



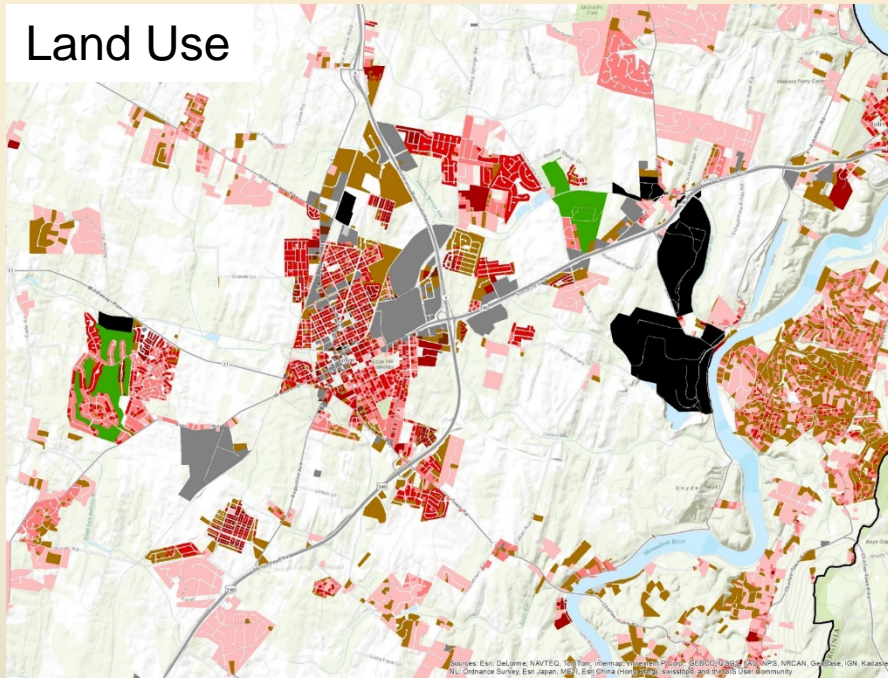
Chesapeake Bay Program
A Watershed Partnership

Phase 6 Land Use

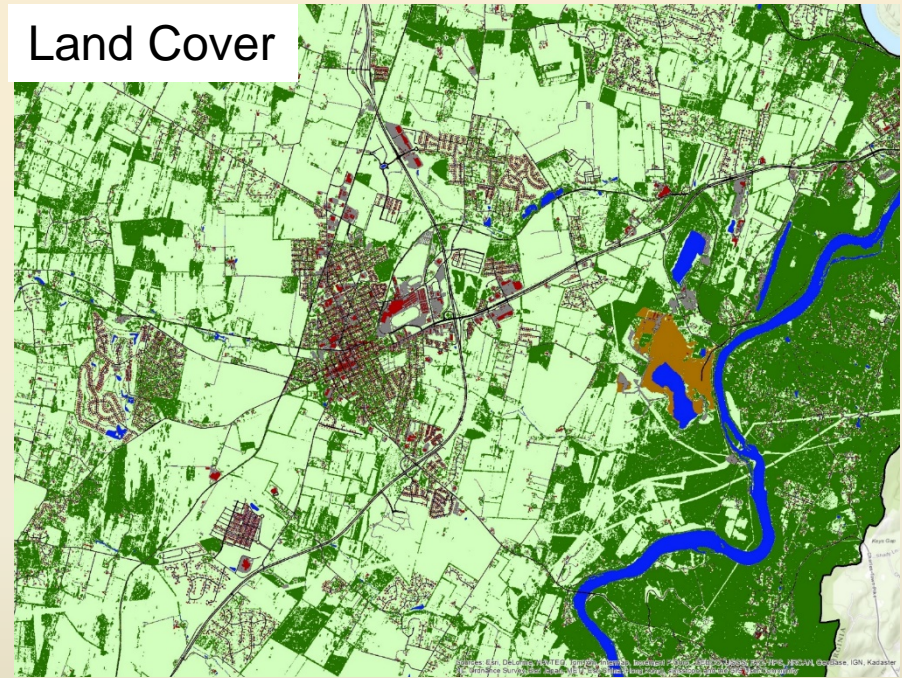
Peter Claggett, U.S. Geological Survey
Quentin Stubbs, U.S. Geological Survey

Building a 2012 Phase 6 Land Use Raster Database:

Land Use



Land Cover



Two Primary Approaches Towards constructing the Phase 6 Land Use dataset

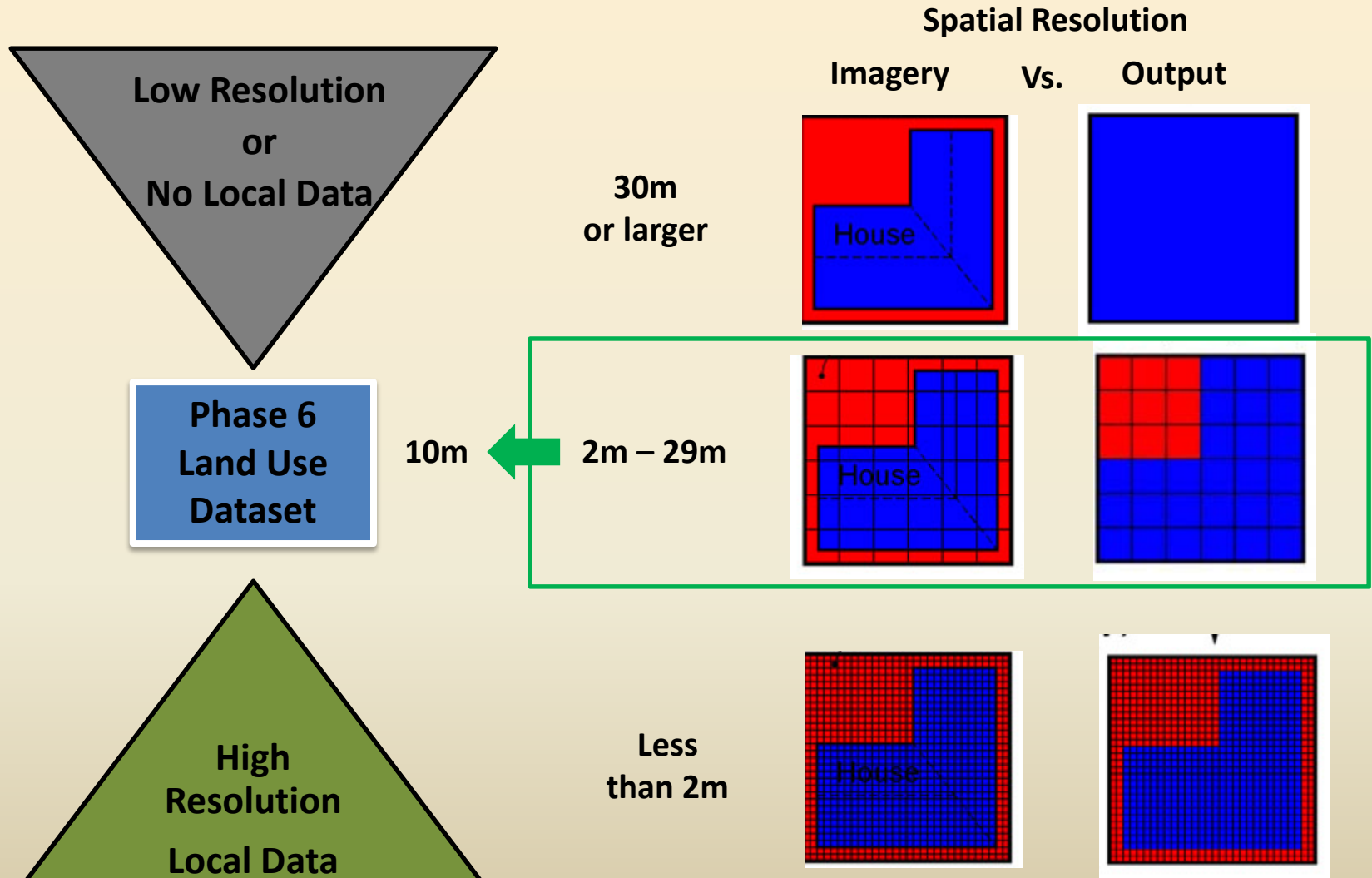
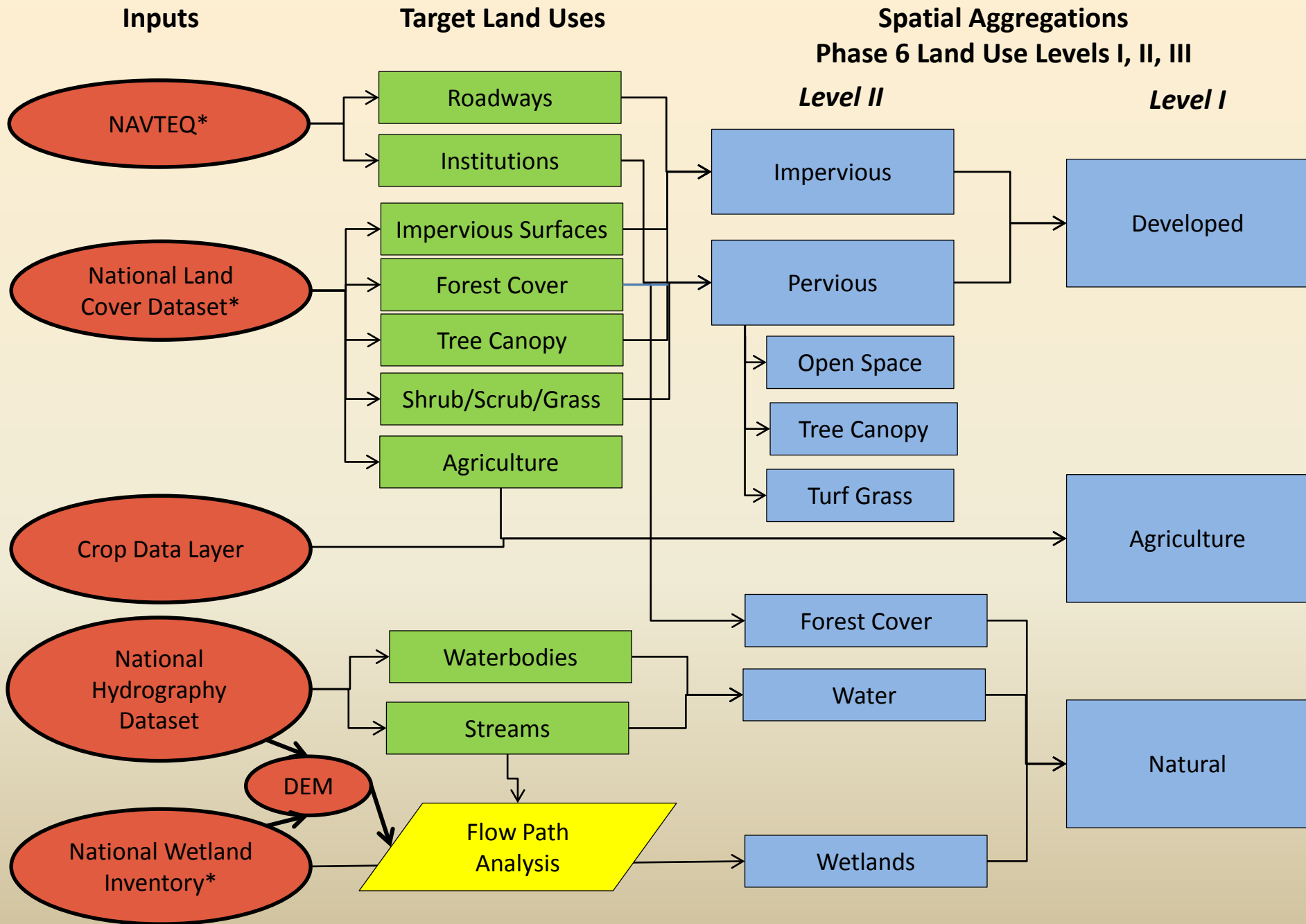


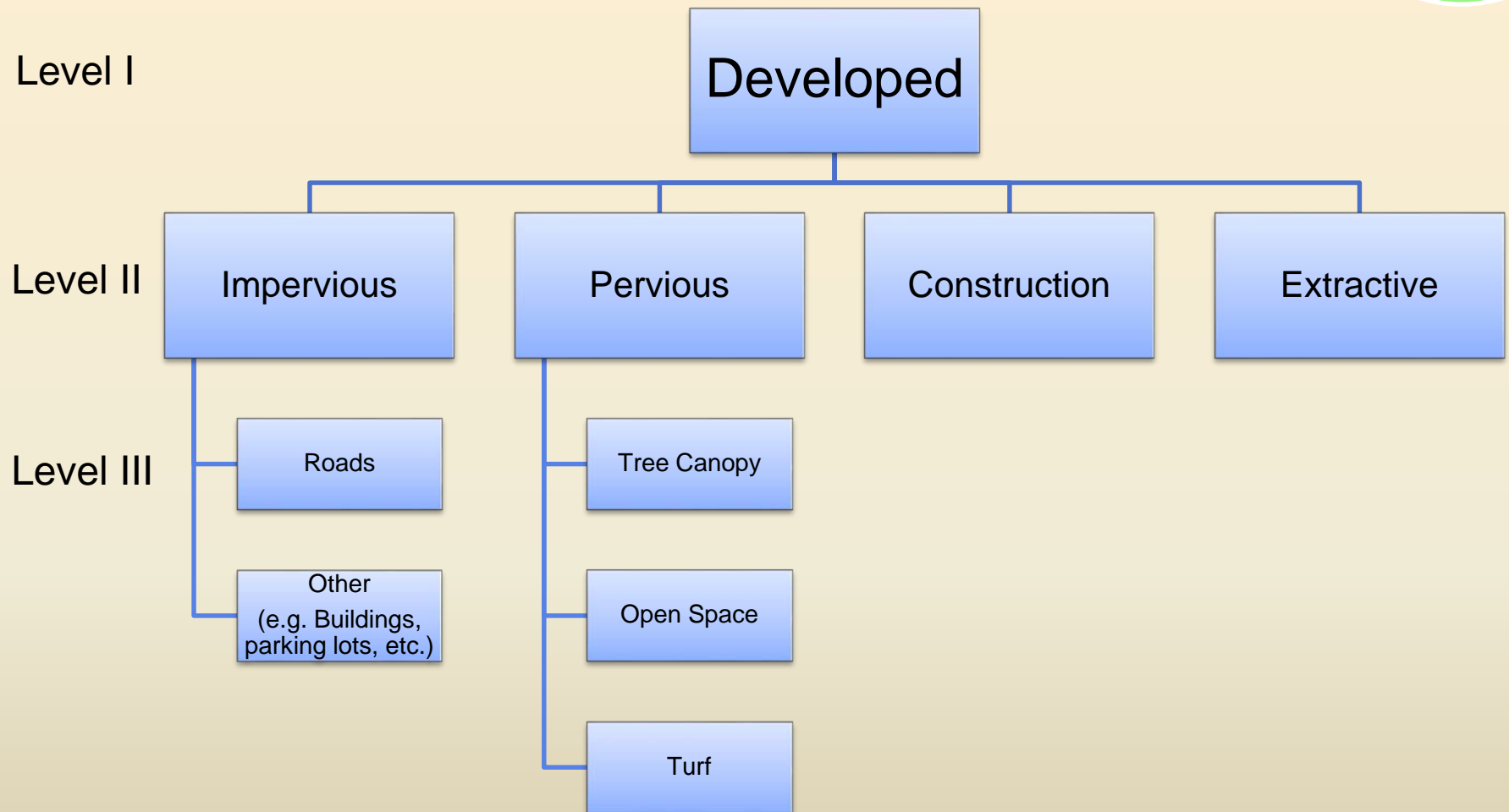
Diagram: Spatial resolution.
Source: Satellite Imaging Corporation

Methods (example)



Proposed Developed Phase 6 Land Uses

Developed



PG County, MD 2009 LUD with NAVTEQ at 10m resolution



NLCD 2011 with NAVTEQ at 10m resolution



Proposed Developed Phase 6 Land Uses

Developed

Phase 6

Roads
Buildings, parking lots, etc.

Turf grass
Tree canopy
Open space

Construction
Extractive

Phase 5.3.2

Impervious surfaces

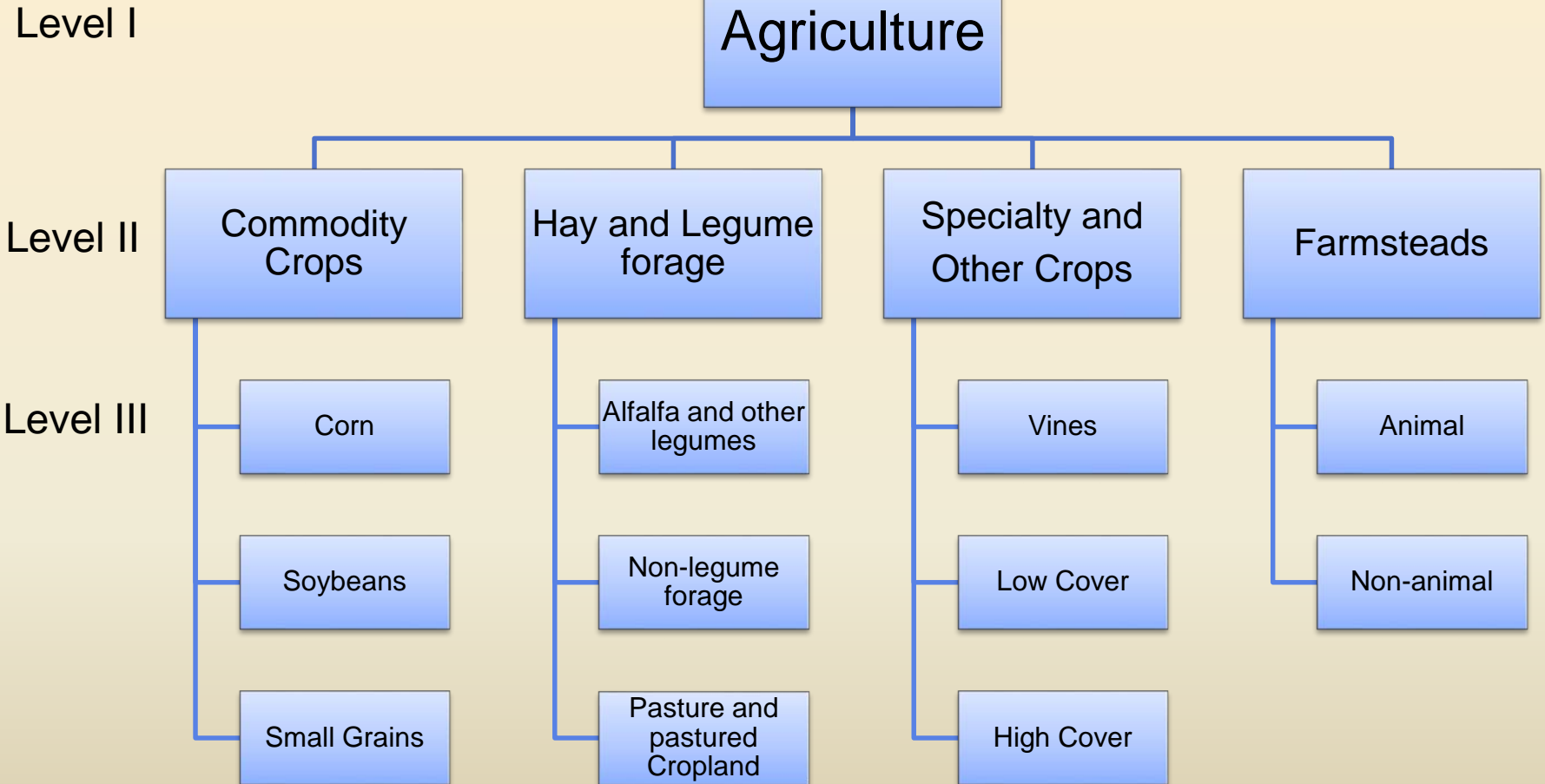
Turf grass (pervious)

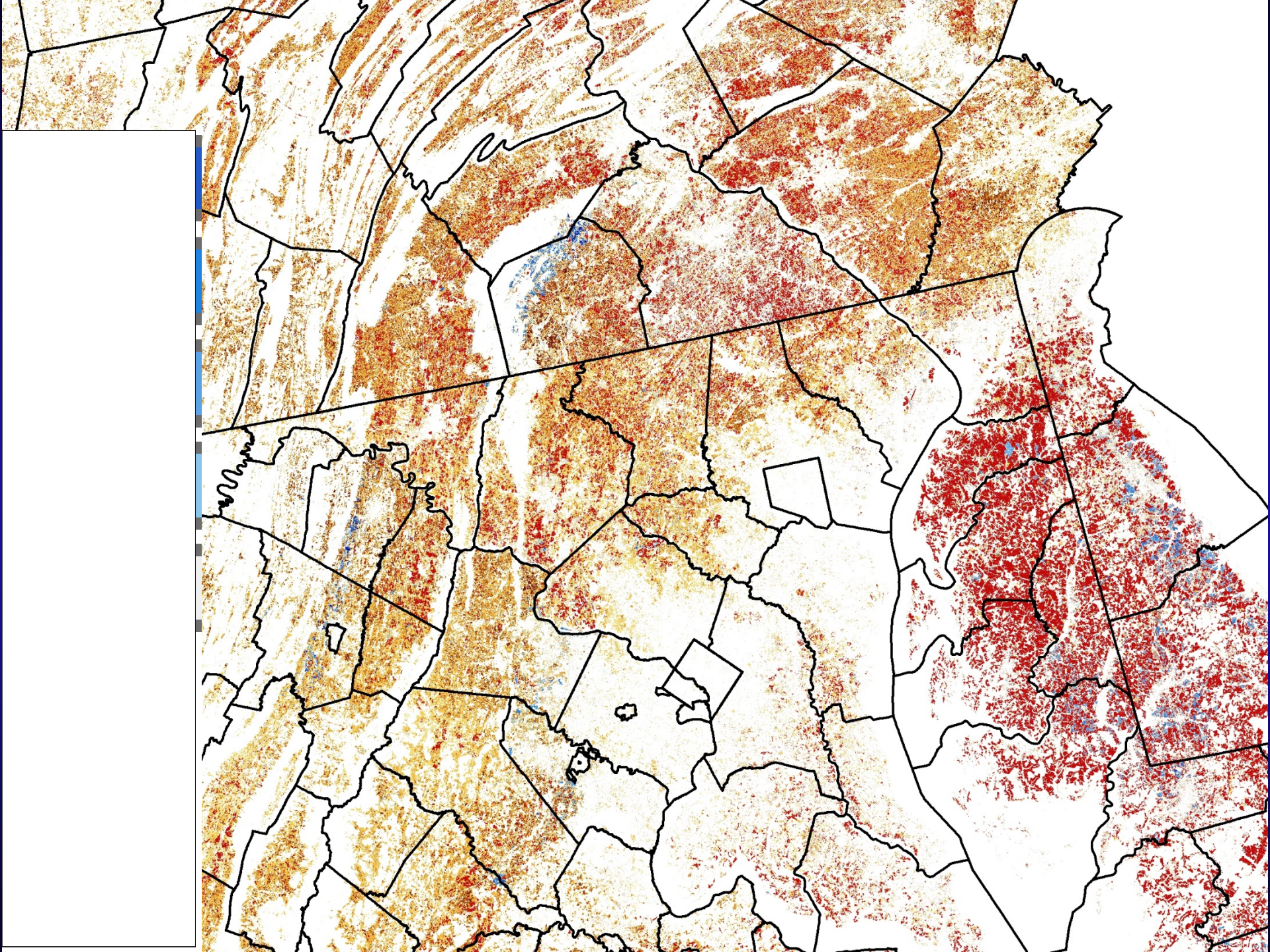
Construction
Extractive

* provisional, pending further work on loading differences and model fitness

Proposed Developed Phase 6 Land Uses

Agriculture





Proposed Agricultural Phase 6 Land Uses (from Ag Workgroup and Ag Modeling Subcommittee)

Agriculture

Phase 6

Corn
Soybeans
Small grains
Alfalfa
Non-legume forage
Pasture
Vines
Low cover specialty
High cover specialty
Impervious CAFO & AFO farmsteads
Impervious non-animal farmsteads
Pervious CAFO & AFO farmsteads
Pervious non-animal farmsteads

Phase 5.3.2

Hightill w/ & w/o manure
Lowtill with manure
Nutrient management hightill w/ &
w/o manure
Nutrient management lowtill
Alfalfa
Hay w/ & w/o nutrients
Nutrient management alfalfa
Nutrient management hay
Pasture
Nutrient management pasture
Nursery
AFOs
CAFOs
Degraded riparian pasture

Proposed Developed Phase 6 Land Uses

Natural

Level I

Natural

Level II

Forests

Wetlands

Water

(e.g., lakes, streams and ponds)

Level III

Undisturbed

Harvested

Disturbed
(e.g. insects, fire,
etc.)

Tidal
(saline & fresh)

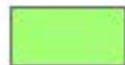
Floodplain

Headwater

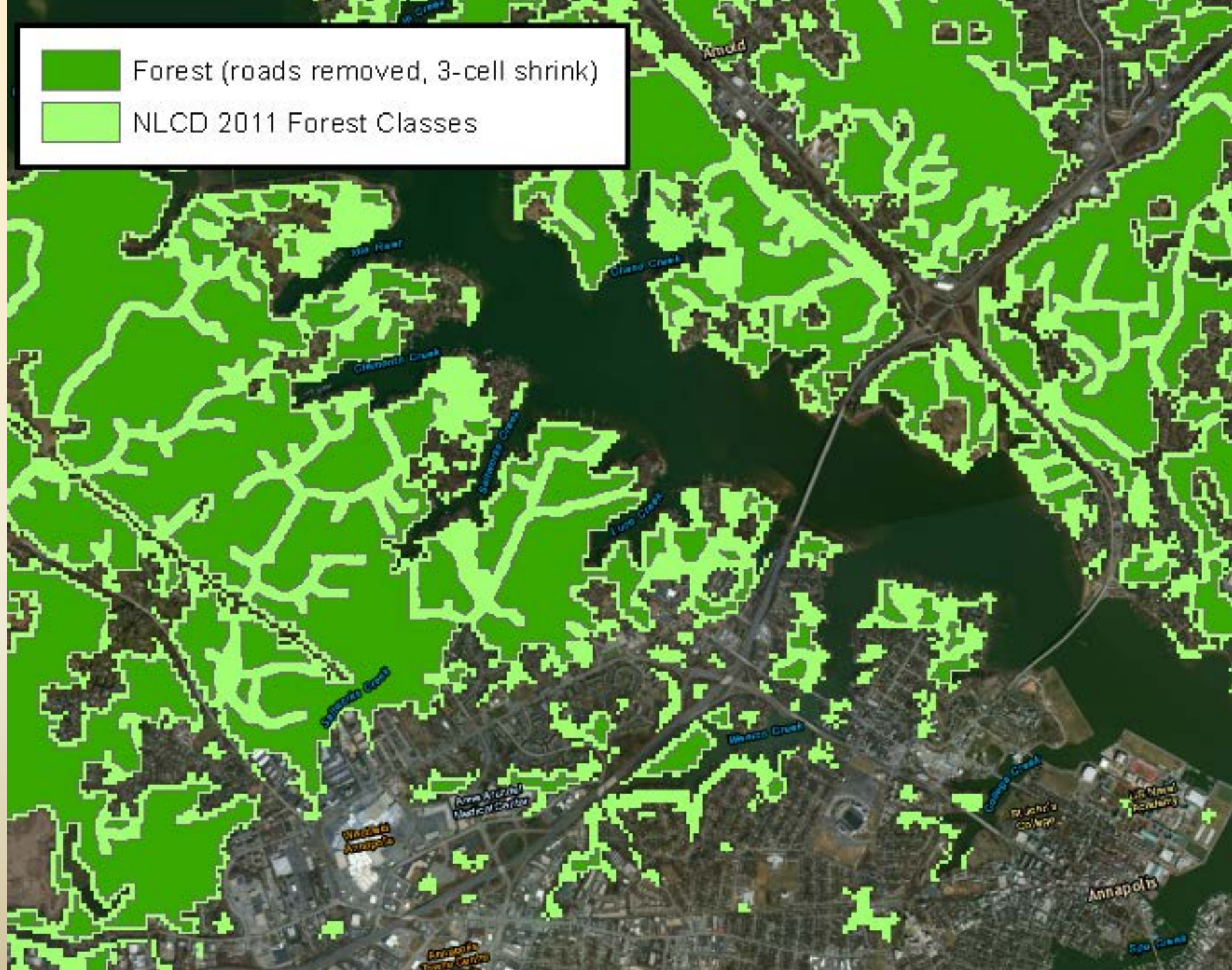
Depressional

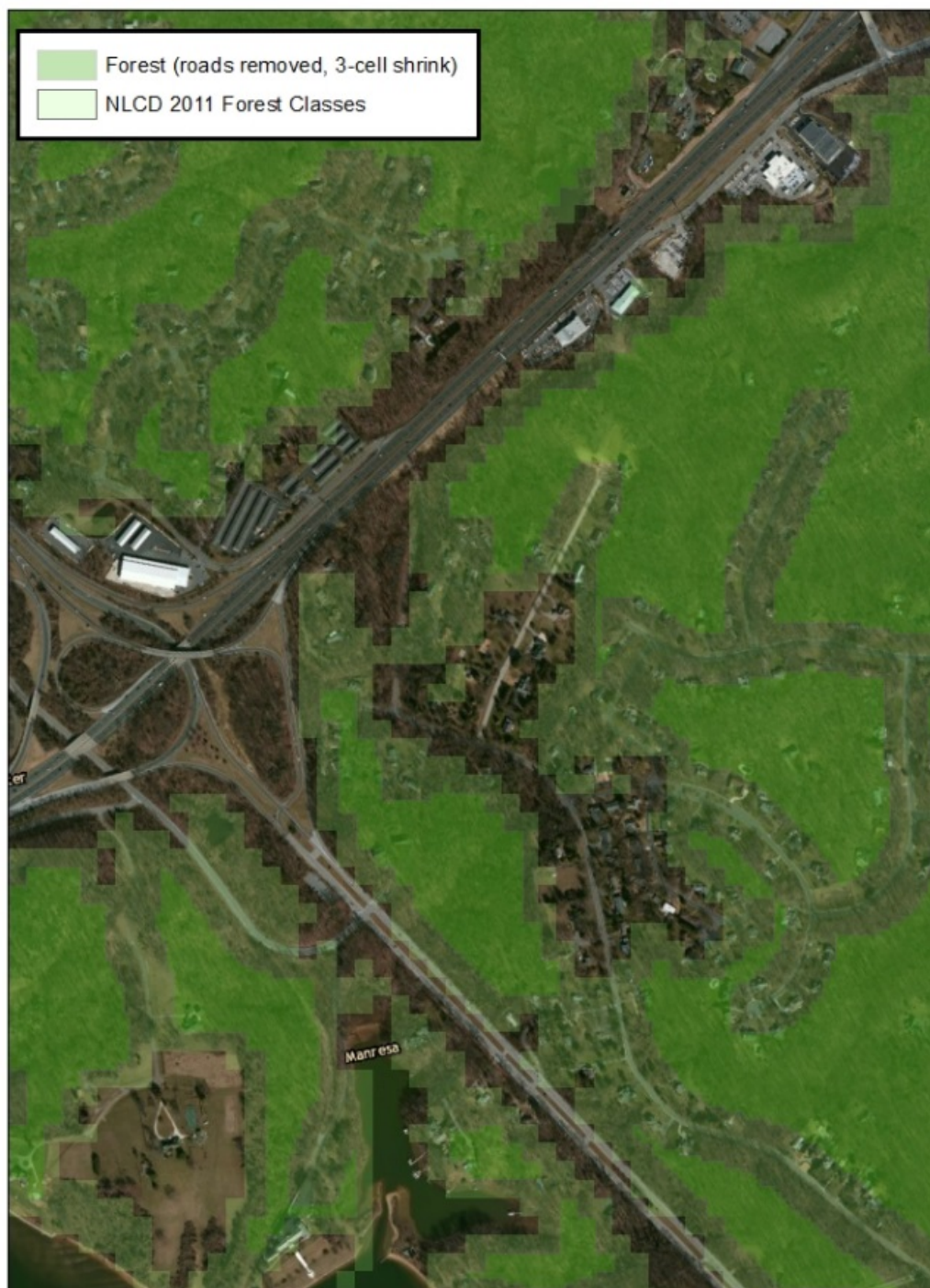


Forest (roads removed, 3-cell shrink)

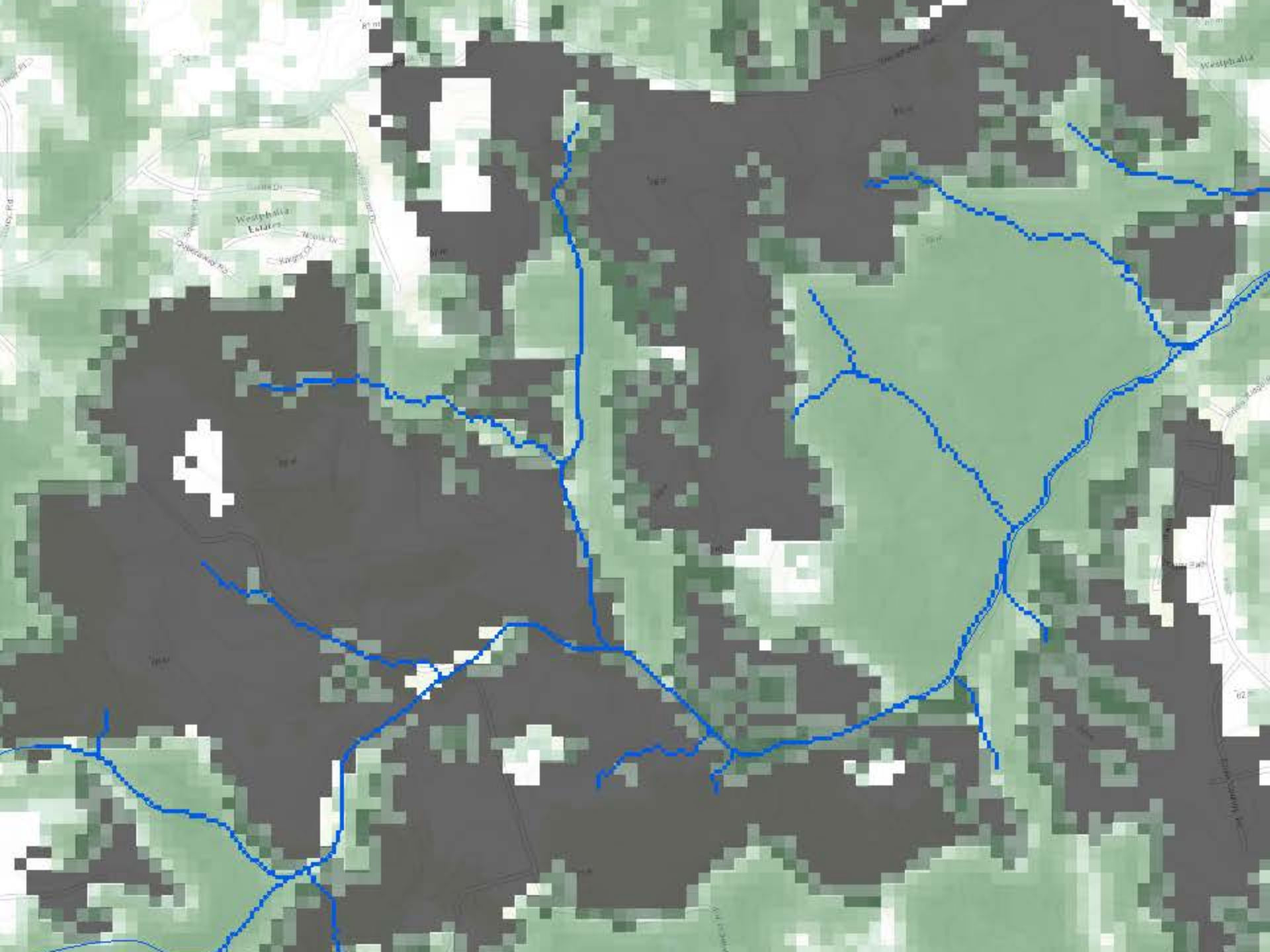


NLCD 2011 Forest Classes









Proposed Natural Phase 6 Land Uses

Natural

Phase 6

Forests
Harvested forest
Disturbed forest

Tidal emergent wetlands
Fresh emergent wetlands
Non-tidal woody wetlands

Water*

Phase 5.3.2

Woody/open
Harvested forest

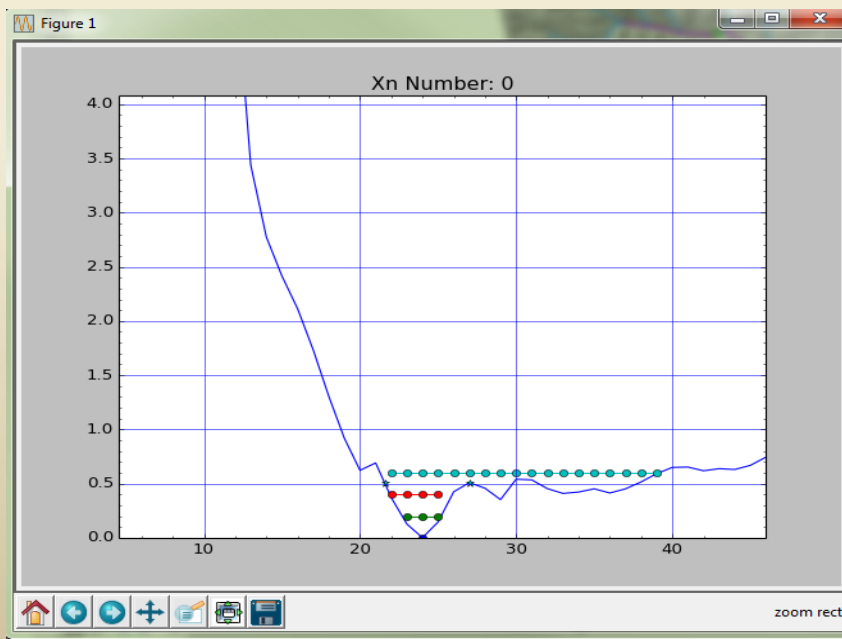
Water

* Will expand water coverage to include 1:24K National Hydrography Dataset waterbodies and possibly Dynamic Surface Water Extent.

Modeling Sediment (update)

What's been done for Phase 6:

- WVU automated stream cross-section techniques to extract fluvial geomorphic data from LiDAR: bank height, channel width, valley width.
- WVU compared results with field data with favorable results.
- CWP refined techniques to estimate contribution of stream bank erosion to urban stream sediment loads.

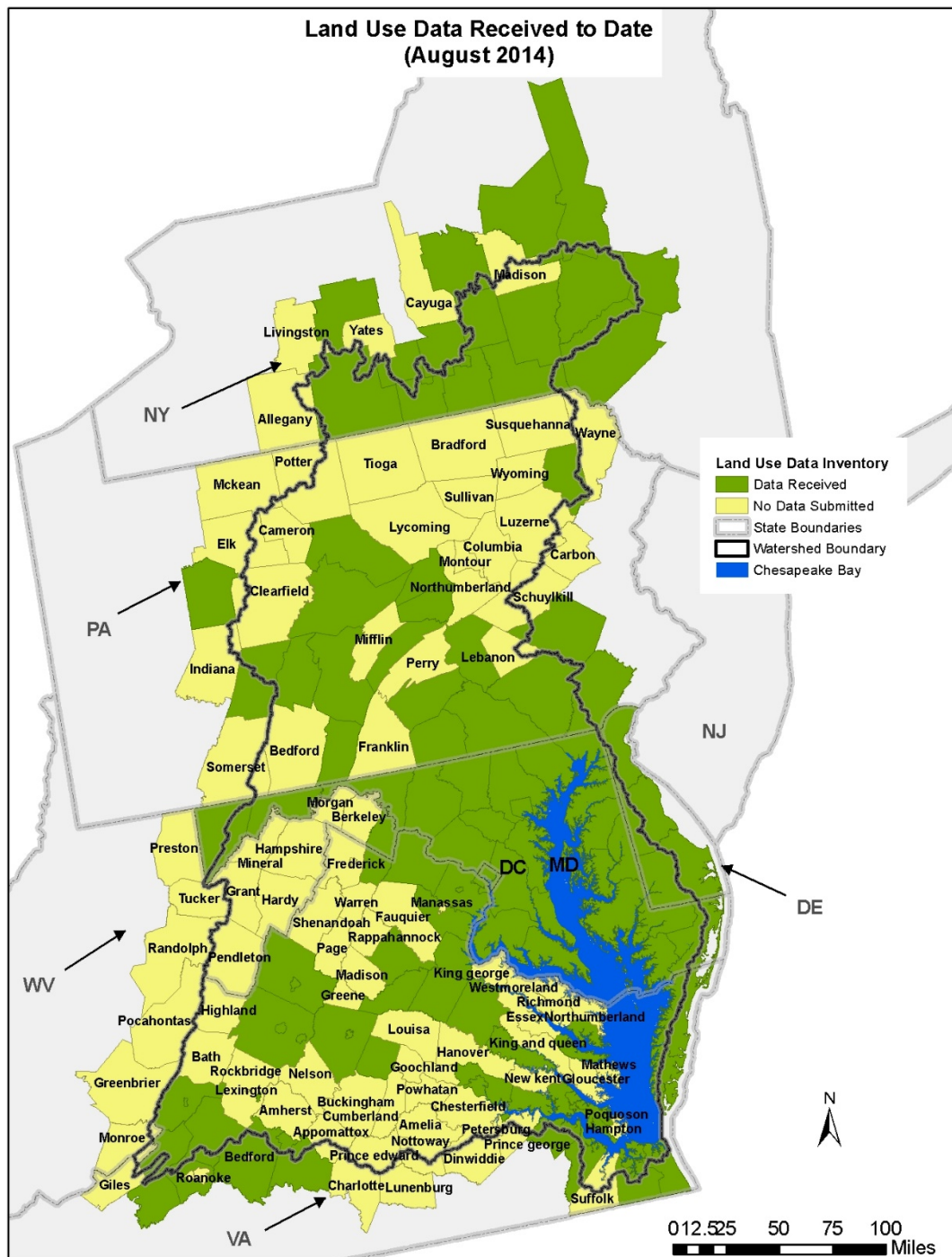


Modeling Sediment (update)

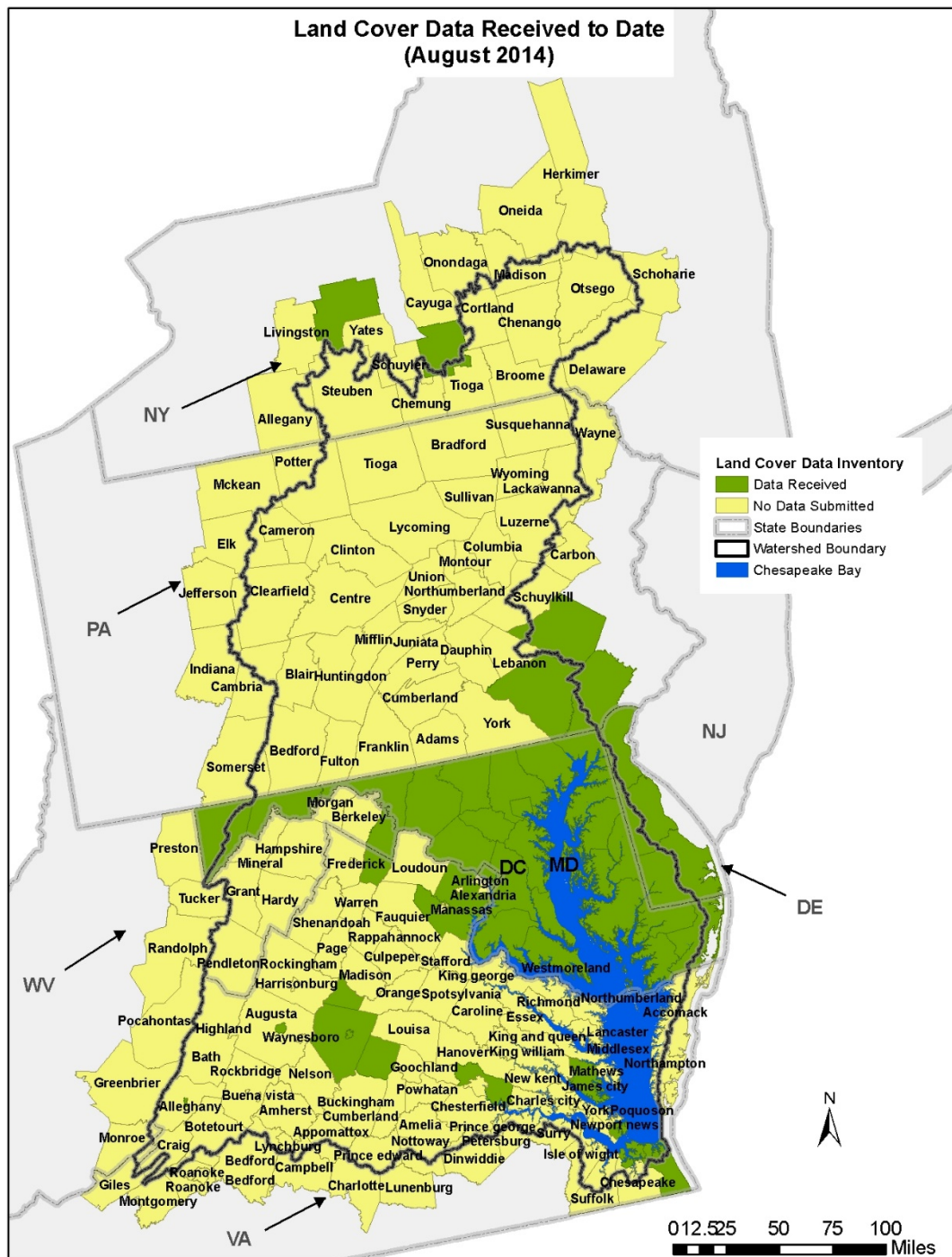
What will be done for Phase 6:

- Develop conceptual models to represent spatial variability in sediment processes by physiographic province (e.g., urban Piedmont vs rural Piedmont).
- Enhance automated methods to include: bank angle, channel and floodplain profile slopes, active floodplain width, and drainage area.
- Generate and compare continuous geospatial indicators of bank erosion and floodplain deposition with cross-section derived indicators.
- Summarize metrics by NHD+ catchment and evaluate with SPARROW
- Develop regression model for the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley provinces relating metrics to dendro-geomorphic measures of floodplain deposition.
- Expand analysis of stream source ratios of sediment to more urban areas.

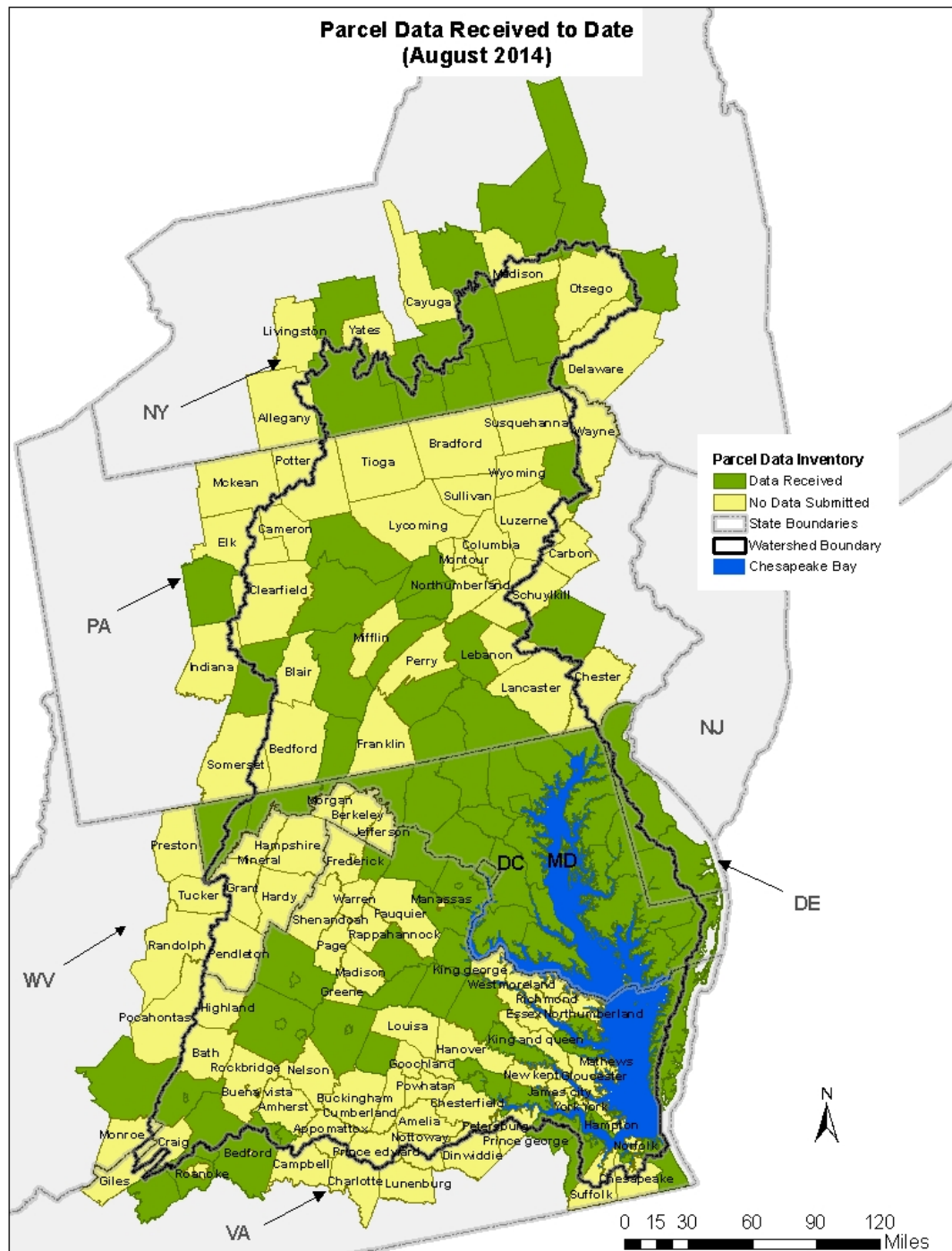
Land Use Data Received to Date
(August 2014)



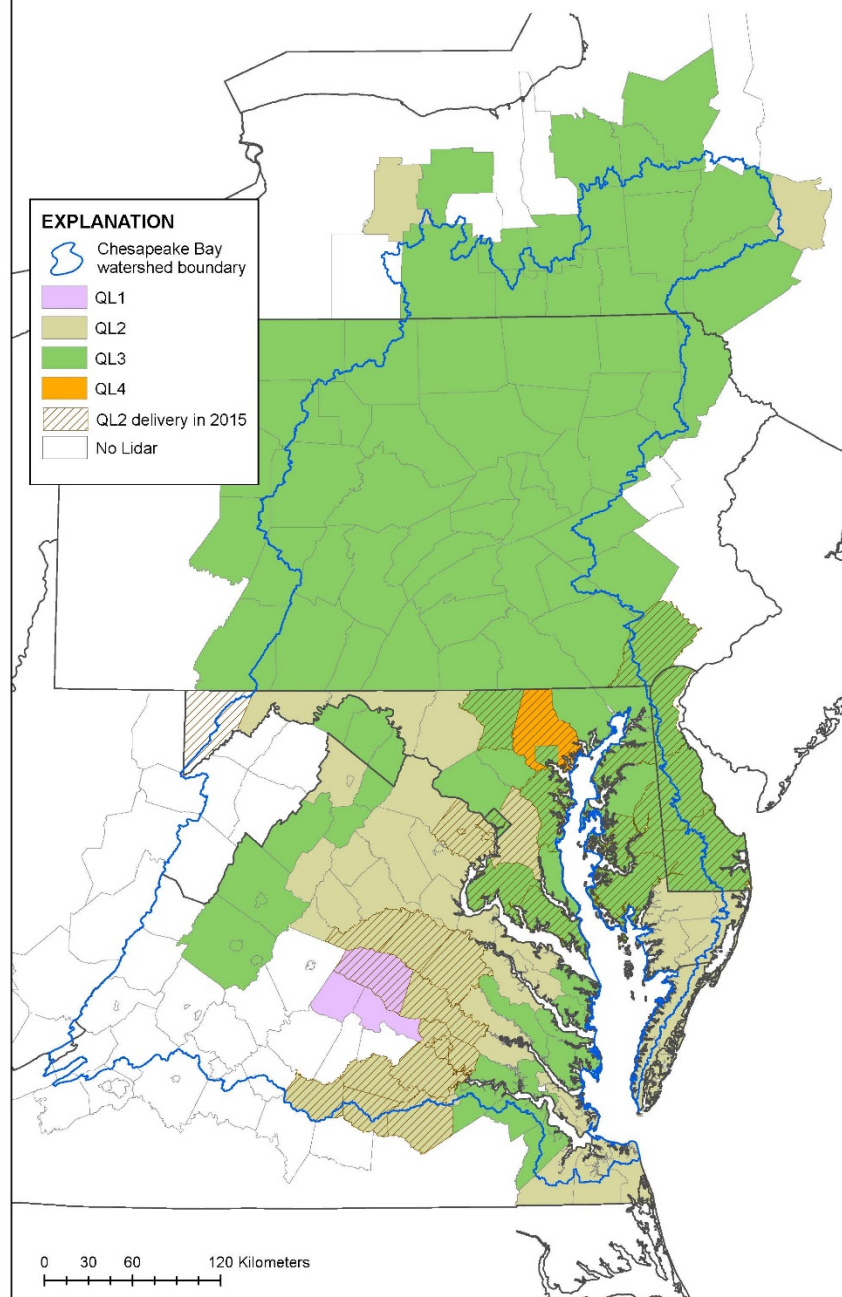
Land Cover Data Received to Date (August 2014)



Parcel Data Received to Date (August 2014)



Chesapeake Bay Watershed Lidar Data by County, January 2015



Three Approaches for Monitoring Land Cover Change

Option 1

Coarse 30m Wall-to-Wall Mapping

Pros:

Comprehensive
Flexible- multiple uses
Adaptable- changing objectives

Cons:

Accuracy
Interpretation
Level of expertise

Option 2

High-res 1m Wall-to-Wall Mapping

Pros:

Accuracy
Comprehensive
Flexible- multiple uses
Adaptable- changing objectives

Cons:

Cost
Interpretation
Level of expertise

Option 3

High-res 1m Stratified Random Sampling

Pros:

Accuracy
Interpretation
Level of expertise
Citizen participation and education

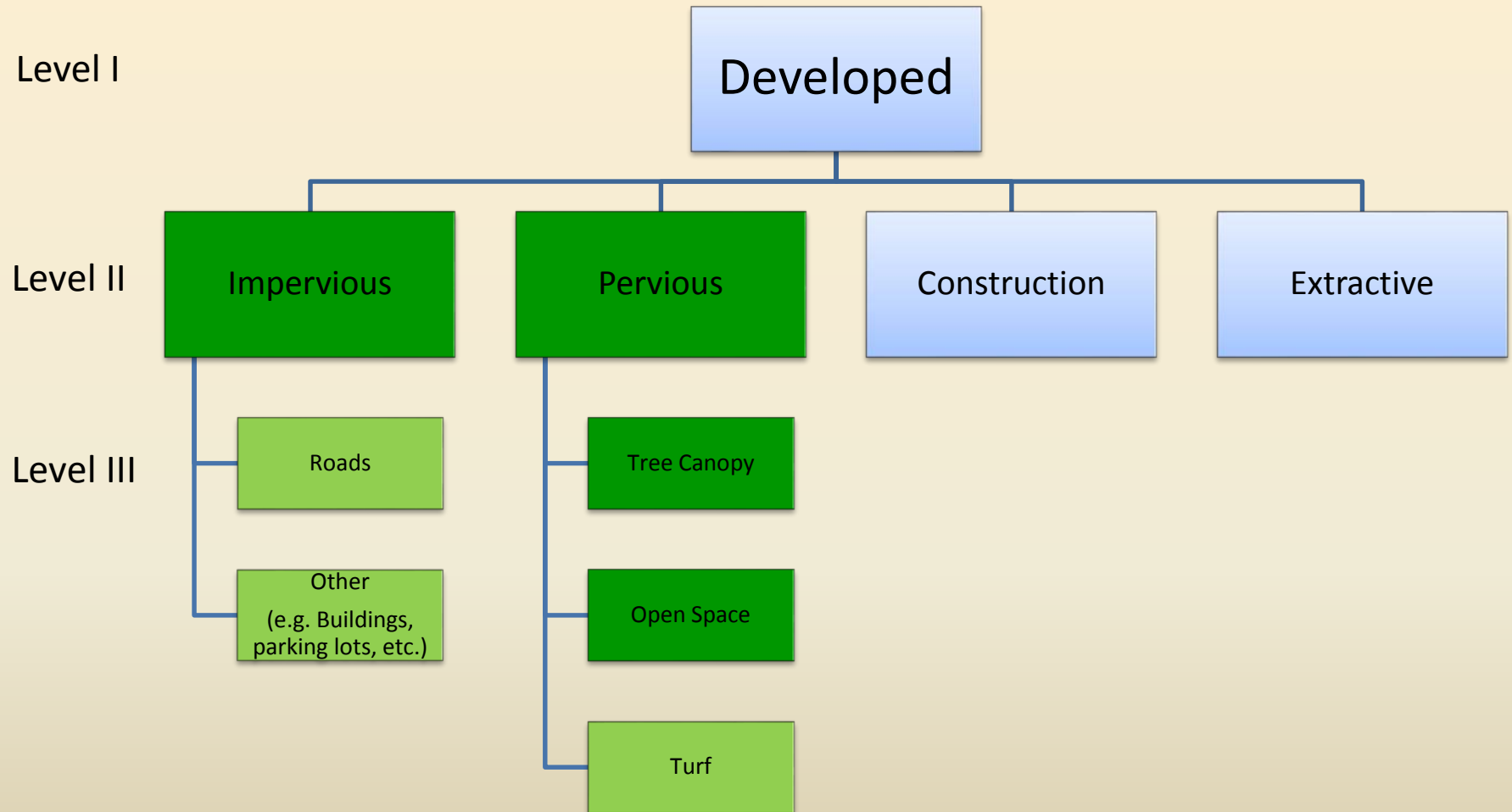
Cons:

Focused
Limited utility
Fixed
QA/QC

Value of High-res Land Cover for Phase 6

High-Direct

Partial- Indirect



Value of High-res Land Cover for Phase 6

High-Direct

Partial- Indirect

Level I

Agriculture

Level II

Commodity Crops

Hay and Legume
forage

Specialty and
Other Crops

Farmsteads

Level III

Corn

Alfalfa and other
legumes

Vines

Animal

Soybeans

Non-legume forage

Low Cover

Non-animal

Small Grains

Pasture and
pastured Cropland

High Cover

Value of High-res Land Cover for Phase 6

High-Direct

Partial- Indirect

Level I

Natural

Level II

Forests

Wetlands

Water

(e.g., lakes, streams and ponds)

Level III

Undisturbed

Harvested

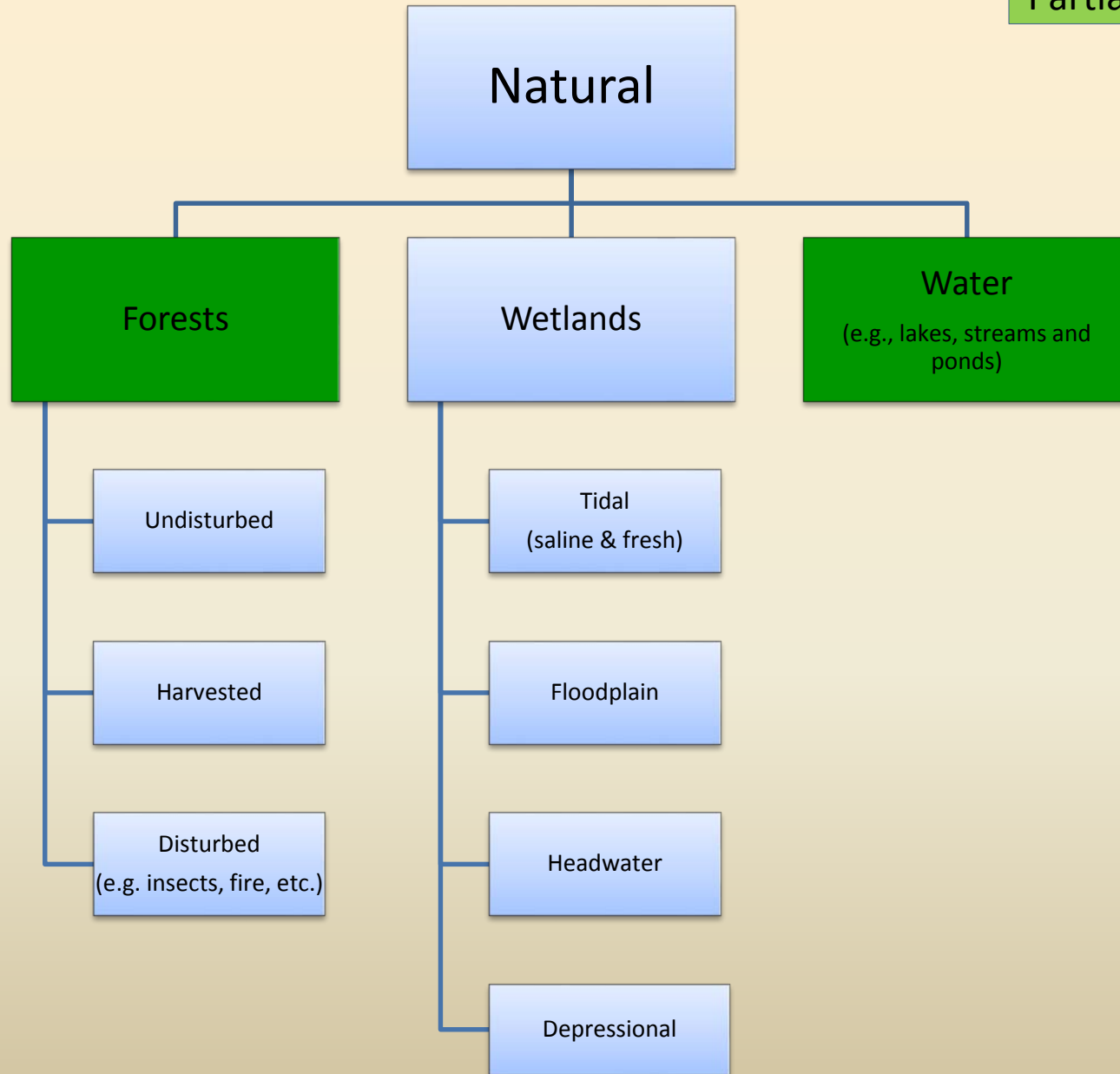
Disturbed
(e.g. insects, fire, etc.)

Tidal
(saline & fresh)

Floodplain

Headwater

Depressional





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