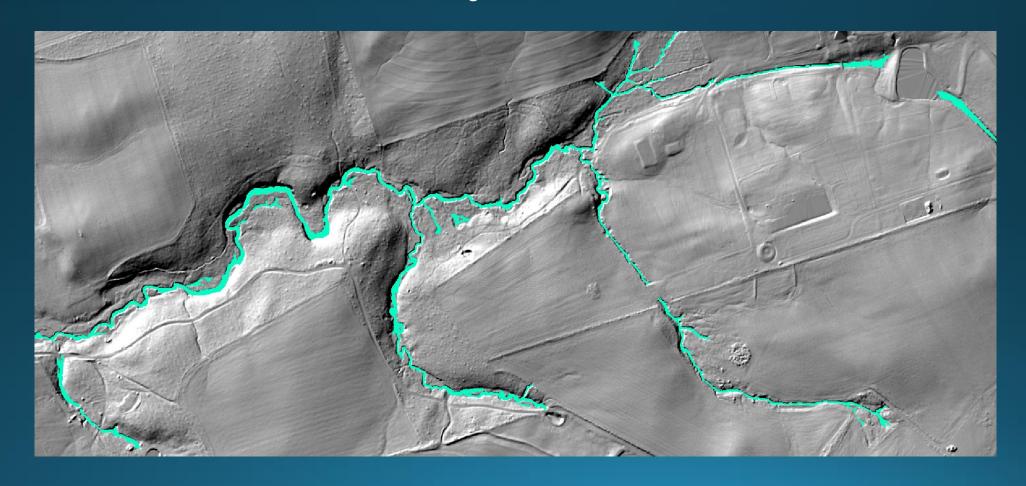


# Objective 2: Hydrography

David Saavedra - March 31, 2021 LUWG meeting

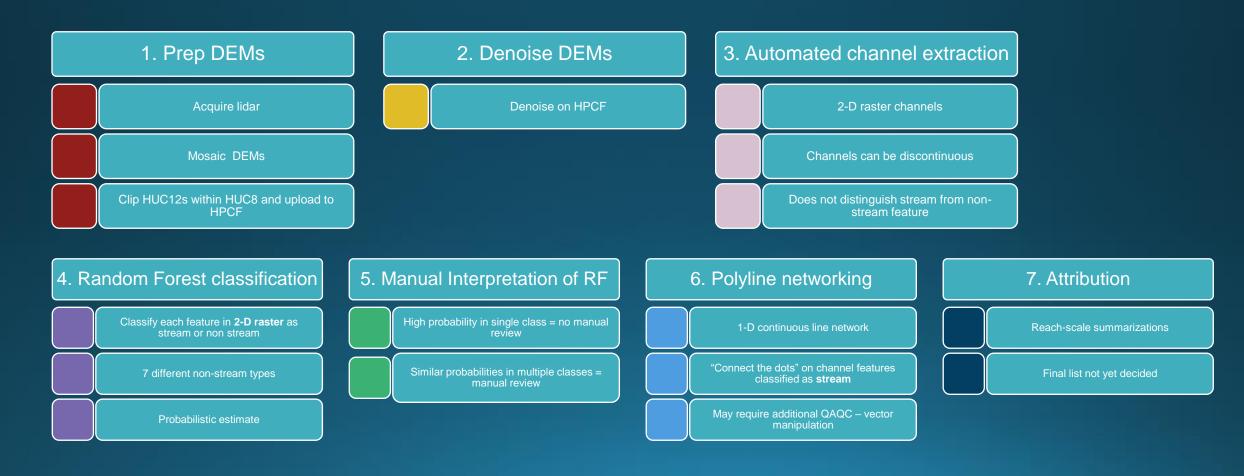


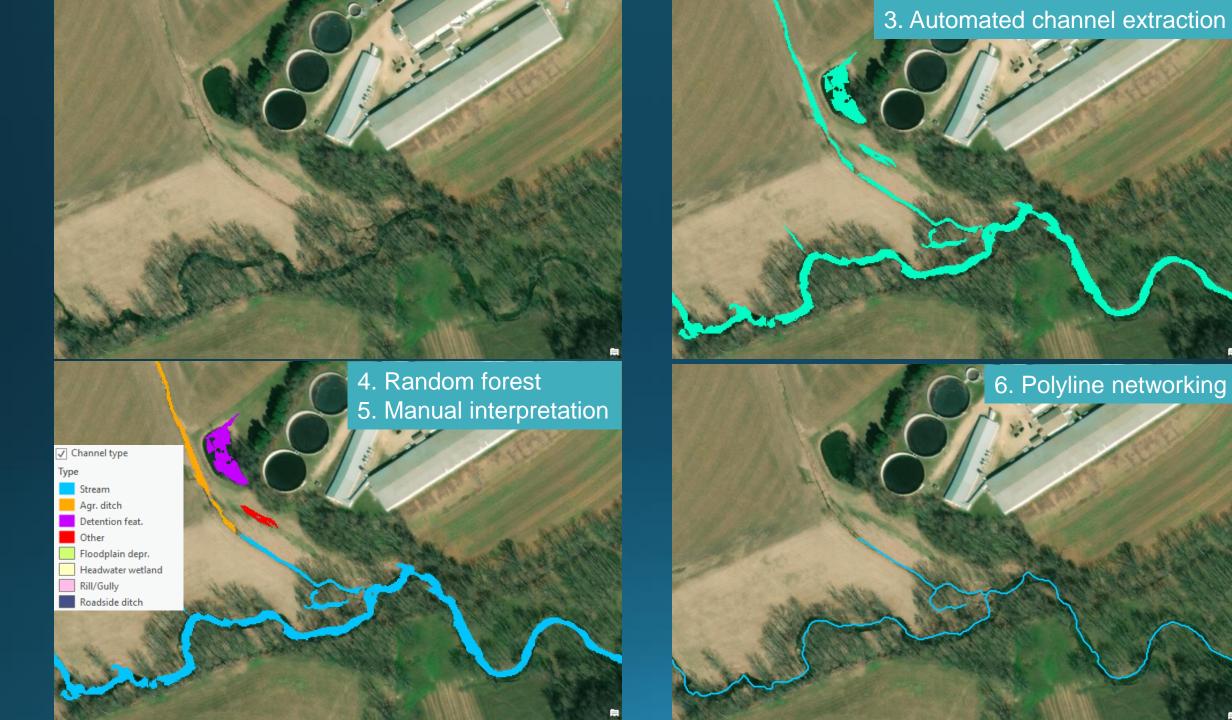
# Steps



#### Color-coded to match status map:

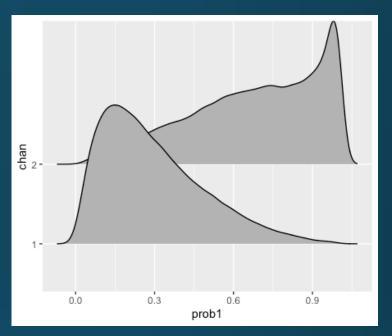
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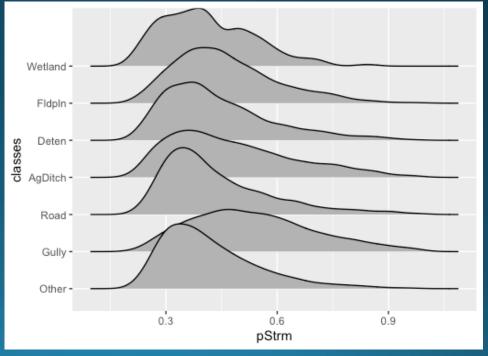


#### Random Forest

- Trained with manually classified data
- Classifies each discrete channel feature using predictor variables including:
  - Geomorphon data (24 different layers)
  - Terrain characteristics (slope, curvature, elevation)
  - Land cover composition around channel
  - Geometric characteristics of channel (area, shape index)
- Outputs probability of feature being a stream or something else







#### Non-stream features



(Subject to change)

- Rill/Gully
  - Often short, relatively straight (non-meandering), erosive feature. Often surrounded by low veg in LC, sometimes surrounded by tree canopy
- Ag ditch
  - Long and linear, very uniform, surrounded by low veg in LC
- Roadside ditch
  - Long and linear, uniform, occur near roads in LC
- Floodplain depression
  - Oxbows, backwaters, secondary/remnant channels, meander scars, etc.
- Detention feature
  - Ponds, swales, basins meant to store runoff. Often found in agricultural and developed areas
- Headwater wetland
  - Small, often round or irregularly shaped wetlands near stream heads
- Other
  - Feature not easily identified as one of the above or any other common fluvial feature

### Anticipated attributes



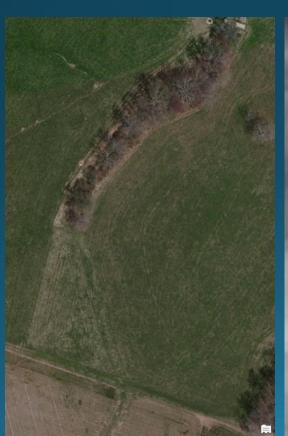
- Potential reach-scale attributes (list not finalized yet):
  - Unique ID
  - Length
  - Width (avg/med/mean/etc. along reach)
  - Bank height (avg/med/mean/etc. along reach)
  - Stream order
  - Estimate flow permanence in coordination with USGS StreamStats
  - More TBD with relevant groups

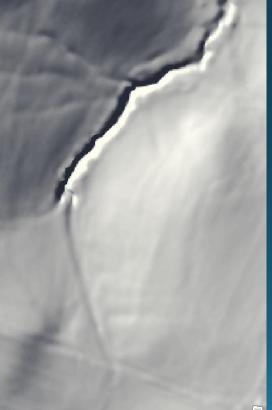


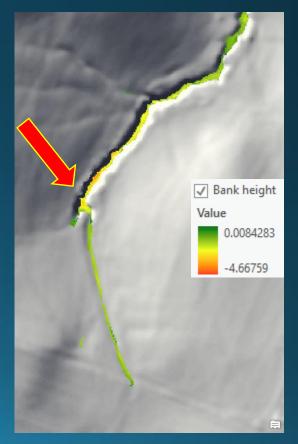
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- Spatially-explicit layers of channel width and bank height are produced automatically
- Spatially-explicit layers can be used for various applications
- Information would be lost in reachscale summary







Example: Headcut identification

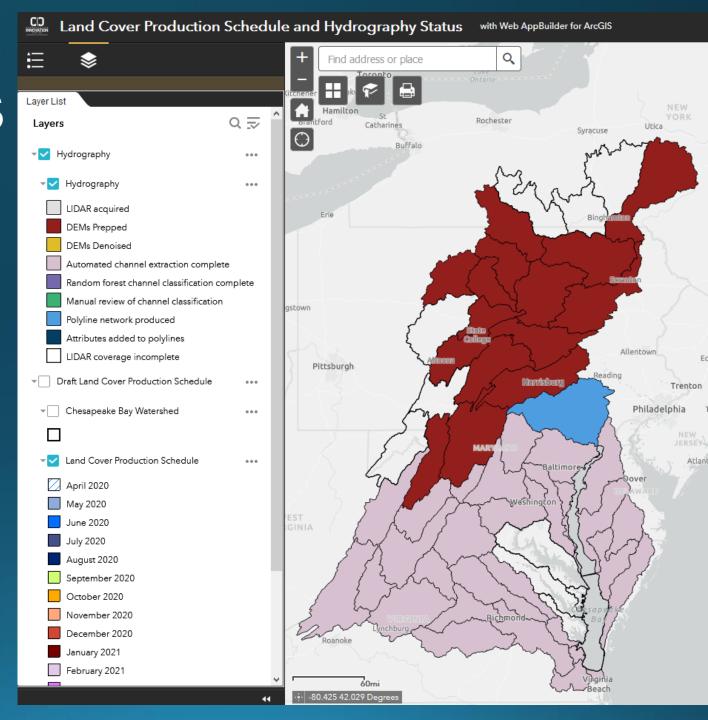
#### End-user data products



- 2-D channel network:
  - Raster and polygon versions
  - Classified into stream and various non-stream classes
  - Preserves discontinuities
- 1-D polyline network:
  - Akin to traditional "blue line map"
  - Connects "stream" class from 2-D channel network
  - Attributes for every channel reach
- More?
  - Channel width raster
  - Bank height raster
  - Valley bottom raster

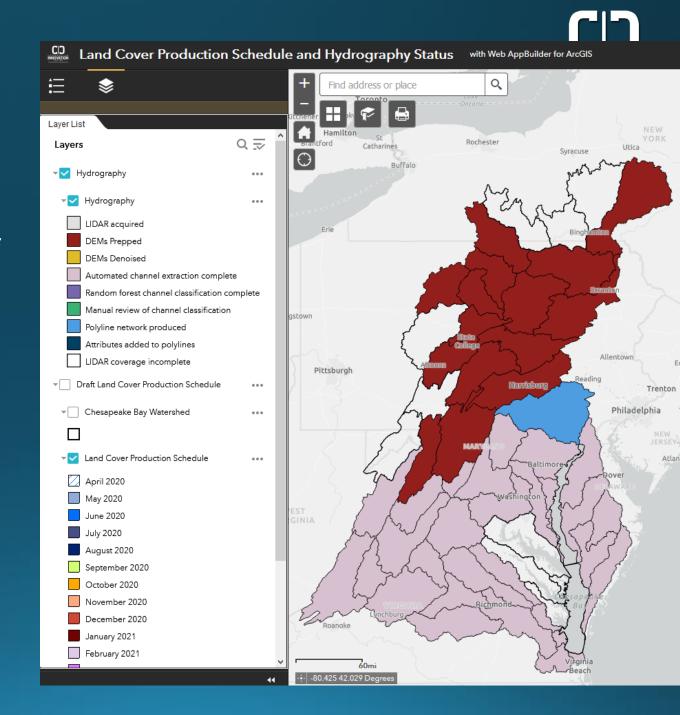
#### Status updates

- Web-viewer updated to better reflect more information about processing steps
- Coincides with information presented in Slide 2
- https://cicgis.org/portal/ap ps/webappviewer/index.ht ml?id=262ce838a60048e9 a0f136d904639f66





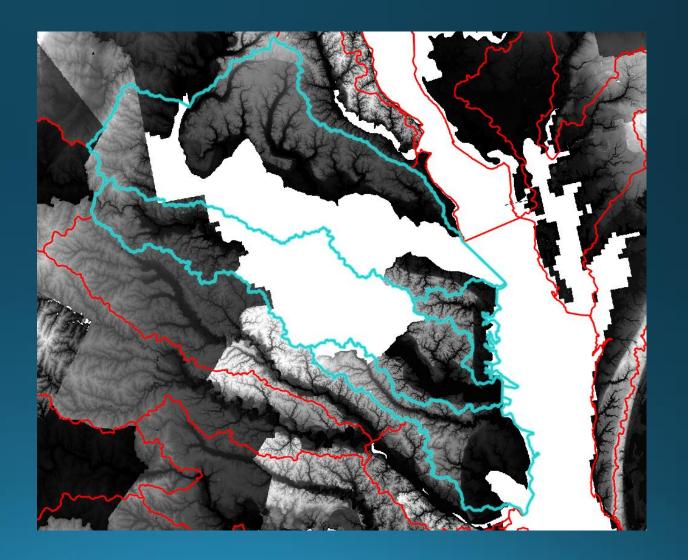
- We aim to have the burgundy watersheds through automated channel extraction (pink) by end of June
- By that time we will have some portion of the pink watersheds through initial random forest classification (purple) and potentially through manual review (green)
- Difficult to assign timeline to random forest classification as we have not yet applied it in watersheds outside of Lower Susquehanna



### Incomplete lidar coverage



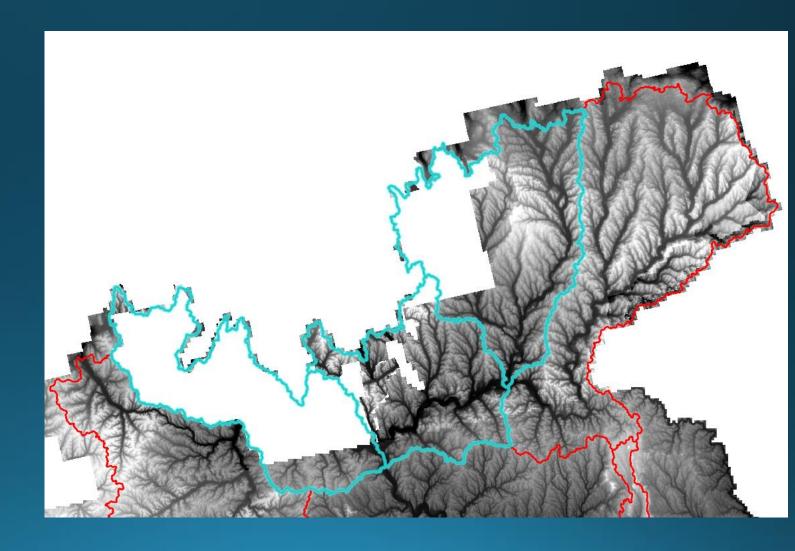
- 3 HUCs in VA
  - Awaiting "2018 Upper Middle Neck Lidar B2"
  - Word from USGS that this should be delivered soon ~1-2 months



### Incomplete lidar coverage



- 3 HUCs in NY
  - Awaiting "2018
     FEMA R2 Central NY Lidar"
  - No word yet on when this will be available



# Incomplete lidar coverage

- 3 HUCs in PA/MD/WV
  - Awaiting "2019 Western PA QL2 Lidar" and "2018 FEMA South Central WV Lidar"
  - No word yet on when this will be available

