

Coastal Geomorphological 3D Modeling with LIDAR



LIDAR Zones New Brunswick May 2003

Legend

★ HPN - High Precision Network

— roads

■ Lidar Coverage Zone



0 3.75 7.5 15 22.5 30 Kilometers



Project Goals / Objectives

- 1) Gain a greater understanding of the Coastal Geomorphology of south eastern NB
- 2) Explore the benefit of using LIDAR to create accurate 3D models of the area
- 3) Make a significant and useful contribution to the rest of the CCAF project

Data Sources

- RAW LIDAR Data
- Orthophotos
- Topographic data
- Satellite imagery
- GPS Validation data
- Digital photography
- other



Literature Search



- Searched the Library, Internet, AGRG
- 38 resources including: Journals / Magazines / Books and other resources
- Main topics included:
 - Sea Level Rise
 - LIDAR
 - combination of the Two

Literature Review



■ Sea Level Rise

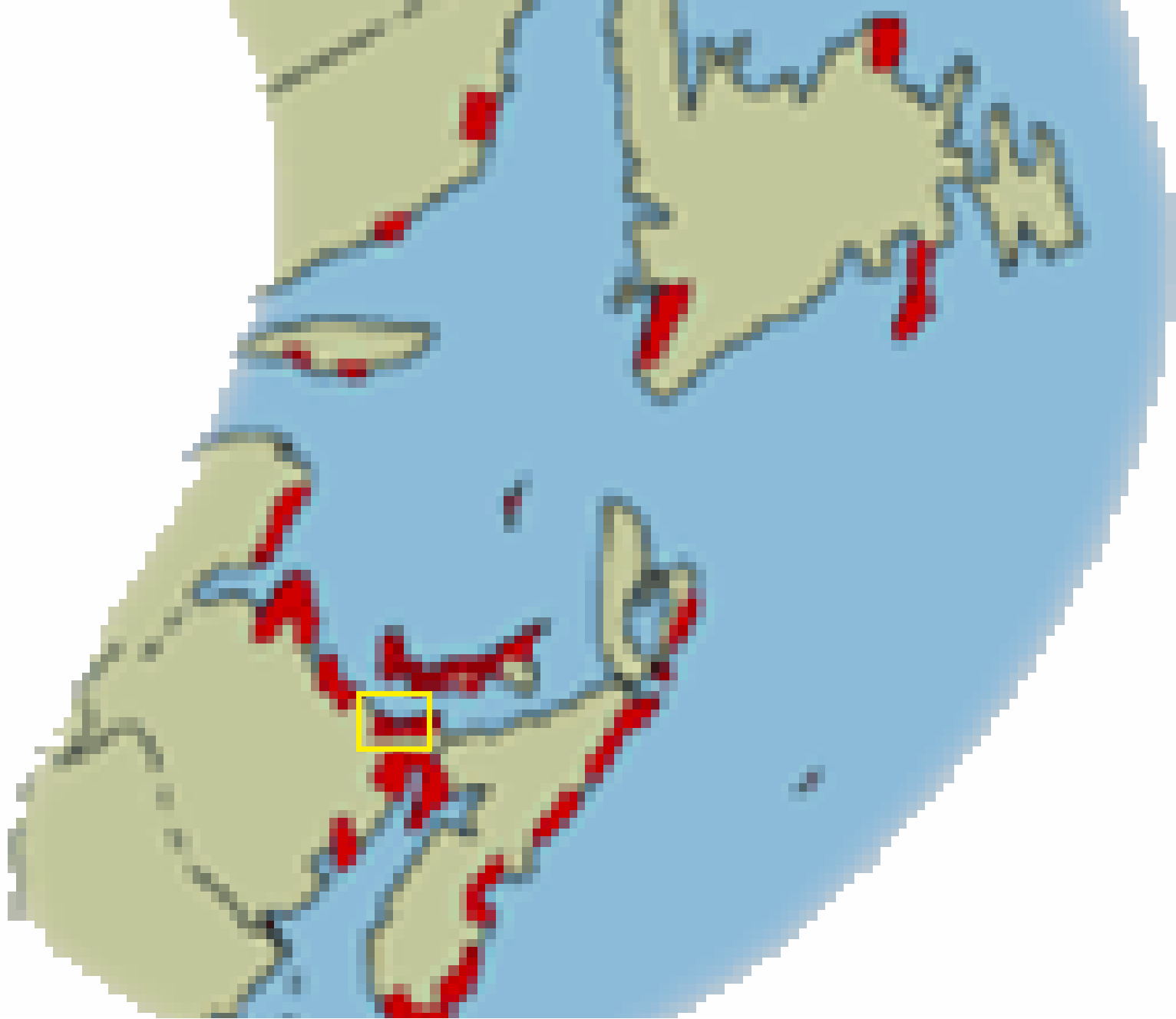
- Coastal Sensitivity to Sea Level Rise
- Global Warming
- Impacts And Adaptation

■ LIDAR

- Better DEMS
- AGRG past LIDAR Research
- LIDAR Data Integration
- LIDAR Limitations

Coastal Sensitivity to SLR





Sea Level Rise

- Not a new issue
- Global Wide Issue
- Global Warming Accelerates SLR
- Canadian coastline is one of the largest in the world
- Govt. provides \$\$ for research
- Coasts change through out time
- Regional Scale



- <http://gsca.nrcan.gc.ca/coastweb/sealevel/sealevel3.swf>

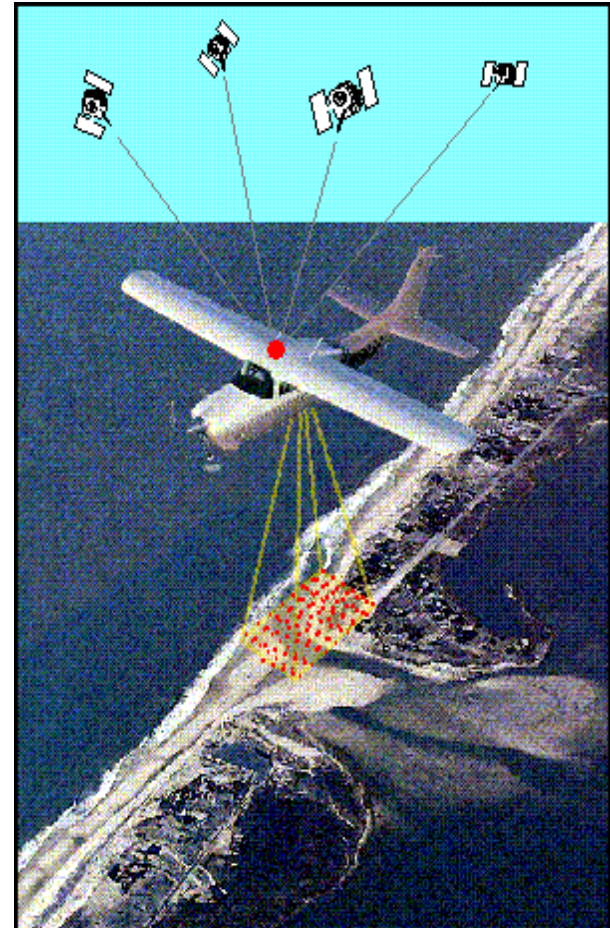
Impacts of SLR in coastal regions

- The impacts of rising sea level and other aspects of climate change in coastal regions can include:
 - flooding of wetlands and adjacent shores
 - expanded flooding during severe storms and high tides
 - increased near-shore wave energy (Erosion)
 - upward and land-ward migration of beach profiles
 - saline intrusion into coastal freshwater aquifers
 - impacts on coastal ecosystems
 - damage to coastal infrastructure and broad impacts on the coastal economy

LIDAR

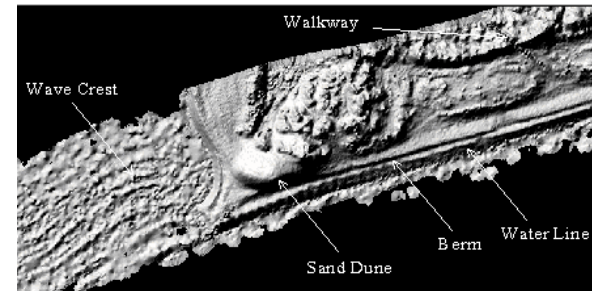
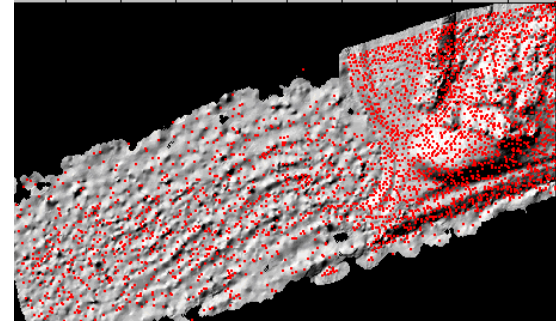
■ Improvements

- GPS
- IMU
- Sensor



LIDAR and Better DEMS

- High resolution DEM
- 3D modeling
- Integrate other data



AGRG past LIDAR Research

- History / Past Experience
- Documented procedures
 - Validation methods
 - Flooding Applications
 - Storm Surge Applications
 - Wetland Applications
 - other



Applied Geomatics Research Group

Methodology



- Ground Validation (GPS / Total Station)
- Import Raw Data
- Build Grid / DEM
- Validate data
- Create 3D Models
- Integrate data and create GIS

Deliverables



- Several GIS derived products such as
 - DEM developed using ESRI tools
 - 3D visualizations of the area
 - Flood risk maps for different scenarios
 - Web-accessible GIS products
 - other

Conclusions



Further Research



References

- An Airborne Laser Topographic Mapping Study of Eastern Broward County, Florida with Applications to Hurricane Storm Surge Hazard. (n.d.) Retrieved September 19, 2003 from International Hurricane Research Center web site: <http://www.ihc.fiu.edu/ihrc/research/broward/browardProject.html>
- Allen, J., & Birk, R. (2000, August). Flood Mapping Specifications: Technology-centric vs Application-centric. EOM: Earth Observation Magazine, 9(8). Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.eonline.com/Common/Archives/August00/birk.htm>
- Barnes, S. (2002). Mapping LIDAR's future. Geospatial Solutions, 12(3), 18.
- Barth, B. C., & Titus, J. G. (1984). Greenhouse Effect and Sea Level Rise – A Challenge for this Generation. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.
- Carter, W. E., & Shrestha, R. L. (2000). Airborne Laser Swath Mapping: Applications to Shoreline Mapping. Florida: University of Florida.
- Chrstian, M. (2001). Storm surge floodplain delineation on a LiDAR DEM: A case study of coastal areas of Minas Basin, Kings County, NS. Lawrencetown, NS: Applied Geomatics Research Group, Centre of Geographic Sciences.
- Chrstian, M. (2001). Urban applications and flood impact analysis with Lidar data – A case study of Bridgetown Municipality. Lawrencetown, NS: Applied Geomatics Research Group, Centre of Geographic Sciences.
- Damron, J. (2002). Fusing LIDAR and IFSAR DEMS: A Seven-Step Methodology. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc02/pap1041/p1041.htm>
- Dickie, S. (2001). Storm Surge Inundation Mapping for Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island: Analysing Flood Risk Using High-Resolution Imagery. Lawrencetown, NS: Applied Geomatics Research Group, Centre of Geographic Sciences.
- Eiser, W. C., Eslinger, D. L., & Goss, H. (August, 2000). Beach Management Decision Support Using LIDAR. EOM: Earth Observation Magazine, 9(8). Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.eonline.com/Common/Archives/August00/goss.htm>
- Fowler, R. (March, 2002). The Lowdown on LIDAR. EOM: Earth Observation Magazine, 9(8). Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.eonline.com/Common/Archives/March00/fowler.htm>
- Gesch, D. and Wilson, R. (n.d.). Development of a Seamless Multisource Topographic / Bathymetric Elevation Model. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc01/professional/papers/pap480/p480.htm>
- Hill, J., Graham, L., Henry, R., Cotter, D., Ding, A., and Young, D. (2000). Wide-area topographic mapping and applications using airborne light detection and ranging (LIDAR) technology. Maryland: Journal of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 66(8). Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.asprs.org/asprs/publications/pe&rs/2000journal/august/highlight.html>
- Kletzli, R., and Peterson, J. L. (1998). Inertial Measurement and LIDAR Meet Digital Ortho Photography: A Sensor Fusion Boon for GIS. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc98/PROCEED/TO600/PAP597/P597.HTM>

References continued

- Lane, P., and Associates (1988). Preliminary study of the Possible Impacts of a One Metre Rise in Sea Level at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Halifax: Climate Change Digest, Atmospheric Environment Service.
- Lefsky, M., Cohen, W., Parker, G., Harding, D. (2002) Lidar remote sensing for ecosystem studies. Washington: Bioscience, 52(1), 19-31.
- MacKinnon, F. (2001). Wetland Application of LIDAR Data: Analysis of Vegetation and Heights in Wetlands. Lawrencetown, NS: Applied Geomatics Research Group, Centre of Geographic Sciences.
- Martin, J., Enrique, R., Kemp, G., Mashriqui, H., Day Jr., J. (2002) Landscape modeling of the Mississippi Delta. Washington: Bioscience, 52(4), 357-466.
- McKenzie, K., and Parlee, K. (2003). The Road Ahead: Adapting to Climate Change in Atlantic Canada. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.elements.nb.ca/theme/climate03/ciarn/adapting.htm>
- Mietz, S., Davis, P., Kohl, K., Manone, M. (2002). An Evaluation of LIDAR Vertical Accuracy in Grand Canyon, Arizona. Retrieved September 14, 2003 from <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc02/pap0725/p0725.htm>
- Sapeta, K. (2000). Have you seen the light? LIDAR technology is creating believers. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.geoplance.com/gw/2000/1000/1000lit.asp>
- Sea-Level Rise and Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Needs on Prince Edward Island: Study Results. (2001). Retrieved September 19, 2003 from Environment Canada web site: http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/press/01-09-06c_back.html
- Shaw, J. (2001). Impacts of Sea Level Rise on the Canadian Coast. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://climatechange.nrcan.gc.ca/english/View.asp?x-22&oid=28>
- Shaw, J., Taylor, R., Solomon, S., Christian, H., and Forbes, D. (1998). Potential impacts of global sea-level rise on Canadian coasts. The Canadian Geographer, 42(4), 365-379.
- Shaw, J., Taylor, R., Forbes, D., & Solomon, S. (2001). Sea level rise in Canada. Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin 548 225-226.
- Smith, B., R., (2002). Floodplain fliers: North Carolina's massive LIDAR project. Geospatial Solutions, 12(2), 28 – 34.
- Spinney, J. (2001). Environmental Application of LIDAR Data: Exploring High-Resolution Watershed Delineation. Lawrencetown, NS: Applied Geomatics Research Group, Centre of Geographic Sciences.
- Study leads to better understanding of Climate Change. (2001). Retrieved September 19, 2003 from Environment Canada web site: <http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/press/01-09-06c.html>
- Turner, A. (2001). Discover the Importance of LIDAR Technology. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.geoplance.com/gw/2001/0101/0101agf.asp>

References continued

- Turner, A. (2000). LIDAR provides better DEM data. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.geoplace.com/gw/2000/1100/1100agf.asp>
- Twilley, R.(2001). Global Warming & Sea-Level Rise in the Gulf Coast Region. Retrieved September 18, 2003 from <http://www.ucsusa.org/gulf/gcsealevel.pdf>
- Webster, T., Dickie, S., O'Reilly, C., Forbes, D., Parkes, G., Poole, D., Quinn, R. (2003). Mapping Storm Surge Flood Risk: Using a LIDAR-Derived DEM. USA: Elevation – special reprint from Geospatial Solutions.
- Webster, T., Dickie, S., O'Reilly, C., Forbes, Thompson, K., D., Parkes, G., (n.d.). Integration of Diverse Datasets and Knowledge to produce High Resolution Elevation Flood Risk Maps for Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Middleton, NS. Applied Geomatics Research Group.
- Wildgen, J. (2002). LIDAR Imagery in Wet, Flat Places. Retrieved September 22, 2003 from <http://gis.esri.com/library/userconf/proc02/pap0211/p0211.htm>