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A snapshot of the US Fish and Wildlife Service shows a diverse organization with a variety of missions and multiple approaches to gathering and using land cover data.



FWS Organization Chart

NATIONAL PROGRAMS (partial list): •National Wildlife Refuge System •Migratory Birds & State Programs •Fisheries & Habitat Conservation •Endangered Species International Affairs ·Law Enforcement •External Affairs •Budget, Planning, & Human Resources Business Management & Operations Information Resources and Technology Management (GIS)





Uses of Land Cover Data

Landscape level analysis:

- Multiple states for some critical habitat determinations for endangered species
- Large watersheds such as the Gulf of Maine to model habitat availability
- Large land management units such as some Alaskan Refuges or Wetland Management Districts



Detailed local analysis:

- Refuge planning and management; habitat monitoring, fire plans, wildlife habitat models... the full range of land management activities
- Quality checks of National Wetlands Inventory data
- Endangered Species Critical Habitat determinations on smaller areas
- Habitat modeling across Joint Ventures to identify priority protection and restoration areas



Detailed local analysis:

• Landcover classes are used to extrapolate evapotranspiration rates which are combined with hydrographic features to create water budget models.

Water budget models are used to conserve, manage and protect water resources and water rights on National Wildlife Refuges.
Fire behavior modeling for suppression activities or to prepare prescribed burns (if cross-walks with fuel models exist).



Types of Land Cover Data in use in FWS

- National Land Cover Database (NLCD)
 GAP
- TNC Ecological Systems
- National Wetlands Inventory
 NVCS Derived Fine Scale Land Cover Classification
- Alaska Vegetation Classification System





Types of Land Cover Data with floristic levels:

National Land Cover Database (NLCD)
GAP

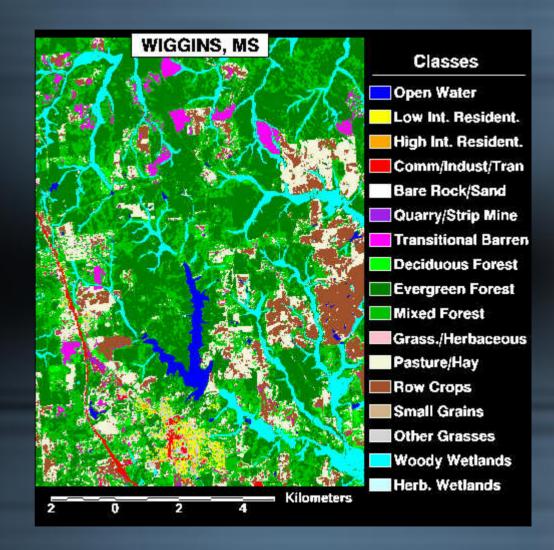
TNC Ecological Systems

 National Wetlands Inventory
 NVCS Derived Fine Scale Land Cover
 Classification - Alliance Level
 Alaska Vegetation Classification System -Level IV





NLCD of Wiggins Mississippi.





NLCD Data Application from the Lower Mississippi Valley Joint Venture Office





Characterize Habitat Conditions

NLCD was used to locate areas of bottomland hardwood habitat capable of maintaining a source population of forest breeding birds

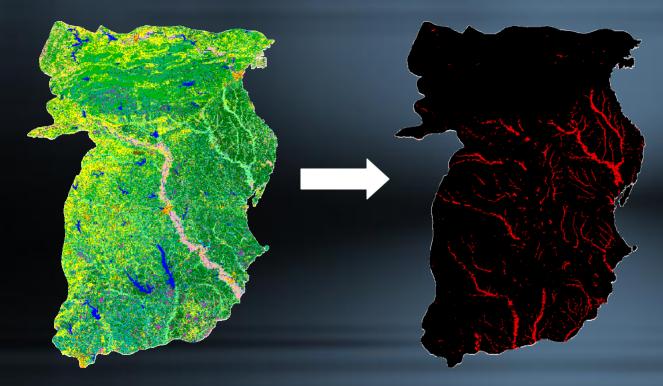




- Characterize Habitat Conditions
- Quantify Ecological Alterations
- Develop Decision Support Models







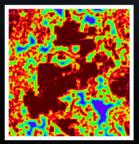
NLCD

Suitable Habitat

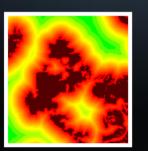
Characterizing habitat conditions allows one to determine the ability of the landscape to support a species of concern at prescribed levels



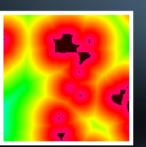
Example: Reforestation Decision Support Model = Mean [(forest)+(2*patch)+(3*core)+(2*percent)+(area)]



Forest



Patch



Core

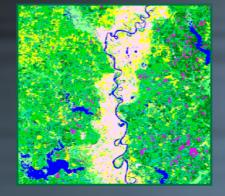


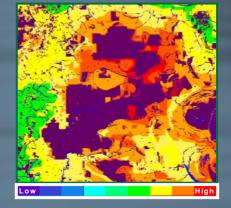


Area



West Gulf Coastal Plain





Red River Valley



Landcover data were used to identify caribou wintering habitat on Kanuti NWR.

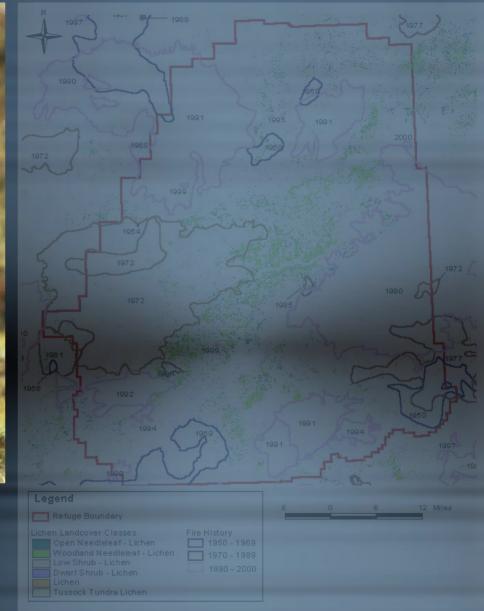


Figure 1. Distribution of lichen landcover classes relative to fire history 1950 - 2000, Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska.



Landcover classes included visible understory categories such as: "woodland needleleaf - lichen" or "dwarf shrub lichen".



Similar projects to define moose habitat are hampered by shrub categories that don't separate shrub families (i.e. willow from alder).

This is a common challenge for biologist who want to use landcover maps for habitat modeling where species composition is more important than vegetative structure.





Other projects of interest:

 Southwestern region (R2) mapping NWR to alliance levels - reprocessing TM imagery for vegetation

•New MRLC field data collected to support both standard classes and finer floristic classifications in some places



•Crosswalks between landcover classes and "potential natural vegetation" groups used for Fire Regime Condition Class determinations



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

<u>Spatial:</u>

 To support management objectives, many refuges require higher resolution and more accurate land cover datasets.

Field sites should be recorded with location data

 Landscape level analysis can use 30 meter resolution data, but need finer classes than are often described.



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

<u>Chronological:</u>

Data (imagery & field) 5 years old or less is preferred
NLCD 10 year update cycle is an improvement, but still not adequate in areas of rapid change
Land cover data or the sources it is derived from are over 20 years old in many locations and digital data is not available for large areas of Alaska



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

Thematic:

•There is a lack of consistency in data classification where it crosses political boundaries (e.g. where GAP crosses state lines). This needs to be corrected and is more an issue of coordination than additional data collection.



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

<u>Thematic (cont'd):</u>

•NVCS classifications (vegetation community classifications) are not complete across the country. Collecting this data can be prohibitively expensive for field stations; this process needs to be completed so that field offices can concentrate on collecting their own field data and not establishing baseline data standards.



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

<u>Thematic (cont'd):</u>

•Issues with mapping alliances (NVCS) or TNC's ecological systems need to be resolved so that spectral signatures can be used to sort classes from satellite imagery.



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

<u>Thematic (cont'd):</u>

•Different classifications are needed: fuels data for fire models, for example, is very different than habitat data for waterfowl nesting models. The creation of good crosswalks between various types of land cover classifications such as NLCD or GAP data and fire fuels classifications could help the above issue and be done centrally



Overview of Land Cover Uses and Concerns in FWS **Problems with existing Land Cover Data**

Data collection and analysis:

 Accuracy standards are highly variable and accuracy assessments are often not rigorous.

 Need field data that incorporates more vegetation information (i.e. dominant species at ground, understory, mid-story and overstory) and canopy closure information provides more modeling capability



Problems with existing Land Cover Data

Data collection and analysis (cont'd):

•Communication with field units often lacking when regional landcover mapping occurs

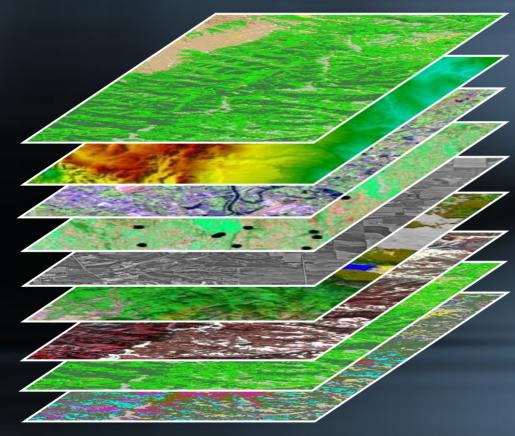
•Options to replace damaged landsat 7 imagery need to be pursued



How we collect data determines what can extract from the landcover data in the future.







- Biophysical/ ecological gradients
- Vegetation
- Fire fuels
- Habitat models
- Fire Regime Condition Class
- Field reference database
- Simulation models



Summary of needs:

 More current and frequent source imagery Replacement for Landsat 7 imagery ·Higher resolution imagery and data, particularly for vegetation data sets Completion of NVCS vegetation classifications or TNC ecological systems across U.S. Resolve mapping issues at Alliance or Ecological Systems levels



Summary of needs:

•Creation of standard crosswalks between land cover data sets for widely used applications

- Improve accuracy assessment standards
- •Design field data collection to maximize its applicability to modeling.
- •Design field data collection/sampling so that sampling to update landcover maps can focus on areas of greatest change
- Continue interagency dialogs and partnerships



Questions?







FWS GIS Contact Information

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USFWS GIS homepage http://www.fws.gov/data