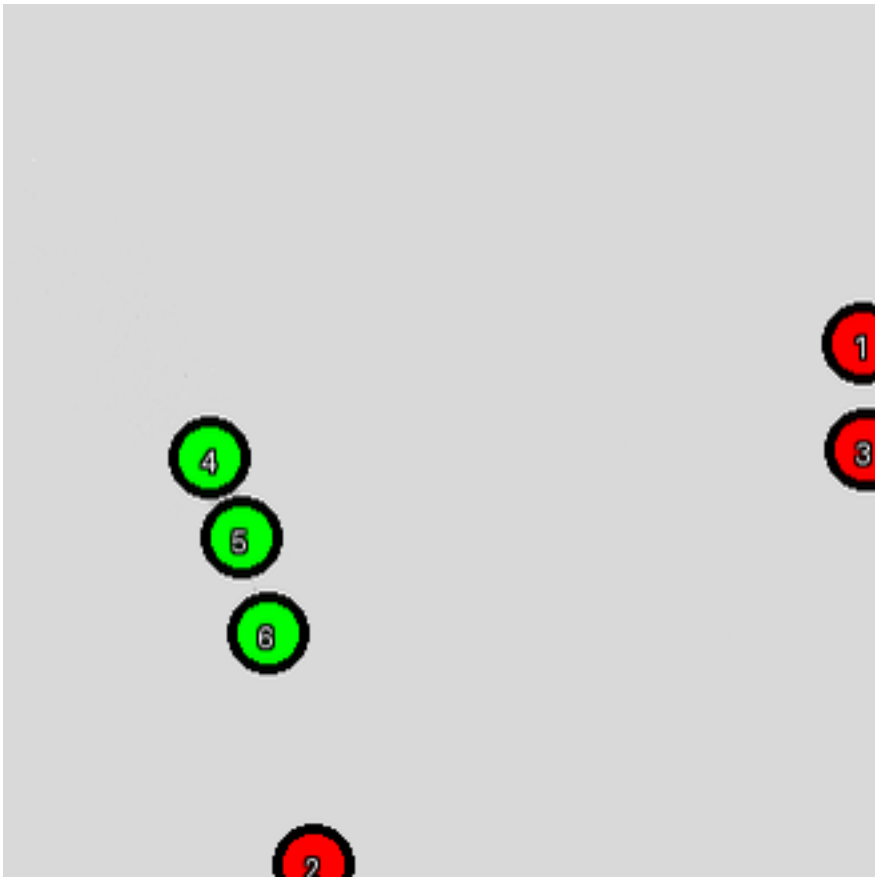# Orome Land Audit Report

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a terrain-based land audit for wildlife management. Analysis covers an area of interest with bounds (-76.4852, 42.3139) to (-76.4582, 42.3410). Using high-resolution elevation data (0.0m resolution), we identified 6 optimal camera locations targeting travel corridors and bedding zones.
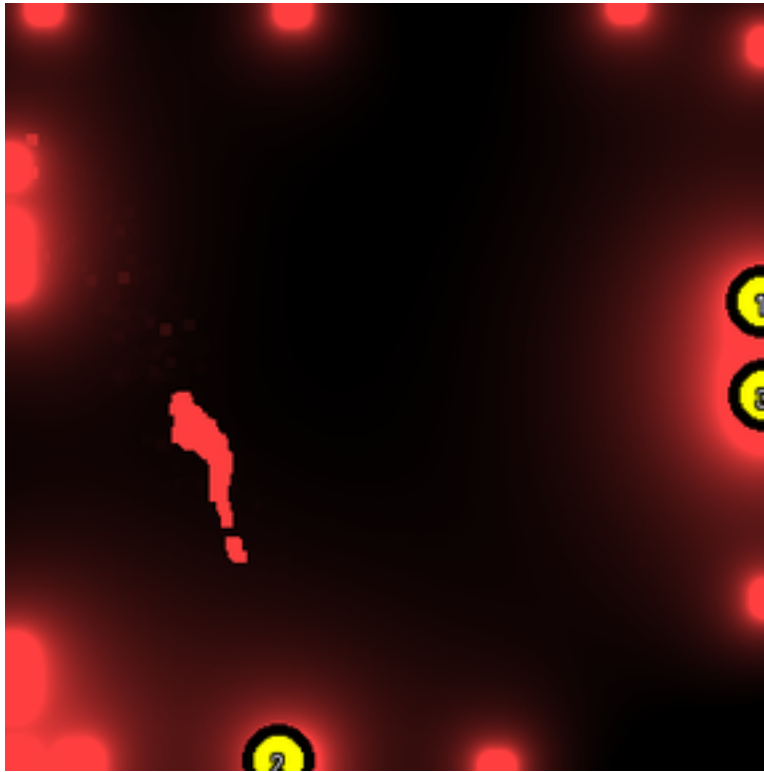
Area of Interest with Camera Locations

Legend: Red markers = Pinch point cameras (travel corridors), Green markers = Bedding zone cameras. Numbers correspond to camera IDs in the table below.
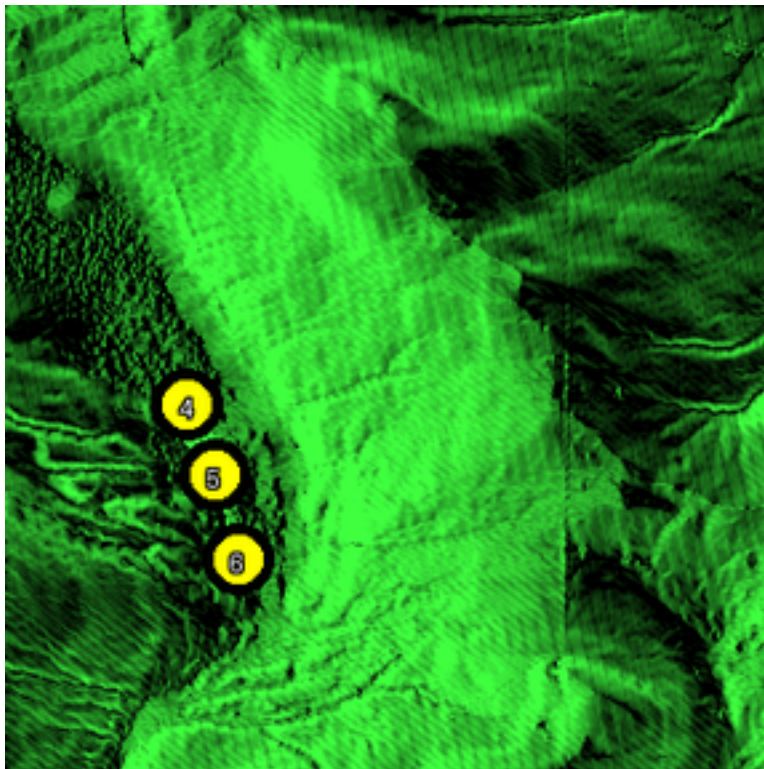

Analysis Heatmaps with Camera Placements

Pinch Point Score (Travel Corridors)

Bedding Zone Score

Recommended Camera Locations

#	Type	Lat/Lon	Slope	Aspect	Reason
1	Pinch	42.33042, -76.45860	90.0°	23°	High-traffic corridor funnel point (score=1.00). Steep adjacent terrain forces movem
2	Pinch	42.31424, -76.47561	90.0°	107°	High-traffic corridor funnel point (score=0.95). Steep adjacent terrain forces movem
3	Pinch	42.32712, -76.45851	90.0°	119°	High-traffic corridor funnel point (score=0.94). Steep adjacent terrain forces movem
4	Bedding	42.32687, -76.47883	0.0°	90°	Prime bedding habitat (score=0.85). E-facing gentle slope with edge cover provides
5	Bedding	42.32440, -76.47784	0.0°	90°	Prime bedding habitat (score=0.85). E-facing gentle slope with edge cover provides
6	Bedding	42.32142, -76.47701	0.0°	90°	Prime bedding habitat (score=0.85). E-facing gentle slope with edge cover provides

Methodology Notes

Travel Corridors (Pinch Points): Identified using cost-distance analysis where steep slopes create natural barriers, funneling wildlife movement through lower-cost corridors.

Bedding Zones: Selected based on gentle slopes (<15°), south-facing aspects for warmth, moderate terrain ruggedness indicating edge habitat, and elevated positions for drainage and visibility.

Camera Placement: Locations selected from high-scoring regions with minimum 150m spacing to ensure coverage without redundancy.