



CERTIFICATE NO : **ICASEMH /2023/C0223217**

A STUDY ON REMOTE SENSING CHARACTERIZATION OF SOIL

GADE VISHNU HANUMANT

Research Scholar, Ph. D. in Physics
P.K. University, Shivpuri, M P

ABSTRACT

Remote sensing characterization of soil is a powerful technique that leverages satellite and aerial imagery to analyze and monitor soil properties over large areas. This technology enables the assessment of various soil characteristics, such as texture, moisture content, organic matter, and mineral composition, without the need for extensive on-ground sampling. By capturing data across different wavelengths of light, remote sensing can identify subtle differences in soil reflectance, which correspond to specific properties. This information is crucial for agricultural planning, environmental monitoring, and land management. For instance, remote sensing can detect soil moisture levels, helping farmers optimize irrigation practices and enhance crop yield. Additionally, it aids in identifying areas prone to erosion or degradation, allowing for targeted conservation efforts. Remote sensing is also valuable in mapping soil types and assessing soil health, contributing to sustainable land use practices. The integration of remote sensing data with geographic information systems (GIS) further enhances its utility, enabling detailed spatial analysis and predictive modeling. As technology advances, the accuracy and resolution of remote sensing tools continue to improve, making them indispensable in modern soil science. This approach not only saves time and resources but also provides a comprehensive understanding of soil conditions on a regional and global scale.