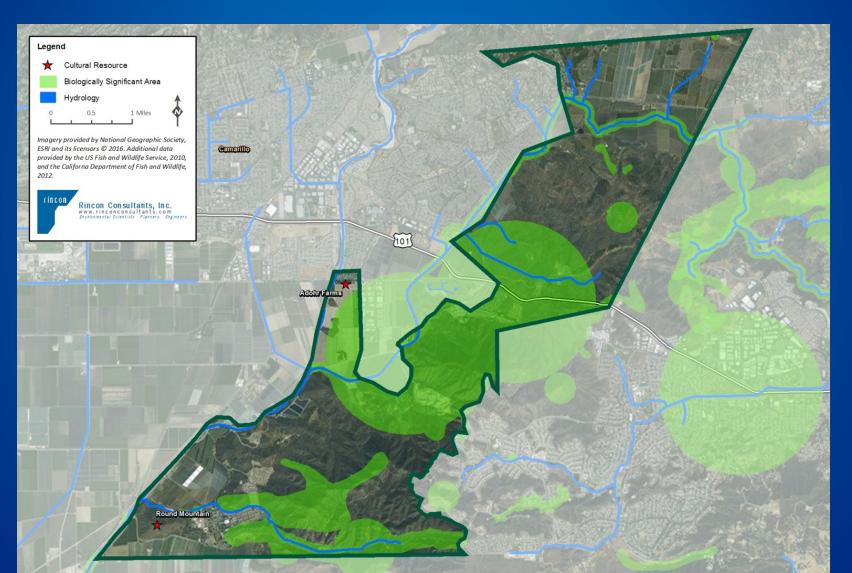


Systematic Trail Planning Using Geographic Information System (GIS)





Systematic Trail Planning Using Geographic Information System (GIS)





Rincon Consultants, Inc.

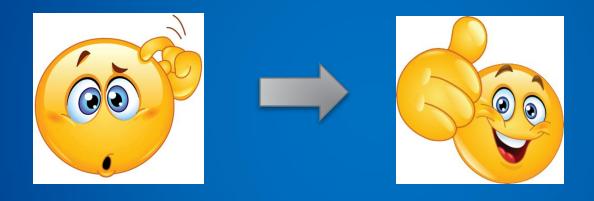
Environmental Scientists Planners Engineers

www.rinconconsultants.com



Goals of Session

1) Demystify GIS



2) Learn applications of GIS



Outline

- 1) Background on GIS:
 - Benefits
 - Expertise and computing power required
- 2) Introduction to case study
- 3) Basemaps
- 4) Spatial ranking system
- 5) Next steps



Benefits of GIS

Better:

- 1) Decision-making
- 2) Communication
- 3) Geographic record-keeping

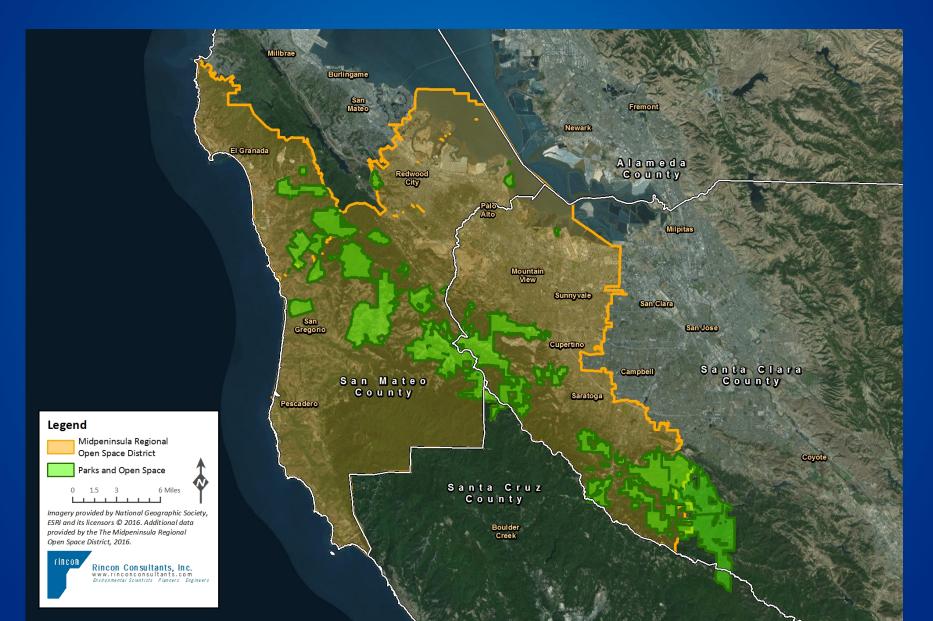


Who Can Use GIS?

- Anyone can use online data portals with GIS functionality
- 2) But may need special expertise for more complex tasks:
 - a) Familiarity with a GIS program
 - b) Good spatial awareness
 - c) Understanding of "coordinate space."
 - Sense for the quality of data "garbage in, garbage out"

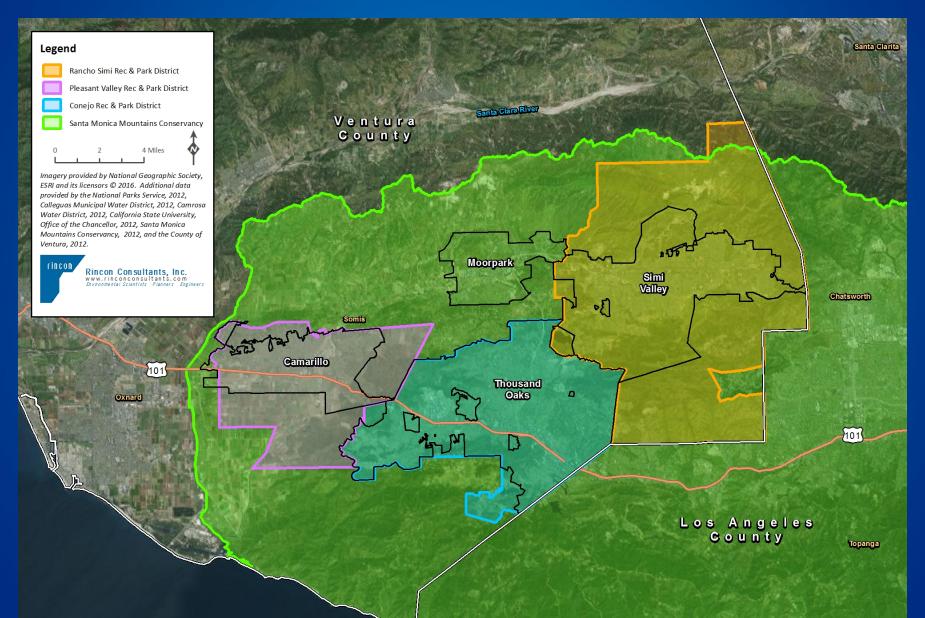


Regional Open Space Agencies



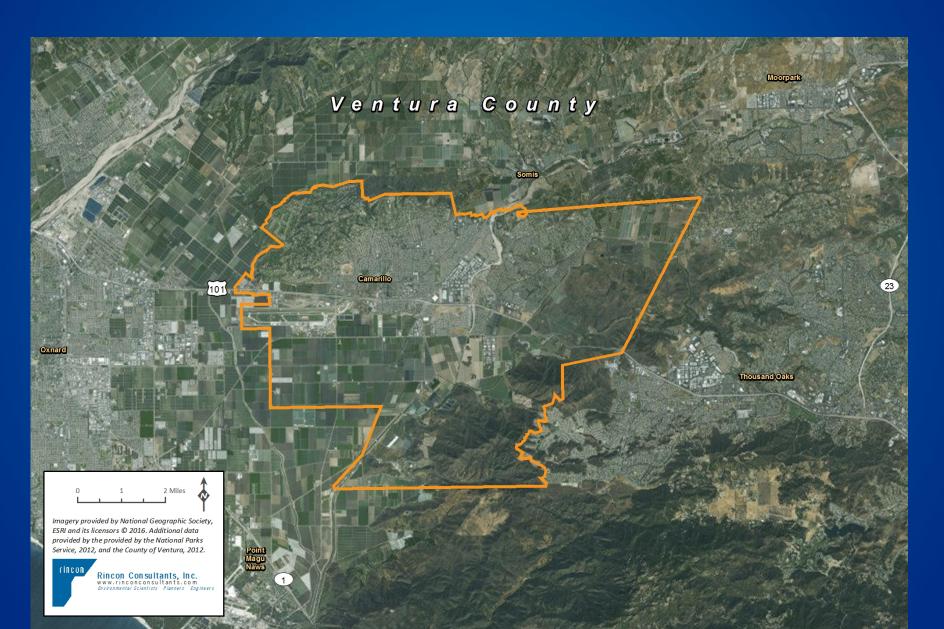


Regional Background





Local Context





Pleasant Valley Recreation & Park District

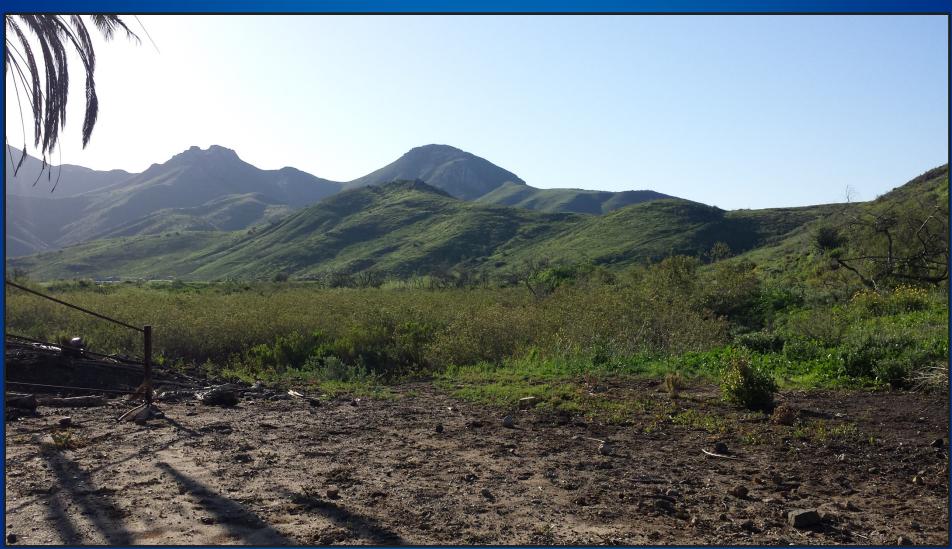
- PVRPD Established in 1962
 - Boundaries extend beyond City of Camarillo
 - o 45 square mile area
 - o 27 parks; 300 acres
- City of Camarillo established in 1964
 - o 19.5 square mile area
 - 2 small pocket parks; 6 acres
- Camarillo Grove Park only nature-based
 - Acquired in 2002 from Ventura County
 - o 25 acres: trail system & nature center
 - Keystone location; connect to Santa Rosa Valley/Santa Monica Mountains





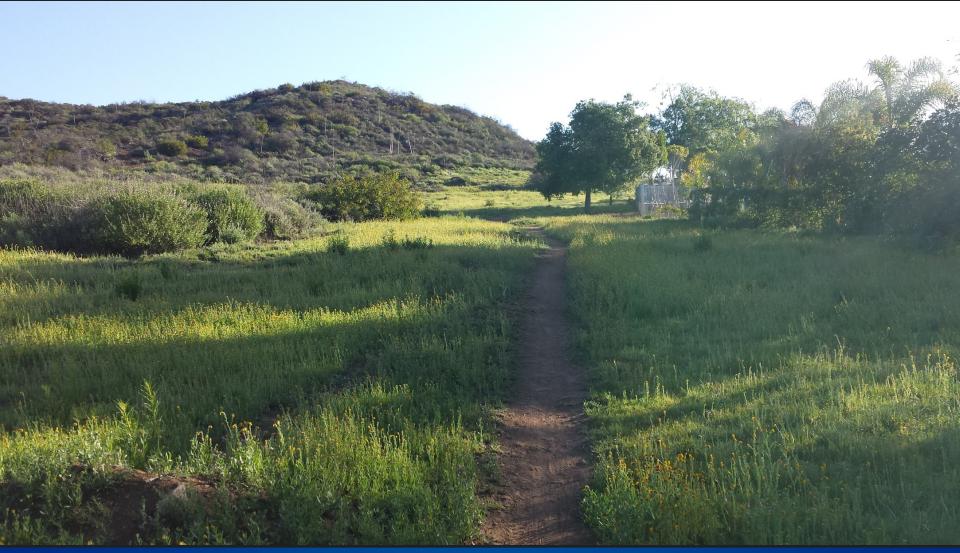






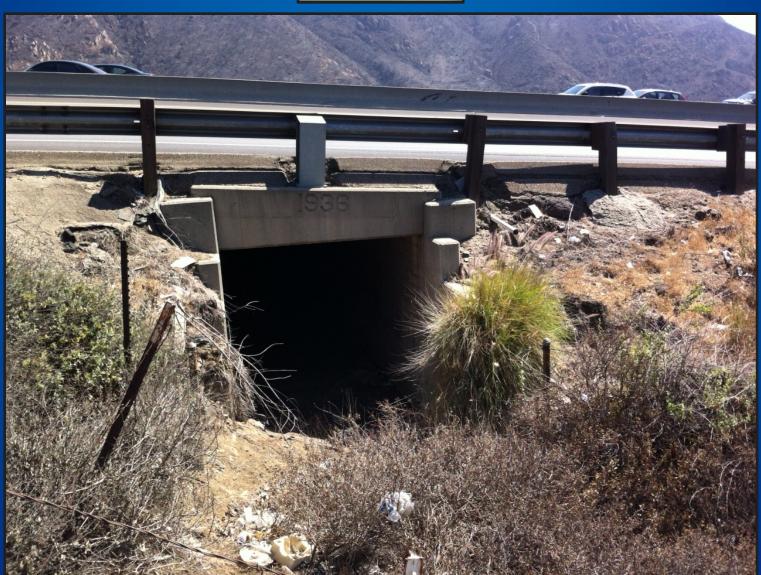






















The First Step: Creating a Basemap

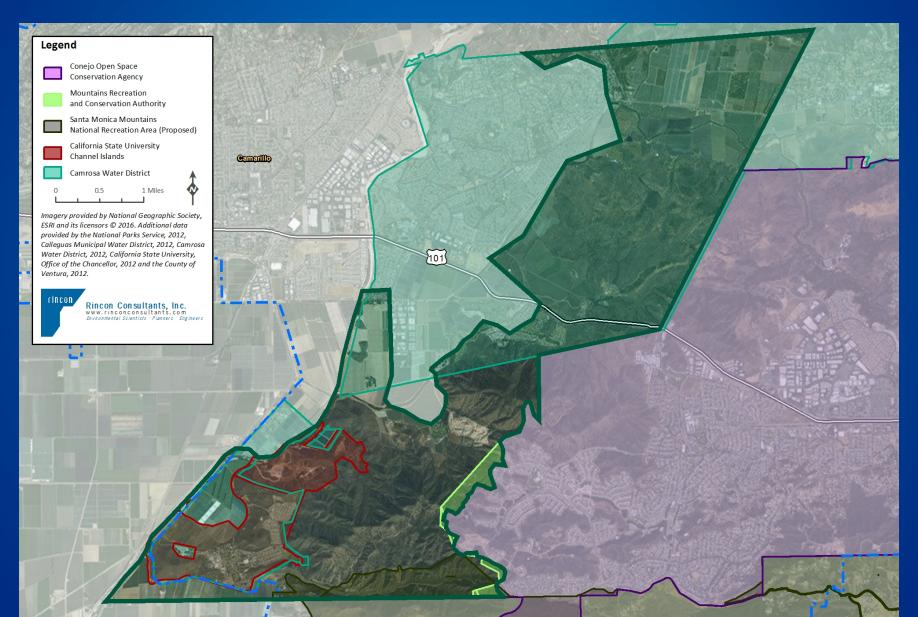
Basemap → a grouping of the most basic layers that provide background info for all GIS analysis

Typical layers in basemap:

- Geographic boundary of study area
- Roads
- Land ownership
- Aerial imagery



Study Area





Parcel Ranking System: Choosing Criteria

- 1) Proximity to trails and trailheads
- Proximity to biological, cultural, and hydrological resources
- 3) Ownership: public or private?
- 4) Accessibility from bike trails and roadways
- 5) Topography

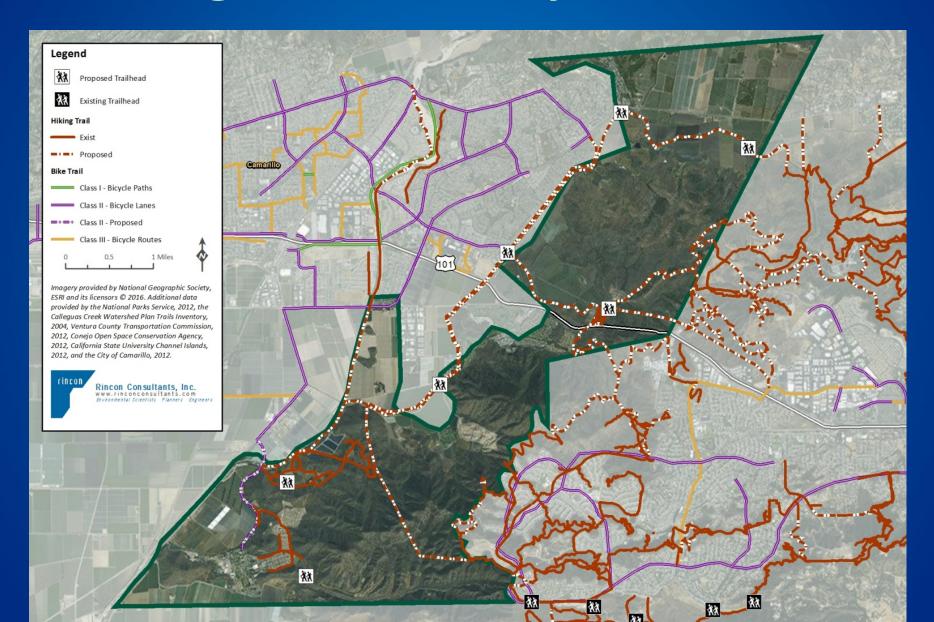


Setting up the Ranking System

- 1) Prioritize layers: assign each one a "weight."
- 2) Choose a "suitability scale" for each layer.
- 3) Stack all layers to create final ranking map:
 - Sum of weight x suitability value for each layer = final ranking by parcel

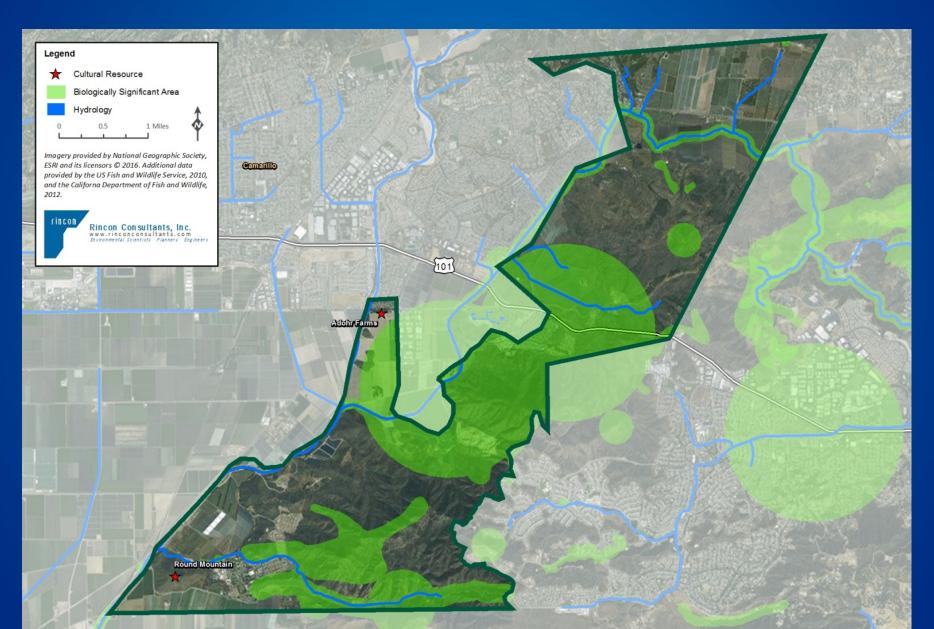


Hiking Trails, Bikeways, and Roads



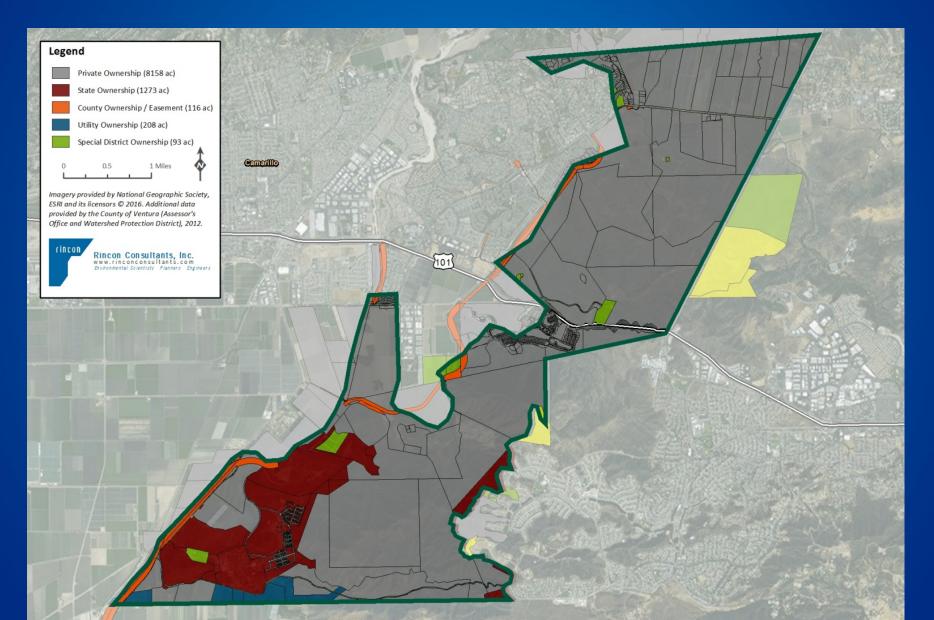


Natural and Cultural Resources



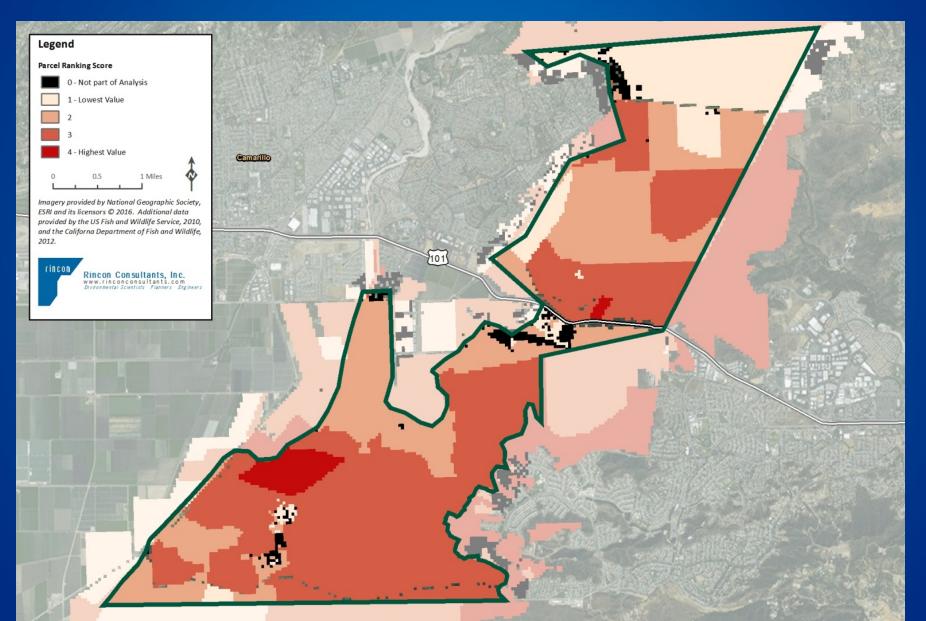


Land Ownership





Consolidated Ranking





Next Steps: Applying the GIS Analysis

- 1) Collaboration with stakeholders
- 2) Applications for grant funding
- 3) Land acquisition
- 4) Site-specific GIS analysis



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