

T.M

T.M

(USDA,)

Solonchaks Gypsisols Calcisols Cambisols Fluvisols

%

%

(Haplocambids Haplocalcids)

(Calcaric Cambisols Calcaric Fluvisols)

IRS

SPOT

) ()

(

// :

// :

-
-

TM

:

Archive of SID

)

(

(/ / μm)
% %

M.S.S (/ / μm)

Archive of SID

(Multi Spectral Scanner) M.S.S
(Thematic Mapper)TM

() Lee

	()	Dwivedi	
	PAN	(Panchromatic)	()
	Liss-III	/	()
		I.R.S-1C	
)
I.H.S			()
		(Intensity, Hue, Saturation)	
()	Neville		(/ / μm) (/ / μm)
			T.M
		(Principal Components Analysis) P.C.A	
		(Gypsum Index)	Lee
	T.M		T.M ()
			M.S.S
		Tasselde Cap	
		(Greenness Index)	() Roundabush
			()

U.T.M

(km²)

(Weak aridic)

Thermic

()

()

Archive of SID

...

:
:
: (Digital Pre-Processing)
(Digital Number ,D.N)

T.M
() T.M
Arcview Arc/Info ver:3.4.2
Idrisi ver:2.0 ver:3.1
G.P.S
(Global Positioning System)

Band) B.I.P
(Interleaved by Pixel

)
Methods of Soil
(Analysis

Archive of SID

)
(
)
(
Archive of SID

Archive of SID

(Geometric Correction)

D.N_s

G.C.P_s

U.T.M

R.M.S

R.M.S

:(Digital Image Classification)

Digital Post-

T.M

:(Processing

()

× (Mean Filter)
(Mode Filter)

×

Arc/Info

GIS

()

G.P.S

%

(Maximum Likelihood)

()

(S.T,1999)

Archive of SID

Hn	Classification (S.T)	(F.A.O)
1	Gypsic Haplosalids, fine, mixed Thermic	Gypsic Solonchaks
2	Xeric Haplocalcids, fine, mixed Thermic	Haplic Calcisols
3	Xeric Haplocambids, loamy over sandy skeletal aniso, toixed Thermic	Calceric Fluvisols
4	Xeric Haplocambids, fine, mixed Thermic	Calceric Cambisols
5	Sodic Haplocamids, fine loamy, mixed Thermic	Calceric Cambisols
6	Xeric Haplocamibds, fine loamy, mixed Thermic	Calceric Cambisols
7	Xeric Haplocambids,, Lomay skeletal, mixed Thermic	Calceric Cambisols
8	Xeric Torrifuvents, sandy over loamy skeletal, mixed Thermic	Calceric Fluvisols
9	Xeric Torrifuvents, sandy skeletal, mixed Thermic	Calceric Fluvisols
10	Sodic Haplocalcids, fine, mixed Thermic	Haplic Calcisols
11	Sodic Haplogypsids, fine, mixed Thermic	Haplic Gypsisols
12	Xeric Haplogypsids, fine, mixed Thermic	Calceric Gypsisols

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()

Ground Truth)

(Map

Archive of SID

:

% (overall accuracy)

%

%

%

% Kaht) () Congalton (Kappa

%

(Producer's accuracy)

(user's accuracy)

% =)

(% =

% % =)

(% % =

)

Category % %

.(% % =

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Classification and Mapping of Varamin Plain Soils Using Satellite Images Derived from T.M. Sensor

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Abstract

In this study, processing of satellite images derived from T.M. sensor was used for soil studies and finally for producing soil units map. The region is part of Varamin plain and watershed catchment of Jajroud River. According to the nearest weather station information, average of yearly rainfall of study area is between 140 and 150 mm with average temperature of 18°C. Based on two different methods, soils of this region can be classified based on soil taxonomy method (i.e., two Aridisol and Entisol orders) and based on F.A.O. method (i.e., mainly as Fluvisol, Cambisol and some units as Calsisol, Gypsisol and Solonchak). Agreement ratio between soil maps derived from digital classification with the maximum likelihood method and ground truth map devolved from traditional methods and its kappa index were 82% and 75%, respectively. Analyzing the error matrix of this research showed that among 12 units derived from this study, differentiation of units 2 from 6 and 9 from 7 were poor (i.e., units 2, 6, 9 and 7 correspond to Haplocalcid, Haplocambid, Calcaric Fluvisol and Calcaric Cambisol, respectively). Meanwhile, the presence of high silt content in the texture of topsoil created high spectra reflection, which caused great similarity of the spectra with saline soils or other chemical substances. This resulted in some problems when analyzing dates and specially image classification. This research suggests that in soil studies, beside selection of suitable spectral bands, images be used when land is bare. It should be noticed that images of the land with and without plant coverage can be used simultaneously, too. To reduce the above-mentioned interference, in stead of classifying based on the difference in spectra reflection, digital dates produced by other sensors, such as SPOT satellite (of France) or IRS satellite (of India) and also other classification methods based on phenomenon coordinate system should be studied.

Keywords: Digital processing, T.M. sensor, Soil units map, Supervised classification, Agreement ratio, Kappa index, Error matrix, Spectra reflection, Maximum likelihood.

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