


# DIGITAL MAPPING TECHNIQUES 2022

The following was presented at DMT'22  
May 22 - 25, 2022

The contents of this document are provisional

See Presentations and Proceedings  
from the DMT Meetings (1997-2022)

<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/info/dmt/>



# Using ModelBuilder in ArcGIS to auto-generate sinkholes from digital elevation models

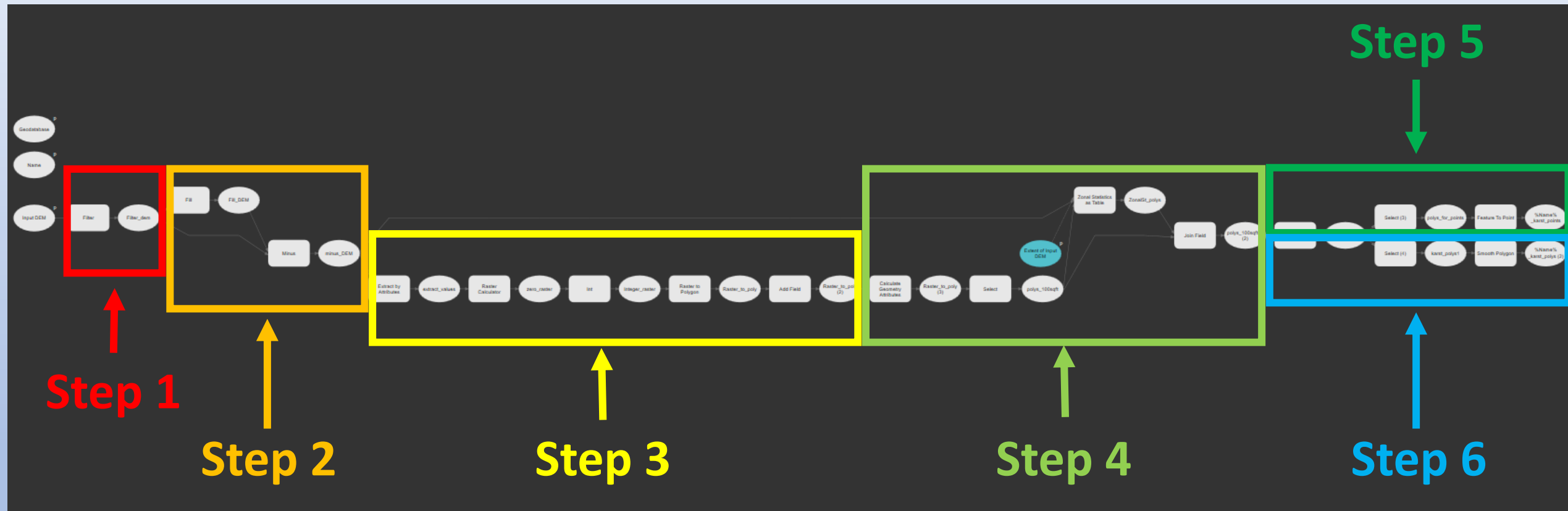
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*Virginia Energy – Geology and Mineral Resources*

# Why the model?

- To bring efficiency and consistency to the painstaking process of digitizing karst features over a large area
- We wanted to apply a Hydrocutter tool (Wall and others, 2015) to our LIDAR-derived DEMs
- We wanted to then apply the methods of Doctor and Young (2013) to automate the process of generating sinkholes in ArcGIS
  - Multiple steps involved in this process
  - Some steps have a long runtime

# The Model in ModelBuilder



# The Process (modified from Doctor and Young, 2013)

- **Step 1: Clean up the DEM** - apply a low-pass filter (or averaging) smooths the DEM by removing noise and local variation
  - This helps to remove many “false” sinkholes within alluvium/streams
- **Step 2: Find the depressions** - Run the Fill tool and subtract from original DEM
- **Step 3: Convert the subtracted raster to polygons** - run the Extract, Times, Int, and Raster to Polygon tools
- **Step 4: Filter by depth and area** - run Calculate geometry and Zonal Statistics
- **Step 5: Convert to points for features that fit a specified criteria**
- **Step 6: Smooth remaining polygons**

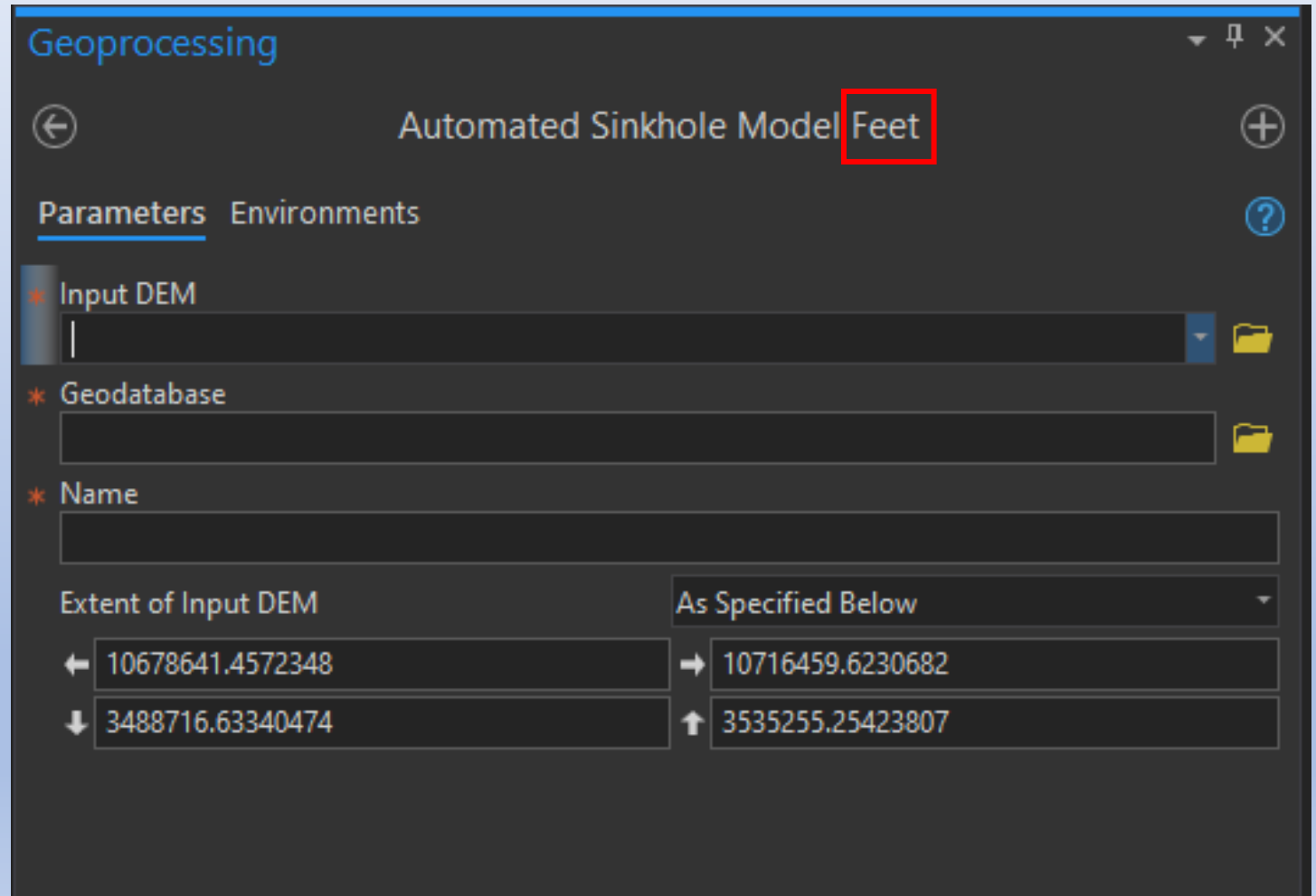
# The Model in Geoprocessing View

DEM units and spatial reference should match units in the model

Create a GDB to set as the output storage

Set characters for the name (no more than five because the raster name will be too long otherwise)

Click the “As Specified Below” dropdown menu and select your input raster to define the extent

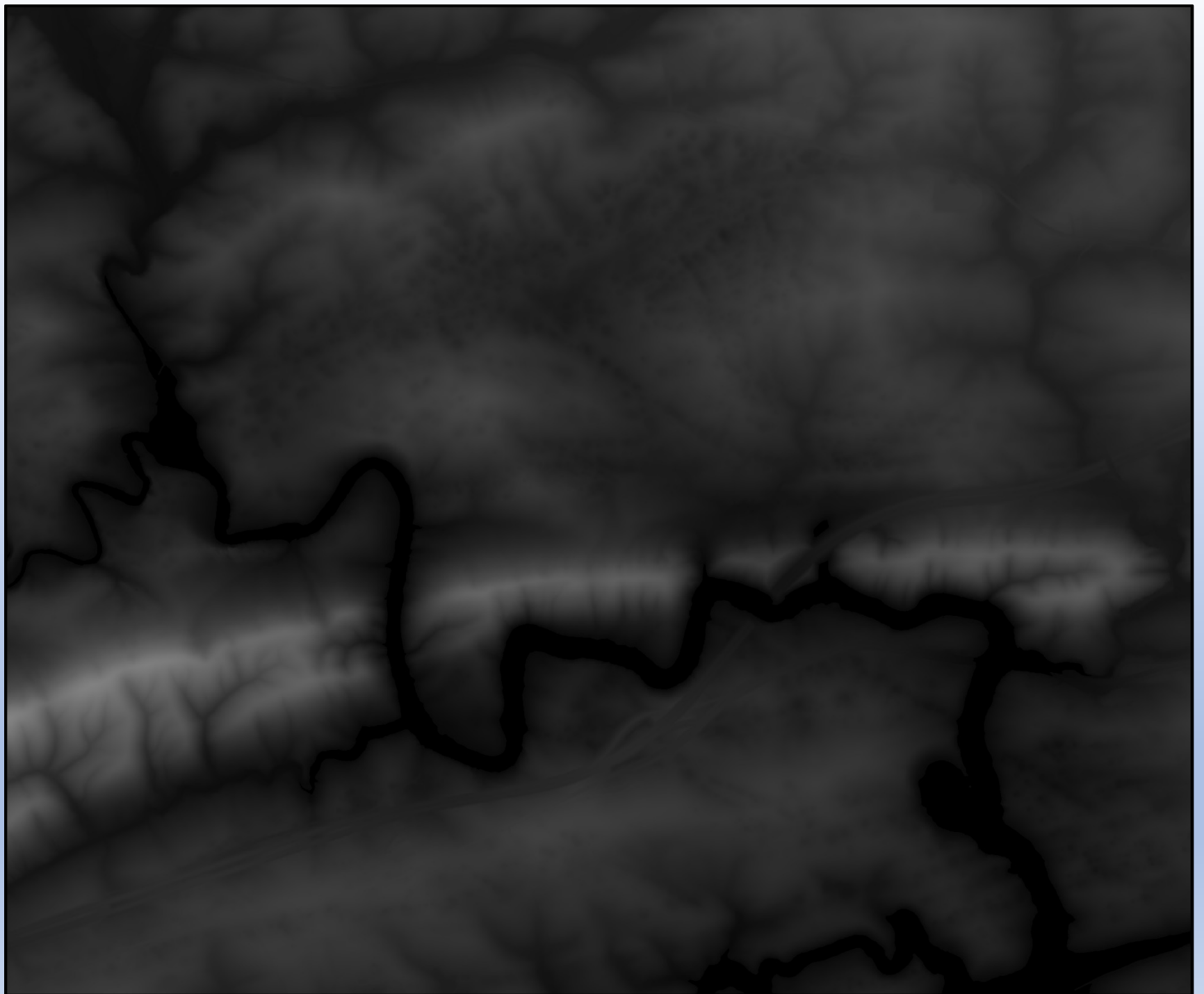


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Input DEM

Scale: 1:24,000

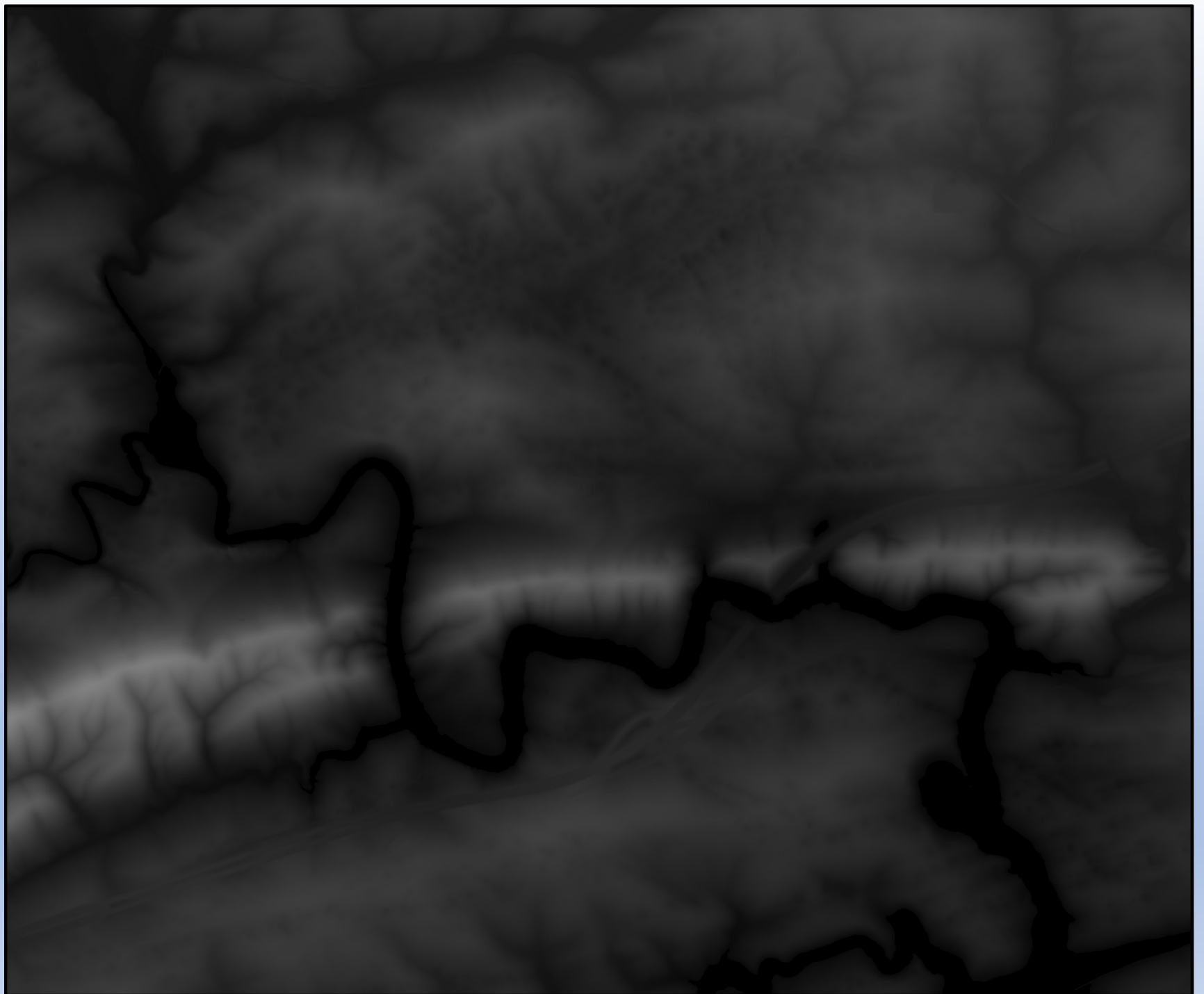


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Filtered DEM

Scale: 1:24,000



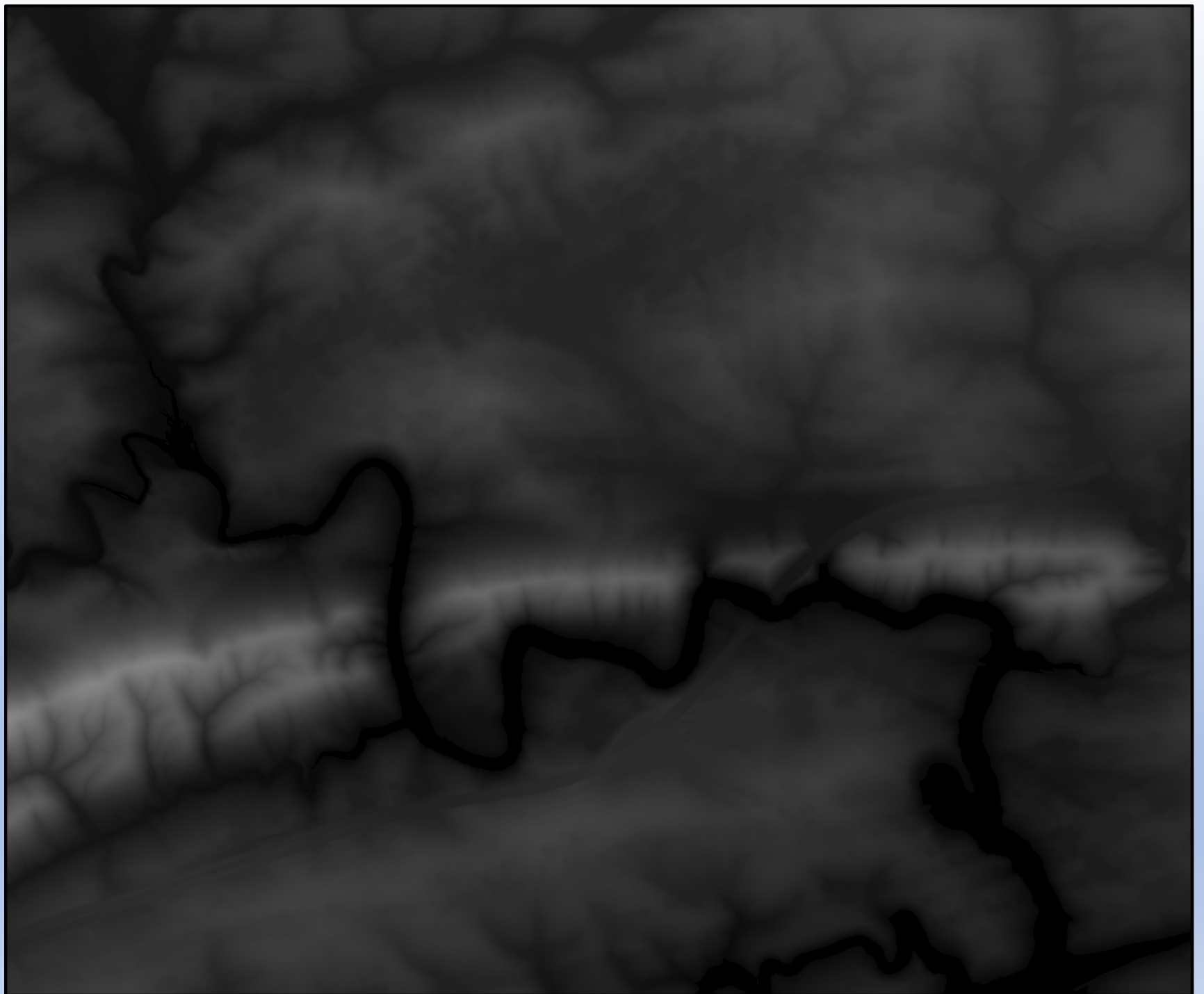


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Filled DEM

Scale: 1:24,000

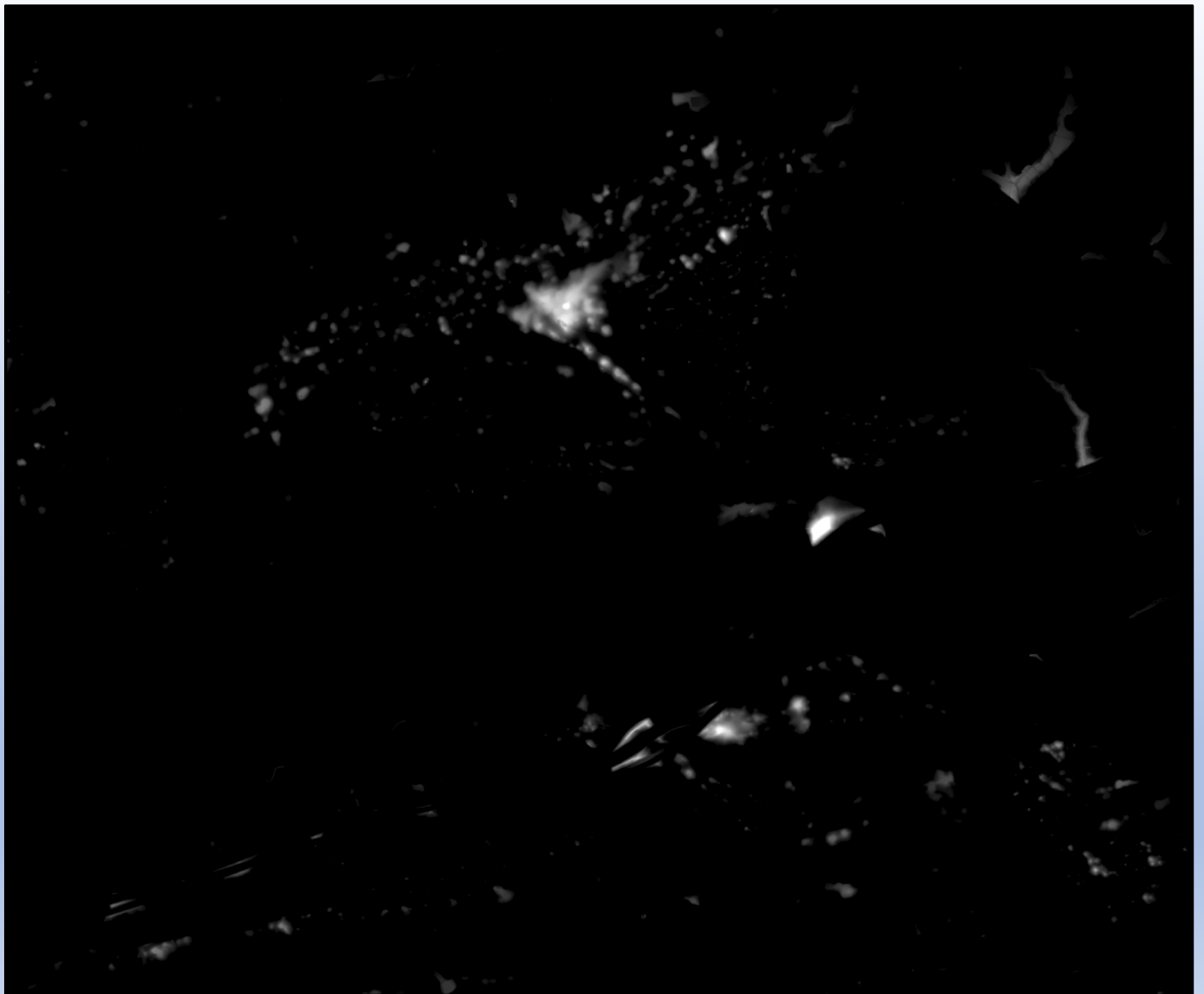


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Minus DEM

Scale: 1:24,000

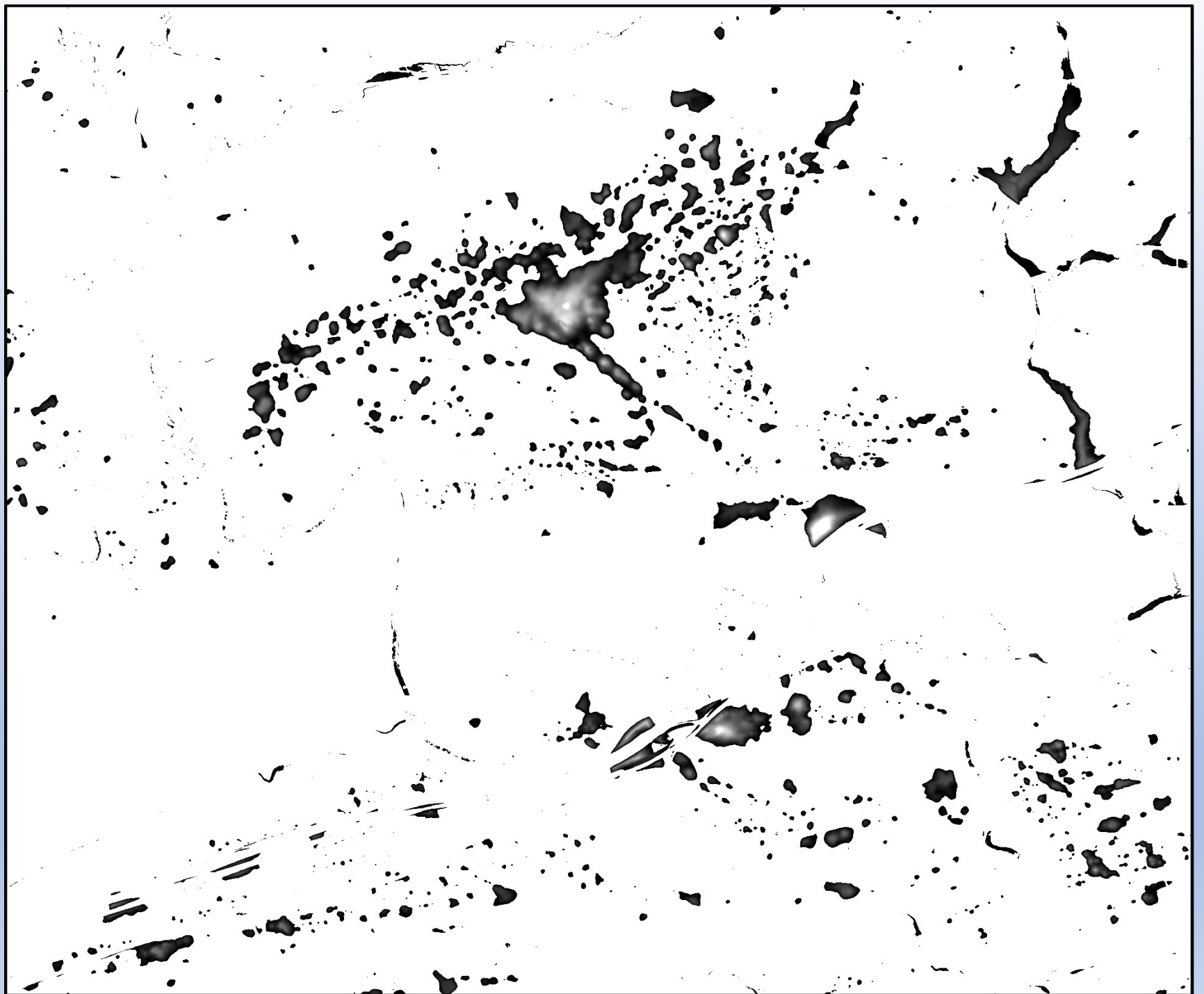


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Extracted DEM  
Values > 10cm

Scale: 1:24,000

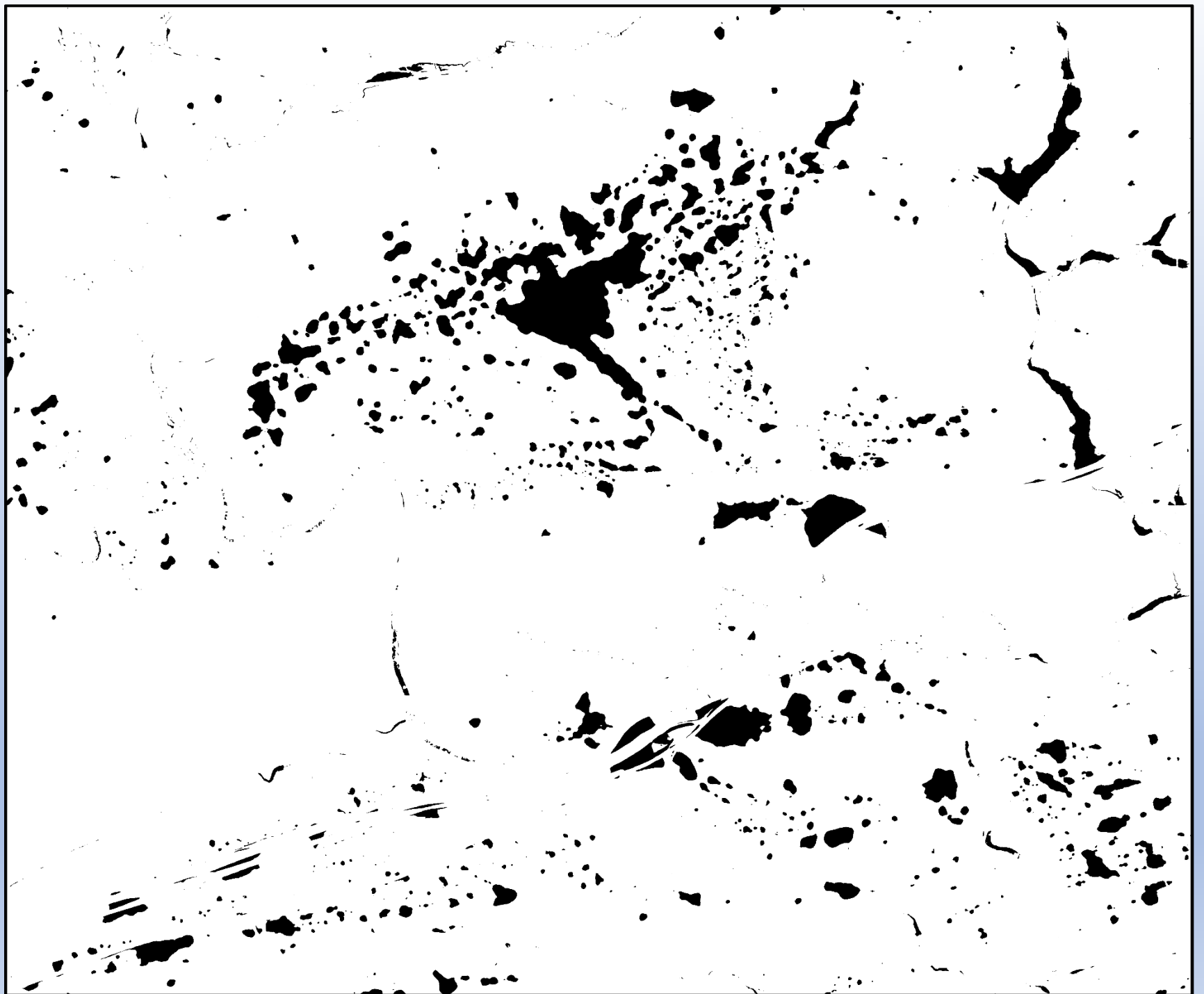


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Zeroed DEM

Scale: 1:24,000

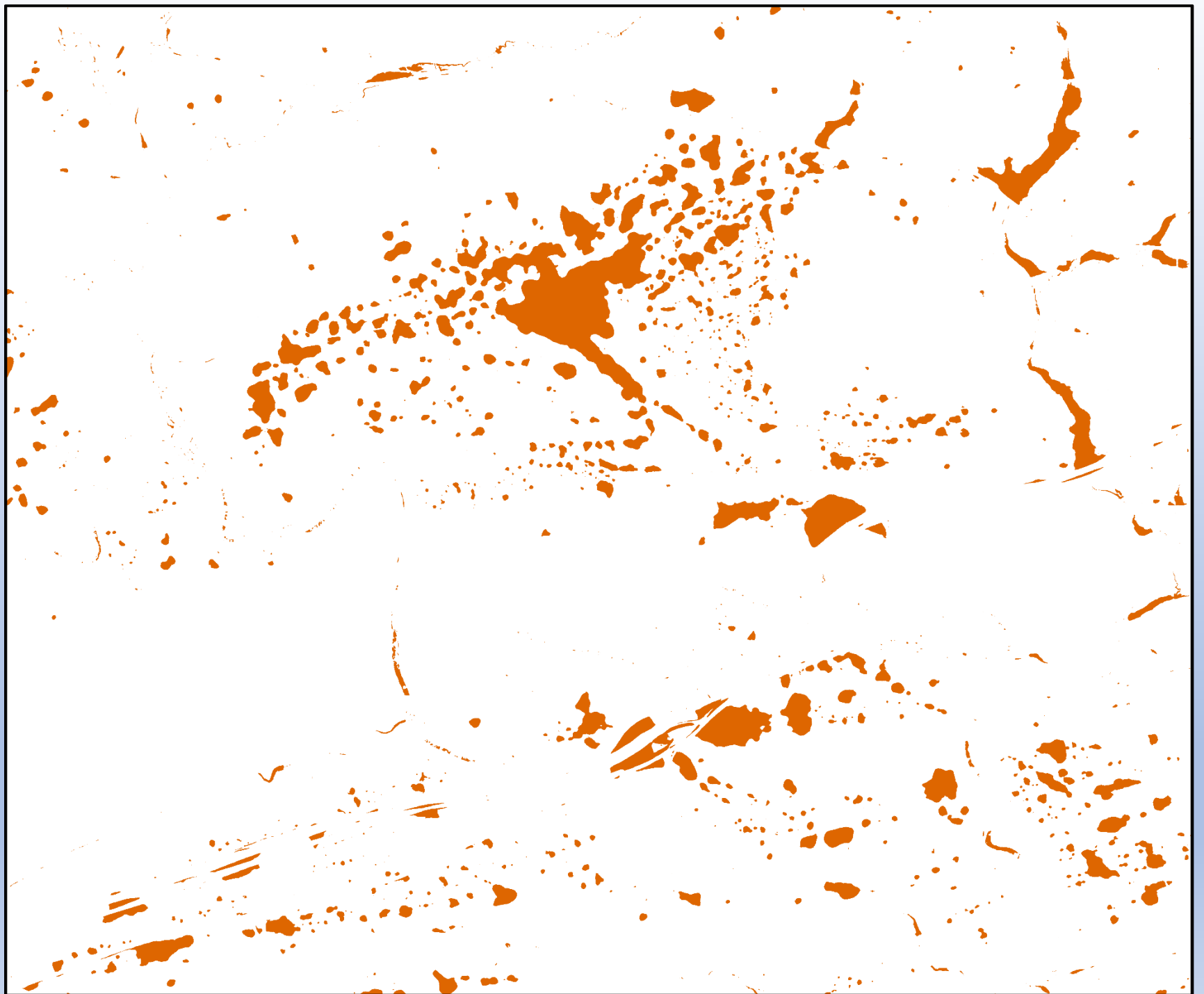


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Integer DEM

Scale: 1:24,000

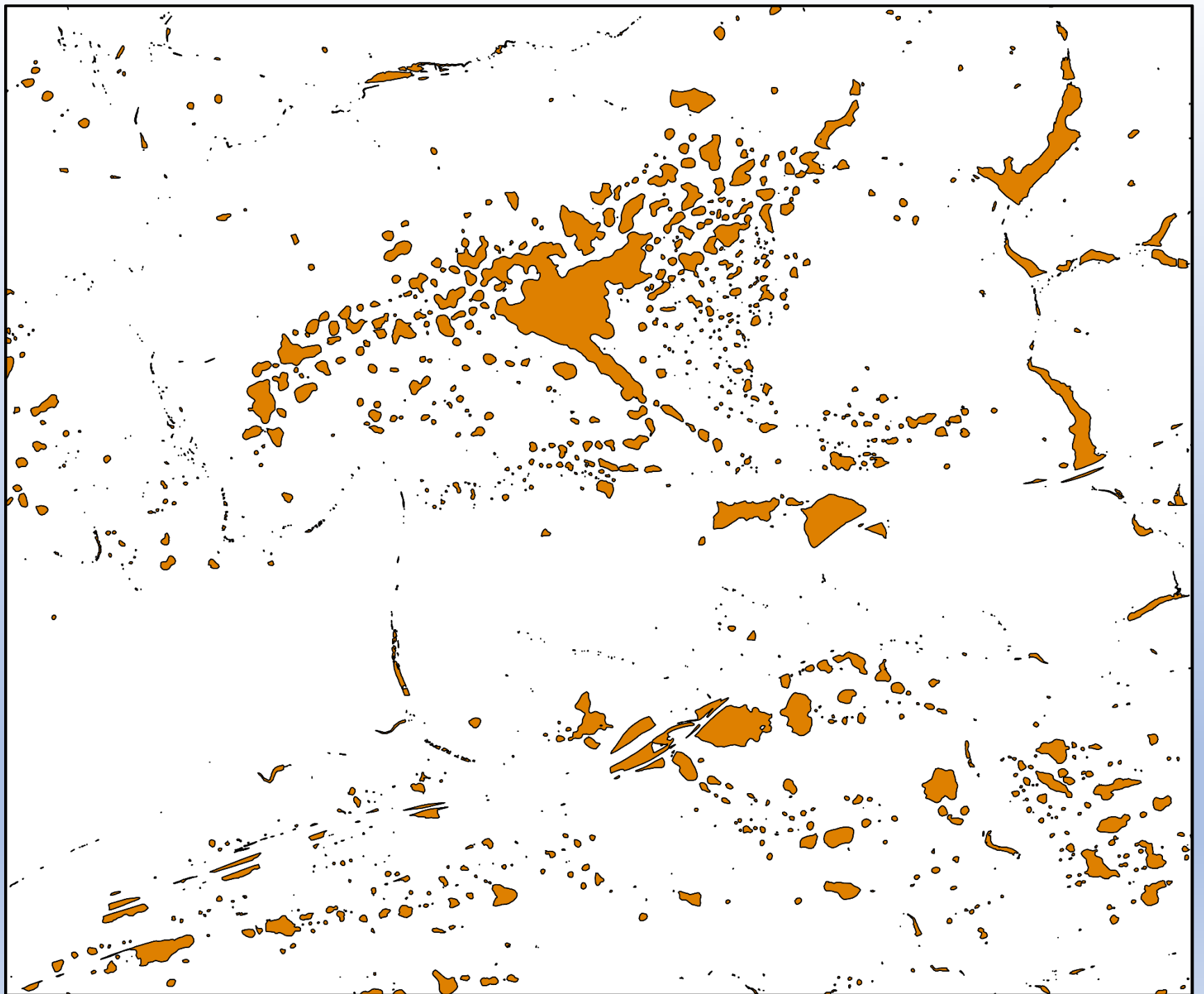


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

DEM to  
Polygon

Scale: 1:24,000



A glimpse from input  
to each output:

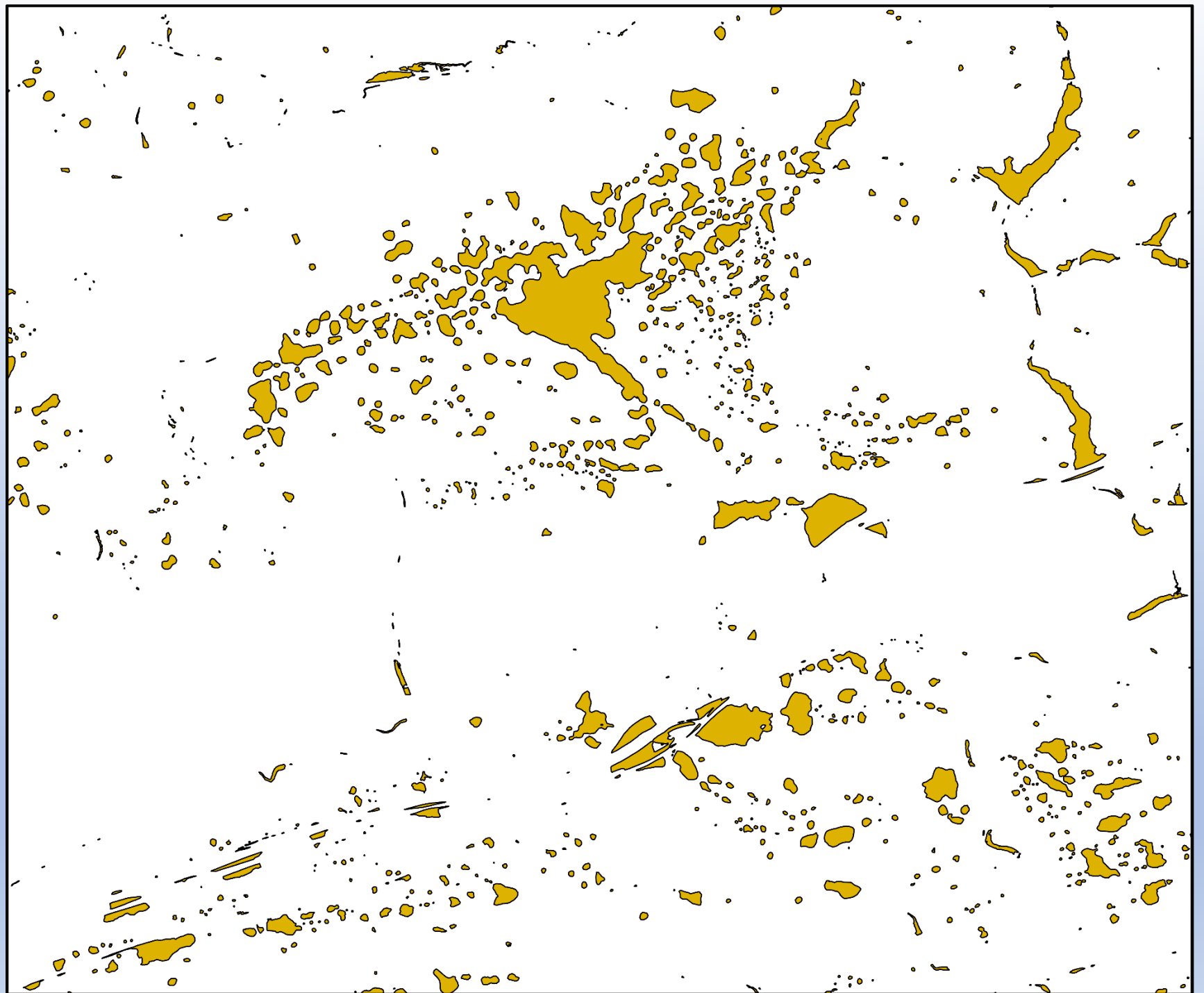
Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Queried  
Polygons

Depth > 0.59ft

Area > 100ft<sup>2</sup>

Scale: 1:24,000

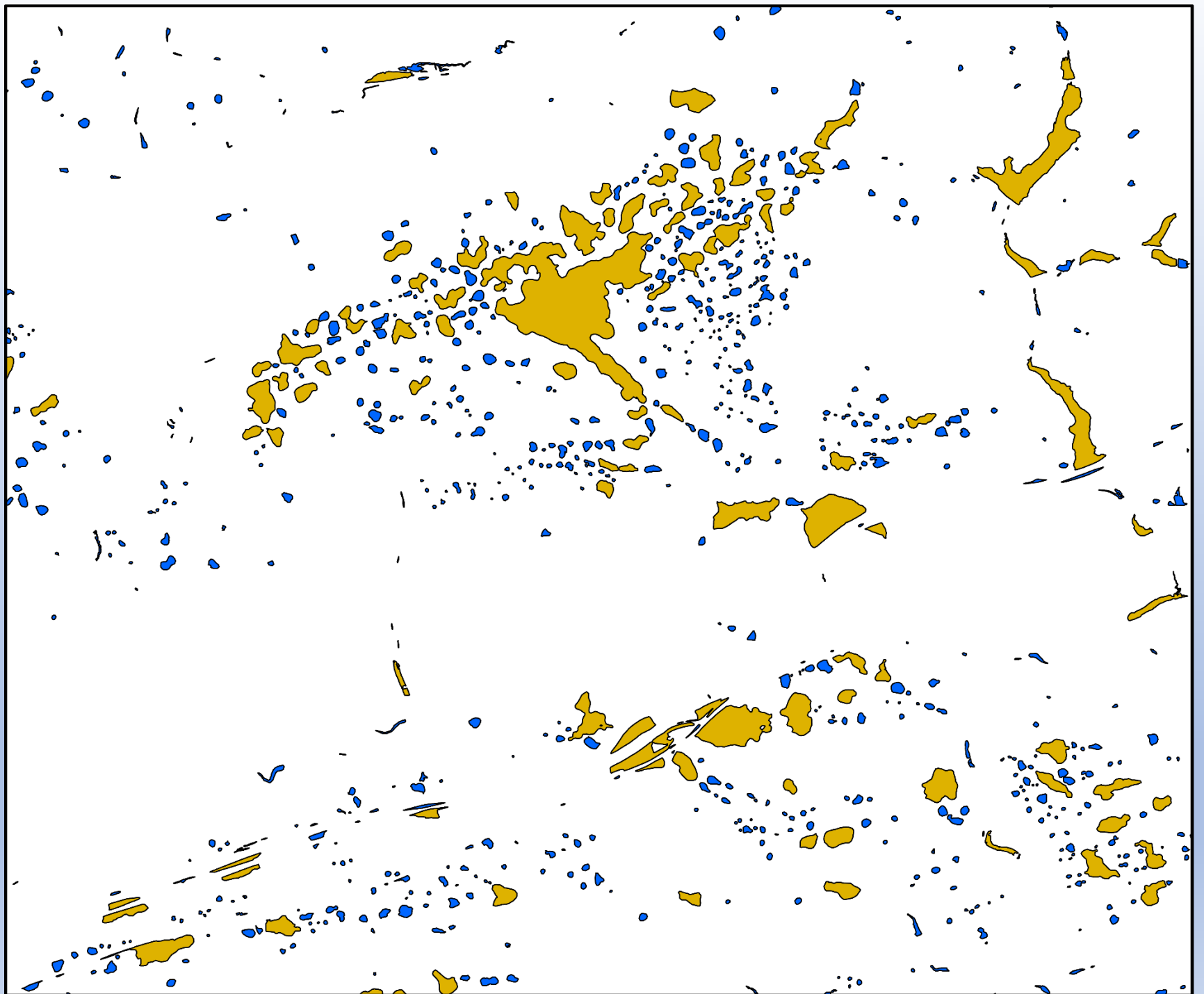


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Polygons and  
polygons for  
points

Scale: 1:24,000



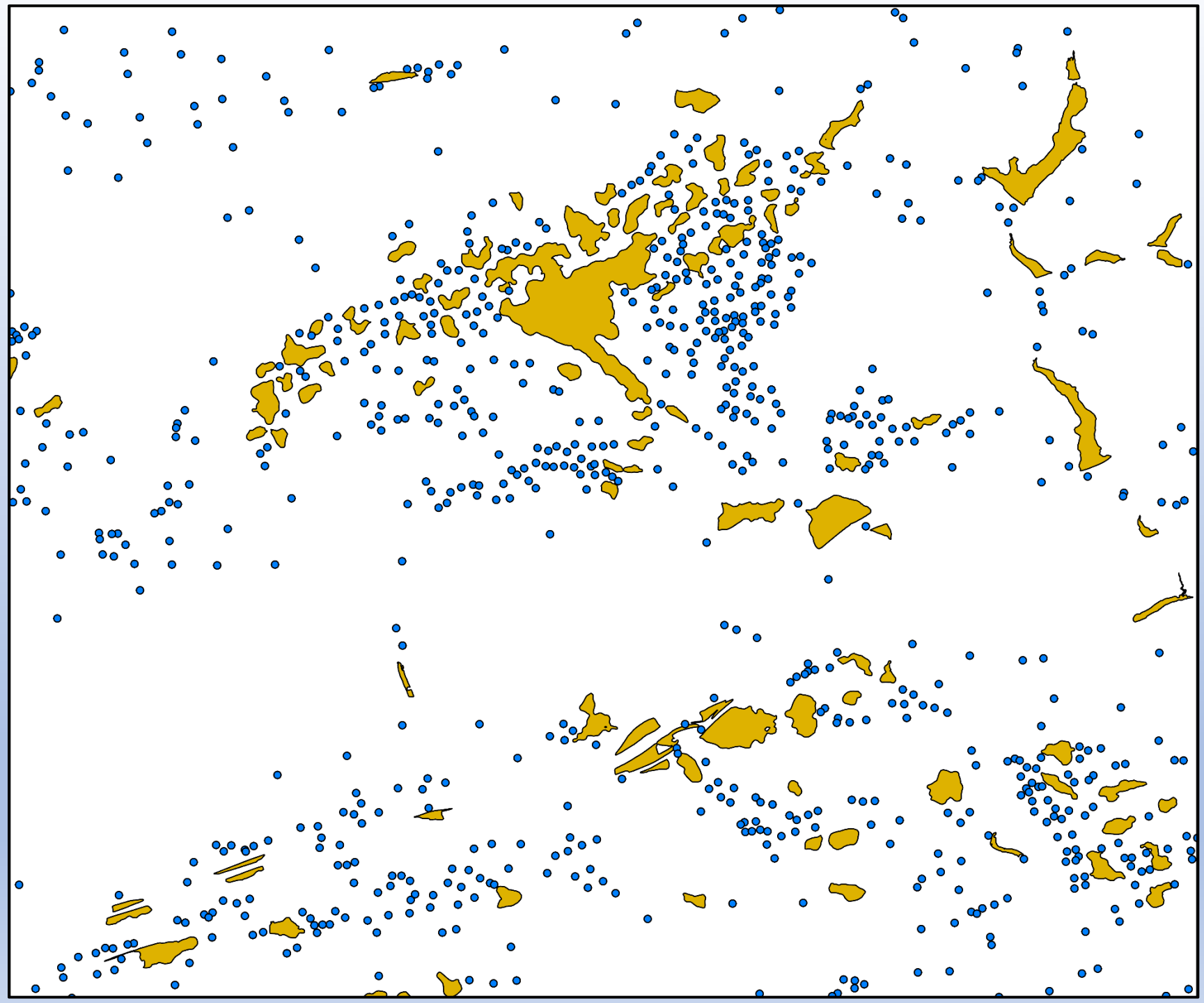


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Polygons  
(smoothed)  
and Points

Scale: 1:24,000

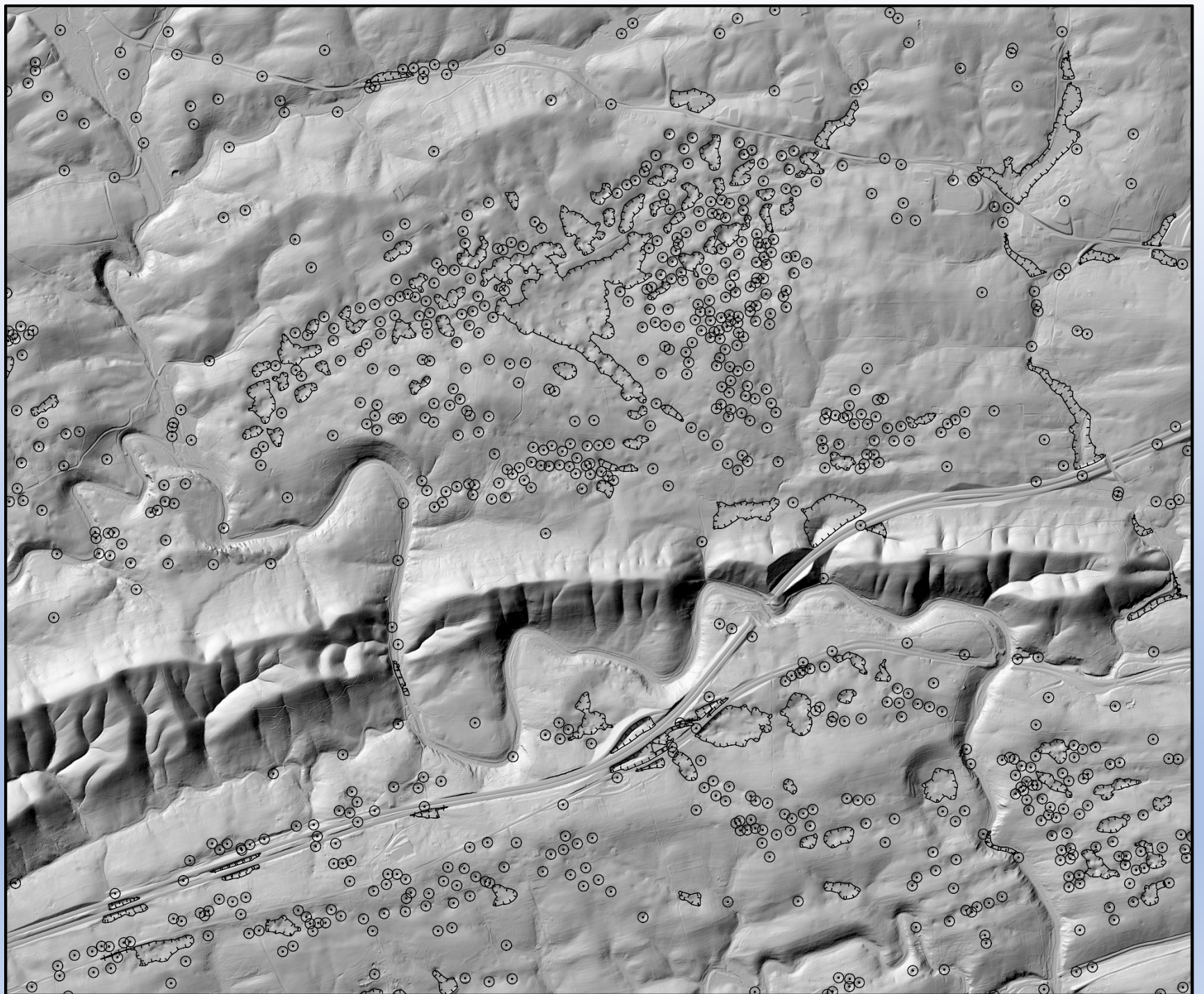


A glimpse from input  
to each output:

Crockett 1:24K  
quadrangle, VA

Final Results  
with GeMS  
symbolry

Scale: 1:24,000



# Pros

1. A one step process
2. Reproducibility and consistency
3. Customizable
4. User friendly
5. Steps of the process are mapped out from A to Z

# Cons

1. Can be error-prone
2. Long runtime for large datasets
3. Must know ModelBuilder or coding to customize
4. Many outputs are “false” sinkholes
5. Misses some open-ended depressions
6. Points are not placed in deepest part of depression

# Lessons Learned

- Need to consider resolution of contract-delivered LIDAR
  - will higher resolution LIDAR really work for your needs?
- Need to understand resolution of final product (large- vs. small-scale project)
  - Do the outputs fit your scale? Parameters need to be adjusted as needed
- Check the unit and spatial reference in all parts of project
  - Mixing these (i.e. feet and meters) will impact the model/outputs
- Can take advantage of ArcGIS Pro 64-bit processing speeds
  - The processing speed and improved tools can reduce runtime

# Questions

