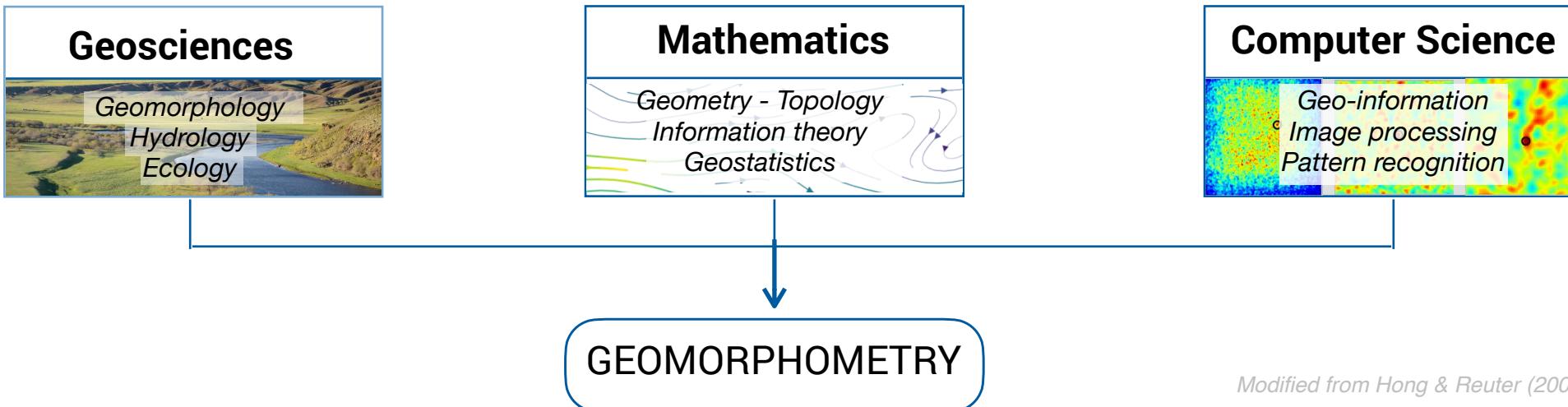


Morphometric analysis of landscapes using digital elevation models

Natalie Barbosa

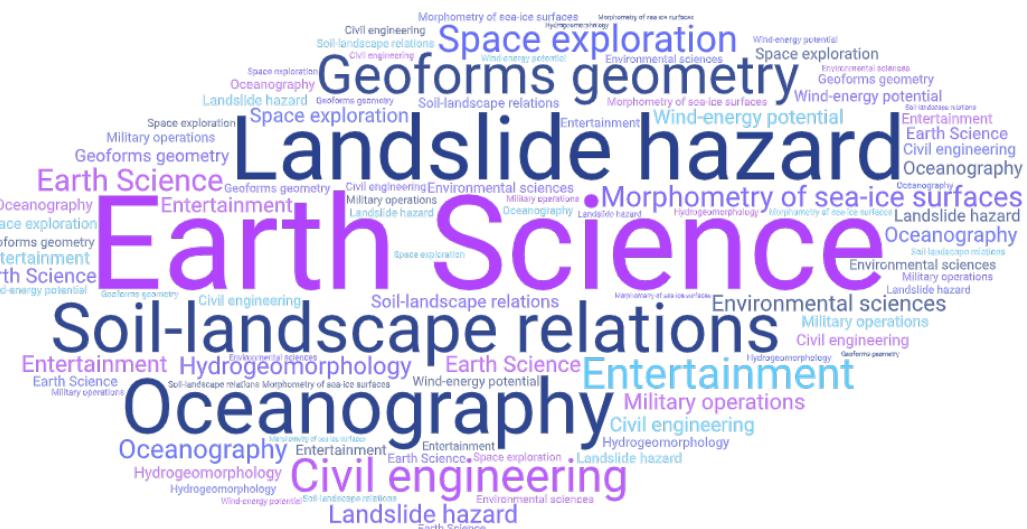
www.hzdr.de/hif

GEOMORPHOMETRY



Modified from Hong & Reuter (2008)

Numerical representation of ground-surface and patterns.



GEOMORPHOMETRY

Elevation sample



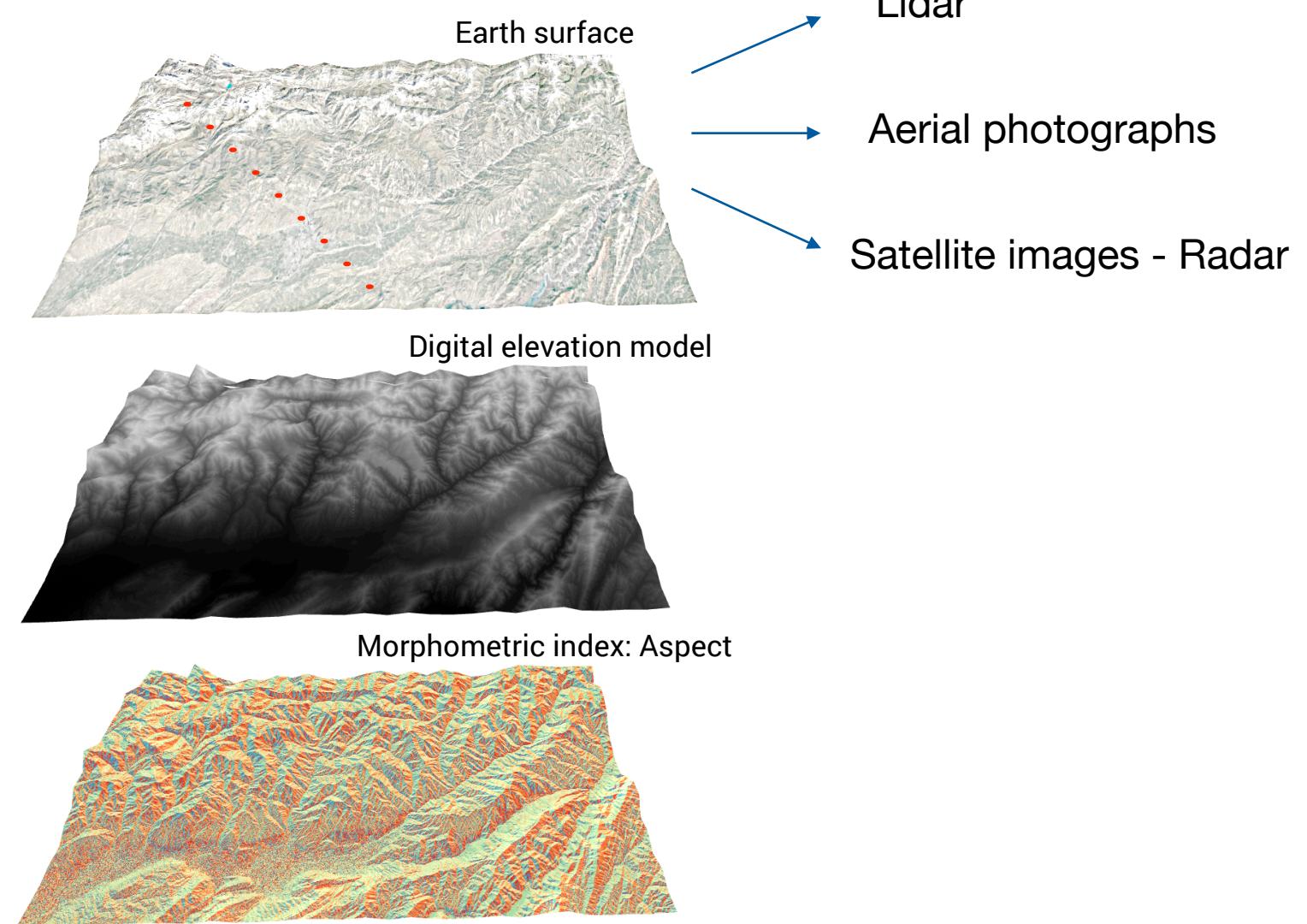
Surface generation



Pre-processing



Surface analysis

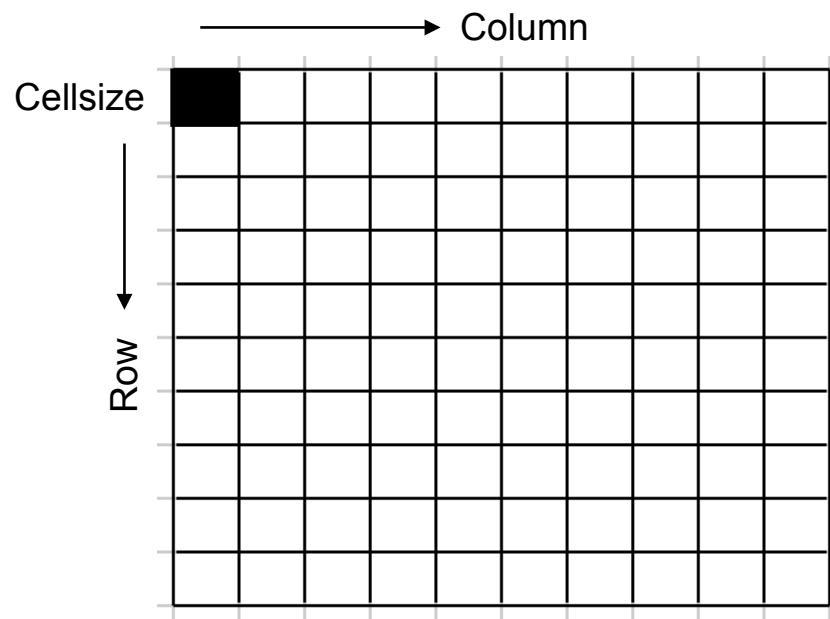


Modified from Hong & Reuter (2008)

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL (DEM)

Array of heights that can be manipulated mathematically

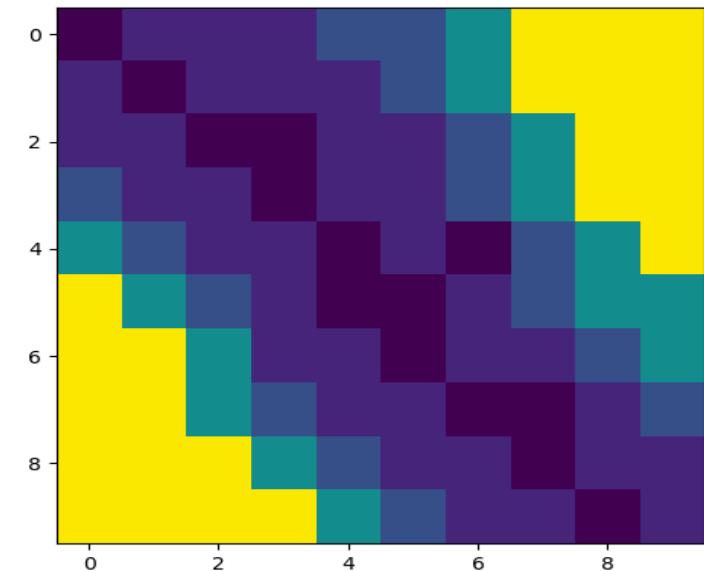
Raster structure



Raster with elevation information

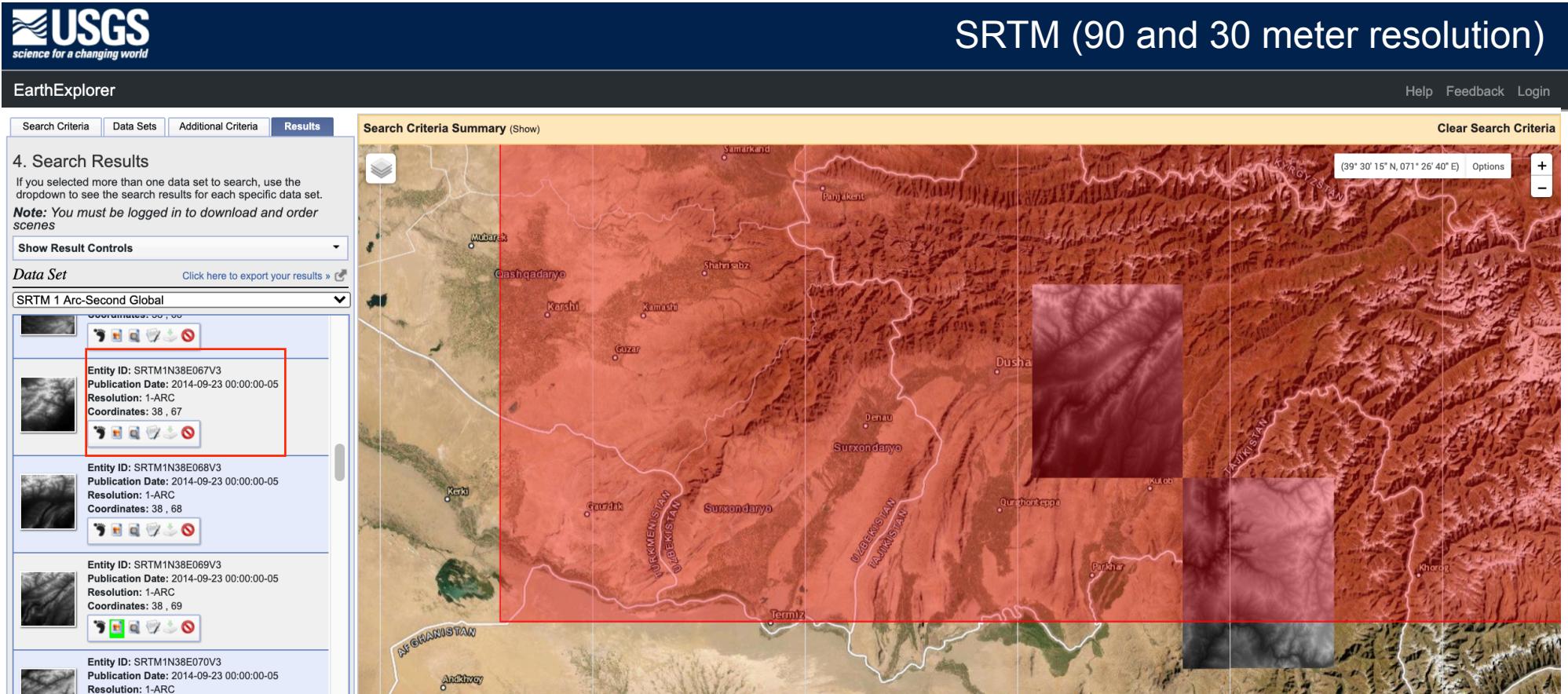
3	4	4	4	5	5	7	11	11	11
4	3	4	4	4	5	7	11	11	11
4	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	11	11
5	4	4	3	4	4	5	7	11	11
7	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	7	11
11	7	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	7
11	11	7	4	4	3	4	4	5	7
11	11	7	5	4	4	3	3	4	5
11	11	11	7	5	4	4	3	4	4
11	11	11	11	7	5	4	4	3	4

Digital elevation model



DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL (DEM)

DEM sources



<https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>

<https://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/gdem.asp>

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL (DEM)

DEM sources

ALOS PALSAR (15 meter resolution)

The screenshot shows a digital elevation model (DEM) of a mountainous region in Tajikistan. The terrain is rendered in various shades of green and brown, indicating elevation. Overlaid on the map are several blue and red polygonal outlines, likely representing the footprint of ALOS PALSAR satellite imagery. The map includes labels for numerous locations such as Dushanbe, Vahdat, Faizobod, Nurak, Kulob, and others. The user interface at the top includes search filters for 'Geographic' dataset 'ALOS PALSAR' and an 'Area of Interest - WKT' field containing 'POLYGON((68.5207 38.31 ...'. Below the map, a list of 10 scenes (58 of 58 files) is displayed, each with a thumbnail, file name, date, and download count (0/6). A detailed 'Scene Detail' view for 'ALPSRP074200760' is shown, listing parameters like Start Time (06/16/07, 17:51:41), Stop Time (06/16/07, 17:51:49), Beam Mode (PBD), Path (537), Frame (760), Flight Direction (ASCENDING), Polarization (HHHV), Off Nadir Angle (34.3), Faraday Rotation (3.04005), Absolute Orbit (7420), and Resolution (15m). The right side of the interface lists file formats and their sizes: Level 1.1 Complex (1.14 GB), Level 1.0 (408.51 MB), Hi-Res Terrain Corrected (323.32 MB, highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing from the scene detail view), Level 1.5 Image (85.70 MB), Low-Res Terrain Corrected (69.90 MB), and GoogleEarth KMZ (14.30 MB). The bottom of the interface includes copyright information for 2020 ASF and links for Contact and Non-Discrimination.

10 Scenes (58 of 58 Files)

- ALPSRP074200760
July 15 2007 17:49:29
0/6
- ALPSRP074200750
July 15 2007 17:49:21
0/6
- ALPSRP074200760
June 16 2007 17:51:41
0/6
- ALPSRP074200750
June 16 2007 17:51:32
0/6
- ALPSRP056550760
February 15 2007 17:53:46
0/6
- ALPSRP056550750
February 15 2007 17:53:29
0/6

Scene Detail

ALPSRP074200760
ALOS PALSAR - L-Band

Start Time: 06/16/07, 17:51:41
Stop Time: 06/16/07, 17:51:49
Beam Mode: PBD
Path: 537
Frame: 760
Flight Direction: ASCENDING
Polarization: HHVV
Off Nadir Angle: 34.3
Faraday Rotation: 3.04005
Absolute Orbit: 7420
Resolution: 15m
Data courtesy of JAXA/METI
Citation:

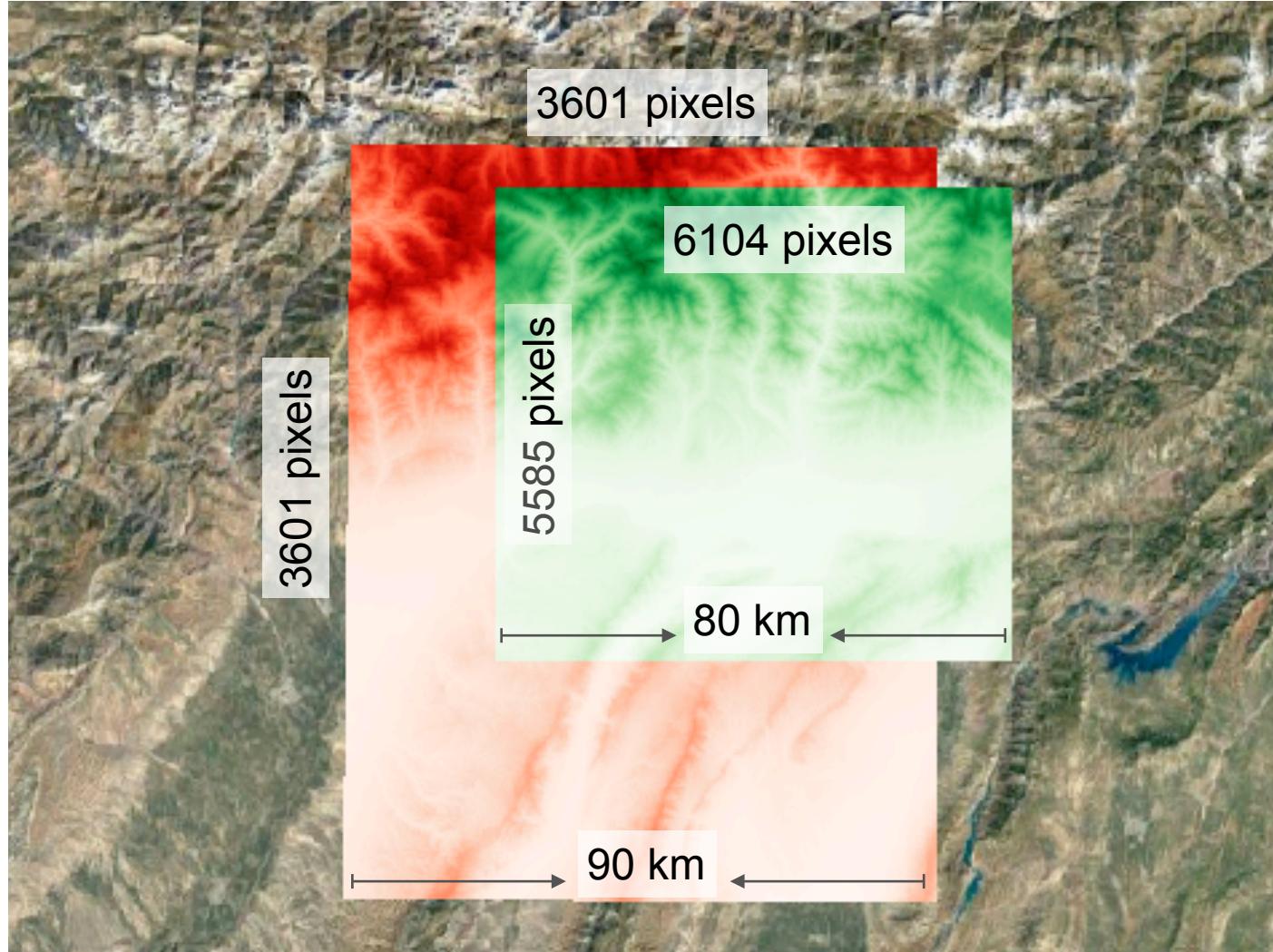
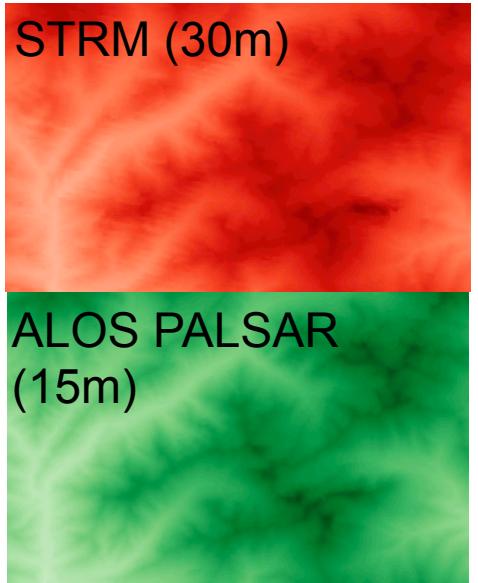
6 Files

- Level 1.1 Complex
1.14 GB
- Level 1.0
408.51 MB
- Hi-Res Terrain Corrected
323.32 MB
- Level 1.5 Image
85.70 MB
- Low-Res Terrain Corrected
69.90 MB
- GoogleEarth KMZ
14.30 MB

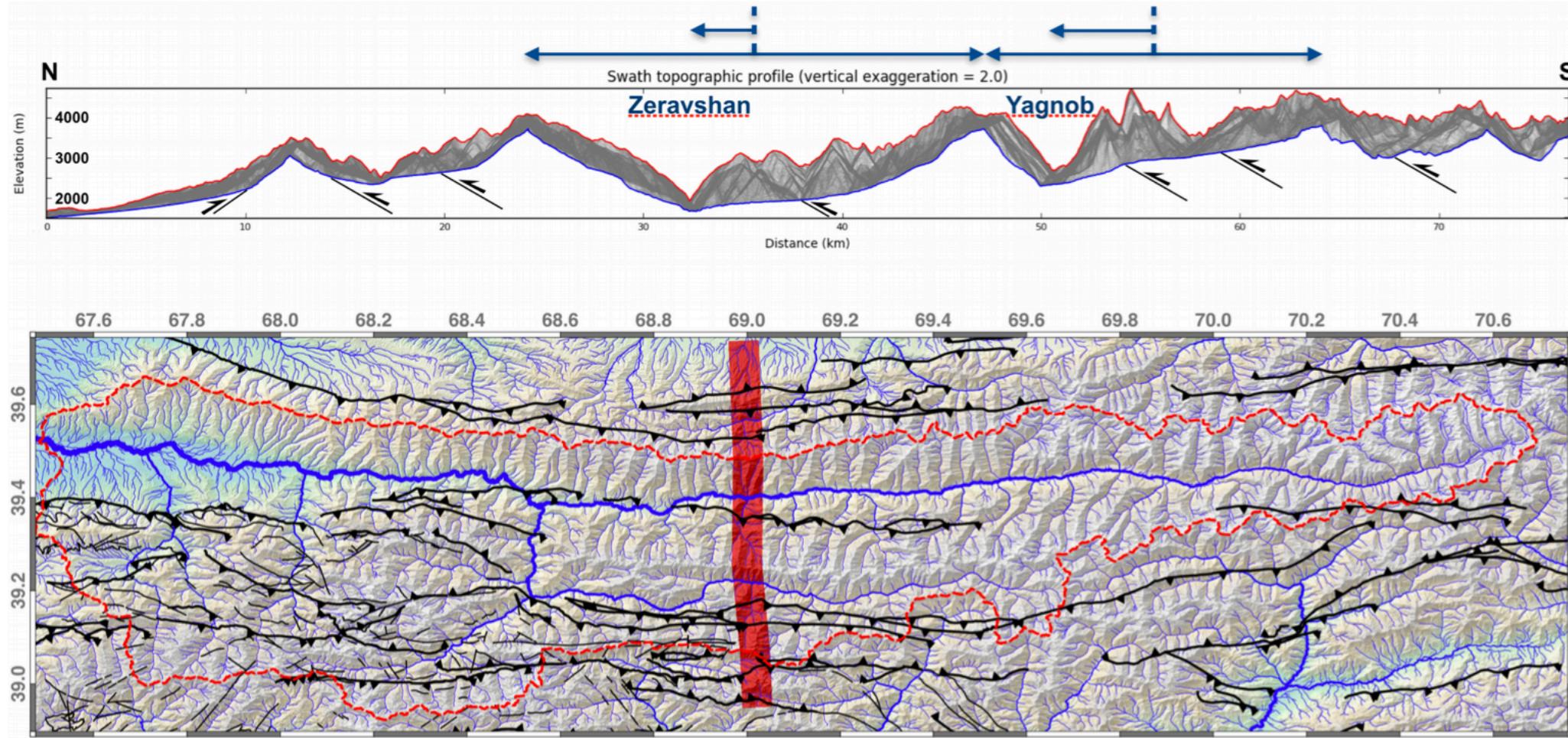
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<https://search.asf.alaska.edu>

DIGITAL ELEVATION MODEL (DEM)



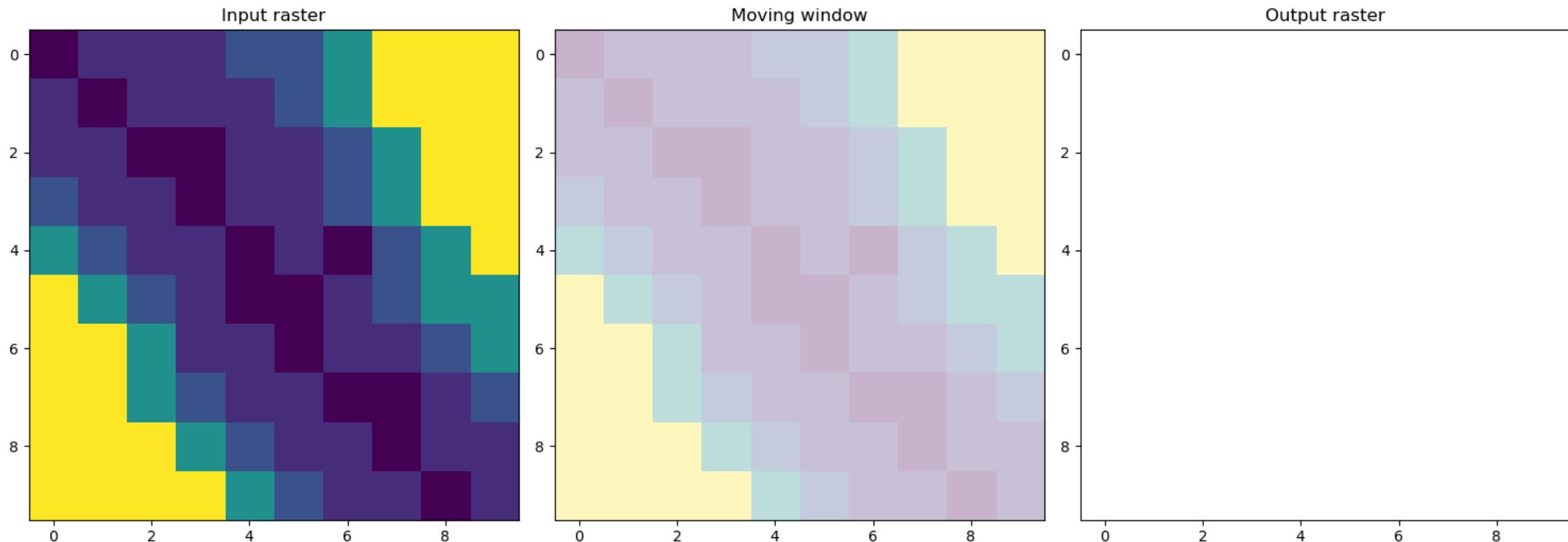
SWATH TOPOGRAPHIC PROFILE



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Moving window

Matrix used to applied a mathematical operation by slicing the moving window along the DEM



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Moving window

Mathematical operation

$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

Mean

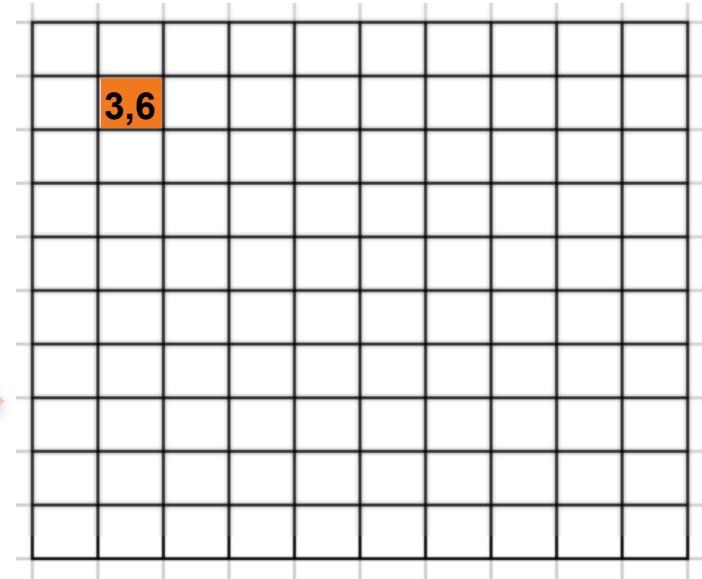
*

DEM

3	4	4	4	5	5	7	11	11	11
4	3	4	4	4	4	5	7	11	11
4	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	11	11
5	4	4	3	4	4	5	7	11	11
7	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	7	11
11	7	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	7
11	11	7	4	4	3	4	4	5	7
11	11	7	5	4	4	3	3	4	5
11	11	11	7	5	4	4	3	4	4
11	11	11	11	7	5	4	4	3	4

$$(3 * 1/9 + 4 * 1/9 + 4 * 1/9 + 4 * 1/9 + 3 * 1/9 + 4 * 1/9 + 4 * 1/9 + 4 * 1/9 + 3 * 1/9)$$

$$= 3.6$$



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Moving window

DEM											
3	4	4	4	5	5	7	11	11	11	11	11
4	3	4	4	4	5	7	11	11	11	11	11
4	4	3	3	4	4	5	7	11	11	11	11
5	4	4	3	4	4	5	7	11	11	11	11
7	5	4	4	3	4	3	5	7	11	11	11
11	7	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	7	7	7
11	11	7	4	4	3	4	4	5	7	7	7
11	11	7	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	7	7
11	11	11	7	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
11	11	11	11	7	5	4	4	4	3	4	4

Mathematical operation

Mean

$$\frac{1}{9} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- Slope
- Min elevation
- Max elevation
- Local relief
- Surface roughness
- Others

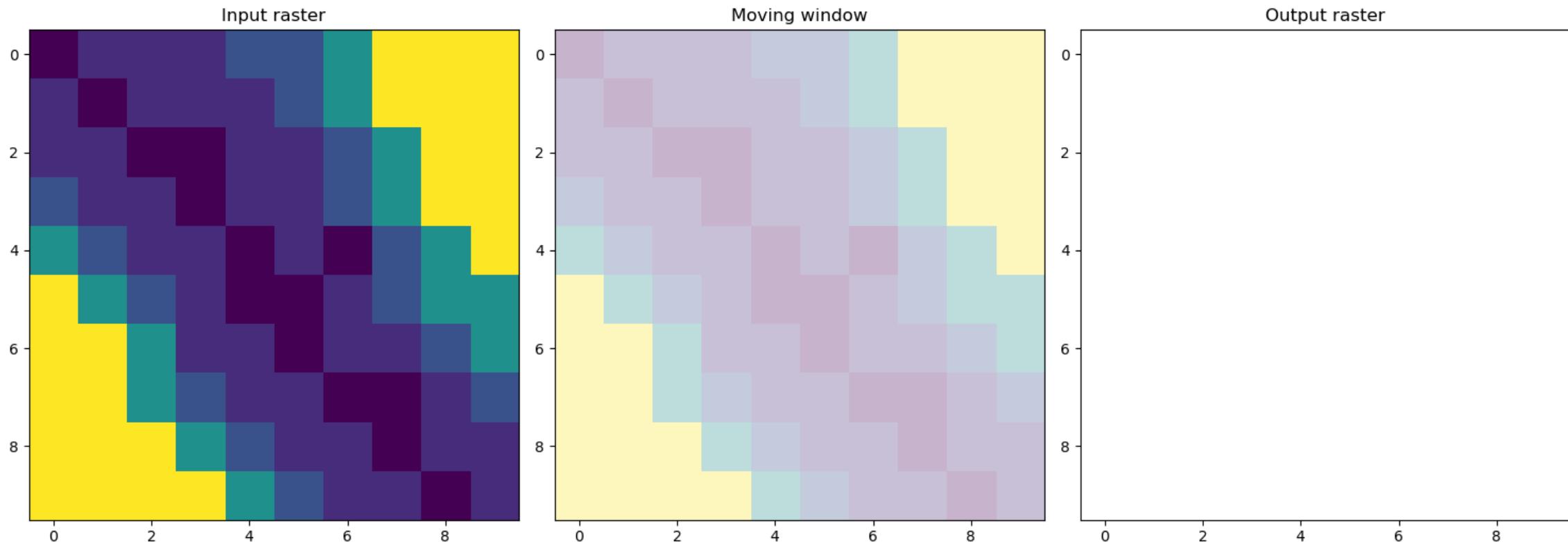
Mean elevation

3,4	3,6	3,8	4,2	4,5	5,5	7,6	9,6	11	11	11
3,6	3,6	3,6	3,8	4,2	5,1	6,8	9,	10,5	11	11
4,1	3,8	3,5	3,6	3,8	4,6	6,1	8,3	10	11	11
5	4,4	3,7	3,5	3,6	4	4,8	6,7	9	10,5	10,5
6,8	5,7	4,4	3,7	3,5	3,6	4,4	6	7,8	9,2	9,2
9	7,5	5,6	4,2	3,5	3,4	3,8	4,8	6,4	7,6	7,6
10,5	9	6,7	4,7	3,7	3,5	3,6	4,3	5,2	6	6
11	10,5	8,2	6	4,4	3,8	3,5	3,7	4,3	5	5
11	10,5	9,4	7,5	5,7	4,4	3,7	3,5	3,7	4,1	4,1
11	11	10,5	9	6,8	5	4,1	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,7

MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

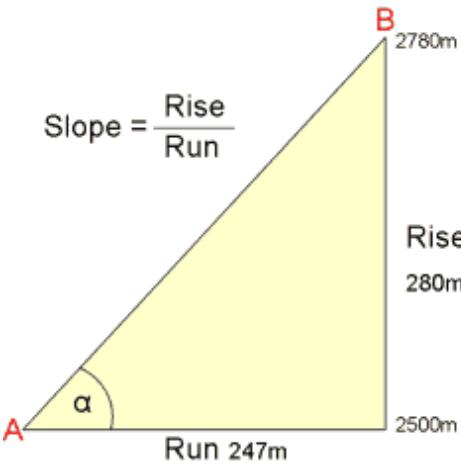
Moving window

Matrix used to applied a mathematical operation by slicing the moving window along the DEM



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Slope



Slope is measured as the **maximum rate of change** in value from a cell to its immediate neighbours.

First derivative

$$\nabla \bar{Z} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

a	b	c
d	e	f
g	h	i

Angle between the horizontal plane and the one tangential to the surface

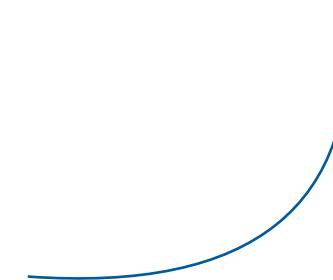
$$slope_radians = \text{ATAN} (\sqrt{(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2})$$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$

$\frac{1}{-6 \cdot \Delta s}$	0	$\frac{1}{6 \cdot \Delta s}$
$\frac{1}{-6 \cdot \Delta s}$	0	$\frac{1}{6 \cdot \Delta s}$
$\frac{1}{-6 \cdot \Delta s}$	0	$\frac{1}{6 \cdot \Delta s}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

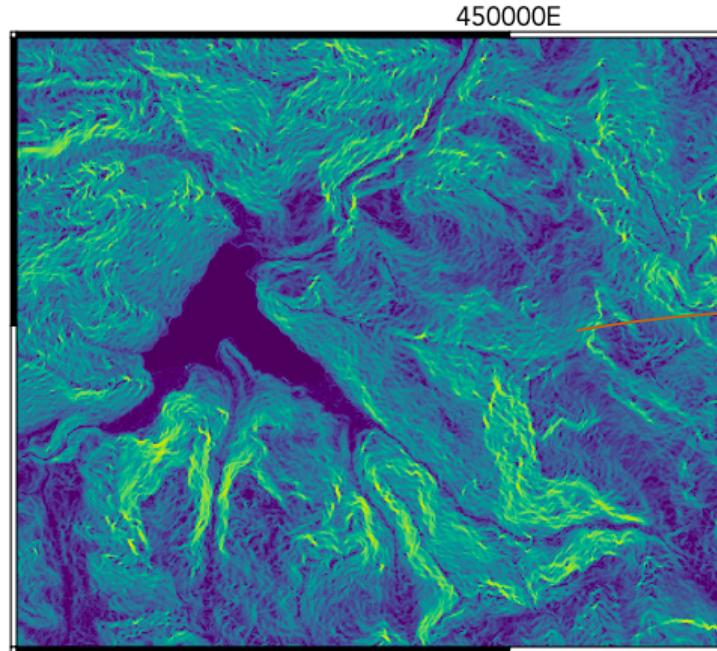
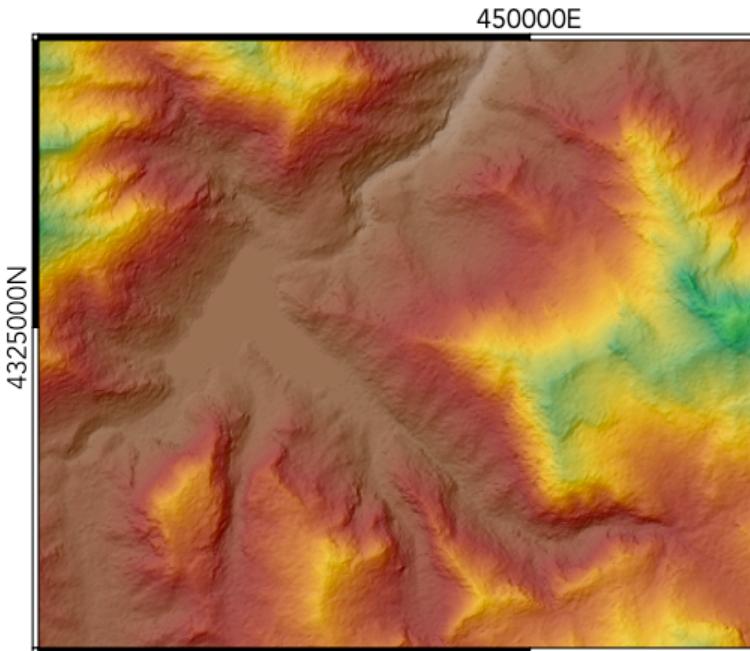
$\frac{1}{-6 \cdot \Delta s}$	$\frac{1}{-6 \cdot \Delta s}$	$\frac{1}{-6 \cdot \Delta s}$
0	0	0
$\frac{1}{6 \cdot \Delta s}$	$\frac{1}{6 \cdot \Delta s}$	$\frac{1}{6 \cdot \Delta s}$



Modified from <https://pro.arcgis.com/en/pro-app/tool-reference/3d-analyst/how-slope-works.htm>

MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Slope



0 1 2 km
[Scale bar]

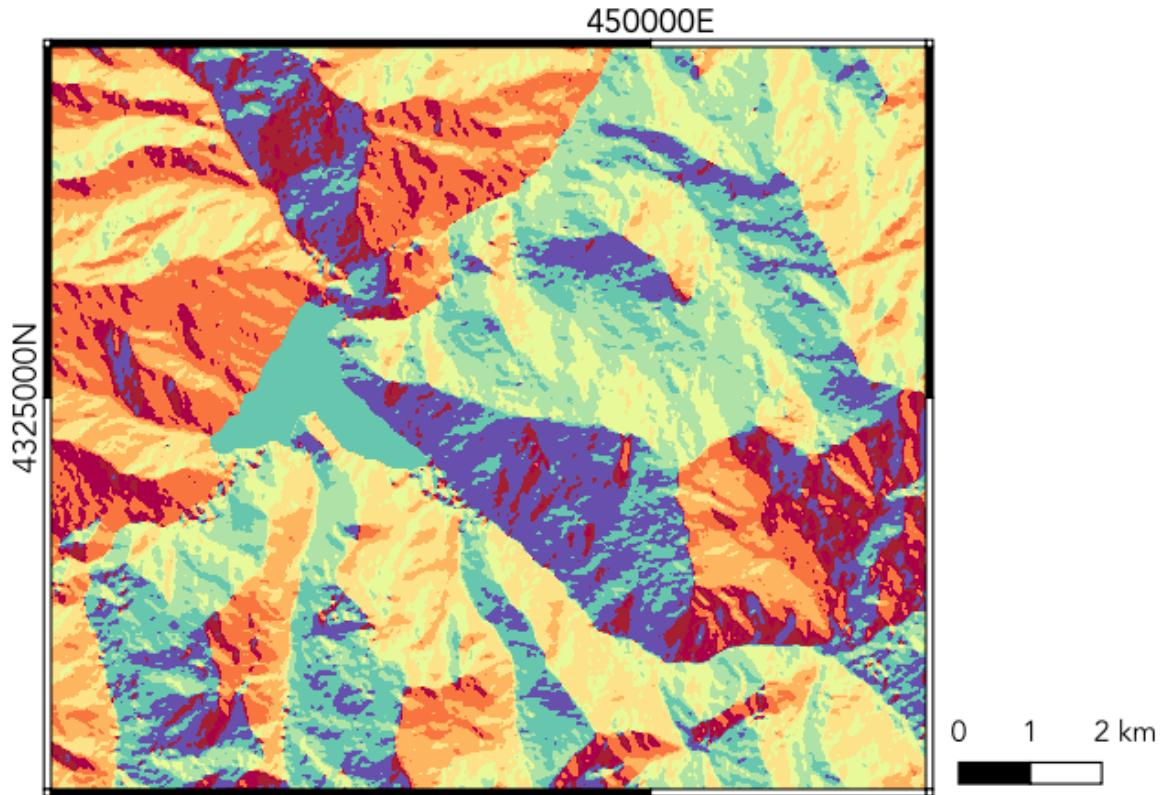
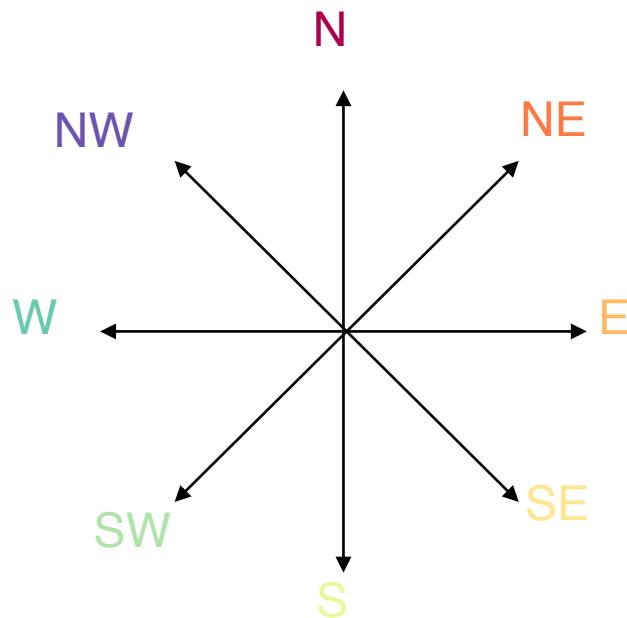
Iskander lake



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Aspect

Aspect identifies the downslope direction of the maximum rate of change in value from each pixel to its neighbours

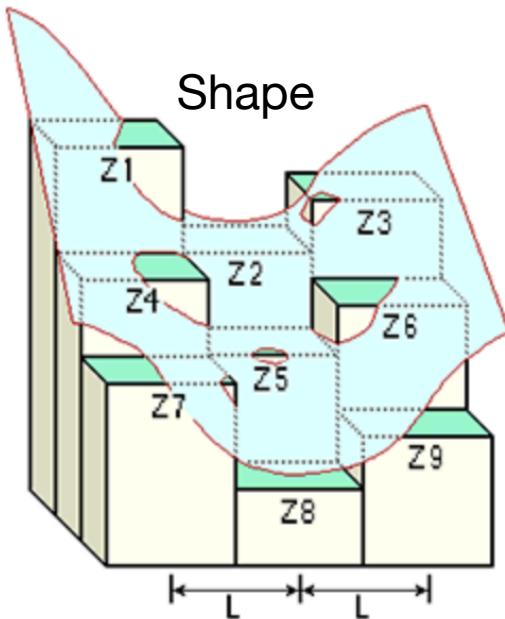


MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

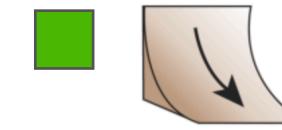
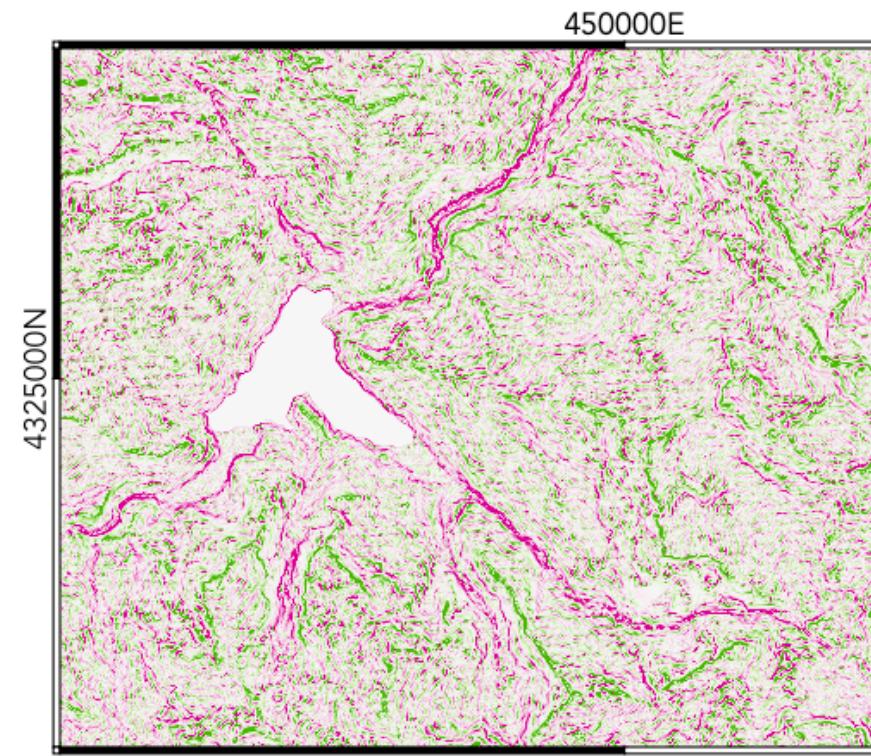
Curvature

Second derivative

$$\nabla \bar{Z} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$



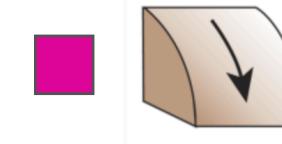
Profile curvature → Parallel to the slope. It affects the acceleration and deceleration of flow across the surface



Upwardly concave surface



Linear surface

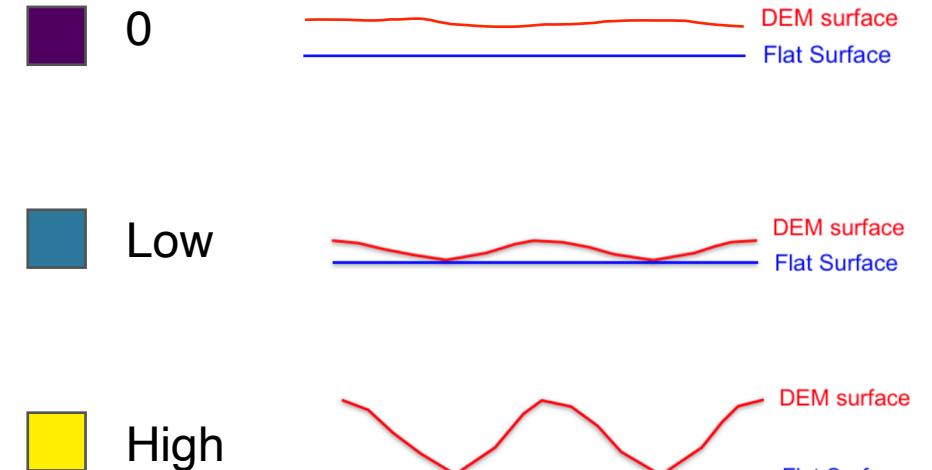
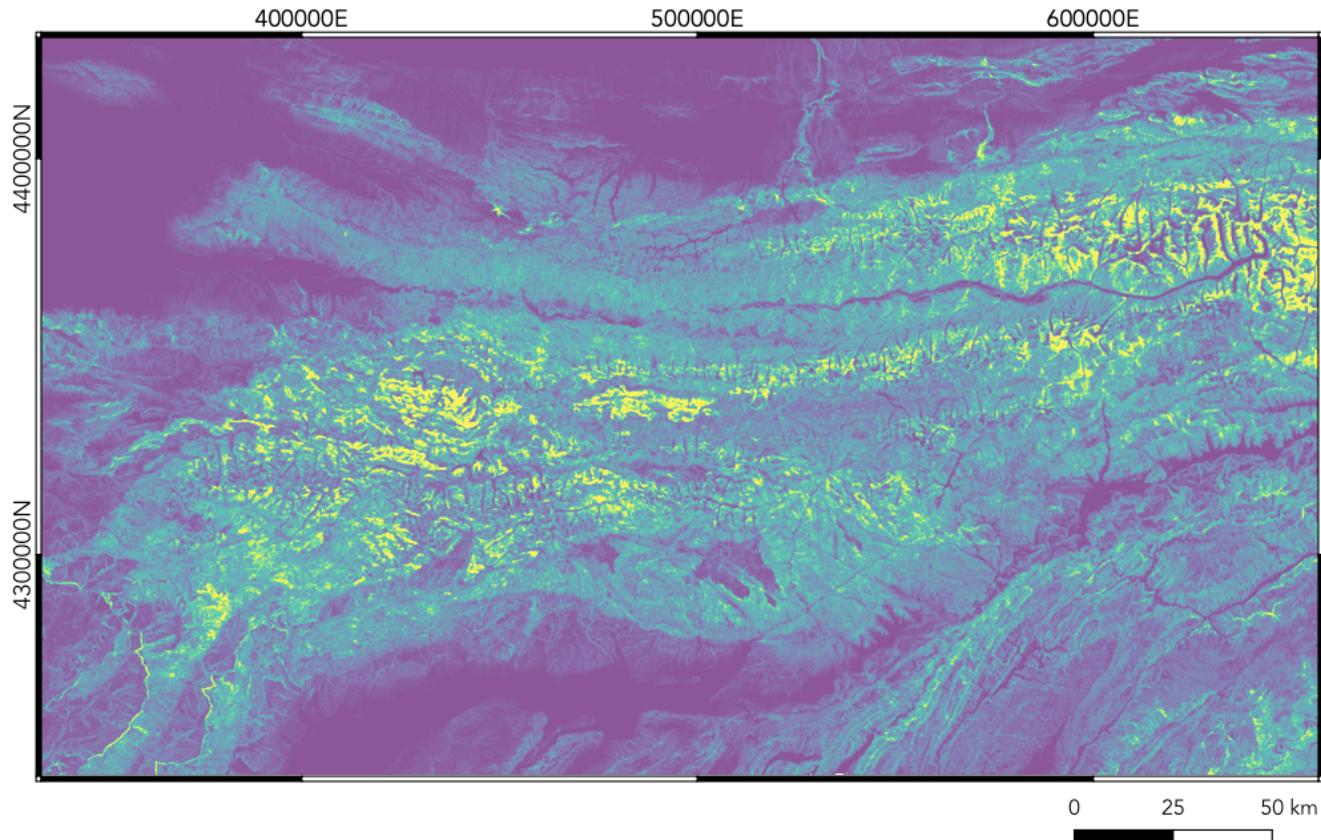


Upwardly convex surface

MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

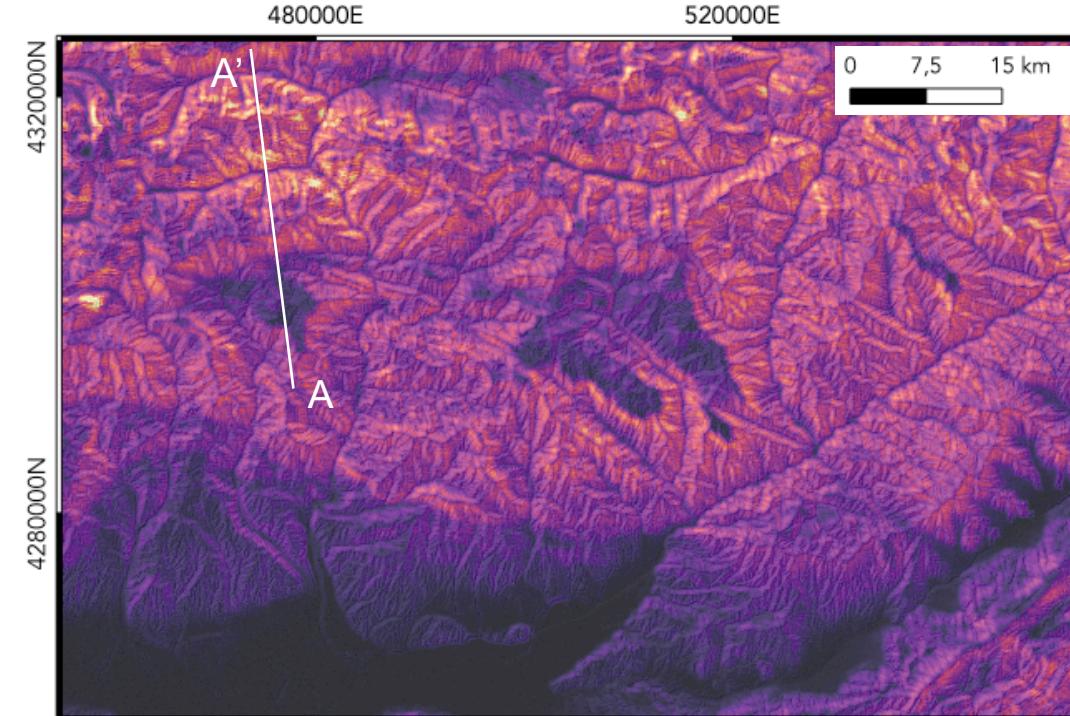
Surface roughness

High surface roughness area may indicate the presence of erosional processes.



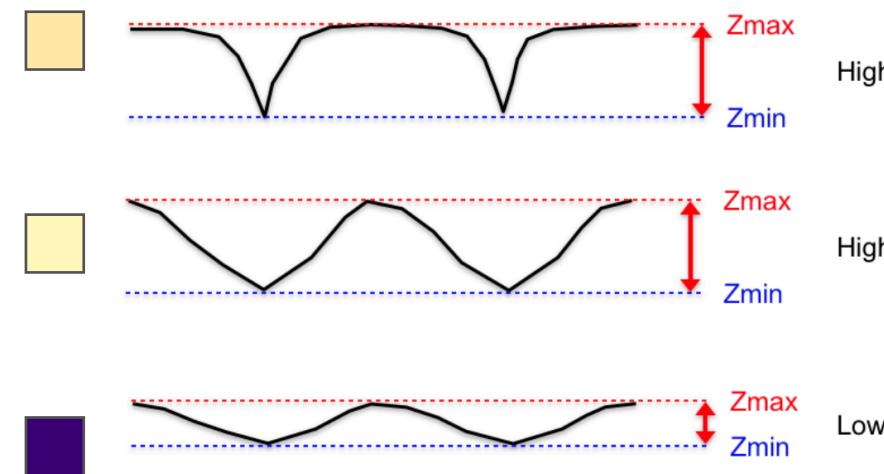
MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Local relief

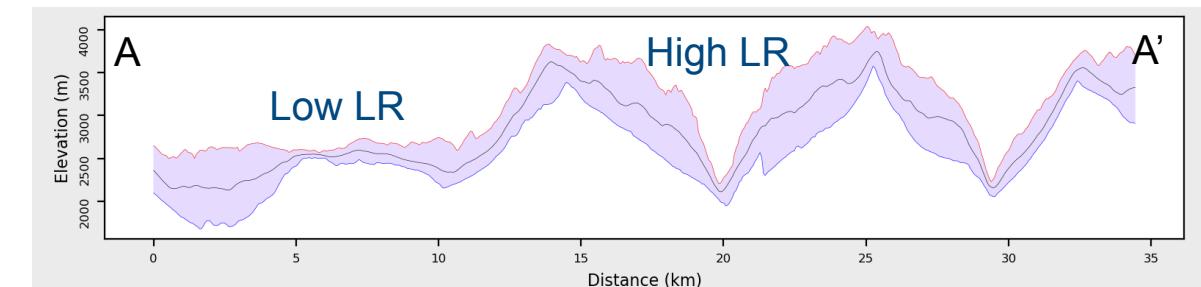


$$LR = Z_{max} - Z_{min}$$

Local relief gives us an idea of the river incision



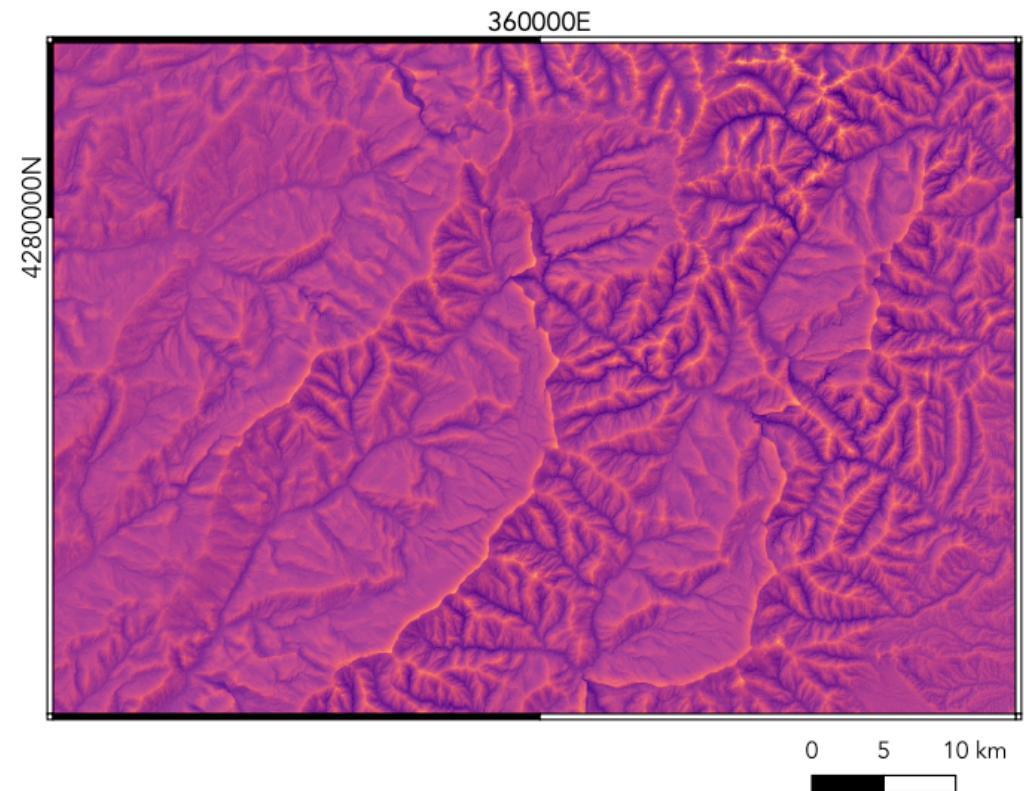
Difference between
the lower and the
maximum elevation



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

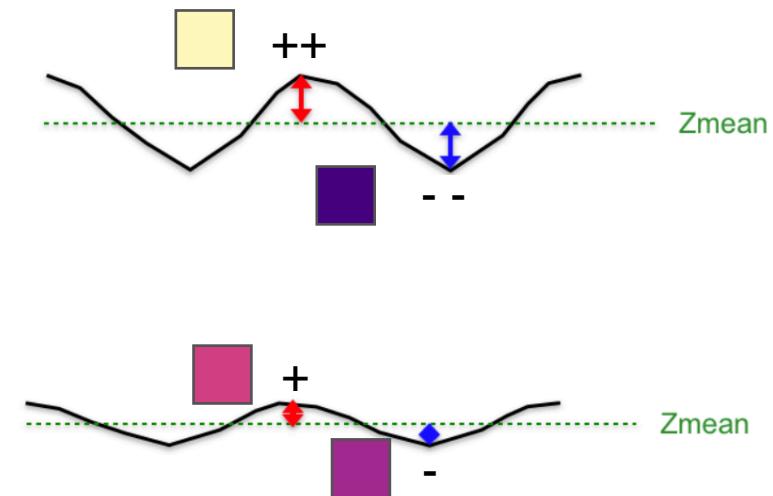
Topographic position index

Separation between ridges, valley bottoms and flat areas



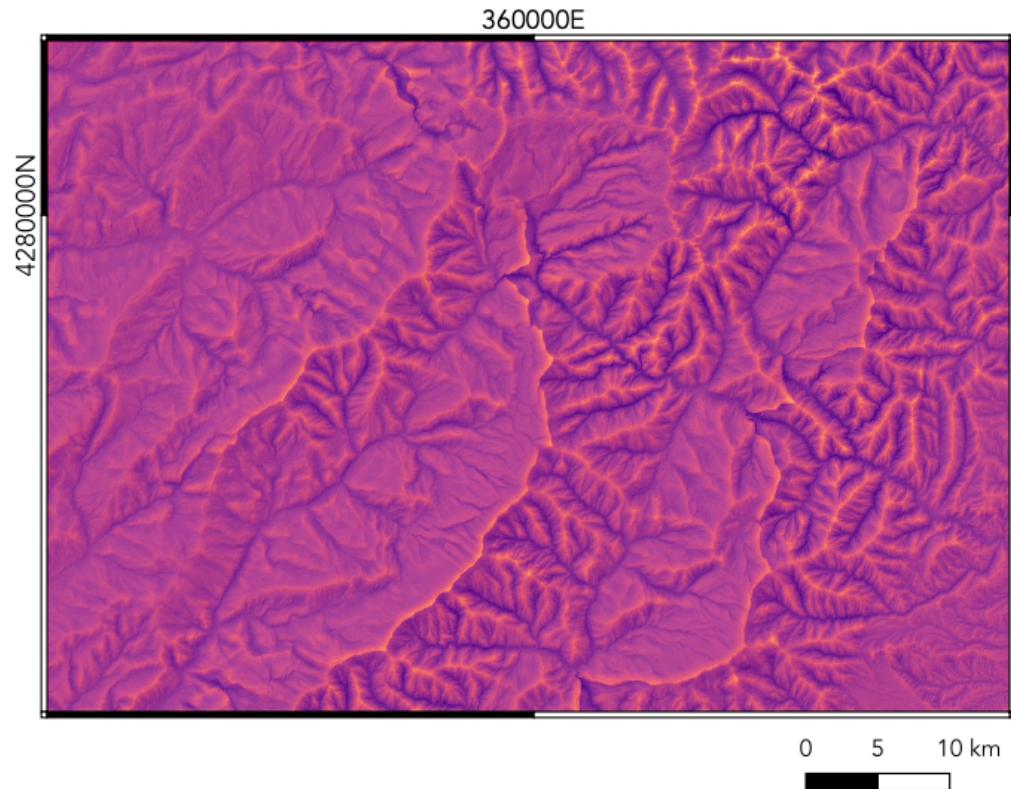
Yellow square	++
Pink square	+
Dark purple square	-
Dark blue square	--

Difference between the pixel value and the mean elevation

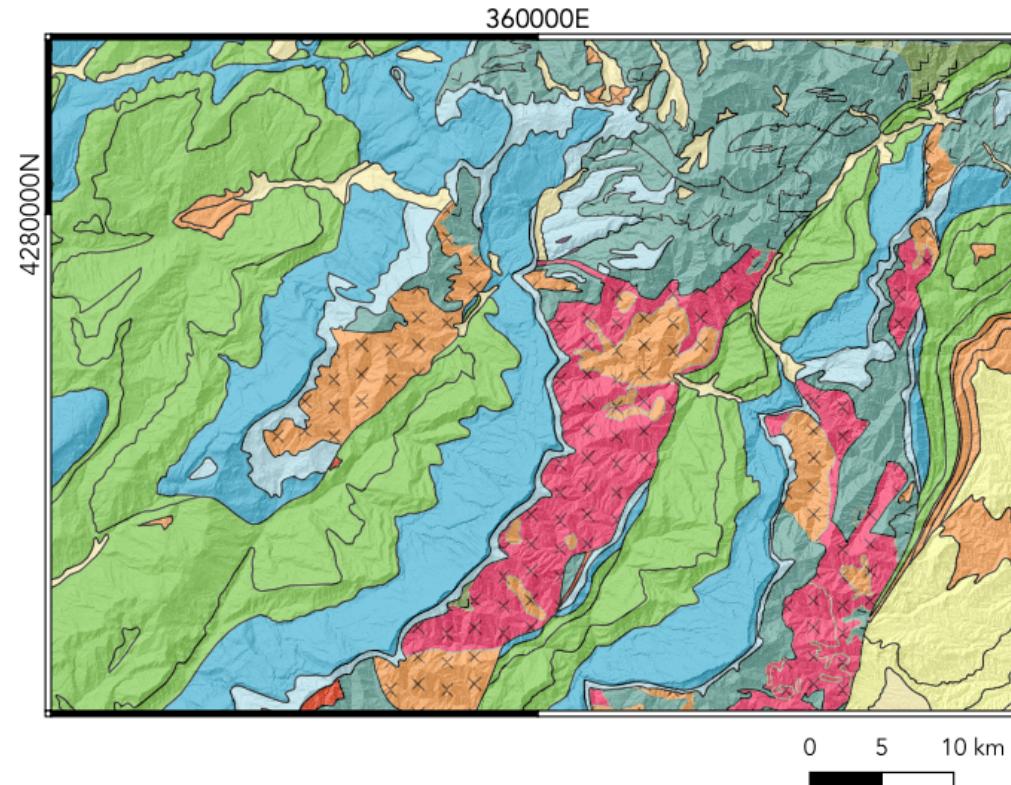


MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Topographic position index

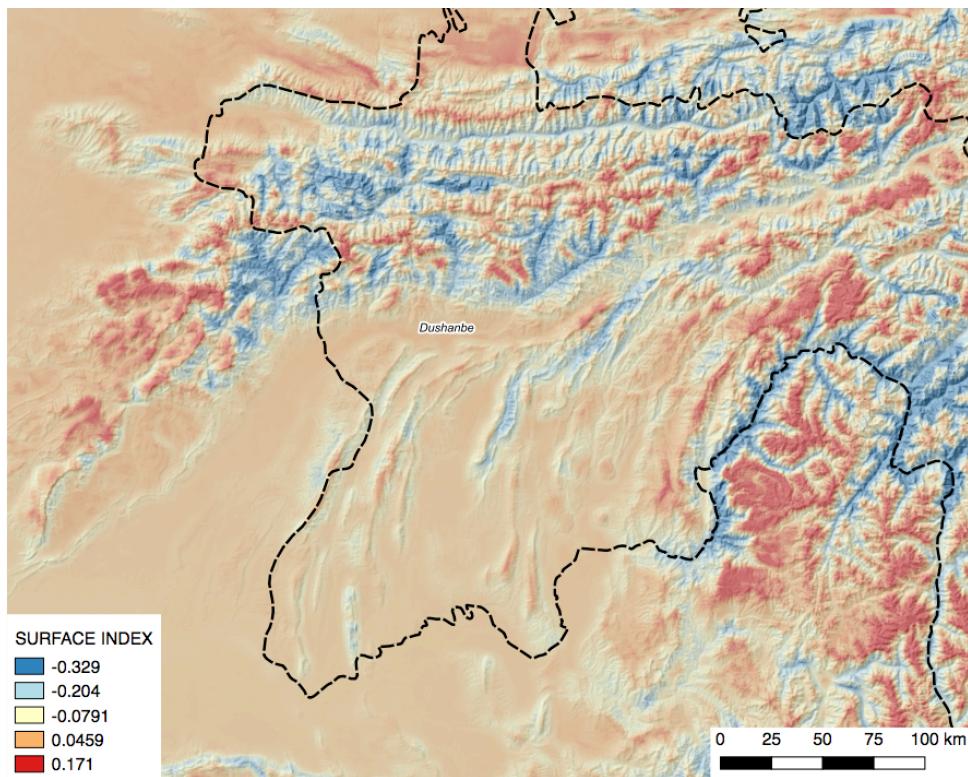


Indication of differential erosion



MORPHOMETRIC INDICES

Surface index



Identification of elevated relict landscapes

Combination of elevation, hypsometric integral and surface roughness



Positive



Negative

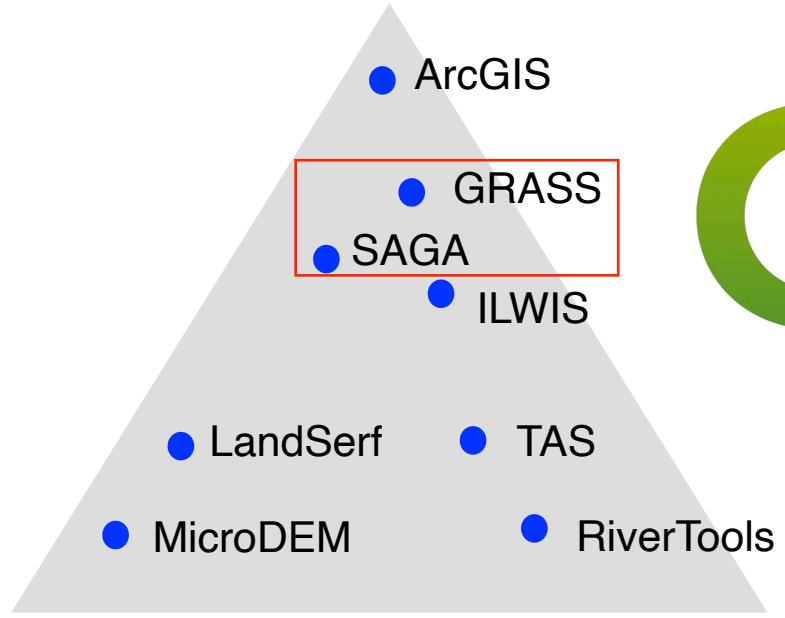
Z_{max}

Z_{mean}

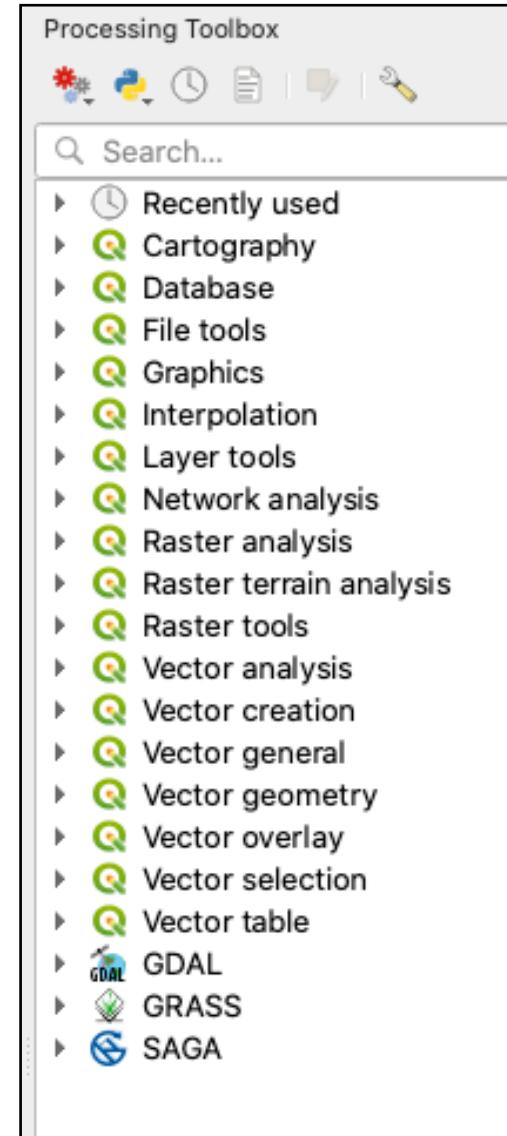
Z_{min}

SOFTWARE PACKAGES

CARTOGRAPHY



Modified from Hong & Reuter (2008)



TAKE AWAYS

Geomorphometry/ digital terrain modelling/ terrain analysis/ quantitative geomorphology is the numerical representation of ground-surface relief and associated patterns.

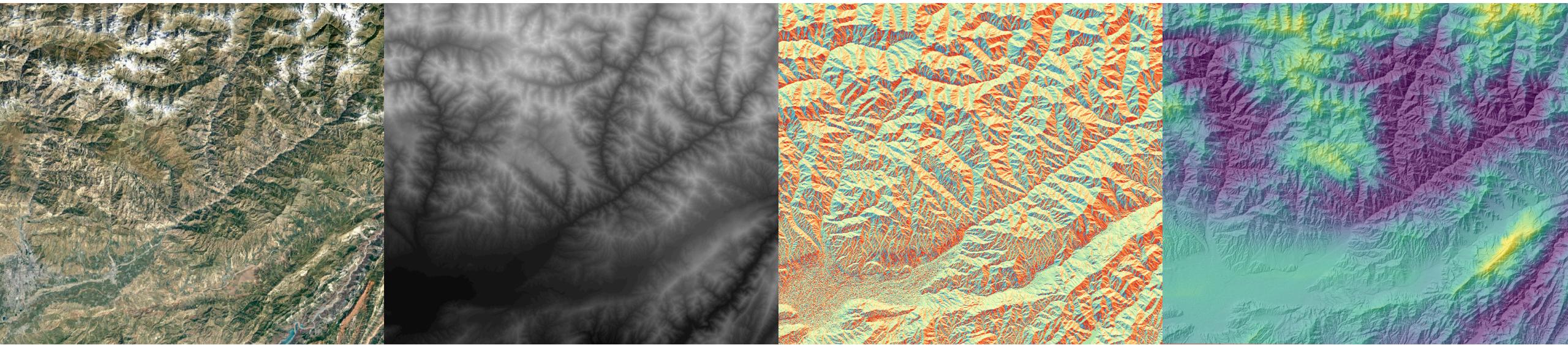
The increasing availability of more detailed digital elevation models with world coverage offers an extraordinary possibility to study landscape dynamics in remote areas and support a diversity of quantitative surface characterisation problems.

Geomorphometry has evolved into a source of reliable methods to address innumerable problems in the earth sciences and engineering fields as estimate soil erosion, map landslide susceptibility or predict the movement of groundwater.

Landscape can be studied by a combination of geomorphometric techniques as swatch profiles, morphometric indices and basin analysis.

Diverse morphometric indices are created by different disciplines. We have introduced morphometric indices used in landslide characterisation, geomorphological mapping and tectonic geomorphology.

QUESTIONS



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

CLIENT II

International Partnerships
for Sustainable Innovations



TU BERGAKADEMIE
FREIBERG

Universität
Potsdam

EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN



DiGiS

DELPHI IMM

HZDR
HELMHOLTZ
ZENTRUM DRESDEN
ROSSENDORF

HfF

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

Links

Free source Digital Elevation Models (DEM)

- STRM: <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>
- ASTER: <https://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/gdem.asp>
- ALOS PAISAR: <https://search.asf.alaska.edu>

Free source softwares

- Qgis: <https://qgis.org/en/site/>
- SAGA GIS: <http://www.saga-gis.org/en/index.html>
- GRASS GIS: <https://grass.osgeo.org/>
- ILWIS: <https://www.itc.nl/ilwis/download/ilwis33/>

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Shahzad, Faisal, and Richard Gloaguen. "TecDEM: A MATLAB based toolbox for tectonic geomorphology, Part 1: Drainage network preprocessing and stream profile analysis." *Computers & Geosciences* 37.2 (2011): 250-260.

Shahzad, Faisal, and Richard Gloaguen. "TecDEM: A MATLAB based toolbox for tectonic geomorphology, Part 2: Surface dynamics and basin analysis." *Computers & geosciences* 37.2 (2011): 261-271.

Hergarten, S., Jörg Robl, and K. Stüwe. "Extracting topographic swath profiles across curved geomorphic features." *Earth Surface Dynamics* 2.1 (2014): 97.

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APA

Strahler, Arthur N. "Hypsometric (area-altitude) analysis of erosional topography." *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 63.11 (1952): 1117-1142.