

NOAA OFFICE FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

Tools and Data for Evaluating Change at Minnesota Point

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Introduction



Physical Scientist / Regional Geospatial Coordinator
BS Geography Bemidji State University
MS University of Montana
Remote Sensing, Geomorphology, Artificial Intelligence

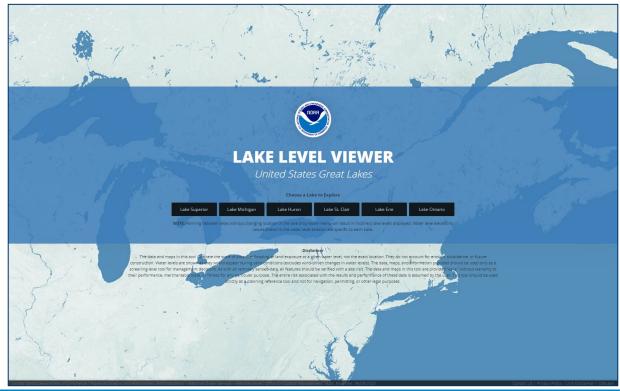


Presentation Overview

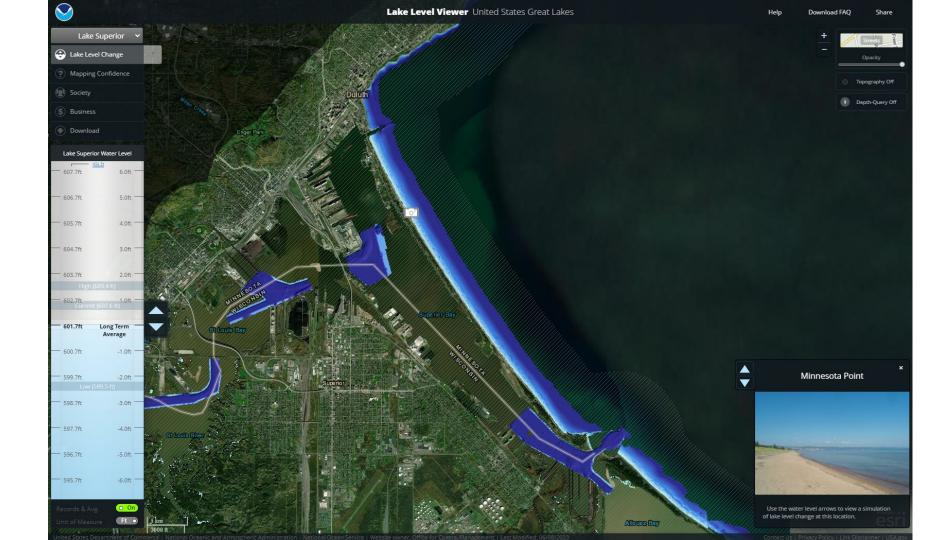
Tools / Data / Use Cases

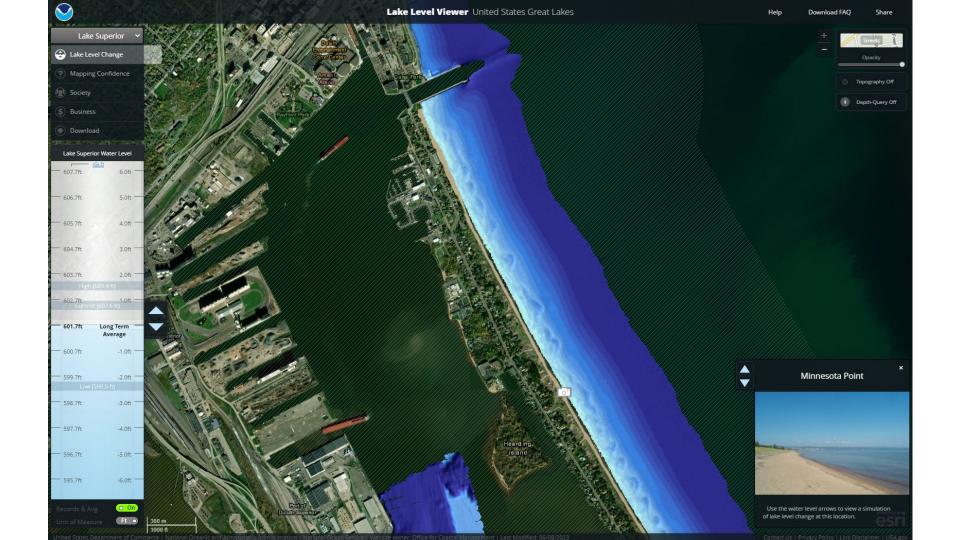


Lake Level Viewer

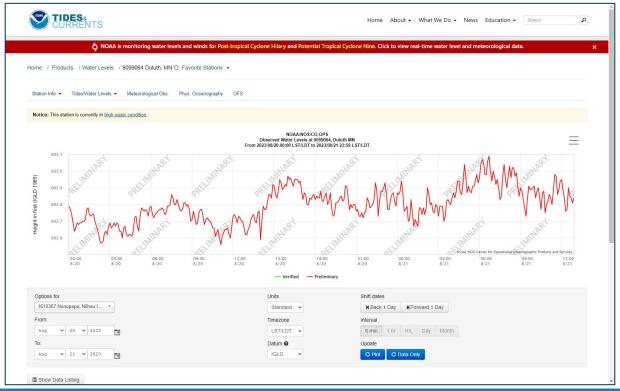








Water Level Station and Data



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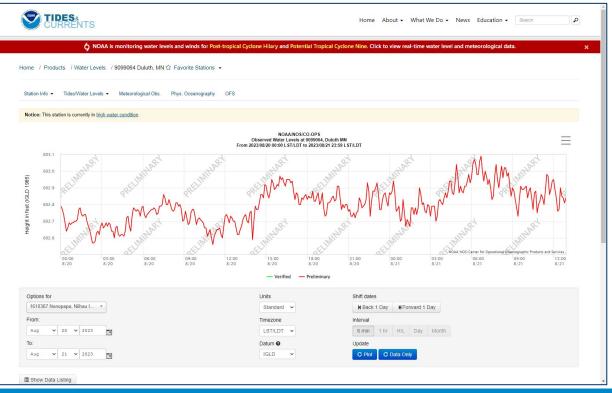
Water Level Station and Data

Duluth, MN Station ID: 9099064

Max Record: 604.75 feet October 21, 2019

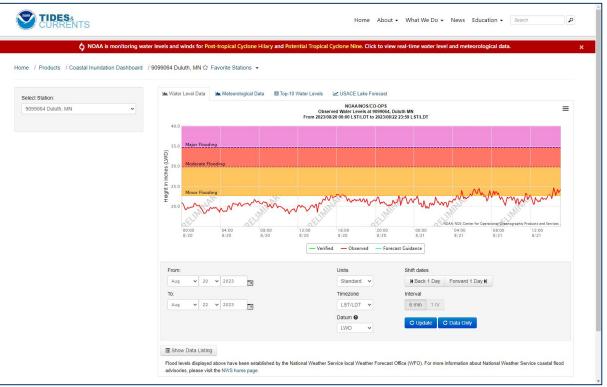
Min Record: 598.98 feet February 18, 2011

Established April 1, 1860

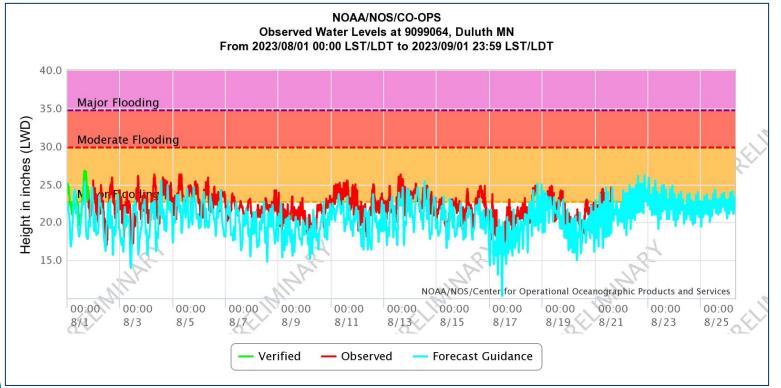


Coastal Inundation Dashboard

IDH

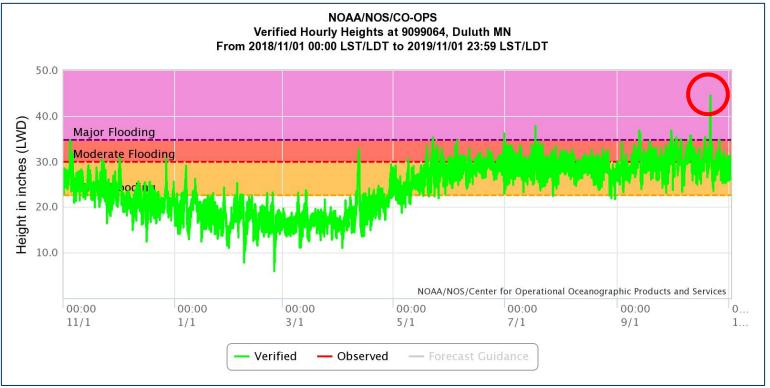


Coastal Inundation Dashboard



NOAA

Coastal Inundation Dashboard



NOAA

Use Case

Coastal Storm Impacts: 2017, 2018, and 2019



Coastal Storms: Duluth, MN 2018

Today through This Evening Highest Wind Gusts Today (mph) 14' to 18' Wall Ashland 22 Solon Springs 26 0 25 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE DULUTH, MN weather.gov/duluth 📑 🤟 Published on: 10/10/2018 at 6:58AM

AN ANGRY LAKE SUPERIOR

GALE WARNING

· Gale-force winds and near storm-force gusts today through this evening. IMPACTS

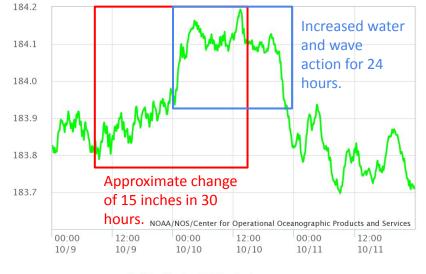
Isolated tree damage and power outages near the lake

Height in meters (IGLD 1985)

 Flooding, erosion, and damage to shoreline.

· Difficult travel for highprofile vehicles on high bridges between Duluth and Superior.

NOAA/NOS/CO-OPS Observed Water Levels at 9099064, Duluth MN From 2018/10/09 00:00 LST/LDT to 2018/10/11 23:59 LST/LDT



— Preliminary — Verified



Coastal Storms: Duluth, MN 2018



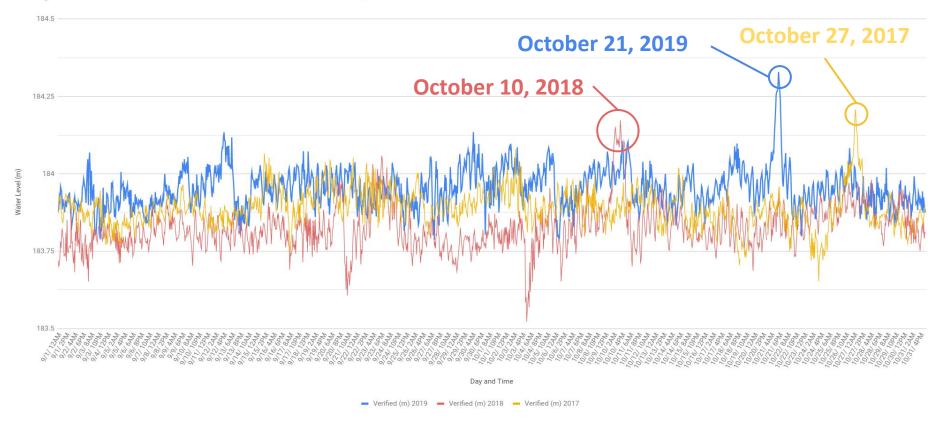
October 2018, Gale Warning. Canal Park, Duluth, MN Source: WDIO HarborCam

March 1975, Blizzard causes flooding. Canal Park, Duluth, MN Source: Duluth News Tribune



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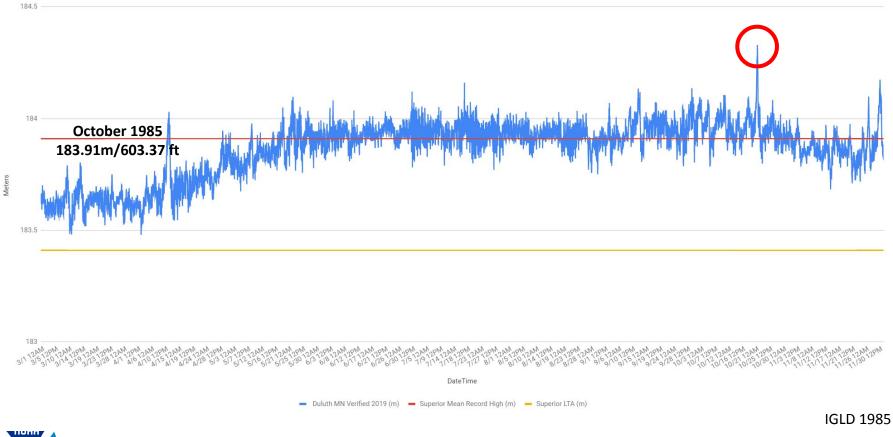
Comparison of Water Levels and Storm Events - Duluth, MN 9099064





Lake Superior - Duluth, MN (9099064) 3/1 - 12/1 2019

NOAA CO-OPS Water Level Data



Lake Superior

Lake Superior Water Level

4 Oft

3.0ft

Long Term

-2.0ft

-4.0ft

-5.0ft -

-6.0ft -

O On

1000 ft

Lake Level Change
 Mapping Confidence

Society

S) Business

606.7ft

605.7ft

604.7ft

601.7ft

600.7ft

599.7ft

598.7ft

597.7ft

596.7ft

595.7ft



Does not account for wave runup!

EXAMPLE: October 21, 2019 184.33 meters 604.75 feet

Long Term Average 183.41 meters 601.74 feet

Minnesota Point

Difference +0.92 meters +3.02 feet

> Use the water level arrows to view a simulation of lake level change at this location.

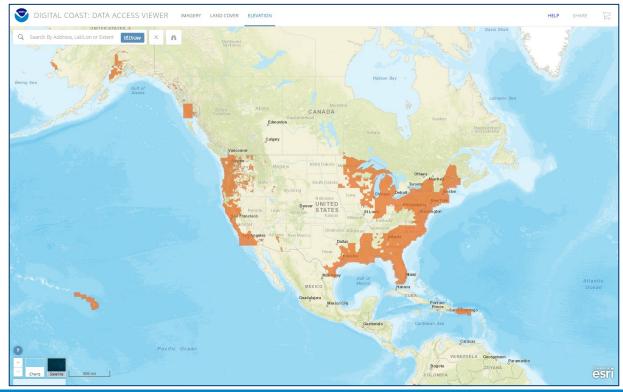
ontact Us | Privacy Policy | Link Disclaimer | USA.e

Data Access Viewer



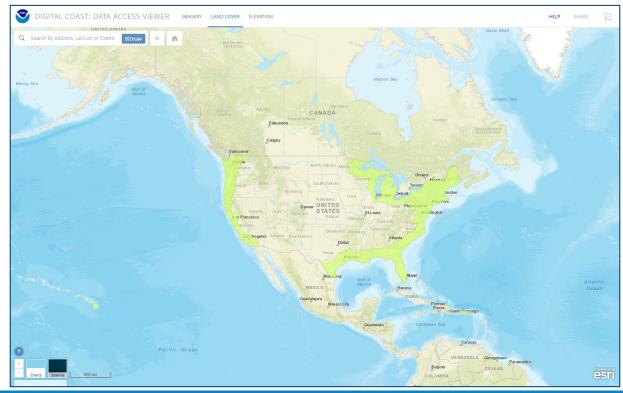


Elevation Data





Landcover Data





Draw

Q Search By Address, Lat/Lon or Extent

Satellite

-92.1854, 46

Return to Results

2016 NOAA C-CAP Regional Land Cover

NOAA Office for Coastal Management 122.88 KB

Add to Car

0 in cart

The Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) produces nationally standardized land cover data from remotely sensed imagery, C-CAP products provide inventories of coastal intertidal areas, wetlands, and adjacent uplands.

Also available as a Bulk Download.

Attributes

Cell size (m): 30

Related Links

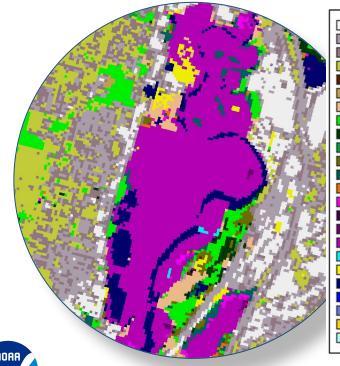
Metadata Image Service

Imagery Opacity

100%

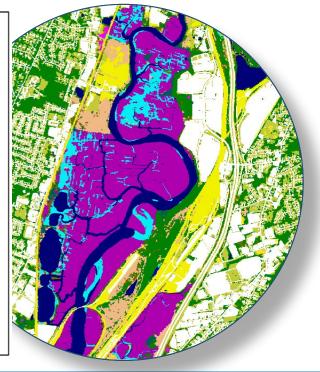
Comparison of Resolutions

REGIONAL (30 METER)

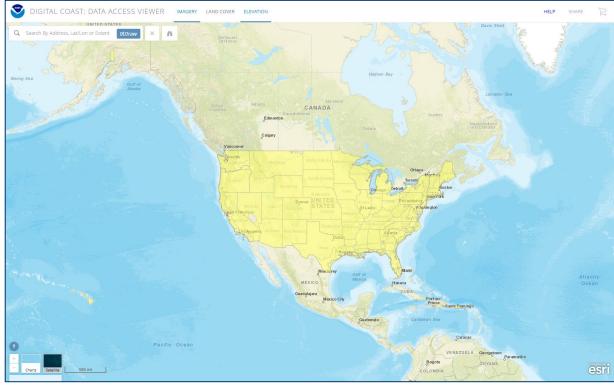




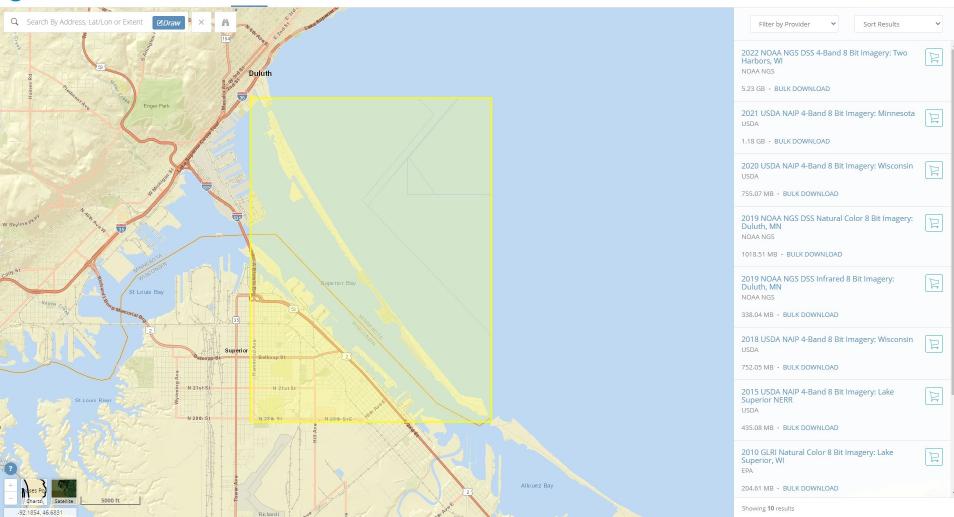
LOCAL (1 METER)



Imagery Data



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Use Case

Evaluating Change at Minnesota Point



- 1. Want to look at elevation and shoreline changes.
- 2. Want to look at which areas are potential for coastal flooding.
- 3. Want to look at nearshore bathymetry change.
- 4. Want to be open and transparent about my methodology.
 → Use QGIS, Python, and SAGA for geospatial data selection and processing. (Open source software solution)



Useful Numbers to Remember:

Low Water Datum: 601.1 feet / 183.215 meters Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM): 603.1 feet / 183.825 meters Lakewide Long Term Average: 601.75 feet / 183.41 meters 2009 Lakewide Average: 601.25 feet / 183.26 meters 2019 Lakewide Average: 602.85 feet / 183.75 meters

All referenced to International Great Lakes Datum 1985 (IGLD85)

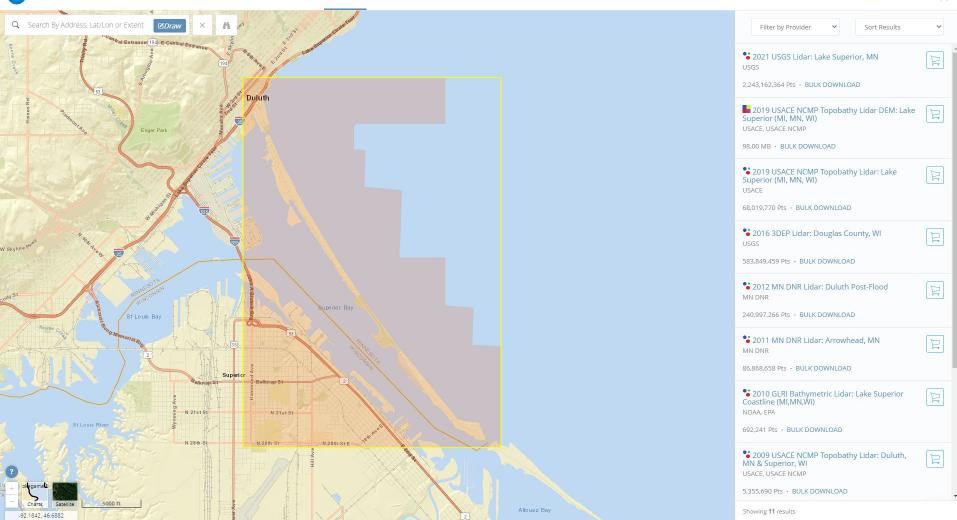


Grab elevation data from Data Access Viewer



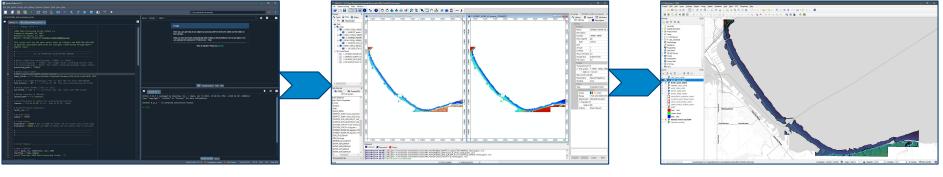


DIGITAL COAST: DATA ACCESS VIEWER IMAGERY LAND COVER ELEVATION



HELP

Extract lidar elevation data points and convert into Digital Elevation Models (DEMs)



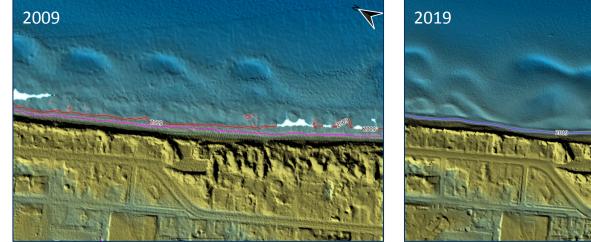
Scripting in Python

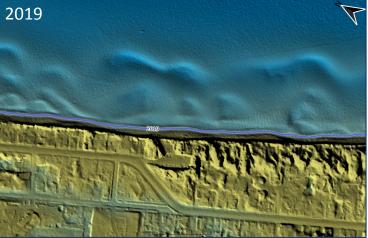
Conversion to Raster in SAGA

DEM Development in QGIS

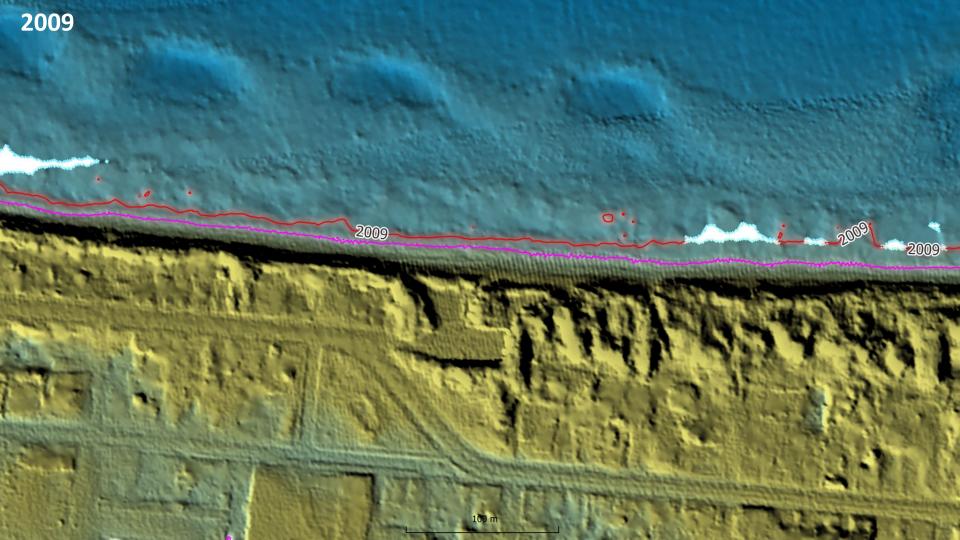


Extract contours for shoreline at the time of data collection and also Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) for reference











Imagery 2022



Determine potential inundation area extent by creating a mask

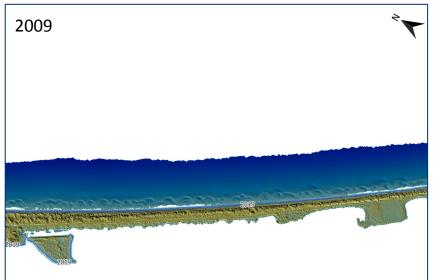


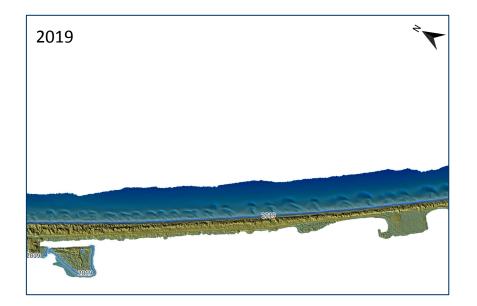


SIMULATION

Determine potential inundation EXAMPLE: October 21, 2019 184.33 meters 604.75 feet

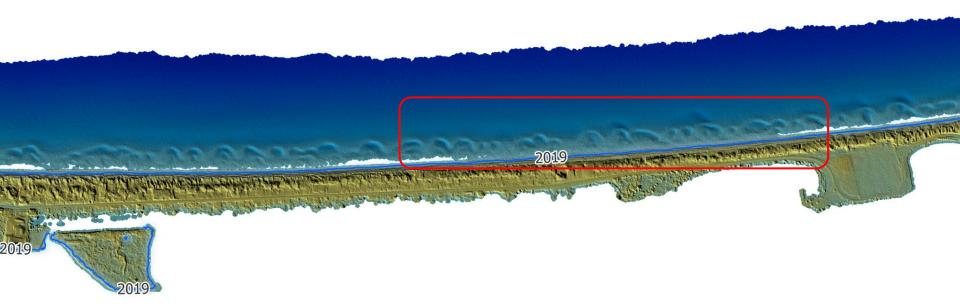
Change in nearshore bathymetry



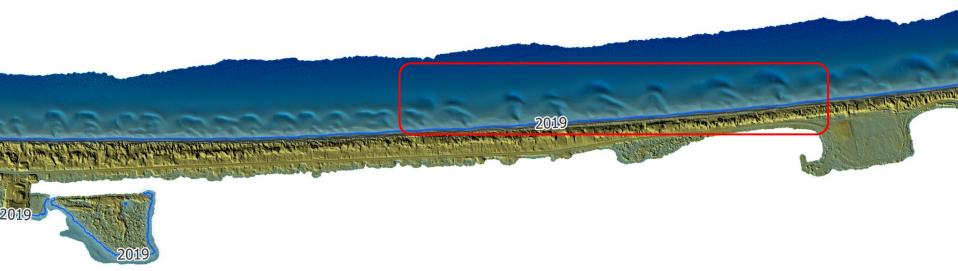




Change in nearshore bathymetry

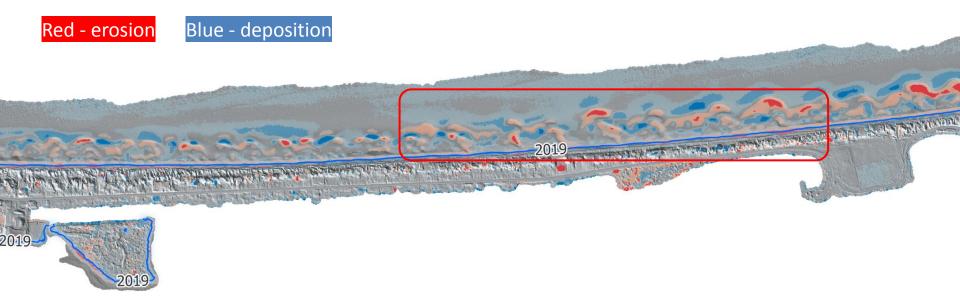


Change in nearshore bathymetry

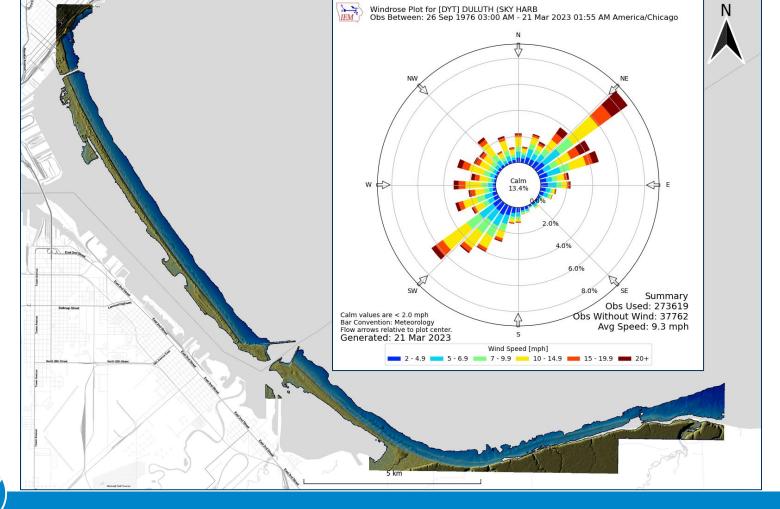


Change in nearshore bathymetry

Littoral sediment transport



Difference between 2019 to 2009



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Climate Change in the Coastal Zone:

Coastal Zones are very dynamic and impacted by multiple geomorphological processes (exogenic)

Water: Increase Precipitation = Increased water levels in the lake and saturation of shoreland leading to possible mass wasting events

Wind: Increased Storm Severity = Increased wave action and aeolian transport

Ice: Increased Freeze Thaw Cycling = Increased physical weathering

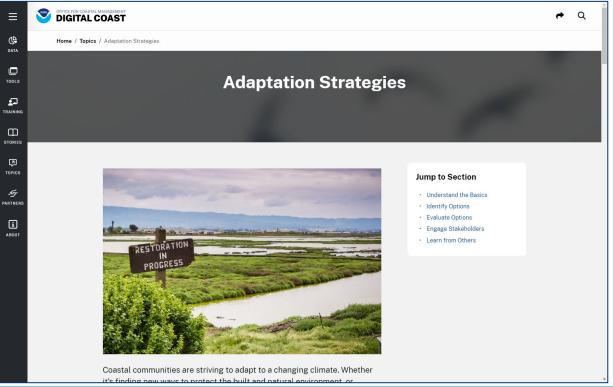
Ice: Loss of Shorefast Ice = Increased exposure to winter storms



Wrap Up



Adaptation Strategies



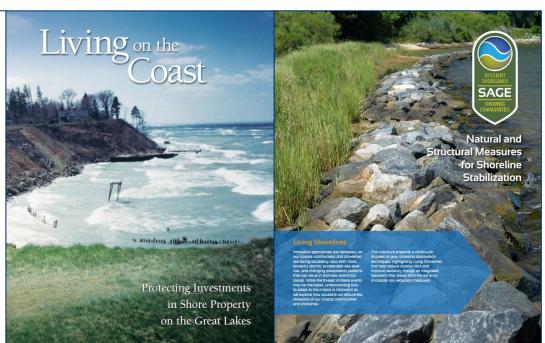


Adaptation Strategies

Adapting to Climate Change: A Planning Guide For State Coastal Managers



NOAA Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management www.noaa.gov



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Key Takeaway Messages

- 1. Minnesota Point is a very complex and delicate system.
- 2. Great Lakes coastal areas are very dynamic and directly influenced by climate change.
- 3. Recent high water levels and coastal storms have led to increased rates of erosion and sediment transport.
- 4. Reduced ice cover over the winter allows for additional coastal erosion.
- 5. Data and tools are available to help with understanding the complexity of geomorphic processes, coastal impacts, and adaptation strategies.



Questions?

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