



Brown County OneMap: Hydrography, Wetlands and Land Cover Mapping

GeoSpatial Services

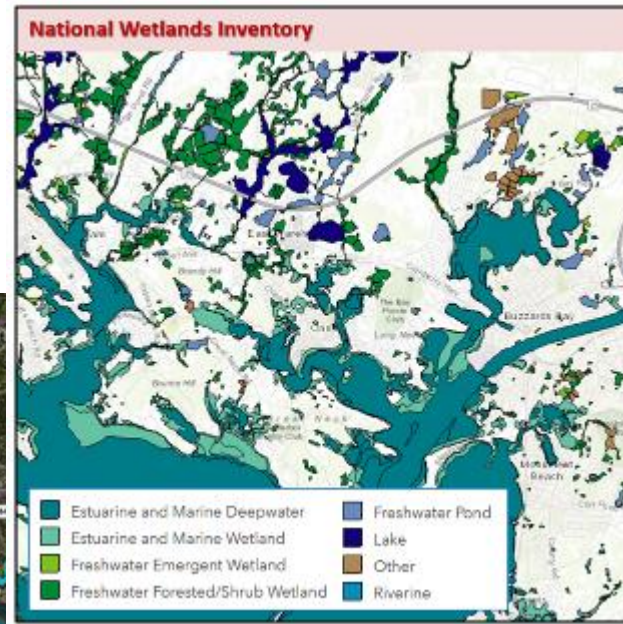
Who We Are

And integration of academic apprenticeship with focused professional development applying spatial technologies



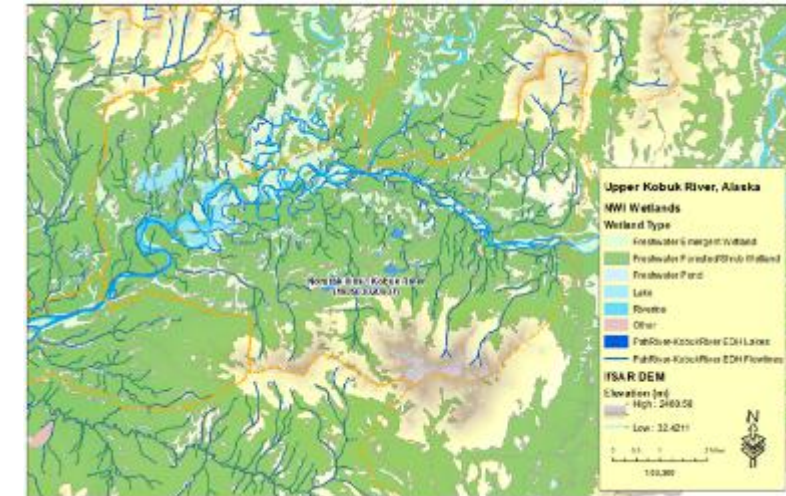
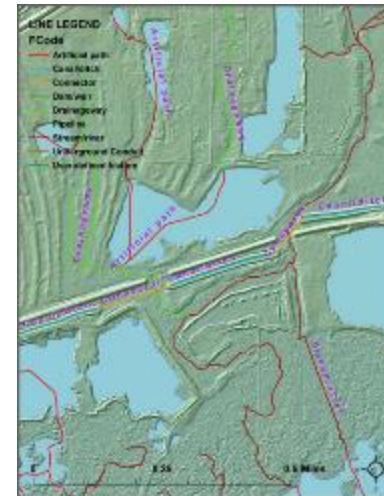
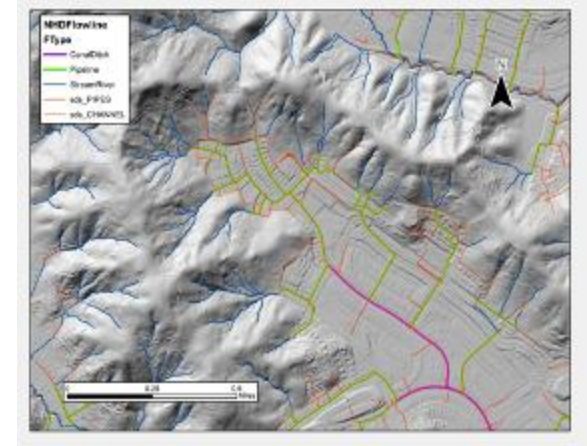
Leveraging Existing Federal Mapping Programs to Achieve Efficiencies

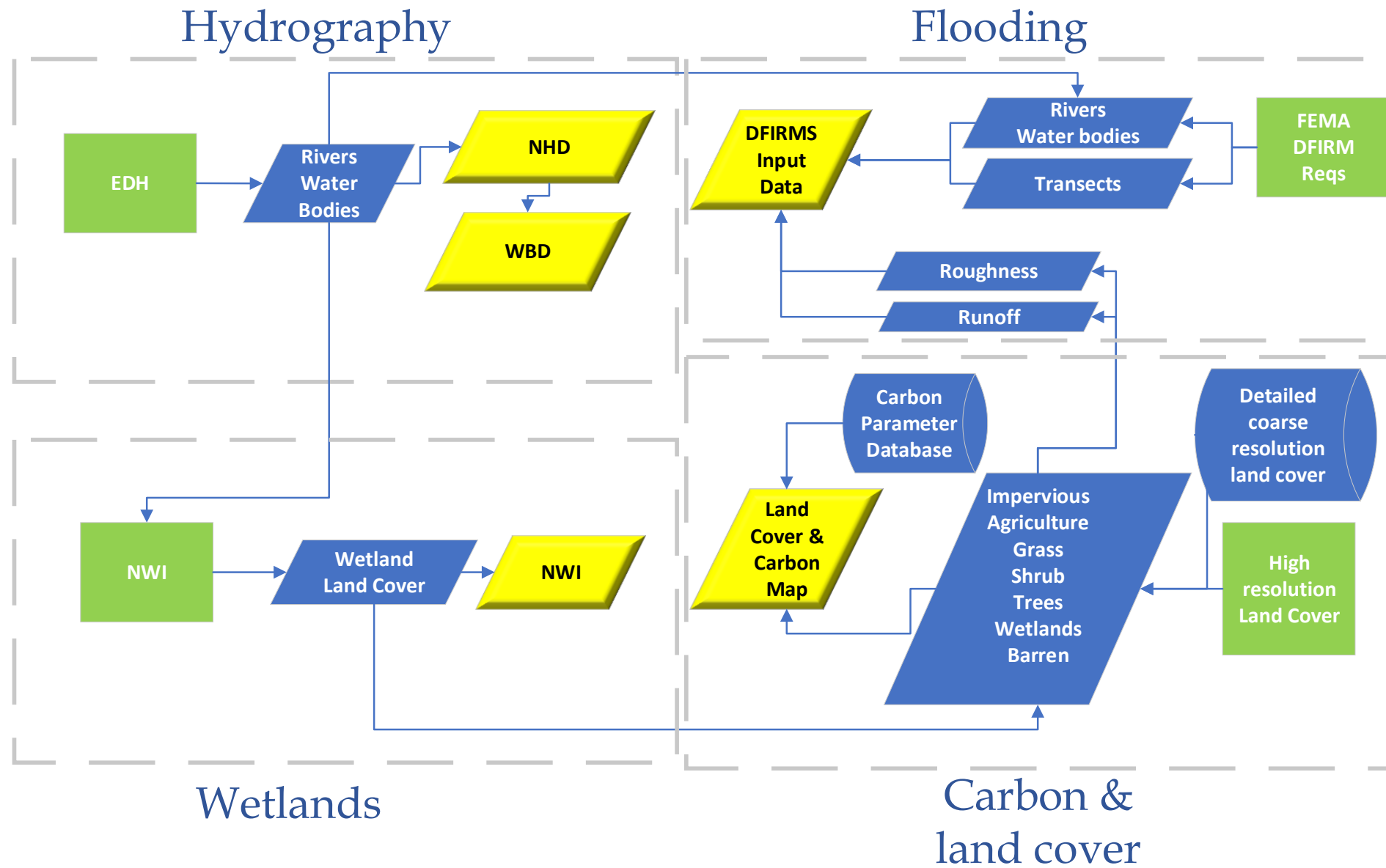
-



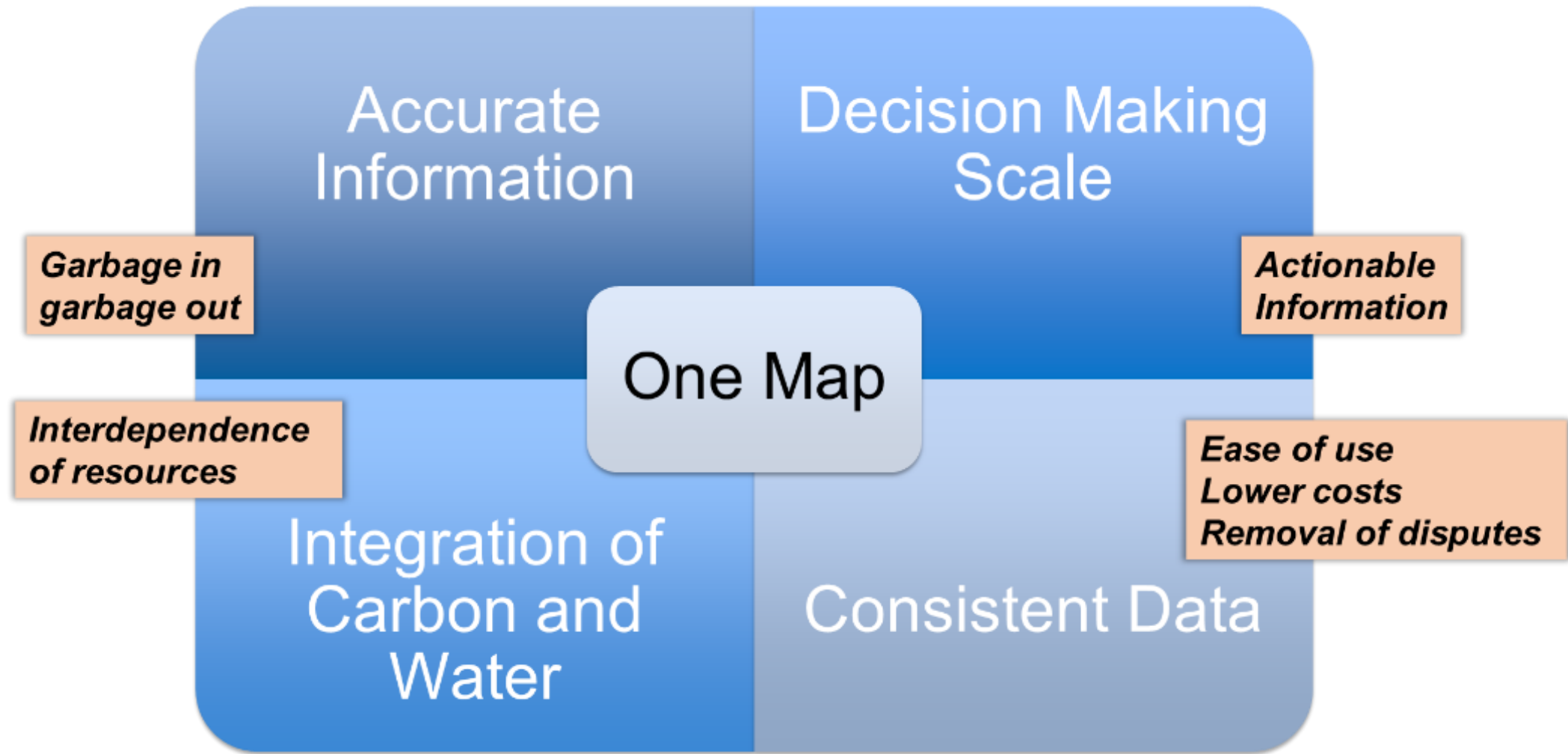
So, Why Now?

- **Historically** datasets were created from different data sources and at different scales
- Conducting any type of analysis from these data required **significant effort**
 - Inconsistent boundaries
 - Inconsistent definition of classes
 - Data used at a scale not designed for
 - Lowest resolution used
- Develop all these datasets off the **same scale source data** (imagery and lidar)
- **Operational** decision making scale
- **Nationwide** Federal efforts
- **Reduced cost** of producing data together
- **Increased utility** of consistent data
- Massive need to address **climate modification**





Management Depends On...

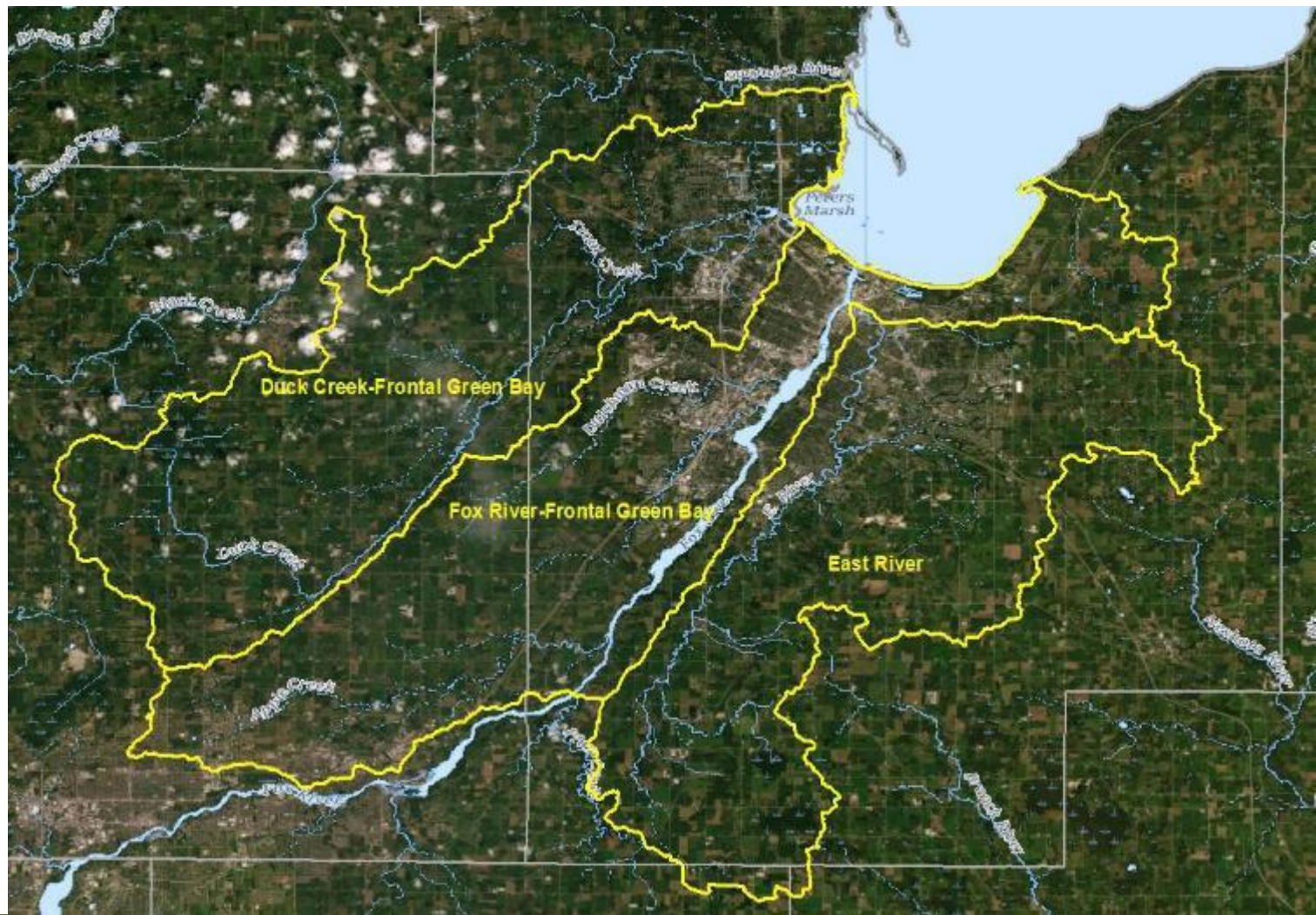


Project Study Area

HU10	Name	Area (acres)
0403020401	Duck Creek-Frontal Green Bay	105,747
0403020404	Fox River-Frontal Green Bay	106,294
0403020403	East River	94,381
	Total	306,422

The purpose of this Project is to use 3DEP LiDAR and high resolution imagery to create a suite of integrated datasets.

- 3DHP – Hydrography
- CCAP Level 2 – General Land Cover
- NWI – Wetlands
- 3D Level 3 – Detailed Land Cover with Canopy Height



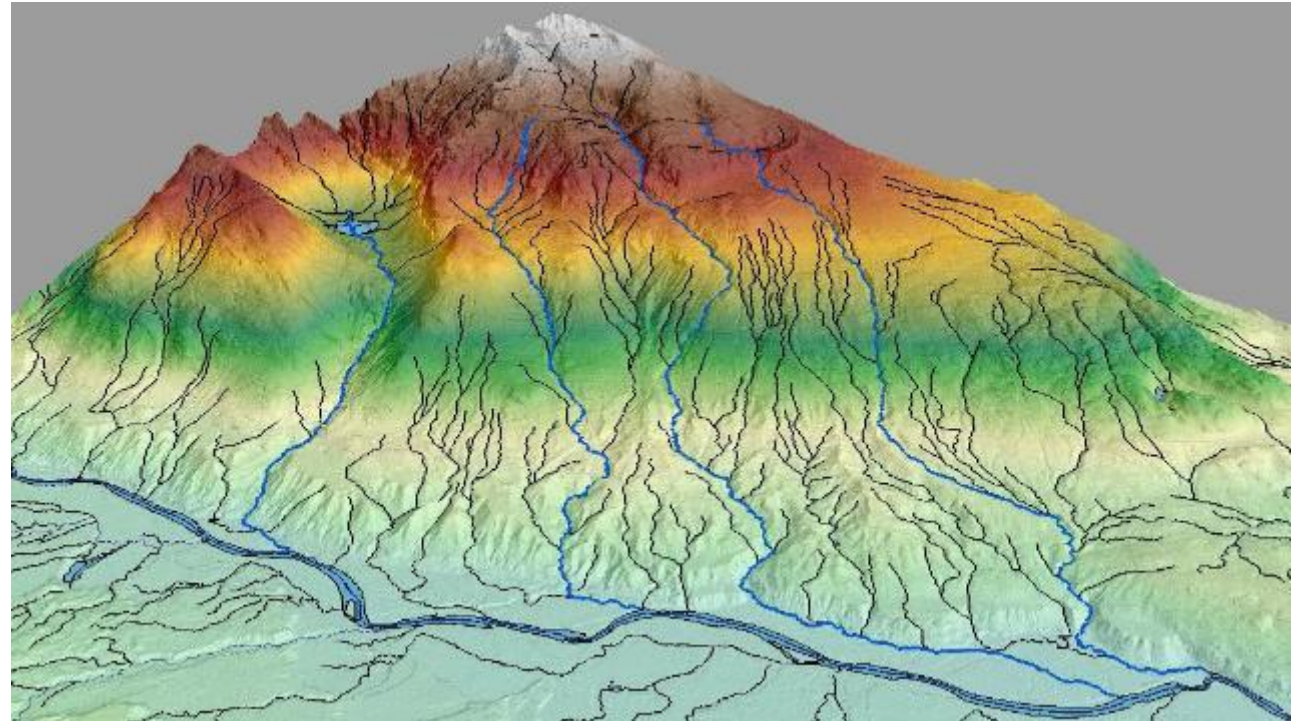
3DHP Delivery Specifications

Delivered Data

- Projection/Datum: NAD83 (2011) Conus Albers, NAVD88, Meters, Geoid 18, EPSG: 6350
- USGS-provided feature attribute templates: 3DHP Schema Template (CONUS_EDH1_2_withFCodeDomains – 2/24/2023) - Contains the network
- Drainage boundaries for each stream segment
- Hydro-enforced DEM (1 m)
- Culvert dataset

Report detailing:

- A list of all data sources
- Processing steps used
- Issues encountered
- Procedures for analysis, accuracy assessment, validation of project data
- Excluded NHD features



C-CAP Level 2 Delivery Specifications

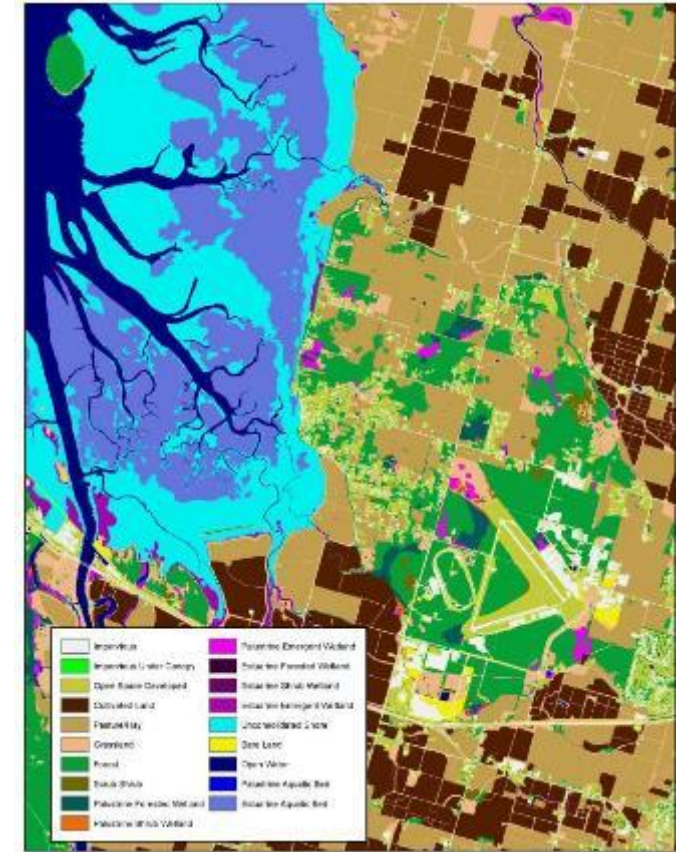
Delivered Data

- Projection/Datum: NAD83 (2011) Conus Albers, NAVD88, Meters, Geoid 18, EPSG: 6350
- Raster Land Cover based off NAIP 2021
- Spatial resolution (1 m)
- Raster delivered in tiff format

Table 1. Land Cover Classification System	
Class	Description
1	Impervious
2	Impervious, Covered by Tree Canopy
3	Open Space Developed
4	Cultivated
5	Pasture / Hay
6	Grassland
7	Trees / Forest
8	Scrub / Shrub
9	Palustrine Forested Wetlands
10	Palustrine Scrub / Shrub Wetlands
11	Palustrine Emergent Wetlands
12	Unconsolidated Shore
13	Bare Land
14	Open Water
15	Palustrine Aquatic Bed

Report detailing:

- A list of all data sources
- Processing steps used
- Issues encountered
- Procedures for analysis, accuracy assessment, validation of project data



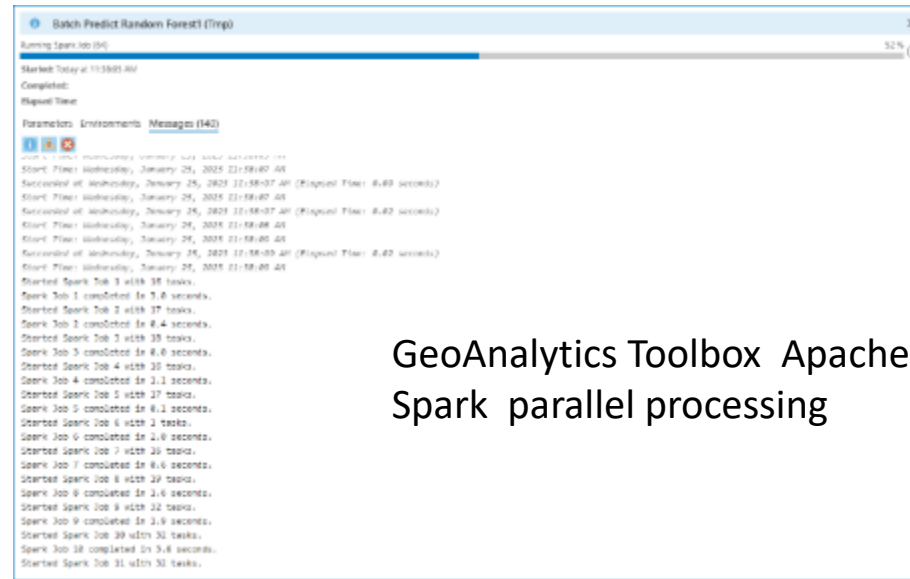
C-CAP Minimum Mapping Units

Feature	
Buildings	200 ft ²
Roads	8 ft wide, 100 ft length
Other paved surfaces	400 ft with consideration given to connectivity
Open Space Developed, Emergent Wetlands	5,000 ft ²
Grassland	0.25 acres
Agriculture (Cultivated & Pasture/Hay)	0.5 acres
Forest, Scrub Shrub	5,000 ft ²
Barren Land	5,000 ft ²
Railroad features	100 ft length
Water	5,000 ft ²
River features	10 ft wide, clearly visible
Unconsolidated Shore	5,000 ft ² , 20 ft wide
Aquatic Bed	5,000 ft ² , 20 ft wide

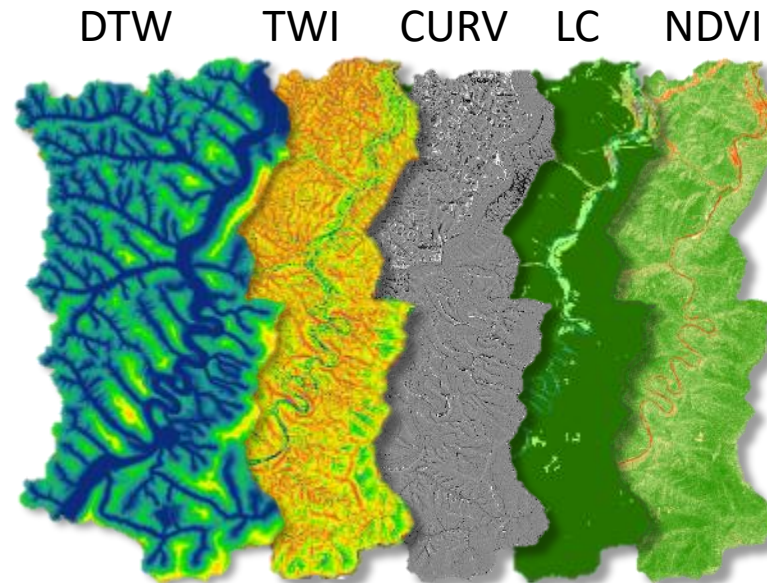


Potential Wetland Landscape Modeling

- Machine learning Random Trees algorithm using lidar derived predictor variables, NDVI and high resolution landcover.
- Based on Wetland Identification Model (WIM) processing methods in Arc Hydro – Gina O’Neil
- Modified WIM process to iteratively process multiple HUC12s for larger geographic areas and to overcome processing limitations.
- Experimented with other predictor variables such as SSURGO, local land cover etc.
- Less accurate in agricultural and developed areas where hydrography has been modified.



GeoAnalytics Toolbox Apache Spark parallel processing



Geoprocessing

Forest-based Classification and Regression

Parameters
Environments

Prediction Type

Train and Predict

Input Training Features
training_sample

* Output Trained Features

Variable to Predict
Wetland

☒ Treat Variable as Categorical

Explanatory Variables

Variable	Categorical
dtw	<input type="checkbox"/>
twi	<input type="checkbox"/>
curv	<input type="checkbox"/>
ndvi	<input type="checkbox"/>
lc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>

Input Prediction Features
prediction_features

Match Explanatory Variables

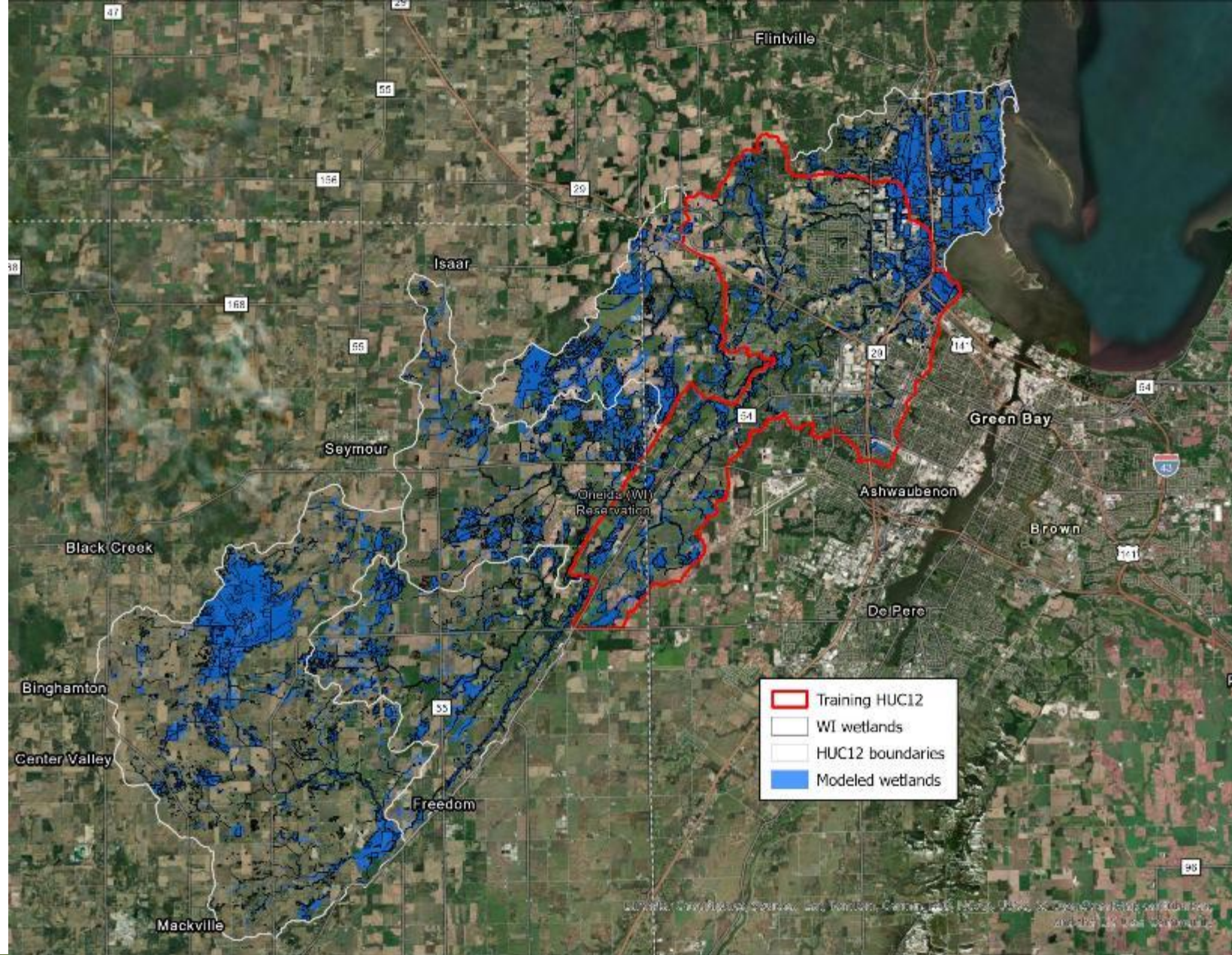
Prediction	Training
dtw	dtw
twi	twi
curv	curv
ndvi	ndvi
lc	lc

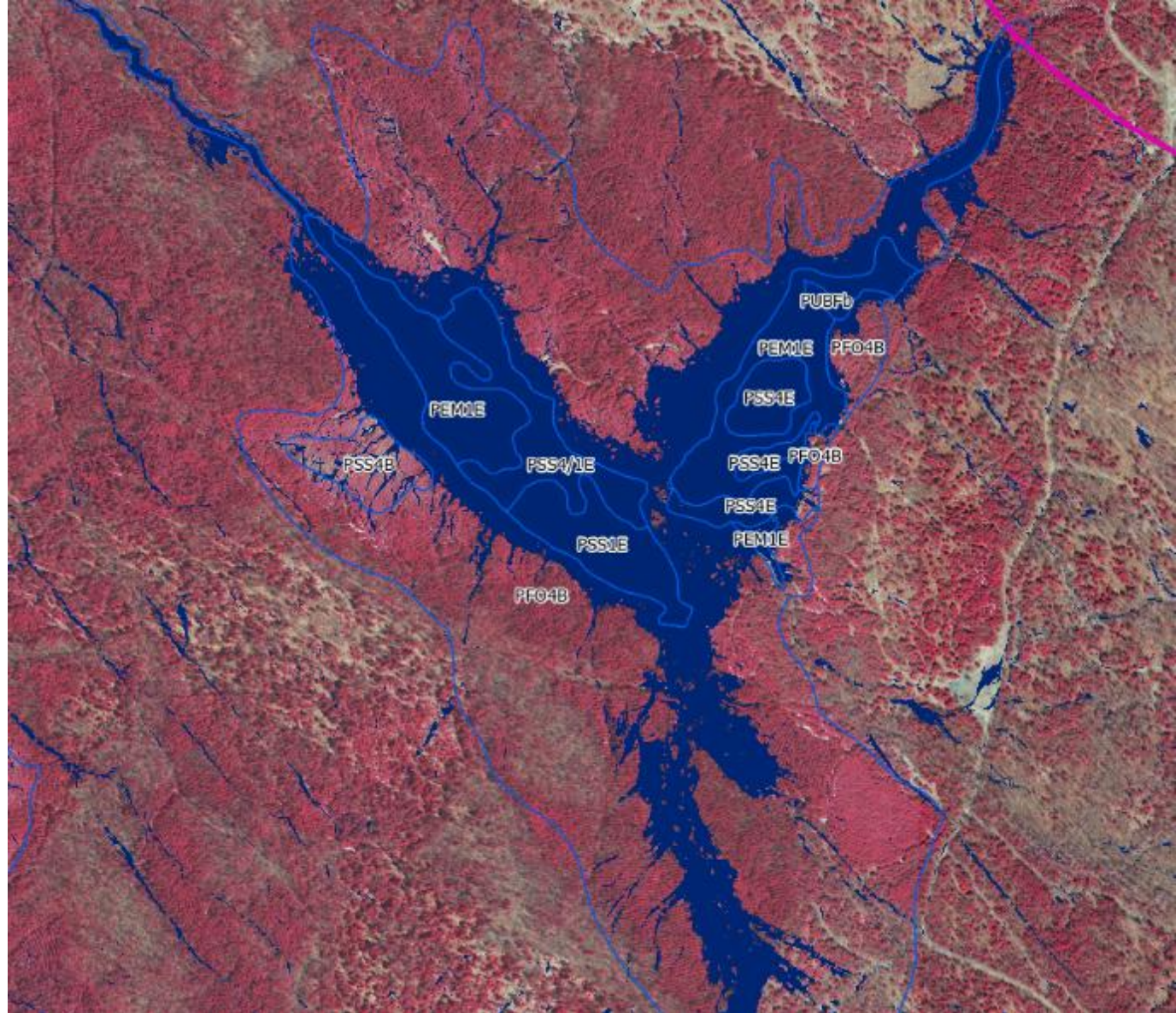
> Additional Outputs

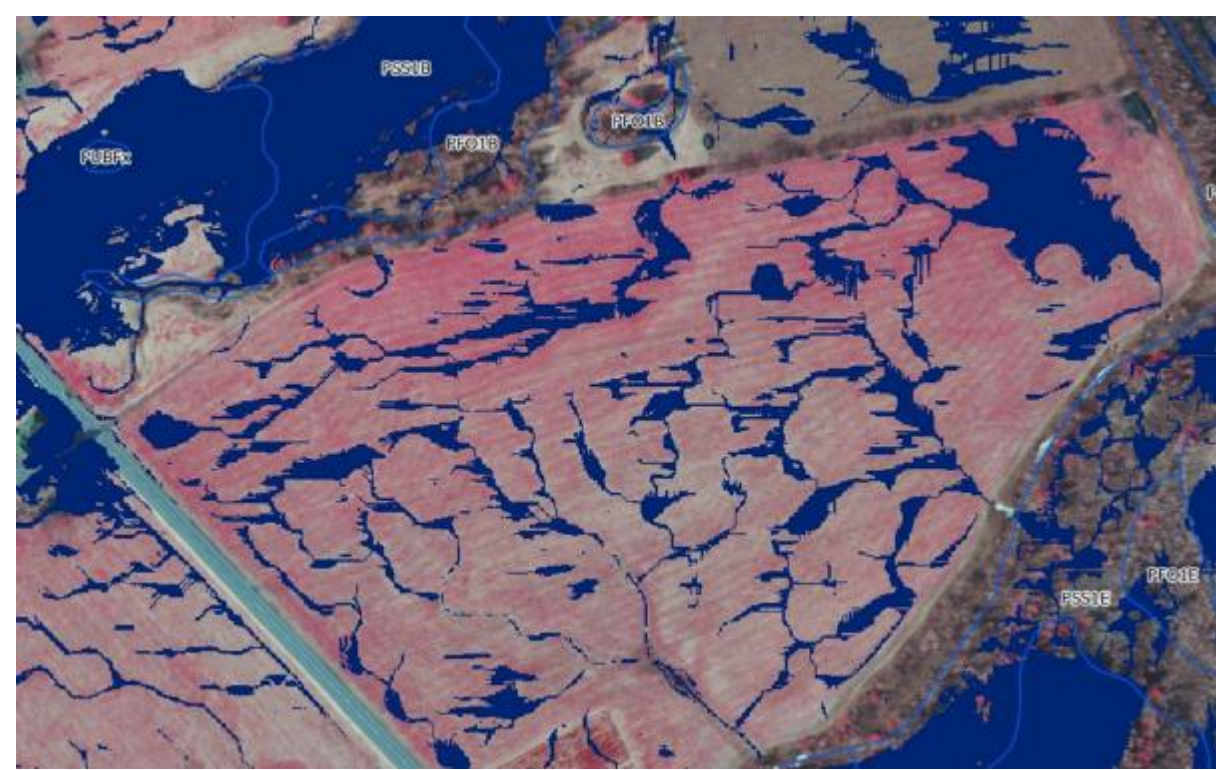
> Advanced Forest Options

> Validation Options

Run



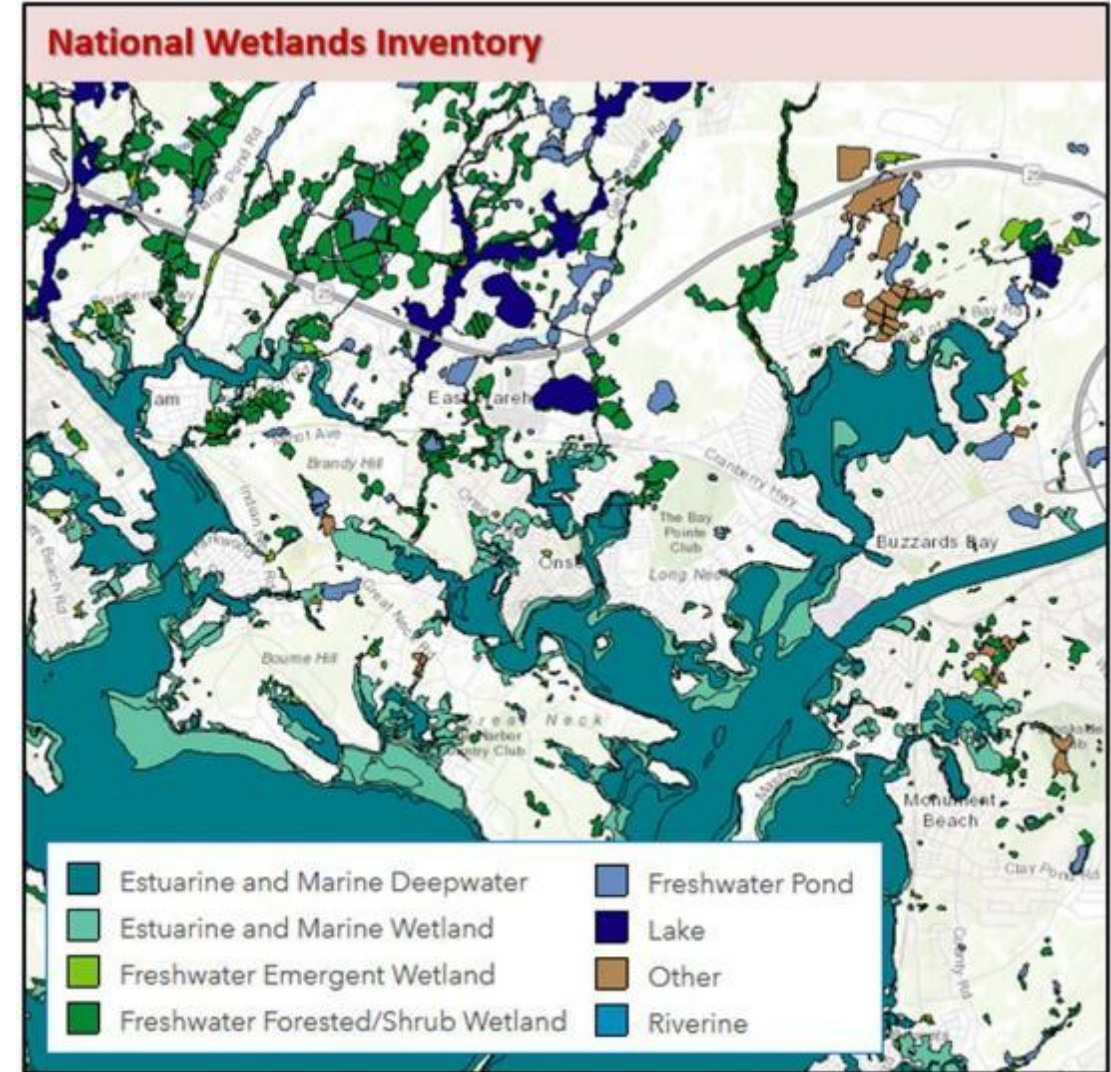






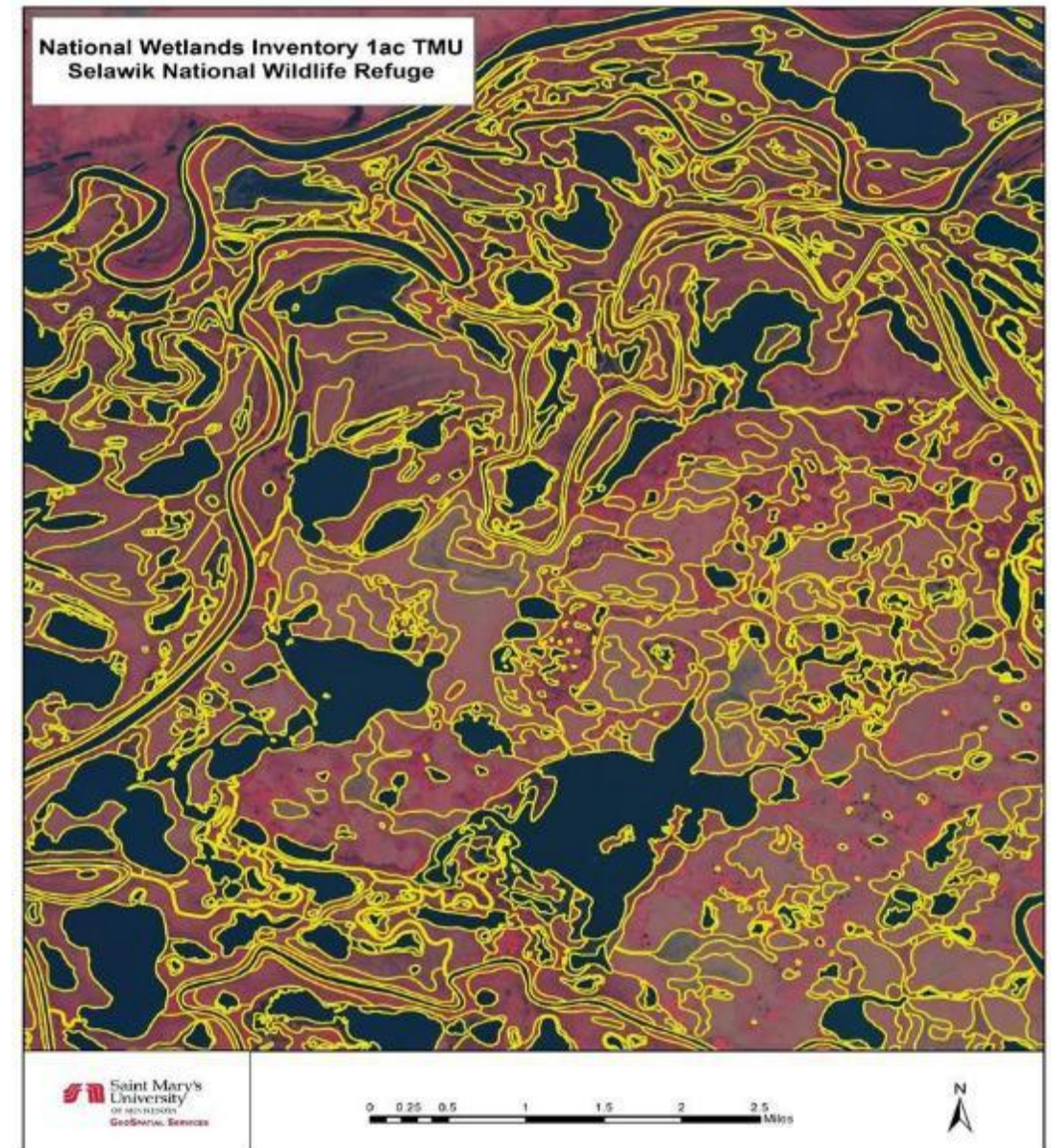
National Wetlands Inventory

- National Wetlands Inventory is the federal program tasked with mapping wetland habitats using the approved FGDC Wetland Classification Schema
- NWI data development relies on human interpretation
- Traditionally not linked to USGS NHD data production
- 3DHP data development process provides the opportunity for data production synergies – recognized by USGS and FWS
- 3DHP outputs as NWI inputs:
 - Open waters
 - Hydro-modified DEM and nDSM
 - Narrow linear habitats
 - NDVI and Geomorphons
 - Derived surfaces – CTI, TPI, DTW



NWI Workflow

- Outputs for 3DHP and CCAP Land Use provide inputs to NWI
- NWI data development relies on human interpretation
 - Aerial or satellite imagery
 - Potential wetland landscapes model
 - Derived Elevation Surfaces
 - Land cover and open water bodies
 - Field data collection and conventions
- Wetland data polygons build around open water features classification using Cowardin System
- Schema validated using USFWS NWI QA/QC Tools
- Output vector database



Level 3 Landcover Specifications

Delivered Data

- Projection/Datum: NAD83 (2011) Conus Albers, NAVD88, Meters, Geoid 18, EPSG: 6350
- Land Cover based off NAIP 2021
- MMUs as defined by CCAP
- Leverage existing 30 m datasets and ancillary data
 - Wiscland 2.0
 - USFS Big Map
 - NVCS
 - Ag data
- New dataset – so look and feel to be worked out with Brown County



Draft Level 3 Land Cover

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Size Class	MMU	CCAP Class Level 2
	Life Forms	Enhanced Lifeforms	Major Associations			
1000	Impervious	Impervious	Impervious	NA	1,000 square feet	Impervious
2000	Agriculture	Rotational Crop	Cash Grain	NA	0.25 acres	Cultivated
			Corn	NA	0.25 acres	
			Dairy Rotation	NA	0.25 acres	
			Cranberries	NA	0.25 acres	
3000	Grassland	Pasture	Permanent Pasture	NA	0.25 acres	Pasture/Hay
			Rotational Pasture	NA	0.25 acres	
		Turfgrass		NA	1,000 square feet	Developed Open Space
		Grassland		NA	0.25 acres	Grassland
4000	Upland Woody Vegetation	Urban trees		Height Class	1,000 square feet	Developed Open Space
		Shrubland	Early Successional Forest	Height Class	0.25 acres	Scrub Shrub
			Oak	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Central Hardwoods	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Northern Hardwoods	Height Class	0.25 acres	

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Size Class	MMU	CCAP Class Level 2
	Life Forms	Enhanced Lifeforms	Major Associations			
		Deciduous	Aspen/Birch	Height Class	0.25 acres	Deciduous Forests
			Red Maple	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Oak	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Central Hardwoods	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Northern Hardwoods	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Mixed Deciduous/Coniferous Forest	Height Class	0.25 acres	Mixed Forest
	Water	Water	Water		0.25 acres	Water
	Wetlands	Floating Aquatic			0.25 acres	Palustrine Aquatic Bed
		Emergent	Cattails		0.25 acres	Palustrine Emergent
			Reed Canary Grass		0.25 acres	
			Other		0.25 acres	
		Lowland Scrub/Shrub	Broadleaf deciduous		0.25 acres	Palustrine Scrub/Shrub
			Broadleaf evergreen		0.25 acres	
			Needle leaf		0.25 acres	
		Forested	Conifer Forested	Height Class	0.25 acres	Palustrine Forest
			Aspen Forested Wetland	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Bottomland Hardwood	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Swamp Hardwoods	Height Class	0.25 acres	
			Mixed Deciduous/Coniferous Wetlands	Height Class	0.25 acres	
7000		Barren			0.25 acres	Bare Land

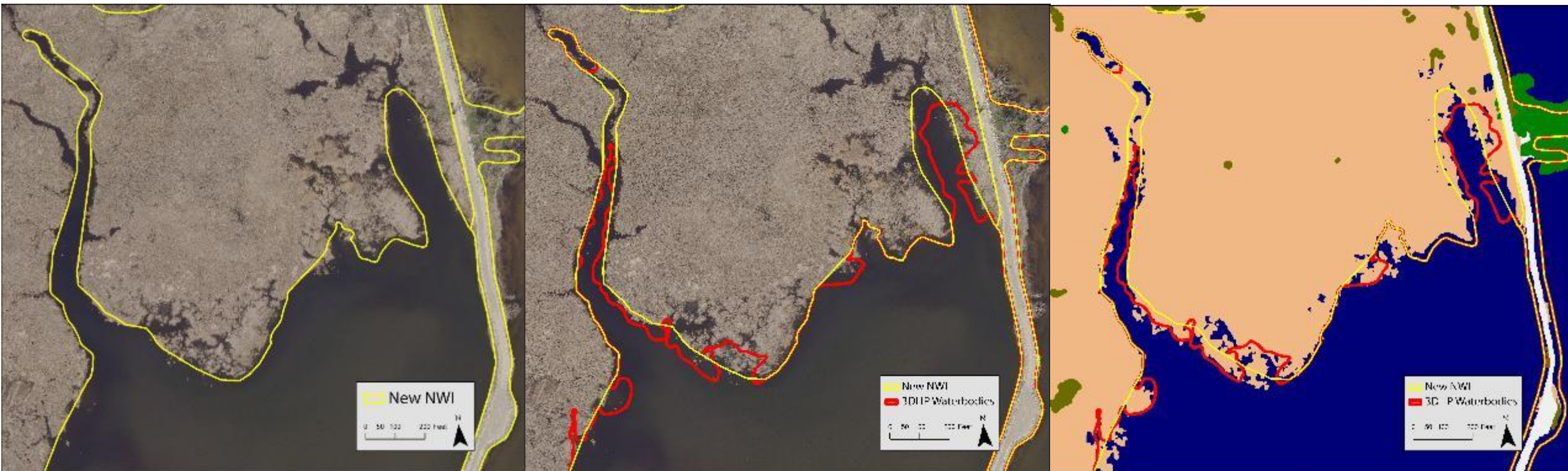
Example: Good Agreement



Example: Medium Agreement



Example: Medium Agreement



Example: Poor Agreement



Lessons Learned

Three elements we know conflict are source data, vintage, and feature representation

– Source data

- 3DHP: Lidar: 3DEP Vintage 2015, 2018, 2020
- NWI: Imagery: Latest Vintage 2023
- CCAP: Imagery: NAIP Vintage 20/21

– Water bodies

- 3DHP: MMU 0.25 acres (vector – semi-automated)
- NWI: MMU 0.25 acres – vegetated;
0.1 acres – water (vector – manual)
- CCAP: MMU 0.25 acres (1 m pixels – semi-automated)

– Rivers

- 3DHP: Min width (15 m)
- NWI: Min width (15 ft)
- CCAP: (3 pixels of open water 3 m, not a rule)



Lessons Learned

Logical Consistency Between Datasets

- Watersheds (WBD)
 - Process revised boundaries early
 - Eliminate time revisiting extents - NWI and CCAP
- EDH and NWI
 - Source data requirements
 - EDH lines contained within NWI polygons
 - Flowlines forming the edges of wetland features
 - Conduct full hydro-enforcement as an initial step
 - Cost savings of up to 20% in NWI data production
- NWI and C-CAP Consistency
 - Enforce vegetation breaks from NWI in C-CAP
 - Utilize NWI wetlands as C-CAP wetlands



A scenic landscape photograph showing a mountain valley. In the foreground, there's a dense forest of evergreen trees. A small, calm pond sits in a grassy clearing. The background features a steep, rocky mountain slope covered in patches of green vegetation and more trees. The sky is bright blue with large, white, fluffy clouds. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Andy Robertson
Executive Director
GeoSpatial Services
Saint Mary's University
aroberts@smumn.edu
507-457-8746



Saint Mary's
University
GEOSPATIAL SERVICES

