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
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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
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Index Terms

Computer Science

Applied Science

Keywords

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