

Spatial Predictive Modeling and Remote Sensing of Land Use Change in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

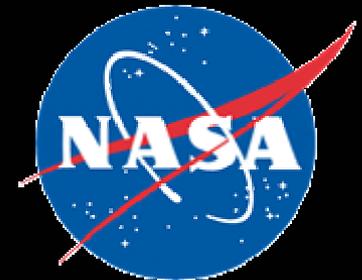
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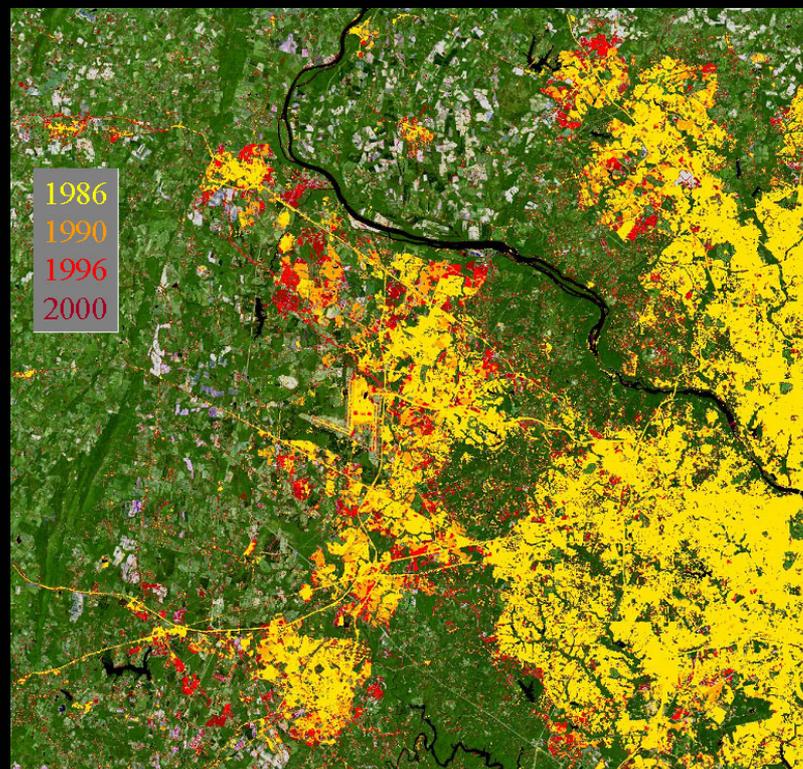
Introduction

- Questions

- How has urbanization changed the landscape and consumed resource lands?
- What form will urbanization take in the future under different land use scenarios?

- Goals & Approach

- To map and monitor changes in the urban / exurban environment using multi-scale satellite imagery.
- To develop economic models of land use change over time, focusing on low density development at the urban-rural fringe.
- To exploit data derived from satellite imagery to calibrate cellular automaton models and enrich economic models.
- To compare and contrast economic models with cellular automaton and resource allocation models, and test the performance and sensitivity of the models.



Changes in impervious surface cover (urbanization) northwest of Washington, DC

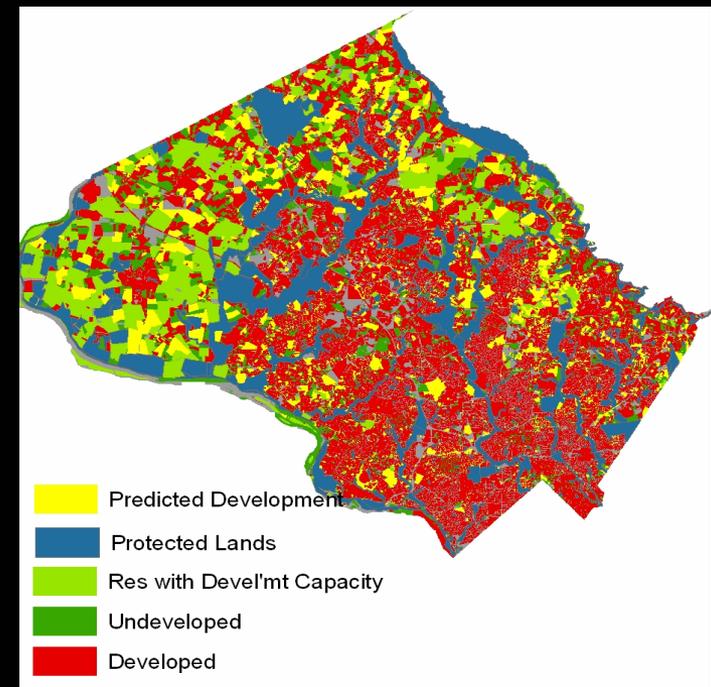
Results

- Most significant results

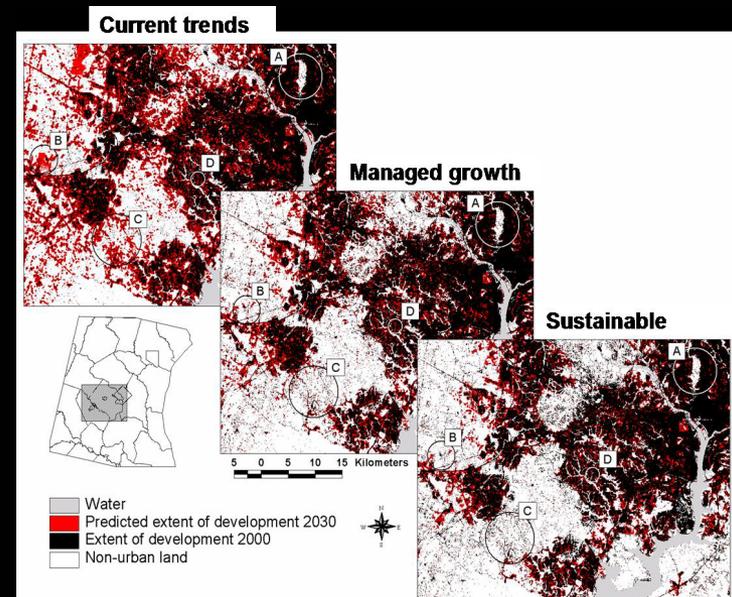
- Low density residential development (exurban sprawl) can be captured with multi-scale remote sensing & subpixel algorithms.
- Cellular automaton (CA) models can be calibrated with satellite data sets in order to capture development probabilities under different policy scenarios.
- Economic models (EC), based on process of land use change decisions, can capture outcomes of policy change, including unintended ones.
- CA and EC models generate somewhat different predicted patterns of development.

- Future steps

- Further comparison of CA and EC model predictions and analysis of model constraints.
- Address pixel versus parcel mismatch issues.
- Further integration of remote sensing variables into the EC model.
- Focus on publications (see final slide)

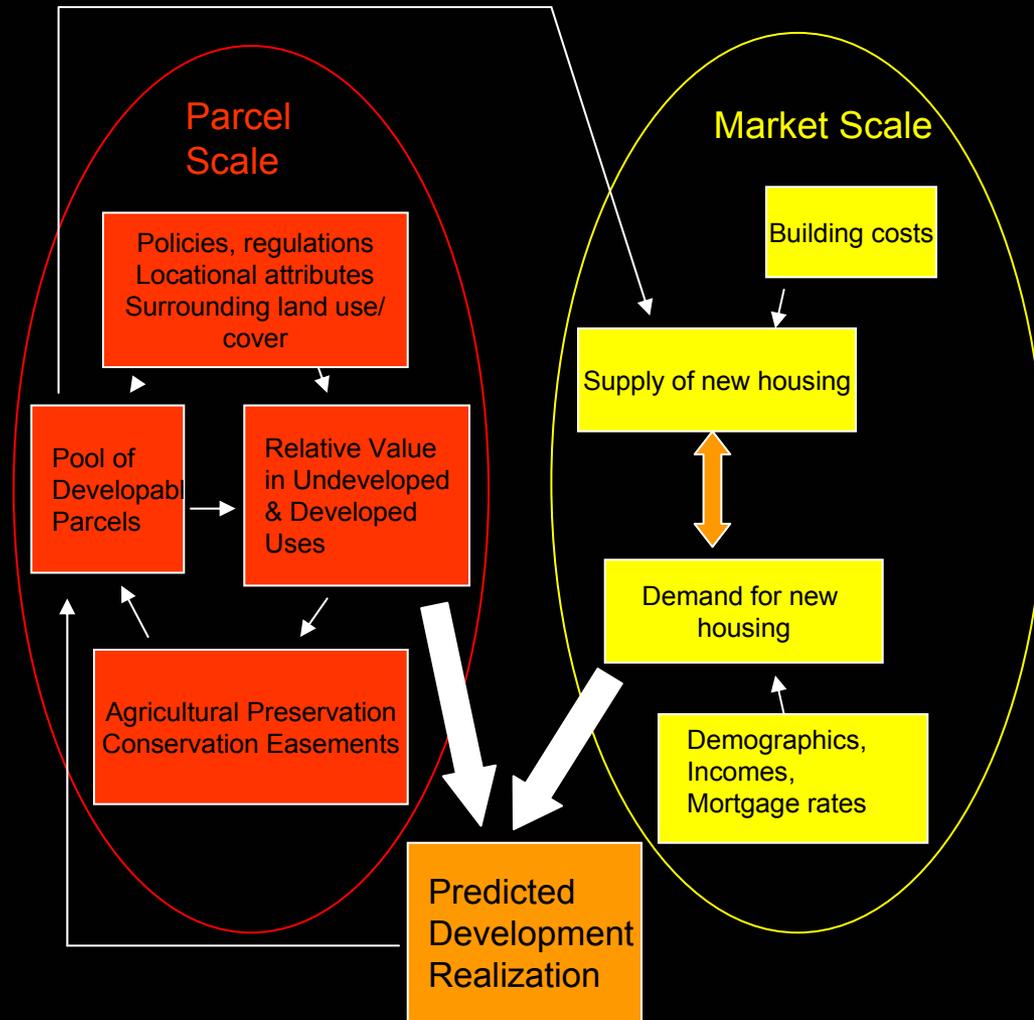


2030 projections from different land use models



Conclusions

- Exurban sprawl continues to consume valuable resource lands (forests, farms and wetlands) despite recent policy changes.
- Advances in remote sensing of exurban land use change can be used to calibrate, constrain and inform various types of land use change models.
- The value of remote sensing data is increased when combined with economic data.
- Process based land use change models can test hypotheses about the effects of policy.
- Process and pattern based land use modeling can be used synergistically and have the potential for informing policy decisions.



Publications

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