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INVENTORIES OF DELAWARE'S COASTAL VEGETATION  
AND LAND-USE UTILIZING DIGITAL PROCESSING OF ERTS-1 IMAGERY

V. Klemas and D. Bartlett  
College of Marine Studies  
University of Delaware  
Newark, DE 19711

R. Rogers and L. Reed  
Bendix Aerospace Systems Division  
3300 Plymouth Road  
Ann Arbor, MI 48107

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## Significant Results

The primary objective of the analysis was to map and inventory the significant ecological communities of Delaware's coastal zone. To this end, eight vegetation and land use discrimination classes were selected as follows:

1. Phragmites communis (Giant Reed grass)
2. Spartina alterniflora (Salt marsh cord grass)
3. Spartina patens (Salt marsh hay)
4. Shallow water and exposed mud
5. Deep water ( 2 meters)
6. Forest
7. Agriculture
8. Exposed sand and concrete

Canonical analysis showed that classification accuracy was quite good with Spartina alterniflora, exposed sand - concrete, and forested land - all discriminated with between 94% and 100% accuracy. The shallow water-mud and deep water categories were classified with accuracies of 88% and 93% respectively with all errors in classification occurring as one water category being classed as the other, a condition which is neither surprising nor bothersome with the overlap which these two classes exhibit no matter what the measurement technique used. Phragmites communis showed a classification accuracy of 83% with all confusion occurring with Spartina patens which may be due to use of mixed stands of these species as training sets. Both species occupy similar environments within the coastal zone. Discrimination of Spartina patens was very poor (accuracy = 52%) due, almost certainly, to difficulties in locating large, pure stands of S. patens for use as training sets. Classification accuracy for agriculture was also very poor (51%). Limitations of time and available class-memory space resulted in limiting the analysis of agriculture to very gross identification of a class which actually consists of many, varied signature classes. There is no doubt in the investigators' mind that if crop inventory had been the primary objective of the study, substantially better results could have been achieved in discriminating agricultural land categories.

Abundant ground truth was available in the form of vegetation maps compiled from NASA-RB-57 photography and in the photos themselves - both color and color-IR. Blow ups of portions of the thematic maps digitally derived from ERTS data showed very good correlation with known sites. Cal-comp plots of thematic data at scales up to 1:24,000 showed excellent cartographic precision when overlaid onto existing maps.

It is believed that with further refinement of training set selection, sufficiently accurate results can be obtained for all categories producing a useful planning and management tool.