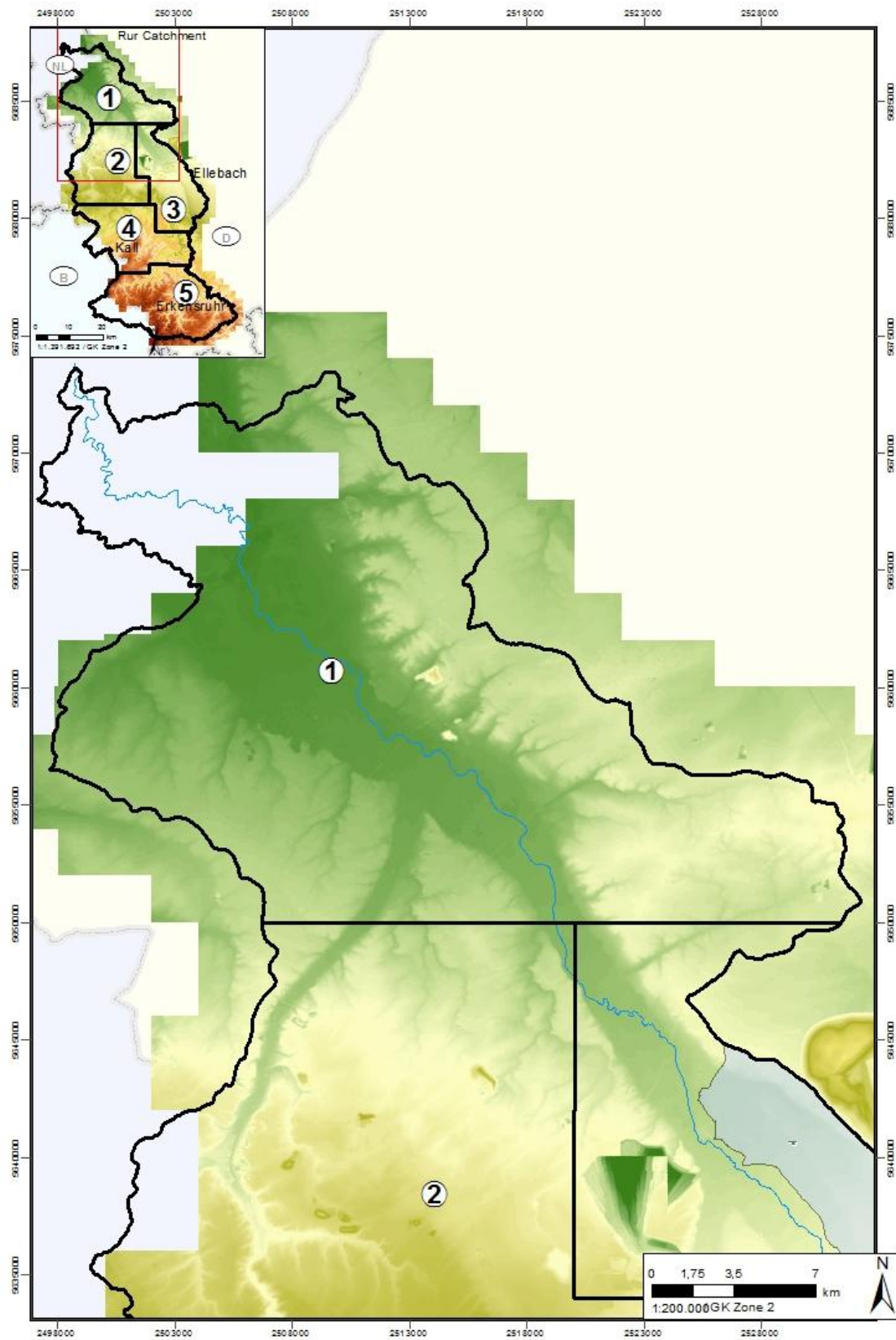


## Documentation – DEM\_Sciland 1m mosaic tiles, Section 1

Content	
files:	<p>data</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BDGM_Sciland_1m_section 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.zip file containing various TIFF datasets</p> <p>documentation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">this file</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BDGM_Sciland_1m_section_1.jpg</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dokumentation_DGM1_DGM10_scilands.pdf</p>
data size:	<p>data folder: 2,56 GB</p> <p>zipped folder: 2,56 GB</p>
extend:	Rur Catchment section 1 as seen in the overview map
provider:	scilands GmbH based on data from the Bezirksregierung Köln
language:	German
date of publication:	2013
date of purchase:	2008
Description	
description:	<p><b>Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of German parts of Rur-catchment.</b></p> <p>In Addition to the DGM_Sciland_1m data sets the tiles were combined to bigger Groups, to reduce the amount of individual data sets. Furthermore section 5 contains additional tiles in the south.</p> <p>For certain analyses or algorithms that intend to map surface processes it is imperative to model in a high resolution. The measuring point density of the original data of the Rur catchment justifies the generation of a DGM with 1 m spatial resolution. The density of measurement points located between 0.3 measurements/m<sup>2</sup> and 1.7 measurements/m<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>First of all, data gaps were closed by using the SAGA-module 'Close Gaps' and noise was removed by using a modified, variable Lee-filter. Removing the noise also unveiled hidden geomorphological information.</p> <p>For the analysis of current geomorphological processes anthropogenic landforms like embankments, sunken roads or railways, dikes, open cast mining areas etc. are important. When classifying certain relief areas a DGM without anthropogenic landforms is needed. Therefore two datasets have been created.</p> <p>A resampling method developed by the scilands GmbH using local</p>

	<p>minima and maxima preserved the anthropogenic features which could then be detected and removed. Therefore, a filter (SAGA-module) was improved and enabled to identify nearly all artificial dikes in the landscape. A manual correction took place afterwards. Finally, the SAGA-module 'Close Gaps' and the Lee-filter were used again to fill in the missing values.</p> <p>Finally, all datasets were combined whilst trying to produce a fluent passage from one dataset to the other.</p>
abbreviations used in data:	not necessary

## Example



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