

# Future directions for LUCI

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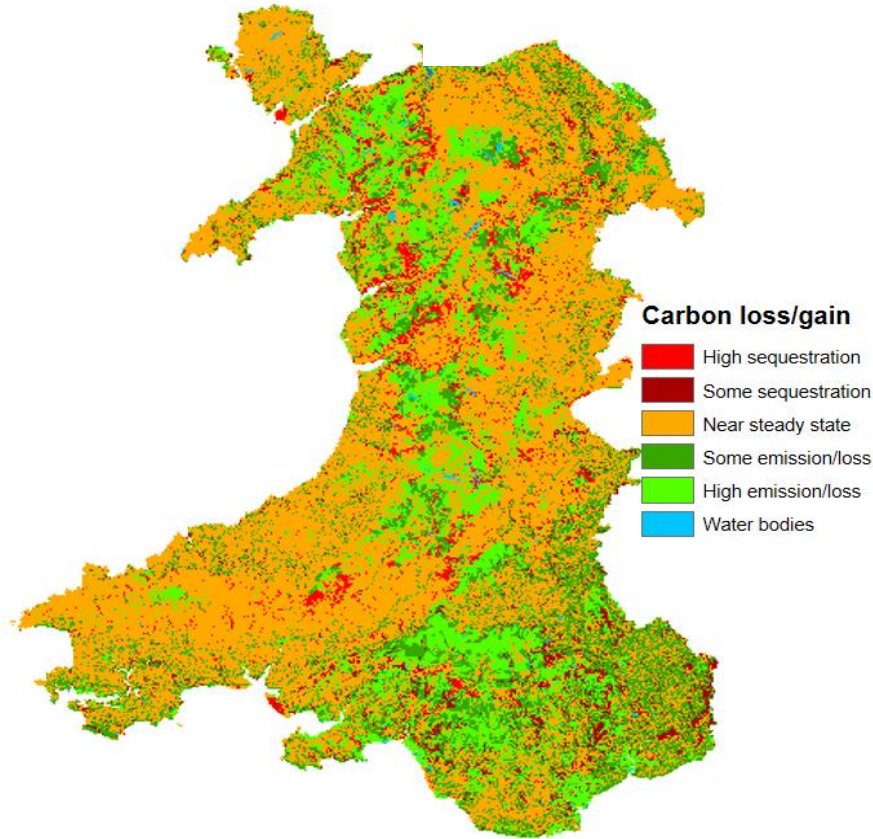
Victoria University of Wellington

Capital thinking. Globally minded.

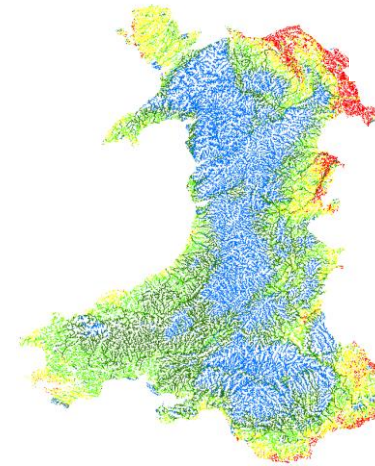


# Mapping Wales (21,000 km<sup>2</sup>) at 5mx5m scale: ~800 million elements *per service*

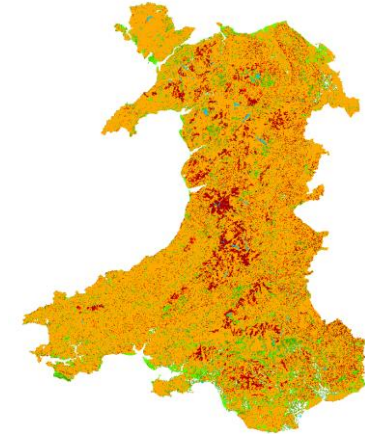
## Carbon emissions



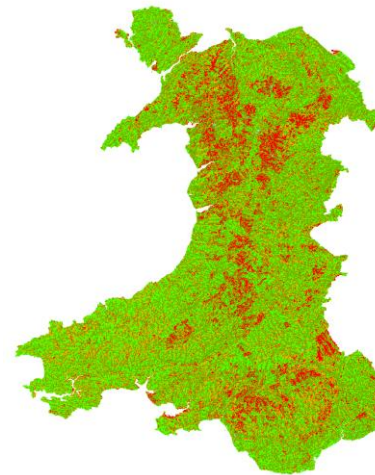
## Nitrate in rivers



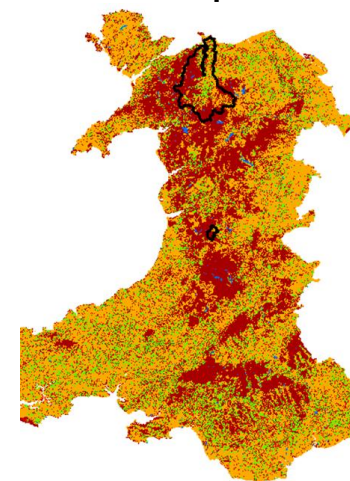
## Agricultural use



## Flood mitigation



## Woodland priorities



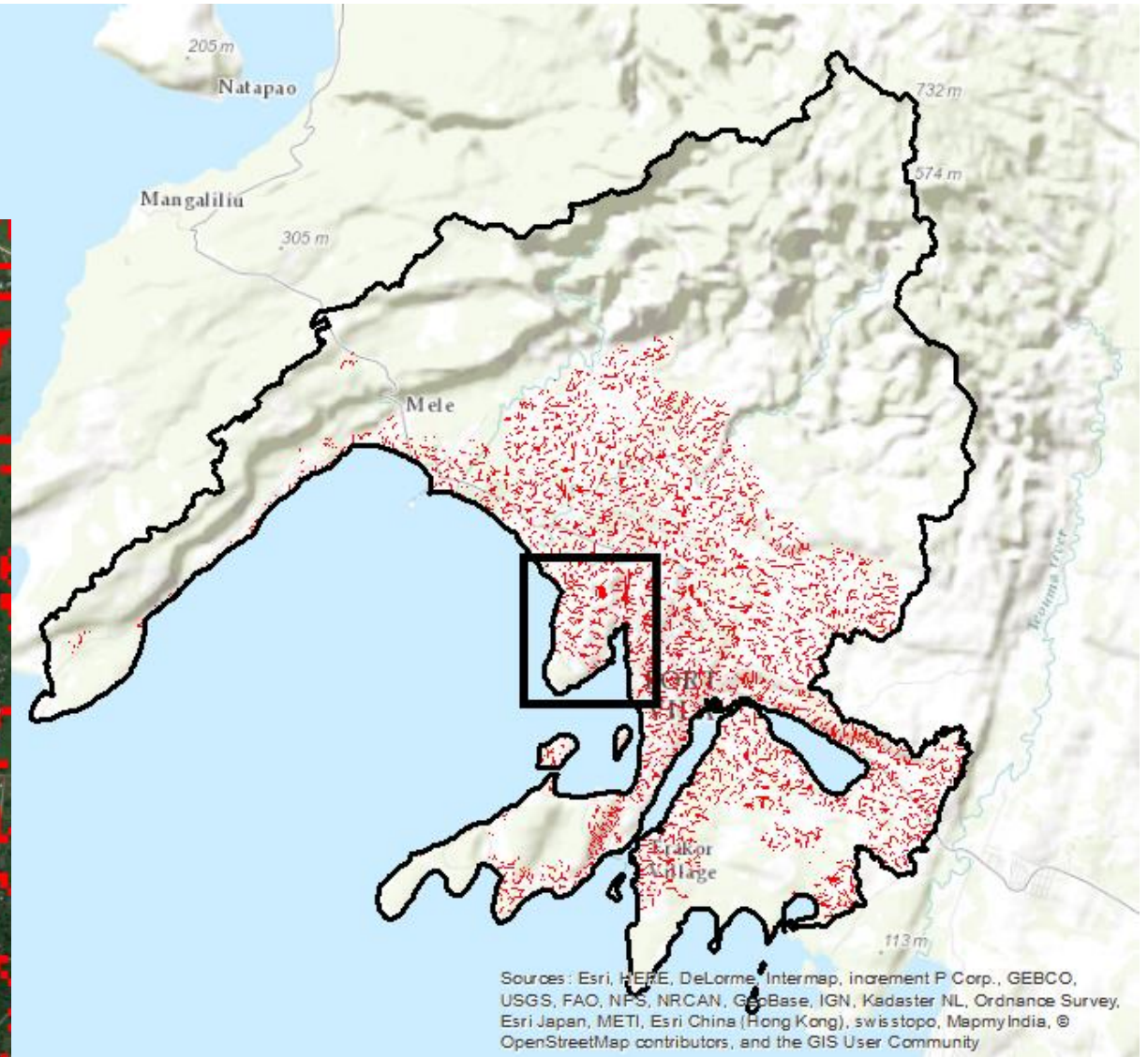
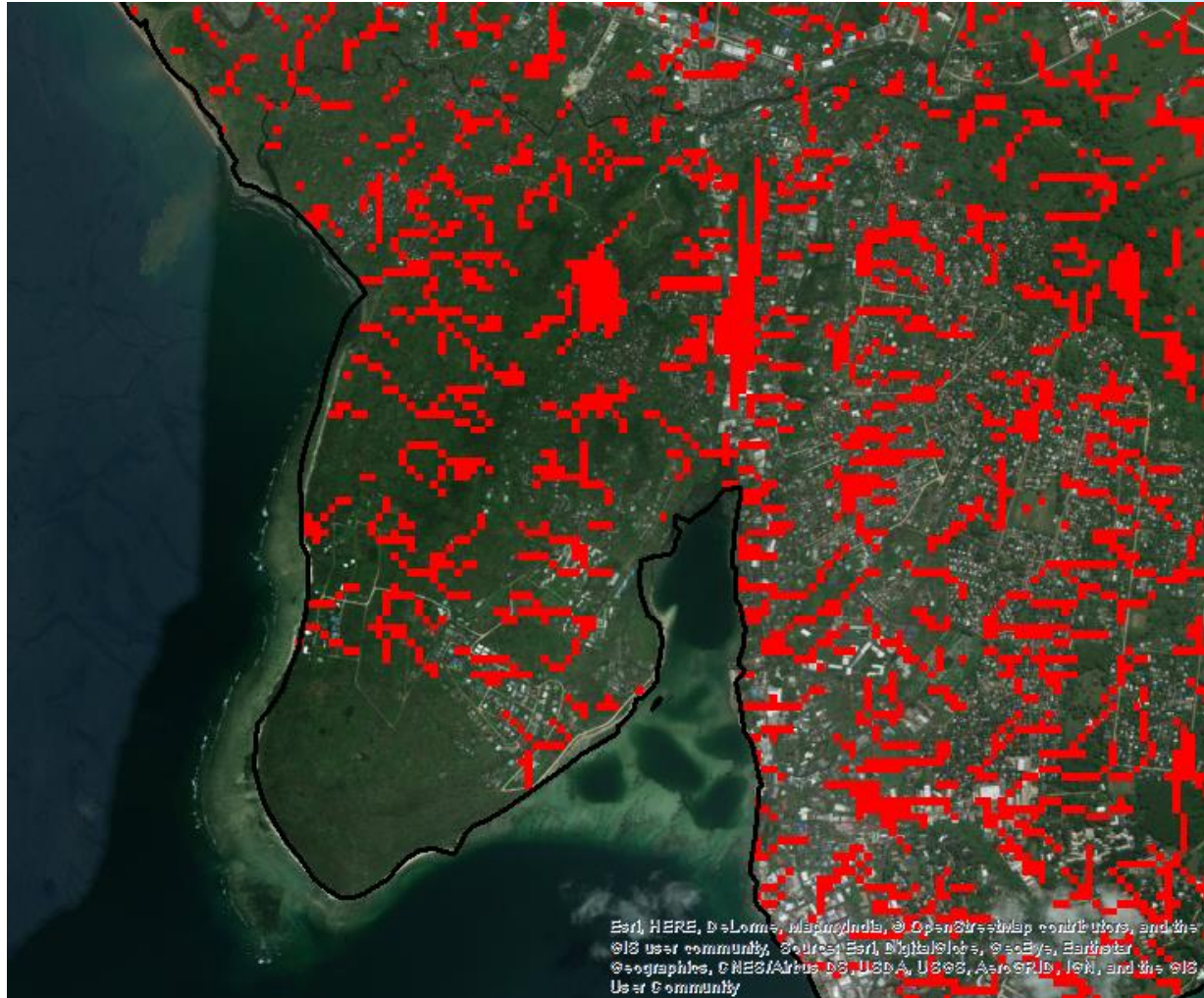
# Feasibility of global application?

- 1.5 days on 1 PC to run LUCI at 5 by 5m over all of Wales *for all services*
- *Server enabling speeds this 100-fold+*

Coverage	Resolution	Area (sq km)	No. pixels	“Home PC” time
Wales	5m x 5m	$2.1 \times 10^4$	$0.84 \times 10^9$	1.5 days
New Zealand	15m x 15m	$2.7 \times 10^5$	$1.2 \times 10^9$	2.1 days
World (SRTM)	90m x 90m	$1.5 \times 10^8$	$18.5 \times 10^9$	33 days
World (ASTER GDEM)	30m x 30m	$1.5 \times 10^8$	$167 \times 10^9$	298 days

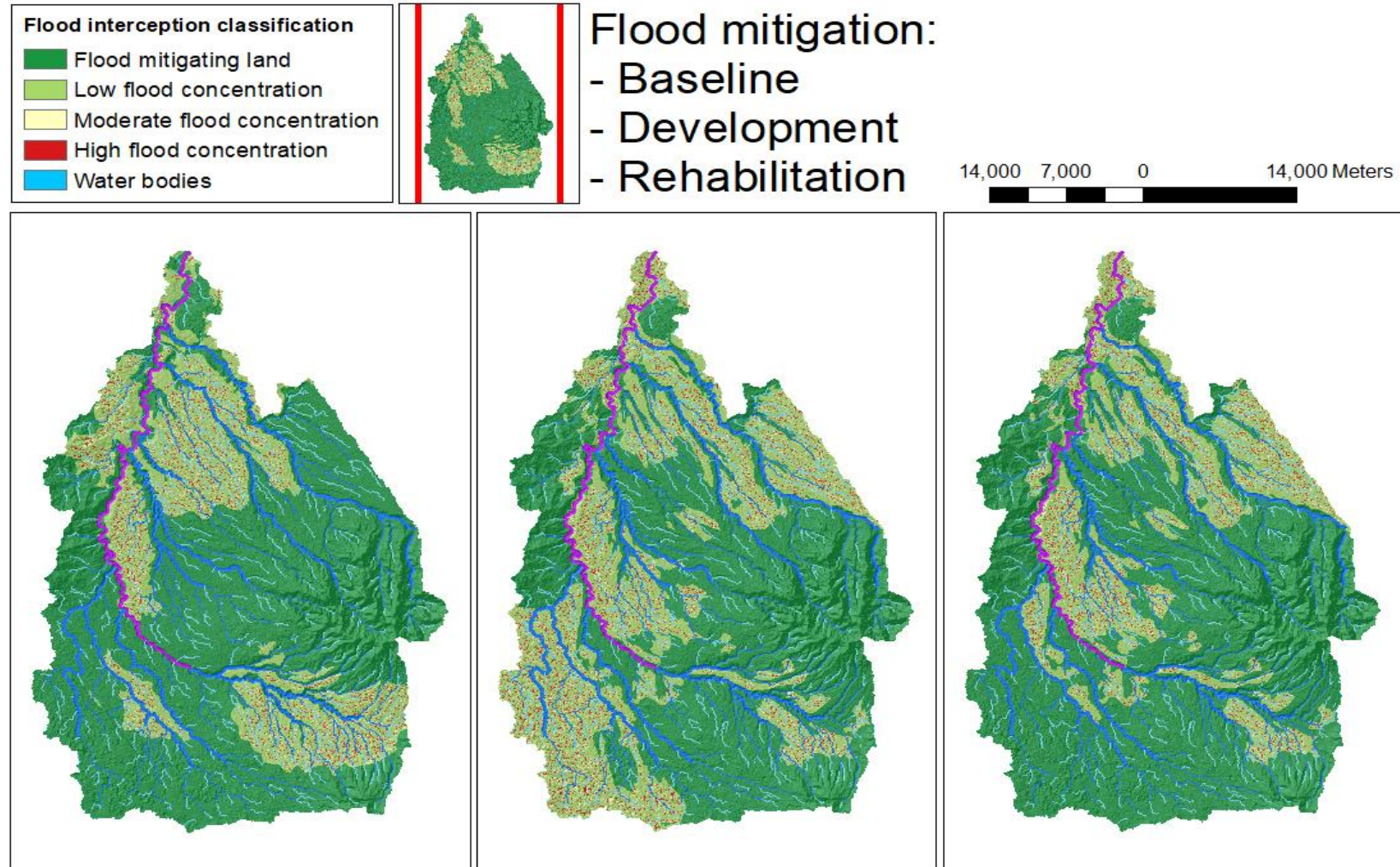


# Continuing to expand to different countries

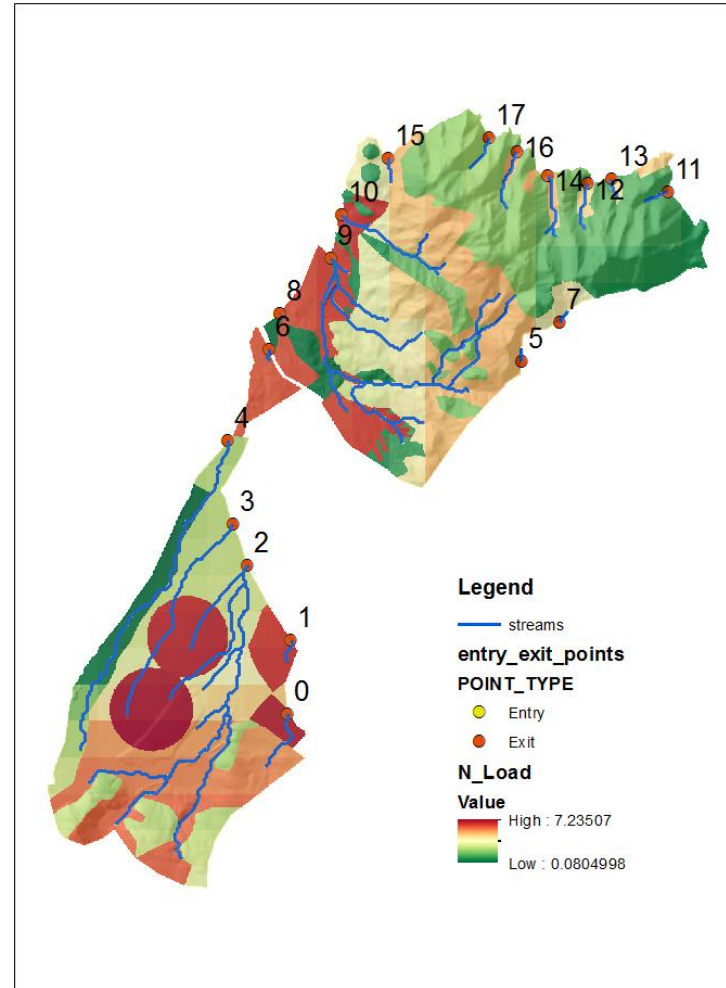
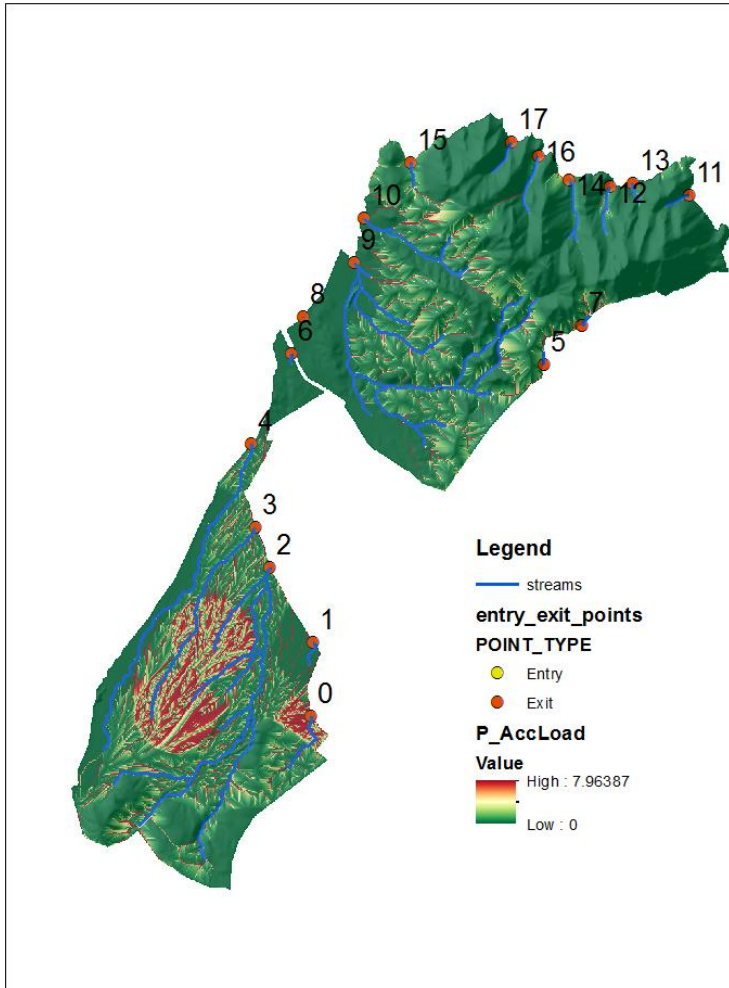


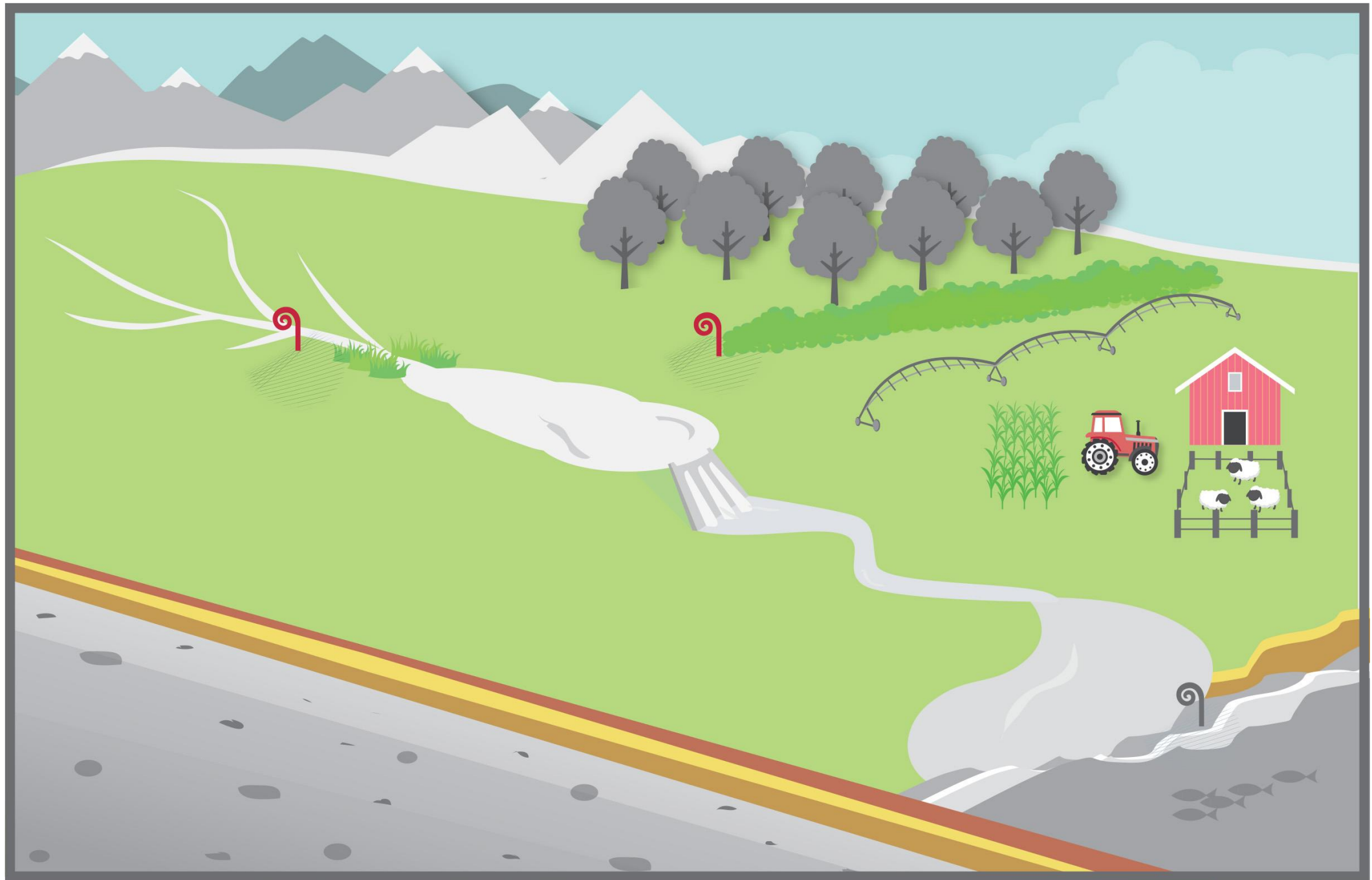


# Philippines application: Cagayan de Oro



# Much greater management and infrastructure detail; entry and exit point analyses











# Services currently modelled by

Service	Method
Production	Based on slope, fertility, drainage, aspect, <b>climate</b>
C stock/emissions	IPCC Tier 1 compatible – based on soil & vegetation
<b>CH<sub>4</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>O emissions</b>	<b>IPCC Tier 1 compatible– soils, veg, stocking rate, fertiliser</b>
<b>Water supply and floods/ droughts</b>	Topographical routing of water accounting for storage and infiltration capacity as function of soil & land use.
Erosion	Slope, curvature, contributing area, land use, soil type
Sediment delivery	Erosion combined with detailed topographical routing
<b>Water quality</b>	<b>Export coefficients (land cover, farm type, fertiliser, stocking rate info) combined with water and sediment delivery models</b>
Habitat Approaches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Cost-distance approach: dispersal, fragmentation, connectivity.</li> <li>2) <b>Identification of priority habitat by biophysical requirements e.g. wet grassland</b></li> <li>3) <b>Measures of habitat richness, evenness, patch size etc</b></li> </ol>
<b>Coast/ floodplain inundation risk</b>	<b>Based on topography and input height of storm surge/long term rise etc: surface and groundwater impacts estimated</b>
Tradeoffs/synergy identification	Various layering options with categorised service maps; e.g. Boolean, conservative, weighted arithmetic, <b>distribution plots</b>