



Water in rivers and lakes

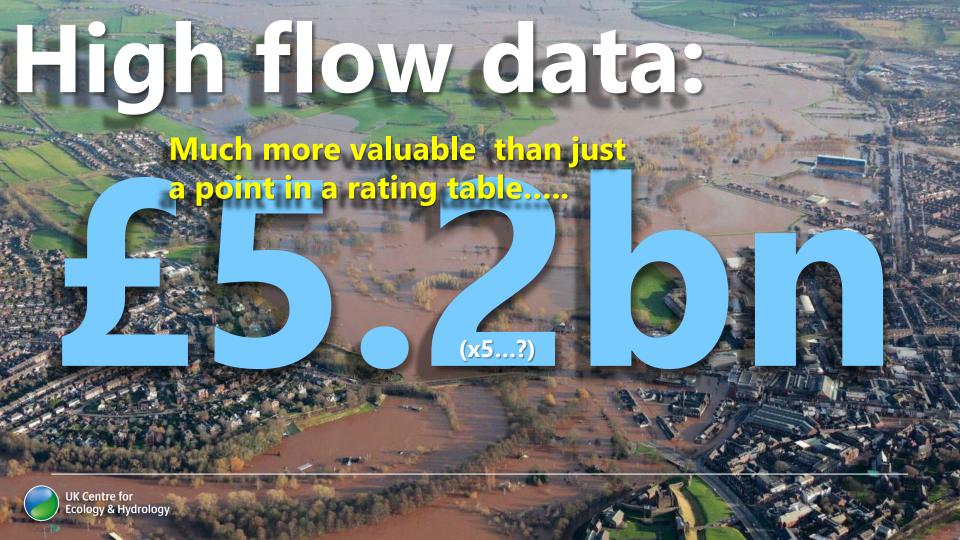


Ed Hawkins Climate Stripes Global temperature series

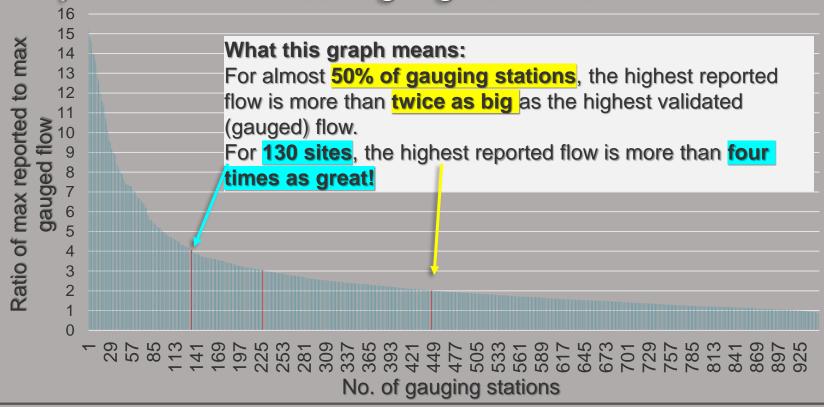






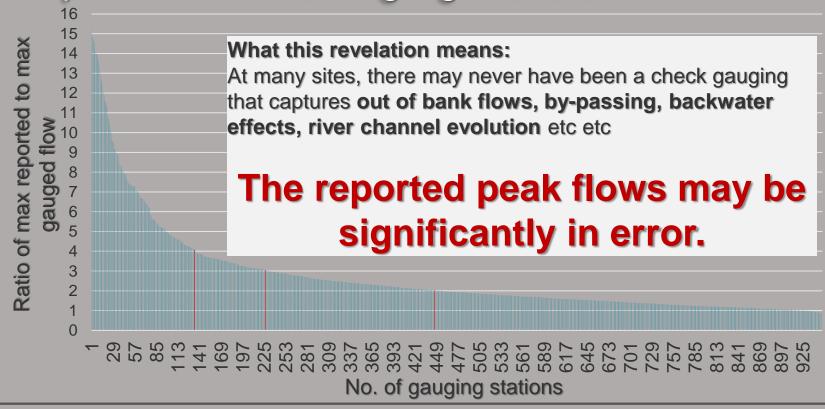


### The problem – Measuring big floods is difficult!!!





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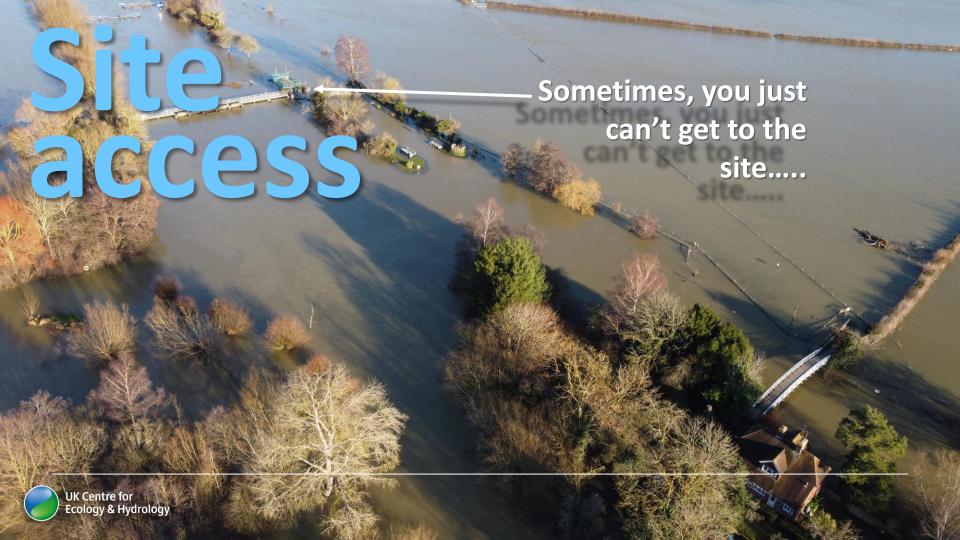
















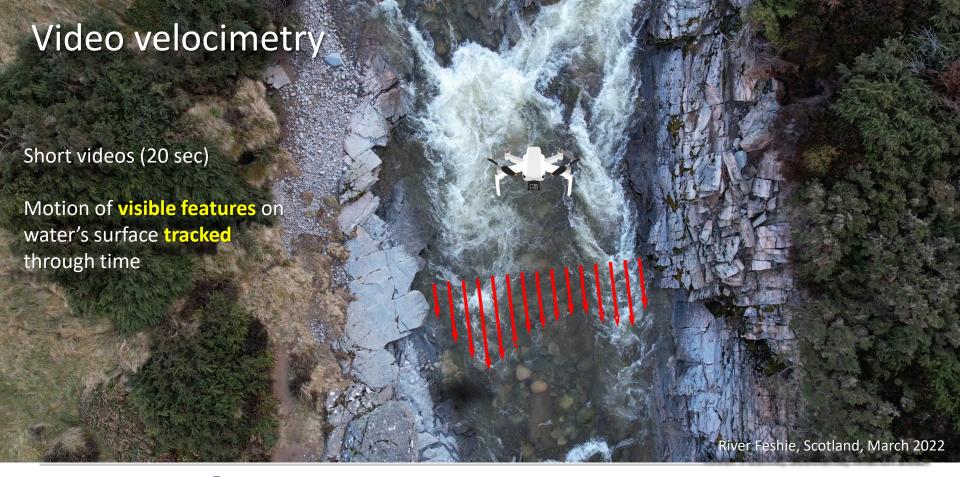
# Measuring surface water special

With drones....

...Phones...

...Radars....

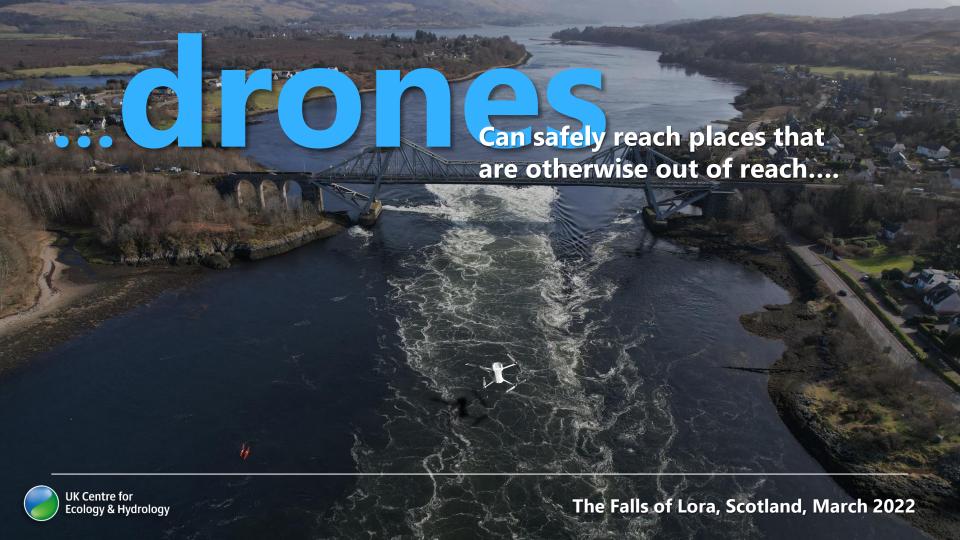












# ...drones

Are untroubled by rough water surfaces, debris etc



**River Lune, November 2023** 

### Aerial velocimetry: How accurate is it?

116.43 m<sup>3</sup>/sec

### **UKCEH DroneFlow**

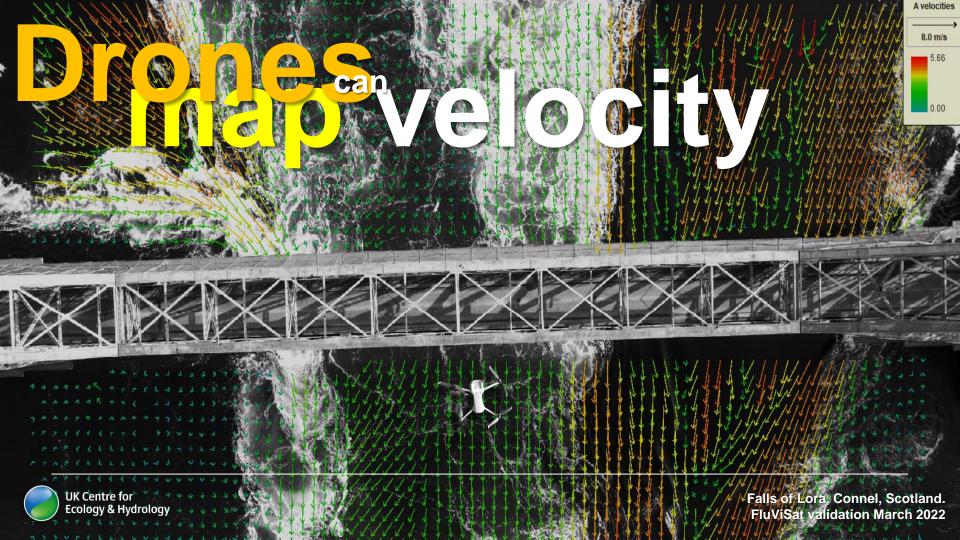
Drone-Based Streamflow Measurement Techniques: Validation for UK Applications.

Nick Everard

Internal EO funding call projects

116.61 m<sup>3</sup>/sec







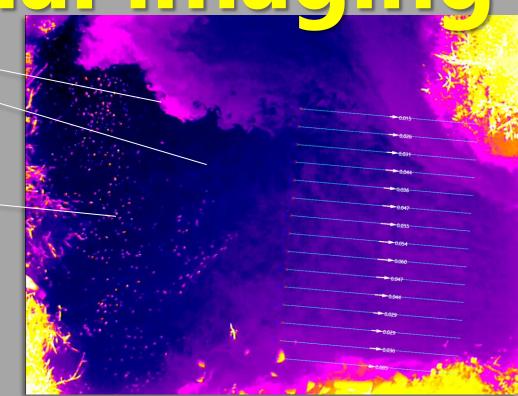


Thermal imaging

Warmer water

**Cooler water** 

Rice Krispies (visual tracer)



River Beane, Hertfordshire, October 2023



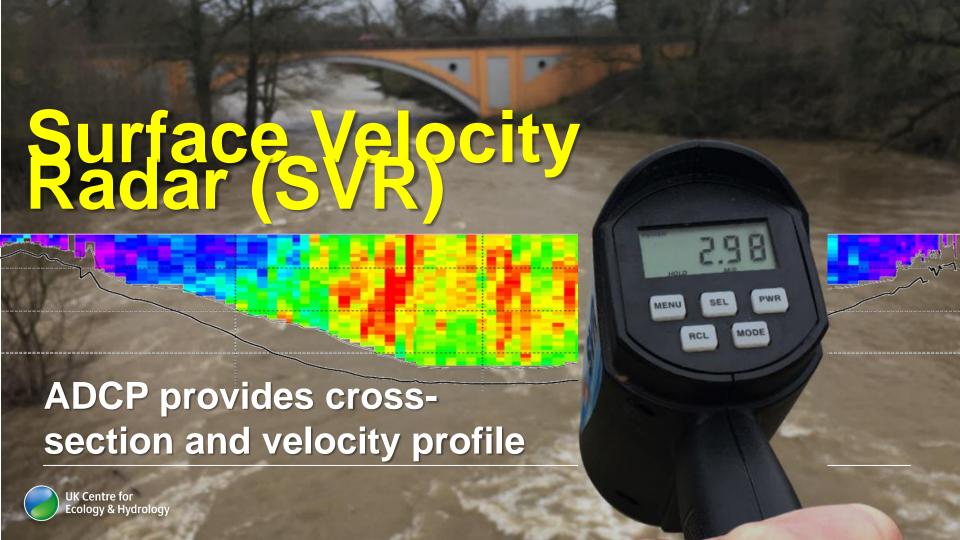
## Surface velocity Kacaar

Doppler shift in radar signal from surface waves

Very good results on fast/turbulent flows







## Reading the surface...

These surface features are there for a reason.

Can they be 'read' to provide depth and velocity profiles? (we think so!)



Vifwe could measure floods from

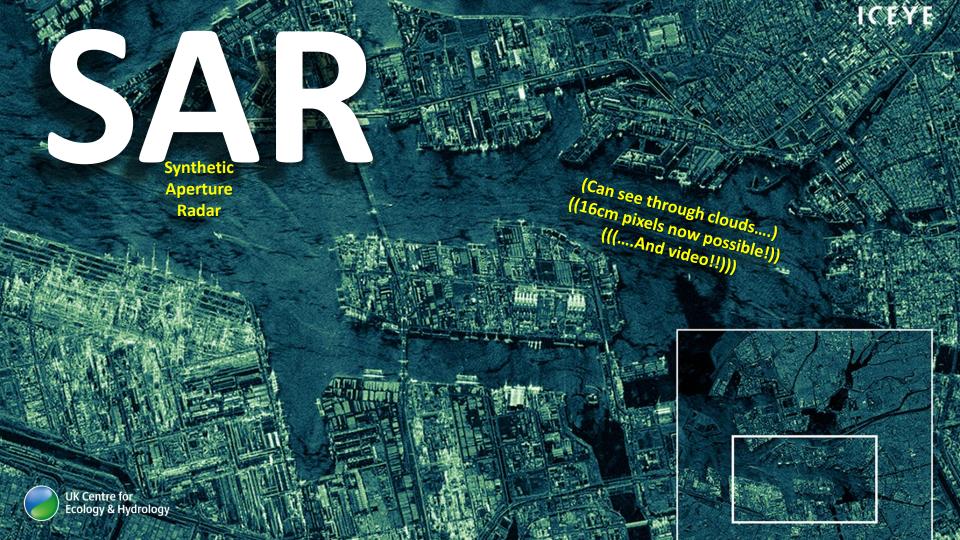








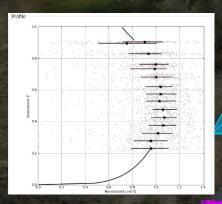




All these methods (currently) need ADCP data!

ADCP data needed for:

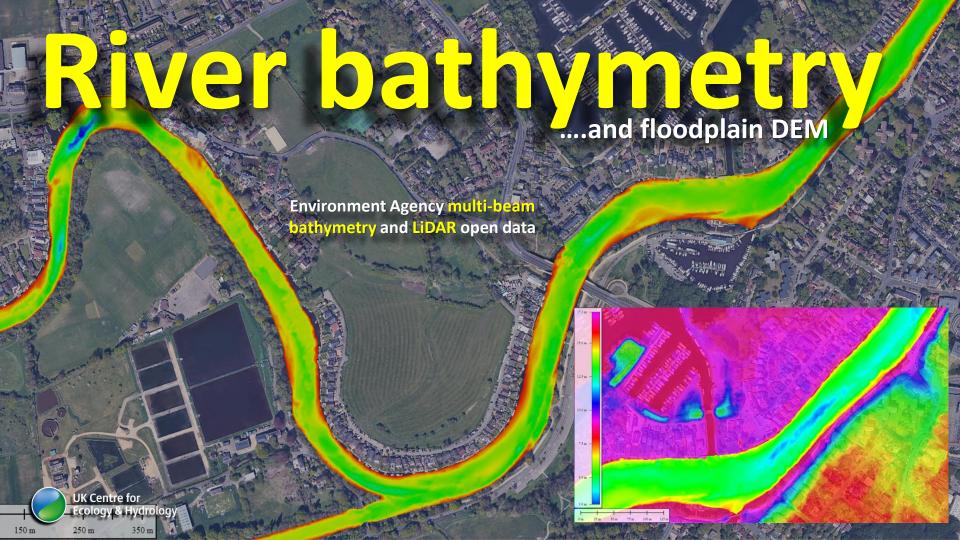
- Cross-section
- Velocity profile



Drone video

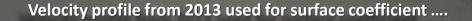
Satellite video





# River bathymetry ....and floodplain DEM

**Environment Agency multi-beam bathymetry and LiDAR open data used to determine cross-section** 





Result within 1% of EA ADCP data



In summary..... There has never been a time when river measurement science was more important or more exciting **UK Centre for** 



