

Original Research Article

Land Use Land Cover Classification of Dang District Using Satellite Imageries and Machine Learning Algorithms on Google Earth Engine Platform.

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Abstract

Land use land cover classification (LULC) is a key tool for accessing, monitoring and management of natural resources. Advanced remote sensing technologies such as satellite imageries and machine learning algorithms have been widely used for LULC classification around the globe. This study was aimed to compare and analyze the performance of Random Forest (RF) and Classification and Regression Tree (CART) algorithms for LULC classification of Dang district using Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 imageries of the year 2023 on Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform. During the study, satellite images were accessed and filtered by predetermined region of interest, date, cloud percentage (<10%) and spatial resolution (30m) followed by cloud masking and median composite. Several satellite indices including normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), normalized difference built up index (NDBI), modified normalized difference water index (MNDWI) and barren soil index (BSI) were computed and used to detect five different LULC classes i.e., crop lands, water bodies, forest and shrubs, settlements, and barren and sandy lands. The overall accuracy of RF model for Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 imageries were 95.71% and 95.21% while CART exhibited 97.43% and 96.41% respectively. Similarly, the Kappa coefficient for CART was 0.97 for Landsat-9 and 0.95 for Sentinel-2 imageries while that of RF was 0.94 for both image sources. The results indicate that CART performed comparatively better than RF under same level of resolution. Some areas of the district were misclassified due to resemblance of bands in complex terrain system and seasonality of water bodies.

Keywords: LULC, Machine Learning, GEE, Random Forest, Classification and Regression Tree

Introduction

Land use and land cover are different but interchangeable terms. Land cover refers to the natural state of physical earth surface such as vegetation, wetlands, soil and settlements while land use indicates the purposive utilization pattern of land resource by human beings (Zhang and Li, 2022). Land use land cover (LULC) classification is the rigorous process of grouping the earth surface based on its use pattern and covering. LULC mapping is crucial for land use planning and management, environmental assessment, vulnerability and climate change (Talukdar et al., 2020a). It also helps to determine the way of land use transformation over the time period. Traditional methods such as visual observation and field surveying are capable of classifying land use and cover pattern accurately but are considered to be expensive and inefficient (Ibrahim, 2023). To overcome this problem, modern technological advancements such as remote sensing are essential. Remote sensing is the technique of gathering information about earth surface without physical contact. Satellites, uncrewed air vehicles, passive and active sensors are used to collect the required information which ultimately processed and analyzed to derive useful insights.

Google earth engine is an open-source web-based cloud computing system that provides global time series multi-satellite geo-data for geo-spatial applications (Kumar and Mutanga, 2018 and Gorelick, 2017). It is known for its rapid computing abilities, accessible large storage system and web-based portal which allows clients to process petabyte data through normal devices (Kumar and Mutanga, 2018). GEE consists a large repository of satellite remote sensing data such as Moderate resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS), Sentinel, Landsat, Cropland, Land cover (GEE, 2024) which are widely applied in several concerned fields including agriculture, hydrological management, land use land cover, climate change, disaster management, urbanization and ecological sciences (Xiong et al., 2017; Huang et al., 2017; Devries et al., 2020; Ivushkin et al., 2019 and Bullock et al., 2020).

Machine learning comes at the intersection of computer science and data science (Jordan and Mitchell, 2015). It exhibits the ability of performing assigned task without external programming (Mahesh, 2019). Random Forest (RF) and Classification and Regression Tree (CART) are supervised machine learning models which are capable of making decisions based on training datasets. These models are capable classifying land use and land cover pattern using satellite imageries including Sentinel and Landsat images in GEE platform precisely (Oliveira et al., 2012; Choubin et al., 2019). However, their results may vary with imagery sources and their quality, number and distribution of training and testing data (Avci et al., 2023). In this study we have explored the performance of RF and CART models for LULC classification of Dang district using Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 imageries under 30 meters of resolutions.

Commented [WU2]: The introduction effectively sets the stage for the study, but some areas could benefit from additional detail or clarification to enhance clarity and reader engagement:

Background on LULC Classification:

Justification for the Study Area:

Justification for the Study Area:

Review of Previous Studies

Focus on Technology

Study Objective:

Study Area

In this study, land use land cover classification and performance analysis of Dang district (Latitude: 27.633⁰N to 28.383⁰N and Longitude: 82.217⁰E to 83.250⁰E) of Lumbini province Nepal was performed. Dang district is located in mid hills of Nepal surrounded by Siwalik ranges in the north and flat plane lands in the south with elevation ranging from 213 meters to 1500 meters above the sea level. It shares the tropical to subtropical climate with hot summer monsoon and mild winter. The district is rich in forest and water resources, biodiversity, and fertile plain lands for agriculture.

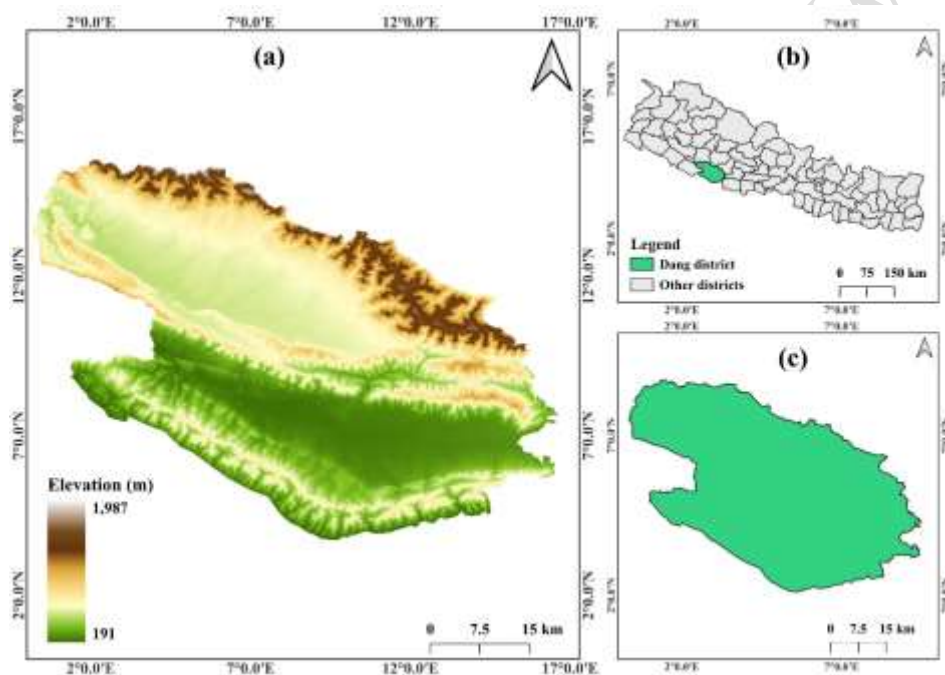


Figure 1 a. Study area with elevation estimated from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. **b.** District boundaries Dang district. **c.** Dang district used as region of interest (ROI).

Methodology

Datasets

The multispectral imageries of Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 satellites were accessed and purposively used for land use land cover classification in the google earth engine platform. The acquired imageries were filtered by date i.e., January to December 2023 maintaining the cloud masking of less than 10%. Landsat-9 is satellite operation managed in collaboration of NASA and USGS. It provides high resolution images crucial for monitoring and managing of land resources, water use,

urban expansion, coral reef degradation and so forth. Sentinel-2 is another satellite operation owned by European space agency with up to 10 meters of resolution and 13 different spectral bands.

In the Google earth engine platform, satellite imageries from both sources i.e., Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 were acquired. Imported images were filtered by date, region of interest and maximum cloud percentage. Then, cloud and shadow contaminated images were processed precisely to obtain their quality and usefulness. Computation of annual median of several available and calculated spectral bands was performed and composite image was obtained and used for further process of classification.

Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a key tool for evaluating vegetation health and land use changes using satellite images, which helps with sustainable planning. A healthier crop canopy will absorb more red light and reflect more near-infrared light, resulting in a higher NDVI value (Milella & Reina, 2024).

Formula: NDVI is calculated as;

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - RED}{NIR + RED} \quad \text{Equation 1.}$$

Where, RED refers to the reflectance in the visible red spectrum, while NIR denotes the reflectance in the near-infrared spectrum. The near-infrared band covers wavelengths from 750 to 1300 nm, the red band ranges from 600 to 700 nm (Huete et al., 1994). NDVI values range from -1 to +1, with higher values indicating denser and healthier vegetation, while lower values indicate sparse or stressed vegetation (Milella & Reina, 2024).

Normalized difference built-up index (NDBI)

NDBI is a crucial tool for distinguishing built-up areas from vegetation and other land cover types, using satellite images, providing insights into urban growth and patterns (Yasin et al. 2022). NDBI is determined using the SWIR1 and NIR bands of the Landsat sensor (Guha et al., 2021)

Formula: NDBI is calculated by;

$$NDBI = \frac{(SWIR - NIR)}{(SWIR + NIR)} \quad \text{Equation 2.}$$

Where, the Normalized Difference Built-up Index value lies between -1 to +1. A negative NDBI value indicates the presence of water bodies, while higher values signify built-up areas. Vegetation is associated with lower NDBI values. NDBI values between 0.1 and 0.3 indicate built-up areas, while values greater than 0.25 suggest bare lands (Zha et al., 2003).

Modified normalized difference water index (MNDWI)

Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI) is a remote sensing tool that enhances the delineation of water bodies in satellite imagery by effectively distinguishing between water,

vegetation, and urban areas. MNDWI is determined using the GREEN and MIR bands instead of a NIR band.

Formula: MNDWI is calculated by;

$$\text{MNDWI} = \frac{(\text{Green} - \text{MIR})}{(\text{Green} + \text{MIR})} \quad \text{Equation 3.}$$

Where, it reveals that the average digital number of TM band 5, representing middle infrared (MIR) radiation and Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) value lies between -1 to 1. Water exhibits higher positive values in the MNDWI because it absorbs more mid-infrared (MIR) light compared to near-infrared (NIR) light. Built-up areas display negative values. According to Jensen 2004, Soil and vegetation show negative values because soil reflects more mid-infrared (MIR) light than near-infrared (NIR) light.

Enhanced vegetation index (EVI)

The enhanced vegetative index (EVI) is a satellite-derived index used to measure vegetation health, density, and productivity. It is designed to optimize the vegetation signals and improve the sensitivity to high biomass regions, while minimizing background signals and atmospheric effects, compared to the widely used NDVI and comparatively less sensitive to different soil background (Huete et al., 2002).

Formula: It is calculated by;

$$\text{EVI} = 2.5 * \frac{\text{NIR} - \text{Red}}{(\text{NIR} + 6 * \text{Red} - 7.5 * \text{Blue}) + 1} \quad \text{Equation 4.}$$

Bare soil index (BSI)

The Bare Soil Index (BSI) is a tool used in the remote sensing to identify and quantify bare soil area in satellite imagery. It accurately classifies and differentiates bare soil and other land covers, like vegetation, water bodies and built-up areas (Nguyen et al., 2021 & Somanathan et al., 2024).

Formula: It is calculated by;

$$\text{BSI} = \frac{(\text{SWIR} + \text{Red}) - (\text{NIR} + \text{Blue})}{(\text{SWIR} + \text{Red}) + (\text{NIR} + \text{Blue})} \quad \text{Equation 5.}$$

Where, SWIR= short-waved infrared band and NIR= near- infrared band. Its values range between -1 and 1, where, higher value indicates a higher change on bare soil and lower value indicates a higher vegetation.

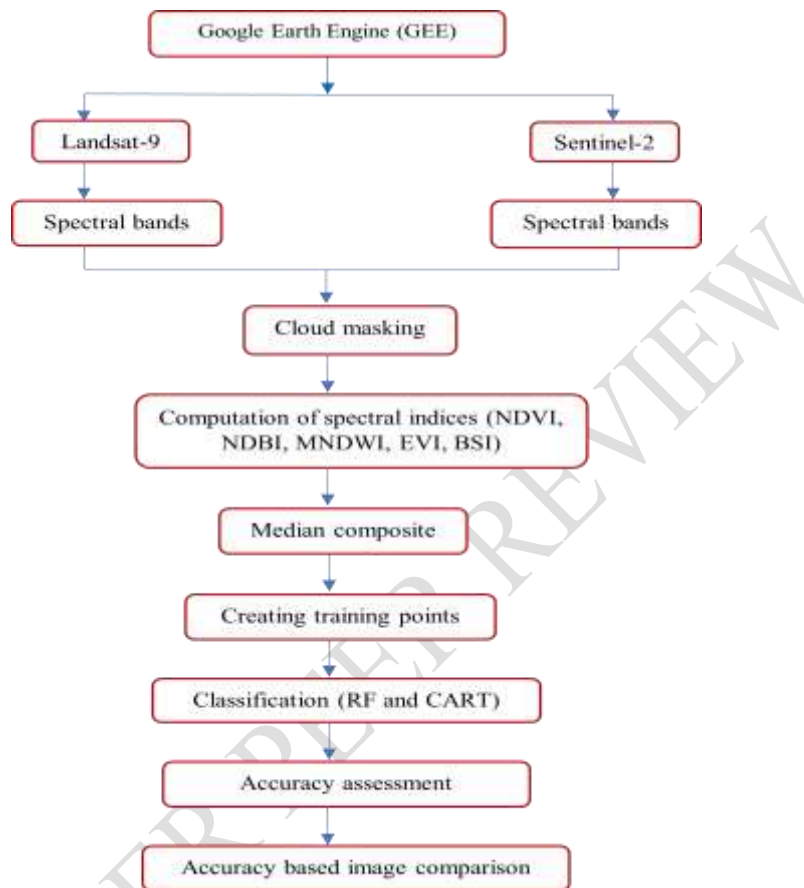


Figure 2. Methodology of Land Use Land Cover (LULC) classification on Google Earth Engine (GEE) platform.

Machine learning algorithms

Machine learning models allow us to integrate geospatial datasets with machine learning algorithms for LULC classification (Zhao et al., 2024) and developing decision support system. However, their performance accuracy is crucially important. Although several machine learning models are available for classification of imageries based on available spectral bands, RF and CART models were employed in this study.

Random Forest (RF) Classifier

Random forest is extensively employed in classification and regression tasks due to its wide application features with high classification accuracies. RF is capable of dealing with high-

dimensional datasets, complex decision boundaries and mitigating over-fitting issues (Sultana and Inayathulla, 2022). The operating mechanisms of RF resembles with trees inside the forest. Each tree as a part of whole model, makes classification decision based on the training datasets which finally becomes the prediction of overall classifier (Donges, 2024).

Classification and Regression Tree (CART) Classifier

CART developed by (Breimen et al., 1984) is a simple binary decision-making tool based on if-then scenarios based on hierarchical decision trees (Shetty, 2019). Such type of models splits the training data into two groups or subsets resembling with nodes of the trees which leads to separate branching and is continued until the terminal node is formed (Loukika et al., 2021). In this model, a single decision tree is formed and outputs depends on sample size each classification classes. Moreover, high dimensionality of datasets may lead to complex tree architecture thereby reduced accuracy.

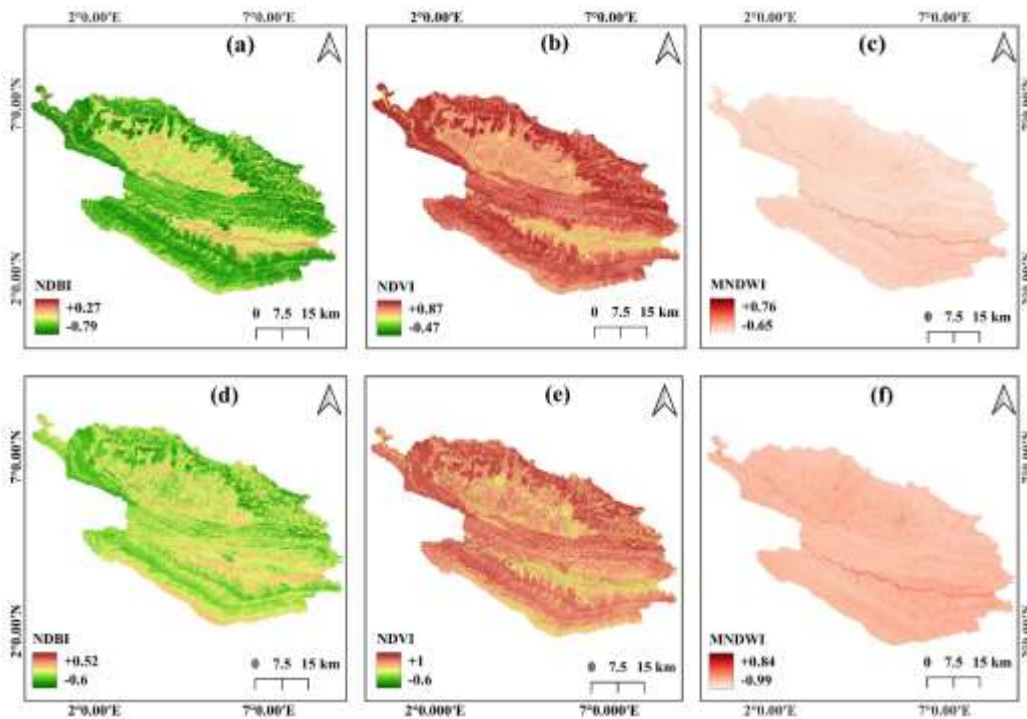


Figure 3. Depiction of major satellite indices. **a.** Normalized Difference Built Index (NDBI) **b.** Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and **c.** Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI) using Landsat-9 imageries. **d.** Normalized Difference Built Index (NDBI) **e.** Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and **f.** Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI) using Sentinel-2 imageries.

Accuracy assessment

The performance of each machine learning models was evaluated with accuracy assessment after classification of composite image. For this purpose, imageries were divided into training (80%) and testing (20%) datasets using point geometry in google earth engine. Confusion matrix was employed for validation and rating of image categorization as suggested by Zhao et al., 2024. Following mathematical equations were used for calculation of Kappa coefficient, Producer accuracy, User accuracy and Overall accuracy.

$$OA = \left(\frac{Pc}{Pn} \right) \times 100 \quad \text{Equation 6.}$$

Where, Pc is the correctly classified pixel numbers and Pn is the total pixel numbers.

$$k = \frac{N \sum_{i=1}^r x_{ii} - \sum_{i=1}^r (x_{i+} \times x_{+i})}{N^2 \sum_{i=1}^r (x_{i+} \times x_{+i})} \quad \text{Equation 7.}$$

Where, N= total number of observations, r = number of rows and columns in error matrix, x_{ii} = number of observations in row i and column i , x_{i+} = marginal total of row i , x_{+i} = marginal total of column i . The producer accuracy was estimated by the ratio of correctly categorized pixels to total number of pixels for each class. The magnitude ranges between -1 to $+1$ where value greater than $+0.5$ was acceptable as categorization (Talukdar et al., 2020a).

Results

LULC classification by Random Forest and Classification Regression Tree

Land use land cover scenario of Dang district was classified by using two different supervised machine learning models i.e., Random Forest (RF) and Classification and Regression Tree (CART) for comparative analysis of their performance. Area distribution of land use land cover categories as generated by RF and CART models for Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 are described as below (Figure 4,5,6 and 7).

Landsat-9

The classifications of Dang district using Landsat-9 imageries with RF and CART models are shown in Figure 4 & 6. According to the classification using RF, 159.62 km² was classified as forest and shrubs, 75.09 km² as crop lands, 52.96 km² as built up, 14.69 km² as water bodies and 3.50 km² as barren land. Similarly, classification results with CART model revealed that 155.74 km², 69.41 km², 61.02 km², 9.93 km² and 9.76 km² of land area were classified as forest and shrubs, built up, crop lands, barren lands and water bodies respectively.

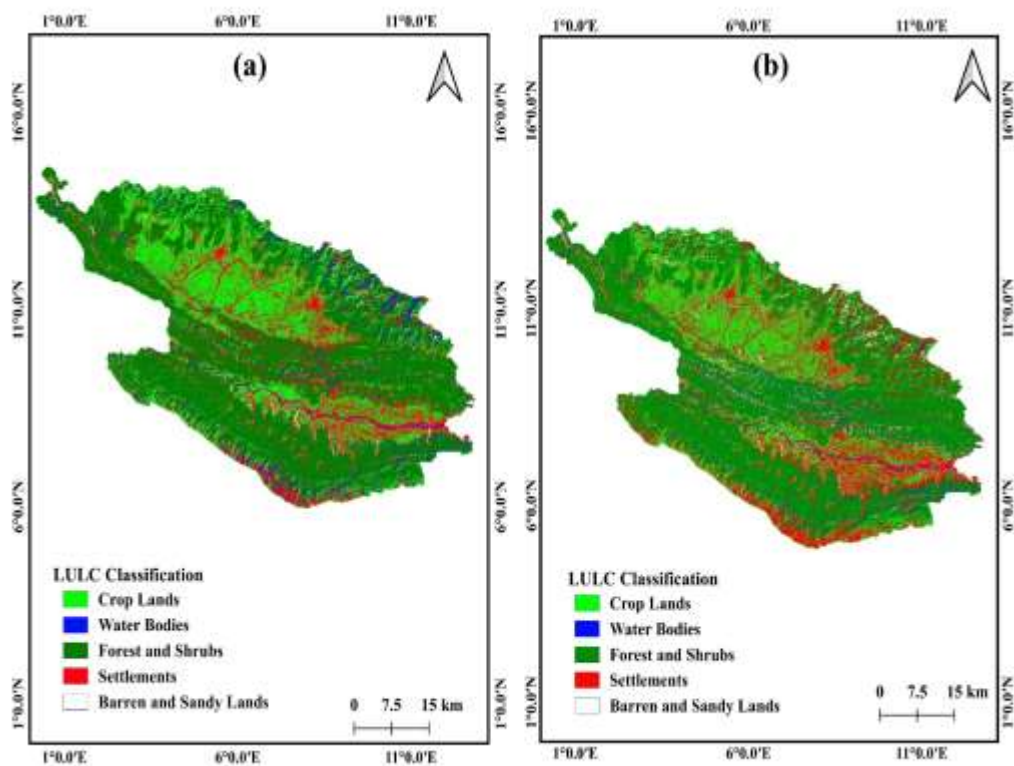


Figure 4. Land use land cover (LULC) maps of Landsat-9 imagery. **a.** using RF and **b.** CART models for the year 2023.

Sentinel-2

The generated results of LULC of Dang district with Sentinel-2 imagery, using RF and CART models are shown in **Figure 5 & 7**. In case of RF model, 154.23 km² of area was classified as forest and shrubs, 76.41 km² as crop lands, 40.35 km² as built up, 22.09 km² as water bodies and 12.79 km² as barren land. Similarly, in case of CART model, classification results indicate that 136.19 km², 68.16 km², 52.84 km², 29.76 km² and 18.91 km² of areas were classified as forest and shrubs, crop lands, built up, barren lands and water bodies respectively.

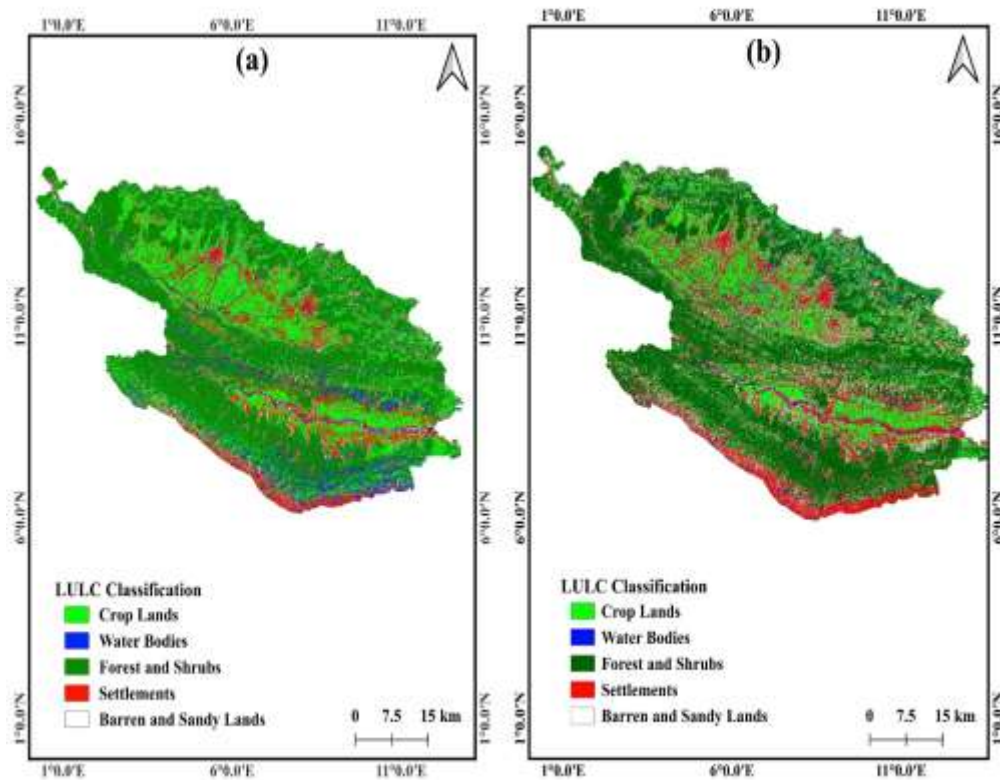


Figure 5. Land use land cover (LULC) maps of Sentinel-2 imageries. a. using RF and b. CART models for the year 2023.

Evaluation of Performance

The producer's and user's accuracy of both RF and CART model were estimated for each LULC categories. The accuracy performance of each category is described as below:

Landsat-9

Crop lands

The accuracy outcomes of crop lands using both classifiers and satellite imageries are presented in Table. Results shows that producer's accuracy and user's accuracy of crop lands generated by RF model were 98.0% and 94.0% respectively. Similarly, producer's and user's accuracy for crop lands generated by CART model were 96.0% and 100.0% respectively.

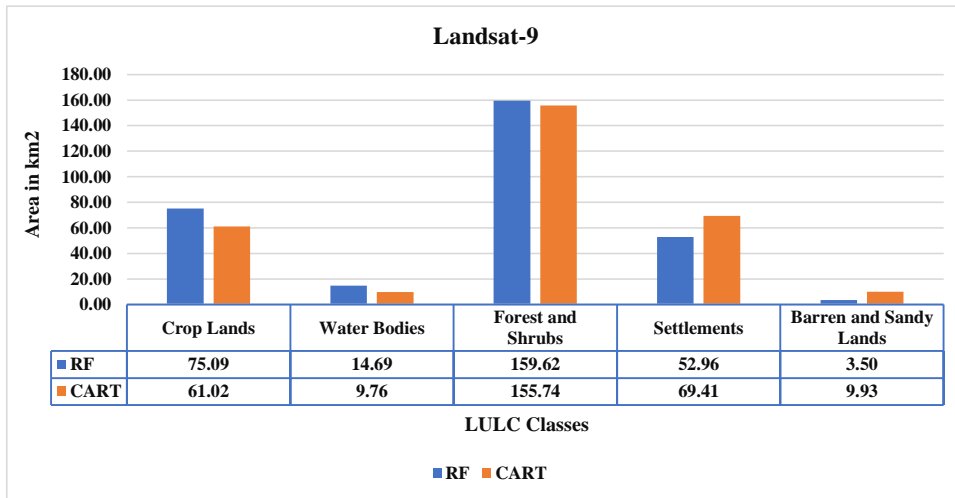


Figure 6. Area of each LULC classes estimated by RF and CART model using Landsat-9 imageries.

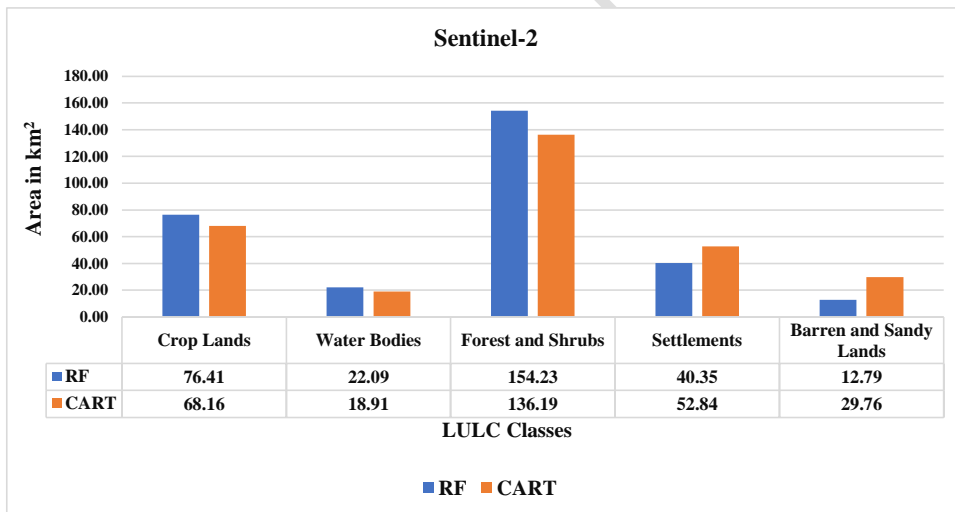


Figure 7. Area of each LULC classes estimated by RF and CART model using Sentinel-2 imageries.

Water bodies

The PA and UA for water bodies generated by RF model were 97.0% and 99.0% while for CART, 99.0% and 100.0% respectively.

Forest and shrub lands

The PA and UA for forest and shrubs extracted by RF was 99.0% and 96.0% while CART results for PA and UA for forest and shrubs were 100.0% and 98.0% respectively.

Settlements

The PA and UA for settlement areas generated by RF were 95.35% and 93.71% while CART generated 98.6% and 94.41% respectively.

Barren lands

PA and UA for barren land generated by RF were 78.0% and 100.0% whereas CART has 85.0% and 92.0% respectively. This result revealed that CART is the best machine learning technique to map barren land using landsat-9 imageries.

Sentinel-2

Crop lands

The PA and UA for crop lands generated by RF were 95.0% and 94.0% respectively. The CART result for PA and UA of crop lands were 96.0% and 98.0% indicating CART as best technique to classify the crop lands when coupled with Sentinel-2 imageries.

Water bodies

The RF classifier has extracted the 98.0% of PA and UA accuracy for water bodies using Sentinel-2 imageries whereas CART has generated PA and UA of 98.0% and 97.0% respectively. This result suggests RF as best method for classifying water bodies.

Forest and shrub lands

The PA and UA for forest and shrubs generated by RF were 99.0% and 95.0% respectively however, CART has extracted 99.0% and 100.0% of PA and UA. This also indicates CART is the best classifying method for forest and shrubs.

Settlement lands

The PA and UA for buildup lands extracted by RF are 98.0% and 94.0% respectively while CART has generated 96.0% and 93.0% of PA and UA respectively. This result suggests RF is the best method for mapping buildup lands using Sentinel-2 imageries.

Barren lands

PA and UA for barren land generated by RF are 71.0% and 93.0% whereas CART produced PA and UA of 87.0% and 92.0% using Sentinel-2 imageries. This result indicates CART is the best method for mapping barren lands using Sentinel-2 imageries.

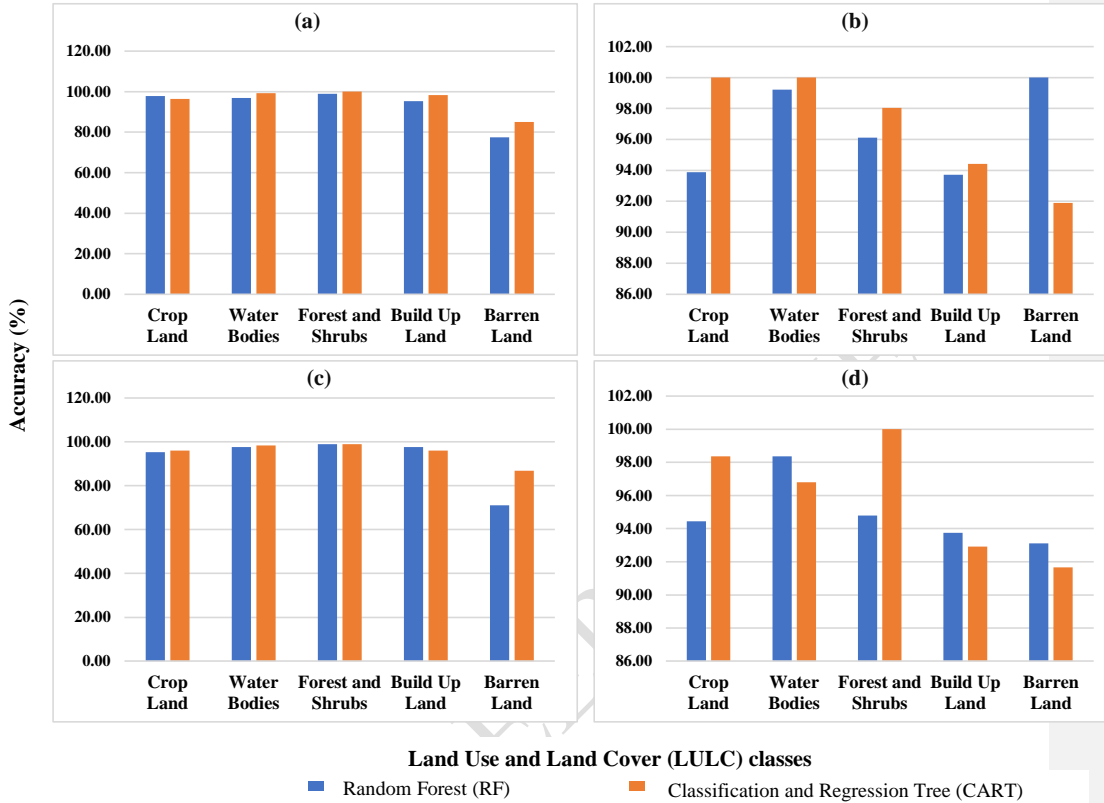


Figure 8a. Producer accuracy for each LULC classes of Landsat-9 imageries using RF and CART. **b.** User accuracy for each LULC classes of Landsat-9 imageries using RF and CART. **c.** Producer accuracy for each LULC classes of Sentinel-2 imageries using RF and CART. **d.** User accuracy for each LULC classes of Sentinel-2 imageries using RF and CART.

Result validation

The results generated by RF and CART machine learning algorithms using Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 imageries were validated by overall accuracy (OA) and Kappa coefficient (KC) as shown in **Table 1**. The OA and KC for RF using Landsat-9 imageries were 96.0% and 94.0% respectively. Similarly, OA and KC of RF algorithm for Sentinel-2 imageries were 95.0% and 94.0% respectively.

Furthermore, OA and Kc of CART algorithm also varied among the satellite image sources. OA and Kc of CART for Landsat-9 were 97.0% each while 96.0% and 95.0% respectively in case of Sentinel-2 imageries. The result validates that RF and CART algorithms are applicable for land use land cover mapping using both of the satellite imageries.

Table 1. Accuracy assessment of land use land cover (LULC) classes of satellite imageries using RF and CART.

Image Source	Classifier	Classes	Producer Accuracy (%)	Users Accuracy (%)	Overall Accuracy (%)	Kappa Coefficient
Landsat-9	RF	Crop Lands	97.87	93.88	95.71	0.94
		Water Bodies	96.92	99.21		
		Forest and Shrubs	99.00	96.12		
		Settlements	95.35	93.71		
		Barren and Sandy Lands	77.50	100.00		
Landsat-9	CART	Crop Lands	96.45	100.00	97.43	0.97
		Water Bodies	99.23	100.00		
		Forest and Shrubs	100.00	98.04		
		Settlements	98.26	94.41		
		Barren and Sandy Lands	85.00	91.89		
Sentinel-2	RF	Crop Lands	95.20	94.44	95.21	0.94
		Water Bodies	97.56	98.36		
		Forest and Shrubs	98.91	94.79		
		Settlements	97.56	93.75		
		Barren and Sandy Lands	71.05	93.10		
Sentinel-2	CART	Crop Lands	96.00	98.36	96.41	0.95
		Water Bodies	98.37	96.80		
		Forest and Shrubs	98.91	100.00		
		Settlements	95.93	92.91		
		Barren and Sandy Lands	86.84	91.67		

Note: RF: Random Forest, CART: Classification and Regression Tree.

Discussion

In this study, two different machine learning models i.e., RF and CART were employed to classify the land use and land cover of Dang district using Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 data for the year 2023. From the classified images, some of the forest covered lands were classified as crop lands due to reflectance of imageries which mislead the classifier. Similar issues during land cover classification were also reported by Avci et al., 2023 and Loukika et al., 2021. Such misclassification has seen in small shrub areas at the middle of forest, which was further confirmed by site observation. Additionally, barren lands nearby rivers in the imageries were misclassified as settlements which might be due to resembling reflectance characters of sandy lands and settlement buildings. The misclassification between sandy lands and settlement areas was also confirmed by Loukika et al., 2021, which particularly happens due to seasonality of the water bodies. Moreover, due to complex terrain system of the district, shadows created by high hills and dense forest in some northern and southern parts were classified as water bodies even after rigorous

masking of shadow effects. This indicates that performance of both machine learning models requires precise filtering of satellite imageries considering the appropriate sun angle. The performance capabilities of RF and CART model were almost similar either with Landsat-9 or Sentinel-2 imageries, which might be due to two reasons. Firstly, the resolution was set at 30 meters in both of the image sources and secondly, proper filtering and cleaning of pixels was ensured before classification. However, this result contradicts with Loukika et al., 2021, who reported the superiority of Sentinel-2 images as they used Landsat-8 and Sentinel-2 at the resolution of 30 and 10 meters respectively. Moreover, the performance accuracy classification models ultimately depend on number and preciseness of training data (Thanh & Kappas, 2018), numbers of trees and random expression (Talukdar et al., 2020a; Talukdar et al., 2020b) which might occur in our study due to same number of training samples.

Conclusion

Mapping of land use and land cover is utmost important for sustainable land monitoring, utilization and management. Satellite image repositories are assets collected through advanced remote sensing technologies such as satellites which help governments and related stakeholders to consider the past scenarios of earth surface before developmental project planning. Additionally, machine learning algorithms play indispensable role for LULC classification based on pixels of imageries. This study aims to estimate the performance of two different machine learning models (RF and CART) for LULC based on Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2 imageries on GEE platform. The classified images indicate that LULC classification is extremely dependent to image resolution, quality of images, classifier employed and training samples. Results shown that CART model was slightly superior in terms of image classification under both image sources (Landsat-9 and Sentinel-2) at 30 meters of resolution as compared to RF. The finding suggests image resolution, cloud masking, region of interest, selection of classifier, number of training samples should be considered for precise and reliable LULC results. Further investigations of classifiers specially under varied image resolution and appropriate shadow correction for complex terrain systems are highly suggested. In conclusion, GEE is useful tool for acquisition, processing of geospatial datasets and generating insightful outputs such as land use and land cover classification using several machine learning algorithms at national or global scale.

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