



Georgia Coastal Management Program

GIS Updates

Dan Quinn

RTK GNSS Receiver Evaluation

Evaluating replacement options for our R8s RTK

Trimble R12i



- 0.8 cm H/1.5 cm V Precision
- 672 Channels
- xFill
- Tilt Compensation

Trimble DA2 with Catalyst



- 1 cm H/2 cm V Precision
- Managed with Android or iOS Device
- Subscription based service
- Credits include VRS Now or RTX corrections
- Hardware is significantly cheaper

Image Credit: Trimble.com

Maintaining Geospatial Data Access with GA Tech

Georgia Coastal and Marine Planner (GCAMP)



Layer Types: Human Use, Jurisdictions and Boundaries, Natural Resources and Habitat, Fisheries, and Physical

Georgia Wetlands Restoration Access Portal (G-WRAP)



Layers Types: Focused on wetland areas including Boundaries, Habitat and Natural Resource classifications, and Physical

Work with Tony Giarrusso (Georgia Tech) to maintain and build publicly available geospatial data for coastal Georgia.

Data Sharing/Management Plans

NOAA funded grants require that data must be made:

- Visible
- Accessible
- Machine-readable
- Using standardized metadata format
- Independently understandable
- Free of charge (or minimal cost)
- Completed in a timely manner

We will work with you to ensure data sharing requirements are met

To meet requirements, a typical plan should include:

- 1) Descriptions of the types of environmental data and information expected to be created
- 2) The tentative date by which data will be shared
- 3) The standards to be used for data/metadata format and content
- 4) Methods for providing data access
- 5) Approximate total volume of data to be collected
- 6) Prior experience in making such data accessible

Other possible plan inclusions:

- Policies addressing data stewardship and preservation
- Type of data collection method

Coastal Resiliency ArcGIS Hub Development

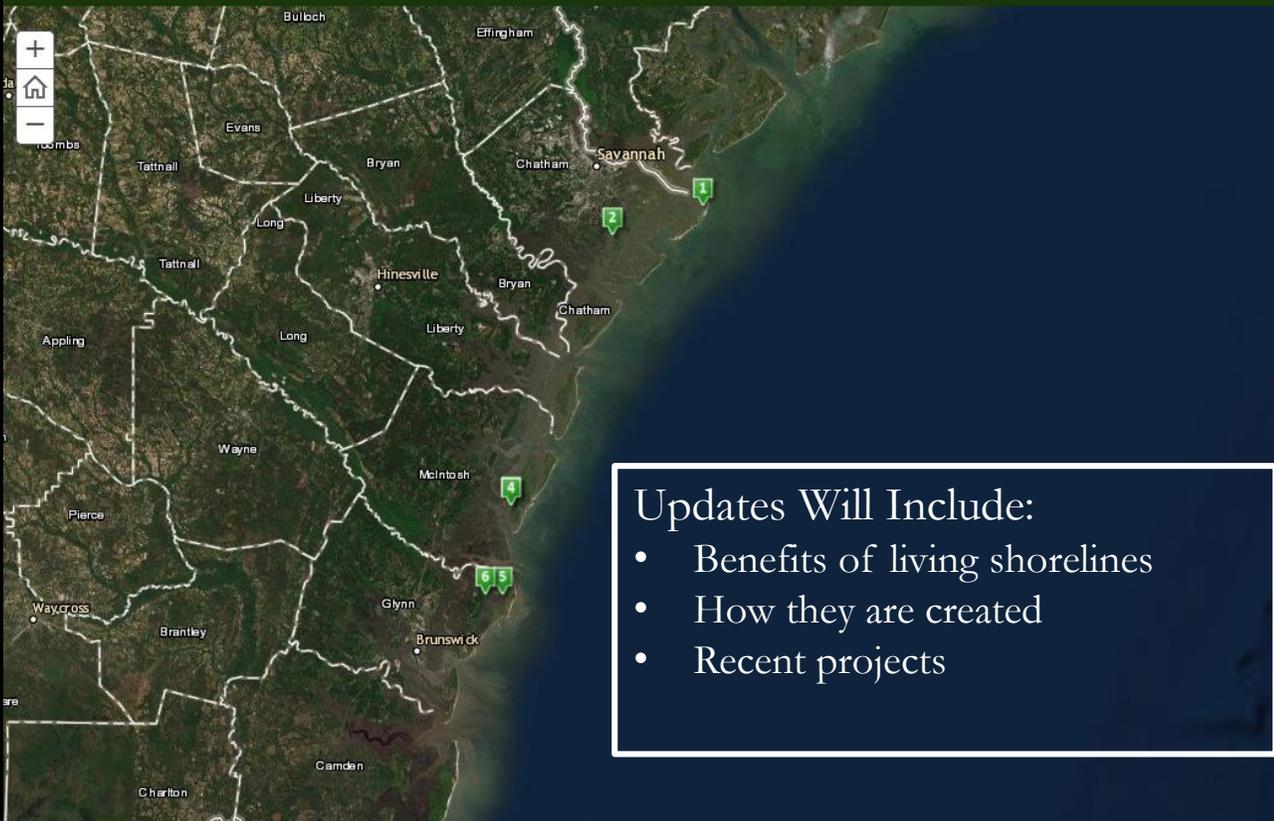


A New Living Shorelines StoryMap

Living Shorelines

Click here for more information [f](#) [t](#) [e](#)

Riverine and tidal creek erosion is a natural process but can, in certain instances, be exacerbated by anthropogenic influences. Historically, property owners have constructed rock revetments or bulkheads to combat tidal creek erosion. Beginning in 2006, a new technique referred to as Living Shorelines began to be developed in coastal Georgia.

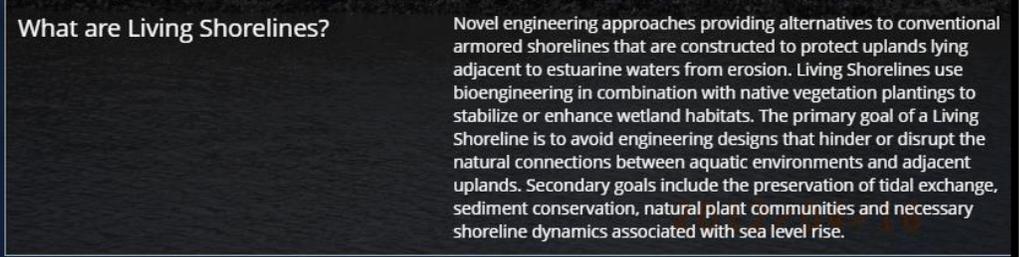


Updates Will Include:

- Benefits of living shorelines
- How they are created
- Recent projects

What are Living Shorelines?

Novel engineering approaches providing alternatives to conventional armored shorelines that are constructed to protect uplands lying adjacent to estuarine waters from erosion. Living Shorelines use bioengineering in combination with native vegetation plantings to stabilize or enhance wetland habitats. The primary goal of a Living Shoreline is to avoid engineering designs that hinder or disrupt the natural connections between aquatic environments and adjacent uplands. Secondary goals include the preservation of tidal exchange, sediment conservation, natural plant communities and necessary shoreline dynamics associated with sea level rise.





1 Tybee Island, Burton 4-H Center



2 Skidaway Island State Park



3 Sapelo Island, Long Tabby



4 Sapelo Island, Ashantilly



5 Little St Simons Island



6 St. Simons Island, Cannon's Point