Growing Knowledge

BRITISH COLUMBIA | Ministry of Agriculture

Agricultural Land Use Inventory

Reference Number: 800.510-82.2013

Fraser Valley Regional District – East

Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, H, Harrison Hot Springs, Hope

Summer 2013

Photo: Corners Pride in Electoral Area D. Ministry of Agriculture.

Strengthening Farming Program
Ministry of Agriculture

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Acknowledgments

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We would like to thank the farmers who stopped to talk to the survey crew and to answer questions about farming in the Fraser Valley.

Citation

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Acronyms

AGRI	BC Ministry of Agriculture
ALR	Agricultural Land Reserve
ALUI	Agricultural Land Use Inventory
FVRD	Fraser Valley Regional District
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
OCP	Official Community Plan

Executive Summary

In the summer of 2013, the BC Ministry of Agriculture conducted an Agricultural Land Use Inventory (ALUI) in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD). This report details the findings in FVRD Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, H, and Harrison Hot Springs and Hope. The ALUI was funded by the Fraser Valley Regional District and the BC Ministry of Agriculture.

ALUIs can be used to understand the type and extent of agricultural activities within the ALR. The ALUI data quantifies how much land is currently used for agriculture, how much land is unavailable for agriculture, and how much land may have potential for agricultural expansion. The data provides baseline information that can be used to track trends in agricultural land use and to measure changes over time. The data also enables the estimation of agricultural water demand with the use of an irrigation water demand model.

Included in the inventory were all parcels:

- completely or partially within the ALR, or
- classified by BC Assessment as having "Farm" status for tax assessment, or
- zoned by local government bylaws to permit agriculture, and greater than 1 acre (approximately 0.4 ha) and showing signs of agriculture on aerial photography.

There are 11,853 ha of ALR in the selected FVRD jurisdictions. Of this area 43% (5,133 ha) was not inventoried as it was outside of legally surveyed parcels in rights-of way, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land. Another 22% of the ALR (2,629 ha) was in Indian reserves. The remaining 35% of the ALR was inventoried and is detailed as the effective ALR in this report. Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels. The table below details the categories of ALR land by selected FVRD jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction	Agricultural Land Reserve			
	Indian reserves (ha)	Outside legal parcels	Inventoried ALR (ha)	Total ALR area (ha)
Electoral Area A	153	143	397	693
Electoral Area B	1,215	3,667	868	5,750
Electoral Area C	814	150	208	1,172
Electoral Area D	160	168	493	821
Electoral Area E	-	868	340	1,208
Electoral Area H	282	83	1,353	1,718
Harrison Hot Springs	-	5	129	134
Hope	5	50	302	356
TOTAL	**2,629**	**5,133**	**4,091**	**11,853**

Indian reserves were surveyed if they were within the ALR or showed signs of agriculture on aerial photography. The ALUI findings for these areas are not included with the jurisdiction results due to differences in levels of governance, planning, and decision making processes.

The ALUI was conducted using visual interpretation of aerial imagery combined with a drive-by "windshield" survey to capture a snapshot in time of land use and land cover. Land cover is defined as the biophysical material at the surface of the earth while land use is defined as how people utilize the land. For land use, the entire parcel was examined and a "Used for farming" definition was applied based on the percentage and/or area of the parcel in cultivated crops, farm infrastructure, and/or scale of livestock production.

Land cover, land use, and crop information is summarized below by jurisdiction. Further information on land availability (Tables 18 – 25), irrigation (Table 37), livestock (Tables 38 – 41) and ALR parcel size (Figures 40 – 72) is detailed within the report.

Electoral Area A

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 16% was "Farmed" (63 ha), 3% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 82% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 13 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 2 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 44 parcels in the ALR. Of these parcels, 16% are "Used for farming" and 84% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have no apparent use or have a residential use. See Table 10 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: There were 72 ha in cultivated crops. Forage & pasture is the primary crop type with 43 ha in both forage and pasture, 21 ha in forage, and 8 ha in pasture. See Table 26 and Figure 19 for details.

Electoral Area B

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 27% was "Farmed" (235 ha), 6% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 67% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 18 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 3 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 117 ALR parcels. Of these parcels, 32% are "Used for farming" and 68% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have a residential use or have no apparent use. See Table 11 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: There were 246 ha in cultivated crops. Forage & pasture is the dominant crop accounting for 95% of all cultivated crops, followed by blueberries with the remaining 5%. In total there were 191 ha of forage, 39 ha of pasture, 2 ha in both forage and pasture, and 12 ha in blueberries. See Table 27 and Figure 22 for details.

Electoral Area C

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 23% was "Farmed" (47 ha), 1% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 76% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 44 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 4 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 9 ALR parcels. Of these parcels, 33% are "Used for farming" and 67% are "Not used for farming". See Table 12 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: Forage & pasture comprise the 83 ha of cultivated land. There were 52 ha in pasture, 21 ha in forage, and 10 ha in both forage and pasture. See Table 29 and Figure 24 for details.

Electoral Area D

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 60% was "Farmed" (297 ha), 3% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 37% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 74 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 5 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 47 ALR parcels. Of these parcels, 45% are "Used for farming" and 55% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have a residential use or have no apparent use. See Table 13 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: Fibre/pulp/veneer trees and forage & pasture comprise the 359 ha of cultivated crops in Electoral Area D. There were 212 ha in fibre/pulp/veneer trees, 103 ha in pasture, 27 ha in both forage and pasture, and 15 ha in forage. See Table 30 and Figure 28 for details.

Electoral Area E

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 33% was "Farmed" (112 ha), 9% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 58% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 16 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 6 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 47 ALR parcels. Of these parcels, 28% are "Used for farming" and 72% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have a residential use or have no apparent use. See Table 14 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: Forage & pasture and Christmas trees comprise the 124 ha of cultivated crops are in Electoral Area E. There were 60 ha in pasture, 54 ha in forage, 2 ha in both forage and pasture, and 1 ha in Christmas trees. See Table 32 and Figure 30 for details.

Electoral Area H

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 49% was "Farmed" (668 ha), 4% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 46% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 16 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 7 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 182 ALR parcels. Of these parcels, 46% are "Used for farming" and 54% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have a residential use or have no apparent use. See Table 15 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: There were 664 ha of cultivated crops in Electoral Area H. Forage & pasture comprised 75% of all crops, followed by berries with 12%. There were 196 ha of pasture, 175 ha of forage, 66 ha of unused forage or pasture, and 64 ha used for both forage and pasture. There were also 51 ha of blueberries, 28 ha of unmaintained raspberries, 39 ha in crop transition, 25 ha in Christmas trees, and 20 ha in other miscellaneous crops including hops, nut trees, lavender and others. See Tables 33 – 34 and Figure 32 for details.

Harrison Hot Springs

The entire ALR area (129 ha) was in natural or semi natural land cover with the exception of a 250 m^2 communications structure. See Table 8 and Map 1 for details. There are 6 ALR parcels, all of which are "Not used for farming". See Table 16 for details.

Hope

Land Cover: Of the effective ALR, 38% was "Farmed" (115 ha), 22% was in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover, and 40% was in natural or semi natural land cover. An additional 10 ha of "Farmed" land cover was identified outside of the ALR. See Table 9 and Map 1 for details.

Land Use: There are 55 ALR parcels. Of these parcels, 47% are "Used for farming" and 53% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have a residential use. See Table 17 and Map 2 for details.

Crops: Forage & pasture and one field in crop transition comprise the 120 ha of cultivated crops in Hope. There were 64 ha in pasture, 38 ha in forage, 11 ha in both forage and pasture, 6 ha in unused forage or pasture and 1 ha in crop transition. See Table 36 and Figure 35 for details.

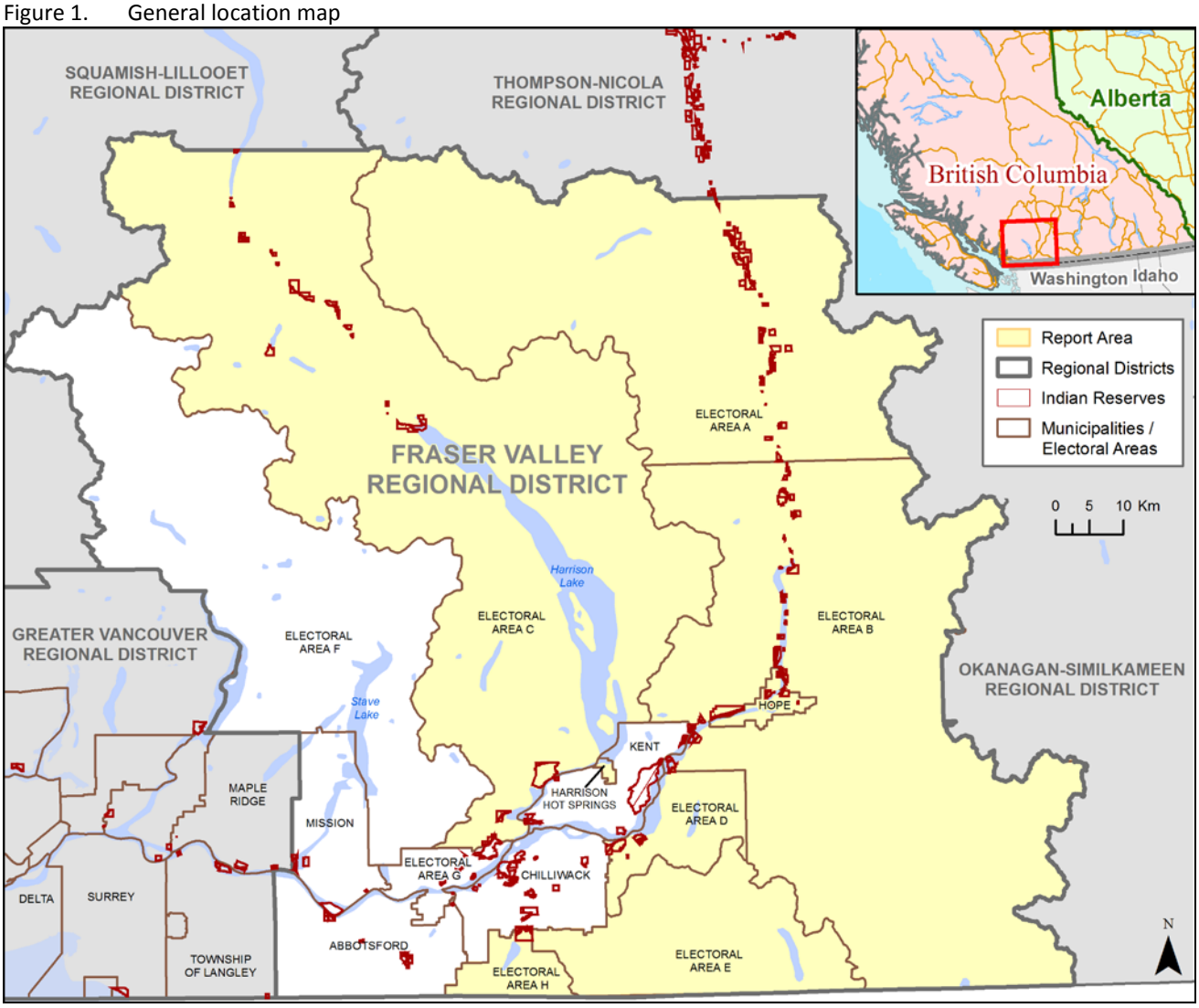
1. General Information

FVRD is comprised of 8 electoral areas (A – H) and 6 member municipalities (Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Hope, Kent, Mission, Harrison Hot Springs). Individual ALUI reports have been generated for the municipalities of Abbotsford, Chilliwack, Kent, Mission as well as for Electoral Areas F and G. The remaining Electoral Areas of A, B, C, D, E, H and the municipalities of Hope, and Harrison Hot Springs are presented together using subheadings as part of the FVRD East Agricultural Land Use Inventory.

Electoral Area A is located in the northeastern corner of the regional district and contains the unincorporated communities of Boston Bar and North Bend. Electoral Area B is in the south eastern portion of FVRD, surrounds the District of Hope and contains the communities Dogwood Valley, Emory Creek, Sunshine Valley, Laidlaw and Spuzzum. Electoral Area B is home to several large provincial parks including Skagit Valley and E.C. Manning. Electoral Area C surrounds Harrison Lake, and includes Lake Errock, Harrison Mills, and Hemlock Valley. Electoral Area D contains the communities of Popkum and Bridal Falls. Electoral Area E is located along the southern border of FVRD and includes Chilliwack Lake and the Chilliwack River Valley. Electoral Area H was split from Electoral Area E in 2014 and includes Cultus Lake, the Columbia River Valley, and Lindell Beach.

The Electoral Areas in this report all have a large proportion of their area in unsurveyed Crown land.

Figure 1. General location map



AGRICULTURAL LAND RESERVE

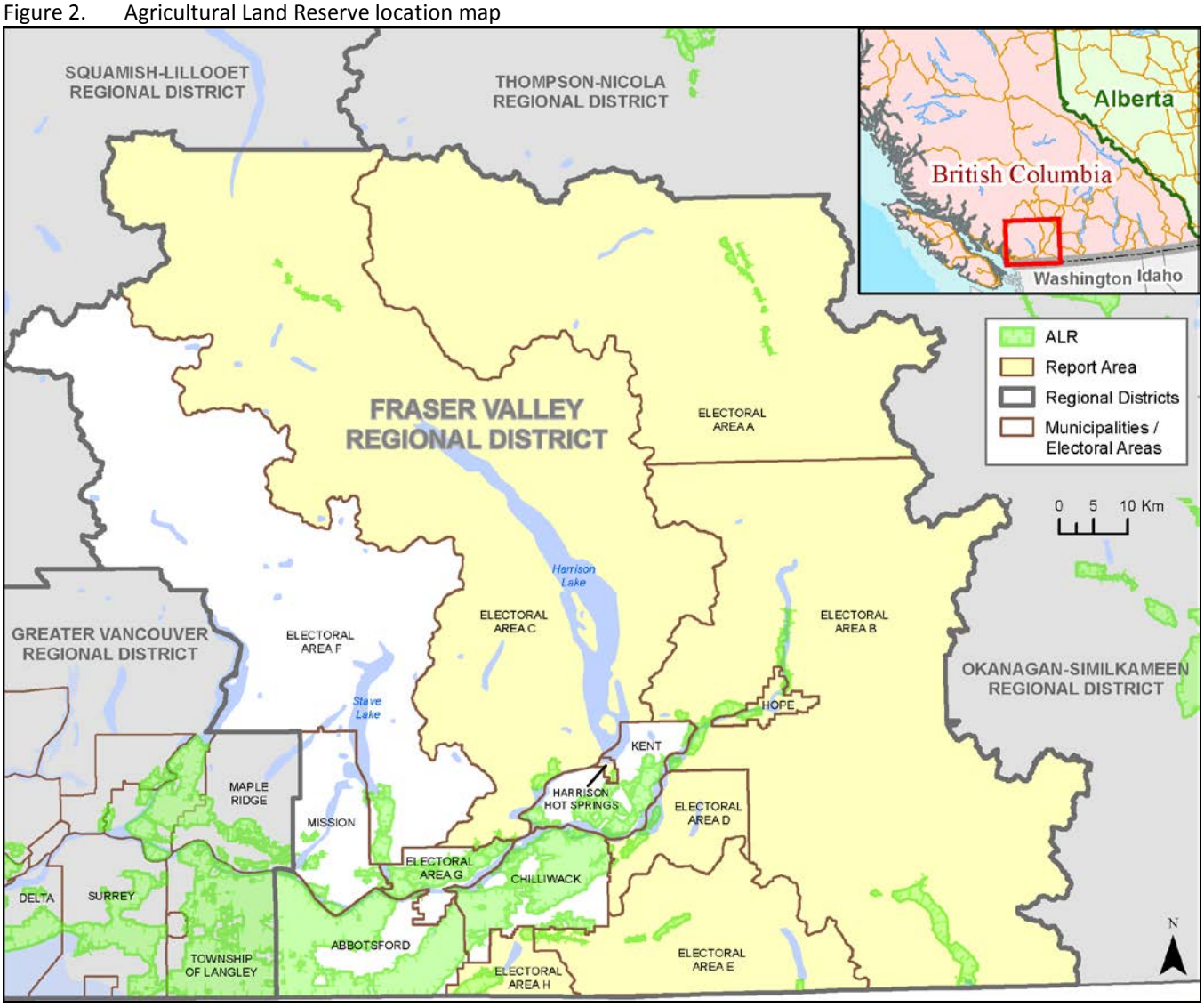
The Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) is a provincial land use zone that was designated in 1973 in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use. Within the ALR, farming is encouraged and non-agricultural uses are controlled.

There are 71,685 ha[1] of ALR land within the Fraser Valley Regional District (see Figure 2); 11,853 ha[2] or 16.5% is within the 'Fraser Valley east' area of interest. Refer to Table 1 for ALR details by jurisdiction.

Of the 11,853 ha of ALR in the area of interest:

- 2,629 ha was on Indian reserves (22% of the total ALR)
- 4,091 ha was inventoried (35% of total ALR)
- 5,133 ha was outside of legally surveyed parcels in rights-of-way, water, foreshore, or unsurveyed Crown land (43% of the total ALR)

Figure 2. Agricultural Land Reserve location map



[1] Provincial Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) Annual Report 2009/10 & 2010/11 Pg 39. http://www.alc.gov.bc.ca/publications/Annual_Report_2009-10_and_2010-11.pdf

[2] Agricultural Land Commission, ALR mapping, Land and Resource Data Warehouse, 2012-10-31 (area calculated in GIS).

INVENTORY AREA

The FVRD east jurisdictions (Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, H and Harrison and Hope) have a combined inventory area of 7,798 ha. Included are all parcels:

- completely or partially within the Agricultural Land Reserve
- classified by BC Assessment as having "Farm" status for property tax assessment
- zoned by local government bylaws to permit agriculture and exhibiting signs of agriculture on aerial photography

There are 4,091 ha of ALR land within the FVRD east inventory area. Refer to Table 1 for inventory area details by jurisdiction.

Indian reserves were surveyed if they were within the ALR and showed signs of agriculture on aerial photography. An additional 2,013 ha of ALR land was inventoried on Indian reserves. The ALUI findings for these areas are not included with the jurisdiction results due to differences in levels of governance, planning, and decision making processes.

Figure 3. Inventory area and Agricultural Land Reserve location map

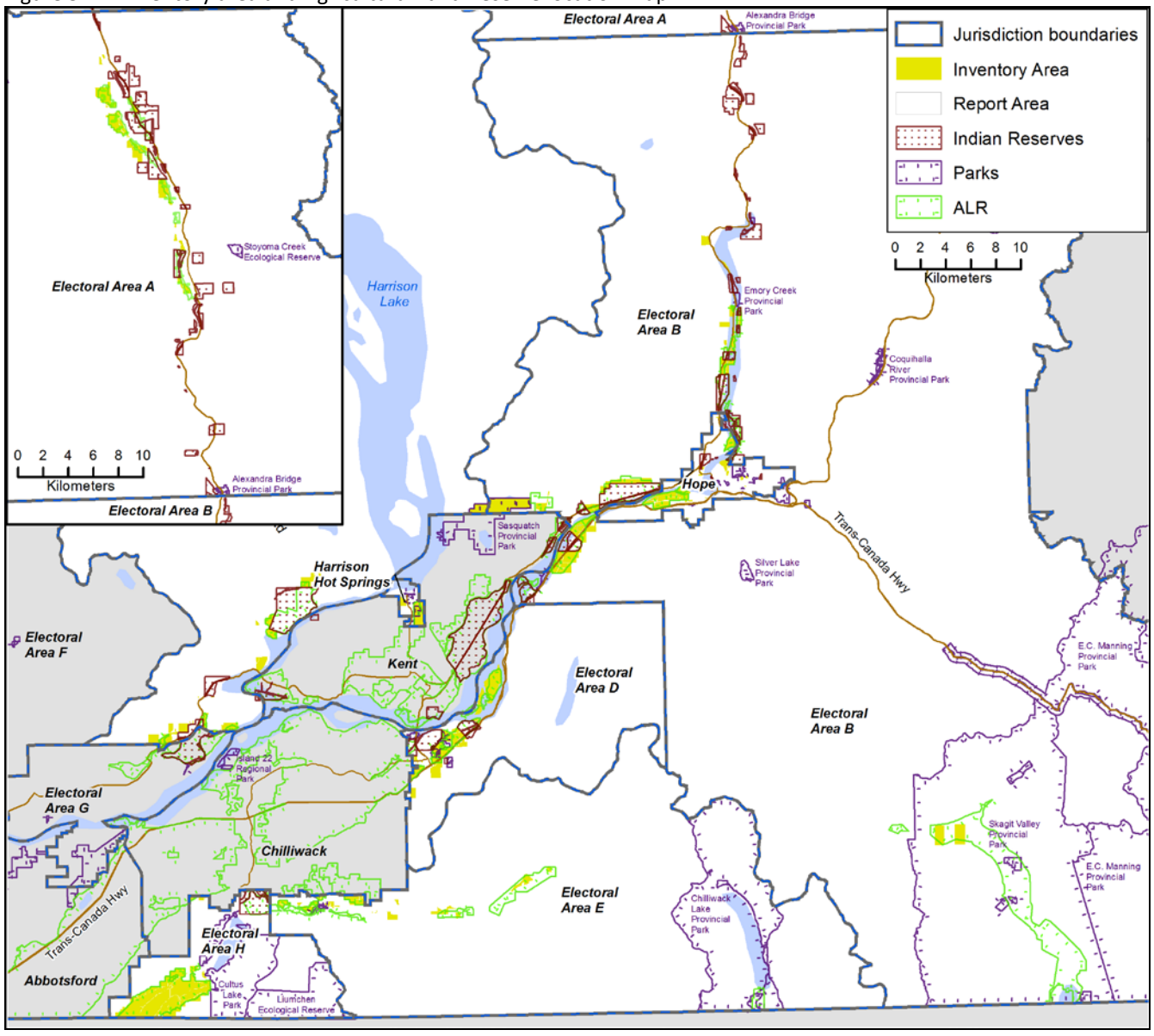


Table 1. ALR details by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Agricultural Land Reserve			
	Indian reserves (ha)	Outside legal parcels	Inventoried ALR (ha)	Total ALR area (ha)
Electoral Area A	153	143	397	693
Electoral Area B	1,215	3,667	868	5,750
Electoral Area C	814	150	208	1,172
Electoral Area D	160	168	493	821
Electoral Area E	-	868	340	1,208
Electoral Area H	282	83	1,353	1,718
Harrison Hot Springs	-	5	129	134
Hope	5	50	302	356
TOTAL	**2,629**	**5,133**	**4,091**	**11,853**

Table 1 categorizes the ALR land by select FVRD jurisdictions.

There are 2,629 ha of ALR on Indian reserves within the selected FVRD jurisdictions. ALUI results for these areas are not presented within this report.

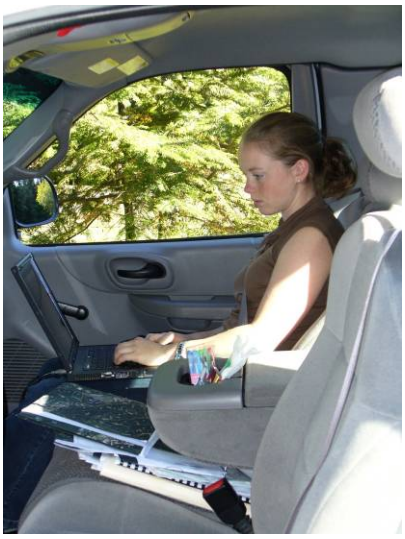
The 4,091 ha of inventoried ALR is further described in this report.

2. Methodology

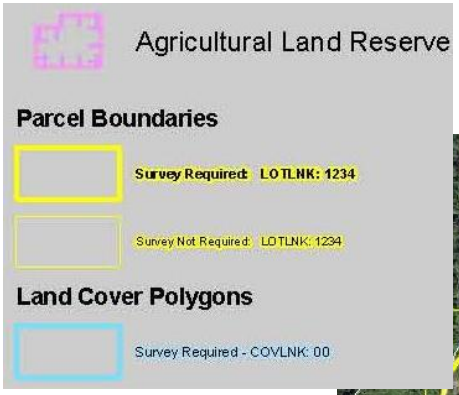
INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

AgFocus is an Agricultural Land Use Inventory System developed by BC Ministry of Agriculture's Strengthening Farming Program. AgFocus employs a "windshield" survey method designed to capture a snapshot in time of land use and land cover on legal parcels. For more information on AgFocus, please refer to these documents available from the Strengthening Farming Program:

- AgFocus – A Surveyor's Guide to Conducting an Agricultural Land Use Inventory
- AgFocus – Field Guide to Conducting an Agricultural Land Use Inventory
- AgFocus – A GIS Analyst's Guide to Agricultural Land Use Inventory Data



The FVRD East Agricultural Land Use Inventory was conducted in the summer of 2013 by a Professional agrologist assisted by a GIS technician and a driver[3]. The survey crew visited each property and observed land use, land cover, and agriculture activity from the road. Where visibility was limited, data was interpreted from aerial photography in combination with local knowledge. The technician entered the survey data into a database on a laptop computer.



Field survey maps provided the basis for the survey and included:

- The legal parcel boundaries (cadastre)[4]
- Unique identifier for each legal parcel
- The preliminary land cover polygon boundaries (digitized prior to field survey using aerial photography)
- Unique identifier for each preliminary land cover polygon
- The boundary of the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR)
- Base features such as streets, street names, watercourses and contours
- Aerial photography

[3] Vehicle and driver provided by Fraser Valley Regional District.
[4] Cadastre mapping (2012) was provided by Fraser Valley Regional District.

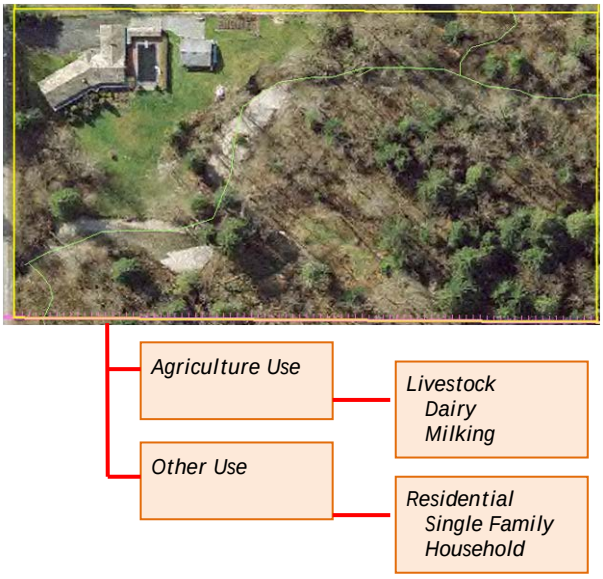
DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

For each property in the study area, data was collected on general land use and land cover. For properties with agriculture present, data was collected on agricultural practices, irrigation, crop production methods, livestock, agricultural support (storage, compost, waste), and activities which add value to raw agricultural products.

Once acquired through the survey, the data was brought into a Geographic Information System (GIS) to facilitate analysis and mapping. Digital data, in the form of a tabular database and GIS spatial layers (for maps), may be available with certain restrictions through a terms of use agreement.

General land use:
Up to two general land uses (e.g. residential, commercial) were recorded for each property based on an assessment of overall economic importance, the property's tax status, and/or the extent of the land use. The survey for general land use focuses solely on human use and considers:

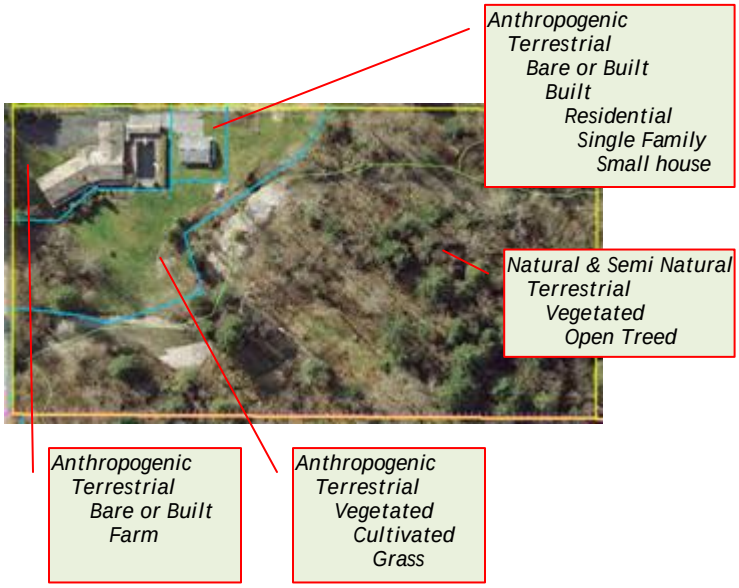
- The actual human use of land and related structures and modifications to the landscape
- Use-related land cover (where land cover implies a use or is important to interpreting patterns of use)
- Declared interests in the land (which may limit use) such as parks



In addition, the availability of non-farm use properties for future farming was assessed based on the amount of potential land for farming on the property and the compatibility of existing uses with future farming activities.

Land cover:
Land cover refers to the biophysical features of the land (e.g. crops, buildings, forested areas, woodlots, streams). Land cover was surveyed by separating the parcel into homogeneous components and assigning each a description. Prior to field survey, polygons were delineated in the office using orthophotography. Further delineation occurred during the field survey until one of the following was achieved:

- Minimum polygon size (500 sq m ~5400 sq ft) or minimum polygon width (10 m ~33 ft)
- Polygon is homogeneous in physical cover and homogeneous in irrigation method
- Maximum level of detail required was reached



In most cases, more than one land cover was recorded for each parcel surveyed.

Agricultural practices: Surveyors recorded agricultural practices associated with crops or livestock activities. For example, if a forage crop was being harvested for hay, it was recorded. Irrigation was also recorded, including the type of system used.

Agricultural crop production: Crop production and crop protection methods observed on the parcel were recorded such as wildlife scare devices, temperature or light control, or organic production. Organic production is not always visible and may have been recorded based on local knowledge or farmer interviews.

Livestock: Livestock operations and confinement methods along with the scale of the activity were estimated and recorded. Livestock not visible at the time of survey may have been inferred based on grazed pastures, manure storage, size of barn and other evidence.

Agricultural support: Ancillary agricultural activities, such as storage, compost or waste, supporting the production of a raw commodity on a farm unit were recorded.

Agricultural value added: Activities that add value to a raw commodity where at least 50% of the raw commodity is produced on the farm unit were recorded. This value-added activity included processing, direct sales and agri-tourism activities.

PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

The data is presented in the form of summarized tables and charts. Absolute data values are preserved throughout the summarization process to maintain precision. In the final formatting of the summarized tables and charts, data values are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, data presented in the summarized tables and charts may not appear to add up correctly.

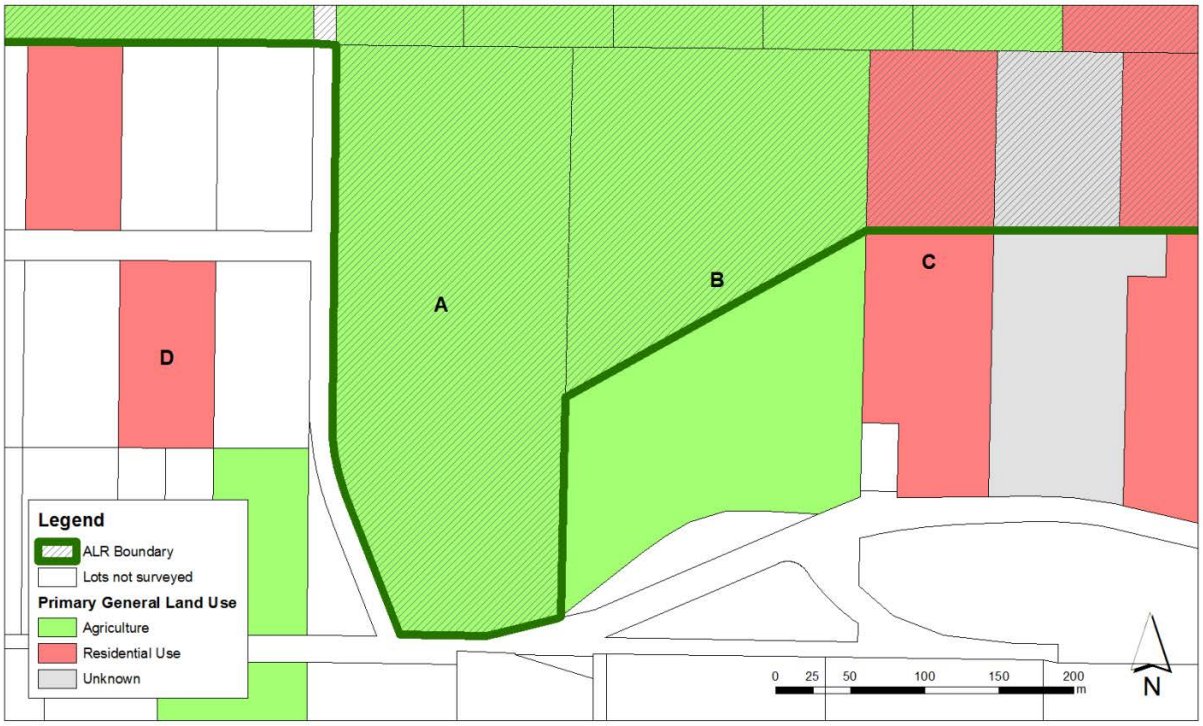
DETERMINATION OF PARCELS WITHIN THE ALR

Since much of the following analysis is parcel based, it is important to note that the ALR boundaries to not always align with parcel boundaries. As a result, many parcels have only a portion of their area in the ALR.

Figure 4 illustrates the frequent misalignment between parcel boundaries and the ALR boundary. Given that the dark green line represents the ALR boundary, Lot A is completely in the ALR and Lots B and C have a portion of their area in the ALR. Lot D is completely outside the ALR.

Many of the results presented in this report include 3 separate totals: the total parcel area, the portion of the parcel inside the ALR, and the portion of the parcel outside the ALR.

Figure 4. Parcel inclusion in the ALR



3. Land Cover and Farmed Area

Land cover describes the biophysical material at the surface of the earth and is distinct from land use which describes how people utilize the land.

Land use is surveyed by assigning the parcel up to two land uses. Some examples of land use are residential, commercial, and industrial. Refer to Section 4 of this report for more information on land use.

Land cover is surveyed by separating the parcel into homogeneous components and assigning each a description such as landscape lawn, natural open treed, natural waterbody, blueberries, road, or small single family house. Most surveyed parcels have numerous different land cover types with each describing a different area of the parcel. Land cover more closely approximates the actual area of land in agricultural production or "Farmed" than land use.

Four land cover types are considered "Farmed":

- **Cultivated field crops**: vegetation under cultivation for harvest or pasture including land temporarily set aside from farming and perennial crops that were not harvested or grazed in the current growing season
- **Farm infrastructure**: built structures associated with farming such as barns, stables, corrals, riding rings, and their associated yards
- **Greenhouses**: permanent enclosed glass or poly structures with or without climate control facilities for growing plants and vegetation under controlled environments
- **Crop barns**: permanent enclosed structures with non-translucent walls for growing crops such as mushrooms or sprouts

Forage and pasture field crops which have not been cut or grazed during the current growing season (unused), unmaintained field crops, and unmaintained greenhouses are considered "Farmed" land covers but are considered inactive.

Natural pasture and rangeland are fenced areas with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock. These areas are considered "Grazed" and not "Farmed" although usually these areas are extensions of more intensive farming areas.

Land cover types which may support farming, such as farm residences, vegetative buffers and farm road access, are not considered "Farmed".

Electoral Area A

Table 2. Electoral Area A – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	61	9%	15%	12	72
	Farm infrastructure	2	< 1%	< 1%	<1	3
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**63**	**9%**	**16%**	**13**	**75**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	3	< 1%	< 1%		
	Transportation	3	< 1%	< 1%		
	Residential footprint	2	< 1%	< 1%		
	Non Built or Bare	2	< 1%	< 1%		
	Settlement	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Waterbodies	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**11**	**2%**	**3%**		
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	308	44%	78%		
	Natural bare areas	10	1%	3%		
	Natural pasture or rangeland	5	< 1%	1%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**324**	**47%**	**82%**		
TOTAL		**397**	**57%**	**100%**		
Indian reserves		153	22%			
Outside legally surveyed parcels		143	21%			
SUBTOTAL		**296**	**43%**			
TOTAL		**693**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 2 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Electoral Area A.

There are 63 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 61 ha in cultivated crops and 2 ha in farm infrastructure. An additional 13 ha of "Farmed" land cover outside the ALR was identified.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 5. Electoral Area A – Proportion of ALR land by category

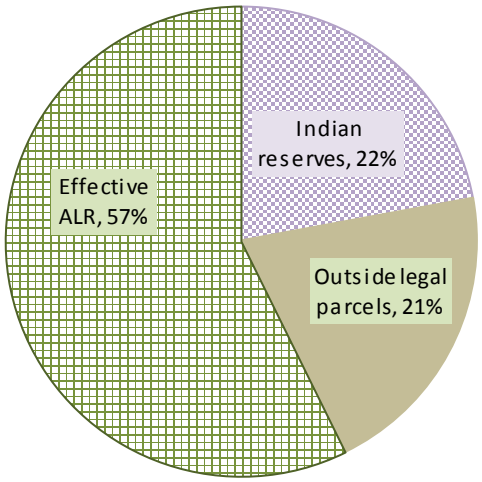


Figure 5 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR land.

Of the ALR within Electoral Area A, 22% is on Indian reserves, and 21% is outside of legally surveyed parcels in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land.

Fifty-seven percent (57%) is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Electoral Area A – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

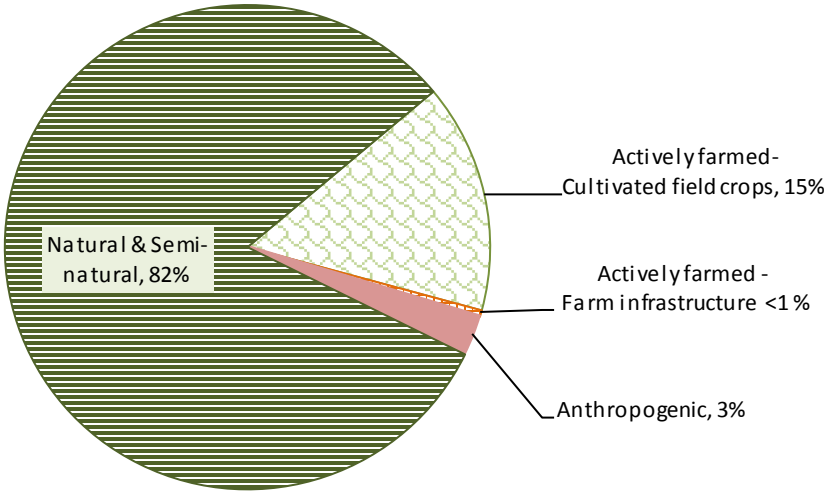


Figure 6 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Electoral Area A. Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Of the effective ALR, 82% is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation and 15% is in "Actively farmed" field crops.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Electoral Area B

Table 3. Electoral Area B – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	228	4%	26%	18	246
	Farm infrastructure	7	< 1%	1%	<1	8
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**235**	**4%**	**27%**	**18**	**254**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	27	< 1%	3%		
	Residential footprint	14	< 1%	2%		
	Built up - Other	4	< 1%	< 1%		
	Transportation	4	< 1%	< 1%		
	Settlement	1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Waterbodies	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Non Built or Bare	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**51**	**< 1%**	**6%**		
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	556	10%	64%		
	Natural pasture or rangeland	15	< 1%	2%		
	Waterbodies	10	< 1%	1%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**582**	**10%**	**67%**		
TOTAL		**868**	**15%**	**100%**		
Indian reserves		1,215	21%			
Outside legally surveyed parcels - Skagit Valley		3,180	55%			
Outside legally surveyed parcels - other		487	9%			
SUBTOTAL		**4,882**	**85%**			
TOTAL		**5,750**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 3 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Electoral Area B.

There are 235 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 228 ha in cultivated crops and 7 ha in farm infrastructure. An additional 18 ha of "Farmed" land cover outside the ALR was identified.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 7. Electoral Area B – Proportion of ALR land by category

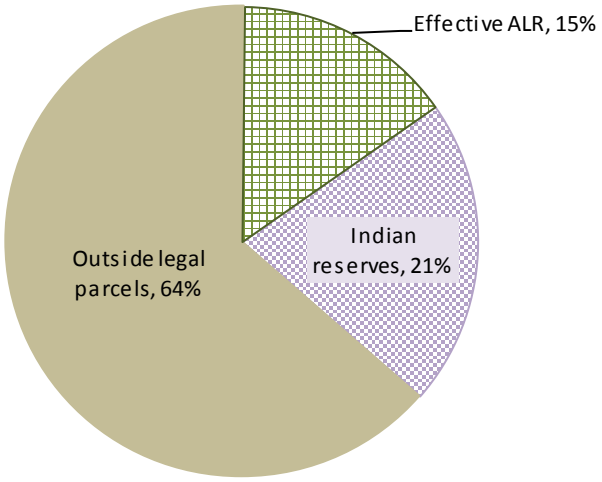


Figure 7 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR land.

Of the ALR within Electoral Area B, 64% is outside of legally surveyed parcels. Most of this area (3,180 ha or 55% of the total ALR) is in unsurveyed Crown land and is associated with Skagit Valley park. The remainder of the ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels is in rights-of-ways, water and/or foreshore.

Fifteen percent (15%) is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 8

Figure 8. Electoral Area B – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

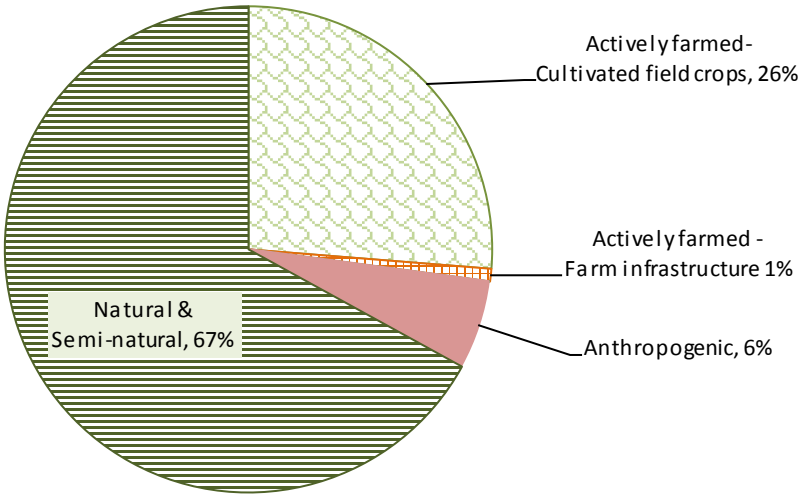


Figure 8 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Electoral Area B. Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Of the effective ALR, 67% is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation and 26% is in "Actively farmed" field crops.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Electoral Area C

Table 4. Electoral Area C – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	45	4%	22%	38	83
	Farm infrastructure	2	< 1%	1%	5	7
	Greenhouses	-	-	-	<1	<1
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**47**	**4%**	**23%**	**44**	**91**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Transportation	1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Residential footprint	1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Built up - Other	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Managed vegetation	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Settlement	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**3**	**< 1%**	**1%**		
Natural & semi-natural	Vegetated	155	13%	74%		
	Waterbodies	2	< 1%	1%		
	Wetlands	1	< 1%	< 1%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**158**	**14%**	**76%**		
TOTAL		**208**	**18%**	**100%**		
Indian reserves		814	69%			
Outside legally surveyed parcels		150	13%			
SUBTOTAL		**964**	**82%**			
TOTAL		**1,172**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 4 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Electoral Area C.

There are 47 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 45 ha in cultivated crops and 2 ha in farm infrastructure. There was a similar area of "Farmed" land cover identified outside of the ALR (44 ha).

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 9. Electoral Area C – Proportion of ALR land by category

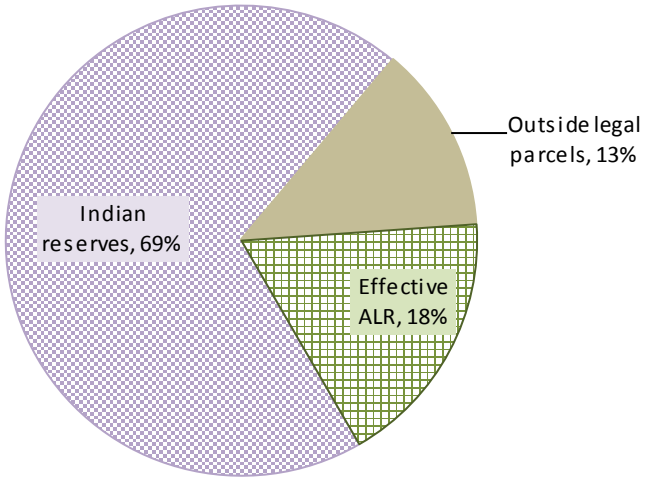


Figure 9 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR in Electoral Area C.

Of the total ALR area, 69% is in Indian reserves and 13% is outside of legally surveyed in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land.

Eighteen percent (18%) of the total ALR area is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 10

Figure 10. Electoral Area C – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

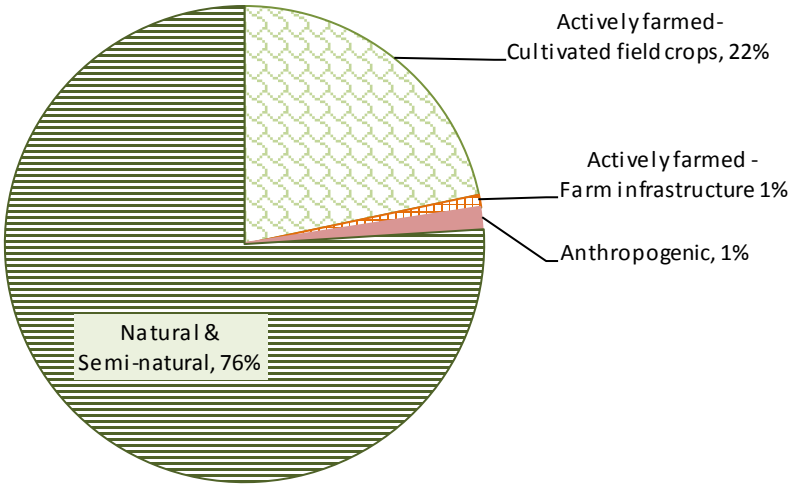


Figure 10 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Electoral Area C. Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Of the effective ALR, 76% is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation and 22% is in "Actively farmed" cultivated field crops.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Electoral Area D

Table 5. Electoral Area D – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	285	35%	58%	72	357
	Farm infrastructure	10	1%	2%	2	12
Inactively farmed	Unused forage or pasture	2	< 1%	< 1%	<1	2
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**297**	**36%**	**60%**	**74**	**370**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	6	1%	1%		
	Settlement	4	< 1%	1%		
	Non Built or Bare	2	< 1%	< 1%		
	Residential footprint	2	< 1%	< 1%		
	Waterbodies	2	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**16**	**2%**	**3%**		
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	131	16%	27%		
	Waterbodies	47	6%	9%		
	Wetlands	2	< 1%	< 1%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**180**	**22%**	**37%**		
TOTAL		**493**	**60%**	**100%**		
Indian reserves		160	20%			
Outside legally surveyed parcels		168	20%			
SUBTOTAL		**328**	**40%**			
TOTAL		**821**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 5 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Electoral Area D.

There are 297 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 285 ha in cultivated crops, 10 ha in farm infrastructure, and 2 ha in "Inactively farmed" unused forage or pasture. An additional 74 ha of "Farmed" land cover outside the ALR was identified.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 11. Electoral Area D – Proportion of ALR land by category

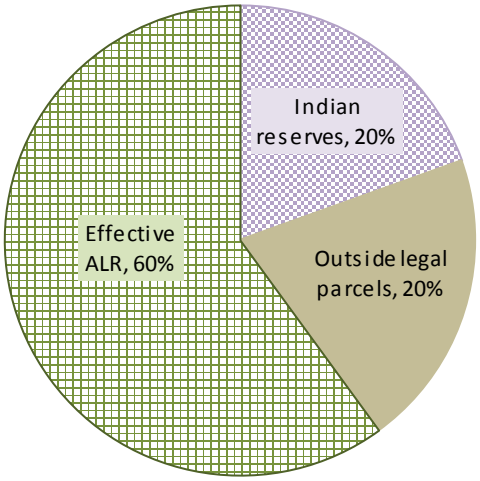


Figure 11 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR in Electoral Area D.

Of the total ALR area, 20% is in Indian reserves and 20% is outside of legally surveyed in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land.

Sixty percent (60%) of the ALR is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Electoral Area D – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

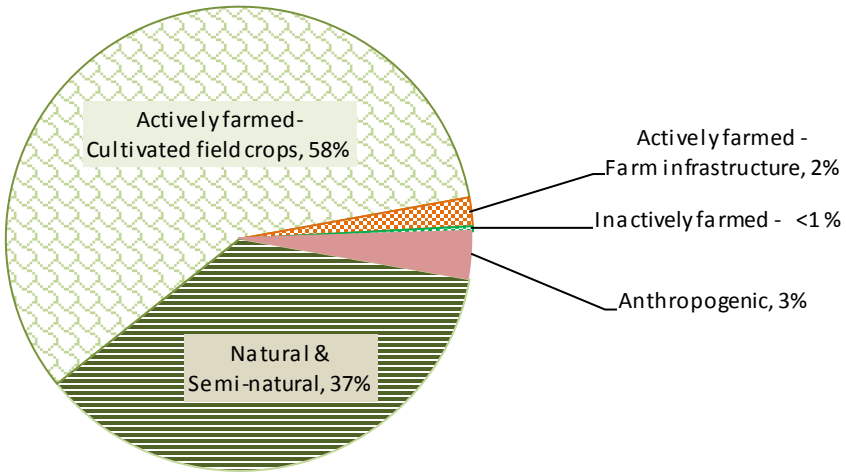


Figure 12 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Electoral Area D. Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Of the effective ALR, 60% is "Actively farmed" in cultivated crops and farm infrastructure. Another 37% is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Electoral Area E

Table 6. Electoral Area E – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	105	9%	31%	11	116
	Farm infrastructure	3	< 1%	1%	2	4
Inactively farmed	Unused forage or pasture	5	< 1%	1%	<1	5
	Unmaintained field crops	-	-	-	3	3
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**112**	**9%**	**33%**	**16**	**128**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Settlement	14	1%	4%		
	Managed vegetation	5	< 1%	1%		
	Non Built or Bare	6	< 1%	2%		
	Residential footprint	4	< 1%	1%		
	Utilities	1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Transportation	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**29**	**2%**	**9%**		
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	178	15%	52%		
	Waterbodies	10	1%	3%		
	Natural pasture or rangeland	10	1%	3%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**199**	**16%**	**58%**		
TOTAL		**340**	**28%**	**100%**		
Outside legally surveyed parcels		868	72%			
SUBTOTAL		**868**	**72%**			
TOTAL		**1,208**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 6 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Electoral Area E.

There are 112 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 105 ha in cultivated field crops, 3 ha in farm infrastructure, and 5 ha in "Inactively farmed" unused forage or pasture. An additional 16 ha of "Farmed" land cover outside of the ALR was identified.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 13. Electoral Area E – Proportion of ALR land by category

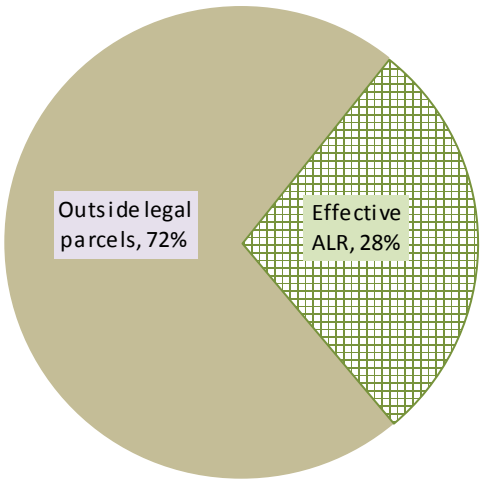


Figure 13 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR land in Electoral Area E.

Of the total ALR area, 72% is outside of legally surveyed in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land.

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the ALR is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 14.

Figure 14. Electoral Area E – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

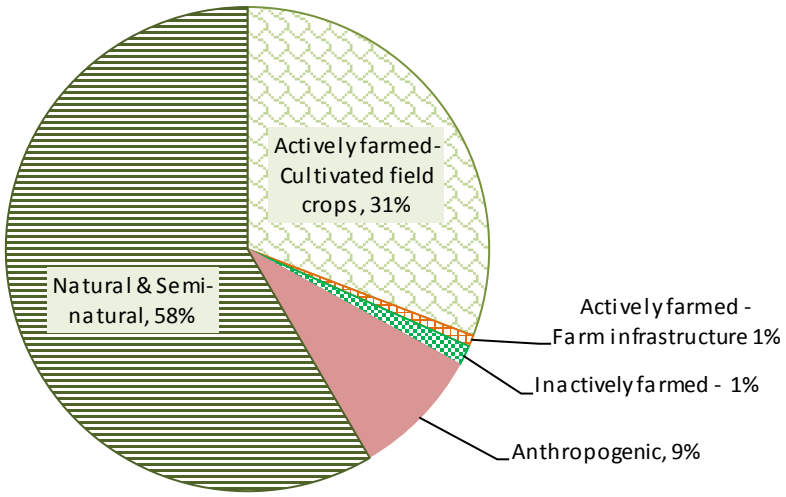


Figure 14 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Electoral Area E. Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Of the effective ALR land, 32% is "Actively farmed" in cultivated crops and farm infrastructure, while 58% is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Electoral Area H

Table 7. Electoral Area H – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	554	32%	41%	14	568
	Farm infrastructure	19	1%	1%	<1	20
	Greenhouses	<1	< 1%	< 1%	-	<1
Inactively farmed	Unmaintained field crops	48	3%	4%	<1	48
	Unused forage or pasture	47	3%	3%	1	49
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**668**	**39%**	**49%**	**16**	**684**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	32	2%	2%		
	Non Built or Bare	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Residential footprint	21	1%	2%		
	Settlement	3	< 1%	< 1%		
	Transportation	1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Utilities	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Waterbodies	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**58**	**3%**	**4%**		
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	623	36%	46%		
	Natural pasture or rangeland	3	< 1%	< 1%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**627**	**36%**	**46%**		
TOTAL		**1,353**	**79%**	**100%**		
Indian reserves		282	16%			
Outside legally surveyed parcels		83	5%			
SUBTOTAL		**365**	**21%**			
TOTAL		**1,718**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.
** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 7 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Electoral Area H.

There are 668 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 554 in cultivated field crops, 19 ha in farm infrastructure, and 95 ha in "Inactively farmed" unused or unmaintained crops. An additional 16 ha of "Farmed" land cover outside the ALR was identified.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 15. Electoral Area H – Proportion of ALR land by category

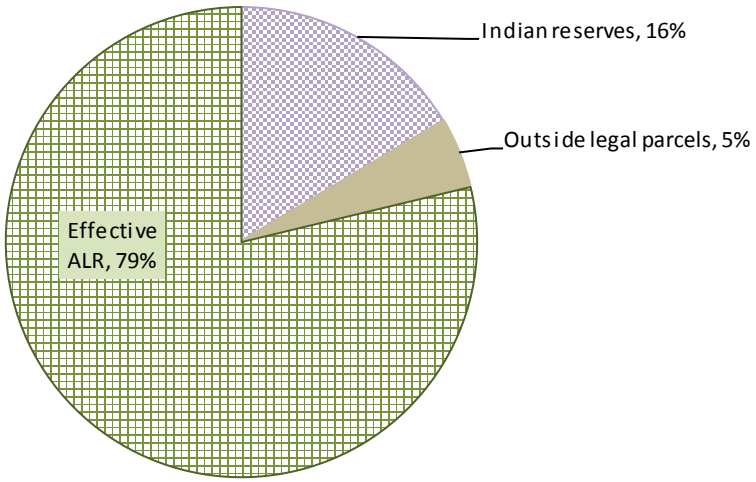


Figure 15 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR land in Electoral Area H.

Of the total ALR area, 16% is in Indian reserves and 5% is outside of legally surveyed in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land.

Seventy-nine percent (79%) of the ALR is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 16.

Figure 16. Electoral Area H – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

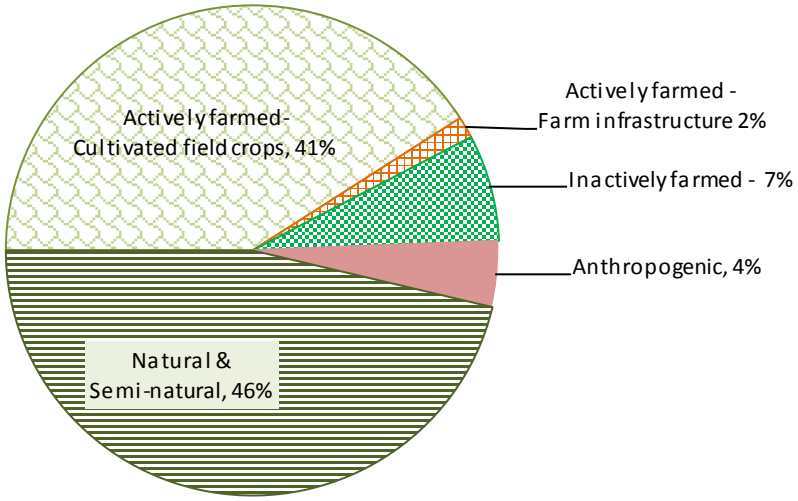


Figure 16 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Electoral Area H.

Of the effective ALR, 43% is "Actively farmed" in cultivated crops and farm infrastructure while 7% is "Inactively farmed" in unused or unmaintained field crops.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

Harrison Hot Springs

Table 8. Harrison Hot Springs – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**
Anthropogenic (not farmed) - Settlement		<1	< 1%	< 1%
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**<1**	**< 1%**	**< 1%**
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	128	95%	99%
	Waterbodies	1	< 1%	< 1%
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**129**	**96%**	**100%**
TOTAL		**129**	**96%**	**100%**
Outside legally surveyed parcels		5	4%	
SUBTOTAL		**5**	**4%**	
TOTAL		**134**	**100%**	

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 8 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Harrison Hot Springs.

The entire inventory area is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation with the exception of a 250 m^2 communications structure.

No farmed land cover was recorded.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Hope

Table 9. Hope – Land cover and farmed area

Land cover*		ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)
		In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR**		
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	107	30%	36%	7	114
	Farm infrastructure	4	1%	1%	2	5
Inactively farmed	Unused forage or pasture	4	1%	1%	1	5
	Unmaintained field crops	-	-	-	<1	<1
FARMED SUBTOTAL		**115**	**32%**	**38%**	**10**	**125**
Anthropogenic (not farmed)	Managed vegetation	50	14%	17%		
	Settlement	10	3%	3%		
	Residential footprint	6	2%	2%		
	Transportation	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
	Built up - Other	<1	< 1%	< 1%		
ANTHROPOGENIC SUBTOTAL		**66**	**19%**	**22%**		
Natural and Semi-natural	Vegetated	108	30%	36%		
	Natural pasture or rangeland	9	3%	3%		
	Waterbodies	4	1%	1%		
NATURAL & SEMI-NATURAL SUBTOTAL		**121**	**34%**	**40%**		
TOTAL		**302**	**85%**	**100%**		
Outside legally surveyed parcels		50	14%			
Indian reserves		5	1%			
SUBTOTAL		**55**	**15%**			
TOTAL		**356**	**100%**			

* Refer to the glossary for terms used in this table.

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 9 shows the extent of different land cover types across the ALR in Hope.

There are 115 ha of ALR in "Farmed" land cover with 107 ha in cultivated crops, 4 ha in farm infrastructure and 4 ha in "Inactively farmed" unused forage or pasture. An additional 10 ha of "Farmed" land cover outside the ALR was identified.

Refer to Map 1 for more information.

Figure 17. Hope – Proportion of ALR land by category

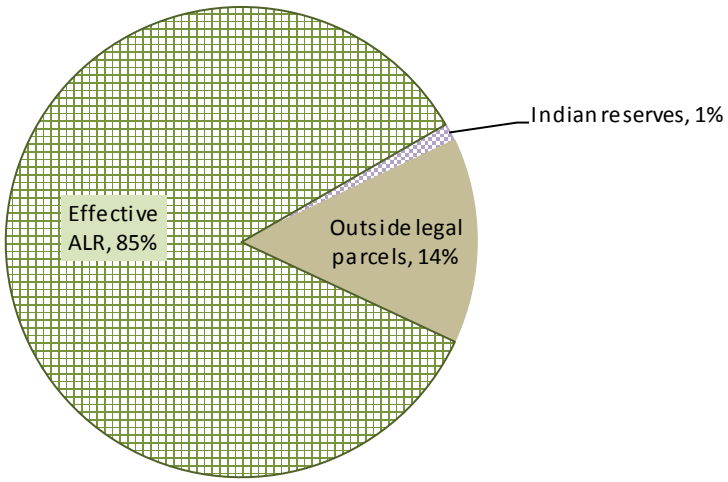


Figure 15 shows the proportion of different categories of ALR land in Hope.

Of the total ALR area, 14% is outside of legally surveyed in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, and/or unsurveyed Crown land and 1% is in Indian reserves.

Eighty-five percent (85%) of the ALR is considered the "effective ALR" and is further categorized in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Hope – Land cover and farmed area in the effective ALR

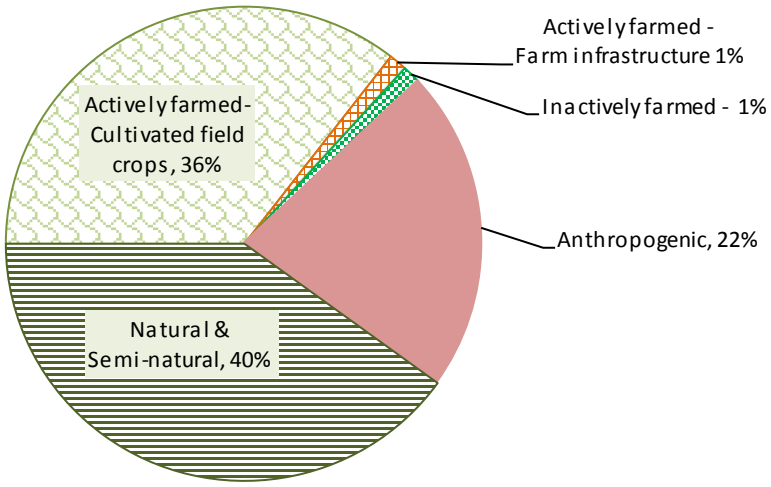


Figure 18 shows the proportion of different land cover types across the effective ALR in Hope.

Of the effective ALR, 37% is "Actively farmed" in cultivated crops and farm infrastructure. Another 40% is in "Natural & semi-natural" vegetation, and 22% is in "Anthropogenic" (not farmed" land cover.

Land used in support of farming such as farm residences, vegetative buffers or roadways is not included as "Farmed".

4. Land Use and Farm Use

Land use focuses solely on human use and describes the economic function or type of establishment using the parcel. A parcel can have a variety of activities on the land, yet serve a single use. For example, two parcels are said to be "Used for farming", even if one is a dairy farm and the other is in blueberries. Another example is "Commercial" land use; if one parcel has a hotel, another has a retail store, and a third has a gas station, all are considered to have "Commercial" use.

Up to two general land uses (e.g. residential, commercial) are recorded for each parcel. Evaluation of land uses are based on overall economic importance, the property's tax status, and/or the extent of the land use.

Parcels where the majority of the parcel area is utilized for farming or parcels which exhibit significant evidence of intensive farming are considered "**Used for farming**". Refer to the glossary for a complete definition of "Used for farming".

Many "Used for farming" parcels are also used for other purposes such as "Residential" or "Industrial". This report does not attempt to determine which use is primary.

Electoral Area A

Table 10. Electoral Area A – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average ALR parcel size (ha)
Used only for farming - no other use		4	9 %	18
Used for farming & residential		3	7 %	26
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		7	16 %	22
Not used for farming	No apparent use	15	34 %	6
	Residential	13	30 %	10
	Utilities	8	18 %	14
	Transportation	1	2 %	18
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		37	84 %	9
TOTAL		**44**	**100 %**	**11**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms used in this table.

Table 10 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Electoral Area A.

Of the 44 parcels in the ALR, 16% are "Used for Farming" and 84% are "Not used for farming". The "Used for farming" ALR parcels have an average parcel size of 22 ha while the "Not used for farming" parcels have an average parcel size of 9 ha.

Of the "Not used for farming" ALR parcels, 15 parcels have no apparent use and 13 parcels have residential use.

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

Electoral Area B

Table 11. Electoral Area B – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average ALR parcel size (ha)
Used only for farming - no other use		15	13 %	7
Used for farming & residential		23	20 %	7
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		38	32 %	7
Not used for farming	Residential	41	35 %	2
	No apparent use	26	22 %	9
	Transportation	3	3 %	1
	Recreation & leisure	2	2 %	19
	Protected area / park / reserve	2	2 %	127
	Commercial & service	2	2 %	< 1
	Utilities	1	<1 %	5
	Institutional & community	1	<1 %	4
	Forestry	1	<1 %	44
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		79	68 %	9
TOTAL		**117**	**100 %**	**8**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms used in this table.

Table 11 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Electoral Area B.

Of the 117 ALR parcels, 32% are "Used for farming" and 68% are "Not used for farming". Most "Not used for farming" parcels have "Residential" use, or "No apparent use".

There are 2 ALR parcels with "Recreation & leisure" use associated with Camp Hope. There are another 2 ALR parcels with "Protected area / park / reserve" use; one is associated with Sasquatch Provincial Park and the other is associated with Skagit Valley Provincial Park.

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

Electoral Area C

Table 12. Electoral Area C – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average ALR parcel size (ha)
Used for farming & residential		3	33 %	32
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		3	33 %	32
Not used for farming	No apparent use	3	33 %	49
	Residential	2	22 %	4
	Transportation	1	11 %	32
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		6	67 %	31
TOTAL		**9**	**100 %**	**31**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms used in this table.

Table 12 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Electoral Area C.

Of the 9 ALR parcels, 33% are "Used for farming" and 67% are "Not used for farming".

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

Electoral Area D

Table 13. Electoral Area D – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average ALR parcel size (ha)
Used only for farming - no other use		10	21 %	24
Used for farming & Residential		11	23 %	14
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		21	45 %	19
Not used for farming	Residential	11	23 %	3
	No apparent use	7	15 %	5
	Protected area / park / reserve	5	11 %	15
	Transportation	2	4 %	5
	Utilities	1	2 %	23
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		26	55 %	7
TOTAL		**47**	**100 %**	**12**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms used in this table.

Table 13 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Electoral Area D.

Of the 47 ALR parcels, 45% are "Used for farming" and 55% are "Not used for farming. The "Used for farming" ALR parcels have an average parcel size of 19 ha while the "Not used for farming" ALR parcels have an average parcels size of 7 ha.

There are 5 ALR parcels with "Protected area / park / reserve" use that are associated with Cheam Lake Wetlands Regional Park.

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

Electoral Area E

Table 14. Electoral Area E – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average ALR parcel size (ha)
Used only for farming - no other use		3	6 %	26
Used for farming & residential		10	21 %	7
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		13	28 %	11
Not used for farming	Residential	19	40 %	4
	No apparent use	9	19 %	82
	Water management	2	4 %	6
	Utilities	1	2 %	< 1
	Recreation & leisure	1	2 %	1
	Institutional & community	1	2 %	16
	Gravel extraction	1	2 %	18
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		34	72 %	26
TOTAL		**47**	**100 %**	**22**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms used in this table.

Table 14 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Electoral Area E.

Of the 47 ALR parcels, 28% are "Used for farming" and 72% are "Not used for farming".

One parcel with "Institutional & community" use is associated with Ford Mountain Correctional Centre. Another parcel with "Recreation & leisure" use is associated with Tamihi Creek recreation site.

Refer to Map 2 for more information

Electoral Area H

Table 15. Electoral Area H – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average parcel ALR size (ha)
Used only for farming - no other use		65	36 %	9
Used for farming & residential		18	10 %	7
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		83	46 %	8
Not used for farming	Residential	58	32 %	5
	No apparent use	35	19 %	9
	Recreation & leisure	2	1 %	8
	Gravel extraction	2	1 %	11
	Institutional & community	1	<1 %	< 1
	Communications	1	<1 %	2
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		99	54 %	7
TOTAL		**182**	**100 %**	**7**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms used in this table.

Table 15 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Electoral Area H.

Of the 182 ALR parcels, 46% are "Used for farming" and 54% are "Not used for farming".

Two parcels with "Recreation & leisure" use are associated with Stillwood Camp and Conference Centre.

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

Harrison Hot Springs

Table 16. Harrison Hot Springs – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average parcel ALR size (ha)
Not used for farming	No apparent use	5	83 %	26
	Utilities	1	17 %	58
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		6	100 %	31
TOTAL		**6**	**100 %**	**31**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms in this table.

Table 16 shows that of the 6 ALR parcels in Harrison Hot Springs, all are "Not used for farming". No farming activities were recorded in Harrison.

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

Hope

Table 17. Hope – Land use and farming use in the ALR by parcel

Parcel land use*		Number of ALR parcels	% of ALR parcels	Average parcel ALR size (ha)
Used only for farming - no other use		1	2 %	5
Used for farming & residential		25	45 %	6
USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		26	47 %	6
Not used for farming	Residential	17	31 %	2
	No apparent use	6	11 %	8
	Utilities	3	5 %	3
	Transportation	2	4 %	21
	Industrial	1	2 %	8
NOT USED FOR FARMING SUBTOTAL		29	53 %	5
TOTAL		**55**	**100 %**	**5**

* See "Land Use" in the glossary for terms in this table.

Table 17 shows the number of ALR parcels that are used and "Not used for farming" by land use in Hope.

Of the 55 ALR parcels, 47% are "Used for farming" and 53% are "Not used for farming".

Refer to Map 2 for more information.

5. Availability of Land for Farming

The demand for agricultural land in the Fraser Valley continues to grow as successful farm businesses across many types of commodities seek to expand. The need for suitable land has resulted in many farmers expanding their operations into previously undeveloped areas. Farms are also intensifying their land use as a means to grow their farm businesses.

Farmers seeking new land tend to focus on areas that are well serviced for agriculture, where

- there are parcels of suitable size,
- there is suitable land for crop production,
- there is sufficient drainage and local governments are servicing drainage infrastructure, dykes, etc.

Most of the lands available for agriculture expansion in the FVRD electoral areas do not have the level of servicing that areas within municipal boundaries have. However, in spite of these challenges, there has been rapid development of agriculture in the electoral areas. This is likely due to competition for land within municipal boundaries. It is expected that agriculture will continue to require more land to accommodate growing farm businesses and growing demand for food and agriculture products. In addition, it is expected that land currently under production may be utilized more intensively over time.

The analysis of the availability of land for farming examines how much land is currently available for farming, how much land has the potential to be farmed, and the characteristics of this land. Properties currently "Used for farming" or with some agriculture present are considered available for farming regardless of any existing non-farm use. In addition, properties with an existing use compatible with agriculture (e.g. residential) are considered available for farming since the existing land use can be maintained.

Properties that are currently "Not used for farming" and that have an established non-farm use that is incompatible with agriculture are considered unavailable for farming. Examples of land uses that are generally incompatible with agriculture include golf courses, schools and small lot residential. These properties may be altered in a way that is incompatible with agriculture, may have little land available, and/or tend to have very high land values. It is usually uneconomical for a farmer to acquire and convert these properties to farmland given the limited potential for farming.

Land is further assessed for its farming potential based on physical and environmental characteristics. Only areas in natural and semi-natural vegetation, areas in managed vegetation (managed for landscaping, dust or soil control), and non-built or bare areas are considered to have potential for farming. Areas covered with built structures, steep slopes or rocky soils and areas with operational constraints such as a very small size, are considered not to have potential for farming. For this analysis, it is assumed that removing built structures and fill piles, filling in water bodies or remediating slopes to create land with potential for farming would likely not occur.

Electoral Area A

Table 18. Electoral Area A – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR*
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	61	9 %	15 %
	Farm infrastructure	2	<1 %	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		63	9 %	16 %
Supporting farming	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential footprint	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		1	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Transportation	18	3 %	5 %
	Residential	4	<1 %	<1 %
	Garbage dumps	3	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Natural bare areas	10	1 %	3 %
	Transportation	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential footprint	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Built up - Other	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		39	6 %	10 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	125	18 %	31 %
	Operational	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		125	18 %	32 %
Available & with potential	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	166	24 %	42 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	3	<1 %	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		169	24 %	43 %
TOTAL		**397**	**57 %**	**100 %**
Indian reserves		153	22 %	
Outside legally surveyed parcels		143	21 %	
SUBTOTAL		296	43 %	
TOTAL		**693**	**100 %**	

* Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 18 shows that 63 ha or 16% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming, 10% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming and 32% has limited potential for farming due to topography &/or soils. Forty-three percent (43%) of the effective ALR is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Electoral Area B

Table 19. Electoral Area B – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR*
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	228	4 %	26 %
	Farm infrastructure	7	<1 %	1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		235	4 %	27 %
Supporting farming	Residential footprint	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Artificial Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		3	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Protected area / park / reserve	207	4 %	24 %
	Recreation & leisure	22	<1 %	3 %
	Residential	6	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	4	<1 %	<1 %
	Commercial & service	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Gravel extraction	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Waterbodies	10	<1 %	1 %
	Built up - Other	3	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential footprint	3	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		257	4 %	30 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	120	2 %	14 %
	Flooding	7	<1 %	1 %
	Operational	2	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		130	2 %	15 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	228	4 %	26 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	15	<1 %	2 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		243	4 %	28 %
TOTAL		**868**	**15 %**	**100 %**
Indian reserves		1,215	21 %	
Outside legally surveyed parcels - Skagit Valley Park		3,180	55 %	
Outside legally surveyed parcels - other		487	8 %	
SUBTOTAL		4,882	85 %	
TOTAL		**5,750**	**100 %**	

* Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 19 shows that 235 ha or 27% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming, 30% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming and 15% has limited potential for farming due to physical site limitations such as topography, soils and flooding. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the effective ALR is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Electoral Area C

Table 20. Electoral Area C – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR*
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	45	4 %	22 %
	Farm infrastructure	2	<1 %	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		47	4 %	23 %
Supporting farming - Residential footprint		< 1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		< 1	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use/ land cover	Waterbodies	2	<1 %	1 %
	Transportation	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Wetlands	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Built up - Other	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential footprint	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		5	<1 %	3 %
Site limitations	Flooding	84	7 %	40 %
	Topography &/or soils	44	4 %	21 %
	Drainage	7	<1 %	3 %
	Operational	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		135	11 %	65 %
Available	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	21	2 %	10 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		21	2 %	10 %
TOTAL		**208**	**18 %**	**100 %**
Indian reserves		814	69 %	
Outside legally surveyed parcels		150	13 %	
SUBTOTAL		964	82 %	
TOTAL		**1,172**	**100 %**	

* Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 20 shows that 47 ha or 23% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming, 3% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming and 65% has limited potential for farming due to physical site limitations such as flooding, topography, and/or soils. Ten percent (10%) of the effective ALR is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Electoral Area D

Table 21. Electoral Area D – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR**
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	285	35 %	58 %
	Farm infrastructure	10	1 %	2 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		295	36 %	60 %
Supporting farming	Artificial Waterbodies	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential footprint	1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		2	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Protected area / park / reserve	73	9 %	15 %
	Recreation & leisure - golf	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Built up - Other	4	<1 %	1 %
	Wetlands	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Waterbodies	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Residential footprint	1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		82	10 %	17 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	10	1 %	2 %
	Drainage	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Flooding	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Operational	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		12	1 %	2 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	94	11 %	19 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	4	<1 %	1 %
	Unused forage or pasture	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Anthropogenic - Non Built or Bare	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		101	12 %	20 %
TOTAL		**493**	**60 %**	**100 %**
Indian reserves		160	20 %	
Outside legally surveyed parcels		168	20 %	
SUBTOTAL		328	40 %	
TOTAL		**821**	**100 %**	

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 21 shows that 295 ha or 60% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming; 17% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming; 2% has limited potential for farming due to topography &/or soil limitations; and 20% is available and has potential for farming.

The majority of the ALR land that is unavailable for farming has "Protected area / park / reserve" land use and is associated with Cheam Wetlands Regional Park.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Electoral Area E

Table 22. Electoral Area E – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR**
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	105	9 %	31 %
	Farm infrastructure	3	<1 %	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		108	9 %	32 %
Supporting farming	Residential footprint	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Artificial Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		2	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Institutional & community	15	1 %	4 %
	Residential	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Recreation & leisure	1	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Waterbodies	10	<1 %	3 %
	Residential footprint	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Utilities	1	<1 %	<1 %
	Built up - Other	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		32	3 %	9 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	27	2 %	8 %
	Flooding	20	2 %	6 %
	Operational	1	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		48	4 %	14 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	142	12 %	42 %
	Unused forage or pasture	5	<1 %	1 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	4	<1 %	1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		151	13 %	44 %
TOTAL		**340**	**28 %**	**100 %**
Outside legally surveyed parcels		868	72 %	
TOTAL		**1,208**	**100 %**	

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 22 shows that 108 ha or 32% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming, 9% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming and 14% has limited potential for farming due to topography, soil or flooding limitations. Forty-four (44%) of the effective ALR is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Electoral Area H

Table 23. Electoral Area H – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR*
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	554	32 %	41 %
	Farm infrastructure	19	1 %	1 %
	Greenhouses	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		573	33 %	42 %
Supporting farming	Residential footprint	8	<1 %	<1 %
	Artificial Waterbodies	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Built up - Other	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		8	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Recreation & leisure	16	<1 %	1 %
	Residential	8	<1 %	<1 %
	Communications	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Institutional & community	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Gravel extraction	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
	Water management	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Residential footprint	8	<1 %	<1 %
	Built up - Other	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		39	2 %	3 %
Site limitations	Topography &/or soils	189	11 %	14 %
	Flooding	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Operational	2	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		193	11 %	14 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	425	25 %	31 %
	Unmaintained field crops	48	3 %	4 %
	Unused forage or pasture	47	3 %	3 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	19	1 %	1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		539	31 %	40 %
TOTAL		**1,353**	**79 %**	**100 %**
Indian reserves		282	16 %	
Outside legally surveyed parcels		83	5 %	
SUBTOTAL		365	21 %	
TOTAL		**1,718**	**100 %**	

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 23 shows that 573 ha or 42% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming, <1% is used in support of farming (farm residences, roads, etc.), 3% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming, and 14% has limited potential for farming due to topography &/or soil limitations . Forty percent (40%) of the effective ALR is available and has potential for farming.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Harrison Hot Springs

Table 24. Harrison Hot Springs – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR**
Unavailable due to existing land use/ cover	Waterbodies	1	1 %	1 %
	Utilities	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		1	1 %	1 %
Available	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	128	95 %	99 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		128	95 %	99 %
TOTAL		**129**	**96 %**	**100 %**
Outside legally surveyed parcels		5	4 %	
TOTAL		**134**	**100 %**	

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 24 shows that 1 ha of the ALR is unavailable for farming due land cover, while 128 ha or 99% of the effective ALR is available and has potential for farming and is in "natural & semi-natural" vegetation.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

Hope

Table 25. Hope – Status of the ALR land base with respect to farming

Land status		ALR		
		In ALR (ha)	% ALR Area	% of effective ALR**
Actively farmed	Cultivated field crops	107	30 %	36 %
	Farm infrastructure	4	1 %	1 %
ACTIVELY FARMED		111	31 %	37 %
Supporting farming	Residential footprint	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Transportation	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
SUPPORTING FARMING		3	<1 %	<1 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land use	Transportation	43	12 %	14 %
	Residential	8	2 %	3 %
	Industrial	8	2 %	3 %
	Utilities	6	2 %	2 %
Unavailable for farming due to existing land cover	Waterbodies	4	1 %	1 %
	Residential footprint	2	<1 %	<1 %
	Built up - Other	1	<1 %	<1 %
UNAVAILABLE FOR FARMING		72	20 %	24 %
Site limitations	Flooding	16	4 %	5 %
	Operational	< 1	<1 %	<1 %
LIMITED POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		17	5 %	6 %
Available & with potential for farming	Natural & Semi-natural - Vegetation	87	24 %	29 %
	Anthropogenic - Managed vegetation	9	3 %	3 %
	Unused forage or pasture	4	1 %	1 %
AVAILABLE & WITH POTENTIAL FOR FARMING		99	28 %	33 %
TOTAL		**302**	**85 %**	**100 %**
Outside legally surveyed parcels		50	14 %	
Indian reserves		5	1 %	
SUBTOTAL		55	15 %	
TOTAL		**356**	**100 %**	

** Effective ALR is the total ALR area excluding land on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels.

Table 25 shows that 111 ha or 37% of the effective ALR is actively used for farming; 24% of the effective ALR is unavailable for farming; 6% has limited potential for farming; and 33% is available and has potential for farming.

Of the unavailable for farming ALR land, 43 ha or 14% of the effective ALR is associated with the Hope Regional Airpark.

Refer to Map 3 for more information.

6. Farming Activities

CULTIVATED FIELD CROPS

Cultivated field crops are captured in a geographical information system (GIS) at the field or land cover polygon level by crop type (vegetables, forage or pasture, berries, etc.). The total land area and field size characteristics are then evaluated for each crop.

Included with cultivated field crops is fallow farmland, inactively farmed land (i.e. forage or pasture crops which have not been harvested or grazed this season) and land temporarily set aside for wildlife or other purposes. Also included is bare cultivated land or land under preparation for planting as it is assumed these lands will be planted during the survey season. Excluded are crops grown in crop cover structures such as greenhouses or mushroom barns.

Cultivated field crops in FVRD east are described by ten crop groupings and are listed by descending order of significance.

- **Forage & pasture**: grass, mixed grass/legume, forage corn
- **Tree plantations**: Christmas trees, fibre/ pulp/ veneer trees
- **Berries**: Blueberries, blackberries, raspberries (unmaintained)
- **Crop transition**
- **Nut trees**: hazelnut/filbert
- **Hops**
- **Tree fruits**
- **Lavender**
- **Vines**: grapes
- **Nursery**: cedar hedging, ornamentals & shrubs

Electoral Area A

Table 26. Electoral Area A – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type*
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Forage & pasture	61	9%	15%	11	72	100%	18
Tree fruits	-	-	-	< 1	< 1	< 1%	1
TOTAL	**61**	**9%**	**15%**	**12**	**72**	**100%**	

* A parcel with multiple crop types will be counted in multiple crop categories.

Table 26 shows the main field crop types produced on the 72 ha of cultivated land in Electoral Area A.

Forage & pasture is the only significant crop type.

Refer to Map 4 for more information.

Figure 19. Electoral Area A – Forage & pasture crops by proportion

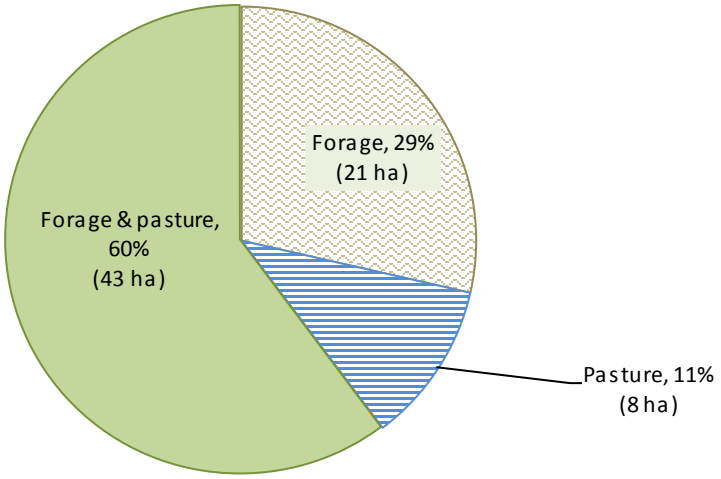


Figure 19 shows that the majority of all crops in Electoral Area A (60%) are used for both forage and pasture .

All fields used for forage or pasture in Electoral Area A are in mixed grass / legume.

Figure 20. Electoral Area A – Forage & pasture fields by size and type[5]

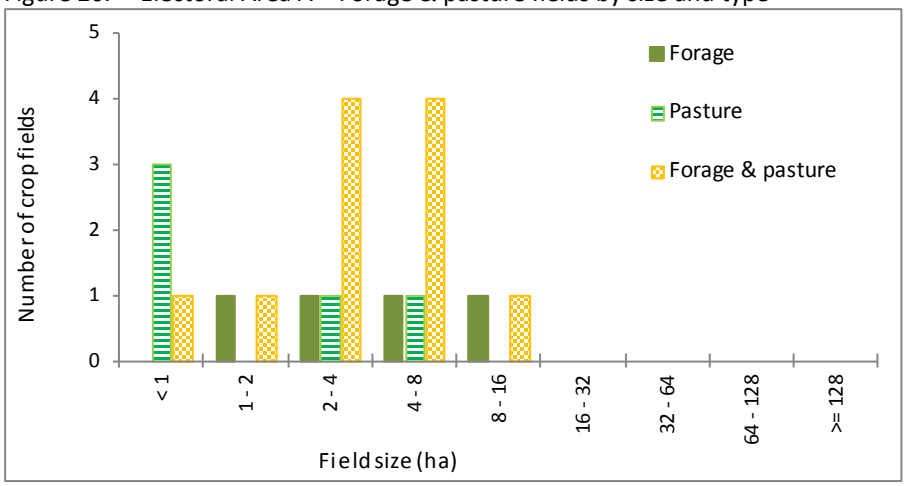


Figure 20 illustrates the field size distribution of forage, pasture, and forage & pasture fields.

In total, there are 4 forage fields with an average and median crop area of 5 ha

There are 5 pasture fields with an average crop area of 2 ha and a median crop area of 0.4 ha.

There are also 11 fields used for both forage & pasture that have an average crop area of 4 ha and a median crop area of 3 ha.

[5] Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Electoral Area B

Table 27. Electoral Area B – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type*
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Forage & pasture	215	4%	25%	17	232	95%	54
Berries	12	< 1%	1%	-	12	5%	1
Nursery	< 1	< 1%	< 1%	< 1	< 1	< 1%	2
Vegetables	< 1	< 1%	< 1%	-	< 1	< 1%	2
Tree fruits	< 1	< 1%	< 1%	< 1	< 1	< 1%	1
TOTAL	**228**	**4%**	**26%**	**18**	**246**	**100%**	

* A parcel with multiple crop types will be counted in multiple crop categories.

Table 27 shows the main field crop types produced on the 246 ha of cultivated land in Electoral Area B.

Forage & pasture crops account for 95% of all cultivated crops and blueberries account for the remaining 5%.

Also recorded were2 nursery fields, 2 mixed vegetable fields, and 1 tree fruit field. These 5 fields have a combined area of 1.1 ha, or <1% of all crops.

Refer to Map 4 for more information.

Figure 21. Electoral Area B – Main field crop types by percentage

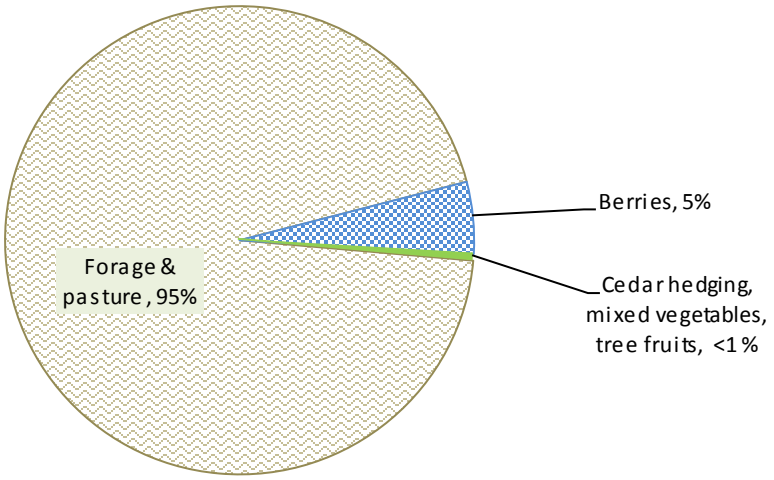


Figure 21 illustrates the predominance of forage & pasture crops in Electoral Area B.

Table 28. Electoral Area B – Forage & pasture crops by area

Forage & pasture crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of effective ALR			
Forage	Mixed grass / legume	74	8%	12	86	35%
	Forage corn	62	7%	< 1	62	25%
	Grass	43	5%	< 1	44	18%
Subtotal		**179**	**21%**	**12**	**191**	**78%**
Forage & pasture	Mixed grass / legume	2	< 1%	-	2	< 1%
Subtotal		**2**	**< 1%**	**-**	**2**	**< 1%**
Pasture	Mixed grass / legume	32	4%	5	37	15%
	Grass	2	< 1%	< 1	2	< 1%
Subtotal		**34**	**4%**	**5**	**39**	**16%**
TOTAL		**215**	**25%**	**17**	**232**	**95%**

Table 28 shows there is significantly more forage than pasture in Electoral Area B.

Of the forage crops, 62 ha (32%) is in forage corn while the remaining forage crops are in grass or mixed grass / legume fields.

Figure 22. Electoral Area B – Forage & pasture crops by proportion

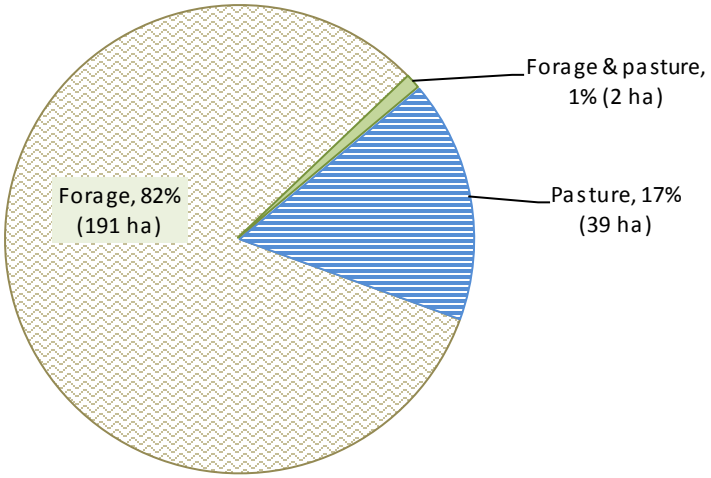


Figure 22 shows the proportion of forage, pasture and forage and pasture crops in Electoral Area B.

Forage crops comprise 82% of all crops used for forage or pasture.

Figure 23. Electoral Area B – Forage & pasture fields by size and type[6]

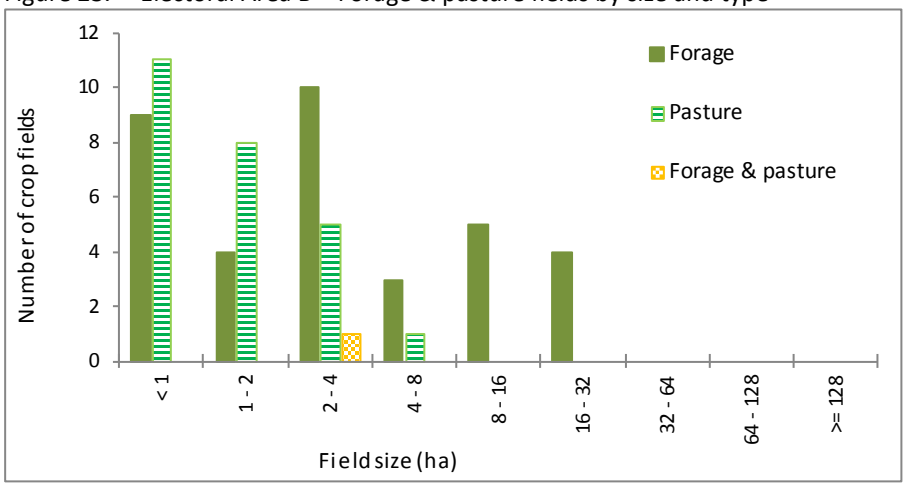


Figure 23 illustrates the field size distribution of forage, pasture, and forage & pasture fields.

In total, there are 35 forage fields with an average crop area of 5 ha, a median crop area of 3 ha and an average parcel size of 13 ha.

In comparison, there are 25 pasture fields with an average crop area of 2 ha, a median crop area of 1 ha, and an average parcel size of 5 ha.

There are 9 forage fields greater than 8 ha while all pasture fields are less than 8 ha.

[6] Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Electoral Area C

Table 29. Electoral Area C – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Forage & pasture	45	4%	22%	38	83	100%	15
TOTAL	**45**	**4%**	**22%**	**38**	**83**	**100%**	

Table 29 shows that forage & pasture is the only crop type found in Electoral Area C.

Refer to Map 4 for more information.

Figure 24. Electoral Area C – Forage & pasture crops by proportion

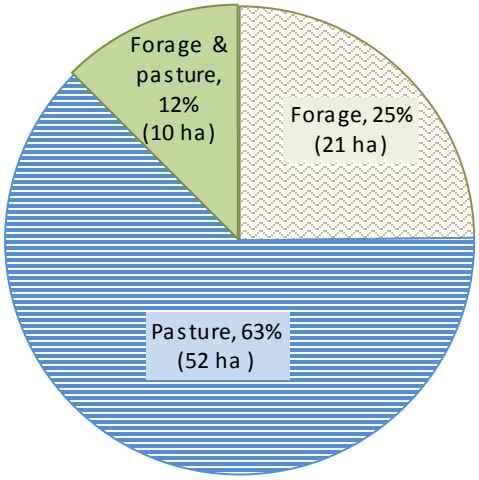


Figure 24 shows that of the cultivated crops in Electoral Area C, 63% is in pasture, 25% is in forage, and 12% is in both forage & pasture.

Figure 25. Electoral Area C – Forage & pasture fields by size and type[7]

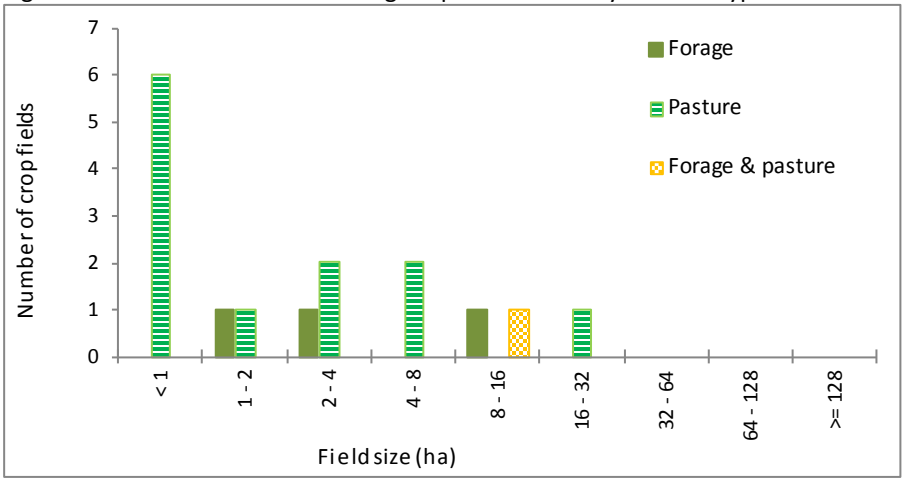


Figure 25 illustrates the field size distribution of forage, pasture, and forage & pasture fields.

In total, there are 3 forage fields with an average crop area of 7 ha, a median crop area of 3 ha and an average parcel size of 30 ha.

In comparison, there are 12 pasture fields with an average crop area of 4 ha, a median crop area of 1 ha, and an average parcel size of 20 ha.

[7] Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Electoral Area D

Table 30. Electoral Area D – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type*
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Fibre/pulp/veneer trees	177	22%	36%	34	212	59%	8
Forage & pasture	109	13%	22%	37	147	41%	25
TOTAL	**287**	**35%**	**58%**	**72**	**359**	**100%**	

* A parcel with multiple crop types will be counted in multiple crop categories.

Table 30 shows the 2 main field crop types produced on the 359 ha of cultivated land in Electoral Area D.

There are 212 ha of fibre/pulp/veneer trees and 147 ha of forage & pasture.

Figure 26. Electoral Area D – Main field crop types by percentage

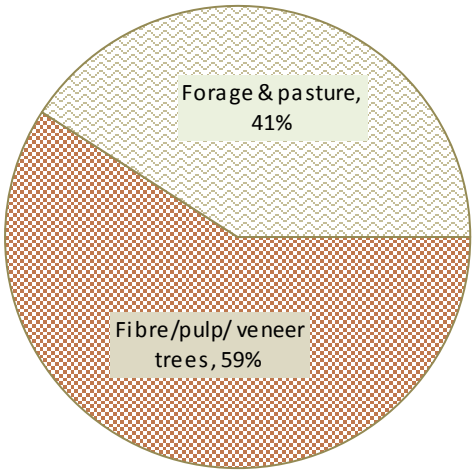


Figure 26 illustrates the proportion of main crop types in Electoral Area D.

Figure 27. Electoral Area D – Cultivated field crops by size and type[8]

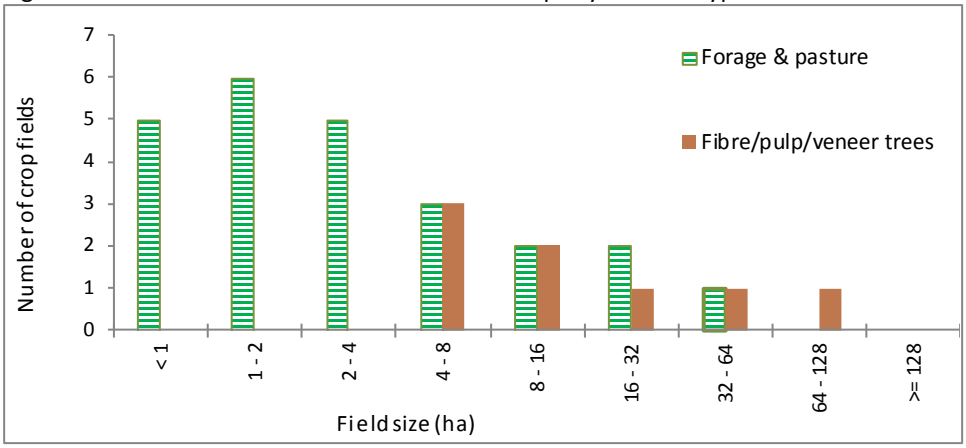


Figure 27 compares the two main crop types by field sizes.

Fibre/ pulp/ veneer trees occur exclusively on field sizes greater than 4 ha while forage & pasture fields have a greater variety of fields sizes.

[8] Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Table 31. Electoral Area D – Forage & pasture crops by area

Forage & pasture crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of effective ALR			
Forage	Grass	11	2%	4	15	4%
	Subtotal	**11**	**2%**	**4**	**15**	**4%**
Forage & pasture	Grass	25	5%	-	25	7%
	Mixed grass / legume	3	< 1%	< 1	3	< 1%
	Subtotal	**27**	**6%**	**< 1**	**27**	**8%**
Pasture	Grass	52	11%	33	85	24%
	Mixed grass / legume	17	3%	< 1	17	5%
	Subtotal	**69**	**14%**	**33**	**103**	**29%**
Unused	Grass	2	< 1%	< 1	2	< 1%
	TOTAL	**109**	**22%**	**37**	**147**	**41%**

Table 31 shows there is significantly more pasture than forage in Electoral Area D.

Figure 28. Electoral Area D – Forage & pasture crops by proportion

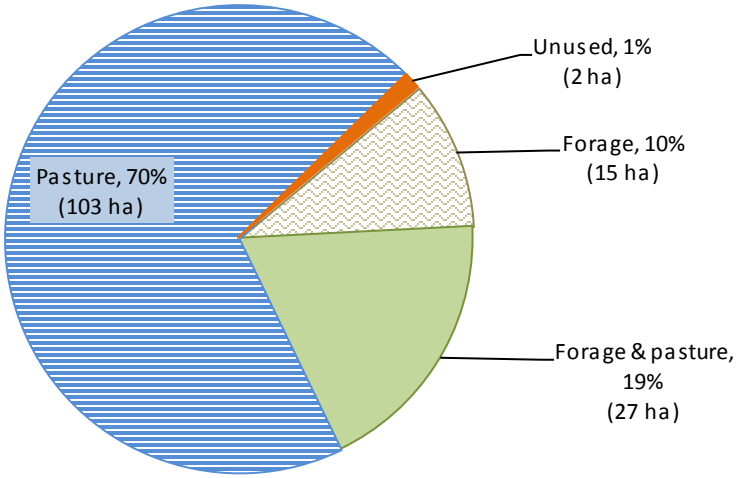


Figure 28 shows that of the forage and pasture crops in Electoral Area D, 70% are in pasture, 19% are in both forage and pasture, and 10% is in forage.

All crops in forage or pasture are grass or mixed grass / legume.

Figure 29. Electoral Area D – Forage & pasture fields by size and type

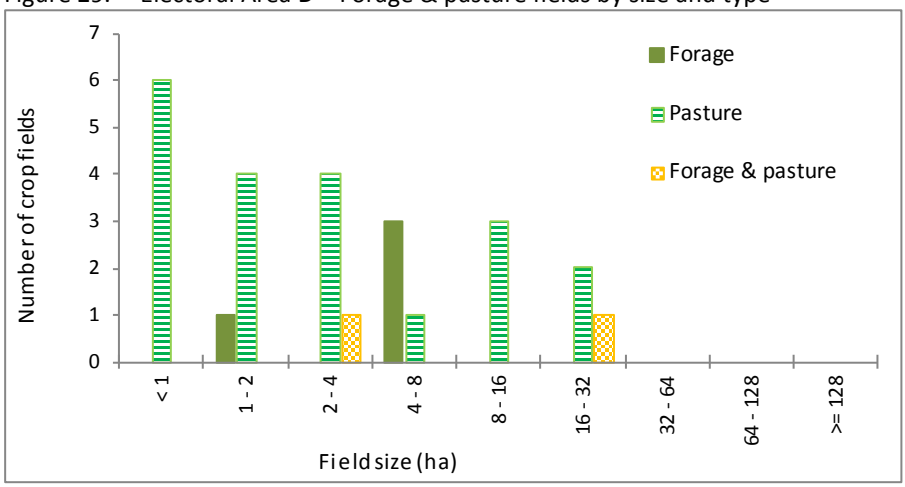


Figure 29 illustrates the field size distribution of forage and pasture fields.

In total, there are 4 forage fields with an average and median crop area of 4 ha and average parcel size of 11 ha.

In comparison, there are 20 pasture fields with an average crop area of 5 ha, a median crop area of 2 ha, and an average parcel size of 10 ha.

Pasture fields are more numerous and have a wider variety of field sizes than forage fields in Electoral Area D.

Electoral Area E

Table 32. Electoral Area E – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type*
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Forage & pasture	110	9%	32%	13	122	99%	33
Christmas trees	-	-	-	1	1	1%	1
TOTAL	**110**	**9%**	**32%**	**14**	**124**	**100%**	

* A parcel with multiple crop types will be counted in multiple crop categories.

Table 32 shows the 2 main field crop types produced on the 124 ha of cultivated land in Electoral Area E.

There are 122 ha of forage & pasture and 1.5 ha of Christmas trees.

Refer to Map 4 for more information.

Figure 30. Electoral Area E – Forage & pasture crops by proportion

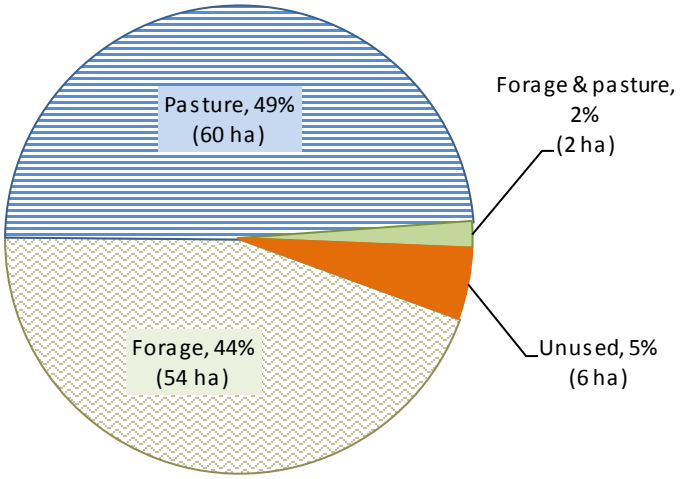


Figure 30 shows that of the forage and pasture crops in Electoral Area E, 49% are in pasture and 44% are in forage.

All crops in forage or pasture are grass or mixed grass / legume fields.

Figure 31. Electoral Area E – Forage & pasture fields by size and type

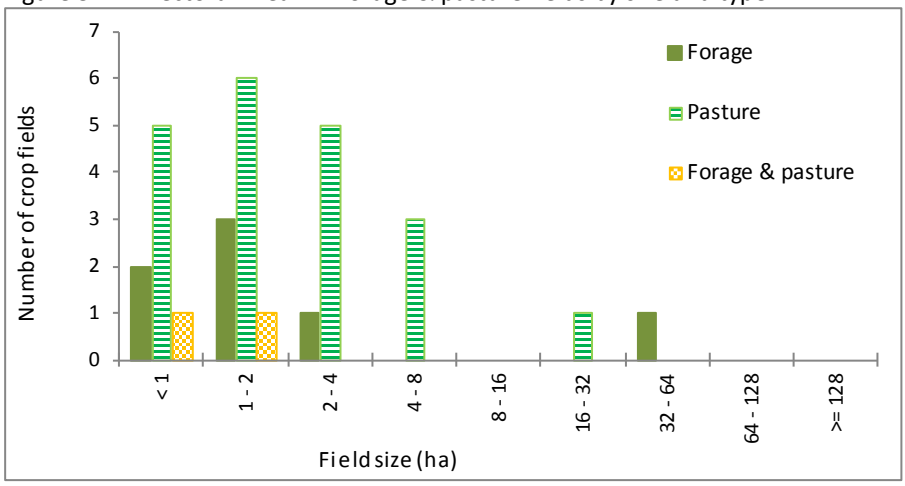


Figure 31 illustrates the field size distribution of forage and pasture fields. There are more pasture than forage fields in Electoral Area E.

In total, there are 7 forage fields with an average crop area of 8 ha, a median crop area of 2 ha and average parcel size of 12 ha.

In comparison, there are 20 pasture fields with an average crop area of 3 ha, a median crop area of 2 ha, and an average parcel size of 7 ha.

Electoral Area H

Table 33. Electoral Area H – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type*
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Forage & pasture	486	28%	36%	15	501	75%	112
Berries	80	5%	6%	< 1	80	12%	13
Crop transition	39	2%	3%	-	39	6%	3
Christmas trees	25	1%	2%	< 1	25	4%	7
Hops	7	< 1%	< 1%	-	7	1%	1
Nut trees	6	< 1%	< 1%	< 1	6	1%	1
Lavender	3	< 1%	< 1%	-	3	< 1%	1
Grapes	2	< 1%	< 1%	< 1	2	< 1%	2
Tree fruits	< 1	< 1%	< 1%	< 1	< 1	< 1%	2
Nursery	< 1	< 1%	< 1%	-	< 1	< 1%	1
TOTAL	**649**	**38%**	**48%**	**15**	**664**	**100%**	

* A parcel with multiple crop types will be accounted for in each present crop category.

Table 33 shows the 10 main field crop types produced on the 664 ha of cultivated land in Electoral Area H.

Forage & pasture is the most abundant crop type with 501 ha or 75% of all cultivated crops, followed by berries with 80 ha or 12%

Refer to Map 4 for more information.

Figure 32. Electoral Area H – Main field crop types by percentage

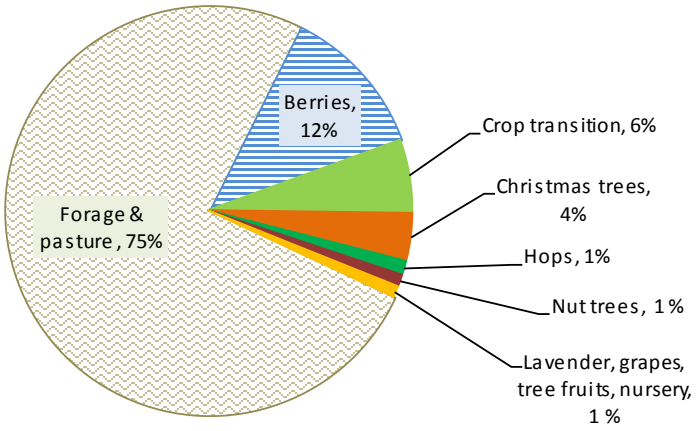


Figure 32 illustrates the proportion of crop types in Electoral Area H.

Forage & pasture, combined with berries comprise 86% of all cultivated crops.

Figure 33. Electoral Area H – Forage & pasture, berries and Christmas trees by size and type[9]

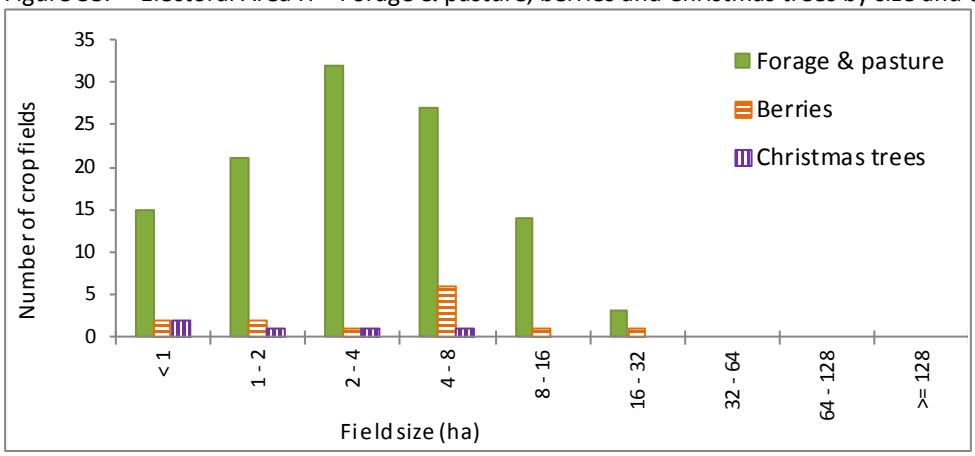


Figure 33 compares the top crop types by field sizes.

Forage & pasture is by far the dominant crop type across all field sizes.

[9] Each distinct crop type on one parcel is counted as one crop activity. Each crop activity will include at least one and perhaps more crop fields. A parcel may have more than one crop activity if there is more than one distinct type of crop on that parcel.

Table 34. Electoral Area H – Forage & pasture crops by area

Forage & pasture crops		ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
		In ALR (ha)	% of effective ALR			
Forage	Grass	103	8%	< 1	103	15%
	Mixed grass / legume	61	5%	1	62	9%
	Forage corn	9	< 1%	-	9	1%
Subtotal		**173**	**13%**	**1**	**175**	**26%**
Forage & pasture	Mixed grass / legume	51	4%	-	51	8%
	Grass	13	< 1%	< 1	13	2%
Subtotal		**64**	**5%**	**< 1**	**64**	**10%**
Pasture	Mixed grass / legume	134	10%	13	147	22%
	Grass	49	4%	< 1	49	7%
Subtotal		**184**	**14%**	**13**	**196**	**30%**
Unmaintained	Mixed grass / legume	17	1%	< 1	17	3%
Unused	Grass	40	3%	1	41	6%
	Mixed grass / legume	7	< 1%	< 1	7	1
Subtotal		**65**	**5%**	**1**	**66**	**10%**
TOTAL		**486**	**36%**	**15**	**501**	**75%**

Table 34 shows there are similar amounts of forage (175 ha) and pasture (196 ha) in Electoral Area H.

The majority of all crops used for forage or pasture are in grass or mixed grass / legume fields, however, there are also 9 ha of forage corn.

Figure 34. Electoral Area H – Forage & pasture fields by size and type

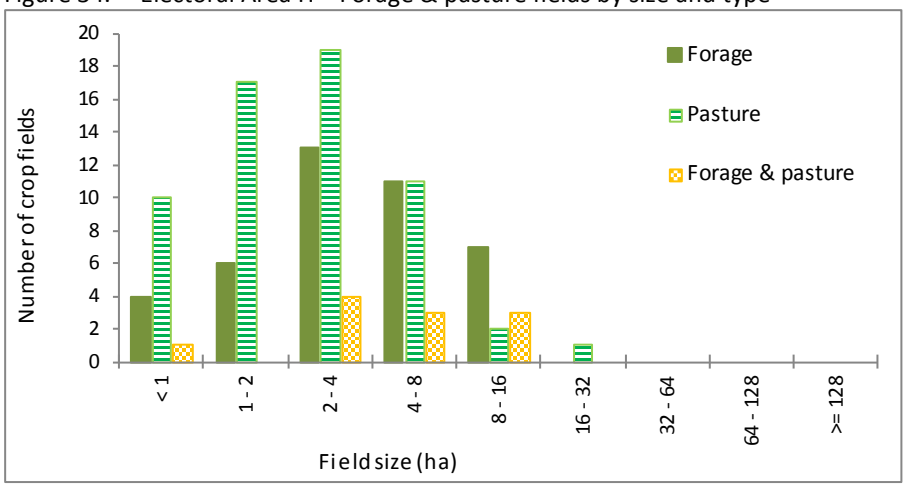


Figure 34 illustrates the field size distribution of forage and pasture fields.

In total, there are 41 forage fields with an average crop area of 4 ha, a median crop area of 3 ha and an average parcel size of 9 ha.

In comparison, there are 60 pasture fields with an average crop area of 3 ha, a median crop area of 2 ha, and an average parcel size of 8 ha.

Table 35. Electoral Area H – Berry crops by area

Berry crops	ALR		Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land
	In ALR (ha)	% of effective ALR			
Blueberries	36	3%	< 1	36	5%
Raspberries - Unmaintained	27	2%	< 1	28	4%
Blueberries	15	1%	-	15	2%
Blackberries	< 1	< 1%	< 1	< 1	< 1%
TOTAL	**79**	**6%**	**< 1**	**79**	**12%**

Table 35 details the berry crops in Electoral Area H. Blueberries are the most common with 51 ha. Raspberries are the second most common with 28 ha, however all are raspberries are "unmaintained".

Hope

Table 36. Hope – Main field crop types by area

Type	ALR			Outside ALR (ha)	Total area (ha)	% of cultivated land	Number of parcels with crop type*
	In ALR (ha)	% of total ALR	% of effective ALR				
Forage & pasture	110	31%	37%	9	119	100%	40
Crop transition	1	< 1%	< 1%	-	1	< 1%	1
TOTAL	**111**	**31%**	**37%**	**9**	**120**	**100%**	

* A parcel with multiple crop types will be accounted for in each present crop category.

Table 36 shows the 2 main field crop types produced on the 120 ha of cultivated land in Hope

There are 119 ha of forage & pasture and 1 ha in crop transition.

Refer to Map 4 for more information.

Figure 35. Hope – Forage & pasture crops by proportion

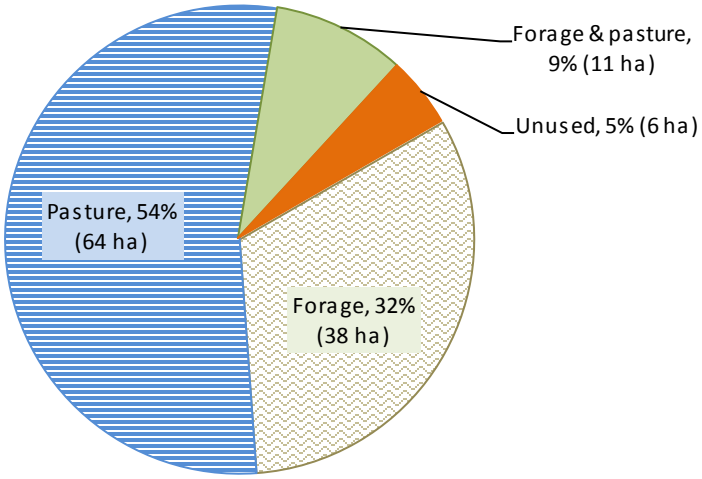


Figure 35 shows that there is more pasture (64 ha) than forage (38 ha) in Hope.

All crops in forage or pasture are in grass or mixed grass / legume fields.

Figure 36. Hope – Forage & pasture fields by size and type[10]

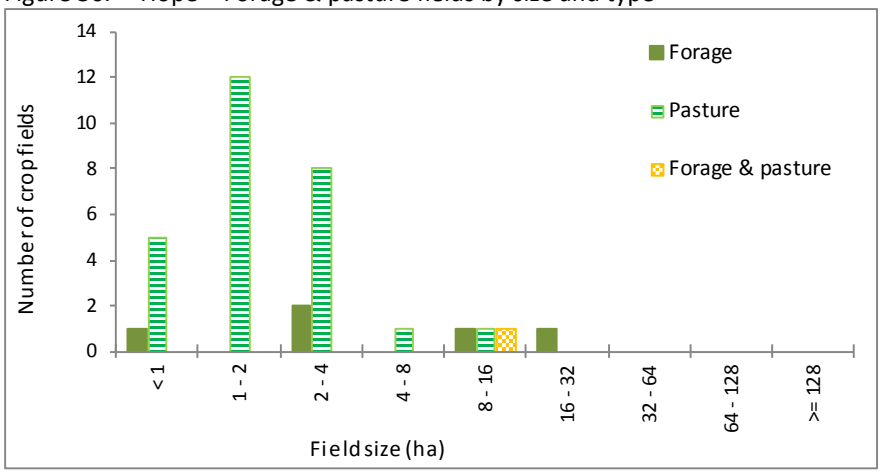


Figure 36 illustrates that there are more pasture than forage fields.

There are 27 pasture fields with an average crop area of 2 ha, a median crop area of 1 ha, and an average parcel size of 5 ha.

In comparison, there are only 4 forage fields with an average crop area of 8 ha, a median crop area of 3 ha, and an average parcel size of 10 ha.

[10] Each distinct forage or pasture activity on one parcel is counted as one activity. Each activity will include at least one and perhaps more fields. A parcel may have more than one activity if there is more than one distinct type of forage or pasture activity on that parcel.

Harrison Hot Springs

No crops were recorded in Harrison Hot Springs

IRRIGATION

Irrigation is the artificial application of water to the land or soil and may be used to assist in the growing of agricultural crops, maintenance of managed vegetation, and control of soil erosion or dust. The availability of good quality water for irrigation is often a requirement for growing high value crops. Insufficient water sources or water delivery infrastructure can limit the potential to increase agricultural production through irrigation.

Irrigation is captured at the field or land cover level by system type (sub-surface, sprinkler, giant gun, trickle) and then summarized by crop type to the total land area under irrigation. Irrigated land includes all irrigated field crops and may also include irrigated fallow farmland, land temporarily set aside for wildlife or other purposes, and land under preparation for planting.

Table 37. Irrigation systems by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Irrigation system in use (ha)				Total area irrigated (ha)	% crop area irrigated
	Surface	Sprinkler	Giant gun	Trickle		
Electoral Area A	-	55	-	-	55	76%
Electoral Area B	9	4	56	12	81	33%
Electoral Area C	-	< 1	-	-	< 1	2%
Electoral Area H	-	24	17	33	74	13%
District of Hope	-	1	-	-	1	< 1%
TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA	**9**	**85**	**73**	**45**	**212**	**20%**

Table 37 details the area of irrigated crops by irrigation system type and jurisdiction. There is relatively little irrigation in FVRD east with only 20% of all crops being irrigated.

Sprinkler irrigation systems are used to irrigate 85 ha of crops, while giant gun systems irrigate 73 ha, and trickle systems are used on 45 ha.

No irrigation systems were recorded in Electoral Area D, Electoral Area E or Harrison Hot Springs.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock activities are difficult to measure using a windshield survey. Livestock are often confined to structures making it difficult for the surveyor to see the animals. Local knowledge and other indicators such as animal confinement type (barn type), feeder system type, manure handling system type, and other visible elements may be used to infer the type of livestock and scale of activity that exist on a parcel. In addition, livestock are mobile and may utilize more than one land parcel. Livestock visible on a certain parcel one day may be visible on a different parcel the next day. This inventory does not attempt to identify animal movement between parcels that make up a farm unit but reports livestock at the parcel where the animals or related structures were observed.

"**Main Type**" and "**Secondary Type**" of livestock are determined by comparing the scale of different livestock activities on the parcel. The "Main Type" of livestock does not represent the primary agricultural activity, but only the main type of livestock activity.

"**Intensive**" livestock activities utilize specialized structures such as barns, feedlots and stockyards designed for confined feeding at higher stocking densities.

"**Non Intensive**" livestock activities allow animals to graze on a pasture and often utilize non intensive barns and corrals/paddocks.

"**Unknown livestock**" refers to activities where non specialized livestock related structures were present but the livestock were not visible and therefore the specific type of livestock could not be determined.

"**Homesite**" refers to the location of the main ranch or main barn of a livestock operation or farm unit[11]. Often, other types of farm infrastructure, such as corrals, paddocks, barns, and feeding/watering facilities, as well as the farm residence, are also at this location. This is the primary location of the farm unit where most livestock management occurs.

"**Non Homesite**" refers to a location where livestock are present but related infrastructure is minimal. Often pasture fencing and watering are the only apparent infrastructure improvements. This location is often used only for pasturing livestock and is secondary to an operation's primary (or homesite) location.

The scale system used to describe livestock operations relies on animal unit equivalents which is a standard measure used to compare different livestock types. One animal unit equivalent is approximately equal to one adult cow or horse. The scale system includes 4 levels:

- "**Very Small**" Approximately 1 cow or horse or bison, 3 hogs, 5 goats or deer, 10 sheep, 50 turkeys, 100 chickens (1 animal unit equivalent)
- "**Small**" LESS THAN 25 cows or horses or bison, 75 hogs, 125 goats or deer, 250 sheep, 1250 turkeys, 2500 chickens (2 - 25 animal unit equivalents)
- "**Medium**" LESS THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (25 - 100 animal unit equivalents)
- "**Large**" MORE THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (over 100 animal unit equivalents).

[11] Farm unit includes all the property belonging to a farm and may incorporate more than one parcel.

Table 38. Livestock activities in FVRD east

Livestock group	Scale of activity				Total activities	By activity type		By location	
	Very small scale	Small scale	Medium scale	Large scale		*Intensive*	*Non intensive*	*Homesite*	*Non homesite*
Equine	7	78	3	-	88	-	*88*	*83*	*5*
Beef	5	31	13	-	49	*3*	*46*	*38*	*11*
Sheep / lamb / goat	10	5	1	-	16	-	*16*	*13*	*3*
Poultry	6	2	2	-	10	*2*	*8*	*10*	-
Dairy	-	-	1	3	4	*3*	*1*	*4*	-
Llama / alpaca	2	1	-	-	3	-	*3*	*2*	*1*
Swine	-	-	2	1	3	*2*	*1*	*3*	-
Specialty livestock	1	-	-	-	1	-	*1*	*1*	-
TOTAL	**31**	**117**	**22**	**4**	**174**	**10**	**164**	**154**	**20**

Table 38 summarizes the livestock activities in FVRD east (Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, H, Harrison & Hope). Equine is the most common type of activity with 88 occurrences. This is followed by beef with 49 activities.

Although the number of equine activities is greater than the number of beef activities, beef activities tend to have a greater economic significance and contribute to food production. Equines are less important for food production, however, they greatly contribute to the rural lifestyle.

Table 39. Livestock homesite activities by type and jurisdiction in FVRD east

Jurisdiction	Type of livestock activity								Total activities
	Equine	Beef	Sheep / lamb / goat	Poultry	Dairy	Swine	Llama / alpaca	Ratite	
Electoral Area A	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Electoral Area B	12	6	2	1	1	-	1	-	23
Electoral Area C	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	8
Electoral Area D	4	5	2	2	2	-	1	-	16
Electoral Area E	7	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	16
Electoral Area H	31	13	5	2	1	3	-	-	55
District of Hope	19	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	29
TOTAL	**83**	**38**	**13**	**10**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**154**

Table 39 details the equine and livestock homesite activities by FVRD east jurisdiction. Electoral Area H has the largest number of activities, though 31 of 55 or 56% are equine.

Figure 37. Livestock homesite activities by scale and type in FVRD east (equine excluded)

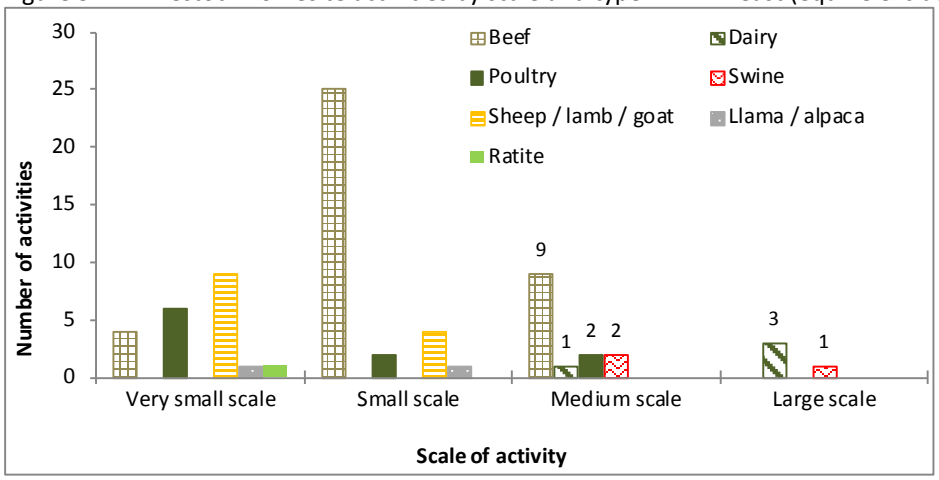


Figure 37 illustrates the scale of livestock homesite activities (equine excluded).

Table 40. Beef activities in FVRD east by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Scale of beef activity (homesites only)				Total activities
	Very small scale (1 cow)	Small scale (2-25 cattle)	Medium scale (25-100 cattle)	Large scale (>100 cattle)	
District of Hope	-	8	-	-	8
Electoral Area A	-	-	2	-	2
Electoral Area B	-	6	-	-	6
Electoral Area D	-	1	4	-	5
Electoral Area E	-	3	1	-	4
Electoral Area H	4	7	2	-	13
TOTAL	**4**	**25**	**9**	**-**	**38**

Table 40 details the 38 beef homesite activities in FVRD east.

There are 9 "medium", 25 "small", and 4 "very small" scale activities.

Table 41. Equine activities in FVRD east by jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Scale of equine activity (homesites only)				Total activities
	Very small scale (1 equine)	Small scale (2-25 equine)	Medium scale (25-100 equine)	Large scale (>100 equine)	
Electoral Area A	-	5	-	-	5
Electoral Area B	1	11	-	-	12
Electoral Area C	-	4	1	-	5
Electoral Area D	1	3	-	-	4
Electoral Area E	-	7	-	-	7
Electoral Area H	3	26	2	-	31
District of Hope	1	18	-	-	19
TOTAL	**6**	**74**	**3**	**-**	**83**

Table 41 details the 83 equine homesite activities in FVRD east.

Most equine activities are "small" with less than 25 animals.

Figure 38. Equine and other livestock homesite activities by scale and type in FVRD east

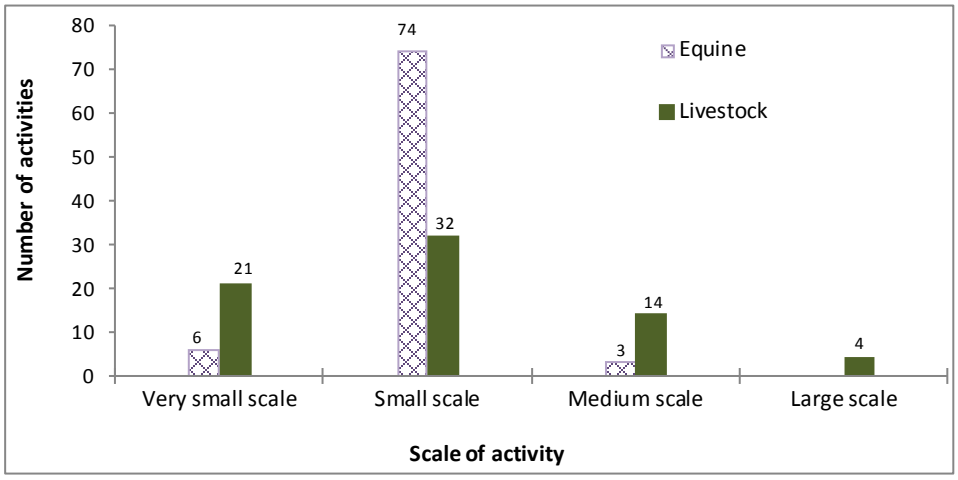


Figure 38 compares the scale equine and other livestock activities.

Nearly all equine activities (80 of 83 or 96%) are "small" or "very small" scale.

Other livestock activities have a more proportional distribution with 25% of all homesite activities being "medium" or "large" scale.

7. Condition of ALR Lands

This section presents a parcel based analysis of parcel size and farming use in the ALR. ALR land in Indian reserves and outside of legally surveyed parcels in not represented in this section.

PARCEL INCLUSION IN THE ALR

FVRD east jurisdictions (Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, H, and Harrison Hot Springs and Hope) have a combined inventory area that includes 4,091 ha of ALR. This is 34.5% of the total ALR area within the selected FVRD jurisdictions. The remaining ALR was in Indian reserves (2,629 ha, 22% of the total ALR area), or was outside of legally surveyed parcels in rights-of-ways, water, foreshore, or unsurveyed Crown land (5,133 ha or 43% of the total ALR area).

ALR boundaries do not always align with parcel boundaries which results in many parcels having only a portion of their area in the ALR. To achieve an accurate picture of the ALR land in the FVRD east, only parcels that meet the following criteria are included in this section of the report:

- parcels > 0.05 ha in size with at least half their area (>= 50%) in the ALR, or
- parcels with at least 10 ha (>= 10 ha) of ALR land.

Table 42 details the amount of land that meets the above criteria by FVRD east jurisdiction.

Table 42. Jurisdictions with land in the ALR

Jurisdiction	Area of parcels considered to be in the ALR (ha)	Number of parcels
Electoral Area A	375	44
Electoral Area B	834	117
Electoral Area C	197	9
Electoral Area D	481	47
Electoral Area E	339	47
Electoral Area H	1,321	182
Harrison Hot Springs	127	6
Hope	297	55
TOTAL	**3,970**	**507**

Table 42 shows the area of land in each FVRD east jurisdiction that meets of the following criteria:

- *Parcels > 0.05 in size with at least half their area in the ALR, OR*
- *Parcels with at least 10 ha of ALR land*

Figure 39. Parcel inclusion in the ALR

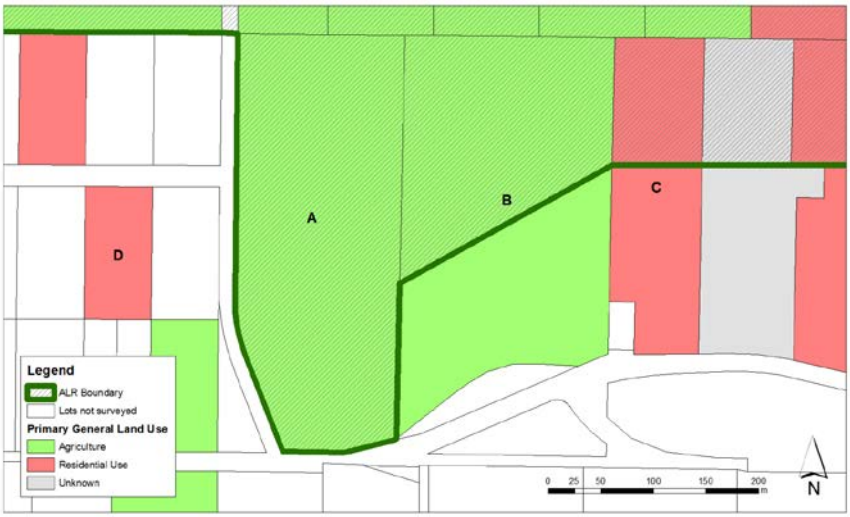


Figure 39 illustrates the distinction between parcels considered to be within or outside the ALR:

Considered to be within the ALR:

- *lot A is completely in the ALR*
- *lot B has 50% or more of its area in the ALR.*

Considered to be outside the ALR:

- *lot C has less than 50% of its area and less than 10 ha in the ALR*
- *lot D is completely outside the ALR.*

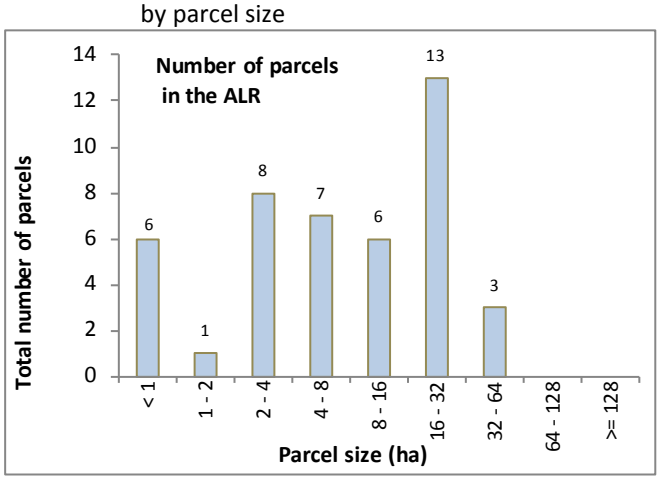
PARCEL SIZE & FARMING IN THE ALR

Parcel size must be considered when determining the agricultural potential of a land parcel. Larger parcels usually allow farmers greater flexibility to expand or change their type of operation as the economy and markets change. Although some types of agriculture can be successful on small parcels, (e.g. intensive market gardens, greenhouse operations, nurseries), the number of viable farming options generally decreases with a smaller parcel size.

A farming operation may utilize more than one parcel as a farm unit[12], however it is generally more efficient to run a farm on fewer larger parcels than many smaller parcels. Larger parcels accommodate equipment more efficiently and reduce the need to move farm equipment on public roads. Smaller parcels are more impacted by bylaws designed to reduce potential land use conflicts, such as setbacks from lot lines and road allowances, and may encourage alternative land uses such as residential.

Electoral Area A

Figure 40. Electoral Area A – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



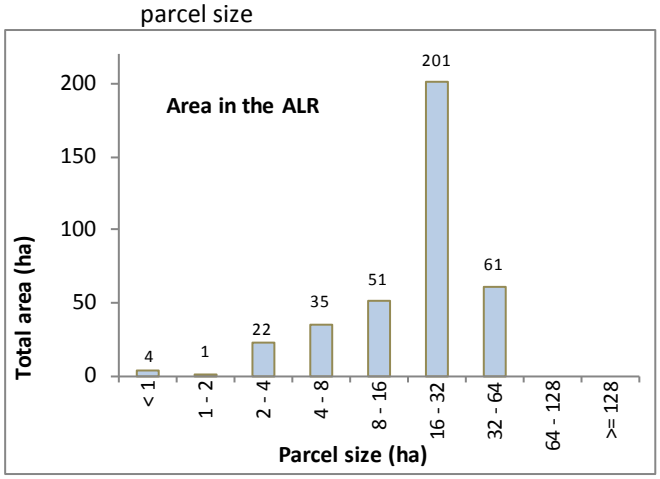
The average ALR parcel size in Electoral Area A is 11.2 ha and the median parcel size is 7.1 ha.

Figure 40 illustrates that of the 44 parcels in the ALR:

- *14% (6 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *34% (15 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *16% (7 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *14% (6 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *36% (16 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 41. Electoral Area A – Total area in the ALR by parcel size



In Electoral Area A most of ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 41 illustrates that of the 375 ha in the ALR:

- *1% (4 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *7% (27 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *9% (35 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *14% (51 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *70% (262 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

[12]Farm Unit – An area of land used for a farm operation consisting of one or more contiguous or non-contiguous parcels, that may be owned, rented or leased, which form and are managed as a single farm.

Table 43. Electoral Area A – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	7	16 %
Not used for farming	37	84 %
TOTAL	**44**	**100 %**

Table 43 demonstrates that of the 44 parcels in the ALR, only 7 or 16% are "Used for farming".

Figure 42. Electoral Area A – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

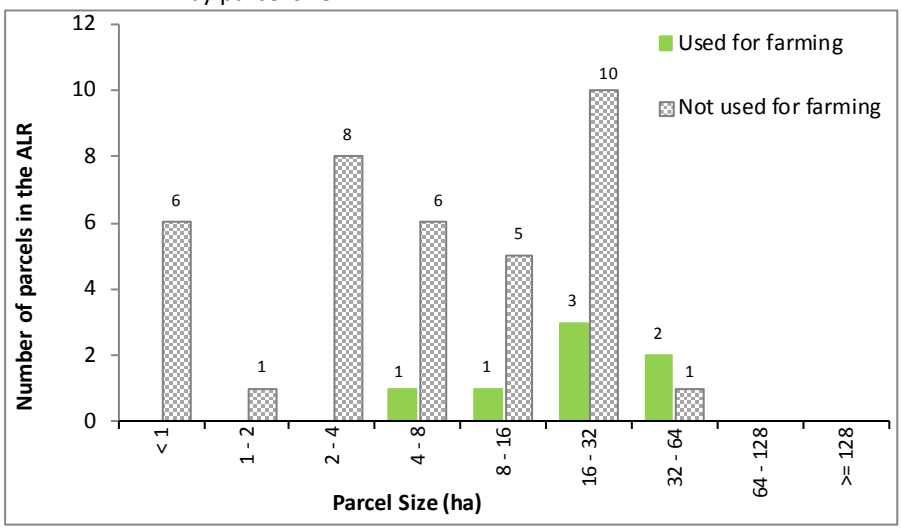


Figure 42 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

All 7 "Used for farming parcels" are greater than 4 ha in size.

Figure 43. Electoral Area A – Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR

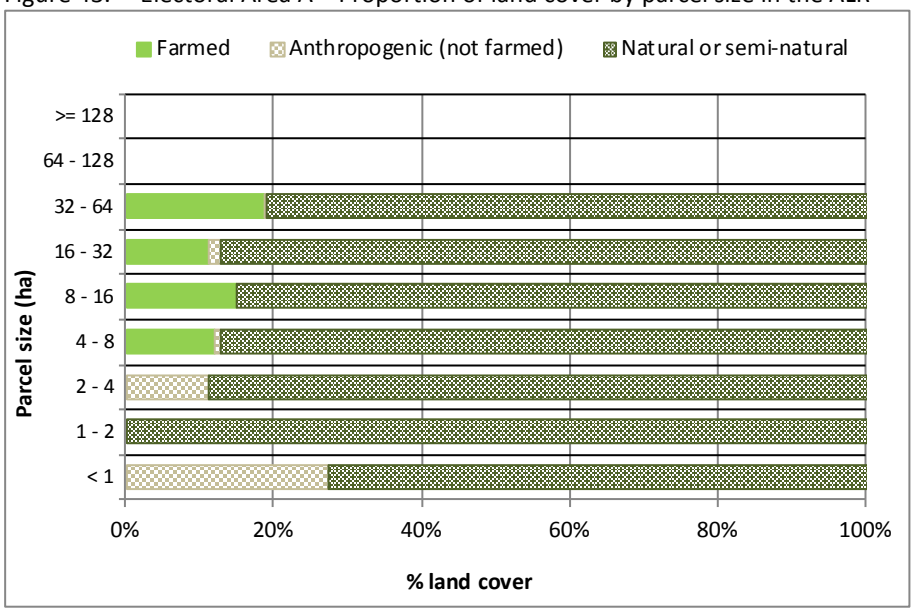


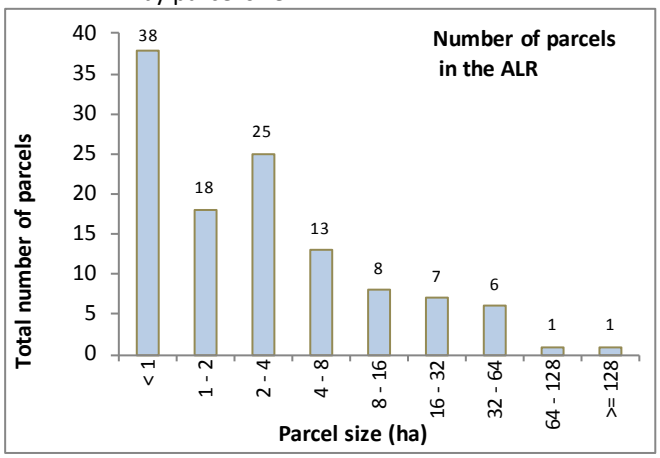
Figure 43 shows the proportion of land cover types across different parcel size categories.

The majority of the land cover across all parcel sizes in Electoral Area A is in "Natural & semi-natural" land cover.

The largest proportion of "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover occurs on parcels less than 1 ha.

Electoral Area B

Figure 44. Electoral Area B – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



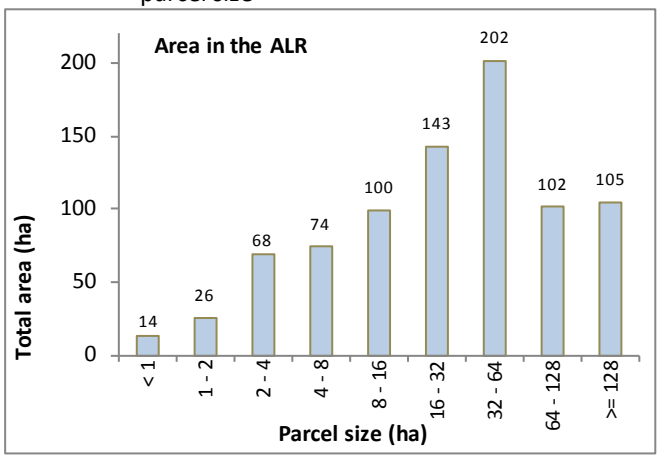
The average ALR parcel size in Electoral Area B is 8 ha and the median parcel size is 4.1 ha.

Figure 44 illustrates that of the 117 parcels in the ALR:

- *32% (38 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *69% (81 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *11% (13 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *7% (8 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *13% (15 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 45. Electoral Area B – Total area in the ALR by parcel size



Although there is a high proportion of small parcels in Electoral Area B, most of the ALR area is in larger parcels.

Figure 45 illustrates that of the 834 ha in the ALR:

- *2% (14 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *13% (108 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *9% (74 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *12% (100 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *66% (552 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

Figure 46. Electoral Area B – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

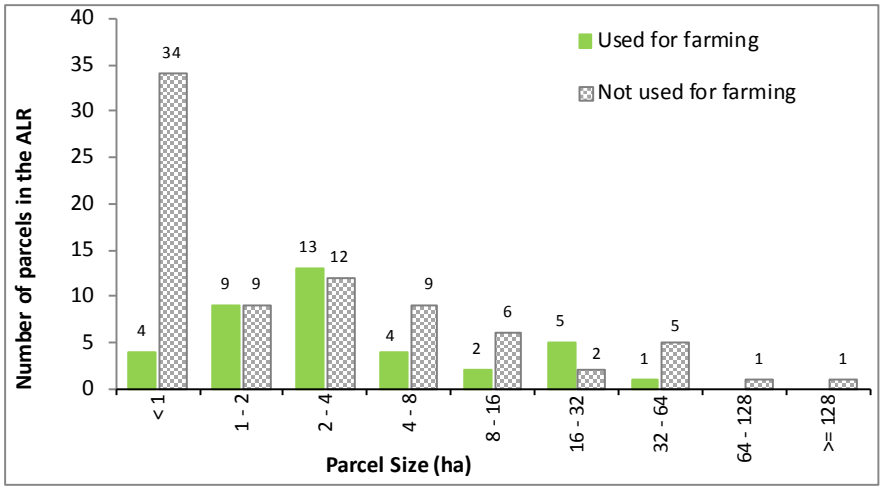


Figure 46 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

There are 2 parcels greater than 64 ha that are "Not used for farming". Both are associated with Skagit Valley Provincial Park.

Table 44. Electoral Area B – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	38	32 %
Not used for farming	79	68 %
TOTAL	**117**	**100 %**

Table 44 demonstrates that of the 117 parcels in the ALR, only 38 or 32% are "Used for farming".

Figure 47. Electoral Area B – Proportion of parcels farmed and not farmed by parcel size in the ALR

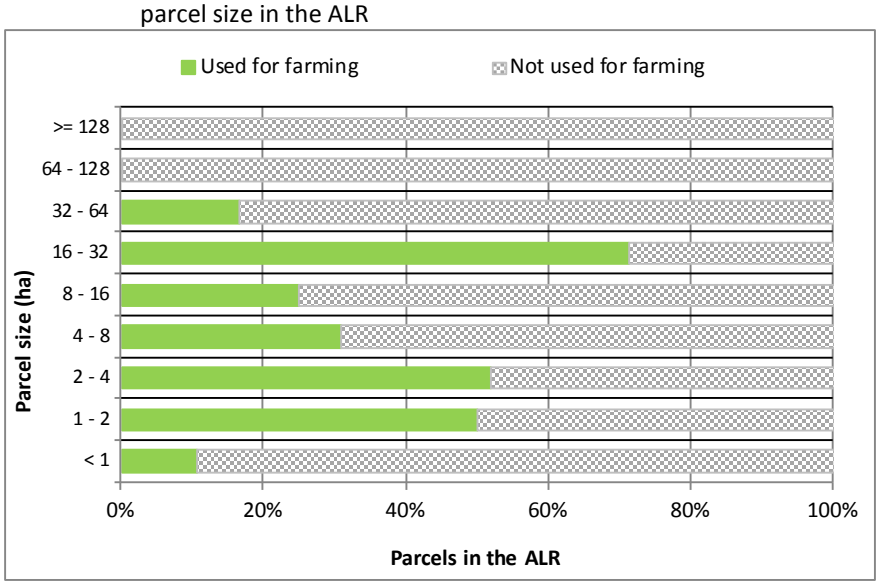


Figure 47 shows the proportion of parcels "Used for farming" and "Not used for farming" by parcel size category.

Figure 48. Electoral Area B – Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR

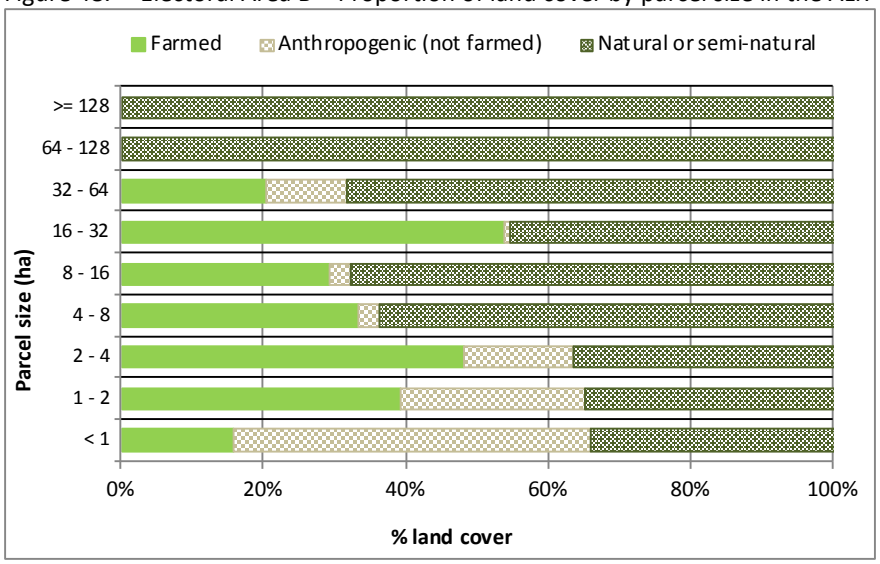


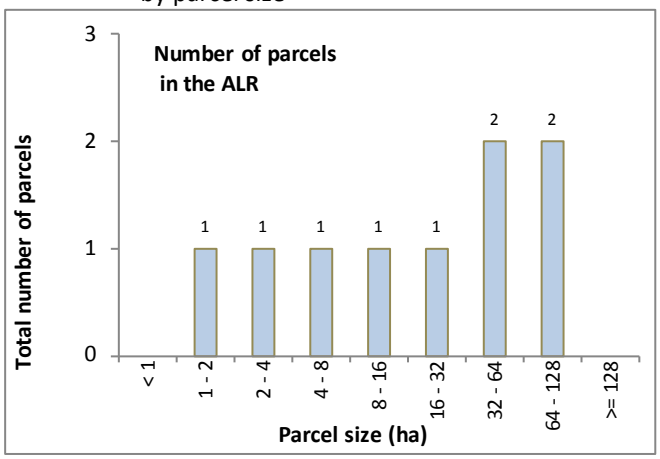
Figure 48 shows the proportion land cover types across different parcel size categories.

There are 2 "Not used for farming" parcels greater than 64 ha that are 100% in "Natural & semi-natural" land cover. Both are associated with Skagit Valley Provincial Park.

The largest proportions of "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover occurs on parcels less than 1 ha.

Electoral Area C

Figure 49. Electoral Area C – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



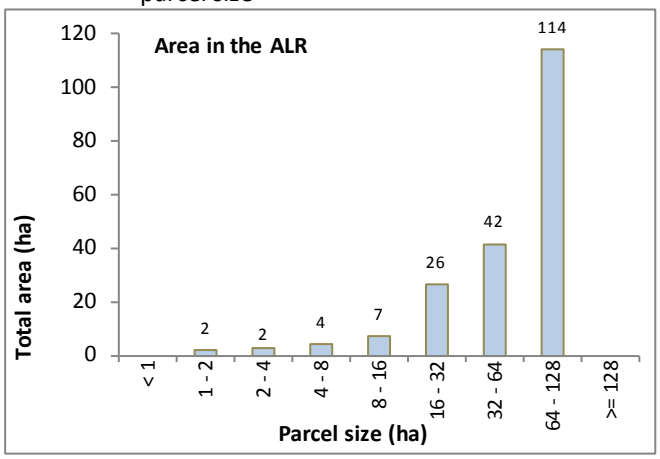
The average ALR parcel size in Electoral Area C is 31.3 ha and the median parcel size is 26.4 ha.

Figure 49 illustrates that of the 9 parcels in the ALR:

- *0% (0 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *22% (2 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *11% (1 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *11% (1 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *56% (5 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 50. Electoral Area C – Total area in the ALR by parcel size



Most of ALR area in Electoral Area C is in a few large parcels.

Figure 50 illustrates that of the 197 ha in the ALR:

- *0% (0 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *2% (4 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *2% (4 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *4% (7 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *92% (182 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

Figure 51. Electoral Area C – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

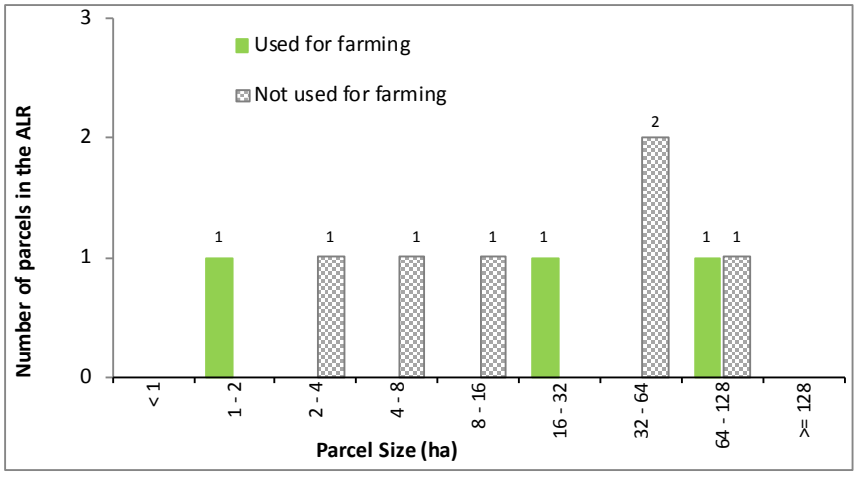
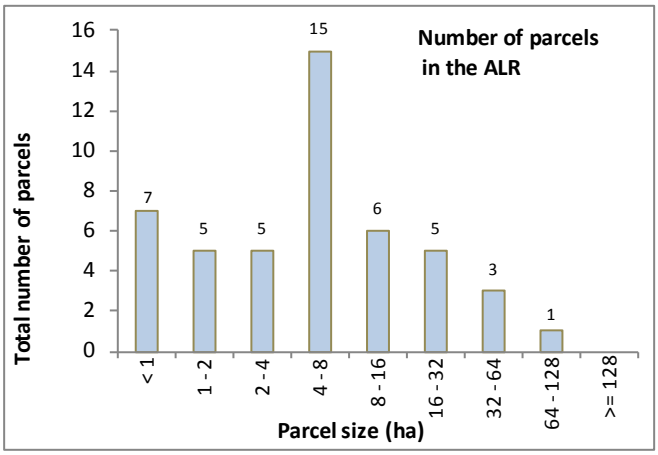


Figure 51 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

Of the 9 parcels in the ALR, only 3 or 33% are "Used for farming".

Electoral Area D

Figure 52. Electoral Area D – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



The average ALR parcel size in Electoral Area D is 12 ha and the median parcel size is 5.4 ha.

Figure 52 illustrates that of the 47 parcels in the ALR:

- *15% (7 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *36% (17 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *32% (15 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *13% (6 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *20% (9 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 53. Electoral Area D – Total area in the ALR by parcel size

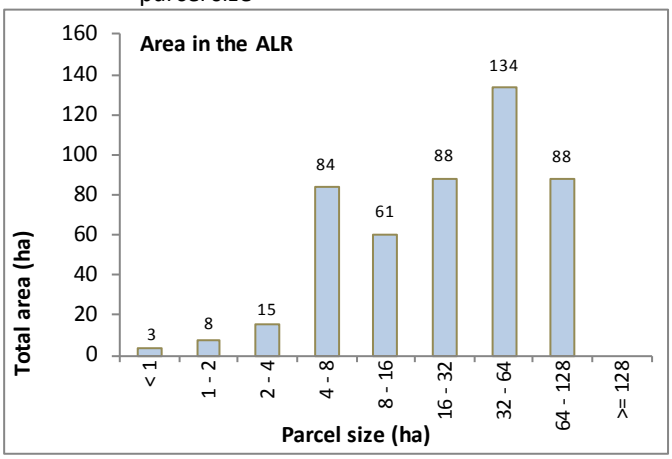


Figure 53 illustrates that of the 481 ha in the ALR:

- *<1% (3 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *5% (26 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *17% (84 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *13% (61 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *65% (310 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

Figure 54. Electoral Area D – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

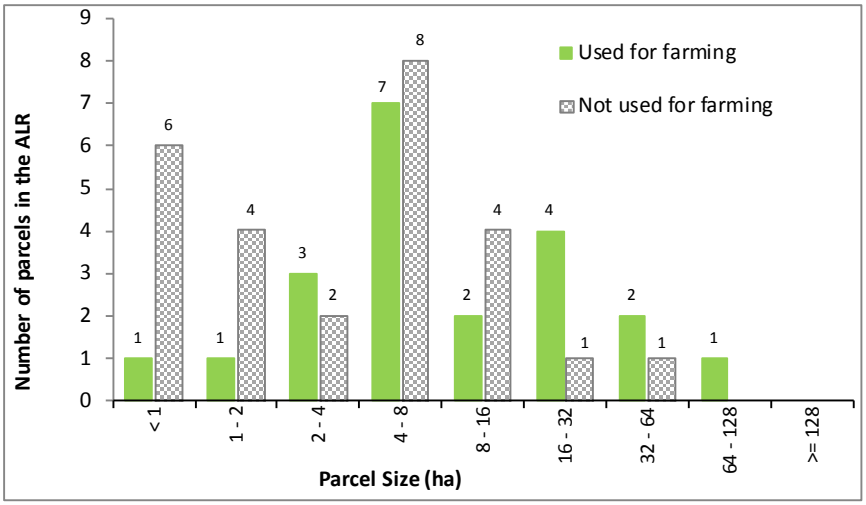


Figure 54 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

Table 45. Electoral Area D – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	21	45 %
Not used for farming	26	55 %
TOTAL	**47**	**100 %**

Table 45 demonstrates that of the 47 parcels in the ALR, only 21 or 45% are "Used for farming".

Figure 55. Electoral Area D – Proportion of parcels farmed and not farmed by parcel size in the ALR

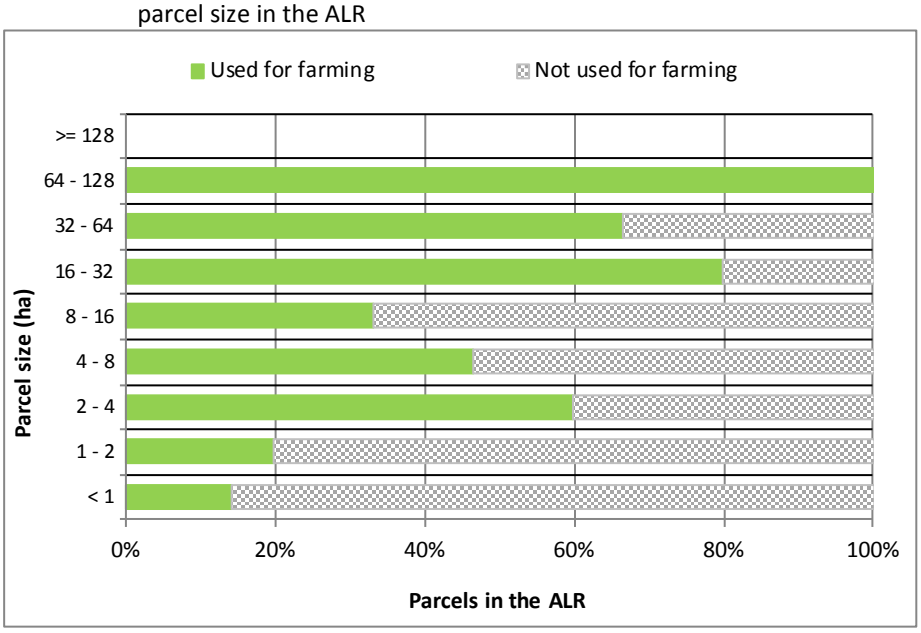
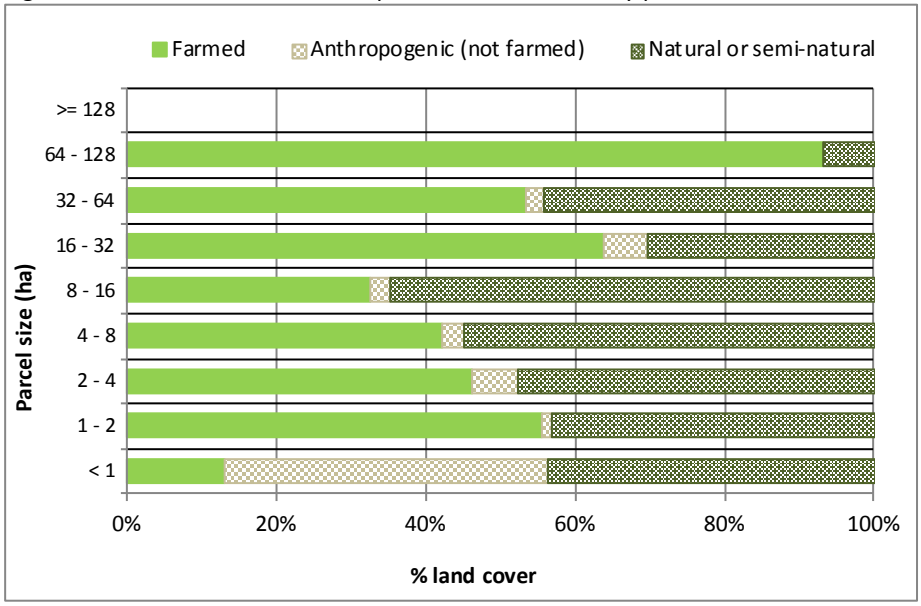


Figure 55 shows that the proportion of parcels "Used for farming" generally increases as the parcel size increases.

Only one parcel or 8% of parcels less than 1 ha are "Used for farming".

There is one parcels of 125 ha on Herrling Island that is "Used for farming" and is associated with fibre/pulp/veneer tree production.

Figure 56. Electoral Area D – Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR

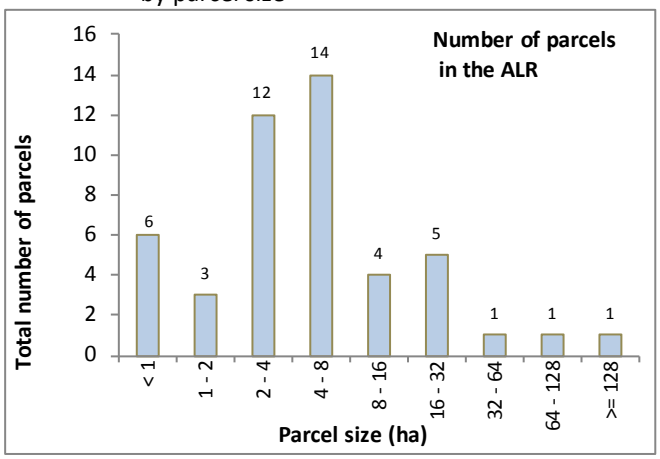


Similar to Figure 55 above, Figure 56 shows that the proportion of farmed land cover generally increases as the parcel size increases.

The largest proportions of "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover occurs on parcels less than 1 ha.

Electoral Area E

Figure 57. Electoral Area E – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



The average ALR parcel size in Electoral Area E is 21.5 ha and the median parcel size is 4.1 ha.

Figure 57 illustrates that of the 47 parcels in the ALR:

- *13% (6 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *45% (21 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *30% (14 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *8% (4 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *17% (8 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 58. Electoral Area E – Total area in the ALR by parcel size

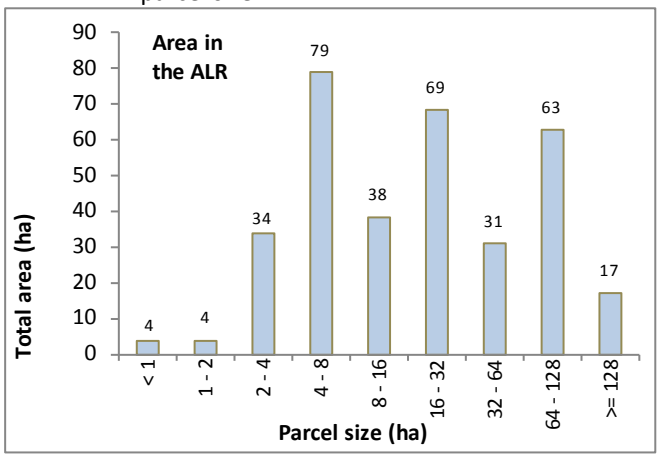


Figure 58 illustrates that of the 339 ha in the ALR:

- *1% (4 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *12% (42 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *23% (79 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *11% (38 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *53% (180 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

Table 46. Electoral Area E – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	13	28 %
Not used for farming	34	72 %
TOTAL	**47**	**100 %**

Table 46 demonstrates that of the 47 parcels in the ALR, only 13 or 28% are "Used for farming".

Figure 59. Electoral Area E – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

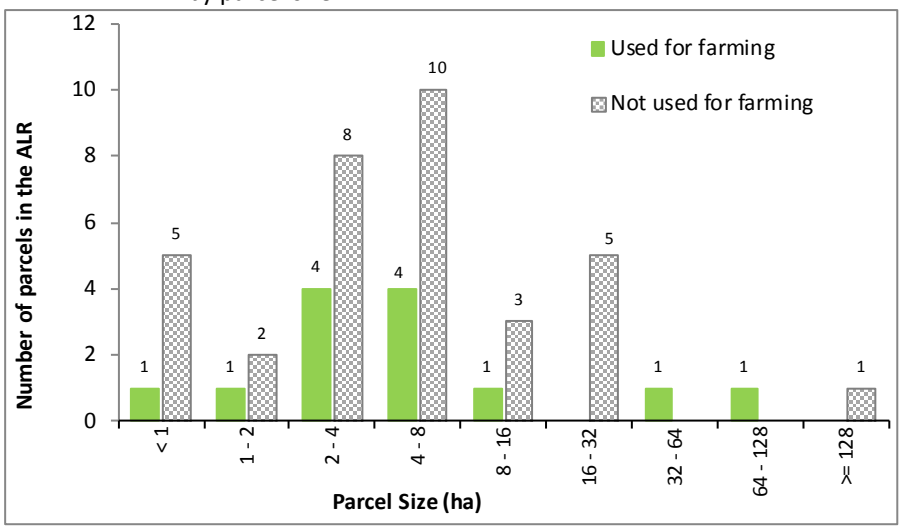


Figure 59 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

"Used for farming" parcels occur across a variety of parcel size categories.

Figure 60. Electoral Area E – Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR

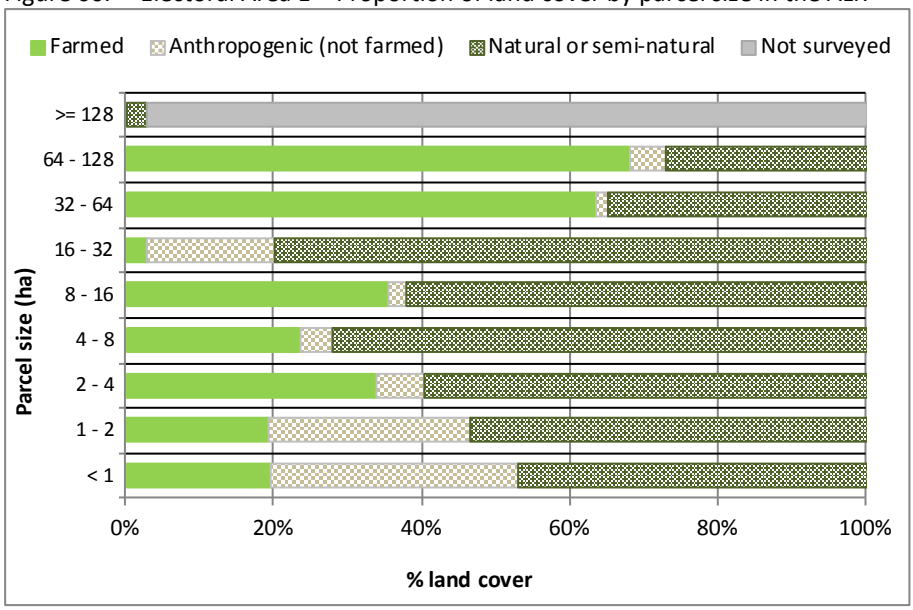


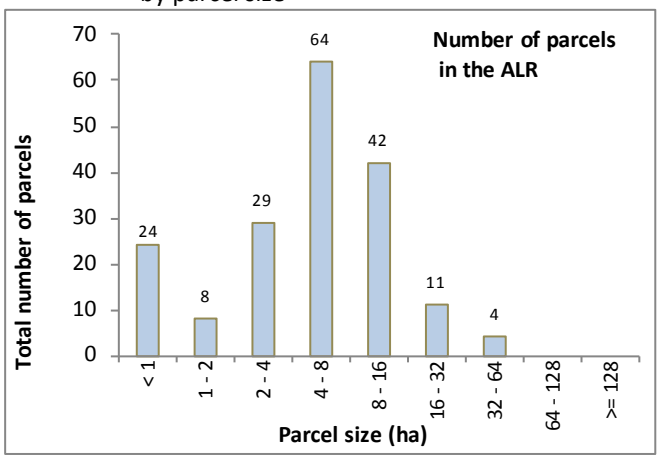
Figure 60 illustrates the proportion of land cover types by parcel size in the ALR.

There is a large proportion of "Natural and semi-natural" land cover across most parcel sizes.

There is one parcel greater than 128 ha. Only the ALR portion of this parcel was inventoried.

Electoral Area H

Figure 61. Electoral Area H – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



The average ALR parcel size in Electoral Area H is 7.3 ha and the median parcel size is 4.9 ha.

Figure 61 illustrates that of the 182 parcels in the ALR:

- *13% (24 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *34% (61 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *35% (64 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *23% (42 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *8% (15 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 62. Electoral Area H – Total area in the ALR by parcel size

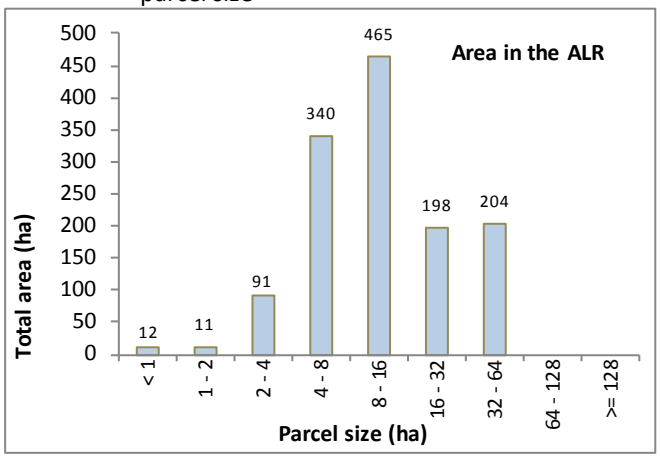


Figure 62 illustrates that of the 1,321 ha in the ALR:

- *1% (12 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *9% (114 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *26% (340 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *35% (465 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *30% (402 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

Figure 63. Electoral Area H – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

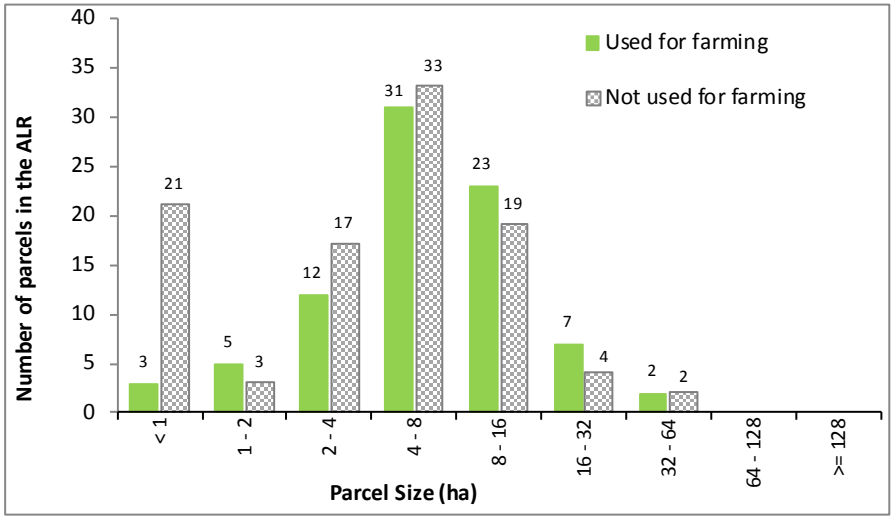


Figure 63 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

Table 47. Electoral Area H – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	83	46 %
Not used for farming	99	54 %
TOTAL	**182**	**100 %**

Table 47 demonstrates that of the 182 parcels in the ALR, 83 or 46% are "Used for farming".

Figure 64. Electoral Area H – Proportion of parcels farmed and not farmed by parcel size in the ALR

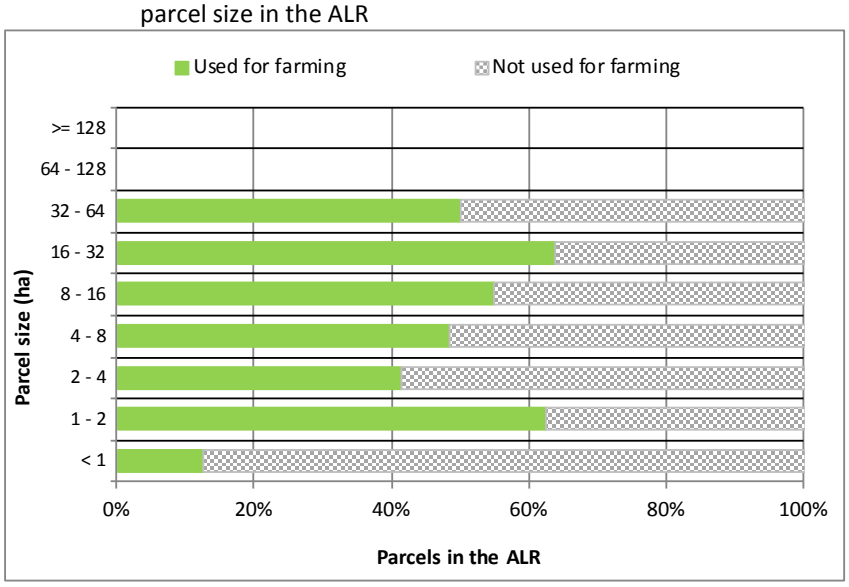
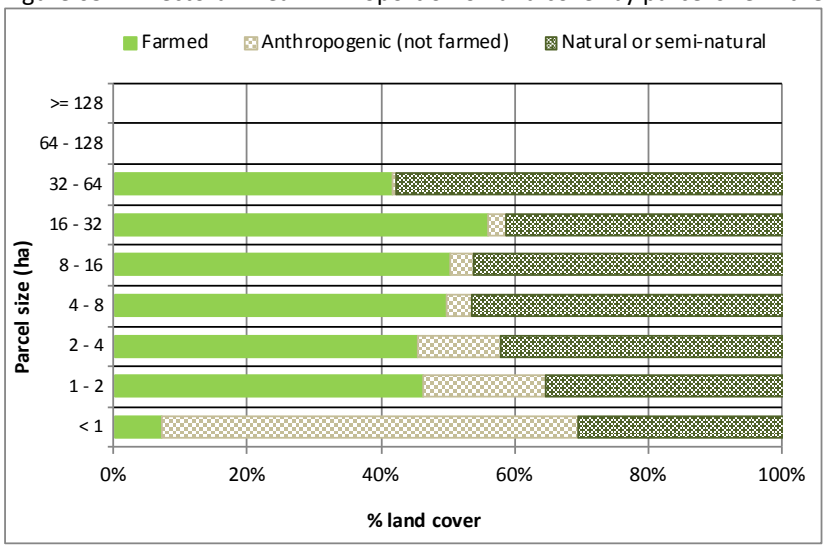


Figure 64 shows that the proportion of parcels "Used for farming" is similar across all parcel sizes greater than 1 ha.

Only 12% of the parcels less than 1 ha are "Used for farming".

Figure 65. Electoral Area H – Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR

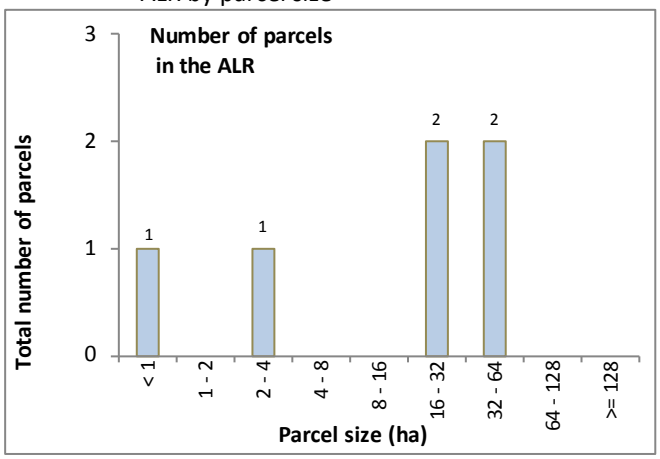


Similar to Figure 64 above, Figure 65 shows that the proportion of farmed land cover is similar across all parcel size categories greater than 1 ha.

The largest proportions of "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover occurs on parcels less than 1 ha.

Harrison Hot Springs

Figure 66. Harrison Hot Springs – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



The average ALR parcel size in Harrison Hot Springs is 31 ha and the median parcel size is 30.7 ha.

Figure 66 illustrates that there are 6 parcels in the ALR in Harrison Hot Springs. Four of the 6 ALR parcels are greater than 16 ha.

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 67. Harrison Hot Springs – Total area in the ALR by parcel size

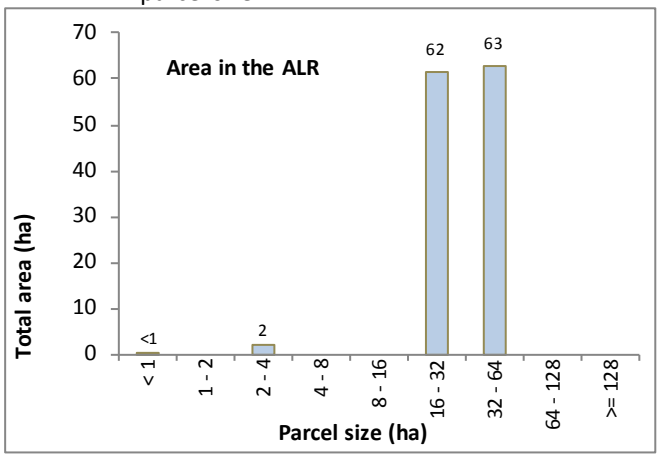


Figure 67 illustrates that there are 127 ha of ALR in Harrison Hot springs. Nearly all (98%) of this occurs on 4 parcels

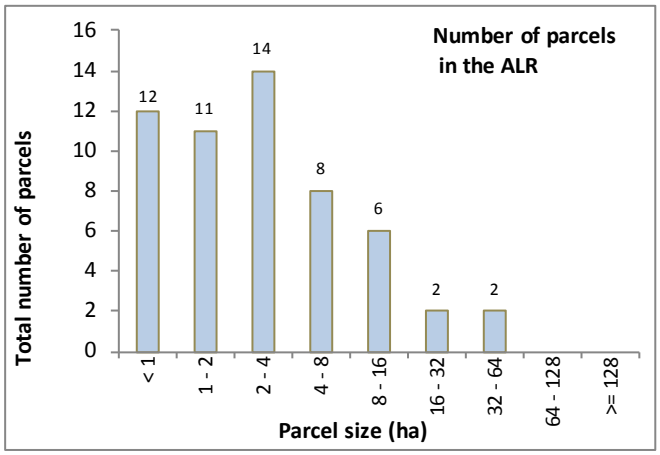
Table 48. Harrison Hot Springs – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	-	-
Not used for farming	6	100 %
TOTAL	**6**	**100 %**

Table 48 shows that all ALR parcels in Harrison Hot Springs are "Not used for farming".

Hope

Figure 68. Hope – Number of parcels in the ALR by parcel size



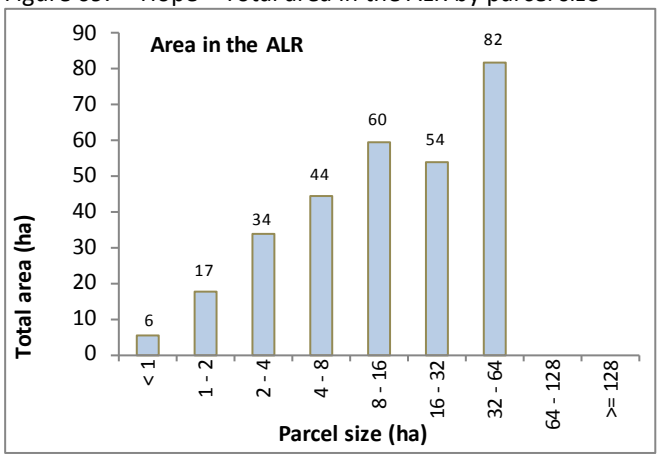
The average ALR parcel size in Hope is 5.5 ha and the median parcel size is 2.1 ha.

Figure 68 illustrates that of the 55 parcels in the ALR:

- *22% (12 parcels) are less than 1 ha.*
- *67% (37 parcels) are less than 4 ha.*
- *15% (8 parcels) are between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *11% (6 parcels) are between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *7% (4 parcels) are greater than 16 ha.*

Refer to Map 5 for more information.

Figure 69. Hope – Total area in the ALR by parcel size



Although there is a high proportion of parcels less than 4 ha, most of the ALR area in Hope is in larger parcels.

Figure 69 illustrates that of the 297 ha in the ALR:

- *2% (6 ha) is on parcels less than 1 ha.*
- *20% (57 ha) is on parcels less than 4 ha.*
- *14% (44 ha) is on parcels between 4 and 8 ha.*
- *20% (60 ha) is on parcels between 8 and 16 ha.*
- *46% (136 ha) is on parcels greater than 16 ha.*

Figure 70. Hope – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR by parcel size

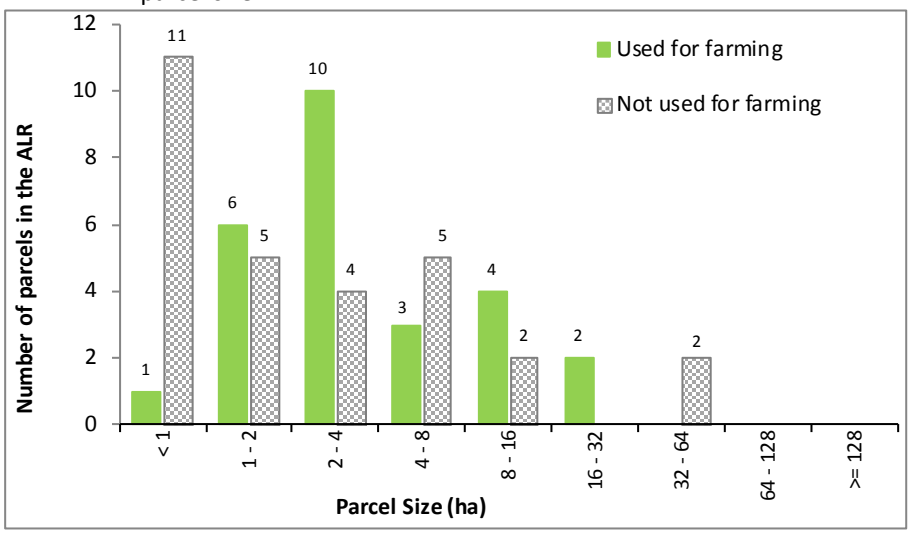


Figure 70 compares the distribution of "Used for farming" parcels with other parcels in the ALR.

There are 2 parcels greater than 32 ha that are "Not used for farming". One is associated with the Hope Regional Airport and the other is associated with an aggregate company.

Table 49. Hope – Number of farmed and not farmed parcels in the ALR

Parcel status with respect to farming	Number of parcels	% of parcels in the ALR
Used for farming	26	47 %
Not used for farming	29	53 %
TOTAL	**55**	**100 %**

Table 49 demonstrates that of the 55 parcels in the ALR, 26 or 47% are "Used for farming".

Figure 71. Hope – Proportion of parcels farmed and not farmed by parcel size in the ALR

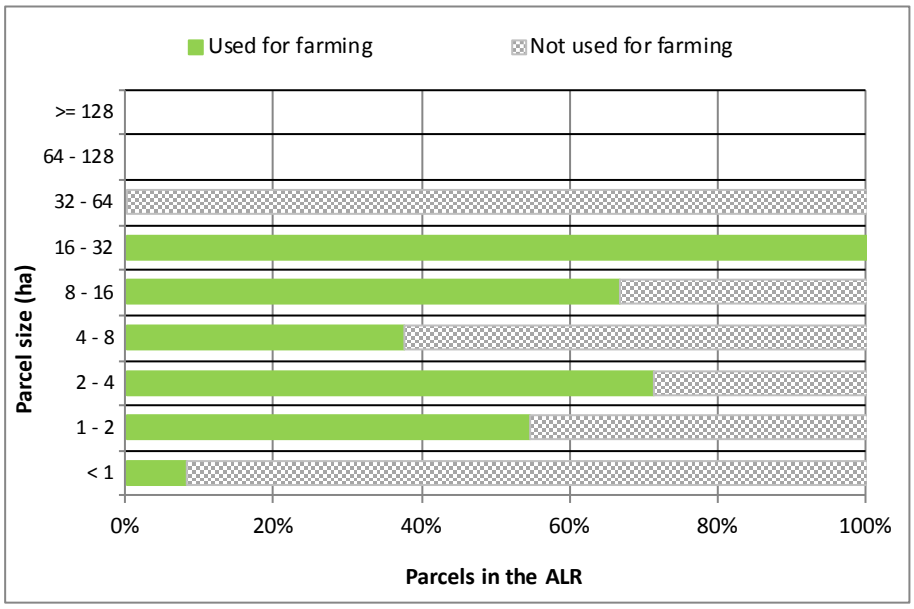


Figure 71 shows the proportion of parcels "Used for farming" across parcel size categories.

The largest proportion of "Not used for farming" parcels occurs on parcels less 1 ha (refer to Figure 70 for the number of parcel in each category).

There are two parcels in the 32 -64 ha category, neither of which is farmed.

Figure 72. Hope – Proportion of land cover by parcel size in the ALR

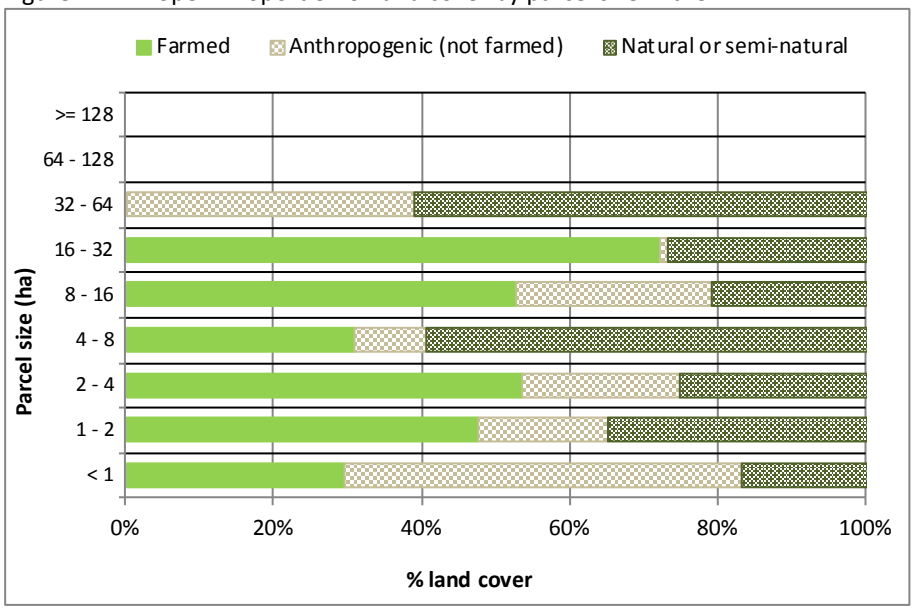


Figure 72 shows the proportion of land cover categories across parcel sizes.

The largest proportions of "Anthropogenic" (not farmed) land cover occurs on parcels less than 1 ha and on parcels 32 – 64 ha. There are two parcels in the 32 – 64 ha category; 1 is associated with the Hope Regional Airport and the other is associated with aggregate extraction.

Appendix A - Maps

Fraser Valley Regional District East (Electoral Areas A, B, C, D, E, G, H and Harrison Hot Springs and Hope) 2013 ALUI Maps

Map 1. Land cover & farmed area
Map 2. Land use & farmed area
Map 3. Availability of land for farming
Map 4. Farming activities - Cultivated crops, greenhouses, livestock, irrigation
Map 5. ALR parcel size

Maps are presented in 2 sections

1) Fraser Valley Regional District East – Section 1 (South).
   19 x 36 inches landscape.

2) Fraser Valley Regional District East – Section 2 (North).
   24 x 26 inches landscape.

http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood
Agricultural Land and Environment → Strengthening Farming → Planning for Agriculture → Agricultural Land Use Inventories → South Coast

Appendix B – Glossary

Actively farmed – Land cover considered **Farmed** but excludes unused / unmaintained field crops, and unmaintained greenhouses. Does not include natural pasture or rangeland.

Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) – A provincial zone in which agriculture is recognized as the priority use. Farming is encouraged and non-agricultural uses are controlled.

Animal Unit Equivalent – A standard measurement used to compare different livestock types. One animal unit equivalent is approximately equal to one adult cow or horse.

Anthropogenic – The term *anthropogenic* describes an effect or object resulting from human activity. In this report, the term anthropogenic refers to land cover originating and maintained by human actions but excludes farmed land cover; cultivated field crops, farm infrastructure, and crop cover structures.

Anthropogenic – **Built up - Other** – Lands covered by various unused or unmaintained built objects (structures) and associated yards that are not directly used for farming.

Anthropogenic – **Managed vegetation** – Lands seeded or planted for landscaping, dust or soil control but not cultivated for harvest or pasture. Includes parklands, golf courses, landscaping, lawns, vegetated enclosures, remediation areas.

Anthropogenic – **Non Built or Bare** – Human created bare areas such as extraction or disposal sites. Includes piles, pits, fill dumps, dirt parking or storage areas.

Anthropogenic – **Residential** – Lands covered by built objects (structures) and their associated auxiliary buildings, yards, roads, and parking. Includes single family dwellings, multifamily dwellings, and mobile homes.

Anthropogenic – **Residential footprint** – Includes the main residence plus its associated yard, driveway, parking and any auxiliary buildings or structures. When two residences are on a property, areas associated to both (such as shared driveways, parking or yard), are assigned to the closest residence.

Anthropogenic – **Settlement** – Lands covered by built objects (structures) and their associated yards, roads, and parking. Includes institutional, commercial, industrial, sports / recreation, military, non linear utility areas and storage / parking.

Anthropogenic – **Transportation** – Lands covered by built objects (structures). Includes roads, railways, airports and associated buffers and yards.

Anthropogenic – **Utilities** – Lands covered by built objects (structures). Includes linear features such as pipelines or transmission lines.

Anthropogenic Waterbodies – Areas covered by water, snow or ice due to human construction. Includes reservoirs, canals, ditches, and artificial lakes - with or without non cultivated vegetation.

Available for farming – Parcels that can be used for agricultural purposes without displacing a current use. Includes all parcels that do not meet the "Unavailable for farming" criteria.

BC Assessment – The Crown corporation which produces annual, uniform property assessments that are used to calculate local and provincial taxation. The database purchased from BC Assessment

contains information about property ownership, land use, and farm classification, which is useful for land use surveys.

Cadastre – The GIS layer containing parcel boundaries, i.e. legal lot lines.

Crop cover structures – Land covered with built objects including permanent enclosed glass or poly structures (**greenhouses**) with or without climate control facilities for growing plants and vegetation under controlled environments, and barns used for growing crops such as mushrooms. Excludes non-permanent structures such as hoop or tunnel covers.

Crown ownership – Crown ownership includes parcels which are owned by provincial or federal governments. Parcel ownership is determined by the Integrated Cadastre Fabric maintained by the Parcel Fabric Section of the BC Government.

Cultivated field crops - Land under cultivation for harvest or pasture. Includes crop land, fallow farmland, unused forage or pasture, un-housed container crops and crops under temporary covers. Excludes natural pasture, rangeland, greenhouses, mushroom barns and other crop houses.

Effective ALR – The **Agricultural Land Reserve** area that is in legally surveyed parcels and under the jurisdiction of the area of interest. The effective ALR is the total ALR excluding ALR on Indian reserves and ALR outside of legally surveyed parcels. Effective ALR can be used to compare land cover categories across different jurisdictions.

Farm classification for tax assessment – Applies to parcels producing the minimum dollar amount to be classified as a farm by BC Assessment. Local governments apply a tax rate to farmland which is usually lower than for other land. To receive and maintain the farm classification, the land must generate annual income from agricultural production.

Farm infrastructure – Land covered by farm related built objects (structures) and their associated yards, roads, parking. Includes barns, storage structures, paddocks, corrals, riding rings, farm equipment storage, and specialized farm buildings such as hatcheries. Excludes greenhouses, mushroom barns and other crop houses.

Farm Unit – An area of land used for a farm operation consisting of one or more contiguous or non-contiguous parcels, that may be owned, rented or leased, which form and are managed as a single farm.

Farmed – Land cover directly contributing to agricultural production (both actively farmed and inactively farmed) and intentionally planted or built. Includes land in **Cultivated field crops, Farm infrastructure** and **Crop cover structures** (see individual definitions). Does not include natural pasture or rangeland.

Grazed – Land in **natural pasture or rangeland** that is used for grazing domestic livestock. These areas are considered separate from **Farmed** land cover.

Homesite (livestock) – The homesite is the primary location of a farm unit or livestock operation where most livestock management occurs. It is the location of the main ranch or main barn of a **farm unit**.

Inactively farmed – Land cover considered "Farmed" but is currently inactive. Includes unused / unmaintained forage and pasture, unmaintained field crops, and unmaintained greenhouses or crop barns. Does not include natural pasture or rangeland.

Intensive livestock – Intensive livestock have specialized structures such as barns, feedlots, or stockyards designed for confined feeding at high stocking densities.

Land use – Institutional & community – Parcels with churches, cemeteries, hospitals, medical centers, education facilities, correctional facilities, or government and First Nation administration.

Land use – No apparent use – Parcel with no apparent human use; natural areas, long term fallow land, cleared land not in production, abandoned or neglected land, abandoned or unused structures.

Land use – Protected area / park / reserve – Includes provincial parks, other parks, and ecological reserves. Areas may have passive recreation such as hiking, nature viewing, or camping.

Land use – Recreation & leisure – Parcels with intensive recreation (such as zoos, rinks, courts, walking/biking trails), or extensive recreation (such as horseback riding, wilderness camping sites, fishing, hunting, skiing, etc.). Golf course are reported separately.

Land use – Water management – Areas used to actively or inactively manage water. Includes reservoirs, managed wetlands, dykes and land which provides natural flood/erosion protection (land outside dyke).

Land use – Wildlife management – Areas used to actively or inactively manage wildlife. Includes wildlife reserves, breeding areas, fishing areas, and fish ladders/hatcheries.

Livestock operation scale – See **Scale of livestock operations**.

Natural and Semi-natural – Land cover which has not originated from human activities or is not being maintained by human actions. Includes regenerating lands, and old farm fields.

Natural and Semi-natural – Grass – Land cover dominated by herbaceous plants with long, narrow leaves characterized by linear venation; including grasses, sedges, rushes, and other related species.

Natural and Semi-natural – Herbaceous – Land cover dominated by low, non woody plants such as ferns, grasses, horsetails, closers and dwarf woody plants. If greater than 50% cover is grass, the land is categorized as grass.

Natural and Semi-natural – **Natural bare areas** – Includes bare rock areas, sands and deserts.

Natural and Semi-natural – **Natural pasture** – Smaller fenced areas usually on private land with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock.

Natural and Semi-natural – **Rangeland** – Larger areas usually on crown land with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural grasses, herbs or shrubs used for grazing domestic livestock.

Natural and Semi-natural – Shrubs – Land where less than 10% crown cover is native trees and at least 20% crown cover is multi-stemmed woody perennial plants, both evergreen and deciduous.

Natural and Semi-natural – Treed - closed – Land where between 60 and 100% of crown cover is native trees.

Natural and Semi-natural – Treed - open – Land where between 10 and 60% of crown cover is native trees.

Natural pasture or rangeland – Land with uncultivated (not sown) natural or semi-natural vegetation used for grazing domestic livestock. This land cover is considered "Used for grazing" and "Not used for farming" although these areas are usually extensions of more intensive farming areas.

Non homesite (livestock) – A location where livestock are present, but related infrastructure is minimal. Non homesites are used for pasturing and are secondary to the farm units primary (homesite) location.

Non intensive livestock – Non intensive livestock have the ability to graze on pasture and often utilize non intensive barns and corrals/paddocks.

Not used for farming – Parcels that do not meet the "Used for farming" criteria.

Not used for farming but available – Parcels that do not meet the "Used for farming" criteria but can be used for agricultural purposes without displacing a current use.

Scale of livestock operations – The scale system used in this report to describe livestock operations includes 4 levels:

- "**Very Small** Approximately 1 cow or horse or bison, 3 hogs, 5 goats or deer, 10 sheep, 50 turkeys, 100 chickens (1 animal unit equivalent)
- "**Small**" LESS THAN 25 cows or horses or bison, 75 hogs, 125 goats or deer, 250 sheep, 1250 turkeys, 2500 chickens (2 - 25 animal unit equivalents)
- "**Medium**" LESS THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5,000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (25 - 100 animal unit equivalents)
- "**Large**" MORE THAN 100 cows or horses or bison, 300 hogs, 500 goats or deer, 1000 sheep, 5,000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens (over 100 animal unit equivalents)

Potential for farming – Land without significant topographical, physical or operational constraints to farming such as steep terrain, land under water, or built structures. For example, land with little slope, sufficient soils and exhibiting a natural treed land cover would be considered as having potential for farming. Areas less than 1 acre in size are considered to have limited potential for farming.

Unavailable for farming – "Not used for farming" parcels where future agricultural development is improbable because of a conflicting land use or land cover that utilizes the majority of the parcel area. For example, most residential parcels are considered unavailable for farming if the parcel size is less than 0.4 hectares (approximately 1 acre) since most of the parcel is covered by built structures, pavement and landscaping.

Unmaintained field crops – Land under cultivation for field crops which has not been maintained for several years and probably would not warrant harvest.

Unmaintained forage or pasture – Land under cultivation for forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed during the current growing season and has not been maintained for several years.

Unused forage or pasture – Land under cultivation for forage or pasture which has not been cut or grazed during the current growing season.

Used for farming – See final page of glossary.

Used for grazing – Parcels "Not used for farming" with a significant portion of their area in natural pasture or rangeland and evidence of active grazing domestic livestock.

Used for farming – Parcels where the majority of the parcel area is farmed OR parcels which exhibit significant intensity of farming are considered "Used for farming". Specifically, parcels that meet at least one of the following criteria:

- medium or large scale livestock, apiculture or aquaculture operations
- at least 45% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 50% parcel area built up with farm infrastructure
- at least 25% parcel area built up with crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures)
- at least 40% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) or farm infrastructure and small scale livestock, apiculture or aquaculture operations
- at least 33% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) and at least 55% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) or farm infrastructure
- at least 10% parcel area in crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures) and at least 40% parcel area in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture) or farm infrastructure
- at least 20% parcel area and at least 20 ha in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 25% parcel area and at least 10 ha in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 30% parcel area and at least 5 ha in cultivated field crops (excluding unused forage or pasture)
- at least 10% parcel area and at least 2 ha built up with crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures)
- at least 20% parcel area and at least 1 ha built up with crop cover structures (excluding unmaintained structures)