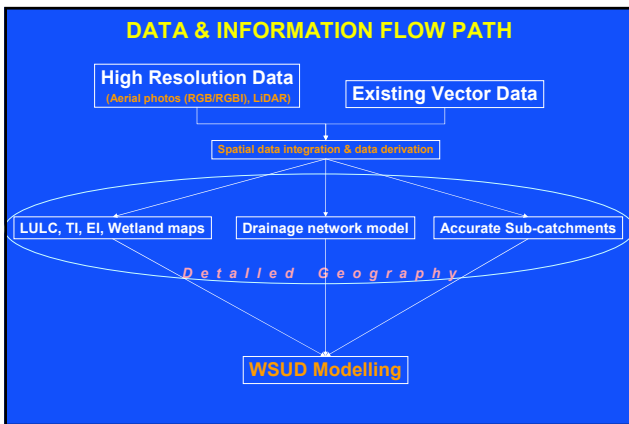


LAND USE/LAND COVER (LULC), TI, EI MAPPING

- Extract from:
Kunapo, J., Walsh, C. J., Campbell, H. and Wesley, K. 2007 accepted. A GIS approach for high resolution Effective Imperviousness (EI) mapping. *ESRI International User Conference*, San Diego, California, June 18-22

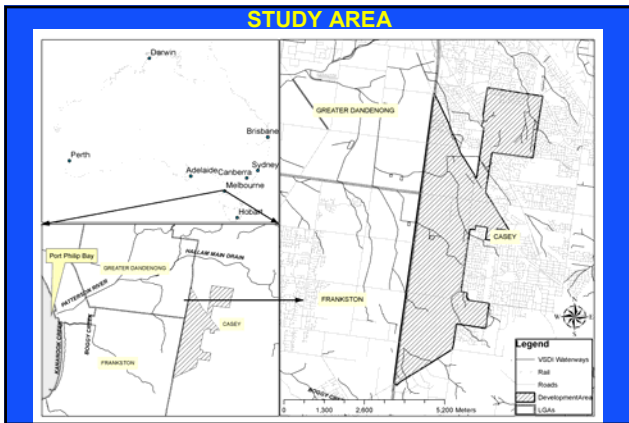


IMPERVIOUS SURFACE MAPPING

Class Name	% OSD	% EC	% FA	% PM
Urban Forest - Impervious Surface	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Urban Forest - Permeable Surface	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Urban Forest - Permeable Surface	36.00	44.00	36.00	36.00
Urban Forest - Permeable Surface	44.00	36.00	44.00	44.00
Urban Forest - Permeable Surface	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00

Comparative statistics of impervious/pervious surface mapping using OSD, EC, FA and PM.

Detailed view of part of aerial photo (a) and its impervious/pervious surface patterns using (b) On Screen Digitisation, (c) Expert Classification and (d) Feature Analyst approaches respectively (Extract from Kunapo et al., 2005)



EI MAPPING

- Impervious surfaces that are **directly connected** to streams by pipes or sealed drains are known as Effective Impervious (EI) surfaces.
- EI is a strong explanatory variable, not only for stormwater quality but also for a range of in-stream ecological indicators

(a) Centrally drained block
Property area = 400 m²
EIA = 200 m²
EI = 100m² = 0.25

(b) Home stormwater treatment
As per (a) but with tank which requires 100 m² roof area, on avg within 0.25 m² of permeable pavement on avg within 15 m² of garden area
EI = 275m² = 0.69

(c) Stormwater treatment train
As per (b) but with 100 m² of permeable pavement on avg within 15 m² of garden area
EI = 365.5 m² = 0.91

Source: Walsh, CJ et al. 2004

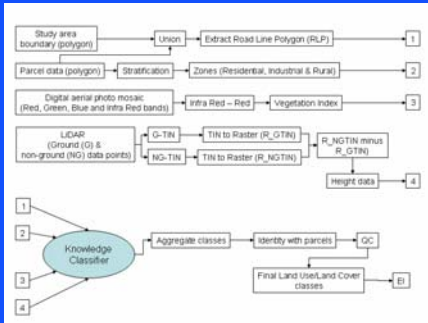
FOCUS

- **HIGH RESOLUTION DATASETS**
 - Use them optimally for better mapping results
- **IMAGE CLASSIFICATION**
 - Avoid cumbersome “defining training sites” process
- **A ROUTINE IMPLEMENTATION**
 - Identify a faster and safer approach for day-to-day mapping
- **SPATIAL DATA INTEGRATION**
 - Use other reliable datasets in the process
- **EI**
 - Estimate Parcel-wise and Street-wise EI
- **LAND USE/LAND COVER MAPPING**
 - Identify other land use/land cover classes for use in WSUD modelling

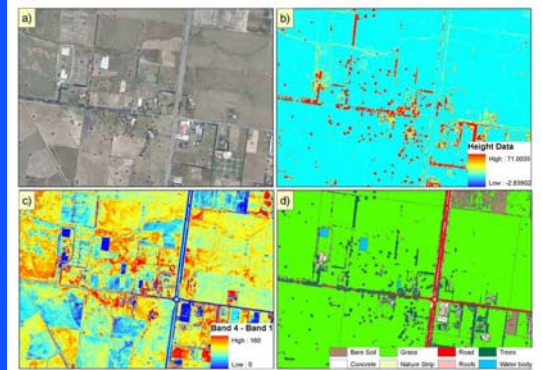
RESULTS – INDUSTRIAL AREAS



METHODOLOGY



RESULTS – RURAL AREAS



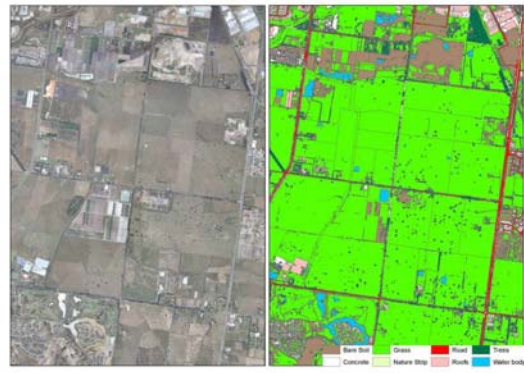
RESULTS – RESIDENTIAL AREAS



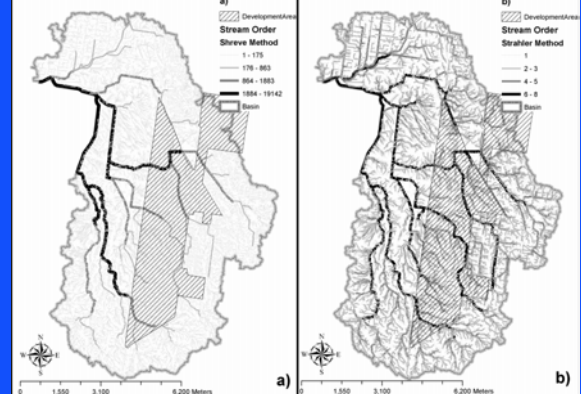
RESULTS...



RESULTS...



STREAM ORDER DERIVED USING STRAHLER METHOD (A) AND SHREVE METHOD (B)



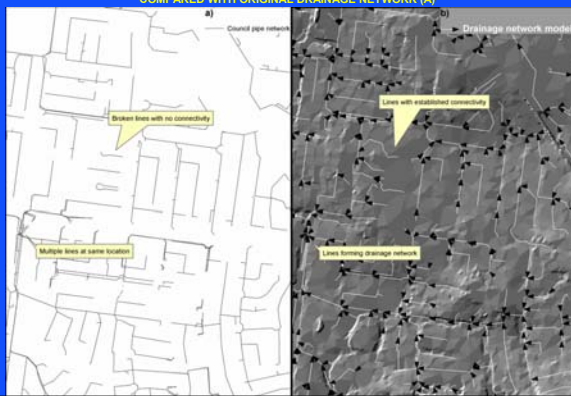
DRAINAGE NETWORK MODELLING

Extract from:
 Kunapo, J., Chandra, S. and Peterson, J. 2007 in press. Drainage Network Modelling in aid of site selection for WSUD implementation on very subdued terrain: Land-parcel scale solutions using stream order assignment and a high resolution DEM. *Transactions in GIS*.

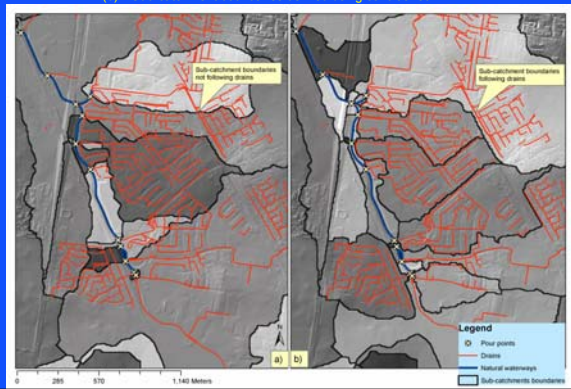
DELINEATION OF ACCURATE SUB-CATCHMENTS

Extract from:
 Kunapo, J., Chandra, S. and Peterson, J. 2007 in press. Spatial data integration for accurate parcel level sub-catchment delineation for hydrological modelling. *SSC 2007 Spatial Intelligence, Innovation and Praxis: The national biennial Conference of the Spatial Sciences Institute, Hobart, Australia, 14-18 May*

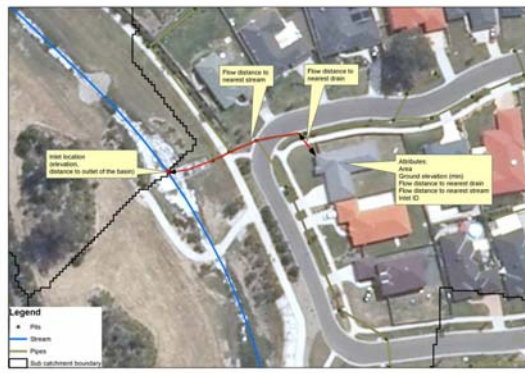
DRAINAGE NETWORK MODEL (B) DERIVED FROM HYDROLOGICALLY CONDITIONED DEM COMPARED WITH ORIGINAL DRAINAGE NETWORK (A)



(a) Sub-catchment boundaries derived using DEM. (b) Sub-catchment boundaries derived using conditioned DEM.



CONNECTIVITY MODELLING FOR WSUD



THANKS FOR YOUR TIME...

Joshphar.Kunapo@arts.monash.edu.au

FUTURE ...

- WSUD MODELLING
 - PARAMETERISATION OF MUSIC MODEL WITH SUB-CATCHMENT LEVEL DETAIL
 - DISCONNECTION MODELLING
 - RUN OFF MODELLING
 - MODELLING THE HYDROLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF A DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN A BASIN