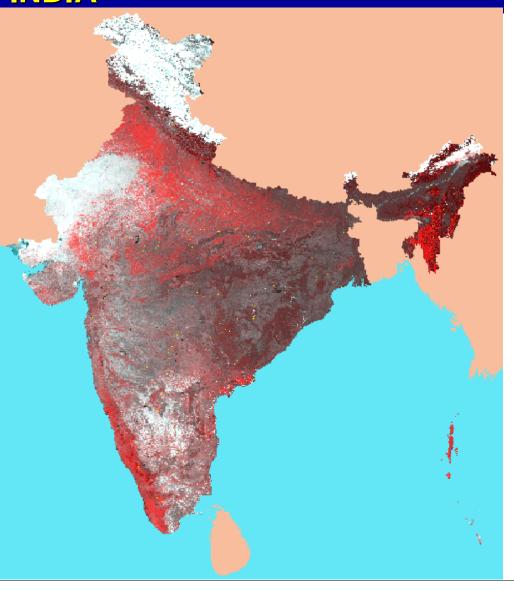
Evolution of ISRO's Remote Sensing Programme

Aishwarya Narain

Presented at the Colloquium, Space Studies, UND, Jan 12, 2009

NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA



GEOGRAPHICAL AREA: 329 Mha

AGRICULTURE

CULTIVABLE AREA :181 Mha
NET SOWN AREA : 142.22 Mha

NET IRRIGATED AREA: 53.51 Mha

FOREST

TOTAL AREA: 64 Mha

FAUNA: 65000, FLORA: 45000

WATER

TOTAL WATER RESOURCES: 1,675,000 Mft³

GLACIERS: 33,000 sq km

REPLEN. GROUND WATER: 433100 Mm³ /Yr

WETLANDS: 4.05 Mha

MARINE

COAST LINE: 7500 km

CORAL REEFS: 960 sq km
MANGROVE: 4460 sq km

FISHERY CATCH 2.8-3 Mton/Yr

MINERALS(RECOVERABLE RESERVE) (Mton)

NATURAL GAS: 697, IRON ORE: 9754

REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS

INFORMATION

TO

SOLUTIONS

- CENTRAL
 MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENT:
 - AGRICULTURE
 - ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
 - RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - WATER RESOURCES
 - OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
 - MINES
 - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
 - PLANNING COMMISSION
 - BIOTECHNOLOGY
 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
- STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- PRIVATE SECTOR
- NGOs
- ACADEMIA/UNIVERSITIES



FORESTS & ENVIRONMENT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

• WATER RESOURCES

GEOLOGY

MARINE RESOURCES

METEOROLOGY

OCEANOGRAPHY

URBAN PLANNING

MAPPING / DTM

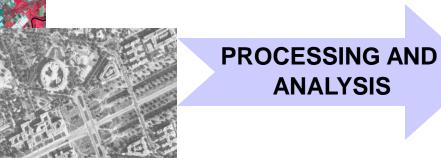
GLOBAL CHANGE

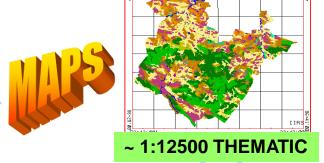
STRATEGIC APPLICATIONS

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

 NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM >IMAGES FOR DEVELOPMENTAL

APPLICATIONS





TABLES/ REPORTS

ND INTEGRATION

APPLICATIONS:

- CROP PRODUCTION
- FOREST MANAGEMENT
- URBAN PLANNING
- WASTELAND MAPPING
- LANDUSE MAPPING
- COASTAL ZONE REGN

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

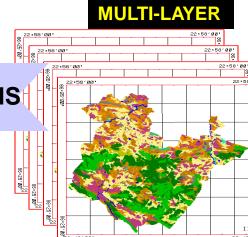
ENVIRONMENT

MARINE RESOURC'
SURVEY

DEV. SOLUTIONS

 COMMAND AREA MANAGEMENT

Colly An Space Stucks UND



12 January 2009



IRS-1C/1D LISS-3 (23/70M, STEERABLE PAN (5.8 M); WiFS (188M)

1996

1994

IRS-P2 LISS-2

1988/91

IRS-P3 (1996) WiFS MOS X-Ray,



INSAT-2E CCD (1KM RESOLUTION; EVERY 30 MINUTES)



IRS-P4
OCEANSAT OCM, MSMR

*Oceansat 2 +scatterometer



2001

RESOURCESAT-1 LISS3 - 23 M; 4 XS LISS4 - 5.8 M; 3-XS AWIFS - 70 M; 4-XS



CARTOSAT - 1 PAN - 2.5M, 30 KM, F/A



2003

CARTOSAT-2 PAN - 1M

INDIAN REMOTE

SENSING SYSTEMS

IMAGING IMPROVEMENTS

+GLOBAL COVERAGE

*1KM TO < 1 M RESOLUTION

4 BANDS; VIS & NIR)
1982

RS-D1

IRS-1A & 1B LISS-1&2 (72/36M,

1979

BHASKARA

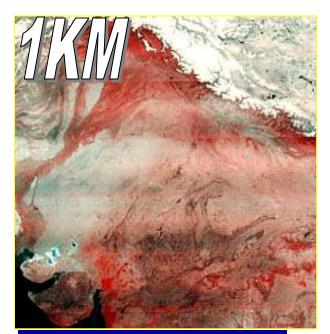
*RISAT - radar imaging satellite

*CARTOSAT 3 (sub-meter)

*2008-09

MEGHA-TROPIQUES SAPHIR SCARAB & MADRAS

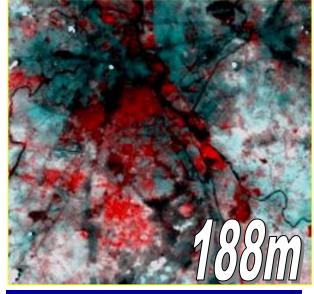
* To be launched...



- •EVERY 30 MIN. IMAGING
- •1M+ SCALES
- •CLIMATE/WEATHER



- **•EVERY 2 DAYS IMAGING**
- •1:250K SCALES
- **•OCEAN APPLICATIONS**



- **•EVERY 5 DAYS IMAGING**
- •1:250K SCALES
- •NATIONAL SURVEYS

INDIAN IMAGING CAPABILITY



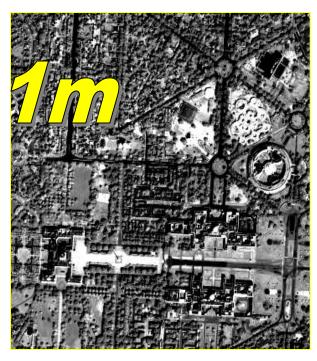
- •EVERY 22 DAYS IMAGING
- •1:50K SCALES
- •DETAILED RESOURCES SURVEY



- •EVERY 5 DAYS IMAGING
- •1:12500 SCALES
- **•LARGE SCALE MAPPING**
- STEREO CAPABILITY

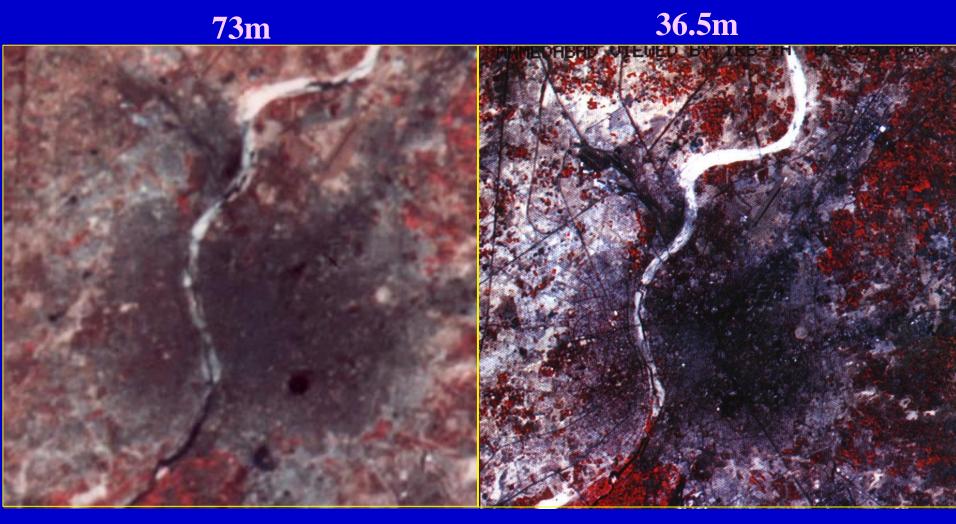
Colloquium, Space Studies, UND

Future < 1 M)



- **•LOCAL AREA IMAGING**
- •1:2000/4000/1:8000 SCALES
- STEREO CAPABILITY

SPATIAL RESOLUTION VIS-À-VIS SCALE



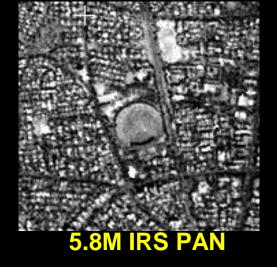
•1:250 K SCALES

Regional Plan

•1:50 K SCALES

Perspective Plan







5.8M IRS MERGED

DETAILED PLANNING



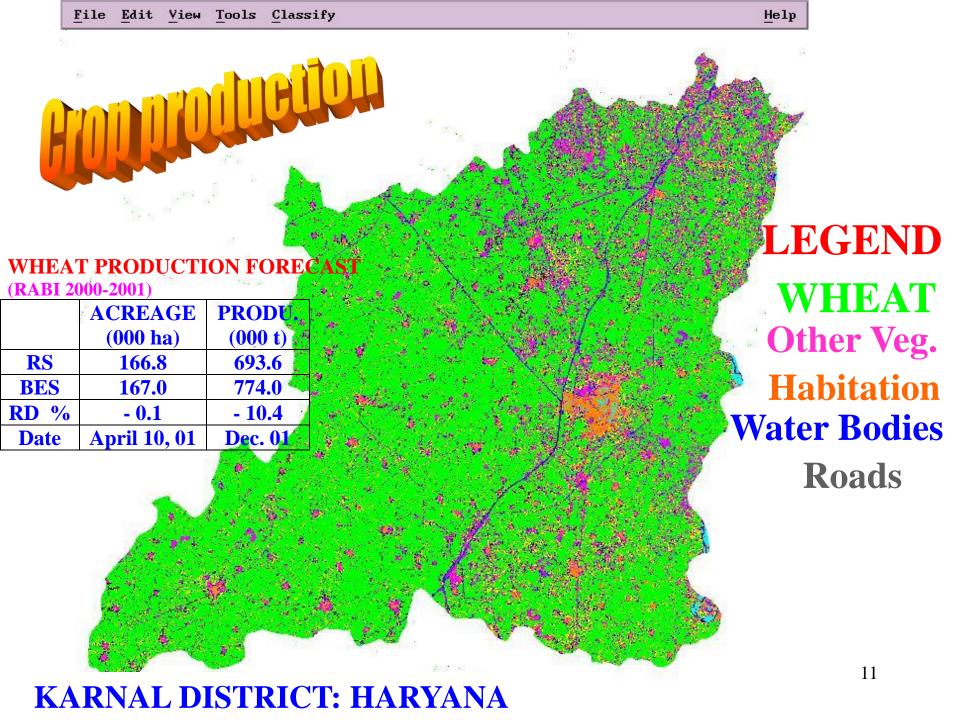
1M TES PAN

1M TES MERGED

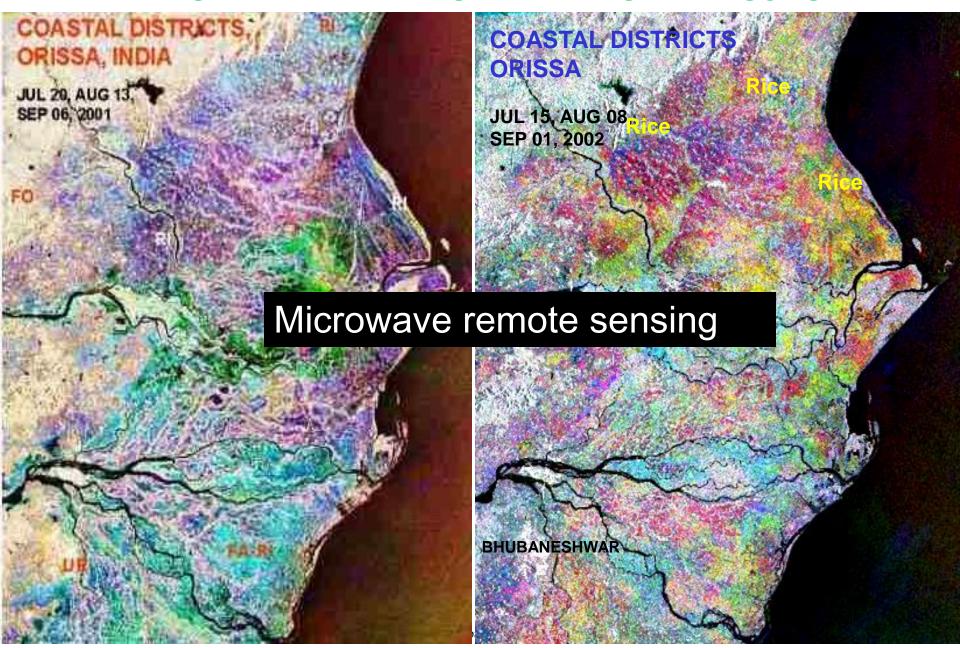


Agricultural Applications

- □ Operational Component
- Crop Acreage & Production (Major Crops)
- Inventory & Site suitability for Horticultural Crops
- □R&D Elements
- □ Crop Rotation, Fallow Land Status, Resource Utilisation
- Planning Sustainable Cropping System
- Modelling for Energy and Water Balance and Crop Growth Simulation



NATIONAL KHARIF RICE INVENTORY PROJECT



Land use, Forestry and Environmental Applications

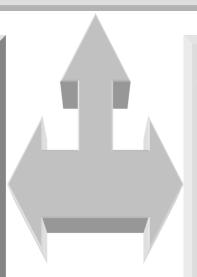
- Urban land use
- Development plans: Land and Water
- Grassland mapping
- Biodiversity Characterisation
- Wetland Mapping & Monitoring
- Archaeological site identification

INTEGRATED MSSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SURFACE WATER HARVESTING
GROUND WATER EXPLORATION & RECHARGE
SOIL CONSERVATION
ALTERNATE LAND USE PRACTICES

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

CHECK DAMS
PERCOLATION TANKS
NALA BUNDS
DYKES (BANDHARA)
SUB-SURFACE DYKES
FARM PONDS
VEGETATIVE BUNDS
RUBBLE CHECKS
GULLY PLUGS
ANICUTS
TANK DESILTATION
DUG/TUBE WELLS
LIFT IRRIGATION

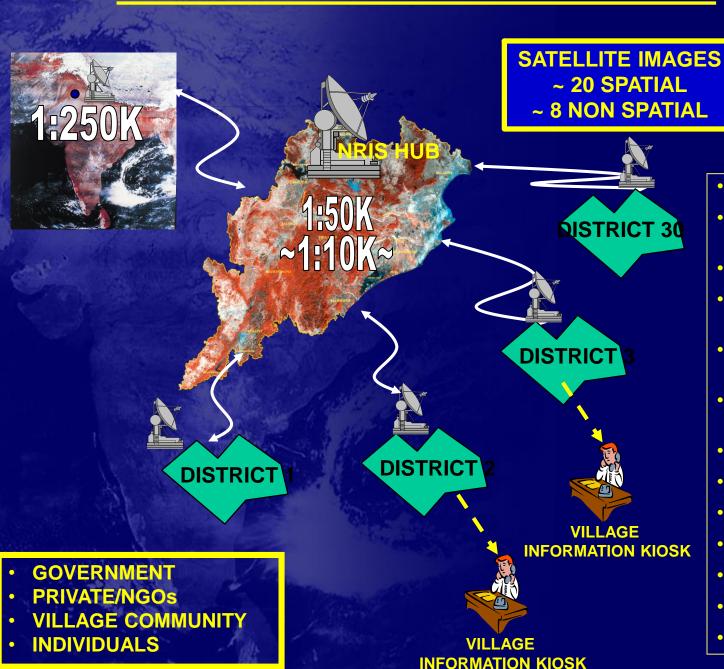


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LAND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

AGRO-HORTICULTURE
HORTICULTURE
AGRO-FORESTRY
DRY LAND AGRICULTURE
SILVIPASTURE
DOUBLE CROPPING
INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE
AFFORESTATION
FOREST ENRICHMENT
INTERFACE FORESTRY
PASTURE DEVELOPMENT
FUEL/FODDER PLANTATION

NNRMS/ NRIS ACCESS AND SERVICES





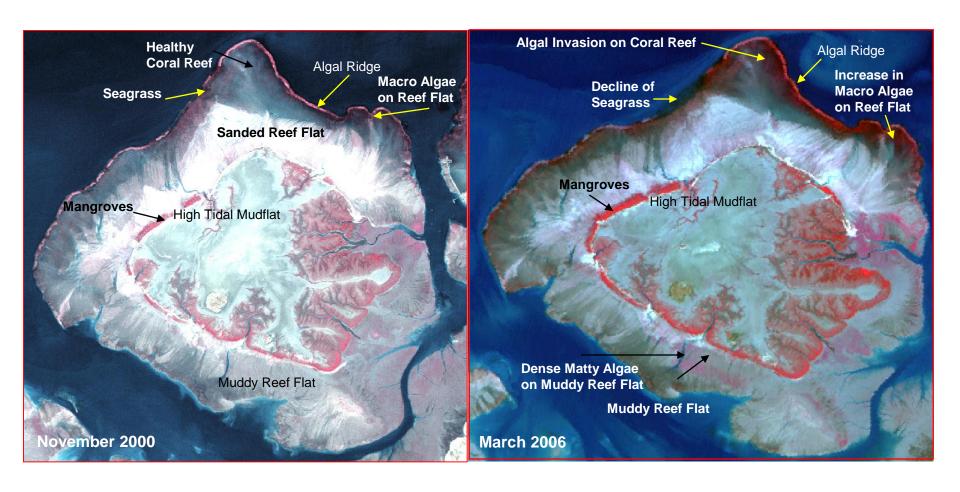
SERVICES:

- AGR. ADVISORY
- PRECISION FARMING
- DISTRICT PLANS
- WATERSHED PLAN
- LAND USE CHANGE
- WASTELAND DEV
 PLAN
- GROUNDWATER
- IRRIGATION
- ROUTING
- DISASTER MGMT.
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- CONNECTIVITY
- GOVT. DEV. INFO

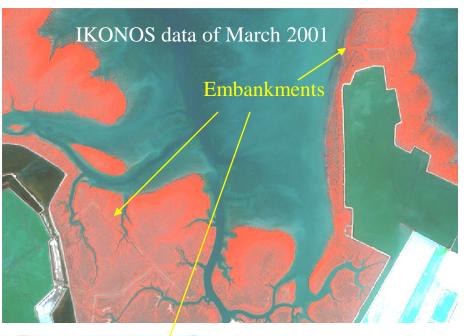
Coastal ZONE

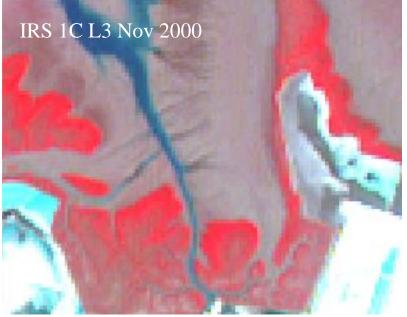
- Habitat Status (coral reefs/ mangrove)
- Shoreline change (zone of accretion/ erosion)
- Coastal Regulation zoning (coastal land use)
- Information System (data base/ query shell)

Coral Reef, Gulf of Kachchh) using IRS Data



Status of Mangroves in the Core Marine National Park, Gulf of Kachchh





IRS P6 L4 Oct 2005

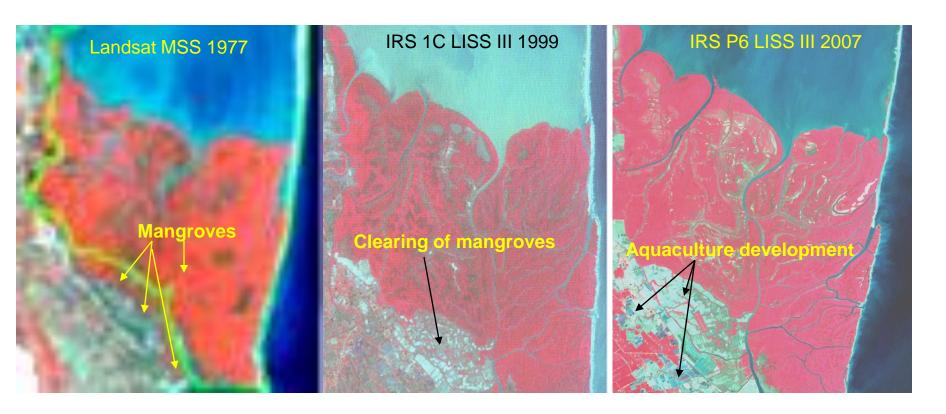


- Creation of Bund/ embankment within mangroves resulted in degradation.
- Satellite images were shown to the Marine National Park Authorities in 2005.
- Embankment was destroyed by the Authorities and mangroves have started improving

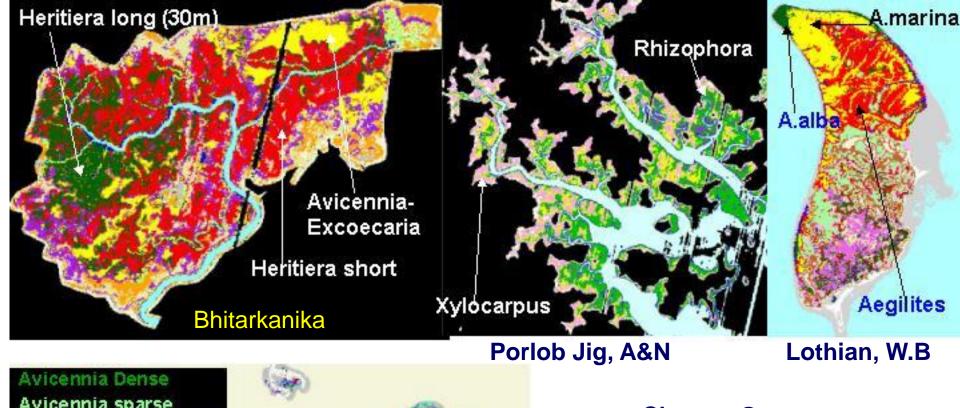
12 January 2009

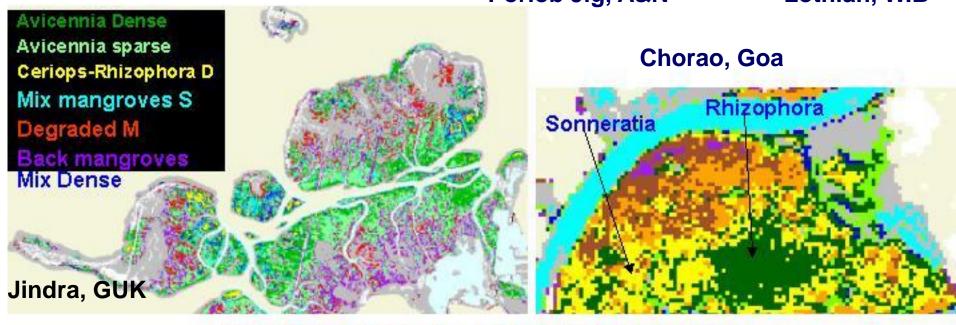
18

Degradation of Mangroves due to Reclamation for Aquaculture Development Coringa Mangroves Reserve Forest, Andhra Pradesh



Mangroves beyond the Sanctuary boundary (in yellow) have been removed and land reclaimed for aquaculture. The sequential images show mangroves in the region, their clearing and subsequent aquaculture development.

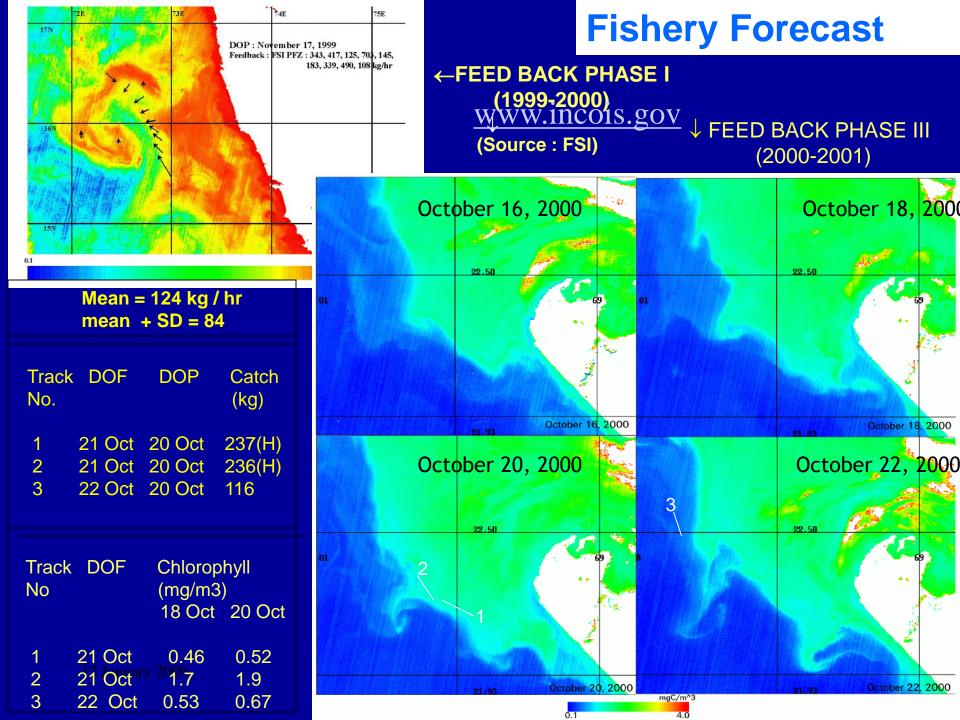




Dominant mangrove community zonation

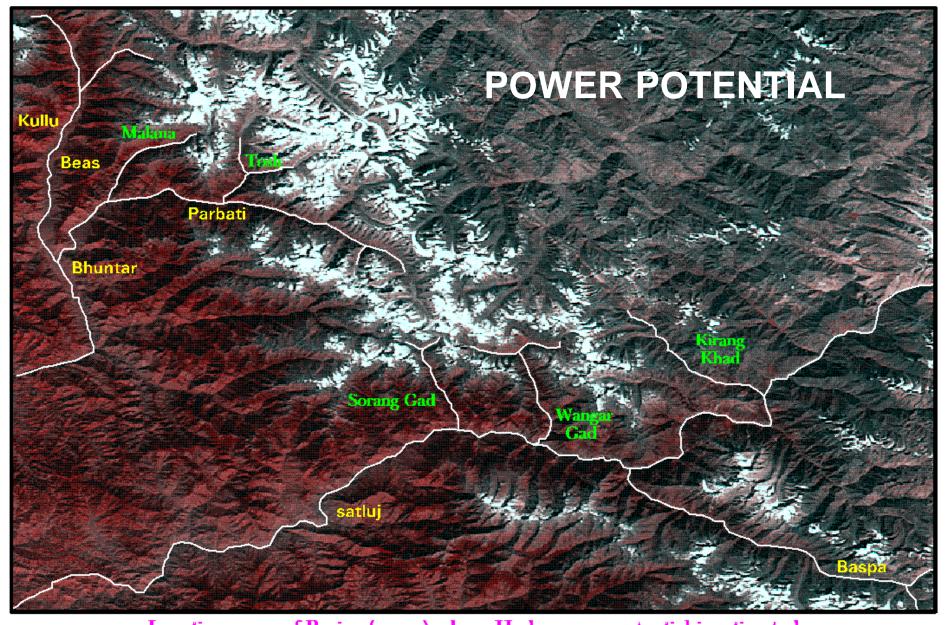
Marine Applications

- OPERATIONAL
 Fishery forecast (colour & SST)
- Modelling of primary productivity (colour)
- Spatial and temporal variability of chlorophyll and SST AS (NOAA AVHRR & OCM)



Snow and Glaciers

- Glacier inventory
- Mass balance (accumulation vs. ablation)
- Snow melt run-off (sites for power generation)
- Moraine dammed –lakes
 (inventory and associated hazard)

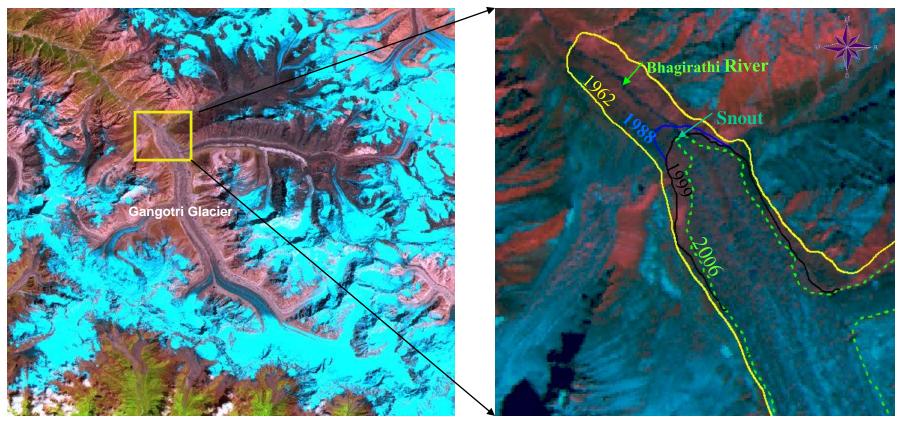


Location map of Basins (green) where Hydropower potential is estimated (IRS-1C WiFS imagery of dated October 26, 01)

RETREAT OF GANGOTRI GLACIER

Full view of Gangotri Glacier

Shift in snout during 1962-2006



IRS LISS-III SEP 1999

IRS LISS-III SEP 2006

Management of Disasters

\$LAND:

- 1. PRECURSORS TO EARTHQUAKE:
- 2. EXTREME RAINFALL EVENTS <FLASH FLOODS>
- 3. Forest Fire
- 4. FLOODS/ DROUGHT
- 5. Urban Environment: Carrying Capacity
- **❖OCEAN/ LAND INTERFACE:**
- 5. CYCLONE TRACKING AND LAND FALL
- 6. COASTAL EROSION

Resolving R& D ISSUES

- Scientific knowledge available globally but not adopted
- Knowledge upgradation and adoption (new sensor evaluation, newer concepts and modelling approaches)

CARRYING CAPACITY

A sustainable approach essentially needs such a criteria. In recent times, a concept based on the 'ecological footprint' has proved to be a good measure of sustainability (Rees 1996). It is defined as the use of a given resource whether terrestrial, aquatic or oceanic to produce certain output for sustenance of a given population and keeping provision for assimilation of the waste produced in such an activity.

Table: The Ecological Footprint calculation for Ahmedabad (AUDA), and Hyderabad (HUDA) and National Level as compared to that of Netherlands and United States

Region/Unit	E cological* Productive Land (In ha)	Population Census (2001) b	Ecological Productive Land per capita (in ha) c = a/b	Deficit per capita	
				d⊨foot- print-c	e= d/c
Assuming a 2 ha Footprint				(In ha)	(In %)
India*	169000000	1027015247	0.164	1.836	1119
Alunedabad* (AUDA)	60223	5497962	0.011	1.989	18081
Hyderabad* (HUDA)	57238	6400000	0.009	1.991	22122
Assumi	ng a 3 ha Footpr	int (source: Rees	, 1996)**		d
Netherlands**	2,300,000	15,500,000	0.15	2.85	1900
	Assuming a	5 ha Footprint	,		,
US**	725643000	258,000,000	2.81	2.28	80

^{*}DES, GOI; **Rees, 1996



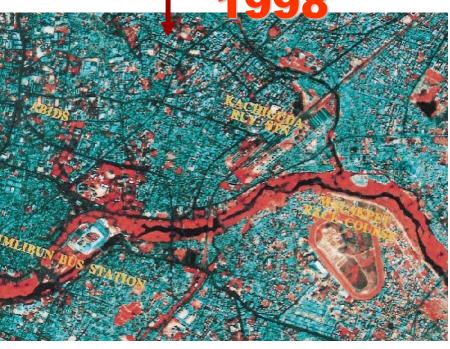
Loss of Carrying Capacity:

*loss of open land

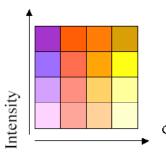
*choked drainage

1967

A part of Hyderabad city



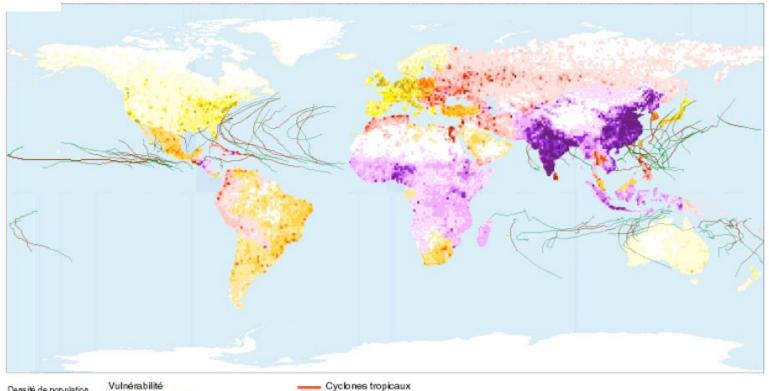
OCEAN/ LAND (interface)

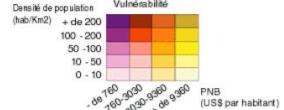


TROPICAL CYCLONES



Trajectoires des Cyclones Tropicaux en 1998-1999 en relation avec la Vulnérabilité de la Population





Tempêtes et Dépressions Tropicales Sources: Données météo: Données population:

Unisys Weather, Australian Severe Weather Banque Mondiale (PNB 1998) GRID-Sioux Falls (Population 1990 1'x1')





Key Issues in Tropical Cyclone Monitoring & Prediction

Correct Geolocation



Correct Intensity Estimation



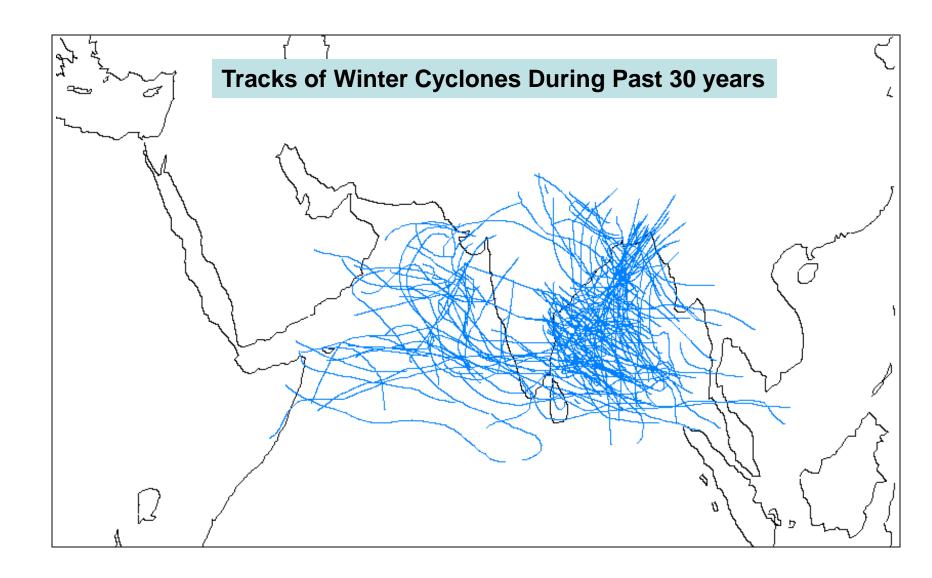
Correct Intensity Change Detection

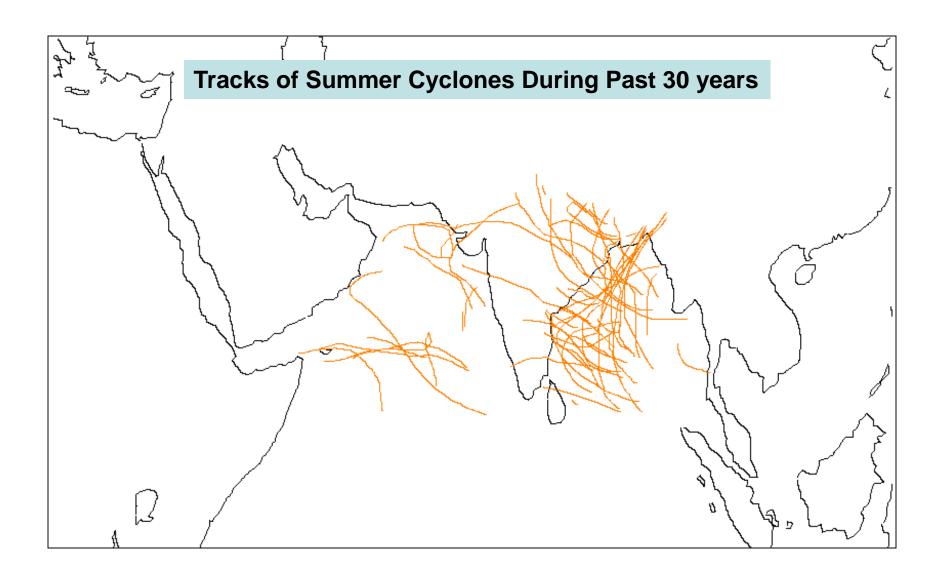


Correct Track Change Detection



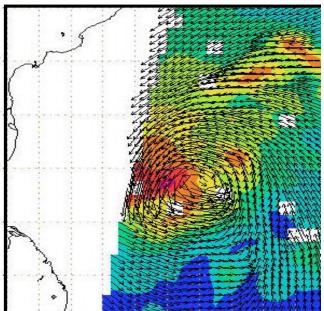
Courtesy: Dr CM Kishtwal, SAC, ISRO

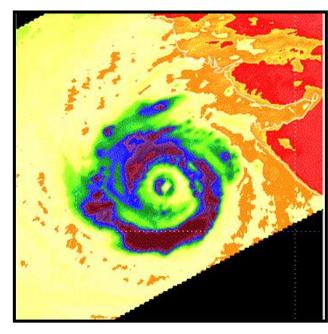




Tropical Cyclones







Visible/IR Images

- 24-h Track prediction using past positions of TC
- Diurnal Variation of TC intensity

Wind Scatterometer

 Method developed for TC Center determination with accuracy of aprox.
 20 km.

Microwave Radiometer

- Method developed automatic TC intensity estimation with accuracy of ~ 11 kt.
- Method developed for TC intensity change in next
 24 hours with accuracy of
 7 kt.