

# Ecosystem Services in Land Management Decision Making: Development and Application of EcoAIM™ at Aberdeen Proving Ground

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# Acknowledgments

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  - Dr. James Boyd, RFF—Natural Resource Economist
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# What We Will Cover Today

- What EcoAIM™ is
- A little background on APG and the project
- Geospatial models applied at APG
  - Visual/landscape aesthetics
  - Recreation
  - Nitrogen sequestration
  - Habitat provisioning for biodiversity
- Illustrative scenario and results

# Project Background

- Dept. of Defense owns/manages >30 million acres
- Spends \$4 billion/year on management to meet regulatory and mission requirements
- Missions affect ecosystem services (ES)
- Quality of ecosystem services have effect on missions
- Objective was to adequately account for ES tradeoffs to ensure sustainability of DoD mission at installations

# Aberdeen Proving Ground

- Located in Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay
- 72,000 acres
- Active proving ground for testing weapons and technology
- BRAC-gaining installation
- Hosts 66 tenants (e.g., Chemical and Biological Center, Army R&D, etc)



# What EcoAIM™ Is

*A decision support framework and geospatial tool for managing ecological assets*

- Main objective is trade-off analysis via scenario building
- Scalable process and tool
  - Spatial—project, parcel, watershed, geopolitical/management unit
  - Data needs—should not require data collection
  - Modeling sophistication—determined by need
- Focus on non-monetary quantification
  - Beneficiary preferences weighting
  - Relative ranking and proportional change



# The EcoAIM™ Decision Support Framework

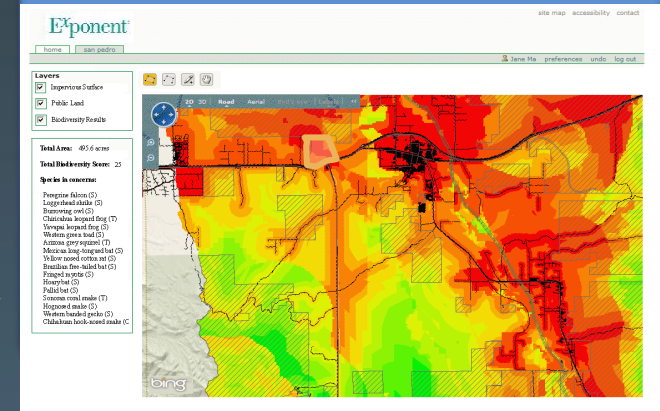
Problem formulation: Define decision space

- Objectives and priorities
- Ecosystem services of primary concern
- Define ecological production functions
- Identify endpoints stakeholders value

Stakeholder Engagement



EcoAIM™ Spatial Analysis Tool



Develop and refine modeling parameters

# Stakeholder Engagement Objectives

- Clarify installation's organizational structure
- Understand the natural resource management decision making process
- Describe how information flows within the organization
- Identify stakeholders' and beneficiaries' roles in decision making



# Example Outcome: Mindmap of APG and Ecosystem Services

**Mission:\***

Provide World Class Data to  
Attract a Robust Set of Customers

**Vision:**

Satisfy Regulatory  
Requirements

Expand and Sustain  
a Brain Trust

Be a Good  
Corporate Citizen

**Ecosystem  
Services:**

Visual Aesthetics

Recreation

Pollution Attenuation  
(Wetlands)

More important  
Less important

Biodiversity

\* stakeholder-derived mission

# Models Selected to Reflect the ES of Greatest Importance to APG

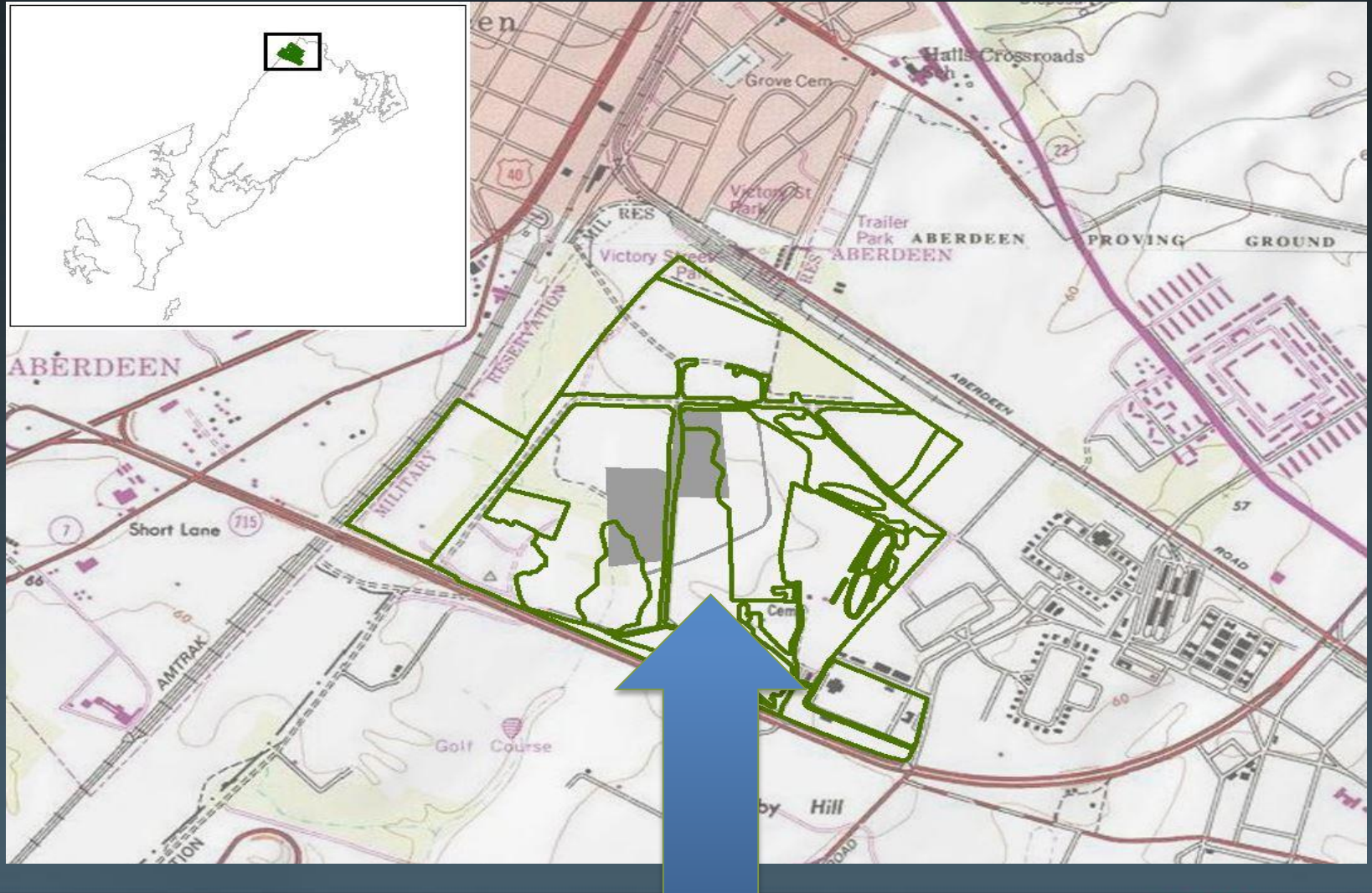
- Aesthetics
  - Vista
  - Landscape
- Habitat provisioning for biodiversity
- Recreation
- Nutrient sequestration

# Scenario Building and Analysis

- User can create polygons and see changes in ES scores by comparing to each other and to baseline
- Drill down to parcels to determine drivers
- Understand trade-offs between different ES



# Landuse Change Scenario



# Calculating Relative Ranking of Ecosystem Services

1

1. Landform contrast
2. Wetland-edge complexity
3. Associated water-body size
4. Associated water-body diversity
5. Surrounding land-use contrast
6. Surrounding land-use diversity
7. Wetland size
8. Vegetative/water interspersion

3

## Overall wetland aesthetics scores

80  
60  
55  
40  
56  
10  
35  
23  
12  
21

4

## Overall wetland aesthetics rank

10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

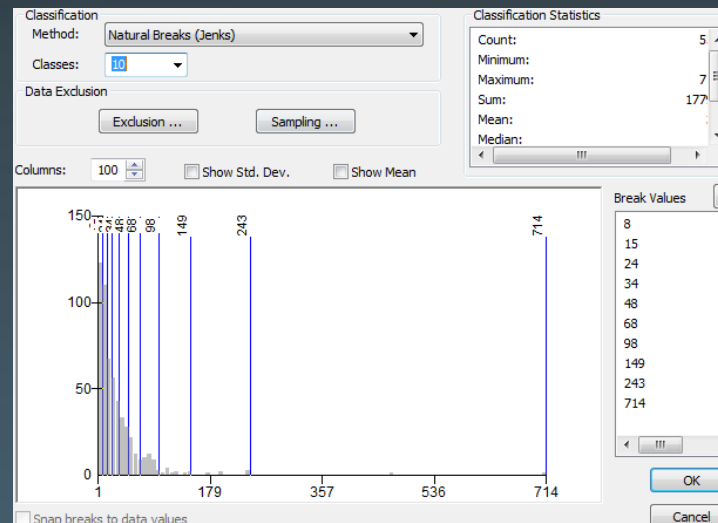
Natural break  
algorithm or re-  
scaling

2

## Example: Wetland size

AREA_SIZE	AREA_U_D
39	ACR
140	ACR
111	ACR
42	ACR
74	ACR
19	ACR
30	ACR
28	ACR
16	ACR
7	ACR
20	ACR
57	ACR
57	ACR
76	ACR
50	ACR
66	ACR

## Natural break algorithm or re-scaling



## Scores

10  
9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

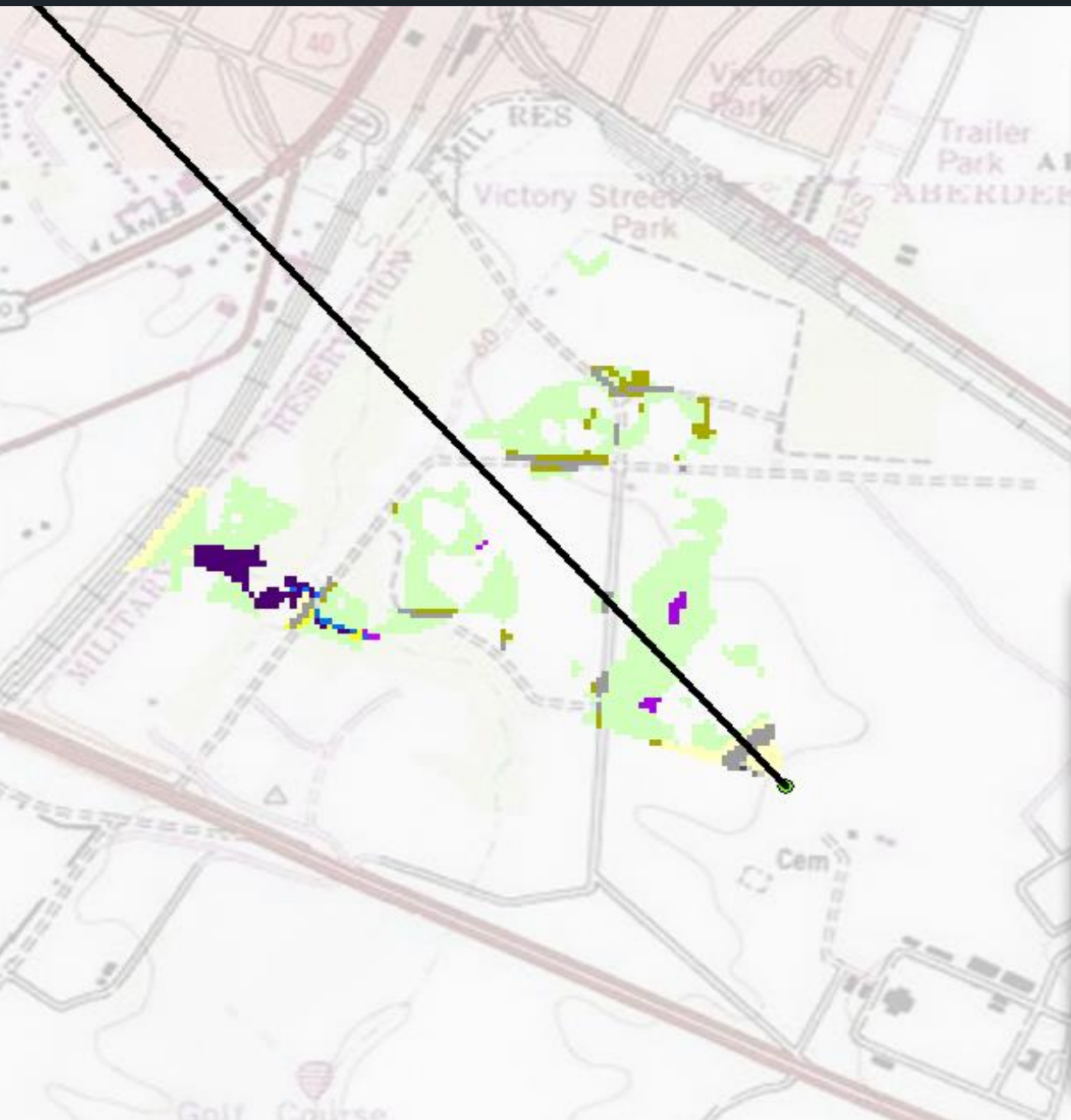


# Vista Aesthetics





# Vista Aesthetics Baseline



Visibility Parameters

Observer Parameters

Observer offset: 0 Z units

Minimum view radius: 100 map units

Maximum view radius: 10000 map units

Horizontal FOV: 60 degrees

Calculated Parameters

Line azimuth: 319.87 degrees

Start angle: 289.87 degrees

Swept angle: 349.87 degrees

Landscape Metrics

ID	Class	Weight
4	Forest	3
11	Open Water	3
211	Open Space	2
213	Golf Course	2
215	Training Area	-1
241	Vehicle Driveway Area	-1
242	Vehicle Parking Lot	-1
243	Road	-1

Patch richness: 14

Viewshed area: 1,926,732.258

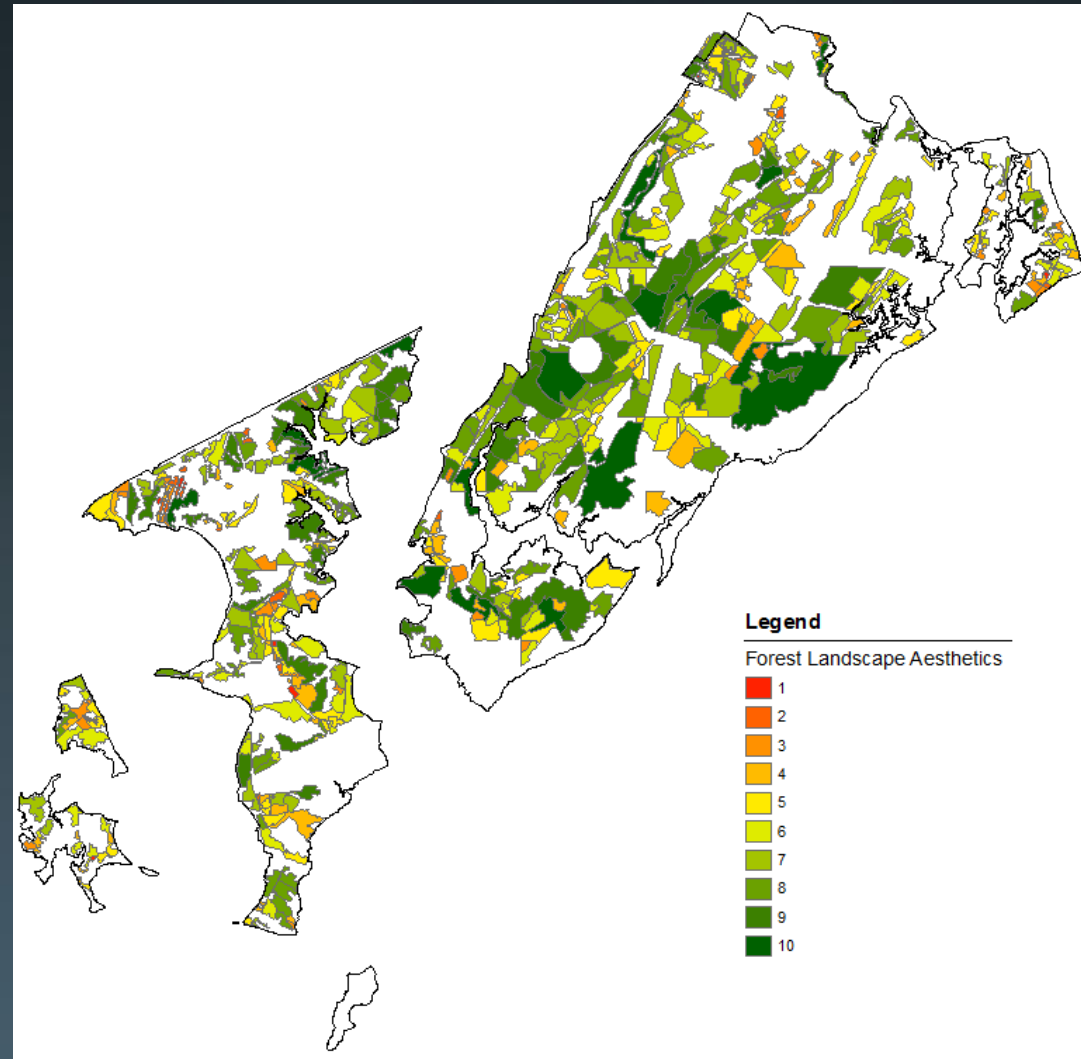
Shannon's diversity index (SDI): 1.000

# Landscape Aesthetics



# Forest Landscape Aesthetics

- Landform Contrast
- Edge Complexity
- Surrounding Landuse Contrast
- Surrounding Landuse Diversity
- Forest Size
- Vegetation Interspersion
- Forest Density
- Forest Age





# Nutrient Sequestration



# Nutrient Sequestration Model

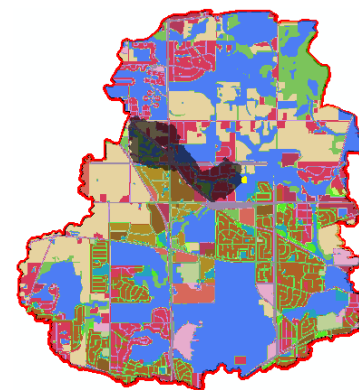
## Land use/Stormwater Sewers (Acres)

	Sewered	Unsewered
Commercial	.75	23.3
Industrial	6.04	5.62
Institutional	0	0
Transportation	1.09	79.98
Multi-Family	0	0
Residential	1.35	114.45
Agriculture	0	46.7
Vacant	0	47.07
Open Space	2.35	84.19
<b>Total Contributing Area</b>		<b>412.88</b>

Calculate the areas of various LULCs in the drainage basin

## P8

Delineates the drainage basin for each wetland



Calculate the nutrient and NPS contaminants loadings to the wetland

Pre-wetland  
NPS loading  
(lbs/yr)

Loading  
reduction  
(lbs/yr)

Post-wetland  
NPS loading  
(lbs/yr)

<b>TDS</b>	440679.14	U	U
<b>TN</b>	1734.86	173.49	1561.37
<b>TKN</b>	1404.8	U	U
<b>DP</b>	56.39	U	U
<b>TP</b>	206.52	51.63	154.89
<b>CADMIUM</b>	1.57	.79	.79

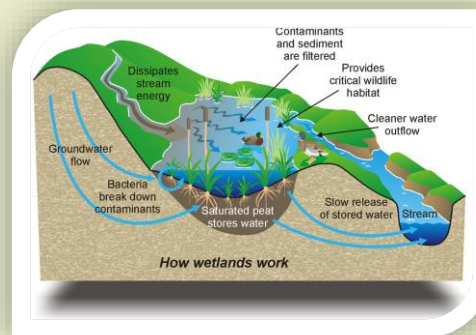
## Riparian Analysis Toolbox

Determine the effectiveness (percent) of the wetland regarding nutrient and NPS contaminant reduction, based on buffer width, average slope, vegetation strip width, etc.

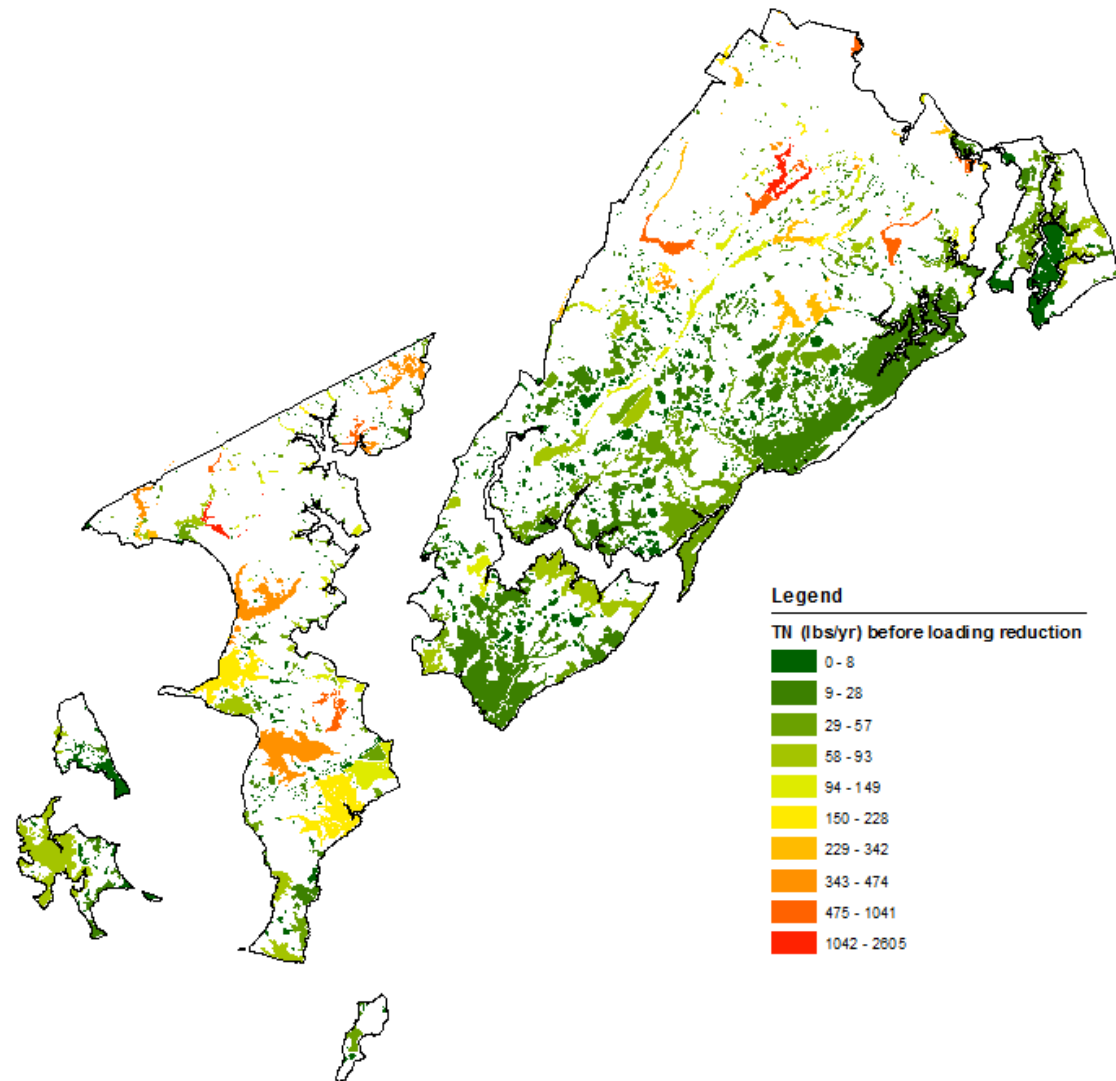
Reduction  
effectiveness

TN = 10%

TP = 25%

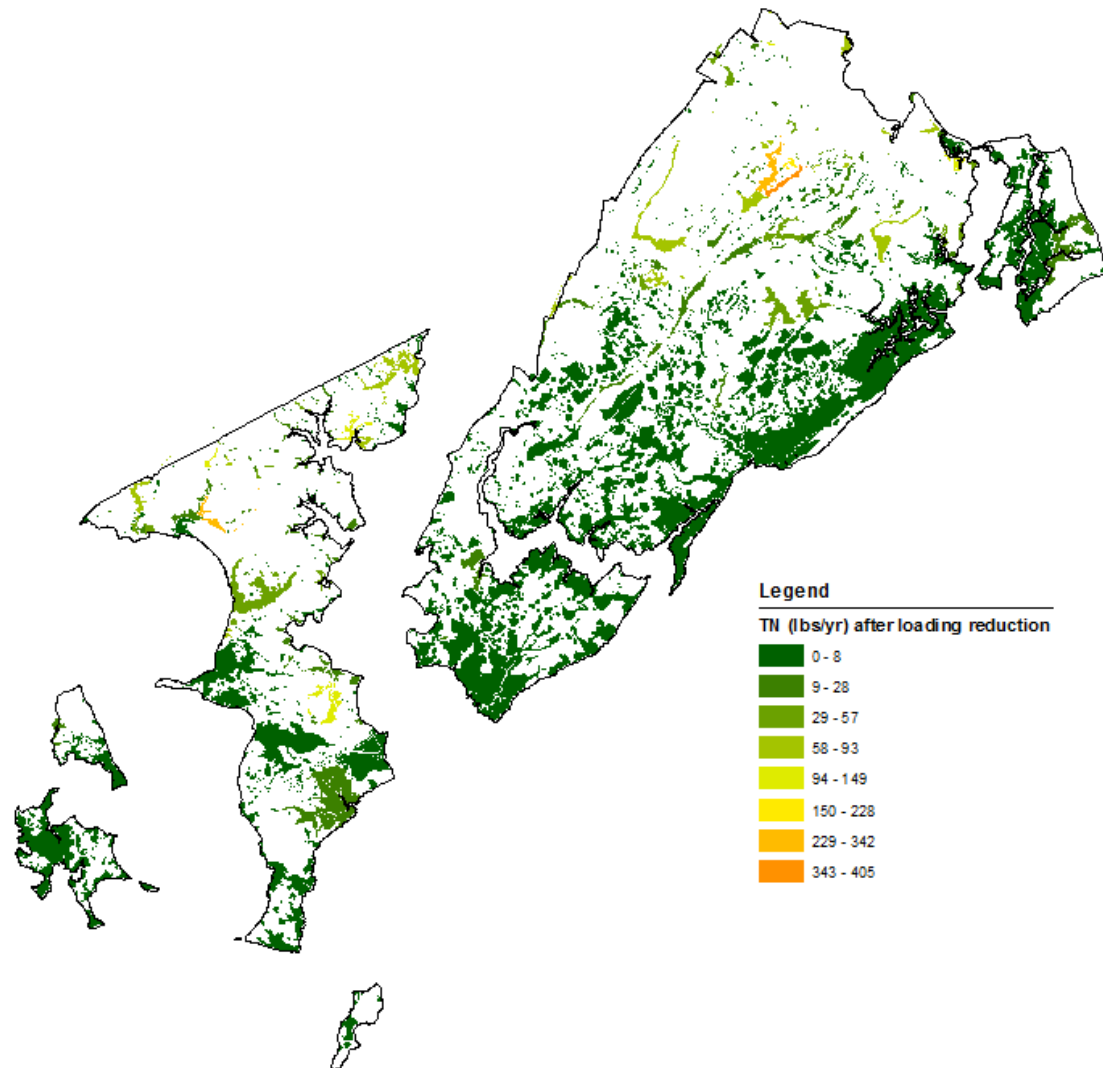


# Total Nitrogen Loadings into Each Wetland



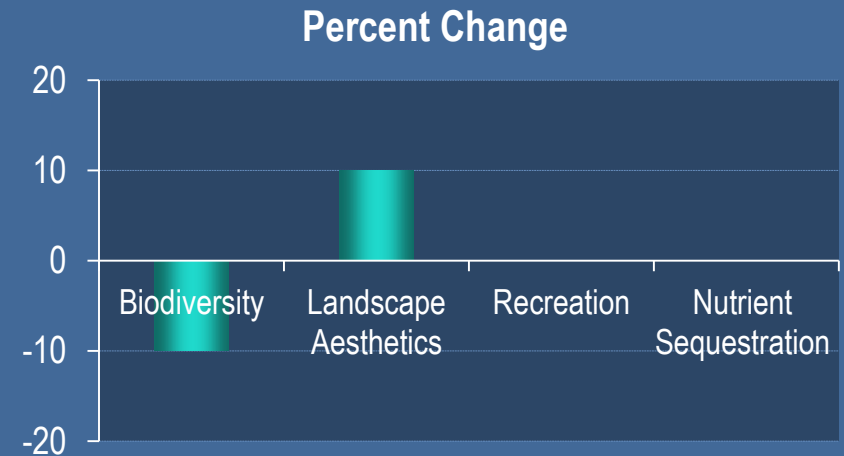


# Total Nitrogen Outflow from Each Wetland



# Final Results: ES Average Scores and Percent Change

ES	Baseline Case	Scenario 1
Biodiversity	3	2
Landscape Aesthetics	4	5
Recreation	9	9
Nutrient Sequestration	2	2
Vista Aesthetics	Patch Richness: 14	Patch Richness: 3
	Area (sq ft): >1.9 million	Area (sq ft): ~882,000
	SDI: 1.0	SDI: 0.96



# Main Take Home Points

- Successful application of any ES quantification tool requires consideration of management context and decision space
  - Prioritizing modeling efforts
  - Interpreting and communicating results
- Flexible decision support framework allows for appropriate scaling of modeling and management application
- Flexible modeling approach allows for relative or absolute quantification of ES



# THANK YOU!

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