

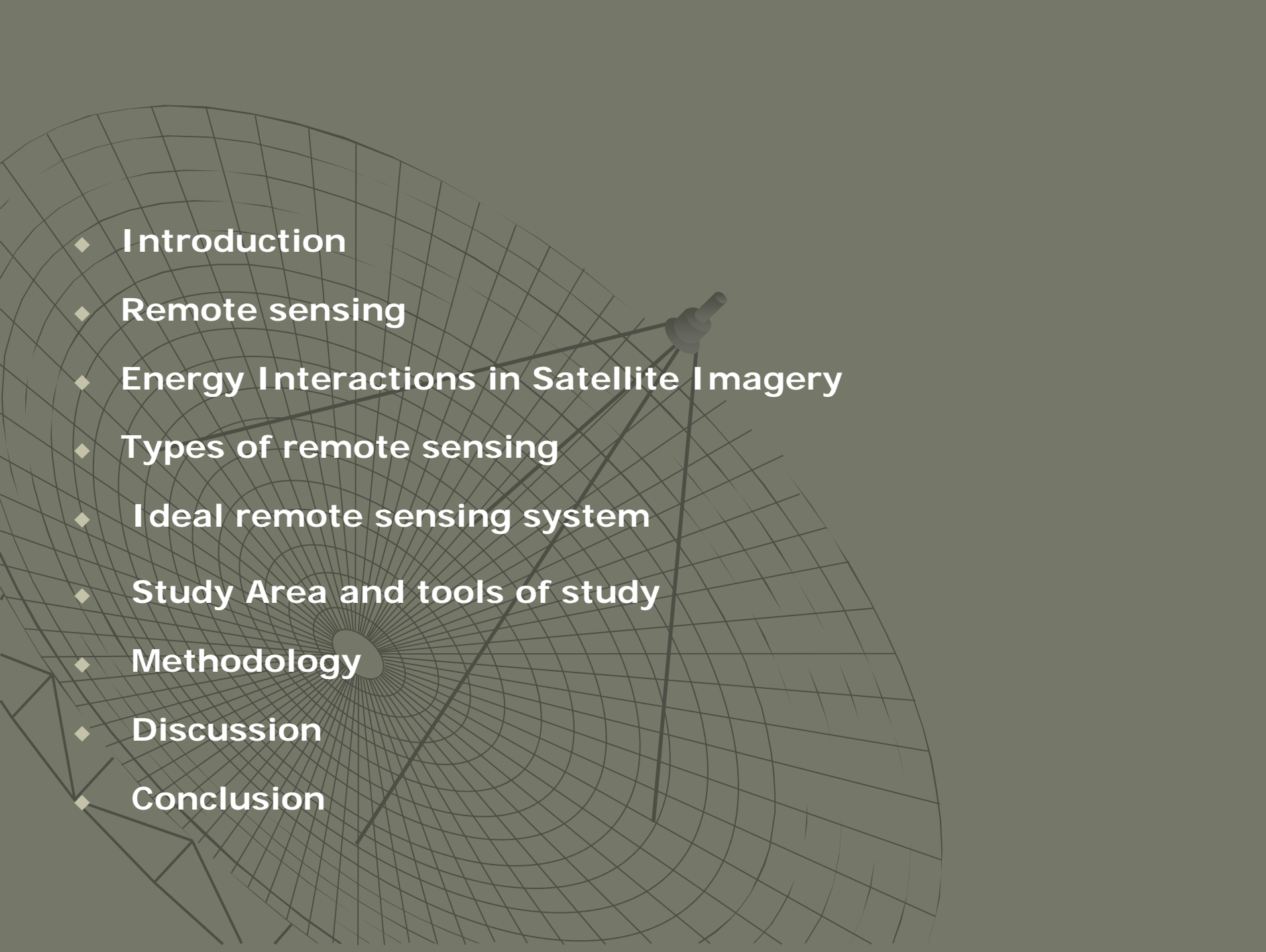


CRP-514

**Remote Sensing's impact on GIS:
Soil Erosion Hazard Modeling**

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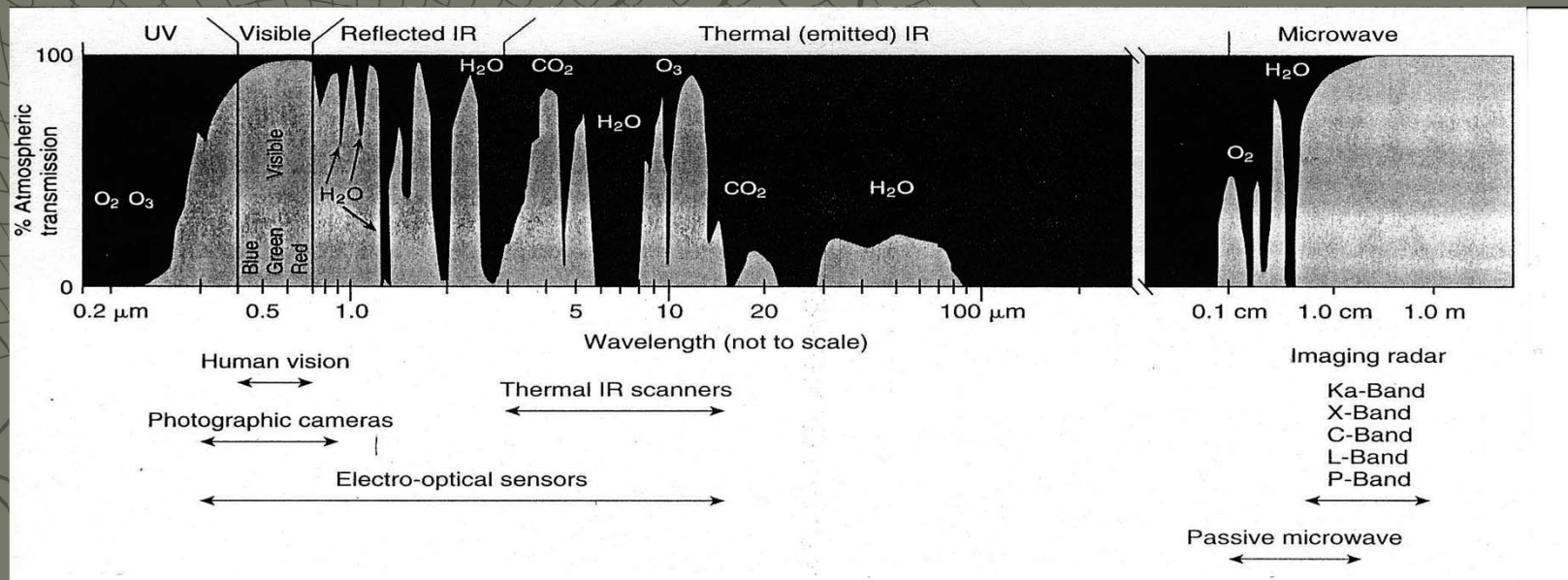
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- ◆ **Introduction**
 - ◆ **Remote sensing**
 - ◆ **Energy Interactions in Satellite Imagery**
 - ◆ **Types of remote sensing**
 - ◆ **Ideal remote sensing system**
 - ◆ **Study Area and tools of study**
 - ◆ **Methodology**
 - ◆ **Discussion**
 - ◆ **Conclusion**

◆ Remote sensing:

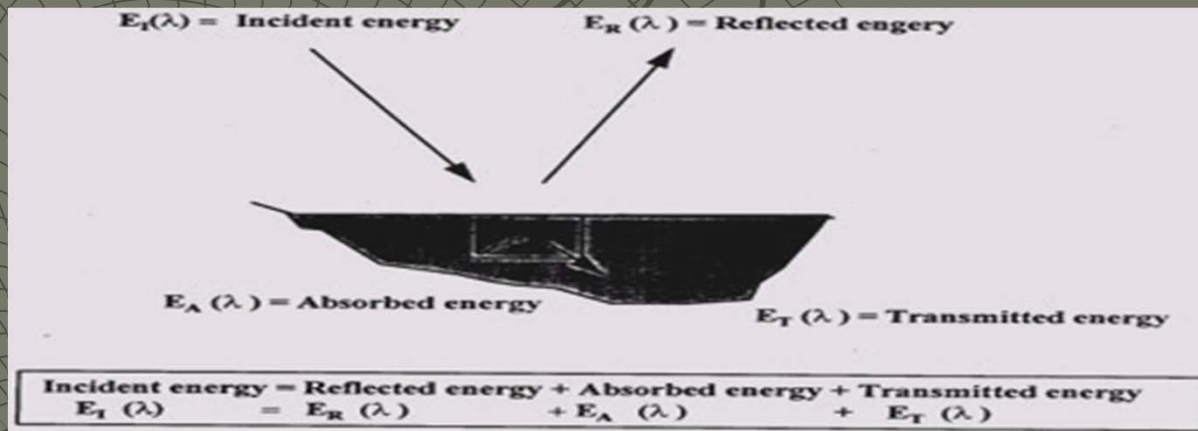
Definition

How does it function?

Bands Used in Remote Sensing



◆ Energy Interactions in Satellite Imagery





◆ Types of Remote Sensing

- Based on the type of Energy Resources, we have two types of sensors:

- Passive Remote Sensing
- Active Remote Sensing

- Based on the Wavelength Regions:

- ◆ Visible and Reflective Infrared Remote Sensing
- ◆ Thermal Infrared Remote Sensing
- ◆ Microwave Remote Sensing



Ideal Remote Sensing System

- ◆ A uniform energy source.
- ◆ A non-interfering atmosphere.
- ◆ A series of unique energy/matter interactions at the earth's surface.
- ◆ A super sensor.
- ◆ A real-time data handling system.
- ◆ Multiple data users.

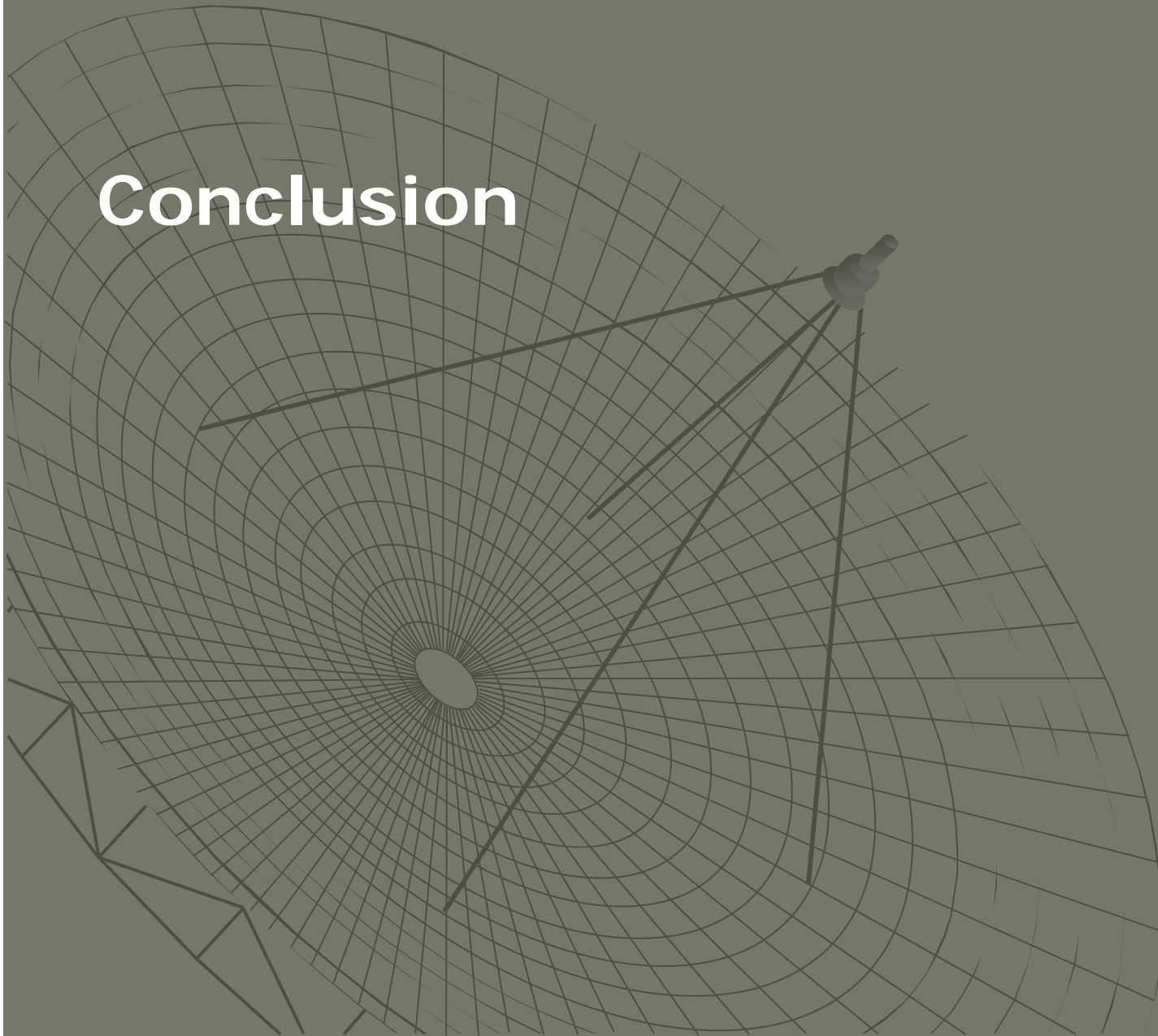


- ◆ **Study Area and tools of study**

- ◆ **Methodology & Discussion**

- ◆ Preparation of small scale hypsography- soil map.
- ◆ Preparation of landuse / land cover map.
- ◆ Generation of terrain slopes map.
- ◆ Creation of soil erosion hazard factors data bases .
- ◆ Soil erosion hazard assessment and mapping.

Conclusion



A wireframe model of a satellite dish antenna is shown on a dark gray background. The dish is composed of a grid of lines that converge towards a central focal point. A small, dark, cylindrical object representing the feed horn is positioned at the top of the dish's focal point. The text "THANK YOU" is centered over the dish in a white, serif font.

THANK YOU