

## Next Steps:

# Scaling Up Ecosystem Accounts to The Nation

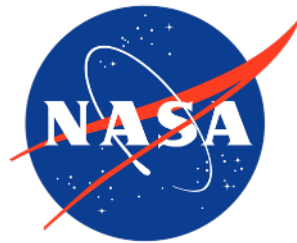
Mehdi Heris

Ken Bagstad

Austin Troy

# NASA: Group on Earth Observation

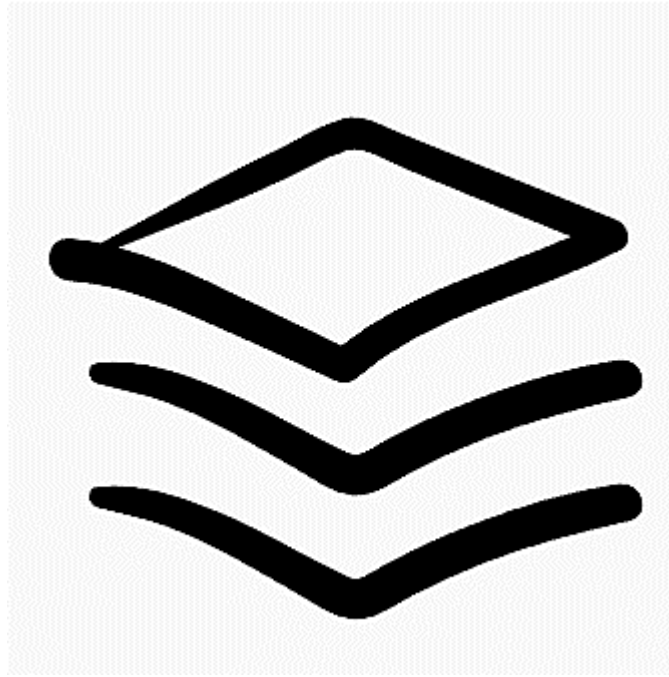
## Earth Observation for U.S. Ecosystem Accounting (EO4EA)



# In this presentation:

Challenges in scaling up

Urban Ecosystem Accounts

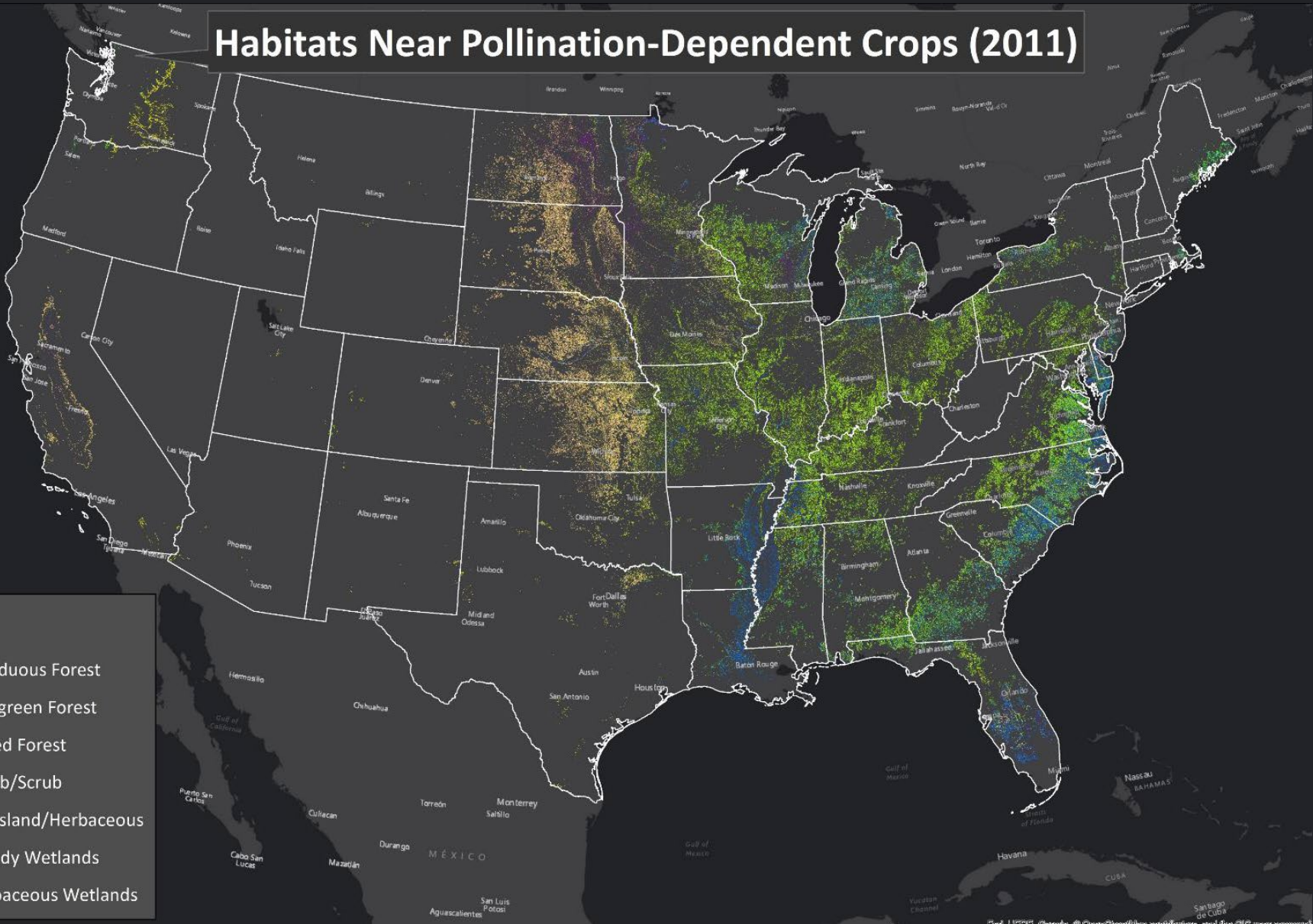


# Data Challenges

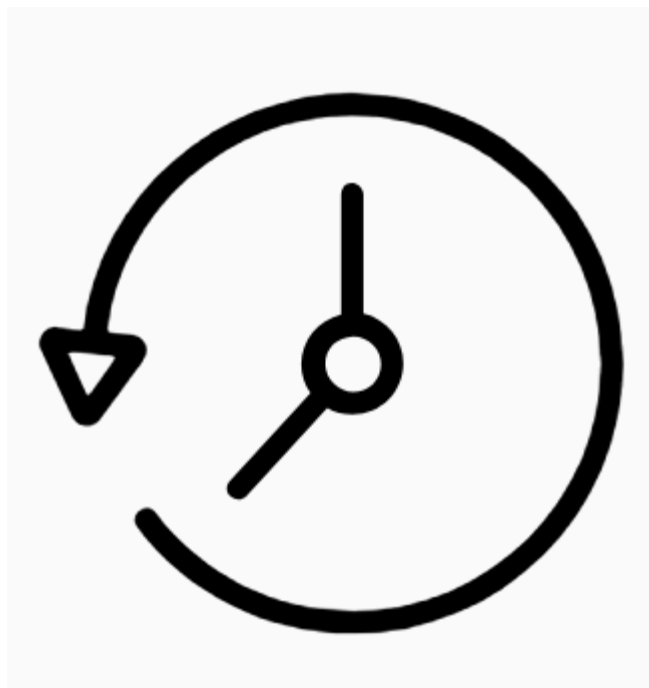
# Habitats Near Pollination-Dependent Crops (2011)

**Legend**

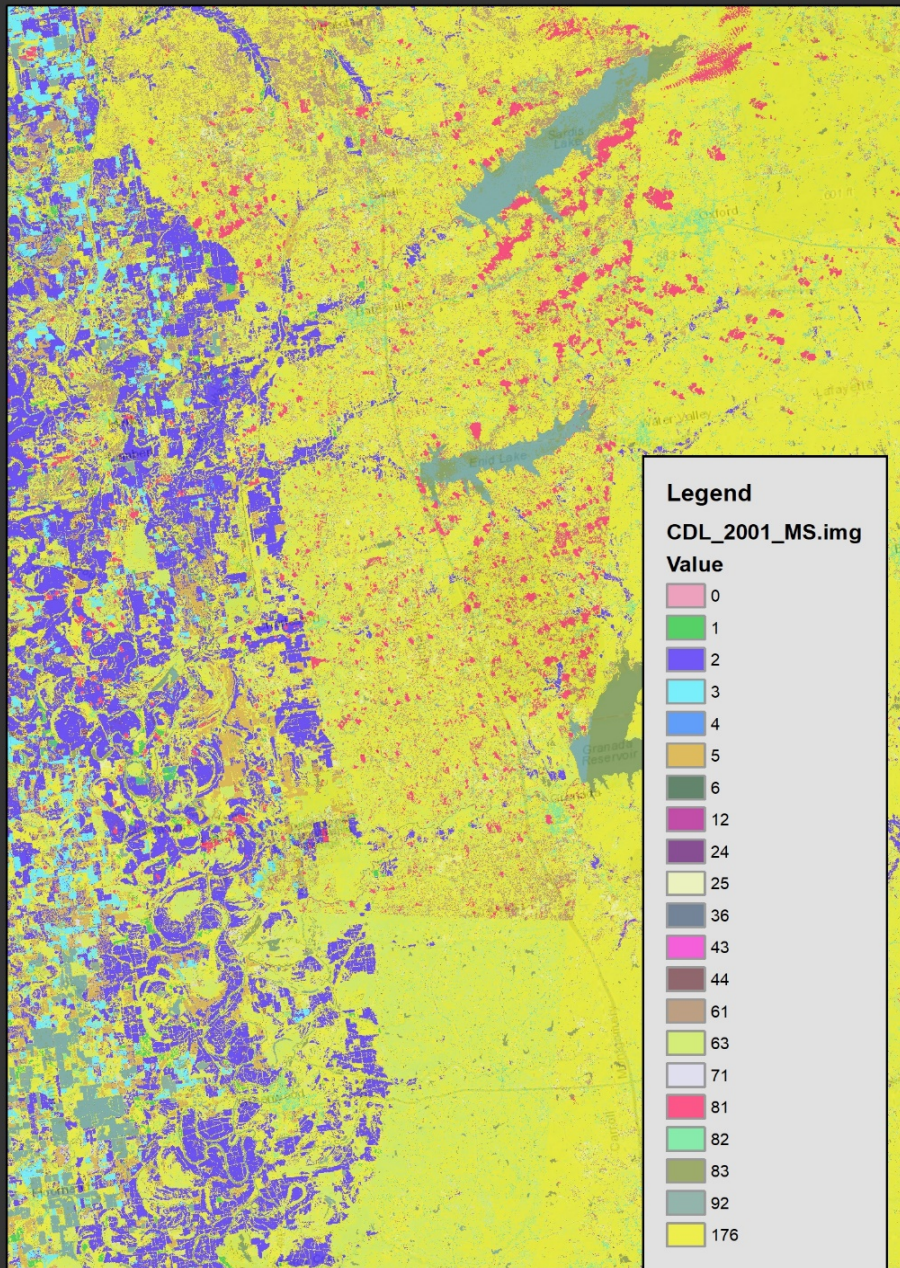
- Deciduous Forest
- Evergreen Forest
- Mixed Forest
- Shrub/Scrub
- Grassland/Herbaceous
- Woody Wetlands
- Herbaceous Wetlands



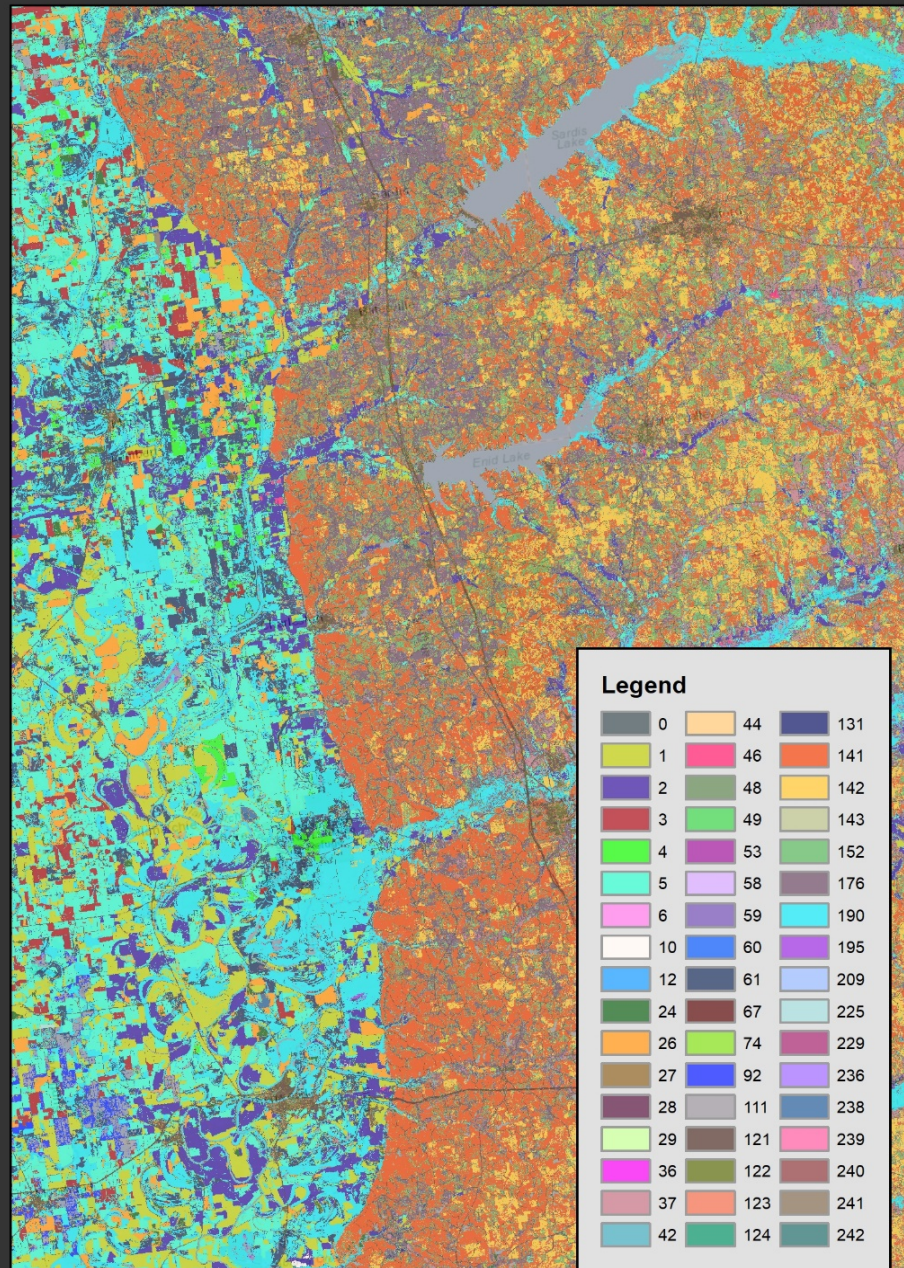
# Longitudinal Gap



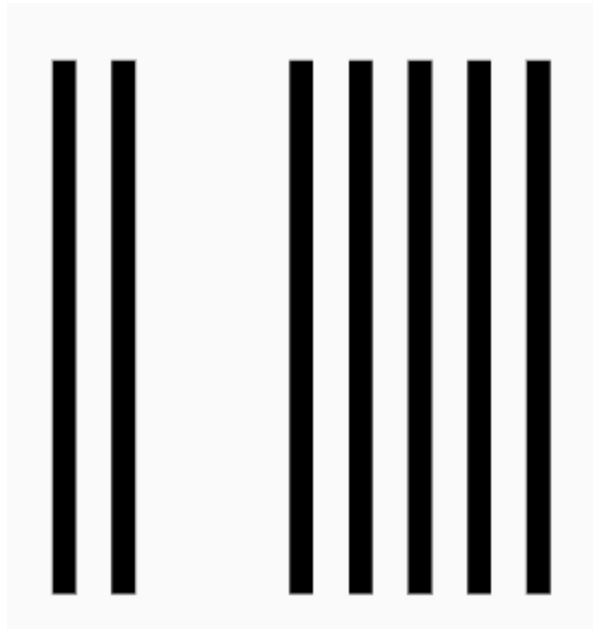
# Crop Land Dataset 2001 for Mississippi



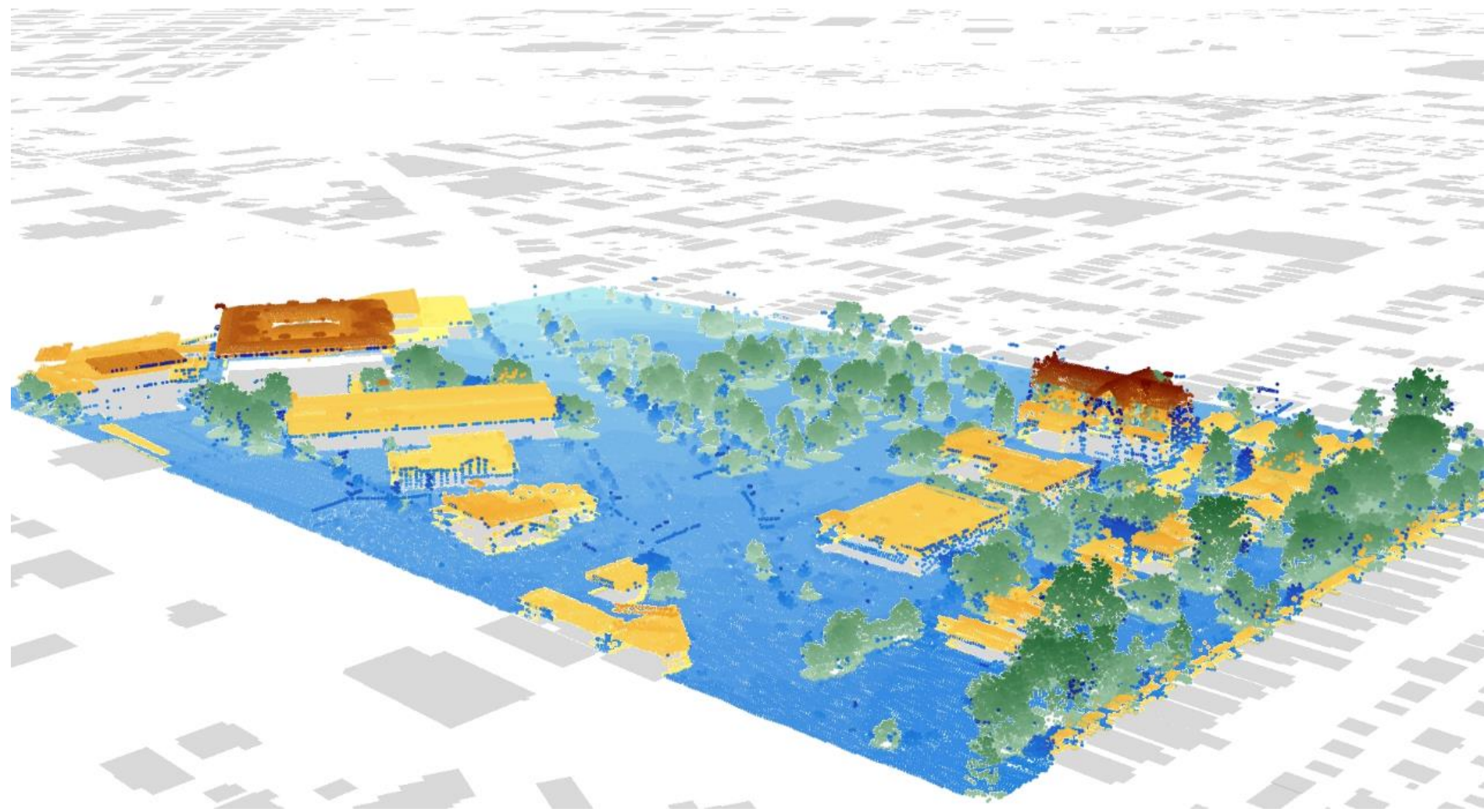
# Crop Land Dataset 2011 for Mississippi



# Spatial Gap

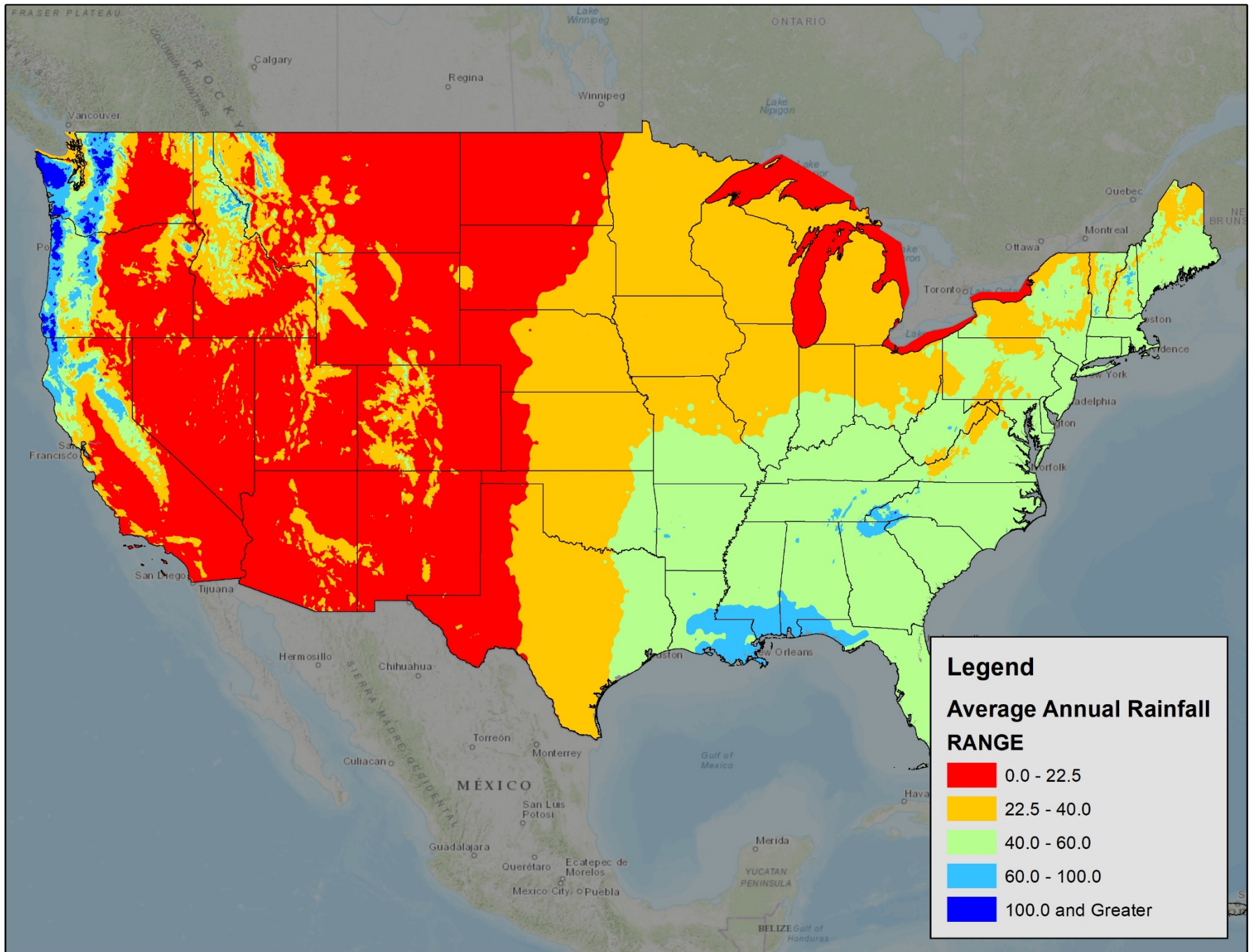


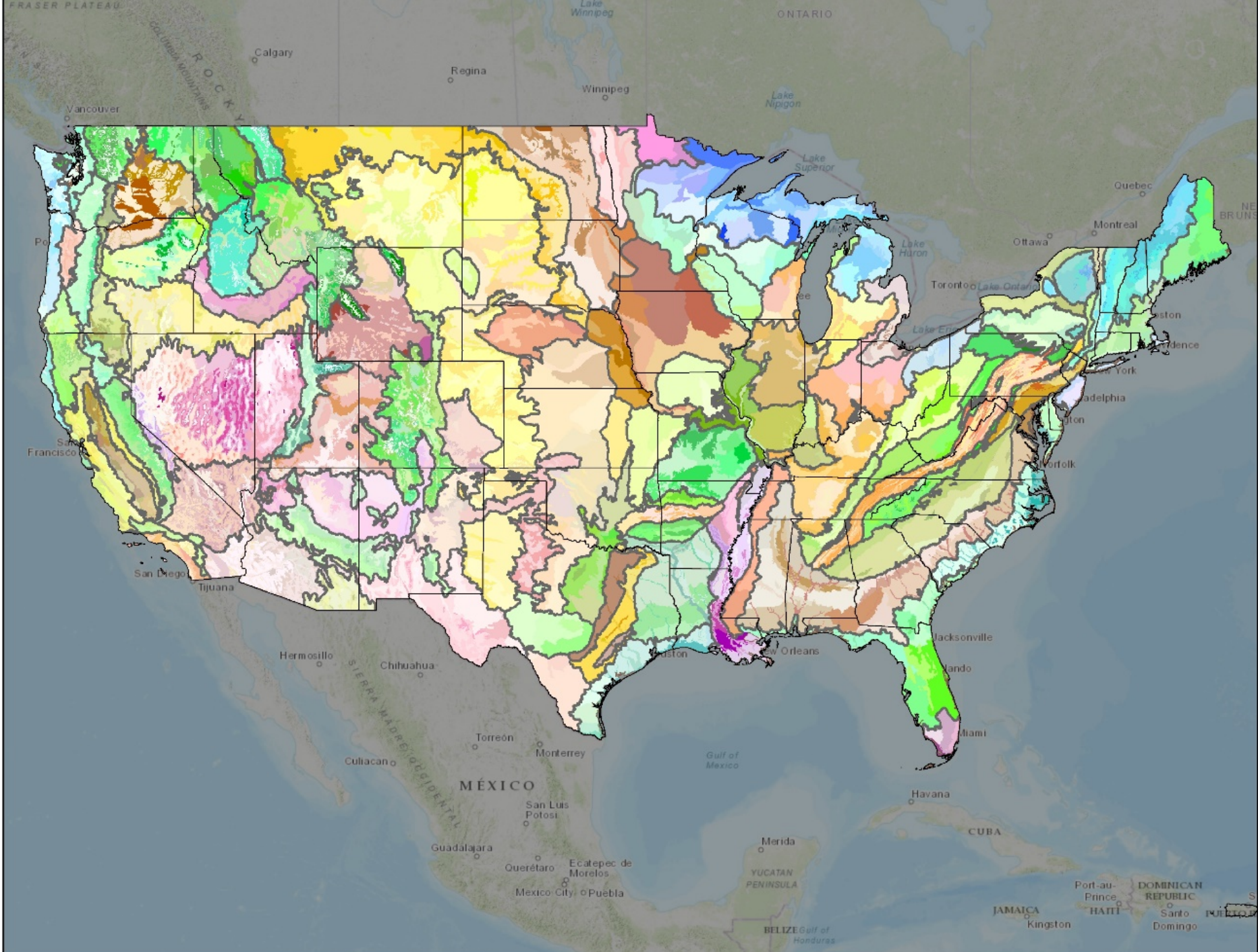


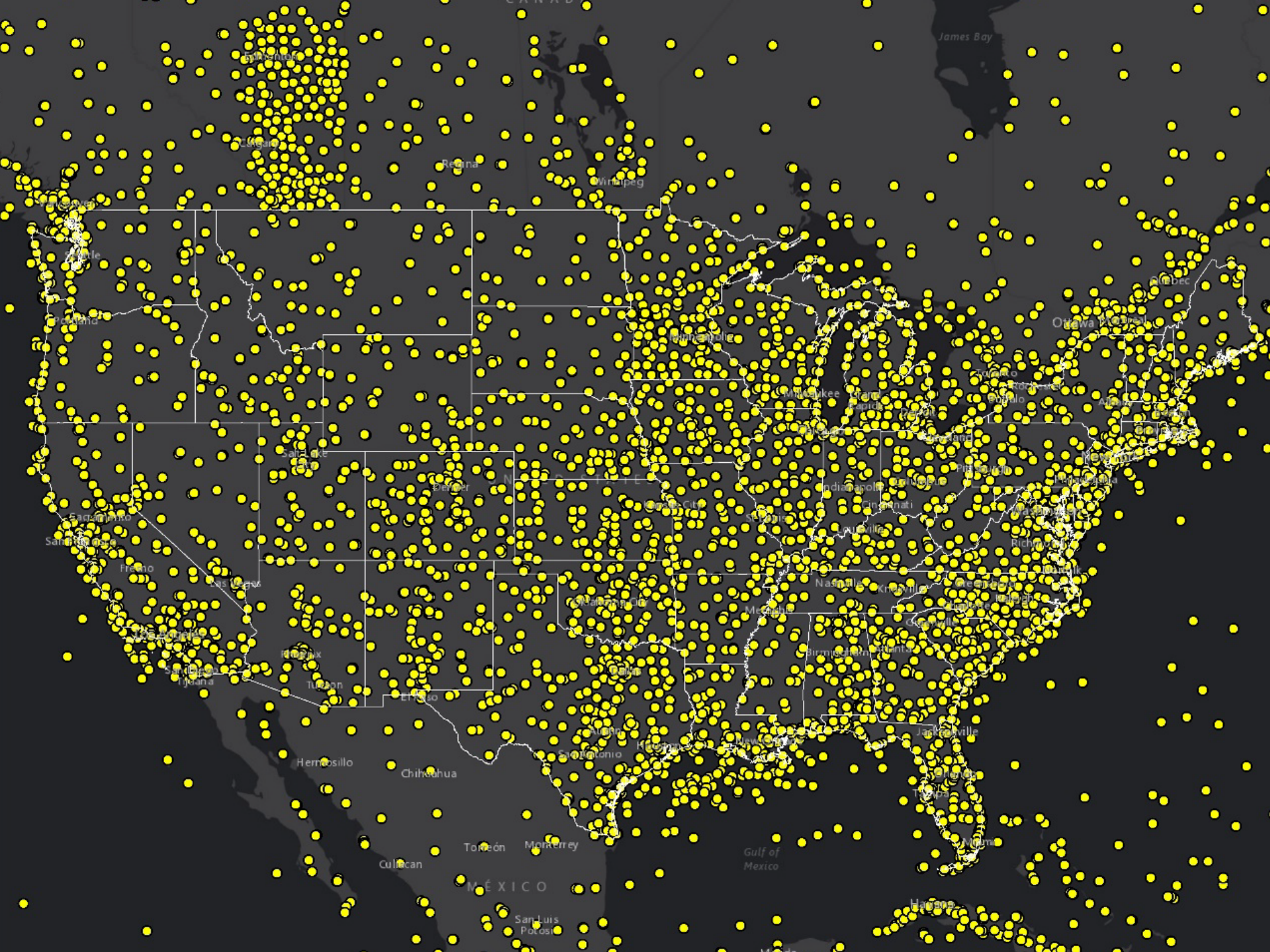


# Climate Disparities

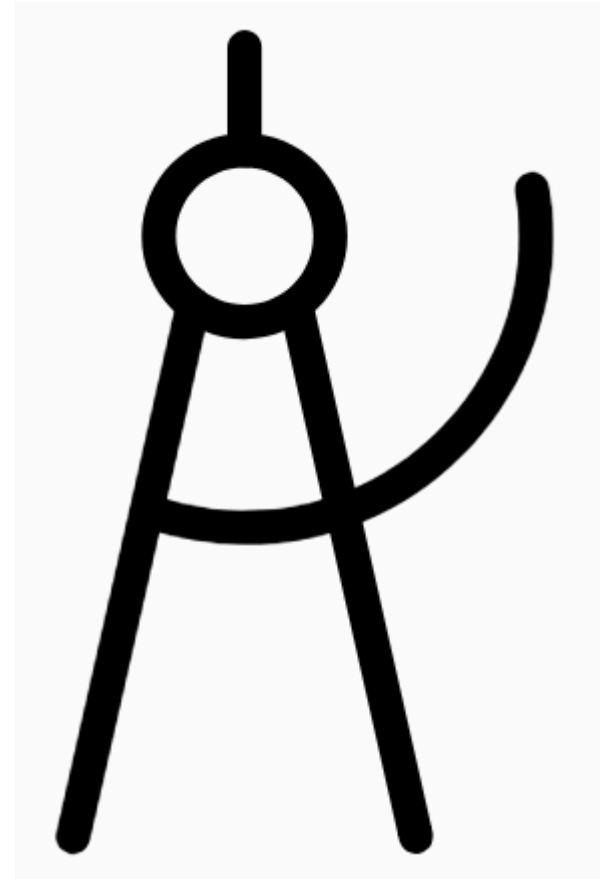








# Accuracy Assessment





### **NLCD 2011 USFS Tree Canopy analytical** (10.4 GB)

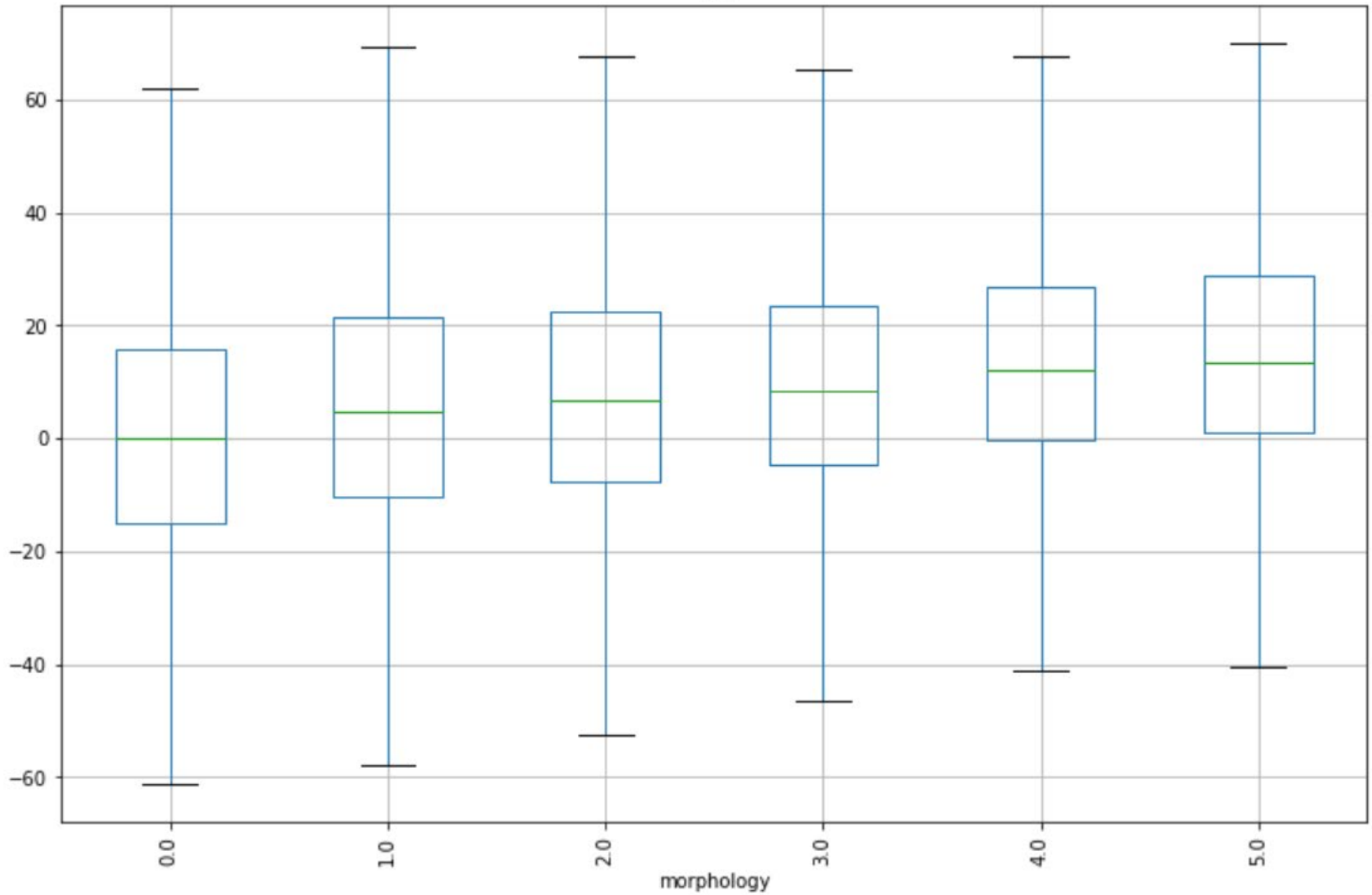
The U.S. Forest Service analytical canopy product is designed for users that require more accuracy than the standard error (layer two). For layer one, the percent tree canopy cover layer, the file pixel cell covered by tree canopy. No masking of obvious non-tree areas is performed for this product. The individual value representing the standard error for the model in that 30m cell. The higher tier canopy cover layer was produced using a Random Forests (trademarked by Leo Breiman) algorithm to estimate canopy cover estimates from the random forest regression trees. This mapping methodology was designed to be comparable to NLCD 2001 canopy for change detection.





Boxplot grouped by morphology

error



Undeveloped Land

Suburbs

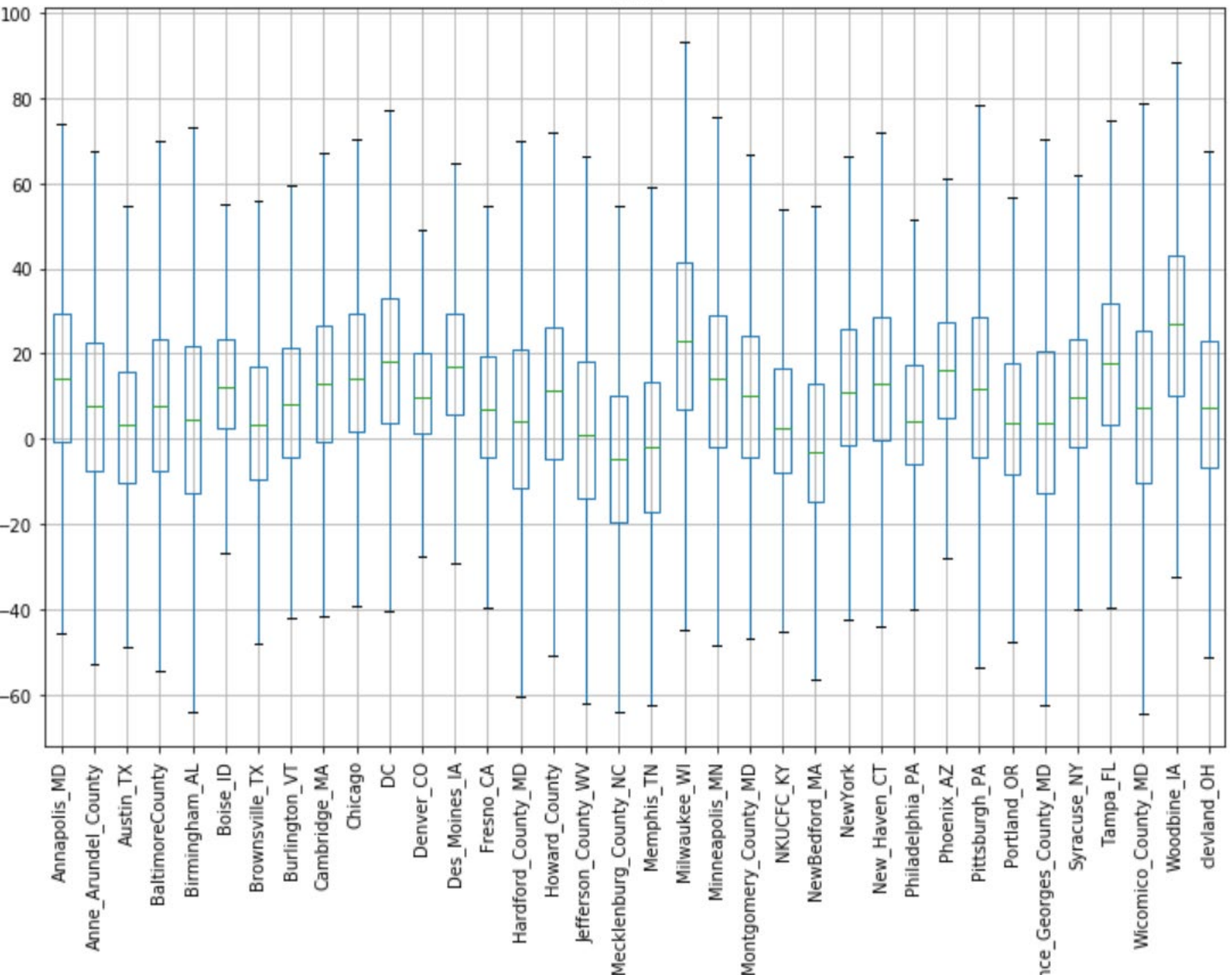
Urban Fringe

Low Den. Urban Area

Med. Den. Urban Area

High Den. Urban Area

error



## Core Model (OS, HPC, and iterable)

Compartmentally intense  
(back end)

Raw Outputs



## Output Data Packages (post processing)

Annual total CDL

Annual total NLCD

Annual total habitats

Cell-based change

...



HDF5 File

Compartmentally light  
(front end)



## Report Generator for Ecosystem Accounting

Condition/S  
upply-use  
tables

State-scale  
tables/char  
ts

Cell-based  
changes

Hotspots of  
gaps

Future  
suitability  
analysis

# Urban Ecosystem

## Accounts

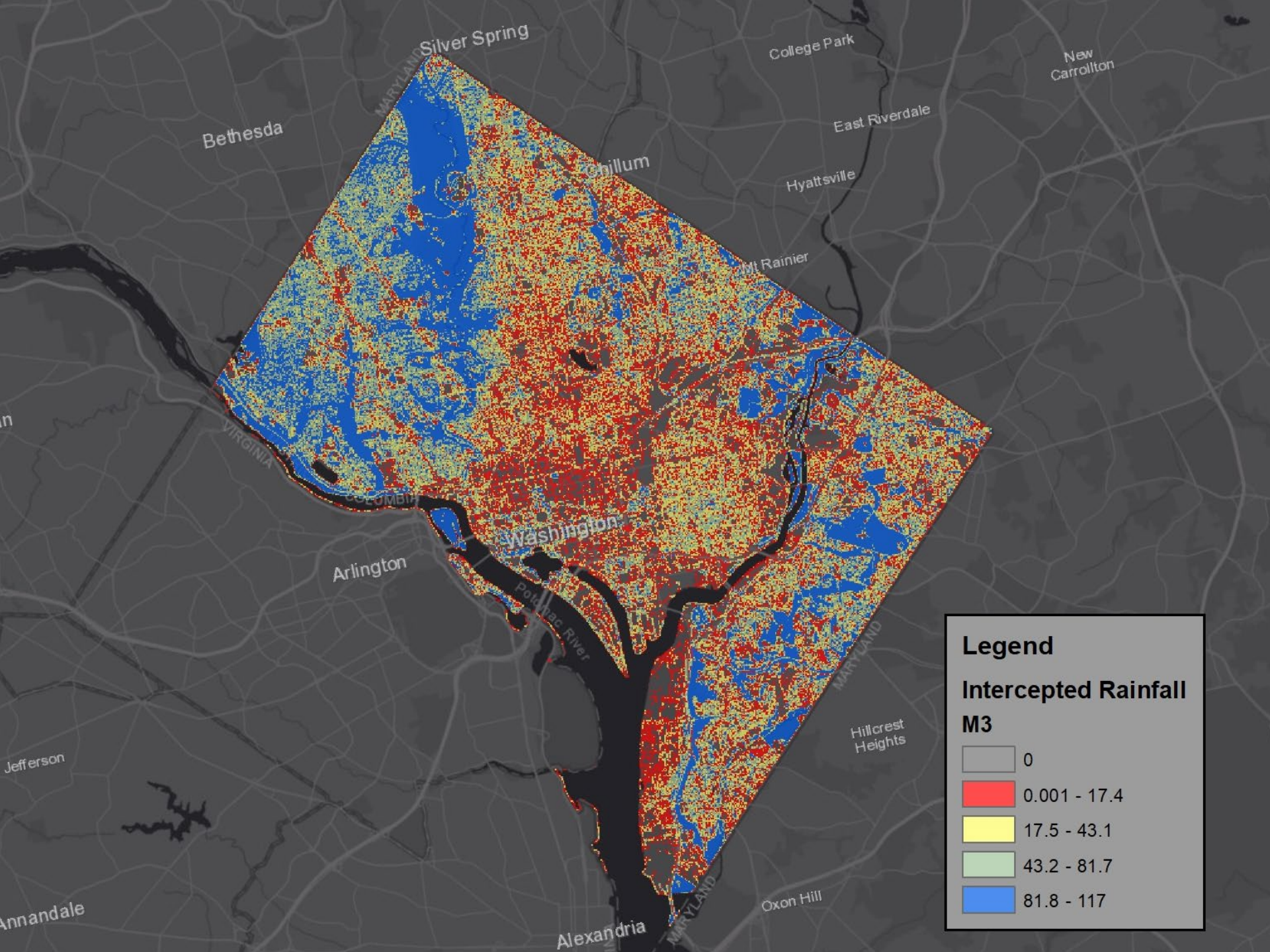


- Trees and rainfall interception
- Trees and urban heat mitigation



f (interception) = (Storm Length, Storm Intensity, Wind, Evaporation, LAI, Tree Size, surface type)

f (interception) = (Storm Size, Tree Cover)



Bethesda

MARYLAND Silver Spring

College Park

New Carrollton

Chillum

East Riverdale

Hyattsville

Mt Rainier

VIRGINIA

Columbia

Washington

Arlington

Potomac River

MARYLAND

Hillcrest Heights

Jefferson

Annandale

Alexandria

MARYLAND

Oxon Hill

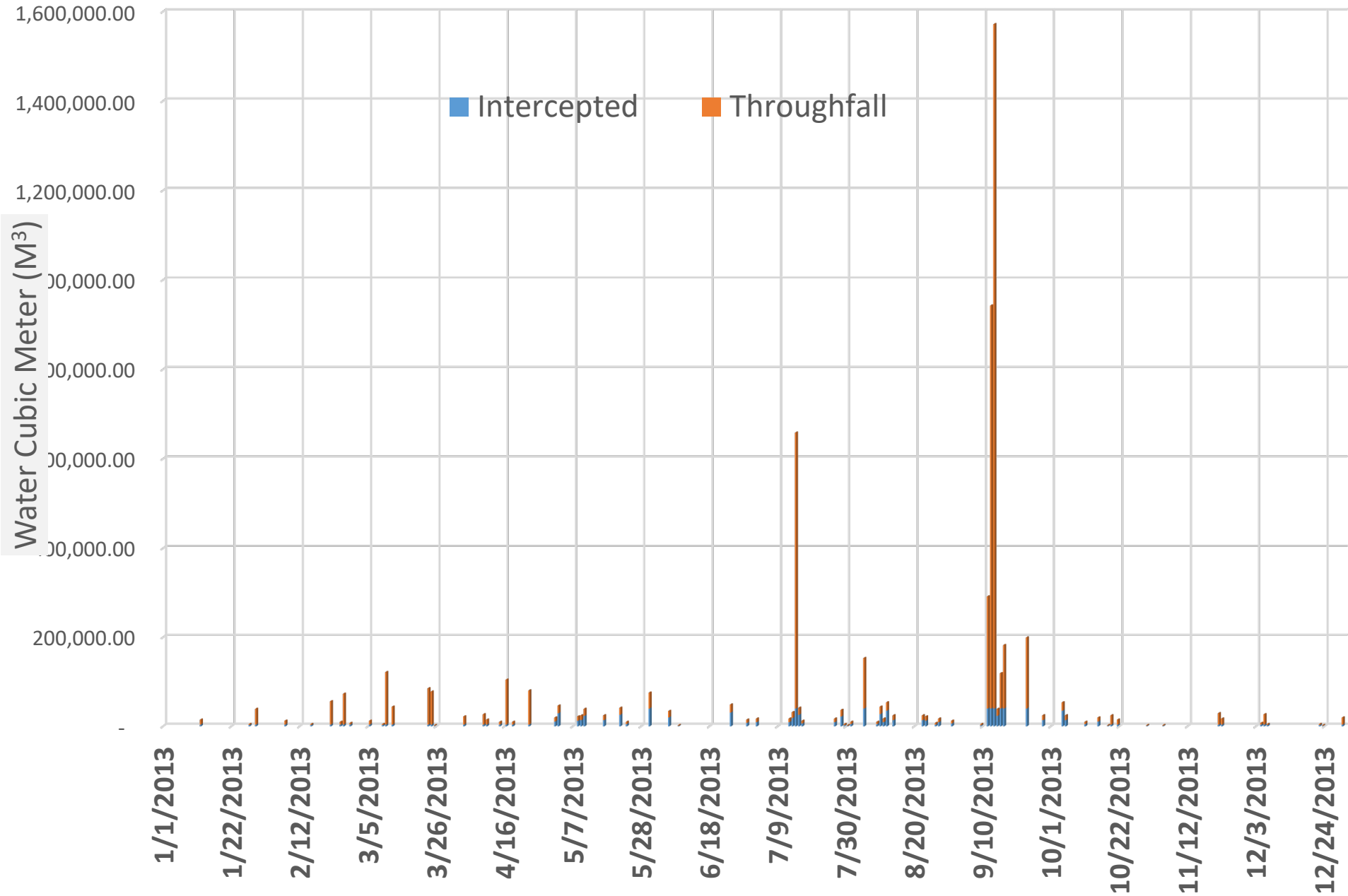
**Legend**

**Intercepted Rainfall**

**M3**

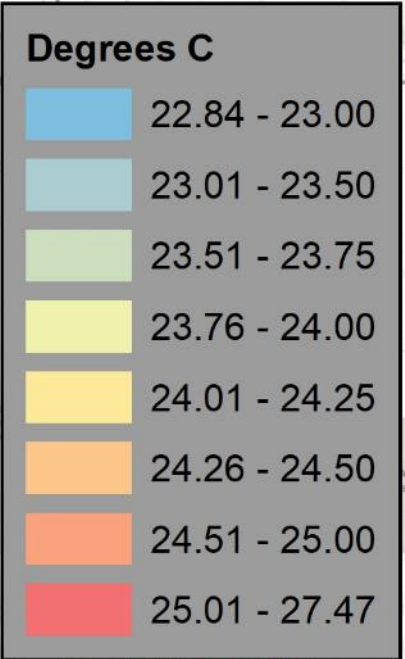
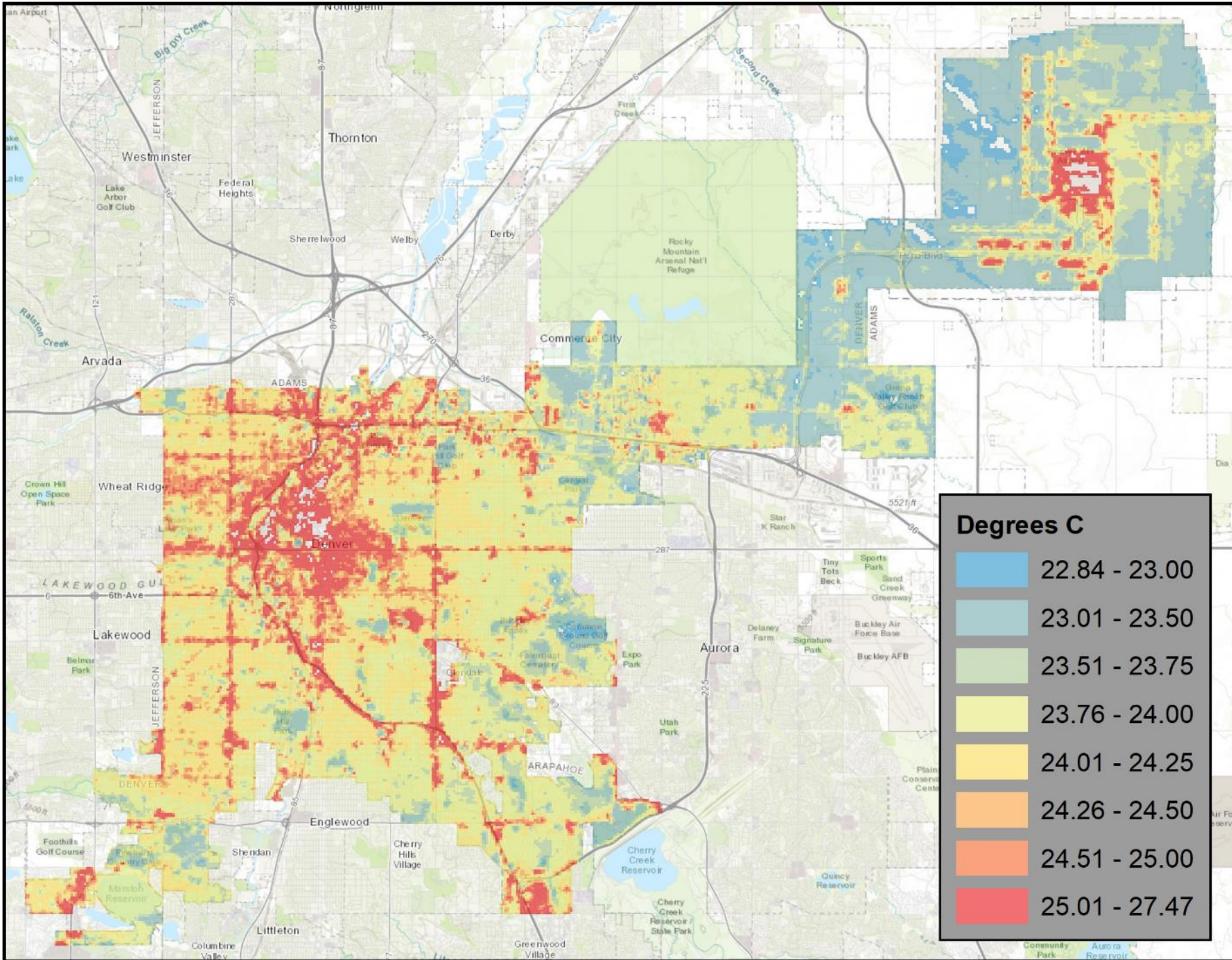
0
0.001 - 17.4
17.5 - 43.1
43.2 - 81.7
81.8 - 117

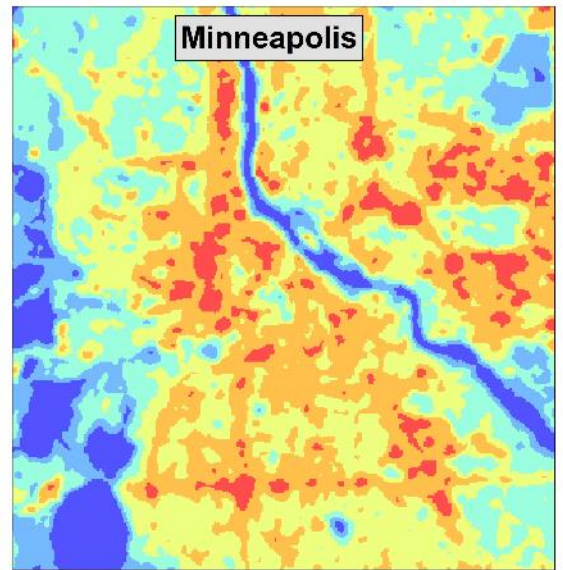
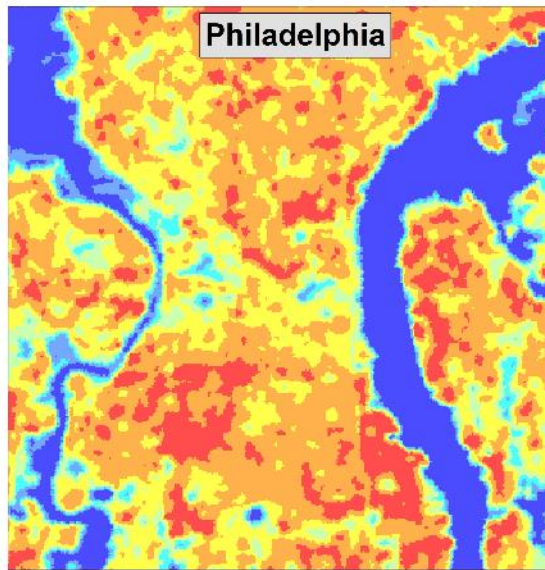
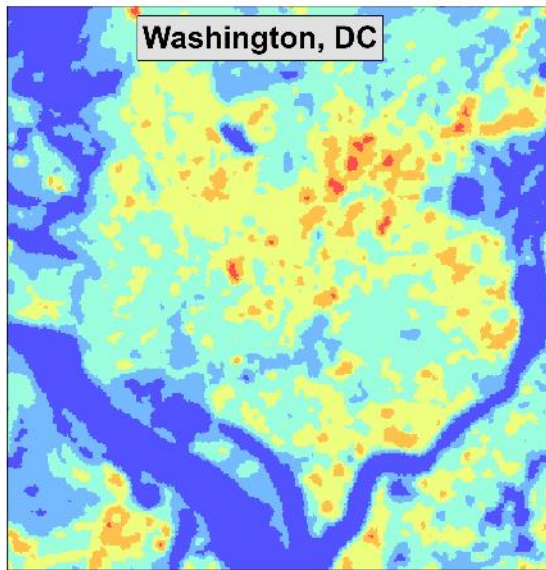
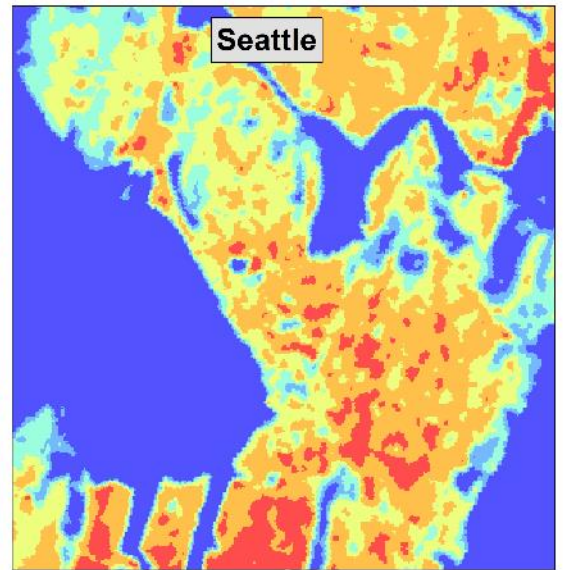
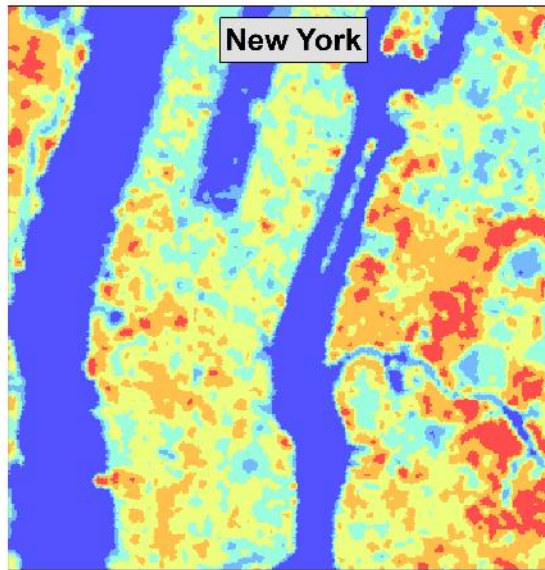
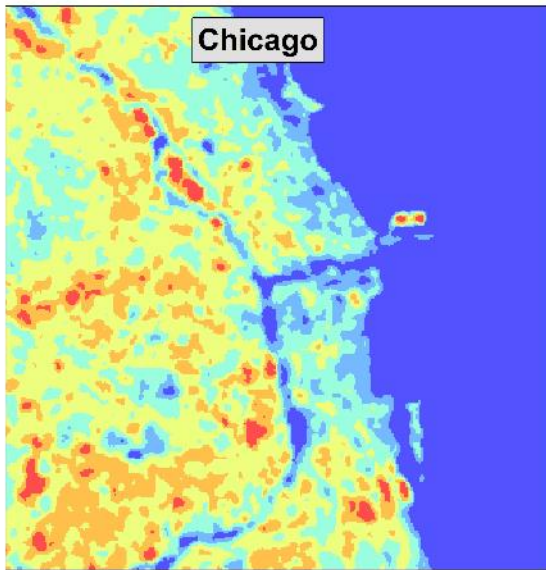
# Rainfall Interception in 2013





Landcover	DC Intercepted_2001 (Cubic Million Meter)	DC Intercepted_2003 (Cubic Million Meter)	Denver Intercepted_2013 (Cubic Million Meter)
<b>Rainfall</b>	0.760 m (29.9 inch)	1.545 m (60 inch)	0.638 m (25.1)
<b>Open Water</b>	0.11	0.12	0.02
<b>Developed, Open Space</b>	7.18	7.77	1.76
<b>Developed, Low Intensity</b>	7.81	8.45	5.58
<b>Developed, Medium Intensity</b>	5.29	5.72	1.76
<b>Developed, High Intensity</b>	0.64	0.70	0.24
<b>Deciduous Forest</b>	6.31	6.83	0.00
<b>Evergreen Forest</b>	0.15	0.16	0.00
<b>Mixed Forest</b>	0.72	0.78	0.00
<b>Shrub/Scrub</b>	0.07	0.08	0.00
<b>Grassland/Herbaceous</b>	0.03	0.03	0.02
<b>Pasture/Hay</b>	0.01	0.01	0.00
<b>Cultivated Crops</b>	0.02	0.02	0.02
<b>Woody Wetlands</b>	0.64	0.69	0.12
<b>Sum</b>	28.98	31.36	9.54
<b>Percentage of Rainfall That Hits only Trees that is intercepted</b>	15.60%	8.31%	9.43%

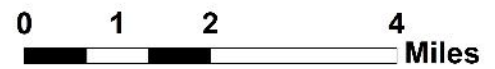
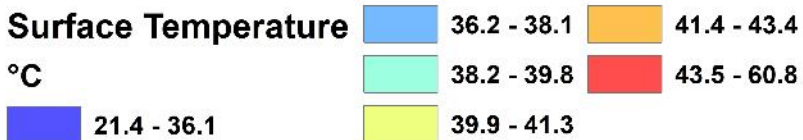




**Legend**

**Surface Temperature**

°C



# How Important Are Trees?

X=[Tree Coverage, Impervious Surface]

Y=[Daytime Surface Temperature]

## OLS Regression Results

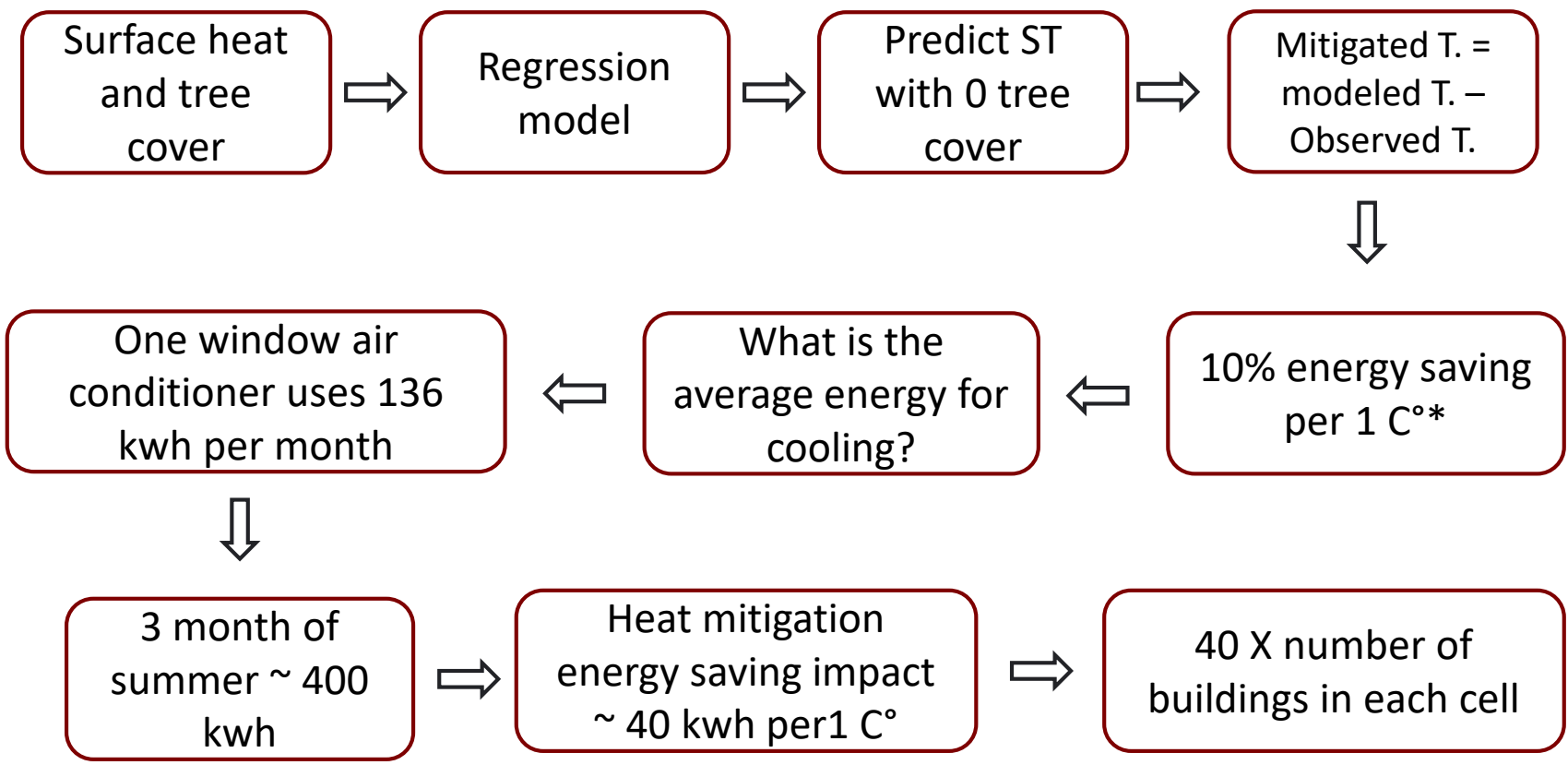
Dep. Variable:	surfTempD	R-squared:	0.245
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.245
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	3.714e+04
Date:	Fri, 30 Nov 2018	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
Time:	22:20:10	Log-Likelihood:	-4.4457e+05
No. Observations:	228636	AIC:	8.891e+05
Df Residuals:	228633	BIC:	8.892e+05
Df Model:	2		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	44.0817	0.015	2896.081	0.000	44.052	44.111
LC_Tree	-0.0473	0.000	-183.553	0.000	-0.048	-0.047
LC_imp	0.0198	0.000	98.698	0.000	0.019	0.020

$$\text{Modeled DST} = 44.08 - 0.047 * TC + 0.019 * Imp$$

Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	57873.353
Skew:	0.266	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	5.407	Cond. No.	292.

# Some Assumptions for Running An Experimental Accounting



\*Akbari, H., Pomerantz, M., & Taha, H. (2001). Cool surfaces and shade trees to reduce energy use and improve air quality in urban areas. *Solar energy*, 70(3), 295-310.

# Supply of Energy Savings by Trees

Landcover	Sum Megawatt hour energy saved
Developed, Open Space	239.31
Developed, Low Intensity	1281.44
Developed, Medium Intensity	243.24
Developed, High Intensity	77.21
Barren Land (Rock/Sand/Clay)	-0.06
Deciduous Forest	0.48
Evergreen Forest	0.03
Mixed Forest	0.02
Shrub/Scrub	-0.26
Grassland/Herbaceous	0.16
Pasture/Hay	0.01
Cultivated Crops	0.08
Woody Wetlands	0.93
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	0.15
Sum	1688.32

# Use Table Est.s Energy Saving from Tree-Based Heat Mitigation

Landuse	Energy Saved (Megawatt)
BU Res. Urban (0.1 - 1 ac)	1273.59
BU Res. dense urba (>0.1 ac)	119.89
BU Res. Suburban (1 - 2.5 ac)	90.86
BU Comm. Office	51.73
BU Ind. Factory, plant	39.96
Rec Dev. Urban park	22.48
BU Comm. Retail/shopping	16.16
BU Res. Exurban (2.5 - 10 ac)	14.37
BU Inst. Schools (developed)	12.68
BU Trans. Airports	9.98
BU Inst. Military (developed)	7.12
Rec Dev. Golf course	6.08
BU Inst. Medical	5.02
BU Misc	4.08
BU Comm. Entertainment	3.86
BU Trans. Highways/railways	3.64
Sum	1681.51