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Learning from LiDAR: Applications to Natural Channel Design

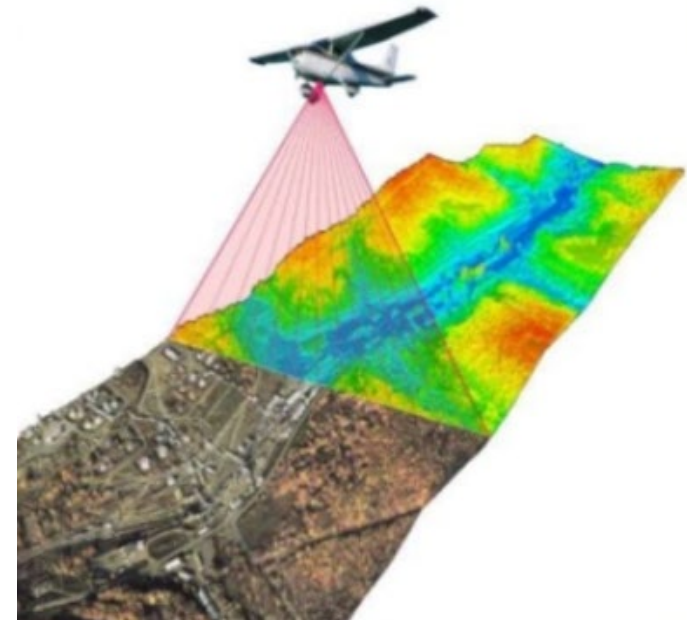
Robin McKillop, M.Sc., P.Geo.
Source to Stream Conference
March 27, 2024

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Outline

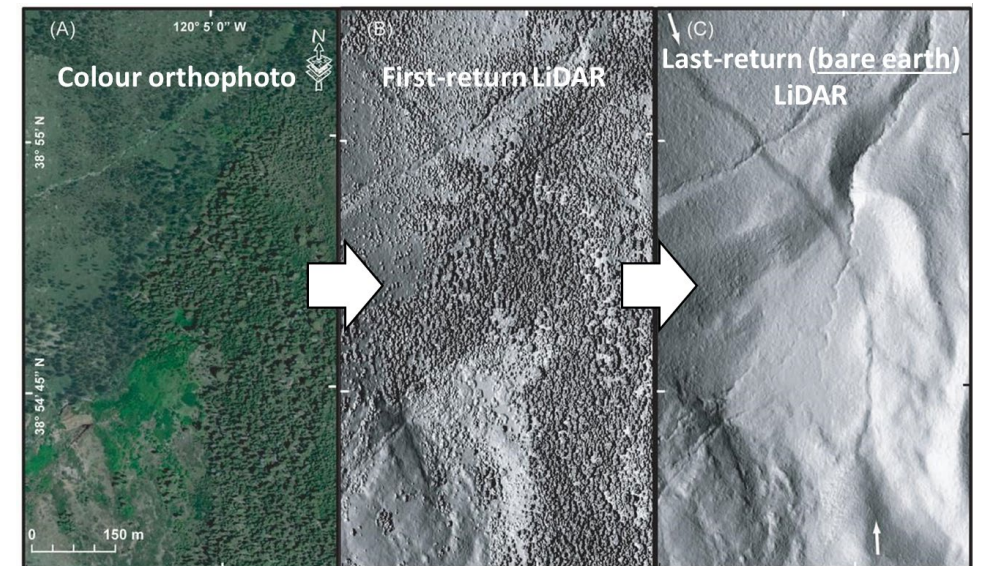
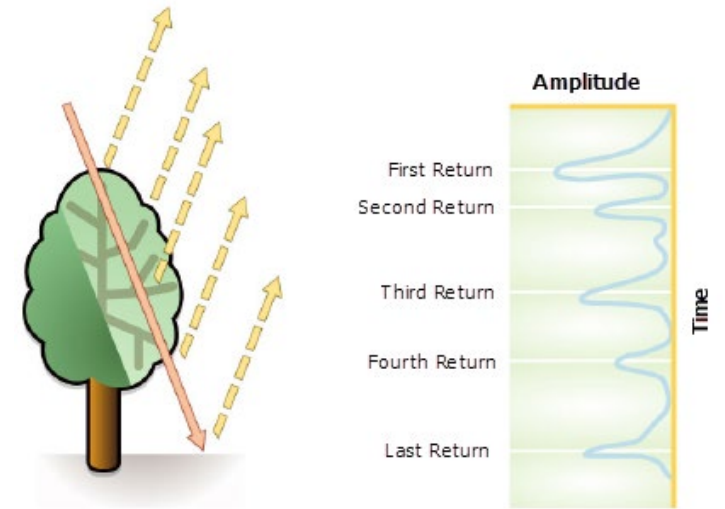
1. LiDAR 101
2. What can we learn from LiDAR?
 - Planform
 - Profile
 - Cross-section
3. Calls to Action!



1. LiDAR 101

What is LiDAR?

- **L**ight **D**etection **A**nd **R**anging
- Remote sensing method that uses light – reflections from a pulsed laser – to measure distances to targets
- Duration and intensity of return important
- Point density (points/m²)



Sources and Forms of LiDAR data

- Airborne
 - Airplane or UAV
- Terrestrial
 - Tripod-mounted scanner or **iPhone!**
 - Pro models since iPhone 12 Pro
- Full-feature (1st returns) vs. **bare earth**
- **Hillshade** rendering – try varying the “sun angle” to reveal more details!
- **Change detection**
 - Elevation gain (~deposition)
 - Elevation loss (~erosion)



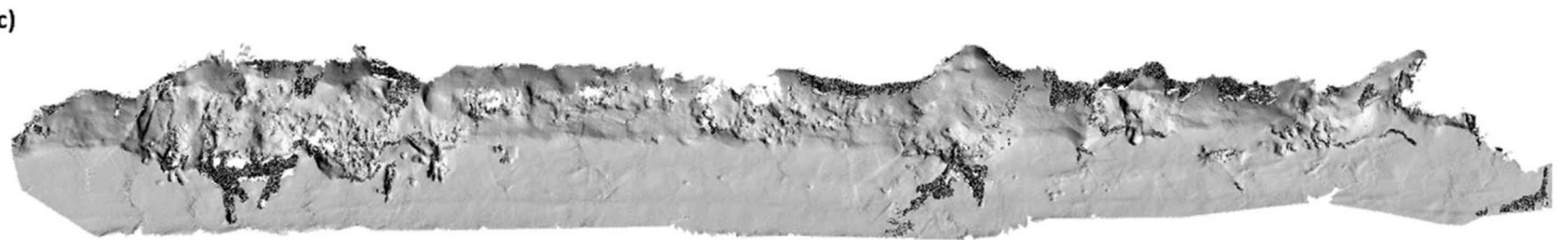
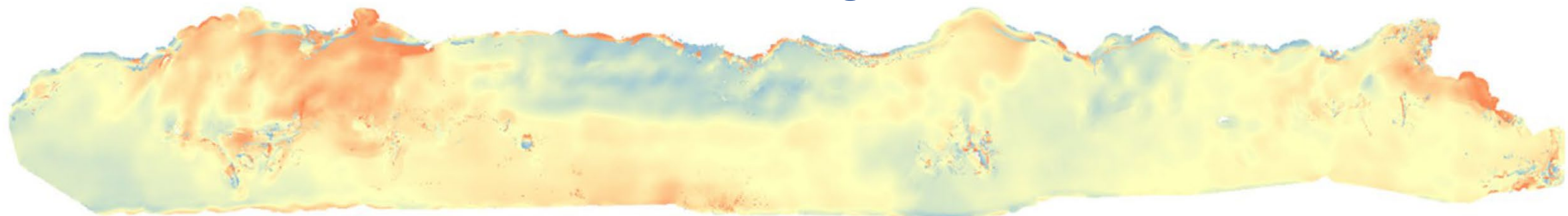
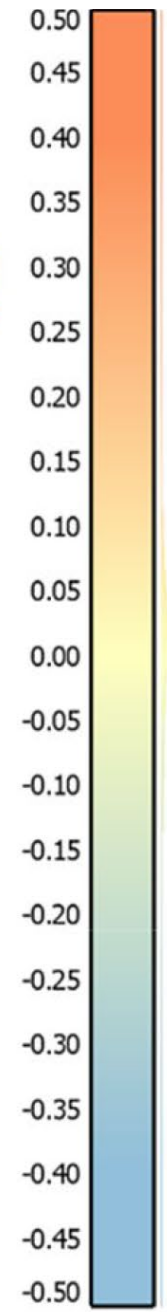
From: Australian UAV



LiDAR sensor

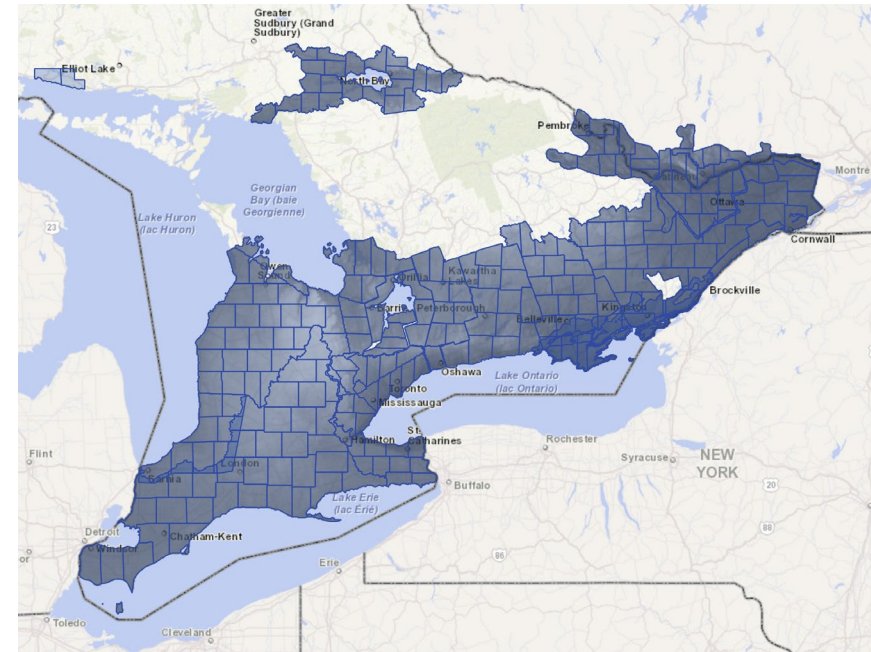
iPhone-based LiDAR for tracking coastal bluff recession?!...

Elevation change



Publicly Accessible LiDAR

- NRCan HRDEM – **online viewer**, web server & data download
 - <https://datacube.services.geo.ca/en/viewer/elevation/index.html>
 - <https://datacube.services.geo.ca/ows/elevation>
- LIO GeoHub – web server & data download
 - <https://geohub.lio.gov.on.ca/maps/mnrf::ontario-digital-surface-model-lidar-derived/explore?location=44.120184%2C-78.650842%2C7.12>
 - <https://ws.geoservices.lrc.gov.on.ca/arcgis5/rest/services/Elevation>
- Provincial government
- Municipalities
- Conservation authorities
- Private industry



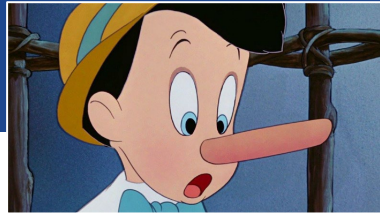
How is LiDAR relevant to Natural Channel Design (NCD)?



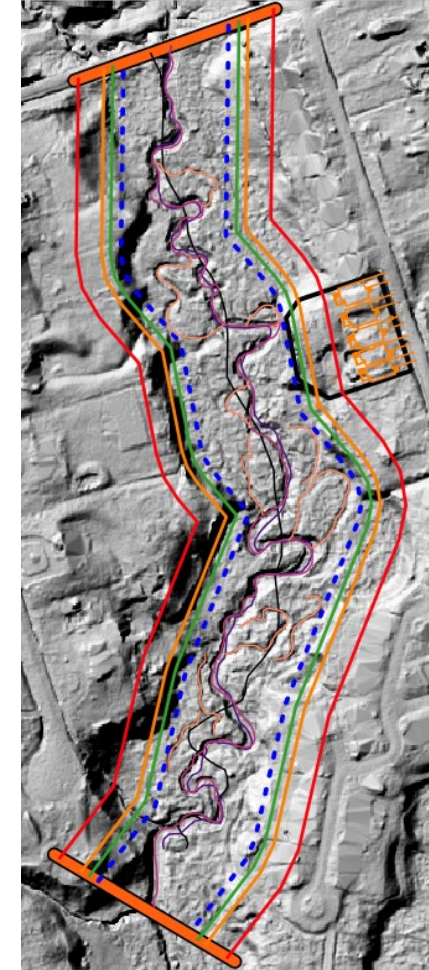
- **Topographic base**
 - Overbank, floodplain and valley wall areas
 - Parts of channel – mainly riffles (grade control), especially during low flow
- Critical information on **site context and history**
 - Geomorphic “persistence time” (Guthrie & Evans, 2007)
 - High-resolution spatial information
→ temporal information!

2. What can we learn from LiDAR?

Planform

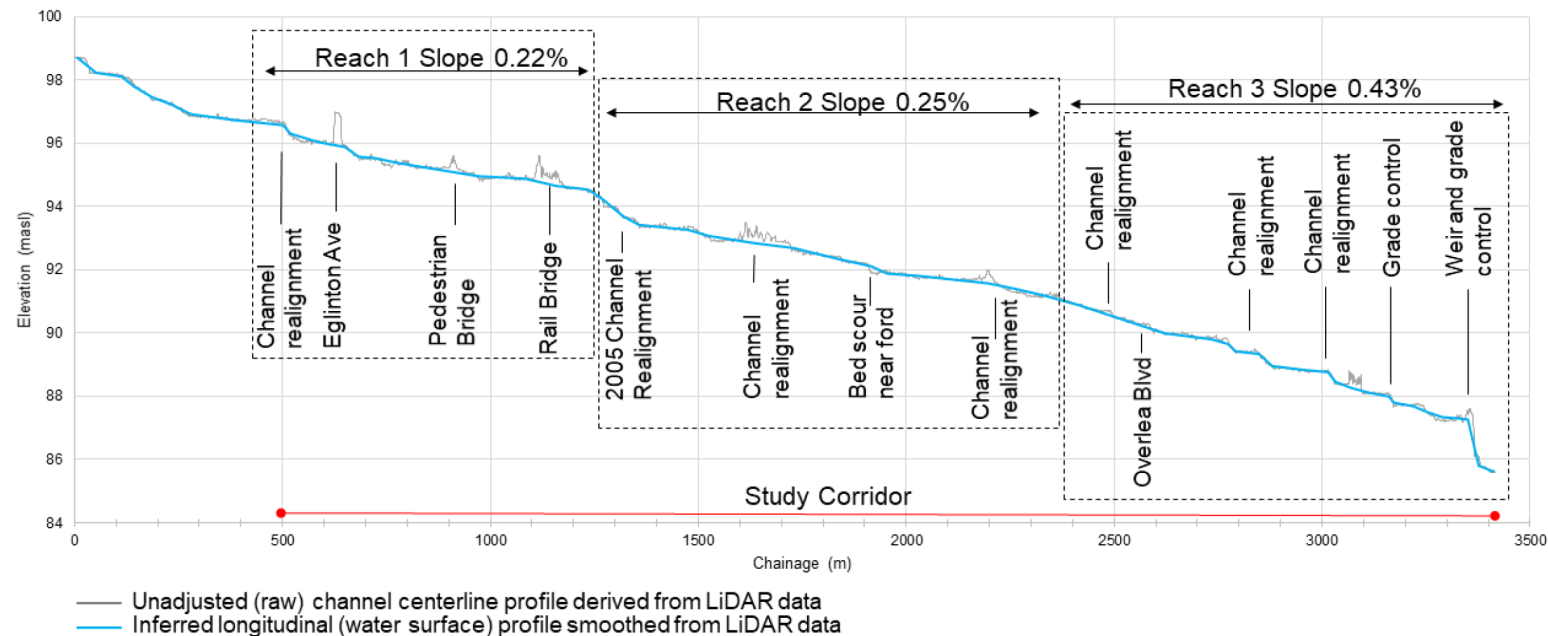


- LiDAR doesn't lie (like air photos can!)
 - We see things in LiDAR that are commonly undetectable in air photos
 - Aids differentiation of headwater drainage features (HDFs) and watercourses
- Improved detection of oxbows/meander scars
 - Historical channel dynamics (avulsion history or anthropogenic straightening)
 - More precise delineation of meander belts (input to NCD)
- Regulatory agencies should be requesting meander belts on LiDAR hillshades, instead of (or addition to) air photos!



Profile

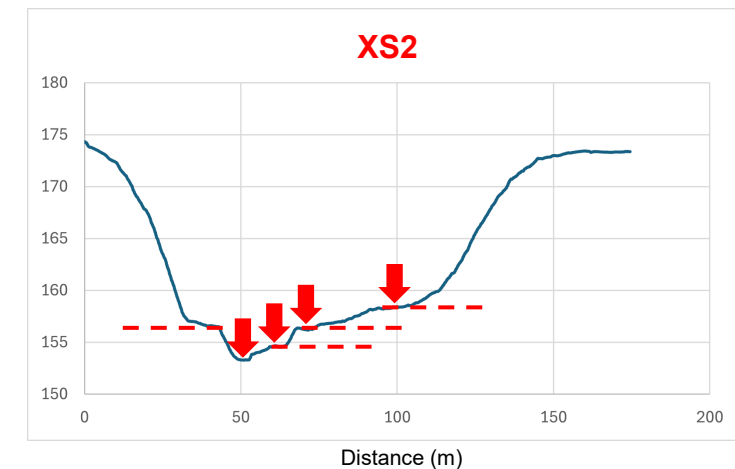
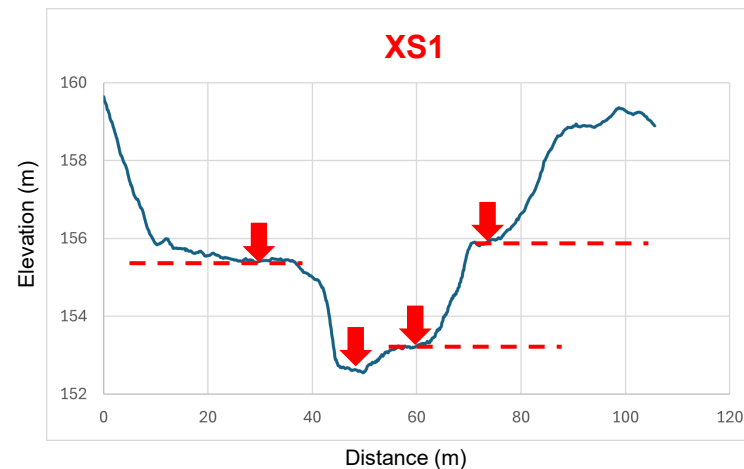
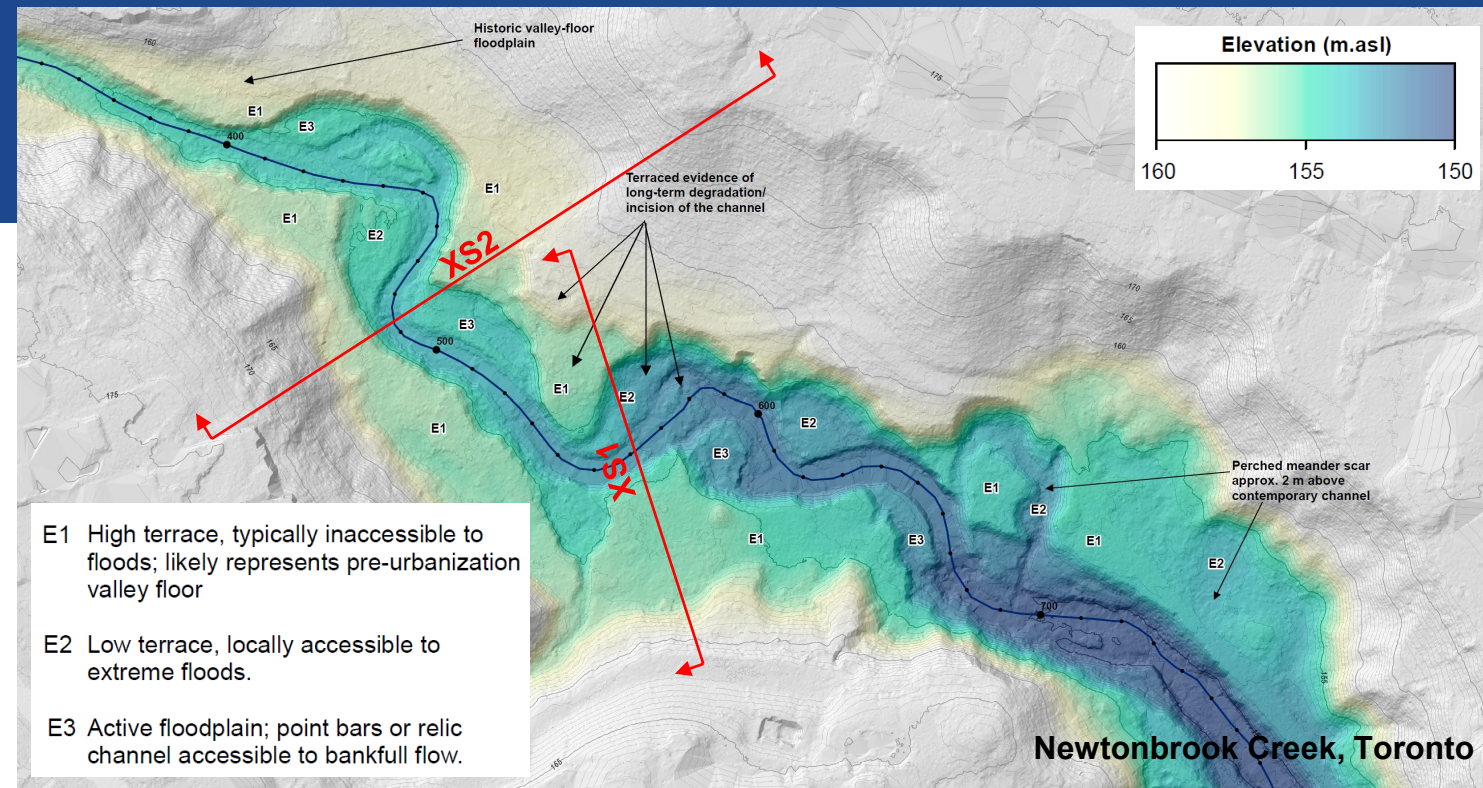
- Water surface \neq bed
 - Except roughly at riffles (hydraulic grade control), during most flow conditions
- Reach- to site-scale average longitudinal gradients
- Profile shape
 - Concavity vs. convexity \rightarrow trend in degradation or aggradation?
 - Knickpoints \rightarrow risk of undermining erosion control structures?



West Don River at
E.T. Seton Park,
Toronto

Cross-section

- Valley to channel scale
- Assessment of confinement (**confined vs. unconfined**)
- History of down-cutting (terracing) and entrenchment
- Approx. channel width and depth (subject to water surface limitations)
 - More accurate for wide channels
 - Enables more representative measurements
- Natural vs. unnatural (fill) slopes
- Channel boundary materials

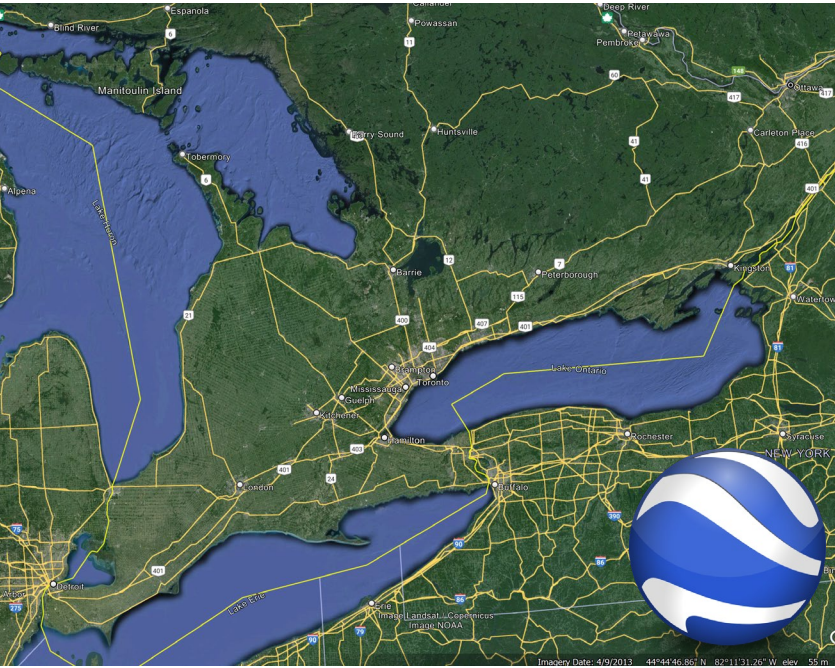


3. Calls to Action!

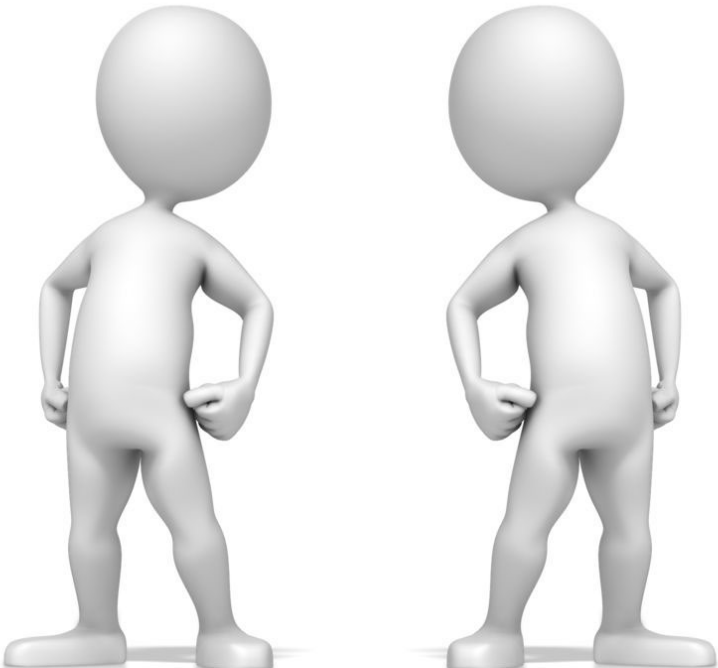
Action 1: LiDAR viewers for site screening

- LiDAR viewers should become default site screening tool, just like Google Earth
 - Online viewers – *no need to actually download data!*

Google Earth



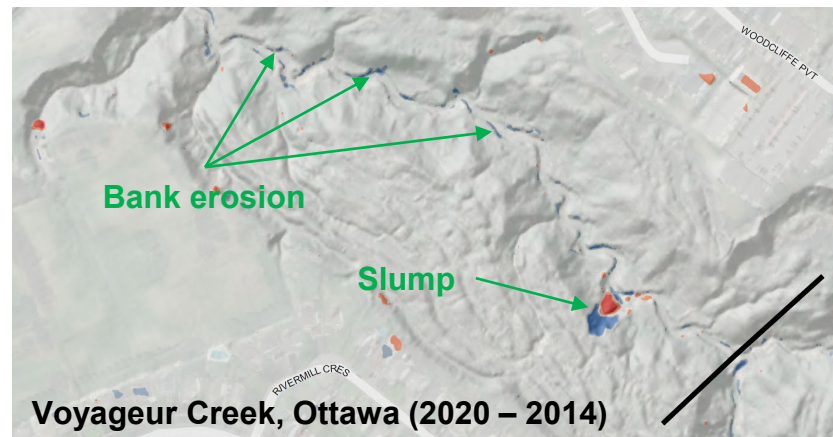
NRCan's HRDEM



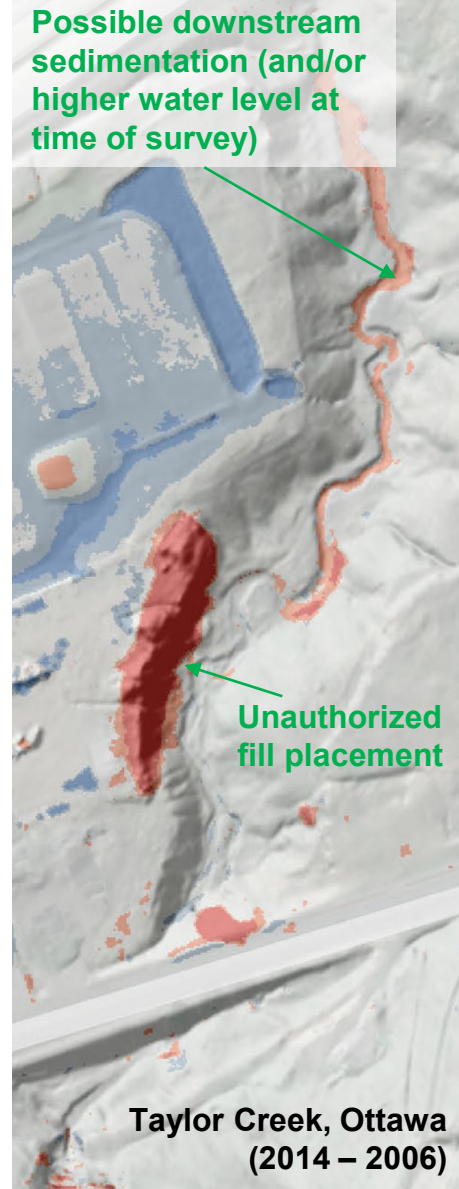
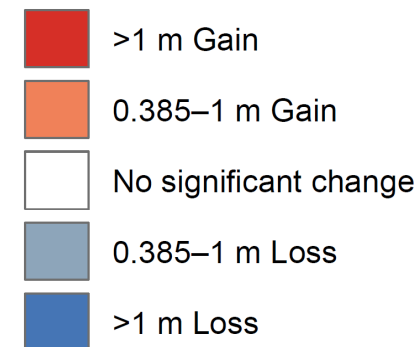
<https://datacube.services.geo.ca/en/viewer/elevation/index.html>

Action 2: LiDAR data to be publicly accessible

- Purchasers of LiDAR data are encouraged to make their datasets publicly accessible (subject to licensing restrictions)
- Ideally contribute the datasets to online viewer/download compilations
 - Improve spatial and temporal resolution!
- Optimally re-acquire LiDAR data at least every 5 years in dynamic environments (and perform **change detection analysis!**)

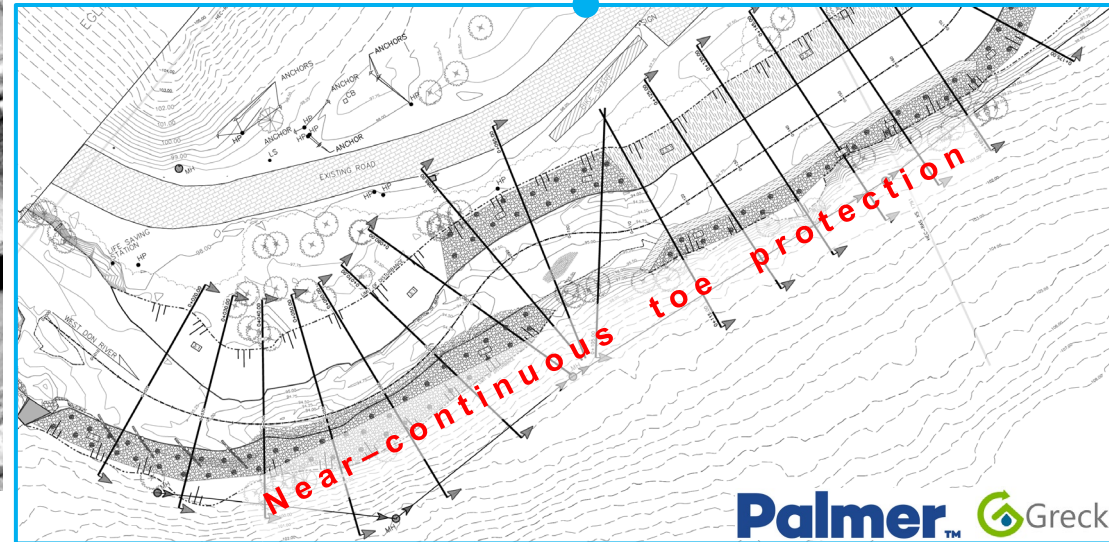
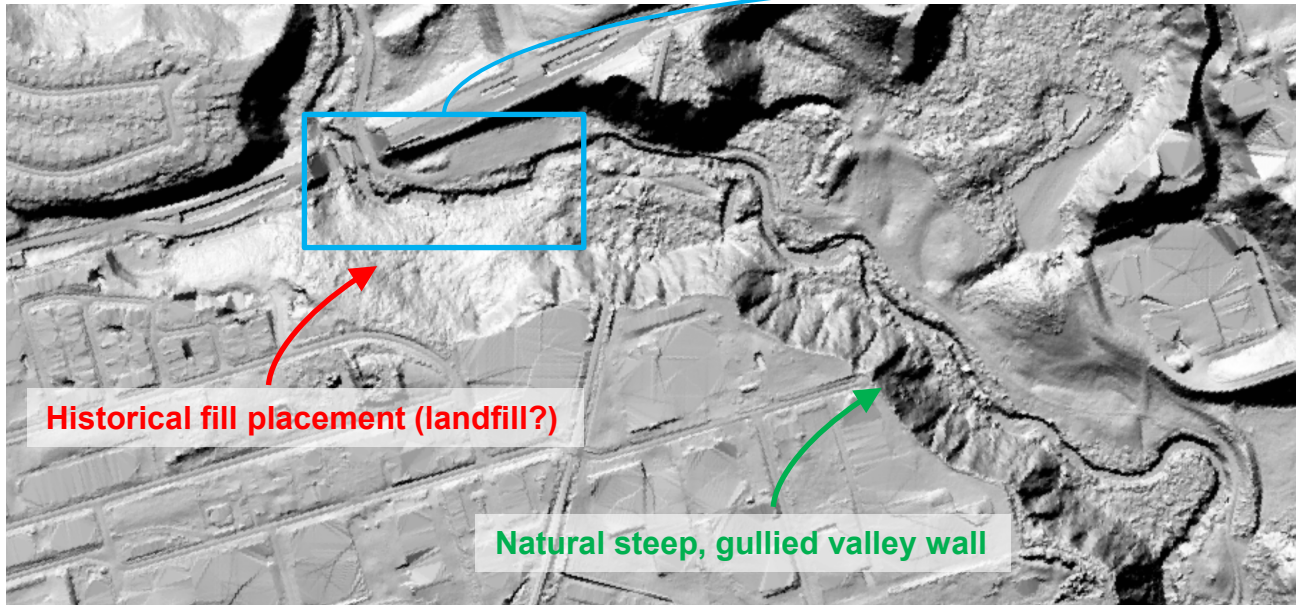


Change in Elevation



Action 3: LiDAR data implications for NCD

- Every NCD should, at a minimum, be informed by review of LiDAR data (where available)



- Regulatory agencies should look for highlights of LiDAR review on drawings or in design briefs; if they're not obvious, ask!

Key takeaways

- LiDAR data is available, commonly publicly, from a variety of sources and in a variety of formats
- LiDAR data, where available, should be reviewed, analyzed and/or interpreted in association with any NCD project
- LiDAR data viewers should become default site screening tools, just like Google Earth
- Get a Pro version of my next iPhone?...



An aerial topographic map showing a river system with various meanders and channels. The terrain is color-coded by elevation, with red and orange representing higher elevations and green and blue representing lower elevations. The text "Thank you" is overlaid in white in the center of the image.

Thank you

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robin.mckillop@pecg.ca



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