

Graeme Blick Group Manager Positioning and Resilience

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OUR VISION

The power of 'where' drives NZ's success



OUR OUTCOME

Geographic and property information are both used effectively to address key challenges for NZ: resilience and climate change, water, urban areas



CRITICAL FEW PROGRAMMES Mapping NZ 2025 Improving Resilience to Natural Events Improving Property Information

OUR PURPOSE

We drive the delivery of accessible, useable geographic and property information to provoke better decisions and inspire innovation

Mapping NZ 2025 is a 10-year programme of leadership and coordination by LINZ.

It aims to ensure seamless, integrated mapping and provision of national datasets that help answer the most critical 'Where' questions.









A land and marine domain similar to the size of Australia.





Some predictions for our land and sea domain



By 2068, NZ's population will be 7.5 million	Within the next 30 years, Auckland's population will grow by 1 million	Half of the infrastructure required by 2050 has not been built yet
In the next 10 years, the Government will invest \$50 billion in infrastructure	By 2050, sea levels will rise by 30cm, impacting our coastal communities	Within 50 years, climate change will significantly increase droughts in some areas, flooding within others
By 2030 NZ will need to significantly reduce carbon emissions to meet international obligations	In the next 25 years, dairy cows numbers will double increasing stress on the environment	Since 1990, fertilizer use has increased by 600% increasing nitrogen runoff into waterways
90% of NZ wetlands have been drained by farming, continuing to put stress on our environment	While the continental shelf is 21 times larger than NZ's land area, it's poorly mapped, resulting in unrealised opportunities	By 2050 NZ aims to make the nation predator free

계절3<u>87고고의 (김 위</u>이의) 공격성이 제공

Mapping NZ 2025 - will help us answer some of these and other questions



Where to plant 1M ha of trees that can improve our carbon emissions?

Where are waterways affected by intense agriculture?

Where to build 500k buildings needed in Auckland?



DRIVES NEW ZEALAND'S SUCCESS

Where to minimise the impacts of flooding?

Where to invest \$50B in infrastructure over the next 3 decades?

Where is the greatest potential for productivity gains in Māori land?

Where is productive land most at risk from climate change and how do we mitigate that?

Where are pests impacting our native vegetation?









Access to Earth Observations



- Visit the LINZ Earth Observation Innovation Hub to access Sentinel-2 satellite image archive.
- Three Access Points to EO Imagery:
 - LINZ Data Service (yearly Sentinel-2 mosaic)
 - Sentinel Playground (full Sentinel-2 archive)
 - Sentinel EO Browser (full Sentinel-2 archive).



Developing INSAR capability at LINZ



- Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (INSAR) is a geodetic technique that can identify movements of the Earth's surface.
- InSAR can identify surface movements of millimetre to centimetre scale.



Interferogram of Kaikoura using radar satellite data. Each set of rainbow-coloured contours represent 11.5 cm of ground movement. The largest changes in land motion have occurred where the coloured contours are closest together.





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Joining land and sea datasets



- Datasets defined in terms of different vertical datums and reference surfaces
 - Topography MSL
 - Hydro LAT/CD
 - Cadastral MHWS
 - Geodesy MSL & ellipsoid.
- The challenge is to combine different datasets.



• Working with NIWA to enable linking boundaries in the littoral zone and seamless data:



- tool for transforming data between datums
- improved NZ tidal model







Learning from the past to inform the future





Historic Imagery

Scanning Partners: Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Wellington. Tasman, Canterbury, Marlborough, Otago, Southland













Regional Aerial Imagery

- Work in regional consortiums
 - regional councils
 - territorial authorities
- Central government
 - MPI
 - DOC
 - LINZ
- Creative Commons License
- Resolution ~ 30 40 cm
- Accuracy ~1m accuracy
- Available on the LINZ Data Service.





Urban Aerial Imagery

- Territorial authorities
- Central government
 - MPI
 - DOC
 - LINZ
- Creative Commons License
- Resolution ~ 10 cm
- Accuracy ~ 30 cm accuracy
- Available on the LINZ Data Service.





Additional capture following significant events





Pre Kaikoura earthquake

Post Kaikoura earthquake

Access via the LINZ Data Service





National Elevation Improvement



"Changing the source elevation data from mapping contours to LiDAR provides the DEMs required for better interpretation of remote sensing data."



LiDAR Coverage



LDS now - 16,000 km²

In progress - 25,000 km²

In discussion - 20,000 km ²





Build the national DEM New Zealand needs



Wellington region-wide LiDAR





장고들의 걸 때 여니 중 가격에 가고

Sumner flood risk example





National DEM – 10m accuracy





LiDAR provides sub-m accuracy









Improving national bathymetry



- Operating survey programme and partnerships
- Joint agency work on international initiatives (Seabed 2030)
- Gathering bathymetric data from research vessels
- Focus on near shore mapping.





Improved bathymetry



HS51 Queen Charlotte Sound and Tory Channel



N분경<u>장 고통 (신경 (</u>)에서, 및 2억서, NZ





Mapping the coastal zone





Bathymetry adds further context





Coastal mapping benefits and applications

- Improved modelling
 - Sea level rise
 - Flooding
 - Tsunami
- Integrated ocean and coastal mapping
 - Shoreline studies
 - Hydrographic surveying
 - Integrating bathymetric datasets
- Collecting and Processing survey data
- Surveying on the ellipsoid.







Questions

