

Wet Meadow and Fen Mapping of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Geodatabase

Tags

National Park Service, Vegetation, Plants, Biota, Wetlands, Fens, Meadows, Groundwater, Sequoia National Park, Kings Canyon National Park, SEKI, Wetland Classification, Wetland Ecological Integrity, Sierra Nevada Network, Inventory and Monitoring, SIEN

Summary (Purpose)

The Wet Meadows and Fens Mapping geodatabase of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (SEKI) is intended to: (1) delineate wet meadows and fens >0.5 hectare in size and provide an estimate of the proportion of each feature which is peat accumulating; and (2) indicate the locations of known or presumed fens.

Description (Abstract)

The Wet Meadows and Fens Geodatabase of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (SEKI) was produced over a three month period (late February through early May 2013). The resulting products are intended to:

(1) Identify and classify all target wetlands (wet meadows and fens) >0.5 hectare in the parks and provide an estimate of the proportion of each feature which is peat accumulating. Over 2300 polygons represent wetlands in three mapping classes: wet meadows, fen-meadow complexes, and fens.

(2) Identify locations of fens within park boundaries. More than 600 fen points identify locations where fens are known or presumed to occur.

Mapped polygons are based on photo interpretation of Natural Color and Color Infrared NAIP aerial photography from 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. Ancillary data informing mapping decisions included: the SEKI Vegetation map, 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps, the National Wetlands Inventory Wetland Layer, the SEKI Rivers and Streams Layer, and 2012 spatial data depicting known fen locations produced by the SEKI Plant Ecology program.

Overall spatial accuracy of the resulting map products is equivalent to 1:24000 National Map Accuracy Standards. Overall classification accuracy was estimated to be 83% (90% CI = 78 – 89%) based on field assessments of 138 polygons. Revised mapping class and peat accumulation attributes based on accuracy assessment are included.

These geospatial data are provided in Esri File Geodatabase format containing: (1) a polygon feature class depicting wet meadow and fen delineations; and (2) a point feature class indicating the locations of fens within the park boundary. Metadata are provided in XML and PDF format.

Users of these data should refer to:

Pyrooz NN and Others. 2015. Wet meadow and fen mapping of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks: A photo interpretation mapping project of wetland resources. Natural Resource Report. NPS/SIEN/NRR—2015/968. National Park Service. Fort Collins, Colorado.
<https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2222143>

Credits

U.S. National Park Service – Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. This project was a collaboration between the SEKI Plant Ecology Program, SEKI GIS Staff, and the Sierra Nevada Network Inventory and Monitoring Program.

Use limitations

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Wet Meadow and Fen Mapping of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks - Polygons

File Geodatabase Feature Class

Tags

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Summary (Purpose)

The Wet Meadows and Fens Polygon Feature Class of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (SEKI) depicts wet meadows and fens >0.5 hectare in size and provides an estimate of the proportion of each feature which is peat accumulating.

Description (Abstract)

The Wet Meadows and Fens Polygon Feature Class of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (SEKI) was produced over a three month period (late February through early May 2013) to identify and classify all target wetlands (wet meadows and fens) >0.5 hectare in the parks. Over 2300 polygons represent wetlands in three mapping classes: wet meadows, fen-meadow complexes, and fens.

Mapping classes were defined as follows. A wet meadow is a palustrine emergent wetland that does not include any peat accumulation or may contain up to a 25x25 square meter area of peat accumulation; a fen-meadow complex is a palustrine emergent wetland that includes at least at 25x25 square meter area of peat-accumulating and non-peat-accumulating soil; a fen is a palustrine emergent wetland that is peat accumulating and contains less than 25x25 square meter area of non-peat-accumulating soil.

Mapped polygons are based on photo interpretation of Natural Color and Color Infrared NAIP aerial photography from 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012. Ancillary data informing mapping decisions included: the SEKI Vegetation map, 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps, the National Wetlands Inventory Wetland Layer, the SEKI Rivers and Streams Layer, and 2012 spatial data depicting known fen locations produced by the SEKI Plant Ecology program.

Overall spatial accuracy of the resulting map products is equivalent to 1:24000 National Map Accuracy Standards. Overall classification accuracy was estimated to be 83% (90% CI = 78 – 89%) based on field assessments of 138 polygons. Revised mapping class and peat accumulation attributes based on accuracy assessment are included.

Users of these data should refer to:

Pyrooz NN and Others. 2015. Wet meadow and fen mapping of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks: A photo interpretation mapping project of wetland resources. Natural Resource Report. NPS/SIEN/NRR—2015/968. National Park Service. Fort Collins, Colorado.

<https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/Reference/Profile/2222143>

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Fens – Points

File Geodatabase Feature Class

Tags

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Summary (Purpose)

The Fens Point Feature Class of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks is intended to indicate the locations of known or presumed fens.

Description (Abstract)

The Fens Point Feature Class of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks was produced over a three month period (late February through early May 2013) to identify locations of fens within park boundaries. More than 600 fen points identify locations where fens are known or presumed to occur.

Overall spatial accuracy of the resulting map products is equivalent to 1:24000 National Map Accuracy Standards.

Users of these data should refer to:

Pyrooz NN and Others. 2015. Wet meadow and fen mapping of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks: A photo interpretation mapping project of wetland resources. Natural Resource Report. NPS/SIEN/NRR—2015/968. National Park Service. Fort Collins, Colorado.

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