REPORT ON
LAND USE / VEGETATION COVER MAPPING OF BANDER COALFIELD BASED ON SATELLITE DATA OF THE YEAR 2018

Piraya Talav

Piraya Village

BANDER COALFIELD

GOKUL OCP

Submitted to

**WESTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED
NAGPUR**

March 2019
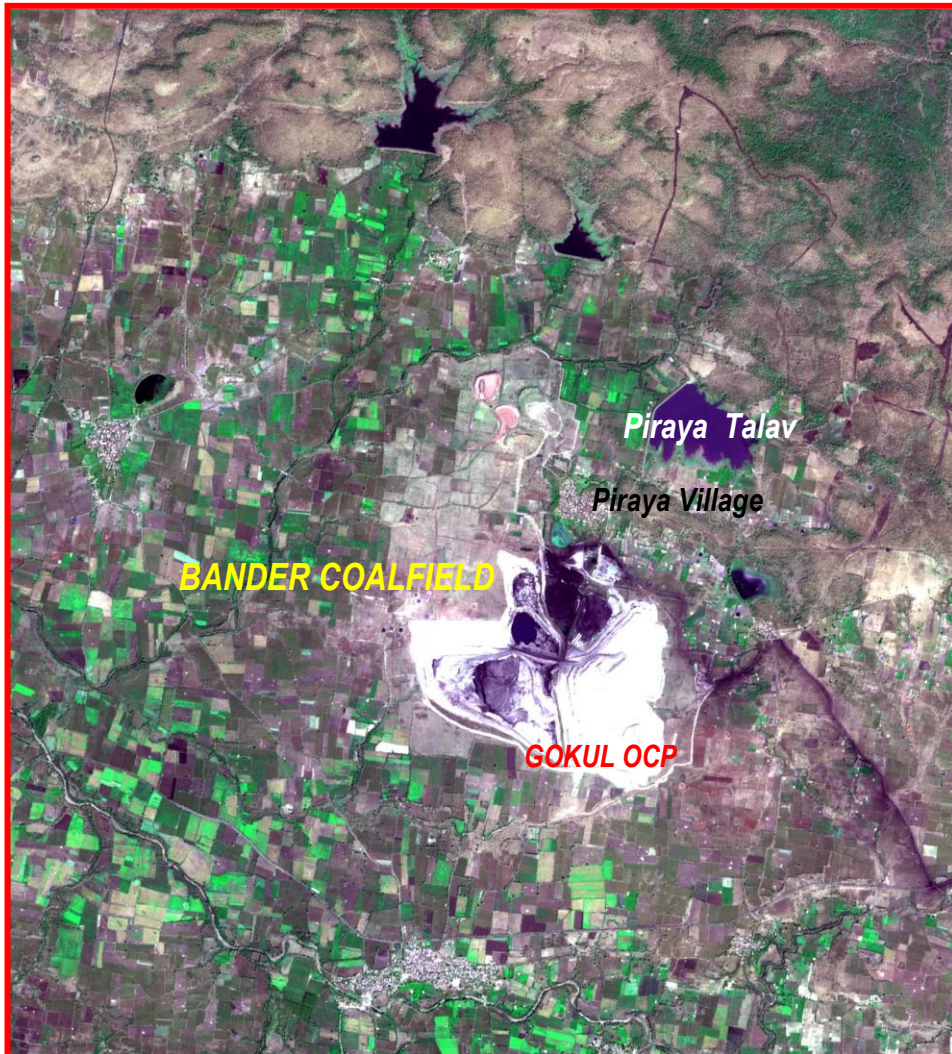
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A Mini-Ratna Company
Coal India

Report on
Land Use / Vegetation Cover Mapping of Bander Coalfield
Based on Satellite date of the year 2018

Submitted to
Western Coalfields Limited
Nagpur

March - 2019

Remote Sensing Cell
Geomatics Division
CMPDI(HQ), Gondwana Place,
Kanke Road, Ranchi – 834 008
JHARKHAND

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Project Reference

Coal India Limited requested CMPDI to take up the study based on remote sensing satellite data for creating the geo-environmental data base of coalfields for monitoring the impact of coal mining on land use and vegetation cover. Accordingly, a road map for implementation of the project was submitted to Coal India Ltd. for land use and vegetation cover mapping of 28 major coalfields for creating the geo-environmental data base and subsequent monitoring of impact of coal mining land environment at a regular interval of three years. A work order no. CIL/WBP/Env/2009/2428 dated 29.12.2009 was issued by CIL initially for three years. Subsequently, a revised work order was issued vide letter no. CIL/WBP/Env/2011/4706 dated 12.10.2012 from Coal India Limited for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 for land reclamation monitoring of all the opencast projects as well as vegetation cover monitoring of 28 major coalfields including Bander Coalfield as per a defined plan for monitoring the impact of mining on Vegetation Cover, further an another work order was issued vide letter no: CIL/WBP/ENV/DP/8477 dated 21.09.2017 for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 for land reclamation monitoring of all the opencast projects as well as vegetation cover monitoring of 28 major coalfields for monitoring the impact of mining on Vegetation Cover of respective coalfields.

1.2 Project Background

Western Coalfield Ltd. is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, dedicated for maintaining the ecological balance in the region has initiated a massive plantation programme on backfilled area, OB dumps and wasteland. The advent of high resolution, multispectral satellite data has opened a new avenue in the field of mapping and monitoring of vegetation cover. The present study has been taken

up to access the impact of coal mining on land use and vegetation cover in Bander Coalfield with respect to the earlier study carried out for Bander Coalfield in the year 2015-16.

1.3 Objective

The objectives of the present study is to prepare land use/ cover map of part of Bander Coalfields covering the mining projects on a scale 1:50,000 based on satellite data of the year 2018 for creating the geo-environmental data base in respect of land use, vegetation cover, drainage, mining area, infrastructure etc. and regular updation of database at regular interval of three years to assess the impact of coal mining and other industrial activities on land use and vegetation cover in the coalfield area.

1.3 Location of the Area & Accessibility

Bander Coalfield (BCF), situated about 70 km south of Nagpur, consists of part of Nagpur and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra State. The area is bounded between North Latitudes 20^0 29' 06" to 20^0 48' 22" and East Longitudes 79^0 09' 15" to 79^0 26' 39" and is covered by Survey of India (SoI) toposheet Nos. $55^P/_1$, $55^P/_2$, $55^P/_5$ and $55^P/_6$. The location map and the incidence of study area on toposheets are shown in Figure 1.1. The area extends for about 32 km in north-south direction and 35 km in east-west direction encompassing an area of about 361 sq. km. *Location map of the study area is given at Plate 1.*

BCF is approachable by road from Nagpur via Umrer on the northern side and Chandrapur on the southern side. Nand town, situated in the middle of the coalfield region, is connected with Umrer by all-weather tarred road, which in turn connects Bhisi and Bhagawanpur by fair-weathered roads.

1.4 Drainage

Bander Coalfield region is drained by Nand river and its tributaries in the central, Kalhai river and its tributaries in the eastern and Uma river in the southern region. The general flow direction of the Nand river is from west to east and is locally characterized by open and closed meanders. Some of the tributaries pass through the Nand reserved forest in the western part of the coalfield. Kalhai river, though do not pass through the coalfield region, its tributaries are passing through the southern side of Bhisi village. Uma river in bander area originate from the Nand reserved forest and flow in the south-east direction.

1.5 Reserve Forest

The reserved forests in the Bander coalfield are Muniya and Chichala in the northern side, Mazrazeon and Wadhona in the central and Nand, Kasarbodi in the south western side.
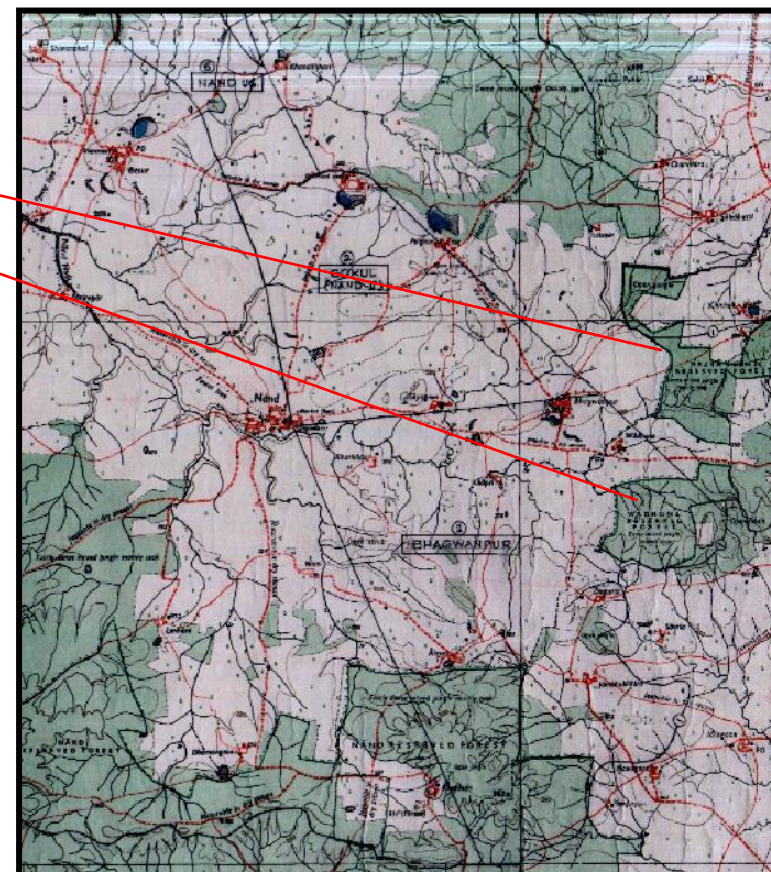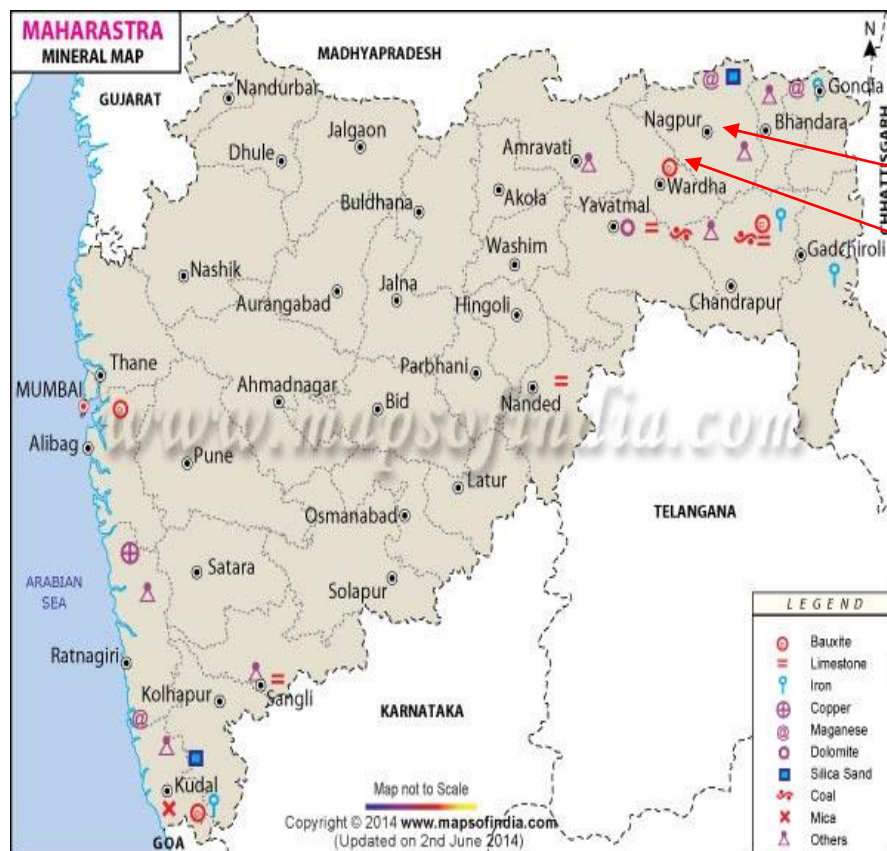
Figure1.1 – 1.1 : Location Map of Bander Coalfield

Chapter 2

Remote Sensing Concepts and Methodology

2.1   Remote Sensing

Remote sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object or area through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in physical contact with the object or area under investigation. The term *remote sensing* is commonly restricted to methods that employ electro-magnetic energy (such as light, heat and radio waves) as the means of detecting and measuring object characteristics.

All physical objects on the earth surface continuously emit electromagnetic radiation because of the oscillations of their atomic
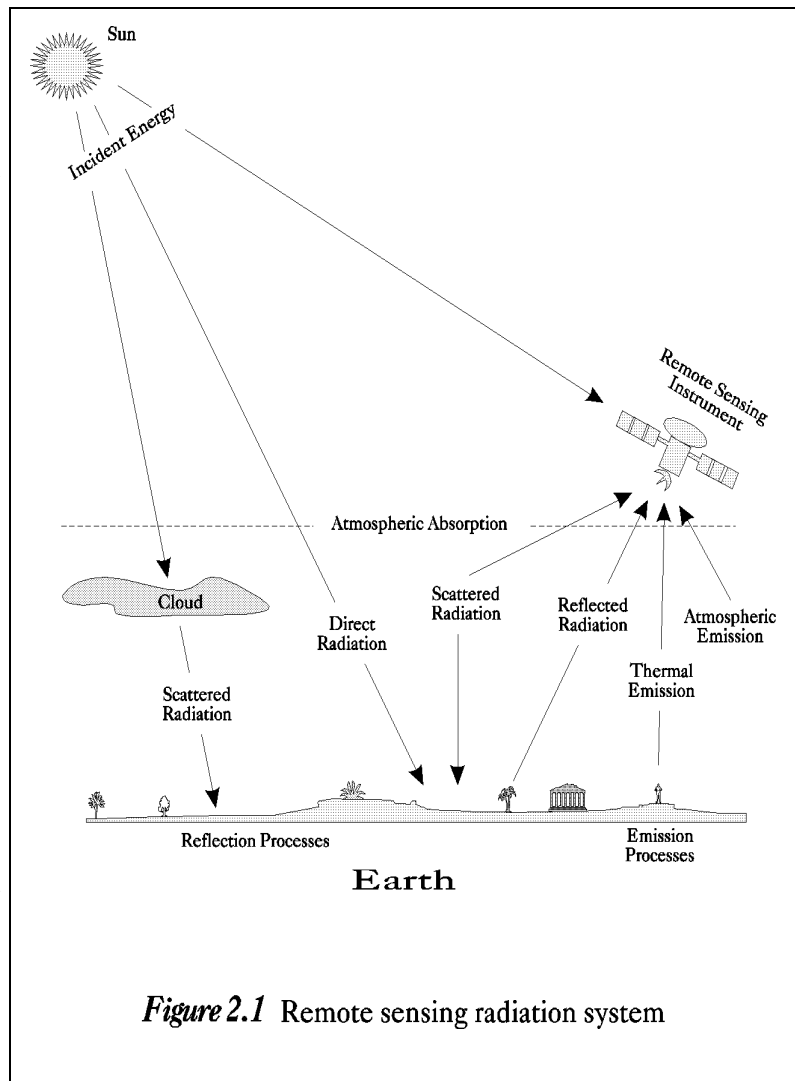
Figure 2.1 Remote sensing radiation system

particles. Remote sensing is largely concerned with the measurement of electro-magnetic energy from the *SUN*, which is reflected, scattered or emitted by the objects on the surface of the earth. Figure 2.1 schematically illustrate the generalised processes involved in electromagnetic remote sensing of the earth resources.

2.2   Electromagnetic Spectrum

The electromagnetic (EM) spectrum is the continuum of energy that ranges from meters to nanometres in wavelength and travels at the speed of light. Different objects on the earth surface reflect different amounts of energy in various wavelengths of the EM spectrum.

Figure 2.2   Electromagnetic spectrum. Expanded versions of the visible, infrared and microwave regions are shown in Figure 2.3.
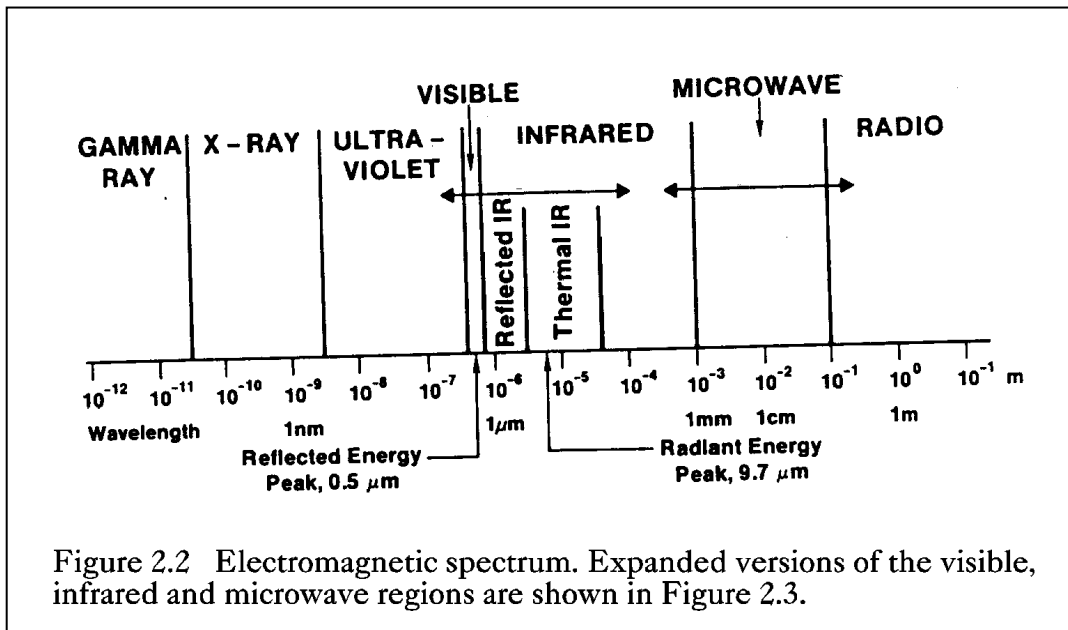
Figure 2.2 shows the electromagnetic spectrum, which is divided on the basis of wavelength into different regions that are described in Table 2.1. The EM spectrum ranges from the very short wavelengths of the gamma-ray region to the long wavelengths of the radio region. The visible region (0.4-0.7µm wavelengths) occupies only a small portion of the entire EM spectrum.

Energy reflected from the objects on the surface of the earth is recorded as a function of wavelength. During daytime, the maximum amount of energy is reflected at 0.5µm wavelengths, which corresponds to the green band of the visible region, and is called the *reflected energy peak* (Figure 2.2). The earth also radiates energy both day and night, with the maximum energy 9.7µm wavelength. This *radiant energy peak* occurs in the thermal band of the IR region (Figure 2.2).
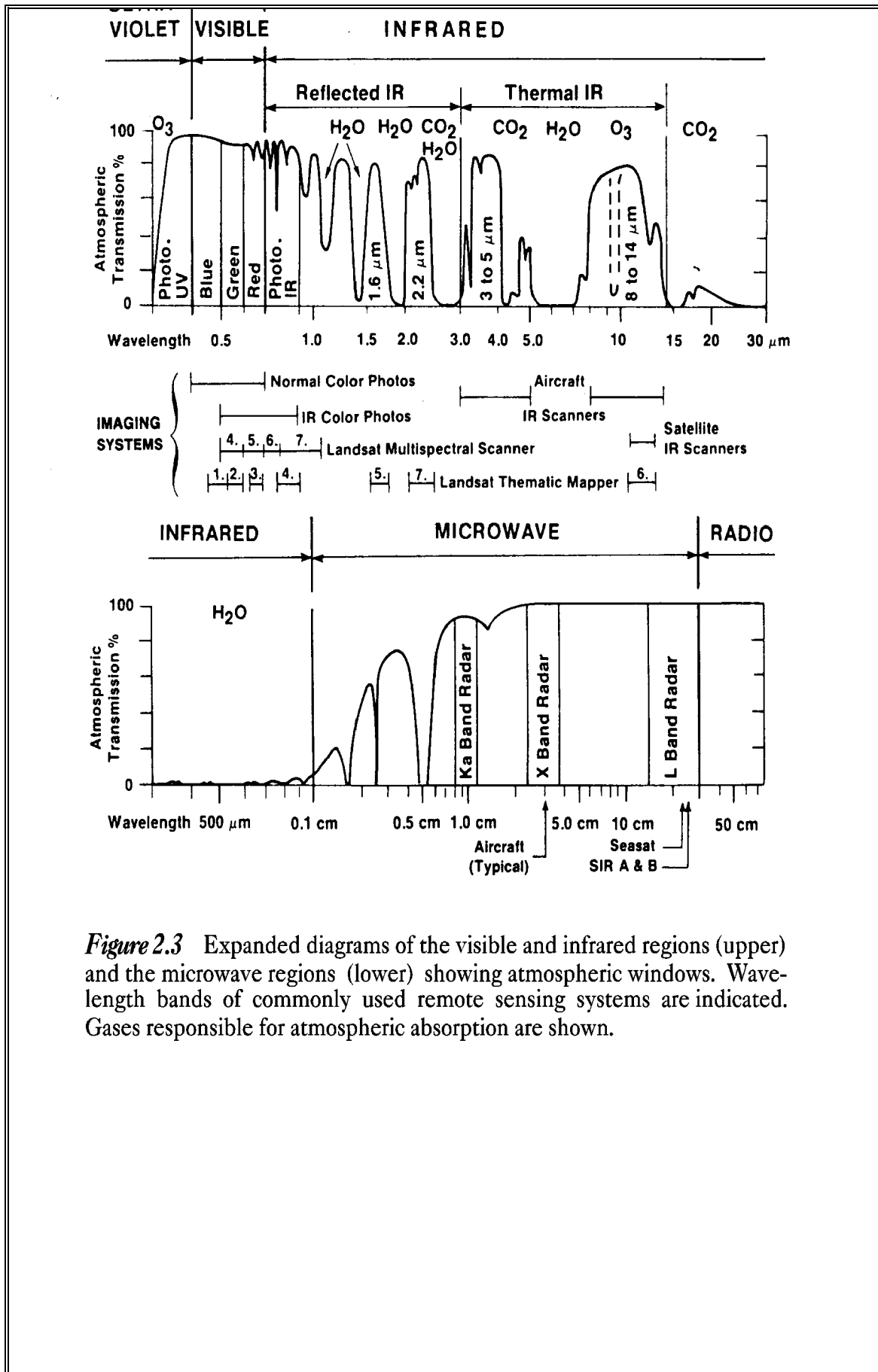
Figure 2.3 Expanded diagrams of the visible and infrared regions (upper) and the microwave regions (lower) showing atmospheric windows. Wavelength bands of commonly used remote sensing systems are indicated. Gases responsible for atmospheric absorption are shown.

Table 2.1 Electromagnetic spectral regions

Region	Wavelength				Remarks
Gamma ray		<	0.03	**nm**	Incoming radiation is completely absorbed by the upper atmosphere and is not available for remote sensing.
X-ray	0.03	to	3.00	**nm**	Completely absorbed by atmosphere. Not employed in remote sensing.
Ultraviolet	0.03	to	0.40	**µm**	Incoming wavelengths less than 0.3mm are completely absorbed by Ozone in the upper atmosphere.
Photographic UV band	0.30	to	0.40	**µm**	Transmitted through atmosphere. Detectable with film and photo detectors, but atmospheric scattering is severe.
Visible	0.40	to	0.70	**µm**	Imaged with film and photo detectors. Includes reflected energy peak of earth at 0.5mm.
Infrared	0.70	to	100.00	**µm**	Interaction with matter varies with wavelength. Absorption bands separate atmospheric transmission windows.
Reflected IR band	0.70	to	3.00	**µm**	Reflected solar radiation that contains no information about thermal properties of materials. The band from 0.7-0.9mm is detectable with film and is called the *photographic IR band*.
Thermal IR band	3.00	to	5.00	**µm**	Principal atmospheric windows in the thermal region. Images at these wavelengths are acquired by optical-mechanical scanners and special Videocon systems but not by film.
	8.00	to	14.00	**µm**	
Microwave	0.10	to	30.00	**cm**	Longer wavelengths can penetrate clouds, fog and rain. Images may be acquired in the active or passive mode.
Radar	0.10	to	30.00	**cm**	Active form of microwave remote sensing. Radar images are acquired at various wavelength bands.
Radio		>	30.00	**cm**	Longest wavelength portion of electromagnetic spectrum. Some classified radars with very long wavelength operate in this region.

The earth's atmosphere absorbs energy in the gamma-ray, X-ray and most of the ultraviolet (UV) region; therefore, these regions are not used for remote sensing. Details of these regions are shown in Figure 2.3. The horizontal axes show wavelength on a logarithmic scale; the vertical axes show percent atmospheric transmission of EM energy. Wavelength regions with high transmission are called *atmospheric windows* and are used to acquire remote sensing data. The major remote sensing sensors records energy only in the visible, infrared and micro-wave regions. Detection and measurement of the recorded energy enables identification of surface objects (by their characteristic wavelength patterns or spectral signatures), both from air-borne and space-borne platforms.

2.3 Scanning System

The sensing device in a remotely placed platform (aircraft/satellite) records EM radiation using a *scanning system*. In scanning system, a *sensor*, with a narrow field of view is employed; this sweeps across the terrain to produce an image. The sensor receives electromagnetic energy radiated or reflected from the terrain and converts them into signal that is recorded as numerical data. In a remote sensing satellite, multiple arrays of linear sensors are used, with each array recording simultaneously a separate band of EM energy. The array of sensors employs a spectrometer to disperse the incoming energy into a spectrum. Sensors (or *detectors*) are positioned to record specific wavelength bands of energy. The information received by the sensor is suitably manipulated and transported back to the ground receiving station. The data are reconstructed on ground into digital images. The digital image data on *magnetic/optical media* consist of picture elements arranged in regular rows and columns. The position of any picture element, *pixel*, is determined on a x-y co-ordinate system. Each pixel has a numeric value, called digital number (DN), which records the intensity of electromagnetic energy measured for the ground resolution cell represented by that pixel. The range of digital numbers in an image data is controlled by the radiometric resolution of the satellite's sensor system. The digital image data are further processed to produce master images of the study area. By analysing the digital data/imagery, digitally/visually, it is possible to detect, identify and classify various objects and phenomenon on the earth surface.

Remote sensing technique provides an efficient, speedy and cost-effective method for assessing the changes in vegetation cover certain period of time due to its inherited capabilities of being multi-spectral, repetitive and synoptic aerial coverage.

2.4 Data Source

The following data are used in the present study:

- **Primary Data**

  Raw satellite data, obtained from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad, as follows, was used as primary data source for the study.
  IRS – R2/ (L4FX); Band 1,2,3 Path # 100 Row # 058 A; Date of pass 28.5.2018. The detail specification of the data is also given in Table 2.2.

- **Secondary Data**

  Secondary (ancillary) and ground data constitute important baseline information in remote sensing, as they improve the interpretation accuracy and reliability of remotely sensed data by enabling verification of the interpreted details and by supplementing it with the information that cannot be obtained directly from the remotely sensed data.

2.5 Characteristics of Satellite/Sensor

The basic properties of a satellite's sensor system can be summarised as:

(a) Spectral coverage/resolution, i.e., band locations/width; (b) spectral dimensionality: number of bands; (c) radiometric resolution: quantisation; (d) spatial resolution/instantaneous field of view or IFOV; and (e) temporal resolution. Table 2.2 illustrates the basic properties of IRS-R2/L4FX satellite/ sensor that is used in the present study.

Table 2.2 Characteristics of the satellite/sensor used in the present project work						
Platform	Sensor	Spectral Bands in nm	Radiometric Resolution	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution	Country
IRS-R2	L4FX	B2 0.52 - 0.59 Green B3 0.62 - 0.68 Red B4 0.77 - 0.88 NIR	16-bit (256-grey levels)	5.8 m	24 days	India

NIR: Near Infra-Red

2.6 Data Processing

The methodology for data processing carried out in the present study is shown in Figure 2.4. The processing involves the following major steps:

(a) Geometric correction, rectification and geo-referencing;

(b) Image enhancement;

(c) Training set selection;

(d) Signature generation and classification;

(e) Creation/overlay of vector database;

(f) Validation of classified image;

(g) Layer wise theme extraction using GIS

(g) Final vegetation map preparation.
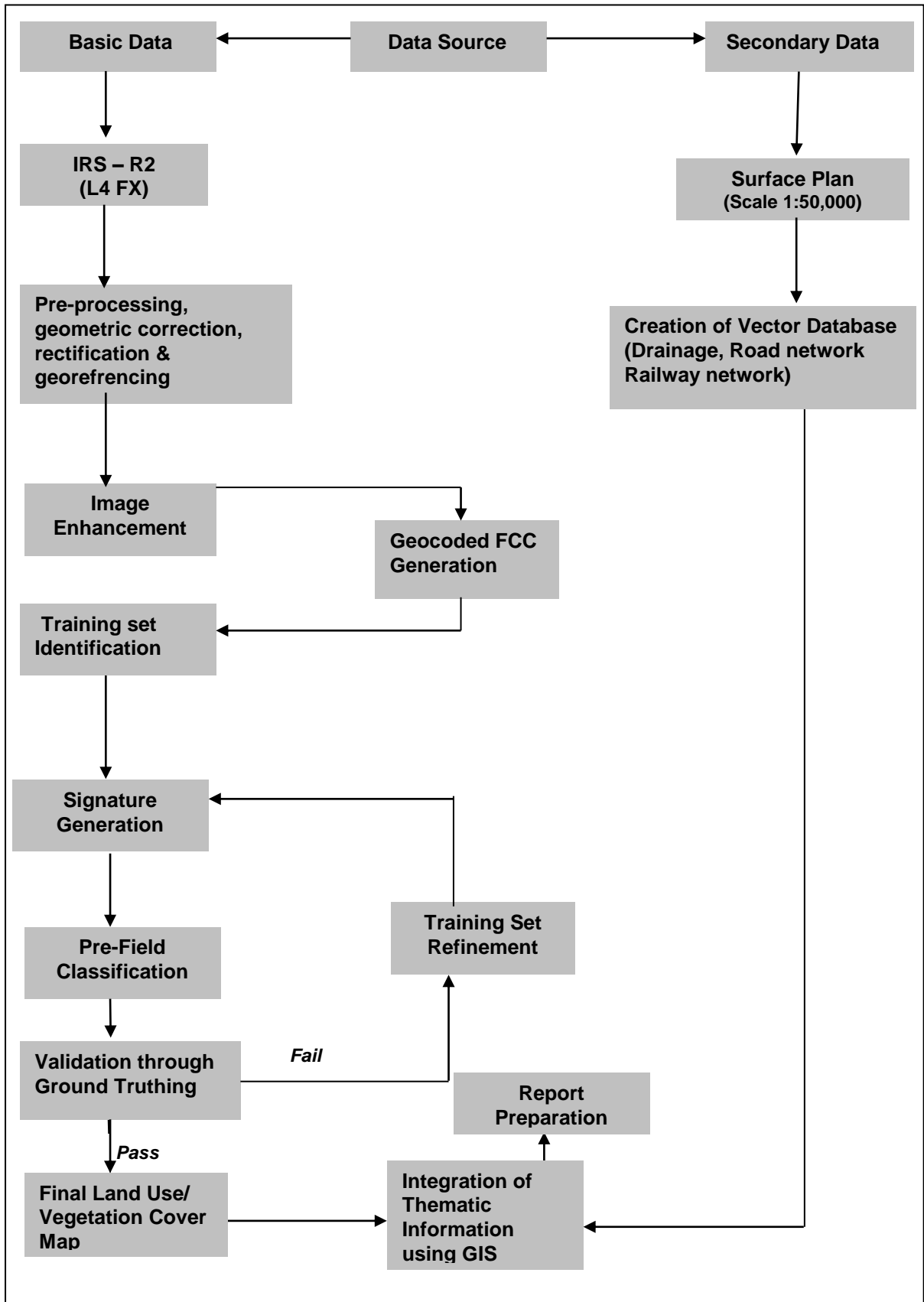
Fig 2.4: Methodology for Land Use / Vegetation Cover Mapping

2.6.1 Geometric correction, rectification and georeferencing

Inaccuracies in digital imagery may occur due to 'systematic errors' attributed to earth curvature and rotation as well as 'non-systematic errors' attributed to intermittent sensor malfunctions, etc. Systematic errors are corrected at the satellite receiving station itself while non-systematic errors/ random errors are corrected in pre-processing stage.

In spite of 'System / Bulk correction' carried out at supplier end; some residual errors in respect of attitude attributes still remains even after correction. Therefore, fine tuning is required for correcting the image geometrically using ground control points (GCP).

Raw digital images contain geometric distortions, which make them unusable as maps. A map is defined as a flat representation of part of the earth's spheroidal surface that should conform to an internationally accepted type of cartographic projection, so that any measurements made on the map will be accurate with those made on the ground. Any map has two basic characteristics: (a) scale and (b) projection. While *scale* is the ratio between reduced depiction of geographical features on a map and the geographical features in the real world, *projection* is the method of transforming map information from a sphere (round Earth) to a flat (map) sheet. Therefore, it is essential to transform the digital image data from a generic co-ordinate system (i.e. from line and pixel co-ordinates) to a projected co-ordinate system. In the present study geo-referencing was done with the help of Survey of India (SoI) topo-sheets so that information from various sources can be compared and integrated on a GIS platform, if required.

An understanding of the basics of projection system is required before selecting any transformation model. While maps are flat surfaces, Earth however is an irregular sphere, slightly flattened at the poles and bulging at the Equator. Map projections are systemic methods for "*flattening the orange peel*" in measurable ways. When transferring the Earth and its irregularities onto the plane surface of a

map, the following three factors are involved: (a) geoid (b) ellipsoid and (c) projection. Figure 2.5 illustrates the relationship between these three factors. The *geoid* is the rendition of the irregular spheroidal shape of the Earth; here the variations in gravity are taken into account. The observation made on the geoid is then transferred to a regular geometric reference surface, the *ellipsoid*. Finally, the geographical relationships of the ellipsoid (in 3-D form) are transformed into the 2-D plane of a map by a transformation process called map projection. As shown in Figure 2.5, the vast majority of projections are based upon *cones*, *cylinders* and *planes*.

Fig 2.5 : Geoid – Ellipsoid – Projection Relationship
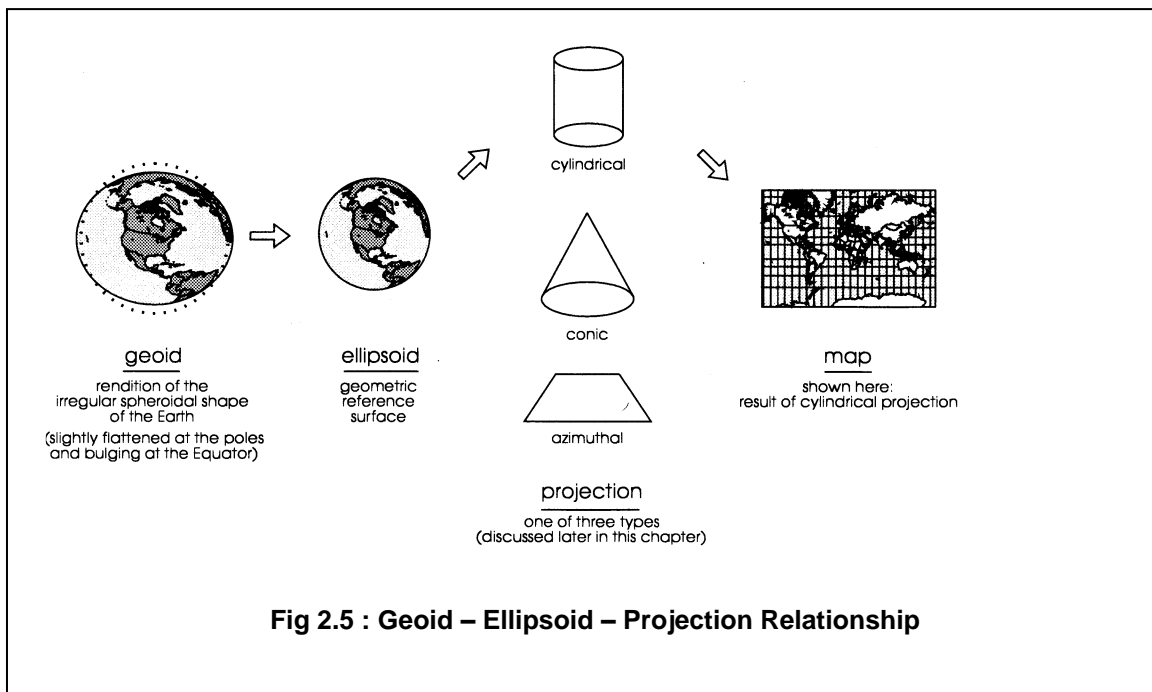
In the present study, **Polyconic projection** *along with* **Modified Everest Ellipsoidal model** was used so as to prepare the map compatible with the SoI topo-sheets**.** Polyconic projection is used in SoI topo-sheets as it is best suited for small-scale mapping and larger area as well as for areas with North-South orientation (viz. India). Maps prepared using this projection is a compromise of many properties;. Distances, areas and shapes are true only along central meridian. Distortion increases away from central meridian. Image transformation

from generic co-ordinate system to a projected co-ordinate system was carried out using ERDAS Imagine s/w version 2014 digital image processing system.

2.6.2 Image enhancement

To improve the interpretability of the raw data, image enhancement is necessary. Most of the digital image enhancement techniques are categorised as either point or local operations. Point operations modify the value of each pixel in the image data independently. However, local operations modify the value of each pixel based on brightness value of neighbouring pixels. Contrast manipulations/ stretching technique based on local operation were applied on the image data using Erdas Imagine s/w version 2014.

2.6.3 Training set selection

The image data were analysed based on the interpretation keys. These keys are evolved from certain fundamental image-elements such as tone/colour, size, shape, texture, pattern, location, association and shadow. Based on the image-elements and other geo-technical elements like land form, drainage pattern and physiography; training sets were selected/ identified for each land use/cover class. Field survey was carried out by taking selective traverses in order to collect the ground information (or reference data) so that training sets are selected accurately in the image. This was intended to serve as an aid for classification. Based on the variability of land use/cover condition and terrain characteristics and accessibility, 90 points were selected to generate the training sets.

2.6.4 Signature generation and classification

Image classification was carried out using the minimum distance algorithm. The classification proceeds through the following steps: (a) calculation of statistics [i.e. signature generation] for the identified training areas, and (b) the decision boundary of maximum probability based on the mean vector, variance, covariance and correlation matrix of the pixels.

After evaluating the statistical parameters of the training sets, reliability test of training sets was conducted by measuring the statistical separation between the classes that resulted from computing divergence matrix. The overall accuracy of the classification was finally assessed with reference to ground truth data. The aerial extent of each land use class in the coalfield was determined using Erdas Imagine software version 2014. The classified image for the year 2018 for Bander Coalfield is shown in Drawing No. HQ/REM/A0/0002.

2.6.5 Creation/overlay of vector database in GIS

Plan showing leasehold areas of mining projects supplied by Exploration are superimposed on the image as vector layer in the GIS database. Road network, rail network and drainage network are digitised on different vector layers in GIS database. Layer wise theme extraction was carried out using ArcGIS s/w and imported the same on GIS platform for further analysis.

2.6.6 Validation of classified image

Ground truth survey was carried out for validation of the interpreted results from the study area. Based on the validation, classification accuracy matrix was prepared. The overall classification accuracy of the satellite data for the year 2018 was found to be 87.81%.

2.6.7 Final Land use/Vegetation cover map preparation

Final Land Use/ Vegetation cover maps (map-2) was printed using HP Design jet T7200 Colour Plotter .The map are prepared on 1:50000 scale as drawing No.2 with the report.

Table 2.3: Classification Accuracy Matrix for Bander Coalfield in the year 2018

Sl.#	Vegetation\Land use classes as observed in the field	Built-up land	Vegetation Cover	Agriculture	Wasteland	Mining Area	Water Bodies	Total no. of observation points (Z)	% of observation points	% of classification accuracy	% of omission
		Land use/vegetation cover Classes based on Satellite Data									
(b)	Vegetation Cover		16	3				19	21.10	84.21	15.78
(g)	Mining Area				1	7		8	8.89	**87.5**	12.5
(c)	Agriculture		2	18				20	22.22	**90.00**	10.00
(d)	Wasteland	1			24		1	26	28.89	**92.31**	7.69
(a)	Built-up land	13			1			14	15.56	**92.86**	7.14
(h)	Water Bodies					1	4	5	5.56	**80.0**	20.0
Total no. of observation points (X)		14	18	21	26	8	5	90	-	**87.81**	-
% of Commission		7.14	16.66	10.00	7.69	12.5	20.0				
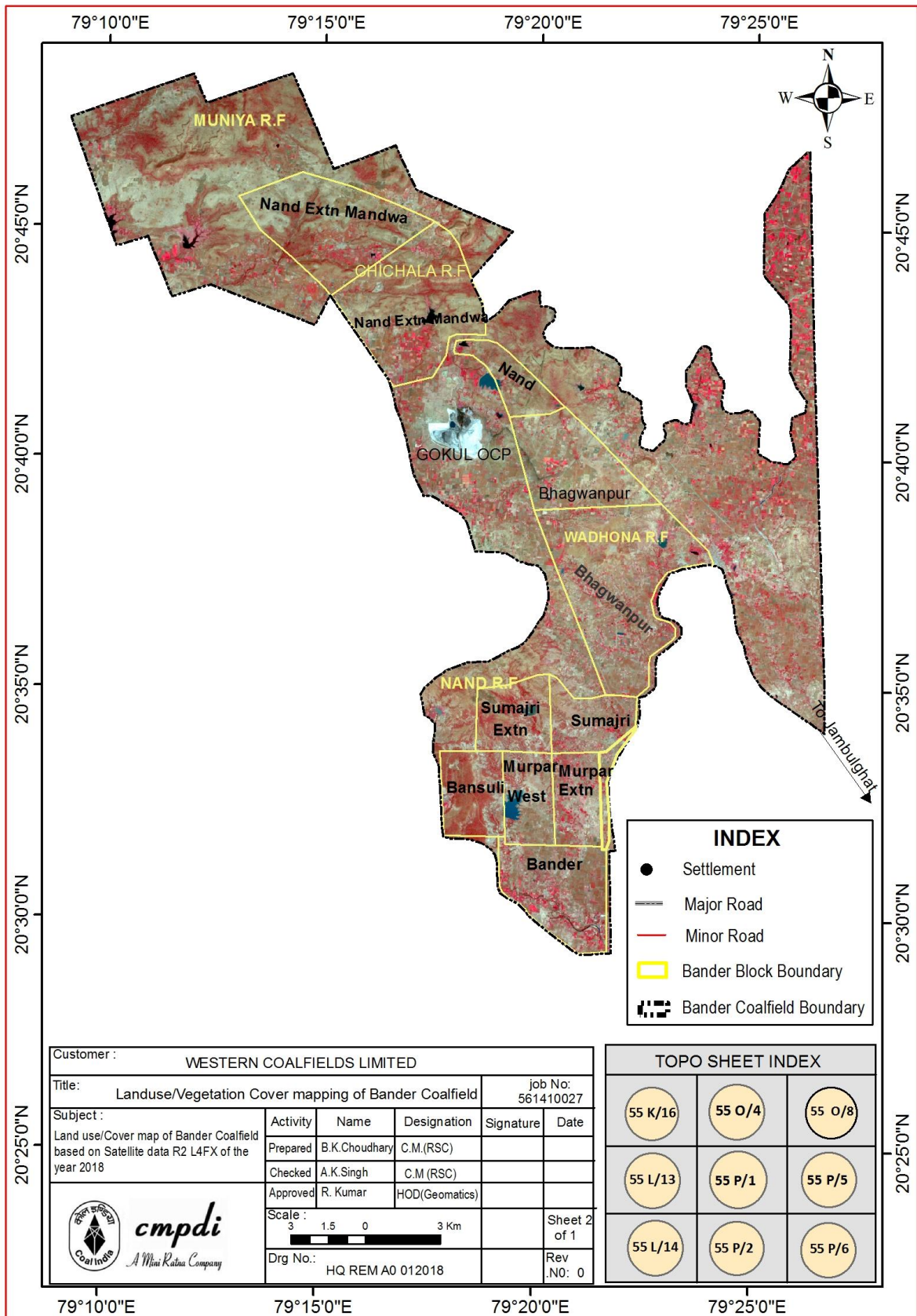
PLATE:1 FCC (Band 3,2,1) of Bander CF based on Satellite data (IRS-R2-L4-FX) of the year 2018

CMPDI

AREA STATISTICS

Classes		Colour	Area Statistics	
Level -I	Level -II		Sq .Km	% of Total
Forest	Dense Forest		43.66	12.09
	Open Forest		50.86	14.09
	Total Forest (A)		**94.52**	**26.18**
	Scrubs(B)		59.12	16.37
Plantation	Social Forestry		00.22	00.06
	Total Plantation (C)		**00.22**	**00.06**
	Total Vegetation (A+B+C)		**153.86**	**42.61**
Agriculture Land	Fallow Land		142.94	39.59
	Crop Land		42.37	11.73
	Total Agriculture		**185.31**	**51.32**
Mining Area	Barren OB Dump		01.34	00.37
	Advance Quarry Site		00.19	00.05
	Coal Quarry		01.16	00.32
	Coal Dump		00.09	00.02
	Waterfilled Quarry		00.06	00.02
	Total Mining Area		**02.84**	**00.78**
Settlement	Rural		00.94	00.26
	Industrial		00.06	00.02
	Urban		00.75	00.21
	Total settlement		**01.75**	**00.49**
Waste Land	Waste Land		09.39	02.60
	Sand Body		00.68	00.19
	Total waste land		**10.07**	**02.79**
Water Body	River/Nala/Stream /Reservoir		07.26	02.01
	Total Water Body		**07.26**	**02.01**
	Total Leasehold area		**361.09**	**100.00**

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- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Bander Block Boundary
- Bander Coalfield Boundary

Customer : WESTERN COALFIELD LIMITED

Title: Landuse/Vegetation Cover mapping of Bander Coalfield — job No: 561410027

Subject : Land use/Cover map of Bander Coalfield based on Satellite data R2 L4FX of the year 2018

Activity	Name	Designation	Signature	Date
Prepared	B.K.Choudhary	C.M.(RSC)		
Checked	A.K.Singh	C.M (RSC)		
Approved	R. Kumar	HOD(Geomatics)		

Scale : 3 1.5 0 3 Km

Sheet 2 of 1

Drg No.: HQ REM A0 10018 Rev .NO: 0

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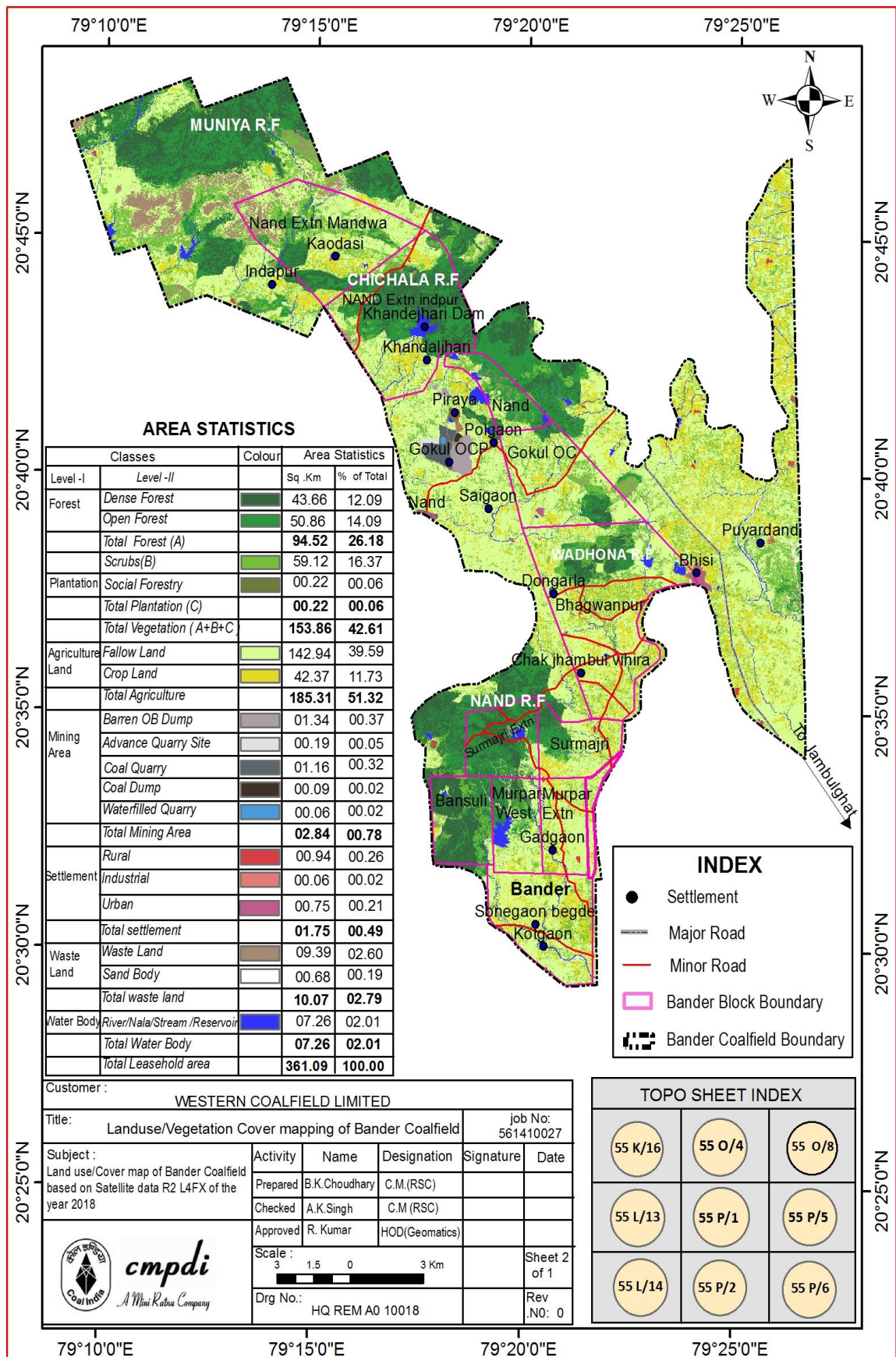| 55 K/16 | 55 O/4 | 55 O/8 |
| 55 L/13 | 55 P/1 | 55 P/5 |
| 55 L/14 | 55 P/2 | 55 P/6 |

PLATE:2 LU/LC Map of Bander CF based on Satelllite data (IRS-R2-L4-FX) of the year 2018

Chapter 3

Land Use/ Vegetation Cover Monitoring

3.1 Introduction

The need for information on land use/ vegetation cover has gained importance due to the all-round concern on environmental impact of mining. The information on land use/cover inventory that includes spatial distribution, aerial extent, location, rate and pattern of change of each category is of paramount importance for assessing the impact of coal mining on land use / vegetation cover. Moreover, with passage of time, demand for coal has increased many folds and therefore production from the mines has also increased and hence the mining areas also kept on increasing. Therefore, it is important to know the existing land use pattern and the changes that have occurred during previous years, so as to predict the possible changes due to mining in future around the existing coal mines. Remote sensing data with its various spectral and spatial resolutions, offers comprehensive and accurate information for mapping and monitoring of land use/cover over a period of time.

Realising the need of monitoring of land use/ vegetation cover and land reclamation in Bander Coalfield; CIL/WCL requested the services of CMPDI to prepare land use/ vegetation cover map for assessing the impact of coal mining on land use pattern and vegetation cover using remote sensing data at an interval of three years which will help in formulating the mitigative measure, if any required for environmental protection in the coal mining area.

The present study incorporates the findings on Land use / Vegetation Cover pattern in the Bander Coalfield, WCL based on satellite data of the year 2018. Similar study was carried out previously in the year 2015.

3.2 Land Use / Vegetation Cover Classification

The array of information available on land use/ vegetation cover requires arranging or grouping under a suitable framework in order to facilitate the creation of database. Further, to accommodate the changing land use/vegetation cover pattern, it becomes essential to develop a standardised classification system that is not only flexible in nomenclature and definition, but also capable of incorporating information obtained from the satellite data and other different sources.

The present framework of land use/cover classification has been primarily based on the '*Manual of Nationwide Land Use/ Land Cover Mapping Using Satellite Imagery*' developed by National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad, which has further been modified by CMPDI for coal mining areas. Land use/vegetation cover map was prepared on the basis of image interpretation carried out based on the satellite data for the year 2018. Following land use/cover classes are identified in the Bander coalfield region (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Land use / Vegetation Cover classes identified in Bander Coalfield		
	LEVEL – I	**LEVEL- II**
1	**Vegetation Cover**	1.1 Dense Forest 1.2 Open Forest 1.3 Scrub 1.4 Plantation under Social Forestry
2	**Mining Area**	2.1 Coal Quarry 2.2 Advance Quarry Site 2.3 Water filled Quarry 2.4 Barren OB Dump 2.5 Coal Dump
3	**Agricultural Land**	3.1 Crop Land; 3.2 Fallow Land
4	**Wasteland**	4.1 Waste upland with/without scrub 4.2 Sand Body
5	**Settlements**	5.1 Rural 5.2 Industrial 5.3 Urban
6	**Water Bodies**	6.1 River/Streams /Reservoir etc

3.3 Data Analysis

Satellite data of the year 2018 was processed using ERDAS version 2014 image processing s/w in order to interpret the various land use and vegetation cover classes present in the Bander coalfield. The analysis was carried out for entire coalfield covering about 361.09 sq. km. The area of each class was calculated and analysed using ERDAS Imagine s/w version 2014 *Digital Image Processing* s/w and *ArcGIS* s/w. Analysis of land use / vegetation cover pattern in Bander Coalfield for the year 2018 was carried out and details of the analysis are and shown in the tables below; In the present study, the study area is covering the entire geological boundary of Bander Coalfield which comes to 361.09 sq. kms. The distribution of Vegetation Cover statistics classes covering the Bander Coalfield is detailed in the Table -3.2 below:

TABLE-3.2

COMPARISION OF STATUS OF LAND USE & VEGETATION COVER PATTERN IN BANDER COALFIELD IN THE YEAR 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	
SETTLEMENT							
Urban	0.70	0.19	0.75	0.21	0.05	0.02	
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	Minor Changes are due to mining activities in Gokul Opencast project .
Rural	1.14	0.32	0.94	0.26	-0.20	-0.06	
Total Settlement	1.84	0.51	1.75	0.49	-0.09	-0.02	
VEGETATION COVER							
FOREST							
Dense Forest	43.85	12.14	43.66	12.09	-0.19	-0.05	
Open Forest	49.50	13.71	50.86	14.09	1.36	0.38	Minor change in Dense Forest is due to increase in openforest and Scrubs
Total Forest (A)	93.35	25.85	94.52	26.18	1.17	0.33	
SCRUBS							
Scrub (B)	59.01	16.34	59.12	16.37	0.11	0.03	
PLANTATION							
Social Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.06	
Total Plantation (C)	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.06	Changes in Vegetation Cover are due to marginal decrease in Dense forest and increase in Open forest and Scrubs due to
Total Vegetation Cover(A+ B+ C)	152.36	42.19	153.86	42.61	1.50	0.42	
AGRICULTURE							
Crop Land	88.08	24.39	42.37	11.73	-45.71	-12.66	Decrease in Agriculture Land due to presence of Gokul Opencast Project and other industries in the agriculture area.
Fallow Land	100.05	27.71	142.94	39.59	42.89	11.88	
Total Agriculture	188.13	52.10	185.31	51.32	-2.82	-0.78	
MINING AREA							
Coal Quarry	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.32	1.16	0.32	
Advance Quarry site	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.05	
Waterfilled Quarry	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	Changes are observed due to mining activities in Gokul Opencast project.
Barren OB Dump	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.37	1.34	0.37	
Coal Dump	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.02	
Total Mining Area	0.00	0.00	2.84	0.78	2.84	0.78	
WASTELANDS							
Waste Land with/Without Scrubs	10.35	2.87	9.39	2.60	-0.96	-0.27	
Sand	0.49	0.14	0.68	0.19	0.19	0.05	
Total Waste Land	10.84	3.01	10.07	2.79	-0.77	-0.22	
WATER BODY							
Water Body	7.92	2.19	7.26	2.01	-0.66	-0.18	
Total Water Body	7.92	2.19	7.26	2.01	-0.66	-0.18	
Total	361.09	100.00	361.09	100.00	0.00	0.00	

Land use/Cover pattern in Bander Coalfield in the Year 2015

3.01%
0%
2.19%
0.51%
52.10%
42.19%

- Vegetation Cover
- Agriculture Land
- Settlement
- Mining Area
- Waste Land
- Water Body

Figure-2.6

Land use/Cover pattern in Bander Coalfield in the Year 2018

2.79%
0.78%
2.01%
0.49%
51.32%
42.61%

- Vegetation Cover
- Agriculture Land
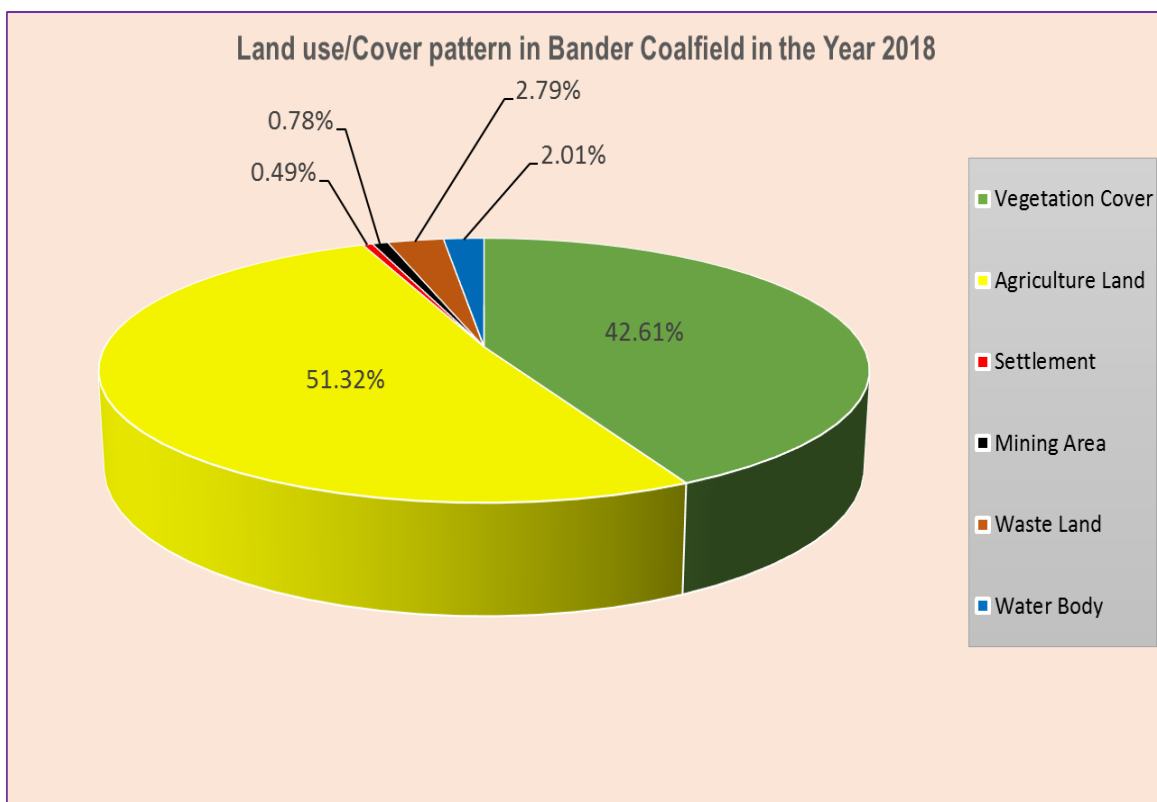- Settlement
- Mining Area
- Waste Land
- Water Body
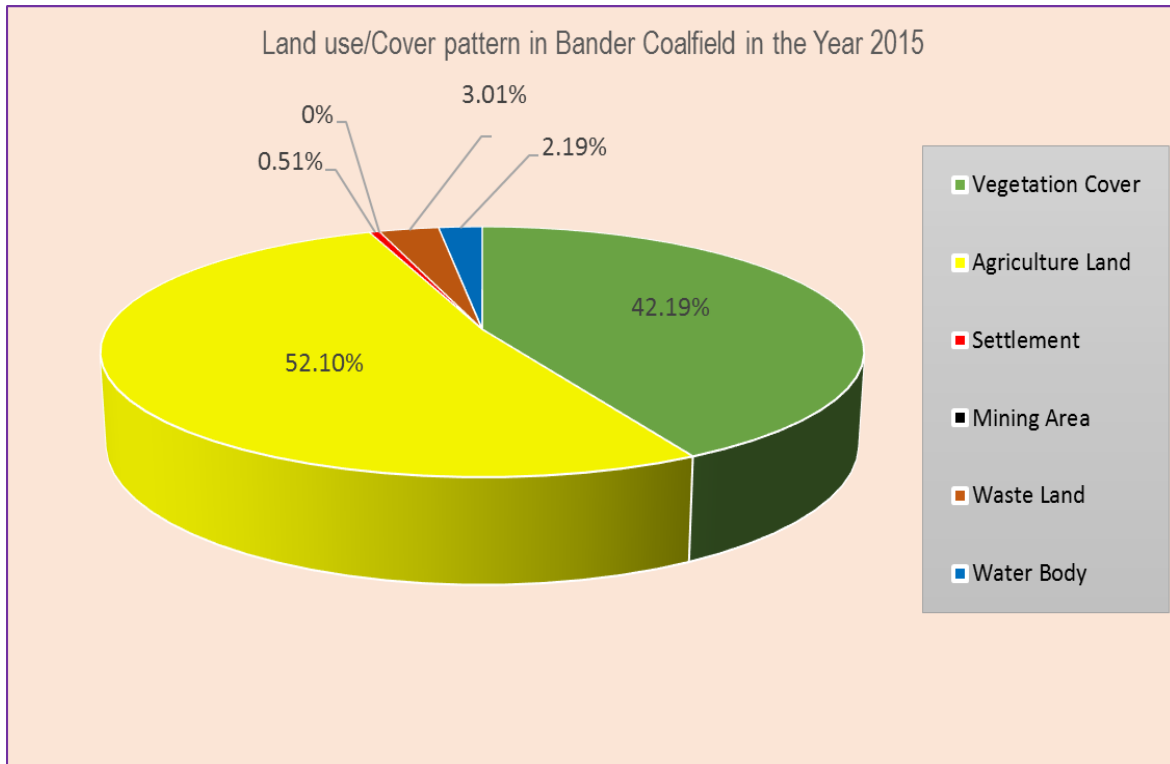
Figure-2.7

3.3.1 Settlement/ Built-up land

All the man-made constructions covering the land surface are included under this category. Built-up land has been divided in to rural, urban and industrial classes based on availability of infrastructure facilities. In the present study, industrial settlement indicates only industrial complexes excluding residential facilities. The percentage of settlement shown in the analysis here is in terms of total land use cover only.

Table-3.3

Status of change in Settlement in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	
SETTLEMENT							
Urban	0.70	0.19	0.75	0.21	0.05	0.02	
Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	Minor changes are due to mining activity in Gokul OCP.
Rural	1.14	0.32	0.94	0.26	-0.20	-0.06	
Total Settlement	**1.84**	**0.51**	**1.75**	**0.49**	**-0.09**	**-0.02**	

It is indicated from Table-3.3 that Urban settlements within bander coalfield has grown by 0.05 sq.km which is about 0.02% of the total coalfield area. Whereas rural settlement has reduced to 0.94 sq km (0.26%) as compared to 1.14 sq.km (0.32%) in the year 2015. This is due to growing trend towards urbanisation. It is also observed from above table that total settlement in Bander coalfield covers an area of 1.75 sq.km(0.49%) in the year 2018, as compared to 1.84Sqkm (0.51%) in the year 2015. There is decrease in 0.09 sq.km in the area of settlement in the year 2018. This decrease of 0.09 sq.km in the area of settlement is due to mining activity in Gokul OCP. The distribution of settlement in the year 2015 and 2018 is shown graphically in Fig -3.3

Figure-3.3

Changes in Settlement in Bander Coalfield during year 2015-18
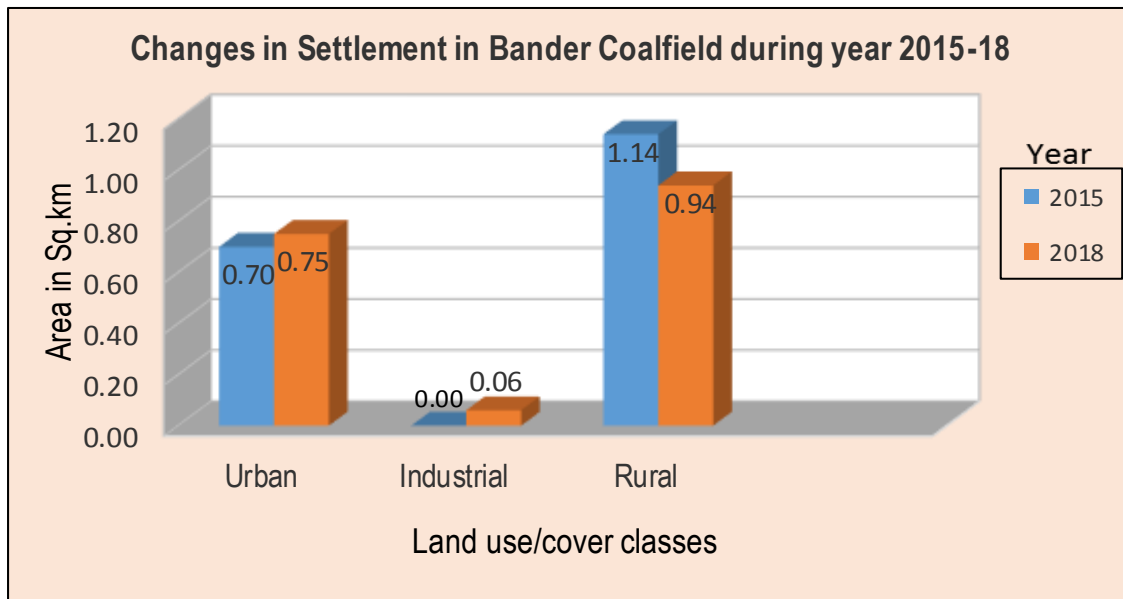
3.3.2 Vegetation cover Analysis

Vegetation cover is an association of trees and other vegetation type capable of producing timber and other forest produce. It is also defined as the percentage of soil which is covered by green vegetation. Leaf area index (LAI) is an alternative expression of the term vegetation cover which gives the area of leaves in m^2 corresponding to an area of one m^2 of ground. Primarily vegetation cover is classified into the following three sub-classes based on crown density as per modified FAO-1963 (Food & Agricultural Organisation of United Nations) norms: (a) dense forest (crown density more than 40%), (b) open/degraded forest (crown density between 10% to 40%), and (c) scrubs (crown density less than 10%). The plantation that has been carried out on wasteland along the roadside is also included under vegetation cover. The percentage of vegetation cover shown in the analysis here are in terms of total landuse cover only.

Table-3.4

Status of change in Vegetation Cover in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	
VEGETATION COVER							
FOREST							
Dense Forest	43.85	12.14	43.66	12.09	-0.19	-0.05	*Minor change in dense forest is due to increase in open forest .*
Open Forest	49.50	13.71	50.86	14.09	1.36	0.38	
Total Forest (A)	93.35	25.85	94.52	26.18	1.17	0.33	
SCRUBS							
Scrub (B)	59.01	16.34	59.12	16.37	0.11	0.03	
PLANTATION							
Social Forestry	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.06	*Plantation carried out near settlement.*
Total Plantation (C)	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.06	*Changes in vegetation Cover are due to marginal decrease in dense forest and increase in open forest and scrubs .*
Total Vegetation Cover(A+B+C)	152.36	42.19	153.86	42.61	1.50	0.42	

Analysis of the satellite data of the year 2018 from Table-3.4 indicate that vegetation cover in the Bander Coalfield boundary occupies 153.86 km^2 (42.61%), out of which, *dense forest* covers an area of 43.66 km^2 (12.09%), *open forest* covers area of 50.86 km^2 (14.09%); *Scrubs* covers 59.12 km^2 (16.37%), and Plantation under Social Forestry occupies 0.22 km^2 (0.06%) in 2018 . This change of 1.50 sq.km in the area of vegetation cover is due to increase in open forest and scrubs and plantation under social forestry which has been planted near settlement and offices in Gokul OCP. Changes in vegetation cover within the Bander coalfield is shown graphically in fig-3.4

Figure -3.4

Changes in Vegetation Cover in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018
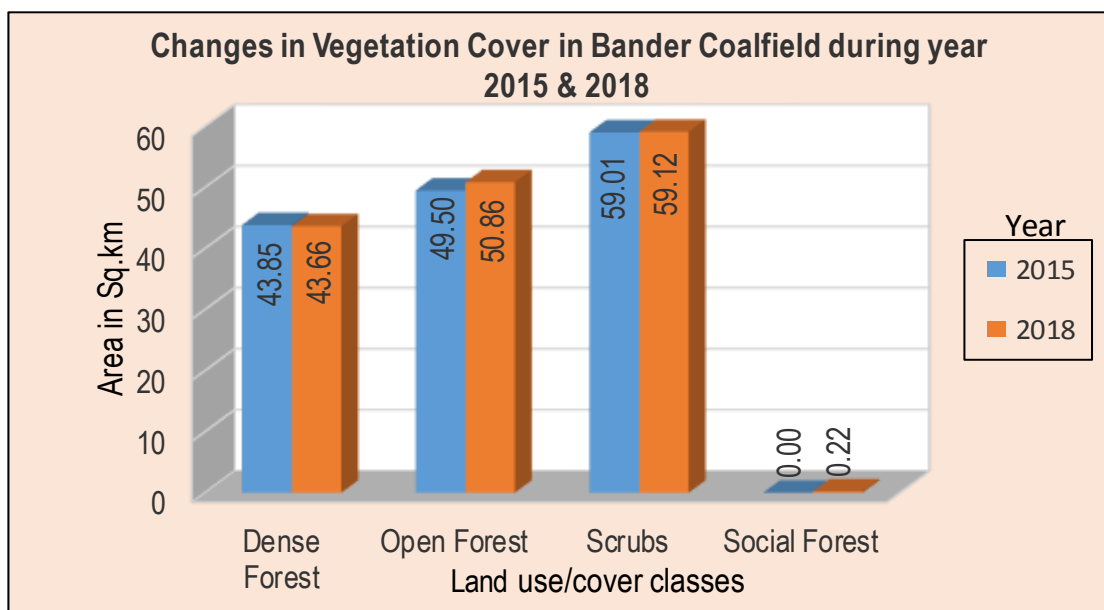
3.3.3 Agriculture

Land primarily used for farming and production of food, fibre and other commercial and horticultural crops falls under this category. It includes crop land and fallow land. *Crop lands* are those agricultural lands where standing crop occurs on the date of satellite imagery or land is used for agricultural purposes during any season of the year. Crops may be either kharif or rabi. *Fallow lands* are also agricultural land which is taken up for cultivation but temporarily allowed to rest, un-cropped for one or more season. In this study, both crop land and fallow land has been combined in single class namely agricultural land.Table-3.5
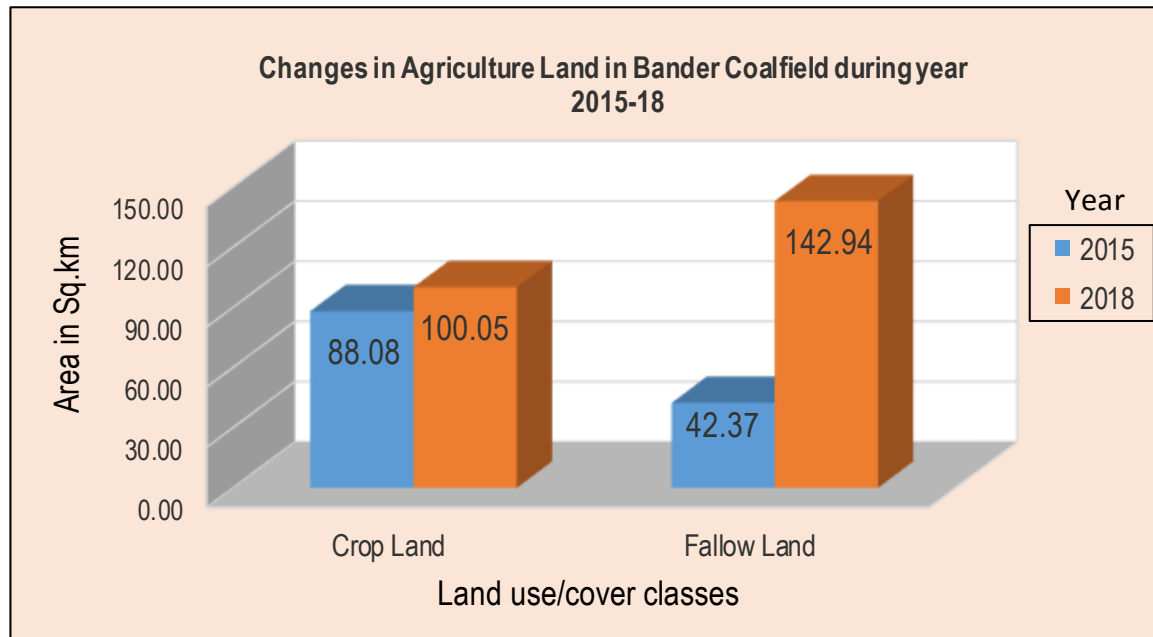
Status of change in Agriculture Land in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km²)	% age	Area(Km²)	% age	Area(Km²)	% age	
AGRICULTURE							
Crop Land	88.08	24.39	42.37	11.73	-45.71	-12.66	Decrease in Agriculture Land due to due to mining activities in Gokul Opencast Project .
Fallow Land	100.05	27.71	142.94	39.59	42.89	11.88	
Total Agriculture	188.13	52.10	185.31	51.32	-2.82	-0.78	

Analysis of the satellite data of the year 2018 from table-3.5 indicate that total agricultural land coming under the coalfield boundary of Bander Coalfield covers an

area of 185.31 km^2 (51.32%); out of which crop land covers an area of 42.37 km^2 (11.73%) and Fallow Land covers area of 142.94 km^2 (35.59%) .This decrease in 2.82 km^2 in Agriculture land is due to presence of Gokul opencast project in the Bander coalfield.

Figure-3.5

3.3.4 Mining

The mining area includes the area of existing quarry, old quarries filled with water, advance quarry sites, Coal Stock/Dumps, Coal Faces, Barren Backfilled areas, Barren over-burden dumps and allied activities.
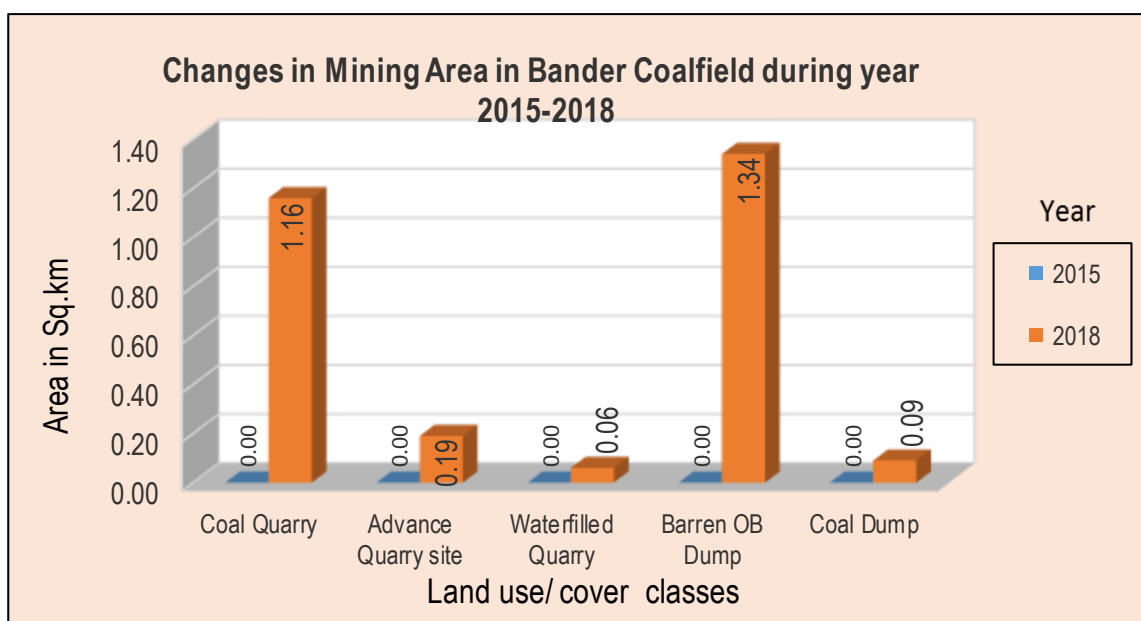
Table-3.6

Status of change in Mining Area in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	Area(Km^2)	% age	
MINING AREA							
Coal Quarry	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.32	1.16	0.32	
Advance Quarry site	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.05	
Water filled Quarry	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.02	*Changes in total mining area is observed due to mining activities in Gokul OCP.*
Barren OB Dump	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.37	1.34	0.37	
Coal Dump	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.09	0.02	
Total Mining Area	*0.00*	*0.00*	*2.84*	*0.78*	*2.84*	*0.78*	

It is observed from table 3.6 that the mining area in Bander Coalfield covers 2.84 km^2 (0.78%) in the year 2018.out of which Coal quarry constitutes 1.16 km^2 (0.32%), Advance Quarry Site constitutes 0.19 km^2 (0.05%), Barren OB Dumps constitute 1.34 km^2 (0.37%),Coal dumped/ stocks constitute 0.09 km^2 (0.02%) and *Water filled Quarries covers an area of* 0.06 km^2 (0.02%).

Figure-3.6

3.3.5 Wasteland

Wasteland is a degraded and under-utilised class of land that has deteriorated on account of natural causes or due to lack of appropriate water and soil management. Wasteland can result from inherent/imposed constraints such as location, environment, chemical and physical properties of the soil or financial or other management constraints (NWDB, 1987).

Table-3.7

Status of change in Waste Land in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km²)	% age	Area(Km²)	% age	Area(Km²)	% age	
WASTELANDS							
Waste Land with/Without Scrubs	*10.35*	*2.87*	*9.39*	*2.60*	*-0.96*	*-0.27*	*Decrease in total waste land area is due in mining activities in Gokul OCP ,increase in scrubs etc.*
Sand Body	*0.49*	*0.14*	*0.68*	*0.19*	*0.19*	*0.05*	
Total Waste Land	*10.84*	*3.01*	*10.07*	*2.79*	*-0.77*	*-0.22*	

Analysis of data contained in Table 3.7 reveals that waste land in the Bander Coalfield occupies 10.07 km² (2.79%) out of which *Waste upland with or without scrubs* occupies 9.39 km² (2.60%), and *Sand bodies* constitute 0.68 km² (0.19%) in 2018

Figure-3.7
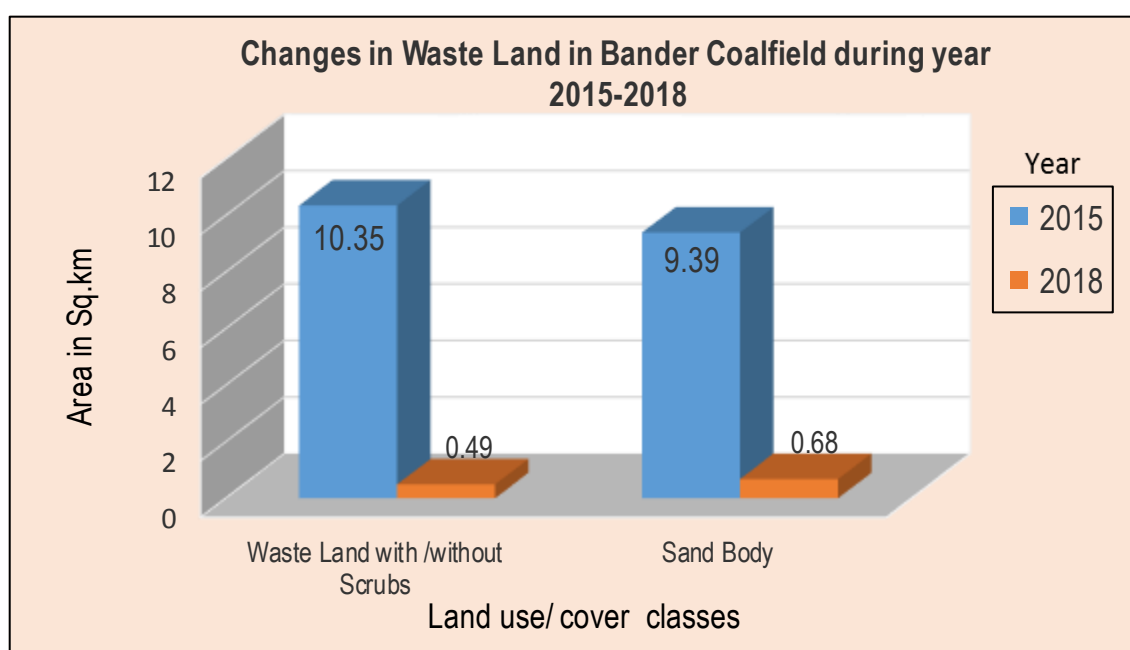
3.3.6 Surface Water bodies

Table-3.8

Status of Change in Water Body in Bander Coalfield during year 2015 & 2018

LAND USE CLASSES	Year 2015		Year 2018		Change w.r.t Yr 2015		Remarks
	Area(Km²)	% age	Area(Km²)	% age	Area(Km²)	% age	
WATER BODY							
Water Body	*7.92*	*2.19*	*7.26*	*2.01*	*-0.66*	*-0.18*	
Total Water Body	***7.92***	***2.19***	***7.26***	***2.01***	***-0.66***	*-0.18*	

Analysis of data contained in table 3.8 reveals that water bodies in Bander Coalfield occupy area of 7.26 km² (2.01%) of the total coalfield boundary.

Figure-3.8
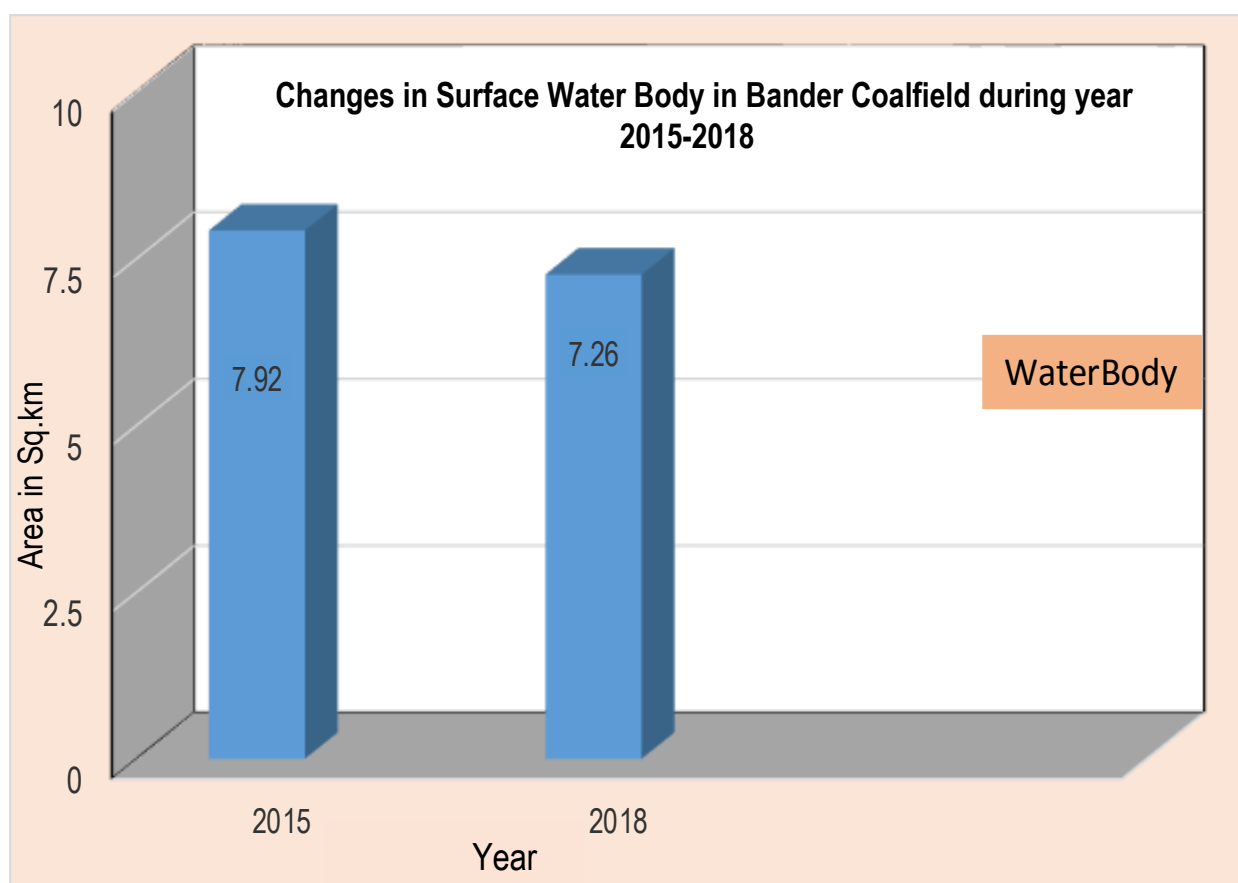
Table 3.9

BLOCK WISE LAND USE / VEGETATION COVER DETAILS OF THE COAL BLOCKS IN BANDER COALFIELD BASED ON SATELLITE DATA OF THE YEAR 2018

Area in Square Km

NAME	DENSE FOREST	SCRUBS	CROP LAND	FALLOW LAND	WATER BODY	OPEN FOREST	SOCIAL FOREST	WASTE LAND	SAND BODY	URBAN SETTLEMENT	RURAL SETTLEMENT	INDUSTRIAL	AREA IN SQ.KM
Bansuli	4.43	1.23	0.08	0.41	0.10	1.99		0.10	0.03			0.01	8.38
Murpar extn		0.90	1.40	4.48	0.05				0.03		0.09		6.95
Surmajri	0.62	0.93	1.27	3.21	0.09	1.27		0.03			0.03		7.45
Surmajri Extn	3.05	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.23	3.78		0.05					8.31
Bhagwanpur	1.67	6.17	5.66	13.77	0.75	1.83	0.02	0.03		0.10	0.05		30.05
Murpar West	0.73	1.29	0.39	3.03	0.70	1.24		0.01	0.05				7.44
Nand	0.29	1.02	0.09	1.11	0.28	2.47		0.31					5.57
Gokul-OC	0.77	3.43	1.17	8.00	0.13	0.96		0.10		0.08			14.64
Bander		2.27	3.49	8.40	0.36				0.07		0.09		14.68
Nand-Extn/Indpur	5.41	2.68	1.73	5.34	0.81	6.93	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03		23.24
Nand-Extn/Mandwa	1.54	4.80	1.44	8.40	0.18	2.05	0.02	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.07		20.11
TOTAL	18.51	25.32	16.72	56.75	3.68	22.52		2.54	0.18	0.18	0.36		146.82

Chapter 4
Conclusion & Recommendations

4.1 Conclusion

In the present study, land use/Vegetation cover map of Bander Coalfield is prepared based on IRS-R2/ L4FX data of 2018 in order to generate the database on vegetation cover and land use pattern for the year 2018 for effective natural resource management and its planning. The Land use/vegetation cover analysis will help to analyse and monitor the impact of mining and other industrial activities in the area.

Study reveals that Bander Coalfields covers an area of about 361.09 km^2. Settlements coming under the coalfield boundary cover area of 1.75 km^2 which is 0.49% of the total coalfield area. Vegetation cover constitutes 153.86 km^2 (42.61%), Mining activities is being carried out on 2.84 km^2 area which is 0.78% of the total coalfield area whereas agriculture and wasteland are on 185.31 km^2 (51.32%) and 10.07 km^2 (2.79%) respectively. Water bodies cover an area of 7.26 km^2 (2.01%).The detailed data analysis is given under Table-3.2.

4.2 Recommendations

Keeping in view the sustainable development together with coal mining in the area, it is recommended that;

a) Similar study should to be carried out regularly at interval of 3 years to monitor the change in land use/vegetation cover in the coalfield for assessing the impact of coal mining and take the remedial measures required, if any.

b) Efforts for afforestation should be given thrust in the coalfield on wasteland and mined out area to maintain the ecological balance in the region.