

# LAND EVALUATION

**Programme : Five year Integrated M.Sc., Geography /  
M.Sc., Geography  
Course : Watershed Studies**



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# **GEOGRAPHY VIEWS LAND EVALUATION**



# Land Evaluation

- **Land use** refers to the **purpose of the land serves**, for example, recreation, wildlife habitat, or agriculture.
- **Land use applications** involve both baseline mapping and subsequent monitoring, since timely information is required to know **what current quantity of land is in what type of use and to identify the land use changes from year to year**.
- **Land cover** refers to the **surface cover** on the ground, whether vegetation, urban infrastructure, water, bare soil or other.

## What is our role ?

- Identifying, delineating and mapping land cover is important for global monitoring studies, resource management, and planning activities.
- Preparing Thematic maps for Planning Purpose

## Landuse Studies : An Analysis of Timeline and Challenges

Land - Only 29% of the earth surface

Negative areas	Too Dry	38 million sq.km.
	Too Cold	31 million sq.km.
	Too Wet	5 million sq. km.
	Too Rugged	5 million sq.km.
	Badlands	2 million sq.km.
	Total	81 million sq.km.

Nearly 56 % of land unfit for habitation

Land is finite while population is exponentially increasing leading to extreme pressure on land.

**Land as a Physical Entity**

**Land as a Biological Entity**

**Land as an Economic Entity**

**Land as a Spatial Entity**

Last category dominates the domain of Geography

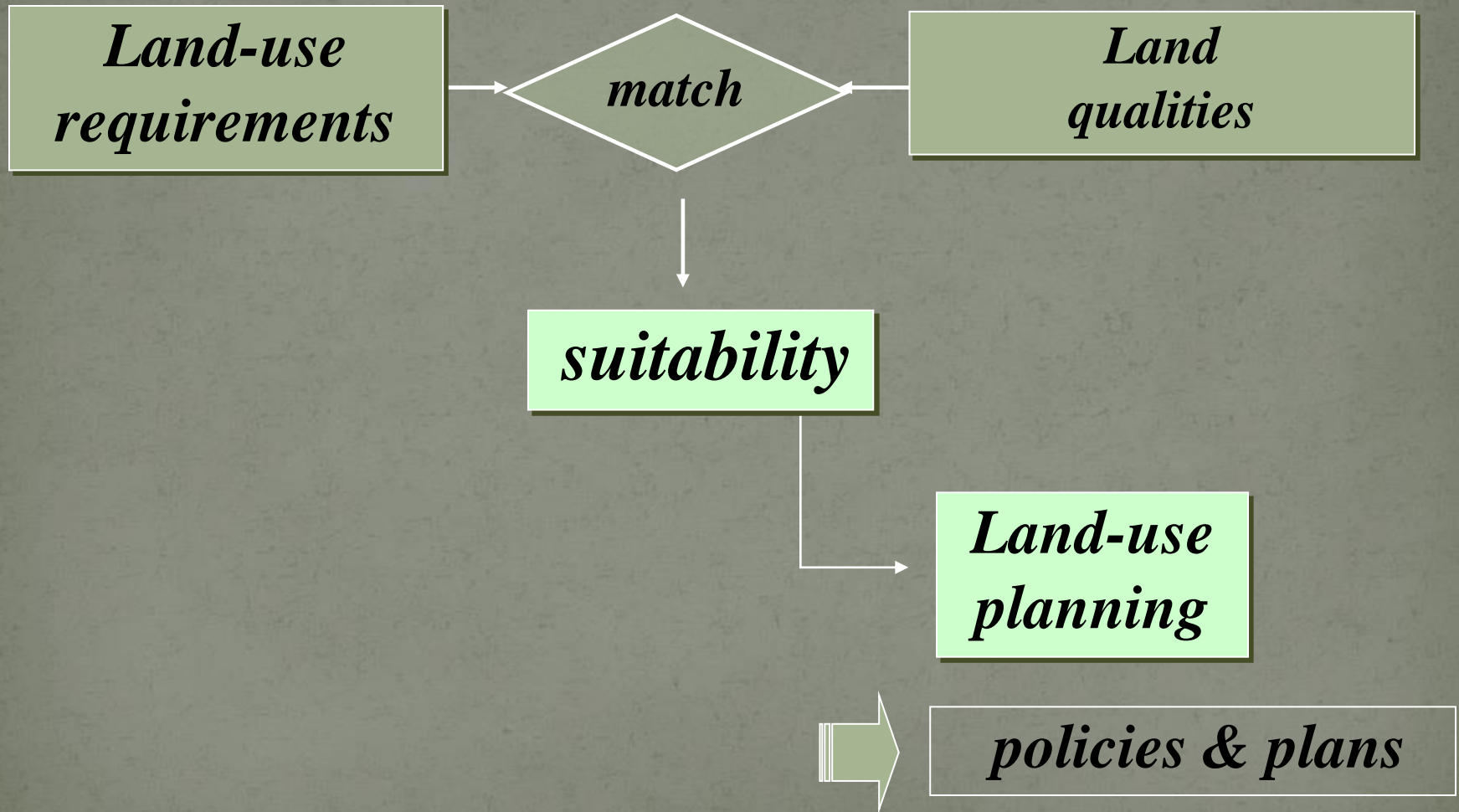
**History of Land Use studies:**

- Stamp – First to attempt land use survey
- Prepared land use maps for Britain
- Started in 1933 but completed only after Second World War
- Maps in the form of Monographs for each Country.
- Most important is that it had inventory data related to historical, economic, climatic, terrain and soil information of the area.

# *What is land evaluation?*

- *Land evaluation is aimed at assessment of land performance and its production potential for a specific purpose.*
- *Land evaluation is only part of the process of land use planning.*
- *The function of land use planning is to guide decisions on land use in such a way that the resources of the environment are put to the most beneficial use for man, whilst at the same time **conserving those resources for the future.***

# *Land Evaluation Structure*



# Land Suitability

- Land suitability is the **fitness of a given type of land** for a defined use.
- The land may be considered in its present condition or after improvements.
- The process of land suitability classification is the appraisal and grouping of specific areas of land in terms of their suitability for defined uses.
- If the land is not suitable for any defined purpose, then the land is called as not suitable for the purpose.



This Suitability and Not Suitability may mention according to **United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)** by “S” and “N”. The “S” letter could be used to mention Suitability and the “N” letter used to mention for Not-suitability.

Land Suitability Class	Description
S	Suitable
N	Not Suitable

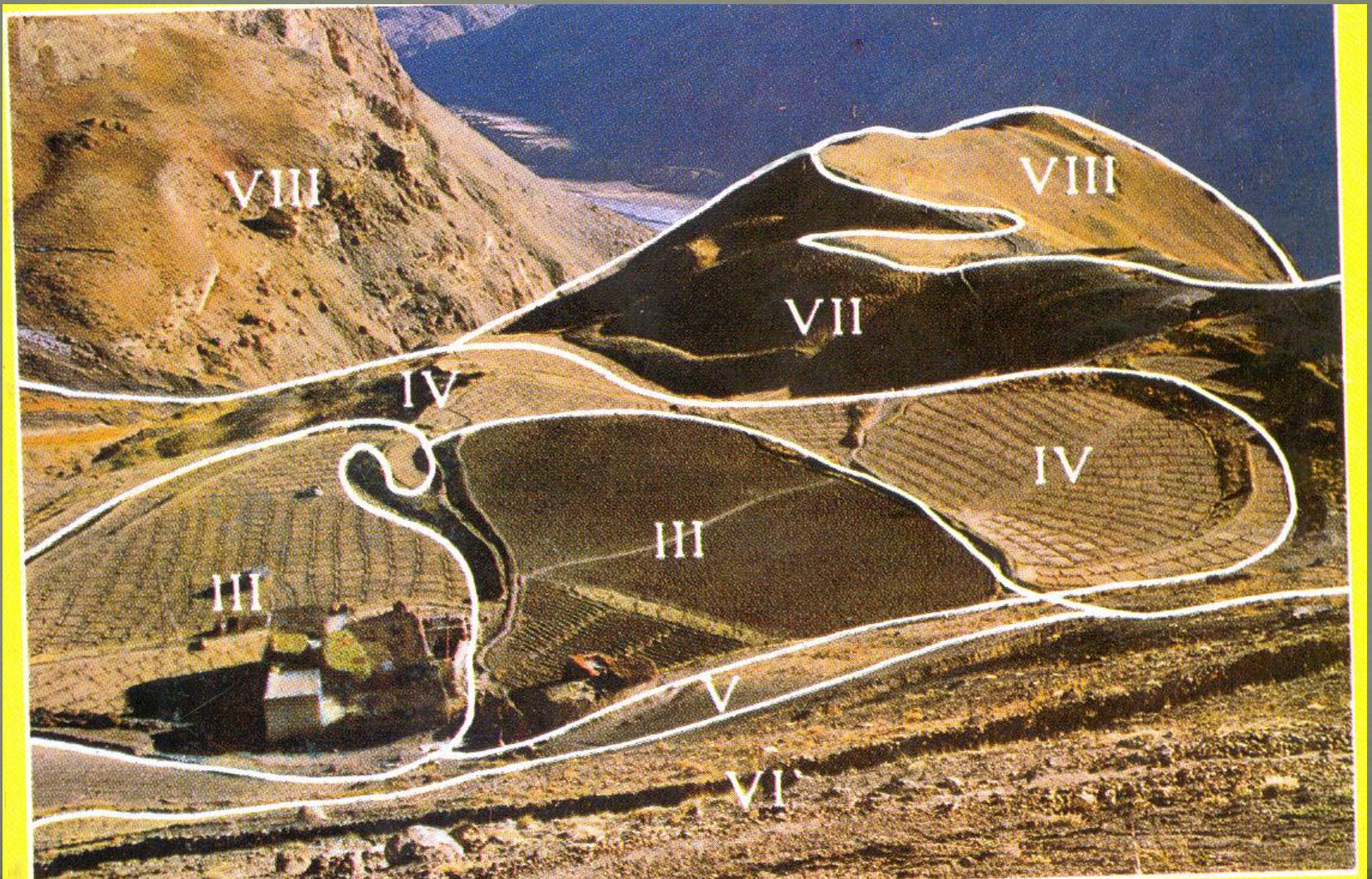
- **Class S1 Highly Suitable:** Land having no significant limitations
- **Class S2 Moderately Suitable:** Land having limitations which in aggregate are moderately severe for sustained application of a given use; the **limitations will reduce productivity or benefits.**
- **Class S3 Marginally Suitable :** Land having limitations which in aggregate are **severe for sustained application of a given use and will so reduce productivity or benefits, or increase required inputs, that this expenditure will be only marginally justified.**
- **Class N1 Currently Not Suitable :** Land having limitations which may be **surmountable in time. The limitations are so severe as to preclude successful sustained use of the land in the given manner.**
- **Class N2 Permanently Not Suitable:** Land having limitations which appear as severe as to preclude any Possibilities of successful sustained use of the land in the given manner.

**Source: Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), 1976.**

## **Land Capability**

- The land capability classification has been analyzed based on land forms and their relationship to the other physical elements namely, Physiographic, Slope, Geology, Soils, Landuse, Land Systems, Land Irrigability, Soil erosion, Soil depth, Geomorphology, water capacity and so on.

# *Land Capability Classes*



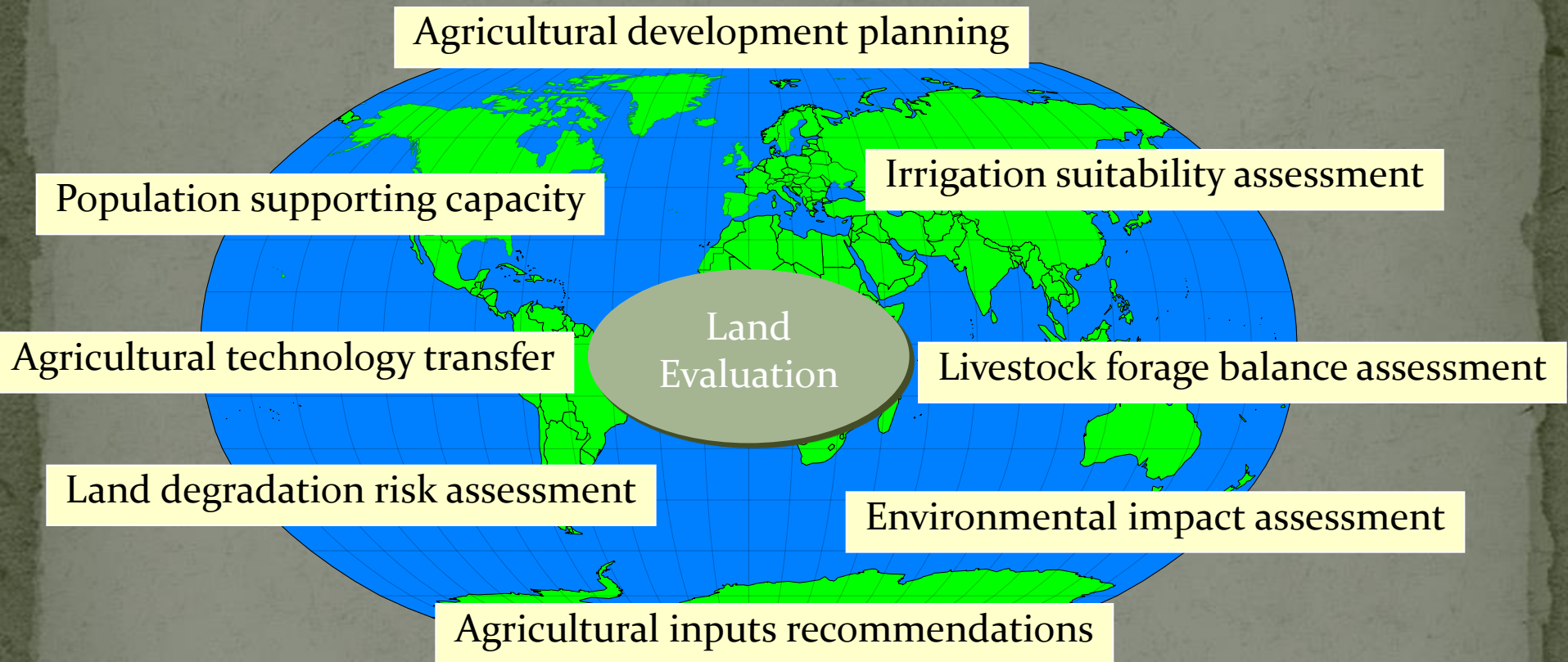


- The land capability classes are further divided into land capability subclasses based on the predominant limitations for land use namely, erosion (e), drainage (w), soil properties(s), and climate(c).
- The extent of the area under each association is given below.
  - Class I, (Good Cultivable Land).
  - Class II(Moderately Good Cultivable Land)
  - Class III( Fairly Good Cultivable Land)
  - Class IV(Well Suited For Grazing)
  - Class V(Fairly Well suited For Grazing &Forestry)
  - Class VI(Lands Well Suited For Grazing& Forestry)
  - Class VII(Lands Suited For Wildlife & Recreation)&
  - Class VIII (Water Bodies).

# ROLE OF GIS AND REMOTE SENSING IN LAND SUITABILITY ANALYSIS

- In recent years, remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) have become an integral component of assessments and analysis of land resources for environmental planning efforts.
- Remote sensing imagery has become a viable source of gathering qualitative data on land cover information at local, regional and global scales. In addition, it also facilitates data collection in multi resolution as well as in multi spectral manner.
- GIS is the tool for input, storage and retrieval, manipulation and analysis, and output of spatial data (Marble et al. 1984). GIS functionality can play a major role in spatial decision making. (Ghafari et al. 2000).

# *Land Evaluation applications*





# **GEOINFORMATICS BASED LAND SUITABILITY CLASSIFICATION FOR KORAIYAR WATERSHED OF TAMIL NADU, FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**



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# INTRODUCTION

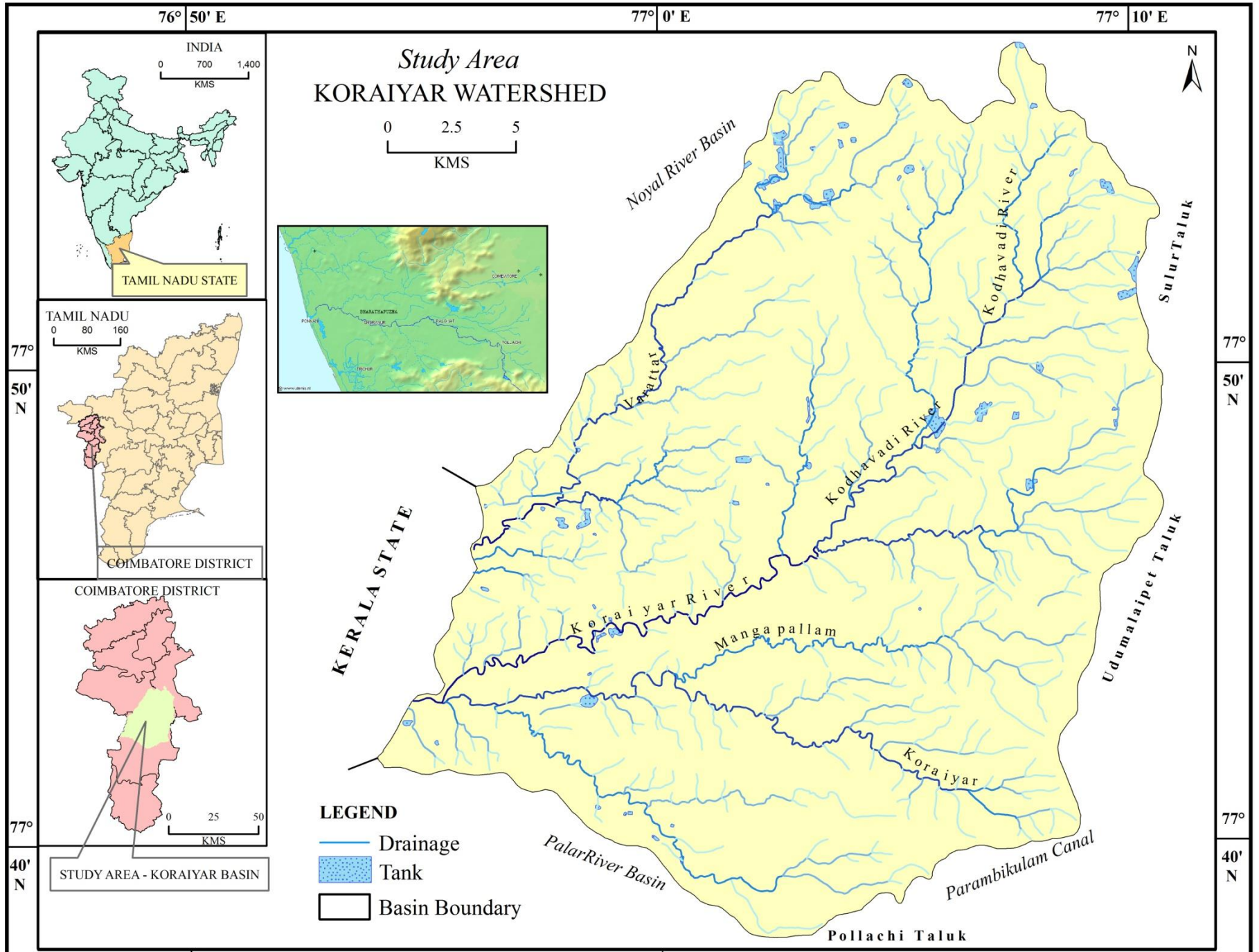
- **Land Suitability Classification**
- Land Suitability refers to the ability of a portion of land to tolerate the production of Crops in a sustainable way. Such kind of analysis allows identifying the main limiting factors for the agricultural production and enables decision makers to develop crop Managements able to increase the land productivity.

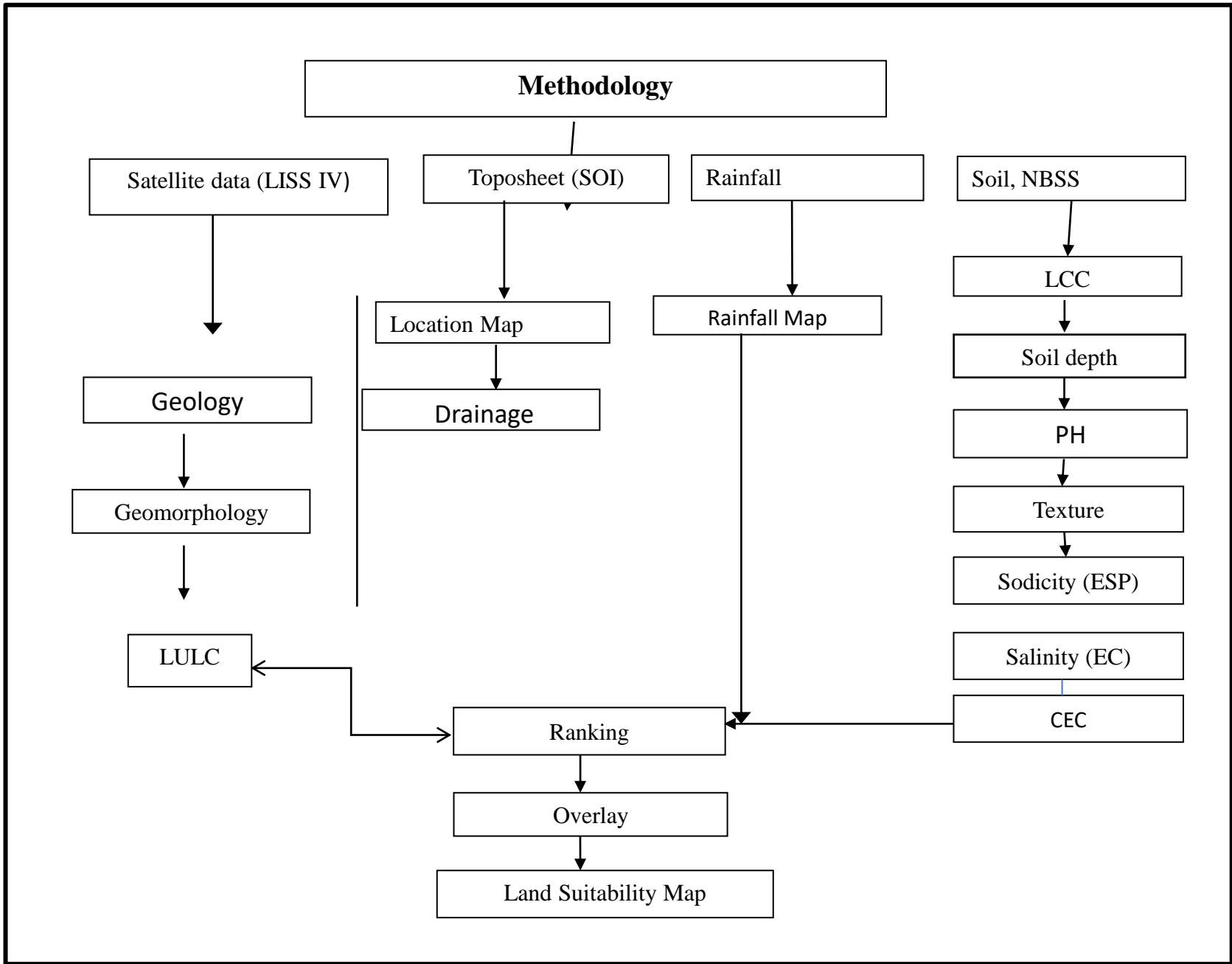
# Aim and Objectives

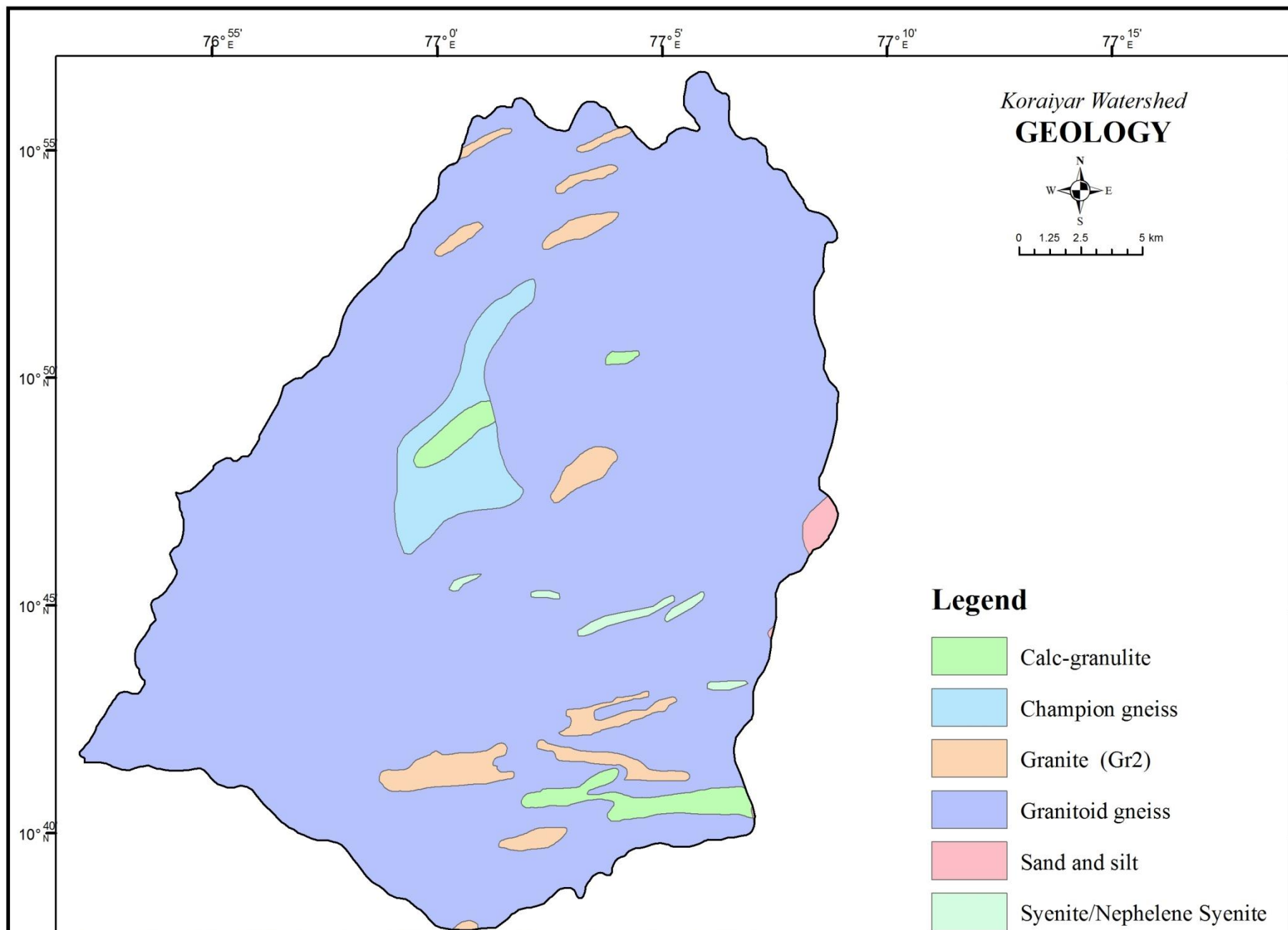
- *LAND SUITABILITY CLASSIFICATION FOR KORAIYAR WATERSHED*
- To classify the study area according to the physical and climatic requirements to the crops.
- To refine the collected data and estimate the parameters.
- To study about the crop suitability analysis and identify the parameters of Koraiyar watershed using remotely sensed data.
- To analyse Land suitability classification for Koraiyar.

# Study Area

- The Koraiyar watershed is in the southwestern part of Coimbatore district. It is located between 10° 36'N and 10° 57'N and 76°48' E and 77° 09' E with an area of about 659sq.km.
- It's originated from south western part of **Coimbatore near Cheetipalayam at the elevation of 420 meter above sea level.**
- Its covers **four taluk and five block.** The climate of the study area is hot and humid climate.
- Rainfall receives from south west and north east monsoon seasons.
- The Watershed is surrounded to the **north by the Noyyal river basin; and Palar river basin in the south; on the Valayar reserved forest in the Western Ghats in the west, and Parambikulam canal in the east.**
- Soils of the watershed can be classified into four order and 23 subgroups.
- The soil orders are **Entisols, Incept sols, Alfisols, and Vertisols.**
- The Population of the Watershed is 4, 43,783 in the 2011 census. The population is high in the villages nearer to the towns.



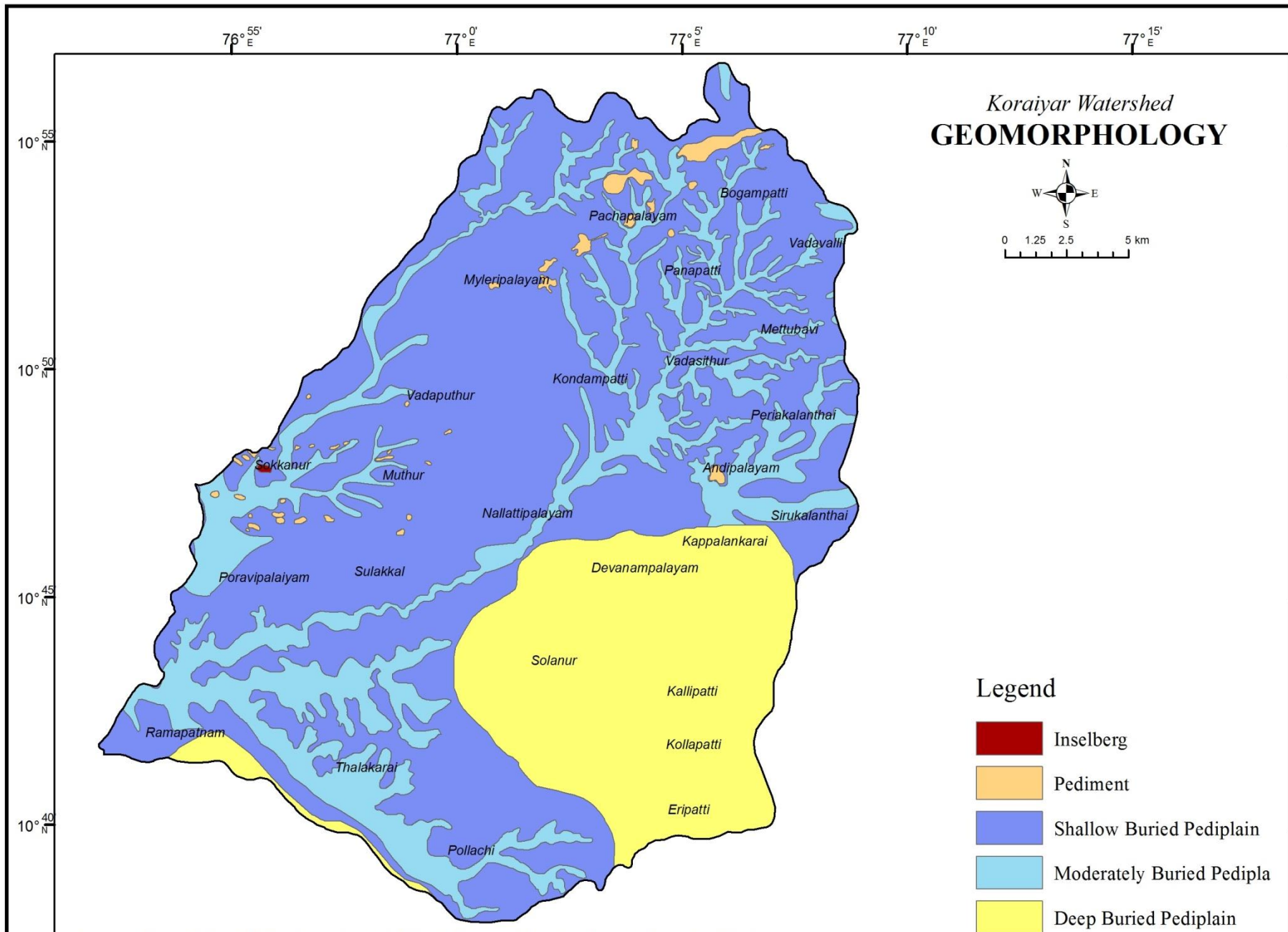




## **Geology of Koraiyar Watershed**

<b>Formation</b>	<b>Lithology (Code)</b>	<b>Area in Sq. Km</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Khondalite Group	Calc-granulite	12	1.8
Dharwar Supergroup	Champion gneiss	23	3.4
Peninsular Gneiss (Bhavani Group)	Granite (Gr2)	22	3.3
	Granitoid gneiss	596	90.4
Alkali Rocks	Syenite/Nephelene syenite corundum syenite	3	0.5
Alluvium-Fluvial	Sand and silt	4	0.6

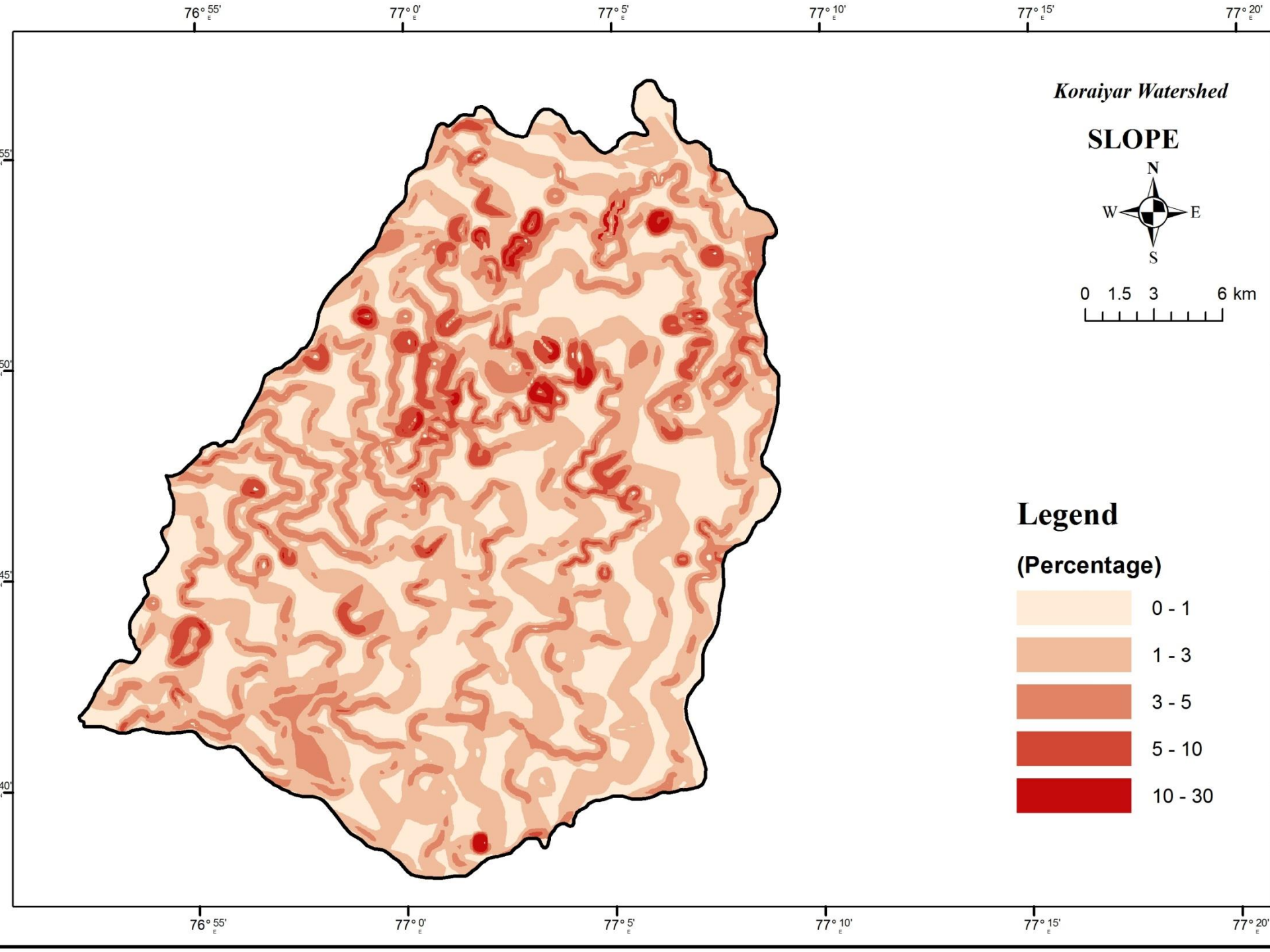




Source: Compiled by Author based on Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Chennai.

## Geomorphology and their areal extent of Koraiyar Watershed

S.No	Land forms		Area	
	Features	Code	Sq.Km	%
1	Inselbergs	I	0.1	0.0
2	Pediment	Pt	7.4	1.1
3	Shallow Buried Pediplains	SBP	374.7	56.8
4	Moderately Buried Pediplain	MBP	136.5	20.7
5	Deep Pediplain	P	141.3	21.4
	<b>Total Area</b>		<b>660</b>	<b>100</b>

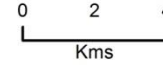


76° 54' E

77° 4' E

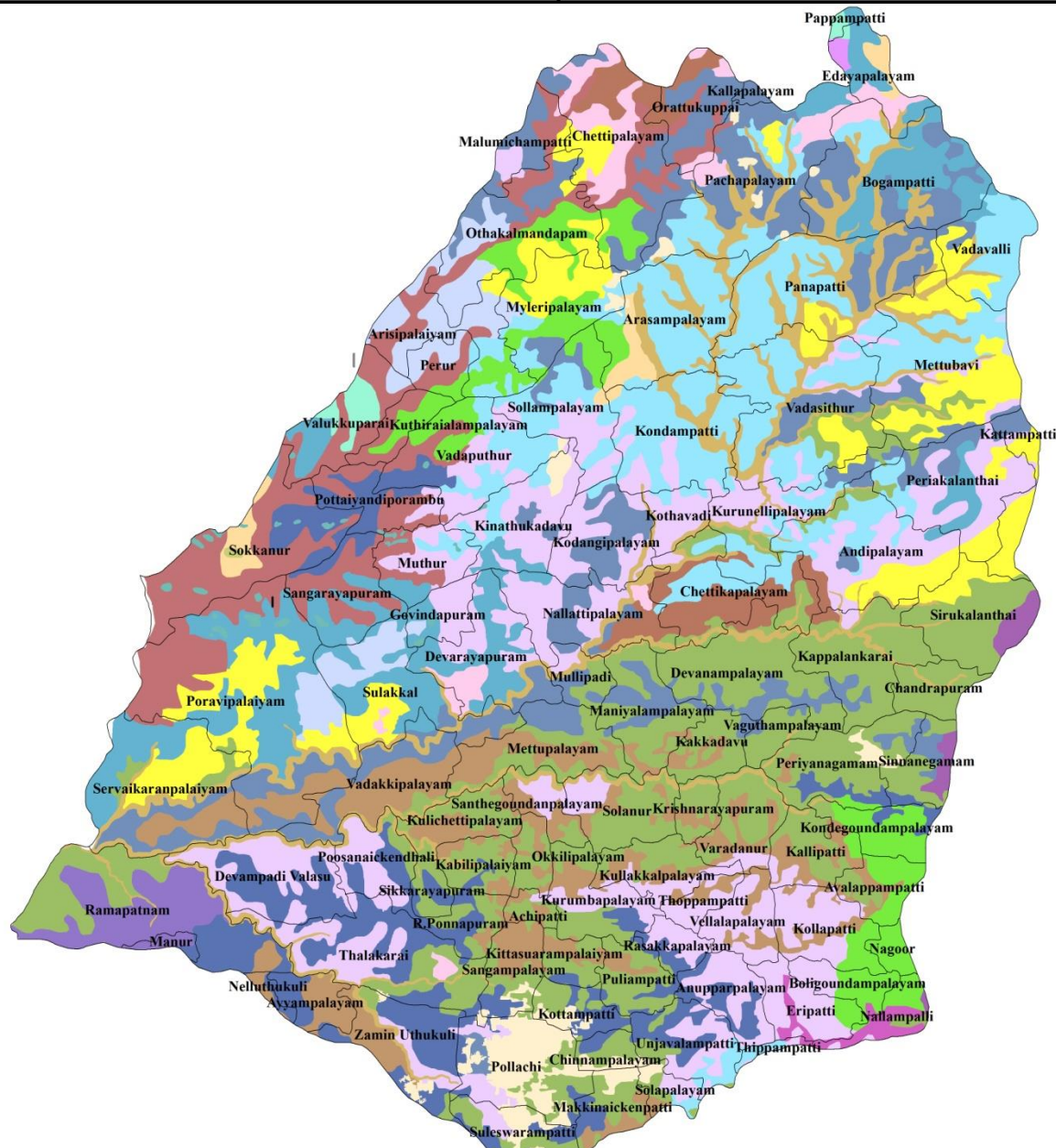
# KORAIYAR WATERSHED

## SOIL





10°  
N  
48'

10°  
N  
48'

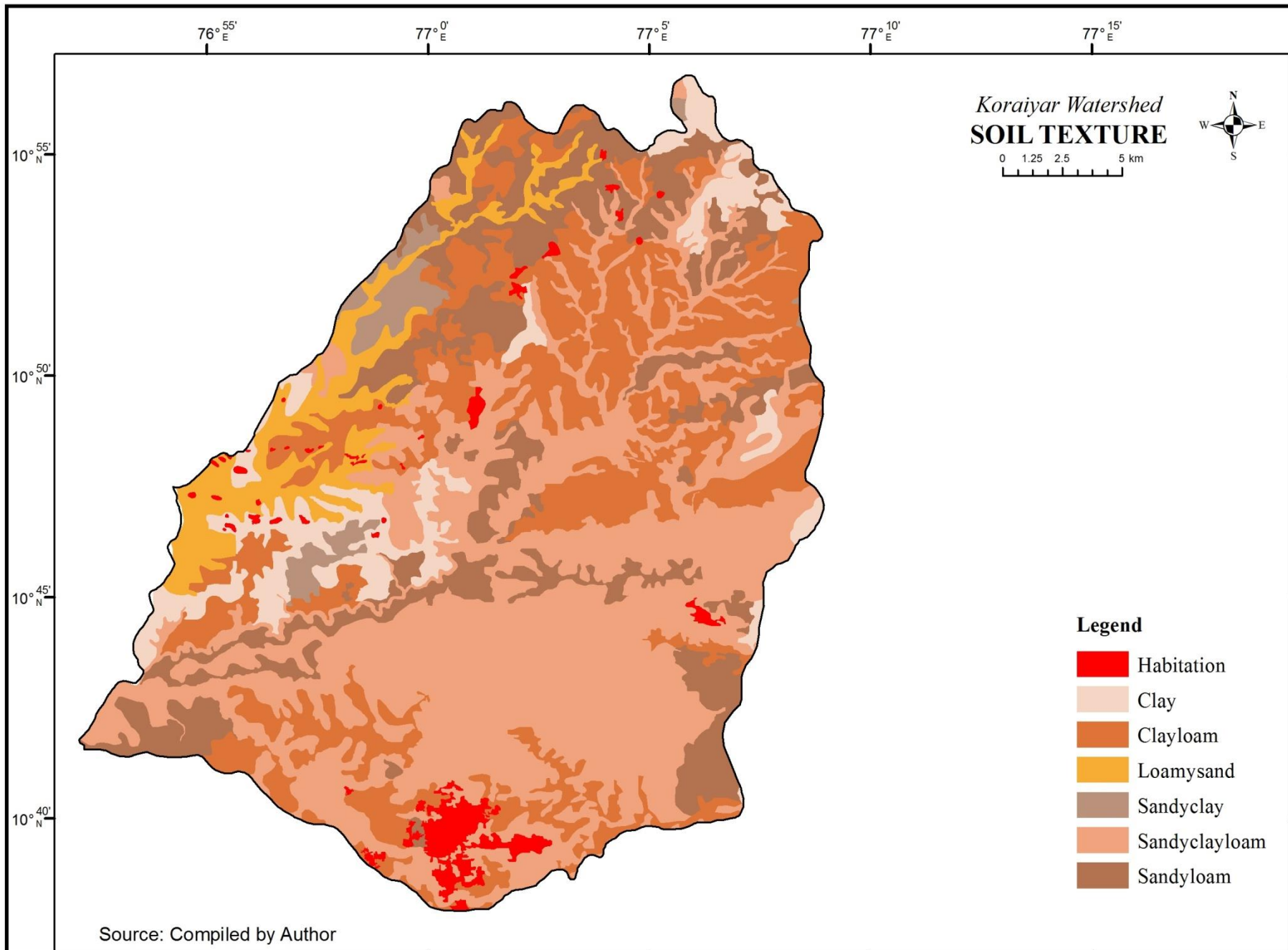


### LEGEND

- |   |                  |   |               |
|---|------------------|---|---------------|
|    | Anamalai         |    | Mettupalaiyam |
|    | Annur            |    | Miscellaneous |
|    | Attipalayam      |    | Palathurai    |
|    | Dasarapatti      |    | Palaviduthi   |
|  | Ettinayakanpatti |    | Pichanur      |
|  | Habitation       |  | Pilamedu      |
|  | Irugur           |  | Rockout crop  |
|  | Kallivalasu      |  | Salaiyur      |
|  | Kanjampatti      |  | Sengalam      |
|  | Kattampatti      |  | Somayyanur    |
|  | Kottayam         |  | Varapatti     |
|   |                  |  | Vellalur      |

76° 54' E

77° 4' E



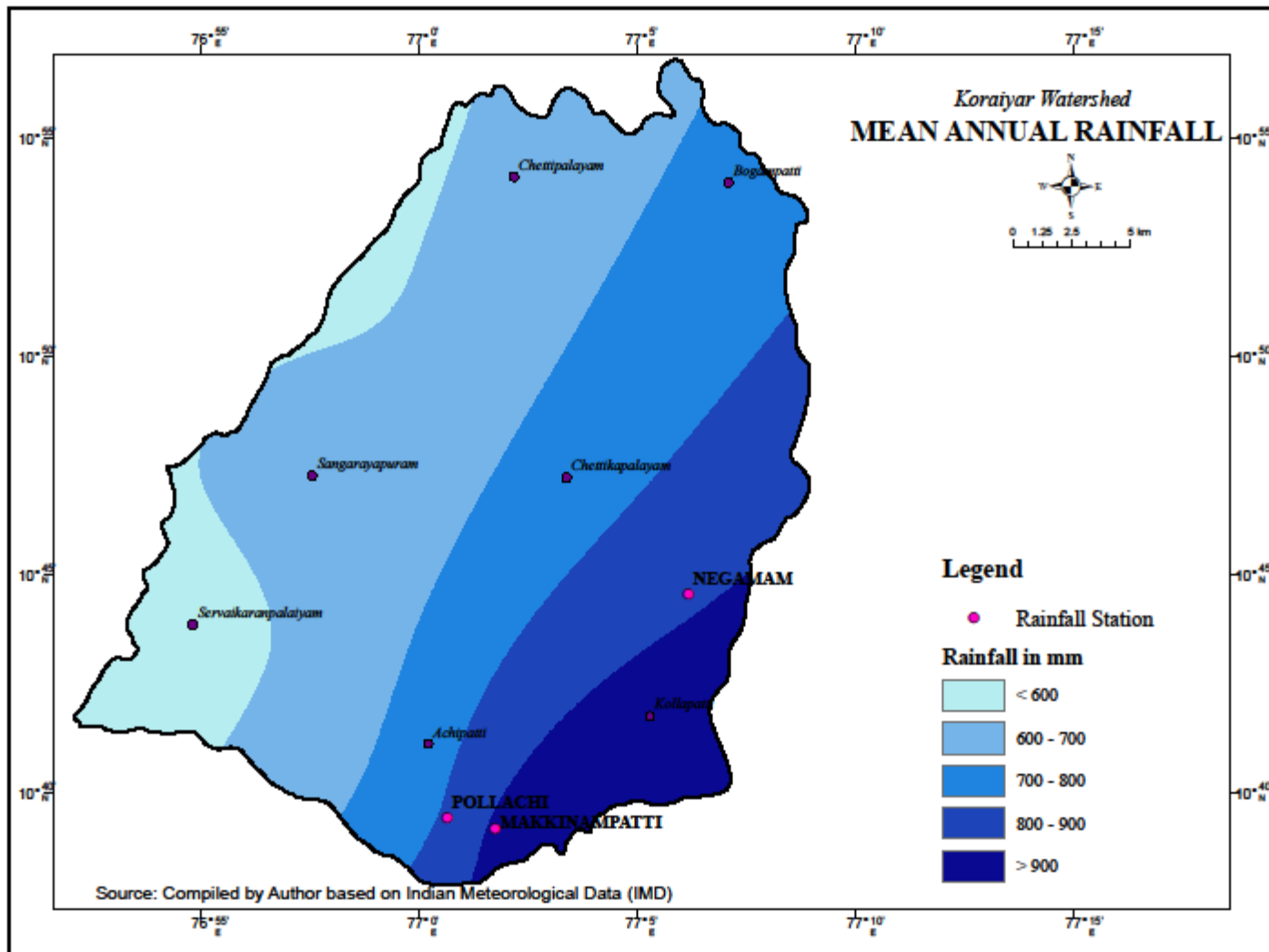
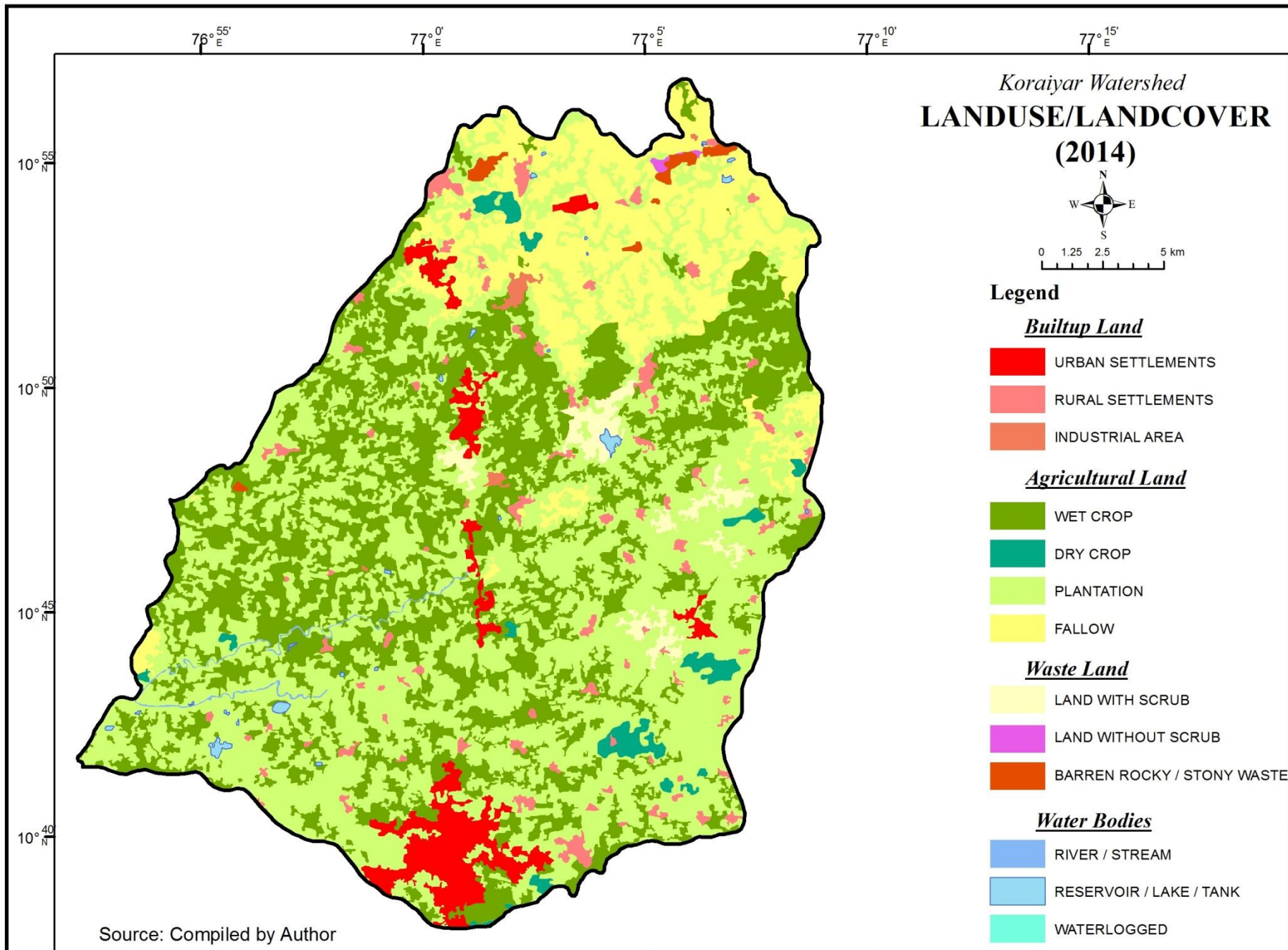


Fig.3.11



# Soil-Site Suitability Criteria (Crop Requirements) for Coconut

Soil-Site Characteristics			Rating			
		Unit	Highly Suitable S1	Moderately Suitable S2	Marginally Suitable S3	Not Suitable N
Climate Regime	Total Rainfall	mm	1500 - 2500	1000 - 1500	500 - 1000	< 500
Land Quality	Land characteristics					
Nutrient Availability to Roots	Texture	Class	ls, sl,	Sl,C	C,S,L	s
	Texture - Sub	Class	Sc,loamy	Sc, sic,c	S, ls,sl	
	pH	1:2.5	5.1 to 6.5	7.5 to 8.5	4.4 to 7.6	
Rooting Conditions	Effective Soil Depth	cm	>100	75 to 100	25-50	<25
Soil toxicity	Salinity (EC)	dS/m	<2.0	2.0 - 4.0	4.0 – 8.0	>8.0
	Sodicity (ESP)	%	Non-sodic	Slight	Strongly	



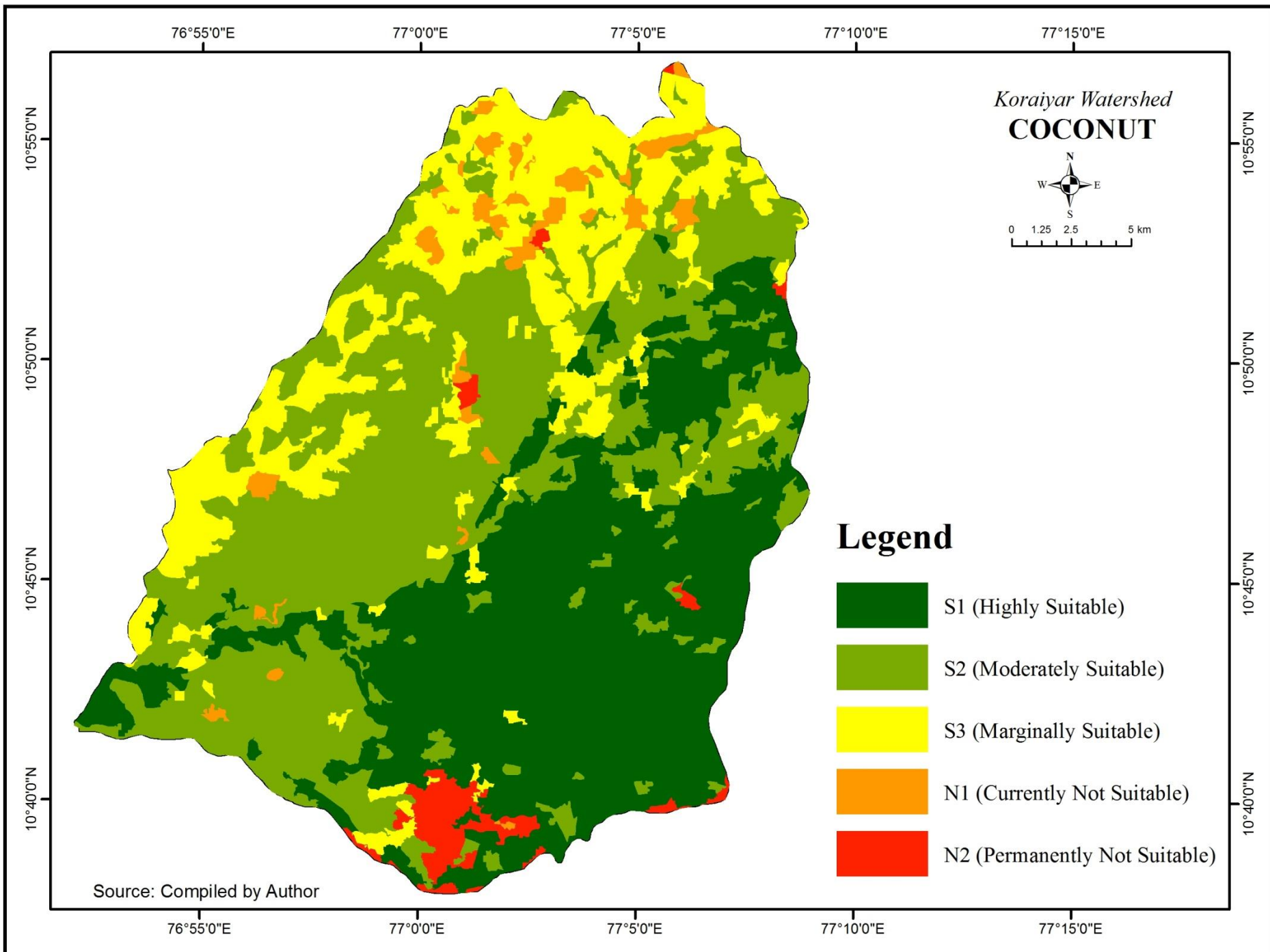


Fig. 2.6

<b>Land Suitability Class</b>	<b>Area(Sq/km)</b>	<b>%</b>
Highly Suitable (S1)	243	36.7
Moderately Suitable (S2)	262	39.7
Marginally Suitable (S3)	123	18.6
Not Suitable (N)	32	5

76°55'0"E

77°0'0"E

77°5'0"E

77°10'0"E

77°15'0"E

10°55'0"N

10°50'0"N

10°45'0"N

10°40'0"N

10°55'0"N

10°50'0"N

10°45'0"N

10°40'0"N






*Koraiyar Watershed*  
**CHILLIES**



0 1.25 2.5 5 km

### Legend

#### CLSS

-  S1 (Highly Suitable)
-  S2 (Moderately Suitable)
-  S3 (Marginally Suitable)
-  N1 (Currently Not Suitable)
-  N2 (Permanently Not Suitable)

Source: Compiled by Author

76°55'0"E

77°0'0"E

77°5'0"E

77°10'0"E

77°15'0"E

76°55'0"E

77°0'0"E

77°5'0"E

77°10'0"E

77°15'0"E

10°55'0"N

10°50'0"N

10°45'0"N

10°40'0"N

10°55'0"N

10°50'0"N

10°45'0"N

10°40'0"N






*Koraiyar Watershed*  
**CHILLIES**



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76°55'0"E

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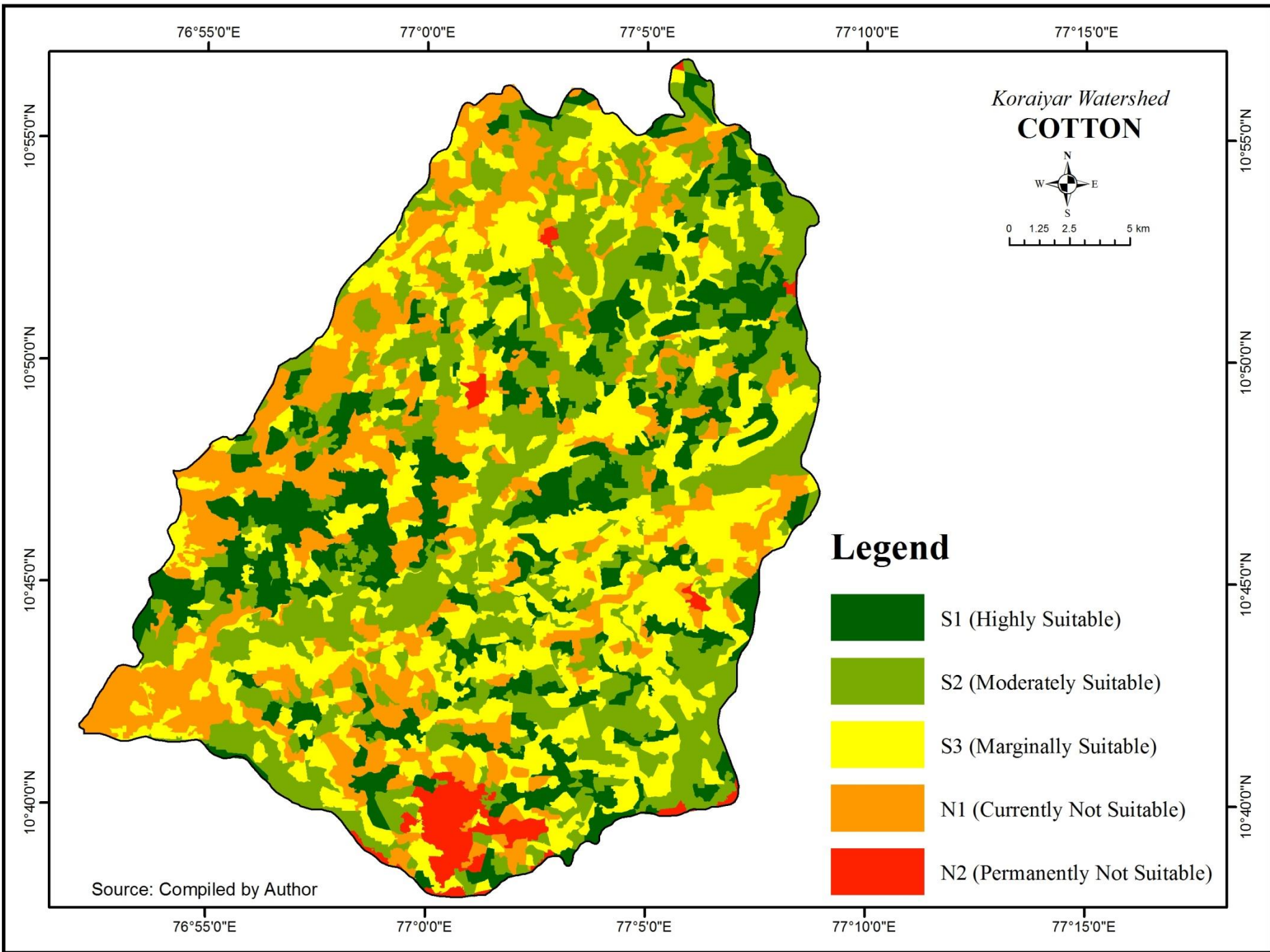
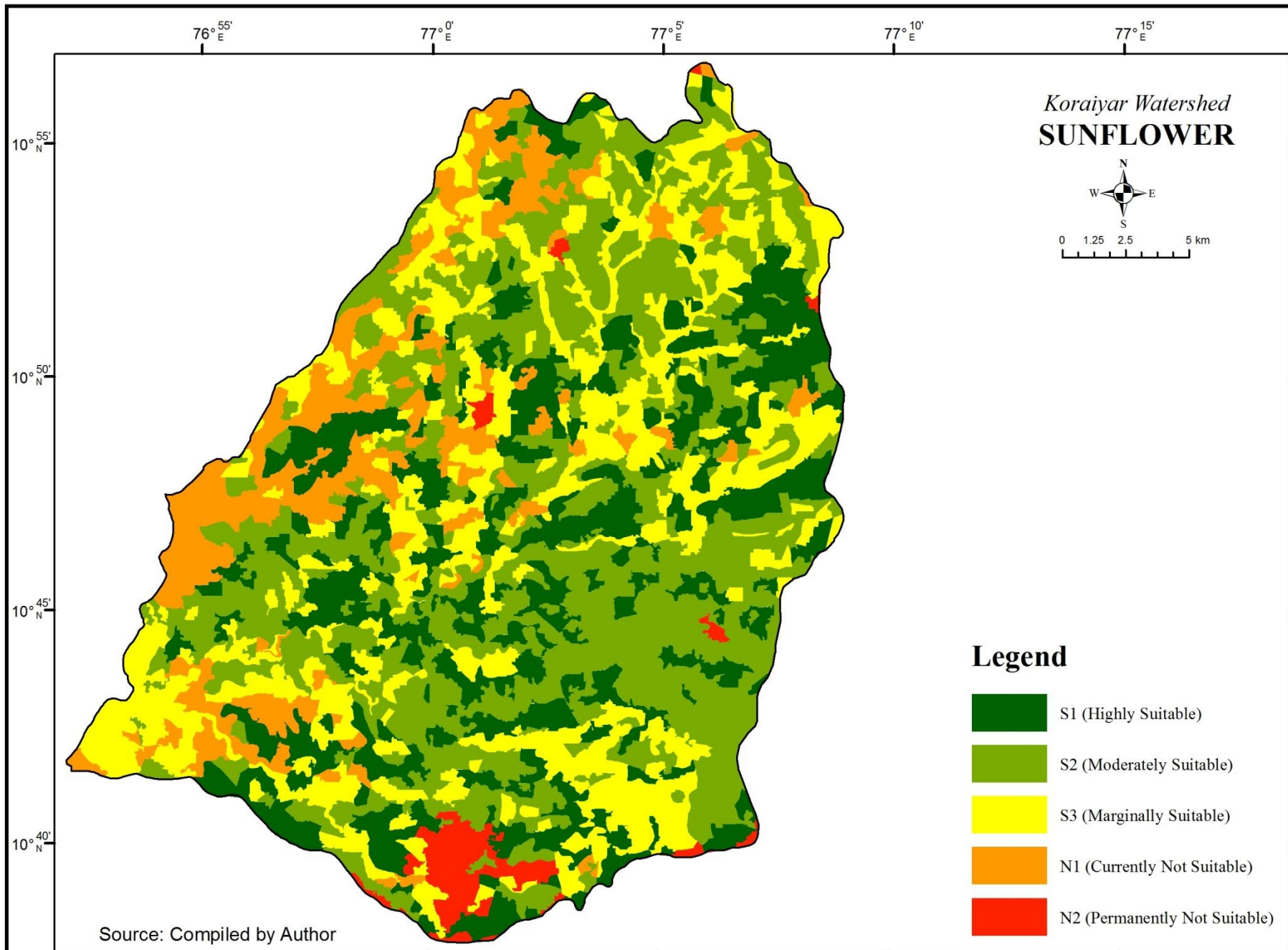
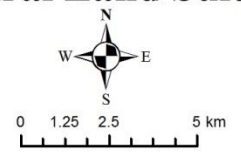


Fig.

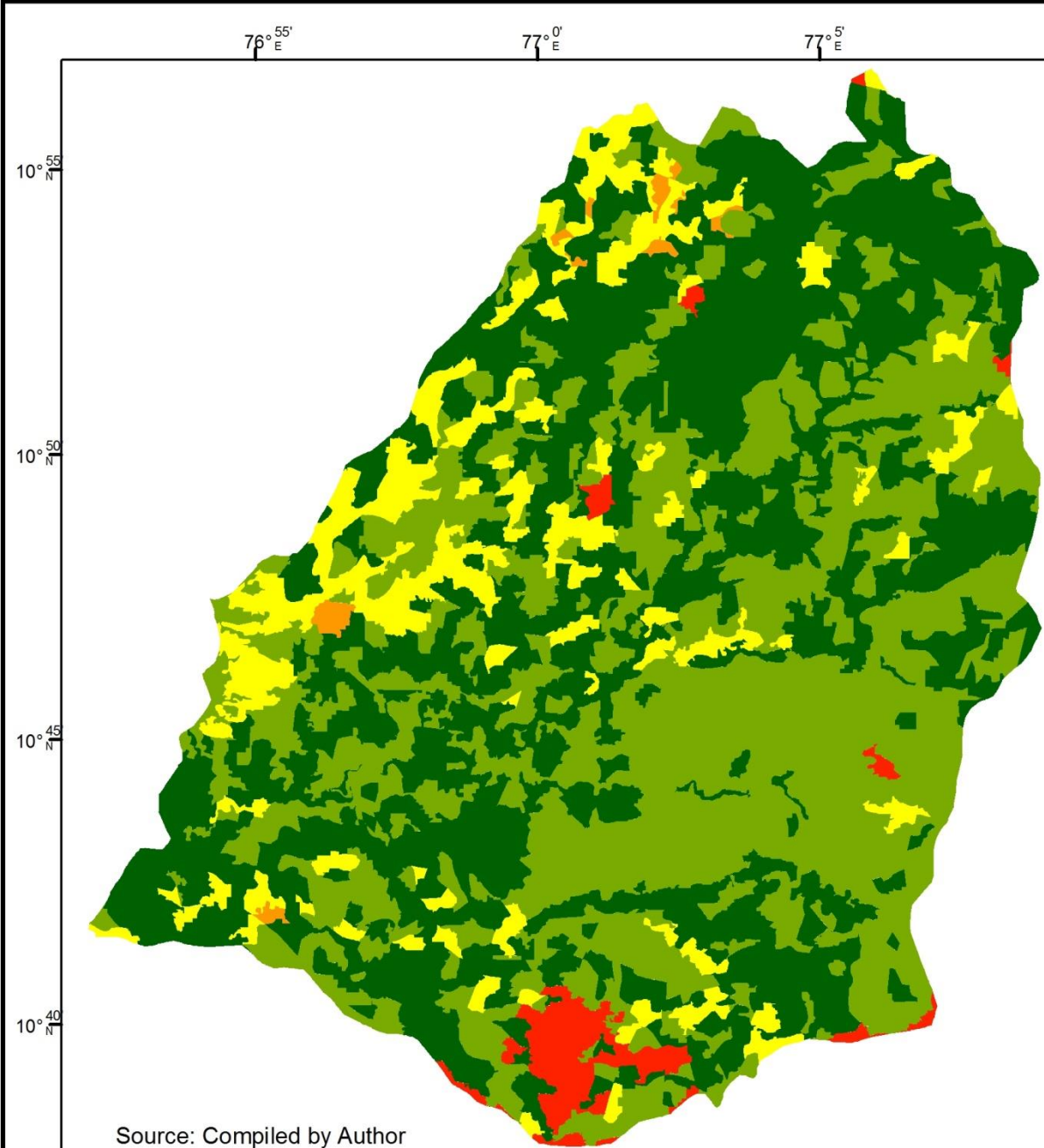


*Koraiyar Watershed*  
**Agricultural Land Suitability**



**Legend**

-  S1 (Highly Suitable)
-  S2 (Moderately Suitable)
-  S3 (Marginally Suitable)
-  N1 (Currently Not Suitable)
-  N2 (Permanently Not Suitable)



Source: Compiled by Author

Thank You