

# GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) DATA OVERVIEW

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# GIS Data Overview

RWBJV OPEN GIS DATA  
RESOURCES

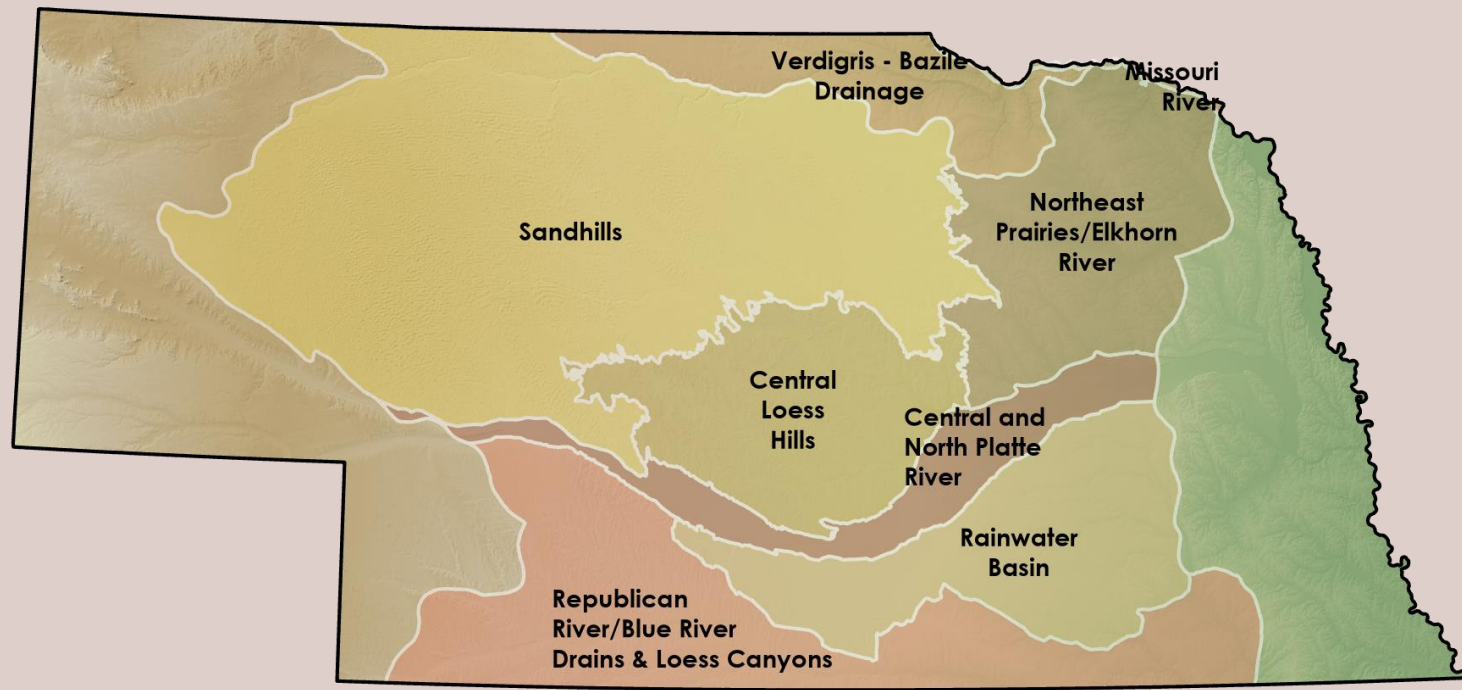
FOUNDATIONAL  
DATASETS

ADDITIONAL DATASETS

RWBJV CONTROLLED  
DATASETS

OTHER DATA  
HIGHLIGHTS

# RAINWATER BASIN JOINT VENTURE GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS AREAS (GFAS)



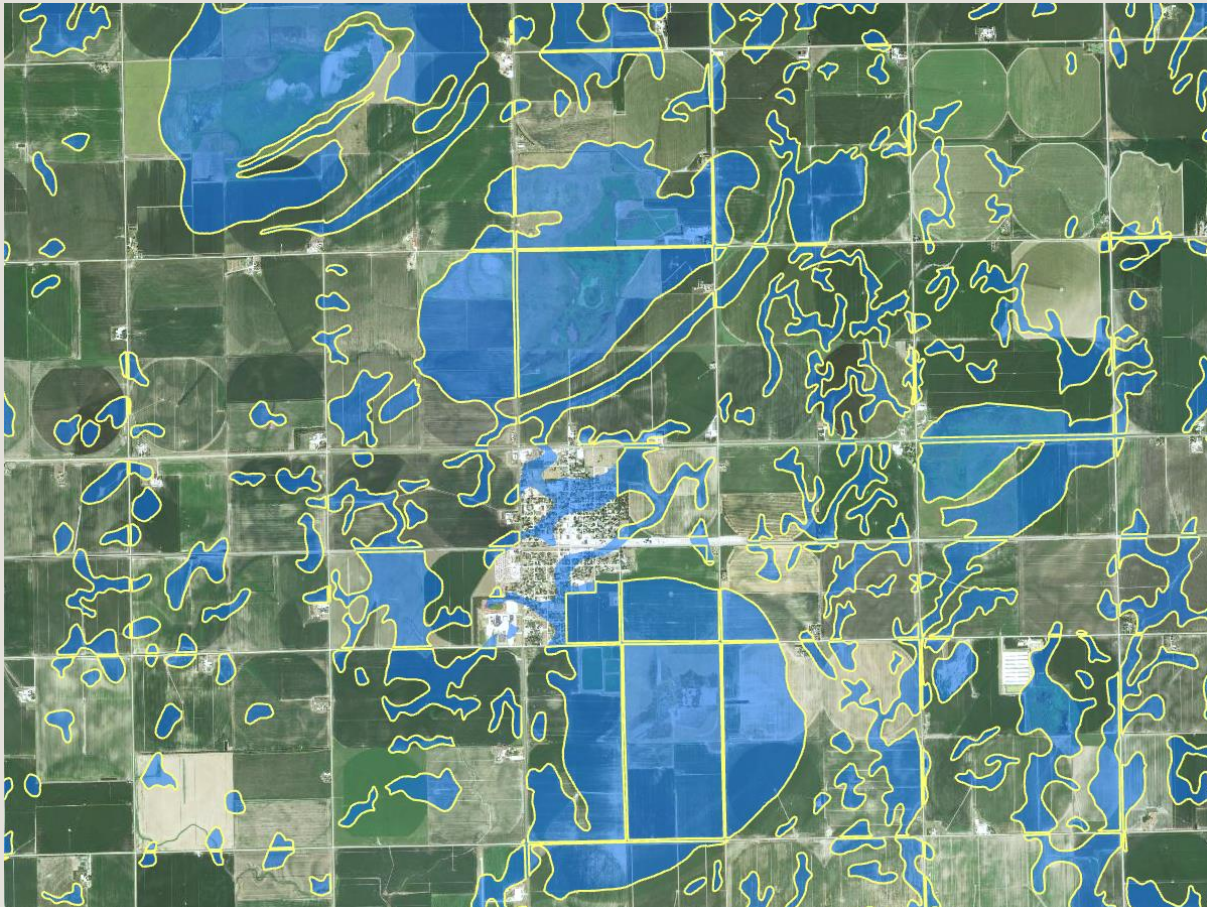
RWBJV's eight GFAs are based on composites of EPA level IV ecoregions, NRCS Major Land Resource Areas (MLRAs), and NGPC Biologically Unique Landscapes.

All RWBJV Planning Document objectives are stepped-down to the GFA level bird and habitat goals.

# RWBJV WATERFOWL GOALS

- Step down of North American Waterfowl Plan (NAWMP) population goals.
- Energetics model: (migratory) population goals > proportion of dietary needs (KCal), KCal available from seeds, and seeds ponded (duck use days provided).
- Additional habitat/birds population support obtained by:
  1. Increasing available habitat through wetland restoration (new acres)
  2. Increasing/maintaining wetland forage (KCal) production through vegetation management
  3. Increase frequency (annual) and duration of ponding during Spring migration
- In order to establish and monitor progress toward bird/habitat goals, RWBJV must be able to quantify the 3 habitat delivery strategies/metrics above.

# Rainwater Basin Historic Wetlands Mask (RWB HWM)

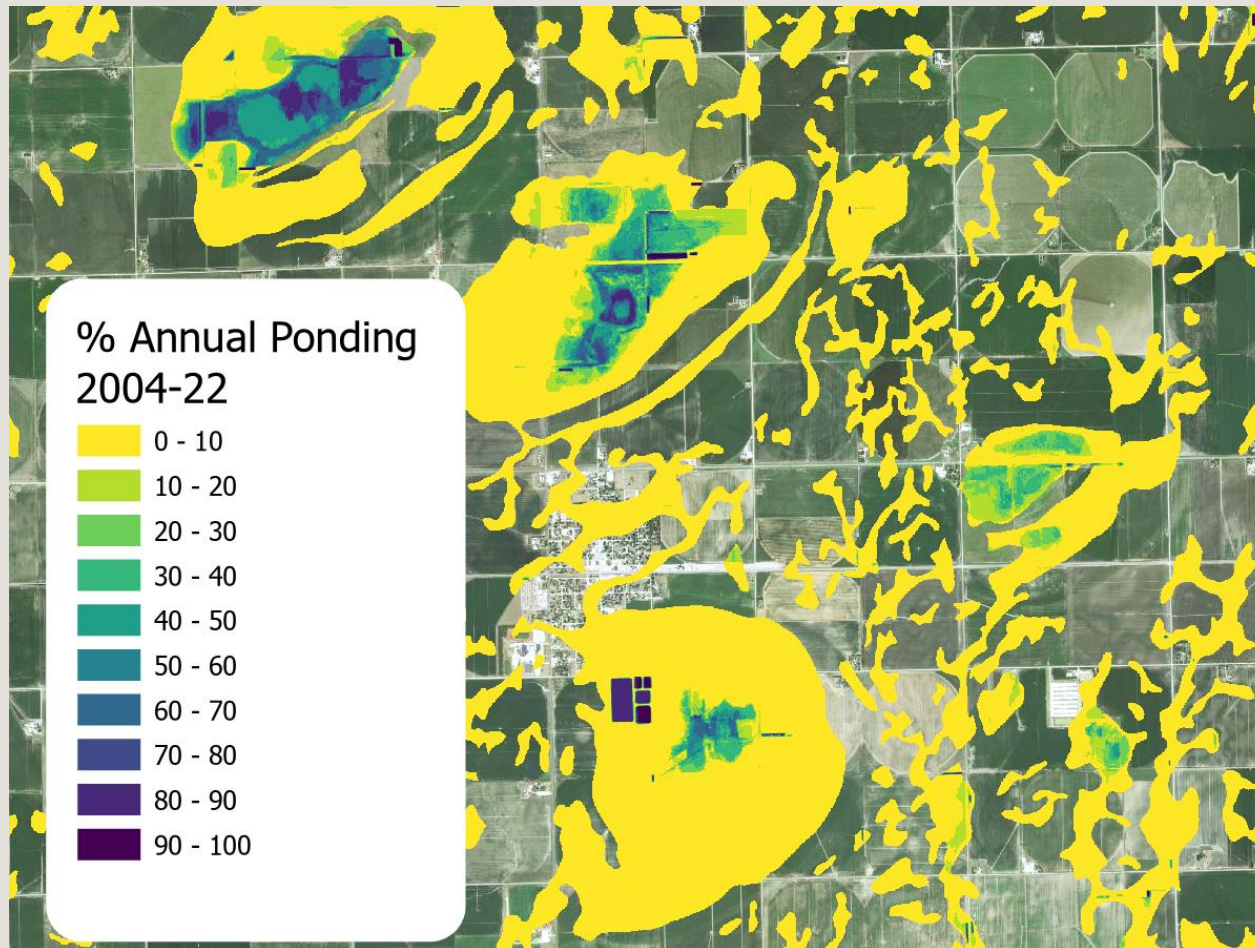


Historic estimates of wetland extent based on hydric soils, National Wetland Inventory (NWI), and historic wetland surveys (2004 only).

## Variants

- RWB HWM FP (Footprints)
- RWB HWM FPCP (Footprint Components)
- RWB HWM 2011 (Watershed Enforced)
- RWB HGM (Hydrogeomorphic Model)

# Annual Habitat Surveys (AHS) 2004-23

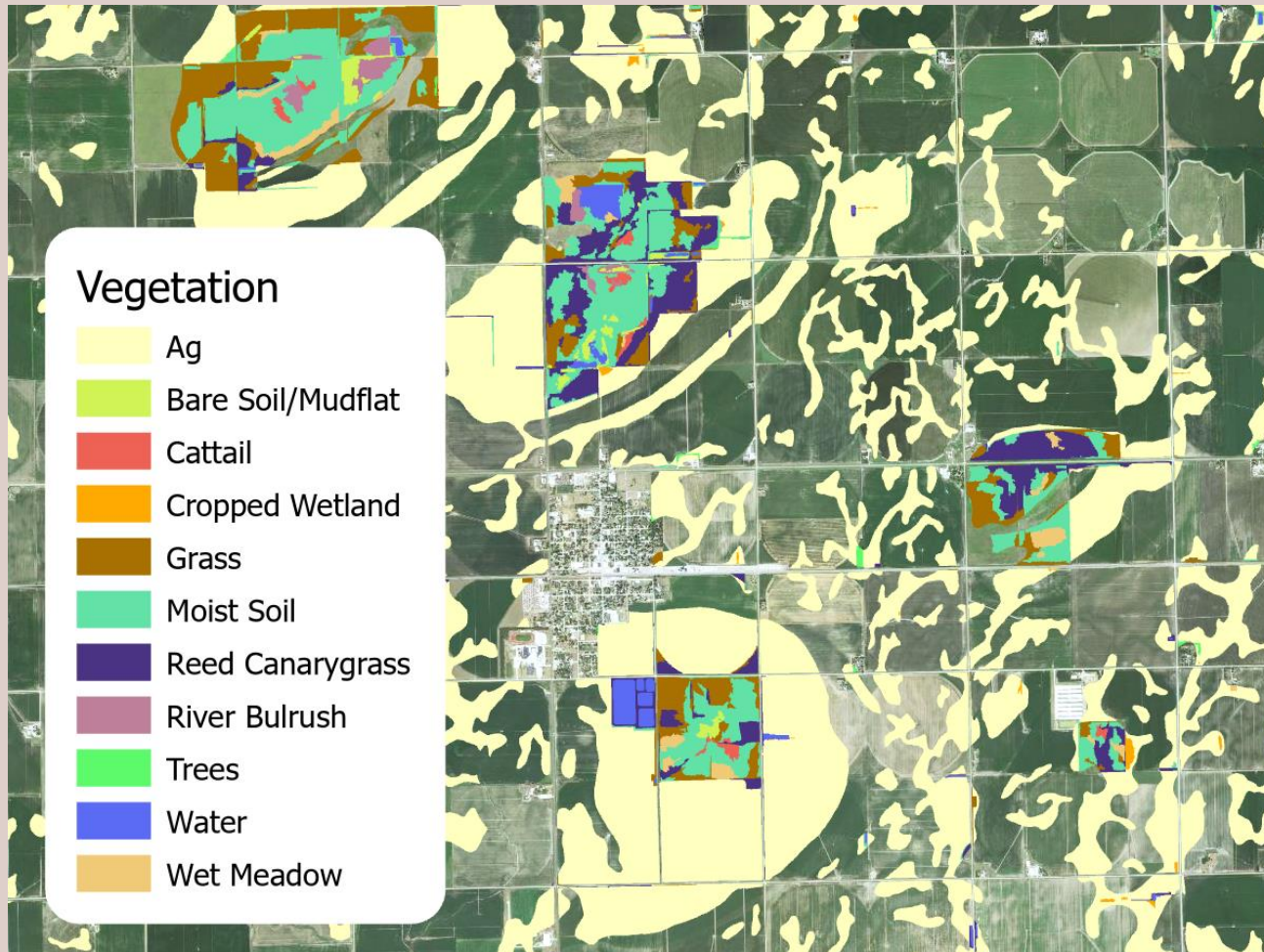


Annual ponded and functional (hydrophyte vegetation + ponding) extent captured during Spring migration.

Annual snapshot of habitat availability produced through classification of aerial photographs obtained by RWBJV.

Imagery extent varies annually and mask revision (2016-current) requires consideration. 2004-2015 uses HWM 2004, 2016 uses the combined 2004 & 2016 HWM extent.

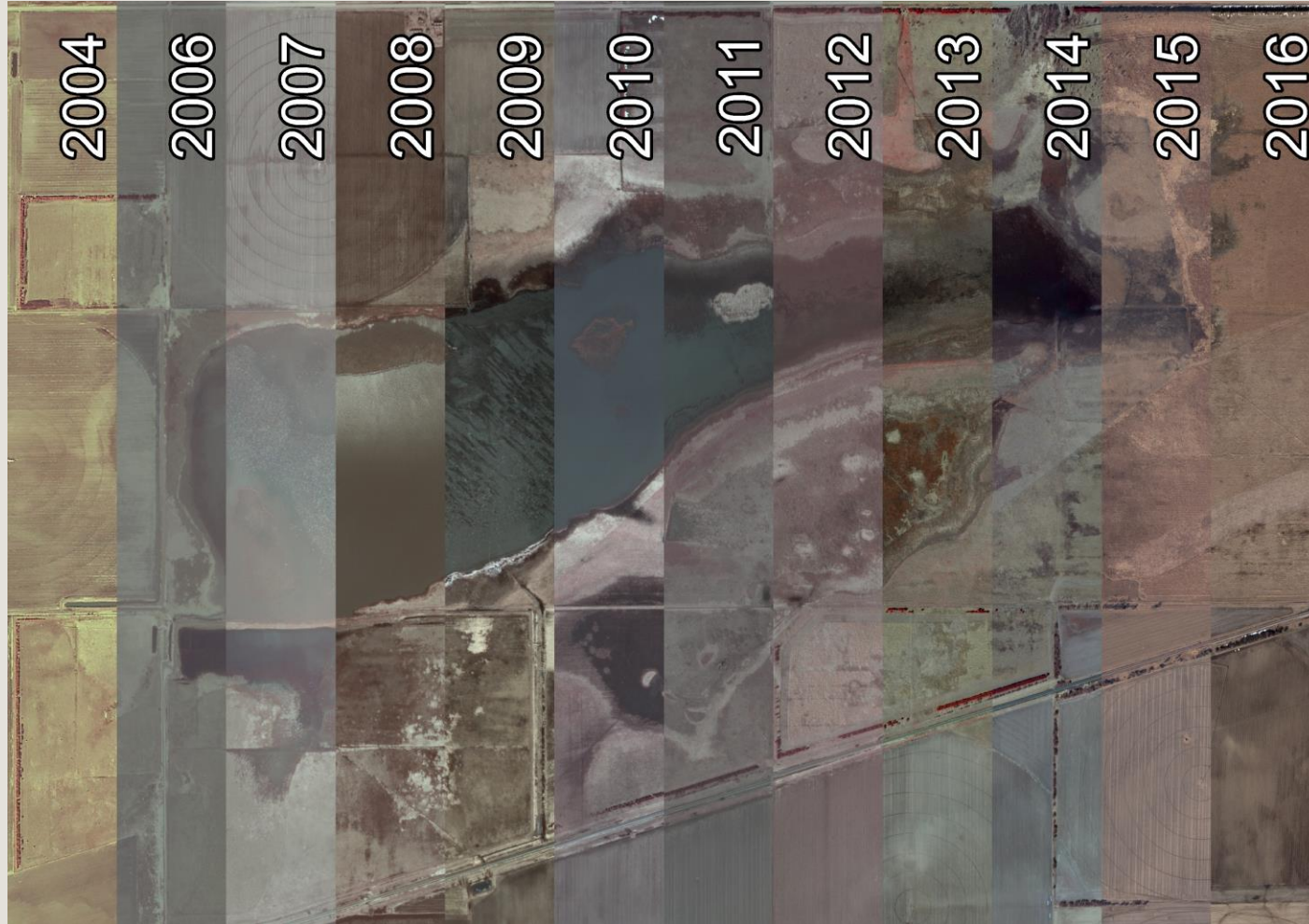
# RAINWATER BASIN VEGETATION MAP



Classification grouped by vegetative community (early successional, late successional, farmed) and KCal estimates applied to each vegetation community.

Overlaid with annual ponding from AHS to estimate annual ponded KCals provided.

# Rainwater Basin Image Library



Collection of aerial photographs obtained by RWBJV for use in AHS and RWB vegetation map production.

Spring images acquired annually. Late summer images acquired for vegetation mapping (2004 & 2012)

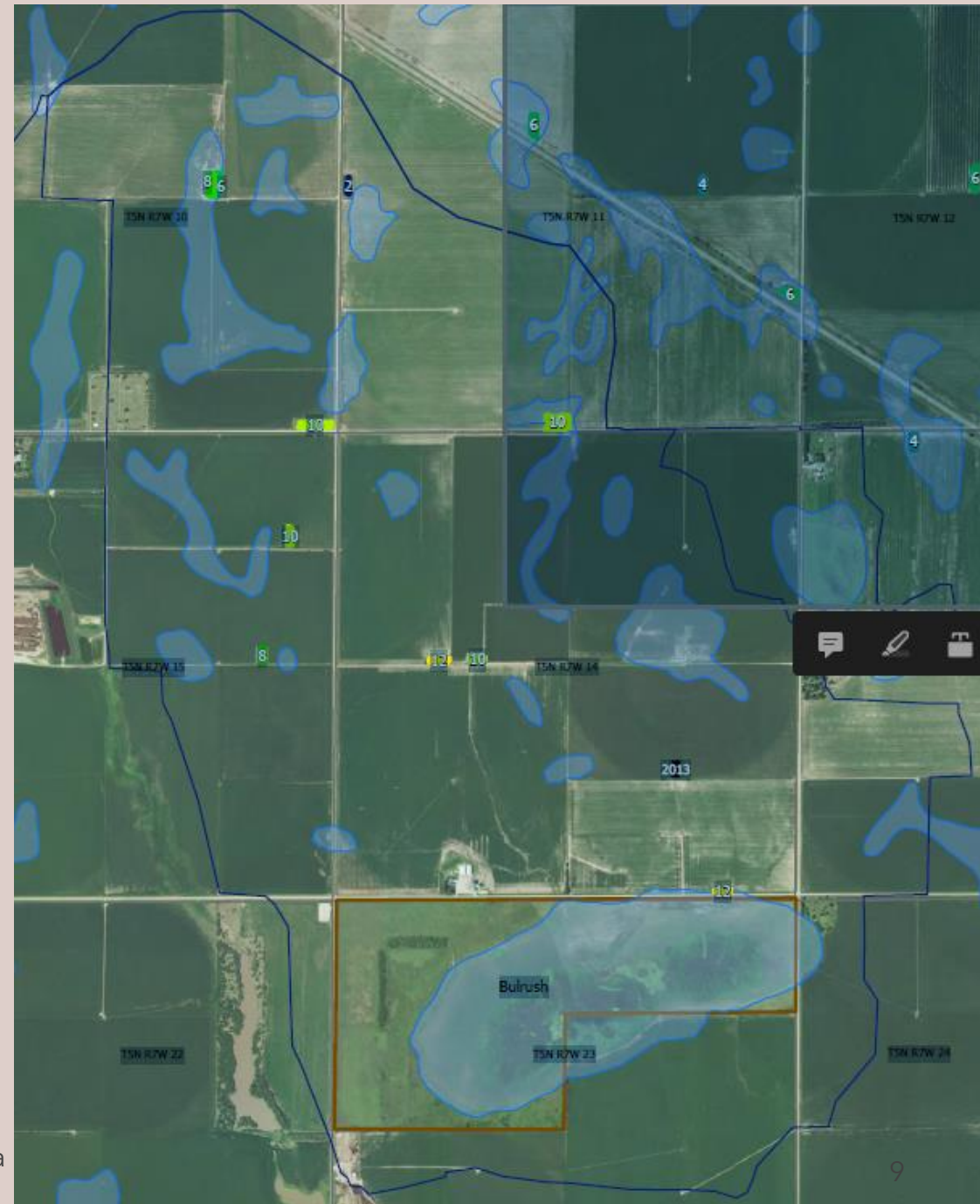


# RAINWATER BASIN WATERSHEDS

Two versions available. For general use, see complete contemporary watersheds developed by UNL (Tang, RWB HWM 2004).

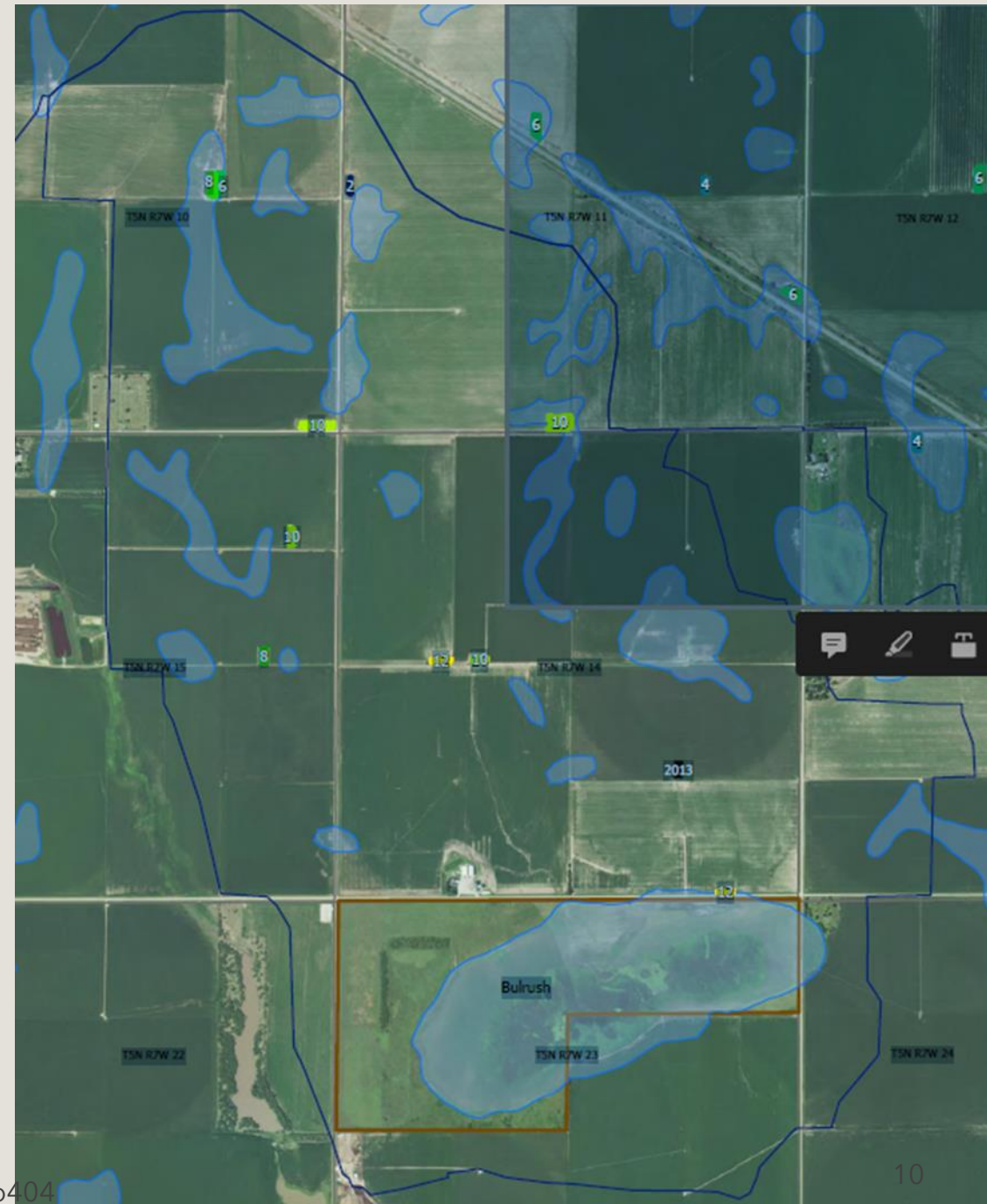
Another specifically developed for the RWB watershed pit fill model, with two alternative versions of this data:

- Nested sub-basin
- Primary basin (pit fill model, RWB HWM 2011)



# Rainwater Basin Pit & Pit Fill Inventories

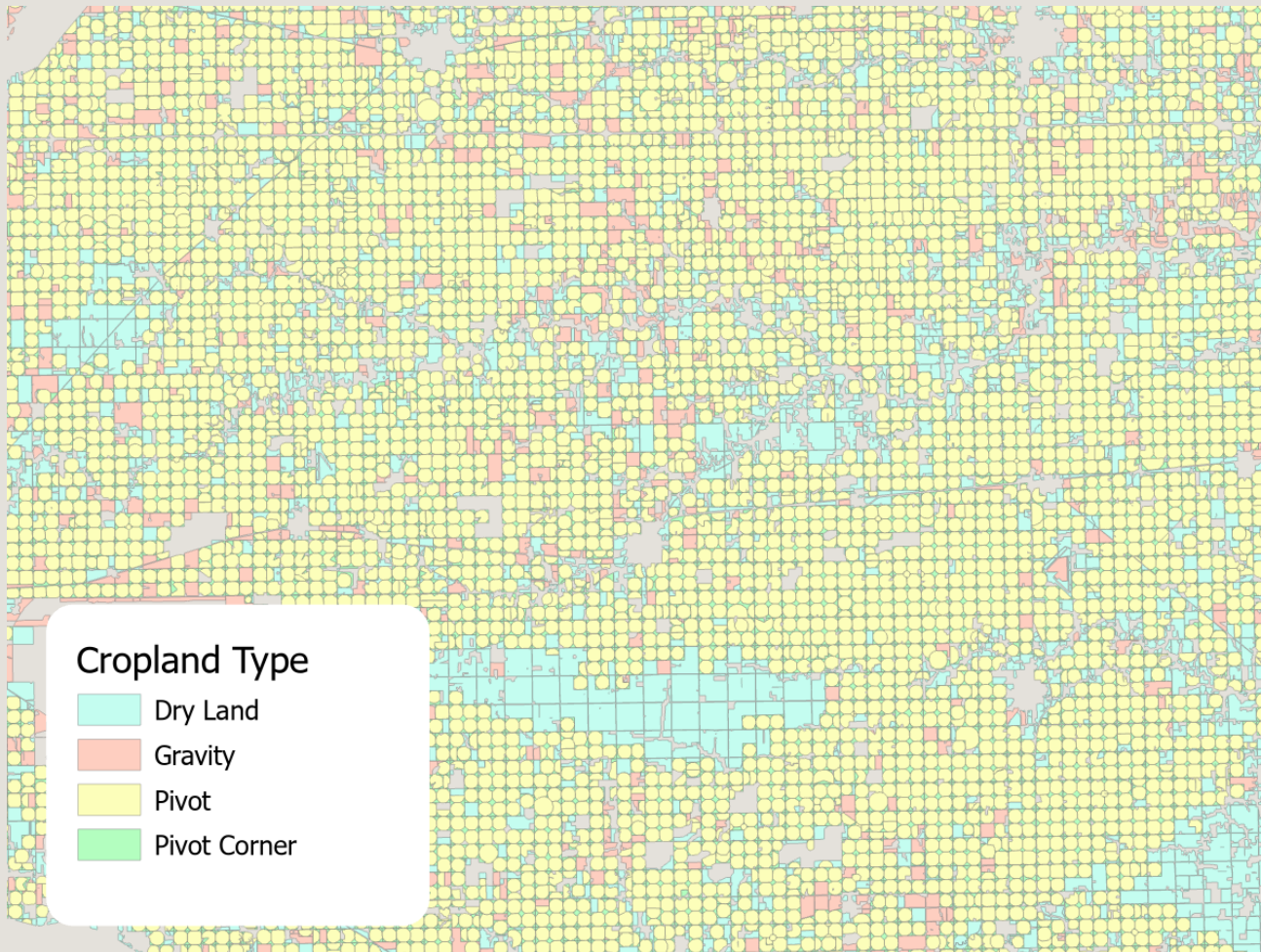
- Last revision to pit inventory performed in 2012.
- Subsequent updates merely remove filled pits.
- Inventory identifies all pits within the RWB BUL, not only RWB watersheds.
- Filled pits exported annually from project tracking.



Pit Inventory: <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/6321f1e3d34e71c6d67ab400>

Filled Pit Inventory: <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/6321f20ad34e71c6d67ab404>

# Rainwater Basin & Twin Platte NRD Agricultural Inventory



• Delineates row crop agriculture as pivot irrigated, gravity irrigated, pivot corner, or dry land production.

• Initially developed to quantify number and area of RWB wetland under pivot irrigation for WREP proposal.

• Twin Platte NRD included as an exploratory proposal for a pivot efficiency incentive program.

# RWBJV LANDBIRD GOALS

- Step down of Partners in Flight (PIF) population goals, stabilize or reverse declines.
- Key assumption: Grassland bird population loss is the result of grassland habitat loss, with two primary drivers: grassland conversion to row crop production and grassland loss to woodland transition/encroachment.
- Conservation strategies to support bird populations:
  1. Grassland **Restoration** through reseeding (e.g. traditional CRP) and tree removal (>5% canopy density).
  2. Grassland **Enhancement/Maintenance** through tree removal and Rx Fire (<5% canopy).
  3. Grassland **Persistence** through grazing infrastructure improvements and Rx grazing.
  4. Grassland **Protection**, in Nebraska primarily associated with wetland easement buffers.
- In order to establish and monitor progress toward bird/habitat goals, RWBJV must be able to quantify the 4 habitat delivery strategies/metrics above.

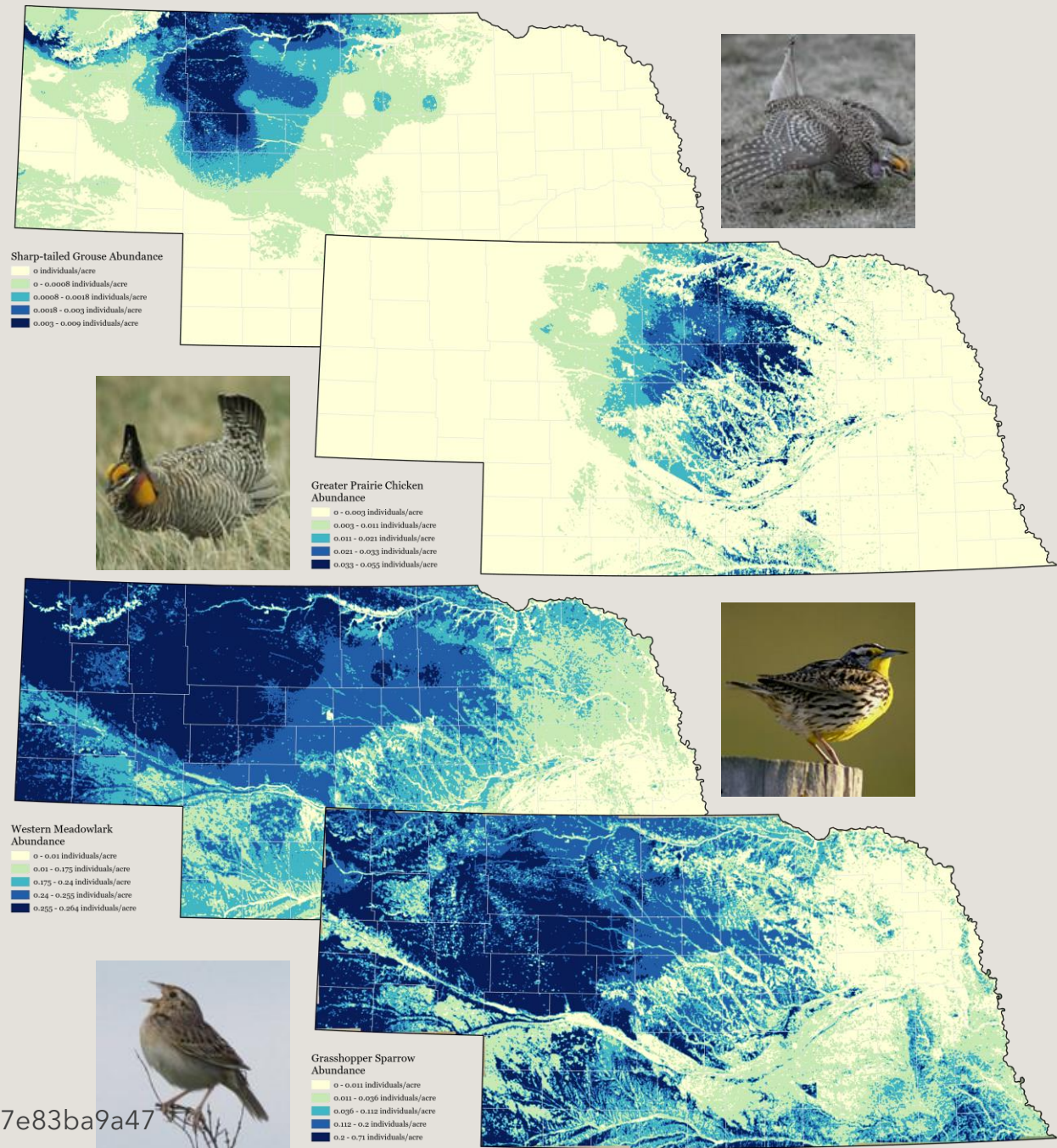
# Grassland Bird Models

State-wide distribution of bird abundance for planning species.

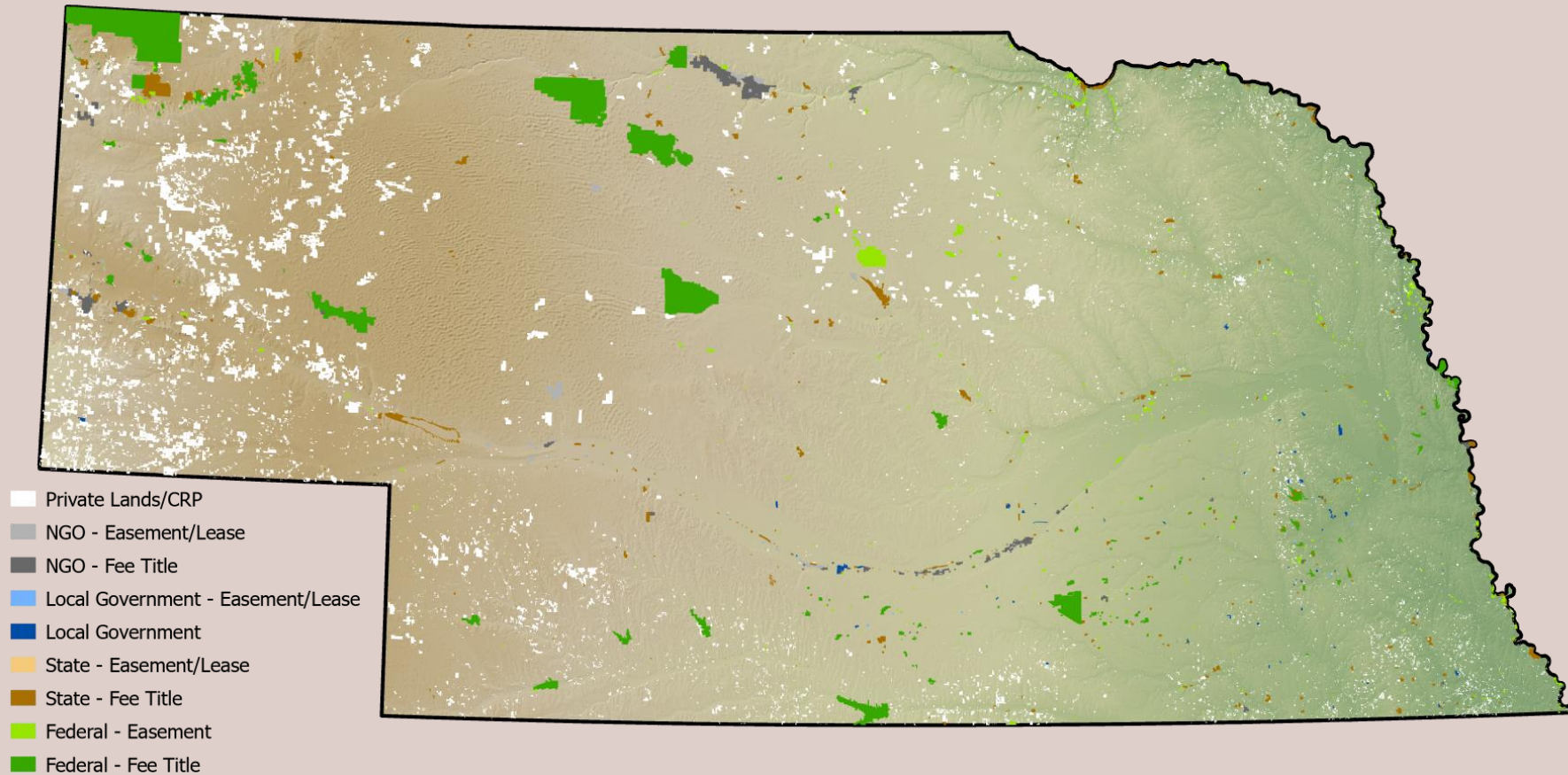
Can be used to estimate bird population impacts of conservation delivery.

Bird Priority Areas (BPAs) are based on 50% population cores.

BPAs can be identified for any geography (state, JV, GFA, NRD).



# RWBJV PROJECT TRACKING (CONSERVATION ESTATE)



Partially controlled (private land and CRP information) database containing statewide conservation enrollment: fee title, easements and private land agreements.

Analogous OPEN data: USGS Protected Areas Database (PAD-US) and National Conservation Easement Database (NCED).

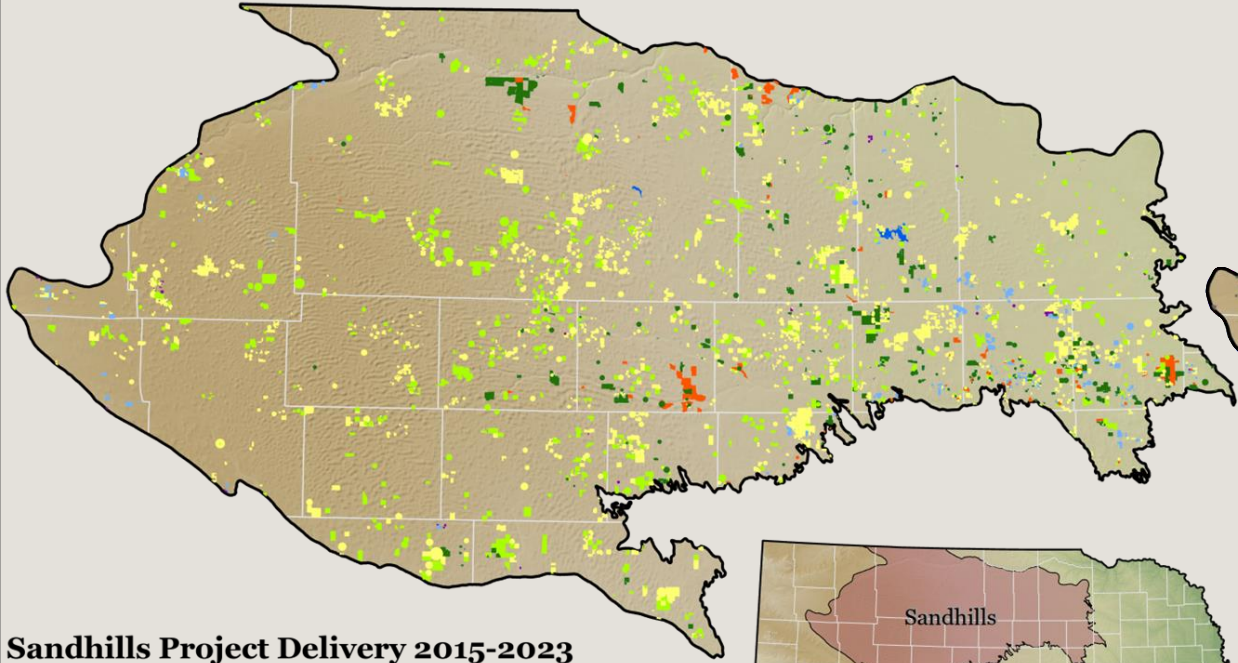
# Management Tracking Database



Largely controlled database containing statewide management delivery from participating partners and/or facilitated by RWBJV.

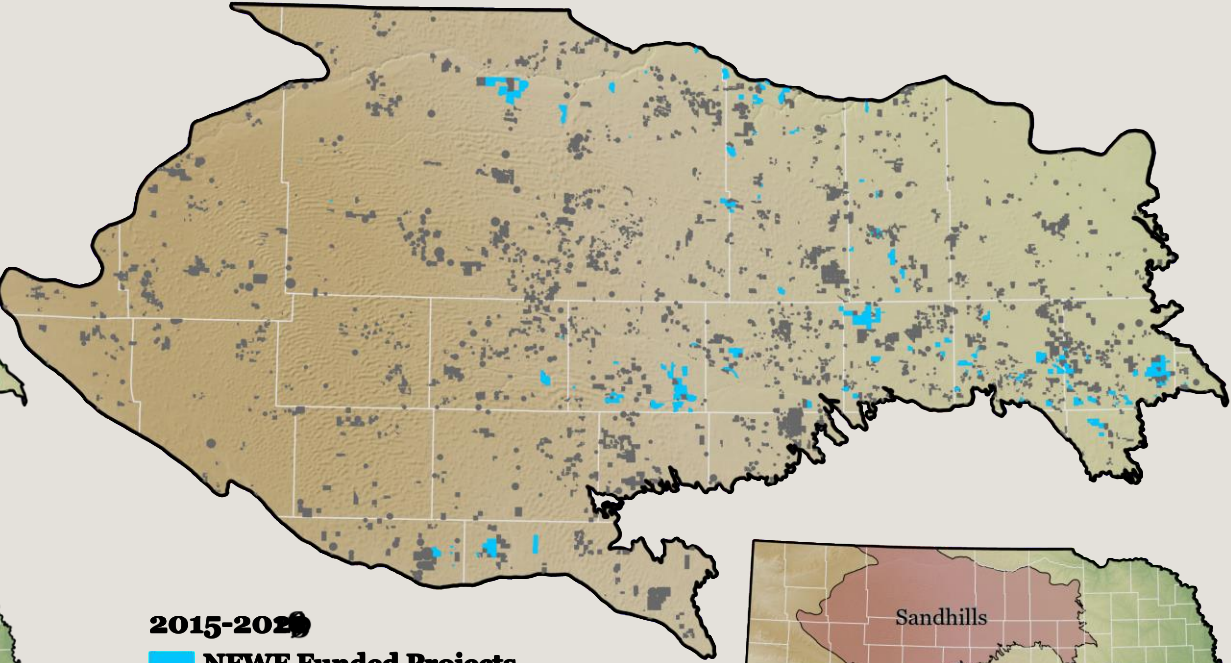
Analogous OPEN data initiative (*planning stage*):  
Grasslands  
Conservation Efforts Database (CED)

# Nebraska Sandhills Partnership Delivery & NFWF Funding Demonstration



**Sandhills Project Delivery 2015-2023**

- Restoration/Seeding
- Tree Removal
- Prescribed Fire
- Grazing Infrastructure
- Herbaceous Spraying
- Prescribed Grazing
- Lake Restoration



**2015-2023**

- NFWF Funded Projects
- Other Partner Projects



# NEBRASKA SOIL EROSION INDEX

Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE2) modeled developed with NRCS to estimate wind and rill erosion.

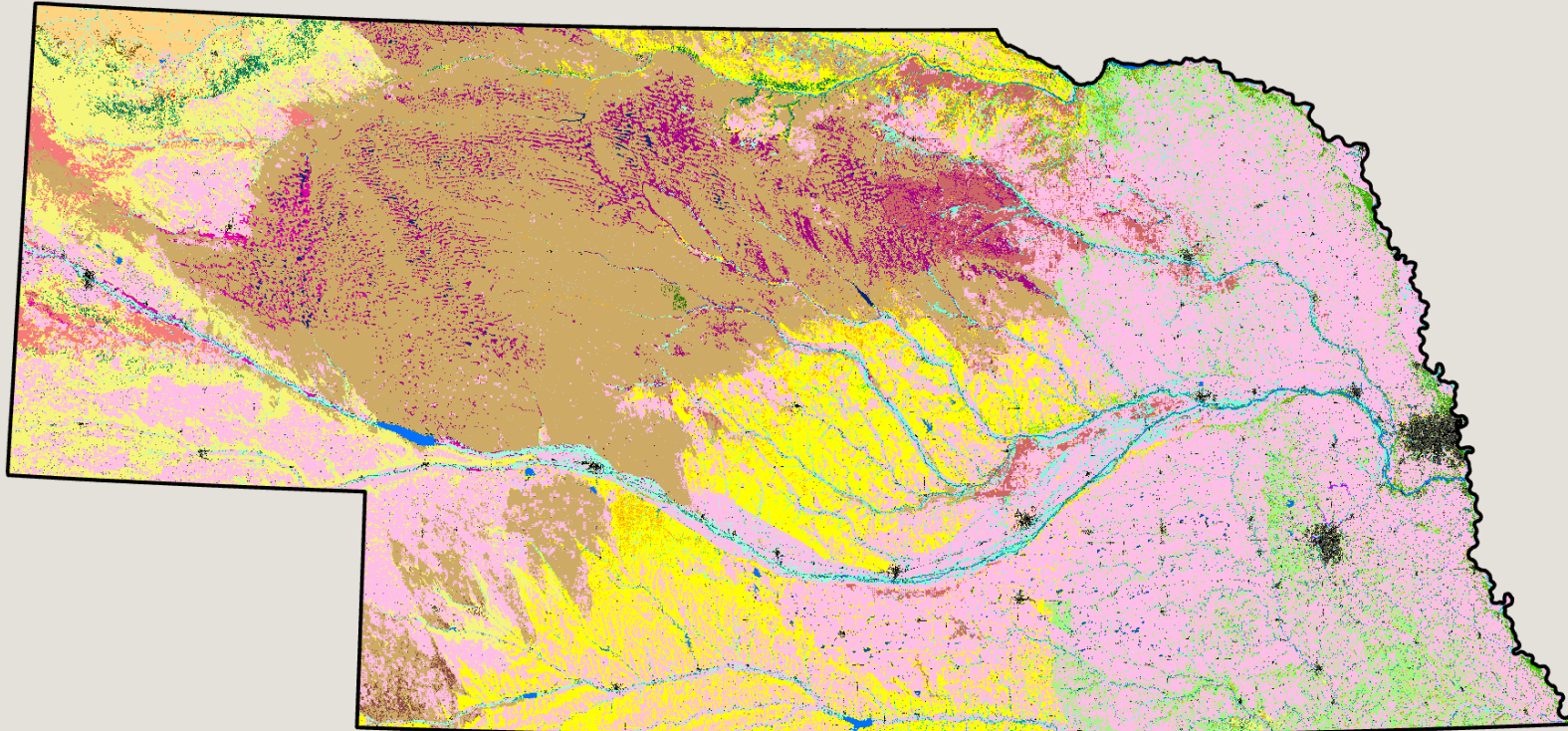
Areas of wind or rill erosion potential  $\geq 8$  (tons/acre) designated as Highly Erodible Lands (HEL).

HEL designation used to determine general Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) enrollment eligibility.

FSA recently developed an HEL layer used for official CRP enrollment but currently is not an OPEN dataset.



# Nebraska Land Cover



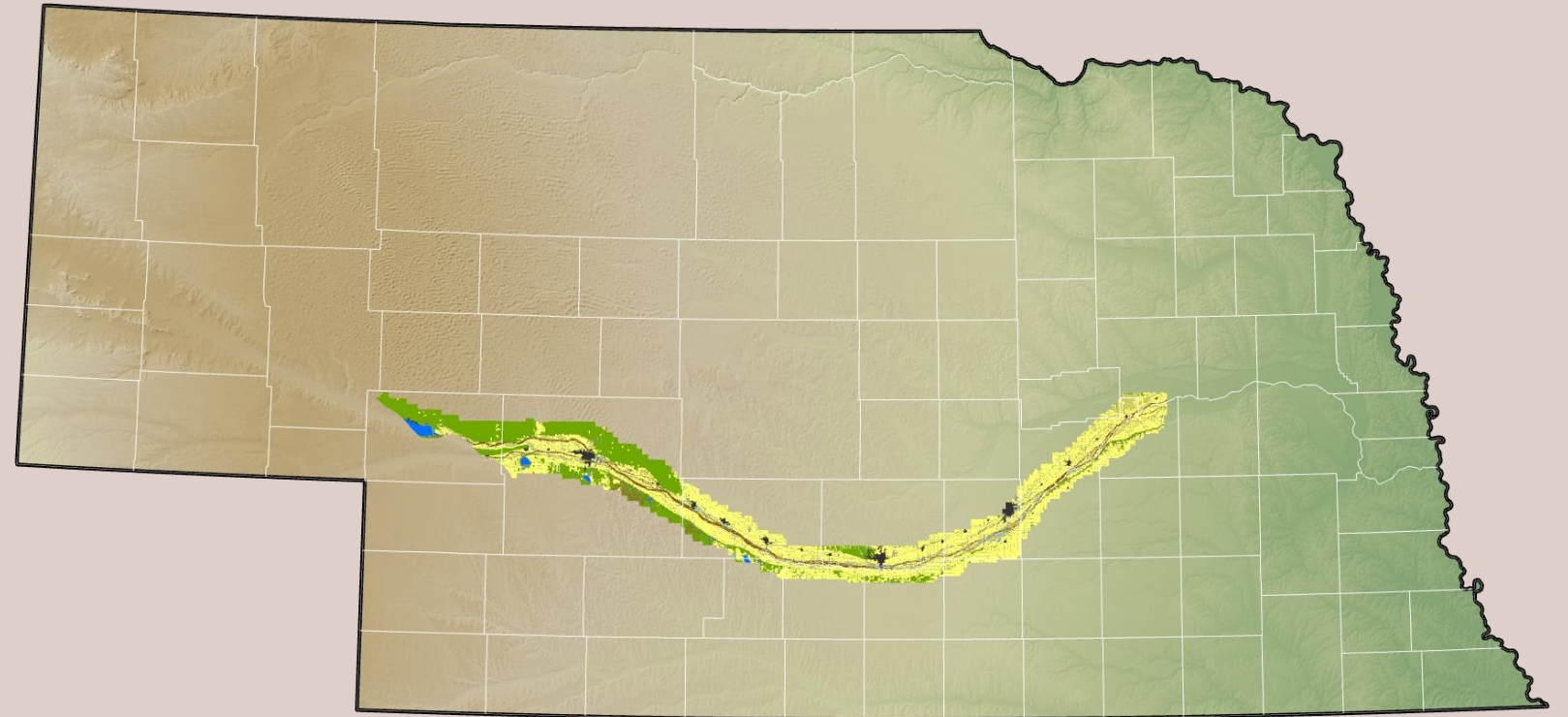
Last version of RWBJV Nebraska Land Cover was the 2016 version (deprecated).

NGPC and Missouri Resource Assessment Partnership (MoRAP) collaborated on a 10-m Ecological Systems map for Nebraska (completed 2021, 2018 land status).

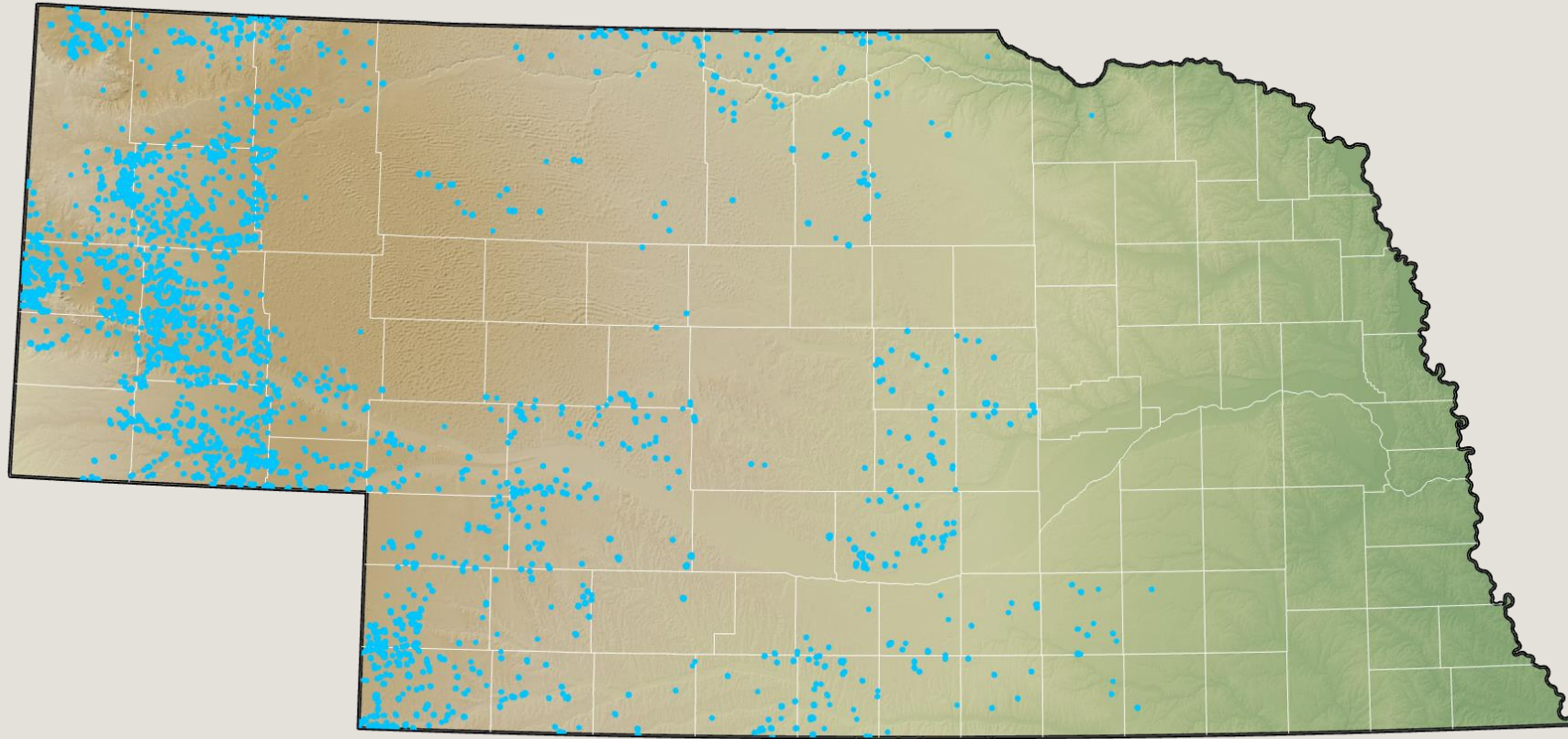
# CENTRAL PLATTE RIVER LAND COVER 2005

Habitat condition map developed by Justin Brei, Headwaters, and Andy Bishop, USFWS - HaPET/RWBJV (land status 2005, completed 2008).

Currently being used to analyze diurnal Whooping Crane habitat selection from 1995-2015. One publication currently available.



# Nebraska Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Colony Delineation Using Aerial Photography (2010)



State-wide inventory of prairie dog colonies delineated using aerial imagery (land status 2010 completed 2013).

NGPC funded project using a published standard delineation method for the purpose of estimating BTPD population.

Potential remap currently being discussed.

# THANK *YOU*

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[www.rwbjv.org](http://www.rwbjv.org)