## Purdue University Purdue e-Pubs

LARS Symposia

Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing

1-1-1979

### Landsat-D: International Interests and Plans

James V. Zimmerman

Follow this and additional works at: http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/lars\_symp

 $\label{lem:linear} Zimmerman, James V., "Landsat-D: International Interests and Plans" (1979). \textit{LARS Symposia.} Paper 239. \\ \text{http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/lars_symp/239}$ 

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.

#### Reprinted from

# Symposium on Machine Processing of Remotely Sensed Data

June 27 - 29, 1979

The Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing

Purdue University West Lafayette Indiana 47907 USA

IEEE Catalog No. 79CH1430-8 MPRSD

Copyright © 1979 IEEE
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

Copyright © 2004 IEEE. This material is provided with permission of the IEEE. Such permission of the IEEE does not in any way imply IEEE endorsement of any of the products or services of the Purdue Research Foundation/University. Internal or personal use of this material is permitted. However, permission to reprint/republish this material for advertising or promotional purposes or for creating new collective works for resale or redistribution must be obtained from the IEEE by writing to pubs-permissions@ieee.org.

By choosing to view this document, you agree to all provisions of the copyright laws protecting it.

#### LANDSAT-D: INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS AND PLANS

JAMES V. ZIMMERMAN

NASA Headquarters

Since the launching of Landsat-1 in 1972, countries around the world have used Landsat data to assist in national resource development activities. More than 100 countries are now buying Landsat data products from distribution centers in the US and elsewhere. Six countries in addition to the US are operating ground stations to receive data from Landsat-2 and -3. Stations in three more countries are currently under construction; eight other states are planning similar facilities.

In late 1981 NASA plans to launch its fourth Landsat spacecraft, Landsat-D, which should provide expanded opportunities for users around the world to benefit from satellite remote sensing techniques. The Landsat-D Thematic Mapper, with its seven spectral channels and increased spatial resolution, offers considerable promise to scientists and resource managers, particularly in developing countries, where, for example, agricultural applications such as detection of diverse crops grown in small fields, have been limited by the current multispectral scanning abilities.

Mr. Zimmerman will discuss the current and growing interest in satellite remote sensing and prospects for further international cooperation in the Landsat-D era.

James V. Zimmerman has been following the international aspects of NASA's remote sensing programs since he came to NASA in 1973. In this capacity he is responsible for negotiating NASA's agreements with foreign countries involving Landsat ground stations and other remote sensing projects. Prior to coming to NASA, Zimmerman served on the staff of Johns Hopkins University as the Coordinator of its Marine Science Policy Project.