

THE DEXT GENERATION

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



Why Update Water and Wetland Land Uses?

Because, current Phase 6 land use fails to:

- Differentiate daylighted vs shaded streams, important for evaluating healthy watersheds supporting cold-water fisheries.
- Differentiate forested from non-forested wetlands making the land use data unusable for forest cover and forest habitat assessments.
- Sufficiently map the extent of floodplains extending into headwater areas
- Account for spatial connectivity to tidal waters
- Represent all classes in the National Wetlands Inventory



Proposed Final CBP Land Use Classification

I. Water (4)	3. Forest (5)	5.Wetland (19)
1.1 Lotic	3.1 Contiguous (> 1 acre)	5.1.Tidal
1.1.1 Estuary	3.2 Fragmented (< 1 acre)	5.1.1.Open water
1.1.2 Lakes & Ponds	3.3 Natural (e.g., Fallow)	5.1.2.Barren
1.2 Lentic	3.3.1 Barren	5.1.3.Herbaceous
1.2.1 Streams	3.3.2 Herbaceous	5.1.4.Scrub-shrub
1.2.1.1 Daylighted	3.3.3 Scrub-shrub	5.1.5.Contiguous Forest
1.2.1.2 Shaded		5.1.6.Fragmented Forest
1.2.1.3 Buried	4.Production (14)	5.2.Non-tidal
1.2.2.Ditches	4.1 Agriculture	5.2.1.Floodplain/ Headwater
1.2.2.1 Daylighted	4.1.1 Cropland	5.2.1.1.Open water
1.2.2.2 Shaded	4.1.1.1 Barren	5.2.1.2.Barren
	4.1.1.2 Herbaceous	5.2.1.3.Herbaceous
2. Developed (13)	4.1.2 Pasture	5.2.1.4.Scrub-shrub
2.1 Infrastructure	4.1.2.1 Barren	5.2.1.5.Contiguous Forest
2.1.1 Roads	4.1.2.2 Herbaceous	5.2.1.6.Fragmented Forest
2.1.2 Railroads	4.1.3 Orchard/vineyard	5.2.2.Other (WLO)
2.1.3 Tree Canopy over Roads	4.1.3.1 Barren	5.2.2.1.Open water
2.1.4 Structures	4.1.3.2 Herbaceous	5.2.2.2.Barren
2.1.5 Tree Canopy over Structures	4.1.3.3 Scrub-shrub	5.2.2.3.Herbaceous
2.1.6 Other Impervious	4.2 Timber Harvest	5.2.2.4.Scrub-shrub
2.1.7 Tree Canopy over Other Impervious	s 4.2.1 Barren	5.2.2.5.Contiguous Forest
2.1.8 Rights-of-ways	4.2.2 Herbaceous	5.2.2.6.Fragmented Forest
2.1.8.1 Barren	4.2.2 Scrub-shrub	5.3. Bare shore
2.1.8.2 Herbaceous	4.3 Extractive	
2.1.8.3 Scrub-shrub	4.3.1 Barren	
2.2 Bare Construction	4.3.2 Herbaceous	
2.3 Turf Grass	4.3.3 Scrub-shrub	

4.4 Solar fields



2.4 Tree Canopy over Turf Grass

Land Use Overlays*

Existing

- Federal Lands
- MS4 Areas
- Sewer Service Areas
- FEMA Floodplains (HAZUS)
- Frequently Flooded Soils (gSSURGO)
- National Wetlands Inventory
- State Wetlands Inventories
- Cropland (Cropland Data Layer)
- Pasture (Cropland Data Layer)
- Parcels
- Land Use (County/City/State)
- Tidal/Estuarine Zone
- Surface Mines
- Landfills
- Roads

Proposed (new)

- Deciduous Trees (from land cover)
- Evergreen Trees (from land cover)
- Ground Elevation (1m, LiDAR DEM)
- Ground Elevation (1m, LiDAR DTM)
- Surface Elevation (1m, LiDAR DSM)
- Classified Point Cloud (normalized to the ground)
- Height (normalized DSM to ground elevation)
- Intensity (1m, LiDAR)
- Compound Topographic Index (3m, LiDAR)
- Poultry Houses (USGS polygons- for DelMarVA)
- Solar fields (points from VA-DEQ, other?)
- Center-Pivot Irrigated Fields (DE)
- Historical Land Cover Change (1985 2017; USGS-LCMAP)
- Agricultural business addresses (ESRI)
- Transmission Lines (TBD)
- Buildings (Microsoft)
- Marine/ Lentic/ Lotic shore



^{*} Overlays represent ancillary spatial data that are either used or could be used to inform the land use classification.

Proposed New Water and Wetland Land Uses

Current Land Uses:

- Water
- Tidal Wetlands
- Non-Tidal Floodplain Wetlands
- Non-Tidal Other Wetlands

Proposed land uses will **NOT** change nutrient and sediment loading rates nor impact WIPs or other Bay TMDL commitments.

Water (7)

1.1. Lotic

1.1.1. Estuary

1.1.2. Lakes & Ponds

1.2. Lentic

1.2.1. Streams

1.2.1.1. Daylighted

1.2.1.2. Shaded

1.2.1.3. Buried

1.2.2. Ditches

1.2.2.1. Daylighted

1.2.2.2. Shaded

Proposed land uses <u>CAN</u> inform local inventories of BMP opportunities, spatial targeting of BMPs, and the next-generation of hydrologic models used by the CBP Partners.

5. Wetland (19)

5.1. Tidal

5.1.1. Open water

5.1.2. Barren

5.1.3. Herbaceous

5.1.4. Scrub-shrub

5.1.5. Contiguous Forest

5.1.6. Fragmented Forest

5.2. Non-Tidal

5.2.1. Floodplain/ Headwater

5.2.1.1. Open water

5.2.1.2. Barren

5.2.1.3. Herbaceous

5.2.1.4. Scrub-shrub

5.2.1.5. Contiguous Forest

5.2.1.6. Fragmented Forest

5.2.2. Other

5.2.2.1. Open water

5.2.2.2. Barren

5.2.2.3. Herbaceous

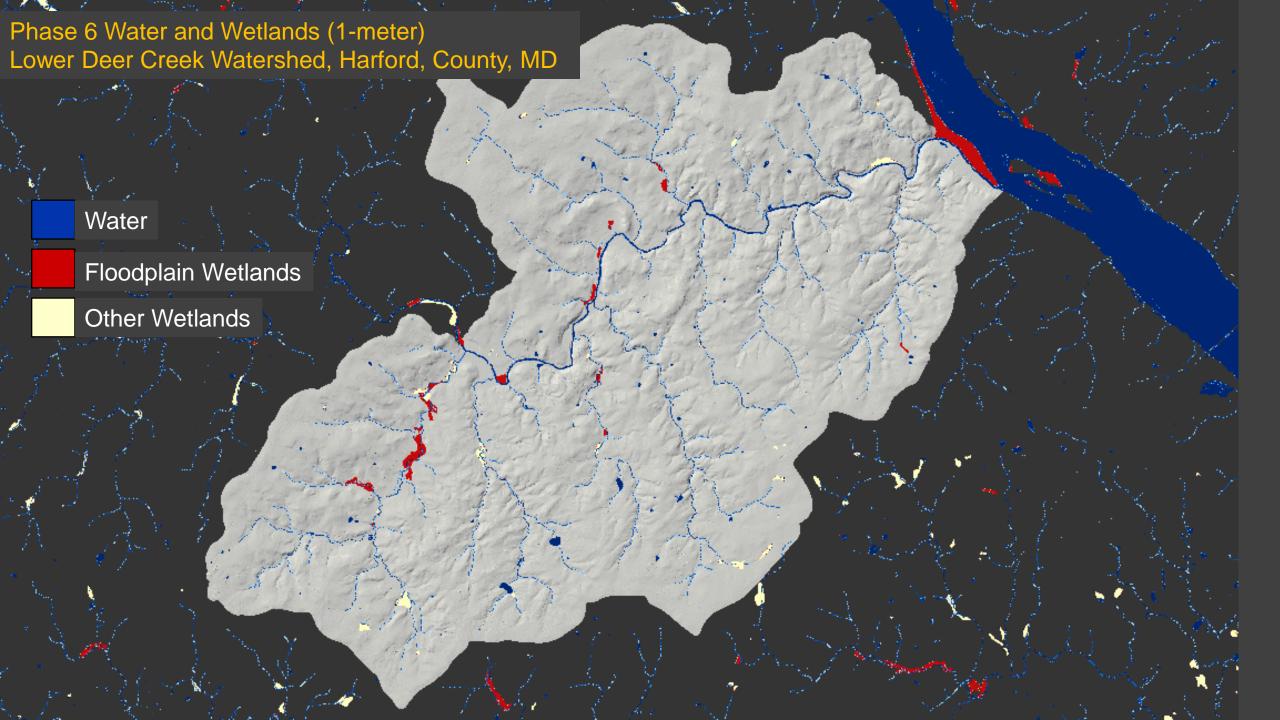
5.2.2.4. Scrub-shrub

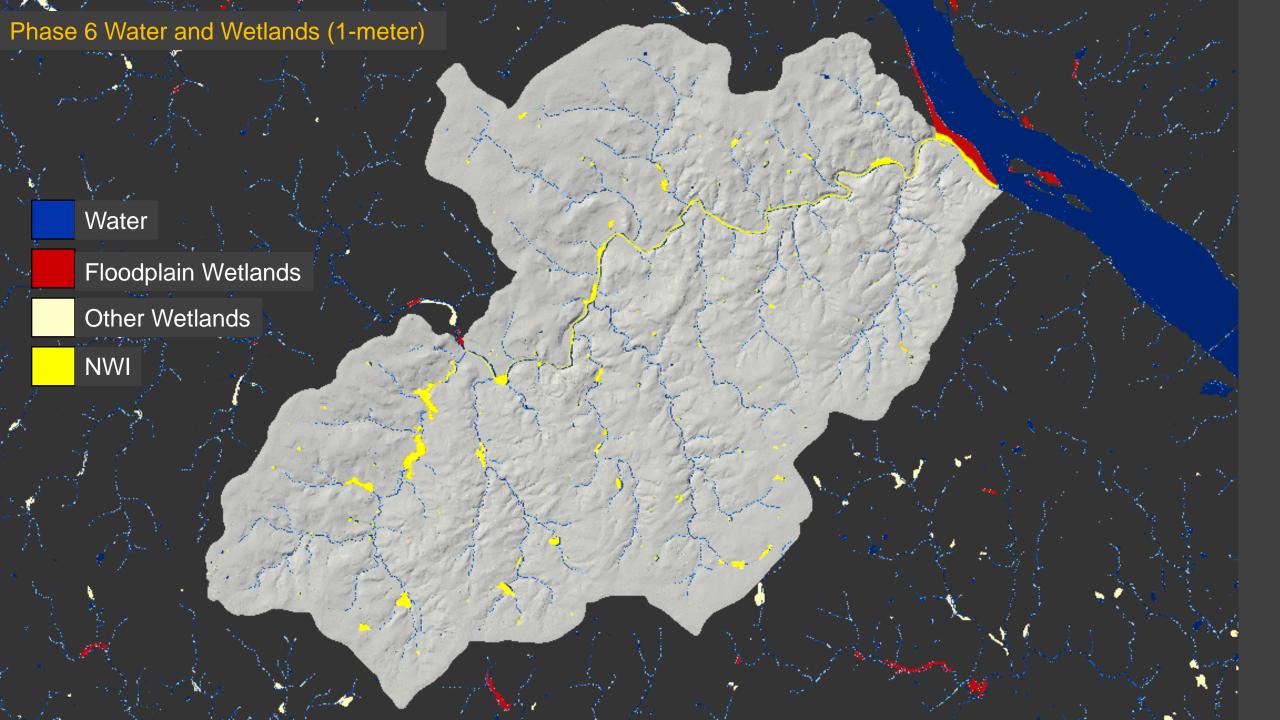
5.2.2.5. Contiguous Forest

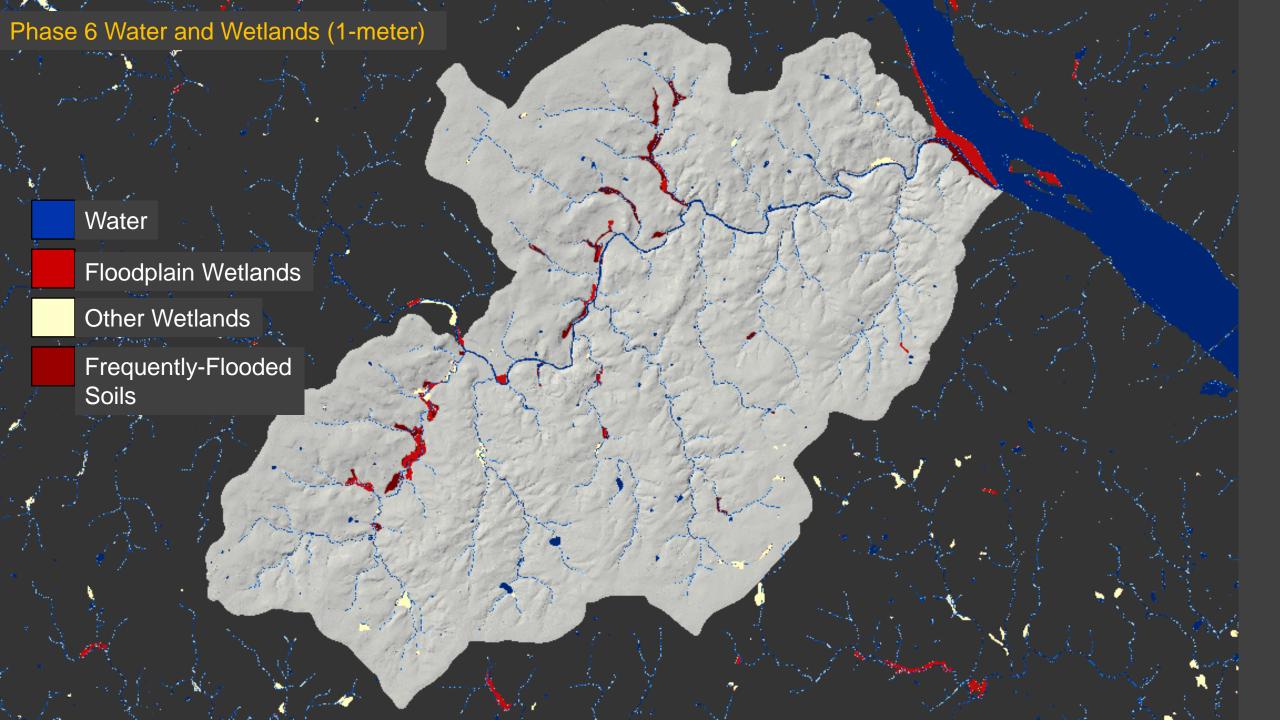
5.2.2.6. Fragmented Forest

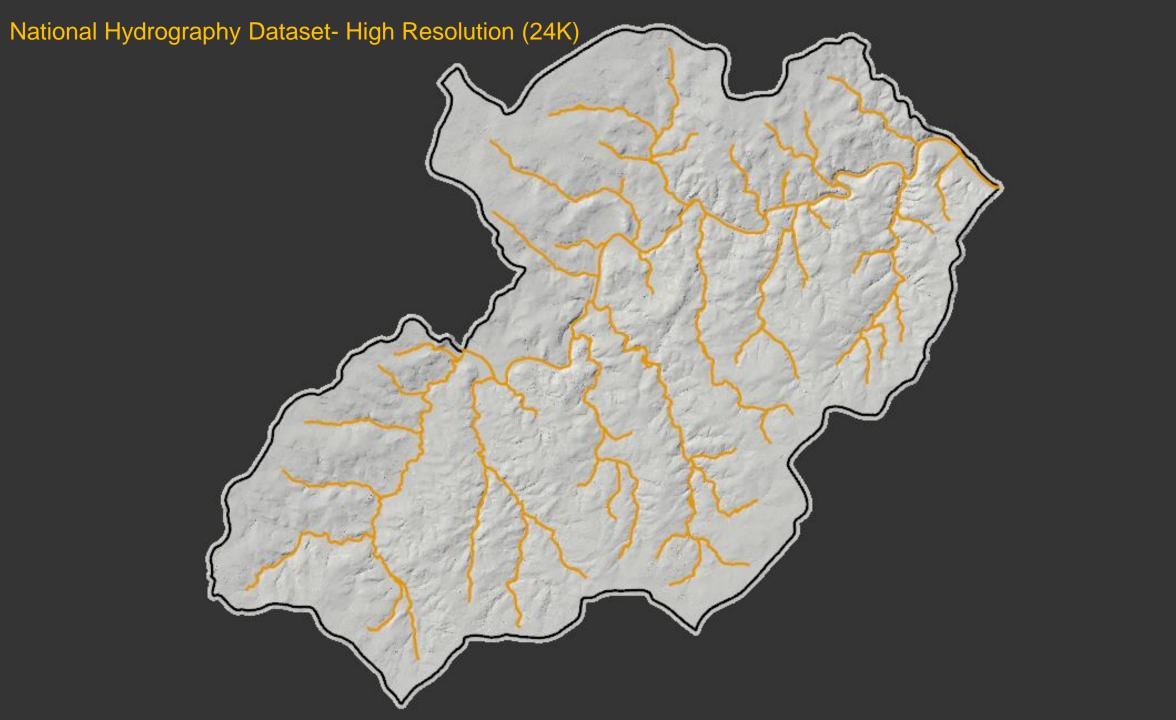


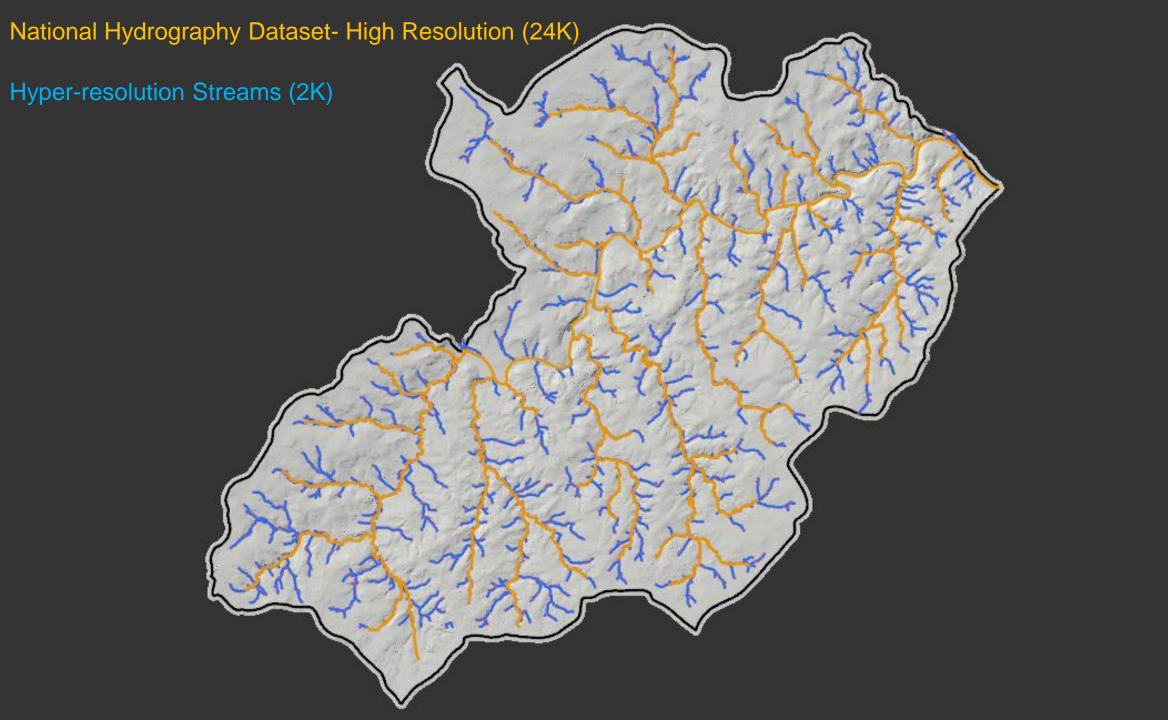


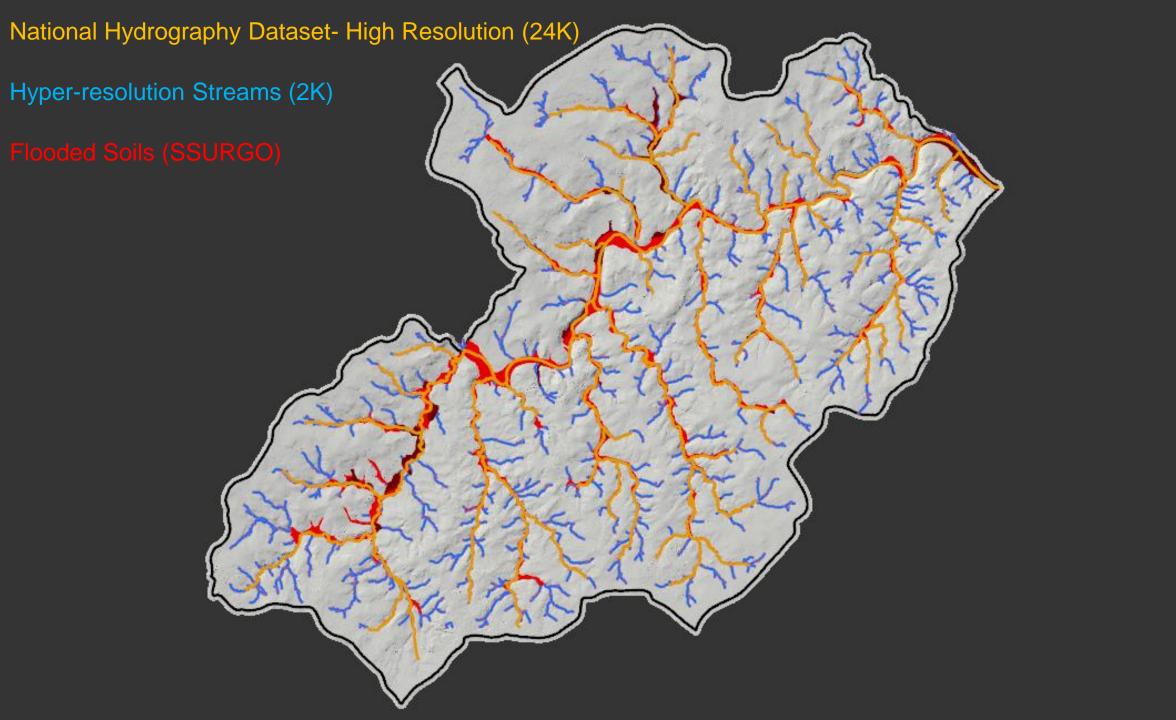


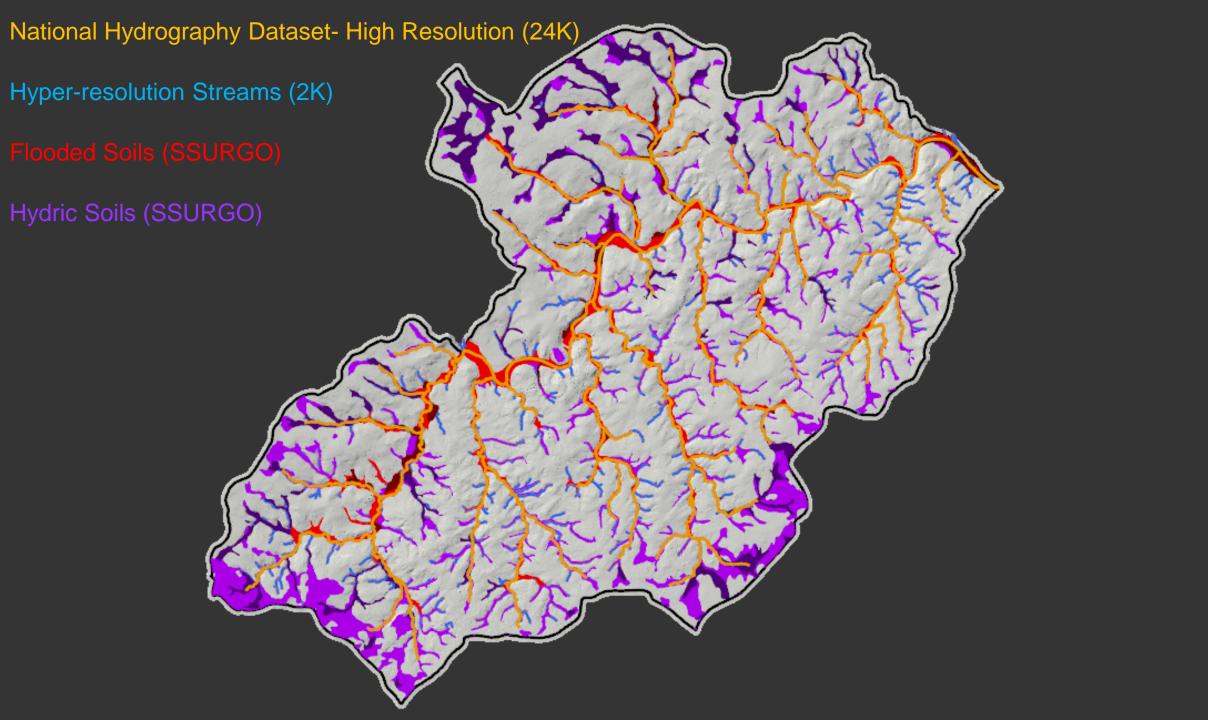


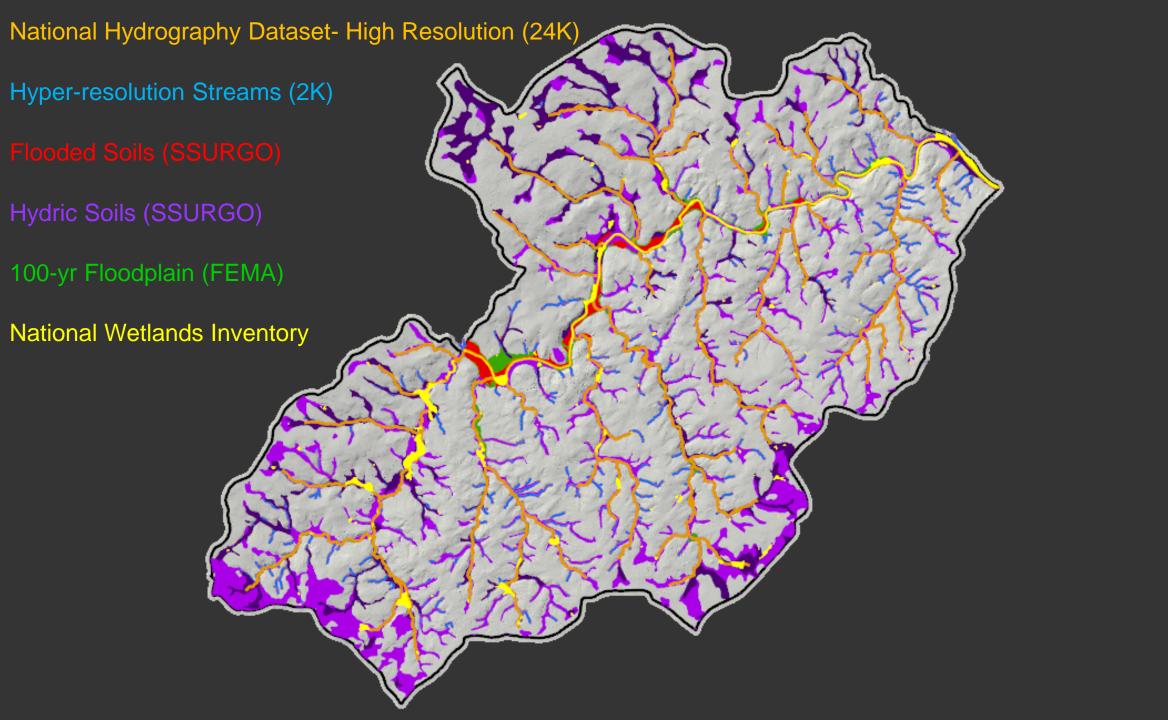


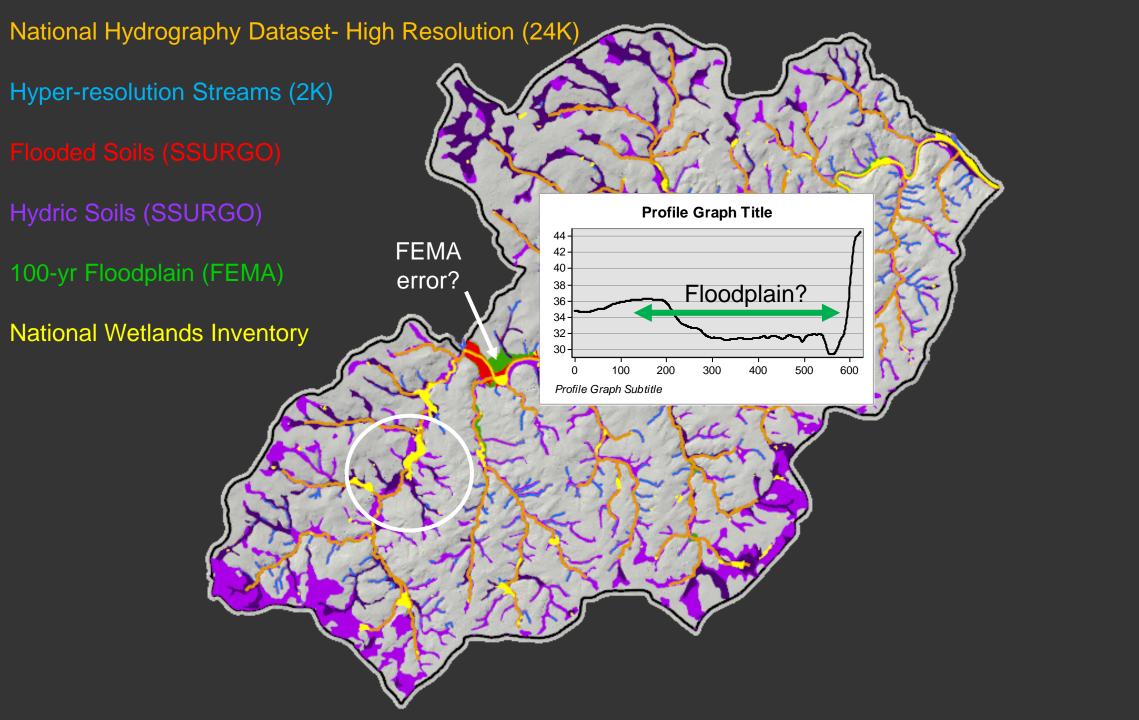


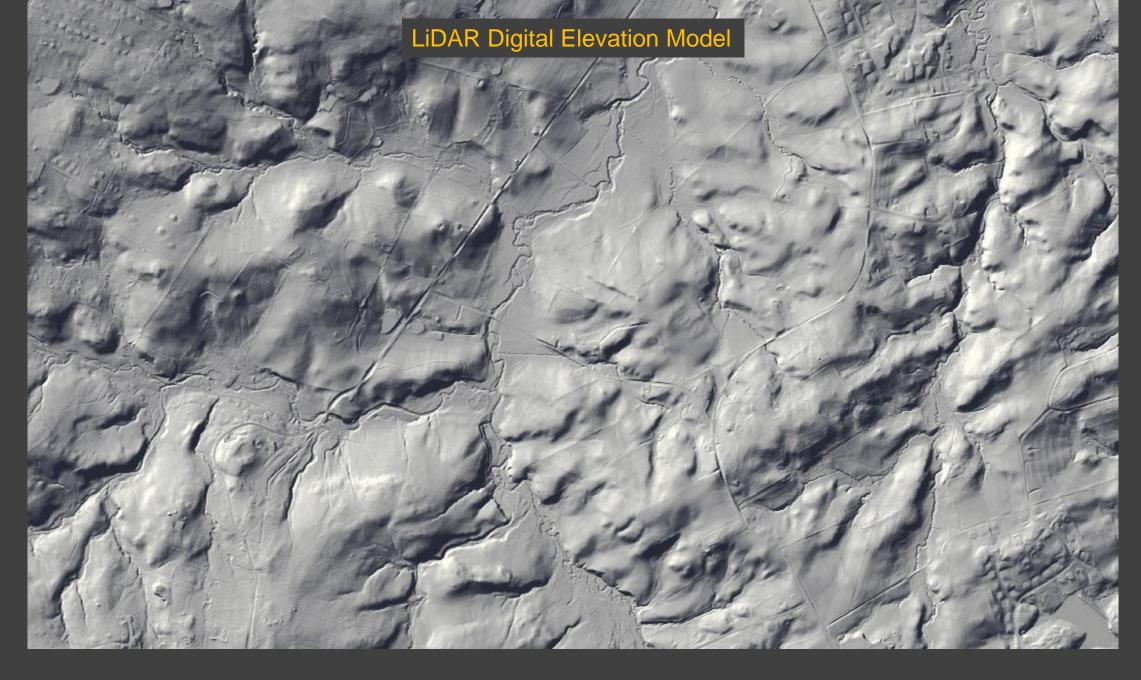




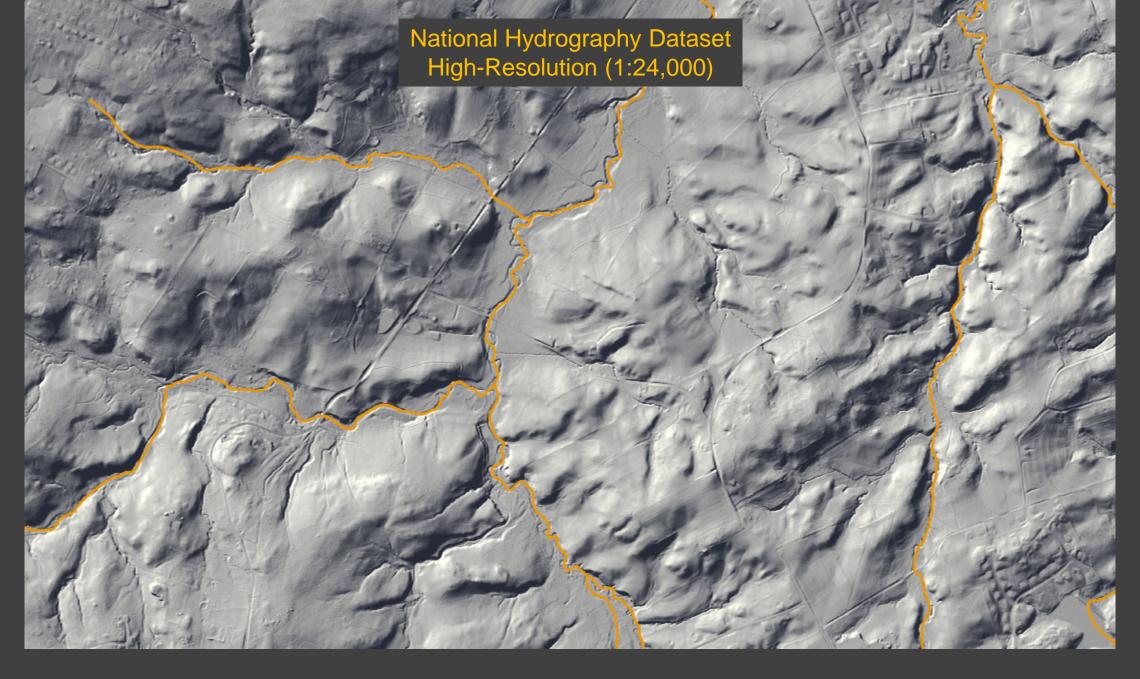




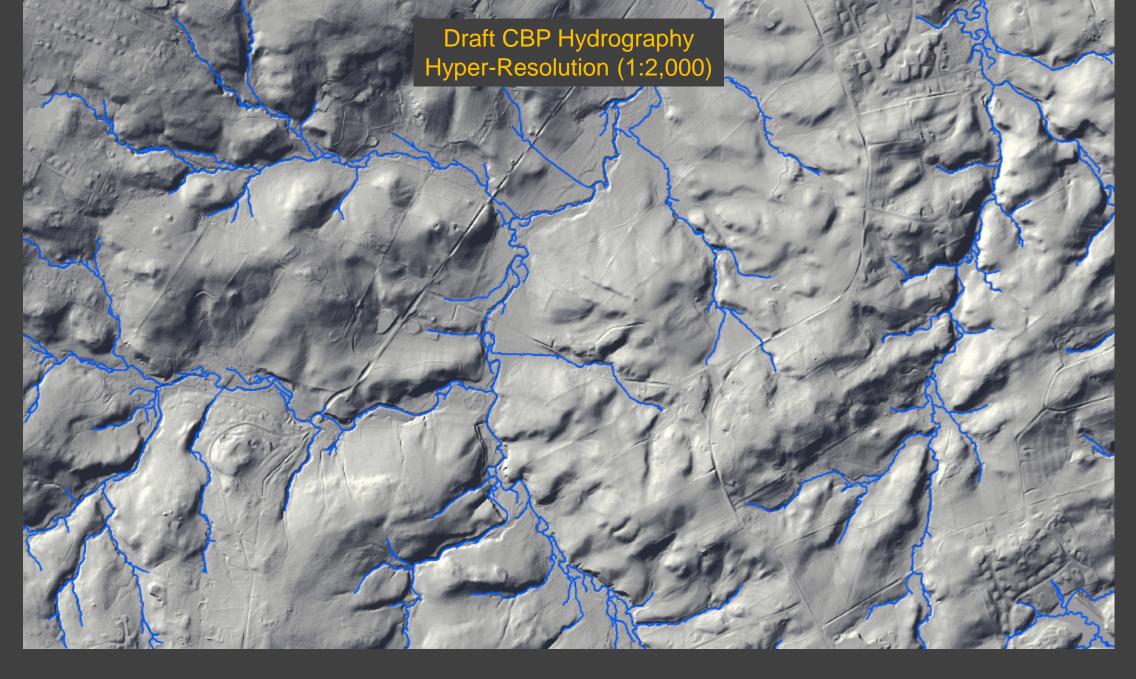




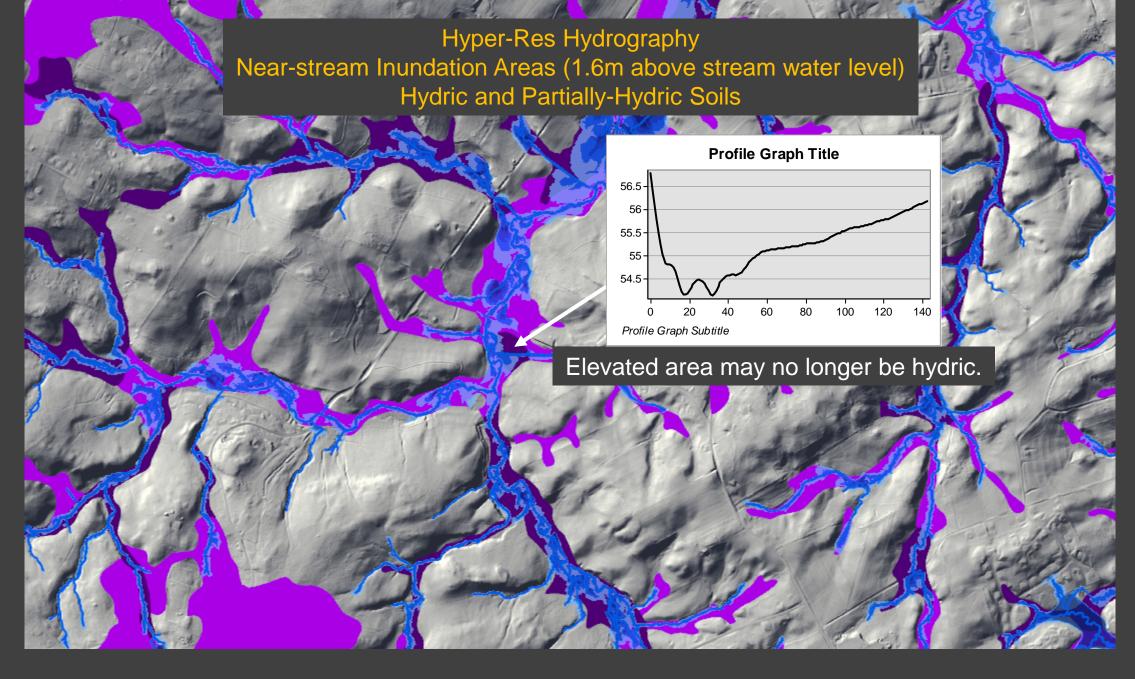




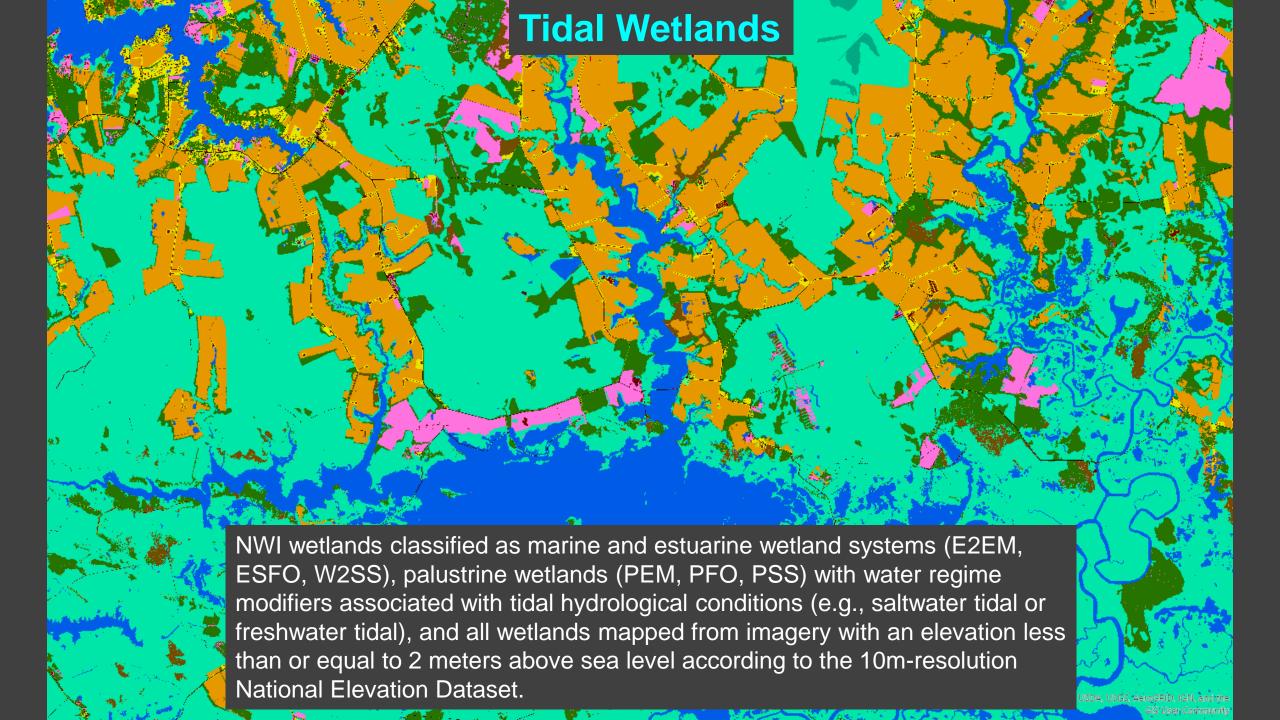


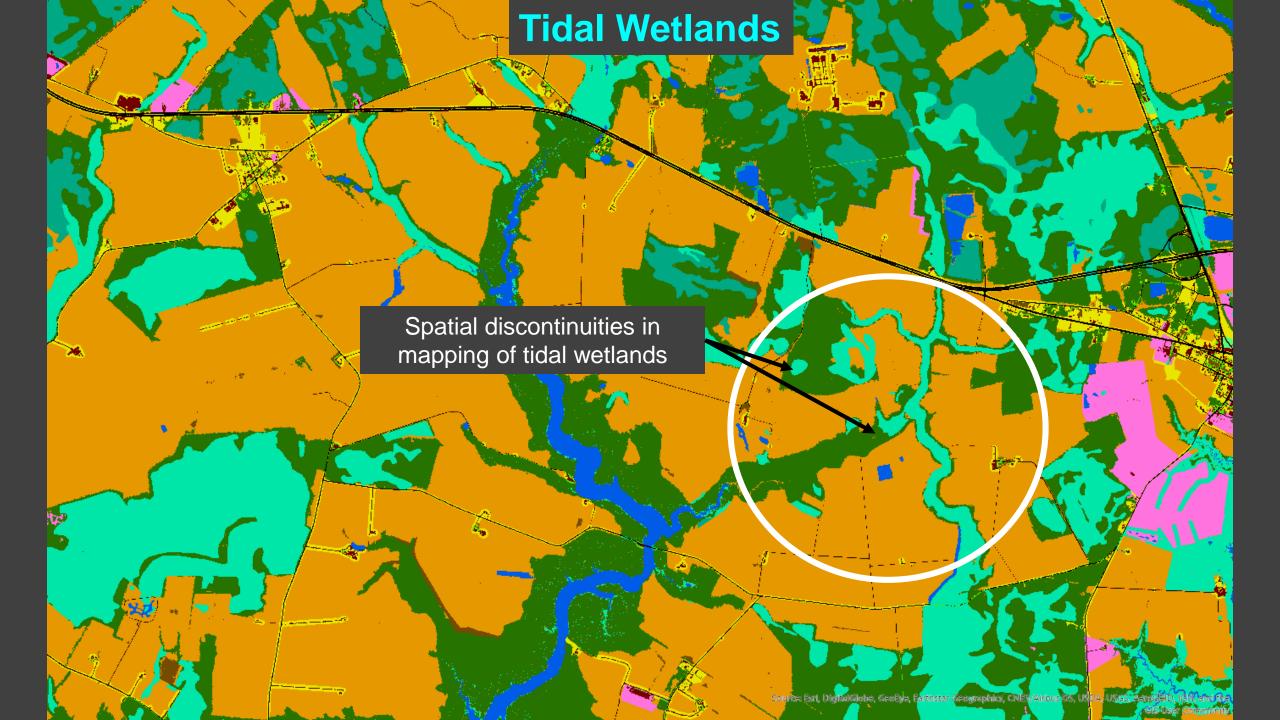


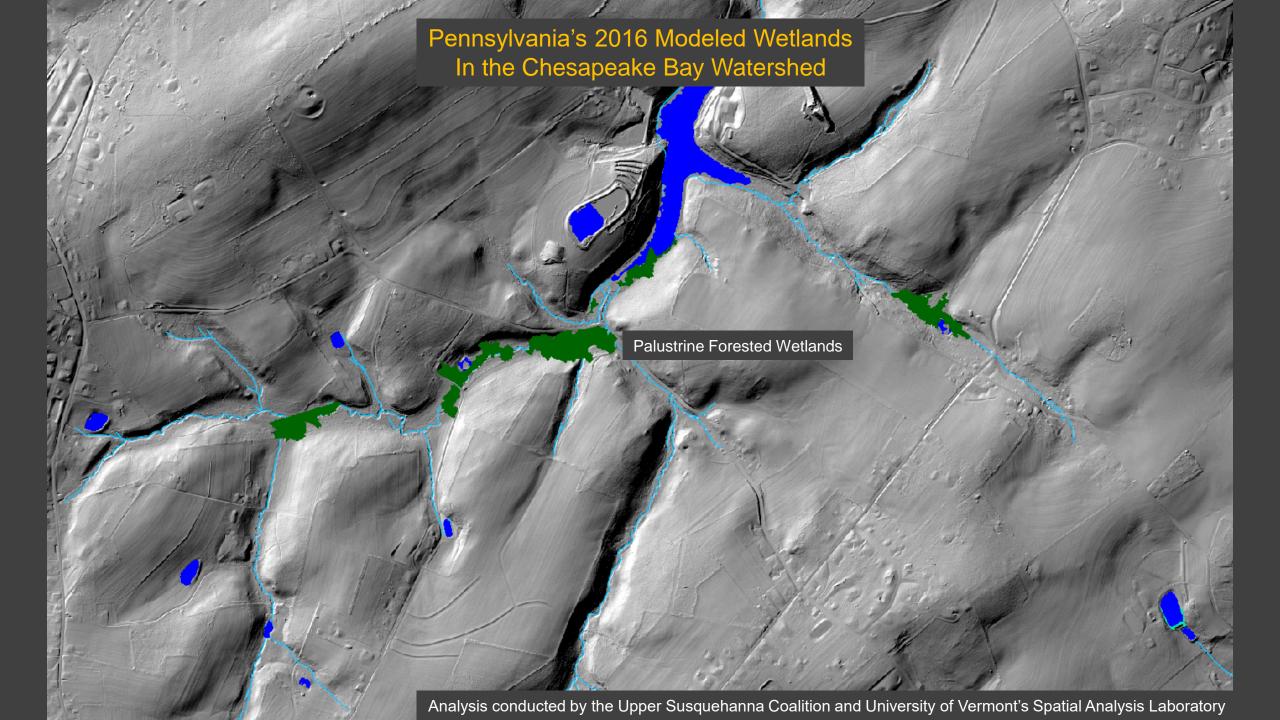


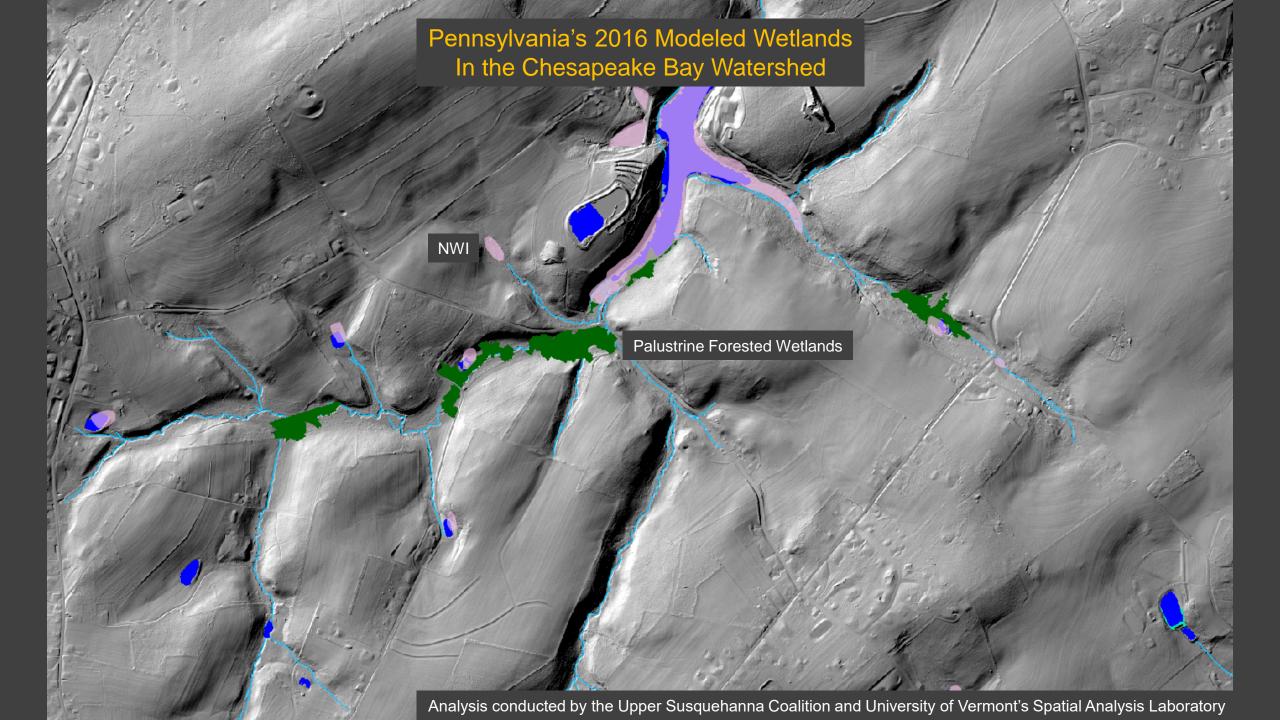












Summary

The CBP Partners have an opportunity to improve our 1-meter resolution mapping of wetlands, particularly for floodplain and tidal wetlands

The CBP interpretation of NWI classes for mapping purposes should be revisited

Frequently or occasionally saturated areas absent from NWI may provide high-valued ecosystem services for transforming and/or retaining nutrients and sediment, and therefore should also be mapped.

High-resolution imagery enables the refinement of wetland boundaries and enforcement of connectivity rules for wetlands and other hydrologically important areas.



Next Steps...

Goal: Finalize new wetland mapping methodology by January 2021 for inclusion in 2017 land use and revised 2013 land use.

How?

- Include wetland mapping as a standing agenda item on Wetlands Workgroup calls?
- Establish an ad hoc team to guide wetland mapping effort?

