Geospatial technologies and its involment in Geomorphological mapping of Palasa Region of Srikakulam District,Andhra Pradesh,India.

K.V.Satyam[1*], G.Jaishankar[2], B.sridhar[3]
[1,2,3] Department of Geo-Engineering, Andhra University College of Engineering (A), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India
e-mail: kuna.satyam@gmail.com, jaisankar.gummapu@yahoo.com, allamrajuadi@gmail.com
[*]Corresponding Author: kuna.satyam@gmail.com, Tel.: +91-8367566581

Abstract— A Spatial Technology based Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems assume an essential job in making the topical maps and incorporating investigation for mapping, overseeing and observing the characteristic assets. RS and GIS innovation have propelled another period in the field of connected geography. A remote detecting perception depicts gathering of information about a landscape from a separation with a gadget that isn't in contact with the protest subsequently giving capacity in distinguishing land frames on the symbolism with a superior precision. GIS has ability to envision, improve, control, create, store, incorporate and examinations the topical information. The present examination expects to outline geomorphologic highlights in part of Srikakulam dependent on visual picture elucidation strategies. These maps would be helpful for further investigation for normal Earth assets arranging, the executives and basic leadership. Topical maps of geomorphology have been produced on satellite information. Standard visual elucidation methods according to the standards given by NRSA have been pursued and portrayed on screen digitations of highlights.

Keywords: Remote Sensing, Geographic Information Systems, geomorphology, natural resource planning, decision making.

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote Sensing is the art of making induction about items from estimations made to a separation, without coming into physical contact with the articles under investigation (George Joseph 2005). While getting data from the pre-decided way, the reflected signs from the items might be constricted, and thusly questions may not be clear, attributable to the foundation clamour. The satellite information can be utilized for various topical data. This is the motivation behind why this innovation moves toward becoming advanced lately. The satellite conveys land to the research centre and the information can be translated outwardly. It gives succinct perspective of the interrelationship among normal and social highlights. The radical enhancement of the spatial goals and furthermore advancements in the Microwave and Thermal Remote Sensing has included new measurements for obtaining information on various common and social highlights. The topical data, removed from the satellite information can be overlaid in GIS condition. GIS programming procedures recognize to take choice based on traits. Remote detecting gives a local, concise view and allows acknowledgment of expansive basic examples and landforms over bordering geomorphic areas. It empowers the area and depiction of degree of recognized highlights saw over vast territories. The tedious inclusion of landscape in multispectral mode given by satellite mounted sensors empowers examination of scenes of a similar area in various periods/seasons. This is to a great degree important for checking change, and separating more data about critical earth highlights from scenes by survey under occasional conditions (transient and phantom goals). Land data framework has turned into a critical instrument for spatial investigation. Advanced inclusion and its trait information have been created in ArcGIS 10.3 programming bundles. Diverse topical layers of geomorphologic highlights have been created and distinctive weights were allocated for various classes. Every one of the subjects is exaggerated with a view to produce last yield outline.

The term Geomorphology is the mix of three Greek words; i.e. Geo (earth), Morph (shape) and logos (talk), which implies the investigation of types of the world's surface. However, landforms have far less consideration, despite the fact that landform mapping goes back to early geographical research (Close, 1867) and has been liable to various investigation in the 1960's and 70's (Rose and Letzer, 1975). The ID of landforms and geomorphologic space on remotely detected information depends on territory affiliation (parched, bumpy, frigid, beach front, surge plain, tropical and so on.), relationship of highlights, landform shape and size, waste examples/canalization, help, tone, surface, arrive use/arrive cover, disintegration and different examples and so forth prompting "assembly of proof" upon coherent inductive and deductive thinking. Scientific "Keys" can likewise be created for a territory of concentrate dependent on field criteria and from the earlier information of run of the mill shapes as observed on pictures. In this examination, visual comprehension of remotely distinguished data is a fundamental development to take in the framework for various applications, and subsequent to change over the deciphered maps into electronic casing for use in a GIS. IRS– ID LISS – III information has been used for explanation of geomorphologic features.

The territory of examination is situated in the middle of 18^0 43’54’’and 18^0 53’ 58’’North scope and 84^0 21’27’’ and 84^0 31’ 39’’Eastern longitudes. Topographically, the zone is covering 449.44 km^2, out of which roughly 50% of the region covers under the ward of Vajrapukotturu, and rest goes under the Palasa mandal. The investigation zone is a piece of Vajrapukotturu, Palasa mandals and Palasa regions of Srikakulam region of Andhra Pradesh. It is under the normal notions of ocean drift on one side and land and its regular exercises on the opposite side render the land helpless. These anthropogenic exercises have adjusted the geography along the street framework. Activity stack is expanding a seemingly endless amount of time. In perspective of the movement stack ongoing area development has been assumed up in position of old Fisher territories. This movement has prompted cutting of slope flanks, lower regions, ocean sand hills, courses, wastes and much bared land frames and so on. Thus, this investigation has been taken up to think about the different geomorphological highlights so as to get to the ongoing and further improvements of the locale.

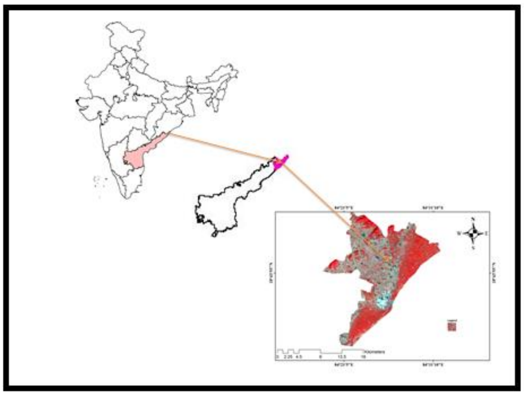

Figure1: Location Map of the Study Area as viewed on IRS 1D LISS III, 2017.

II.RELATED WORK

Tulli Chandrasekhara Rao, G. Jaisankar, Aditya Allamraju and E. Amminedu; in their examination expected to outline geomorphological highlights in the Janjhavathi stream bowl dependent on visual picture understanding systems which would be further helpful for investigation of imperative regular asset arranging [1]. V. Sivakumar in his examination has demonstrated that the satellite information is extremely helpful in different parts of topographical, geomorphological and lineament mapping studies and it furnishes fast and exact information with minor subtleties [2]. Tripti Jayal, in her investigation of geomorphology and seepage bowl qualities discovered that that the waste highlights are interlinked with geography, geomorphology, geology and atmosphere [3]. Tanzeer Hasan contemplated the Geobotanical and geomorphological way to deal with guide the surface lithology utilizing remote sensor information to achieve the target to assess the capability of ASTER symbolism for lithologic mapping in the intensely vegetated territory utilizing advanced picture preparing [4]. S.N. Mohapatra, Padmini Pani and Monika Sharma examined the suggestions on the fast urban development and its suggestions on Geomorphology with the assistance of Remote Sensing and GIS [5]. Aung Lwina and Myint Khaing took a shot at the Geomorphology recognizable proof and its Enviromental Impacts Analysis by Optical and Radar Sensing strategies for their distinguishing proof and the executives. They conveyed an examination for the effect of land use/arrive cover (LULC) changes on stream designs. They deduced that the hydrologic reaction to extreme, surge creating precipitation occasions bears the marks of the geomorphic structure of the channel arrange and of the trademark slant lengths characterizing the waste thickness of the bowl [6]. C. Siart, O. Bubenzer and B. Eitel inspects the application and nature of SRTM and ASTER DEMs, high goals Quickbird satellite symbolism and GIS strategies for the recognition and mapping of karst morphology [7]. G.Brierley, in his investigation considered geomorphic viewpoints on biological system ways to deal with waterway the board [8]. S. J. Walsh, D. R. Head servant and G. P. Malanson played out the satellite picture preparing, change-location examinations, advanced height models, GIS-determined geomorphic lists and factors, piece and example measurements of scene association, and scale-subordinate investigations which are depicted and identified with the investigation of geomorphic explore, and exhibit the utilization of such systems in the use of the scale, example, and procedures viewpoint in geomorphic ponders [9]. J. Krishnamurthy and G. Srinivas, in their examination created chosen carefully improved items and used for extraction of significant subtleties on lithology, structure and landforms by their particular picture qualities. The incorporation of the subtleties removed from carefully upgraded items alongside morphometric parameters got from the waste maps, helped in the evaluation of the ground water and comparable kinds of hydrogeomorphic landforms have created over these seepage bowls. The writing investigated so for uncovered that geomorphological examinations can be completed utilizing satellite information acquired by the Remote Sensing innovation and GIS programming to do the investigation [10].

III. METHODOLOGY

The investigation zone covers 2 quantities of Survey of India (SOI) toposheets, they are 74 B/5, 74 B/6 and 74 B/9 on 1: 50000 scale. These toposheets are geo-amended and anticipated to polyconic projection (the Metric framework units – meters are utilized as in the present investigation). The Visakhapatnam toposheet outlines been filtered and spared in .jpg organization and after that it is transported in into picture arrange (.img) and referenced to polyconic projection utilizing ERDAS IMAGINE 2014 programming. The examination zone limit is digitized and overlaid on Mosaic toposheet and demarked the investigation territory limit on 1:50000 toposheet and confirmed by ground trothing, essential adjustments were made and checked in the field with the assistance of GPS. Picture preparing was done for - IRS – ID LISS – III (23.5m goals) - dated April, 2017. (Satellite symbolism appeared in Figure 1). Subsequent to applying fundamental picture upgrade, the landforms are portrayed from geo-coded IRS – ID LISS – In symbolism alongside the accessible geographical and geomorphology subtleties. The geomorphic units are portrayed dependent on the Standard visual understanding strategies according to the standards given by NRSA and outlined on screen digitations of highlights. In these landscape components, about ten geomorphic erosional and fluvial classes have been depicted. The real highlights of the zone are pediplain shallow, pediplain moderate, and so on as appeared in figure 2. The run-off highlights of slopes are uncovered noticeably in the northest part of the territory. More inselbergs, pediment inselberg edifices have been outlined in an unpredictable way. The region of each class and its rate is given in Table 1. The geomorphology guide of the region is appeared in Figure. 2.

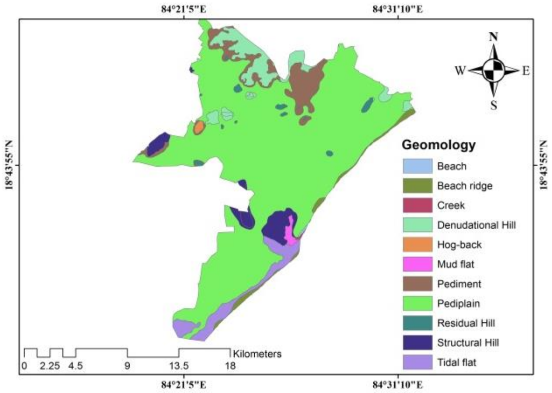

Figure 2: Geomorphology of the study area.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The fluvial and erosional landforms of the area have been delineated on the satellite image and the geomorphological map has been prepared on 1:50000 scale based on the procedure suggested by RGNDWM of NRSC, (1996). The major features of the area are pediplain shallow, pediplain moderate. More inselbergs, pediment inselberg complexes have been delineated in an irregular manner.

Denudational Hill

Denudational hills are formed due to differential erosion and weathering so that more resistant formations stand as mountain hills or they are relief hills which have undergone the process of denudation generally exposing themselves as barren rocky and steep sided. Their structure consists of fractures, points, lineaments etc. The hills are relatively low relief features and of less aerial extension occurring on the plains detached from high mountain/hills. These land forms occur both on fluvial plain, pediment and pediplains. The denudation hills are formed due to brittle nature of material being eroded by circumdenudation. The denudational hills mainly consist of highly fractured rocks covered with pebbles and sparse vegetation occurring superficially due to the accumulation of moisture holding soils. This zone is generally potential for ground water because of occurrence of fractured rocks through which rain water percolates and ground water is recharged (Gangadhar Bhat, 1992). It covers 34.246 km^2 which is 7.66% of the total study area.

Pediment

A pediment is a tenderly slanting (0.5°-7°) slanted bedrock surface. It commonly inclines down from the base of a more extreme withdrawing desert bluff, or slope, yet may keep on existing after the mountain has dissolved away. It is caused by disintegration. It creates when sheets of running water (laminar sheet streams) wash over it in serious precipitation occasions. It might be meagerly secured with fluvial rock that has washed over it from the foot of mountains delivered by precipice withdraw disintegration. It is regularly a curved surface delicately inclining far from precipitous desert zones. The pediment slant covers 162.58 km^2 which is 36.17% of the aggregate examination zone.

Pediplain

Based on beginning, the pediplains are vast zones created as aftereffect of continous procedure of pedimentation (Thornbury, 1986). Based on earth includes, the pediplain can be characterized as huge regions with curbed geography ascending in rise from 100 m to 600 m towards the cause. The pediplains are portrayed by delicate slanting smooth and erosional bed shake with or without this facade or rubbish. They are arranged into moving plain and undulating fields. The height variety is generally high to move plain and is about 10m to 15 m happening conspicuously at the fringe territories of the foot slopes, where with respect to undulating plain it is around 2 m to 10 m. The pediplain profound spreads 92.04 km^2 which is 20.48% of the aggregate examination territory.

Piedmont Slope

They are shaped by blend of covered pediments, where a thick overburden of weathered materials amasses. The strongly weathered regions of granitoids comprise these landforms. Differing thickness of shallow over weight can be seen in such territories. Weathering of the bedrocks has been started by cracks, joints and minor lineaments. It covers 22.91 km^2 which is 5.10% of the aggregate examination zone.

Deeply Weathered Pediplain

Level and smooth covered pediplain and pediment with reasonably thick overburden are called pediplain moderate. Thickness of weathered material is high contrasted with pediplain shallow. The weathered materials are mostly established by gneisses and migmatites. It covers 5.49 km^2 which is 1.22% of the aggregate examination territory.

Residual Hills

These hills are formed as a result of complex erosional processes predominantly by erosion, circum denudation, weathering and mass wasting. The dip of strata controls the rate of denudation process in these structural hills (Sreedevi et al., 2004). Residual hills are the end products of the process of pediplanation, which reduces the original mountain masses into a series of scattered knolls standing on the pediplains (Thornbury, 1990). It covers 1.63 km^2 which is 0.36% of the total study area.

Structural Hill

Under this category, land form units are shaped by a complex of erosional process predominately by sheet erosion, circumdenudation weathering mass wasting and erosion. In this the structure dip of strata controls the rate of denudational process. Structural hills are associated with folding and faulting. This zone has great potential for ground water because of geo-structural distortion. The hilly terrain is with less structural distortion and sparse occurrence of faults. Ground water prospecting is moderate but surface runoff is more. These land forms are formed as linear to accurate hills and they show indefinite trend lines associated with folding and faulting etc. It covers 15.57 km^2 which is 3.46% of the total study area.

Valley Fills

These units occupy the lowest reaches in topography with nearly level slope. These landforms are almost linear forms reflecting influence of fractures/joints. The valley fills are present along the stream courses varying in thickness and comprising of both alluvial and colluvial materials ranging in size from pebbles, sand, fine silt and other detritus materials resulting in high infiltration rate. It covers 5.57 km^2 which is 3.46% of the total study area.

Table 1.Areal distribution of Geomorphological features of study area

Geomorphology	**Area in Sq Km**	**Percentage of Area**
Deeply Weathered Pediplain	5.49	1.22
Denudational Hill	34.43	7.66
Disected Slope	3.32	0.74
Marshy Land	33.11	7.37
Moderately Weathered Pediplain	47.03	10.46
Pediplain	92.04	20.48
Piedmont Slope	22.91	5.10
Residual Hill	1.63	0.36
River Alluvium	0.11	0.02
Shallow Weathered Pediplain	21.43	4.77
Structural Hill	15.57	3.46
Valley Fill	5.57	1.24
Waterbodies	4.22	0.94
Total Study Area in Sq Km	449.44	100.00%

TABLE 2. RUNOFF AND INFILTRATION ZONES

Type of zones	Geomorphic classes	Area (km^2)
Run-off zones	Denudational hills, Residual hills, Structural hill	51.63
Infiltration zones	Deeply Weathered Pediplain, Disected Slope, Marshy Land, Moderately Weathered Pediplain, Pedimont slope, River Alluvium, Shallow Weathered Pediplain, Waterbodies	397.81

V. Conclusion

In this paper, the region of examination covers a region of 449.44 km^2 and relatively 100% of the zone covers short of what one a player in Srikakulam region, Andhra Pradesh. The remote detecting information has been utilized to outline geomorphology utilizing IRS-ID, LISS-III symbolisms. Altogether, 13 landforms were portrayed, out of which, denudational slopes, auxiliary slopes, inselbergs, lingering slopes and pediment inselberg buildings go about as run-off zones. These classifications (run-off zones) cover a region of 51.63 km^2 and reasonable zones for invasion (energize zones) covers about 397.81 km^2. Pedimont slant (PS) is the major landform covers 64.63 km^2 in the upstream of Bendigedda waterway bowl and a little segment in the Vajrapukotturu, Palasa mandals and Palasa regions of Srikakulam region of Andhra Pradesh arch region. Waterway mouth of Bendigedda with 0-10 incline and all the more for the most part secured by pediplain profound.

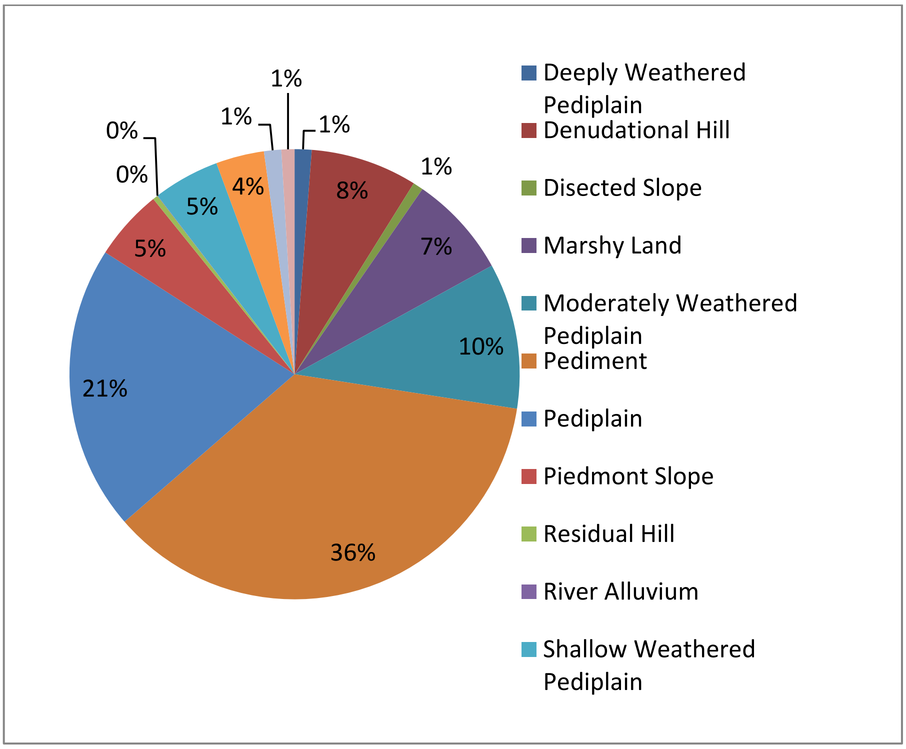

Figure 3: Areal percentage distribution of Geomorphological features of the study area

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