Forest Issues

• Fragmentation
• Soil & Water
• Invasive Species
• Biodiversity
• Recreation
• Wood Products
Procedures

• Base Forest Cover layer from 2017 National Agricultural Statistics Survey (NASS)
• Removed pixels 15 m from highways
• USDA Cost Share boundaries were removed in 2010 but the data is no longer available

• Other state and federal data inputs as needed
Fragmentation Components

• Forest Patch Size
• Roadless Forest Patches
• Projected Development
• Percent Forest Cover (1 km radius)
• Percent Forest Cover (10 km radius)
Projected Development Patterns to 2040

Home Density in 2010
- 10-20 acres/unit
- 20-40 acres/unit
- 40-80 acres/unit
- 80-160 acres/unit
- >160 acres/unit

All areas shown are projected to fall below 10 acres/unit in 2040.

Projected Development Patterns to 2030

Acres/home unit (2000 - 2030)
- Undeveloped - 1.7-10
- Undeveloped - >1.7
- i=60 - 1.7-10
- 60-60 - 1.7-10
- 45-50 - 1.7-10
- 30-40 - 1.7-10
- 30-40 - 0.1-1.7
- 20-30 - 1.7-10
- 20-30 - 0.1-1.7
- 10-20 - 1.7-10
- 10-20 - >0.1-1.7

This map shows lands that were greater than 10 acres in size in 2000 and are projected to be subdivided into parcels smaller than 10 acres by 2030, based on U.S. Census block data. Derived from Dr. Dave Theobald's work on population densities across the contiguous U.S.
Soil & Water Components

• Erosion Potential
• Perennial Water Features
• Public Water Supply Areas
• Karst Features
• Stream Impairment
• Percent Forest by Watershed
• Forested Riparian Areas
• Impervious Surfaces
• Targeted Slope Percentages
This map shows areas of Indiana where the slope is between 5-10%, which is generally steeper than is ideal for agriculture, but still level enough that it is likely to have some man-made use on it. An inset showing the west-central part of the state along the Wabash River is included to show detail.
Importance of Lands for Soil and Water Conservation

This map is a composite of 9 different layers of various soil and water factors added together.
Invasive Species Components

• Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)
• Gypsy Moth
• Kudzu
• Forest Corridors
• Home Density
Biodiversity Components

• Above Average Forest Patches by Natural Region
• Buffered Wetlands
• Rare Forest Communities
• Large Forest Patches in Areas of Low Forest Cover
Above Average Forest Patches by Natural Region

Natural Region (Avg. Patch Acres)
- Black Swamp (24.2)
- Bluegrass (276.8)
- Central Till Plain (58.5)
- Grand Prairie (65)
- Highland Rim (583.7)
- Northern Lakes (57.8)
- Northwestern Morainal (36.5)
- Shawnee Hills (1254.3)
- Southern Bottomlands (169.9)
- Southwestern Lowlands (138.9)

Forest Patches

This map shows forest patches that are bigger than the average size for their natural region, only including forest patches 10 acres or greater in size.
This map shows forest patches 100 acres in size and greater in areas of the state where there is less than 30% forest cover.
Recreation Components

• Land Available for Recreation
Wood Products Components

• Access to Mills and Primary Manufacturers
• Above Ground Forest Biomass per Acre
• State and Federal Lands with Active Harvesting
• Classified Forest and Wildlands
This map shows the number of mills and primary wood manufacturers within 30 miles of any point in Indiana, and is derived from Dr. Eva Haniatova’s work at Purdue University.
This map shows the above ground biomass of all live trees on a per acre basis based on FIA data from the USFS Northern Research Station.
2010 Composite

From June 2009 survey:

24% Fragmentation
20.1% Soil & Water
19.9% Invasives
17.2% Biodiversity
11.1% Recreation
7.6% Wood Products
Urban Areas Criteria

- Greater-than-average area (2145 acres)
- Greater-than-average population (6500 people)
- Greater-than-average impervious surface (59%)
- Less-than-average tree canopy cover (14.4%)
Maps not used for Compositing

• Lands with limitations on conversion
• Percent of households with a person > 65 years
• Deer Collisions
• Urban Areas and Tree Cover
This map shows what percent each county contributed to forest that was lost across the entire state from 1992-2009. This does not show net forest change.

This map shows what percent each county contributed to forest that was gained across the entire state from 1992-2009. This does not show net forest change.