

Creating Bathymetric Data of Standley Lake, Colorado

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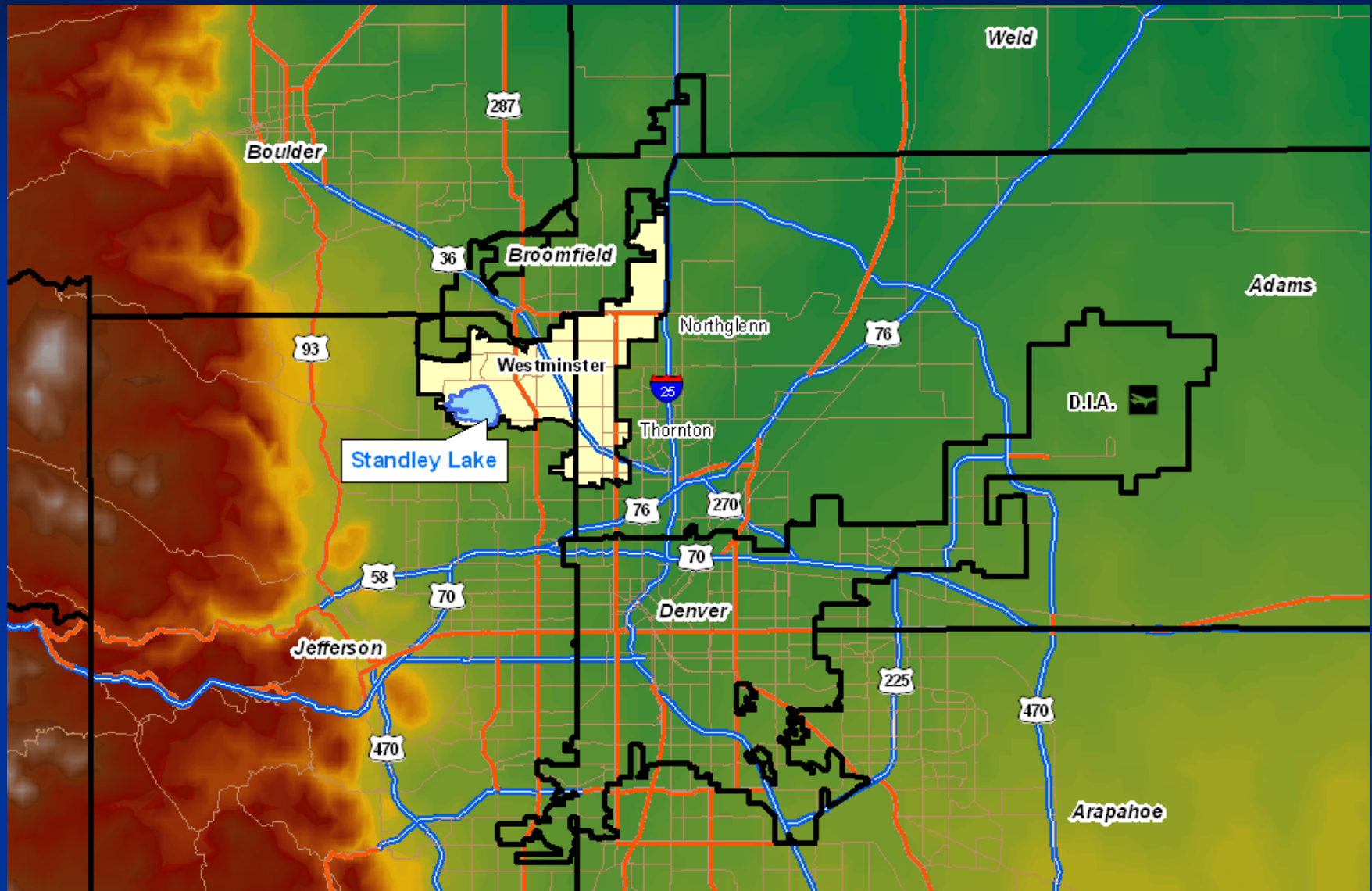
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Standley Lake, Colorado



Standley Lake

- Serves over 250,000 people in three cities
- Contains 42,000 acre feet at capacity
 - (13B gallons)
- 1200 acres
- Deepest point:
 - 80 feet



Acquiring point data

- BioSonics sonar echosounder
 - Each point linked to a GPS Lat/Long position
 - Resulting X/Y/depth points



Identify

Identify from: SL Bath_1_78_plus_shore

SL Bath_1_78_plus_shore
105.126175

Location: 3,104,932.096 1,194,493.443 Feet

Field	Value
FID	75931
Shape	Point
LONG	-105.126175
LAT	39.86665
DEPTH_M	-11.68
DEPTH_FT	-38.32021
DEPTH_ACT	-40.82021
ELEV	5465.37979

Creating points in GIS

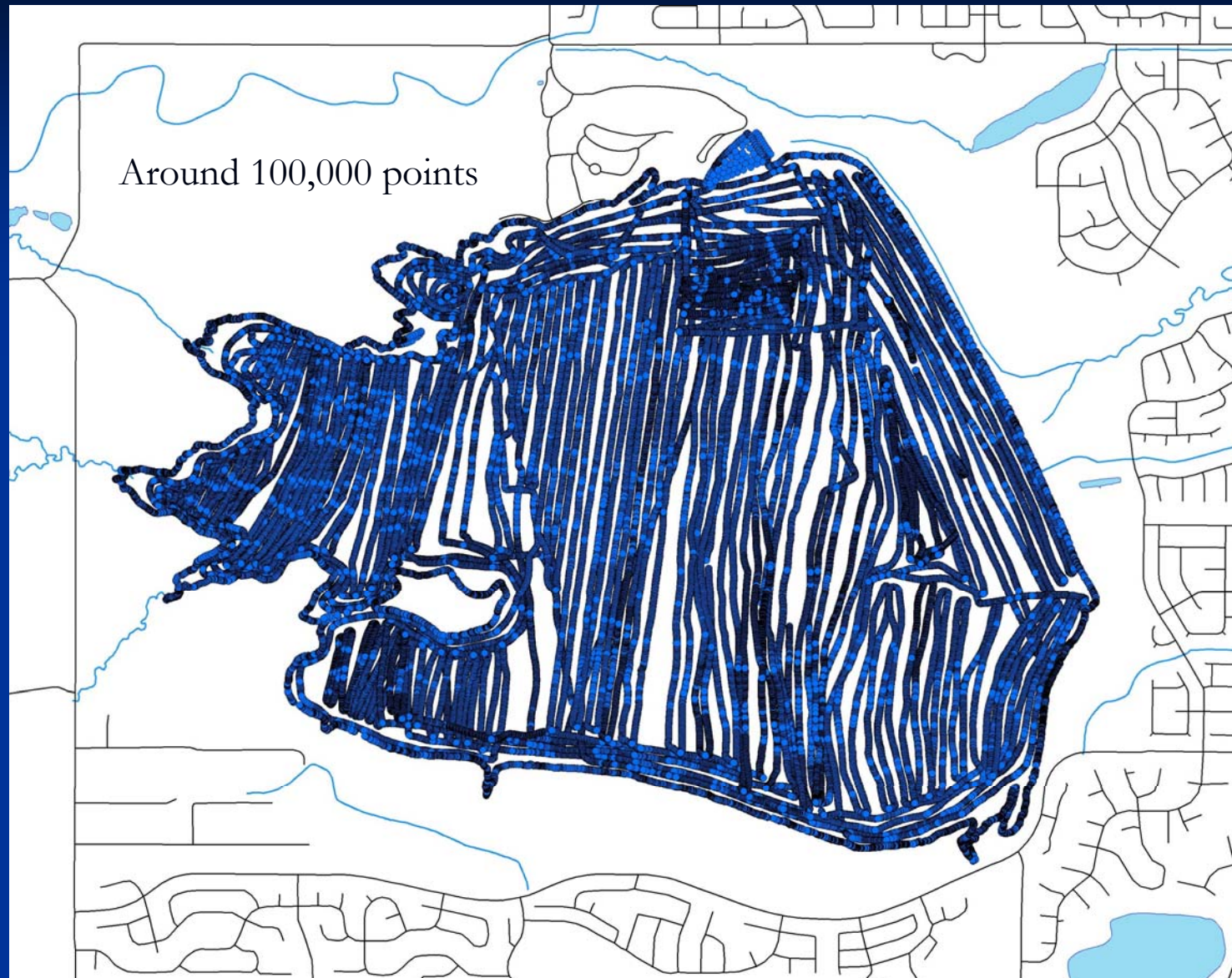
- Download raw data
- Data prepping in Excel – Lat/Long to Decimal Degrees
 - Create depth field
- Import to GIS
 - “Add XY data”

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	FILE # 2011N2		N3	N4	N5	N6	N7		
2	Date: 9/2			Lake gage height:	90.4530000000	Surface Elevati	5500.6530000000		
3	Time: 14:40-15:10			Depth offset	5.5470000000				
4		Latitu	Lon	Measured Depth (m)		Actual depth (f)			
5		39.8580666667	-105.1376716667	2.73	8.9566929270	14.5036929270	5491.6963070730		
6		39.8580666667	-105.1376766667	2.73	8.9566929270	14.5036929270	5491.6963070730		
7		39.8580666667	-105.1376766667	2.73	8.9566929270	14.5036929270	5491.6963070730		
8		39.8580666667	-105.1376766667	2.73	8.9566929270	14.5036929270	5491.6963070730		
9		39.8580666667	-105.1376766667	2.73	8.9566929270	14.5036929270	5491.6963070730		
10		39.8580666667	-105.1376766667	2.73	8.9566929270	14.5036929270	5491.6963070730		

Some problems:

- Lots of data prep work in Excel
 - Many duplicate points - must be removed
 - Must adjust Lat/Long to Decimal Degrees
 - GPS data exported as degrees, minutes, seconds
 - Projection must be correct
 - Import to WGS 84 and Project to local projection (State Plane, etc.)
 - Create “actual depth” measurement
 - Based on depth from lake elevation at full capacity

Resulting data points

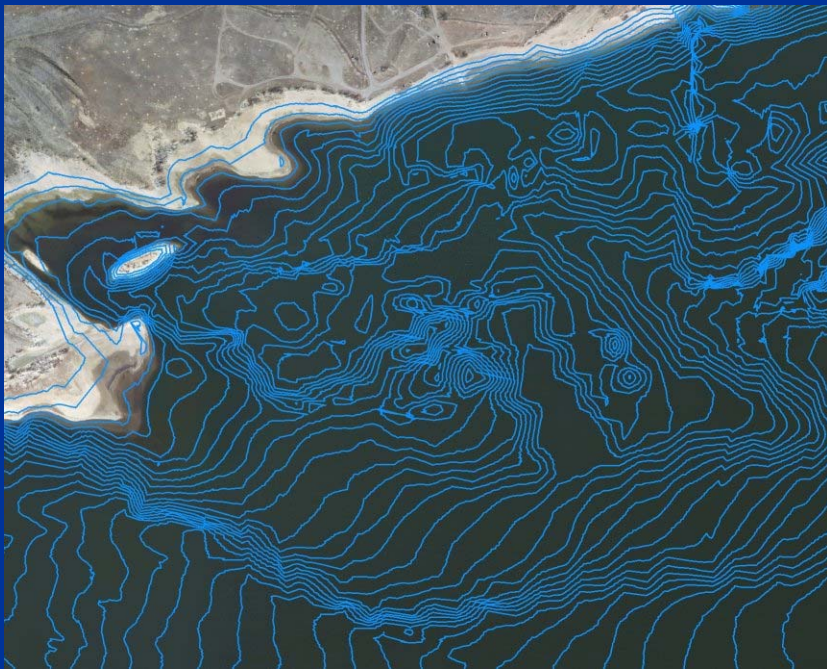


With “fake” shore points at full-lake elevation (5506 ft)

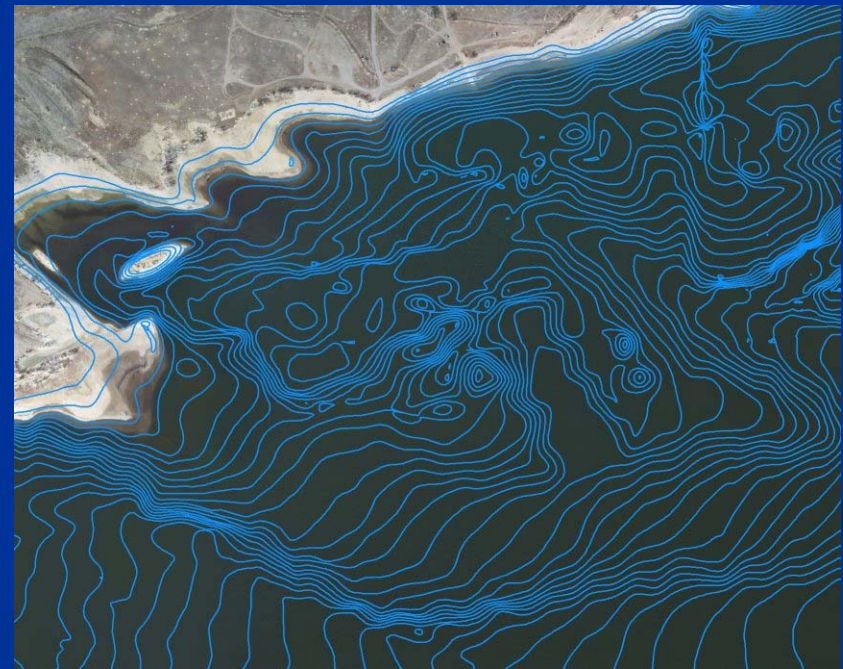
Creating topography lines

- 3D analyst:
 - Points to contour lines
 - Very jagged initially – probably more accurate after smoothing

Original

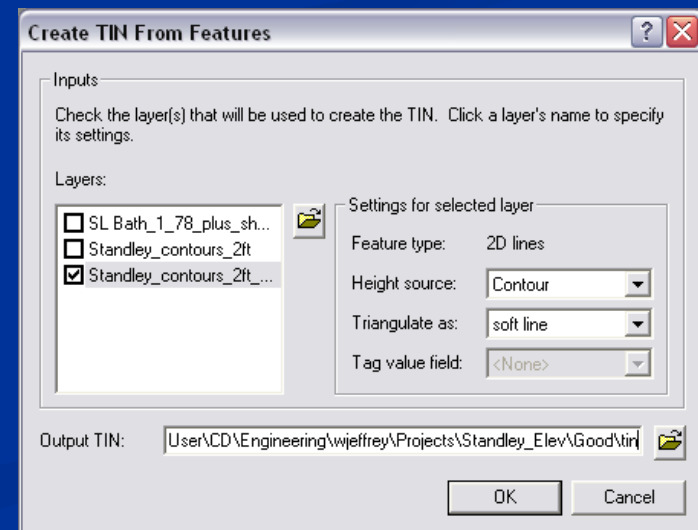
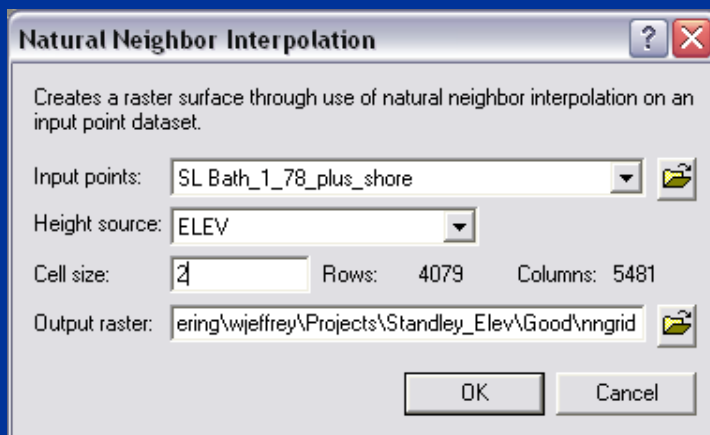


Smoothed



Creating Terrain data in 3D Analyst

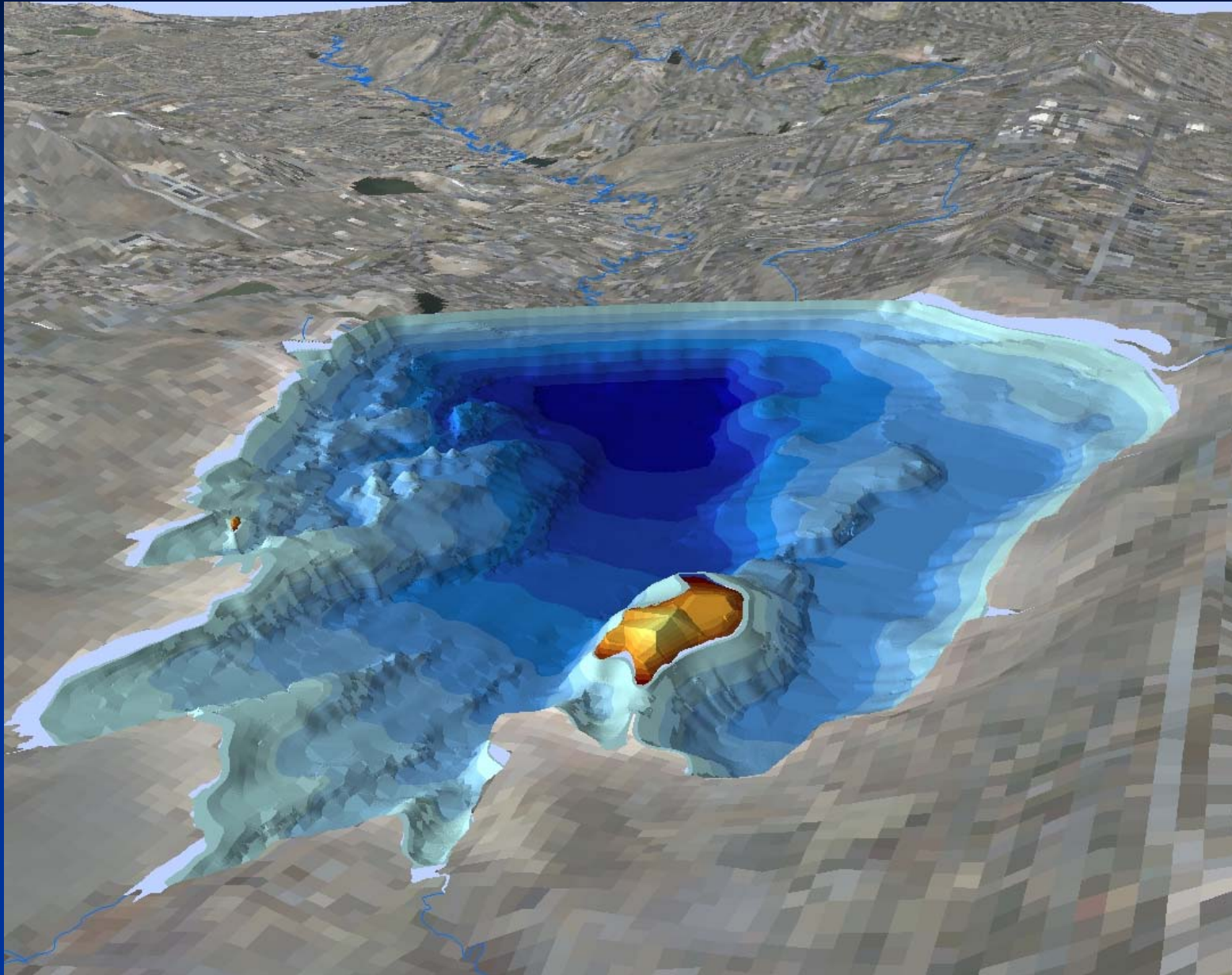
- Contours to DEM GRID – raster elevation data
- Contours to TIN – Triangulated Irregular Network
- Terrain data
 - Multiple data sources, pyramids, automatic updating



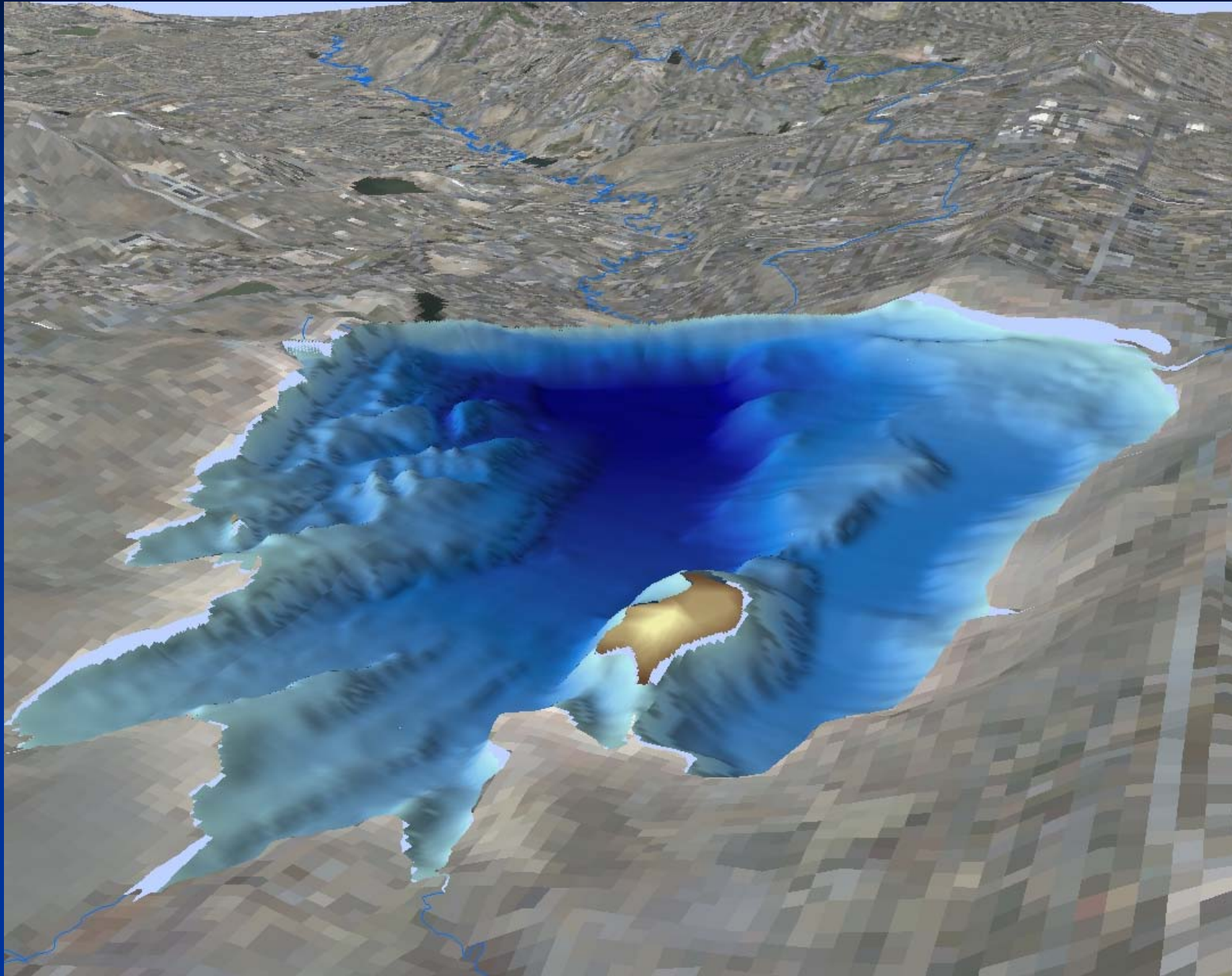
Working with the data

- Clipping the rasters
 - No raster clip tool!
 - Use mask setting in conversion tools instead
- Python script to repeat the process:
 - From table to points to DEM elevation
 - Many small sections of the lake made during testing
 - Redo sections over time for invasive plant tracking
- Now used to approximate total water amount and compare to earlier estimates to determine infill rates

Terrain in ArcScene (elevation exaggerated)

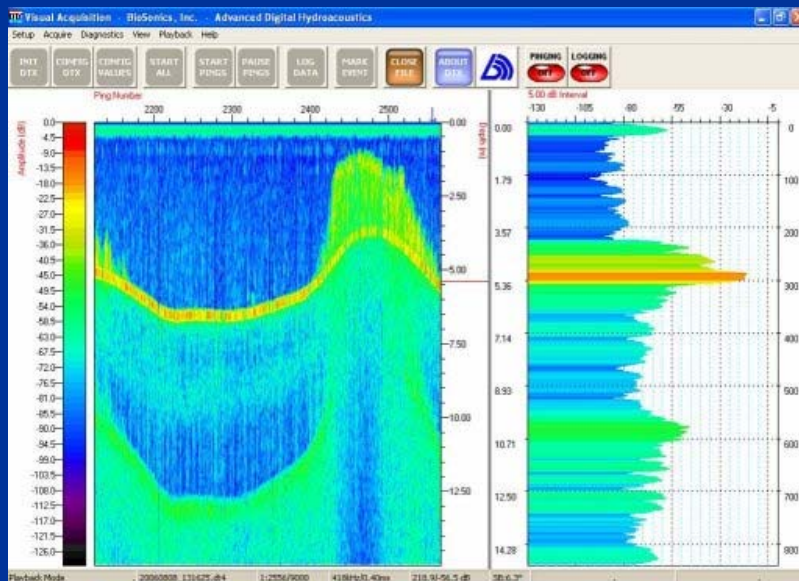


DEM GRID in ArcScene (elevation exaggerated)



Finding plants

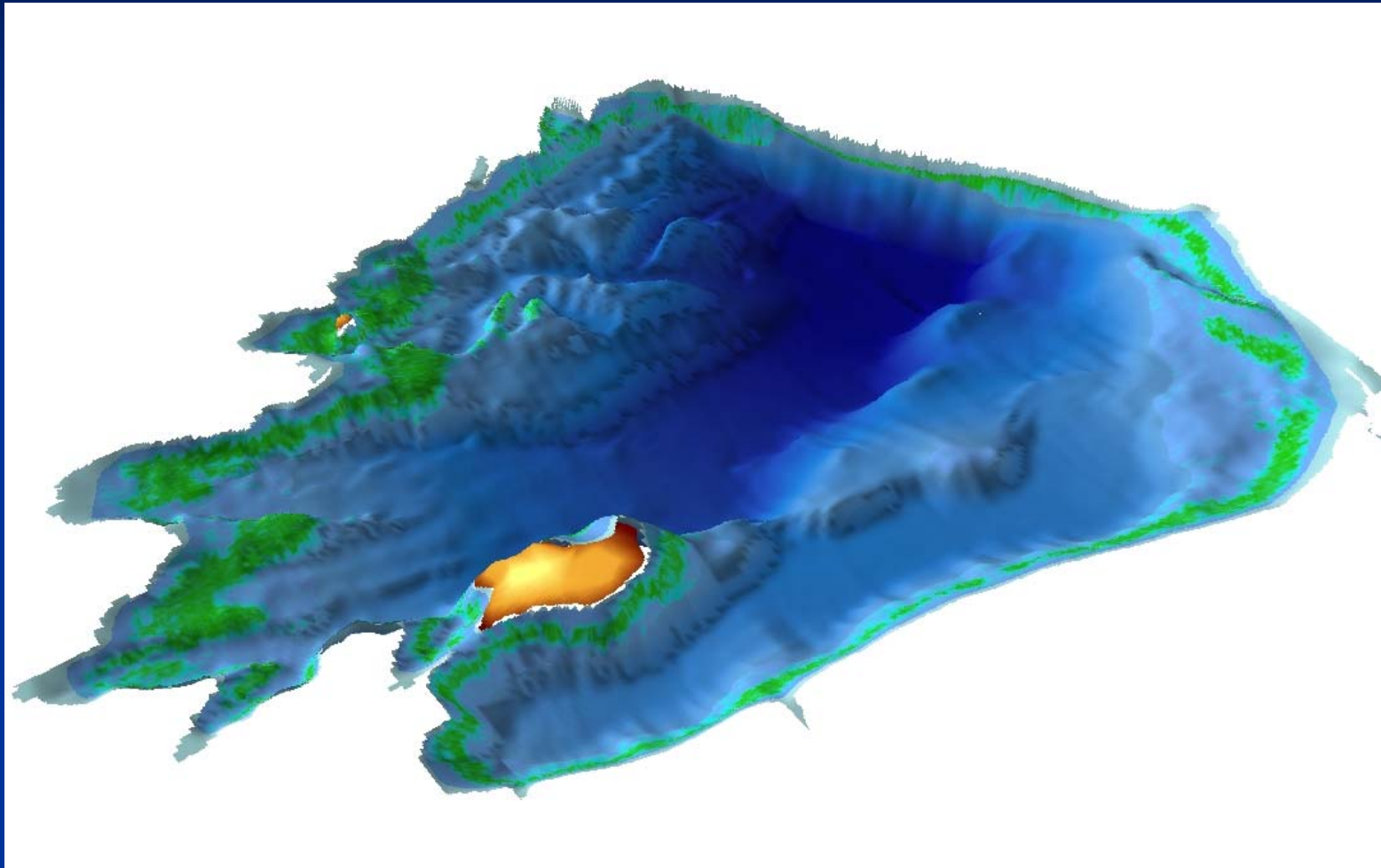
- Bio Sonics EcoSAV (Submerged Aquatic Vegetation) software
 - Multiple pings to recognize plant canopy
 - Echo signal strength analyzed to find plant heights
 - Used to create plant coverage % data



Plant data is clipped
to 20 ft depth or less

Used to target the invasive
Eurasian Water Milfoil with
circulators, harvesting efforts
and milfoil-eating weevils

Plant data over DEM GRID



Plant coverage % used to classify raster

Questions?

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