

CENTRAL AREA

EAST AREA

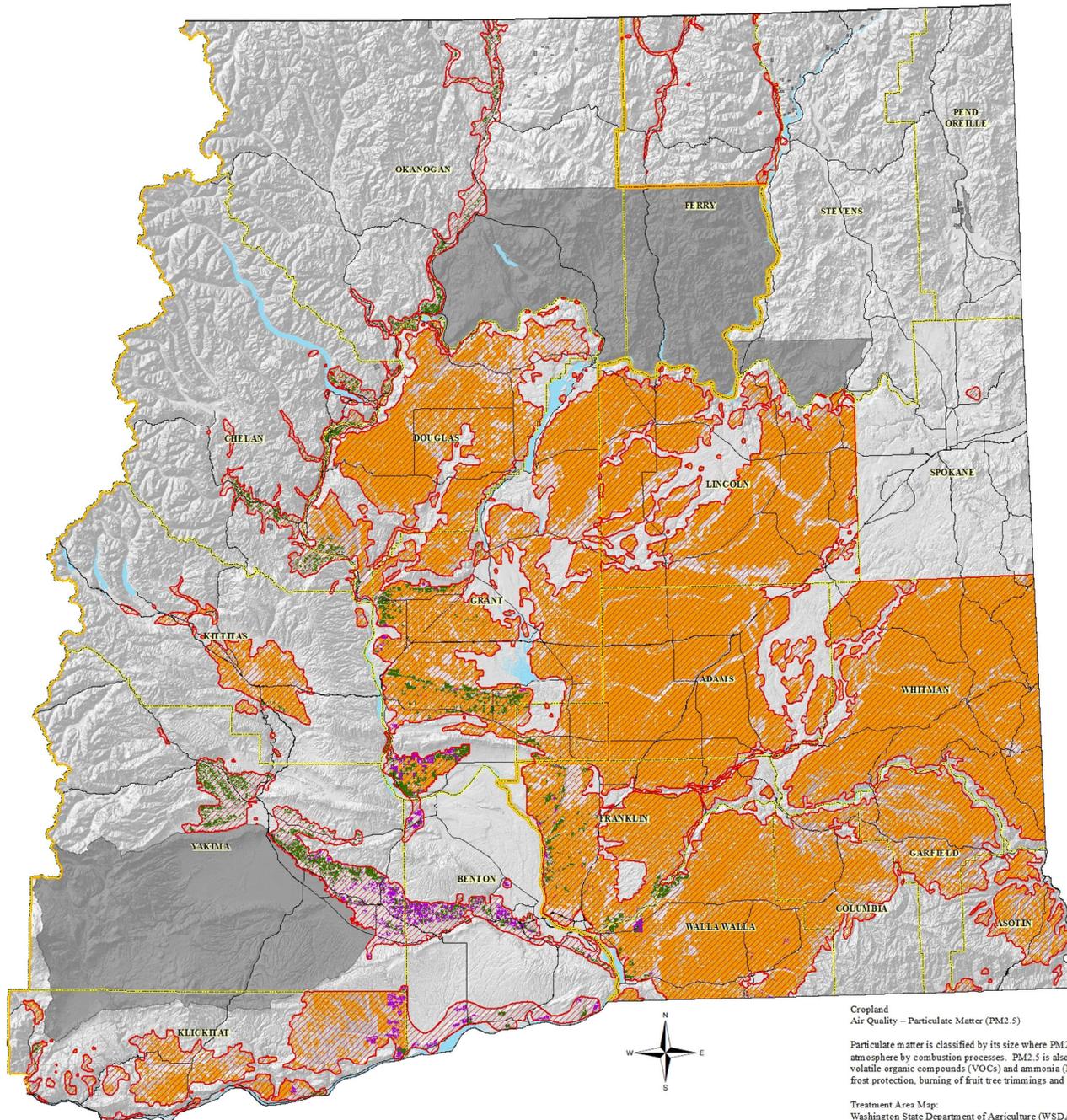
### USDA NRCS State Resource Assessment (SRA)

### Air Quality - Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Resource Concern Priority Treatment Areas (Revised)

### Cropland

#### Legend

-  State Boundary
-  Cropland: Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Priority Treatment Areas
-  County Boundaries
-  NRCS Area Boundaries
-  State Routes
-  Rivers
- CropGroup**
-  Orchard Only
-  Vineyard Only
-  All Other Cropland
-  On and Off-reservation Tribal Lands



SOURCE: The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Crop database, 2016.

Provides a land use pattern for Washington agriculture. Intended to be used internally by the WSDA or its partners to provide data on crop locations for risk analysis. This data is archived and published annually.

Agricultural land use data includes crop type classification, crop group, total field acres, irrigation types, rotation crops, date of entry, last survey date, organic, and notes. Polygons represent actual agricultural field borders and typically represent one crop growing on that location. An acre is a calculated value. Attributes are updated by WSDA staff via ground surveys or by using outside sources such as USDA's NASS Cropland Data Layer. Outside resources are used whenever possible, such as obtaining data from producers, enlisting resources from Conservation Districts, etc. This land use data is published annually but due to limited resources, the entire state is not updated each year. WSDA strives to maintain a minimum 4 year refresh schedule, with a target goal of every 2 or 3 years, especially in the irrigated agricultural basins. WSDA partners with USDA NASS and provides mapping data for the Cropland Data Layer satellite project, especially in areas not well served by USDA FSA data.

#### Cropland Air Quality - Particulate Matter (PM2.5)

Particulate matter is classified by its size where PM2.5 have an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. PM2.5 primarily directly emitted to the atmosphere by combustion processes. PM2.5 is also formed in the atmosphere by chemical reaction of PM precursor gases, oxides of nitrogen (NOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ammonia (NH3). Significant sources of these PM2.5 and PM precursor gases can be burning of fossil fuels for frost protection, burning of fruit tree trimmings and field crop residues after harvest to reduce excess plant material and hinder pest infestations.

#### Treatment Area Map:

Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Croplands Subsets-Cropland type subsets - All cropland only for: Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Walla Walla, Whitman, Island, Skagit, and Whatcom counties. Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) Croplands Subsets - Orchard and Vineyard subsets only for areas outside of listed PM2.5 counties.

#### Maps used, justification:

Included acreage applies to Orchard and Vineyard who have the potential to burn tree trimmings or use burning of fossil fuels for frost protection.

Counties identified on WA ECY Ag Burn Reports for 2003-2008 that have averaged over 300 acres of burn permits for either Cereal Grains or Other Crops showing they the potential for residue to be burned after harvest.

Not all orchards/vineyards included outside of PM2.5 counties listed above. Only concentrated groups of orchard/vineyard within 10 miles of urban areas were used. Low potential concentrations of PM2.5 at this distance to populated areas were deemed to have an insignificant impact.

Coordinate System: HARN StatePlane Washington South  
Units: Feet, Datum: NAD 1983

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Washington State Office, Spokane  
September 22, 2017