

## USGS Data Portal for *Phragmites* Mapped in the Great Lakes Coastal Zone 8/3/2011

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The geonetwork is a metadata catalog for USGS Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) projects' spatial data products. The geonetwork includes an interactive map service.

The geonetwork is accessible to the general public via the following URL:  
**<http://cida.usgs.gov/glri/geonetwork/srv/en/main.home>**

The interactive map component of the geonetwork allows for visualization of spatial data products against background imagery or maps but does not provide direct links for downloading source data.

Searching with the term '*Phragmites*' will list the available data products as five metadata records, which are also linked within the 'Accountability & Monitoring' and 'Map Resources' categories below the geonetwork's search window. Viewing data within the interactive map requires clicking on the interactive map links in each metadata record, which are nested within two of the records ('Lidar Topo-Bathymetry' and 'Coastal Corridors Vulnerable Under Reduced Lake Level Scenarios') as four separate layers. Two of the metadata records ('Forecasting Potential *Phragmites* Coastal Invasion Corridors Study Area Extent' and 'Preliminary Monotypic *Phragmites* Stands') contain links to single data layers, and the fifth record contains a project description summary but no links to viewable data layers.

Data layers related to the Forecasting Potential *Phragmites* Coastal Invasion Corridors (GLRI #68) project include preliminary *Phragmites* distribution mapping and related products for Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan. Related products include coastal corridors under reduced lake level scenarios that were derived from a combination of recently acquired lidar-based topo-bathymetric surveys, and bathymetric contours compiled from soundings recorded as early as the late 1800s. A study area extent layer is provided to inform users of the preliminary maps' inland extent, and islands that were included in the remote sensing analysis that produced the *Phragmites* distribution maps. The lidar-based topo-bathymetry is also viewable to show relative elevations along the coastal zone, as is a polygon depiction of where lidar is unavailable in order to explicitly define the limitations of reduced lake level corridor data.

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