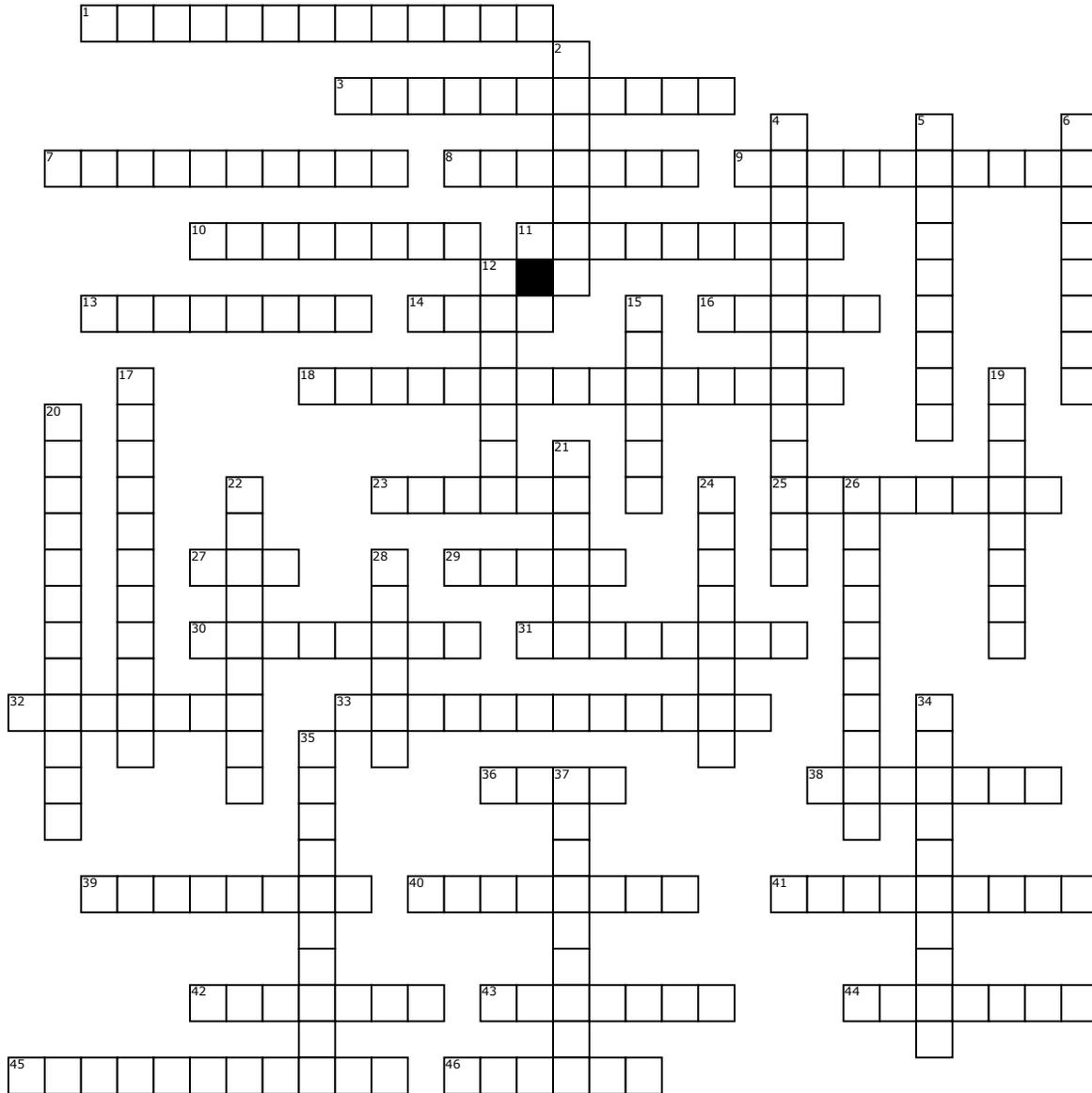


Remote Sensing Review



Across

1. The science and art of obtaining information about an object by a device that is not in contact with the object.
3. The type of resolution that is related to the values used for storing reflected EMR values.
7. These types of satellites orbit from north to south or south to north and many are sun-synchronous.
8. The Sun is an example of one of these types of sensors.
9. This dictates what features can be seen in remotely sensed data.
10. The error when something was failed to be correctly classified.
11. This index (hint: NIR/Red) is high for vegetation and low for soil, ice, water, etc.
13. Where the sensor is mounted.
14. $(NIR-Red)/(NIR+Red) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
16. The area of the Earth which is images during a satellite orbit is referred to as the satellite's .
18. In remote sensing, objects/features on the surface of Earth interact with radiation.
23. This type of data type has a direction (ex. longitude, months, compass direction)
25. This assessment can tell you how thematic classes in the processed image matches with the actual classes on the ground.
27. This is the simplest vegetation index and is defined as: NIR - Red. One disadvantage of this index is that different combinations of pixel values can produce same values.
29. In this data type values have exact differences between them and there is an absolute zero (ex. Kelvin, weight, height, duration)

30. The number of classified points over row total for that class is this type of accuracy.
31. This type of resolution involves the time lag between two subsequent data acquisitions for the same area.
32. The type of region that spans from 400 - 700 nm.
33. This region of EMR is responsible for probing cell structure (including cell size, number of cells and number of inter cell spaces).
36. Thematic classes are detailed.
38. This data type distinguishes one entity from another (ex. house numbers on a street).
39. The product of wavelength and frequency is .
40. Values in this data type have exact differences between them (ex. temperature on a Celsius scale).
41. This satellite sensor is also called 'along track' and has a lens system.
42. In this data type values follow the same order (ex. below average, average, above average).
43. This type of resolution decides the size of the smallest object on the ground that can be distinguished in the image.
44. Wavelength is the distance between adjacent .
45. This table compares classes in the image to classes on the ground.
46. Raster or grid format uses these squares to store information.

Down

2. These objects record the amount of EMR reaching it.

4. Satellites that orbit at altitudes above 35,000 km and revolve at speeds matching Earth's rotation are said to be in this type of orbit.
5. An example of this type of classification is when a forester wants to divide burn sites into 4 categories: high, medium, low and no burn.
6. radiation spans from 700nm- 1mm and is invisible to human eyes.
12. This accuracy is the number of correctly classified points over total number of points.
15. Compared to radio waves, gamma rays have frequency.
17. A contingency table is also called a what?
19. This type of resolution involves the ability to resolve features in the EM spectrum.
20. This type of classification used clustering, where similar features will have similar reflectance values.
21. These types of sensors provide their own source of EMR and records subsequent interactions.
22. Wavelength and frequency are proportional.
24. The remainder of incoming radiation that reaches the earths surface is: transmitted, reflected, or .
26. error = 100% - User accuracy (%).
28. Frequency is how many pass by in a unit of time and is measured in Hertz..
34. This type of satellite sensor has a rotating mirror.
35. status determines its interaction with EMR.
37. This type of infrared can tell you about the water content in leaves.