

# NLCD Analysis of Wetland and Tree Canopy Dynamics in Eastern North Carolina



BASS CONNECTIONS

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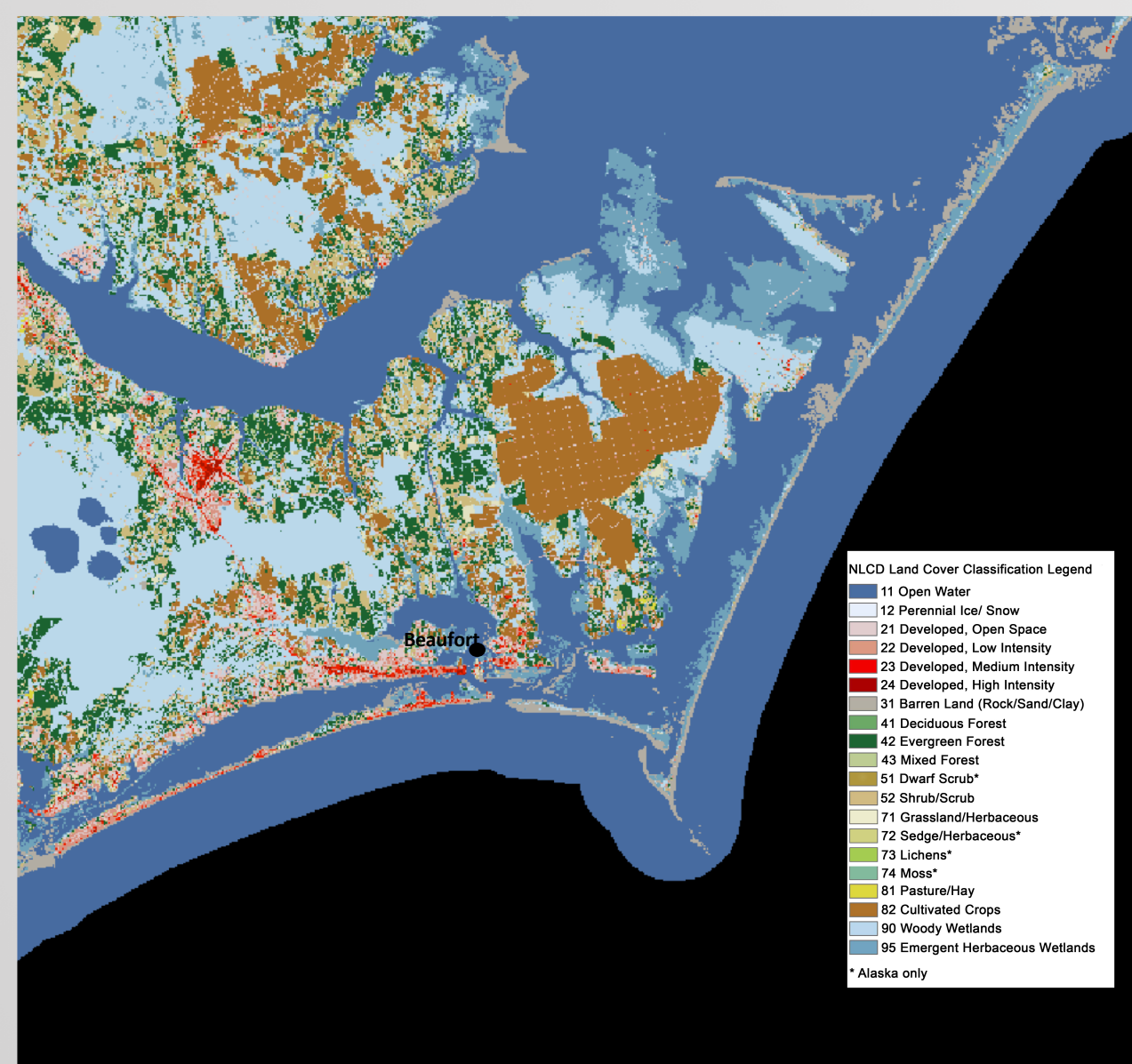
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Bass Connections in Energy & Environment

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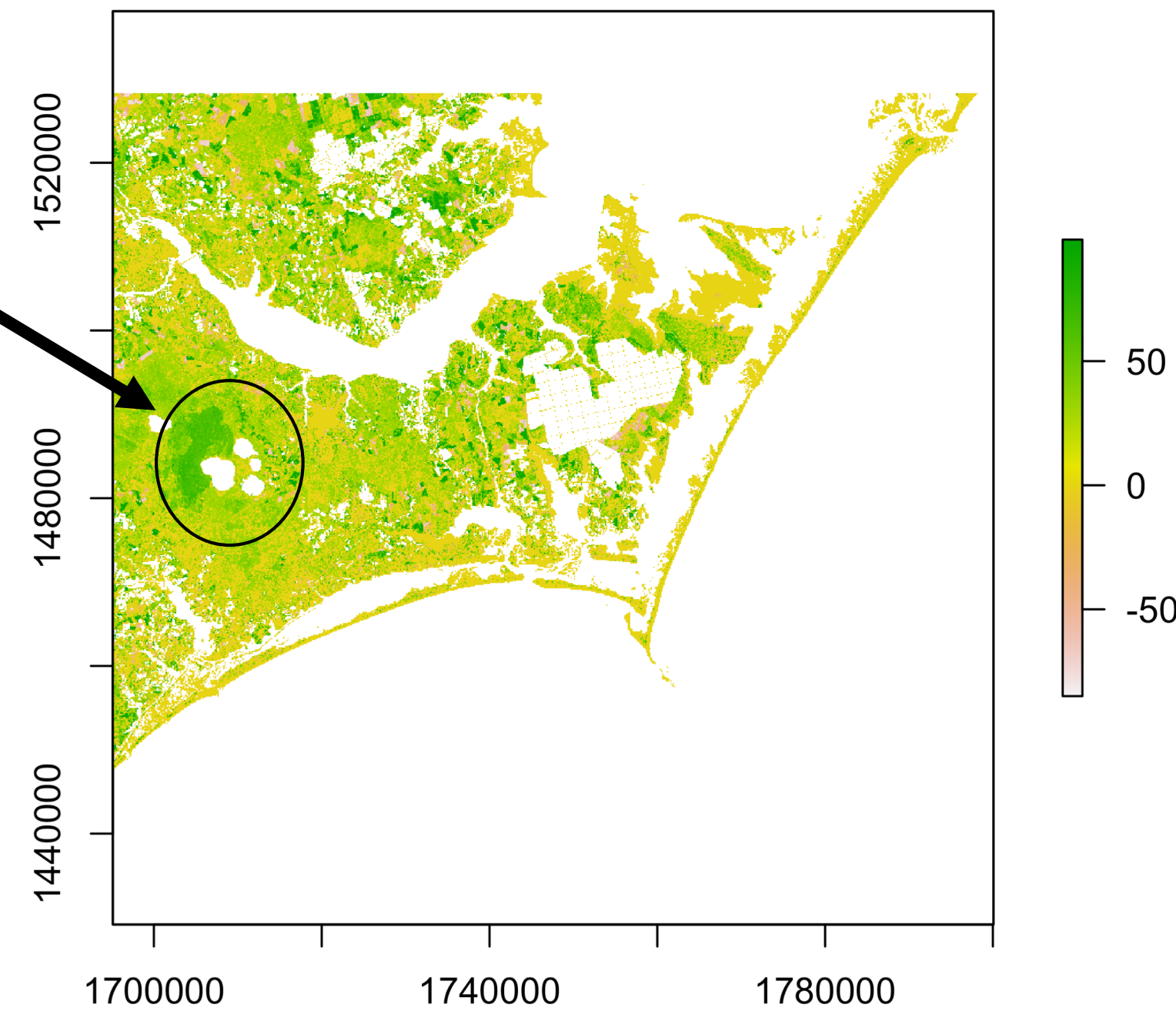
## National Land Cover Dataset: Background

- Utilizing decadal **Landsat** satellite imagery, The National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) is created by the **Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium (MLRC)**.
- Including the Sierra Club, USGS, NOAA, and other federal agencies, the MRLC generates land cover information for environmental applications.
- **This project applies the NLCD to explore wetland and tree canopy cover fluctuations in the Eastern coast of North Carolina.**



## Percent Change in Canopy Cover (2001-2011)

High canopy increase near water in areas classified as woody wetlands.

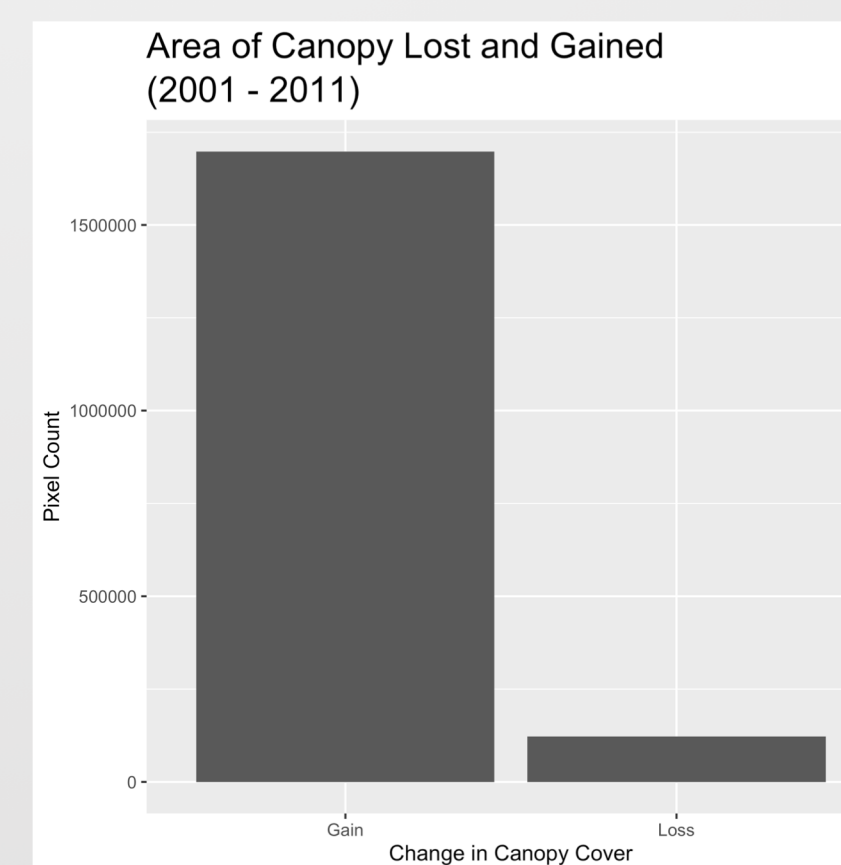


Agriculture was masked from this difference in canopy cover plot to remove potential misclassification of agricultural land cover as canopy. Masked areas appear white.

## Tree Canopy Coverage

- Tree canopy coverage is an important indicator of ecosystem change.
- From 2001-2011, more canopy was gained than lost in our study area.

## Canopy Gain and Loss



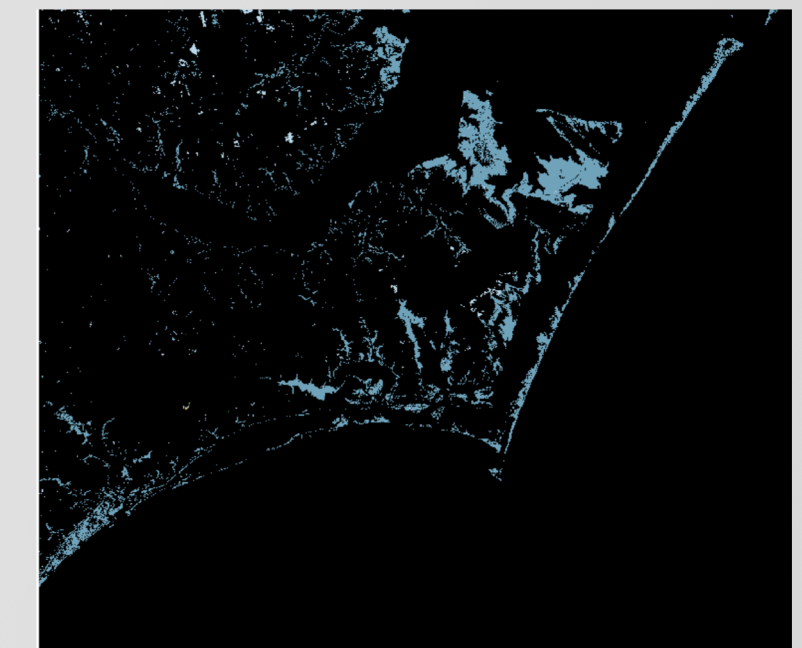
Efficient Data Access: we used the FedData package for data analysis in R.

## Analysis of Wetland Dynamics

### Why are Wetlands Important?

- Wetlands provide critical habitats for wild flora and fauna, improve water quality, and control the distribution of sediment and nutrients (1).
- “Coastal wetlands are among the ecosystems most vulnerable to the effects of climate changes, including SLR, and land-use change” (2).

This map displays all land cover classified as emergent wetland in our study area.



### How are Wetlands Changing?

- Most change observed between emergent and woody wetlands.
- Wetlands lost most frequently converted to woody wetlands or developed land.
- Wetlands gained most frequently replaced woody wetlands and forest.

