

DIGITALNA ANALIZA PADINA OTOKA RABA

DIGITAL ANALYSIS OF THE SLOPES OF RAB ISLAND

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U radu su analizirana morfometrijska obilježja padina otoka Raba. Na temelju formiranoga digitalnog modela reljefa izračunati su rasterski slojevi vrijednosti nagiba, ekspozicije i zakrivljenosti padina, te dolinska mreža koja je grupirana prema metodi Strahela. U GIS okružju provedena je međusobna analiza izračunatih vrijednosti morfometrijskih parametara. Prostorni raspored vrijednosti pojedinih morfometrijskih parametara doveden je u vezu sa strukturnim i morfogenetskim obilježjima otoka Raba. Utvrđene su razlike obilježja padina unutar pojedinih morfogenetskih tipova reljefa, kako na temelju samih morfometrijskih obilježja, tako i analizom dolinske mreže.

Ključne riječi: morfometrija, digitalni model reljefa, padinski procesi, geografsko informacijski sustav, otok Rab, Hrvatska

The paper analyzes morphometric features of the slopes of Rab Island. Based on the digital elevation model, raster layers were calculated for the values of slope angle, aspect and curvature, as well as valley network, which was grouped using the Strahler method. A comparative analysis of the calculated values of morphometric parameters was conducted in the GIS environment. Spatial distribution of the values of each of the morphometric parameters was correlated to the structural and morphogenetic features of Rab Island. Differences between the slopes features within each of the morphogenetic types of the terrain were ascertained by comparing their morphometric features, and by using the valley network analysis.

Key words: morphometric, digital elevation model, derasion processes, geographic information systems, Rab Island, Croatia

Uvod

Moderna geomorfološka istraživanja reljefa uključuju čitav niz kvantitativno-statističkih metoda za opis i determinaciju pojedinih reljefnih oblika i procesa, analizu veza između pojedinih čimbenika oblikovanja reljefnih oblika, odnosno reljefa u cjelini, kao i za mogućnost usporedbе kvalitativnih razlika temeljem numeričkih parametara unutar određenog prostora.

Primjena kvantitativnih geomorfoloških istraživanja vezana je poglavito za podatke dobivene analizom analognih (karte otisnute na papiru) tematskih karata (orohidrografske, geološke, pedološke i druge karte). Metode prikupljanja kvantitativnih podataka iz spomenutih izvora predstavlja dug proces, s mogućim velikim brojem pogrešaka i naglašenom generalizacijom pri analizi većih prostora.

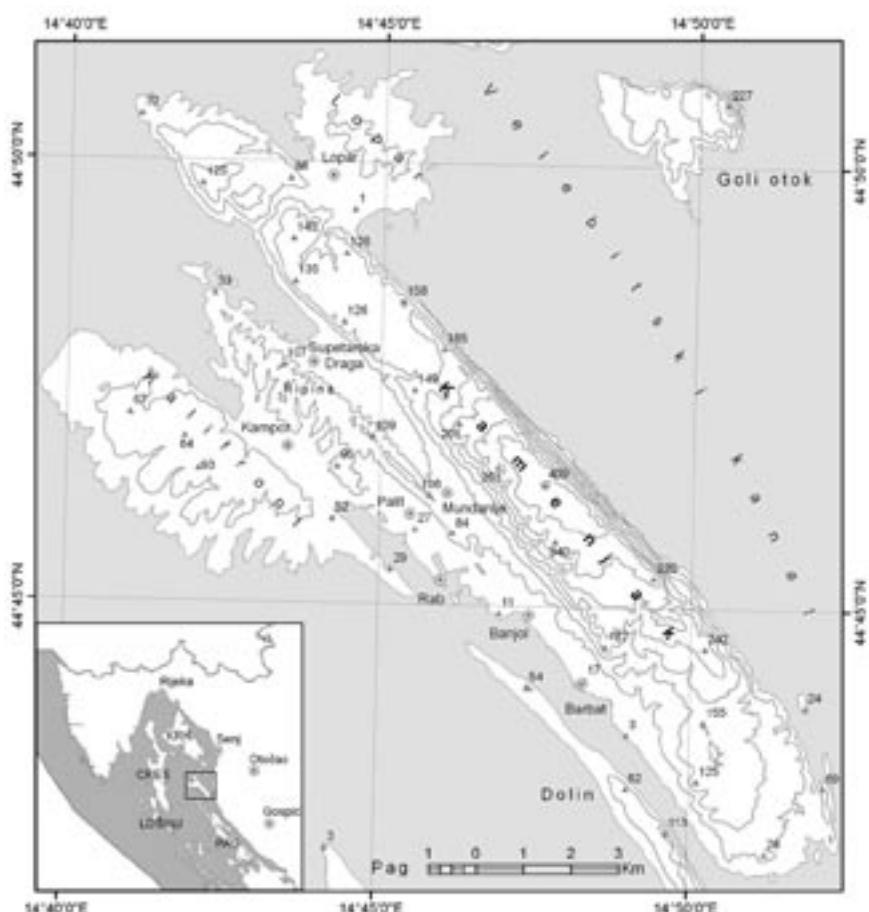
Introduction

The slopes represent terrain planes defined by their spatial position, angle to a horizontal surface, aspect or direction it faces, and the degree of curvature. The recent form of the slopes was influenced by a number of factors during genesis and evolution, from geological composition and build to the bioclimactic factors. Through measuring and analysing each of the parameters of the slope and by using quantitative methods, it is possible to analyze primarily the relation between the terrain and neotectonic movements, as well as, in correlation with bioclimatic parameters, the influence of exomorphological processes on the formation of the slope. When observed in a local environment, these data most frequently indicate influence of exogenous geomorphologic processes, while in regional terms the indicators show the influence of endogenous processes. The main

Padine su plohe reljefa definirane prostornim položajem, nagibom prema horizontalnoj površini, orientacijom u odnosu na strane svijeta, te stupnjem zakrivljenosti. Recentni oblik padina posljedica je utjecaja niza čimbenika tijekom geneze i evolucije, od geološkog sastava i građe do bioklimatskih čimbenika. Mjerenjem i analizom pojedinih parametara padine moguće je kvantitativnim metodama analizirati poglavito odnos reljefa i neotektonskih pokreta, teukorelacijskih bioklimatskih parametrima i utjecaj egzomorfoloških procesa na oblikovanje padine. Dobiveni podatci promatrani u lokalnom okružju najčešće ukazuju na posljedicu djelovanja egzogenih geomorfoloških procesa, dok u regionalnim okvirima možemo govoriti o pokazateljima djelovanja endogenih procesa. Analiza veza između morfometrijskih obilježja padina, litoloških obilježja i dominantnih reljefnih procesa na padinama temeljni je cilj ovog rada. Pri tome je dan naglasak na detaljnu morfometrijsku analizu padina u GIS okružju temeljem digitalnog modela reljefa (DMR). Za potrebe analize digitalnog

objective of this paper is to analyze the relations between the morphometric features of the slopes, lithologic features and the dominant terrain processes on the slopes. The emphasis has been put on a detailed morphometric analysis of the slopes in the GIS environment based on a digital elevation model (DEM). For the needs of the analysis of the digital elevation model, ESRI's ArcGIS program package was used, with Spatial and 3D Analyst extensions.

Rab Island with smaller islands surrounding it (Fig. 1) represents a unique sub-geomorphologic region, which Bognar (2001), together with the Pag archipelago, marks as a single mesomorphologic region within the northwestern part of the macro-geomorphologic region of the northwestern Dalmatia with archipelago. Based on morphometric and morphographic features, as well as the similarity of morphogenesis and evolution of the terrain, seven micro-geomorphological zones can be distinguished on Rab Island. These are: Kamenjak

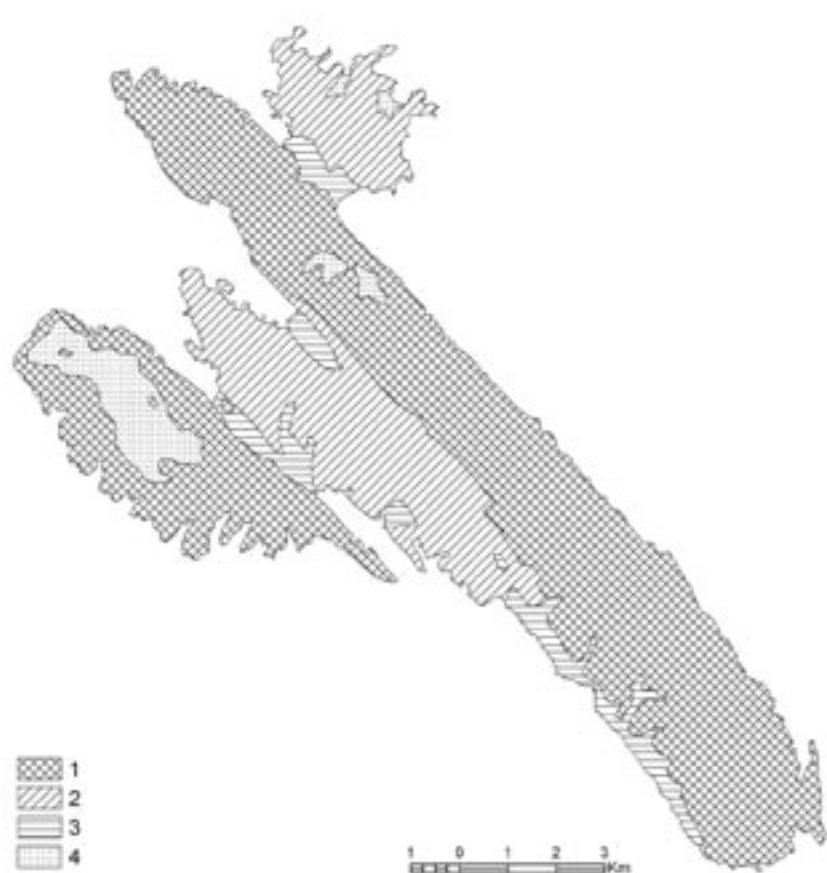


Slika 1. Geografski položaj otoka Raba
Figure 1 Geographic position of Rab Island

modela reljefa korišten je ArcGIS programski paket s ekstenzijama Spatial i 3D Analyst tvrtke ESRI.

Otok Rab s okolnim manjim otocima (Sl. 1.) predstavlja jedinstvenu subgeomorfološku regiju koju Bognar (2001) s Paškim arhipelagom izdvaja kao jedinstvenu mezomorfološku regiju unutar sjeverozapadnog dijela makrogeomorfološke regije SZ Dalmacije s arhipelagom. Na otoku Rabu moguće je izdvojiti sedam mikrogeomorfoloških cjelina na temelju morfometrijskih i morfografskih obilježja, odnosno sličnosti morfogeneze i evolucije reljefa. To su hrbat Kamenjaka, zaravan u kršu Kalifronta, Loparsko pobrđe, pobrđe Ripine između Supetarsko-mundanijske i Kamporske udoline. Sve cjeline međusobno su paralelne i obilježava ih dinarski pravac pružanja. U morfostruktturnom smislu hrbat antiklinala Kamenjaka i zaravan u kršu – antiklinala Kalifronta ulaze u kategoriju denudacijsko-tektonskog tipa morfostruktura, dok Supetarsko-mundanijske i Kamporske udoline

Ridge, plateau in the Kalifront karst, Lopar Hills, Ripine Hills between the Supetar-Mundanija and Kampor Valleys. All these zones are mutually parallel and spread in the Dinaric direction. Morphostructurally, the ridge of Kamenjak anticlines and the karst plateau Kalifront anticlines belong to the category of denudation-tectonic morphostructures, while Supetar-Mundanija and Kampor valleys (synclines), as well as the Ripine and Lopar Hills (synclines) belong to the category of denudation-accumulation relief. The area of Kamenjak Ridge and the Kalifront Plateau are morphogenetically dominated by karst relief, while the valleys and ridge areas in flysch, and Lopar Hills are dominated by fluvial-denudation type of relief. Apart from these dominant morphogenetic zones, aeolian relief can be found on Lopar Peninsula, on Kalifront plateau, and in the flat part of the crest of Kamenjak Ridge (Frue). On the other hand, abrasion relief can be found in coastal parts of the island (Fig. 2).



Slika 2. Morfogenetski tipovi reljefa: 1. krški, 2. fluvio-denudacijski, 3. padinski i fluvijalni (akumulacijski), 4. eolski
Figure 2 Morphogenetic types of terrain: 1. karst, 2. fluvial-denudation, 3. denudation and fluvial (accumulation), 4. eolian

- sıklinale te pobrđe Ripine i Loparsko pobrđe
- sinklinale pripadaju kategoriji denudacijsko-akumulacijskog reljefa. Na području hrpta Kamenjaka i zaravni Kalifront u morfogenetskom smislu dominira krški reljef, a u području udolina i hrpta uflisu, teloparskog pobrđa fluvio-denudacijski tip reljefa. Uz te dominantne morfogenetske cjeline nalazimo na poluotoku Loparu, zaravni Kalifront i zaravnjenom dijelu tjemena hrpta Kamenjak (Fruge) eolski reljef, te abrazijski reljef u obalnom području otoka (Sl. 2.).

Metode

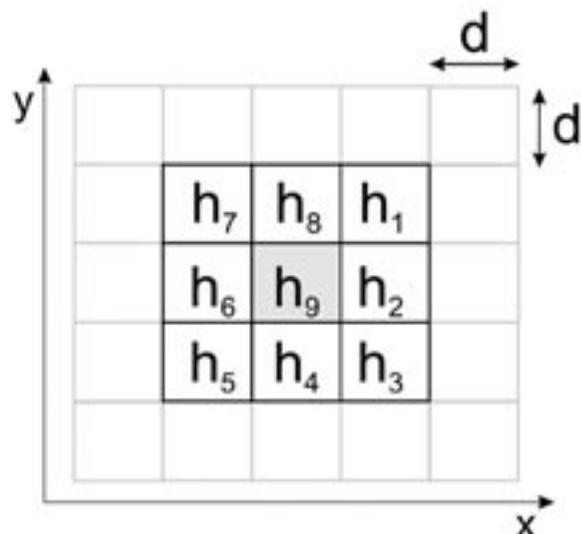
Analiza reljefa temeljena na GIS metodama odnosi se u prvom redu na analizu digitalnog modela reljefa, pravilnu mrežnu matricu koja reprezentira kontinuirane promjene reljefa kroz prostor (BURROUGH, 1986). Primjena digitalnog modela reljefa u geomorfološkim istraživanjima nužno je dovela do modifikacije metoda klasičnih morfometrijskih mjerena temeljenih poglavito na topografskim kartografskim izvorima, a karakterističnih za geomorfološke radeve prošlog stoljeća. (MARK 1975; EVANS, 1981; ANDERSON, SAMBLES, 1988; LOZIĆ, 2000). Vrijednosti najčešće korištenih morfometrijskih atributa u geomorfološkim analizama reljefa su relativni visinski odnosi – horizontalna i vertikalna energija reljefa, nagib, poprečni i uzdužni profil padina, te dužina padina. Tako se i u geomorfološkim istraživanjima Dinarida velika pozornost pridodaje analizi morfometrijskih obilježja reljefa (MIHLJEVIĆ, PRELOGOVIĆ 1992; FAIVRE, 1995; BOGNAR, 1994). Temeljem digitalnih modela reljefa pravilnog rasporeda čvorova ti se parametri mogu odrediti za svaki pojedini element modela (ćeliju DMR-a) kao funkcija njegova okruženja (susjednih ćelija) primjenom metoda 3×3 kvadrata. Metode 3×3 kvadrata temelje se na matematičkim računima promjena visina između središnje i neposrednih susjednih ćelija digitalnog modela reljefa koje ju okružuju. Mreža koju tvore ćelije, poravnana je uzduž geografskih osi x (zapad-istok) i y (sjever-jug), te jednakih dimenzija stranica ćelija digitalnog modela visina (Sl. 3.).

Na temelju odnosa nadmorskih visina središnje ćelije i okružujućih susjednih, te horizontalnog razmaka između ćelija, definiranog rezolucijom samoga digitalnog modela visina računate su tražene vrijednost morfometrijskih parametara padina. Primjena različitih matematičkih koncepta u njihovu određivanju dovela je do postojanja nekoliko algoritama za rješavanje postojećeg

Methods

The relief analysis based on GIS methods refers primarily to the analysis of the digital elevation model, a regular gridded matrix representation of the continuous variation of relief over space (BURROUGH, 1986). The application of the digital elevation model in geomorphologic research led to modifications of the methods of the classic morphometric measurements, primarily based on topographic cartographic sources, typical for geomorphologic studies of the past century (MARK, 1975; EVANS, 1981; ANDERSON, SAMBLES, 1988; LOZIĆ, 2000). The values of the most frequently used morphometric attributes in geomorphological analyses of the relief are relative elevation relations – horizontal and vertical energy of the relief, inclination, longitudinal and transversal slope profile, as well as slope length. This is also observed in geomorphological research of the Dinaric mountains, where great attention is given to the morphometric relief features (MIHLJEVIĆ, PRELOGOVIĆ 1992; FAIVRE, 1995; BOGNAR, 1994). Based on the digital elevation models with a regular node distribution, these parameters can be calculated for each element of the model (DEM cell) as the function of its environment (adjacent cells) using the 3×3 square methods. The 3×3 square methods are based on the mathematical calculations of the elevation differential between the central cell and its adjacent cells in the digital elevation model. The grid made by the cells is then leveled on geographic axes x (west-east) and y (north-south), and equal dimensions of the cell sides in the digital elevation model (Fig. 3).

The values of slope morphometric parameters were calculated on the basis of the relation between the altitudes of the central cells and its adjacent cells, as well as on the horizontal distance between the cells, defined by the resolution of the digital elevation model. Application of different mathematical concepts in their calculation led to the development of several algorithms for solving the existing problem (SHARPNACK, AKIN, 1969; RITTER, 1987). Morphometric attributes, whose value is dependent on the changes in relief, or more precisely, on the changes in the elevation between the adjacent cells of the digital elevation model, are defined by differential coefficients of the topographic surface. Such differential calculation includes first-order derivations in the description of the change of elevation with distance along the x and y axes, or the inclination in those directions, and second-order derivations in the description of



Slika 3. Mreža kvadrata 3×3 s rasporedom oznaka kvadrata (h_1-h_9).

Figure 3 3-by-3 gridded matrix with notations (h_1-h_9).

problema (SHARPNACK, AKIN 1969; RITTER 1987). Morfometrijski atributi čija vrijednost ovisi o lokalnim promjenama u reljefu, točnije promjenama u visini između susjednih ćelija digitalnog modela reljefa, definirani su temeljem diferencijalnih koeficijenta topografske površine. Takav diferencijalni račun uključuje derivacije prvog reda u opisu udjela promjena visina s udaljenošću duž x i y osi, odnosno nagiba u tim smjerovima, te derivacija drugog reda u opisu udjela promjene derivacija prvog reda duž x i y smjera, odnosno profila padina u tim smjerovima (WILSON, GALLANT, 2001).

Točnost morfometrijskih parametra padina računatih na temelju rasterskoga digitalnog modela visina ovisit će o točnosti i rezoluciji samoga izvornog modela visina. U radu je korišten digitalni model reljefa rasterske GRID strukture, veličine ćelija 50 metara interpoliran na temelju izohipsa i visinskih kota topografske karte 1 : 25 000.

Morfometrijska obilježja padina

Nagib padina

Računanje nagiba padina temeljem visinskih podataka DMR-a definirano je maksimalnom promjenom vrijednosti visina između središnje ćelije i okružujućih susjednih ćelija (BURROUGH, 1986). Iako postoji veći broj algoritama za određivanje nagiba padina (ENGELEN, HUYBRECHTS, 1981; HICKEY I DR., 1994) većina ih je bazirana na

the change of the first-order derivations along the x and y axes, or the slope profiles in those directions (WILSON, GALLANT, 2001).

The accuracy of the morphometric parameters of the slope calculated on the basis of a raster elevation model depends on the accuracy and resolution of the source elevation model itself. In this paper, a digital elevation model with raster GRID structure was used, with 50 meter cells interpolated from contour lines and height points of a topographic map scaled 1 : 25,000.

Morphometric features of the slopes

Slope angle

Calculation of the slope angle based on the elevation data from the DEM is defined as the maximum change of elevation values between the central cell and its adjacent cells (BURROUGH, 1986). Although a large number of algorithms exist for calculating the slope angle (ENGELEN, HUYBRECHTS, 1981; HICKEY ET AL., 1994), most of them are based on calculation of the first-order derivation values within a 3×3 square. The differences are primarily in the number of cells in each direction that are involved in the calculation. The method applied in this paper is the one contained in the ARC/INFO algorithm for calculating of slope angle. It includes all eight values of a 3×3 square (notations in the formula according to Fig. 1):

izračunavanju derivacija prvog reda vrijednosti unutar kvadrata 3×3 . Razlike se poglavito odnose na broj celija po određenim smjerovima uključenih u izračun. Metoda primijenjena u ovom radu uključena je u ARC/INFO algoritam računanja nagiba padina. Ona uključuje svih osam vrijednosti kvadrata 3×3 (oznake u formuli prema slici 1.):

$$h_x = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \approx \frac{(h_1 + 2h_2 + h_3) - (h_7 + 2h_6 + h_5)}{8d} \quad (1)$$

$$h_y = \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \approx \frac{(h_1 + 2h_8 + h_7) - (h_5 + 2h_4 + h_3)}{8d}$$

Temeljem izračunatih derivacija u smjeru x i y, nagib se određuje metodom graničnih razlika:

$$N = \sqrt{h_x^2 + h_y^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\beta(^{\circ}) = \arctan(N) \quad (3)$$

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$$h_y = \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \approx \frac{(h_1 + 2h_8 + h_7) - (h_5 + 2h_4 + h_3)}{8d}$$

Based on the calculated derivations in the directions x and y, the slope angle is determined by using centered finite differences:

$$N = \sqrt{h_x^2 + h_y^2} \quad (2)$$

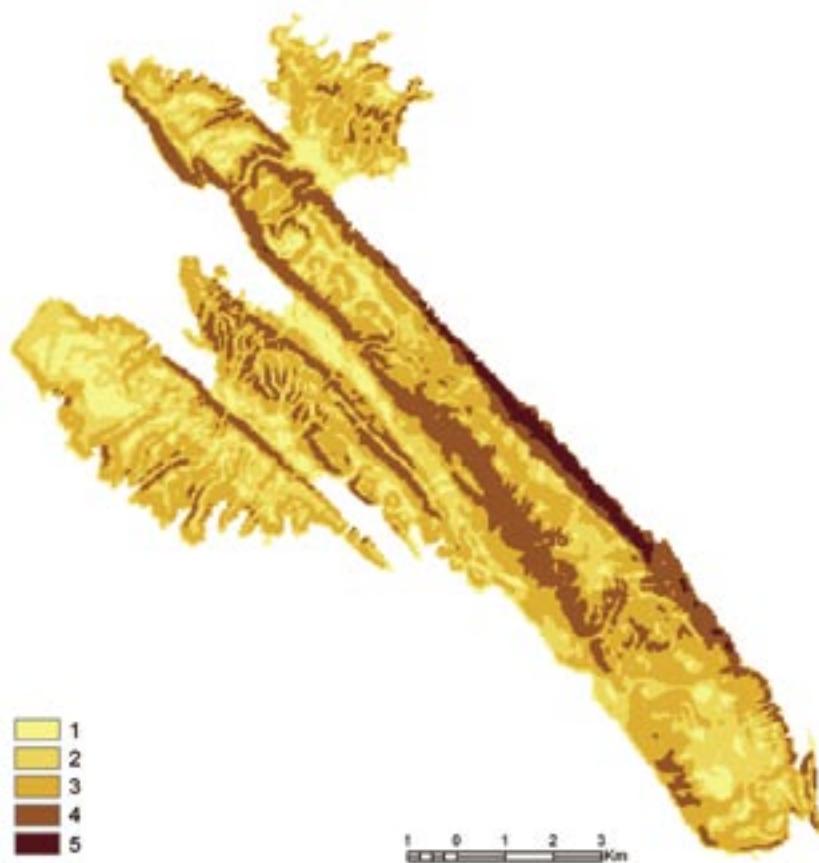
$$\beta(^{\circ}) = \arctan(N) \quad (3)$$

Spatial distribution and representation of each category of slope angle on Rab Island is clearly marked in the identified relief zones (Fig. 4, Tab. 1). Almost the whole length of the Kamenjak mountain ridge shows slopes with angles exceeding 20° . Northeastern part of the ridge displays

Tablica 1. Postotni udjeli parametara morfometrijskih obilježja padina otoka Raba

Table 1 Percentages of various parameters of morphometric features of the slopes of Rab Island

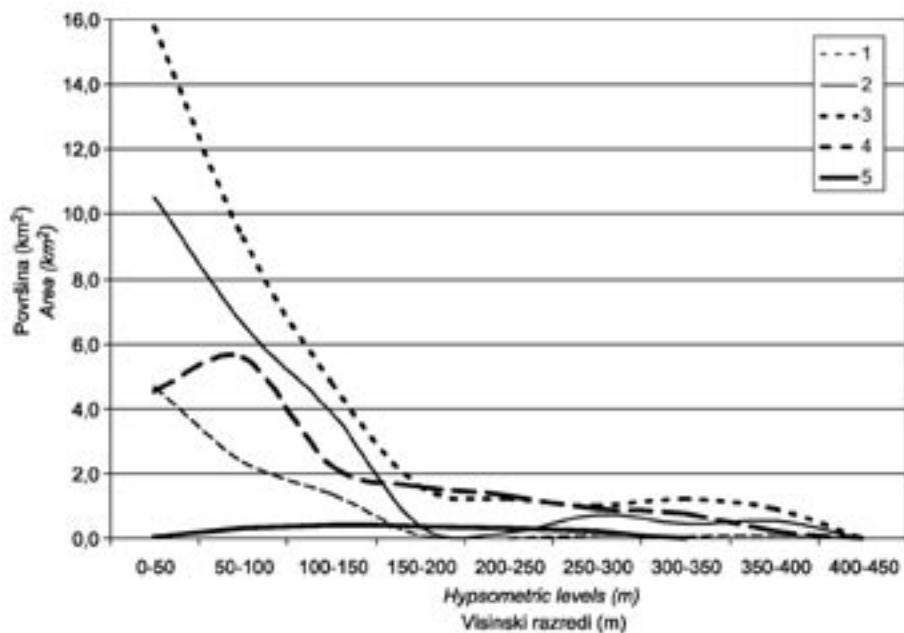
| | | Kategorije | Otok Rab | Hrbat Kamenjaka | Zaravan Kalifront | Loparsko pobrđe | Pobrđe Ripine | Kamporska udolina | Supetarska udolina |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | Categories | Island of Rab | Kamenjak Ridge | Kalifront Plain | Lopar hilly region | Ripine hilly region | Kampor Valley | Supetar Valley |
| Nagib padina | Slope angle | 0-2 | 10,0 | 6,0 | 16,3 | 16,0 | 5,8 | 35,6 | 36,8 |
| | | 2-5 | 26,9 | 22,3 | 39,1 | 29,8 | 15,2 | 51,6 | 45,9 |
| | | 5-12 | 41,3 | 40,7 | 39,0 | 48,3 | 58,3 | 12,7 | 17,2 |
| | | 12-32 | 19,8 | 27,5 | 5,6 | 6,0 | 20,6 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | 32-55 | 1,6 | 3,1 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | | > 55 | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| | Slope aspect | N | 8,2 | 7,6 | 10,1 | 10,7 | 8,9 | 5,4 | 5,8 |
| | | NE | 14,1 | 16,0 | 10,5 | 9,7 | 10,1 | 26,8 | 23,1 |
| | | E | 8,9 | 9,2 | 6,8 | 12,0 | 12,1 | 8,3 | 11,4 |
| | | SE | 9,8 | 8,4 | 13,6 | 15,1 | 14,9 | 5,8 | 4,2 |
| Ekspozicija padina | Slope aspect | S | 12,5 | 12,2 | 14,1 | 14,8 | 14,2 | 15,1 | 22,4 |
| | | SW | 25,0 | 28,1 | 16,5 | 12,9 | 11,8 | 21,3 | 15,2 |
| | | W | 13,5 | 12,3 | 14,1 | 15,3 | 15,5 | 11,4 | 8,3 |
| | | NW | 8,0 | 6,2 | 14,3 | 9,5 | 12,5 | 5,7 | 4,2 |
| | Zakrivljenost uzdužnog profila | Konveksne padine | 51,3 | 55,1 | 46,7 | 46,1 | 54,6 | 12,3 | 14,8 |
| | | Convex slopes | | | | | | | |
| | | Konkavne padine | 48,7 | 44,9 | 53,3 | 53,9 | 45,4 | 87,7 | 85,2 |
| | | Concave slopes | | | | | | | |
| Zakrivljenost poprečnog profila | Longitudinal slope profile | Konveksne padine | 58,3 | 58,2 | 57,4 | 60,6 | 55,8 | 41,9 | 45,2 |
| | | Convex slopes | | | | | | | |
| | Transversal slope profile | Konkavne padine | 41,7 | 41,8 | 42,6 | 39,4 | 44,2 | 58,1 | 54,8 |
| | | Concave slopes | | | | | | | |



Slika 4. Nagib padina: 1) 0-2°; 2) 2-5°; 3) 5-12°; 4) 12-32°; 5) > 33°
Figure 4 Slope angles: 1) 0-2°; 2) 2-5°; 3) 5-12°; 4) 12-32°; 5) > 33°

Prostorni raspored i zastupljenost pojedinih kategorija nagiba padina otoka Raba jasno obilježavaju izdvojene reljefne cjeline (Sl. 4; Tab. 1.). Gotovo čitavom dužinom pružanja padine gorskoga hrpta Kamenjaka zastupljene su nagibima većim od 20°. Na sjeveroistočnim padinama hrpta posebno se ističu veoma strme padine nagiba preko 30°. Takav je asimetričan ocrt hrpta posljedica antiklinalne građe, tj. ustrmljenih krila posebice njegova SZ dijela (MAMUŽIĆ I DR. 1969). Nagibi padina vrijednosti od 5° do 12° vršnog dijela hrpta Kamenjaka ukazuju na njegovu zaravnjenost. Na najnižim dijelovima jugoistočnih padina gorskog hrpta Kamenjaka uočavaju se zone blagih nagiba do 5° koje predstavljaju predgorsku stepenicu – glacis (BOGNAR I DR. 1998). Geneza spomenute predgorske stepenice vezana je za spajanje niza proluvijalnih plavina na krajevima derazijskih dolina jugoistočne padine Kamenjaka. Zaravan Kalifront također antiklinalne građe obilježena je blagim nagibima do 5° u središnjem dijelu te nešto većim nagibima u smjeru SI i JZ, odnosno na krilima spomenute antiklinale. Loparsko pobrđe

especially steep slopes with angles exceeding 30°. This asymmetric ridge is the result of anticlinal build, i.e. steep sides, especially in its northwestern part (MAMUŽIĆ ET AL. 1969). Slope angles of the peak of Kamenjak ridge range between 5° and 12°, which indicates its flatness. The lowest parts of the southeastern slopes of Kamenjak ridge reveal zones with mild slope angle of up to 5°, which represent foreland step – glacis (BOGNAR AT AL., 1998). The genesis of the abovementioned foreland step is related to the merging of a number of proluvial fans at the ends of derasion valleys of the southeastern slope of Kamenjak. Kalifront plateau, also an anticline, shows mild slope angles of up to 5° in its central part, and slightly steeper slope angles in the northeast and southwest directions, i.e. on the anticline walls. Lopar Hills display slope angles less than 12°. Exception to this are smaller narrow zones of steeper slopes (up to 32°) of the valley walls of occasional torrential watercourses in the central zone of the hills. Ripina Hills are marked by slope angles ranging between 5° and 12°, as well as between 12° and 32°. More



Slika 5. Distribucija nagiba padina prema hipsometrijskim katovima: 1) 0-2°; 2) 2-5°; 3) 5-12°; 4) 12-32°; 5) > 33°
 Figure 5 Distribution of the slope angles by hypsometric levels: 1) 0-2°; 2) 2-5°; 3) 5-12°; 4) 12-32°; 5) > 33°

obilježavaju padine nagiba manjih od 12°. Iznimka su manja uska područja strmijih padina (do 32°) dolinskih strana povremenih bujičastih vodotoka u središnjem dijelu pobrđa. Pobrđe Ripinu obilježavaju nagibi razreda od 5° do 12° te od 12° do 32°. Veću zastupljenost nagiba padina od 12° do 32° u odnosu na Loparsko pobrđe moguće je objasniti većim brojem i duljinom bujičastih tokova koji se duboko usijecaju u flišne naslage pobrđa. Tako se i na kartografskom prikazu nagiba jasno uočavaju strmije padine fluvio-derazijskih dolina nagiba 12°-32° čiji je pravac pružanja okomit na dominantni pravac pružanja reljefnih oblika (SZ-JI), te dna širih derazijskih dolina u kategorijama manjim od 5°. Dno Supetarsko-mundanijske i Kamporske udoline obilježavaju najniže kategorije nagiba ispod 5°. Distribucija kategorija nagiba padina u odnosu na visinske katove (Sl. 5.) ukazuju na specifičnosti osnovnih reljefnih cjelina otoka Raba. Tako se najniže kategorije nagiba padina vežu za hipsometrijske razrede do 100 metara nadmorske visine (zaravan Kalifront, središnje udoline i poluotok Lopar), te se ponovno pojavljuju na visinama iznad 250, odnosno 300 metara kao fragmenti zaravnjenih dijelova tjemena hrpta Kamenjaka. Suprotno visinskoj distribuciji najnižih kategorija nagiba padina, najveća distribucija strmaca vezana je za hipsometrijski raspon od 100 do 250 m i odnosi se na strme sjeveroistočne padine hrpta Kamenjaka.

slope angles ranging between 12° and 32°, in comparison to Lopar Hills, can be explained by a larger number and greater length of torrential watercourses that cut deeply into the flysch beds of the hills. The cartographic display of the slope angle also clearly shows steeper slopes of fluvio-deraziation valleys with slope angles ranging between 12° and 32°, whose direction is perpendicular to the prevailing direction of relief formations (NW-SE), as well as the floors of wider deraziation valleys ranging up to 5°. The floors of the Supetar-Mundanija and Kampor Valleys show categories of smallest slope angles of up to 5°. Distribution of the categories of slope angle in relation to the hypsometric levels (Fig. 5) indicates specific nature of basic terrain zones of Rab Island. The categories with the smallest slope angle are connected to hypsometric levels up to 100 meters above the sea level (Kalifront Plateau, central valleys and the Lopar Peninsula), and appear again at altitudes above 250 and 300 meters, as fragments of flat parts of the crest of Kamenjak Ridge. As opposed to the altitude distribution of smallest slope angles, the distribution of steep slopes is connected to the hypsometric range of 100 to 250 meters, on the steep northeastern slopes of Kamenjak Ridge.

Ekspozicija padina

Ekspozicija padina u smjeru najvećeg nagiba predstavlja njezinu orientaciju s obzirom na strane svijeta. Pri tome se kut određuje najčešće od pravca sjevera u smjeru kazaljke na satu. Ekspozicija u stupnjevima izračunata je metodom graničnih razlika (oznake u formuli prema slici 1.):

$$\psi = 180 - \arctan\left(\frac{h_y}{h_x}\right) + 90\left(\frac{h_x}{|h_x|}\right) \quad (4)$$

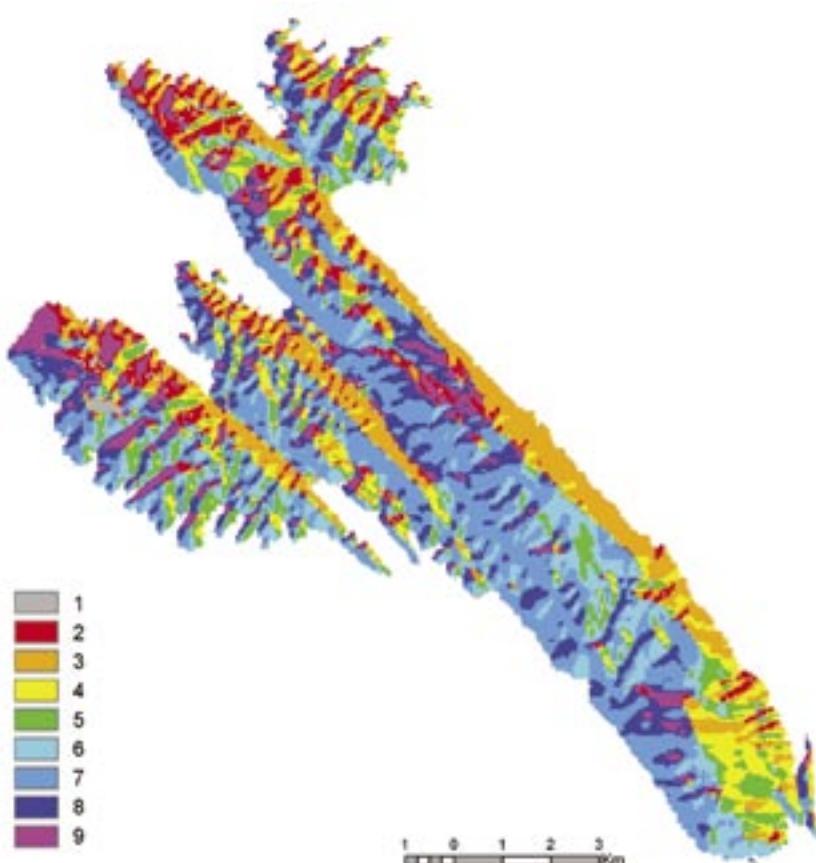
Značenje ekspozicije za intenzitet recentnih geomorfoloških procesa očituje se poglavito u modificiranju utjecaja Sunčeva zračenja na amplitude temperature zraka i tla, mehaničku rastrožbu stijenske mase, dužinu vegetacijskog perioda, te nejednaku izloženost padina smjeru kišonosnih vjetrova i dr. Maksimalne razlike utjecaja ekspozicije na spomenute pojave uočavaju se u nasuprotnim ekspozicijama smjerom meridijanskog pružanja, tzv. osojnim i prisojnim padinama.

Slope aspect

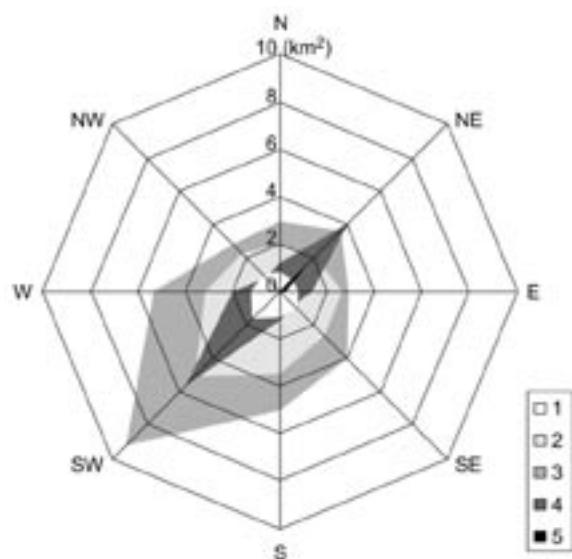
Aspect of the slopes in the direction of the highest slope angle is the direction it faces. The angle is most commonly determined clockwise from north. Aspect in degrees is calculated using the boundary element method (notation in the formula according to Fig. 1):

$$\psi = 180 - \arctan\left(\frac{h_y}{h_x}\right) + 90\left(\frac{h_x}{|h_x|}\right) \quad (4)$$

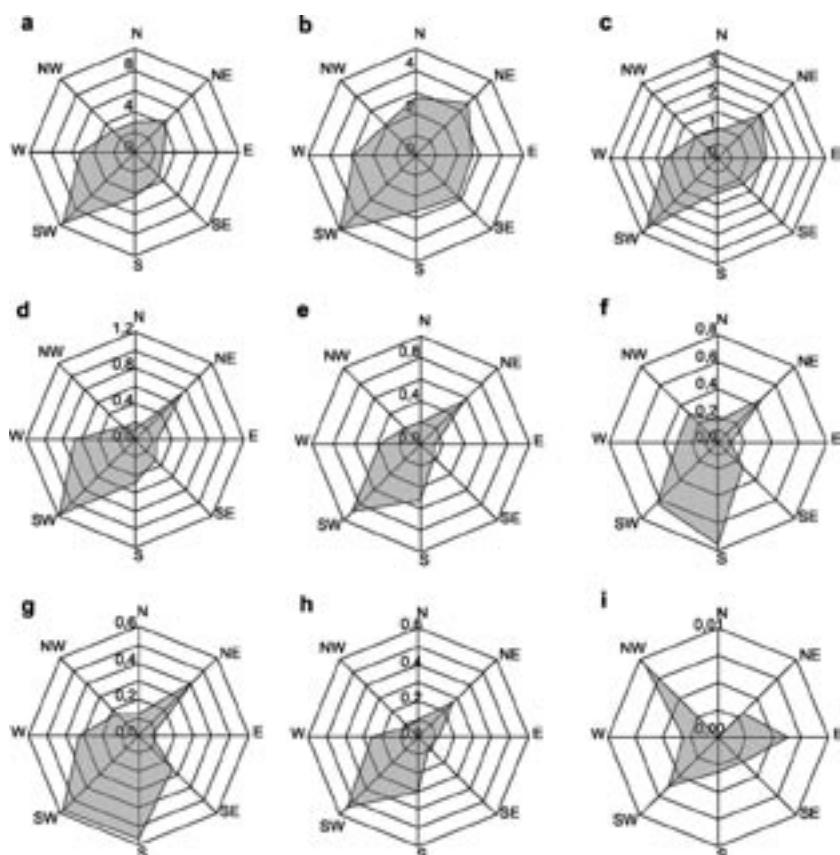
The importance of aspect for the intensity of recent geomorphologic processes primarily reflects in the modification of the impact of the solar radiation on temperature amplitudes of the air and soil, mechanical disintegration of the rock mass, length of the vegetation period, as well as variable exposure of the slopes to the rain-bringing winds, etc. The greatest differences in the impact of aspect on the abovementioned phenomena is observed on slopes with opposing aspects considering the meridian direction, the so called sun-exposed slopes and those facing them.



Slika 6. Ekspozicija padina: 1. zaravnjene plohe, 2) N; 3) NE; 4) E; 5) SE; 6) S; 7) SW; 8) W; 9) NW
Figure 6 Slope aspect: 1) Flat surfaces, 2) N; 3) NE; 4) E; 5) SE; 6) S; 7) SW; 8) W; 9) NW



Slika 7. Distribucija nagiba padina prema eksponiciji: 1) 0-2°; 2) 2-5°; 3) 5-12°; 4) 12-32°; 5) > 33°
Figure 7 Distribution of the slope angles by aspect: 1) 0-2°; 2) 2-5°; 3) 5-12°; 4) 12-32°; 5) > 33°



Slika 8. Distribucija eksponicije padina prema hipsometrijskim katovima: a) 0-50 m; b) 50-100 m; c) 100-150 m; d) 150-200 m; e) 200-250 m; f) 250-300 m; g) 300-350 m; h) 350-400 m; i) 400-450 m
Figure 8 Distribution of the slope aspects by hypsometric levels: a) 0-50 m; b) 50-100 m; c) 100-150 m; d) 150-200 m; e) 200-250 m; f) 250-300 m; g) 300-350 m; h) 350-400 m; i) 400-450 m

Distribucija nagiba padina s obzirom na ekspoziciju (Sl. 6. i 7.) obilježava jasna orijentacija najstrmijih padina nasuprotnih ekspozicija JZ-SI zastupljene prvenstveno padinama hrpta Kamenjak dinarskog pravca pružanja. Krivulje nižih nagiba padina ne pokazuju dominantan smjer nasuprotnih padina, što govori o reljefu pobrđa te međusobno različito eksponiranih dijelova blagih padina zaravni. Tako kategorija padina 0-2° ima gotovo okrugli ocrt u dijagramu distribucije ekspozicije, odnosno ujednačenu zastupljenost svih razreda ekspozicija. Ekspozicija padina nagiba preko 32° vezana je isključivo za SI ekspozicije hrpta Kamenjaka, dok distribucija razreda nagiba padina od 12-32° pokazuje orijentiranost padina okomitu na dinarski pravac pružanja (padine Kamenjaka). Postave li se u odnos ekspozicija padina i visinski razredi (Sl. 8.) jasno se uočava dominantni smjer otvorenosti padina okomit na smjer dinarskog pravca pružanja glavnih reljefnih cjelina, te veća zastupljenost padina JZ u odnosu na SI ekspoziciju kao posljedica asimetričnosti reljefnih struktura Kamenjaka i zaravni Kalifront. Na visinama od 250 do 300 m dolazi do "otvaranja" južnih ekspozicija vezanih poglavito za krajnji JI dio otoka. Kako visinski pojas iznad 400 m zahvaća usko područje oko najvišeg vrha Kamenjaka (Tinjaroša 410 m), tako će i distribucija ekspozicije padina biti jednolika, bez dominantnog smjera.

Zakrivljenost padina

Pod pojmom zakrivljenosti padina razumijevamo oblik padine koji zajedno sa sedimentima koji sudjeluju u površinskom sastavu može poslužiti za određivanje dominantnih procesa koji su utjecali na oblikovanja same padine, ali i predvidjeti budući razvoj. Zakrivljenost padina temeljem digitalnog modela reljefa grid strukture računa se kao druga derivacija koja opisuje udio promjene prve derivacije u smjeru x i y (oznake u formuli prema slici 1):

$$h_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{h_2 - 2h_9 + h_6}{h^2}$$

$$h_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \approx \frac{h_8 - 2h_9 + h_4}{h^2} \quad (5)$$

Najčešće se računaju dvije vrste zakrivljenosti duž linija padina, uzdužni profil padina (P_u) kao vrijednost zakrivljenosti padine u smjeru najvećeg nagiba i poprečni profil padine (P_p) kao zakrivljenost padine u sekanti okomitoj na smjer najvećeg nagiba:

The distribution of the slope angle considering the aspect (Figs. 6 and 7) exhibits a clear orientation of the steepest slopes in the two opposing aspects SW – NE, present primarily on the slopes of Kamenjak Ridge, with Dinaric direction. The curves of the slopes with smaller slope angle do not exhibit a dominant direction in facing slopes, which indicates hill terrain, and differently aspected parts of mild plateau slopes. Thus, the category of slopes with an angle ranging between 0 and 2° shows an almost circular outline in the aspect distribution diagram, or a balanced presence of all classes of aspect. Aspect of the slopes with an angle exceeding 32° is observed solely on the NE aspects of Kamenjak Ridge, while the distribution of slopes with an angle ranging between 12° and 32° is perpendicular to the Dinaric direction (Kamenjak slopes). If slope aspect and hypsometric levels are compared (Fig. 8), it is evident that dominant direction of open slopes is perpendicular to the Dinaric direction of major relief zones. Additionally, the higher number of SW slopes compared to the NE slopes is the result of asymmetric relief structures of Kamenjak Ridge and Kalifront Plateau. At the altitudes of 250 to 300 meters, southern aspects start to "open", primarily in the far SE part of the island. Since the altitudes exceeding 400 meters can only be found in a narrow zone surrounding Kamenjak's highest peak (Tinjaroš, at 410 meters), the distribution of slope aspects is balanced, without a dominant direction.

Slope curvature

Slope curvature refers to the shape of a slope, which, together with sediments in the surface composition, can be used to determine dominant processes involved in the formation of the slope, as well as for predicting its future development. Based on digital elevation model with a grid structure, the slope curvature is calculated as the second derivation describing the change of the first derivation in the directions x and y (notation in the formula according to the Fig. 1):

$$h_{xx} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{h_2 - 2h_9 + h_6}{h^2}$$

$$h_{yy} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \approx \frac{h_8 - 2h_9 + h_4}{h^2} \quad (5)$$

Two types of curvature are most commonly calculated: longitudinal slope profile (P_u), as the value of the slope curvature in the direction of the

$$P_U = \frac{h_{xx}h_x^2 + 2h_{xy}h_xh_y + h_{yy}h_y^2}{pq^{3/2}} \quad (6)$$

$$P_P = \frac{h_{xx}h_y^2 + 2h_{xy}h_xh_y + h_{yy}h_x^2}{p^{3/2}} \quad (7)$$

gdje je

$$h_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} \approx \frac{-h_7 + h_1 + h_5 - h_3}{4h^2} \quad (8)$$

$$p = h_x^2 + h_y^2 \quad (9)$$

$$q = p + 1 \quad (10)$$

Jedinice u kojima su izračunate vrijednosti zakriviljenosti padine su radijani na dužni metar padine. Zbog vrlo male vrijednosti u računima se vrijednosti radjan/metar množi sa 100 kako bi se pojednostavnila interpretacija rezultata. Pozitivne vrijednosti uzdužnog profila padina definiraju konkavne dijelove padina, dok su negativnim vrijednostima obilježeni konveksni dijelovi padina. Negativne vrijednosti poprečnog profila padina označavaju divergentne padine (padine s divergentnim smjerom tečenja – padine na tjemenima gorskih uzvišenja), a pozitivne vrijednosti označavaju konvergentne padine (padine s konvergentnim smjerom tečenja – strane doline). Na slici 9. prikazane su različite kombinacije padina vezanih za uzdužni profil (padine konveksnoga, ravnog i konkavnog uzdužnog profila), te poprečni profil (padine s divergentnim i konvergentnim tečenjem, odnosno uravnotežene padine s obzirom na poprečni profil).

Prema orografskim kriterijima moguće je razlikovati četiri osnovna tipa padina s obzirom na uzdužni profil. Kod normalnih ili uravnoteženih padina infleksijska linija odvaja gornji konveksni, odnosno niži konkavni dio padine. Ovisno o položaju infleksijske linije moguće je odrediti starost padine. Što je infleksijska linija niža, govorimo o mlađoj padini i dominaciji destrukcijskih morfoloških procesa. Konveksne padine ukazuju na mlađe izdizanje, te je na temelju toga moguće govoriti u genetskom smislu o primarnim padinama. Konkavne padine možemo okarakterizirati kao "stare", odnosno akumulacijske padine uz nekoliko iznimaka (konkavne padine u tjemenu meandra i glacijalne doline). Četvrti tip padina predstavlja strmac ili eskarpman, vrlo strma padina preko 55°. Temeljem digitalnog modela visina i modela indeksa zakriviljenosti uzdužnog profila padina

steepest slope, and the transversal slope profile (P_p), as the slope curvature at the secant perpendicular to the direction of the steepest slope:

$$P_U = \frac{h_{xx}h_x^2 + 2h_{xy}h_xh_y + h_{yy}h_y^2}{pq^{3/2}} \quad (6)$$

$$P_P = \frac{h_{xx}h_y^2 + 2h_{xy}h_xh_y + h_{yy}h_x^2}{p^{3/2}} \quad (7)$$

where:

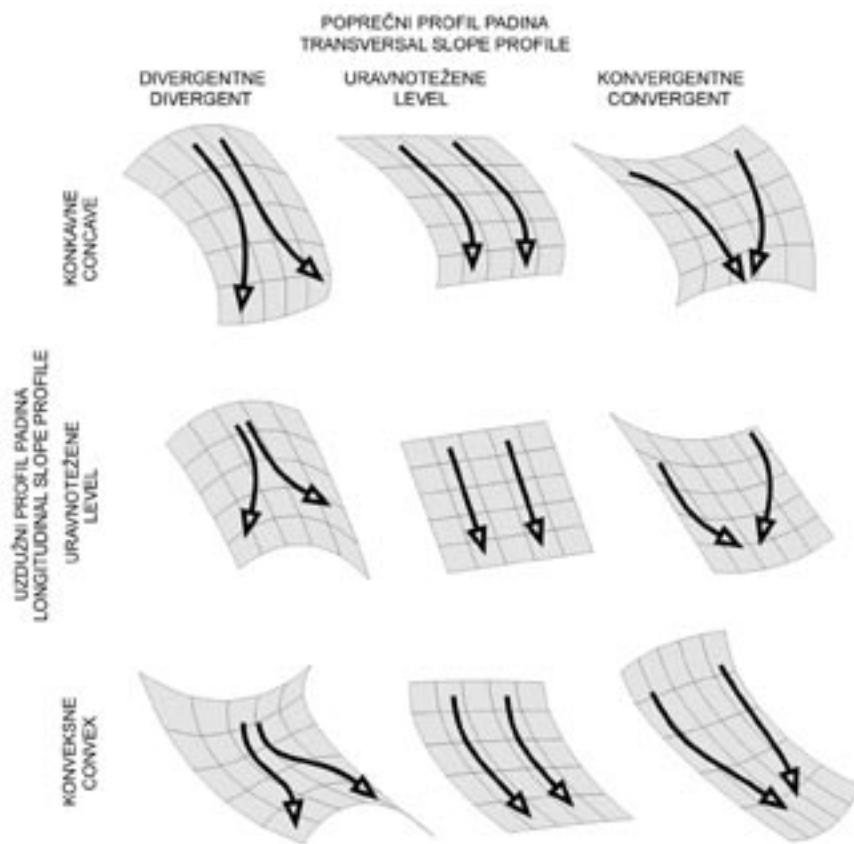
$$h_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x \partial y} \approx \frac{-h_7 + h_1 + h_5 - h_3}{4h^2} \quad (8)$$

$$p = h_x^2 + h_y^2 \quad (9)$$

$$q = p + 1 \quad (10)$$

Units used to express slope curvature are radians per meter of the slope. Due to small values, radian per meter is multiplied by 100 in calculations, in order to simplify the interpretation of the results. Positive values of the longitudinal slope profile mark concave parts of the slopes, while negative values mark convex parts of the slopes. Negative values of the transversal slope profile mark divergent slopes (those with a divergent direction – slopes on the crests of hills), while positive values mark convergent slopes (those with a convergent direction – valley walls). Figure 9 shows different combinations of slopes with regard to the longitudinal profile (slopes with convex, flat and concave longitudinal profile), as well as with regard to the transversal profile (slopes with divergent and convergent directions, or slopes that are balanced regarding the transversal profile).

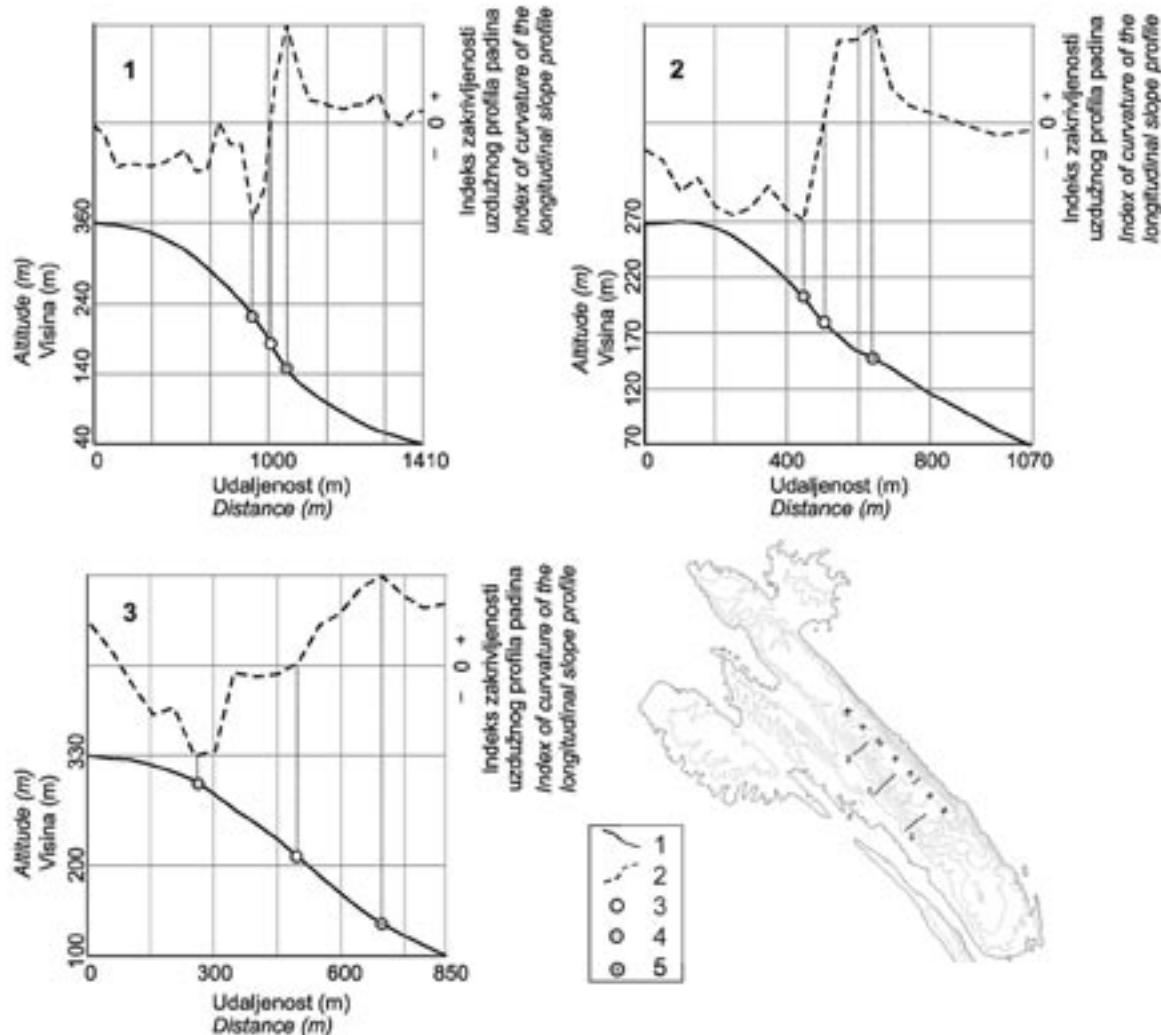
Orographic criteria distinguish between four basic types of slopes with regard to the longitudinal profile. In normal or balanced slopes, inflection line separates the upper, convex part of the slope from the lower, concave part of the slope. Depending on the position of the inflection line, it is possible to determine the age of the slope. The lower the inflection line is, the younger the slope is and destructive morphological processes dominate. Convex slopes indicate younger uplifts, and therefore in genetic sense, they can be called primary slopes. Concave slopes can be described as "old", or accumulation slopes, with several exceptions (concave slopes at the apex of meanders and glacial valleys). The fourth type of slopes is escarpments, very steep slopes, over 55°. Based on the digital elevation model and the



Slika 9. Oblici padina (modificirano prema PARSONS, 1988)
Figure 9 Slope shapes (modified according to PARSONS, 1988)

izvučeni su odgovarajući profili JZ padine hrpta Kamenjaka (Sl. 10.). Na svim profilima jasno se izdvajaju konveksni od konkavnog dijela padina uz jasan položaj infleksijske linije. Dok konveksan dio padine ukazuje na dominantne destrukcijske procese, konkavan dio padine predstavlja akumulacijsku padinu odnosno pregorsku stepenicu – glacis u podnožju jugozapadne padine hrpta Kamenjaka. Na slici 11. prikazane su generalizirane vrijednosti uzdužnih profila padina. Vrijednosti su generalizirane metodom statističke analize susjedstva pri čemu se srednja vrijednost središnje ćelije rasterskog modela podataka i okružujućih ćelija upisuje kao nova vrijednost središnje ćelije. Izračunom srednjih vrijednosti za sve ćelije rasterskog modela podataka u odnosu na njihovo okruženje dobiven je novi generalizirani rasterski model uzdužnog profila padina. Smeđom bojom prikazane su konveksne odnosno destrukcijske padine, a zelenom konkavne ili akumulacijske padine. Žutom bojom označene su uravnotežene padine odnosno zaravni, pri čemu

curvature index model of the longitudinal slope profiles, corresponding profiles of the SW slopes of Kamenjak Ridge were determined (Fig. 10). In all profiles the convex parts of the slopes are clearly separated from the concave parts, with a clear position of the inflection line. While the convex parts of the slope indicate domination of the destructive processes, the concave part of the slope indicates an accumulation slope, or a foreland step – glacis, at the foot of the southwestern slope of Kamenjak Ridge. Figure 11 shows generalized values of longitudinal slope profiles. The values were generalized by using the statistical buffer analysis method, where the mean value of the central cell in the raster data model and its adjacent cells is taken as the new value of the central cell. By calculating the mean values for all cells in the raster data model as compared with their adjacent cells, a new generalized raster model of the longitudinal slope profile was created. Convex, i.e. destruction slopes, are shown in brown color, while concave, i.e. accumulation slopes are shown green. Yellow



Slika 10. Profili padina s vrijednostima zakrivljenosti uzdužnog profila padina: 1. linija profila padina; 2. linija indeksa zakrivljenosti uzdužnog profila padina; 3. položaj infleksijske točke; 4. položaj maksimalnih vrijednosti konkavnog dijela padine; 5. položaj maksimalnih vrijednosti konveksnog dijela padine

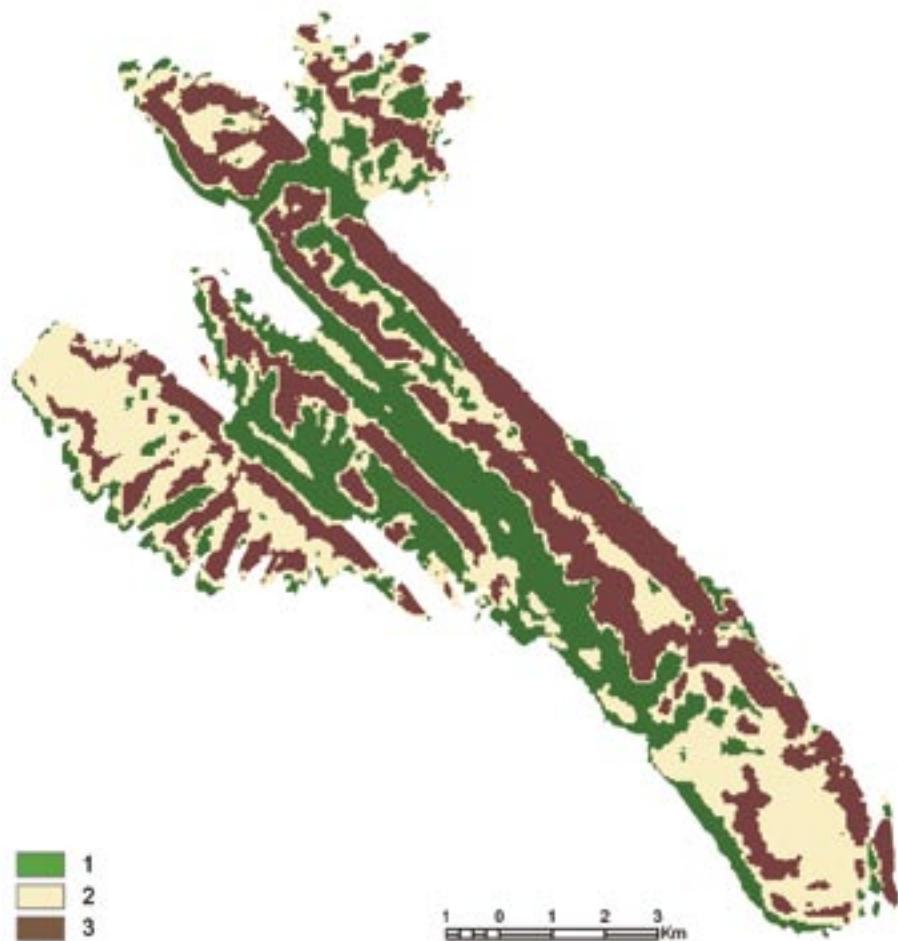
Figure 10 Slope profiles with values of the curvature of the longitudinal slope profile: 1. slope profile line; 2. index line of curvature of the longitudinal slope profile; 3. position of the inflection point; 4. position of maximum values of the concave parts of the slope; 5. position of maximum values of the convex parts of the slope.

veće površine žute boje označuju zaravni, a uski pojasi žute boje između konveksnih i konkavnih padina infleksijsku liniju uravnoteženih padina JZ padina hrpta Kamenjak, te padine središnjeg hrpta prema Kamporskoj i Supetarsko-mundanijskoj uvali. Kartografski prikaz generaliziranih vrijednosti uzdužnog profila padina ukazuje na područje u kojem dominiraju destrukcijski morfološki procesi (smeđa boja – konveksne padine), odnosno područja akumulacije (zelena boja – konkavne padine).

Kako bi se detaljnije analizirali poprečni i uzdužni profili padina određena je dolinska mreža temeljem digitalnog modela reljefa. Pod pojmom

denotes balanced slopes and plateaus, where larger yellow surfaces denote plateaus, and narrow band of yellow between convex and concave slopes denotes inflection line of balanced slopes of Kamenjak Ridge SW slopes, as well as the slopes of the central ridge towards Kampor and Supetar-Mundanija Valley. Cartographic presentation of generalized values of the longitudinal slope profile indicates areas where destructive morphological processes dominate (brown colored areas – convex slopes), or the areas of accumulation (green colored areas – concave slopes).

In order to analyze longitudinal and transversal slope profiles in more detail, a valley network

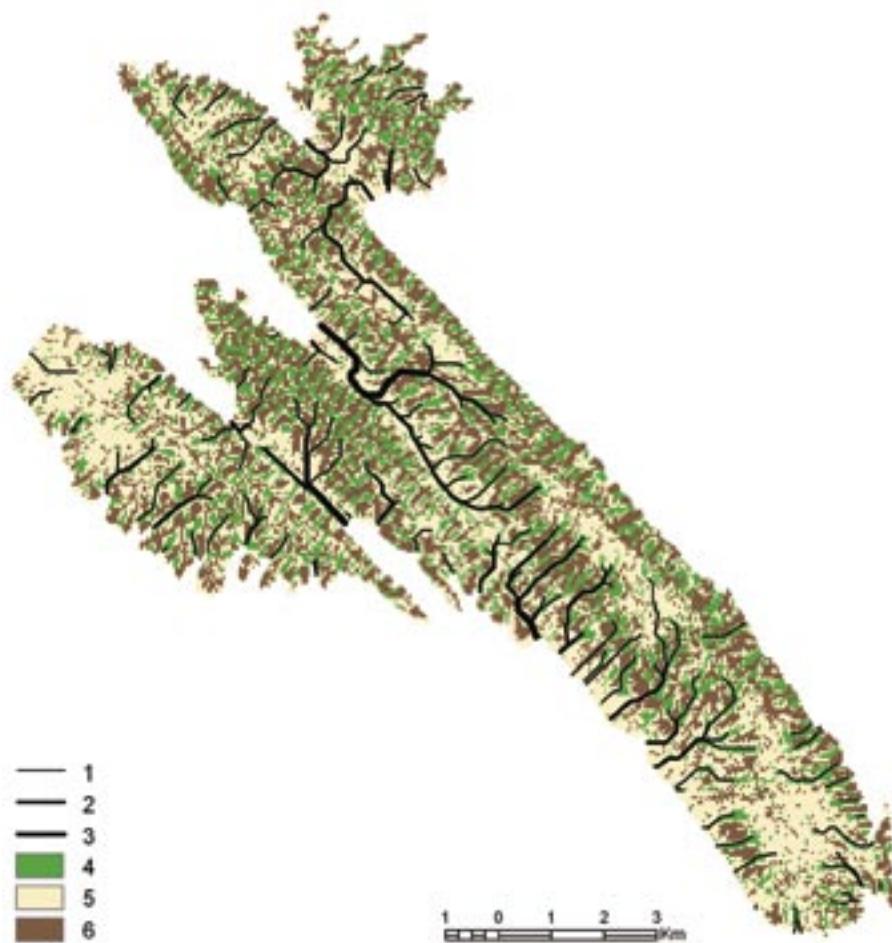


Slika 11. Generalizirane vrijednosti zakrivljenosti uzdužnog profila padina: 1. konkavne padine; 2. uravnotežene padine i zaravni; 3. konveksne padine.

Figure 11 Generalized values of curvature of the longitudinal slope profile: 1. concave slopes; 2. balanced slopes and plateaus; 3. convex slopes

dolinske mreže razumijeva se ukupan sustav dolina u koje su uključeni svi tipovi dolinskih oblika, od onih oblikovanih aktivnim i povremenim tokovima, do suhih ili okršenih dolina, jaruga i udolina. Određivanje dolinske mreže započinje računanjem smjera otjecanja, čime se na temelju podataka digitalnog modela reljefa određuje jedna od osam vrijednosti orientacije smjera otjecanja vode iz svakoga kvadrata mreže digitalnog modela reljefa (TRIBE, 1992). Pri tomu se javlja problem definiranja smjera otjecanja u kvadratima mreže čija je vrijednost nadmorske visine manja od vrijednosti visina kvadrata koji ga okružuju. Posljedica je to same strukture digitalnog modela reljefa određene pravilnom mrežom kvadrata čije su vrijednosti dobivene metodom interpolacije određenog skupa visinskih točaka. Taj se problem rješava modifikacijom postojećeg digitalnog modela

was determined based on the digital elevation model. A valley network is understood as the total system of valleys including all types of valley forms, from those formed by active and periodic flows, to dry or karst valleys, ditches and vales. The process of determining the valley network starts with calculation of the drainage direction, based on which, and with help from the data from the digital elevation model, one of eight drainage directions is determined for every square of the DEM's grid (TRIBE, 1992). A problem arises when determining the drainage direction for squares whose altitude is lower than the altitude of their adjacent squares. This arises from the DEM's structure itself, determined by a regular gridded matrix whose squares' values were determined by interpolation of a certain set of altitude points. This problem is solved by modifying the existing

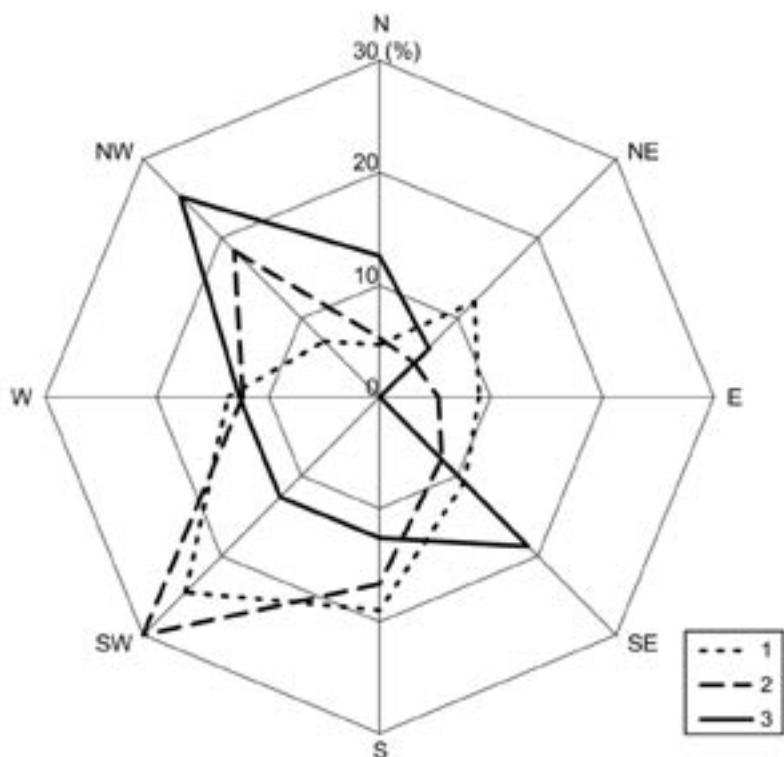


Slika 12. Odnos dolinske mreže i poprečne zakrivenosti padina: 1. doline 1. reda; 2. doline 2. reda; 3. doline 3. reda; 4. konkavne padine; 5. uravnotežene padine i zaravni; 6. konveksne padine.

Figure 12 Relation of the valley network and the transversal slope curvature: 1. 1st order valleys; 2. 2nd order valleys; 3. 3rd order valleys; 4. concave slopes; 5. balanced slopes and plateaus; 6. convex slopes

reljefa metodom "ispune" kvadrata mreže iz kojih se ne može odrediti smjer otjecanja na uzdužnom profilu riječnog korita. Zbog toga je potrebno modificirati postojeći digitalni model visina postupkom "ispune" zatvorenih akumulacijskih zona. Metodom se računski određuje potrebito dodavanje nadmorske visine zatvorenim depresijama (ćelijama) unutar postojećeg digitalnog modela reljefa, a kao rezultat spomenutog računa definiran je modificirani digitalni model reljefa na temelju kojeg je izrađena karta smjera otjecanja. Jasno da modifikacija digitalnog modela reljefa nije primijenjena na krške i fluviokrške zone u kojima postoji čitav niz različitih zatvorenih depresija bez površinskog otjecanja kao što su ponikve, uvale ili slijepе doline. Slijedi računsko određivanje vodoslivnika, odnosno zona akumulacije, koja u prostorima razvijene riječne mreže predstavlja glavnu, tj. dolinu najvišeg reda. Temeljem

digital elevation model by means of "filling in" the squares in the grid whose drainage direction cannot be determined in the longitudinal profile of the river bed. Therefore it is necessary to modify the existing digital elevation model by "filling in" the closed accumulation zones. The method calculates necessary addition of altitude to the closed depressions (cells) within the existing digital elevation model, and as the result of this calculation a modified digital elevation model is defined, based on which a drainage direction map is developed. Obviously, the modification of the digital elevation model was not applied to the karst and fluvial zones, which contain a range of various closed depressions without surface drainage, such as dolines, compound dolines or blind valleys. The next step is the calculation of the accumulation zone, which in areas of a developed river network represents the main, i.e. the highest level valley.



Slika 13. Smjer pružanja dolina grupiranih prema Strahleru:

1. doline 1. reda; 2. doline 2. reda; 3. doline 3. reda.

Figure 13 Direction of the valleys grouped according to Strahler:

1. 1st order valleys; 2. 2nd order valleys; 3. 3rd order valleys

dobivenih slojeva rasterske strukture vezanih za smjerove otjecanja i akumulacijske zone određena je dolinska mreža u vektorskem obliku grupirana po metodi Strahlera (STRAHLER, 1958). Usporedimo li prostorni raspored vrijednosti poprečnog profila padina i izračunate dolinske mreže (Sl. 12.) uočava se jasna povezanost između konkavnih reljefnih oblika i dolina, te konveksnih grebena – razvođa između dolinskih oblika. To je osobito izraženo na JZ padinama hrpta Kamenjaka, gdje postoji čitav niz paralelnih derazijskih dolina i jaruga. Valja uočiti nepravilnu, "mrežastu strukturu" prostornog rasporeda poprečnog profila padina u području pobrđa Lopara i središnjeg pobrđa, gdje se razvoj dolina veže za rubne dijelove pobrđa sa smjerom toka prema moru na poluotoku Loparu, odnosno Kamporskoj i Supetarsko-mundanijskoj udolini kod pobrđa Ripine.

Analiza pravca pružanja dolina 1., 2. i 3. reda (Sl. 13.) ukazuje na dominantan dinarski pravac pružanja reljefnih cijelina. Tako su doline trećeg reda vezane za veće udoline pravca pružanja SZ-JI, dok se izvorni dijelovi dolina – doline prvog reda s dominantnim pravcom pružanja SI-JZ, vežu

Based on the raster structure layers related to the drainage directions and the accumulation zone, the valley network is determined in the vector form, grouped according to the Strahler method (STRAHEL, 1958). If we compare spatial distribution of the values of the transversal slope profile and the determined valley network (Fig. 12), a clear connection between concave relief forms and valleys is evident, as well as convex ridges between the valley formations. SW slopes of Kamenjak Ridge exhibit this quite clearly, as there is a whole range of parallel derasion valleys and ditches. An irregular, "net-like structure" should be noted in the spatial distribution of the transversal slope profile in Lopar Hills and the central hills, where the valley development is connected to fringe areas of the hills with the flow in seaward direction on Lopar Peninsula, or towards Kampor and Supetar-Mundanijska Valleys in Ripine Hills.

The analysis of the direction of valleys of 1st, 2nd and 3rd order (Fig. 13) indicates that the prevailing direction of the terrain formations is Dinaric one. The third order valleys are related to larger aligned valleys with NW-SE direction, while the original

za JZ padine hrpta Kamenjak, te rubne dijelove zaravni Kalifront, odnosno okomito na pružanje tih reljefnih cjelina. Veća dužina dolina s padom prema JZ govori o asimetričnoj građi spomenutih reljefnih cjelina. Dominantan paralelizam dolina 1. reda na padinama hrpta Kamenjaka i rubnim dijelovima zaravni Kalifront izraz je mladosti izdizanja tih reljefnih struktura.

Zaključak

Zamjena klasičnih analognih izvora podataka digitalnima, s primjenom algoritama za računanje pojedinih morfometrijskih parametara padina, dovela je do preciznijeg određivanja pojedinih kvantitativnih parametara reljefa. Digitalna analiza reljefa omogućila je razvoj metoda za računanje parametara kao što su vrijednosti uzdužnog i poprečnog profila padina koje je temeljem analognih kartografskih izvora vrlo teško izračunati. Tako su prvi put unutar istraživanog područja dovedeni u međusobnu vezu nagibi padina s eksponicijom, odnosno dolinska mreža s poprečnim i uzdužnim profilima padina.

U istraživanom području dominiraju nagibi padina manji od 12° (78,2%) kao posljedica pretežito zaravnjenog reljefa zaravni i udolinsko-brežuljkastog reljefa. Prevladavajuće JZ (25%) odnosno SI (14%) eksponicije padina jasno ukazuju na dominantan dinarski pravac pružanja orografskih struktura otoka. Zbog pretežite konformnosti reljefa i geološke građe otoka Raba prostorni raspored nagiba, a posebice eksponicije padina, dovedeni su u vezu s geološkim strukturama sinklinala i antiklinala. Nagib padina i uzdužna zakrivljenost padina, s dominacijom konveksnih padina, ukazuju na intenzivnu neotektonsku aktivnost gorskog hrpta Kamenjaka. To je potvrdilo i izdvajanje položaja infleksijske linije na uzdužnom profilu jugozapadnih padina gorskog hrpta Kamenjaka, te položaja točaka maksimalnih vrijednosti konveksnog dijela padine. Međusobnom analizom nagiba i eksponicije padina, te smjera i intenziteta zakrivljenosti poprečnog i uzdužnog profila padina definirana su područja u kojima dominiraju destruktivni morfološki procesi (31%) u odnosu na područja akumulacije (37%). Na temelju morfometrijskih obilježja padina i analizom dolinske mreže utvrđene su razlike obilježja padina unutar pojedinih morfogenetskih tipova reljefa. Tako na području poluotoka Lopara i središnjeg pobrda dominiraju kratke padine različitog smjera orientacije karakteristične za pobrda u mekšim

valley parts – the first order valleys with dominant NE-SW direction are related to the SW slopes of Kamenjak Ridge, as well as the fringe parts of Kalifront Plateau, that are perpendicular to the direction of those terrain formations. Greater length of the valleys with a SW downward slope indicates asymmetric composition of those relief zones. Prevailing parallelism of the first order valleys on Kamenjak Ridge slopes and fringe parts of Kalifront Plateau indicate younger uplifting of these relief formations.

Conclusion

Replacement of the traditional analog data sources with digital ones, and the application of algorithms for calculation of different morphometric slope parameters made a more precise determination of quantitative terrain parameters possible. Digital terrain analysis facilitated the development of methods for calculation of parameters such as the values of longitudinal and transversal slope profiles, which are very hard to calculate using only analog cartographic sources. Thus it was possible for the first time to correlate slope angles with the aspect, and valley network with longitudinal and transversal slope profiles within the examined area.

In the examined area slope angles smaller than 12° (78.2%) dominate, as a result of the prevailingly level relief of plateaus and valley -hill relief. Prevailing SW (25%) and NE (14%) aspects of the slopes clearly indicate dominant Dinaric direction in the island's orographic formations. Due to the prevailing conformity of the terrain and geologic build of Rab Island, the spatial distribution of the slope angles, and especially the slope aspect, was correlated to the geologic structures of synclines and anticlines. The slope angle and longitudinal slope curvature, with prevailing convex slopes, indicate an intensive neotectonic activity of Kamenjak Ridge. This was also confirmed by the position of the inflection line on the longitudinal profile of Kamenjak Ridge southwestern slopes, as well as the position of the points of maximum values of the convex parts of the slopes. Comparative analysis of the slope angle and the slope aspect, as well as the direction and curvature of the longitudinal and transversal slope profile, defined the areas where destructive morphological processes dominate (31%) over the areas of accumulation (37%). Based on morphometric features of the slopes and the analysis of the valley network, differences in

– flišnim sedimentima. Suprotno njima, u području otpornijih karbonatnih sedimenata u području Kamenjaka i poluotoka Kalifront prevladavaju duže padine uglavnom nasuprotnih orijentacija.

Analiza intenziteta zakriviljenosti padina kao jednog od pokazatelja neotektonskih aktivnosti ukazala je na značajno izdizanje nekad veće zaravni u kršu u području današnjega gorskog hrpta Kamenjaka, pri čemu su starije pretežno borane strukture poremećene neotektonskim pokretima. Kako je inicijalna zaravan najvjerojatnije bila prekrivena flišolikim sedimentima, nakon izdizanja dolazi do destrukcije flišnih naslaga sa hrpta Kamenjaka derazijskim procesima i do njihovog taloženja u podnožju JZ padine hrpta koje danas oblikuju predgorsku stepenicu odnosno glacis.

slope features were determined within various morphogenetic types of relief. Thus, short slopes dominate on Lopar Peninsula and central hills, with different orientation direction, characteristic of hills in softer – flysch sediments. In contrast, in the area of more resilient carbonate sediments in Kamenjak area and on Kalifront Peninsula, longer slopes with mostly opposing aspects prevail.

Analysis of the slope curvature as one of the indicators of neotectonic activities showed a significant uplift of a former larger karst plateau in the area of today's Kamenjak Ridge, where older, mostly folded structures were disturbed by neotectonic movements. Since the initial plateau was most probably covered by flysch-like sediments, after the uplift the flysch sediments on Kamenjak Ridge were destroyed in derasion processes and are deposited at the foot of the SW slope of the ridge, which today form the foreland step, i.e. glacis.

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