Attendees: Bailie, Sean, Natalie, Matt

New meetings

• Thursdays at 11am MT - talk specifically about models from now until december

Mule Deer Example

0

• Where is the feature + Cost = optimized places to invest in conservation





• Histograms help ensure that distributions are normal



- Now, we will be adding a more nuanced cost layers
- Also, human modification could use some updating
- Building cost layers
 - Use conceptual models (which were reviewed by experts) to build out tables (with thresholds from experts, literature)
 - If data does not exist for an attribute, then record it for a future iteration

• Housing data and density



Step 4: Calculate Road Density (relative to mule deer)

Calculate Road Density in 2 sq km search radius to approximate planning unit scale. Output cell size 300m.

In ArcPro (ArcMap struggled with this analysis):

Create New Map. Add Data: Crown LCD PlanningUnit Mask.shp

In Analysis\Environments: Set Output Coordinates and Processing Extent to "Same as Crown LCD PlanningUnit_Mask"

Add Data: R:\Base_Data\CROWN_LCD_Phase2\Cost_Layers_P2\Roads\ <u>All_Roads_Crown_LCD.shp</u>

Run: Analysis/Geoprocessing/Line Density with the following parameters:

- - Sean created metadata for all these processes which he will share
- Traffic volume
 - We had info on the surface of the road (paved, gravel, dirt) Sean estimated that roads that are paved have a higher volume of traffic on them; roads that are not paved have a lower degree of volume; unknown surfaces are put in the middle
 - For aquatic habitats, it's the opposite natural materials can run into streams so these things will vary by feature

Data Discovery and Synthesis: Cost (Mule Deer)



- "No data" becomes 0
 - We can't say what is happening in that hexagon
- Able to combine cost layers into hexagons

