

2023

Mapbook

Mapping visitor use patterns in the Middle Peninsula, Virginia



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Understanding who visits coastal and marine areas, as well as the reasons for their visits, is crucial for natural resource managers. However, this information is often unavailable and expensive to collect. This mapbook uses technological advances in smartphone tracking technology to display spatial and temporal visitor use trends within the Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area in Virginia.



Cover Photo Credit: Sarah Gonyo, NOAA/NCCOS

Project Team

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1 OVERVIEW OF THE MIDDLE PENINSULA HABITAT FOCUS AREA

NOAA has selected the Middle Peninsula in Virginia as a Habitat Focus Area (HFA). HFAs are targeted places that allow NOAA to focus programs and investments and build partnerships. The Middle Peninsula of Virginia encompasses the tidal sections of the York River, the Piankatank River, and Mobjack Bay. The area is renowned for its diverse range of recreational opportunities, maritime industries, and profound historical significance dating back to indigenous and colonial eras. The waterways in the region are home to submerged aquatic vegetation, which plays a pivotal role in supporting vital commercial and recreational fisheries, including bluefish, summer flounder, and black sea bass, as well as the endangered Atlantic sturgeon. Although oyster reefs have experienced significant depletion from their historical abundance, concerted efforts are underway to restore them in rivers across the region.

The Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area (MPHFA) region includes the tidal watershed of the York River, Piankatank River, and Mobjack Bay in Virginia and faces significant challenges from climate change. Recognizing the need for habitat conservation in this area, NOAA is collaborating with federal, state, local, and NGO partners to restore habitats for important fish and shellfish species to improve the resiliency of coastal communities. Figure 1 shows an overall index map of the MPHFA followed by a series of maps corresponding to index grids A1–D6.

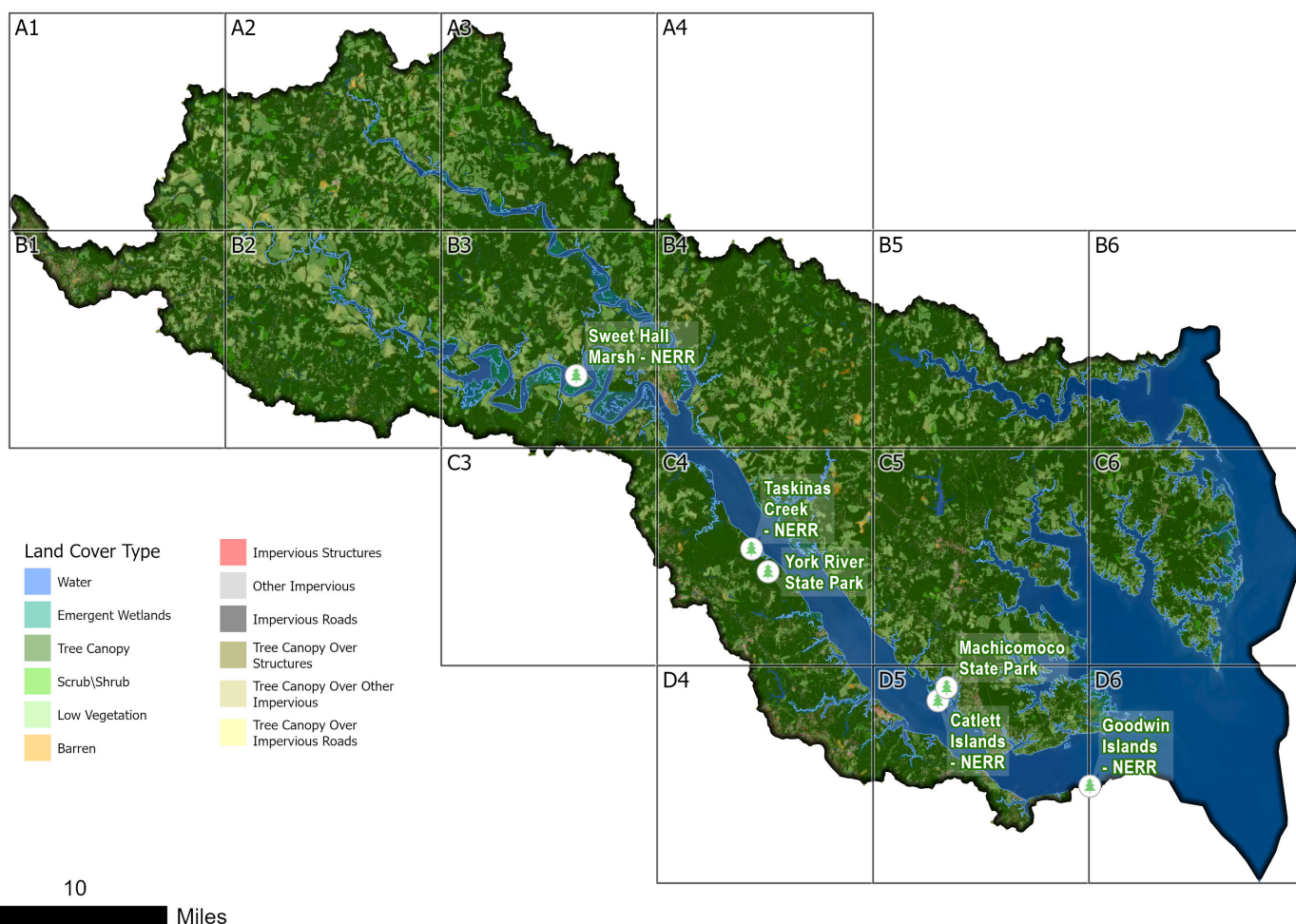
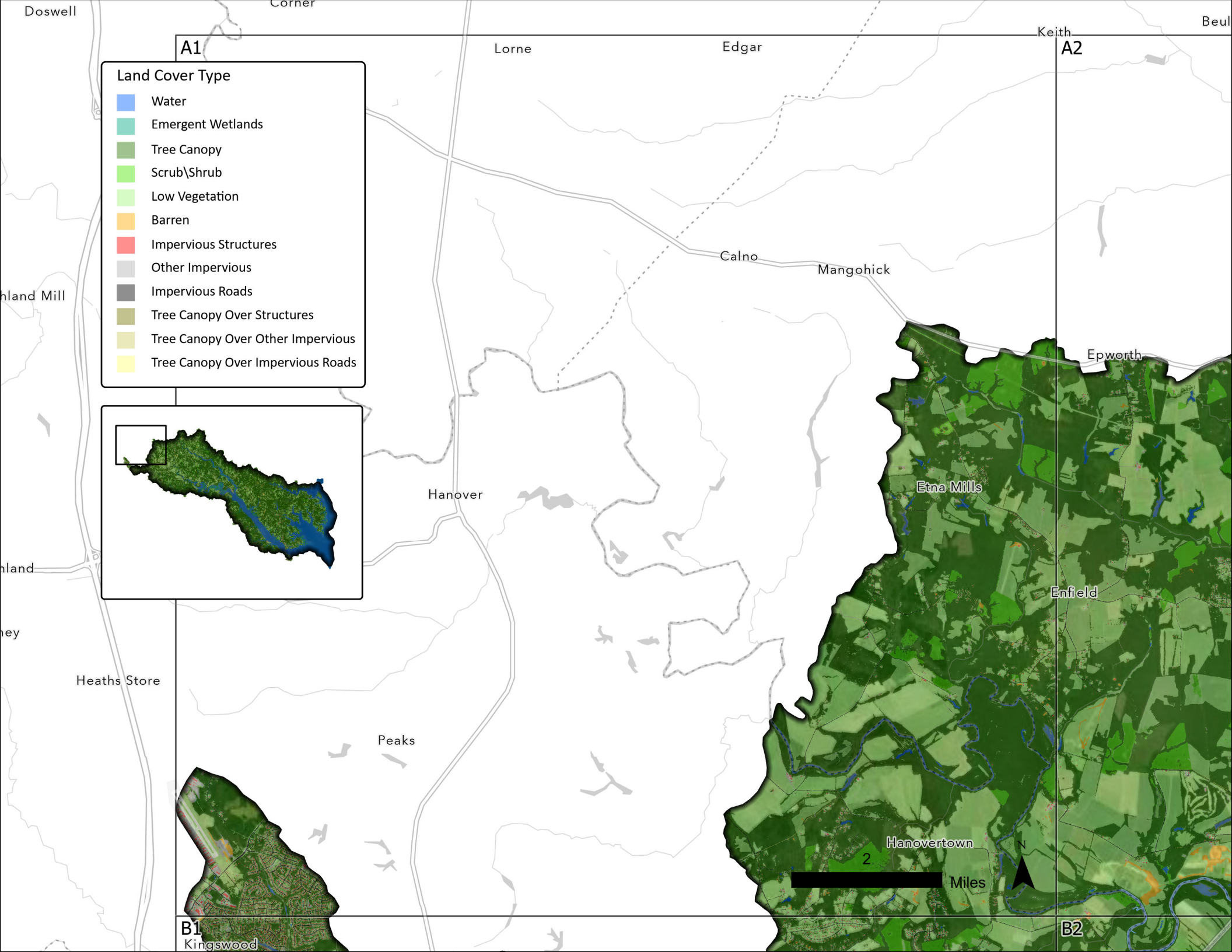
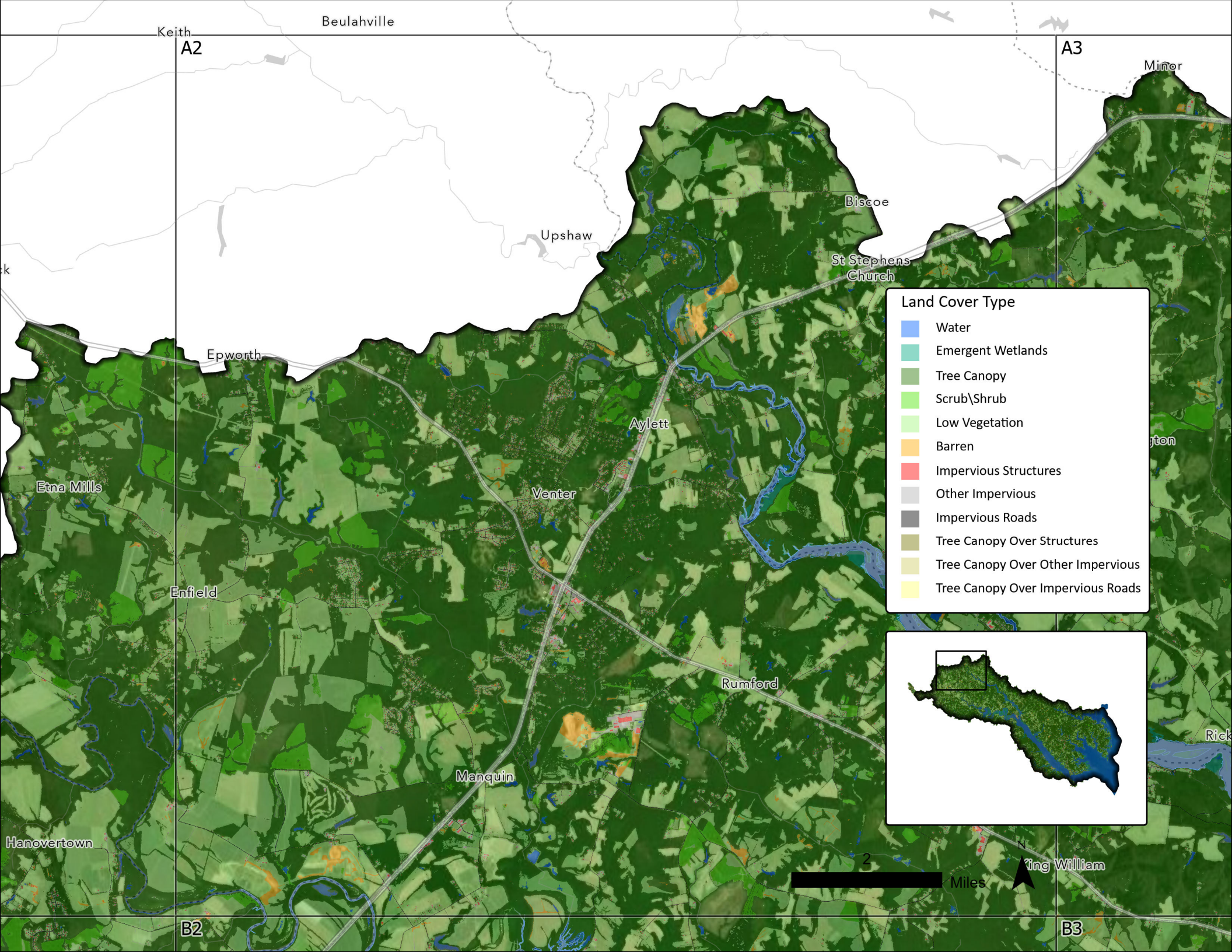
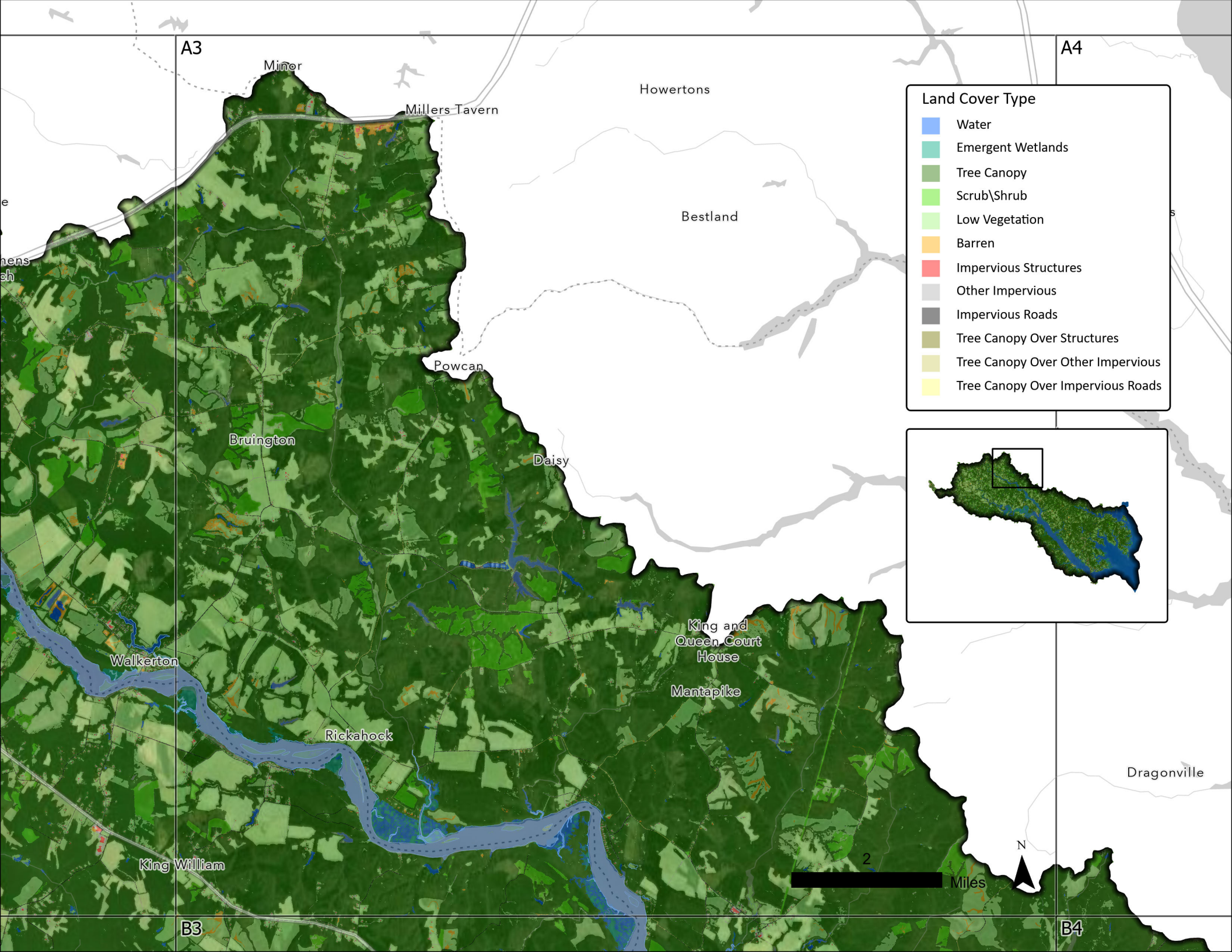
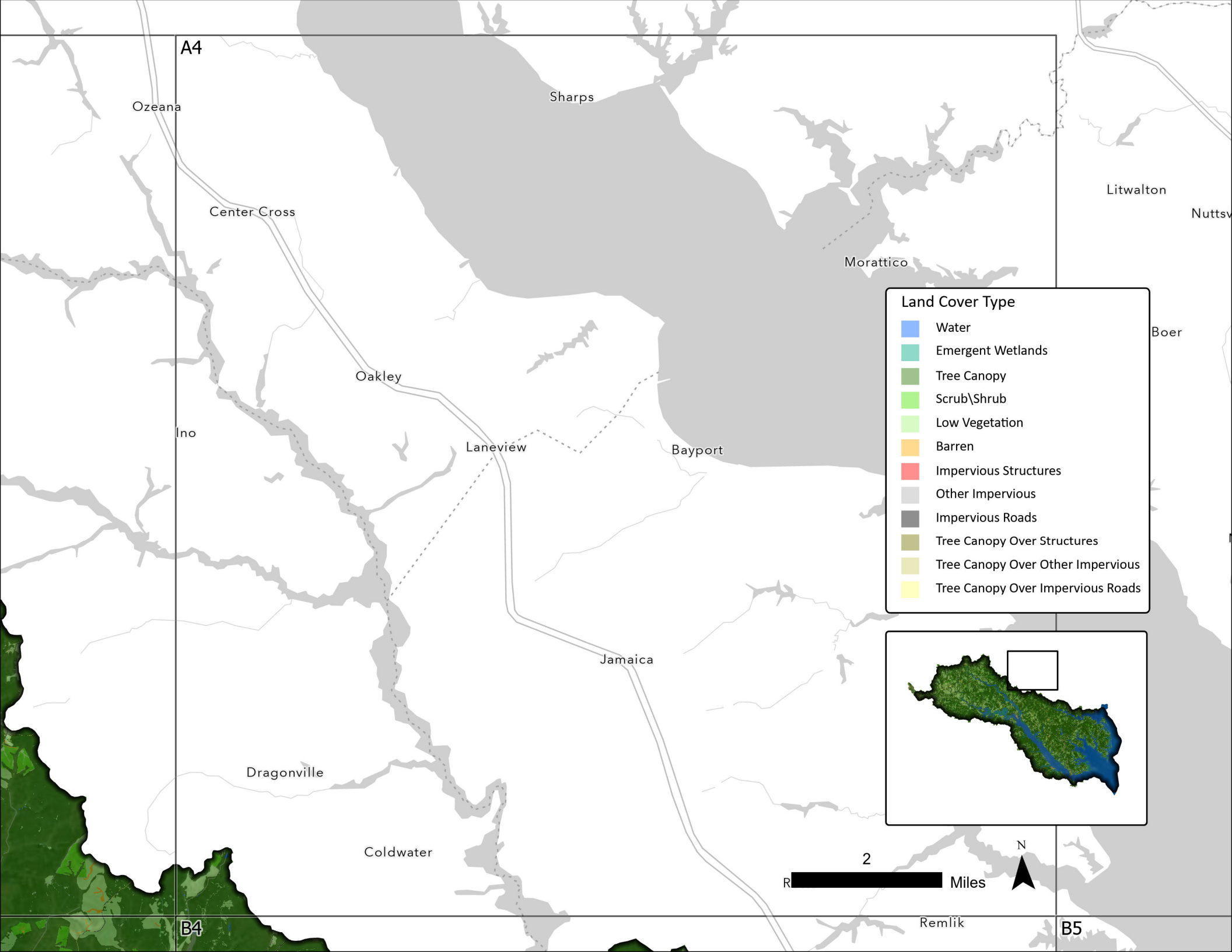


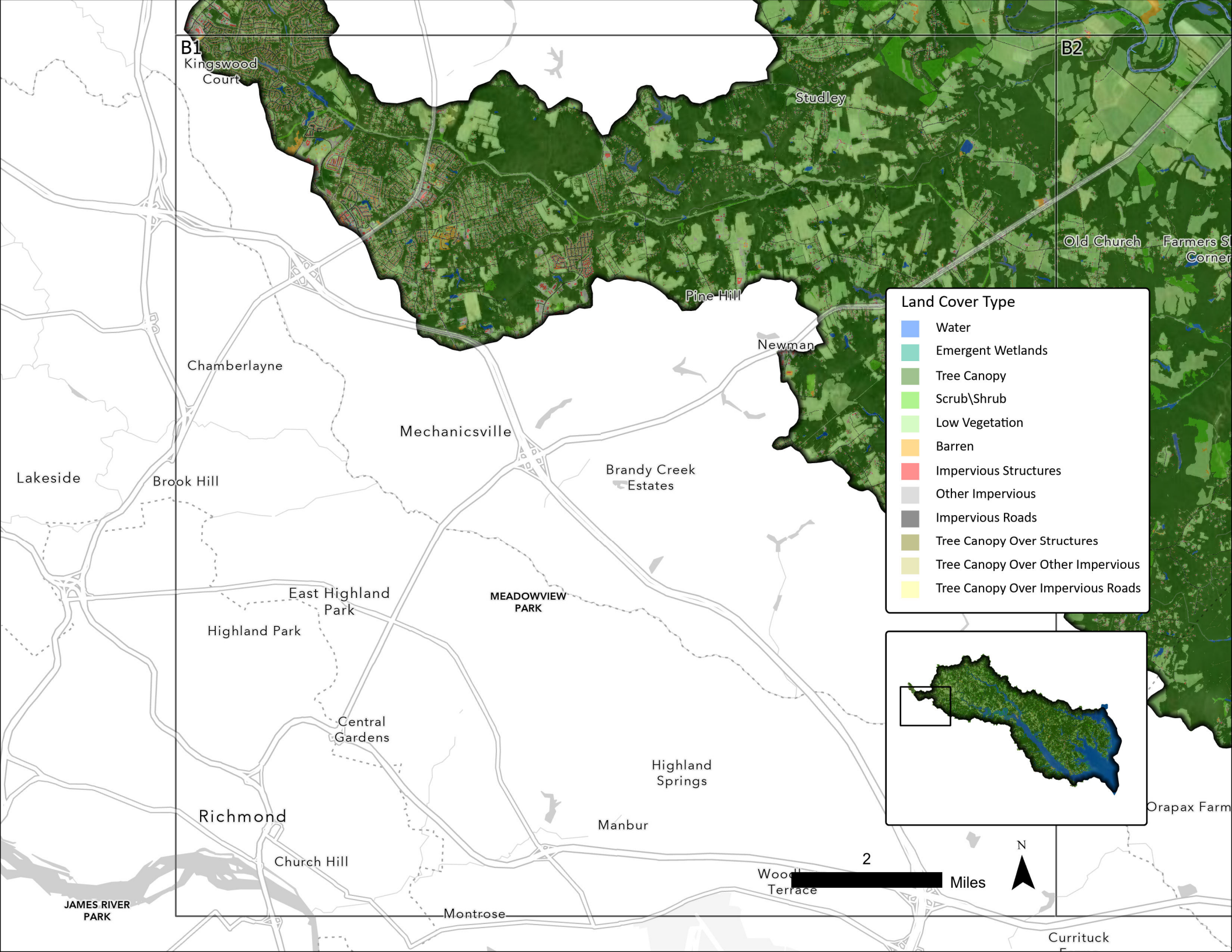
Figure 1. Map of land cover and land use in the Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area (Source: Chesapeake Bay Program Office [CBPO], 2022).











B1
Kingswood
Court

B2

Studley

Old Church

Farmers S
Corner

Pine Hill

Newman

Chamberlayne

Mechanicsville

Brandy Creek
Estates

Lakeside

Brook Hill

East Highland
Park

Highland Park

MEADOWVIEW
PARK

Central
Gardens

Highland
Springs

Richmond

Manbur

Church Hill

Wood
Terrace

Montrose

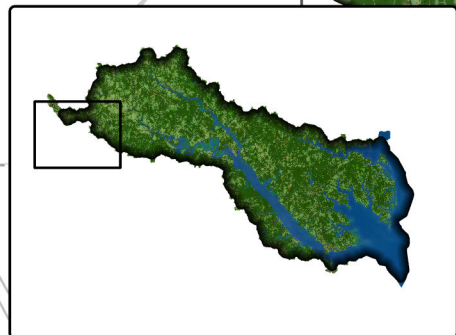
Currituck

Orapax Farm

JAMES RIVER
PARK

Land Cover Type

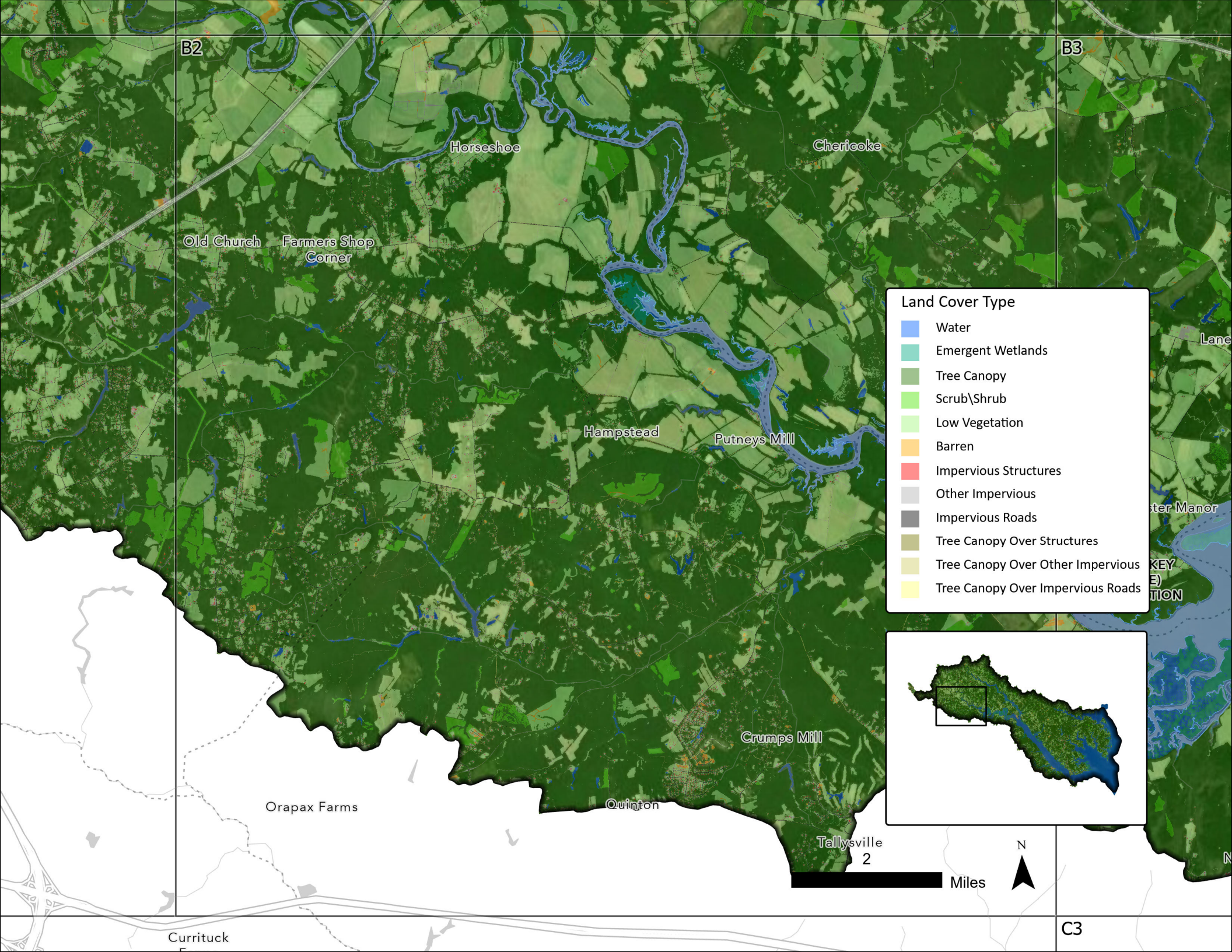
- Water
- Emergent Wetlands
- Tree Canopy
- Scrub/Shrub
- Low Vegetation
- Barren
- Impervious Structures
- Other Impervious
- Impervious Roads
- Tree Canopy Over Structures
- Tree Canopy Over Other Impervious
- Tree Canopy Over Impervious Roads

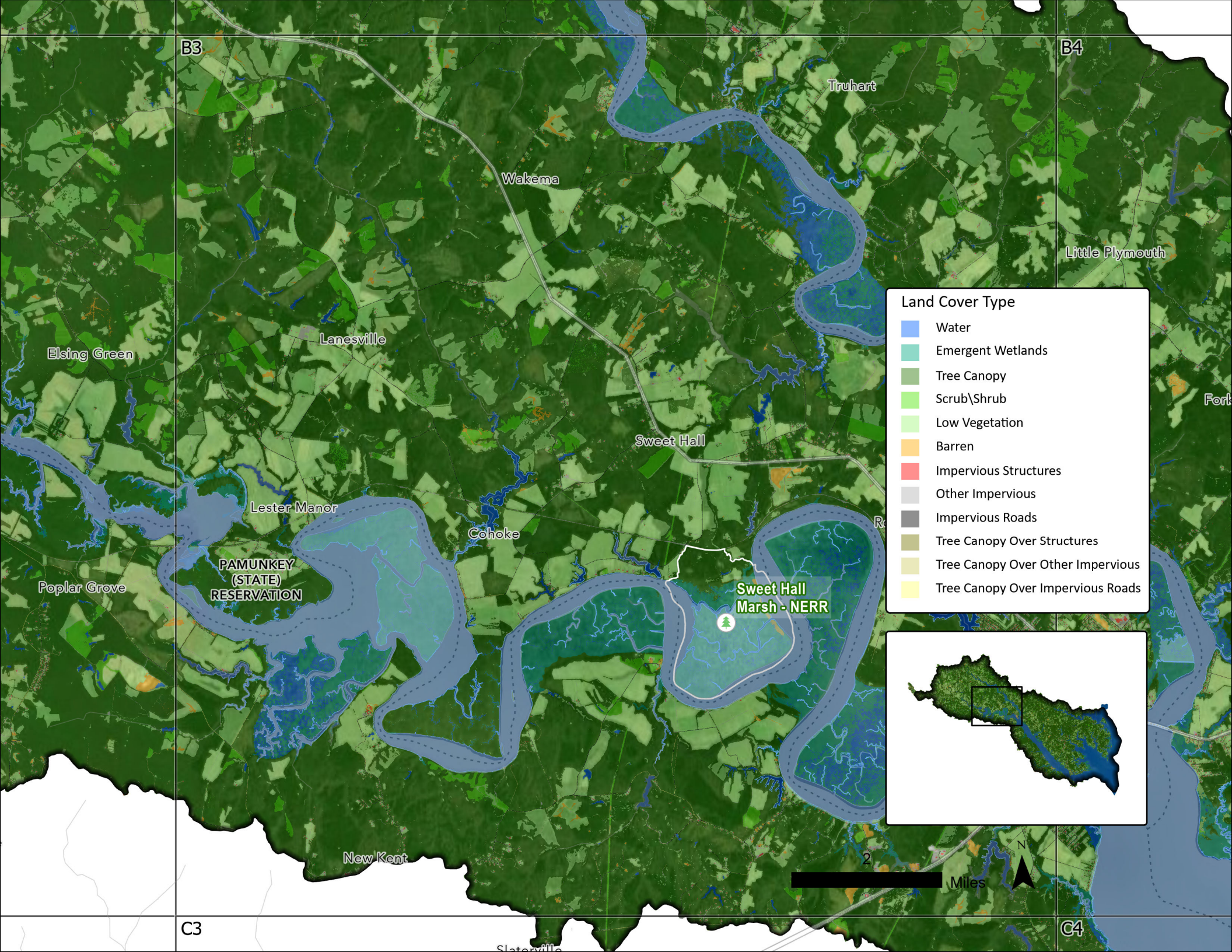


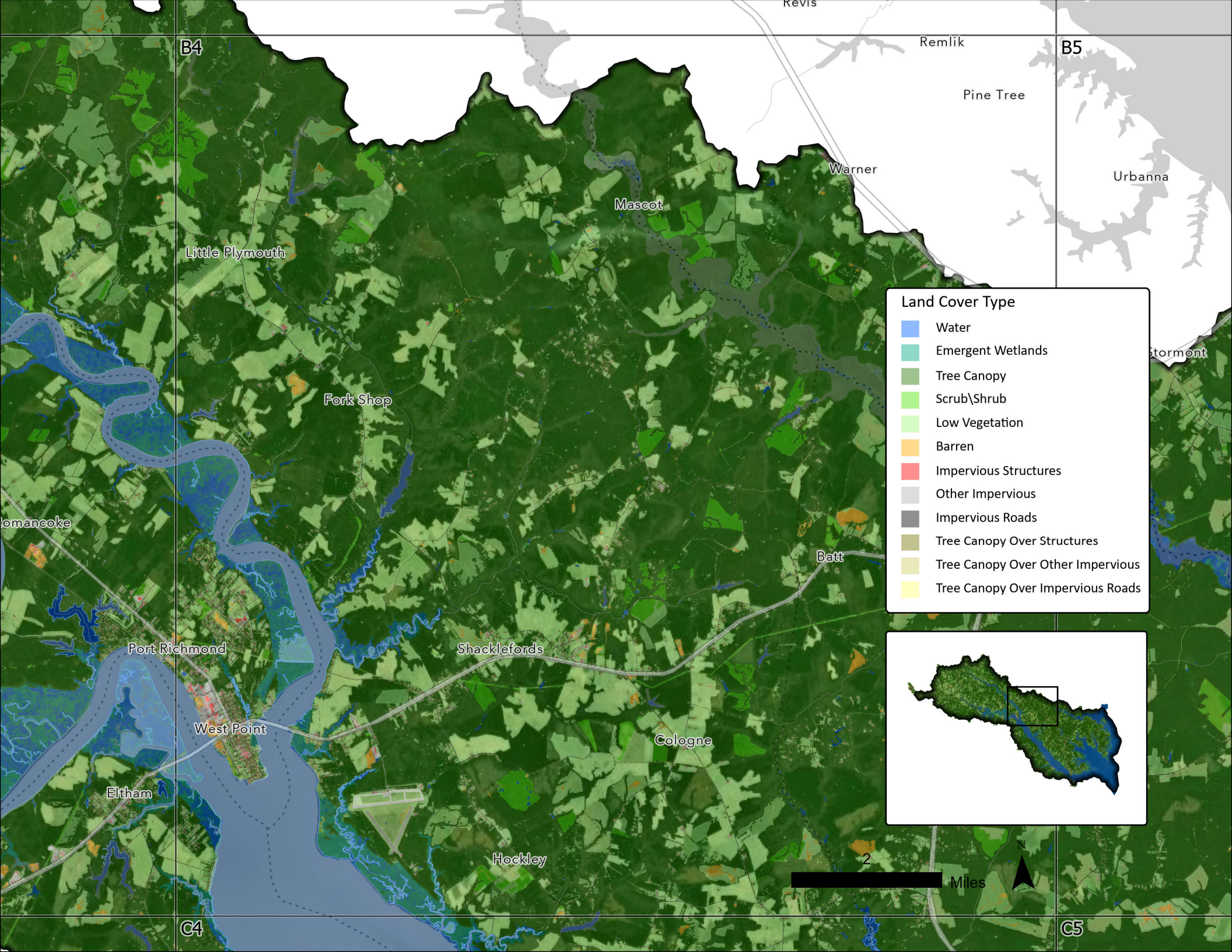
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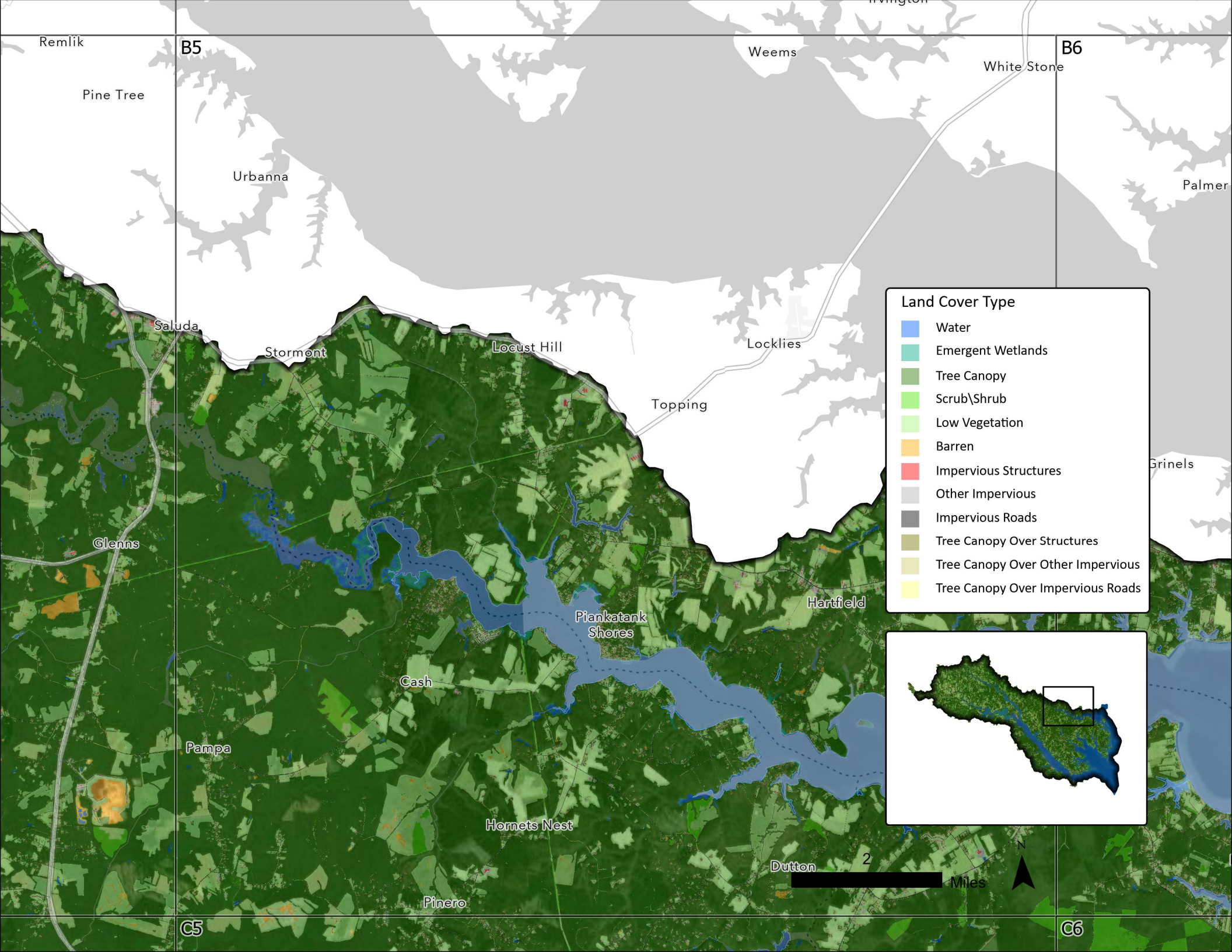
Miles

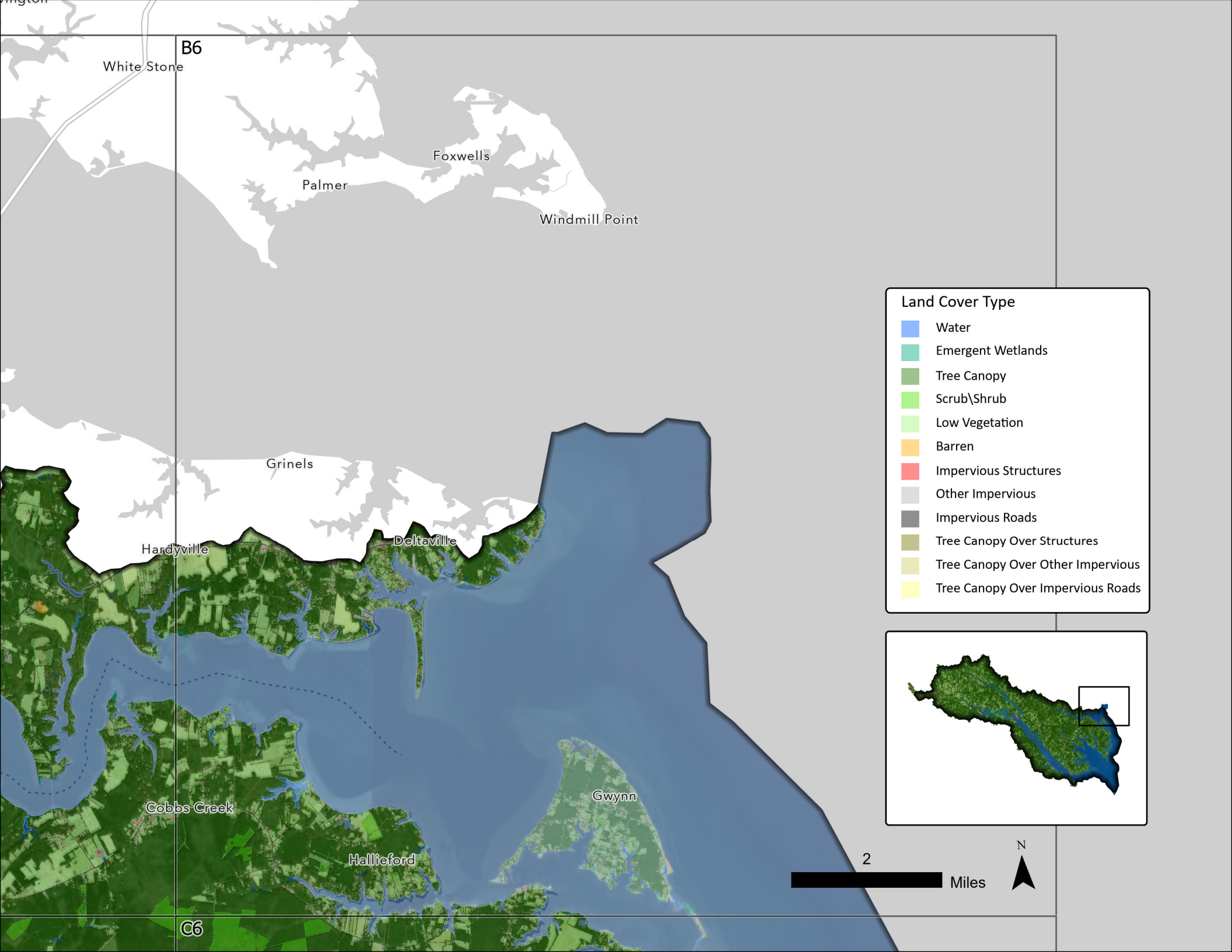


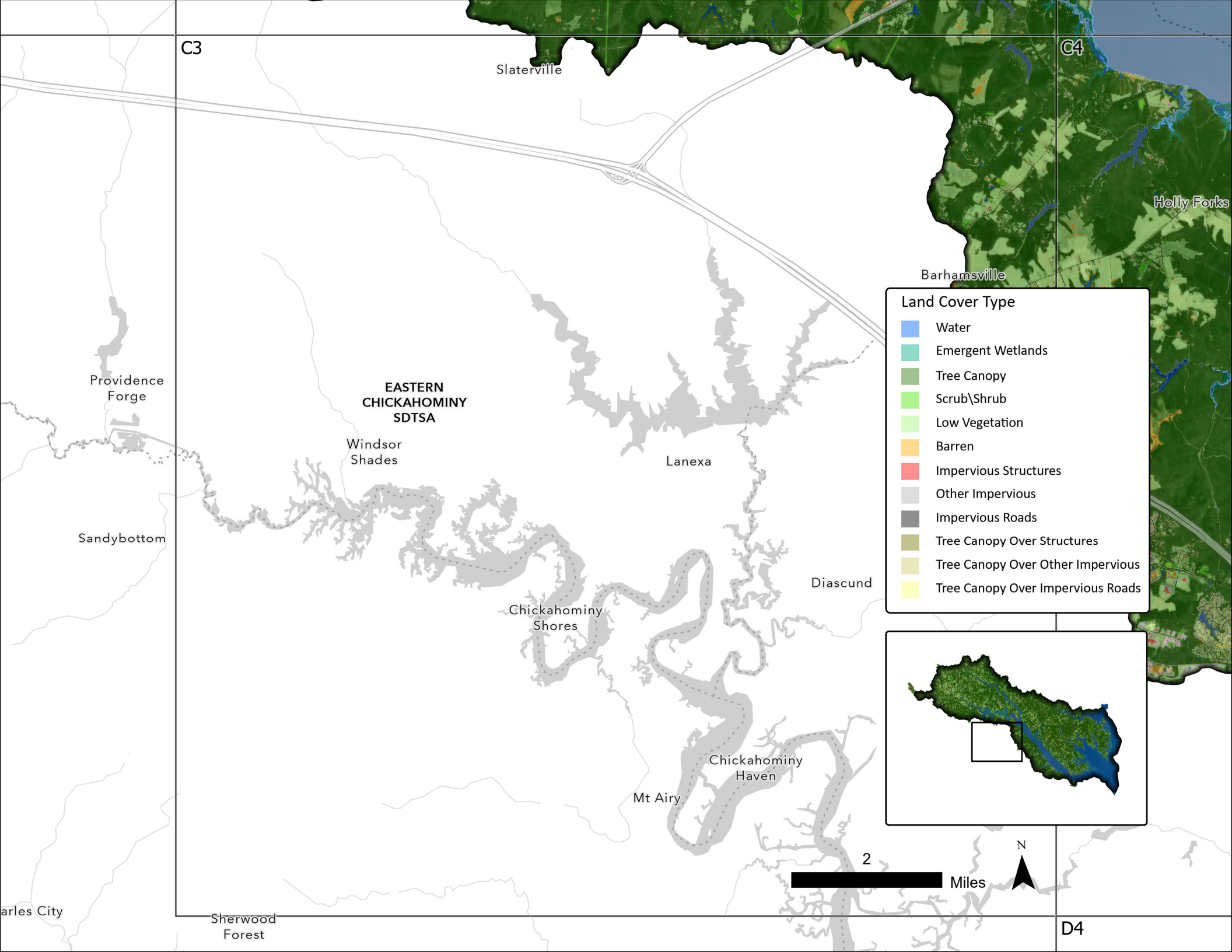


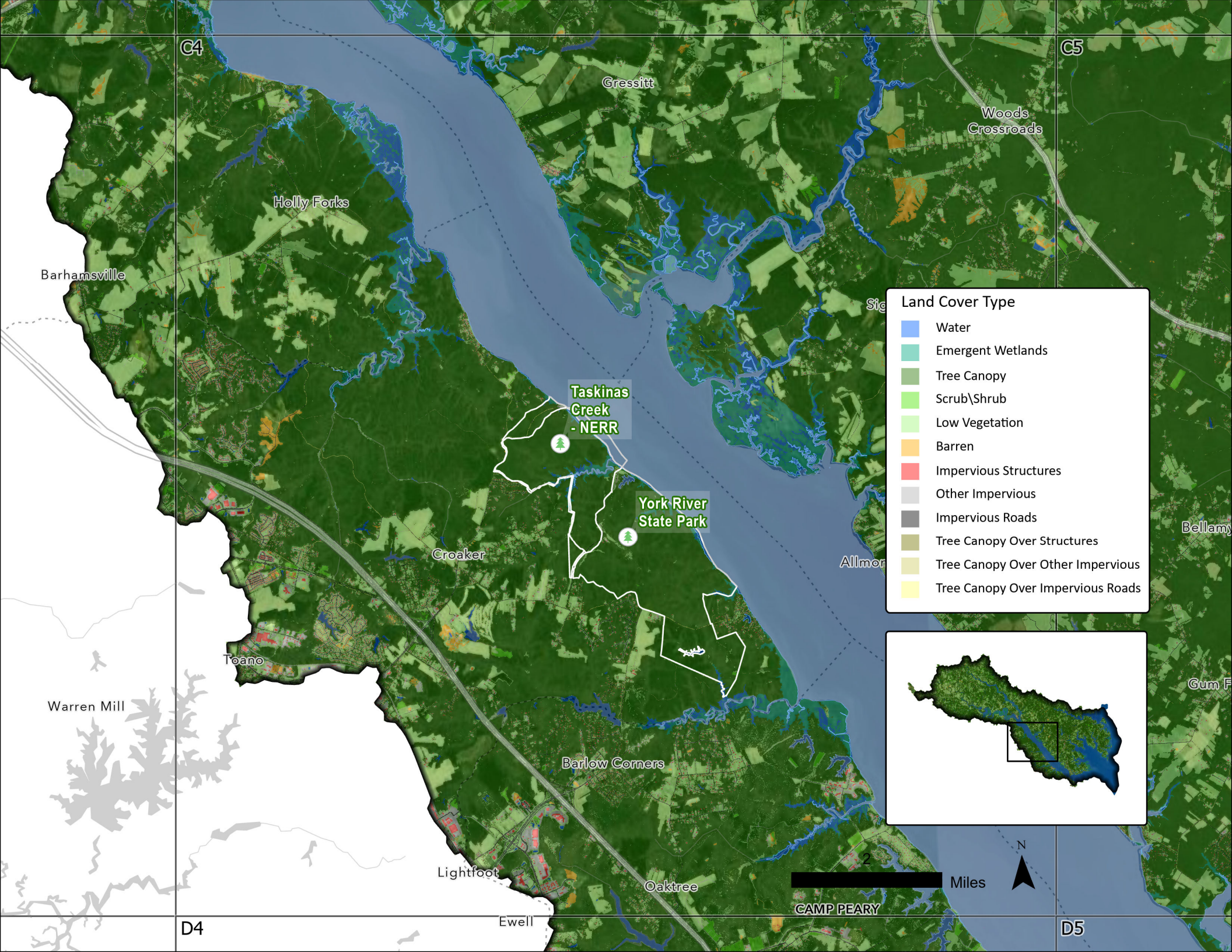






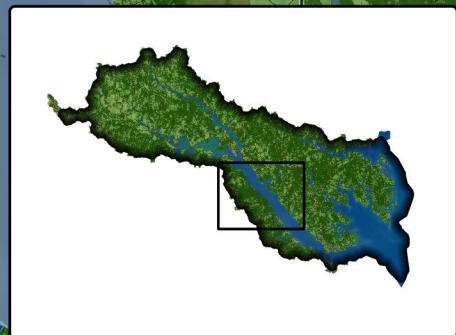






Land Cover Type

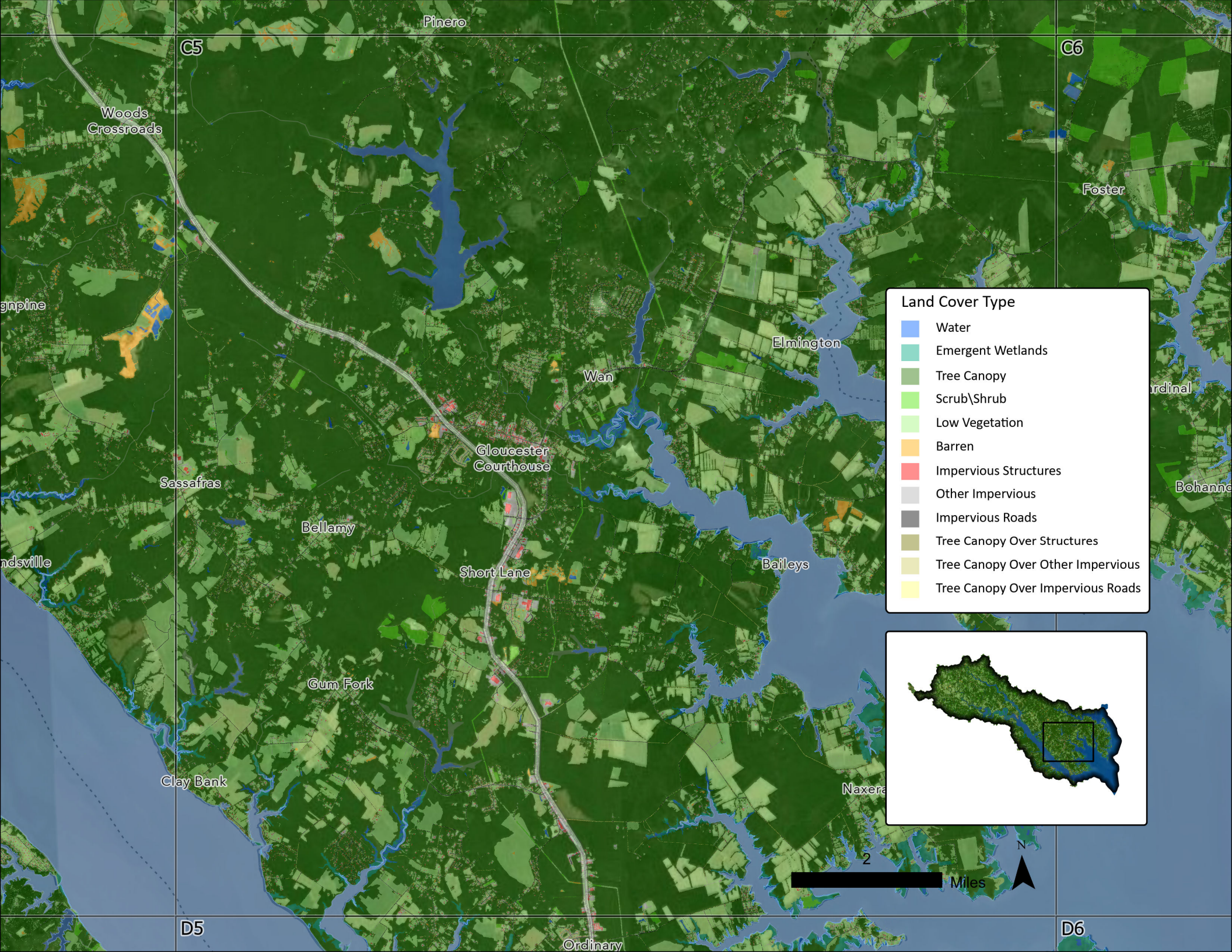
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- Scrub\Shrub
- Low Vegetation
- Barren
- Impervious Structures
- Other Impervious
- Impervious Roads
- Tree Canopy Over Structures
- Tree Canopy Over Other Impervious
- Tree Canopy Over Impervious Roads



2 Miles

CAMP PEARY

N



Pinero

C5

C6

Woods
Crossroads

Foster

gnpine

Elmington

Wan

Gloucester
Courthouse

Sassafras

Bellamy

ndsville

Short Lane

Baileys

Gum Fork

Clay Bank

Naxera

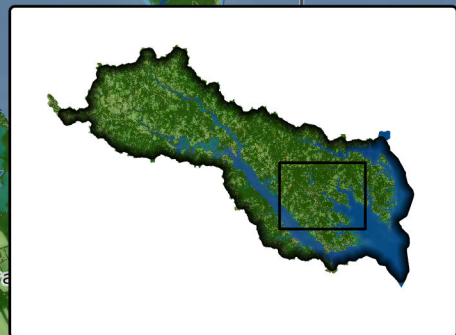
D5

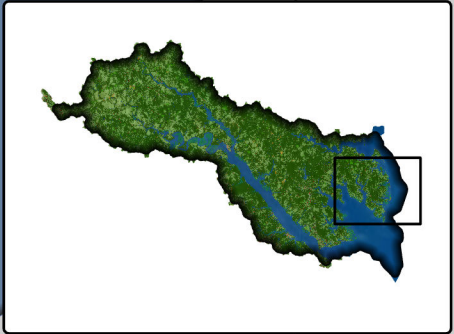
Ordinary

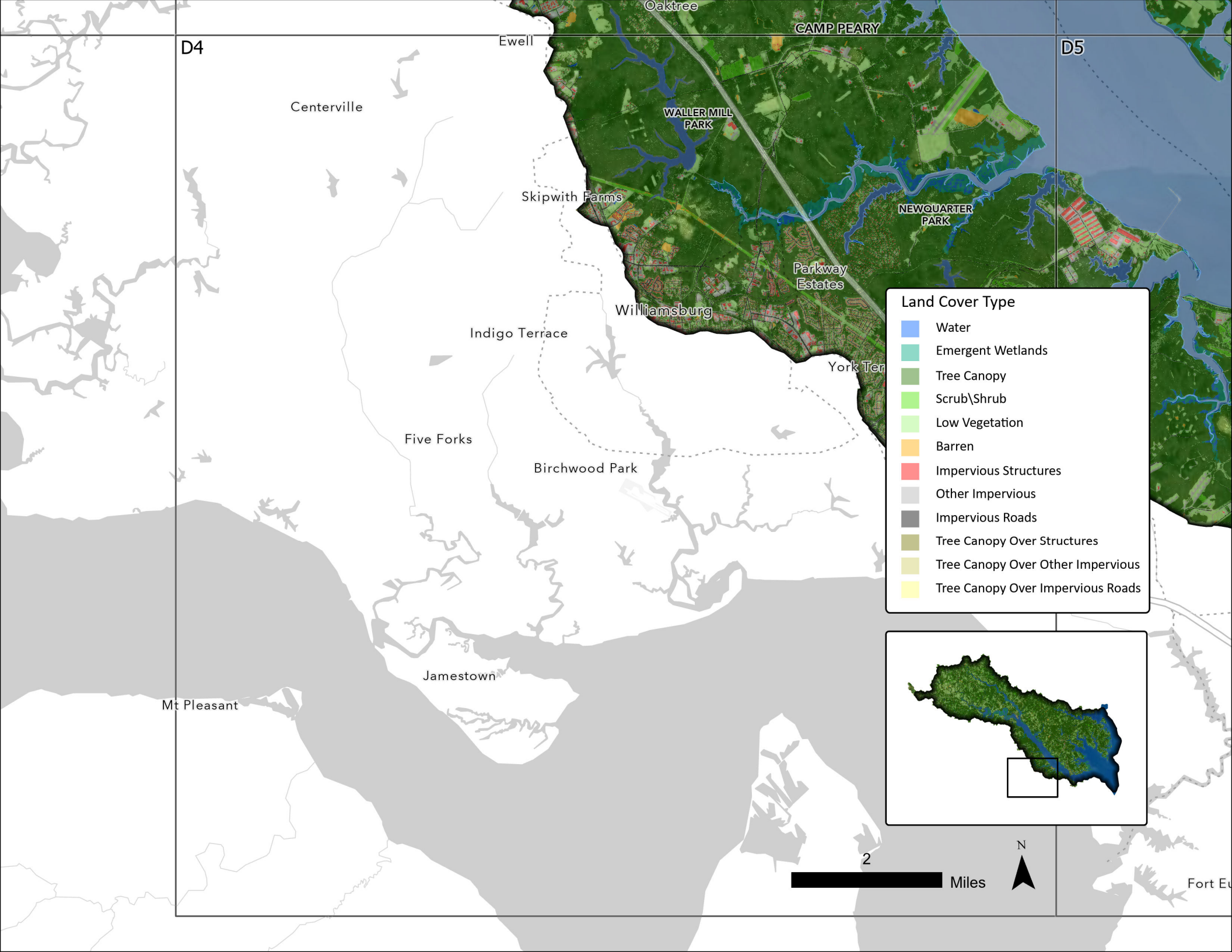
D6

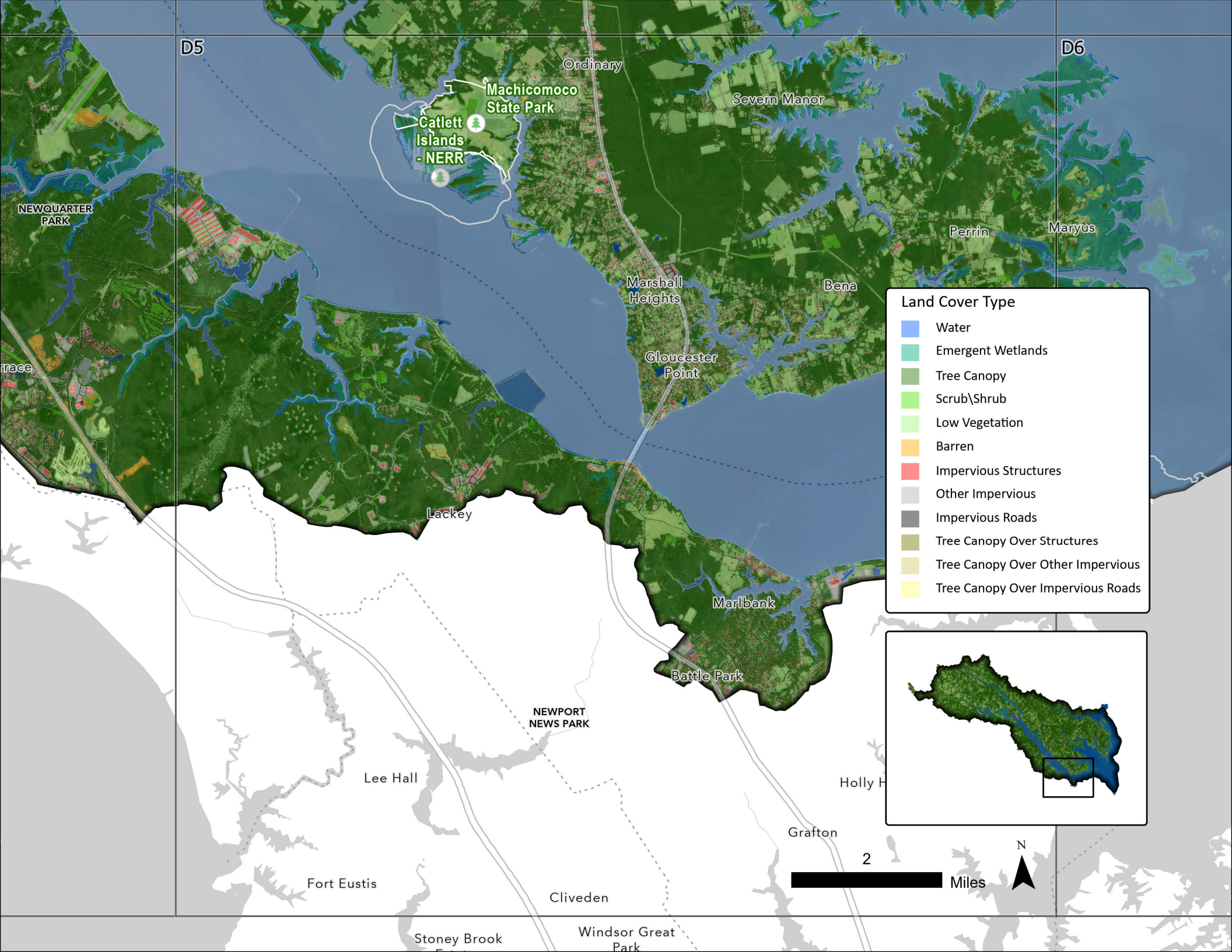
Land Cover Type

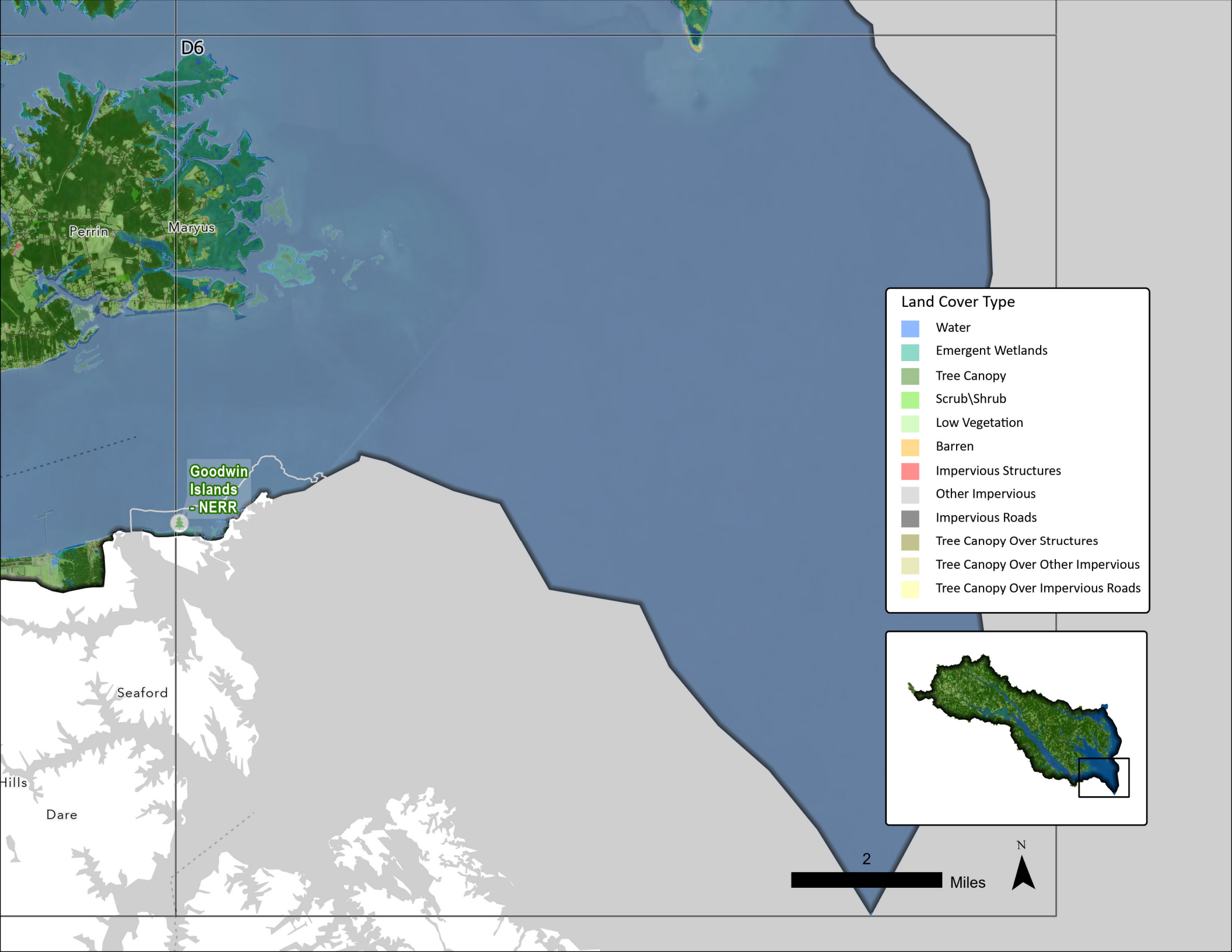
- Water
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- Other Impervious
- Impervious Roads
- Tree Canopy Over Structures
- Tree Canopy Over Other Impervious
- Tree Canopy Over Impervious Roads











2 HUMAN ACTIVITY IN THE MIDDLE PENINSULA HABITAT FOCUS AREA

Human mobility data (HMD) used in this study consist of georeferenced information from millions of smartphones and mobile apps, with opt-in consent from users. HMD can be provided by a variety of data firms, but the current project utilized data from Unacast (2022), which provided anonymous device data including information on the geolocation, date, time, and duration for each data record shown in the human mobility maps and charts. Unacast employs machine learning techniques to identify patterns in device activity based on where and when it occurs.

Data are allocated into the categories of “travel,” “area dwell,” and “potential area dwell.” These classifications are determined by analyzing the number of signals (pings) within a specific area (buffered up to 100 meters) over a set time interval. Due to the considerable amount of background noise in the data, particularly in the “travel” and “potential area dwell” categories, this study utilizes only the “area dwell” classification. This category signifies that a device remained in a specific area for an extended time or had a consecutive cluster of signals within a 150-meter radius. The dataset used in this study comprised over 4 million records for the designated area in 2022. It is important to identify some potential limitations of analysis from HMD. Of note, these data may be representative of only a subset of the population, exhibit potential temporal artifacts, and vary depending upon the device used (Android, iPhone, model, and so forth).

Over 13 million anonymized human mobility data records linked to over 500,000 unique devices were detected in 2022 within the MPHFA. Section two presents maps and charts of spatial and temporal trends observed in the HMD. Figure 2 shows HMD records detected during 2022 within the MPHFA as an overall index map of the region, which is followed by a series of maps corresponding to index grids A1–D6 and displaying pockets of high and low density throughout the region.



Photo Credit: Seann Regan, NOAA/NCCOS

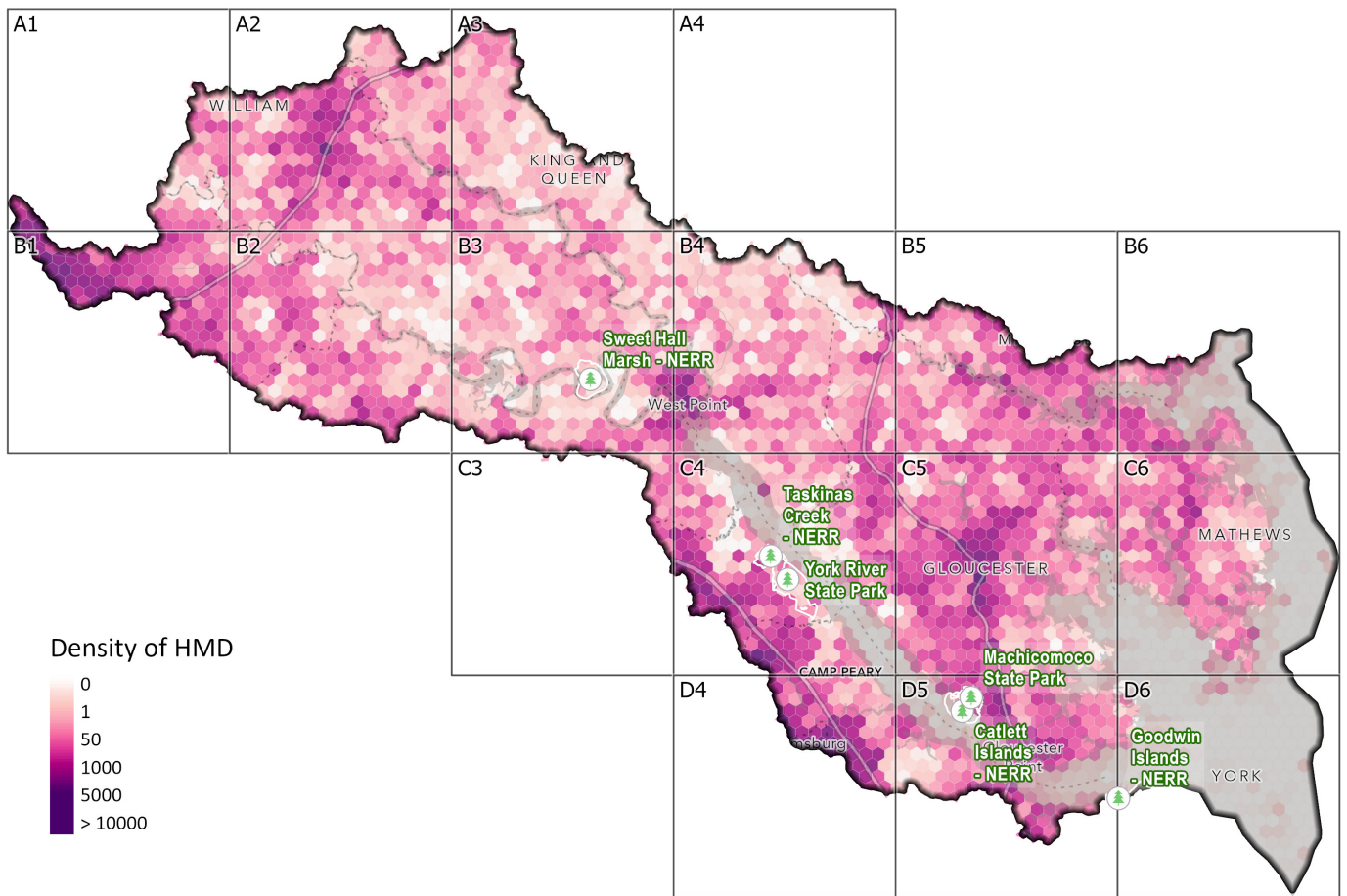
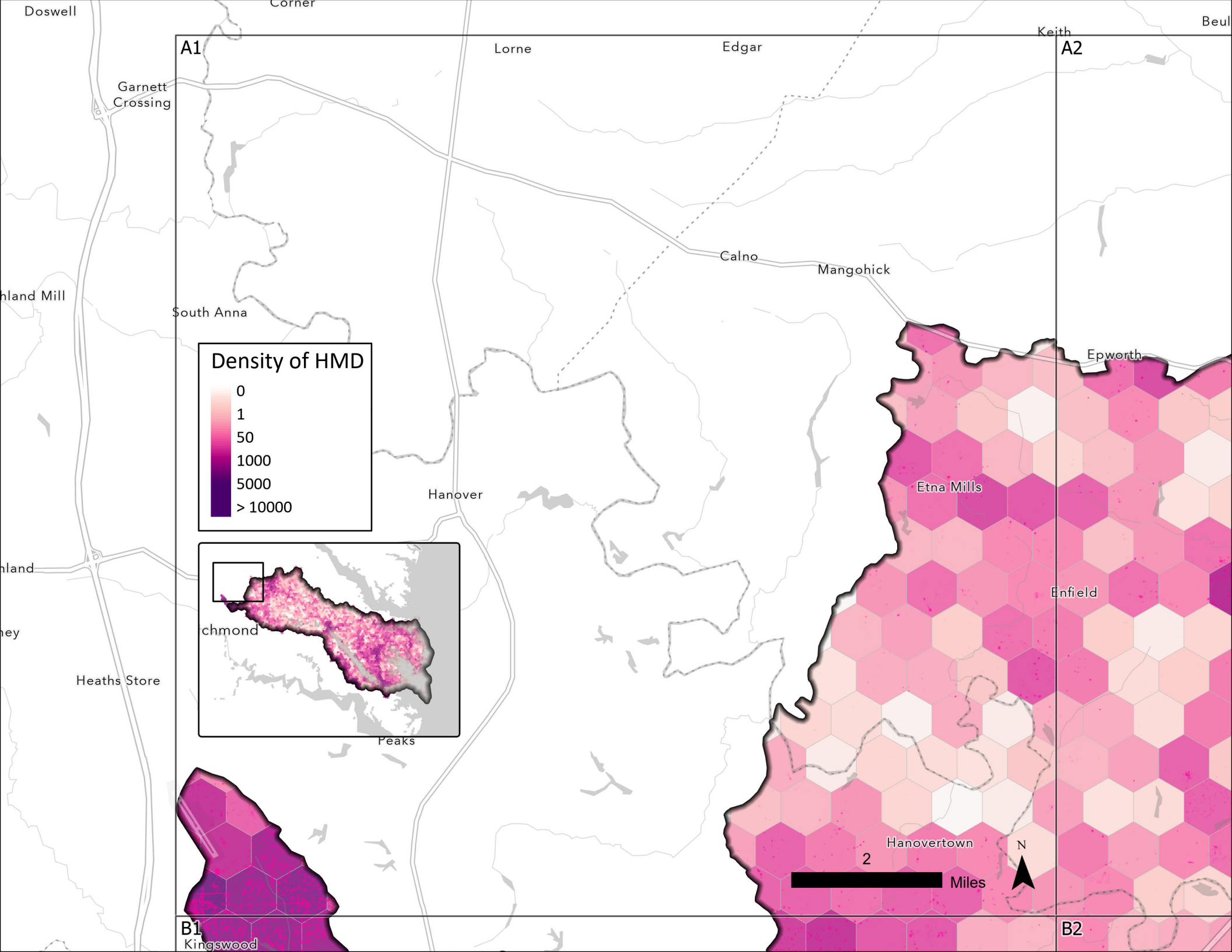
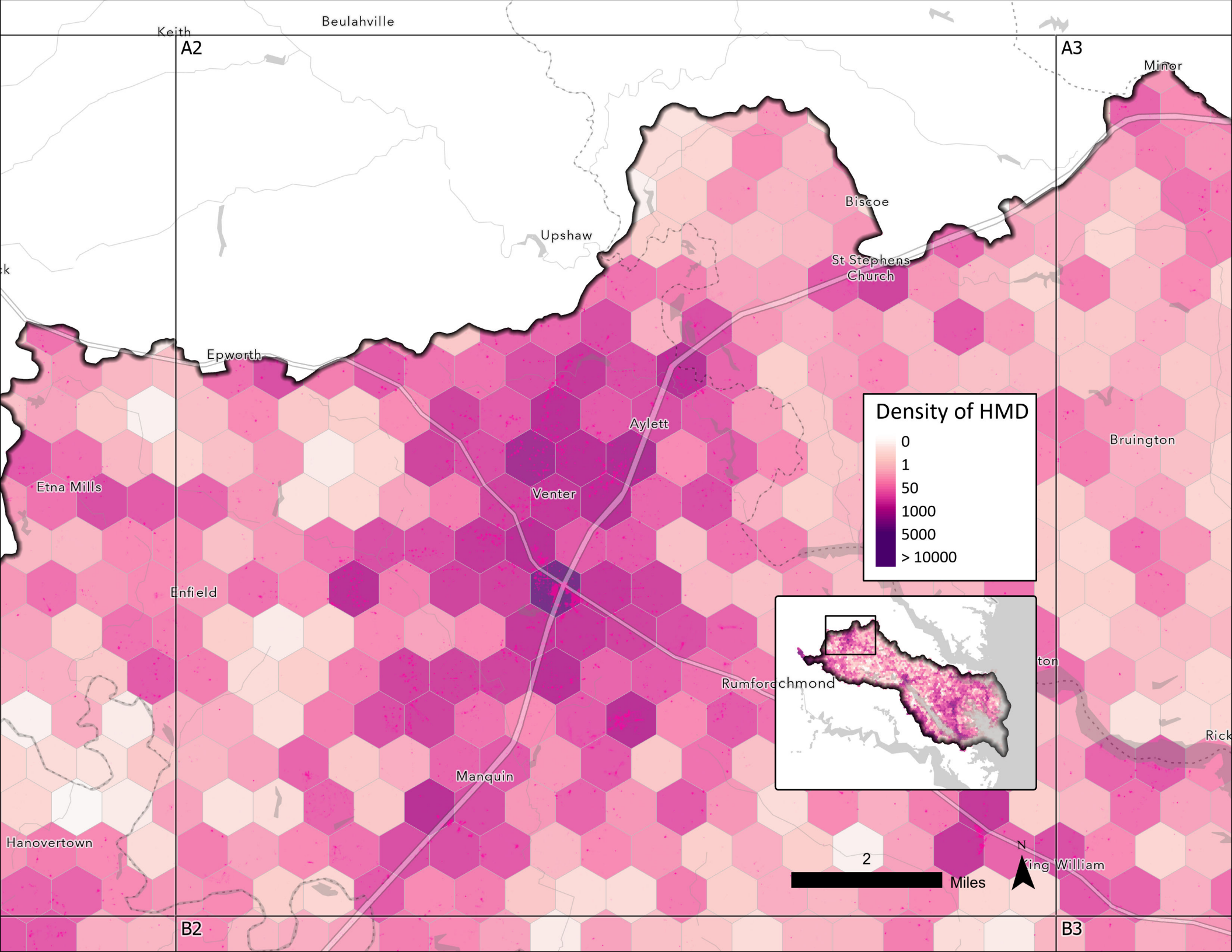
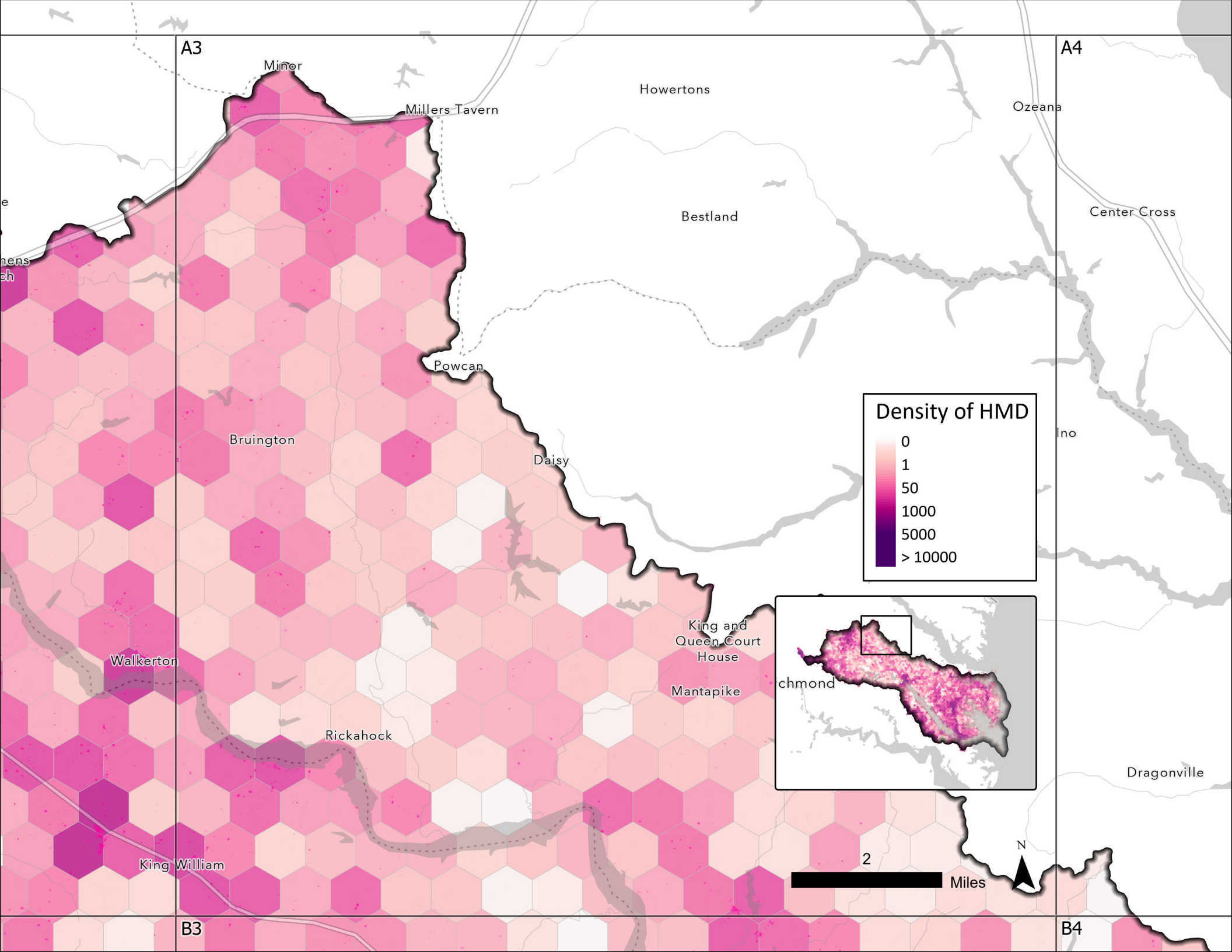
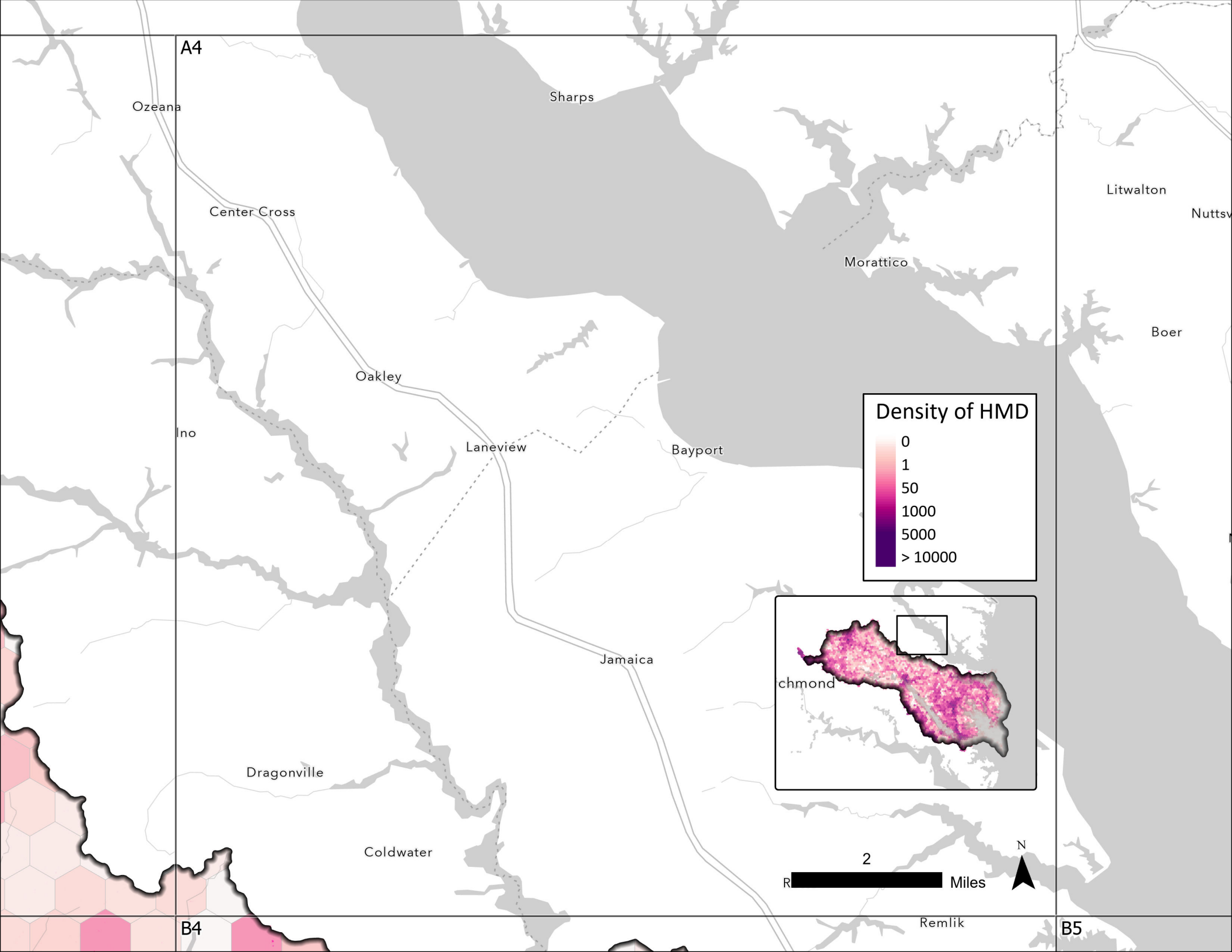


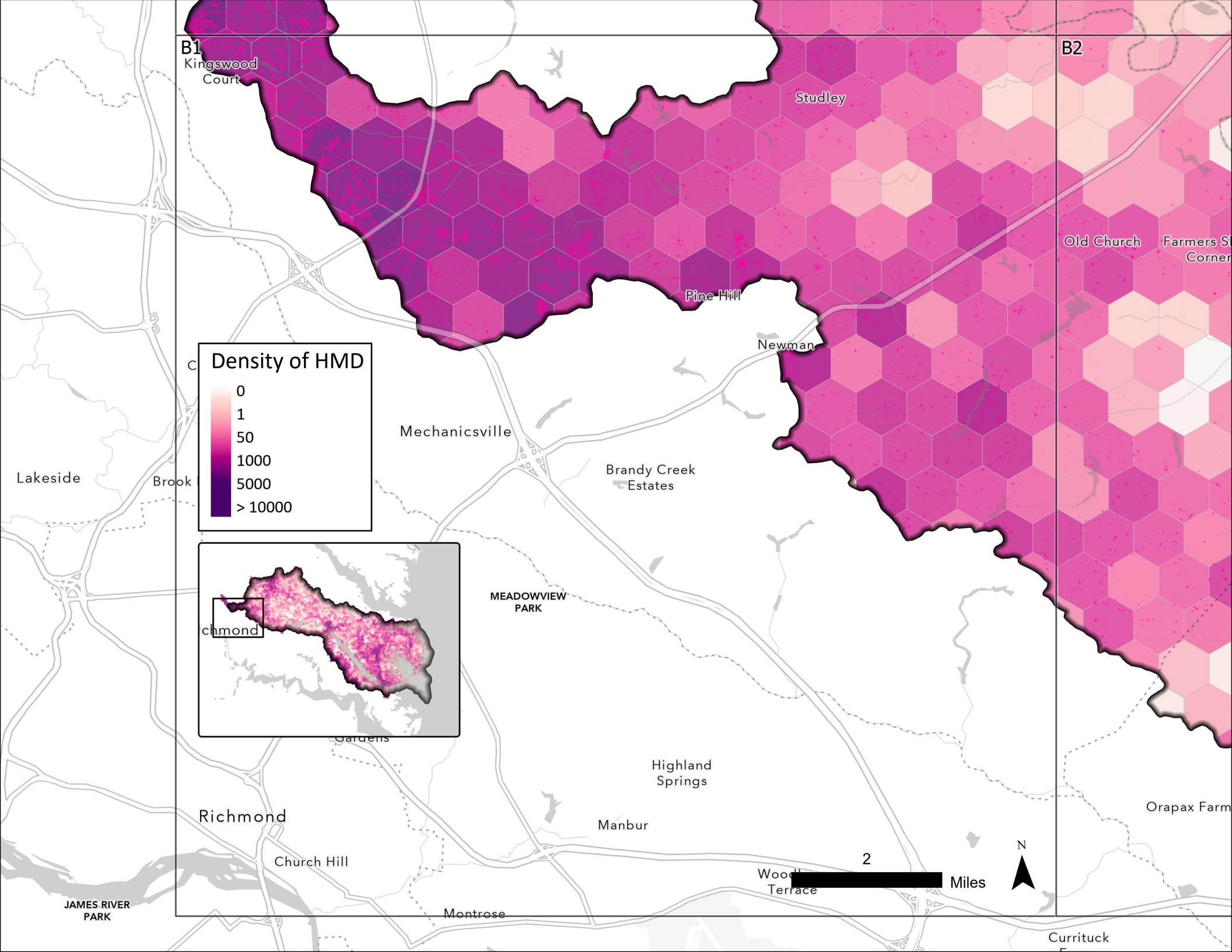
Figure 2. Map of human mobility data records summarized by count per 1-km² hexagon grid in the Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area in 2022, with a gridded index map overlay.

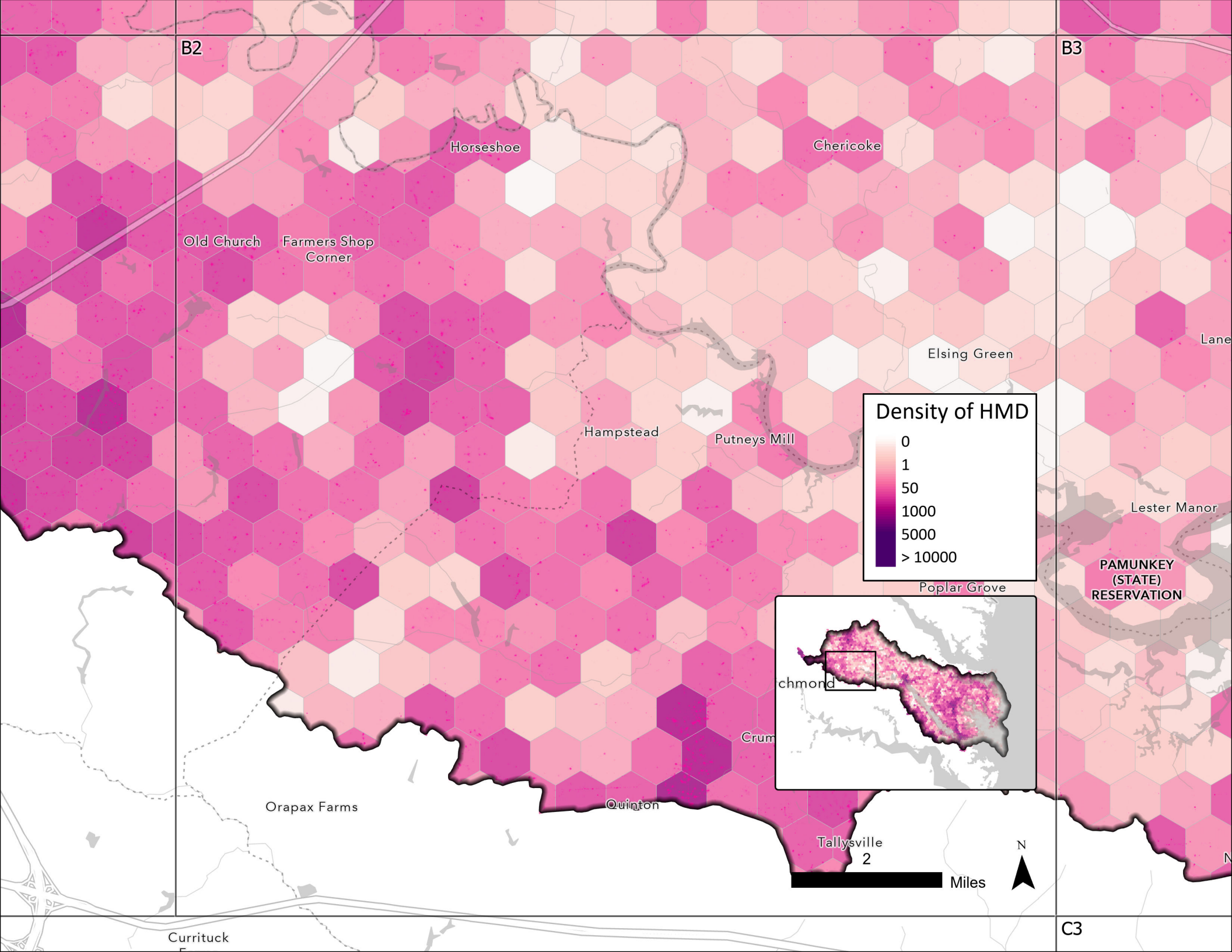


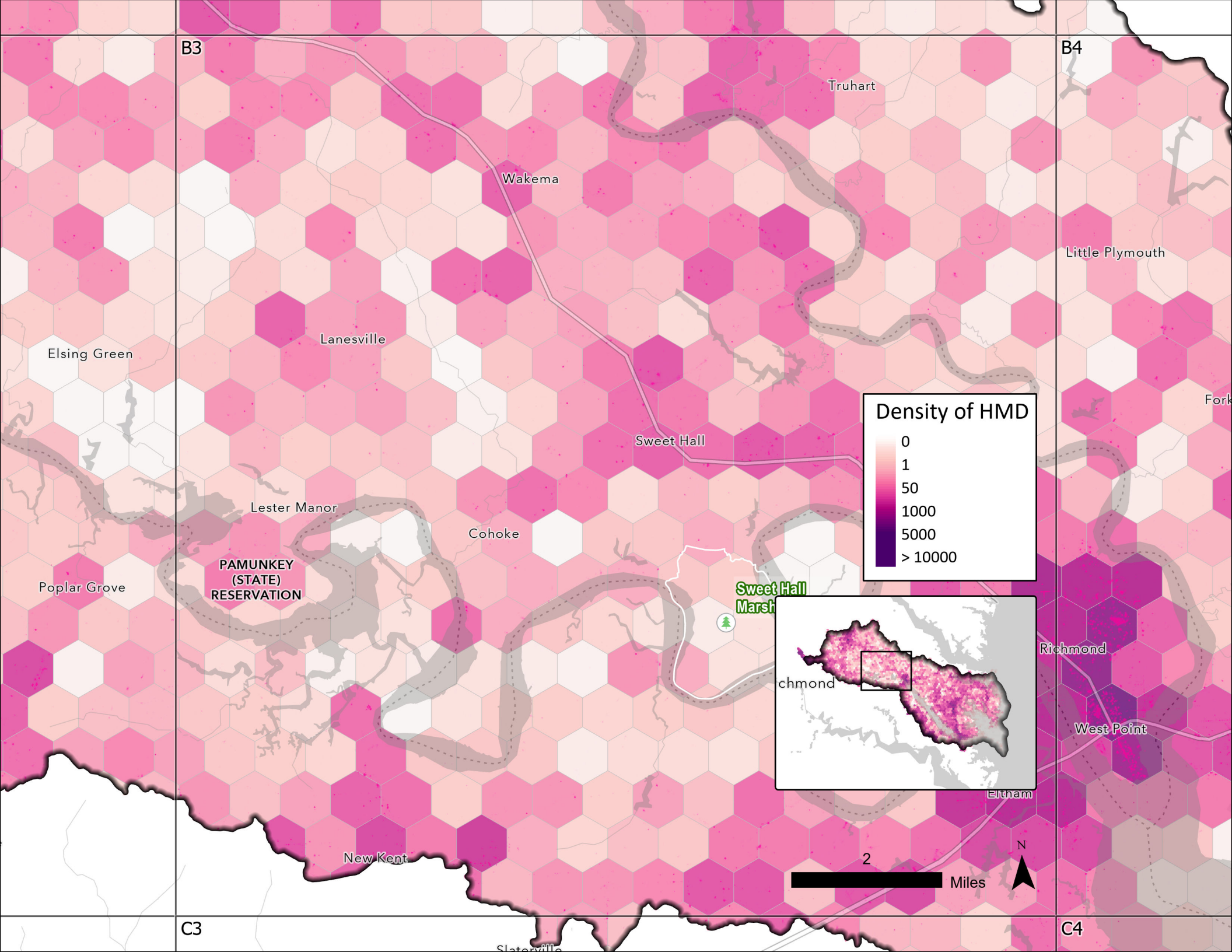


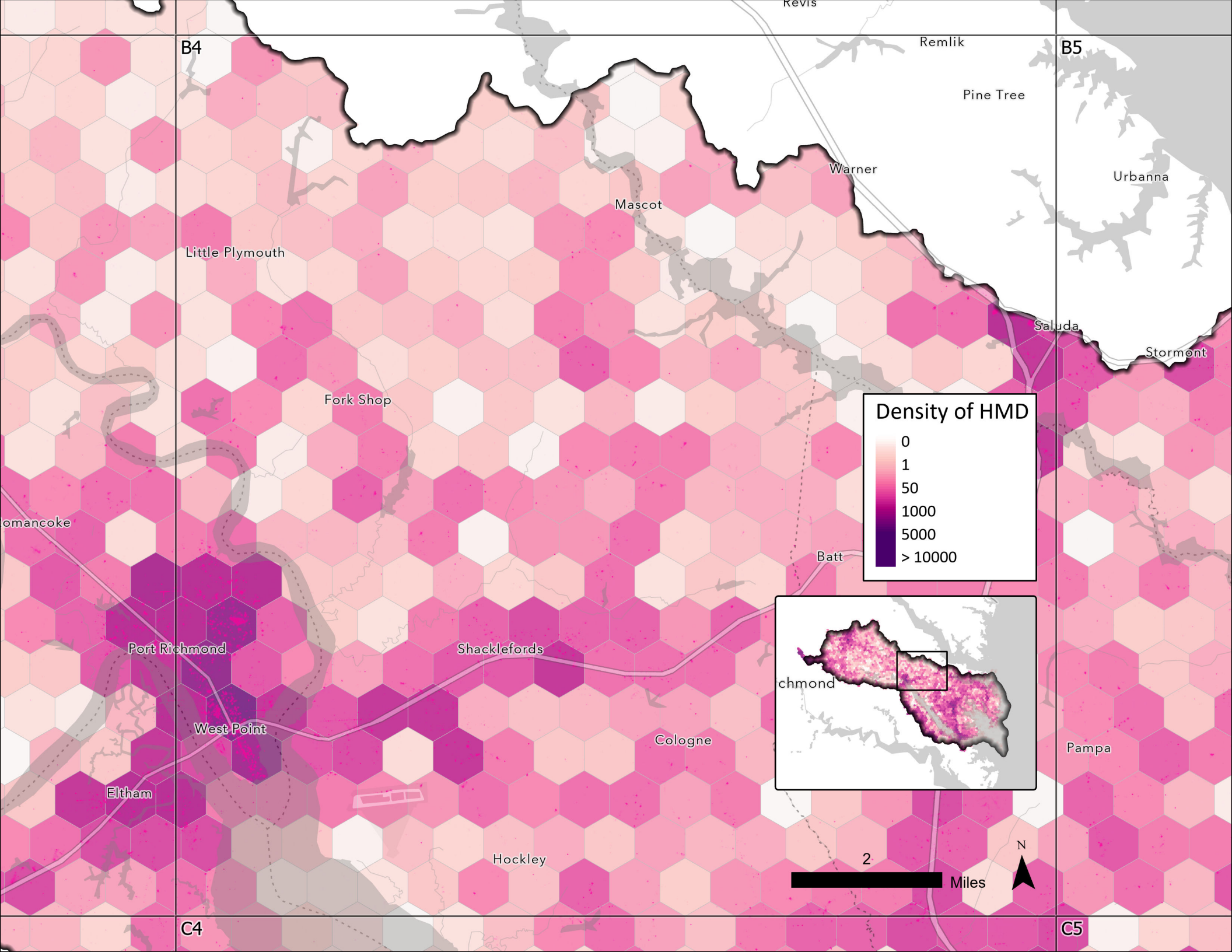


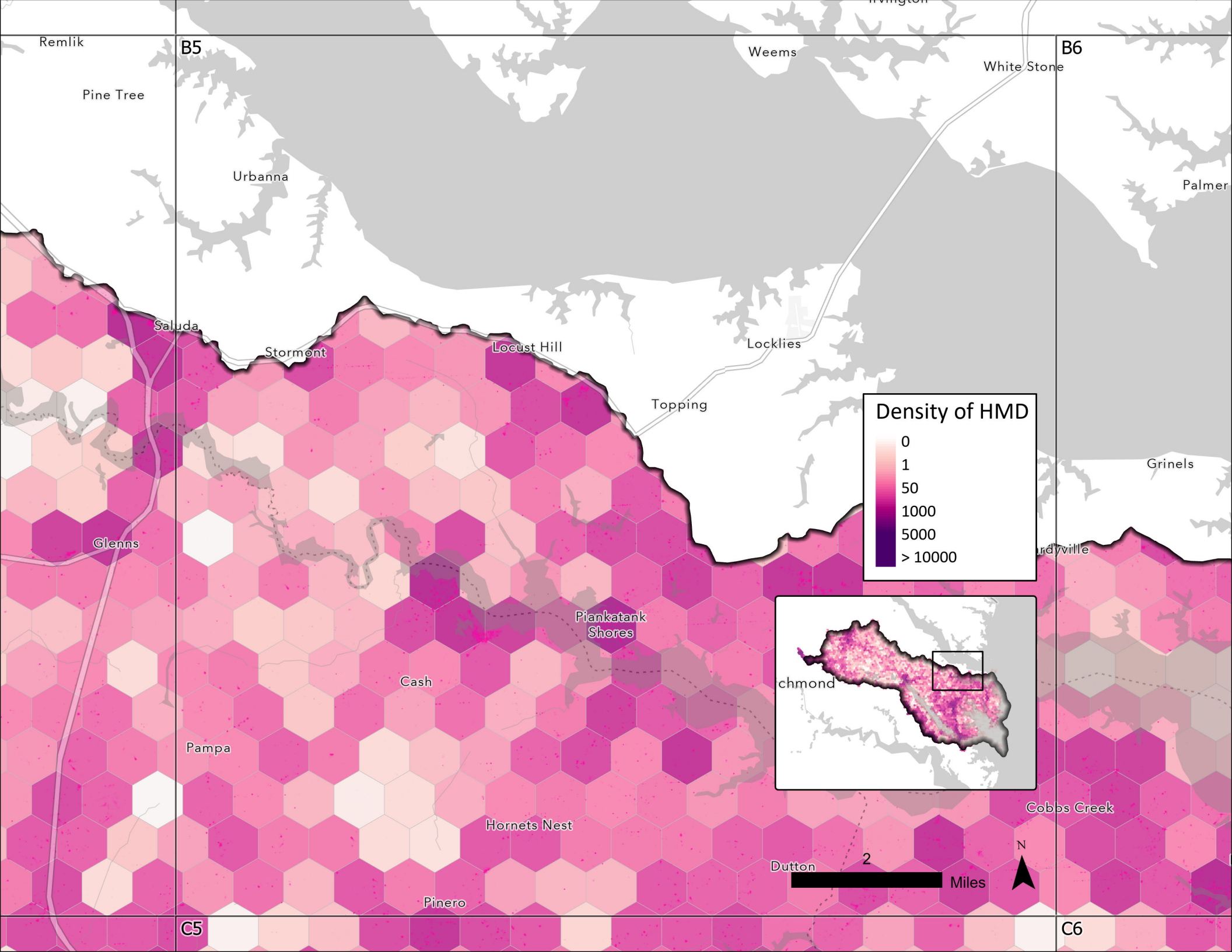


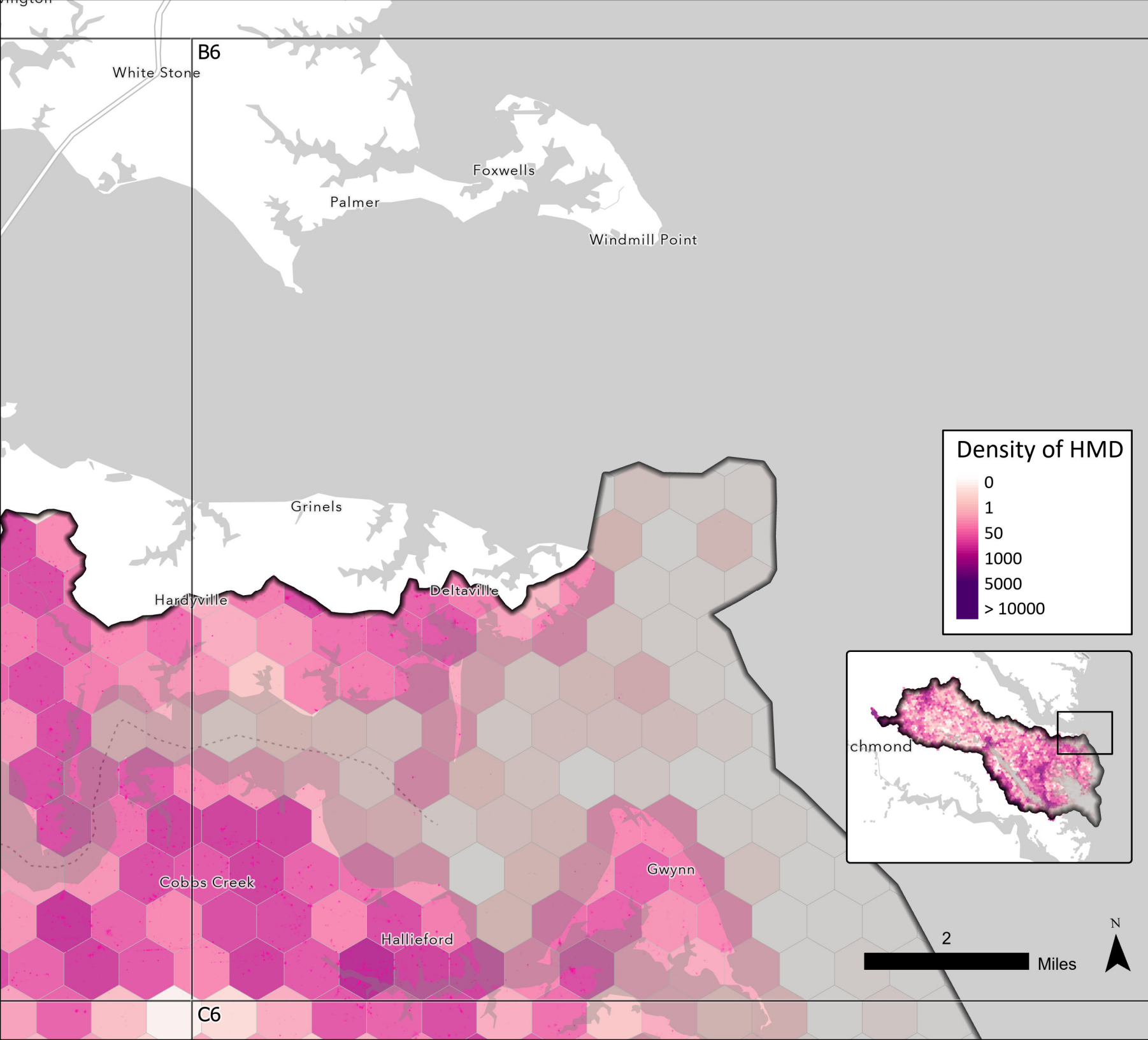


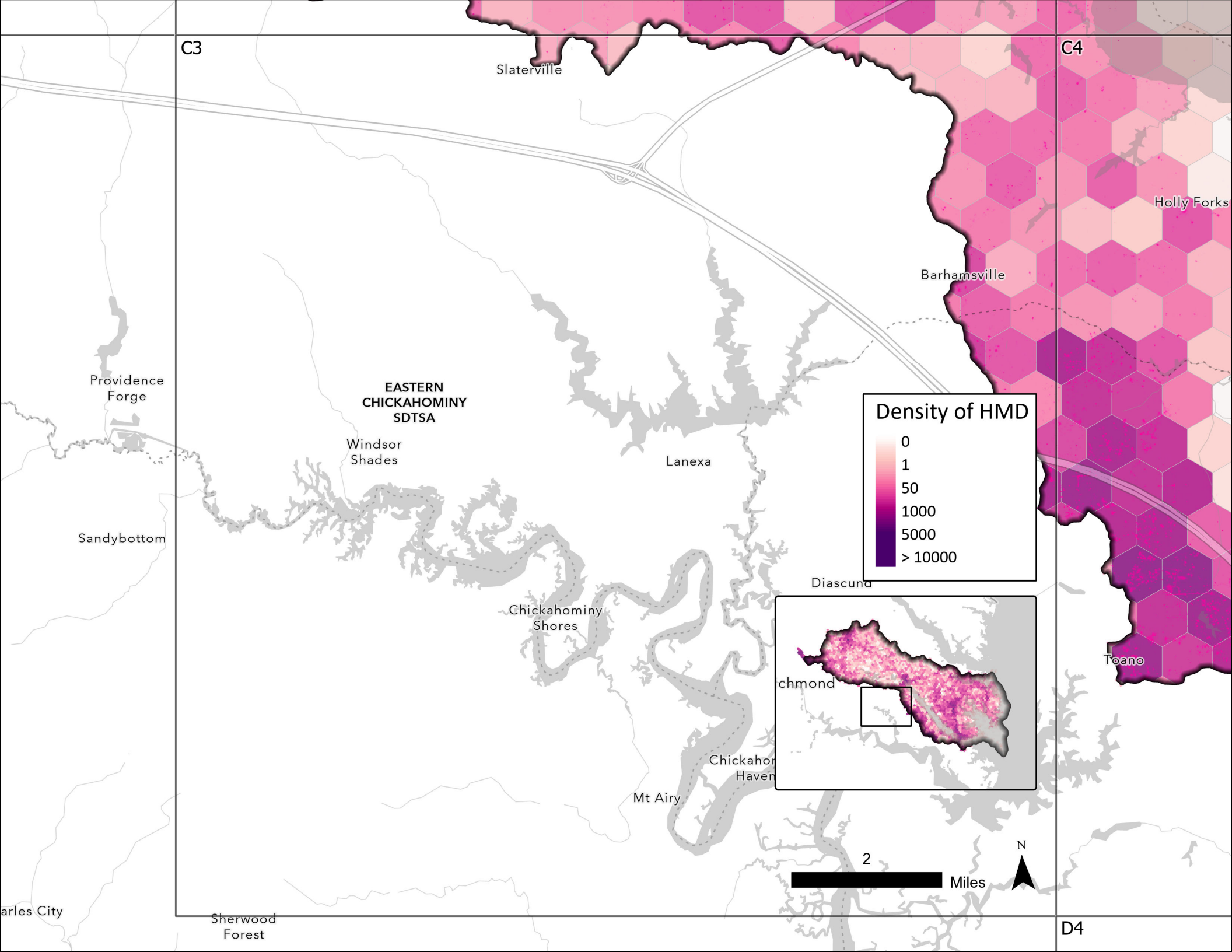


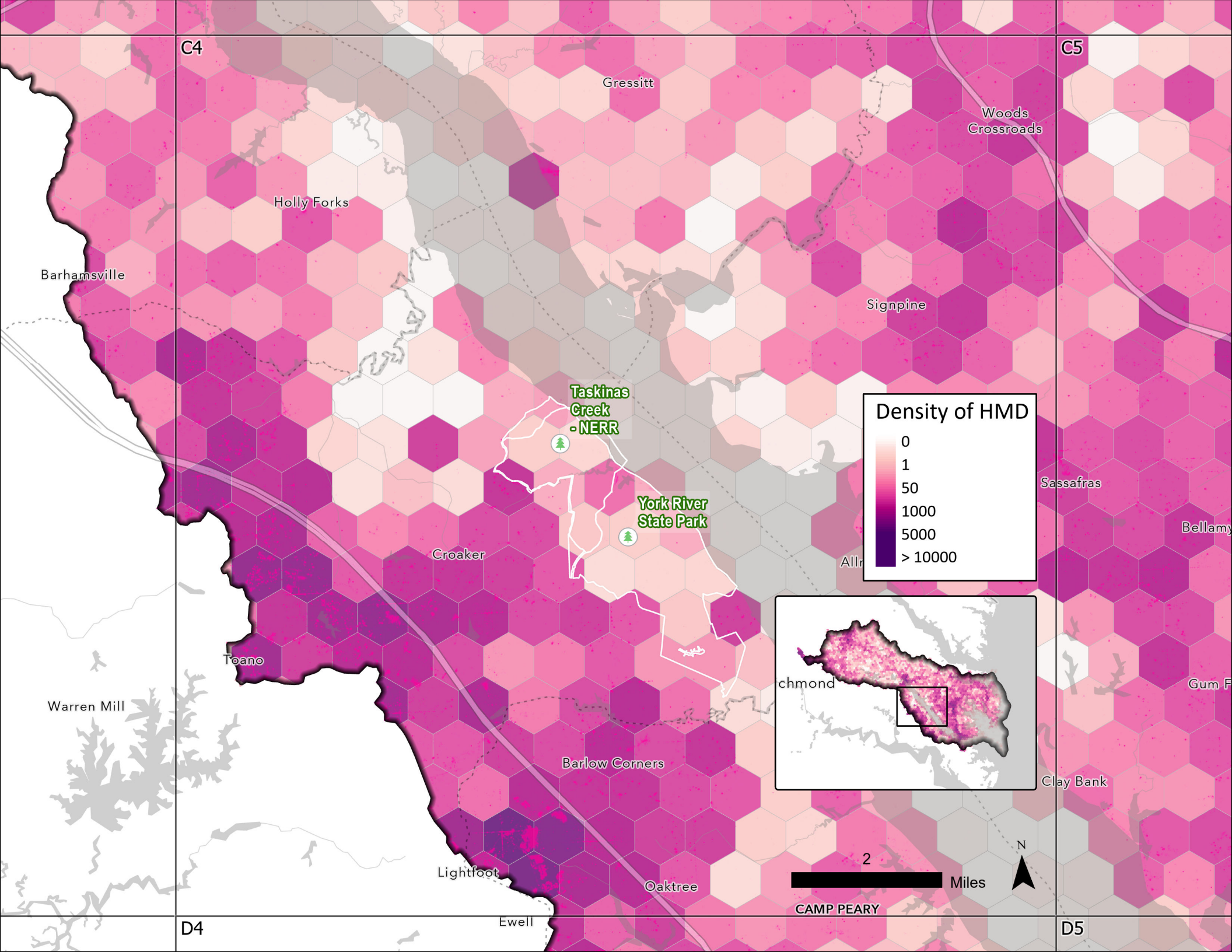


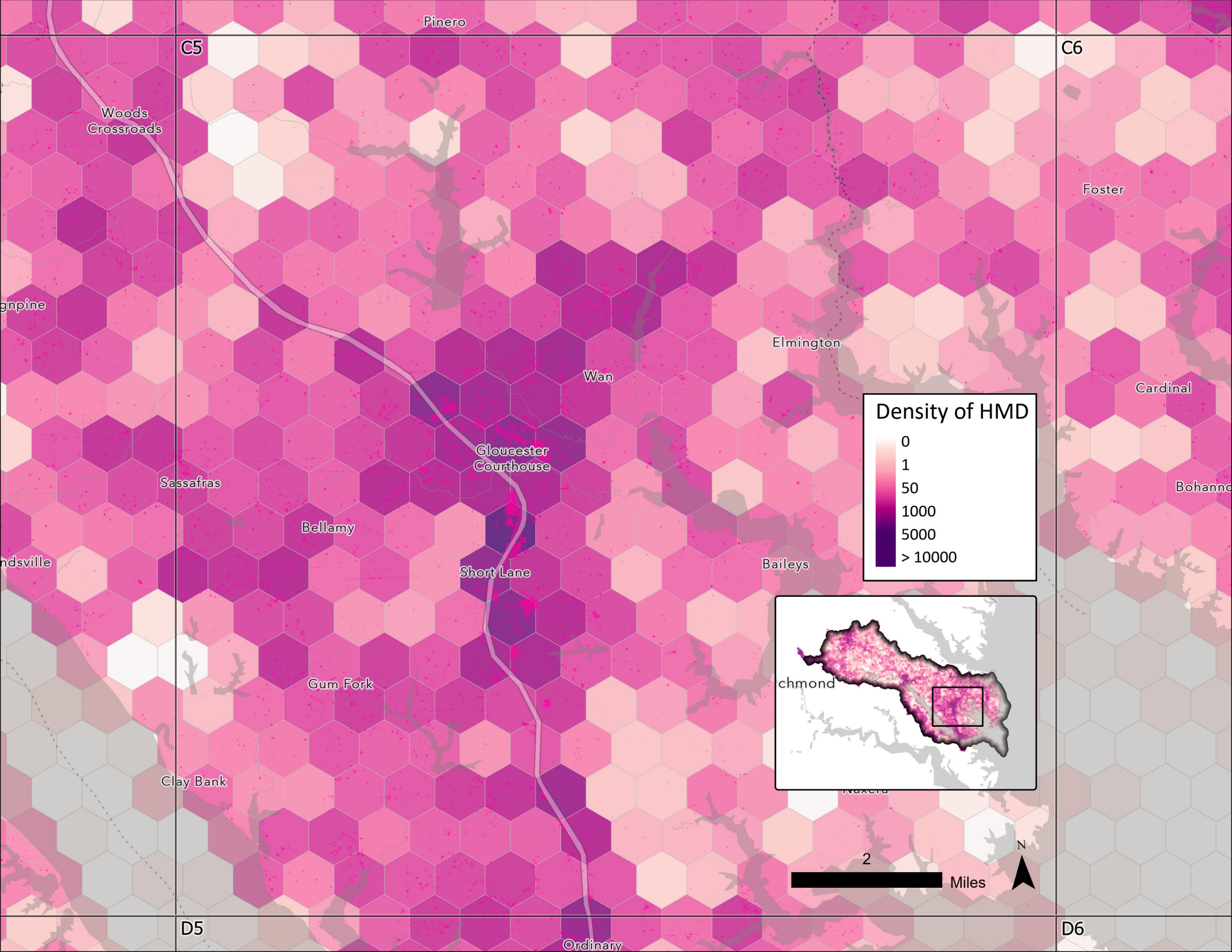


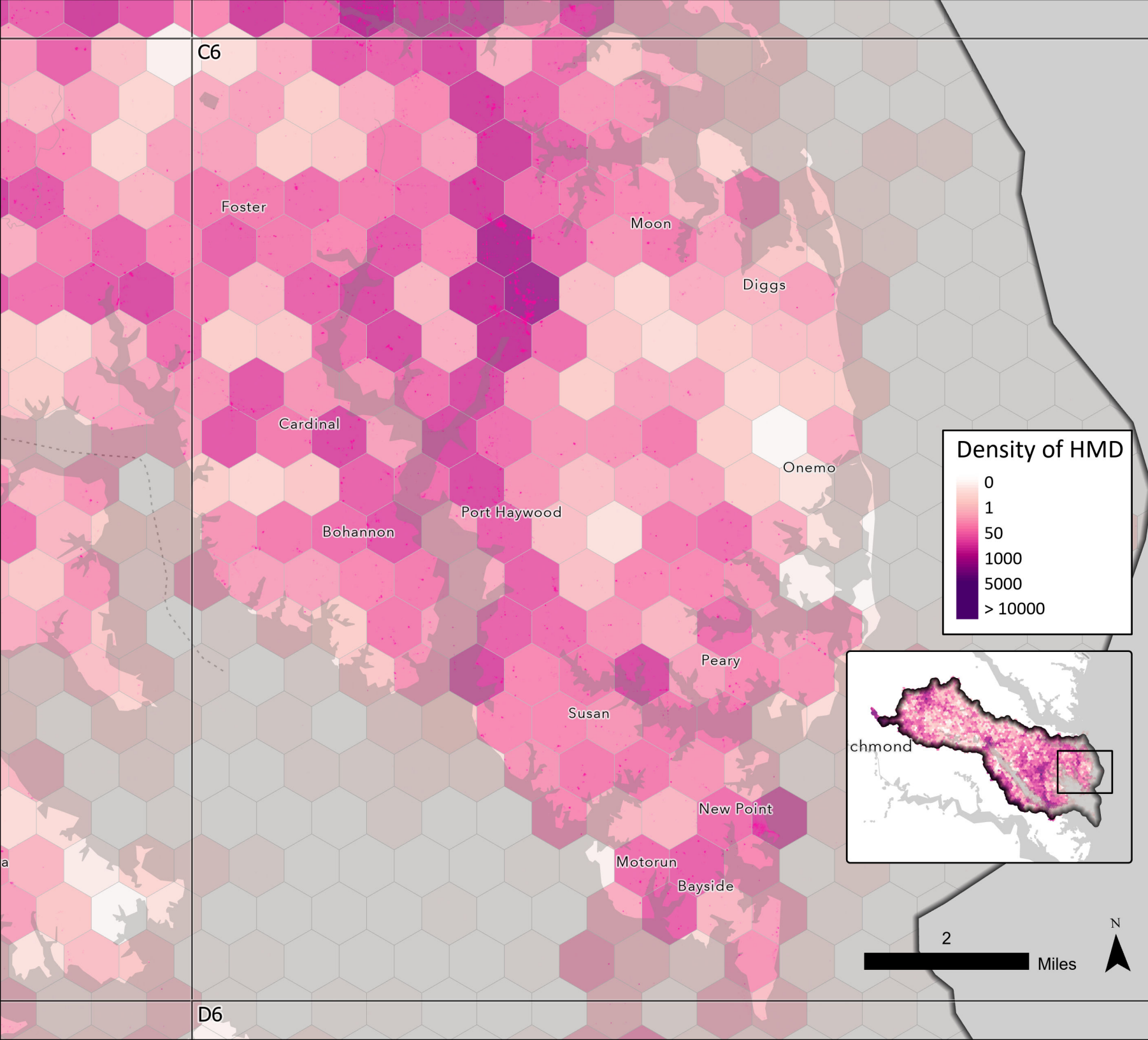


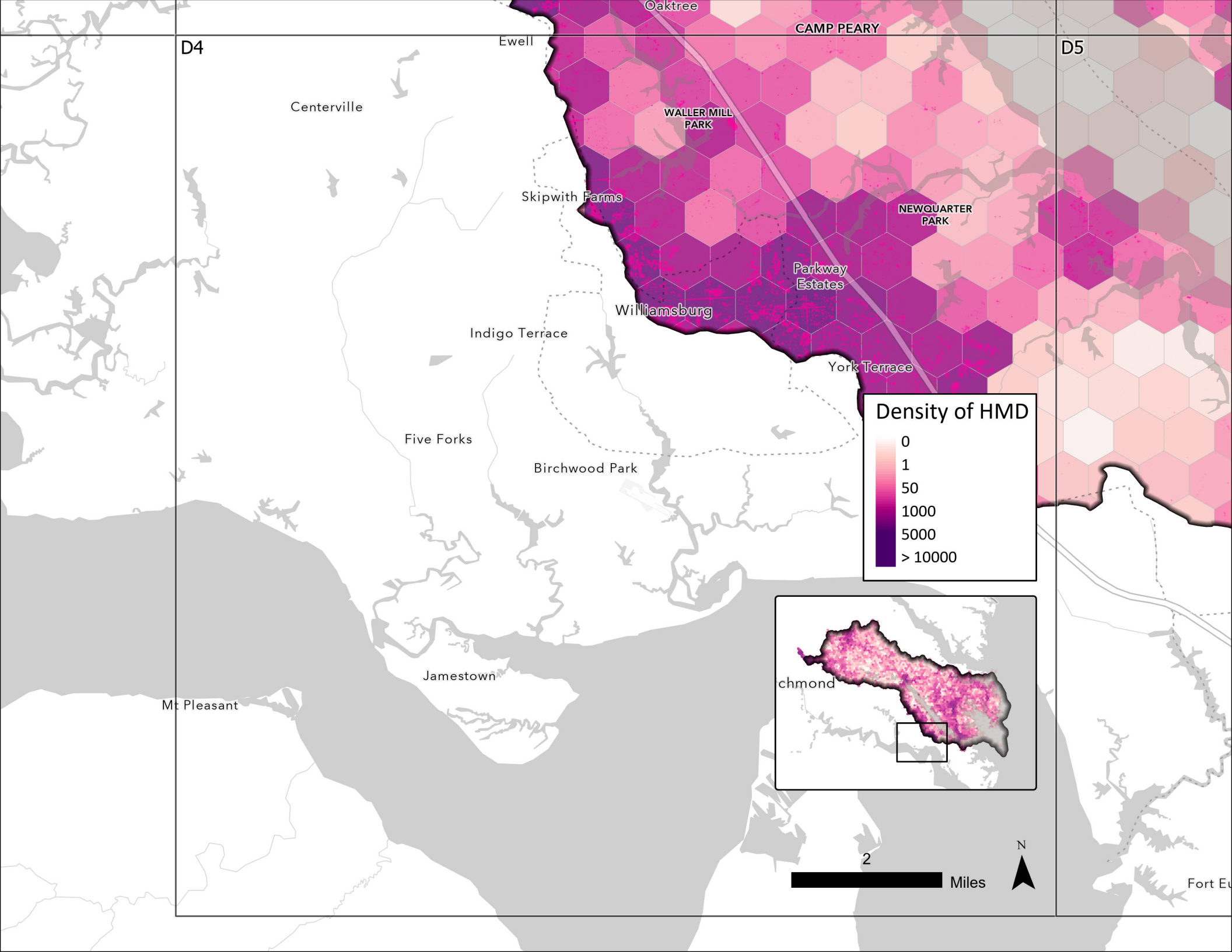


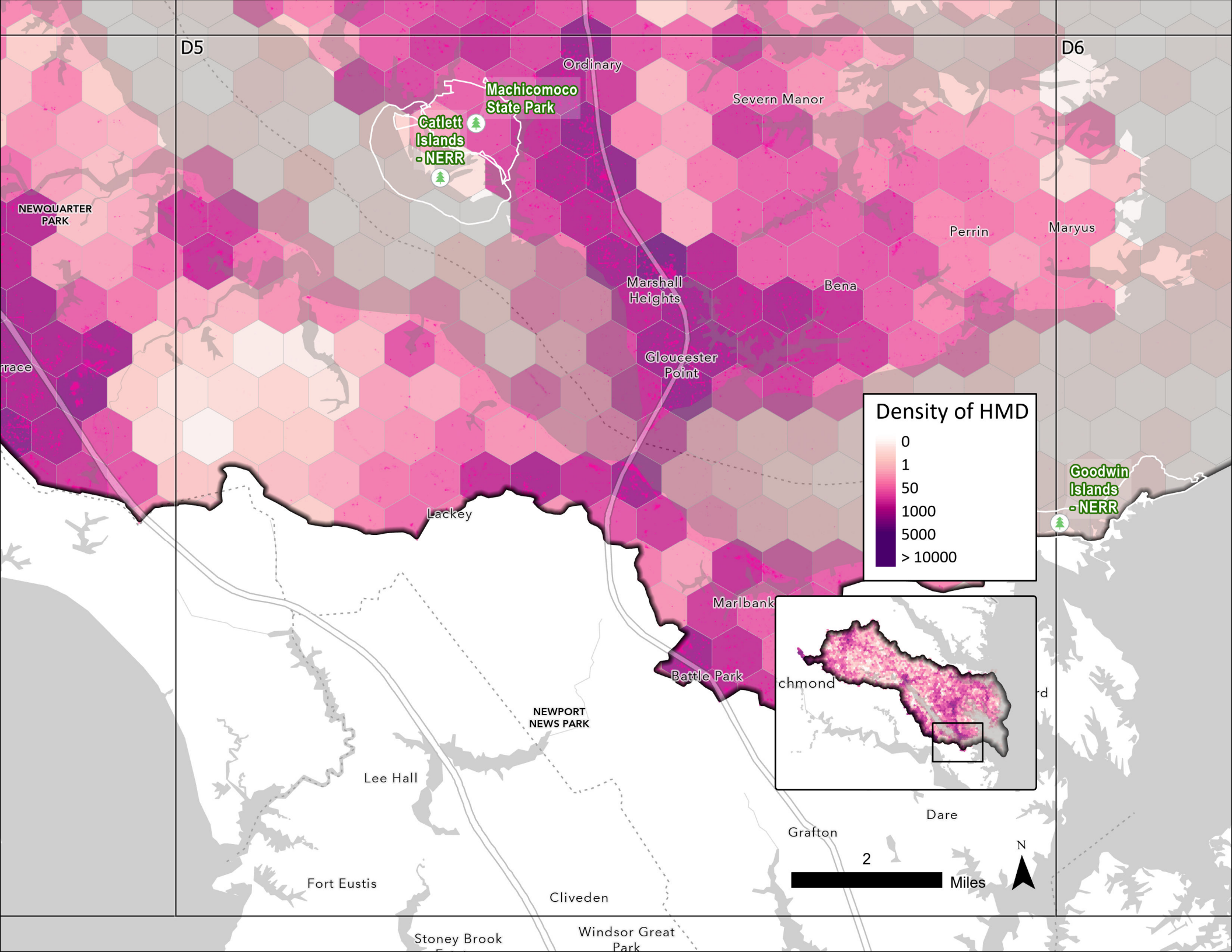


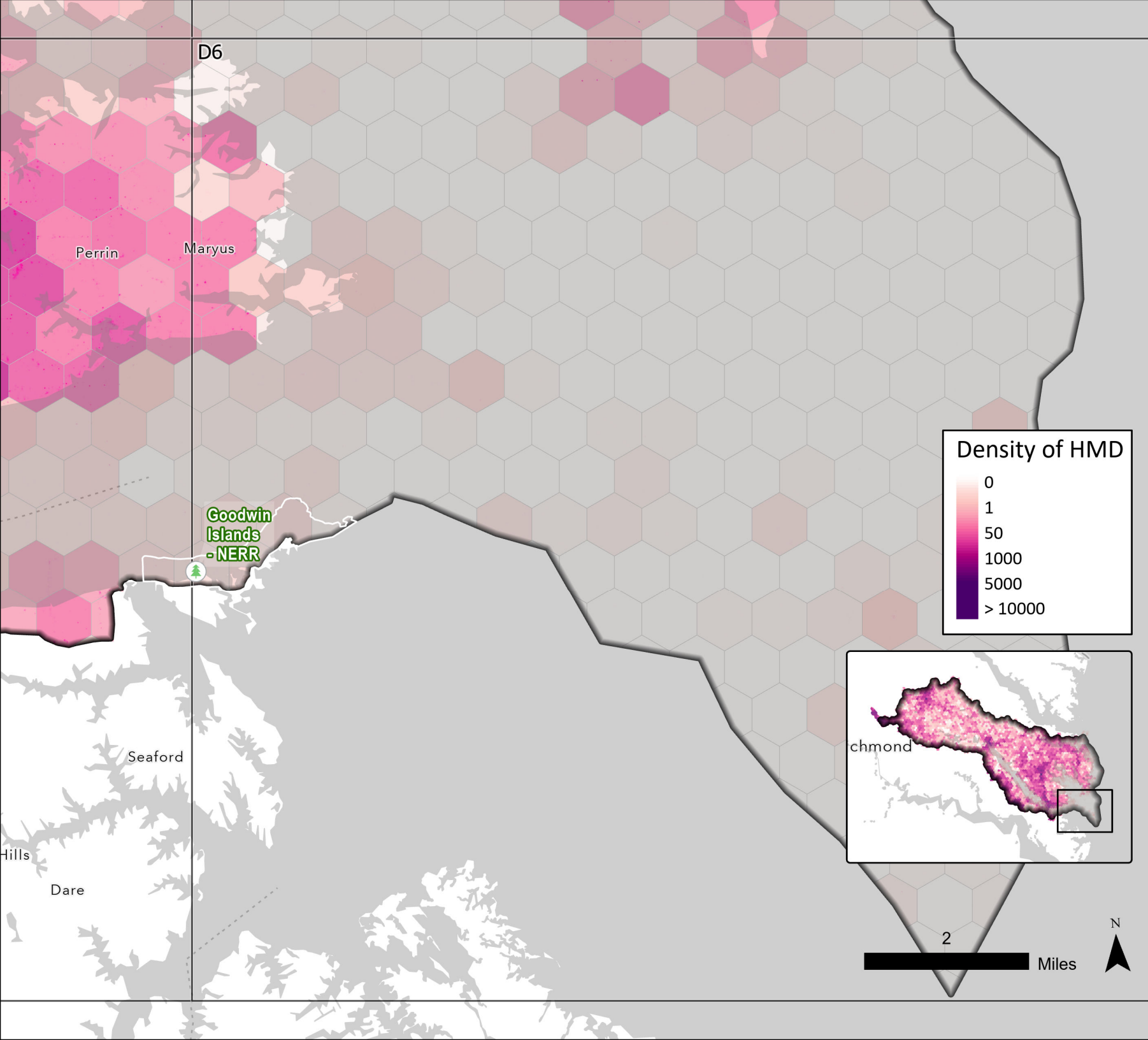












Figures 3, 4, and 5 depict temporal trends in the number of HMD records, devices detected, and device-hours. Record counts are not uniform across all devices and represent varying levels of duration spent within the study area. The unit of device-hours captures this element of duration, or time spent, in the study area and is calculated by multiplying the number of unique devices by the duration of device activity.

The temporal trends in the MPHFA across the year 2022 suggest that most visitation appears to have occurred in October and during afternoon hours. According to the measure of device-hours, most devices appear to be present in the MPHFA for longer durations in the afternoon hours of October. April was the least active month according to all measures (records, devices, and device-hours).

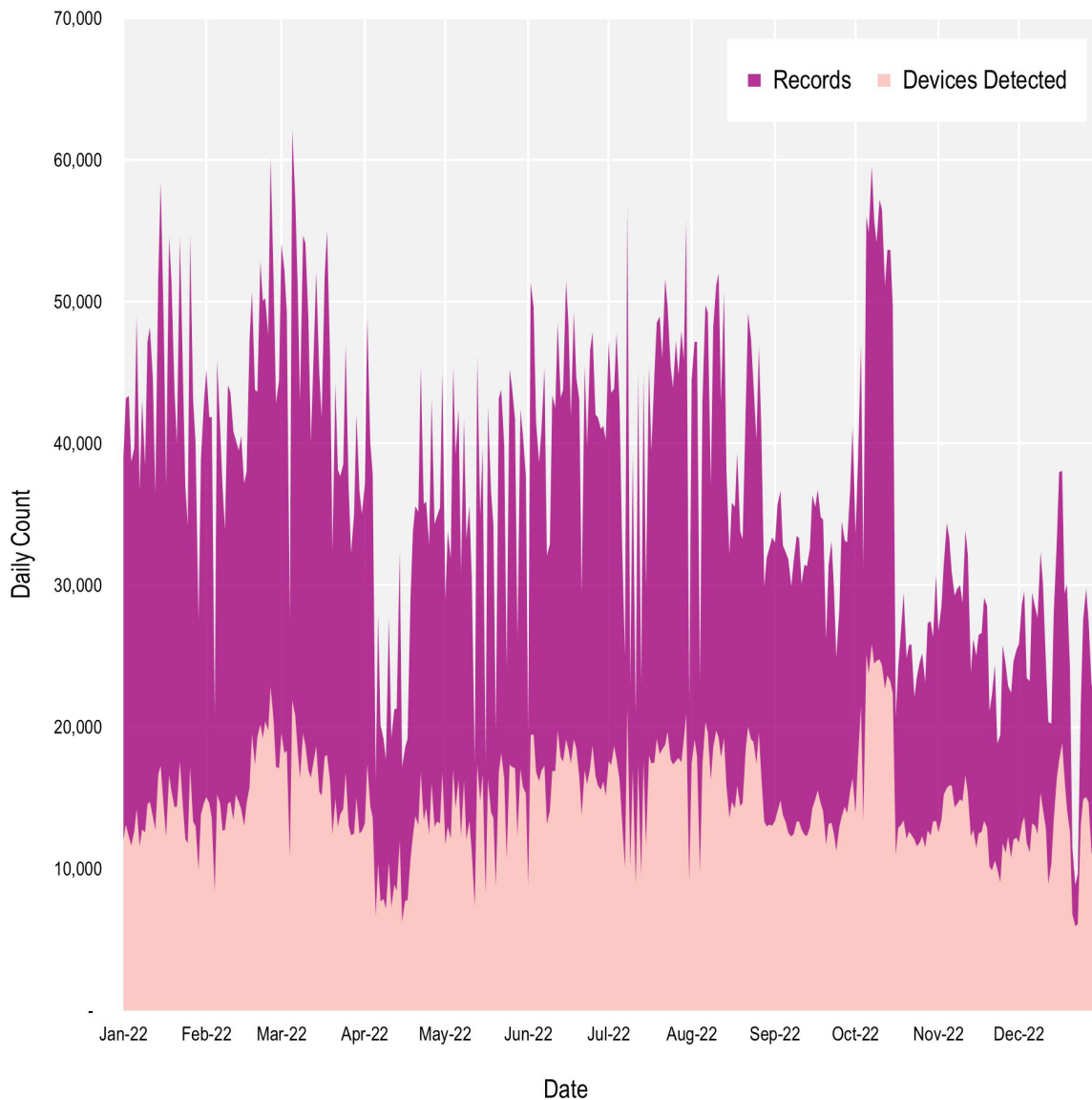


Figure 3. Number of records and unique devices detected per month in the Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area in 2022.

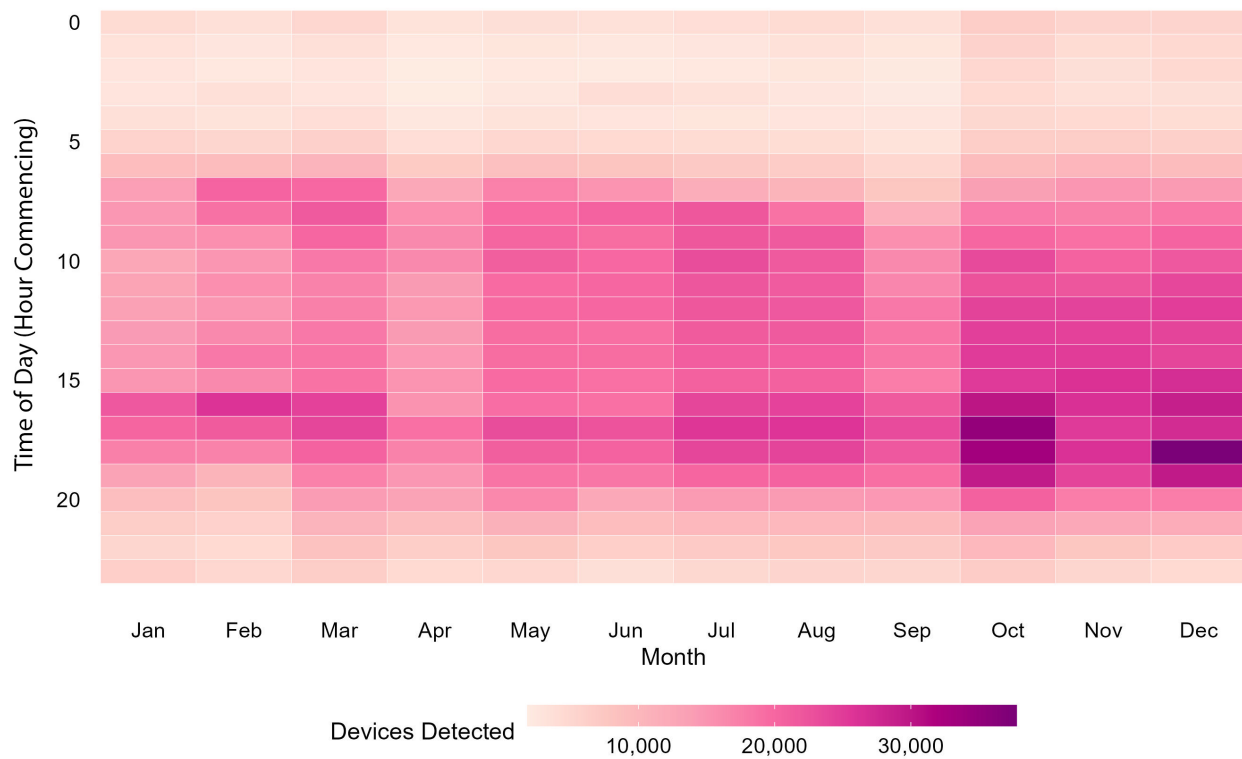


Figure 4. Number of unique devices per month and time of day in the Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area in 2022.

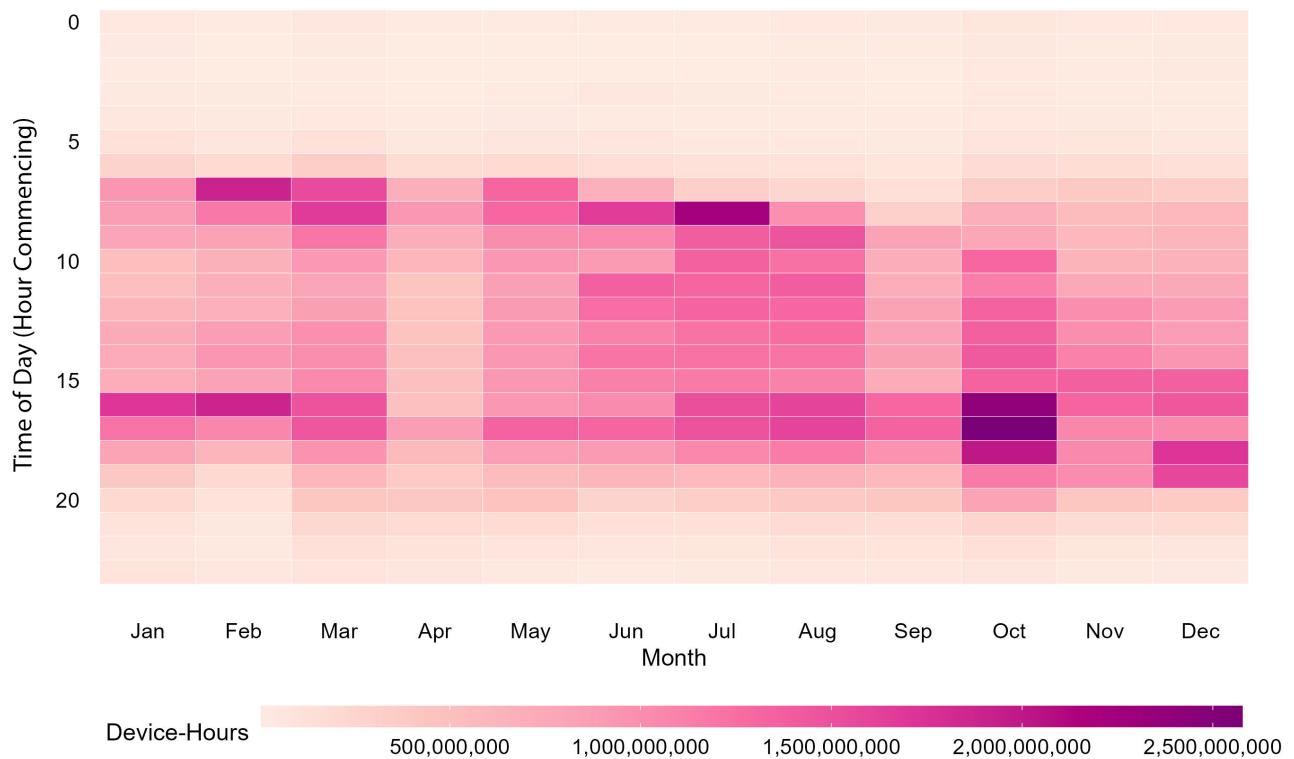


Figure 5. Total device-hours per month and time of day in the Middle Peninsula Habitat Focus Area in 2022. Device-hours are the number of unique devices multiplied by the duration (hours) of device activity.

3 HUMAN ACTIVITY ALONG THE YORK RIVER

In 2022, just over 500,000 HMD records linked to nearly 50,000 unique devices were detected within the York River and a 500-meter buffer surrounding it (Unacast, 2022). The 500-meter buffer surrounding the York River was selected to better understand ecosystem services provided adjacent to, not just on, the water of the York River region. The six parks and National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs) within the study area are also displayed: Sweet Hall Marsh NERR, Taskinas Creek NERR, York River State Park, Catlett Island NERR, Machicomoco State Park, and Goodwin Islands NERR.

Figure 6 shows the waterways of the York River in Virginia, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. A higher density of human mobility data is seen in two popular fishing spots: Coleman Memorial Bridge (in the southwest) and the West Point area where the York River meets the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers (near the center of the map).

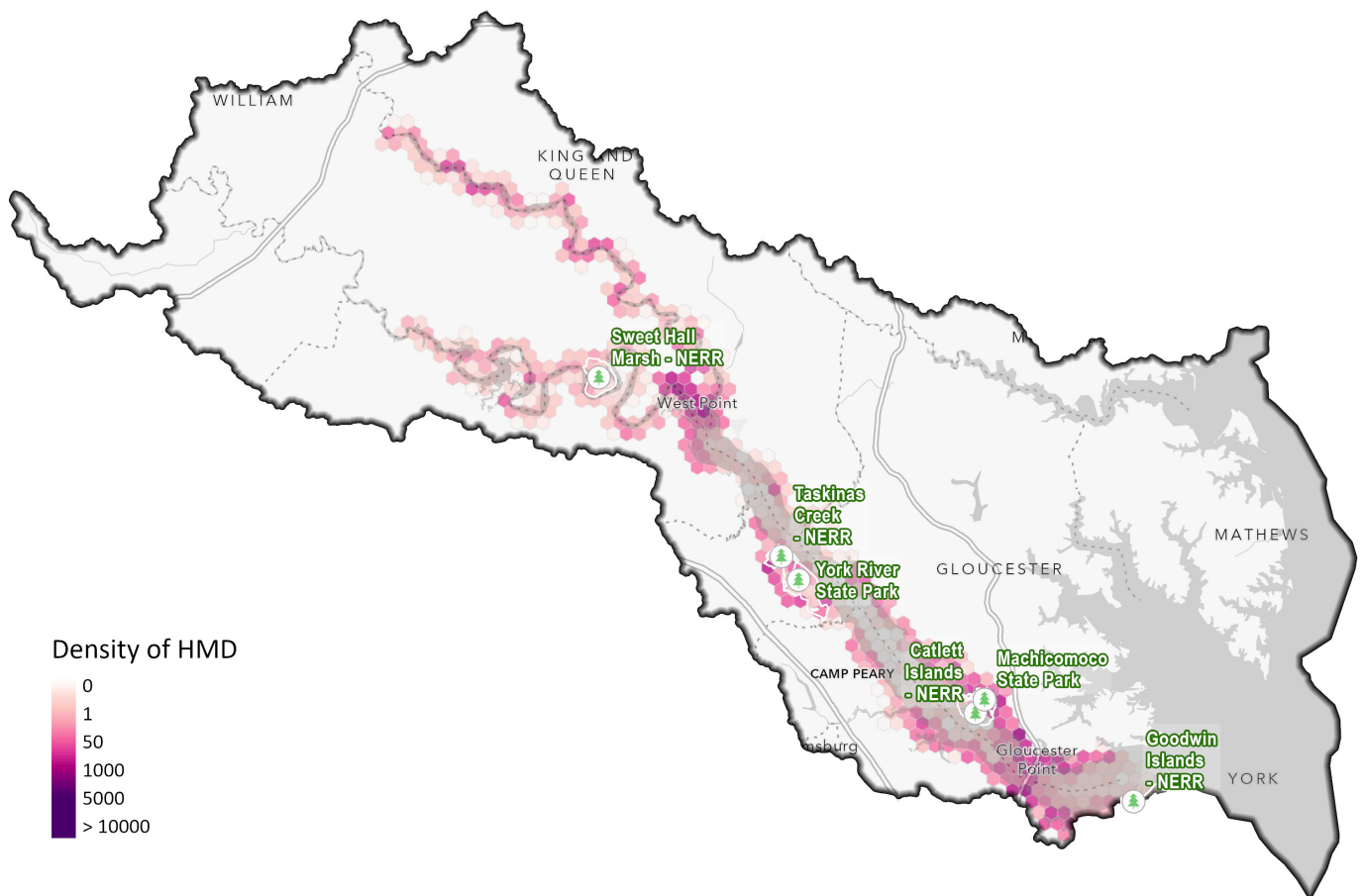


Figure 6. Map of human mobility data records summarized by count per 1 km² hexagon grid within a 500-meter buffer of the York River in 2022.

York River Buffered Area | Temporal Human Activity

Figures 7, 8, and 9 show the temporal trends in the number of HMD records, devices detected, and device-hours within the York River 500-meter buffered area. The temporal trends in the York River buffered area across the year 2022 suggest that most visitation occurred in the summer months, with high visitation also in the afternoon hours in October through December. According to the measure of device-hours, most devices appear to be present in the York River 500-meter buffered area for longer durations in the afternoon hours of October. April was again the least active month according to all measures (records, devices, and device-hours).

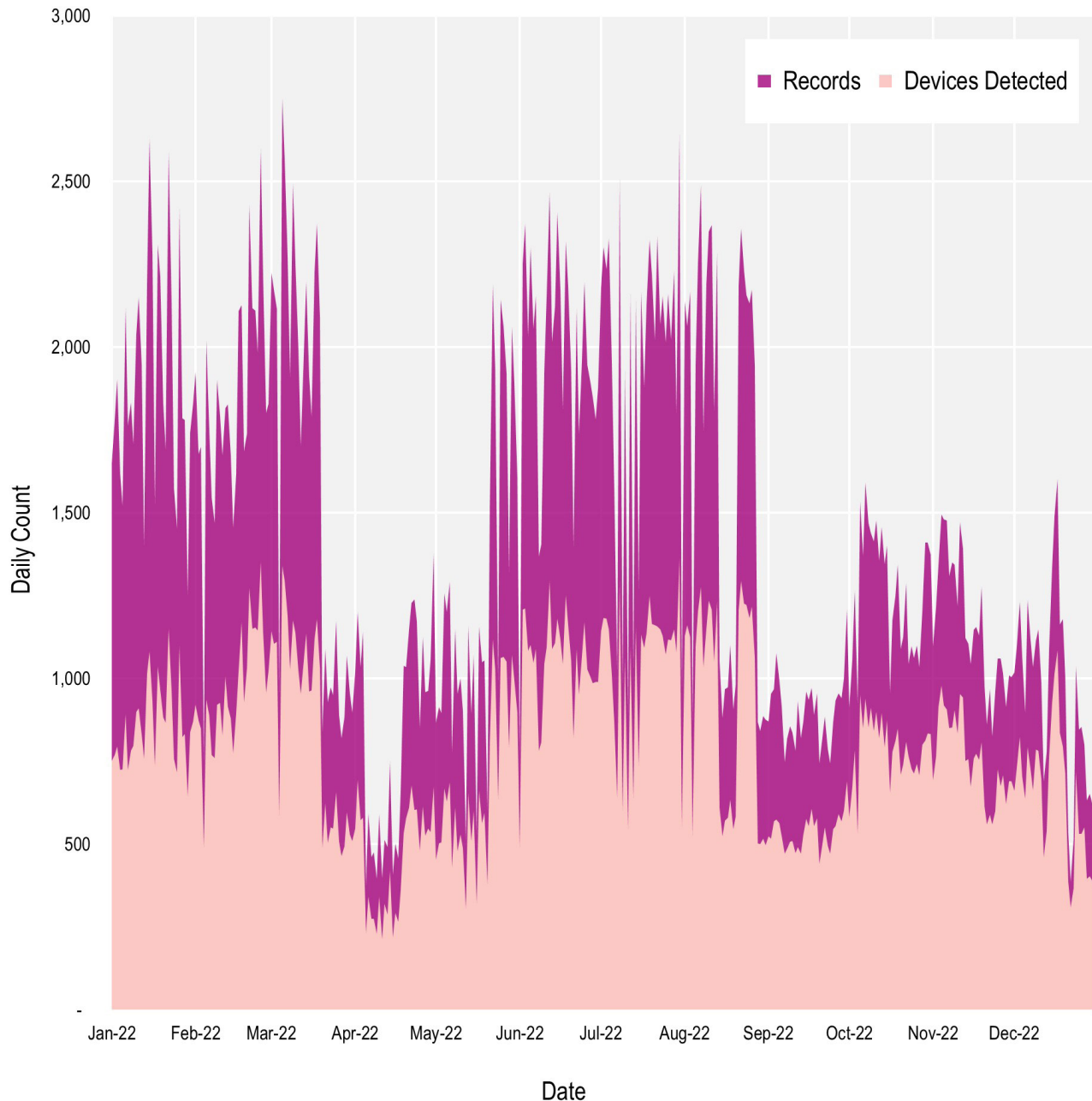


Figure 7. Number of records and unique devices detected per month in the York River 500-meter buffered area in 2022.

York River Buffered Area | Temporal Human Activity

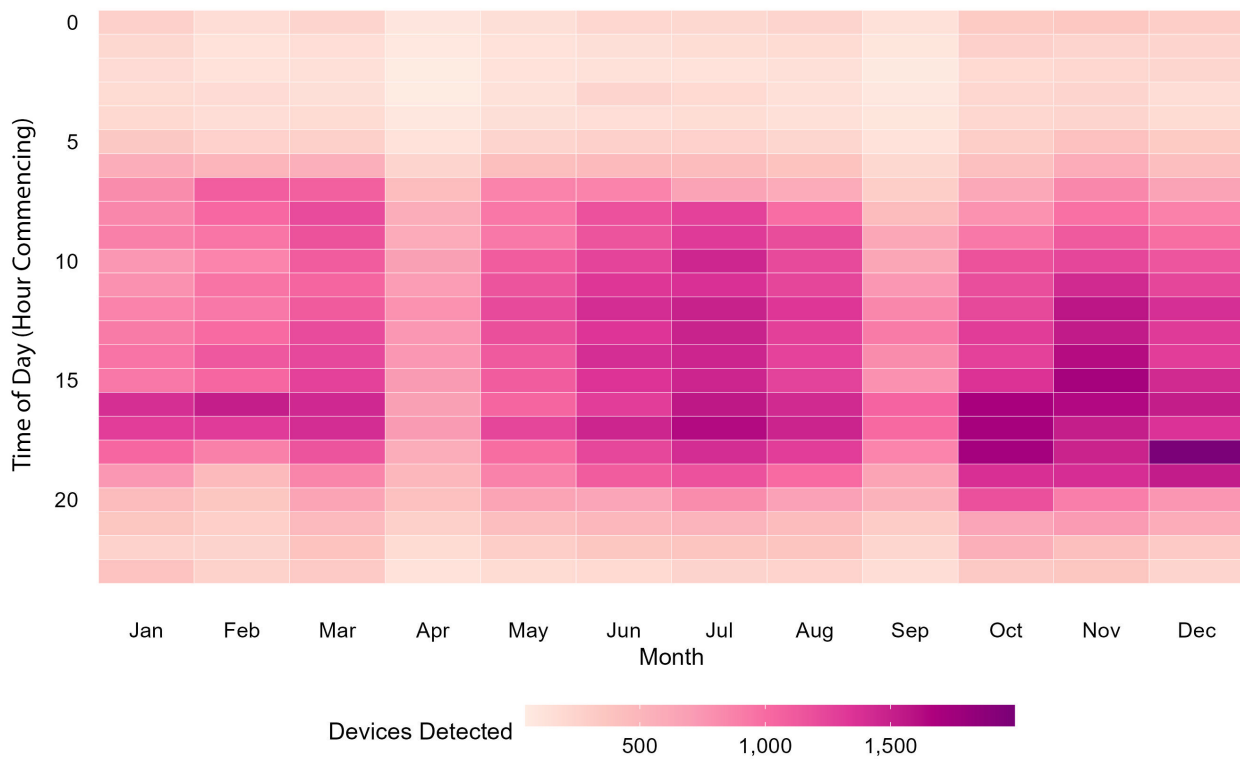


Figure 8. Number of unique devices per month and time of day in the York River 500-meter buffered area in 2022.

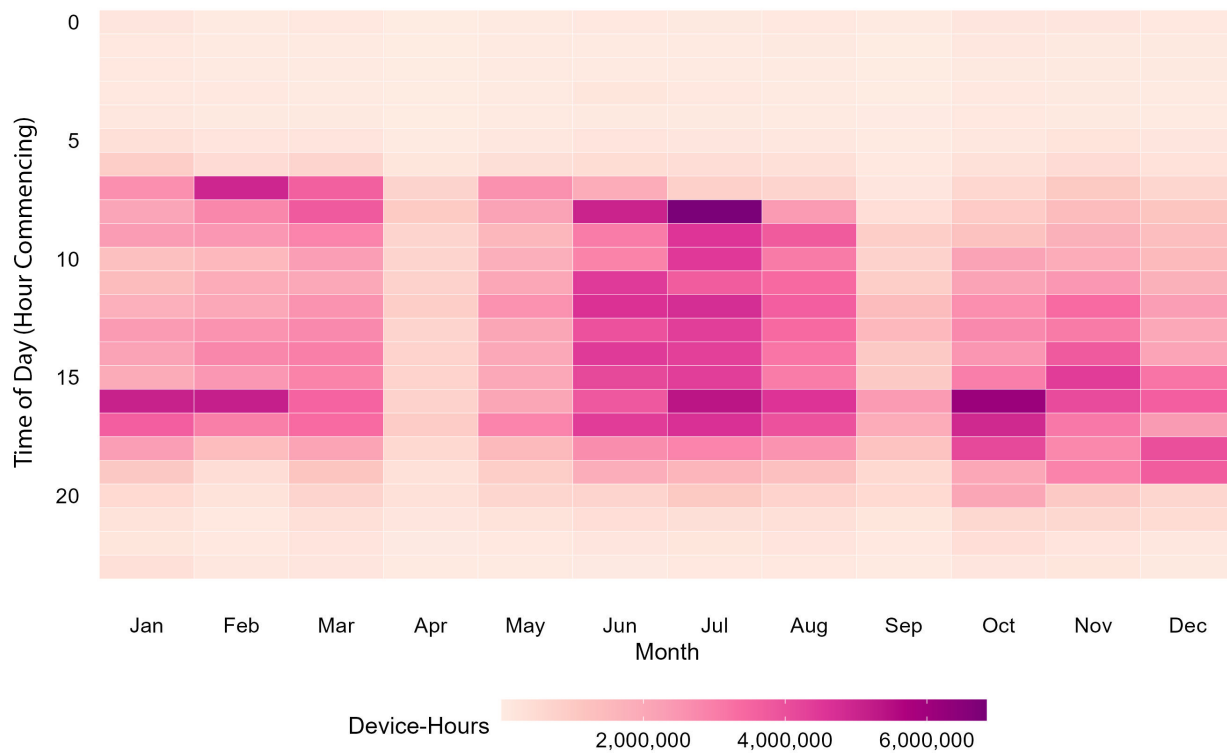


Figure 9. Total device-hours per month and time of day in the York River 500-meter buffered area in 2022. Device-hours are the number of unique devices multiplied by the duration (hours) of device activity.

4 HUMAN ACTIVITY IN PARK AREAS

HMD for 2022 was analyzed for six park and reserve areas within the MPHFA boundary: Machicomoco State Park, York River State Park, Taskinas Creek NERR, Catlett Islands NERR, Sweet Hall Marsh NERR, and Goodwin Islands NERR.

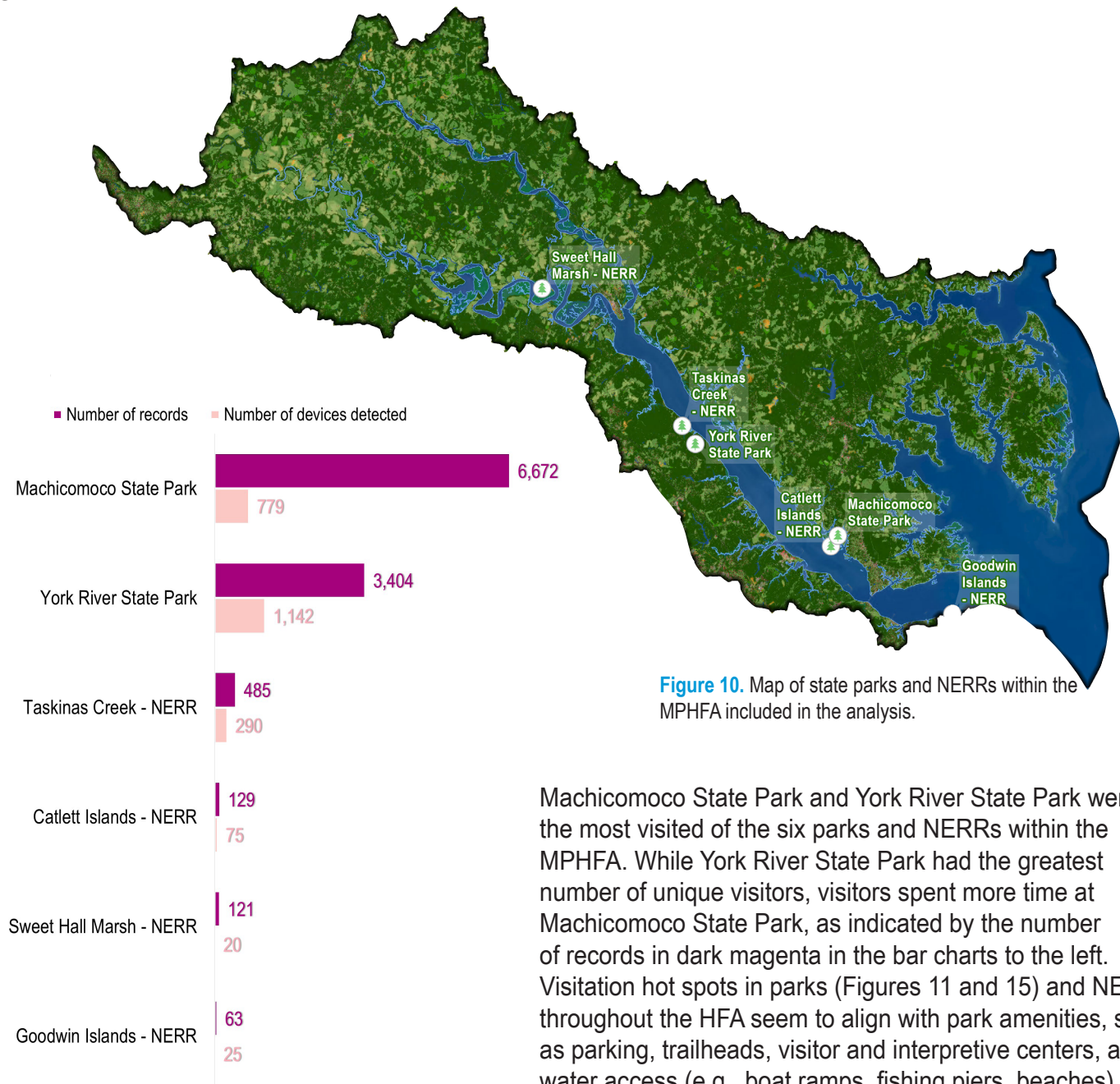


Figure 10. Map of state parks and NERRs within the MPHFA included in the analysis.

Machicomoco State Park and York River State Park were the most visited of the six parks and NERRs within the MPHFA. While York River State Park had the greatest number of unique visitors, visitors spent more time at Machicomoco State Park, as indicated by the number of records in dark magenta in the bar charts to the left. Visitation hot spots in parks (Figures 11 and 15) and NERRs throughout the HFA seem to align with park amenities, such as parking, trailheads, visitor and interpretive centers, and water access (e.g., boat ramps, fishing piers, beaches) although more research is needed to fully quantify these relationships.

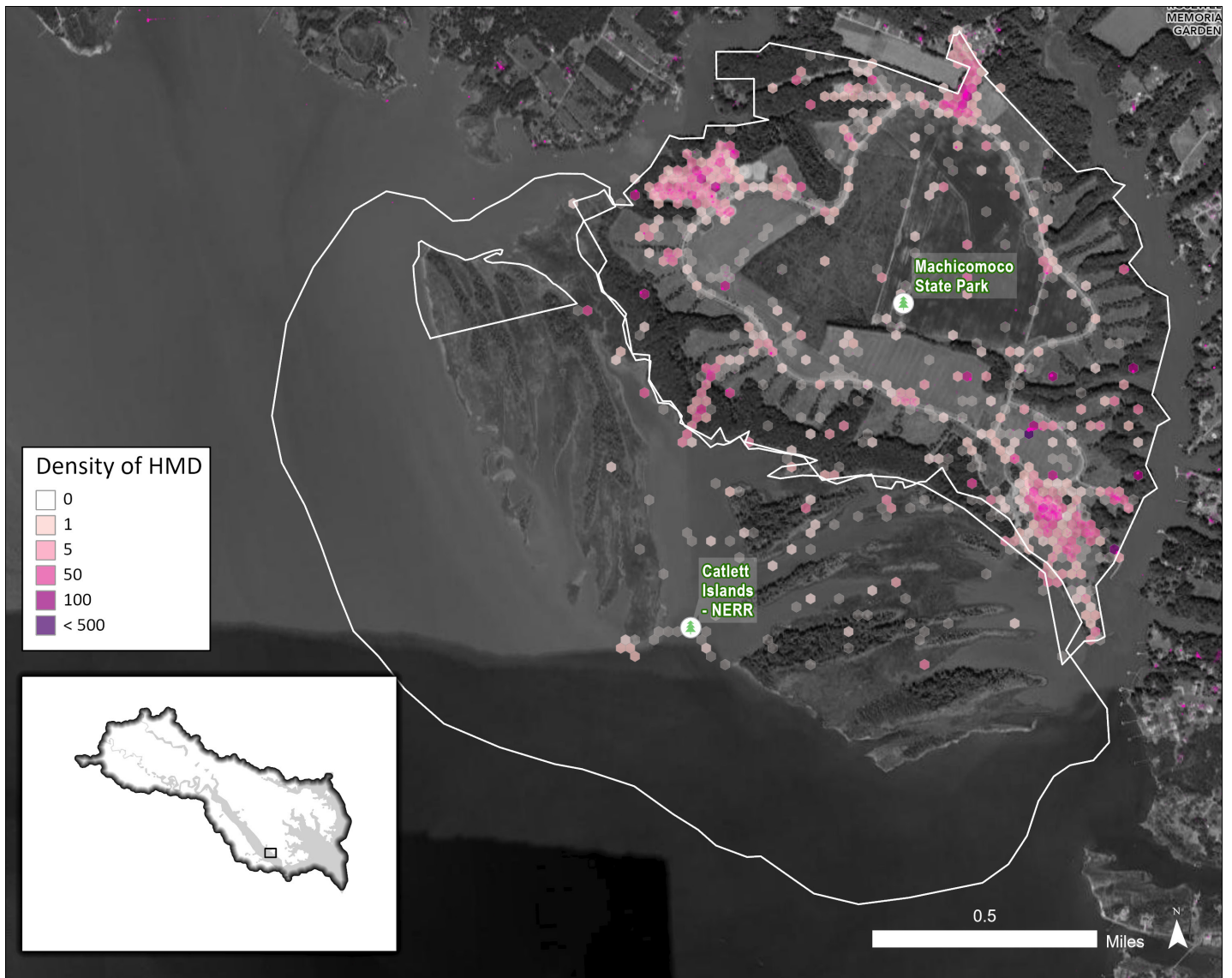


Figure 11. Map of human mobility data records summarized by count per 1,000-m² hexagon grid in Machicomoco State Park and the neighboring Catlett Island NERR in 2022.

Machicomoco State Park & Catlett Islands | Temporal Human Activity

Figures 12, 13, and 14 show temporal trends in 2022 HMD for Machicomoco State Park. Figures 16, 17, and 18 show temporal trends in the neighboring Catlett Islands NERR. These data suggest that most activity (based on device-hours) occurred in the morning hours of July, but the highest number of unique devices present occurred in the midday hours of November. April, May, and September were the least active months according to all measures (records, devices, and device-hours).

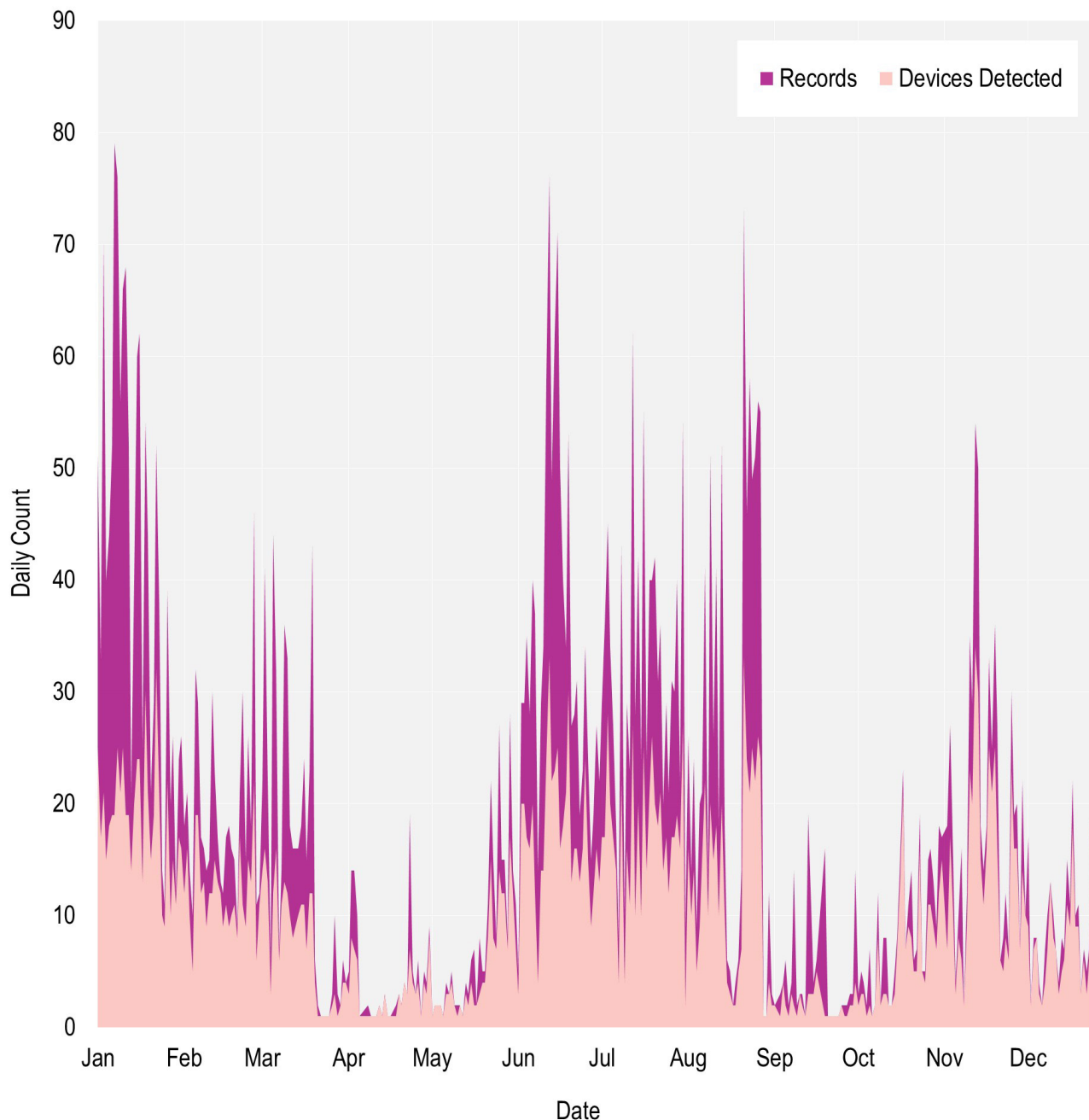


Figure 12. Number of records and unique devices detected per month in Machicomoco State Park and Catlett Islands NERR in 2022.

Machicomoco State Park & Catlett Islands | Temporal Human Activity

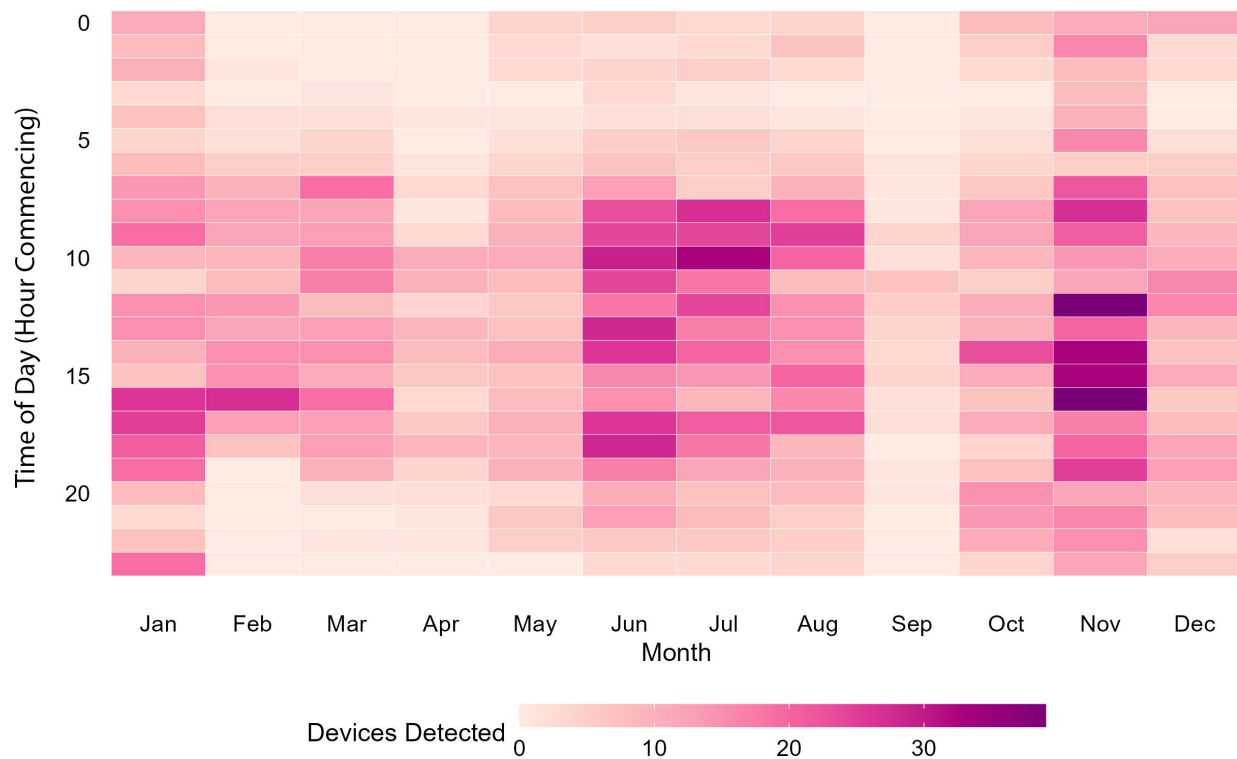


Figure 13. Number of unique devices per month and time of day in Machicomoco State Park and Catlett Islands NERR in 2022.

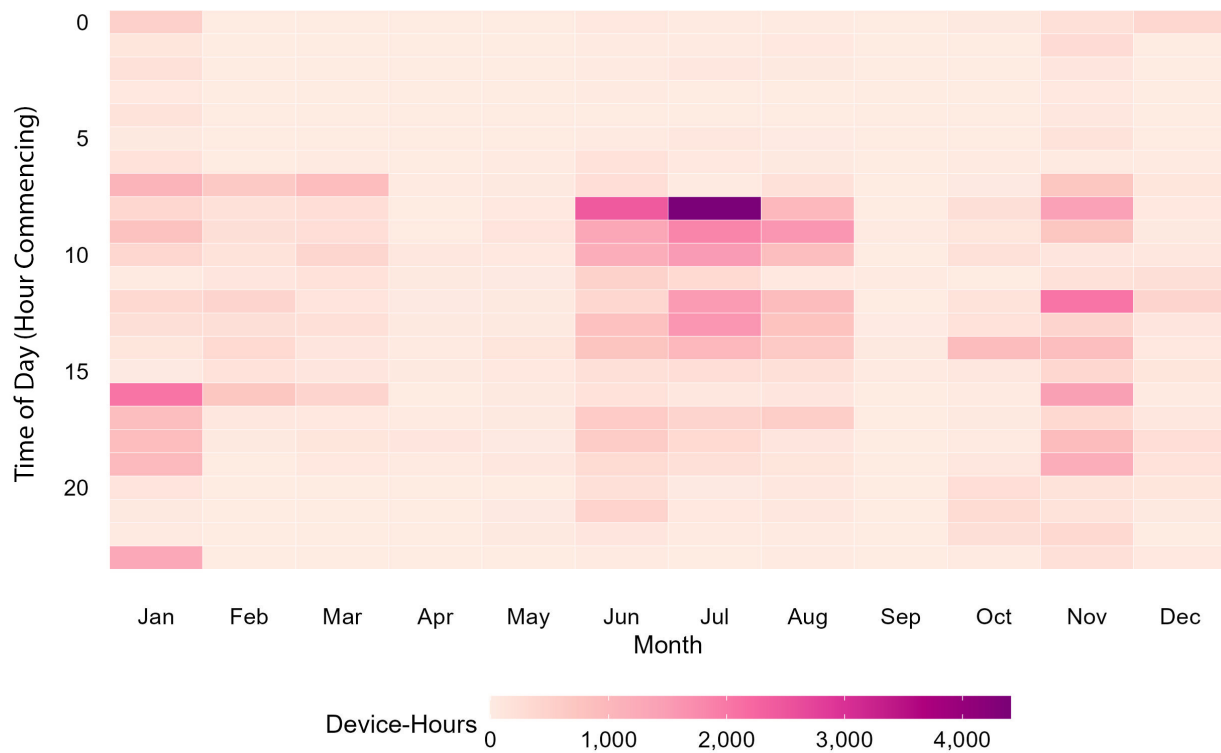


Figure 14. Total device-hours per month and time of day in Machicomoco State Park and Catlett Islands NERR in 2022. Device-hours are the number of unique devices multiplied by the duration (hours) of device activity.

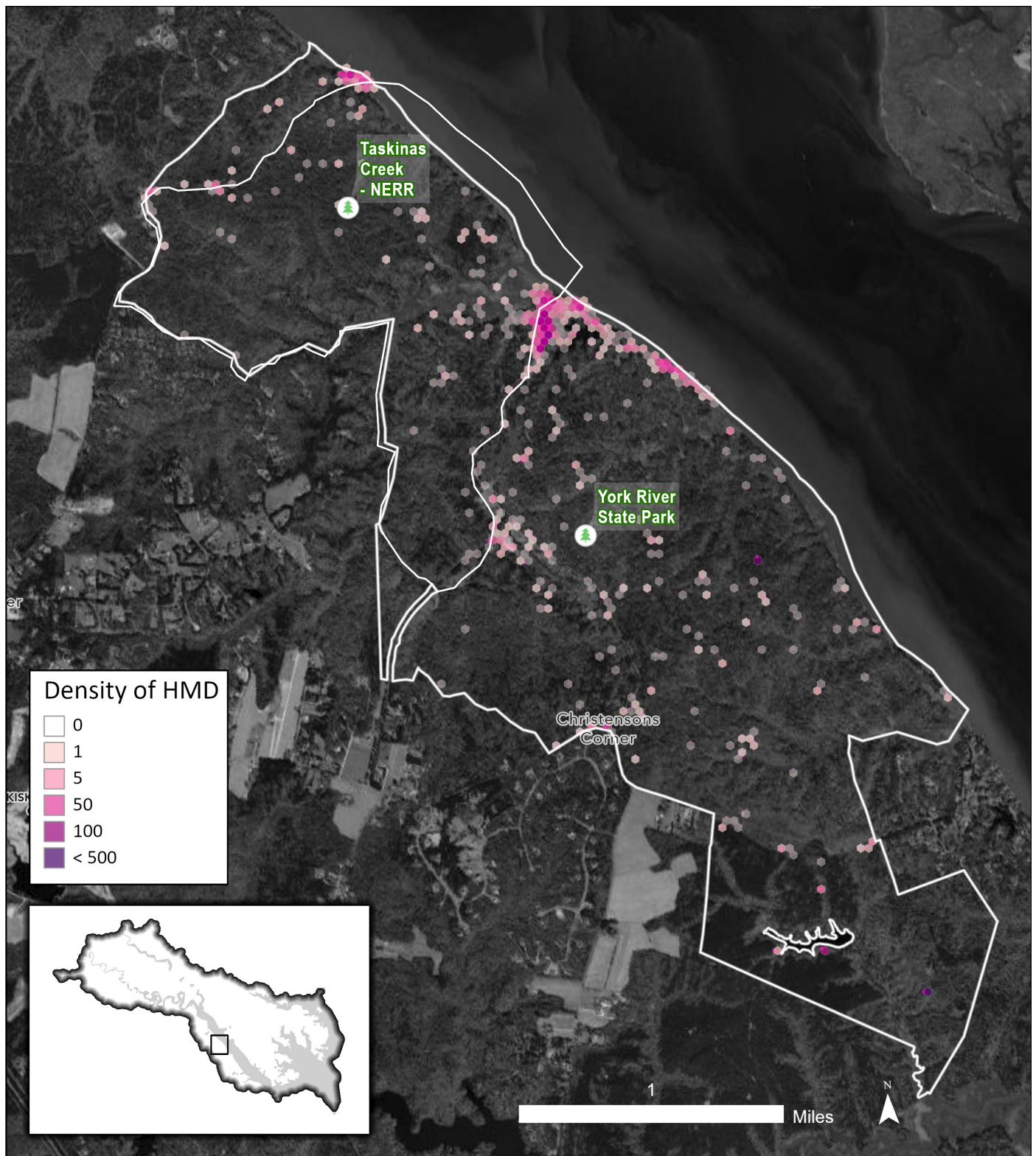


Figure 15. Map of human mobility data records summarized by count per 1,000-m² hexagon grid in York River State Park and neighboring Taskinas Creek NERR in 2022.

York River State Park & Taskinas Creek | Temporal Human Activity

Temporal trends in 2022 HMD for York River State Park and the neighboring Taskinas Creek NERR suggest that, while more devices overall were detected here (compared to Machicomoco State Park), activity (based on device-hours) was not as high. This indicates that visits to this park were shorter in duration. The number of devices detected was fairly consistent throughout the year, with a peak in December. Higher activity based on device-hours occurred in the midday hours of May and June (Figure 18). April and September were the least active months according to all measures (records, devices, and device-hours).

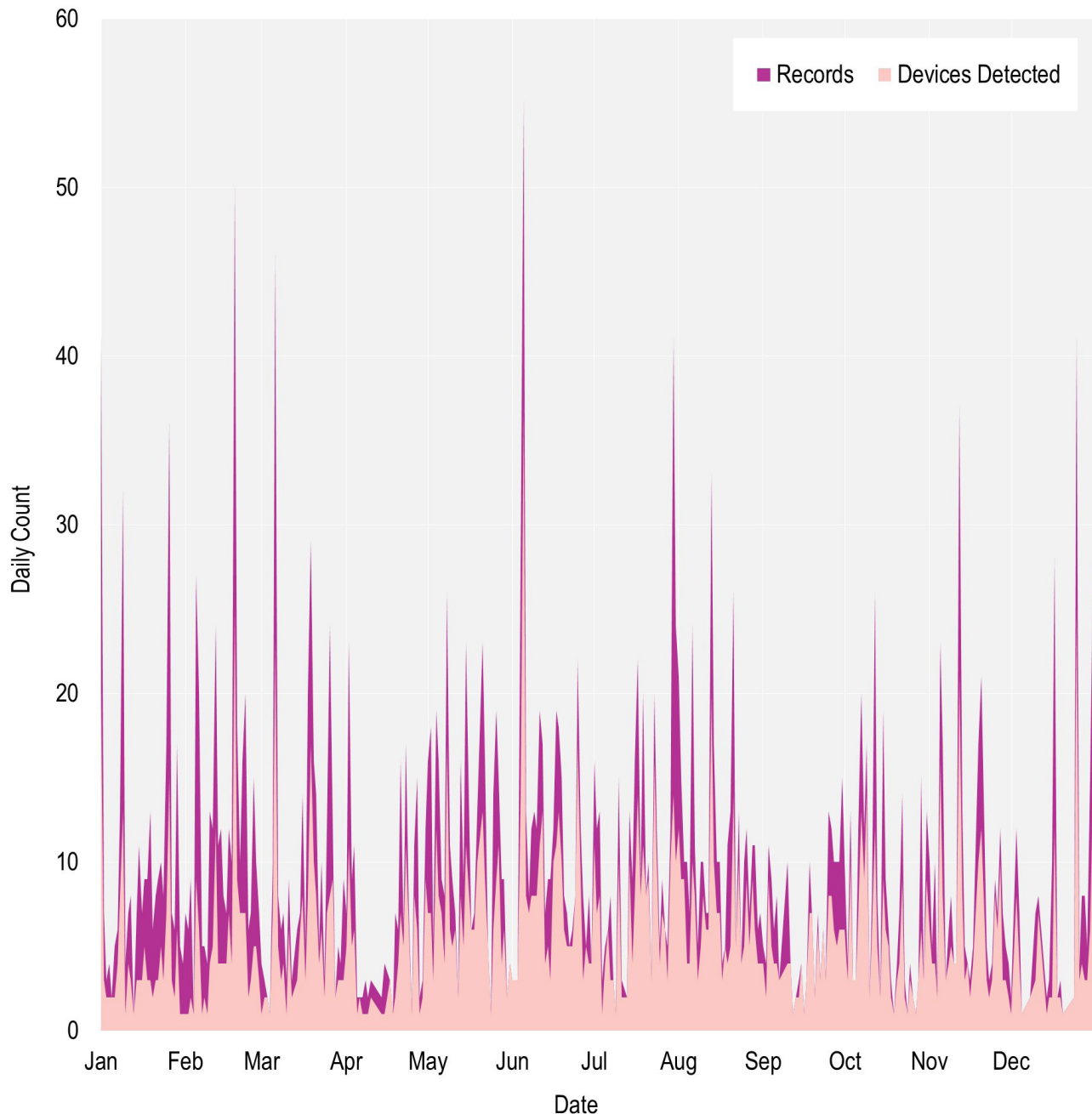


Figure 16. Number of records and unique devices detected per month in York River State Park and Taskinas Creek NERR in 2022.

York River State Park & Taskinas Creek | Temporal Human Activity

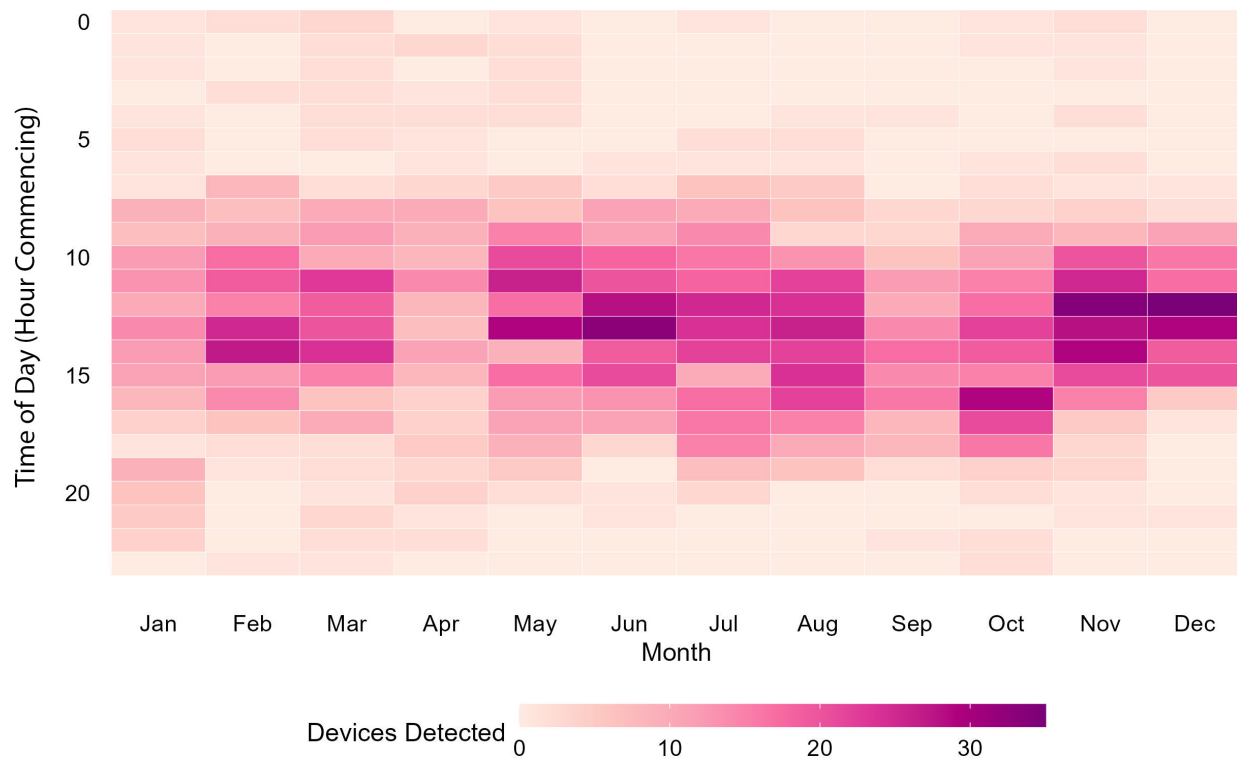


Figure 17. Number of unique devices per month and time of day in York River State Park and Taskinas Creek NERR in 2022.

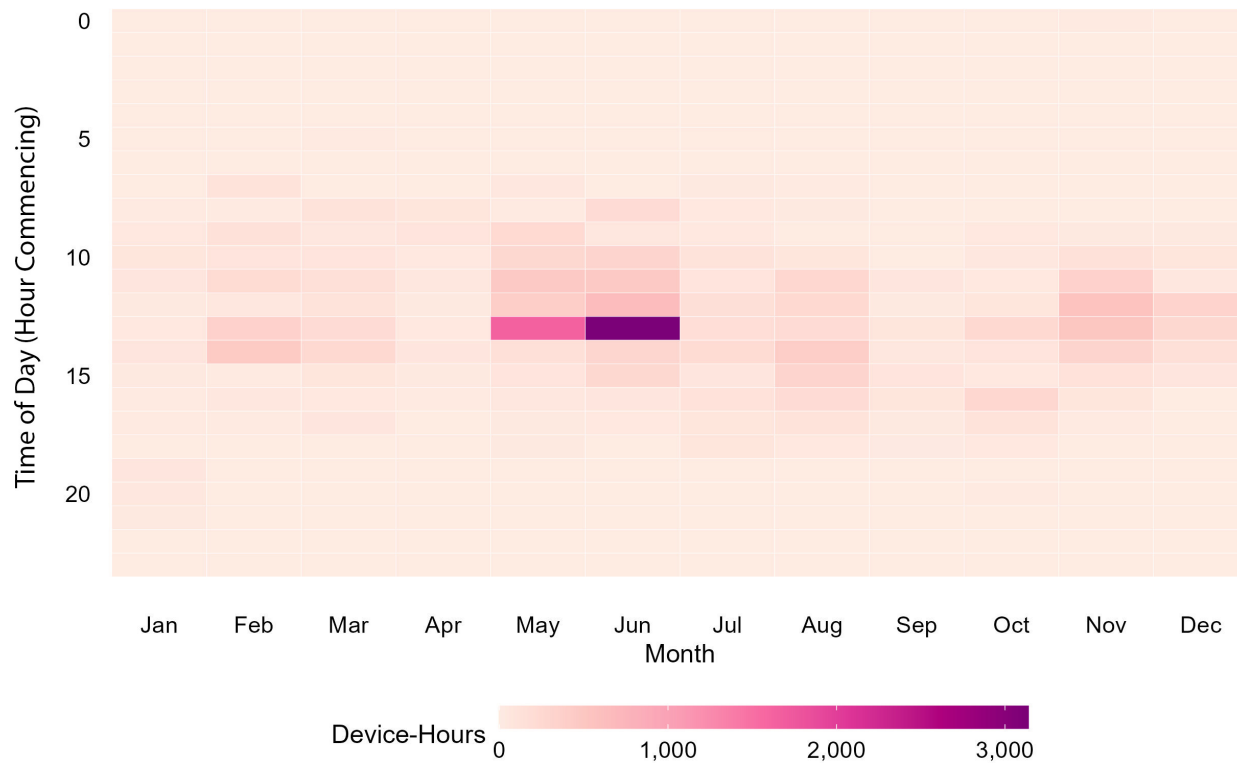


Figure 18. Total device-hours per month and time of day in York River State Park and Taskinas Creek NERR in 2022. Device-hours are the number of unique devices multiplied by the duration (hours) of device activity.



Mapping visitor use in the Middle Peninsula, VA

For more information, please see the project page:

<https://coastalscience.noaa.gov/project/using-anonymous-cell-phone-data-to-characterize-visitor-use-patterns-in-the-middle-peninsula-virginia/>

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