

Remote Sensing Applications

Remote Sensing Applications

National Remote Sensing Centre

nrsc



Remote Sensing Applications

Compiled & Edited by P. S. Roy R. S. Dwivedi D.Vijayan

RS & GIS Applications Area NRSC - ISRO Earth Observation (EO) Programme focus in India has been to support operational remote sensing for sustainable natural resources management, address national needs and provide space based information support for disaster management and grassroot planning. NRSC (ISRO) has carried out many application projects for various government agencies under the aegis of National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) to utilize the satellite data for various natural resources applications and disaster related information support. NRSC is mandated to build the capacity in country for usage of Remote Sensing and Geo-information for its utilization and institutionalization is arranged to support capacity building initiative by Remote Sensing and GIS Applications Area.

First editionJanuary, 2010Second editionApril, 2010

Copyright © 2010 by NRSC / ISRO, Hyderabad, India. All rights reserved.

Remote Sensing Applications

Compiled and Edited by Dr. P. S. Roy, Deputy Director, Remote Sensing & GIS Applications Area, NRSC

Dr. R.S. Dwivedi and D.Vijayan RS & GIS Applications Area, NRSC

Published by National Remote Sensing Centre Indian Space Research Organisation Dept. of Space, Govt. of India, Balanagar, Hyderabad – 500 625

Designed by Imagiccreatives, Bangalore

ISBN 978-81-909460-0-1

Printed at M/s Vamsi Art Printers Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad - 500 004. Ph : 040 23311858, 9866022137, 9866022138. Email : info@vamsi.com

Acknowledgements

The Editors would like to acknowledge all the authors who contributed various chapters in this book. Special thanks are to Director, NRSC for giving the message which encouraged us to bringout this volume. Thanks also to Dr. V. Hari Prasad, NRSC for extending his support in bringing out this book.

Remote Sensing Applications

Chapter	# Title/Authors	Page No.
1	Agriculture Sesha Sai MVR, Ramana KV & Hebbar R	1
2	Land use and Land cover Analysis Sudhakar S & Kameshwara Rao SVC	21
3	Forest and Vegetation Murthy MSR & Jha CS	49
4	Soils and Land Degradation Ravishankar T & Sreenivas K	81
5	Urban and Regional Planning Venugopala Rao K, Ramesh B, Bhavani SVL & Kamini J	109
6	Water Resources Management Rao VV & Raju PV	133
7	Geosciences Vinod Kumar K & Arindam Guha	165
8	Groundwater Subramanian SK & Seshadri K	203
9	Oceans Ali MM, Rao KH , Rao MV & Sridhar PN	217
10	Atmosphere Badrinath KVS	251
11	Cyclones Ali MM	273
12	Flood Disaster Management Bhanumurthy V, Manjusree P & Srinivasa Rao G	283
13	Agricultural Drought Monitoring and Assessment Murthy CS & Sesha Sai MVR	303
14	Landslides Vinod Kumar K & Tapas RM	331
15	Earthquake and Active Faults <i>Vinod Kumar K</i>	339
16	Forest Fire Monitoring Biswadip Gharai, Badrinath KVS & Murthy MSR	351

Contents

1. Agriculture

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Remote Sensing in Optical and Reflective Infra Red (IR) region1.2.1. Reflectance Characteristics of Green Plants
- 1.3. Crop Inventory
 - 1.3.1. Acreage Estimation
 - 1.3.1.1. Major Crops
 - 1.3.1.2. Multiple Crop and Small Land Holding Situations
 - 1.3.1.3. Commercially important crops
 - 1.3.2. Horticultural Crops
- 1.4. Cropping System Analysis
- 1.5. Production Estimation
- 1.6. Crop Monitoring and Condition Assessment
- 1.7. Significance of NDVI in Agricultural Drought Assessment
- 1.8. Thermal Remote Sensing
 - 1.8.1. Parameter retrieval
 - 1.8.1.1. Surface Temperature
 - 1.8.1.2. Methods for LST Retrieval
 - 1.8.1.3. Precipitation
 - 1.8.1.4. Solar Radiation
 - 1.8.2. Agro Meteorological Applications
- 1.9. Hyperspectral Sensors and Applications in Agriculture
 - 1.9.1. Introduction
 - 1.9.2. Parameter retrieval
 - 1.9.3. Stress Detection
 - 1.9.4. Varietal discrimination
 - 1.9.5. Disease identification
- 1.10. Microwave Remote Sensing
 - 1.10.1. National Kharif Rice Acreage Estimation
- 1.11. Customized software for crop acreage estimation
- 1.12. Conclusions

2. Land Use and Land Cover Analysis

- 2.1. Introduction
- 2.2. LULC Mapping
 - 2.2.1. Conventional Approach
 - 2.2.2. Remote Sensing based Approach
 - 2.2.3. LULC Classification System
- 2.3. Historical perspective of LULC mapping projects using remote sensing in India
 - 2.3.1. Nationwide LULC Analysis for Agro-Climatic Zone Planning
 - 2.3.2. National Wastelands Inventory Project (NWIP)
 - 2.3.3. National Natural Resource Census
- 2.4. Methodology of Land Use / Land Cover Analysis
 - 2.4.1. Pre-processing
 - 2.4.2. Classification
 - 2.4.2.1. Digital Classification
 - 2.4.2.2. Manual Classification
 - 2.4.2.3. Hybrid Approach
 - 2.4.3. Other methods of classification in vogue
 - 2.4.3.1. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
 - 2.4.3.2. Spectral Mixture Analysis
- 2.5. Ground Data Collection

- 2.6. Accuracy Assessment
- 2.7. Land Use Land Cover Mapping-Issues
- 2.8. Research needs and Opportunities
 - 2.8.1. Pre-processing
 - 2.8.2. Classification
- 2.9. Land Use Land Cover Change
 - 2.9.1. Land Use & Land Cover Change Detection with Remote Sensing data
- 2.10. Land Use Modeling
 - 2.10.1. Approaches to Modeling Land Use/ Land Cover Changes
 - 2.10.2. Hybrid Models
 - 2.10.3. Agent-Based Models
 - 2.10.3.1. Multi-Agent Systems for Land-Use/Cover Change
 - 2.10.4. Current Applications of MAS/LUCC Modeling
- 2.11. Land Use/Cover Change, Climate and Environment
 - 2.11.1. Effect of land use/land cover on local climate
 - 2.11.2. Effect of land use/land cover on global climate
 - 2.11.3. Impact of climate change on land use/land cover
- 2.12. Conclusions

3. Forest and Vegetation

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. Global and National Issues, Scenarios and Developments
 - 3.2.1. Global Scenario
 - 3.2.2. National Scenario
- 3.3. Conventional / Ground / Recent Methods Remote Sensing
 - 3.3.1. Satellite Remote Sensing Applications in Forestry
 - 3.3.2. Multispectral basis of Remote Sensing and Vegetation 3.3.2.1. Red Edge
 - 3.3.3. Retrieval of Forest Parameters and Integrated Analysis
 - 3.3.3.1. Greenness
 - 3.3.3.2. Forest Type Mapping
 - 3.3.3.2.1. Digital method
 - 3.3.3.2.2. Visual method
 - 3.3.3.3. Preparation of Forest Crown Density Maps
 - 3.3.3.4. Forest Quantification Inventory Approaches
 - 3.3.3.5. Forest Quantification Biomass, LAI from NDVI
- 3.4. Review of Literature
 - 3.4.1. Coarse-resolution remote sensing
 - 3.4.2. High-resolution remote sensing
 - 3.4.3. Very-high-resolution remote sensing
 - 3.4.4. Temporal monitoring
 - 3.4.5. Hyperspectral remote Sensing
 - 3.4.6. Microwave and LIDAR sensing of forests
 - 3.4.7. Geomatics and Forestry
- 3.5. Major Application Projects
 - 3.5.1. Different IRS satellite sensors and use for Bioresources assessment
 - 3.5.2. Forest Cover Assessment
 - 3.5.3. Vegetation type mapping as potential base of bioresource
 - 3.5.4. Landscape level biodiversity assessment- Input for Bioresources assessment
 - 3.5.5. Grassland Resources Assessment
 - 3.5.6. Species level mapping as potential information as Bioresource
 - 3.5.7. Biomass assessment as fodder, fuel and carbon stock
 - 3.5.8. Community Forest management Sustainable use of Bioresources
 - 3.5.9. Commercial Timber Resource Assessment
 - 3.5.10. Protected Areas & Conservation

- 3.5.11. Web-Enabled Information System
 - 3.5.11.1. Biodiversity Information System
 - 3.5.11.2. Indian Bioresources Information Network (IBIN)
 - 3.5.11.3. Global Change Studies Need for LU LC databases
 - 3.5.11.4. Forest Fire Management
- 3.6. Gap Areas
- 3.7. Summary and conclusions

4. Soils and Land Degradation

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Spectral Reflectance of Soils
- 4.3. Recent Developments in Soil Spectroscopy
- 4.4. Soil Mapping
 - 4.4.1. Status
 - 4.4.2. Survey Methods
 - 4.4.3. Geo-Pedological Approach to Soil Mapping
 - 4.4.4. Remote Sensing and Soil Mapping
 - 4.4.5. Visual Interpretation for Soil Mapping
 - 4.4.6. Digital Techniques for Mapping Soils
- 4.5. Land Degradation
 - 4.5.1. Status
 - 4.5.2. Land degradation processes
 - 4.5.3. Remote Sensing, GIS and Land Degradation
 - 4.5.4. Mapping land degradation
 - 4.5.5. Monitoring of land degradation
- 4.6. Soil Moisture Studies
- 4.7. Remote Sensing of Soil Fertility
- 4.8. Application of GIS techniques in Soil Resources study
 - 4.8.1. Crop Suitability Studies
 - 4.8.2. Land Irrigability Assessment
 - 4.8.3. Land Productivity Assessment
 - 4.8.4. Soil Erosion Modelling
 - 4.8.5. Prioritization of Watershed
- 4.9. Conclusions

5. Urban and Regional Planning

- 5.1. Introduction
- 5.2. Urbanization Scenario and Issues: Global and National
- 5.3. Planning Approach
- 5.4. Remote Sensing & GIS Technology use in Urban and Regional Planning Information
- 5.5. Retrospective
 - 5.5.1. Prospective
 - 5.5.2. Role of Remote Sensing
- 5.6. Reviews of Literature
- 5.7. Major Application Projects
 - 5.7.1. Regional Planning
 - 5.7.2. Master / Development Plan
 - 5.7.3. Infrastructure Facility Mapping
 - 5.7.4. Urban Information System
 - 5.7.5. Archaeological Studies
- 5.8. Scientific Methods
 - 5.8.1. Feature Extraction and Classification
 - 5.8.2. Change Detection
 - 5.8.3. Fusion and Photogrammetry
 - 5.8.4. Environmental and Temporal Analysis
 - 5.8.5. Historical Site studies

- 5.8.6. Urban Modeling
- 5.9. Economic Benefits of Remote Sensing & GIS in Urban Applications
- 5.10. Conclusion

6. Water Resources Management

- 6.1. Introduction
 - 6.1.1. Water Resources of India
 - 6.1.2. Water Requirements of India
 - 6.1.3. Gaps and Issues related to Indian water resources
- 6.2. Role of Satellite Remote Sensing for Water Resources Management
 - 6.2.1. Major Application Projects
- 6.3. Water Resources Assessment
 - 6.3.1. Snow & Glacier Studies
 - 6.3.2. Surface Water Mapping & Monitoring
 - 6.3.3. Runoff and Hydrologic Modeling
 - 6.3.4. Water Balance Studies
- 6.4. Water Resources Management
 - 6.4.1. Irrigation Water Management
 - 6.4.1.1. Inventory of Irrigated Agriculture
 - 6.4.1.2. Performance Assessment
 - 6.4.1.3. In-Season Inputs for Irrigation Water Distribution
 - 6.4.1.4. Salinity and Waterlogged Area Mapping & Monitoring
 - 6.4.1.5. Monitoring New Irrigation Potential Creation
 - 6.4.1.6. Satellite data for Evapotranspiration studies
 - 6.4.2. Reservoir Management
 - 6.4.2.1. Reservoir Sedimentation
 - 6.4.2.2. Catchment Area Treatment
- 6.5. Watershed Management
 - 6.5.1. Water Harvesting
 - 6.5.2. Sustainable Action Plans
 - 6.5.2.1. Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development (IMSD)
 - 6.5.2.2. National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)
 - 6.5.2.3. Other Efforts
 - 6.5.3. Soil Erosion
- 6.6. Water Resources Development
 - 6.6.1. Interlinking of Rivers
 - 6.6.2. Ground Water Prospecting
- 6.7. Flood/Cyclone Disaster Support
 - 6.7.1. Flood Disaster Monitoring and Management
 - 6.7.2. Flood Forecasting
 - 6.7.3. River Engineering
 - 6.7.4. Urban Flood Management
- 6.8. Environmental Impact Support
 - 6.8.1. Hydro-Power Development
 - 6.8.2. Water Quality
- 6.9. Future Trends / Prospects
 - 6.9.1. Water Resources Information system

7. Geosciences

- 7.1. Geological Mapping
 - 7.1.1. Introduction
 - 7.1.2. Image Interpretation

- 7.1.2.1. Image Elements
- 7.1.2.2. Terrain Elements
- 7.1.2.3. Collateral Data
- 7.1.3. Spectral Signature of Rocks
- 7.1.4. Lithological Mapping using Remote Sensing
 - 7.1.4.1. Sedimentary Rocks
 - 7.1.4.2. Igneous Rocks
 - 7.1.4.3. Metamorphic Rocks
 - 7.1.4.4. Steps in interpreting lithology from satellite image
- 7.1.5. Criteria for Structural Mapping
 - 7.1.5.1. Attitude of Beds
 - 7.1.5.2. Folds
 - 7.1.5.3. Linear Features
 - 7.1.5.4. Unconformities
 - 7.1.5.5. Methodology for extracting structural information
- 7.1.6. Criteria for Geomorphological Mapping
 - 7.1.6.1. Identification of different types of Landform/Geomorphic Units
 - 7.1.6.2. Methodology for extracting Geomorphological information
- 7.1.7. Thermal and Microwave data in Geological Mapping
 - 7.1.7.1. Thermal Remote sensing data in Geological Mapping
 - 7.1.7.2. Microwave remote sensing data in Geological Mapping
- 7.1.8. Review of Literature
- 7.1.9. Gap Areas
- 7.1.10. Case Study
 - 7.1.10.1. Geological Description
 - 7.1.10.2. Methodology
- 7.1.11. Summary
- 7.2. Mineral Exploration
 - 7.2.1. Introduction
 - 7.2.2. Global, National Issues, Scenario Development
 - 7.2.3. Conventional and Scientific Methods in Practice
 - 7.2.3.1. Methods/approaches for utilization of Remote Sensing data for Mineral Exploration
 - 7.2.3.2. Methods for Oil field Detection through Remote Sensing
 - 7.2.3.2.2. State of the-art techniques for Petroleum Exploration
 - 7.2.4. Literature Review
 - 7.2.5. Gap Areas
 - 7.2.6. Case Study
 - 7.2.6.1. Introduction
 - 7.2.6.2. Methodology
- 7.3. Geoenvironmental Studies
 - 7.3.1. Introduction
 - 7.3.2. National and Global Scenario
 - 7.3.3. Literature Survey
 - 7.3.4. Case Study
 - 7.3.4.1. Introduction
 - 7.3.4.2. Remote Sensing Data Analysis: Principles of thermal remote sensing
 - 7.3.4.3. Methodology
 - 7.3.4.4. Results
- 7.4. Geoengineering Studies
 - 7.4.1. Introduction

- 7.4.2. National and Global Scenario
- 7.4.3. Cost-Benefit Analysis
- 7.4.4. Methodology
- 7.4.5. Summary

Glossary

8. Groundwater

- 8.1. Introduction
- 8.2. Background
 - 8.2.1. Factors Controlling Groundwater Regime
- 8.3. Role of Space Technology in Groundwater Studies
- 8.4. Groundwater Prospects Mapping
 - 8.4.1. Lithology
 - 8.4.2. Geological Structure
 - 8.4.3. Geomorphology
 - 8.4.4. Hydrological Mapping
 - 8.4.5. Groundwater Prospects
 - 8.4.6. Groundwater Quality Mapping
- 8.5. Groundwater Recharge Estimation
 - 8.5.1. Water Level Fluctuation Method
 - 8.5.2. Rainfall Infiltration Method
 - 8.5.3. Groundwater Draft Estimation
 - 8.5.4. Groundwater Balance and Stage of Development
 - 8.5.5. Identification and Mapping of over-exploited Areas
- 8.6. Systematic Planning and Development
- 8.7. Conclusions and Future Perspective

9. Oceans

- 9.1. Introduction
 - 9.1.1. The need for Ocean Studies
 - 9.1.2. Broad disciplines of Ocean Sciences
- 9.2. Physical Oceanography
 - 9.2.1. Forces acting on Oceans
 - 9.2.2. Scale Analysis
 - 9.2.3. Physical Oceanographic Parameters
 - 9.2.3.1. Ocean waves
 - 9.2.3.2. Ocean currents
 - 9.2.3.3. Sea surface temperature
 - 9.2.3.4. Sea surface height
 - 9.2.3.5. Radiation
 - 9.2.4. Applications of Physical Oceanographic Parameters and Processes
 - 9.2.4.1. Influence of oceans on weather and climate
 - 9.2.4.2. Optimum ship route planning
 - 9.2.4.3. Strategic Applications
- 9.3. Biological Oceanography
 - 9.3.1. Ocean Colour
 - 9.3.2. Applications of Ocean Colour
 - 9.3.2.1. Coastal Upwelling
 - 9.3.2.2. Coastal currents using sequential ocean colour images
 - 9.3.2.3. Seasonal Phytoplankton Blooms
 - 9.3.2.4. Study of potential fishing zones
 - 9.3.2.5. Impact of tropical cyclones on ocean colour
 - 9.3.2.6. Studies of small scale eddies/gyres
 - 9.3.2.7. River Plumes
- 9.4. Geological Oceanography
 - 9.4.1. Geological Processes

217

- 9.4.1.1. Long-term changes
- 9.4.1.2. Short-term changes
- 9.4.1.3. Coastal changes due to shoreline development
- 9.4.1.4. Physical forcing and sedimentation process
- 9.4.2. Coastal Ecosystem functionality and vulnerability
- 9.4.3. Role of Spatial data for Coastal Ocean Studies
 - 9.4.3.1. Ecosystem Assessment
 - 9.4.3.2. Coral Reefs Ecosystem
 - 9.4.3.3. Estuarine Mangroves Ecosystem
 - 9.4.3.4. Coastal Wetlands Ecosystem
 - 9.4.3.5. Coastal Zone Management and Solutions
- 9.5. Remote Sensing Observations
 - 9.5.1. Altimeter
 - 9.5.1.1. Errors in Altimeter Measurements
 - 9.5.1.2. Applications
 - 9.5.2. Scatterometer
 - 9.5.2.1. Principles of Scatterometers
 - 9.5.2.2. Applications of Scatterometers
 - 9.5.3. Radiometers
 - 9.5.3.1. Thermal Radiometers
 - 9.5.3.2. Microwave Radiometers
 - 9.5.3.3. MSMR- Multi Frequency Radiometers
 - 9.5.4. Synthetic Aperture Radar

10. Atmosphere

10.1. Introduction

- 10.1.1. Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming
- 10.1.2. Atmospheric Composition
- 10.1.3. Atmospheric Structure
- 10.2. Platforms for measuring atmospheric constituents
- 10.3. Remote Sensing of Atmospheric Parameters
 - 10.3.1. Role of aerosols and clouds
 - 10.3.2. Physical principles of aerosol retrieval from space
 - 10.3.3. Physical basis of TOMS aerosol retrieval approach
- 10.4. Present and Future Missions
 - 10.4.1. INSAT series
- 10.5. MEGHA-TROPIQUES

11. Cyclones

- 11.1. Introduction
- 11.2. Life Cycle of Tropical Cyclones
- 11.3. Classification of Cyclonic Disturbances
- 11.4. Movement of Cyclones
- 11.5. Cyclone Intensity
 - 11.5.1. Upper Tropospheric Anticyclones
 - 11.5.2. Tropical Upper Tropospheric Trough
 - 11.5.3. Other Factors Affecting Intensity
- 11.6. Cyclone Track Prediction
- 11.7. Cyclone Intensity Prediction
- 11.8. Satellite Technologies
- 11.9. Operational Scenario
- 11.10. The Future

12. Flood Disaster Management

- 12.1. Introduction
 - 12.1.1. Floods in India
 - 12.1.2. Flood Management
 - 12.1.3. Role of Space Technology
 - 12.1.4. Initiatives of Department of Space
- 12.2. Approach
 - 12.2.1. Flood Watch
 - 12.2.1.1. Flood News
 - 12.2.1.2. Meteorological Satellite Data
 - 12.2.1.3. Rainfall Data
 - 12.2.1.4. Water Level Data
 - 12.2.2. Satellite Data Acquisition
 - 12.2.3. Satellite Data Analysis
 - 12.2.3.1. Optical Data
 - 12.2.3.2. Microwave Data
 - 12.2.3.3. Methodology
 - 12.2.4. Flood Inundation Products
 - 12.2.4.1. Flood Maps
 - 12.2.4.2. Flood Damage Assessment
- 12.3. Case Study-2006 Floods in Bihar, India
- 12.4. River Configuration and Bank Erosion Aspects in Flood Control Planning
 - 12.4.1. Potential use of Satellite Data
 - 12.4.2. Case Study Brahmaputra River Bank Erosion, Assam
- 12.5. Future Scope
 - 12.5.1. Gap Areas
 - 12.5.1.1. Optical
 - 12.5.1.2. Microwave
 - 12.5.2. Flood Modelling using LIDAR data
 - 12.5.2.1. River Forecasting
 - 12.5.2.2. Urban Flood Modelling
 - 12.5.3. Decision Support System
 - 12.5.3.1. Flood Management Information System (FMIS)

13. Agricultural Drought Monitoring and Assessment

- 13.1. Introduction
 - 13.1.1. Drought impacts the vicious circle
 - 13.1.2. Drought scenario in India
 - 13.1.3. Droughts the global scenario
- 13.2. Monsoon pattern in India
- 13.3. Agricultural Drought Monitoring & Assessment
 - 13.3.1. Meteorological indicators
 - 13.3.1.1. Limitations of using rainfall as agricultural drought indicator
 - 13.3.2. Water Balance Approach
 - 13.3.3. Agricultural observations
- 13.4. Drought information needs
 - 13.4.1. Gap Areas
- 13.5. Application of Geospatial Information Technology
- 13.6. Space Technology for Agricultural Drought Monitoring
 - 13.6.1. Drought Indices from satellite data
 - 13.6.1.1. Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
 - 13.6.1.2. Normalised Difference Water Index (NDWI)
 - 13.6.1.3. Drought indices derived from NDVI and Temperature

xii

13.6.1.4. Process based indicators

- 13.7. Rainfall and Soil Moisture Estimation from Satellites
- 13.8. National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS)
 - 13.8.1. Integration of satellite derived indicators and ground data
 - 13.8.2. Drought reports and user feedback
- 13.9. Drought declaration by different states
- 13.10. Drought Management
 - 13.10.1. Drought Preparedness
 - 13.10.2. Prediction of Drought
- 13.11. Drought proneness/drought vulnerability
 - 13.11.1. Drought vulnerability based on causative factors
 - 13.11.2. Drought vulnerability based on response factors
- 13.12. Challenges in drought assessment
 - 13.12.1. Future Satellite Systems for Drought Analysis
 - 13.12.2. Unified index
 - 13.12.3. Enhanced exploitation of space technology
 - 13.12.4. Data base
 - 13.12.5. Early warning systems
 - 13.12.6. Improved deliverables
 - 13.12.7. Delivery mechanism
 - 13.12.8. Integration between Science and Policy
 - 13.12.9. Institutional frame work
- 13.13. Conclusions

14. Landslides

- 14.1. Introduction
 - 14.1.1. Cause of Landslide
 - 14.1.2. Role of remote sensing in Landslide Inventory
- 14.2. Global and National Scenario
- 14.3. Methods of Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ)
 - 14.3.1. Conventional method
 - 14.3.2. Statistical method
- 14.4. Gap Areas
- 14.5. Major Application Projects
 - 14.5.1. LHZ mapping in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
 - 14.5.2. Mumbai-Goa (NH-17) Route
 - 14.5.3. Varunawat Landslide
 - 14.5.4. DSC Activity
- 14.6. Methods to solve the problem
- 14.7. Monitoring of Landslide
 - 14.7.1. Remote sensing
 - 14.7.2. Ground instruments
- 14.8. Cost benefit analysis
- 14.9. Summary

15. Earthquake and Active Faults

- 15.1. Introduction
- 15.2. Global, National Issues and Scenario Development
- 15.3. Conventional and Scientific Methods in Practice
- 15.4. Literature Review
- 15.5. GAP Areas
- 15.6. Case Study
 - 15.6.1. Study Area
 - 15.6.2. Data Used

- 15.6.3. Analysis
 - 15.6.3.1. Geological Assessment
 - 15. 6.3.2. Tectonics Framework of the Kashmir Region
- 15.6.4. Damage Assessment
- 15.7. Future
- 15.8. Summary

16. Forest Fire Monitoring

- 16.1. Introduction
 - 16.1.1. Causes of fire
 - 16.1.2. Classification of forest fire
 - 16.1.3. Global and National Issues, Scenario and Developments
- 16.2. Review of Literatures
 - 16.2.1. Fire Detection
 - 16.2.2. Fire burnt Area Assessment
 - 16.2.3. Fire Risk Assessment
 - 16.2.4. Fire Ecology
 - 16.2.5. Agricultural burning
 - 16.2.6. Biomass burning
 - 16.2.7. Forest Fire Management System
- 16.3. Forest Fire Study under DSC, DMSP at NRSC, India
 - 16.3.1. Indian Forest Fire Management System (INFFRAS)
 - 16.3.1.1. Active fire detection using MODIS Terra/Aqua data
 - 16.3.1.1.1. Introduction
 - 16.3.1.1.2. Methodology for detection of active fire locations using-MODIS Terra/Aqua data
 - 16.3.1.1.3. Cloud and water masking
 - 16.3.1.1.4. Identification of potential fire pixels
 - 16.3.1.1.5. Absolute threshold test
 - 16.3.1.1.6. Background characterization
 - 16.3.1.1.7. Contextual tests
 - 16.3.1.1.8. Creation of Forest Mask
 - 16.3.1.1.9. Tentative fire detection
 - 16.3.1.1.10. Validation / Accuracy Assessment
 - 16.3.1.2. Active fire detection using Defense Meteorological Active fire detection
 - using DMSP-OLS data
 - 16.3.1.2.1. Introduction
 - 16.3.1.2.2. Methodology and description of Algorithms
 - 16.3.1.2.3. Factors influencing DMSP fire detection
 - 16.3.1.3. Burnt Area Assessment
 - 16.3.1.3.1. Introduction
 - 16.3.1.3.2. Burnt area assessment for Rajiv Gandhi National Park
 - 16.3.1.3.3. Burnt area assessment in Bhandavgarh National Park
 - 16.3.1.4. Fire progression Monitoring
 - 16.3.1.5. Fire Risk Assessment-Case Study in India
 - 16.3.1.6. Recovery / Mitigation Planning
- 16.4. Conclusion and Future Aspect



भारत सरकर अन्तरिक्ष विभाग **राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केन्द्र** बालानगर, हैदराबाद-500 625, आं प.. भारत टेलिफोन : +040-23878360 +040-23884000-04 फैक्स : +040-23877210



Government of India Department of Space National Remote Sensing Centre Balanagar, Hyderabad-500 625, A P, India Telephone : +040-23878360 +040-23884000-04 Fax : +040-23877210

V. Jayaraman Director

MESSAGE

The recent times have seen galloping advances in space science, technology and applications, primarily due to ever improving advances in devices, computing, data handling and networking capabilities. Particularly the Earth Observation (EO) community has seen the advent of improved capabilities in imaging and non-imaging sensors as well as various advances in enabling techniques such as Geographical information system, Image Processing as well as the Global Positioning System, aided well by the information communication technology advances, resulting in vast outreach of EO potentials, touching almost every facet of human life.

India has conscientiously pursued with the EO applications for societal developments through multifarious activities in agriculture, land and water resources, environment and energy domains. With the continuous explosion of developments with the availability of newer sensors with enhanced capabilities and emerging demands with increasing expectations, the avenues for exploiting newer applications have broadened further. Obviously, these advances need corresponding concurrent efforts in the capacity building activities. It is well appreciated that capacity building itself is more than just training & education, and that it is also encompasses human resources development, organisational strengthening and institutional building to ensure a sustainable follow-up. At the same time, it is realised that in the chain of capacity building, bringing up talent and skill at every level is very important. For that to happen, it is of paramount importance that organised courses with appropriate contents are periodically organised, imparting both the theoretical basics for understanding the technology and techniques; and practical hands-on exposure to EO applications to ensure adoption and assimilation by the user community.

Towards the above, National Remote Sensing Centre has been conducting short duration and appraisal courses on Remote Sensing and allied technologies, meeting the needs of around 500 trainees at various levels every year. This comprehensive publication, principally addressing the Remote Sensing Applications segment has been expanded with the above intention, both in terms of depth of treatment as well as coverage of topics, supported by appropriate case studies. This effort, I am sure, will promote not only for a better understanding of the operational Remote Sensing applications, but also will trigger sufficient interests and imagination for taking up research in this domain.

I wish that this publication will reach all those in need, thus serving the larger purpose for which it is intended for.

avaraman)

भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन इसरो

Indian Space Research Organisation

Government of India Department of Space **National Remote Sensing Centre** Balanagar, Hyderabad-500 625, A P, India Telephone : +040-23879677, 23884210 Fax : +040-23875932 E-mail : psr@nrsc.gov.in ddapp@nrsc.gov.in

डॉ. पी.एस. रॉय Dr. P. S. Roy उप-निदेशक Deputy Director सु.सं. एवं भो.सू.प्र. -अ. क्षेत्र RS & GIS Applications Area

राष्ट्रीय सुदूर संवेदन केन्द्र

बालानगर, हैदराबाद-500 625, आ प, भारत

टेलिफोन : +040-23879677, 23884210

भारत सरकर

अन्तरिक्ष विभाग

फैक्स : +23875932

ddapp@nrsc.gov.in

ई-मेल : psr@nrsc.gov.in

PREFACE

Space technology has immense influence in the decision making process in almost all social spheres. It encompasses information generation on natural resource viz., land use, agriculture, climate, urban systems for better management of resources and in protecting ourselves from the impact of natural calamities like flood, cyclone, drought, forest fire and landslide etc. by being informed about the probability of occurrence and preparing contingency to face it. Natural resource management is dependent on the availability and quality of the geo-information on every sphere of human activity and its interaction with the environment. The recent advances in information technology and earth observation have facilitated unprecedented growth and need of spatial information in various facets of our life.

The information and its dissemination have created awareness among people and an informed society can be considered a precursor to development. In this direction, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) is carrying out various nationwide application projects so that the end use of remote sensing and Geo-information technology reaches common man at the grass root level. Capacity building through training creates skilled professionals in specific area of applications to bridge the demand and requirement of trained manpower in India.

To share the expertise gained in Remote Sensing and GIS applications of natural resources and their management through capacity building, a comprehensive study material in the form of this publication has been prepared. This publication consist of 16 chapters convey remote sensing & GIS applications in land, water and atmosphere besides natural disasters.

This publication has been made possible due to the efforts of so many scientists of NRSC who are experts in their own field. This publication is lucid with appropriate well supported illustrations, diagrams, tables, figures, references and case studies for ease of understanding even for a non-expert. I take this opportunity to thanks all the authors for their contributions. I feel that providing access and sharing of resources will fasten the growth and use of geo-informatics technology for societal benefits. I hope that the readers will derive maximum benefit from this publication and use it for further development of Remote Sensing Applications in the country.

(P.S. ROY)

भारतीय अन्तरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन

Indian Space Research Organisation

NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING CENTRE

Realizing the importance of space technology in national developmental programmes, the Department of Space was established in 1972. The utility of aerospace data for management of natural resources was then demonstrated through R&D efforts and pilot studies with the users. The need for upscaling such studies at operational level was subsequently visualized which had led to the establishment of National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) in 1974 at Hyderabad under Department of Science and Technology. In 1980, NRSA was brought into the folds of Department of Space, Govt. of India as an autonomous body. In September, 2009, NRSA had attained the status as government organization, rechristened as National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), and had become part of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space.

Commensurating with its mandate, NRSC (erstwhile NRSA) has been striving for operationalization of space technology in India for management of natural resources, environment and natural disasters by way of acquisition, processing, dissemination and value addition of aerospace data. In order to realize its goal, NRSC operates through its five wings, namely Satellite Data Acquisition, Data Processing, Remote Sensing and GIS Applications, Aerial Survey and Digital Mapping, and capacity building facilities at the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun and Training and Education facility under RS & GIS Applications Area at Hyderabad. The satellite data acquisition facility (ground station) is located at Shadnagar about 60 km south of Hyderabad. The NRSC Data Centre (NDC) is responsible for dissemination of satellite data to the users. The Aerial Survey and Digital Mapping wing is equipped with state-of-the art facilities i.e., medium format digital camera, Differential GPS, Airborne Laser Terrain Mapper (ALTM) and digital photogrammetry systems and two aircrafts (Beach craft 200) for infrastructure and utilities surveys, and for generation of DEM.

The Remote Sensing and GIS Applications Area (RS&GIS AA) plays a vital role towards achieving the national goal of food, water, energy and environmental securities. NRSC undertakes the operational projects on applications of space technology for natural resources and disaster management at national level apart from carrying out research in frontier areas of space applications. Additionally, the RS&GIS AA strives for capacity building and promotion of space technology applications through State Remote Sensing Centres across the country. This book provides an overview of the applications of geospatial data for the benefit of resource scientists and technologists.