

Very High-Resolution Land Use/Land Cover Data Project

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Habitat Goal Implementation Team Meeting April 25, 2023

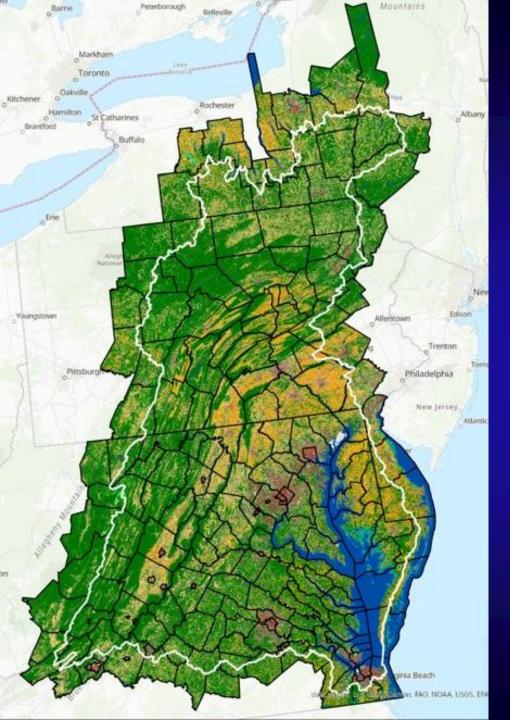
Proposed Land Characterization and Monitoring Plan 2024 - 2034

Monthly:

• Spectral indices of vegetation condition (e.g, greenness, wetness, moisture stress, bare soil). 10m-30m resolution.

Every 4-5 years:

- Land use/land cover and land change, 60+ classes, 1m resolution;
- Updated hyper-res hydrography.





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)



Remote Sensing

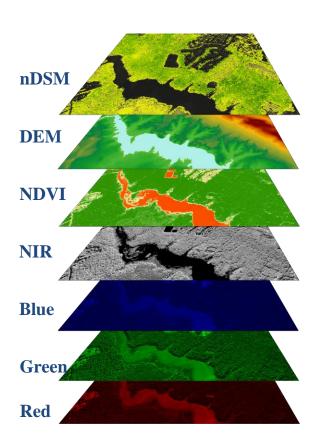


2013 NAIP

Ortho-imagery

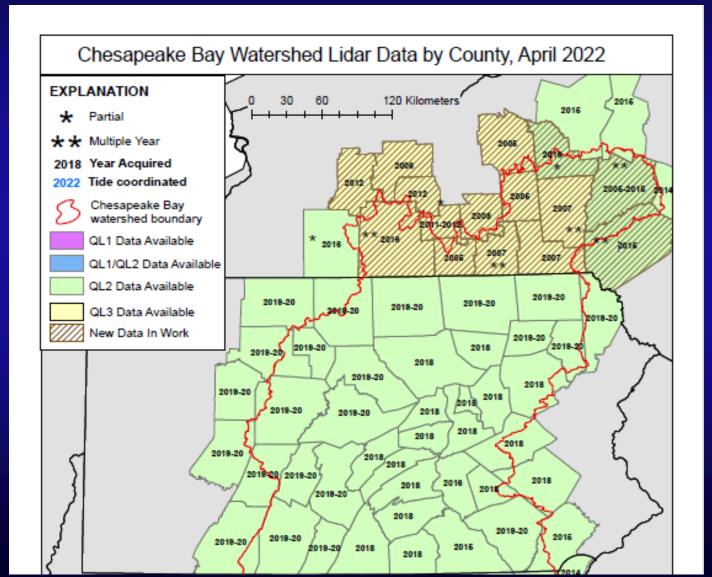
LiDAR





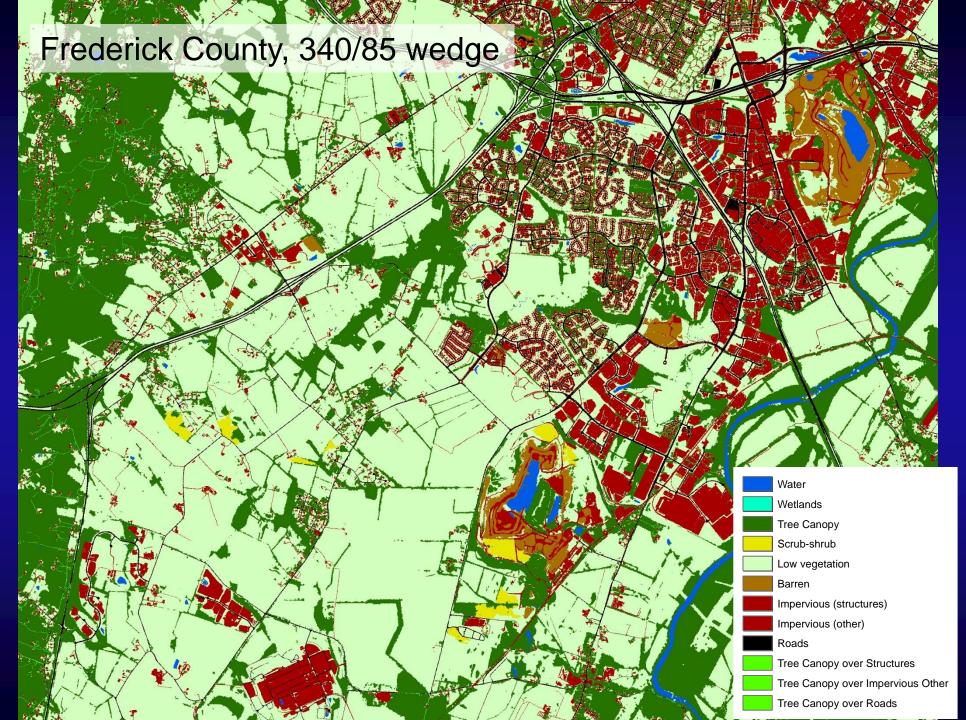
Lidar pulses-Lidar returns

Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR)











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
- Open Space



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

Natural Lands (25) **Water and Water Margins (6)** 10 Tidal Waters Tree Canopy Lentic 40 Forest 11 Lakes & Reservoirs 41 Tree Canopy, Other 12 Riverine Ponds Open Space 13 Terrene Ponds 42 Natural Succession Barren Lotic 43 Natural Succession Herbaceous 14 Streams and Rivers (visible water) 44 Natural Succession Shrubland 15 Bare Shore 45 Harvested Forest Barren 46 Harvested Forest Herbaceous Riverine Wetlands **Development (18)** 50 Riverine Wetlands Barren **Impervious** 51 Riverine Wetlands Herbaceous 20 Roads 52 Riverine Wetlands Shrubland 21 Structures 53 Riverine Wetlands Tree Canopy 22 Other Impervious (Parking lots, driveways) 54 Riverine Wetlands Forest 23 TC over Roads 55 Riverine Wetlands Harvested Forest 24 TC over Structures Terrene Wetlands (isolated) 25 TC over Other Impervious 60 Terrene Wetlands Barren 31 Extractive Impervious 61 Terrene Wetlands Herbaceous 32 Solar Field Panel Arrays 62 Terrene Wetlands Shrubland Pervious 63 Terrene Wetlands Tree Canopy 26 Tree Canopy over Turf Grass 64 Terrene Wetlands Forest 27 Turf Grass 65 Terrene Wetlands Harvested Forest 28 Bare Developed **Tidal Wetlands** 30 Extractive Barren 70 Tidal Wetlands Barren 33 Solar Field Barren 71 Tidal Wetlands Herbaceous 34 Solar Field Herbaceous 72 Tidal Wetlands Shrubland 35 Solar Field Shrubland 73 Tidal Wetlands Tree Canopy 36 Suspended Succession Barren 74 Tidal Wetlands Forest 37 Suspended Succession Herbaceous 75 Tidal Wetlands Harvested Forest 38 Suspended Succession Shrubland

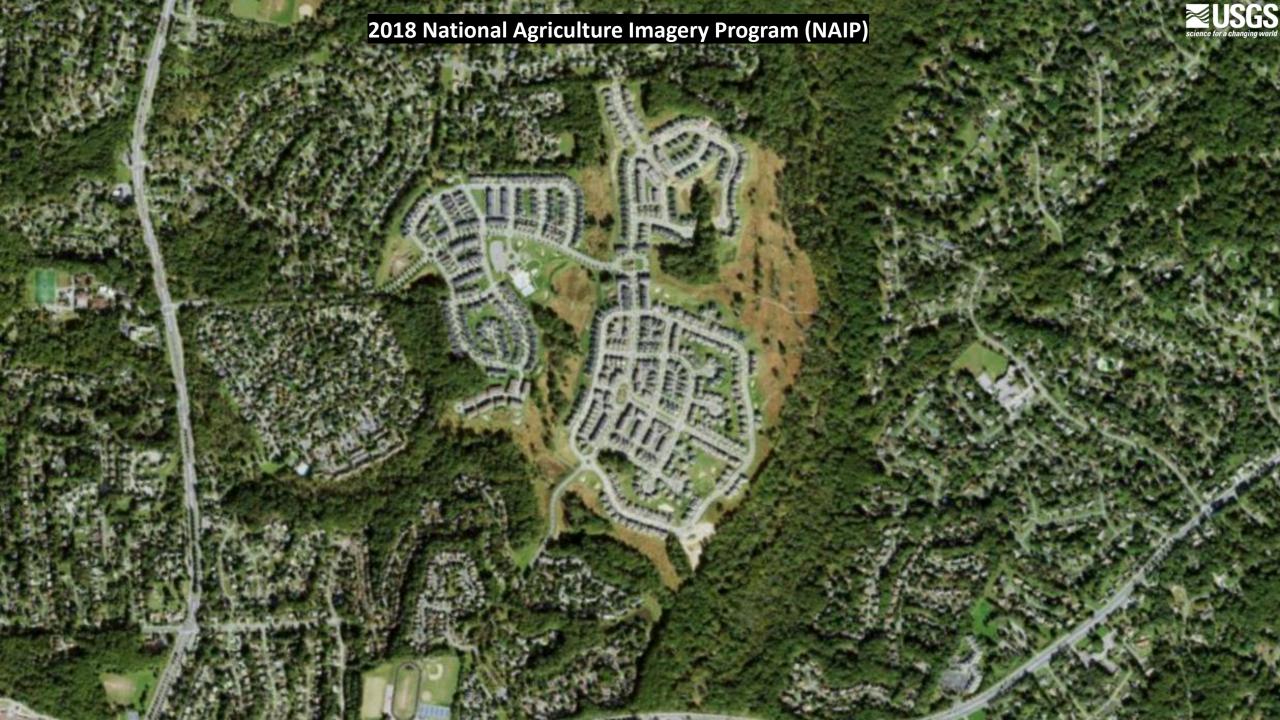
Agriculture (15)

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

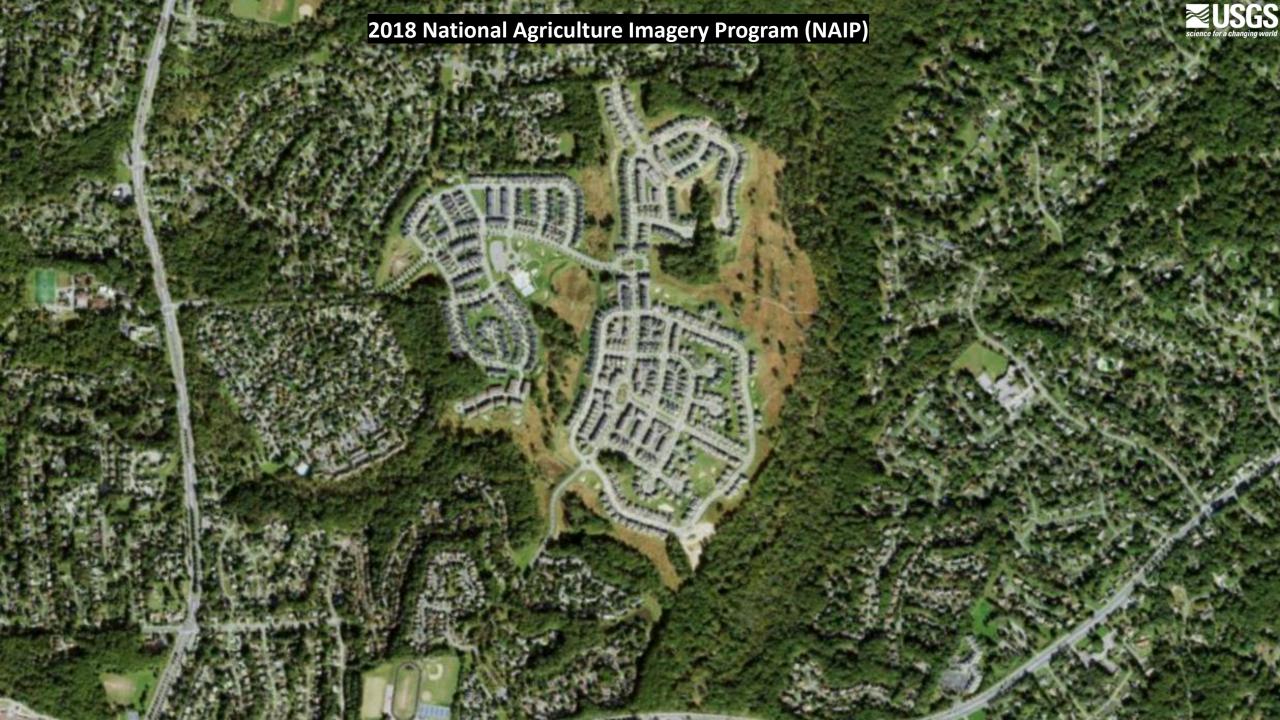
Agricultural Facilities

- 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





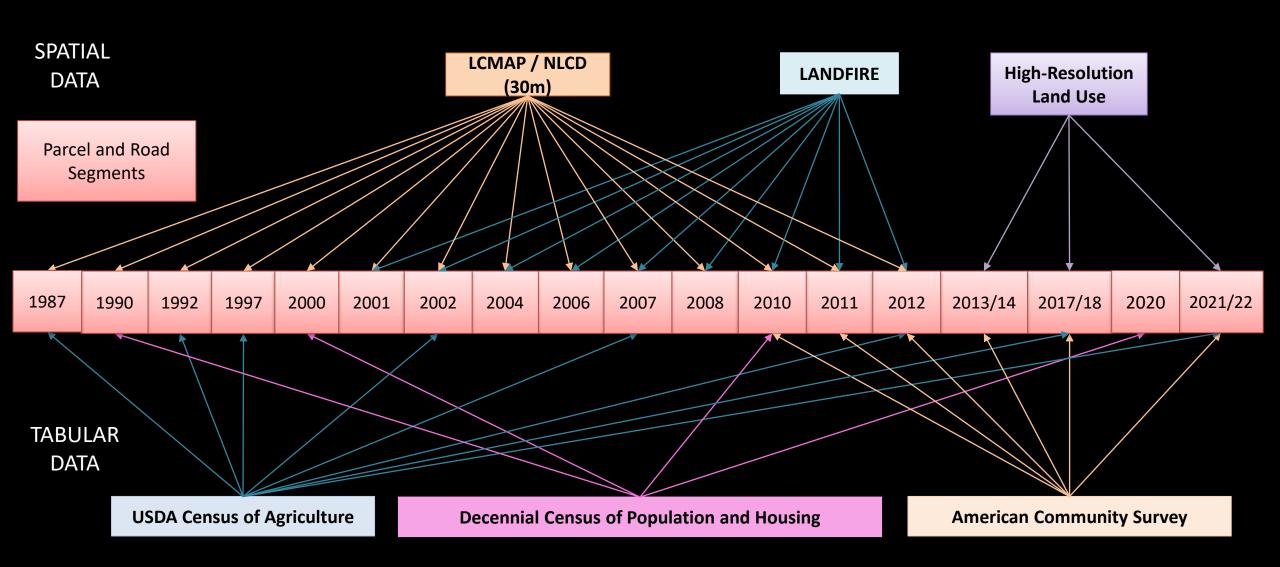






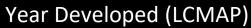


Historical Land Use: 1985 - 2012





Back-Casting Development Example





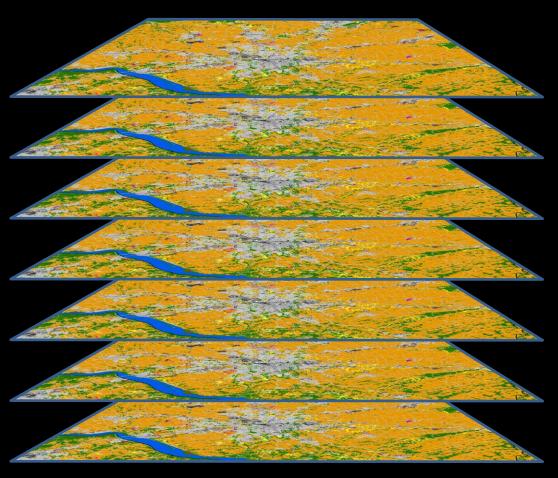




Assessing the vulnerability of habitats to land conversion

Use the Chesapeake Bay Land Change Model to:

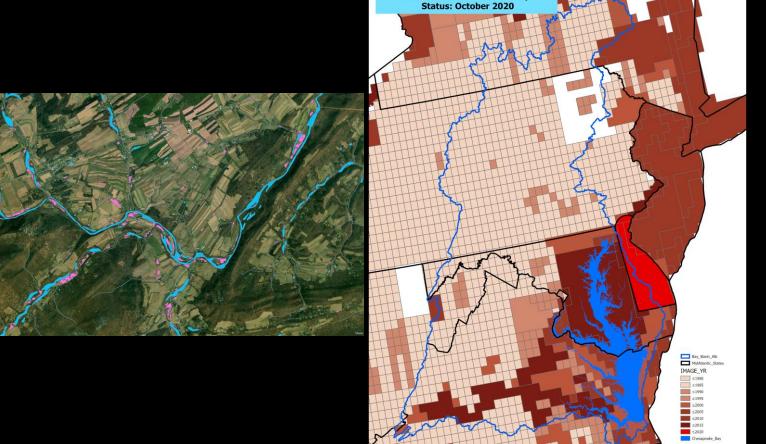
- Forecast land use change from 2020 through 2075 in 5-year increments;
- Simulate residential, commercial, mixed-use, solar fields, and land conservation;
- Parameterize model using 1-meter land use change from 2013/14 to 2021/22;
- Improve the predictive power of the CBLCM through use of machine learning;
- Integrate hyper-temporal spectral indices into forecasts of vegetation condition.





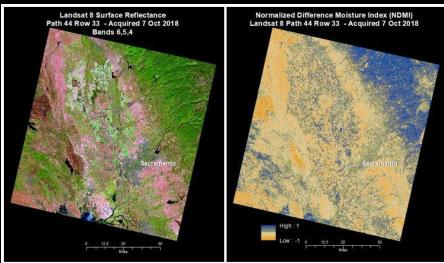
2024 GIT-Funded Projects: Scopes #5 and #6

- Monitoring vegetation condition throughout the DelMarVa peninsula
- Mapping non-tidal wetlands in areas with outdated wetland maps



National Wetlands Inventory

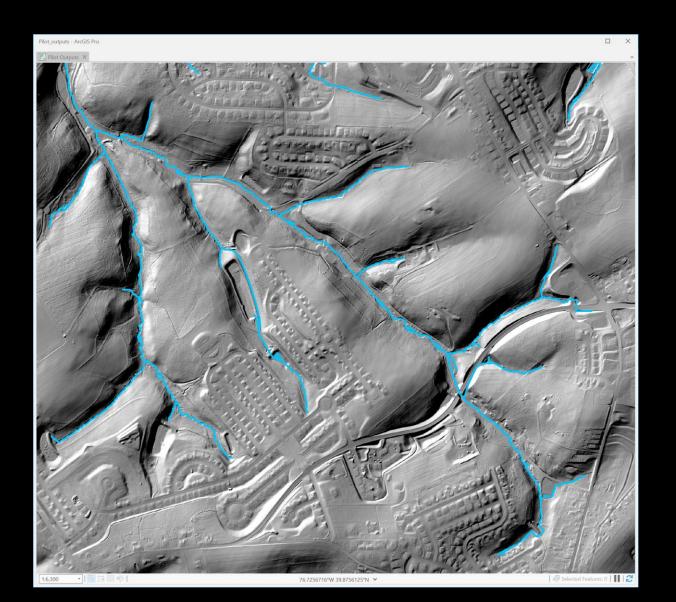




Hyper-Resolution* Hydrography

- 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

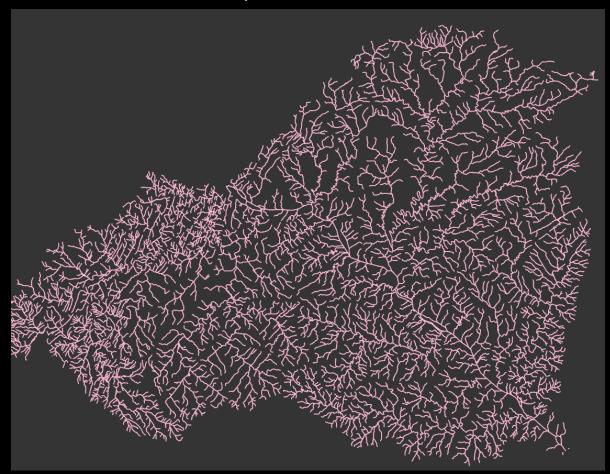


^{* 1-}meter raster, 1:2000 scale

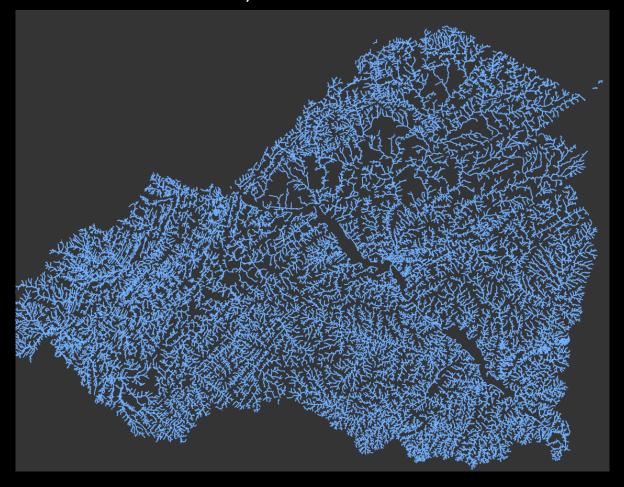
New Hyper-res Streams (1:2000 scale)

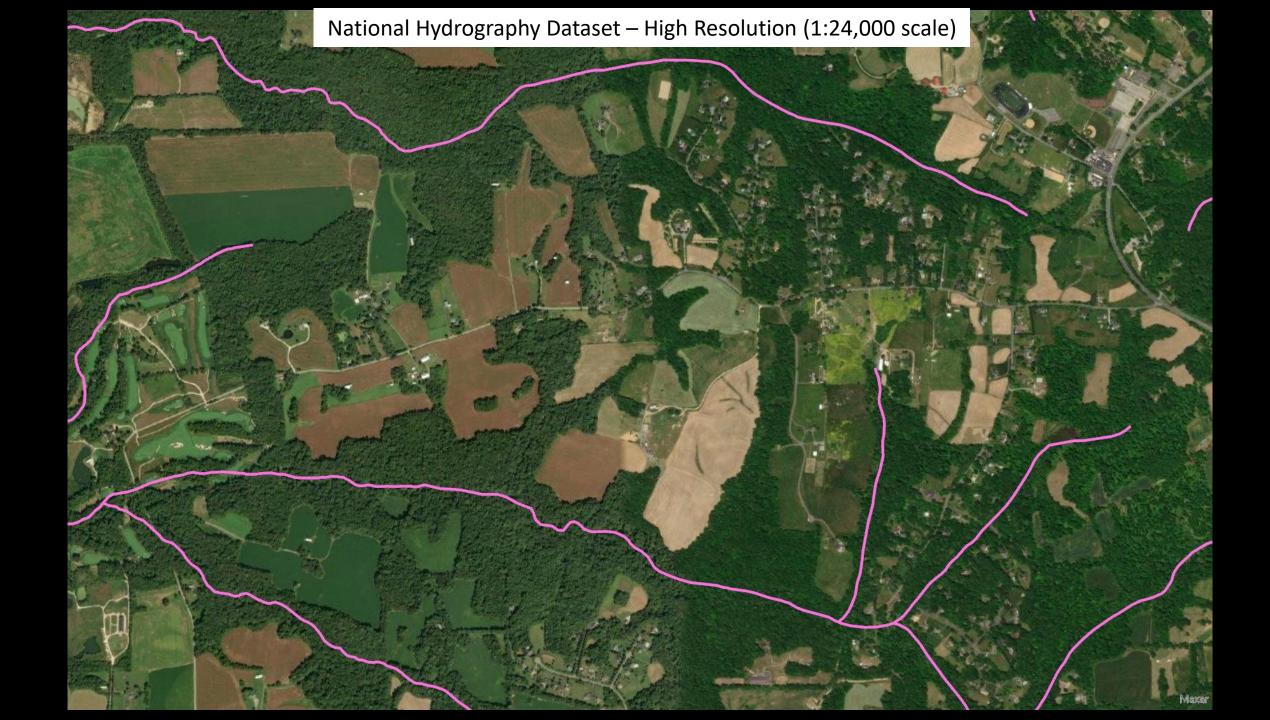
Lower Susquehanna Example

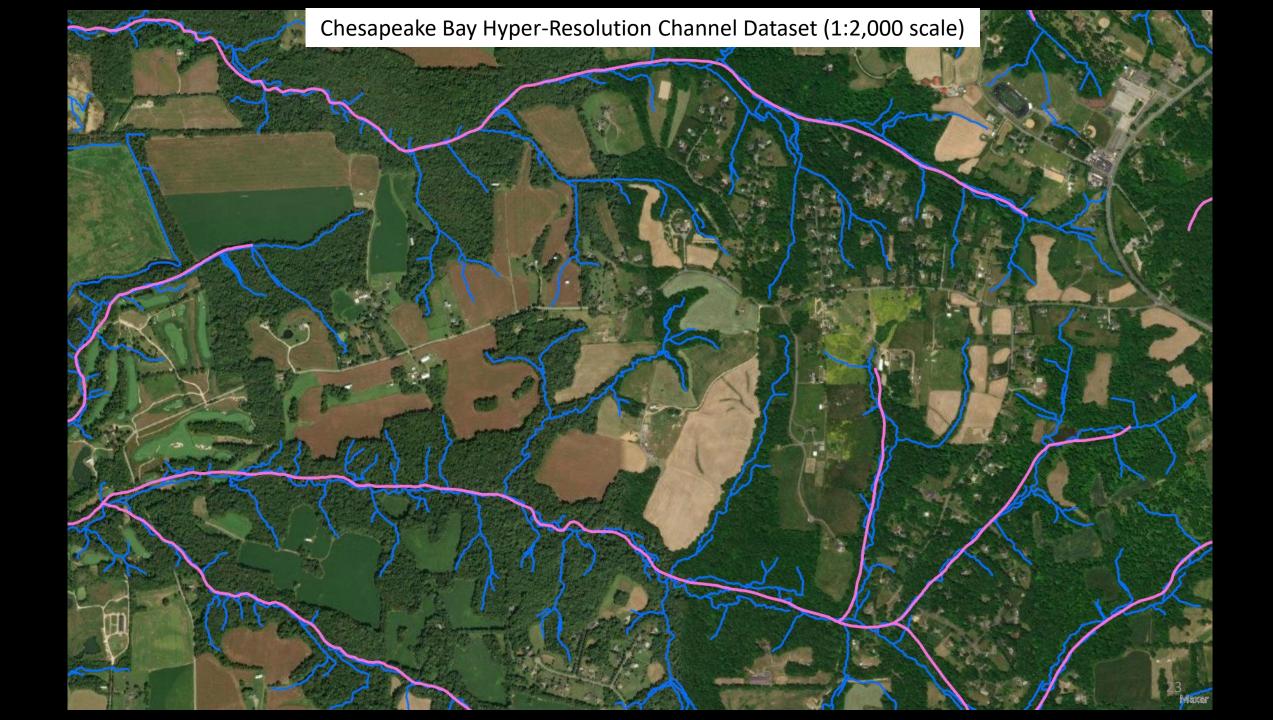
National Hydrography Dataset, 1:24,000 6,923.6 km



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







Seeing through the trees...

FACET Output for HUC 0206000604 in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Coastal Plain)

Datasets

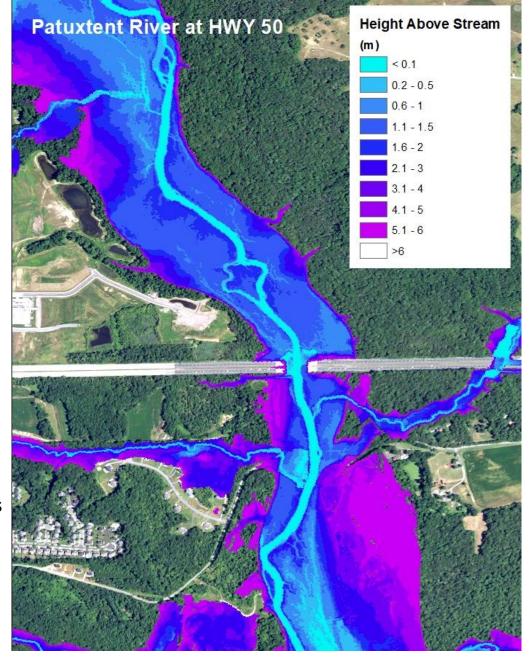
- Stream Network
- 1-D Cross Section Bank Points
- Raster-base Curvature Bank Pixels
- Floodplain Extent Raster (HAND)

Channel Cross-section Metrics

- Bank height (m)
- Bank angle, avg (deg)
- Bank angle, max (deg)
- Channel width (m)
- Channel length (m)
- Bank-full area (m²)
- Floodplain width (m)
- Floodplain elevation, range (m)
- Floodplain elevation, sd (m)

Stream Reach Metrics

- Length (m)
- Profile slope (deg)
- Order (Strahler)
- Magnitude (Shreve)
- Upstream and downstream IDs
- Drainage area (m²)



Data Release: Hopkins et al. 2020, https://doi.org/10.5066/P9RQJPT1

