

Method for identification of high fishery resources in turbid waters developed

Chlorophyll-*a* in coastal and inland water bodies is an index of productivity and has huge implications for identifying fishing zones and the conditions that make the area rich with nutrients, oxygen level. While using remote sensing technique for measuring this over a given space and time was long been available, a much needed method to accurately generate Chlorophyll-*a* in a wide variety of coastal and inland turbid water types (especially the areas prone to human interaction) was lacking. To address this concern, the researchers at the Goa University have developed a new method (an optical algorithm) that when applied to remotely sensed data produces accurate results. The accurate monitoring of Chlorophyll-*a* is a boost to local fisherman in identifying a region of high fishery resources, which enable better catch with less economy and efforts. The results of this research are currently available in the form of [pre-publication in a prestigious research journal](#). The algorithm that measures Chlorophyll-*a* with high accuracy is named as Goa University Case II (GUC2) algorithm.

Through this paper the researchers also revealed the importance of two wavelengths, namely; 663 nm and 623 nm, as inseparable components of any future optical sensor designed by any country for coastal and inland water studies.
