High Resolution LiDAR of Eight Salt Marsh Sites

Working with Partners to Support Restoration and Adaptation Design





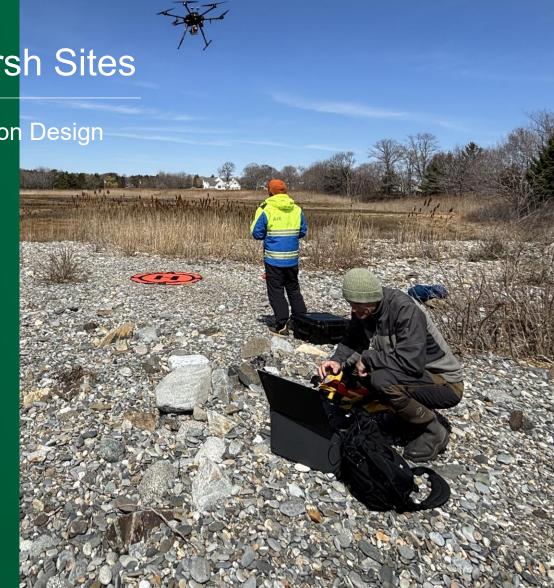


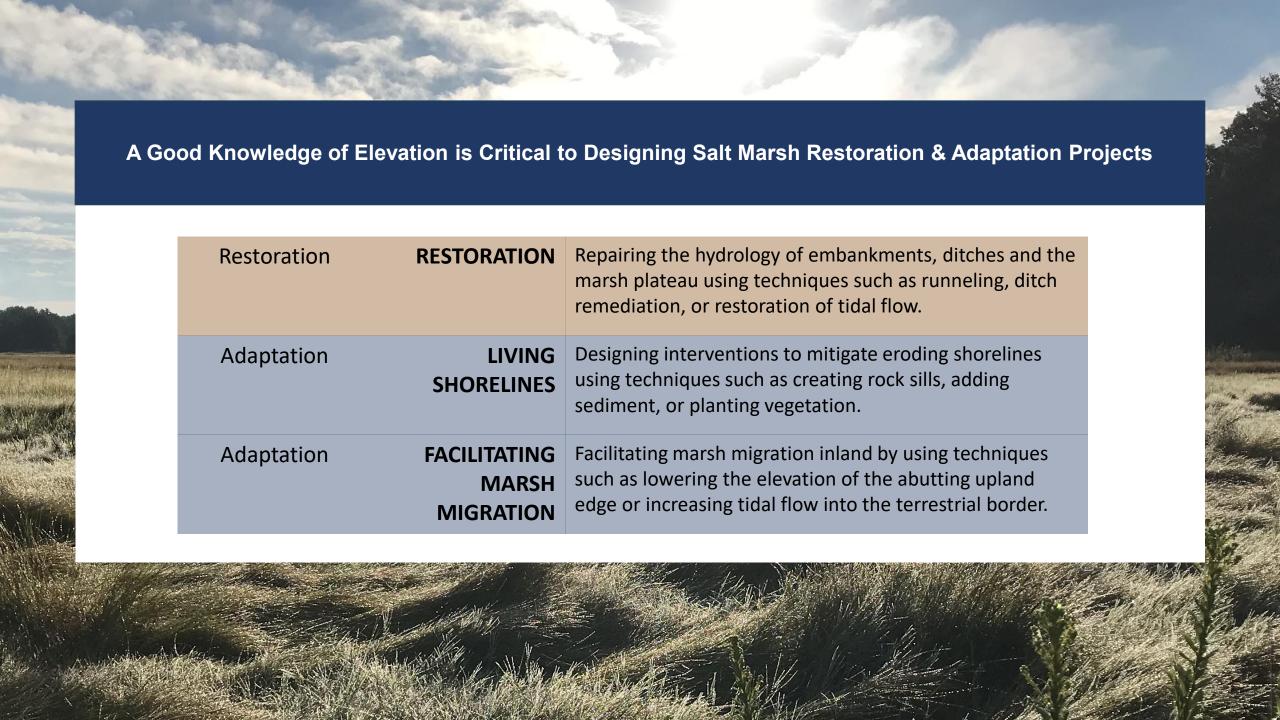




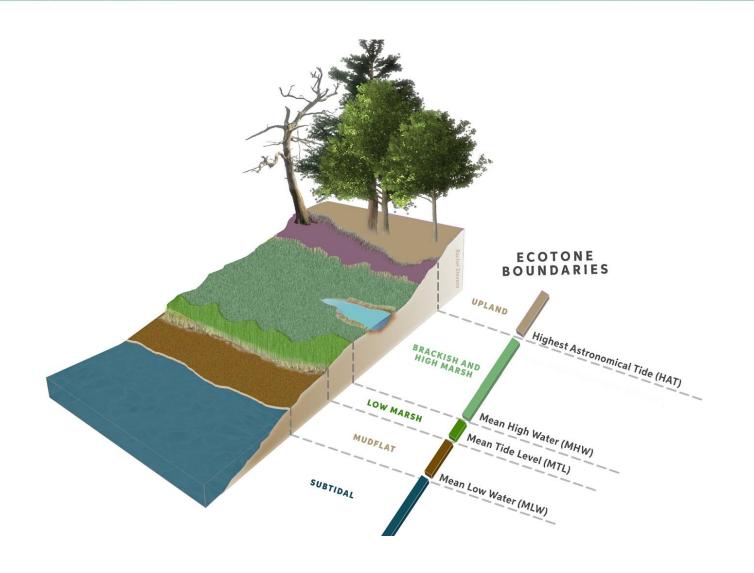








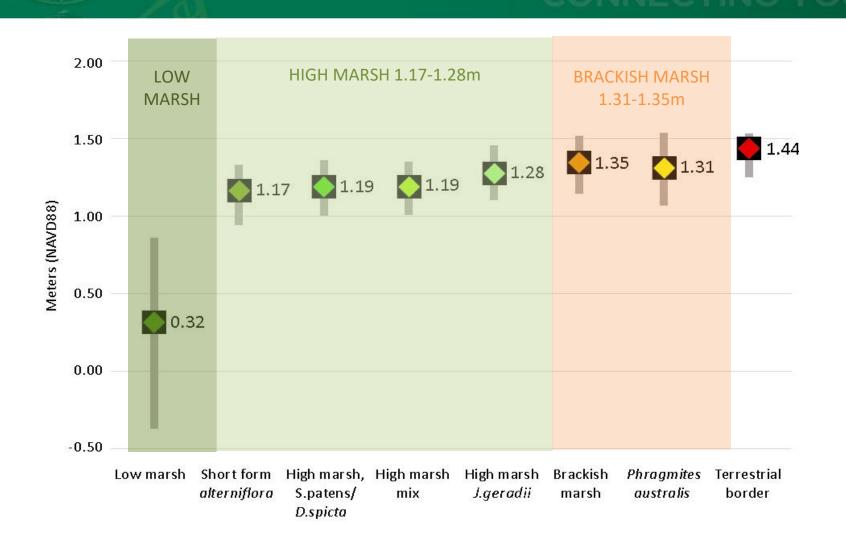
Elevation is Critical to Designing Salt Marsh Restoration & Adaptation Projects



Ecotone boundaries, that is where two habitats interface, are determined by marsh surface height and so exposure to tidal flooding in a salt marsh.



The Entire High Marsh Elevation Range is an Average of Just 4.3 inches



An earlier study in Great Bay showed that marsh plants grow within a very narrow height range.

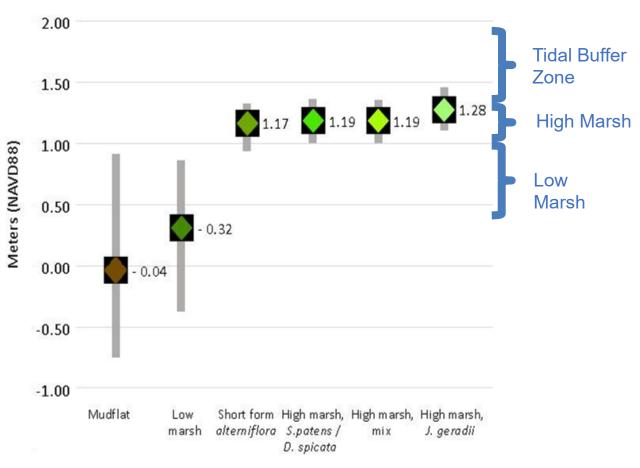
The entire high marsh plant species assemblage occur in an elevation range just 0.11m or 4.3 inches.



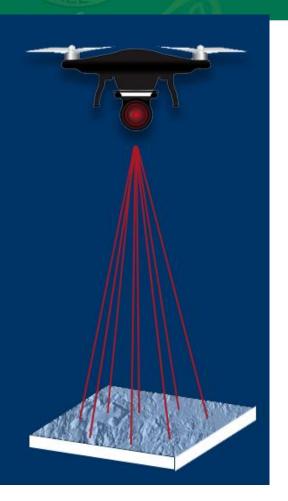
Accurate Elevation Data can be Used to Design Living Shorelines, Marsh Migration and Salt Marsh Restoration Projects



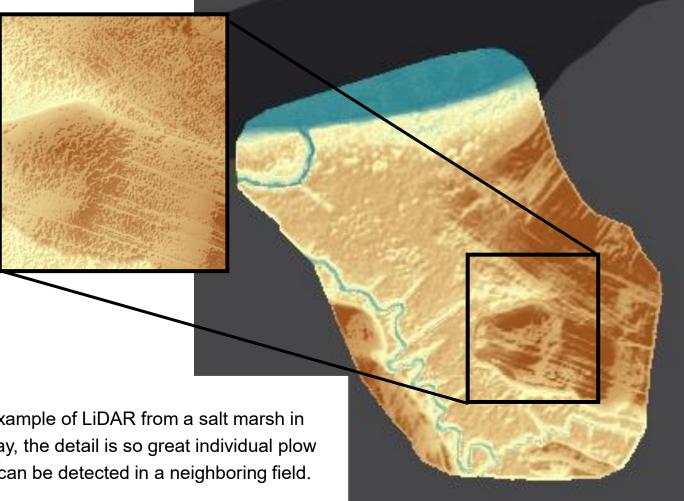
Reconstruction of fringing marsh shoreline for erosion control and marsh migration requires knowledge of plant species and the current and potential elevation ranges. The living shoreline project at Wagon Hill Farm is a great example. Its ecotone elevations, shown in blue on the right, closely match the height ranges measured in the Great Bay study.



What is LiDAR?



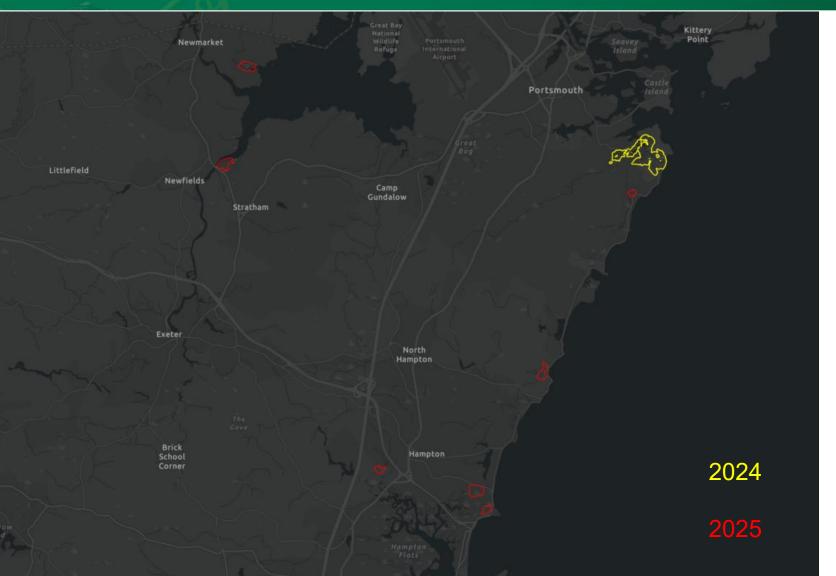
Light Detection and Ranging, or LiDAR, technology uses laser payloads on aircraft or drones to measure elevation by timing how long an emitted pulse of light takes to reflect back to the sensor.



In this example of LiDAR from a salt marsh in Great Bay, the detail is so great individual plow furrows can be detected in a neighboring field.

Eight Sites

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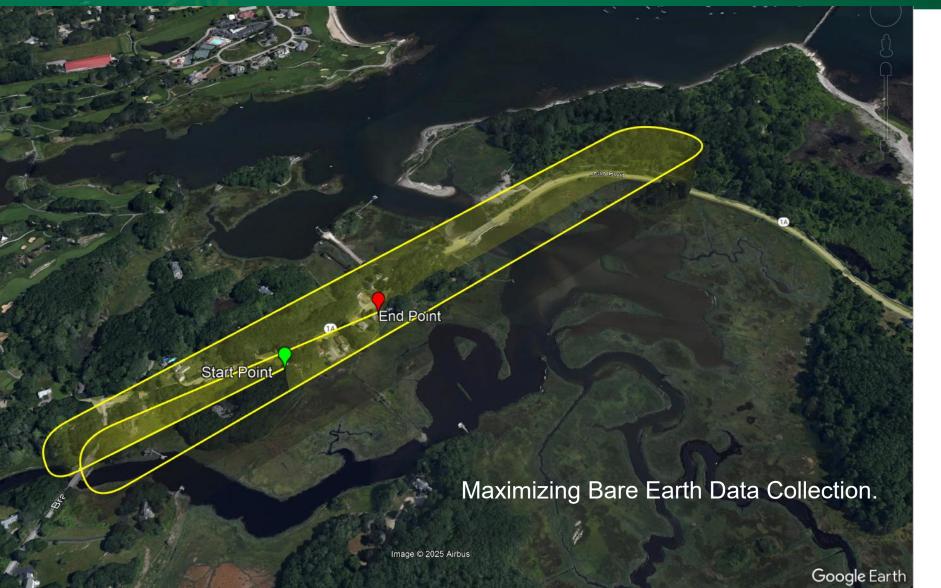
Sites were selected by coordinating with partners including NH Coastal Program, PREP, and TNC to see where restoration projects were being planned.

One pilot site was flown in 2024, and the other seven in 2025.



Detailed Flight Paths Planned



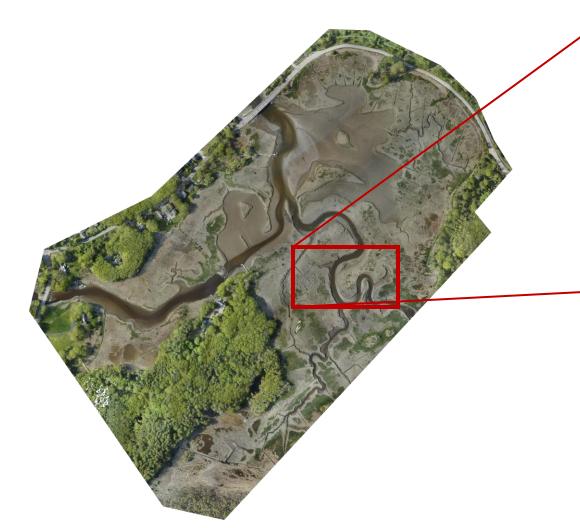


To maximize accuracy, data collection took place within a two-hour window of local low tide to get as much detail of tidal creeks and other geomorphology while they were not concealed by water.

All sites were flown in early spring soon after snow melt and before the vegetation started to grow to maximize LiDAR returns from as close to the bare ground as possible.



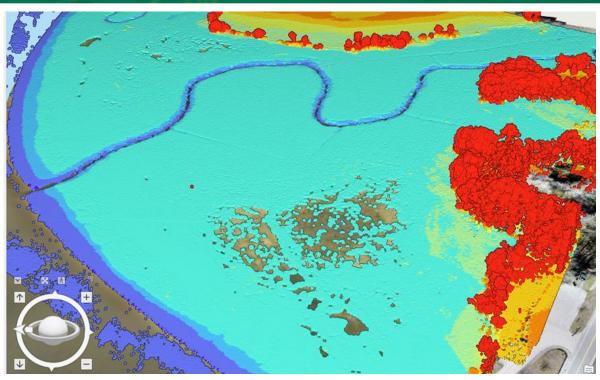
Detailed Orthomosaics Collected at Most Sites

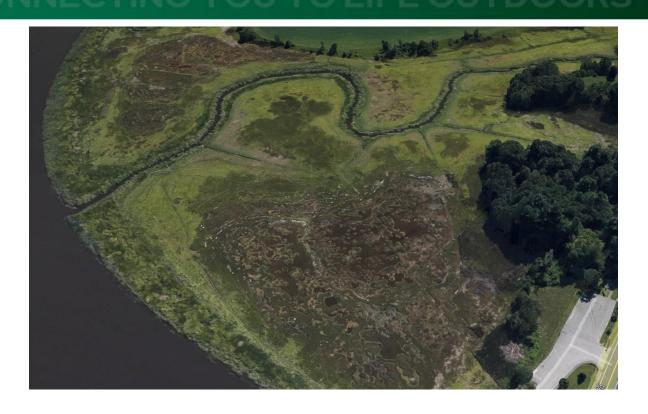




Detailed aerial imagery was also collected during the same flight, and so at the same tide cycle stage as LiDAR data collection.

Chapman's Landing, Stratham NH







This is an example of the results from the marsh next to Chapman's Landing boat launch in Stratham. Cooler colors indicate lower areas and warmer higher with bare areas indicating standing water such as salt marsh pannes and pools.



Data Available to Download Publicly



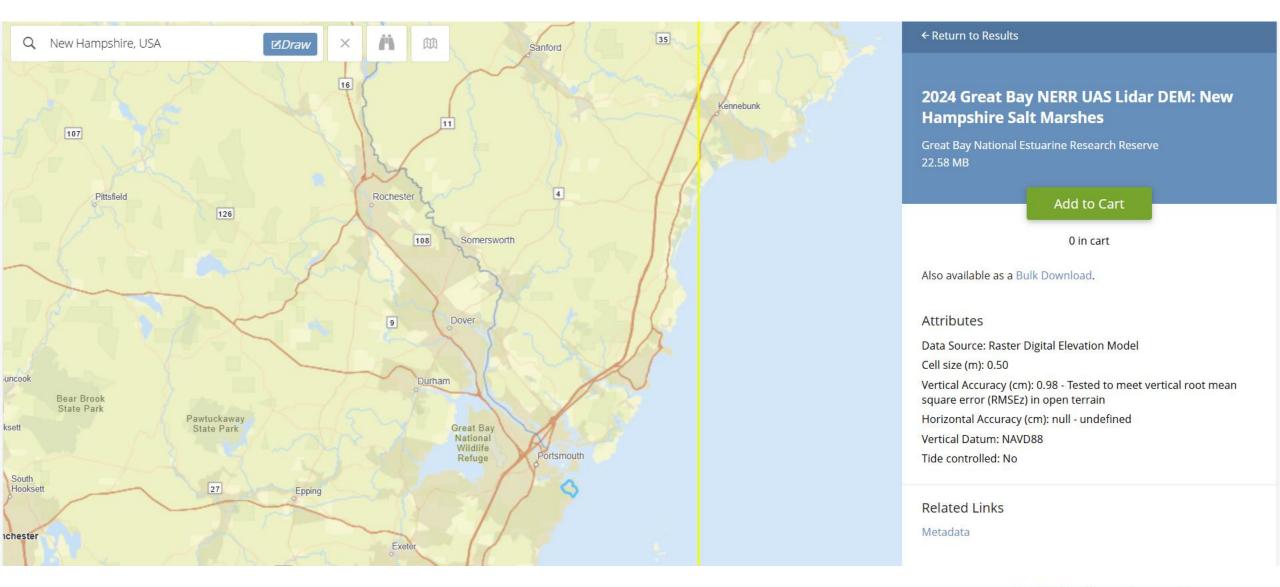
Data can be downloaded at NOAA's

Digital Coast coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast.

Here compressed LiDAR files are
available for bulk download in laz format.

Just click on the "Elevation/Lidar" button





Then search for "New Hampshire" to find the 2024 and 2025 Great Bay NERR UAS Lidar DEMs, meaning digital elevation model.



2024 Great Bay NERR UAS Lidar: New Hampshire Salt Marshes

Close

About

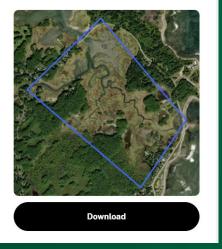
Coastal Topographic Lidar

Providers

Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

Other Resources

Metadata, 3D Viewer (Potree NOAA)



Download the data at this link





Download the "Designing Salt Marshes" report here or at greatbay.org/science/habitat-science

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