## **Image Processing**

#### Data

Data used for the remote sensing project was from USGS Landsat Program. Data was ordered from National Land Archive Production System. Two data sets were acquired; Landsat 1 MSS and Landsat 5 TM. All data was provided as a level-1G product internally radiometrically corrected and geo-oriented as a map north product and resample using a nearest neighborhood routine. Data was downloaded via FTP site in HDF format with an associated metadata.

### **Atmospheric Correction**

Raw images were provided as calibrated Digital Numbers (DN) scaled at 8-bits TM and MSS was 6-bit range. Gain and offset values were available and can be applied to convert to absolute radiance. For MSS data radiance units are mW cm<sup>-2</sup>  $\mu$ m<sup>-1</sup> st<sup>-1</sup> and TM is Wm<sup>-2</sup>  $\mu$ m st<sup>-1</sup> once the gain and offsets are applied. Images were converted from calibrated Digital Numbers (DN) to atsurface reflectance using a numerical atmospheric model program Modtran 4 version 2. Modtran 4 was develop by US Air Force Research Lab as a radiative transfer code program and has been enabled within Canada Centre of Remote Sensing ISDAS processing environment. The program converts DN to radiance to at-surface reflectance using input parameters to account for atmospheric attenuation. Response curves ISDAS processing for TM images were taken from Modtran parameter files and MSS were used from 6S model. At-surface reflectance was derived as a scaled integer to preserve decimal precision by a factor 0.01.

To minimize residual atmospheric effects a normalized process using pseudo invariant features was applied to Landsat TM images only. The process included the selection of features that were considered physical/radiometrically stable over the 16-year period. Nine targets were selected and a cross calibration was applied to adjust images to base reference using a regression analysis. The summer 2003 image was used as the base.

#### Geocorrection

An image-to-image registration was applied to all images to rectify the image to reference image. The reference image used was an orthorectified Landsat 7 image acquired August 27, 2000 provided by NRCan Geomatics Canada. Horizontal positional accuracy of the reference image was 23 m. The number of control points used to tie the images together ranged from 35 - 44. The control points were uniformly distributed across both the images. The goal was to achieve an

RMSE of 0.5 of pixel between images. Images were then rectified using  $2^{nd}$  order polynomial routine.

Registration could not address data offsets due to orbital path differences in satellite orientation, which resulted in slight differences in geographic overlap of Landsat TM data and a more significant difference associated with Landat MSS. All ROI were within a common overlap area.

## Masks

Geographic areas in the image were to be removed from the analysis by applying a mask. This included areas which were void of data as a result of the geocorrection process orientating the image in a north – south direction and water bodies. Water bodies were masked based on spectral signatures.

# Land Cover Classes

The land classification used for the 40 and 19 classes are listed below.

#### 40 Classes Unsupervised Classification

Class # Description 1 Water 2 Shoreline Communities 3 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 4 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 5 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh / Open Water 6 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 7 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 8 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 9 Dense White Birch Transition Forest 10 Wetlands - Shrub Thickets 11 Lowland Deciduous 12 Mixed Forest - Conifer 13 Mixed Forest - Sparse Deciduous 14 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 15 Mixed Forest - Lowland 16 Mixed Forest - Conifer 17 Mixed Forest - Dense 18 Mixed Forest - Sparse Conifer 19 Mixed Forest - Conifer 20 Mixed Forest - Large Crown Deciduous 21 Mixed Forest - Deciduous 22 Mixed Forest - Dense 23 Dense White Birch Transition 24 Barren / Bedrock 25 Mixed Forest - Sparse Deciduous 26 Barren / Bedrock 27 Mixed Forest - Deciduous 28 Sparse White Birch / Bedrock Outcrop 29 Dense White Birch Transition Forest 30 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 31 Mixed Forest - Deciduous 32 Mixed Forest - Deciduous 33 Dense White Birch Transition 34 Wetlands - Fen / Marsh 35 Field / Grass Surfaces 36 Aggregate / Sand / Mine Waste 37 Industrial / Non-Productive Surfaces 38 Industrial / Non-Productive Surfaces 39 Industrial / Non-Productive Surfaces 40 Field / Grass Surfaces

#### 19 Classess Unsupervised Classification

Class # Description

- 1 Water
  - 2 Shoreline Communities
  - 3 Wetlands Fen / Marsh
  - 5 Wetlands Fen / Marsh / Open Water
  - 9 Dense White Birch Transition Forest
- 10 Wetlands Shrub Thickets
- 11 Lowland Deciduous
- 12 Mixed Forest Conifer
- 13 Mixed Forest Sparse Deciduous
- 15 Mixed Forest Lowland
- 17 Mixed Forest Dense
- 18 Mixed Forest Sparse Conifer 20 Mixed Forest - Large Crown Deciduous
- 21 Mixed Forest Deciduous
- 24 Barren / Bedrock
- 28 Sparse White Birch / Bedrock Outcrop
- 36 Aggregate / Sand / Mine Waste
- 39 Industrial / Non-Productive Surfaces
- 40 Field / Grass Surfaces

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