1. SIFT, KNN, and RANSAC are robust for feature detection and matching, their effectiveness is highly dependent on the quality and variety of input data. Incorporating a wide range of terrains, weather conditions, and geographic locations will improve the algorithm.
2. Exploring architectures like Superpoint + SuperGlue with SIFT can provide complementary strengths. A hybrid approach where keypoints from SIFT and Superpoint+SuperGlue are concatenated can offer better feature detection.
3. Implementing cloud mask filtering can automatically exclude cloudy images, ensuring only clear images are processed. For seasonal adjustments, more sophisticated methods beyond histogram matching, such as GANs, can standardize appearances across different seasons.