



Forest Service Operational Data Needs: *Hydrology and Soil Moisture*

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Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Air, and Rare Plants

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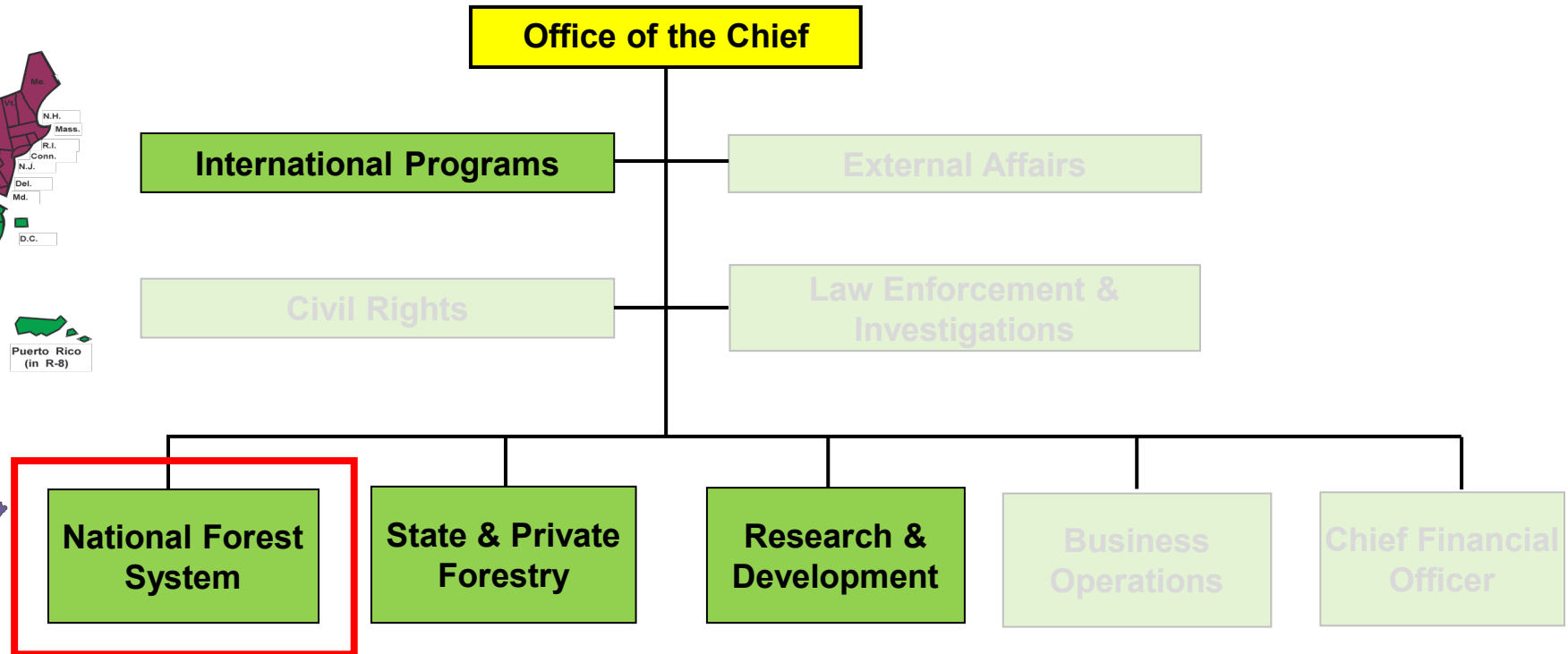
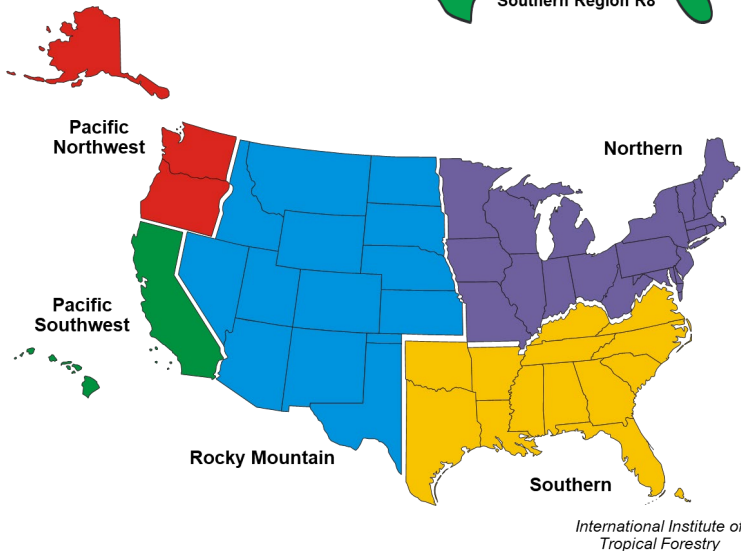
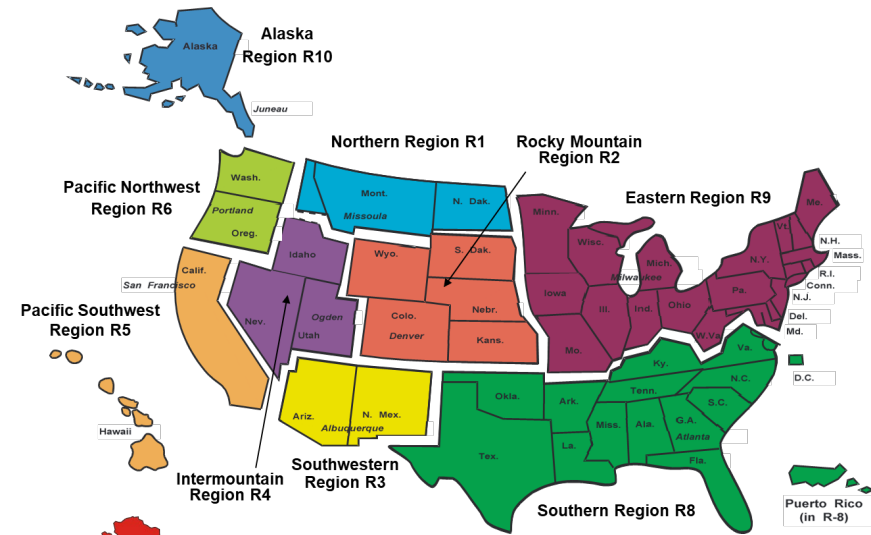


Hydrology and soil moisture definition

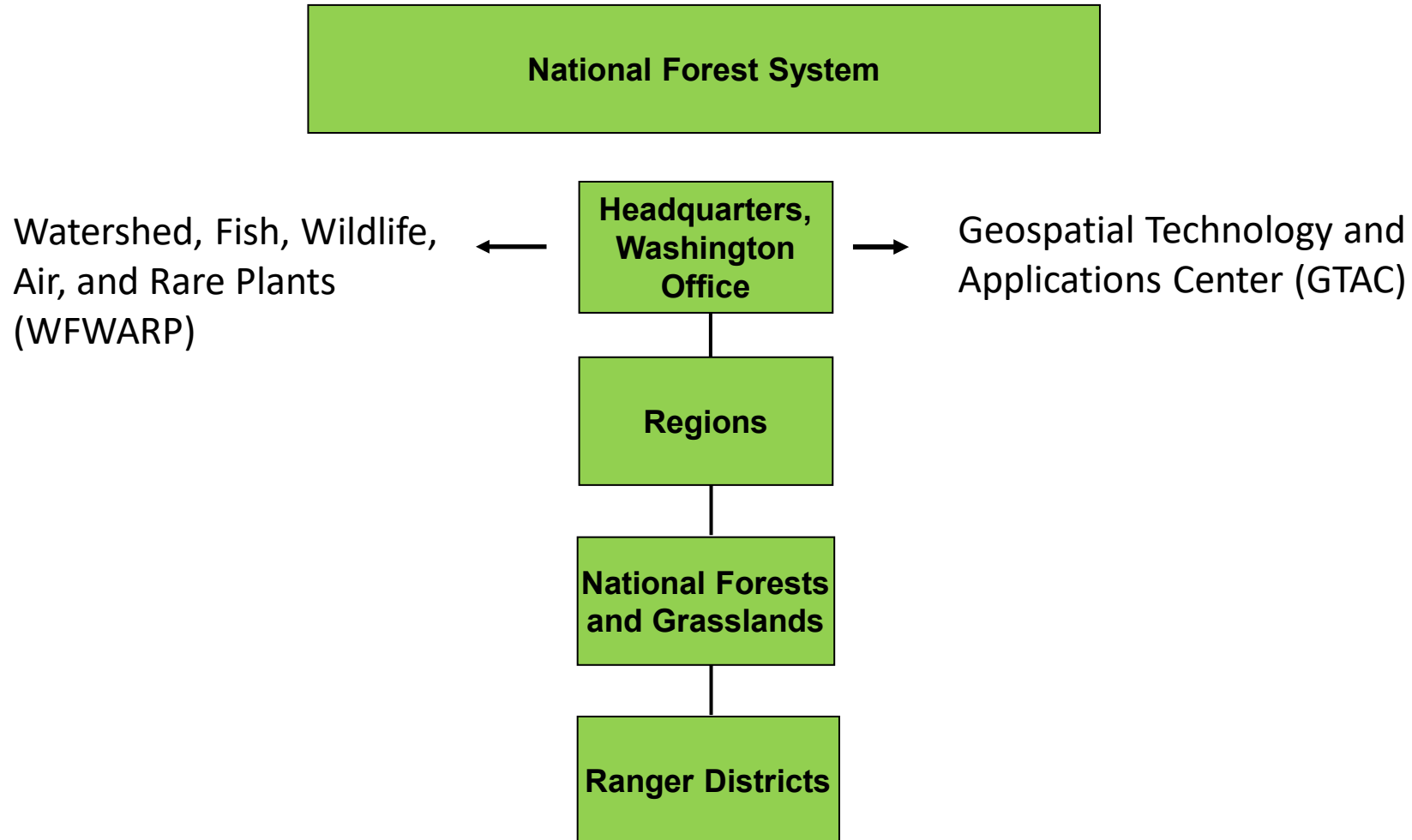
- Soil moisture dynamics
- Soil productivity and erosion
- Inventory and condition of wetland, riparian areas, and groundwater dependent ecosystems
- Aquatic habitat suitability
- Land cover and hydrological change and vulnerability



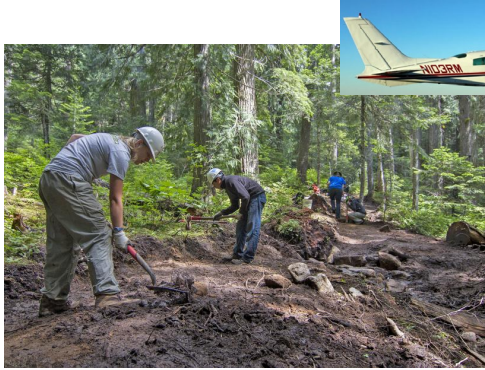
Where is operational EO data needed?



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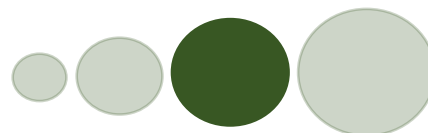
Project Scale



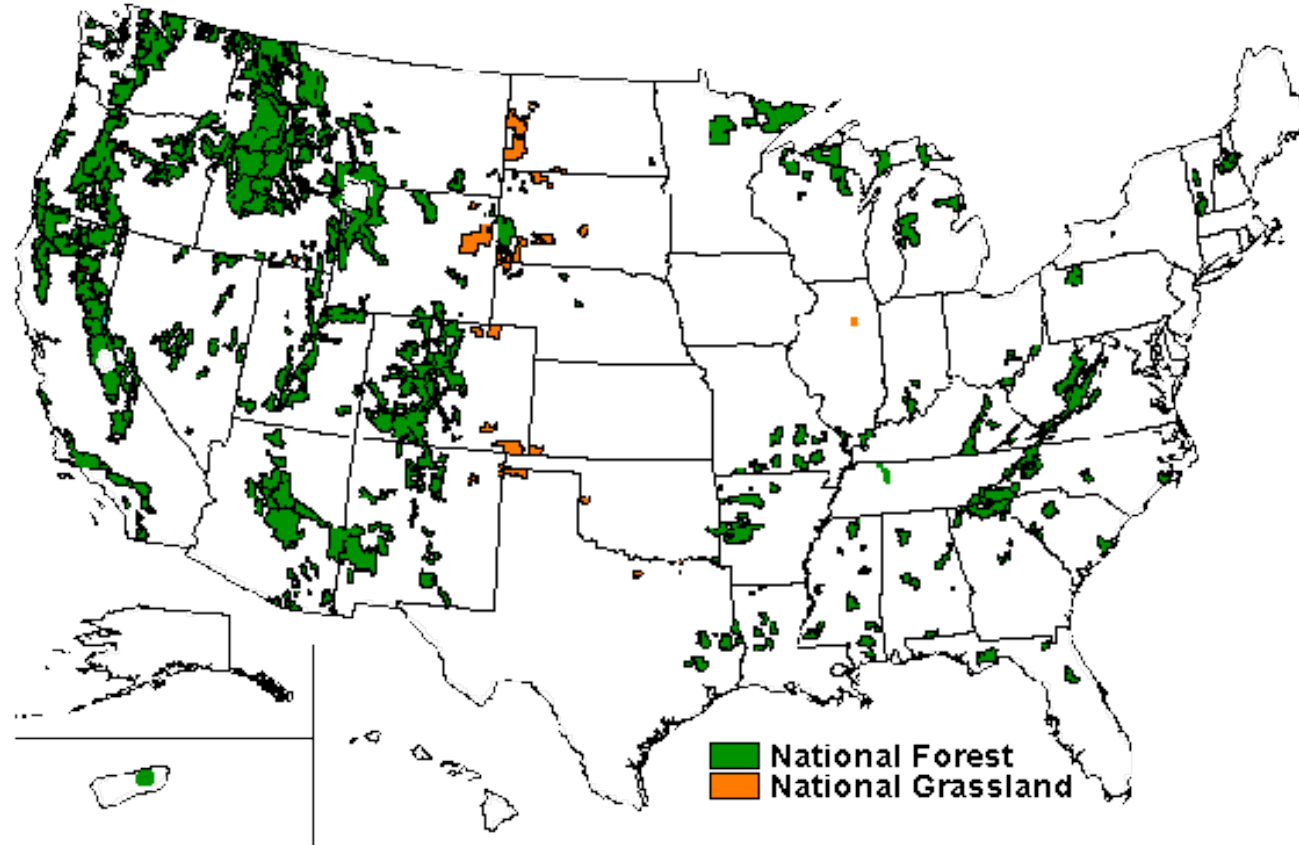
Watershed Scale



Regional Scale



Where is operational EO data needed?

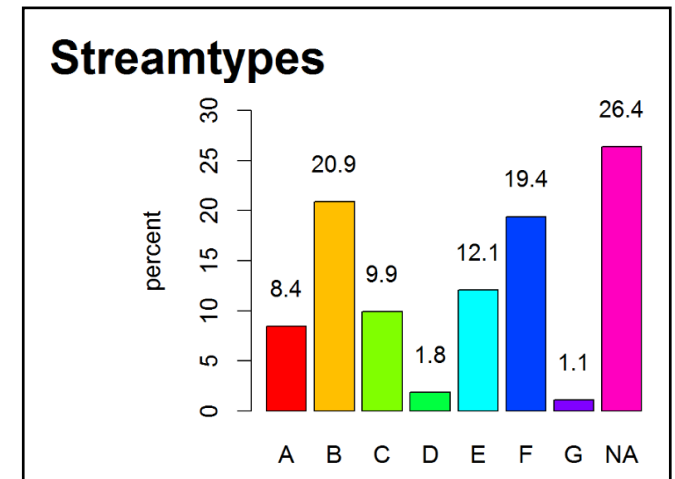
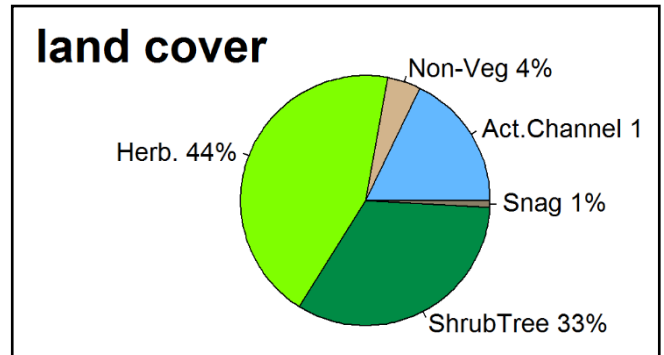
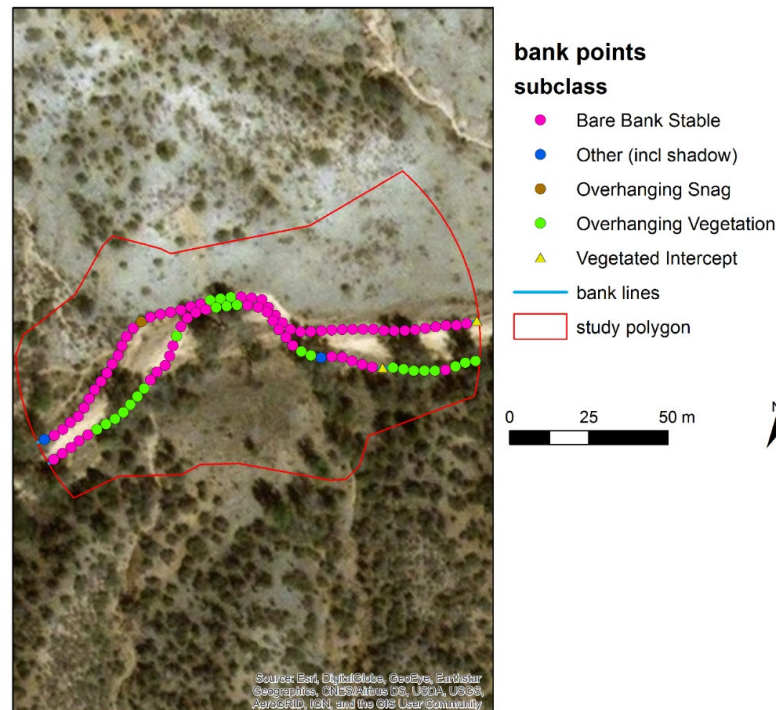
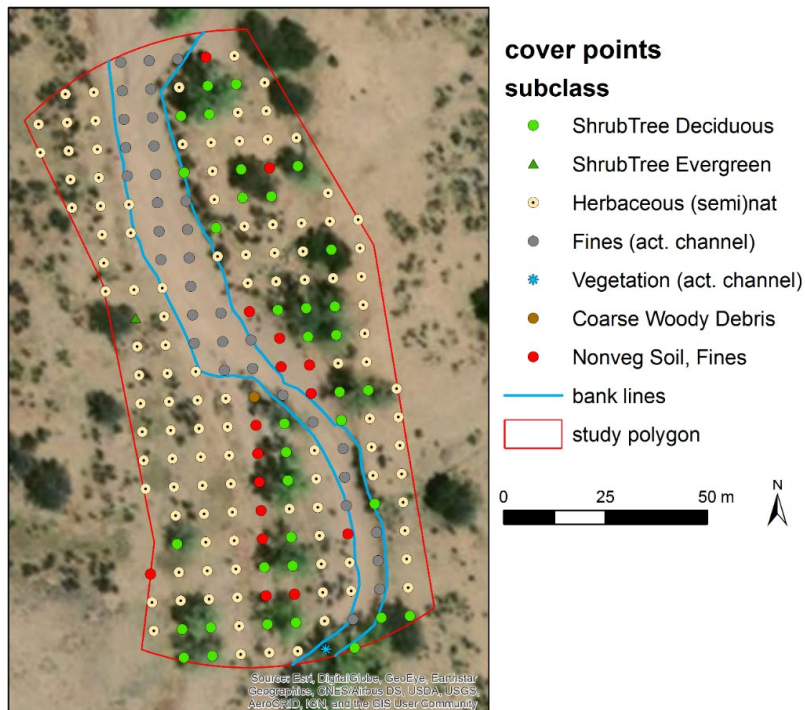


National Scale



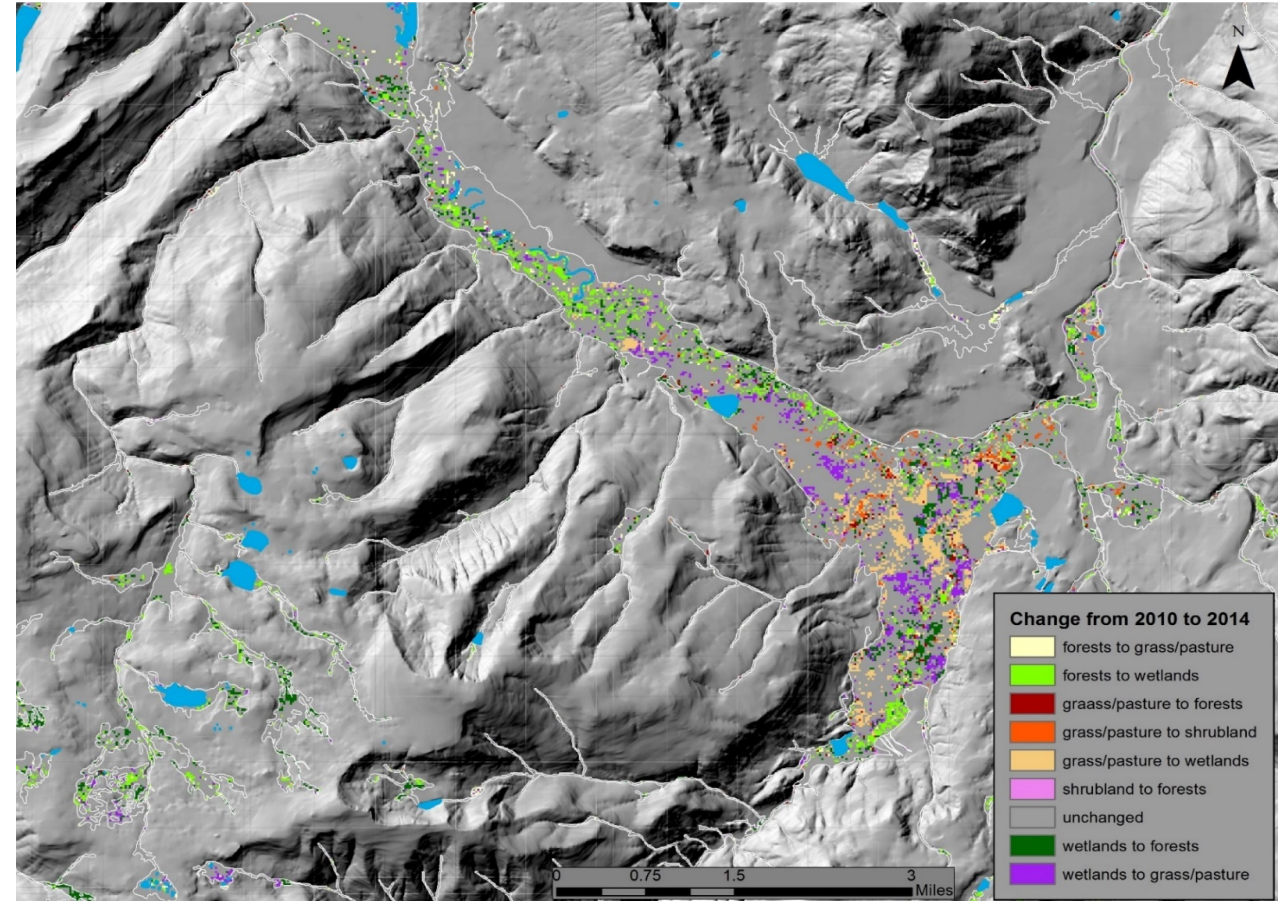
Aquatic Riparian Inventory from Aerial Imagery

- **Goal:** systematic inventory of riparian corridors based on remote sensing imagery
- **Input data:** sample site polygons, 4-band stereo imagery in 5-9 cm resolution
- **Products:** land cover, stream bank status and stream conditions for 1 ha plots
- This data provides information on riparian resources and a baseline inventory for future monitoring

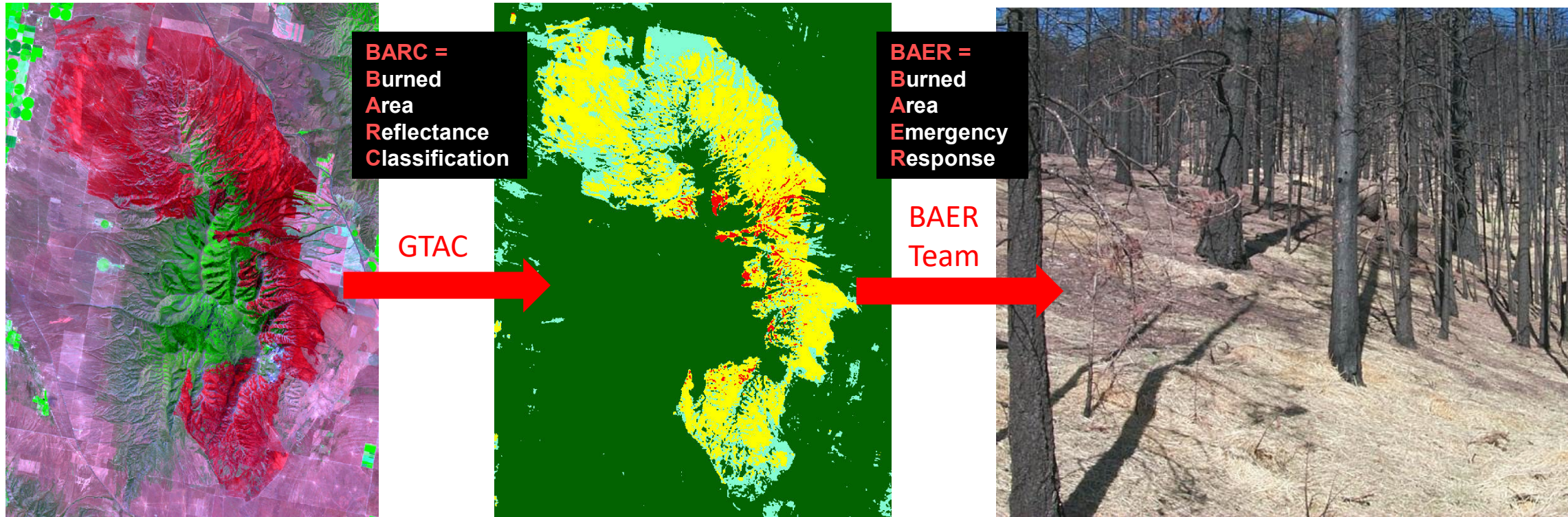


Riparian Areas Inventory & Assessment

Input Data	Sources	Type
Streams	USGS National Hydrology Dataset (NHD)	Required
Lakes	USGS National Hydrology Dataset (NHD)	Optional
National Wetlands Inventory	National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)	Optional
gSSURGO	Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	Optional
Elevation (10m DEM)	The National Map	Required
Land Cover	National Land Cover Database Cropland Data Layer	Optional
50-Year Flood Height	50-year flood height value is calculated using Mason (2007) approach utilizing available USGS water gauges	Required



BAER and BARC



Landsat 7, Landsat 8, Sentinel

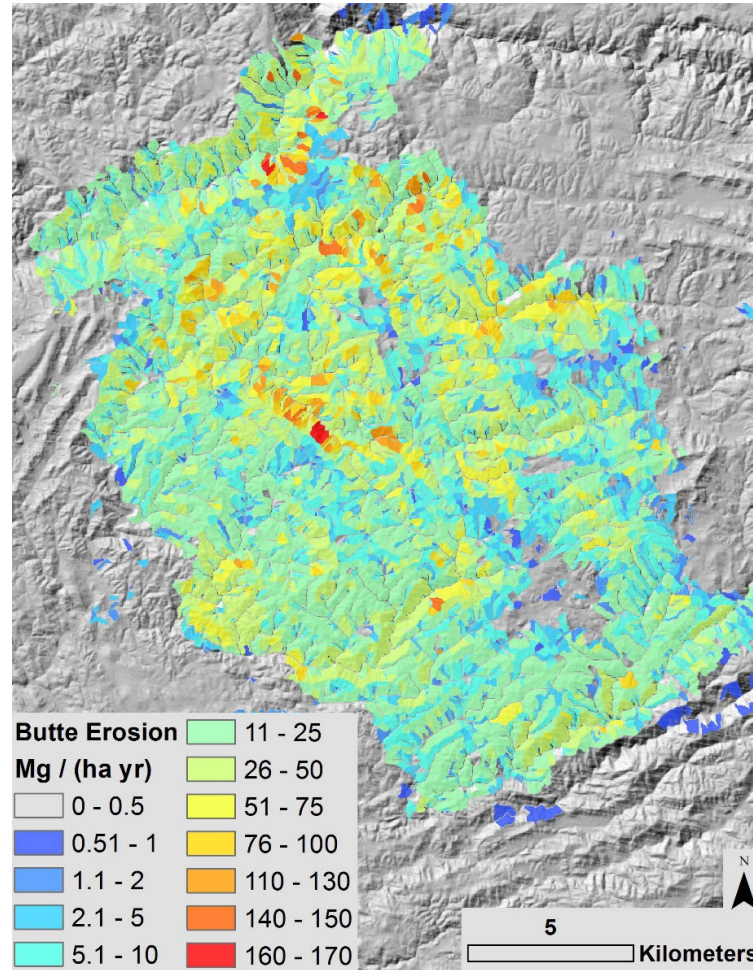
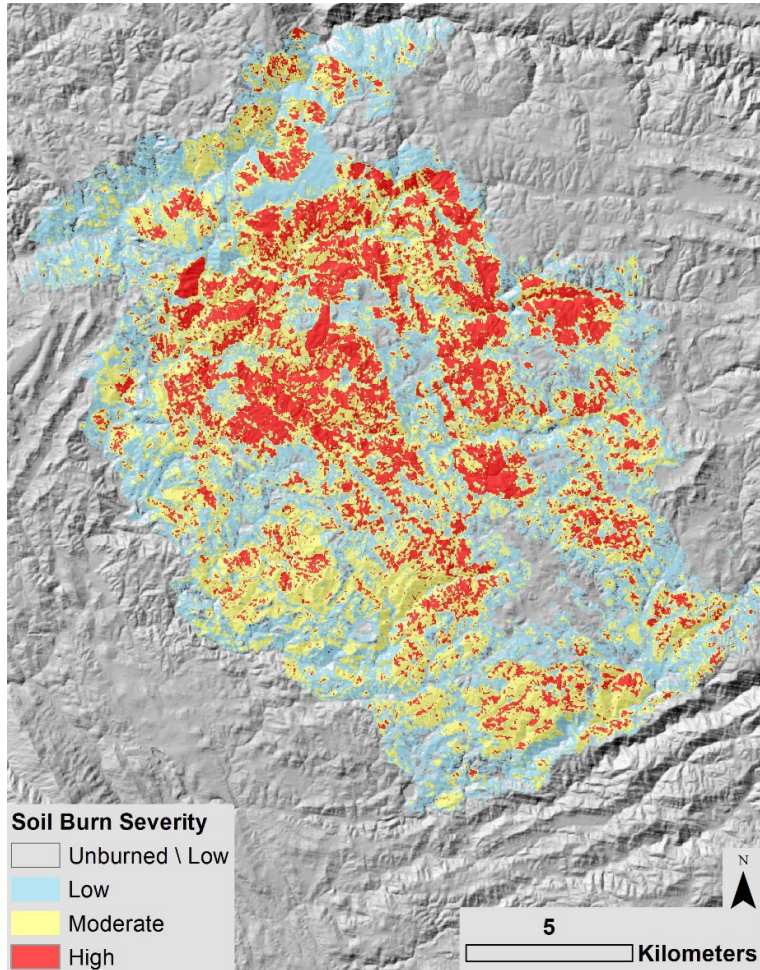
Image processing and interpretation

Calibration on the ground is used to validate the product and create the Soil Burn Severity dataset

- BARC Provides a preliminary assessment of ground conditions; used by BAER team

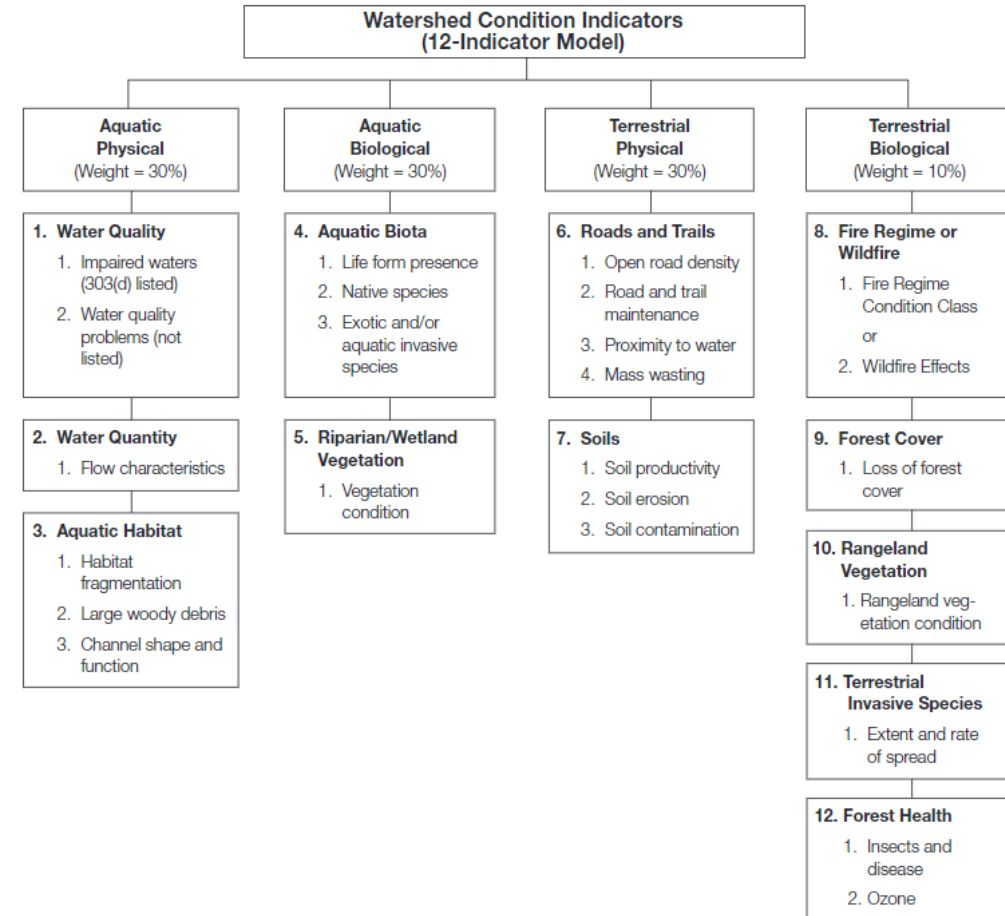
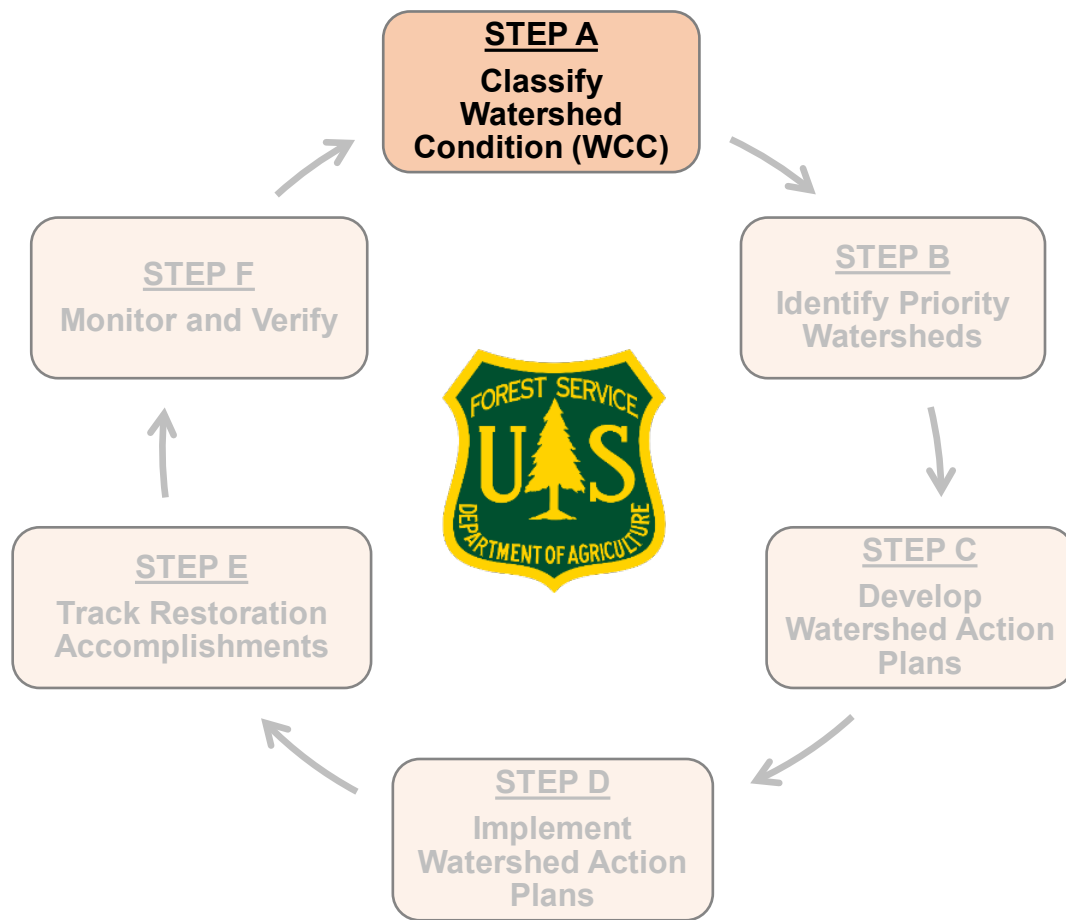
For more information: Cara Farr | Regional Soil Scientist | cara.farr@usda.gov

BAER Rapid Response Erosion Database



- Rapid Response Erosion Database – incorporates spatial data on vegetation, soils and elevation to **depict changes in land cover and soil properties caused by wildland fire**
- Mapping enables modeling effectiveness of treatments to prevent **flooding, erosion and landslides under a range of weather scenarios**
- Data can be used to develop recommendations for emergency stabilization treatments or modifications to drainage structures to protect values-at-risk following a wildland fire

USFS Watershed Condition Classification

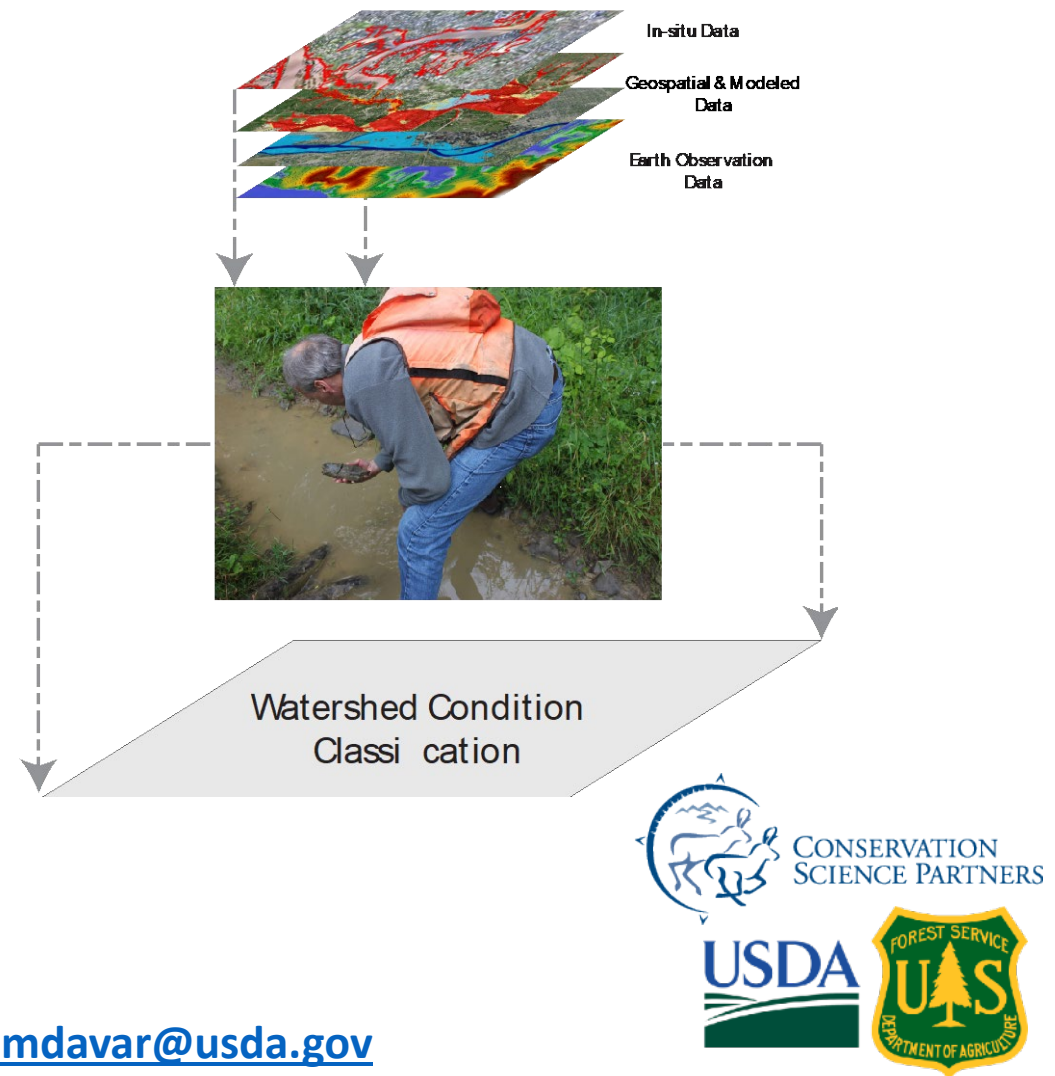


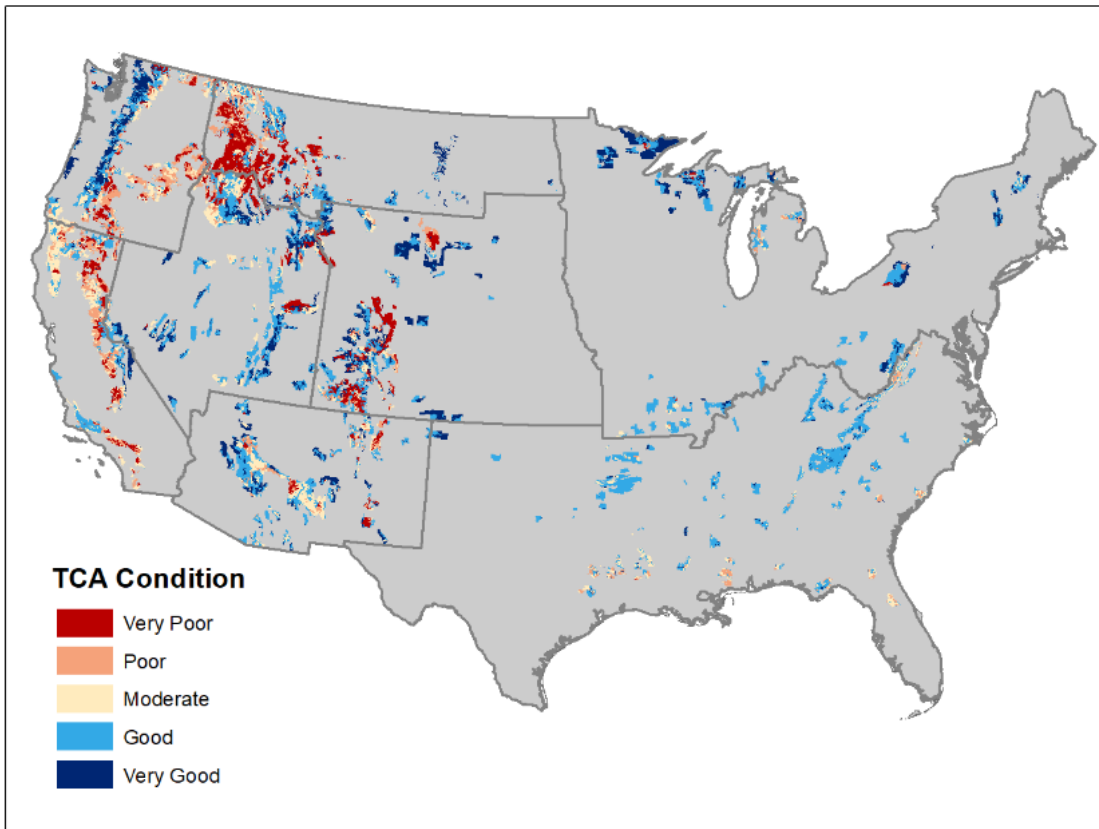
WCC helps field units identify priority watersheds to focus restoration actions



USFS Watershed Condition Classification

	Indicator/Attribute	EO/GIS feasibility	USFS field data
Aquatic Physical	Impaired waters (303d)	High	
	Water quality problems	Low	X
	Flow characteristics	Medium	
	Habitat Fragmentation	Medium	X
	Large Woody Debris (LWD)	Low	X
	Channel shape and function	Low	X
Aquatic Biological	Life form presences	NA	X
	Native species	NA	X
	Invasive/exotic specie	NA	X
	Riparian vegetation	Medium	X
Terrestrial Physical	Open road density	High	
	Proximity to water	High	
	Mass wasting	Low	
	Road maintenance	NA	X
	Soil productivity	Low	X
	Soil Erosion	Low	X
	Soil Contamination	NA	X
Terrestrial Biological	Fire regime condition class	High	
	Wildfire effects	High	X
	Loss of forested cover	High	
	Rangeland vegetation condition	Medium	X
	Terrestrial invasives	Low	X
	Insects and disease	High	
	Ozone	Medium	





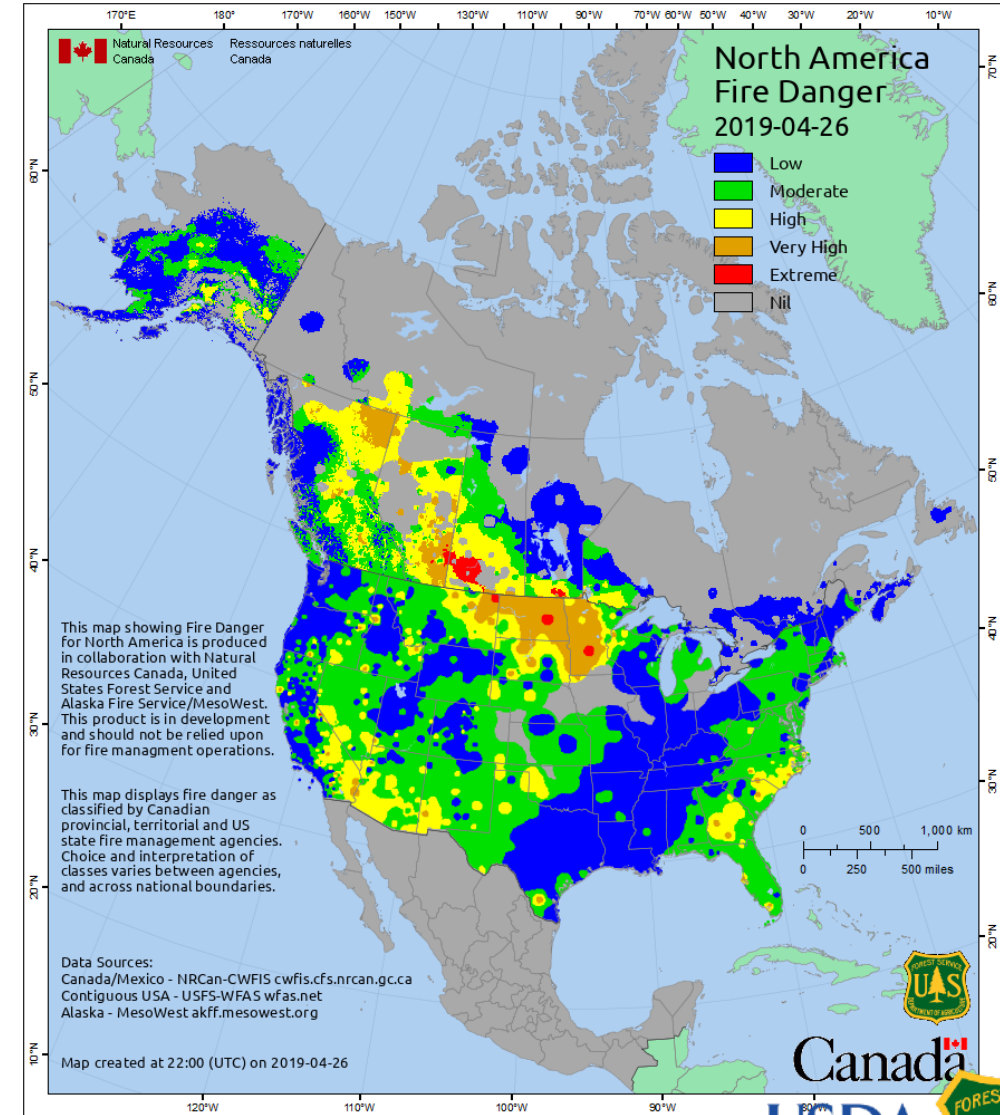
The **Terrestrial Condition Assessment (TCA)** is a management tool that provides a mid-scale assessment of resource conditions across the National Forest System (NFS) lands based on mapping and interpreting key indicators of ecological integrity.

Key data sources:

- LANDFIRE (Landsat)
- MTBS (Landsat)
- Wildland Hazard Potential (Landsat)
- Insect and Disease Hazard (Landsat)
- Productivity (MODIS)
- NLCD (Landsat)

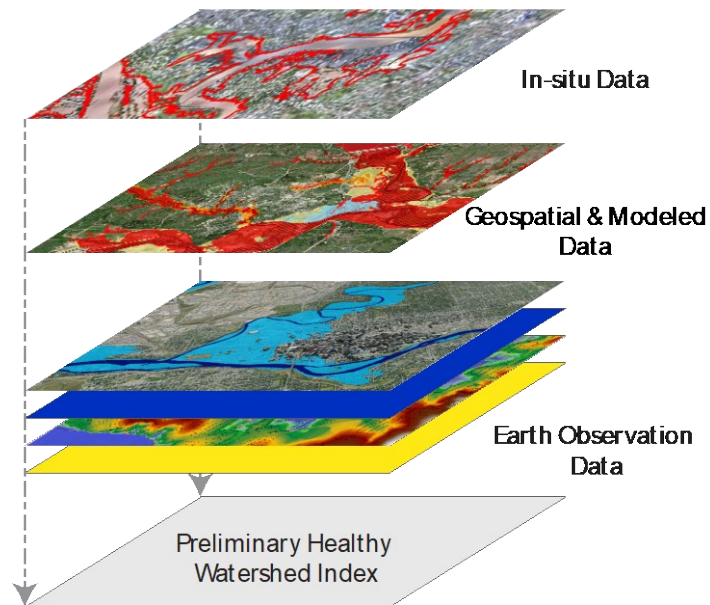
Fire Danger

- Soil moisture is not directly used in fire danger rating
- Several drought indices (e.g. Palmer, Keetch-Byram) are used as well as ancillary weather information and live vegetation and dead material fuel moisture
- Dead fuel moisture for large woody particles is typically modeled based on weather observations because of the long time lag
- Moisture is an important part of danger rating and fire behavior, so remotely sensed soil moisture could be an asset (scale remains a challenge)

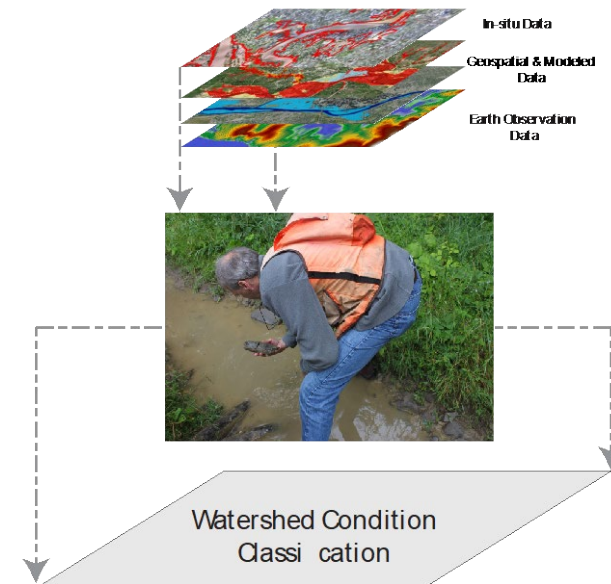


EO Data Integration

Fully Data
Driven



Fully Expert-
Knowledge Driven



Future Outlook

Opportunities

- Flexible data-to-decision architecture that uses multiple data sources/types
- “Filling in the gaps” where higher resolution data is not available or necessary
- Targeting integration w/ national or regional data products
- S2S forecasting
- Soil moisture (scale is a challenge)

Challenges

- Spatial resolution and scale
- Access and incentive
- Interoperability w/ existing decision support approaches
- Operational capacity across scales
- Transparency and validation
- Trust

Questions and Comments

Acknowledgements:

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Matt Reeves, Research Ecologist, RMRS Forestry Sciences Laboratory Missoula

