INTENSIFICATION OF LAND USE ATTRIBUTES USING REMOTE SENSING

Bhanwar Lal Karela

Assistant professor

Pranayraj Degree College Bajju Kolayat Bikaner

ABSTRACT

Landslides are dependably in mountain regions like Himalya district. Landslide makes trouble man, his properties and moving improvement projects. Landslides are on an extremely essential level found after tremendous tempests when a lot of water goes into the soil achieving inside strain and landslide occurs.

Deforestation is considered as the fundamental assist behind the landslide as in void soil, most of the storm with watering goes into the soil and strain powers for landslide. In any case, a few geologists considered the kind of rock, nature of rock and different endpoints like point, tetonic bowing, etc for the erraticism of landslide and inside plan of rock is bankrupt down. The endless article integrates the preparation of geomatics based ideal landslide using remote sensing and GIS approach.

KEYWORDS:

Remote, Sensing, GIS, Landslide

INTRODUCTION

In Indian sub-mainland, the monster landslides are found in Western Ghat of Maharashtra and Himalyas. The clarification of landsliding in Western Ghat of Maharashtra is seen in view of enormous storms in any case landsliding in Himalyan region is found thinking about powerful fundamental new turns of events.

GIS and remote sensing frameworks are sensationally helpful in sorting out of landslide lack zone. To get the information concerning landslide, as an issue of some importance the high differentiation photographs are used to find the landslide and after that the getting sorted out is done with the top tier instruments like remote sensor and GIS.

Different picture managing frameworks are accessible to finish this affiliation. A piece of these imaging strategies are Quick Developing, Pseudo Gathering Composite and Thickness Cutting, etc. After the endeavor of picture making due, a manual diagram of the spotted district of landslide is performed. During the field design, landslides and land slips are found.

To design, Landslide Insignificance Zonation (LSZ) method is used. This approach is used to arrange a few limits, for instance, meteorological, geomorphic and geological components. A propensity dissatisfaction is seen a falling in incline is seen due to gravitational strain causing landslide.

Organizing of these lacks is acted to expect the future landslides and more defends can be disposed of to remain from these things later on. In overwhelmingly a huge part of Uttrakhand's zeniths where the water level in streams is loosened up during Rainstorm and this high water level causes the progress in mountains impelling landsliding.

The going with figure shows the landslides occurred in mountain area of Himachal Pradesh.



Figure 1: Landslides in Mountain area of Himachal

MAPPING OF GEOMATICS BASED OPTIMUM LANDSLIDE

LSZ arranging is made using the Heaps of Verification method, a quantifiable system for working out risk assessment using getting ready data, like a spread out supply of past landslides. This genuine philosophy considers information recuperated from a geographic information structure (GIS) and remotely identified data to be integrated commonly.

The real system gives consistency and sureness of nearby LSZ maps since they can be translated using a regular measure.

The experts believe that more accurate arranging will help networks with preparing for disasters, for instance, the one that occurred in Uttarakhand in 2013. In an ordinary year, the tempest storms soak Uttarakhand during the second multi day stretch of July; regardless, in 2013, those deluges appeared in June, a month sooner than expected, astounding Uttarakhand. All through the spring months, water levels are high with snowmelt from streams and chilly lakes. Joining storm deluges with snowmelt all through the spring can provoke demolishing floods and landslides. Thusly, 7,000 people and numerous animals lost their lives in a precipitation event on June fifteenth that happened in the Mandakini Valley, east of Nanda Devi Recreational area. Adding to the stunning disasters, the Manadkini Valley is also home to the Kedarnath Asylum, where Hindu pilgrims travel between the extended lengths of May to October. The high volumes of people coordinated with the early-sanctioned rainstorm achieved extended hardships.

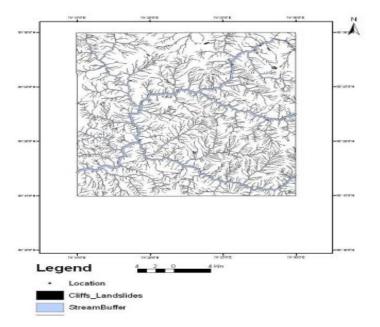


Figure.2 The figure shows cliffs and landslides in the region developed in proximity of drainage lines.

The LHZ maps could be made and shown in green to red colors depicting go to stop signals from safest to vulnerable slopes. These are though tentative but they are very informative and first order maps for planning stage. These can be used for land use planning as well as road alignments. However before entering into any land use, one has to check them in the field and find out in the area of study as to where such slopes are really susceptible for landslides.

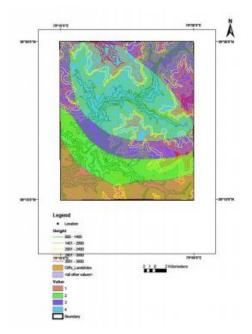


Figure. 3. Seismic zones of Chamoli

DISCUSSION

The potential gains of an inclination highlight map are different. First they are easy to make and hardly any Item is required and no pre-arranged work supply is expected for this present circumstance. In any case if we interest for an item to do this than the Envi Picture programming for surfaces may be the significant ones. This viewpoint map is created utilizing shape data truly. In spite of how some fight that a DEM may be used to make such an inclination guide and that can be endeavored also. In any case, the results are not something practically the same.

The association between squander lines and landslides or rather distance to landslides is a basic discernment. This is a direct result of the way that squanders especially the essential

solicitation leakages are much of the time developed along break planes which become pathways for the storm water to follow.

It has been seen that there is a fair event between the slides and waste lines which is reflected in the help zone assessments of leakage lines. The pad zone of 200 meters is a nice distance for accounting an enormous part of the feigns and slides which proposes a limiting and vertical cutting of streams due to climb of Himalayas is a basic part. This is a piece of deterioration process in Himalayas. A support zone can without a doubt be made using Roundabout section Information and relationship of feigns and slides found.

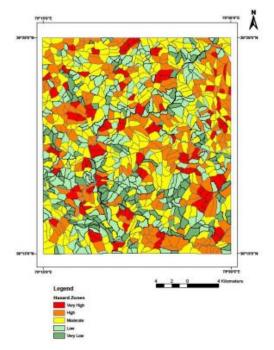


Figure 4. The Landslide Hazard Zonation map of the area based upon slope mapping and scores

LSV guides can likewise be gotten from an information driven technique that includes more human understanding; in any case, this strategy depends on master assessments of an area. As per the article, the factual methodology is utilized all the more every now and again on the grounds that it misses the mark on emotional nature of the information driven technique. At the point when an area is assessed by a specialist, dangers and translation of potential dangers will contrast in view of the master, leaving the gamble of human blunder.

CONCLUSION

The zones are interesting and show the technique for appraisal of landslide probability. There is plausible that extremely high risk zones are the ones that expect earlier treatment and consideration and that these inclines are more powerless against slides given the slant, rock type and different variables as laid out.

REFERENCES

- 1. Ajay Kumar [2011], "Relative Relief, DEM and Landslides", M.Sc. Thesis, Earth Sciences, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
- Amit Pal Singh [2011], "Landslide Hazard Zonation of the Area Around Pipalkoti Using Remote Sensing and GIS", M.Tech. Thesis, Earth Sciences, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
- Bairwa G K [2011], "Landslide Hazard Zonation of the Area Around Lower Nandakini Valley, Garhwal Himalayas", M.Tech. Thesis, Earth Sciences, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
- 4. Gupta P K [2010], "Land Hazard Mapping in Garhwal Himalayas", M.Tech. Thesis, Earth Sciences, University of Roorkee, Roorkee.
- Krishna A P [2014], "Terrain Classification in Parts of Himalayas", M.Tech. Dissertation, Earth Sciences, UOR, Roorkee.
- 6. Krynine D P and Judd W R [2013]. "Principles of Engineering Geology and Geotechnics" McGraw-Hill, New York and London.
- Pachauri A K [2010], "Technical Report No. 6 on Terrain Evaluation of the Area Between Kali and Pindar River in Kumaon Himalayas", Submitted to Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Engg., Kashmir House, New Delhi.
- Pachauri A K [2010], "Terrain Classification", Bhu Vigyan, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 101-105.