

Change Detection Tutorial

Introduction

A major goal of the Land Cover/Biometry component of The GLOBE Program is the documentation of the types of land cover present in a school's 15 km x 15 km GLOBE Study Site. Accomplished by the production of land cover maps keyed to the **Modified UNESCO Classification System** of land cover characterization (MUC), these maps will be of great value to the world scientific community. However, change does occur in land cover, and GLOBE schools are, at present, working with satellite images which are generally four to six years old. In anticipation of GLOBE providing schools with new imagery from future Landsat launches, this tutorial will give you practice in using two images of the same area, acquired at different times, to investigate the nature of the changes that have occurred in the area. The techniques you learn here can be applied later on to the development of change maps for your GLOBE Study Site.

Note: This tutorial requires the user to be comfortable with the software MultiSpec®. Produced at Purdue University, and distributed freely on the internet, MultiSpec® is used in the GLOBE Program to analyze Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) images and to prepare electronic land cover maps.

It is GLOBE's goal to provide each GLOBE school that completes a land cover type map with an updated satellite image once imaging becomes available from upcoming Landsat launches. For this tutorial, however, we will use two images of Durham, New Hampshire (USA).



Materials and Equipment: For this tutorial you will need the following:

- A computer capable of running the MultiSpec software.
- A copy of the MultiSpec software. You were probably provided with this software at GLOBE training, but you may also download the latest version, for Macintosh or PC platforms, from the Purdue site at:

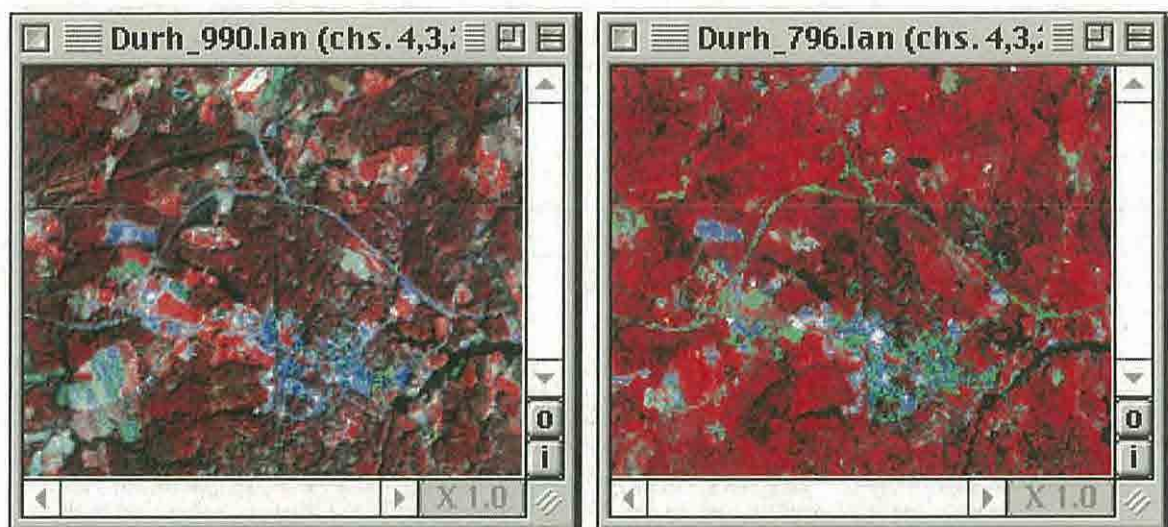
<http://dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu/~biehl/MultiSpec/>

- Printed and electronic copies of the Dur990.lan and Dur796.lan images. These are “sub-images,” small sections copied from images of Durham acquired in September of 1990 and July of 1996. The printed copies should include the visible band combination (3, 2, 1) and the false-color infrared combination (4, 3, 2).

Before beginning: Examine the printed copies of the Durham images.

- What are some obvious differences between the two?
- Are there any places that seem to show a significant increase or decrease in vegetated or developed areas between the two images?

To help you answer this question, open both images (**Dur_990.lan** and **Dur_796.lan**) in the same band combination and arrange them side-by-side at the same magnification¹. You can then compare areas to see if you can spot changes between them. For your convenience, these images are shown below in the 4, 3, 2 “false color” infrared band combination.



Since both of these images are “false-color” infrared composites, the major difference is the degree of “redness” in the later, July 1996 image. This is a summer image with healthy, vigorously growing vegetation, while the earlier image, acquired in September of 1990, shows a period of decreased chlorophyll content related to decreasing plant activity in the fall.

1. Directions for viewing two images at once can be found in the appendix to this tutorial.

Other than the color difference, you will probably not see any major areas of change between the two images. This does not mean that change has not occurred, only that the changes are relatively small. Remember, also, that we are only looking at three of the five channels of data contained in these images, and that each of the different Landsat channels has its own uses in examining surface features. These uses are summarized below.

As a review:²

<u>Landsat Channel</u>	<u>Major Applications</u>
1 - Visible Blue	Useful for mapping water near coasts, mapping forest types, differentiating between soil and plants, and identifying human made objects such as roads and buildings (cultural features).
2 - Visible Green	Useful for differentiating between types of plants, determining the health of plants, and identifying cultural features.
3 - Visible Red	Useful in differentiating between plant species differentiation and identifying cultural features.
4 - Near Infrared	Useful for determining plant types and plant health and for seeing the boundaries bodies of water.
5 - Middle Infrared	Useful for distinguishing snow from clouds and determining vegetation and soil moisture content.

To detect changes in the amount of cultural features between two images, we should examine a visible channel, while changes in the state of vegetation would be best detected by examining channel 4, the near-infrared band.

Also, we need to be able to examine an image pixel-by-pixel if we are to find all the areas that have undergone noticeable change. To do this we will use the MultiSpec© software.

- Investigating a Satellite Image, Toolkit Section, GLOBE Teachers Guide, 1997

Analysis of Change Using MultiSpec

Strategy:

To examine the same pixel in two different images, we will use MultiSpec to combine the two images into one, producing a new image. This process is called "compositing." Since each original GLOBE image has **five** Landsat channels, the new image will contain **ten** channels, five from each image. The assignments for these channels will be as follows:

New Image Channels	Contents
1	Older Image, Blue Visible
2	Older Image, Green Visible
3	Older Image, Red Visible
4	Older Image, Near Infrared
5	Older Image, Middle Infrared
6	Newer Image, Blue Visible
7	Newer Image, Green Visible
8	Newer Image, Red Visible
9	Newer Image, Near Infrared
10	Newer Image, Middle Infrared

We will then view the same channel from *both images at once*. For example, to detect changes in cultural features, we could view channel 1 from both the older and newer images at the same time.

In doing this, however, we need a protocol for which colors to assign the channels. Established practice makes the following assignments:

<u>Computer Color Gun</u>	<u>Channel from New Image</u>
Red	Channel "X" from Older Image
Green	Channel "X" from Newer Image
Blue	Channel "X" from Older Image

As an example: Strong reflectance in channel 4, the near infrared, is an indicator of vegetation. We assign channel 4 from the old image to red and blue, and channel 4 from the new image (channel 9) to the green, as shown in the figure below.

Channels:	
Red	4
Green	9
Blue	4

What Does it Look Like?

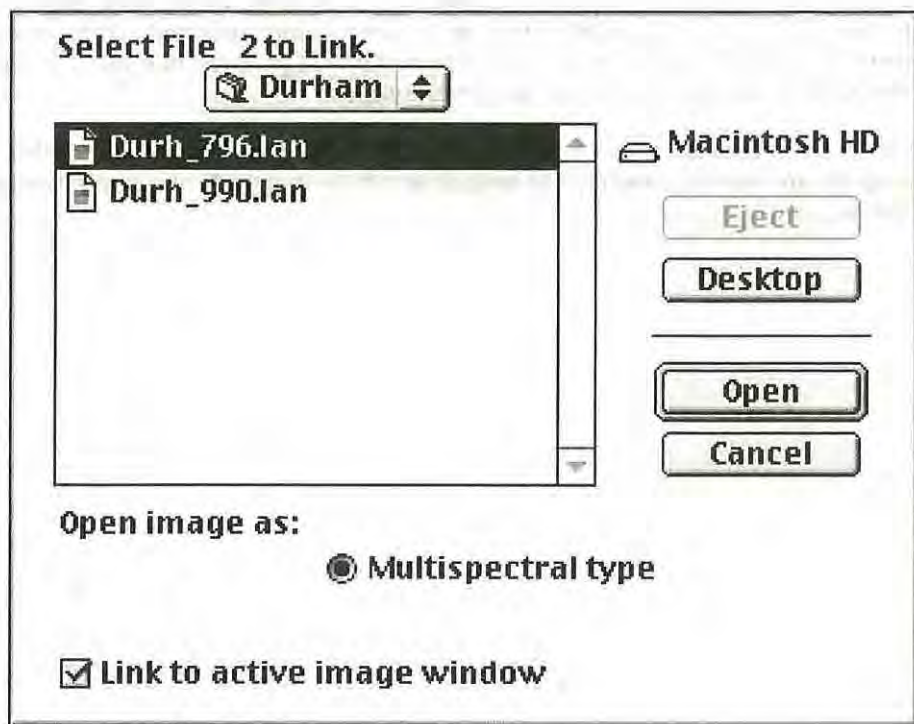
If a pixel in the **newer** image is brighter in channel 4 than in the **older one**, that pixel will show **green**. This means an **increase** in the property being measured. If that pixel in the **older** image has a higher reflectance, the red and blue will produce **magenta**, indicating a **decrease** in the measured quantity in the newer image.

So, our image will contain areas of green color which show an **increase** in reflectance in the channel we are viewing, and area of **magenta** which show a decrease in reflectance for that channel.

Doing the Change Protocol

The following will lead you step-by-step through creating the new composite image, and analyzing it for changes in several different areas.

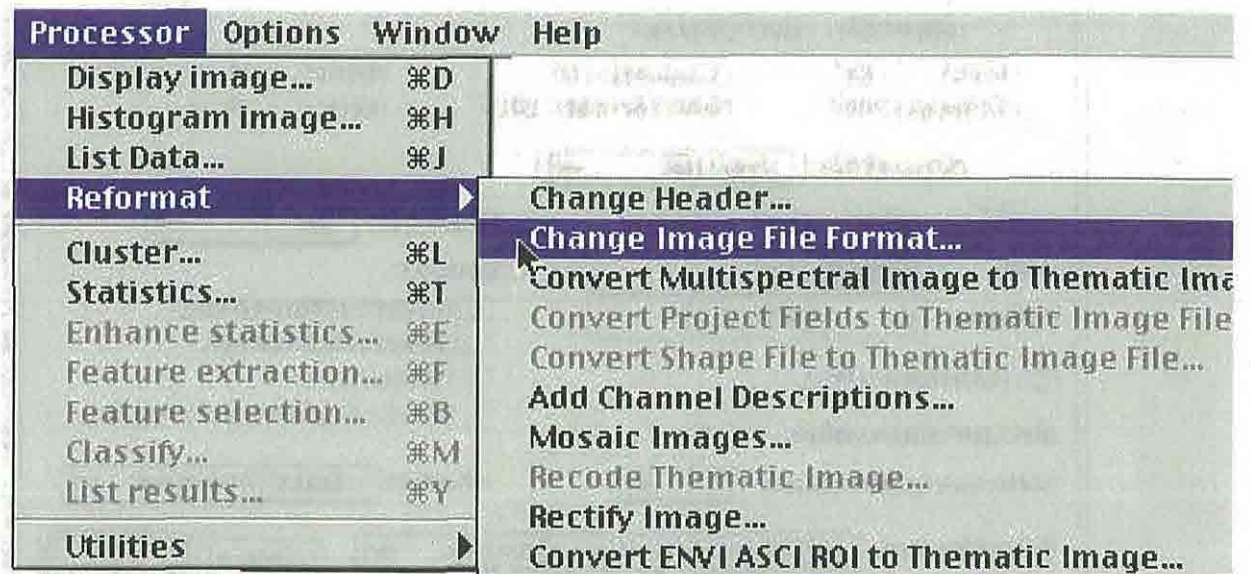
- **Before beginning**, use your computers Control Panels to set your monitor display to either "thousands" or "millions" of colors.
- **Launch MultiSpec.**
- From the **File** menu select **Open Image.**
- Select the **Dur990.lan** image and click **Open.**
- For now, the band combination we use does not matter, so click **OK** in the **Set Thematic Display Specifications** window.
- With the **Dur990.lan** image open, from the **File** menu, select **Open Image.**
- Select the **Dur796.lan** image, and be certain to check the **Link to Active File** box as shown in the illustration below.



- Click **Open** at this screen.
- **The same screen will appear again.** The system is asking if you have any more files to link (join). Click **Cancel** at this screen.

The newer image has been added to the older image, but we must now save this combination as a new file, keeping our original images intact.

- From the **Processor** menu, select **Reformat** and select **Change Image File Format** from the sub-menu, as shown below.



- The following screen appears. Note at the top of the dialog box that the number of channels is listed as “10.” Our image now contains five channels from each image.

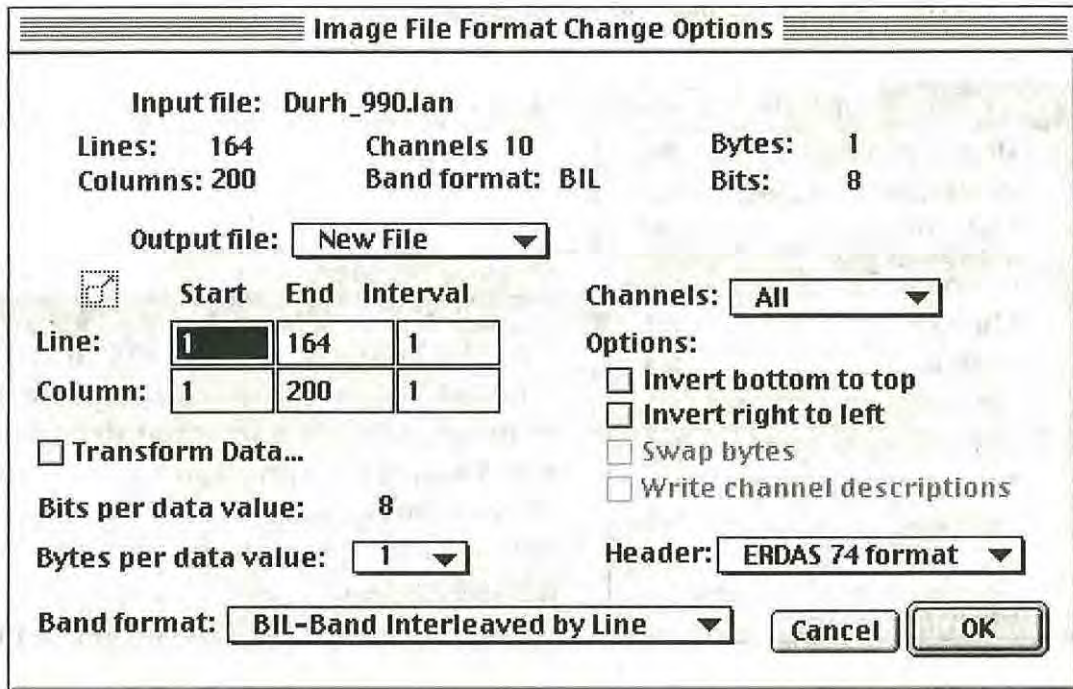



Image File Format Change Options

Input file: Durh_990.lan

Lines: 164 Channels 10 Bytes: 1
Columns: 200 Band format: BIL Bits: 8

Output file: New File ▼

 Start End Interval Channels: All ▼

Line:	1	164	1
Column:	1	200	1

☐ Transform Data...

Bits per data value: 8

Bytes per data value: 1 ▼

Options:

- ☐ Invert bottom to top
- ☐ Invert right to left
- ☐ Swap bytes
- ☐ Write channel descriptions

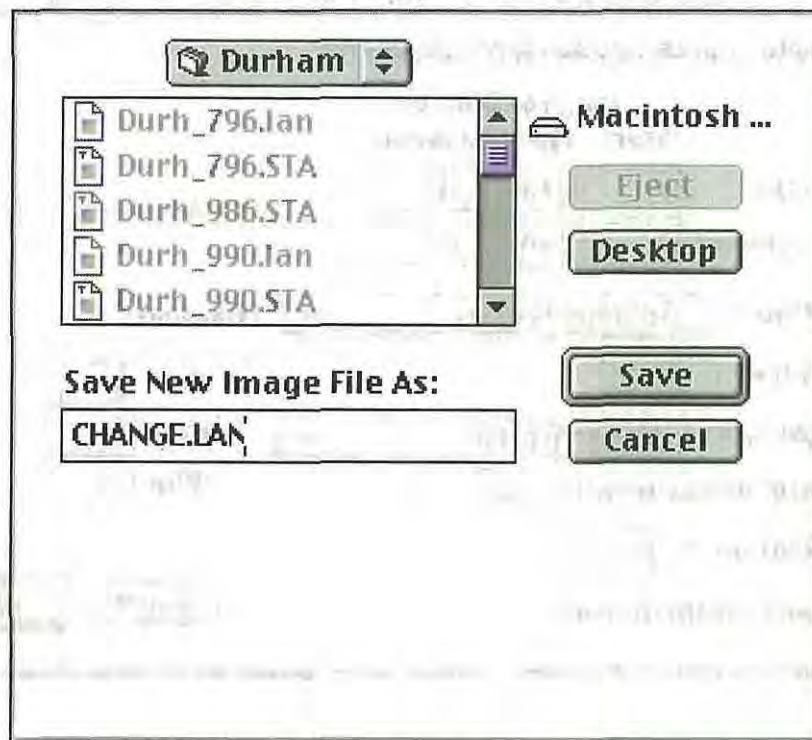
Header: ERDAS 74 format ▼

Band format: BIL-Band Interleaved by Line ▼

Cancel OK

- Click **OK** at this screen.

- The next screen will be the standard file saving screen. Name your file **change.lan**, as shown in the diagram below, and click the **Save** button



- Close the current image either by clicking the **Close** box or selecting **Close Window** from the **File** menu.

Opening the New Composite Image

- From the **File** menu, select **Open Image**.
- Select your **Change.lan** image, and click **Open**.

The first area in which we will look for change is in “cultural features.” These are, of course, “human developed” areas. For this we could use any of the visible channels, since cultural features are bright across the visible bands. For this tutorial, we will use channel 1, the Blue visible channel.

- In the **Set Thematic Display Specifications** window, enter the channel combination shown below.

Multispectral Display Specifications			
Set Display Specifications for 'CHANGE.LAN'			
	Area to Display		
	Start	End	Interval
Line	1	164	1
Column	1	200	1
Channel descriptions...			
Display type:	3-Channel Color		
Bits of color:	16		
Enhancement:	Linear Stretch		
Number of display levels:	32		
Magnification: X	2.0		
<input type="checkbox"/> Load New Histogram			
		Channels:	
	Red	1	
	Green	6	
	Blue	1	
		Cancel	OK

- Click **OK**.
- Since this is a new image, MultiSpec must make a "statistics (.sta)" file for the image. The following screen appears.

Histogram Specifications

Set Histogram Specifications for "CHANGE.LAN"

Default Statistics File: 'None'

Method: **Compute new histogram information** ▼

	Start	Stop	Interval
Line	1	164	5
Column	1	200	6

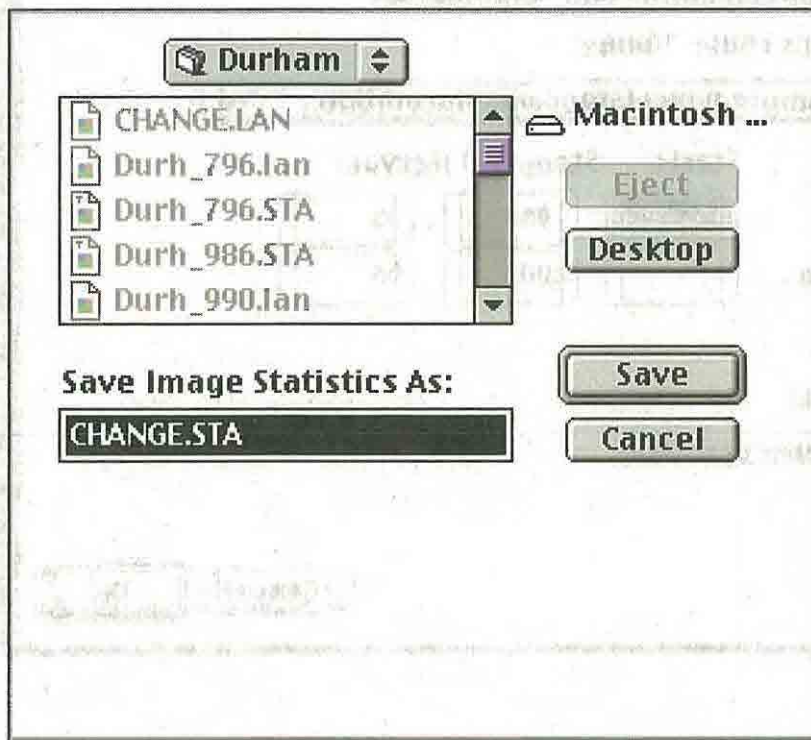
Channels: All

☐ List histogram summary

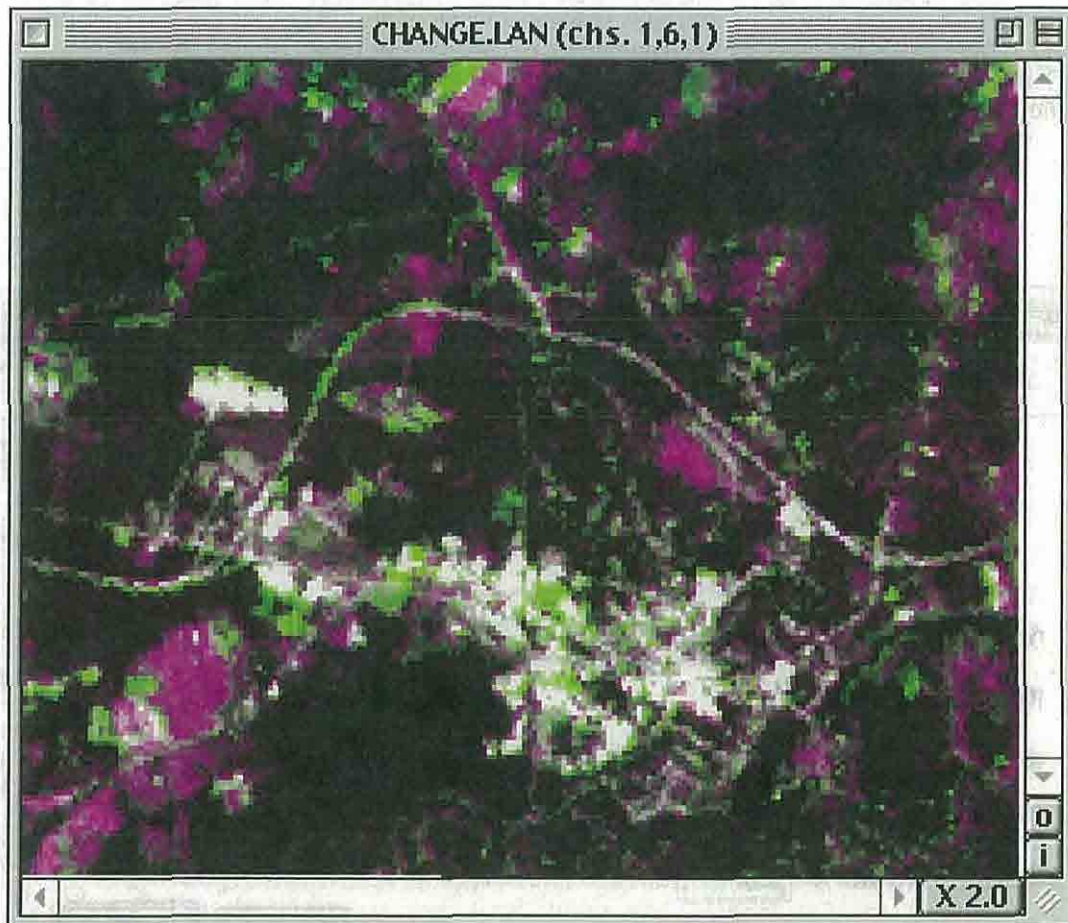
Cancel OK

- Click OK.

- At the **Save Image Statistics** window, shown below, click **Save**.



The new image opens, as shown below.



In this image, areas showing as green have a higher reflectance in channel 1 in the 1996 image than in the 1990 image. Since strong visible reflectance is often associated with exposed mineral materials (urban development, rocks, bare ground) we might infer that these green areas have undergone an increase in urban development.

How Do We Check?

That these green areas may represent an increase in urban development is only an inference, or hypothesis. For our conclusion to be valid, we must develop some evidence. We can, of course, visit this area and, using maps and perhaps, gps units, verify that the green regions do, indeed represent urban development. But, are they *recent* development? To answer this question we would have to make use of records, photos, interviews, etc. to determine what was present in these areas at the time the older image was acquired.

Examining Changes in Vegetation

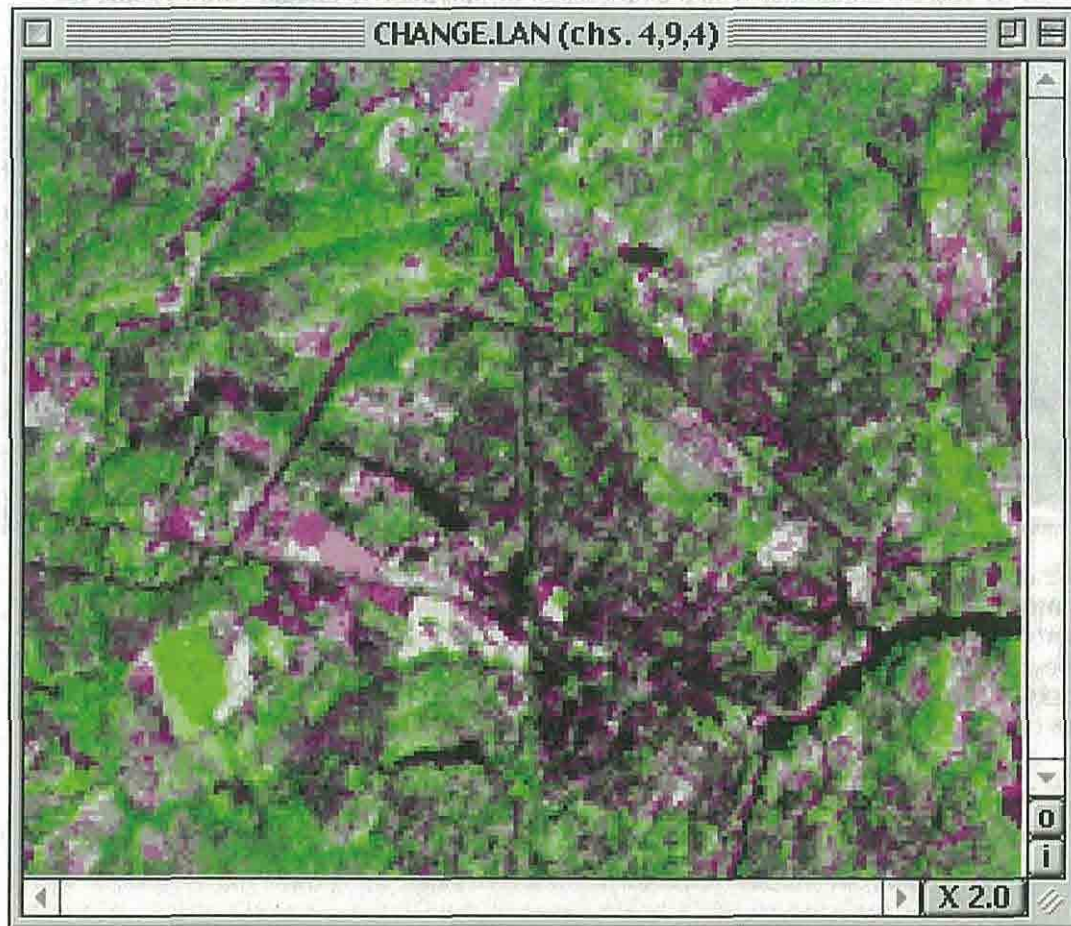
In a similar fashion, we can investigate changes in vegetative cover over the time period. Remember that reflectance in Landsat channel 4, the near infrared, is most strongly influenced by “biomass,” or the amount of available chlorophyll containing plant structures. By examining this channel, we can infer changes in vegetated cover.

- From the **Processor** menu, select **Display Image**.
- Make the channel selections shown below.

Multispectral Display Specifications				
Set Display Specifications for 'CHANGE.LAN'				
Area to Display				
	Start	End	Interval	
Line	1	164	1	Channel descriptions...
Column	1	200	1	
Display type:	3-Channel Color ▼			Channels:
Bits of color:	16 ▼			Red 4
Enhancement:	Linear Stretch ▼			Green 9
Number of display levels:	32			Blue 4
Magnification: X	2.0			
<input type="checkbox"/> Load New Histogram				Cancel OK

- Press **OK**.

The following image opens.



In this image, green areas represent an **increase in reflectance in channel 4** in 1996 compared to 1990. It would be tempting to infer that this increase is all due to an increase in vegetative growth, but it must also be remembered that the 1990 image was acquired in September, and the 1996 image in July. We are then faced with the problem of deciding how much of the change is real increase in vegetated area, and how much is due to seasonal variations.

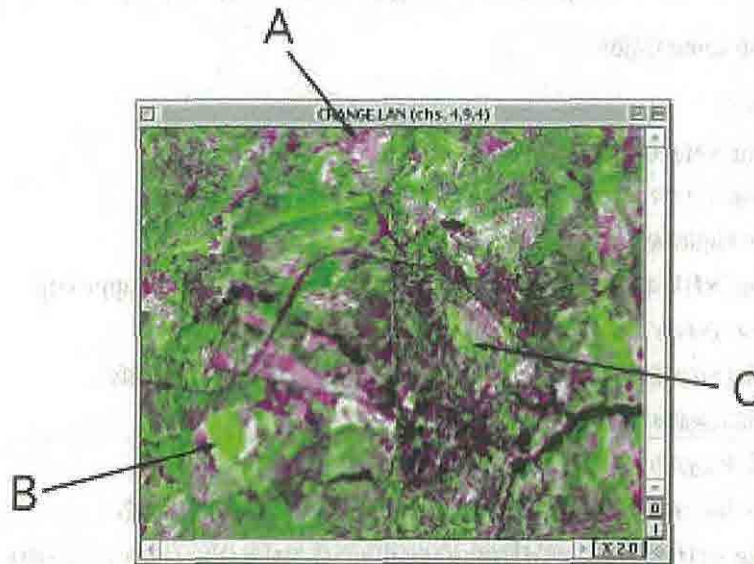
To do this, we could examine both our change images side by side. These are shown below. If you are unfamiliar with the process of displaying two images side-by-side, see Appendix 1



The image on the left is our urban change image (channels 1, 6, 1) and to the right our just completed vegetation image (channels 4, 9, 4.) If we can find locations that show an increase in vegetation in 1996 (they are green) and also a decrease in reflectance in 1990 (they are magenta) we might infer more strongly that these represented areas of real vegetation increase. Conversely, areas of magenta in the 1996 image that appear green in the 1990 image could represent areas of vegetative decrease.

- Examine both images for such areas.

Some locations that meet this criterion are shown in the figure below.



- Which of these locations suggest an increase in vegetation? Which suggest a decrease?

To verify this hypothesis, we would have to perform “ground verification,” traveling to the site, and using historical records to document real increases or decreases in vegetation at these location. (Position “A” suggest a decrease in vegetation, while “B” and “C” suggest increases.)

Appendix 1: Viewing Two Images Side-by-Side

Two view two images at the same time:

- **Launch** MultiSpec.
- From the **File** menu, select **Open Image**.
- Select the first image to be opened, and click **Open**.
- Select the band combination you desire, and click **OK**.
- **Click** on the image's **title bar** and **drag** to position the image in the upper left-hand corner of your screen.
- **Click** and **drag** the size of the image to cover half the screen horizontally.
- From the **File** menu, again select **Open Image**.
- **Select** the second image to open and click **Open**.
- **Assign** this image the same band combination as the first, and click **OK**.
- **Click** on this image's **title bar** and **drag** to position it just to the right of the first image.
- **Adjust the size** of this image window to the same size as the first image.

Implementation with your own school image.

Even before you acquire a new GLOBE Landsat image of your GLOBE Study Site there are things that you can do to prepare for implementing this change exercise.

Look at your original GLOBE image.

- Can you see areas in which you know changes have occurred?
- Where are they?
- What kinds of changes have occurred?
- Have there been increases or decreases in the amount of land covered by agriculture? Urban Development? Other types of land cover?

When you receive a new Landsat image:

- Look at your new GLOBE Landsat image and compare it to your original image. Can you see any areas where there have been obvious changes in the time between these images?
- Do these visible changes accurately depict the changes you know have occurred?

Extensions:

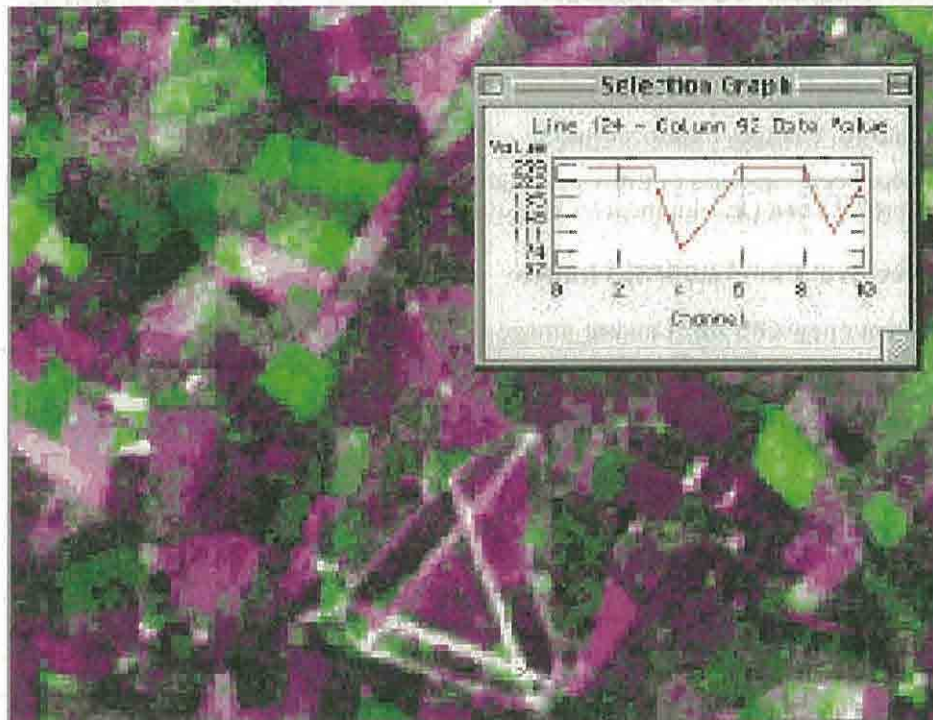
If you have access to images older than your current GLOBE image, you can perform the same analysis with these. This analysis, when coupled with changes you find in newer images can also give you a longer "time line" for estimating *rates* of change.

Note: In order to be used in this type of comparison, two images must be "registered." Because of slight differences over times, two Landsat images, of exactly the same area, will not exactly match pixel-by-pixel. In the process of "registration," a series of locations are matched from image to image. Identifying these "ground control points" allows a computer system to "stretch" one image to exactly match the other.

This process cannot be done with MultiSpec, but rather requires more sophisticated software not generally available in public school systems.

When GLOBE supplies newer images for this protocol, these newer images will be registered to your older image. If you acquire other images, and wish to use them for this protocol, you will have to arrange for registration. Remote Sensing and Image Processing facilities at local universities are ideal points of contact for having this done.

Analyzing Images in the “Change Over Time” Protocol



A MultiSpec® Tutorial Supplement
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Produced at the University of New Hampshire

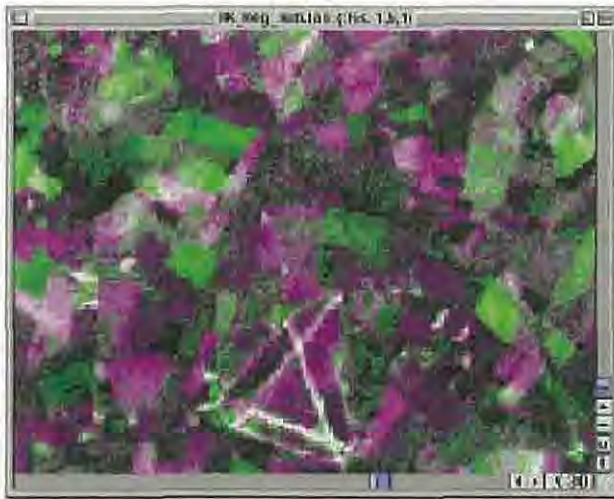
Introduction:

If you have done the GLOBE “Change Over Time” tutorial (http://www.globe.unh.edu/Tutorials/MultiSpec_B.html) you will have observed that a “change” image shows only four colors; black, white, green and magenta. This is true regardless of the band combination you are viewing. This tutorial will introduce you to:

- why these four colors appear
- how to interpret them.

(Note: For help in understanding colors on your monitor, see **Appendix I.**)

Consider the image shown below.



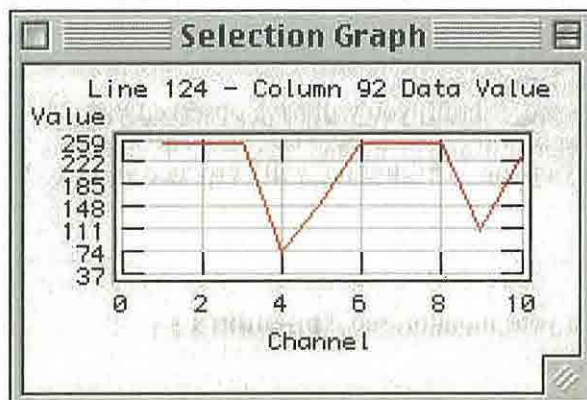
It shows an area near Stratford-on-Avon, England, and is a change “composite” of images from 1987 and 1999. The image displays the band combination 1, 6, 1. That is:

Color	Band
Red	Ch 1 from old image
Green	Ch 1 from new image
Blue	Ch 1 from old image

Since disturbed areas are highly reflective in the visible channels, we are looking with this band combination at changes in developed land, bare rock, sand, etc.

The White Areas:

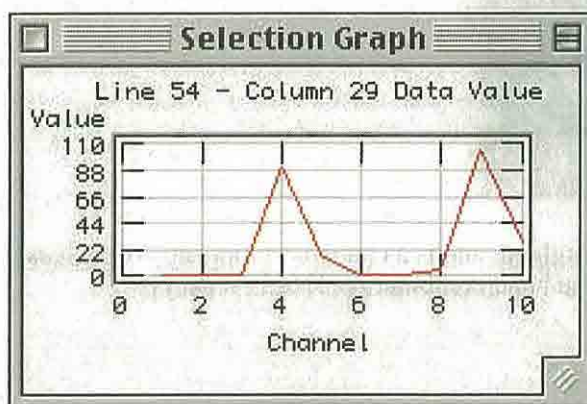
For pixels to show as **white**, they must be bright in all three visual primary colors; red, green and blue. These pixels, then, were bright in both the old and new images. This means that their land cover has **not changed** (within our ability to detect in this image) over time. The spectral signature below is taken from a white pixel. Notice that there are two similar patterns, channels 1 - 5, from the old image, and channels 6 - 10 from the new, and that both show a mineral pattern typical of disturbed areas. We can infer that this pixel has had “disturbed” land cover in both images.



The Black Areas:

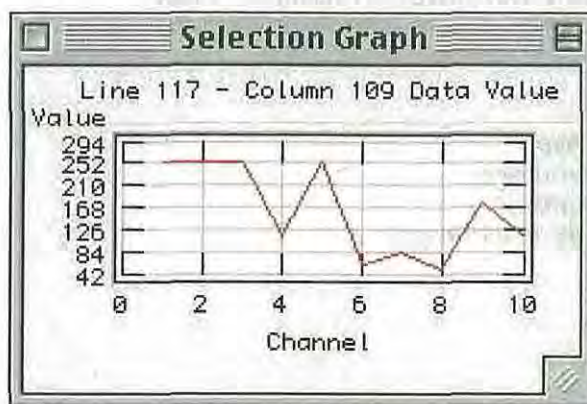
For pixels to show as **black**, they must be **dark** in all three colors in both the old and new images. This means that they are **not** of mineral composition in *either* the old or new images. They may be vegetated areas or areas of water. Their land cover has **not changed** (within our ability to detect in this image) over time.

The spectral signature below is taken from a dark pixel. Notice that there are two similar patterns, channels 1 - 5, from the old image, and channels 6 - 10 from the new. These patterns suggest that the pixel in question is vegetated in both images.



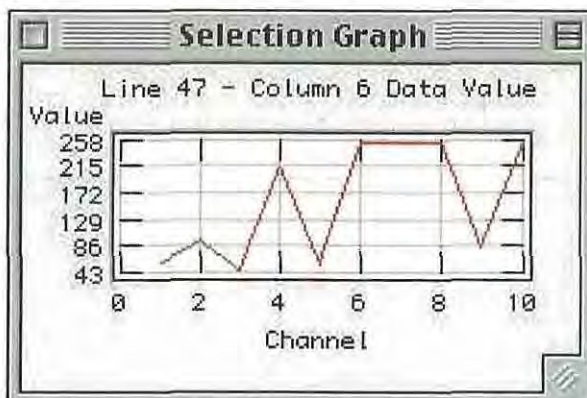
The Magenta Areas:

Magenta is a visual secondary color, formed from roughly equal amounts of red and blue light (See **Appendix I**). Areas showing magenta have high reflectance (brightness) in the **old** image (red and blue channels), but **low** reflectance in the new image (green channel). The monitor therefore shows red and blue, which produce *magenta*. The spectral signature below shows a magenta pixel. Note that the “early” pattern, (Ch 1 - 5) is “developed” (mineral material), while the “later” pattern is vegetative. Therefore a magenta pixel is one that has **less** of the land cover type we are looking for in the **new** image, and **more in the old**. In this example, we are looking at a pixel that was probably developed land cover in 1987, but is now vegetated. Magenta pixels show a **loss** of the land cover type we are examining.



The Green Areas:

Green areas are the **opposite** of those colored magenta. They have **more** of the feature we are looking for in the **new** image than in the old. The spectral pattern below shows such a pixel. The early pattern is vegetated, but the present land cover appears to be mineral. This pixel was vegetated, and is now probably some kind of disturbed land cover. Therefore, green pixels show a **gain** in the land cover type we are examining.



Other Band Combinations

The example used here was for the 1, 6, 1 band combination, which highlights mineral materials.

If, however, we use the channel combination, 4, 9, 4

Color	Band
Red	Ch 4 from old image (4)
Green	Ch 4 from new image(9)
Blue	Ch 4 from old image (4)

We highlight the near-infrared channel, which is sensitive to vegetation. In this combination, **the same colors (black, white, green and magenta) will appear**. They must be interpreted, though, in light of the channel we are using. Thus, we would find:

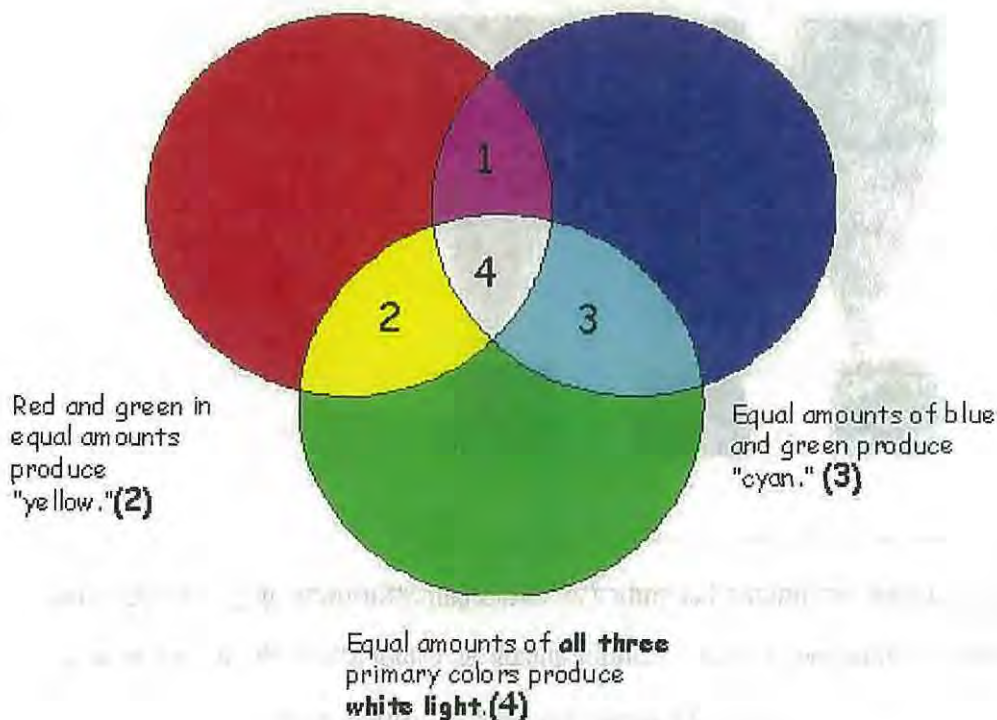
White areas:	Vegetated in both images
Black areas:	Not vegetated in either image
Magenta areas:	More vegetation in the older image
Green areas:	More vegetation in the newer image.

Appendix I: Colors on Your Monitor

The production of colors on your computer monitor is different from what you learned in art class in school. Pigments used by the artist involve what physicists call “subtractive” color, which means that a pigment or dye *subtracts* colors from the light that strikes it. Your computer monitor, however, (as well as your eyes) produces colors by *adding together* the colors of light that strike it. The colors used in this process are red, green, and blue (hence “RGB” monitors), and are called the *visual primary* colors. If you examine your monitor screen with a magnifying glass, you will see that it is composed of tiny spots of red, green and blue light. All the colors you see on your monitor are composed of different quantities of these primary colors. Many computer graphics programs allow you to customize colors by changing the amounts of red, green, and blue light.

If primary colors are added together in equal amounts, they produce *secondary* colors. The diagram below illustrates how the secondary colors are produced. (You can easily perform this demonstration; see **Appendix II**)

When equal amounts of red and blue light are combined, the secondary color “magenta” is produced. **(1)**



Appendix II: Doing Color Additions in “Real Time”

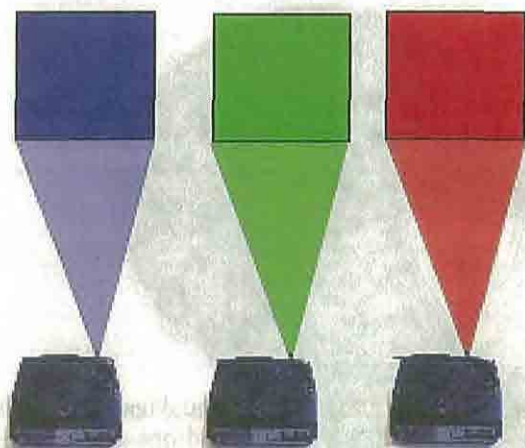
Almost any book on remote sensing or the science of color shows a color diagram like the one in **Appendix I**. Through art classes, however, most students know the *subtractive* colors, and convincing them that the addition of red, blue and green colors really works is a challenge. Here is one way to meet that challenge.

You will need the following:

- 3 slide projectors, with bulbs of about equal wattage (see your school’s AV person)
- 3 color filter slides: Red, green and blue.*
(Mount color filters in 35 mm slide holders, available from camera shops.)

The Demonstrations:

- Set up the projectors side-by-side between 8 - 10 feet from a screen or white wall,
- Place one color slide in each projector. The order is not important.
- Adjust the positions of the projectors so they throw sharply focused squares next to each other, as shown below.



* A good source is Edmund Scientific Co. Order part #R40-676, pkg. of 6 filters for \$5.95

Shipping and handling are extra. Call for details at: 1-800-728-6999, or visit them at:

<http://www.scientificsonline.com>

Follow the links to “Optics” --> “Color Filters.”

- Ask students what they think will happen if you move the red square on top of the green one (Answers should vary greatly).
- Turn the “red” projector to move its light directly on top of the green one. Yellow appears.



- Repeat this procedure with all possible combinations, and you will produce the three secondary colors.
- Finally, overlap all three colors to produce white.

Follow-up ideas:

- Have students examine color monitor and television screens with a magnifying glass. The red, green and blue phosphor dots of the screen should be visible.
- Many computer programs allow you to change colors by adjusting the amounts or red, blue and green in a pixel or area display. Programs such as Photoshop®, Pagemaker®, MultiSpec®, and many others, will allow students to produce secondary colors on the screen by adjusting the intensity of the red, green, and blue components of the color.

Necessary survey and advice on flood control plan in the Lower Shire, Southern Malawi Takaharu Kakinuma Civil Engineering Research Institute

Introduction

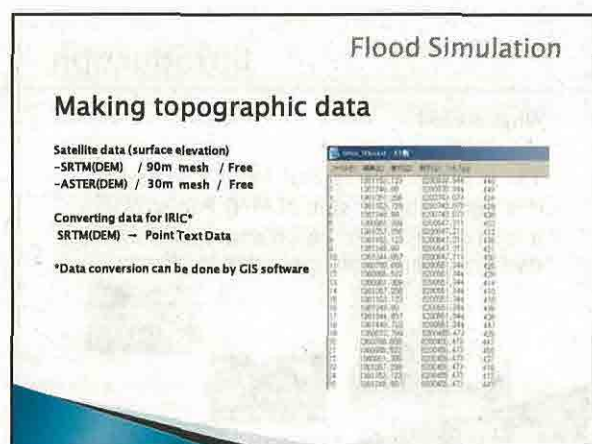
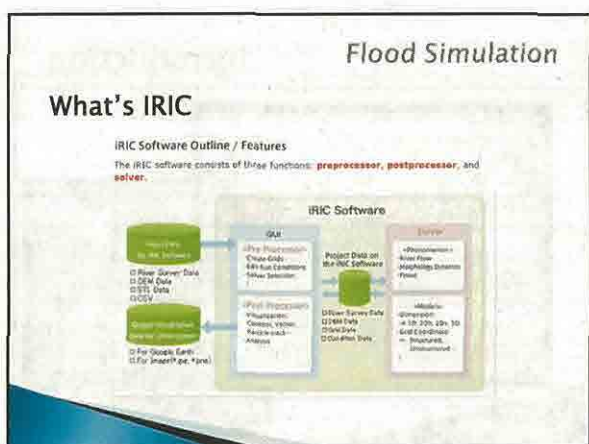
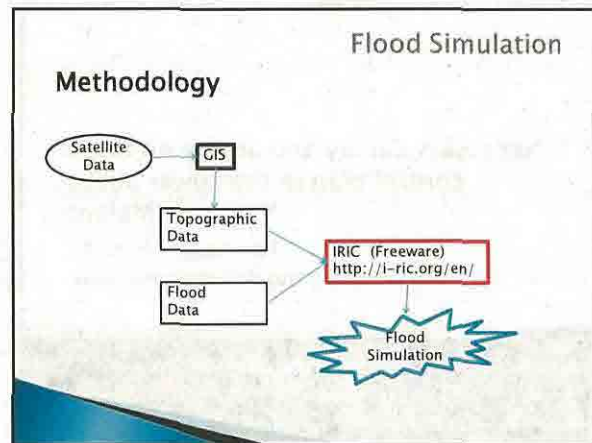
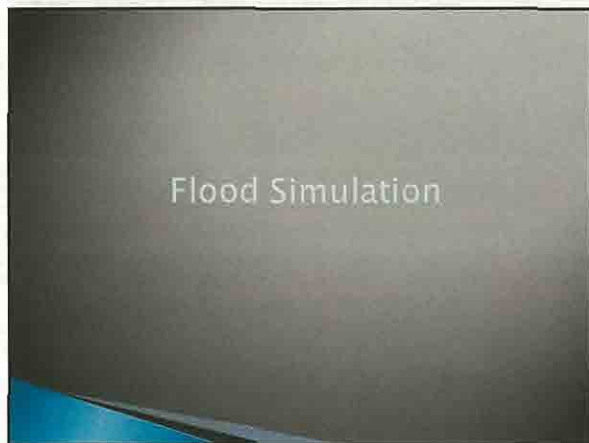
Introduction

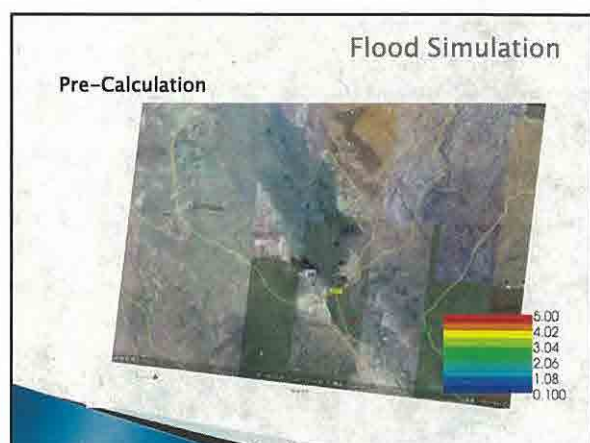
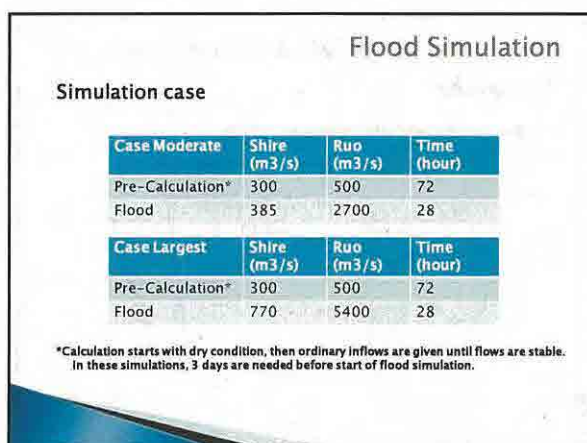
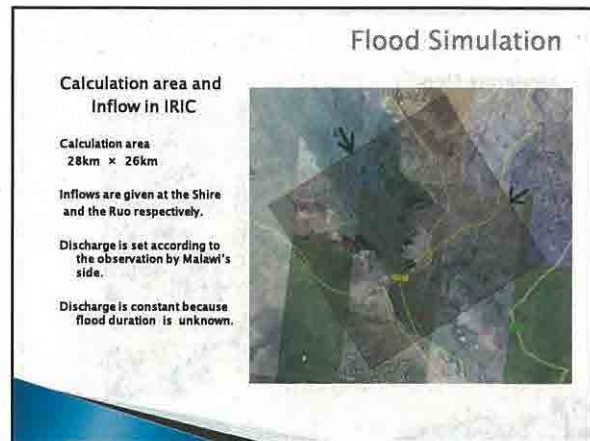
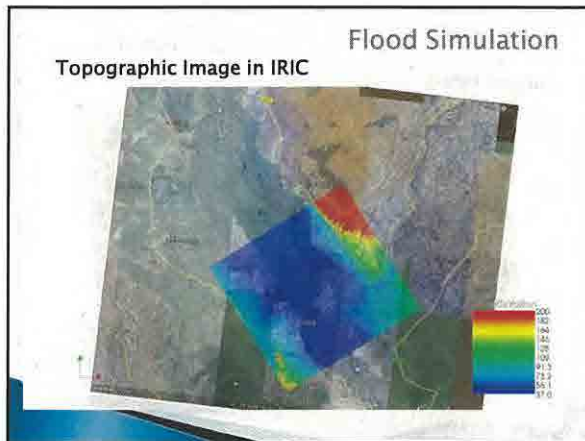
- ▶ What's CERI
- ▶ The Institute was established 75 years ago.
- ▶ It is under supervision of M/O Public Works.
- ▶ It is in charge of research and development of civil engineering technologies in Japan.

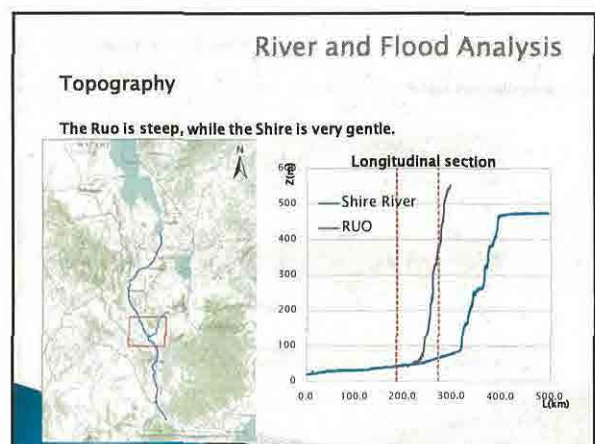
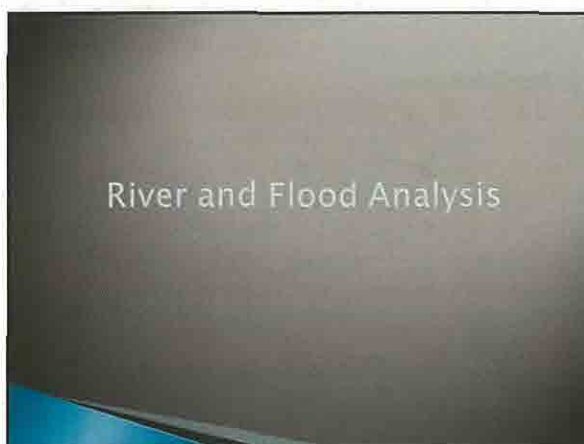
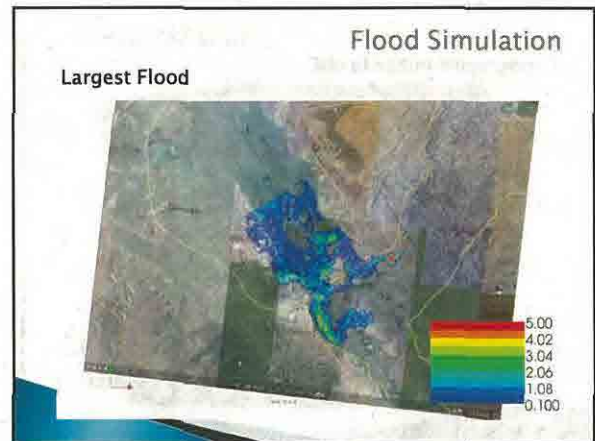
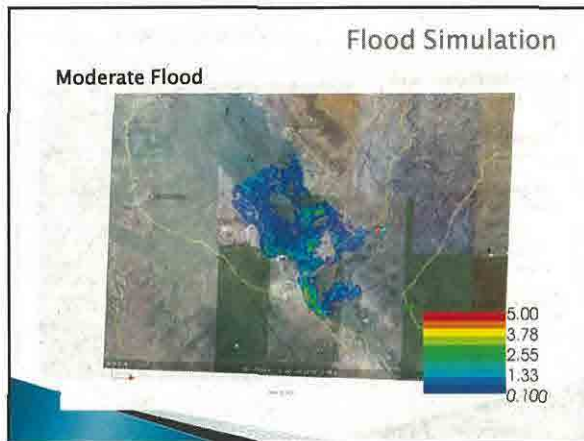


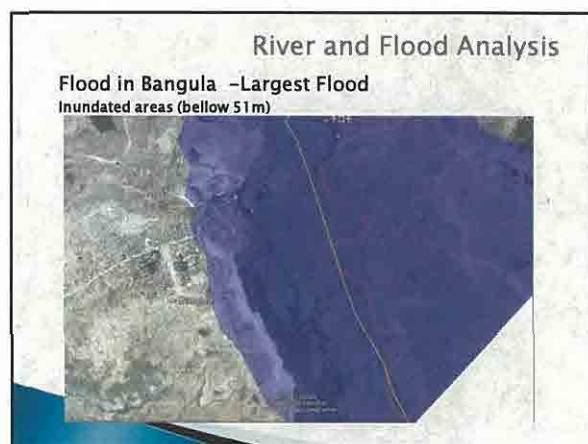
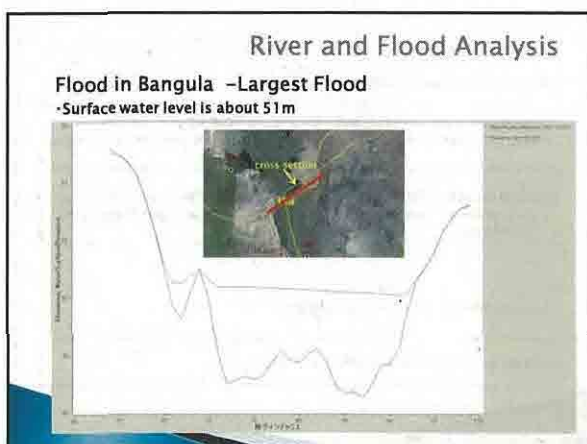
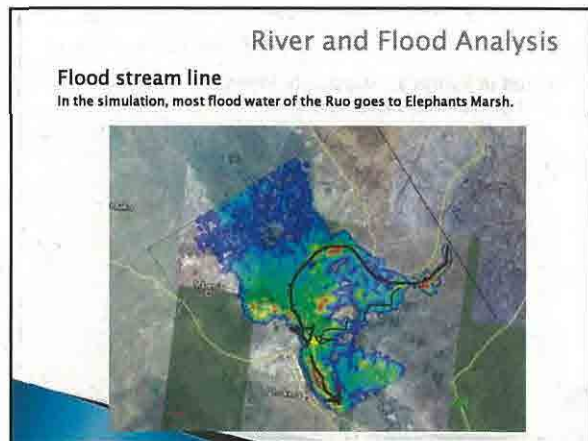
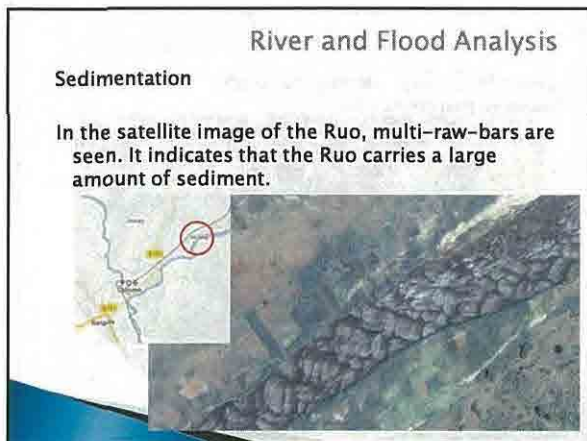
Introduction

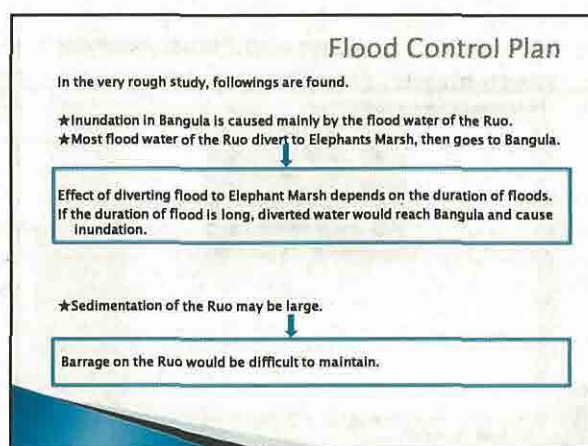
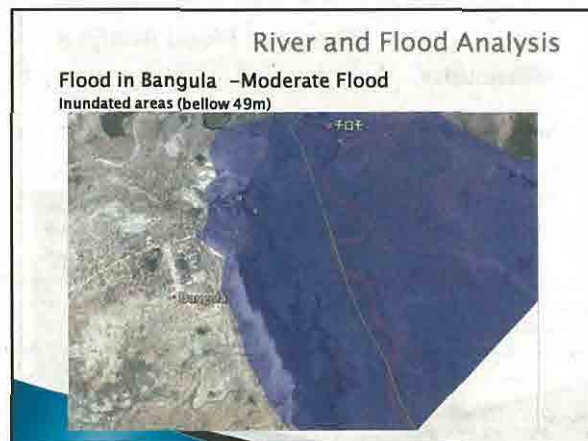
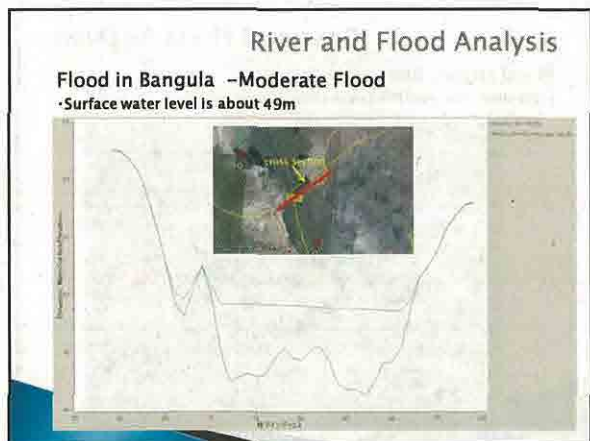












Flood Control Plan

- ★Water depth near Bangula is not so different in the events of both Largest and Moderate flood.
- ★Inundated water depth in Bangula would be 1 m or 2m according to the rough estimation.



Levees surrounding Bangula may be most appropriate protection measure.

Necessary Survey

Necessary Survey

- ★Discharge should be known for the better estimation of floods. Especially, discharge of the upper Ruo is necessary other than lower Ruo and the Shire.
- ★Discharge should be observed through flooding duration. If discharge observation is difficult, then water level observation should be done. Discharge can be estimated from water level.
- ★River bed materials at some point of the Shire and the Ruo should be examined to estimate roughness indicators for the better flood simulation.

Necessary Survey

