



Airborne Lidar & CHaMP Surveys

2015 CHaMP Camp

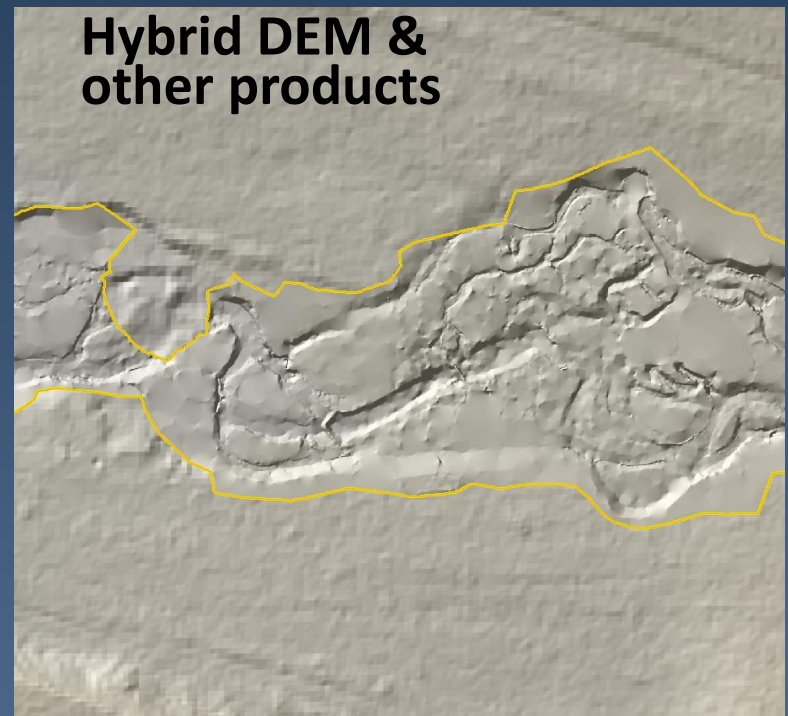
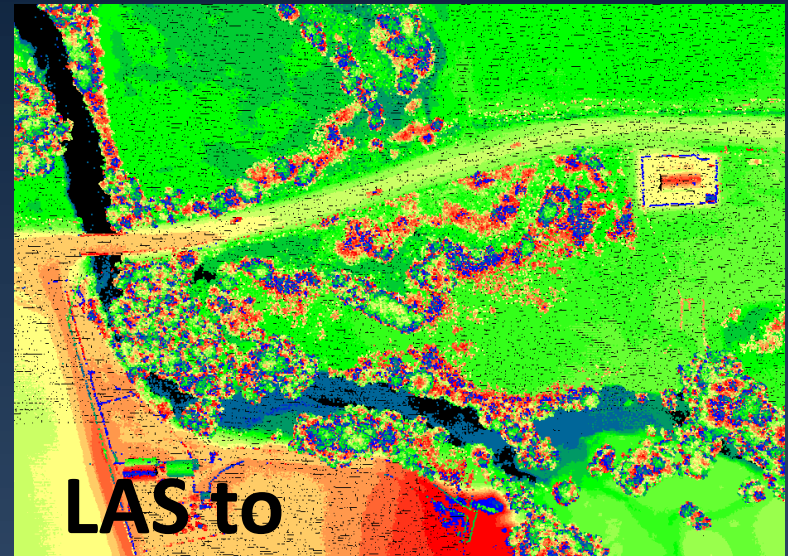
Cove, Oregon – June 3rd, 2015

Presenter:

- Kenny DeMeurichy (USU)

MODULE PURPOSE

- An overview of the process required to Integrate airborne lidar data with Champ geodatabases
- LAS to Hybrid DEM



What is lidar?

- It's just another tape measure
- But the tape measure is moving
- Light detection and ranging
- Uses a **laser**, light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

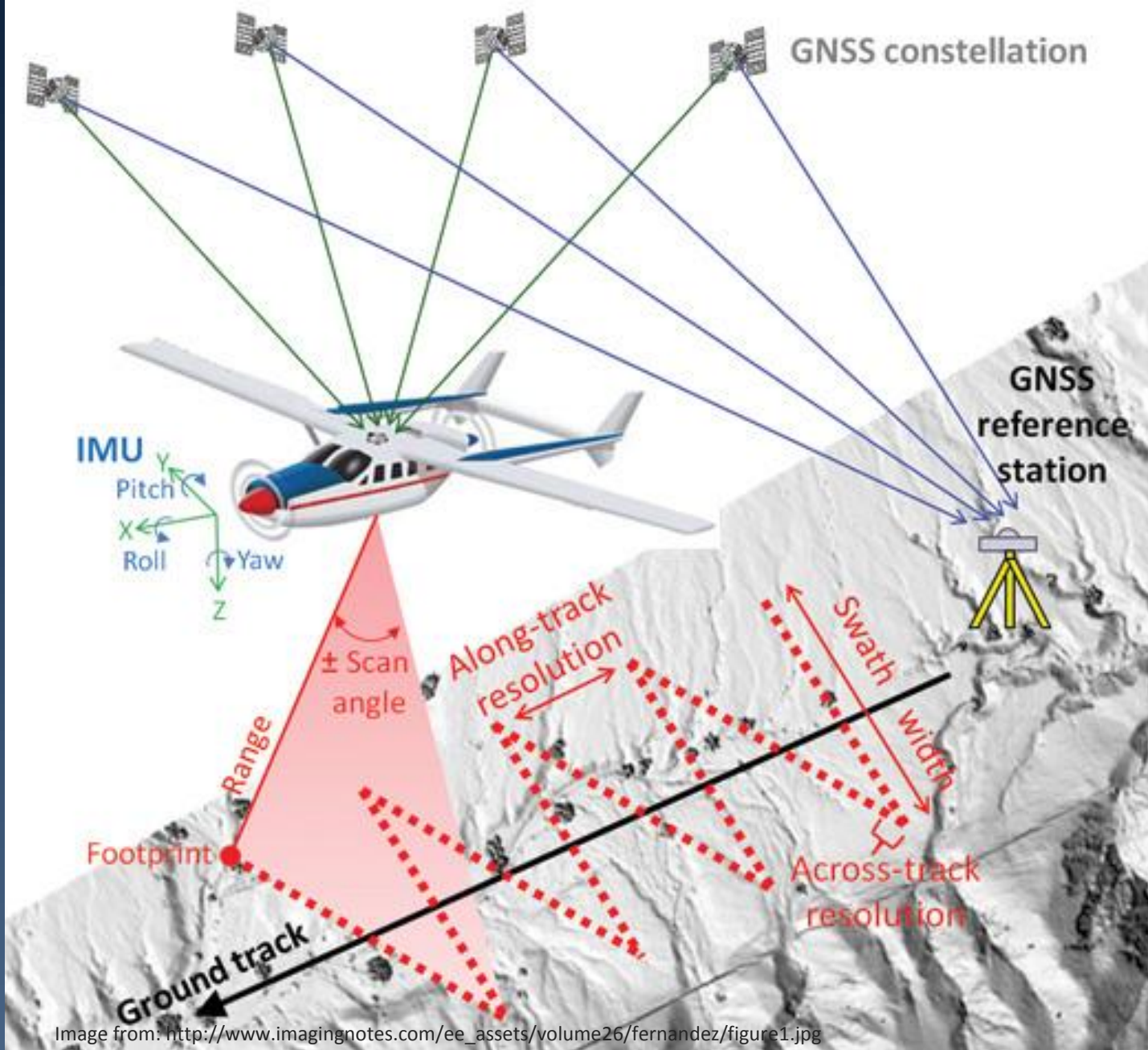


Image from: http://www.imagingnotes.com/ee_assets/volume26/fernandez/figure1.jpg

- Near Infrared wave length
 - The most common airborne terrestrial lidar system
 - 1064nm
- Blue-Green Wavelength
 - Used by all bathymetric systems
 - Frequency doubled
 - Penetrates water
 - Return dependent on vegetation, Water clarity

Why do we care?

- Champ topo crews have limits; time constraints.
- CHaMP survey: In vs Out of channel
- Main Channel may shift to another area not surveyed by crew; lateral
- Gives context to Champ Surveys
- Lidar data will have good coverage on terraces
- Provides data between each ChaMP reach
- Larger scale-River Styles-RS truthing
- Lidar data contains vegetation information

Is lidar currently available for your watershed?

Do your research:

- Open Topo
- NOAA; Digital Coast
- Oregon, Wash., Idaho, lidar Consortium
- Download the lidar extents polygon
- Intersect with site shape file or Survey Extent?
- The lidar report is a must have.

And.....

How many Champ sites overlap?

Data Set Name/year	Watershed	Approx#Sites
USBR_UpperColumbiaRiverWest_2006	Wenatchee	23
USBR_UpperColumbiaRiverWest_2006	Entiat	57
USBR_UpperColumbiaRiverWest_2006	Methow	37
JohnDayDesolationCreek_2006	JohnDay	14
Lemhi_2010	Lemhi	34
SouthForkSalmonAndSecesh_2008	Salmon	5
GRB_LiDAR_Catherine_Wallowa_Report_2009	Upper Grande Ronde	11
LiDAR_Data_Report_Grande_Ronde_CRITFC_2009	Upper Grande Ronde	77
LiDAR_Report_GRB_Willow_Catherine_07	Upper Grande Ronde	8
SouthForkJohnDay_2005	JohnDay	16
LC West-Malhuer Nat Forest_2010	JohnDay	9
Umatilla	Upper Grande Ronde	10
Ochoco	JohnDay	4
GeologyAndMinerals_07-10	JohnDay-MF-CampCreek	39
		211

WARNING?

Coordinate system Issues are an Issue!

- Champ watersheds may not be in same coordinate system as the lidar data. 10 vs 11 vs 12.
- Multiple Flights over the same area may not be in the same coordinate system. 10 vs 11 vs 12.
- Multiple flights in the same area with same coordinate system may use a different coordinate for the same base point.

The lidar report contains the coordinate system definition and control coordinates.

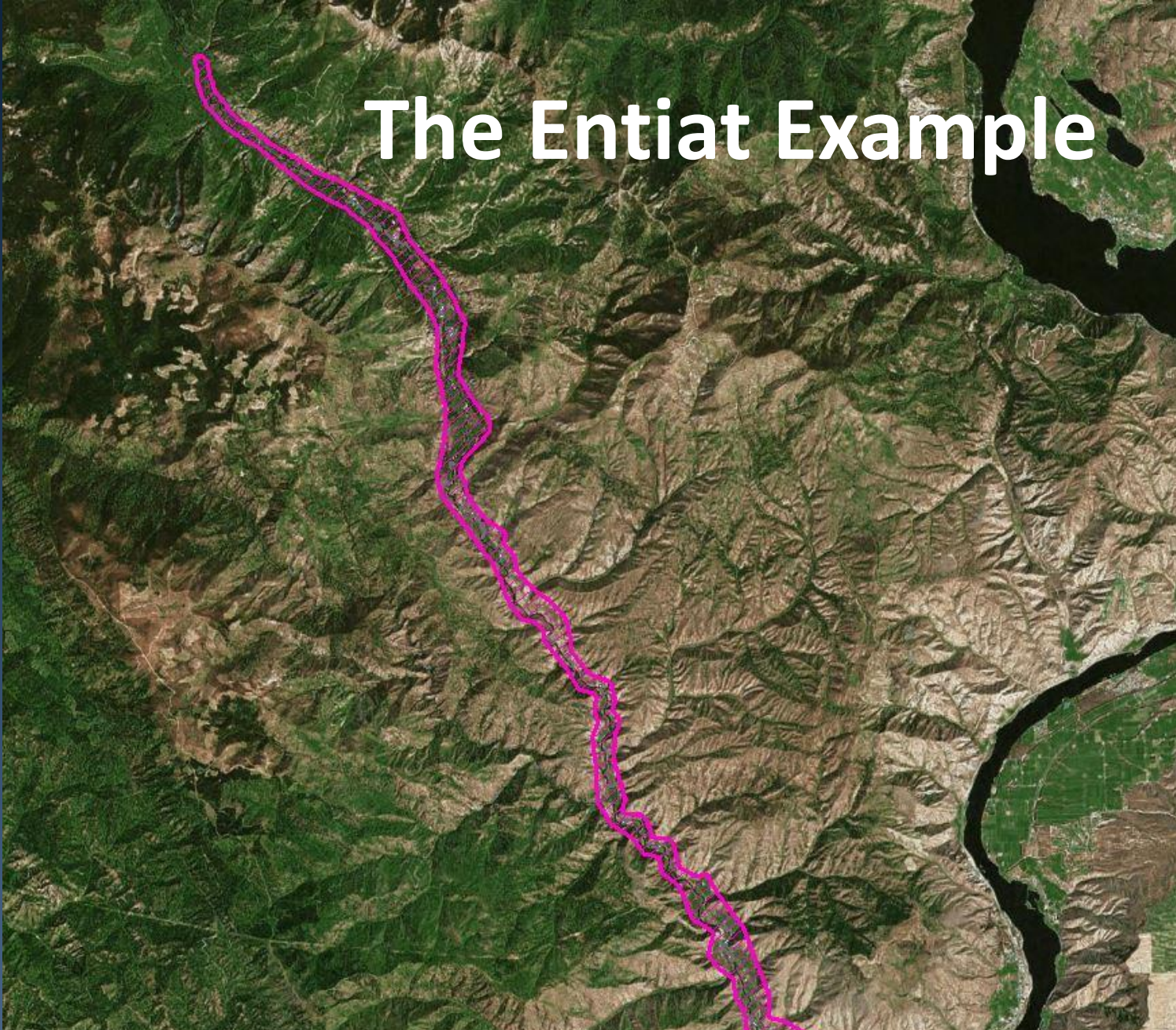
- Download the lidar extent polygon
- Gather All of the watershed site survey extent polygons

Dataset Extent in KMZ format: [Download](#)

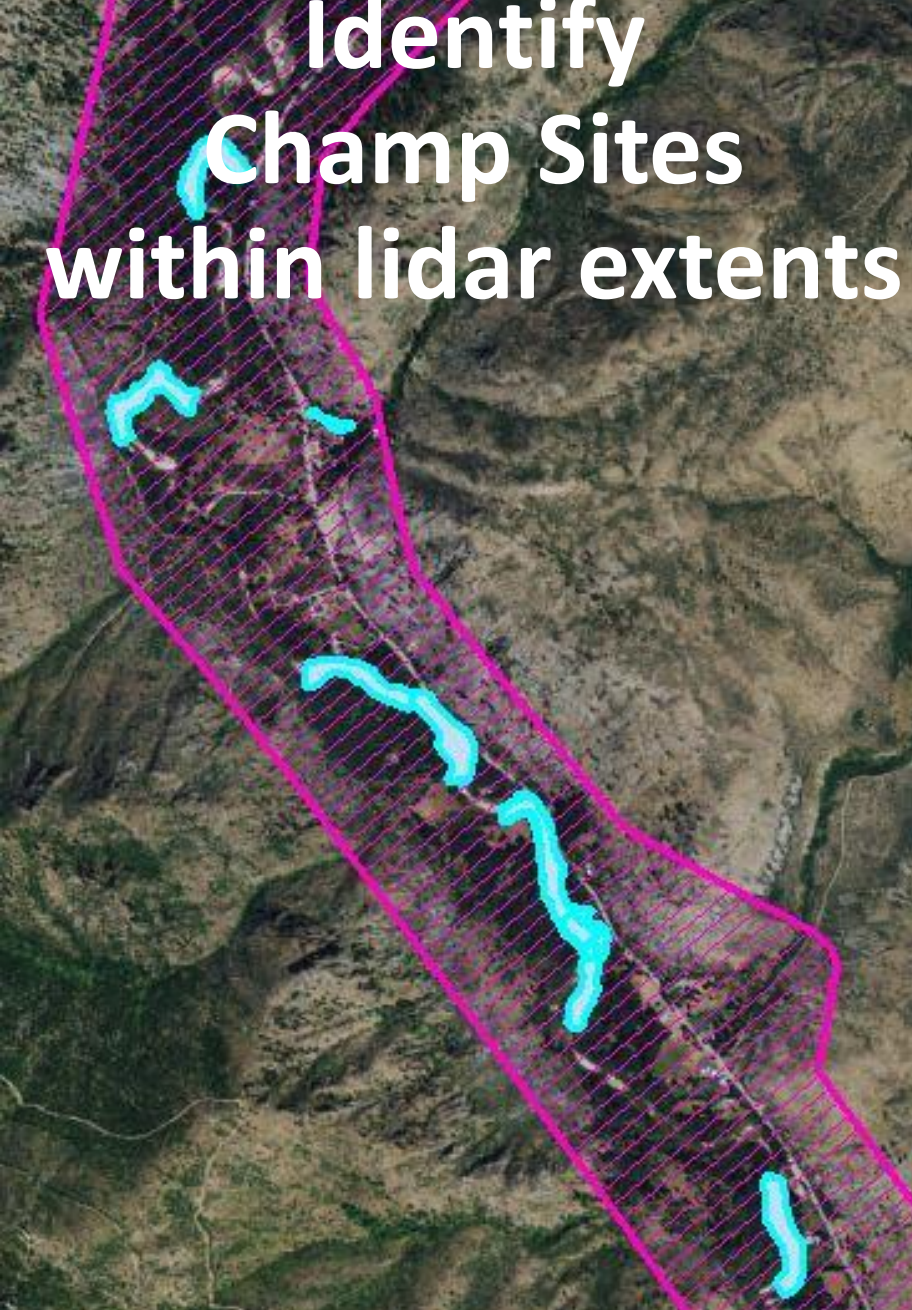
Dataset Spatial Bounds: North: 48.8199° South: 47.4561° East: -120.0153° West: -120.9649°



The Entiat Example



Identify Champ Sites within lidar extents



Select features from one or more target layers based on their location in relation to the features in the source layer.

Selection method:
select features from

Target layer(s):

- L22and21_WashLidar_Control
- AllChampSites2015
- WenatcheContol_12_14
- L22_Ent2012_Control_Points
- Baseline
- WenatcheSurveyExtent_12_14
- Entiat_Survey_Extent
- L22_WenUCRW_2006_Sites
- L22_WenUCRW_2006_Extent
- wa2013_pslc_entiat_m2613_index

Only show selectable layers in this list

Source layer:
L22_WenUCRW_2006_Extent

Use selected features (0 features selected)


Spatial selection method for target layer feature(s):
intersect the source layer feature

Apply a search distance
40.000000 Feet

[About select by location](#)

Look for sites with High capacity for lateral adjustment





Research to find all records of control available in project vicinity

- Lidar report.
- National Geodetic Survey (NGS) Data Sheets
- Local Networks may exist which will save us Time

Control Survey Methods

- Survey as many benchmarks as possible at each site, even retired BM's
- RTK from the LC to at least two champ site BM's at each champ site.
- RTK from the LC to a location near the champ site and set control. The champ crew would then survey from the set control to at least two champ site BM's at each champ site.
- With the right equipment and software a static network might be more efficient. Watershed/Site dependent.

- Benchmark files can be fairly clean or very messy.
- Location in the field: we all know about the challenges!

Crew				Kenny
Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	lidar bm survey
bm1	bm1			
bm2	bm2	bm2		
bm3				
	bm201	bm201	bm201	bm201
		bm301	bm301	bm301
		bm302		
			bm401	bm401

Is Visit 1 a problem ?

Control Survey Complete! Geodatabase Transformation

Check bm
coordinates for
all visits

Theoretically all visits
should be R & T the
same values.

Errors between
Lbm and bm must
be reviewed.
Copan Lite!

R & T bm's use:
Foresight, LGO, Copan Lite.

R & T all visit gdb's
in Arc, CHaMP tool.

Track all R & T,
add info to
transformation
table.

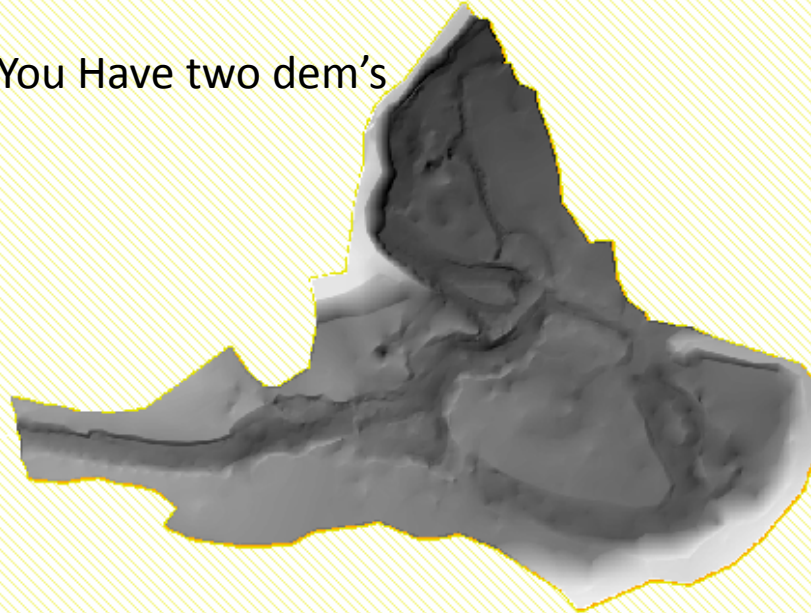
If all visits have
the same bm's
R & T all data in
Arc, CHaMP tool.

Currently No R & T
info in transformation
table

Each visit R & T is
independent.
Currently No direct
control of R & T.

GIS: How to make a hybrid DEM

- Assuming You Have two dem's



Extent Polygon



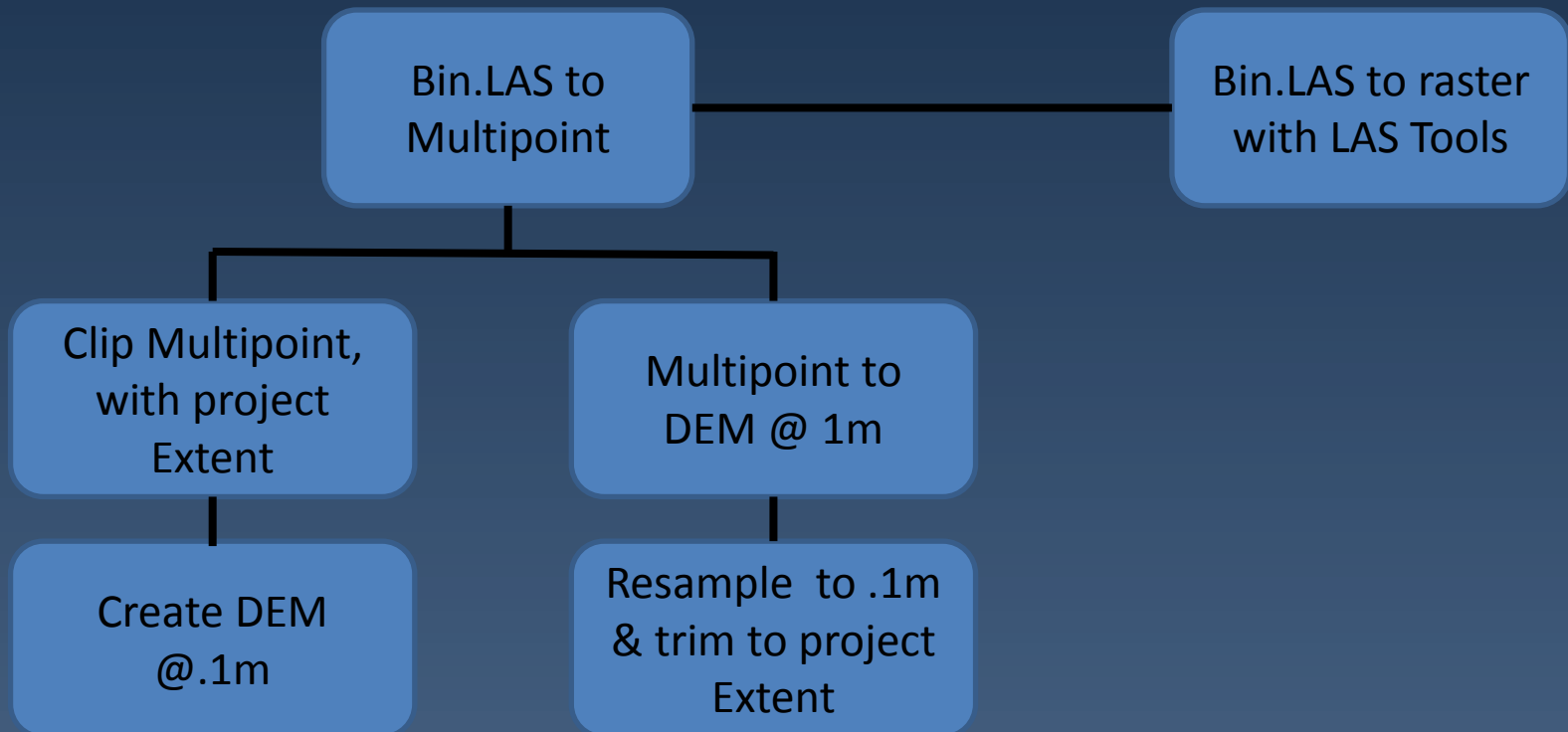
Edit Sketch Properties □ ×

Finish Sketch

	#	X	Y
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	720856.000	4943350.000
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	721053.000	4943350.000
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	721053.000	4943173.000
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	720856.000	4943173.000

Bin.LAS to DEM

1 m vs .1m



Trim the lidar DEM



05 Lidar Trim & Resample to .1m & Hillshade

Input 05 Lidar
K:\Shared\et_al\Projects\USA\Oregon\JohnDay\BridgeCreek\raw_Data\00_Watershed\APs\Professional\2012\Rasters\Bare_Earth\be_bcrk_2012

Input Extents or feature mask data
Extent1

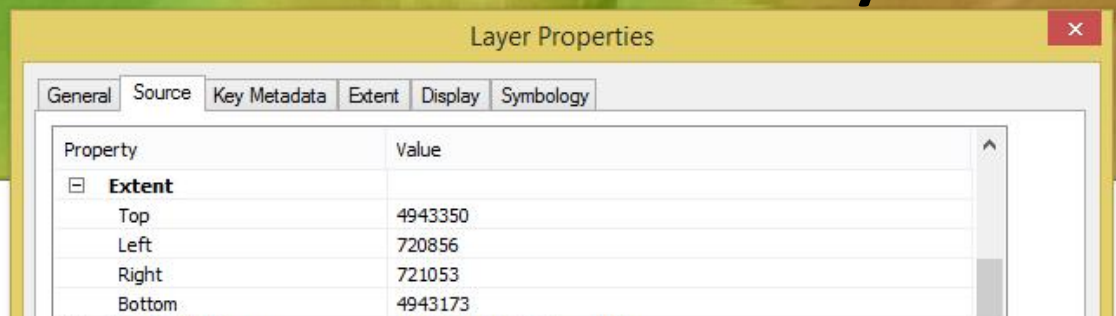
Output .1m Raster Dataset
K:\Shared\et_al\Projects\USA\Champ\2015\Training\Lidar\GIS\MeyerCampB_2013_L12.tif

Output Hillshade raster
K:\Shared\et_al\Projects\USA\Champ\2015\Training\Lidar\GIS\MeyerCampB_2013_L12HS.tif

OK Cancel Environments... << Hide Help

Lidar DEM Trimmed resampled to .1 m

Control location of every cell



The screenshot shows a 'Layer Properties' dialog box with the 'Extent' tab selected. The dialog box has a title bar with a close button (X) and a tabbed interface with 'General', 'Source', 'Key Metadata', 'Extent', 'Display', and 'Symbology'. The 'Extent' tab contains a table with the following data:

Property	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extent	
Top	4943350
Left	720856
Right	721053
Bottom	4943173

Combining The DEM's

Environment Settings

Workspace

Output Coordinates

Processing Extent

Extent

Same as dataset Extent1.shp

Top: 4943350.000000

Left: 720856.000000

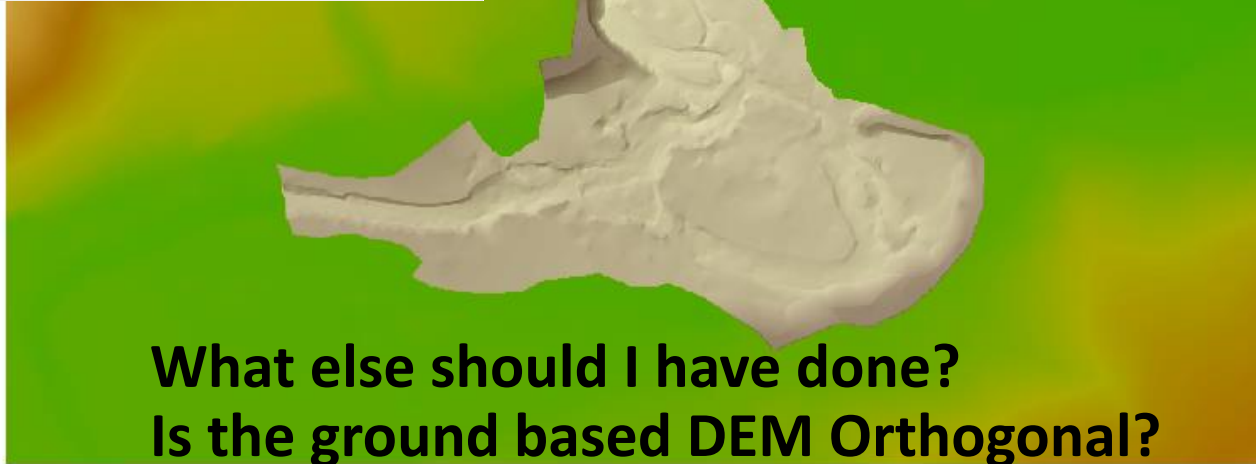
Right: 721053.000000

Bottom: 4943173.000000

Snap Raster

XY Resolution and Tolerance

M Values



What else should I have done?
Is the ground based DEM Orthogonal?

2 DEM Compiler & Create Hillshade \$ SA 1.0

Input DEM: K:\Shared\et_al\Projects\USA\Champ\2015\Training\Lidar\GIS\VISIT_2785\Topo\JDW00001-MeyersCampB_2014.gdb\DEM1

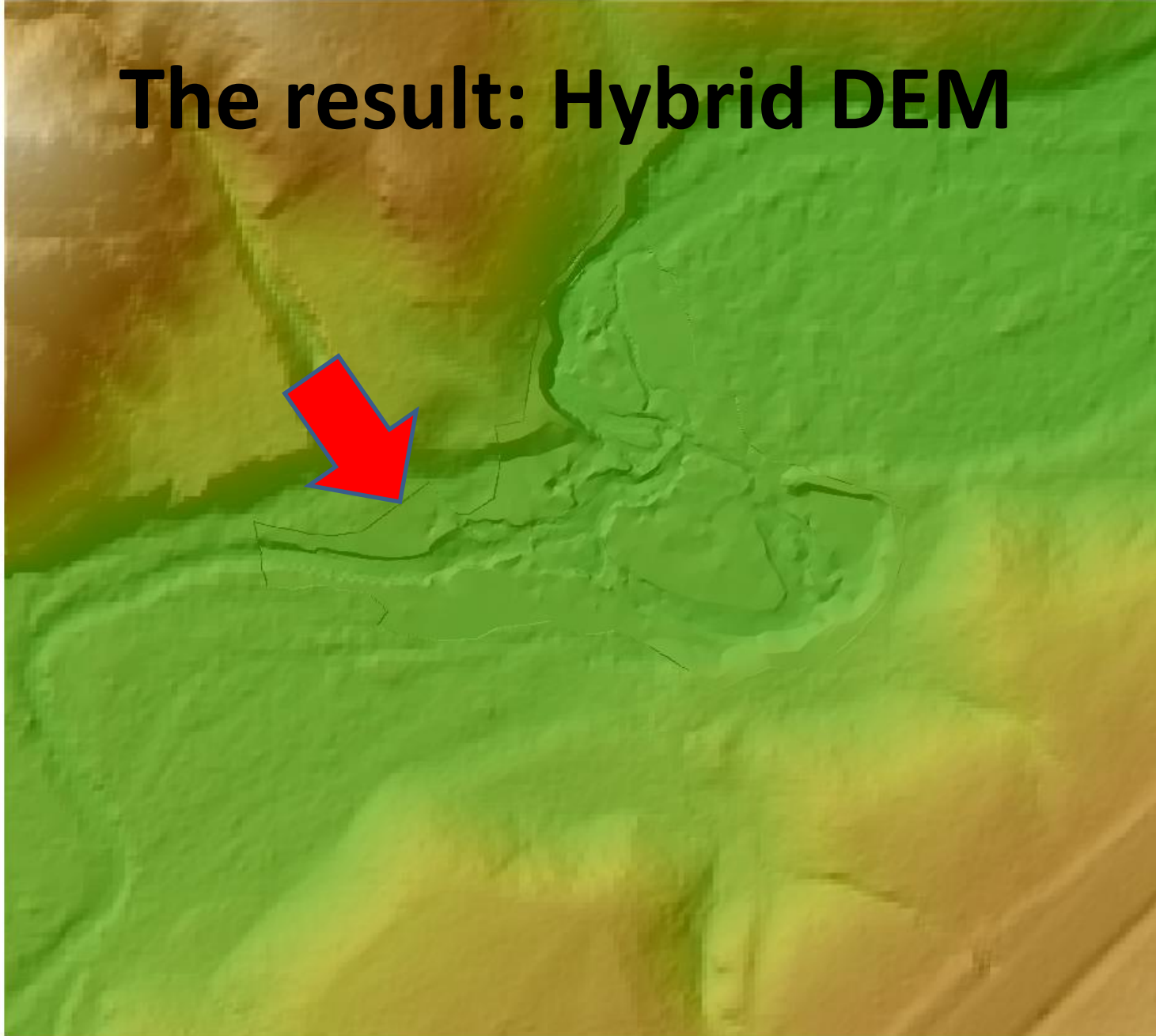
Input Extents: Extent1

Input Reach 05 Lidar: MeyerCampB_2013_L12.tif

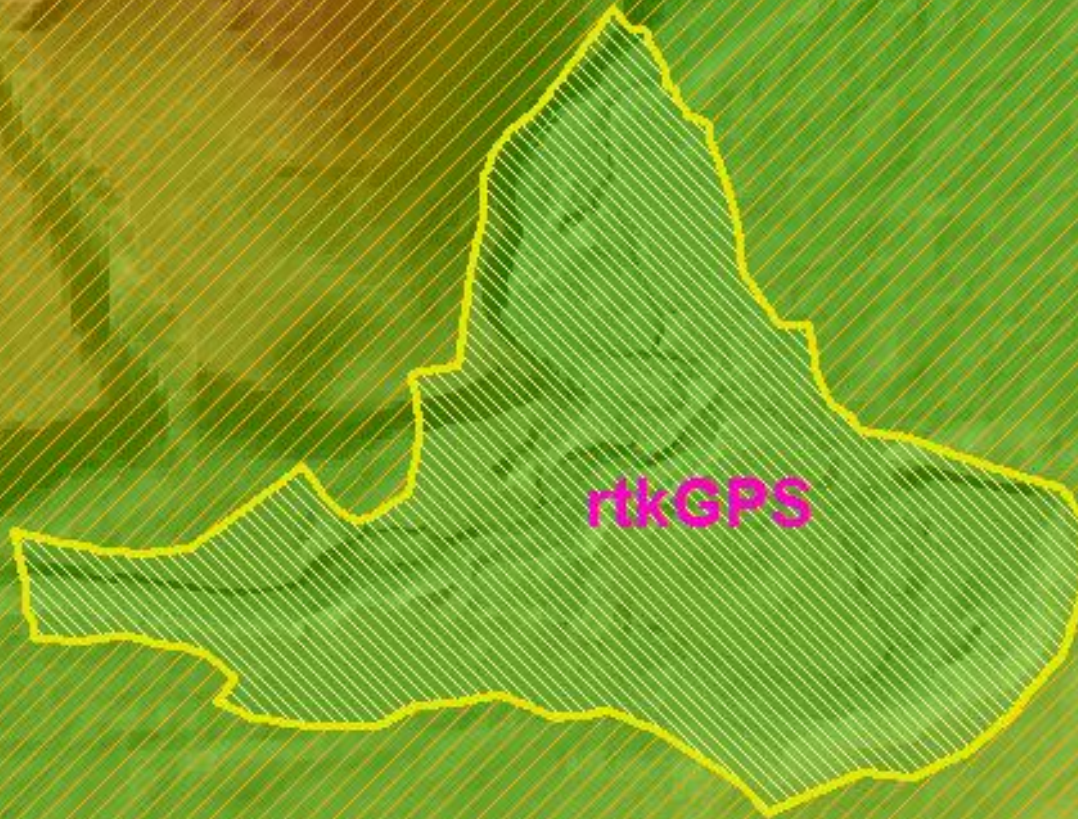
Output Hillshade: K:\Shared\et_al\Projects\USA\Champ\2015\Training\Lidar\GIS\MeyerCampB_2013_HybridHS.tif

Output Slope Analysis: ..\..\..\Users\kenny\Documents\ArcGIS\Default.gdb\Slope_DEM11

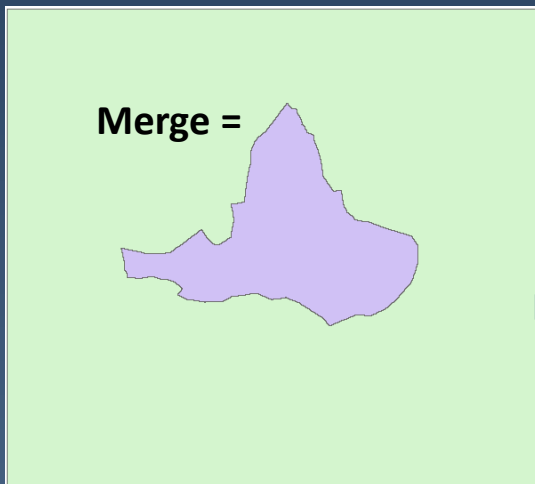
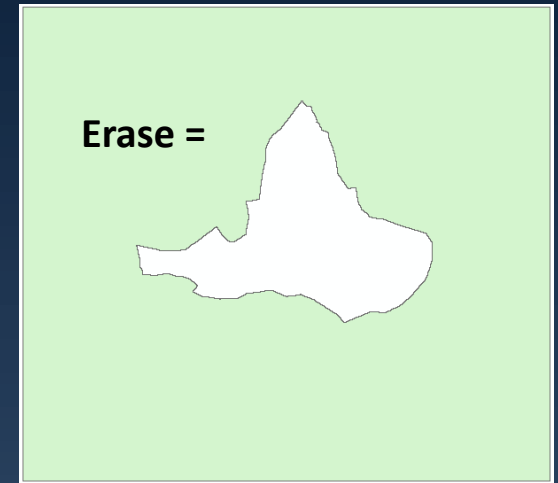
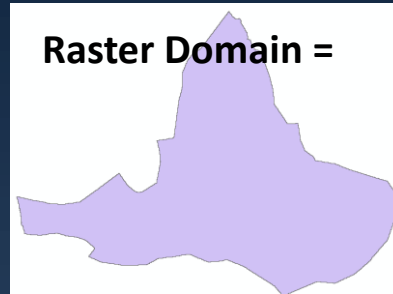
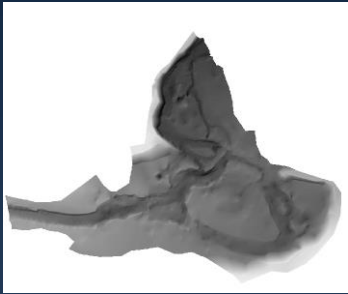
The result: Hybrid DEM



Budget Segregation Survey Method polygon



LIDAR

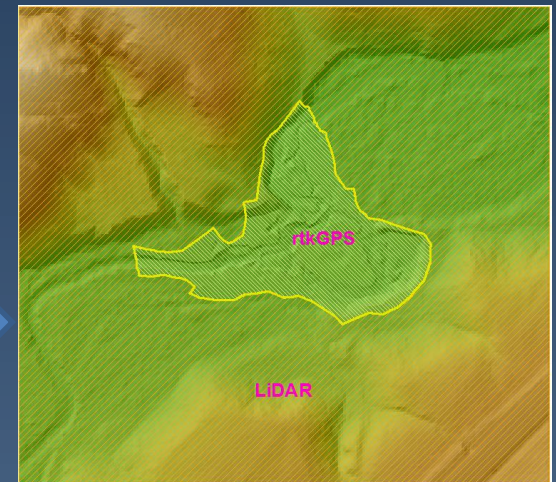


Add Method field, fill in Methods

Table

MeyersCamp13_SurveyType

FID	Shape *	Id	Method
0	Polygon ZM	0	LIDAR
1	Polygon ZM	0	rtkGPS



Resources

- Open Topo
- National Geodetic Survey
- NOAA Digital Coast
- Lidar Consortium: OR, ID, WA
- Email: kenny.demeurichy@usu.edu
- Phone: 435-554-8492
- <http://geohydrodynamics.blogspot.com>



Thank You!

CHaMP

Columbia Habitat
Monitoring Program

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION



BPA



Utah State University
ECOGEOGRAPHY & TOPOGRAPHIC
ANALYSIS LABORATORY