RCS features found in the research area have been mapped according to the created legend. They can be viewed in figure 7-c map of micro landforms under military. The symbology has been created in cooperation with bachelor student Marin Schadee who is end responsible for the complete geomorphology legend. Background information on the choice to not map bomb craters, although they are present in the area and the legend, can be found in Appendic C, page 24 under 'Bombodrom' Heidehof-Golmgberg.

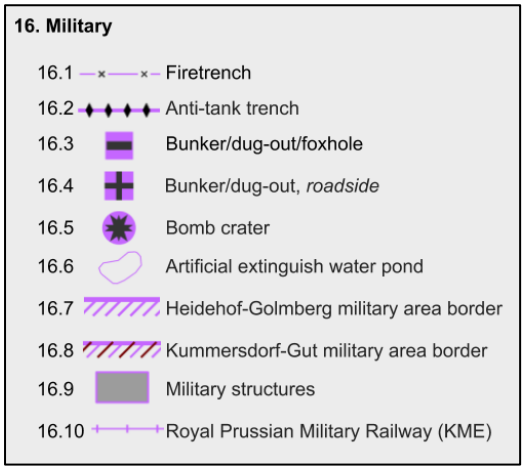

Figure 9. Legend of RCS features.

In a further test, ground photos were used as an additional source (number 6 in table 1, page 8). Ground photos were linked to RCS features. This has been done for the secret World War II rocket development facility just outside the Kummersdorf weapons facility. Although the area is currently completely overgrown by forest, rendering orthophotos useless, ten structures were identified through the use of hillshade and DEM. Eight of these have been linked to their corresponding ground photo. The results can be seen in Appendix C figure 12 and table 4.

6. Discussion

As mentioned before, the goal of this research is to test exclusive digital landform identification through macro, and micro landform identification in the Baruther ice-marginal valley. In this chapter firstly the results of the two identification challenges will be discussed then the process of exclusive digital identification will be evaluated.

For the execution of both challenges sufficient and reliable sources were available on the research area. This greatly accelerated the process and increased the reliability of the results. Concerning the geomorphology map, the identification success was greatly dependent on the landform. Dunes were easy to recognize on DEM and hillshade map, as well as the border between the elevated and incised end moraine and the flatter ground moraine. However, the border between the fluvioglacial accumulative and fluvioglacial erosive was not visible on the various LiDAR derived maps. In that case the border had to be drawn depending on two existing maps (number 13 and 14 in table 1, page 8). Although these maps were drawn through in-field measurements their scale was much less precise than this newly constructed map. The map head '8. material' was also not possible through digital identification. This was drawn depending on two WMS service pedology maps. The remaining landforms, such as valleys, drainageways, and hydrological landforms of the area, were possible to identify fairly easily with the hillshade map and existing maps.

The second challenge with micro landform identification proved to be more difficult. RCHs are difficult to identify with exclusively digital sources. Although the hillshade map offers accuracy to 0.5 m, the