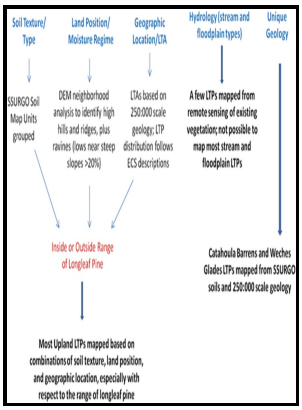
Aerial Photo Interpretation in Classifying and Mapping Soils.

s.n - 8 MAPS, IMAGES, AND MODELING IN THE ASSESSMENT OF WETLANDS



Description: -
-Aerial Photo Interpretation in Classifying and Mapping Soils.
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US Overseas Business Reports -- 72-020
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Agriculture handbook (United States. Dept. of Agriculture) --
294Aerial Photo Interpretation in Classifying and Mapping Soils.
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9. Interpretation of Airphotos for Soil Mapping and Land Evaluation.

Photogrammetric methods are highly precise, and much of this discipline evolves around techniques to address and correct photographic errors. As with the analytical and functional models, distributed-parameter models originated primarily from two sources: they come from models that describe ground water processes and models that predict the performance of drainage systems.

Aerial Photography: Meaning and Interpretation

If the landowner contests the delineation, it is reviewed in the field by methods described in NFSAM, and corrected as necessary. For example, the results of a mathematical model of water flow in a raised bog can be quite different if it is assumed that the bog is separated from or hydraulically connected to the water table.

Soil Mapping

For example, Hengl et al. Drainage patterns are easier to identify on vertical aerial photographs. Fortunately, this situation is changing.

Landsat photo

Although manual interpretation by highly trained individuals remains one of the most effective and commonly used approaches for classification of aerial photographs , this technique relies greatly on the personal experience, knowledge, and expectations of the interpreter for a given location. Information about boundaries can be extracted from an image by use of the moving-window technique, which involves a scan of the image with a two-dimensional window. Our left and right eyes arerecording information from twoslightly differing viewpoints; thebrain uses the effect of parallaxto give us the perception ofdepth.

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All wetland determinations done after Jan. The resulting objects can then be classified using quantitative characteristics such as tone and color, size,

shape, texture, and contextual relationships , similar to the approach used by manual interpreters. This methodology also was tested for delineation of wetlands in the prairie pothole region of North Dakota FGDC, 1992.

Landsat photo

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The most common type of camera used in aerial photography is film-based, single-lens frame cameras, with lenses of high geometric quality to minimize distortion.

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