Name of the activity: 'Identification of LULC features from LANDSAT & LISS-3 Images'

Category: Extension Lecture

Organising unit : Dept. of Geography in collaboration with IQAC, RKSMVV.

Date : 16.01.2024

Time : 1:30 pm - 3:30 pm

Venue : Geography Department class room.

Number of Resource Person : 01

Name & Designation Of the Resource Person/s :

Dr. Jhantu Saradar
Assistant Professor,
Department of Geography,
Nahata Jogendranath Mondal Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Kolkata.

Number of Participants : 14 students of SEM 5

Brief description of the event :

This extension lecture was organised by the Geography department of RKSMVV for the students of Semester 5. The session was of two hours in duration from 1:30 pm - 3:30 pm and mainly focused on how to identify Land Use and Land Cover features from Landsat and LISS-3 Images which is an important part of the syllabus (GEOACOR12T - Remote Sensing & GIS in Geography). The program started with brief introduction notes about the resource person. After that the session was handed over to the speaker. He continued his presentation for 2 hours. All the students listened to the presentation very attentively. The lecture ended with a vote of thanks to the resource person, all students, and also organising units of the department.

Programme Outcome :

Remote sensing is the science of acquiring information about the Earth's surface without actually being in contact with it. This is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy and processing, analysing, and applying that information. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer system that analyses and displays geographically referenced information. Remote sensing and GIS being an integral part of our daily life, it is a very important aspect of our syllabus too. This session was very helpful for the students to understand the concept of LULC & its features identification, its usefulness for digital image preparation, and interpretation. Landsat satellites have the optimal ground resolution and spectral bands to efficiently track land use and to document land use change due to climate change, urbanisation, drought, wildfire, biomass changes and a host of other natural and human-caused changes. Landsat data inform good decisions in many disciplines, especially in human health, agriculture, climate, energy, fire, natural disasters, urban growth, water management, ecosystem, biodiversity and forest management etc. LISS-3 sensor is an optical sensor working in four spectral bands (green, red, near infrared and short wave infrared). It covers a 141 km wide swath with a resolution of 23 metres in all spectral bands. Students learnt the difference between LANDSAT images & LISS-3 images, their characteristics, identification, uses, importance etc. The resource person solved all doubts of the students. It was a very helpful session for the students in studying LULC features from LANDSAT & LISS-3 images regarding satellite images.

Flyer of the program