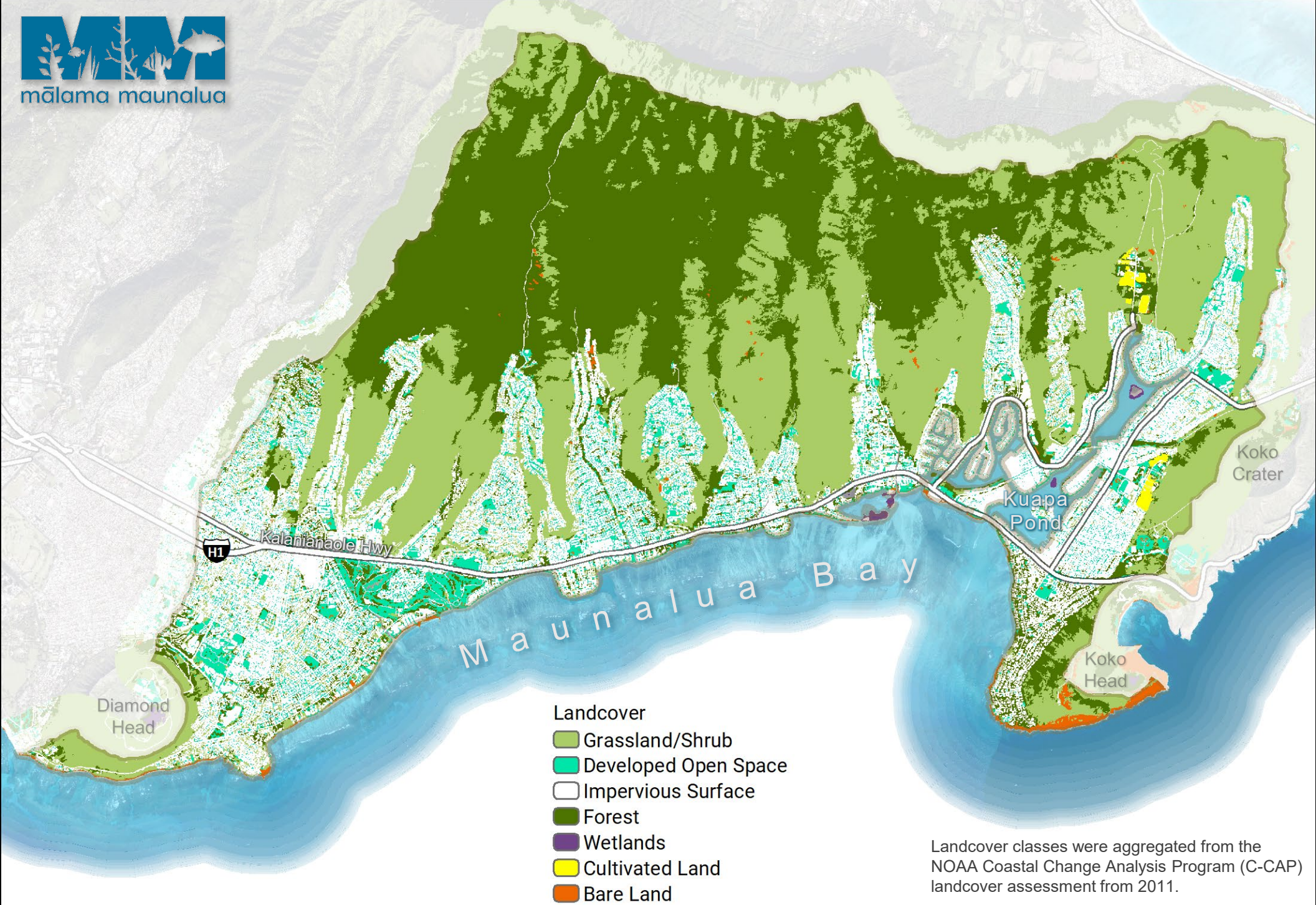


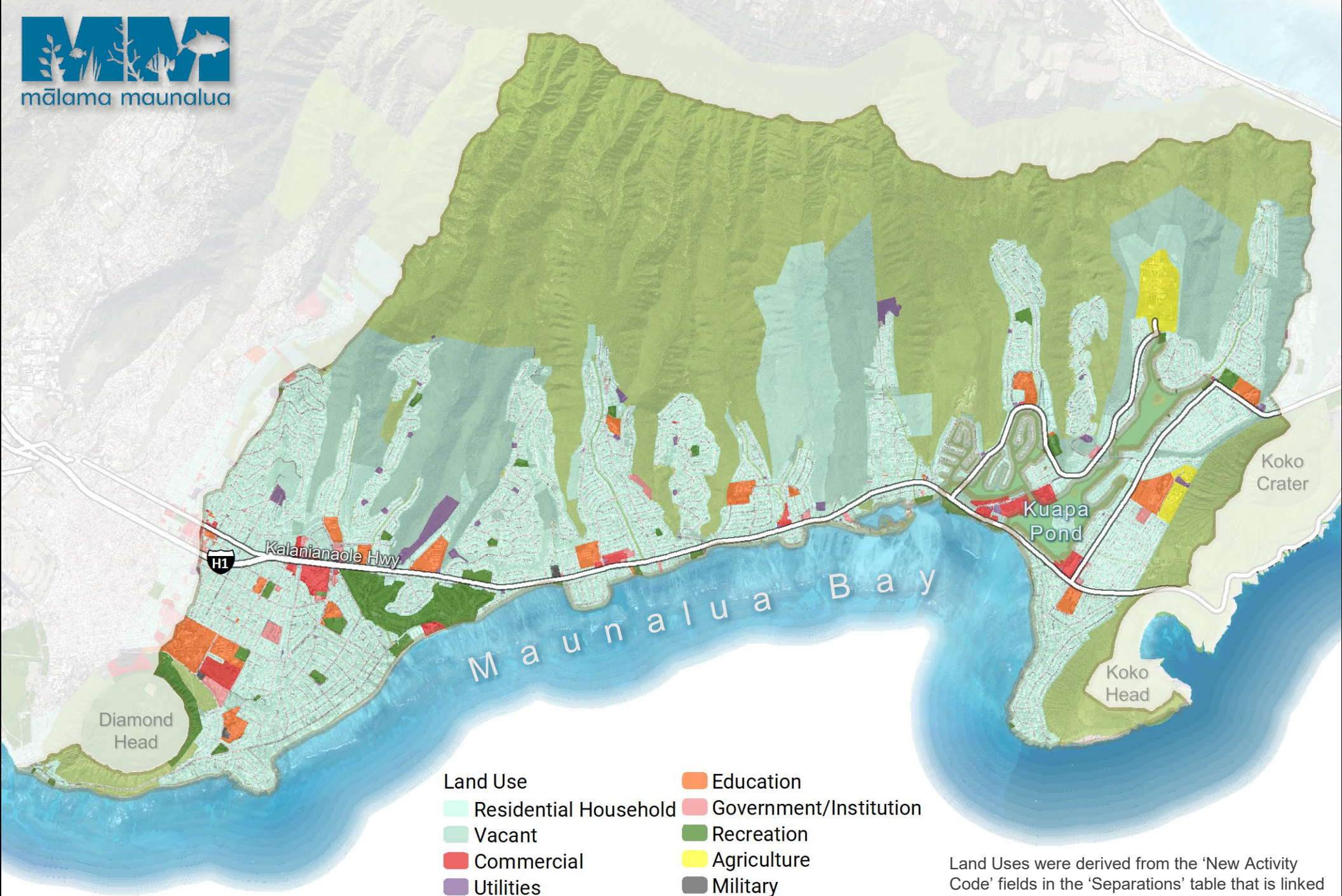
Neighborhood boundaries were obtained from Honolulu Open Data. Aerial imagery is from 2011.





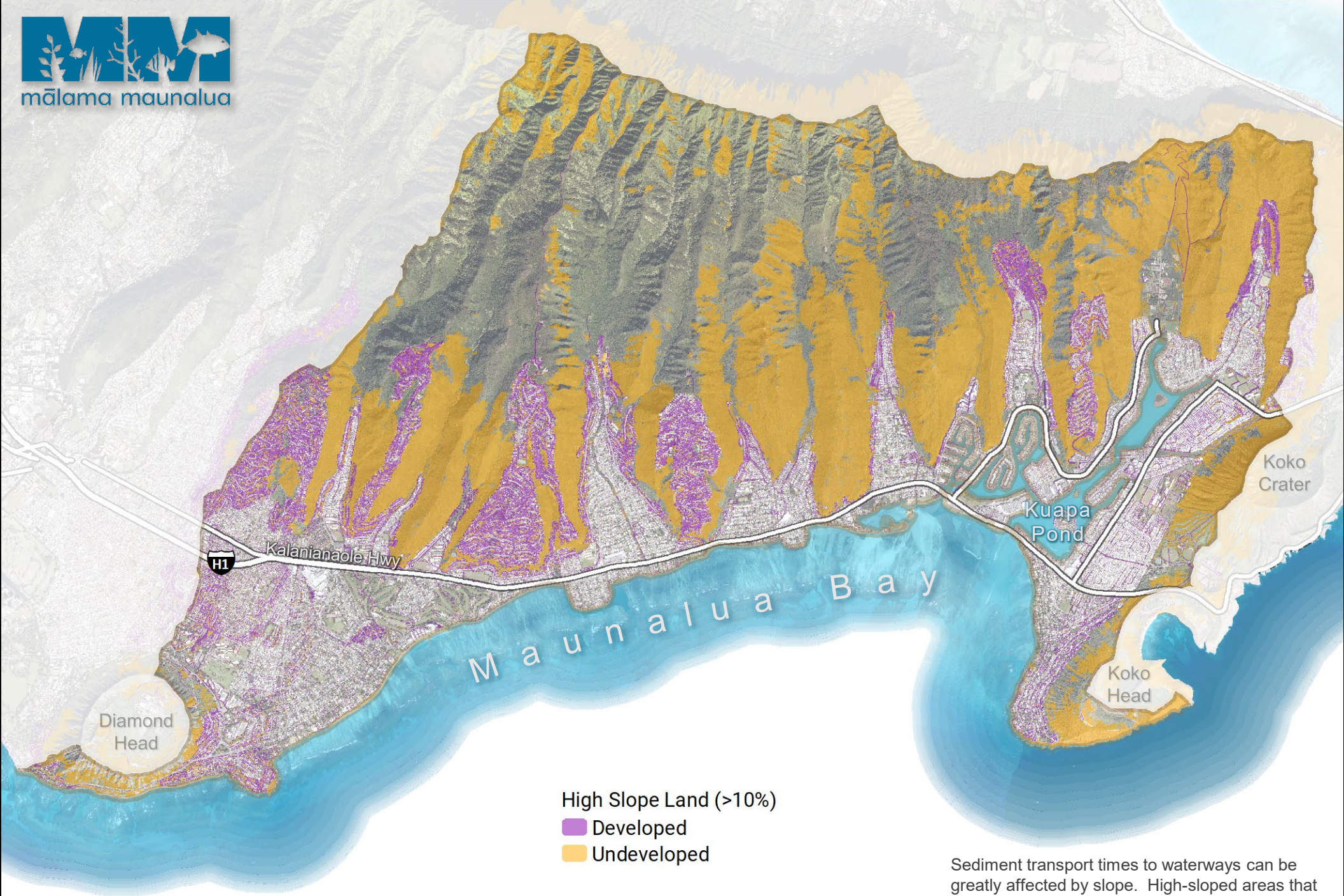
Landcover classes were aggregated from the NOAA Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) landcover assessment from 2011.



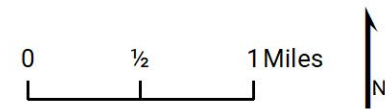


Land Uses were derived from the 'New Activity Code' fields in the 'Separations' table that is linked to the Parcels layer from obtained from Honolulu Open Data.

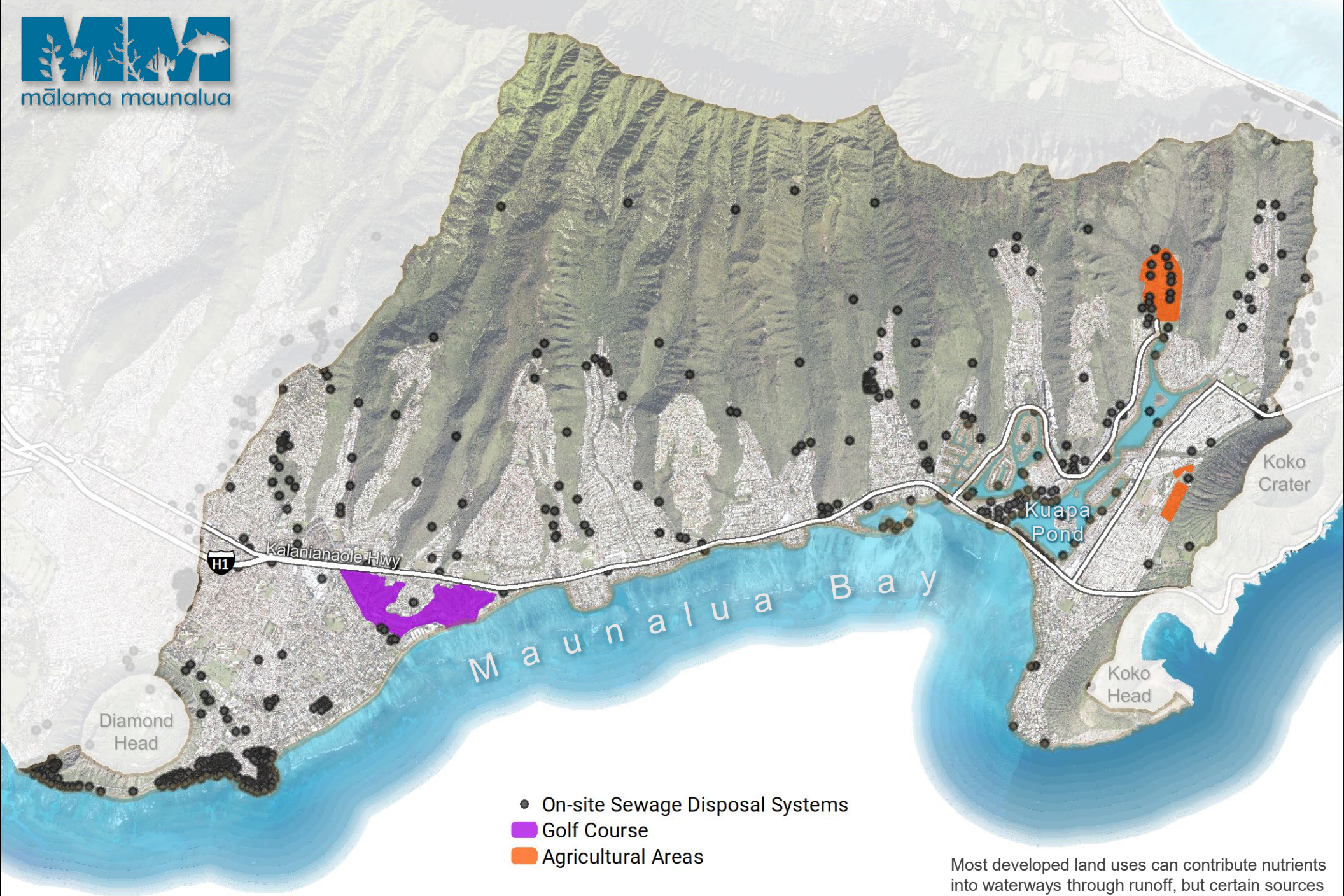




## Potential Sediment 'Hotspots'



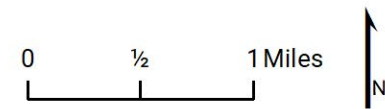




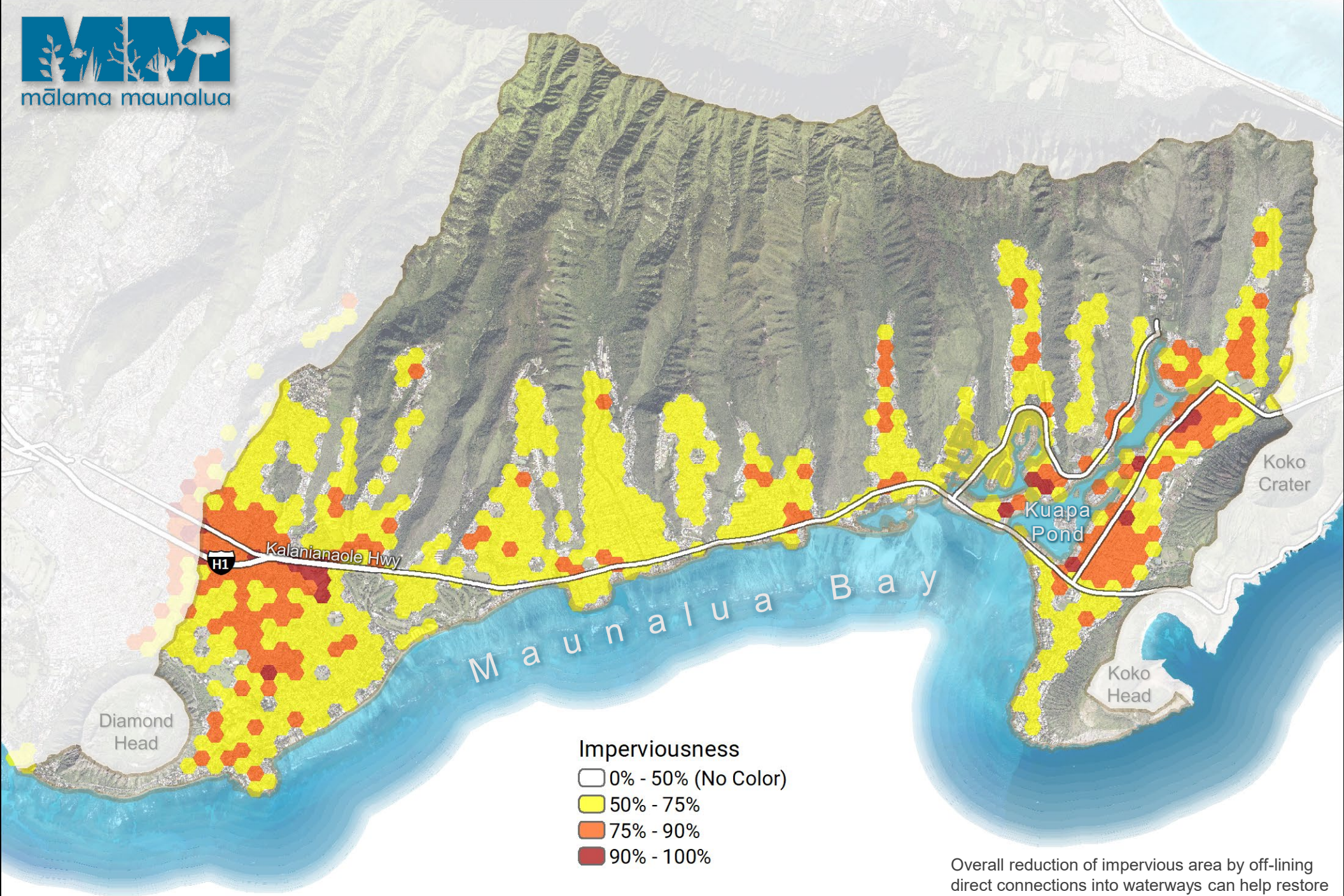
- On-site Sewage Disposal Systems
- Golf Course
- Agricultural Areas

Most developed land uses can contribute nutrients into waterways through runoff, but certain sources can have a higher impact – such as fertilizers used in golf courses & agricultural areas, as well as leaks from septic systems.

## Potential Nutrient 'Hotspots'

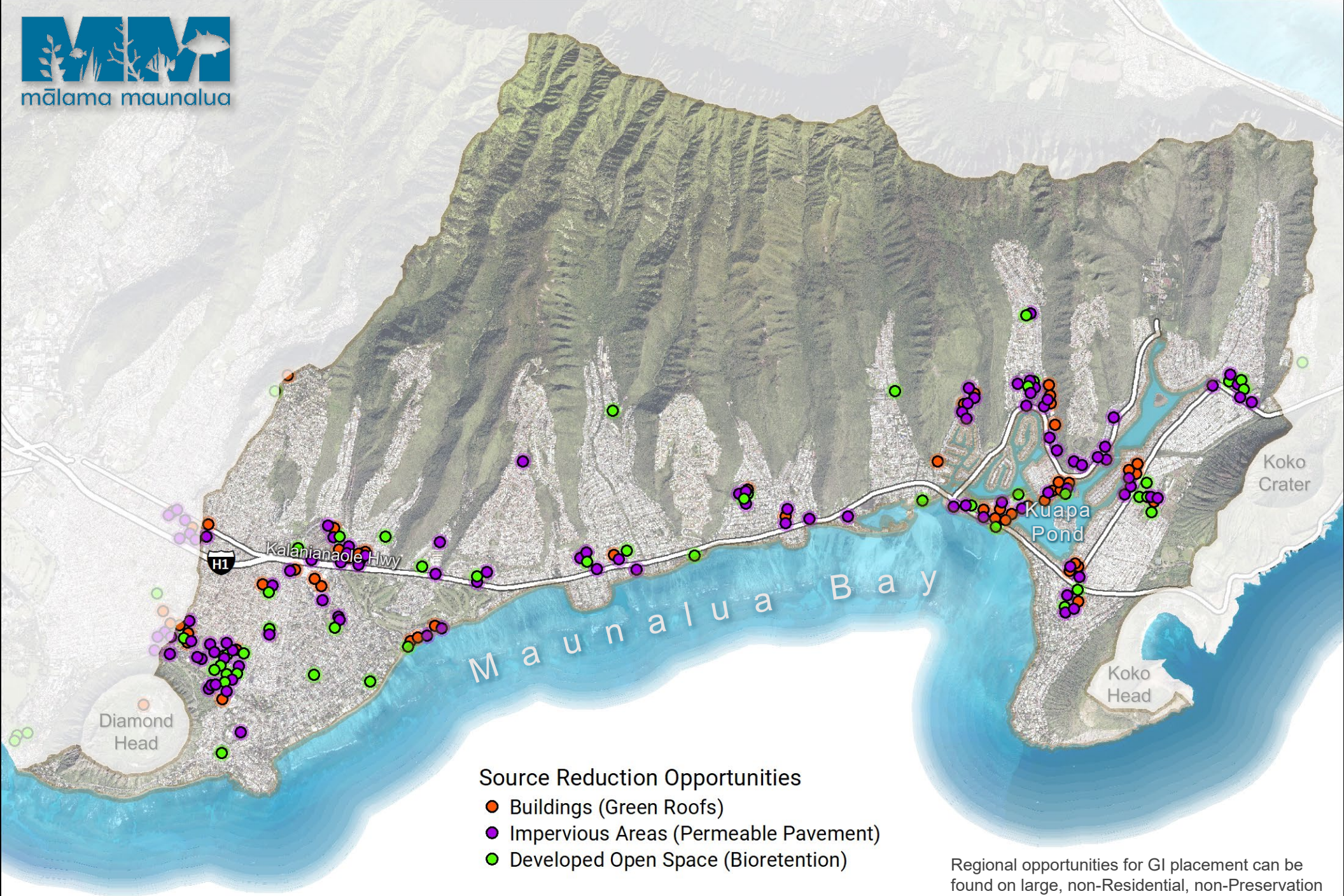






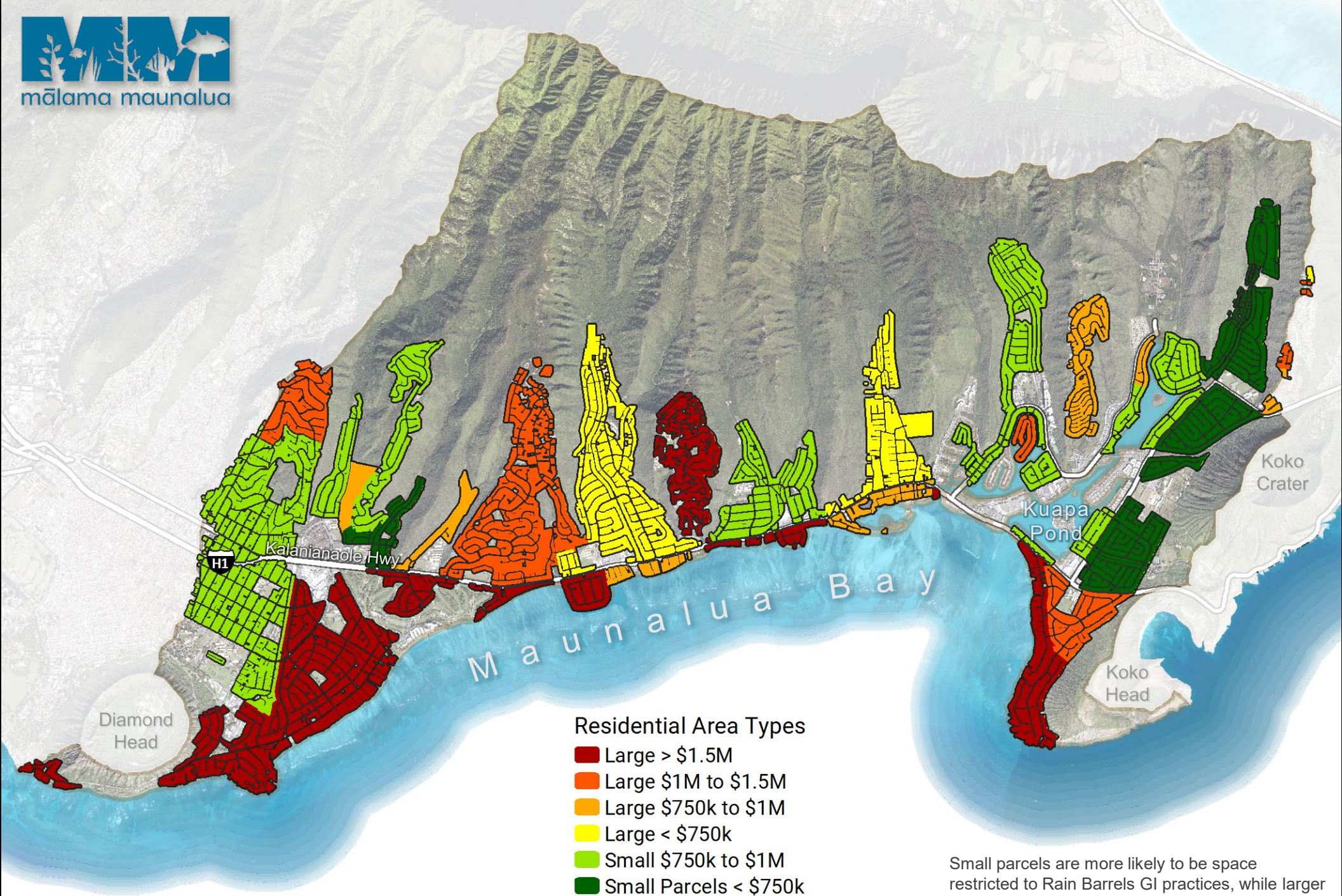
# Imperviousness 'Hotspots'





Regional opportunities for GI placement can be found on large, non-Residential, non-Preservation lands. This map shows the distribution of opportunities for green roofs, permeable pavement, and bioretention (> 0.5 acre threshold).





Small parcels are more likely to be space restricted to Rain Barrels GI practices, while larger parcels may have availability for Rain Gardens. Higher property values may indicate greater willingness or ability to adopt GI.

# Residential Area Opportunities

