**CHANGE DETECTION OF VEGETATION AND WATERBODIES**

**OF GREATER MUMBAI USING LISS III IMAGERY**

**INTRODUCTION**

Greater Mumbai is located on the western most periphery of the Maharashtra State. The physiographic features of the district is broad and flat terrain flanked by north -south trending hill range. The Powai -Kanheri hills from the largest Salsetic island and are the feeder zone for the three lakes, Powai, Vihar and Tulsi. There are number of Creeks dissecting the area; among them Thane is the longest Creek with Gorai, Malad and Mahim being the other major creeks.

**METHODOLOGY**

**APPLICATION AND USE OF THE MAP**

The following maps help in detecting the changes in vegetation and waterbodies of Greater Mumbai region of Maharashtra.

**Changes Detected are as follows:-**

**Creeks:** Gorai, Malad and Thane Creek has narrowed.

**Lakes:** The area of lakes decreased toward south but increased towards the north.

**Rivers:** Ulhas River and Mithi River has narrowed.

**Vegetation cover:** Increase in Thane and Navi Mumbai mangrove area. Reduction in density of vegetation, in the Reserved forest area in the north east, south west and south side, is detected by the temporal data of Liss III imagery.

**Uses:**

Helpful in the study of Hydrology of the study area.

Check the implication of Govt. law to protect the mangrove, and human encroachment.