

Kangaroo Island Online Mapping Tool: Instructions for Use

Splash Screen: *This introductory screen explains the purpose and content of the map and defines some of the terminology used. Click 'Continue' to launch the map.*





This online map has been prepared to display the results of the Kangaroo Island Coastal Hazard Mapping Project.

The aim of this project is to identify and evaluate sea level rise risks and adaption options for coastal communities within the eastern extent of the island.

The hazard mapping presents the potential short-term and long-term extent of coastal inundation and shoreline erosion, considering the current (2018) climate conditions, as well as the expected 2050 and 2100 sea level rise conditions.

Some of the key terminology contained in the map is explained in further detail below:

Term	Definition
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability: The measure of the likelihood (expressed as a probability) of an event equalling or exceeding a given magnitude in any given year.
Brunn Factor	A multiplier used to define the amount of horizontal shoreline recession that results from a given sea-level rise. For example, a Bruun Factor of 100 means a shoreline recedes horizontally by 100 times the vertical rise in mean sea-level. The use of Bruun Factors is a highly simplified application of the Bruun Rule of erosion by sea-level rise.
Erosion	Removal of material (e.g., from a sediment body or landform) by natural processes (e.g., wave action). Coastal erosion typically results in landwards recession of the shoreline, but in theory need not do so; e.g., wind erosion of coastal dunes need not necessarily lead to shoreline recession.
Exceedance Probability	The probability of an extreme event occurring at least once during a prescribed period of assessment is given by the exceedance probability. The probability of a 1 in 100 year event (1% AEP) occurring during the first 25 years is 22%, during the first 50 years the probability is 39% and over a 100 year asset life the probability is 63%.
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water: the mean of the higher of the two daily high waters over a long period of time. When only one high water occurs on a day this is taken as the higher high water.
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs: the height of MHWS is the average, throughout a year when the average maximum declination of the moon is 23.5°, of the heights of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is greatest. Used when semi-diurnal tides are present.



Zoom Buttons: *click + to zoom-in, or – to zoom-out (you can also use your mouse wheel to zoom-in/out).*



Home Button: *click this button to zoom the map back to the initial view.*



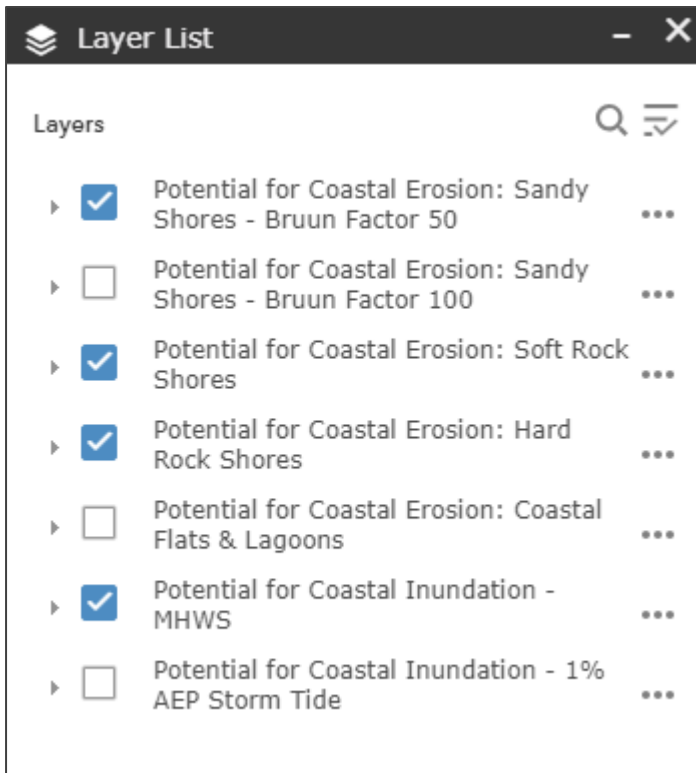
Your Location Button: *click to zoom the map to your location (you may be asked to agree to share your location with the site).*



Search Tool: *start typing a town name or street address until it appears in the list of suggestions, then click on it to zoom to that location.*



Layer List Button: *click to open the layer list window.*



Layer List Window: *click the check-box to turn a layer on/off. Click the three dots to adjust the transparency of a layer. When finished, close the window or simply drag it out of the way.*

Hint: if the layer name is greyed-out in the layer list you'll need to zoom-in to make it draw on the map.

Hint: you can click on features in the map to view details/photos.



Legend Button: *click to view the map legend.*



Basemap Button: *click to open the basemap window. You can switch between street map, satellite imagery, or imagery with labels backgrounds by clicking on the thumbnails.*