



Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

# Using Aerial LiDAR to Assess Stream Restoration Project Sites

EcoStream 2018 Conference – Asheville, NC

**Presented By**  
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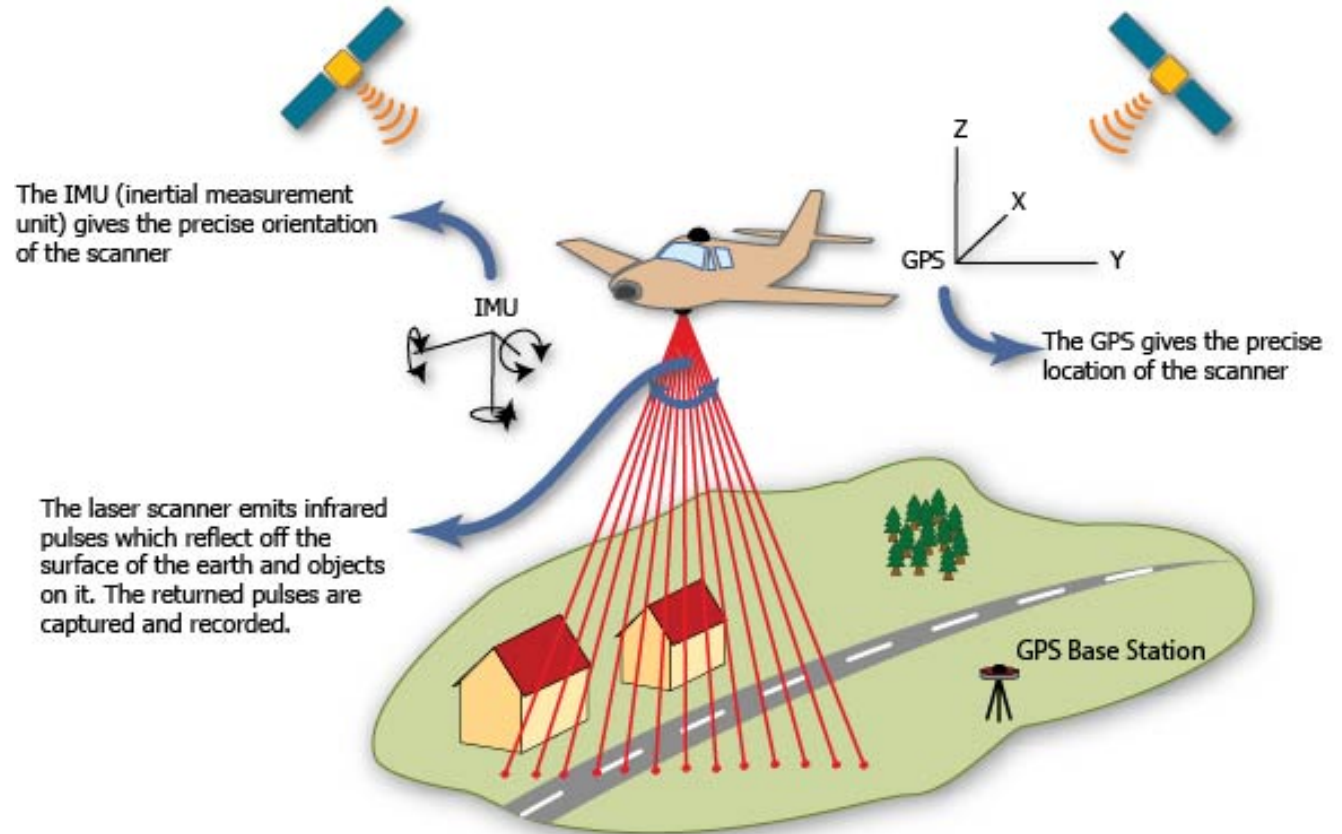
August 16, 2018

# Overview

- ▶ **What is LiDAR?**
- ▶ **Where can I find publically available LiDAR?**
- ▶ **How can I process LiDAR?**
- ▶ **How can I use LiDAR to assess stream restoration project sites?**

# What is LiDAR?

- ▶ Light Detection and Ranging = LiDAR
- ▶ Aerial LiDAR Scanning (ALS)



# Uses of LiDAR

- ▶ **Highly detailed maps of topography**
- ▶ **Identify anthropogenic disturbances in watershed**
- ▶ **Identify landslides that could impact restoration**
- ▶ **Identify areas of erosion within watershed**
- ▶ **Identify areas that may need special consideration during fieldwork**
- ▶ **Create surfaces for design purposes**

# Where to Find Public Available LiDAR

- ▶ A google search is going to be your best friend for finding data
- ▶ USGS – The National Map (<https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/>)
- ▶ Open Topography (<https://opentopography.org/>)
- ▶ GIS Data Clearinghouses
  - Often hosted by a university, state or county agency

# Public Available LiDAR

- ▶ **LiDAR is not available everywhere**
- ▶ **Some states have statewide LiDAR**
- ▶ **Some states only have LiDAR for specific areas**
- ▶ **LiDAR data can vary in resolution**
  - Sub-meter resolution to 5 meter resolution



# Types of LiDAR Data

## ▶ **Comprehensive Digital Elevation Model (DEM)**

- Includes all returns

## ▶ **Bare Earth DEM**

- All returns removed except for ground returns
- When it comes to DEMs this is what you want

## ▶ **LAS files**

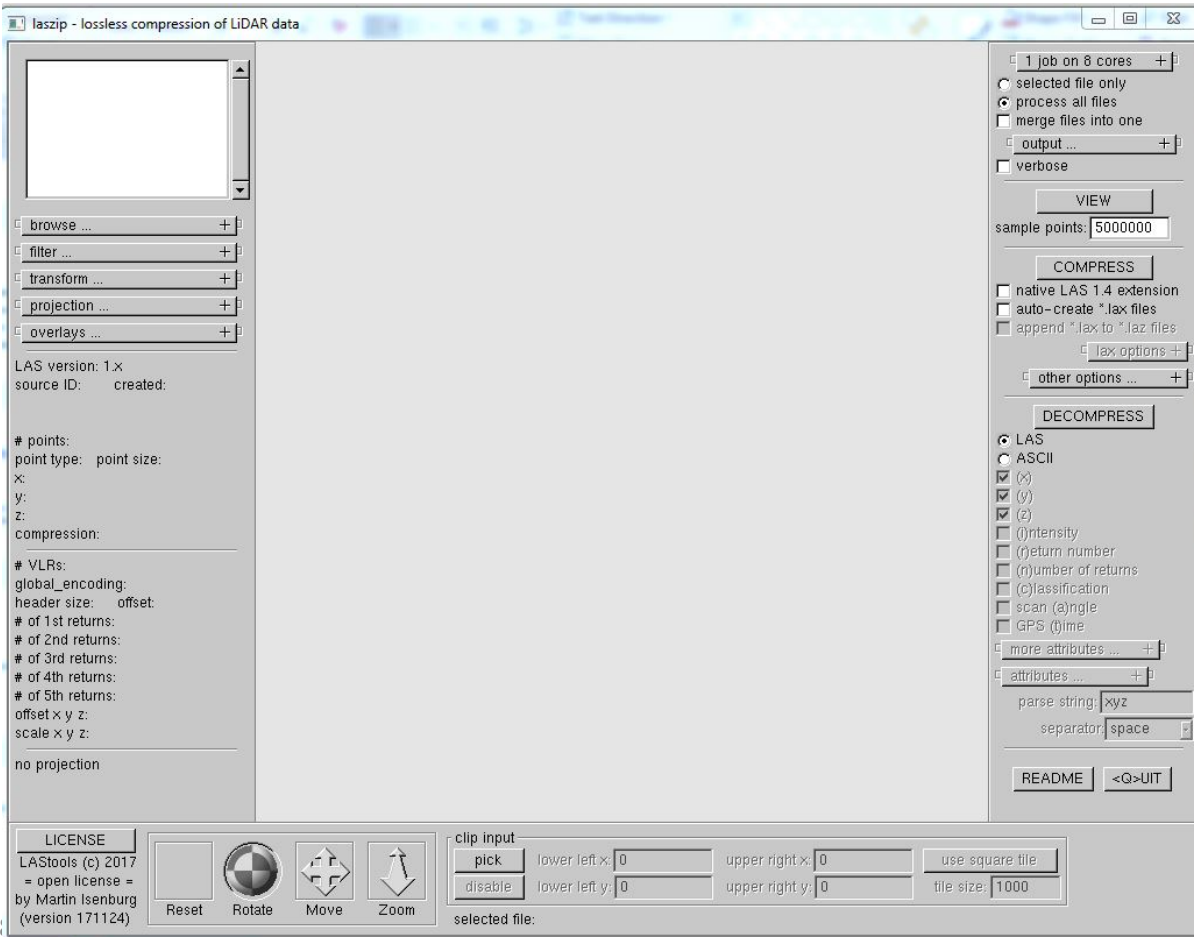
- Point cloud that includes all data points
- Can be filtered
- This is the ultimate dataset if you can process it



# How to Process LAS files

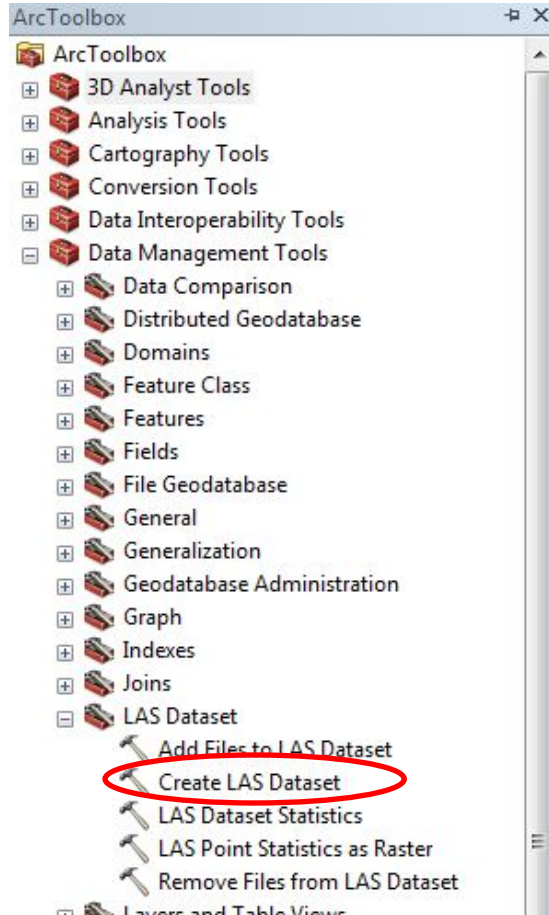
## LAS files are often compressed into LAZ files

- Free software is needed to extract the LAS data
- LASzip or LAStools can be used to extract data (<https://rapidlasso.com/laszip/>)





# How to Process LAS files



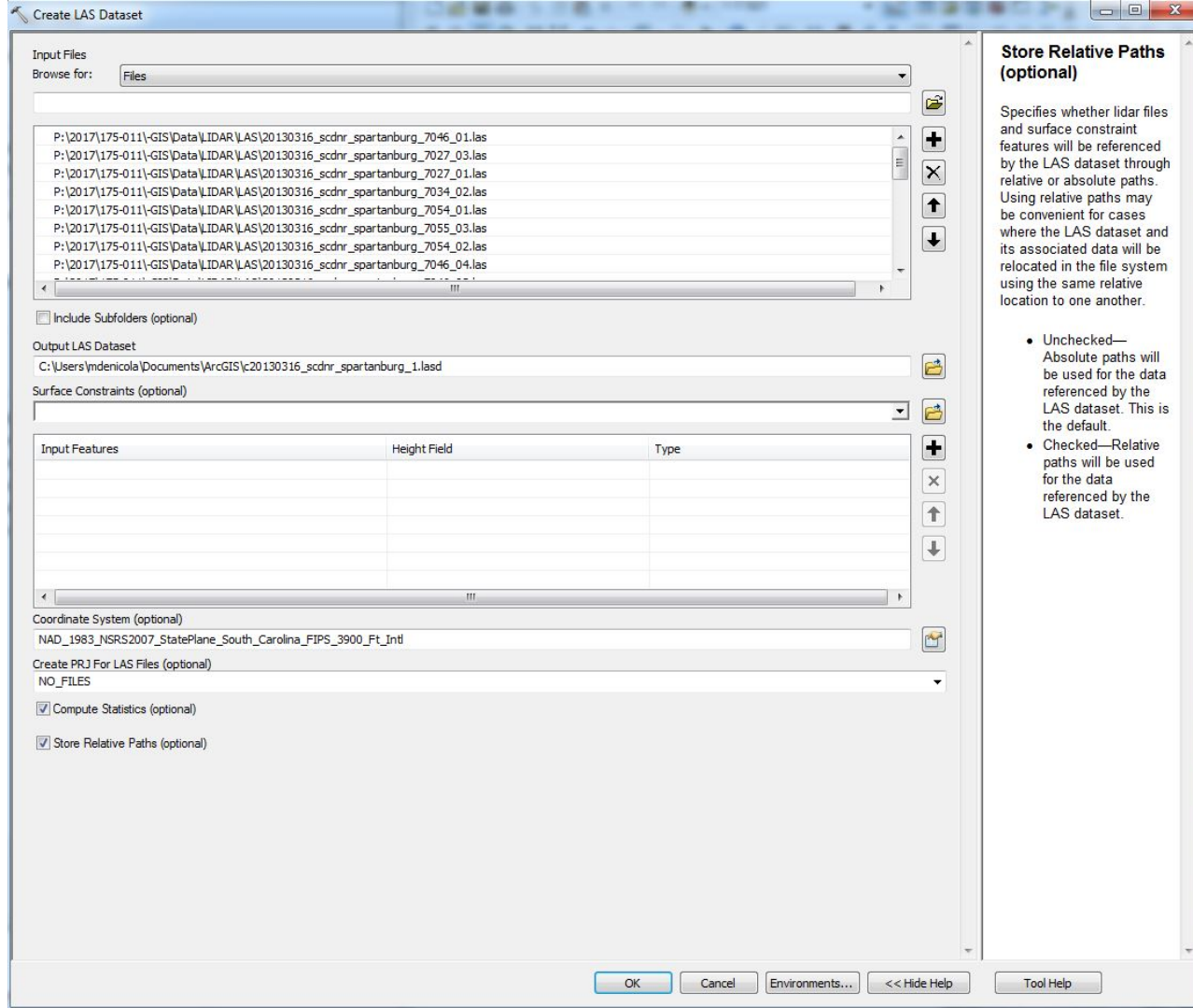
▶ **ArcMap is used to process the data**

- Open Source GIS programs and AutoCAD can also be used but with potentially different results

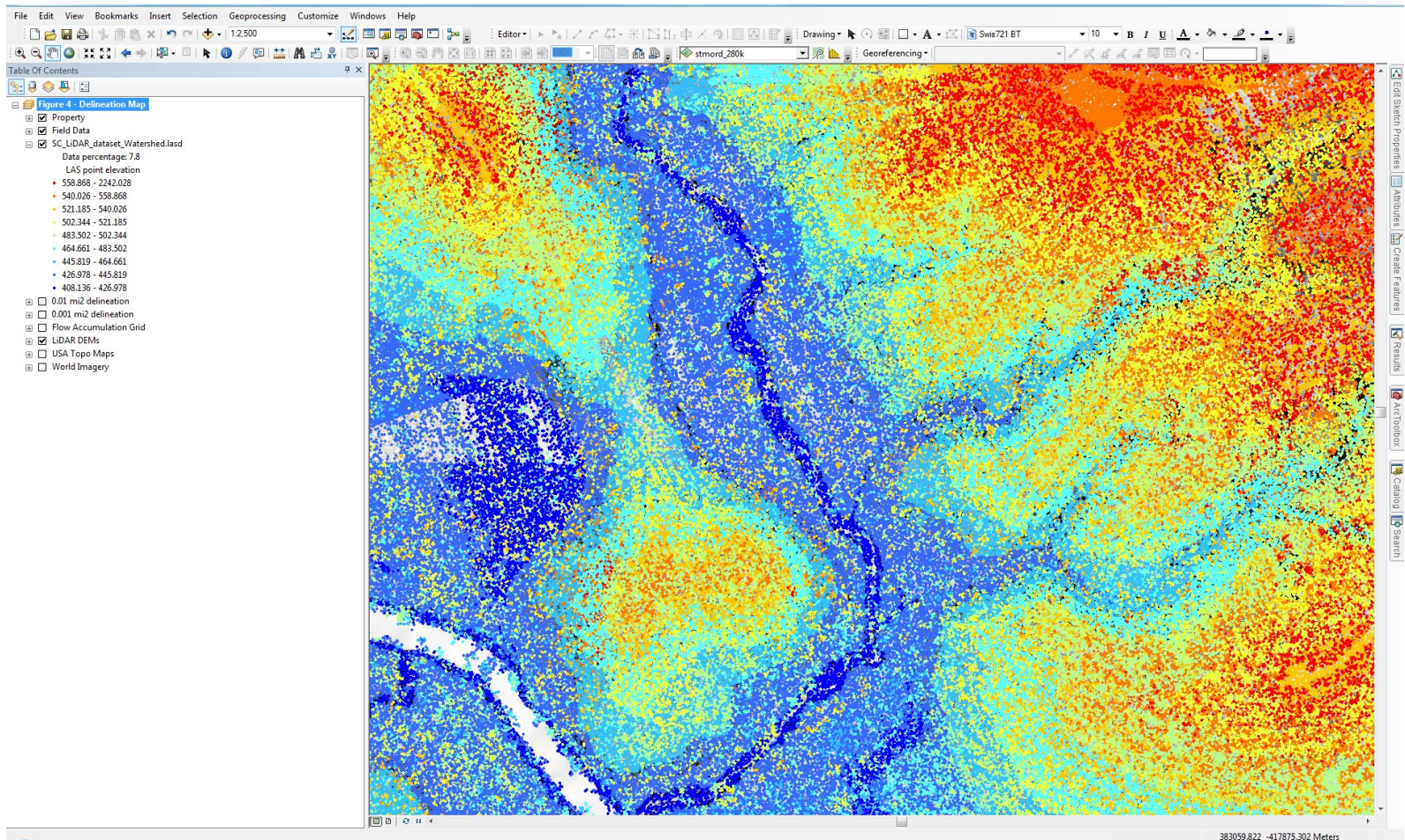
▶ **ArcToolbox > Data Management Tools > LAS Dataset > Create LAS Dataset**

# LAS Dataset

- ▶ Choose LAS files
- ▶ Use appropriate coordinate system
  - Found in metadata
- ▶ Best practice to compute statistics and store relative paths



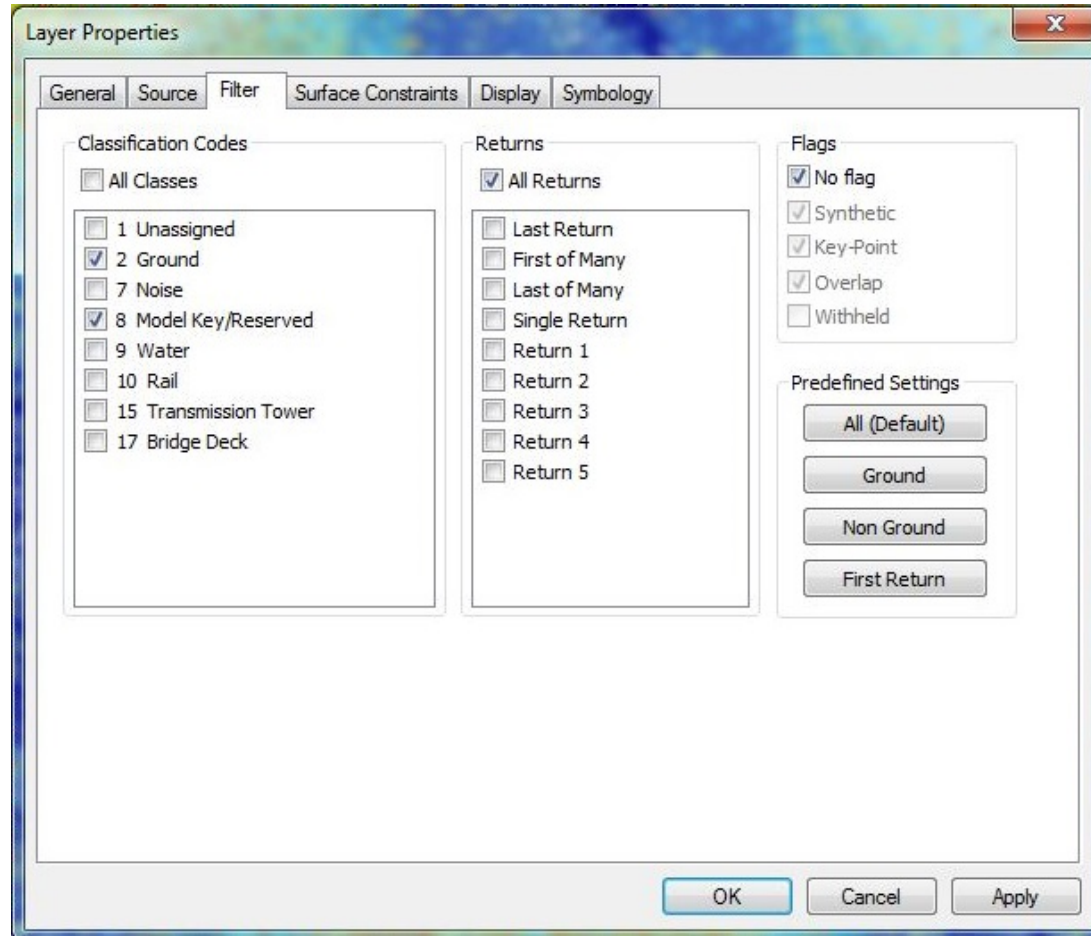
# Unfiltered LAS Dataset



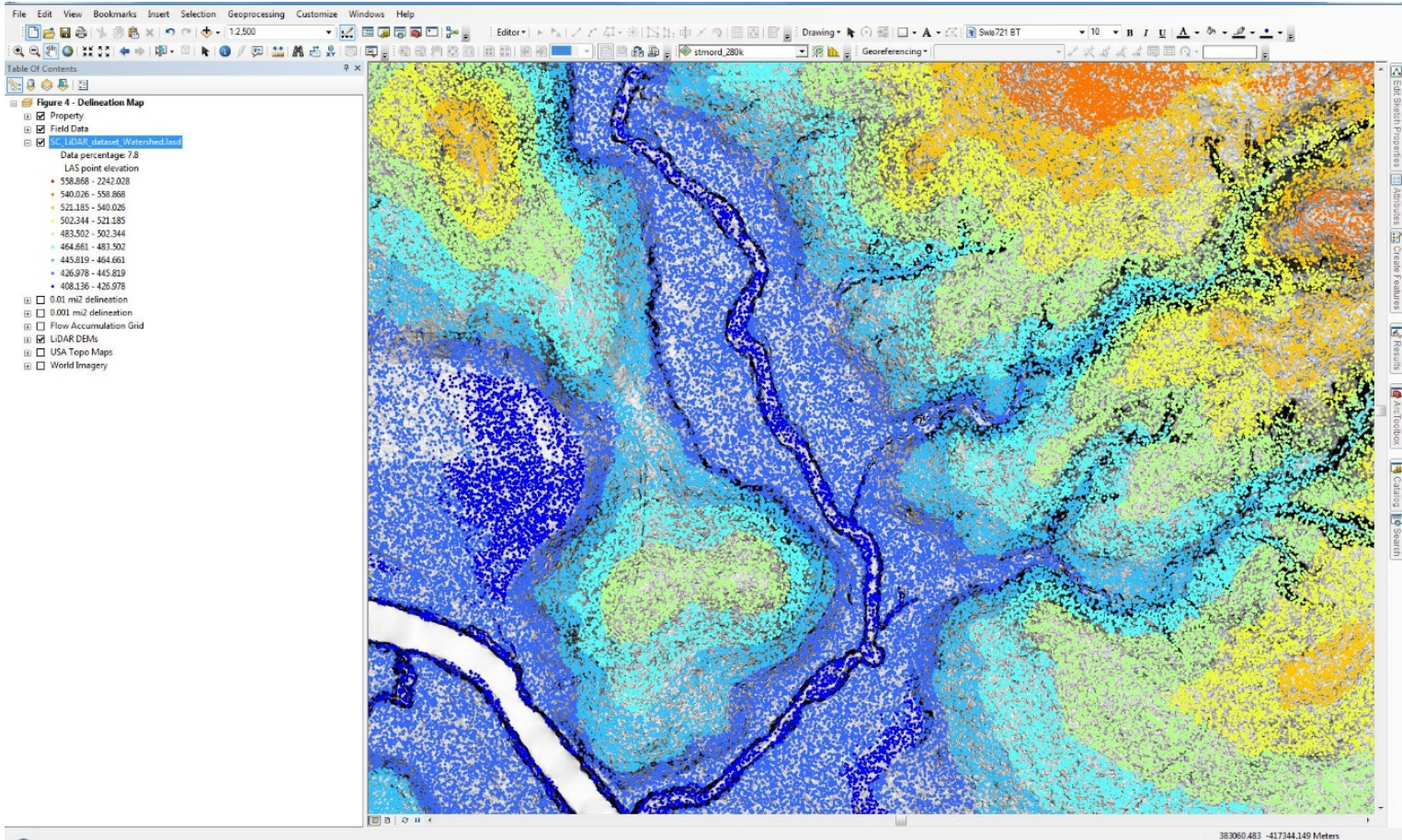
# Filter LAS Dataset

## ► Filter LAS dataset within layer properties

- Choose ground classifications
- Choose Model Key/Reserved if available
  - This classification is typically surveyed ground control points

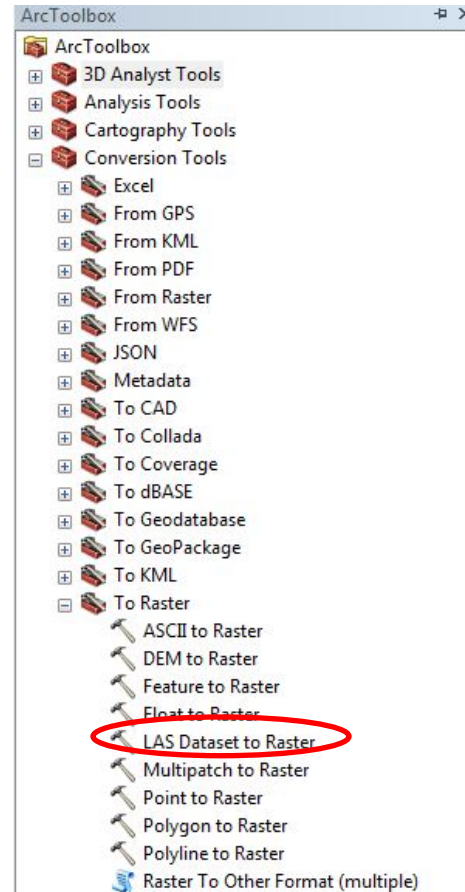


# Filtered "Bare Earth" LAS Dataset



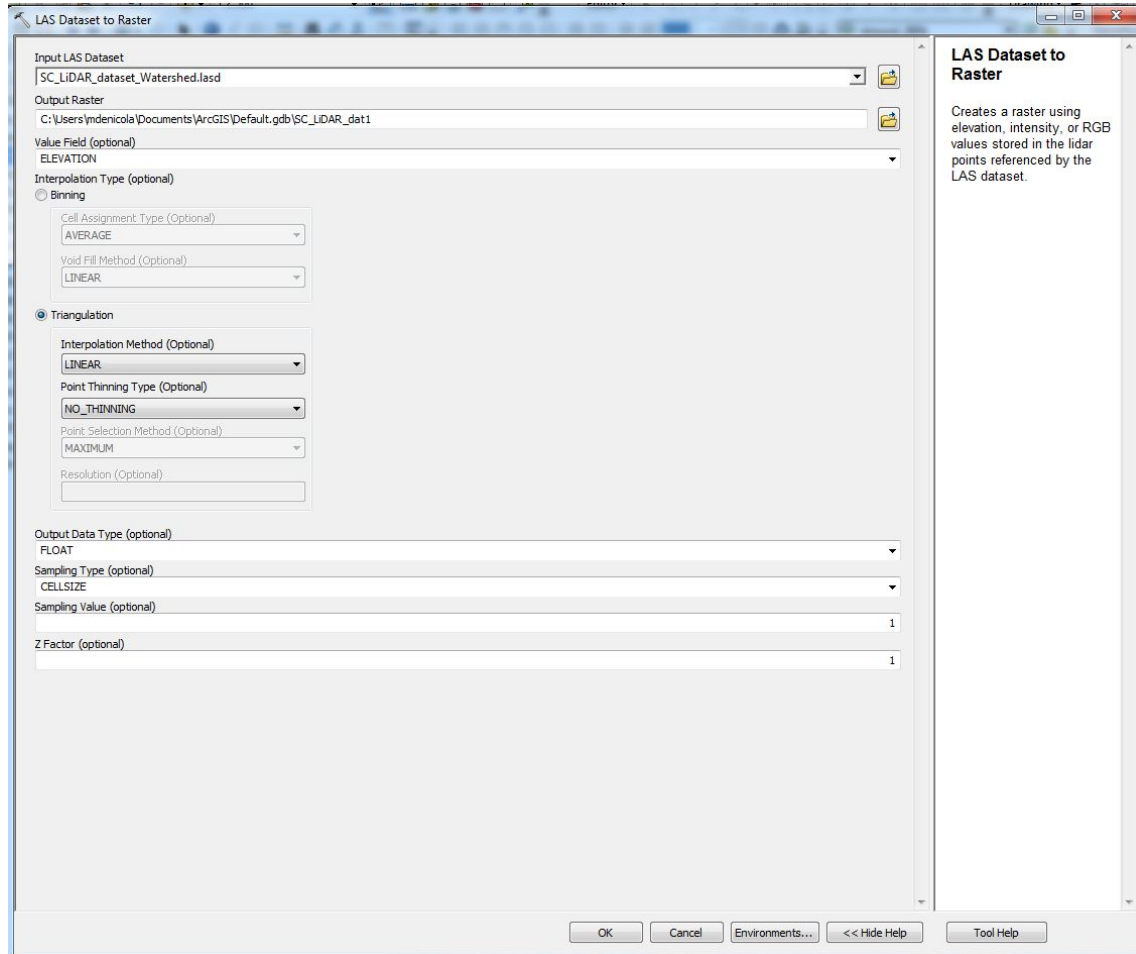
# Convert Filtered LAS Dataset to Raster

- ▶ **ArcMap > ArcToolbox > Conversion Tools > To Raster > LAS Dataset to Raster**



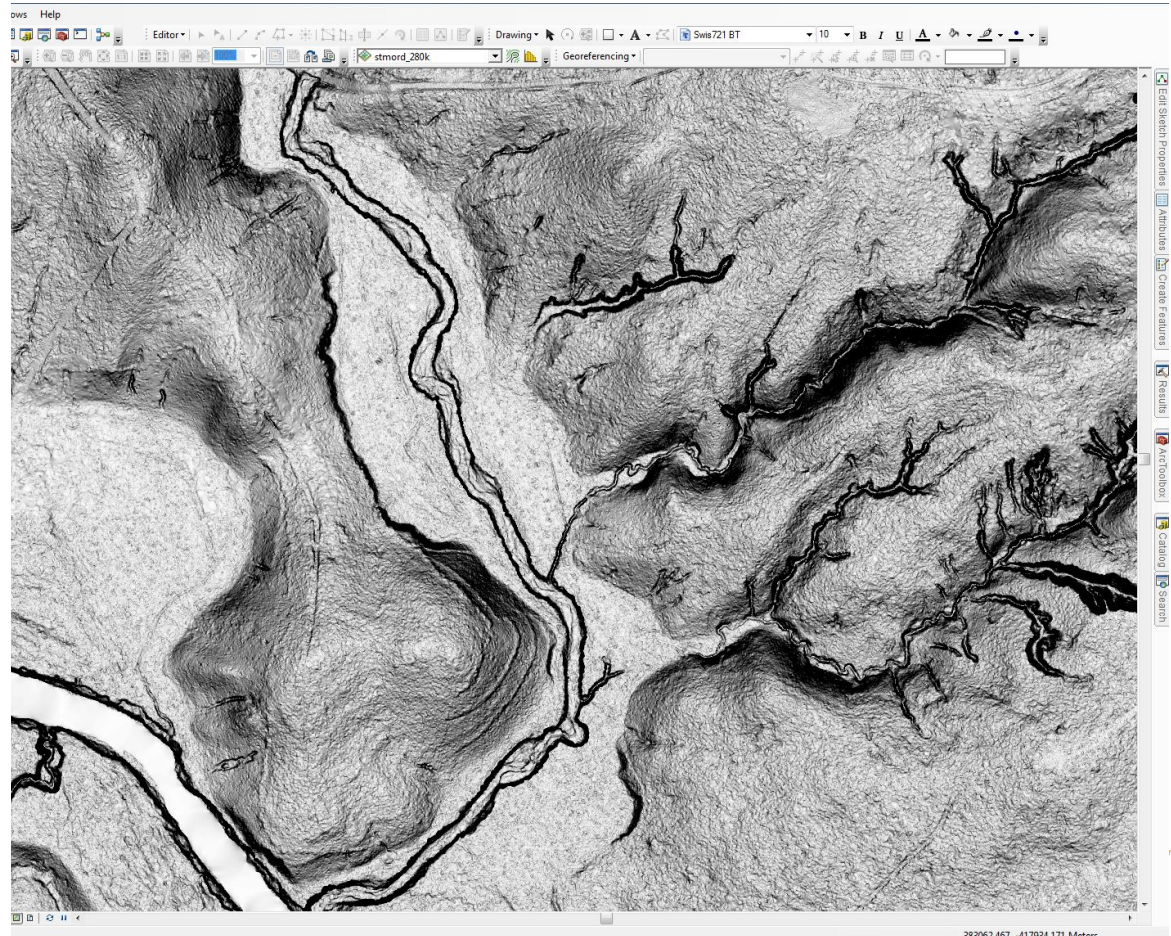
# Convert Filtered LAS Dataset to Raster

- ▶ **Input filtered LAS Dataset**
- ▶ **Use Triangulation Interpolation Method**
  - Linear Interpolation Method is quickest
  - Nearest Neighbor Interpolation Method is more accurate
  - No Thinning of points
- ▶ **Output Datatype is Float**
- ▶ **Sampling Type is Cell Size**
- ▶ **Sampling Value and Z Factor should be 1**
- ▶ **This process can take a while**
- ▶ **Output raster may be very large**



# Bare Earth DEM

- ▶ Create a slope map of the DEM
- ▶ Allows for close examination of dataset

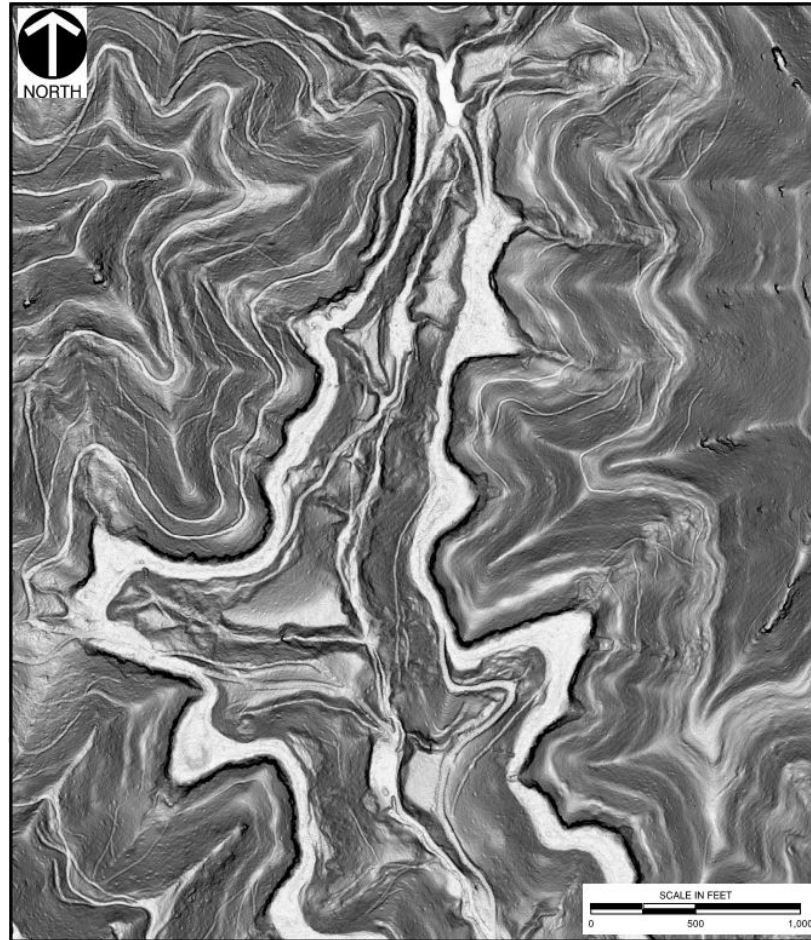




# Bare Earth DEM

## West Virginia LiDAR

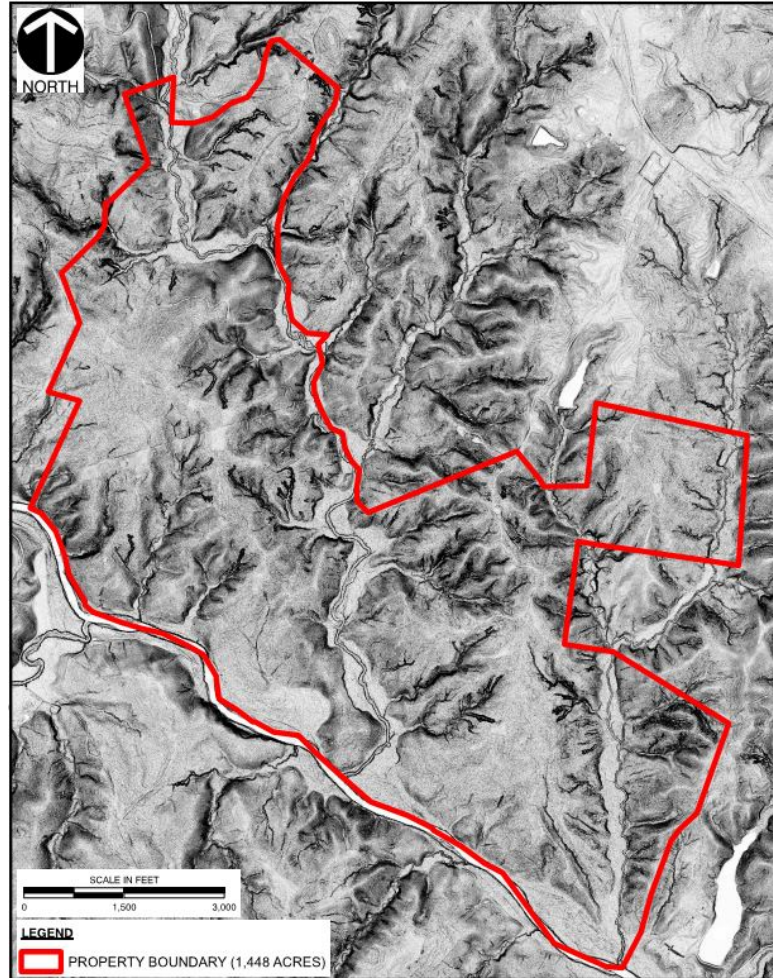
- Created from Bare Earth DEM



# Bare Earth DEM

## South Carolina LiDAR

- Created from filtered LAS Dataset



# Bare Earth DEM

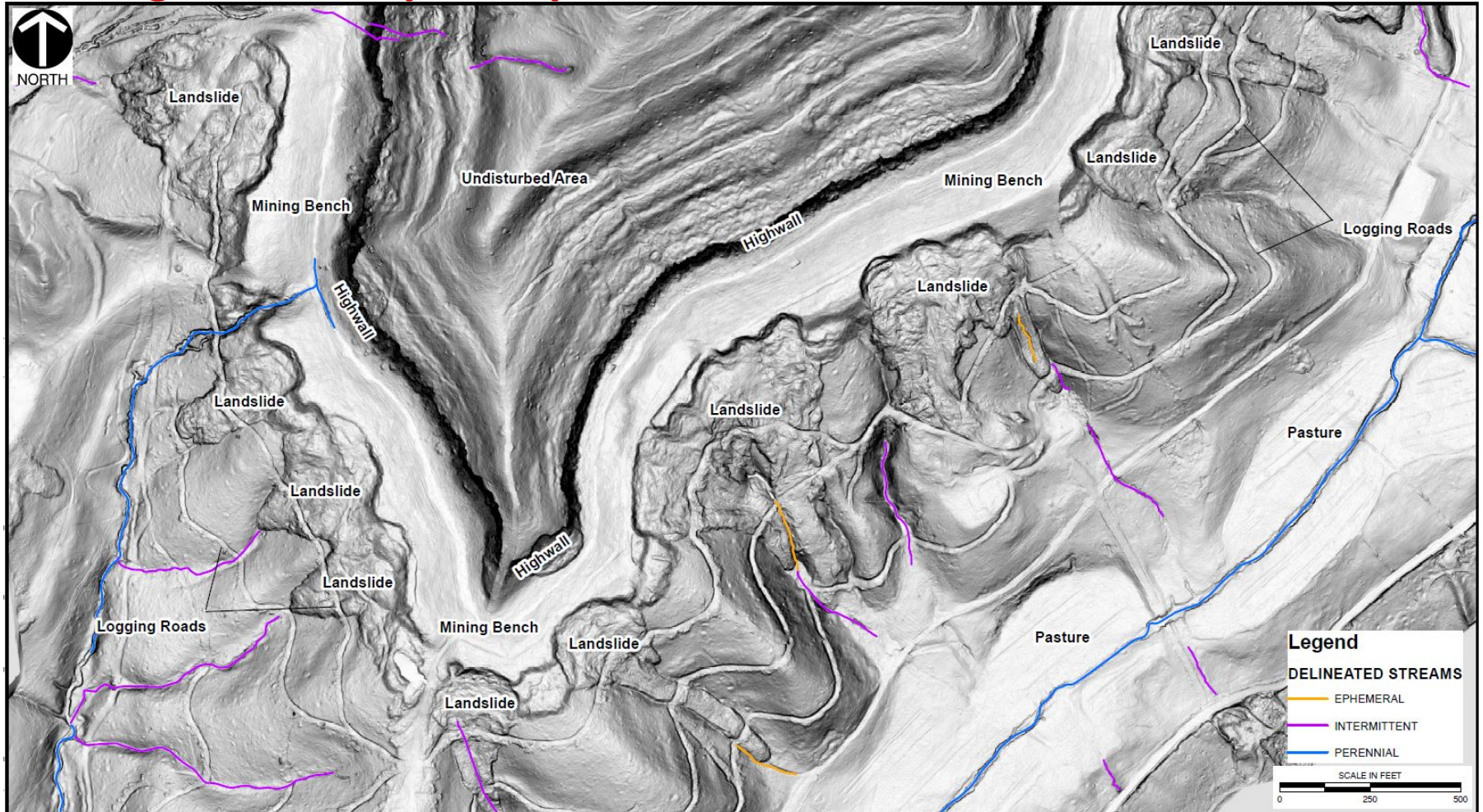


## Indiana LiDAR

- Created from filtered LAS Dataset



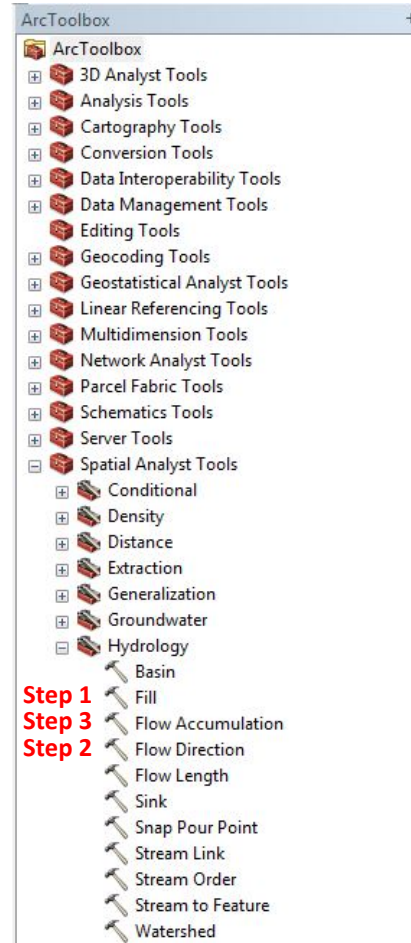
# Using LiDAR Slope Map



# Using DEM to Create Flow Accumulation Grid

## ► ArcToolbox > Spatial Analyst > Hydrology

- Bare Earth DEM is used to create a Fill raster
- Fill raster is used to create a Flow Direction raster
- Flow Direction raster is used to create a Flow Accumulation Raster



# Understanding a Flow Accumulation Grid

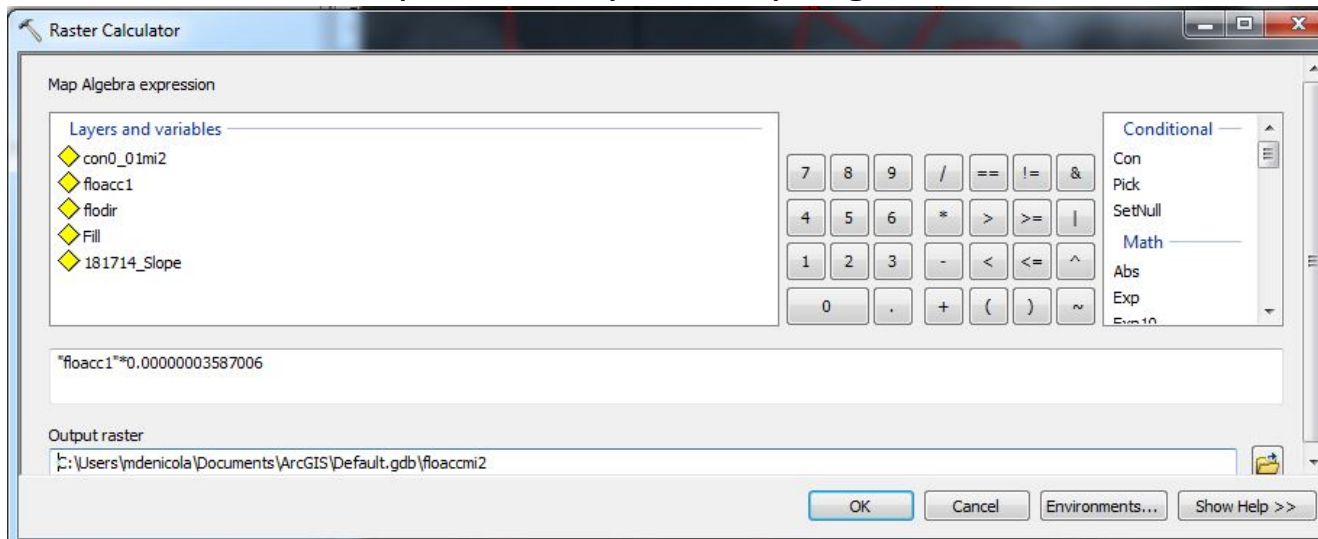
- ▶ **Flow accumulation raster represents the number of cells that flow to a particular cell**
- ▶ **The processing gets more complicated from here**
  - You need to have a basic understanding of map algebra
- ▶ **I convert my flow accumulation grid from number of cells to square miles to better understand drainage area**
  - You could also make an excel “calculator” to convert number of cells to square miles



# Understanding a Flow Accumulation Grid

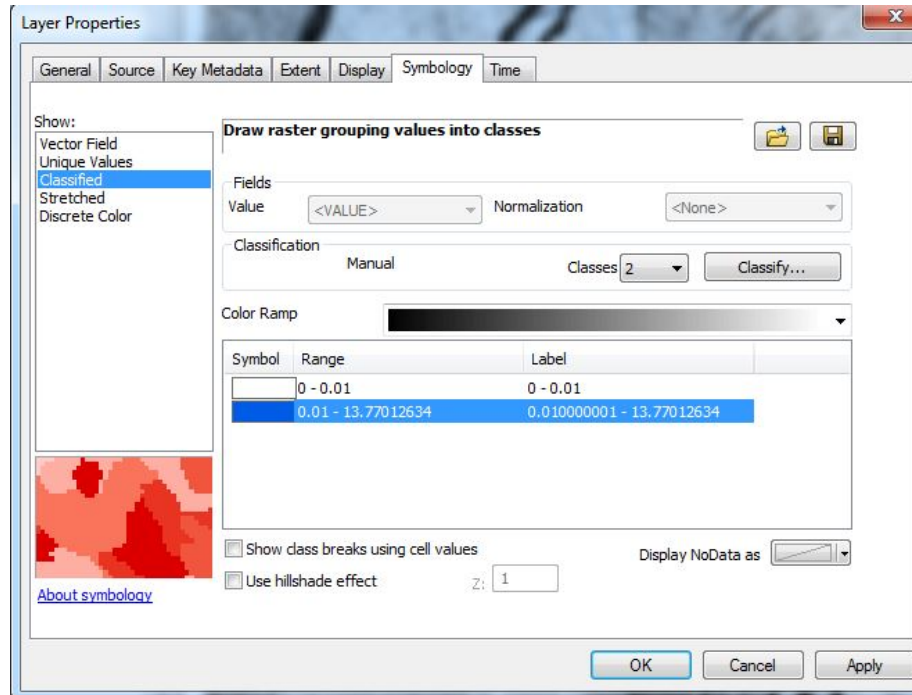
## ► Basic steps to convert flow accumulation grid from number of cells to square miles

- Cell Size (ex. 1 ft<sup>2</sup>)
- Area of a cell converted to mi<sup>2</sup> – multiply flow accumulation by this number
  - 1 ft<sup>2</sup> is equal to 0.00000003587006 mi<sup>2</sup>
- ArcToolbox > Spatial Analyst > Map Algebra > Raster Calculator



# Understanding Flow Accumulation Grid

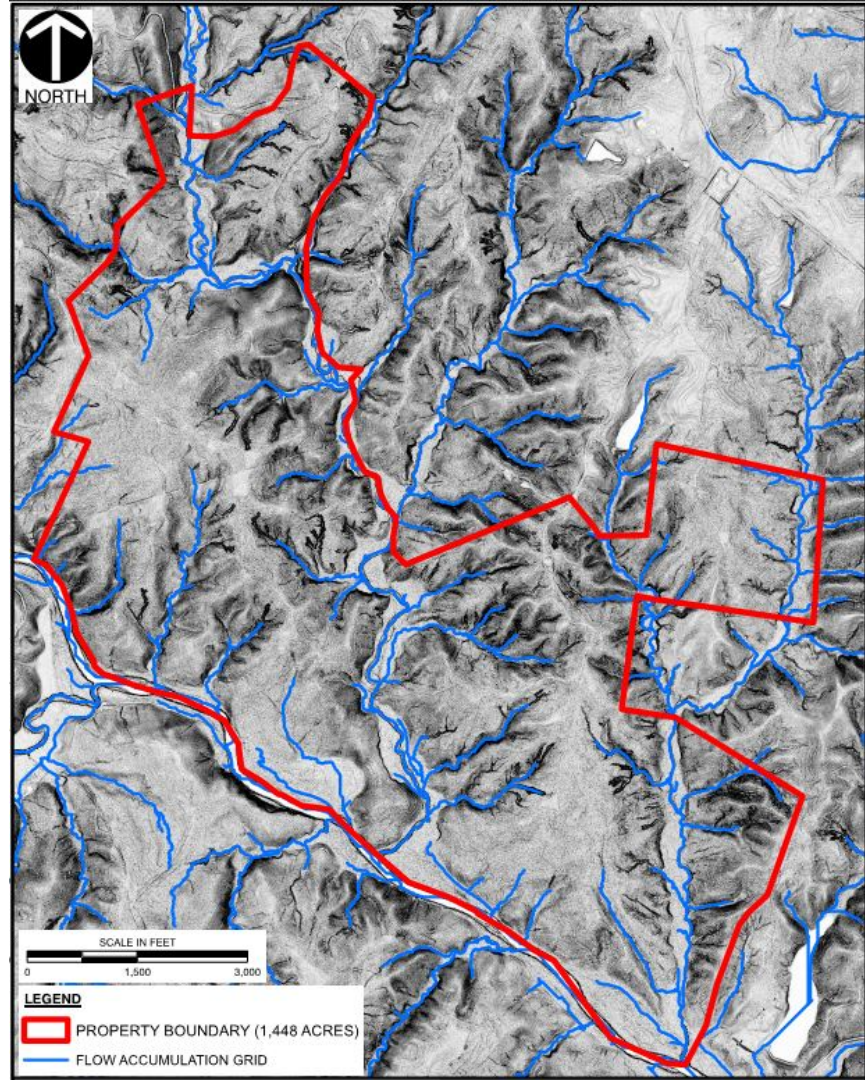
- Change symbology of flow accumulation grid to fine tune the drainage area thresholds





# Flow Accumulation Grid

- ▶ **Ideal for smaller tributaries**
- ▶ **Not ideal for large rivers**
  - HUGE raster needed to calculate drainage area
  - Use in combination with USGS StreamStats for large rivers
- ▶ **Great for planning design parameters based on drainage area**
- ▶ **Excellent resource for planning delineations and estimated linear footage of stream on a project site**



# Conclusions

- ▶ **Public available LiDAR is usually found as bare earth DEMs or LAS files**
  - Bare Earth DEMs can be used with little to no processing
  - LAS files require careful processing
- ▶ **Bare Earth DEMs can be used to:**
  - Identify various landforms or surficial geology
  - Areas of erosion
  - Anthropogenic disturbances
  - Create flow accumulation grids
  - Use for design purposes
  - Etc. – the possibilities go on and on

# Questions?

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