Lidar + GIS: Revolutionizing Landslide Mapping and Field Evaluation

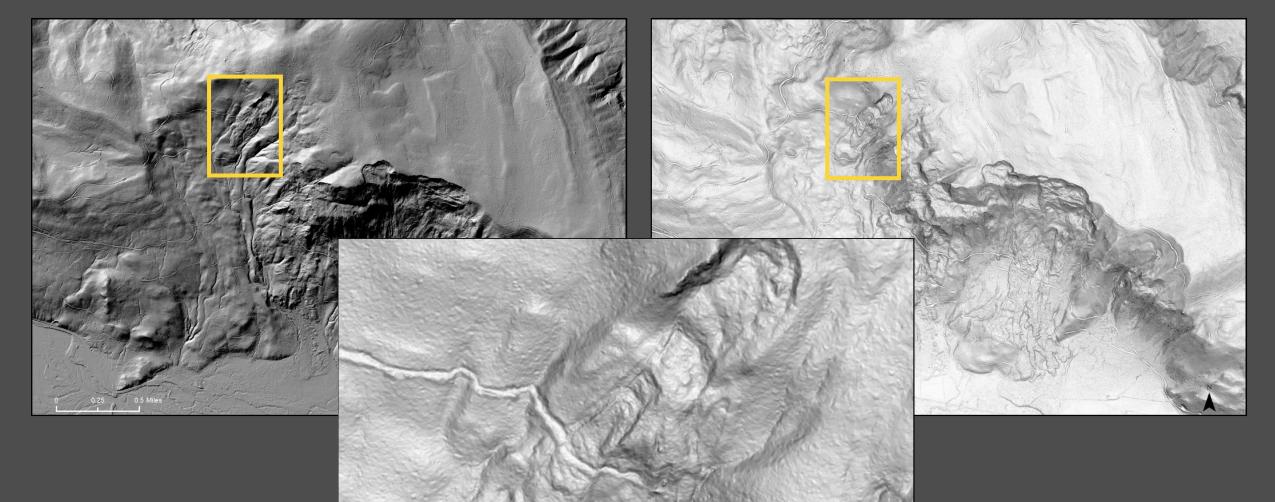


Kara Jacobacci, Washington Geological Survey (Division of Geology and Earth Resources, DNR)

Part I: Lidar-Based Inventories and "Desktop" GIS



Washington Geological Survey's High-Res lidar

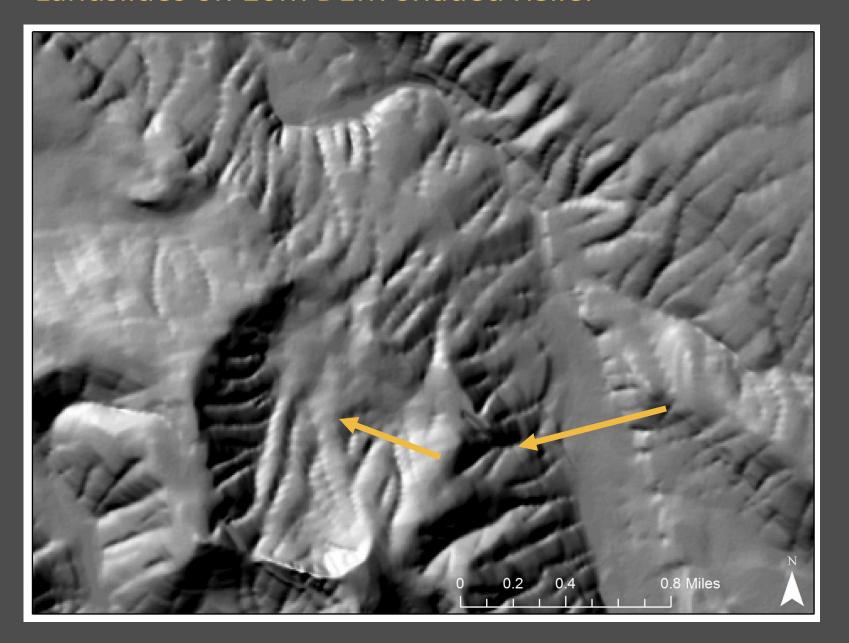


Hillshade

pe Shade



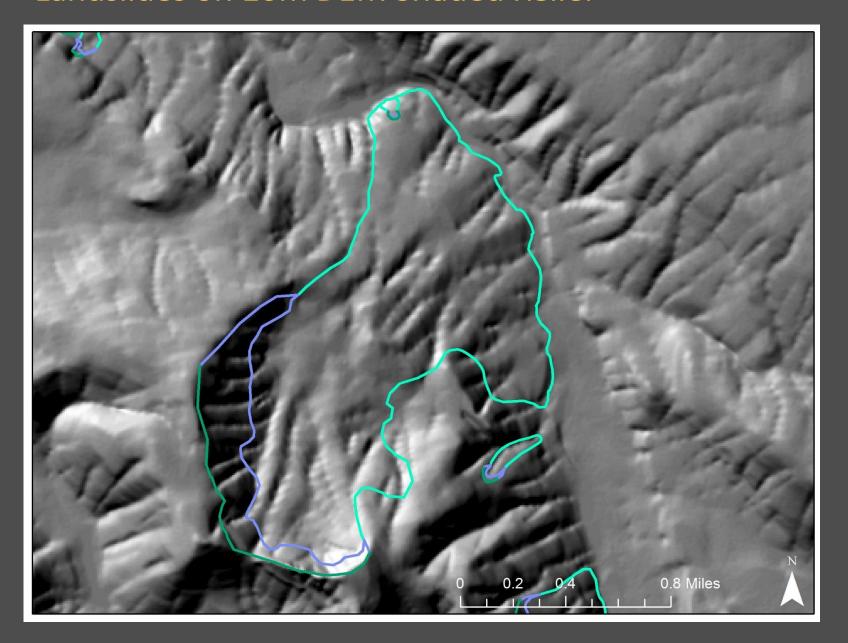
Landslides on 10m DEM Shaded Relief



USGS 10m Shaded Relief



Landslides on 10m DEM Shaded Relief



USGS 10m Shaded Relief



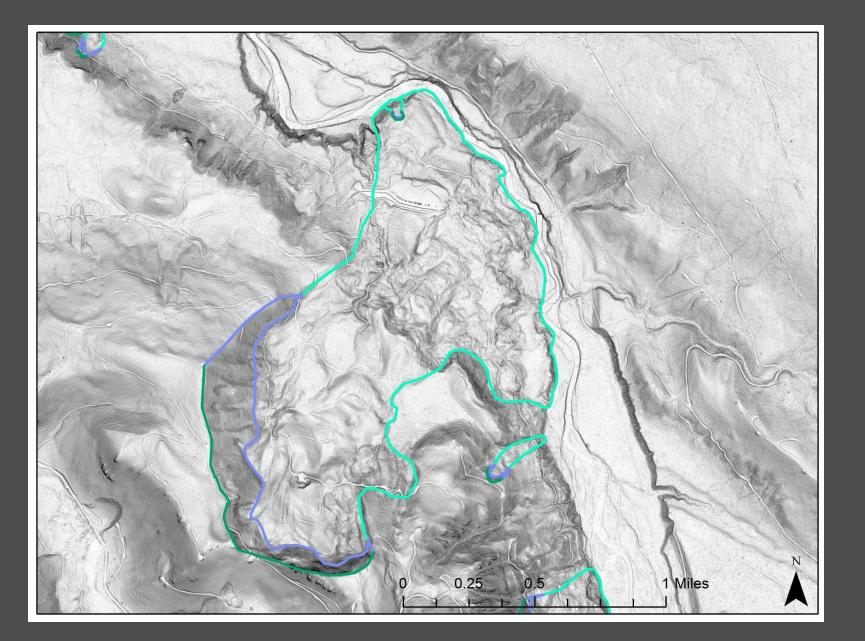
Landslides on 3ft Lidar Derivatives



Slope Shade



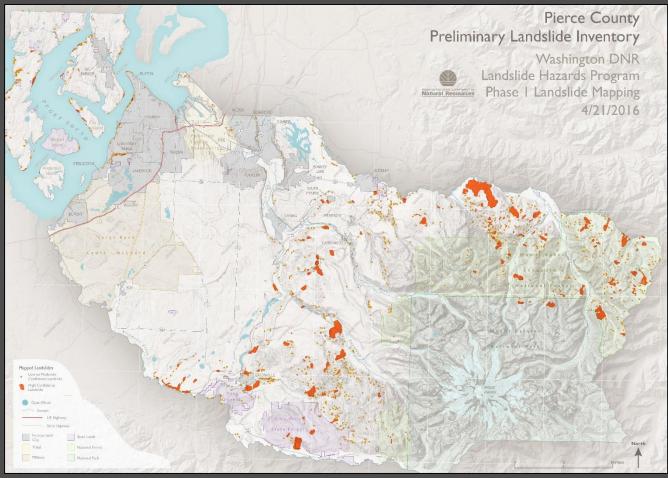
Landslides on 3ft Lidar Derivatives



Slope Shade



SLIP (Streamlined Landslide Inventory Protocol)

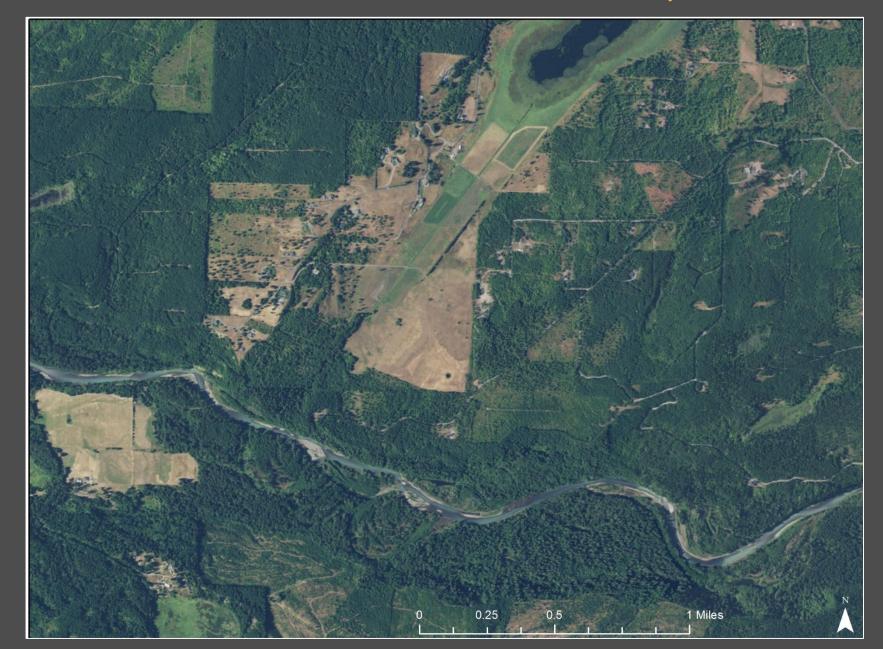




- Rapid mapping over large areas
- Generates a comprehensive database, which can stand alone or be used to focus on areas for detailed mapping



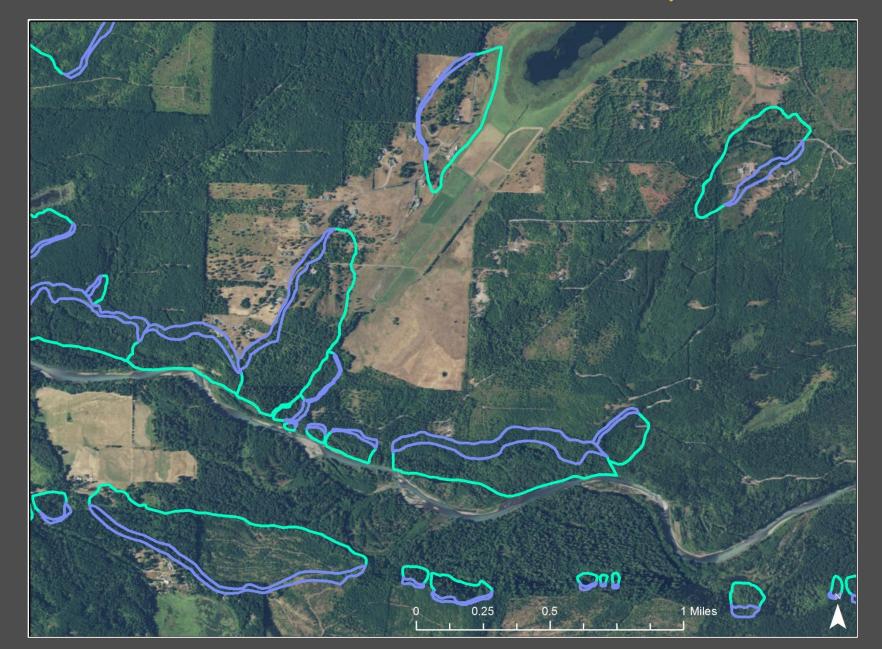
Inventories from lidar vs. Aerial Photo Interpretation



Literally can't see the landslides for the trees.



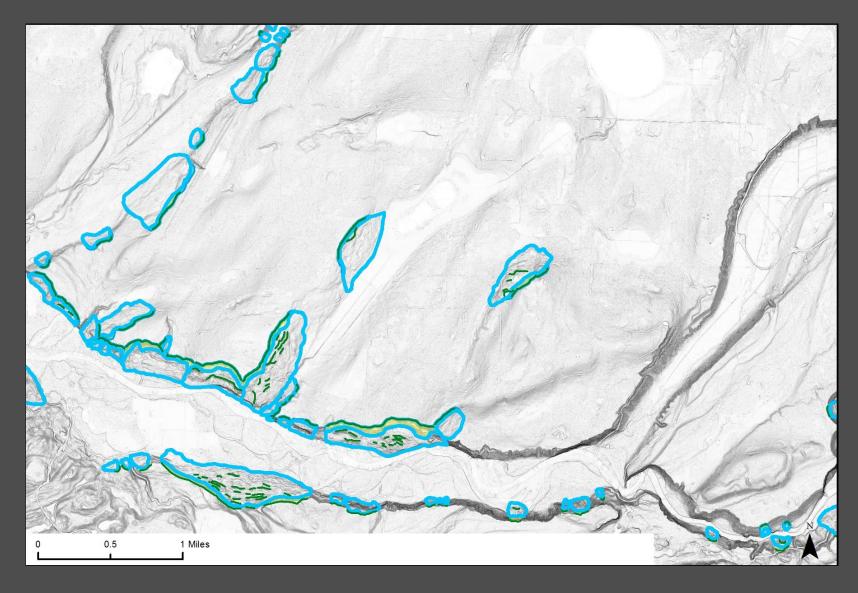
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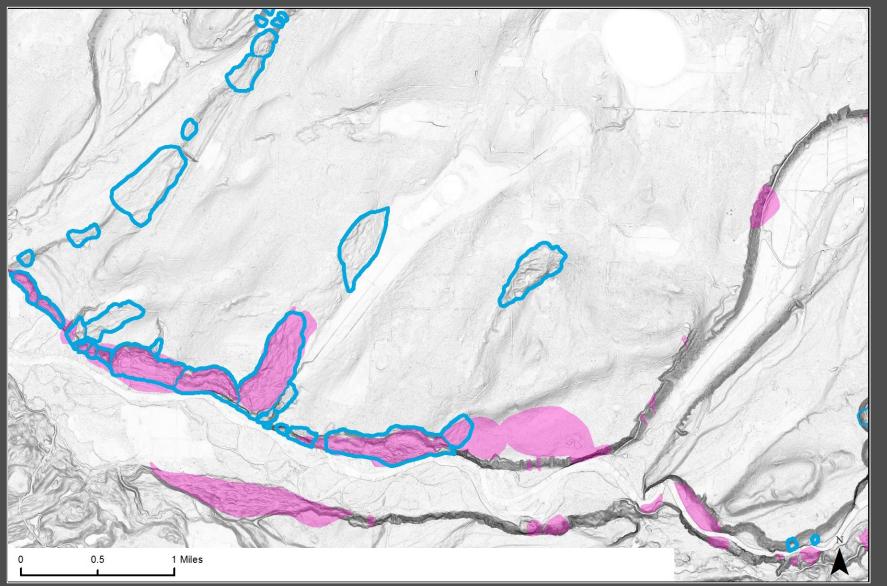
Detailed Landslide Inventory – Partnership with Pierce County



- Landslide Hazards Pilot Project:Pierce County
- Comprehensive inventory for the whole county
- 702 landslides with detailed attributes (over 25 attributes per slide)
- 547 SLIP (previous slide) landslides



New lidar inventory vs. 10m DEM/Orthophoto inventory



Old inventory (pink polygons) with new lidar-based inventory (blue outline) superimposed.

Old inventory – mapped from 10m DEMs and aerial photography

New inventory – 3ft DEM



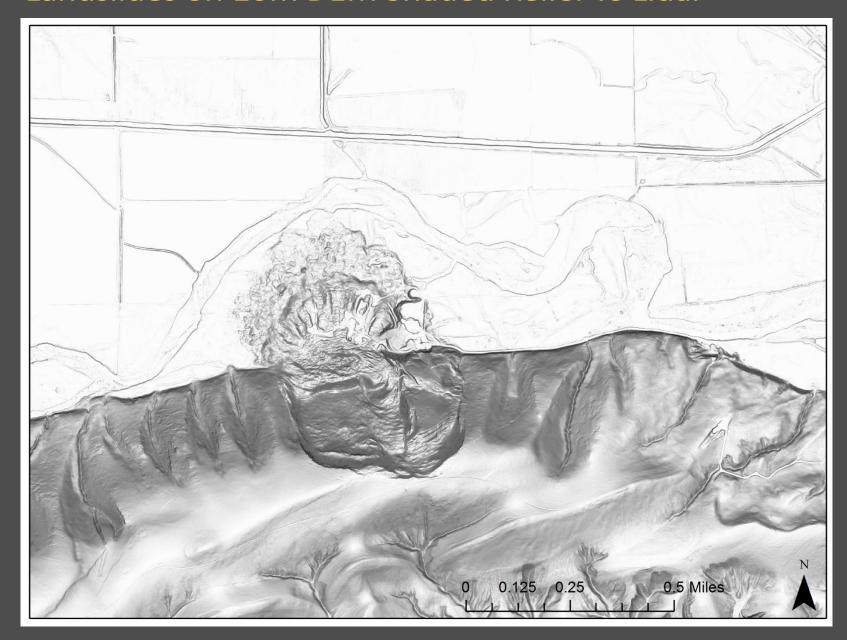
Landslides on 10m DEM Shaded Relief vs Lidar



USGS 10m Shaded Relief



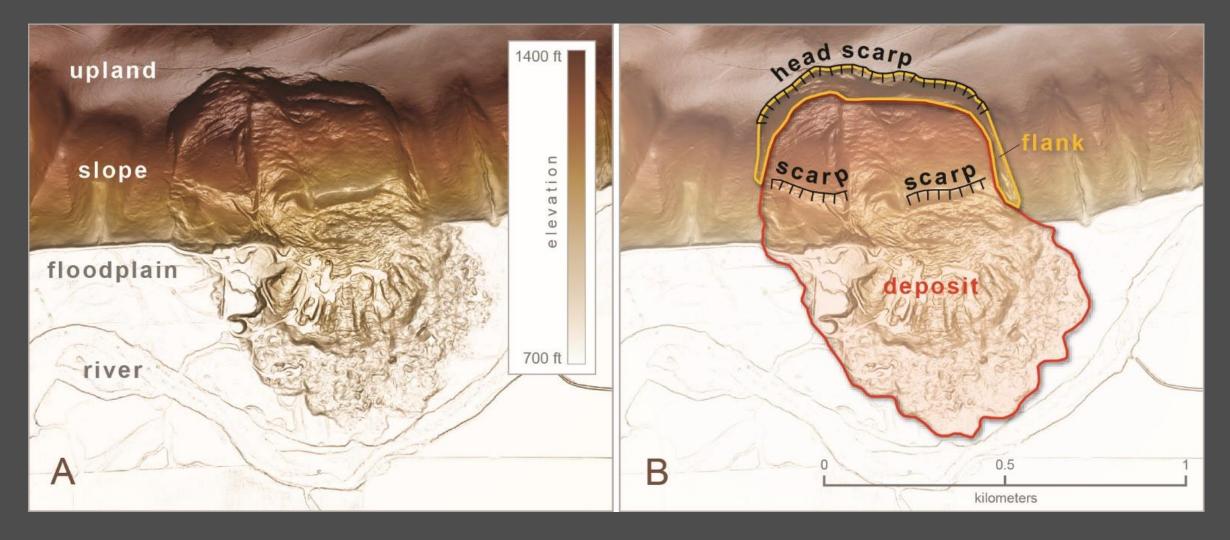
Landslides on 10m DEM Shaded Relief vs Lidar



3ft Grid lidar – derived vertical hillshade

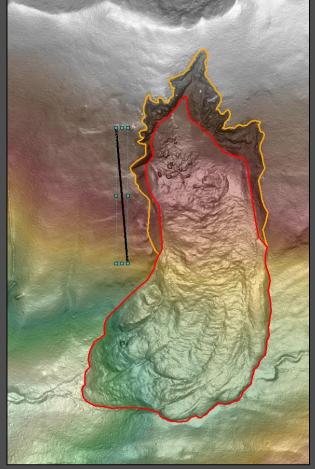


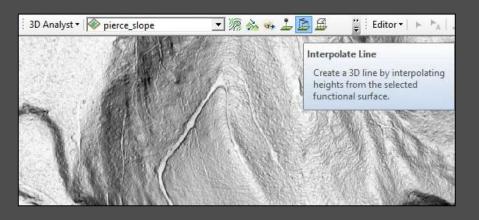
Mapping Landslide Features with Lidar

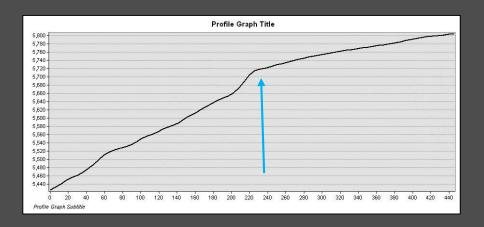




Detailed Landslide Attributes and Lidar









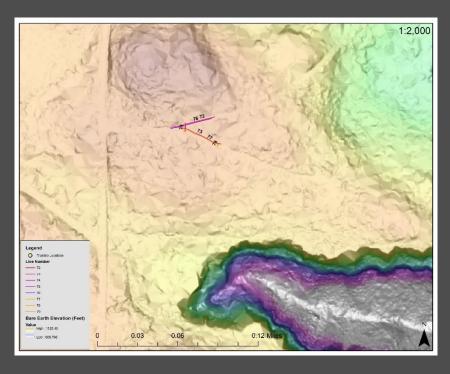




Part II: GIS in the Field

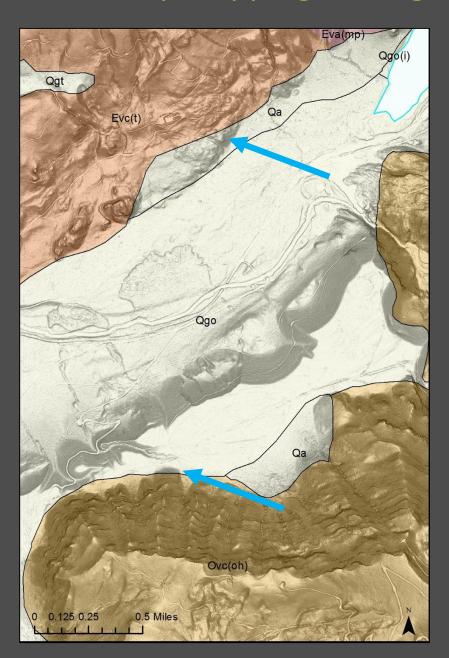




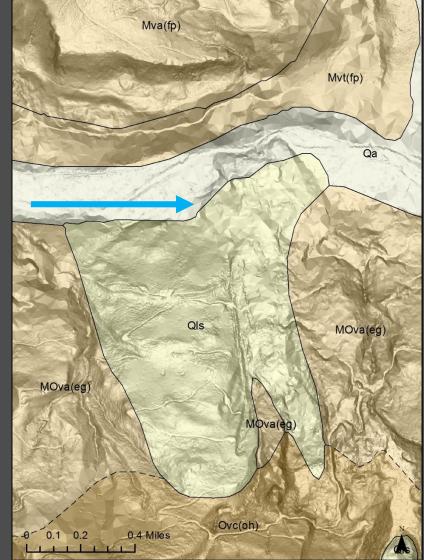




Accurately Mapping Geologic Contacts with Lidar

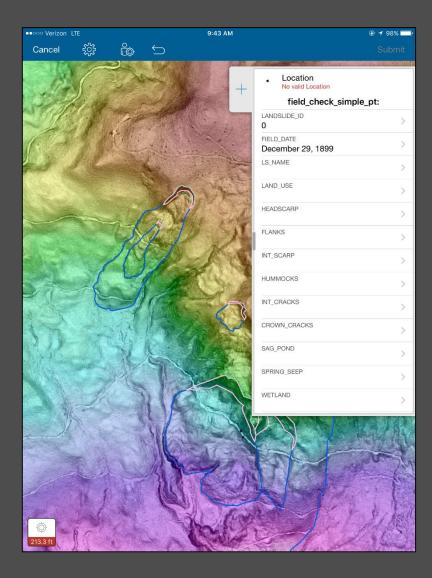


Coarse-scale geologic mapping (1:100,000) can be refined through the use of lidar





ArcCollector: No more soggy notes!





Replacing This →

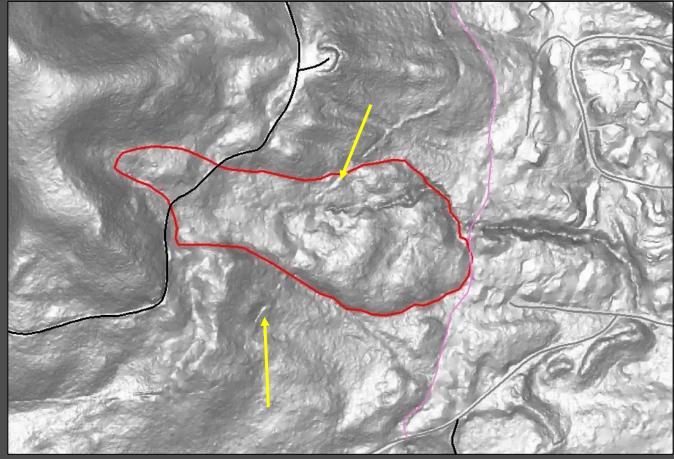
← With this

nen observations are not easily made			rded and data fields may be blank D) and <u>Stephen Slaughter</u> (DGER)				
Geologist name Geographic name DNR region Photo numbers Who reported landslide Contact info		Field date/time Landslide date/time GPS lat/long GPS points Landslide process/type					
				SSERVATIONS LAND USE AT INITIATION AREA	IMPACTS TO BUILT E		IMPACTS TO NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
				Rural Urban Agriculture Forestland, mature, >50 yrs Forestland, submature 10-50 yrs Forestland, young, <10 yrs Right of way Other	Road Gravel road Rail House Building, business, shop, etc. Outbuilding, barn, shed, etc. Pipeline Bridge Utilities Other		Stream Lake Wetland Saltwater Forest Grassland Other
				Zone or Depletion Valin scarp Single Multiple leight Vol. Vidith Area Approximate Measured Material Jession crack above main scarp? No Yes Multiple	ZONE OF ACCUMULATION Deposit or toe Single Multiple Thickness Vol. Width Area Approximate Measured Material Largest sediment observed:		RUNOUT RUNOUT distance Approximate Measured Leves present? Did triollow a channel? Trees damaged? Trees felled by runout? Largest sediment size mobilized:
				OSSIBLE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ROAD CUT ROAD TILL ROAD TIL	Site of PREVIOUS LANDSLIDES? Yes No Likelihood of reactivation? Possible Unlikely Weather at time of landslide		Is public safety at risk? Possible Unlikely If 'possible', report to supervisor Are public resources at risk? Possible Unlikely If 'possible', report to supervisor



Other Mobile GIS applications





- Trimble hillshades loaded into device, provide good position accuracy for locating ourselves in the forest and near landforms.
- Laptop with ArcGIS loaded, connected to a GPS



