

Cross-GIT Restoration Composite Inventory 1/23/2017

GIT	Layer	Layer Description
3	Designated Use NonAttaining	The Bay and its tidal tributaries can be divided into 92 segments. Each of these segments contains up to five “designated uses,” including deep channel; deep water; open water; shallow water; and migratory fish, spawning and nursery. Each of these designated uses—also known as aquatic habitats—has its own set of criteria for dissolved oxygen, water clarity/underwater grasses and chlorophyll <i>a</i> designed to protect those uses. This map shows the segments that have and have not attained the 1 or any designated use criteria. Attainment of Water Quality Standards is the ultimate goal of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL.
3	All Toxic contaminant Impairments	NHDplus V1 catchments (inland) and state monitoring segments (tidal) that contain a full or partial overlay with state designated impairments pertaining to all Toxic Contaminant Impairments: Ammonia, Cyanide, Oil and grease, Metals other than mercury, Mercury, Pcb, Pesticides, pH/Acidity/Caustic Conditions, Salinity/Total dissolved solids/Chlorides/Sulfates, Toxic organics, Total Toxics.
3	SPARROW Nutrient Yields Top 25% Loads to the Bay Nitrogen	This dataset contains mean-annual total nitrogen (TN) fluxes predicted by the SPARROW models, CBTN_v4, for individual stream and shoreline reaches in the Chesapeake watershed as defined by NHDPlus, a 1:100,000 scale representation of stream hydrography built upon the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (Horizon Systems, 2010; Simley and Carswell, 2010).
3	SPARROW Nutrient Yields Top 25% Loads to the Bay Phosphorus	This dataset contains mean-annual total Phosphorus (TP) fluxes predicted by the SPARROW model, CBTP_v4, for individual stream and shoreline reaches in the Chesapeake watershed as defined by NHDPlus, a 1:100,000 scale representation of stream hydrography built upon the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) (Horizon Systems, 2010; Simley and Carswell, 2010).
1	Oyster Restoration Areas	The Oyster Restoration Management Strategy goal is to restore native oyster habitat and populations in 10 tributaries by 2025. Six tributaries have been selected for oyster restoration at this time, Harris Creek, the Little Choptank, and Tred Avon rivers in Maryland and the Lafayette, Lynnhaven and Piankatank rivers in Virginia. This map depicts the location of current oyster restoration efforts.
1	National Fish Habitat Inland Assessment (risk of current habitat degradation)	The National Fish Habitat Partnership compiled freshwater datasets available at the national scale to develop habitat vulnerability scores across the United States. Datasets included anthropogenic disturbances and accounted for natural variation at different spatial scales. Chesapeake Bay watershed scores depict the current risk of habitat degradation and do not represent regional or local data sets for specific watersheds or geographies. The most limiting disturbances for Chesapeake Bay habitats were found to be agriculture, urbanization, mining and nutrients. The areas shown on this map indicate a high risk or very high risk of habitat degradation within the watershed.
2	Index of Ecological Integrity (NALCC) – Less than 25%	The index of ecological integrity (IEI) is a measure of relative intactness (i.e., freedom from adverse human modifications and disturbance) and resiliency to environmental change (i.e., capacity to recover from or adapt to changing environmental conditions driven by human land use and climate change) on a 0-1 scale. It is a composite index derived from up to 21 different landscape metrics, each measuring a different aspect of intactness (e.g., road traffic intensity, percent impervious) and/or resiliency (e.g., ecological similarity, connectedness) and applied to each 30 m cell. The IEI acts as an all-encompassing measure of habitat quality, and provides inclusion of both habitat types addressed by the Watershed Agreement (with Management Strategies and Outcomes) and those omitted.