# Terrestrial Remote Sensing The Earth from Above

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### **Advantages of Remote Sensing**











### **Information Differs by Wavelength**



# **Multispectral Imagery**







# **Multitemporal Analysis**





April

August

### **Different Band Combinations**



#### Natural Color B, G, R

Color Infrared (CIR) G, R, NIR Soil Composite G, R, Mid IR

# **Color Infrared (CIR)**

Individual Bands



**Applied to Color Guns** 

Near Infrared

#### Visible Red











**Resulting Image** 



# **Key Regions of the EMS**



LANDSAT-TM

# **Near Infrared (NIR)**

<u>Sensitive to green vegetation</u>

water/land interface

- B & W single band —
  healthy veg >> bright
- Color infrared (CIR)
- healthy vegetation >> red
- Applications
  - crop disease/pests
  - health, productivity
  - vegetation mapping





© Space Imaging

# **Artificial Turf?**



Artificial turf or grass?

Lillisand and Kiefer, 2000





# Visible, Near IR and CIR Composite



# Mid IR (aka Shortwave IR)

- Rock/mineral mapping
- Snow vs. clouds
- Land vs. water
- Veg/soil moisture



# **Thermal Infrared**

- Sensitive to temperature
   emitted energy
- Applications
  - forest fires
  - ocean temperature
  - heat loss from buildings
  - urban heat islands
  - water pollution







### Wildfires

#### Visible bands

#### Thermal bands



#### Smoke obscures fire

#### Fire hotspots visible

### **Thermal Information**



Hottest and coldest tanks?



Most recently parked car?

### **Advantages of Remote Sensing**

- Areal context
- Permanent record
- Broader spectral sensitivity than human eye
- Local and global coverage
- Repetitive coverage (time series)
- Many existing sources (archives)
- Many spatial resolutions (depending on sensor)