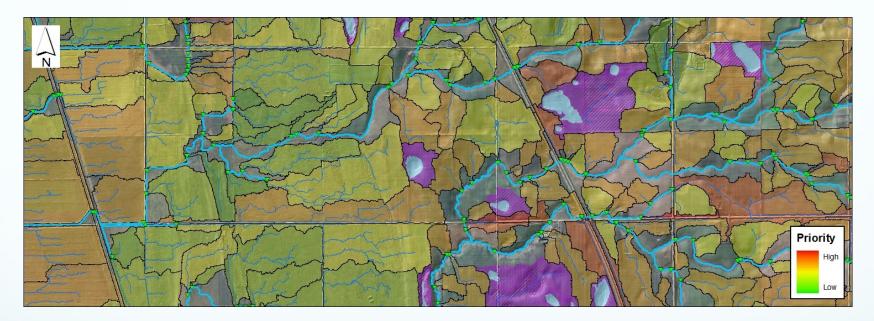
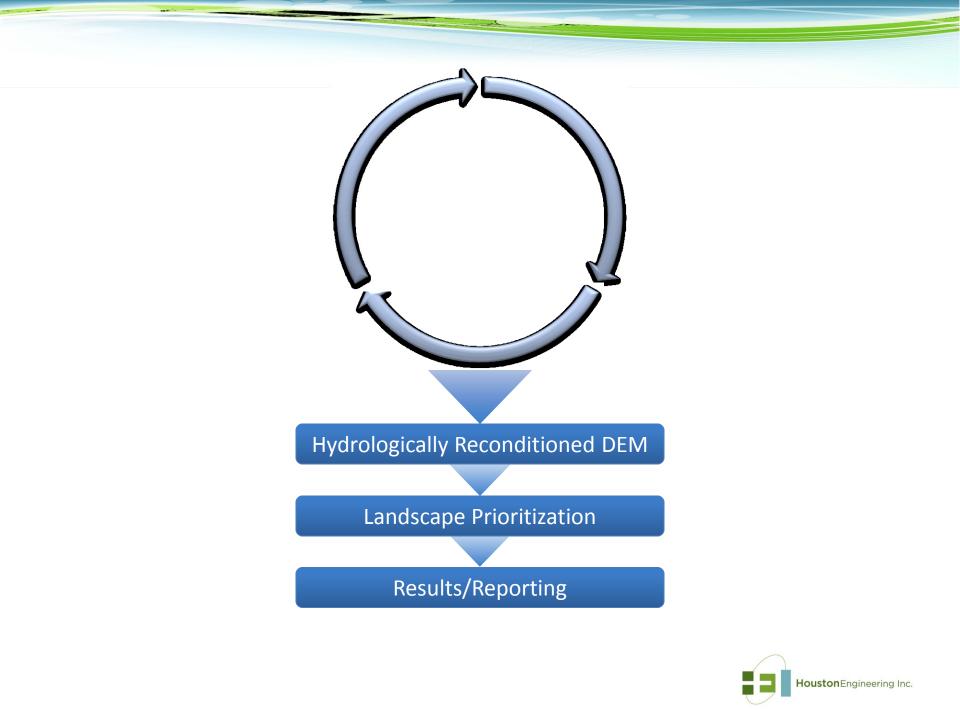
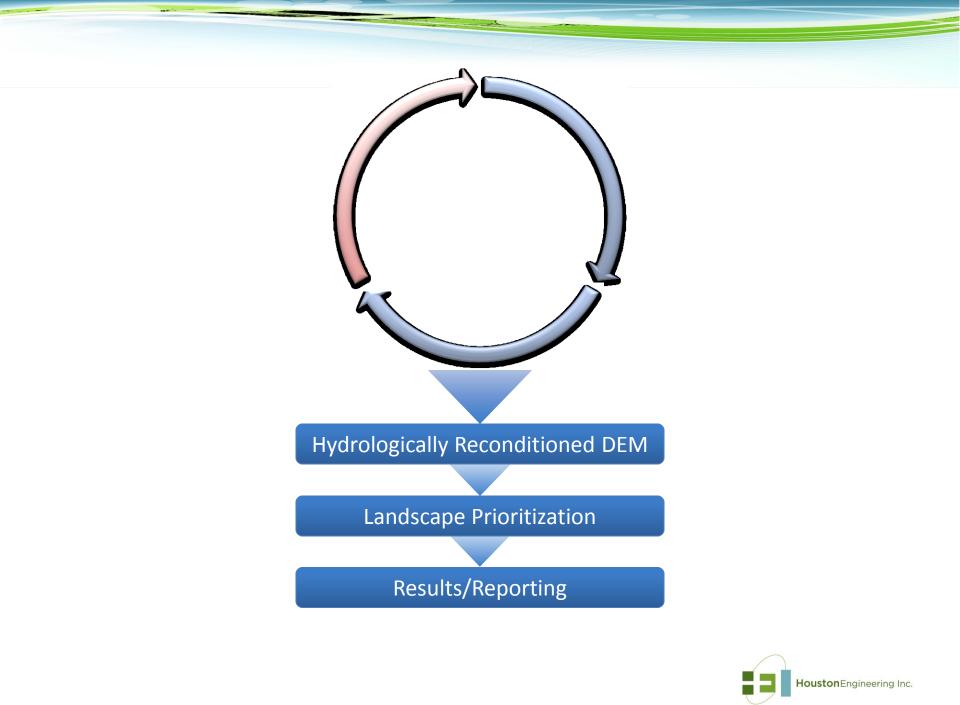
#### **Terrain Analysis Applications** Value-added LiDAR Analysis



Zach Herrmann, PE Houston Engineering, Inc. ND Water Quality Monitoring Conference Bismarck, ND March 5, 2014







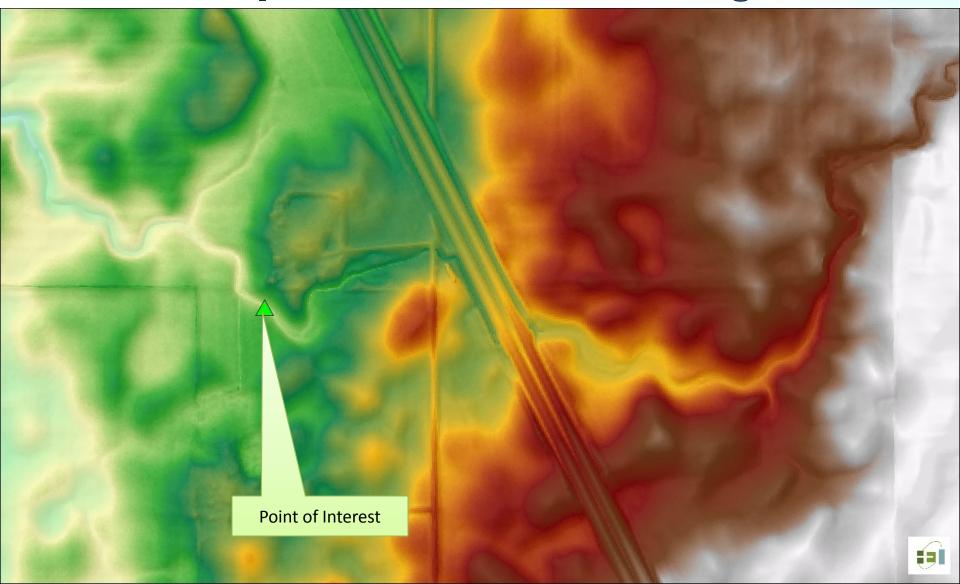
## **DEM Reconditioning**

#### Why is raw LiDAR ground elevation data not sufficient?

- Unclear flow direction
  - Flat ditches
  - Standing water at the time of LiDAR acquisition
  - Dense vegetation
- "Digital Dams"
  - Culverts, bridges, any subsurface drainage alterations
  - Creates errors in subwatershed areas at points downstream
- Requirements
  - High quality elevation data
  - Technical expertise with sophisticated GIS processing software
  - LOCAL KNOWLEDGE
    - Drainage patterns, bridge and culvert location, etc...

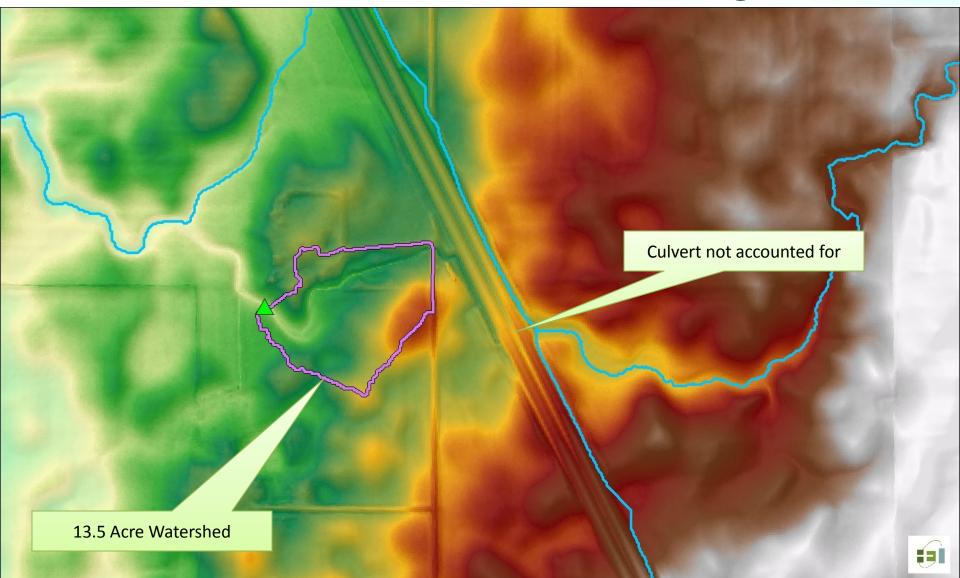


# Impacts of Reconditioning



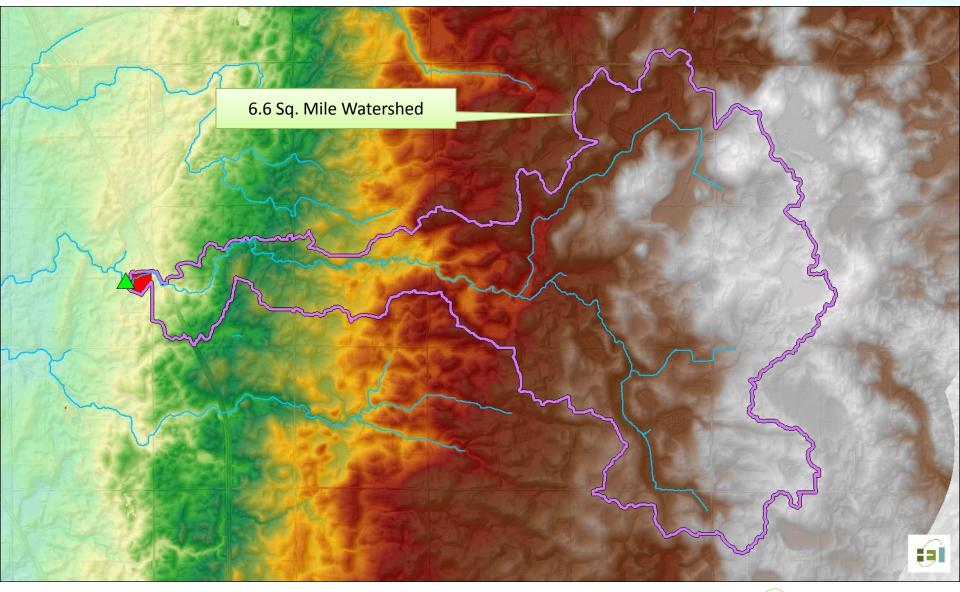


### Impacts of Reconditioning

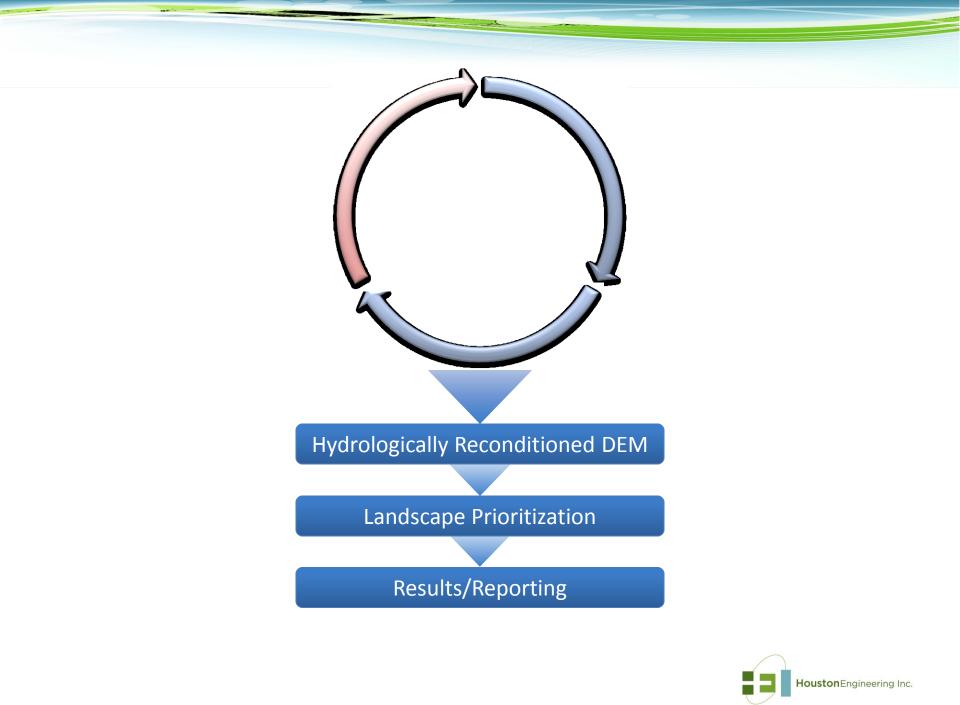


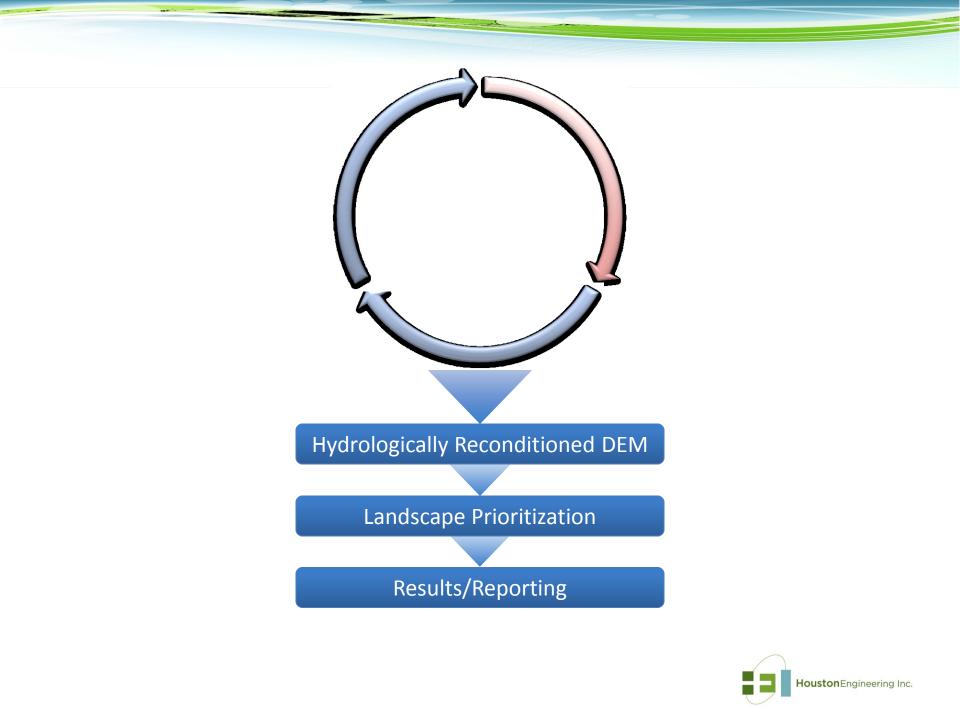


### Impacts of Reconditioning









#### **Non-Contributing Analysis**

- Not all areas contribute equally during every rainfall/runoff event
- Depressed areas within the watershed store runoff
- Non-Contributing Basins
  - Any closed basin that has sufficient storage to contain runoff produced from a given rainfall event
    - Variable depending on amount of rainfall analyzed
    - "Potholes" on the landscape
    - Existing wetlands and lakes





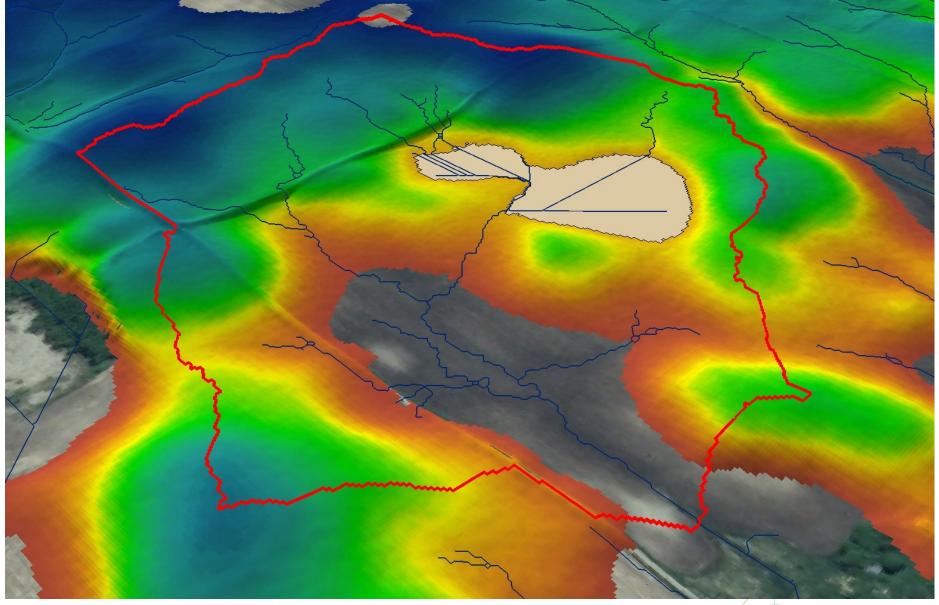
#### **High Elevation**



#### **Low Elevation**

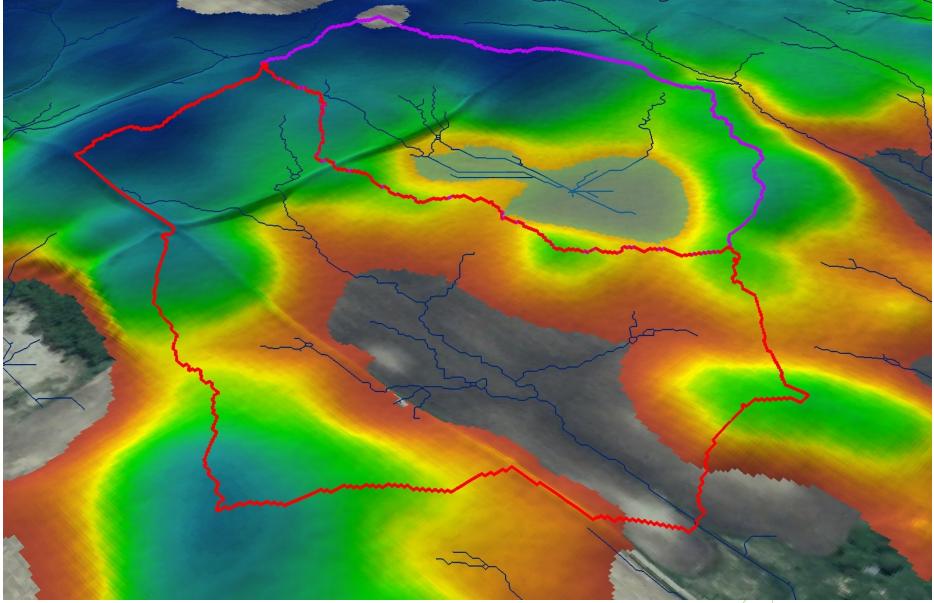


# **Non-Contributing Analysis**

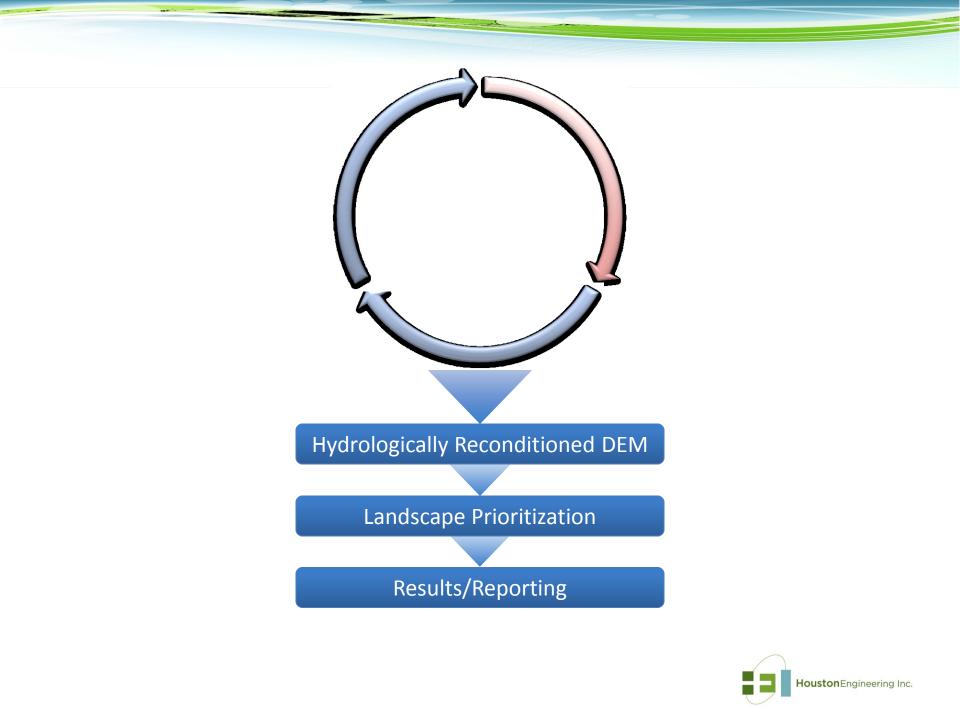


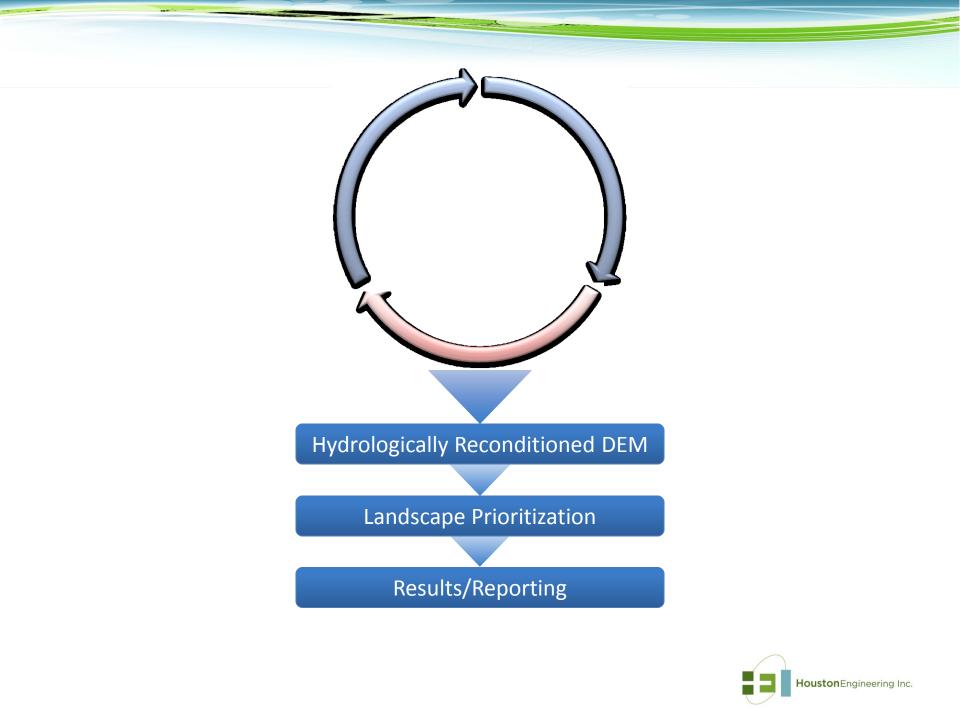


# **Non-Contributing Analysis**





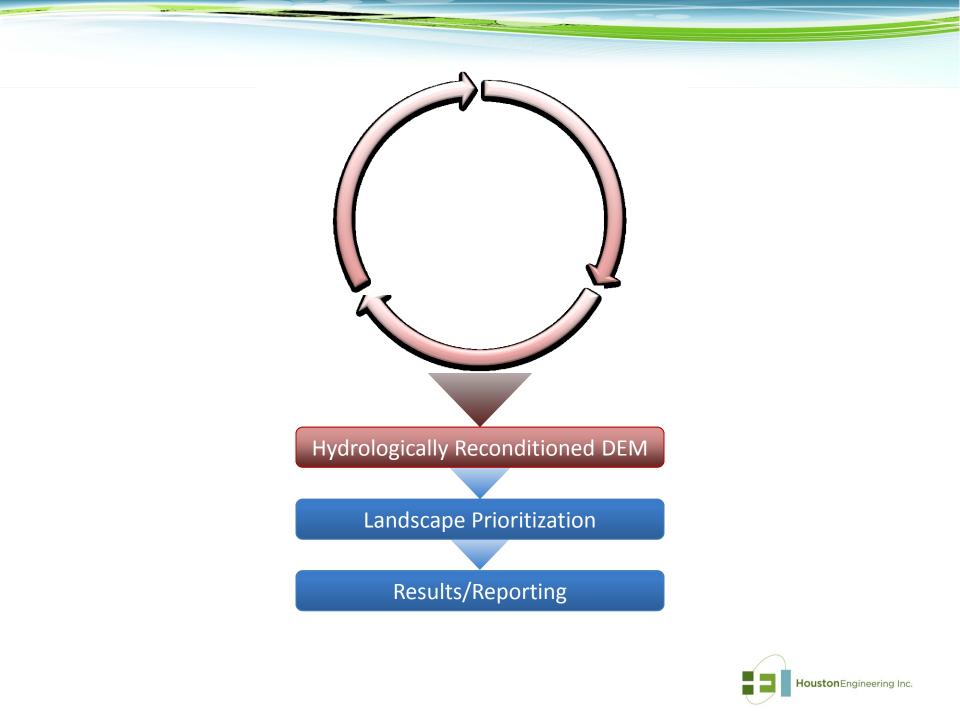




#### **Stakeholder Review**

- Local Review of Reconditioned LiDAR data
  - Questionable culvert locations
  - Potential tile inlet locations
- Incorporate into Reconditioned DEM
- <u>GOAL</u> Reconditioned LiDAR dataset to a scale that best reflects drainage patterns for the intended use of the dataset.
- <u>Landscape Prioritization data layers are only as good as the input</u> reconditioned DEM.



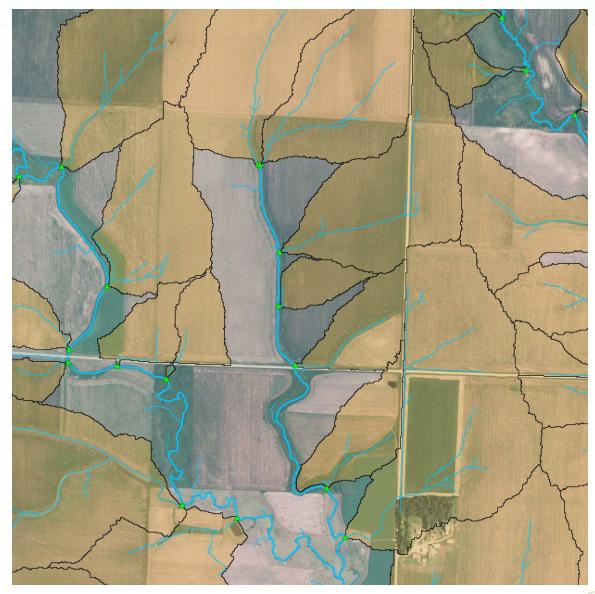


#### **Reconditioned DEM**

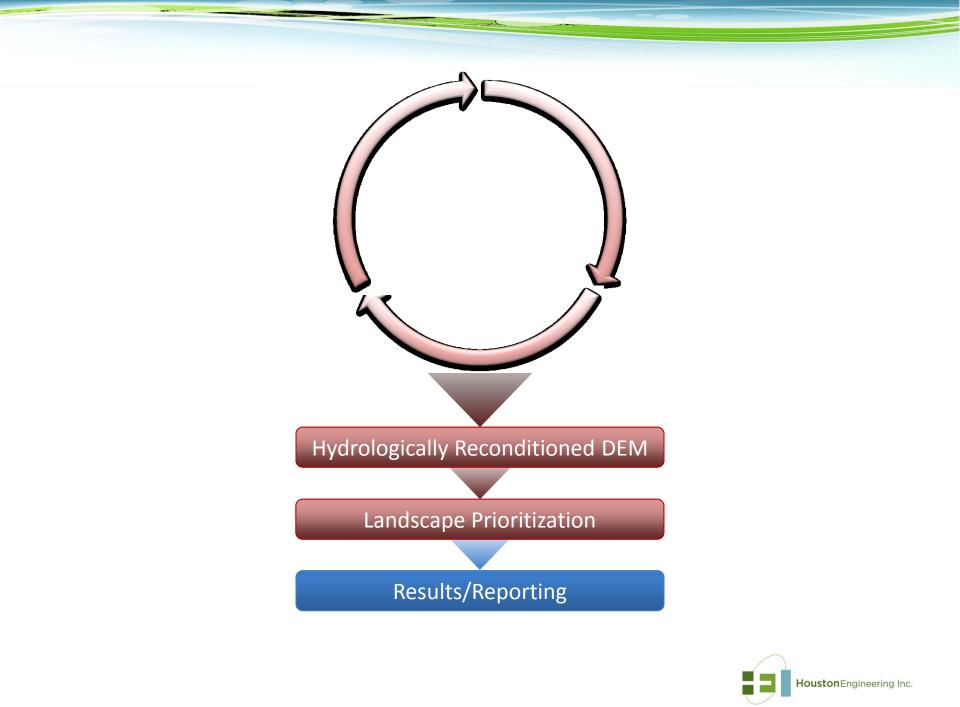




#### **Reconditioned DEM**







**Stream Power Index** 

#### Measurement of potential energy of water as it flows over bare ground

SPI = (contributing area) x (slope)

Amount of water expected

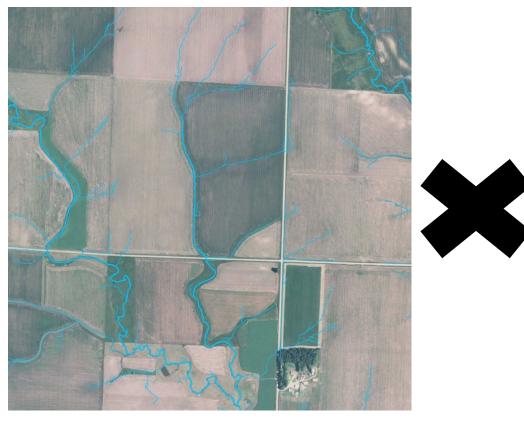
Slope of flow path

Purpose: Identify locations with high potential for gully erosion

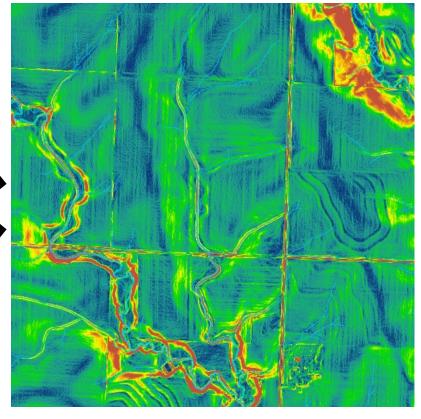


### **Stream Power Index Example**

#### **Contributing Area**

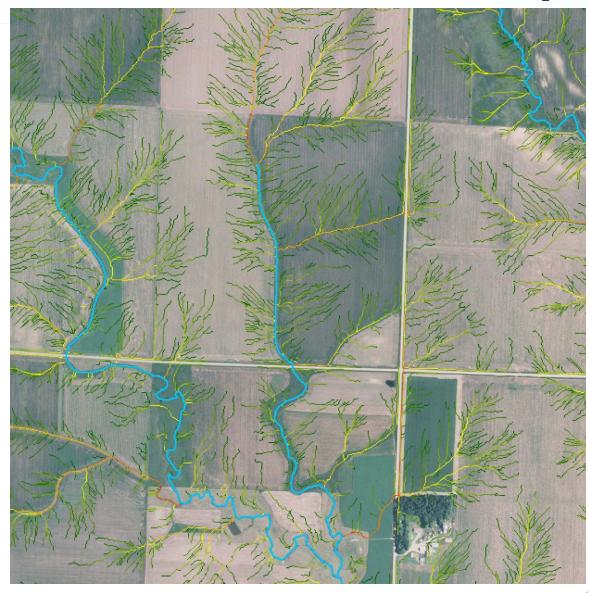


#### Slope



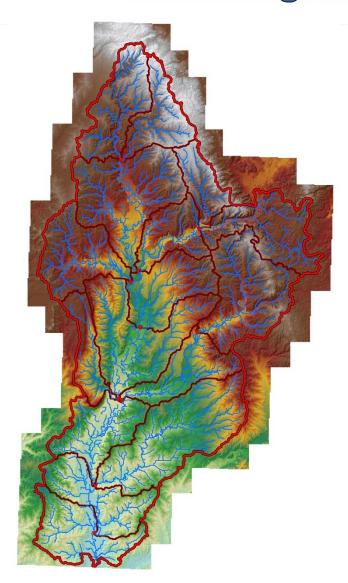


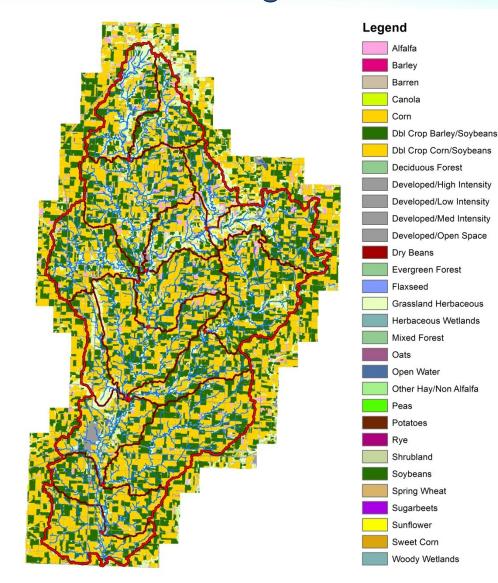
### **Stream Power Index Example**





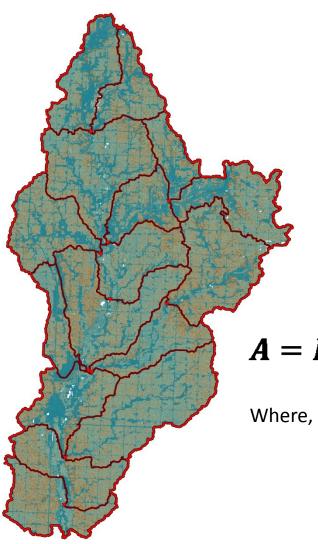
#### **Total Loading Estimates – Background Info.**







#### **RUSLE – Sediment Loading**



Legend High Low

- Developed by USDA
- Estimate soil erosion from fields

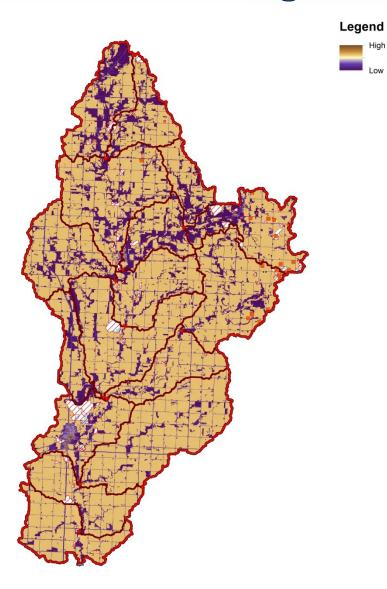
due to raindrop impact and surface runoff

#### A = R x K x LS x C x P

- here, R = Rainfall and Runoff Factor
  - K = Soil Erodibility Factor
  - LS = Length-Slope Factor
  - C = Cover and Management Factor
  - P = Support Practice Factor

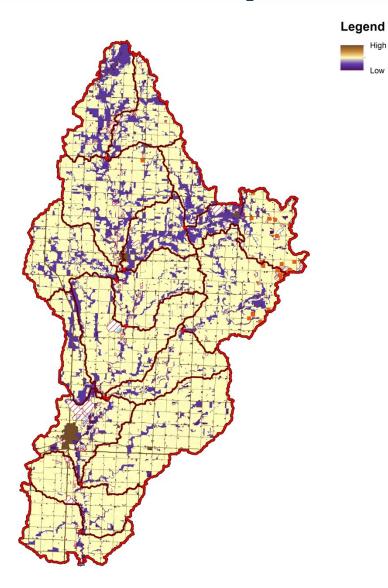


## **Total Nitrogen**



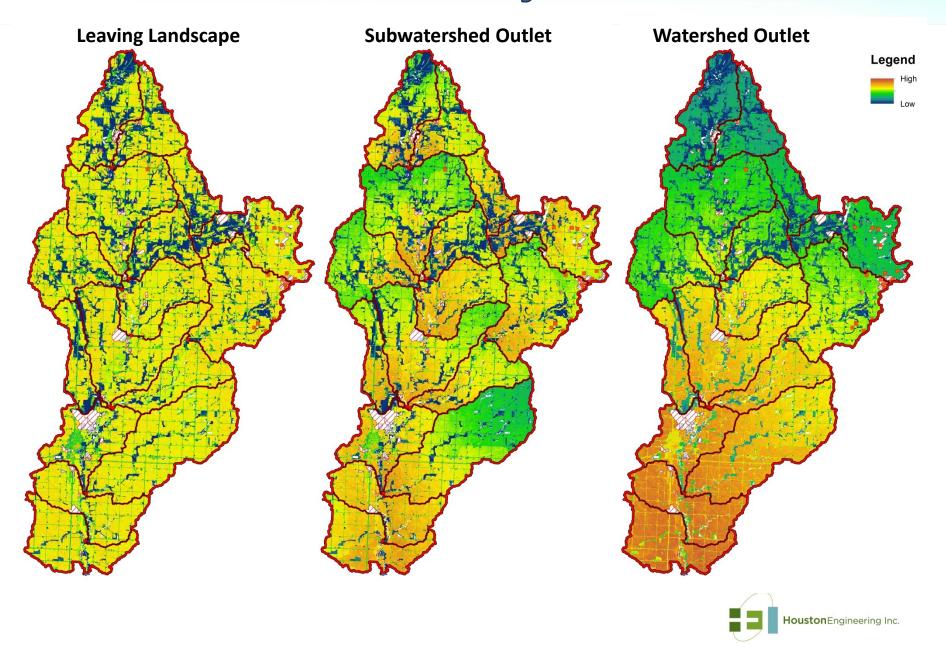


### **Total Phosphorus**

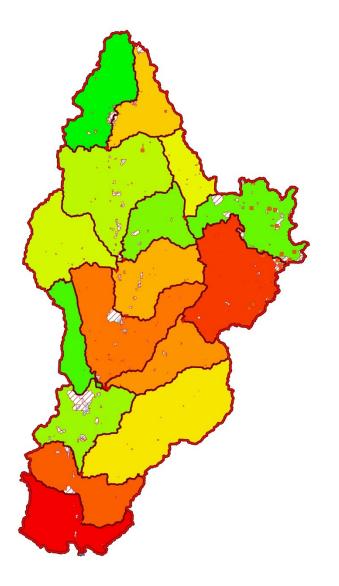




#### Water Quality Index

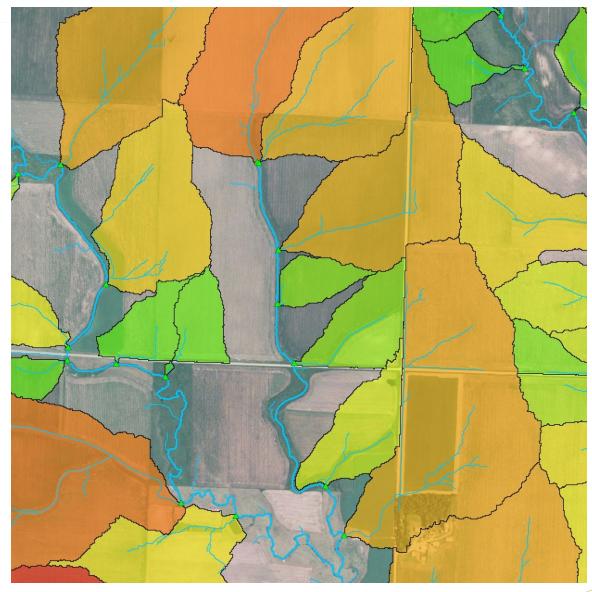


#### Where to Implement? - In the Watershed

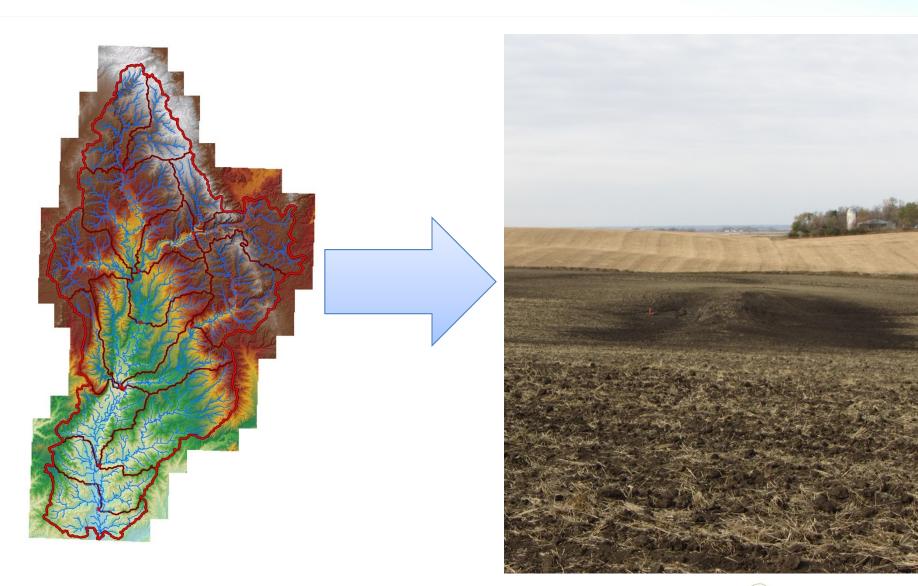




#### Where to Implement? - On The Field







Why?



#### **Terrain Analysis Applications** *Value-added LiDAR Analysis*

# **Questions?**

Zach Herrmann, PE zherrmann@houstoneng.com

