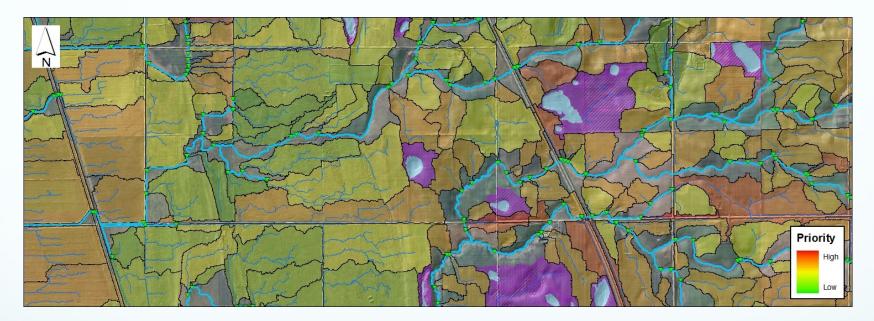
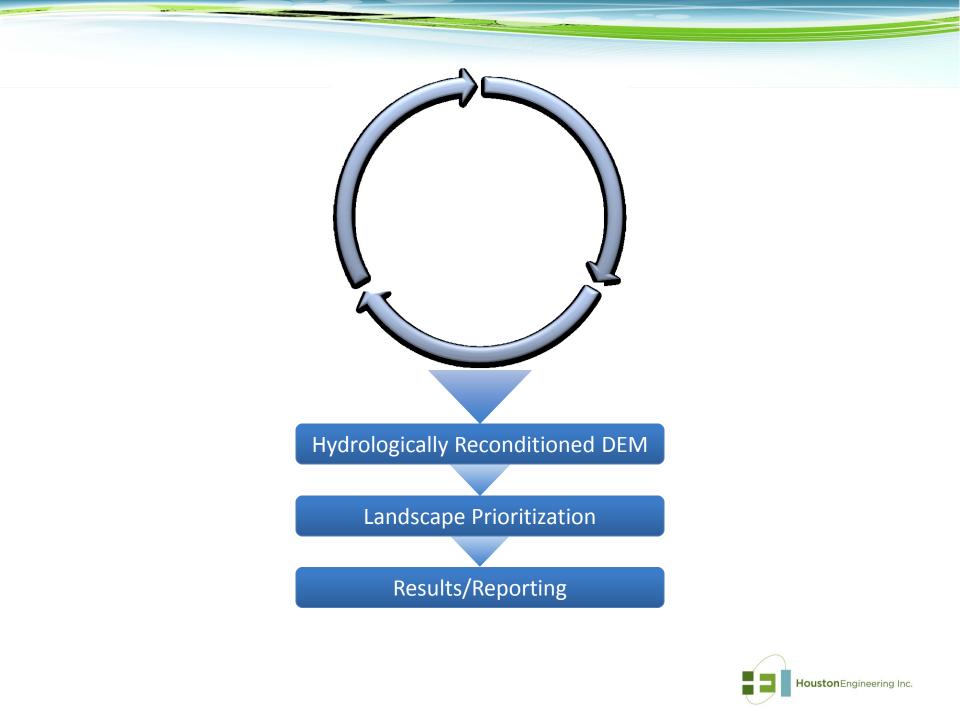
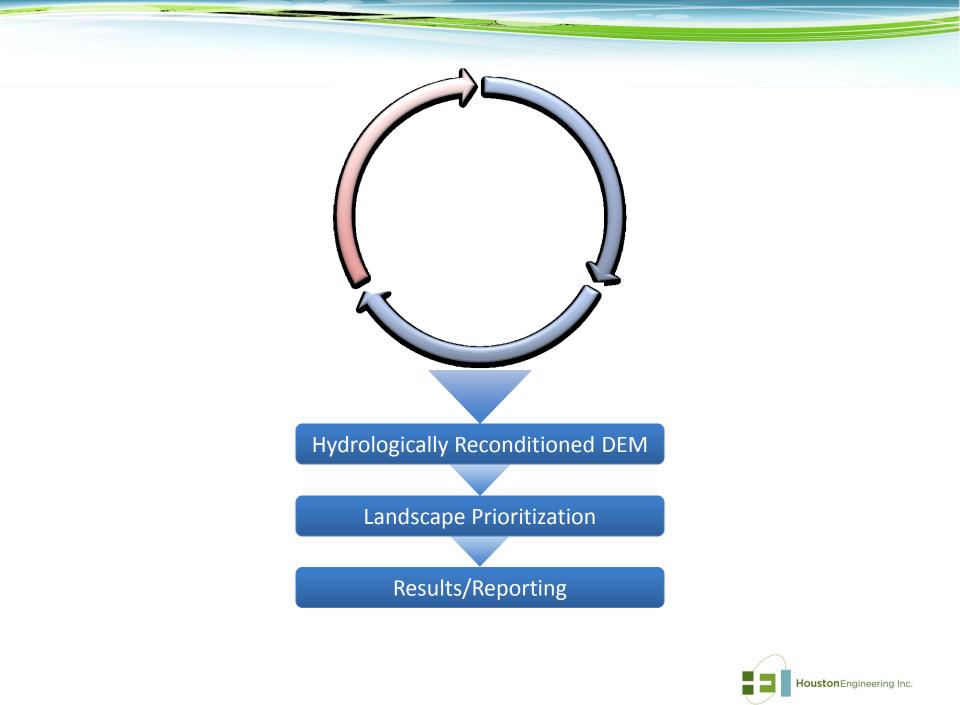
Terrain Analysis Applications Value-added LiDAR Analysis



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







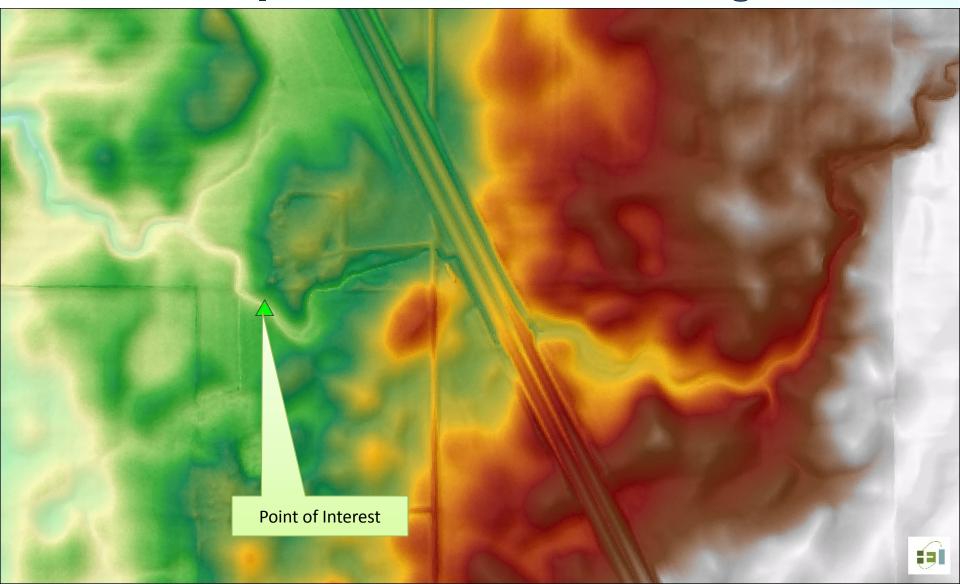
DEM Reconditioning

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...

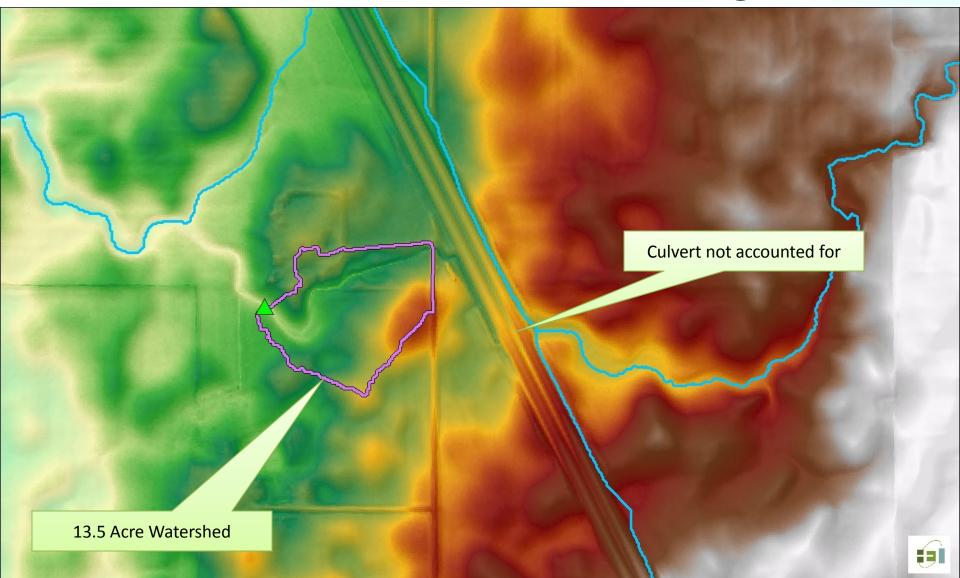


Impacts of Reconditioning



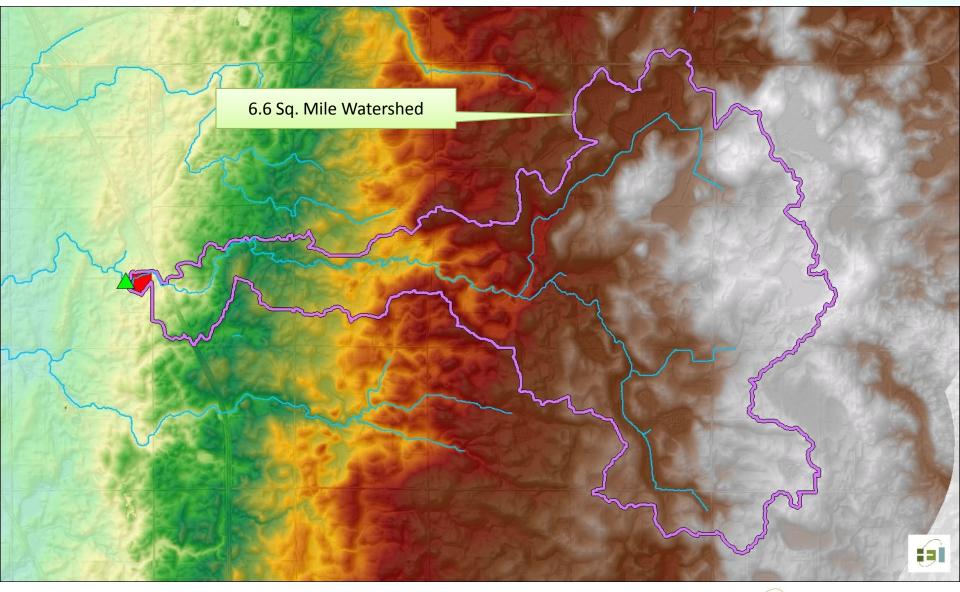


Impacts of Reconditioning

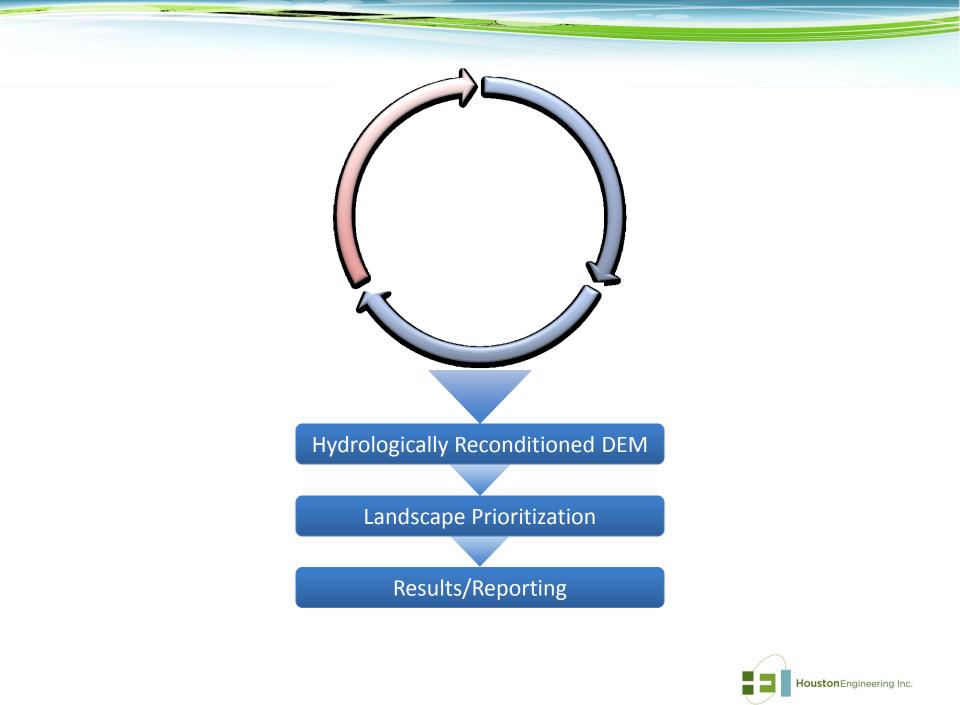


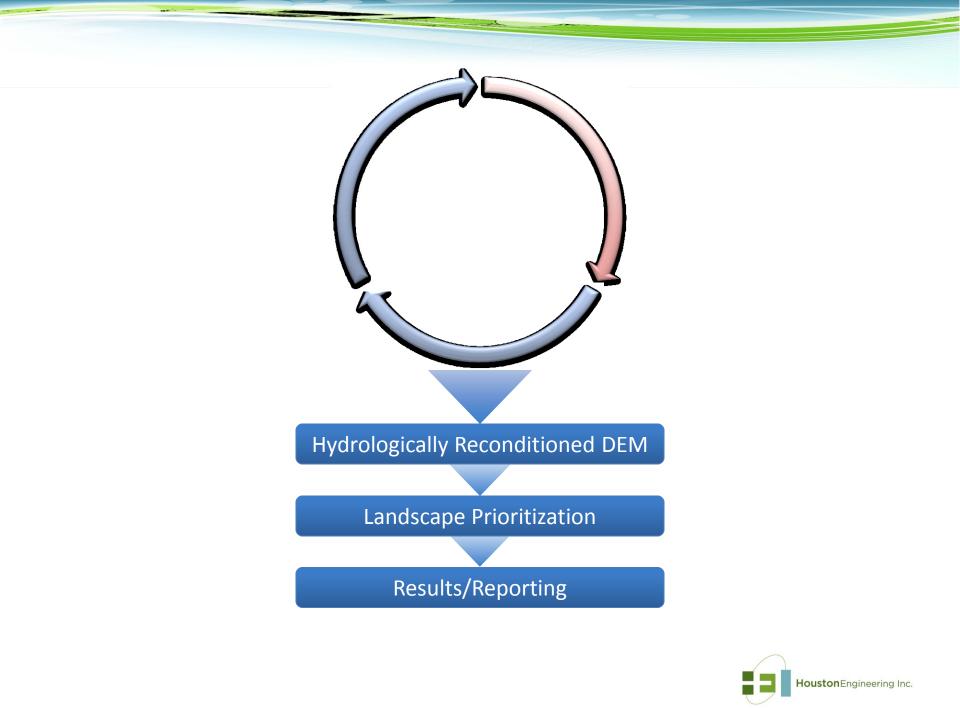


Impacts of Reconditioning









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





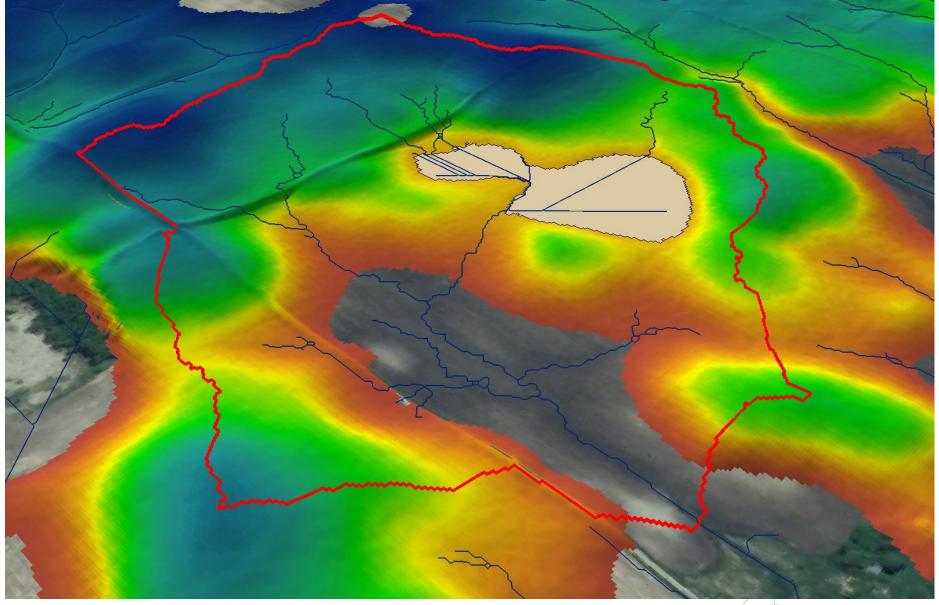
High Elevation



Low Elevation

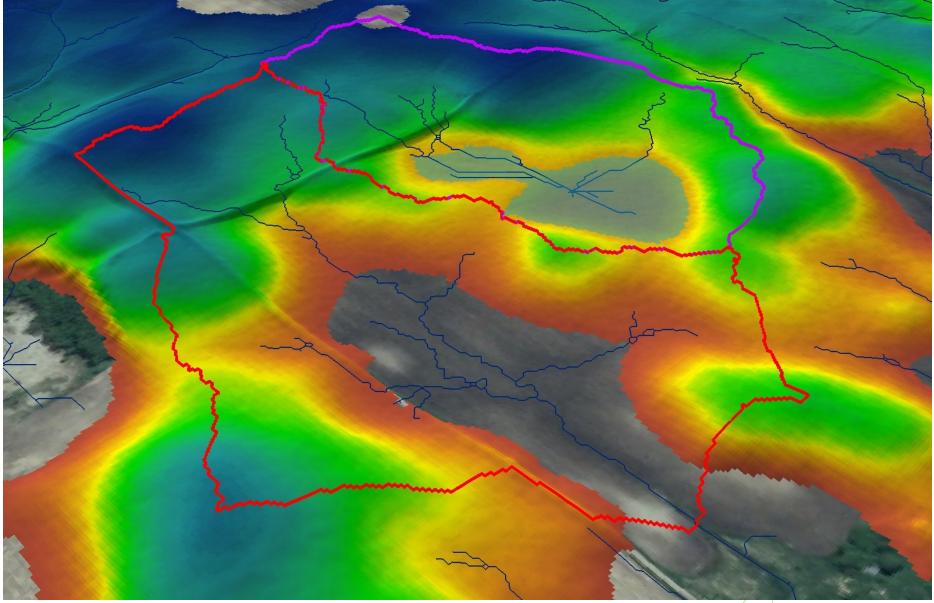


Non-Contributing Analysis

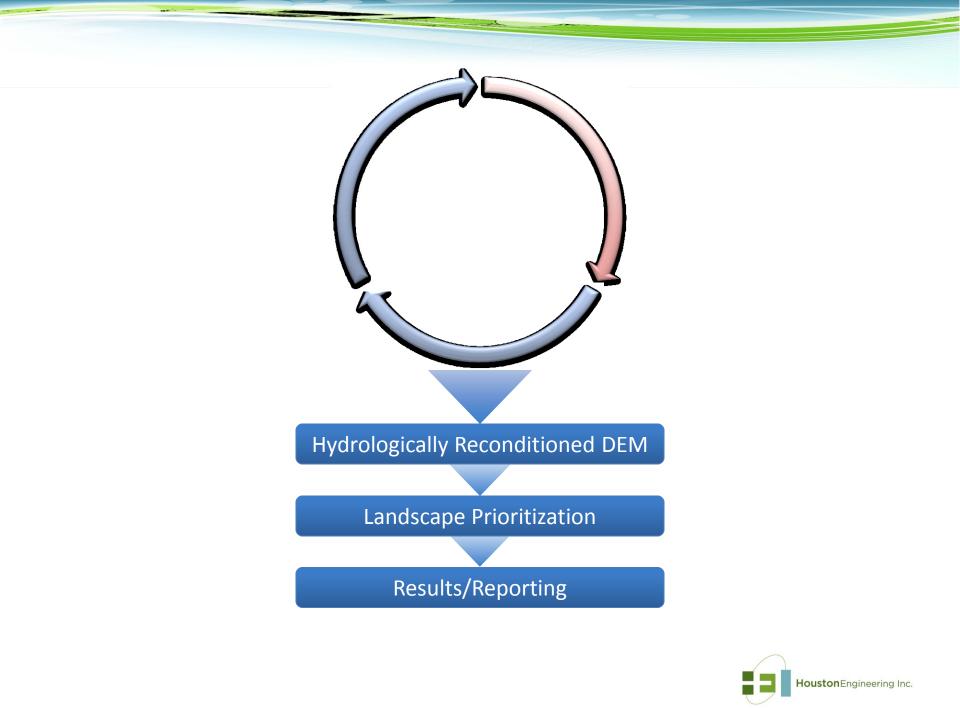


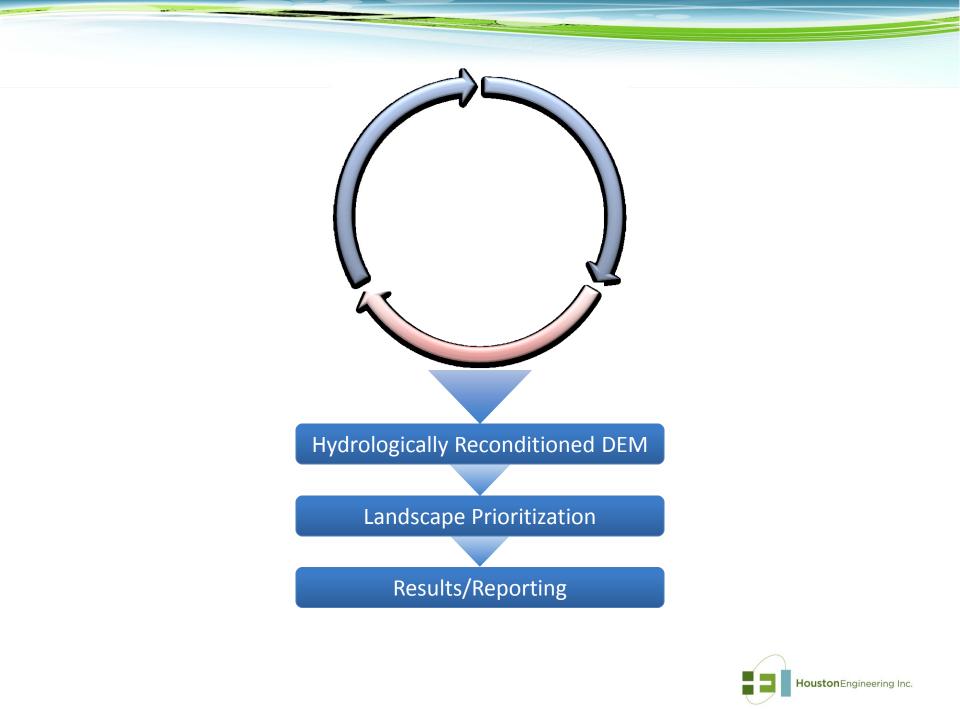


Non-Contributing Analysis





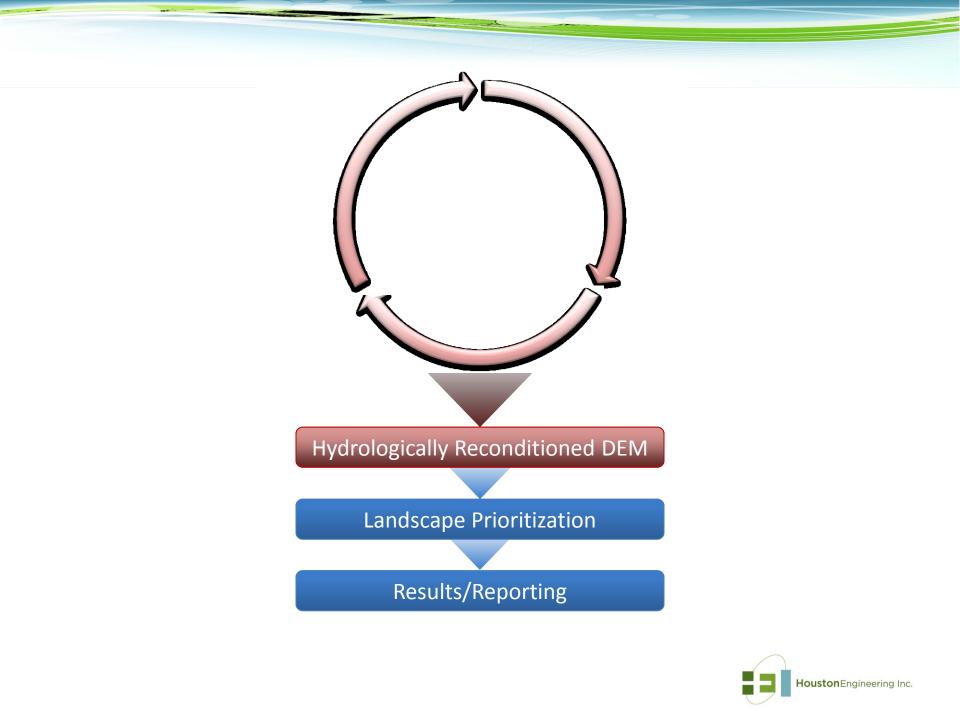




Stakeholder Review

- 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.



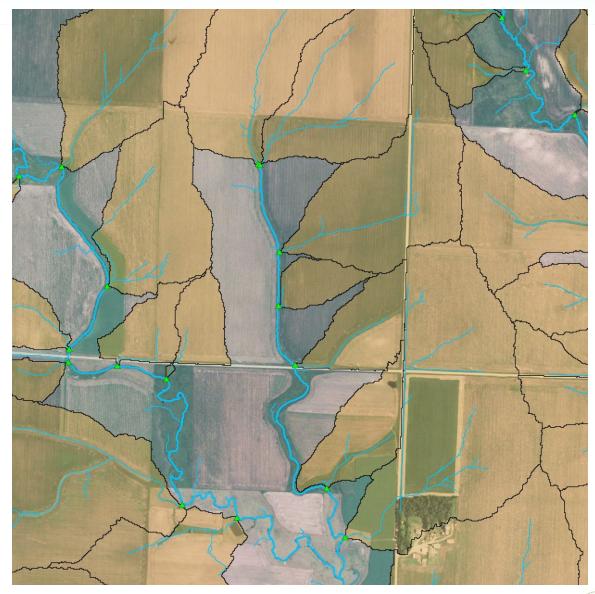


Reconditioned DEM

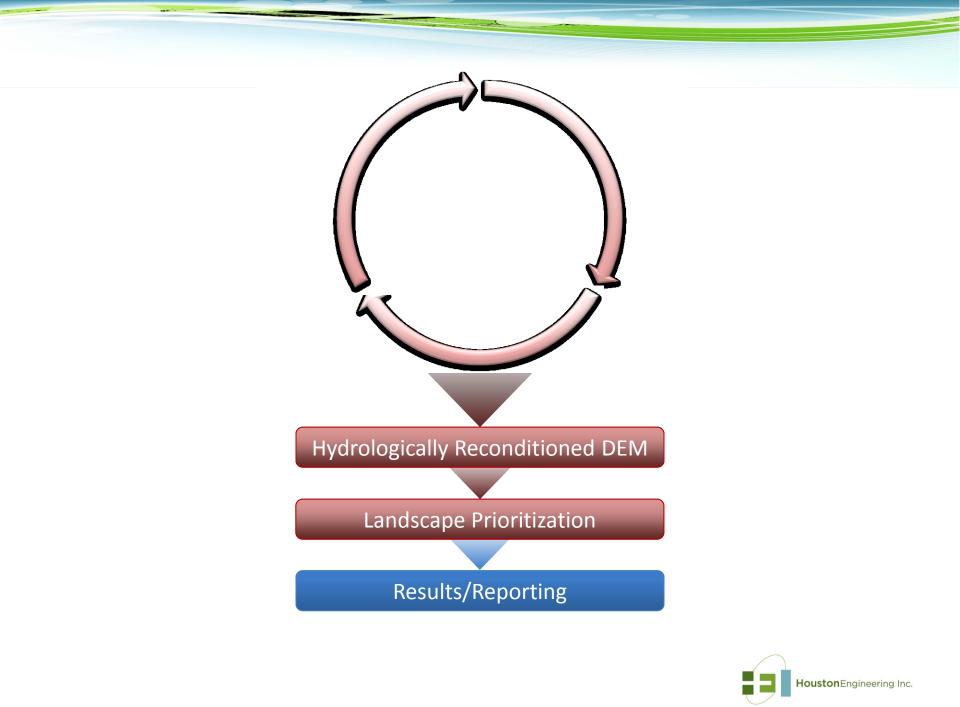




Reconditioned DEM







Stream Power Index

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

SPI = (contributing area) x (slope)

Amount of water expected

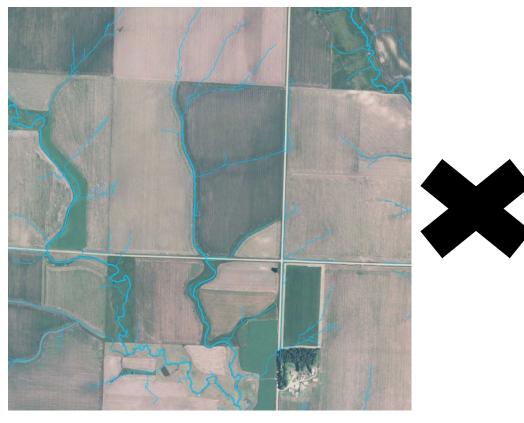
Slope of flow path

Purpose: Identify locations with high potential for gully erosion

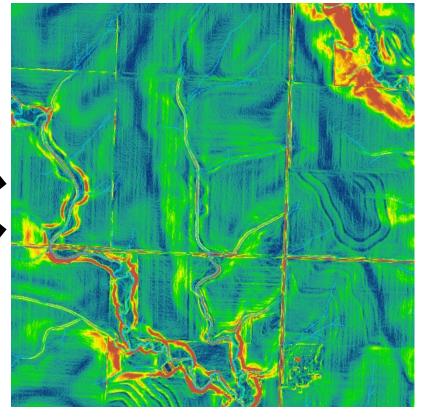


Stream Power Index Example

Contributing Area

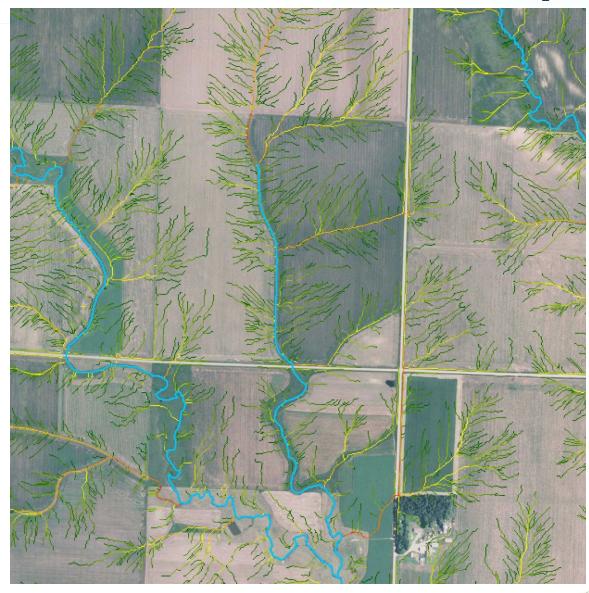


Slope



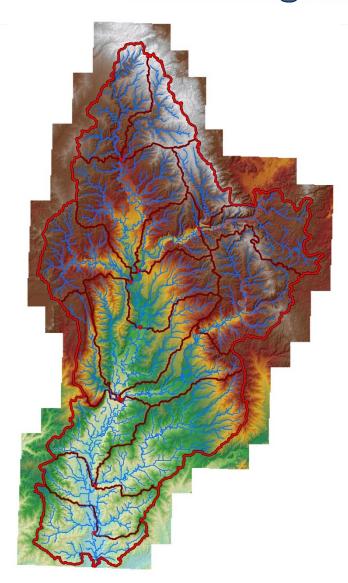


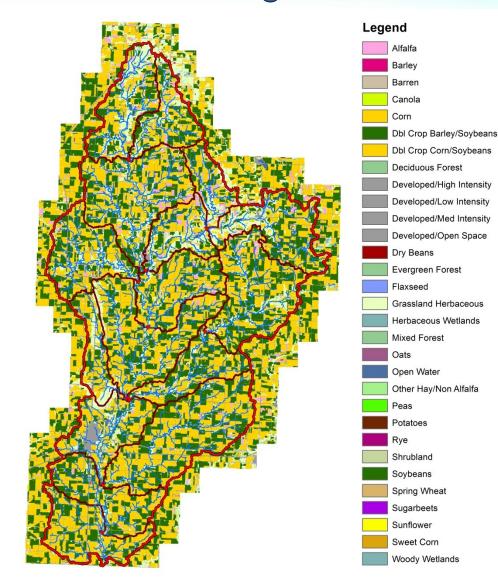
Stream Power Index Example





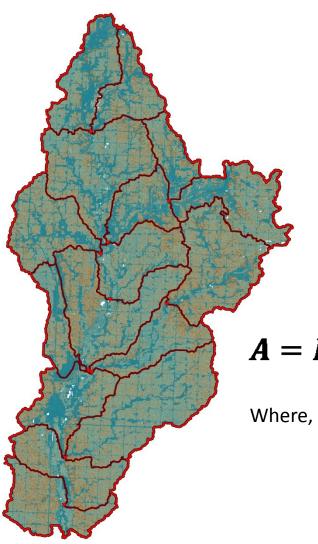
Total Loading Estimates – Background Info.







RUSLE – Sediment Loading



Legend High Low

- Developed by USDA
- Estimate soil erosion from fields

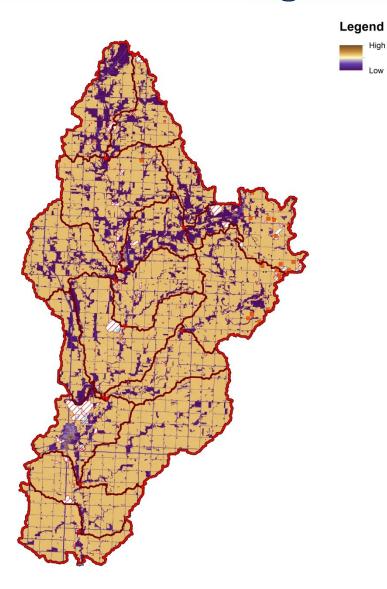
due to raindrop impact and surface runoff

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

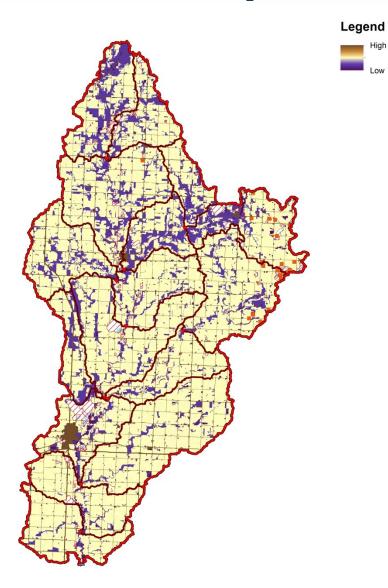


Total Nitrogen



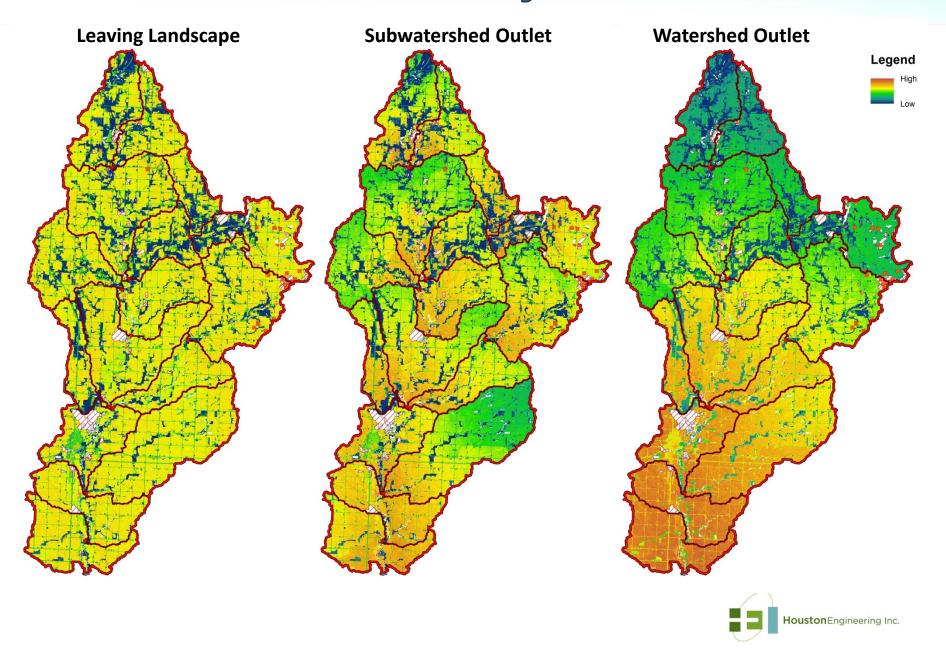


Total Phosphorus

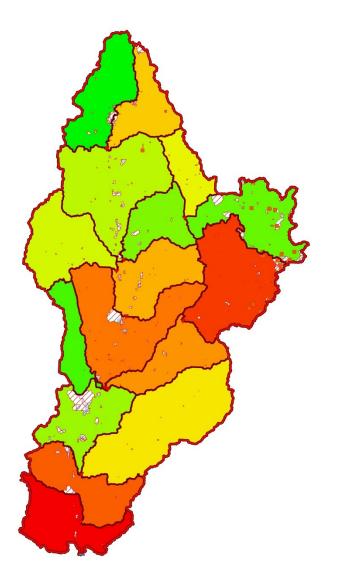




Water Quality Index

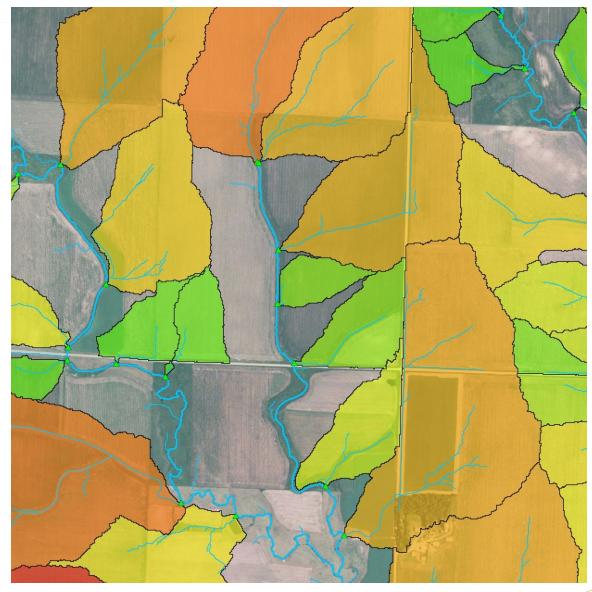


Where to Implement? - In the Watershed

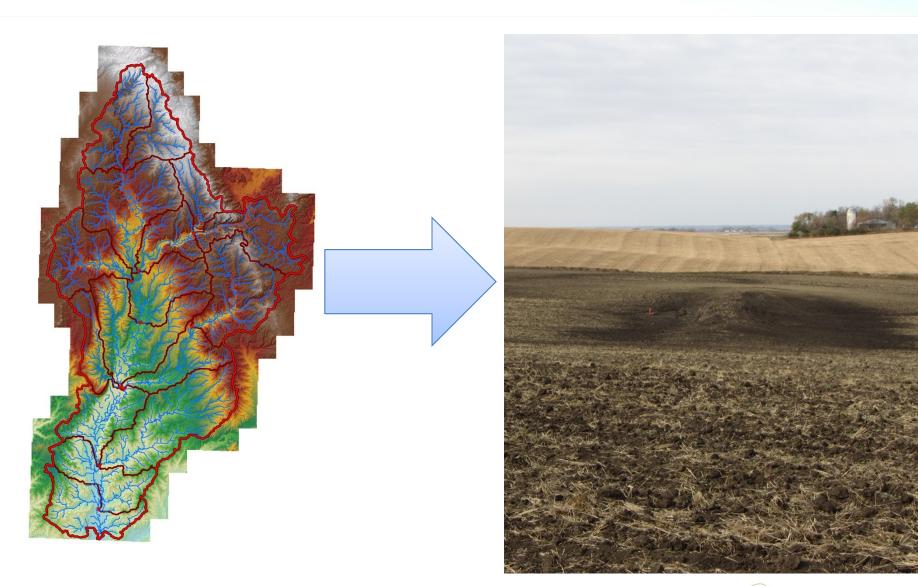




Where to Implement? - On The Field







Why?



Terrain Analysis Applications *Value-added LiDAR Analysis*

Questions?

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