Name:

1. 8 parameters of photo interpretation and present example of texture analysis

* Size
* Shape
* Shadow
* Tone and Color
* Texture
* Pattern
* Height and depth
* Site, Situation and Association

Example of texture analysis:

Sometimes two features that have very similar spectral characteristics (same tone, and color), we can use texture characteristics to distinguish between them.

We often use the texture adjectives smooth (uniform, homogeneous), intermediate, and rough (coarse, heterogeneous).

Grass and road have a smooth texture, freshly cut pine logs have a coarse texture.

Refs: [Page 115, Remote Sensing of the Environment](https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Q4m39TDg5_joW4gzBefsvkhOxRT4Dbj/view?usp=sharing)

1. Subtractive Color Theory

We use subtractive color theory when we paint or work with filters.

Subtractive color theory based on the use of the complementary color dyes – yellow, magenta, and cyan.

Eg: If we projected white light onto yellow filter: we got red, green light.

Use magenta filter: we got green and blue light.

Use cyan filter: we got blue and green light.

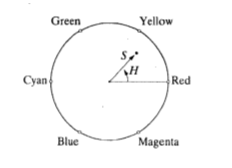
…

Refs: [Page 80, Remote Sensing of the Environment](https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Q4m39TDg5_joW4gzBefsvkhOxRT4Dbj/view?usp=sharing)

1. RGV vs. HIS coordinate system

RGB coordinates system: Red, green, blue

HIS coordinates system: Hue (color), Intensity, Saturation



1. Pan-sharpening

Pan sharpening is a process of merging high-resolution panchromatic and lower resolution multispectral imagery to create a single high-resolution color image.

Methods:

Gram-Schmidt Pan Sharpening

Pricipan Components (PC)

NNDiffuse Pan Sharpening

Color Normalized (CN)

Refs: <http://gsp.humboldt.edu/OLM/Courses/GSP_216_Online/lesson4-1/pan-sharpen.html>