Building a Greenway: Using EnviroAtlas in the Classroom

CASE STUDY

Student Map Set

EPA/600/R-16/006 | March 2016 | www.epa.gov/enviroatlas

Figure 2. Percent population over 70 years old, overlaid over Percent green space

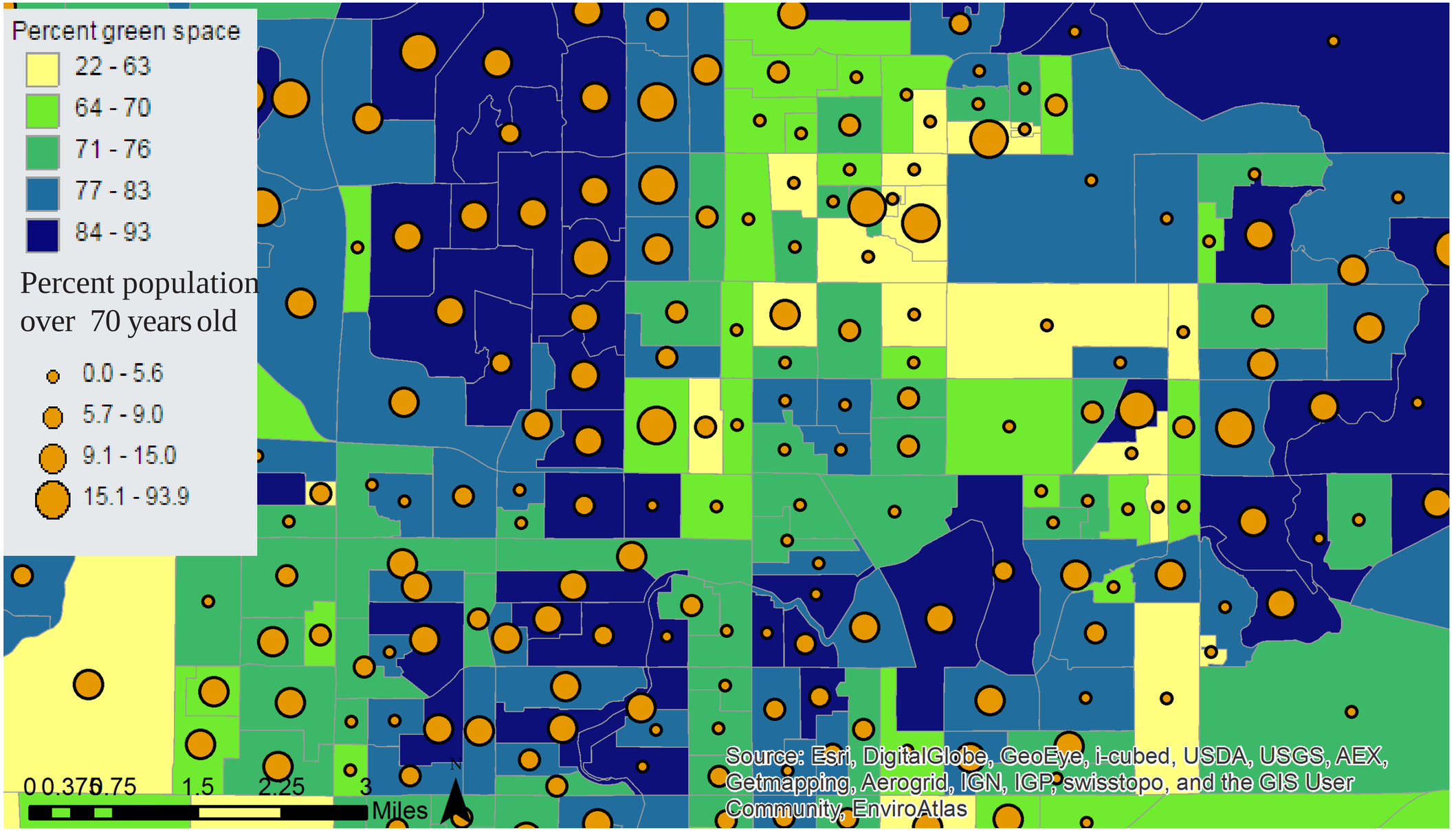


Figure 2 shows the percent of the Canton population that is over 70 years old, on top of a map showing percent green space in Canton.

Figure 3. Estimated walking distance to a park entrance in the proposed trail network area

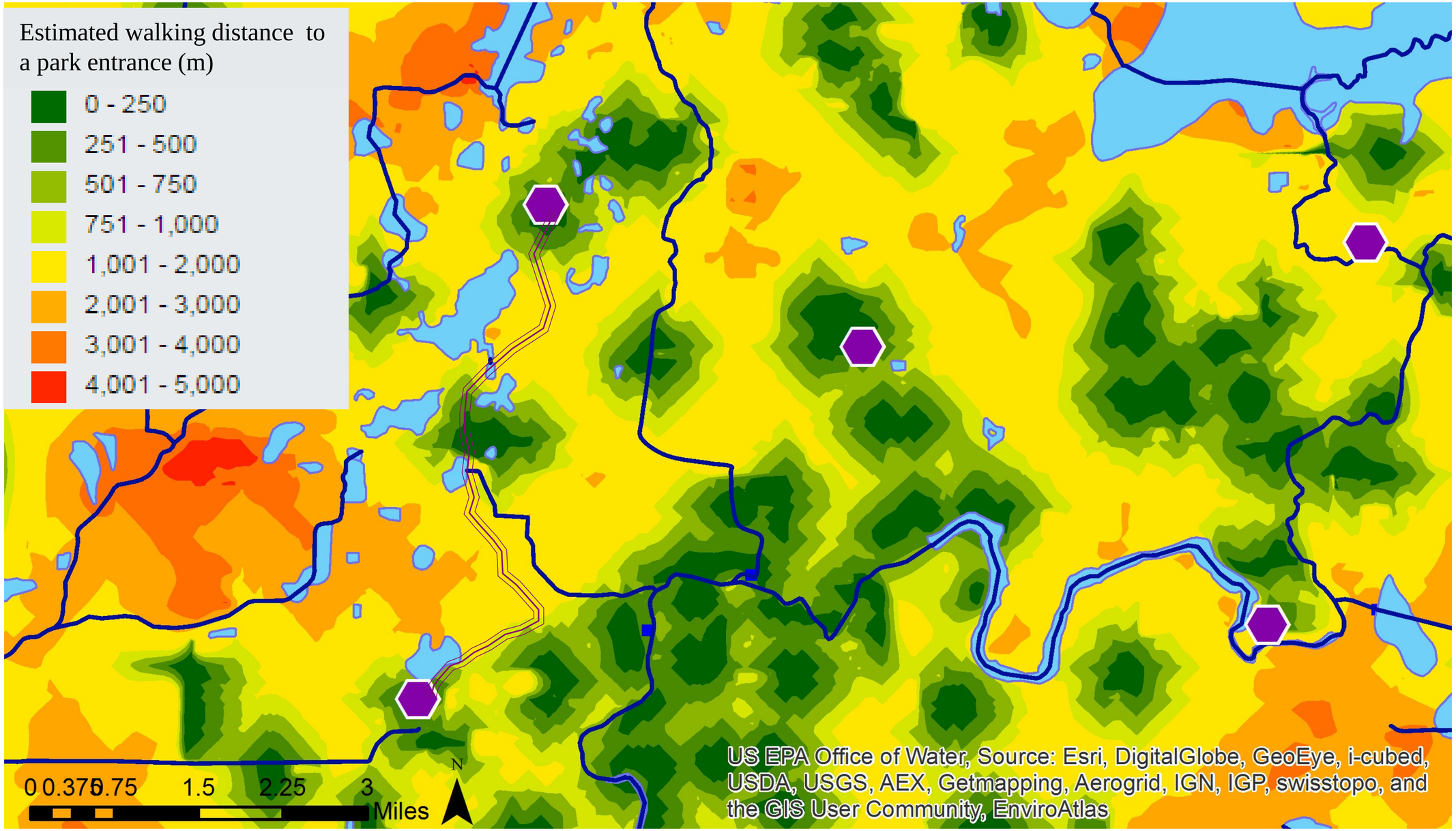


Figure 3 shows the estimated walking distance (in meters) via roads to a park entrance in the proposed trail network area. Waterbodies were identified and are shown in light blue, with streams in dark blue.

Figure 4. Connectivity

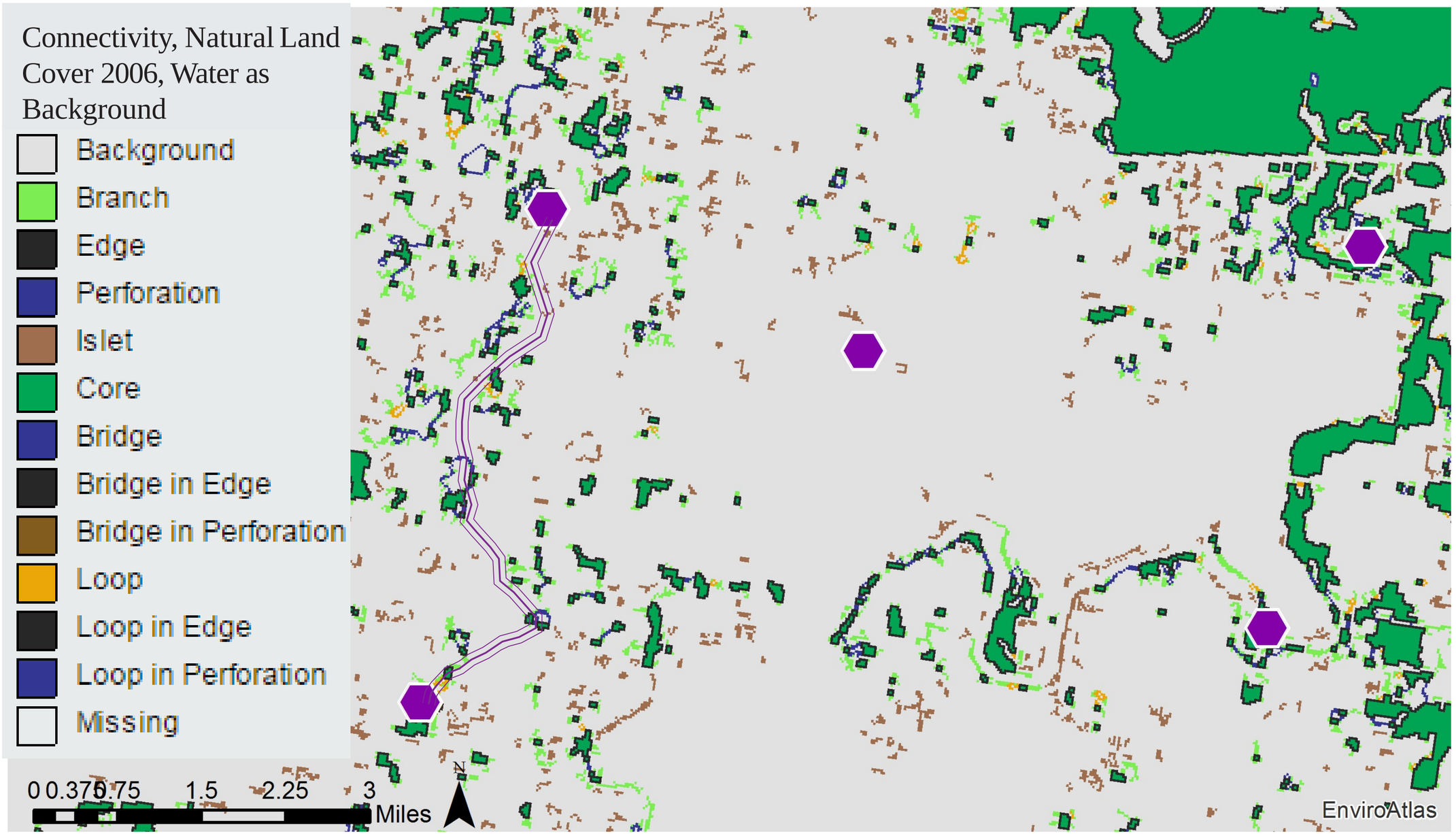


Figure 4 shows the connectivity of natural land cover types, with water classified as background.

Figure 5. Land cover classification

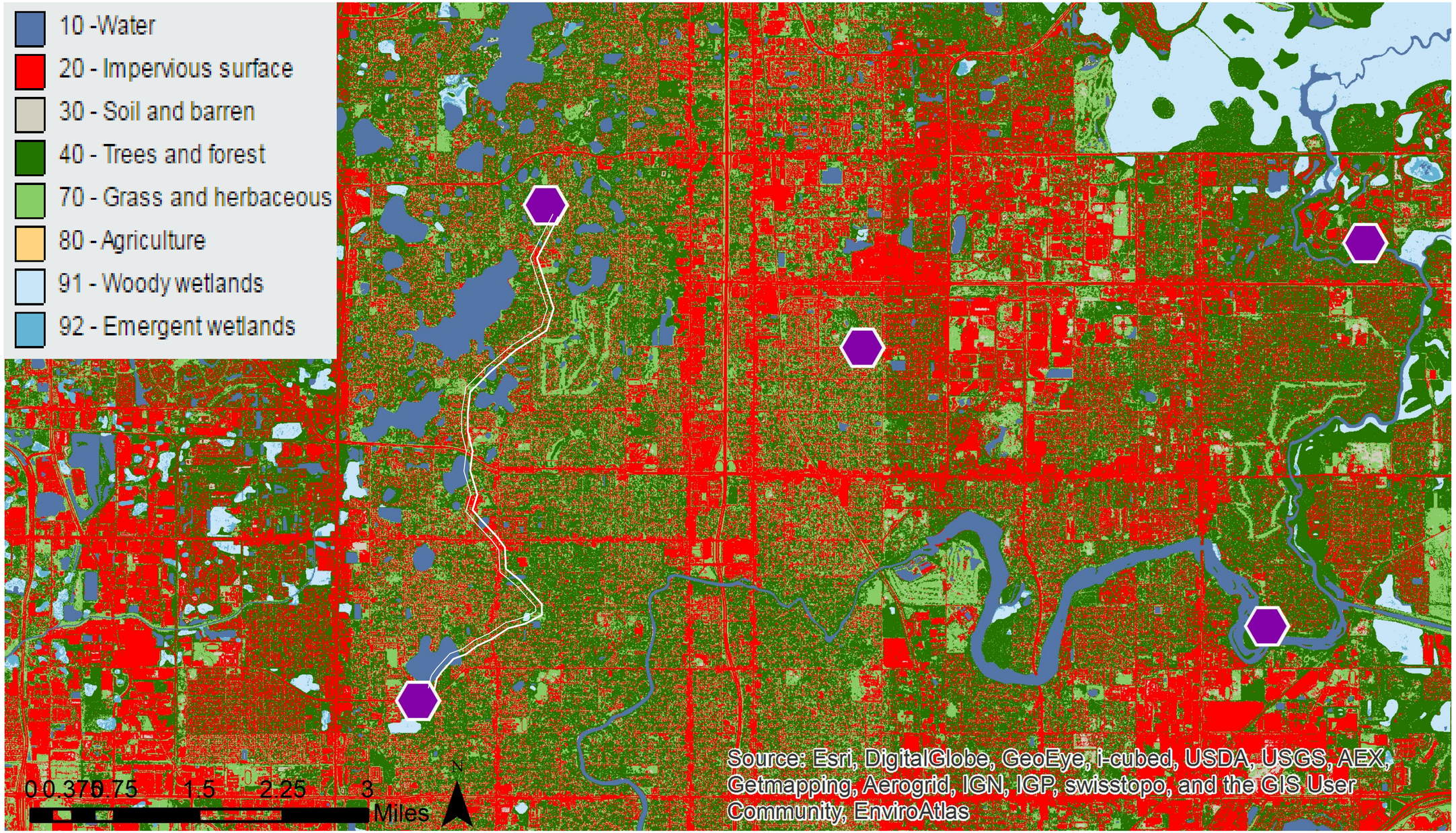


Figure 5 shows the area of interest in Canton with the landscape classified into 8 land cover classes.

Figure 6. Residential population not within 500m of a park entrance

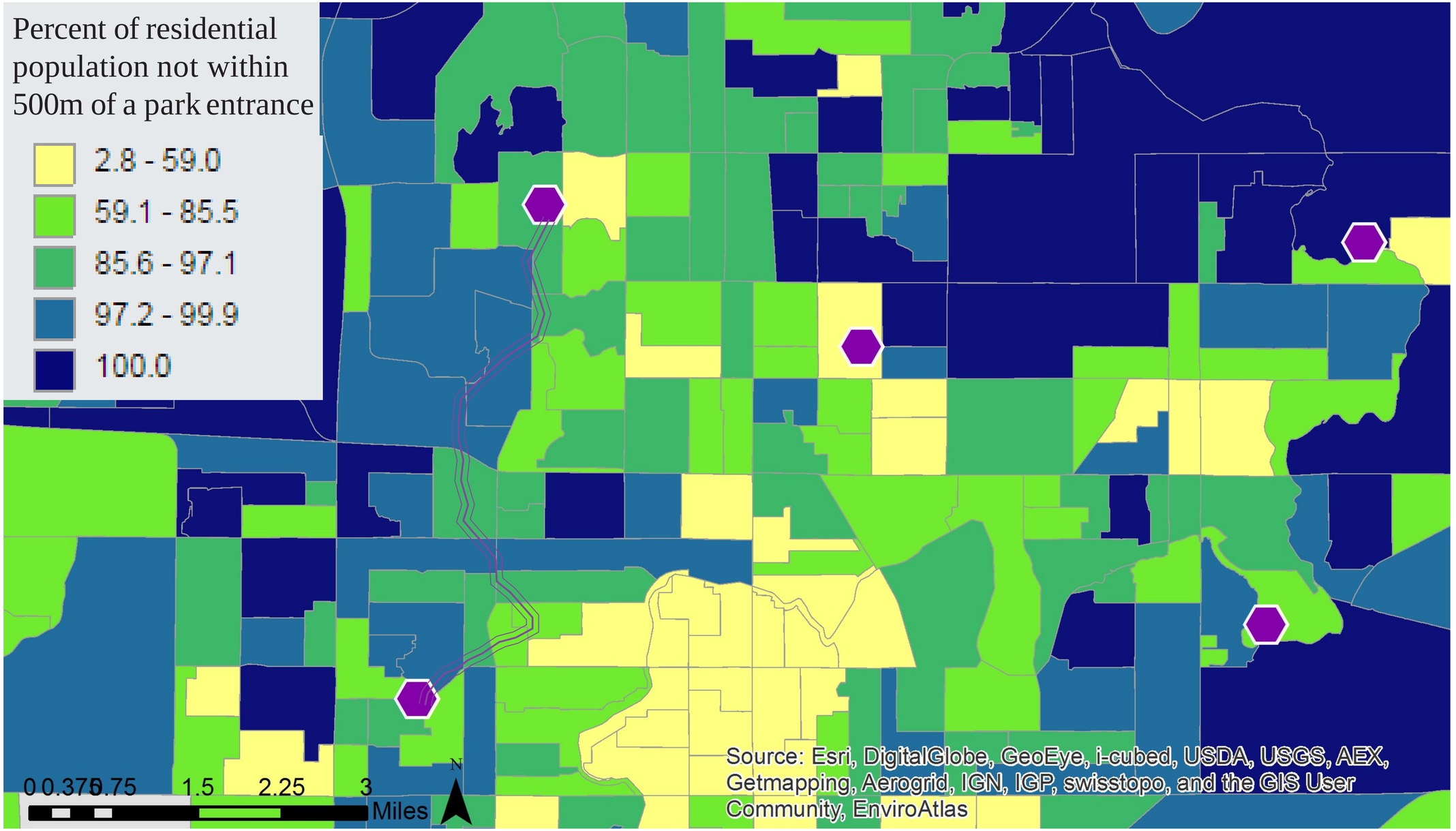


Figure 6 shows the residential population not within 500m of a park entrance, summarized by census block group.

Figure 7. Street intersection density

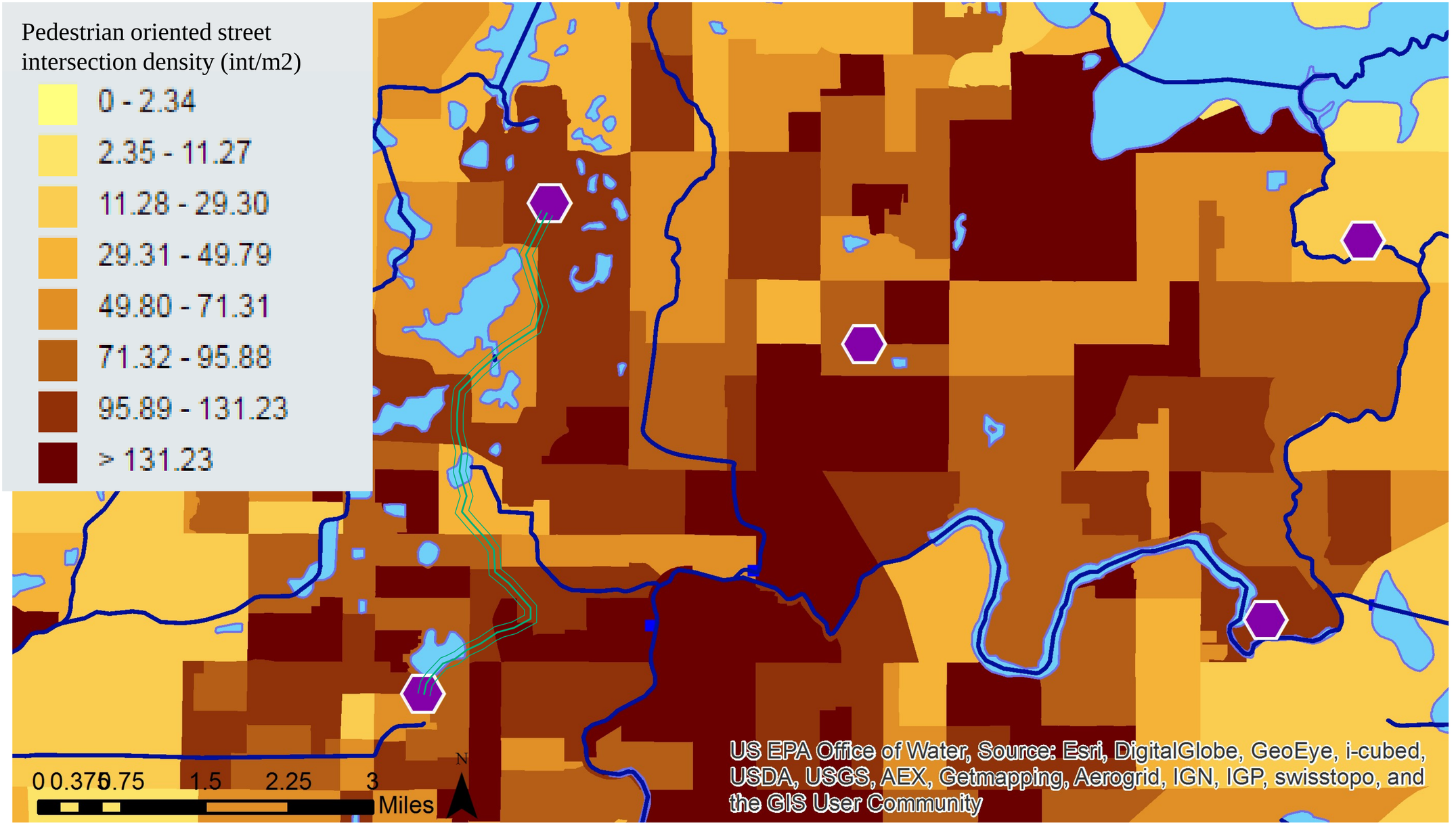
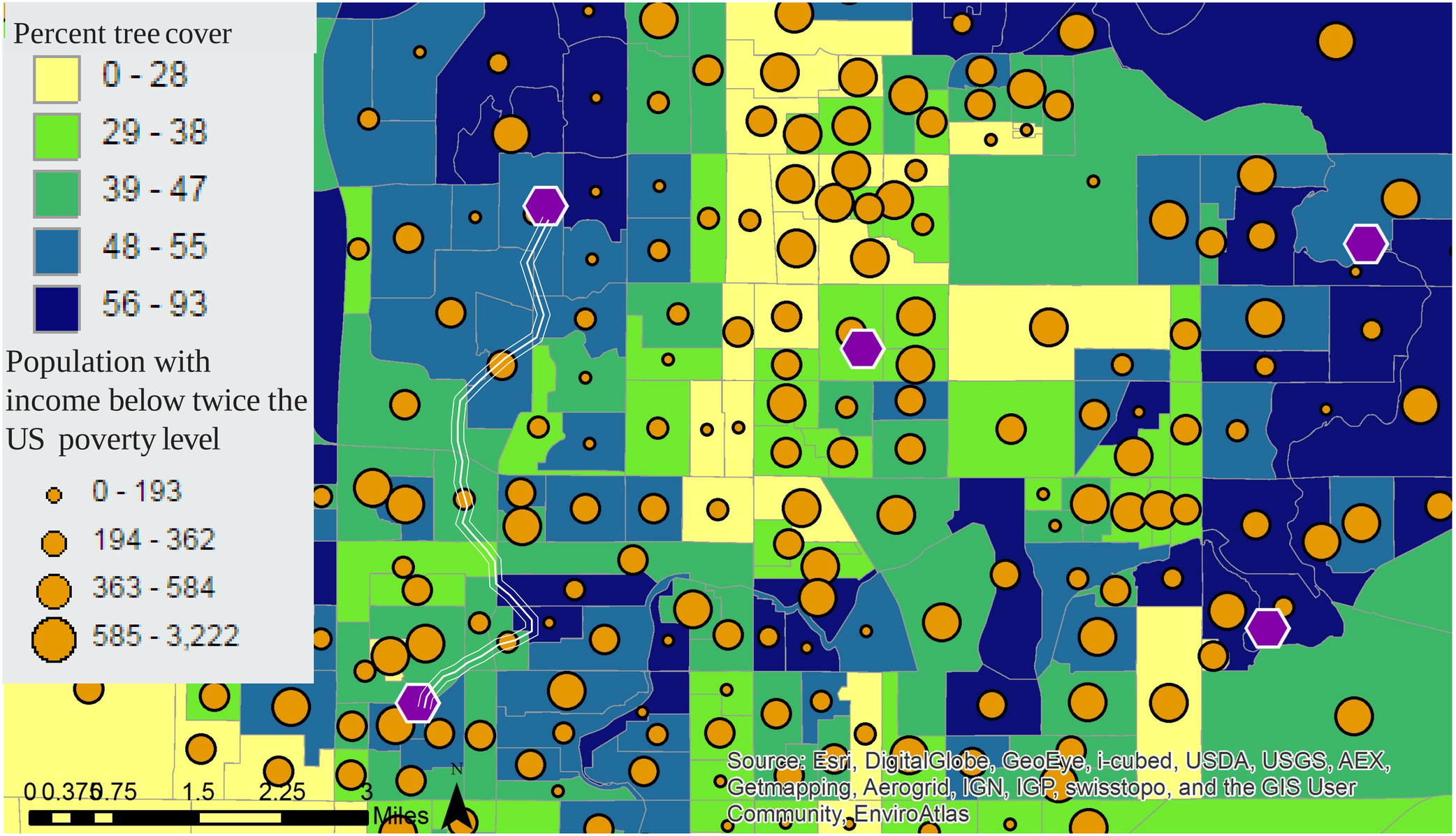


Figure 7 shows the street intersection density in the area of interest in Canton. Intersection density is the number of intersections per square mile.

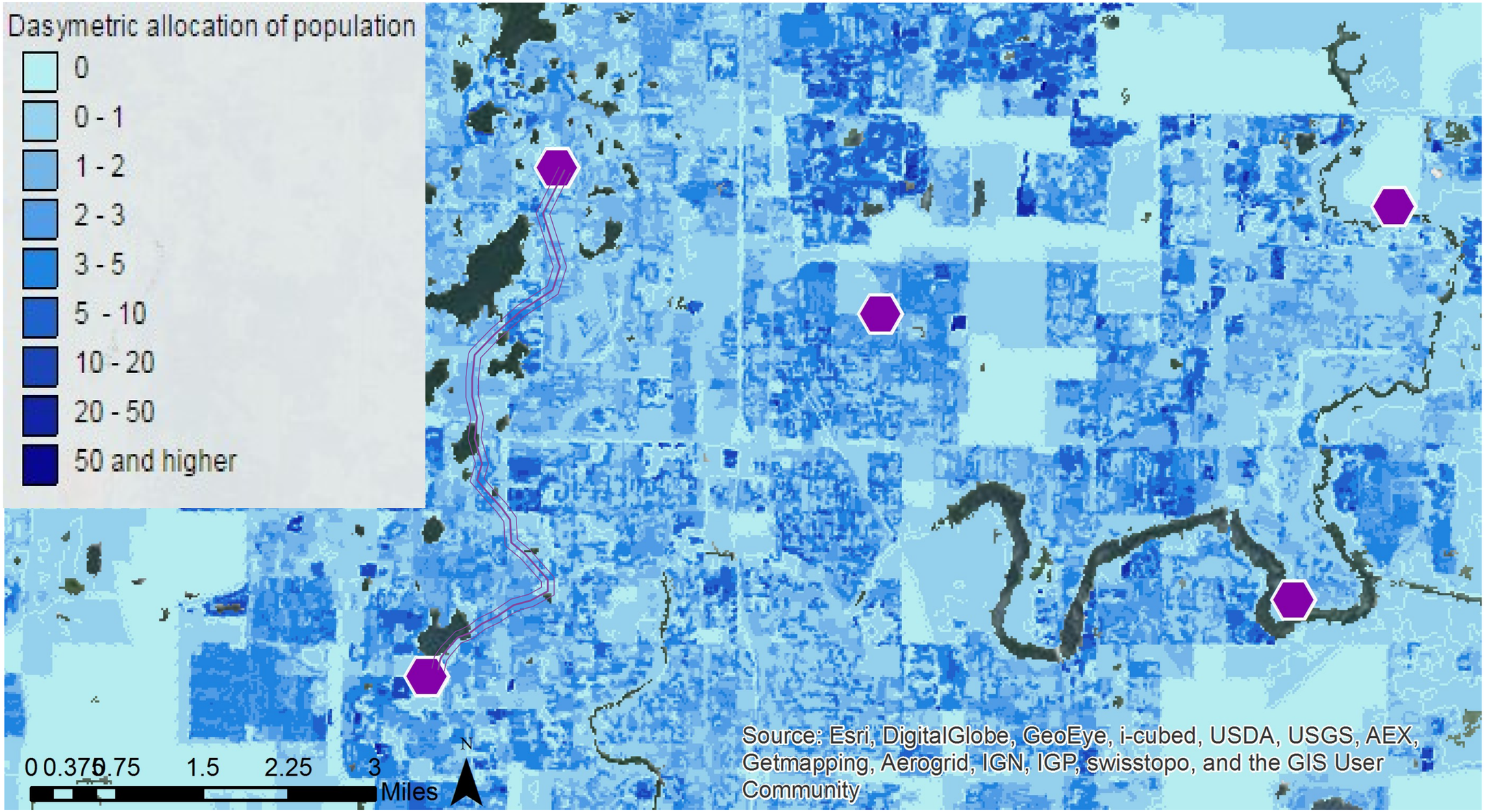
Figure A1. Percent tree cover, overlaid with population with income twice below the US poverty level



This map was not presented by the Parks and Recreation Department, but may be useful in considering the best pilot route.

Figure A1 shows the population with income below twice the US poverty level overlaid on top of percent tree cover.

Figure A2. Dasymetric allocation of population



This map was not presented by the Parks and Recreation Department, but may be useful in considering the best pilot route.

Figure A2 shows the dasymetric allocation of population for the Canton area of interest. This means that the population is distributed to depict where people may actually live.