

Mapping & Comparison of the Indus Floods of 2010 & 2022

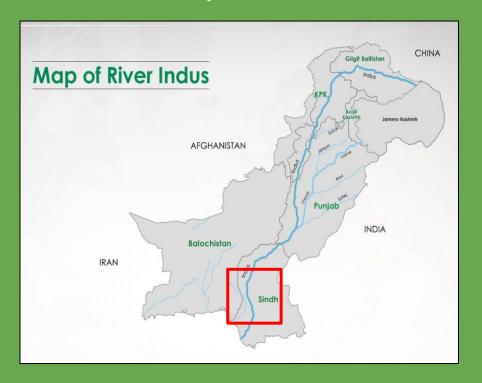


2010 Flood



2022 Flood

Study Area: Indus River near Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan



RESEARCH TOPIC



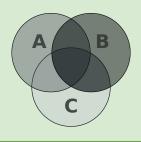
By Benji Jones | @BenjiSJones | Aug 30, 2022, 9:45am EDT

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT News

Pakistan's deadly floods have created a massive 100 km-wide inland lake, satellite images show







1. Interpret N.D.V.I and N.D.W.I indices from before and during the floods.

2. Quantitatively analyze N.D.W.I values by extracting points from images.

3. Use maps and plots to compare the impact of the floods.



Pre-Flood (2009)

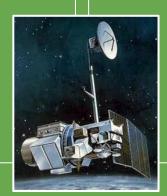
Satellite: Landsat 5

Acquisition Date: September 17, 2009

During Flood (2010)

Satellite: Landsat 5

Acquisition Date: September 4, 2010



Pre-Flood (2021)

Satellite: Landsat 8

Acquisition Date: **August 17, 2021**

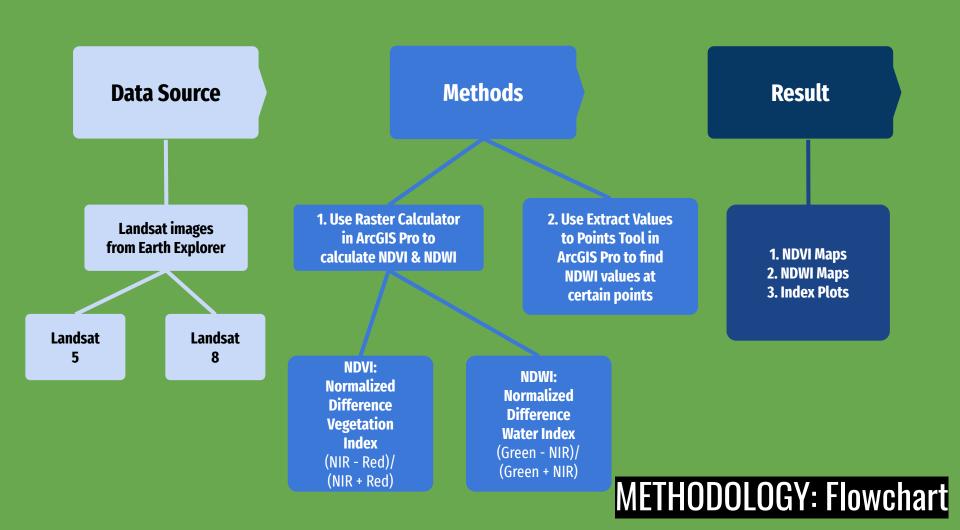
During Flood (2022)

Satellite: Landsat 8

Acquisition Date: September 21, 2022



METHODOLOGY: Data



Calculating N.D.V.I Values

Calculating N.D.W.I Values

Index Plots

Landsat 5:

$$NDVI = \frac{Band\ 4 - Band\ 3}{Band\ 4 + Band\ 3}$$

Landsat 8:

$$NDVI = \frac{Band 5 - Band 4}{Band 5 + Band 4}$$

Landsat 5:

$$NDWI = \frac{Band\ 2 - Band\ 4}{Band\ 2 + Band\ 4}$$

Landsat 8:

$$NDWI = \frac{Band\ 3 - Band\ 5}{Band\ 3 + Band\ 5}$$

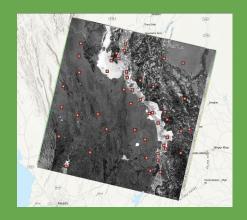
Tool: Extract Values to Points

Plotted NDWI points to quantitatively analyze the difference in water levels between both floods.

METHODOLOGY: Calculations

2

3



Geoprocessing

Extract Values to Points

The Extract Multi Values to Points tool provides enhanced functionality or performance.

Parameters Environments

Input point features

Istudy area

Input raster

NDVI_2009

Output point features

Extract_NDWI_2009

Interpolate values at the point locations

Append all the input raster attributes to the output point features

1 Point NDWI Value NDWI Value vs. Point 0.149515 0.085468 -0.053615 -0.227426 -0.306557 -0.234055 -0.288342 10 -0.151346 11 -0.190118 12 -0.134295 13 0.065189 -0.054597

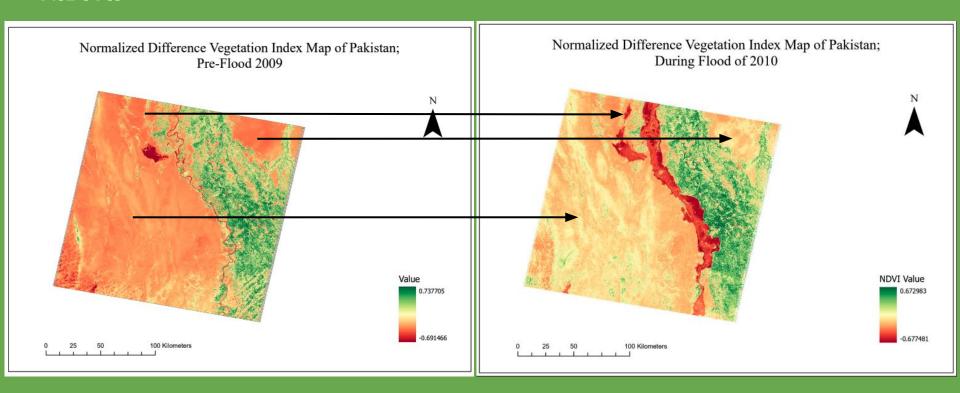
Created a point shapefile and took 45 random points along the image from different land cover types

Used the Extract Values to Points Tool to find the index values at the study area points

Processed the data and created plots to visualize data points

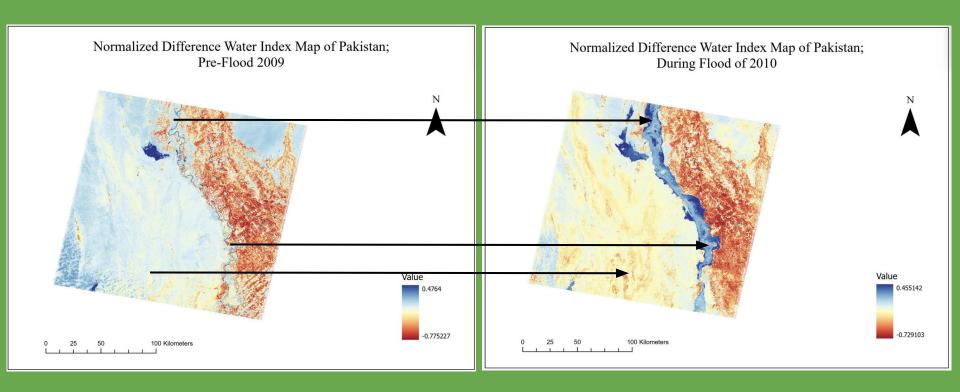
METHODOLOGY: Extraction

N.D.V.I



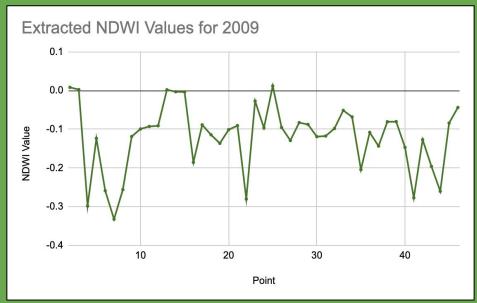
RESULTS: 2010 Floods

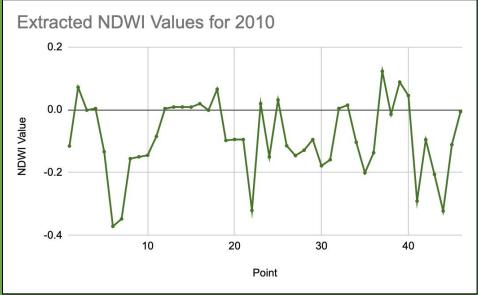
N.D.W.I



RESULTS: 2010 Floods

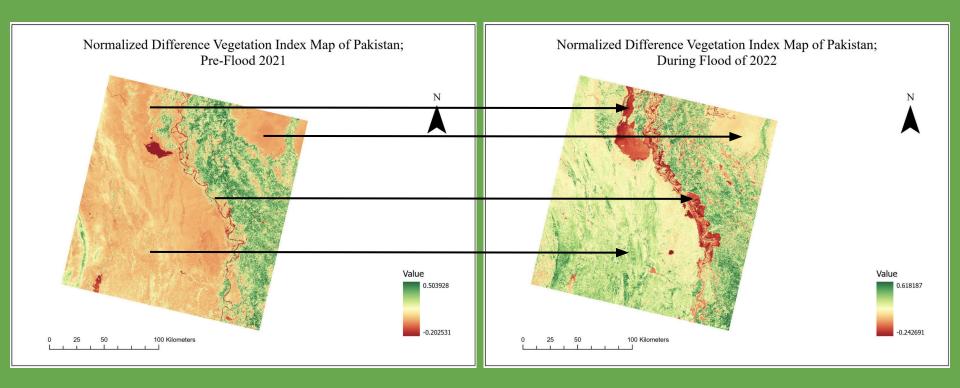
N.D.W.I Values





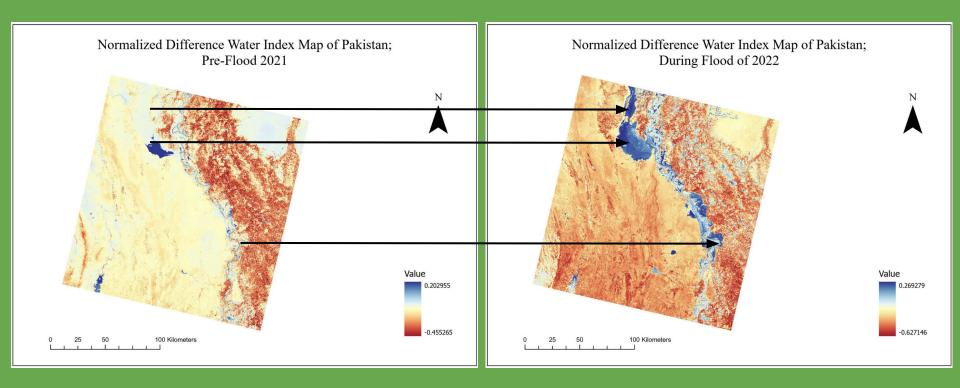
RESULTS: 2010 Floods

N.D.V.I



RESULTS: 2022 Floods

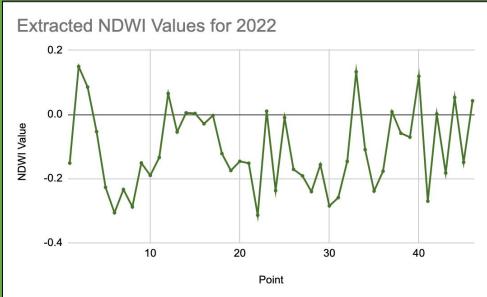
N.D.W.I



RESULTS: 2022 Floods

N.D.W.I Values





The 2022 floods caused a lot more damage than in 2010. This is shown from the NDWI and NDVI maps depicting a lot more water in the 2022 images than in 2010.

Both of the floods brought a lot of destruction to surrounding land areas as regions that used to be for vegetation, agriculture, and suburban were flooded.

The extracted NDWI points show the major difference between pre flood and during flood index values between 2010 and 2022 further proving the intensity of the floods in 2022.

DISCUSSION



Countries like Pakistan are vulnerable to climate change and each time a natural disaster occurs, it only gets worse.

Pakistan is responsible for less than 1% of the world's planet-warming gases, European Union data shows, yet it is the eighth most vulnerable nation to the climate crisis ??

(CNN, 2022)

CONCLUSION