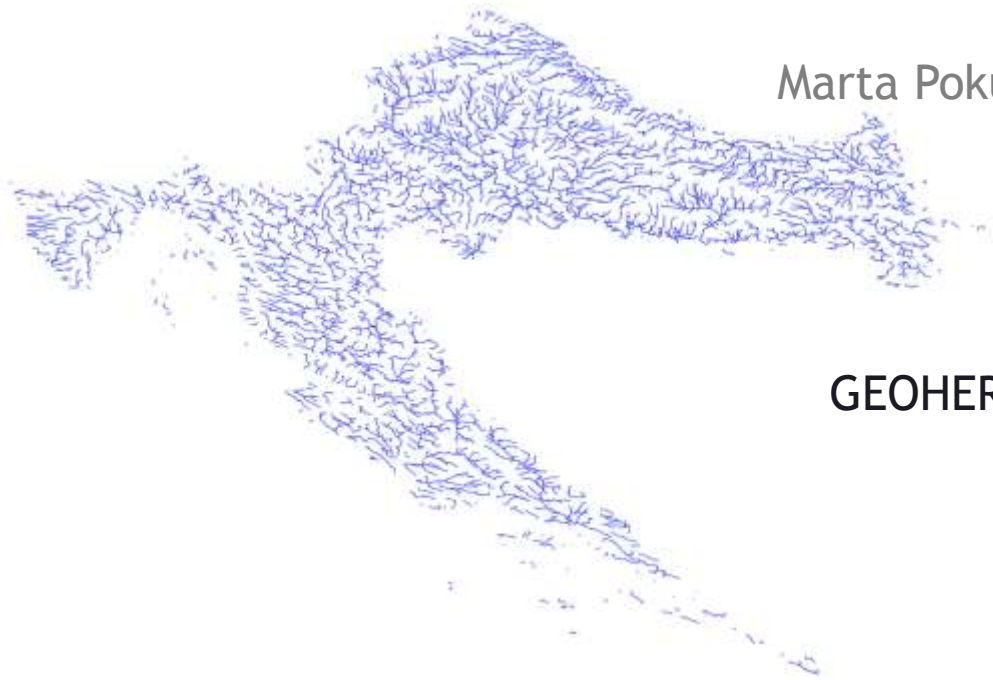


Geomorphometric analysis and drainage network for the territory of Republic of Croatia

Marta Pokupić, Matej Varga, prof. dr. sc. Tomislav Bašić
Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb

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GEOHERITAGE, GEOINFORMATION AND CARTOGRAPHY
Selce, Croatia, September 8, 2017



Summary

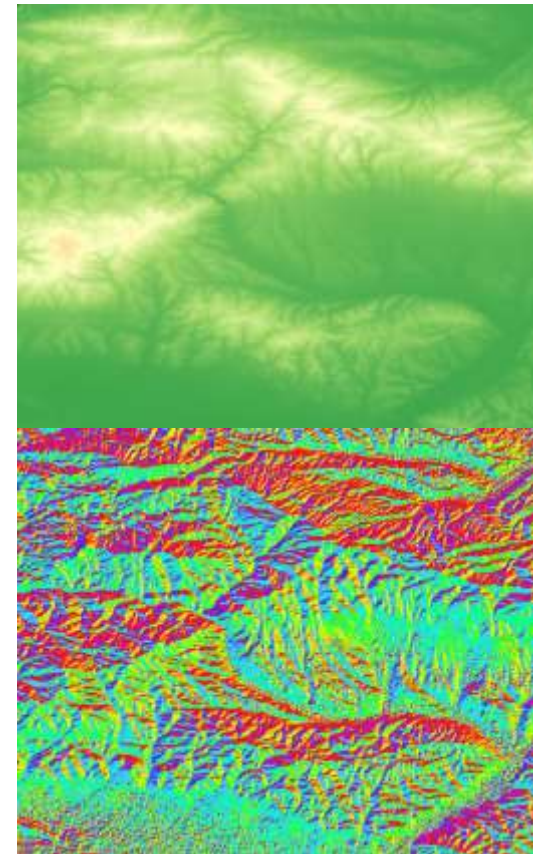
- ❑ Basic terms and importances of models
- ❑ Analysis
 - ▶ **Geomorphometric parameters**
 - ▶ Slope, Aspect, Ruggedness index
 - ▶ **Drainage network**
 - ▶ Outputs
 - ▶ Algorithm comparison
 - ▶ DEMs comparison
- ❑ Conclusions

Geomorphometry: introduction

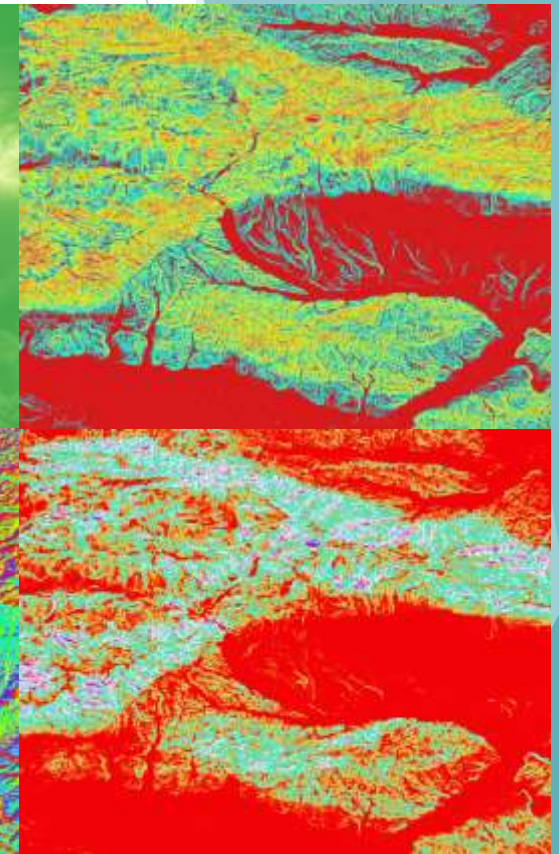
- ▶ science of quantitative land surface analysis
- ▶ it collects various mathematical, statistical and image processing techniques



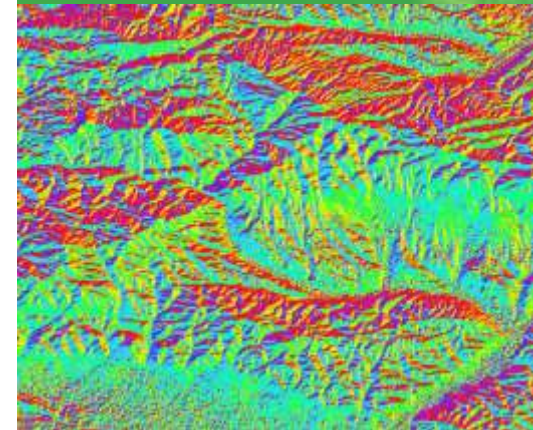
DEM



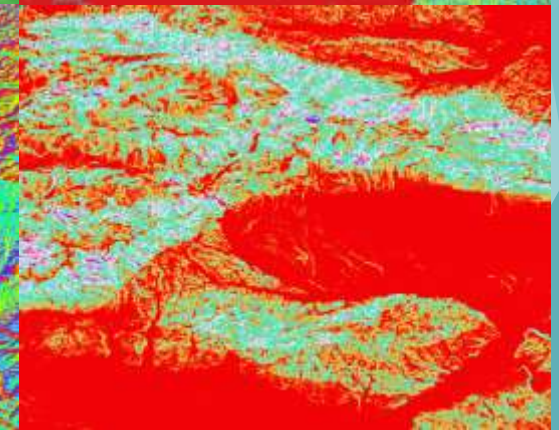
Slope



Aspect

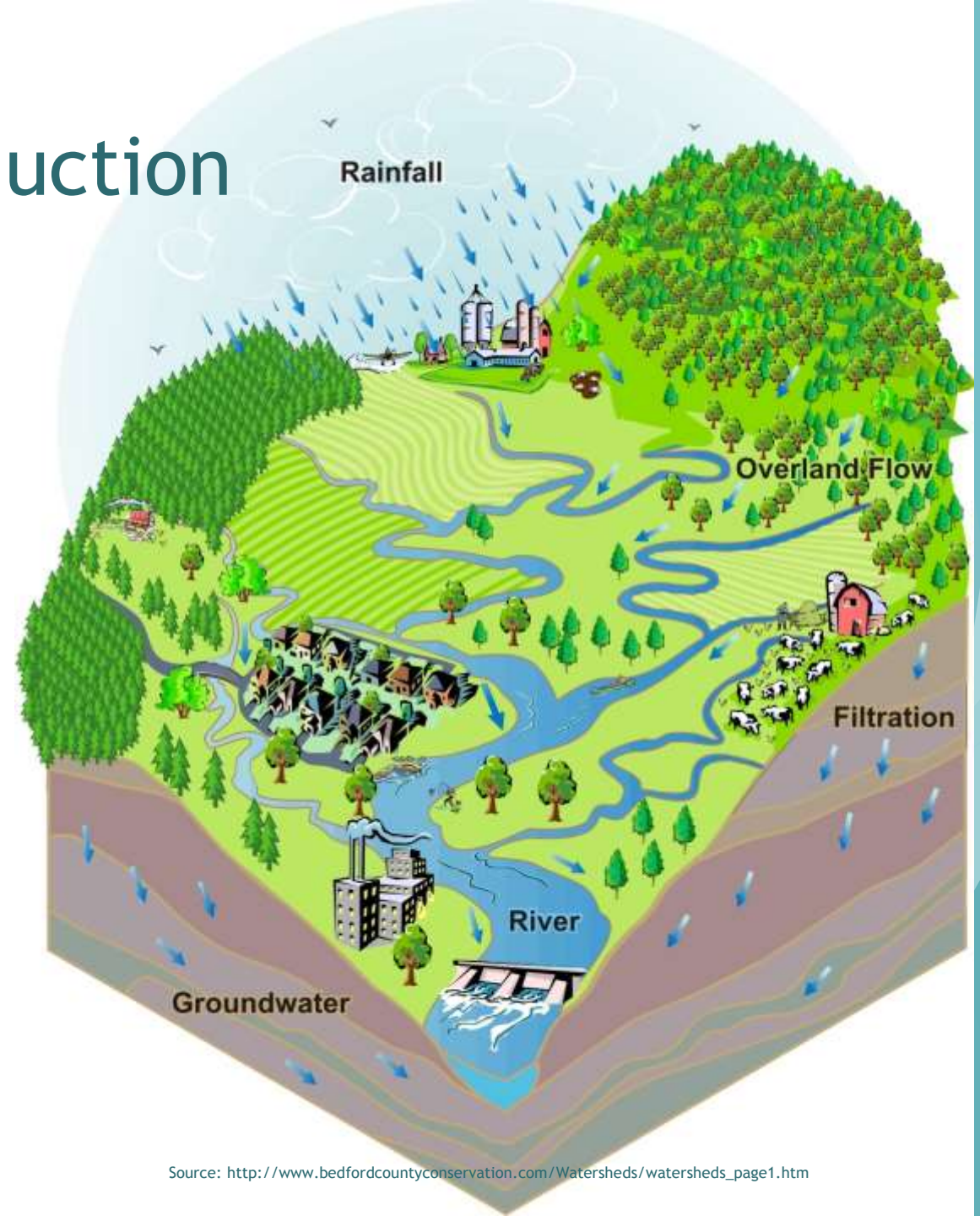
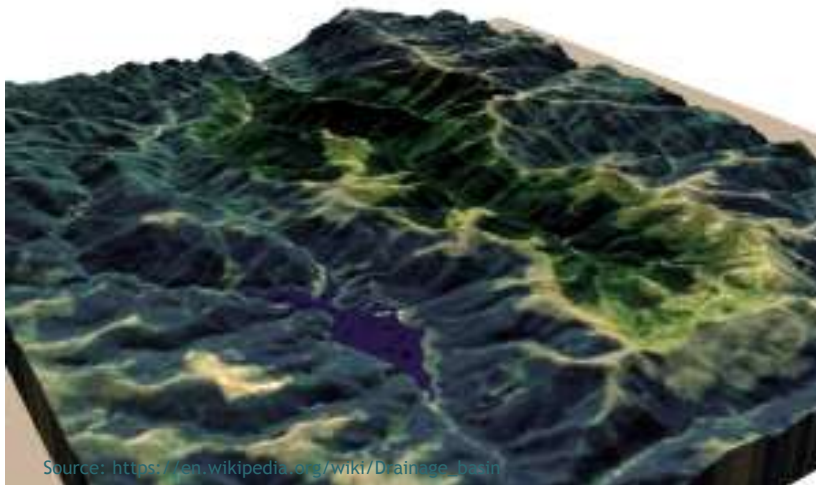


Ruggedness
index



Drainage network: introduction

- ▶ **Drainage network** - network of channels and drains of all drainage basins of an area
 - ▶ Channels = stream segments
- ▶ **Drainage basin** - any area of land where rainfall collects and drains off into a common outlet

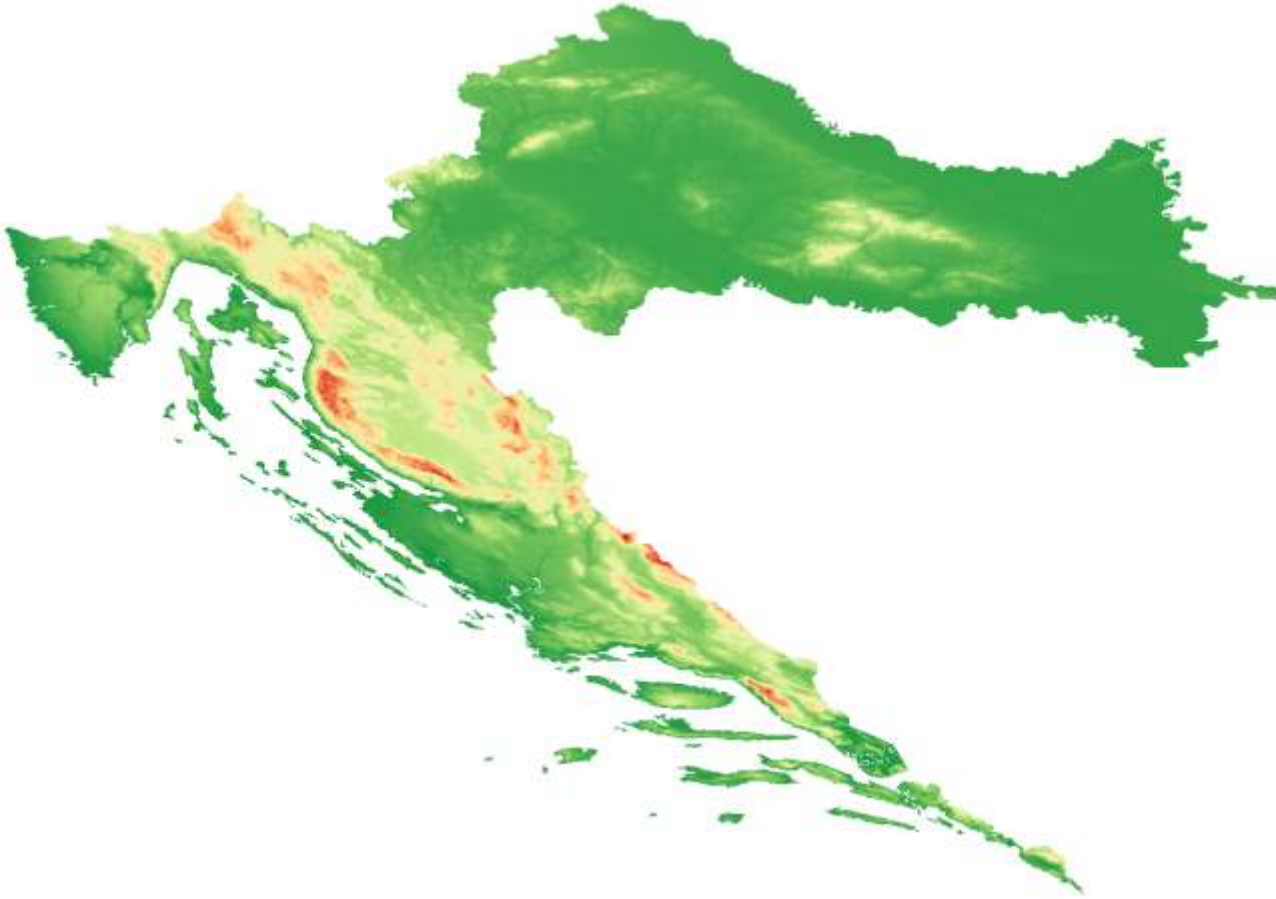


Importance of geomorphometric analysis and drainage network

- ▶ hazard assessment - landslide prediction and mitigation
- ▶ coastal protection
- ▶ planning the installations of lines of renewable and non-renewable energy sources
- ▶ space planning
- ▶ in civil engineering
- ▶ needs of the military and tourism
- ▶ ecological problems
- ▶ **design of a stable system**



Study area - Republic of Croatia



- ▶ variety of reliefs
- ▶ Source data: digital elevation model (DEM)
- ▶ Used DEMs: SRTM30, SRTM15, SRTM3, SRTM1, GTOPO30, ETOPO1

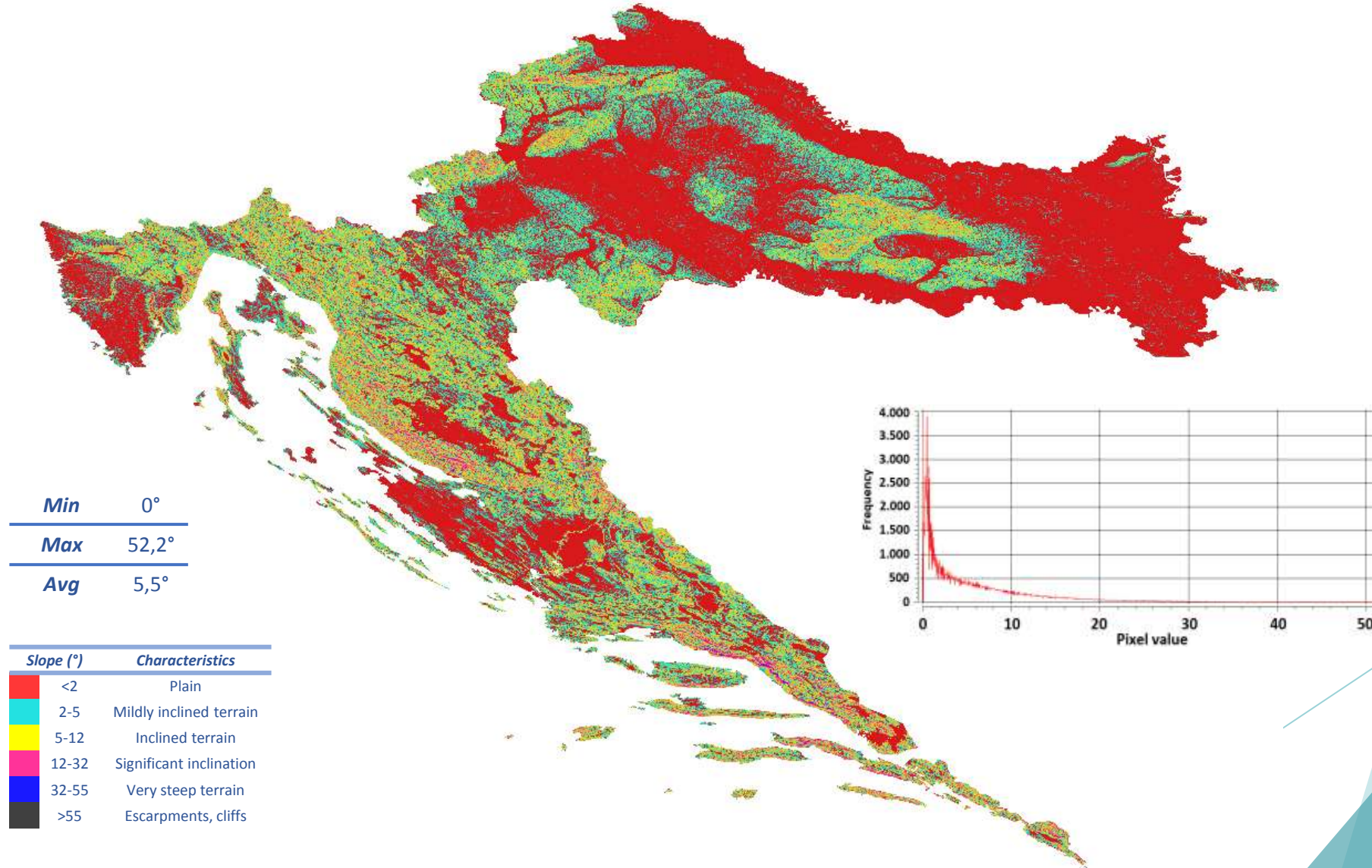


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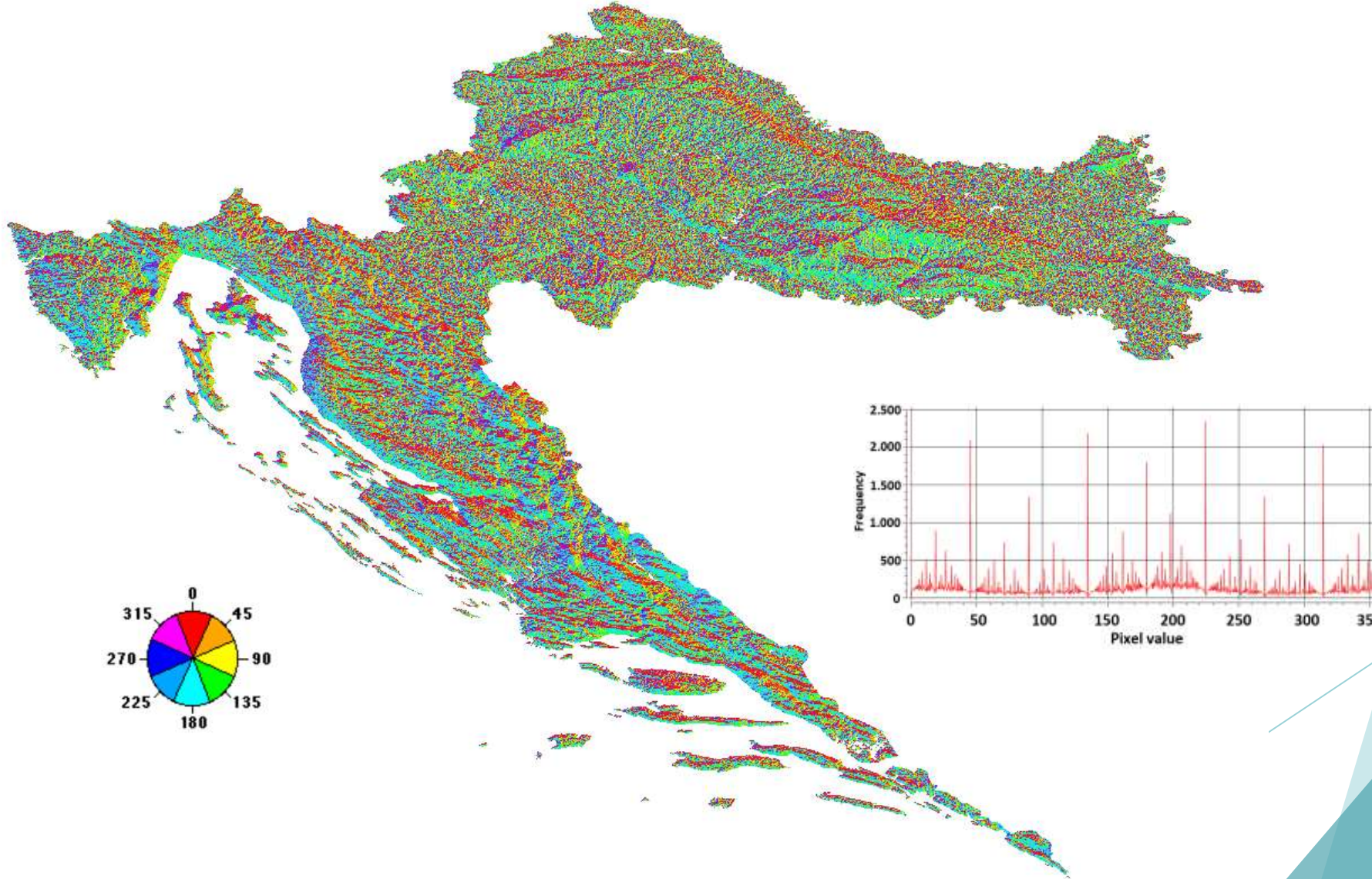
Slope map of Croatia

- ▶ the steepness or the degree of incline of a surface



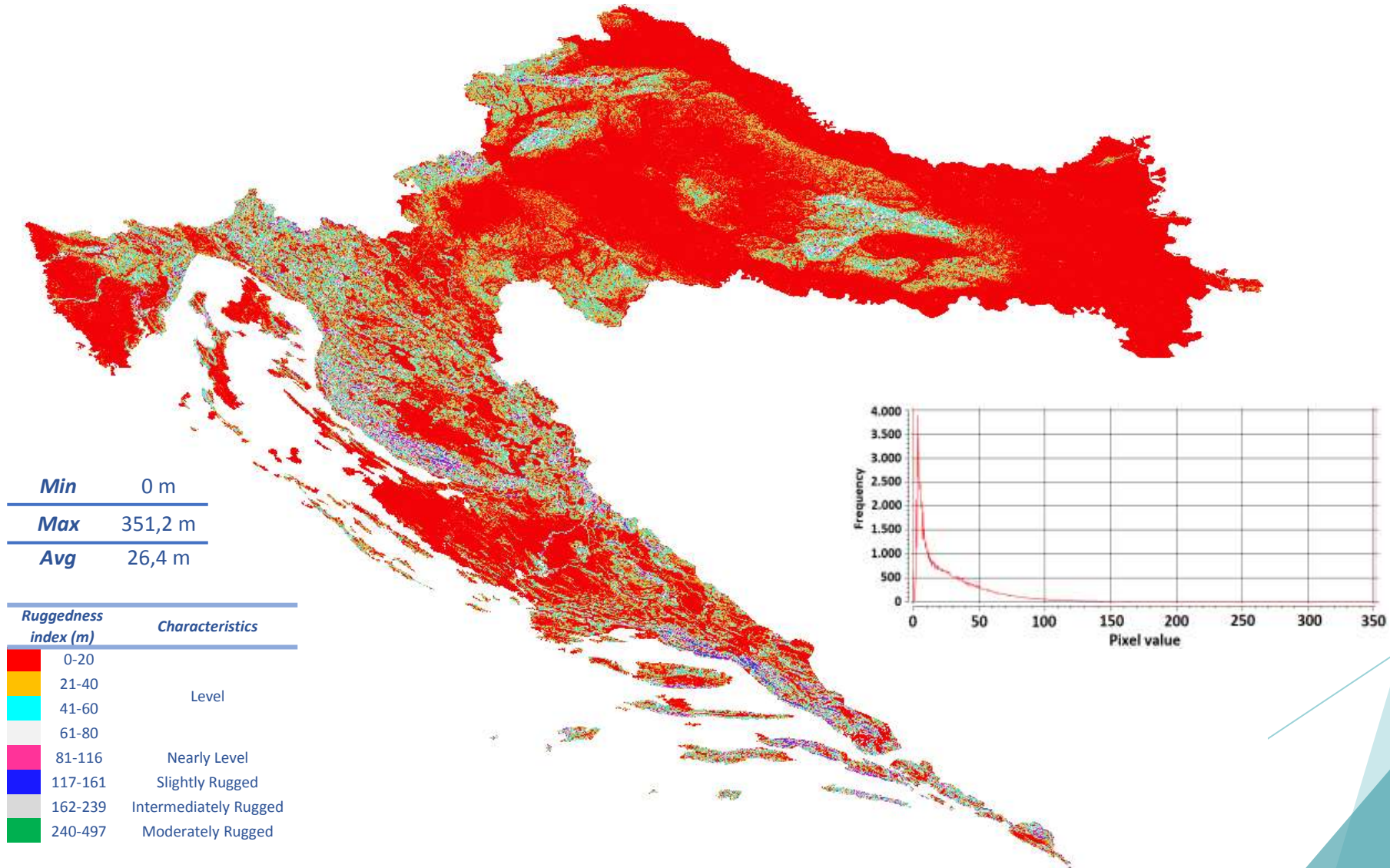
Aspect map of Croatia

- ▶ can be thought of as the slope direction



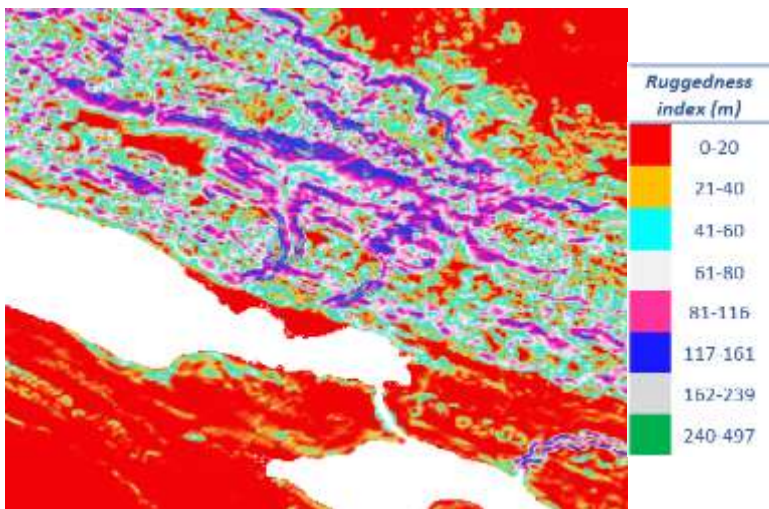
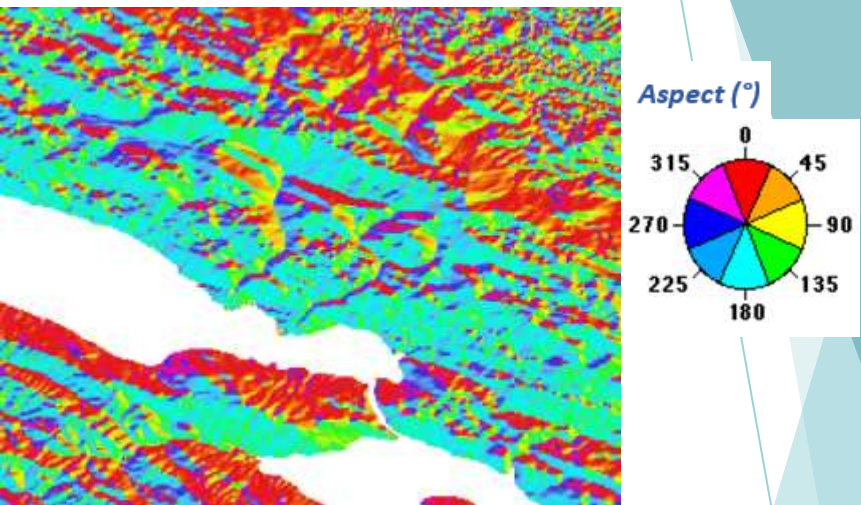
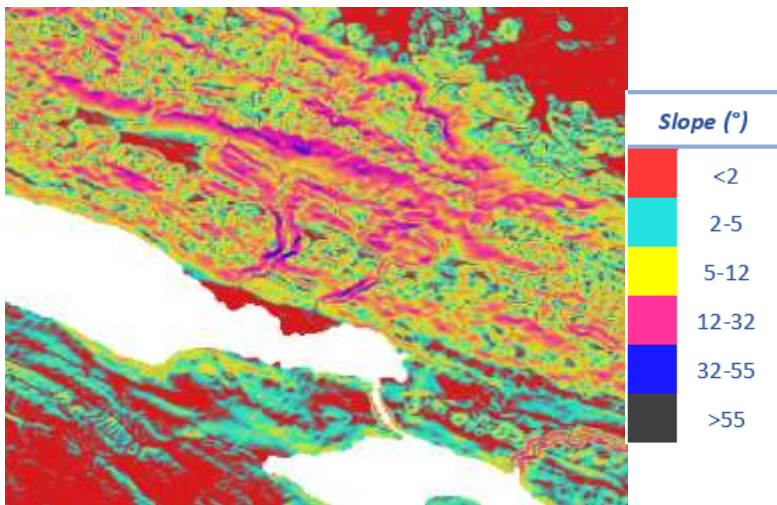
Ruggedness index map of Croatia

- ▶ the difference between the value of a cell and the mean of its 8 neighboring cells.

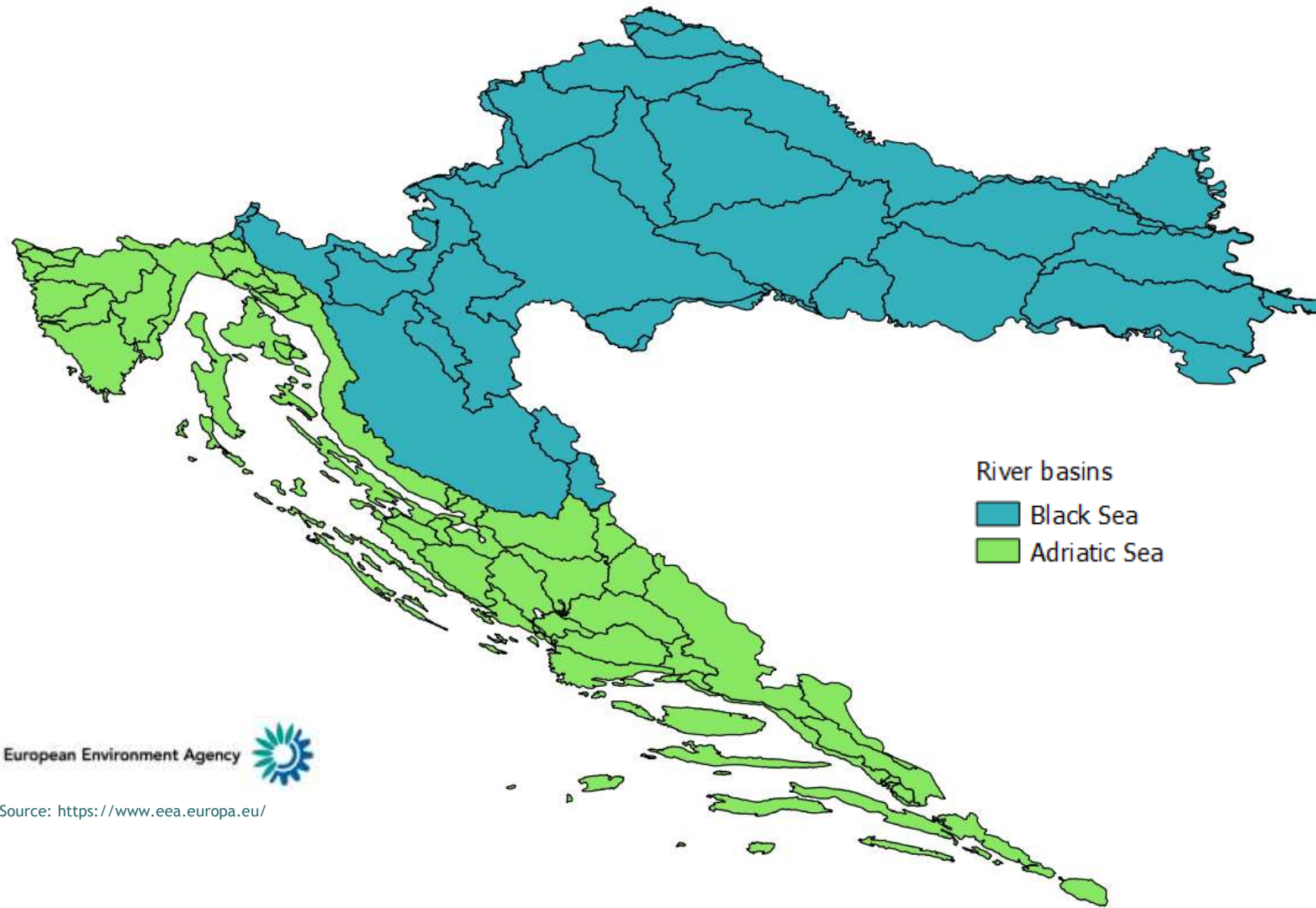


Geomorphometric analysis: extreme values

Paklenica national park

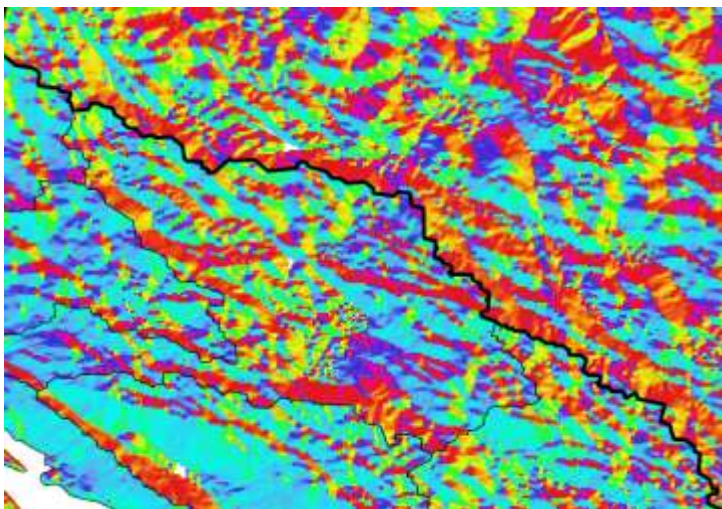
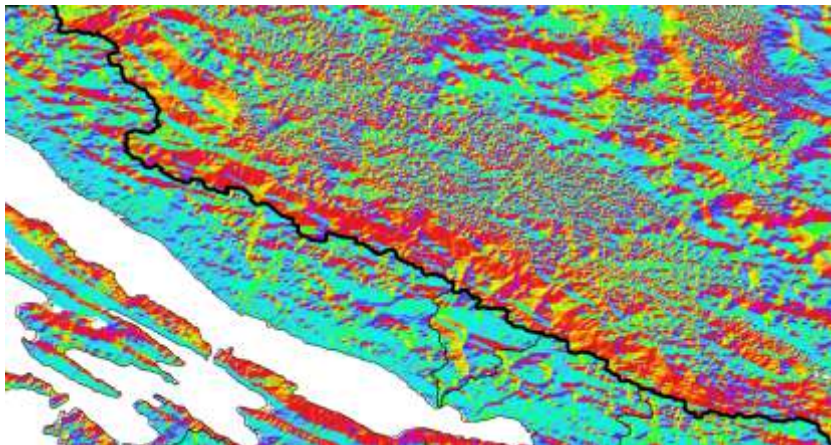
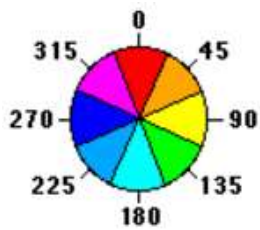


Geomorphometric analysis

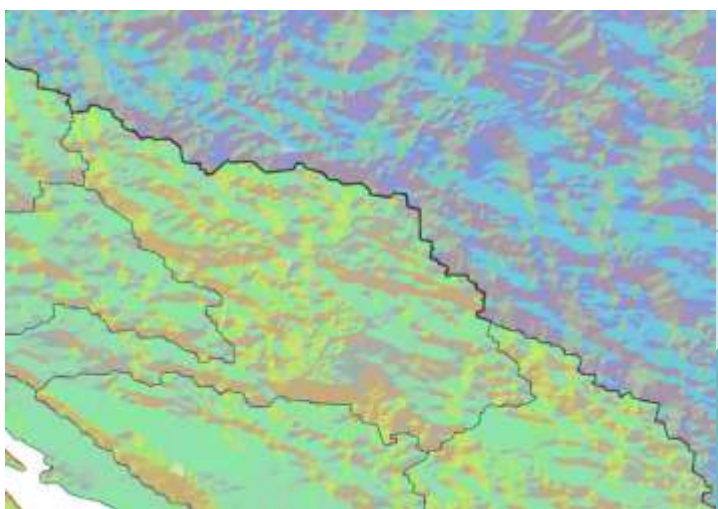
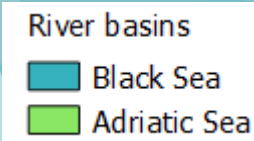
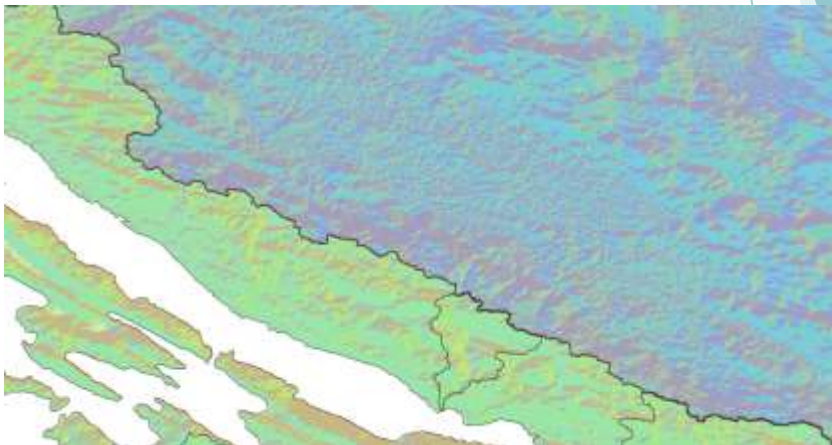


Geomorphometric analysis

Aspect



River basins
according to EEA



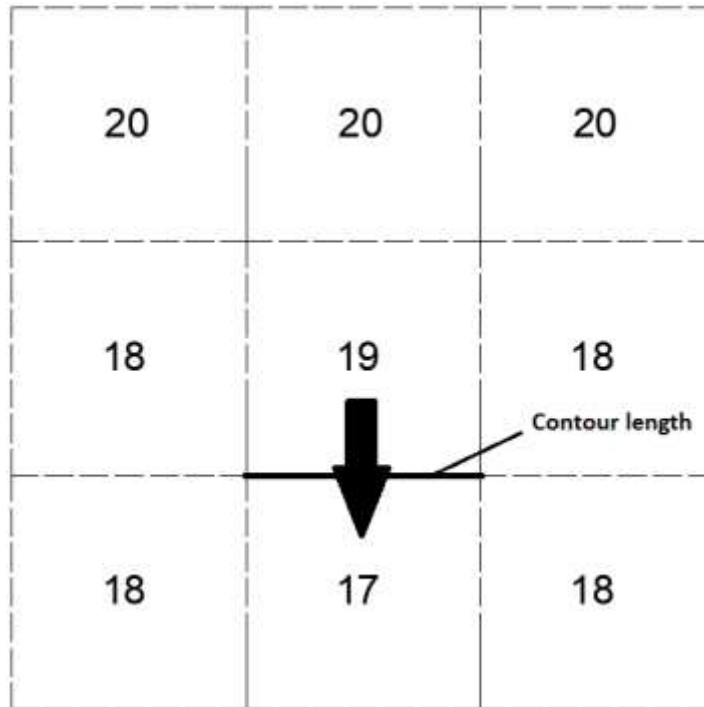
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Drainage networks: algorithms

Single flow direction algorithm (D8)

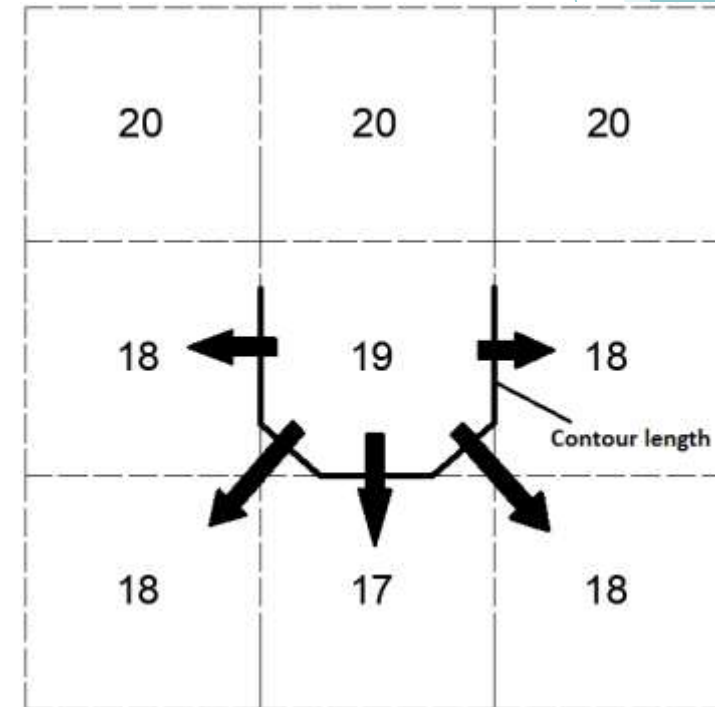
SFD



In steepest downslope direction

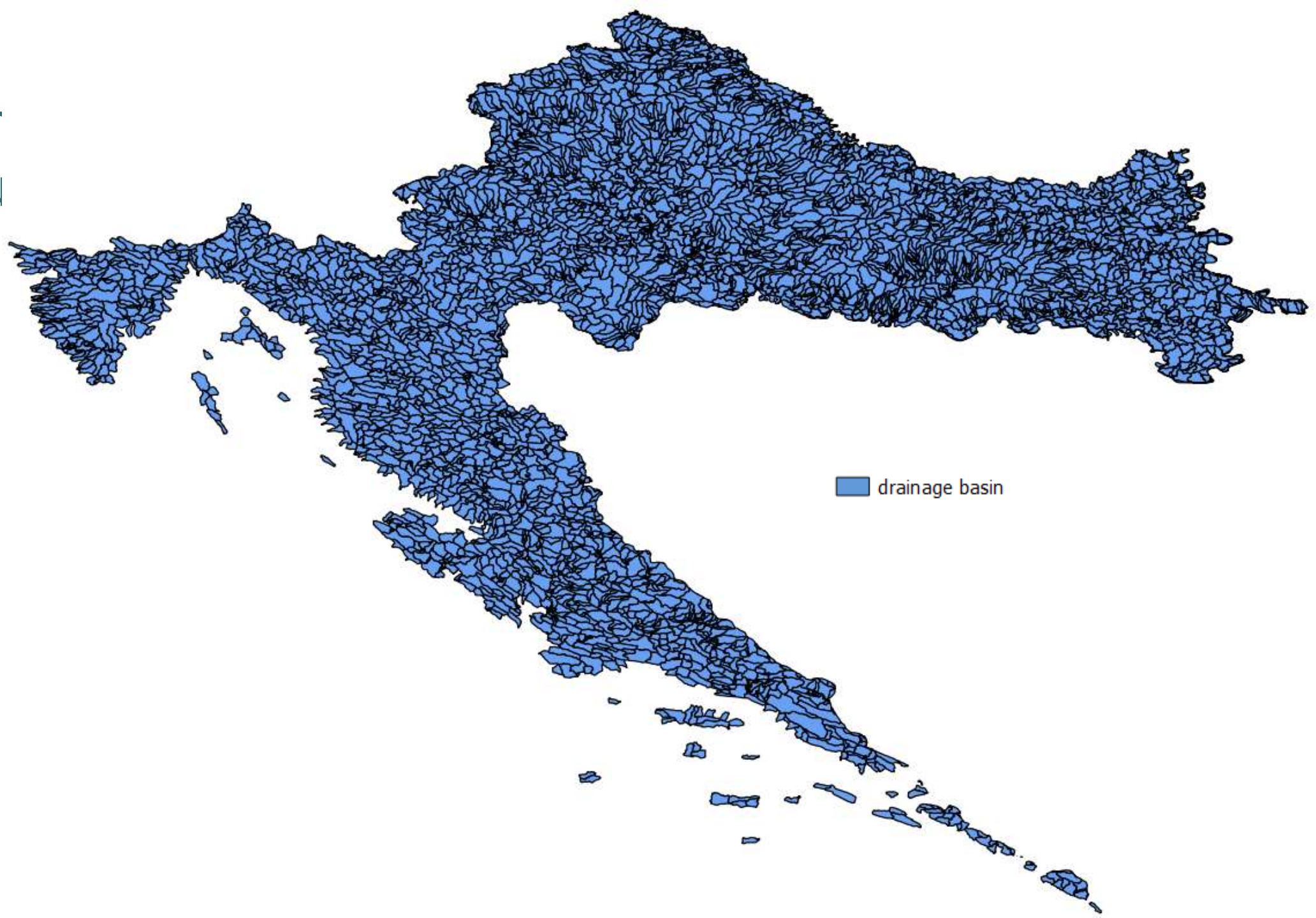
Multiple flow direction algorithm

MFD



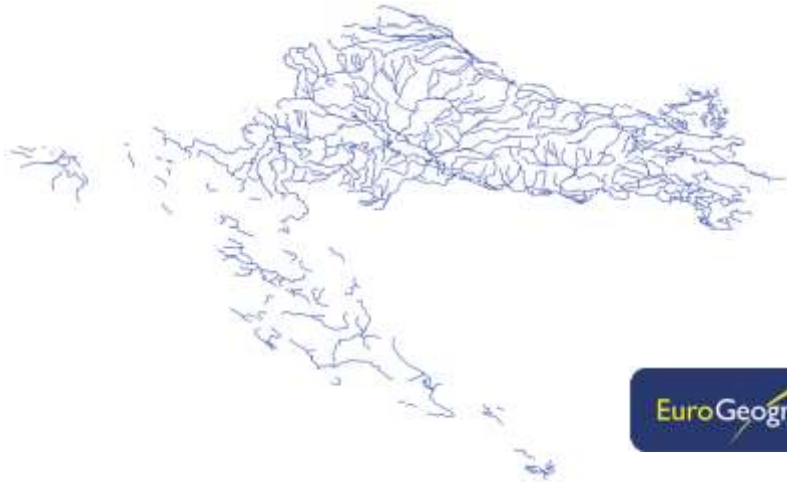
In all downslope directions

Dr
ou

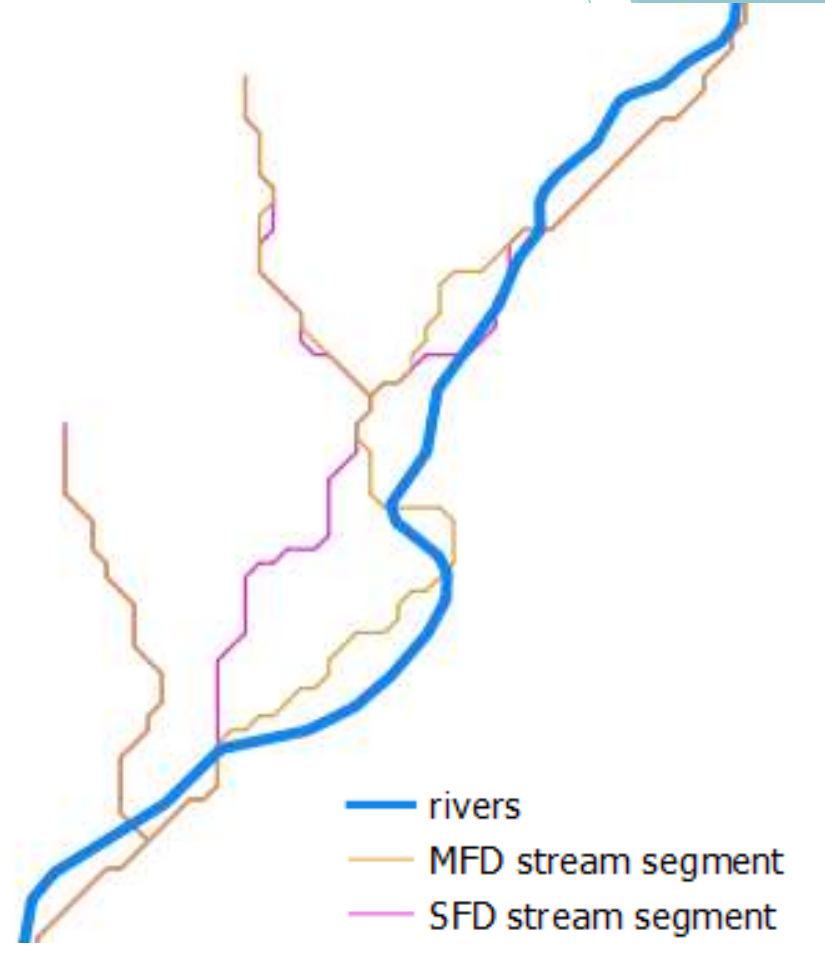


Algorithm comparison

- ▶ Both vector layers of stream were overlapped with the vector layer of the Croatian rivers
- ▶ MFD algorithm produced more accurate and denser drainage pattern
- ▶ MFD algorithm produced more basins



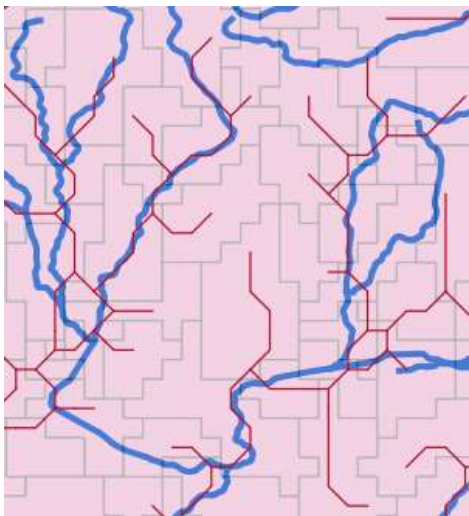
Source: <http://www.eurogeographics.org/products-and-services/euroglobalmap>



DEMs comparison

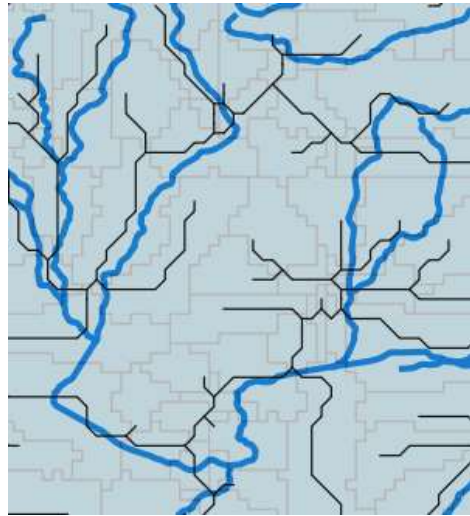
— rivers

ETOPO1



1075 basins

GTOPO30



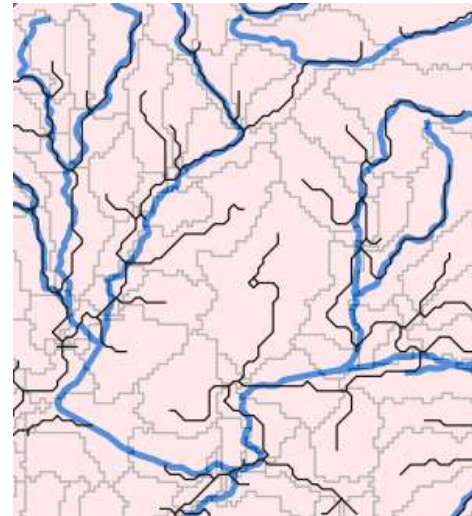
1597 basins

SRTM30



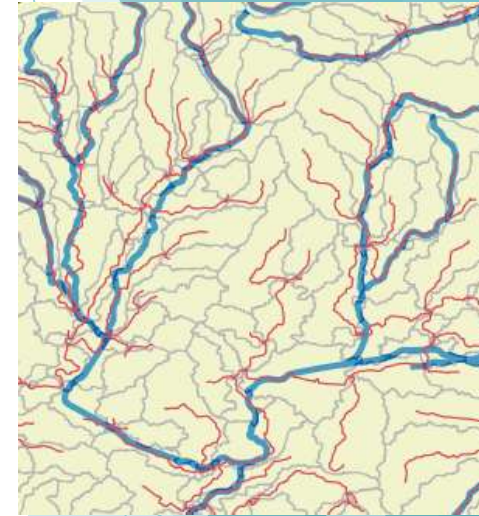
1566 basins

SRTM15



2355 basins

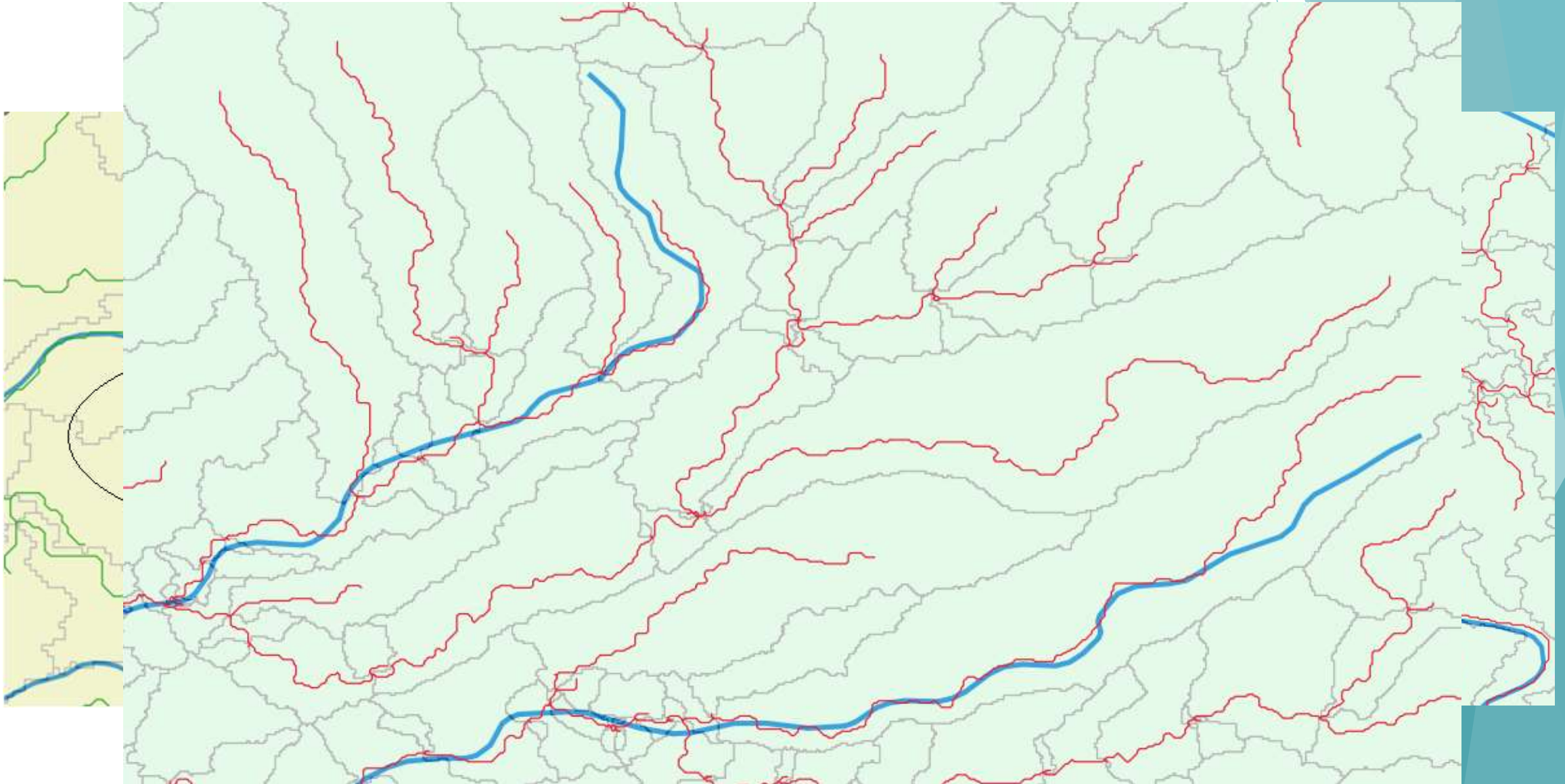
SRTM3



4863 basins

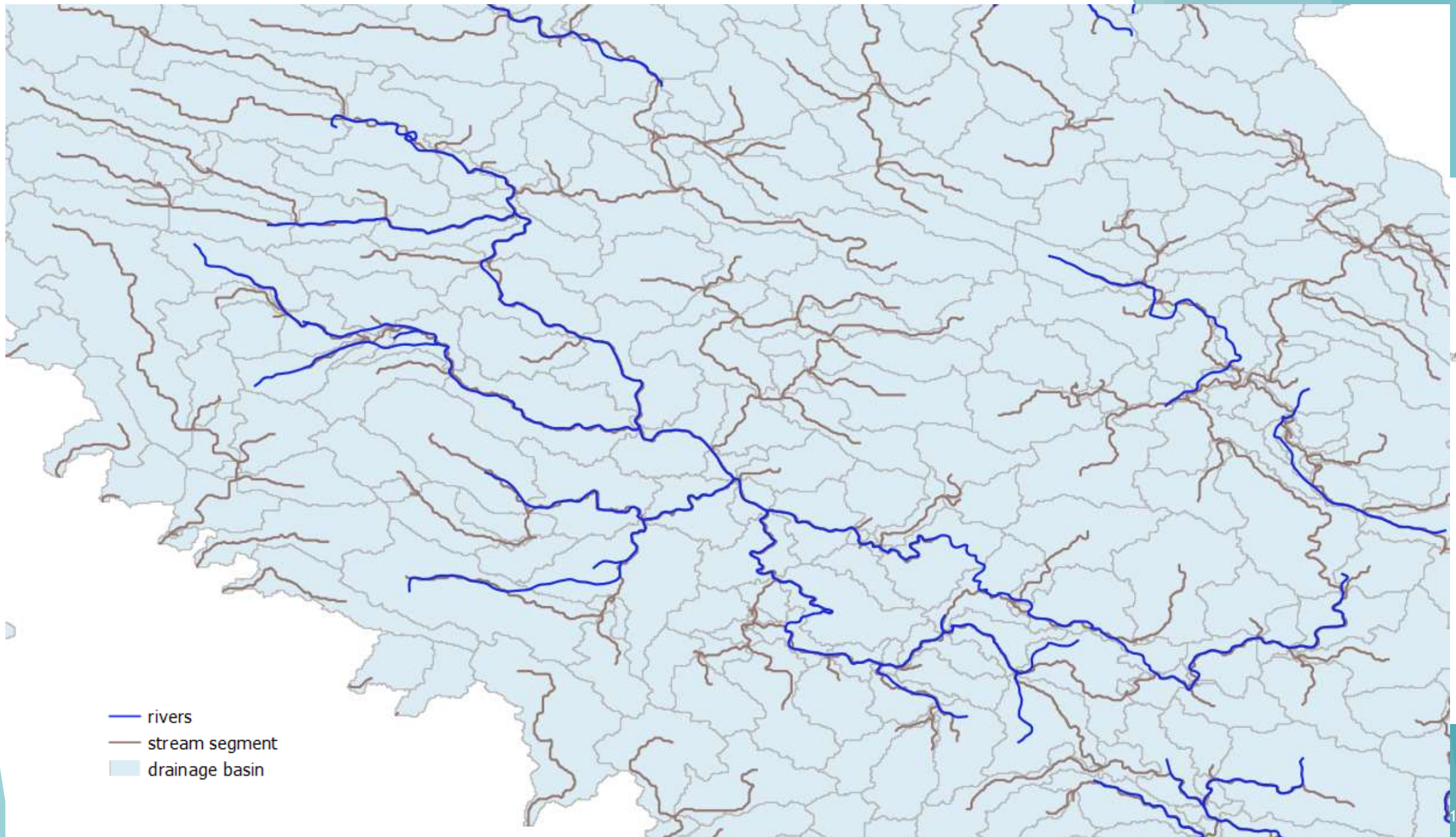
DEMs comparison

- SRTM3 stream segment
- SRTM1 stream segment
- rivers



Summary

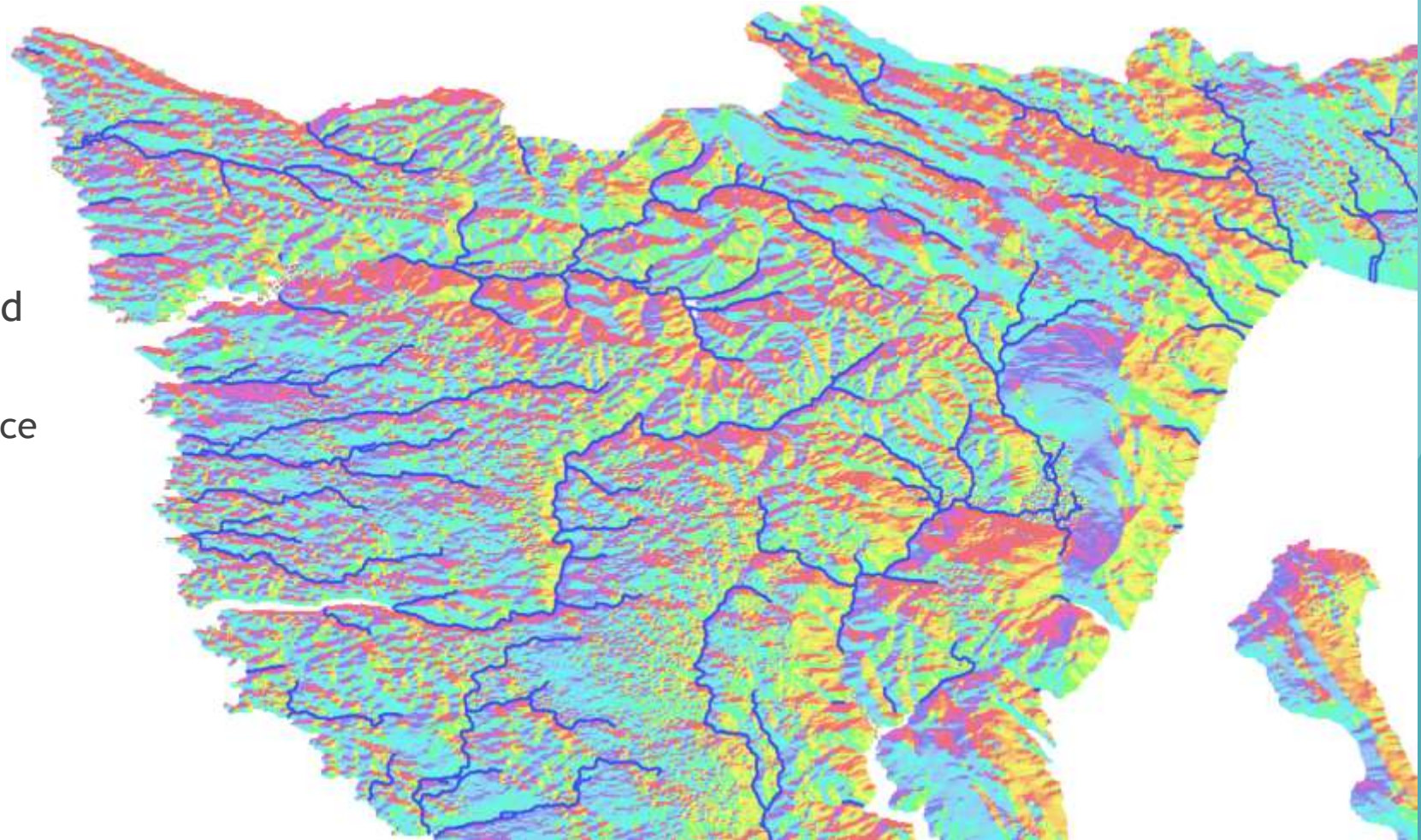
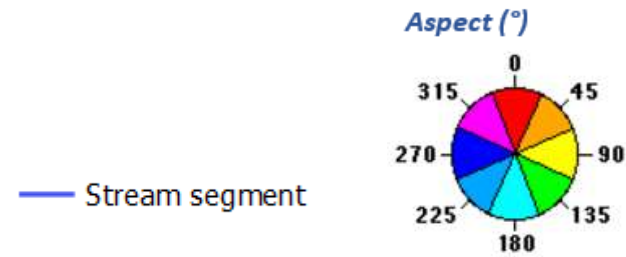
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Conclusions

Drainage network +
geomorphometric parameters =

- ▶ preserving and planning space
- ▶ Identifying and planning the groundwater potential zones and watershed management
 - ▶ irrigation and drainage of surface
- ▶ Geomorphometric analyzes determine the variety of life in each site



Thanks for attention!

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