Figure 1.

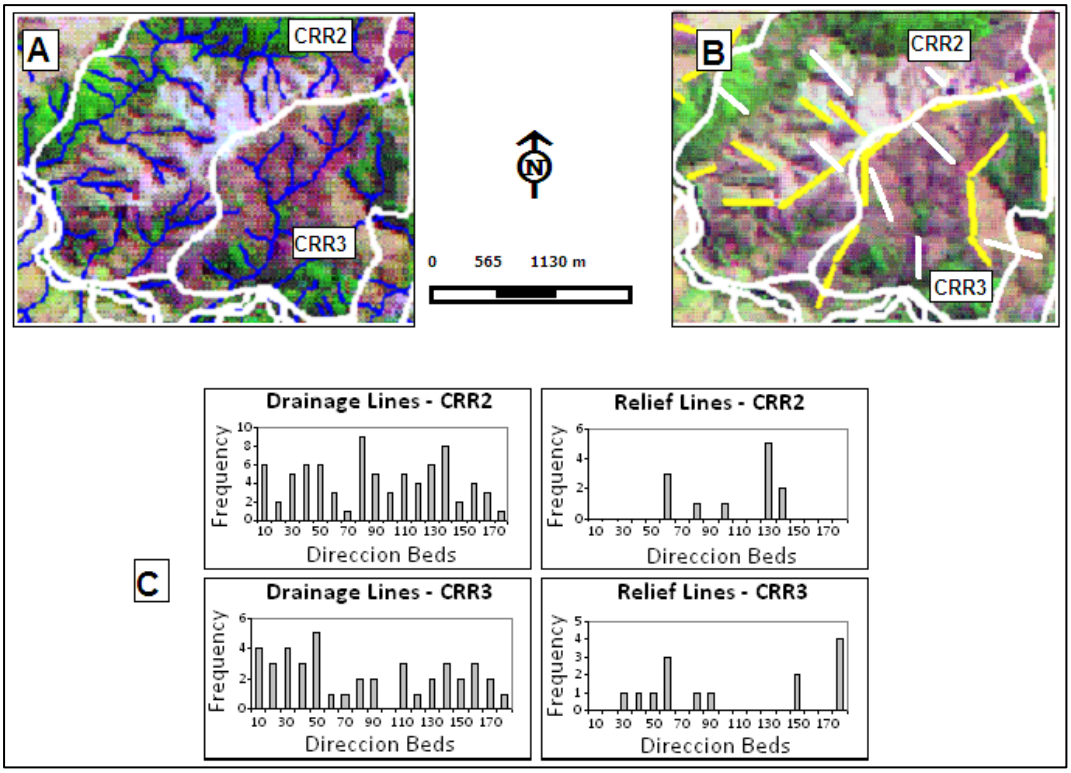

Figure 1. Examples of basic compartmentalisation units (BCUs) taken from Test Area T1 with similar codification CRR: C = Crystalline basement, R = Granitic Gneiss, R = Large rolling hills with aligned crestlines and rectilinear slope profile. Landsat TM5, composite image, Bands 3-4-5, greyscale. (**A**) Drainage lines; (**B**) Relief lines;. (**C**) Frequency histograms for azimuth directions of texture elements associated with drainage and relief features. Fourth level of compartmentalisation of BCUs expresses the predominant drainage directions: CRR2 = ENE+NW+NE;, CRR3 = NE+NNE+NW and relief line directions: CRR2 = NW+NE; CRR3 = NNW+NE in Fig. 1C: Frequency Histograms..

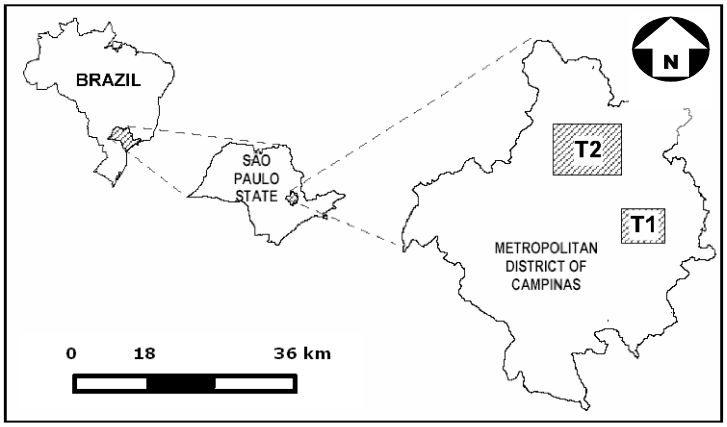

Figure 2. Location map showing the study region (Metropolitan District of Campinas) in the State of São Paulo, Southeast Brazil, and the Test Areas T1 and T2. Scale bar applies to the map of the Metropolitan District of Campinas.

Figure 3.

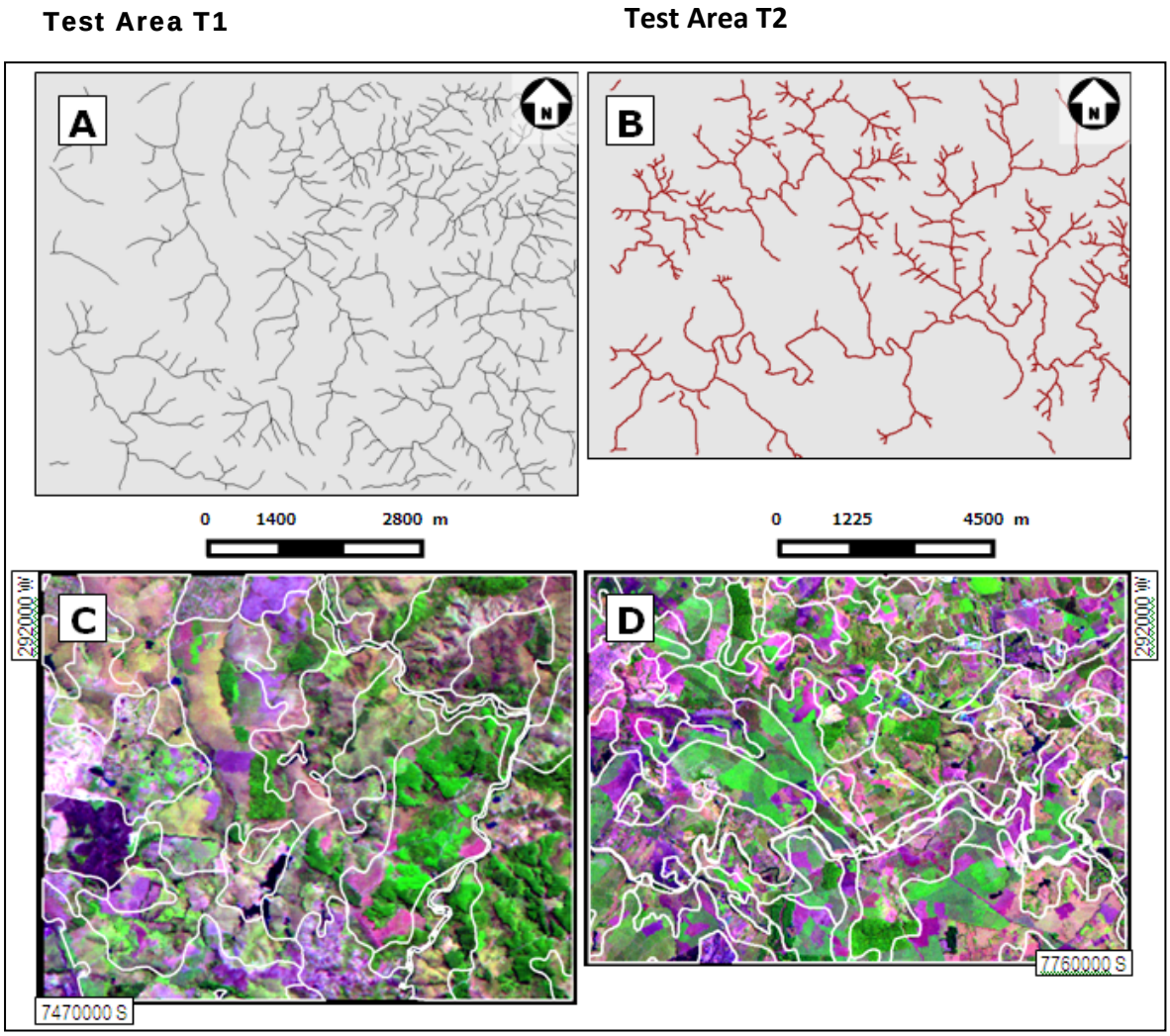

Figure 3. Drainage networks (**A** and **B**) and basic compartmentalisation units (BCUs) in Test Areas T1 and T2 delineated on a Landsat TM5 composite sub-image - bands 3,4,5, greyscale (**C** and **D**). Note greater density, spatial organisation and angularity expressed by drainage network of Area T1 (crystalline rocks) in comparison with Area T2 (predominantly sedimentary rocks). UTM projection and coordinates.

Figure 4.

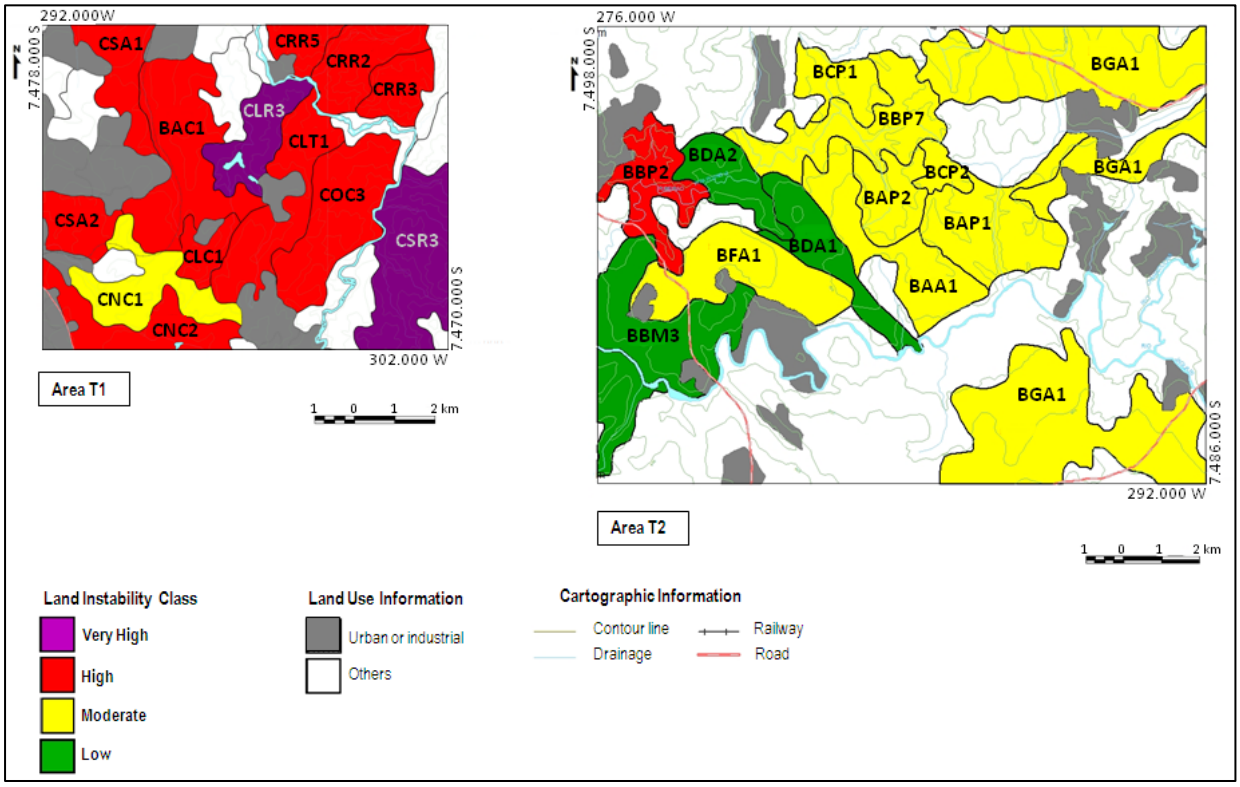

Figure 5.