

LiDAR Survey of Galangan SSGM in Katingan





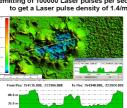
DGPS at Palangka Raya Airport with the 25m reference point



with big holes in the landscape



Single Laser beam with first and last echo, emitting of 100000 Laser pulses per second to get a Laser pulse density of 1.4/m² with first and last echo



LiDAR-DTM with big digged holes in the landscape and profile

Airborne Laser Scanner



ALS team with LiDAR and Ortho-Photo equipment installed on helico



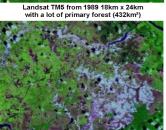
district Katingan, Central Kalimantan with LiDAR- and Ortho-Photo Technology on 8. Aug. 2007 using the Digital Terrain Model (DTM, topography)

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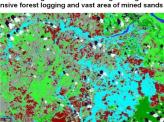


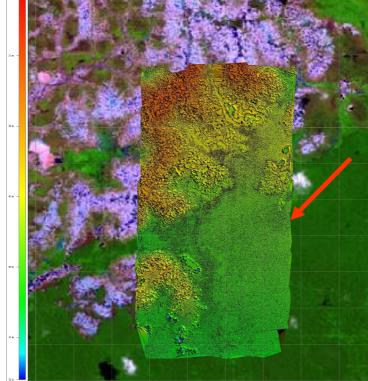
SSGM-Technology using Dulang and Mercur Galangan taken in June 1998 near Kereng Pa near to the main road





Landsat image from 1999 with huge changes!

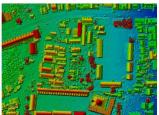




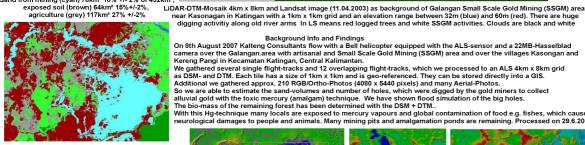
LiDAR-DSM and Landsat image (4-2003) from Galangan with 1km x 1km Grid, 4km x 8km



Ortho-Photo 1133 from Kereng Pangi



LiDAR-DSM from Kereng Pangi e high trees or roofs and blue low area



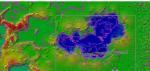
Classified Landsat image from 2002: Sand from mining (cyan) 102km² 24% +/- 2% of 432km²

- Sand from mining (cyan) 102km² 24% +/- 2% of 432km²
 Since 1990 2000 f18 years
 Rate of mining 8km² / y
 Gold recoveres 11.9 t
 Value of Gold 210 Mio Dollars; today 26.6.2010 527 Mio\$
 with 1254\$/ounce, price varies over time 13 Mio \$ per yea
 35 Mio \$ per year for Galangan area including dredges
 Directly supports about 40,000 people 875 \$ per year
 Any alternative must be as big
 courtesy by Kevin Telmer, Canada



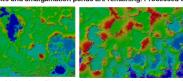
Google Earth landsat image from 2003, bigger area

Background Info and Findings
On 8th August 2007 Kalteng Consultants flow with a Bell helicopter equipped with the ALS-sensor and a 22MB-Hasselblad camera over the Galangan.area with artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (SSGM) area and over the villages Kasongan and Kereng Pangi in Kecamatan Katingan, Central Kalimantan.
We gathered several single flight-tracks and 12 overlapping flight-tracks, which we processed to an ALS 4km x 8km grid as DSM- and DTM. Each file has a size of 1km x 1km and is geo-referenced. They can be stored directly into a GIS. Additional we gathered approx. 210 RGB/Ortho-Photos (4080 x 5440 pixels) and many Aerial-Photos.
So we are able to estimate the sand-volumes and number of holes, which were digged by the gold miners to collect alluvial gold with the toxic mercury (amalgam) technique. We have shown flood simulation of the big holes.
The bio-mass of the remaining forest has been determined with the DSM + DTM...
With this Hg-technique many locals are exposed to mercury vapours and global contamination of food e.g. fishes, which causes neurological damages to people and animals. Many mining pits and amalgamation ponds are remaining. Processed on 29.6.2010

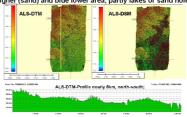




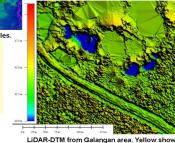
LiDAR-DTM image and Ortho-Photo from same SSGM area with different information



3 LiDAR-DTM images from Galangan SSGM. Red shows higher (sand) and blue lower area, partly lakes or sand holes.



LiDAR-DTM + DSM with cross-section over e 8km SSGM area showing different information



Ortho-Photo from Galangan area with a road, forest, lakes and sand hills. Below same area as LiDAR-DTM

LiDAR-DTM from Galangan area. Yellow shows higher sand hills, green partly lakes and blue sand holes; topography, no trees