

DIGITAL MAPPING TECHNIQUES 2013

The following was presented at DMT'13
(June 2-5, 2013 - Colorado Geological Survey and Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO)

The contents of this document are provisional

See Presentations and Proceedings
from the DMT Meetings (1997-2013)

<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/info/dmt/>

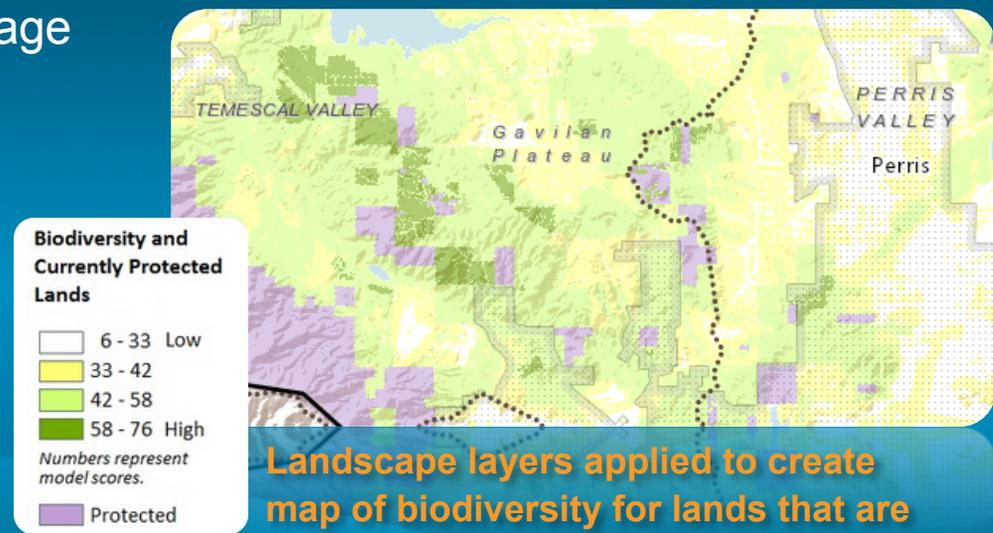
Goal #1

- **Ready to Use Data; this means no more:**
 - **Downloading tiles** (wasted space)
 - **“Stitching” or Mosaic’ing tiles into seamless datasets**
(errors result from users not knowing best practices regarding processing, projecting, and resampling)
 - **Fixing the obvious errors; misclassification, spelling, NULLs, etc.** *(redundant time invested by every user who cares)*
 - **Not fixing the obvious errors...** *(propagation of faulty results by everyone who may not know enough to care)*

End the cycle of redundantly making data ready for GIS

Goal #2

- Provide foundational data on ArcGIS Online useful for biogeographic analysis, natural resource management, land use planning and conservation at regional and national scales
 - Content that works across the ArcGIS platform
 - Initial coverage for the U.S.
 - Ultimately worldwide coverage



Landscape layers applied to create map of biodiversity for lands that are not currently protected.

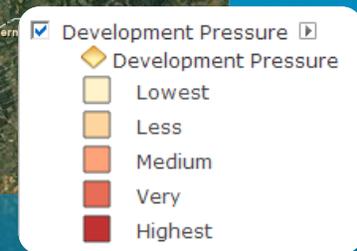
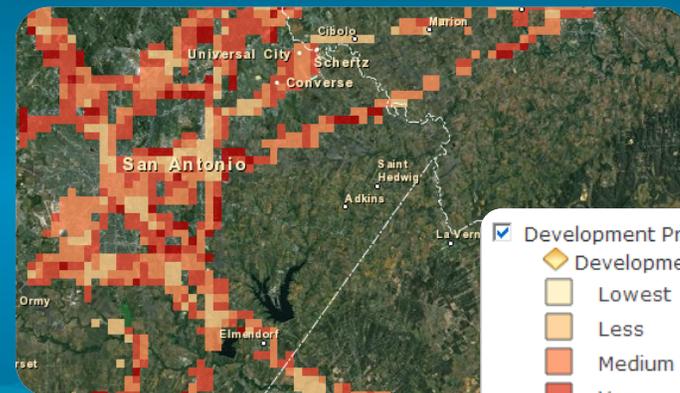
Goal #3

- **Begin moving GIS from your hard drive and local workstation to the Cloud**
 - More efficient storage
 - Fewer tiers of access to manage
 - On-demand usage
 - Publishing is easier
 - It's everywhere



Demos

- **Biodiversity**
 - Concept - to show the public how the analysis worked.
 - Inputs
 - Analysis
- **Development Pressure**
 - Concept – to show how the pattern of development pressure varies from place to place
 - Inputs
 - Analysis



Preserving Biodiversity in Riverside and Ventura Counties

A story map [f](#) [t](#)

Population Growth and Development will happen, where it happens is up to us to plan wisely. Preserving biodiversity has a direct and positive effect on the protection of water resources, soil formation and protection, pollution breakdown and absorption and the stability of climate.



1

Conservation Focus Areas

Focus areas are the part of a plan that prioritizes where habitat conservation is most needed. On this map, areas in darkest green have high biodiversity and are not protected.

Pop-up: Click on the purple protected areas to learn about them.

Click the buttons at the right to see and compare maps of factors that contribute to our understanding of biodiversity.

Preserving Biodiversity...

through multi-species habitat conservation plans is one way planners to make wise choices about where growth and development should occur.

High levels of biodiversity or diversity of species is important because highly diverse ecosystems are the most productive and most resilient to environmental impacts, such as disease or natural disaster.

This map illustrates how analyzing and understanding our landscape allows us to plan for growth while preserving our environment.

Landscape Analysis Case Study Map



Explore the maps

LEGEND

Biodiversity and Currently Protected Lands

- 6 - 33 Low
- 33 - 42
- 42 - 58
- 58 - 76 High

Numbers represent model scores.

Comparison View [On](#) | [Off](#)

Protected

1

2

3

4

Bernardino Mountains

Little San Bernardino Mountain

Rio Las Palmas

Tijuana

UNITED STATES
MEXICO

Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA | USGS PAD-US, NHD, NAVTEQ,



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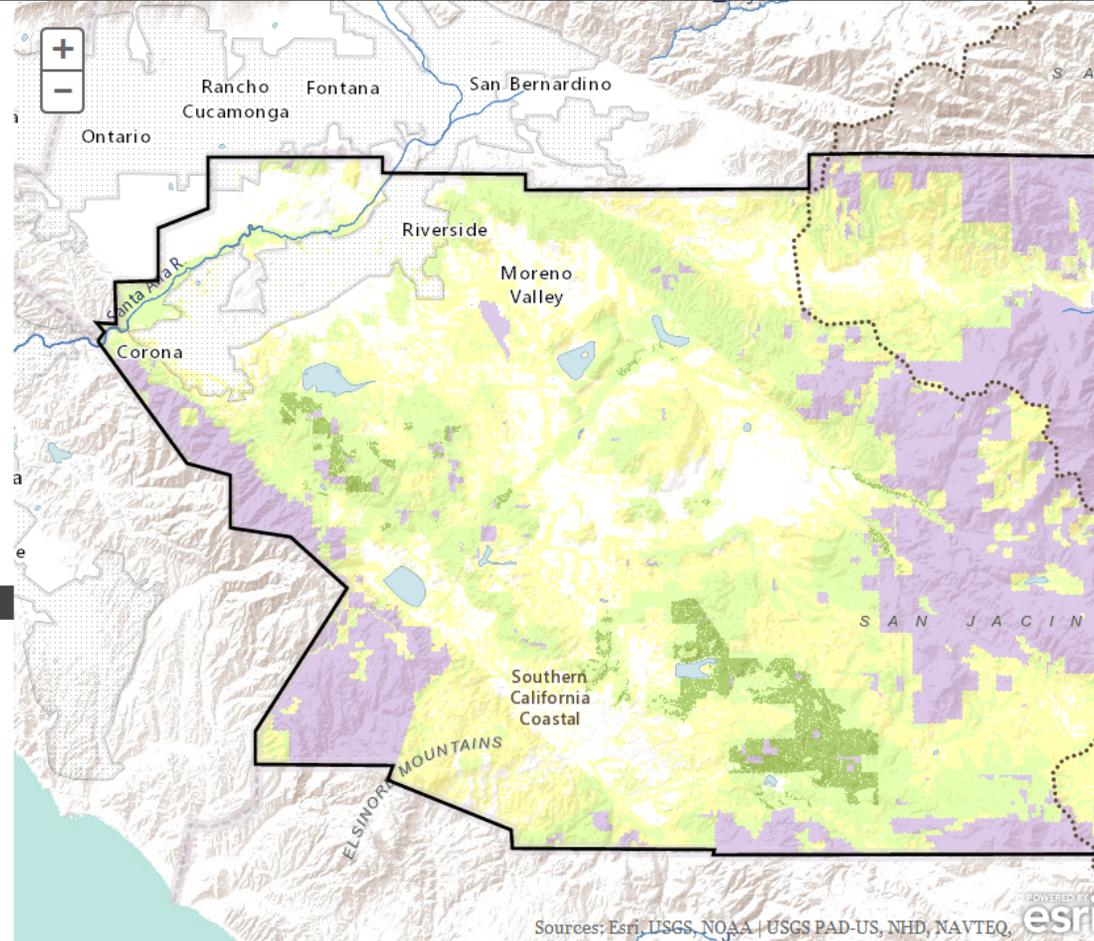
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2

Federally Threatened or Endangered Species

These species have been identified under the [Endangered Species Act of 1973](#), to be the most vital to protect and recover. When such species disappear, biodiversity is diminished.

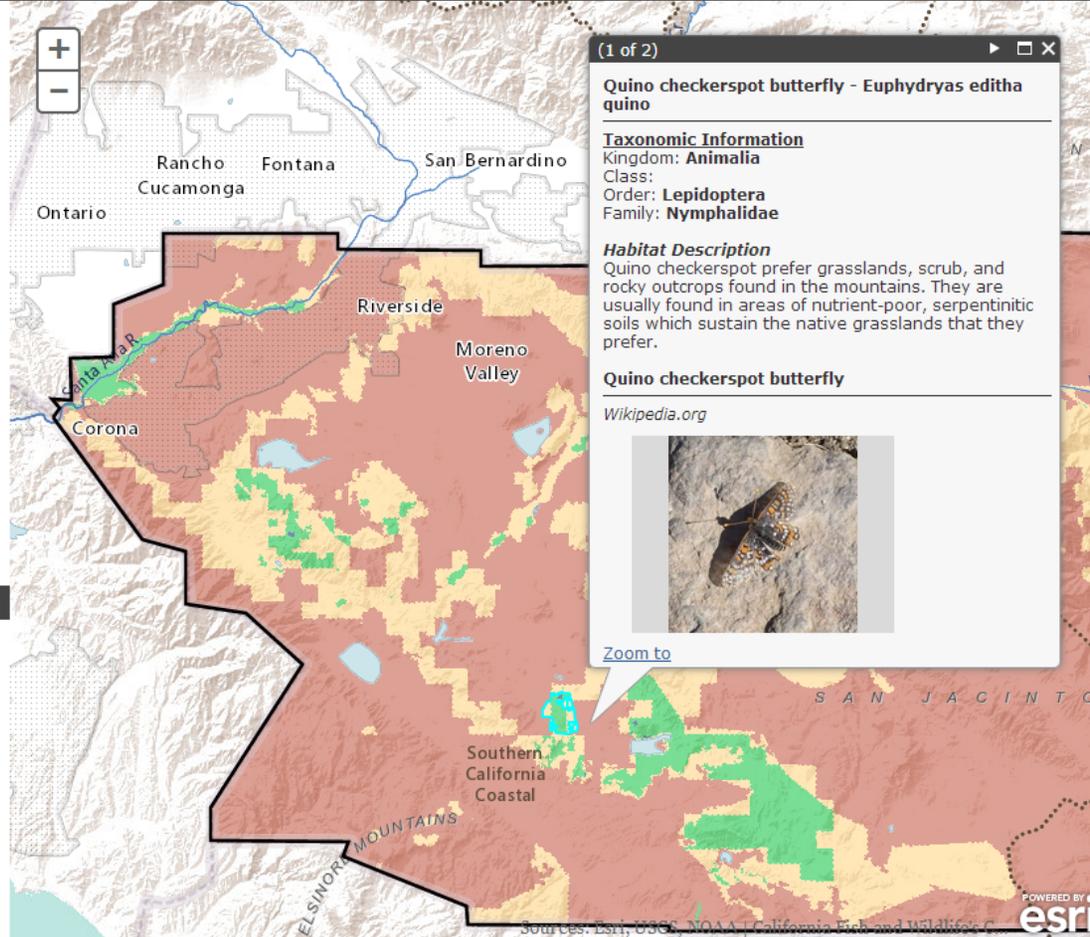
Pop-up: Click wherever the species count is 1 or more to learn which species is protected in this area and about its habitat.

LEGEND

Biodiversity and Currently Protected Lands	Count of Threatened or Endangered Species
6 - 33 Low	None - 0
33 - 42	1 = 10
42 - 58	2 = 30
58 - 76 High	3 = 30

Numbers represent model scores. Species Count and Model Score are shown.

Comparison View Protected



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

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3

California Species of Special Concern

These species have been separately identified by the State of California's Fish and Wildlife Service as being of special concern.

Pop-up: Click to see the inventory of species with habitat in that location.

This data came from the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System. Specifically species that had significant documentation or high levels of concern were included. Each species was assigned a statistical weighting based on the level of concern.

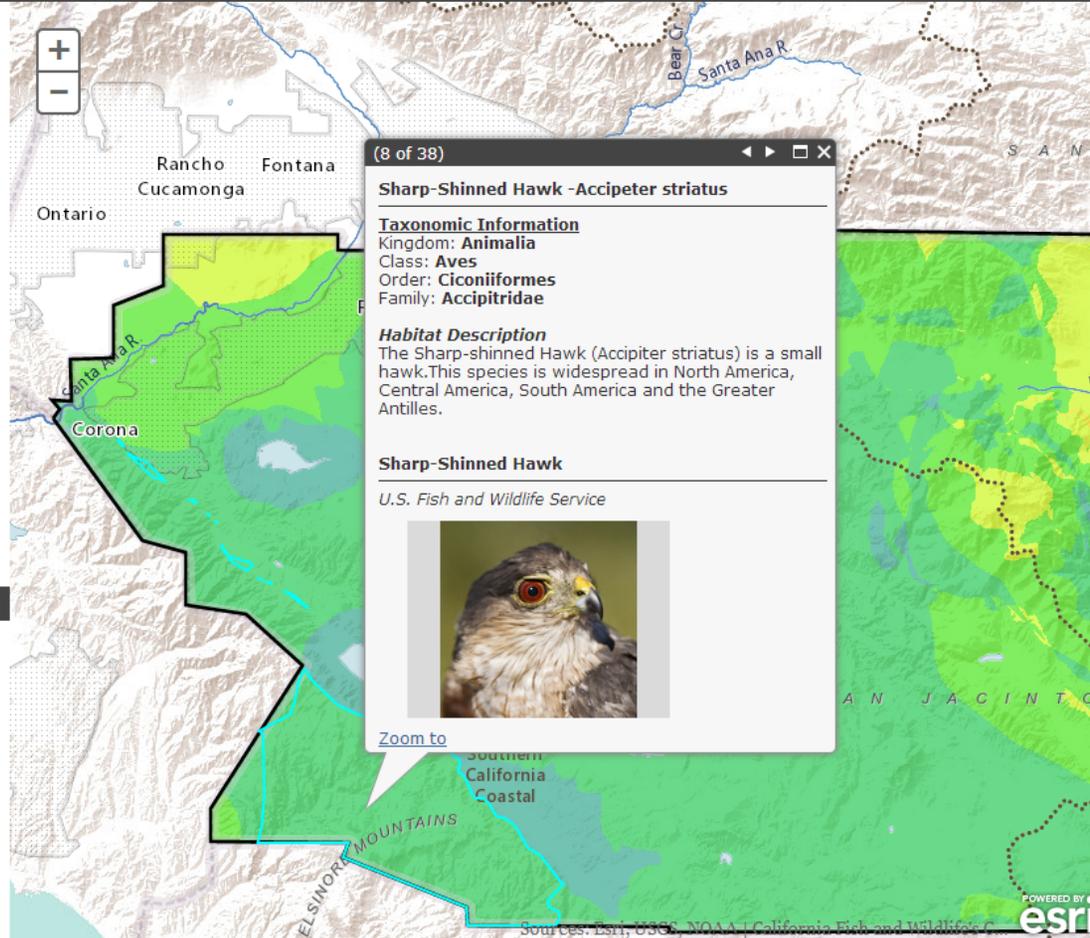
LEGEND

Biodiversity and Currently Protected Lands	California Species of Special Concern
6 - 33 Low	2 The count of species ranged from 1 to 48, though the model is weighted by importance
33 - 42	4
42 - 58	6
58 - 76 High	8
76 - 84	10
84 - 92	12
92 - 100	14
100 - 108	16
108 - 116	18
116 - 124	20

Numbers represent model scores.

Comparison View On Off

Protected



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

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4 Level of Landscape Disturbance

The degree that the landscape has already been disturbed or has ongoing disturbance affects biodiversity by either supplying ideal conditions in undisturbed areas, or impaired habit quality in areas that have been disturbed.

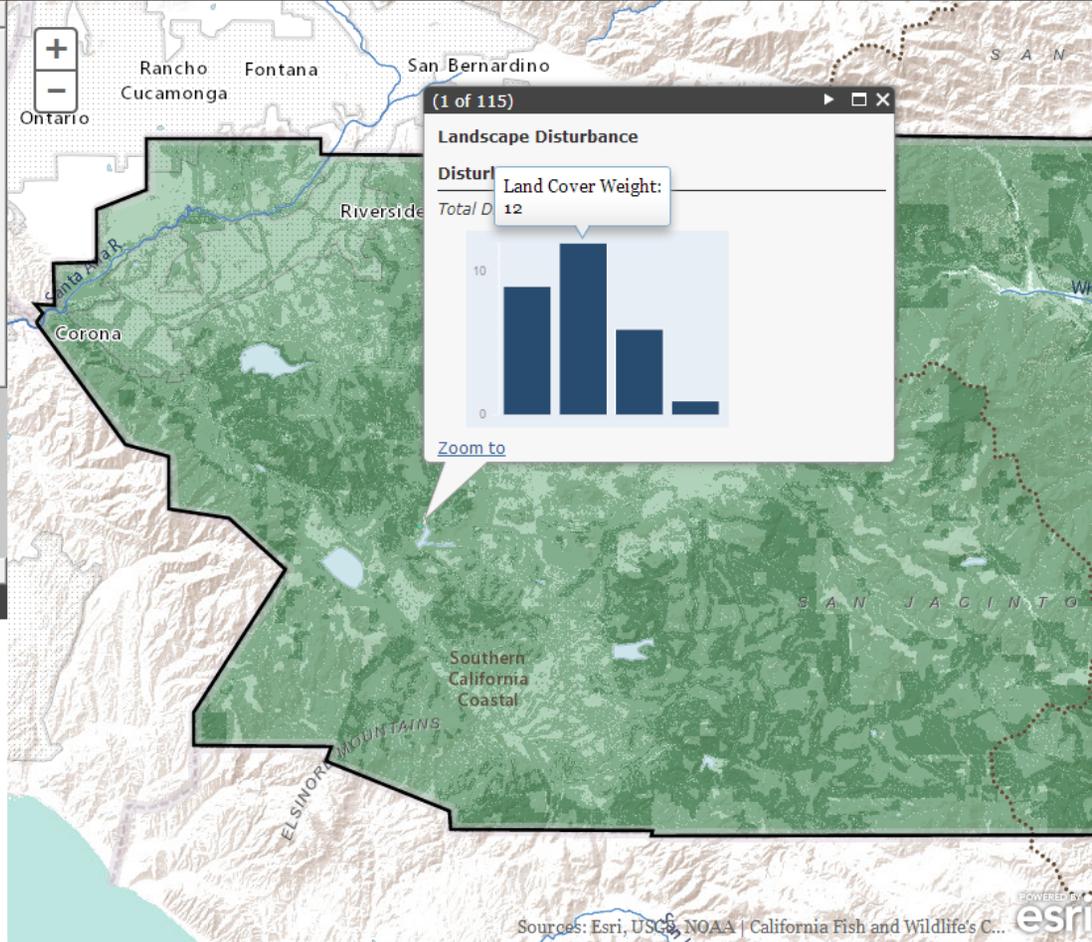
Pop-up: Click to see each factor contributed to disturbance at any location.

The built environment, e.g., roads, buildings, fences, etc. change habitat suitability, and not all species adapt equally. Surface water, however, is a facilitator of biodiversity and potentially an interrupter of disturbances. The same can be

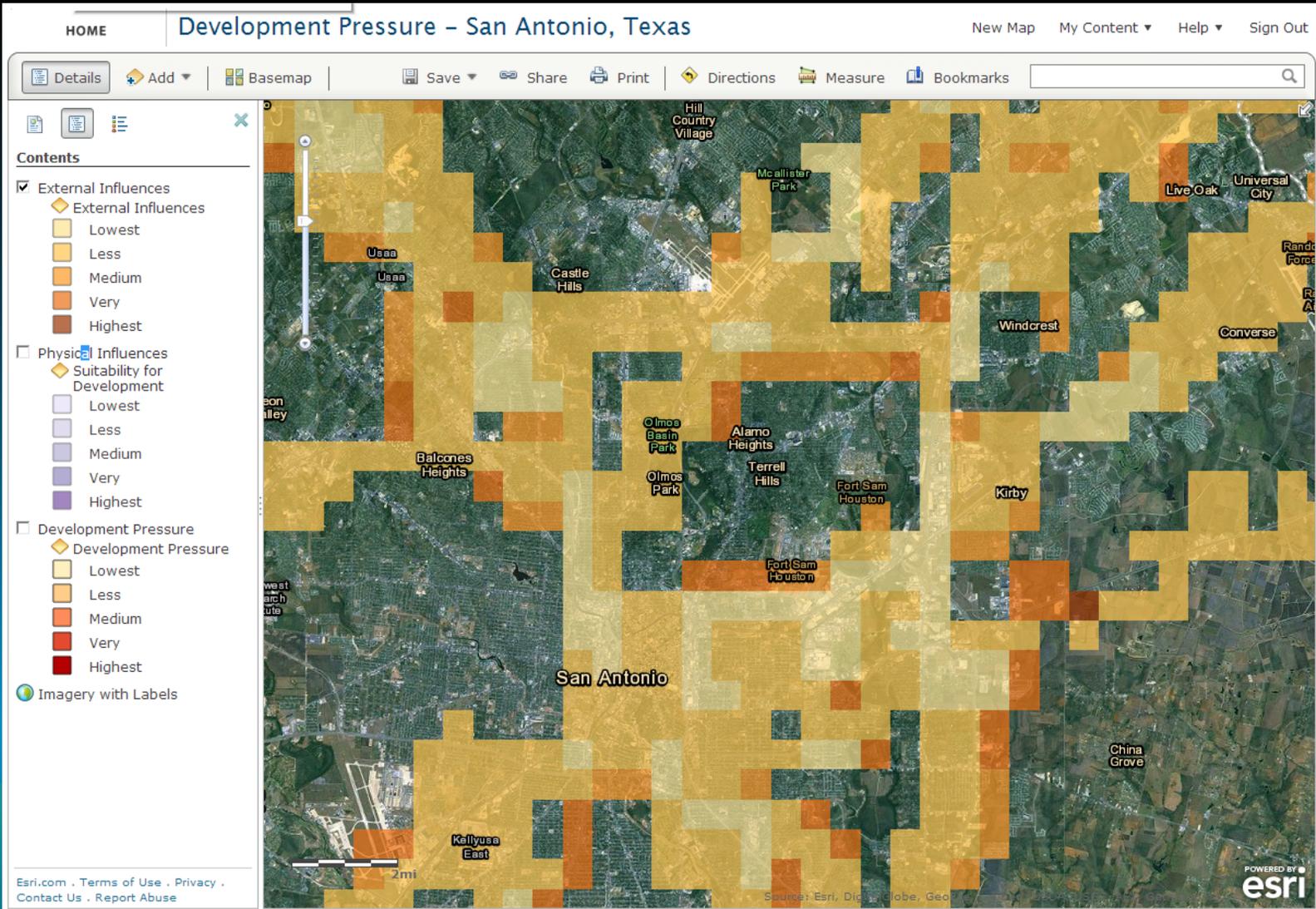
LEGEND

Biodiversity and Currently Protected Lands		Land Disturbance	
	6 - 33 Low		Most 1 - 2
	33 - 42		3 - 16
	42 - 58		17 - 25
	58 - 76 High		26 - 33
	Protected		Least

Numbers represent model scores.



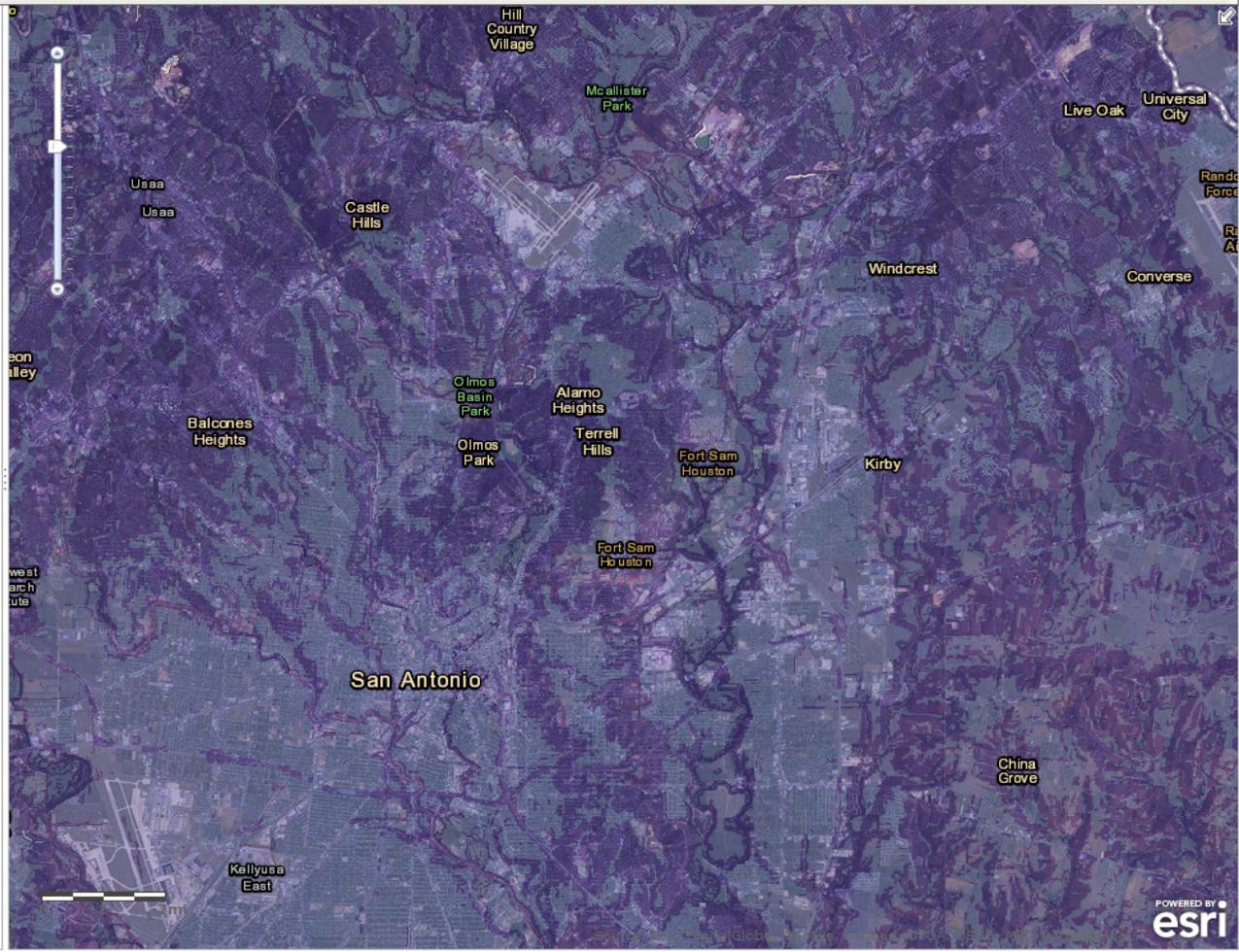
Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA | California Fish and Wildlife's C... 

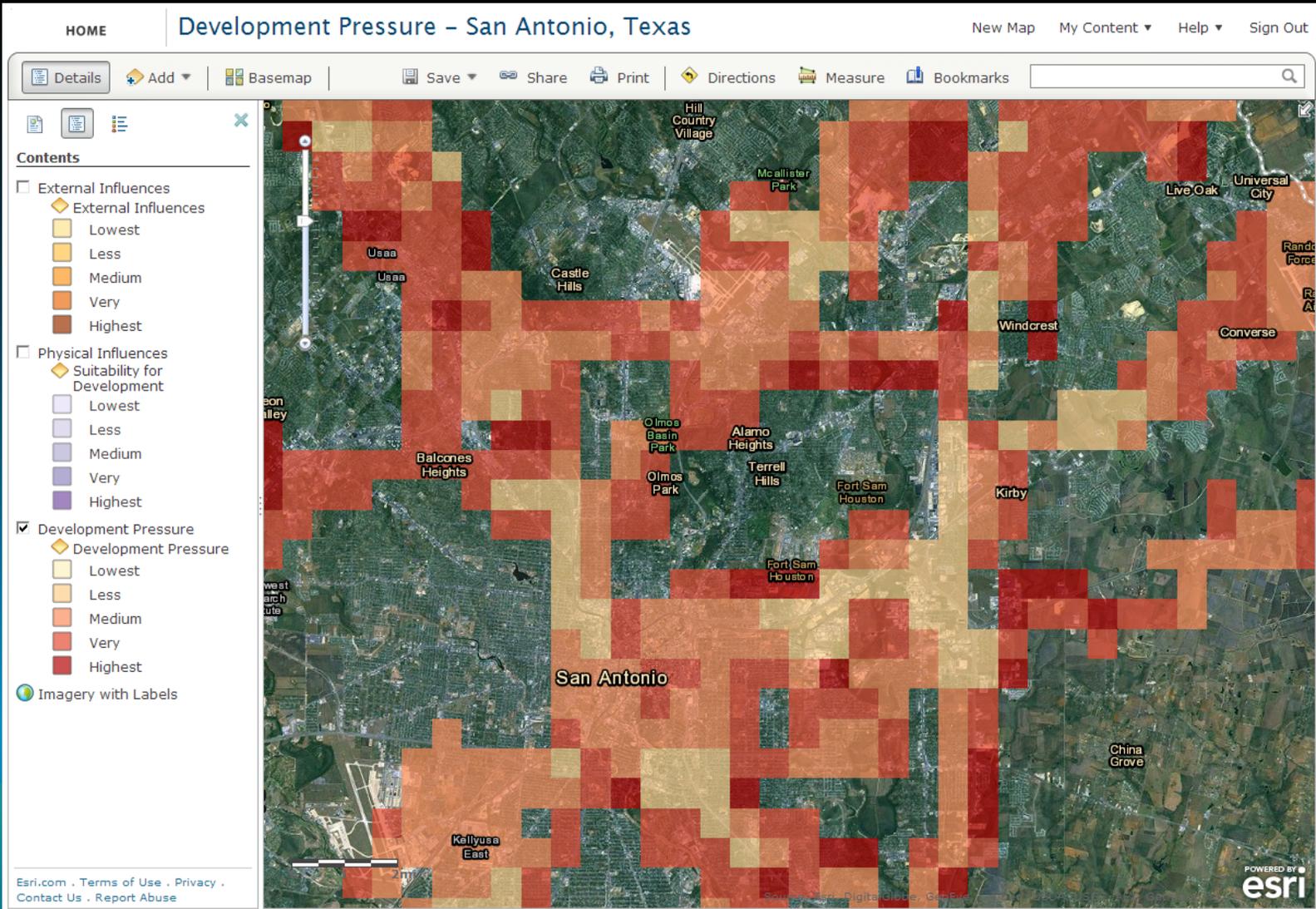


Contents

- External Influences
 - External Influences
 - Lowest
 - Less
 - Medium
 - Very
 - Highest
- Physical Influences
 - Suitability for Development
 - Lowest
 - Less
 - Medium
 - Very
 - Highest
- Development Pressure
 - Development Pressure
 - Lowest
 - Less
 - Medium
 - Very
 - Highest
- Imagery with Labels

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Who Benefits?



- **Scientists and Technicians**
 - Analyze, Author, & Publish from ArcGIS Desktop
 - Use with local data to enhance analysis



- **Planners and Managers**
 - Design Project Plans
 - Determine work priorities
 - Learn with services and resources on AGOL



- **Policy Makers and Administrators**
 - Summary reports using location analytics
 - Using and sharing web maps



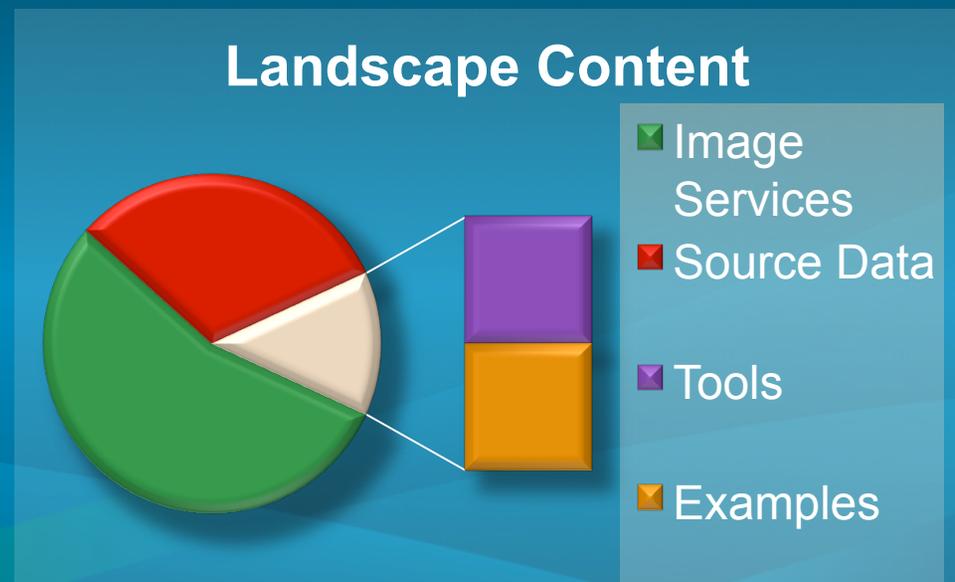
- **Interested Public, Teachers and Students**
 - Explore via browsers
 - Create awareness of issues and opportunities

Landscape Layers

Insect Disease Risk
Average Annual Temperature Aspect Coalbed Methane Basins
Forest Fragmentation Surface Water 100 Year Flood Plains
Native American Lands Fire Potential Soil Subsidence
Average Annual Temperature All Federal Lands Depth to Bedrock
Oil Shale Basins Landforms Land Cover BLM Lands Available Water Storage
Active Quaternary Faults Slope Development Risk Wetlands
Elevation USFS Lands Pipelines Railroads Frost Free Days
Soil Loss Tolerance Factor Roads Transmission Lines USFWS Lands
Historical Sites Wildland Urban Interface
Crop Production NPS Lands Water Table Depth
Range Production Critical Habitat Average Annual Evapotranspiration
Woody Biomass

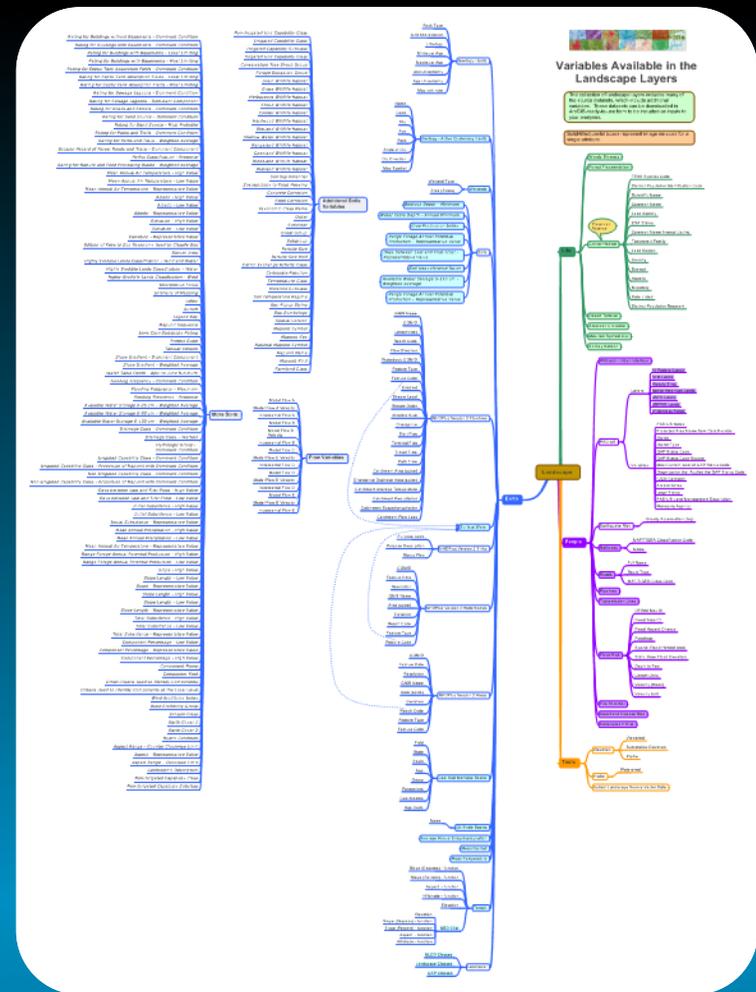
Landscape deliverables...

- **Landscape layers (60+ services with ~300 attributes)**
 - Image Services that are analysis-ready
 - Map & Image services of Source data
 - Geoprocessing Service to extract seamless study area footprints of source vector data.
 - Use Copy Raster Geoprocessing tool to do the same with Image services.
- **Story Maps that deliver:**
 - Analysis concepts
 - Models
 - Tutorials



~300 Attributes

- See the poster
- Solid items represent image services
- Others represent attributes in source services



~300

• S
• S
• S
• O
• S

- Non-Irrigated Unit Capability Class
- Irrigated Capability Class
- Irrigated Capability Subclass
- Irrigated Unit Capability Class
- Conservation Tree Shrub Group
- Forage Suitability Group
- Grain Wildlife Habitat
- Grass Wildlife Habitat
- Herbaceous Wildlife Habitat
- Shrub Wildlife Habitat
- Conifer Wildlife Habitat
- Hardwood Wildlife Habitat
- Wetland Wildlife Habitat
- Shallow Water Wildlife Habitat
- Rangeland Wildlife Habitat
- Openland Wildlife Habitat
- Woodland Wildlife Habitat
- Wetland Wildlife Habitat

- Soil Slip Potential
- Susceptibility to Frost Heaving
- Concrete Corrosion
- Steel Corrosion
- Taxonomic Class Name
- Order
- Suborder
- Great Group
- Subgroup
- Particle Size
- Particle Size Mod

Additional Soils Variables

- Rock Type
- Unit Abbreviation
- Lithology
- Minimum Age
- Maximum Age
- Unit Uncertainty
- Age Uncertainty
- Map unit note

Geology - Units

- Name
- Code
- Slip
- Age
- Rate
- Angle of Dip
- Dip Direction
- Map Symbol

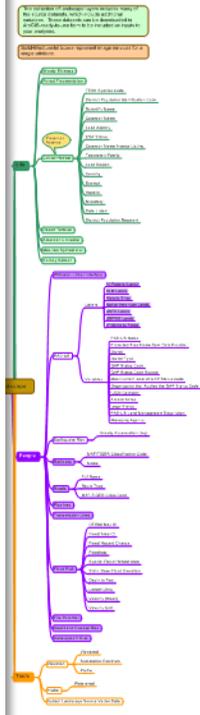
- Wetland Type
- Area (Acres)

Wetlands

- Bedrock Depth - Minimum
- Water Table Depth - Annual Minimum
- Crop Production Index
- Range Forage Annual Potential Production - Representative Value
- Days between Last and First Frost - Representative Value

Soils

Variables Available in the Landscape Layers



What is different?

- The ArcGIS Platform
- ArcGIS Online IS THE GIS
 - Content is shared among communities
 - Using our community's shared content



- Easier
- More Powerful
- and Everywhere

Discussion Points

- Could you use this?
 - If not, why?
- Could your customers use this?
 - If not why?
 - If so, what else would help
- ArcGIS Online as a central user experience

