

Building the watershed DEM files for IUH analysis.

Step 1: Locate the watershed outlet and determine the USGS map/maps that cover the watershed.

Step 2: Determine the county specific to each quad map.

Module	Watershed	Subshed	Station_id	DMS-coords.			UH-library		USGS_Quad_Names			UTM-coordinates			
				Latitude	Longitude	Map_Index	Map_Number	Map_Name	Map_Reference	County	Section	Nothing	Easting		
Austin	BartonCreek	none	sta08155200_d	30(17'46"	97(55'31"	3097	232	BEE CAVE, TX	3097-232		travis				
Austin	BartonCreek	none	sta08155200_d	30(17'46"	97(55'31"	3097	141	FEDOR, TEX	3097-141		lee				
Austin	BartonCreek	none	sta08155300_d	30(14'40"	97(48'07"	3097	224	OAK HILL, TEX	3097-224		travis				

Step 3: Download USGS 30-meter or 10-meter DEM files. The vendor in the screen capture project provides the USGS files for a small fee.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "The GeoCommunity - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://download.geocomm.com/download.php". The main content area is titled "Download Data" and includes the following text:

Try the **FREE** Map Maker software with your spatial data. It imports a wide variety of raster, vector, and tabular data. [DOWNLOAD YOUR FREE COPY NOW!](#)

NOTICE: Click [here](#) for important information regarding DEMs.

Click the links below to download.

[1648107.DEM.SDTS.TAR.GZ](#) (30 meter)

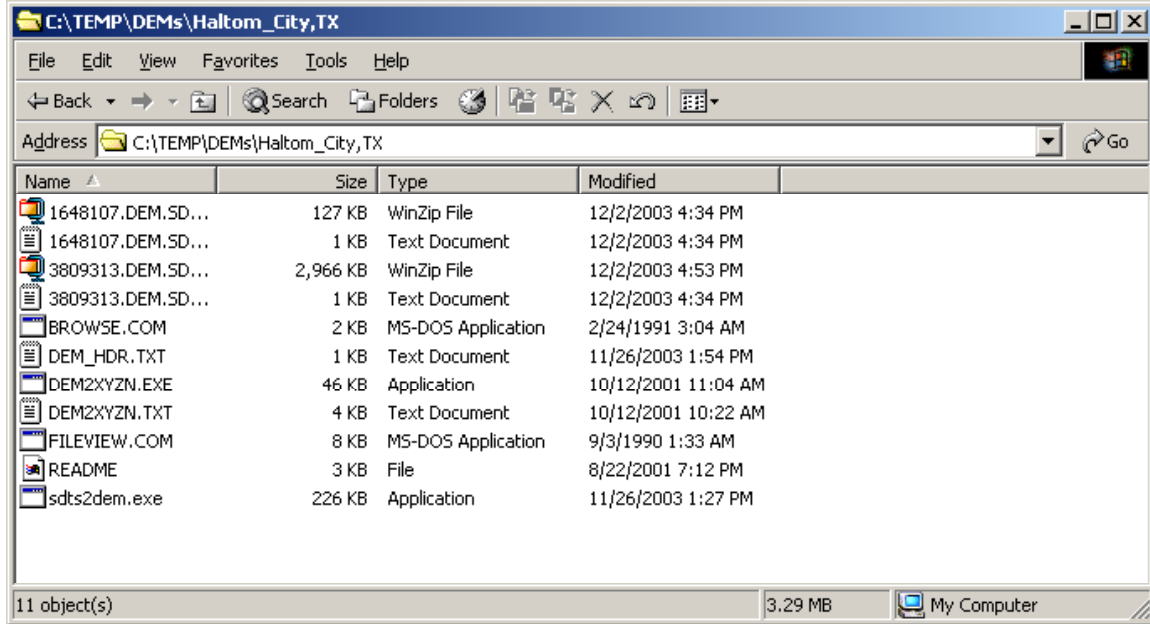
[1648107.DEM.SDTS.TXT](#)

[3809313.DEM.SDTS.TAR.GZ](#) (10 meter)

[3809313.DEM.SDTS.TXT](#)

then choose "Save File..." (for Netscape) or "Save this file to disk..." (for IE).

Step 4: Now the files are located in the destination directory. Move copies of the translators into the directory.

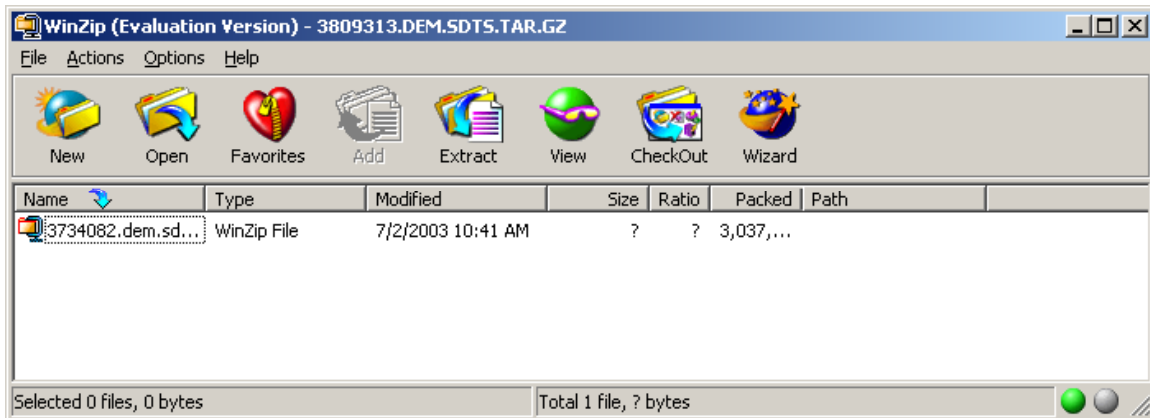


Step 5: Extract the DEM files. The 10-meter files are quite large, 30-meter are smaller.

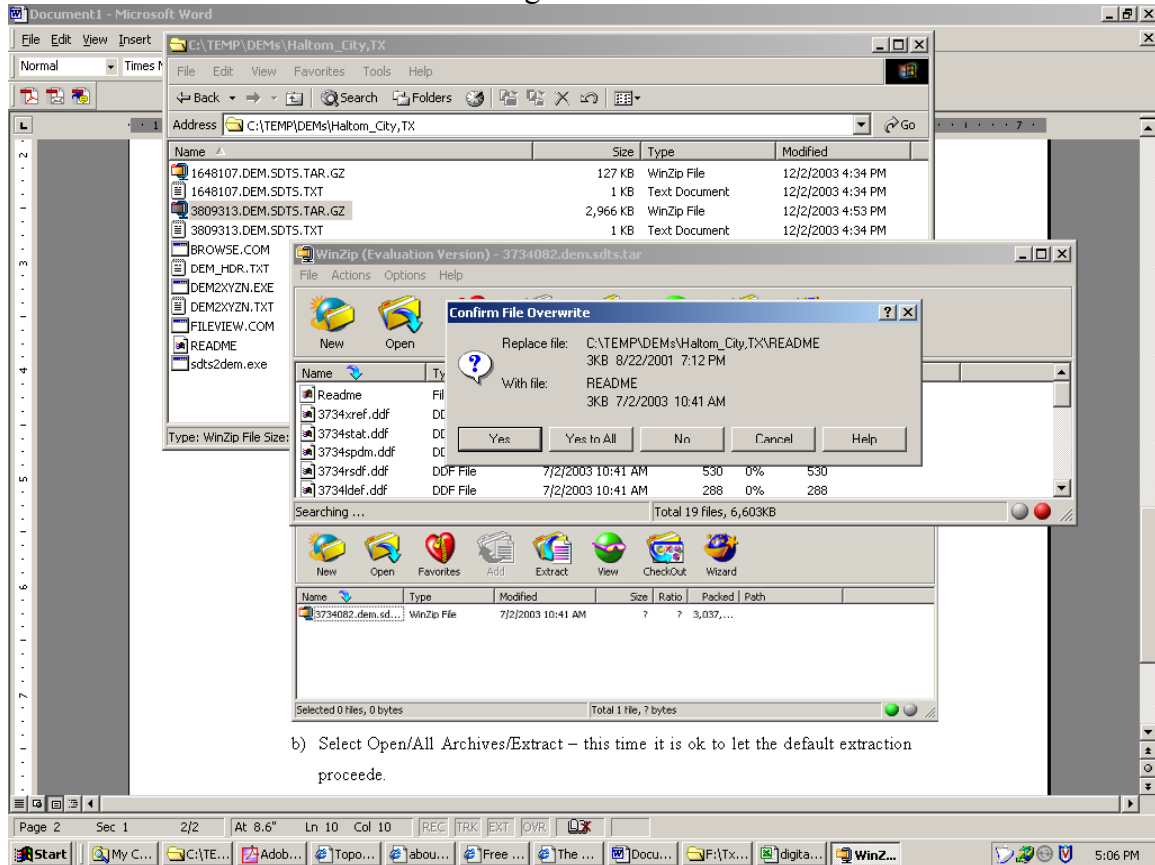
For this example we will use the 10-meter file: 3809313.DME.SDTS.TAR.GZ

Extracting:

- a) Open using winzip. Do not permit the winzip to extract until you verify correct configuration. Choose Options/Configuration/Miscellaneous/ and **DISABLE** the “TAR file smart CR/LF translation”



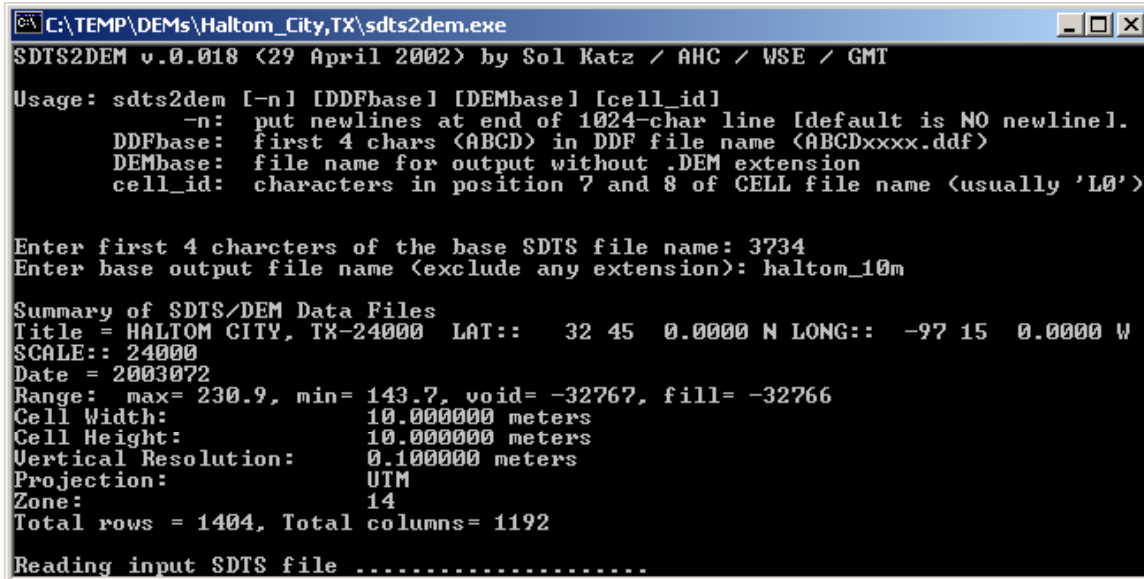
- b) Select Open/All Archives/Extract – this time it is ok to let the default extraction proceed.
- c) Now extract to the destination directory.



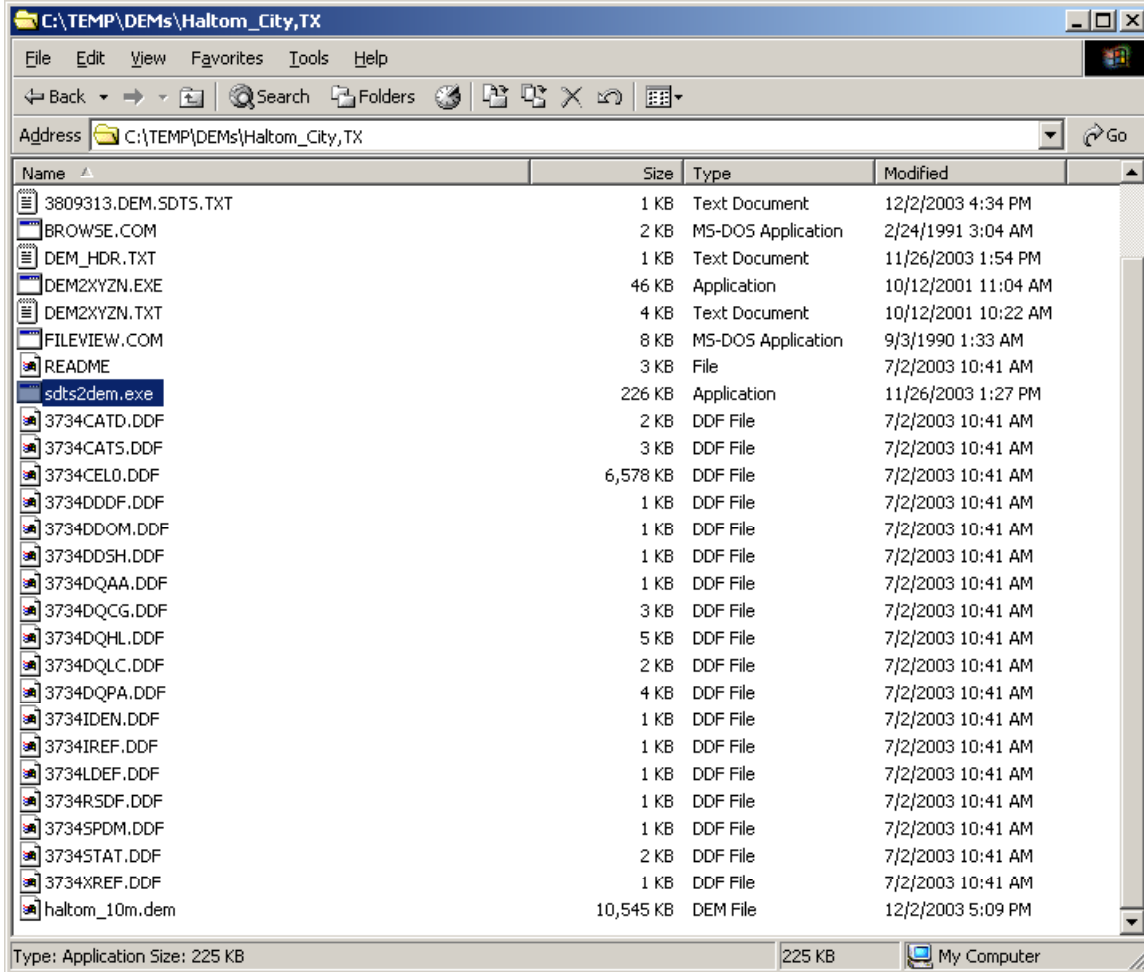
b) Select Open/All Archives/Extract – this time it is ok to let the default extraction proceede.

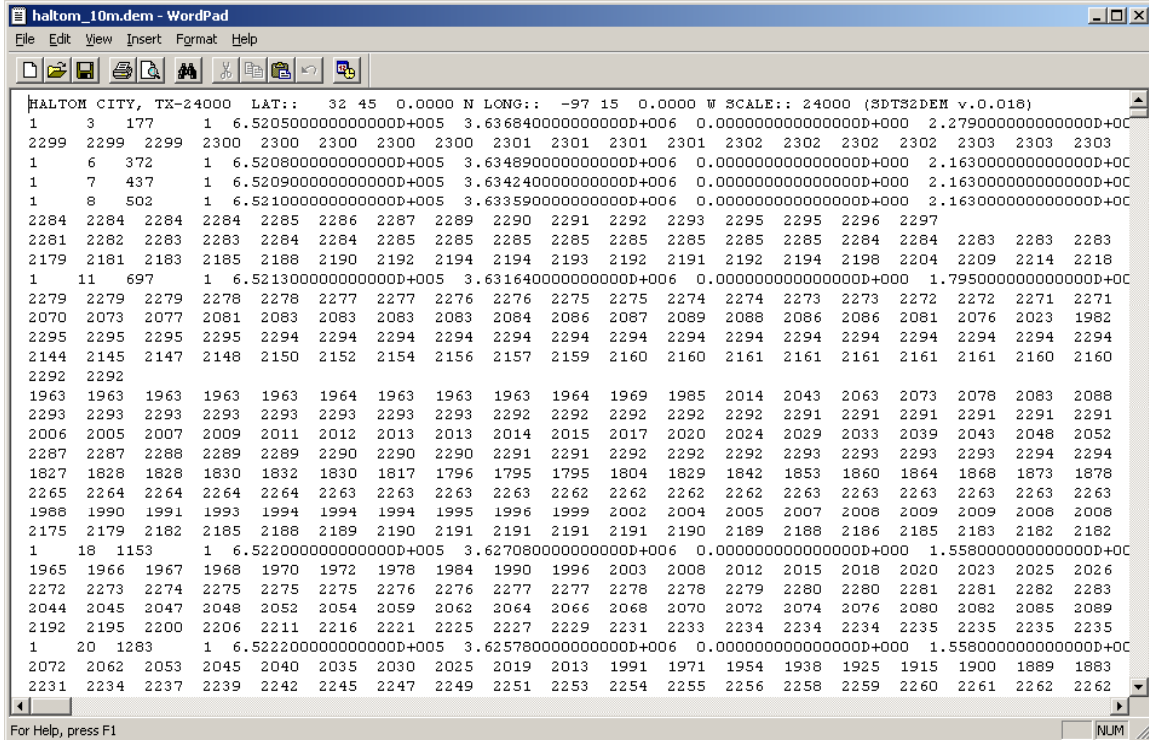
d) Done.

Step 6: Translate the DEM files into DSAA (ASCII files) for gridding. Use the sdts2dem.exe utility.

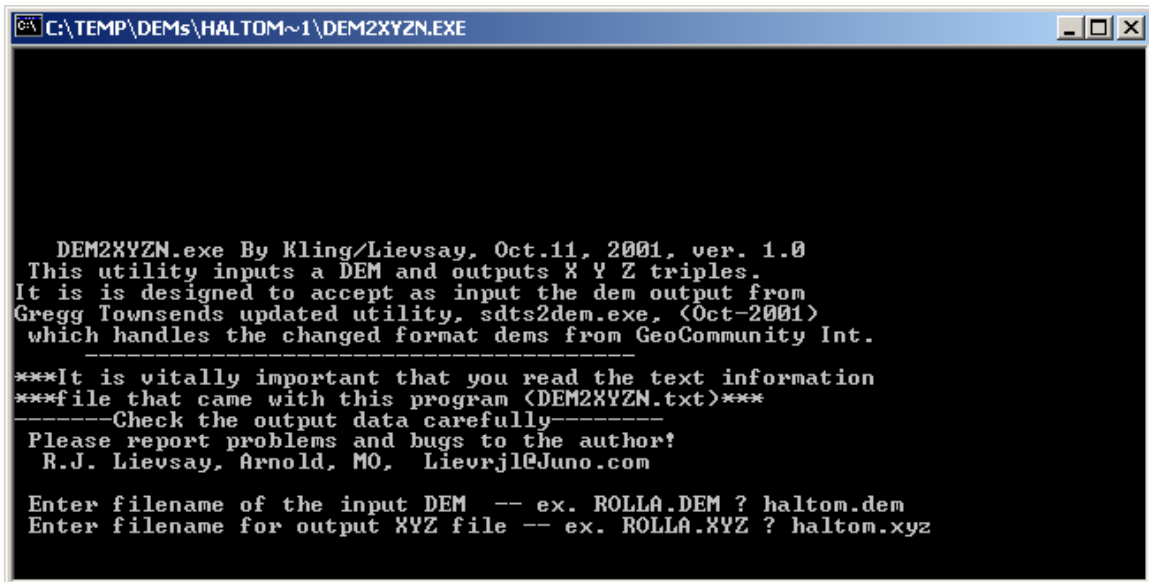


Step 7: Verify that the DEM exists and has content.





Step 8 : Convert the file into xyz format for use with the gridding program (either SURFER or home grown. Also get the UTM panel number from the DEM readme) The xyz translator needs short file names, so you may need to change the input file name.



```
C:\TEMP\DEMs\HALTOM~1\DEM2XYZN.EXE
INFO FOR DEM INPUT FILE haltom.dem

QUAD NAME =
HALTOM CITY, TX-24000  LAT::  32 45  0.0000 N LONG:: -97 15
DEM PRODUCTION PROCESS =  AUTOCORELATION
DEM LEVEL = 1
COORDINATE SYSTEM = UTM
ZONE = 14
CORNER COORDINATE VALUES
      SW      X = 652235.9      Y = 3624741
      NW      X = 652022.9      Y = 3638600
      NE      X = 663718.4      Y = 3638787
      SE      X = 663947.9      Y = 3624927
LOWEST DEM ELEVATION = 143.71  HIGHEST DEM ELEVATION = 230.86
X increment = 10      Y increment = 10  Z factor = .1
NUMBER OF COLUMNS IN DEM = 1192

Press any key to proceed.
```

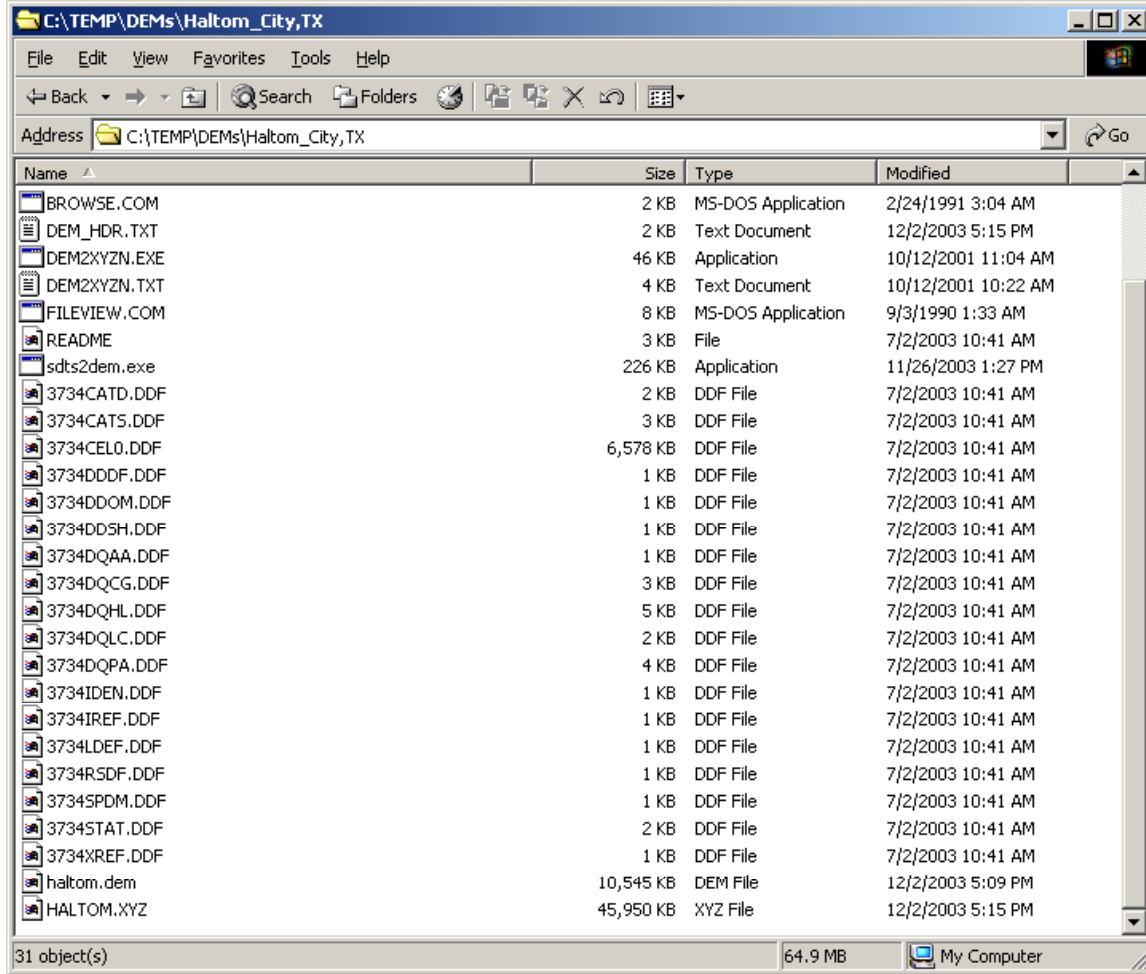
```
C:\TEMP\DEMs\HALTOM~1\DEM2XYZN.EXE
Rows = 1386
x# = 652530
Y# = 3624750

processing col 52
Rows = 1386
x# = 652540
Y# = 3624750

processing col 53
Rows = 1386
x# = 652550
Y# = 3624750

processing col 54
Rows = 1386
x# = 652560
Y# = 3624750

processing col 55
Rows = 1386
x# = 652570
Y# = 3624750
```



At this point the DEM is now translated into a nearly useful form for our work. The next steps are to convert it into an ASCII grid using some algorithm. Of note is that the data are already on a grid, and a simple approach is simply to convert it into an array form, but there are duplicates, so an averaging technique is needed to handle duplicate points. For our work we will use SURFER to interpolate and, more importantly, build the grid.