

+ U.S. Geological Survey



Mission

- Provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth to
 - Minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters
 - Manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources
 - Enhance and protect our quality of life

Scope

- Collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides science about natural resource conditions, issues, and problems
- Carry out large-scale, multidisciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information









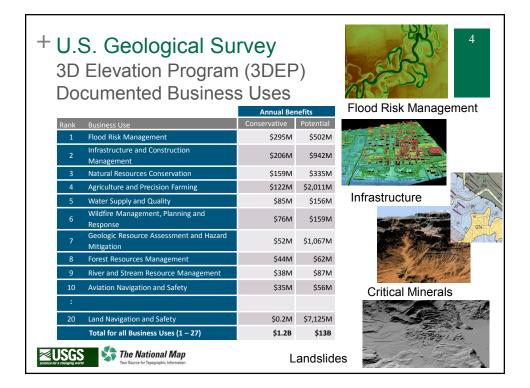










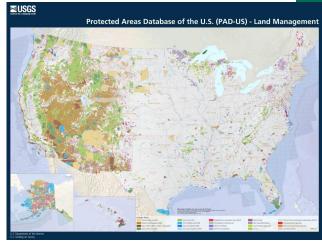


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States (PAD-US)

Official inventory of public parks and other protected areas in all U.S. states and territories



The PAD-US Map Viewer displays a variety of map layers from Manager Name to Public Access





Source: https://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/

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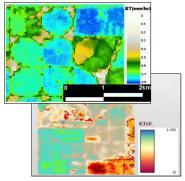
LANDSAT: Field-scale monitoring of water management in near-real time



In the western United States, government agencies and private parties use Landsat data to monitor water demand and consumption in near-real time to allow for more efficient use of limited water resources and adjudicate water rights:

"Evapotranspiration Maps derived from Landsat thermal imagery are used operationally by water managers to monitor and manage agricultural and urban water use, administer water rights, evaluate market transfers, negotiate and monitor interstate compacts, estimate water use by invasive species, and assess and monitor water and food security and sustainability. Landsat is the only operational satellite that combines thermal data with short-wave data at the spatial resolution needed to administer water use and water rights, which is often at the level of the individual agricultural field."

-- Western States Water Council





From: Serbina and Miller, 2014. Landsat and Water—Case Studies of the Uses and Benefits of Landsat Ima in Water Resources.

+ National Park Service



Mission

"...To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." (NPS Organic Act. 1916)

Scope

Covers more than 85 million acres with 418 sites with at least 19 designations including 129 historical parks or sites, 88 national monuments, 60 national parks, 25 battlefields or military parks, 19 preserves, 18 recreation areas, 10 seashores, four parkways, four lakeshores, and two reserves









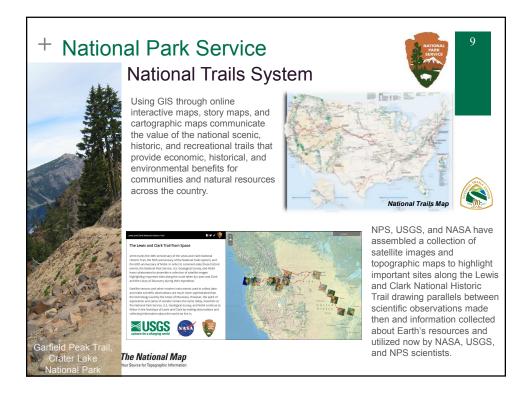








+ National Park Service Adding Depth to Lakes Most maps show the water as flat and blue, but there is much more below the surface. Collecting multi-beam sonar data along with lidar data helped map the lake bottom of all five national parks and lakeshores on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Basic Google Map (left) and NPS/USACE Bathymetry Map (right) of Munising Bay, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Michigan Results Fisheries Management > Mussels, Algae, and Botulism providing critical information mapping dead zones to help about lake trout populations avoid waterfowl deaths **Coastal Restoration** Cultural Resources revealing lake bottom features to identifying unique stories such plan future restoration projects as ships running aground and such as Park headquarters dumping iron ore to free it The National Map



+ Fish and Wildlife Service

Mission

 Work with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people

Scope

- Enforce federal wildlife laws
- Protect endangered species
- Manage migratory birds
- Restore nationally significant fisheries
- Conserve and restore wildlife habitat such as wetlands
- Help foreign governments with their international conservation efforts











