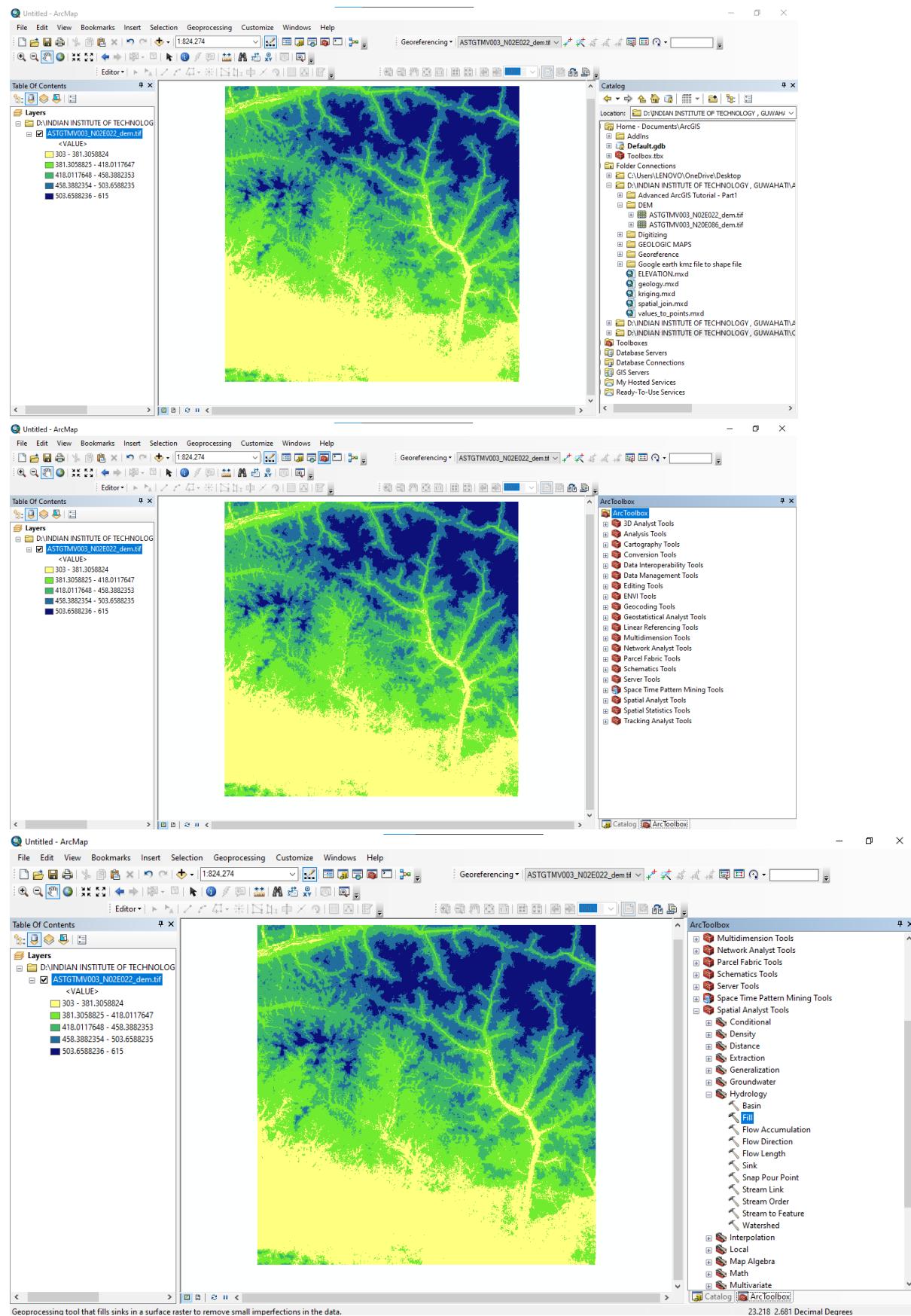
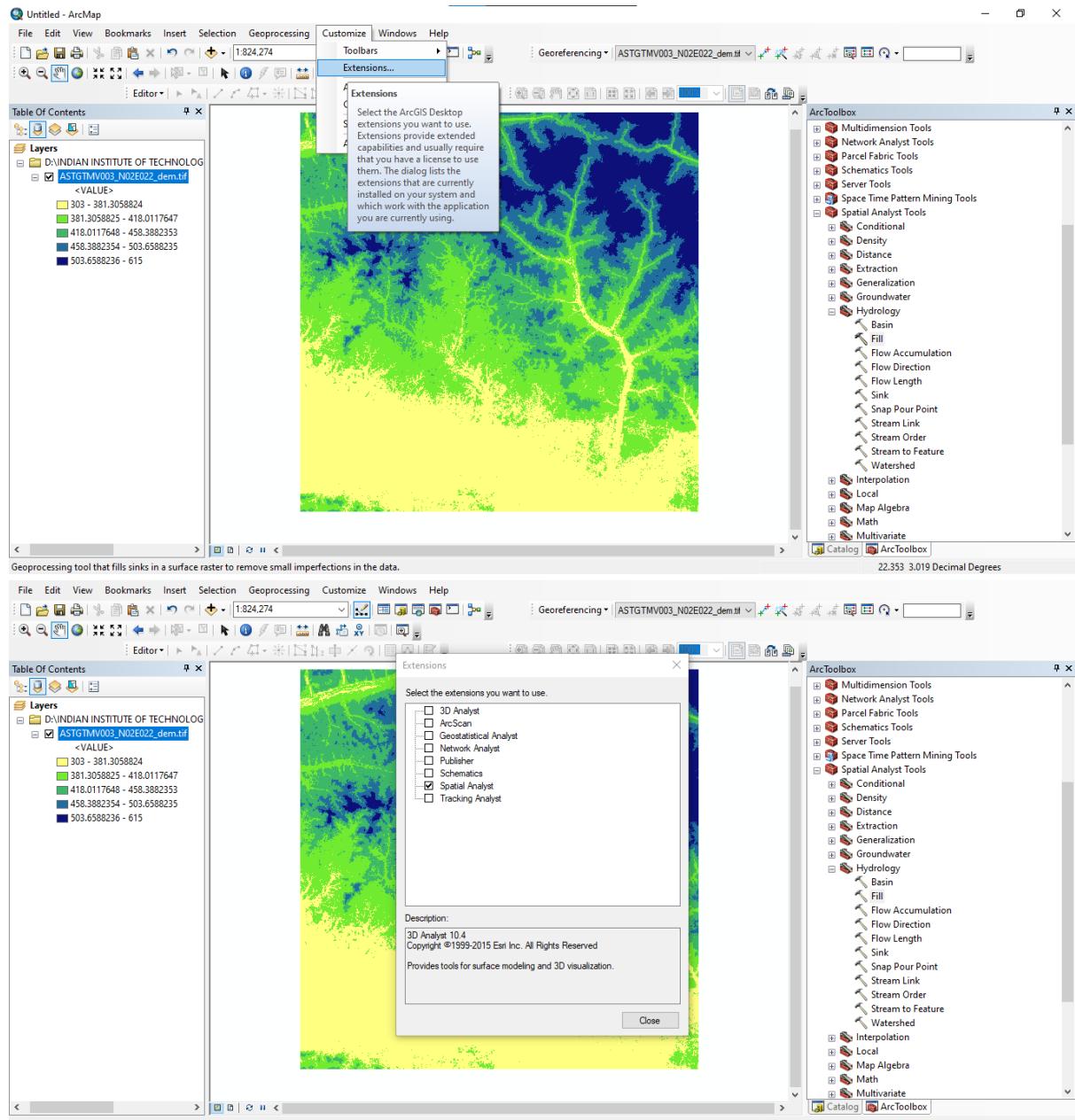
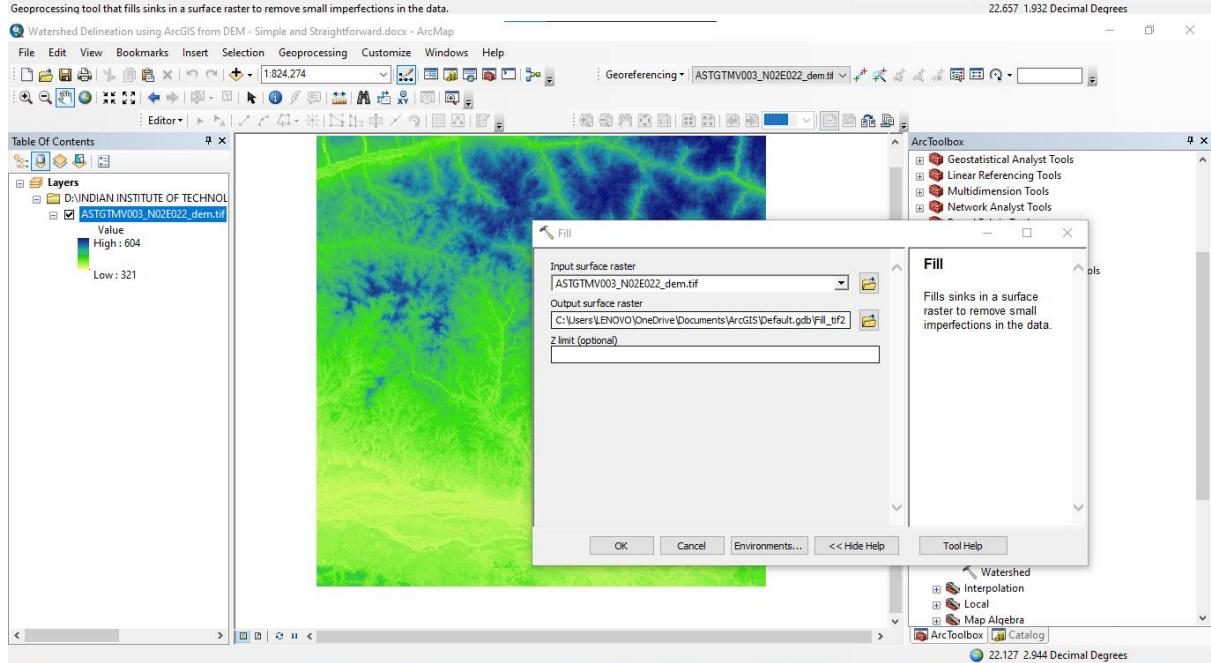
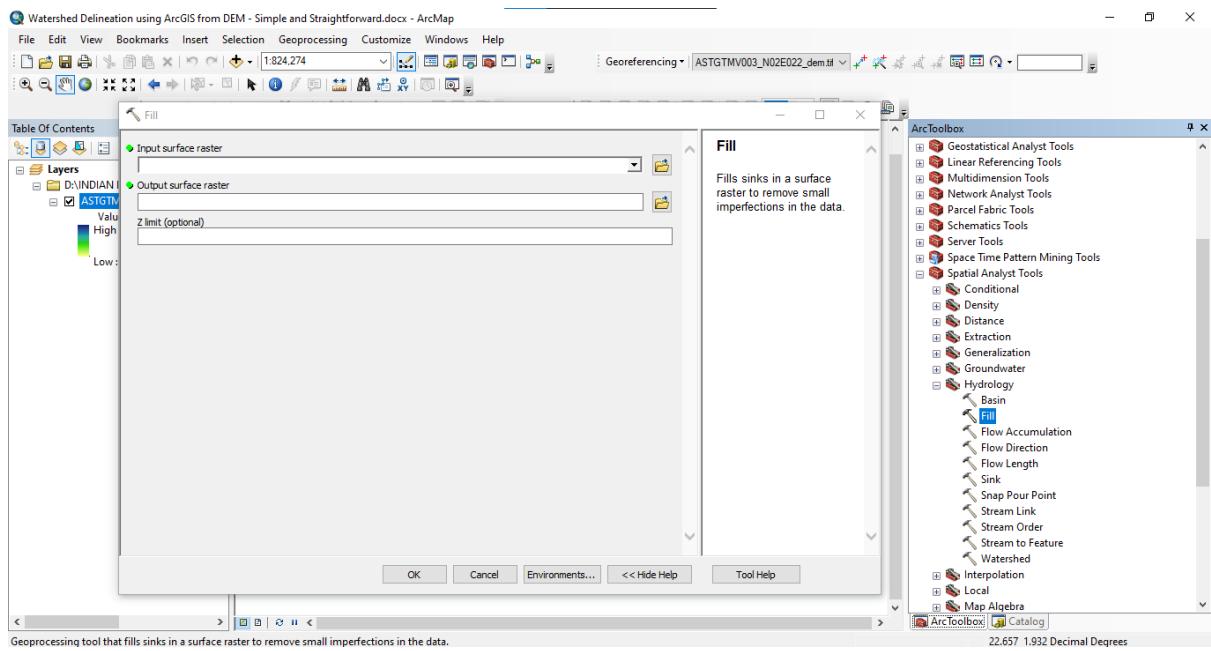
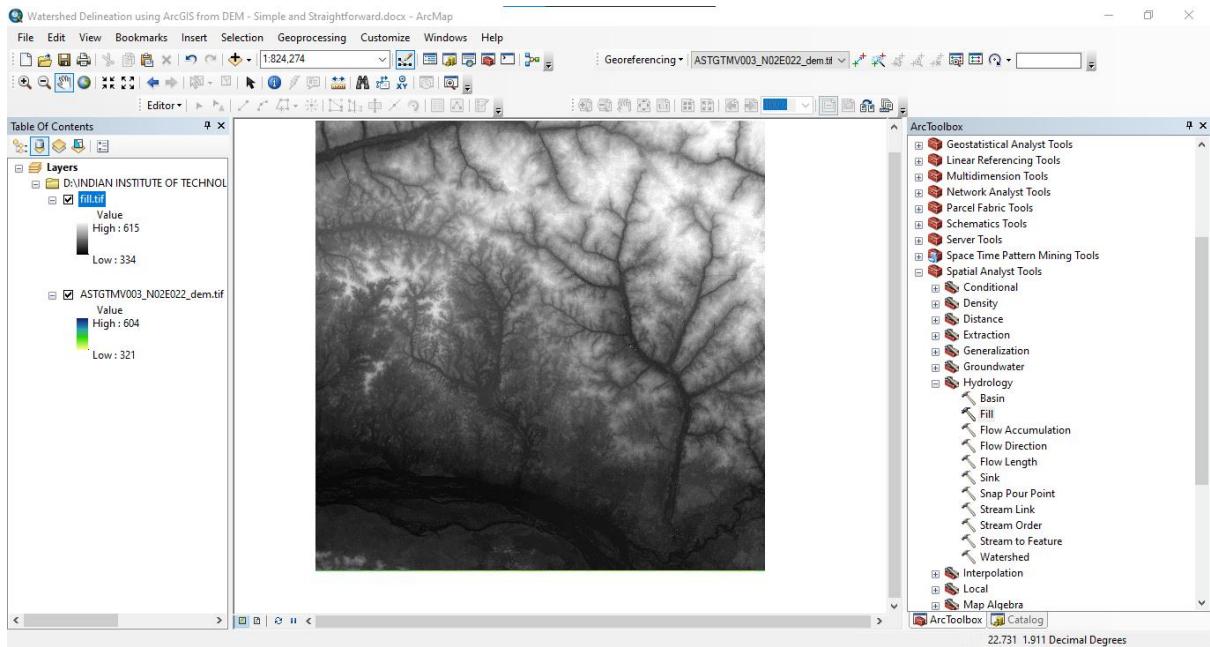


Watershed Delineation using ArcGIS from DEM



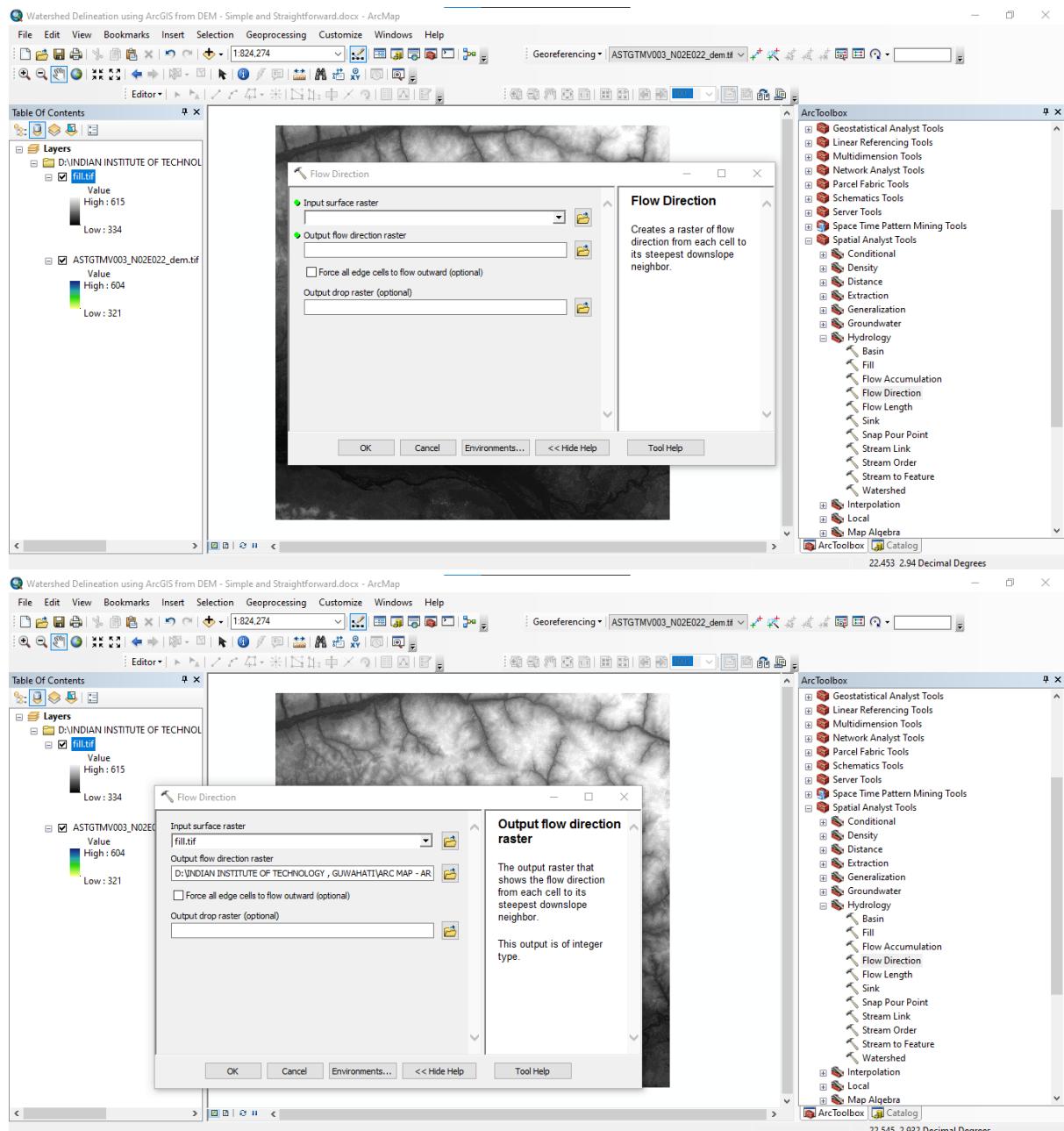






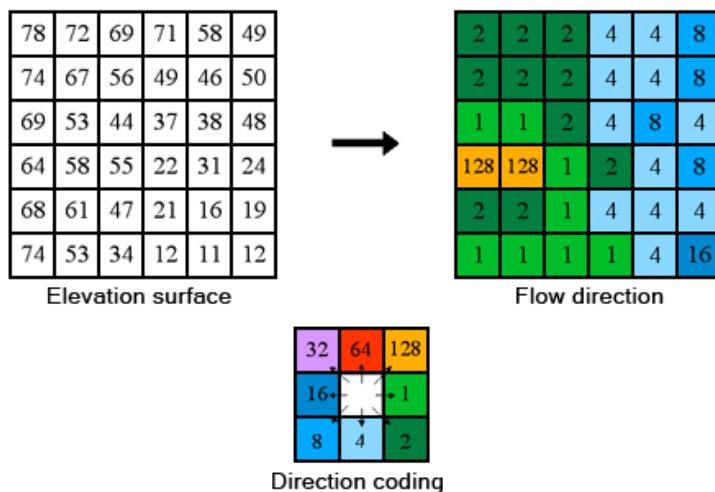
So what happens in this step is actually if there are any sinks present in the in the rhodium this algorithm will actually fill up those things so that we can proceed with the with the next steps that we need to do so

So after fill the second step would be to create a flow Direction roster so you double click on this one and as the input to this one we.

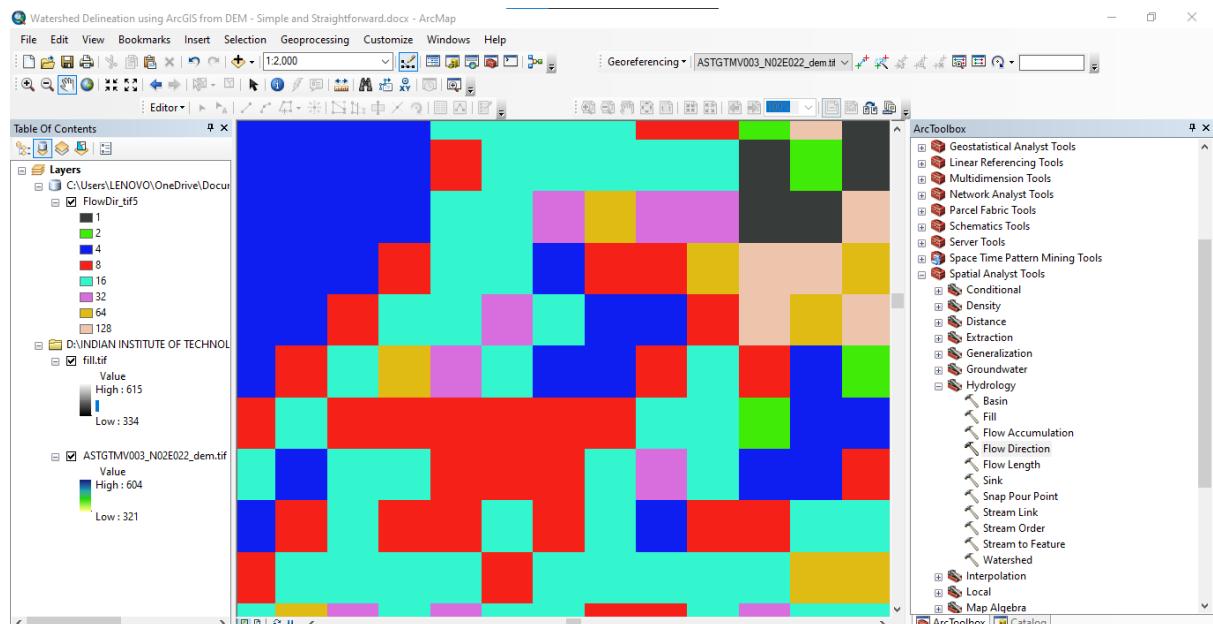


This tool takes a surface as input and outputs a raster showing the direction of flow out of each cell. If the **Output drop raster** option is chosen, an output raster is created showing a ratio of the maximum change in elevation from each cell along the direction of flow to the path length between centers of cells and is expressed in percentages. If the **Force all edge cells to flow outward** option is chosen, all cells at the edge of the surface raster will flow outward from the surface raster.

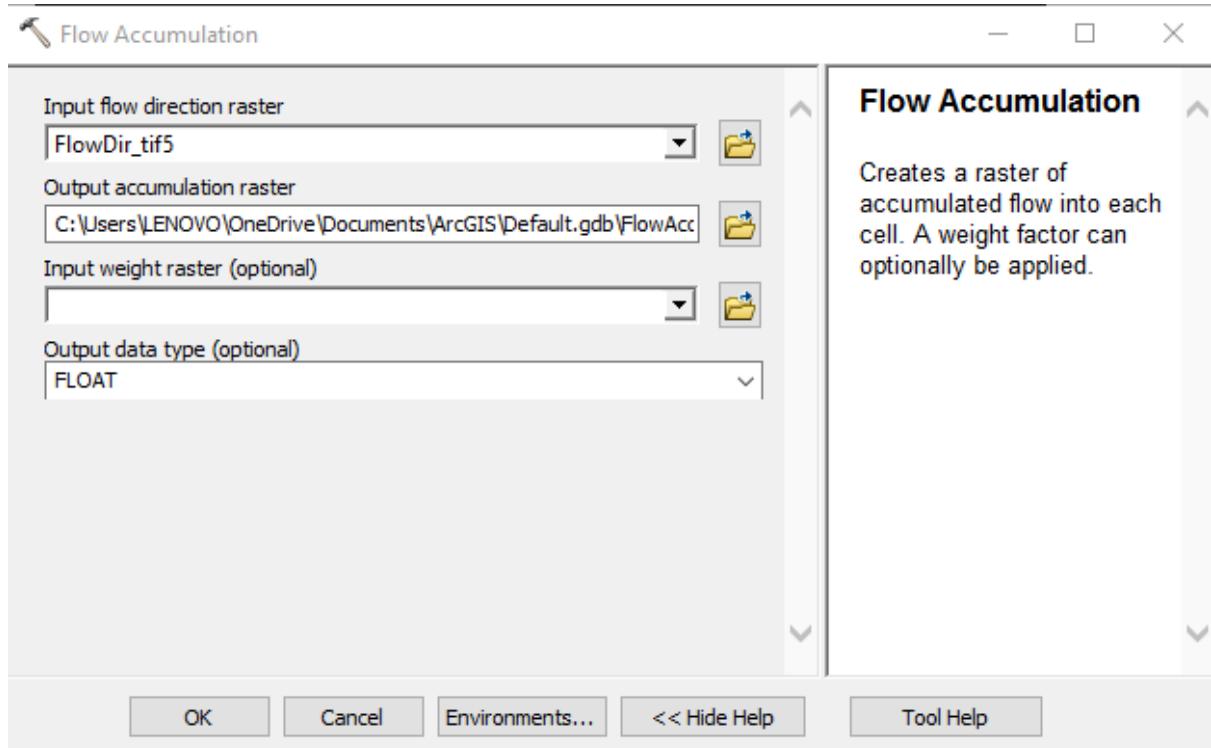
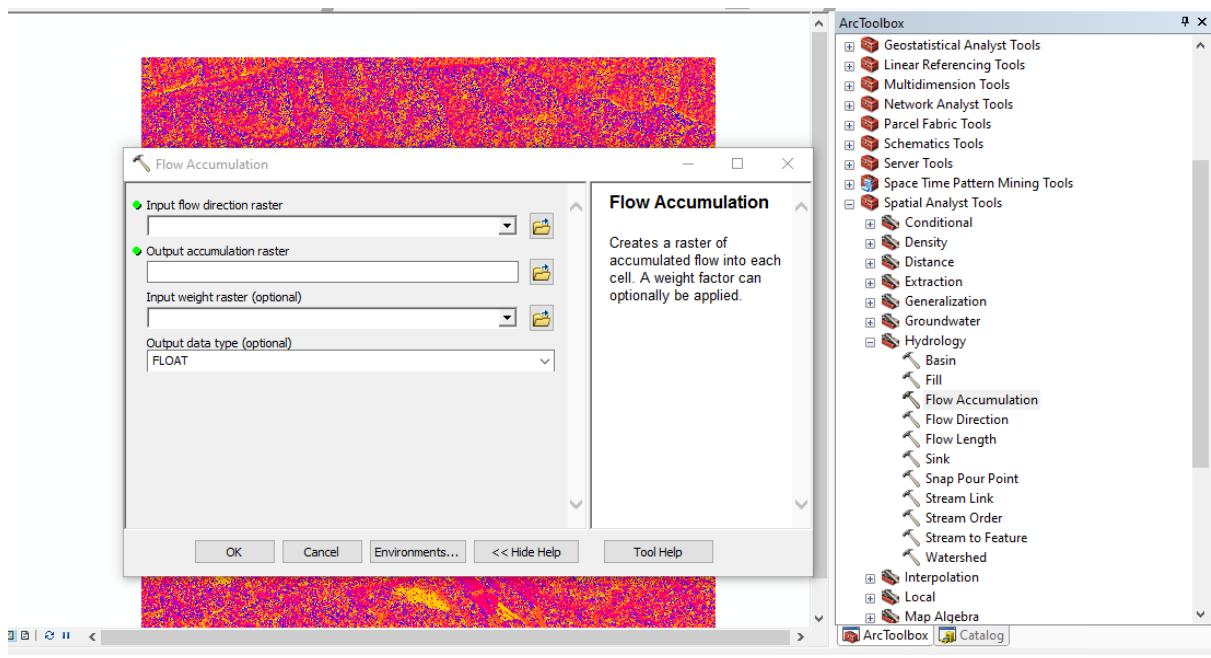
There are eight valid output directions relating to the eight adjacent cells into which flow could travel. This approach is commonly referred to as an eight-direction (D8) flow model and follows an approach presented in Jenson and Domingue (1988).

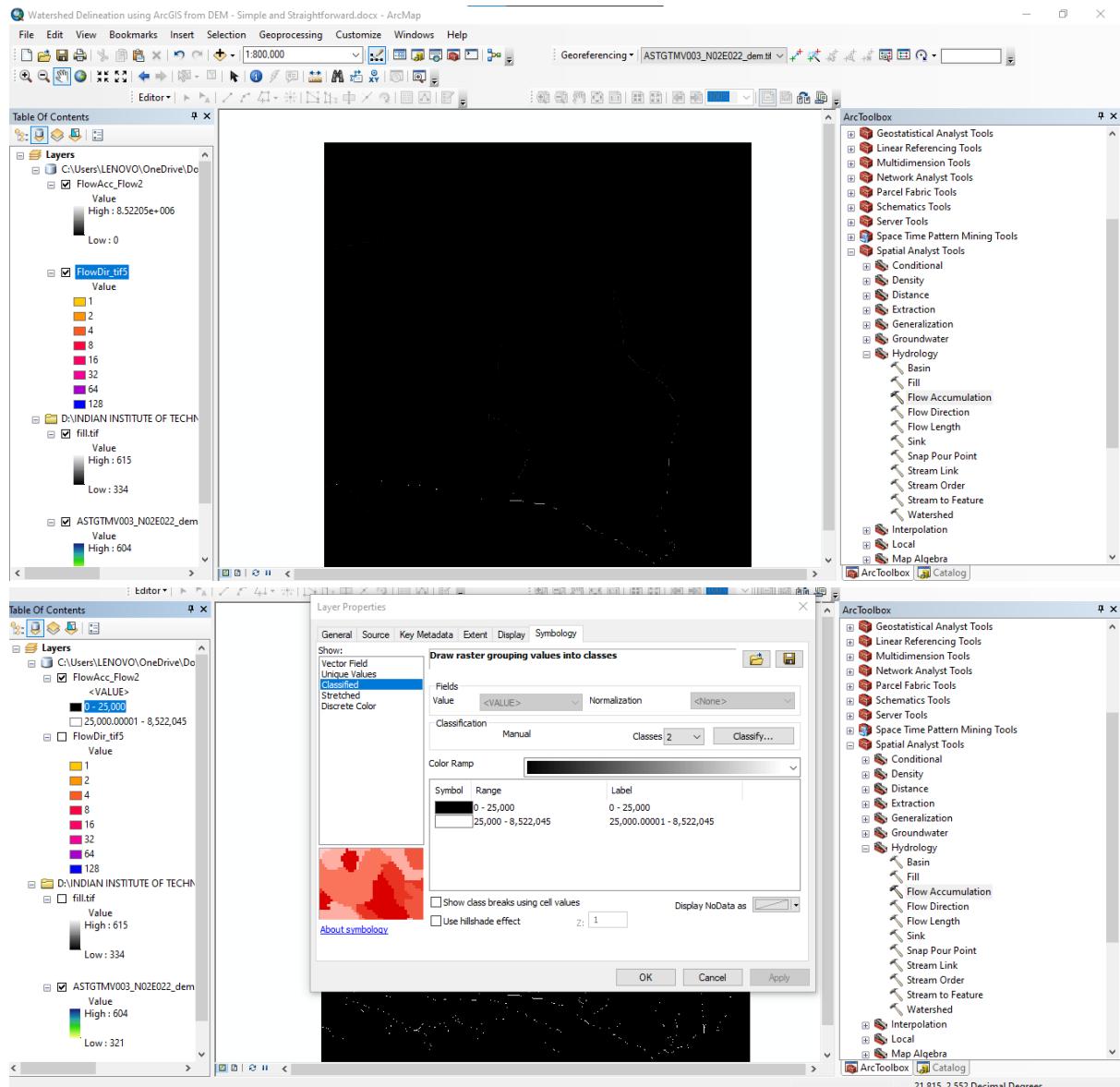


The coding of the direction of flow is shown.

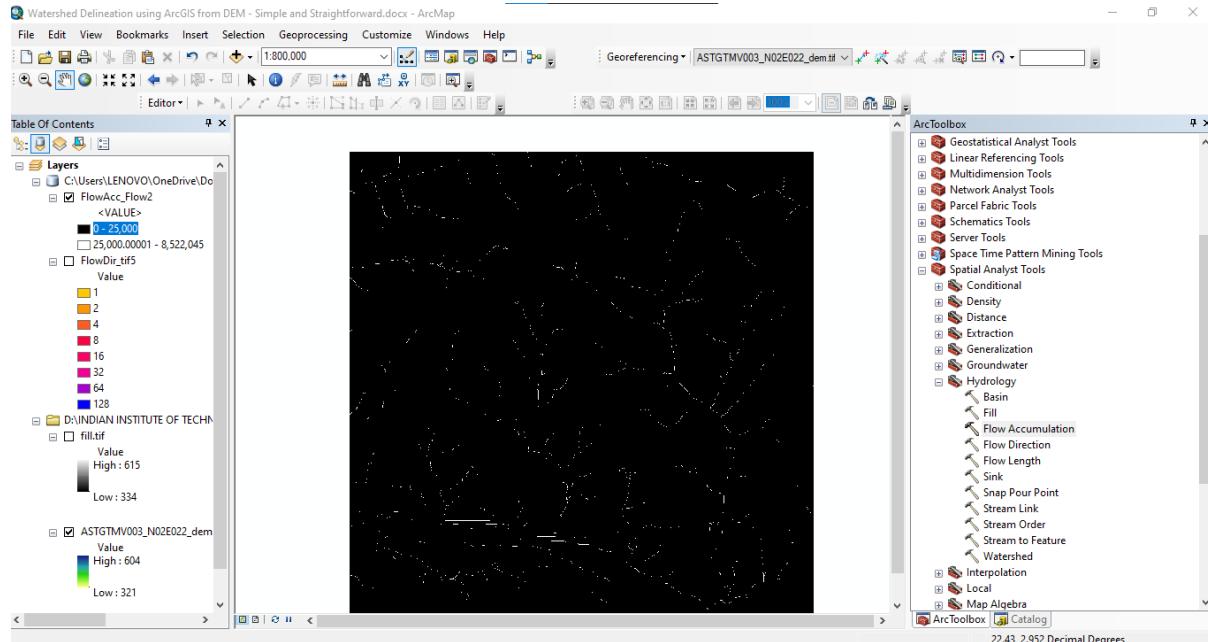
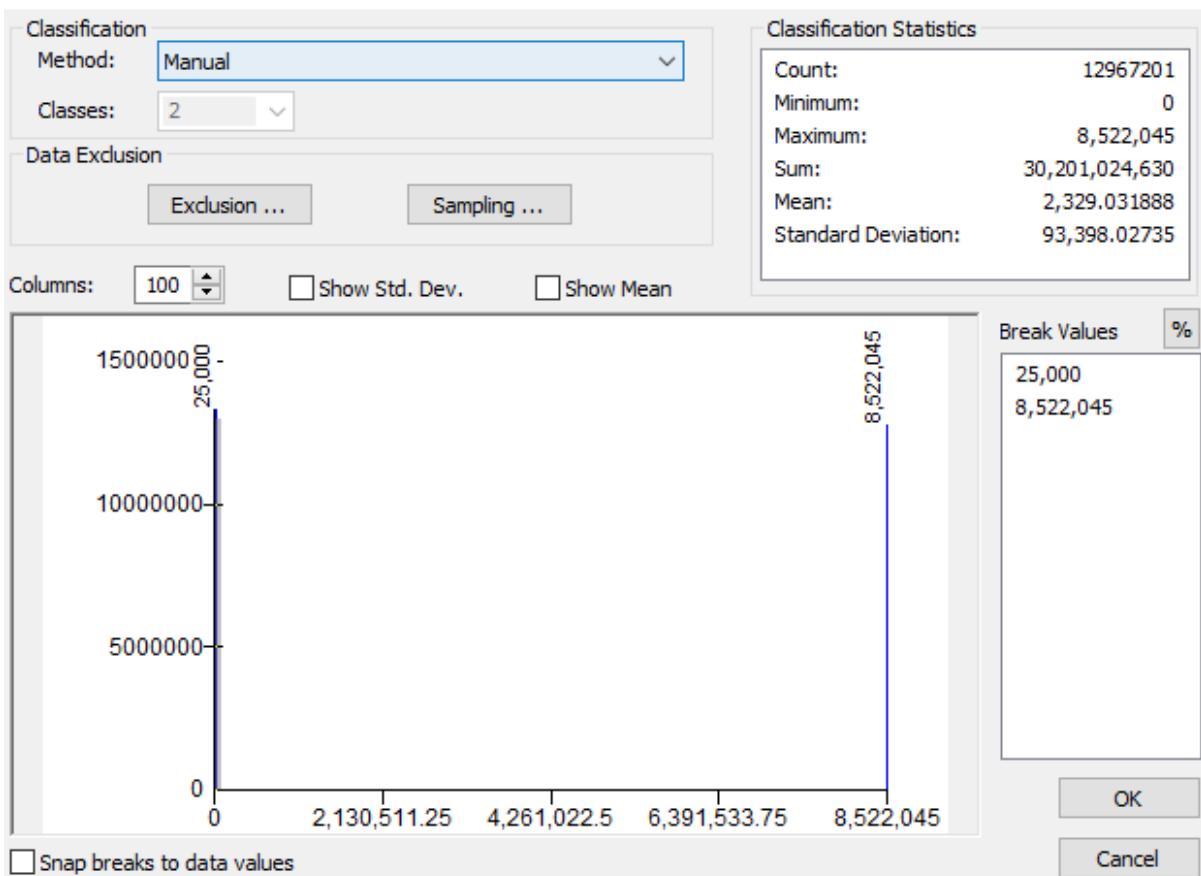


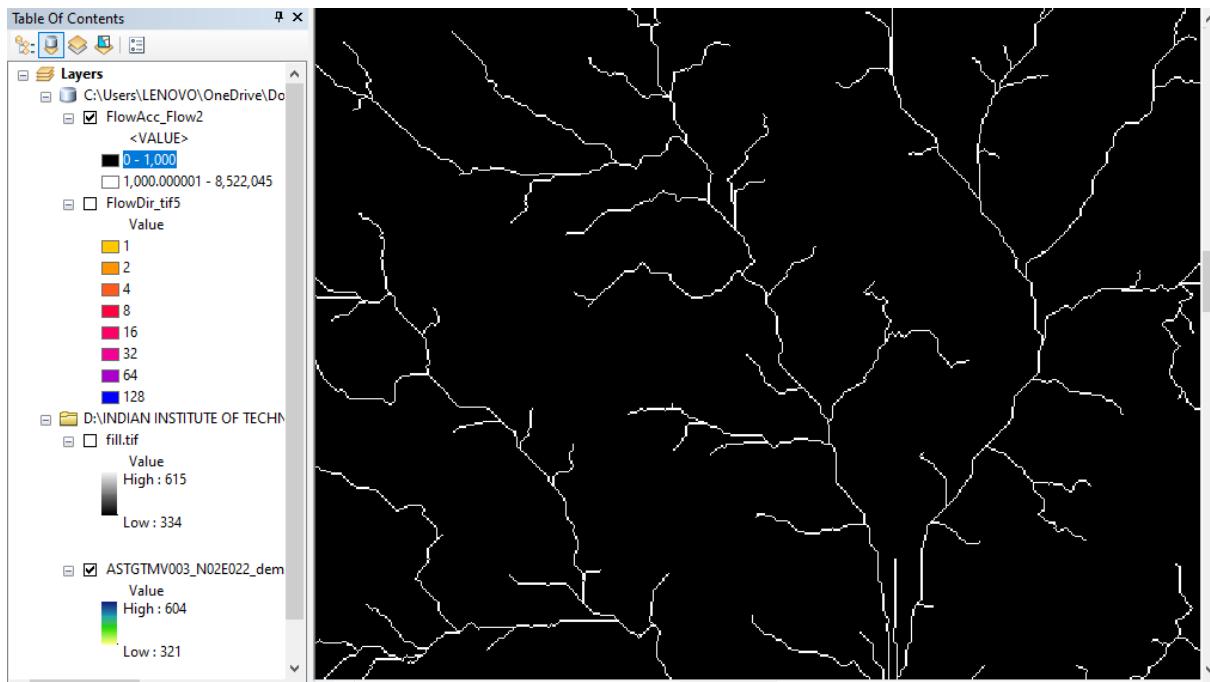
These individual pixels actually take the color which is represented by each of these colors which also has the number which explains you actually the direction of the flow so that's actually the meaning of this flow direction roster so our next step would actually be to create the flow accumulation roster.





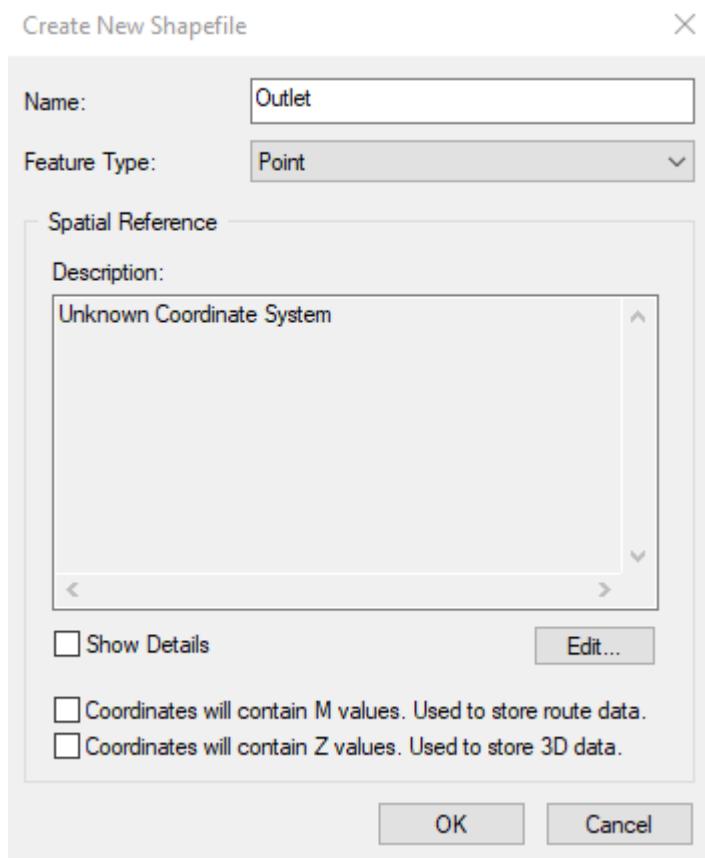
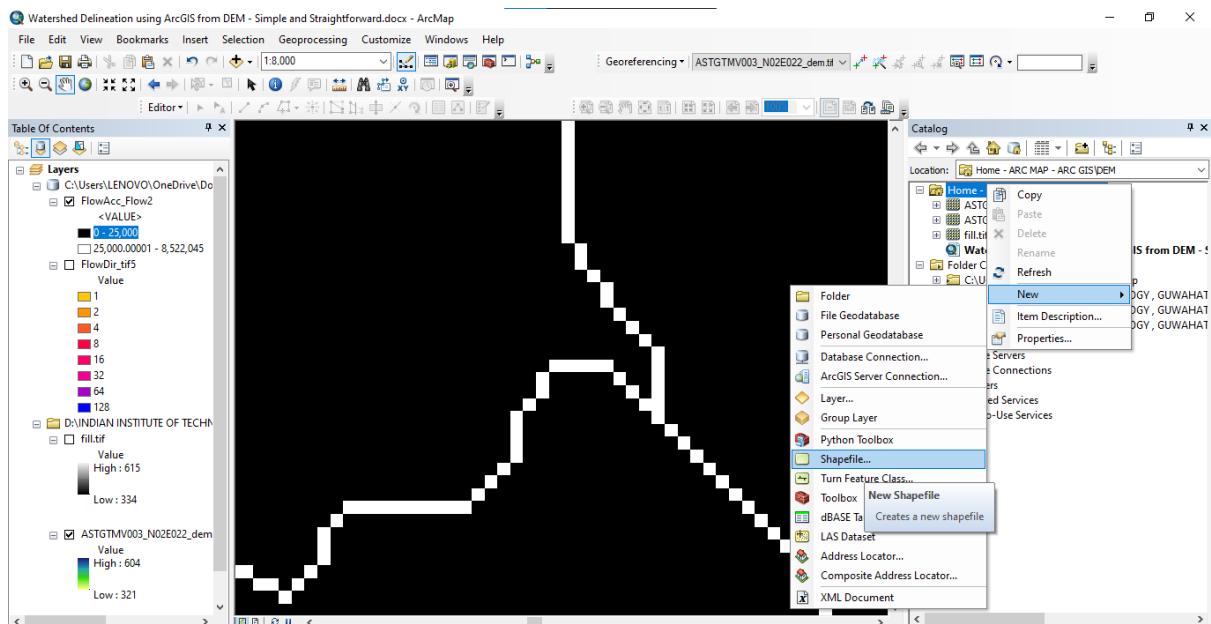
Classification

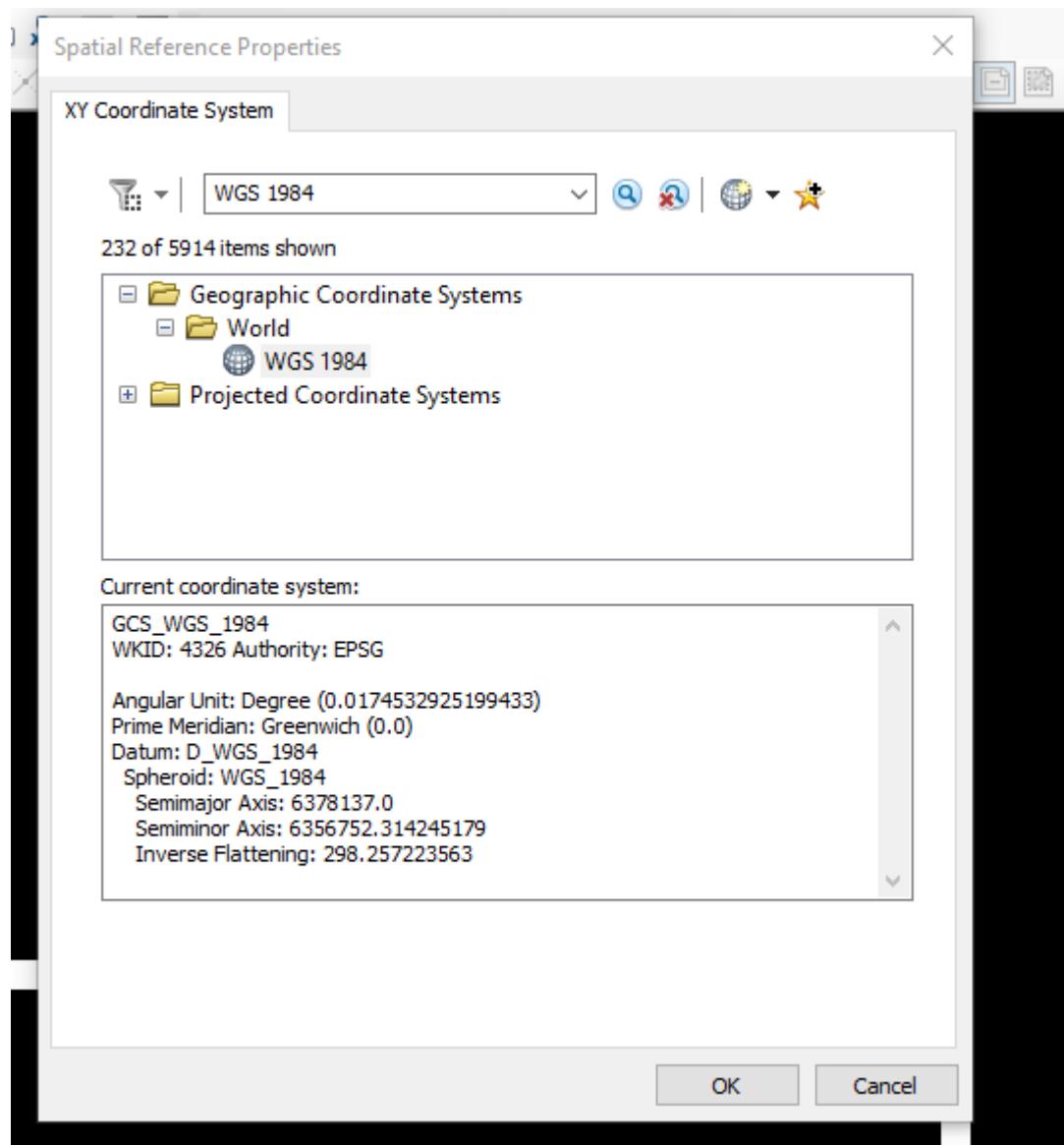


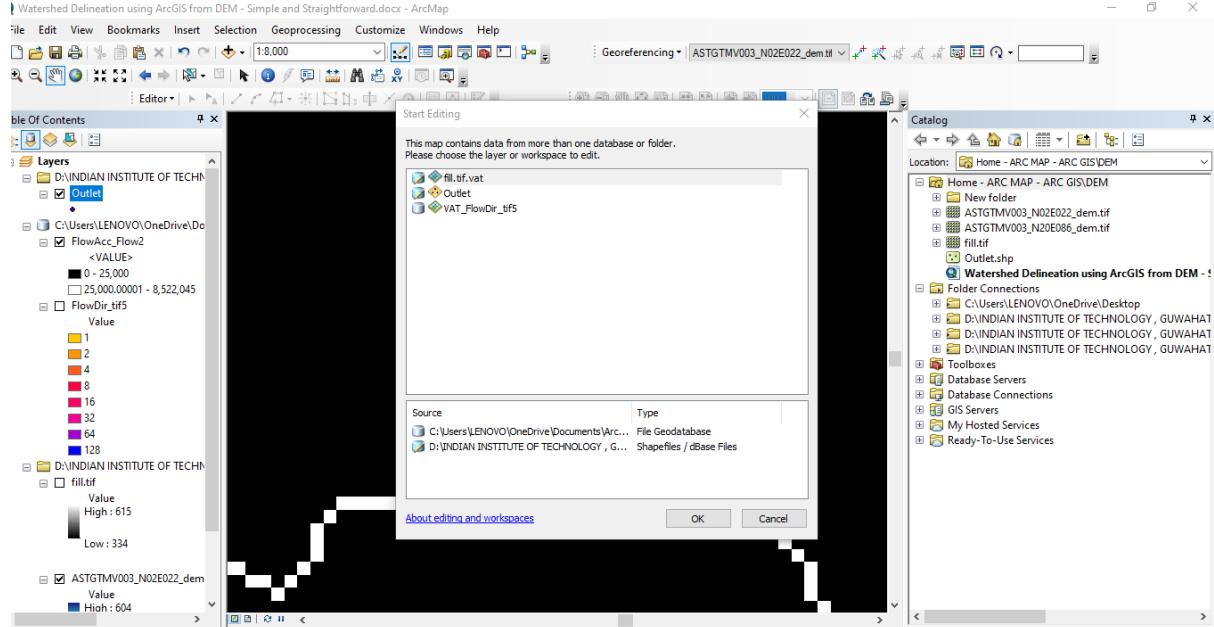
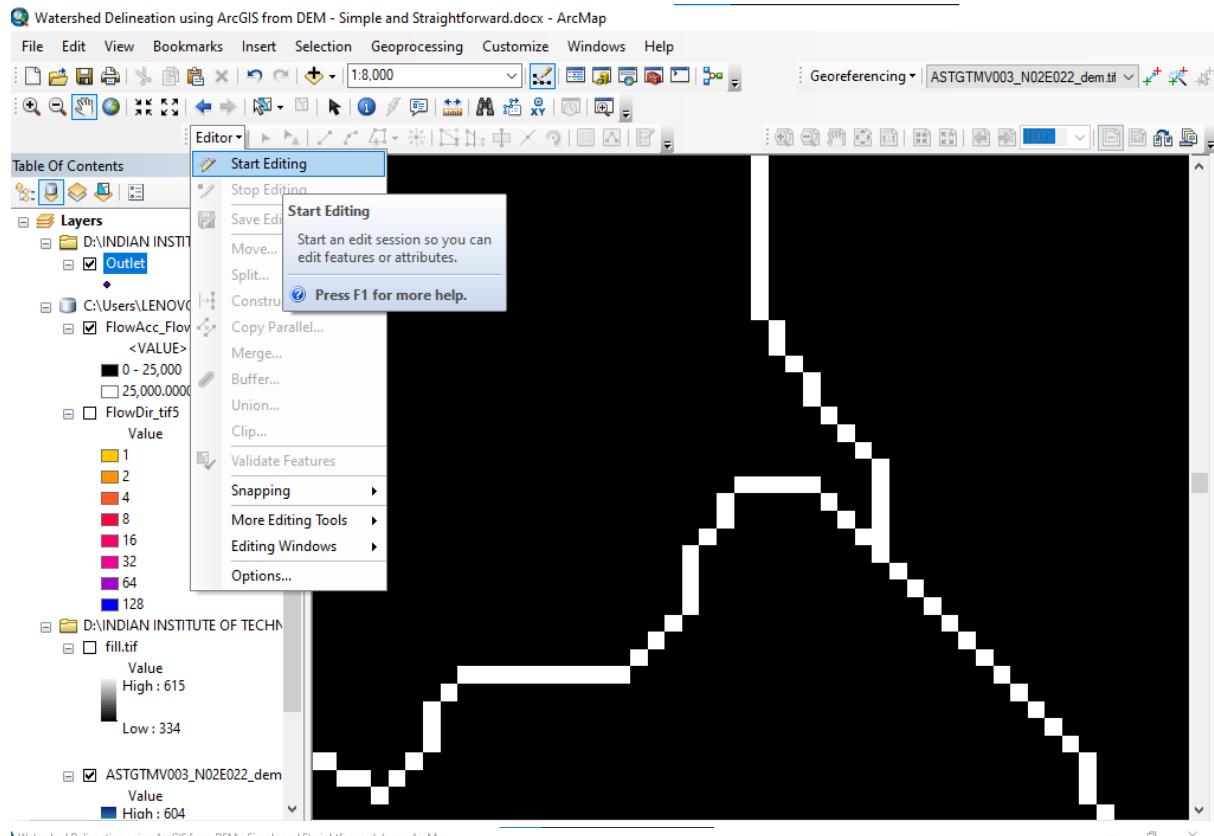


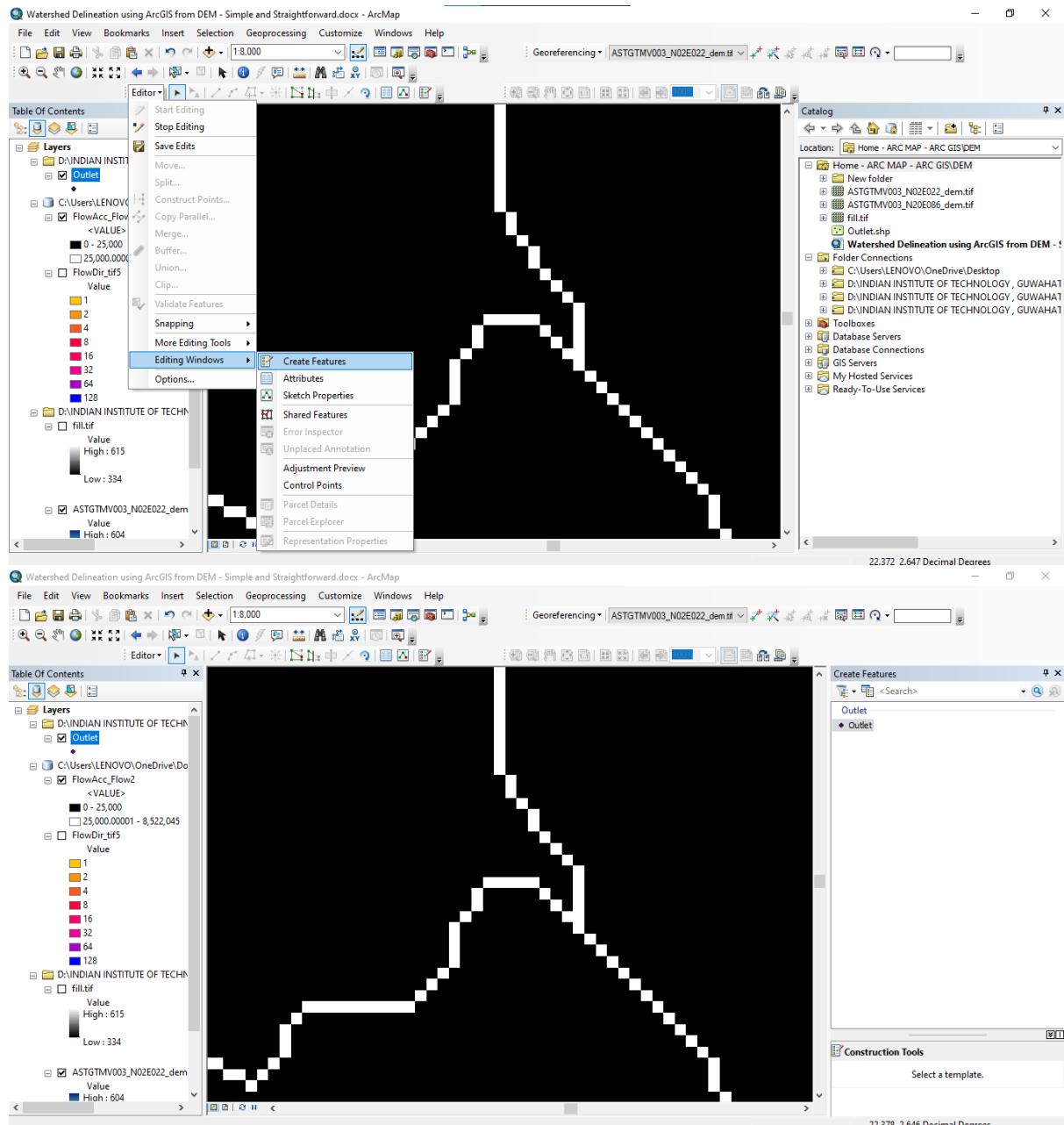
Localised Riverline

Let's say around 25,000 and the rest I would like to represent that in white color so for this example let's assume that I need to have my catchment outlet somewhere over here and I would like to know what is the the corresponding contributing drainage area for that that particular outlet from this particular sub catchment so what I'm going to do is first I need to create a new shapefile and define my define the exact location of my outlet and make sure that that outlet point is located exactly on top of this cell but not outside the range of this this white color cells so in order to do that you have to create a new shapefile

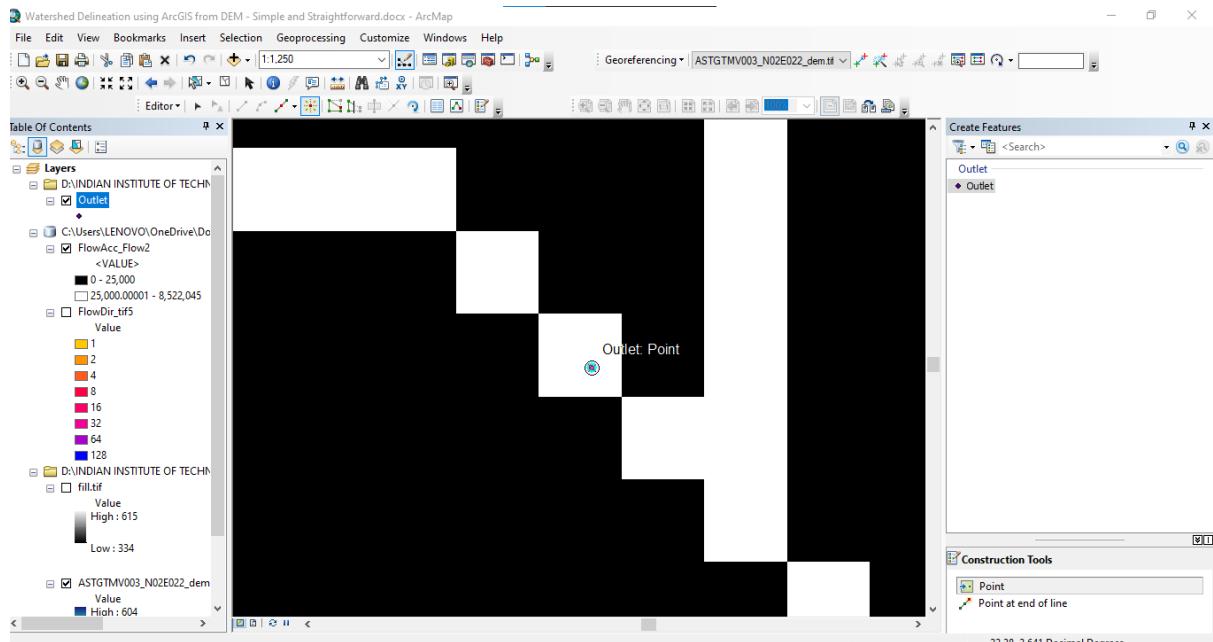




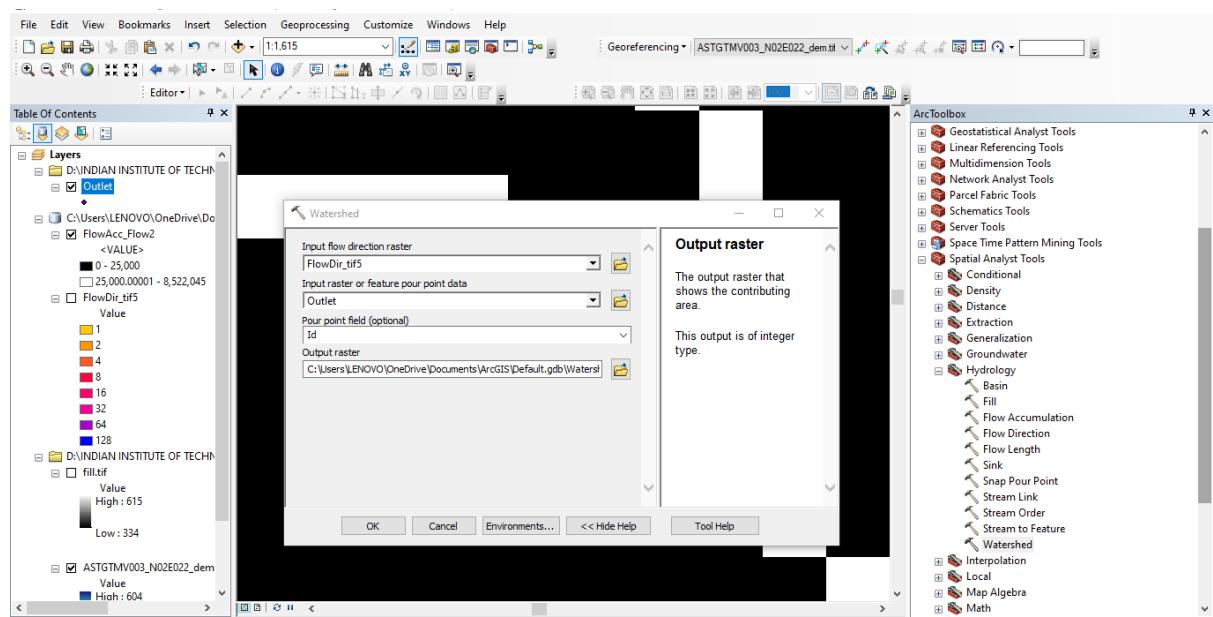


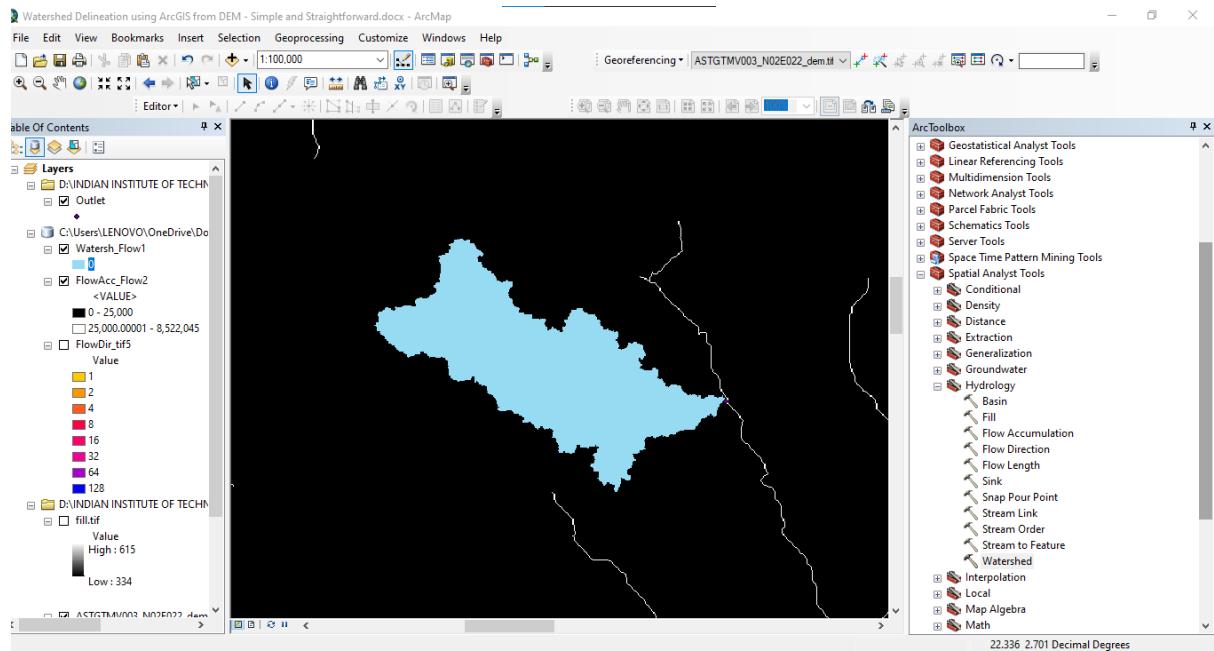


Trying to identify the contributing drainage basin for this particular River branch I'm going to zoom in to the point where this river connects to the main river and I'm going to place my point somewhere over here ok that's done let's go to editor and click stop editing and save your edits ok now you can see you have your point which we call as a pour point now get rid of this create features panel

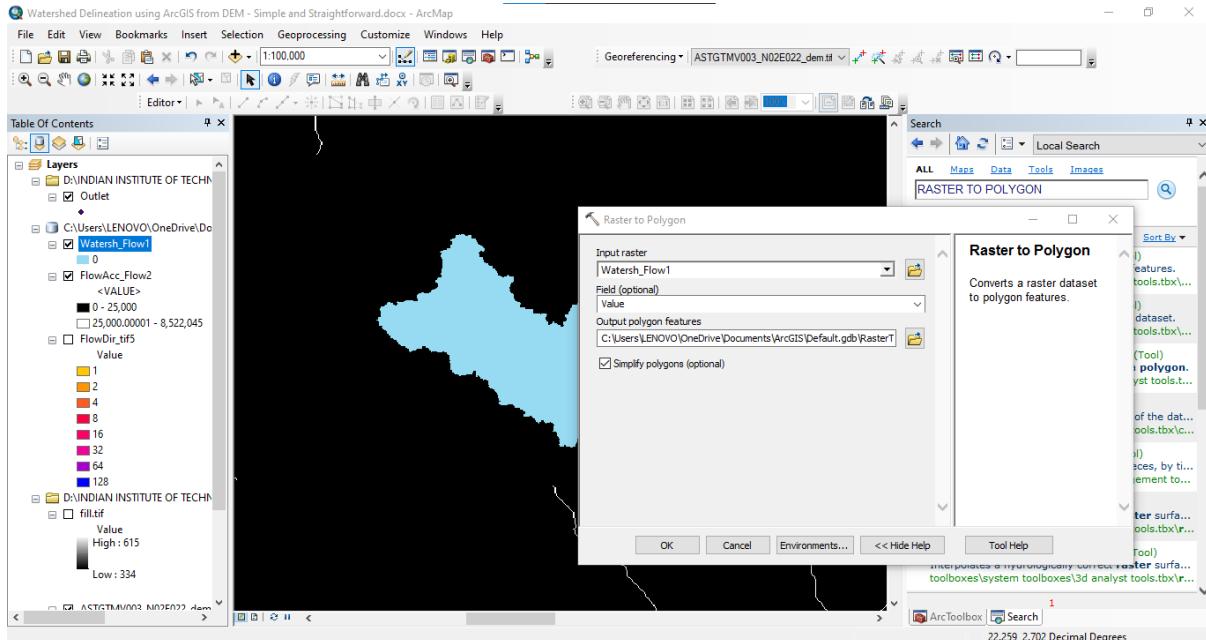
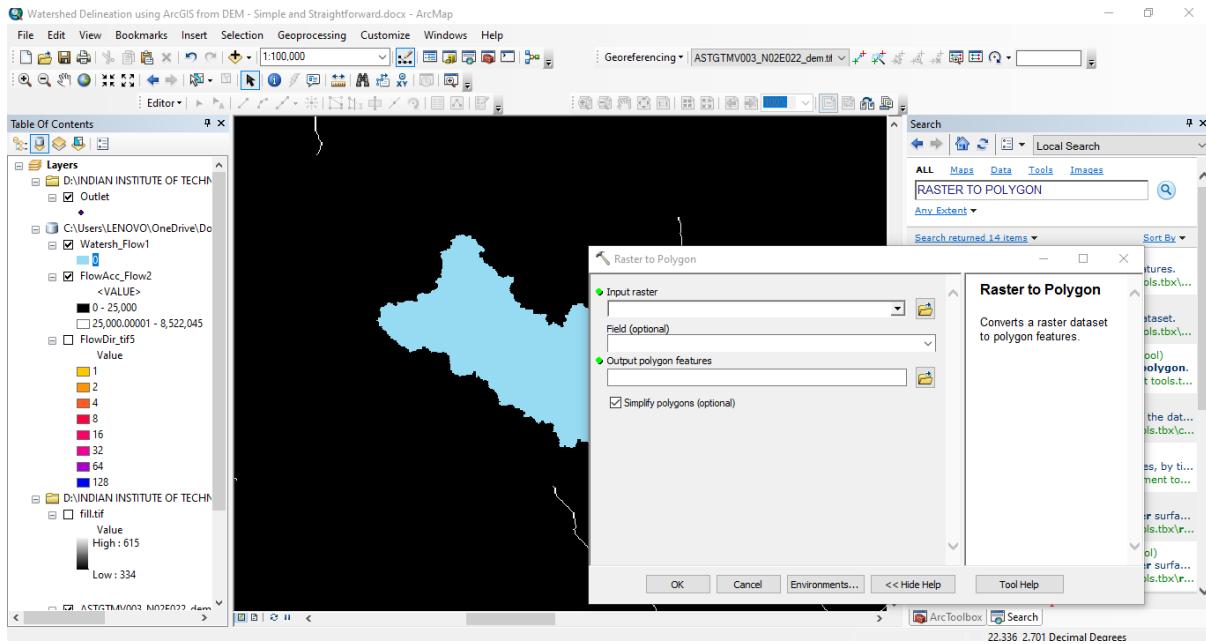


You have your point which we call as a pour point

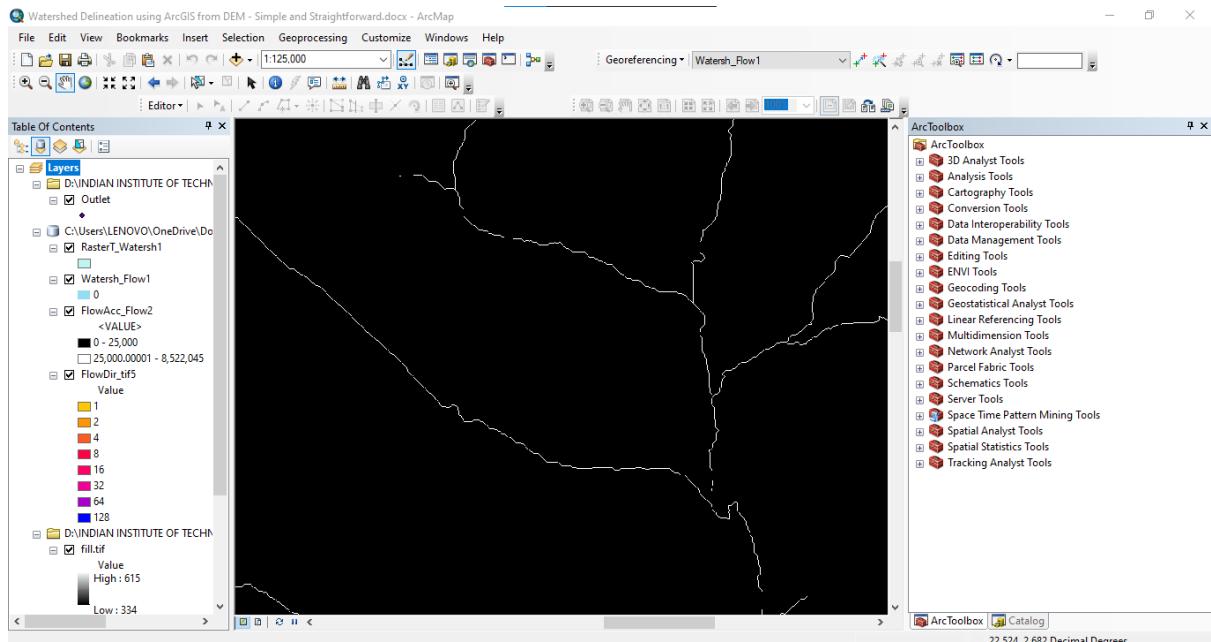
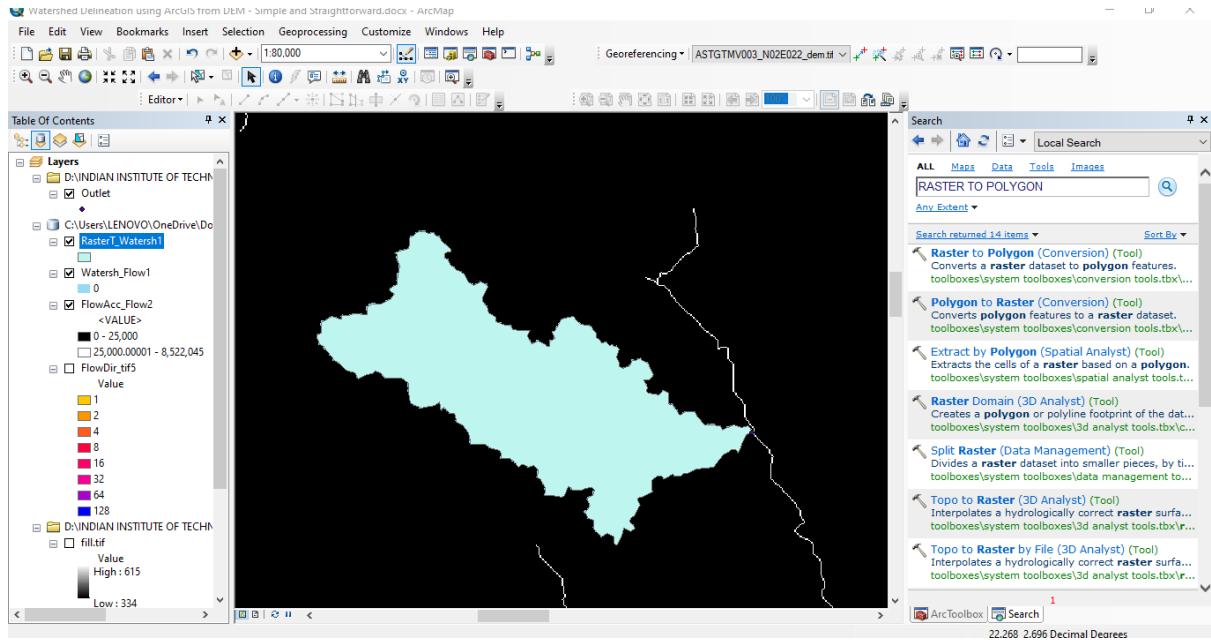




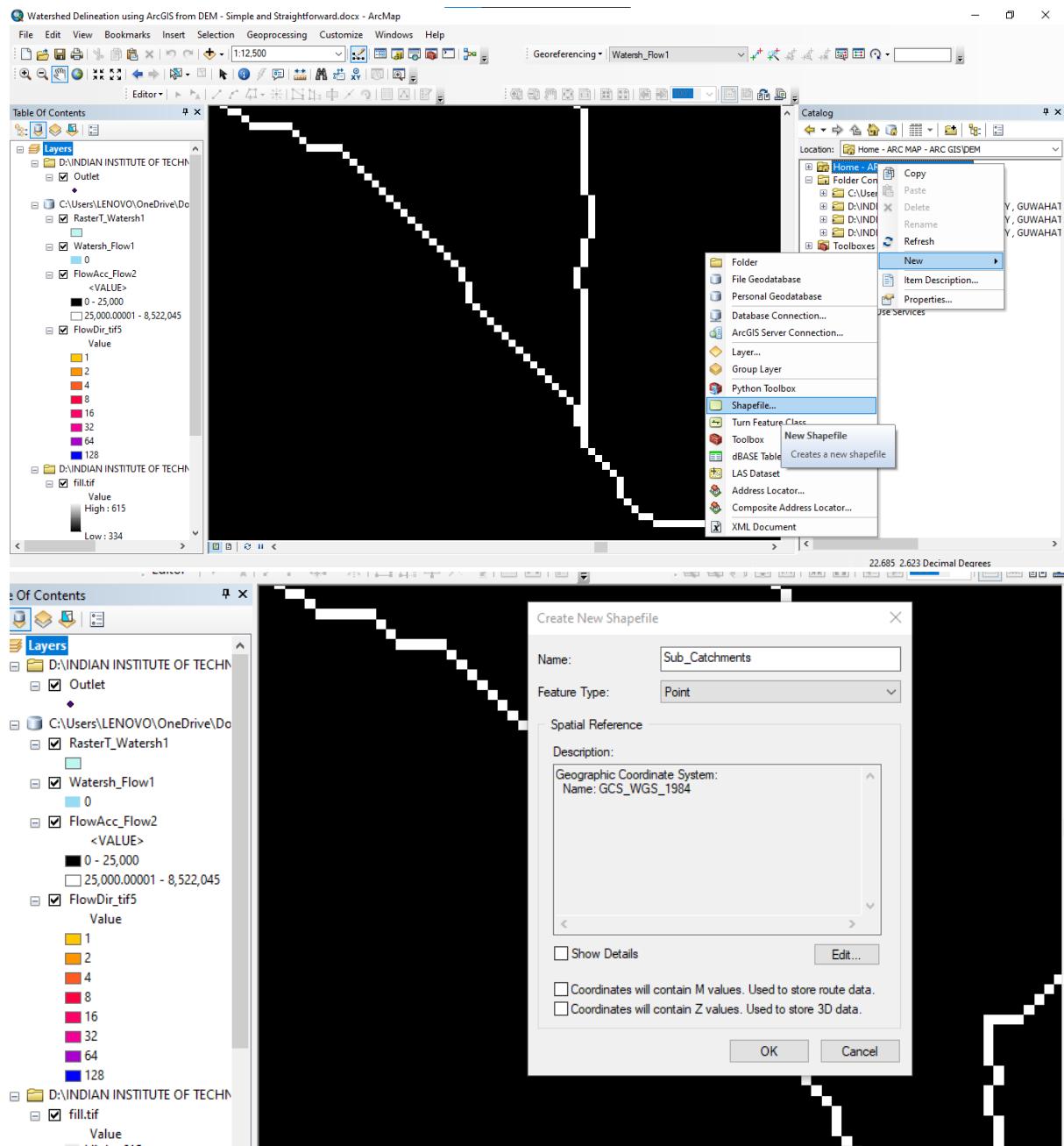
you can see that we already created the the catchment and it shows us actually the contributing area for this catchment outlet point based on this DEM right and right now this catchment is actually still in the format of a raster if you go over here and if you open the attributes table you can see that is actually in the form of a roster for other analysis purposes normally it's required that you convert this raster into a polygon so you can do other analysis such as calculating the area or based on your requirements so what we do over here is we go to the search panel and we search raster to polygon and you can see and as you can see the first option is converting converting a roster into a polygon so I'm going to drag this raster and drop.

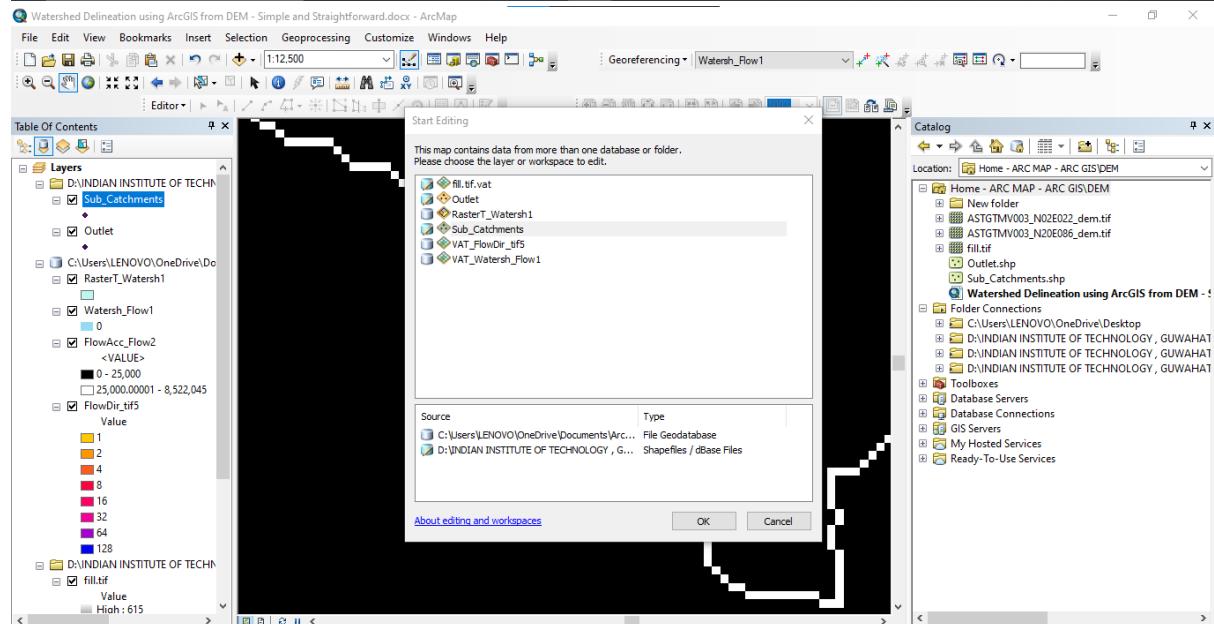
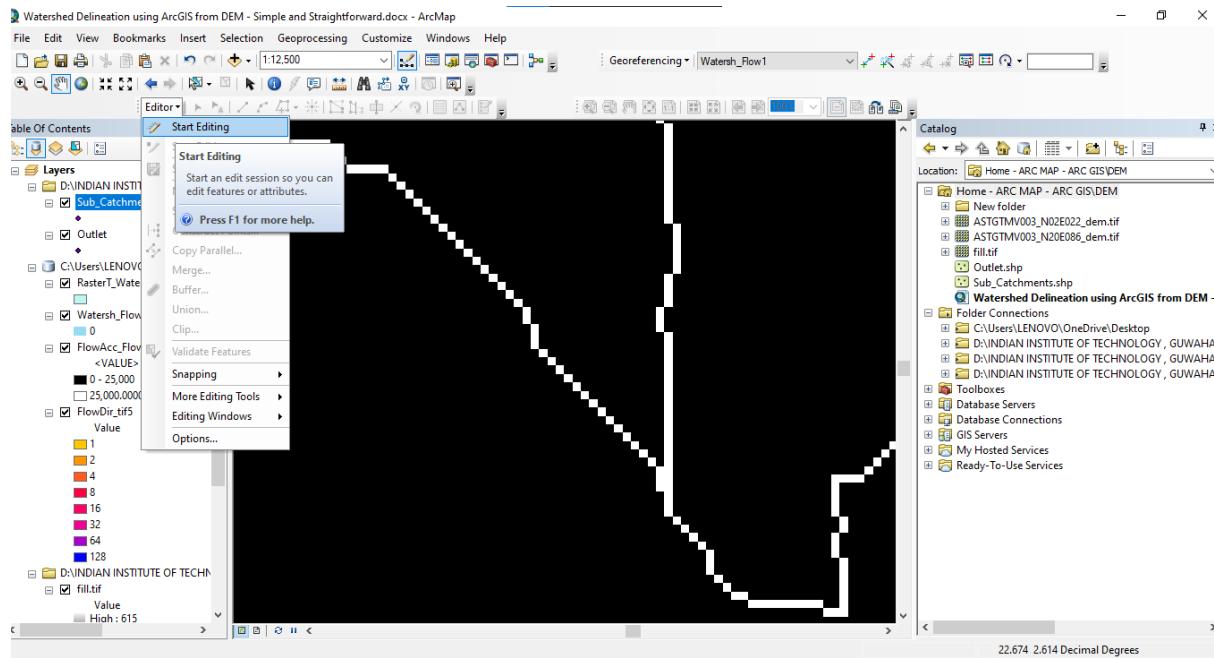


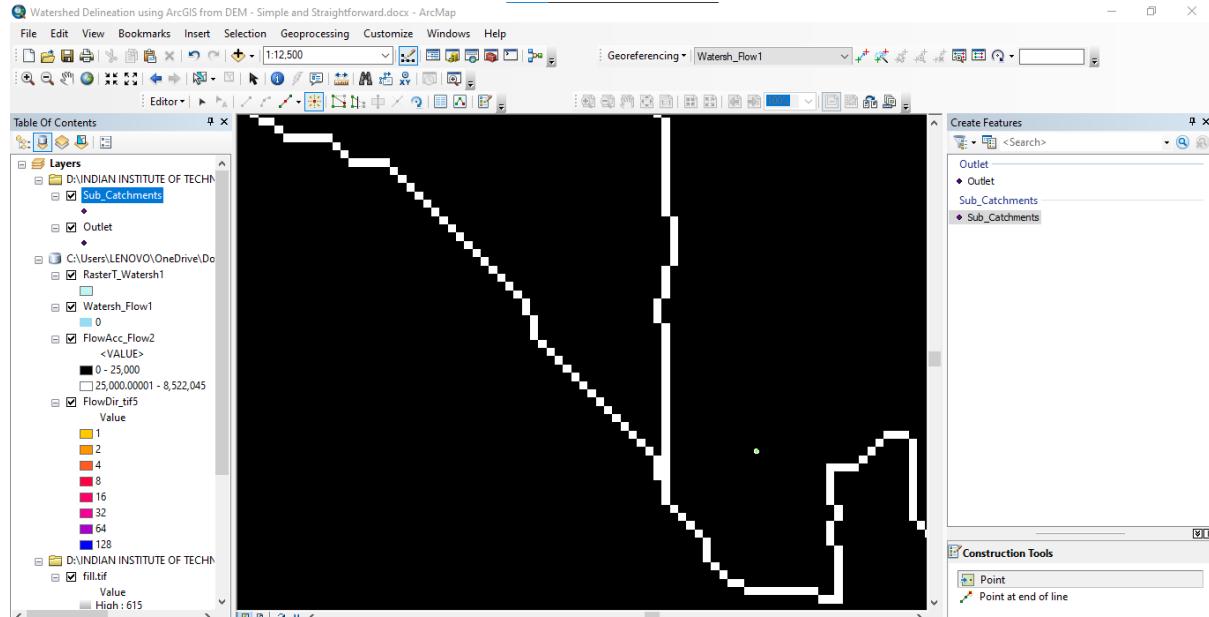
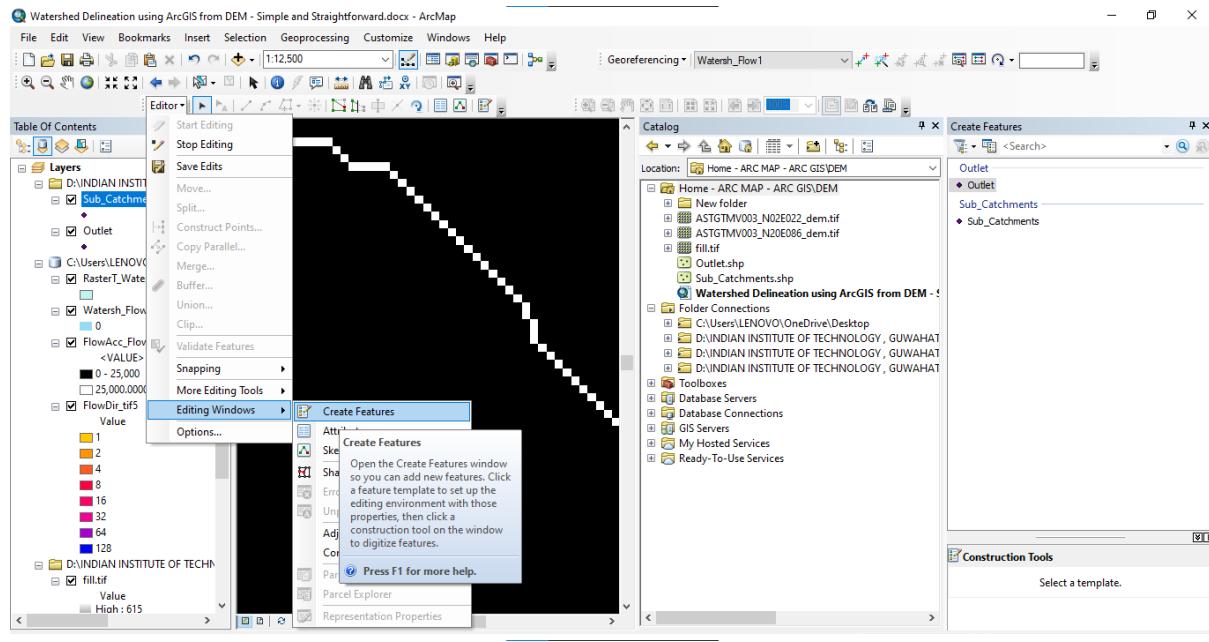
Raster which got generated based on the topography of the DM and I'm going to simplify the polygons as well what this does is actually in the in the at the edges of the catchment if you do not unsee Riis of the of the pixels in sort of rectangular format but if you click on this one it'll sort of simplify the polygons as well so and then click OK alright now you can see you successfully created your first watershed

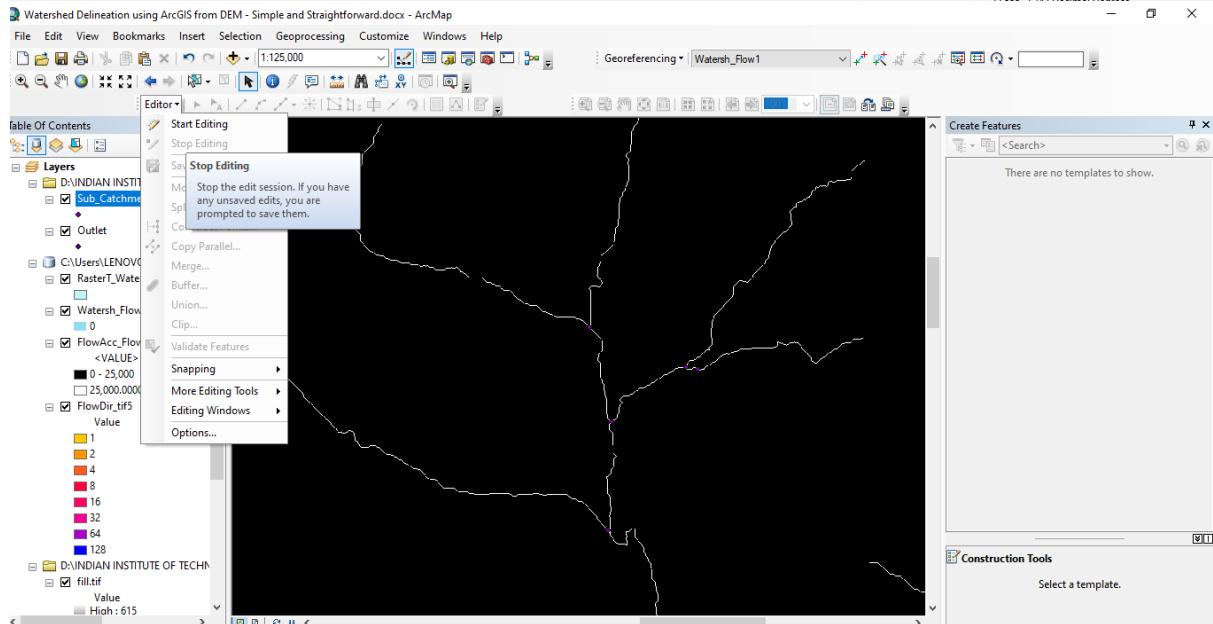
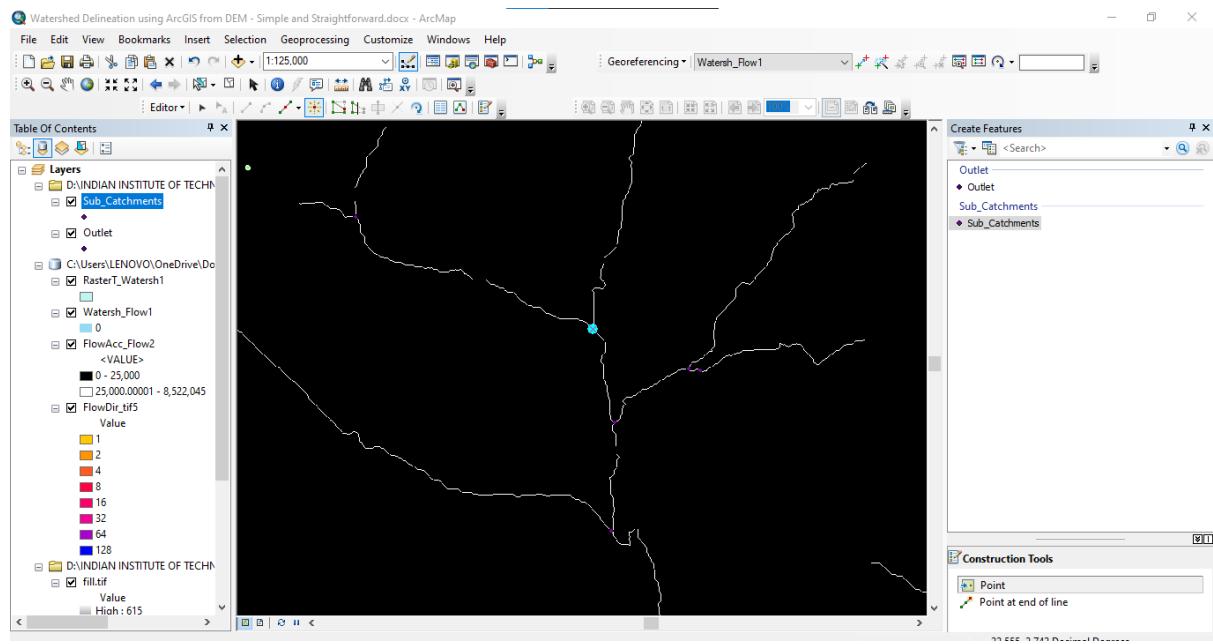


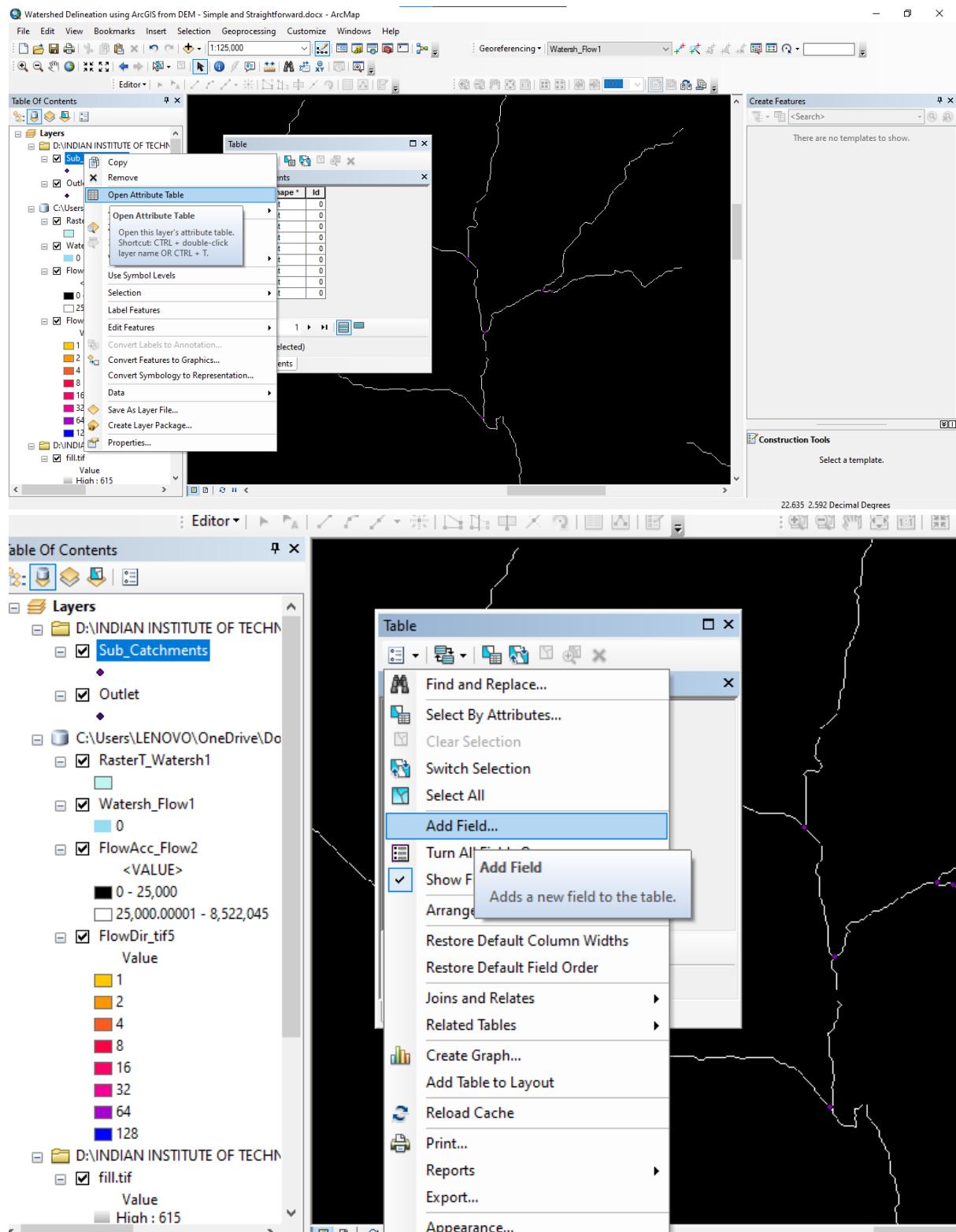
Now you can more or less clearly see the the river network now for this tutorial I'm just going to create multiple watersheds in locations where I see that as outlets of sub reaches for example this small tributary is created by its own sub catchment and the same goes for this small river as well so I'm going to somehow delineate a multiple number of catchments sub catchments using using method

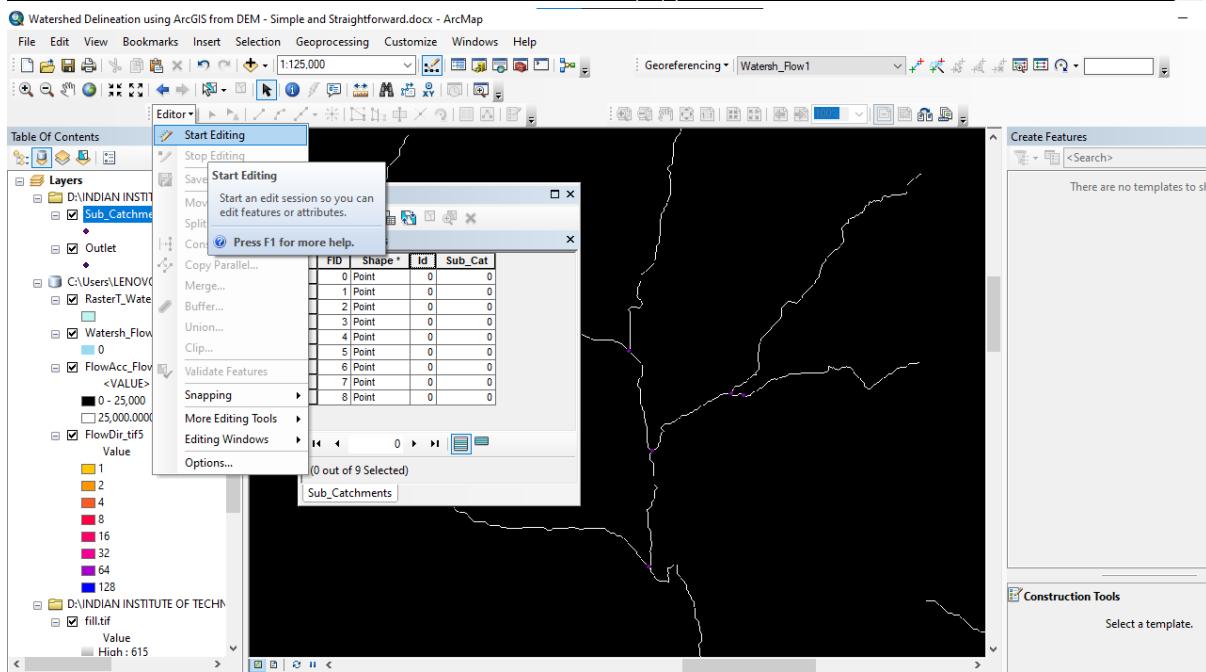
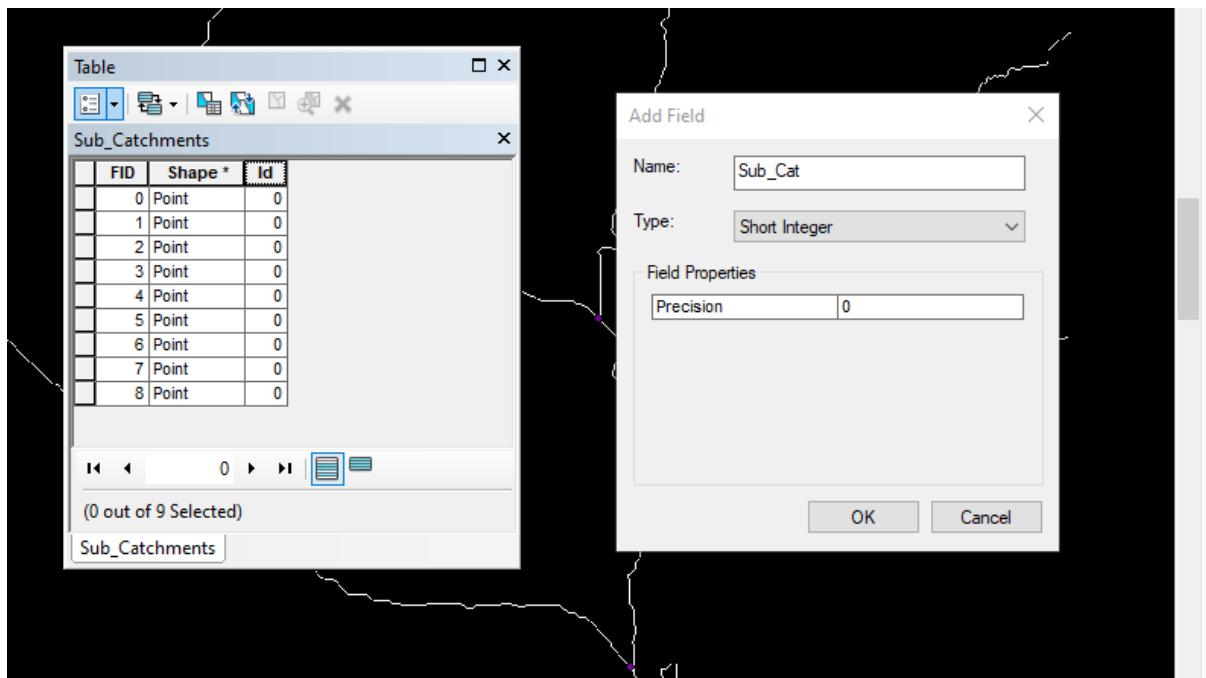


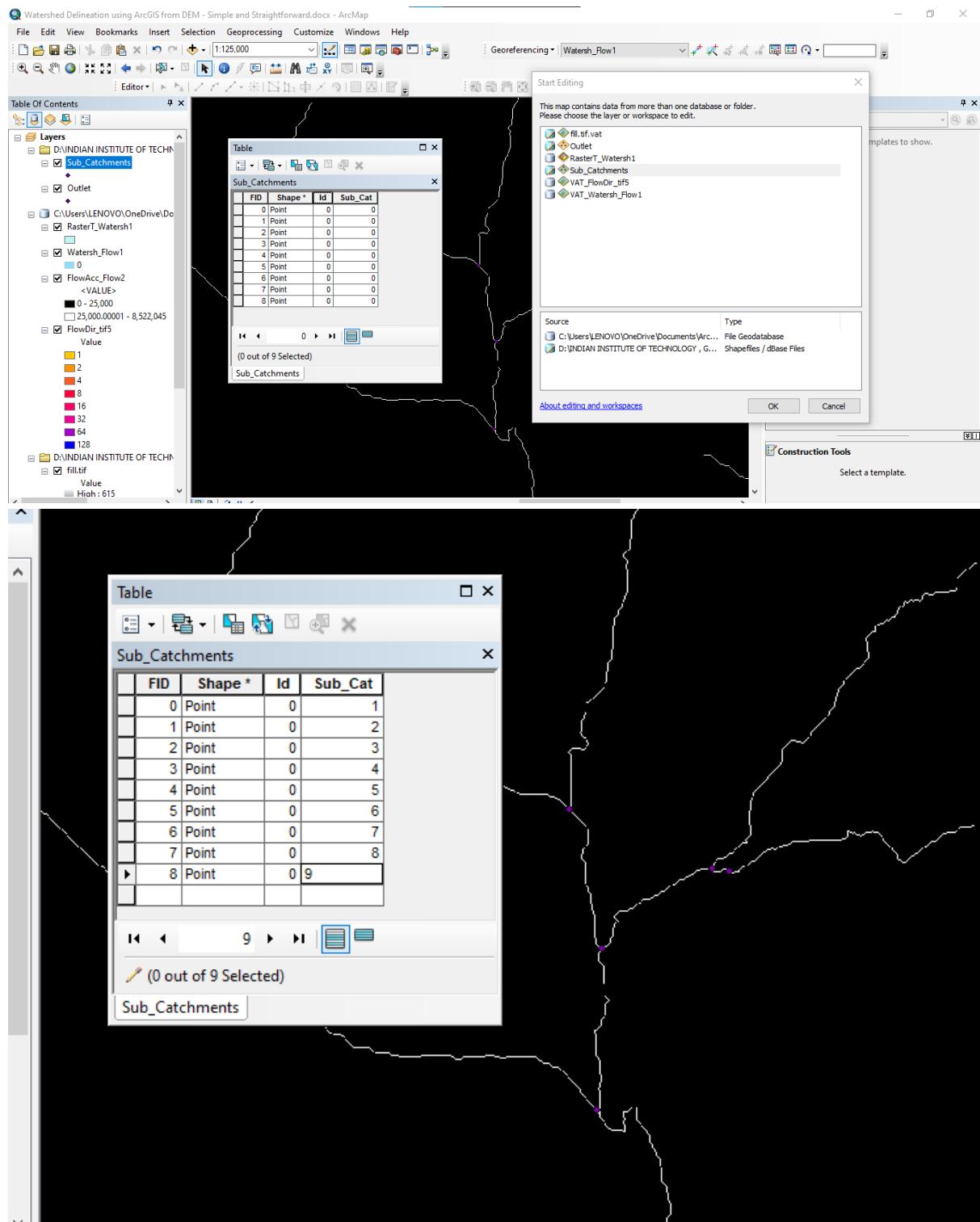


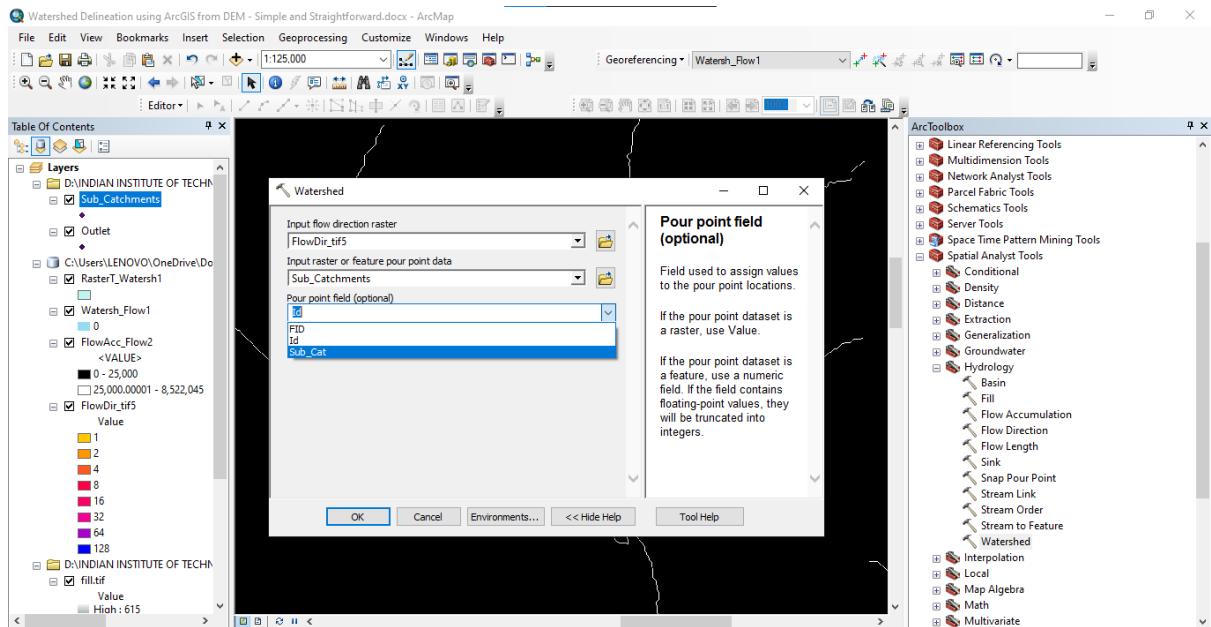
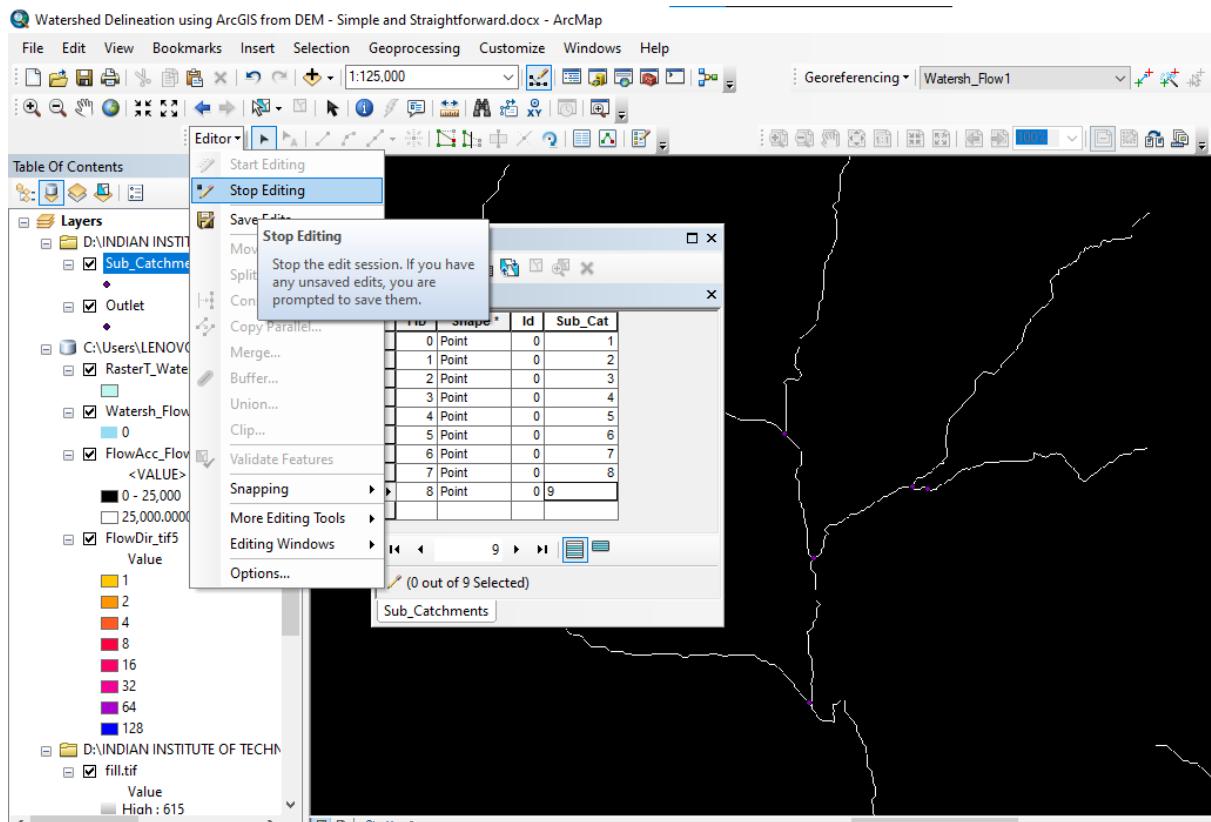


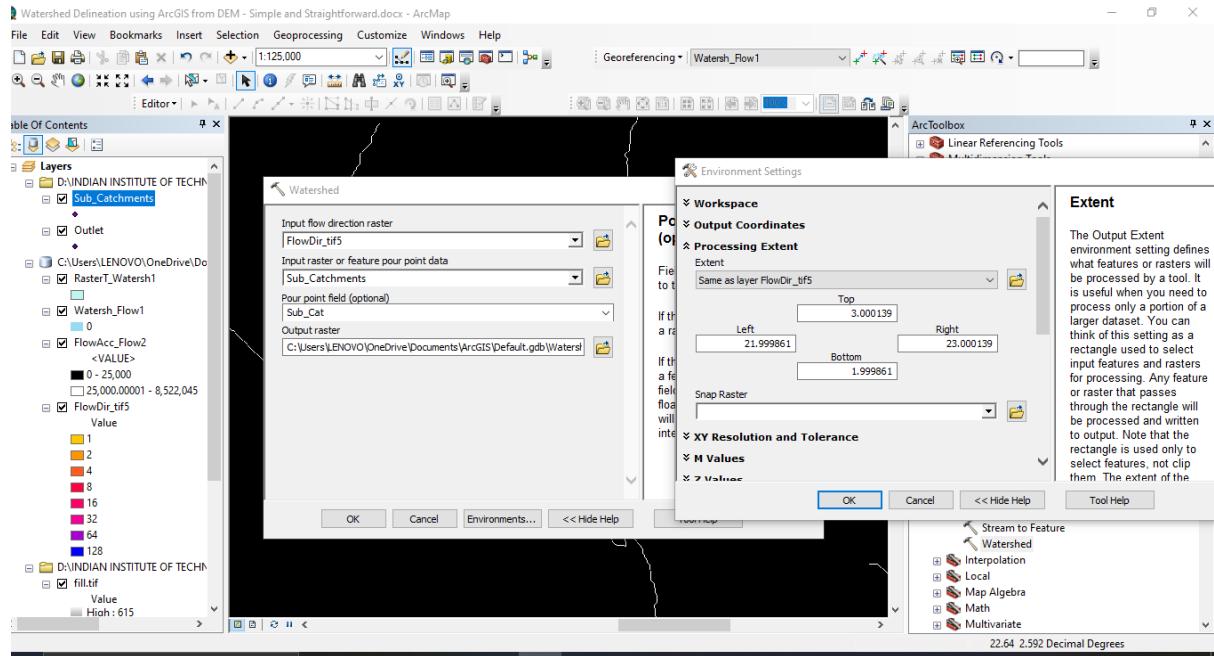
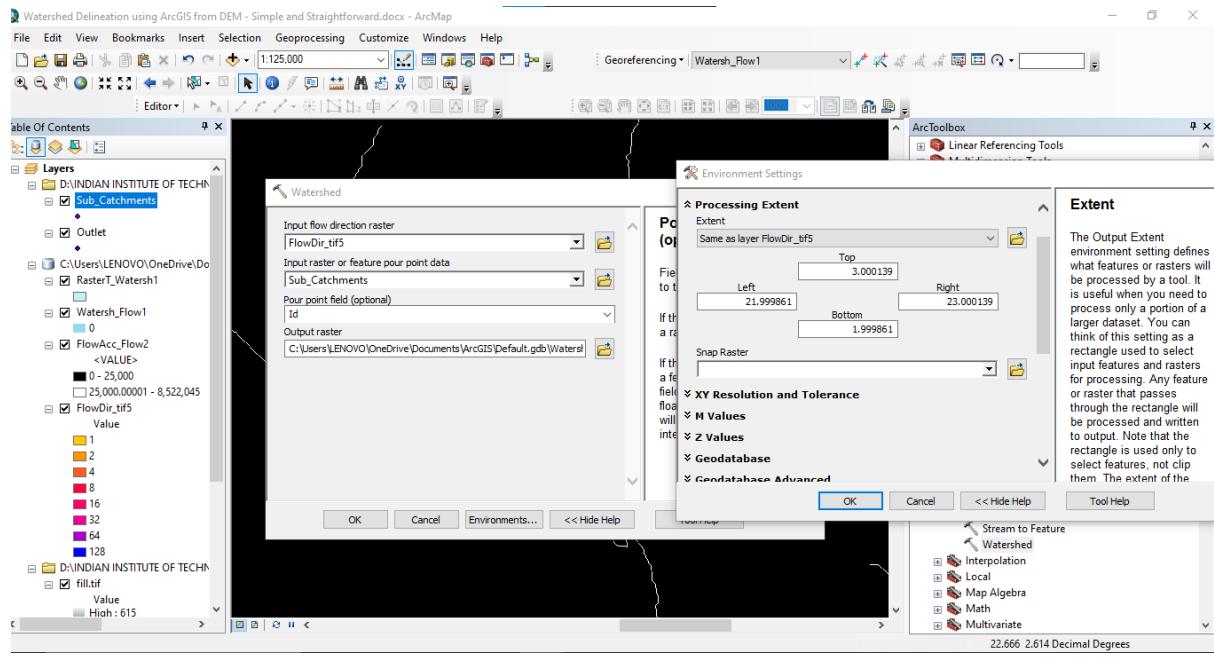


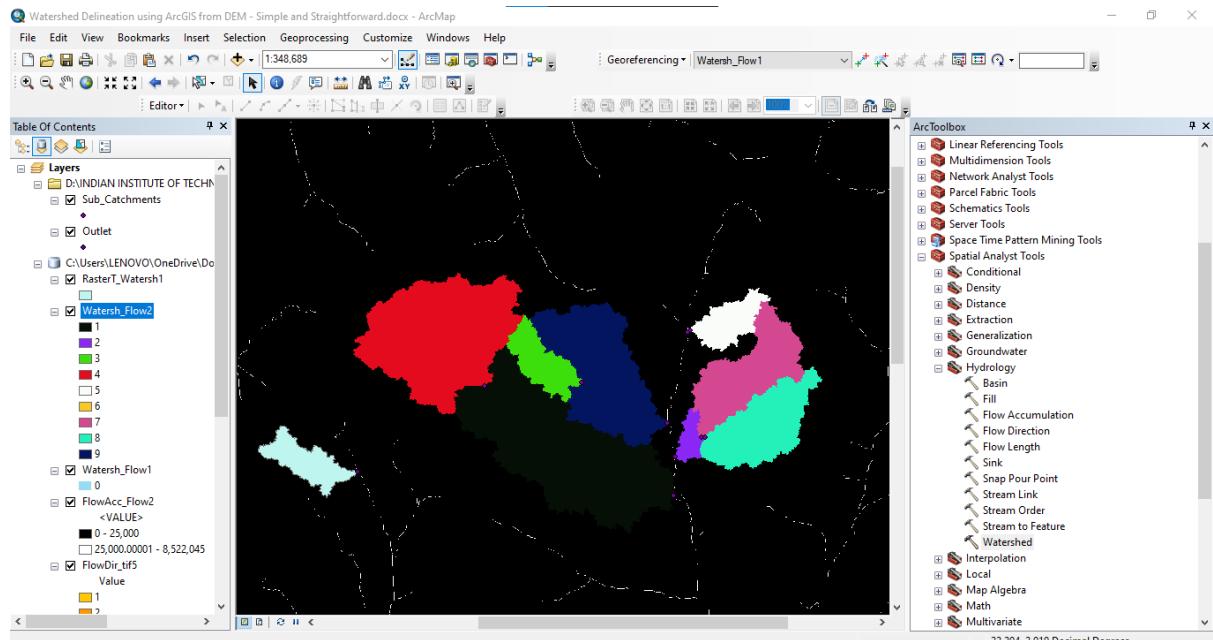












Successfully generated four sub catchments which corresponds to those four river branches the sub branches and normally what we do not know is in case if you need to do any further analysis on these on these sub catchments you need to export these sub catchments into a polygon because right now it's in a raster format so we just go ahead over here and search raster to polygon and you can see the first option is actually to create to convert the raster into a polygon so I'm going to drag this watershed flow raster and simplify the polygons as well check this box and click OK all right now you can see that we successfully created four different polygons now if you want to do any further analysis you can actually proceed

