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Monitoring Coastal Change From Space

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A case study of applying satellite derived bathymetry in Australia

Satellite Derived Bathymetry (SDB)









Satellite Derived Bathymetry (SDB)

Advantages

- Cost-effective
- Capturing large areas in one snapshot (instantly)
- Regular capture of imagery (no matter what)
- Gridded data -> high cross-shore and along-shore resolution
- Safe & risk free (**no vessels**, labour etc)
- Historic database of over 10 years
- ACCURATE!

Limitations

- Requires clear water
- Cloud cover/ glare
- Surface waves/ wave breaking
- Shallow water (down to ~15m depth)
- Minimum image size (25 km²)





Pilot study: Can we use this technology in Australia?

Idea!

- How does this compare to typical survey data (accuracy/validation)?
 - Detect bathymetric changes between subsequent 'survey' dates?
 - Automation of analysis and standardised reporting!

- Why?
- Cost-reduction in monitoring of nearshore morphology
 - Monitoring more frequently and of greater spatial areas
 - Better understanding of our coastlines for coastal management & planning



Study Site: Gold Coast (QLD) - Tweed Heads (NSW)





Pilot study datasets

1st July 2016 2x2 metres gridded satellite derived bathymetry (25 km² area)

21st July 2017 2x2 metres gridded satellite derived bathymetry (25 km² area)



2016 Satellite Derived Bathymetry (2x2 metres)





2017 Satellite Derived Bathymetry (2x2 metres)



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Comparison with typical survey: datasets

- 24th May 2016 Single Beam Echo Sounder (SBES) survey
 - Captured 38 days prior to Satellited Derived Bathymetry
 - Survey transects every ~40 to 100 metres along-shore
 - Survey points every ~5 to 10 metres cross-shore
 - City of Gold Coast annual coastal survey
- <u>31st July 2017 SBES survey</u>
 - Captured 10 days after Satellited Derived Bathymetry
 - Same as above



- Bathymetry difference less than ~0.5 metres
- Some difference due to natural change between survey dates





Statistical difference between SDB and SBES survey:

- Mean = 0.36 metres
- StDev = 0.46 metres
- RMS = 0.31 metres





Chainage (m)



- Differences between survey results minimal
- SDB was achieved down to ~12 metres depth
- SDB data gaps at river mouth (wave breaking & turbidity)



Morphological change over time



Bathymetric change between 2017 and 2016 SDB

- Automated spatial change analysis
- Change of key morphological features (e.g. nearshore sand bars)
- Clear evidence of cross-shore sediment transport
- Detailed analysis for specified 'compartments'



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Bathymetric change between 2017 and 2016 SDB

Automated volumetric analysis results:



import ggis.ggis import ggls, ggis from PyQt4.QtCore import OFileInfo from ggis.analysis import QgsRasterCalculatorEntry, QgsRasterCalculator, QgsZonalStatistics from ggis.core import * from processing.tools import *

#Initialise QGIS
QgsApplication.setPrefixPath("C:\\Users\\220054\\Documents\\Projects\\SDB\\GIS", True) # Adjust it to your path
QgsApplication.initQgis()

#Select raster file

#rasterfile = qgis.utils.iface.mapCanvas().currentLayer().source() inpath = "C:UNserx\1220634\DocumentS\Projects\DoPNDataFreeDoMAN\" file1 = "SDB_2016\SDB_AUS_ColdCosst_EOMAP_106701uv2_236568_2m_AHD_geotiff.tif" file2 = "SDB_2017\SDB_AUS_ColdCosst_EOMAP_10721224628117018 235755 2m_AHD_geotiff.tif"

1(e2 = "SDB_2017(SDB_AUS_G0(dC0as(_E0MAP_170721_234626_170716_235725_2m_AHD_g

layer1 = QgsRasterLayer(inpath + file1, file1)
layer2 = QgsRasterLayer(inpath + file2, file2)

Compartment	Total erosion (m ³)	Total accretion (m ³)	Net change (m³) [(-) erosion/ (+) accretion]
Letitia Spit	-534,292	615,600	81,308
Tweed River Entrance (including Duranbah Beach)	-2,106*	205,596*	203,490*
Point Danger	-29,321	23,088	-6,233
Coolangatta to Bilinga	-1,182,248	631,094	-551,154
Tugun to Currumbin	-212,699	532,970	320,272
Total	-1,960,665	2,008,347	47,682





Bathymetric change between 2017 and 2016 SDB

Automated volumetric analysis results:



Profile evolution:





Can we use Satellite Derived Bathymetry to monitor morphological change?

Yes. Possibly even better than with typical survey data

(Due to cost-effectiveness and high spatial resolution (2m) in both cross-shore AND along-shore direction -> better representation of bathymetric features)



Key findings

- SDB compares well to typical survey data
 - Differences in bathymetry were around 0.3 metres
- Data gaps where wave breaking occurred and water was not clear
- Assessing morphological change over time is possible



Further developments

- Automation of complete process from data capture to standardised report at regular intervals -> expert interpretation as add-on
- Subscription type service to clients at revolutional pricing
- Machine learning algorithms for detection and tracking of bathymetric 'features'
- Integration with other analysis and visualisation tools (e.g. <u>https://middleton-egfhp3bk5.now.sh/</u>)



Thank you! Any Questions?



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