







The Delaware River Basin Project

Claire Jantz, PhD Scott Drzyzga, PhD, GISP Alfonso Yañez Morillo Antonia Price Joshua Barth Project lead
Co-investigator
Research analyst
Project coordinator
Student fellow





Workshop agenda

Introductions

Project Background

Watershed characteristics

Lunch

Scenario Development



Delaware River Basin (DRB)

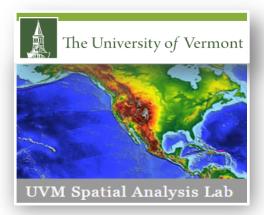
- 35,000 sq.km (13,500 sq.mi)
- 8.2 million residents
- 3.6 million jobs*

Provides water resources and ecosystem services to more than 15 million people (5% of US pop.)





Chesapeake Bay Program A Watershed Partnership



Our purpose & objectives

To help decision-makers think holistically about the DRB

- Listen to stakeholders, read, and mine their data
- Produce high resolution land cover data
- 3. Develop useful modeling tools
- 4. Conduct a feasibility study to gage interest in long-term land cover change monitoring

Letters from the SAL Blogging from the Spatial Analysis Laboratory (SAL) ...

search

Classic Flipcard Magazine Mosaic Sidebar Snapshot Timeslide



OpenStreetMap Post Earthquake Mapping, Coquimbo, Chile

On September 27th, the Spatial Analysis Lab held its first Mapathon of the fall 2015 semester. The focus of this Mapathon was to create a detailed digital dataset of roads, buildings and open areas, in Coquimbo, Chile in response to the 8.3 magnitude earthquake that hit off of Chile's coast on September 16th. Coquimbo experienced widespread damage to infrastructure

and flooding due to the earthquake and subsequent Tsunami that swept through parts of the city. In fact, in parts of Chile the ground shifted 4.6 feet (1.4 meters) as a result of the earthquake.

Students and community members using OpenStreetMap

Coquimbo already had some data before this recent OpenStreetMap activation in its road network.



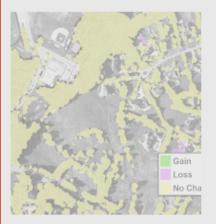
UAS team deployed to aid in train derailment

This morning the Amtrak Vermonter train derailed in Northfield, VT. Responding to a request from the Vermont Agency of Transportation, we immediately



Pennsylvania
Statewide HighResolution Tree
Canopy

We are thrilled to announce the first public release of the Pennsylvania statewide high-



Montgomery County
MD Tree Canopy
Explorer

In late spring we completed an updated mapping of Montgomery County, Maryland's land cover. The driving factor for this



UAS Mapping of July 2015 Storm Damage in Barre, VT

The severe storm that dumped close to half a foot of rain on Central Vermont in a matter of hours on July 19, 2015 caused



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The Pennsylvania Geospatial Data Clearinghouse

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Metadata

This page provides a summary of the dataset's metadata.

Select one of the links to view the full metadata document or download the dataset.

Metadata Summary

Pennsylvania Statewide High-Resolution Tree Canopy

Title:Pennsylvania Statewide High-Resolution Tree Canopy **Originator:**University of Vermont Spatial Analysis Laboratory **Publication Date:**2015

Abstract:

Pennsylvania Statewide High-Resolution Tree Canopy We are thrilled to announce the first public release of the Pennsylvania statewide high-resolution tree canopy dataset (data download link - 2.3GB!). (Technically this is the second version as the first one was for internal review). This dataset maps tree canopy for the entirety of Pennsylvania at a resolution of 1m, making it 900 times more detailed than the National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD)! With our landscapes becoming increasingly fragmented and heterogeneous high-resolution datasets add precision and accuracy to any analysis. We primarily relied upon Pennsylvania's publicly available LiDAR data, which was acquired in 2006, 2007, and 2008. We supplemented the LiDAR data



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Metadata Summary

Landcover - Delaware River Basin 2010

Title:Landcover - Delaware River Basin 2010

Originator: University of Vermont Spatial Analysis Laboratory

Publication Date: 20140109

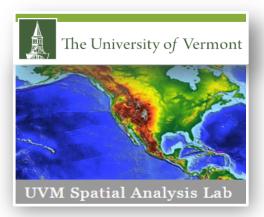
Abstract:

High resolution land cover dataset for the Delaware River Basin, an area comprised of parts of six counties in the state of New York and four counties in Pennsylvania. Seven land cover classes were mapped: (1) tree canopy, (2) grass/shrub, (3) bare earth, (4) water, (5) buildings, (6) roads, and (7) other paved surfaces. The minimum mapping unit for the delineation of features was set at six square meters. The primary sources used to derive this land cover layer were 2008 LiDAR data and 2010 - 2011 NAIP imagery. LiDAR coverage was complete for the Pennsylvaia portion of the AOI, however, LiDAR was unavailable for large portions of the New York portion. Where LiDAR was not available, imagery was the primary data source. Ancillary data sources included GIS data (eg. such as hydrology, breakline and buildings) provided by the counties of Lackawana, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, PA, as well as the New York State GIS Clearinghouse. Some of these vector datasets were edited by the





Science for a changing world Chesapeake Bay Program A Watershed Partnership



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Listen to stakeholders

Philadelphia, PA Narrowsburg, NY Phillipsburg, NJ Dover, DE

Reading, PA

Oct. 29, 2015

Nov. 10, 2015

dates to be determined







Goals for Today

Discuss current characteristics of the basin Modified SWOT analysis

- Strengths and Weaknesses- Current
- Opportunities and Threats- Future

We need your input!

Questions?

The DRB - what do the data tell us?

Introduction: physical setting

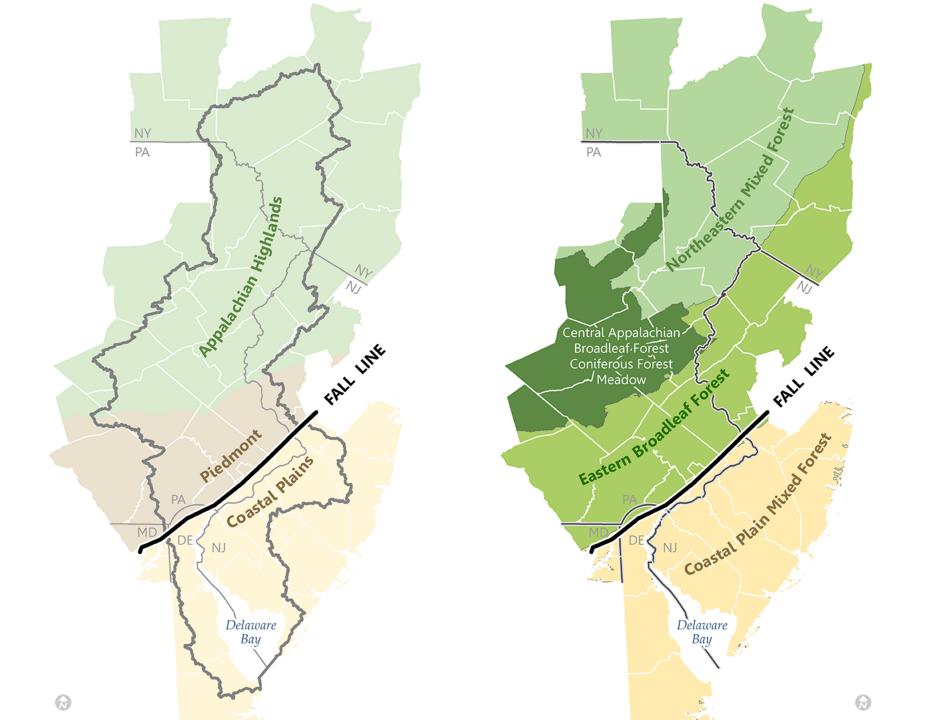
People & housing

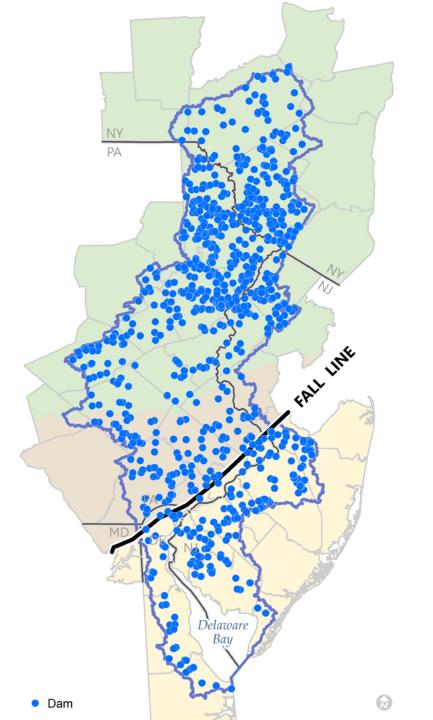
Economics & commuting patterns

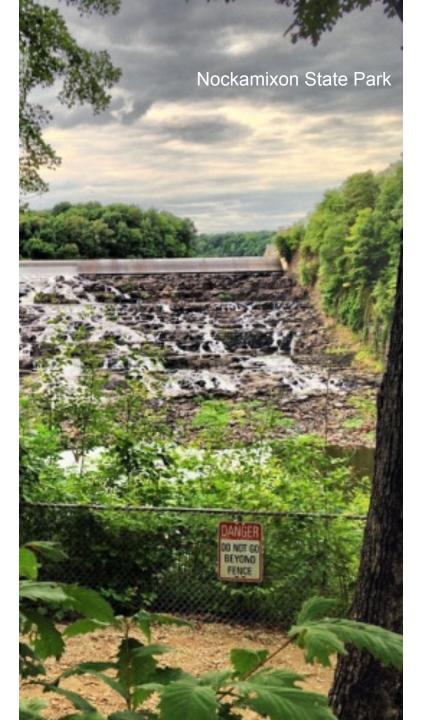
Recent land use change trends

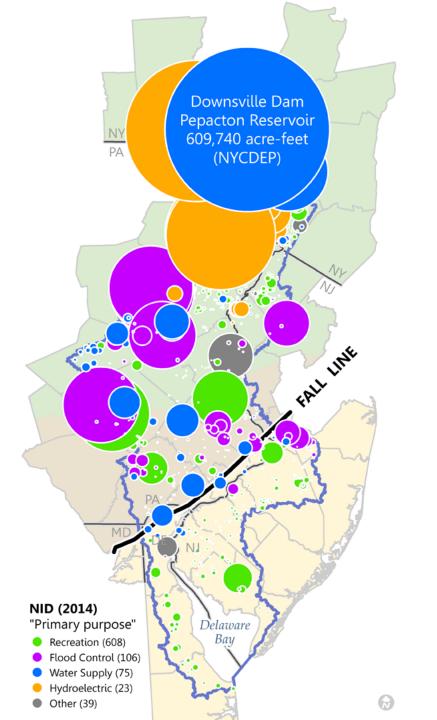
Fragmented or cohesive regional identity?

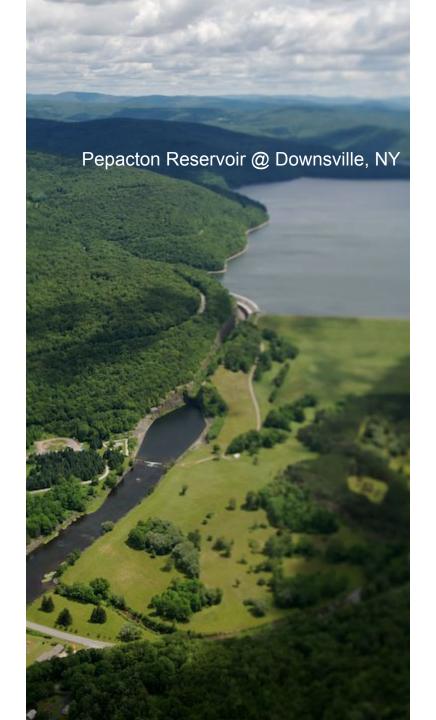
Watershed-wide planning?





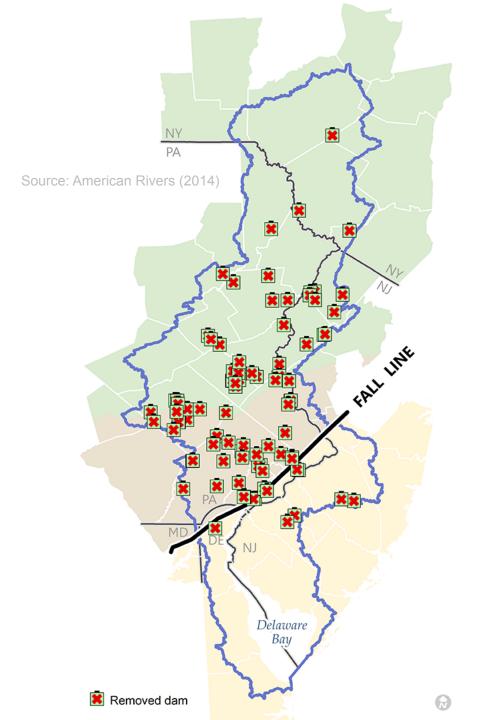




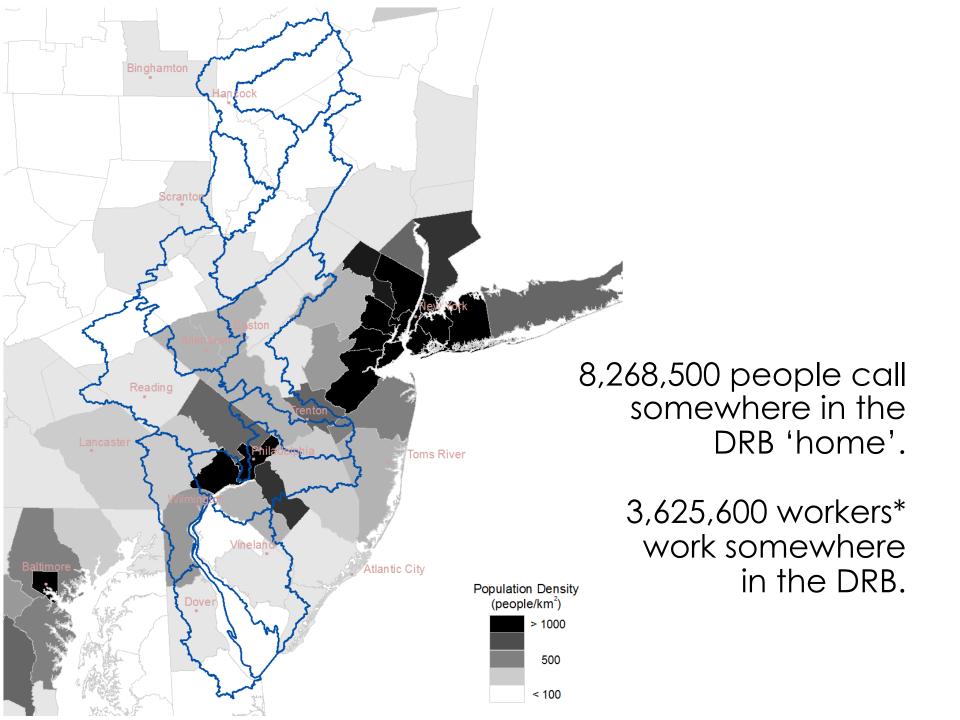


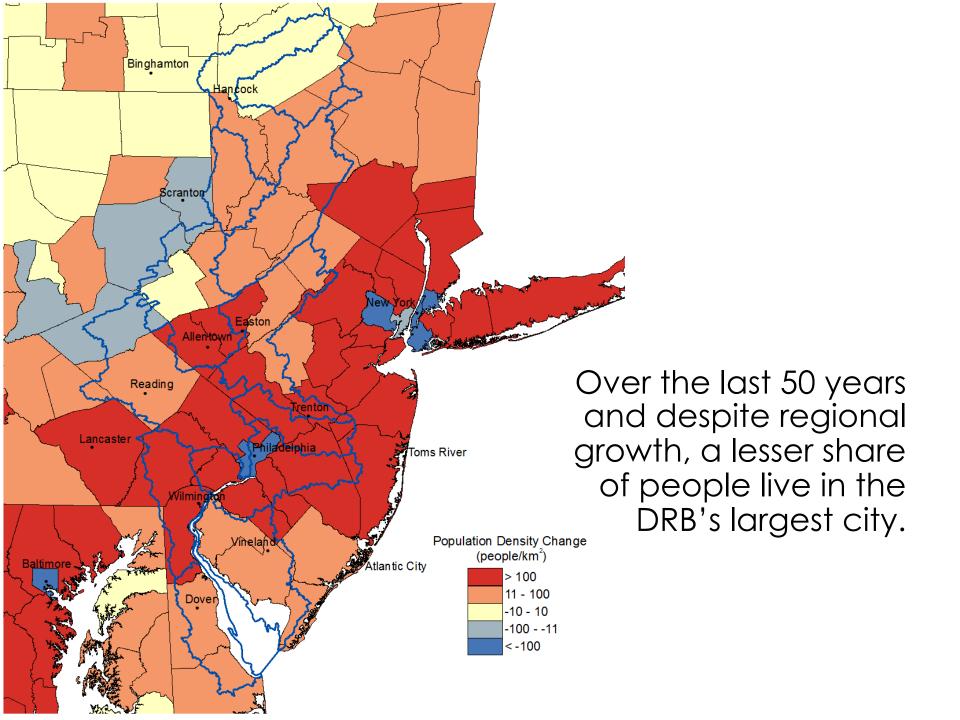


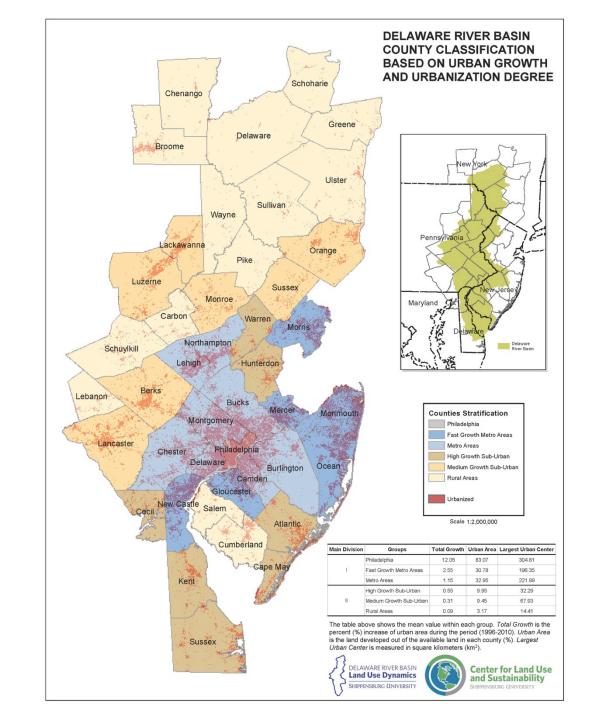
Primary purpose of dam	Count	Avg. age (yrs)	Storage (acre-ft)
Recreation	608	82	585930
Flood control	103	41	847630
Water supply	75	95	926350
Hydroelectric	23	68	1128900
Other	17	62	59170
Fire protection, stock, fish pond	13	50	960
Fish & wildlife pond	4	95	5770
Irrigation	3	56	340
Tailings	2	35	1330
Source: USACE NID (2014) and our calculations	851	76	3,556,400

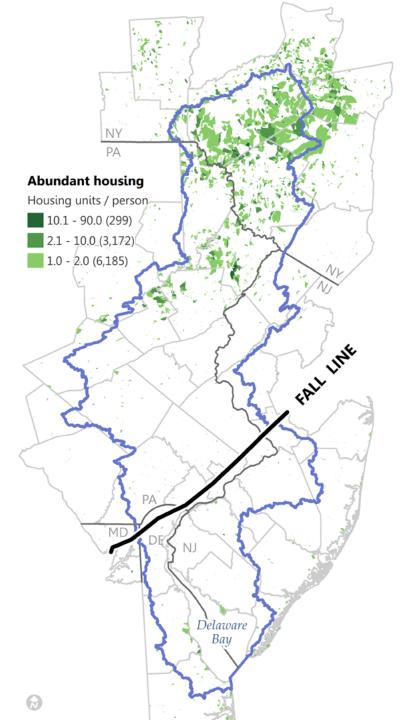


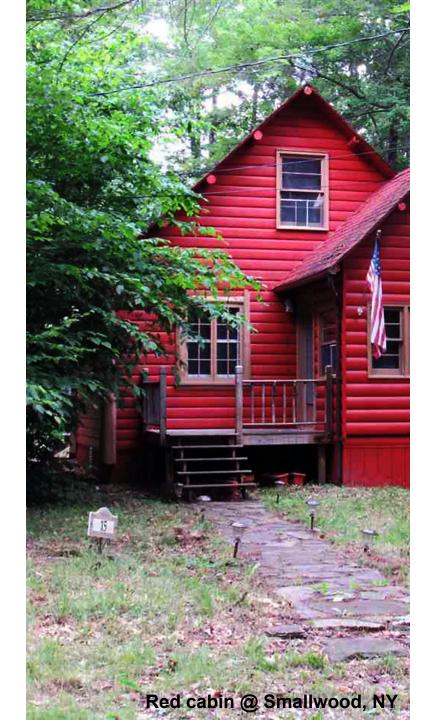


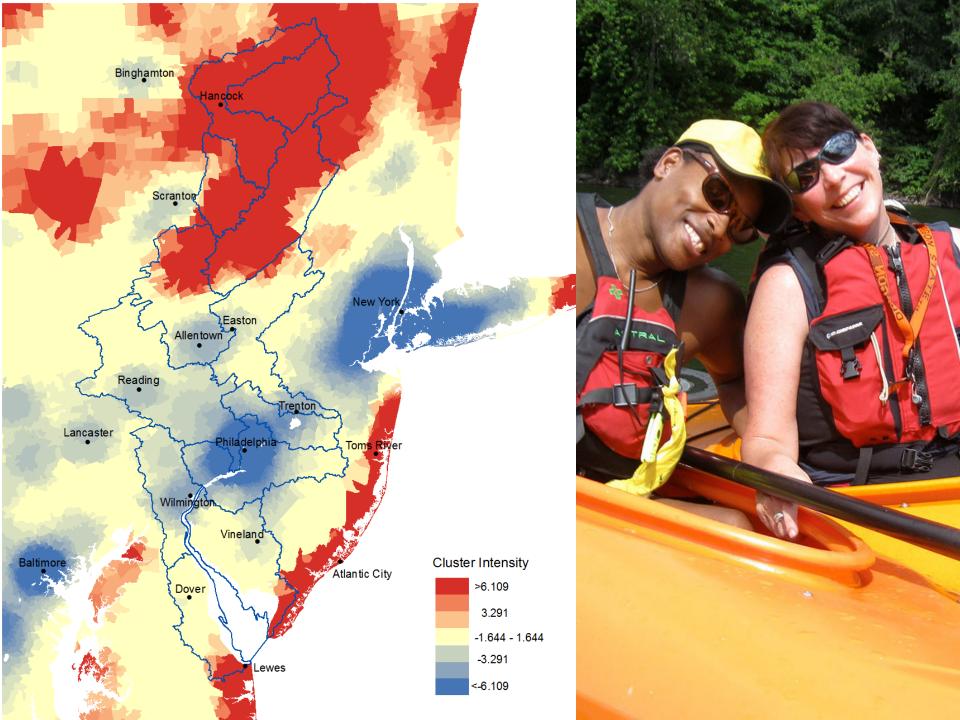


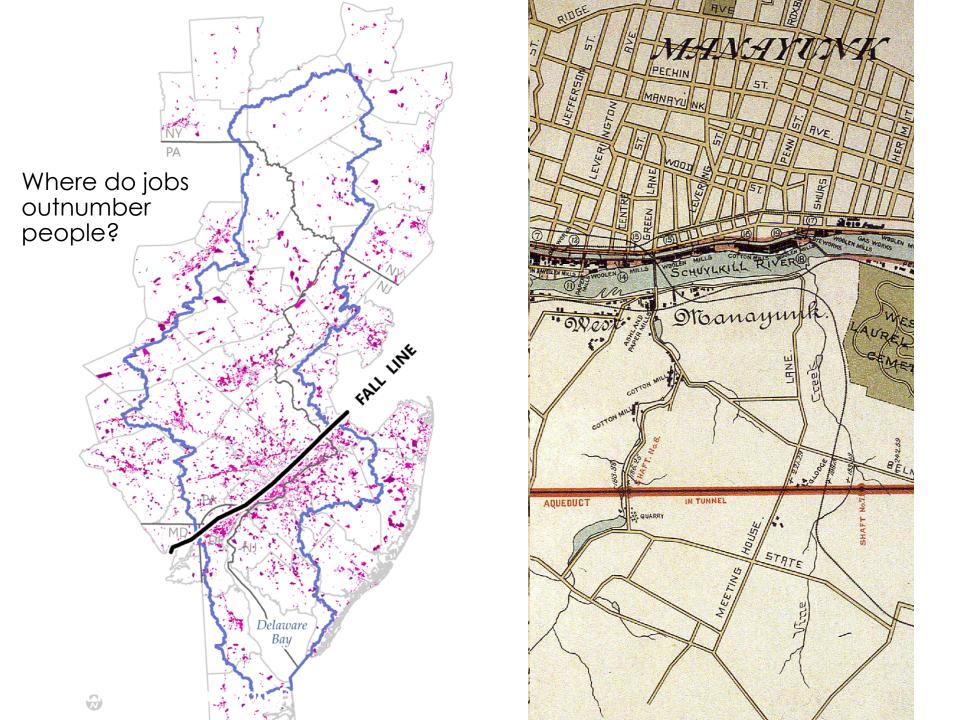


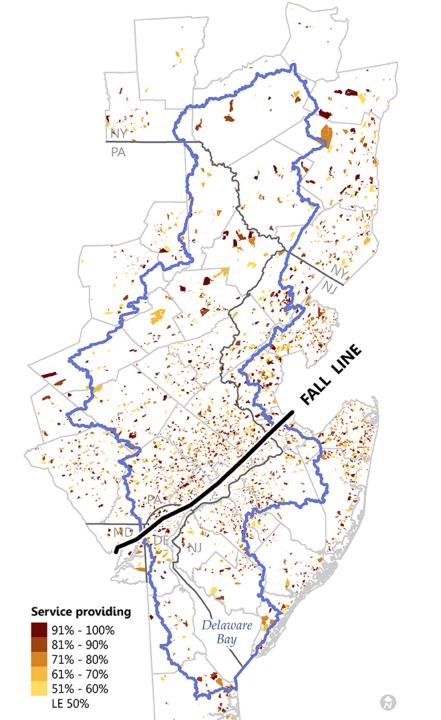




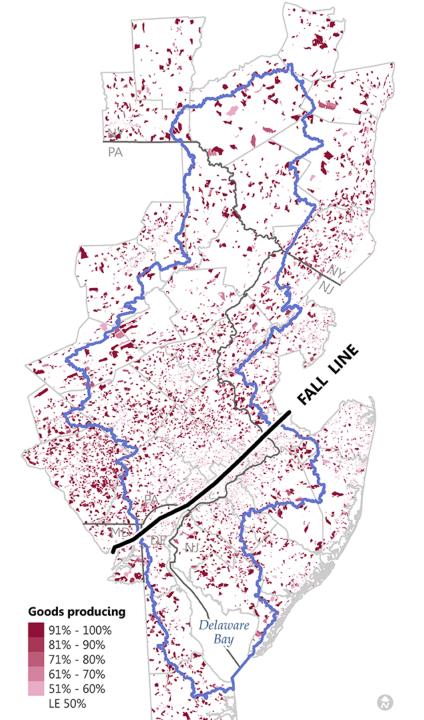






















Employment concentration









What do the green colors mean?

Employment LQ

2.001 - 20.00 Concentrated

1.101 - 2.000

0.901 - 1.100 on par

0.501 - 0.900

0.060 - 0.500 Sparse

How were the LQs calculated?

$$LQ_{lwB} = \frac{SE_{lw}/TE_{w}}{SE_{lB}/TE_{w}}$$

Where:

LQ = the Location Quotient for industry sector *i* in watershed *w* and relative to the base region *B* (see map at right);

SE = Employment in sector i; and

TE = Total employment.

Summay

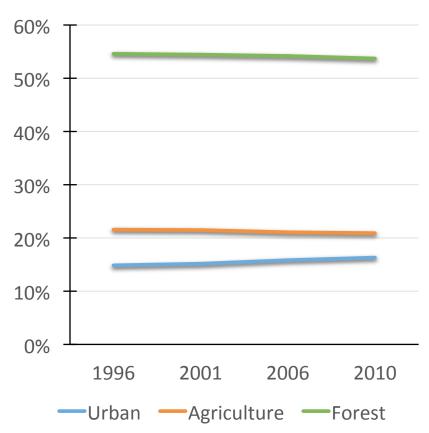
The maps at left were built using the US Census Bureau's 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics data, which track payrolled employment by census block and by 2-digit NAICS. We aggregated the census blocks that comprise each HUC8 watershed for analysis. Note: self-employed persons are not represented by these data.

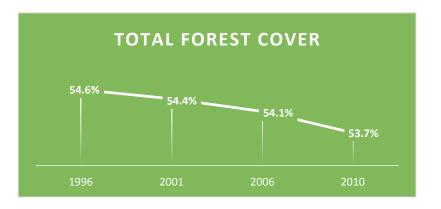
A Location Quotient (LQ) is a valuable way to quantify how employment is concentrated in a particular industry in a particular watershed relative to how much it is concentrated in the hosting base region (the map above shows the five-state base region we used). A LQ can reveal what makes a particular region unique; in this case, unique in terms of jobs.

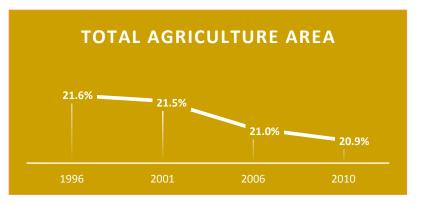
Light grey tones indicate a watershed that hosts a smaller share of workers than the base region (e.g., the paucity of those working in the Upper Delaware and in the Finance and Insurance sector). Dark green hues indicate a watershed that hosts a share of employment that is larger than the base region share (e.g., those working in the Manufacturing sector and in watersheds containing cities like Allentown, Bethlehem and Trenton). We're interested in the dark green areas because the predominance of jobs in just one or a few sectors can influence the uniqueness - identify - of the area.

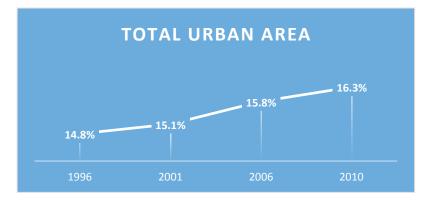


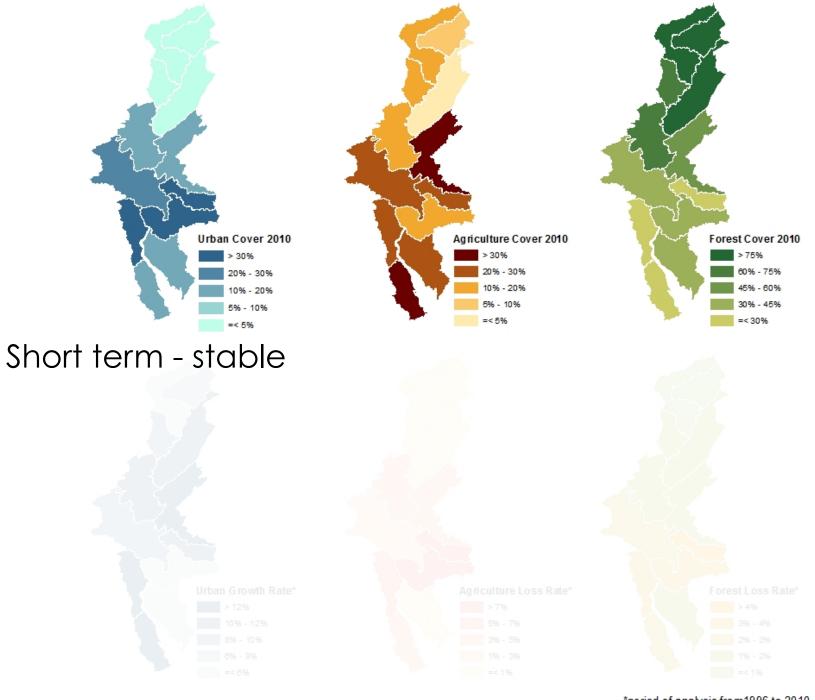
Selected Land Covers



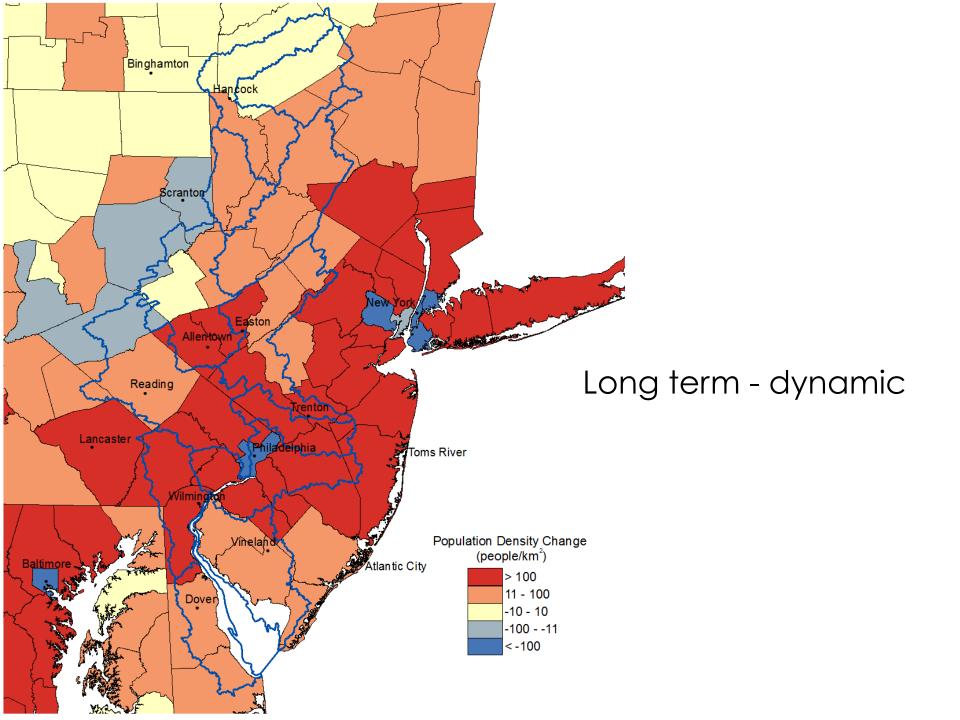






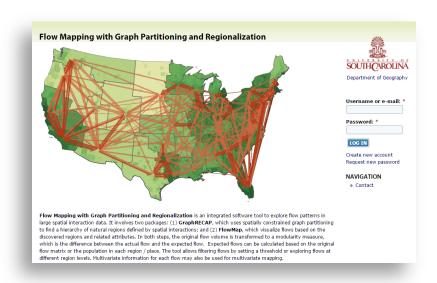


*period of analysis from 1996 to 2010



Watershed identity

Does the DRB have a cohesive regional identity or many fragmented identities?

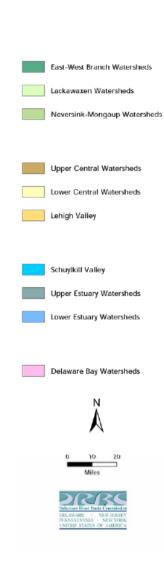




Watershed planning

Watersheds of the Delaware River Basin

How important is it to plan for the future by thinking about the whole watershed?





The Watershed in 2070



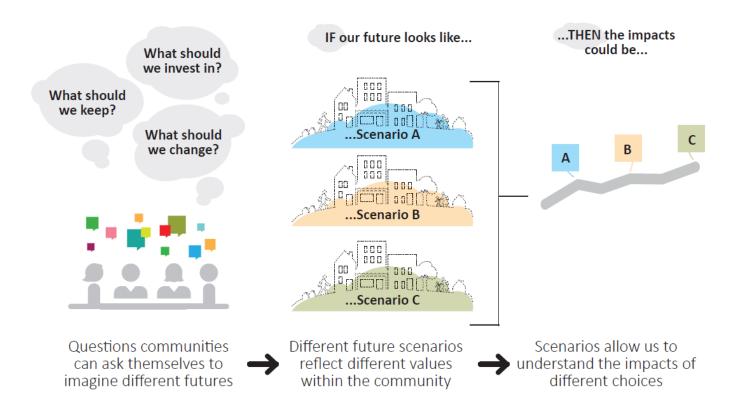
Our approach to forecasting land use change

- Community driven
 - What do you value?
 - Iterative
- Data driven
 - Reflect current trends
 - Best available forecast data
- Use scenarios

The Watershed in 2070



<u>Scenarios</u> are plausible stories about the possible futures and range of changes that could occur



Let's get to work

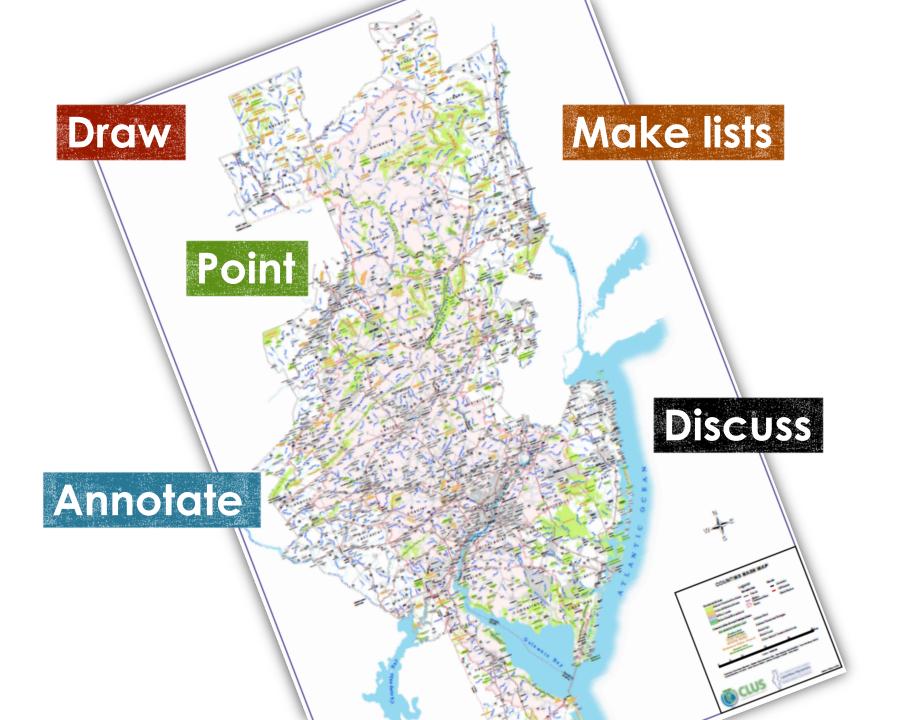


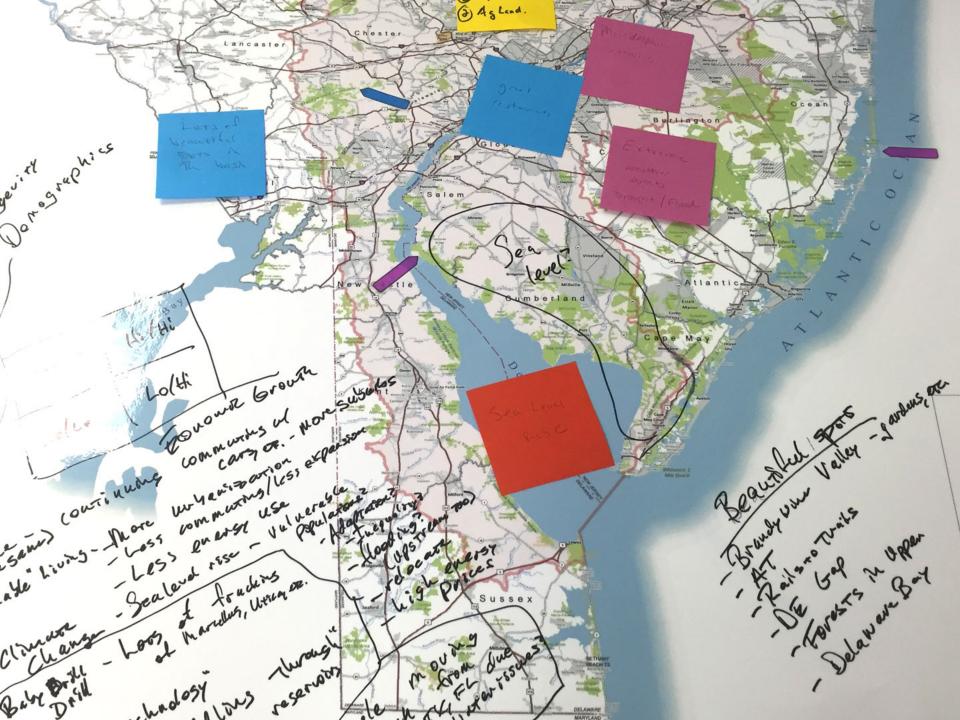
Session 1

- What do you value? What would you like to preserve? What are the current challenges & opportunities?
- Report back

Session 2

- What would you like to change? What are future challenges & opportunities?
- Report back

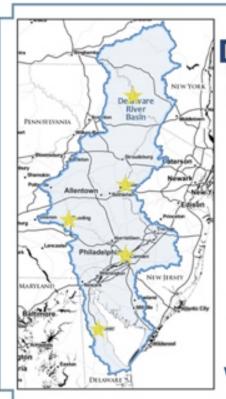




What's next



More workshops coming up



Delaware River Basin 7

Watershed Identity and Scenario Development Workshops 10:30 - 3:00

October 29, 2015: Philadelphia, PA

November 10, 2015: Narrowsburg, NY

January and February, 2016:

Phillipsburg, NJ; Dover, DE; Reading, PA*

* Final meeting dates and locations TBD for 2016

www.drbproject.org/workshops

What's next



On-line survey (coming in winter 2016)

- A chance for you to contribute individually
- A chance for others to contribute

Draft scenario storylines (coming in spring 2016)

- Incorporate best data and findings from workshops and survey
- We'll be asking for your feedback

Final scenario storylines (summer 2016)

Scenario forecasts (fall/winter 2016)



Search... Q

Funding for this project comes from the William Penn Foundation.

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Welcome to the Delaware River Basin Project!



A watershed of over 13,000 square miles, the Delaware River Basin (DRB) provides water resources for roughly 5% of the US population. This 2-year project based at Shippensburg University aims to develop a land cover mapping, modeling, and monitoring system for the Delaware River Basin in support of maintaining and restoring water resources.

Thank you for your interest!

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* = required field

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