Abstract

An attempt has been made in this study to review the role of geoinformatics to discriminate different crops at various levels of classification, monitoring crop growth and prediction of the crop yield. The suitability of geoinformatics techniques suited to Indian conditions has also been assessed. Development in applications of computers and information technology has enhanced the capability of gathering huge and mottled data as well as information, ranging from
historical data, ground truth values and aerial photography to satellite data. Thus remote sensing data and the information derived from it, is attractive to agricultural management system in the India. It is concluded that, in addition to the remote sensing technology, the use of many other techniques such as ground observations, reviews, GIS and soil analysis is highly appreciable.

References


Morain, S. A. (1970). Radar sensing in agriculture; an overview, condensed from


**Index Terms**

Computer Science  
Applied Science

**Keywords**

Remote Sensing  
Crop Yield  
Geoinformatics  
Gis  
Gps  
Rdbms  
Satellite Data  
Crop Inventory  
Crop Models.