

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Land Use and Forest Land Conversion

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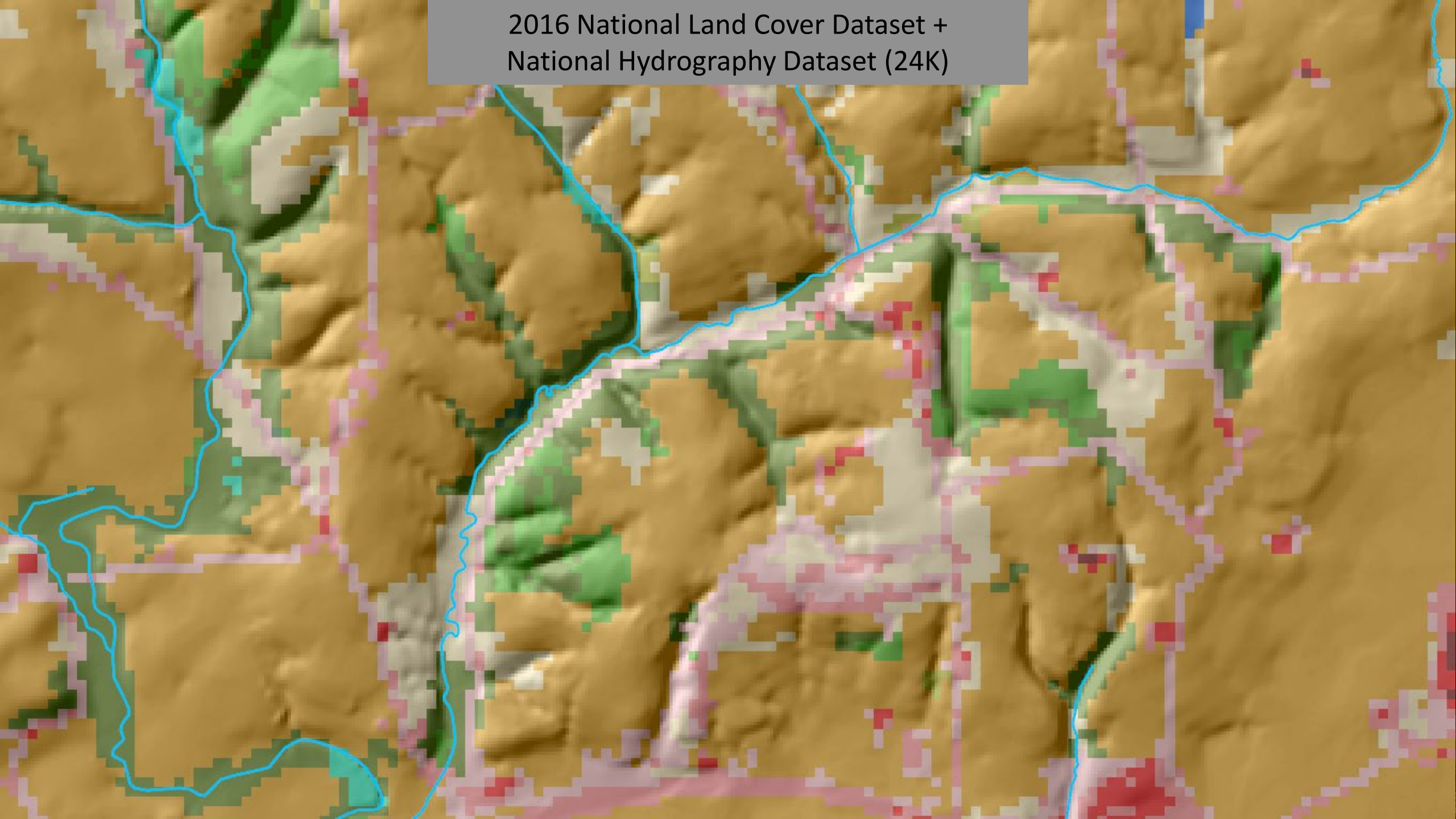
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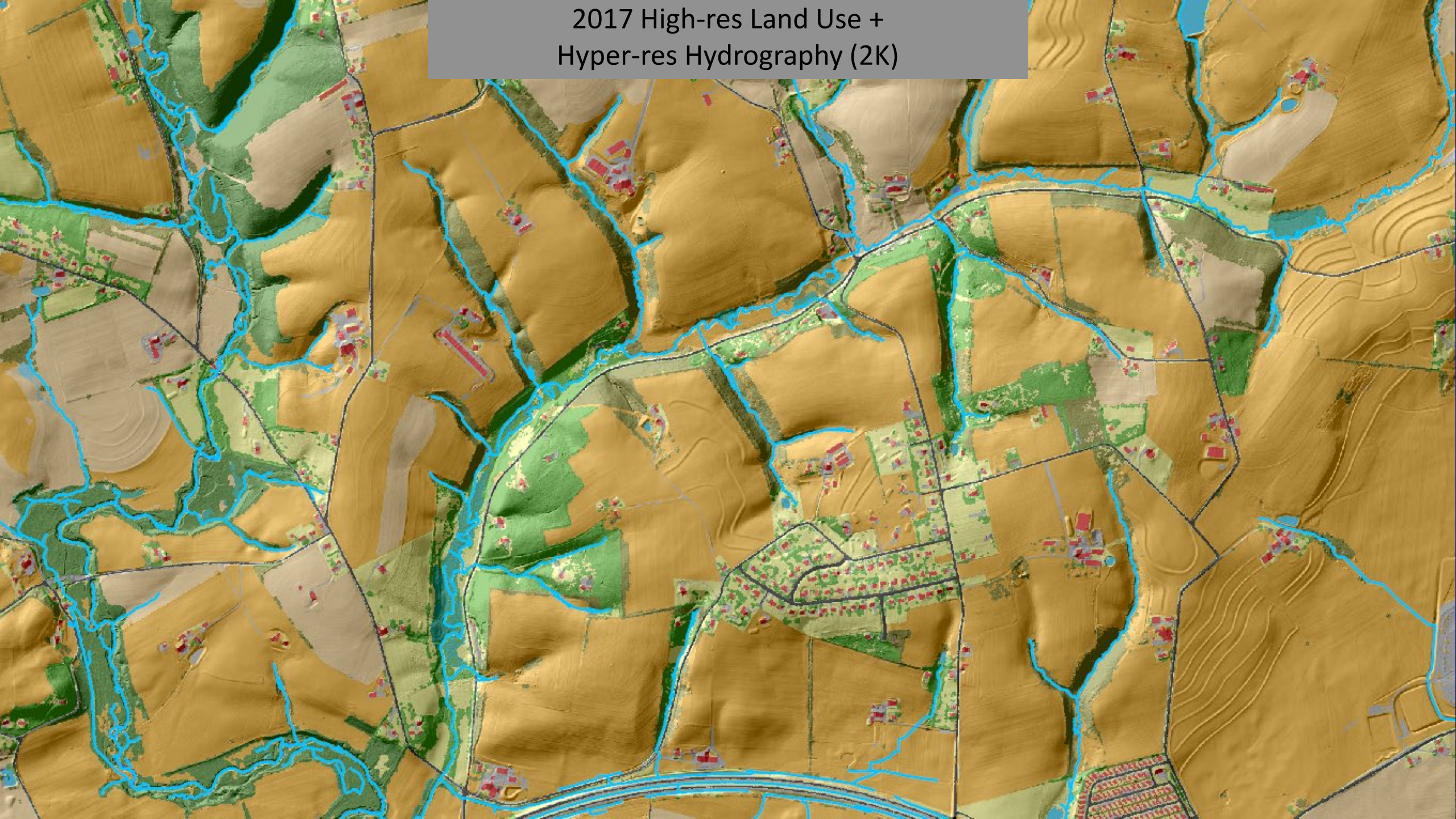
³ University of Vermont's Spatial Analysis Laboratory

**Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting
May 24-25, 2023
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

2016 National Land Cover Dataset +
National Hydrography Dataset (24K)



2017 High-res Land Use +
Hyper-res Hydrography (2K)



30-meter Resolution



1-meter Resolution





What we've learned

High-resolution land cover, land use, and hydrography data representing every square meter of the Bay watershed are:

- **Foundational**- informing most CBP Outcomes managed by every Goal Implementation Team.
- **Authoritative**- providing a fully transparent, accurate, and verifiable representation of landscape conditions and change over time.
- **Transformative**- affecting the way we understand, interpret, and manage the landscape and mapped at the granularity (1-meter resolution) of individual/parcel-level decisions.

Chesapeake Bay 1-Meter Products for a 99,000 mi² Region

Land Cover (12-classes): 2013/14, 2017/18, 2021/22

Land Use (64-classes): 2013/14, 2017/18, 2021/22

Streams, ditches, and gullies (from LiDAR imagery)

- Watershed only (white boundary)

Stream channel and Floodplain Attributes (from FACET)



2013 NAIP

Ortho-imagery

LiDAR



nDSM



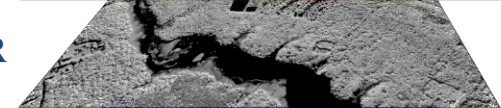
DEM



NDVI



NIR



Blue



Green



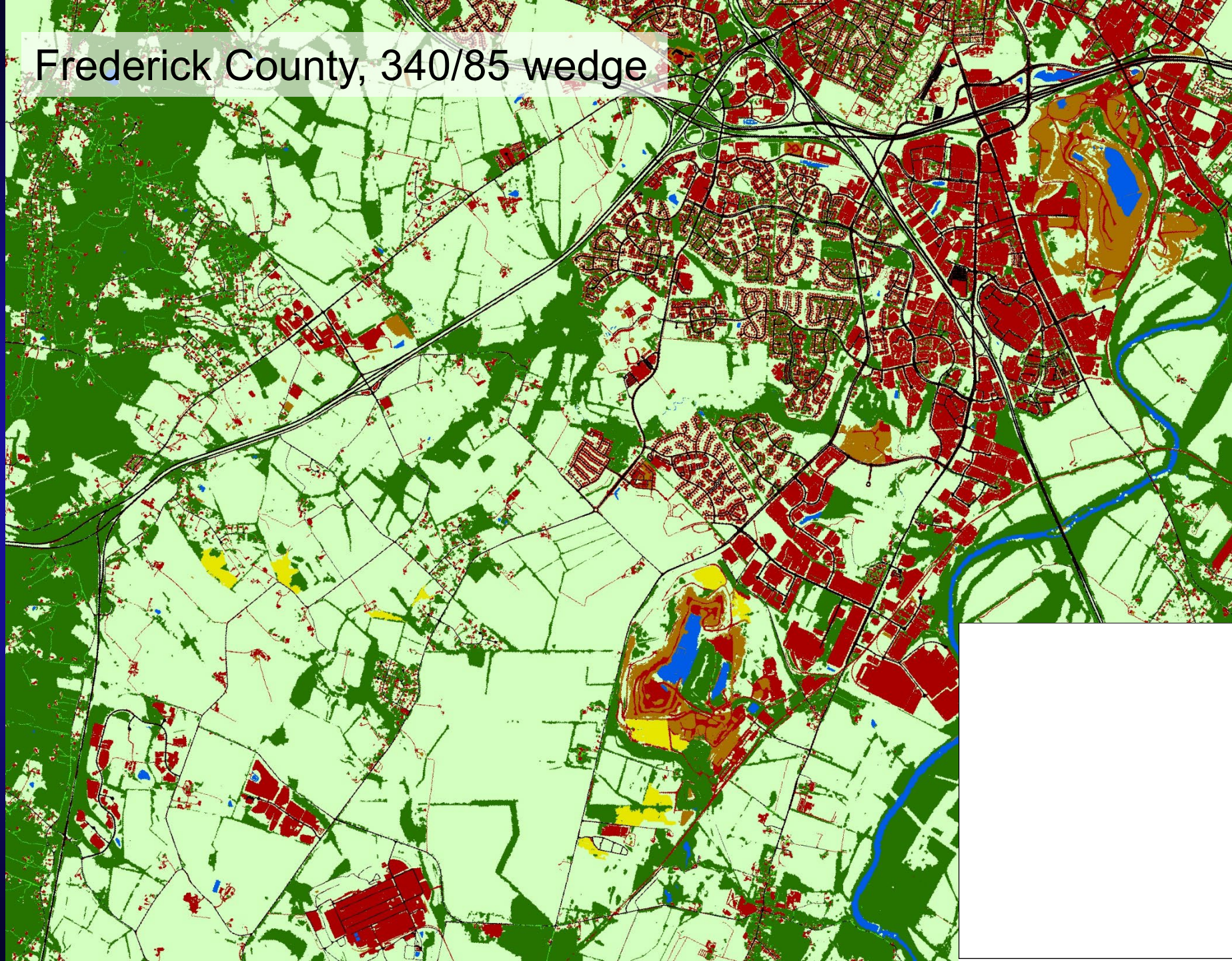
Red



Frederick County, 340/85 wedge



Frederick County, 340/85 wedge



Local land use and parcel data

- Low-density residential
- Recreation
- Agriculture
- Roads

High-resolution land cover data

- Impervious surfaces
- Tree canopy
- Low vegetation
- Water

CBP Land Uses

- Impervious-Roads
- Forests
- Turf Grass
- Natural Succession

Chesapeake Bay 1-meter Land Use/Cover Classification (64 classes)

Water and Water Margins (6)

10 Tidal Waters

Lentic

- 11 Lakes & Reservoirs
- 12 Riverine Ponds
- 13 Terrene Ponds

Lotic

- 14 Streams and Rivers (visible water)

15 Bare Shore

Development (18)

Impervious

- 20 Roads
- 21 Structures
- 22 Other Impervious (Parking lots, driveways)
- 23 TC over Roads
- 24 TC over Structures
- 25 TC over Other Impervious
- 31 Extractive Impervious
- 32 Solar Field Panel Arrays

Pervious

- 26 Tree Canopy over Turf Grass
- 27 Turf Grass
- 28 Bare Developed
- 30 Extractive Barren
- 33 Solar Field Barren
- 34 Solar Field Herbaceous
- 35 Solar Field Shrubland
- 36 Suspended Succession Barren
- 37 Suspended Succession Herbaceous
- 38 Suspended Succession Shrubland

Natural Lands (25)

Tree Canopy

- 40 Forest
- 41 Tree Canopy, Other

Open Space

- 42 Natural Succession Barren
- 43 Natural Succession Herbaceous
- 44 Natural Succession Shrubland
- 45 Harvested Forest Barren
- 46 Harvested Forest Herbaceous

Riverine Wetlands

- 50 Riverine Wetlands Barren
- 51 Riverine Wetlands Herbaceous
- 52 Riverine Wetlands Shrubland
- 53 Riverine Wetlands Tree Canopy
- 54 Riverine Wetlands Forest
- 55 Riverine Wetlands Harvested Forest

Terrene Wetlands (isolated)

- 60 Terrene Wetlands Barren
- 61 Terrene Wetlands Herbaceous
- 62 Terrene Wetlands Shrubland
- 63 Terrene Wetlands Tree Canopy
- 64 Terrene Wetlands Forest
- 65 Terrene Wetlands Harvested Forest

Tidal Wetlands

- 70 Tidal Wetlands Barren
- 71 Tidal Wetlands Herbaceous
- 72 Tidal Wetlands Shrubland
- 73 Tidal Wetlands Tree Canopy
- 74 Tidal Wetlands Forest
- 75 Tidal Wetlands Harvested Forest

Agriculture (15)

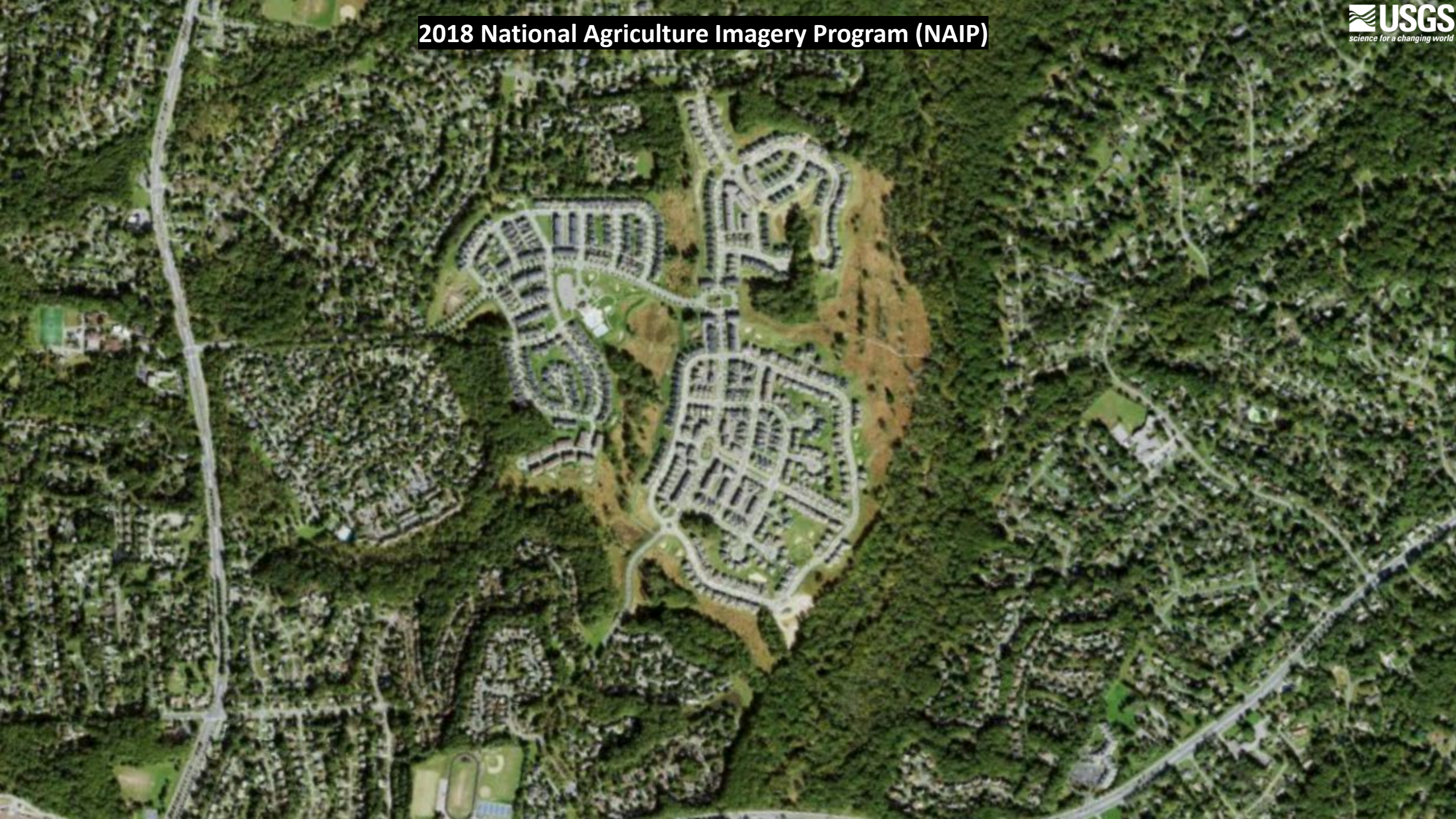
Productive Lands

- 80 Cropland Barren
- 81 Cropland Herbaceous
- 82 Orchards and Vineyards Barren
- 83 Orchards and Vineyards Herbaceous
- 84 Orchards and Vineyards Shrubland
- 85 Pasture Barren
- 86 Pasture Herbaceous
- 87 Hay Barren
- 88 Hay Herbaceous

Agricultural Facilities

- 90 Agricultural Structures
- 91 Animal Operation Impervious
- 92 Animal Operation Barren
- 93 Animal Operation Herbaceous
- 94 TC over Agricultural Structure
- 95 TC over Animal Operation Impervious

2018 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP)



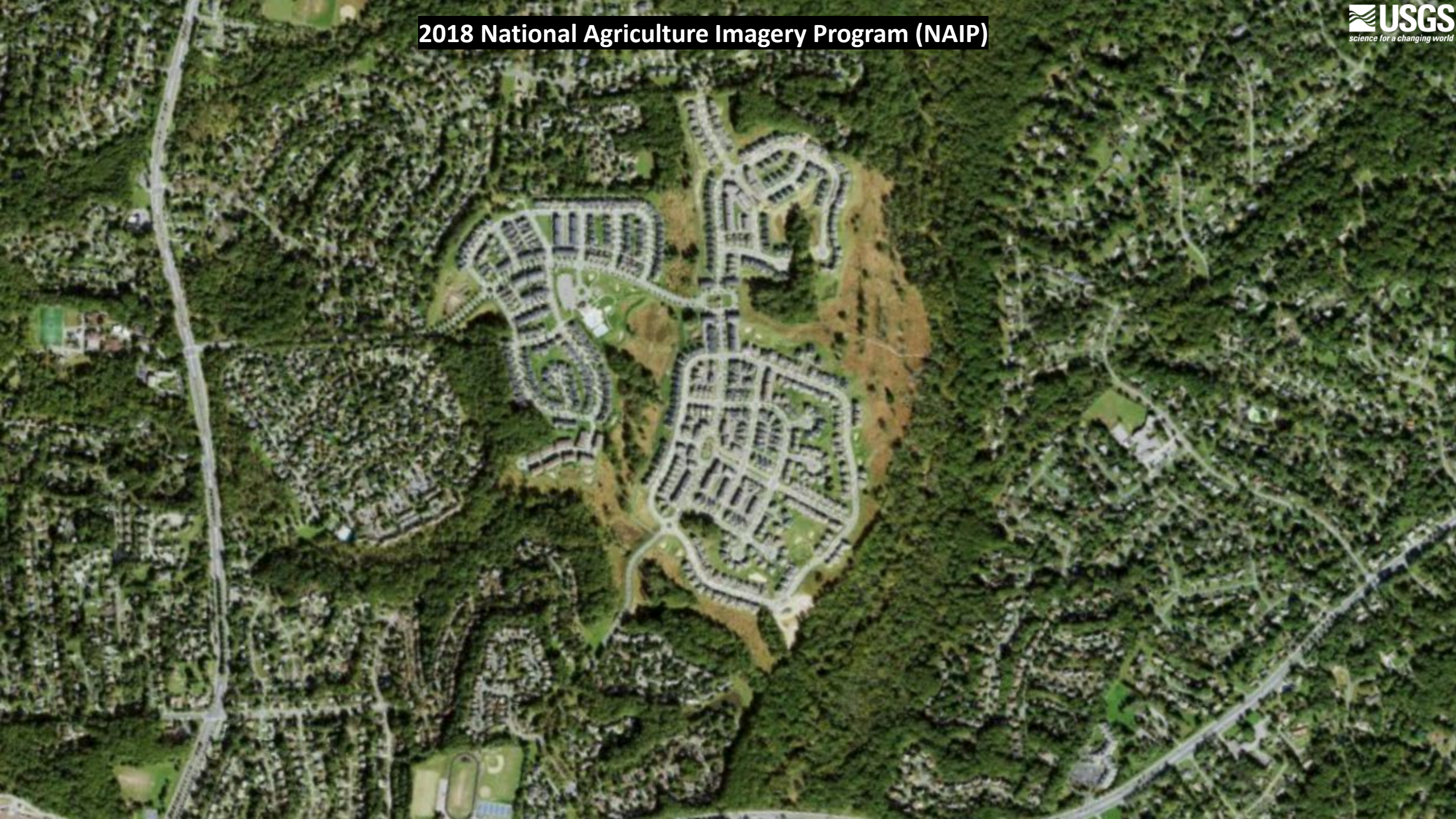
2018 Land Use



2012 Google Earth Imagery



2018 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP)



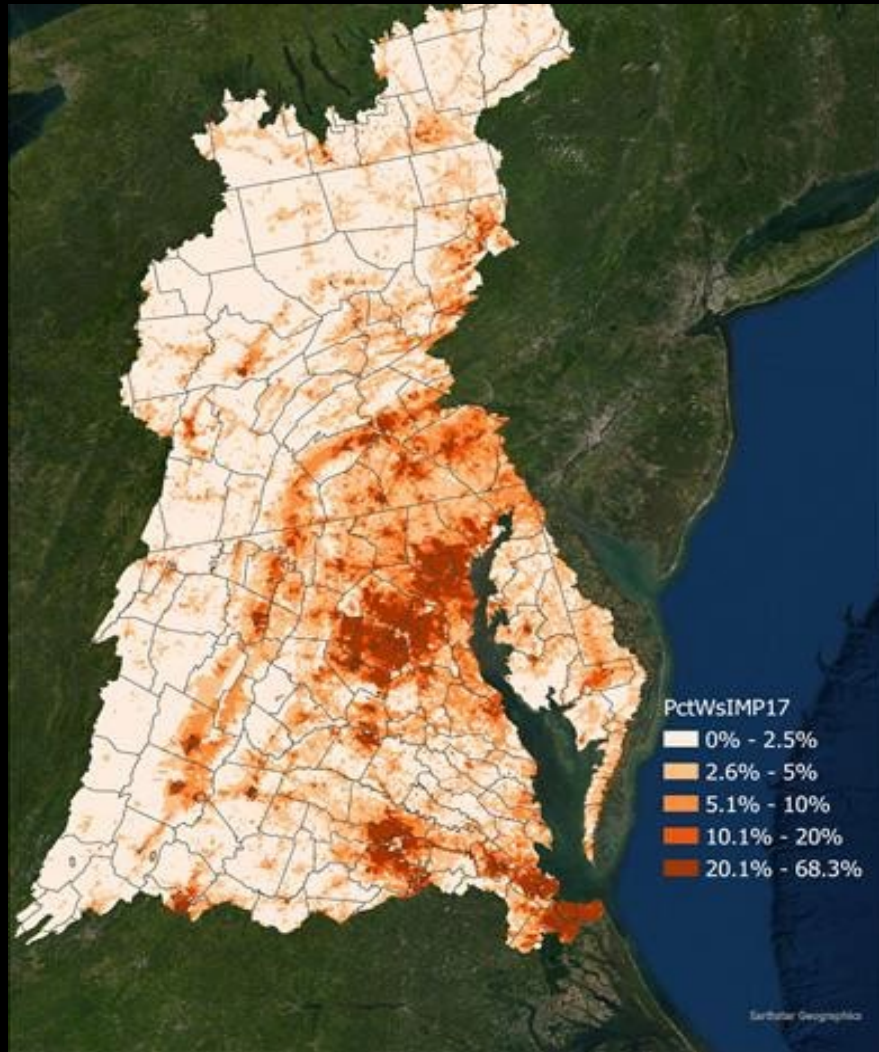
2013 Land Use



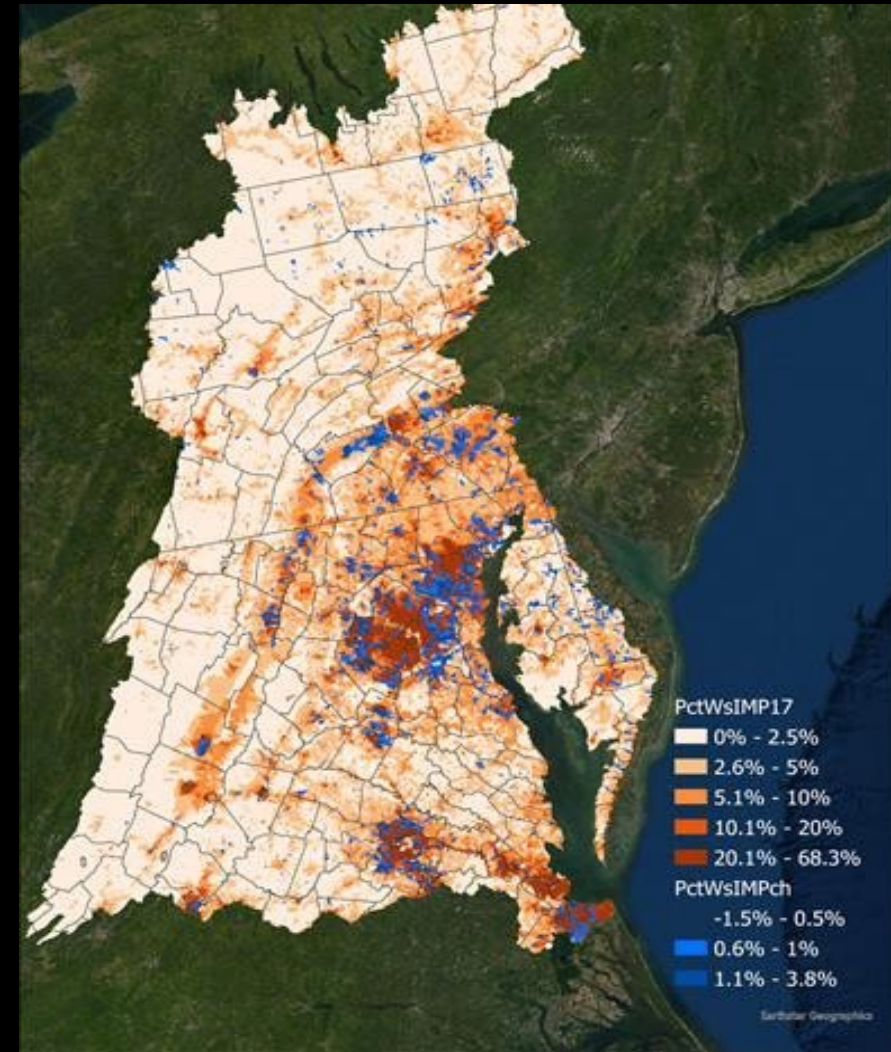
2018 Land Use



Impervious Cover and Change

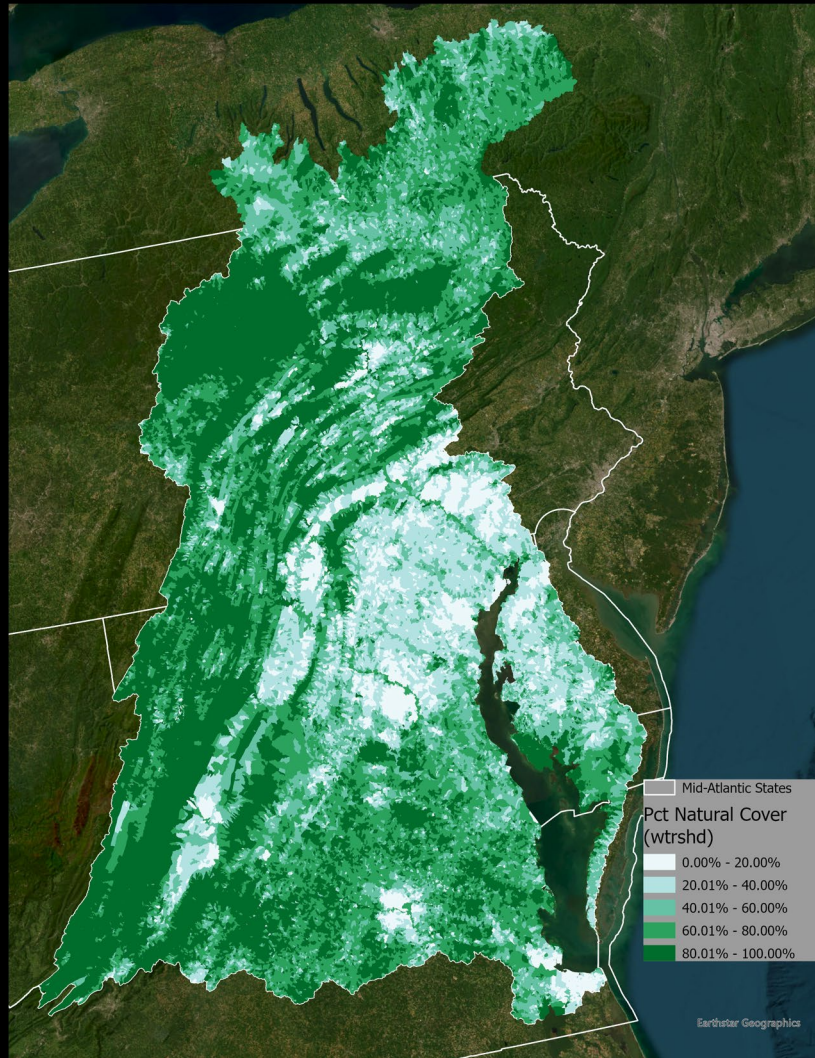


Impervious Cover, 2017/18

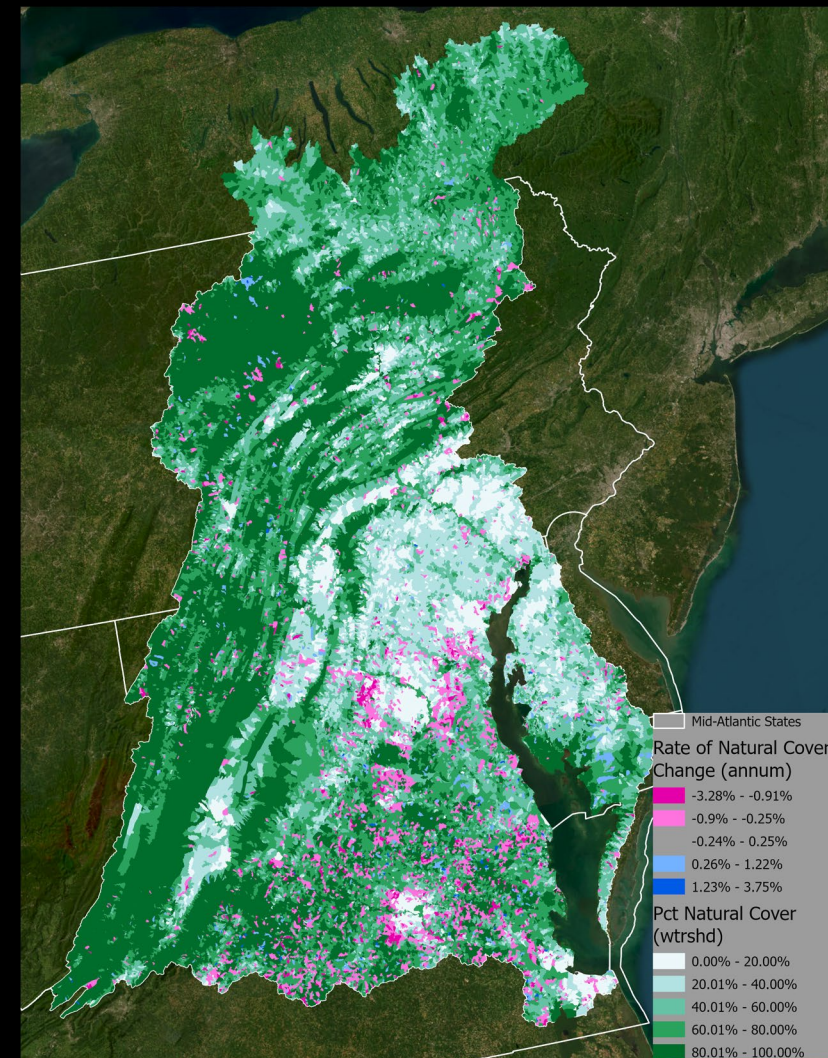


Impervious Cover Change, 2013/14 - 2017/18

Natural Cover and Change

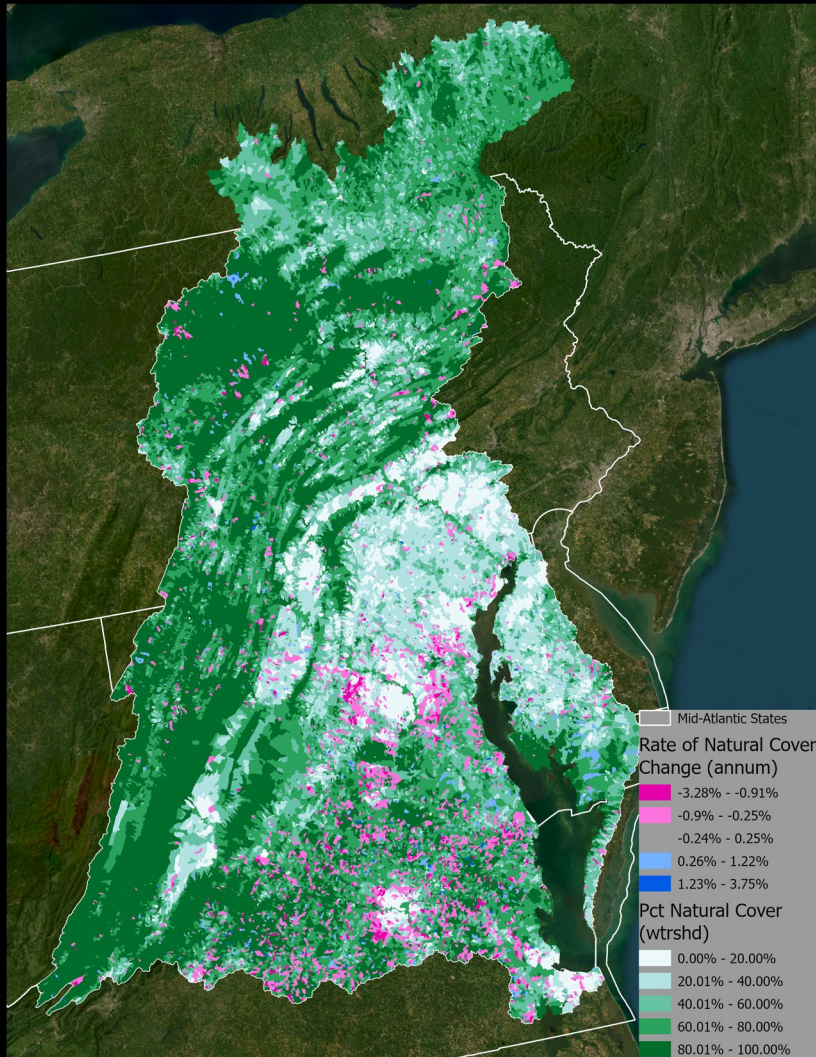


Natural Cover, 2017/18



Natural Cover Change, 2013/14 - 2017/18

Natural Land Cover Change Statistics for the Bay Watershed



Natural Cover Change, 2013/14 - 2017/18

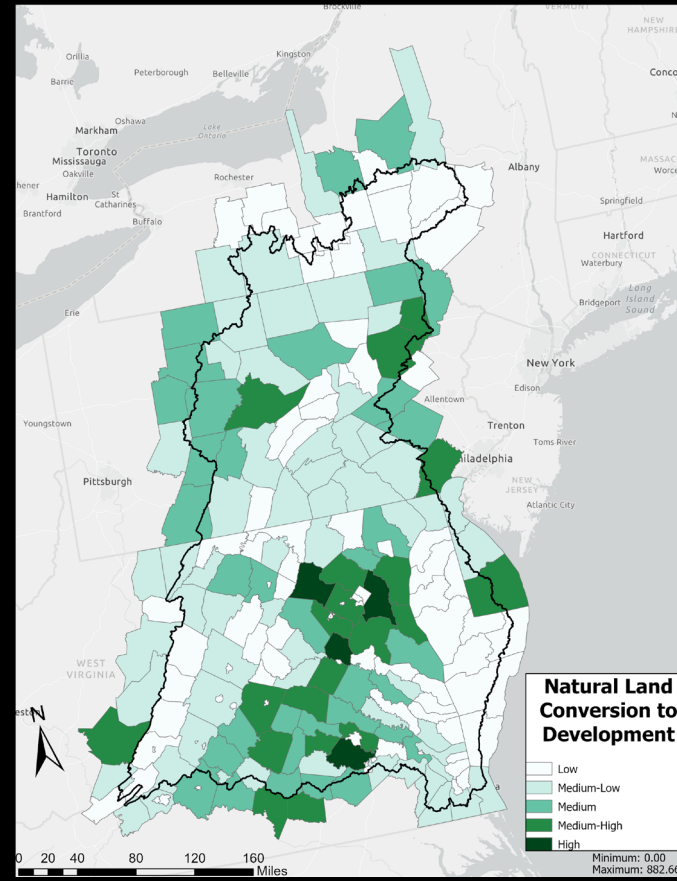
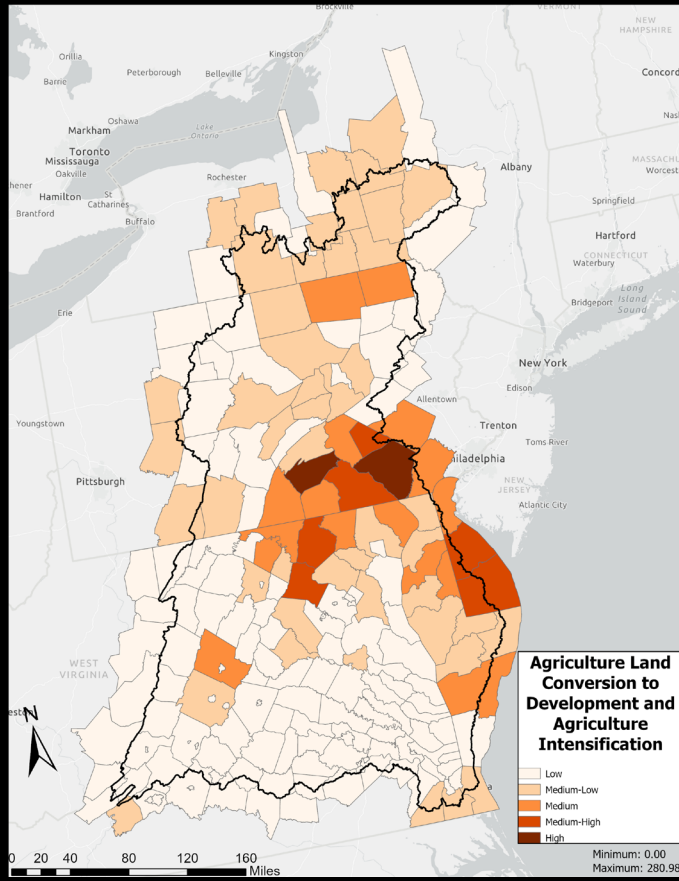
From 2013/14 to 2017/18, a net amount of 64,000 acres of natural lands were cleared for development. A net amount of 6,000 acres of natural lands were cleared for agriculture and 5,000 acres cleared for mining.

For reference, a net amount of 38,000 acres of agricultural lands were converted to development.

Ratios of Natural to Productive Land Conversion

Ratio of Natural Lands (Forest and Wetlands) to Productive Lands
(Cropland and Pasture) Converted to Development from
2013/14 to 2017/18

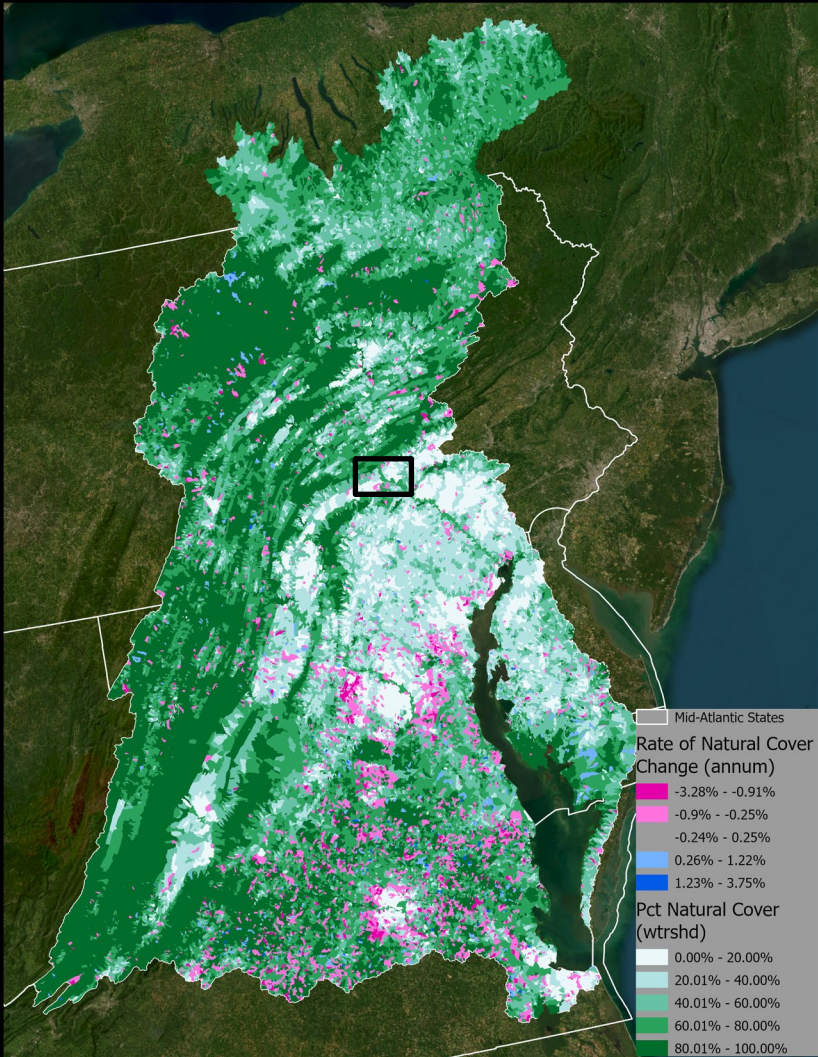
DRAFT



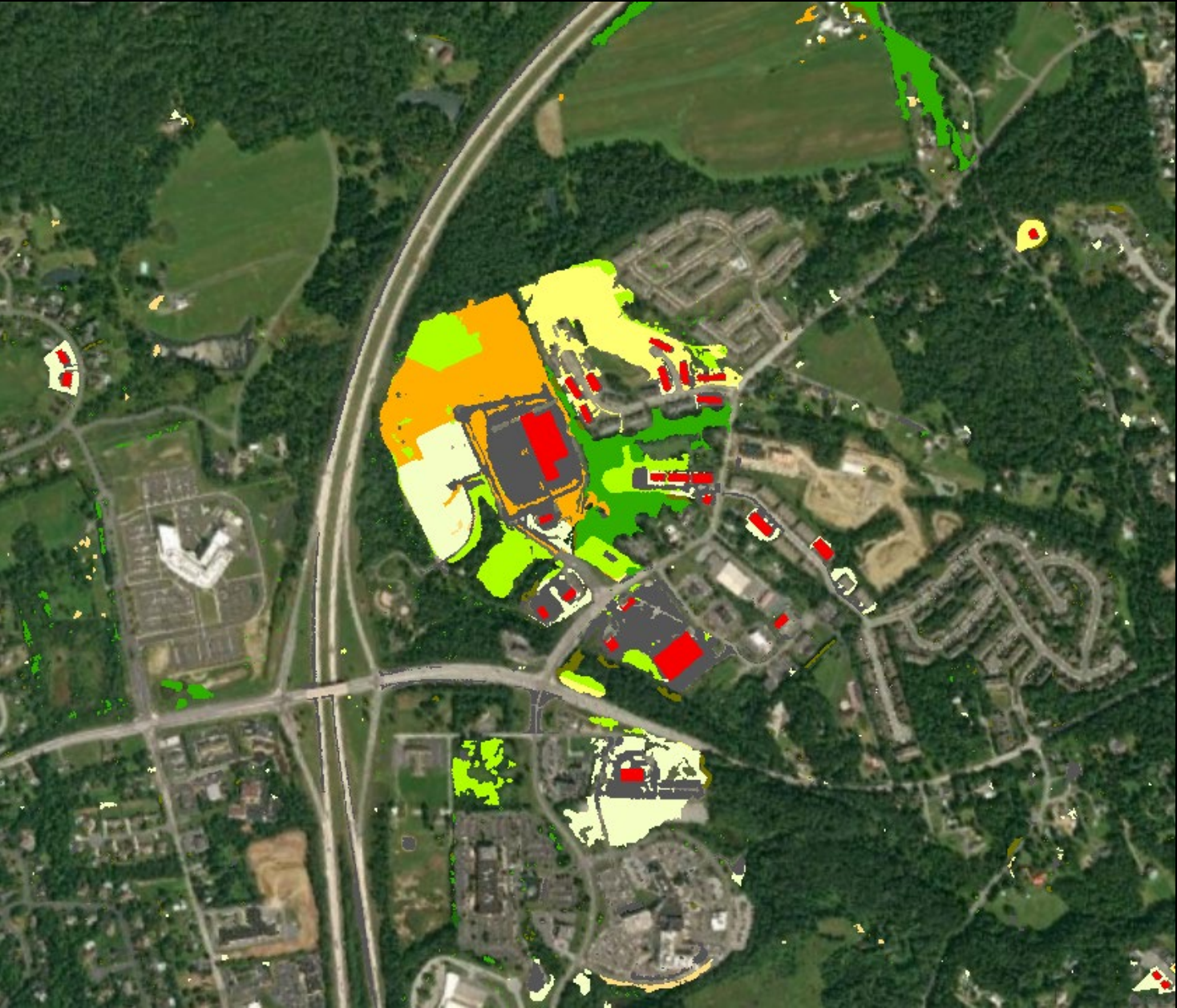
State	Ratio
DE	0.67 : 1
DC	n/a
MD	2.63 : 1
NY	1.5 : 1
PA	1.8 : 1
VA	5.28 : 1
WV	3.43 : 1

Example interpretation: for every acre of productive land converted to development in Virginia, 5.3 acres of natural land were converted.

Natural Land Cover Change Statistics for the Bay Watershed



Natural Cover Change, 2013/14 - 2017/18

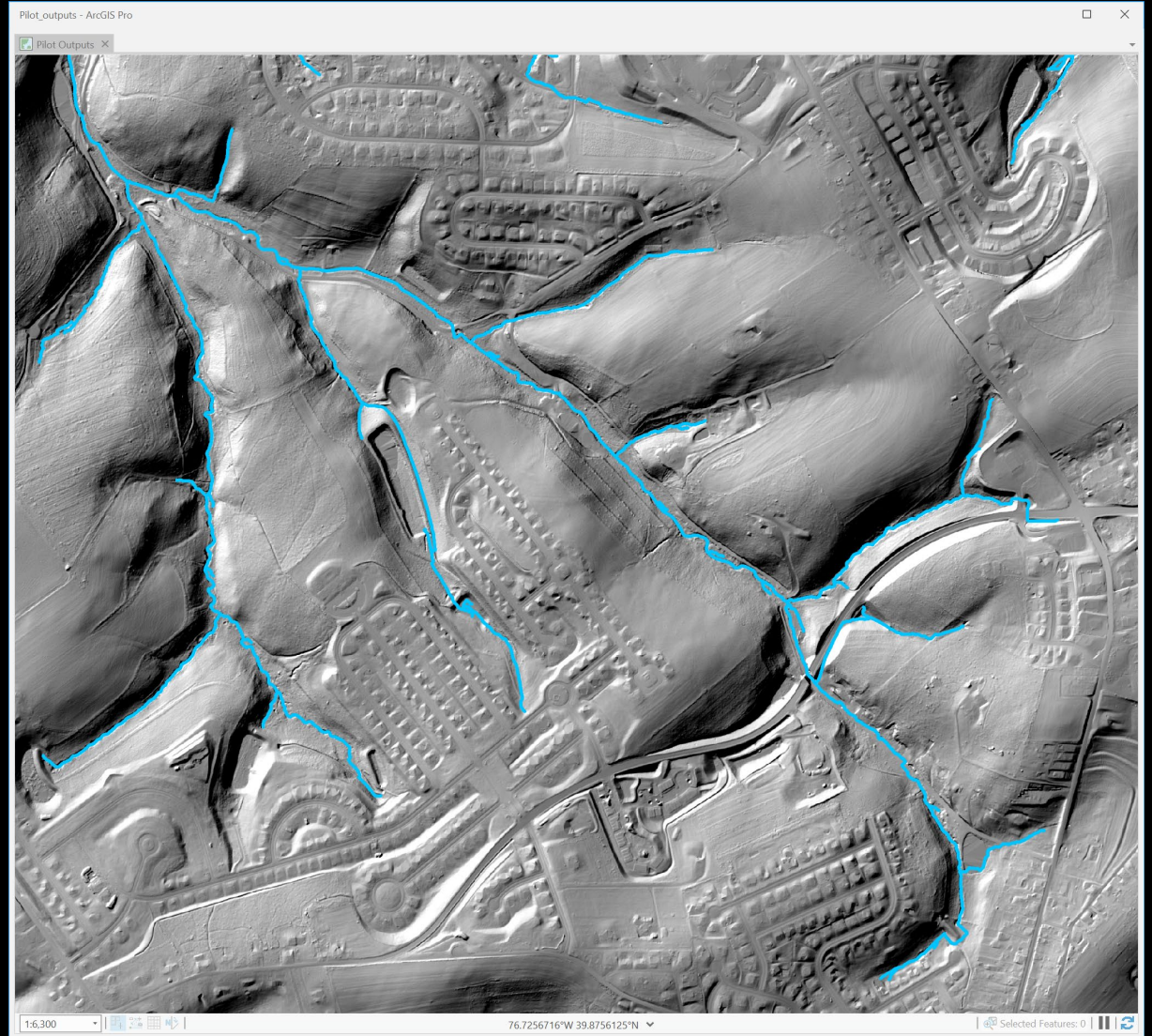


Hyper-Resolution* Hydrography

1. Lidar elevation
2. Valley-scale geomorphons
3. Channel-scale geomorphons
4. Extract valley network
5. Extract channels using valley network
6. QAQC channel skeleton
7. Connect stream network

Attributed with bank-height ratio, channel width, floodplain width, entrenchment ratio

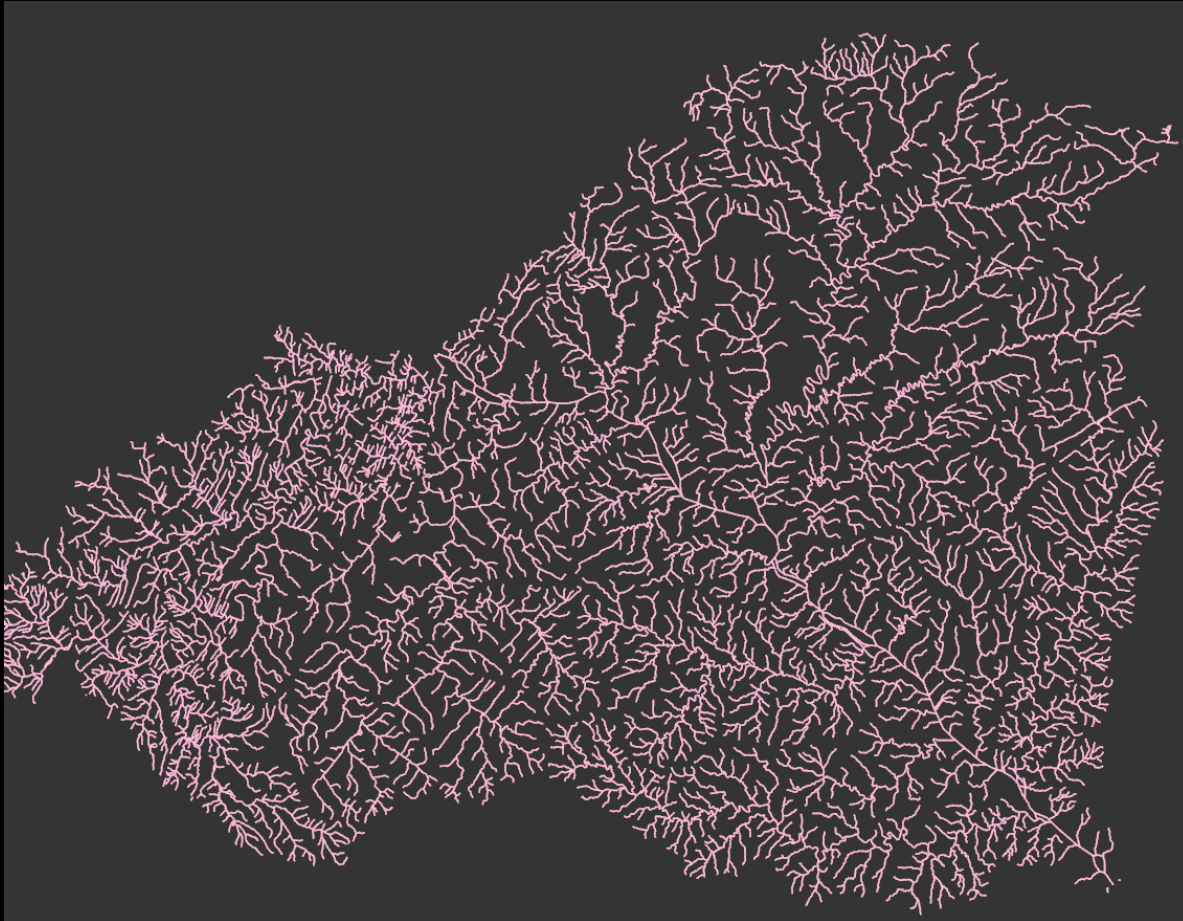
* 1-meter raster, 1:2000 scale



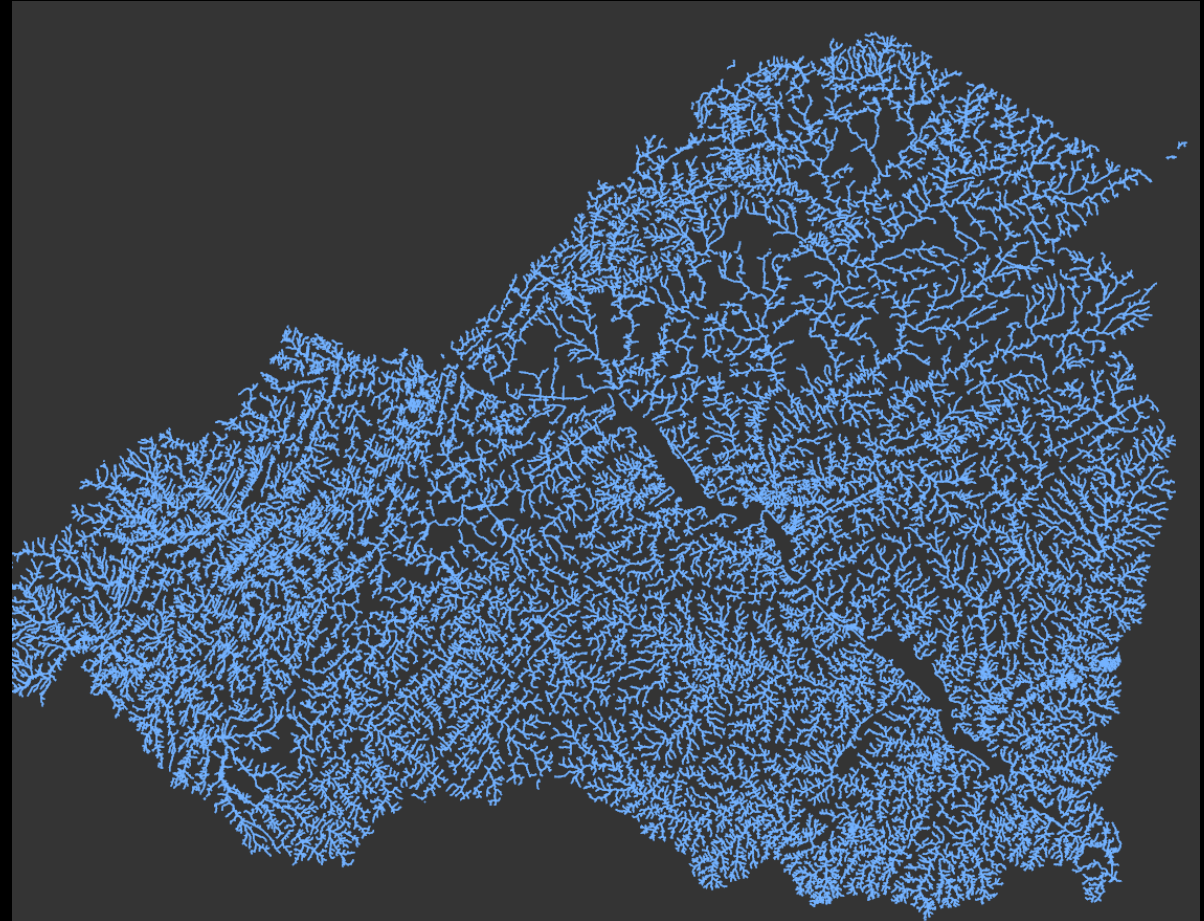
New Hyper-res Streams (1:2000 scale)

Lower Susquehanna Example

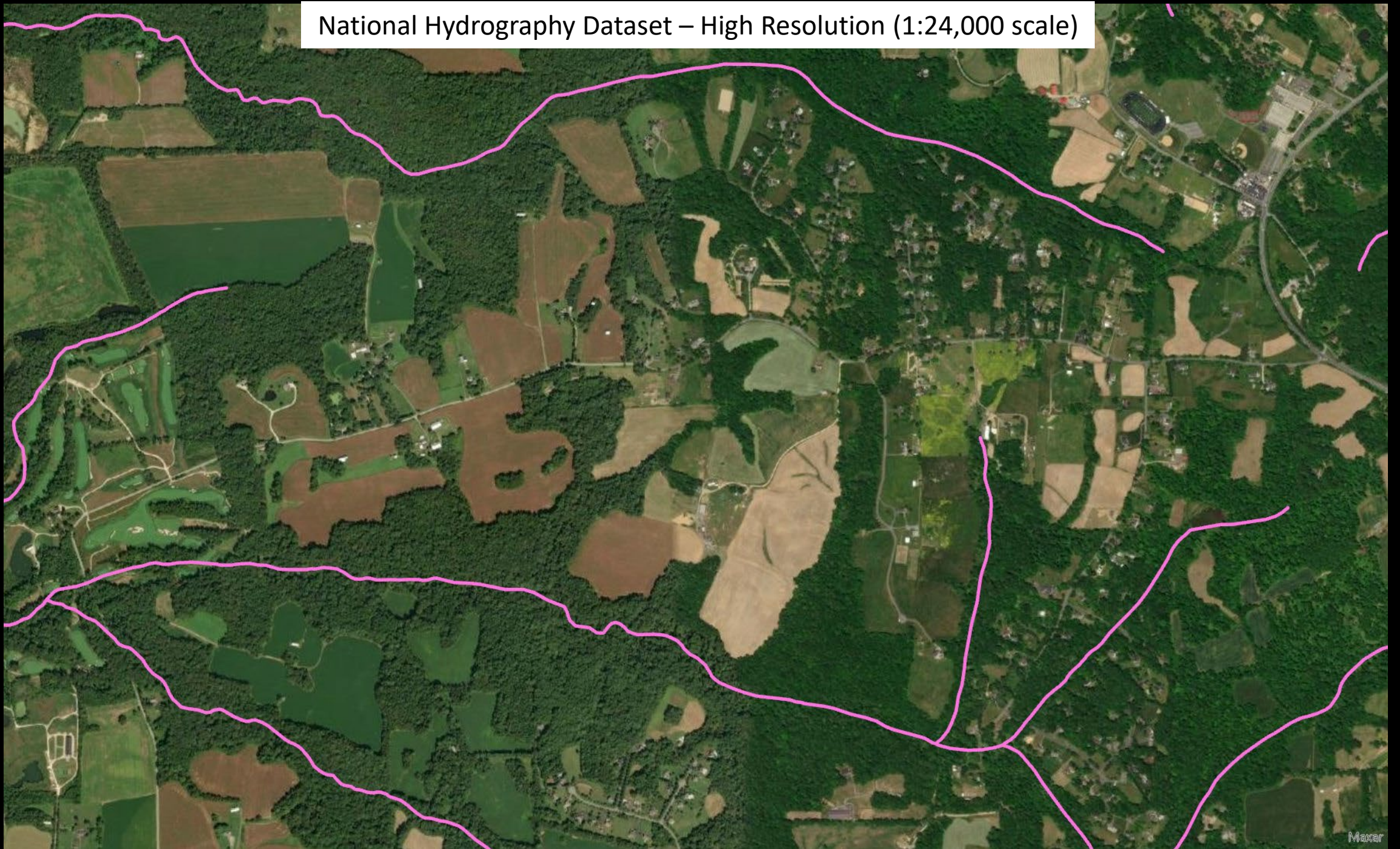
National Hydrography Dataset, 1:24,000
6,923.6 km



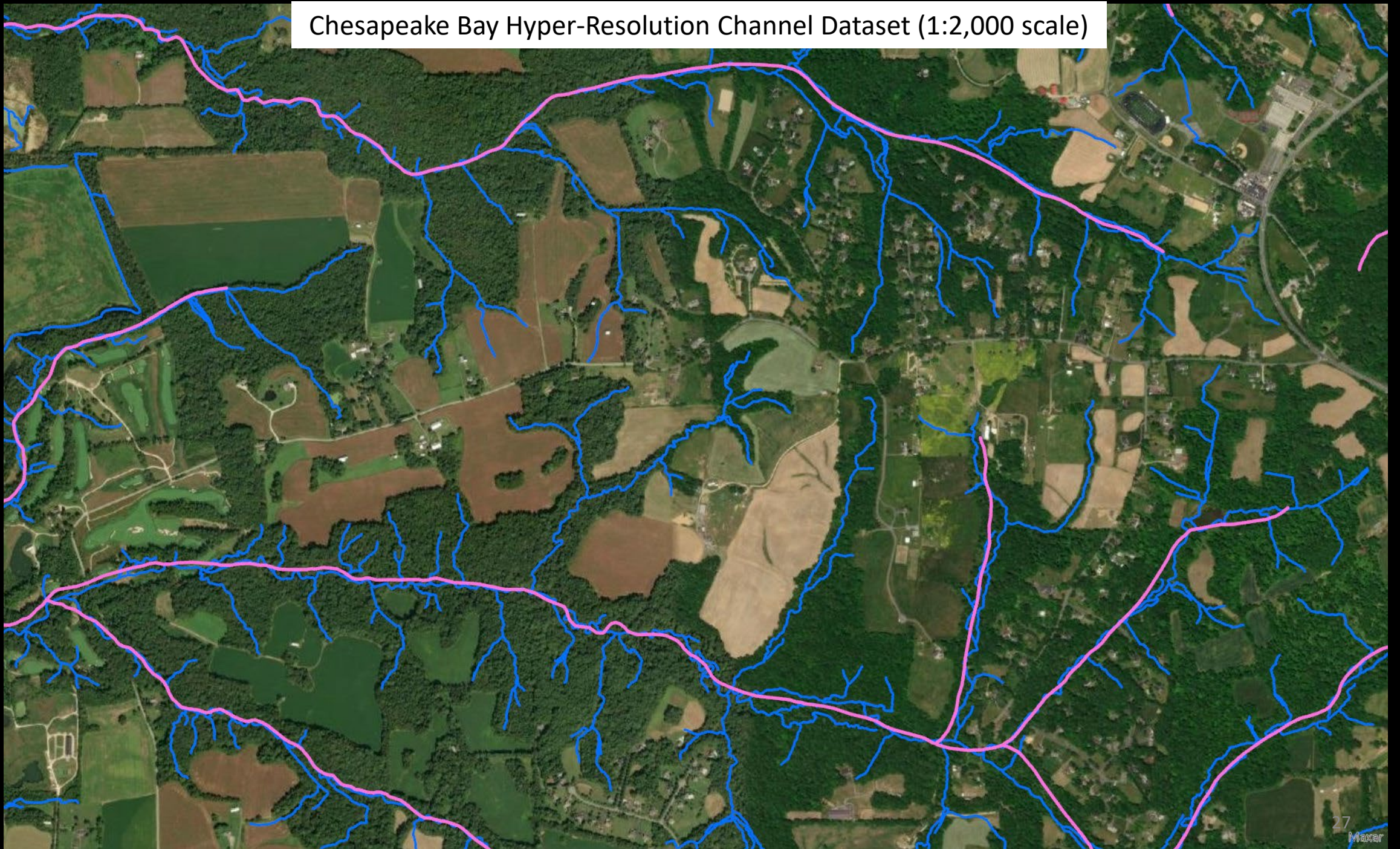
CBP Hyper-Resolution Streams, 1:2000
16,784.6 km



National Hydrography Dataset – High Resolution (1:24,000 scale)



Chesapeake Bay Hyper-Resolution Channel Dataset (1:2,000 scale)



Impacts of forest conversion on water quality

Relative Nutrient Export Rates



* Includes impervious surfaces (roads, rooftops, parking lots), pervious surfaces (turf grass), and land under construction.



Chesapeake Assessment Scenario Tool

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Ecosystem Benefits Browser

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Learn More

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TRACK PROGRESS

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ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS

Get information about the complementary benefits to BMP implementation.

Watershed Health

Diagnostic Measures

Healthy

Unhealthy

+

+

Stressed

Unstressed

Watershed Characteristics



Vulnerable
or
Resilient?

Missing
explanatory
factors?



Stream (Watershed) Health



Diagnostic Measures

- Stream flow
- Stream temperature
- Stream incision / floodplain connectivity
- Aquatic community composition
- Toxics
- Disease
- Nutrients
- Sediment

Watershed Characteristics

- Population density
- Impervious cover (%)
- Tree cover (%)
- Hydric soils (%)
- Road x stream crossing density
- Probability of land conversion

-
- **Stream flow alteration**
 - **Stream temperature alteration**
 - **Stream / floodplain connectivity**
 - **Aquatic community composition**
 - **Toxics**
 - **Emerging contaminants**
 - **Fish Diseases**
 - **Bacteria**
 - **Nutrients**
 - **Sediment**

**Diagnostic Measures
of Stream Health**

**Indicators
of
Watershed Health**

- **% Forest Cover**
- **% Impervious Cover**
- **Landscape Condition Index**
- **Hydrology Index**
- **Geomorphology Index**
- **Habitat Index**
- **Biological Condition Index**
- **Water Quality Index**
- **Vulnerability Indices**
 - **Land Use Change**
 - **Water Use**
 - **Wildfire**
 - **Climate Change**

**Watershed Characteristics
(metrics and indices)**



Watershed Health Assessment Framework and Example Metrics



Bold: New metrics developed for this assessment

Watershed Health Index and Sub-Indices

The EPA [Preliminary Healthy Watersheds Assessment](#) method was used to calculate sub-indices and a watershed health indicator for each catchment in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Before combining into sub-indices, values were converted to a 0 to 1 scale, where 1 = the maximum value and other values were computed as the original value divided by the maximum. Positive metrics (i.e., those such as Percent Forest, with values expected to be higher in healthy watersheds) were not further transformed, but negative metrics (i.e.,



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