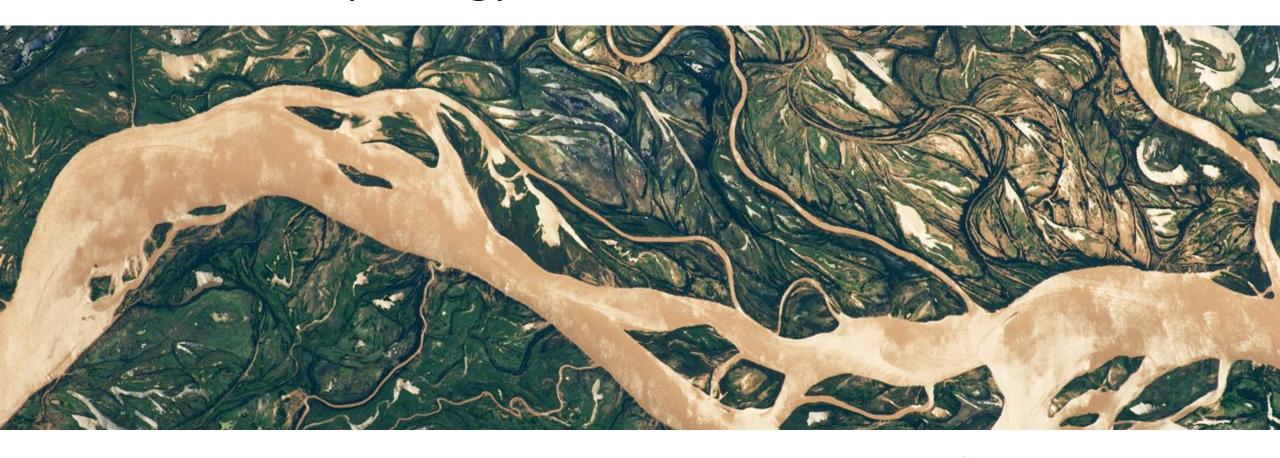
NERC Innovation Internship: Fluvial Geomorphology





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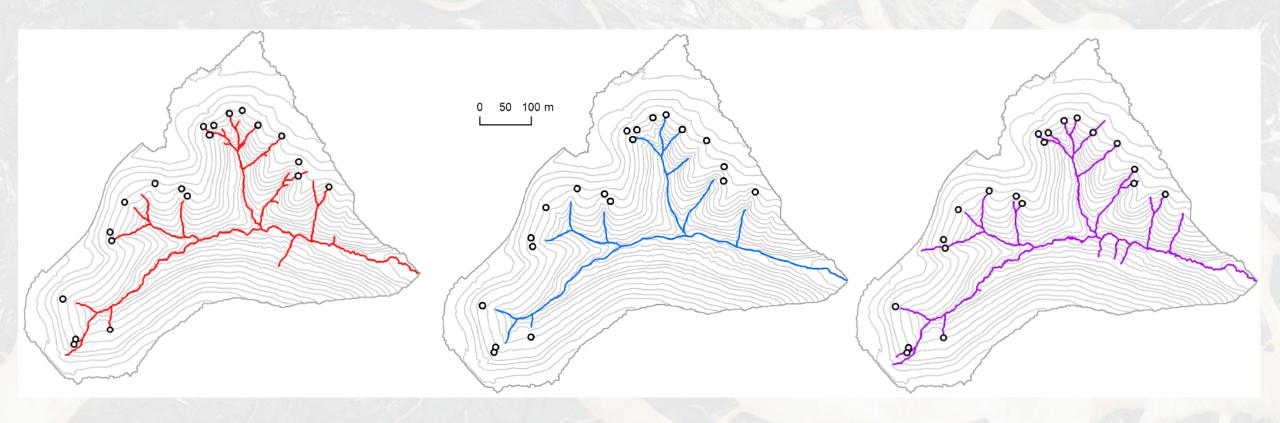
NERC Innovation Internship

"How partner organisations can make use of scientific knowledge, data, models, or other tools to understand and manage their impacts and/or dependencies on the environment"





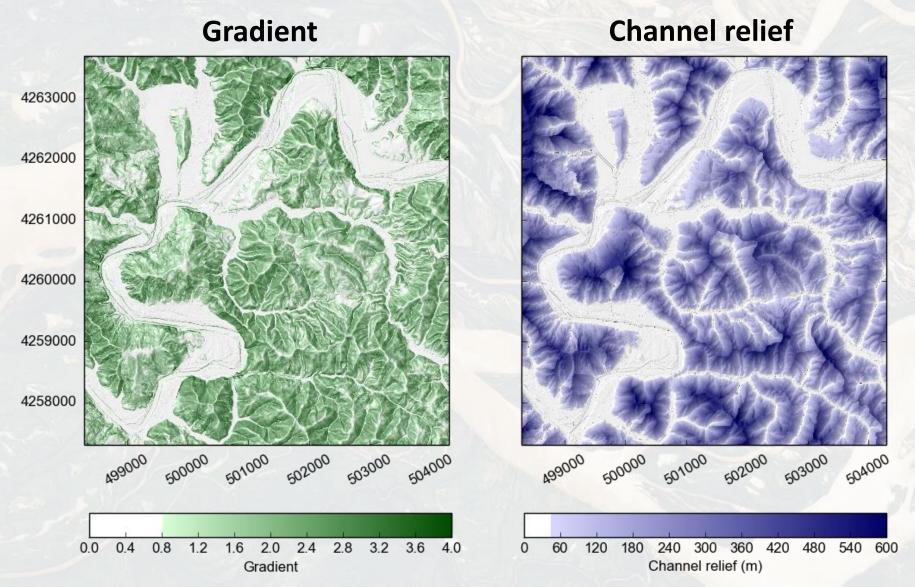
Channel network extraction



Several different channel extraction methods:

- Area-slope thresholds
- Geometric-based methods (curvature)
- Process-based methods (DrEICH algorithm)

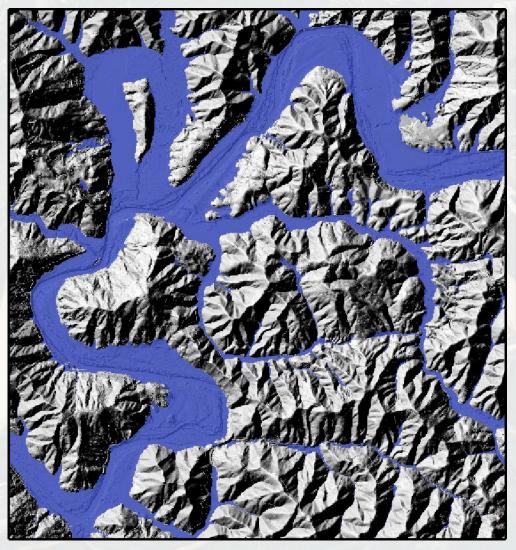
Floodplain and terrace extraction

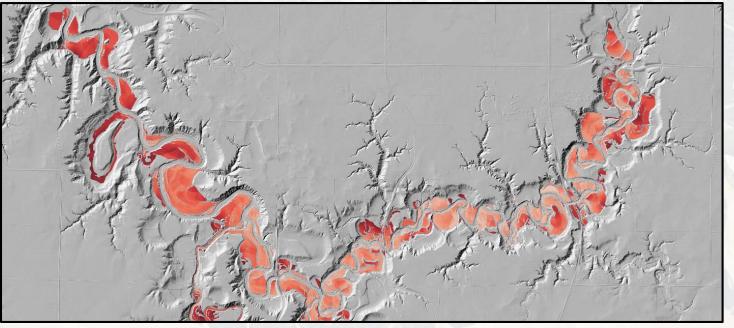


Floodplain and terrace extraction

Russian River, California

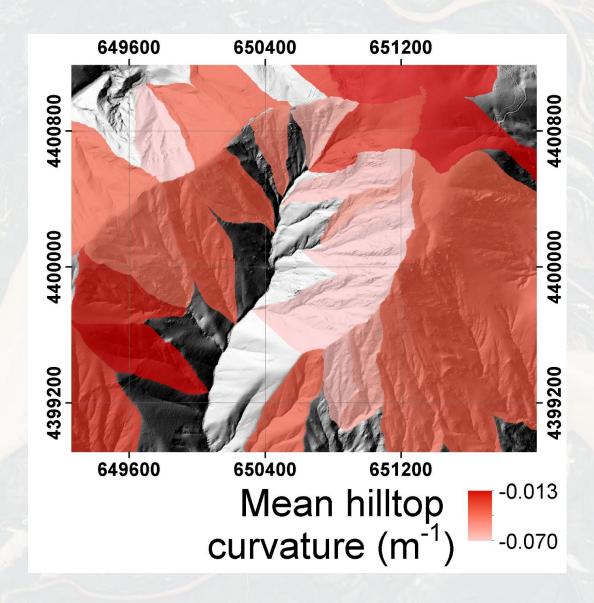
Le Sueur River, Minnesota

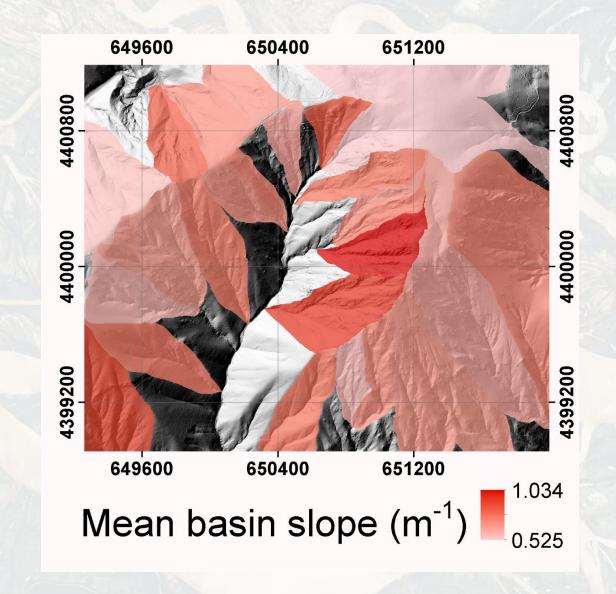


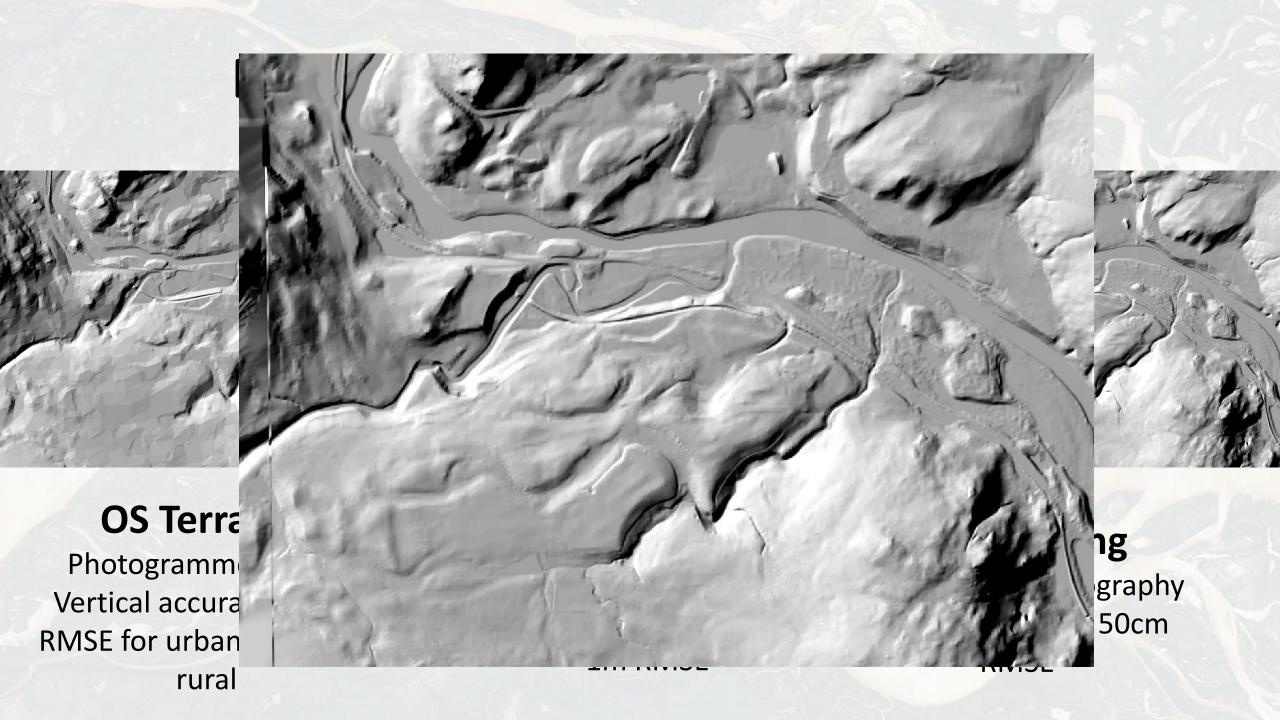


- Does not require any independent datasets or field mapping
- Quick to run across large datasets as only requires input of the topographic data

Catchment extraction and analysis

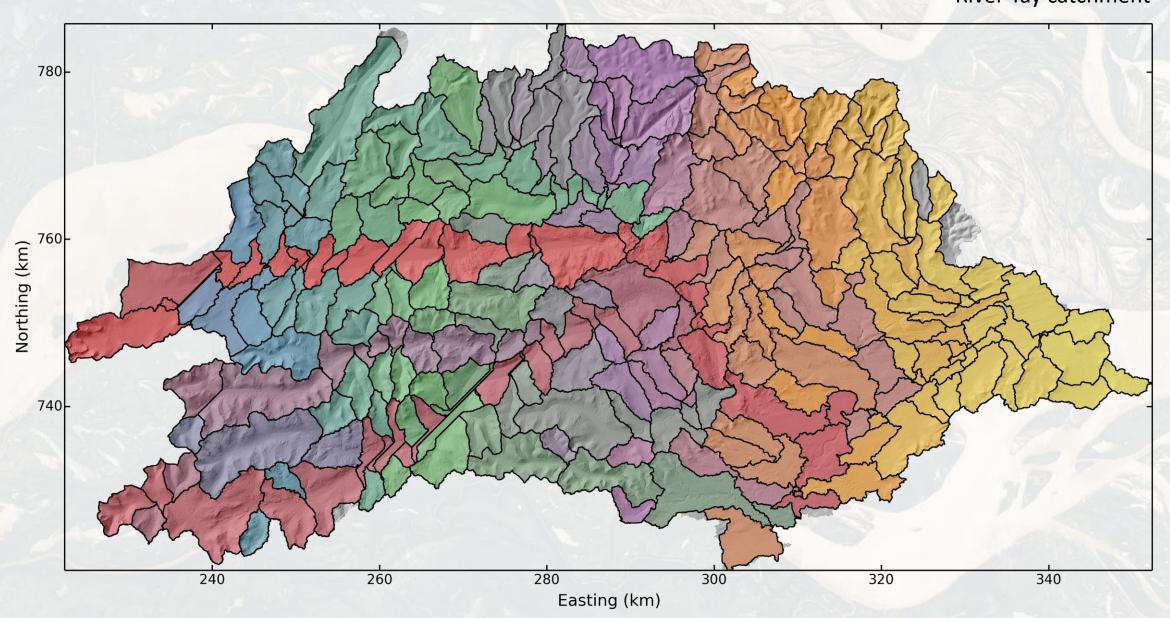






Basin extraction

River Tay catchment



Fluvial typology classification

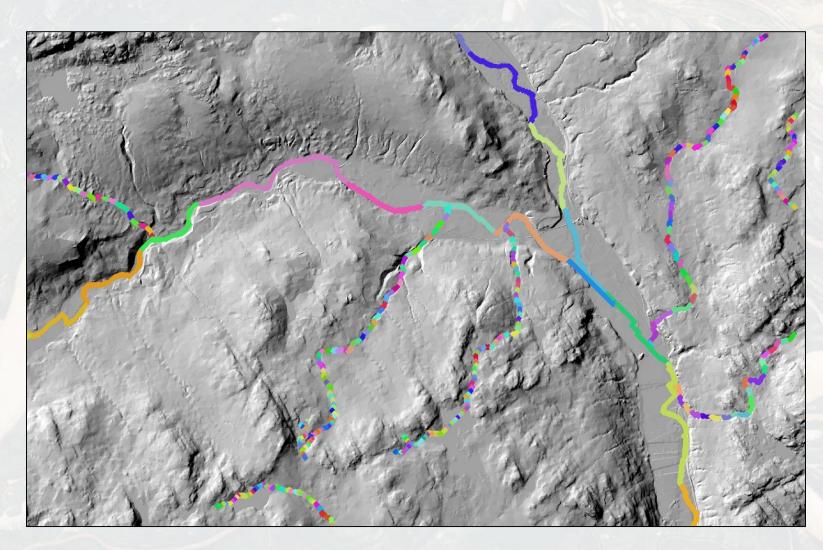


Step-pool channel

Pool-riffle channel

- Scottish implementation of EU Water Framework Directive
- Typology model classify every river in Scotland based on its slope and discharge.
- Improve original classification and supplement field data (~650 channels out of 2,300)

Fluvial typology classification



- Split each river into a series of reaches based on their drainage area
- Assigned each reach value of local gradient and discharge
- Will be used to classify each reach and compare to field data

5km

Challenges and opportunities

 Dealing with large datasets: topographic analysis on a national level

 Differences between DEM-derived metrics (basins and channel networks) compared to field-mapped data

 Availability of high-resolution topographic data – need for national LiDAR coverage

Thank you, any questions?

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