Prior to the use of unmanned aircraft to gather aerial imagery, satellite imagery was used by agronomists to help determine plant health. What might some of the benefits be in using unmanned aircraft systems to gather this imagery versus satellites?

Step 1:

UAS are aircraft and related equipment that are remotely flown or autonomously fly and do not carry a human operator. Unmanned aerial systems (UAS), unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS), and drones are frequent names for UAS. Unmanned aerial vehicles, or drones, are aircraft without a human pilot, flight crew, or passengers.

An object that orbits a planet, star, or moon is called a satellite. As an illustration, the Earth orbits the sun, making it a satellite. The moon is a satellite as well because it revolves around Earth. The term "satellite" typically refers to a device that is launched into space and orbits the Earth or another celestial body.

Step 2:

A relatively recent surveying technology is the drone. While obviously operating at a much lower level than satellites, drones can operate at a much higher height than conventional land-based surveying methods. Compared to satellites, drones can produce photographs with higher quality, but storing these images on a big scale is more difficult.

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) have made a variety of tasks and industries more easier to complete.

Drones' capacity to move in spaces where humans would be harmful is one of the main justifications for their widespread deployment.

On a spectrum of mapping technologies, drones and satellites can be thought of, their relative merits depending on the intended use. Drones can be used to survey locations that are off-limits to foot traffic. Additionally, using drones in wooded or mountainous areas