

**5.5. Barren Rocky/Stony Waste:** These are rock exposures of varying lithology often barren and devoid of soil and vegetation cover.

**5.6 Rann Area:** An extensive salt marsh of western India between the Gulf of Kutch and the Indus River delta.

## **6.0 WETLAND / WATER BODIES**

All submerged or water-saturated lands, natural or man-made, inland or coastal, permanent or temporary, static or dynamic, vegetated or non-vegetated, which necessarily have a land-water interface, are defined as wetlands. It consists of:

**6.1 Inland Wetlands:** These are the areas that include ox-bow lakes, cut-off meanders, playas, marsh, etc. which are seasonal as well as permanent in nature. It also includes manmade wetlands like waterlogged areas (seasonal and perennial).

**6.2 Coastal Wetland:** These include estuaries, lagoons, creek, backwater, bay, tidal flat/mud flat, sand/beach, rocky coast, mangrove, salt marsh/marsh vegetation and other hydrophytic vegetation and saltpans.

**6.3 River /Stream / Canals:** Rivers/streams are natural course of water flowing on the land surface along a definite channel/slope regularly or intermittently towards a sea in most cases or in to a lake or an inland basin in desert areas or a marsh or another river. Canals are artificial water course constructed for irrigation, navigation or to drain out excess water from agricultural lands.

**6.4 Water Bodies:** This category comprises areas with surface water in the form of ponds, lakes, tanks and reservoirs.

## **7.0 SNOW AND GLACIERS**

These are the areas under snow cover confined to the Himalayan region. They are mostly located in mountain peaks and steep slopes/high relief areas. These are the areas which remain under snow either on temporary or permanent basis. These are the areas under perpetual snow cover throughout the year. They are the origins of most of Himalayan river systems.

## **METHODOLOGY**

On-screen visual interpretation was used in the current exercise wherein the GIS LULC vector layer created during the first cycle was overlaid on to the terrain corrected Resourcesat 2 LISS III imagery acquired during 2015-16. The methodology essentially is based on editing the above vector layer for the changed areas thereby creating the new LULC vector layer for 2015-16.