

Phase 6 Land Use Data Status Update

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CBP Modeling Workgroup Call

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

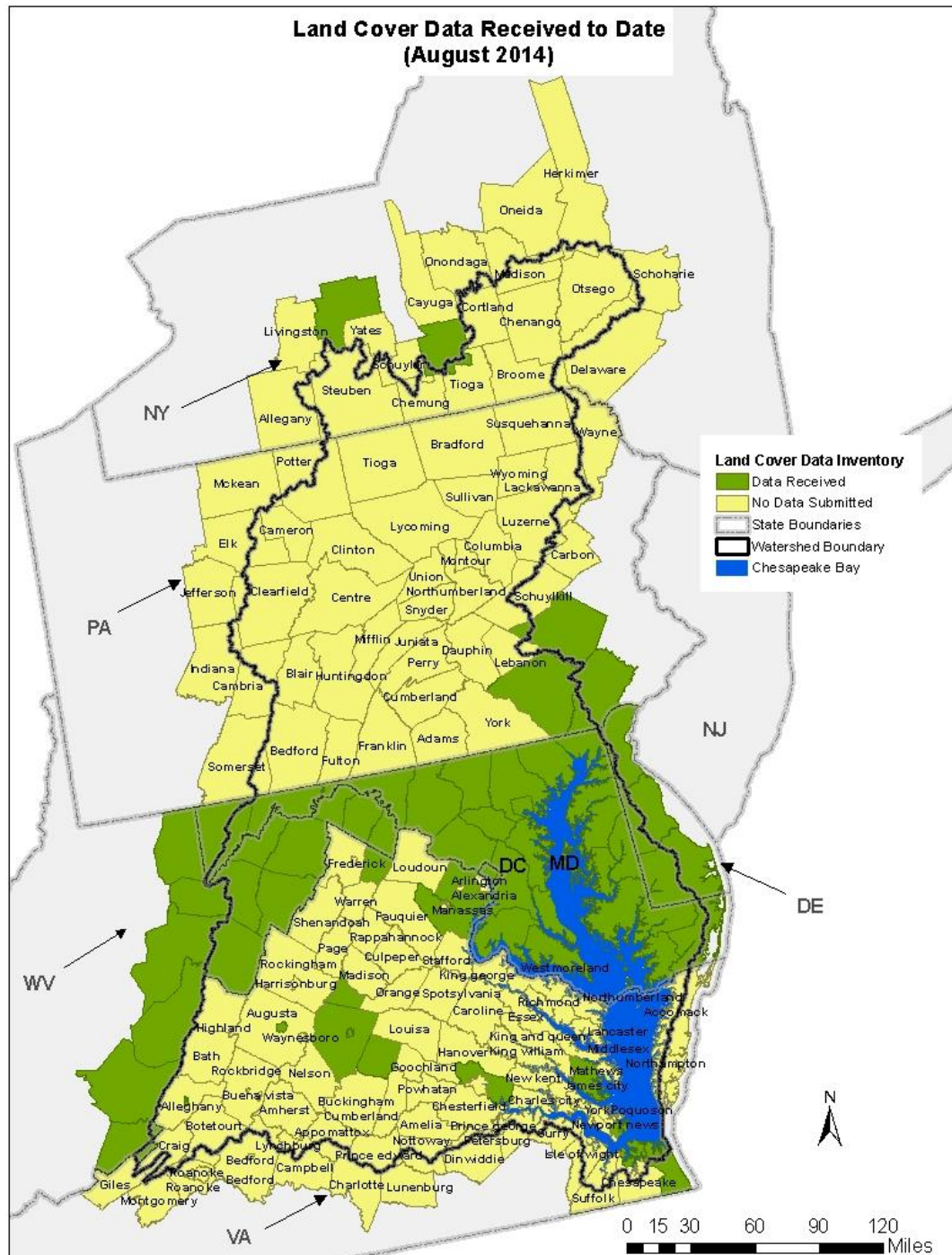
Land Use Data Received to Date (August 2014)

Land Use Data Inventory

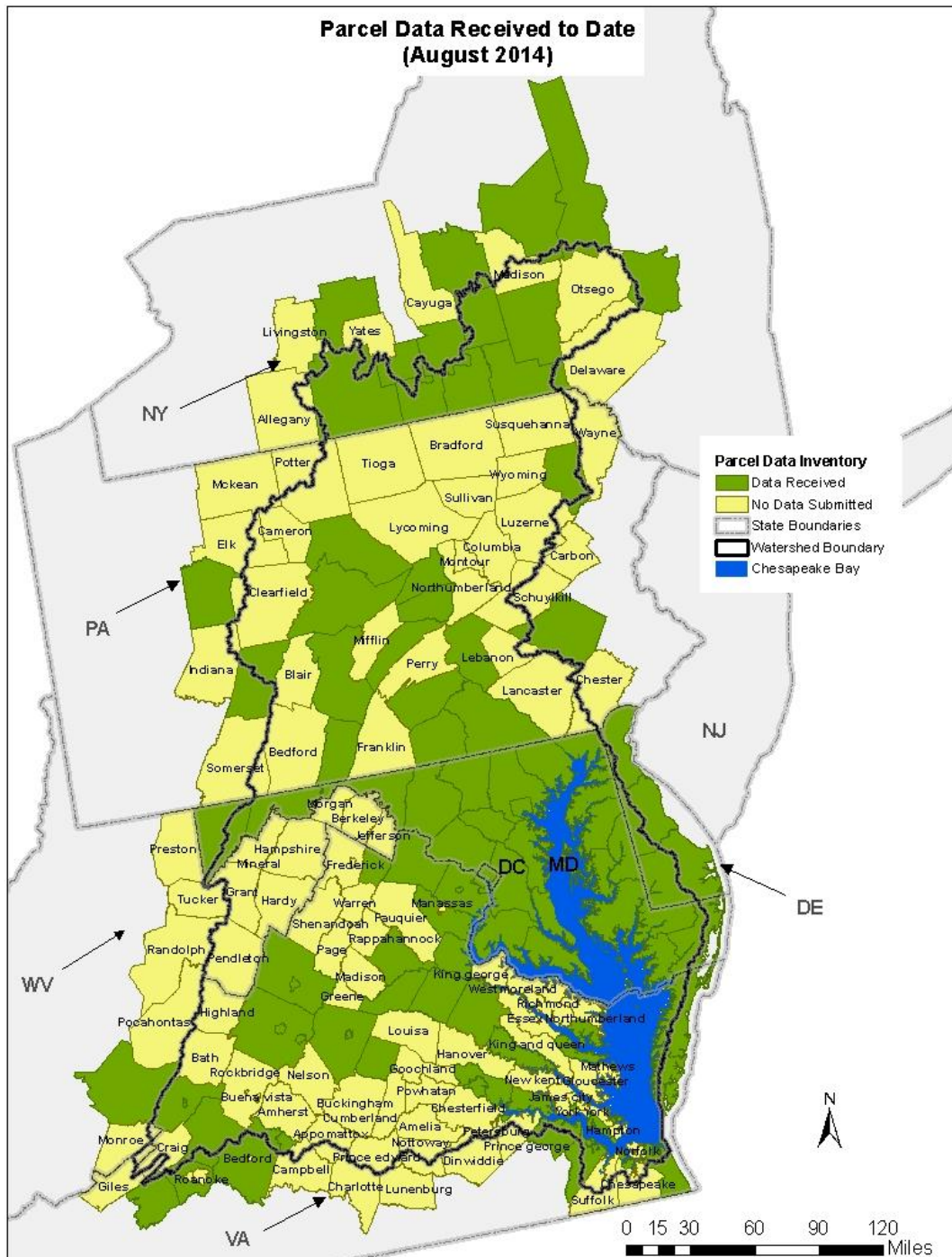
- Data Received
- No Data Submitted
- State Boundaries
- Watershed Boundary
- Chesapeake Bay

Map showing the Chesapeake Bay Watershed boundary and land use data received to date (August 2014). The map includes labels for surrounding states (NY, PA, WV, VA, DC, MD, DE, NJ) and numerous counties and cities within the watershed. A scale bar indicates distances in miles (0, 15, 30, 60, 90, 120).

Land Cover Data Received to Date (August 2014)



Parcel Data Received to Date (August 2014)



Proposed Developed (aka “urban”) Land Uses

<u>1 Developed</u>		
	1.1 Impervious	
		1.1.1 Roads
		1.1.2 Buildings, parking lots, etc.
	1.2 Pervious	
		1.2.1 Turf grass
		1.2.2 Tree canopy
		1.2.3 Open space
	1.3 Construction	
	1.4 Extractive	

<u>2 Agriculture</u>			
	2.1 Commodity crops		
		2.1.1 Corn	
			Grain (dbl. cropped vs fall fallow)
			Silage (dbl. cropped vs fall fallow)
		2.1.2 Soybeans	
			Fall fallow
			Double cropped
		2.1.3 Small grains	
			Fall fallow
			Forage
	2.2 Hay and Legume forage		
		2.2.1 Alfalfa and other legumes	
		2.2.2 Non-legume forage	
		2.2.3 Pasture and pastured cropland	
	2.3 Speciality & Other crops		
		2.3.1 Vines	
			High vs medium vs low input
		2.3.2 Low cover	
			High vs medium vs low input
		2.3.3 High cover	
			High vs medium vs low input
	2.4 Farmsteads		
		2.4.1 Animal	
			Impervious vs Pervious
		2.4.2 Non-animal	
			Impervious vs Pervious

Proposed Natural Land Uses

<u>3 Natural</u>		
	3.1 Forests	
		3.1.1 Forest (undisturbed)
		3.1.3 Harvested
		3.1.4 Disturbed (insect, fire)
	3.2 Scrub/shrub/grass	
	3.2 Wetlands	
		3.2.1 Tidal emergent
		3.2.2 Fresh emergent
		3.2.3 Non-tidal woody
	3.3 Water (non-tidal)	

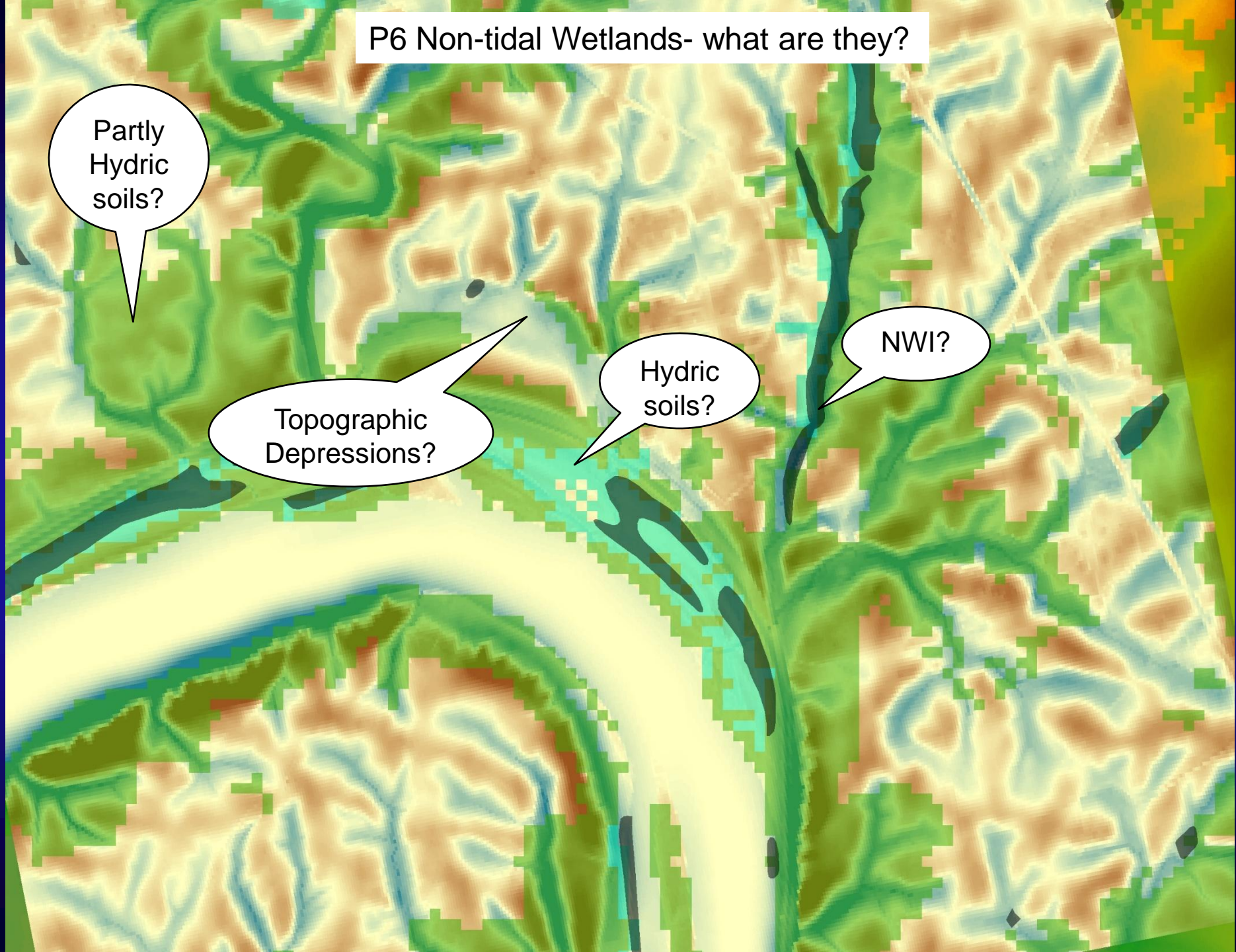
P6 Non-tidal Wetlands- what are they?

Partly
Hydric
soils?

Topographic
Depressions?

Hydric
soils?

NWI?



Proposed Sources and Overlays

Phase 6 Sources:	
<u>4 Wastewater</u>	
	4.1 Population on Sewer
	4.2 Population on Septic
<u>5 Degraded stream corridors</u>	
	5.1 Urban degraded (stream miles)
	5.2 Rural degraded (stream miles)
Phase 6 Overlays:	
	Riparian/floodplain corridors
	MS4 areas
	CSS areas
	Federal properties

Role of Stream Corridor Characteristics in Phase 6

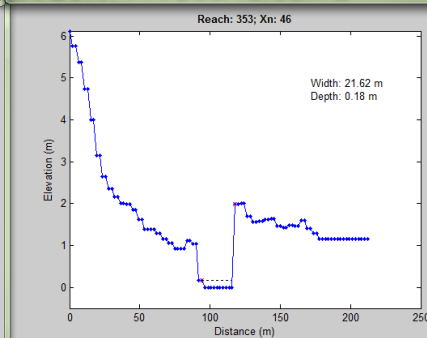
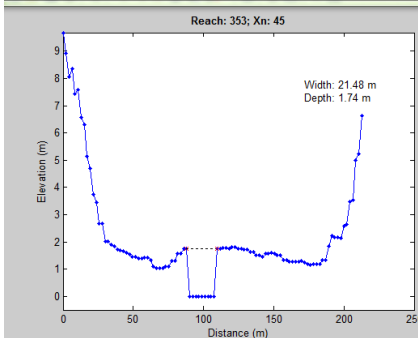
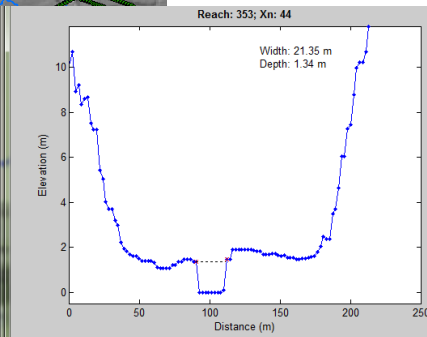
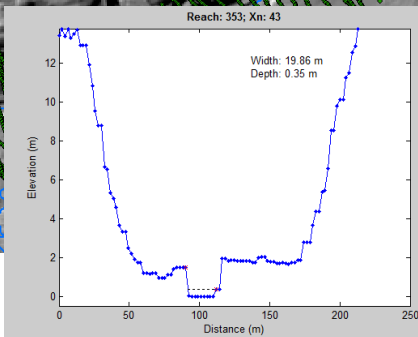
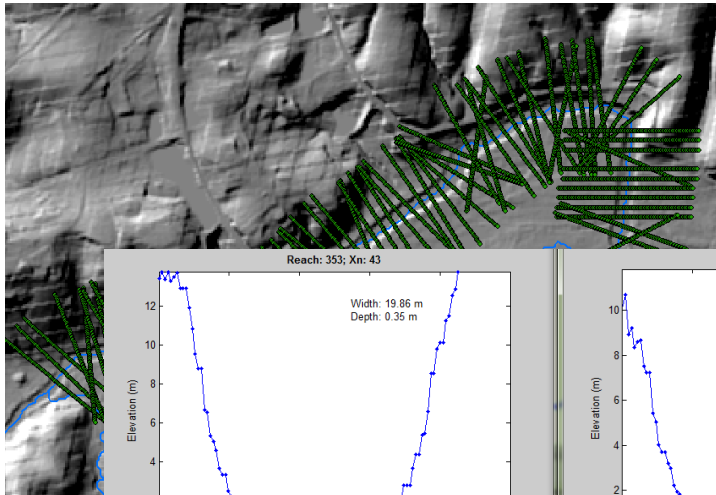
1. Assess fluvial geomorphic characteristics of all stream corridors.
2. Assess probability of stream corridors functioning as sediment sources or sinks following methods from Schenk et al., 2013.
3. Determine proportions of sediment load originating from stream banks vs. upland sources and use to cap potential of runoff reduction and stream restoration BMPs.
 - Use empirical models relating stream corridor and catchment characteristics to loads (e.g., SPARROW)
 - Compare outfall vs. monitored loads
4. Use proportions and stream characteristics to allocate TSS loads to sources and to adjust sediment delivery factors for major land uses within each river segment.

Stream Corridor Characteristics

- Drainage area size, land use, impervious surface, and hydrologic soil group
- Channel slope
- Floodplain width
- Riparian width/type
- Sinuosity
- Bank height
- Channel width
- Storm drain network density
- Potential ratios?
- Estimated source/sink potential from Schenk et al.
- Others available from geospatial data?

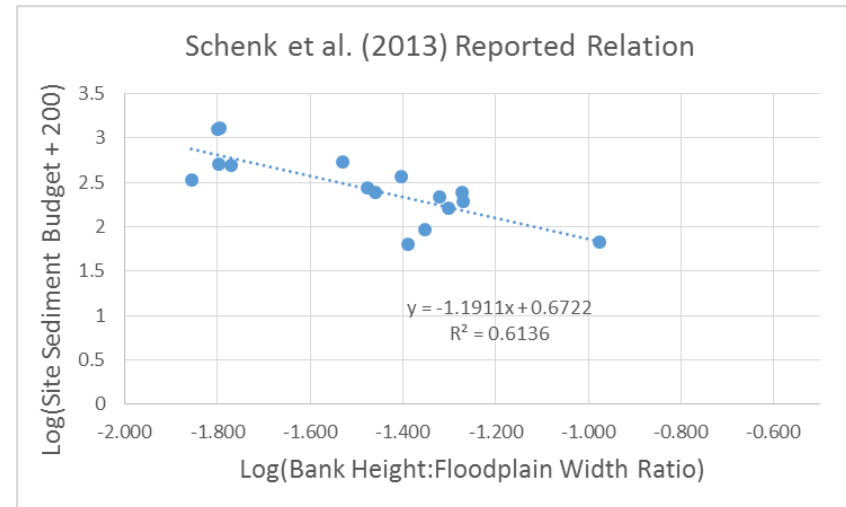
Characterizing Bank Height and Floodplain Width

Spatial analysis estimating Stream Parameters



Apply Schenk et al. (2013) net sediment balance model

- $\text{Log}(\text{Sediment budget (kg per m per year 200)}) = -1.19 * \text{Log}\left(\frac{\text{bank height (m)}}{\text{floodplain width (m)}}\right) + 0.672$
- Net Neutral Example:
 - Bank height = 3 feet
 - floodplain width = 70 feet



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