

# SENSORES REMOTOS

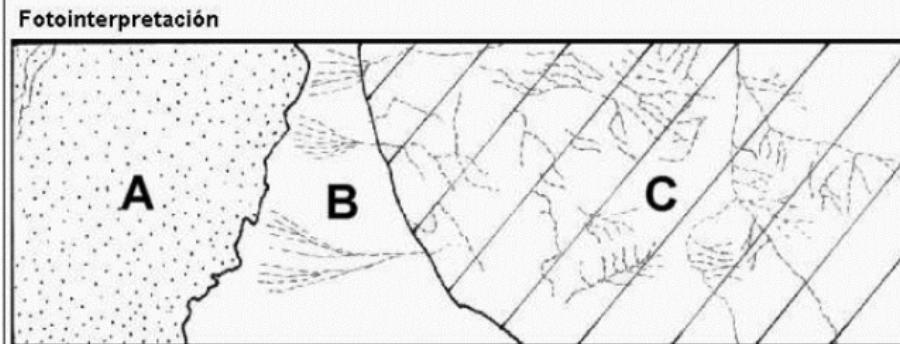
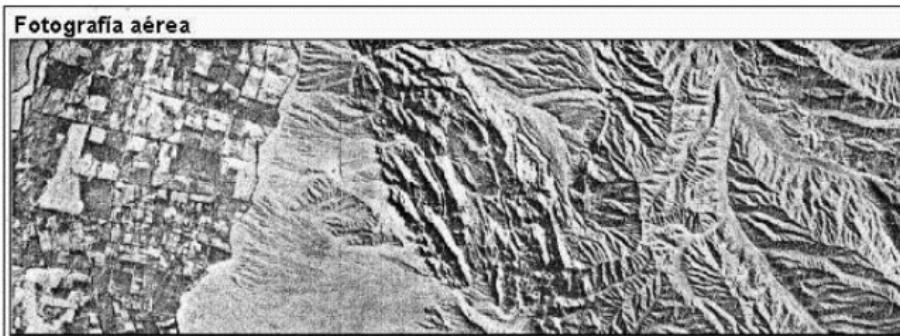
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(Versión:July 27, 2020)



# Procedimiento para fotointerpretación



## Referencias



Unidad A



Unidad B



Unidad C

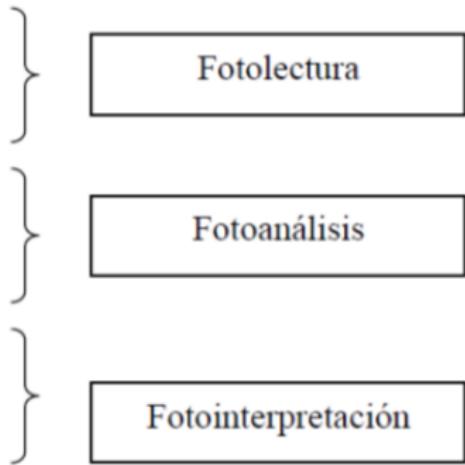
Criterios de fotointerpretación

# Procedimiento para fotointerpretación

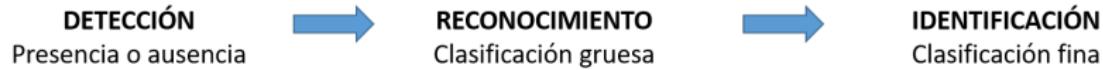
Detección  
Reconocimiento e identificación

Análisis  
Clasificación  
Evaluación

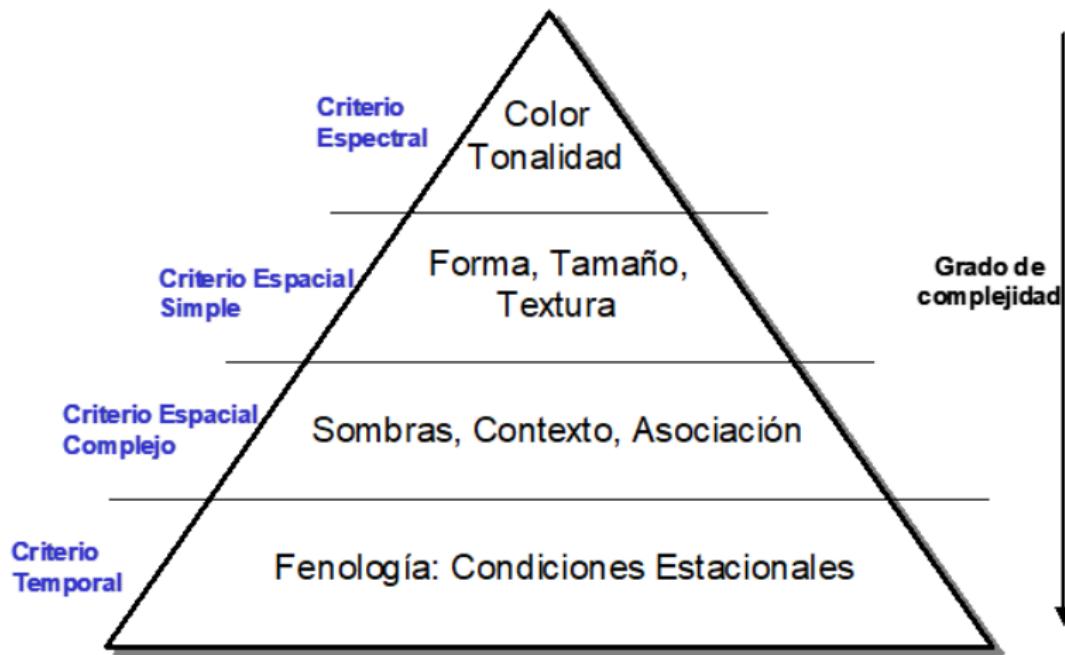
Deducción e inducción



# Procedimiento para fotointerpretación



# Criterios de fotointerpretación



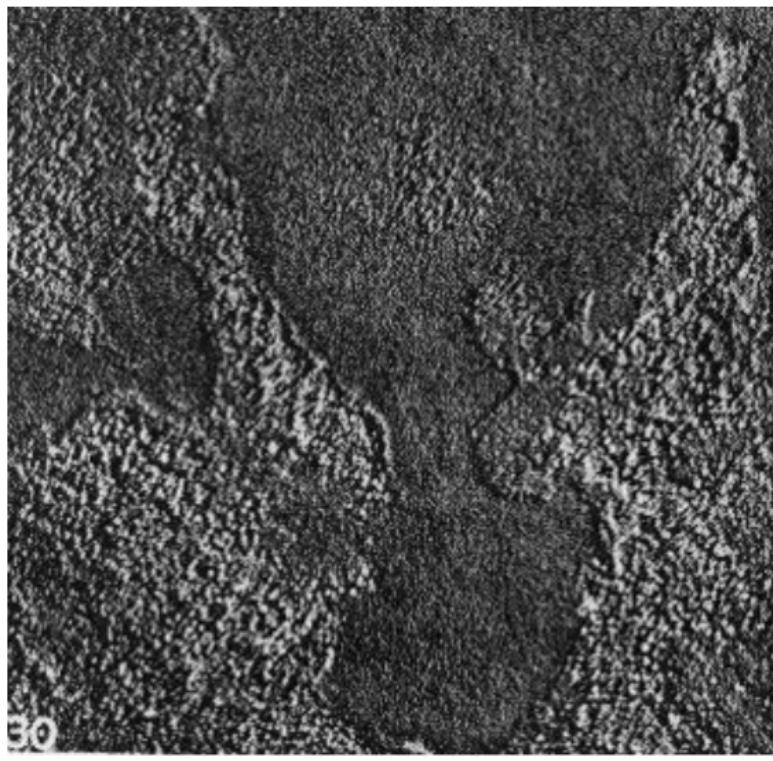
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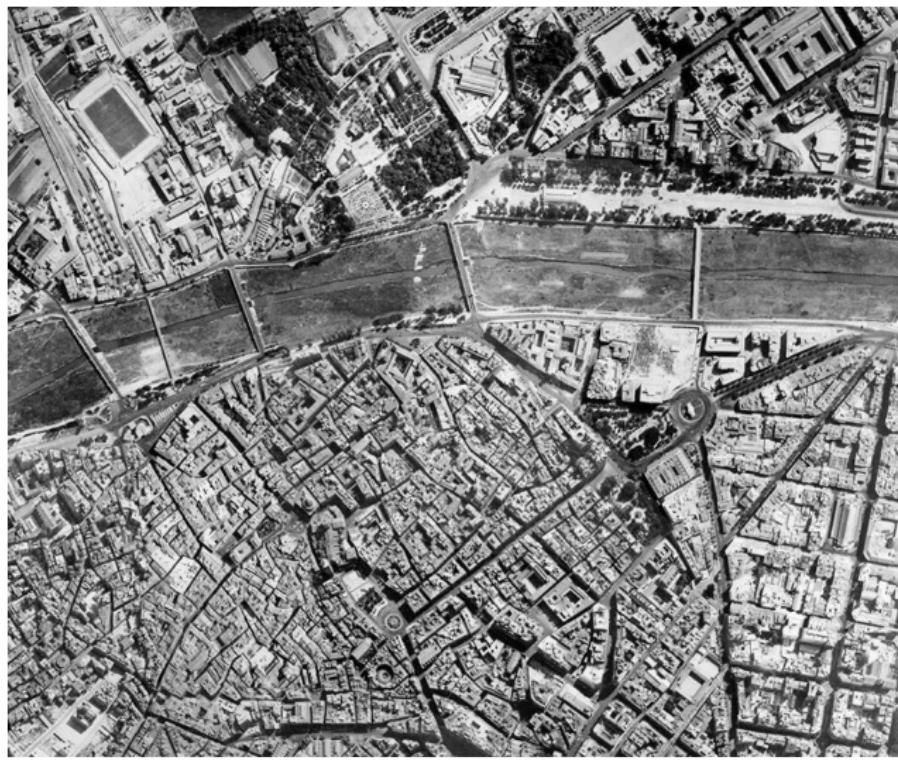
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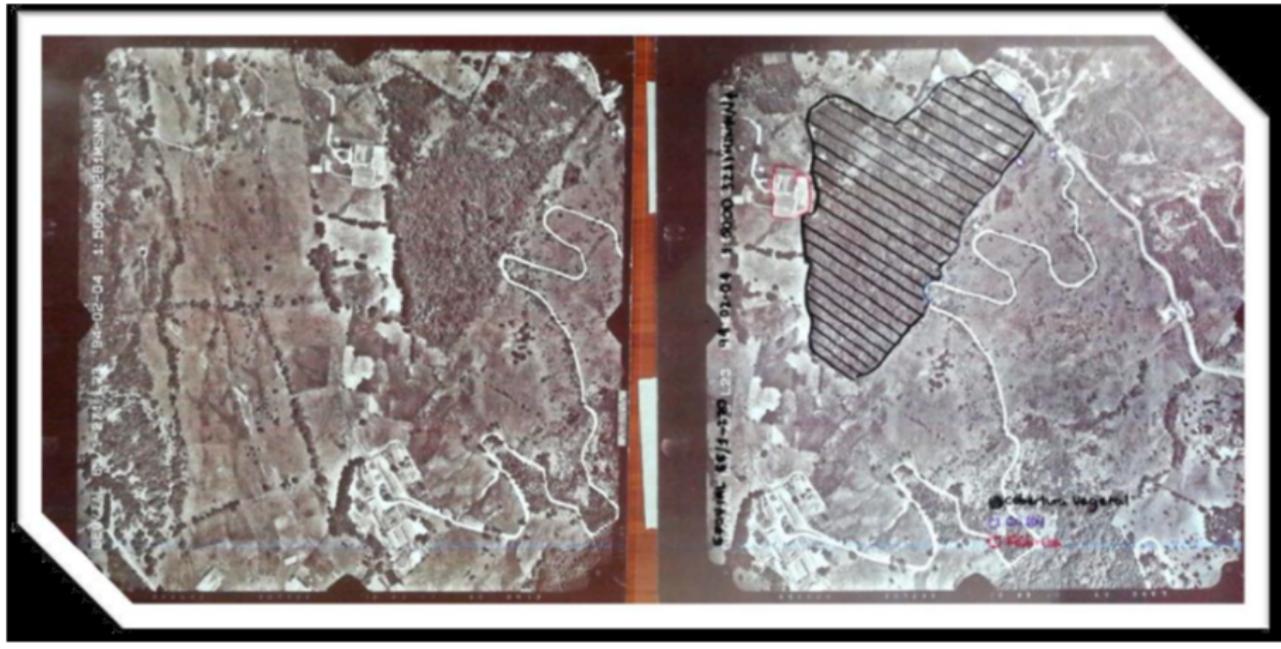
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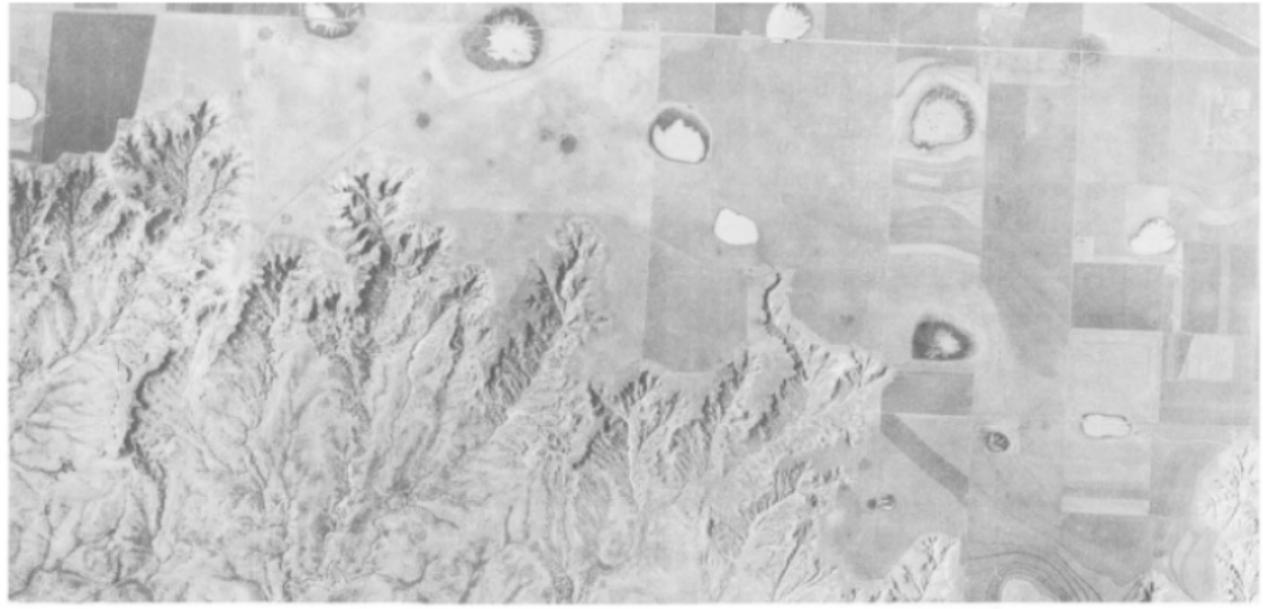
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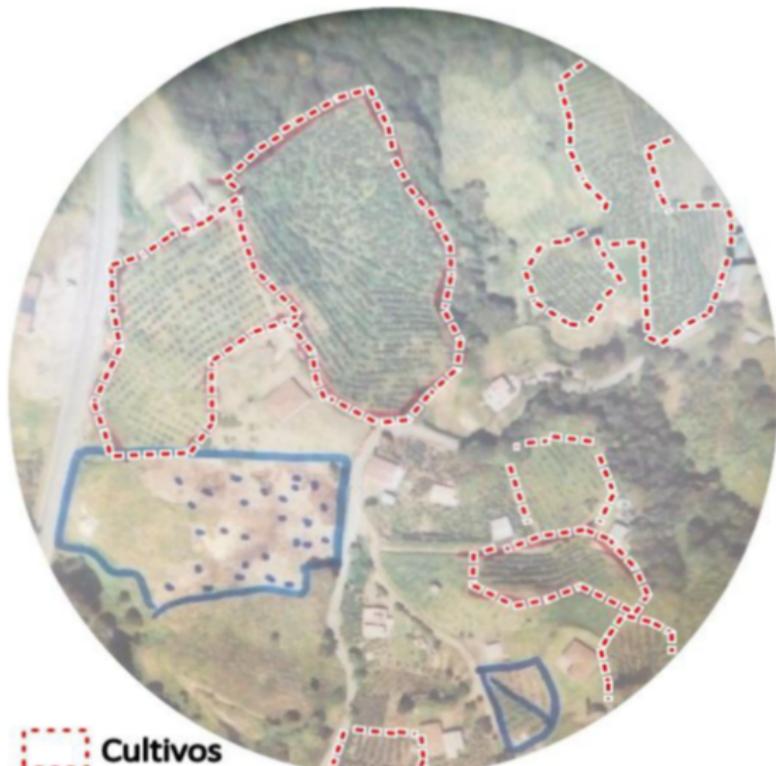
# Textura



# Textura



# Textura



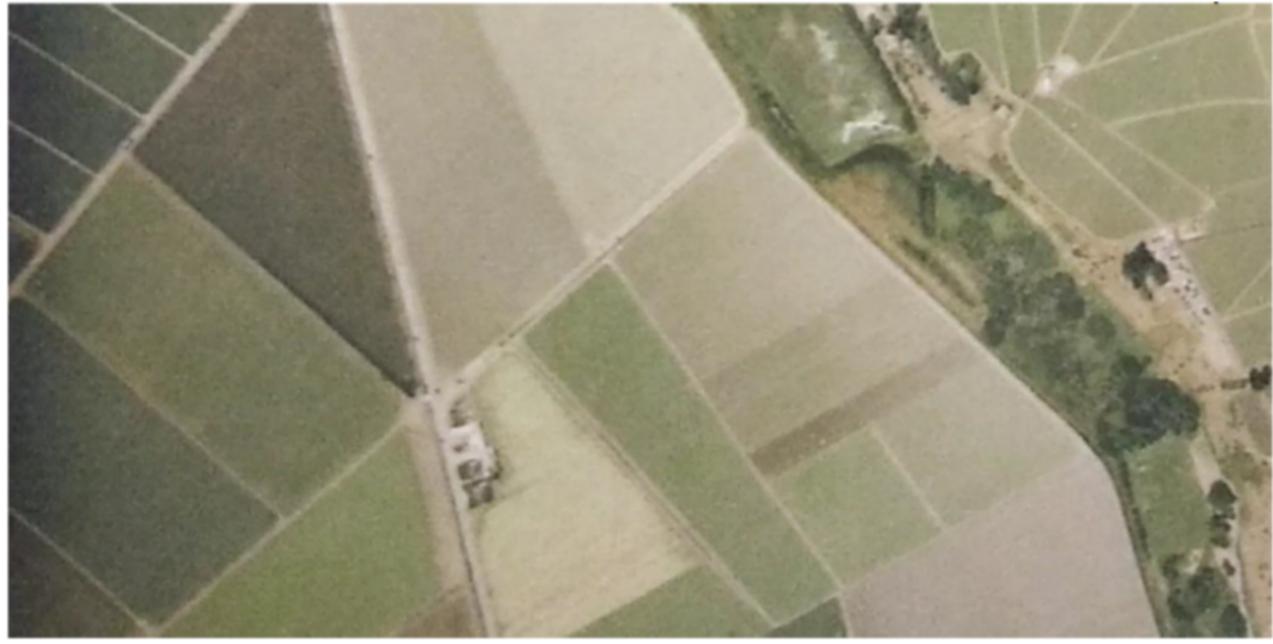
Cultivos

Criterios de fotointerpretación

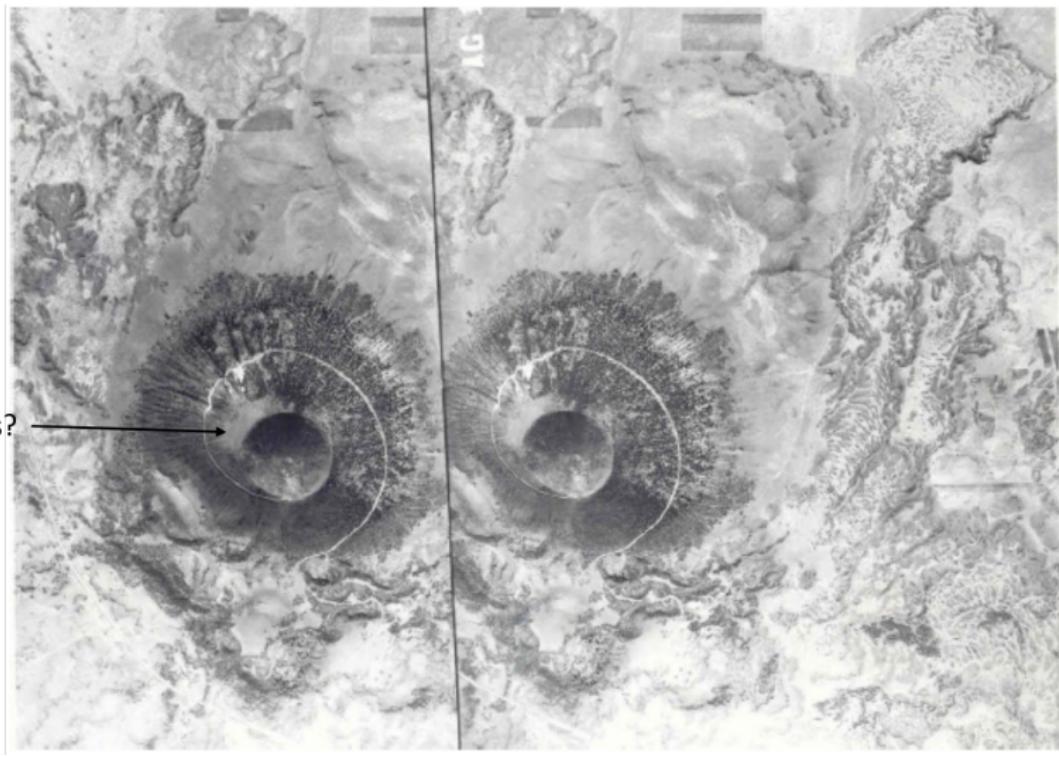
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# Forma



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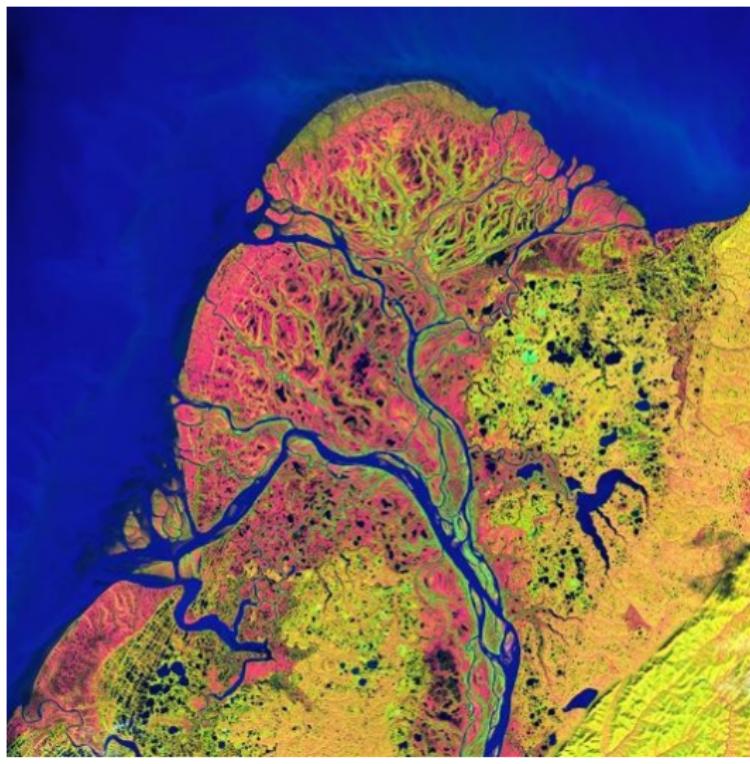


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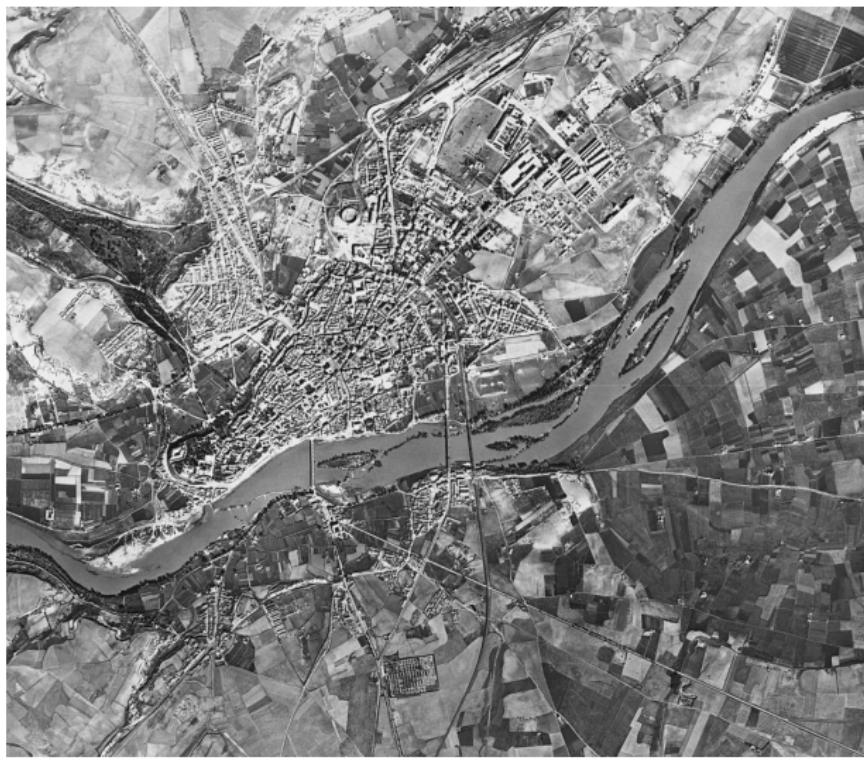


**Figure 6.8** Channel change on the Luangwa river, Zambia identified by comparison of aerial photography for the years 1956 and 1988 (after Gilvear *et al.* 1999b)

# Forma



# Tamaño



# Sombras



# Sombras



# Sombras

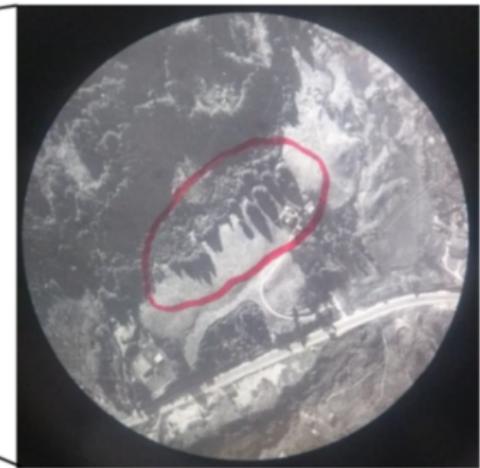
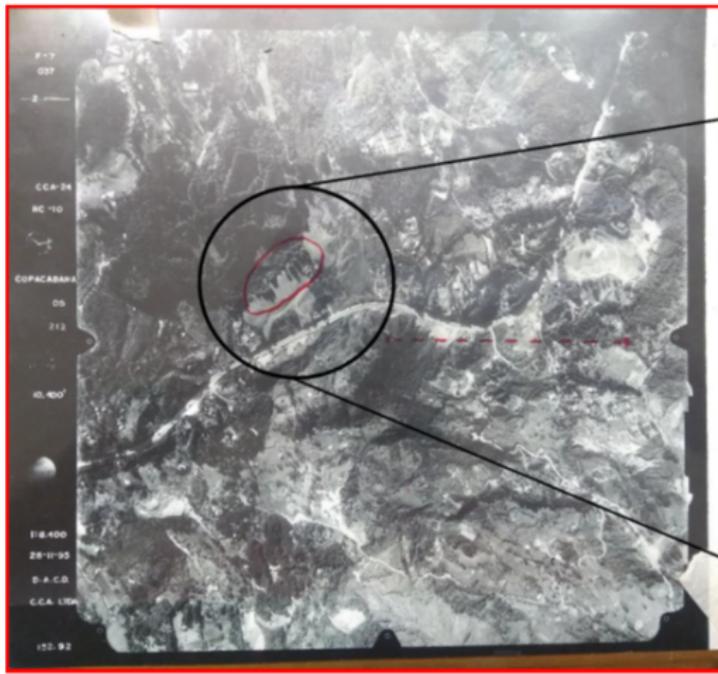
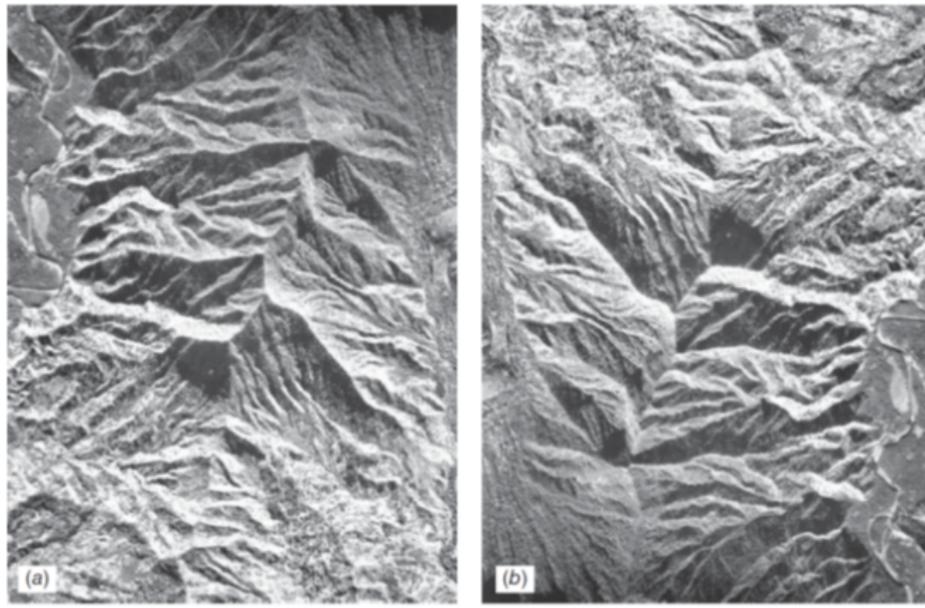


FIGURA 4.

# Sombras

## Inversión del relieve

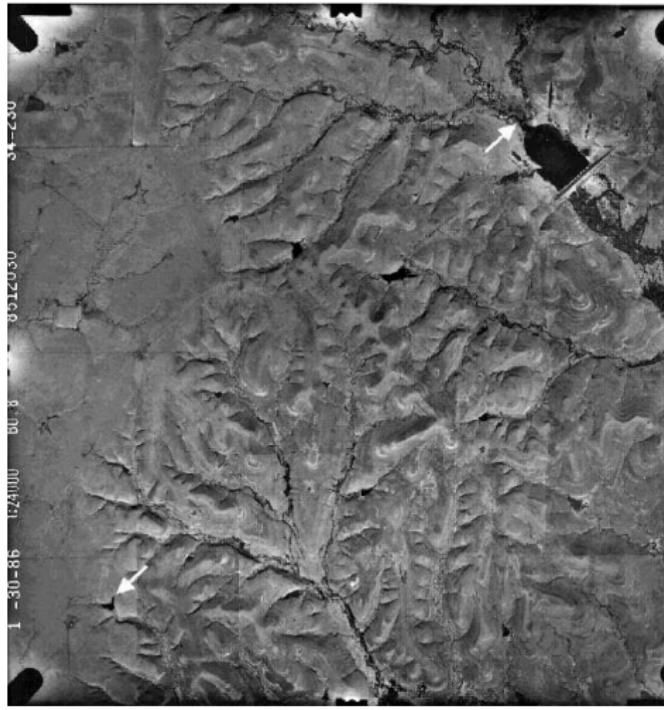


**Figure 1.29** Photograph illustrating the effect of shadow direction on the interpretability of terrain. Island of Kauai, Hawaii, mid-January. Scale 1:48,000. (a) Shadows falling toward observer, (b) same image turned such that shadows are falling away from observer. (Courtesy USDA-ASCS panchromatic photograph.)

# Asociación



# Contexto



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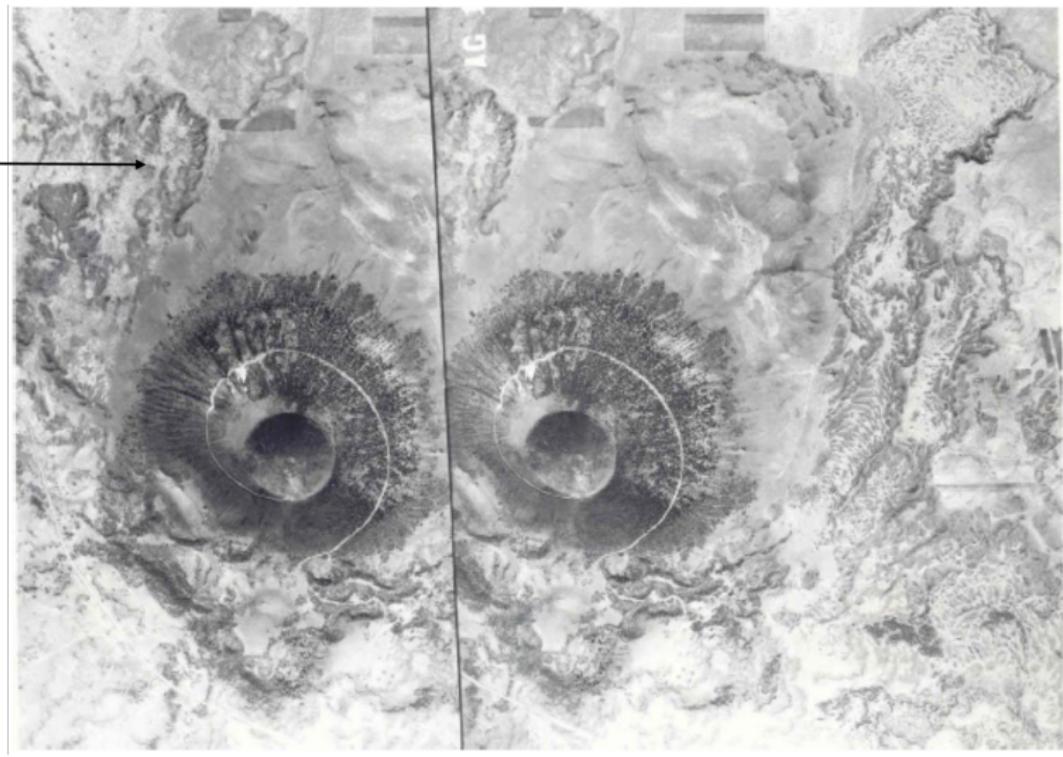


# Contexto



# Contexto

Qué es?



# Temporalidad

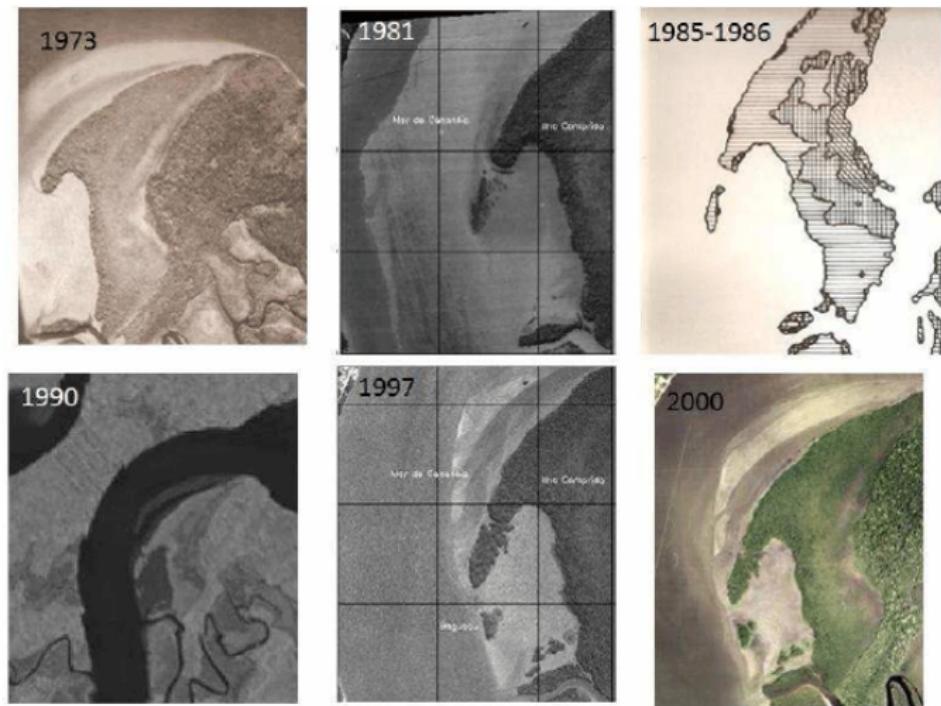


Fig. 9. Aerial photographs multitemporal series and photointerpretation of satellite images in different scales, Baguaçu study area between 1973 and 2000. 1985-1986 photointerpretation by Hertz (1991).