



Collaboration, Innovation and Resilience: Championing a Digital Generation

Brisbane, Australia 6-10 April

Overcoming Vegetation Challenges in Digital Terrain Modelling for Hydrodynamic Applications

Dr Ben Jarihani, Associate Professor Nathan Waltham, James Cook University, Townsville

Dr Lynise Wearne, Mr Lachlan John, Greening Australia, Brisbane

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Background: Blue Carbon and Coastal Wetland Restoration

- **Blue Carbon ecosystems** (e.g., mangroves, saltmarshes) store ~50% of marine carbon despite covering only 0.2% of marine environments
- **Australia hosts a significant share** of global Blue Carbon habitats
- **Degradation releases carbon**, while restoration helps **sequester carbon**—similar to reforestation
- **Co-benefits** include improved biodiversity, fisheries productivity, and water quality
- Growing **carbon credit market** in Australia (e.g., Emissions Reduction Fund, ACCUs) supports voluntary offset schemes
- **Tidal flow reintroduction** is being piloted as a method to restore wetlands and generate carbon credits

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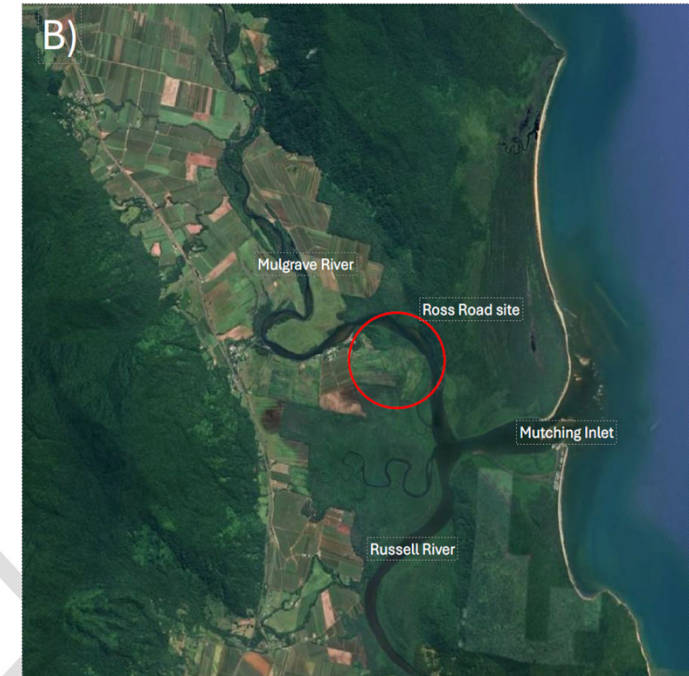


Project Aim

- Investigated **tidal dynamics** of a low-lying coastal agricultural property near the Mulgrave River
- Site is currently **disconnected from tidal flow** by drainage channels and tidal control gates
- Aimed to simulate hydrodynamic conditions under two scenarios:
 - **Current state** – with tidal gates restricting seawater flow
 - **Proposed restoration** – with bund removed to **allow tidal reconnection**
- Used hydrodynamic modelling to assess **tidal water levels and overbank inundation**
- Findings support **Greening Australia** in evaluating **blue carbon restoration potential**

Project Site Description

- Located at the end of Ross Road on the Mulgrave River, ~5 km upstream of Mutching Inlet
- Lies near the confluence of the Russell and Mulgrave Rivers in North Queensland
- Previously used for sugar cane farming
- Over time, became largely unproductive due to:
 - Low-lying topography
 - Frequent flooding
 - Hydrological connectivity with the floodplain and river system



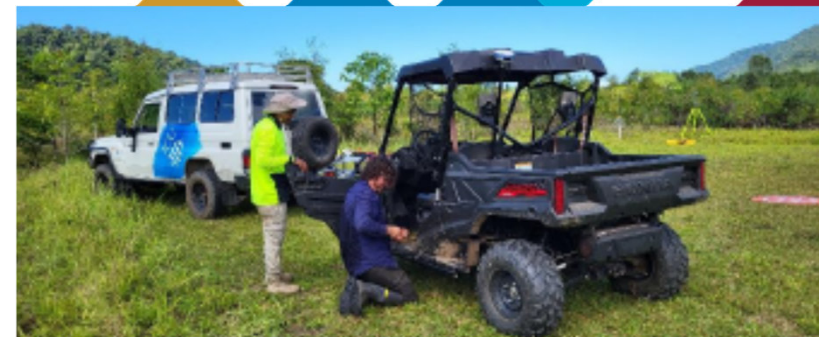
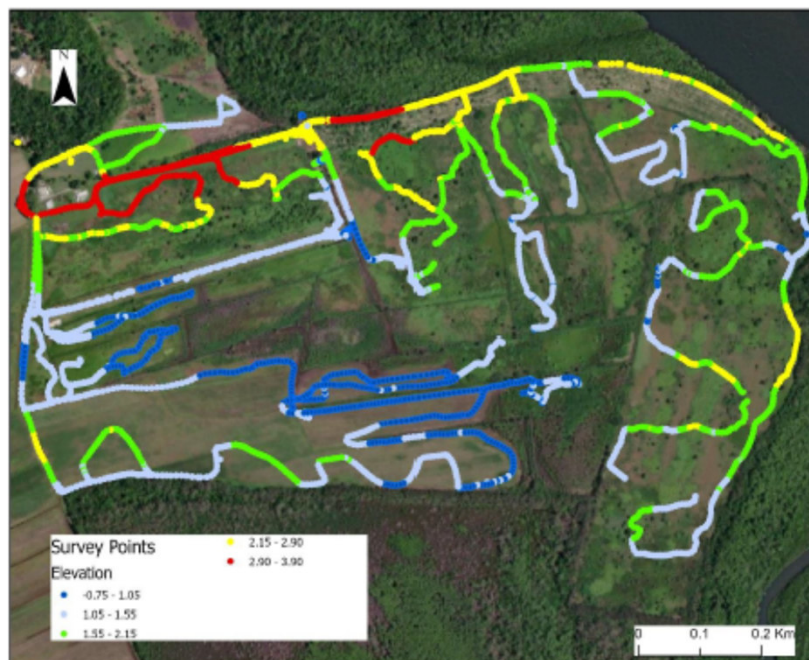
Methods

- **Drone-based mapping** of the site using:
 - **RGB (optical) imagery** for Structure-from-Motion (SfM) photogrammetry
 - **Drone-mounted LiDAR** for high-resolution elevation data and vegetation penetration
- **Ground-based RTK GPS survey** conducted for:
 - Collecting accurate elevation reference points
 - **Establishing permanent survey benchmarks** across the site
- Data integrated to generate:
 - **Digital Surface Model (DSM)**
 - **Digital Terrain Model (DTM)**
- Datasets used to calibrate and validate **hydrodynamic models**



Methods: Ground-based RTK GPS survey

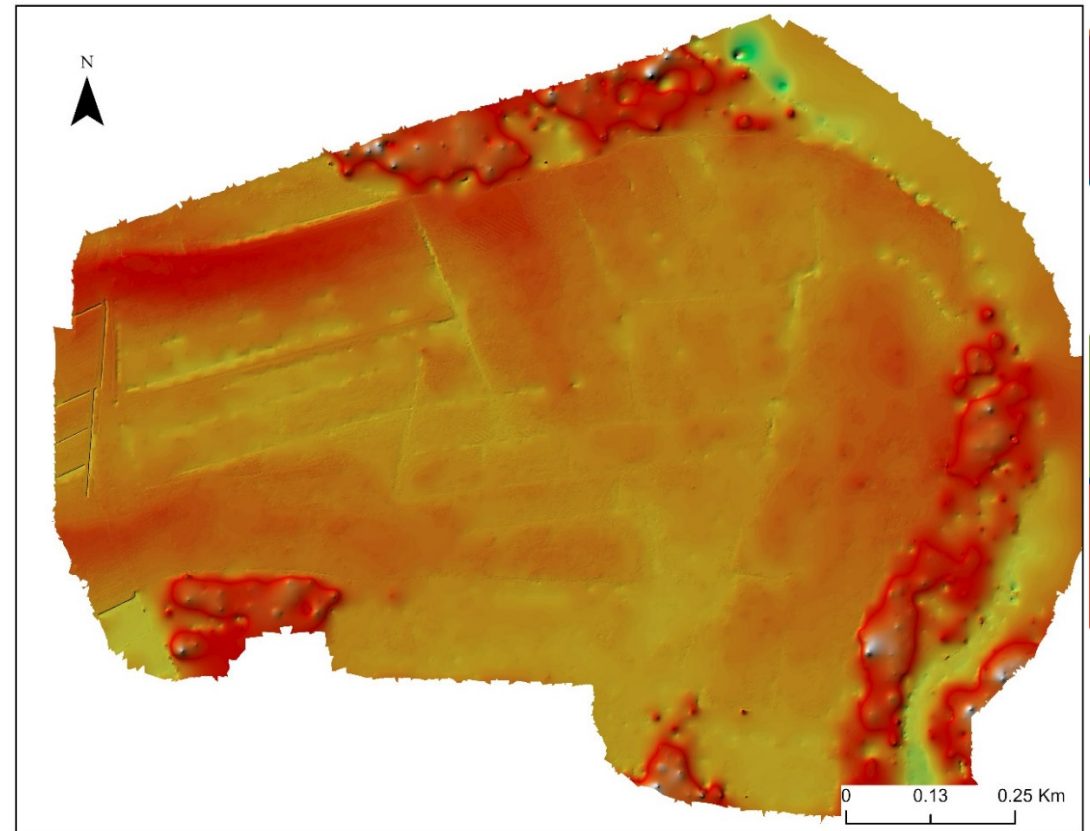
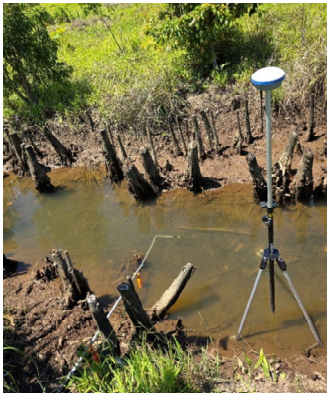
- Collecting accurate elevation reference points



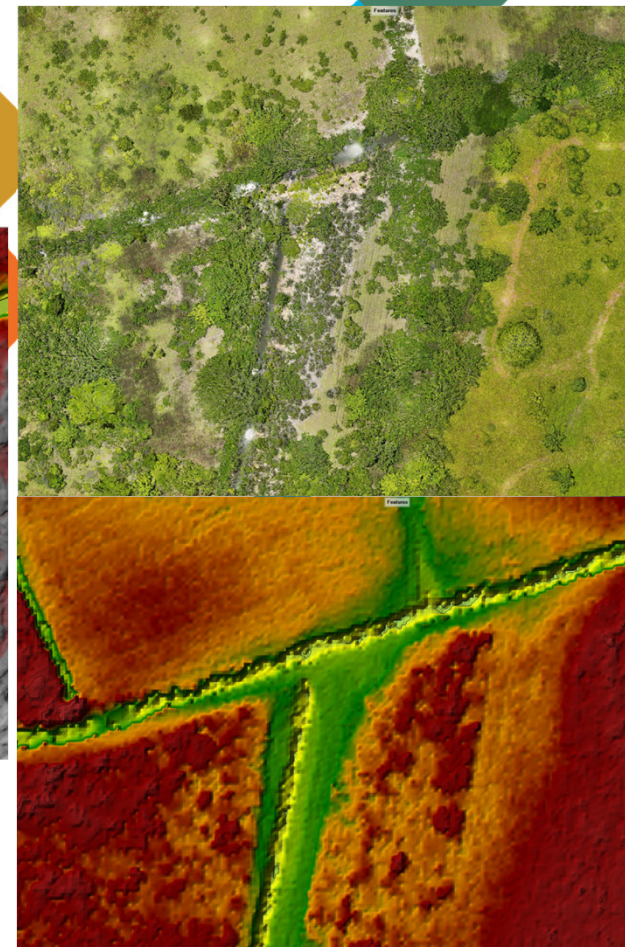
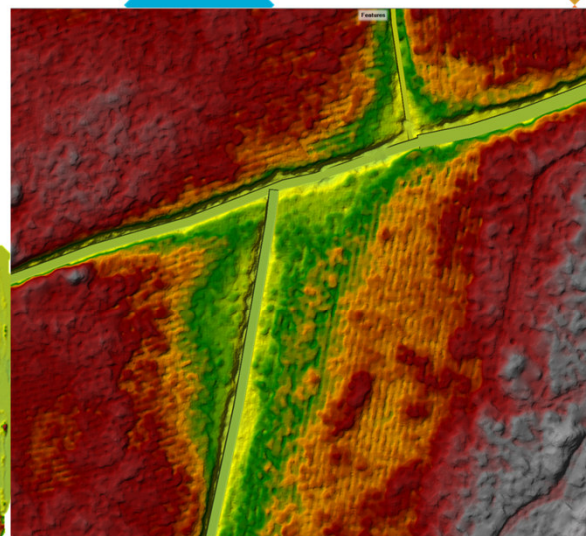
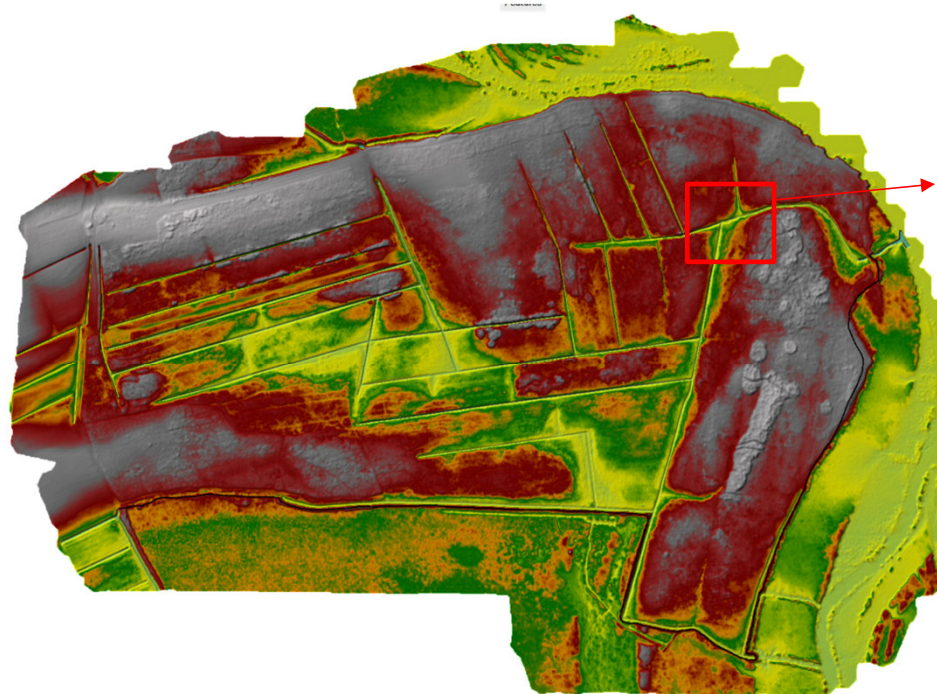
Results: Orthomosaic



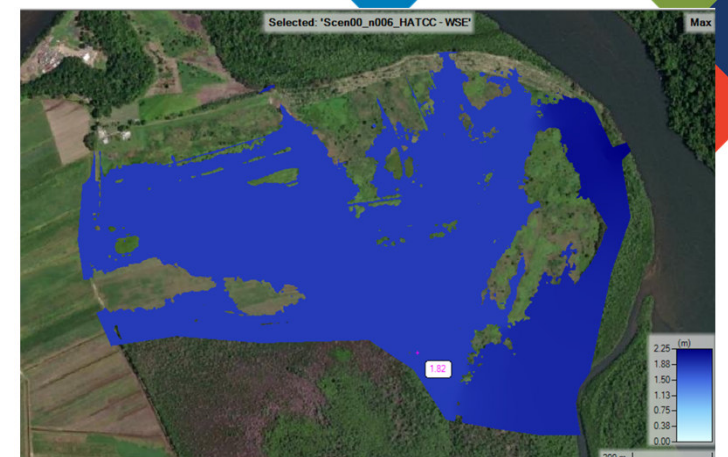
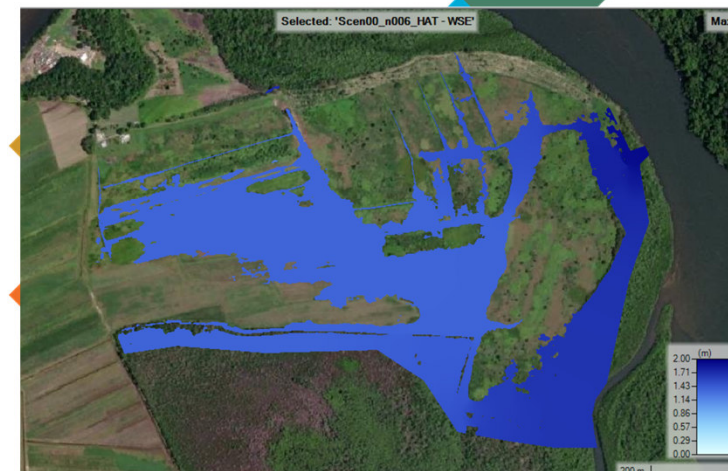
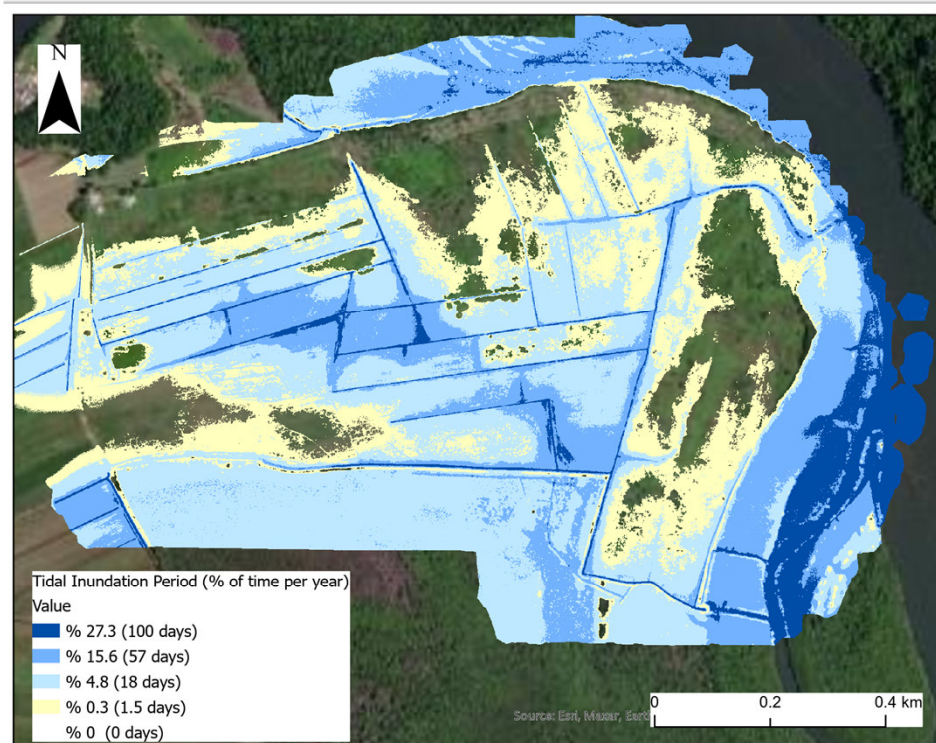
Results: DTM from Drone



Results: Hydrologically corrected DEM



Results: Hydrodynamic of Tidal Inundation



Conclusion / Take-Home Message

- **High-accuracy DTMs** are critical for **hydrodynamic modelling**, especially in **flat, low-lying landscapes**
- **Vegetation poses significant challenges** in generating accurate Digital Terrain Models (DTMs)
- **Removing vegetation artefacts** is essential for representing true ground surface
- Even **drone-based LiDAR** struggles in areas with **dense or overhanging vegetation**
- A **combined approach** using **ground-based RTK surveys** and **drone data** enhances DTM accuracy
- Improved terrain data leads to **better tidal modelling**, supporting **Blue Carbon restoration assessments**.
- **Fieldwork in wetlands introduces safety challenges**—notably the presence of **crocodiles in tidal systems**



The most relevant SDGs related to the presentation and theme of this session



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DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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STEP 1: SELECT HERE THE THREE MOST RELEVANT SDGs
STEP 2: COPY THE SDG INTO PREVIOUS SLIDE



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