

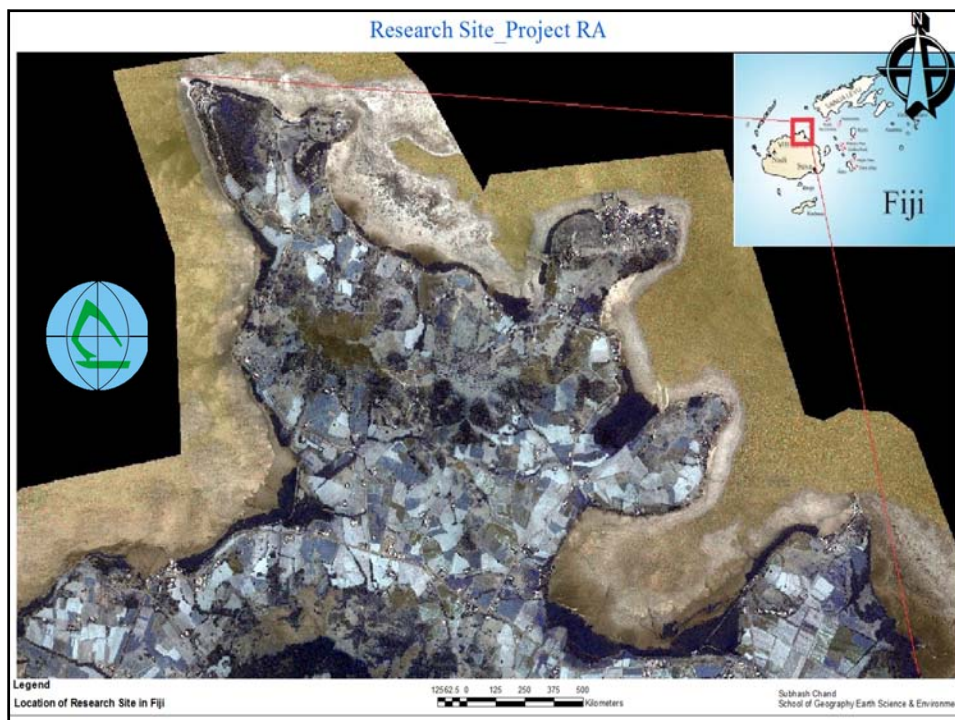
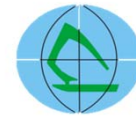


Analysis of Coastline Change along the North East Coast of Viti Levu, using multi-temporal & multi-scale remote sensed imagery and GIS.



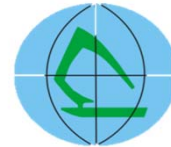
Introduction

- Remote sensing (RS) based change detection is the most reliable and popular method which can be adapted to map these changes in the coastal zone (Crowell 2005).
- It is for this cogent motivation this project seeks to apply RS based change detection techniques to study coastline change.

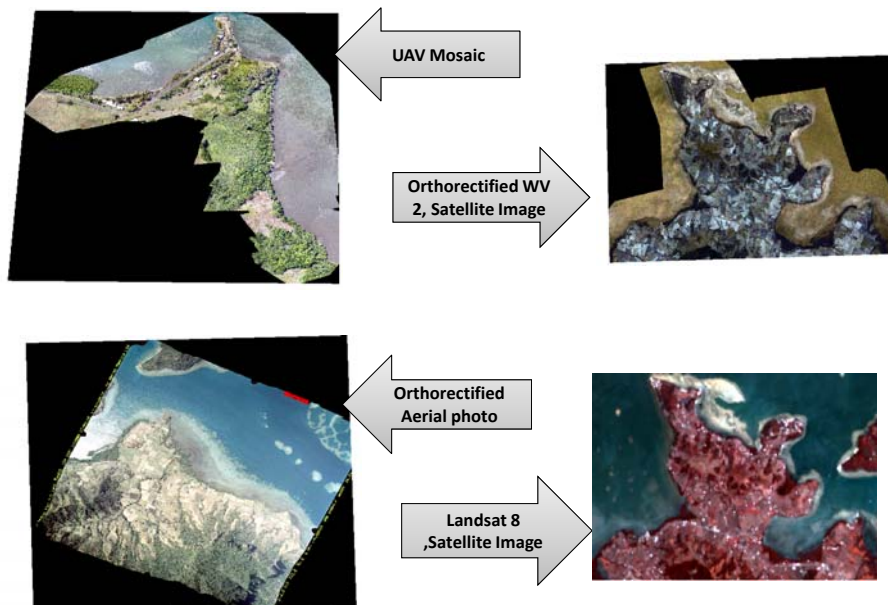


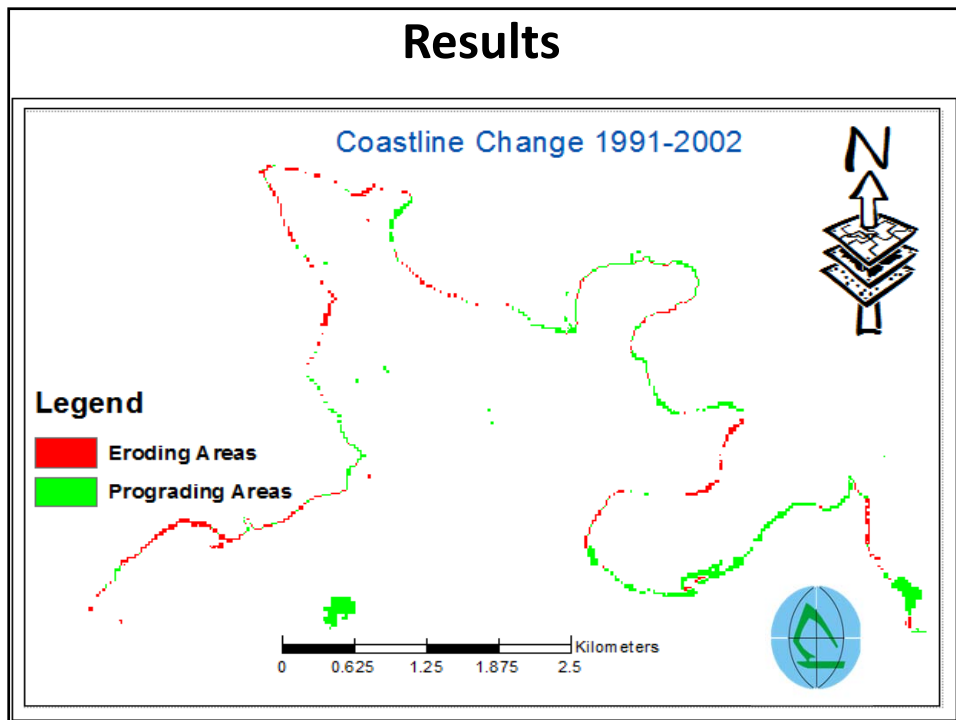
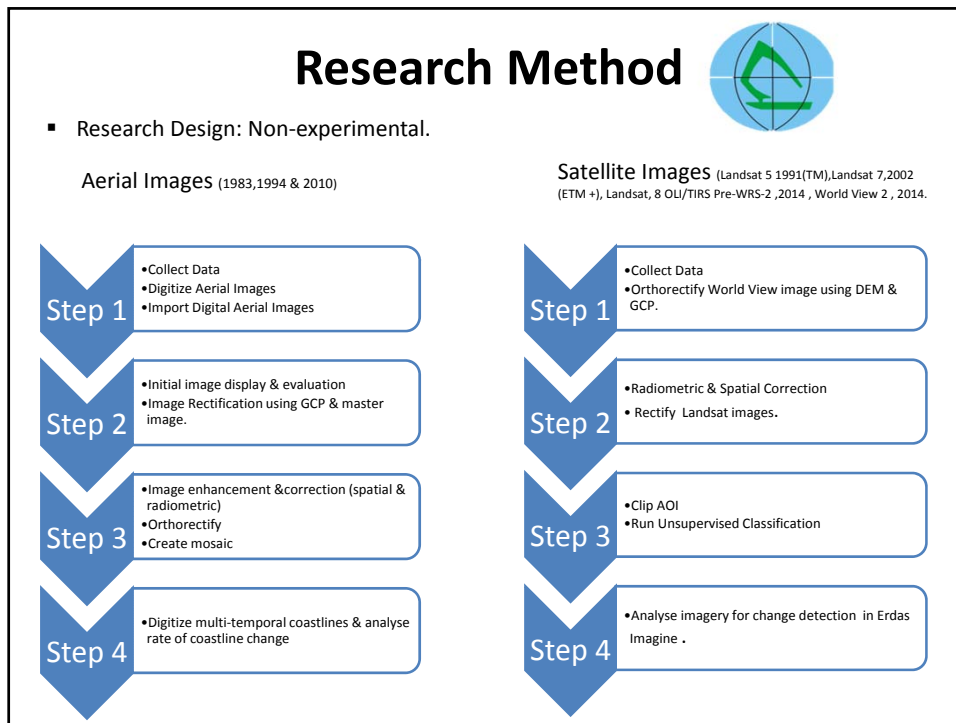
Research Objectives

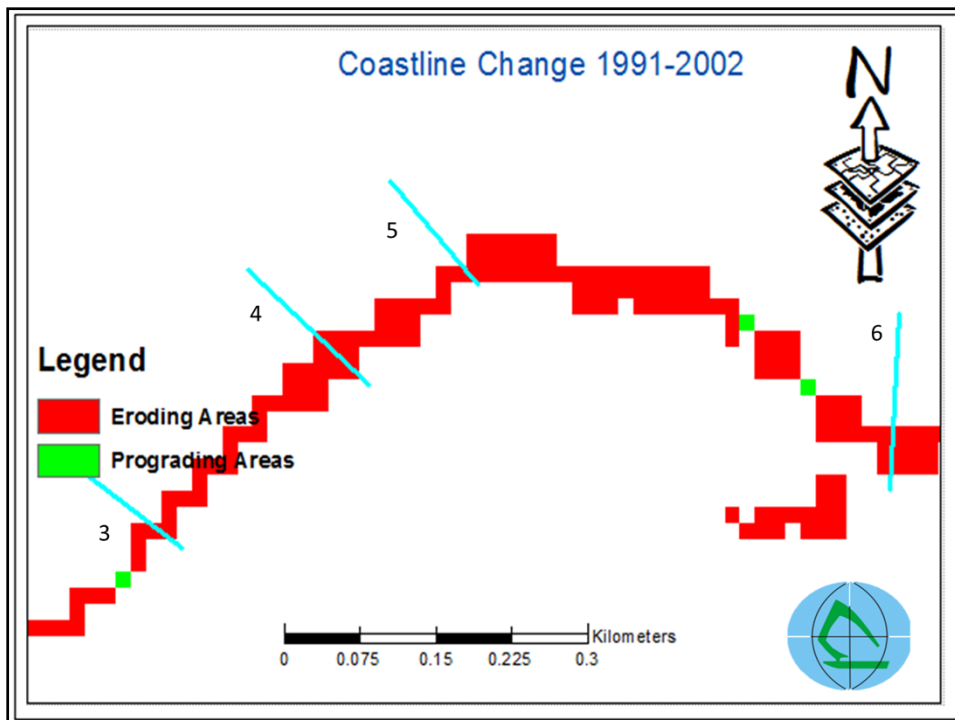
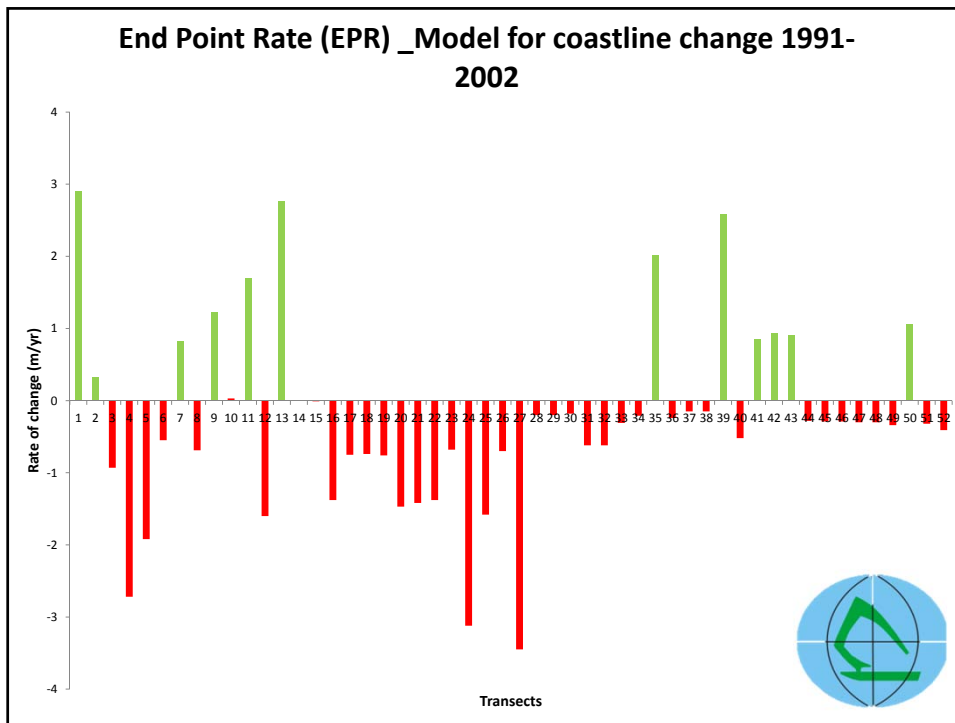
- The principal objective of this research is to use historical remote sensed imagery to categorize the study area as eroding and prograding
- To quantify coastline change using Digital Shoreline Analysis Software (DSAS).

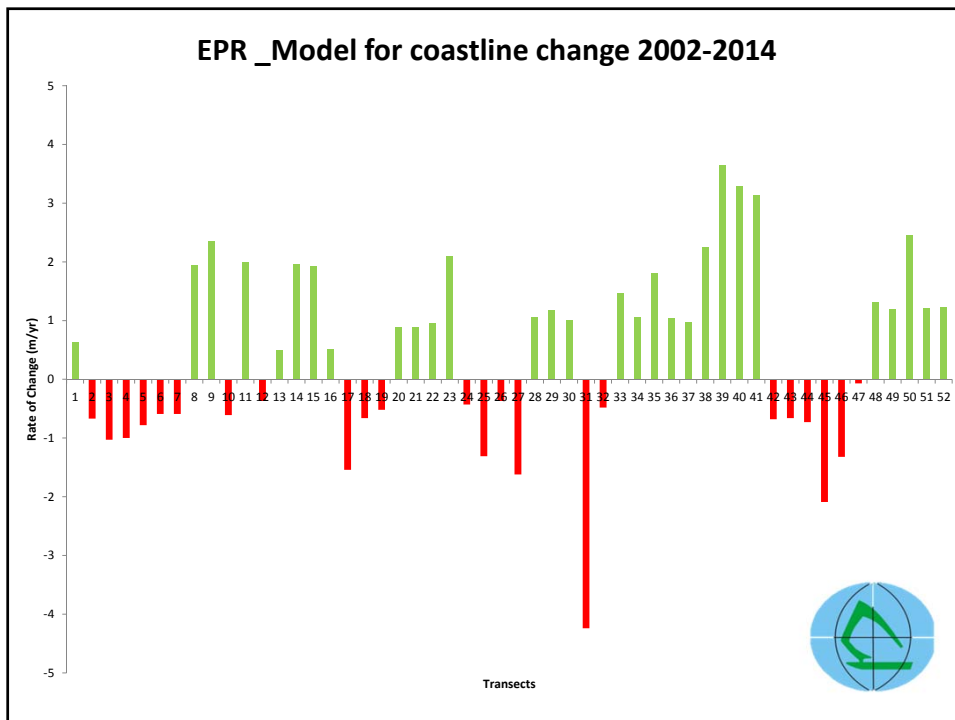
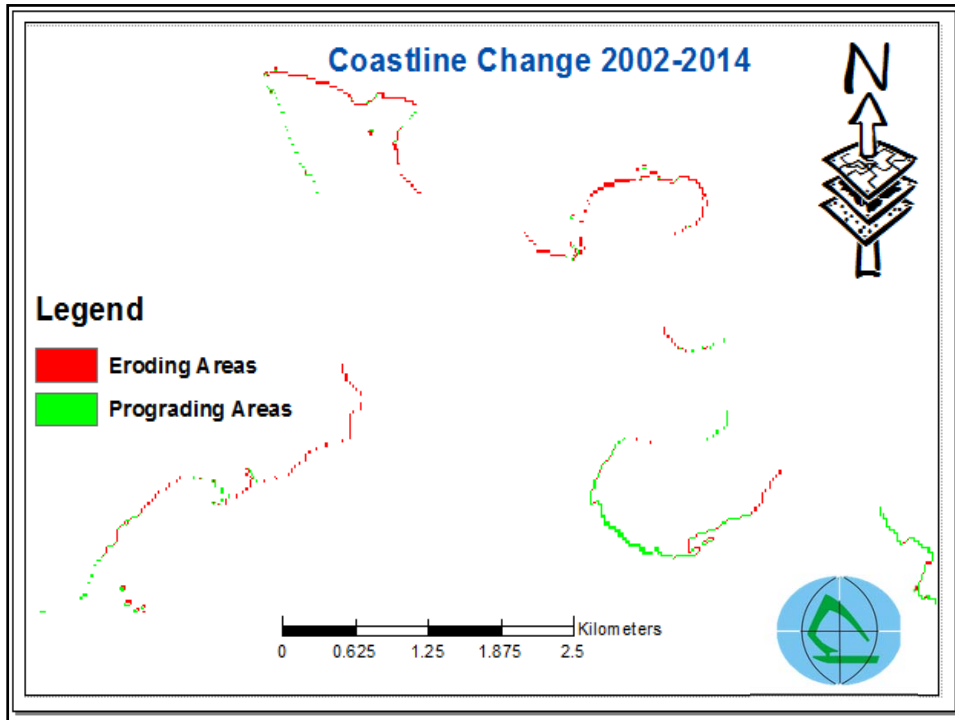


Remote Sensed Data



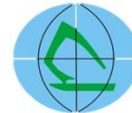






Limitations

- Missing Data Sets for historical aerial photography to study long term changes
- Unavailability of camera parameters
- High cost of historical and high resolution satellite imagery



Conclusion

- Analysis of multi-scale and multi-temporal imagery provides accurate predictions for coastline change detection.
- Can be used to predict future coastline positions.
- This technique can be applied at any geographical location & for many coastal environments.



Acknowledgements

- Digital Globe and Geo Science Division (SOPAC) for providing a high resolution satellite image
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Thanks For Your Time

Any Questions

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