

Oklahoma Ecological Systems Classification & Mapping Project

David Diamond & Lee Elliott <u>diamondd@missouri.edu</u> elliottle@missouri.edu







Raster Stack – Landsat, DEM, etc.



Training Points -Field, photo interp, etc.

Annual Manager	A.01.0413
En ID	0/22/2022
Dhata ID	1400
FroSystName	Drack-Quachita Shortleaf Pine-Qak Enrect and Woodland
Ecology and	Vary High
LandCover	CD Mixed Forest
Woody PC	76-100
BLEG PC	<null></null>
CEG PC	26-50
Tree PC	76-100
Shrub PC	76-100
Herb PC	26-50
Tree 1	Pinus echinata
Tree 2	Quercus marilandica
Tree_3	Quercus stellata
Shrub_1	Ulmus alata
Shrub_2	Carya alba
Shrub_3	Prunus mexicana
Herb_1	Toxicodendron radicans
Herb_2	Smilax bona-nox
Herb_3	Danthonia spicata
Notes	
Author	Kayti Ewing

30 m Landcover 14 Classes

Grassland Deciduous Shrubland Evergreen Shrubland Deciduous Forest Evergreen Forest Mixed Forest Herbaceous Wetland Wooded Wetland Wooded Wetland Water Barren High Intensity Urban Low Intensity Urban Row Crop Pine Plantation (P1) Shinnery Oak (P2)

Landcover Classification



NLCD Tool with ERDAS Imagine makes quick turnaround possible

See5 Classification Tree



Visually homogeneous polygons (objects) – 10m Resolution

NAIP – 1m, county mosaic



Image Objects - eCognition

PCA (1st Component) Resampled to 10m Polygons are small: each mapped patch contains many image objects



Field Data are Useful: 3,714 georeferenced sample plots; 1,114 additional targeted, georeferenced points



Some Statewide Summary Information from Georeferenced Field Plots

- Most Common in Herbaceous Layer
 - Bermudagrass (23.3% of plots)
 - Greenbriar (19.2%)
 - Field Brome (16.4%)
 - Little Bluestem was 7th most common (8.9%)
- Most Common Trees
 - Post Oak (16.7%)
 - Blackjack Oak (10.2%)
 - Pecan (9.7%)
 - Sugarberry (9.0%)
- Shrub Layer
 - Winged Elm (14.2%)
 - Eastern Redcedar (13.2%)





Some Statewide Summary Statistics

- 166 Types Mapped
 - Row Crops covered 2.8 million ha, 15.8%
 - Crosstimbers: Pasture/Prairie & Central Mixedgrass: Prairie/Pasture each made up more than 10%
 - Crosstimbers: Post Oak-Blackjack Oak Forest and Woodland covered >1 million ha (5.7%)
 - 87 (52.7%) types made up <10,000 hectares each;42 make up more than 50,000 ha each
 - Urban areas covered 2.8% and water 1.8%





Major Upland Deciduous Oak Forests and Woodlands (Urban and Row Crops are in gray)



Ouachita Mountains Vegetation (pink/red are pine plantations)



Gyp & Canyon Types (pink, purple) long with Deep (Pleistocene) Sand Types (green & olive); Havard Shin Oak in orange



Bottomland and Riparian Types were Mapped





Regional Summary Information for the Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy

Land Cover Type	Area (acres)	Percent
Herbaceous Wetland	5,294	0.259%
All Minor Types (11) Combined	36,456	1.785%
Oak / Hickory Bottomland Hardwood Forest	93,407	4.574%
Open Water	88.383	4.328%
Pasture/Prairie	569.930	27.909%
Pine Plantation	4.156	0.204%
Post Oak / Blackjack Oak - Hickory Woodlands and Forests	715.875	35.056%
Row Crops	6.082	0.298%
Ruderal Deciduous Shrubland and Woodland	34.281	1.679%
Ruderal Redcedar Shrubland and Woodland	2.162	0.106%
Shortleaf Pine - Oak - Hickory Woodlands	2,121	0.104%
Small Streams	108,671	5.322%
Urban	37,072	1.815%
White Oak / Hickory Mesic Forest	338,196	16.561%
	2,042,086	100.000%





Data Contiguous with Texas Enables Regional Assessments

Species Modeling: Composite Ecological Index for Trans-Pecos, Texas: Spatial Priorities



Y * Max AEI = 1/3 * Mean Raw TFEI

Raw CEI = (X * Raw TFLEI) + (Y * AEI) + Raw TFEI

$$CEI = \left(\frac{Raw CEI}{Max Raw CEI}\right) * 100$$





1:250,000

generated from air photos (and Lidar) are needed at the scale of WMAs, parks, and other individual ownerships Lidar Point Cloud: enables ground surface and vegetation height and density assessments



Product List

- Databases
 - Raster vegetation map
 - Vector vegetation map
 - Abiotic variables attributed to image objects
 - Field data
 - Plot data
 - Photos
- Interpretive Materials
 - Interpretive booklet
 - Methods
 - Short type descriptions
 - Range maps
 - Statewide statistics (area, percent)
 - Ecological systems (mapped type) descriptions
 - National context & standard identifier
 - More extensive species lists with a focus on concepts
 - Includes abiotic setting: geology, landform, soils







Wichita Mountains Types



Noteworthy Improvements: Eastern Oklahoma

- Bottomland and riparian types mapped throughout the state
- Ruderal shrublands and woodlands mapped throughout the state
- Pine plantations mapped in SE Oklahoma
- Arbuckle Mountain types mapped
- Drier versus wetter oak-hickory types mapped in Ouachita and Ozark Regions
- Slope types (>20% slope) mapped in Ouachita and Ozark Region
- Northern outliers mapped in SE Oklahoma: calcareous grasslands, Grand Prairie, Blackland, Post Oak Savanna, West Gulf Coastal Plain types
- Sandyland woodland and shrubland types mapped





Noteworthy Improvements: Western Oklahoma

- Unique deep Pleistocene sand woodlands mapped (mainly blackjack oak)
- Havard shin oak type mapped
- Sand sagebrush and deep sand grasslands mapped
- Gyp and canyon types mapped
- Recently retired, planted grasslands mapped in panhandle
- Black Mesa suite of types mapped
- Mesquite type mapped in SW Oklahoma
- Wichita Mountain types mapped (including western outliers)





