

# *Storm Surge Applications using Lidar*

Dean Gesch  
U.S. Geological Survey  
Center for Earth Resources  
Observation and Science (EROS)  
gesch@usgs.gov

Workshop on Airborne Lidar  
Technology and Applications

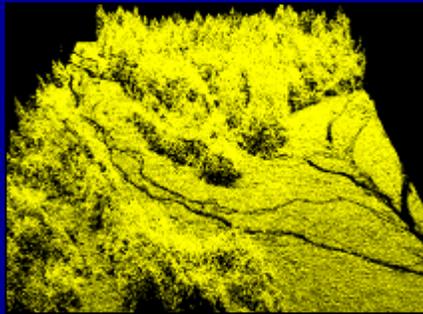
June 20, 2007



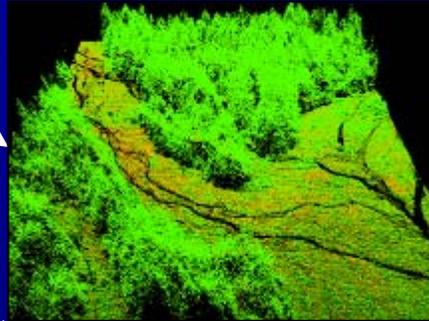
# *Today's Topics*

- Hurricane Katrina
  - New Orleans flooding
  - Regional storm surge surface
- Hurricane Rita
  - Temporal characteristics of storm surge
- Seamless topographic/bathymetric data development
- Delineation of lands vulnerable to sea level rise

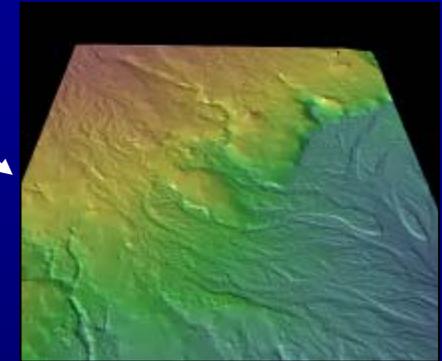
# LIDAR Flow



Raw Points



Processing

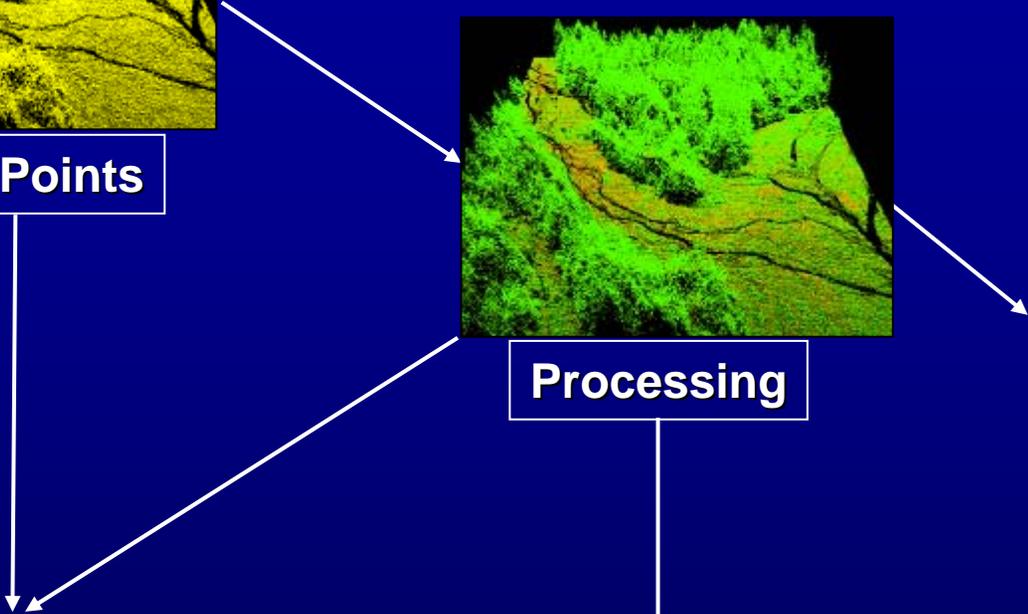


Bare Earth



NED

Research and Derivatives



**USGS** science for a changing world

USGS Home  
Contact USGS  
Search USGS

Welcome to the USGS Center for LIDAR Information Coordination and Knowledge

Home Bulletin Board Data Viewer Websites/References Contact Us

Discrete-return point clouds

**CLICK**  
Click on the LIDAR information Coordination and Knowledge

Discrete Earth

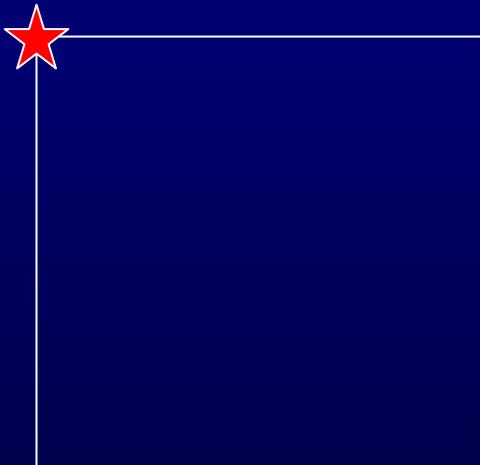
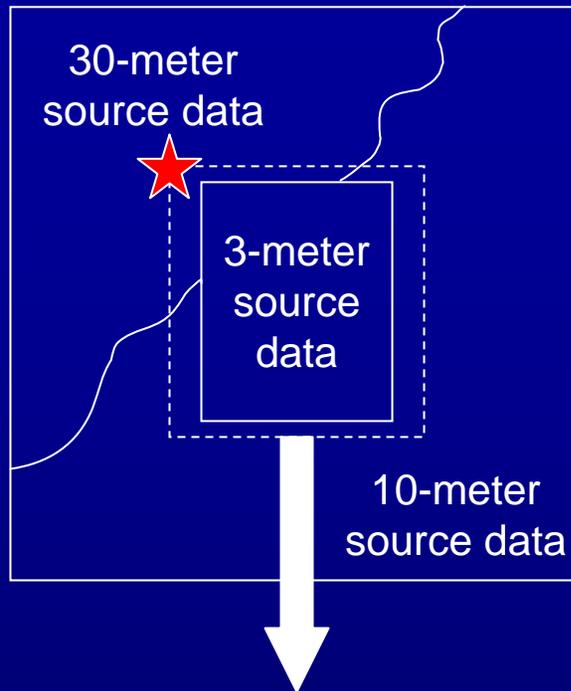
NASA LAURL



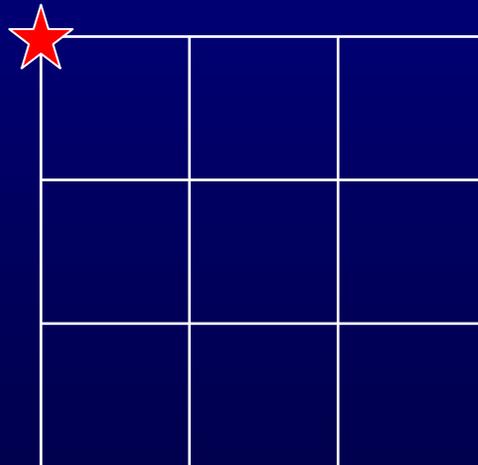
# *The National Elevation Dataset (NED)*

- Seamless national coverage of “best available” raster elevation data
  - Geographic “projection”
  - 1-arc-second (30-meter), 1/3-arc-second (10-meter), and 1/9-arc-second (3-meter) grid spacing
    - Alaska: 2-arc-second grid spacing
  - Datum: NAD 83 horizontal; NAVD 88 vertical
  - Elevation units: decimal meters
  - Updated bi-monthly to incorporate all new USGS DEM production and other newly available source data
- NED is the elevation layer of *The National Map*

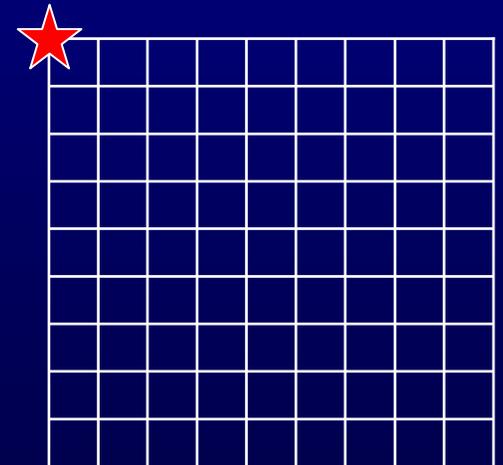




1-arc-second resolution  
(30 meters)

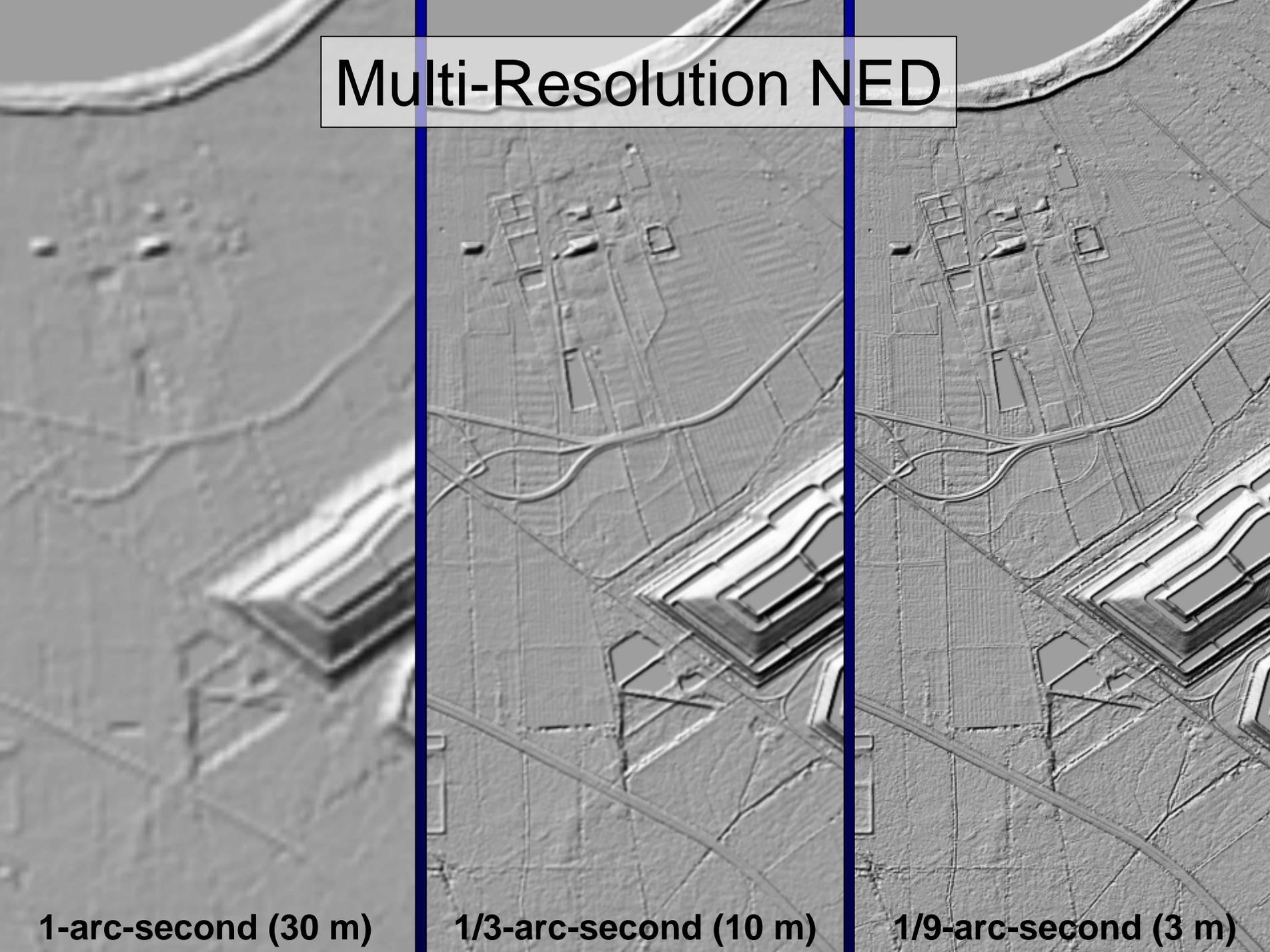


1/3-arc-second resolution  
(10 meters)



1/9-arc-second resolution  
(3 meters)

# Multi-Resolution NED



1-arc-second (30 m)

1/3-arc-second (10 m)

1/9-arc-second (3 m)



# Seamless Data Distribution

[Back to Main Page](#)

[Tutor](#)

### Zoom



### Query



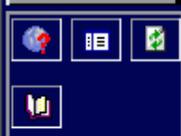
### Tools



### Downloads



### Documents



### Scale Information



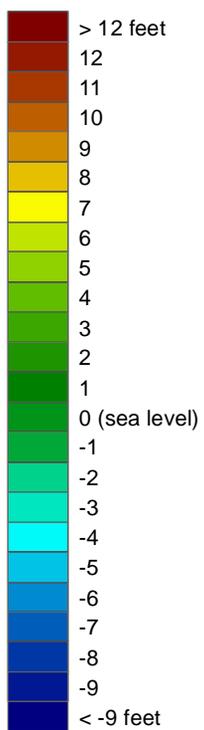
### Layers

Display Download

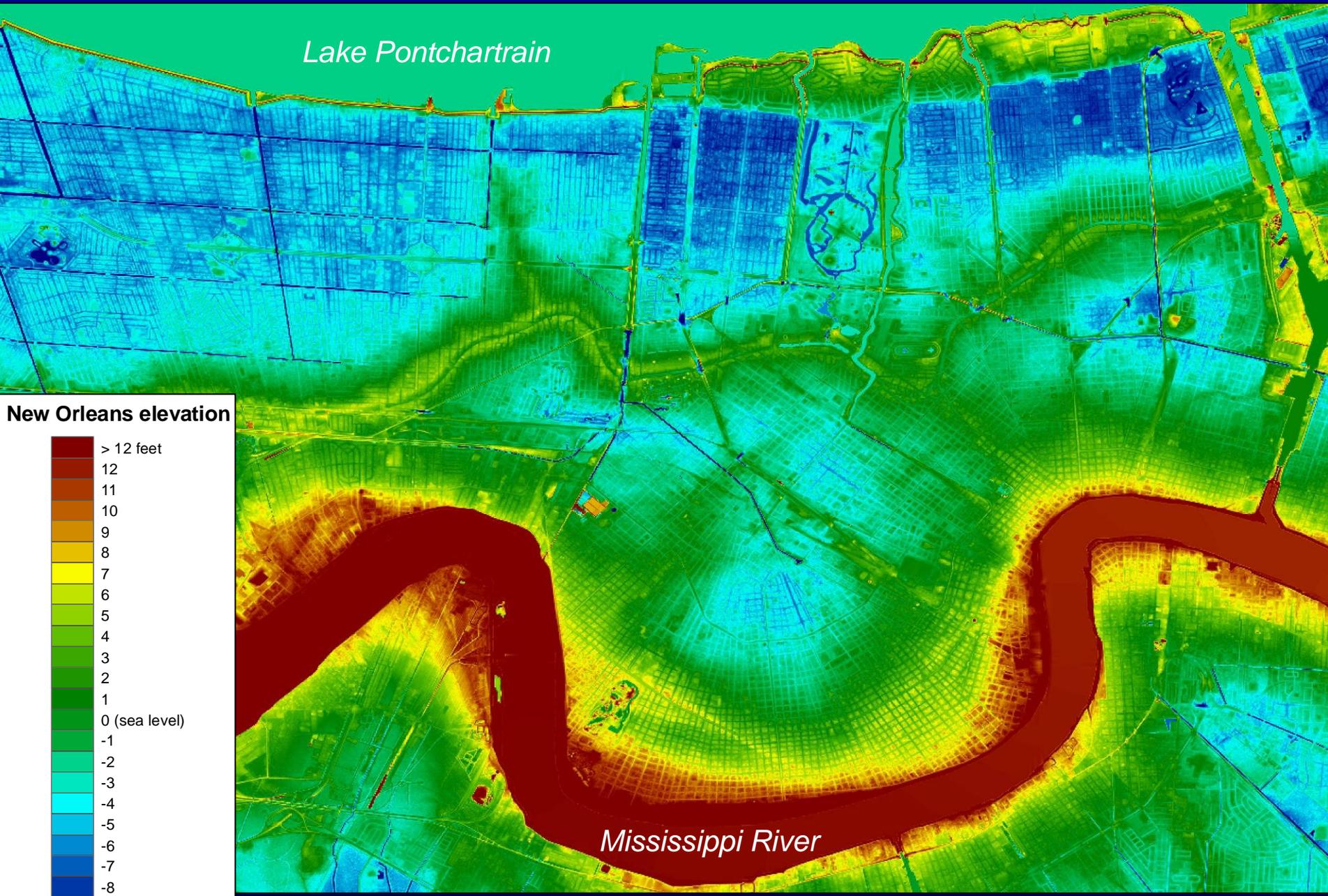
- ▶ Places (Names)
- ▶ Layer Extent
- ▶ Structures
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Boundaries
- ▶ Hydrography
- ▶ Orthoimagery
- ▶ Land Cover
- ▼ Elevation
  - SRTM Finished 1 arc sec Shaded Relief
  - SRTM Finished 3 arc sec Shaded Relief
  - NED shaded relief (1/9 arc second)
  - NED shaded relief (1/3 arc second)
  - NED shaded relief (1 arc second)
  - National Atlas North American Shaded

Lake Pontchartrain

New Orleans elevation

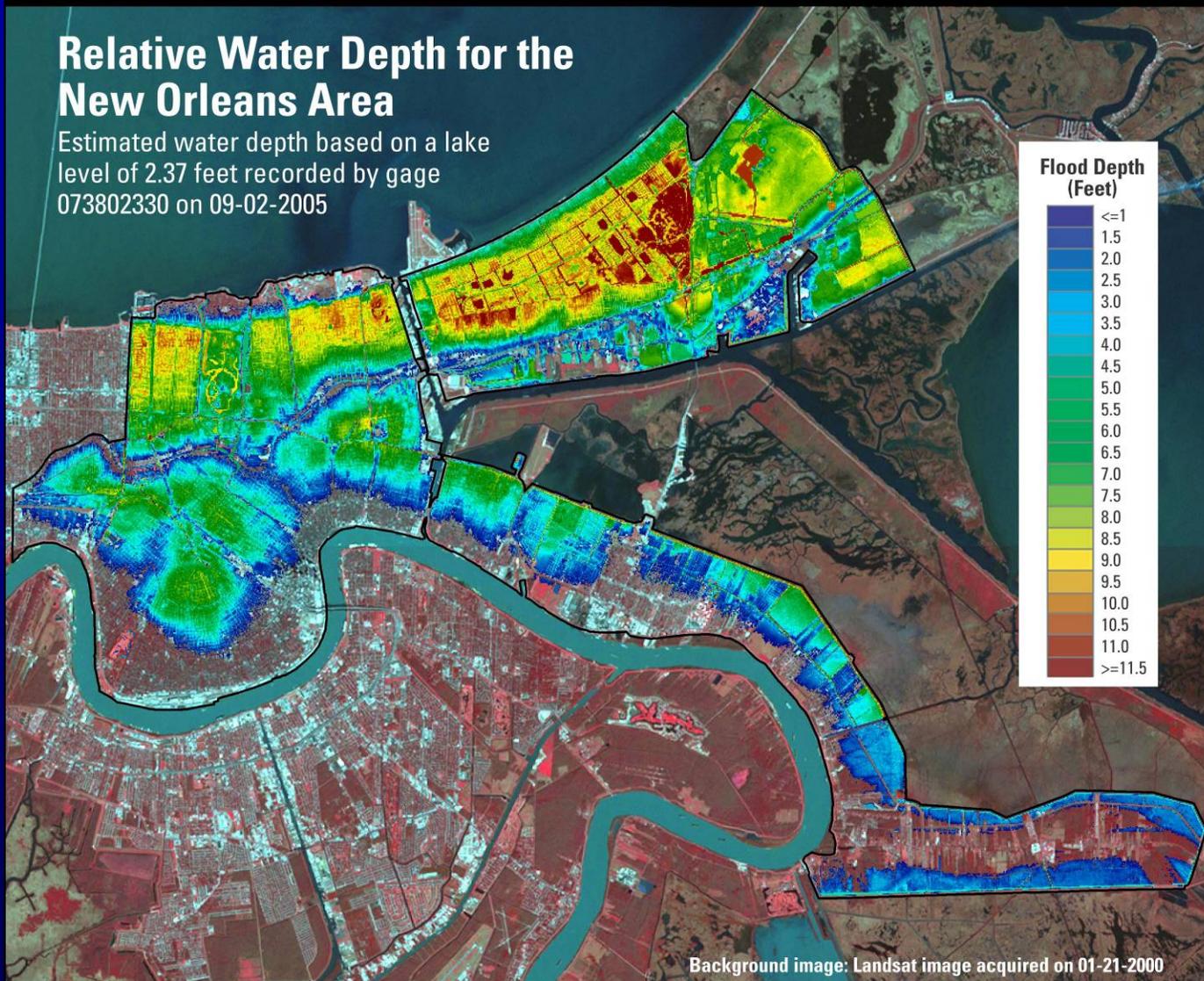


Mississippi River



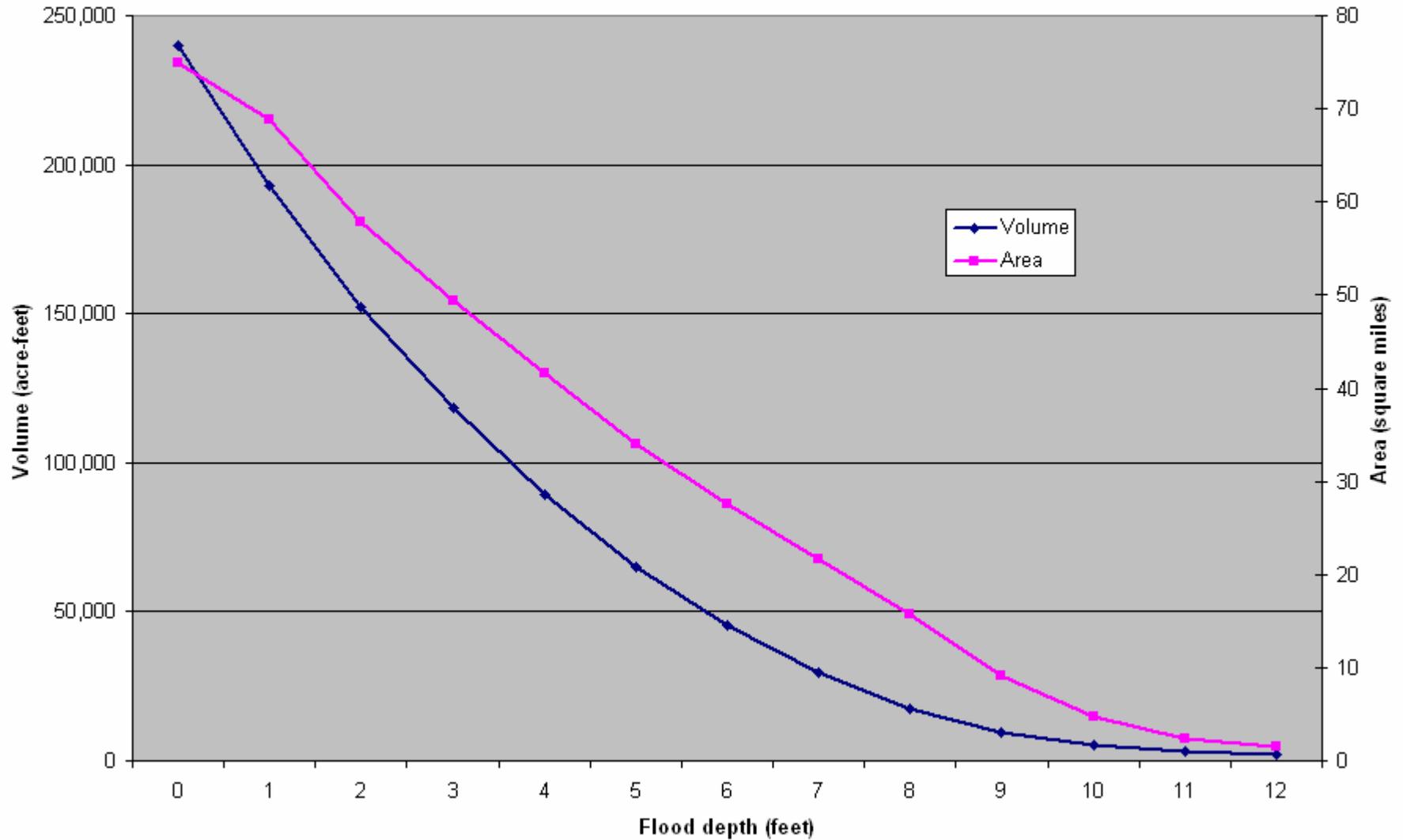
## Relative Water Depth for the New Orleans Area

Estimated water depth based on a lake level of 2.37 feet recorded by gage 073802330 on 09-02-2005



Flood depth estimated from 10-m elevation data derived from 5-m lidar data collected in 2002.

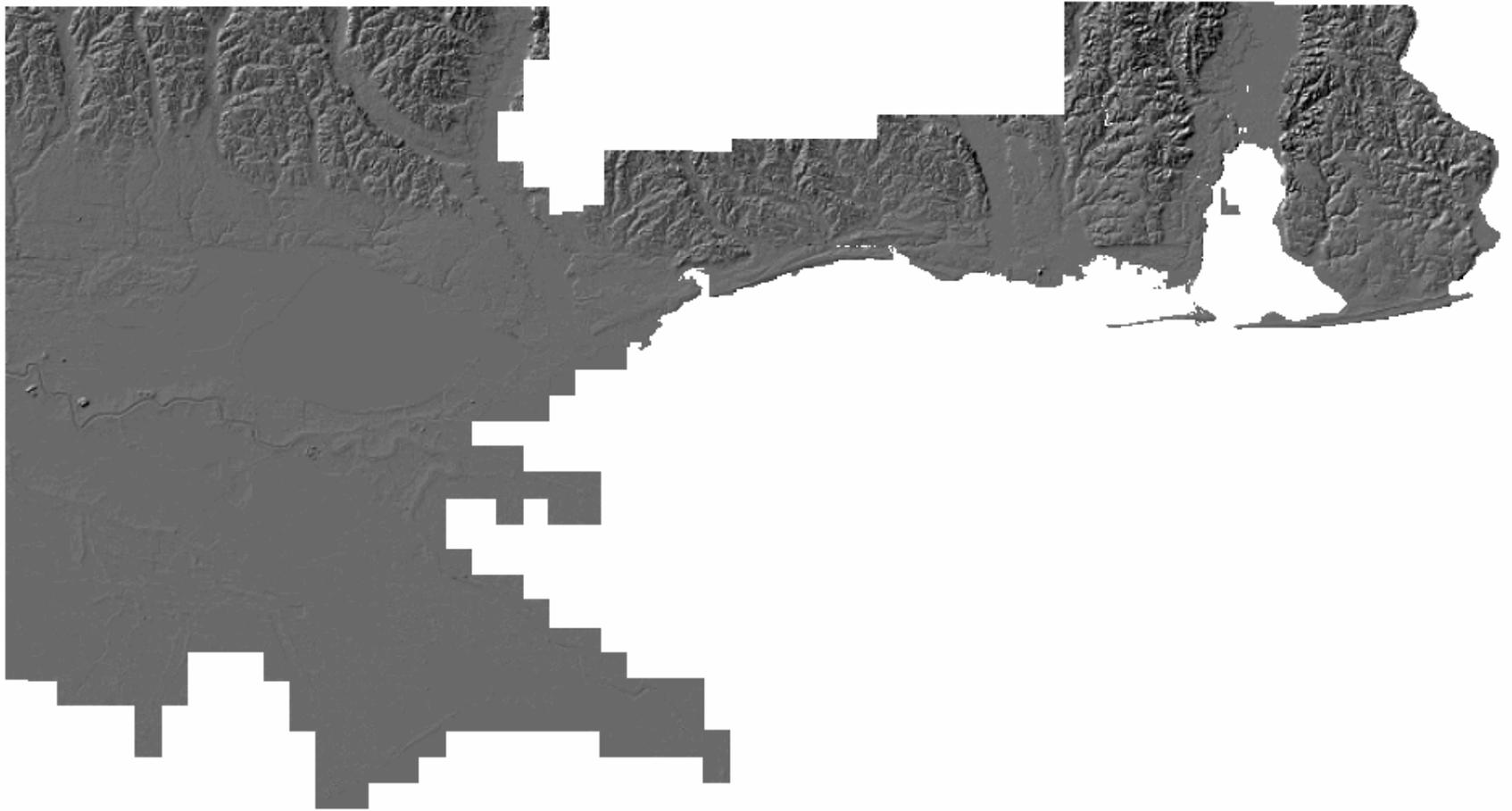
### New Orleans Estimated Flood Volume and Area (as of 02-Sep-2005)



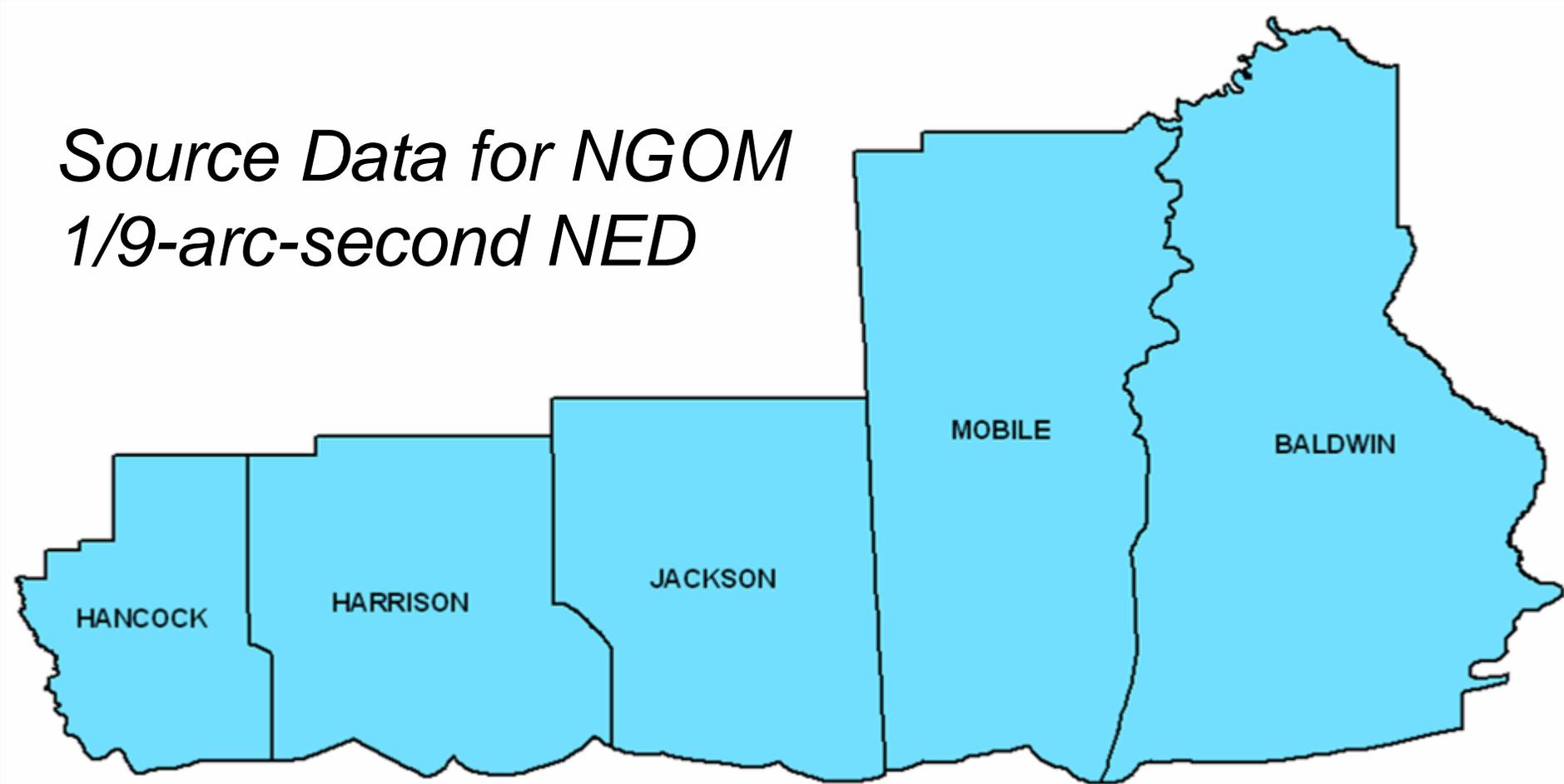
# 1/9-arc-second (3-meter) NED



# *1/9-arc-second (3-meter) NED*

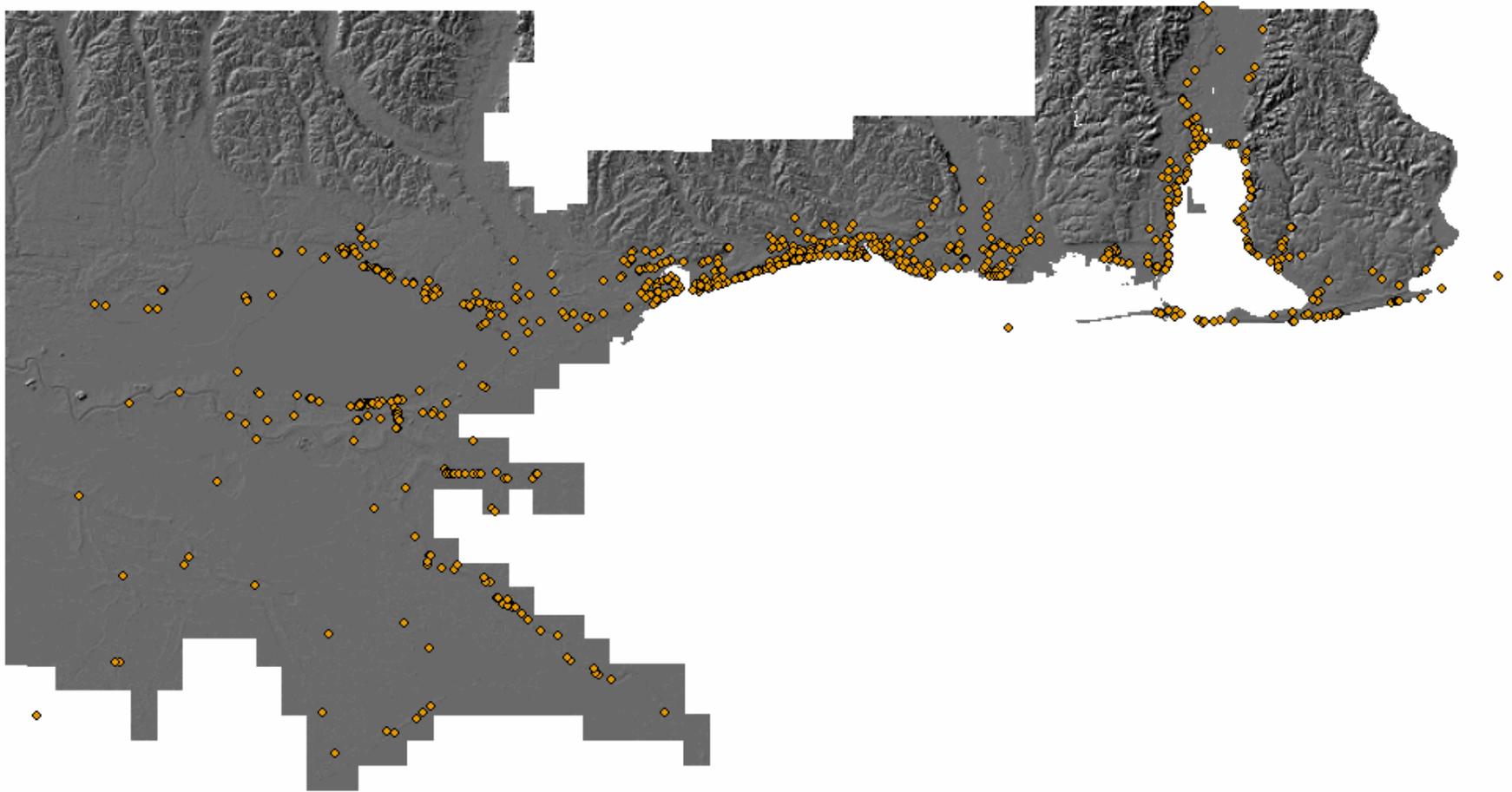


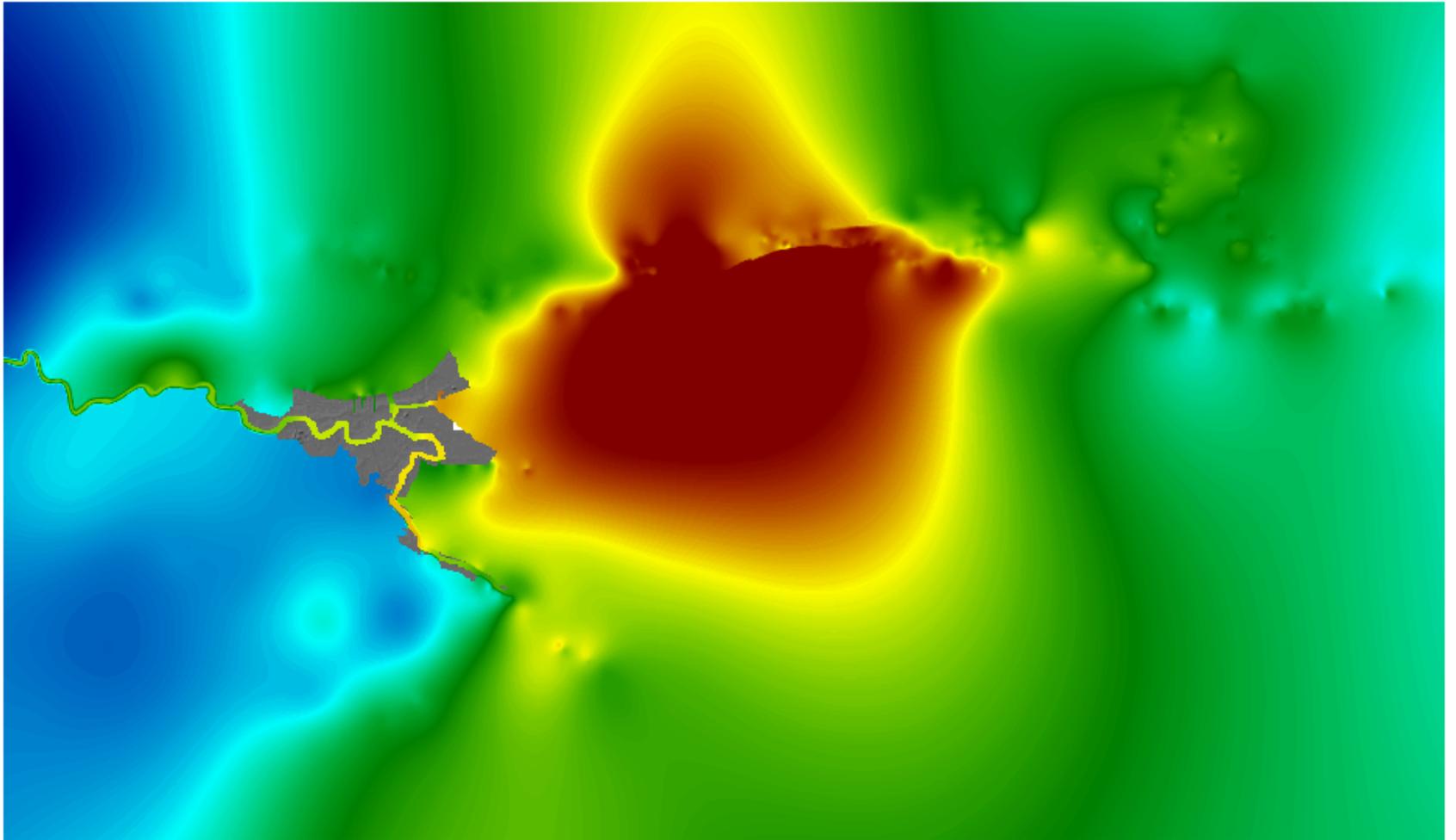
# *Source Data for NGOM 1/9-arc-second NED*

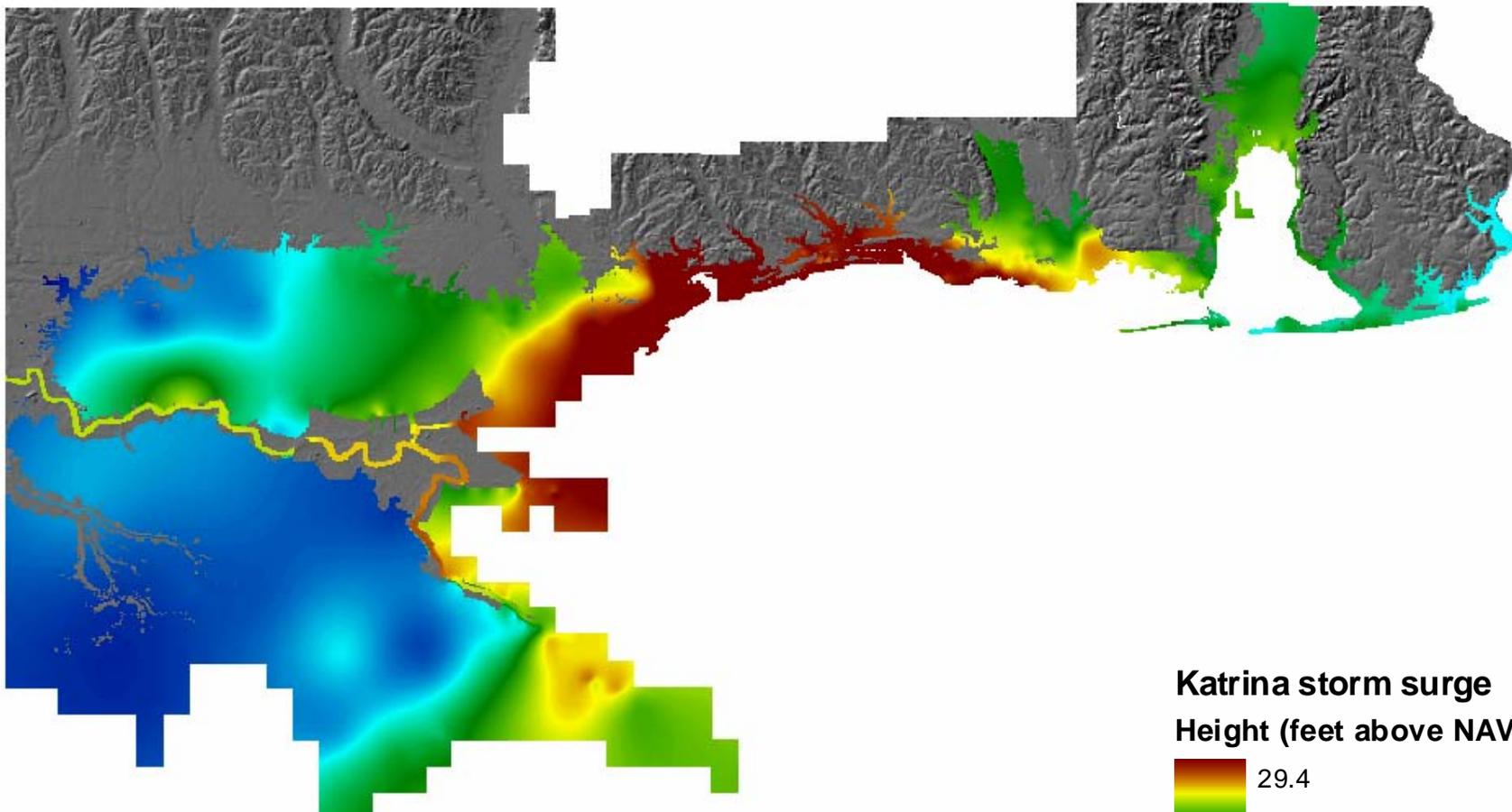


Area	Format	Projection	Elevation Units	Metadata?
Louisiana	5-m DEM (raster)	UTM	Feet	Yes
Hancock Co., MS	LAS binary (points)	MS State Plane (m)	Feet	Yes
Harrison Co., MS	ASCII XYZ (points)	MS State Plane (ft)	Meters	No
Jackson Co., MS	LAS binary (points)	MS State Plane (m)	Feet	Yes
Mobile Co., AL	LAS binary (points)	AL State Plane (ft)	Feet	Partial
Baldwin Co. AL	Shapefile (MPBL)	AL State Plane (ft)	Meters	Partial

# *Katrina: surveyed high water marks*

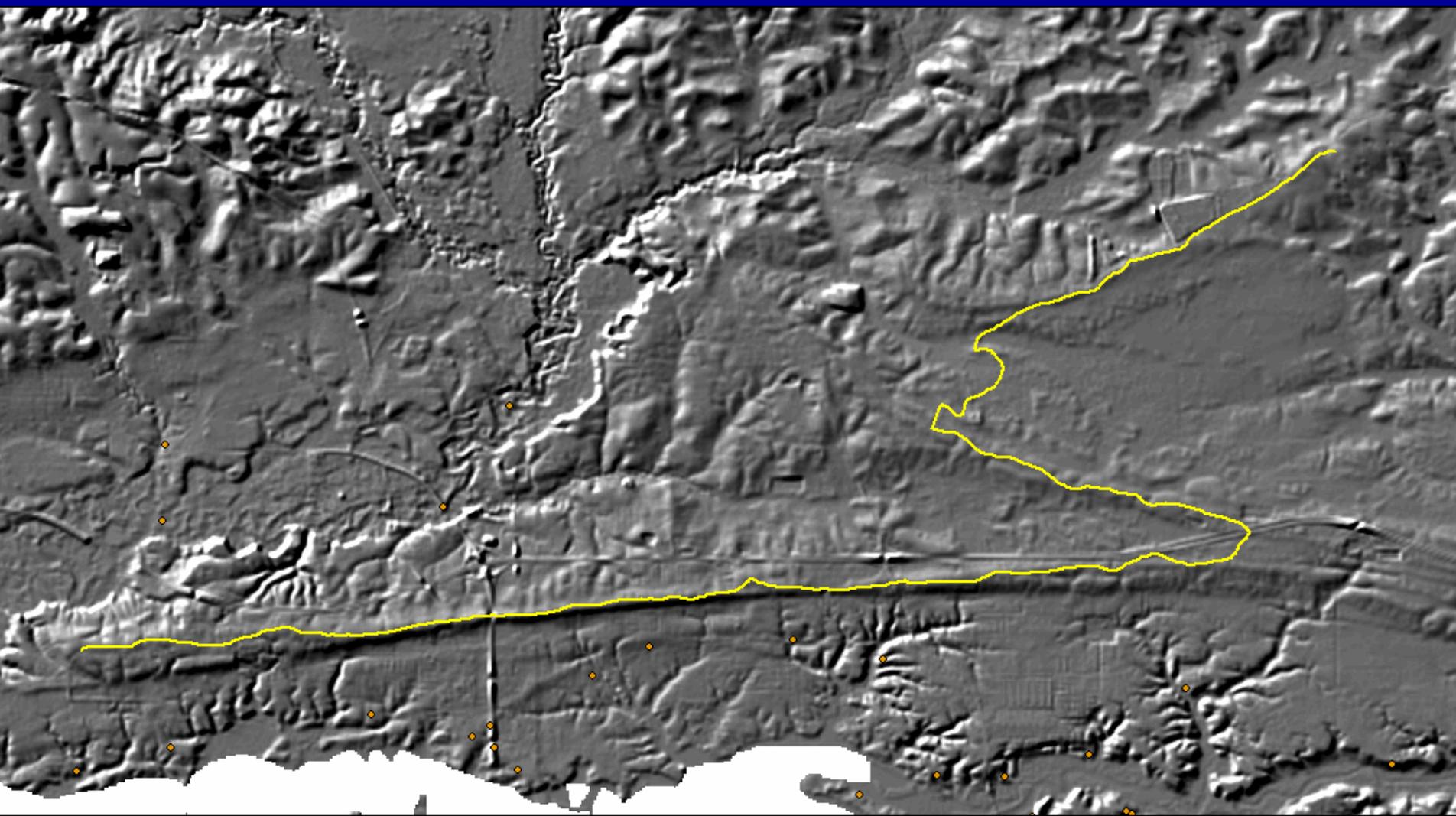


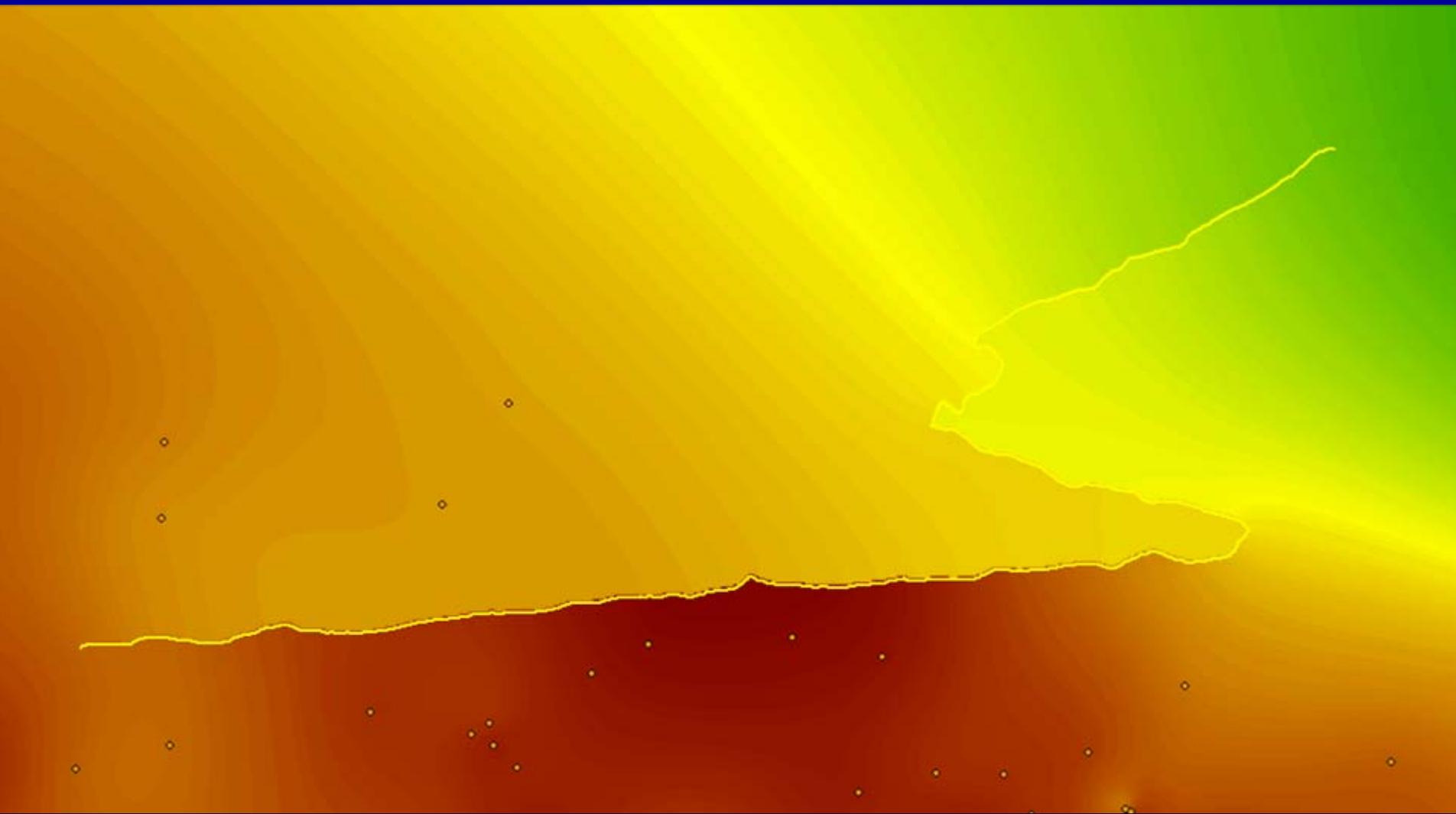


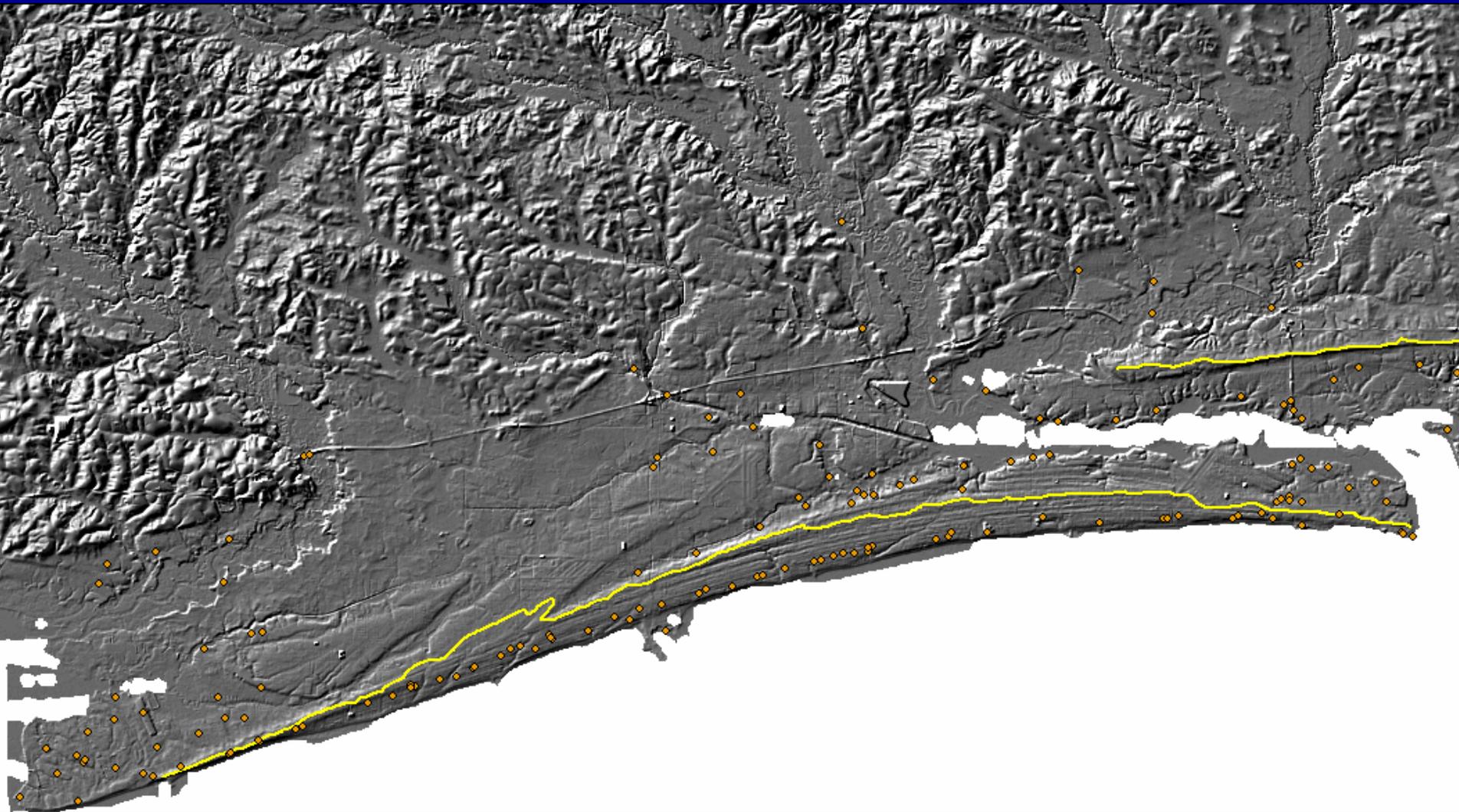


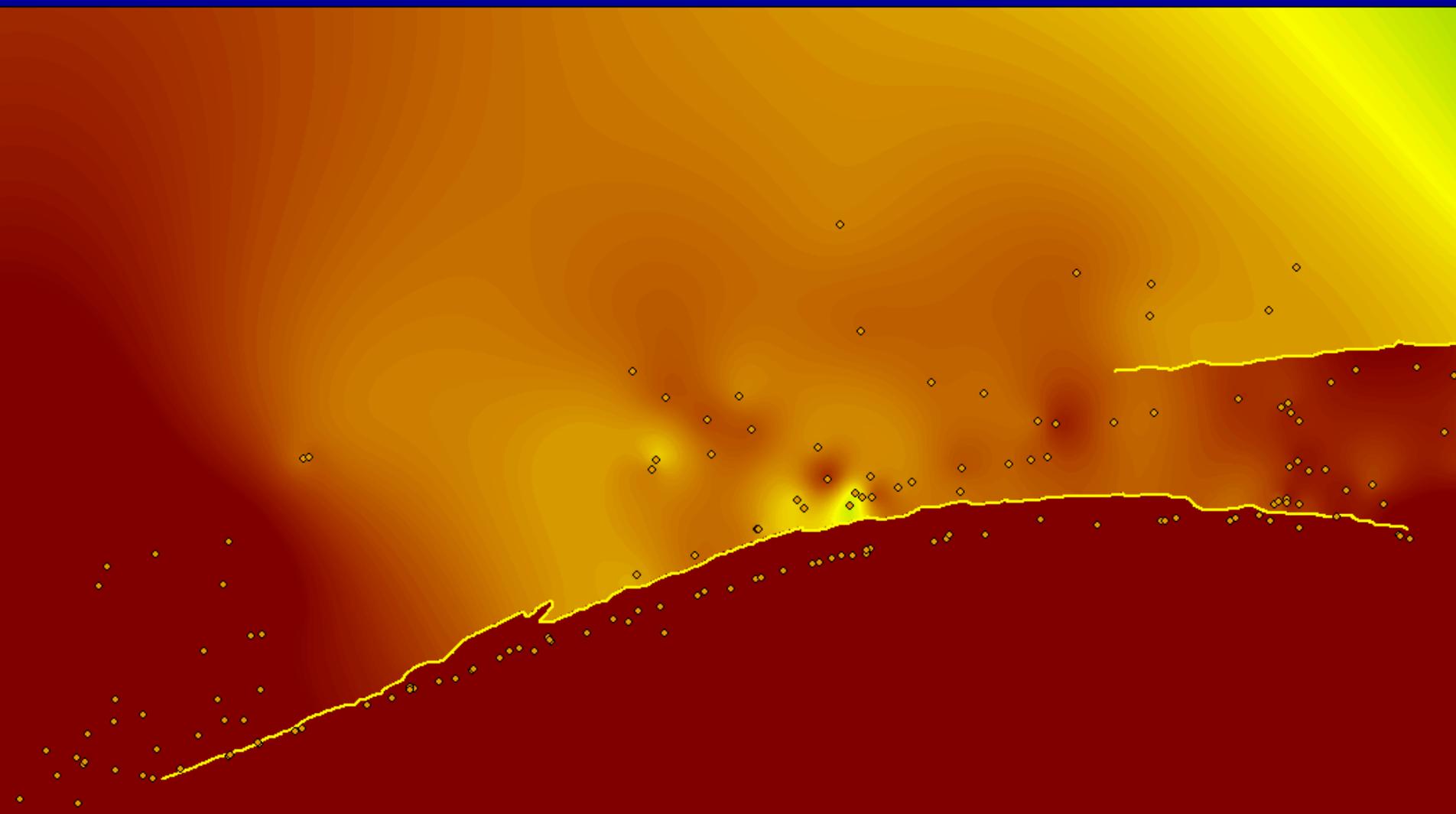
**Katrina storm surge**  
Height (feet above NAVD88)

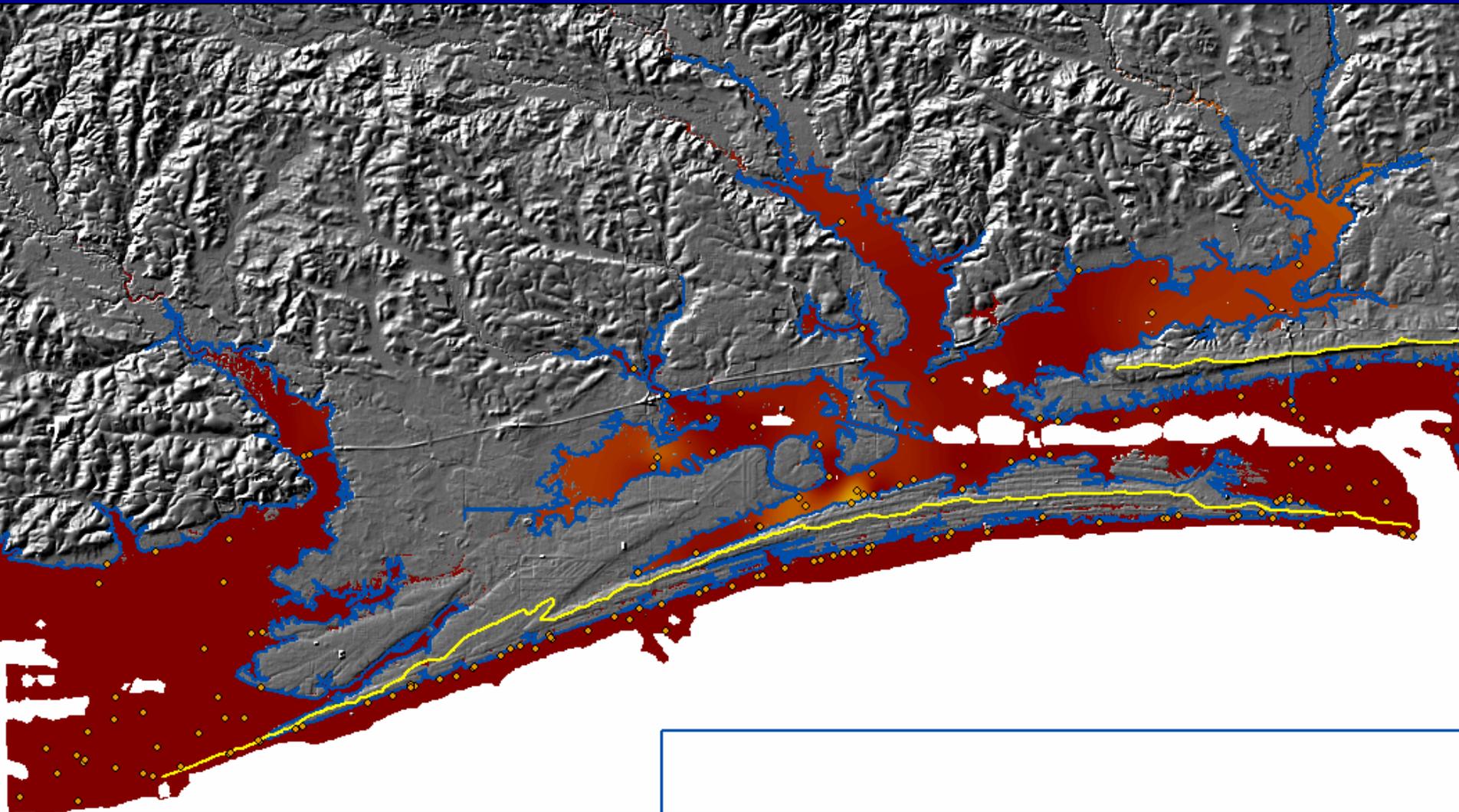
29.4
0.8



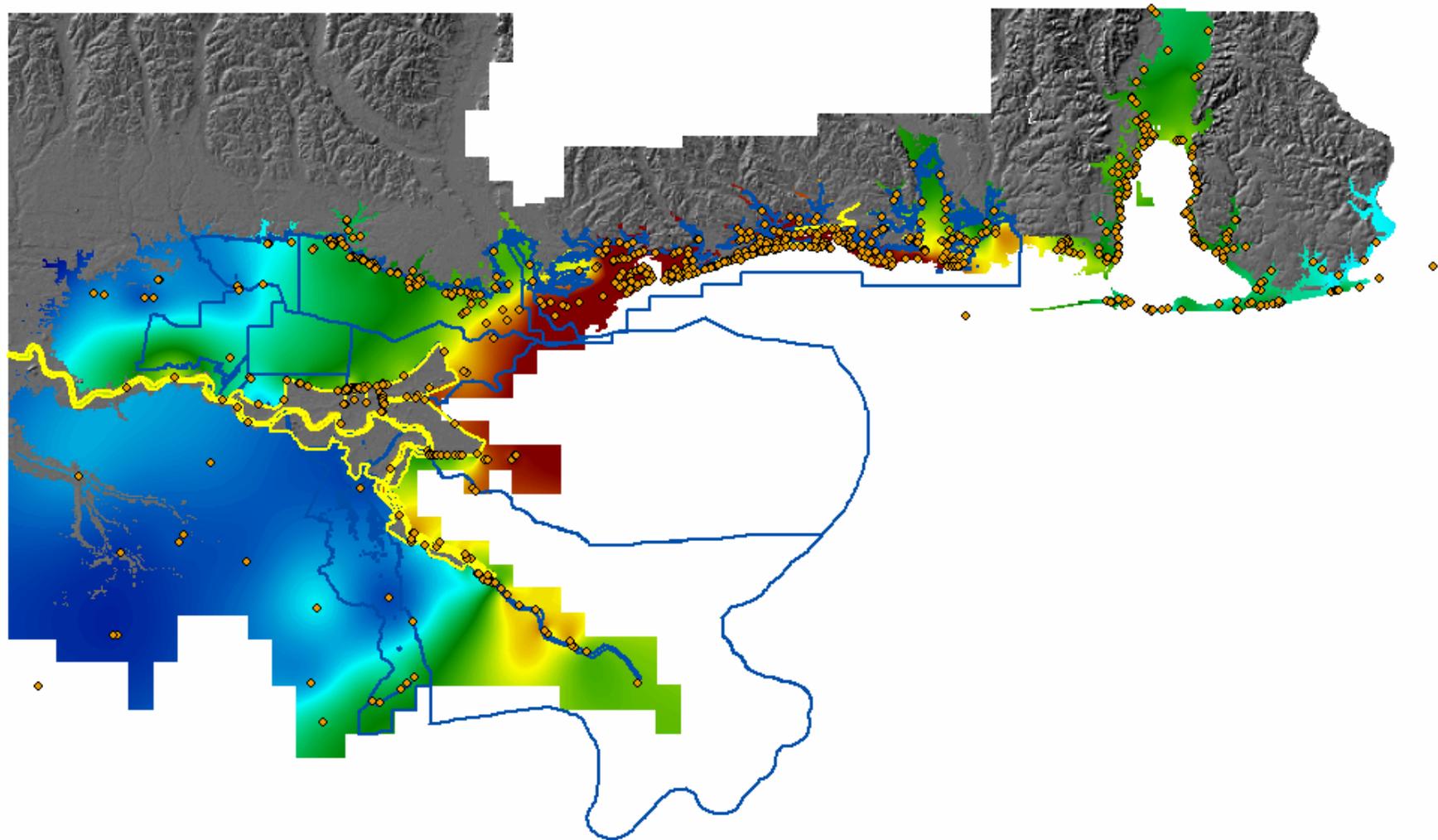


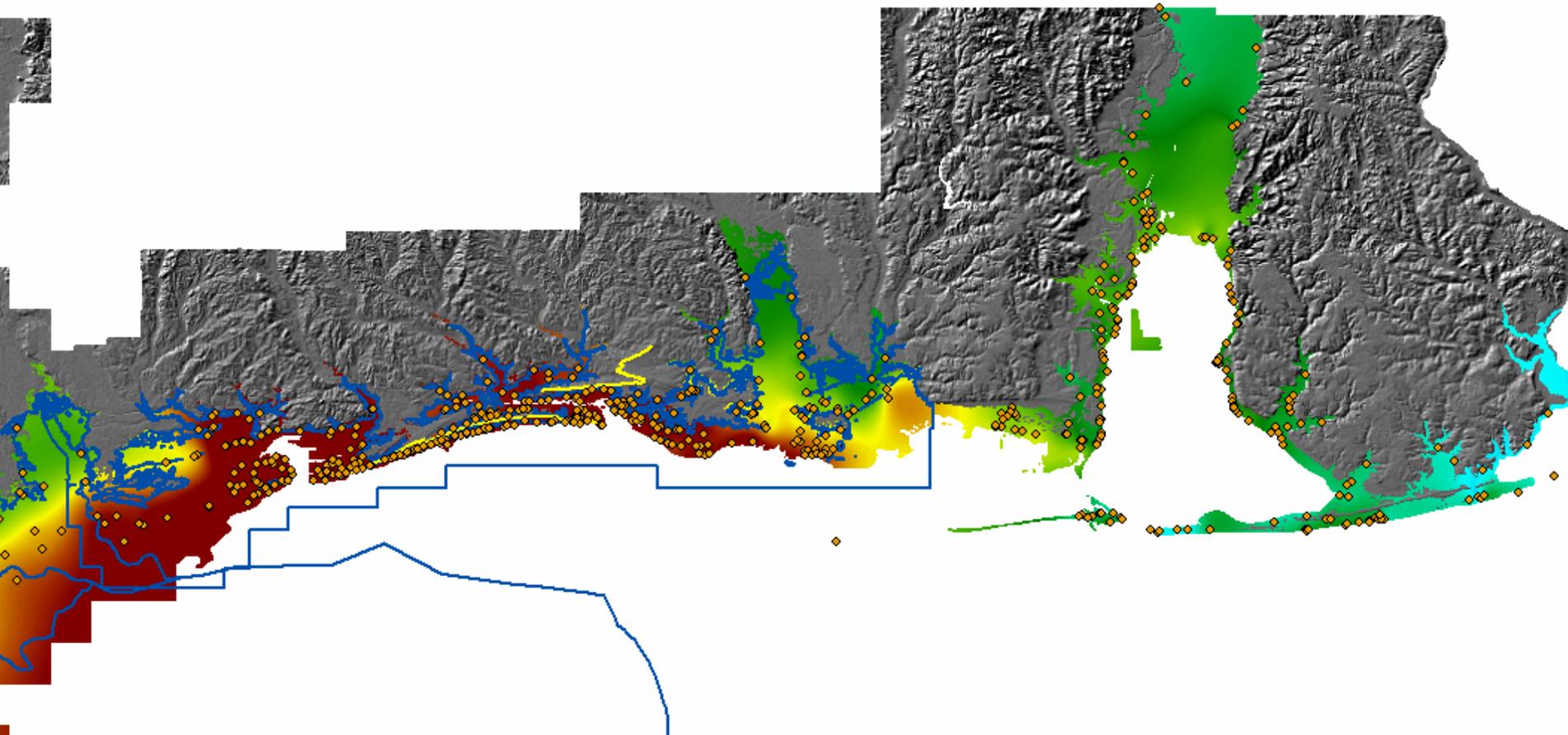














# Gulf LIDAR Study [Back to Main Page](#)

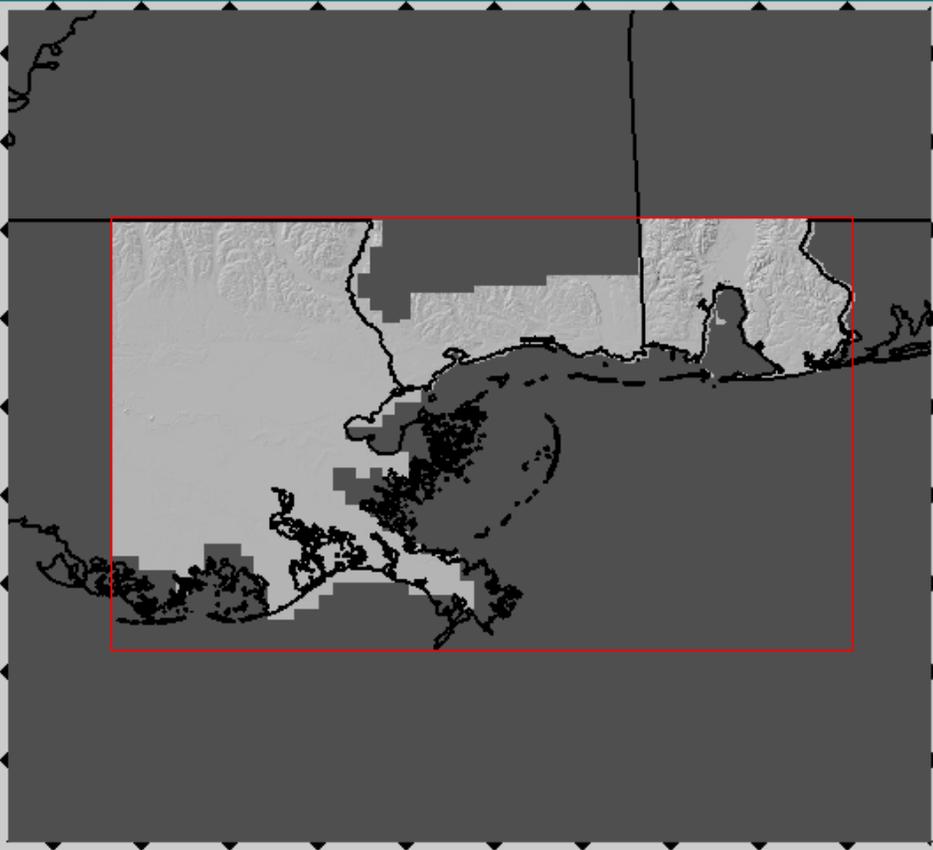
### Zoom

### Query

### Tools

### Downloads

### Documents



### Scale Information

Scale ~ 1:3,683,907

### Layers

- Places (Names)
- Boundaries
- Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- Transportation
- Land Cover
- Orthoimagery
- Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - GTOPO60 Color Shaded Relief



# Gulf LIDAR Study

[Back to Main Page](#)

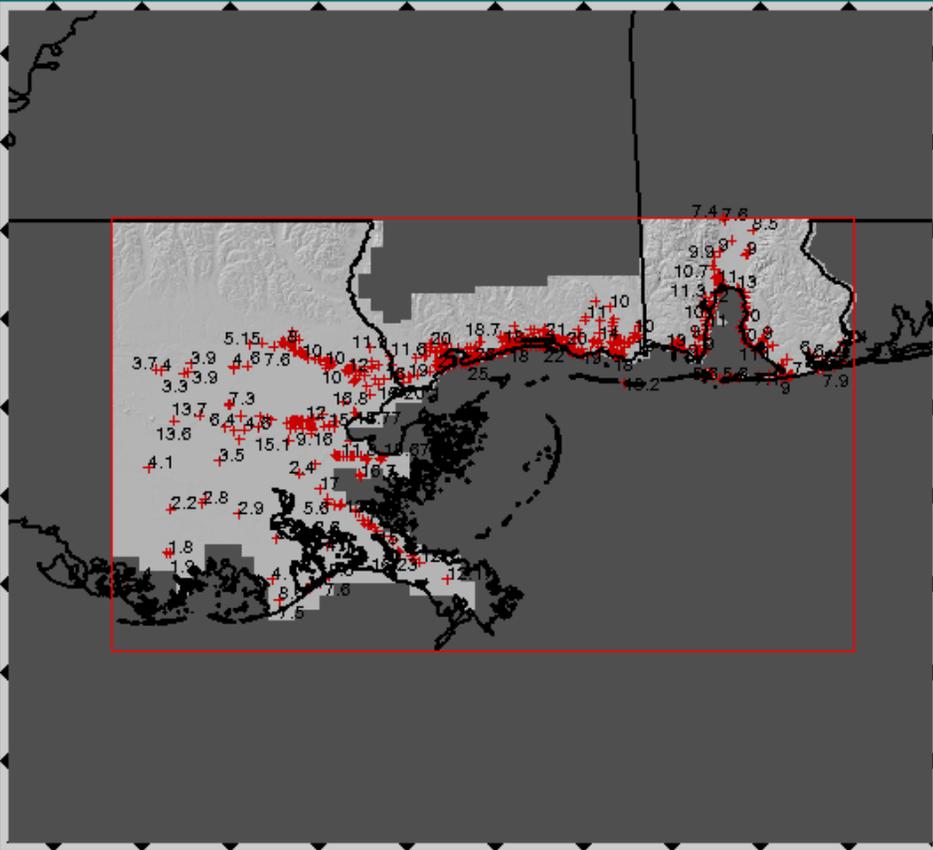
### Zoom

### Query

### Tools

### Downloads

### Documents



### Scale Information



### Layers

- Places (Names)
- Boundaries
- Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- Transportation
- Land Cover
- Orthoimagery
- Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - GTOPO60 Color Shaded Relief



# Gulf LIDAR Study [Back to Main Page](#)

### Zoom



### Query



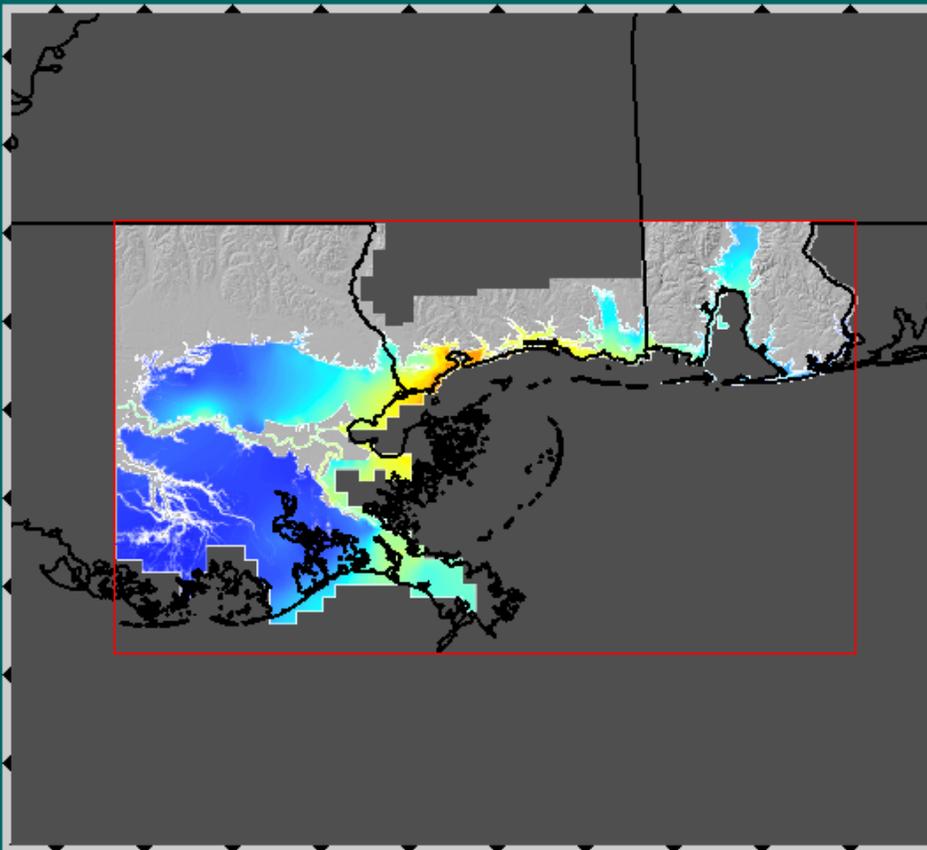
### Tools



### Downloads



### Documents



### Scale Information



### Layers

- ▶ Places (Names)
- ▶ Boundaries
- ▼ Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Land Cover
- ▶ Orthoimagery
- ▼ Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - GTOPO60 Color Shaded Relief



# Gulf LIDAR Study [Back to Main Page](#)

### Zoom



### Query



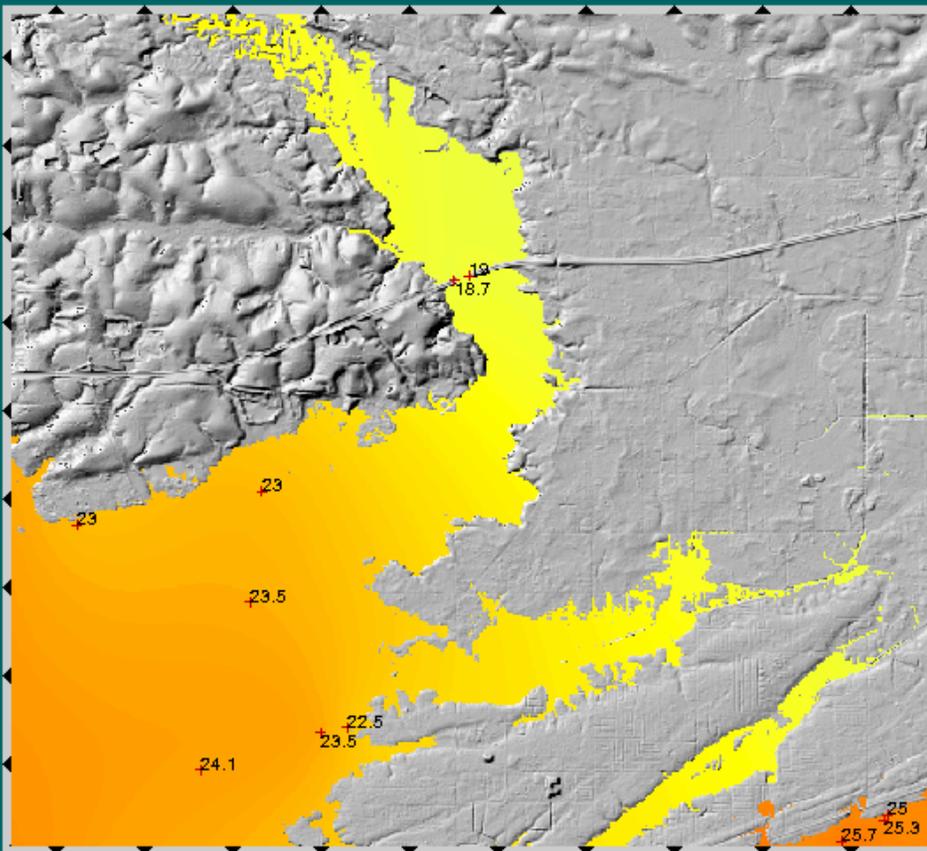
### Tools



### Downloads



### Documents



### Scale Information



### Layers

- ▶ Places (Names)
- ▶ Boundaries
- ▼ Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbody Labels
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Stream Labels
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Land Cover
- ▶ Orthoimagery
- ▼ Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - GTOPO60 Color



# Gulf LIDAR Study

[Back to Main Page](#)

### Zoom



### Query



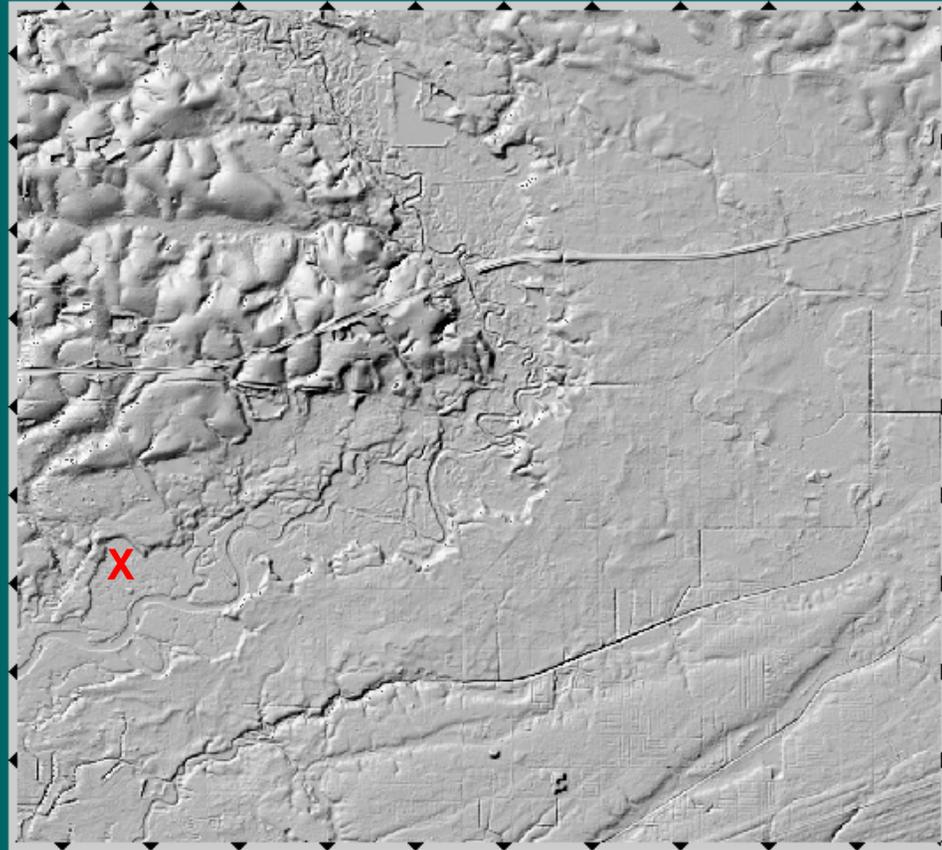
### Tools



### Downloads



### Documents



### Scale Information



### Layers

- ▶ Places (Names)
- ▶ Boundaries
- ▼ Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbody Labels
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Stream Labels
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Land Cover
- ▶ Orthoimagery
- ▼ Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - GTOPO60 Color

Elevation: 5.16 FEET    Latitude: 30 22 45.77 N    Longitude: 089 14 44.5 W

Data Source: GULF COAST ELEVATION





# Gulf LIDAR Study

[Back to Main Page](#)

### Zoom



### Query



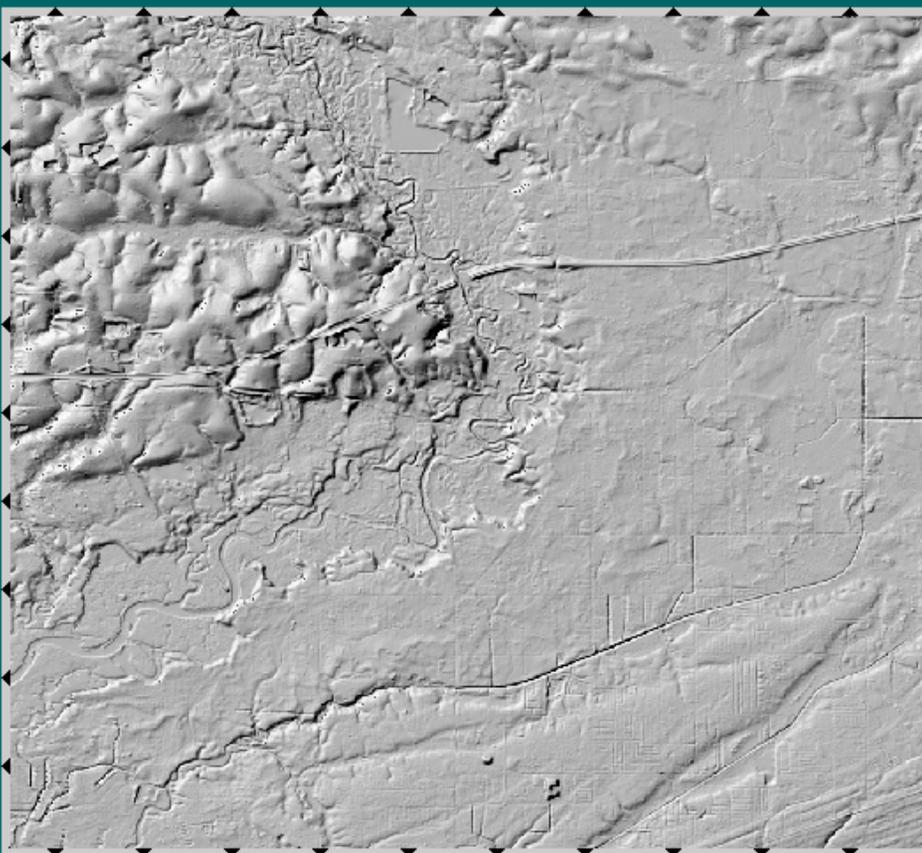
### Tools



### Downloads



### Documents



### Scale Information



### Layers

- ▶ Places (Names)
- ▶ Boundaries
- ▼ Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbody Labels
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Stream Labels
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Land Cover
- ▶ Orthoimagery
- ▼ Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - CTOP060 Color

Elevation: 23.30 FEET    Latitude: 30 22 45.77 N    Longitude: 089 14 44.52 W  
 Data Source: KATRINA STORM SURGE





# Gulf LIDAR Study [Back to Main Page](#)

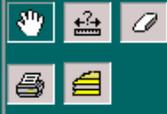
### Zoom



### Query



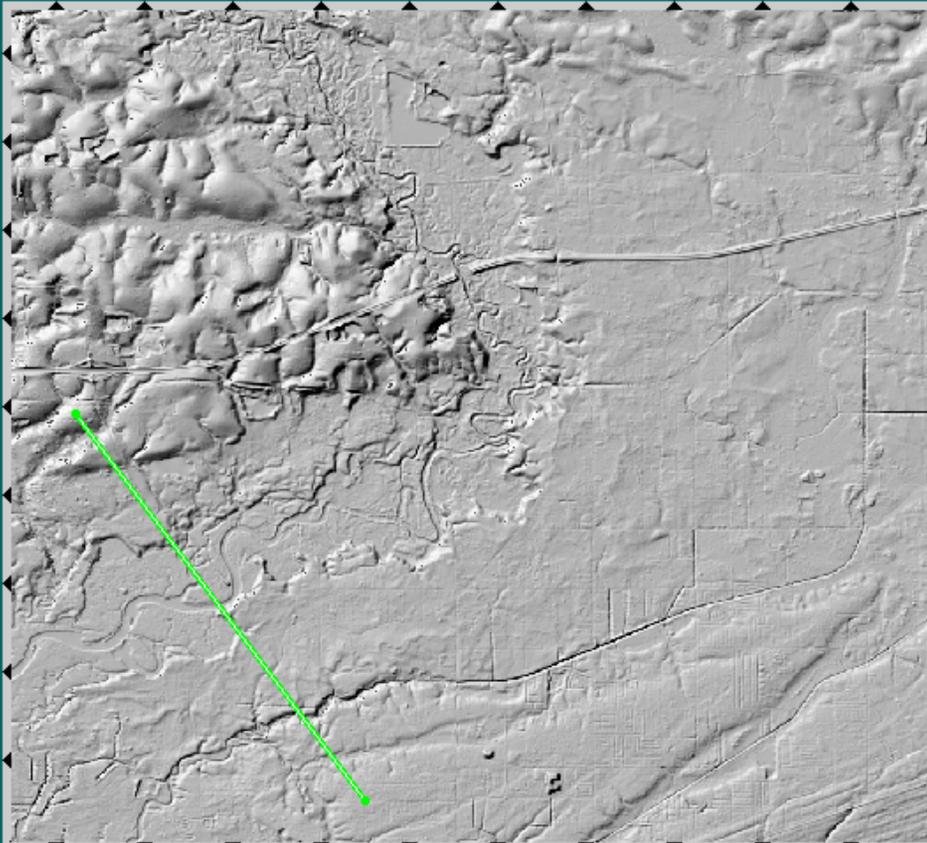
### Tools



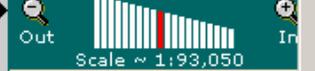
### Downloads



### Documents



### Scale Information



### Layers

- ▶ Places (Names)
- ▶ Boundaries
- ▼ Hydrography
  - National Atlas Streams
  - National Atlas and NHD Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Waterbody Labels
  - National Atlas Waterbodies
  - National Atlas Stream Labels
  - Katrina High Water Marks
  - Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
  - Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Land Cover
- ▶ Orthoimagery
- ▼ Elevation
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - CTOP060 Color

Generate Profile for 2 Points    Reset Points    Download Points

Profile Options (only): Dataset: **Gulf Coast Elevation** Dataset2: **Storm Surge**



# Gulf LIDAR Study [Back to Main Page](#)

### Zoom



### Query



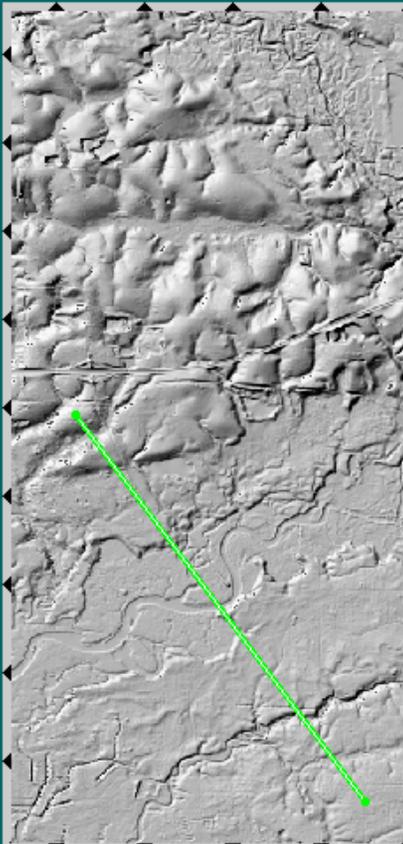
### Tools



### Downloads

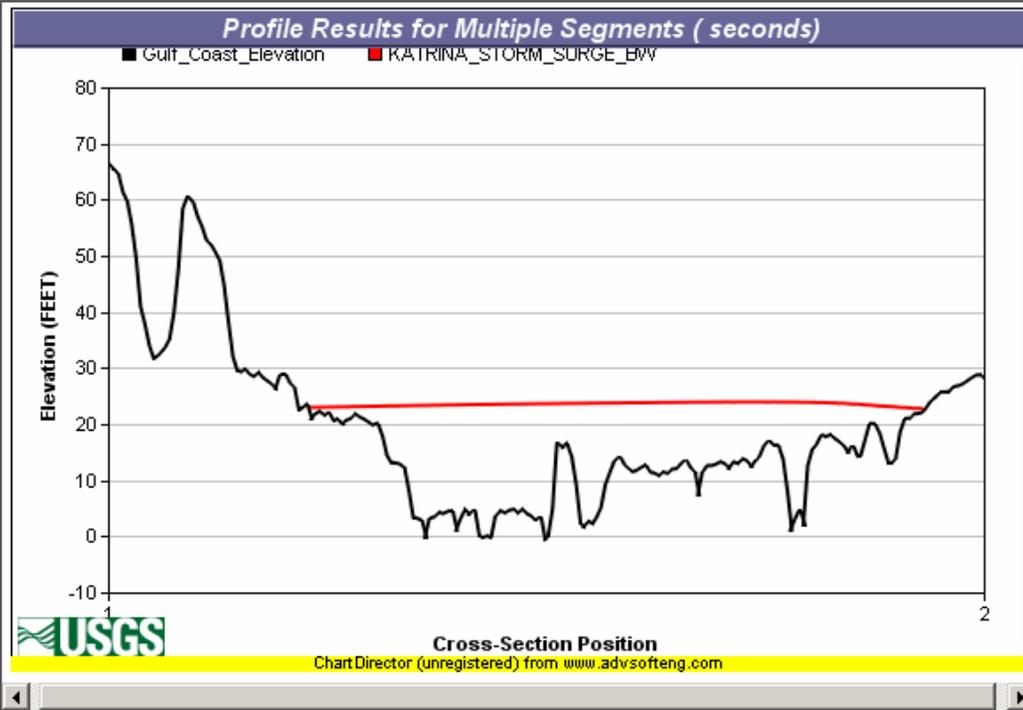


### Documents



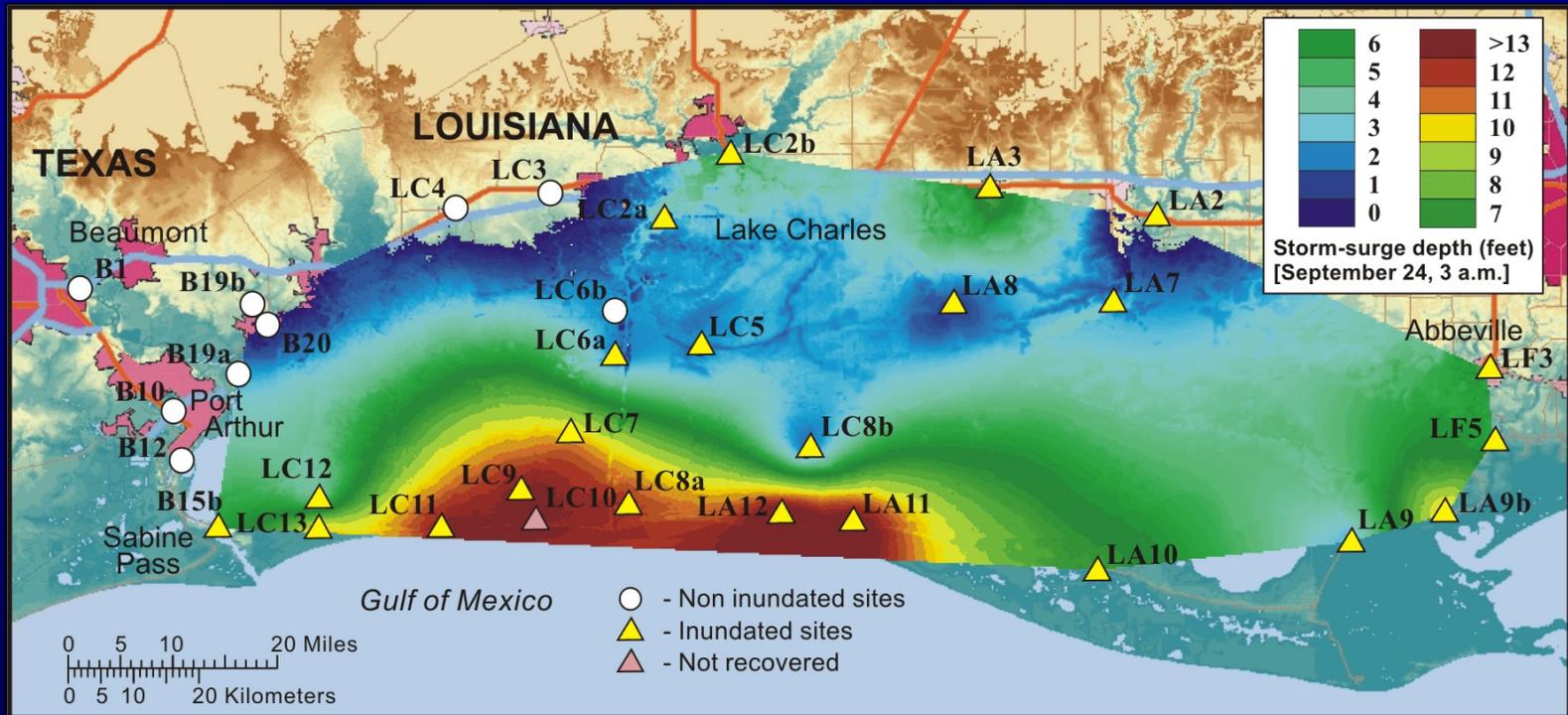
Generate Profile for 2 Points    Reset Points    Download Points

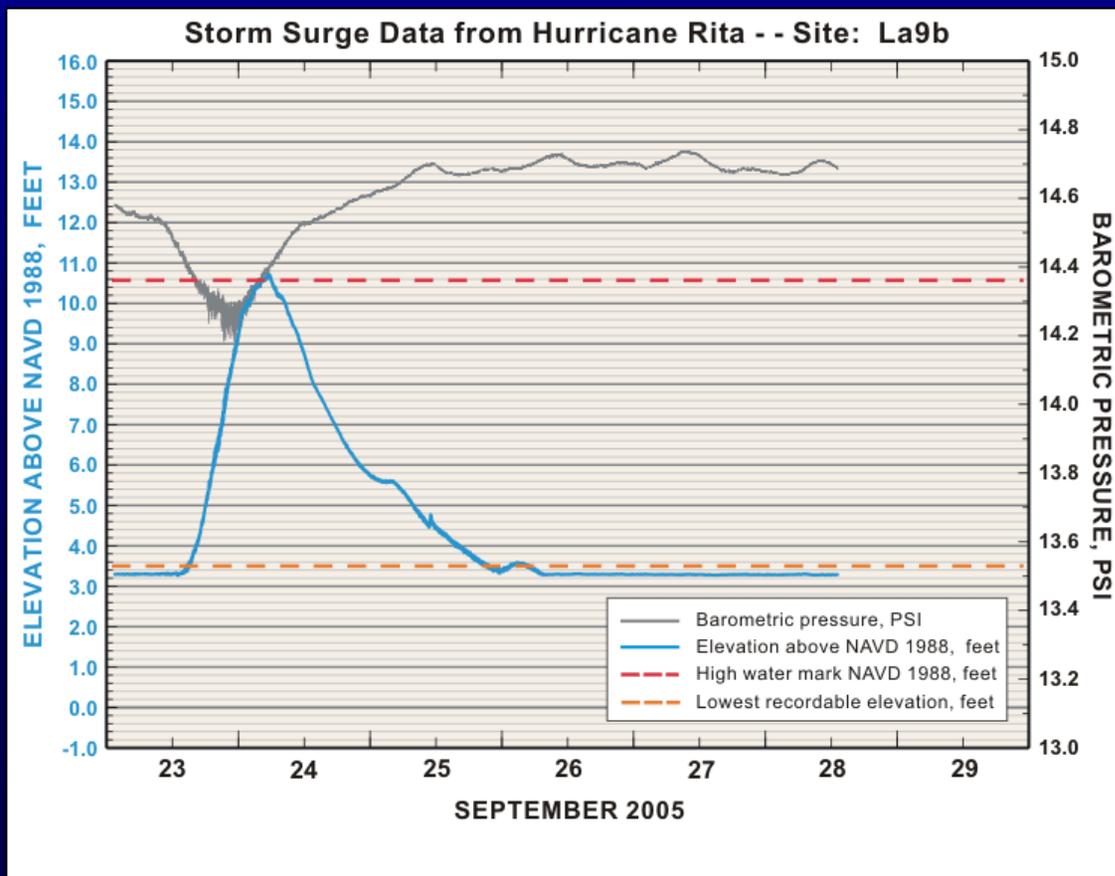
Profile Options (only): Dataset: **Gulf Coast Elevation** Dataset2: **Storm Surge**



- waterbodies
- National Atlas Stream Labels
- Katrina High Water Marks
- Katrina Storm Surge (Color)
- Katrina Storm Surge (B&W)
- Transportation**
- Land Cover**
- Orthoimagery**
- Elevation**
  - VMap-0 Depth Contours
  - Gulf Coast Shaded Relief
  - GTOPO60 Color

*Objective – Provide water data to document the shape, size, and transit of surge domes and the effect of the coastal landscape and infrastructure on the timing, extent, and duration of surge-induced flooding.*

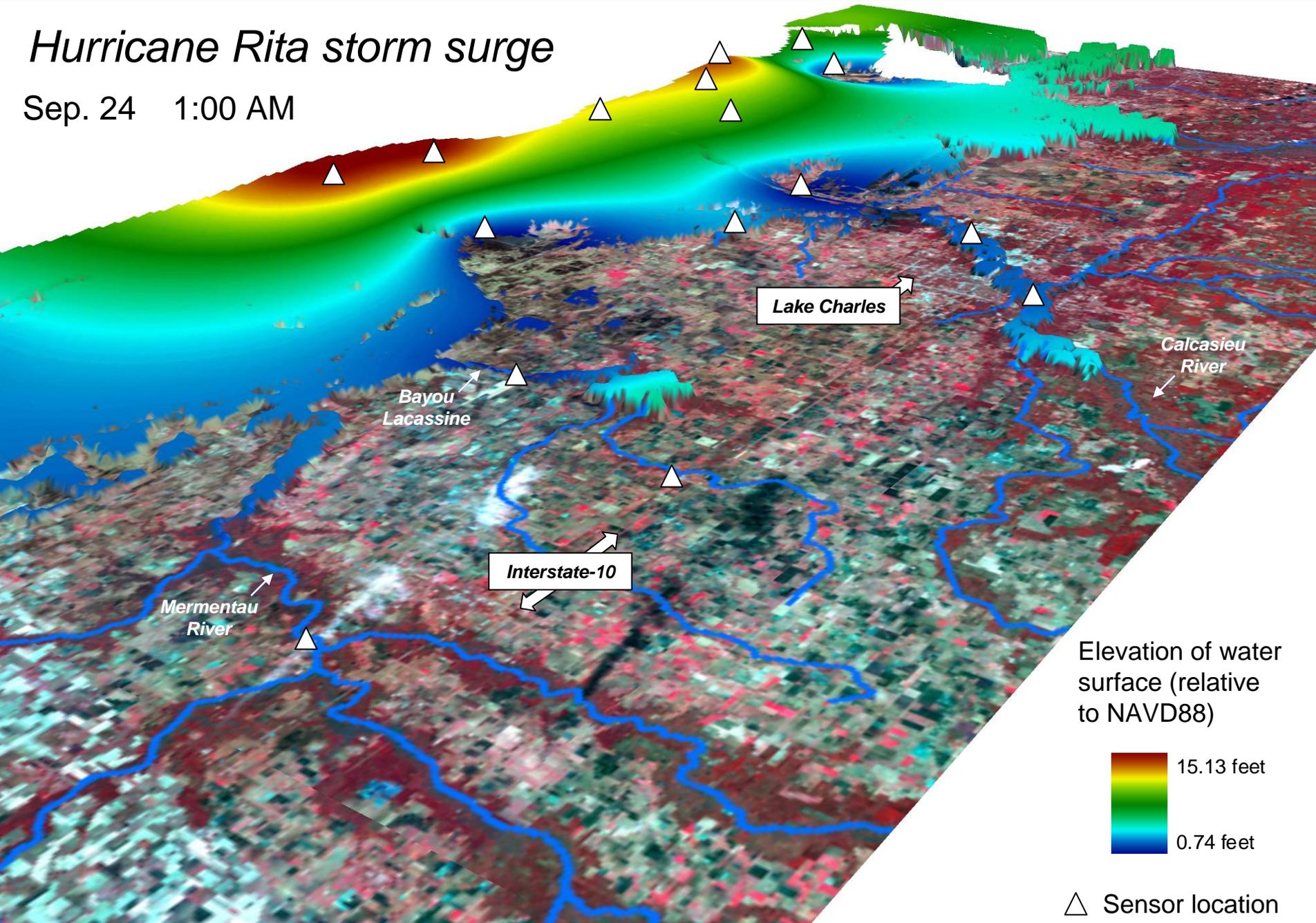




# *Hurricane Rita Storm Surge Time Series*

# Hurricane Rita storm surge

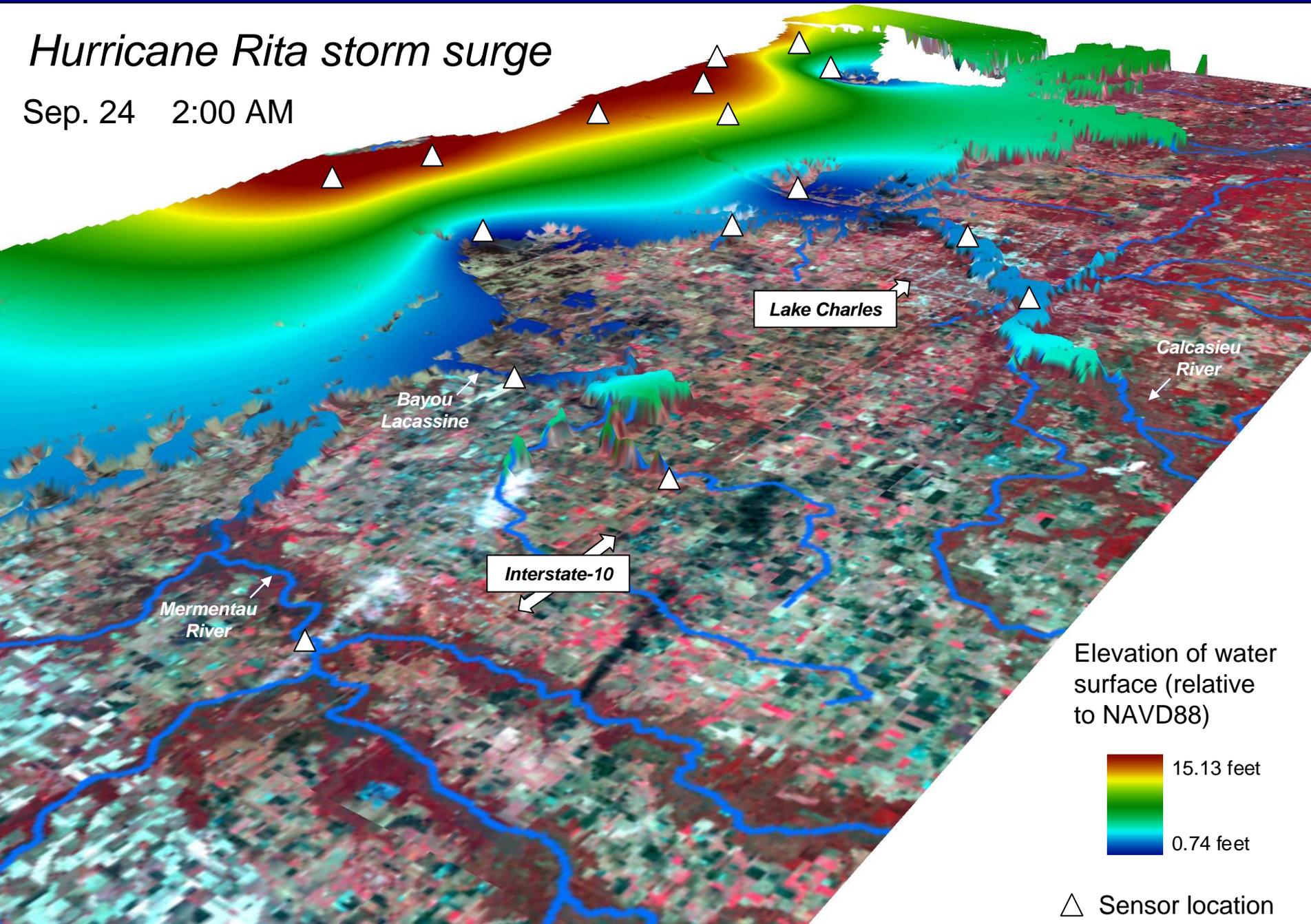
Sep. 24 1:00 AM



(View looking from the northeast toward the southwest)

# Hurricane Rita storm surge

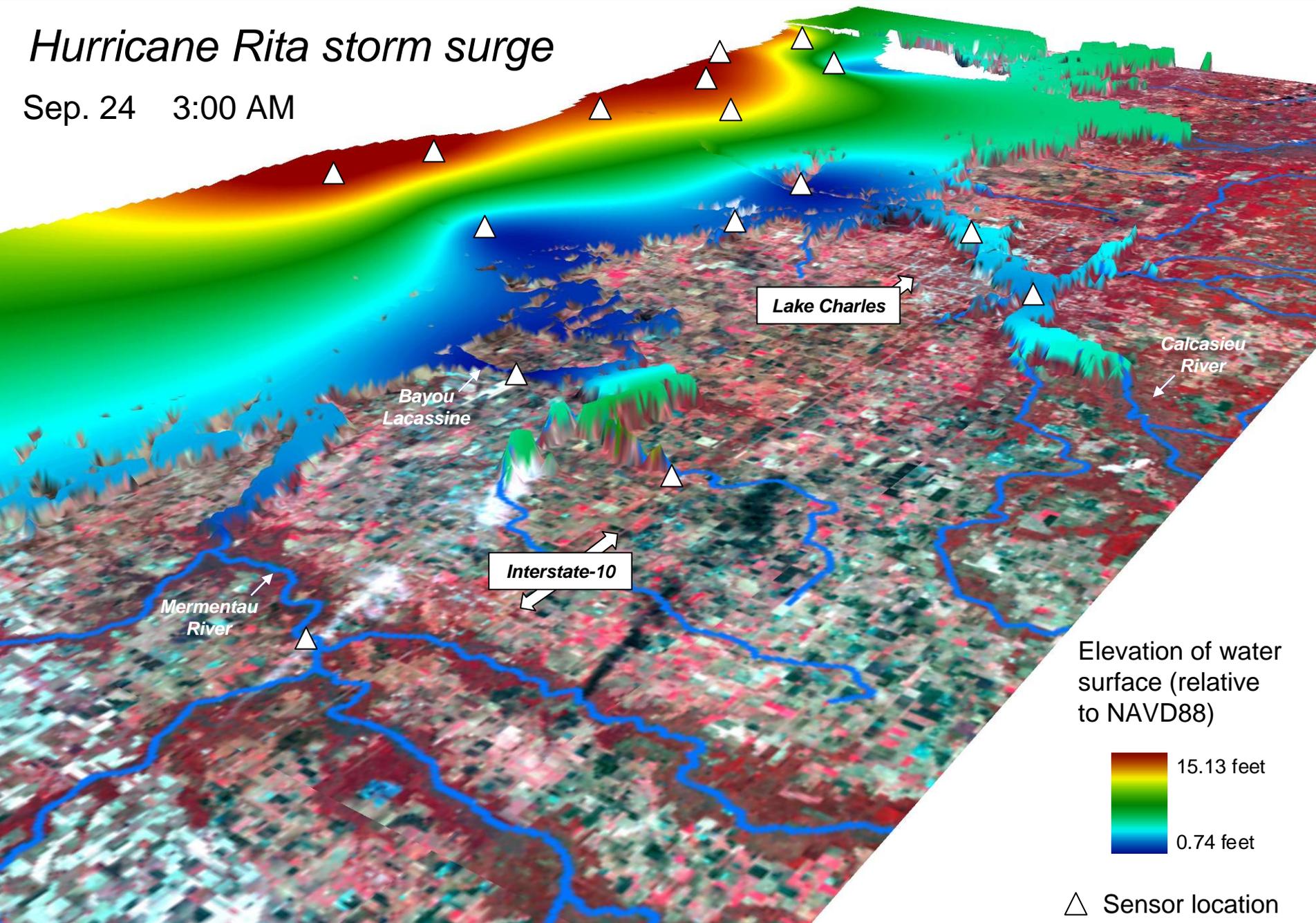
Sep. 24 2:00 AM



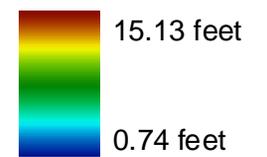
(View looking from the northeast toward the southwest)

# Hurricane Rita storm surge

Sep. 24 3:00 AM



Elevation of water surface (relative to NAVD88)

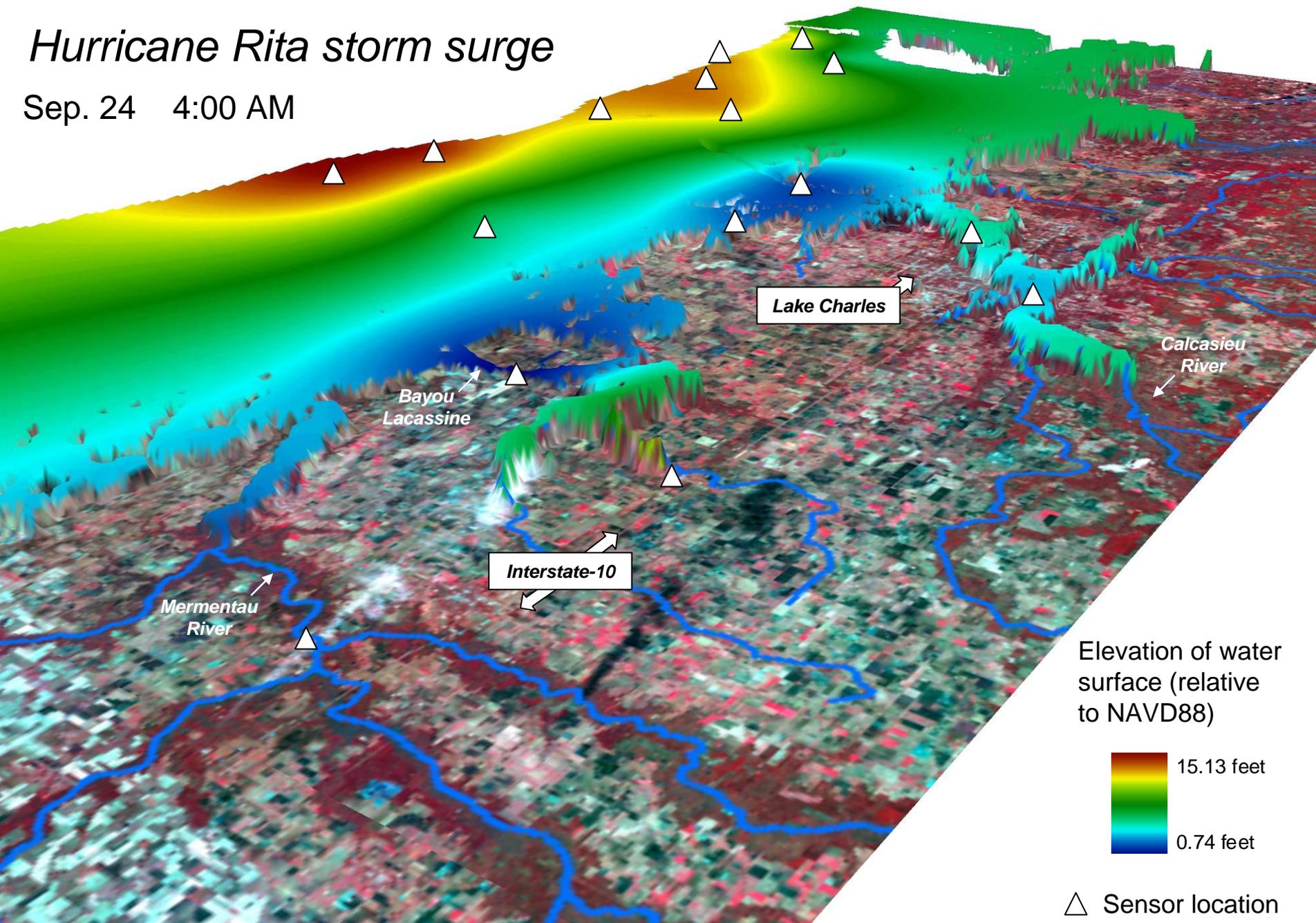


△ Sensor location

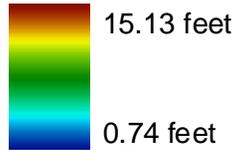
(View looking from the northeast toward the southwest)

# Hurricane Rita storm surge

Sep. 24 4:00 AM

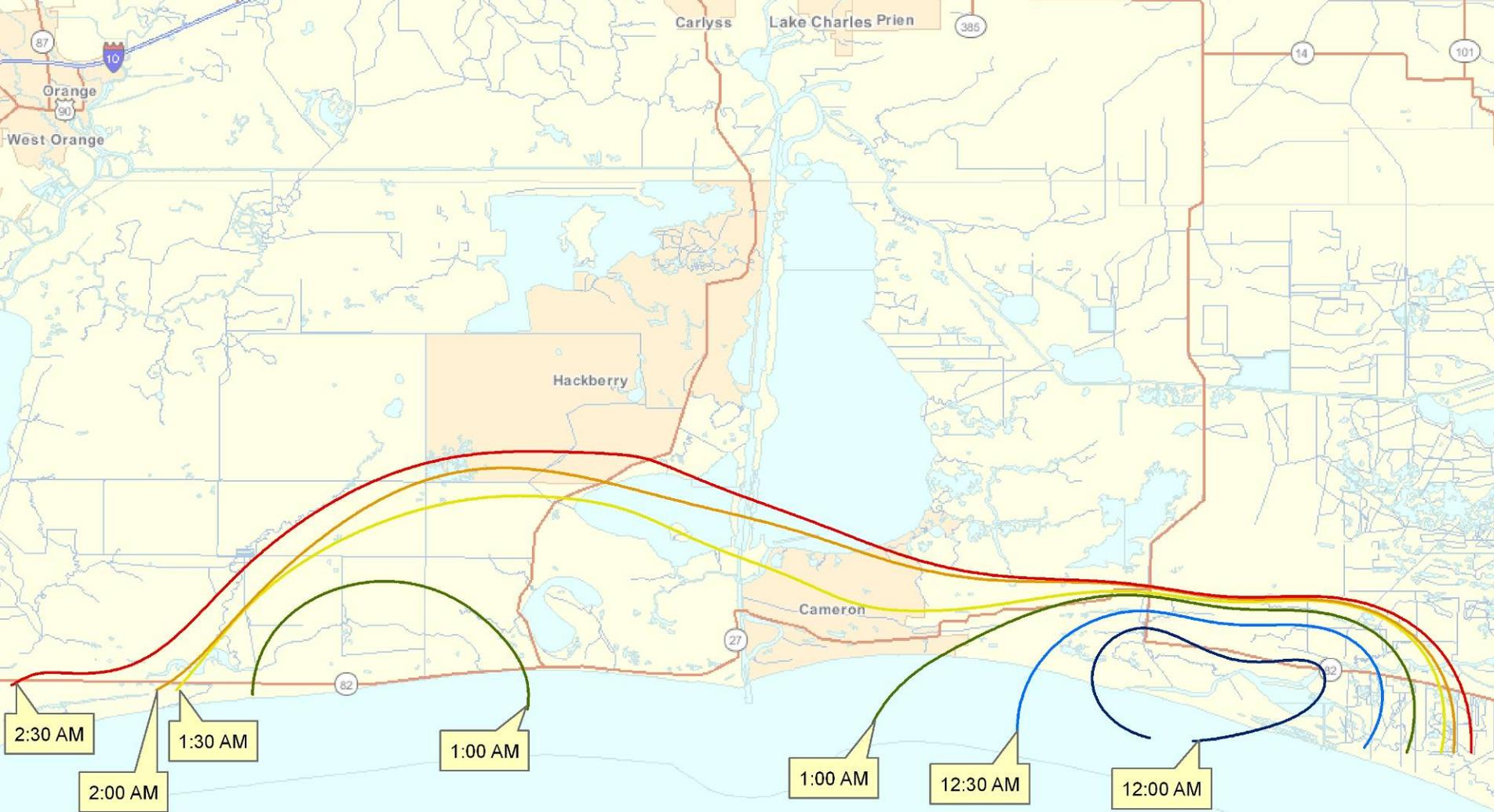


Elevation of water surface (relative to NAVD88)



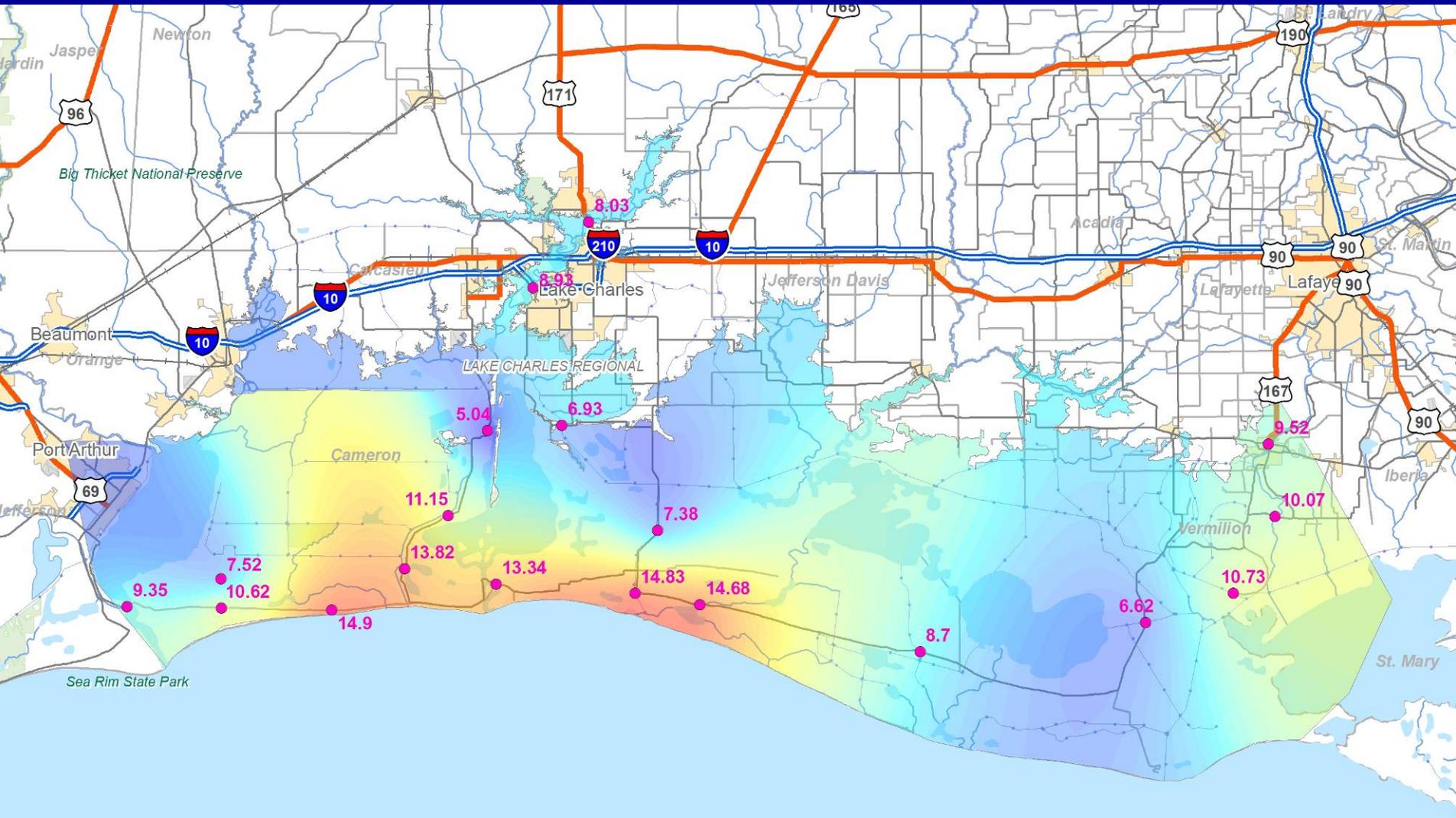
△ Sensor location

(View looking from the northeast toward the southwest)



Water elevation (10 foot contour)

# Hurricane Rita: Maximum Storm Surge



# Calcasieu River

8.7

- LC8a
- LC7
- LC2a
- LC2b

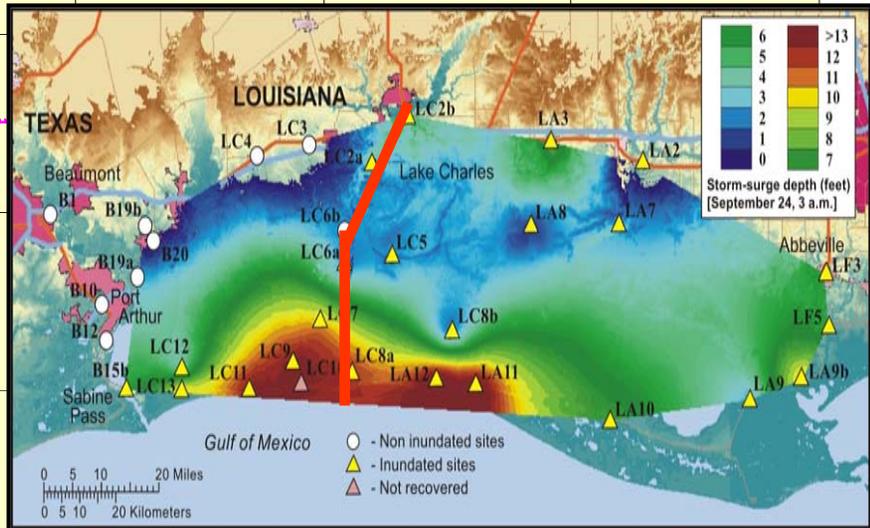
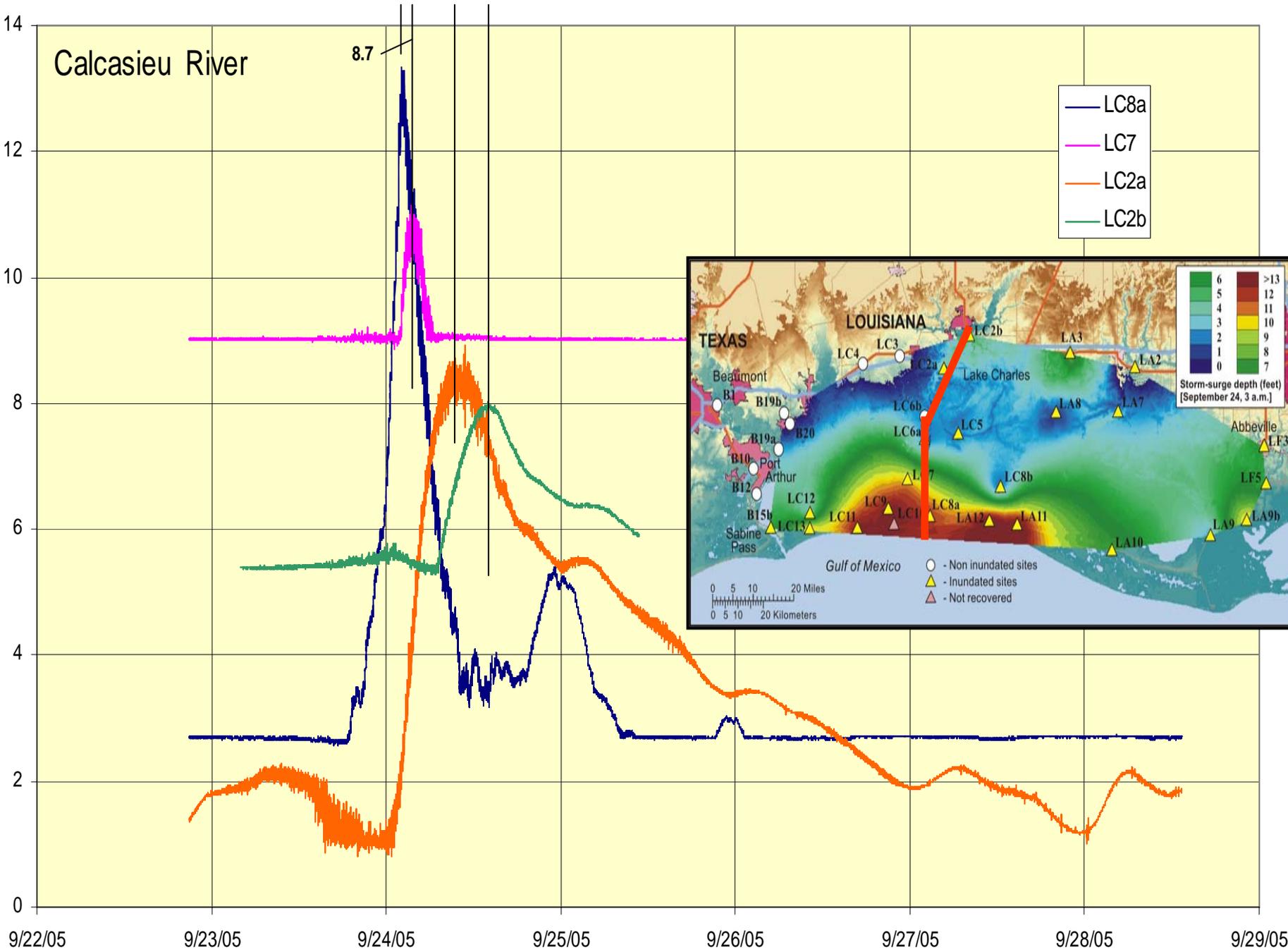
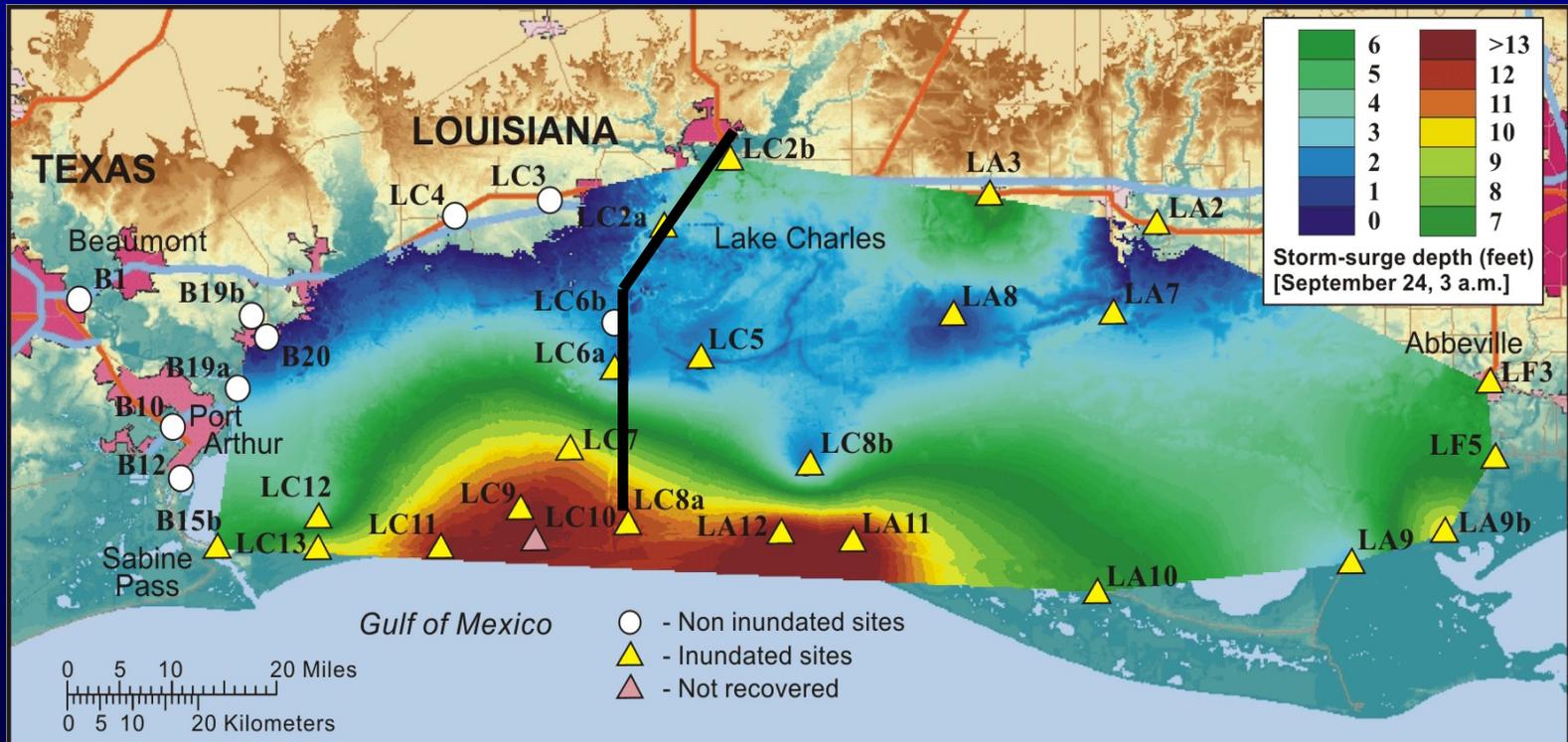
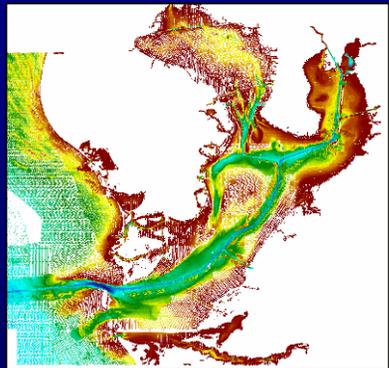
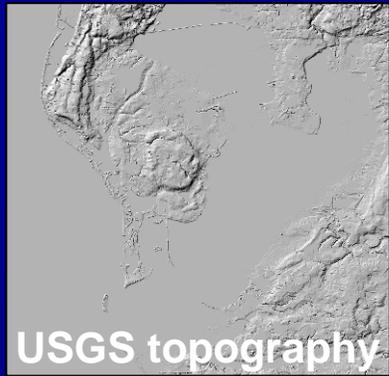


Table -- Calculation of velocity at the peak water level.

Site	Time of Peak	Integer time of peak (s)	Total time (s)	Accumulative time (s)	Distance from coast (ft)	Velocity from previous site (ft/s)
LC8a	9/24/2005 2:25:27	8727	0	0	12,588.6	--
LC7	9/24/2005 3:32:27	12747	4,020	4,020	47,601.7	8.7
LC2a	9/24/2005 9:49:57	35397	22,650	26,670	164,227.4	5.1
LC2b	9/24/2005 14:08:57	50937	15,540	42,210	207,218.8	2.8



# National VDatum - Vertical Datum Transformation Tool



Geoid model

Tide model

Ellipsoid model

Vertical Datum Transformation

File Mode

Latitude: 0.0 Horiz. Datum: NAD 83, WGS, ITRF

West Longitude: 0.0

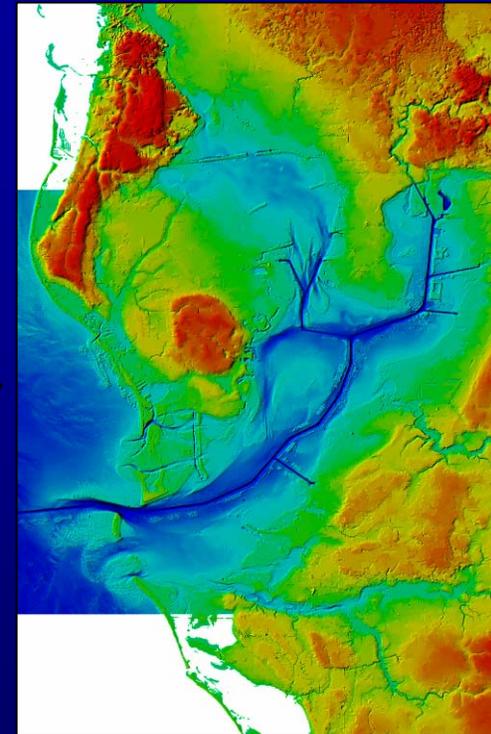
Input Height: 0.0 Input V-Datum: MLW

Output Height: 0.0000 Output V-Datum: NAD 83 (86)

Meters  Feet

Height  Soundings

Convert Vertical Datum



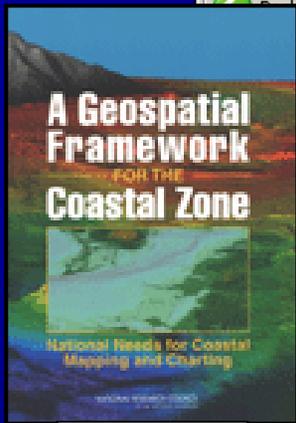
## ELEVATION REFERENCE SYSTEMS

NOAA  
(Water)

(Intertidal)

USGS  
(Land)





2004

**USGS**  
science for a changing world

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EASTERN REGION  
NORTHEAST FOCUS AREA

**COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCES  
FRAMEWORK FOR SCIENCE**

By John Bratton, Glean Gustenstergren, Bruce Taggart, Douglas Wheeler, Lynn Bjorklund, Michael Bothner, Rama Kotra, Robert Lent, Ellen Murray, Hilary Neckler, Barbara Poore, Stephen Rideout, Susan Russell-Robinson, and Peter Weiskel



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OPEN-FILE REPORT OF-03-405

2003

Office of Coast Survey and National Geodetic Survey  
**VDatum Transformation Tool**  
Version 1.06

[Overview](#) [Projects](#) [Documentation](#) [References](#)

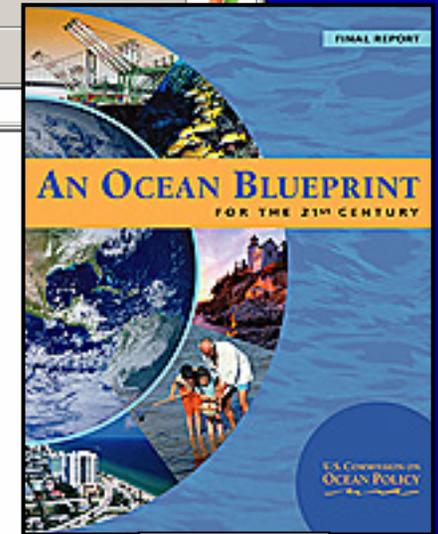


**VDatum transformation software is accessible by clicking on the geographic names on the image map of the continental U.S.**

**Overview**

VDatum is a software tool (Milbert, 2002; Milbert and Hess, 2001) developed jointly by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey and [National Geodetic Survey](#). VDatum is designed to transform coastal elevations between 28 different vertical datums consisting of tidal, orthometric, and ellipsoidal (3-D, three dimensional) datums. Software such as VDatum become crucial for developing the geospatial infrastructure of the U.S. coastal zone, "one of the nation's greatest environmental, social and economic assets" (National Research Council, 2004; [Report in Brief](#) (4 pages, pdf)).

The coastal land-water interface depends on how water levels change in both space and time. To combine or compare coastal elevations

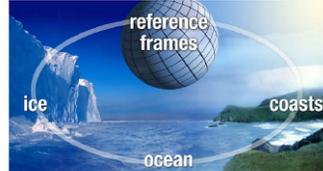


2004

UNITED STATES GROUP ON  
**EARTH OBSERVATIONS**

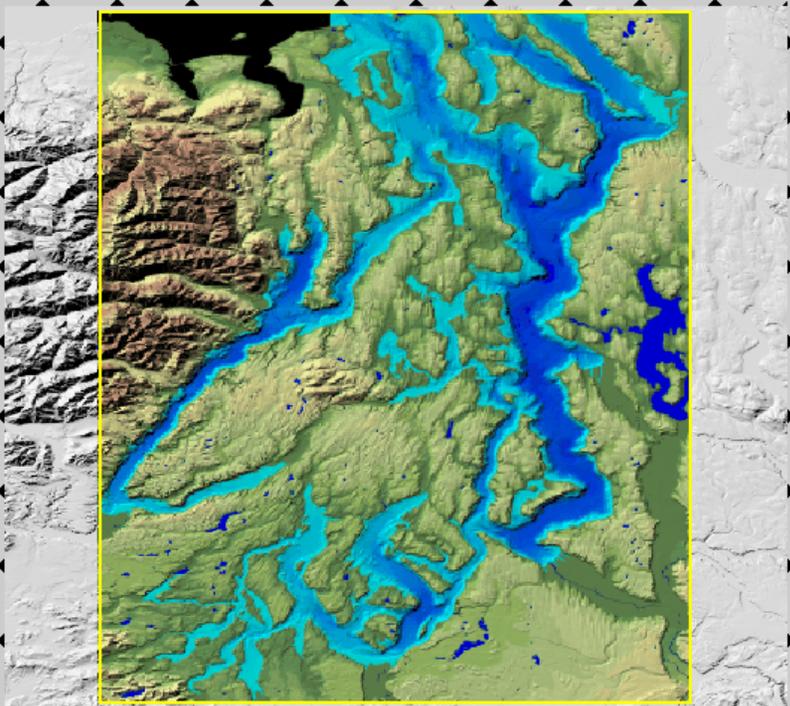
USGEO  
Sea Level Task Force

NTO Draft Report (6 Dec 05)  
*Sea Level Observation System*



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HYDROLOGY  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EARTHEN STRUCTURES  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND SEISMOLOGY  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR WATER RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR WATER QUALITY RESEARCH  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR WATER-RESOURCES ENGINEERING

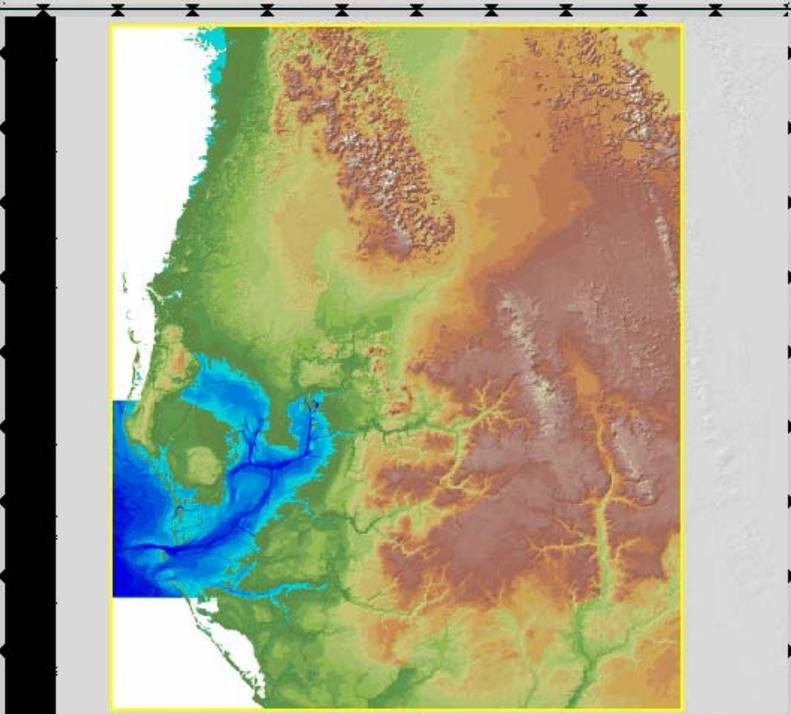
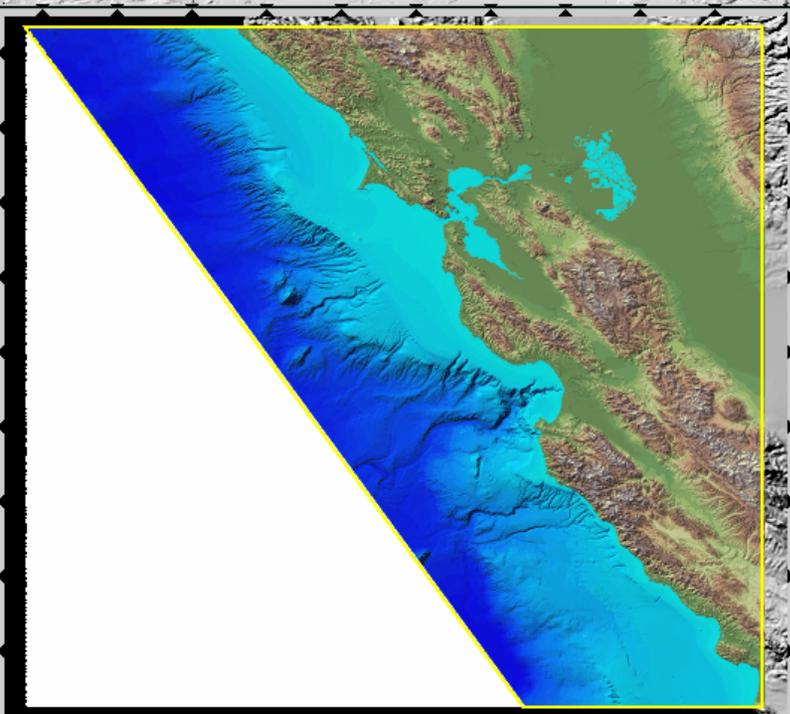
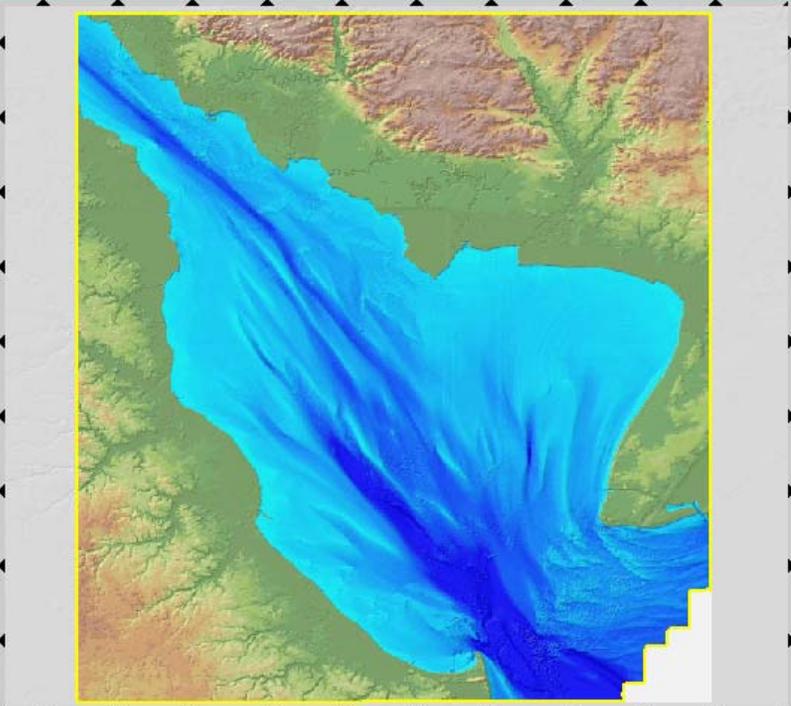
2005



landsat,maps,orthoimagery,elev

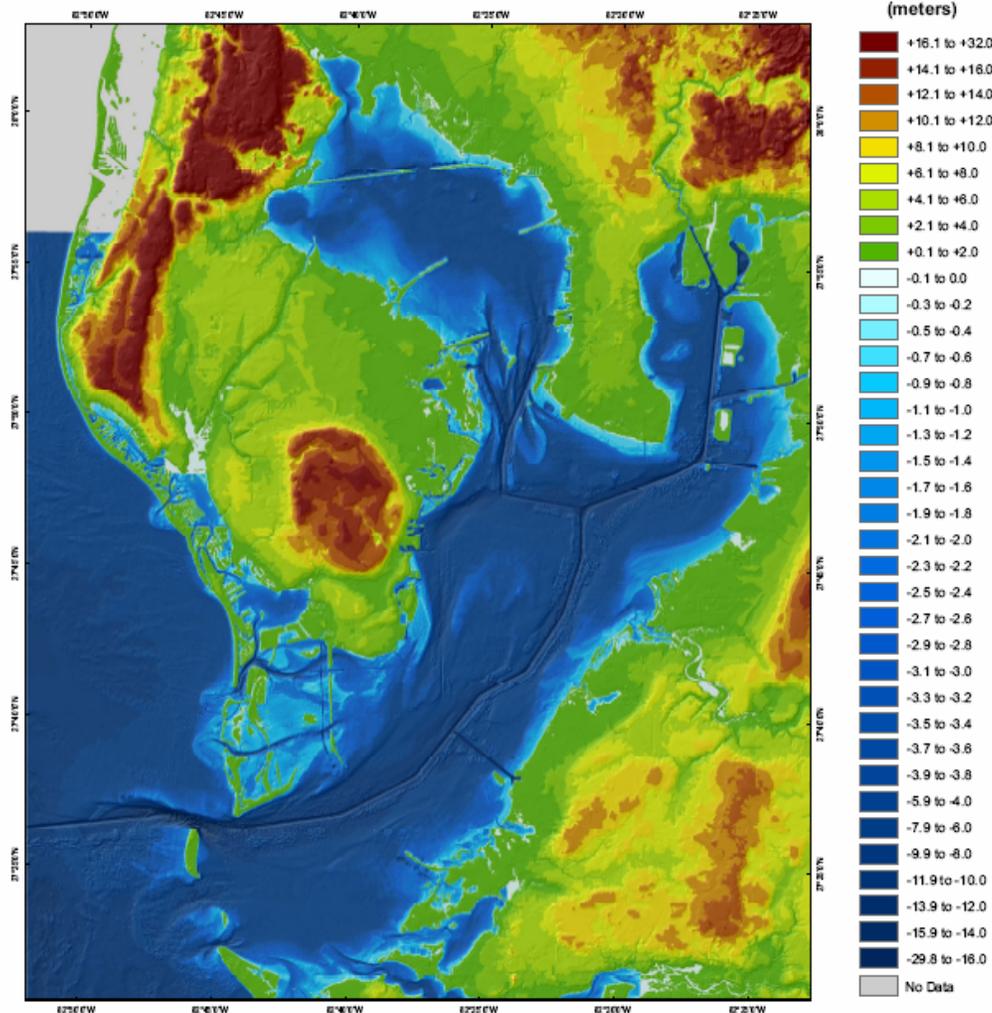
Favorites

php

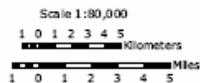


## Topobathymetric Data for Tampa Bay, Florida

By D. Tyler<sup>1</sup>, D.G. Zawada<sup>1</sup>, A. Nayagam<sup>1</sup>, J.C. Brock<sup>1</sup>, M.P. Crane<sup>1</sup>, K.K. Yusa<sup>1</sup>, and K.E.L. Smith<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>U.S. Geological Survey  
NAIP, unclassified U.S. Geological Survey  
NED, unclassified U.S. Geological Survey



Open-File Report 2007-1051

Suggested citation:  
Tyler, D., Zawada, D.G., Nayagam, A., Brock, J.C., Crane, M.P., Yusa, K.K.,  
and Smith, K.E.L., 2007, Topobathymetric data for Tampa Bay, Florida,  
U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2007-1051.

Topobathymetric data (a "topobathy") are a merged rendering of both topography (land elevation) and bathymetry (water depth) to provide a single product useful for visualization mapping and a variety of other applications. These data were developed using one topographic and two bathymetric datasets collected at different dates. Topography was obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) National Elevation Dataset (NED). Bathymetry was provided by NOAA's GEOPHYCAL DATA SYSTEM (GEODAS). For several nearshore areas within the bay GEODAS data were replaced with high resolution bathymetry acquired by NASA's Experimental Advanced Airborne Research Lidar (EAARL). These data and detailed metadata can be obtained from the USGS Web site: <http://geodata.usgs.gov/webdata/topobathy/>. Data from EAARL and NED were collected under the auspices of the USGS Gulf of Mexico Integrated Science Tampa Bay Study <http://gim.usgs.gov/>.

Approved for Release by NSA on 05-08-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

# Application: Coastal storm surge modeling



## Hurricane Storm Surge Simulations for Florida's Tampa Bay Region



by

R.H. Weisberg and L. Zheng

College of Marine Science, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, FL.

### Abstract

A high resolution, coastal ocean model with flooding and drying capabilities is used along with a merged bathymetric/topographic data set to simulate storm surges for the Tampa Bay region. Results are given for prototypical, category 2 and 4 hurricanes that approach the shore from the west making landfall at Indian Rocks Beach. We show maps of flooding and time series of elevation at specific points, including the causeways for the four bridges that span the bay. The effects of wind-waves are not included, and these can add significantly to the storm surges shown.

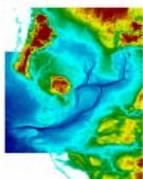


Fig. 1: Merged bathymetry and topography for the Tampa Bay region. This, plus the following Figs. 2 & 3, are from the NOAA-USGS Bathym./Topo. Demonstration Project.

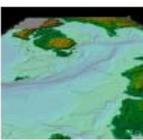


Fig. 2: Submerged areas assuming a 10 ft (3.048 m) deep flood uniformly distributed over the Tampa Bay region.

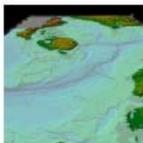


Fig. 3: Submerged areas assuming a 20 ft (6.096 m) deep flood uniformly distributed over the Tampa Bay region.

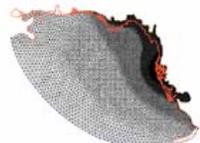


Fig. 4: The model grid used for the Tampa Bay hurricane surge experiment. The minimum grid size is 100 m. The red line denotes the coast line, and the inland boundary is the 8 m elevation line.

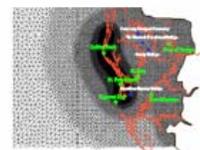


Fig. 5: A zoom view of model grid within the Tampa Bay region with maximum resolution for the Pinellas Co. beaches.

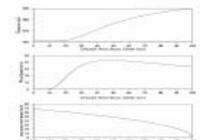


Fig. 6: Radial distributions of pressure (upper) and wind speed (middle) for the cat. 2 (with  $P_0=961$  mb) simulation, plus wind speed as a function of storm center pressure (lower) for other hurricanes (after Holland, 1980). For cat. 4 we used  $P_0=931$  mb.

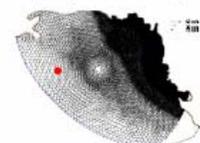


Fig. 7: Prototypical cat. 2 hurricane wind field at 12 hrs relative to the initial position (red dot). The eastward translation speed is 5 m/s. These experiments, using improved model and bathy./topo. data, are fashioned after Yang and Weisberg (2000).



Fig. 8: Sea-surface elevation distribution at hour 24 of the simulation. Blue denotes the shoreline, and the red asterisk denotes the eventual point of landfall. The color bar to the right gives the storm surge elevation above mean sea level.

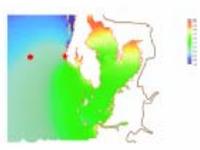


Fig. 9: Same as Fig. 8 except at hour 28 where the storm center is denoted by the red dot. Note the submergence of land relative to Fig. 8. In contrast with this flooding, sea level is set down along the coast to the north of the storm center.

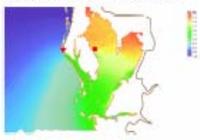


Fig. 10: Same as Fig. 8 except at hour 30 where the storm center is denoted by the red dot. The worst flooding occurs over the northern regions of the bay.

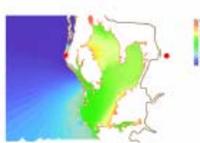


Fig. 11: Same as Fig. 8 except at hour 32 where the storm center is denoted by the red dot. Sea level at this time is generally subsiding except over the bay's eastern shore and by the Manatee River.



Fig. 12: Same as Fig. 8 except at hour 40 after the storm center has translated inland past the Tampa Bay region. The surge is now abated except for pockets of water remaining to drain off of the land.

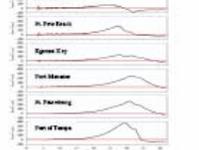


Fig. 13: Storm surge elevation time series at the selected coastal stations shown in Fig. 5 for the prototypical cat. 2 hurricane making landfall at Indian Rocks Beach, with an eastward approach speed of 5 m/s.

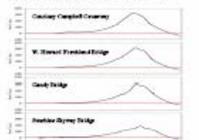


Fig. 14: Same as Fig. 13, but at the causeways leading to the four bridges across Tampa Bay shown in Fig. 5. Note that the flooding at the Courtney Campbell Causeway is in excess of 3 m.

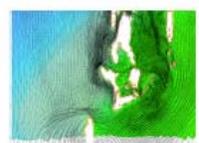


Fig. 15: A zoom view of the surface currents at hour 32 showing how the surge exits the bay in the vicinity of Ft. DeSoto Park.



Fig. 16: Sea surface elevation distribution at hour 24 for the cat. 4 hurricane simulation. In contrast with Fig. 8 (the cat. 2 simulation), an appreciable surge already exists both in the bay and along the beaches.

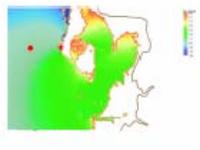


Fig. 17: Same as Fig. 16 except at hour 28 where the storm center is denoted by the red dot. Relative to the cat. 2 surge, note the flooding of the Pinellas beaches and the new inland of St. Petersburg.

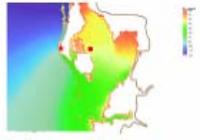


Fig. 18: Same as Fig. 16 except at hour 30 where the storm center is denoted by the red dot. The Pinellas beaches are beginning to re-emerge.

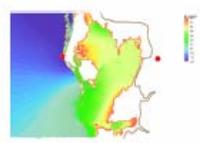


Fig. 19: Same as Fig. 16 except at hour 32 where the storm center is denoted by the red dot.



Fig. 20: Same as Fig. 16 except at hour 40 after the storm center has translated inland past the Tampa Bay region. The surge is now abated except for pockets of water remaining to drain off of the land.

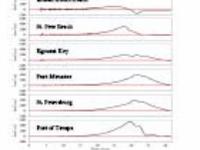


Fig. 21: Same as Fig. 13 except for a cat. 4 hurricane. Maximum flooding near the Port of Tampa exceeds 5 m.

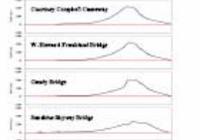


Fig. 22: Same as Fig. 14 except for a cat. 4 hurricane. Flooding near the Courtney Campbell Causeway exceeds 4 m.



Fig. 23: Same as Fig. 15 except for a category 4 hurricane. Relative to the cat. 2 case, some over-wash now occurs.

### Category 2

### Category 4

### Summary

We presented storm surge simulations for categories 2 and 4 hurricanes using a high resolution numerical model and a merged bathy./topo. data set. We showed approximate worst case scenarios for the Tampa Bay region since, with landfall in the vicinity of Indian Rocks Beach, the winds at the bay mouth are flood favorable. Substantial flooding is predicted even for the milder cat. 2 storm, especially over the northern reaches of Tampa Bay. Predicted flooding for a category 4 storm is more catastrophic, causing an inundation of the Pinellas Co. beaches and an island of St. Petersburg. In either case, the causeways leading to all of the four bridges that cross the bay are impassable.

Adding to the direct wind driven surge as simulated, wind waves that accompany any storm will increase both the surge elevation and damage.

Thus, while the Tampa Bay region has not had a direct hit in the modern era, as simulated, the potential for damage is extreme and advisements by emergency management agencies should be treated very seriously.

### Acknowledgments:

This work was supported by the Office of Naval Research, grants # N00014-96-1-0158 and N00014-02-1-0972. We thank Changsheng Chen for sharing his finite volume model code with us, and we thank NOAA and USGS personnel for sharing their merged bathymetric and topographic data set.

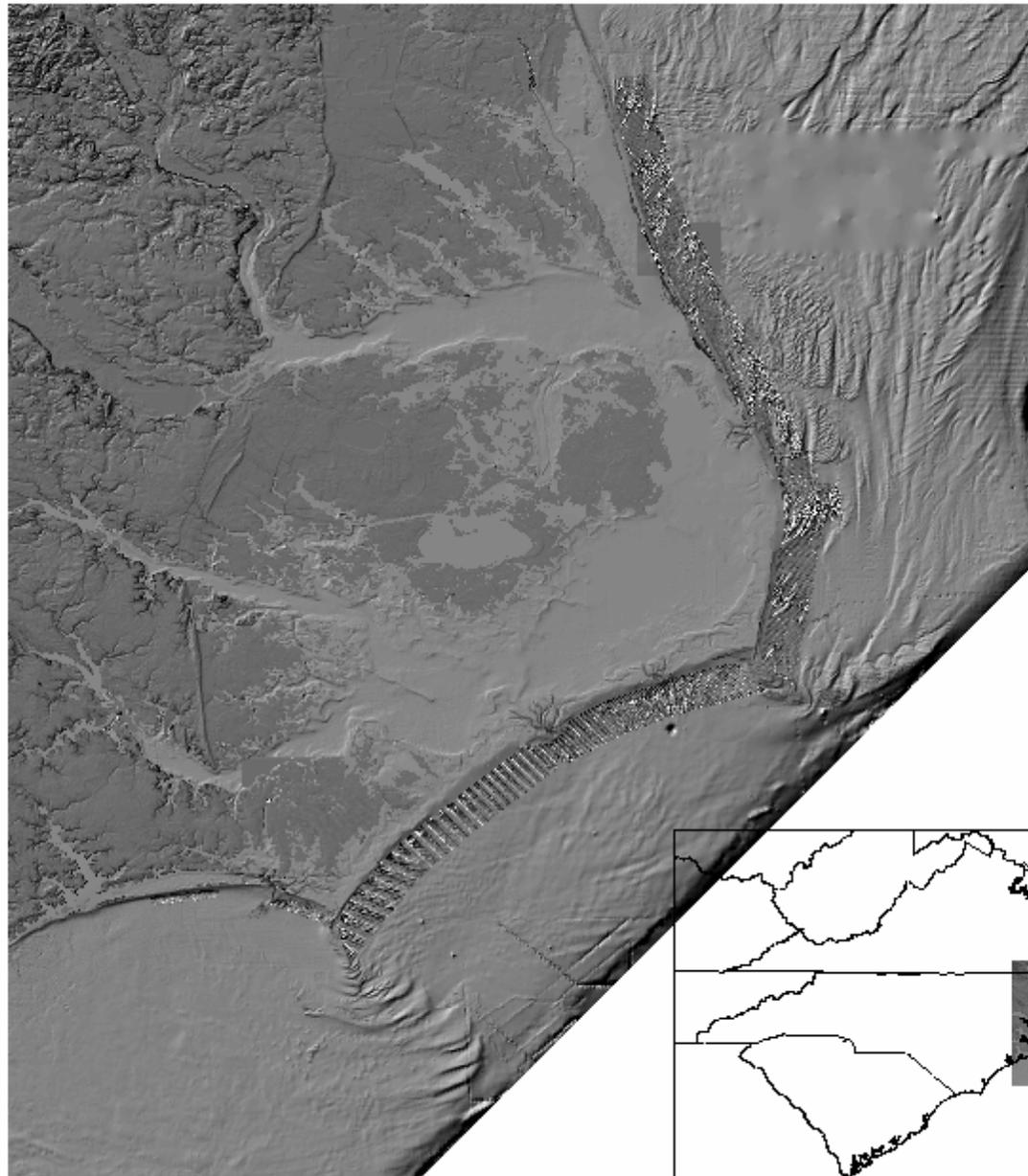
### References:

- Chen, C., H. Liu, and R.C. Beardsley (2003). An unstructured grid, finite volume, three-dimensional, primitive equation ocean model: application to coastal ocean and estuaries. *J. Atmos. and Oceanic Tech.*, 20, 159-186.
- Holland, G.J. (1980). An analytical model for the wind and pressure profiles in hurricanes. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, 108, 1212-1218.
- Yang, H. and R.H. Weisberg (2000). A three-dimensional numerical study of storm surges along the west Florida coast. COMPS Technical Report 2000, CMS-USF, St. Petersburg, FL, 33701, 54pp.

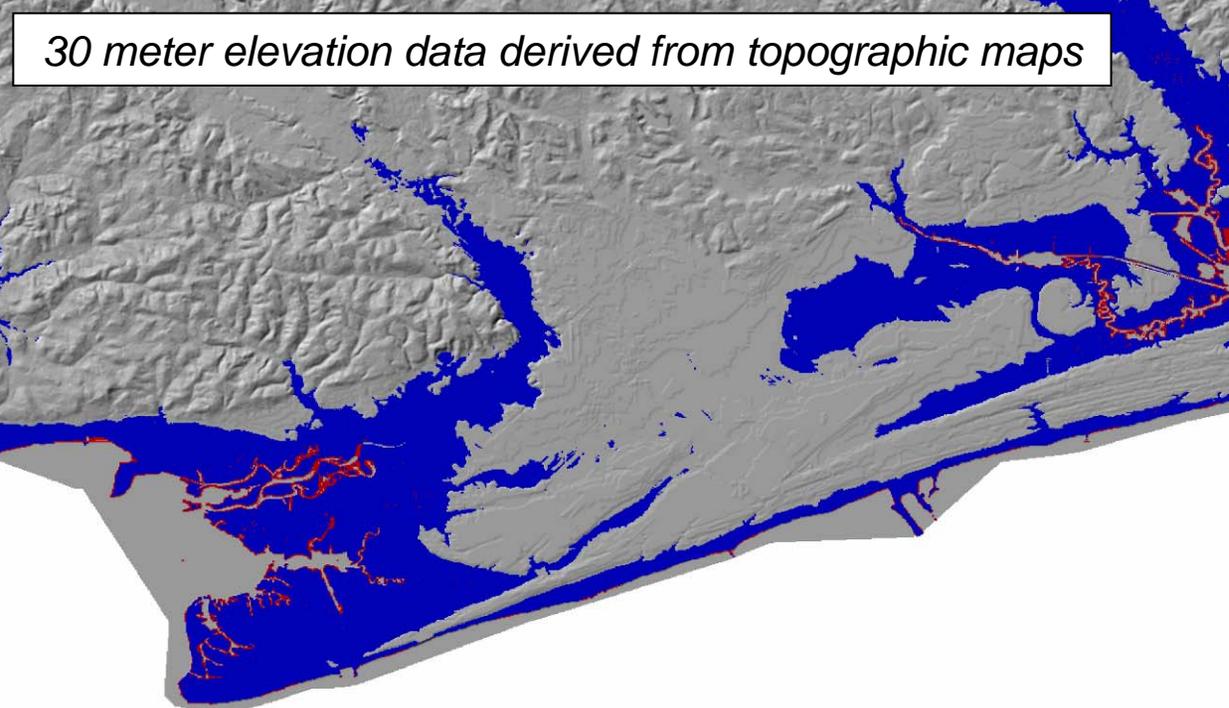
# *Director's Venture Capital Fund Project*

- “Improved Identification and Delineation of Lands Vulnerable to Sea-Level Rise: Communicating the Risk”
- Collaborators:
  - Woods Hole Science Center (J. Williams, R. Thieler)
  - Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (D. Cahoon)

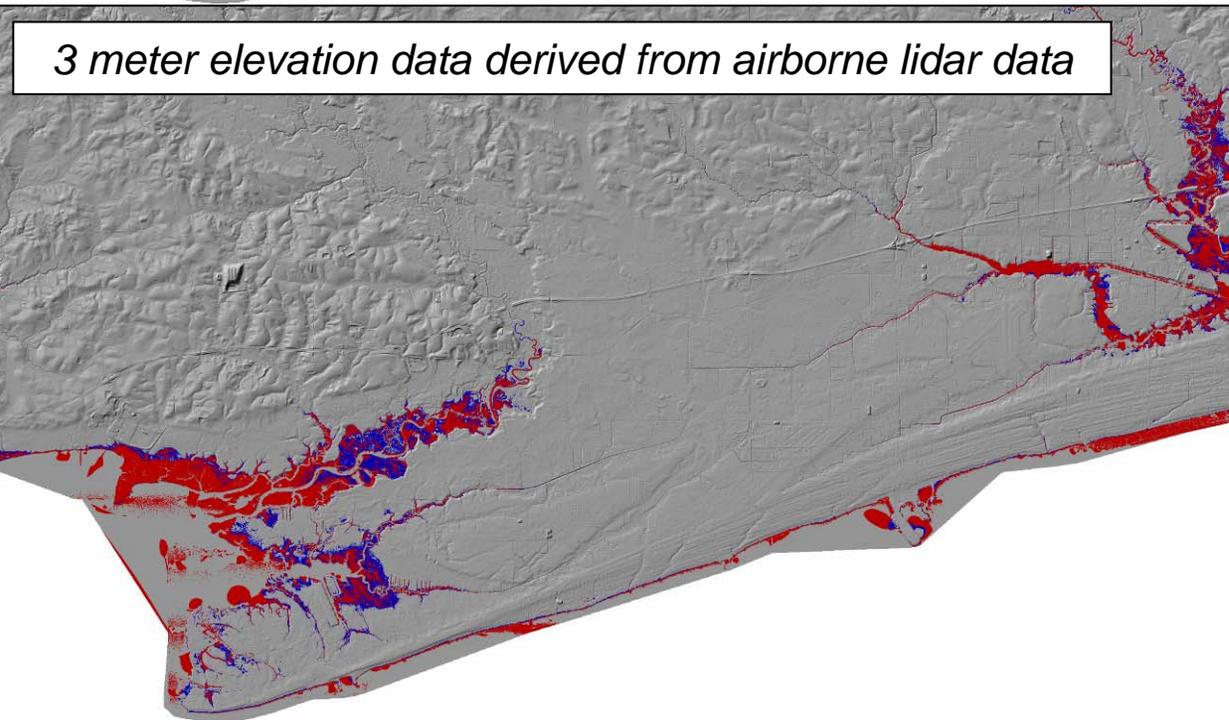
North Carolina NED 1/3", NOAA Bathy, LIDAR



*30 meter elevation data derived from topographic maps*



*3 meter elevation data derived from airborne lidar data*



## Harrison County, MS

Land subject to 1 meter  
sea level rise

**Red** = elevation < 1 m

**Blue** = 95% confidence  
interval on elevation < 1 m  
(given vertical accuracy of  
elevation data)

## Risk of Rising Sea Level to Population and Land Area

PAGES 105, 107

Low-elevation land areas and their populations are at risk globally from rising sea level. Global sea level has risen by about 2 millimeters per year over the past century. About half of this rise may be attributed to thermal expansion of the ocean and the melting of temperate-latitude glaciers [Dyurgerov and Meier, 1997]. The remainder of the rise is believed to come from a net loss of mass from the Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, although the exact contribution is unknown.

Throughout the next century, the rate of sea level rise is expected to increase due to greenhouse warming, with the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluding that the rise of global average sea level by 2100 will be in the range from 18–38 to 26–59 centimeters depending on the emissions scenario [IPCC, 2007]. However, this assessment does not take into account the rapid changes in ice sheet mass flux that have been observed since 2003 [e.g., Rignot and Kanagaratam, 2006], and therefore actual sea level changes may be larger than predicted by the IPCC.

If the rate of sea level rise increases substantially, it will cause serious and direct environmental impacts to many low-lying coastal areas around the world. Such impacts include increased beach erosion, loss of vital agricultural and cultural resources, and, as we will show here, potential inundation of thousands of square kilometers of coastal land and the resulting displacement of millions of coastal residents. These outcomes will be complex and in some cases may be mitigated, but it is important to understand their general scope.

Using recently produced global elevation and population data sets, we took an 'inundation' approach to determine land area lost and current population affected by hypothetical sea level increases between 1 and 6 meters.

### Elevation and Population Data Sets

Inundation zones were calculated from the Global Land One-Kilometer Base Elevation (GLOBE) digital elevation model (DEM) [Hastings and Dunbar, 1998], a raster (i.e., gridded) elevation data set covering the entire world. Cells in GLOBE have a spatial resolution of 30 arc seconds of latitude and longitude (approximately 1 kilometer at the equator), with each land cell in the grid assigned an elevation value (meters) in whole-number increments. GLOBE was developed through a collaboration of international experts and was compiled from the best global and regional raster (e.g., DEMs) and vector (e.g., contours) elevation data sets available at the time of compilation.

In addition to GLOBE, inundation zones were also computed from the ETOPO2 raster elevation data set developed by the NOAA

National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) [NOAA NGDC, 2001]. The coarser resolution of ETOPO2 (2 minutes of latitude and longitude; approximately 3.7 kilometers at the equator) is ideal for visualizing the inundation process on a map animation of the entire world (see available products, discussed below).

Populations in the inundation zones were estimated from LandScan, a global population data set developed by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory Global Population Project for estimating populations at risk [Dobson et al., 2000]. LandScan was compiled from the best available population census data for each country that were then disaggregated into cells based on land cover type, proximity to roads, slope, and nighttime lights (see Dobson et al. [2000] for discussion of the data sets and methods used to develop LandScan as well as data set validation and verification results). LandScan has been used for a variety of humanitarian applications, such as estimating populations affected by natural disasters and wartime conflicts. A particular advantage of using LandScan in this study is that the spatial res-

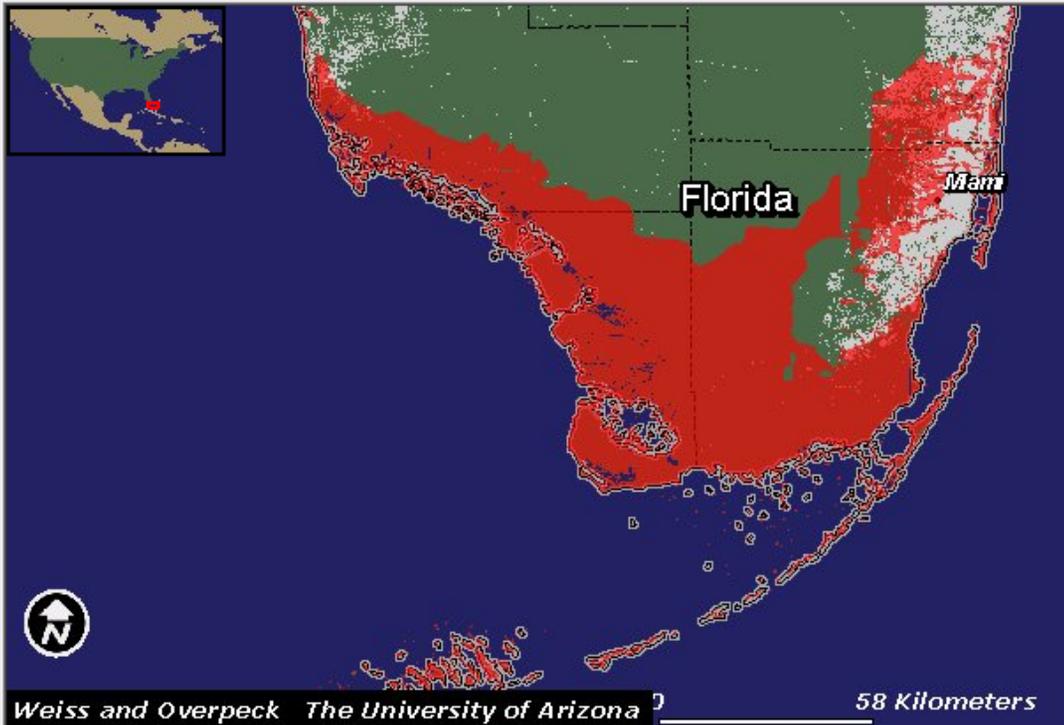


Fig. 1. Inundation of 6 meters (in red) for portions of the southeastern United States, Central America, and the Caribbean. Land cover and shaded relief map from Natural Earth, Tom Patterson, U.S. National Park Service.



Department of Geosciences  
Environmental Studies Laboratory

## Research



### Layers

Visible

- hurricane tracks
- 1-meter rise
- 2-meter rise
- 3-meter rise
- 4-meter rise
- 5-meter rise
- 6-meter rise
- cities
- states
- counties US48
- rivers
- lakes
- land surface PR & VI
- land surface US east
- land surface US west
- other countries

Refresh Map

Zoom In

## *Concluding Thoughts*

- Elevation data derived from recent, high resolution, high quality lidar surveys facilitates storm surge applications
  - Allows applications in low relief coastal areas that aren't possible with older, lower resolution, cartographically-derived elevation data
- Pre-assembled, pre-staged lidar-derived bare earth elevation data aids storm response and recovery operations