Chapter 3.6
Green Infrastructure for Connecting People to the Natural Environment

Our nation's federal, state, urban and private forests are the natural backyards for many communities and serve as society's connection to nature. Assessments and resource strategies can attempt to conserve and enhance a green infrastructure that effectively connects people with their natural environment. Resource strategies can include programs that provide opportunities for children, teens and adults to recreate while gaining an appreciation for the importance of forests and open space with respect to the health, security and well-being of society (excerpted from the U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry Farm Bill Requirement and Redesign Strategies).

KEY FINDINGS

Current Status and Trends

- For the purposes of this assessment, green infrastructure refers to all public and private forest and rangeland landscapes which provide economic, social, cultural, and environmental services such as recreation, open space, watersheds, wildlife habitat, viewsheds and working landscapes for commodity production. This definition ignores the vital importance of smaller urban parks, bikeways and greenbelts, areas that are not mapped statewide. In addition, although agricultural lands provide open space and other values, they are also not included in this discussion.
- Given decreasing budgets, agencies are struggling with how to meet public demand for diverse, safe, high-quality recreation opportunities. Ongoing fiscal challenges have already resulted in instances of reduced hours of park operation, and deferred maintenance.
- Activities such as off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation, mountain biking, boating and adventure recreation, have increased dramatically in recent years; while at the same time population growth, urbanization and alternative energy production compete for suitable

lands. To meet these demands and minimize associated impacts, it is critical that opportunities are provided to the public in a responsibly managed environment, where it is possible to efficiently apply Best Management Practices, law enforcement and education efforts, monitoring of impacts, and restoration efforts.

- California's statewide outdoor recreation strategy is formulated through a combination of:
  - the California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP), published every five years by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), which identifies various issues and needs of statewide importance;
  - the Recreation Policy, developed by the State Park and Recreation Commission, which outlines the state's strategies, priorities, and actions based on issues and needs identified in the CORP; and
  - the California Department of Parks and Recreation's Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division legislatively mandated Strategic Plan. This provides guidance for motorized recreation in the eight State Vehicular Recreation Areas (SVRAs), and direction for a statewide financial assistance program that supports motorized recreation by providing for law enforcement, operations and management, education, natural and cultural protection, and restoration on local, state, and federal lands.
- Effective regional and local efforts to protect and manage green infrastructure are found throughout California. These efforts are typically cross-jurisdictional, involve stakeholders, and address multiple issues such as recreation, water, wildlife habitat and economic development.
- Public involvement in supporting green infrastructure is critical in terms of advocacy, participation in the decision-making process, and involvement in local stewardship and program activities.

Conserving Green Infrastructure (Development Threat)

This analysis identified priority landscapes which emphasize green infrastructure that serves larger communities and faces significant development threat, to characterize the overall magnitude of the threat by county and bioregion.

- The South Coast bioregion has by far the most high priority landscape acres since green infrastructure there serves large populations and faces high development pressures.
- In the Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley bioregions, high development pressure is eliminating options for protecting remaining green infrastructure that serves local communities.
- In the Sierra bioregion, development is an emerging issue, focused mostly in the foothills.
- Counties in the Bay/Delta bioregion have achieved a significant level of green infrastructure protection despite the absence of large federal landholdings, by adopting a wide range of complementary public-private strategies and programs.

Managing Green Infrastructure (Wildfire/Forest Pest Threat)

Priority landscapes were identified that emphasize green infrastructure that serves larger communities or has recreation value, and faces significant threat from wildfire or forest pests (insects and disease).

- The densely populated and high wildfire threat South Coast bioregion has by far the most high priority landscapes.
- Bioregions such as the Bay/Delta, Sierra and Central Coast have large acreages of medium priority landscapes, which are typically high value areas at a medium threat, or medium value areas at a high threat.
- Although the threat from exotic invasive species has not been adequately mapped and ranked, they do pose a real threat in all bioregions. Similarly, the future impact from climate change cannot be analyzed given current knowledge and data, but will likely pose major challenges.

CURRENT STATUS AND TRENDS

Demographic Changes and Recreation Demand

California's population has increased by more than five million since 2003, to over 38 million (California Department of Finance, 2009). Hispanics, the fastest growing segment, are likely to prefer developed parks near their homes for family outings, and are frequent visitors to parks, going two or more times a week (State Parks, 2009).

The state's overall population is also aging, with those over 50 expected to double by 2020 from their 1990 numbers. This demographic group is now generally wealthier and in better physical condition than in past generations, and enjoys recreating in non-traditional ways, showing a growing interest in adventure activities (State Parks, 2009).

The needs of the disabled have become a focus of recreation planning. Currently, 29 percent of the population consider themselves in some way disabled (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009). People with disabilities participate in most outdoor recreation activities at a rate equal to or even greater than the non-disabled.

Another emerging social group is the immigrant population, which now comprises 26 percent of California's population. Immigrants tend to have unique traditions and values which shape their recreational needs (State Parks, 2009).

Concern has grown over the trend showing a lack of children's outdoor recreation since the publication in 2005 of The Last Child in the Woods (Louv, 2005), and The California Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights (California Roundtable on Recreation, Parks and Tourism, 2007). As of 2007, 18 percent of California's youth lived in poverty (Public Policy Institute of California, 2009). Providing low cost or free recreation opportunities and transportation may be necessary to connect these youth to the great outdoors.

Recreation Visitation

Traditional non-urban park use has changed over time. California State Parks attendance has been stable, with total visits down about one-tenth of a percent since 2003 (State Parks, 2005 and 2009). However, the national parks in California have seen declining attendance. The Channel Islands National Park, Lassen Volcanic National Park, Death Valley National Park, Redwood National Park, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Sequoia National Park and Whiskeytown National Recreation Area have all experienced smaller visitor numbers since 2003 (National Park Service Database, 2003-2009 (http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats/park.cfm)).

Flat or declining attendance numbers may seem counter-intuitive given the increase in population. Initial research indicates a variety of causes may contribute to changes in use. Some studies point to a reduction in leisure time, particularly for two-income families. With reduced leisure time, families that may have visited a park for a week are now staying only three to four days. Other studies point to an increase in structured leisure time supplanting traditional use. For example, there has been a substantial increase in organized youth sports which typically occur in urban parks.

Less understood causes include cultural relevance, perceived safety and comfort in natural settings, and economics. Based on survey results (State Parks, 2008), gang activity in parks was the number one factor affecting respondents' physical activities in parks (almost 50 percent), followed closely by drug and alcohol use (39 percent). An additional factor can be poorly maintained parks (26.5 percent). A survey by the Forest Service (National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, 2005) reinforced the notion that safety and maintenance of parks rank high in terms of public perception. Cultural relevance relates to whether the spectrum of recreation facilities and opportunities continues to meet the needs of a rapidly changing customer base. Finally, other correlating factors include economic conditions, travel costs and entrance fees.

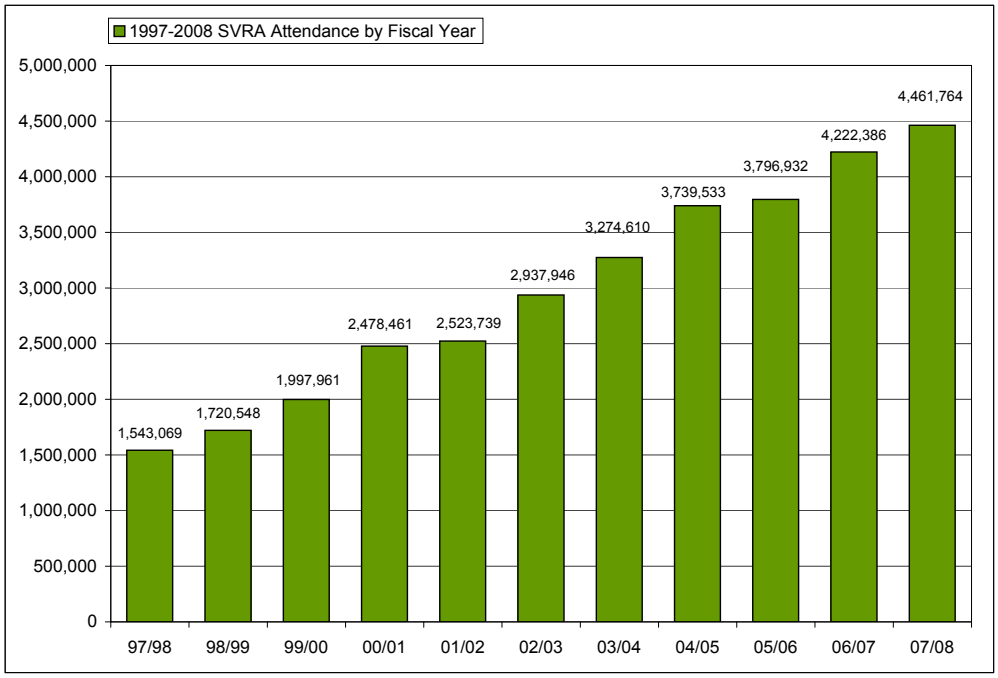


Figure 3.6.1.
Visitation at state vehicular recreation areas (SVRA), 1997–2008.
Data Source: OHMVR Division Strategic Plan, 2010

At the same time, certain activities such as OHV recreation, mountain biking, boating and adventure recreation have increased dramatically in recent years (Figure 3.6.1). This increase in demand occurs at the same time land uses such as urbanization and alternative energy production compete for suitable lands. As a result, the demand and impact on the already limited amount of OHV recreation areas in close proximity to urban areas becomes an even more significant issue, especially in and around heavily populated and rapidly growing counties such as Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, and San Bernardino, and along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and in the Central Valley (OHMVR Division, 2010).

Funding for Managing Recreational Areas

Federal Agencies

Funding for The National Park Service has been slowly declining since 2003, and the agency had a deferred maintenance backlog of between $4.1 billion and $6.8 billion in 2004 (N.Y. Times, 2004). Similarly, the U.S. Forest Service estimated in 2005 that deferred maintenance for recreation facilities (not including trails, bridges, roads and other high cost items), was $342 million (USFS, 2008). The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provides some funding to address this problem, but the condition of recreation facilities and infrastructure will continue to be a concern that could affect the quality of recreation experiences, and ultimately visitation.

State Agencies

The California Department of Parks and Recreation experienced an 11 percent reduction in General Fund revenue for the 2009–2010 fiscal year (Harris, 2009). Factoring in other revenue sources, the total budget reduction was over 16 percent of the department's core operating budget. As a result, parks have revised their operating hours, with many closed weekdays and open shorter hours on weekends.

Special fund programs which do not rely on general fund dollars have more resources available to support recreation. In 2008, the off-highway vehicle community doubled their registration fees, increasing program funding by 51 percent for trail

maintenance and operations, law enforcement, restoration and education.

Local

It has been shown that during difficult economic times, parks and recreation funding suffers a disproportionate share of budget cuts (Walls, 2009). During the recession of 2002–2003, local government spending declined two percent, while parks and recreation budgets declined up to 13 percent. The full impact of the current economic decline is yet to be determined, but evidence of budget cuts can already be seen in terms of reduced hours of operation, and deferred maintenance.

Public Involvement

Public involvement is critical in terms of advocacy and support, participation in the decision-making process, and involvement in local stewardship and program activities. For example, since 1988 California voters have approved 54 state and local funding measures that provide some $13 billion to support the creation and development of parks and open space (Trust for Public Land, 2010). The proliferation of watershed groups and Fire Safe Councils are evidence of the public interest in being involved in the decision-making process for managing green infrastructure. Finally, there are a multitude of state and local stewardship programs using volunteers to actively manage or participate in programs to connect people to green infrastructure. Public interest is fostered in part through a variety of successful education programs such as Project Learning Tree, Project WILD, and the 4-H Youth Development Program.

Green Infrastructure Protection

Several levels of protection exist for preventing green infrastructure from being developed for residential or commercial uses. Official designation as reserve status can convey protection into perpetuity (e.g., wilderness areas or national parks). Publicly owned lands are generally considered protected, although land sales from public to private ownership do occur. On private lands, conservation easements are a commonly used tool for preventing development, and often result in maintaining lands as working landscapes, most in perpetuity. A largely unexplored strategy for protecting green infrastructure near urban areas includes acquisition of lands for active, compatible recreation use.

Figure 3.6.2 shows the distribution of green infrastructure by bioregion and its protection status. Many of the largest protected green infrastructure areas are located far from most communities.

Figure 3.6.3 provides a way to characterize counties in terms of the prevalence of green infrastructure within the county, and its level of protection. At one extreme, counties such as Alpine and Mono are dominated by green infrastructure and have very high levels of protection. Conversely, some Central Valley counties such as Kings and San Joaquin have a relatively small acreage of green infrastructure, and most of this is unprotected.

Figure 3.6.4 shows entities providing protection in each county. Federal lands are critical for green infrastructure protection in most counties. Local government protects a significant portion of green infrastructure in many counties in the Bay/Delta bioregion, through entities such as the East Bay Regional Park District. Non-profit organizations such as land trusts, provide a significant portion of green infrastructure protection in certain counties, often where federal and state lands are limited.

Role of Non-profit Organizations

Various conservancies and land trusts have become very active in protecting green infrastructure, through acquisitions and easements (Table 3.6.1). In addition, various non-profit groups provide assistance to agencies to maintain and protect green infrastructure and recreation facilities through active, on the ground support for maintenance and protection. These groups contribute thousands of days of service each year, and are essential to agencies working with reduced resources.

Figure 3.6.2.
California green infrastructure and protection status.
The primary data source for protected areas excluded Department of Defense lands, and these are considered unprotected throughout this chapter.
Data Sources: California Protected Areas Database (CPAD), GreenInfo Network (2009); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); Communities, FRAP (2009 v1)

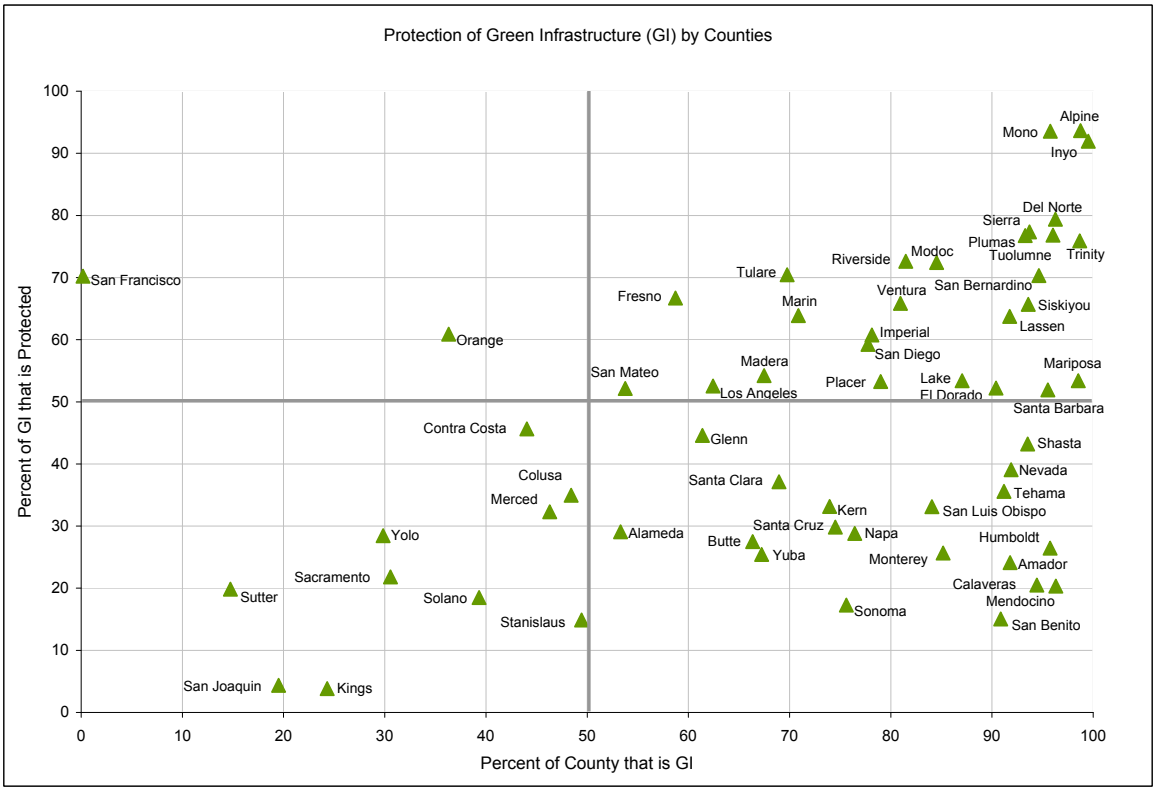


Figure 3.6.3.
County green infrastructure prevalence and protection
Data Sources: California Protected Areas Database (CPAD), GreenInfo Network (2009); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); County Boundaries, FRAP (2009 v1)

Statewide Outdoor Recreation Strategy

California's statewide outdoor recreation strategy is formulated through a combination of three documents. First, the California Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP), published every five years by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, identifies various issues and needs of statewide importance. The CORP "provides guidance for the planning, acquisition, and development of needed recreation lands and facilities by detailing these concerns and identifying actions to address them" (State Parks, 2009). In addition, it serves to prioritize expenditures of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Secondly, the Recreation Policy, developed by the State Park and Recreation Commission, and adopted by the Director of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, outlines the state's strategies, priorities, and actions based on issues and needs identified in the CORP. California's 2005 Recreation Policy addressed five general policy areas;

- Adequacy of recreation opportunities
- Leadership in recreation management
- Outdoor recreation's role in a healthier California
- Preservation of natural and cultural resources
- Accessible recreational experiences

Thirdly, the California Department of Parks and Recreation Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division Strategic Plan, explores four core themes:

- *Emphasizing the Basics*, particularly ensuring on-going maintenance and protection of existing infrastructure;
- *The Greening of OHV Recreation*, which addresses strategies to reduce the carbon footprint and other impacts of not just OHV recreational use but the park facilities that provide

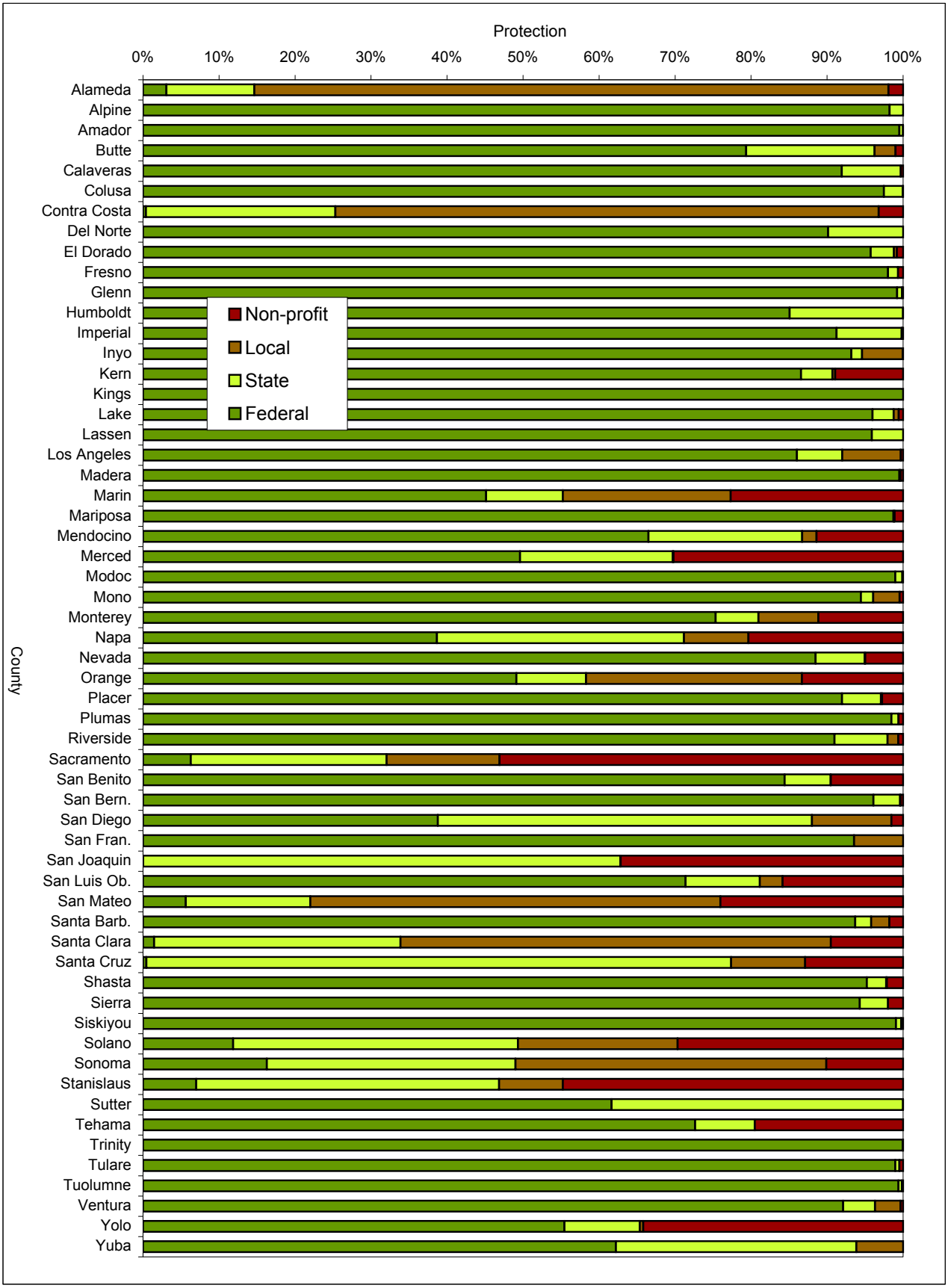


Figure 3.6.4.
Entities protecting green infrastructure by county.
Data Sources: Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); California Protected Areas Database (CPAD), GreenInfo Network (2009).

Table 3.6.1. Acreage[1] held by non-profit organizations by bioregion (includes fee title and easements)

Bioregion	Acres[2] held by non-profits
Bay/Delta	153,300
Central Coast	225,700
Colorado Desert	21,300
Klamath/North Coast	68,000
Modoc	50,400
Mojave	28,900
Sacramento Valley	126,900
San Joaquin Valley	143,800
Sierra	81,000
South Coast	41,600
California	940,900

[1]Much of this is green infrastructure, but agricultural lands are included as well
[2]Acres rounded to the nearest hundred
Data Source: California Protected Areas Database, GreenInfo Network (2009)

them, particularly reducing system-wide transit time to reach recreation destinations;

- *Improving Technology*, which has a particular emphasis on facilitating technological advancements to reduce environmental impacts of OHVs and the
- *New Gateway*, which directly addresses issues of cultural relevance and supports returning people to a connection with nature.

Coordinated Regional Strategies to Protect Green Infrastructure

Effective green infrastructure protection and management requires a wide range of strategies, including land use regulation, acquisition, cooperative management, voluntary private action and a variety of stakeholder-based collaborative approaches. In some cases, landscape-level protection is defined through strong planning and zoning policies, often supplemented with selective acquisition. In others, land protection is established through long-standing large ownerships of federal or state agencies, supplemented with conservation or recreation policies.

In addition to land protected, efforts like the proposed 500 mile Bay Area Ridge Trail and the similarly-sized Bay Trail can highlight regional connections and improve recreational access through multi-agency and stakeholder based planning and implementation. Regional projects like these can help inspire other, broader regional planning for green infrastructure, such as the "Focusing Our Vision" initiative (Association of Bay Area Governments, 2009), which seeks broad adoption of a range of sustainable development and livable community policies in the Bay Area region.

CONSERVING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

This section analyzes the impact of residential and commercial development on green infrastructure to characterize the overall magnitude of threat by county and bioregion. Development tends to consume lands close to existing communities, so is an especially significant threat.

Analysis

The analysis involved determining which unprotected green infrastructure areas are most at risk from future development.

Assets

Green Infrastructure (unprotected)
In order to rank green infrastructure areas an indicator was calculated called per capita community green infrastructure. This provides a measure of how many people are potentially served by a green infrastructure area, ranking areas closer to large communities highest.

Figure 3.6.5 shows the asset ranks for an example area, Orange County. The first map shows how the initial green infrastructure asset ranks are assigned. Green infrastructure closest to (or inside) large communities, such as Anaheim, receive a high rank, areas more distant are ranked medium and the farthest

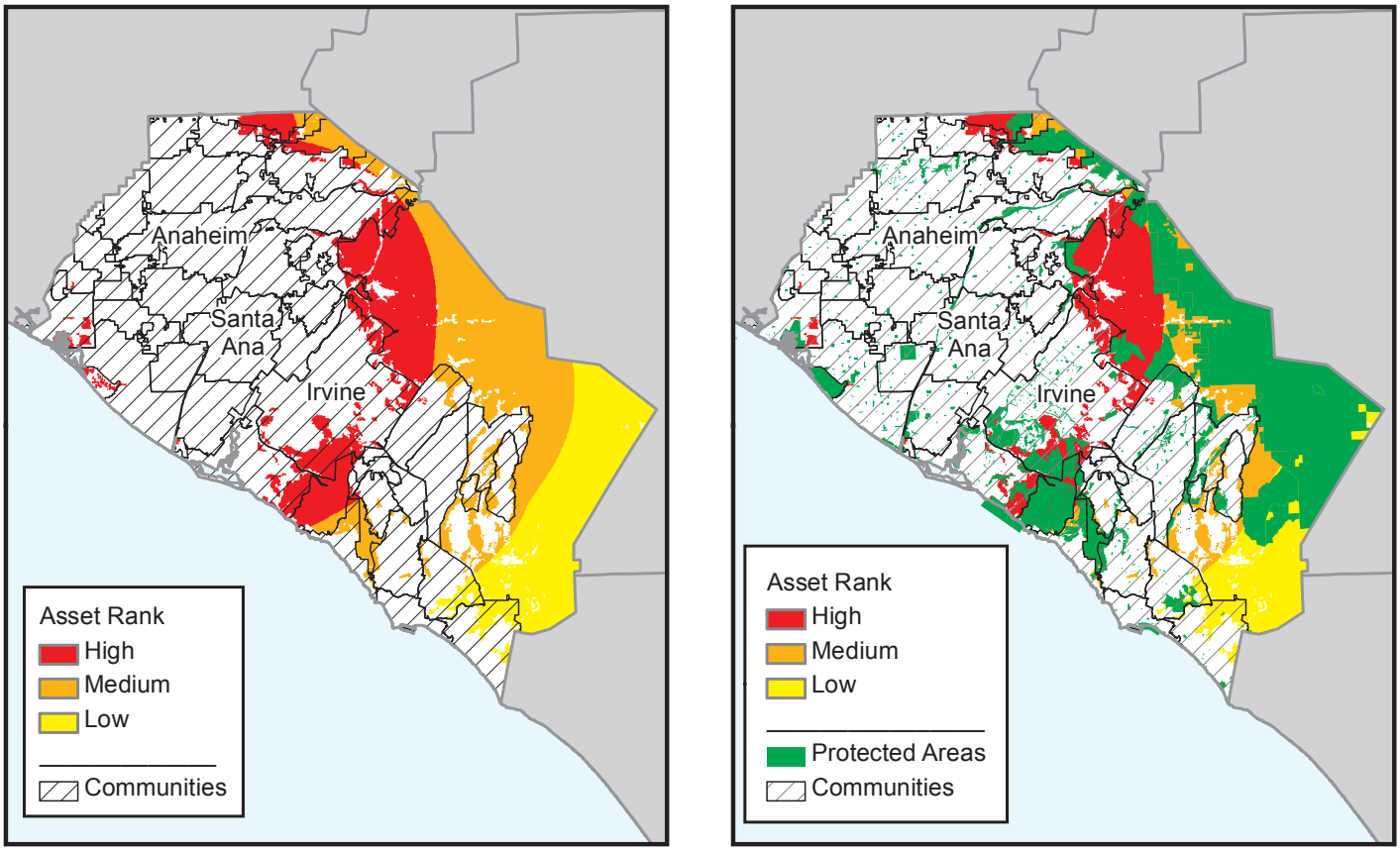


Figure 3.6.5.
Asset ranks for green infrastructure, and green infrastructure (unprotected), Orange County.
Data Source: California Protected Areas Database (CPAD), GreenInfo Network (2009); U.S. Census Bureau (2000); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); Communities, FRAP (2009 v1)

are low. The second map shows how areas already protected from development are removed since they are not at risk. The remaining ranked areas represent the unprotected green infrastructure asset.

Threats

Development Threat
High threat rank is associated with areas that are expected to be converted (five housing units per acre) by 2020. Medium ranking is assigned to areas with potential to be converted by 2030, or "parcelized" (one housing unit per 20 acres) by 2020. The development threat is discussed in detail in Chapter 1.1.

Results

The green infrastructure (unprotected) asset and the development threat are combined to create a statewide priority landscape, shown for one example area, Orange County, in Figure 3.6.6. The resulting high priority landscapes (in red) are unprotected green infrastructure that potentially serves larger communities and is threatened by development in the near term.

Discussion

Figure 3.6.7 shows which counties (and bioregions) have the most high and high plus medium priority landscapes. For a complete accounting of priority landscape acres by county, see http://frap.fire.ca.gov/assessment2010/3.6_green_infrastructure.html.

Bioregional Findings

- *Klamath/North Coast, Modoc and Colorado Desert*: Green infrastructure is abundant, development is not a major threat, and large areas are in federal protection. Local entities may still

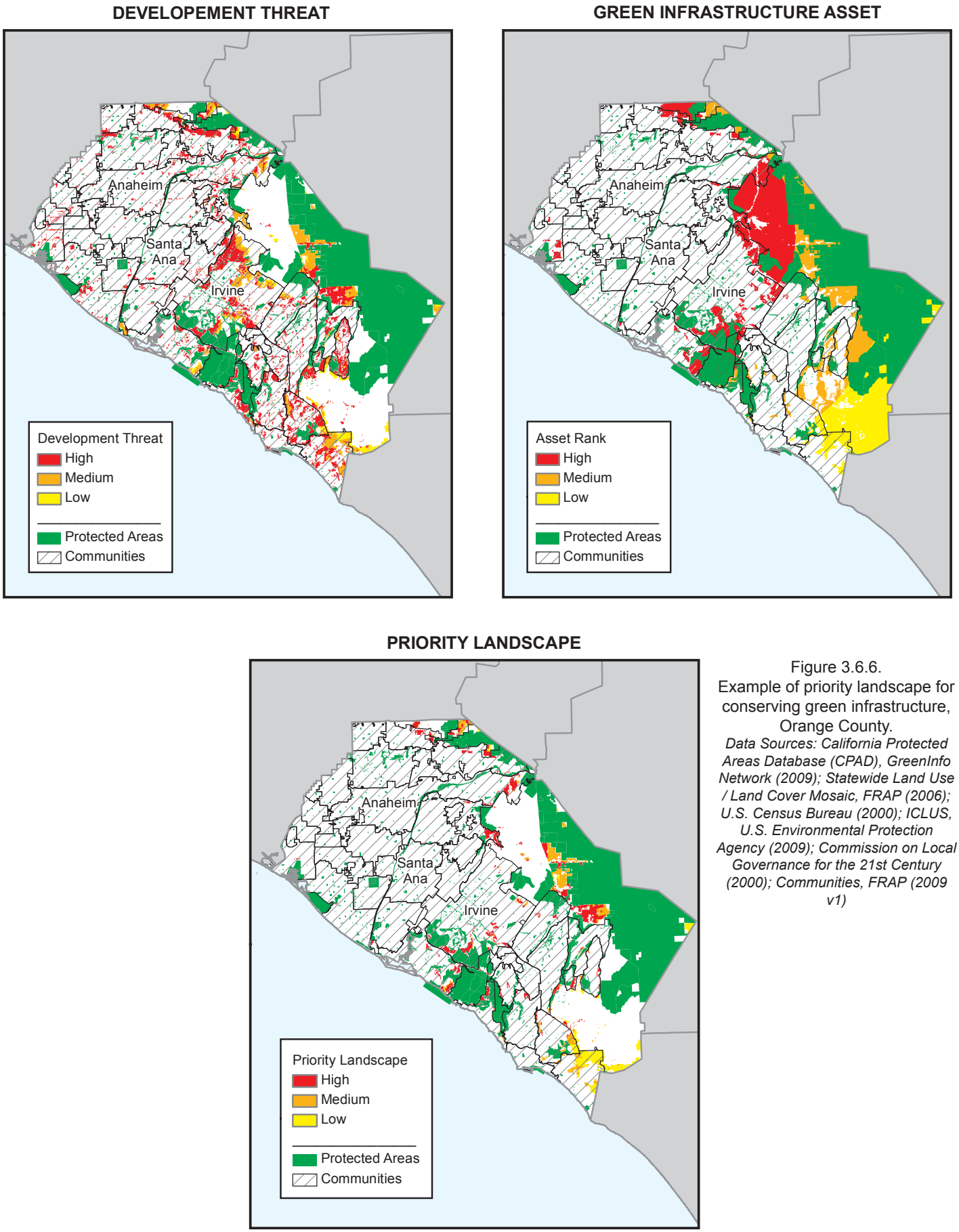


Figure 3.6.6.
Example of priority landscape for conserving green infrastructure, Orange County.
Data Sources: California Protected Areas Database (CPAD), GreenInfo Network (2009); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); U.S. Census Bureau (2000); ICLUS, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2009); Commission on Local Governance for the 21st Century (2000); Communities, FRAP (2009 v1)

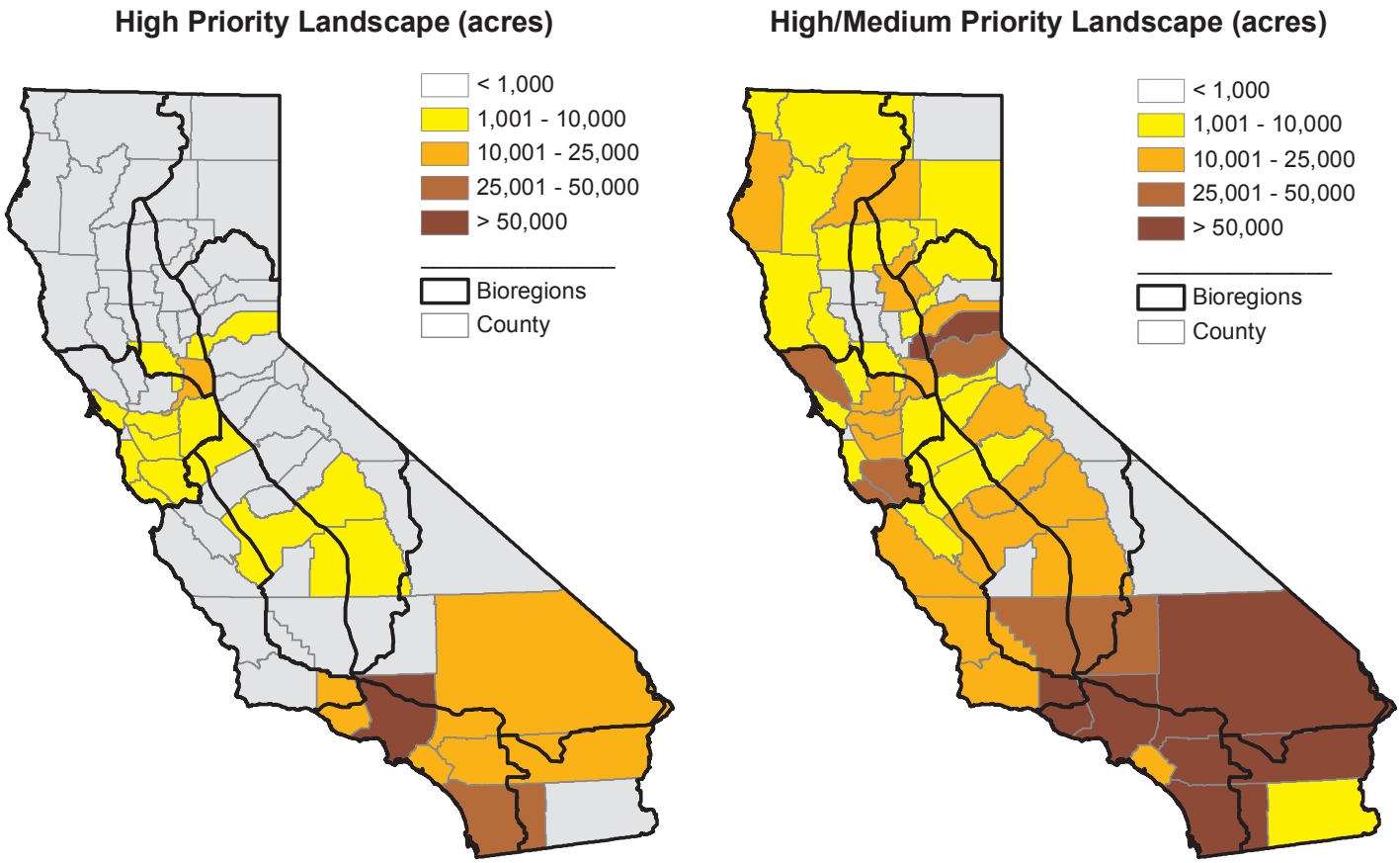


Figure 3.6.7.
Counties ranked based on acres of high priority landscapes and high plus medium priority landscapes.
Data Sources: California Protected Areas Database (CPAD) (GreenInfo Network 2009); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); U.S. Census Bureau (2000); ICLUS, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2009)

identify areas that provide unique amenities or opportunities that are protection priorities.

- *Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley*: Green infrastructure is limited and fragmented, and development threat is generally high. Public ownership is limited, thus green infrastructure overall has a relatively low level of protection. Non-profits are active, but are also concerned with protecting diminishing farmlands. Some counties have very low acres in high and medium priority landscapes because there is relatively little remaining unprotected green infrastructure. It could be argued that these should be the highest priority landscapes due to their rarity.
- *Bay/Delta*: Counties have typically achieved a significant level of protection despite having very little federal land. Diverse public and private entities are extremely active in protecting lands and have worked with stakeholders to develop a coordinated strategy to address multiple values across multiple jurisdictions (Bay Area Open Space Council, 2009). These counties have significant acreages in high and medium priority landscapes, due to high development pressures. Since these tend to be smaller counties, their total priority landscape acreages tend to be smaller than the larger counties in the South Coast bioregion.
- *Sierra*: Green infrastructure is relatively abundant, and large federal landholdings provide a significant level of overall protection. However, the larger communities, where there is demand for green infrastructure, as well as strong development pressure, tend to be in the foothills, while the protected areas are in high elevations. The northern Sierra bioregion has large acreage of medium priority landscapes, due to high

development pressures potentially impacting green infrastructure that serves medium-sized communities.

- *Central Coast*: Green infrastructure is relatively abundant, with large federal landholdings providing a significant level of overall protection, and development pressures being limited. Conversion of green infrastructure to agriculture, not addressed in this chapter, is an additional concern.
- *South Coast*: There are large federally protected green infrastructure areas, and unprotected fragmented areas that face high development pressure. This bioregion has by far the most high priority landscape acres. A variety of public agencies and non-profit organizations are active in various planning and protection activities.
- *Mojave*: There are vast federal landholdings and development pressures are concentrated around several fast-growing communities.

Tools

Tools for conserving green infrastructure include land acquisition, easements, establishing reserves to strengthen protection on public lands and zoning mechanisms, which are discussed in detail in Chapter 1.1. In addition, tools related to education can be critical for gaining public support and acceptance for green infrastructure initiatives and conservation strategies, and involving the public through volunteerism and stewardship.

MANAGING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green infrastructure faces a variety of threats such as wildfire, forest pests (insects and disease), exotic invasive species, land conversion and climate change. Management of green infrastructure is critical in order to protect lands from threats that can damage recreation infrastructure, impact important amenity values, or result in extended closures. Management may also be needed to restore areas impacted by these threats.

Wildfire

As an example, in 2002 the Biscuit Fire burned almost half a million acres and damaged recreation facilities in the Siskiyou and Six Rivers National Forests of Oregon and Northern California, with restoration expected to cost $2.4 million (Morton et al., 2003). This does not include additional costs such as extended closure of facilities and losses by recreation-based businesses.

Forest Pests

Various diseases and insects such as bark beetles can cause tree mortality in recreation areas, leading to extended closures for safety reasons due to the potential for falling trees.

Exotic Invasive Species

Exotic invasive species are an additional threat to recreation values. Many large recreation areas develop plans and carry out programs specifically for control of these species. For example, Yosemite National Park has been dealing with this problem since the 1930s and has an Invasive Plant Management Plan (Yosemite National Park, 2009).

Land Conversion

Lands previously open for recreation use are being converted and are no longer available to the public. Access to privately held lands is declining due to increased concerns regarding liability and litigation.

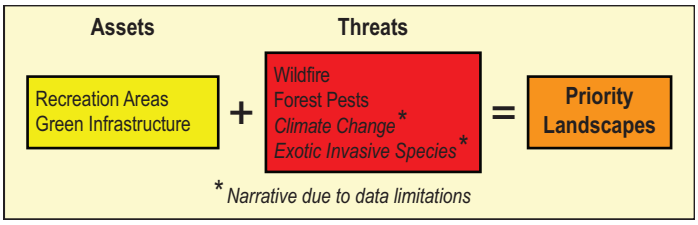
Climate Change

Climate change has the potential for direct impacts, as changes in the geographic extent of vegetation communities can affect amenity values. Perhaps more significantly, indirect impacts on fire regimes, forest pest outbreaks and incidence of exotic invasive species could create significant management challenges in the future.

Analysis

This analysis determined which green infrastructure, particularly important recreation areas, are most at

risk from wildfire and forest pests (i.e., insects and disease).



Assets

Two unique assets were included in the analysis and combined to generate the composite asset. The first asset ranks green infrastructure based on per capita community green infrastructure to prioritize areas closer to large communities. This asset includes all green infrastructure, since public lands protected from development are still potentially susceptible to damage by wildfire and forest pests. The second asset ranks important outdoor recreation areas such as local and regional parks, U.S. Forest Service developed recreation areas and California state parks.

The green infrastructure and recreation areas assets were combined to generate a composite asset. In the composite asset, important recreation areas such as state, regional and local parks are ranked high; other green infrastructure that serves large communities receives a medium rank, while green infrastructure serving smaller communities tends to be a low rank.

Threats

Threats included wildfire and forest pests; data do not currently exist to map and rank the exotic invasive species and climate change threats. These threats are identical to the stand-level wildfire threat and stand-level forest pest threat described in previous chapters. Since wildfire can cause severe damage to recreation infrastructure, it was assigned a weight of three relative to forest pests when the two threats were combined to create the composite threat.

Results

Combining the composite asset and the composite threat results in the priority landscape, which is shown for one example area (Santa Monica Mountains) in Figure 3.6.8.

The priority landscape ranks were assigned such that only areas with both a high composite asset and high composite threat rank receive a high priority landscape rank. For example, in Figure 3.6.8 the only high priority landscapes are areas of high wildfire threat within high value asset areas such as state parks.

This very restrictive ranking scheme highlights where the most valuable assets are at the highest risk. As a result, only five counties have significant high priority landscape areas (Table 3.6.2), and all are at least partially in the bioregion with the highest wildfire threat, the South Coast.

Since a restrictive scheme was used to identify high priority landscapes, medium priority landscapes still represent important areas of concern. These are either high ranked asset areas at medium threat, or medium ranked asset areas at high threat (Table 3.6.3).

Discussion

Bioregional Findings

The densely populated and high fire threat South Coast bioregion has by far the most high priority landscapes. However, other bioregions such as the Bay/Delta, Sierra and Central Coast have significant acreages of medium priority landscapes.

Tools

Tools related to threat from wildfire and forest pests are discussed in Chapter 2.1 and Chapter 2.2. In addition, tools related to fostering public involvement through education, collaboration, and stewardship can be critical for planning, implementing and gaining acceptance for various management activities.

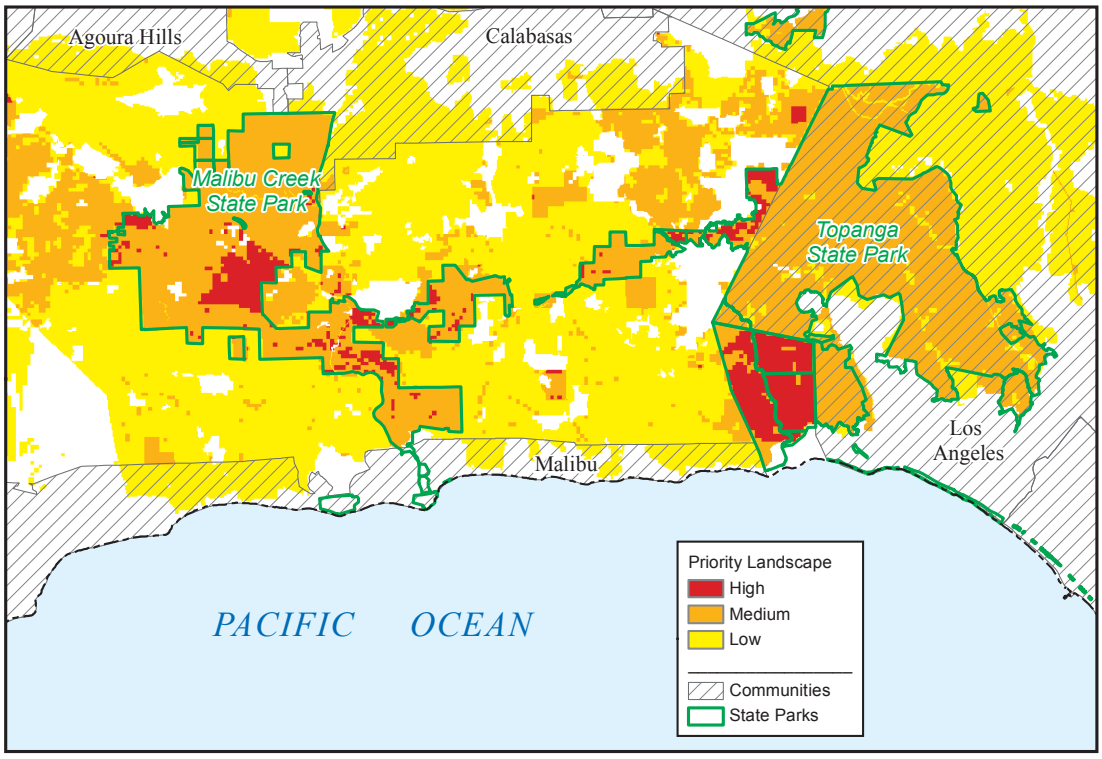


Figure 3.6.8.
Example of priority landscape ranks for managing green infrastructure, Santa Monica Mountains.
Data Sources: California Protected Areas Database (CPAD) (GreenInfo Network 2009); Fire Threat, FRAP (2005); Statewide Land Use / Land Cover Mosaic, FRAP (2006); Developed Recreation Areas, USFS (2006)

Table 3.6.2. Acres of high priority landscapes by county, for managing green infrastructure

County[1]	High Priority Landscape (acres)[2]
Los Angeles	5,800
Riverside	2,400
Orange	2,000
Ventura	1,400
San Diego	1,000

[1]counties with less than 500 acres of high priority landscape are excluded
[2]acres are rounded to the nearest hundred

Table 3.6.3. Acres of high and medium priority landscapes by county, for managing green infrastructure

County[1]	High and Medium Priority Landscape (acres)[2]
Alameda	29,200
Contra Costa	13,700
El Dorado	500
Los Angeles	185,700
Marin	14,800
Orange	43,900
Plumas	600
Riverside	30,700
Sacramento	1,400
San Benito	4,400
San Bernardino	22,100
San Diego	39,700
San Mateo	18,000
Santa Barbara	4,100
Santa Clara	43,900
Santa Cruz	13,400
Ventura	33,000

[1]counties with less than 500 acres of high plus medium priority landscape are excluded
[2]acres are rounded to the nearest hundred