

Morphometric measurements of cinder cones from digital elevation models of Tolbachik volcanic field, central Kamchatka

Michael Gilichinsky, Dmitry Melnikov, Ivan Melekestsev, Natasha Zaretskaya, and Moshe Inbar

Abstract. The present research examines the measured morphometric values of monogenetic cinder cones in the Tolbachik volcanic field, Kluchevskaya volcanic group, Kamchatka. The cones were measured from digital elevation models (DEMs) derived from satellite data (ASTER, ALOS PALSAR, and SRTM) and from digitized topographic maps. GPS measurements of 85 locations were performed in the field to provide geodetic reference for DEM processing and to assess the accuracy of the DEM. A methodology for morphometric measurements on a DEM is proposed. The morphometric parameters derived from a DEM include the main characteristics that control the rate of degradational evolution of the cone, namely height, width, and slope. The measured morphometric values were compared and accuracy assessment was carried out. Our study analyzes the morphometric values of four recent cinder cones formed during the last basaltic eruption in 1975–1976 and five older cinder cones formed during the last 2000 years. We show that morphometric values obtained from a DEM are affected by the resolution change, and characteristics of the same cinder cone may vary among DEMs of different resolutions. Our results indicate that the morphometry of the cinder cones can be well characterized by a DEM derived from remotely sensed data. The calculated morphometric parameters showed a correlation with the spatial resolution of the DEM and relative age of the cinder cones. All DEMs studied (including coarse-resolution SRTM) were found to provide reliable morphometric parameters, although the calculated values varied as a function of spatial resolution.

Résumé. Dans la présente recherche, on examine les valeurs morphométriques mesurées à partir des cônes de scories monogéniques dans le champ volcanique de Tolbachik (groupe volcanique Kluchevskaya, Kamchatka). Les cônes ont été mesurés à partir de modèles numériques d'élévation dérivés de données satellitaires (ASTER, ALOS PALSAR et SRTM) et de cartes topographiques numérisées. Des mesures GPS ont été acquises sur le terrain sur 85 sites à titre de référence géodésique pour le traitement du MNE de même que pour évaluer la précision du MNE. On propose une méthodologie pour dériver des mesures morphométriques d'un MNE. Les paramètres morphométriques dérivés d'un MNE incluent les principales caractéristiques qui contrôlent le taux de dégradation du cône : la hauteur, la largeur et la pente. Les valeurs morphométriques mesurées ont été comparées et une évaluation de la précision a été réalisée. Dans cette étude, on analyse les valeurs morphométriques de quatre cônes de scories récents formés lors de la dernière éruption basaltique en 1975–1976 et de cinq plus anciens formés au cours des 2000 dernières années. On montre que les valeurs morphométriques obtenues d'un MNE sont affectées par le changement de résolution et que les caractéristiques d'un même cône de scories peuvent varier selon les différentes résolutions du MNE. Les résultats démontrent que la morphométrie des cônes de scories peut être caractérisée efficacement à l'aide d'un MNE dérivé des données de télédétection. Les paramètres morphométriques calculés sont corrélés avec la résolution spatiale du MNE et l'âge relatif des cônes de scories. On a pu observer que tous les MNE étudiés (incluant les données SRTM à résolution plus grossière) pouvaient donner des paramètres morphométriques fiables bien que les valeurs calculées variaient en fonction de la résolution spatiale.
[Traduit par la Rédaction]

Introduction

The evolution of landscapes over time is a fundamental aspect of geological and geomorphologic studies. Recent volcanic features like cinder cones offer the opportunity to monitor

the processes and development of landscapes. Cinder cones are the simplest and most common volcanic landform in the world. They are one of a few landform types with a distinct and defined initial date of formation and lasting no more than a few million years (a brief spell in the Earth's geological history)

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M. Gilichinsky.¹ Department of Forest Resource Management, SLU, SE-901 83 Umeå, Sweden.

D. Melnikov and I. Melekestsev. Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, RAS, 683006 Petropavlovsk–Kamchatsky, Russia.

N. Zaretskaya. Geological Institute, RAS, 119017 Moscow, Russia.

M. Inbar. Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel.

¹Corresponding author (e-mail: michael.gilichinsky@srh.slu.se).

before erosion processes flatten them. Most cinder cones are conical structures of ballistically ejected fragments topped by a bowl-shaped crater. These small volcanoes are usually similar in structure and composition and often cluster by the dozen or even the hundreds in volcanic fields or on the flanks of larger volcanoes (Hooper and Sheridan, 1998). Geomorphological studies of cinder cones involve measuring their morphometric characteristics, namely height, diameter, and slope, and the relation between them. Morphometric studies of cinder cones, together with tephrochronology and methods of absolute dating, have proven to be efficient tools for determining the age of cinder cones and for characterizing their morphological evolution (Hooper, 1995; Inbar and Risso, 2001; Parrot, 2007). Wood (1980a) has grouped cinder cones into different age categories and compared and contrasted their morphometric parameters. He showed that the evolution of the erosion of a cone is associated with the length of time the cone has been exposed to degradation processes.

Accurate and detailed elevation data are necessary for analyzing the present state of cinder cone morphometry, and the morphometric parameters calculated from the data are commonly used for producing volcanic models (Davidson and De Silva, 2000; Corazzato and Tibaldi, 2006). The change in morphometric parameters with age of the cinder cone due to erosion was observed by Settle (1979), Wood (1980a; 1980b), Hooper and Sheridan (1998), and others. Hooper (1995) used the height to width (h/W) ratio and maximum slope angle of the cinder cones to determine their relative age. Hopper and Sheridan (1998) developed an approach to simulate the surface processes responsible for the erosion of a typical scoria cone. They showed that a longer period of erosion resulted in the systematic decrease (with increasing age) of cinder cone height, cone h/W ratio, maximal and average slope angles, and crater depth to width ratio. They also confirmed that degradation of cinder cones correlates with the duration of exposure to erosion based on a simulation algorithm applied to the digital elevation models (DEMs) derived from topographic maps of the San Francisco volcanic field in Arizona. Inbar and Risso (2001) analyzed morphometric parameters of a large number of cinder cones in the southern Andes. They presented a relative time classification of the studied volcanic field on the basis of the h/W ratio and average slope. Recently, Pelletier and Cline (2007) validated the precise form of the nonlinear slope-dependent transport model on a radiometrically dated cinder cone (Lathrop Wells, Nevada).

The introduction of DEMs as digital representations of surface topography has made precise quantitative estimation of cinder cone characteristics possible. Parrot (2007) presented a method for accurate calculation of various geomorphic parameters from high-resolution DEMs (Chichinautzin Range Volcanic Field, Mexico) to simulate the evolution of a given shape and then to estimate the volume of material removed during erosion.

Remotely sensed stereo imagery acquired from spaceborne sensors provides accurate DEMs and offers the potential of

worldwide coverage (Kervyn et al., 2008). Digital elevation data gathered by remote sensing methods are widely used to study the dimensions and shape of volcanic structures (Kervyn et al., 2007). Radar interferometry and optical digital photogrammetry are two leading methods used to derive DEMs from remotely sensed datasets. In addition, the development of synthetic aperture radar (SAR) enables collection of imagery required for DEM extraction regardless of weather conditions or time of day.

Volcano morphometry has recently been studied by means of optical and radar remote sensing (Wiert et al., 2000; Kervyn et al., 2007; 2008). DEMs extracted from different remotely sensed sources usually vary in spatial resolution and are affected by three types of errors, namely gross errors (blunders), systematic errors, and random errors (Thapa and Bossler, 1992). Kervyn et al. (2008) performed a comparative analysis of the accuracy of DEMs provided by the Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) and Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM), focusing on retrieval of quantitative morphometric data for moderate- and small-sized volcanic features.

SAR interferometry has been applied successfully to estimate subtle crustal deformation by natural causes such as earthquakes (Massonnet et al., 1993; Sandwell et al., 2000) and volcanoes (Massonnet et al., 1995; Jonsson et al., 1999; Amelung et al., 2000). The feasibility of using SAR interferometry for monitoring volcano activity has been recently established (Beauducel et al., 2000; Fernández et al., 2002; Lagios et al., 2005). The Advanced Land Observation Satellite (ALOS), which carries a phased array type L-band synthetic aperture radar (PALSAR), was used recently for assessing crustal deformation caused by earthquakes in Western Australia (Ge et al., 2009).

Morphometric parameters can be measured from topographic maps as well as DEMs derived from remotely sensed data. However, the accuracy of the elevation data must be assessed before the morphometric parameters are calculated. Error in elevation data is widely recognized to comprise mainly two components: (i) horizontal error often referred to as positional accuracy, and (ii) vertical error or accuracy (Nikolakopoulos et al., 2006). The horizontal and vertical errors usually cannot be separated: incorrect elevation could appear at the correct location, or the error may be due to a correct elevation in the wrong location.

The spatial resolution of a DEM controls the precision and accuracy of height and slope estimates (Guth, 2006). Kervyn et al. (2008) studied the effect of DEM resolution on the quantitative characterization of volcanic structures using a simulated cinder cone. In their work, the average size and shape of a typical cinder cone introduced by Wood (1980a) was used. Cone base elevation was measured as the average of the highest and lowest basal elevations. Using simulated DEM resolutions of 1, 10, 30, and 90 m, Kervyn et al. illustrated that for quantitative data retrieval from coarser DEM resolutions the consequences are overestimation of horizontal estimates and underestimation of vertical

estimates. They concluded that the intensity of these effects depends on the size of a volcano relative to DEM resolution, the slope of the volcano, and the sharpness of breaks in slope. Kervyn et al. (2007) showed that identification of small-scale volcanic features (e.g., cinder cones) is hindered when the DEM spatial resolution is coarser than one third of the typical feature size.

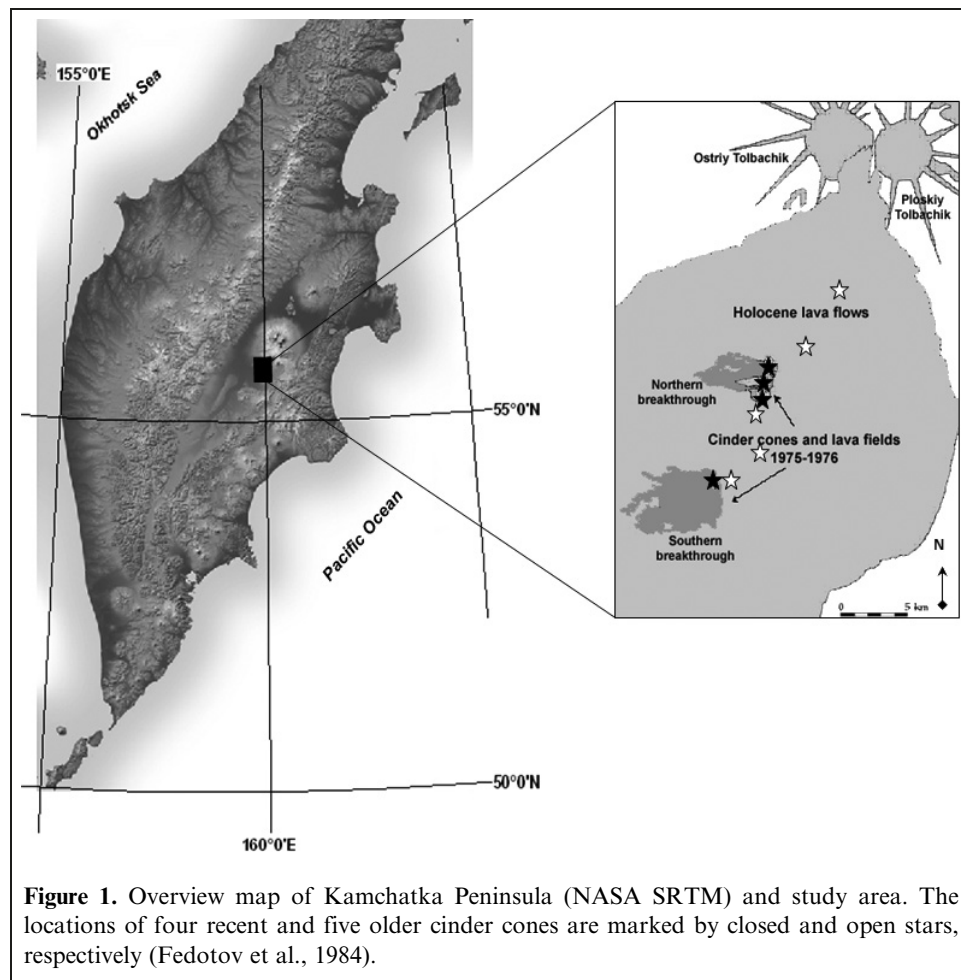
Despite much scientific effort invested in different aspects of the eruptions in Kamchatka, no morphometric study based on remote sensing methods has been carried out on the cinder cones. The objective of this study is to analyze calculated morphometric parameters, derived from different DEMs of recent cinder cones formed by an eruption that occurred in 1975–1976, and of older cones formed during the last 2000 years in the Tolbachik volcanic field of the Kluchevskaya volcanic group. These parameters include the main characteristics controlling the rate of degradational evolution of the cone: height, width, height to width ratio, and slope. The morphometric parameters were calculated from DEMs derived from satellite data (ASTER, SRTM, and ALOS PALSAR) and digitized topographic maps. The accuracy of the studied DEMs was assessed by a field global positioning system (GPS) survey, and the consistency of calculated morphometric parameters derived from different DEMs was verified. The effect of DEM resolution on

morphometric measurements was also evaluated, and we classified the resulting morphometric parameters of the cinder cones based on the two age groups to help analyze the potential of morphometry for relative dating.

Regional setting

The Tolbachik volcanic field located in the southwest part of the Kluchevskaya volcanic group is one of the youngest volcanic landforms on the Kamchatka Peninsula (**Figure 1**). It comprises an inclined lava plane with a total surface area of 875 km², formed by numerous eruptions of many cinder and lava cones and fewer fissure eruptions. The volcanic centers are related to the 70 km long Tolbachik regional cinder cone zone and were formed by about 60 volcanic episodes during the Holocene period (i.e., the last 10–11 thousand years) (Fedotov et al., 1984).

Our study is focused on four young cinder cones that formed during the Great Fissure Tolbachik Eruption (GFTE) of 1975–1976, the most recent episode of Tolbachik volcanic activity, and five older cones that formed during the last 2000 years (**Figure 2a**; **Table 1**). The closeness of recent and older cones in the Tolbachik volcanic field facilitated the field GPS measurements (**Figures 2b, 3**). The relative height of all studied



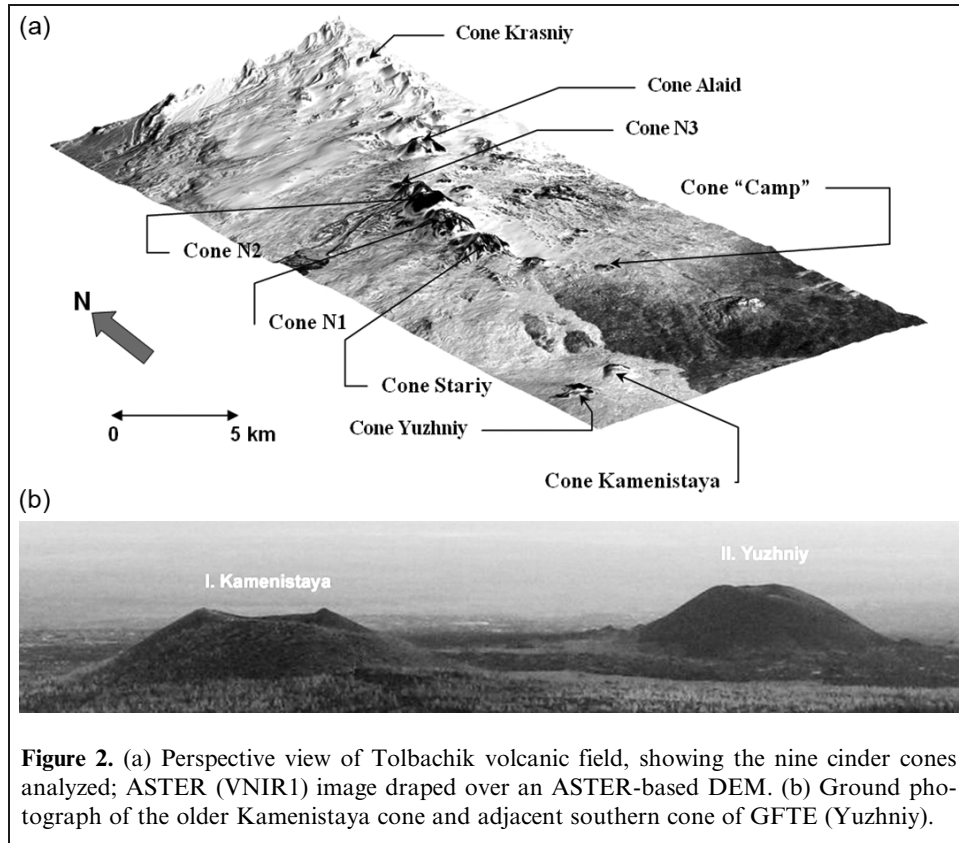


Figure 2. (a) Perspective view of Tolbachik volcanic field, showing the nine cinder cones analyzed; ASTER (VNIR1) image draped over an ASTER-based DEM. (b) Ground photograph of the older Kamenistaya cone and adjacent southern cone of GFTE (Yuzhniy).

cones (except “Camp”) is more than 100 m, and they stand out boldly in the surrounding landscape. Cinder cones formed earlier (10–11 thousand years ago) are far smaller in size and volume, and their surface morphology is notably different.

The 1975–1976 eruption vents were located along a fissure about 28 km in length. The eruption started from weak explosions from the summit crater of the Plosky Tolbachik volcano. The northern cones were formed approximately 18 km southwest of Plosky Tolbachik. This eruption produced

approximately 0.7 km³ of airborne tephra, which covered an area of approximately 400 km². After the termination of the activity of the northern cones in September 1975, a new effusive eruption began approximately 10 km south-southwest of the latter and lasted until December 1976. The eruption formed a single southern cone (Yuzhniy), a large lava field, and a small amount of volcanic cinder. Total volume of the products erupted from Yuzhniy is estimated at approximately 1 km³ (Fedotov et al., 1984).

Table 1. Descriptive characteristics of the nine cinder cones studied.

Cinder cone	Code	Age (AD)	Height (m) ^a	Volume (km ³) ^b
Recent cones				
N1	CN1	1975	295	0.13
N2	CN2	1975	273	0.10
N3	CN3	1975	108	0.02
Yuzhniy	YZN	1975–1976	105	0.02
Older cones				
Krasniy ^c	KRS	1740	110	0.10
Alaid ^d	ALD	1000–1100	220	0.12
“Stariy” ^d	STR	200–500	180	0.12
“Camp” ^c	CMP	0–500	75	0.01
Kamenistaya ^c	KMN	500–1000	115	0.02

^aThe heights of recent cones were estimated from a DEM based on a fallout cinder map (Budnikov et al., 1983), and those of older cones were measured from a DEM based on a 1 : 25 000 scale topographic map.

^bVolume for cinder cones was obtained from a DEM based on a 1 : 25 000 scale topographic map.

^cDating after Fedotov et al. (1984).

^dDating after Braitseva et al. (1995).

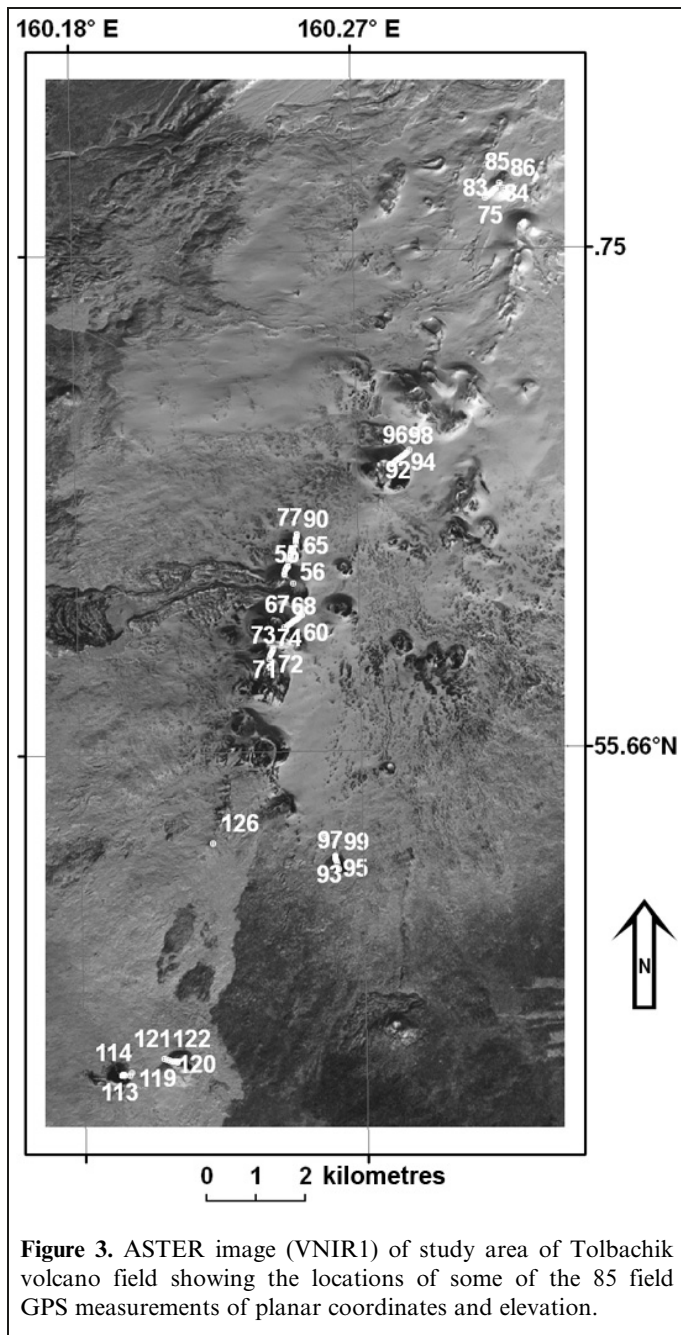


Figure 3. ASTER image (VNIR1) of study area of Tolbachik volcano field showing the locations of some of the 85 field GPS measurements of planar coordinates and elevation.

One of most important characteristics of the study area is the almost total lack of vegetation cover (as a result of cinder fallout during the GFTE), which allows for a more accurate acquisition of surface elevation from remotely sensed data. Due to persistent cloud cover, one of the major problems with the use of optical remotely sensed data was the acquisition of cloudless scenes, required for stereo analysis. The non-uniform occurrence of winter snow cover, which varies from 0 m on the windy slopes to several metres in the hollows (Abramov et al., 2008), may flatten the DEM and affect the accuracy of morphometric measurements, and therefore only summer images were used for producing a DEM.

Morphometric measurements

Cone height (h), cone width (W), height to width ratio (h/W), and slope angle calculated from topographic maps are the main morphometric parameters used for determining the rate of cone degradation as a function of its exposure to erosion (Wood, 1980a; 1980b). The standard definition of these parameters is based on measurements derived from topographic maps. In Hooper and Sheridan (1998), cone width is calculated as the average of the maximum and minimum basal diameters for each cone, and cone height is defined as the difference between average basal elevation and maximum crater rim or summit elevation. The h/W ratio reflects the erosive process on the cone and decreases with age as material is removed from the crest of the cone to the cone base (Inbar and Risso, 2001). Hooper and Sheridan presented a progressive decrease in h/W and slope with an increase in age of the cone. They estimated a mean h/W ratio of 0.178 ± 0.041 and a mean average slope angle of $26.4 \pm 7.38^\circ$ for 12 Holocene cinder cones in the San Francisco volcanic field. Cone slope is obtained by calculating the value of the angle on the triangle outlined by the height and width of the cone (Dóniz et al., 2008).

Additional morphometric parameters measured from the topographic maps, such as cone volume (Hasenaka and Carmichael, 1985), crater depth, and crater width (Porter, 1972; Hooper and Sheridan, 1998), were used as indicators of changing morphology with time and for quantitative characterization of cinder cones.

The DEMs allow definition of morphometric parameters as variables of a continuous topographic surface. In recent studies, DEM-based definitions of main morphometric parameters have been proposed that differ from those for topographic maps (Parrot, 2007; Favalli et al, 2009).

In this study we acquired DEMs from different remotely sensed sources and used the detailed hill-shaded image in combination with a derivative slope image to delineate the outlines of each cinder cone. The morphometric parameters were then calculated by means of an ad hoc developed IDL program. Besides the standard morphometric parameters discussed previously, we calculated the volume of the cinder cones. Recently, traditional handmade cross-sectioning methods for volume estimations on contour maps have been replaced by DEM-based calculations. The volume of a cone cannot be obtained directly from topographic maps. As a solution to this, we have generated DEMs from the contour maps at the scale 1 : 25 000 for volume calculations. This allows for the definition of cone volume using the Delaunay triangulation of DEM pixels and calculation of cubic area within the cone basal outline in ArcGIS 9.2 (Table 1).

Cone slope

The elevation pattern of a cinder cone is well represented on a DEM, allowing for the direct calculation of the main morphometric parameters, including slope (e.g., Mouginis-Mark et al., 1996; Wright et al., 2006). Slope values, calculated as the

horizontal derivative of elevation change, generally decrease with increasing grid spacing in a DEM (Guth, 2006). A decrease in the spatial resolution of a DEM affects the apparent cone morphology in the vicinity of breaks in slope due to data interpolation between increasingly widely spaced data points (Kervyn et al., 2008). We used slope models in combination with the respective DEMs to calculate the morphometric parameters of each cinder cone. The slope values were calculated in degrees using the ENVI 4.6 topographic modeling procedure for every pixel in the DEM.

Definition of the base of a cinder cone allows for the separation of each feature from its topographic background. In our study the base (e2) of the cinder cone was allocated by the lowest elevation isoline (e1), with an average of slope pixels of more than 5° (Figure 4a). The basal plane elevation was estimated as the average elevation value of all DEM pixels located along the basal outline. We then calculated the slope of the cinder cone as the average of pixel slope values situated along the steepest profile (S) with the greatest elevation difference (cone height, *h*) between the highest cone point and the basal outline on the shortest horizontal distance *L* (Figure 4b).

Cone height and width

The lowest elevation isoline (e1) was fitted to an ellipse (e2) to facilitate the width measurements (Figure 4a), and then cone width (*W*) was calculated as the average of the maximum (*D_{max}*) and minimum (*D_{min}*) axes of this ellipse (Figure 4b). The problem in the calculation of the cone height in the case of a steeply dipping basal plane has been described by Favalli et al (2009). However, the shallow-dipping plane characterizing the study area (less than 5°) allows for modeling the basal plane of the cone as a flat surface. Based on this and the previous calculations of cone width and height, we calculated *h/W* according to Wood (1980a).

Data

The issue of the spatial resolution of a DEM is crucial for quantitative characterization of geomorphologic structures. In our study we used field GPS measurements, DEMs derived from remotely sensed data of various resolutions, and digitized topographic maps for calculating morphometric parameters of the cinder cones in the Tolbachik volcanic field.

Field GPS measurements

During fieldwork conducted in August 2007 on the Tolbachik volcanic field, GPS measurements were acquired on nine cinder cones located along the main sub-meridian fault. The cones lie at various altitudes (350–1500 m above sea level (asl)), and the distance between the outermost cones of this group, namely the south fissure and the Krasny cone (KRS) on the north, is 20 km (Figure 2a). The elevation measurements were obtained as World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) ellipsoid heights by a Fujitsu–Siemens pocket LOOX

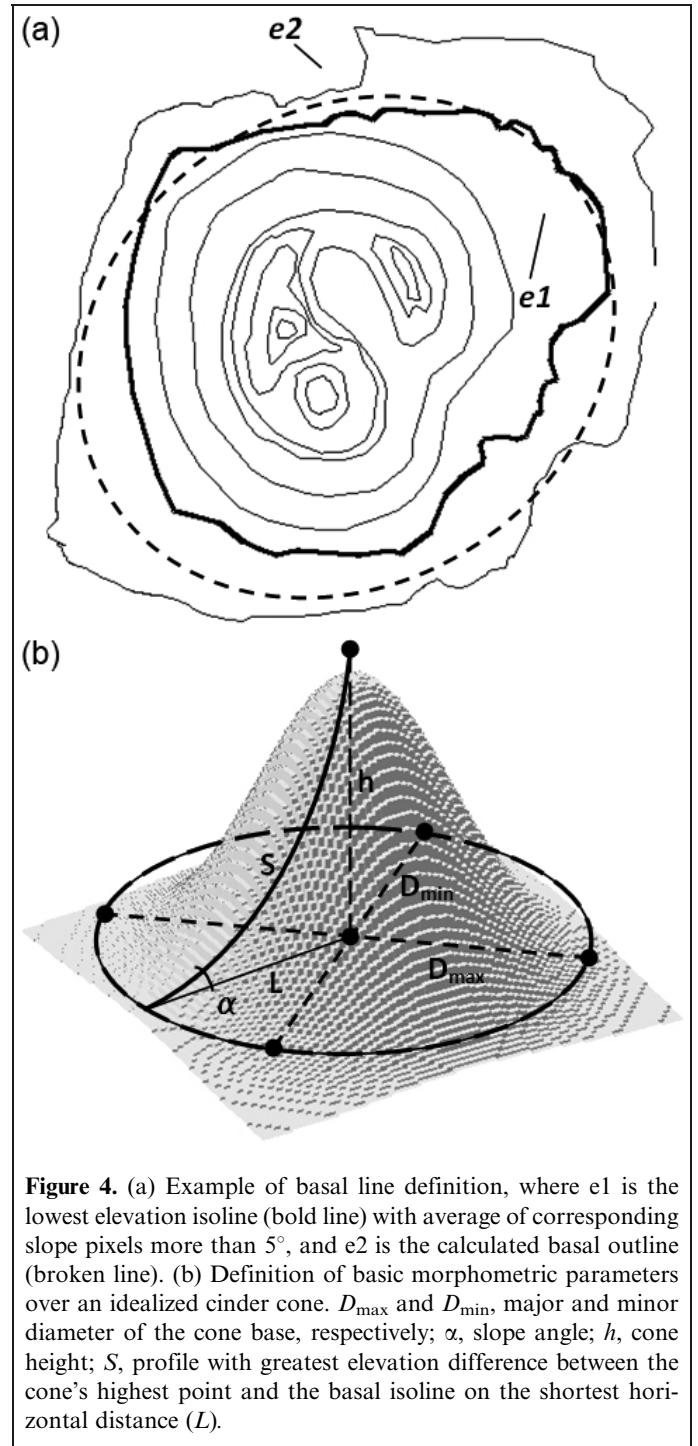


Figure 4. (a) Example of basal line definition, where e1 is the lowest elevation isoline (bold line) with average of corresponding slope pixels more than 5°, and e2 is the calculated basal outline (broken line). (b) Definition of basic morphometric parameters over an idealized cinder cone. *D_{max}* and *D_{min}*, major and minor diameter of the cone base, respectively; α , slope angle; *h*, cone height; *S*, profile with greatest elevation difference between the cone’s highest point and the basal isoline on the shortest horizontal distance (*L*).

N560 (Sirf III GPS chipset). This hand-held GPS device provides a horizontal accuracy of about 3 m, and its error in elevation can be as high as 7–9 m. In total we collected GPS data at 85 locations within the study area, including 73 measurements of randomly oriented elevation profiles of the nine cinder cones (Figure 3). The ground control points (GCPs) were corrected to geoid heights of Earth Gravitational Model 1996 (EGM96) and used in DEM generation, employing the DEM Extraction Module (ENVI 4.6). The GPS measurements were also used to evaluate the accuracy

of the DEMs generated from the remotely sensed data and topographic contour map.

ASTER

ASTER (launched in December 1999) is a medium to high spatial resolution, multispectral imaging system that collects data from the visible to thermal infrared portion of the electromagnetic spectrum (EM). Volcano hazard monitoring and geological and soil mapping are specific applications for which ASTER was developed (Pieri and Abrams, 2004). An ASTER scene, covering 61.5 km \times 63.0 km, comprises data from 14 spectral bands divided into three portions of the EM spectrum: visible near infrared (VNIR), short-wave infrared (SWIR), and thermal infrared (TIR). The high-resolution VNIR optical instrument (15 m spatial resolution) records spectral reflection from the visible to near-infrared (0.52–0.86 μ m) portion of the EM spectrum. The VNIR sensor has two near-infrared bands with similar wavelengths, namely 3n (nadir looking) and 3b (backward looking) with an angle of 27.6°. The purpose of the addition of band 3b is to obtain stereoscopic images for generating and processing DEMs (Hirano et al., 2003).

In general, the accuracy of DEMs derived from ASTER data depends on the availability, spatial distribution, and accuracy of GCPs and image contrast (Kervyn et al., 2008). Several studies have shown that the vertical accuracy of an ASTER DEM approaches 25 m, but this can improve to 9–11 m in areas with less vegetation cover (Goncalves and Oliveira, 2004). Kamp et al. (2003) reported that an ASTER DEM has optimal accuracy for medium-scale mapping (1 : 100 000 and 1 : 50 000). Hirano et al. (2003) found that the root mean square error (RMSE) in ASTER DEM elevations ranges from ± 7 to ± 15 m, depending on the availability and quality of GCPs and image quality.

A cloud-free ASTER scene of the study area acquired in August 2004 was selected. Derivation of a DEM from ASTER data began with image orthorectification. The nadir image VNIR3N (left stereo image) and backward-looking VNIR3B (right stereo image) were orthorectified by means of rational polynomial coefficients (RPCs) based on sensor geometry, information derived from the metadata and product documentation of each ASTER scene. The ASTER DEM was generated using a photogrammetric solution available in the ENVI DEM Extraction Module. The DEM extraction procedure was based on automatic recognition of textural patterns common in the two stereo ASTER images and matching of the corresponding pixels. The absolute orientation of a DEM generated from an ASTER stereo pair is obtained by locating a minimum of six GCPs on both images. The availability of 40 GCPs precisely located in the field and on the ASTER stereo pair allowed for good absolute orientation of the generated DEM. A number of experimental DEMs were generated by varying the DEM spatial resolution and matching interval of the two epipolar image templates (left and right images of the stereo pair). A compromise is

required between the spatial resolution necessary for the matching process and the increasing proportion of artifacts (pixels with abnormal high or low elevation values). Optimal results were obtained by a matching interval of three pixels and a spatial resolution of 30 m. Holes in the DEM were filled by automated interpolation and then smoothed by a 3 \times 3 low-pass filter to reduce the effect of possible artifacts.

SRTM

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) SRTM provided digital elevation data for over 80% of the globe during the Endeavour mission (February 2000) using both C-band (5.6 cm wavelength) and X-band (3 cm) radar. These data were collected by a technique known as interferometry, which allows for the extraction of elevation data from imagery acquired by dual radar antennas. Unlike ALOS data, SRTM data are free and are provided in a “ready-to-use” format that does not require preprocessing operations. SRTM data are grouped into individual raster tiles, each covering 1° by 1° in latitude and longitude. Sample spacing for individual data points is 1, 3, or 30 arc-seconds, referred to as SRTM1, SRTM3, and SRTM30, respectively.

The 90 m dataset (SRTM3) is produced by subsampling the 30 m DEM (SRTM1), whereas only the central pixel of any 3 \times 3 pixel matrix of the original data remains in the subsampled DEM (Kervyn et al., 2007). Alternatively, averaged data for each 3 \times 3 pixel matrix are also available (Gesche et al., 2006). SRTM-based elevation data were validated on continental scales by comparison with reserved ground control (Farr et al., 2007) yielding an absolute vertical accuracy for Eurasia of about 9 m, but accuracies decrease to 12–13 m in steep terrain (Rodríguez et al., 2006; Farr et al., 2007). Kervyn et al. (2008) showed that a spatial resolution of 90 m limits the vertical accuracy of topographic features, thus reducing the usefulness of SRTM data. Nevertheless, the SRTM3 is one of the best available topographic datasets for Kamchatka. Guth (2006) compared the SRTM with the cartographically derived National Elevation Dataset (NED) at different simulated scales and showed that basic topographic parameters derived from these two datasets (i.e., average elevation) are highly correlated. Compared with NED, the true resolution of SRTM1 is actually about 2 arc-seconds, whereas the SRTM3 data closely resemble 3 arc-seconds NED. SRTM is generally noisy in flat areas, which increases the average slope, whereas in high-relief areas it over-smoothes the topography and lowers average slopes (Guth, 2006). Comparison of ASTER and SRTM DEM data in the complex physiographic landscape of Crete indicated close correlation of calculated elevation (Nikolakopoulos et al., 2006).

SRTM3 elevation data for the study area were obtained from the NASA – US Geological Survey (USGS) ftp-server. For Kamchatka, SRTM3 data are available as DEMs with a 3 arc-second (\sim 90 m) spatial resolution. The SRTM data (orthometric heights) used in this study were projected using

the WGS 84 horizontal datum to a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection (UTM zone 57N). A nearest neighborhood resampling method was used to preserve 90 m pixel size.

ALOS

ALOS is a Japanese satellite launched on 24 January 2006 and carrying an L-band SAR sensor (PALSAR). The maximum ground resolution of ALOS PALSAR is 7 m, representing one of the highest spatial resolutions among current SAR sensors. Interferometric ALOS PALSAR data can be analyzed every 46 days due to the ALOS orbit revisit time. The fine beam is the ALOS PALSAR main acquisition mode and is primarily used for detailed regional observations and repeat-pass interferometry. Data in this mode can be acquired as single polarization (FBS) or dual polarization (FBD).

ALOS PALSAR derived elevation data have not yet been evaluated for morphometric measurements of small-scale volcanic features, although recent studies have shown that ALOS DEM data are useful for precise measurements of various surface deformations. Matsuoka (2006) demonstrated the ability of ALOS to monitor areas damaged by earthquake activity (in Yogyakarta, central Java, Indonesia) by comparing the correlation coefficient of a pre-event image pair with that of an image pair spanning the earthquake. The estimated damage distribution closely matched damage assessment derived from high-resolution satellite and field surveys. Joyce et al. (2009) used the ALOS PALSAR data to extract the path of a lahar (pyroclastic mudflow) by calculation of a coherence map from images acquired 2 months before and 9 months after the lahar event. Cheng (2007) tested the possibility of generating high-accuracy orthoimages and mosaics derived from PALSAR data without GCPs, and the results showed RMS errors of one pixel were consistently achieved. The DEM generated from ALOS PALSAR data was used by Yu et al. (2009) to exploit the

information contained in the area of overlap between DEMs of different scales to reduce the total DEM data size.

In our study, ALOS PALSAR data in the form of three interferometric SAR image pairs were acquired in FBD mode. The processing of interferometric pair composition and DEM extraction was carried out through the following main steps using the SARscape Interferometry Module of ENVI: (i) geometric registration of the interferometric SAR image pairs; (ii) generation of an interferogram to reveal information about elevation and measure displacement of objects between the two image acquisitions, where an interferogram is obtained by the interference pattern generated from the phase information contained in two SAR images of the same terrain; (iii) separation of phase components by the phase unwrapping technique, which permits retrieval of the unwrapped phase from the wrapped phase; (iv) determination of the relationship between the heights and the phase differences and conversion of phase values to elevation (generation of a DEM); and (v) generation of a DEM at a spatial resolution of 14 m.

Map-based DEM

The mapping of erupted material from four cinder cones was carried out during the GFTE, and the entire Tolbachik volcanic field was topographically surveyed at a scale of 1 : 25 000 in 1976–1980 (Budnikov et al., 1983). The availability of these data allowed preparation of a detailed cartographically derived (map-based) DEM by digitization of fallout cinder maps and topographic maps (Figure 5). A map-based DEM was compiled from the fallout cinder isopachs maps and the topographic maps of the Tolbachik volcanic field at a scale of 1 : 25 000. The DEM was generated from 5 m contour lines and spot heights that were digitized manually, followed by an elevation assignment to each digitized feature. Triangular irregular networks (TINs) were created from the digitized data and transformed into a raster

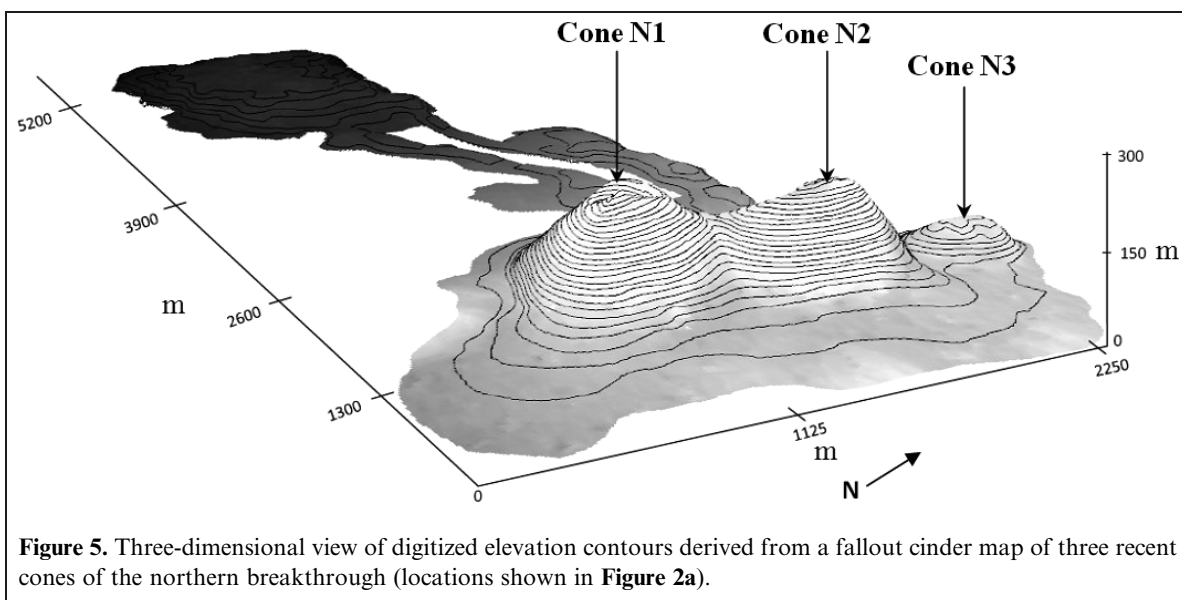


Figure 5. Three-dimensional view of digitized elevation contours derived from a fallout cinder map of three recent cones of the northern breakthrough (locations shown in Figure 2a).

Table 2. General statistics of DEMs and elevation errors.

Source	Elevation range (m)	Mean elevation (m)	Standard deviation (m)	RMSE (m)
ASTER	413–1694	1015.6	345.2	21.2 (2.1%)
SRTM	399–1644	993.1	339.8	32.8 (1.6%)
ALOS	414–1655	1019.1	338.2	19.3 (1.8%)

image, creating a DEM at a resolution of 10 m using the Spatial Analyst tool (ArcGIS 9.2).

Results

DEM accuracy

The assessment of DEM accuracy is an important preliminary stage before calculating morphometric parameters. We have calculated overall and local (per cinder cone) DEM accuracy characteristics to facilitate the comparison between DEMs of different spatial resolutions. Overall elevation statistics were calculated from the ASTER DEM, SRTM, and ALOS DEM within the study area and compared with the reference map-based DEM. The elevation values from 256 control points selected randomly in the map-based DEM were compared with the elevation values of the respective DEMs. Due to unavoidable misplacement between assessed and reference DEMs, the elevation value at each control point in the reference DEM was compared with the elevation value of the pixel with the nearest planimetric coordinates in the assessed DEM grid. The overall elevation accuracy of each DEM was calculated as the square root of the average of the set of squared elevation differences (root mean square error, RMSE) between control points and corresponding DEM locations. A summary of DEM overall accuracy is presented in **Table 2**.

The local accuracy of the DEM provides an indication of error distribution in a particular location. To assess the DEM local accuracy (vertical and horizontal) for each cinder cone, we used GCPs collected in the field (**Table 3**). The vertical (elevation) accuracy was estimated by RMSE of all the observations of vertical errors in the cone. Since horizontal (spatial)

error is distributed in two dimensions, the horizontal accuracy was estimated by RMSE of the Euclidean distance between each GCP measured in the field and the center of the pixel with the same planimetric coordinates in the DEM. The resulting errors might be attributed to the remotely sensed elevation data and the accuracy of GPS measurements.

Local accuracy of each DEM is proportional to the spatial resolution of the DEM: coarser spatial resolution results in greater errors in elevation, with the SRTM DEM showing the highest error. The comparison of accuracy characteristics of the ALOS DEM with those of the ASTER DEM or SRTM has not been reported in the literature. However, the accuracy assessment of the ASTER DEM and SRTM agrees with the results of previous studies (Eckert et al., 2005; Kervyn et al., 2007; 2008).

Morphometric parameters

Morphometric parameters of cone height, slope, and basal width were calculated from the DEMs derived from remotely sensed data and from the map-based DEM (**Table 4**). The spatial resolution of each DEM directly affects the accuracy of elevation estimates as discussed in the previous section. In general, as the pixel size of the DEM is increased, a single elevation value represents a larger area. Thus, this will also affect the calculated morphometric values. A comparison of relative coarse-resolution DEMs (SRTM) with high-resolution DEMs (ASTER, ALOS, and map-based) presented in **Table 4** shows underestimation of smaller height values and overestimation of larger width values of the cinder cones. In addition, the slope values tend to decrease in all studied cones as the DEM resolution becomes coarser.

All the DEMs were pairwise compared to examine the effect of different resolutions on cone height and width estimates

Table 3. Assessment of vertical and horizontal RMSE based on ground control points (GCPs).

Cinder cone	No. of GCPs	ASTER DEM		SRTM		ALOS DEM		Map-based DEM	
		Vertical (m)	Horizontal (m)	Vertical (m)	Horizontal (m)	Vertical (m)	Horizontal (m)	Vertical (m)	Horizontal (m)
CN1	10	9.9	14.6	15.1	31.7	6.3	9.1	8.7	10.1
CN2	8	9.6	14.8	14.6	38.4	8.1	11.4	7.4	8.2
CN3	9	8.4	13.1	13.8	35.6	7.1	10.2	6.4	7.4
YZN	9	8.3	12.2	7.6	23.6	5.2	7.7	4.9	5.2
KRS	9	15.1	23.3	10.2	33.9	10.3	15.9	7.0	7.7
ALD	7	10.6	16.9	12.0	34.4	10.8	16.1	6.1	6.9
STR	7	9.0	12.9	12.5	32.1	7.1	9.8	7.9	8.8
CMP	5	9.3	13.7	9.7	18.7	8.6	12.1	3.9	4.1
KMN	9	4.1	6.1	9.8	19.3	4.2	5.8	4.8	5.5

Table 4. Morphometric parameters measured from DEMs of different sources.

Cone	ASTER			SRTM			ALOS			Map-based		
	Height (m)	Width (m)	Slope (°)	Height (m)	Width (m)	Slope (°)	Height (m)	Width (m)	Slope (°)	Height (m)	Width (m)	Slope (°)
CN1	290	1250	26.8	275	1300	25.4	293	1181	27.1	300	1150	32.4
CN2	275	1100	26.2	260	1200	24.6	275	1073	26.4	280	1050	30.9
CN3	110	524	26.1	100	556	22.1	110	510	26.4	110	478	29.9
YZN	95	452	25.0	90	529	21.6	102	461	25.3	105	477	31.4
KRS	172	853	24.5	159	813	20.6	177	872	24.7	180	890	28.9
ALD	210	1175	24.3	205	1364	20.9	210	1149	24.5	220	1120	27.9
STR	165	1179	22.5	140	1100	19.8	169	1100	22.7	180	1060	26.9
CMP	75	555	21.1	70	550	19.6	75	541	21.5	75	540	25.4
KMN	110	688	19.5	100	850	17.7	112	660	19.7	115	640	24.9

(Figure 6). Despite the resolution differences of the DEMs, the morphometric values show good correlation with the relative age of the cinder cones. Although the calculated morphometric parameters are numerically different, the recent cones are characterized by repeating a pattern of higher slope and h/W values

in all the DEMs. For example, four of the recent cones have the highest slope values in all the DEMs; the two cones with the highest slopes (cones N1 and N2) correlate with the highest values of h/W (Figure 7). The calculated height and width of these cones are also the highest of all the DEMs. This suggests

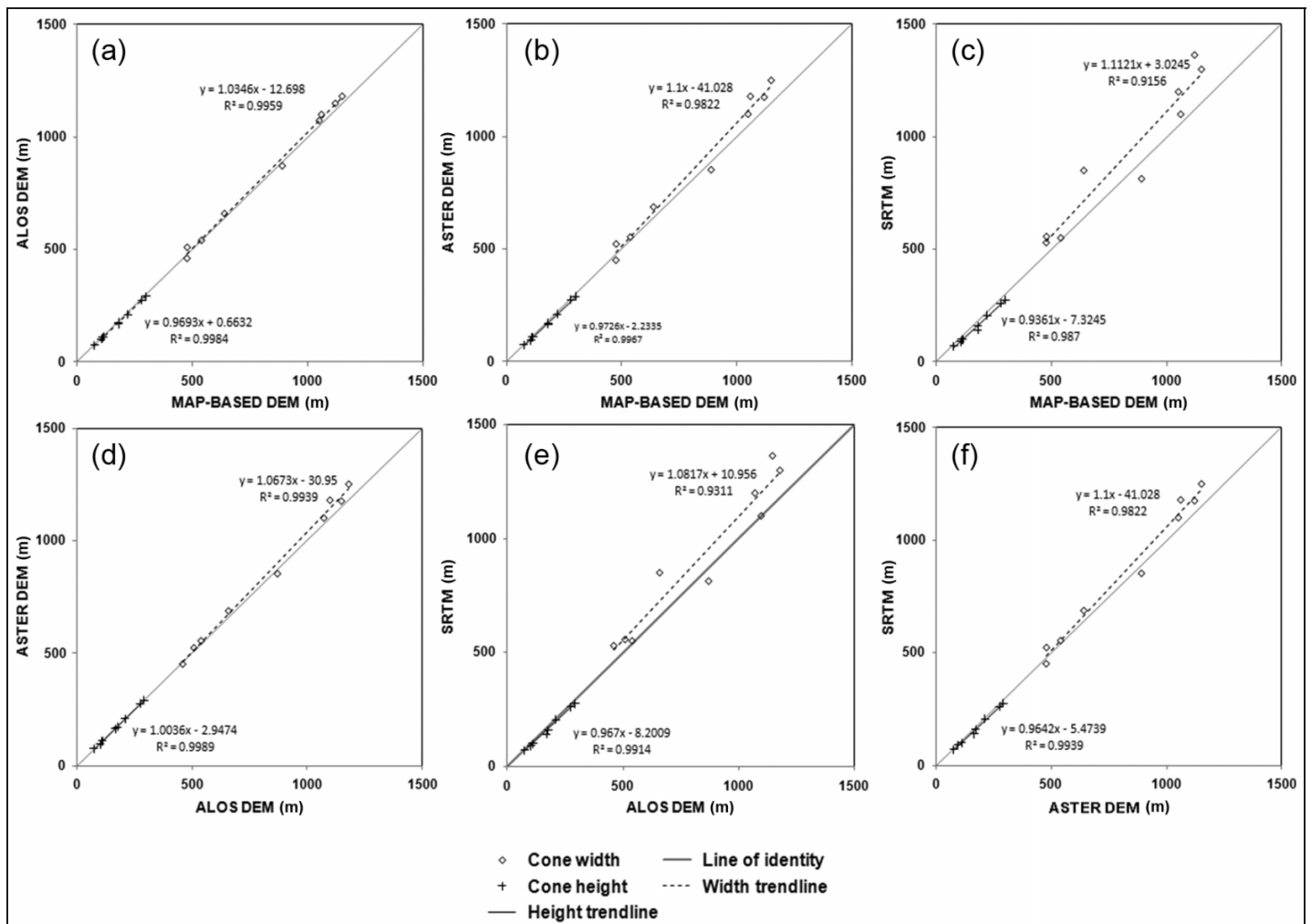
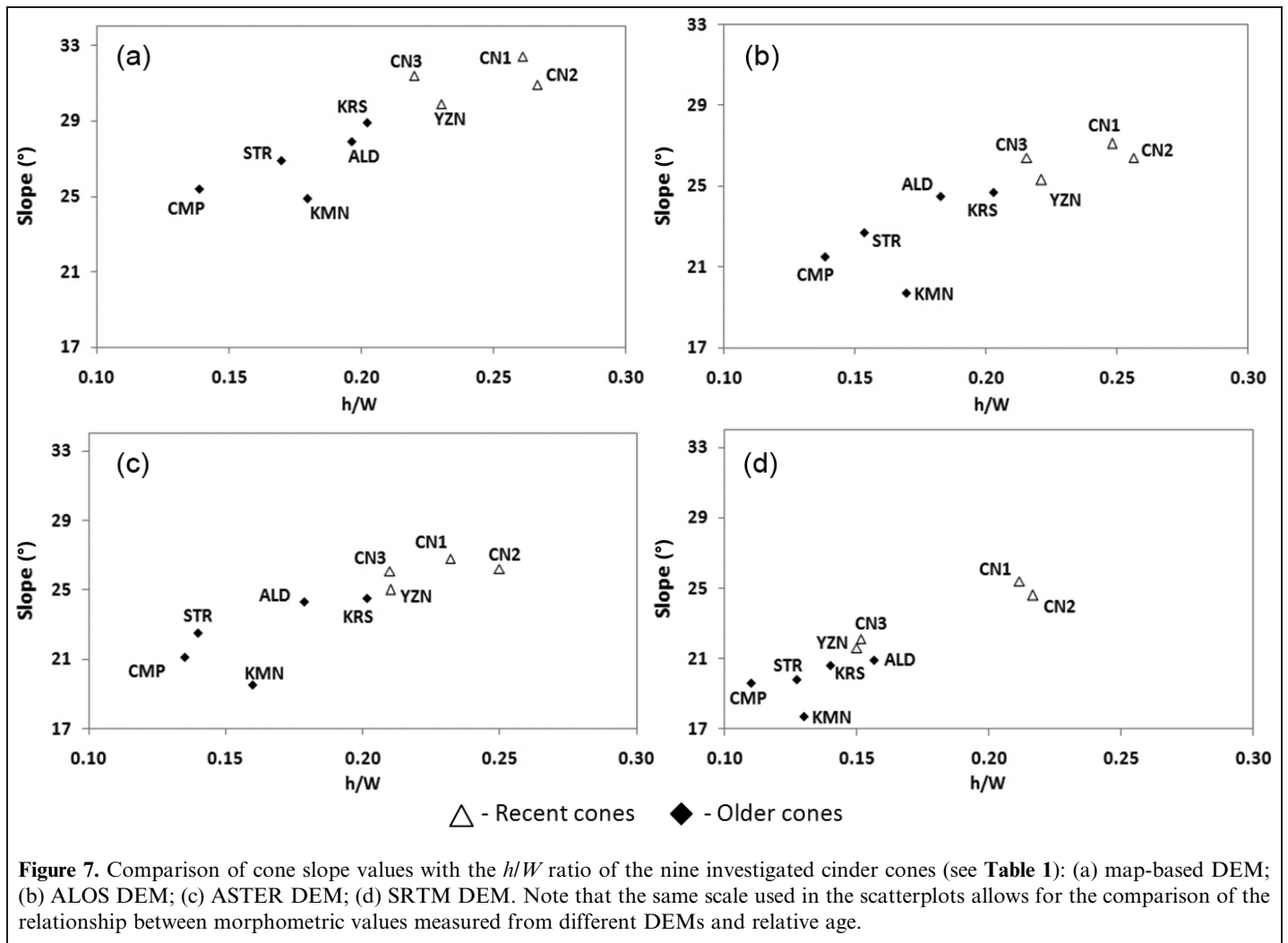


Figure 6. Comparison of height and width estimates obtained from the DEMs for the nine investigated cinder cones: (a) map-based DEM versus ALOS DEM; (b) map-based DEM versus ASTER DEM; (c) map-based DEM versus SRTM; (d) ALOS DEM versus ASTER DEM; (e) ALOS DEM versus SRTM; (f) ASTER DEM versus SRTM.



that elevation averaging (smoothing) caused by a decrease in DEM resolution has a greater effect on the smaller cones than on the larger cones.

Height and basal width were used to calculate h/W and were compared with slope values. The graphic comparison of the slope and h/W values shows consistency in distribution of these parameters in all the DEMs and demonstrates a continuous shift towards smaller values of slope and h/W with a decrease in the DEM spatial resolution (Figure 7). The h/W ratio of the recent cones calculated from the map-based DEM is on average 0.24 ± 0.02 , and the average slope is $31.1 \pm 1.1^\circ$; in older cones the estimated average h/W is 0.18 ± 0.03 and the average slope is $26.9 \pm 1.7^\circ$. Thus, the map-based DEM, which has the highest spatial resolution, has provided the highest slope and h/W values, whereas the lowest values were obtained from the lowest resolution DEM (SRTM).

Discussion and conclusion

The objective of our study was to analyze the morphometric parameters of cinder cones calculated from DEMs derived from different data sources in the Tolbachik volcanic

field. In this paper we have assessed the DEM accuracy and examined the effect of spatial resolution on calculated morphometric parameters.

The utility of DEMs for accurate topographic mapping of mountainous and volcanic terrain has been recently shown (Kääb, 2005; Stevens et al., 2004; Kervyn et al., 2008; Huggel et al., 2008). However, since ALOS data became available, only a few PALSAR DEM applications have been reported in volcanic regions (e.g., Furuya, 2007; Hu et al., 2009), and they have not been evaluated for morphometric measurements.

The morphometric parameters of cone slope, height, and width were measured from the remotely sensed DEMs and compared with those from a map-based DEM (Table 4). We found that a decrease in DEM resolution directly affected the values of the calculated morphometric parameters for each of the cinder cones. The smoother representation of the surface by coarser resolution DEMs is caused by interpolation of increasingly widely spaced data points in the vicinity of breaks in slope (Wright et al., 2006; Kervyn et al., 2008). This effect was also observed in our study, and of all the elevation models we studied, the SRTM DEM showed the greatest underestimation of elevation values

and overestimation of cone width compared with those from the map-based DEM (Table 4).

The relationship between cone height and cone width estimates obtained from the different DEMs is illustrated in Figure 6. Comparison of the map-based DEM and SRTM (Figure 6c) clearly shows that the width estimates of four recent cones have been overestimated and height values underestimated. This trend is supported by the observations in other DEM pairs as well. This could greatly alter the slope and height to width (h/W) ratio, especially for smaller cinder cones.

Lower resolution DEMs are inherently less able to represent smaller elevation variations, and as a result calculated slope and h/W values are lower (Figure 7). As expected, the recent cinder cones have provided the highest morphometric values (slope and h/W) in all the DEMs, regardless of resolution. A coarse-resolution DEM results in lower morphometric values but generally preserves the tendency in correlation between slope and h/W as do high-resolution DEMs (Figure 7). Morphometric parameters calculated from all the DEMs clearly support the concept of relative morphometric dating, as the most recent cinder cones are always associated with the highest slopes and h/W values (Figure 7). However, the straightforward numerical comparison of morphometric values measured from DEMs of different resolution might be erroneous. In such a case, the young cinder cones depicted on a coarse-resolution DEM might result in morphometric values similar to those of older cones calculated from a high-resolution DEM. Thus, morphometric parameters of younger cinder cones measured from a coarse-resolution DEM are underestimated compared with those from a high-resolution DEM. The decrease in DEM resolution affects the morphometric parameters of the cinder cones in a way similar to that of erosion by reducing h/W and slope. We emphasize that, especially on smaller cinder cones, the decrease in DEM resolution alters the calculated morphometric values and consequently the relative age. For example, the recent cone (CN3) in SRTM DEM has been characterized by an h/W value of 0.15 and a slope of 21.5° , which generally correspond to the older cone (STR) in ASTER DEM (Figures 7b, 7d). Thus, the relative age should be obtained by comparing morphometric parameters of cinder cones from DEMs of the same resolution.

From our results, the morphometry of the cinder cones can be well characterized with DEMs derived from remotely sensed data. However, spatial resolution controls the ability of the DEM to represent the local topography of cinder cones. This must be considered if morphometric parameters measured from a coarse-resolution DEM are used for cinder cone classification, estimation of erosion rates, and relative dating.

To our knowledge, this is the first work that has investigated the effect of DEM resolution on quantitative estimation of morphometric values and the effect they have on the relative dating of volcanic cinder cones. A comparison of recent cinder cones with older cinder cones in the study area shows that change in morphometric parameters is not just a function of time. Environmental conditions greatly affect the

rate of erosion and thus changes in morphometric values. Very intense erosional processes in central Kamchatka result in measurable morphological change of cinder cones over a geologically short time frame of thousands of years. The morphometric parameters of the recent Tolbachik cinder cones serve as valuable benchmark data for determining erosion rates and future research on the geomorphological evolution of a volcanic landscape.

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