

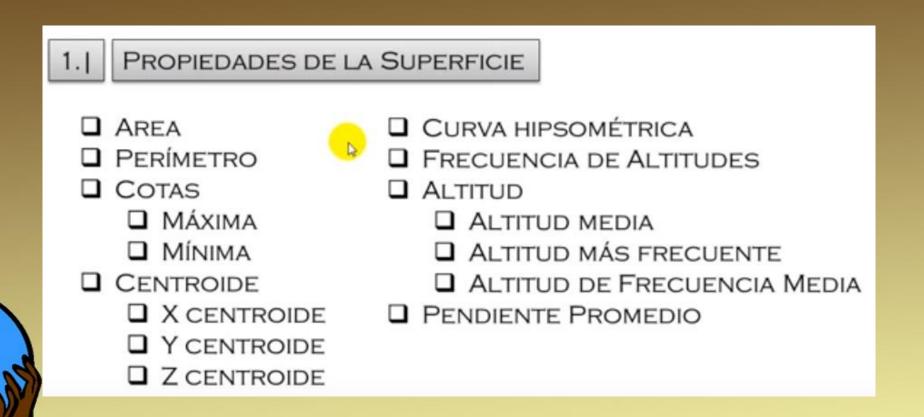
# SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA SIG, GIS





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## PARÁMETROS MORFOMÉTRICOS DE UNA CUENCA HIDROGRÁFICA CON SIG, GIS



#### 2.| PROPIEDADES DE LA RED HÍDRICA

- ☐ LONGITUD DEL CURSO PRINCIPAL
- ☐ ORDEN DE LA RED HÍDRICA
- ☐ SUMATORIA DE LAS LONGITUDES DE CADA ORDEN DE LA RED HÍDRICA
- ☐ LONGITUD TOTAL DE LA RED HÍDRICA
- ☐ PENDIENTE PROMEDIO DE LA RED HÍDRICA

#### 3.| PARÁMETROS GENERADOS

- ☐ TIEMPO DE CONCENTRACIÓN
- ☐ PENDIENTE DEL CAUCE PRINCIPAL
- **.**...
- **.**...



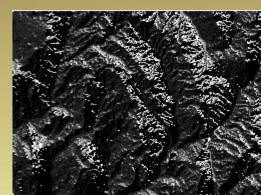


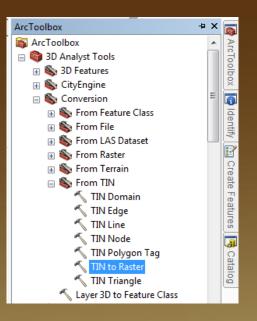
- 1.- TIN to Raster
- 2.- Spatial Analyst Tools\_Hydrology
- 3.- Al Raster sacarle el Flow

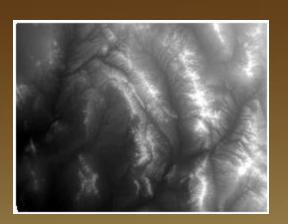
Direction

4.- Después Flow Accumulation

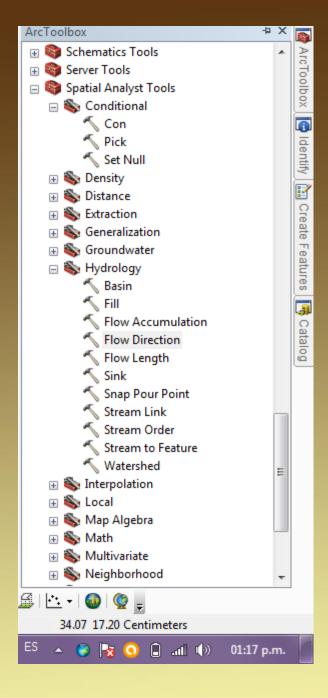








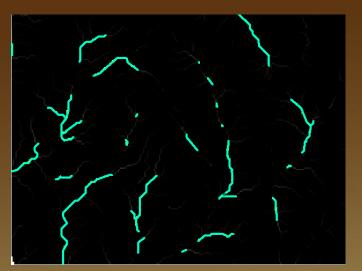






5.- Crea el punto de desfogue de la cuenca6.- Usa Interpolate Shape para darle el valor de Z a ese punto

7.- Ponle una condicionante on la herramienta Con



8.- Te da como resultado las escorrentías desde el TIN

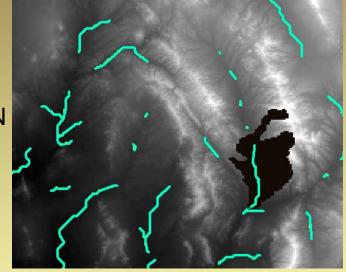
9.- Convierte las escorrentías en un Elemento (Feature), obvio que con su condicionante y la dirección de su flujo

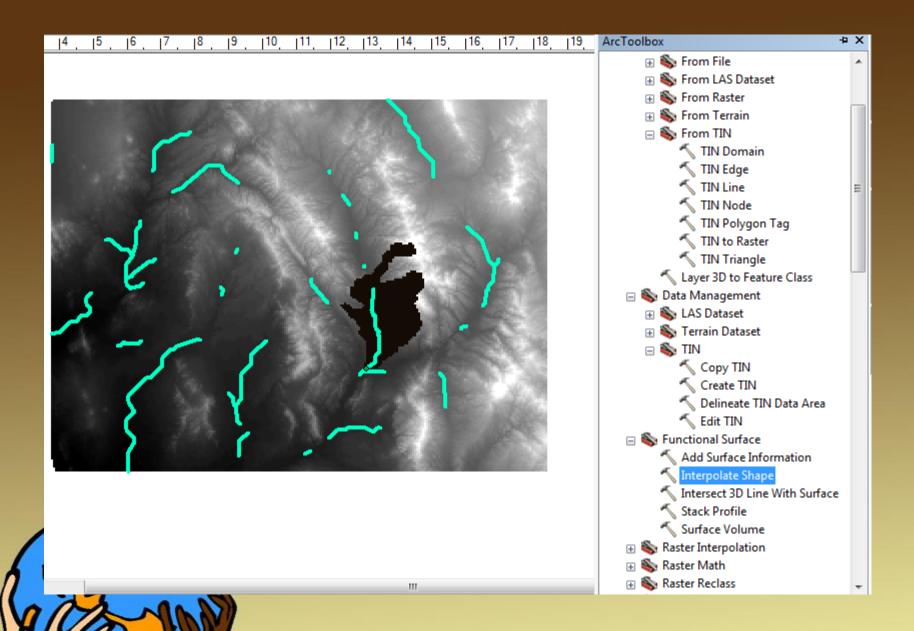
10.- Utiliza watershed con las dirección de flujo\_lleno y el punto

interpolado desde el TIN

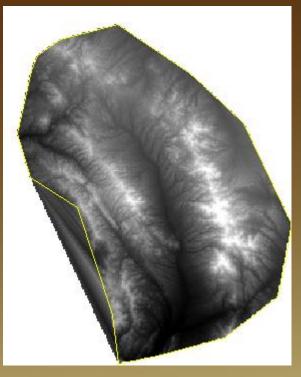
11.- OK

Delimita automáticamente la cuenca hidrográfica de ese TIN

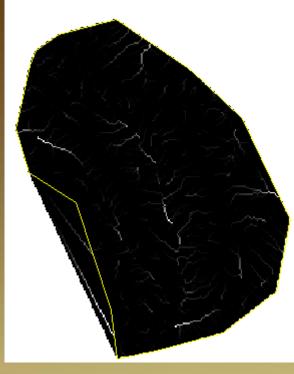




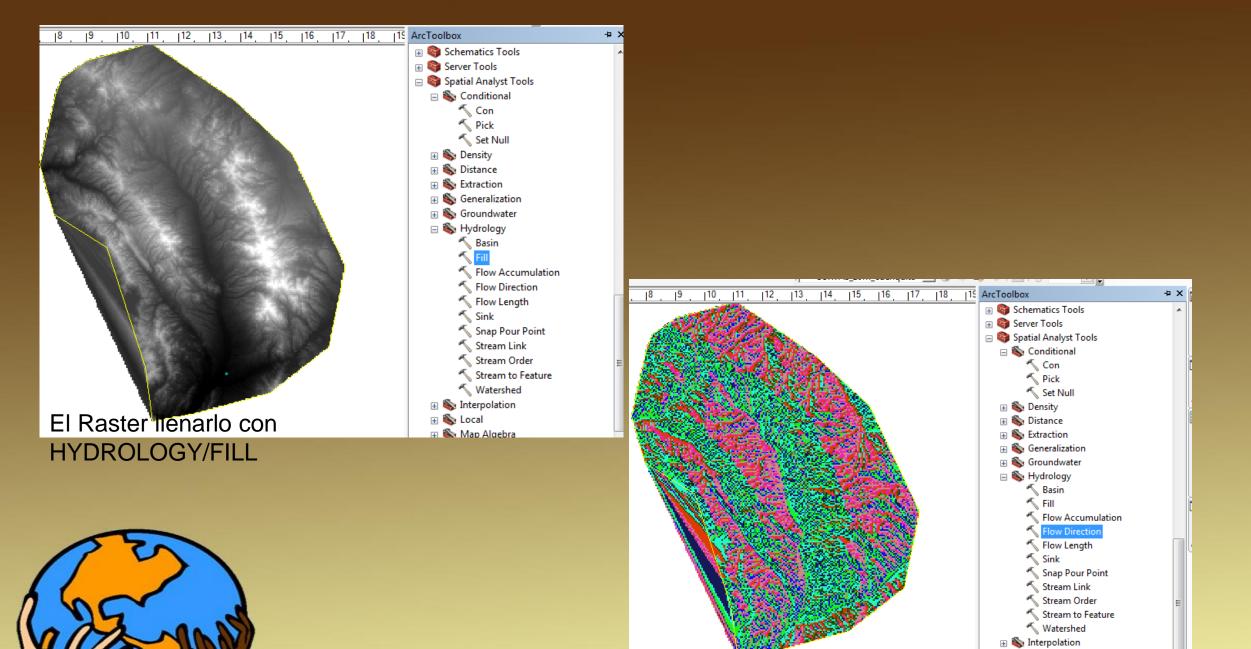






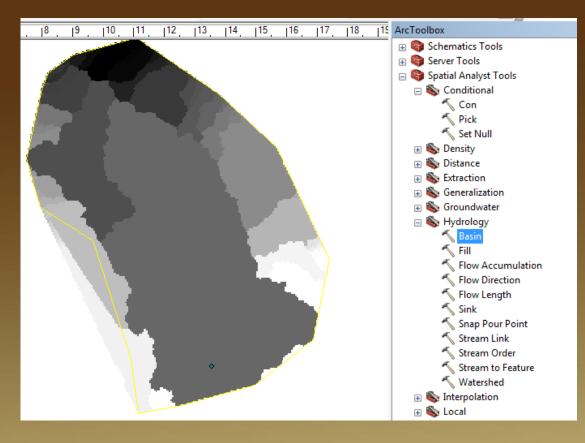






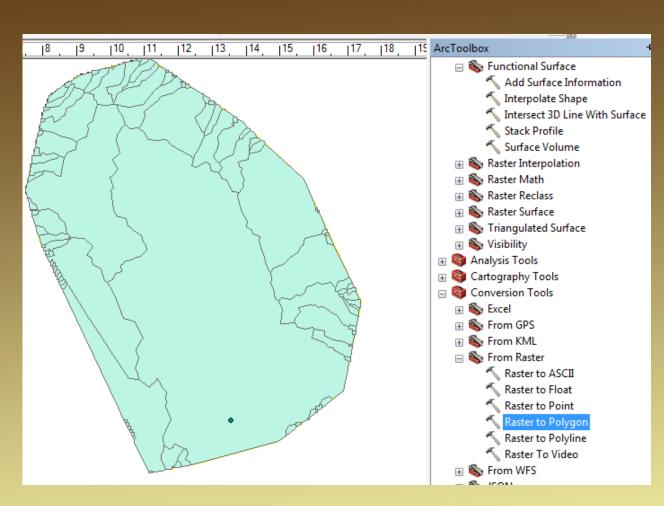
**Usar Flow Direction** 

🕀 🦠 Local

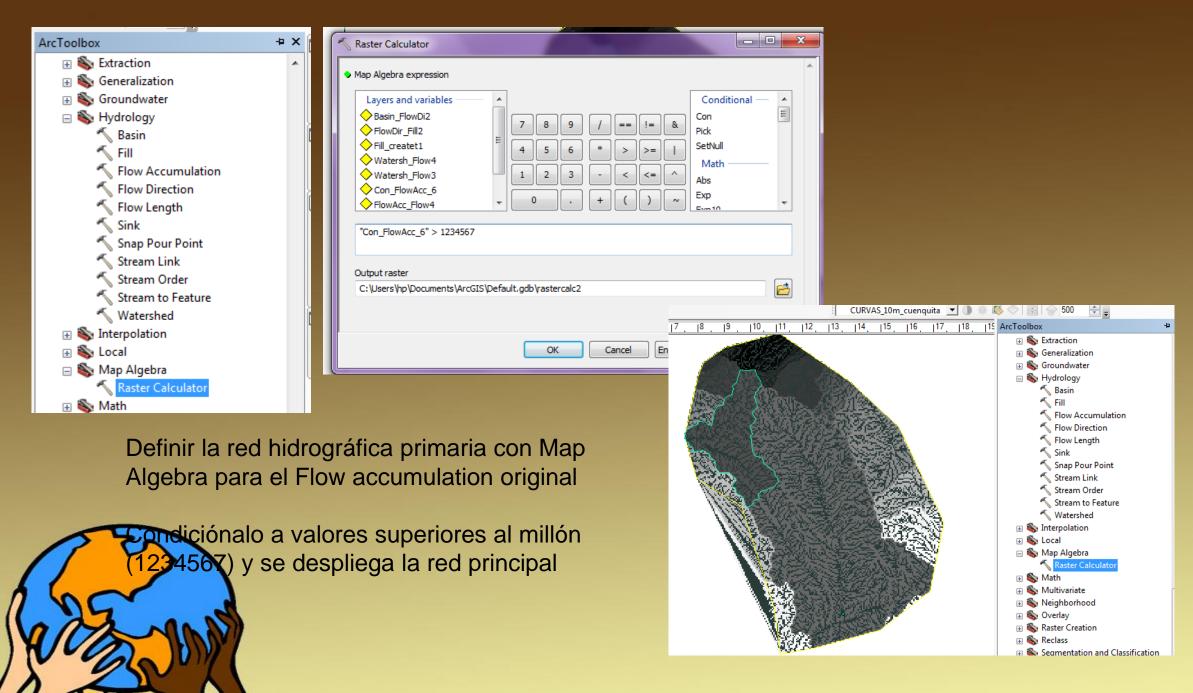


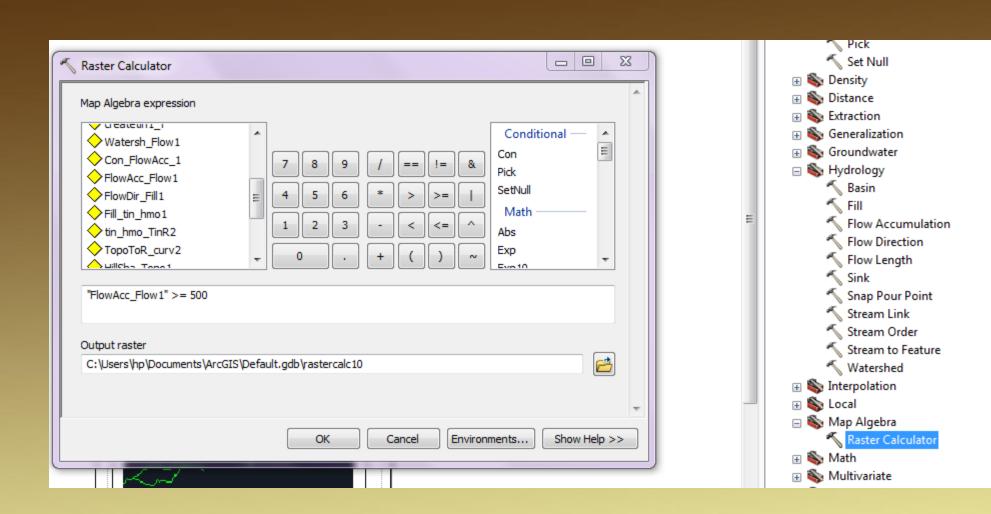
Usar Basin con el Flow Direction anterior



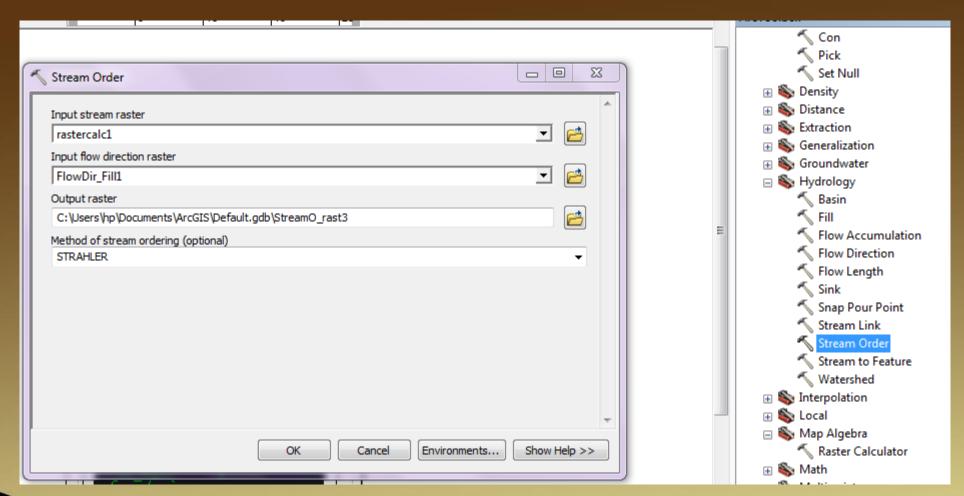


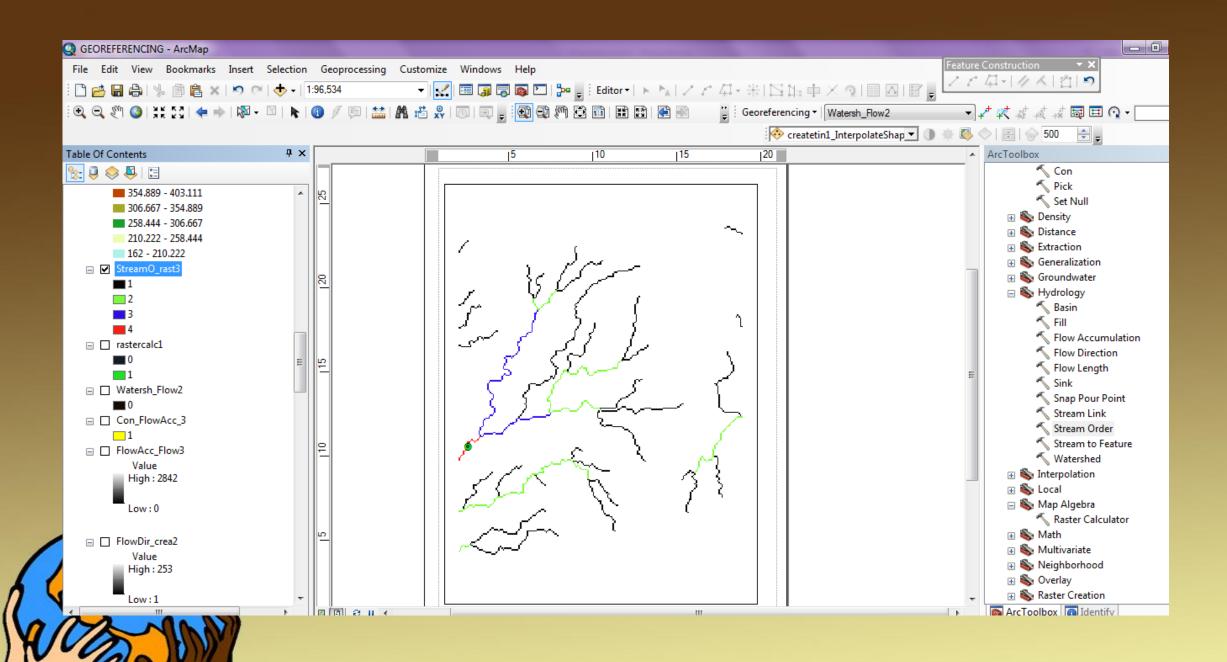
Convertir el Raster de Basin a polígono Con Convertion tools

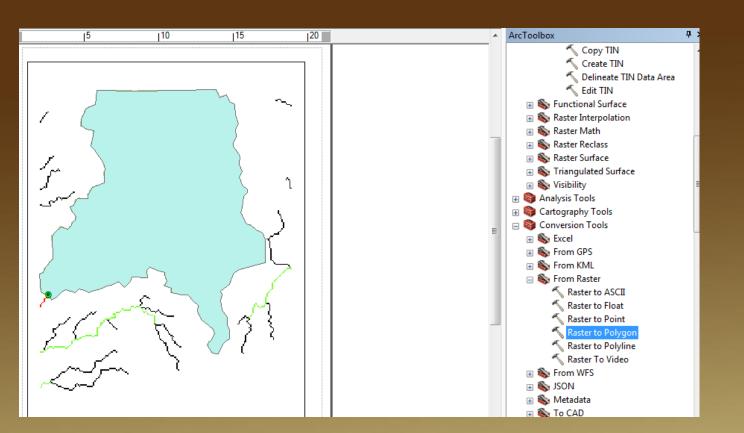




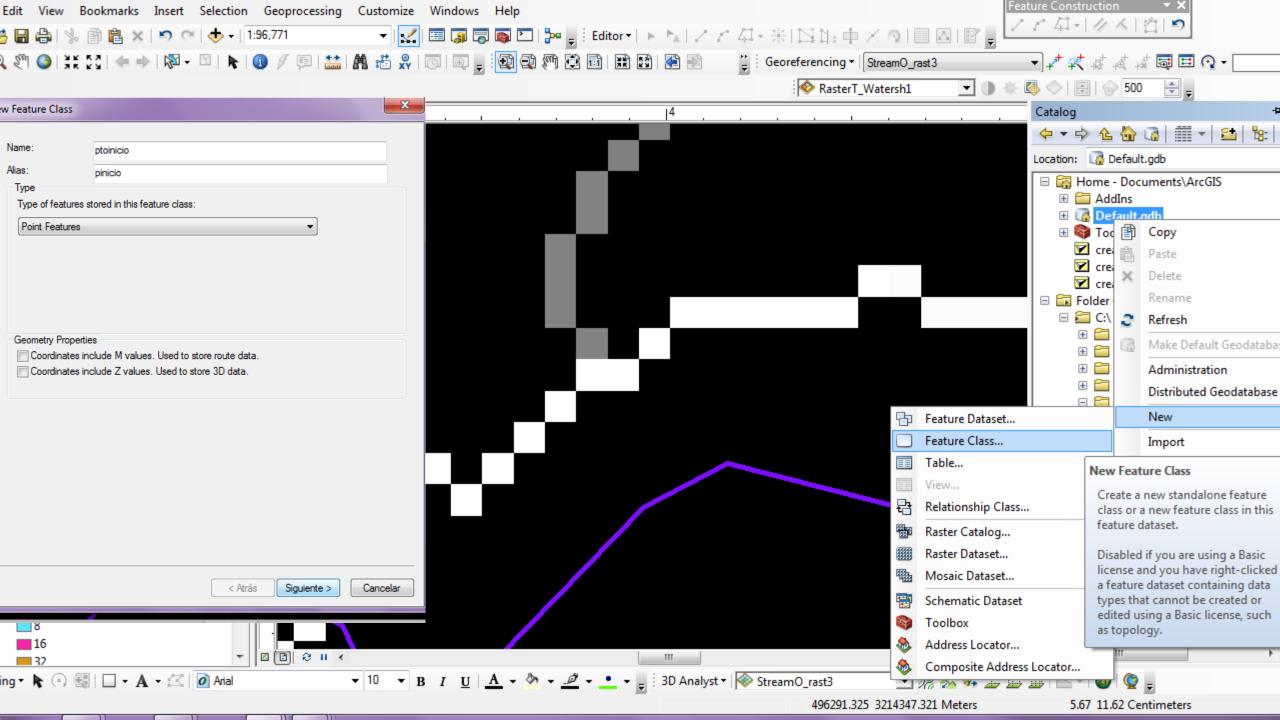


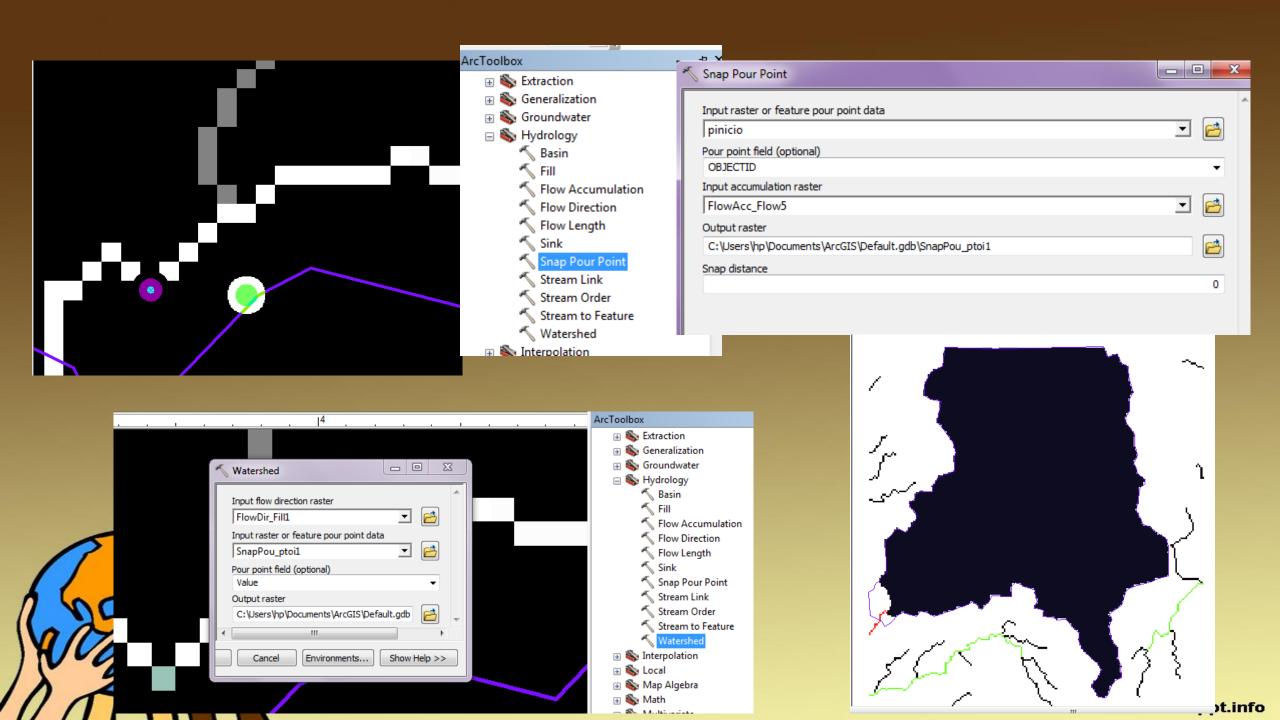


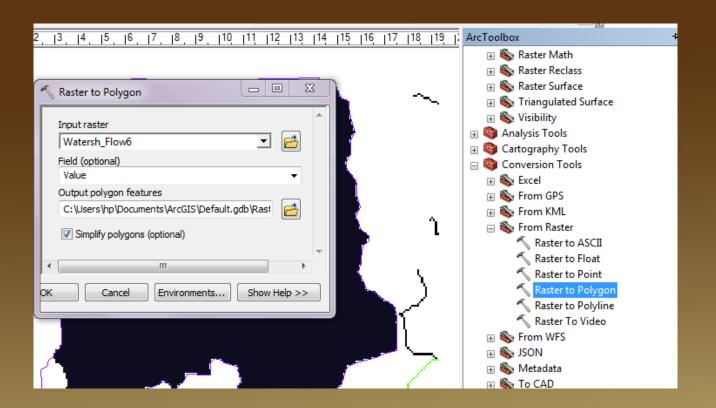




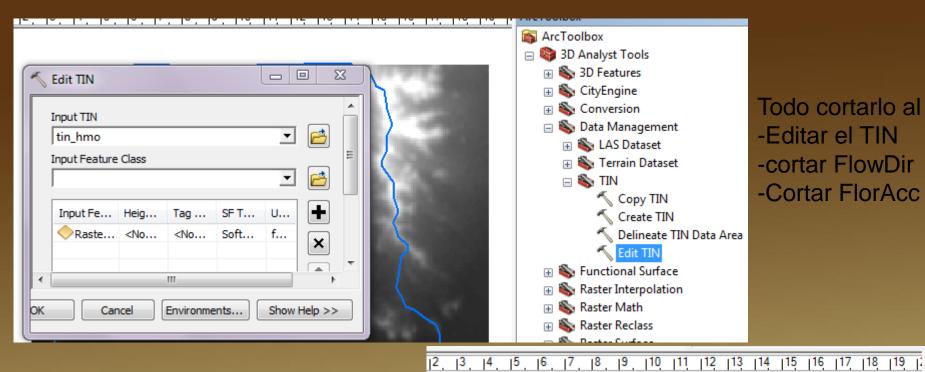






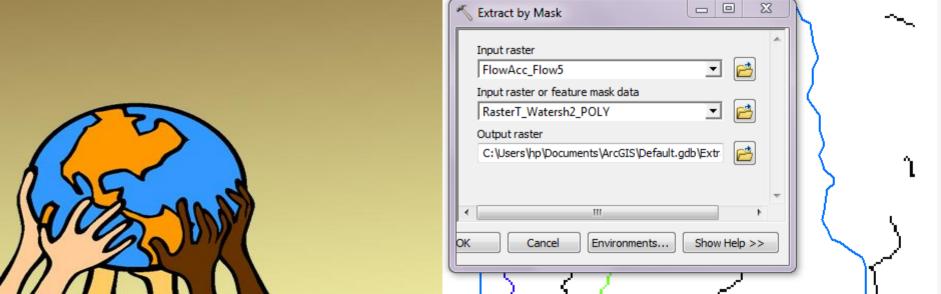


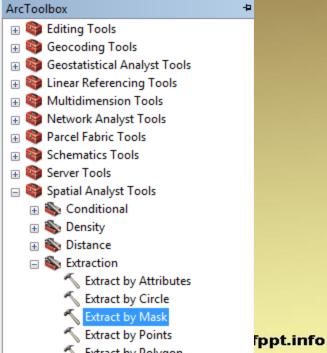


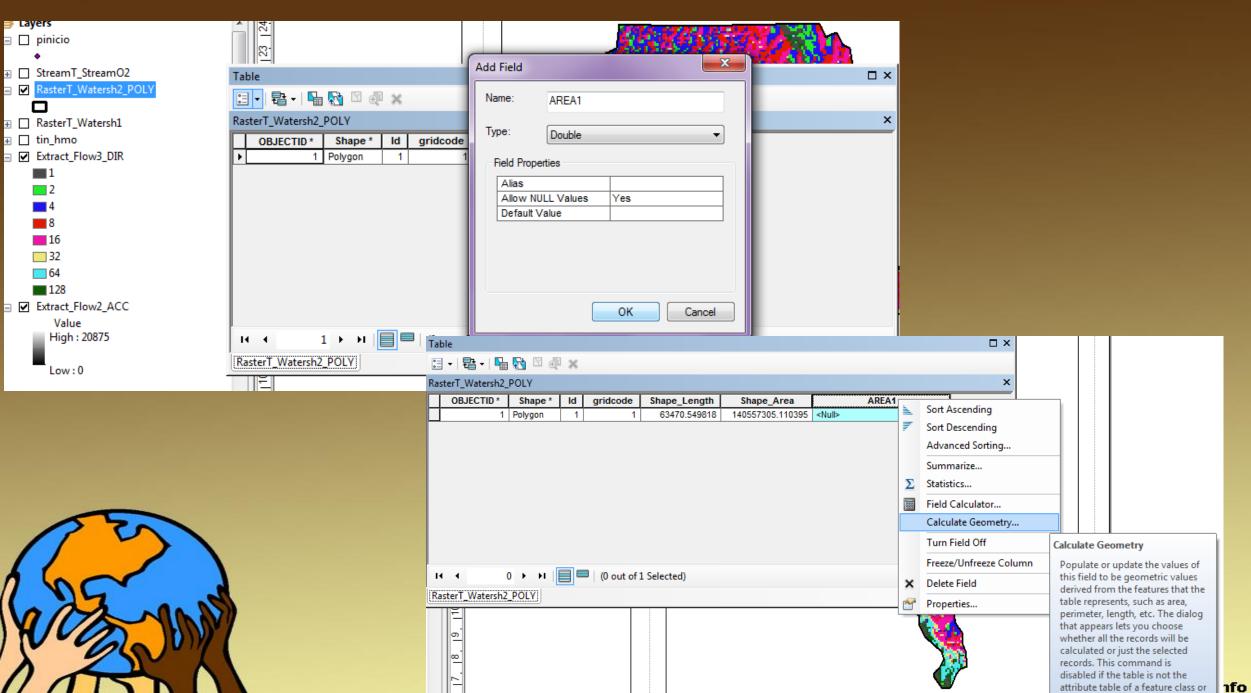


Todo cortarlo al tamaño de la cuenca

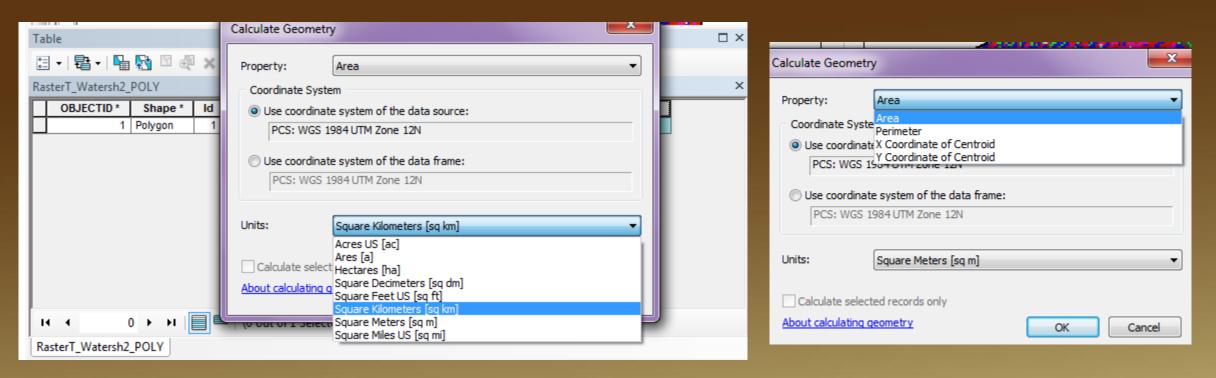
- -Editar el TIN
- -cortar FlowDir
- -Cortar FlorAcc



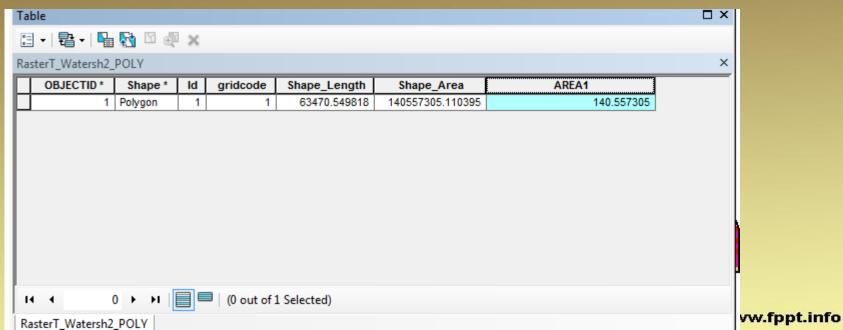


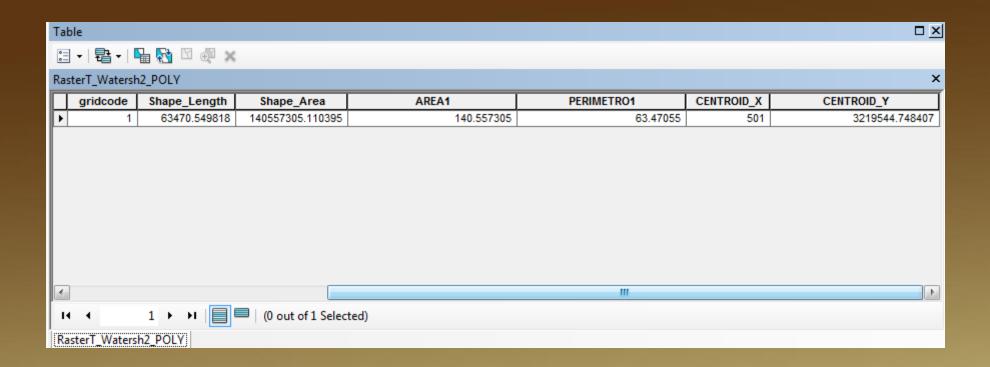


ala a mafilla

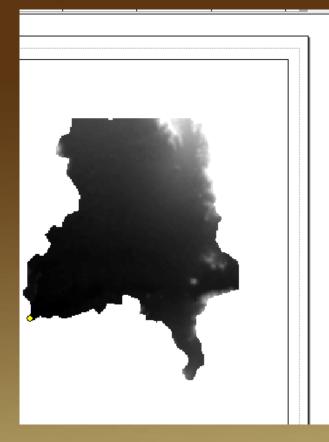


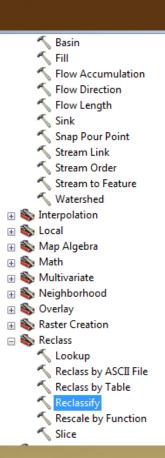


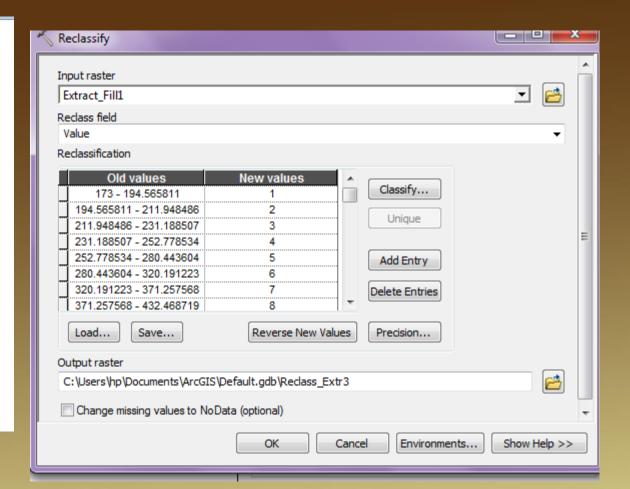




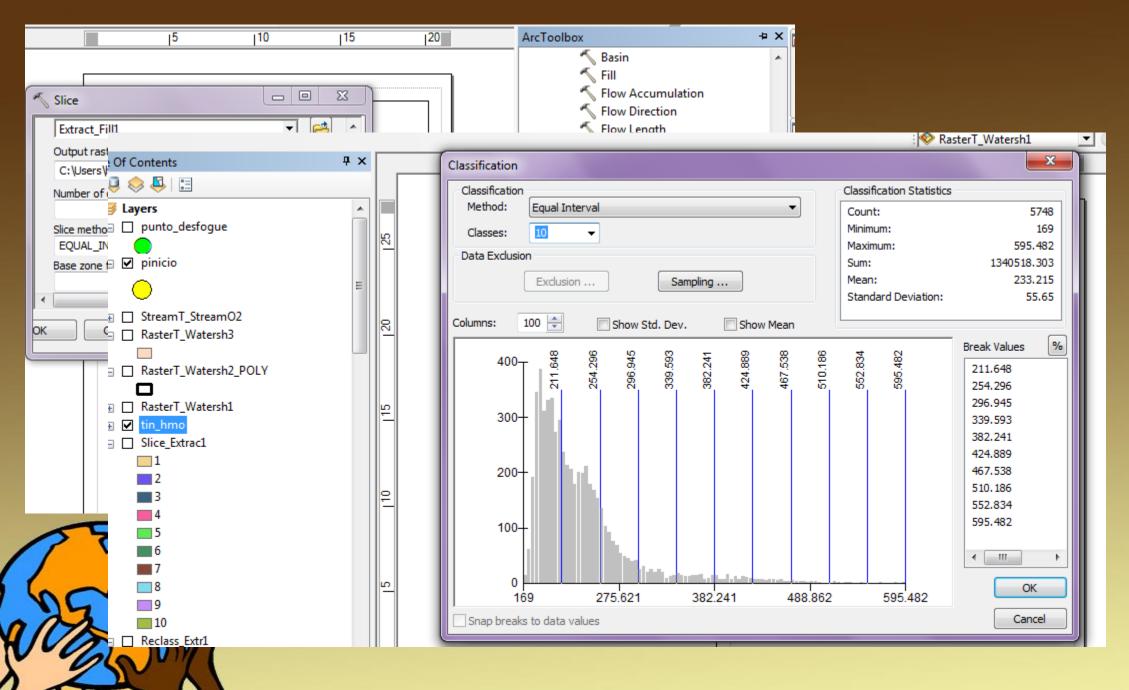


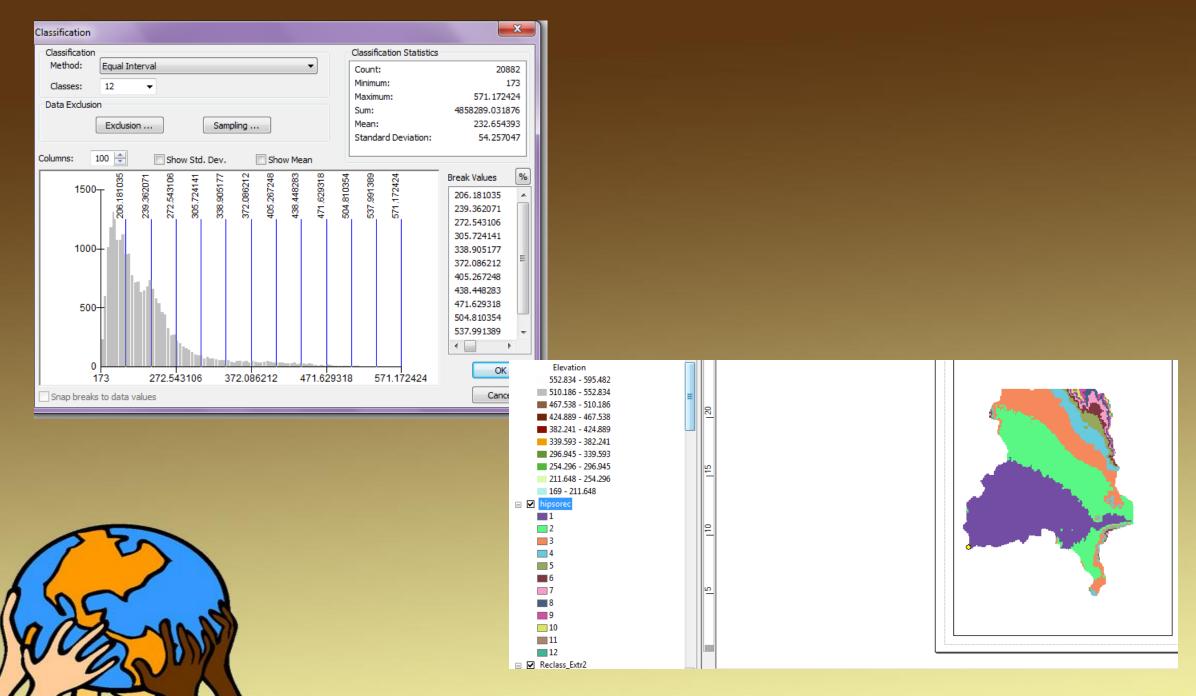


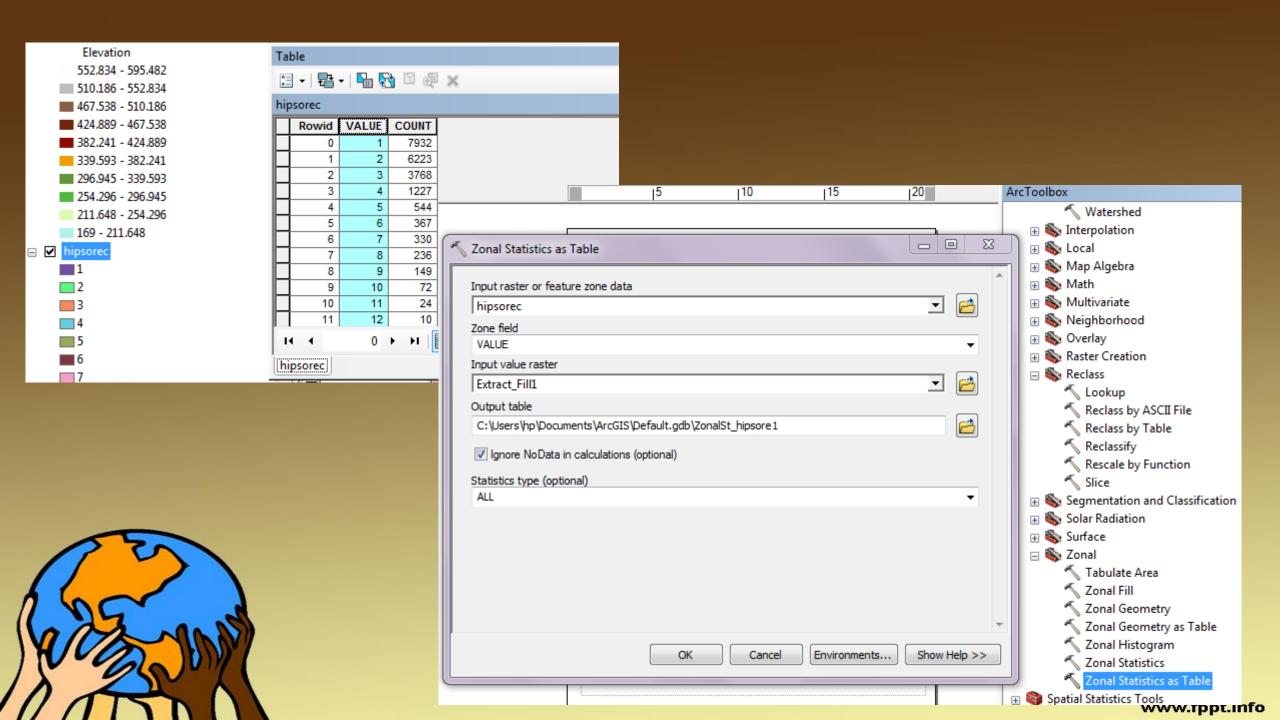












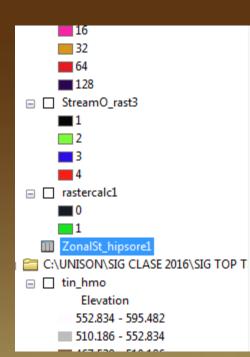


Table				
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#### ZonalSt\_hipsore1

	OBJECTID *	VALUE	COUNT	AREA	MIN	MAX	RANGE	MEAN	STD	SUM
II	1	1	7932	53415022.764881	173	206.175934	33.175934	191.893973	8.098599	1522102.996902
	2	2	6223	41906415.363824	206.184006	239.359924	33.175919	221.691216	9.88015	1379584.438324
	3	3	3768	25374156.048672	239.362305	272.517883	33.155579	252.921678	9.191377	953008.882843
	4	4	1227	8262762.598652	272.545197	305.660095	33.114899	286.330866	9.303329	351327.973175
	5	5	544	3663360.108938	305.779968	338.86377	33.083801	320.55297	9.438535	174380.815948
	6	6	367	2471421.249964	338.916504	372.005493	33.088989	354.922411	9.818844	130256.524994
	7	7	330	2222258.889613	372.105469	405.243591	33.138123	388.283467	9.644464	128133.544128
	8	8	236	1589251.811966	405.326996	438.271088	32.944092	421.028268	9.781095	99362.671234
	9	9	149	1003383.55925	438.540161	470.897736	32.357574	451.490582	8.922274	67272.096649
	10	10	72	484856.485006	471.924713	503.154205	31.229492	484.342451	9.660943	34872.656494
	11	11	24	161618.828335	505.525299	534.637695	29.112396	517.408998	9.33956	12417.815948
	12	12	10	67341.178473	544.553406	571.172424	26.619019	556.861523	7.580988	5568.615234

Éstos son los parámetros del shape de la cuenca Ahora hacer lo mismo para el raster hipsométrico, obtener parámetros



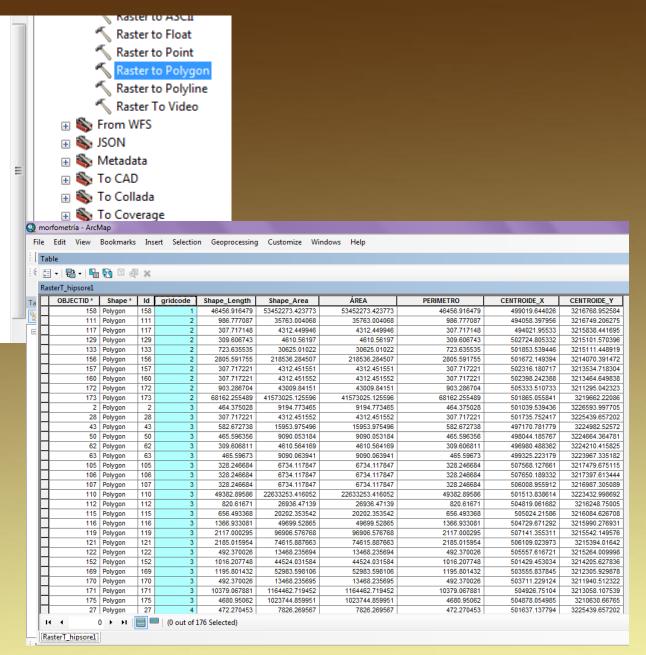


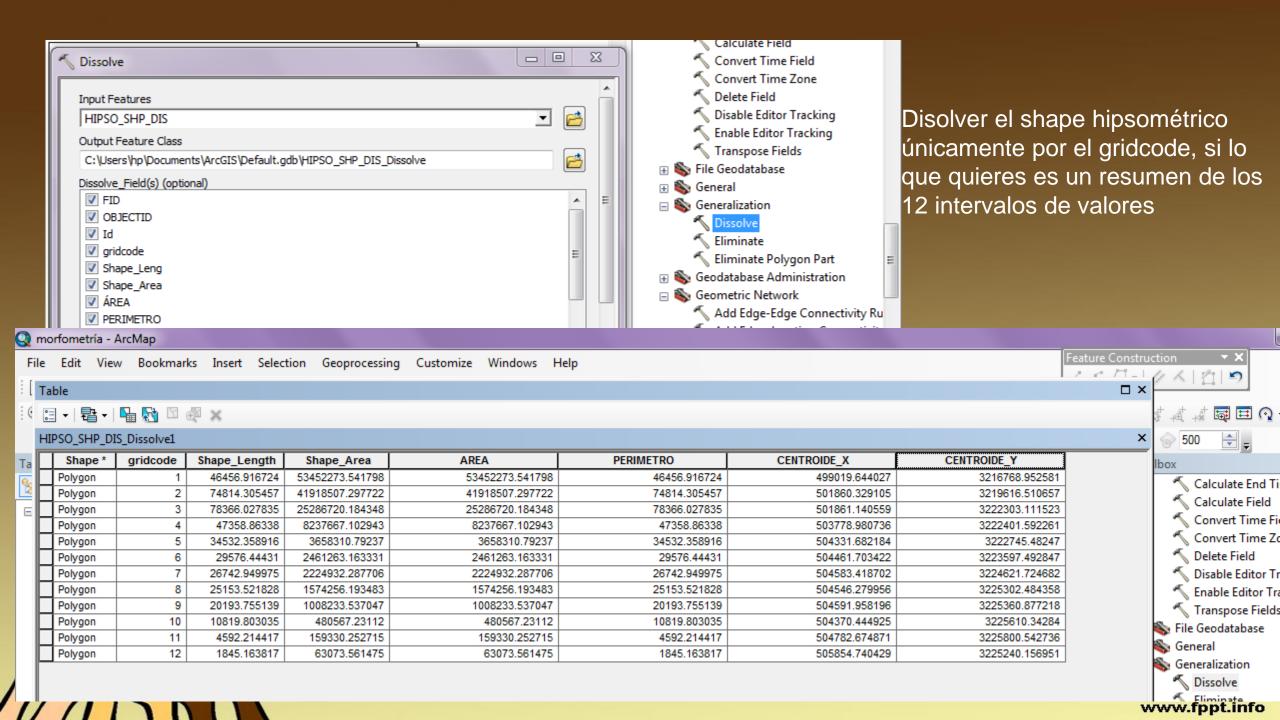


Convertir el hipsométrico en polígono (\*.shp)

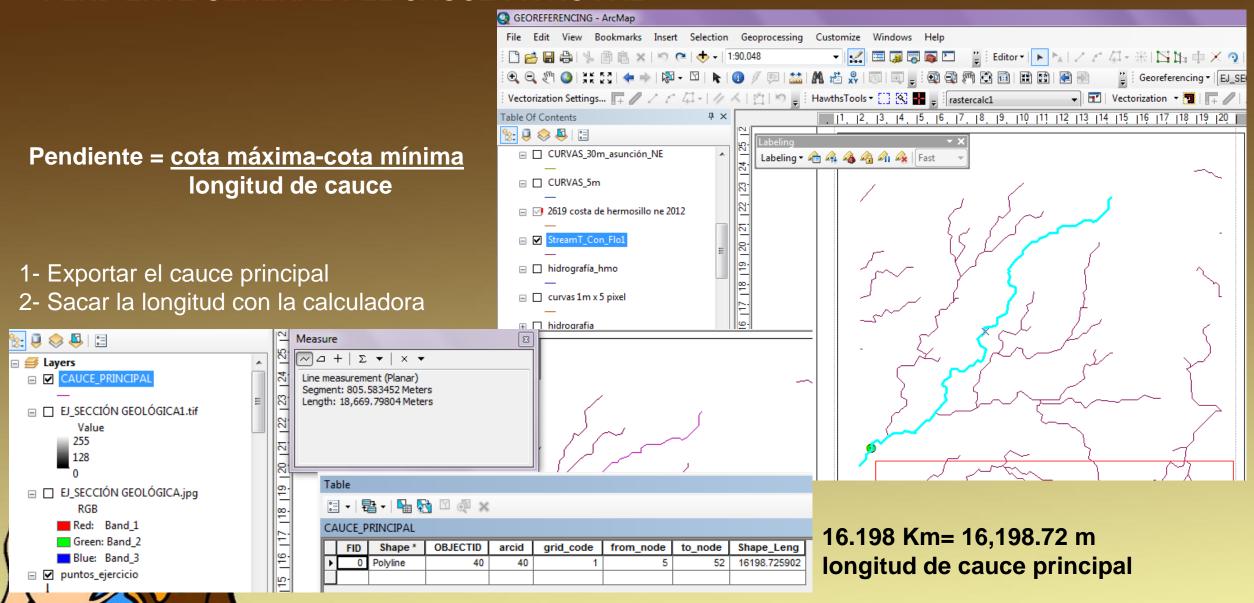
Obtener áreas y demás parámetros Simplificar resultados

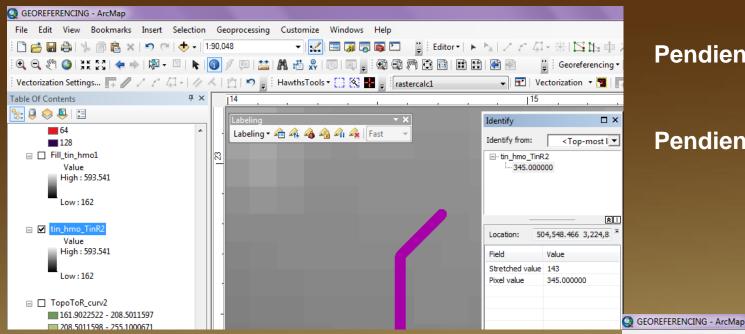






### PENDIENTE GENERAL DEL CAUCE PRINCIPAL





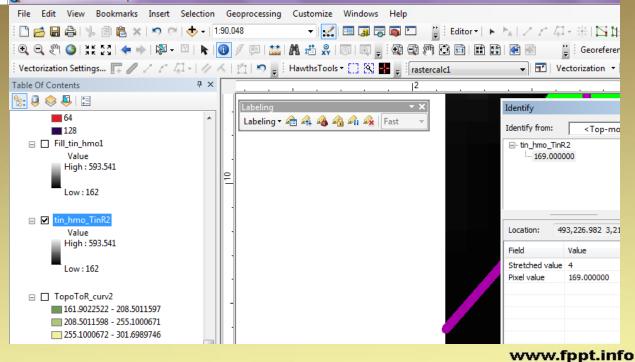
Pendiente = cota máxima-cota mínima longitud de cauce

Pendiente = (345 - 169)/16,198.72 = 0.010865056

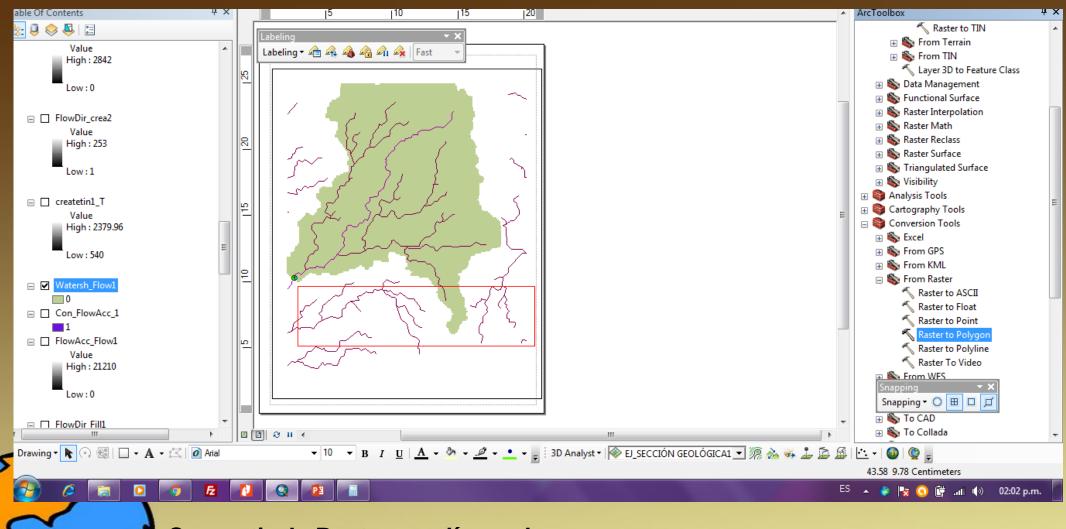
Cota máxima con el identificador desde el Raster inicial, donde comienza la escorrentía = 345 m



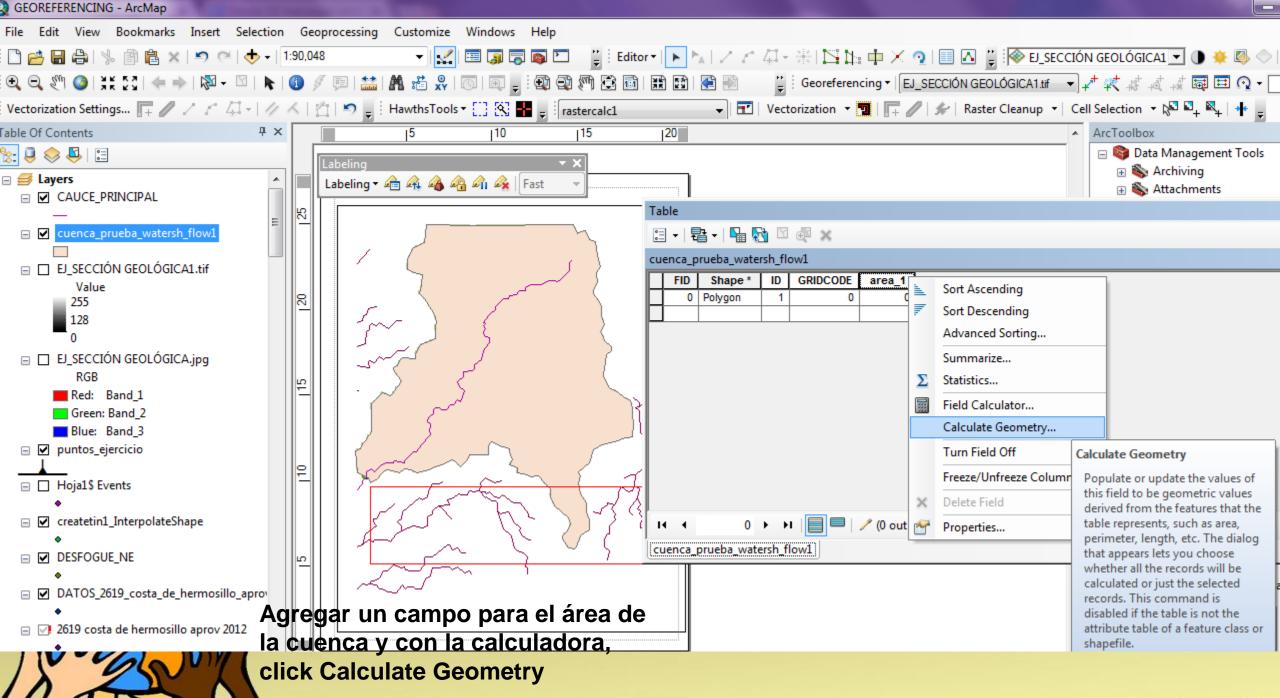
Cota mínima con el identificador desde el Raster inicial, donde termina la escorrentía = 169 m

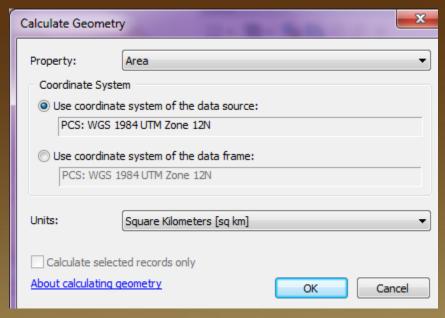


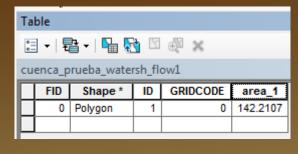
### ÁREA DE LA CUENCA Y TIEMPO DE CONCENTRACIÓN



Convertir de Raster a polígono la cuenca obtenida en pasos arriba







Área de la cuenca

**TIEMPO DE CONCENTRACIÓN** 

Longitud de cauce 16,198.72 m Pendiente de cauce 0.010865056

TC = 0.0195 \* ((longitud cauce ^0.77) / (pendiente de cauce ^0.385))

 $TC = 0.0195 * ((16,198.72^{0.77}) / (0.010865056 ^{0.385}))$ 



# CÁLCULO DE EROSIÓN DE SUELO UTILIZANDO SIG, GIS

