

# **Dynamics of Land Use and Land Cover Change (LULCC)**

Asim Zia & Yu-Shiou Tsai

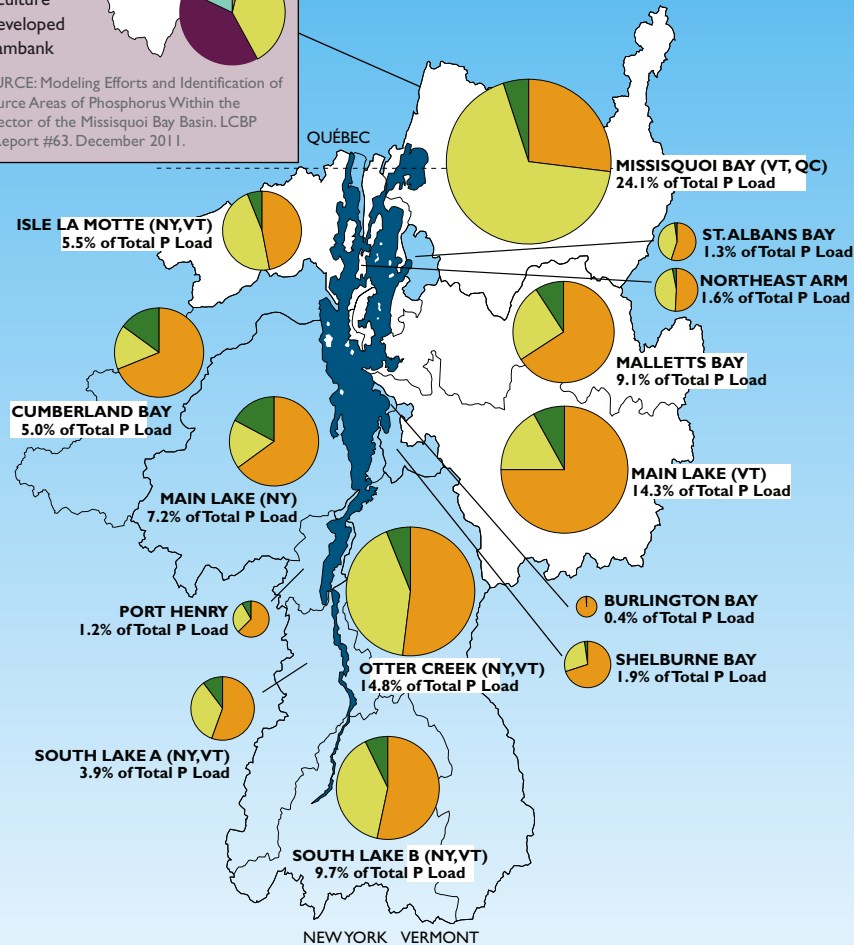
# Impact of LULCC on Water Quality

Categorization of LULC matters: whether to include stream-banks, roads, wetlands as separate categories?

## Missisquoi Bay Basin Phosphorus Loading from Upland Sources

- Developed
- Agriculture
- Undeveloped
- Streambank

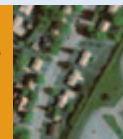
DATA SOURCE: Modeling Efforts and Identification of Critical Source Areas of Phosphorus Within the Vermont Sector of the Missisquoi Bay Basin. LCBP Technical Report #63, December 2011.



A 2011 study focused on the Missisquoi Bay Basin attributed less phosphorus loading to agricultural lands than previous analyses. The study estimated that 40% of loading is attributable to streambank erosion, but does not assign these loads to particular land uses. Man-made structures along river corridors, agricultural drainage, impervious surfaces, and loss of floodplains and wetlands all contribute to streambank erosion.

### LAND USE TYPES

**DEVELOPED**  
All roads, cities, suburbs, lawns and large-lot buildings.



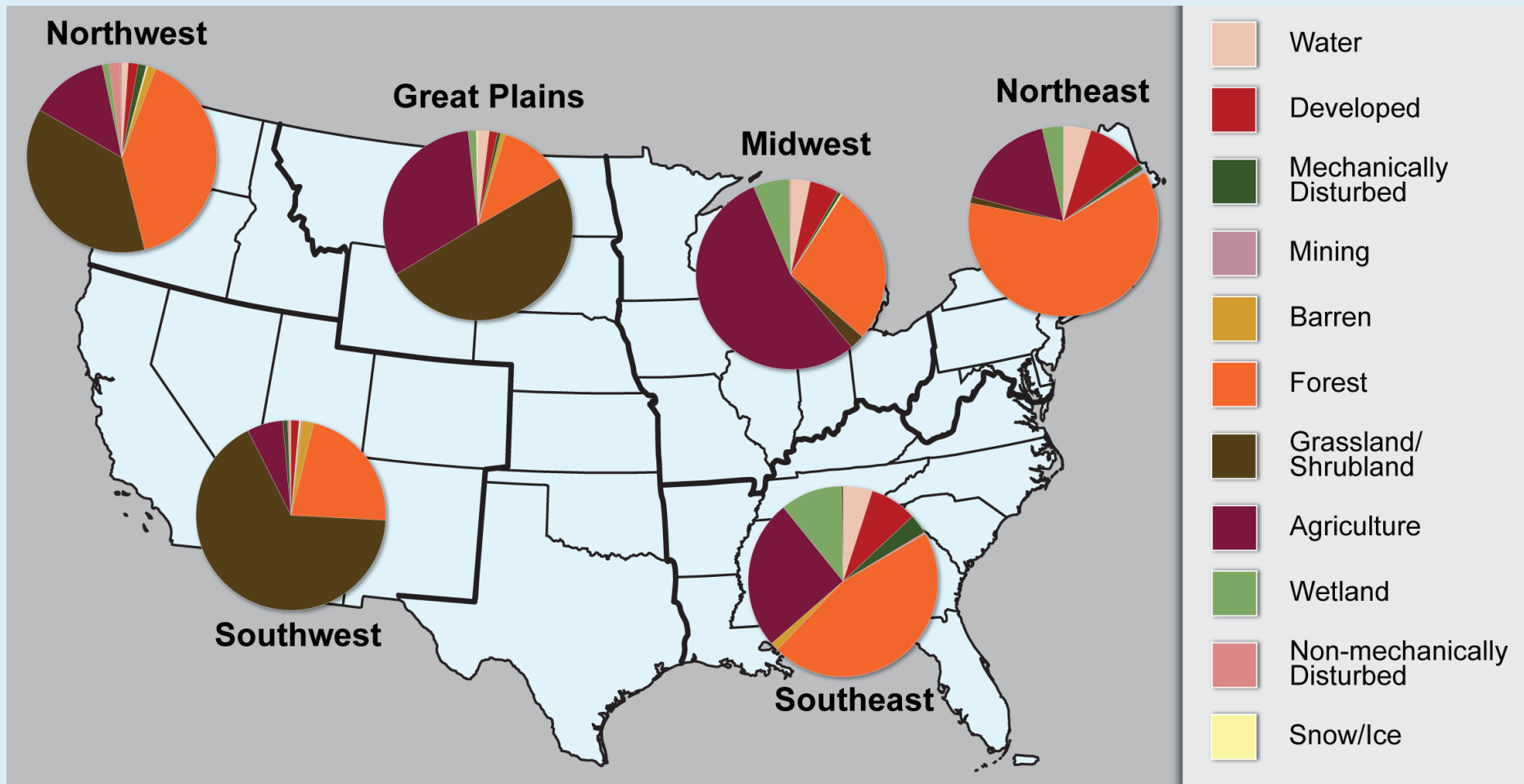
**AGRICULTURE**  
Crop and livestock production.



**FORESTED**  
Areas covered primarily with trees.



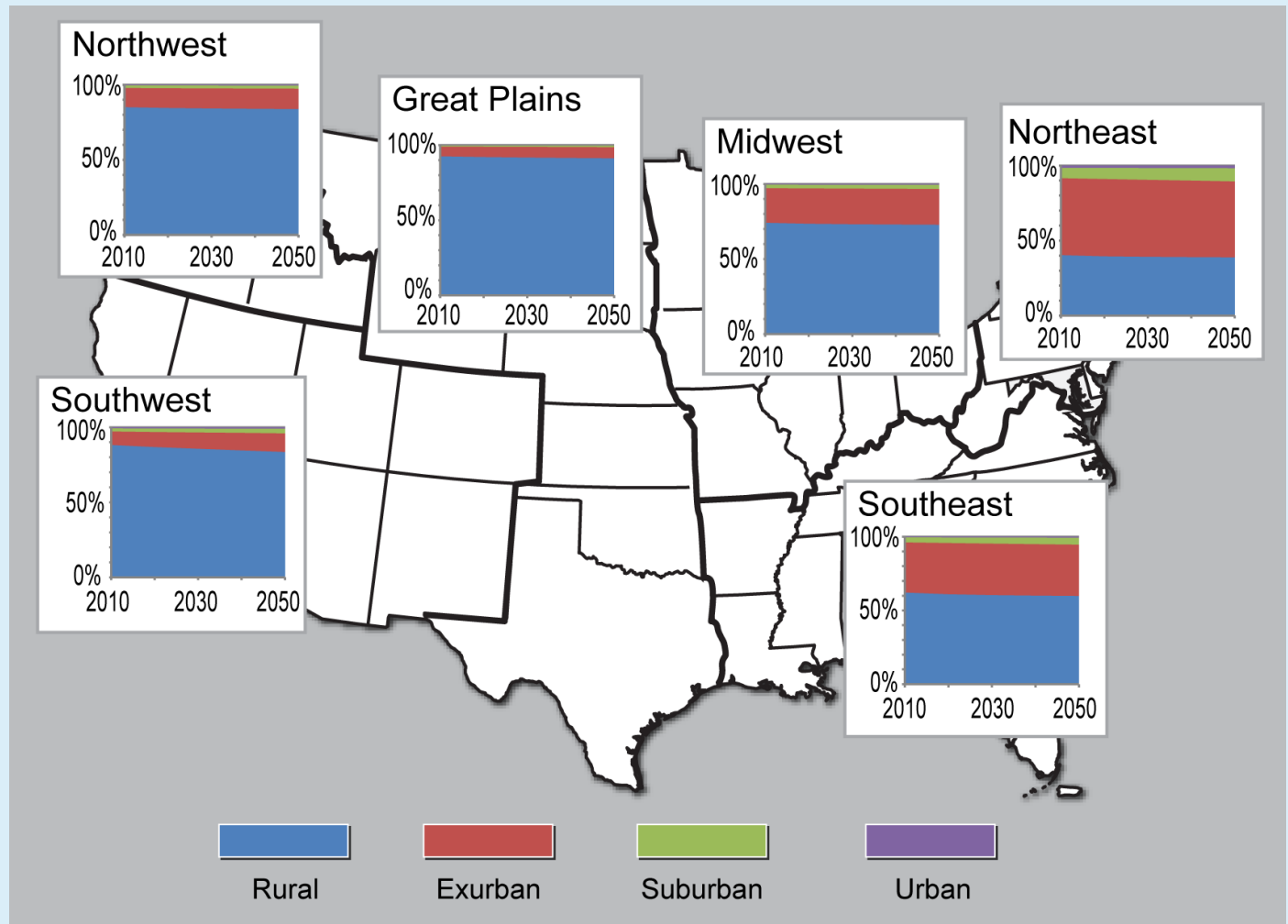
# U.S. Land-Cover Composition in 2000



**Figure 13.1.** Map shows regional differences in land cover. These patterns affect climate and will be affected by climate change. They also influence the vulnerability and resilience of communities to the effects of climate change (Figure source: USGS Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center). (See Table 13.2 for definitions of mechanically and non-mechanically disturbed.)

## Projections of Settlement Densities (2010-2050)

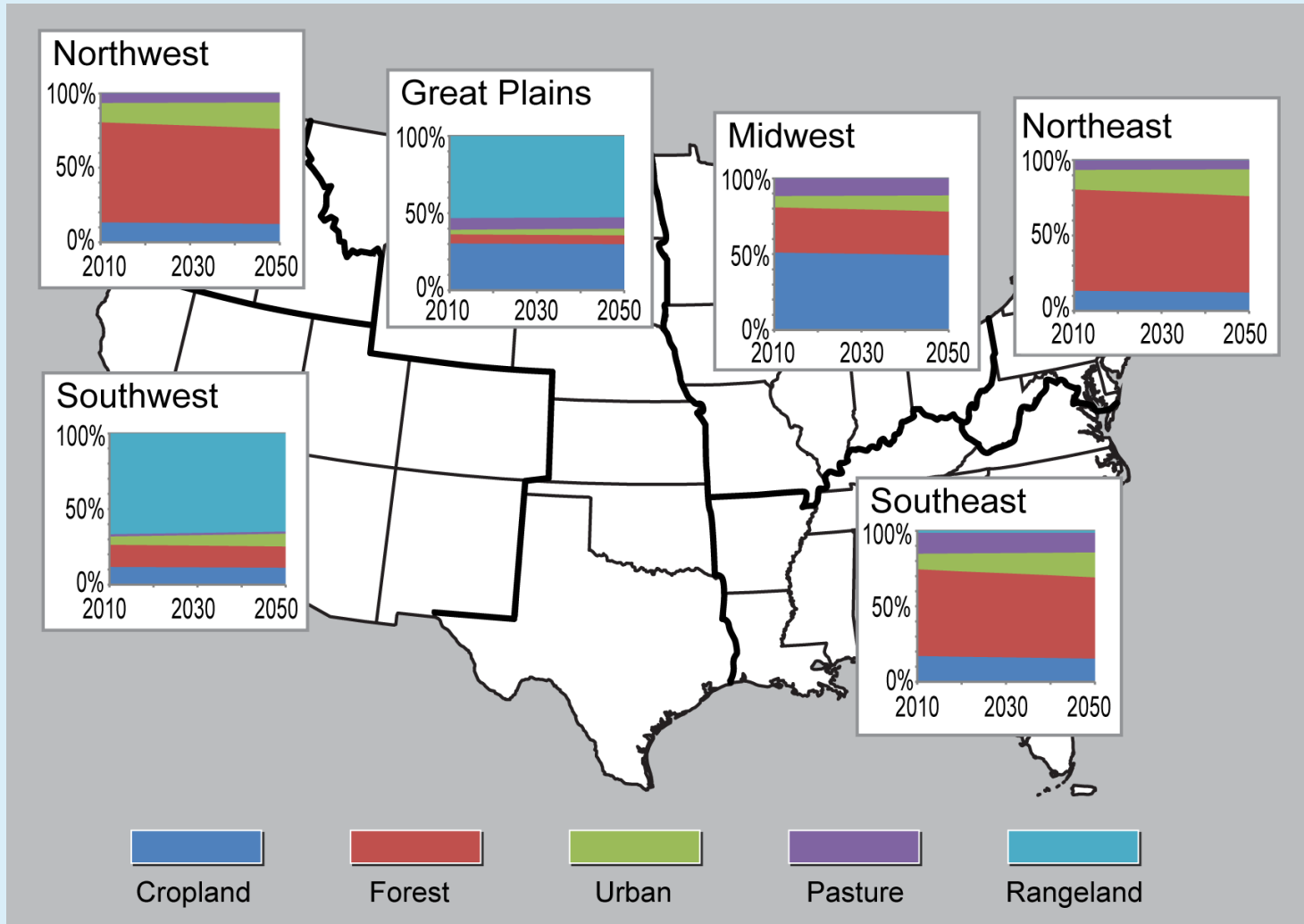
Fairly  
stable  
trends  
projected  
for  
Northeast!



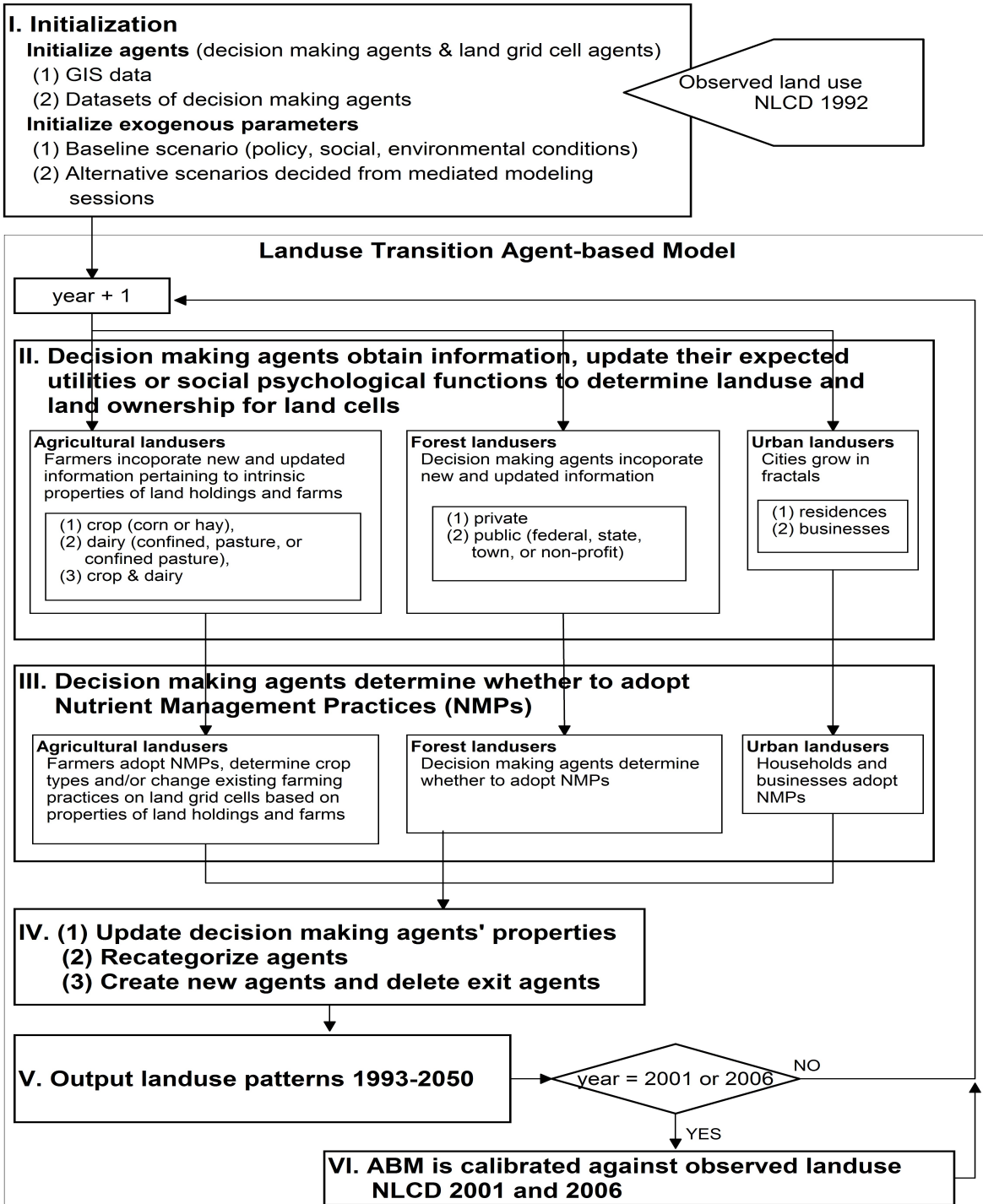
**Figure 13.2.** Projected percentages in each housing-unit density category for 2050 compared with 2010, assuming demographic and economic growth consistent with the high-growth emissions scenario (A2). (Data from U.S. EPA Integrated Climate and Land Use Scenarios).

## Projected Land Covers (2010-2050)

**Uncertainties surrounding ecological, economic and policy drivers of LULCC are mostly ignored in these baseline projections!**



**Figure 13.3.** Projected percentages in each land-cover category for 2050 compared with 2010, assuming demographic and economic growth consistent with the high-growth emissions scenario (A2) (Data from USDA).



# Land-Use Transition Agent Based Model

## [Tsai et al. 2013 IEEE Systems]

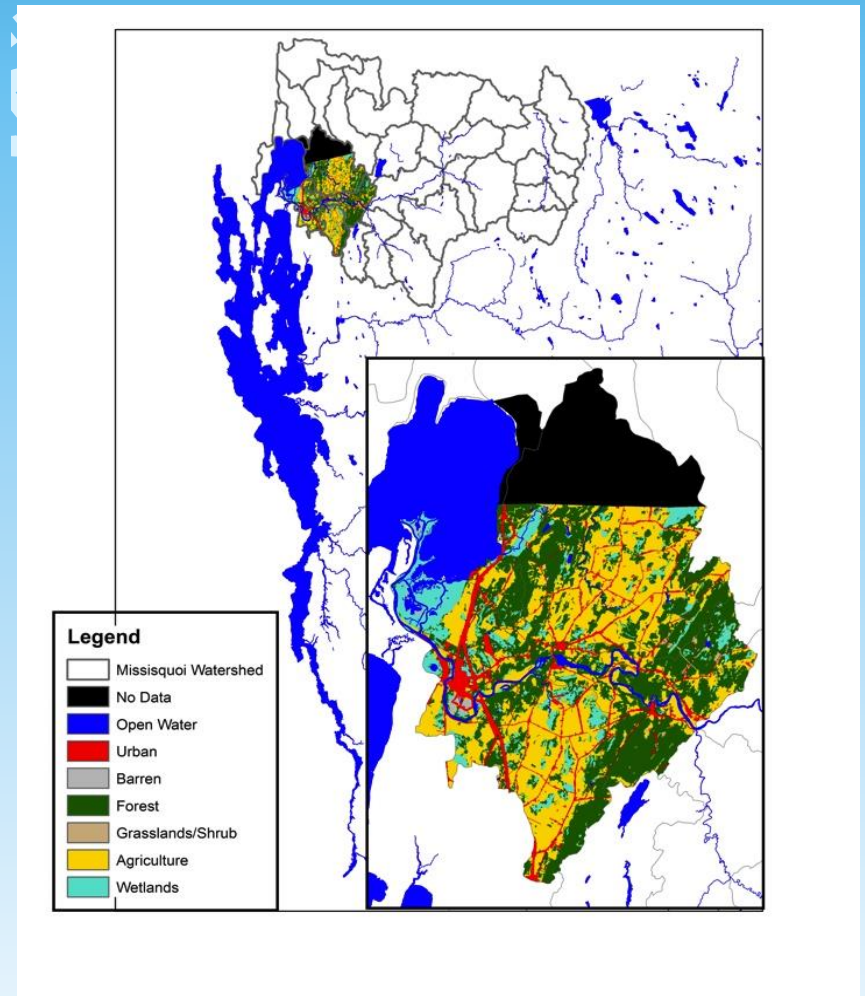
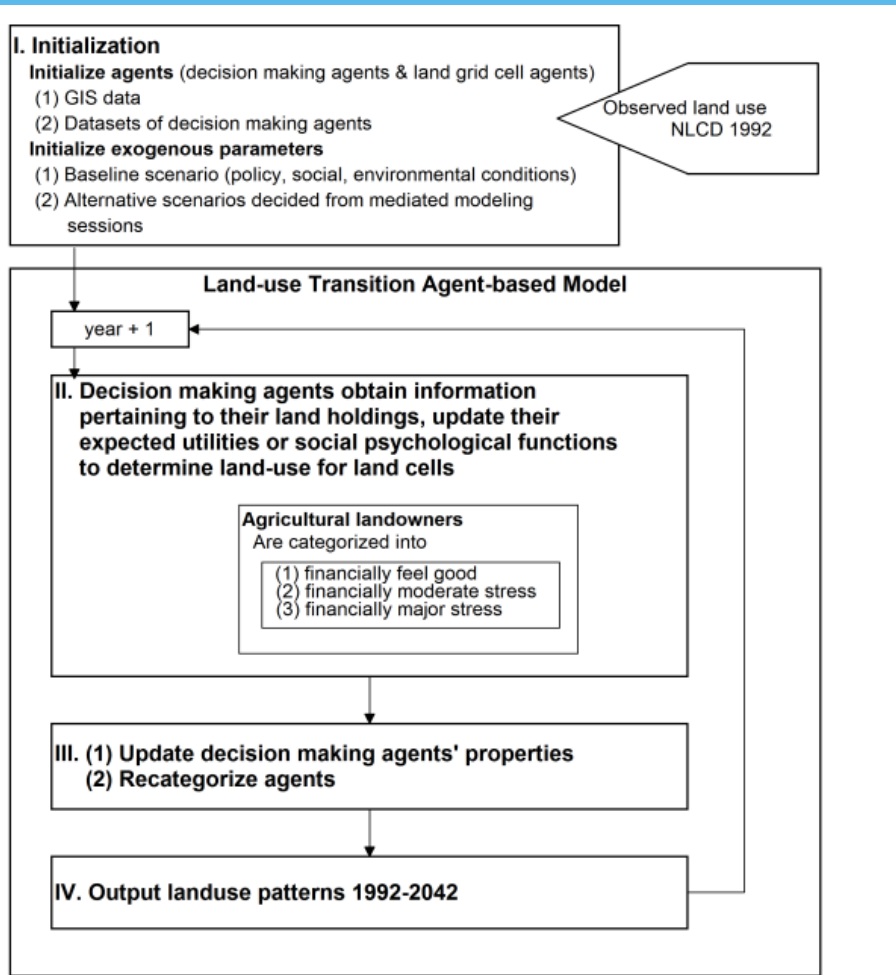


Fig. 2. The western Missisquoi Watershed (colored area) versus the entire Missisquoi Watershed. The colored area displays the observed land-use pattern of the NLCD 1992 eight-class classification system.

Fig. 1. Flow chart of the land-use transition agent-based model for the Missisquoi Watershed.

# Land-Use Transition Agent Based Model: Simulated Versus Observed Patterns

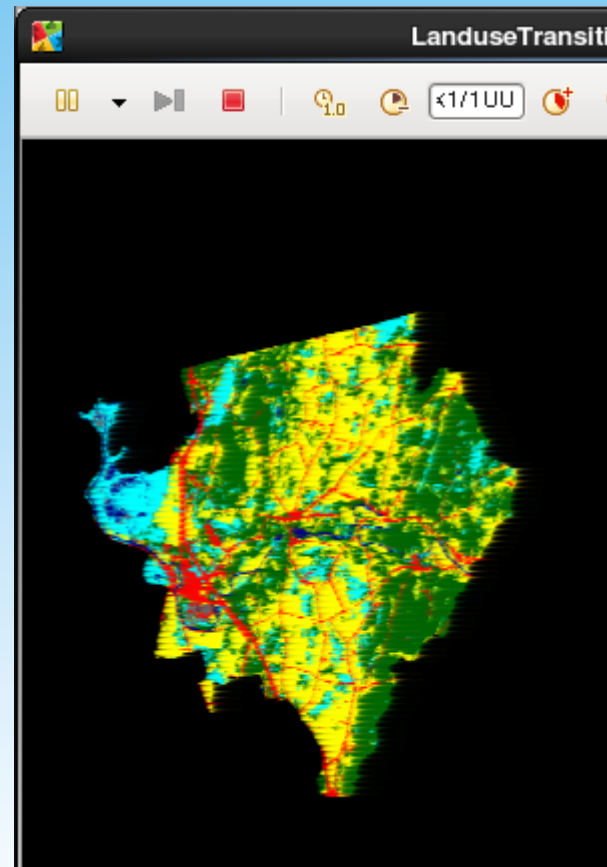
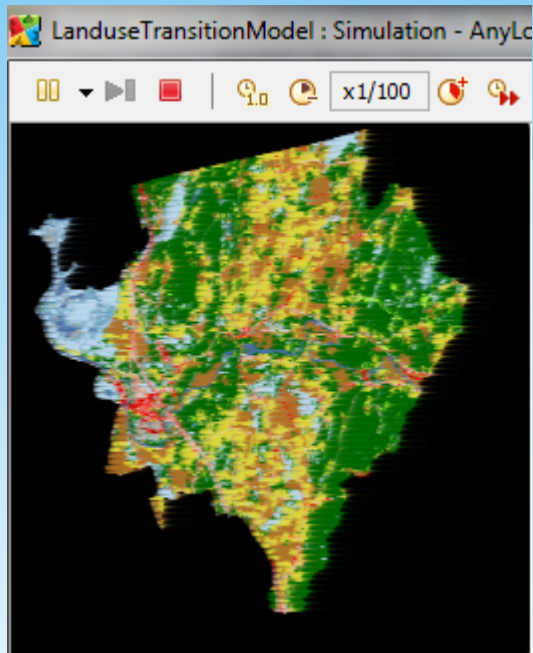
TABLE III. Comparison of the percentages of land-use types 3: Barren, 4: Forest, 5: Grass/Shrub, and 6: Agriculture resulting from the baseline scenario to the observed land-use percentages.

Land-use Code	Percentage of A Land-use Type			
	2001		2006	
	Observed	Baseline Simulation (Minimum, Mean, Maximum)	Observed	Baseline Simulation (Minimum, Mean, Maximum)
3, Barren	0.581	(0.627, 0.646, 0.673)	0.663	(0.647, 0.671, 0.710)
4, Forest	37.872	(37.992, 38.007, 38.021)	38.181	(37.995, 38.015, 38.032)
5, Grass	0.936	(0.879, 0.886, 0.894)	1.186	(0.859, 0.869, 0.884)
6, Ag	37.922	(37.525, 37.545, 37.564)	36.982	(37.498, 37.530, 37.556)

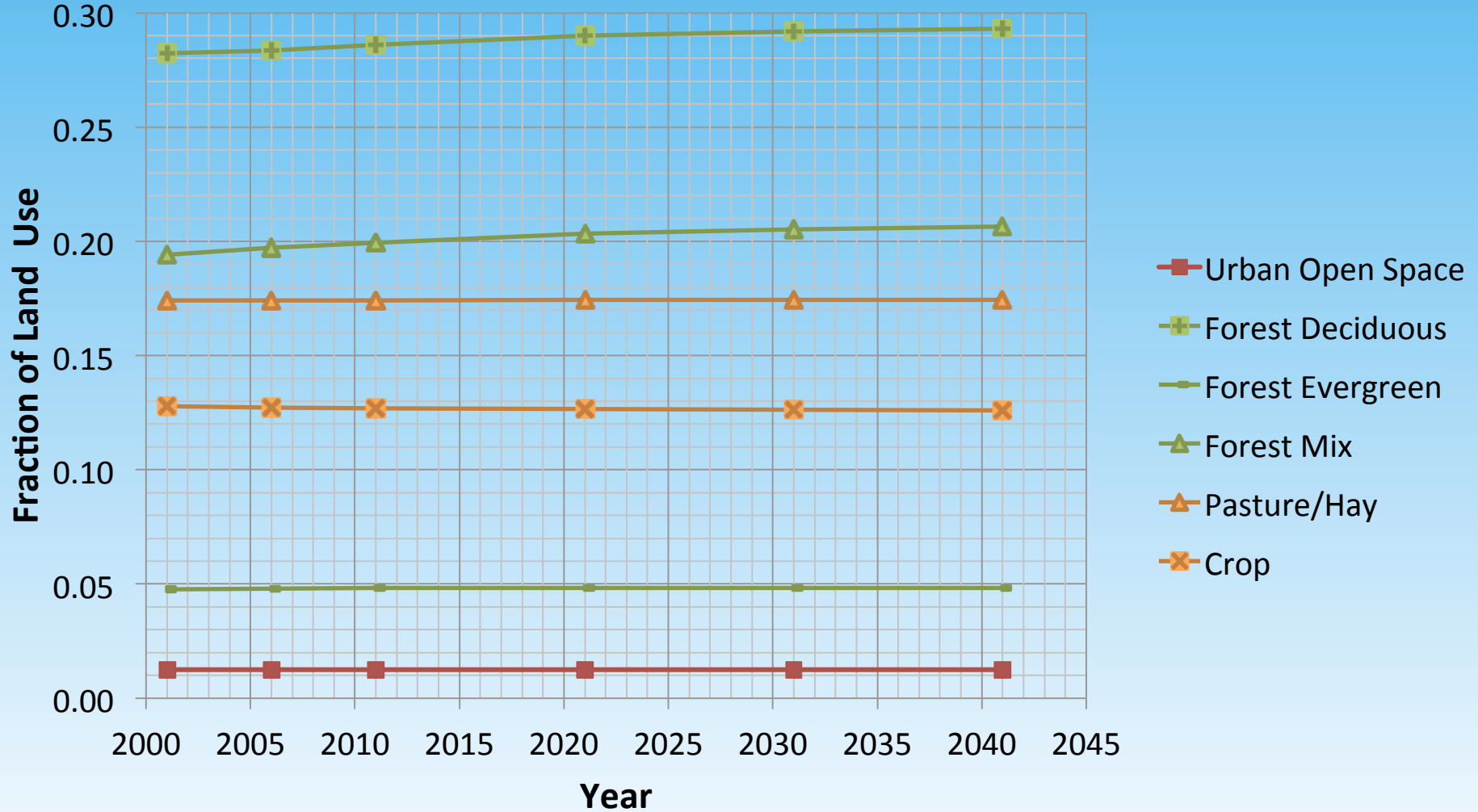


# Land-use Transition Agent-based Component: Recent Update

- Read in 15 categories from the NLCD data
  - instead of 8 categories



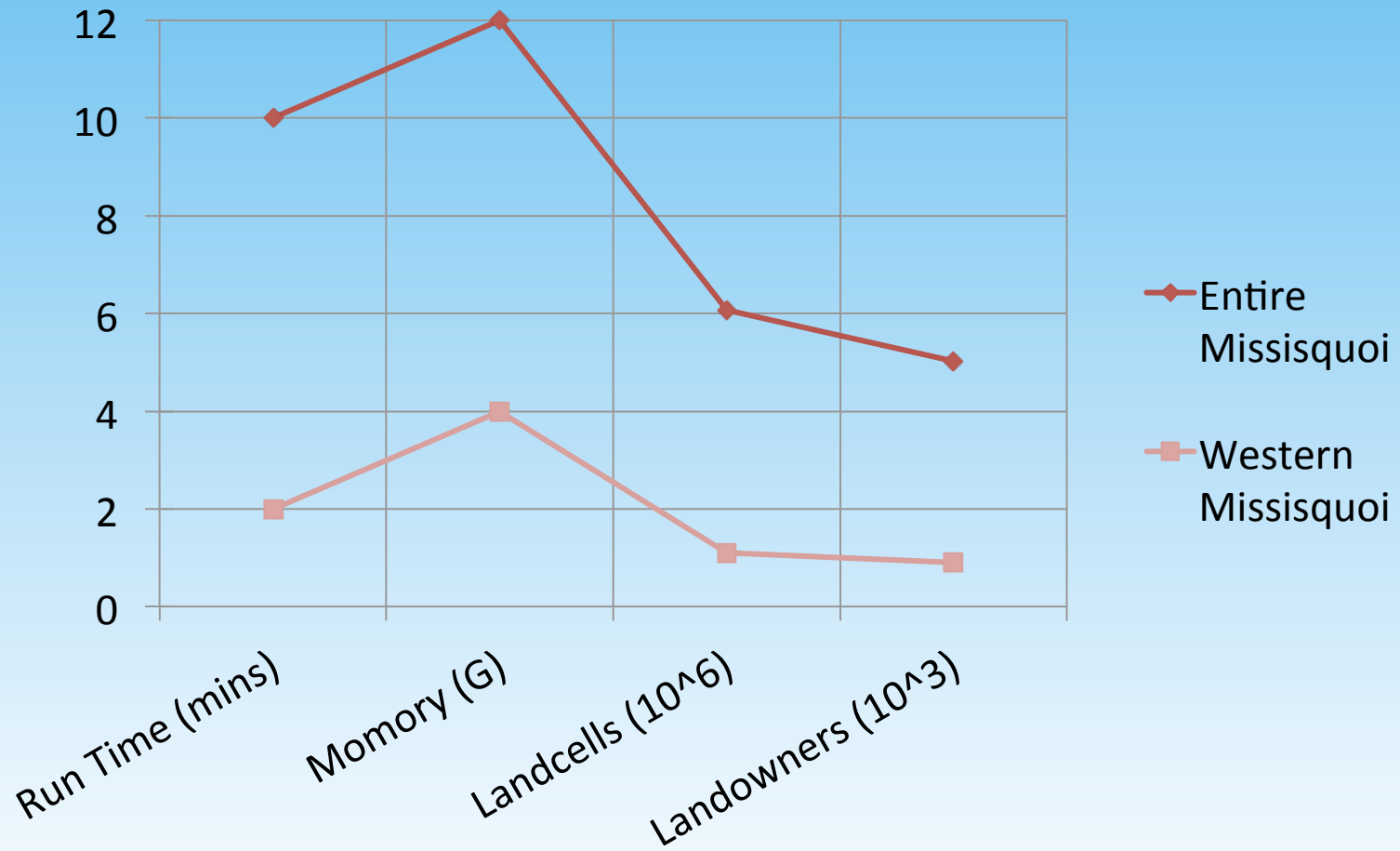
# Simulated Land Use under Baseline



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Land use	2001	2006	2011	2021	2031	2041
Urban Open Space (up trend)	0.01239	0.01241	0.01242	0.01244	0.01246	0.01247
Forest Deciduous (up trend)	0.28229	0.28347	0.28590	0.28996	0.29192	0.29309
Forest Evergreen (up)	0.04766	0.04808	0.04816	0.04827	0.04833	0.04837
Forest Mix (up)	0.19413	0.19713	0.19938	0.20351	0.20535	0.20647
Pasture/Hay (up)	0.17421	0.17414	0.17421	0.17436	0.17445	0.17449
Crop (down)	0.12773	0.12717	0.12690	0.12650	0.12618	0.12590

# Performance: Entire vs. Western Missisquoi



# Predicting NMP Adoption Under Alternate Policy and Behavioral Scenarios

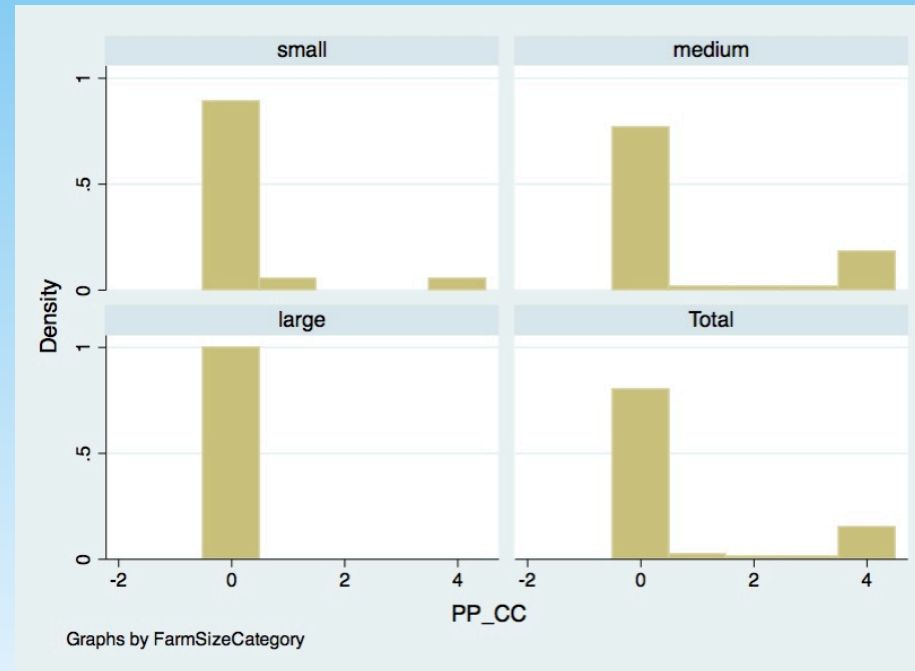
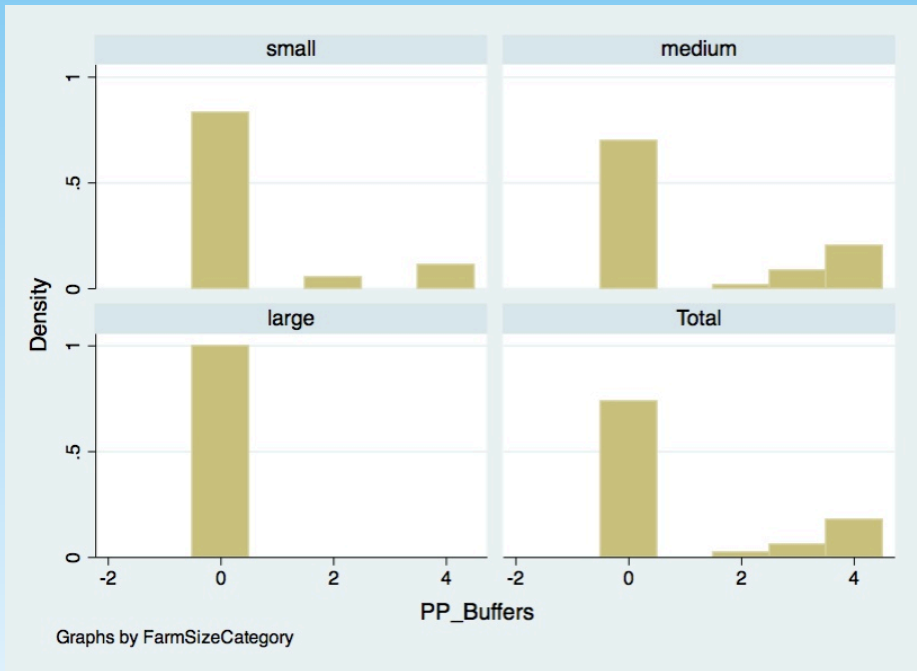
- A pilot-tested 22-page 43-question survey instrument implemented by NASS, USDA on a stratified random sample of farmers in two watersheds
- Bounded-rational (Conjoint Analysis) approach to estimate the likelihood of NMP adoption under alternate policy incentives and regulations
- Theory of Planned Behavior approach to estimate the likelihood of NMP adoption under different behavioral and social norm conditions

# Extent of NMP Adoption (N = 80)

(0 = No adoption ...4 = Max. adoption)

## Buffers at Field Edges

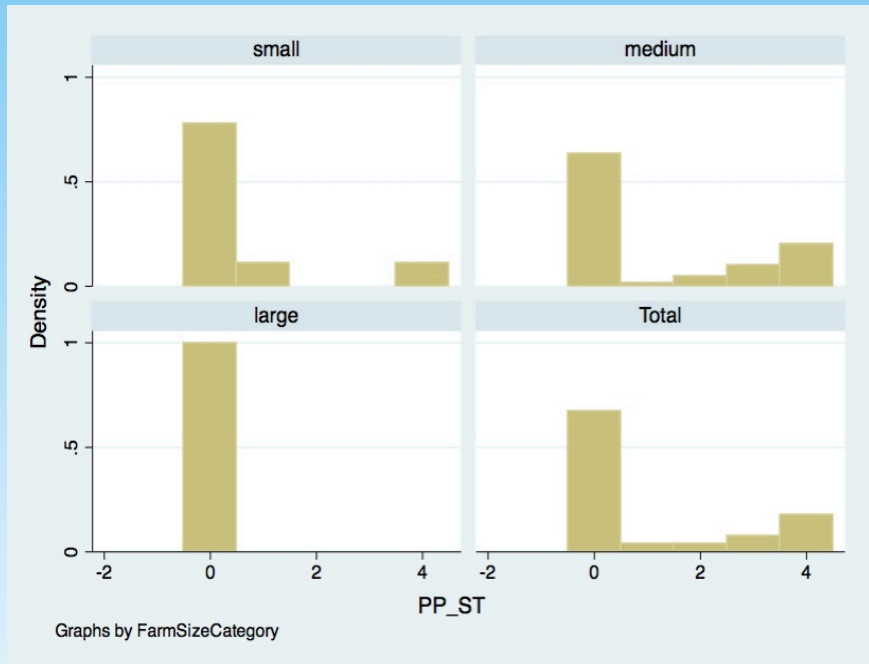
## Cover Cropping



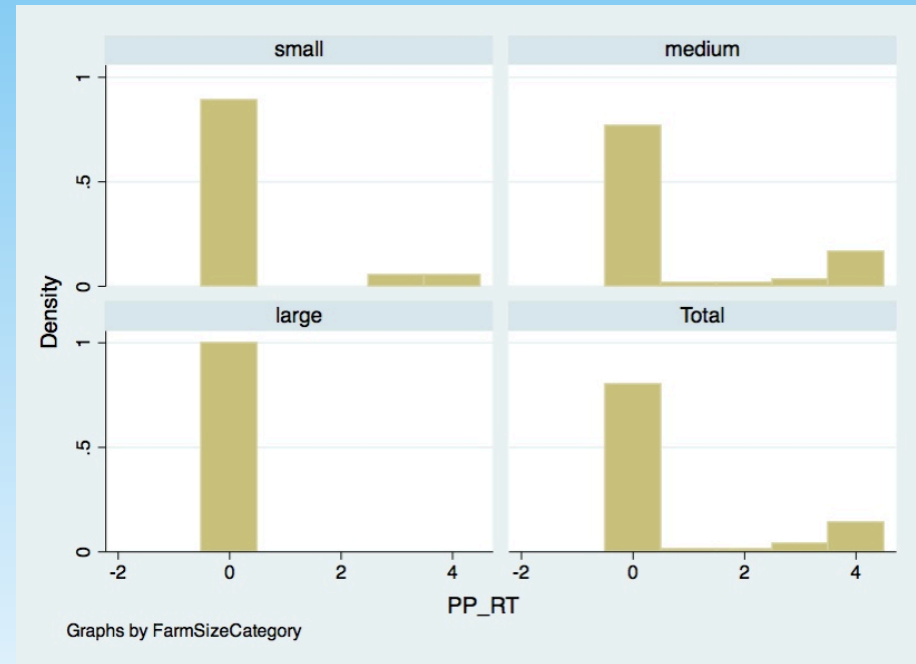
# Extent of NMP Adoption (N = 80)

(0 = No adoption ...4 = Max. adoption)

## Soil Test at least every 3 years



## Reduced Tillage



## Weighted OLS Regression Models Predicting Farmer Intention to Adopt Nutrient Management Practices in Missisquoi and Lamoille Watersheds (N=80)

	<b>Cover Cropping</b>	<b>Reduced Tillage (strip, zone and no)</b>	<b>Applying fertilizer at recommended rates and times</b>	<b>Incorporating manure and fertilizer as quickly as possible after application</b>	<b>Manure spreading setbacks (from water bodies and private/public wells)</b>
<b>Past Practice</b>	0.7609** (0.2590)	0.3709** (0.1407)	0.1471 (0.2499)	0.4115** (0.1754)	0.2553** (0.1158)
<b>Attitude</b>	-0.0522 (0.1884)	0.3152** (0.1412)	-0.0267 (0.1732)	-0.0396 (0.0768)	-0.0821 (0.0823)
<b>Perceived Social Norm</b>	0.2960** (0.1422)	0.1543* (0.0872)	0.3507** (0.1441)	0.1388 (0.0878)	0.1830 (0.0971)
<b>Perceived Behavioral Control</b>	0.6145*** (0.1716)	0.5615*** (0.1247)	0.7171*** (0.1145)	0.8013*** (0.1252)	0.9167*** (0.0944)
<b>Constant</b>	0.4697** (0.2076)	0.0767 (0.1288)	1.2703** (0.4244)	0.7623* (0.4455)	0.3407 (0.2402)
<b>R<sup>2</sup> and (BIC)</b>	0.6960 (351.46)	0.8322 (286.98)	0.5676 (384.53)	0.6678 (370.70)	0.7575 (349.75)

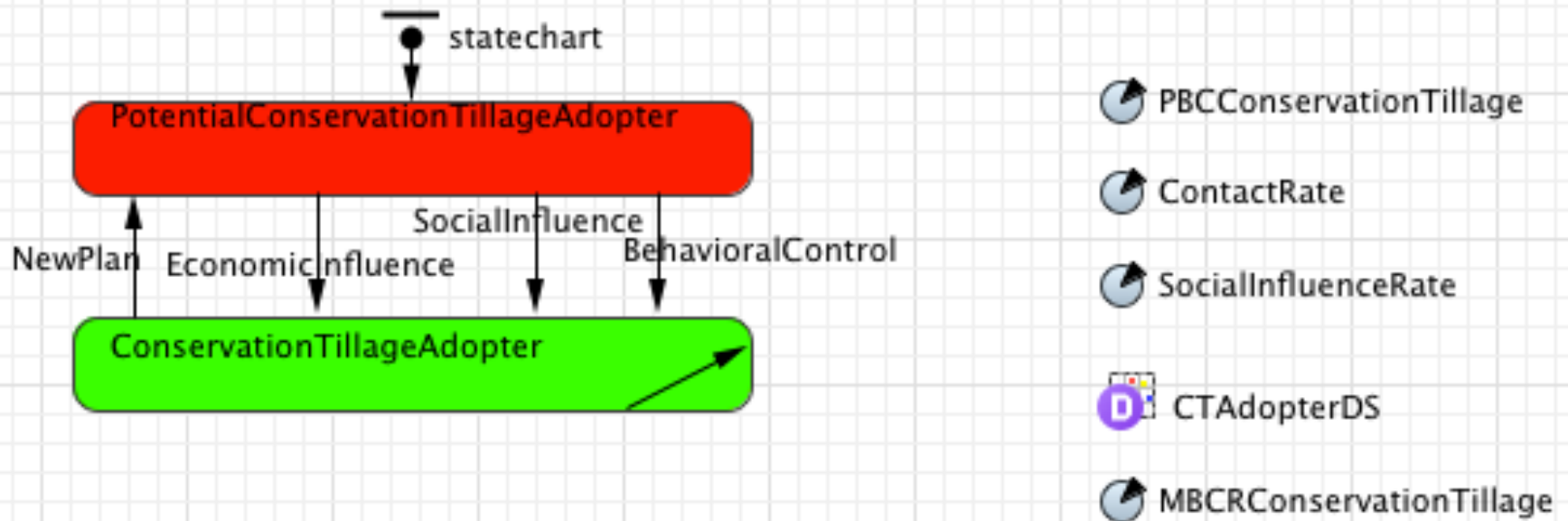
Coefficients with \* are significant at  $p > 0.01$ ; \*\* at  $p > 0.05$ ; and \*\*\* at  $p > 0.001$ . Standard Errors are in Brackets.



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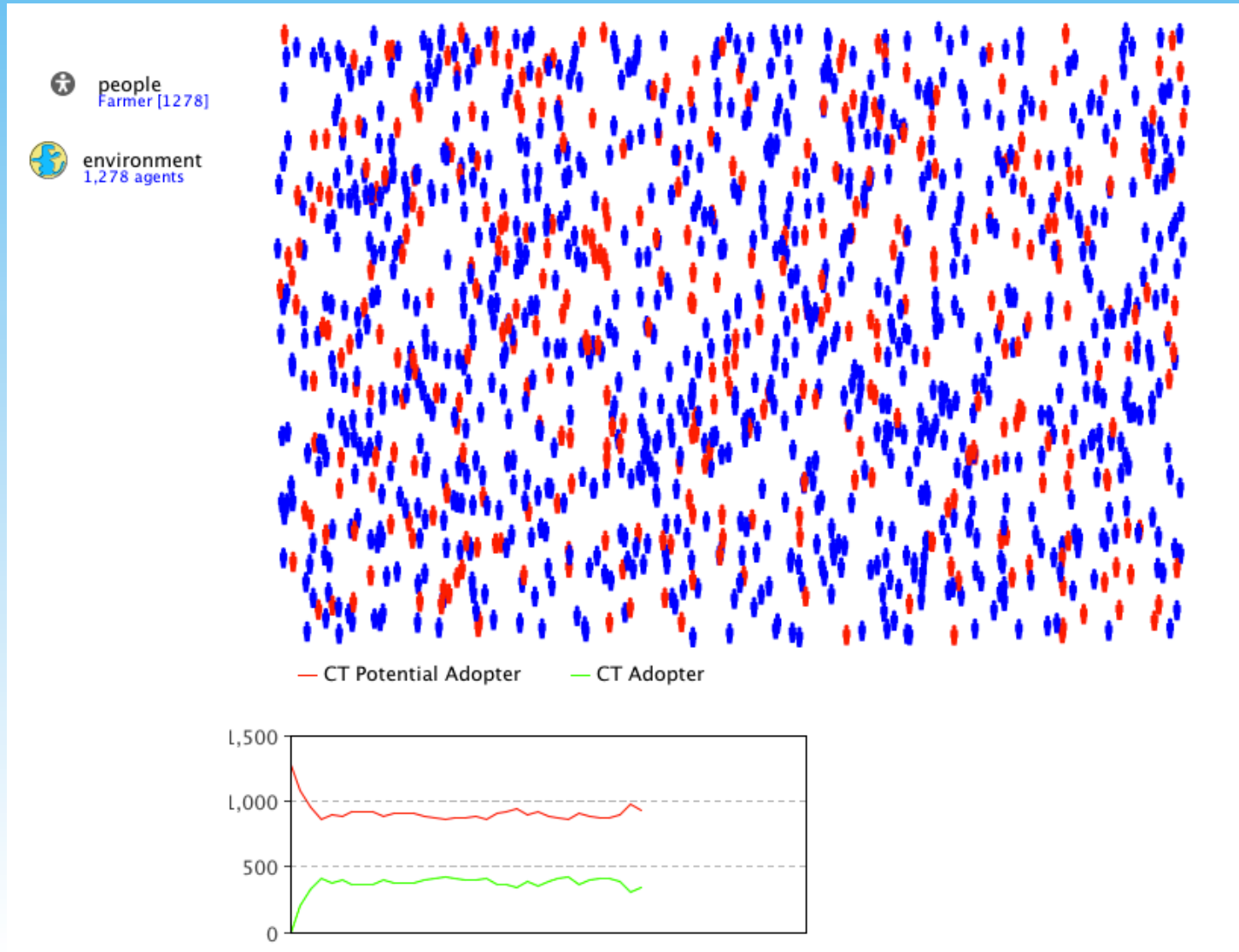
	<b>Planned Crop Rotations</b>	<b>Soil Test at least every three years</b>	<b>Strip Cropping</b>	<b>N, P &amp; K Applications at rates recommended by soil tests</b>	<b>Buffers at field edges</b>
<b>Past Practice</b>	0.6889** (0.2182)	0.1248 (0.2407)	0.9137** (0.4307)	-0.0274 (0.2103)	0.7296** (0.3449)
<b>Attitude</b>	-0.2184 (0.1663)	0.1425 (0.1330)	-0.2848 (0.2388)	0.1429 (0.1389)	-0.3071* (0.1797)
<b>Perceived Social Norm</b>	Omitted due to MC	Omitted due to MC	Omitted due to MC	0.1556* (0.0890)	0.1854 (0.1259)
<b>Perceived Behavioral Control</b>	0.9077*** (0.1378)	0.7750*** (0.0924)	0.8056*** (0.2437)	0.8672*** (0.0936)	0.7883*** (0.1034)
<b>Constant</b>	0.7445** (0.2467)	1.0419** (0.4376)	0.3423** (0.0932)	0.7392** (0.2663)	0.7616** (0.3064)
<b>R<sup>2</sup> and (BIC)</b>	0.7354 (343.70)	0.6984 (338.98)	0.8163 (264.53)	0.7909 (321.23)	0.6522 (372.31)

# Conservation Tillage Adoption Behavior ABM Design and Calibrated Parameters



Parameters	Calibrated Scenario Value
PBC (Conservation Tillage) Rate	0.08 per year
Contact Rate	Uniform (20-60)
Social Influence Rate	triangular(0.005,0.1, 0.01)
MBCR (Conservation Tillage)	triangular(0.01,0.08,0.04)
New Plan	triangular(0.2,2,1 )

# NMP Adoption Behavior ABM: Baseline Policy Mix Scenario



# NMP Adoption Behavior ABM: Policy mix scenario with twice as much technical and financial assistance

