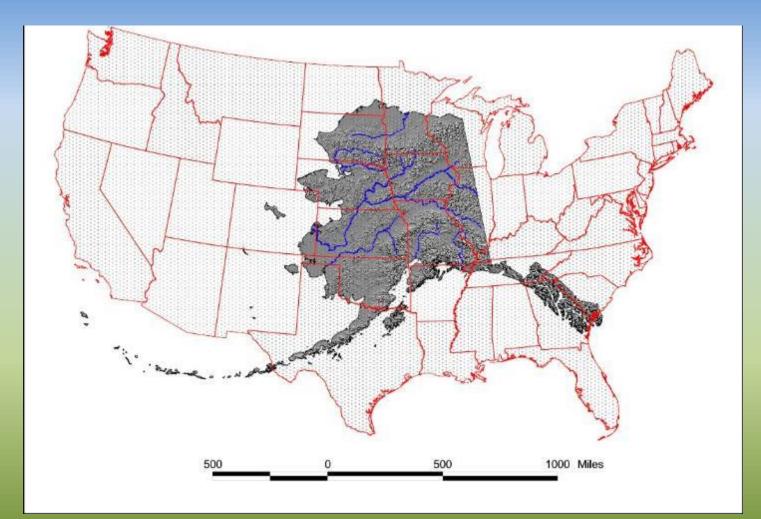
NWI Unfinished Business: The Current State of Wetland Mapping In Alaska Part 2

Wetland Mapping Consortium Webinar February 12, 2020 ASWM



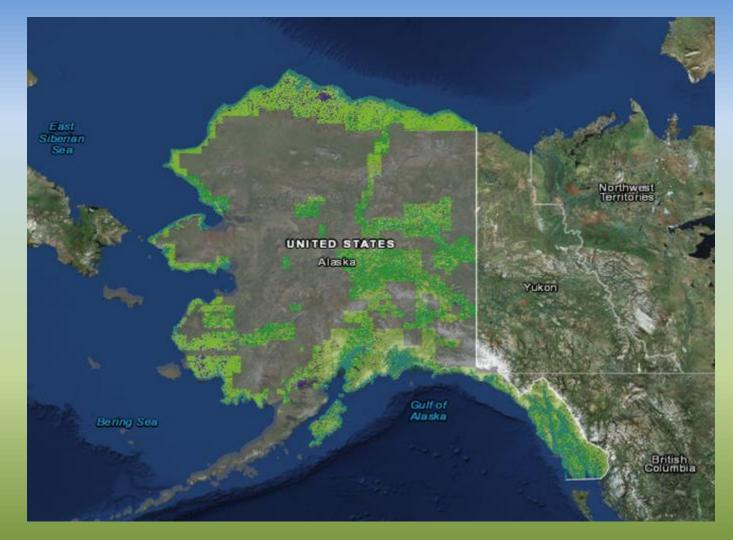
Andrew Robertson, Director aroberts@smumn.edu

A Big Issue...



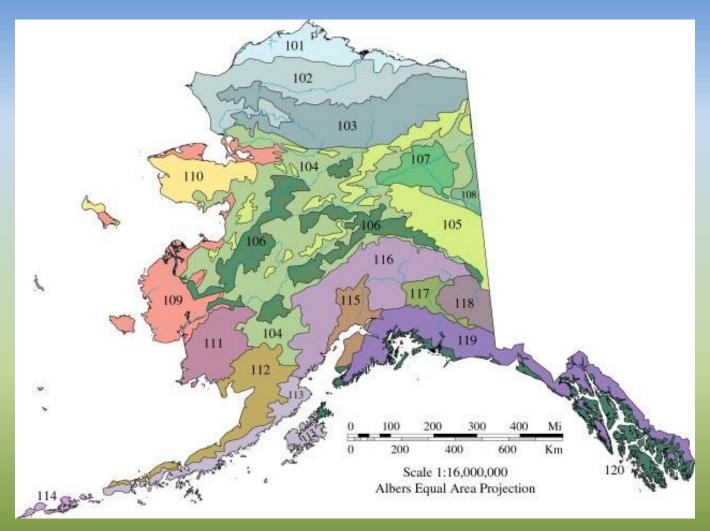


An Even Bigger Issue...





And Its Complicated...















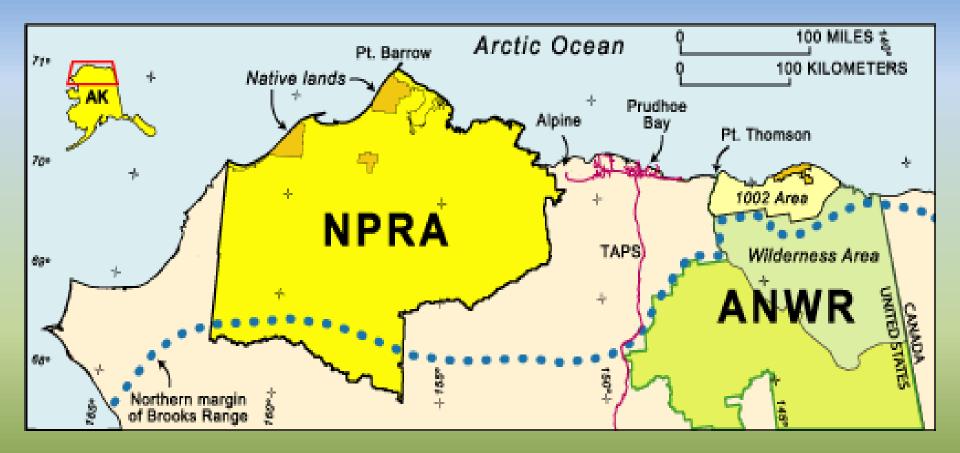






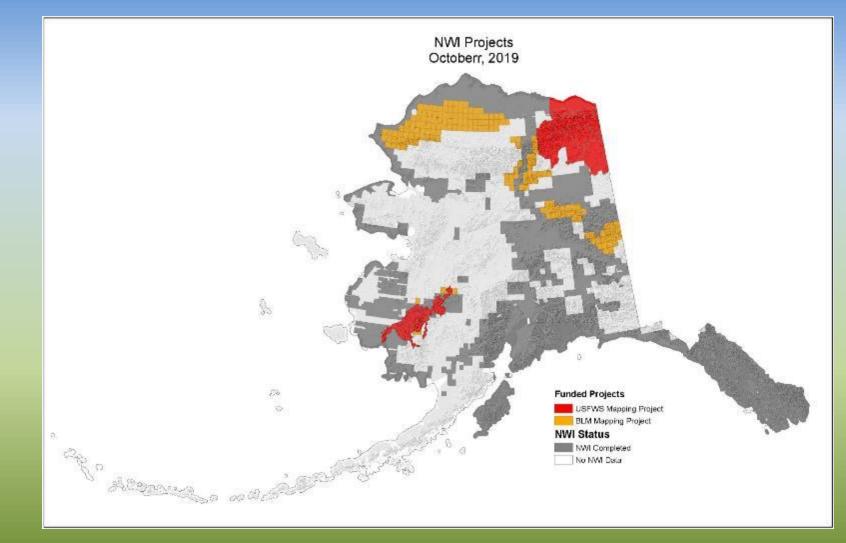








Current Mapping Projects





Target Mapping Unit

5 acre TMU

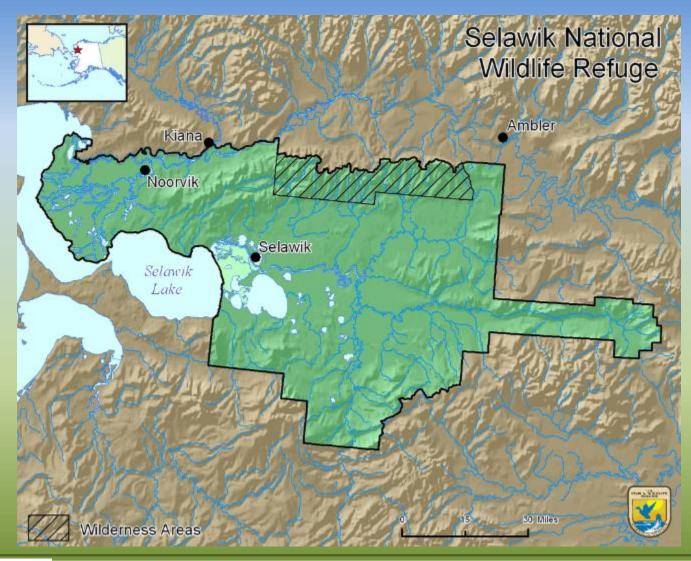
1 acre TMU



Both are NWI Compliant Products



Selawik Wildlife Refuge Update





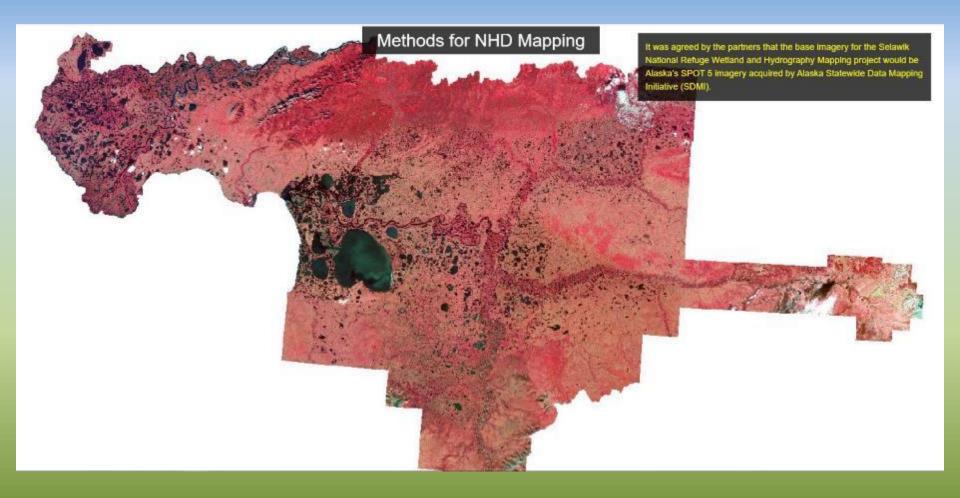
NWI 2.0 Combined NHD and NWI

What is NWI 2.0

- Sometimes called the Surface Waters and Wetland Inventory
- Provides more inclusive geospatial data of all wetlands and surface water features.
- An interreted dataset that depicts all surface water and wetland features in a single feature class
 - Retains the wetland and deepwater polygons from NWI
 - Reintroduces linear wetlands as narrow polygonal features
 - Completes segmented connections
 - Provides consistency by applying Cowardin classification to all features

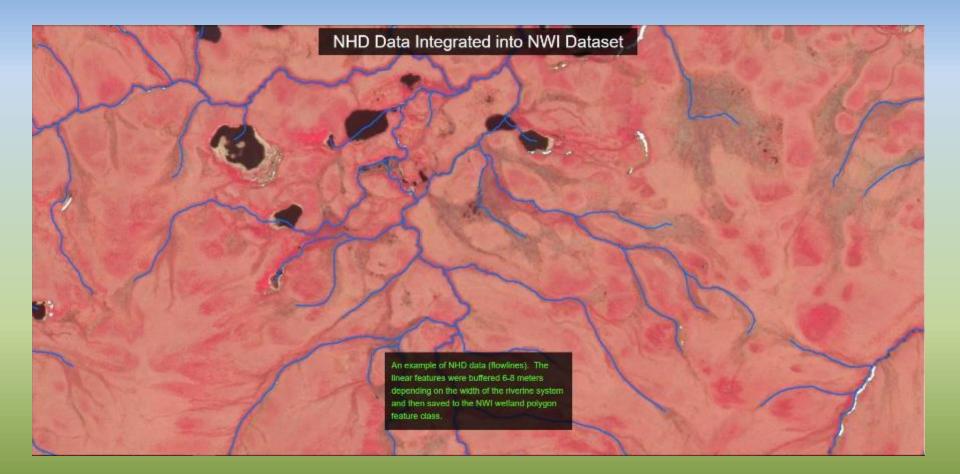


Combined NWI and NHD Update



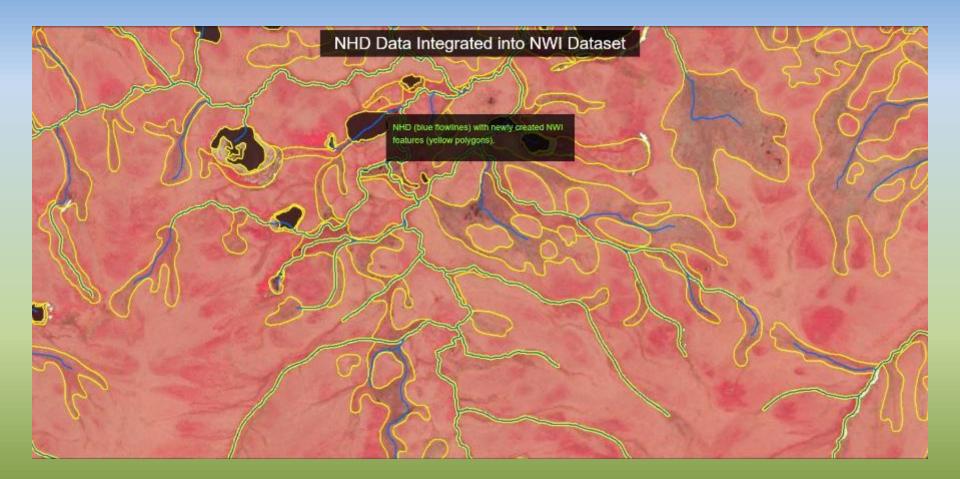


Integrating NHD and NWI



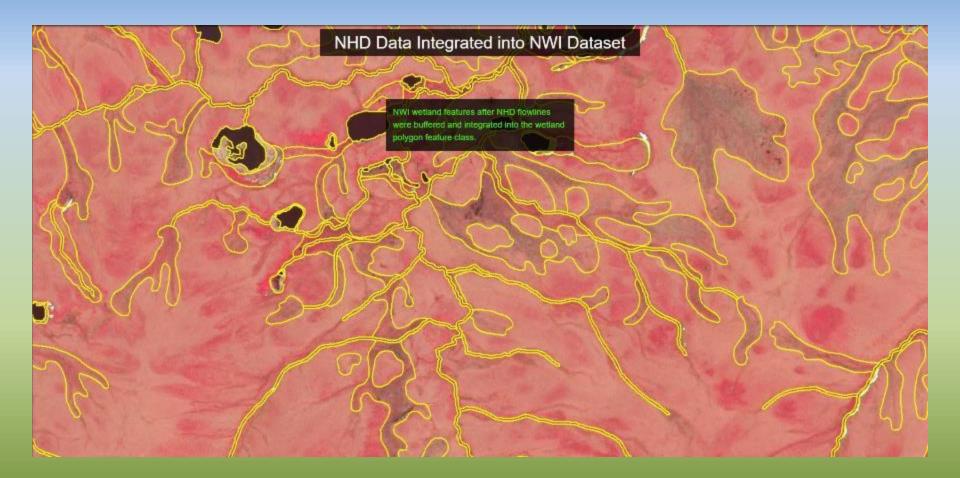


Integrating NHD and NWI





Integrating NHD and NWI





Hillshade and Derived Hydro

Methods for NHD Mapping

HILLSHADE

ITSAR 5 meter elevation data is a critical collateral dataset to ensure accuracy of the hydrography flowlines. Elevation data functions as a base dataset for hydrography updates in Alaska which is achieved through the creation of contours and hillishade layers from the ITSAR. Each ITSAR tile delivered by the USFWS contained a digital terrain model (DTM), Orthorectified Radar Intensity image (ORI) and hydro breaklines.



Additional Collateral Data

Methods for NWI Wetland Mapping

The imagery and collateral datasets used for mapping, classification and validation of both hydrography and wetland features include the following:

1. SDMI Système Pour l'Observation de la Terre Satellite (SPOT) 5 Imagery

2. Alaska Hydrography Dataset

3. Alaska Anadromous Waters Catalog

4. IfSAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

5. IfSAR Orthorectified Image (ORI)

6. IfSAR Hillshade

7. Digital Raster Graphics (DRG's)

8. Contours

9. Synthetic Flowline Networks

Fieldsite photo: Selawik Lake





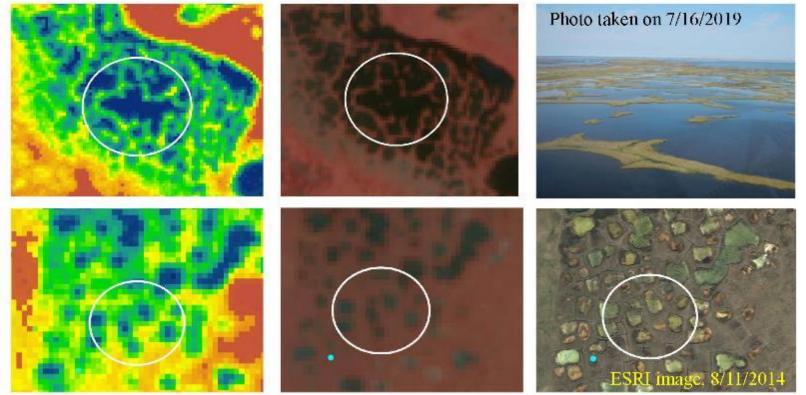
Researchers from the University of Maryland - Dr. Chengquan (Cheng) Huang and collaborators:

- Temporal analysis of Sentinel 1 and Sentinel 2 radar and sensors to map surface inundation change over time
- Multiple return periods in the same year and over multiple years
- Better characterize annual hydro period and inform water regime decisions
- Combine with high resolution optical imagery to inform vegetation classes
- Perhaps provide wetland delineation and classification for 5 acre TMU

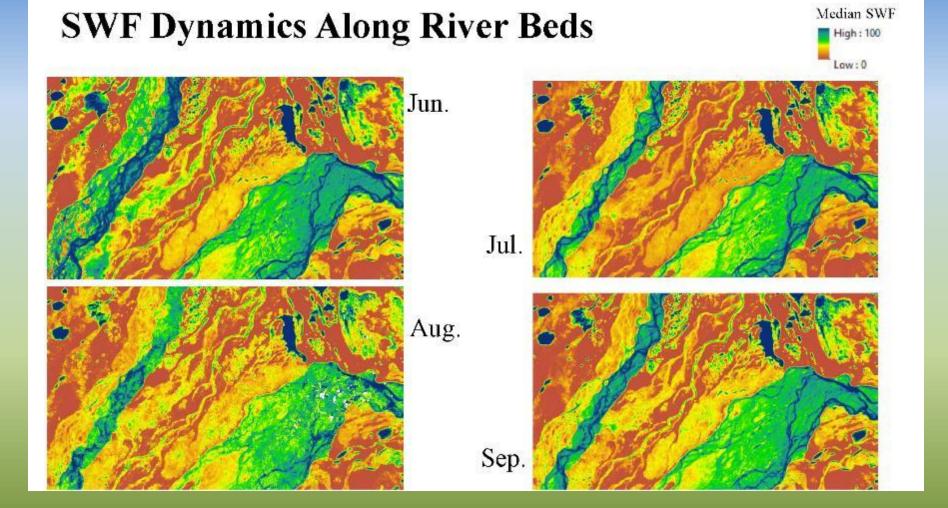


Details for Individual Wetlands

S2 10-m Image





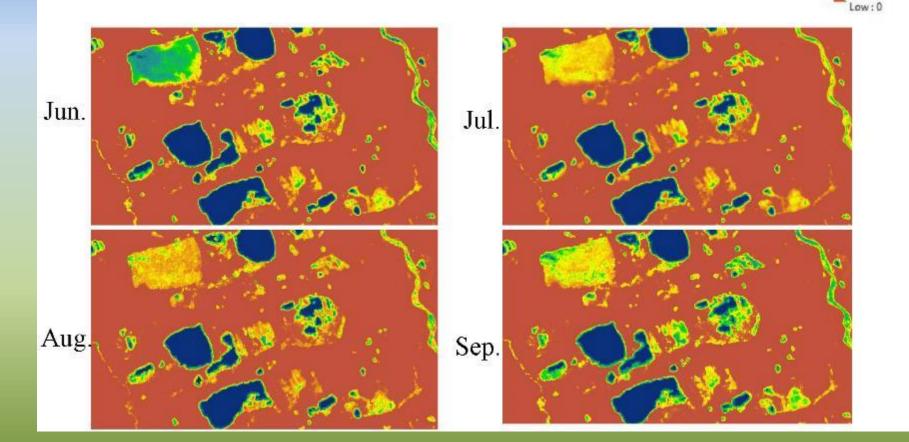




Median SWF

High : 100

SWF Dynamics of Individual Wetlands/Waterbodies





Fieldwork Checksites





Fieldwork Documentation

Fieldwork

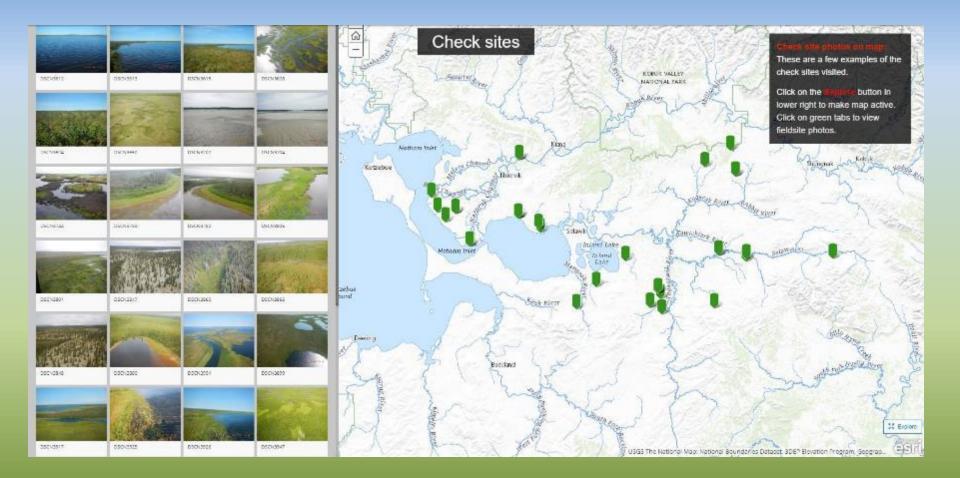
Check sites were selected in advance for areas that could not be clearly identified as upland or wetland or classified accurately on the imagery and with the aid of the available NWI database coverage, Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) topographic maps, five meter resolution elevation data, hillshade DEMs and collateral imagery (e.g., Google Earth).





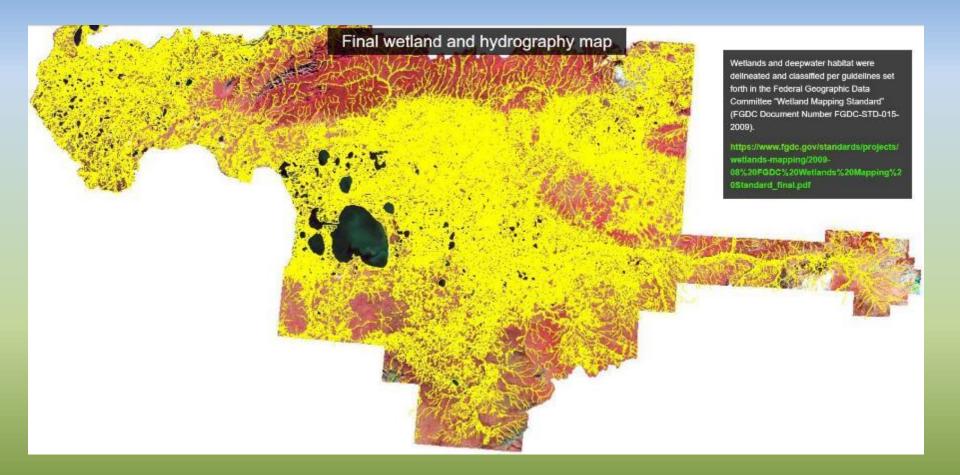


Fieldwork Documentation





Final NWI and NHD GeoDatabase





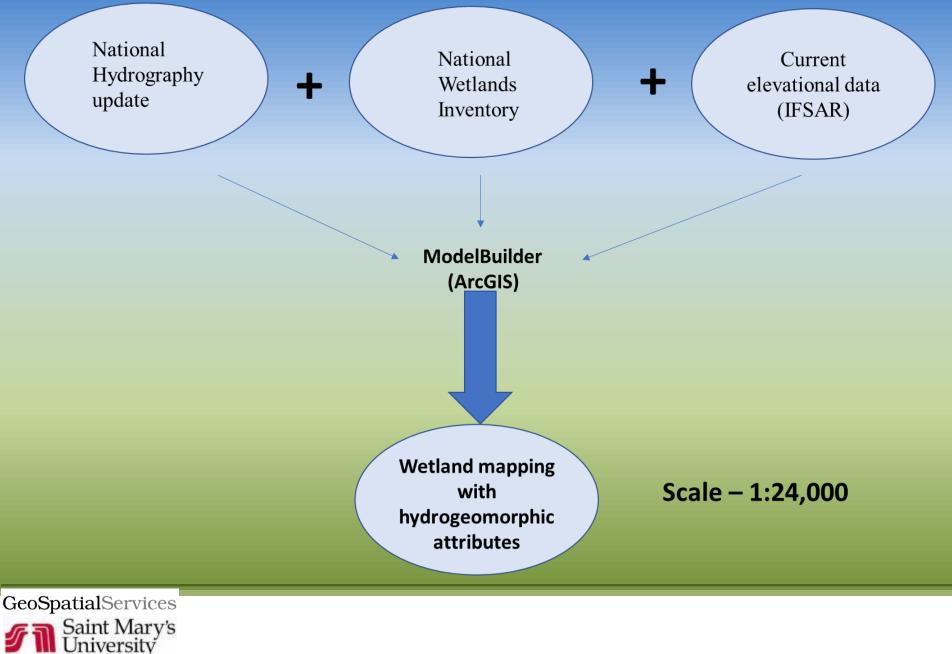
Final NWI and NHD GeoDatabase

12,095 miles of streams, 19,571 waterbodies, 110,000 wetlands





Further attribution of National Wetlands Inventory data



OF MINNESOTA

Outcomes of LLWW classification

Landscape position – marine, estuarine, lotic (along rivers and streams), lentic (in basins and lakes and reservoirs)

Landform – description of the physical shape of the wetland – basin, flat, floodplain, fringe, island, slope and peatland.

Waterflow path- throughflow, inflow, vertical flow and tidal descriptors for those tidal wetlands

Waterbody – as informed by current NHD – lake, river, stream, pond



Wetland Functions Informed by LLWW

- Surface water detention
- Coastal storm surge detention
- Streamflow maintenance
- Nutrient transformation
- Sediment/pollutant storage
- Carbon sequestration
- Bank and shoreline stabilization
- Fish and aquatic invertebrate habitat
- Waterfowl and waterbird habitat
- Provision of habitat for other wildlife
- Habitat for unique, uncommon or highly diverse wetland plant communities



Customized Functional Assessment

Salmon Habitat Support Function

- Develop a Quantitative Assessment
 - Better suited for decision support in wetland and watershed planning and management.
 - Triggers, modifiers, spatial context/position
 - Scoring based on an algorithm instead of spatial queries
 - More efficient, repeatable, transparent
 - Attribute based data inputs
 - Normalized
- Can the data inputs to the algorithm be derived from landscape-level data
 - LLWW
 - Typical collateral and derived datasets



Salmon Habitat Support Function

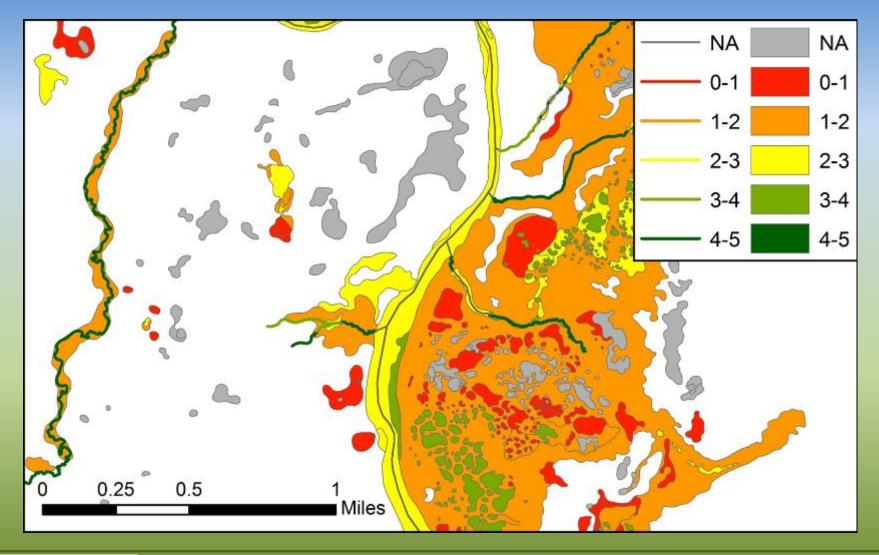
Algorithm for map units that satisfied Condition 1 (waterbody)

$$\left(\left(\frac{AV+Gr+WR}{3}\right)\times FP\right)\times FR$$

Where		Lookup Table for AV									
AV =	Aquatic vegetation (NWI Class)	NWI Class									
FP =	Fish passage barrier	AB	EM	FO	ML	RB	RS	SB	SS	UB	US
FR =	Flow regime	5	5	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	3
Gr =	Stream segment gradient										
WR =	Water regime										



Salmon Habitat Support Function





Questions?

Andy Robertson Executive Director GeoSpatial Services Saint Mary's University of Minnesota <u>aroberts@smumn.edu</u> 507-457-8746