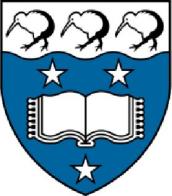
River Visualization



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# Abstract

Put your abstract here. The abstract should contain a brief summary of the aim, methodologies, ﬁnding and conclusions of the dissertation. The abstract should normally be fewer than 350 words.

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# 1 Introduction

The River Environment Classification (REC) serves as a comprehensive database encapsulating the spatial attributes of catchment areas for every segment within New Zealand's extensive river network. The REC database encompasses over 30 attributes per river segment and typically includes spatial geographic data in formats such as shapefiles.

Traditionally, these types of data are processed and viewed using professional geographic information system (GIS) tools like QGIS. However, the use of such professional GIS tools requires extensive geographical knowledge and presents a steep learning curve.

To address this challenge, a visualization tool has been developed using the R programming language, specifically employing the Shiny framework to create an interactive web application. This approach allows for dynamic exploration and visually interpretation of the complex data contained within the REC and other water quality database. Through the Shiny application, specific river segments and attributes can be selected for visualization, facilitating insights into the connections and flows between river segments, as well as the spatial distribution and relationships of the catchment areas.

## Background

New Zealand's landscape is sculpted by an extensive network of rivers, which play a critical role in shaping the country's natural beauty and biodiversity. These rivers vary greatly in length, number of tributaries, and the topography they traverse, making them fascinating subjects of geographical and environmental studies.

The longest river in New Zealand is the Waikato River, which stretches approximately 425 kilometers from its source in the central North Island to its outlet into the Tasman Sea. This river, like many others in New Zealand, features a diverse array of tributaries, ranging from small streams to sizable secondary rivers that contribute to its flow and ecological diversity. For instance, the Clutha River in the South Island, the second longest in the country, is renowned for its extensive and complex system of tributaries that drain the Southern Alps.

The topography through which these rivers flow varies dramatically. The Waikato River begins its journey in the volcanic central plateau, meandering through lush farmland before cutting a path through the Hamilton lowlands. Conversely, rivers like the Shotover River in Otago, known for its dramatic and rugged scenery, carve through steep gorges and rocky terrains, influenced heavily by glacial and fluvial processes.

Understanding river networks requires familiarity with certain network and graph terminology, often used to describe the complex relationships and functions within these natural systems.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
| Source | The original point from which the river flows. |
| Edge | In river networks, edges are the stretches of river between two points (nodes), such as between two tributaries or between a tributary and the main river. | |
| Downstream Nodes | Points along the river closer to its mouth. They represent intersections or branching points within the river system moving towards the outlet. |
| Upstream Nodes | Points along the river closer to the source. They are the starting points of river flow within the network. |
| Path | A sequence of connected nodes and edges that define a route from one part of the river to another, typically from upstream to downstream. |
| Nearest Neighbours | Nodes directly connected to a given node by an edge without any other nodes in between. In the following thesis, all nearest neighbour are calculated by euclidean distance. |
| Connectivity | Describes how many nearest upstream nodes neighbours are connected to a certain stream |
| Outlet | The point where the river discharges its waters, typically into a sea, lake, or another river. Outlets are crucial for the ecological health of the surrounding areas, including estuaries and wetlands. |

New Zealand's rivers are vital ecological assets, characterized by their diverse lengths, tributaries, and the complex topographies they navigate. All these above making it an interesting object to visualization the rivers in New Zealand and reveal the topology structure and connectivity within these river networks.

## Motivation

There are existing methods for visualizing New Zealand's river systems, one method is offered by the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). NIWA’s NZ River Maps provides a overall information of all the river in New Zealand with a range of information select to show on the maps such as hydrology, bed sediment cover and etc [Figure 1]. Another method is Optimal Channel Network[1](OCN) proposed by Luca Carraro & Florian Altermatt, which can accurately show the appearance of the river in three-dimensional space and perform simple meta-population simulation within river network [Figure 2].

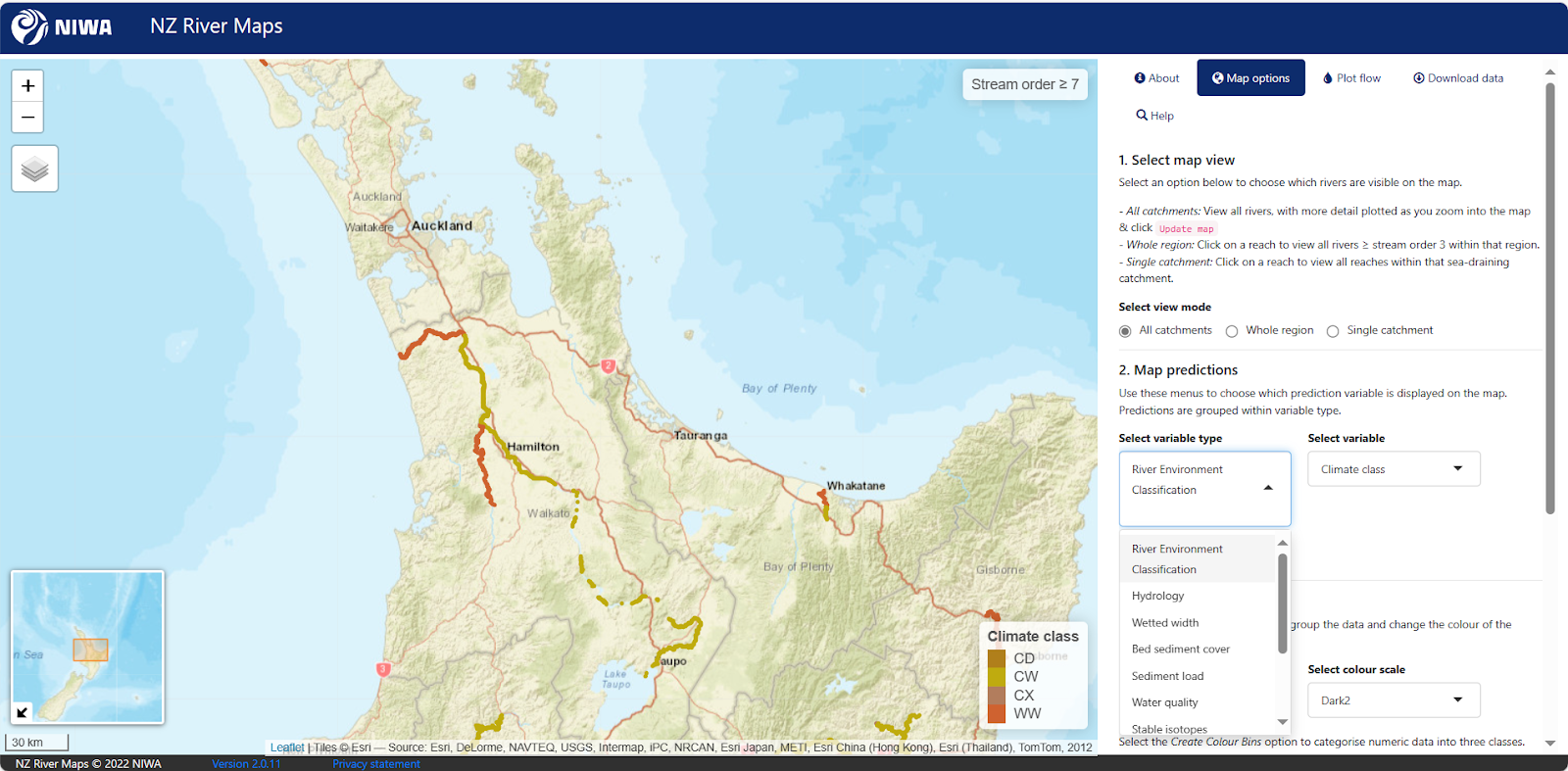


Figure 1. NZ River Maps of NIWA

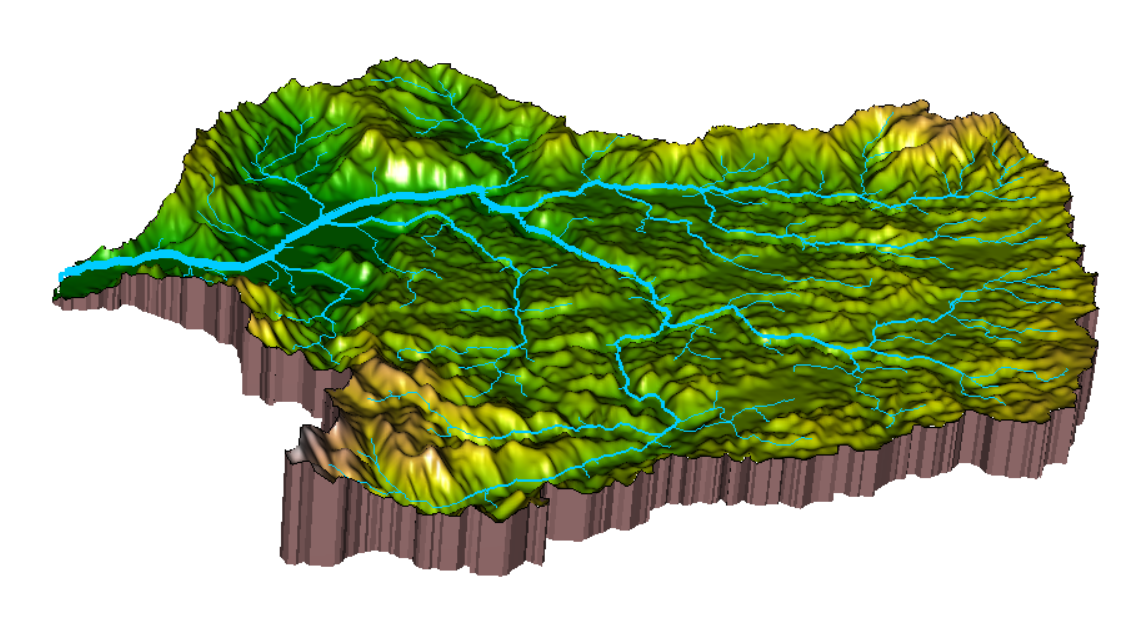


Figure 2. Visualisation of Optimal Channel Network Visualisation on Marokopa River

While approaches like above often fall short in effectively integrating and regionalizing water quality data to display pollution values comprehensively. Furthermore, they typically do not reveal the underlying topological logic of the river networks, which is crucial for understanding ecological connections and the flow dynamics within these systems. Meanwhile, it requires a number of geo-tools to get DEM data and knowledge of the WGS84 projection system coordinates of the river outlet in order to use OCN to generate realistic river images. In terms of the system's ease of operation, it is crucial to find a method that allows users to easily implement visualizations.

Recent years, the hierarchical characteristics of river network has been mentioned a lot as a critical attribute to reveal the topology of river network. The topology structure of the river network directly affects the transport processes of runoff, sediment and solutes [3], and is also a major control factor for many natural processes such as river greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, riparian vegetation function and food web structure [2]. The branch structure of river network is an important topological feature. The geometric and topological characteristics can quantitatively describe the relationship between hydrology, geomorphology, ecology and biological processes in river network, which is helpful for comprehensive numerical simulation and development of dynamic topological prediction models [4].

Therefore, there comes a need to not just display the attributes of the river, but also reveal the topology of the river network system. To fulfill this requirement, I developed a Shiny application in R language with the function to visualize different pollutant of different measurement in river network and the variation of branching ratio in heat maps. Through this integrated Shiny program, users can select the interested river network system to view the specific river network properties and understand the topology logic of the corresponding river network.

## River Network Structural Properties and Branching Ratio

Many scholars have studied the structural properties of river networks and proposed theories such as self-similarity, random and random self-similarity. For example, Horton [5] and Strahler [6] graded the river reaches in the river network by the Horton-Strahler method. Statistics show that the relationship between reach number, length and corresponding catchment area and reach level conforms to Horton-Strahler's rule respectively, and structural parameters such as branching ratio, length ratio and area ratio are proposed. Based on this classification method, Tokunaga [7] introduced the concept of collateral ratio and defined the Tokunaga rule characterizing the relationship between river reach and sink, showing the self-similarity of river network topology [8].

Although some knowledge has been obtained about the river network structure and its relationship with the watershed context, how to better visualize the side branch ratio of the river network structure has not been deeply explored

Watershed has a certain shape, such as plume, leaf and branch [9], and parameters such as length, width and surface area are often used to determine the characteristics of the surface. The watershed river network in addition can be macroscopically characterized by watershed geometric parameters. In addition, the river level, branch ratio, length ratio, and area ratio can also be obtained. The geometric structure of the river network is deeply described. If we do not focus on geometric quantities such as river length and control area, and only focus on the number of rivers and the inflow and sink relationship between rivers, we can explore the topology of river networks.

The structural characteristics of river network are often expressed by Horton-Strahler method. After classify the river according to the Horton-Strahler classification method, for a river network with *N* levels, the number and the average length of rivers with level *i* can be statistically obtained, where *i* = 1,2,... , *N*. For Tianran river network, Horton-Strahler's rule of river mesh and average length ­ is as follows :

(1)

(2)

Where is the branching ratio of river network, and its value is usually between 3 and 5. is the river network length ratio, which usually takes a value between 1.5 and 3.

Tokunaga method is often used to describe the topological structure characteristics of river networks. For a river network with Horton-Strahler level number *N*, the level 1 tributaries that sink into the level 1 tributaries are denoted as (1,1), and the number of level 1 tributaries with this type is denoted as . The level 1 branch that sinks into the level 2 branch is denoted as (1, 2), and the number of all such level 1 branches is denoted as . By analogy, the level *i (i≤j≤N)* tributaries that enter the level j tributaries are denoted as (*i, j*), and the number of such level *i* tributaries is denoted as . Then an upper triangular moment matrix is constructed for all (*i≤j≤N*).

For a river with Horton-Strahler level *i*, the number is:

Define the side branching ratio (*i < j≤N*) as follows:

If (where is a constant number), then the river network is topologically self-similar. This suggests that the river network has a similar structure at different scales, often associated with uniform topography and consistent erosion processes.

Figure 3 presents the upper triangular matrix of the side branching ratios for Waipaoa river. If the river network satisfies the topological self-similarity, the upper triangular matrix should satisfy (where is a constant number). However, we can observe from Figure 3 that , which shows the small degree variation of numerical value, and shows the leading function of self-similarity. While and shows large variation in values, which reveals reflects the influence of macroscopic conditions (such as geology) on the topology structure of the basin. Although the collateral ratio in the matrix decreases with the increase of the grade difference, the decreasing trend is more consistent, indicating that the river network maintains some self-similarity at different scales. This self-similarity may be related to the geographical and geological conditions of the river, reflecting the way the river network adapts to its environment.

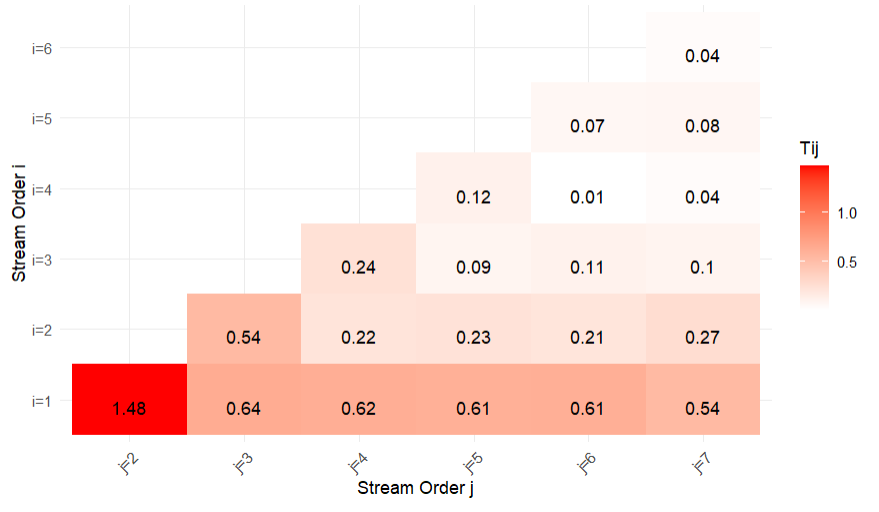


Figure 3. Side Branching Ratio for Waipaoa River

## Good vs. Bad Visualization Practices

Visualization plays a pivotal role in data analysis by turning complex data into comprehensible and actionable insights. However, the effectiveness of a visualization largely depends on how well it conveys the intended message and simplifies the complexity of the data.

Bad visualization usually have the following characteristics in common:

1.Complex and difficult to understand: If the viewer needs to spend a lot of time to understand the content of the visualization, then it is usually not a good design.

2.Information overload: Attempts to present too many data points or dimensions, resulting in visual clutter.

3.Using the wrong chart type: for example, pie charts for time-series data or bar charts for continuous variables.

4.Visual misinterpretation: such as the use of disproportionate graph sizes or inappropriate scales that distort the interpretation of the data.

Let’s take river visualization as an example. Figure 4 shows the river lines of Kahiaka river, and the thickness of the lines represents the difference in the Strahler grade of the river. The plot below is quite confusion without clear legend to show the Strahler level of the river lines, making it hard for reader to understand the message the diagram is trying to convey.

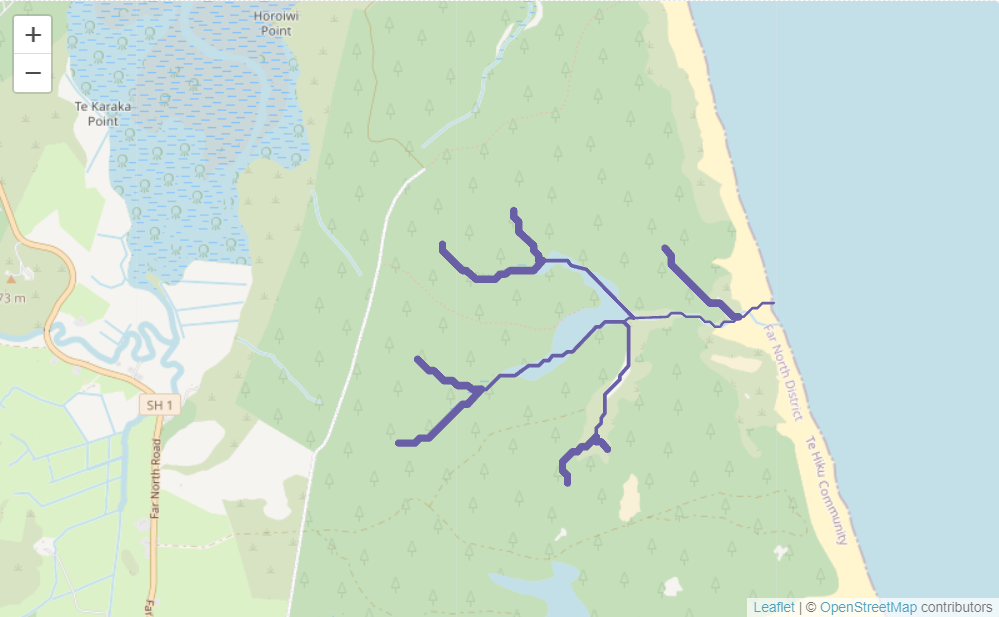


Figure 4 Example of Bad Visualization on Strahler Level of Kahiaka River

According to Rougier, Droettboom, and Bourne in their influential paper, "Ten Simple Rules for Better Figures" (2014)[10], effective data visualization plays a crucial role in communication and decision-making in scientific research. Building on the principles outlined by these authors, good visualization should incorporate several key characteristics to ensure both accuracy and clarity in presenting data.

These characteristics include:

1.Clarity: A good visualization should be intuitive, avoiding ambiguity and enabling the viewer to grasp the information quickly.

2.Relevance: Ensure that the presented data is directly related to the topic or problem being discussed.

3.Beautiful and simple: The design should be simple and attractive, using appropriate colors and graphics, but it should not be too loud to distract attention.

4.Accuracy: Present the data accurately and avoid misleading the audience.

Effective data visualisation is an essential component of the analytical process, not just a nice-to-have. Our approaches to data display must change along with the complexity of data and technology. Anyone working in data analysis and communication has to be aware of best practices for visualisation and always improving their methods and abilities. Clear glimpses or in-depth explorations of datasets supporting policies, innovations, and scientific discoveries are provided by well-designed visualisations, which are indispensable instruments for decision-making. These visual storytelling help make difficult knowledge understandable and useful.

According the rules above Figure 5 is generated to convey the same message as Figure 4 did. Figure 5 has a clear legend to make readers understand the message the plot is trying to convey and uses different colors and numbers to label river of different Strahler levels instead of using thickness to present the Strahler levels.

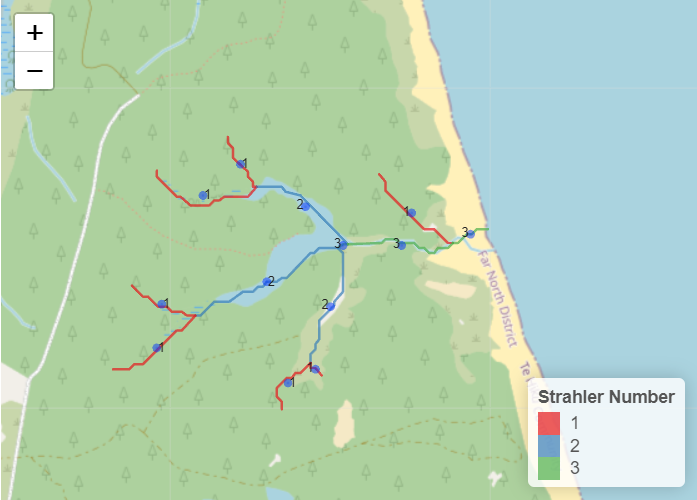


Figure 5. Example of Good Visualization on Strahler Level of Kahiaka River

Therefore, with proper visualization techniques, the same river lines can convey very different information. During the process I was designing the the visualization framework, clarity、simple and accuracy are always the primary goal. For this reason, I chose to create interactive clickable maps of the values and combine different shades of color to show the level of pollution[Figure 6].

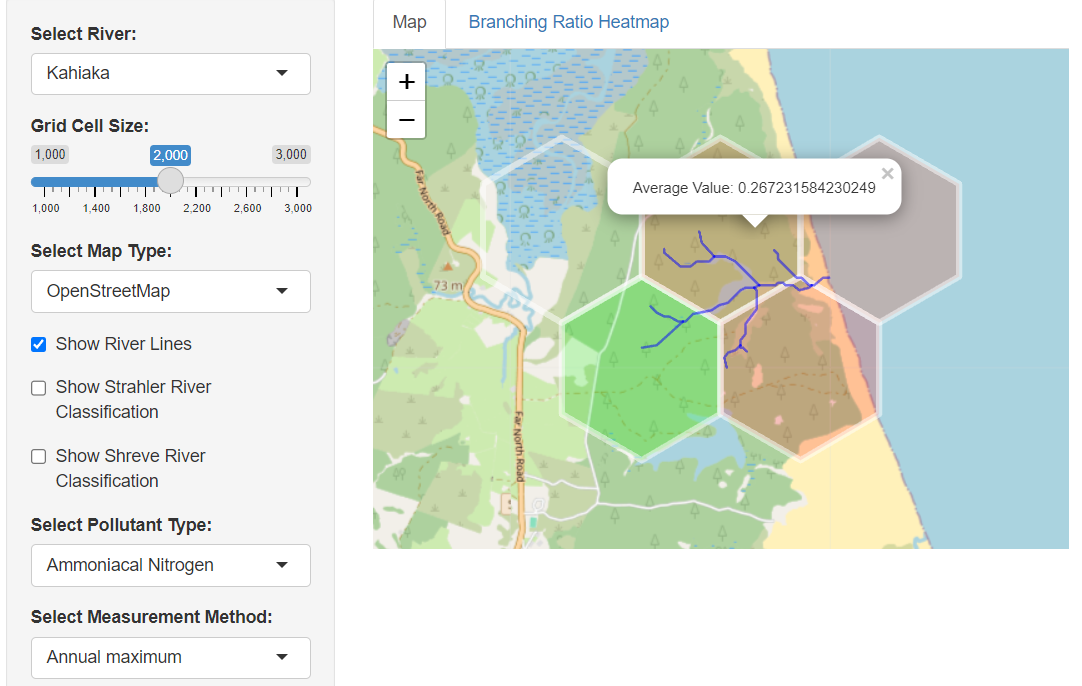


Figure 6 Example of River Visualization Project

## Thesis Outline

In this thesis, a tool is created to allow users to select Ammoniacal Nitrogen and Nitrate-Nitrite Nitrogen of two different measurement method to show values on maps. The R Shiny package is used to create a web-based tool. In Chapter 2, we will discuss different visualization techniques of how to implement visualization. We will also look at the Shiny package used to create the application.**这里没写完，等后面章节写了再补充**

# Chapter 2

# Methodologies and analysis

2.1 Methodologies

2.2 Analysis

# Chapter 3

# Discussion

3.1 Main results

3.2 Discussion

# Chapter 4

# Conclusions

# References

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# Appendix A

# Some extra things

This is an optional chapter for any additional material that does not ﬁt conveniently into the body of the text (e.g., data, copies of computer programmes). Note that appendices won’t necessarily be read by the examiner.