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## LANDSAT-D: INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS AND PLANS

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Since the launching of Landsat-1 in 1972, countries around the world have used Landsat data to assist in national resource development activities. More than 100 countries are now buying Landsat data products from distribution centers in the US and elsewhere. Six countries in addition to the US are operating ground stations to receive data from Landsat-2 and -3. Stations in three more countries are currently under construction; eight other states are planning similar facilities.

In late 1981 NASA plans to launch its fourth Landsat spacecraft, Landsat-D, which should provide expanded opportunities for users around the world to benefit from satellite remote sensing techniques. The Landsat-D Thematic Mapper, with its seven spectral channels and increased spatial resolution, offers considerable promise to scientists and resource managers, particularly in developing countries, where, for example, agricultural applications such as detection of diverse crops grown in small fields, have been limited by the current multispectral scanning abilities.

Mr. Zimmerman will discuss the current and growing interest in satellite remote sensing and prospects for further international cooperation in the Landsat-D era.

James V. Zimmerman has been following the international aspects of NASA's remote sensing programs since he came to NASA in 1973. In this capacity he is responsible for negotiating NASA's agreements with foreign countries involving Landsat ground stations and other remote sensing projects. Prior to coming to NASA, Zimmerman served on the staff of Johns Hopkins University as the Coordinator of its Marine Science Policy Project.