

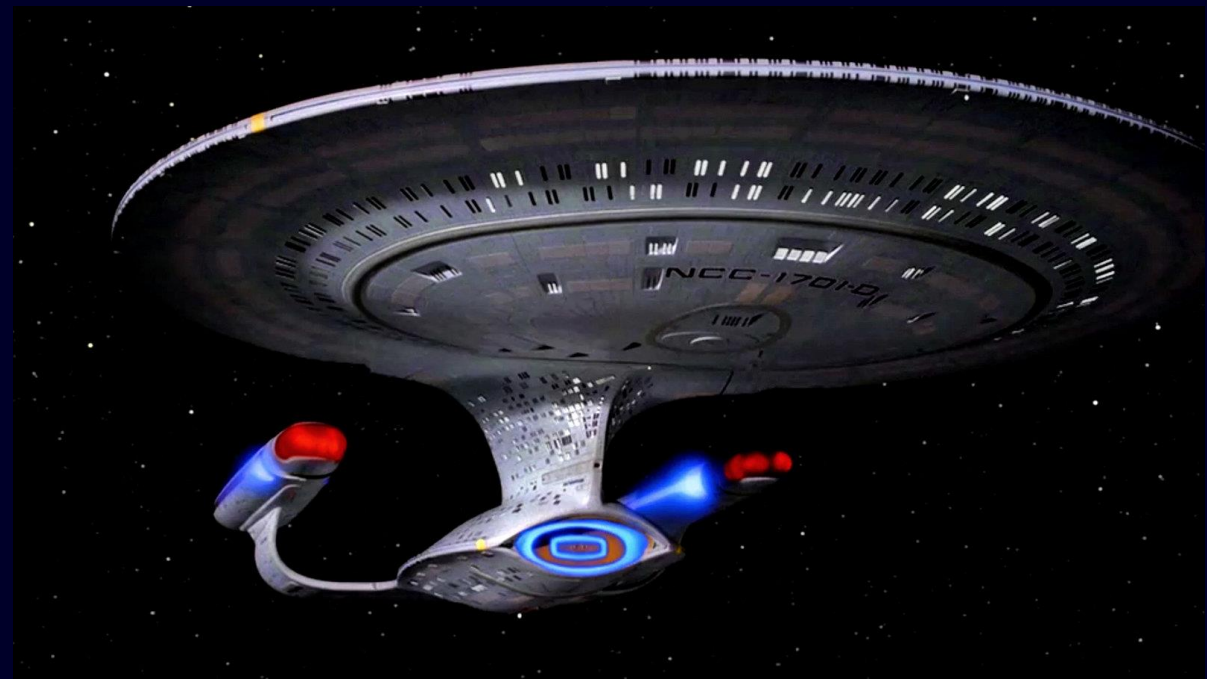


CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED LAND USE: THE NEXT GENERATION

Peter Claggett, Coordinator
CBP Land Use Workgroup

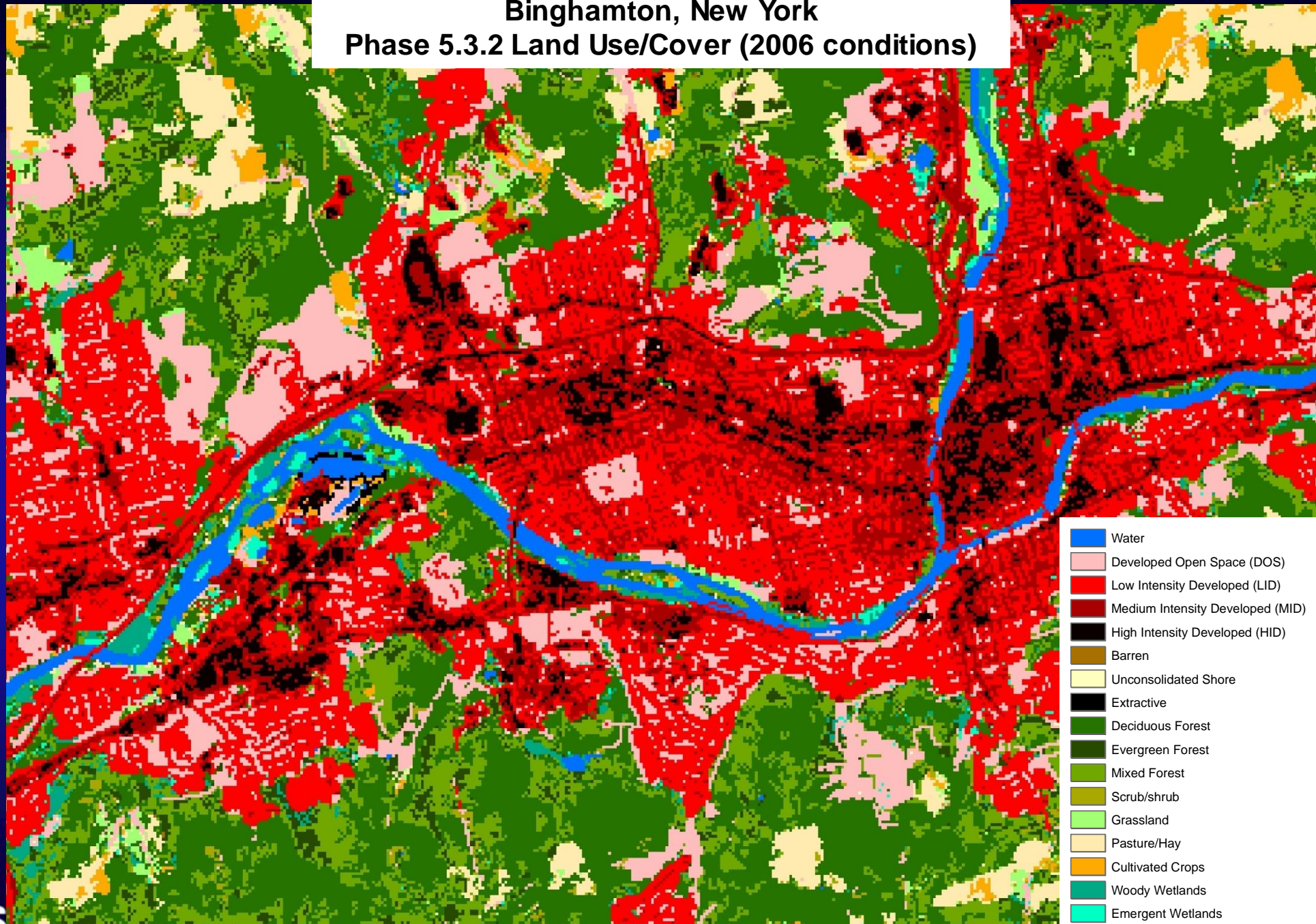
November 6, 2019
Habitat Goal Implementation Team Meeting

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

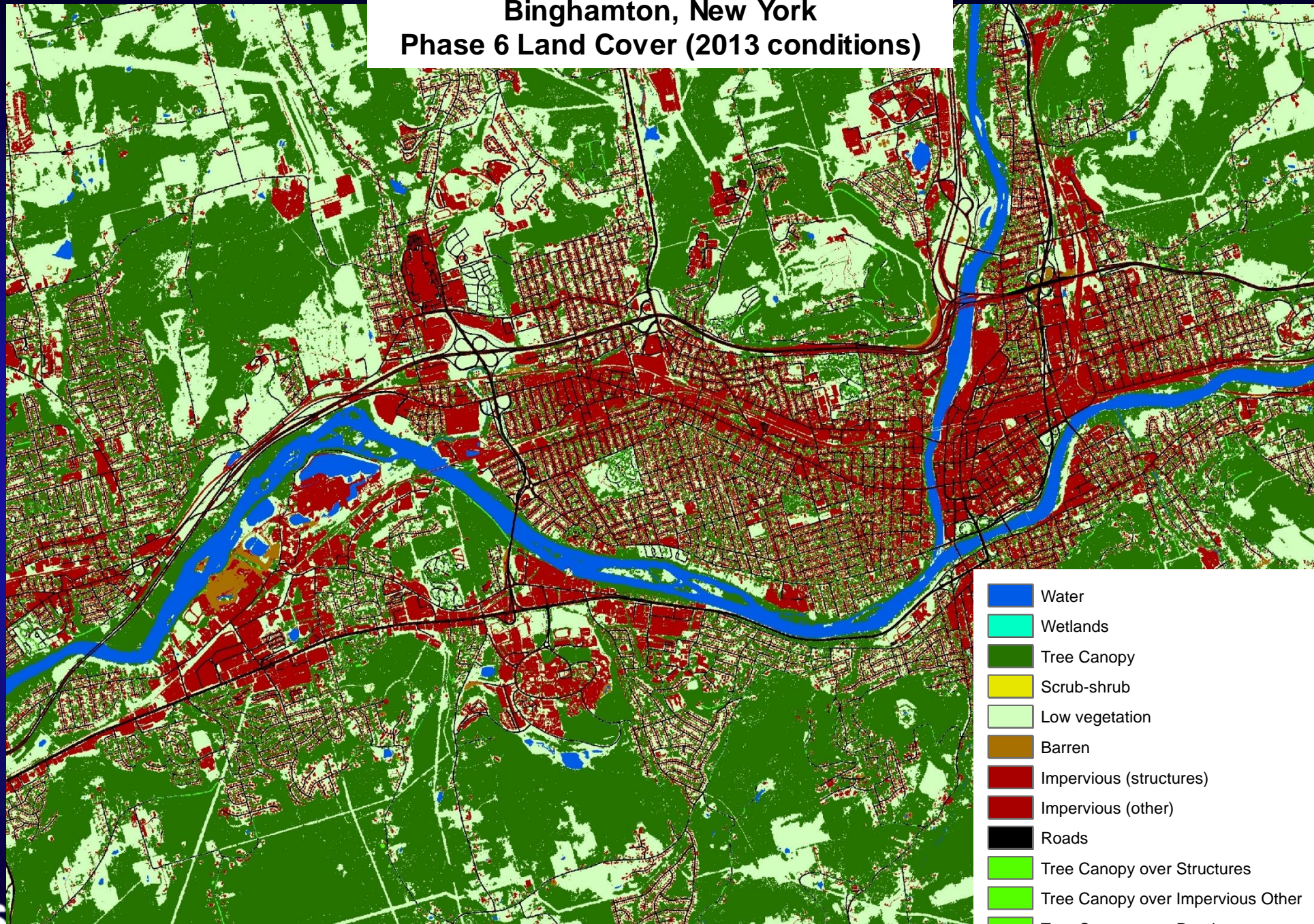


Binghamton, New York

Phase 5.3.2 Land Use/Cover (2006 conditions)



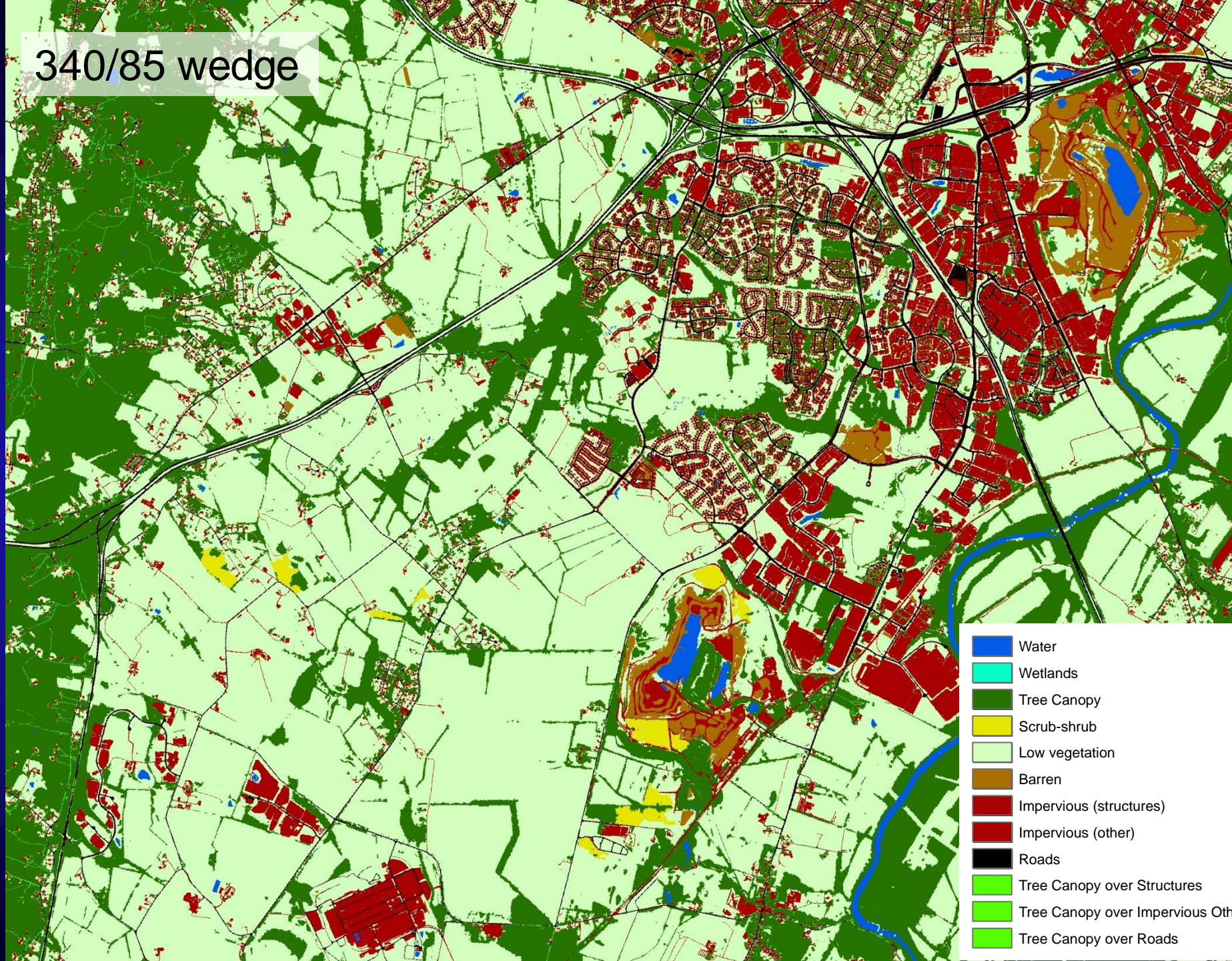
Binghamton, New York Phase 6 Land Cover (2013 conditions)



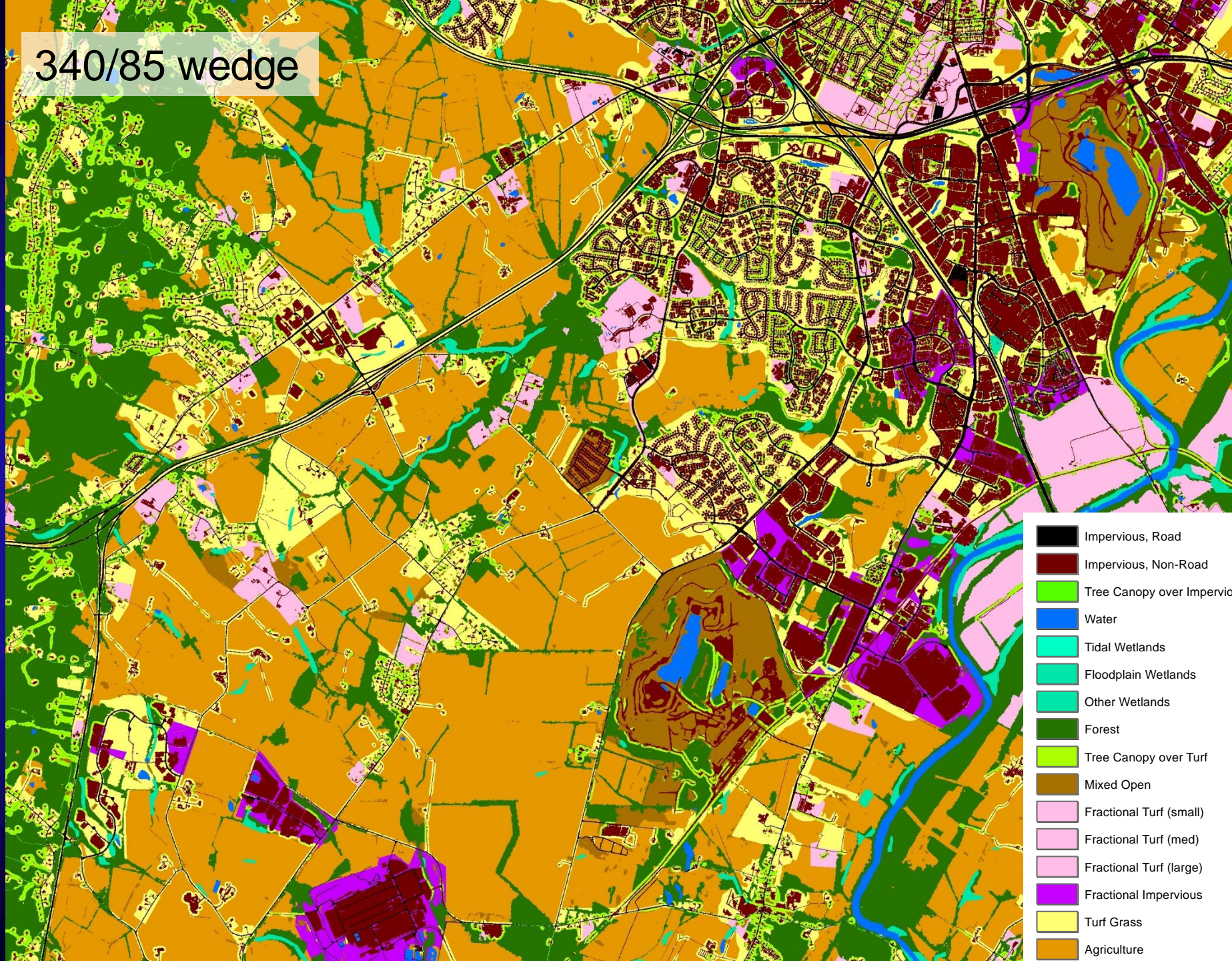
340/85 wedge



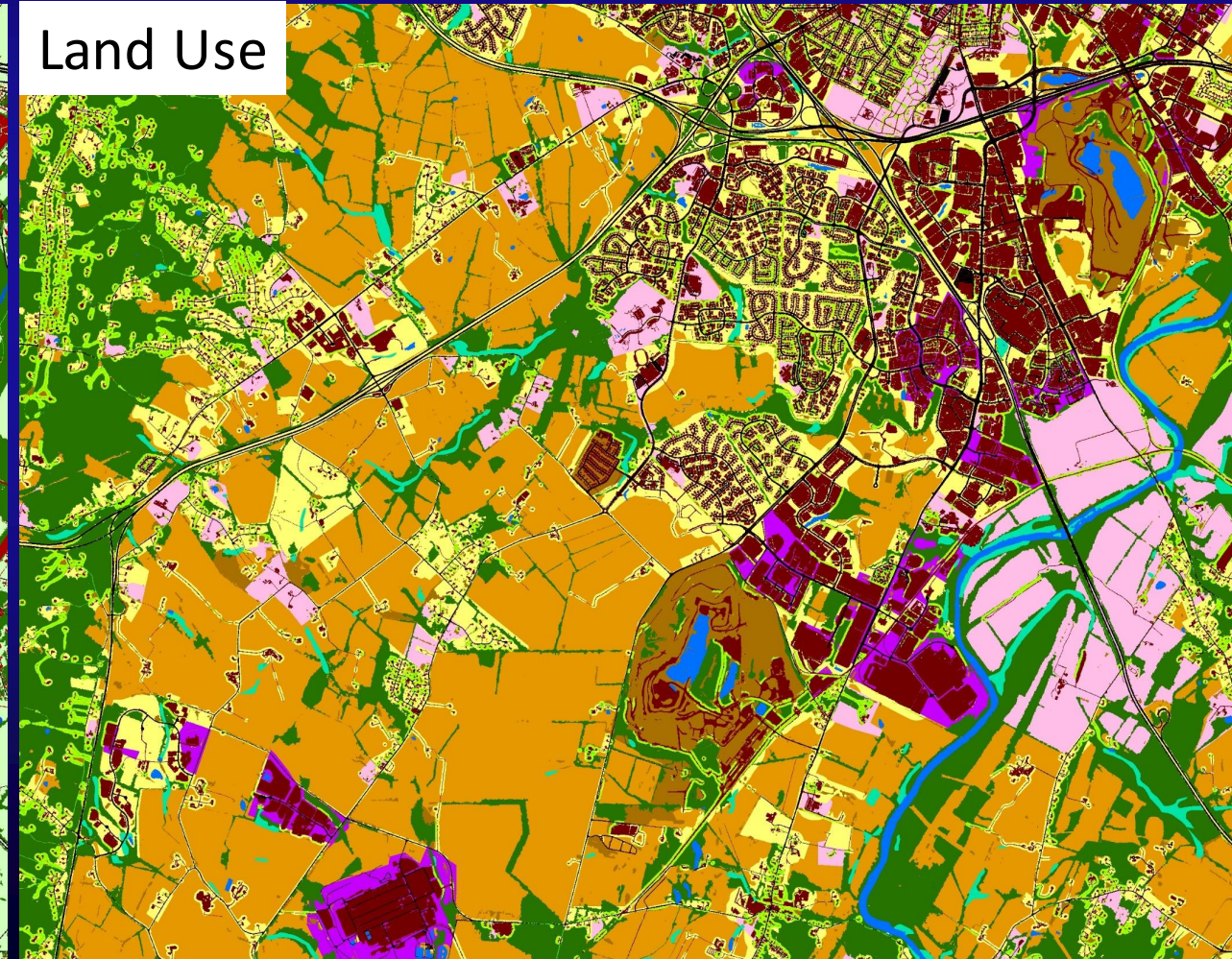
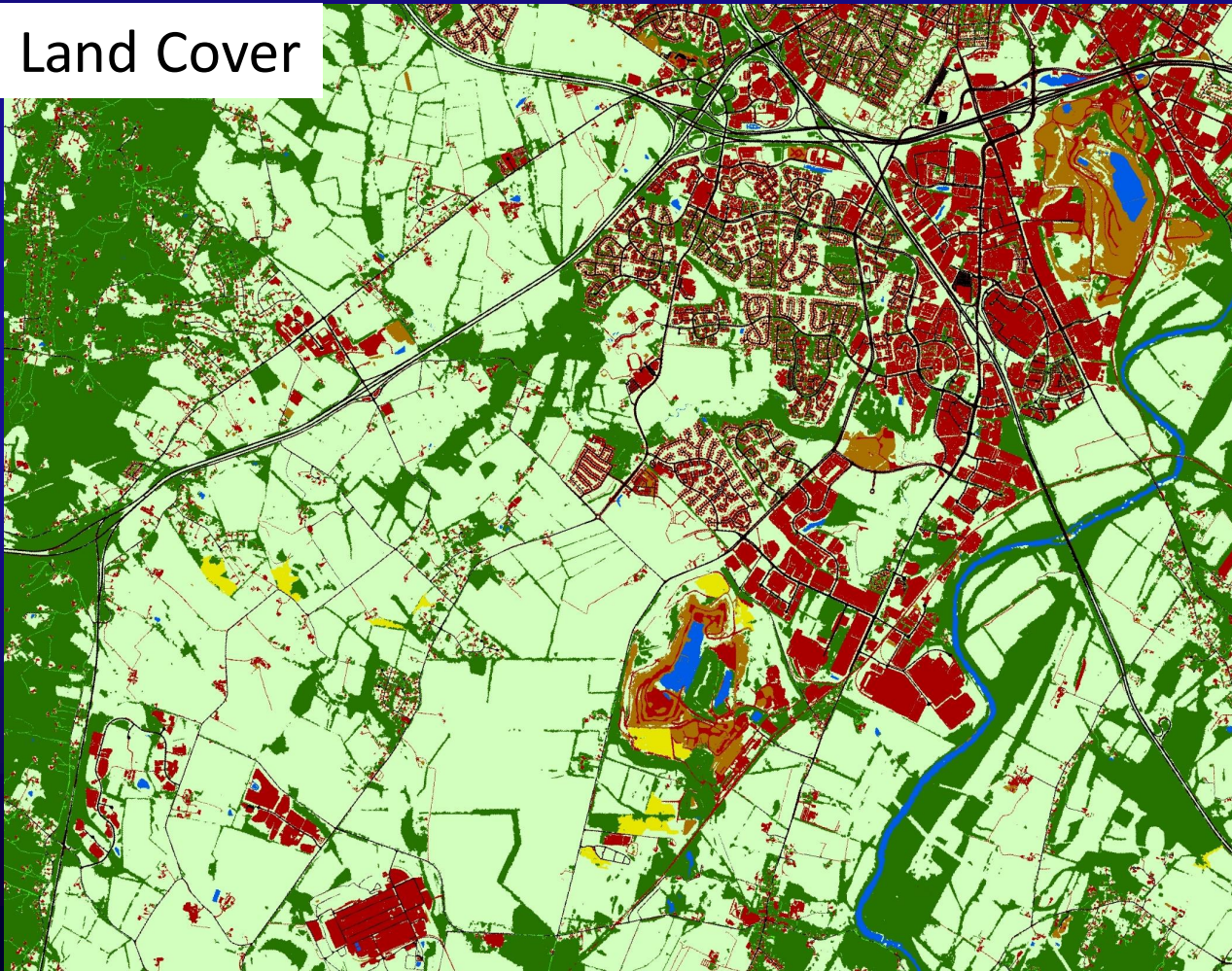
340/85 wedge



340/85 wedge

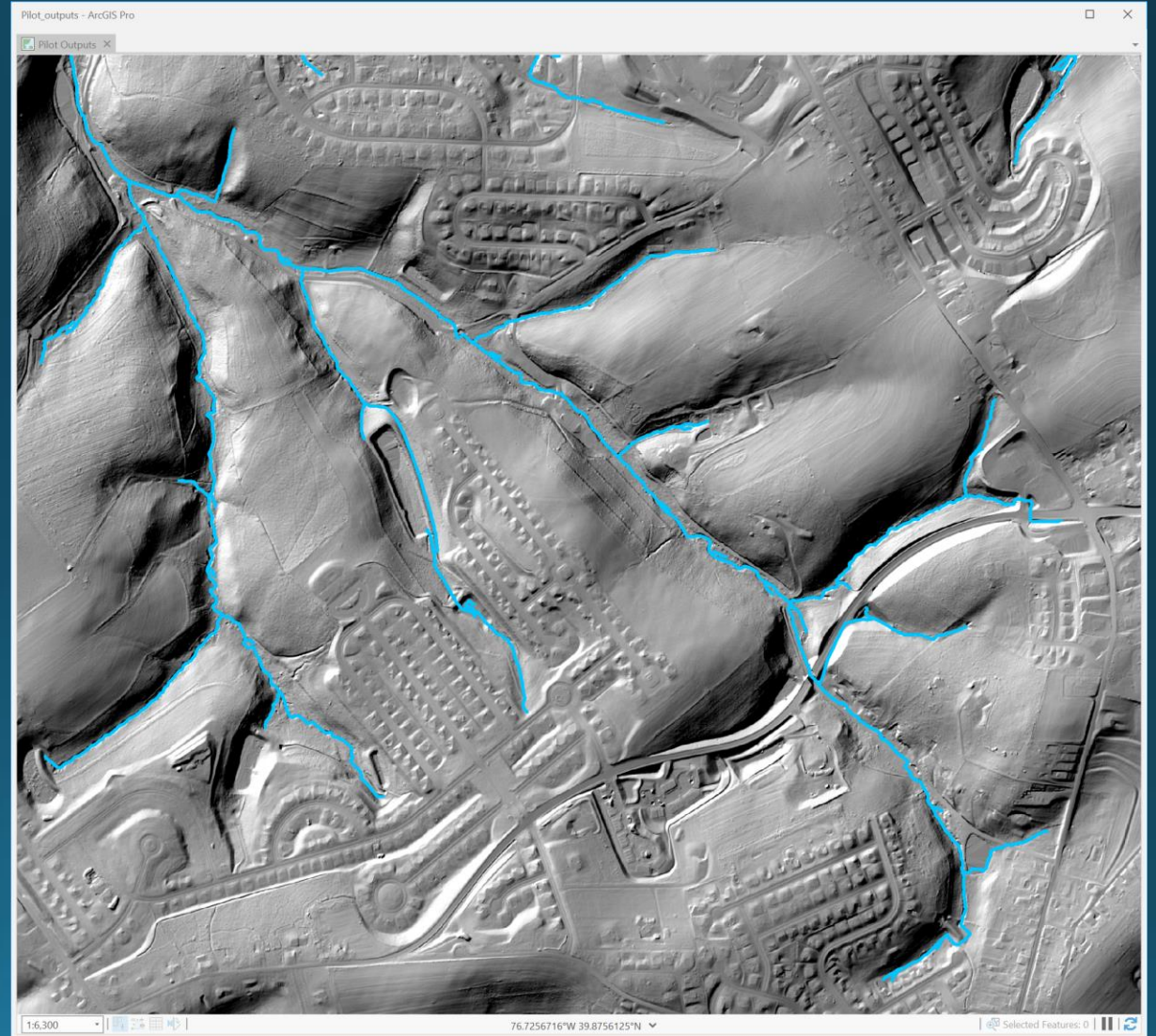


Establishment of a 2013 baseline for monitoring land cover and land use change



Hyper-res Hydrography: Channel extraction

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



Advantages

- Maps more streams more precisely than NHD
- Channel width detected directly from DEM
- Better suited for precision applications



Advantages

- Stream initiation not based on thresholds (FAC, curvature, or otherwise)
- Direct detection of channel signal vs. presumed channel based on accumulation

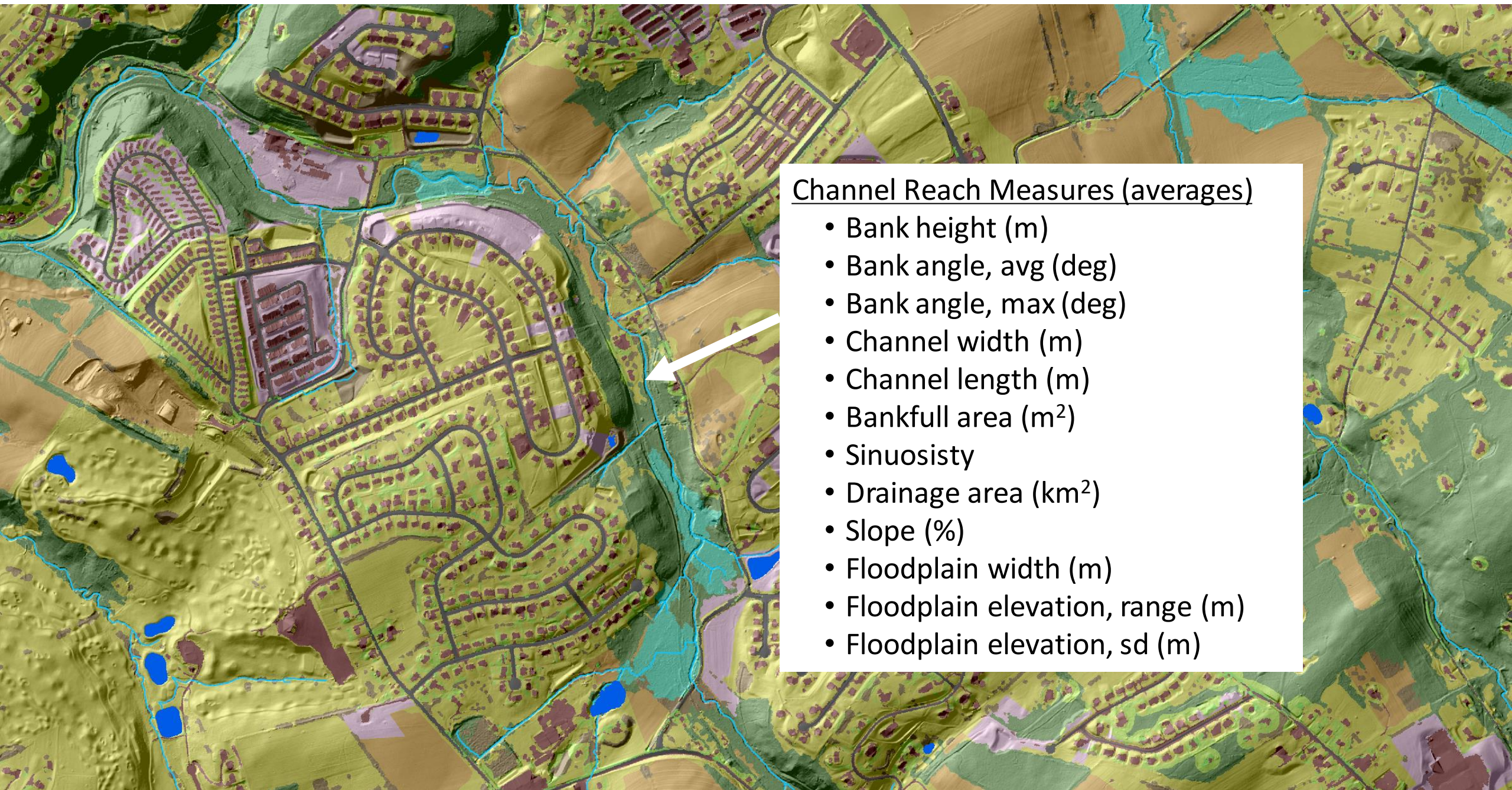


Advantages

- Upslope and downslope channel location allows for informed, efficient connections
- No need to breach or hydro-enforce DEM





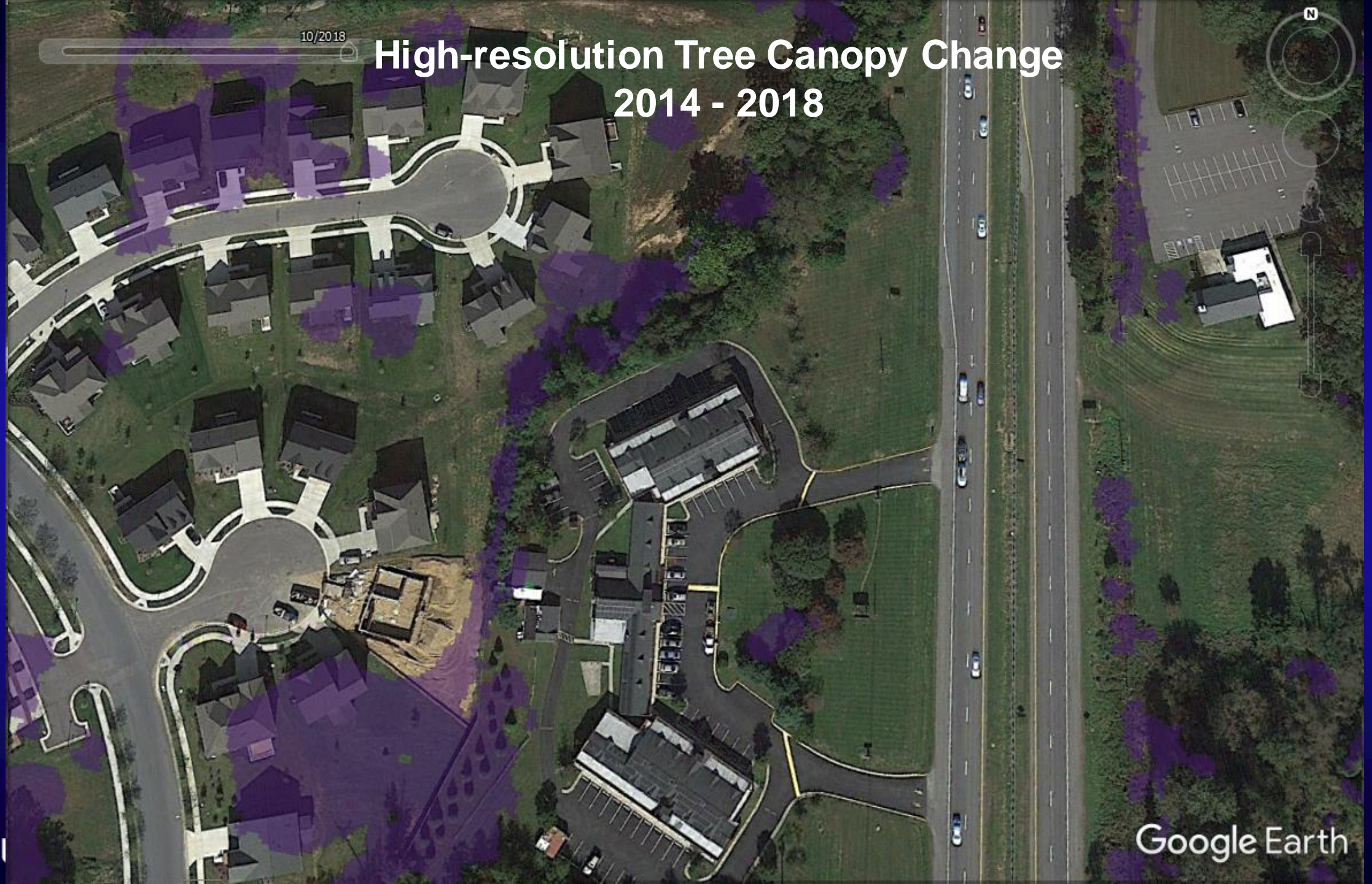


Channel Reach Measures (averages)

- Bank height (m)
- Bank angle, avg (deg)
- Bank angle, max (deg)
- Channel width (m)
- Channel length (m)
- Bankfull area (m²)
- Sinuosisty
- Drainage area (km²)
- Slope (%)
- Floodplain width (m)
- Floodplain elevation, range (m)
- Floodplain elevation, sd (m)

10/2018

High-resolution Tree Canopy Change 2014 - 2018



Google Earth

Coming Soon: July 2021

1. High-res Land Cover: 2017/18
2. High-res Land Cover Change: 2013/14 – 2017/18
3. High-res Land Use: 2017/18
4. High-res Land Use Change: 2013/14 – 2017/18
5. High-res Hydrography and Ditches (draft)

Local land use and parcel data



- Low-density Residential
- Recreation
- Agriculture
- Roads

High-resolution land cover data



- Impervious surfaces
- Tree canopy
- Low vegetation
- Water

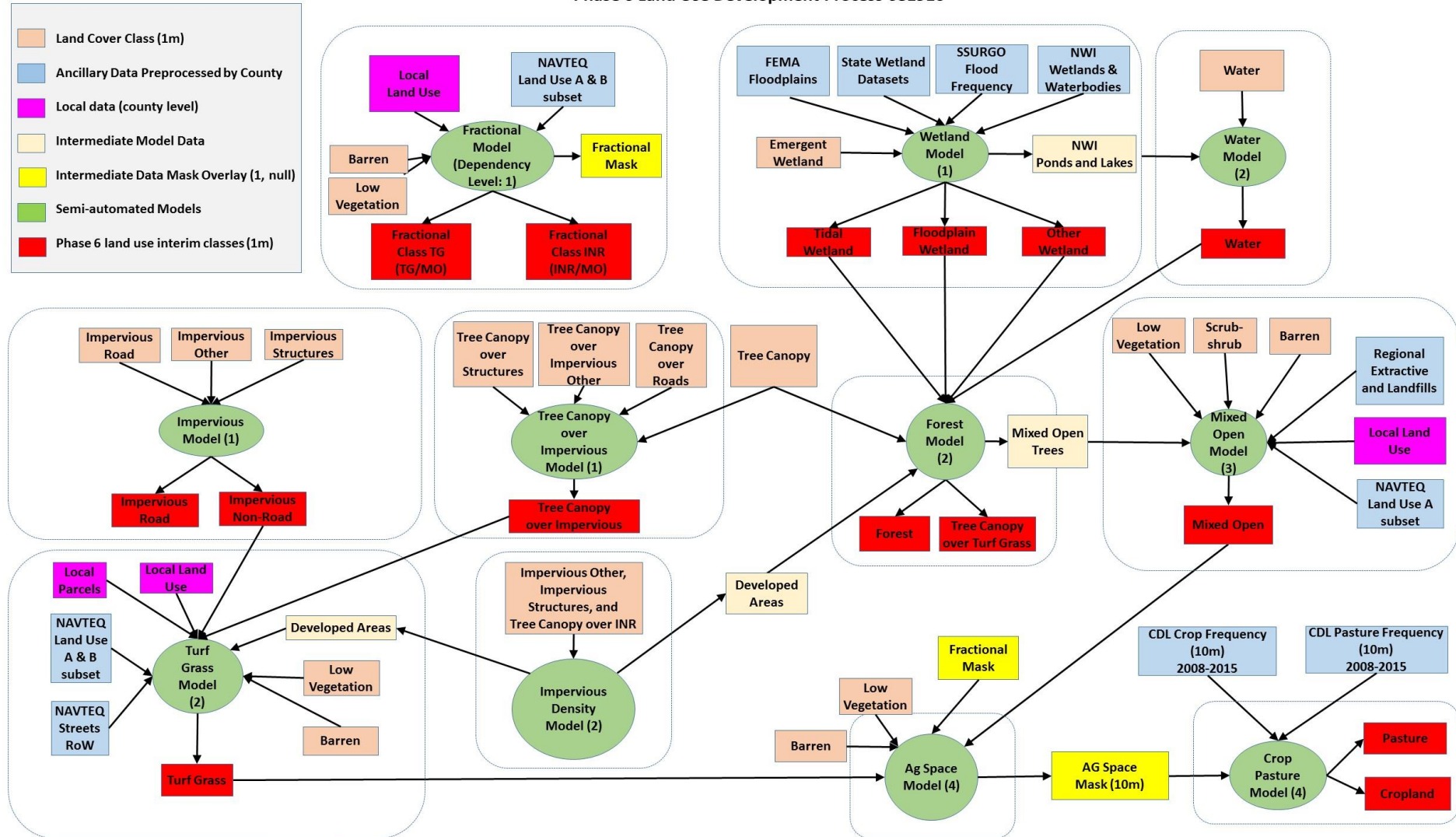


Phase 6 Land Uses

- Impervious-Roads
- Forests
- Turf Grass
- Open Space

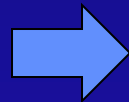
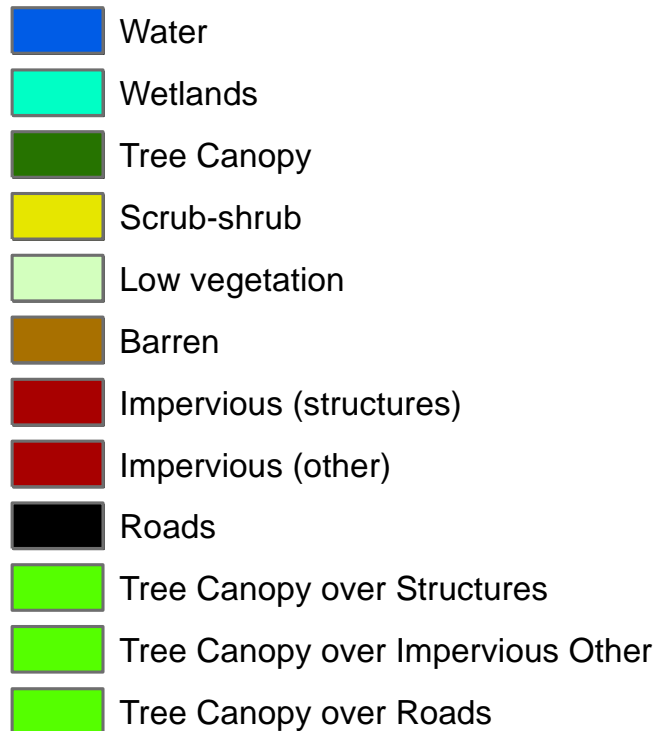
Phase 6 Land Use Model: translating land cover into land use

Phase 6 Land Use Development Process 081916

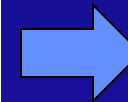


2013 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Land Cover/Use Data

1m Land Cover



1m Land Use



10m Land Cover/Use



Current vs Potential Land Use Classes

Tree Canopy/Scrub-shrub/Herbaceous

- Tree Canopy Over Impervious
- Tree Canopy Over Turf Grass
- Forest
 - Deciduous
 - Evergreen
 - Cultivated (orchards, vineyards)

Impervious

- Roads
- Non-Roads
 - Buildings
 - Resid/ Comm/ Indus.
 - Greenhouses
 - Poultry
 - Dairy
 - Solar fields
 - Other (driveways, parking lots)

Wetlands

- Tidal
- Floodplain
- Other
 - Headwater
 - Isolated

Herbaceous/Barren/Scrub-shrub

- Turf grass
- Pasture
- Cropland
 - Center Pivot
- Mixed Open
 - Harvested Forest (0-3 yrs)
 - Managed succession
 - Natural succession (fallow)
 - Suspended succession (right-of-ways)
 - Extractive (active)
 - Construction (bare pre-development)
 - Bare shore
 - Marine/Estuarine
 - Lotic
 - Lentic

* White classes are current.

* Yellow classes are proposed.



science for a changing world