

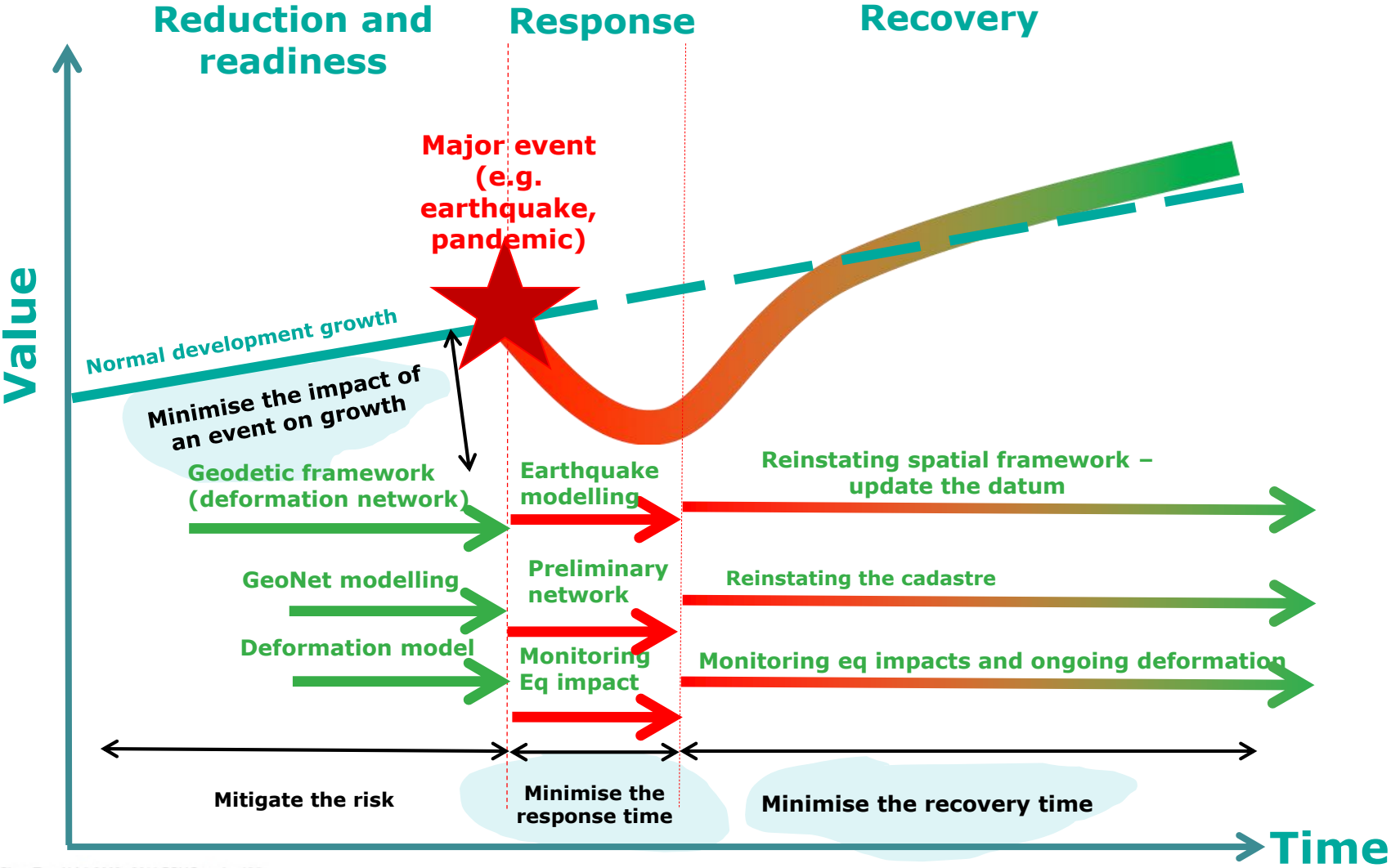
ICG-14

Geodesy in support of Disaster Risk Reduction, Response and Recovery: Kaikoura Earthquake a case study

Graeme Blick
Group Manager Positioning and Resilience

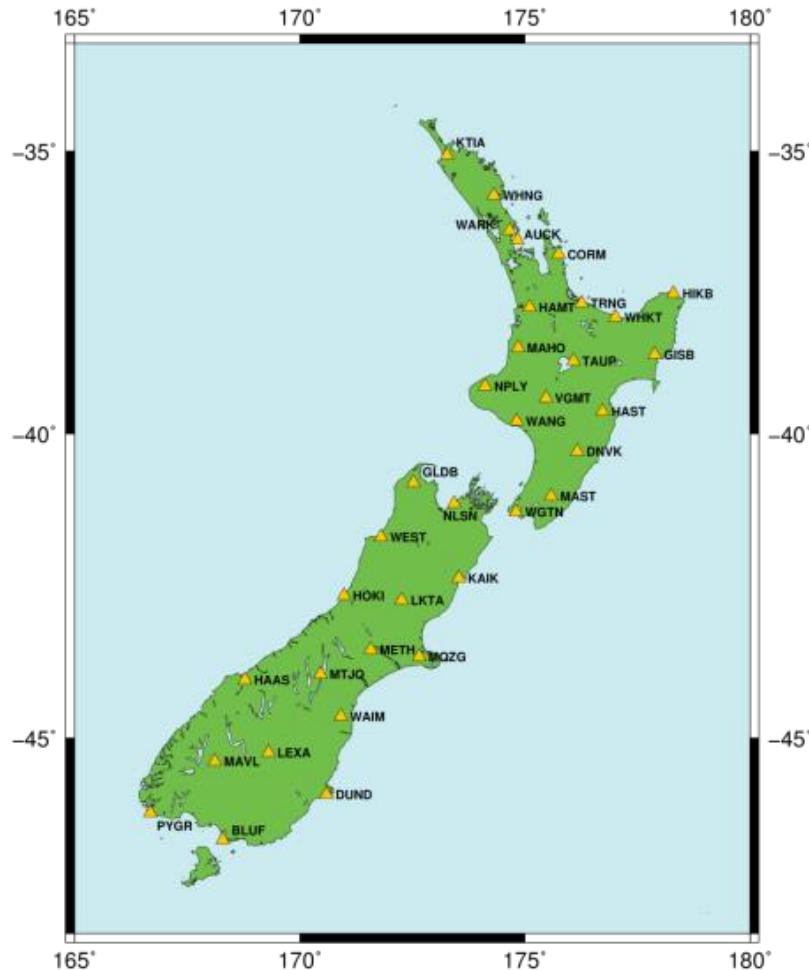


LINZ Geodetic Activities: Kaikoura Earthquake



Risk reduction and readiness

Connecting to the datum



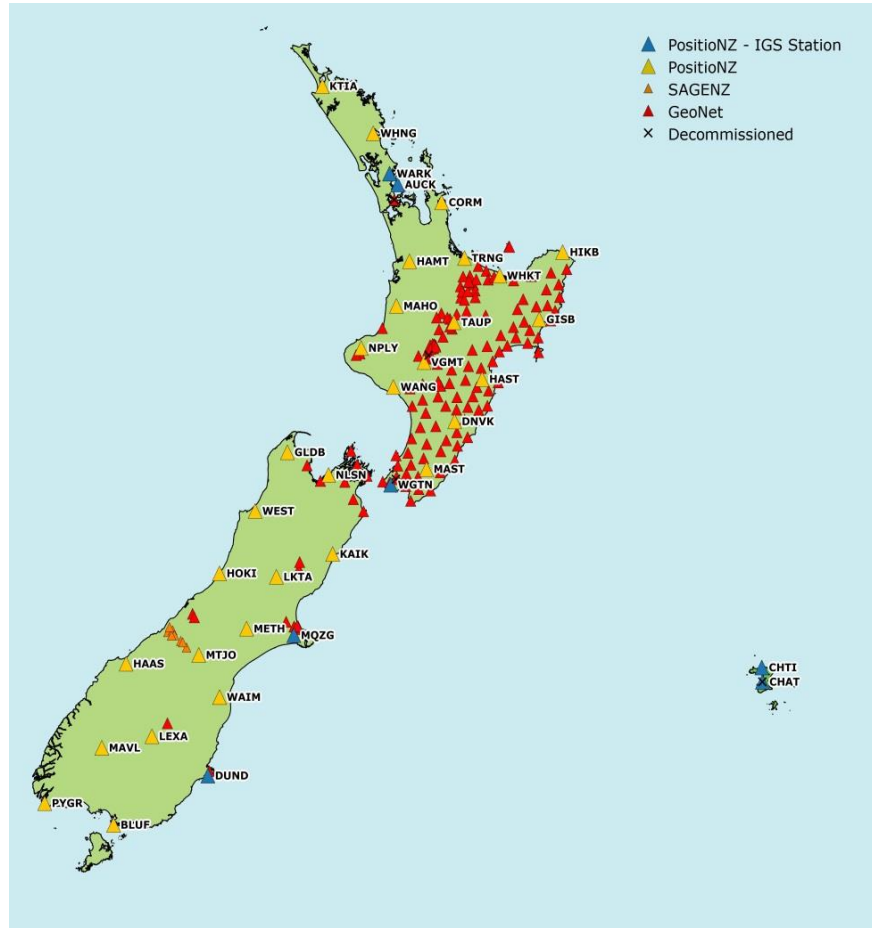
PositionNZ Network

35 on the mainland of NZ

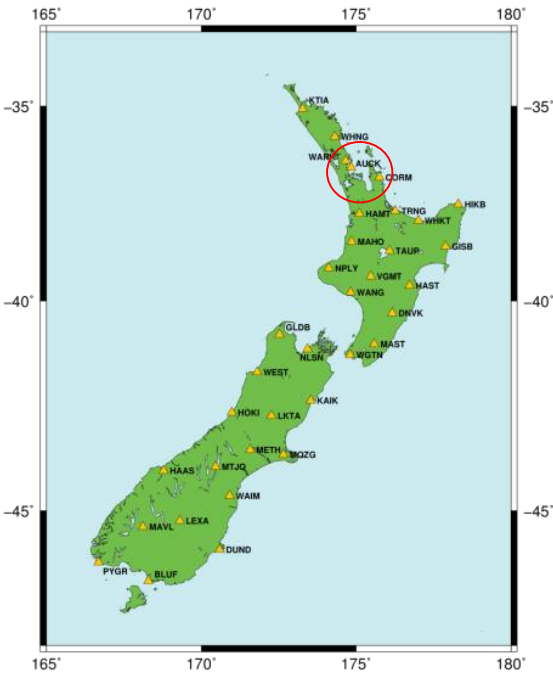
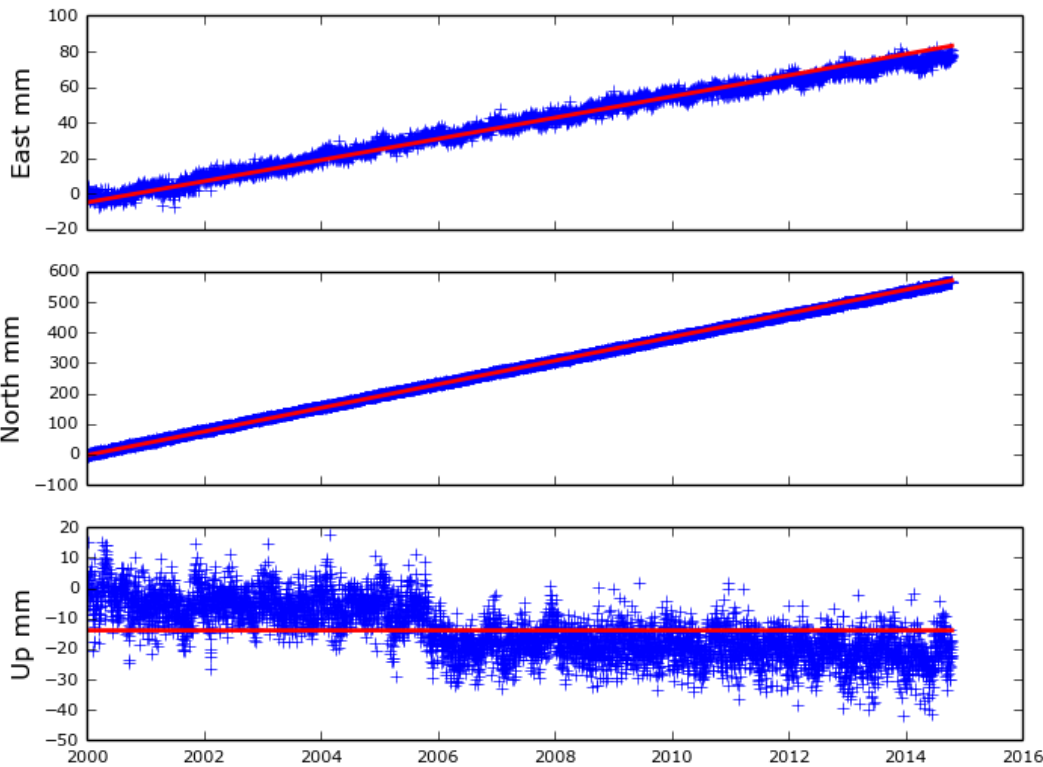
1 on the Chatham Islands

3 in Antarctica

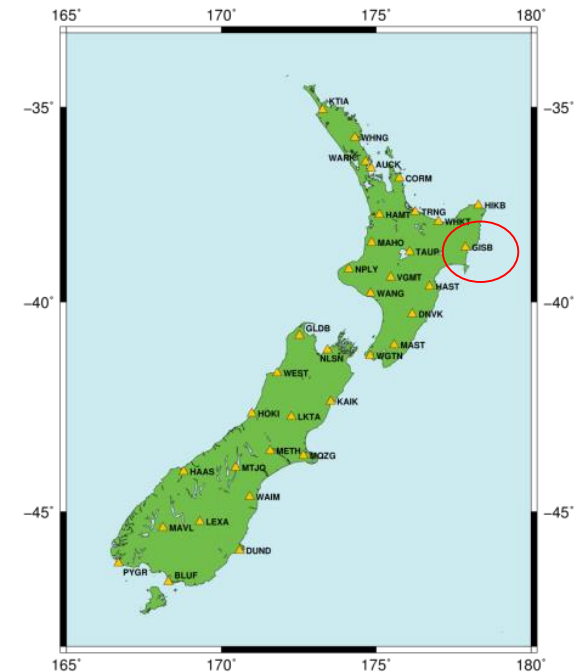
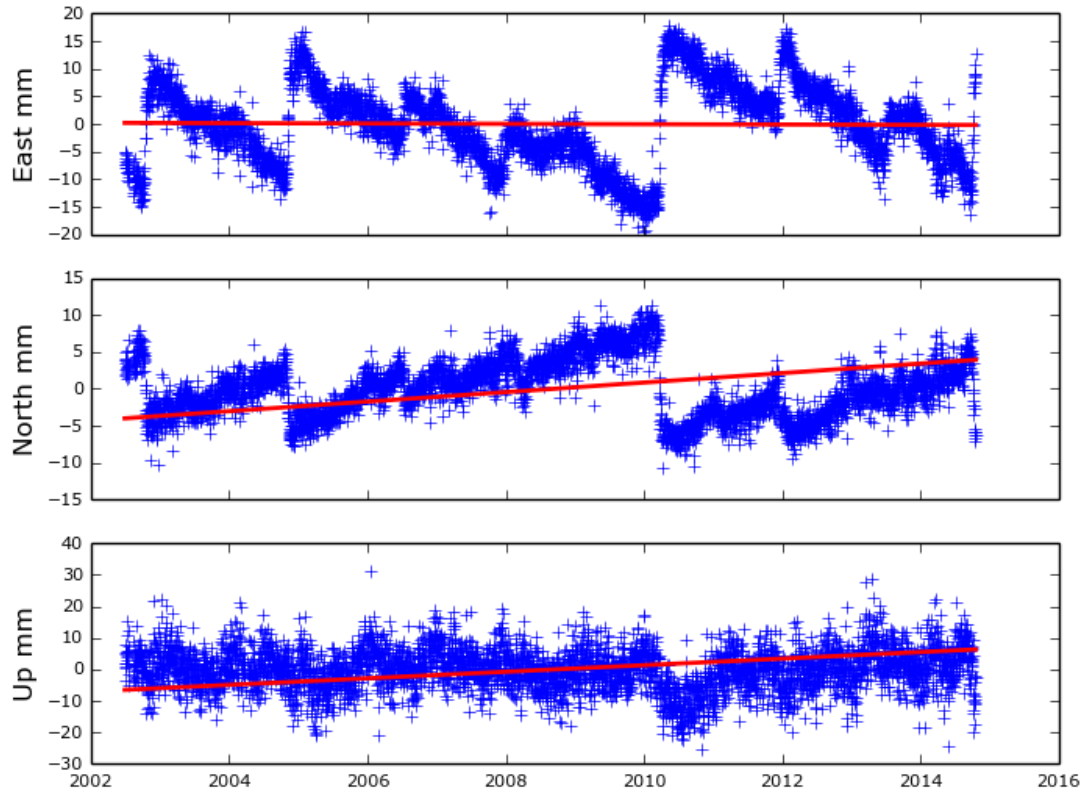




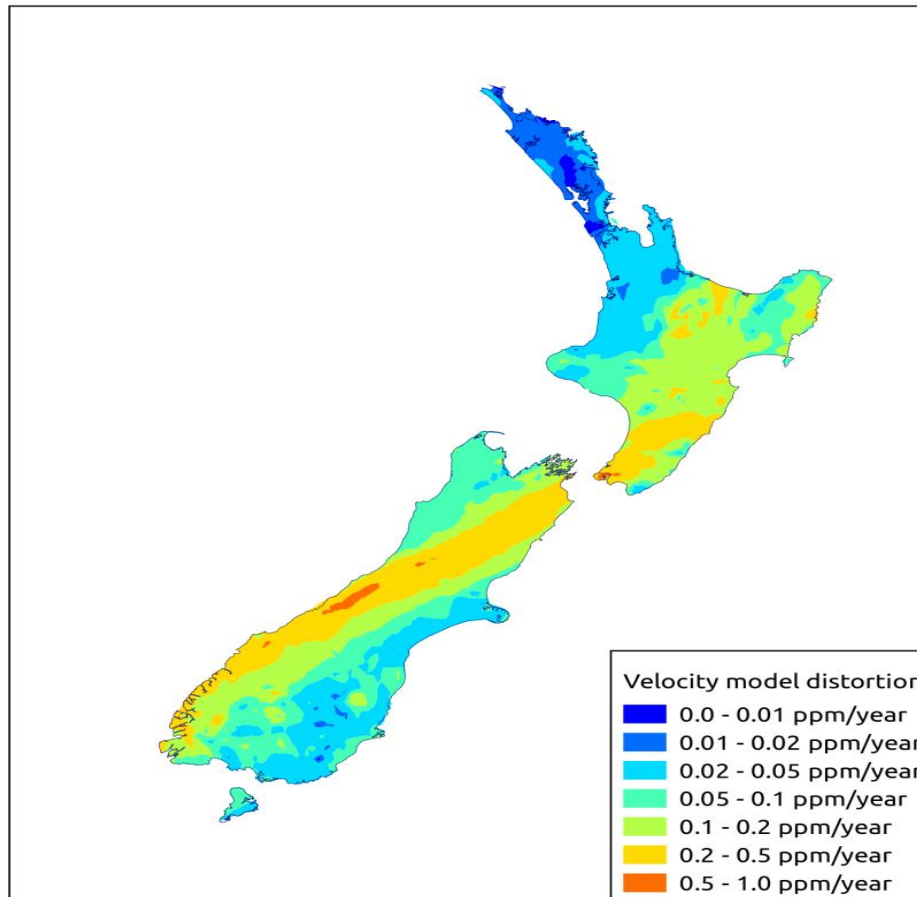
Auckland - stable



Gisborne – slow earthquakes



Building a picture of the strain field in NZ

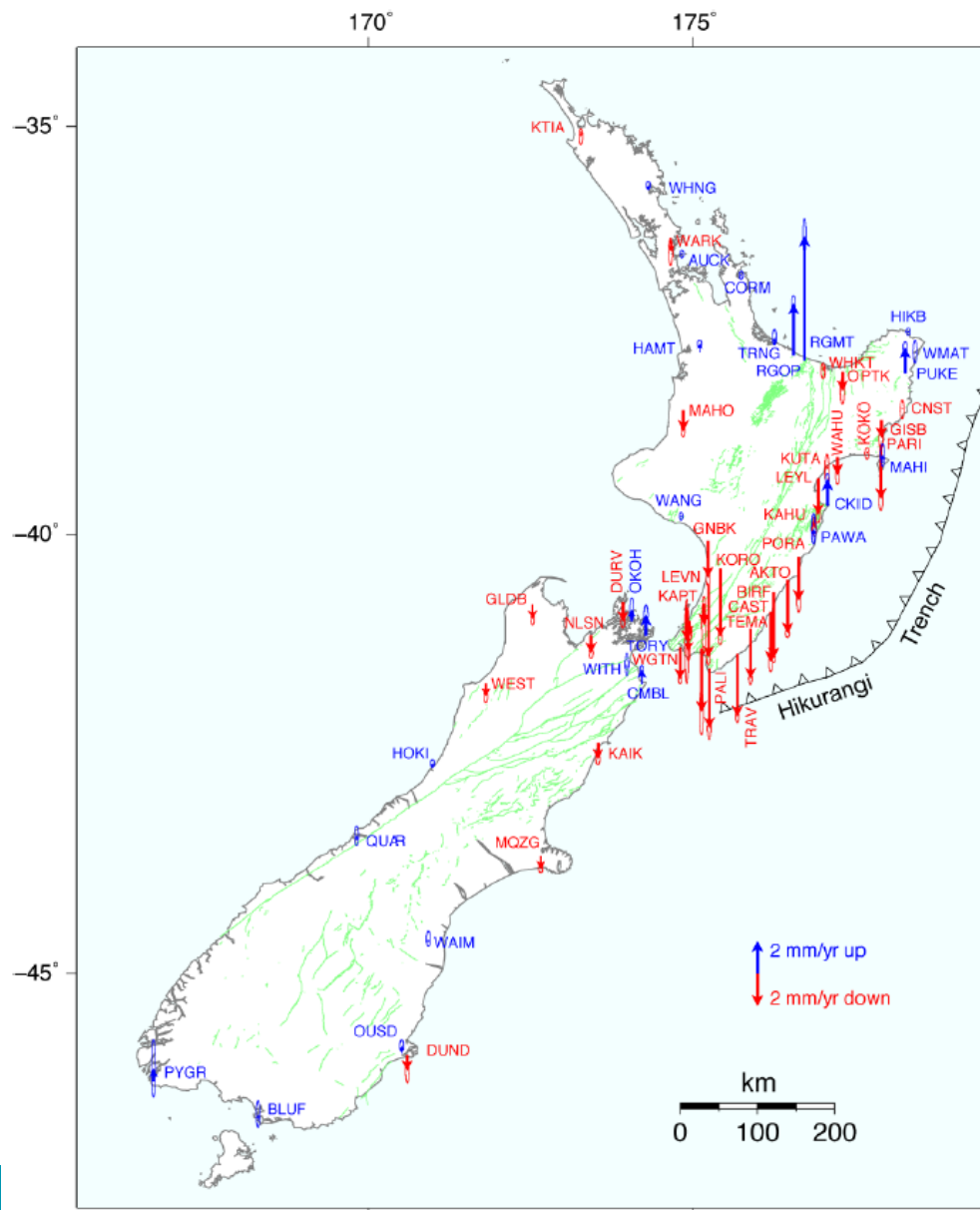


Present-day vertical rates

Vertical rates estimated at near-coast GNSS sites.
(GEONET/LINZ)

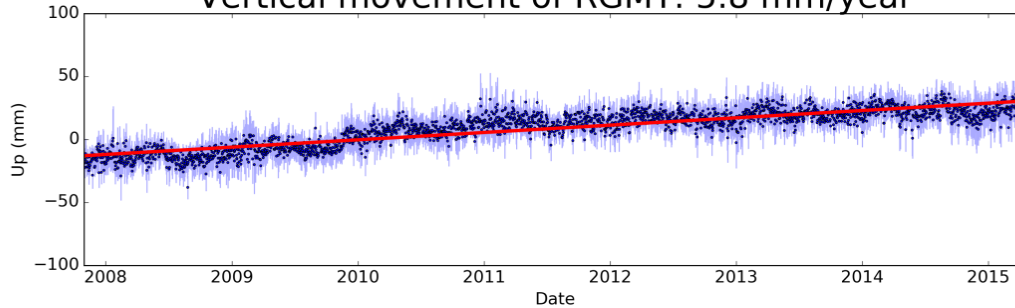
Regional trends - lower North Island subsiding at 1-3mm/year

Beavan, R.J.; Litchfield, N.J. 2012. Vertical land movement around the New Zealand coastline: implications for sea-level rise, *GNS Science Report 2012/29*

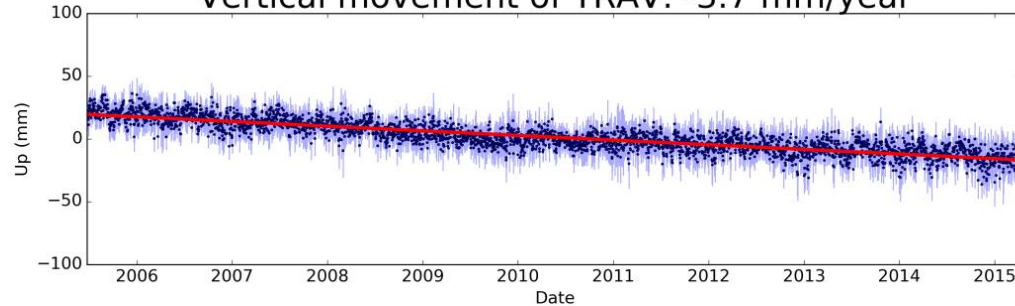


Present-day vertical rates

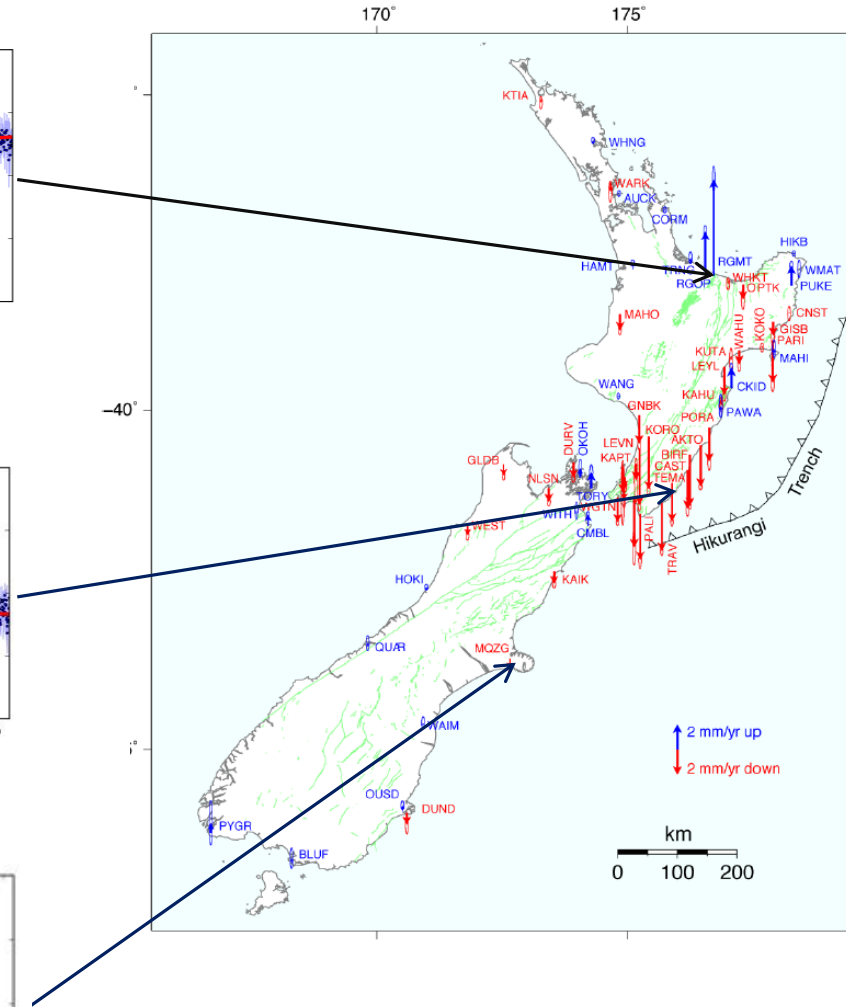
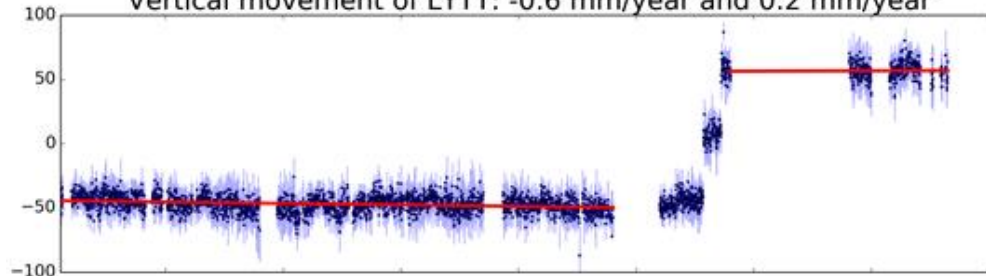
Vertical movement of RGMT: 5.8 mm/year



Vertical movement of TRAV: -3.7 mm/year



Vertical movement of LYTT: -0.6 mm/year and 0.2 mm/year

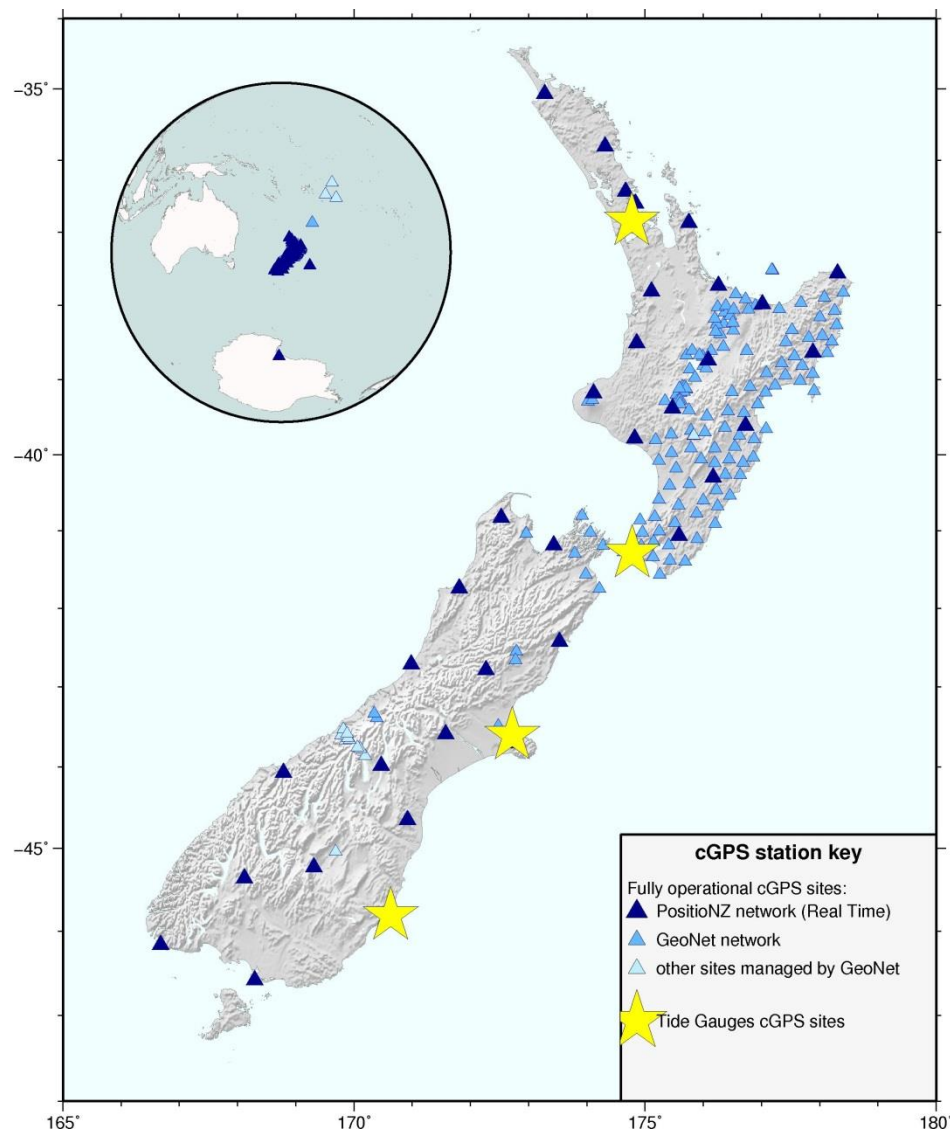


Beavan, R.J.; Litchfield, N.J. 2012. Vertical land movement around the New Zealand coastline: implications for sea-level rise, *GNS Science Report 2012/29*

Local monitoring using GNSS

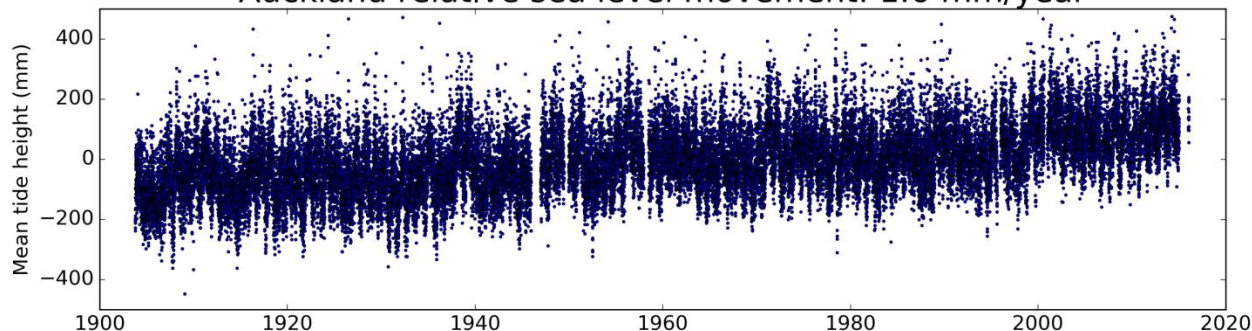
GNSS receivers co-located with tide gauges:

- Auckland
- Wellington
- Lyttelton
- Dunedin

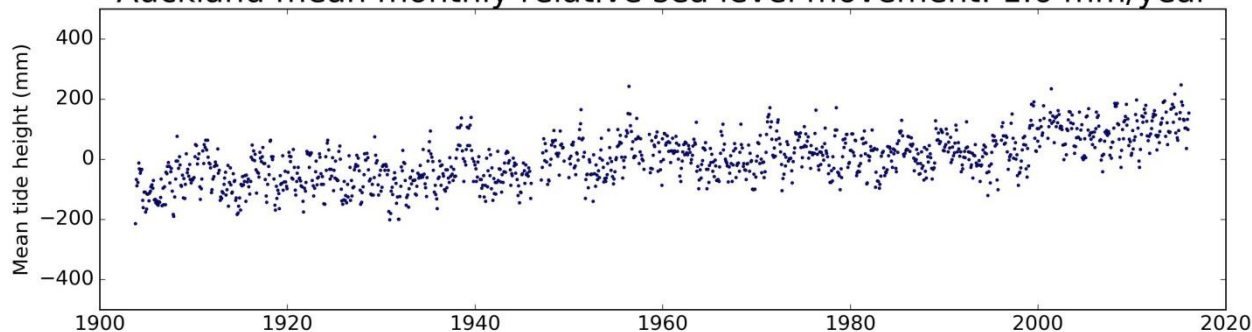


Long term sea level change - Auckland

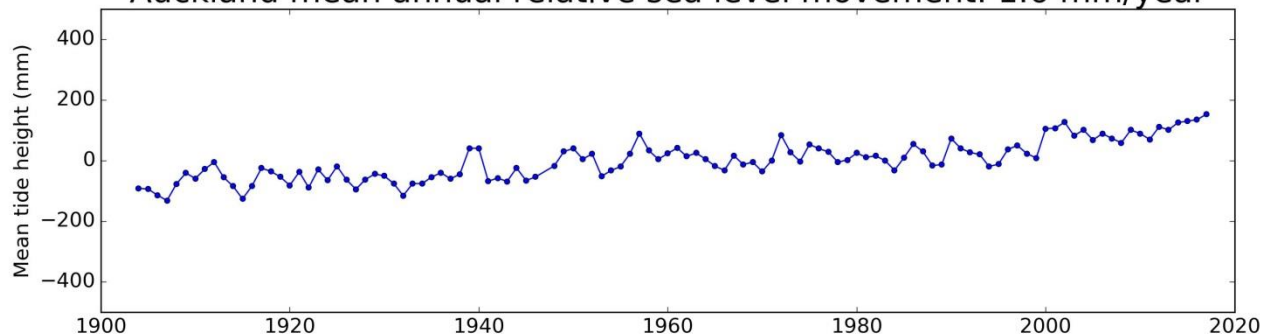
Auckland relative sea level movement: 1.6 mm/year



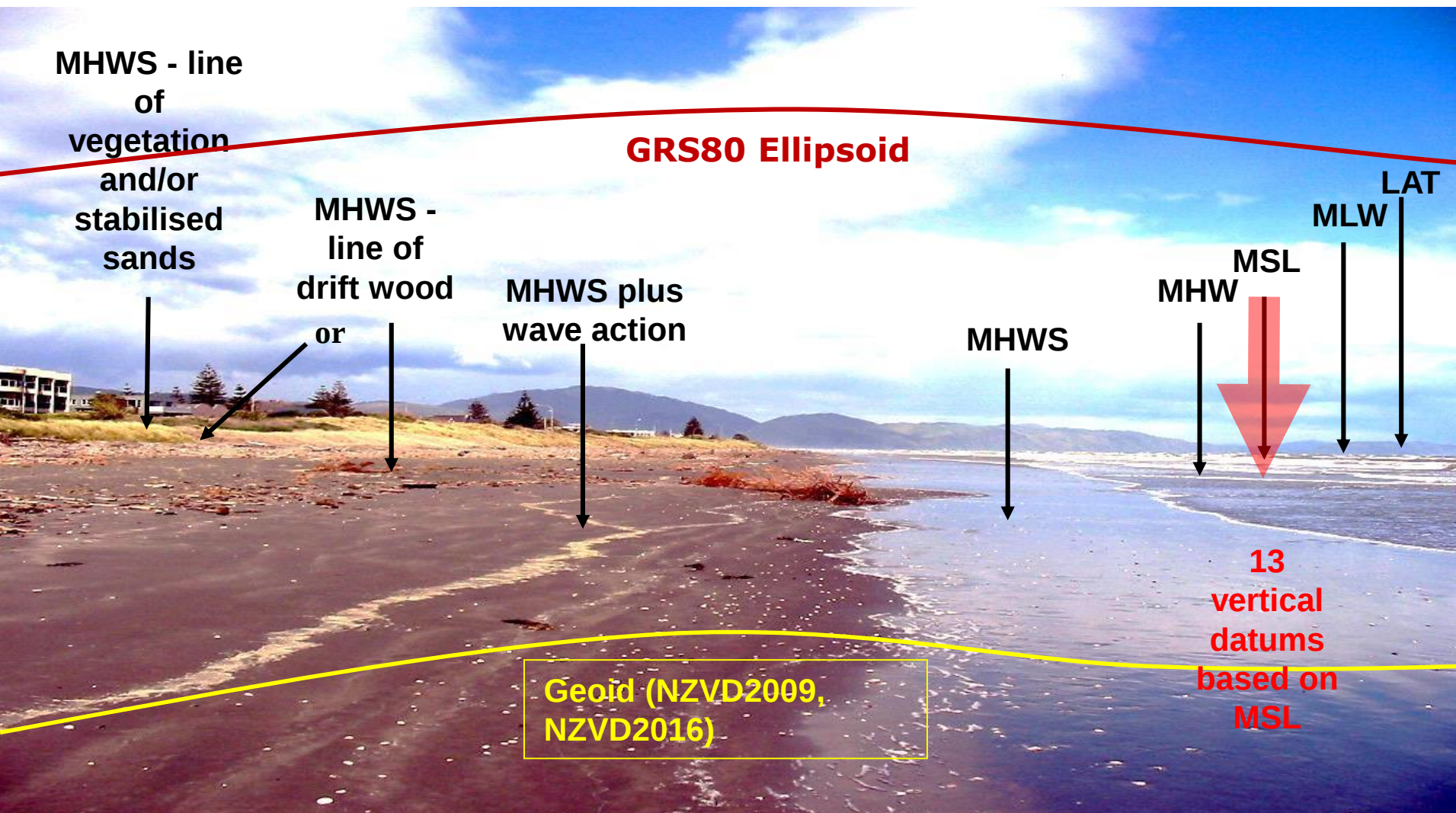
Auckland mean monthly relative sea level movement: 1.6 mm/year



Auckland mean annual relative sea level movement: 1.6 mm/year

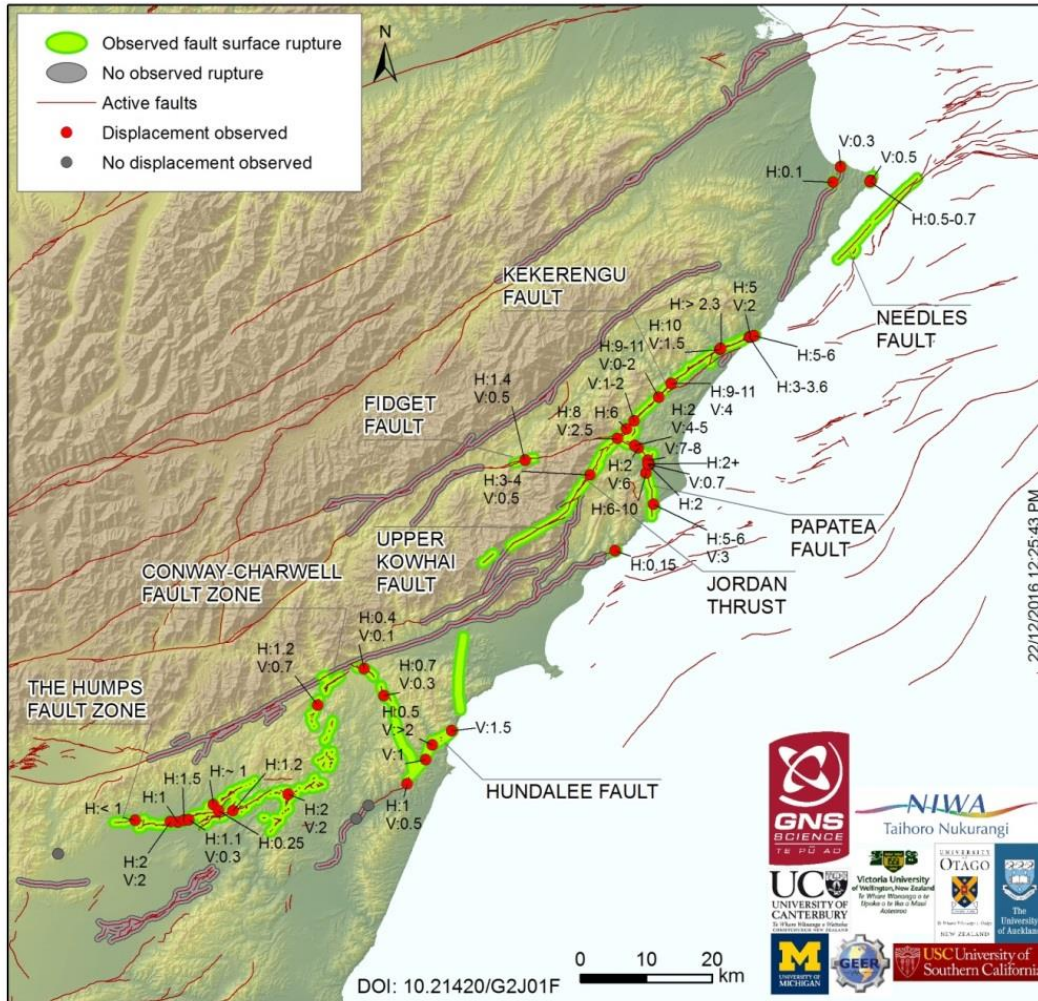


Reference frames in the tidal zone



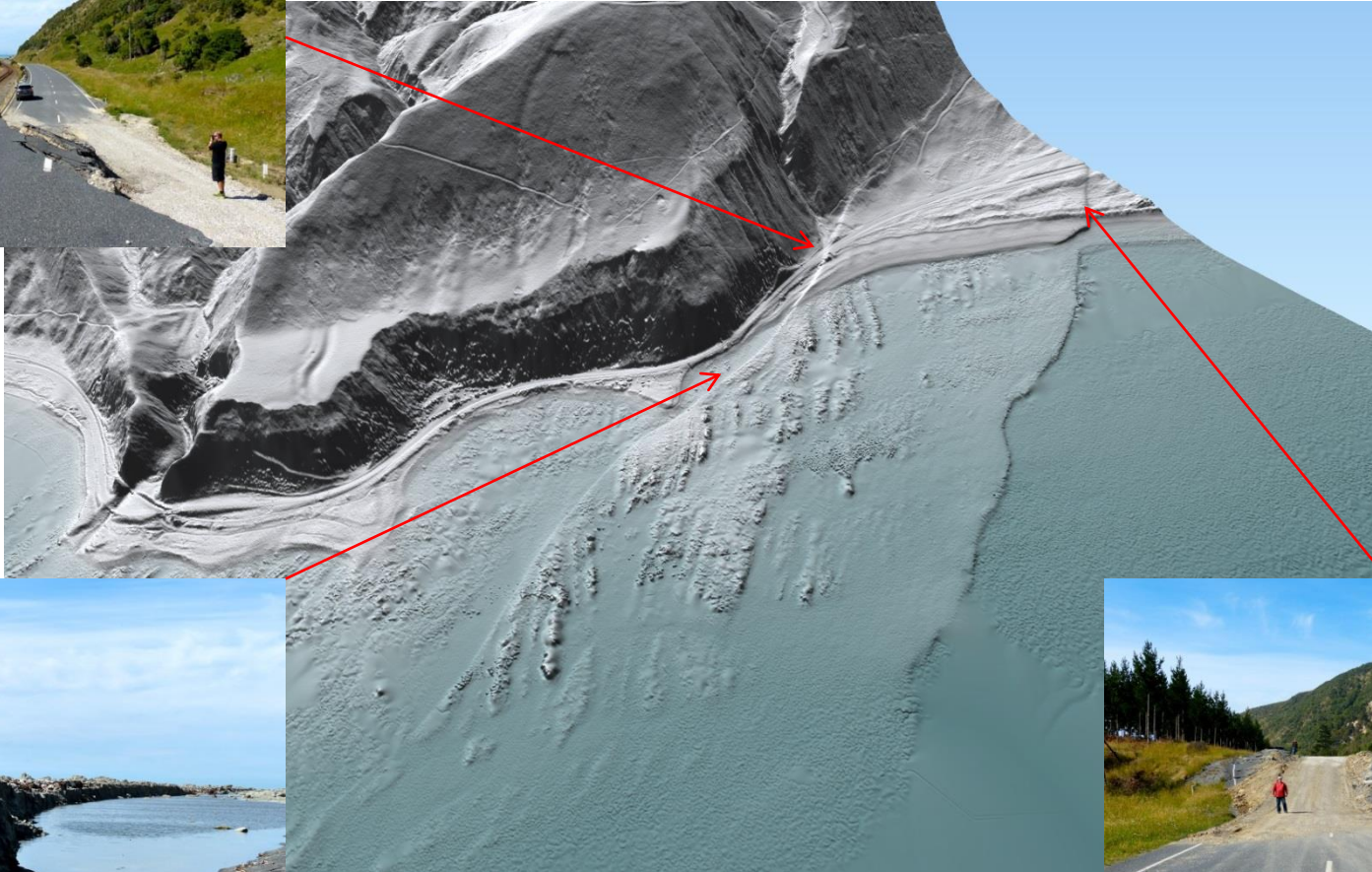
Response

Kaikoura M7.8 Earthquake 14 November 2016



- Multiple faults ruptured
- Displacements exceeding 5m (horizontal and vertical)
- Serious property and infrastructure damage

Significant ground displacement



Severe land sliding and fault ruptures



Photo Robert Langridge/Julie Rowland



Photo Kate Pedley



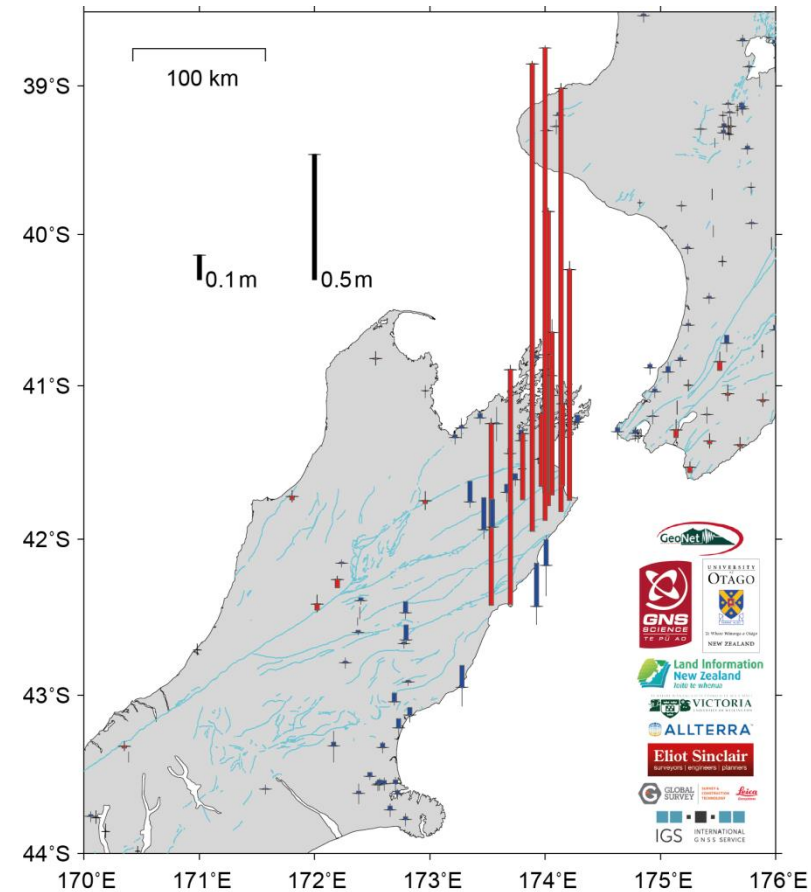
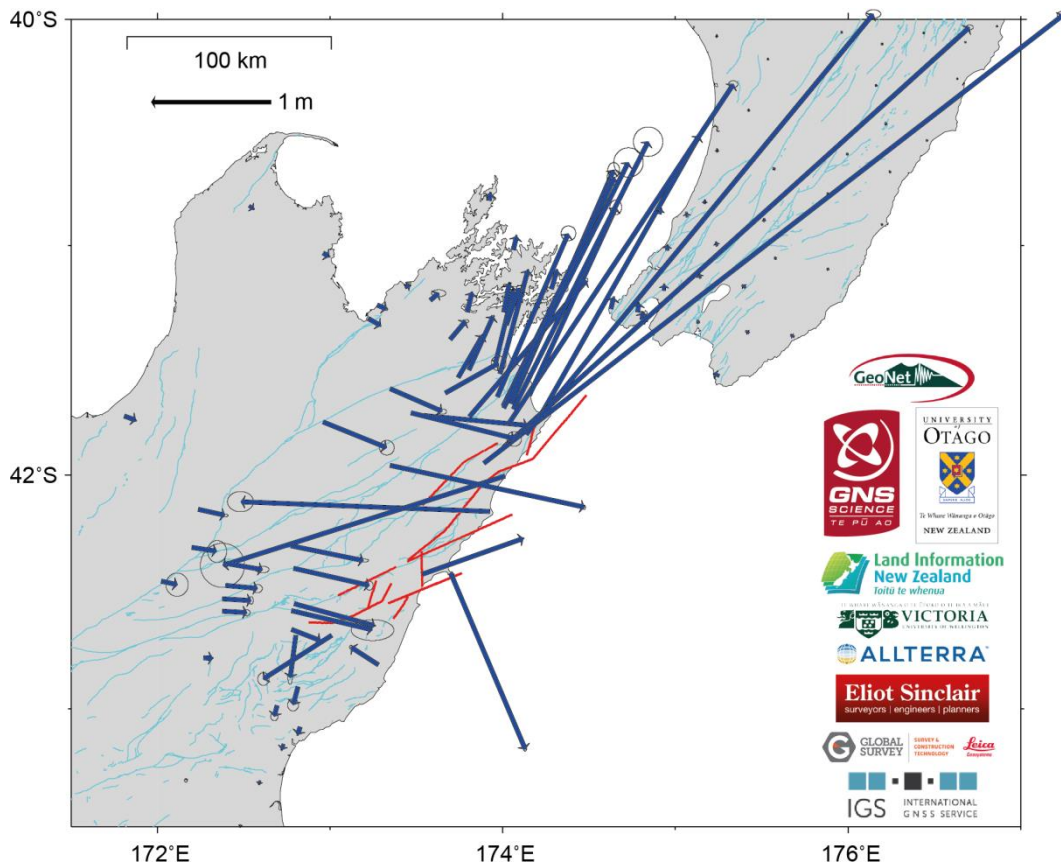
Photo Robert Langridge/Julie Rowland



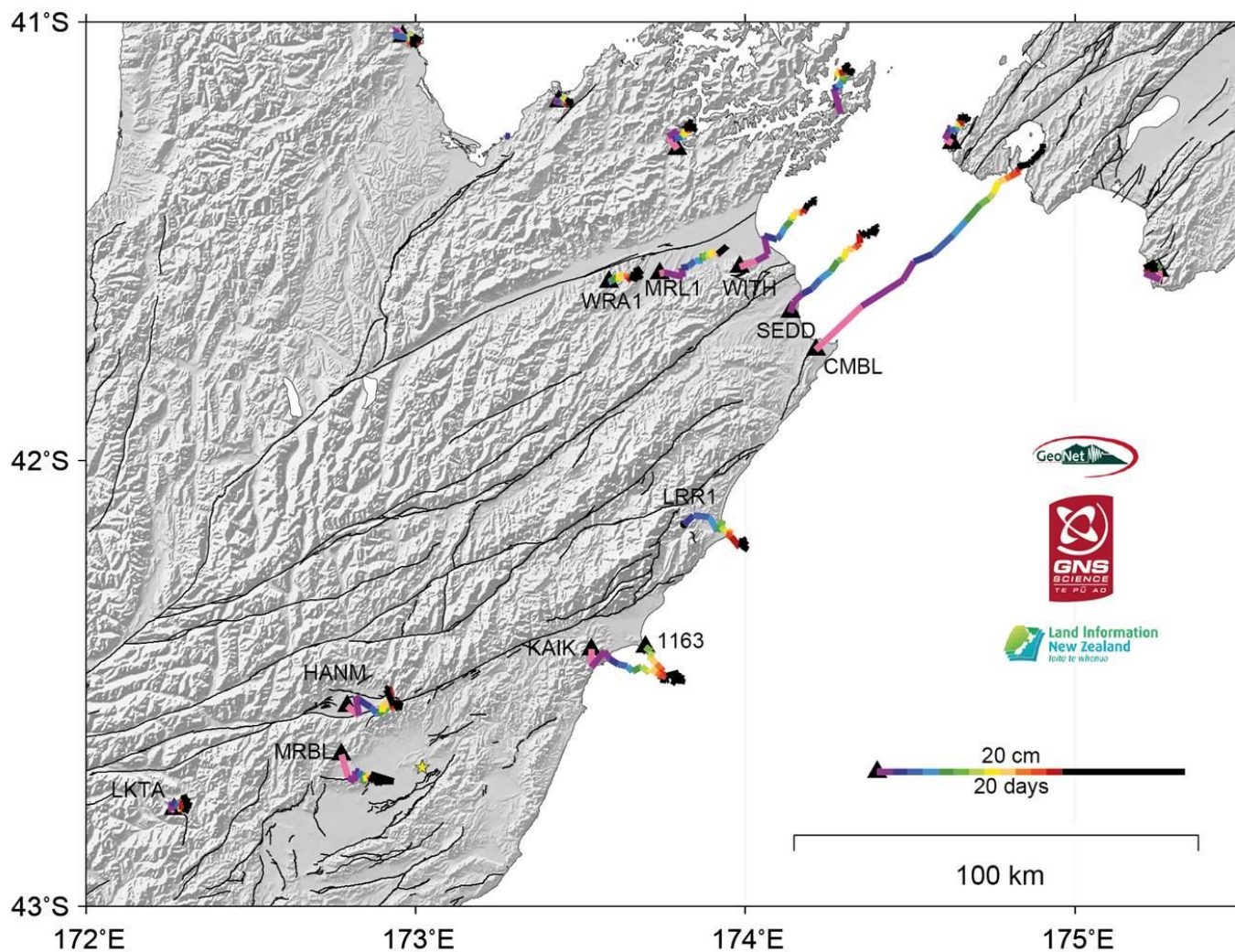
Drone Photo Courtesy Julian Thomson, GNS

- **Rapidly assess impact on geodetic system**
- **Compute deformation models to assist understanding of earthquake mechanisms and update the control networks**
- **Fast re-establishment of base level of horizontal and vertical control to support rebuilding of basic infrastructure**
- Providing the framework to enable surveyors/engineers to generate their own control where and when they need it
- Facilitate the updating of the cadastre

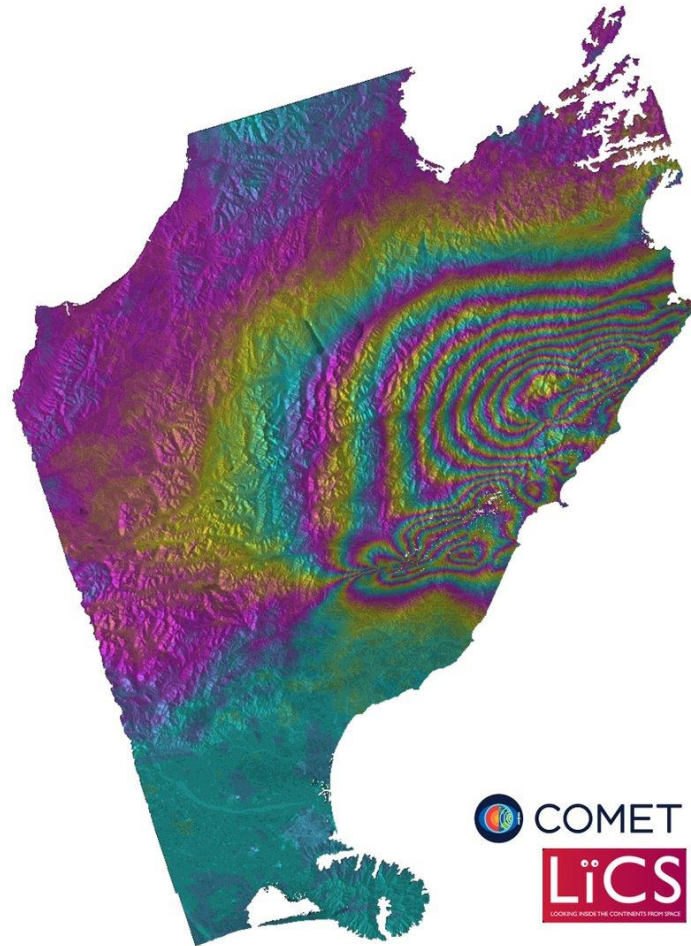
Horizontal and vertical movements



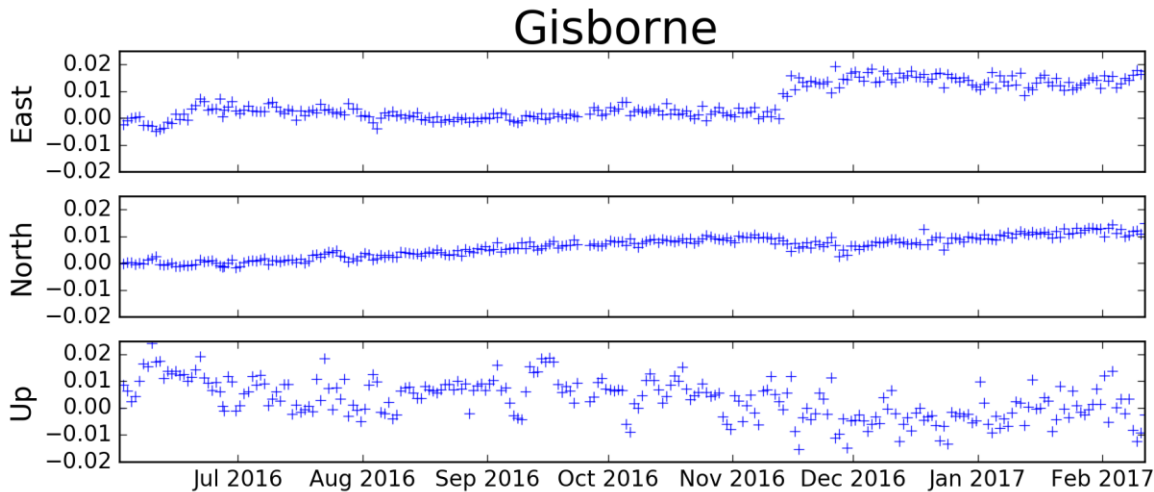
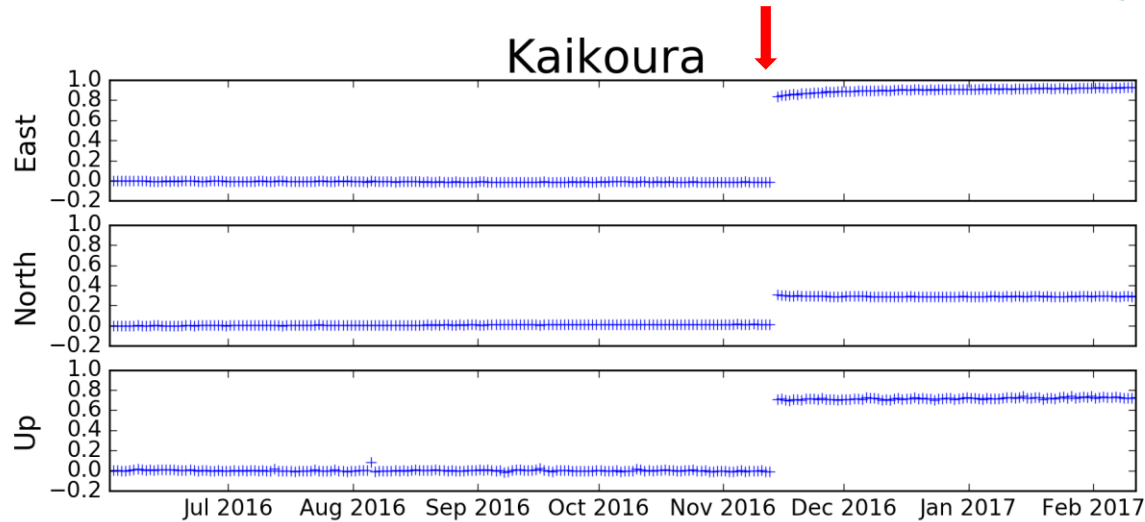
Post-seismic movements



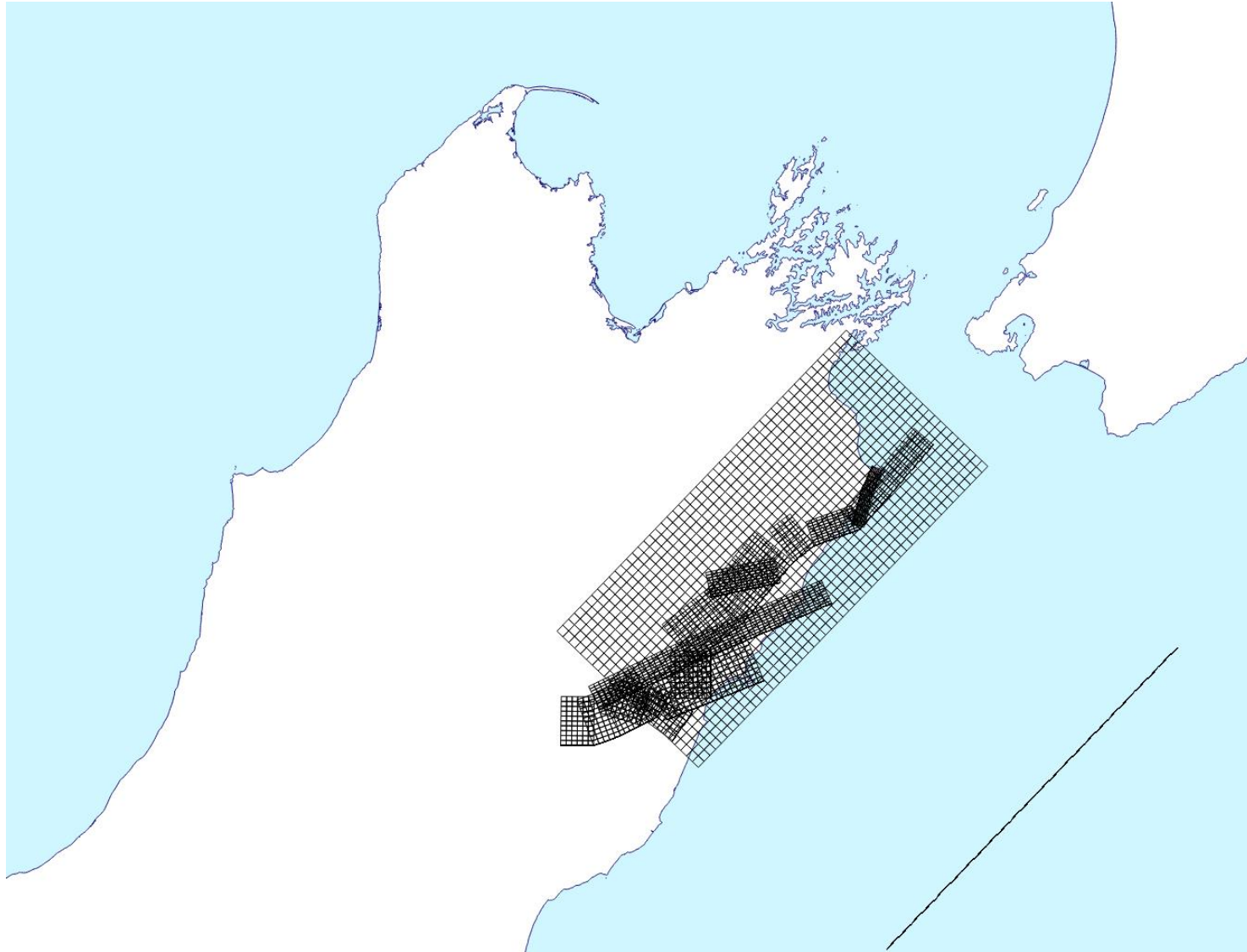
Use of InSar



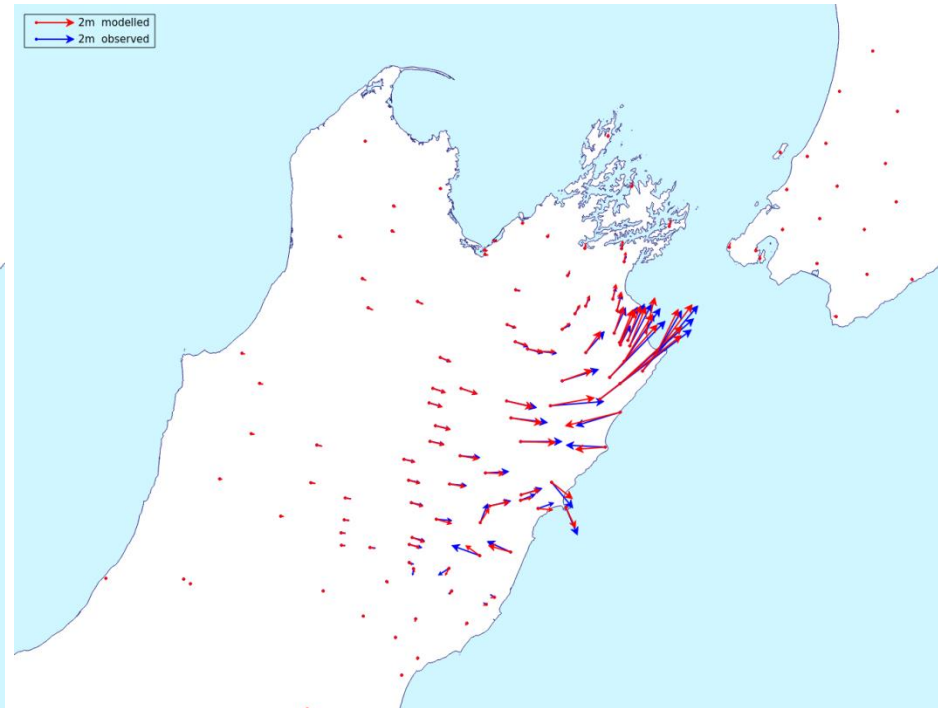
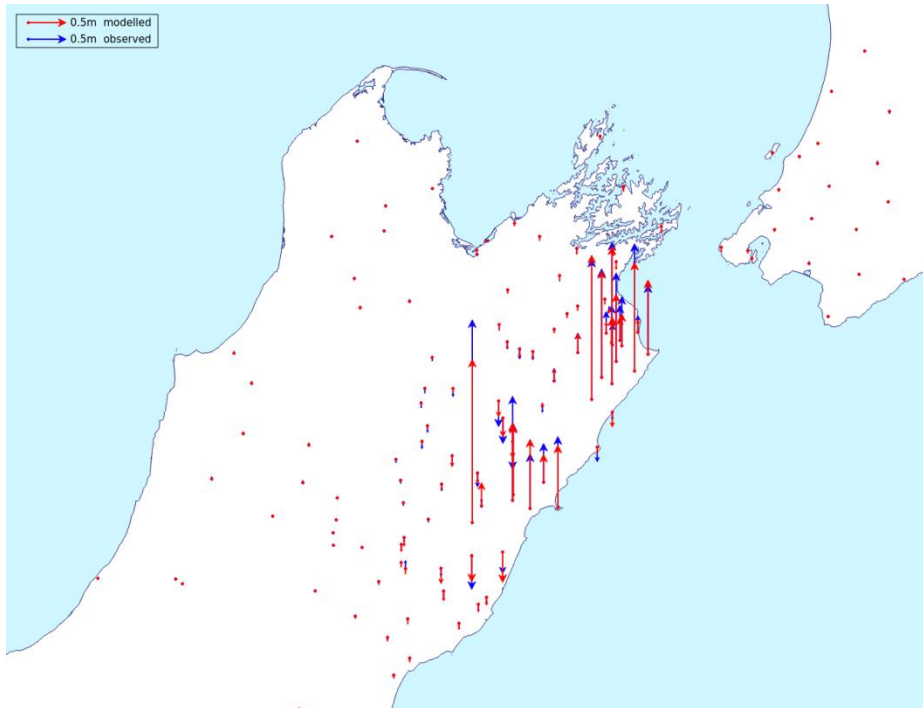
Near and far field movements



Modelling the fault ruptures



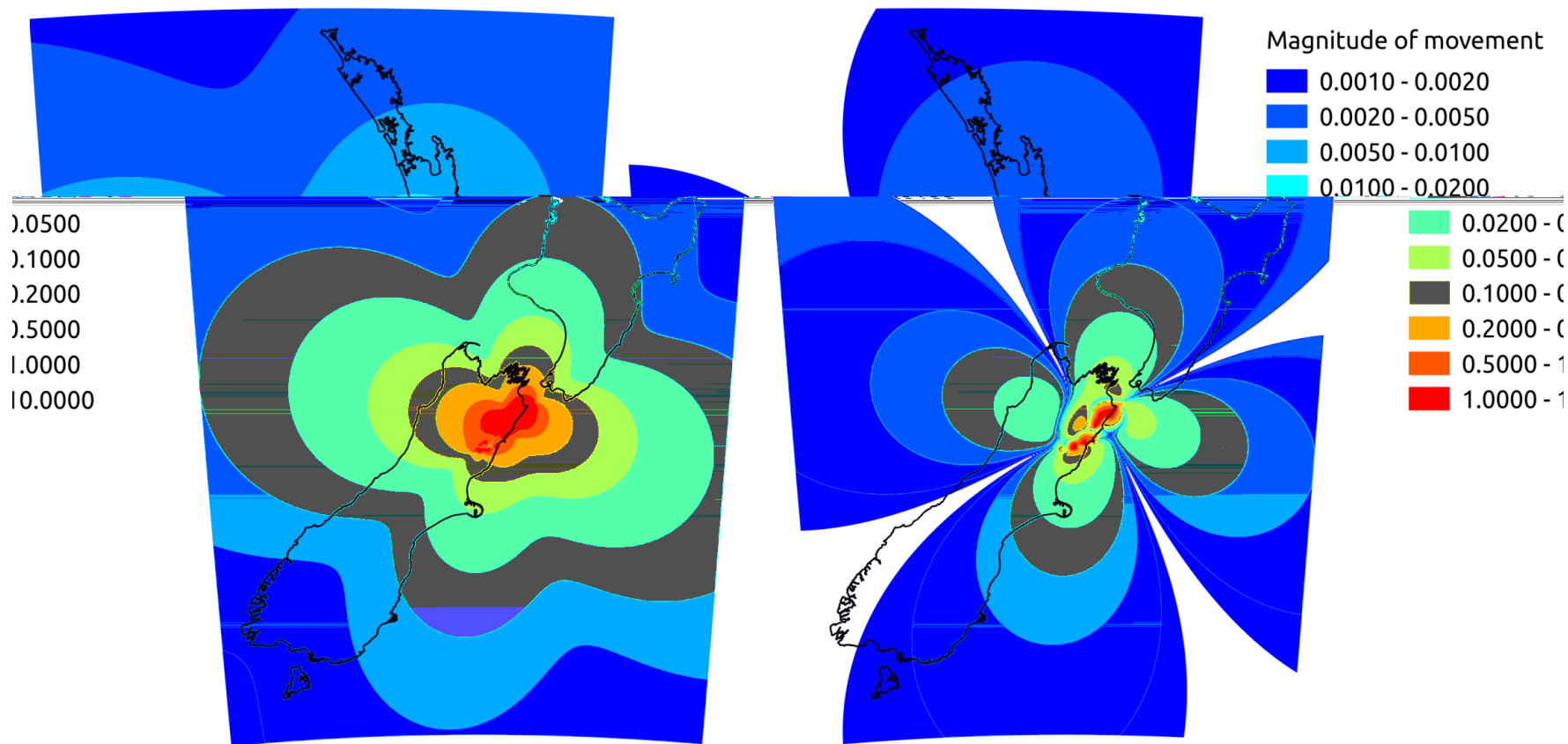
Modelled verse observed displacements



Kaikoura earthquake deformation

Horizontal movement

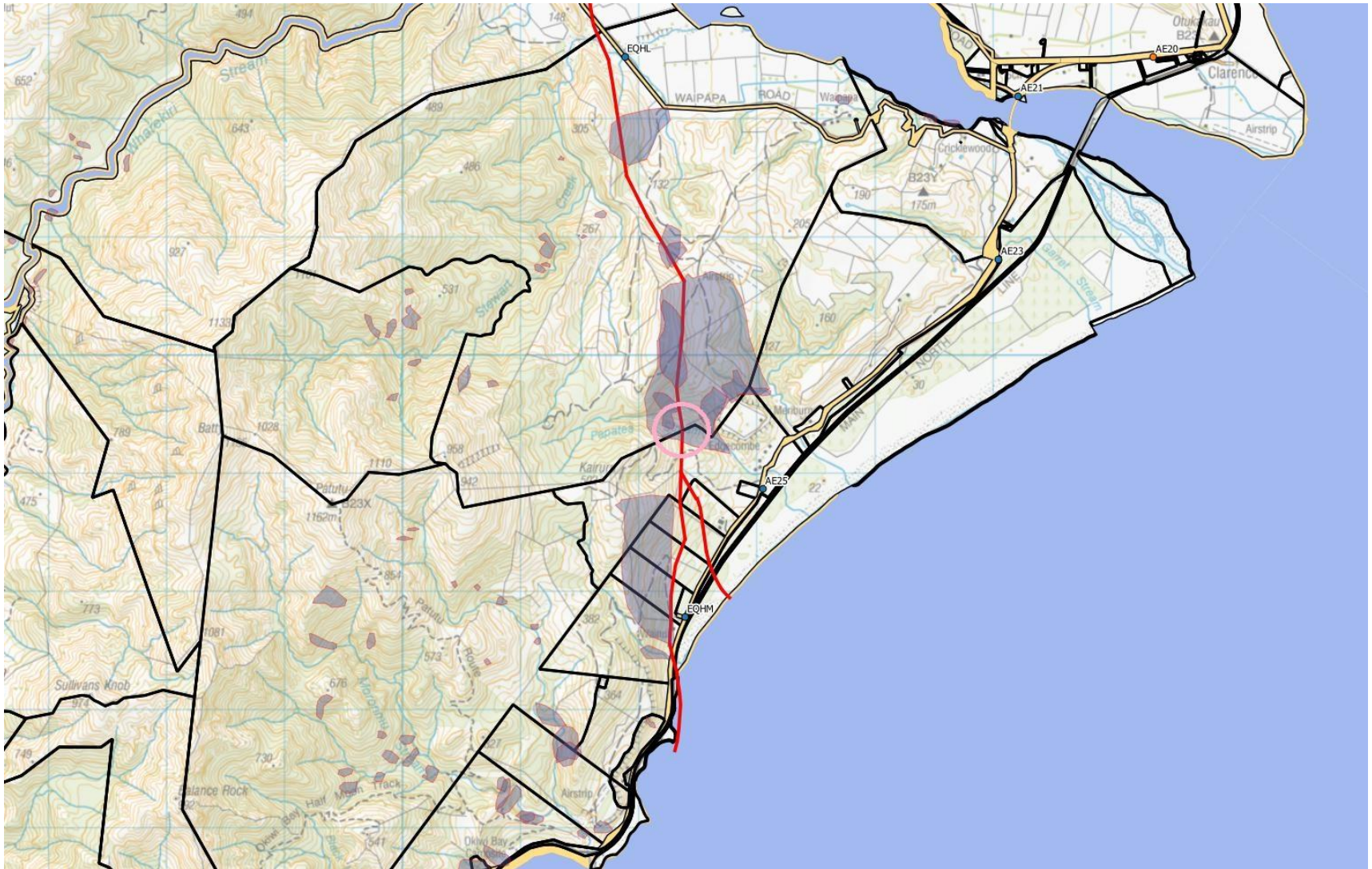
Vertical movement



Recovery

- Rapidly assess impact on geodetic system
- Compute deformation models to assist understanding of earthquake mechanisms and update the control networks
- Fast re-establishment of base level of horizontal and vertical control to support rebuilding of basic infrastructure
- **Providing the framework to enable surveyors/engineers to generate their own control where and when they need it**
- **Facilitate the updating of the cadastre**

Impact of faulting and land sliding on boundaries

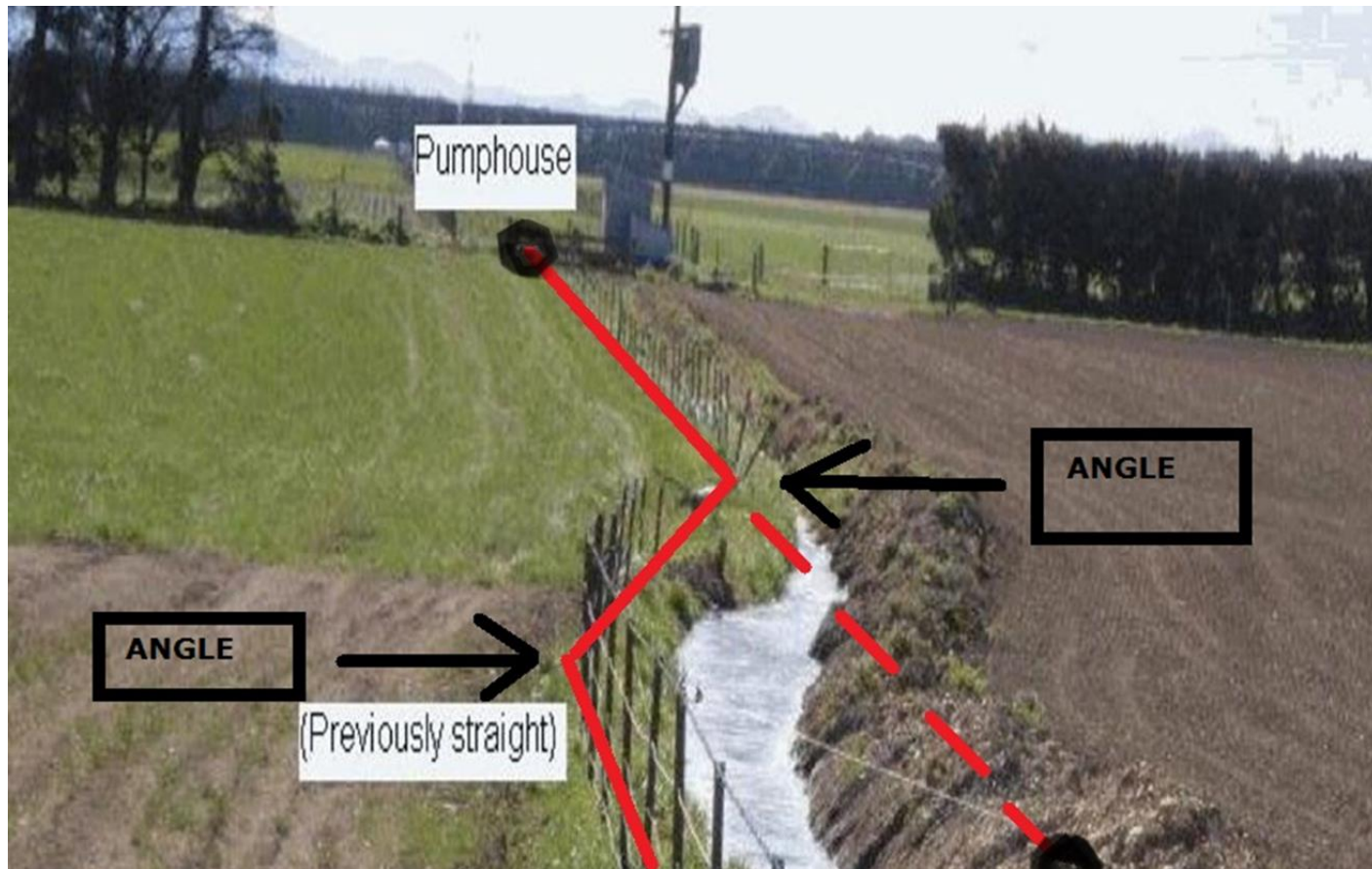


Boundaries Affected by Block Shift

- A boundary that has been affected by a block shift will have maintained its relativity with local survey marks and other physical evidence although its absolute geographic position will have changed.
- In these cases, the established hierarchy of evidence will apply; that is, the boundary re-location must be based on reliable local survey marks and other physical evidence, all of which will have been subject to the same or similar block shift.

Boundaries Affected by Deep-Seated Distortion

Where a boundary has shear or lateral distortion (normally at a fault rupture).
A boundary that was formerly a straight line may now include one or more angles.

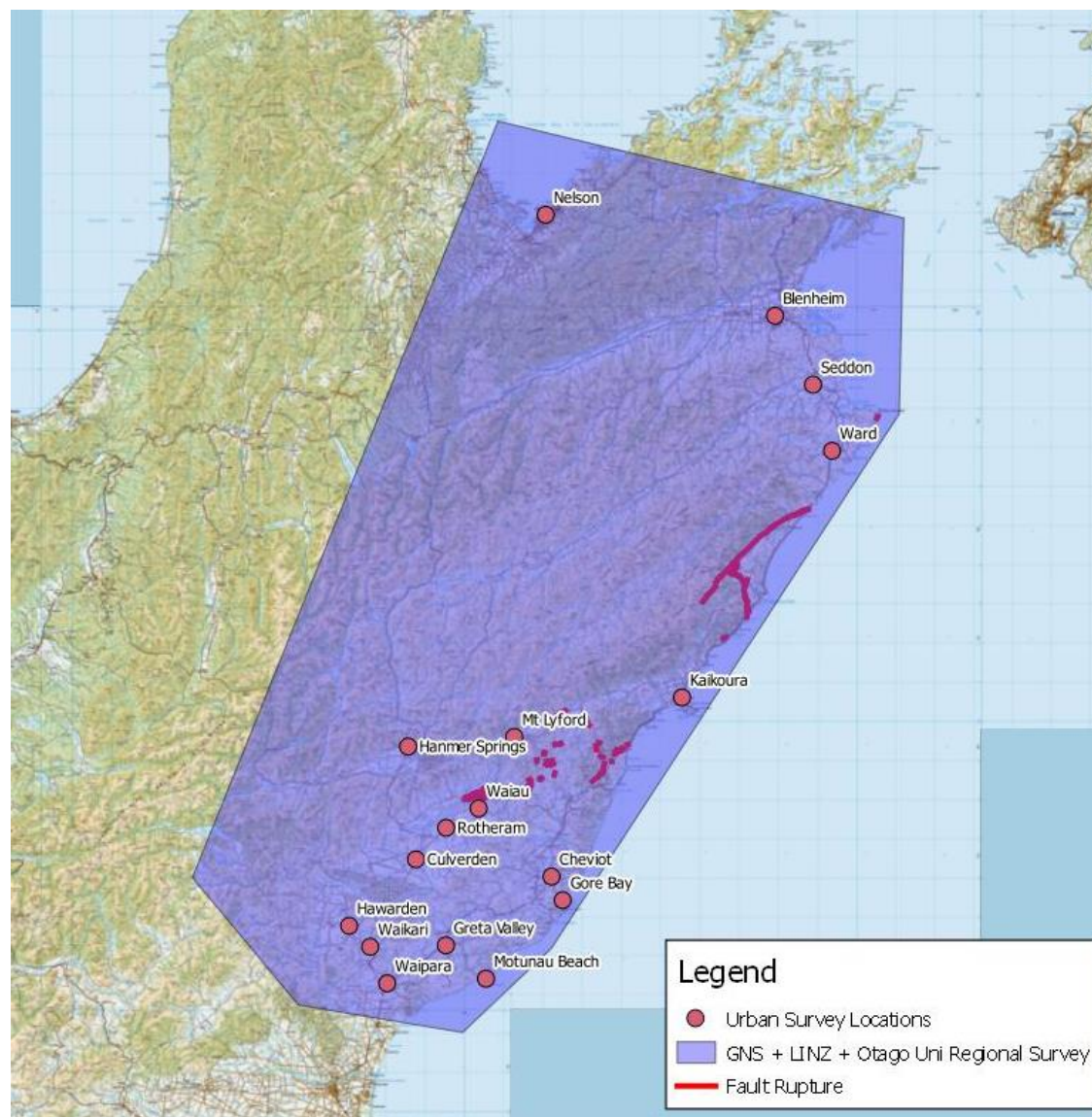


Geodetic Survey Work Planned and Underway (v20161130)

14 November 2016 Earthquake



**Land Information
New Zealand**
Toitū te whenua

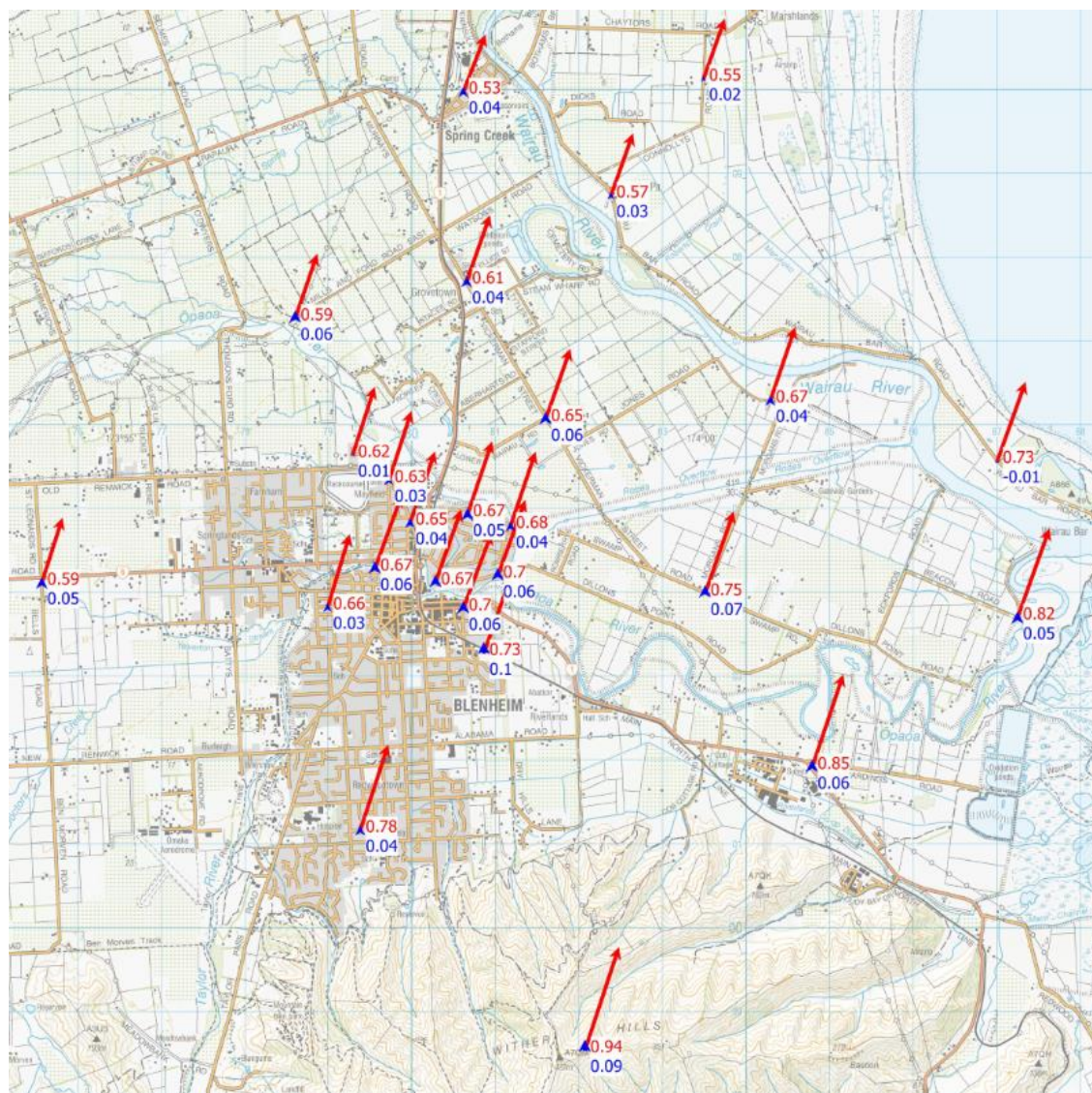


Blenheim - Horizontal and Vertical Movement Provisional (v20170131)

14 November 2016 Earthquake



Land Information
New Zealand
Toitū te whenua

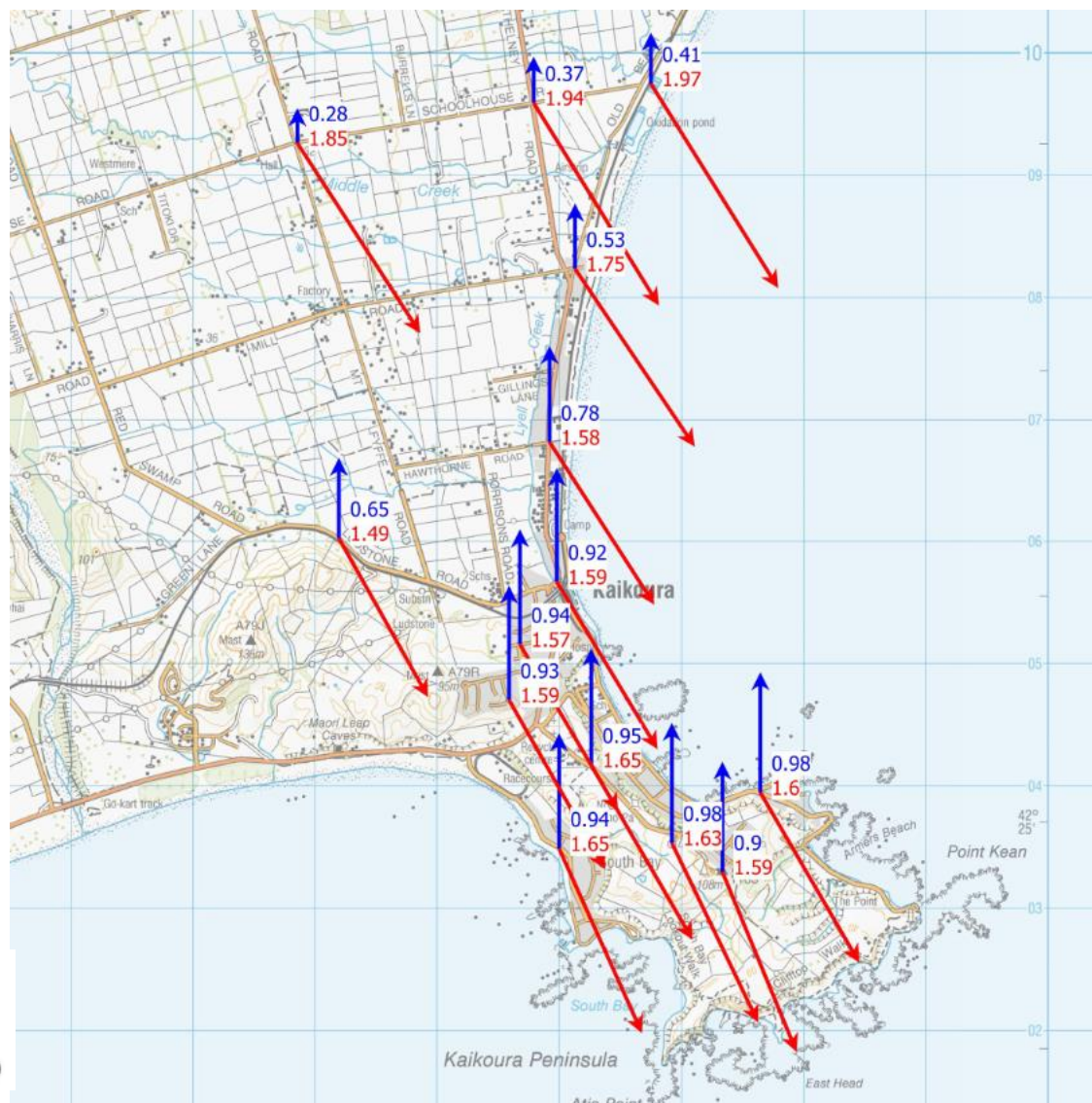


Legend

- ← Vertical Movement (m)
- ← Horizontal Movement (m)

Kaikoura - Horizontal and Vertical Movement Provisional (v20161213)

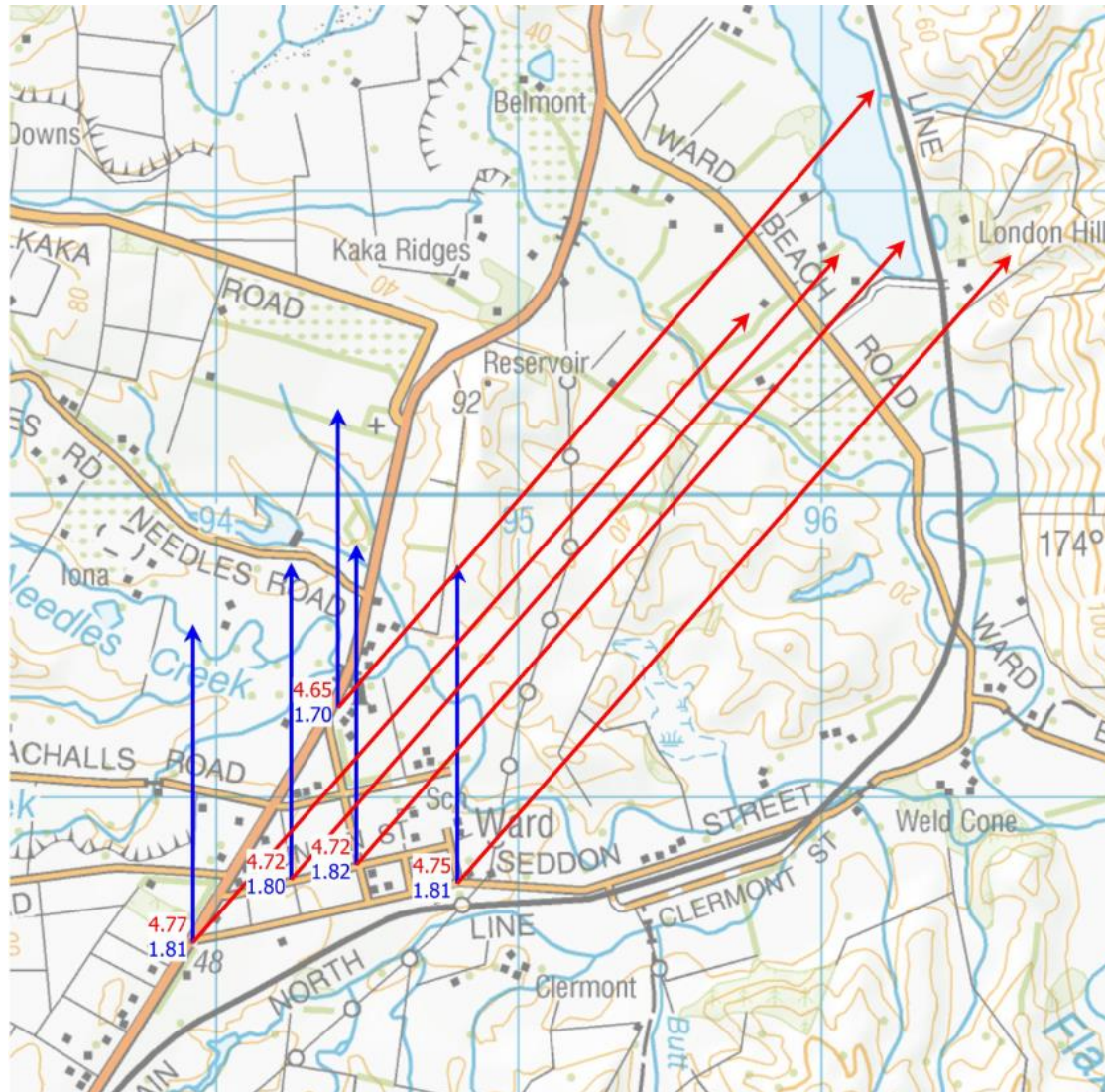
14 November 2016 Earthquake



Legend

- Vertical Movement (m)
- Horizontal Movement (m)

Ward - Horizontal and Vertical Movement Provisional (v20161221) 14 November 2016 Earthquake



Legend

-  Vertical Movement (m)
-  Horizontal Movement (m)

14 November 2016 Earthquake

**Land Information
New Zealand**
Toitū te whenua

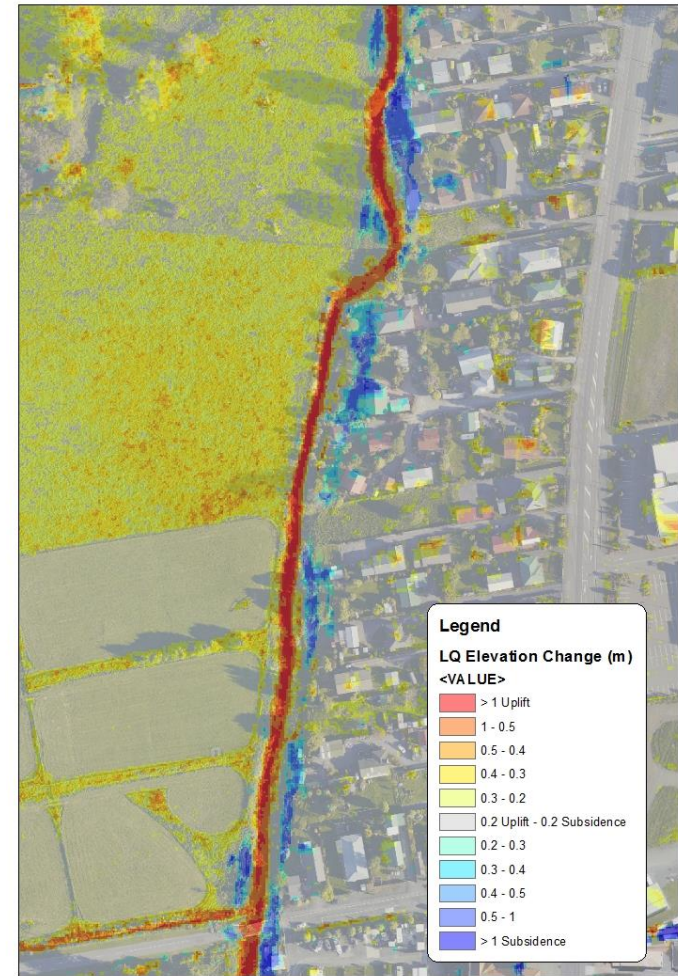
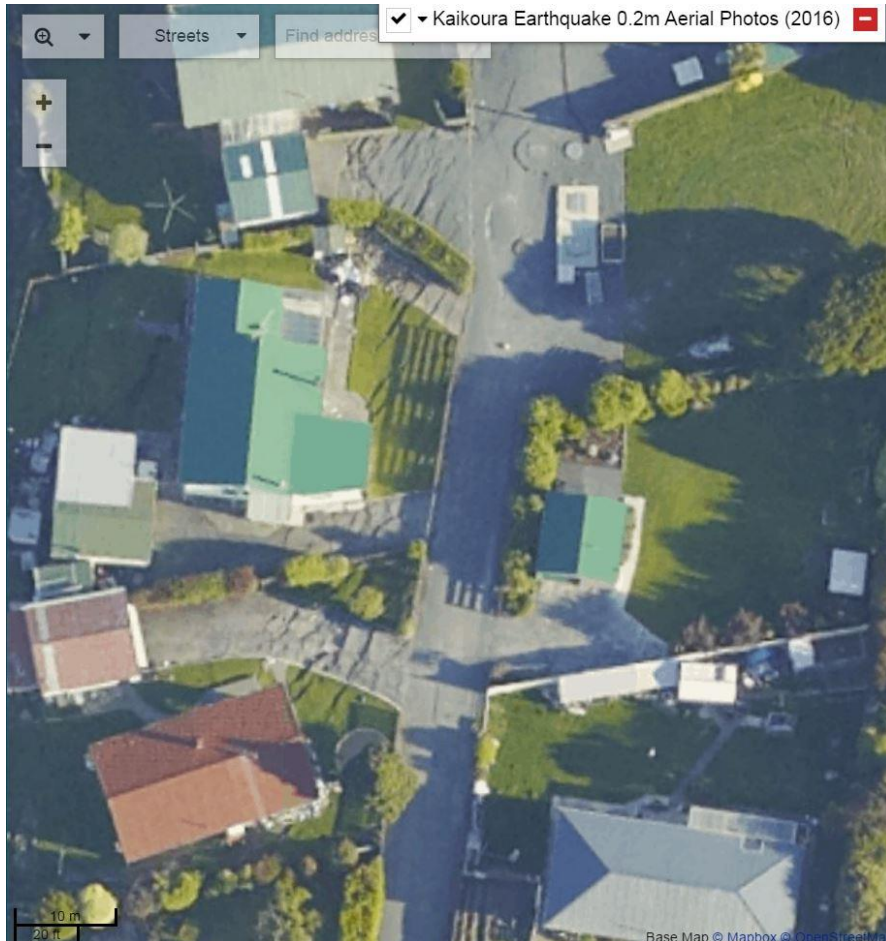


← Horizontal Movement (m)

Boundaries affected by shallow surface movement

- Where an area of land has been affected by shallow surface movement (including liquefaction, slumping, and landslip) **a boundary should be relocated back in its original position in relation to marks not affected by the shallow movement.**
- In Christchurch the difficulty was identifying reliable marks and positions not affected by shallow movement.
- The evidence in Kaikoura showed that shallow movements were localised and reliable marks were be able to be found.

Shallow movements – Lyell Creek



Summary

Geodesy and geodetic survey played an important role in responding to and recovery from the impacts of the Kaikoura earthquake. It enabled:

- A better understanding of the earthquake mechanisms
- An co- and post-seismic movements to be determined and modelling of these movements
- Updates to the datum and the spatial network – critical for the re-establishment of critical infrastructure including the cadastre

Coastal monitoring



‘The power of where’

DRIVES NEW ZEALAND’S SUCCESS

