Geophysical Research Abstracts,
Vol. 10, EGU2008-A-00729, 2008
SRef-ID: 1607-7962/gra/EGU2008-A-00729
EGU General Assembly 2008

Using of Advanced Technologies for Disasters Monitoring

K. Shawableh, M. Dalati

@ President of Jordanian Geologists Association (JGA),

(icem_2005@yahoo.com / Amman, Jordan)

GIS can be thought as a way of modeling the world people live in. Graphical data is linked with the information that is stored on the database. Using GIS provides querying both graphical and text data. One of the main benefits of GIS is improved management of organizations and resources. It is a fast and accurate way of analyzing spatial data to disasters monitoring. GIS is a computer system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing and displaying data related to positions on the Earth's surface. These might be represented as several different layers where each layer holds data about a particular kind of feature. Each feature is linked to a position on the graphical image of a map. Layers of data are organized to be studied and to perform statistical analysis. Remote Sensing and GIS data integration involves combining or merging data from multiple sources to extract better and more information. This may include multitemporal, multiresolution, multisensor or multi-data type.

The results from a classification of a remote sensing data set in map format, could also be used in a GIS as another data source to update existing map data. In essence, by analyzing diverse data sets together, it is possible to extract better and more accurate information than by using a single data source alone. DEMs/DTMs are also useful for generating three-dimensional perspective views by draping remote sensing imagery over the elevation data.