



TerraTracker

Space Apps 2023 - GeoAI Reimagined - Ames Research Center

Ethan Hanlon - Sunday, October 8th, 2023

The background of the slide features a series of overlapping, wavy, organic shapes in various shades of dark blue and black, creating a layered, mountain-like or liquid-like effect. The word "Problem" is centered in white text over this background.

Problem



Bay Area

Step 1: Tracker Info

Name

Bay Area

Description

Measuring the environmental health of the bay area

MGRS ?

10SEG

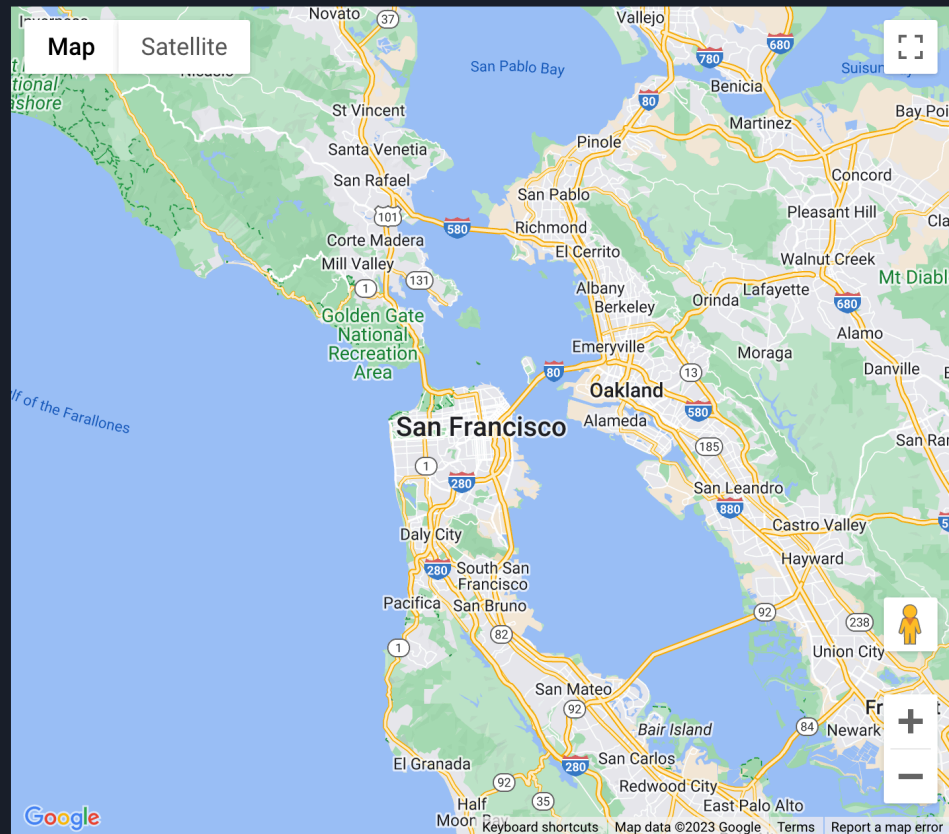
Only five-character (100km resolution) MGRS are supported at this time.

Anything in particular you're looking for?

Forest Health, Snowmelt, etc.

Who is responsible for this property?

For instance, the city, a private company, etc. This helps me find relevant information.





San Francisco Tracker

Step 2: Notifications

Emails

Add Email +

armstrong@nasa.gov

Remove

Webhooks

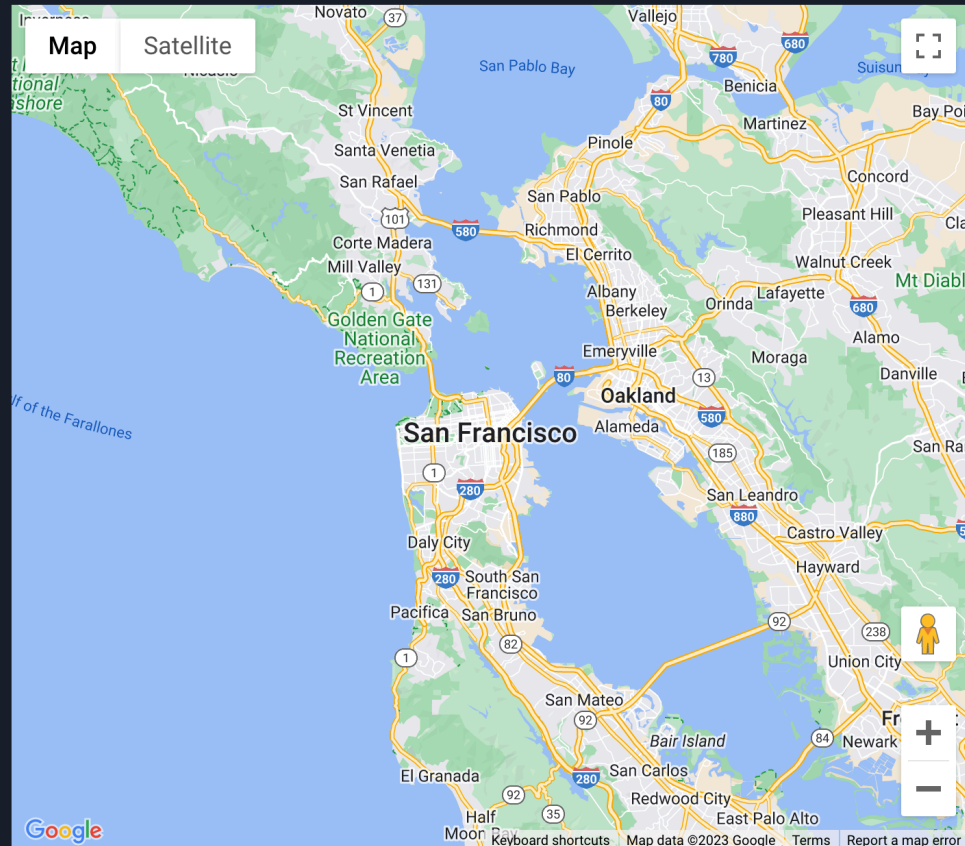
Add Webhook +

https://nasa.gov/webhook

Remove

Back

Create Tracker



Tracker Event Log

Re-run analysis now

e5395d8e-2237-41b1-98f0-7df984156475

Satellite Imagery

Event Type hls

Cloud Cover 0%

Average Reflectance 251.32

AI Analysis

The overall average darkness of the image is relatively high, indicating a general absence of the color green - typically associated with vegetation. This suggests that the area might be dominated by bare soil, ocean, or snow. Looking at the average darkness of the tiles, most values are rather small, ranging from 5 to 10. This could indicate that a lot of the observed area is covered by light surfaces, such as desert, sand, or perhaps urban areas made of light-colored concrete. Alternatively, the small values could result from direct sunlight reflecting off these surfaces, causing the image to appear brighter. However, there are five tiles with significantly higher values, ranging from 409 to 1752. These are likely features that are far darker or perhaps even completely black. Possible explanations for such dark features could be large bodies of water, dense tree canopies, dark rocks, or the shadows of mountains or other large features. Without additional contextual information, a precise interpretation isn't possible. For example, a climate or topography map of the region being observed could provide clues about what type of environment to expect and thus help to interpret the reflectance values. Additionally, comparing these values to images taken at different dates or times of day might help to distinguish between moving features (like clouds or water bodies) and

Workflow

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Process / Challenges



Thank you!