

Virginia Conservation Vision Watershed Model

Landscape planning and prioritization
for water quality and watershed integrity

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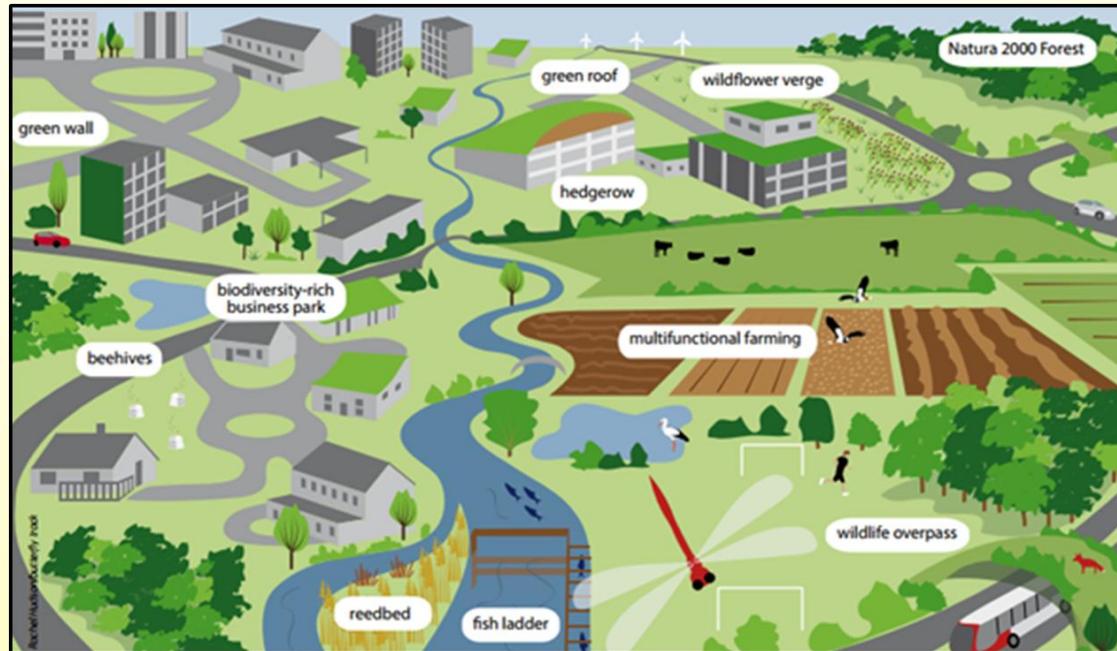
Virginia Conservation Vision

- Suite of models and maps for guiding **strategic** conservation decisions
- Borrows concepts and methodology from, but not identical to, the Chesapeake Bay Program Resource Lands Assessment
- Applies a “Green infrastructure” perspective
- Intended for use by:
 - state and local governments
 - planning districts
 - environmental consultants
 - land trusts
 - anyone involved in land use planning and conservation

“ GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE is a strategically planned and managed network of wilderness, parks, greenways, conservation easements, and working lands with conservation value that supports native species, maintains natural ecological processes, sustains air and water resources, and contributes to the health and quality of life for America's* communities and people. ”

- Benedict & McMahon 2006

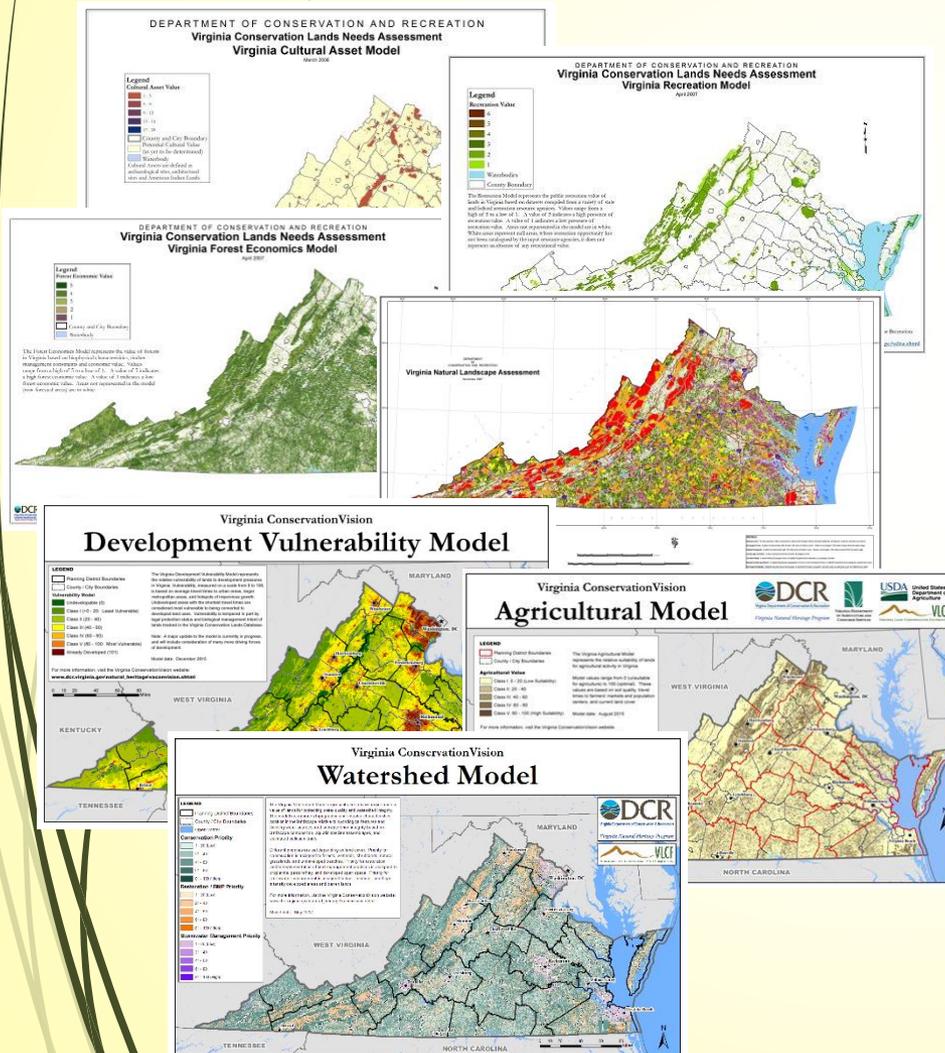
Image source:
biodiversity.europa.eu/topics/green-infrastructure



* It's not just
For Americans!
-KRH

Virginia Conservation Vision

- Recreation
- Cultural
- Forest Economics
- Agricultural
- Development Vulnerability
- Watershed
- Natural Landscape Assessment (habitat hubs and corridors)



View online:
[Natural Heritage Data Explorer](#)



Conservation Vision Watershed Model

Purpose: establish geographic priorities for maintaining or improving **water quality** and **watershed integrity**

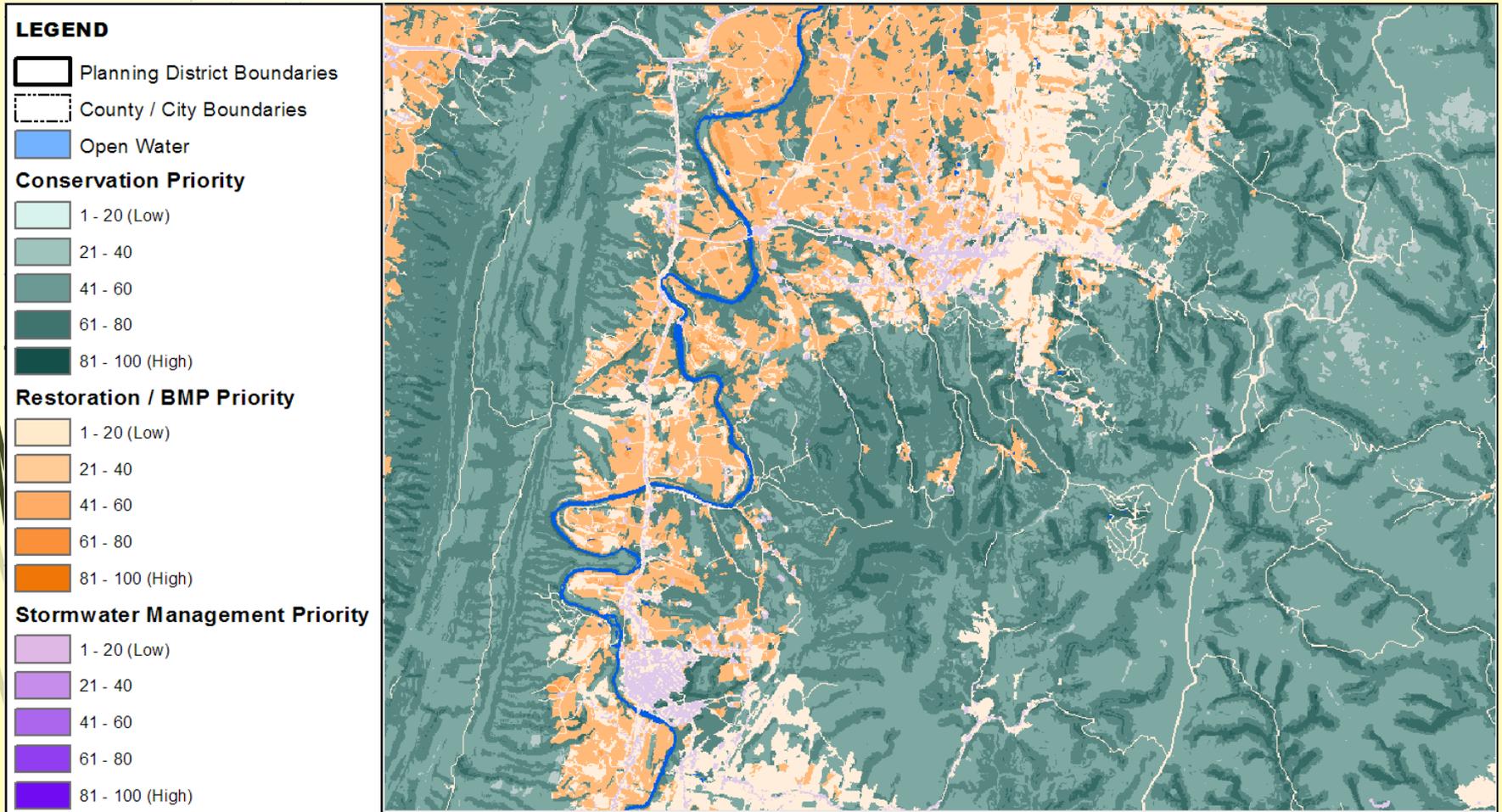
- Where should we focus on **conserving** existing land cover?
- Where should we focus on **restoration** and/or implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs)?
- Where should we focus on **stormwater management**?

Key reference:

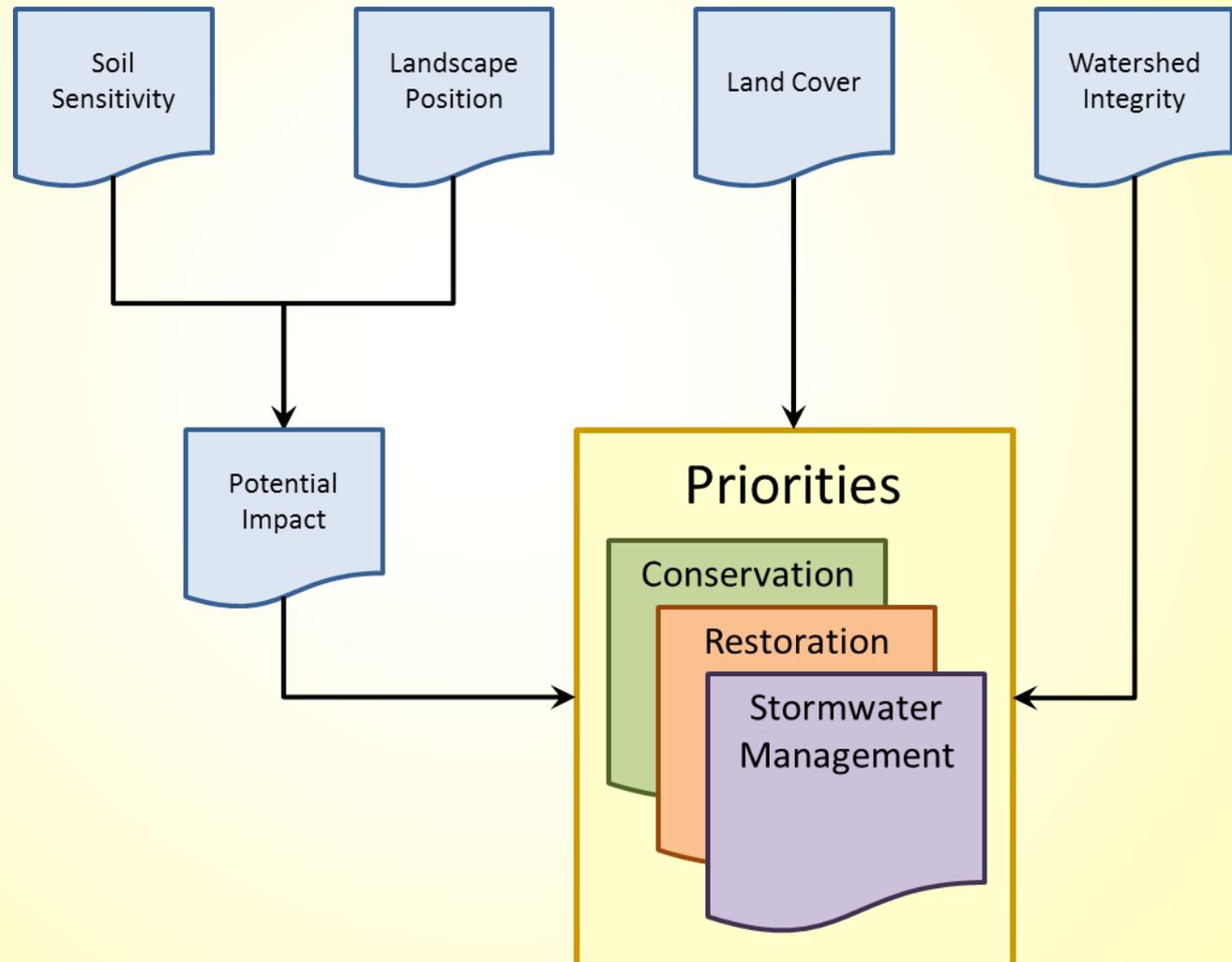
- [A screening model described by Barten & Ernst \(2004\)](#)

Watershed Model: 3 for 1

- Quantifies the relative priorities for **land conservation**, **restoration/BMPs**, or **stormwater management**



Watershed Model Overview



Priorities by Land Cover

Conservation Weights		Restoration / BMP Weights		Stormwater Mgmt. Weights	
Unconsolidated Shore	1.00	Developed, Open Space	0.17	Developed, Low Intensity	0.20
Deciduous Forest	1.00	Pasture / Hay	0.51	Developed, Med. Intensity	0.34
Evergreen Forest	1.00	Cultivated Crops	1.00	Developed, High Intensity	1.00
Mixed Forest	1.00			Barren Land	0.95
Scrub / Shrub	1.00				
Grassland / Herbaceous	0.50				
Woody Wetlands	1.00				
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	1.00				

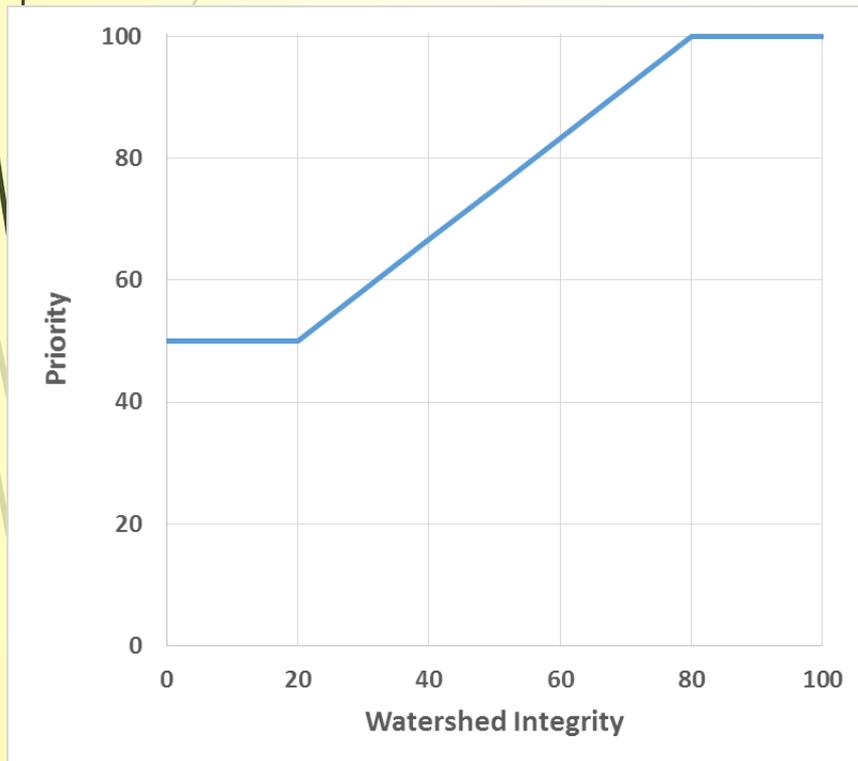
Appendix A: Default Pollutant Coefficients

C-CAP Value	C-CAP Land Cover Class	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)
2	High-Intensity Developed	0.47	2.22	71.00
3	Medium-Intensity Developed	0.30	2.29	27.00
4	Low-Intensity Developed	0.18	1.77	19.10
5	Developed Open Space	0.05	1.25	11.10
6	Cultivated Land	0.42	2.68	107.00
7	Pasture/Hay	0.48	2.48	55.30

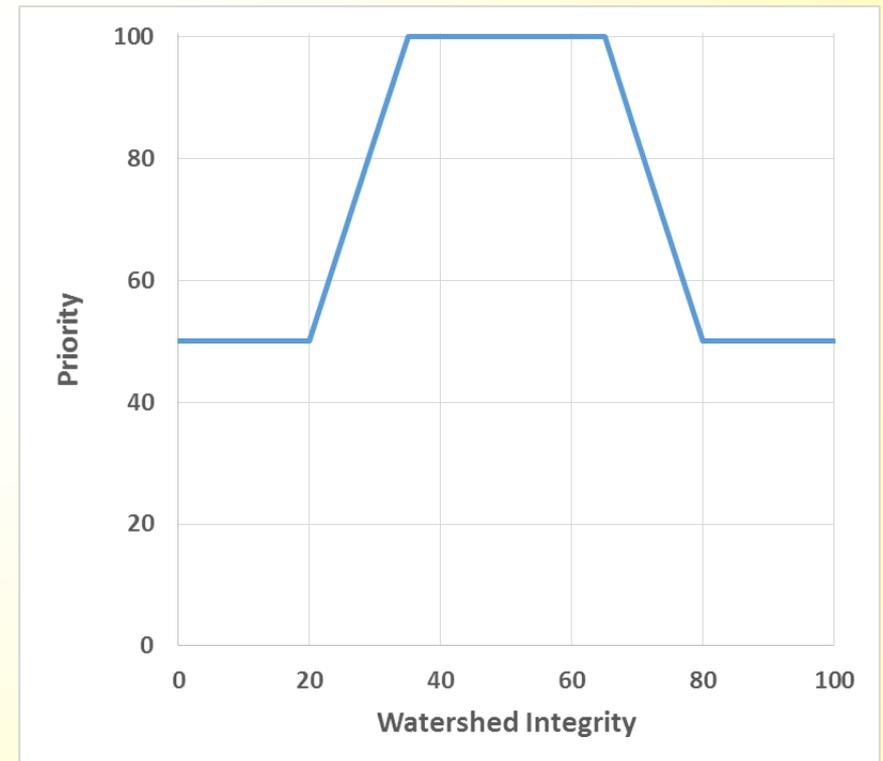


Priorities by Watershed Integrity

Conservation



Restoration or
Stormwater Management



Watershed Integrity

Watershed Integrity Score

Biological Indicator: mBI

Landscape: Imperviousness

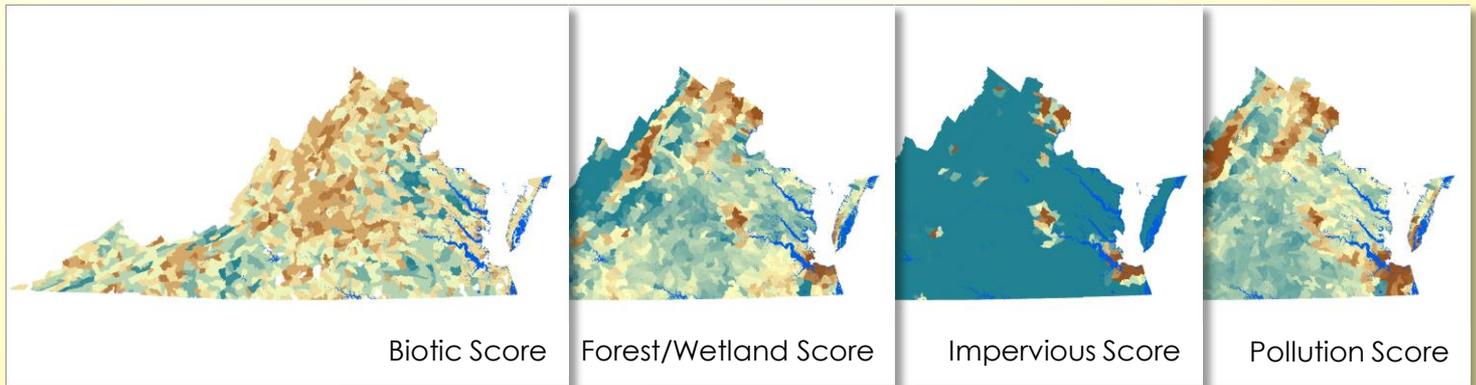
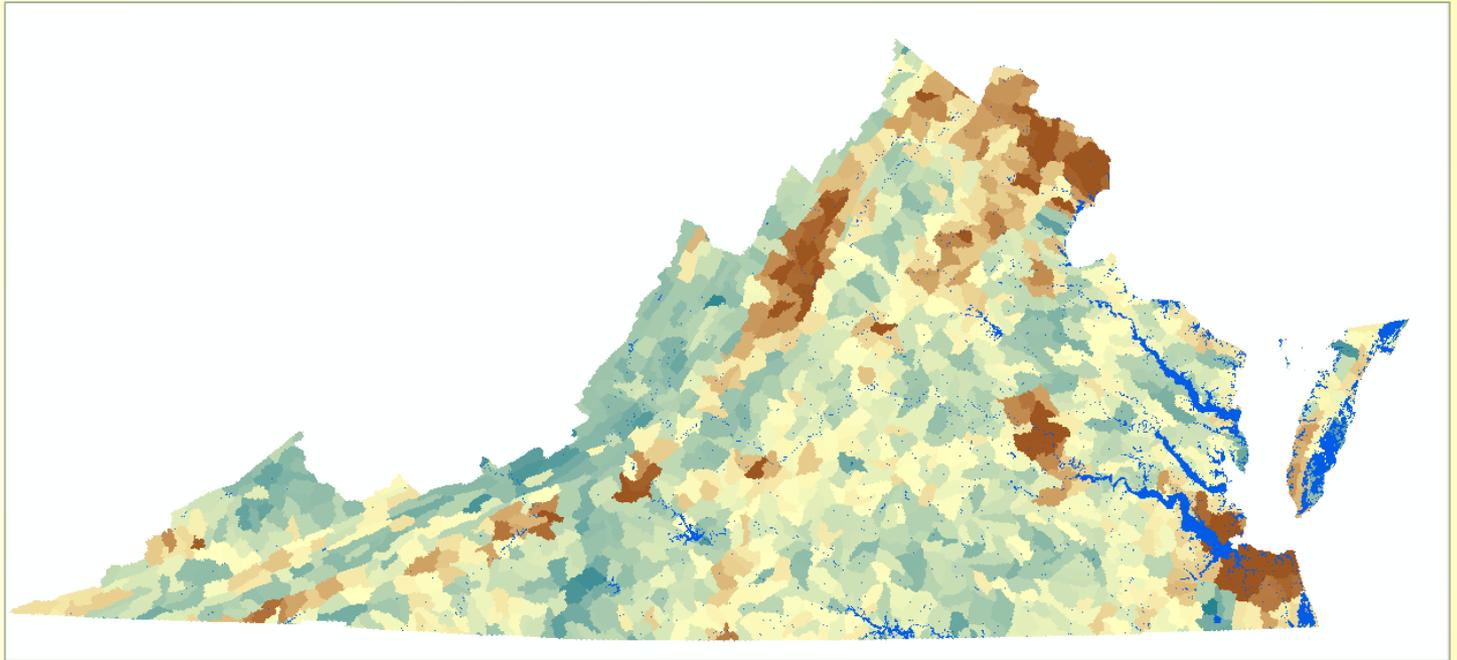
Landscape: Forest + Wetlands

Pollution Loads

Nitrogen

Phosphorus

Sediment



Biotic Score

Forest/Wetland Score

Impervious Score

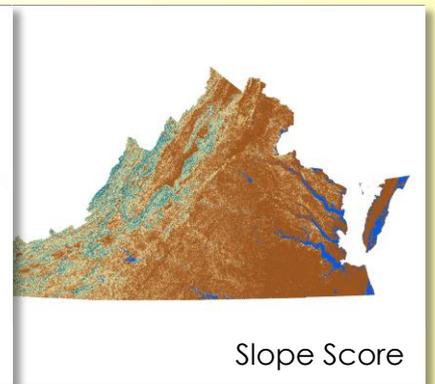
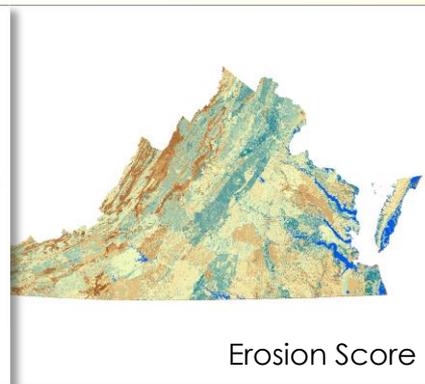
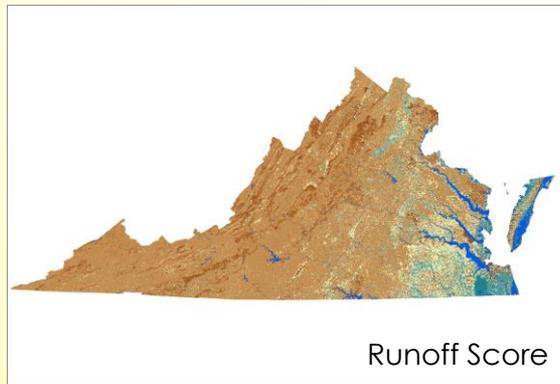
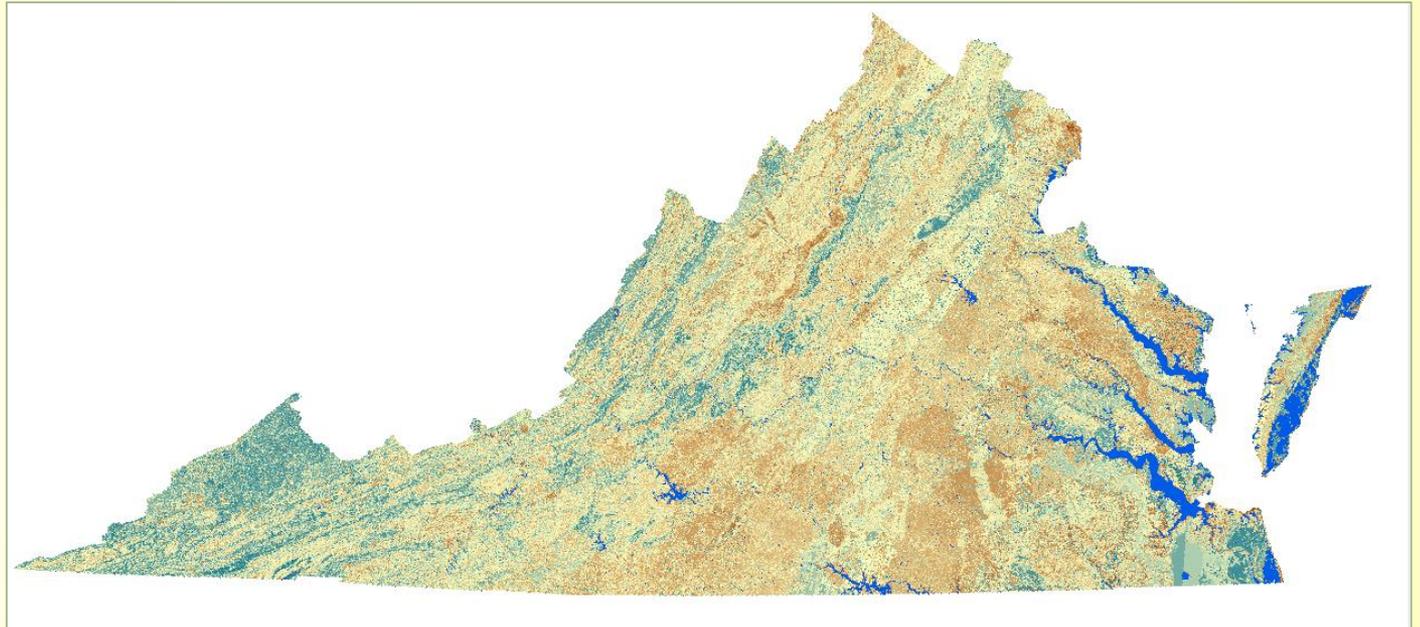
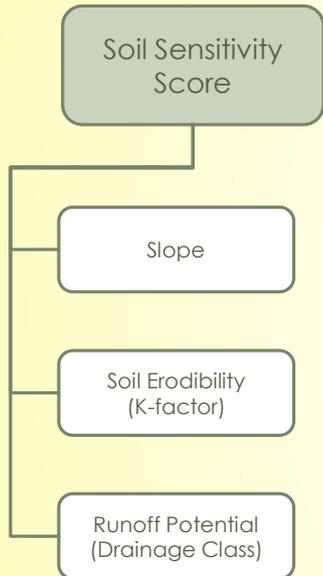
Pollution Score

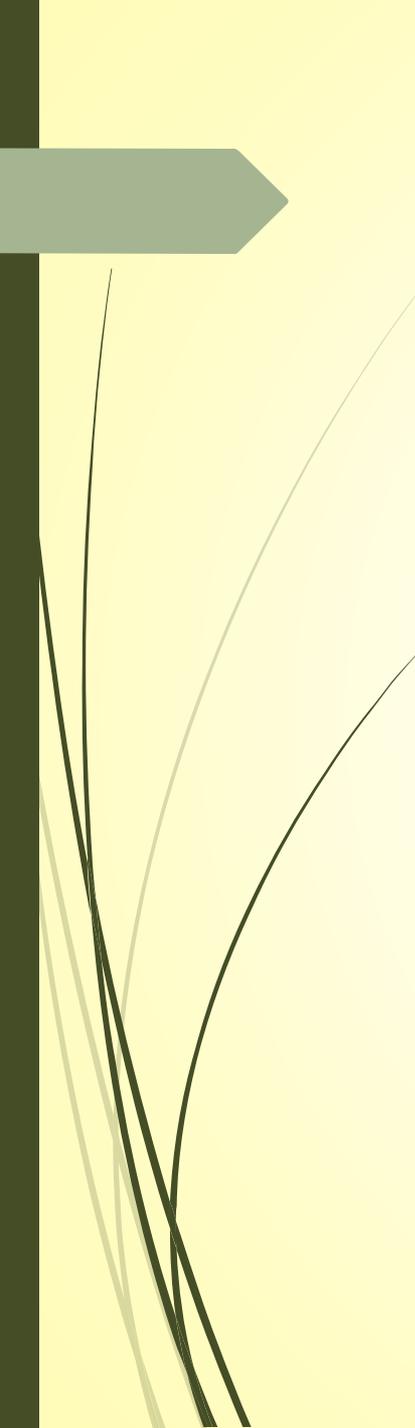


Watershed Integrity Data Sources

- [Virginia Commonwealth University: INSTAR](#)
 - Modified Index of Biotic Integrity (mIBI)
- [Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium: National Land Cover Database](#)
 - 2011 Land Cover
 - 2011 Percent Imperviousness
- [DCR – Division of Soil and Water Conservation: NPS Pollution Assessment and Prioritization](#)
 - Estimated pollution loads (2016)
 - Nitrogen
 - Phosphorus
 - Sediment

Soil Sensitivity

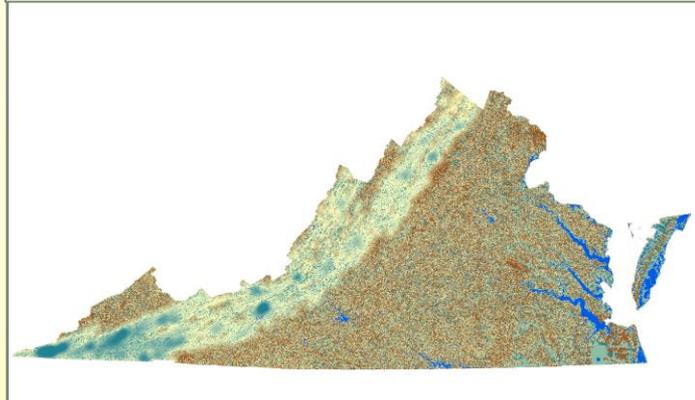
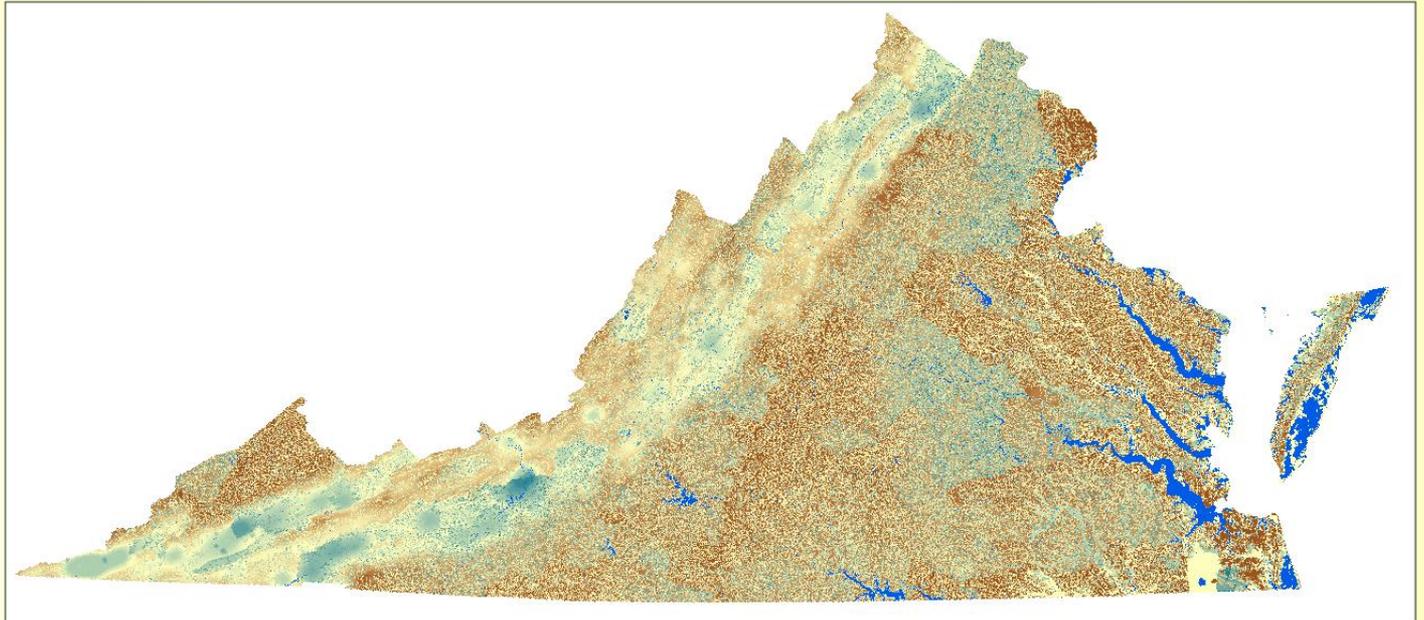




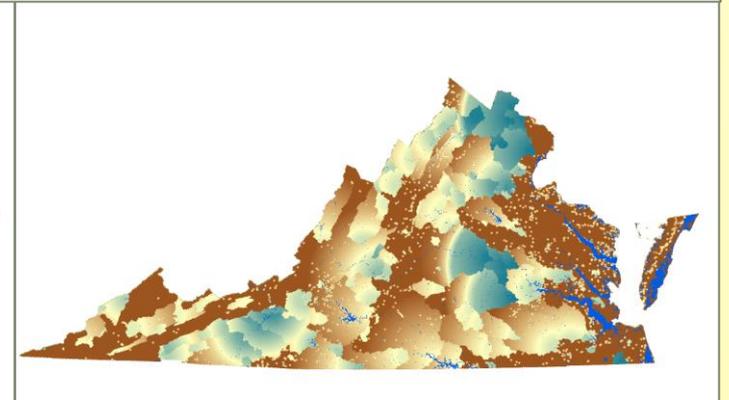
Soil Sensitivity Data Sources

- [USGS: National Elevation Dataset](#)
 - Slope derived from NED
- [Natural Resources Conservation Service: gSSURGO](#)
 - Soil Erodibility (K-factor)
 - Soil Runoff Potential (Drainage Class)

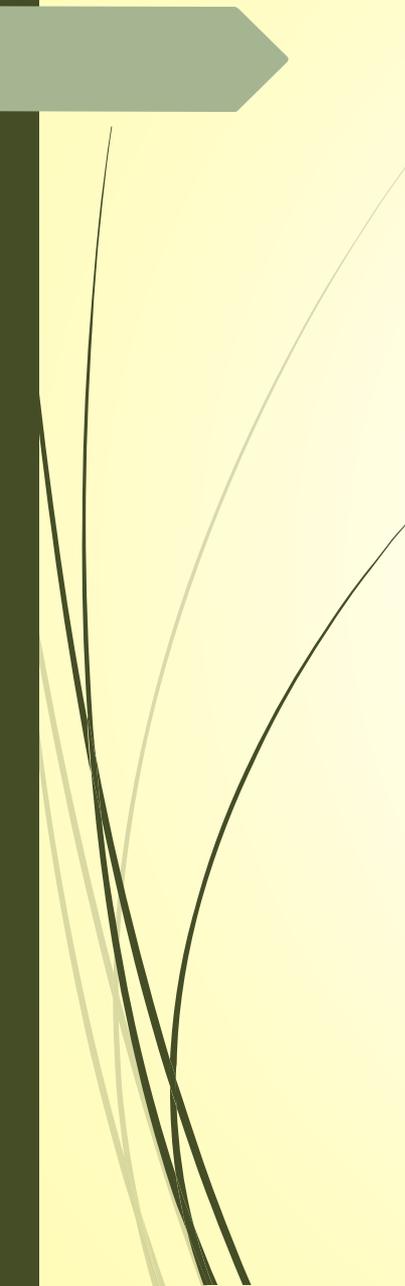
Landscape Position



Hydrological Zone Score



Drinking Water Score



Landscape Position Data Sources

- [Virginia Dept. of Mines, Minerals, and Energy](#)
 - Sinkholes (karst)
- [Horizon Systems Corp / National Hydrography Dataset](#)
 - Headwater catchments
 - Hydrography (water, wetlands)
- [Virginia Dept. of Health – Office of Drinking Water](#)
 - Groundwater sources
 - Surface water sources
 - Catchments for surface water sources

Virginia Conservation Vision Watershed Model

LEGEND

-  Planning District Boundaries
-  County / City Boundaries
-  Open Water

Conservation Priority

-  1 - 20 (Low)
-  21 - 40
-  41 - 60
-  61 - 80
-  81 - 100 (High)

Restoration / BMP Priority

-  1 - 20 (Low)
-  21 - 40
-  41 - 60
-  61 - 80
-  81 - 100 (High)

Stormwater Management Priority

-  1 - 20 (Low)
-  21 - 40
-  41 - 60
-  61 - 80
-  81 - 100 (High)

The Virginia Watershed Model represents the relative importance or value of lands for protecting water quality and watershed integrity. The model incorporates topographic and edaphic characteristics, position in the landscape relative to hydrological features and drinking water sources, and subwatershed integrity based on landscape composition, aquatic species assemblages, and estimated pollution loads.

Different priorities are set depending on land cover. Priority for conservation is assigned to forests, wetlands, shrublands, natural grasslands, and undeveloped beaches. Priority for restoration and/or implementation of best management practices is assigned to croplands, pasture/hay, and developed open space. Priority for stormwater management is assigned to low-, medium-, and high-intensity developed areas and barren lands.

For more information, visit the Virginia ConservationVision website:
www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/waconvision.shtml

Model date: May 2017

