**Chapter 2**

**Proposal Outline**

**Introduction and Background**

The Comprehensive Restoration Plan for the Gulf of Mexico has allotted a mandate as a fraction of the $8.8 billion settlement with BP. This settlement funds will be used to restore ecosystems that were impacted as part of the Deep Horizon Oil Spill in 2016. The LCR project will use adaptive management in terms of sampling data, and publicly available data to maximize the results of the data collected and surveyed in the area. Temporal and spatial data will also be implemented, as part of the adaptive management workflow for biological data.

**Objectives**

Using publicly available data I will assess trends in several key characteristics of the Big Bend of Florida.

(1) Using information from Raabe et al. 2004, I will use 19th century topographic sheets digitized by USGS for the Big Bend region of Florida and update the comparisons made between the 19th century assessments, 1995 satellite imagery used in Raabe et al. (2004), and more recent imagery available since 1995. I will follow guidelines from Raabe et al. (2004) to focus on overall trends in large-scale geographic features and not focus on site specific changes due to variation in survey methods. My initial efforts will focus on geographic region surveyed as part of Seavey et al. (2011) from approximately the Waccasassa River, Florida to Horseshoe Beach, Florida. I will develop a data workflow for collecting and processing available imagery that is reproducible and uses publicly available resources.

(2) I will identify a set of watershed metrics for the Suwannee River basin from public data repositories that are useful for understanding trends in variables that are known to correlate with changes in river discharge, nutrient levels, or aquatic biodiversity and habitats.

**Spatial Observational Units**

At this time, no spatial units are defined. Selecting observation units will be established before the landscape metrics can be calculated and atmospheric variables corrected. It could be possible to select shapes or predefined buffer zones (et. al Yang 2007) for the area. Other spatial units could be defined by different levels of biological or human related data, which can influence shoreline coastal patterns.

**Methods**

The proposed goal of my research is to create an automized way to update maps, based on satellite imagery, or map data scrapping from another source.

An abundant amount of ecological data can be found in many R packages. These packages are run by government agencies, and updated frequently. Government organizations such as USGS, and USDA have public APIs to access these data. These APIs will connect with R and be manipulated and calculated to suit the needs of the user. I propose that spatial and temporal analysis, to support the ongoing shoreline changes along the Lone Cabbage Reef, can be created using much of these data. Ecological data, such as hydrologic, atmospheric (i.e wind, cloud cover), agriculture, and biological can be integrated into this spatial research.

Another way to apply another adaptive management method for this effort would be to create a set of calculations that can automatically process the same new images, using ENVI + IDL. Satellite imagery are measured using a series of calculations IDL. These calculations can also create new raster types, which can be compared in ENVI. Using the combination of calculations and spatial software analysis, an adaptive management plan can easily address imagery updates.

**Discussion**

Adaptive management plans can be applicable to all data types. Maps are one source of visual data that can be used to calculate patterns and trends. By using maps, the audience can have a better understanding of the impact of ecological impacts in an area. Areas that are involved in monitoring programs, are the ideal candidate for spatial and temporal evaluations. Creating these series of shoreline satellite imagery, on behalf of the LCR project, will prove to be an amazing tool for both public and program needs.