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The Application of Relief Models for Environmental Solutions: Review

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With the development of remote sensing technologies the application of different geospatial models in research has become increasingly important. Terrain relief is the difference in elevation between the high and low points of a land surface, that is, the change in the height of the ground over the area. Terrain relative relief (or elevation) is the relative difference in elevation between a morphological feature and those features surrounding it (e.g. height difference between a peak and surrounding peaks, a depression and surrounding depressions etc.). Together with terrain morphology, ppland other terrain attributes, it is useful for describing how the terrain affects intertidal and subtidal processes.

Appropriate decision-making tools are required for urban and rural planning, design and management. The usage of DEM (Digital Elevation Model), DSM (Digital Surface Model) and DTM (Digital Terrain Model) helps researchers and designers to analyse issues connected with drainage, geology, earth crust movements, sound and radio-wave distribution, wind effects, exposure to sun, etc. Analysis of the future scenarios of geospatial models has an essential role in the field of water management and various environmental topics. This research aims to focus on the environmental issues in a context of water quality and hydrology.