Summary Slide

The following presentation was put together for the Virginia Parks and Recreation Society's 54th Annual conference on Greenways and Blueways in Virginia.

On behalf of Bland County and the US Forest Service we are very excited and grateful to have the opportunity to prepare this presentation of our means and methods for routing a "Trail Corridor". Using GIS and GPS software and technology we efficiently located viable route options for use in field work and trail design process.

This study is being used by the US Forest Service in preparing their environmental impact studies. We provided the USFS with a digital route file usable in common handheld GPS units for final trail corridor location (in lieu of trail ribbons and staking).

Overall this project connects Wolf Creek Indian Village a significant cultural heritage resource in Bland County with the Jefferson National Forest. Connecting the Indian Village to both Rich and Round Mountains.

In the future other connector trails are being planned that make their way from this project to the community of Bland and the Appalachian Trail to the south. This project is an ecologically sensitive design that brings to the community a taste of eco-tourism.



GIS and GPS for Recreational Trail Planning and Design in Wild-land Settings

Mike Futrell – *GIS Administrator*Michael LaRoche – *Landscape Architect*



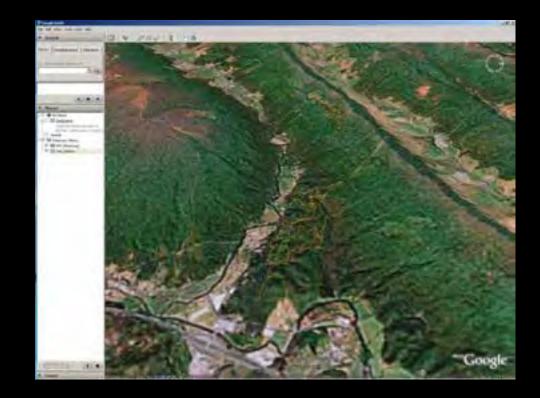
What you will learn from this presentation:

- 1. Data gathering for GIS sources for basic trail planning
- 2. Explain the "merge and collaborate process" between GIS Data-Based Design and Field Adjusted Design
- 3. Walk through of a "Real World" design in USFS located in Bland County, Virginia.



The Virtual World

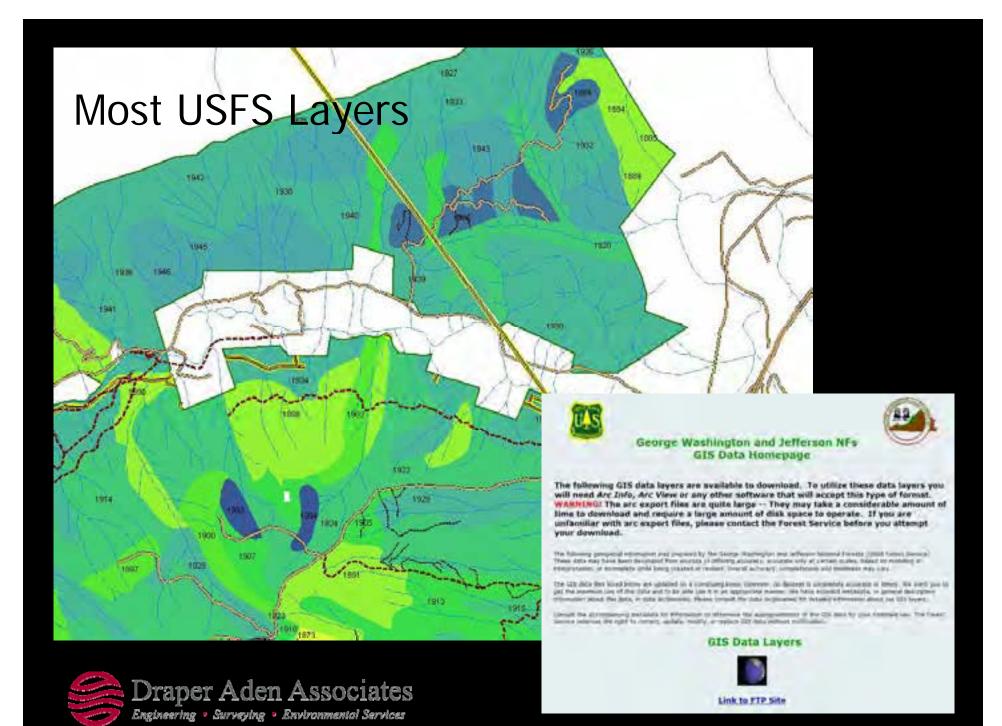
- •GIS data and data derivatives used in guiding "DATA BASED DESIGN"
- •Finding useful data can be a challenge

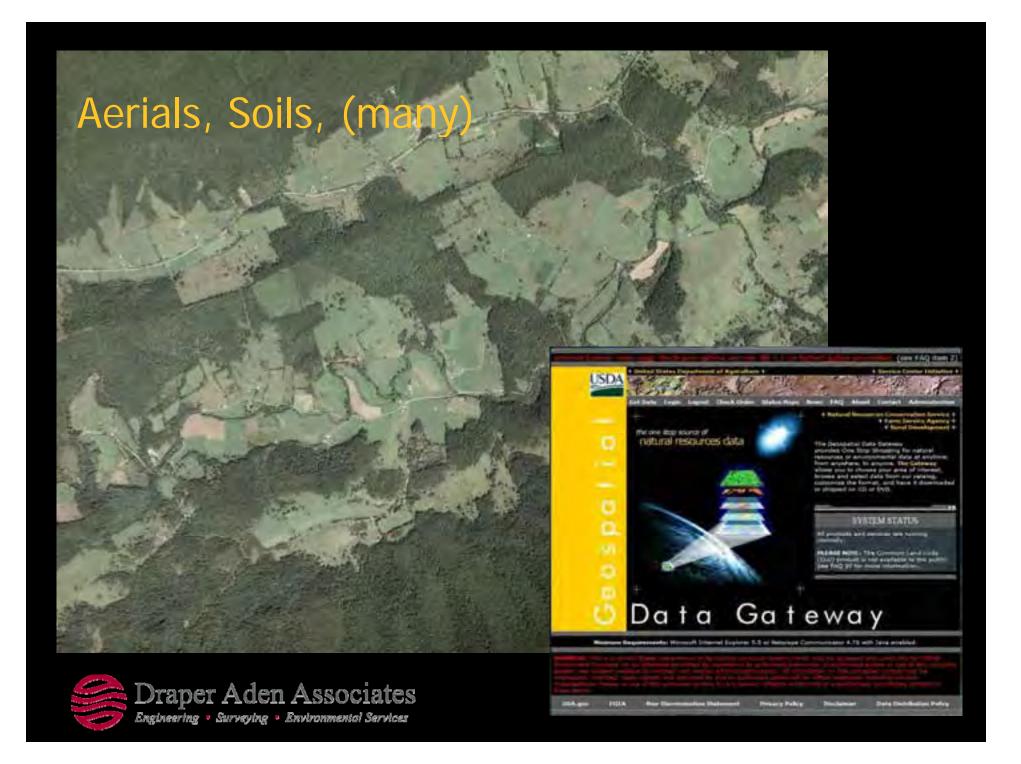


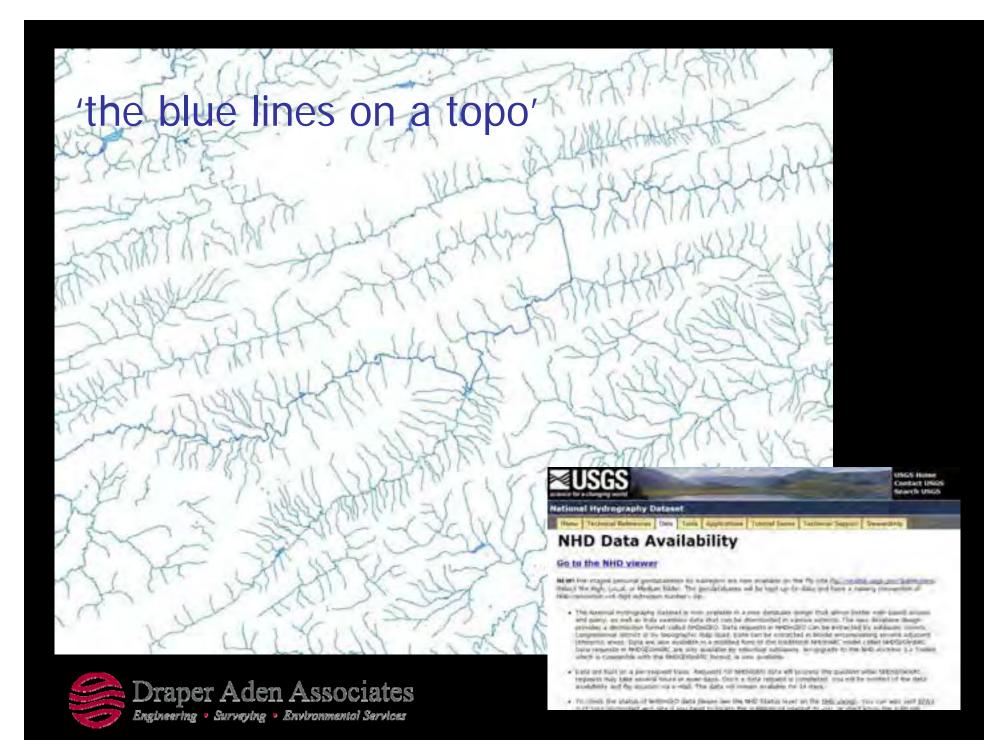


Basic Data Collection for Trail Planning

- •Types of Data used:
 - -Aerials
 - -Existing trails, logging roads of yesterdays
 - -Interviews with people knowledgeable of the land
- Sources of GIS data layers:
 - **-USGS**
 - -USDA
 - **-USFS**
 - -Universities
 - -State and Local GIS Departments











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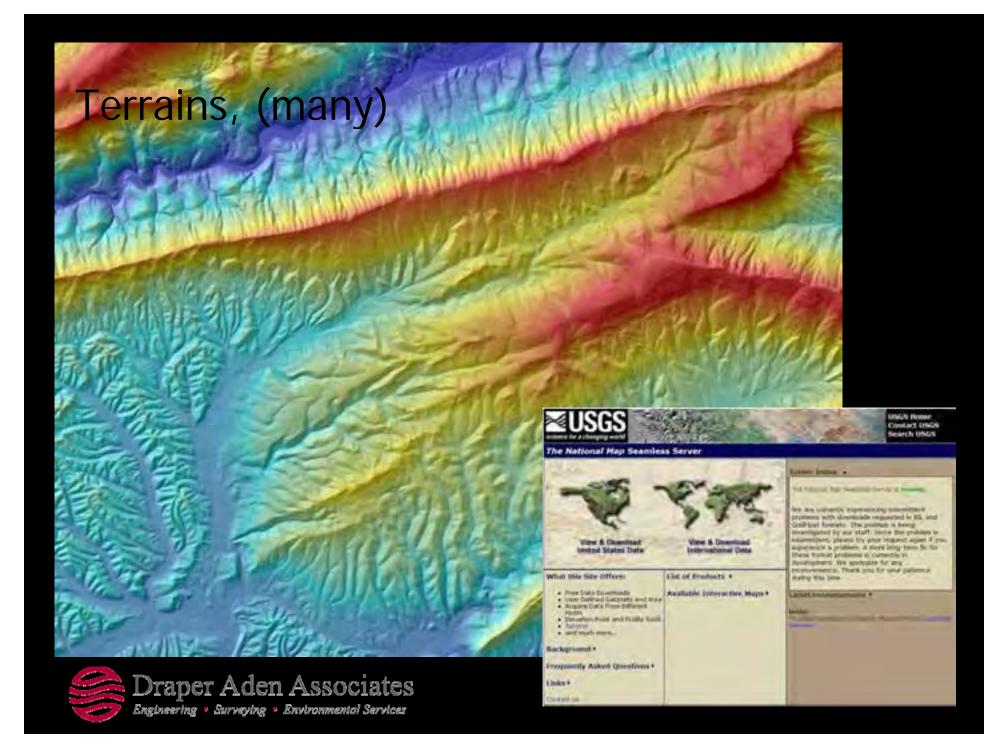


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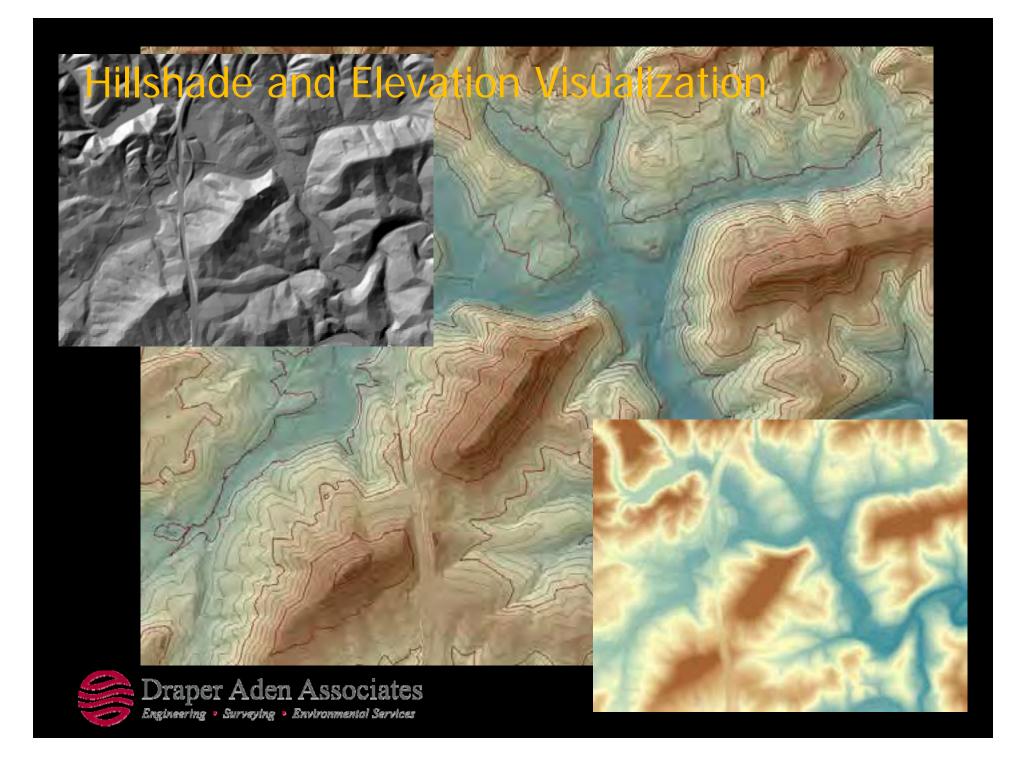
New Available (hovember 9, 2007) Download 2002 VGM high resolution sense photography for all of Virginia. The data is available now by using our Arcitits server (2nd link on the left). Please let us know if you have problems downloading files.

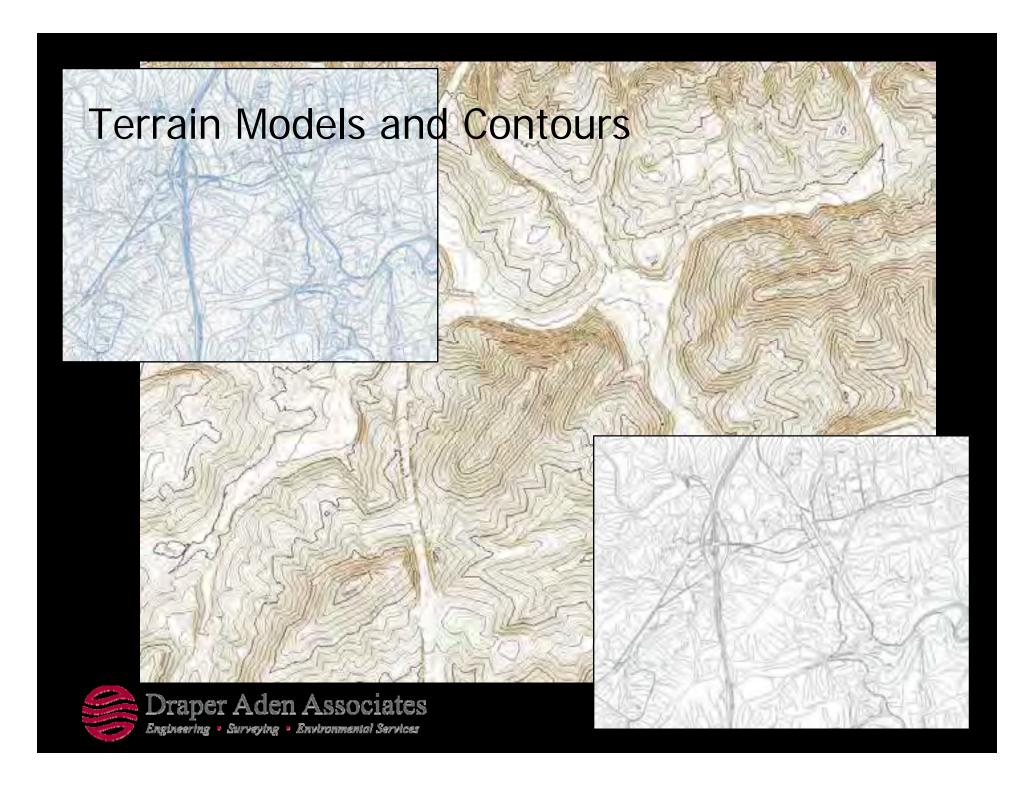


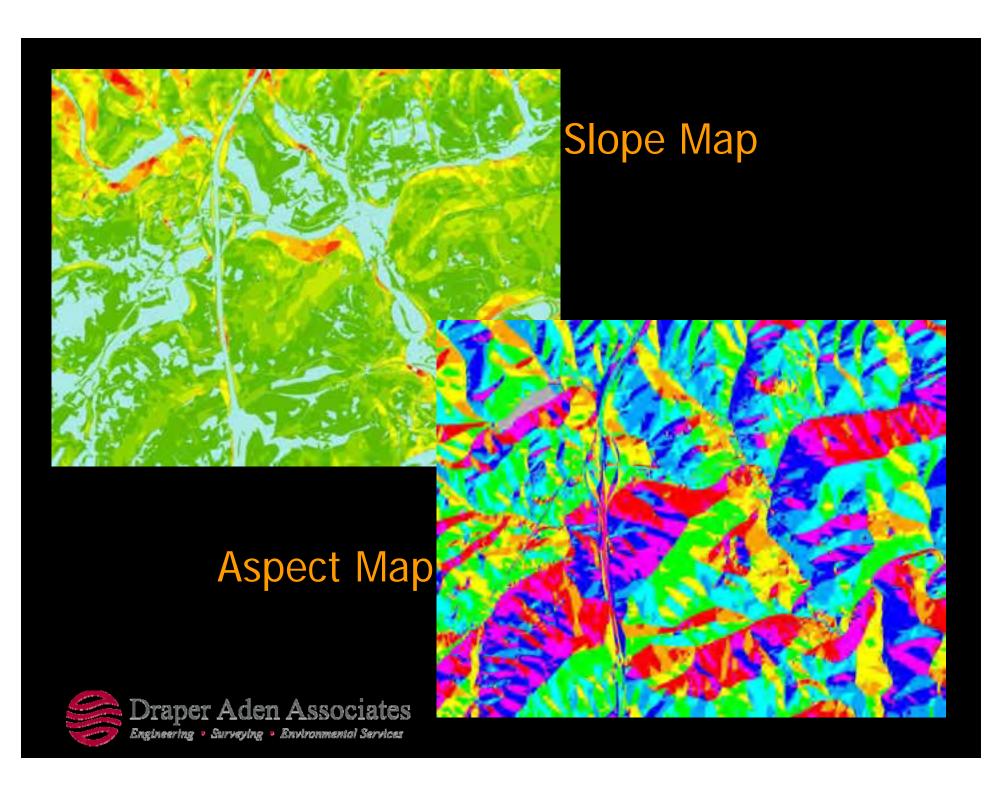


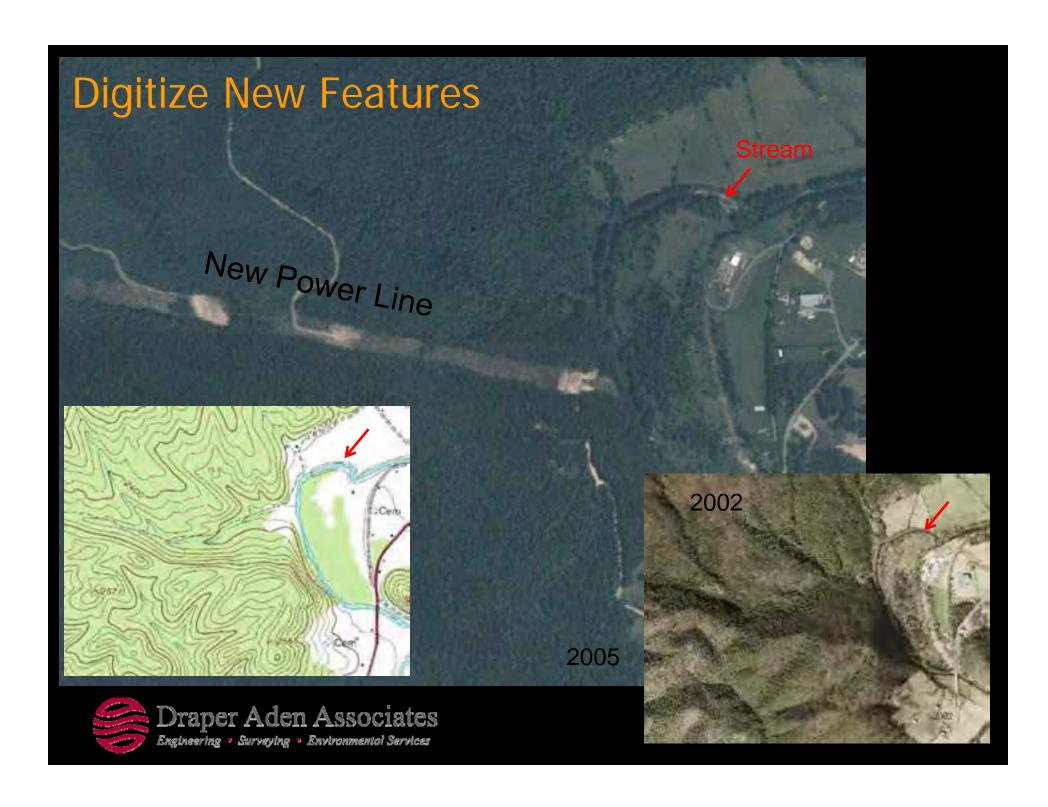
Design Tools - GIS Data Derivatives

- Hillshade and Elevation Visualizations
- Terrain Models and Contours
- Slope and Aspect
- Digitize New Features









Software and Equipment Used

- Ricoh GPS Camera
- •Garmin Handheld GPS (60CSx)
- AutoCAD (Map and LDD)
- ArcGIS
- Minnesota DNR Garmin GPS Utility





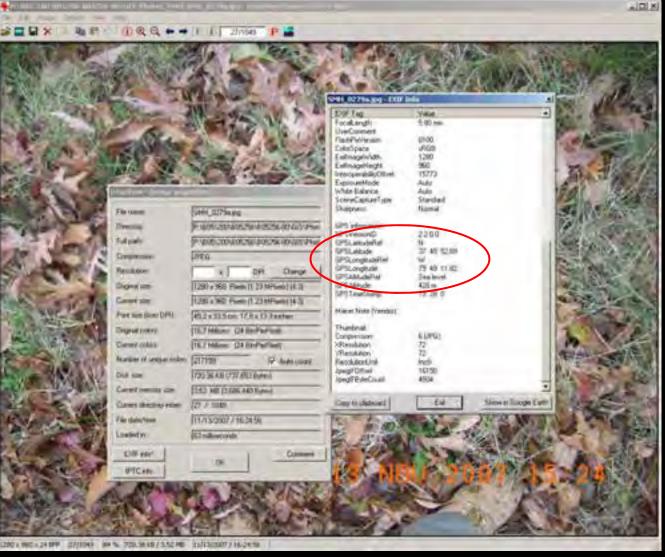
Ricoh GPS Camera





GPS Camera = Georeferenced Photos





GPS - A Better Compass

- •Creating a new route using a GPS unit to guide the way...
- Tracklogs have replaced flagging tape and a compass.
- "Points of Interest" collection allows for virtual field data collection and observation notation.
- •After using GIS data derivatives and design factors in trail planning, upload the trail route and you have a GPS unit guiding the way along a preliminary design path.

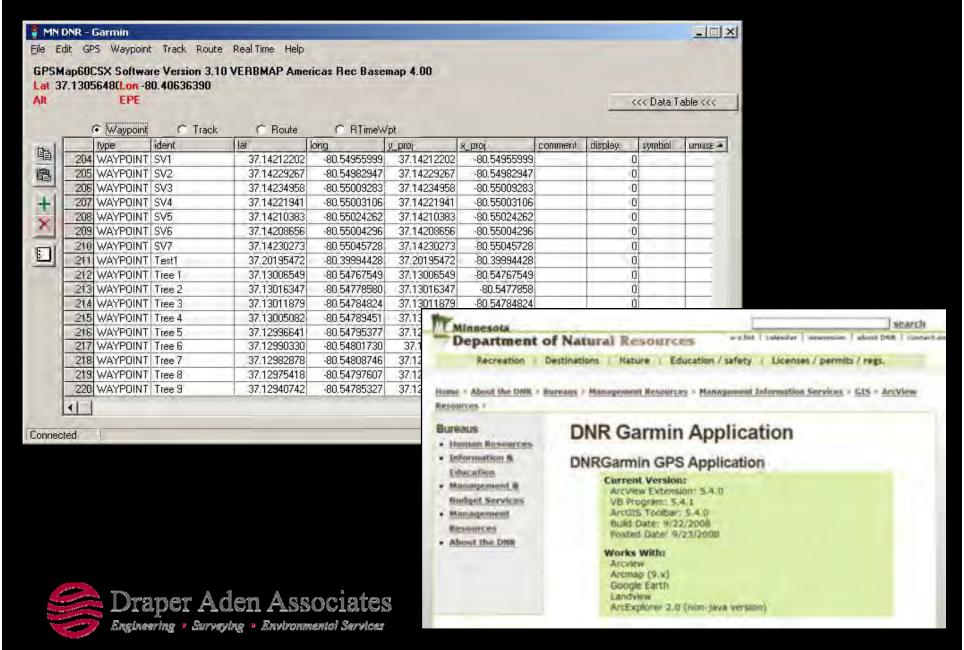
Handheld GPS Unit





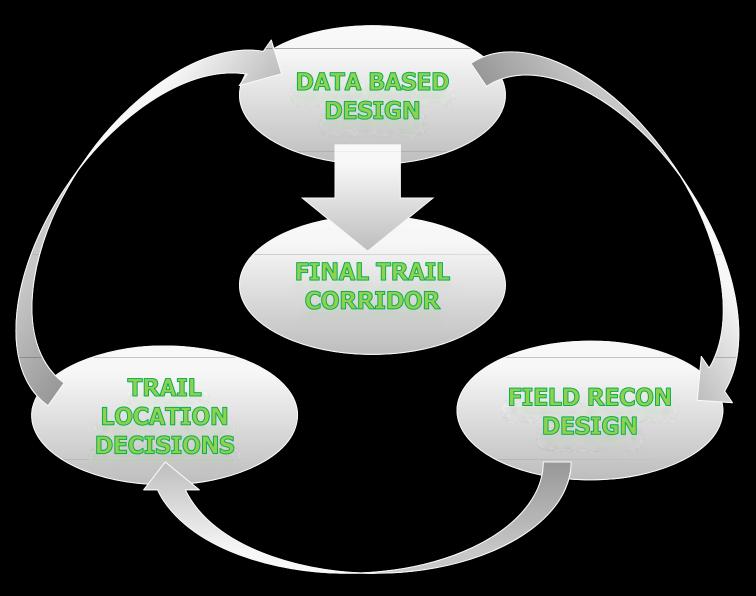


GPS Interface Software



Data Based Design (Tools ~ Data Derivatives)

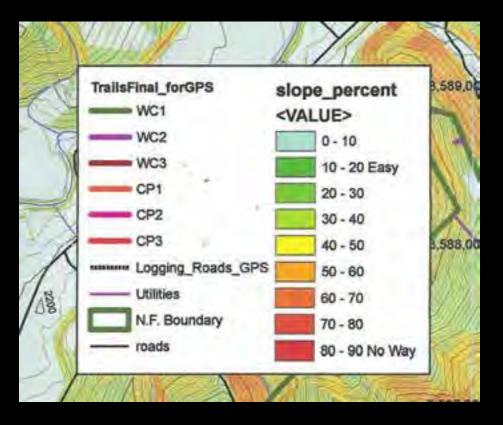
- Slope Analysis
- Aspect Analysis
- Vegetation Types in relation to Aspect Map (overlays)
- Identify viable routes based on a review of GIS data
- Identify routes and "pinch" points that require field investigation



Slope Analysis Mapping

•Legend, Slopes, existing logging trails, trail route design

options



Slope Analysis Mapping

 Weaving a trail through steep side slopes, avoiding the orange and red areas (steep)



Slope Analysis Mapping

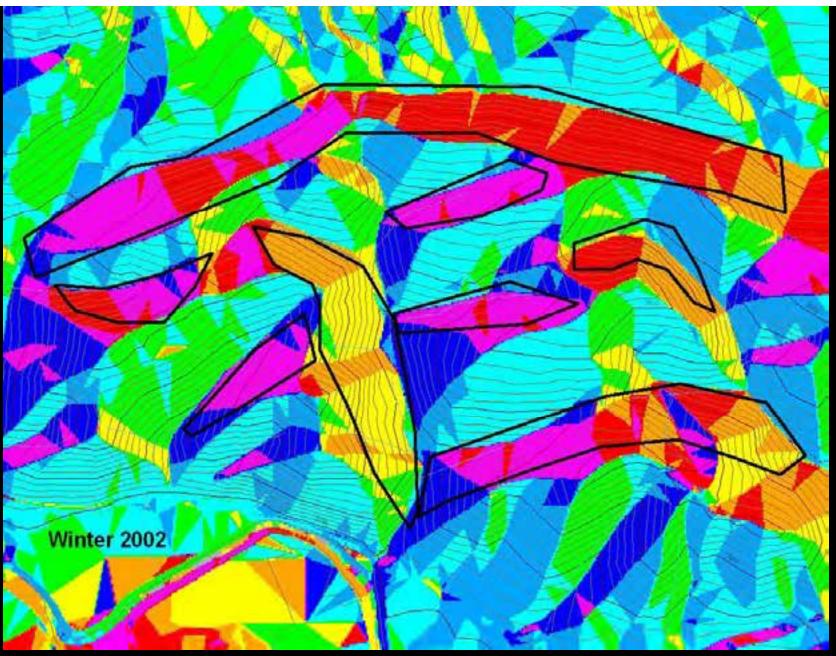
- Connecting Wolf Creek Recreation Area to the top of Round Mountain
- •The challenge of ascending the north face of Round Mountain was a combination of avoiding steep rocky side slopes and dense thickets of Rhododendrons.
- Data-based trail design used the "follow the contour" method, while avoiding steep slope ranges used in the data based trail design.



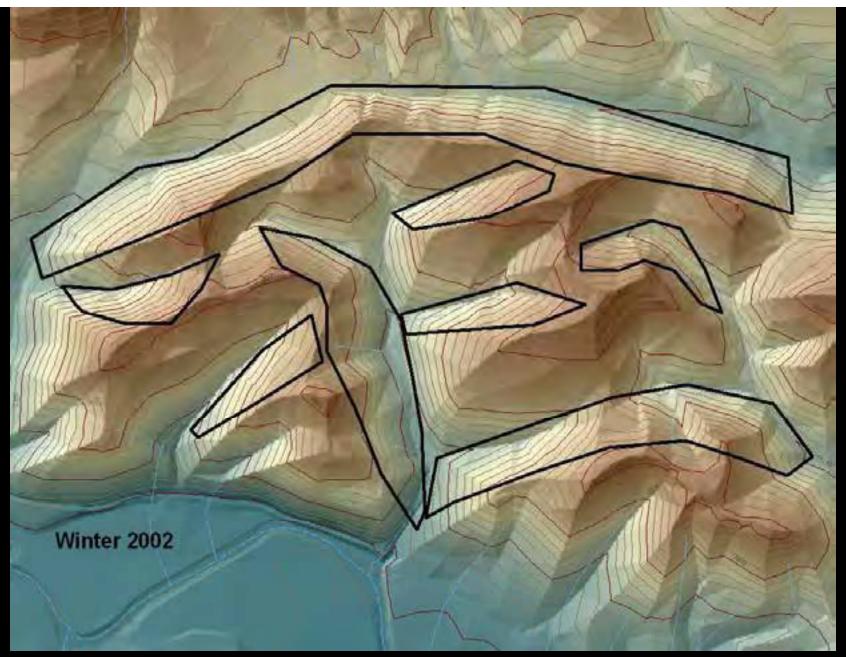




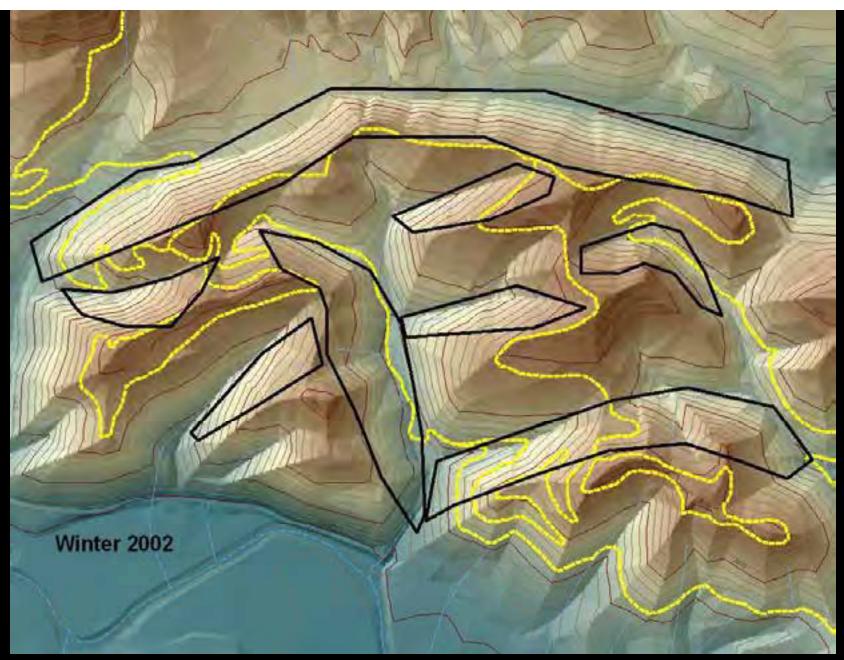








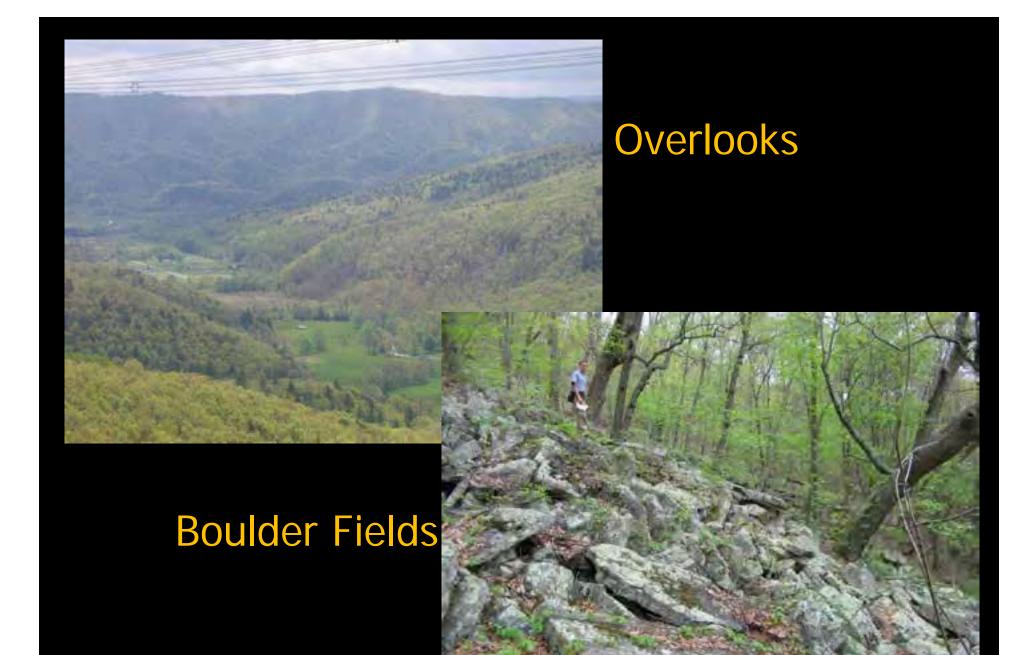






Design Considerations: Opportunities and Constraints

- Streams
- Steep erodible slopes
- Boulder fields
- Proximity to boundary and other properties
- Vegetation
- Points of interest and overlooks



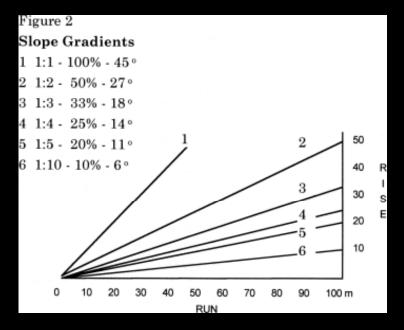
Draper Aden Associates
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Vegetation Challenges



Trail Classification

- Type of Users
- Trail Widths
- Slopes & Gradients



	Easiest White Circle	Easy Green Circle	More Difficult Blue Square	Very Difficult Black Diamond	Extremely Difficult Dbl. Black Diamond
Irail Width	72" or more	36" or more	24" or more	12" or more	6" or more
Tread Surface	Hardened or surfaced	Firm and stable	Mostly stable with some variability	Widely variable	Widely variable and unpredictable
Average Trail Grade	Less than 5%	5% or less	10% or less	15% or less	20% or more
Maximum Irail Grade	Max 10%	Max 15%	Max 15% or greater	Max 15% or greater	Max 15% or greater
Natural Obstacles and Technical Trail Features (TTF)	None	Unavoidable obstacles 2° tall or less Avoidable obstacles may	Unavoidable obstacles B" tall or less Avoidable obstacles may	Unavoidable obstacles 15" tall or less Avoidable obstacles may	Unavoidable obstacles 15" tall or greater Avoidable obstacles may
		Unavoidable bridges 36" or wider	Unavoidable bridges 24" or wider	May include loose rocks	May include loose rocks
			TTF's 2' high or less, width of deck is greater than 1/2 the	Unavoidable bridges 24" or wider	Unavoidable bridges 24° or narrower
			height	TTF's 4' high or less, width of deck is less than 1/2 the height	TIF's 4' high or greater, width of deck is unpredictable
				Short sections may exceed criteria	Many sections may exceed criteria

Trail Difficulty Rating System

Route Decisions for Trail User Groups

- •User groups, Hiking, Back Country Horseback Trails
- Shared use with Mountain Biking

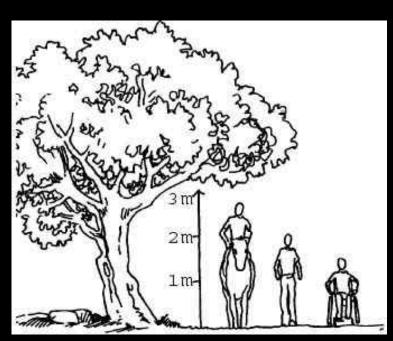


Image Courtesy of FHWA www.fhwa.dot.gov



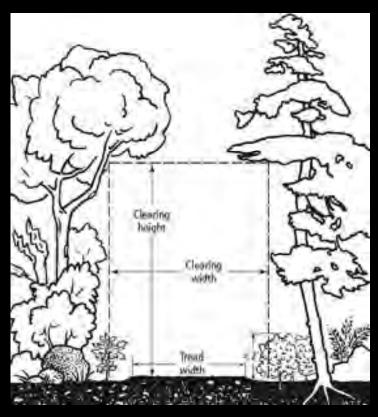
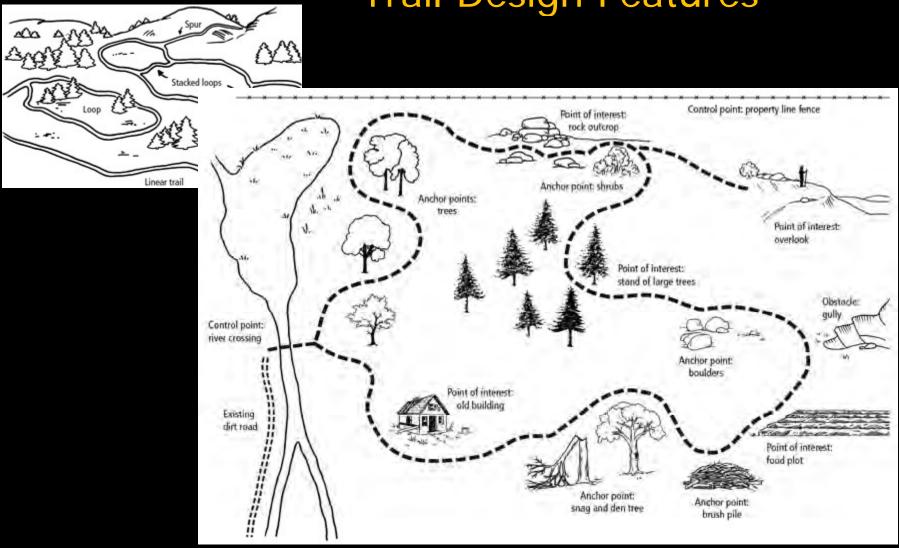


Image Courtesy of www.extension.umn.edu

Trail Design Features



Stretch – Pause – Break

Questions thus far?



Wolf Creek Indian Village to Round Mountain USFS: Example of Concepts Implemented



Design Process Illustrated

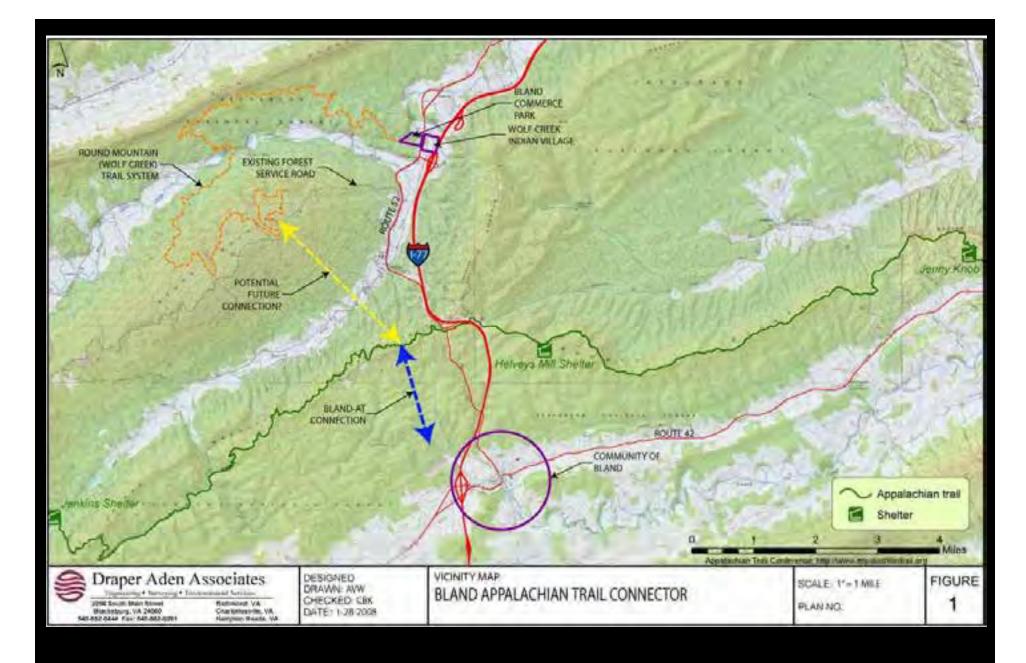
•USFS and Bland County collaborate on tourism and economic development with recreational trails connecting cultural and natural resources.

Bland County Economic Development Authority P.O. Ben 125 Bland, VA 24515 www.bland.org ethellumines Mand originate va.us Clearly Administration (276) 688-6522 * 800-519-3468 fax (276) 688-9758

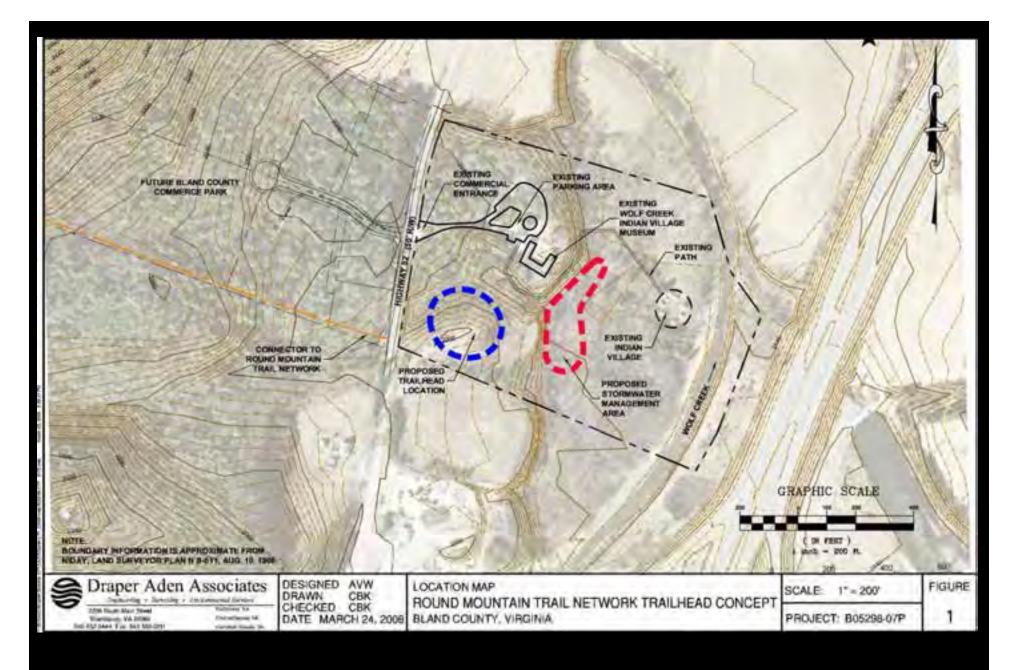




Connecting USFS property to Wolf Creek Indian Village



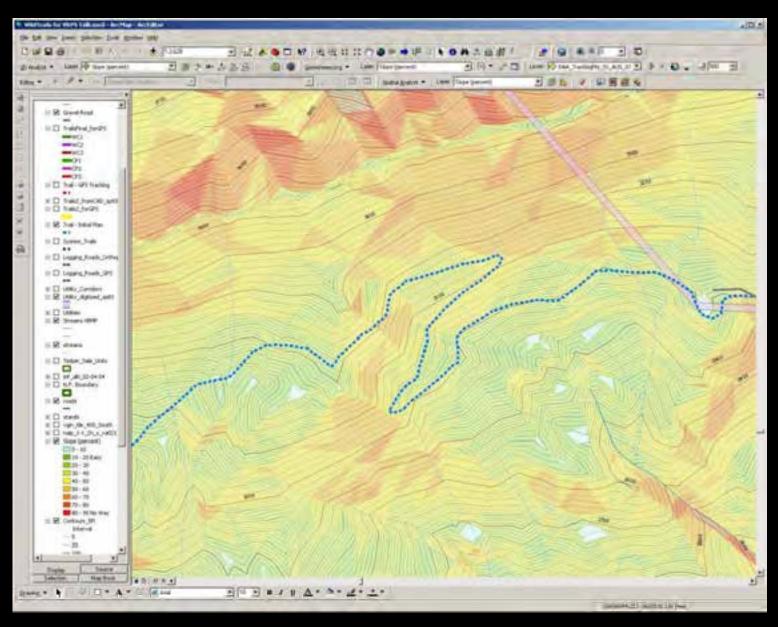






Data Derivative Tools

- Next series of slides is a review of the design process.
- 1. Data Based Design Route
- 2. Field Recon and Route Adjustment
- 3. Finalize of Corridor study area



Prepare for Field Work

- Field Data Based Design
 - -Upload GIS "DATA BASED DESIGN" to GPS unit
 - -Gather slope maps GIS overlay maps to use in taking field notes
 - -Define area of study and key study points "pinch points" or challenge areas
 - -Head to the Wilderness!



GPS Tracklogs, and Data Based Design

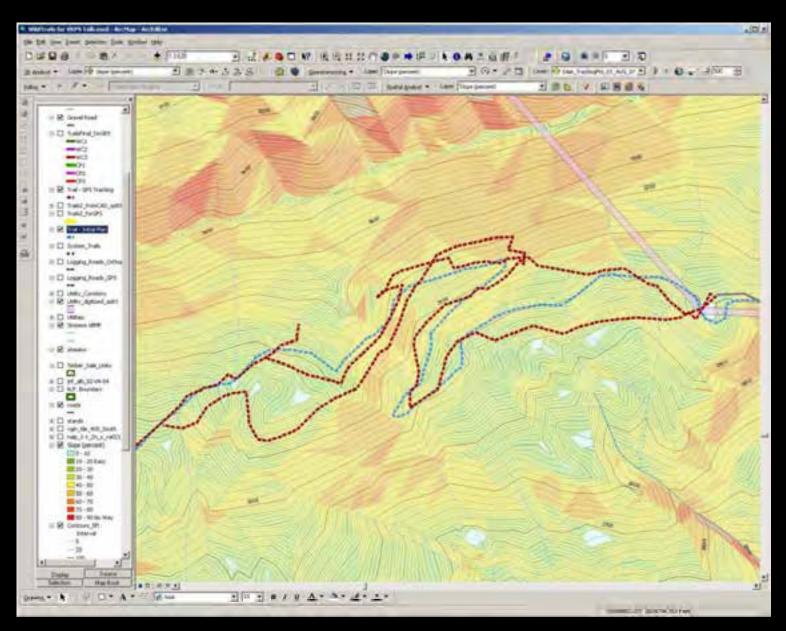




Follow GIS Data-based Design Route

Follow GIS data-based design

- -Retrieve "Actual/Field" adjusted trail route
- -Note reasons for trail relocation, remember this route is a corridor "study area " and requires further environmental impact analysis.
- -Note points of interest, views, significant landmarks,
- -Note factors that may affect trail construction level of difficulty and cost
- -Make notes on GPS and hard copies for use back in the office
- -Note routes not found in "data based design" to evaluate with GIS overlays



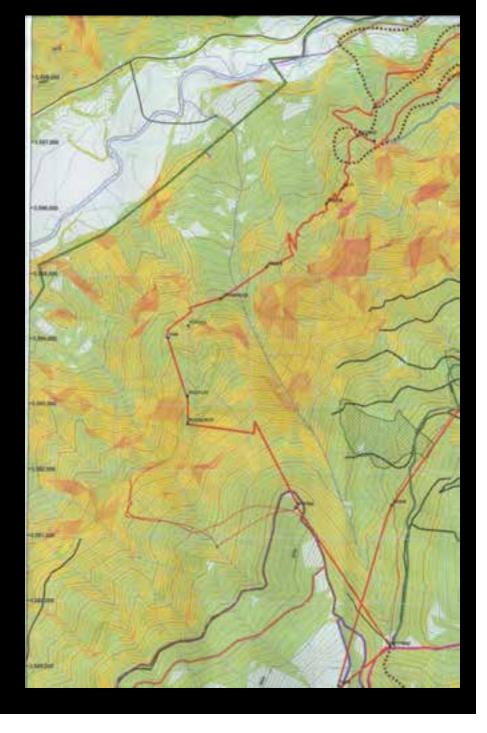


Deviations & features found along the way



Slope Analysis Data & Field Adjustments







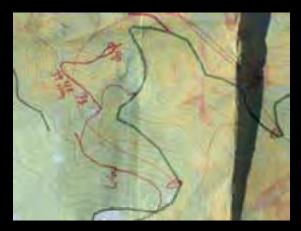
Trail Constructability & Labor Effort



Field Adjustments and Map Notes used in the field





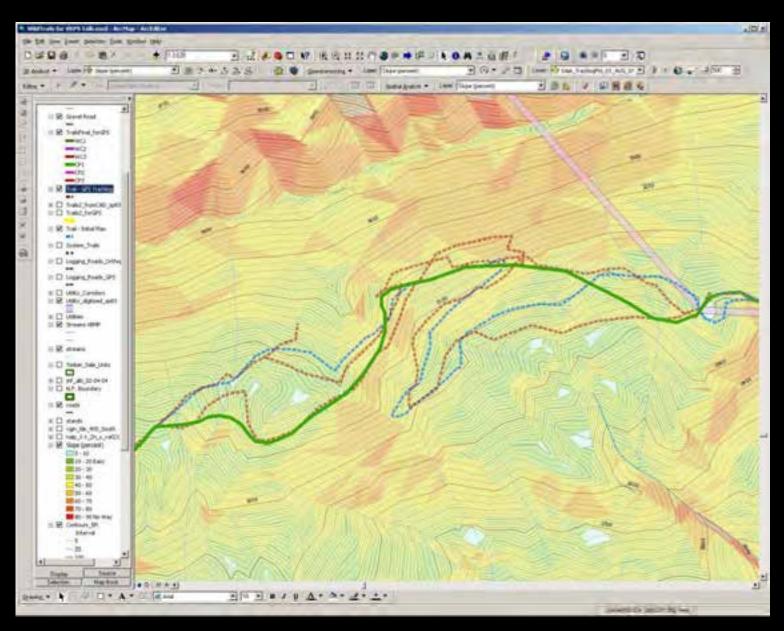


Locating Switchbacks and Overlooks

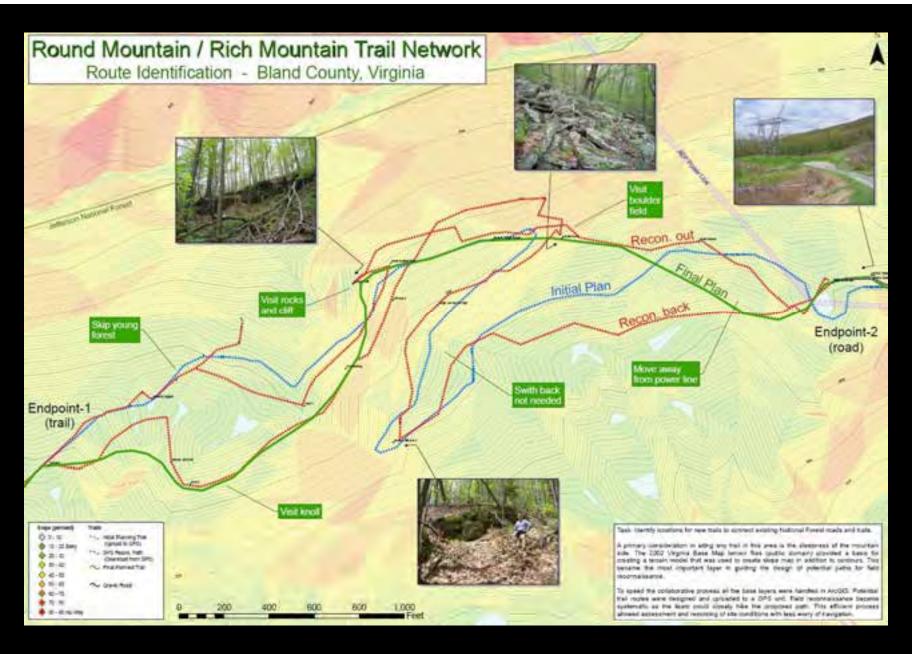


Decipher and compare Data based design with Field adjustments

- •Take the points of interest and tracklogs from GPS into GIS utility program, to overlay design route with field route and other opportunities and constraints observed in the field.
 - -Download data from GPS to GIS and CAD program
 - -Plot field based design onto data derivatives (slope and aspect maps)
 - -Determine routes abandoned OR approved for "final corridor study"







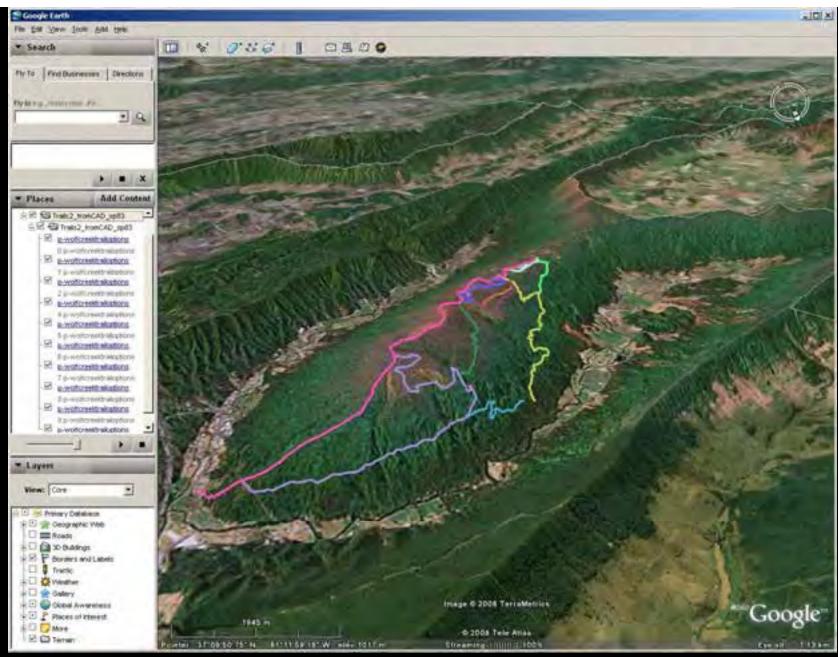
Process - Final Corridor Study Area

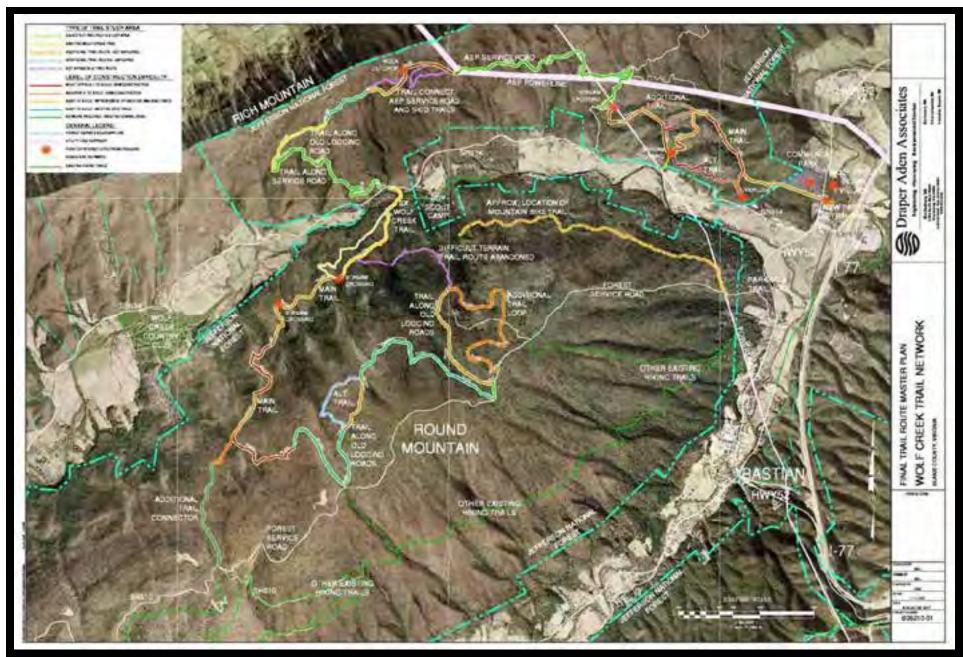
Final Corridor Study Area

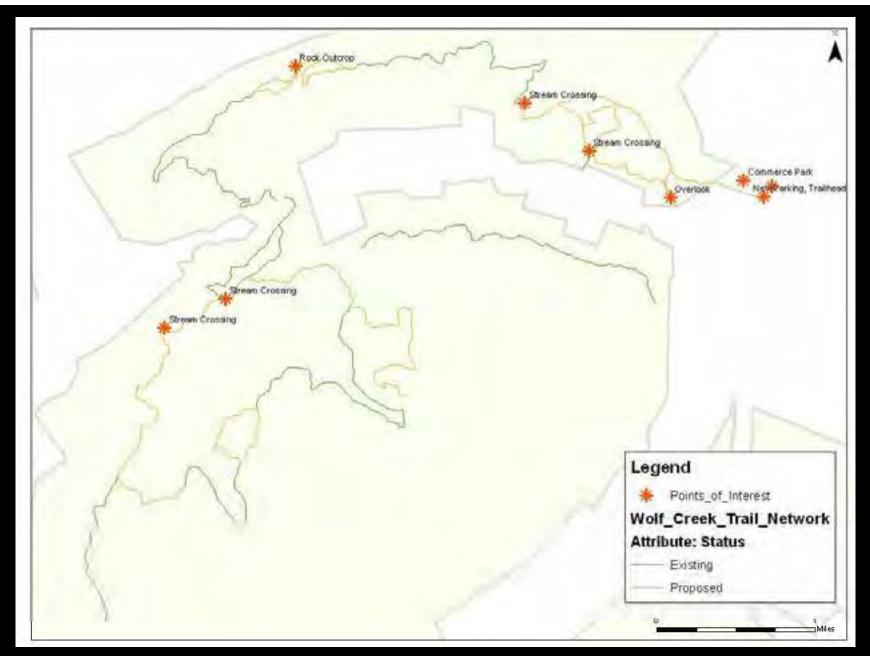
- -Adjust final corridor study routes based on GIS data derivative tools
- -Run sectional profiles of routes
- -Identify each route with a level of trail classification based on trail gradients and widths
- Identify trail constructability and costs based on trail classification and site constraints.
- Identify areas that require specific study (stream crossings, sensitive lands)

Communicating the Final Design

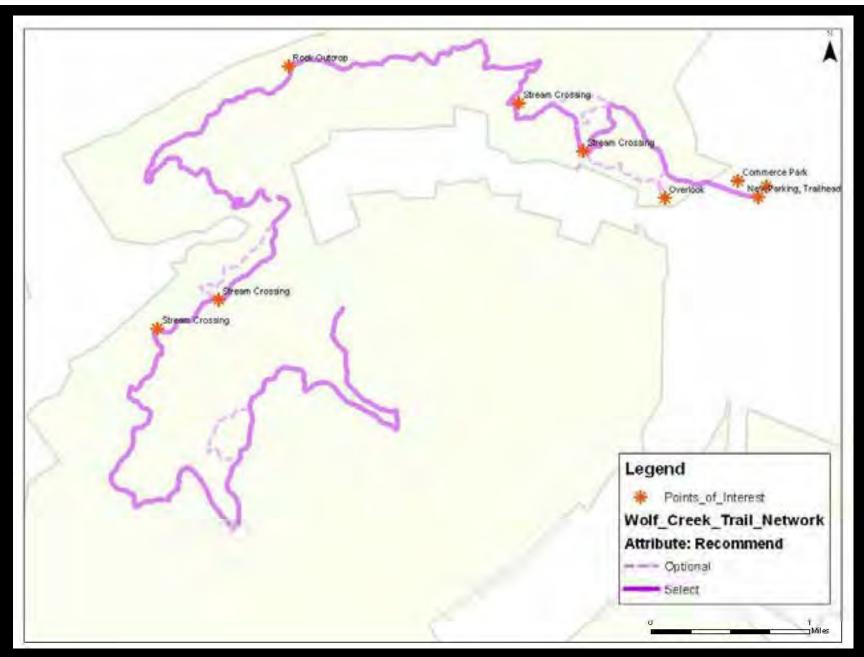
- •Sharing the final design in various formats.
 - -Digital
 - Shape Files (SHP)
 - •Google Earth data files (KML)
 - -Visual:
 - Images (PDF)

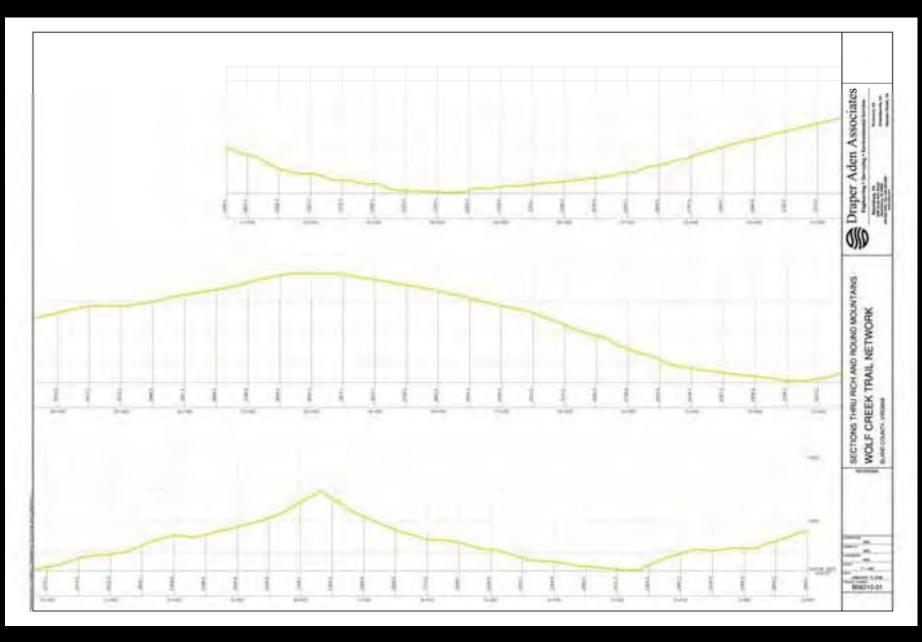


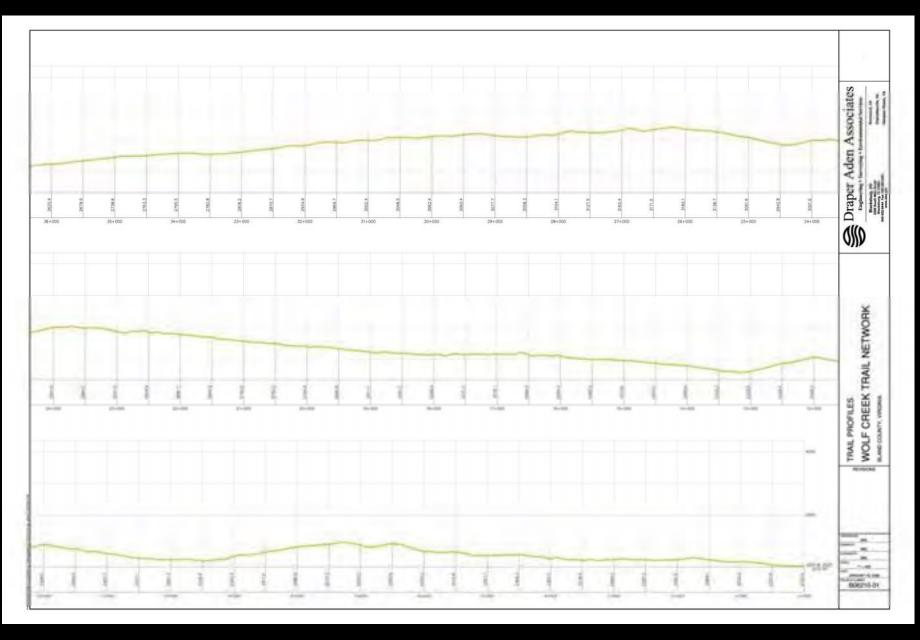












Questions - Discussion

Michael LaRoche – Landscape Architect
Mike Futrell – GIS Administrator

