

Reprinted from

**Symposium on**

**Machine Processing of**

**Remotely Sensed Data**

**June 27 - 29, 1979**

The Laboratory for Applications of  
Remote Sensing

Purdue University  
West Lafayette  
Indiana 47907 USA

IEEE Catalog No.  
79CH1430-8 MPRSD

Copyright © 1979 IEEE  
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

Copyright © 2004 IEEE. This material is provided with permission of the IEEE. Such permission of the IEEE does not in any way imply IEEE endorsement of any of the products or services of the Purdue Research Foundation/University. Internal or personal use of this material is permitted. However, permission to reprint/republish this material for advertising or promotional purposes or for creating new collective works for resale or redistribution must be obtained from the IEEE by writing to [pubs-permissions@ieee.org](mailto:pubs-permissions@ieee.org).

By choosing to view this document, you agree to all provisions of the copyright laws protecting it.

# THEMATIC MAPPER AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS PERFORMANCE - SPECULATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH

M. C. TRICHEL AND J. D. ERICKSON

NASA/Johnson Space Center

We discuss how performance of the technology used in agricultural applications such as satellite-aided production forecasting as was done in the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE) is expected to be improved when using Thematic Mapper (TM) data as opposed to Landsat Multispectral Scanner (MSS) data. We place this discussion in the context of eight characteristics of the TM: (1) Spectral band placement and width, (2) spacial resolution, (3) temporal registration accuracy, (4) radiometric sensitivity, (5) temporal sampling frequency, (6) scan angle, (7) data timeliness, and (8) data volume.

The TM specifications clearly alleviate many of the deficiencies of the MSS; experience with similar aircraft scanner data shows that the TM will lead to substantial improvements in our ability to recognize or characterize the elements of agricultural scene. The major research issues associated with the TM are then:

- How useful is TM data for applications?
- How much better is TM data than MSS data for applications?
- What is the relative importance of various TM features in the improvements?
- How should existing analysis procedures be modified to best use TM data?
- Does the extra information brought by TM increase the range of applicability of a crop or vegetation signature?

One of the major lessons of LACIE was that, given the great diversity of agricultural conditions, quantitative procedural comparisons are extremely difficult. This is true both because of the high variance introduced by the diversity of the problem and because certain

procedures (or features) have benefits only under specific conditions. We believe that an objective, representative evaluation of the TM in agriculture will require a carefully designed series of extensive experiments using state-of-the-art procedures, rather than the sort of exploratory investigations conducted in the ERTS and ERTS follow-on investigations.

A portion of this evaluation will be conducted within the Agriculture and Resources Inventory Surveys Through Aerospace Remote Sensing (AGRISTARS) program to be conducted jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U. S. Department of Commerce (NCAA), the Department of Interior, and the Agency for International Development - we will outline the types of investigations to be done - but it is clear that a full evaluation includes detailed comparative evaluations and will require the involvement of many institutions. The challenge now facing primarily the research institutions, but also NASA, is to devise an approach including the use of state-of-the-art technology whereby the efforts of many investigators can be combined to:

- Identify the experiments to be done which focus on critical applications technology issues (such as separation of wheat and barley, small fields, etc.)
- Acquire the data, including ground truth.
- Conduct the data processing.
- Analyse the results.

Perhaps some approaches used in LACIE could be helpful here.

**M.C. TRICHEL**

BA, BSEE, MS Space Sciences, Rice University, 1967. NASA/Johnson Space Center from 1967 to present. Managed two sounding rocket experiments producing artificial auroras with electron beams. Leader of Skylab S192 Data Recovery Team. Manager of Classification Subsystem for Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment. Now manager for University Research in Crop Identification and Classification. Several publications, but most work reported in internal NASA documents.

**J.D. ERICKSON**

BSE, MSE, Ph.D. Nuclear Engineering, University of Michigan, 1966. University of Michigan Willow Run Labs 1966 to 1972 when became Environmental Research Institute of Michigan. Site Dir. of Observatory, Maui, Hawaii in 1969, then Head Info. Sys. and Anal. Dept. Joined NASA/Johnson Space Center as Chief of Res. Test and Eval. Branch during Large Area Crop Inv. Exp. Now AGRISTARS Supporting Research Project Manager and Branch Chief.