

# SISTEMAS DE INFORMACIÓN GEOGRÁFICA SIG, GIS





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# PARÁMETROS MORFOMÉTRICOS DE UNA CUENCA HIDROGRÁFICA CON SIG, GIS

### PROPIEDADES DE LA SUPERFICIE

- AREA
- PERÍMETRO
- COTAS
  - MÁXIMA
  - Mínima
- CENTROIDE
  - X CENTROIDE
    - □ Y CENTROIDE
    - Z CENTROIDE

- CURVA HIPSOMÉTRICA
- FRECUENCIA DE ALTITUDES
- ALTITUD
  - ALTITUD MEDIA
  - ALTITUD MÁS FRECUENTE
  - ALTITUD DE FRECUENCIA MEDIA
- PENDIENTE PROMEDIO

#### 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 Basin con el Flow Direction anterior



Convertir el Raster de Basin a polígono Con Convertion tools

E S From WFS

Raster to ASCII
 Raster to Float
 Raster to Point
 Raster to Polygon
 Raster to Polyline
 Raster To Video



















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	PCS: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 12N				
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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





Kaster to ASCII Raster to Float Raster to Point Raster to Polygon Raster to Polyline 🔨 Raster To Video

🗉 🍆 From WFS 🗉 🚳 JSON 표 🗞 Metadata 🗄 🍆 To CAD 표 🗞 To Collada



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## PENDIENTE GENERAL DEL CAUCE PRINCIPAL

### Pendiente = <u>cota máxima-cota mínima</u> longitud de cauce

1- Exportar el cauce principal
 2- Sacar la longitud con la calculadora







## ÁREA DE LA CUENCA Y TIEMPO DE CONCENTRACIÓN



Convertir de Raster a polígono la cuenca obtenida en pasos arriba



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#### Área de la cuenca

Longitud de cauce 16,198.72 m Pendiente de cauce 0.010865056

## TIEMPO DE CONCENTRACIÓN

TC = 0.0195 \* ((longitud cauce ^0.77) / (pendiente de cauce ^0.385)) TC = 0.0195 \* ((16,198.72^0.77) / (0.010865056 ^0.385)) TC = 193.848498 ó 0.94939639

# CÁLCULO DE EROSIÓN DE SUELO UTILIZANDO SIG, GIS

