## STOP 10 15' **Practical activity - Remote Sensing** Processing and analysis of digital satellite imagery



### Instructions

Download the data (Landsat satellite imagery of Venice

- Generate computerised colour images in
  - o True colour
  - o False colour
- Answer the questions

#### 1) Data Download

Download all files from <a href="http://download.terra.unimore.it/ieso/">http://download.terra.unimore.it/ieso/</a> and save them on the <a href="http://download.terra.unimore.it/ieso/">Desktop</a> (double clicking on every file)

#### 2) Open the satellite imagery

a) Start the LEOWorks3.0 programme (clicking on the Windows Start button)

Born the following files and press **OK** on the **Image Preview** window (cf. Fig.1):

- Venice Band 1.tif (channel 1, blue)
- Venice Band 2.tif (channel 2, green)
- Venice Band 3.tif (channel 3, red)
- Venice Band 4.tif (channel 4, near infrared NIR)
- Venice\_Band\_5.tif (channel 5, short wavelength infrared SWIR)



Fig.1: Image Preview window

Venice\_Band\_7.tif (channel 7, short wavelength infrared) SWIR)

#### 3) True-colour combination of spectral bands: generate a real colour image

- In the Menu bar click on: **Image**  $\rightarrow$  **Combine from...**  $\rightarrow$  **[Red Green Blue]**, a new window called **Combine RGB** appears (cf. Fig.2)
- On the three input windows select the bands:
  - a) for red (Select Red Band) select Venice Band 3,
  - b) for green (Select Green Band) select Venice\_Band\_2
  - c) for blue (Select Blue Band) select Venice\_Band\_1.

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Fig.2: Combination of the spectral bands

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Fig.3: False colour

Wince Landact Band 3 +

infrared

combination

Select Red Band Vertice Landsat Band 4 7

Select Due Band Venice\_Landset\_Uand\_2 🔻

Output Type Dyte

0.0

• Clicking **OK** the combined true-colour image appears.

Keep it open in order to compare it with the next results.

- 4) False-colour combination: generate an infrared false colour image
- Repeat the steps of point 3) choosing now the following association of spectral bands (st. Fig.3):
  - a) for red select Venice Band 4,
  - b) for green select Venice Band 3
  - c) for blue select Venice Band 2.
- Clicking on **OK** you obtain now an infrared false colour image of Venice.

Keep it open in order to compare it with the next results.

- 5) Try another combination: generate a different false colour image using other spectral bands (754)
- Repeat the steps of point 3) choosing now this association of spectral bands (cf. Fig.4):
  - a) for red select Venice Band 7,
  - b) for green select Venice Band 5
  - c) for blue select Venice Band 4.
- Clicking on **OK** you obtain now a different false colour image of Venice.

You have now created three different combined images of the same subject. Observe and compare them in order to answer the following questions.



Fig.4: False colour 754 combination

## Questions

#### Only one answer per question is correct, mark the right one. Every right answer corresponds to 0.35 points. 15'

#### The LANDSAT system constitutes the longest continuous record of the Earth surface

- 1) The Landsat satellite is
  - a) polar b) geostationary
- 2) Landsat is used
  - a) for weather applications
  - b) land use
  - c) to constantly monitor a localised region on the Earth surface
  - d) none of them

#### The geometrical resolution of an image is the size of the pixels in meters.

- 3) Given that the Landsat images cover an area of 20 km  $\times$  20 km and that there are 500 $\times$ 500 pixels in the image, which is its resolution?
  - a) 20
  - b) 40
  - c) 400
  - d) no answer is correct

# In this practical activity you used different spectral bands, every single image reflects a part of the electromagnetic spectrum

- 4) Which of the following bands are outside the visible spectrum?
  - a) red
  - b) red and NIR
  - c) near and middle infrared
  - d) green and blue

# The combined images are, respectively, true- and false-colour combinations of the three visible channels red, green, blue, or further spectral channels of a Landsat scene.

- 5) False-colour images are used to
  - a) increase the interpretability of satellite images
  - b) provide visually impaired people a mean for detecting the same features in land use

# Comparing the combined images obtained from steps 3), 4), 5) in the Instruction sheet:

- 6) The colours of the different features of the soil depend on the bands selected for the combination, because every object has its own radiation characteristics
  - a) true; b) false
- 7) Which channel is best suited to give information regarding vegetation?
  - a) green
  - b) infrared
  - c) red
  - d) none of them
- 8) The infrared range is very useful for interpreting the Earth's surface becausea) it consists of reflected and emitted energy
  - b) it gives information about the vitality/health status of the vegetation
  - c) none of them
  - d) both of them

#### Referring to the image obtained combining the spectral bands 7, 5, 4:

- 9) For which application is this combination useful?
  - a) to detect coast lines and shores that are well defined due to this combination
  - b) to find textural and moisture characteristics of soils
  - c) both of them
  - d) none of them
- 10) In combined image 754, vegetation appears to be
  - a) red

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c) blue