

# Map Technology for Evidence-Based Trails

500 ft

100 m

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Betsy Young: Corax

Ian Moore: Alaska Map Science

Andre Anderissian: Kachemak Geospatial

Yarrow Hinnant



**Sustainable**

**Unsustainable**

**Built to  
conventional  
standards**



**Ad hoc trail  
design**



**Sustainable**

**Unsustainable**

**Built to  
conventional  
standards**



**Ad hoc trail  
design**



# What are our goals?

- Decrease cost and increase quality of trails
- Share methods with the broader community
- Develop approaches that are specific to a particular locality
- Have a bit of geeky fun

A photograph of a snowy forest path. The path is covered in snow and leads through a wooded area. There are several trees, some with snow on their branches. In the foreground, there is a large, dark log partially covered in snow. The overall scene is a winter forest.

# What might it mean to make “Evidence-based trails”

- **Collect data**
- **Develop metrics**
- **Controlled design process**
- **Systematically compare options**

# Data sources

- Lidar
- Photogrammetry
- Multispectral imagery
- Tracklines
- User surveys
- Computer model outputs



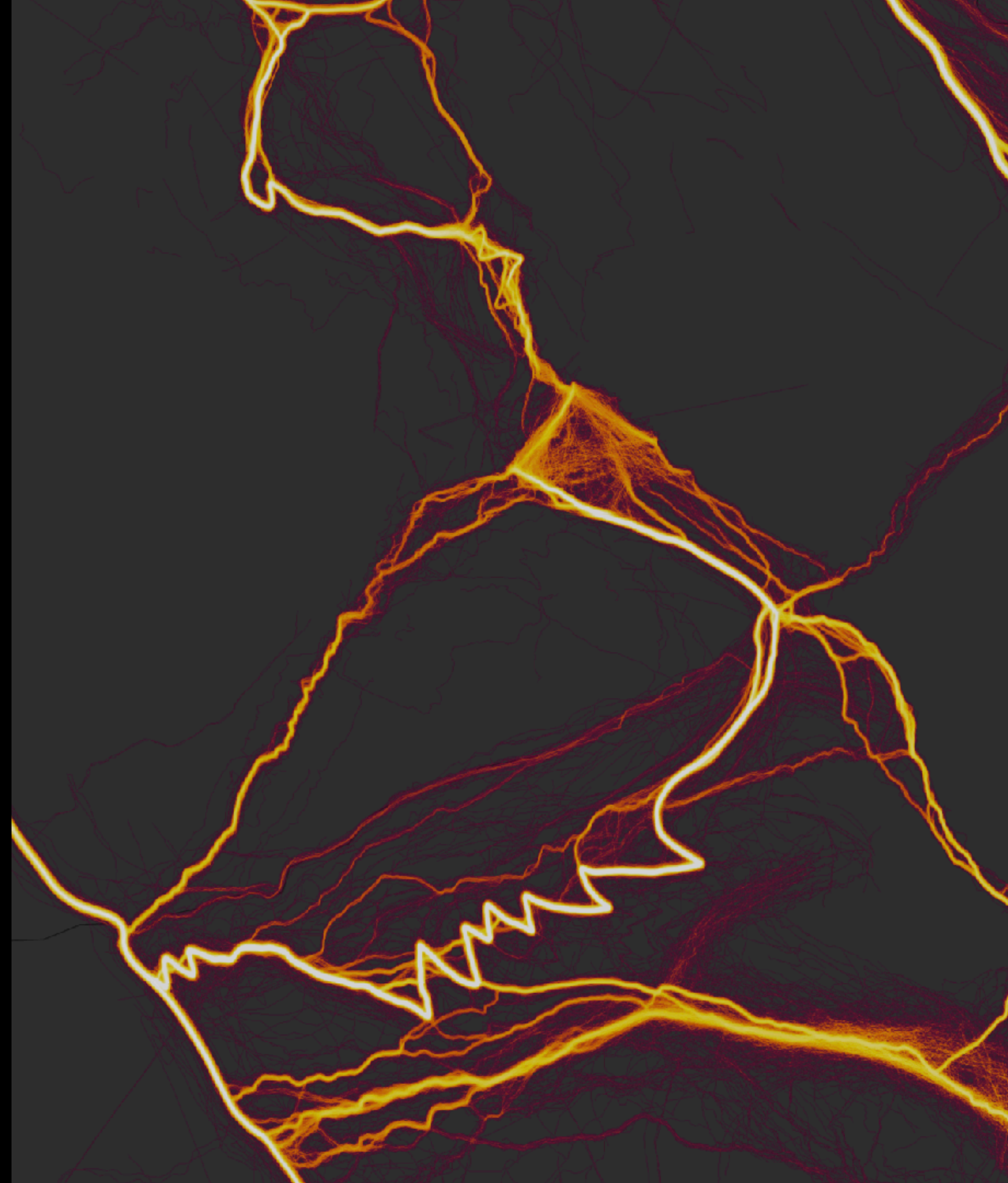
# What metrics might we want?

- Environmental / aesthetic impact
- Build effort / cost
- Maintenance effort / cost
- Probability of catastrophic failure
- Risk to hikers
- Usability / user experience



# What metrics might we want?

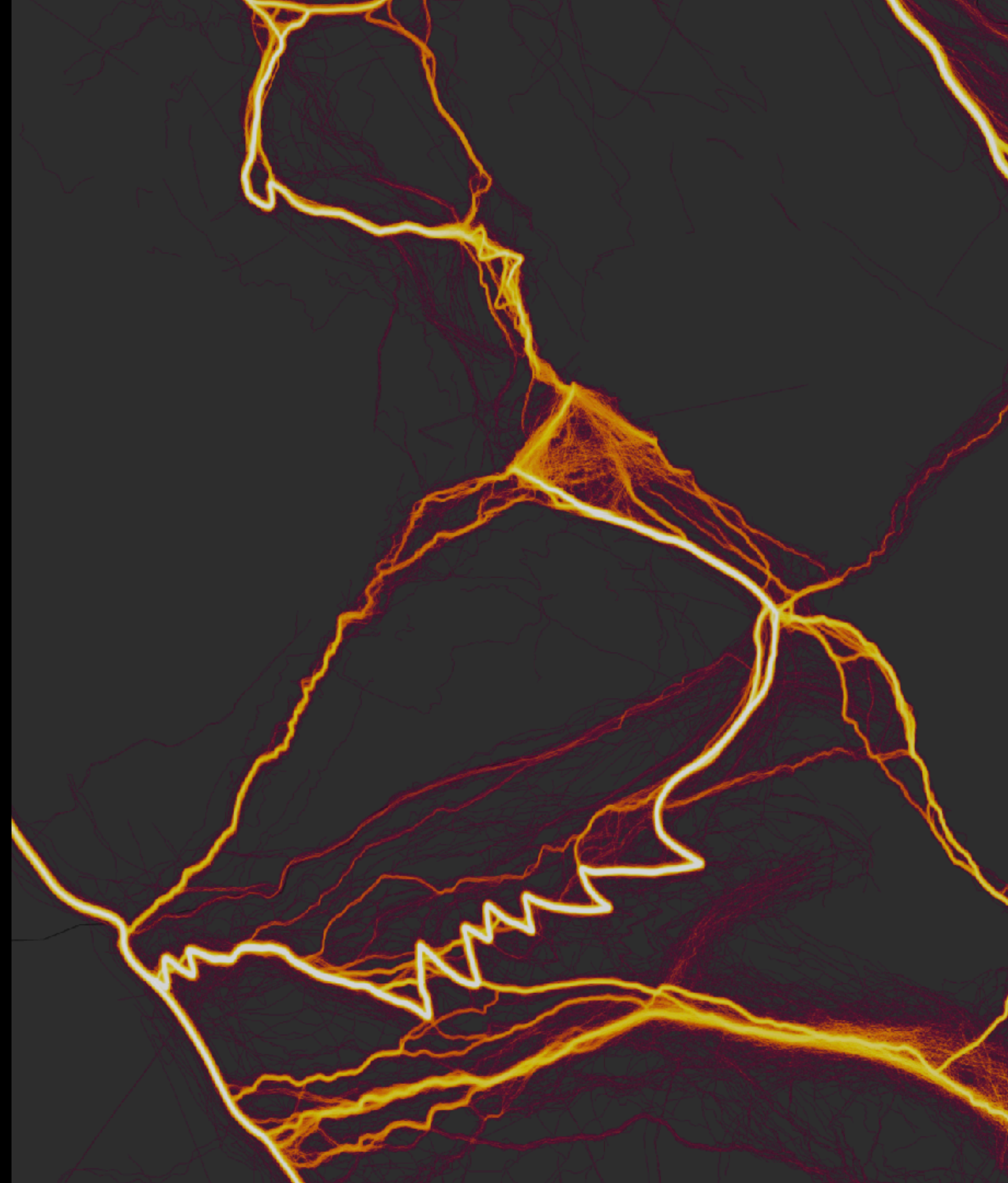
- Environmental / aesthetic impact
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- Usability / user experience





# Approaches for some future talk

- Predictors of shortcutting
- Synthesized user track lines to detect problem sites. Maybe get data by sponsoring a trail race?
- Numerical models to develop trail alignment proposals
- Cost models for building and maintaining trails
- Monitoring mm-scale topographic change





Cingelstadt Glacier

Kachemak Glacier

Iceworm Peak

Yalik Glacier

Petrof Glacier

Nuka Island

Doroshin Glacier

Dixon Glacier

Grewingk Glacier

Sadie Peak

Halibut Cove

Grace Ridge

Sadie Cove

Fritz Creek

Kachemak City

Homer

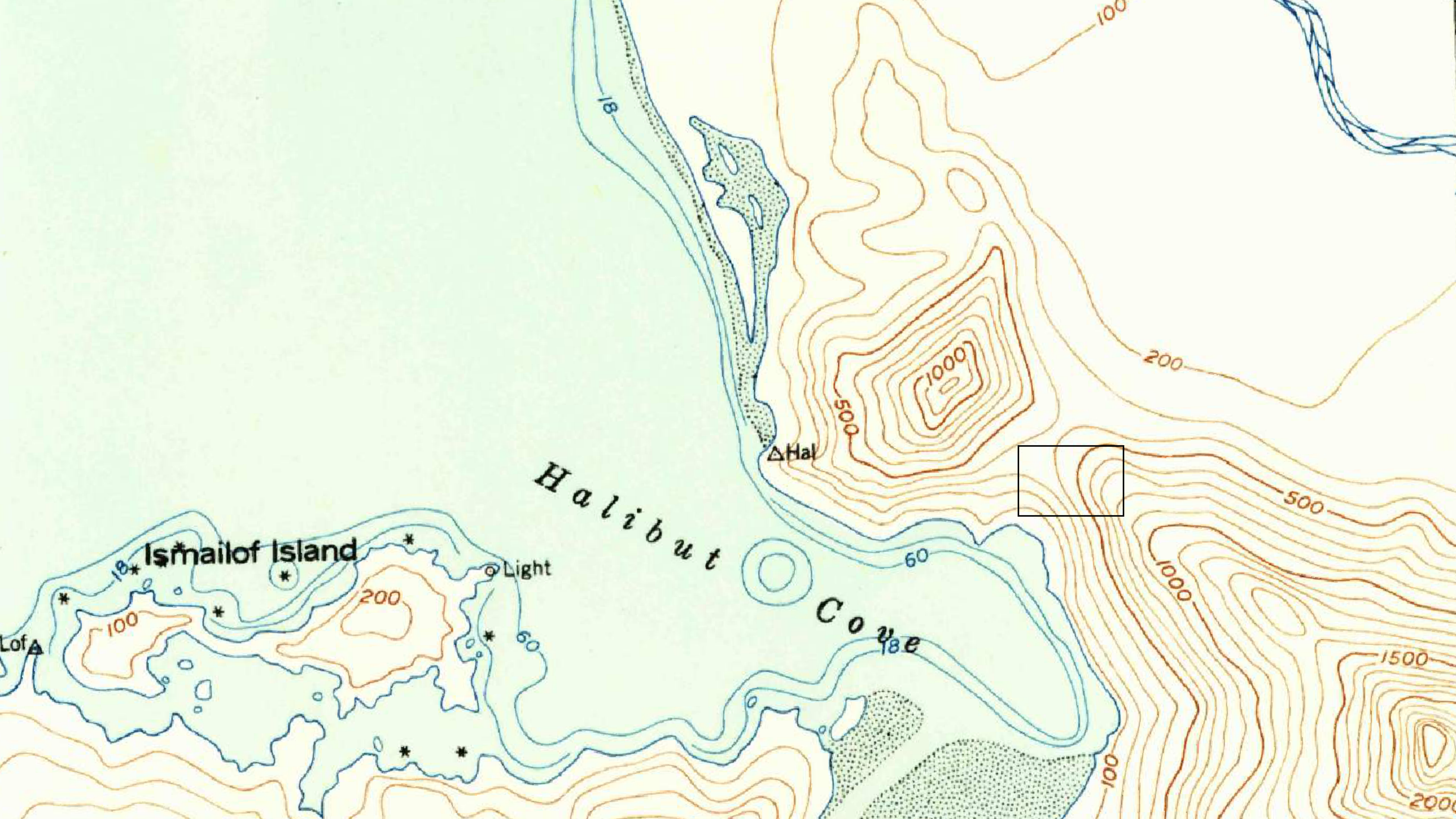


Isakovin Peak

Emerald Lake

Grewingk Lake

Rustys Lagoon



Halibut

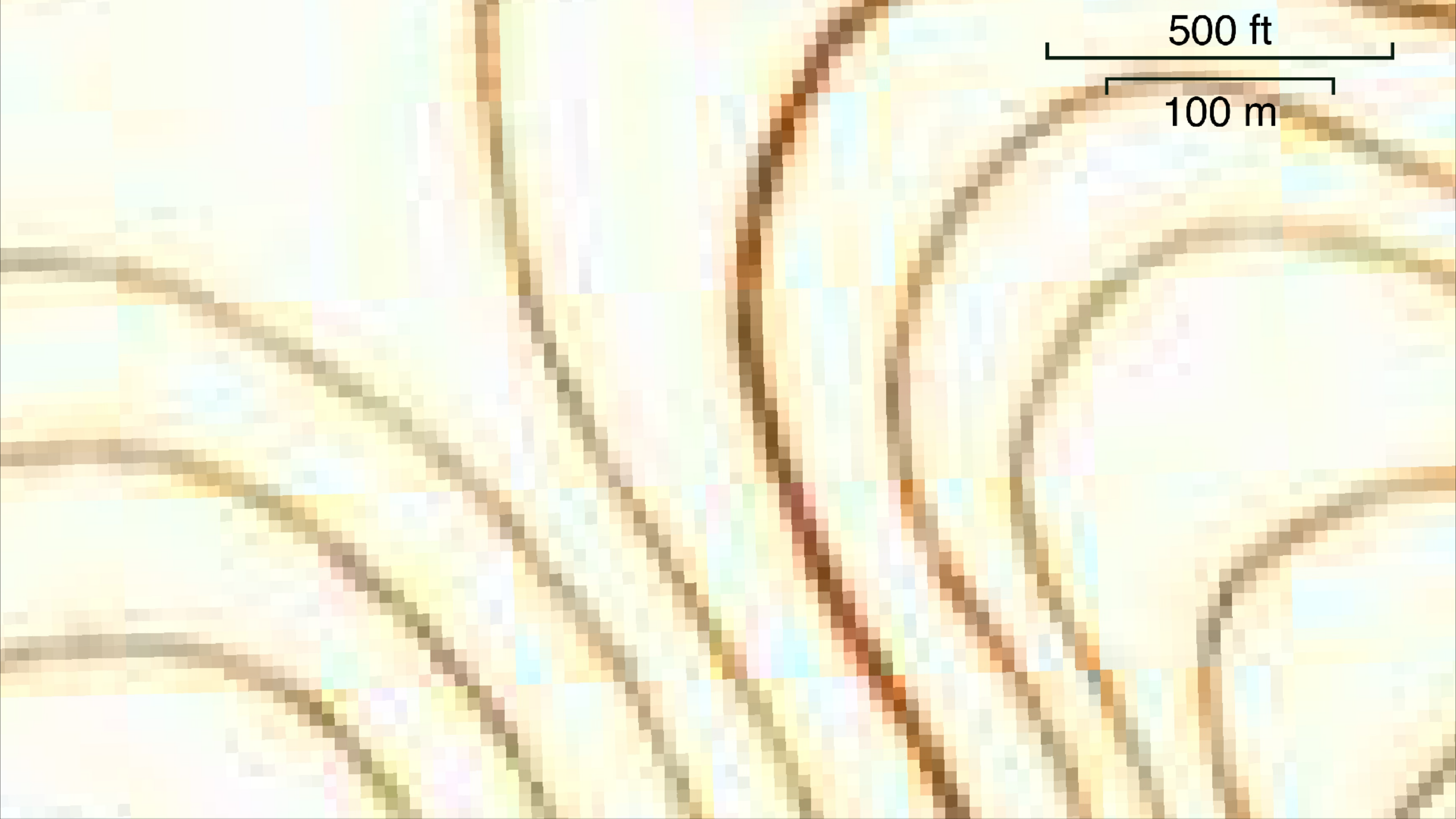
Cove

Ismailof Island

Light

Δ Hal

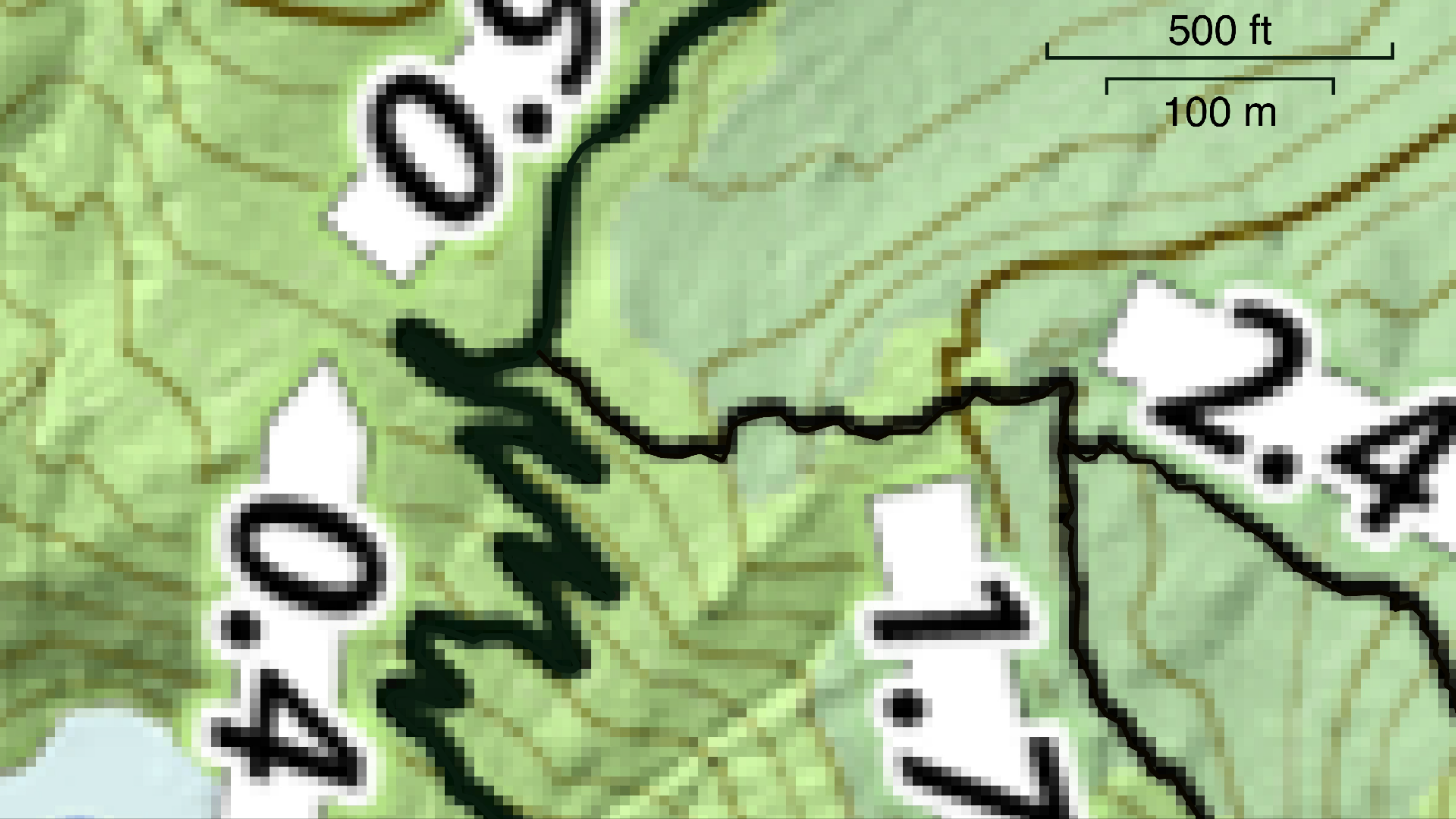
Δ Lof





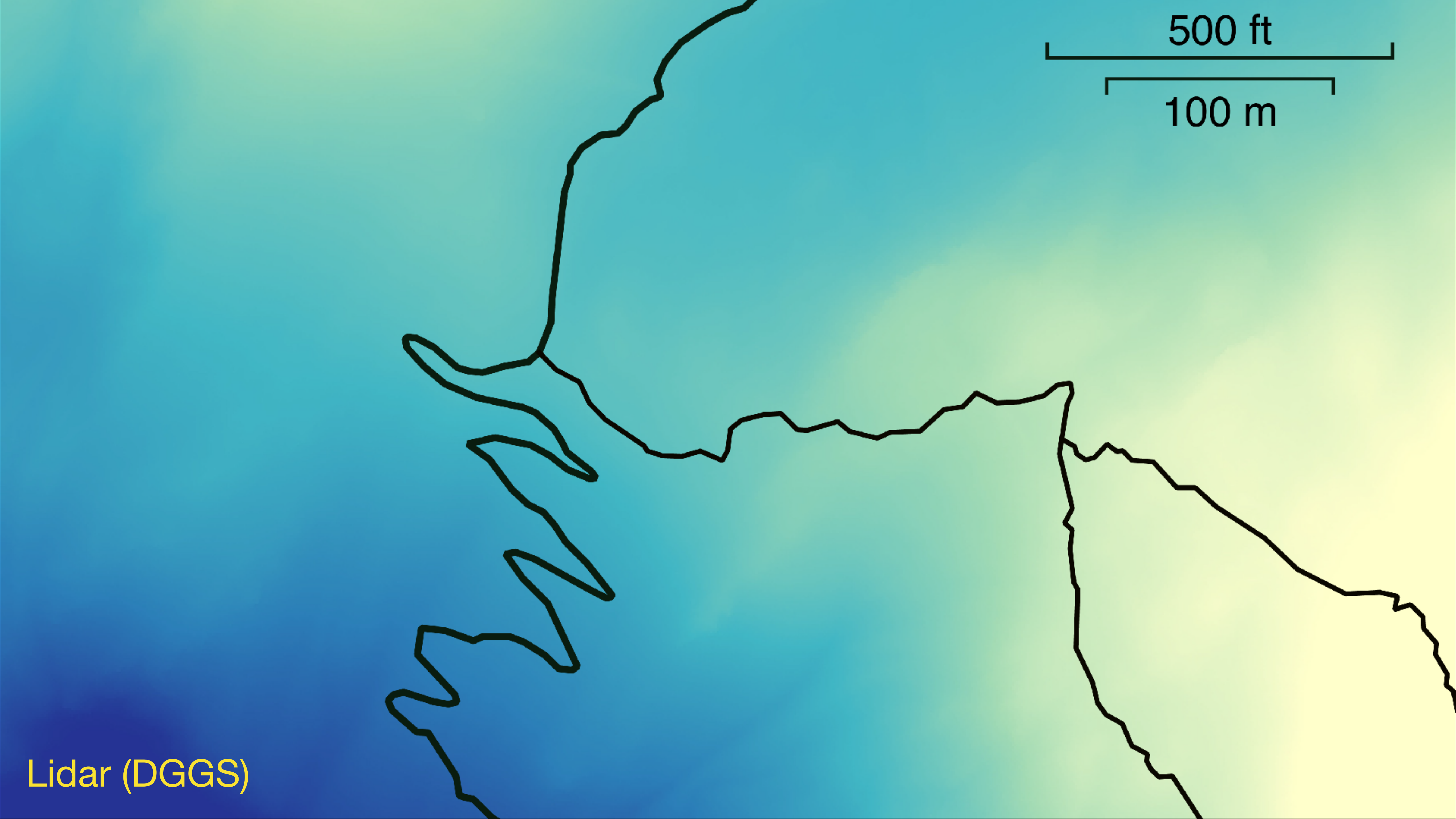
500 ft

100 m



500 ft

100 m

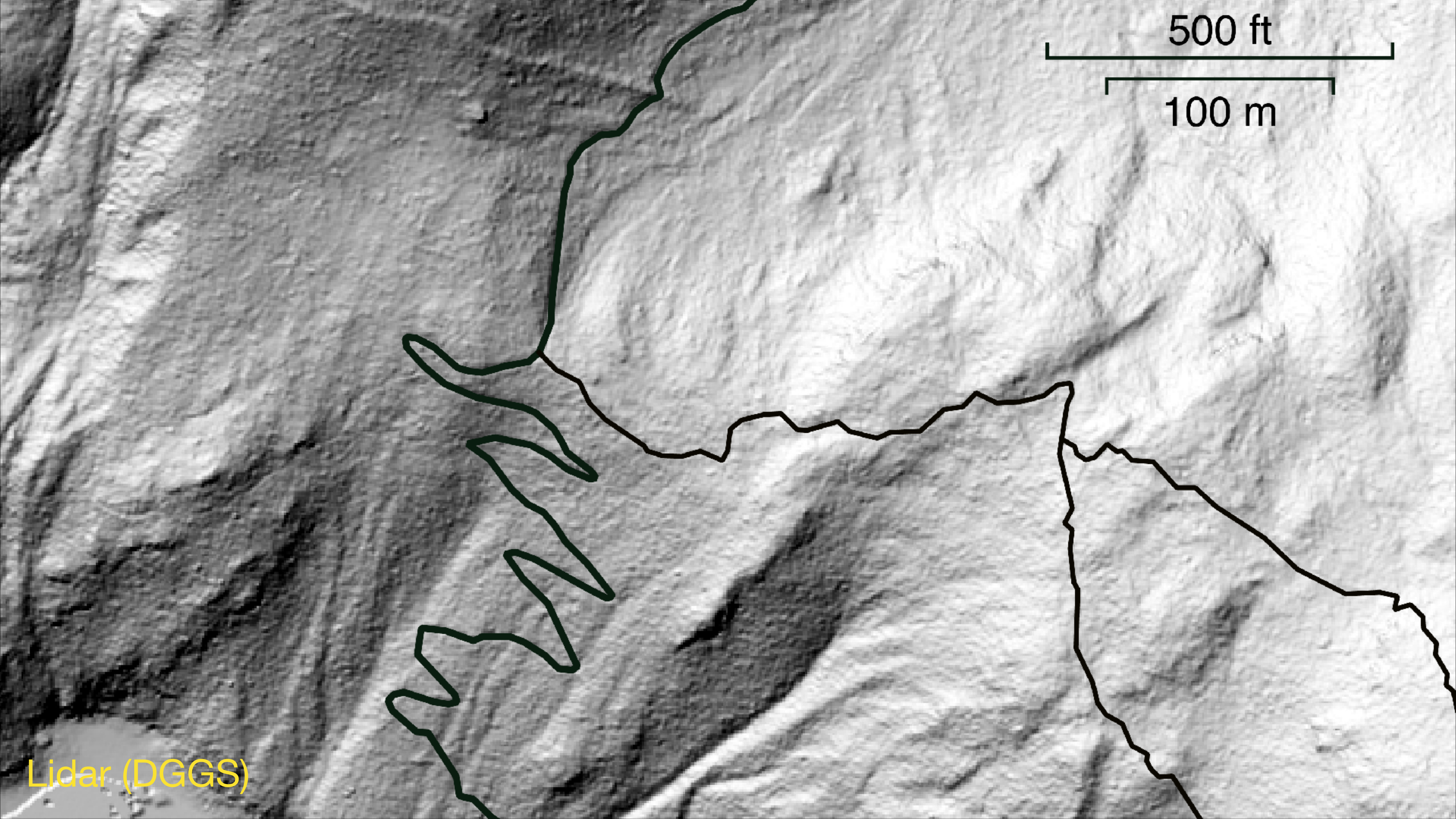


500 ft

100 m

Lidar (DGGS)

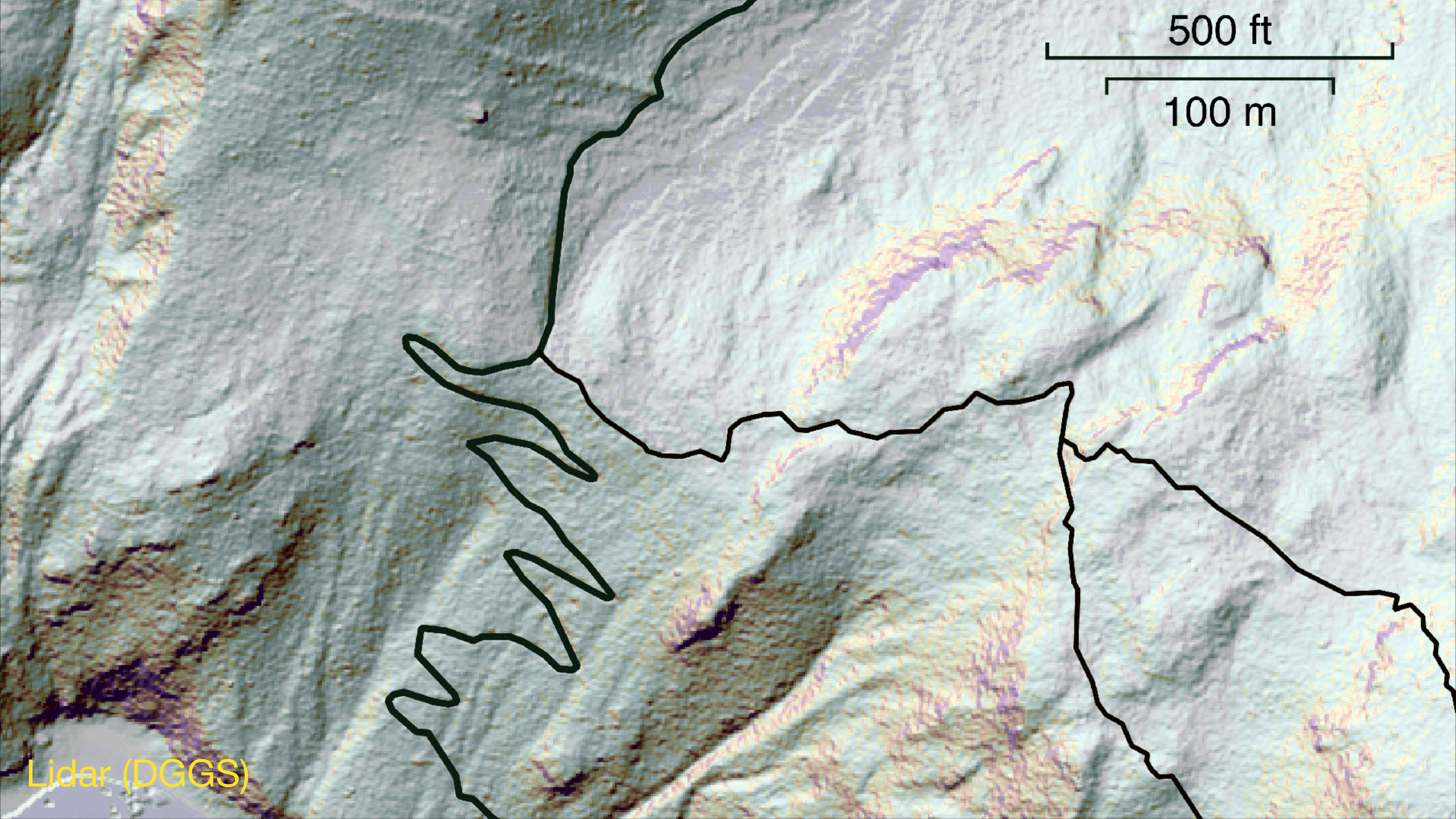




500 ft

100 m

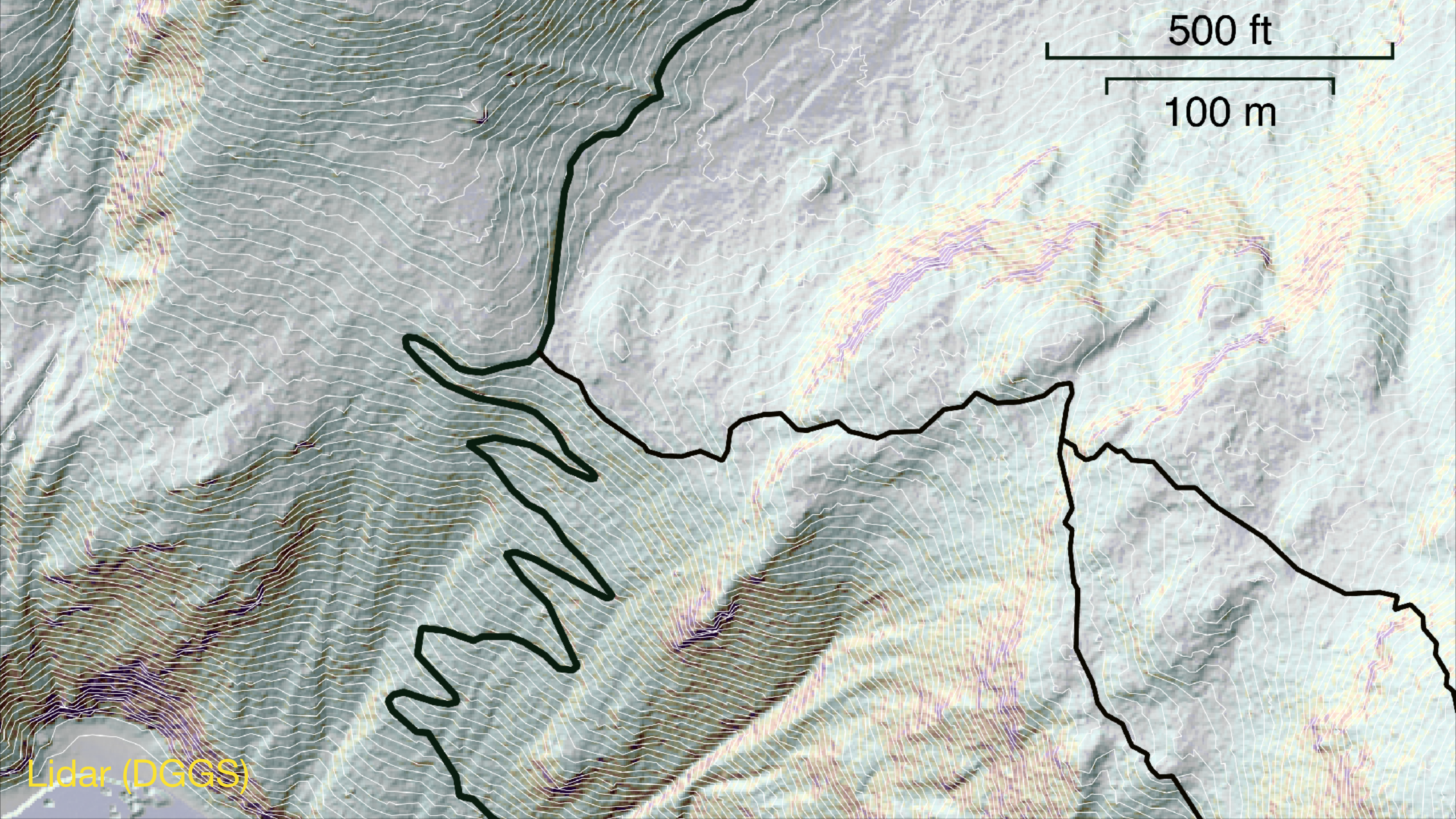
Lidar (DGGS)



500 ft

100 m

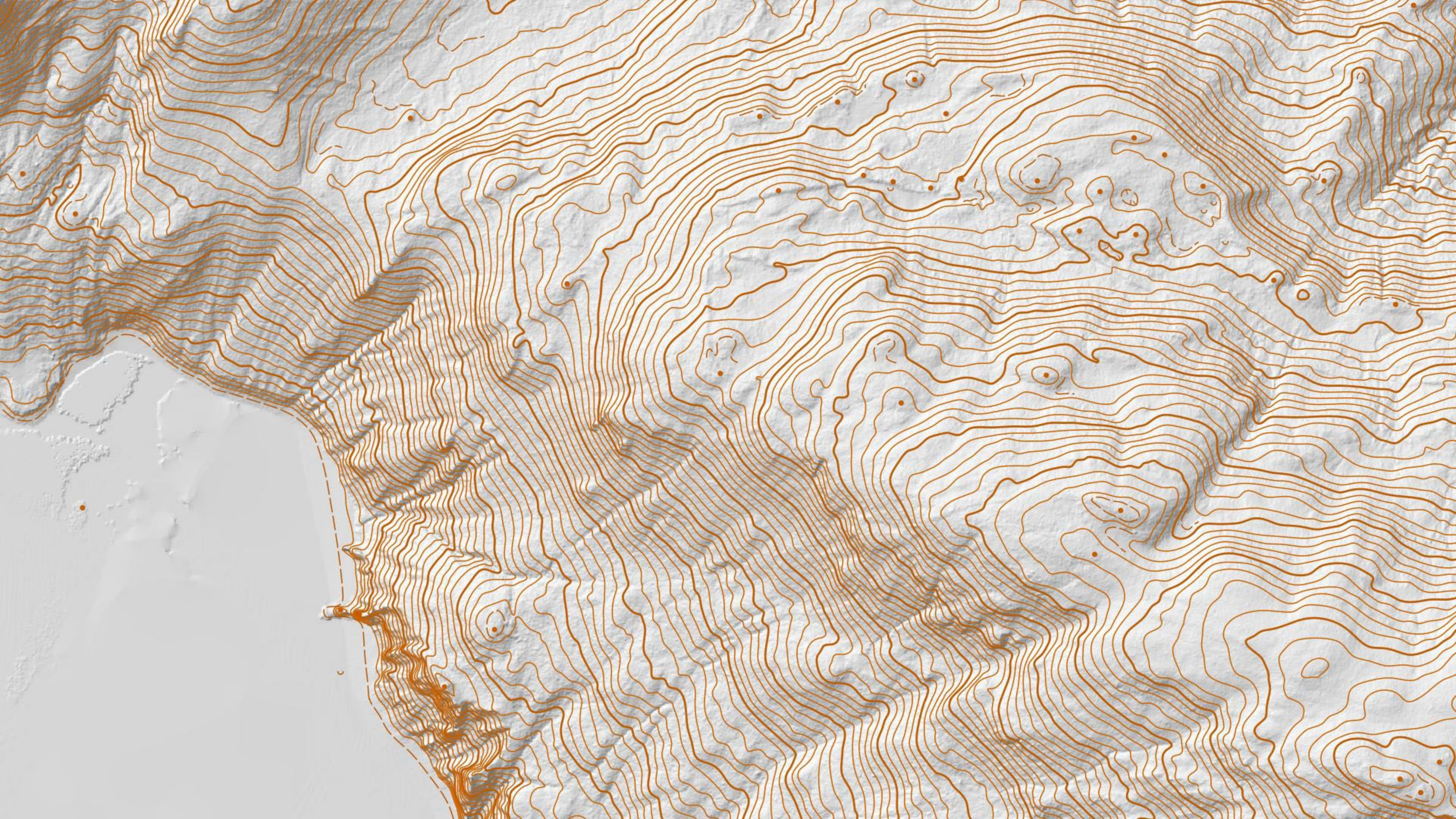
Lidar (DGGS)

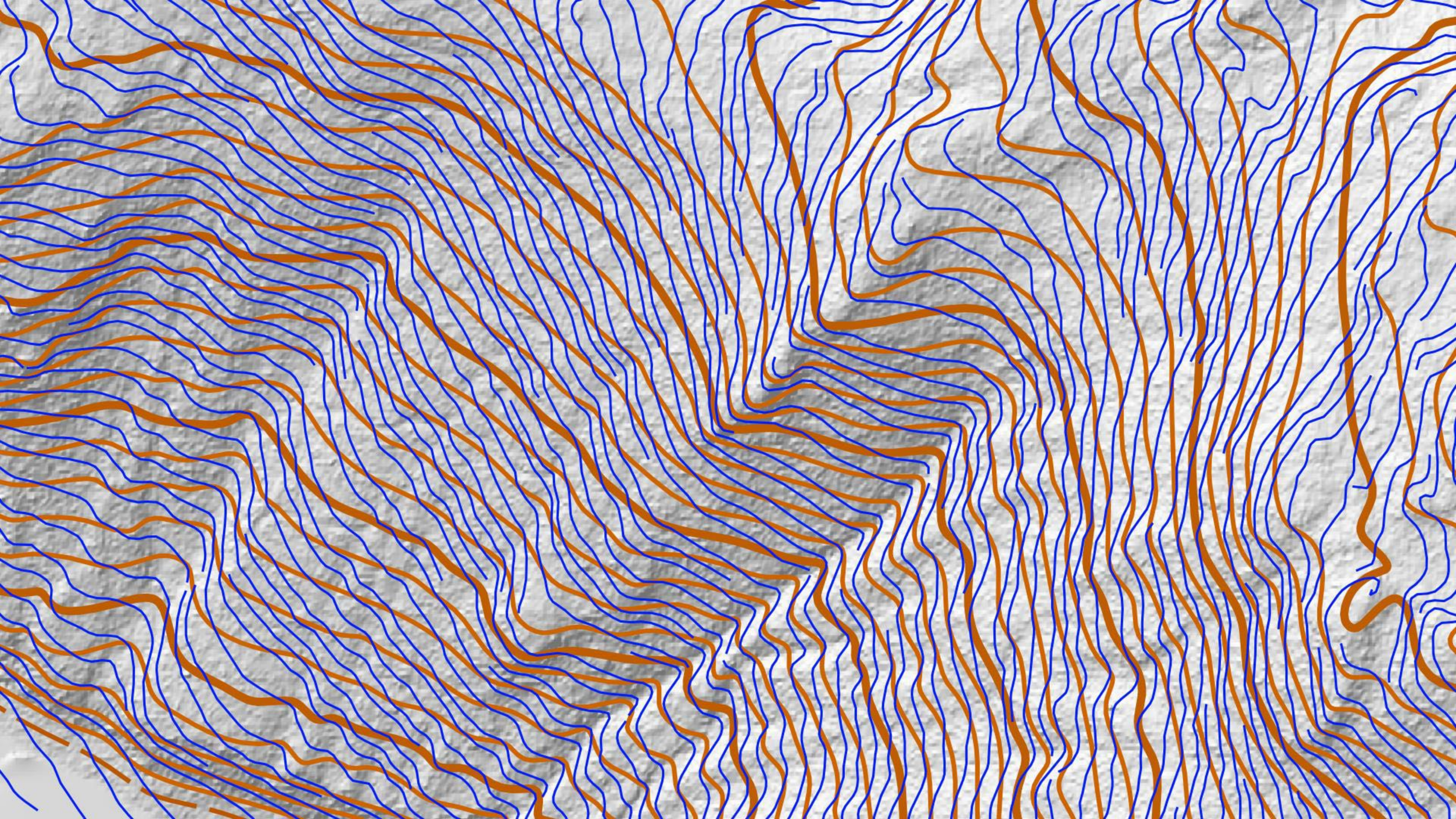


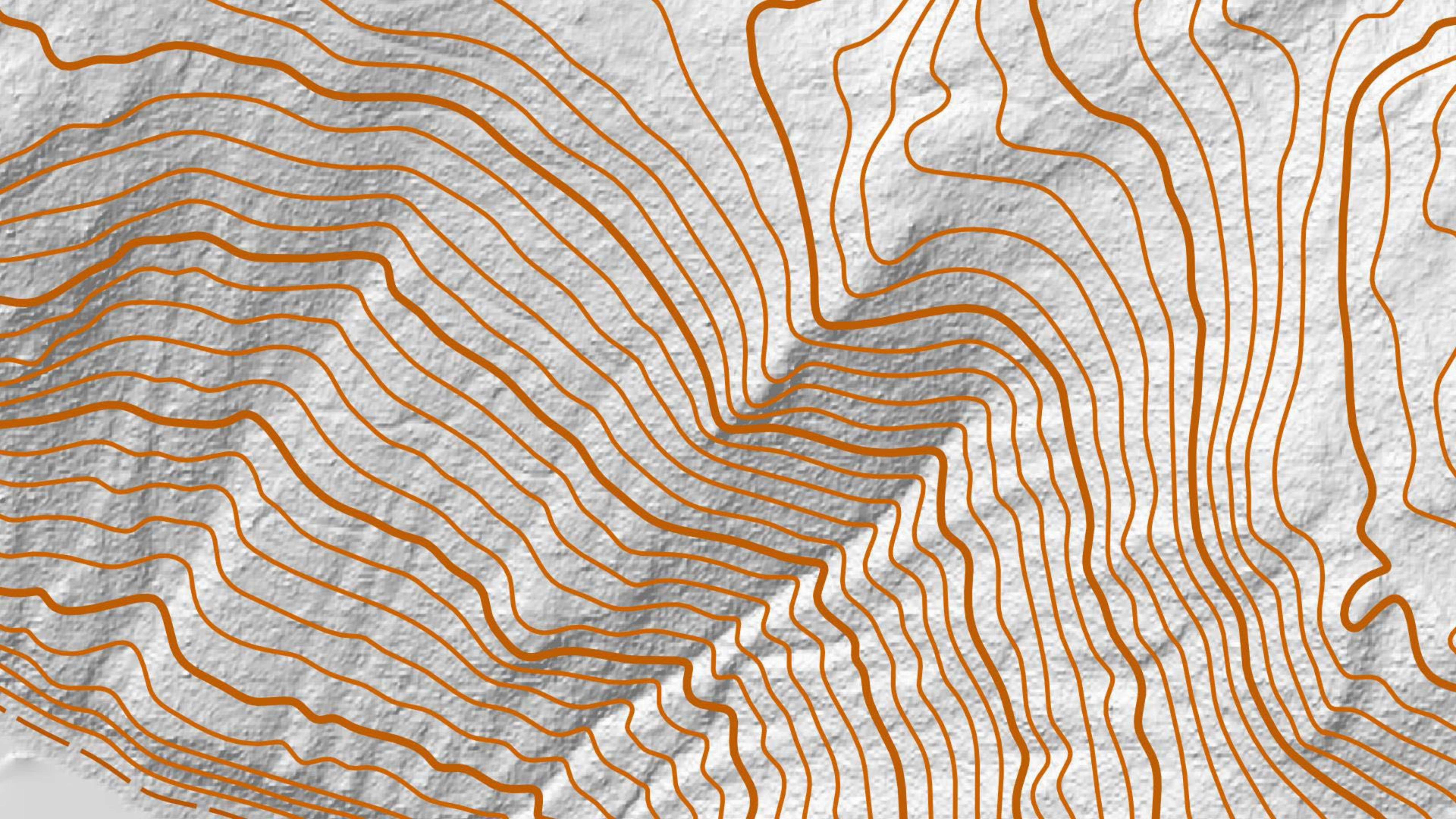
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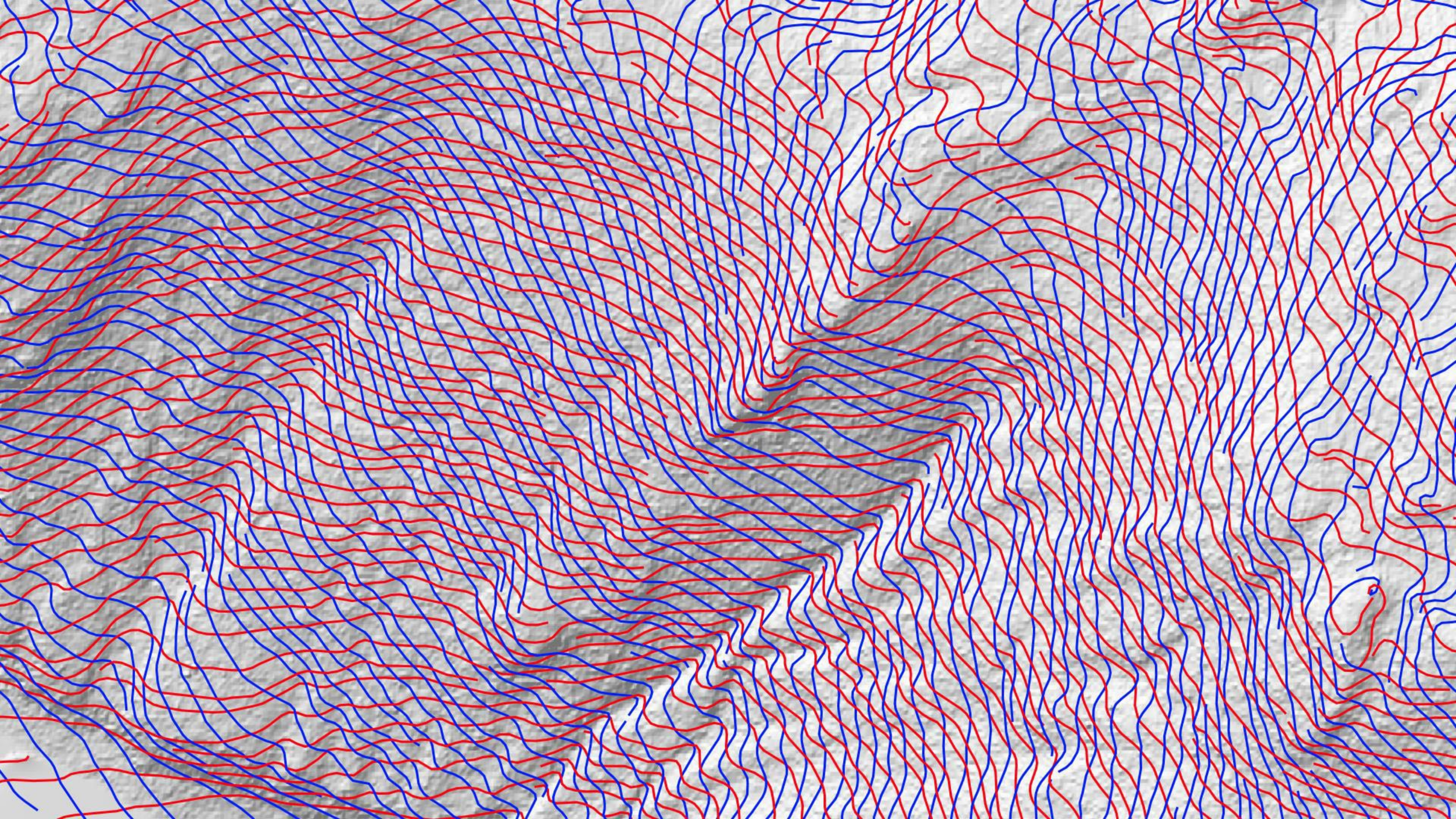
100 m

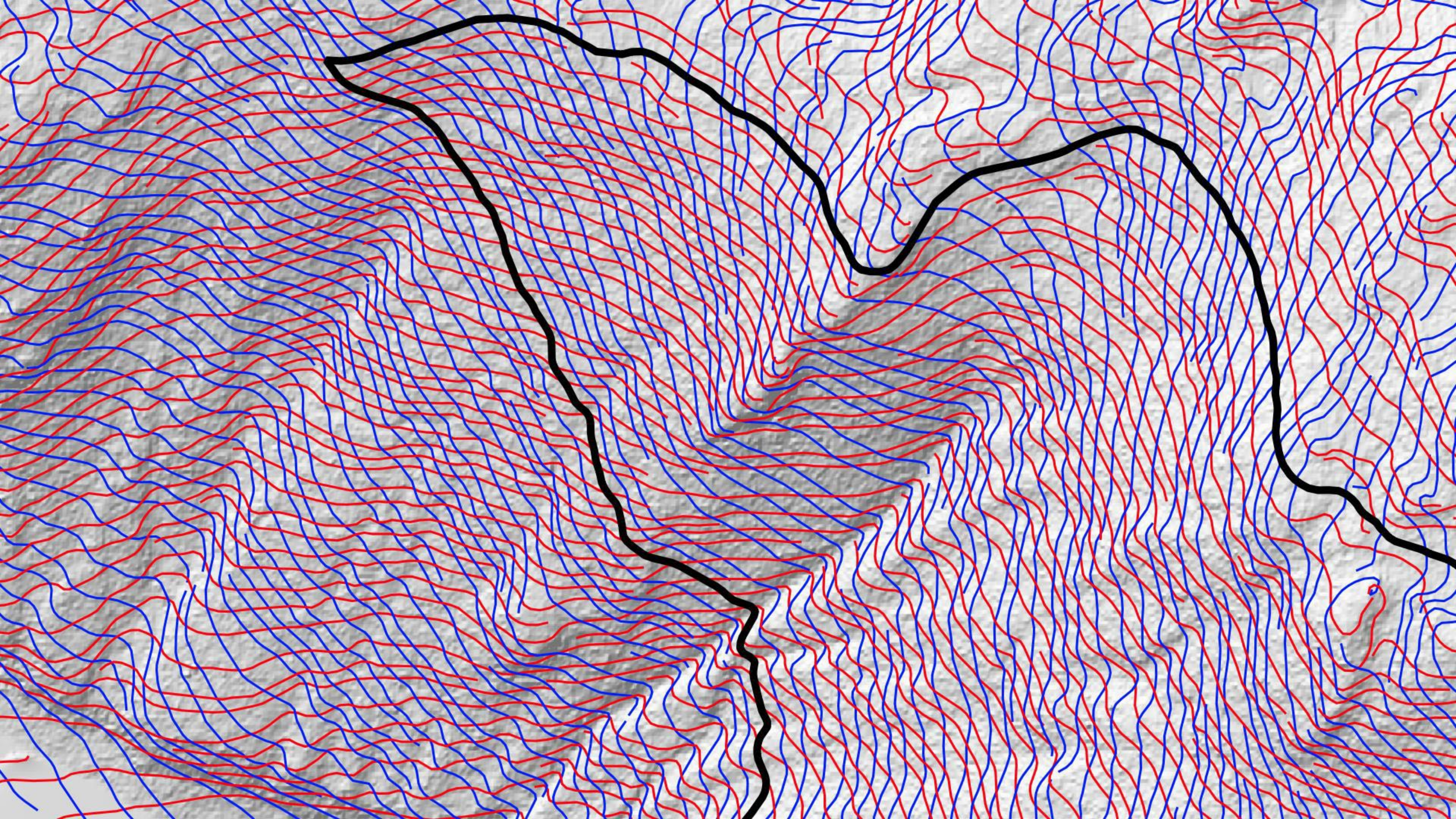
Lidar (DGGS)



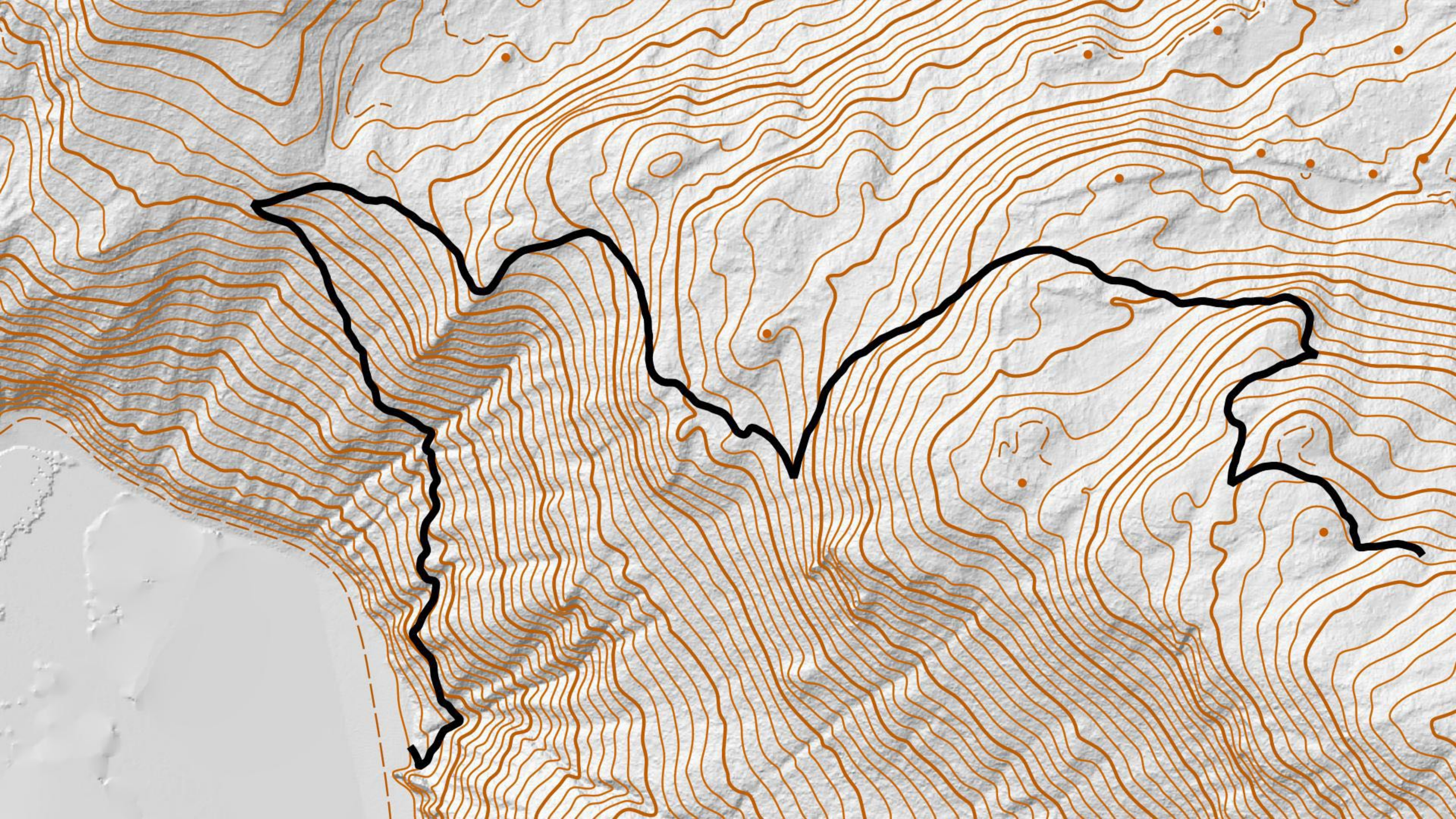




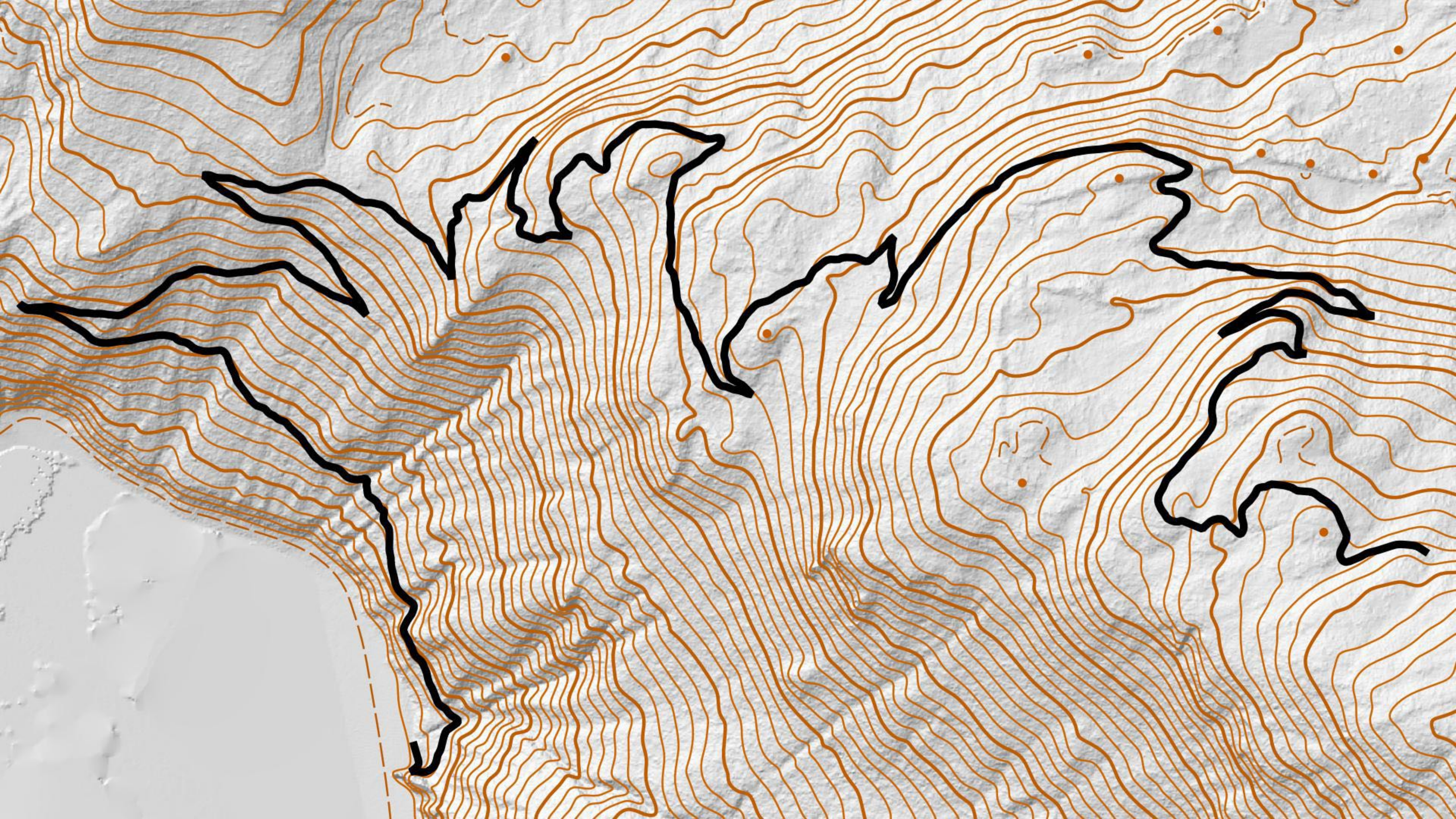


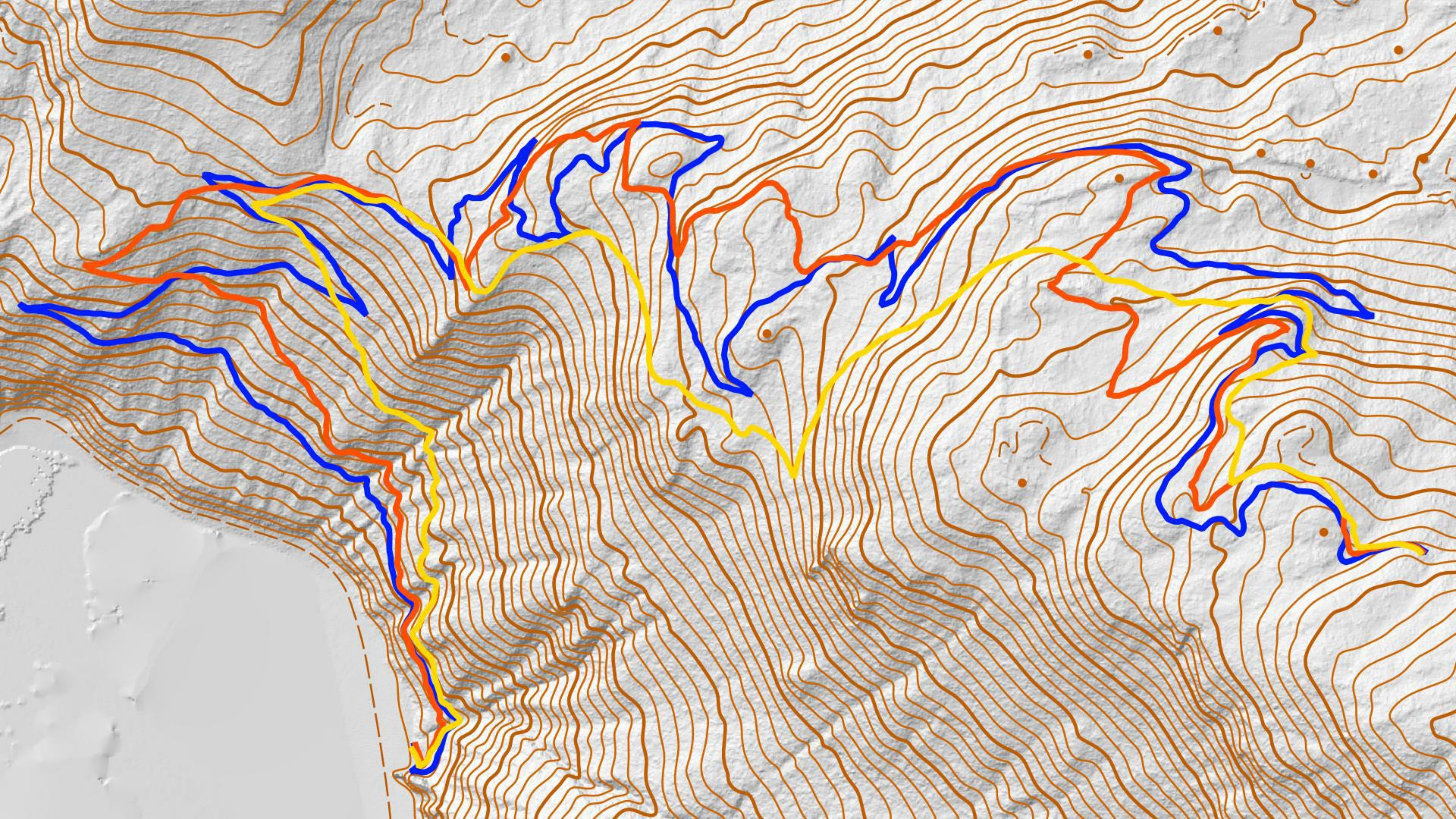




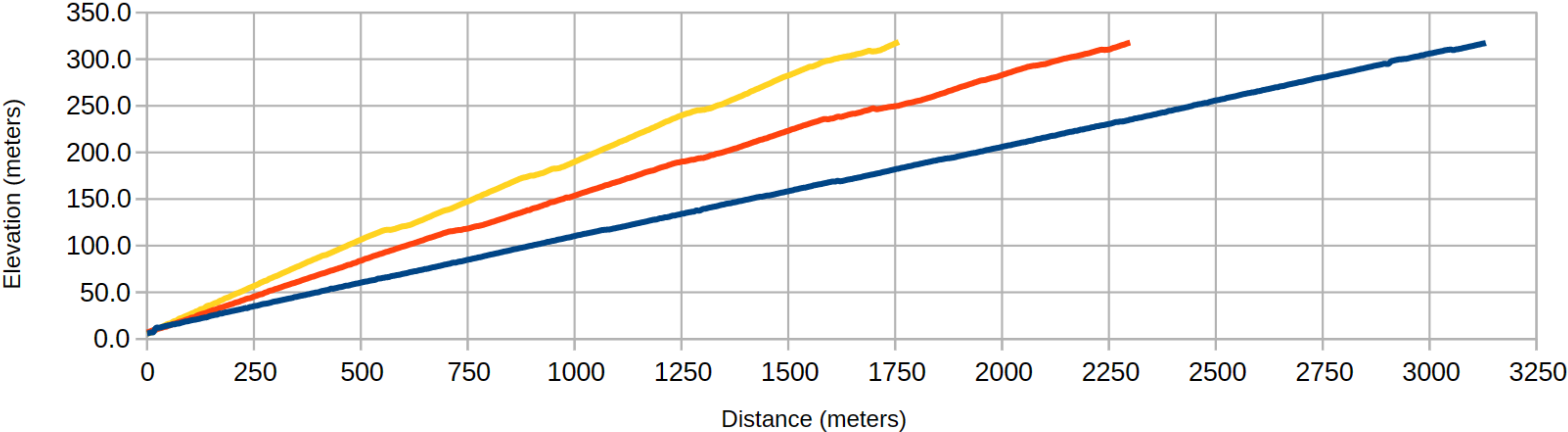


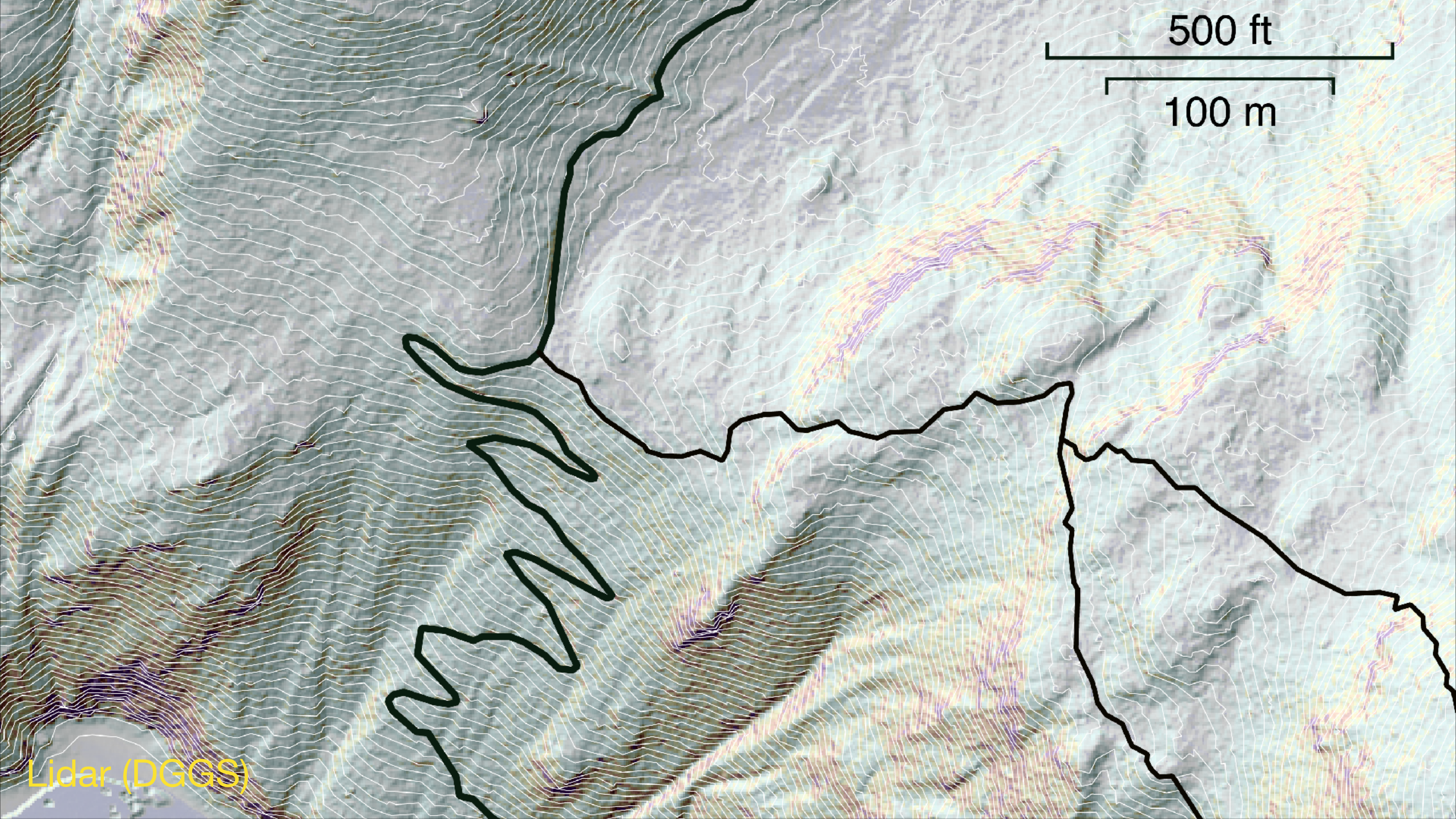






# Trail Profiles





500 ft

100 m

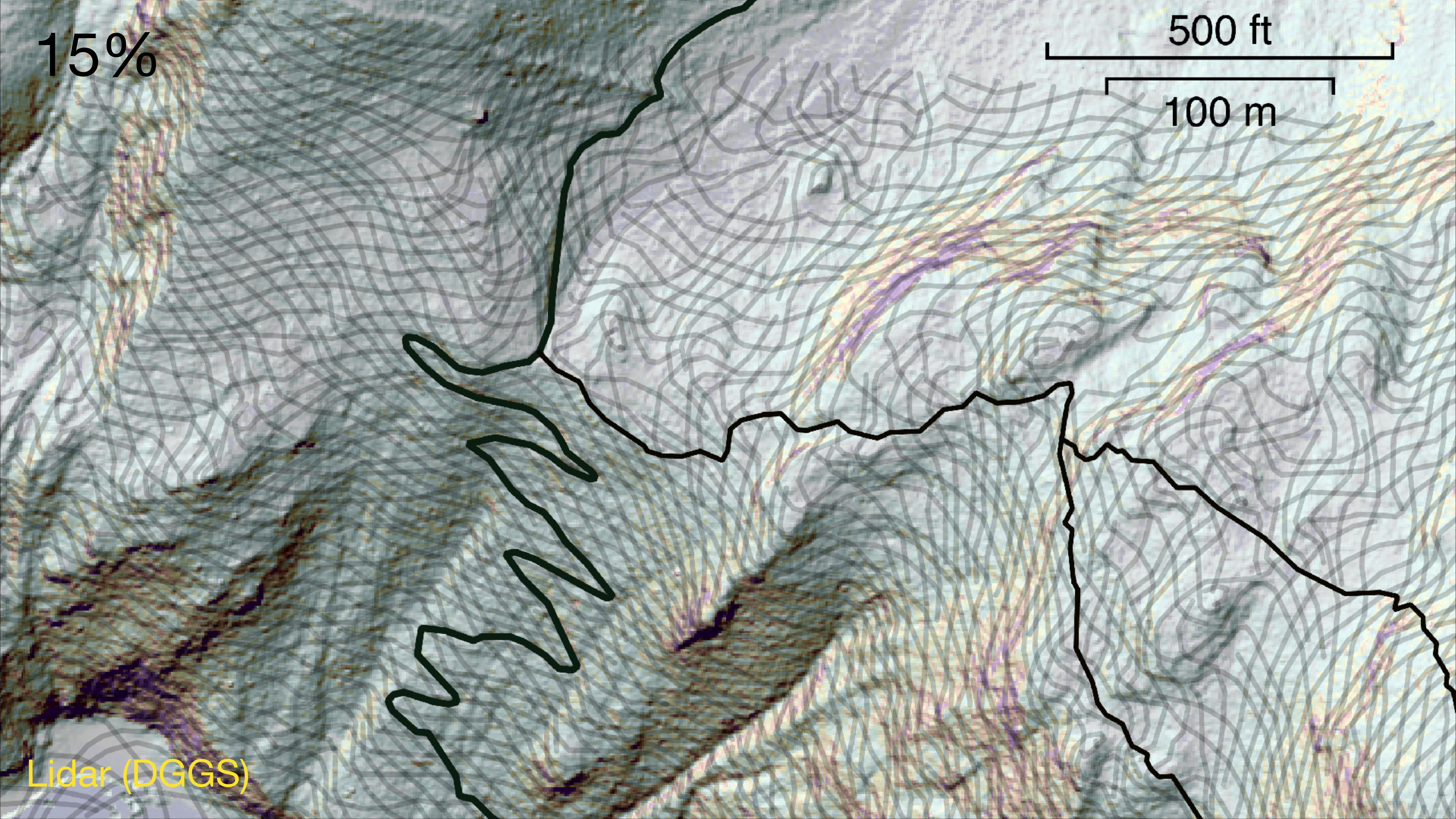
Lidar (DGGS)

15%

500 ft

100 m

Lidar (DGGS)

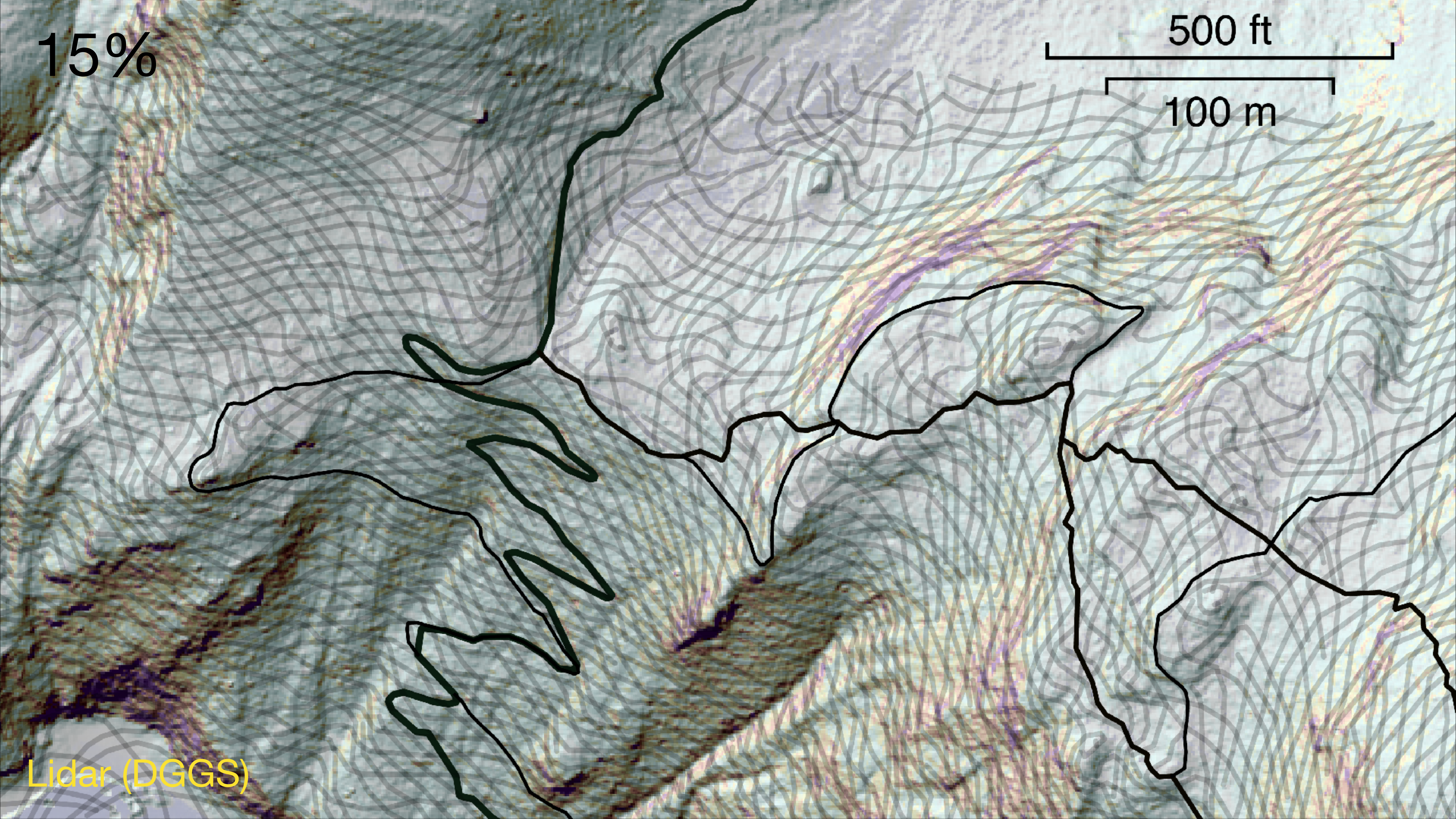


15%

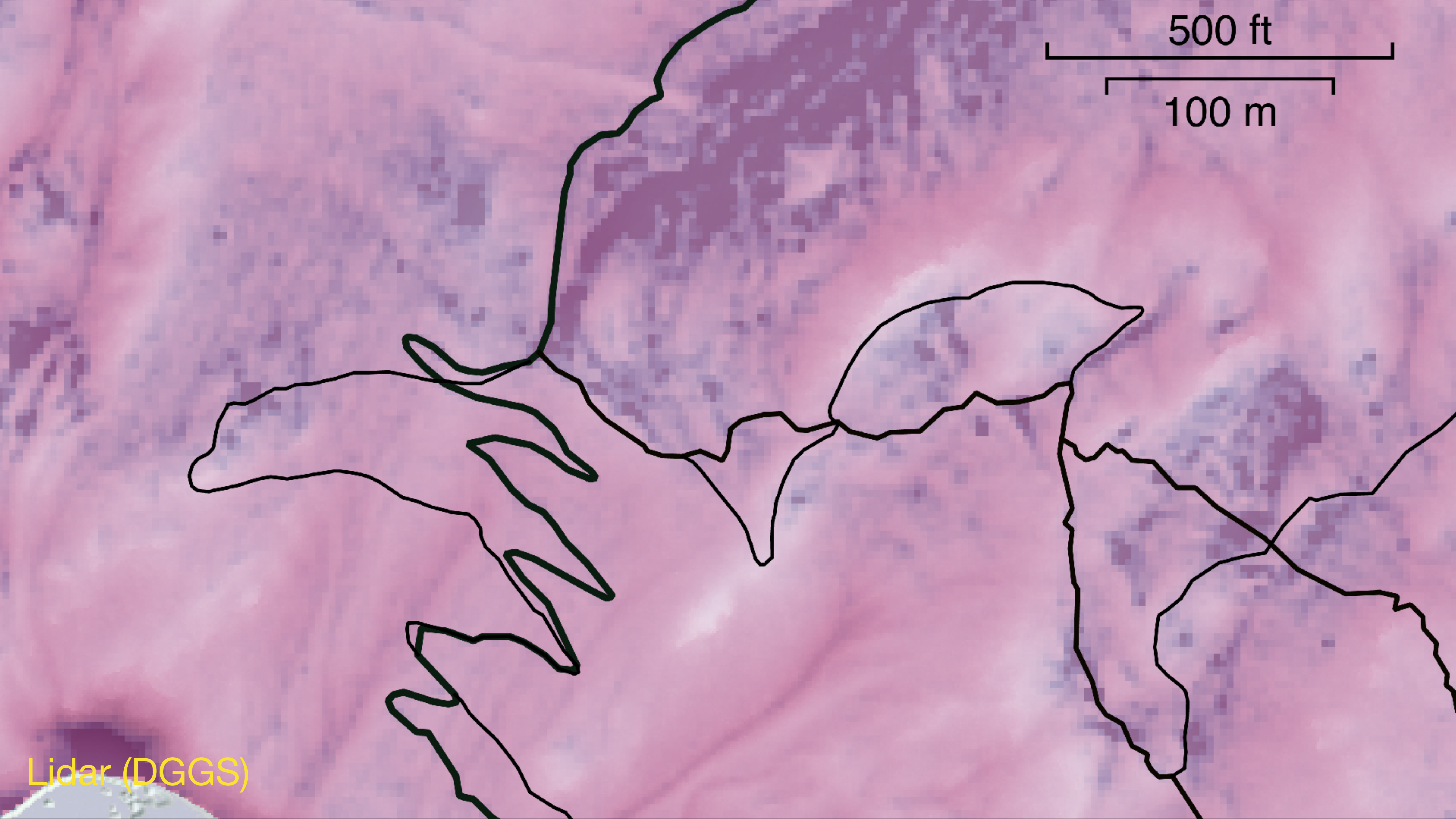
500 ft

100 m

Lidar (DGGS)



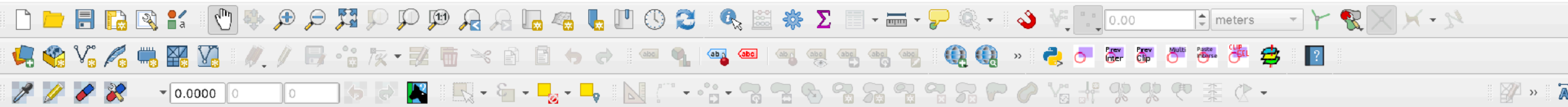




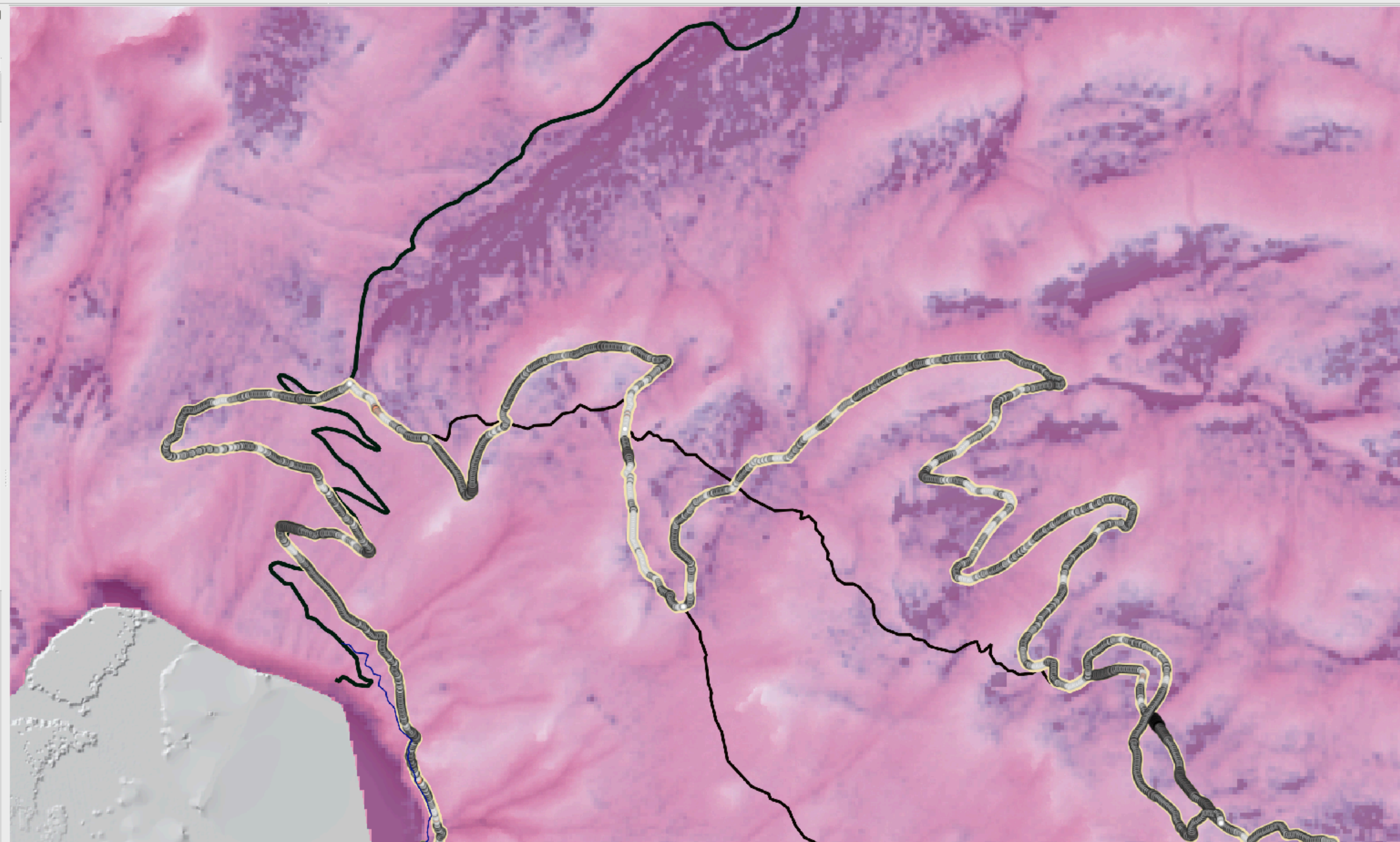
500 ft

100 m

Lidar (DGGS)

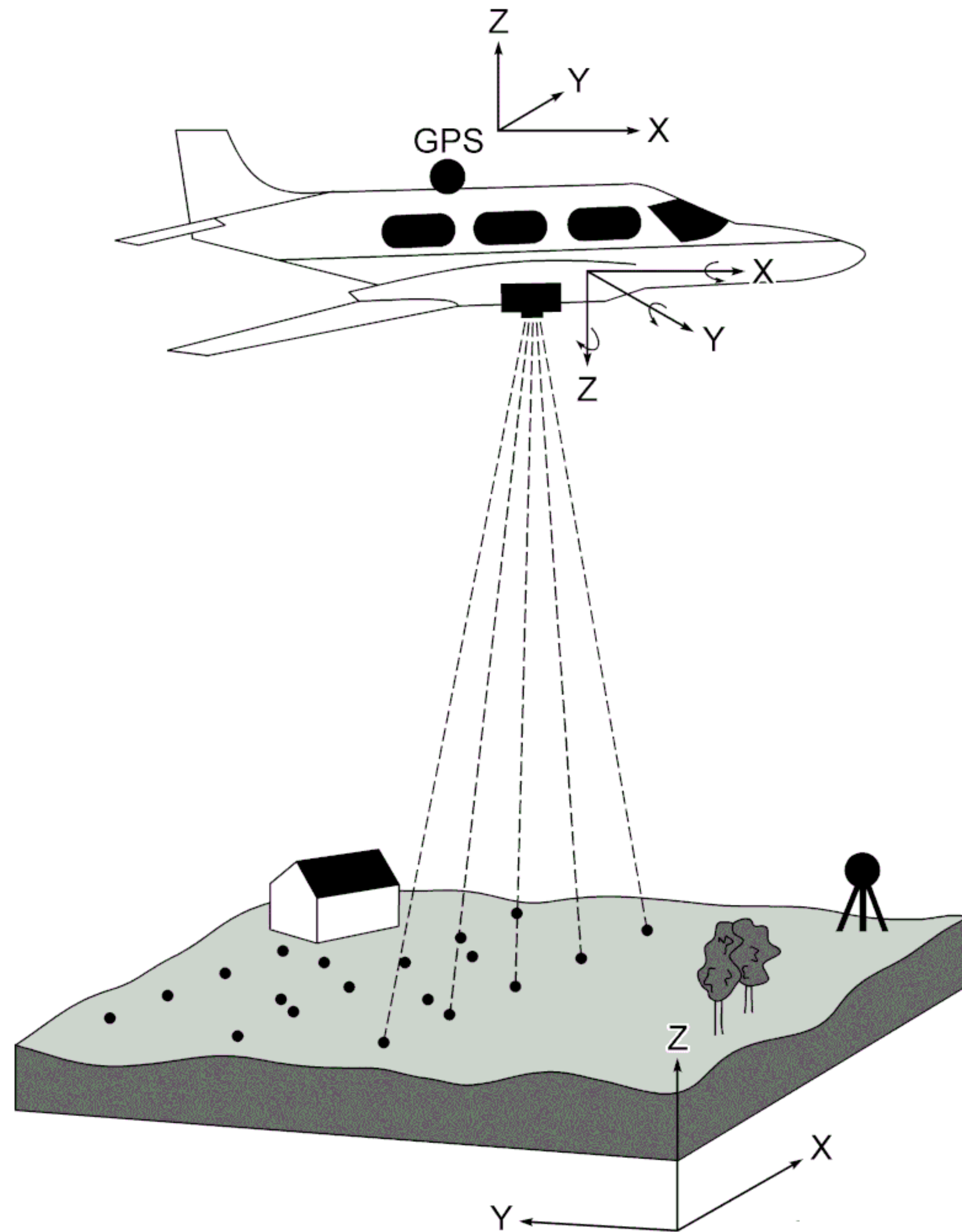


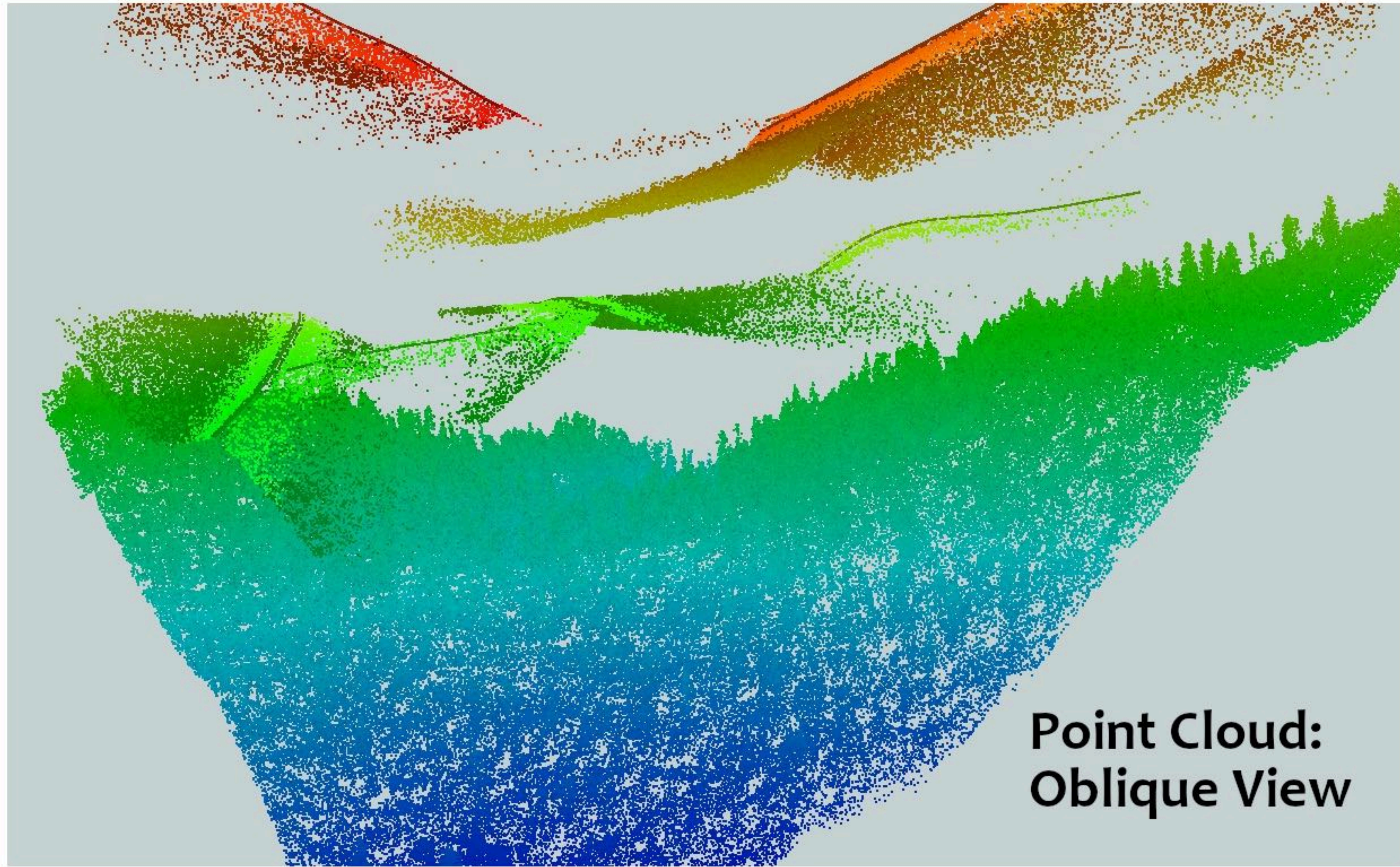
- Layers
- Existing trails analysis
  - Grade\_flowlines
  - IAr\_track\_points
  - Alignment Ten Percent Detailed
  - Extra\_Alpine-Saddle-Proposals
  - gentle\_track\_points
  - gentle\_climb\_option
  - Alignment Ten Percent
  - Hig Alpine Route
    - HAR\_track\_points
    - Alpine-Saddle-Proposals
    - Alpine-Saddle-Proposals copy
  - TRAILS
  - Parcels
  - Land\_cover
  - DOQ\_96\_97
  - Other\_rasters
  - Difference
    - Grewingk\_2021-2019\_v2
    - 2019\_lidar-1953\_USGS
    - IfSAR-SRTM
    - Laker-Wolken\_2019
    - Seld2012-2019\_bathy
    - Wolken\_2019-IfSAR
    - USGS2015-AHAP1985
    - Homer\_2019-2008
  - 1964\_August\_Grewingk\_ortho
  - USGS maps
    - AK\_Seldovia\_464064\_1951\_250000
    - AK\_Seldovia C-4\_361818\_1948\_633
  - KPB
  - AHAP
  - flat\_colors
  - trail\_router\_test
  - lidar
    - Veg
      - veg\_height
      - veg\_class
      - veg\_forest
      - veg\_undergrowth
      - veg\_combo
  - 2021 Grewingk Processed



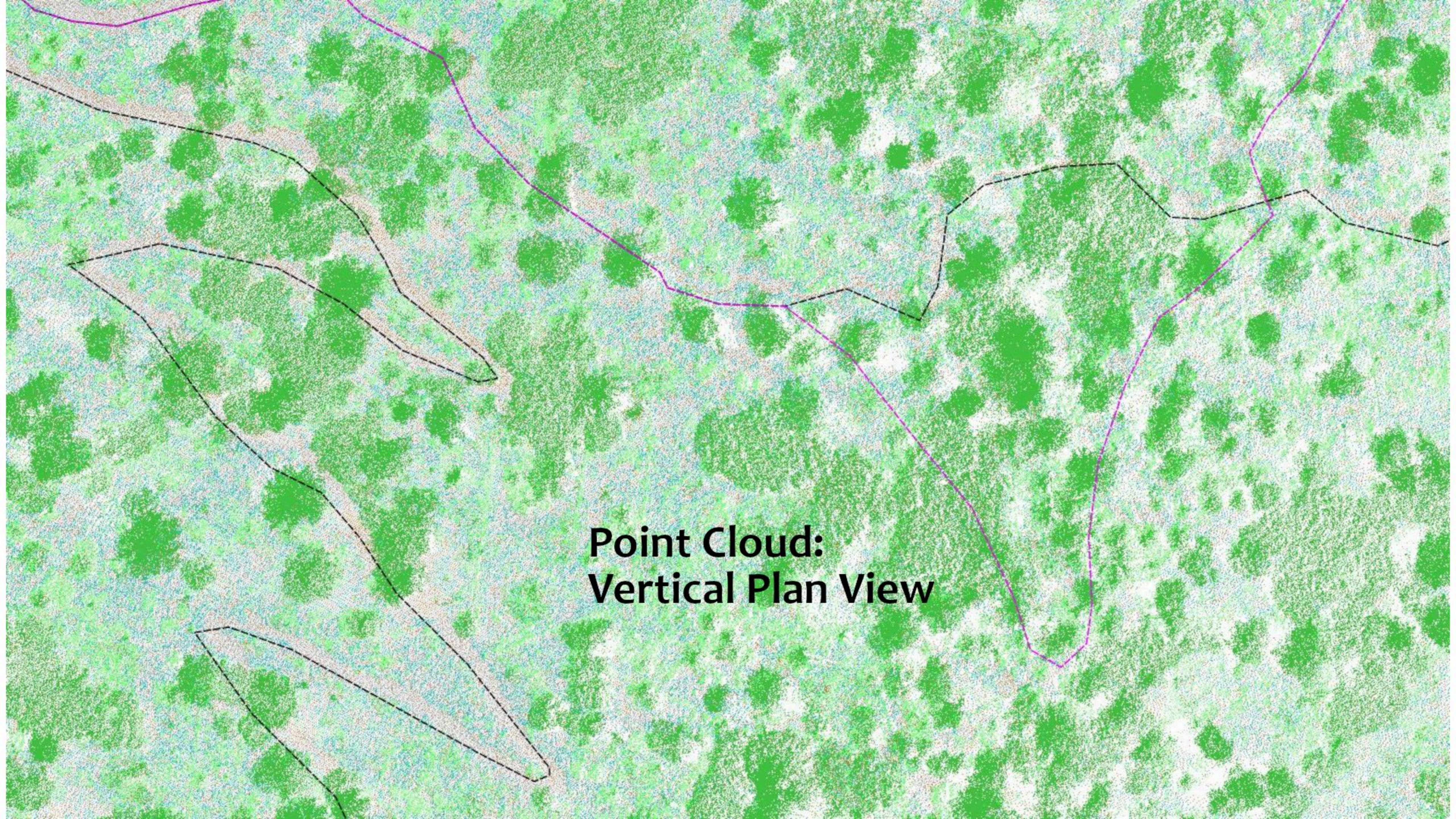
What is Lidar?

3D Laser Scanning



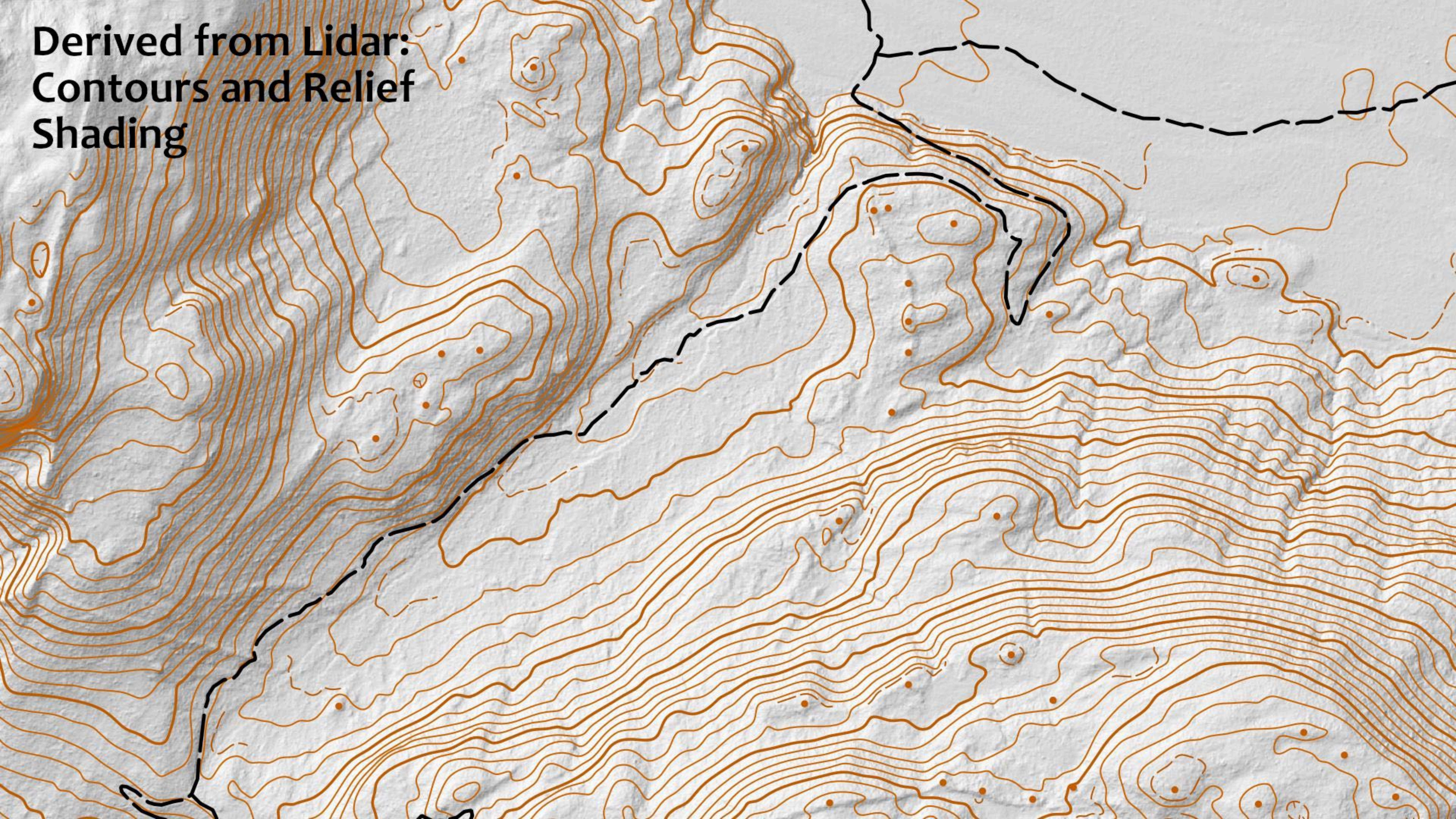


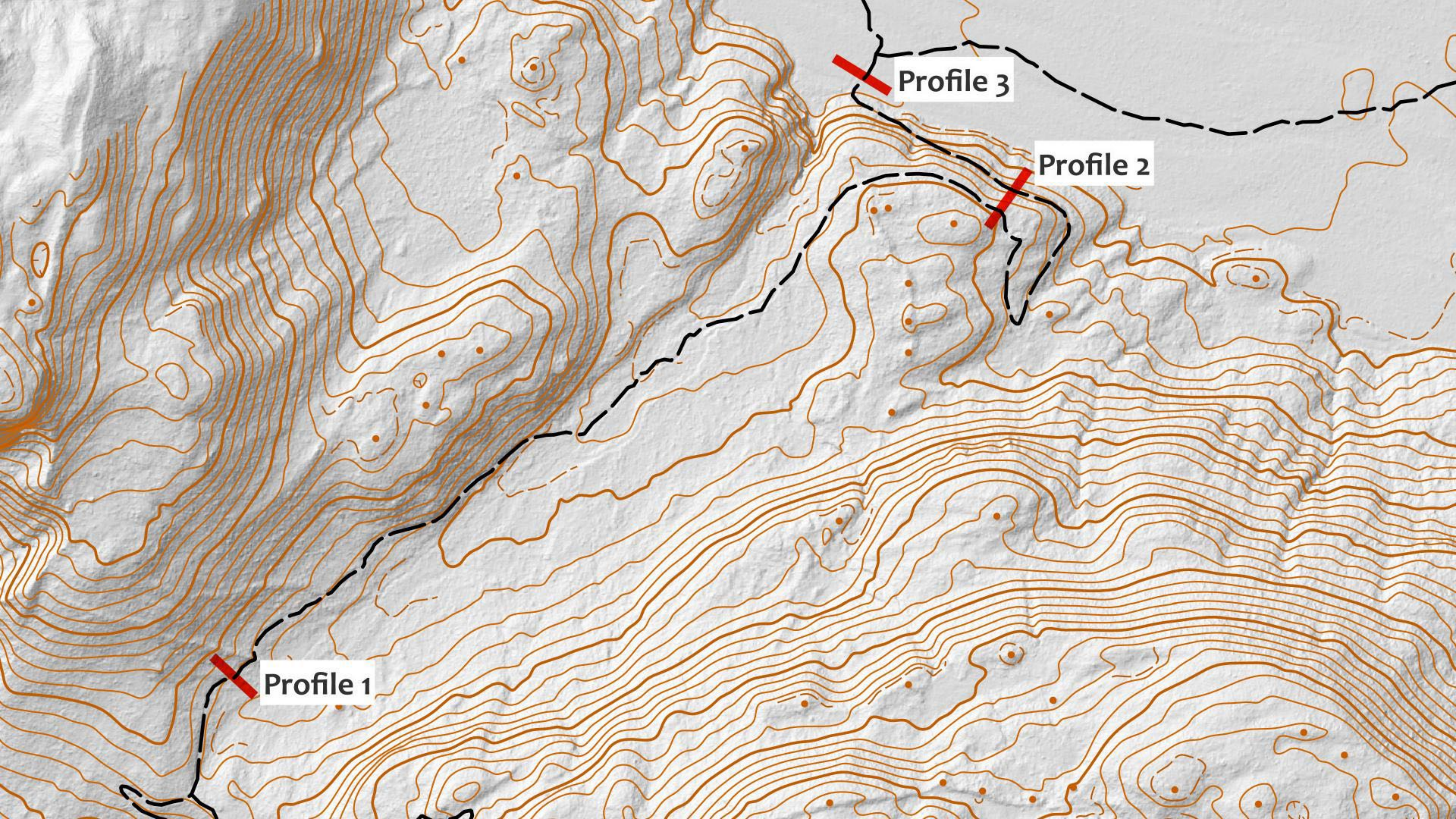
**Point Cloud:  
Oblique View**



**Point Cloud:  
Vertical Plan View**

**Derived from Lidar:  
Contours and Relief  
Shading**

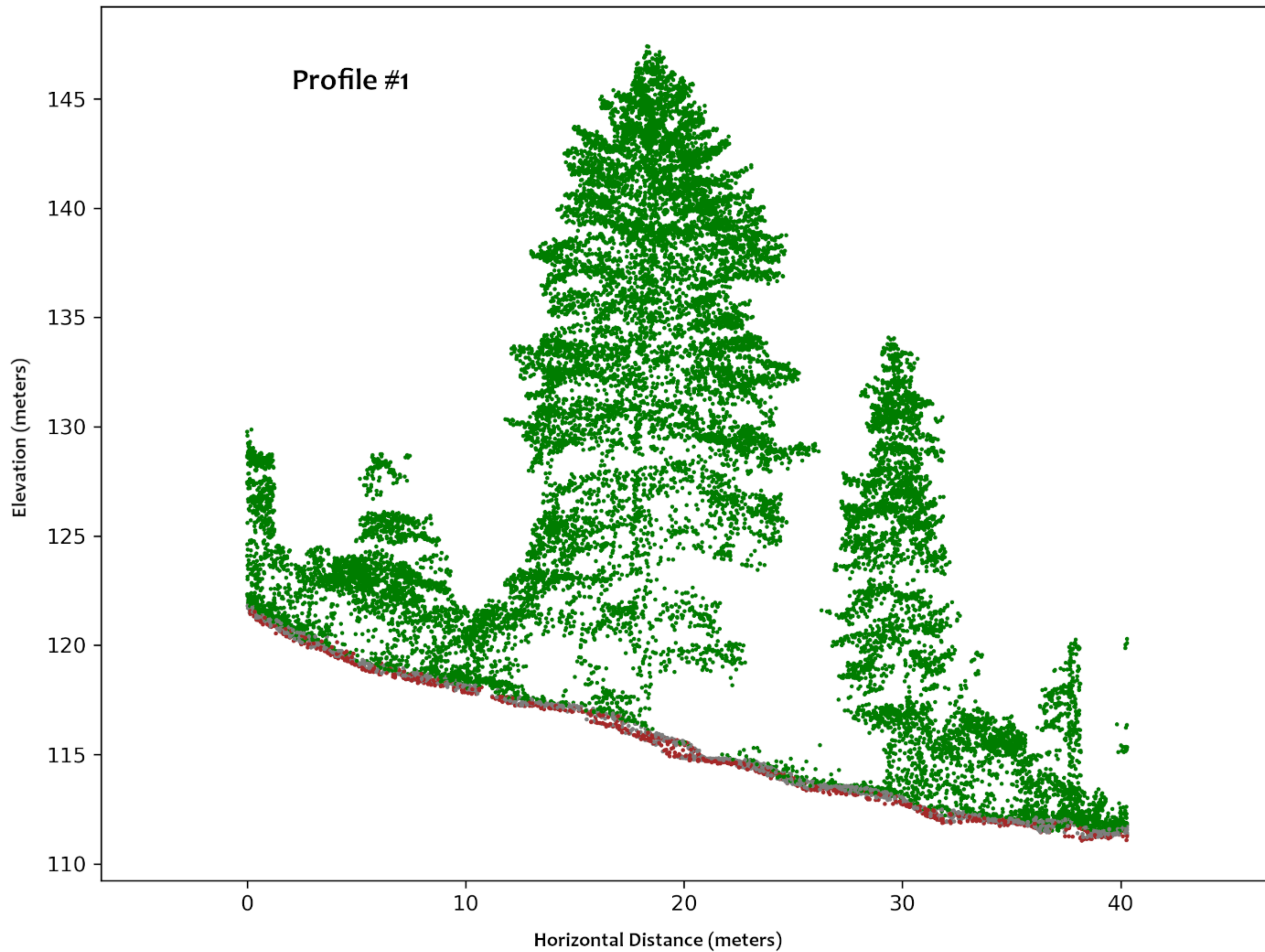




**Profile 1**

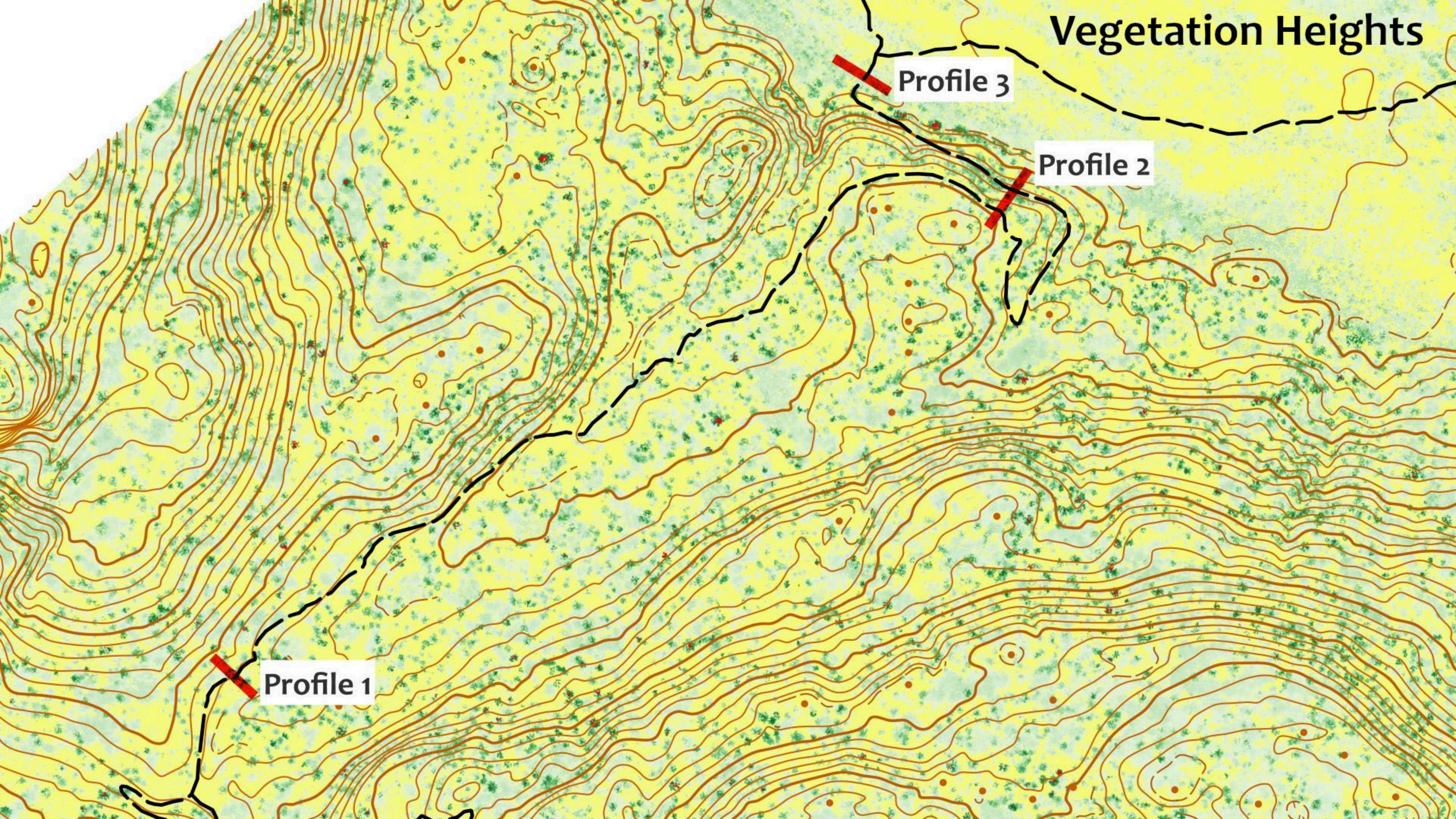
**Profile 3**

**Profile 2**





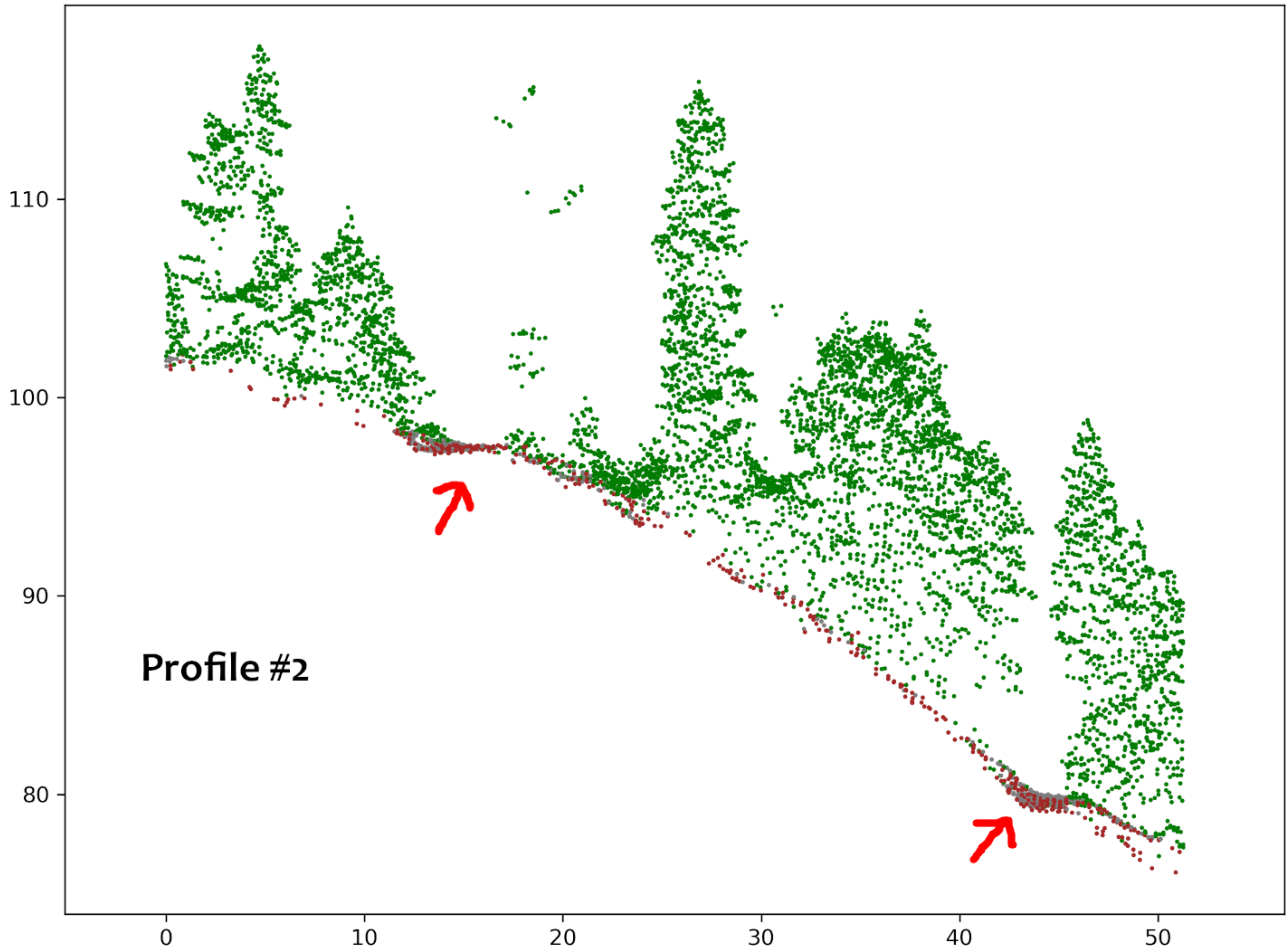
# Vegetation Heights

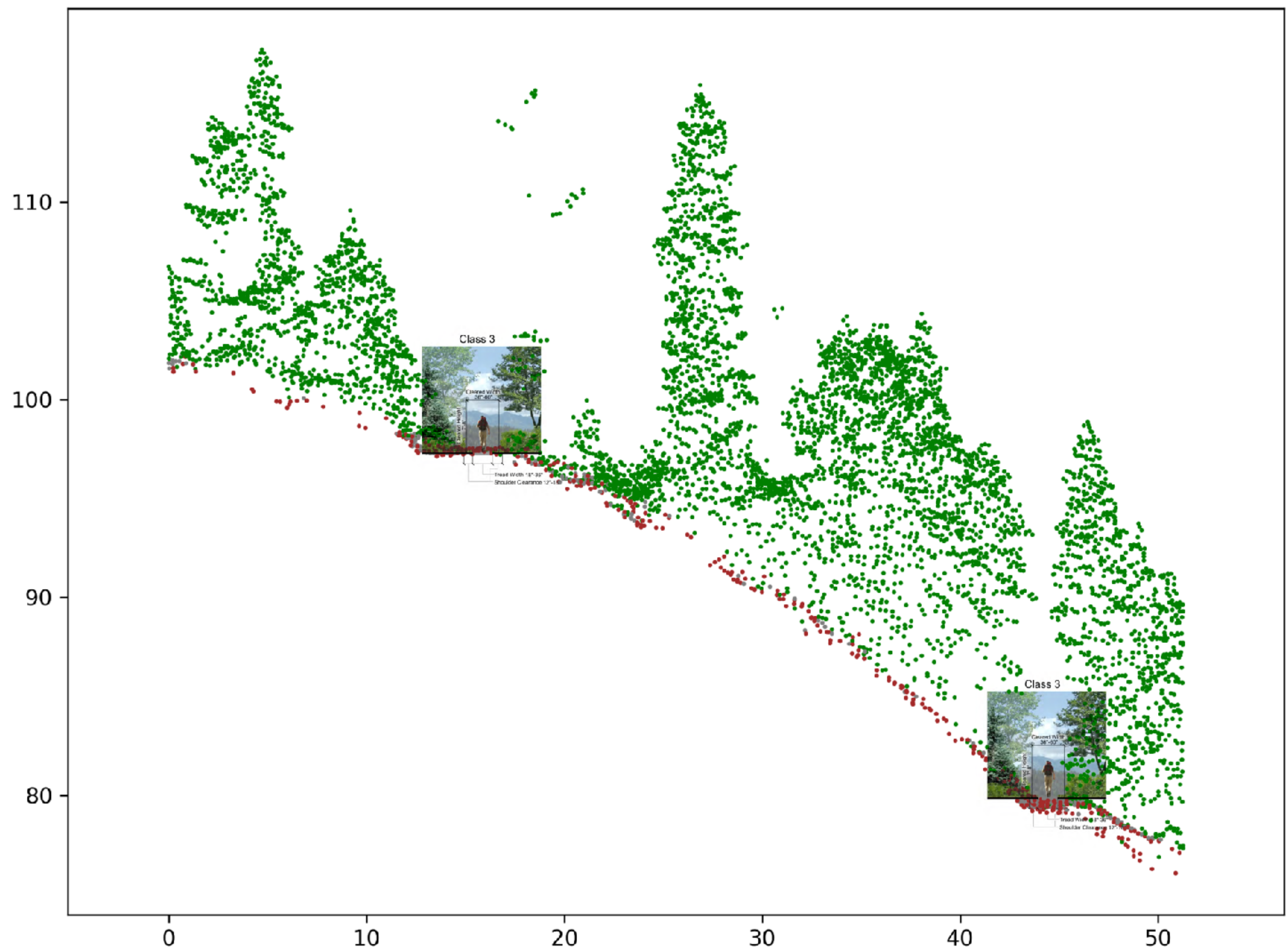


Profile 3

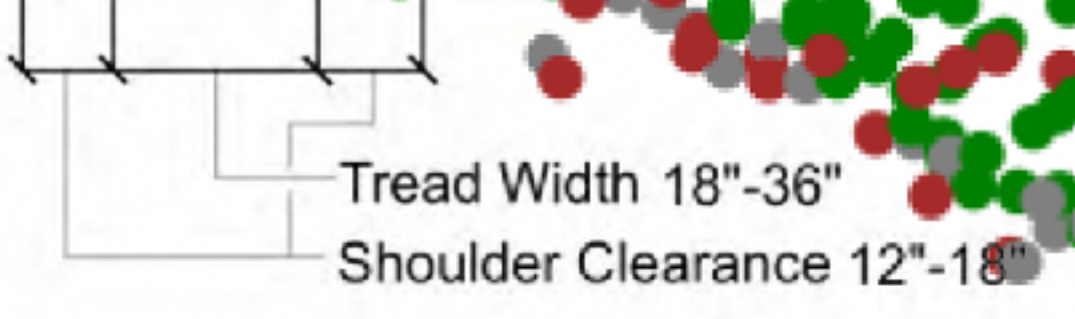
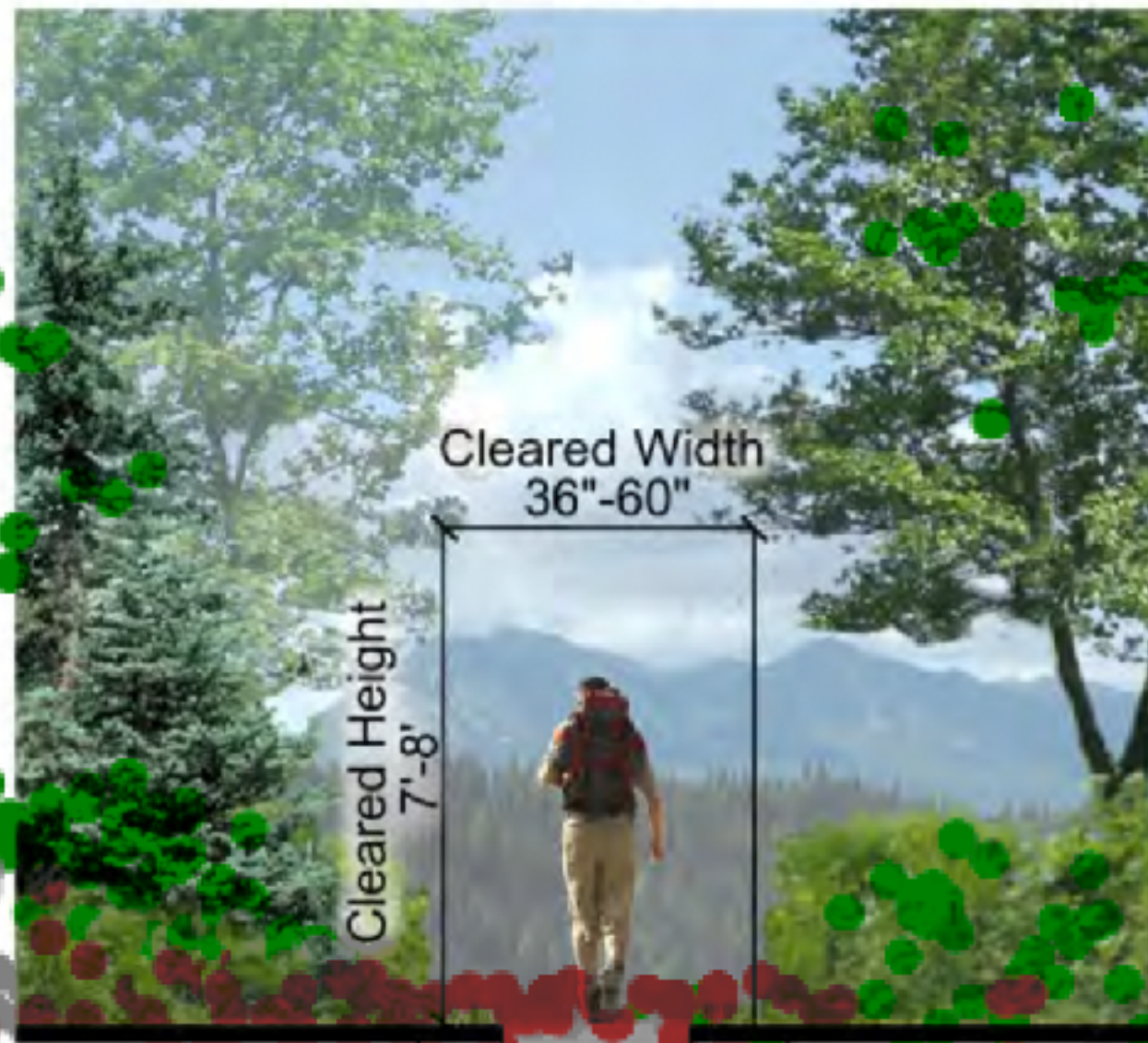
Profile 2

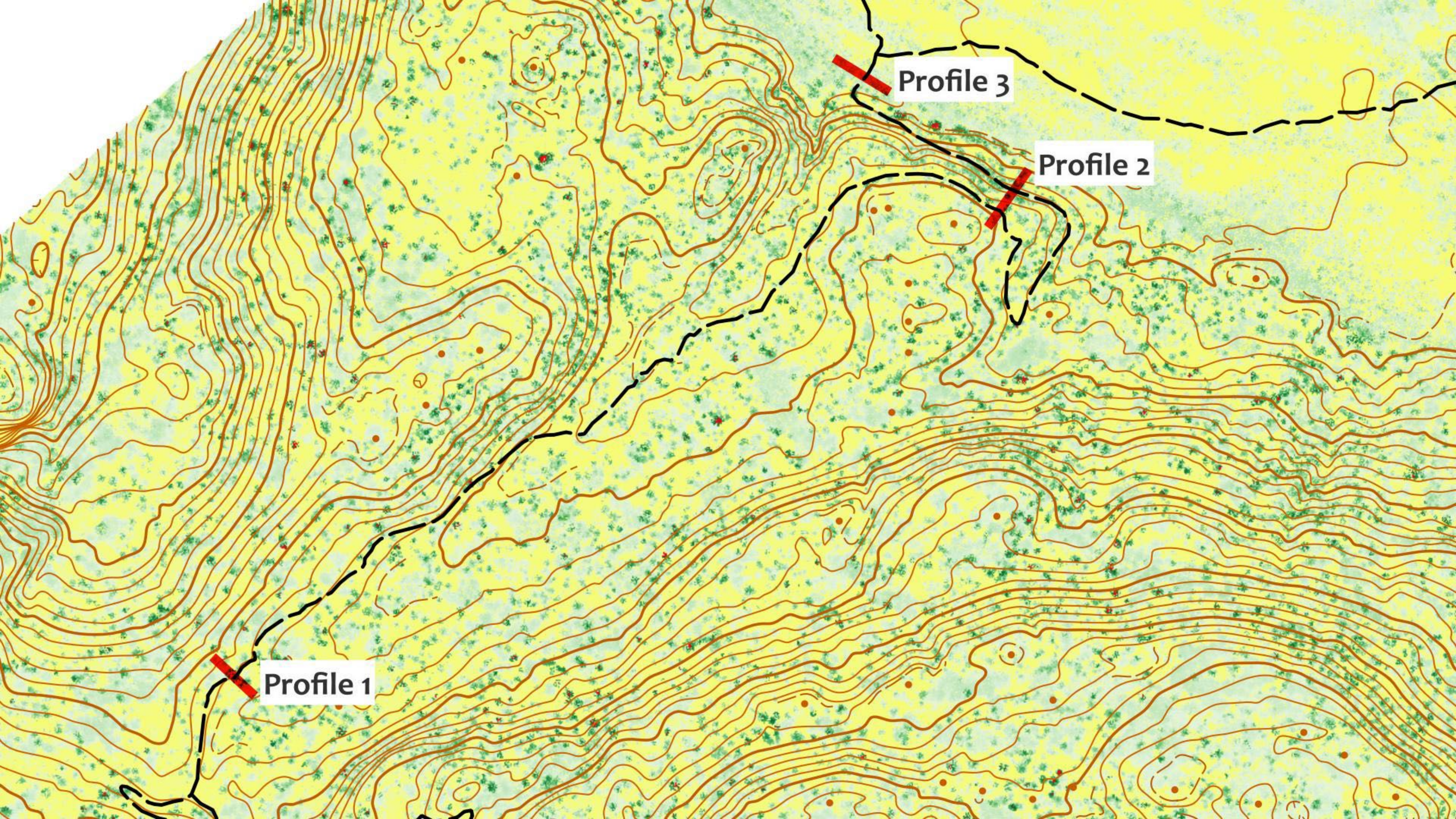
Profile 1





### Class 3



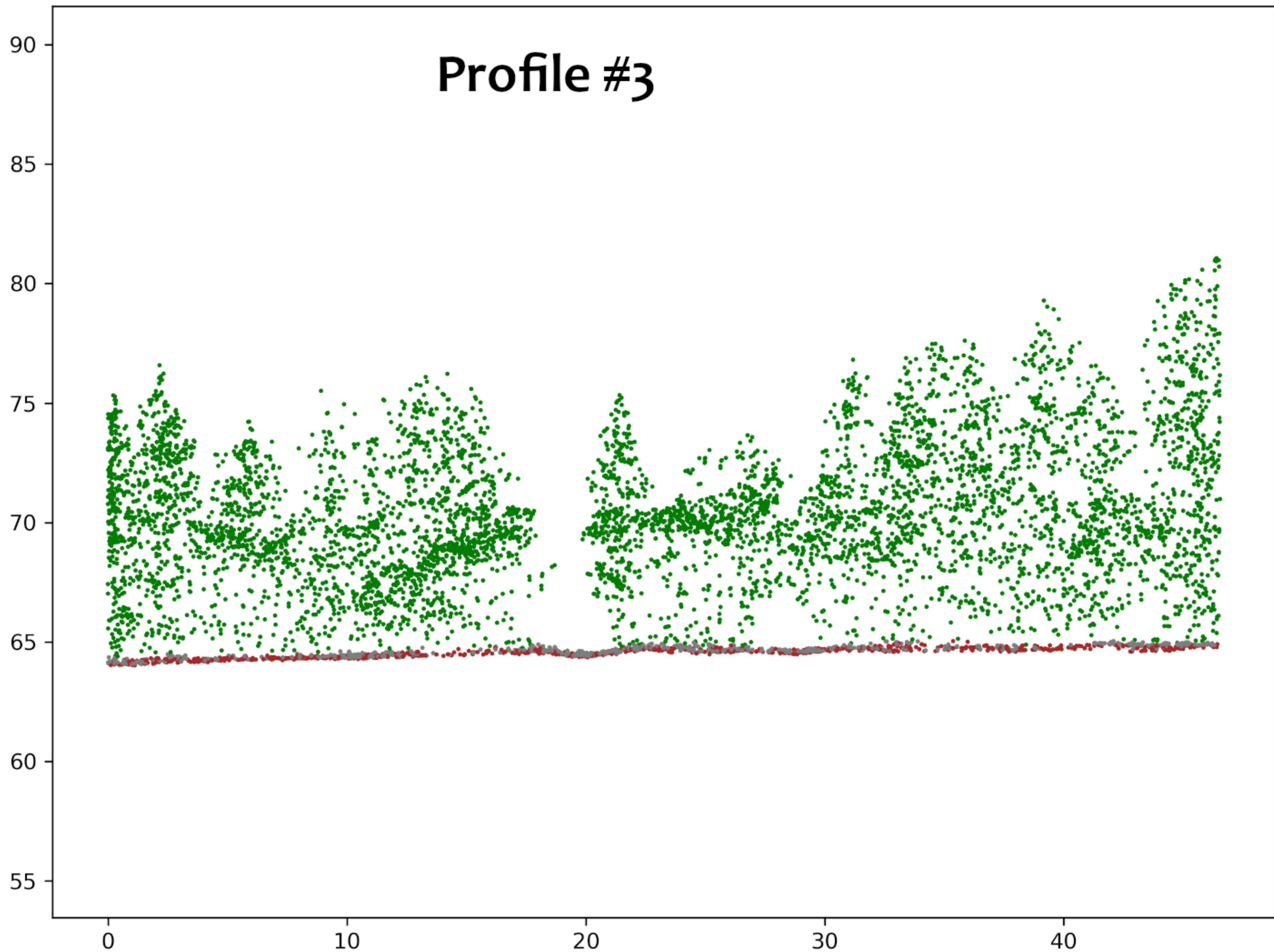


Profile 1

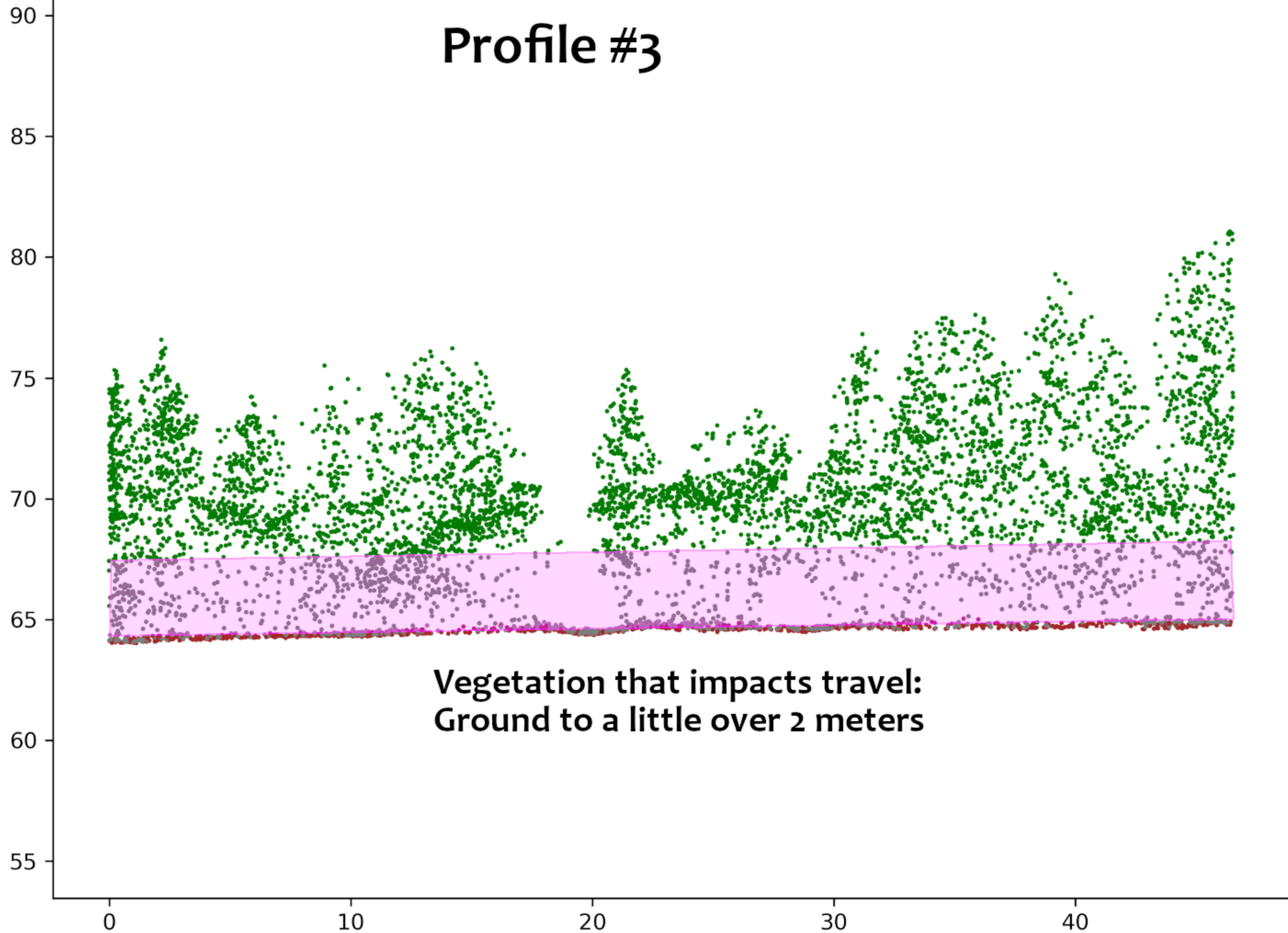
Profile 3

Profile 2

# Profile #3

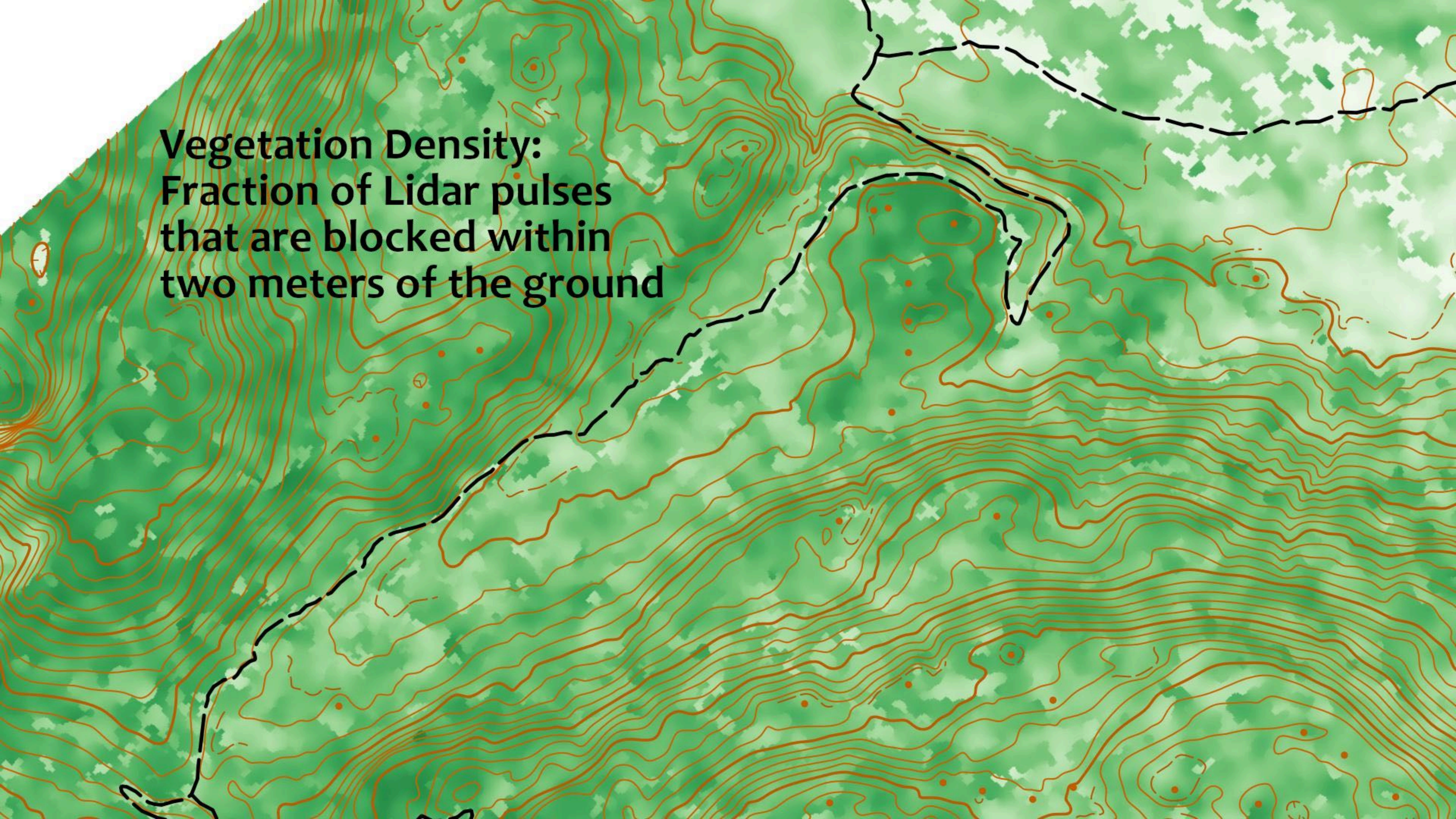


# Profile #3

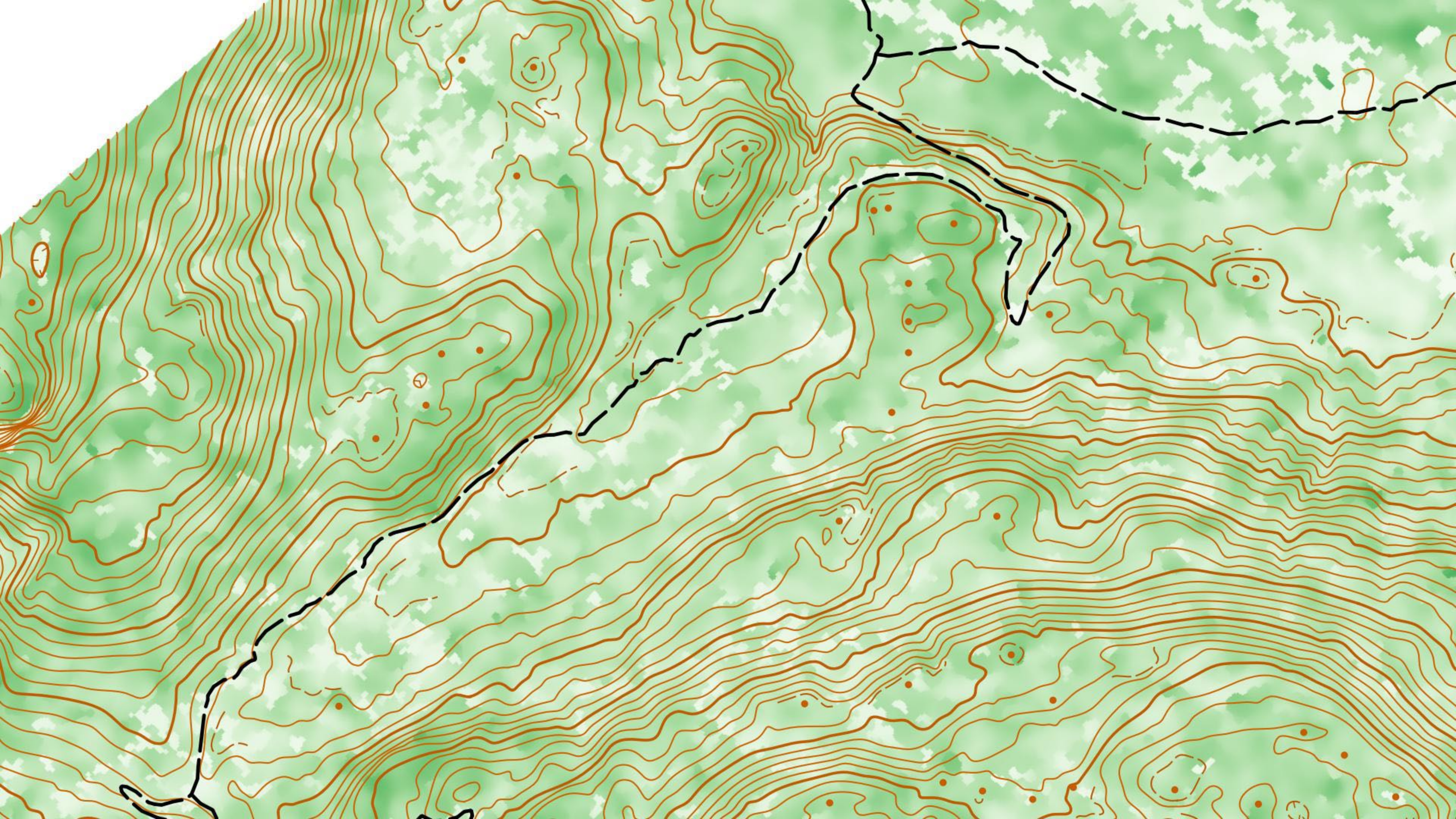


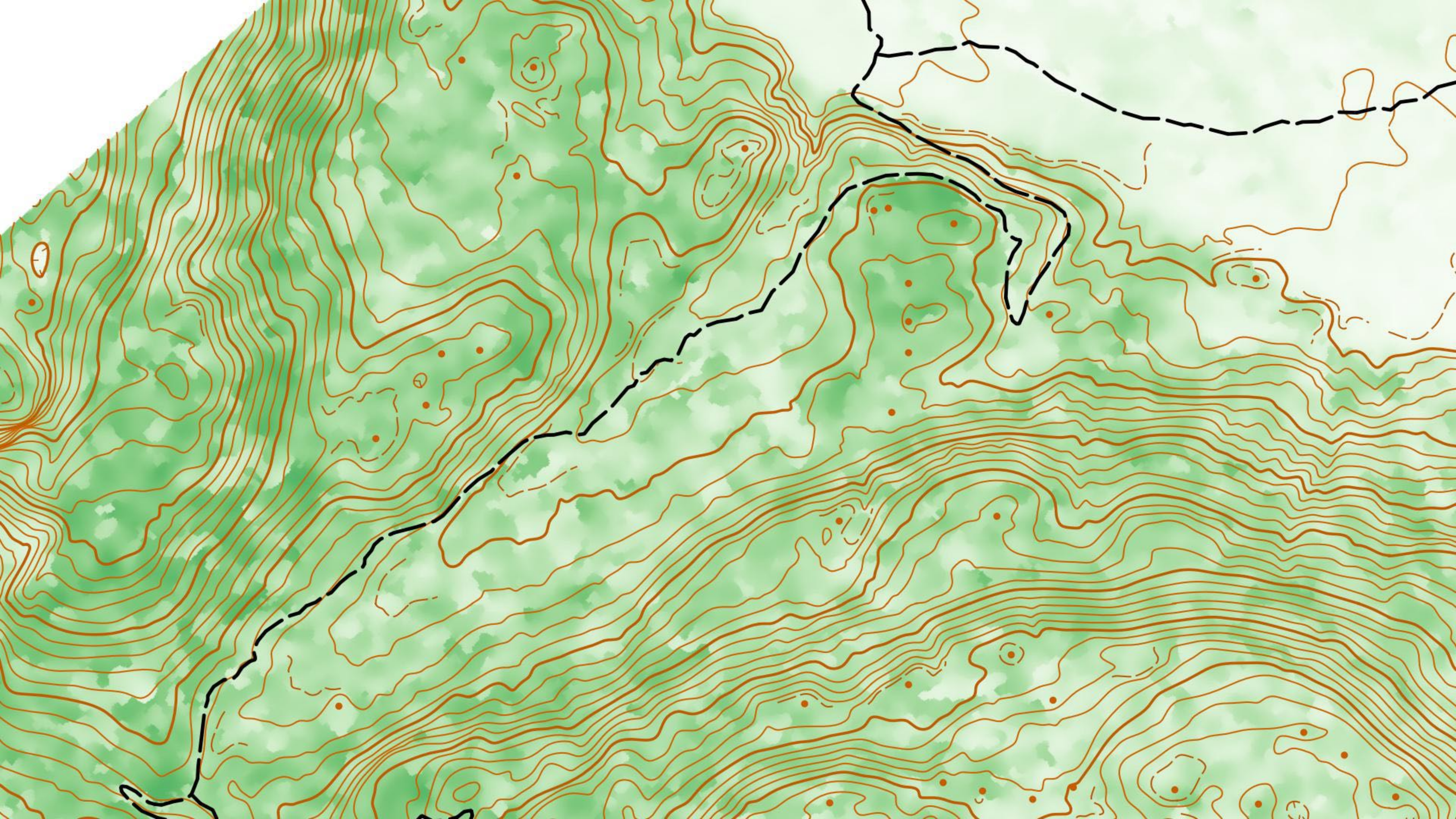
**Vegetation that impacts travel:  
Ground to a little over 2 meters**

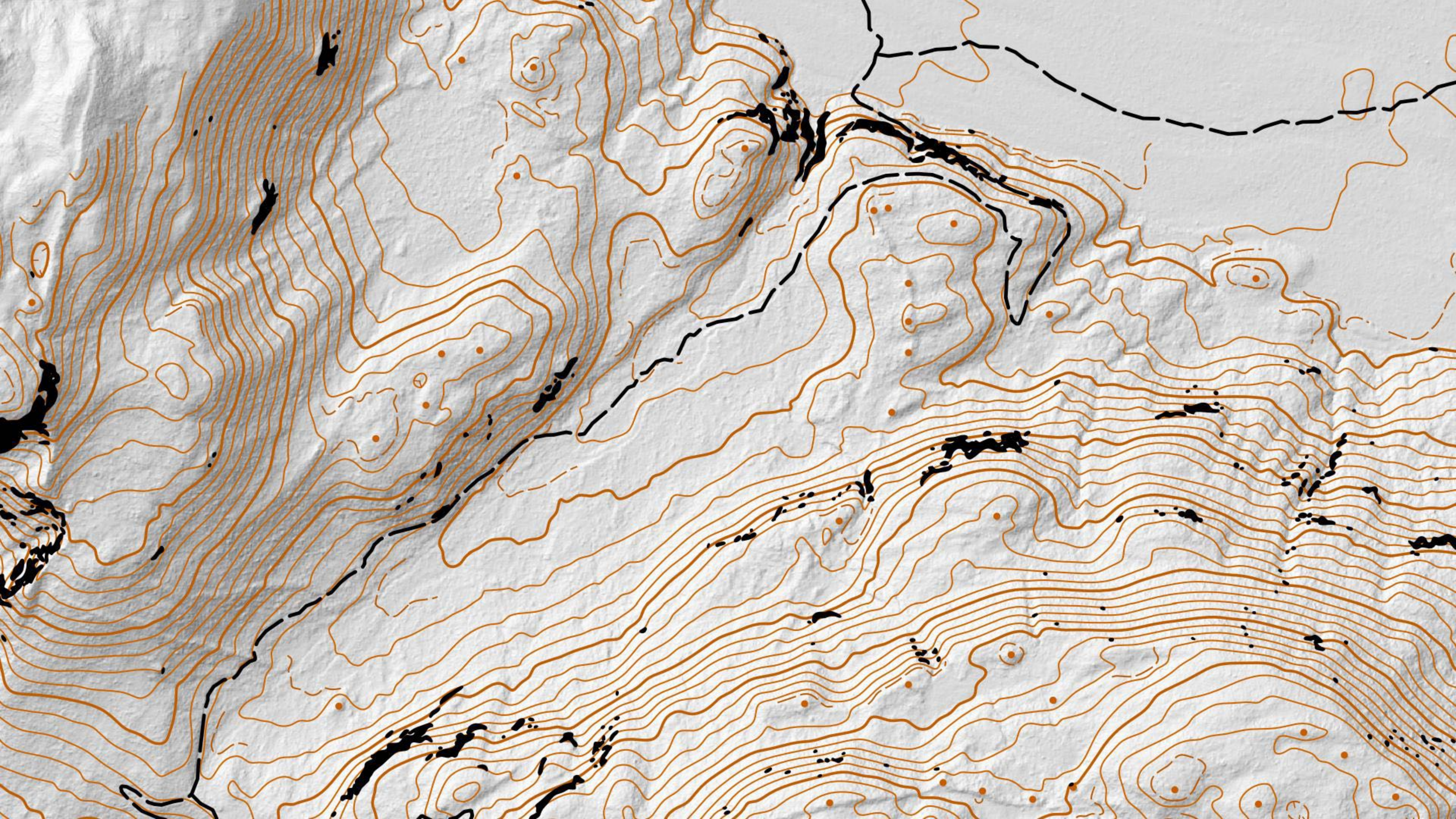
**Vegetation Density:  
Fraction of Lidar pulses  
that are blocked within  
two meters of the ground**

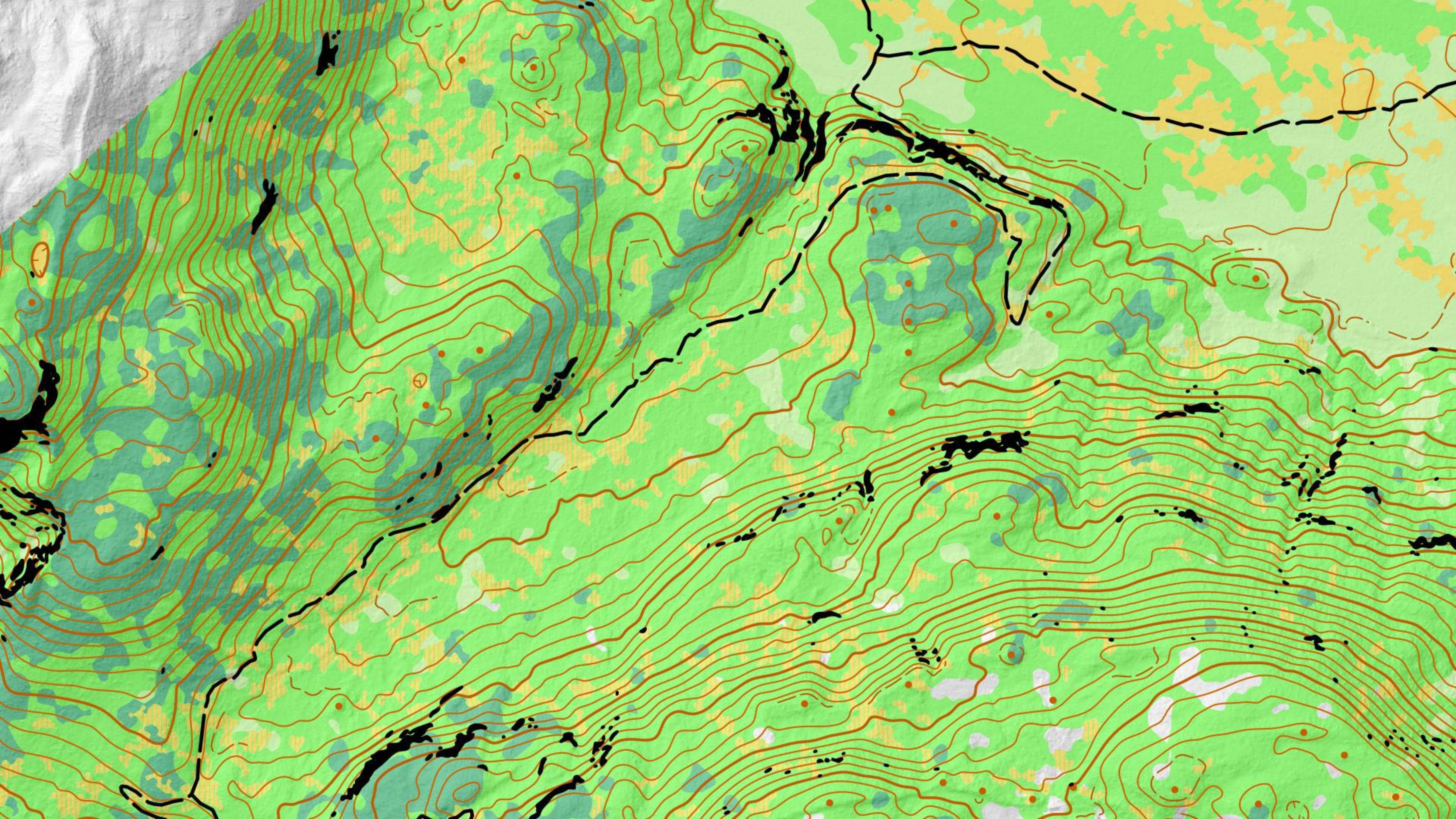


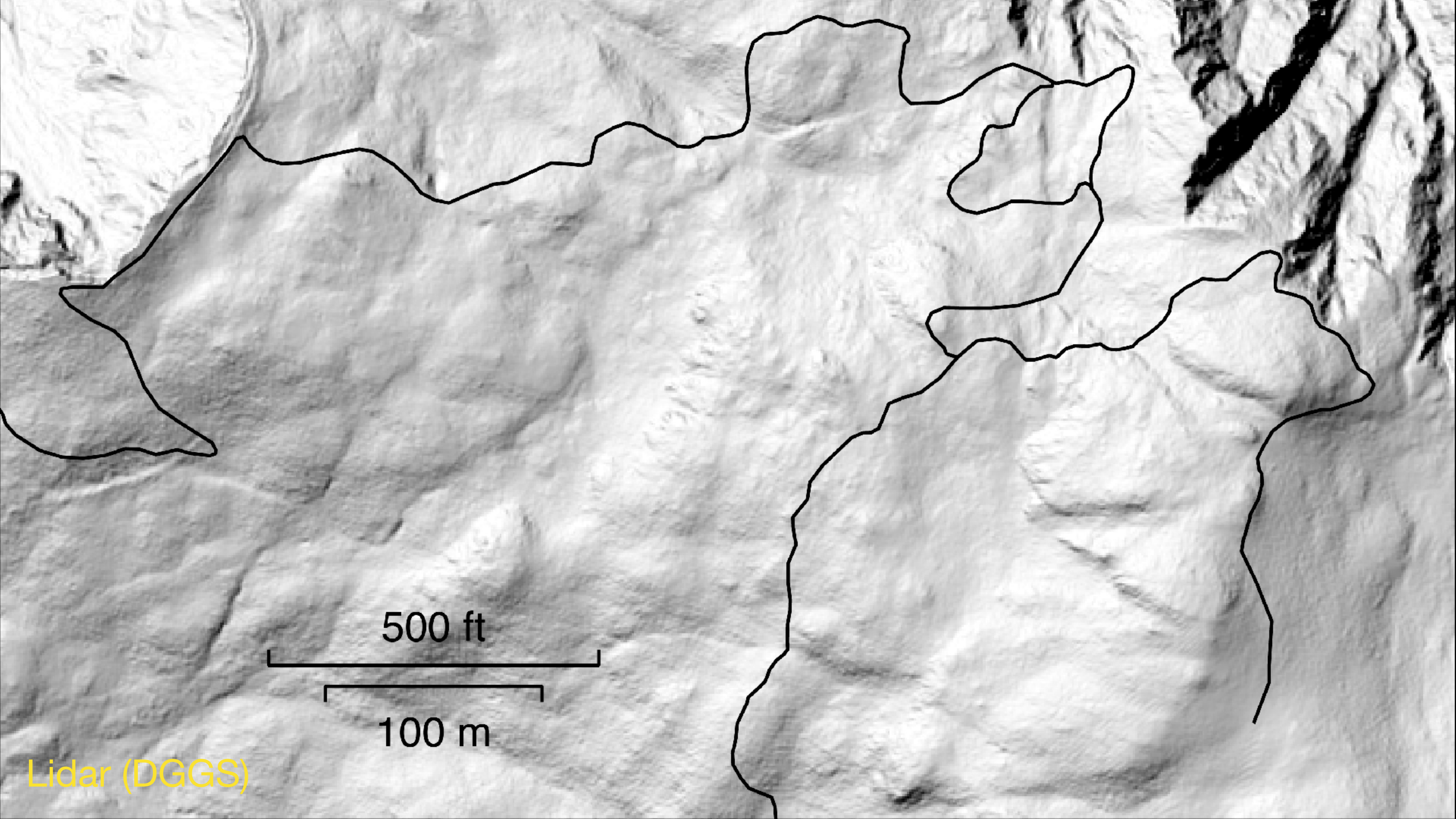








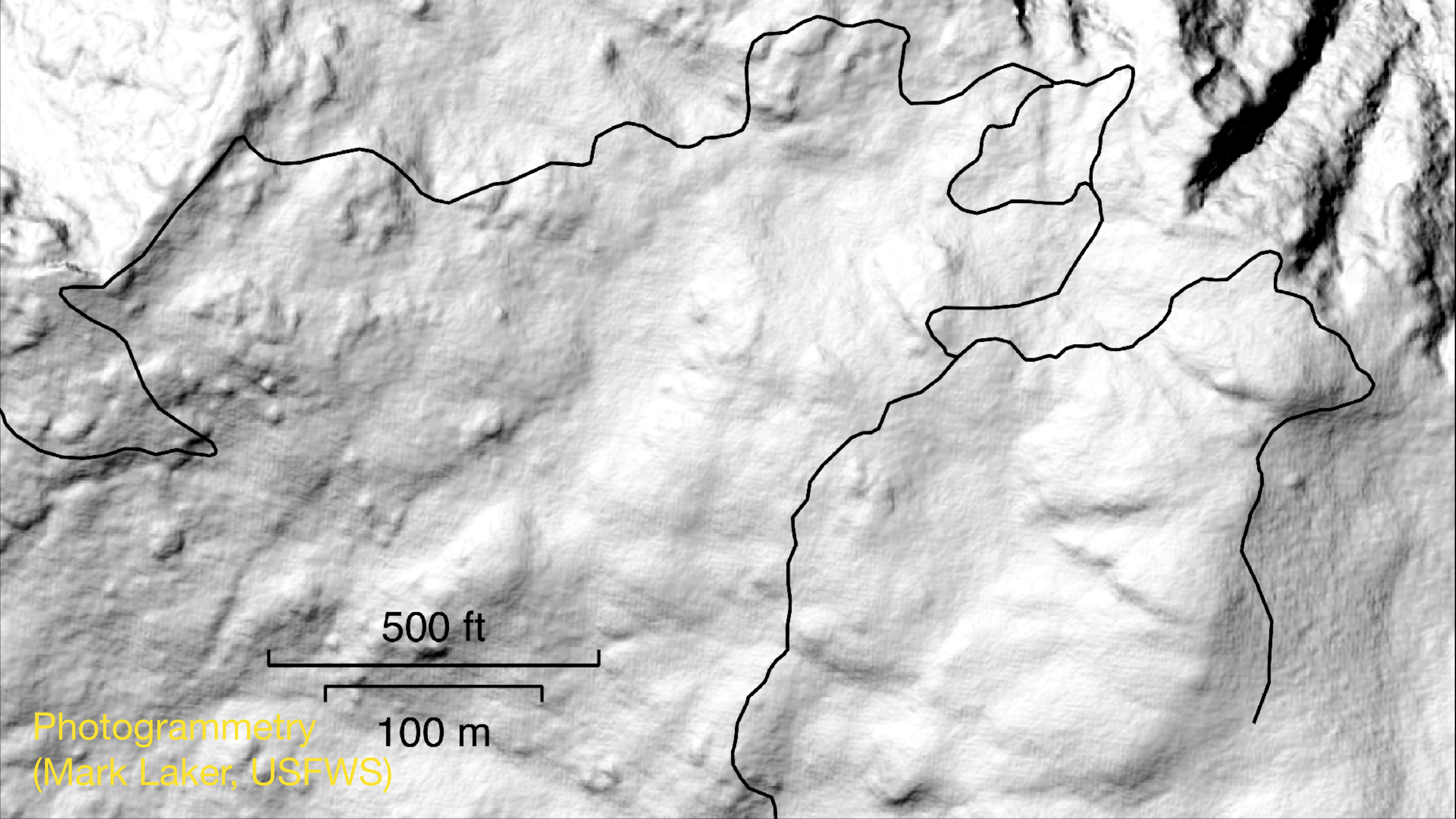




500 ft

100 m

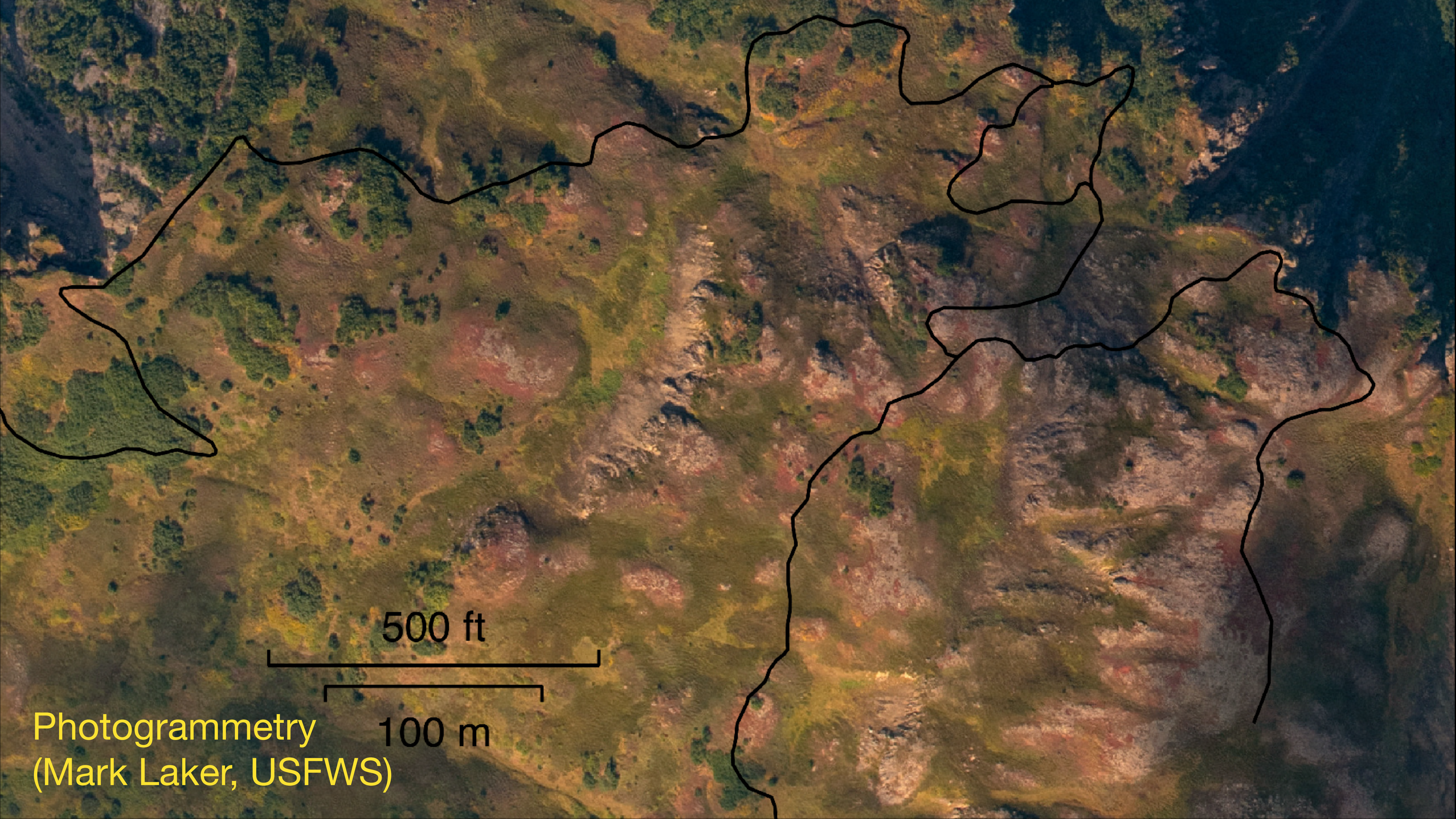
Lidar (DGGS)



500 ft

100 m

Photogrammetry  
(Mark Laker, USFWS)



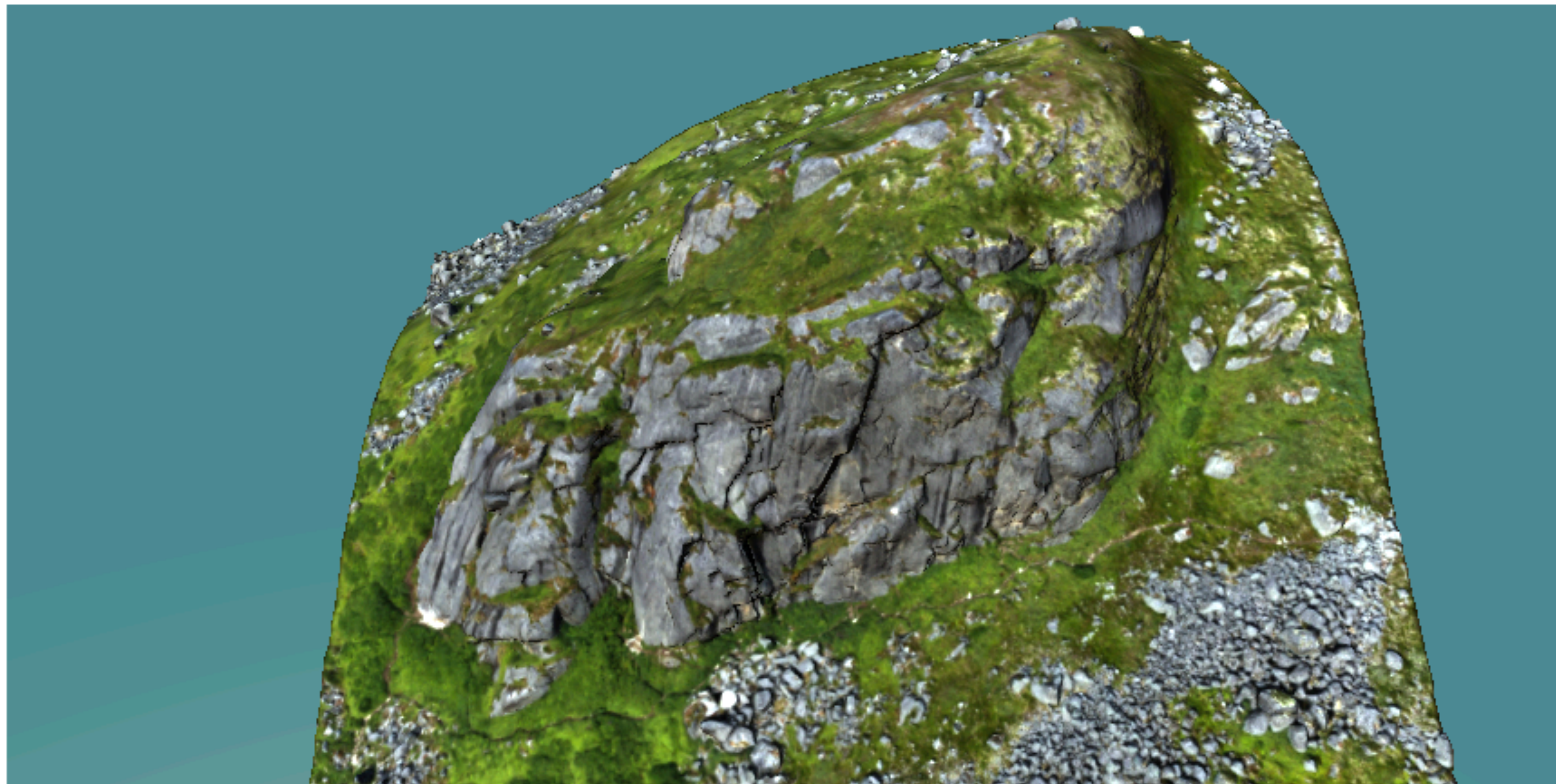
500 ft

100 m

Photogrammetry  
(Mark Laker, USFWS)

above treeline and a short walk from the Archangel valley trailhead, the Monolith's easy access and clean granite has been attracting rock climbers for over 30 years.

We were interested in exploring how computerized 3D modeling can aid in visualizing complex or difficult terrain. In this case, we wanted to see how a 3D model of a popular rock climbing destination can make terrain data uniquely accessible.



Click & drag to zoom and rotate the model

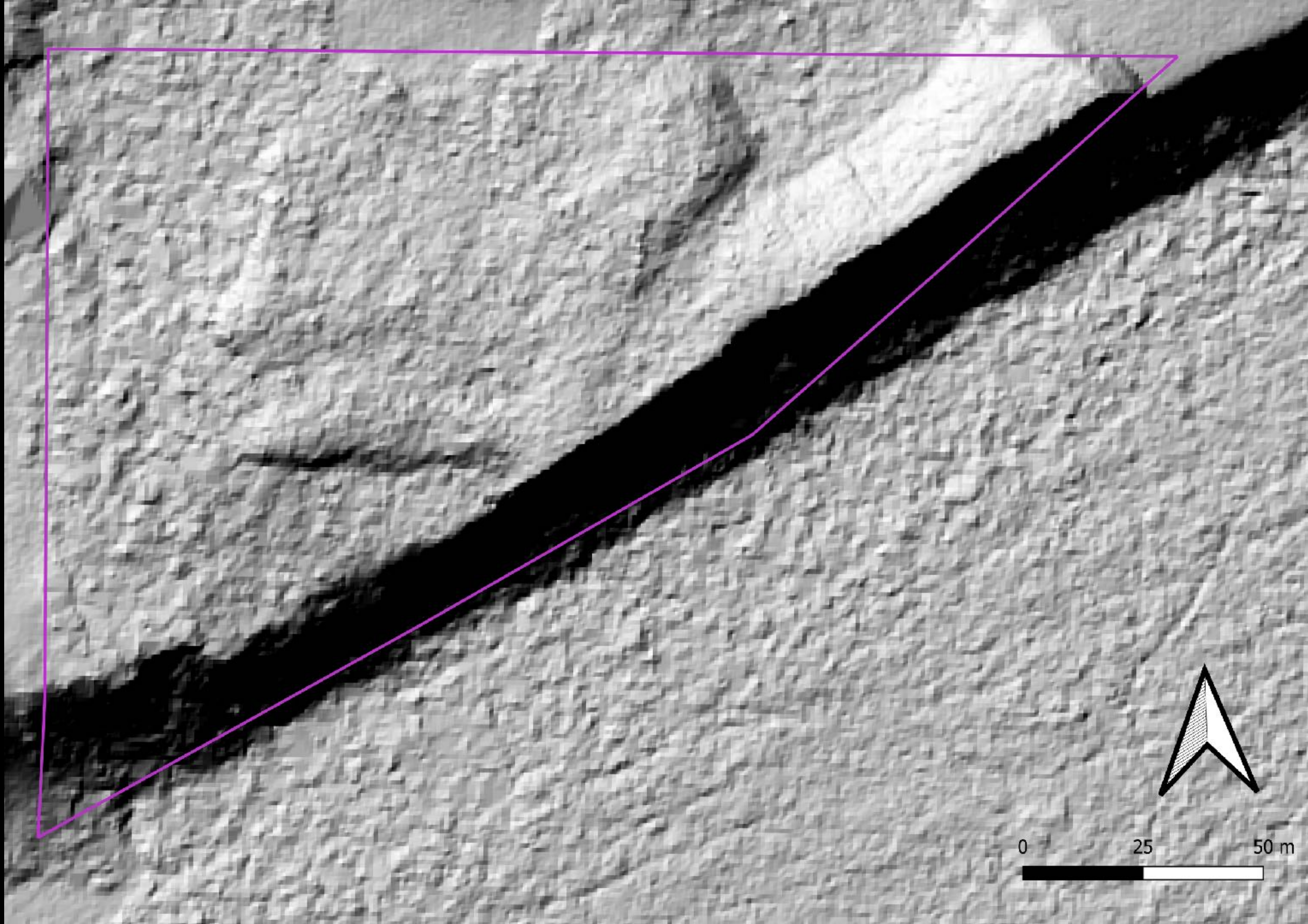


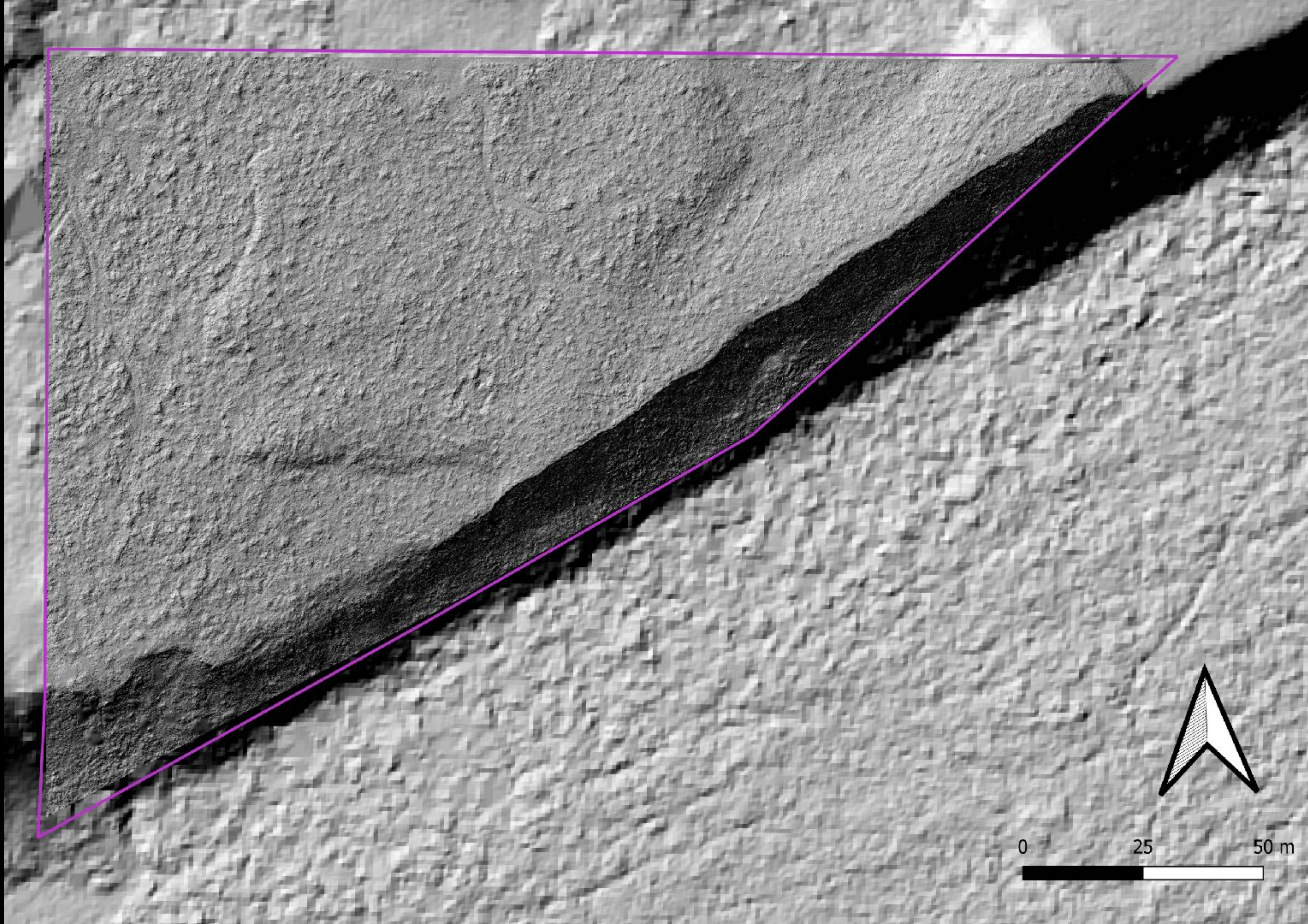
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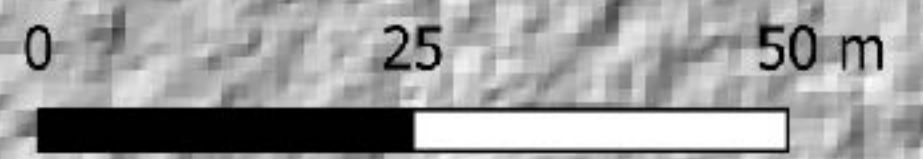
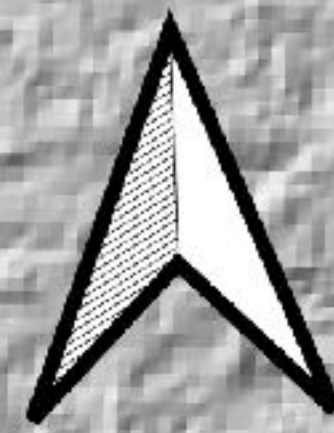
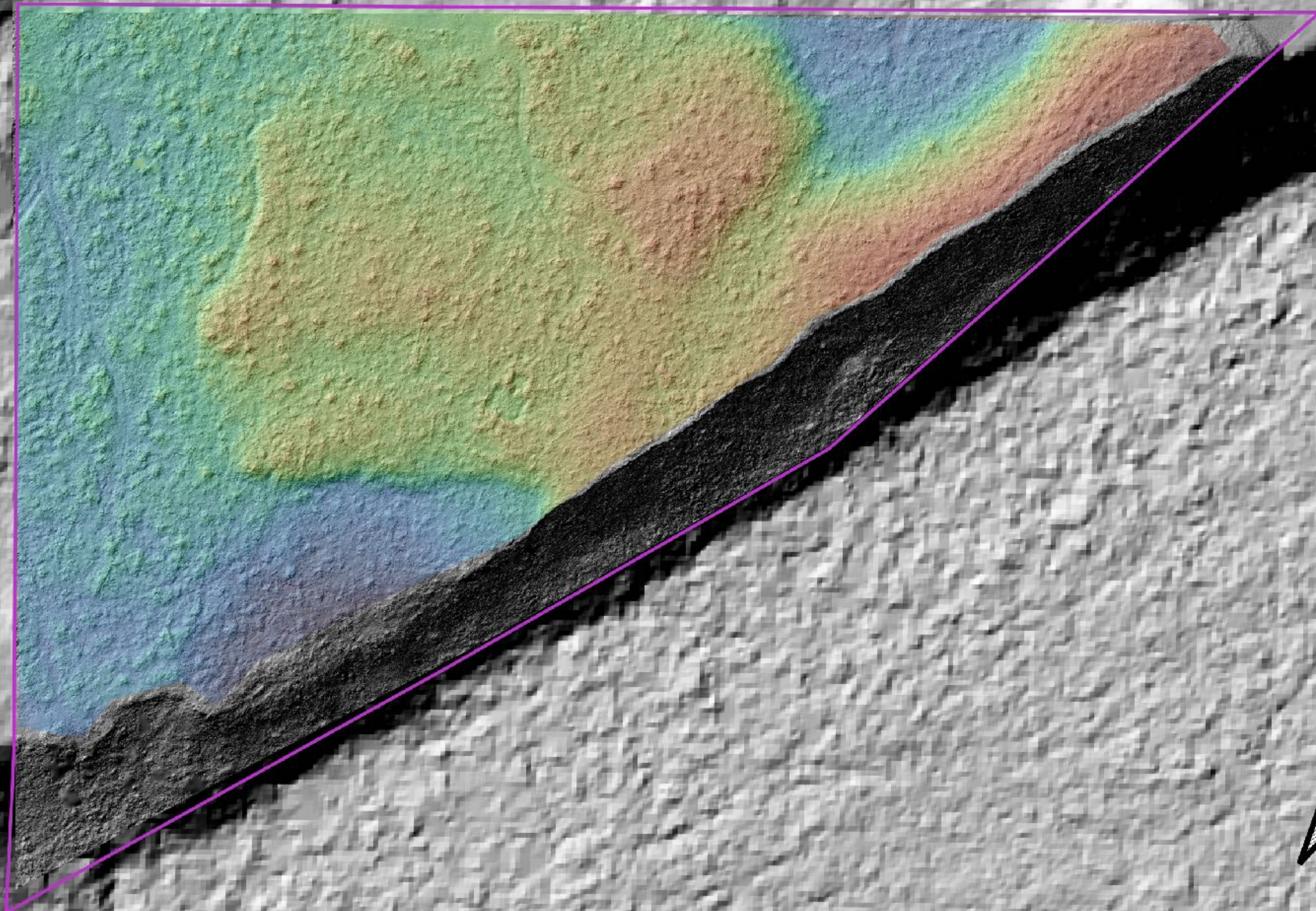


0 25 50 m

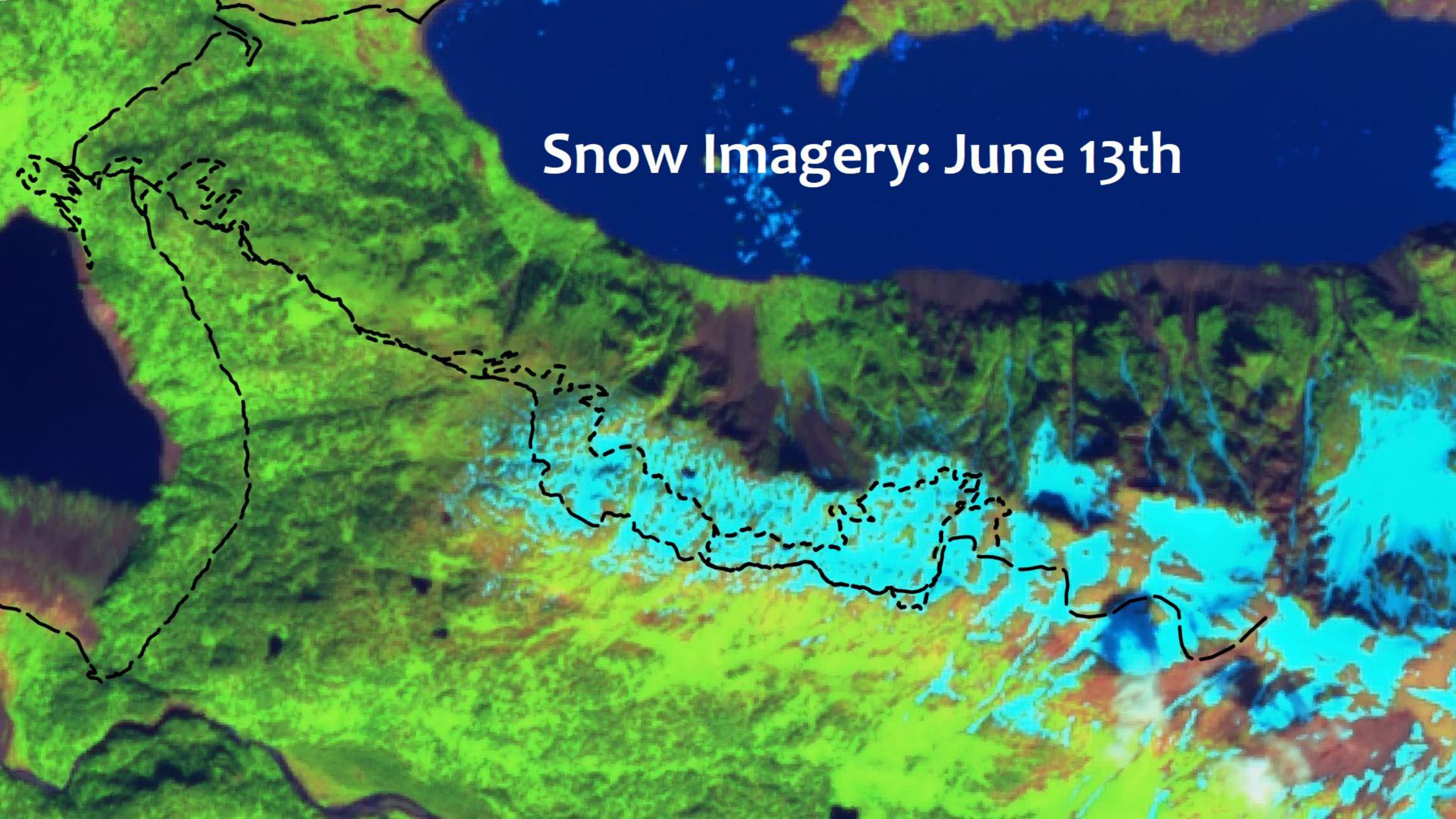






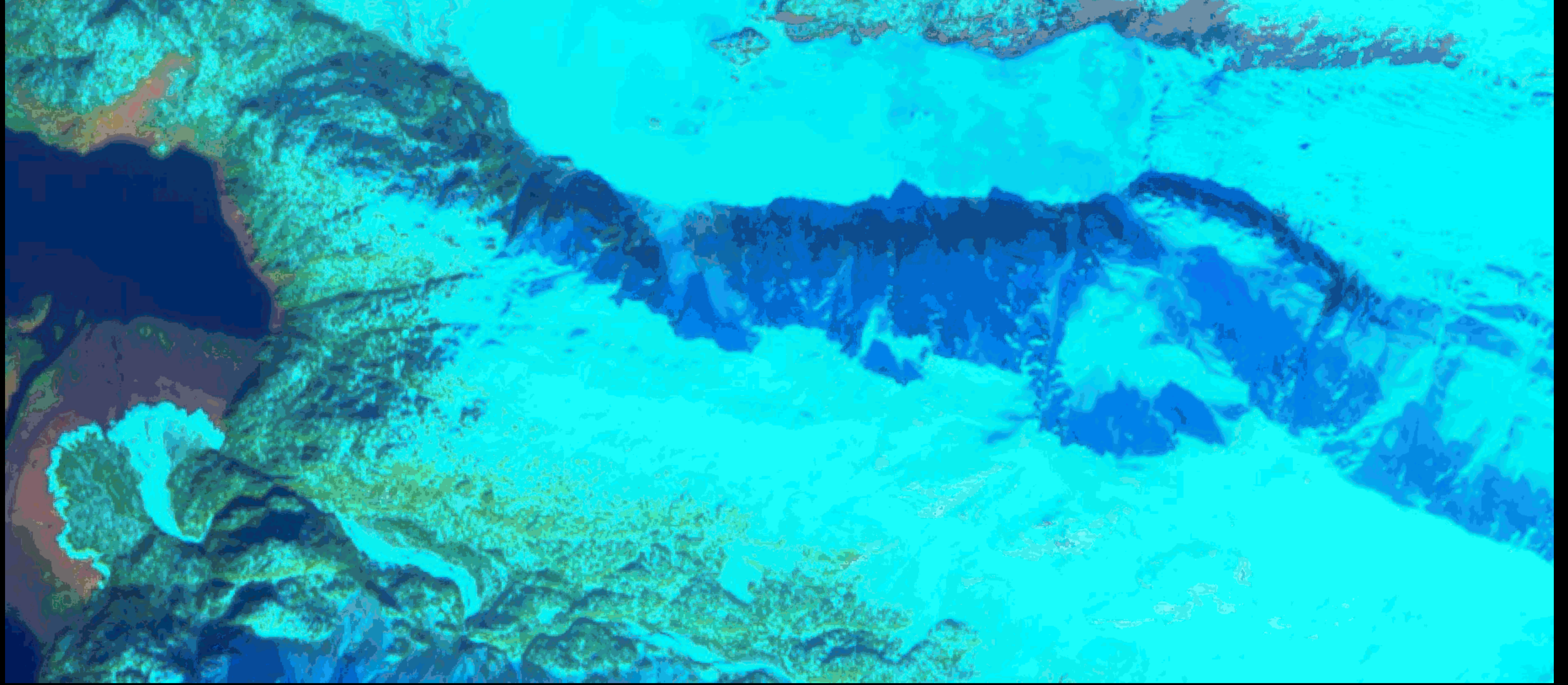


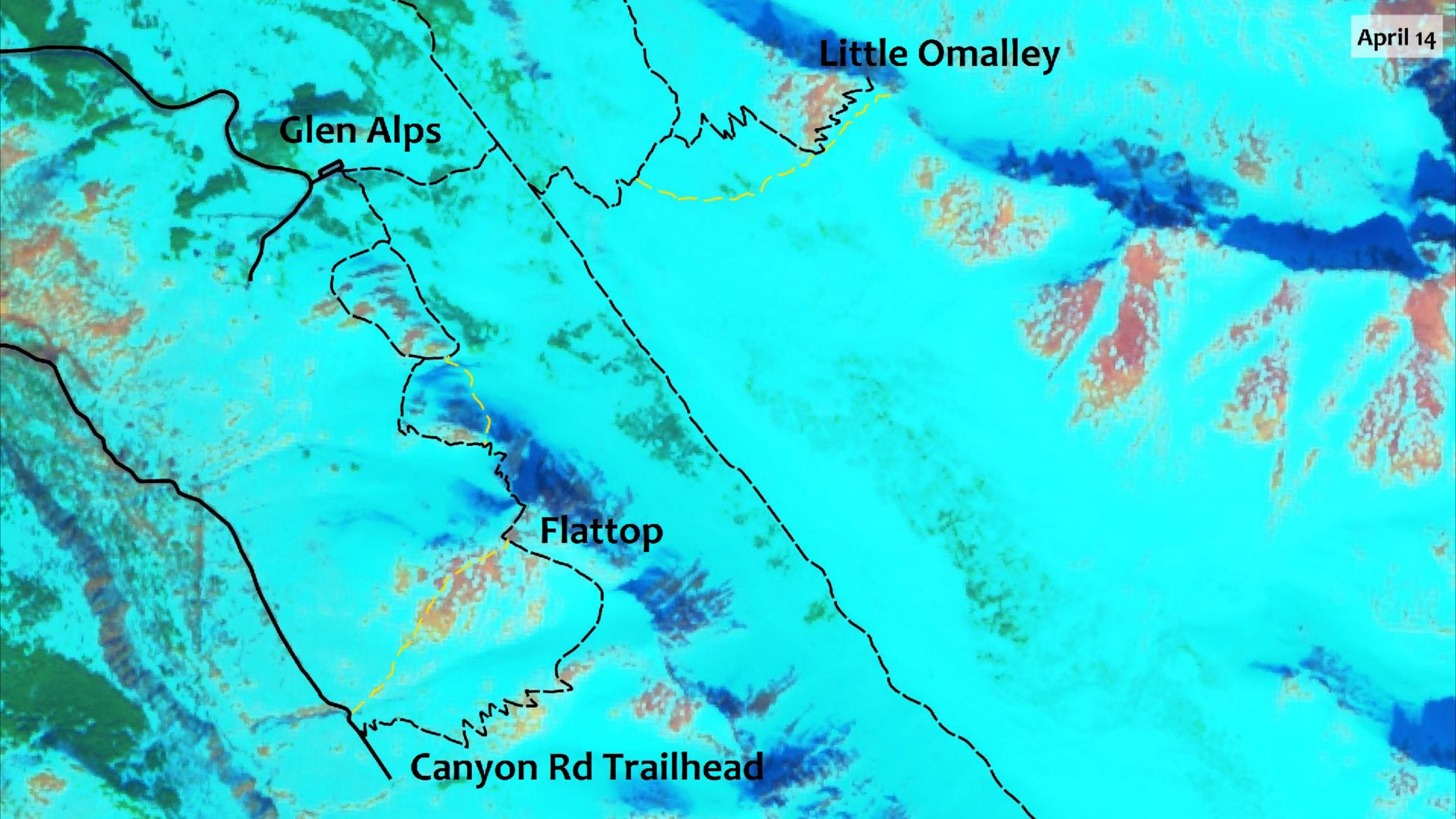
# Snow Imagery: June 13th



**July 16th**







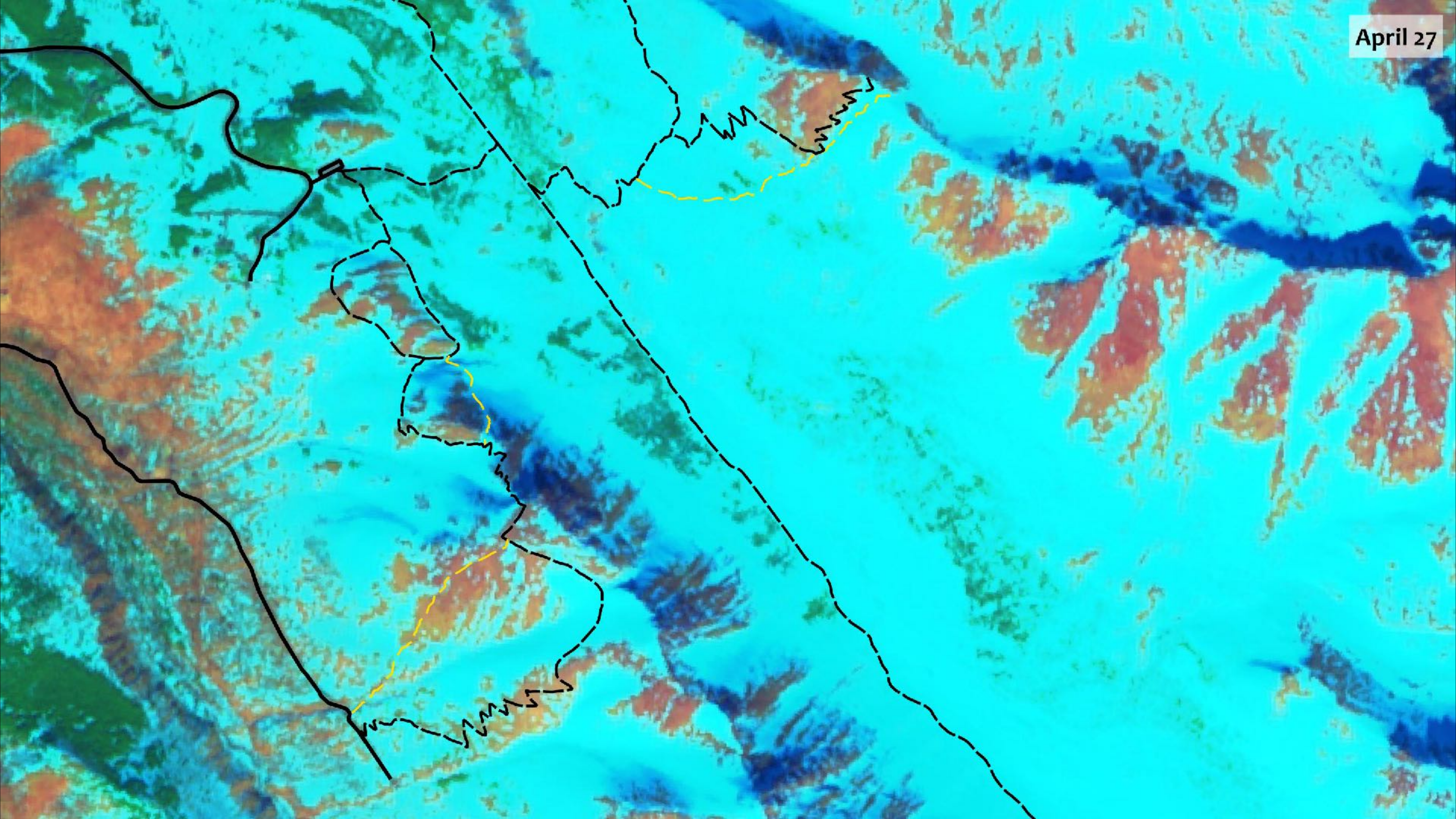
Glen Alps

Little Omalley

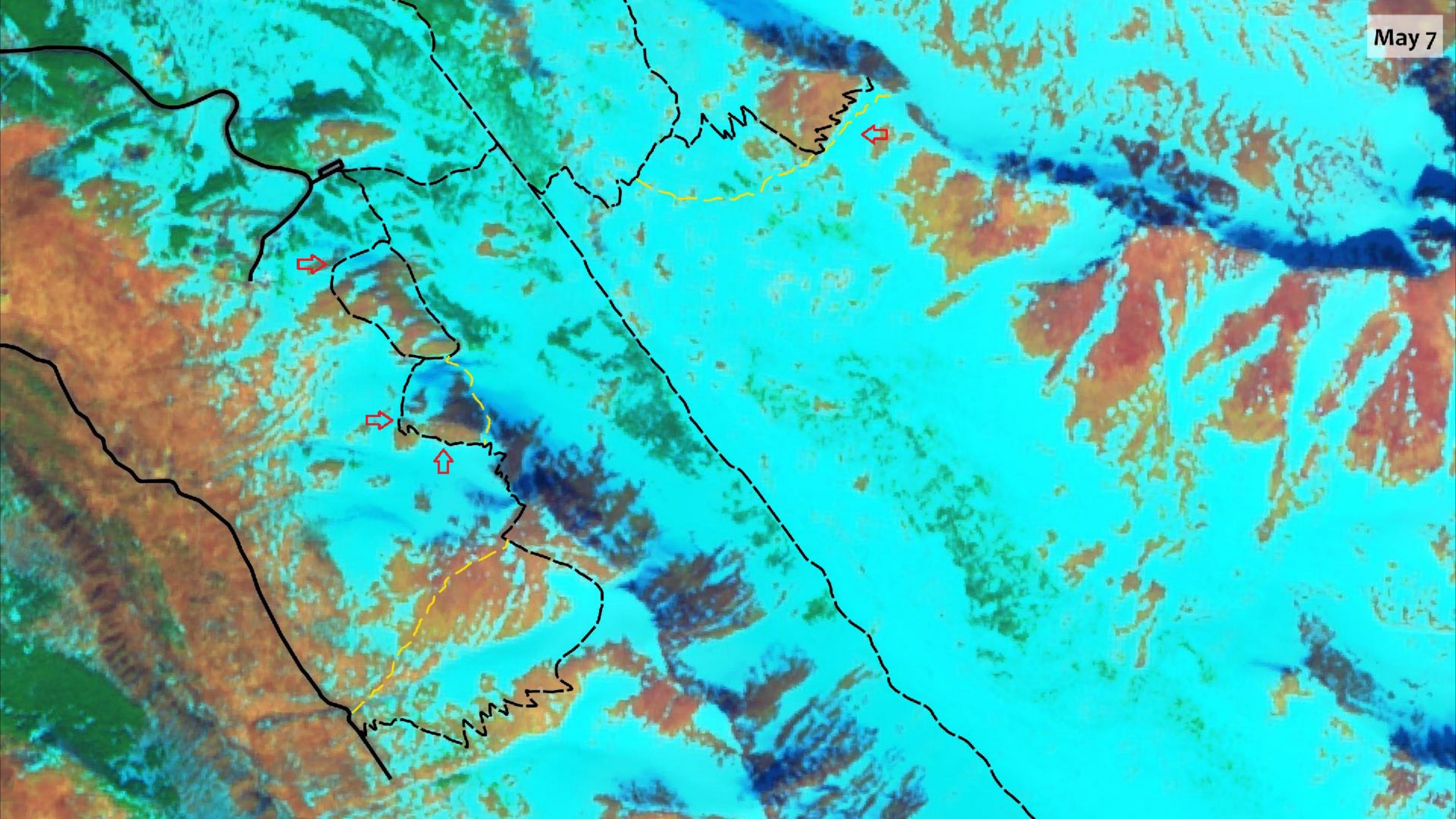
Flattop

Canyon Rd Trailhead

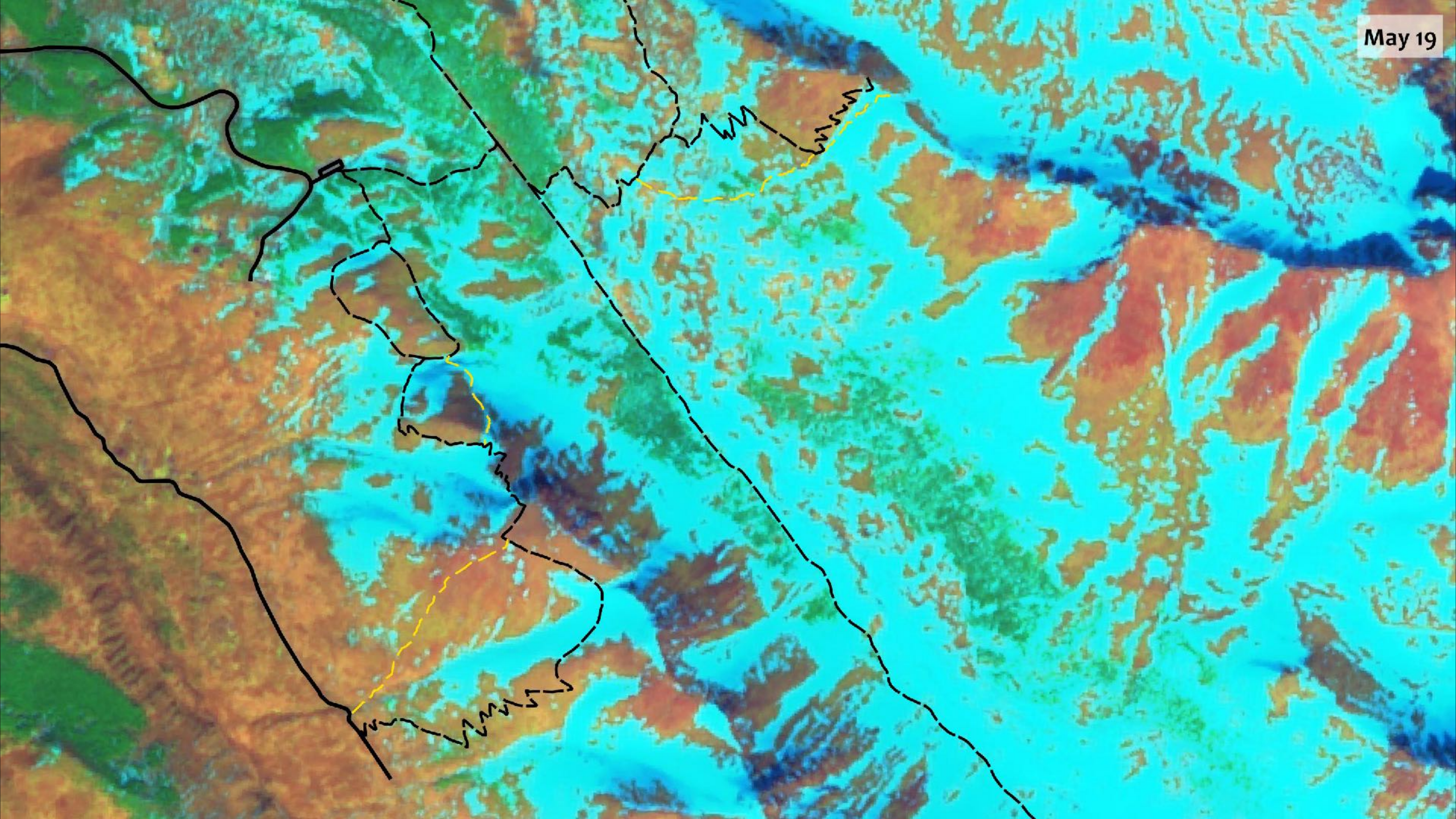




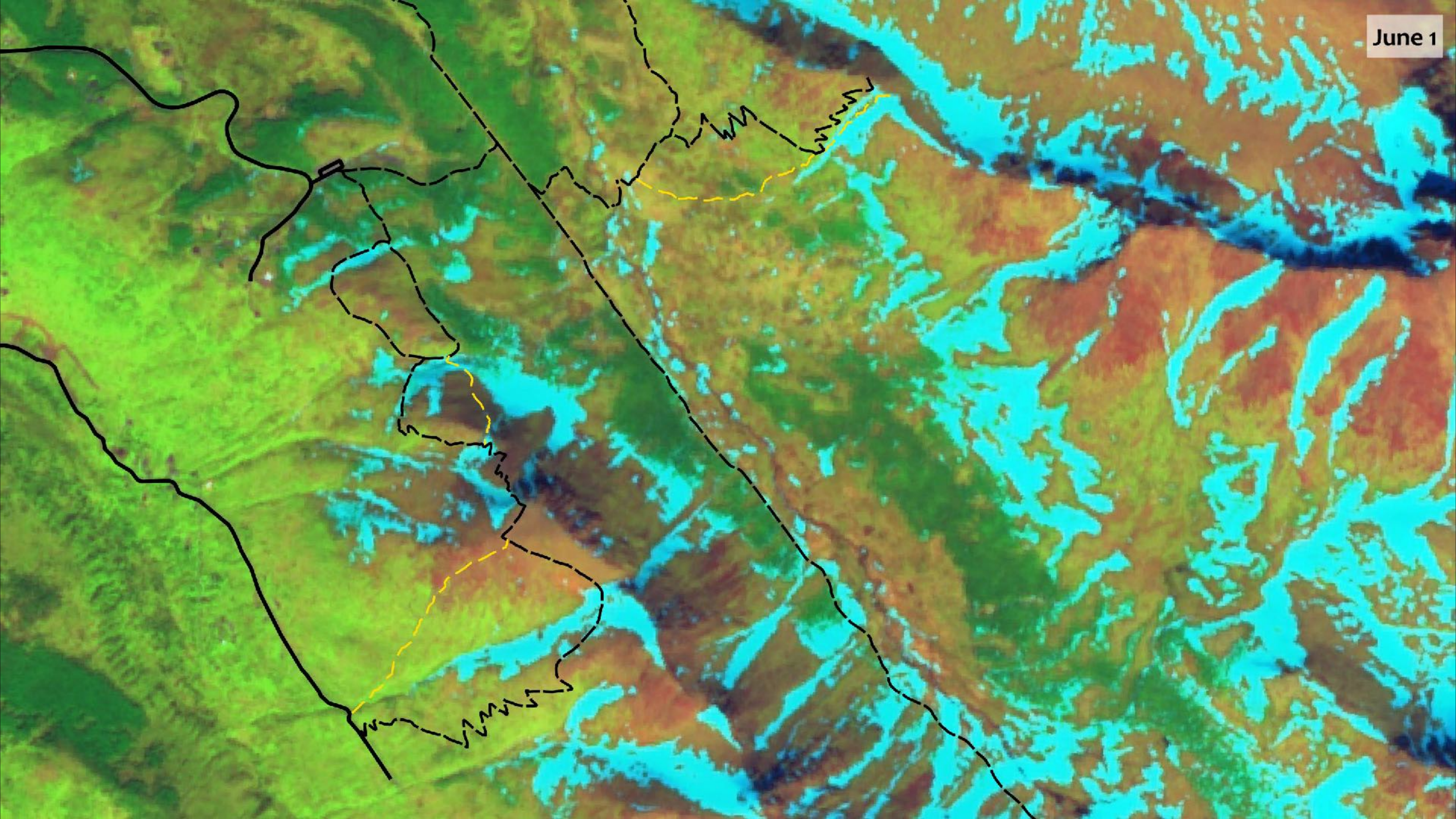
May 7



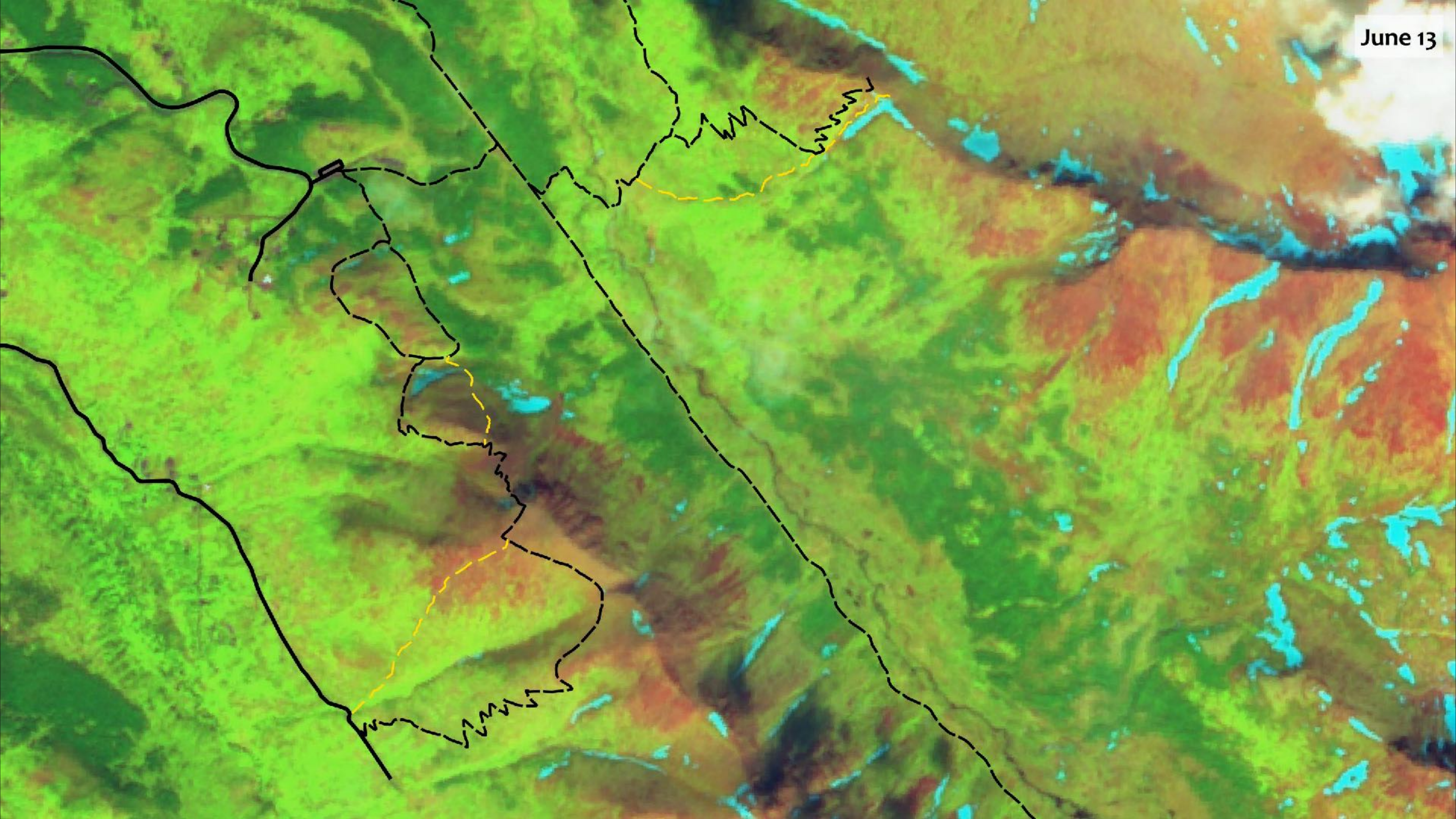
May 19



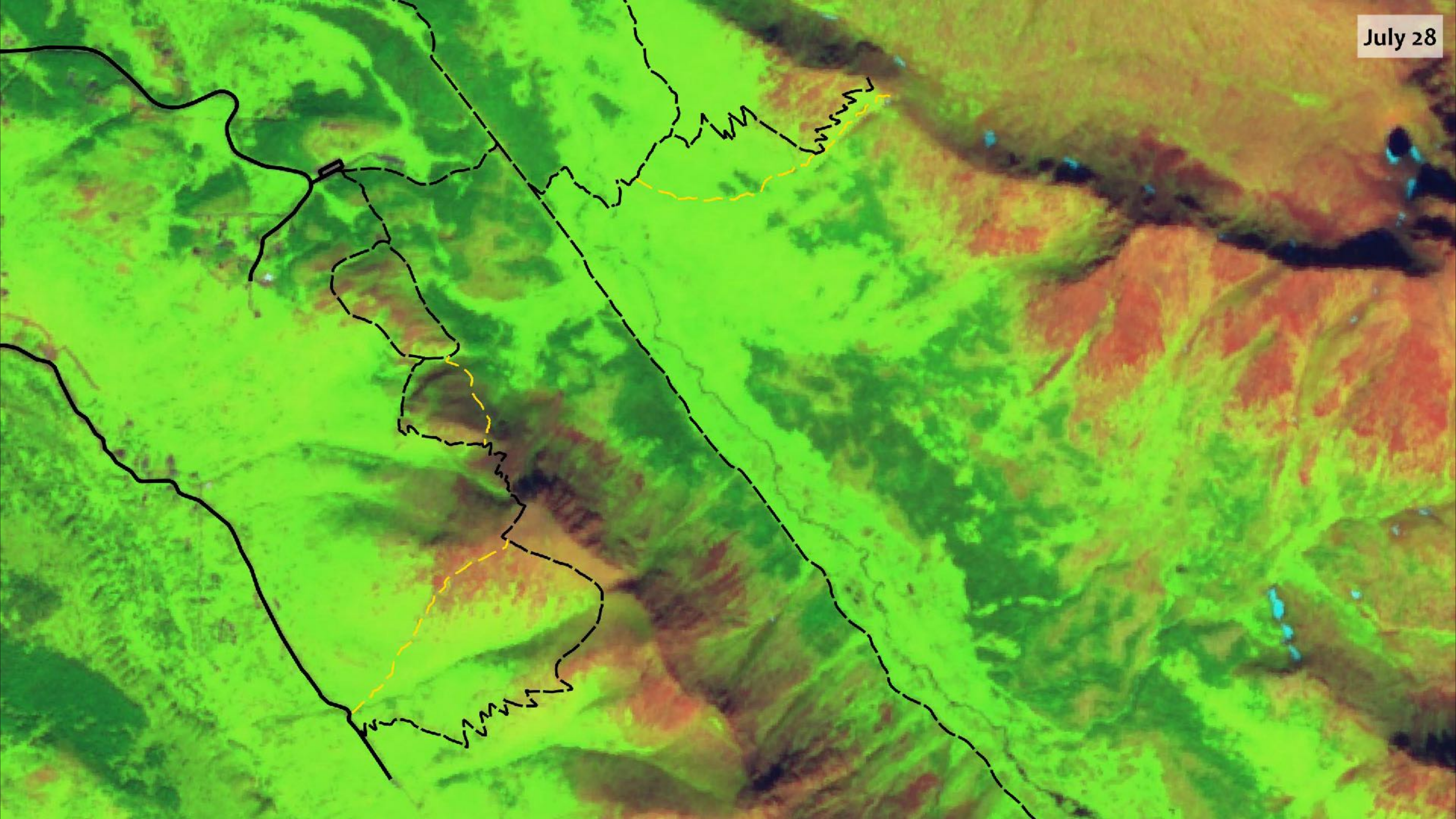
June 1



June 13



July 28



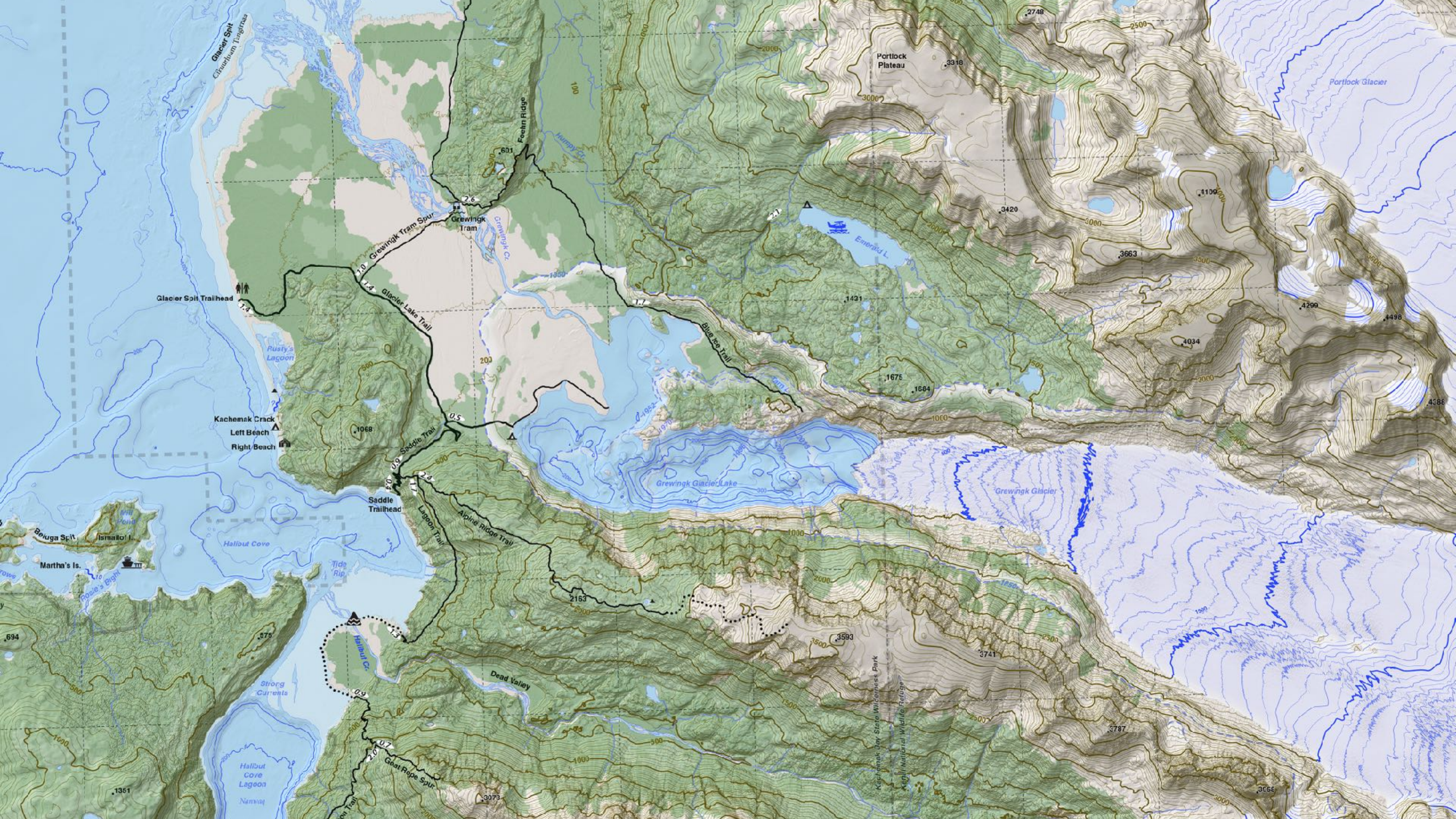
- Rendering Effects
- Custom
  - Natural color**  
Based on bands 4,3,2
  - Color Infrared (vegetation)  
Based on bands 8,4,3
  - False color (urban)  
Based on bands 12,11,4
  - Agriculture  
Based on bands 11, 8, 2
  - Vegetation Index  
Based on combination of bands  $(B8 - B4)/(B8 + B4)$
  - Moisture Index  
Based on combination of bands  $(B8A - B11)/(B8A + B11)$
  - Geology  
Based on bands 12,4,2
  - Bathymetric  
Based on bands 4,3,1
  - Atmospheric penetration  
Based on bands 12,11,8A
  - SWIR  
Based on bands 12,8A,4
  - NDWI  
Based on combination of bands  $(B3 - B8)/(B3 + B8)$

Calendar for April 2023:

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7



GENERATE



Glacier Spit  
Chuvachum Pangirua

Portlock Plateau  
3318

Portlock Glacier

Grewingk Tram  
2.6

Emerald L.

Glacier Spit Trailhead  
1.4

Grewingk Tram Spur  
1.0

Glacier Lake Trail  
1.4

Kachemak Crack  
Left Beach  
Right Beach

Grewingk Glacier Lake

Grewingk Glacier

Saddle Trailhead  
0.4

Lagoon Trail  
1.1

Alpine Ridge Trail  
2.4

Beluga Spit  
Ismailof I.

Halibut Cove

Martha's Is.

Halibut Cr.

Dead Valley

Goat Rope Spur  
1.0

Halibut Cove Lagoon  
Nanvaq

Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park  
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge



[hig314@gmail.com](mailto:hig314@gmail.com)

