EARTH CASE FILE COPY
RESOURCES
A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES

ISSUE 11
OCTOBER 1976
PREVIOUS EARTH RESOURCE BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Remote Sensing of Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7036)
Remote Sensing of Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7036(01))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(01))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(02))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(03))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(04))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(05))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(06))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(07))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(08))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(09))
Earth Resources  (NASA SP-7041(10))

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EARTH RESOURCES

A Continuing Bibliography
With Indexes
Issue 11

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced between July 1976 and September 1976 in

- Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)
- International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).
INTRODUCTION

The technical literature described in this continuing bibliography may be helpful to researchers in numerous disciplines such as agriculture and forestry, geography and cartography, geology and mining, oceanography and fishing, environmental control, and many others. Until recently it was impossible for anyone to examine more than a minute fraction of the earth's surface continuously. Now vast areas can be observed synoptically, and changes noted in both the earth's lands and waters, by sensing instrumentation on orbiting spacecraft or on aircraft.

This literature survey lists 714 reports, articles, and other documents announced between July and September 1976 in Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR), and International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).

The coverage includes documents related to the identification and evaluation by means of sensors in spacecraft and aircraft of vegetation, minerals, and other natural resources, and the techniques and potentialities of surveying and keeping up-to-date inventories of such riches. It encompasses studies of such natural phenomena as earthquakes, volcanoes, ocean currents, and magnetic fields; and such cultural phenomena as cities, transportation networks, and irrigation systems. Descriptions of the components and use of remote sensing and geophysical instrumentation, their subsystems, observational procedures, signature and analyses and interpretive techniques for gathering data are also included. All reports generated under NASA's Earth Resources Survey Program for the time period covered in this bibliography will also be included. The bibliography does not contain citations to documents dealing mainly with satellites or satellite equipment used in navigation or communication systems, nor with instrumentation not used aboard aerospace vehicles.

The selected items are grouped in nine categories. These are listed in the Table of Contents with notes regarding the scope of each category. These categories were especially chosen for this publication, and differ from those found in STAR and IAA.

Each entry consists of a standard bibliographic citation accompanied by an abstract. The citations and abstracts are reproduced exactly as they appeared originally in STAR, or IAA, including the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals. This procedure, which saves time and money, accounts for the variation in citation appearance.

Under each of the nine categories, the entries are presented in one of two groups that appear in the following order:

IAA entries identified by accession number series A 76-10,000 in ascending accession number order.

STAR entries identified by accession number series N 76-10,000 in ascending accession number order;

After the abstract section, there are five indexes:

subject, personal author, corporate source, contract number and report/accession number.
AVAILABILITY OF CITED PUBLICATIONS

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All publications abstracted in this Section are available from the Technical Information Service, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Inc. (AIAA), as follows: Paper copies are available at $5.00 per document up to a maximum of 20 pages. The charge for each additional page is 25 cents. Microfiche are available at the rate of $1.50 per microfiche for documents identified by the # symbol following the accession number. A number of publications, because of their special characteristics, are available only for reference in the AIAA Technical Information Service Library. Minimum airmail postage to foreign countries is $1.00. Please refer to the accession number, e.g., (A76-10543), when requesting publications.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subject Categories

Abstracts in this Bibliography are grouped under the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Category</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>01 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</strong></td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes crop forecasts, crop signature analysis, soil identification, disease detection, harvest estimates, range resources, timber inventory, forest fire detection, and wildlife migration patterns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>02 ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes land use analysis, urban and metropolitan studies, environmental impact, air and water pollution, geographic information systems, and geographic analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>03 GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY</strong></td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes mapping and topography.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>04 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes mineral deposits, petroleum deposits, spectral properties of rocks, geological exploration, and lithology.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>05 OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE RESOURCES</strong></td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes sea-surface temperature, ocean bottom surveying imagery, drift rates, sea ice and icebergs, sea state, fish location.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>06 HYDROLOGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT</strong></td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes snow cover and water runoff in rivers and glaciers, saline intrusion, drainage analysis, geomorphology of river basins, land uses, and estuarine studies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>07 DATA PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS</strong></td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes film processing, computer technology, satellite and aircraft hardware, and imagery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>08 INSTRUMENTATION AND SENSORS</strong></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes data acquisition and camera systems and remote sensors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>09 GENERAL</strong></td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes economic analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUBJECT INDEX** ................................................................. A-1
**PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX** ......................................................... B-1
**CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX** ....................................................... C-1
**CONTRACT NUMBER INDEX** ......................................................... D-1
**REPORT/ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX** ............................................. E-1
TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM STAR

Environmental Research Inst. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

WHEAT PRODUCTIVITY ESTIMATES USING LANDSAT DATA Progress Report, 12 May - 15 Aug. 1975
Richard F. Nalepka and John Colwell, Principal Investigators
15 Aug. 1975 5 p. ERTS
(Contract NAS5-22389)
NTIS HC $3.25 CSCL 02C

The author has identified the following significant results.
The electro-optical leaf area meter was the most accurate of the approaches tested on harvested wheat samples, but it is very time consuming. It was decided to infer leaf area from dry weight biomass after establishing a relationship between dry weight biomass and area as measured by the leaf area meter. There is a good correlation between leaf area as measured by the meter and dry leaf biomass. There is a less consistent relationship between stem area and stem biomass.

TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA


Contract No. NAS9-13380; Grant No. NGL-15-005-112

The possibilities of using various pre-processing techniques (directional-cosine, ratios and ratio/sum) have been investigated in relation to an urban land-use problem in Marion County, Indiana (USA) and for geologic applications in the San Juan Mountains of Colorado. For Marion County, it proved possible to classify directional-cosine data from September 1972 into different land uses by applying statistics developed with data from a May 1973 ERTS frame, thereby demonstrating the possibilities of using this type of data for signature-extension purposes. In the Silverton (Colorado) area pre-processed data proved superior to original data when extracting useful information in mountainous areas without corresponding ground observations. This approach allowed meaningful classification and interpretation of the data. The main problems encountered as a result of atmospheric effects, mixing of different surface materials, and the performance characteristics of ERTS are elucidated. (Author)
Agriculture and Forestry

Include crop forecasts, crop signature analysis, soil identification, disease detection, harvest estimates, range resources, timber inventory, forest fire detection, and wildlife migration patterns.


The radar backscatter coefficient (RBSC) of alfalfa was investigated as a function of both radar parameters and the physical characteristics of the alfalfa canopy. Measurements were acquired with an 8-18 GHz FM-CW mobile radar over an angular range of 0 to 70 deg as measured from nadir. The experimental data indicate that the excursions of RBSC at nadir cover a range of nearly 18 dB during one complete growing cycle. An empirical model for RBSC was developed, which accounts for its variability in terms of soil moisture, plant moisture, and plant height. (Author)  


The paper describes a study evaluating the capability of color and color infrared aerial photographs for yielding sufficient information for recognizing forest areas attacked by fire-blight. A color densitometer was used to determine the density or transparency of the red, green, and blue color portions of a given image point on the film. By forming the color transparency differences for all pairs of spectral regions it was possible to obtain characteristic features. The differences were graphically represented by the cluster method. The combinations of spectral regions whose transparency differences afforded the best criteria for classifying diseased plants were determined. (Author)  


The paper discusses general considerations for planning a vegetation inventory program. Various inventory levels are discerned and discussed with respect to questions of technical feasibility. Special consideration is given to possible inventory projects in central Europe. (Author)  


Investigations were conducted with the objective to enhance forest productivity and to make the best possible use of the available land resources. A description is given of mathematical models which represent practical problem situations of forest management. Attention is given to the application of fertilizer by means of aircraft, the optimal distribution of available funds, and problems related to the provision of wood of different characteristics in quantities which will result in maximum economic benefits. Approaches for solving the problems with the aid of the methods of discrete optimization are discussed. (G.R.)  


There is a rapidly increasing need for wise management of such earth resources as agricultural crops, timber, forage, water, minerals; soils, fish, wildlife and oceanographic and atmospheric resources. An important first step leading to such management is that of obtaining accurate inventories of these resources, quickly, economically, and at suitably frequent intervals. Remote sensing from such manned satellites as Skylab, and from such unmanned satellites as those in the Landsat series, is proving to be of great value in the making of these inventories. Numerous examples are given of the uses made of satellite sensing as an aid to resource inventory in California. Also included is a consideration of the optimum uses that can be made of Skylab-EREP type data in conjunction with lower and higher resolution remote sensing data as acquired by Landsat-type vehicles and by aircraft, respectively. (Author)  


ERTS-1 data were used in mapping open surface water features in the glaciated prairies. Emphasis was placed on the recognition of these features based upon water's uniquely low radiance in a single near-infrared waveband. On the basis of these results, thematic maps and statistics relating to open surface water were obtained. In a related effort, the added information content of multiple spectral wavebands was used for discriminating surface water at a level of detail finer than the virtual resolution of the data. The basic theory of this technique and some preliminary results are described. (Author)

The possibility of distinguishing between different crops at various points in the growth cycle by means of ground reflectance measurements and by multispectral sensing from an aircraft was investigated. The reflectance of corn, winter wheat, potatoes, kidney beans, lucerne, and mangel-wurzel was measured by a spectroradiometer. With the exception of young corn, the reflectance of which was indistinguishable from bare soil, these crops were easily distinguished by comparison of their reflectance at 550, 675, 900, and 1000 nm. These crops can also be readily distinguished by multispectral sensing by aircraft at an altitude of 1200 m. Good separation is possible by comparison of results in the 650-700, 800-890, and 920-1100 nm bands. Results obtained for corn and kidney beans using the two methods are qualitatively identical; and ground results for these crops can be used to select the spectral bands in which they can be distinguished by multispectral sensing. When the foliage cover is less than 15%, results obtained by both methods are indistinguishable from those for bare soil.

C.K.D.


Aerial photographs of a scale of 1:10,000 taken in the early spring before the appearance of foliage were analyzed with the help of a stereoscope to obtain information on the population and distribution of various tree species in a forest area. It was found that the absence of foliage facilitated the identification of species and the classification of the forest composition as predominantly mature trees, brushwood, or mature trees plus undergrowth and scrub. The distinguishing characteristics of the more common tree species, including oak, beech, hornbeam, poplar, birch, Norway spruce, Douglas fir, black pine, and Japanese and European larch, are discussed in detail.

C.K.D.


The possibility of using ERTS-1 imagery for constructing regional maps is examined. A forest classification map of the Province of Ontario is presented as an illustrative example. It is shown that the use of ERTS-1 imagery for this purpose is more limited than has been expected, although it permitted mapping of the boundaries of some of the major forest types. A major factor of this limitation is the inconsistency of the image contrast, inasmuch as the differences in quality are highly pronounced among black-and-white and color scenes. These qualitative differences are primarily due to a combination of variables pertaining to image reproduction and date of data acquisition. These problems do not appear when use is made of much smaller-scale images such as those obtained daily by NOAA-2.

S.D.


Results are presented for research work in the field of automated census of game birds by means of aerial photography and microdensitometry. The discussion covers the procedure of automatic interpretation and count of game birds in three steps: aerial photography, digitization of images, and pattern recognition. Two camera systems are simultaneously used in the aerial photographic missions, one camera having a short-focal-length lens to provide pictures covering a large area and the other camera having a long-focal-length lens to provide an enlarged strip of the large area. The small-scale aerial photographs are used for the total count of birds, while the large-scale photos give indication of the distribution and percentage of various species and various classes of a species. Images of birds are digitized using a scanning microdensitometer. The digitized image field of an aerial photograph is read into an IBM 370-155 computer and stored on a disk. It is shown that remote sensing with pattern recognition is an effective tool in waterfowl census.

S.D.


The optimum proportion of field/photo plots for a fixed cost ratio of field and photo plots is calculated for spruce in forest stands covering 3000 hectares in Austria. Two cases are considered: optimum proportion for constructing a volume table, and optimum proportion for constructing the gross mean volume growth table. Linear regression equations are taken for both the volume table and the volume growth table. A combination of field plots and photo fields is consistently less expensive than field plots alone. Additional photography costs (including those incurred for management purposes) are also taken into account.

R.D.V.


Soil erosion features may occur in a regular sequence of types and intensities along the hillslopes in a certain area. The study of aerial photographs of medium to large scales, taken in the right season, can show the areas where an erosion toposequence occurs. The presence or absence, of an erosion toposequence and the kind of sequence depend on the runoff conditions. This has implications for soil conservation and land classification. (Author)


The eastern portion of Ontario is extensively covered by a glacio/lacustrian deposit, popularly called 'Leda' clay. This clay has the particular feature of being extremely sensitive to disturbance. A critical loss of strength results from remoulding, which phenomenon is manifest throughout the region as landslides. Airphoto interpretation proves to be the only practical and economical means of identifying existing landslides over a large area. By examining the nature of such landslides in both theory and ground observation, and subsequently developing an airphoto recognition pattern, it has been possible to do an inventory of landslides over eastern Ontario using existing aerial photography. An attempt is also made to construct a list of those parameters which are recordable on remotely-sensed imagery and indicate susceptibility to slope failure. (Author)


Fire-blight is a bacteriological disease which destroys some types of brushwood and fruit-trees. This paper investigates the possibility of early recognition of the disease by means of aerial photography using colorfilm and color infrared film. It is found that color densitometric measurements on photographs are suitable for classification of sick and healthy leaves by revealing regularities in the density differences between different spectral bands. For these measurements color infrared film is more effective than color film. With the cluster method differences can be graphically presented along with combinations of spectral bands, whose density differences yield the best criteria for classification of infected plants. Misinterpretation of aerial photographs is possible due to similar regularities on images of other healthy types of vegetation. (S.D.)


Spectral reflectance of 30 desert plants growing in various sites was studied. Spectral reflectance coefficients were measured in the spectral band of 400-900 nm. Spectral reflectance at any wavelength can be estimated using 6 selected points (500, 550, 600, 660, 755, 845 nm). Phenological charts of indicator-plants are given, they show the proper season of aerial photography. (Author)


A brief history of beach development is outlined. The distribution pattern and morphology of ice-pushed ridges were recorded (during summer, 1973) on Melville and Vassey Hamilton Islands. Four different sites with ridges were randomly selected on the ground, identified on air photos, ridge dimensions, substrate, vegetation cover and type recorded. The unconsolidated sediment of the upper ridge portions proved to be unfavorable for supporting a permanent vegetation cover. Consequently the upper part of the ridge surface remained barren yielding a lighter tone quality due to unvegetated sandy, silty material which provided a conspicuous contrast with the surroundings. (Author)


Determination of spectral reflectance curves of forest tree canopies presents many difficult problems. Some of these are: need
for elevated observation platforms, lack of suitable field spectroradiometric equipment, need to monitor incident irradiance, bidirectional character of reflectance phenomena, 3-dimensionality of forest crown canopy, biomass, topographical conditions of the terrain, site characteristics of the stand and others. This article describes an attempt to determine, in situ, spectral signatures of several tree species found in Gatineau Park and Laroche Experimental Forest in the vicinity of Ottawa, Canada. Special emphasis was placed on replicability of data so that their statistical properties could be assessed. The results show a great difficulty in finding ‘clean’ signatures that could be termed characteristic of the species measured. This is attributed to large statistical variation of the signatures and also to the fact that, toward the end of the growing season, the spectral differences among trees become less pronounced.

(Author)


A technique for processing aerial photographs (scale of 1:25,000 or 1:6000) for the estimation of the number of trees of a certain species randomly disturbed over a large area. A relationship is established between the average reflectance of an area and the number of trees it contains, assuming that the background reflectance is smooth and textureless. The set-up for the optical processing of the images consists of an He-Ne laser as light source, high frequency spatial filters to block unwanted background spectrum, and a dc stop used to increase the dynamic range of the measuring system. The reconstructed picture is focused on a photomultiplier tube and the amplified photomultiplier output is plotted against the number of trees on the imagery.

B.J.


The paper describes an experiment on the feasibility of using remote sensing techniques for determining the degree of damage to a potato crop due to phytofluorosis. It was attempted to relate the pathological state of crop segments, which had been artificially infected, to the spectral brightness coefficients. A relationship is established between the average reflectance of an area and the number of trees it contains, assuming that the background reflectance is smooth and textureless. The set-up for the optical processing of the images consists of an He-Ne laser as light source, high frequency spatial filters to block unwanted background spectrum, and a dc stop used to increase the dynamic range of the measuring system. The reconstructed picture is focused on a photomultiplier tube and the amplified photomultiplier output is plotted against the number of trees on the imagery.

B.J.


A Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE) has been undertaken jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Department of Commerce and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to prove out an economically important application of remote sensing from space. The first phase of the Experiment, which focused upon determinations of wheat area in the U.S. Great Plains and upon the development and testing of yield models, is now nearing completion. The system implemented to handle and analyze the Landsat and meteorological data has generally worked well and met operational goals. A very preliminary assessment of results to date indicates that the accuracy goals of the experiment can be met.

(Author)


The paper discusses the environmental management details of wetlands, with particular reference to technicalities involving the use of ERTS data with LARS analysis for inventorying wetlands and low-altitude film imagery analysis to determine plant community parameters. The results indicate that the inventory attempt using ERTS and LARS unsupervised cluster analysis is inadequate for wetlands management and research purposes. Pixel size is too large (about 1 acre) to be practically useful even if wetlands and uplands have high spectral contrast. Wetlands and uplands are shown to be spectrally very similar by LARS analysis. Attempts at predicting new values of plant community parameters from film and position measurements using multiple regression techniques proved to be unsuccessful. Future plans are discussed.

S.D.


Several approaches to thermal modeling potentially applicable in heat capacity mapping of rock and soil properties are assessed and compared. It is shown that when the latent heat flux, or both the latent and sensible heat fluxes, are ignored in a model such as that proposed by Watson (1975), daily surface amplitudes may differ by a factor of two, dependent on the surface relative humidity. The amplitude and absolute level of the daily temperature wave can be reduced by the introduction of a function dependent on atmospheric stability. The RADMOD thermal model (Rosema, 1975), which includes soil moisture transport, provides a more satisfactory approach. A faster modeling approach, which incorporates the main features of the RADMOD thermal model and may be checked with it, is recommended for use after a period of dry weather. The moisture flow problem is solved for stationary conditions, and the thickness of the dry top soil layer is found. If the thickness is nil, the heat flow problem is solved as that of a fully evaporating soil; otherwise the heat flow is treated as a two-layer problem in which evaporation is ignored.

C.K.D.


A system for landslide detection is developed through twenty factors established from aerial imagery analysis of many landslides that occurred on post-glacial marine silts and clays of Eastern Canada. A landslide risk score is given for every piece of land. The system distinguishes slope factors from upper surface factors (terrain) and allows the separation of slump risks from clayey outflow risks. Some examples are mentioned.

(Author)

**A76-35094**  Correlation of ERTS spectra with rock/soil types in Californian grassland areas. S. Levine (Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.). In: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 10th, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 6-10, 1975, Proceeding-

Keys for identifying major crops of the tropics on medium scale, panchromatic aerial photographs are developed, based on directly and indirectly observable field, management and crop features. Crops considered include sugar cane, lowland rice, maize, tobacco, pine-apple, banana, rubber, coconut, coffee and cacao. (Author)


Results are presented for an experimental program directed at relating the variations in radar backscatter coefficient of corn, alfalfa and wheat to measurable crop parameters. In support of the scattering measurements, ground-truth data are also required, including soil moisture content, plant height, precipitation, wet plant mass, and dry plant mass; the latter two measurements allow calculation of the plant moisture content. Major conclusions are that (1) radar backscatter coefficient of wheat as measured during its final 30 days of maturity is an increasing function of plant development, with the rate of change of the coefficient serving to estimate progress and time of harvest; (2) scatter coefficient of alfalfa is a decreasing function of plant maturity (height), with the coefficient variations being accounted for with a nonlinear regression equation containing plant height, plant moisture, and soil moisture; and (3) incidence angles of not less than 40 deg are imperative to monitor the growth of corn with radar.

S.D.


Results of a two-year study on computerized processing of Landsat-1 MSS digital imagery are summarized. The study examined the applicability of Landsat multispectral images recorded on computer compatible tapes (CCTs) to forest mapping. A supervised classification was based on the Gaussian maximum-likelihood decision rule. The input imagery consisted of CCTs of Landsat scenes and their multivariate combinations. Reported are accuracies and consistencies of computerized delineation and identification of the coniferous forest, deciduous forest, and nonforest land as a function of the date of Landsat scene and their multivariate combinations. Included also are results obtained from single- and multivariate processing of Landsat imagery. The overall classification accuracies ranged from 67% to 81% for single-date imagery and were consistently above 80% for multivariate combinations. (Author)


Analysis techniques have been developed for obtaining quantitative assessments of the amount and seasonal condition of rangeland vegetation from Landsat-I multispectral scanner (MSS) data. Correlations of MSS data, corrected for sun angle, with coincident ground truth data showed the difference between the red and infrared bands to be a useful measure of the green biomass of vegetation systems. On the basis of these results, a Transformed Vegetation Index using MSS Bands 7 and 5 values (TVI) or Bands 6 and 5 values (TVI6) was developed. The relationship between Landsat TVI6 data and ground estimates of green biomass was used to derive a green biomass estimation model for a Texas rangeland test site. The green biomass per pixel, estimated in increments of 50 to 300 kg/hectare, is displayed on CRT system, and grazing unit boundaries are superimposed for computation of total green biomass per grazing unit.

C.K.D.


The CITARS (Crop Identification Technology Assessment for Remote Sensing) task design, objectives, and results are reviewed along with relevant conclusions and recommendations. The principal assessment concern crop identification performance for corn and soybeans in six sites in Illinois and Indiana. Use of quantitative measures of classification performance and statistical evaluations of the results have been important parts of the technology assessment. Relation of crop and sensor characteristics is discussed. Factors affecting crop identification performance are identified as crop maturity and site characteristics, type of single-date automatic data processing procedure used for local recognition, local recognition with and without processing for extension of recognition signatures.
and use of multidate or multispectral data. In particular, the probability of correct classification of field center pixels is not well correlated and thus is not a reliable indicator of proportion estimation performance.

S.D.


Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 1199-1208. 9 refs.

Results are presented for a study intended to develop an automated method to estimate the 1-hour timelag fuel moisture 1-HR TLFM component of the National Fire Danger Rating System for an approximate 210 by 260 mile area using digitized visible and infrared geosynchronous meteorological satellite data augmented with selected surface measures of air temperature and relative humidity. The estimated 1-HR TLFM is analyzed for time and space variations and compared to 1-HR TLFM determined at forest fire danger stations within the study area. Major conclusions are that automated estimation of 1-HR TLFM can be made hourly and that distribution of cloud cover can be monitored and mapped each half-hour from satellite visible data to indicate surface isolation patterns.

S.D.


Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 1209-1218. 29 refs.

Recent Canadian research involving the use of Landsat data in forestry is discussed. Special attention is given to the value of satellite imagery in assessing insect damage, particularly that due to infestations of spruce budworm. Stands susceptible to damage have been successfully mapped for spraying from Landsat data using the Bendix Multispectral Analyzer Display system. Estimation of the extent of budworm damage is hindered by its cumulative nature. Burn patterns can be effectively delineated with a significant cost savings over conventional methods. Burns are outlined from bands 6 and 7, and bands 4 and 5 are analyzed to detect smoke plumes. Storm damage in forests can be readily detected. Work towards the Canadian national monitoring and sampling project involving the use of Landsat data to produce forest resource and environmental statistics from a grid of several hundred sample points is in developmental stages.

C.K.D.


Variations in the radiance of Nicotiana tabacum cv. Xanthi and bean plants infected with tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and Uromyces appendiculatus, respectively, were studied. Radiometric measurements were made in the 2.5-5.6 micron band from a distance of 20 cm. An initial decrease in the radiance of TMV-infected plants was attributed to abrasion of the leaves during mechanical inoculation. The radiance of infected leaves increased with the appearance of necrotic lesions and continued to rise during maturation of the symptoms. The local fusion area was much less radiant than surrounding tissue. A pronounced decrease in radiance was observed in diseased bean plants starting from the 7-9th day after inoculation. This effect was probably due to increased transpiration resulting from breakage of the leaf surface during eruption of uredospores, and was most evident on the 13-14th day after inoculation, when the blisters were fully mature.

C.K.D.


Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 1427-1436. Research supported by the American Crystal Sugar Co.; Grant No. NGL-42-003-007.


The surface emissivity and reflectivity of soil are strong functions of its moisture content. Changes in emissivity, observed by passive microwave techniques (radiometry), and changes in reflectivity, observed by active microwave techniques (radar), can provide information on the moisture content of the 0 to 5 cm surface layer. In addition, the thermal inertia of the surface layer, which can be remotely sensed by observing the diurnal range of surface temperature, is an indicator of soil moisture content. The thermal infrared approach to remote sensing of soil moisture has little utility in the presence of cloud cover, but provides soil moisture data at high spatial resolutions and thermal data which are a potentially useful indicator of crop status. Microwave techniques can penetrate cloud covers. The passive technique has been demonstrated by both aircraft and spacecraft instruments, but spatial resolution is limited by the size of the antenna which can be flown. Active microwave systems offer the possibility of better spatial resolution, but have yet to be demonstrated from aircraft or spacecraft platforms.

C.K.D.


Described are the field measurements of daylight radiation reflected upwards from the crowns of six tree species in visible and near-infrared frequencies of the electromagnetic spectrum. A portable mast and two permanent towers provided platforms for a spectroradiometer at a height of 3 to 5 m above the tree canopy. Each site was measured on at least two different dates between late June and early September to account for variations in species phenological stages during the summer season. In addition, some of the species were measured in two different locations to account for differences in site conditions. Described are the instruments used for the measurement of incident and reflected daylight radiation, the field measurement technique and computational procedure. Presented are the reflectance data of tree species and their variations calculated from the field spectroradiometric data measured in the 1974 season. Their relevance for multispectral remote sensing and image interpretation is discussed.

Author.

A76-38114 * Landsat imagery for Banff and Jasper National Parks inventory and management. C. L. Kirby, P. Van Eck (Environment Canada, Northern Forest Research Centre, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada), D. Goodenough (Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, Ottawa, Canada), and D. Day (Environment Canada, Calgary, Alberta, Canada). In: Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing, 3rd, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, September 22-24, 1975, Proceedings. Ottawa, Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, 1976, p. 207-225. 14 refs.
Computer assisted classifications of Landsat digital magnetic tapes of Banff and Jasper National Parks were made. Themes of pine, spruce and poplar-shrub forest, water, snow and meadows were classified by their spectral signatures. From 70 to 80% of the four areas studied were classified with 80 to 90% accuracy using a supervised parallelepiped classification method. Extension of the classification from small training areas of 50-100 sq km in each Landsat image to classification of 1200 sq km areas at full resolution was done successfully on two Landsat images. The classifications produced were geometrically correct in color at a scale of 1:250,000 on an electron beam image recorder. Proposed applications of this work are in a biophysical inventory and in a National Park public education program.

(Author)

A76-38118 // Monitoring nesting success of greater snow geese by means of satellite imagery. J. D. Heyland (Quebec Department of Tourism, Game and Fish, Biological Research Div., Ossansville, Quebec, Canada). In: Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing, 3rd, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, September 22-24, 1976, Proceedings. Ottawa, Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, 1976, p. 243-256. Research supported by the Quebec Department of Tourism, Game and Fish.


Three successive dates of Landsat imagery were used to map the progression of clear-cutting on southern Vancouver Island. Two types of mapping were tried. The first used the single black and white band-5 image and a Kail reflecting projector. The resulting map was an inferior product because it was concluded that a combination of bands 5 and 6 were required for mapping of the clear-cuts. A color-additive viewer was also used. The subsequent maps from the color-combined 70-mm, positive-transparency, density-matched images showed only the locations of clear-cuts. Enlargements of the positive images to a mapping scale of 1:150,000 enabled interpretation of 8 mapping classes, including an estimation of percent vegetation cover on recently clear-cut areas. It was concluded that monitoring of the progression of clear-cutting at the enlarged scale not only involved estimations of relative locations, but permitted an estimate of revegetation, or locating areas of poor regeneration. The areas of poor regeneration were closely related to parent materials. (Author)


Landsat imagery was used in identifying three distinct types of forest acreage of economic interest (areas clear-cut within the past year, areas clear-cut for over one year, and uncut mature forest stands) is described. Enhancement of Landsat data through the use of color additive viewers and enhancement of data by digital techniques (on computer-compatible tapes) are compared, and application of the Image 100 interactive supervised classification system is described. Areas clear-cut for over a year showed the greatest variety in spectral reflectance (given the variety of underbrush, grass, replanted forest stands, burned slash). The color additive viewer technique works best in enhancement of images of most recent clear-cutting. R.D.V.


Landsat multispectral scanner imagery, low-altitude color IR photography, and in situ field sampling techniques, are combined in a study of the variation of algal population, appearance of algal blooms on the lake surface, and variations in spectral signature of surface water of the Lake of the Woods region in south central Canada (west Ontario, bordering Minnesota of USA). Spume, or buildup of dead algae on the surface, shows up as white wispy lines in the imagery. Filtration and exposure recommendations for color IR photography are indicated. The high IR reflectivity of chlorophyll and near 100% IR absorption of clear water provide strong contrast. Algal blooms often indicate pollution problems. R.D.V.


A research program pursued by OCRS (Ontario Centre for Remote Sensing) for detecting the presence of drainage tiles in a proposed pipeline course in southern Ontario is described. Construction of pipeline and hydro tower structures in agricultural areas where topography and soil conditions require installation of subsurface drainage tiles can adversely affect the efficiency of moisture removal from the soil. OCRS thermal scanner imagery and photo-gammometric surveying were combined to aid location of subsurface tiles. Spring photography yielded best results. R.D.V.


The importance of worldwide reliable estimates of crop-raising conditions and food supplies is stressed, and the effect of forecasting on crop yield, assuming availability of reliable statistics on production and demand to relate action, is considered. Historical data and information on climate and weather are considered crucial, in particular data on soil moisture conditions as a factor directly affecting crop productivity. Survival of biennial and perennial crops through winterkilling hazards is also taken into consideration. R.D.V.

A76-38137 // Agricultural crop reflectance studies using Landsat-1 data. L. S. Crosson (Canada Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, Canada), F. G. Peet (Canadian Forestry Service, Forest Management Institute, Ottawa, Canada), and D. W. L. Read (Canada Department of Agriculture, Swift Current, 01 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY 183
DURING 1973 CLOUD FREE LANDSAT-1 DATA WAS OBTAINED FOR A SITE
NEAR SWIFT CURRENT, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA. A MONITORING
VEGETATION COVERAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN ALBERTA USING
COLOUR-INFRARED AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LANDSAT-1 DATA
T.G. ATKINSON, A.D. KUZYK (AGRICULTURE CANADA, LETHBRIDGE,
ALBERTA, CANADA) AND M.D. RIGBY. IN: CANADIAN SYMPOSIUM ON
REMOTE SENSING, 3RD., EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, SEPTEMBER
22-24, 1975, PROCEEDINGS. OTTAWA, CANADIAN AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE INSTITUTE, 1976, P. 435-447. 5 REFS. RESEARCH SPONSORED BY
THE CANADIAN CENTRE FOR REMOTE SENSING.

THE AUTHOR HAS IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING SIGNIFICANT RESULTS.

1. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA. PH.D. DISSERTATION
   DAVID A. MOUAT, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR. JUNE 1974.
   OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

2. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND SOIL
   CONDITIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN ARIZONA. PH.D. DISSERTATION
   DAVID A. MOUAT, PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR. JUNE 1974.
   OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

3. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.

4. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.

5. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.

6. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.

7. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.
   AGS-38142. 1976.

8. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.
   AGS-38143. 1976.

9. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
   VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.

10. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VEGETATION AND TERRAIN
    VARIABLES IN THE SOUTH-WESTERN UNITED STATES.
Some few of the world's countries dominate the international food market by virtue of their overwhelming agricultural and technical resources. This creates what has been called food power, which is assuming increasing strategic importance in world politics. At the same time, a large part of the world's population suffers from lack of food. The way toward a just distribution of the world's food is through political decisions, but this can be broadened with the help of modern technology. In the United States, a large project has been working for more than a year to map harvests with the help of satellite observations and large-scale analysis techniques. Such methods can be effective aids against hunger in the world at the same time as they threaten to become a weapon in the struggle of the great powers in the world arena.

Author

N76-23668*# Lockheed Electronics Co., Plainfield, N.J. CROP IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT FOR REMOTE SENSING (CITARS). VOLUME 10: INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

N76-23671*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. REMOTE SENSING OF VEGETATION AND SOIL USING MICROWAVE ELLIPSOMETRY Patent Application


A test site for the study of winter wheat development and collection of ERTS data was established in September of 1973. The test site is a 10 mile square area located 12.5 miles west of Amarillo, Texas on Interstate Hwy. 40, in Randall and Potter counties. The center of the area is the Southwestern Great Plains

Author


N76-23658*/# Atomic Energy Commission, Dacca (Bangladesh). A STUDY OF THE HAOR AREAS OF SYLHET-MYMENSING DISTRICTS WITH ERTS IMAGERIES (WINTER CROP ESTIMATION)


Author


Donald H. VonSteen, Principal Investigator and William H. Wighton Mar. 1976 206 p refs Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (NASA Order S-70251-AQ) (NASA-CR-147219) Avail: NTIS HC $7.75 CSCL O2C

Author

N76-23666*/# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif. FUNDAMENTALS OF THE METHOD OF FORECASTING THE HARVEST OF WINTER GRAIN CROPS IN THE NON-CHEKNOZEM ZONE


Many data are given on various aspects of winter crop yields in different areas of the U.S.S.R., and connections with various soil and climatic factors are presented. Regression equations are formulated and tested with good results, for forecasting moisture supplies in the 20 cm plowed layer of soil. Data and discussions are presented on the effect of the fall growing period, thermal conditions, conditions at the start of spring, spring growing conditions and of improvement in agricultural technology on winter crop harvests.

Author

N76-23667*# Transsemantics, Inc., Washington, D.C. SATELLITES MAP THE INVESTIGATION


Author

Potential vegetation and actual vegetation maps are compared. For the study of Veracruz, a map combining these types as well as the various methods normally used was attempted. Data used for the study came from the MSS of the ERTS 1 satellite. From these, grey maps of the different radiances of the area were obtained, as well as isoclass programs. The latter were found to have the best results. Though much research still needs to be done, first results indicate that this methodology can revolutionize all the concepts and methods of evaluation and inventory of terrestrial vegetation resources.

Author
A COMPREHENSIVE DATA PROCESSING PLAN FOR CROP
CALIBRATION MSS SIGNATURE DEVELOPMENT FROM
SATellite IMAGERY Progress Report
R. M. Haralick, Principal Investigator 1 Apr. 1976 177 p Original
contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from
the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls,
S. D. 57198 ERTS
(Contract NAS5-21756)
(E76-10343; NASA-CR-147236) Avail: NTIS HC $7.50 CSCL 058

N76-24664* Nebraska Univ., Lincoln.
THE USE OF LANDSAT-1 IMAGERY IN MAPPING
AND MANAGING SOIL AND RANGE RESOURCES IN THE SAND
HILLS REGION OF NEBRASKA Final Report, Jun. 1972 -
May 1974
Paul M. Seegers, Principal Investigator and James V. Drew Jan.
1976 86 p Original contains imagery. Original photography may
be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota
Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS
(Contract NAS9-21756)
(E76-10344; NASA-CR-147236) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 0BB

The author has identified the following significant results.
Evaluation of ERTS-1 imagery for the Sand Hills region of Nebraska
has shown that the data can be used to effectively measure
several parameters of inventory needs. (1) Vegetative biomass
can be estimated with a high degree of confidence using computer
compatible tape data. (2) Soils can be mapped to the subgroup
level with high altitude aircraft color infrared photography and
to the association level with multitemporal ERTS-1 imagery. (3)
Water quality in Sand Hills lakes can be estimated utilizing
computer compatible tape data. (4) Center pivot irrigation can
be inventoried from satellite data and can be monitored regarding
site selection and relative success of establishment from high
altitude aircraft color infrared photography. (5) ERTS-1 data is
of exceptional value in wide-area inventory of natural resource
data in the Sand Hills region of Nebraska.

N76-24670* National Marine Fisheries Service, Bay Saint
Louis, Miss.
LANDSAT MENHADEN AND THREAD HERRING RES-
OURCES INVESTIGATION Progress Report. 31 Jan.
30 Apr. 1976
Kenneth Savastano, Principal Investigator, Andres J. Kämmerer
(NASA, Sidell Computer Complex); and Kenneth Fallor May
1976 35 p refs EREP
(NASA Order S-54114)
(E76-10350; NASA-CR-147241; SEFC-Contr-454;
MARMAP-Contr-119; Rept-3) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL
08A

N76-24687* Earthsat Corp., Washington, D.C.
EARTHSAT SPRING WHEAT YIELD SYSTEM TEST 1975,
APPENDIX 4
Apr. 1976 331 p refs
(Contract NAS9-14855)
(NASA-CR-147712; E/S-1052-App-4) Avail: NTIS
HC $10.00 CSCL 02C

A computer system is presented which processes meteorological
data from both ground observations and meteorologic satellites
to define plant weather aspects on a four time per day basis.
Plant growth stages are calculated, and soil moisture profiles
are defined by the system. The EarthSat system assesses plant
stress and prepares forecasts of end-of-year yields. The system
was used to forecast spring wheat yields in the upper Great
Plains states. Hardware and software documentation is
provided. A.S.K.
of the four ERTS-1 channels. Data found within rectangular training fields was then clustered into 13 spectral groups and defined statistically. Using a maximum likelihood classification scheme, the unknown data points were subsequently classified into one of the designated training classes. Training field data was classified with a high degree of accuracy (greater than 95 percent), and progress is being made towards identifying the mapped spectral classes. 

Author

**N76-24683**  National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

**RESULTS OF SOIL MOISTURE FLIGHTS DURING APRIL 1974**


The results presented here are derived from measurements made during the April 5 and 6, 1974 flights of the NASA P-3A aircraft over the Phoenix, Arizona, arid area test site. The purpose of the mission was to study the use of microwave techniques for the remote sensing of soil moisture. These results include infrared (10-to 12 micrometers) 2.8-cm and 21-cm brightness temperatures for approximately 90 bare fields. These brightness temperatures are compared with surface measurements of the soil moisture made at the time of the overflights. These data indicate that the combination of the sum and difference of the vertically and the horizontally polarized brightness temperatures yield information on both the soil moisture and surface roughness conditions.

**N76-25604**  Oregon State Univ., Corvallis

**MULTISEASONAL-MULTISPECTRAL REMOTE SENSING OF PHENOLOGICAL CHANGE FOR NATURAL VEGETATION INVENTORY Ph.D. Thesis**

Barry James Schrupp, Principal Investigator  5 Mar. 1975 227 p refs Sponsored by NASA Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS  (E76-10302; NASA-CR-146795) Avail: NTIS HC $8.00 CSCL 08F

The author has identified the following significant results. Variations in phenological development among plant species was noted, as well as the tendency for the seasonal appearance of some vegetation types to be dominated by the appearance of one of a few similarly developing species. Most of the common plants in the study area could be characterized by temporal aspects of their phenological development. There was a strong similarity among the spectral signatures of vegetation types in which the spectral return was dominated by green plant material. When the soil background dominated the spectral return from a vegetation stand, then the spectral radiance and the vegetation physiognomy were apparently related. When the deciduous shrubs lost their leaves, their spectral signature altered with a slight decrease of radiance in the visible wavelengths and a strong decrease in the near infrared. As the foliage of perennial grasses cured from August to November, their apparent green radiance remained unchanged, red radiance increased over 50 percent, and near infrared radiance decreased approximately 30 percent. A reflective mineral surface exhibited high radiance levels in all four bands, thus providing a marked contrast to the absorption characteristics of vegetation canopies.

**N76-25607**  Science Univ. of Tokyo (Japan).

**INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE PATTERN IN JAPAN. INVESTIGATION OF SOIL EROSION IN HOKKAIDO WHICH IS CAUSED BY THAWING OF SOIL WATER IN LATE SPRING**


**N78-25623**  Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Jamestown, N. Dak.

**APPLICATION OF LANDSAT SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING METHODOLOGY FOR INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF WETLANDS Progress Report, 4 Oct. - 31 Dec. 1975**


**N76-25624**  California Univ., Berkeley. Space Sciences Lab.

**STUDY-DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED PHOTOINTERPRETATIVE TECHNIQUES TO WHEAT IDENTIFICATION**


**N76-25626**  Zurich Univ. (Switzerland). Dept. of Geophysics.

**SNOW SURVEY AND VEGETATION GROWTH IN THE SWISS ALPS** Final Report  Harold Haefner, Principal Investigator Dec. 1975 39 p refs  Sponsored by NASA Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP  (E76-10381; NASA-CR-147395) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08L

The author has identified the following significant results. Analog processing of S190A and B color and infrared color transparencies showed that it is possible to evaluate the courses of the temporary snow line and the upper limit of vegetation growth over large areas. By transferring the results from S190A onto a topo-map 1:200,000, an accuracy of + or - 50 m could be reached. With S190B transferred onto a topo-map 1:100,000, an accuracy of + or - 20 m was reached. Digital processing of S192 multispectral data allowed a separation of snow and clouds by combining the information from channels 9, 15, and 18.

**N76-25627**  Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. Lab. for Applications of Remote Sensing.

**A FORESTRY APPLICATION SIMULATION OF MAN-MACHINE TECHNIQUES FOR ANALYZING REMOTELY SENSED DATA**

J. Berkabie, James Russell, and Bruce Lube  7 May 1976 75 p refs  (Contract NAS9-14016)  (NASA-CR-147663; LARS-IN-012376; T-1039/4) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 05B

The typical steps in the analysis of remotely sensed data for a forestry applications example are simulated. The example uses numerically-oriented pattern recognition techniques and emphasizes man-machine interaction. Author

**N76-25629**  Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins. Dept. of Earth Resources.

The remote estimation of the leaf area index of winter wheat at Finney County, Kansas was studied. The procedure developed consists of three activities: (1) field measurements, (2) model simulations, and (3) response classifications. The first activity is designed to identify model input parameters and develop a model evaluation data set. A stochastic plant canopy reflectance model is employed to simulate reflectance in the LANDSAT bands as a function of leaf area index for two phenological stages. An atmospheric model is used to translate these surface reflectances into simulated satellite radiance. A divergence classifier determines the relative similarity between model derived spectral responses and those of areas with unknown leaf area index. The unknown areas are assigned the index associated with the closest model response. This research demonstrated that the SRVC canopy reflectance model is appropriate for wheat scenes and that broad categories of leaf area index can be inferred from the procedure developed.

Author

N76-26638*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

REMOTE SENSING OF SOIL MOISTURE
(NASA-TM-X-71127: X-919-76-118) Avail. NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08M

The results of thermal and microwave studies of soil moisture are presented, and the relative advantage of each method is discussed.

L.S.

N76-25708*# Bittenger (M.W.) and Associates, Inc. Fort Collins, Colo.

SOIL MOISTURE GROUND TRUTH: STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, COLORADO, SITE AND WALSEND, COLORADO, SITE Mission Report, 8-10 Mar. 1976
E. Bruce Jones Apr. 1976 54 p refs (Contract NAS5-22312)
(NASA-CR-144757) Avail. NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 08M

Ground-truth data taken at Steamboat Springs and Walden, Colorado in support of the NASA missions in these areas during the period March 8, 1976 through March 11, 1976 was presented. This includes the following information: snow course data for Steamboat Springs and Walden, snow pit and snow quality data for Steamboat Springs, and soil moisture report.

Author

N76-26612 Colorado State Univ. Fort Collins.

SPECTRAL ESTIMATION OF GRASS CANOPY VEGETATIONAL STATUS Ph.D. Thesis
Compton James Tucker III 1975 121 p
Avail. Univ. Microfilms Order No. 76-13669

A comparison between the relative sensitivities of the model developed to the sample plot variables (total wet biomass, total dry biomass, leaf water, dry green biomass, dry brown biomass, and chlorophyll) of a blue grama grass canopy were evaluated as a function of wavelength for two sampling periods, one early in the growing season and one late in the growing season. The sensitivities between canopy spectroradiance or, spectroradiance and the sampled plot variables have been in turn related to the absorption spectra of the plant pigments in the visible region of the spectrum and the enhancement of spectroradiance or spectroradiance occurring in the photographic infrared region. The number of total wet biomass classes or levels that could be spectrally discriminated late in the growing season (September) were total wet biomass classes or levels that could be spectrally discriminated late in the growing season (September).

Author

N76-26616*# International Inst. for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences, Enschede (Netherlands).

(E76-10384: NASA-CR-148151: CR-0569/4) Avail. NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. Major landforms and some subdivisions could be easily recognized. Water bodies, river courses, extensive areas of micaeous clays, and more recent coarse textured deposits could be delineated and existing soil maps at scales up to 1:100,000 could be updated.

N76-26621*# California Univ. Berkeley. Space Sciences Lab.

Robert N. Colwell, Principal Investigator, Sharon Wall, and Dennis Noren 25 Apr. 1976 17 p ref ERTS
(Contract NASS-20969)
(E76-10393: NASA-CR-148180; SSL-Ser-17-Issue-27) Avail. NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08B

N76-26622*# Alaska Univ., Fairbanks. Alaska Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

USE OF LANDSAT IMAGERY FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT MAPPING IN NORTHEAST AND EASTCENTRAL ALASKA Progress Report
Peter C. Lent, Principal Investigator 6 May 1976 28 p refs ERTS
(Contract NASS-20915)
(E76-10394: NASA-CR-148181; PR-4) Avail. NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. There is strong indication that spatially rare feature classes may be missed in clustering classifications based on 2% random sampling. Therefore, it seems advisable to augment random sampling for cluster analysis with directed sampling of any spatially rare features which are relevant to the analysis.

N76-26627*# Environmental Research Inst. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Richard F. Nalepka, John Colwell, Principal Investigators, and Daniel P. Rice 15 May 1976 6 p ERTS
(Contract NASS-22389)
(E76-10393: NASA-CR-148186; ERIM-114800-16-LpPR-4) Avail. NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 02C


ERTS-1 DATA AS AN AID TO WILDLAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA Final Report, 1 Jul. 1973 - 31 Dec. 1974
Richard N. Colwell and James D. Nichols, Principal Investigators 31 Dec. 1974 487 p refs Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center. 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS
(Contract NASS-21827)
(E76-10401: NASA-CR-148188; SSL-Ser-16-Issue-62) Avail. NTIS HC $12.50 CSCL 05A

The author has identified the following significant results. In the Feather River watershed region, detection of wildland resource features and conditions was done acceptably well on single-bank, single-date ERTS-1 imagery. A quasi-operational study was performed and demonstrated that ERTS-1 imagery is ideal for making vegetation/terrain type maps using manual interpretation techniques. Two quasi-operational studies demonstrated that, general use could be made using multistage sampling. A number of Chi square analyses of Northern California coast were performed; it was concluded that the boundaries delineated on the ERTS-1 imagery were legitimate for broad vegetation-type categories.
01 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY


The major factors which influenced the large area crop inventory experiment design, the technical approach being pursued, the detail of the implementation of this approach, and initial results of the experiment are described. Author


Crop-weather models developed for wheat from an assembled base of approximately 45 years of climatic records and historic wheat yield and production data at the stratum level are described. Utilization of meteorological data acquired by the NOAA satellites is discussed. J.M.S.


The application of remote sensing technology by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is examined. The activities of the USDA Remote-Sensing User Requirement Task Force which include cataloging USDA requirements for earth resources data, determining those requirements that would return maximum benefits by using remote sensing technology and developing a plan for acquiring, processing, analyzing, and distributing data to satisfy those requirements are described. Emphasis is placed on the large area crop inventory experiment and its relationship to the task force. J.M.S.


Applications of remotely sensed data in agriculture are enumerated. These include: predictions of forage for range animal consumption, forest management, soil mapping, and crop inventory and management. J.M.S.

N76-26677# North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn. INTRODUCTION TO USES AND INTERPRETATION OF PRINCIPAL COMPONENT AND ANALYSIS IN FOREST BIOLOGY Forest Service General Technical Report J. G. Isebrands and Thomas R. Crow Jan. 1976 24 p refs (PB-248753/6; FGTR-NC-17) Avail. NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 02A

The application of principal component analysis for interpretation of multivariate data sets is reviewed with emphasis on reduction of the number of variables, ordination of variables, and applications in conjunction with multiple regression. GRA


The author has identified the following significant results. A TV16 isoline map at the 6.25 million hectare extended test site area in north central Texas and southern Oklahoma was produced. The map was compared to a published USDA Statistical Reporting Service map, which shows pasture and range feed conditions; as reported by rancher respondents. Both maps show similar areas of drought stress and good to excellent forage conditions, but preliminary indications are that the LANDSAT-derived map more accurately depicts the areal extent of each condition class.


(376-10413; NASA-CR-147441; SDSU-RSI-75-09) Avail. NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 08M

The author has identified the following significant results. Multispectral reflectance and emittance data from the Skylab workshop were evaluated for prediction of evapotranspiration and soil moisture for an irrigated region of southern Texas. Wavelengths, greater than 2.1 microns were required to spectrally distinguish between wet and dry fallow surfaces. Thermal data provided a better estimate of soil moisture than did data from the reflective bands. Thermal data were dependent on soil moisture but not on the type of agricultural land use. The emittance map, when used in conjunction with existing models, did provide an estimate of evapotranspiration rates. Surveys of areas of high soil moisture can be accomplished with space altitude thermal data. Thermal data will provide a reliable input into irrigation scheduling.


Extending the crop survey application of remote sensing from small experimental regions to state and national levels requires that a sample of agricultural fields be chosen for remote sensing of crop acreage, and that a statistical estimate be formulated with measurable characteristics. The critical requirements for the success of the application are reviewed in this report. The problem of sampling in the presence of cloud cover is discussed. Integration of remotely sensed information about crops into current agricultural crop forecasting systems is treated on the basis of the USDA multiple frame survey concepts, with an assumed addition of a new frame derived from remote sensing. Evolution of a crop forecasting system which utilizes LANDSAT and future remote sensing systems is projected for the 1975-1990 time frame. Author
Soil types were determined from the Soil Survey of Hand County, South Dakota. The soil types encountered on the soil moisture lines are summarized. The actual soil moisture data are presented. The data have been divided by range, township and section. The soil moisture data obtained in fields of winter wheat and spring wheat are briefly summarized.

Author
Environmental Changes and Cultural Resources

Includes land use analysis, urban and metropolitan studies, environmental impact, air and water pollution, geographic information systems, and geographic analysis.


The recent design, construction, and operation of the first infrared differential-absorption lidar system for remote range-resolved sensing of gaseous species are described. The target gas in the present case was water vapor, which was measured using several CO2 laser lines near 10.3 microns. Profiling of the concentration of many air pollutants to a horizontal range of at least 12 km appears feasible with commercially available components. (Author)


A collocated monostatic sodar system which used a reflector horn as a transmit-receive antenna was used to investigate the thermal structure of the lower atmosphere. A facsimile recording was made of the typical thermal plume structure formed on a bright sunny day and the radiative temperature inversion structure formed on a clear windless night. Wavelike structures were observed in the vertical and horizontal planes in the troposphere. The horizontal wave motion was superimposed on the stratified layers, had a time period of a few minutes, was discontinuous and lasted many hours, while the vertical wave motion was very regular, had a period of a fraction of a second and was short lived. B.J.

A76-29267 # Aircraft measurements of the earth's albedo over India. A. Mani (Indian Meteorological Department, New Delhi, India), O. Chacko, V. Desikan, and G. Vijayan (Indian Meteorological Department, Poona, India). (Symposium on Earth's Near Space Environment, New Delhi, India, Feb. 18-21, 1975.) Indian Journal of Radio and Space Physics, vol. 4, Dec. 1975, p. 304-309.

Satellite observations of the earth albedo consistently indicate that the earth is a warmer and darker planet than was previously believed and that more solar energy is absorbed by the atmosphere than hitherto accepted. In order to verify these observations, direct measurements of the albedo of various surfaces were made on the ground at a number of stations in India and from aircraft over extensive land and sea areas. Two thermoelectric pyranometers were used to measure the global and reflected solar radiation, the data being continuously recorded in flight. These data were supplemented by observations over the Arabian sea from an oceanographic ship during 1974. The measurements show that the albedo over land varies from 0.10-0.25, depending on the nature of the surface and that over the sea from 0.04-0.13 depending on the state of the sea. The albedo of clouds varies from 0.40-0.60 for active cumulus to 0.28-0.35 for altocstratus. (Author)


The atmospheric humidity at heights above 30 km was measured during January and February 1975 with an IR spectrometer mounted externally on the Salyut-4 satellite. The measurements were carried out in the 2.7-micron absorption band of water vapor. The vertical absorption spectrum of IR radiation (by water vapor) in the upper stratosphere above the Marshall Islands is presented and discussed. V.P.
Computerized-entry logs for updated information on thermal and chemical emissions from many sources, IR thermographic data, pollution and thermal effects on bodies of water, and ecological hazards, are described. West-German administrative rezoning, hiatus in statistics available, funding problems, and urban topography are mentioned. Visual and IR satellite photographic surveys and their value are discussed, along with possible periods of satellite surveys.

R.D.V.

A76-31454 # Infrared imagery for the evaluation of ecological sites and for urban buildings (Infrarotbilder für die ökologische Standortbewertung und für den Städtebau). F. Fezer (Heidelberg, Universität, Heidelberg, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, April 7-11, 1975, Reports.


It is shown how airborne infrared radiometer imagery of ecologically important areas (forests, grasslands, etc.) and of urban areas can provide useful information on climatology. The infrared imagery which is indicative of surface temperature profiles gives a good idea of atmospheric temperature variations as well as wind direction and intensity variations. The analysis of imagery of urban areas permits one to draw conclusions about the interaction of climatology and urban ecology (heat stored and radiated by parks, trees, grassy areas in cities, as well as by buildings) and about urban planning on the basis of ecological and climatological information.

B.J.

A76-31457 # Urban-climatological conclusions from line-scanner recordings of the surface temperatures with respect to the diurnal variations /example Freiburg i. Br./ (Stadtclimatologische Konsequenzen von Line-Scanner-Aufnahmen der Oberflächentemperaturen im Tagesgang /Beispiel Freiburg i. Br./). W. Weišchel (Freiburg, Universität, Freiburg im Breisgau, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, Apr. 7-11, 1975, Reports.


A description is given of studies which were conducted to determine intracity differences in the thermal conditions on the basis of the energy conversion processes in city areas of various characteristics. Infrared line scanner data of the city for three different times of the day were obtained with the aid of an aircraft. Line-scanner recordings were also made with an apparatus carried by a surface vehicle. A simplified model concerning the thermal conditions and relations for the various parts of the city is discussed, taking into account lawn areas, areas containing trees, the inner parts of the city, and the heat-storage properties of the streets, the squares, and the walls of buildings.

G.R.

A76-31472 # Natural error sources in remote sensing of the earth surface (Natürliche Fehlerquellen bei der Fernerkundung der Erdoberfläche). K.-T. Kriebel (München, Universität, Munich, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, April 7-11, 1975, Reports.


The air light and the angular dependence of the reflection properties of natural objects on the earth surface are natural error sources in remote sensing. The angular dependence of the reflection properties affects the incident radiation when the distribution of incident radiation over a half space (or the direction of sight), but not the object itself, changes. The change in the reflected radiation is evaluated quantitatively, and a method for determining the upper bound for the air light is proposed.

V.P.


On Skylab, a combination microwave radar-radiometer (S193) made measurements from which the winds near the sea surface could be computed. The analysis of the measurements showed that the wind speed could be computed from the radar measurements with at least the accuracy of the wind speed that would have been reported by a weather ship at the time and location of the radar measurement. The impact of this remote sensing capability will be realized in 1978 with the launch of SEASAT-A, which will carry operational versions of active and passive microwave sensors that will be able to measure both wind speed and direction. Global over ocean routine vector wind measurements should significantly improve the specification of the surface wind and indirectly the surface pressure over the oceans, determine the intensity and structure of tropical cyclones and contribute to improved accuracy of numerical weather forecasting models applied to both the tropics and extratropical atmosphere.

C.K.D.

A76-32431 * The measurement of winds over the ocean from Skylab with application to measuring and forecasting typhoons and hurricanes. V. J. Cardone and W. J. Pierson (New York, City University, Bronx, N.Y.). In: International Symposium on Space Technology and Science, 11th, Tokyo, Japan, June 30-July 4, 1975, Proceedings.


On Skylab, a combination microwave radar-radiometer (S193) made measurements in a tropical hurricane (AVAA), a tropical storm, and various extratropical wind systems. The winds at each cell scanned by the instrument were determined by objective numerical analysis techniques. The measured radar backscatter is compared to the analyzed winds and shown to provide an accurate method for measuring winds from space. An operational version of the instrument on an orbiting satellite will be able to provide the kind of measurements in tropical cyclones available today only by expensive and dangerous aircraft reconnaissance. Additionally, the specifications of the wind field in the tropical boundary layer should contribute to improved accuracy of tropical cyclone forecasts made with numerical weather predictions models currently being applied to the tropical atmosphere.


The observation of atmospheric pollutants from a satellite or aircraft by means of an optical resonance absorption technique is...
discussed. A ground-based laser transmits monochromatic light at a frequency coinciding with the absorption line of the pollutant of interest to an aircraft- or satellite-borne receiver. The signal is attenuated by absorption by the pollutant distributed along the path of light propagation; the density of the pollutant is determined from the degree of signal attenuation. The signal to noise ratio, sensitivity, and required laser output are given for several alternative systems. It is shown that a combination of satellite and aircraft data can provide measurements of pollutants over a wide range of altitudes.


The present work deals with the theory and methodology of aerosol particle measurement, with particular reference to the marketed instruments currently in use. Particle statistics and data presentation are reviewed with emphasis on recent developments. The featured subjects include collection of particles without classification by size; measurement of collected particles; optical measurements of aerosols; multi-stage impactors and centrifugal classifiers; methods for characterizing condensation nucleation, Brownian diffusion, electrical properties of the particles, and sedimentation; and sampling probes and lines. More space is devoted to filtration and optical microscopy than to many of the other subjects in order to promote their use to best advantage.

S.D.


Statistical sampling procedures for determining the accuracy of classification and of boundary line and control point placement in photo-derived maps are presented. The approach involves the random selection of one-acre points, ground checking these points, and comparing a field observer's classification with that of the aerial photo interpreter. The accuracy of classification is then estimated within specified confidence intervals. The determination of boundary line errors is based on comparison of two or more rater maps of the same area. A binomial distribution is used to determine the minimum number of control points locations that must be checked to ensure that U.S. National Map Accuracy Standards are satisfied.

C.K.D.


To meet the increasing demands for information on the public land resources in the face of inadequate budgets and personnel, remote sensing was selected by the USD I - Bureau of Land Management's Montana State Office to increase the capabilities of existing professional personnel. A 5-year series of field tests and training, has resulted in: (1) a 'low-stage' inexpensive 25 mm aerial photography system now in use for monitoring range trend, wildlife habitat, water quality, erosion, structures, timber sales and archeological sites; (2) a 'middle-stage' system of 1:40,000-1:50,000 scale color infrared 23 x 23 cm photography for use as a data base for large area (circa 50,000 to 250,000 hectares) resource surveys; and (3) a 'high-stage' system of color infrared small scale 1:80,000 to 1:100,000 'quad-centered' photography applied to very large areas (circa 250,000 hectares) for use as an extensive resource survey data base. The applicability of ERTS data is also under study.


A Level I land-use analysis of selected training areas of the Colorado Front Range was carried out using digital ERTS-A satellite imagery. Level II land-use categories included urban, agriculture (irrigated and dryland farming), rangeland, and forests. The spatial variations in spectral response for these land-use classes were analyzed using discrete two-dimensional Fourier transforms to isolate and extract spatial features. Analysis was performed on ERTS frames 1352-17134 (July 10, 1973) and frame number 1388-17131 (August 15, 1973). On training sets, spatial features yielded 80 to 100 percent classification accuracies with commission errors ranging from 0 to 20 percent.


Successful experiments in mapping urban land use, through employment of pattern recognition algorithms in a digital computer by processing multispectral scanner data from Earth Resources Technology Satellite-1, have been conducted by researchers of the Geography Program, U.S. Geological Survey and the Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University. Map forms are computer line-printer output and colored prints from a film recorder. Numerous categories of land use and land cover were identified and mapped to make full use of the potential of the computer/scanner system. Several innovations in machine-aided analysis were developed in response to: (1) making rural/urban distinctions; (2) arranging data in map format; (3) aggregating results by statistical units; and (4) solving other peripheral problems. Recitation and critique of the evolved methodology reveals progress made, identifies limitations of the system, and suggests directions for future improvement.

A76-33183 Objectified data for urban green-planning from CIR-aerial photography. H. Kenneweg (Gottingen, Universitat, Gottingen, West Germany). In: Symposium on Remote Sensing and Photo Interpretation, Banff, Alberta, Canada, October 7-11, 1974, Proceedings. Volume 1. Ottawa, Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1975, p. 75-86. 6 refs.
A simple method whereby data for the planning of green areas in urban environment can be extracted from color infrared aerial photography is presented. The number of trees with crowns over 6 m in diameter per statistical subunit are counted under a stereoscope, and the fraction of green vegetation per statistical subunit is determined by counting and classifying dots on a dot-grid. The results, expressed in terms of the number of inhabitants per tree or per square meter of green vegetation, can provide guidelines in establishing priority areas or the development of green areas of the active preservation of existing vegetation.

C.K.D.


Monitoring of ecosystem dynamics is a key element in the development of strategies and methodologies for the most effective management of natural resources and in the development and implementation of measures to protect the environment. Remote sensing has been found to have a number of significant advantages and is being developed to serve the Canadian environmental needs. Remote sensing from ERTS, NOAA and from aircraft combined with selected field observations have provided an operational system for the monitoring and description of ecosystems as well as the assessment of environmental impact and effectiveness of control measures. A system for low cost, long term environmental monitoring for a large hydroelectric development in northern Canada is described.

(Author)

A76-33203 # Remote sensing applications for geological studies in the high mountain environment. H. Haefner (Zürich, Universität, Zurich, Switzerland), In: Symposium on Remote Sensing and Photo Interpretation, Banff, Alberta, Canada, October 7-11, 1974, Proceedings. Volume 1. Ottawa, Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1975, p. 349-361. 10 refs.

Remote sensing data acquisition, interpretation, and organization for geological studies in high mountains are discussed for two test areas in Switzerland. The paper outlines data acquisition techniques for collection of various thematic groups of surface features using different remote sensors, interpretation methods for inventory and combination of the data obtained, and organization of the data in geographical information systems for comparison and useful application in geological studies. First results of data handling and data output for the two test areas are presented. Major conclusions are that various remote sensing systems are needed for data acquisition, that additional information from ground observation and other sources are important, and that a computerized geographical information system has to be used in the coded data. The system is designed in a way and allows geographical location of each single information provides the best basis for further processing and correlation.

S.D.


Studies of derelict land using aerial photographs have indicated the possibility of using the technique for surveying such land on a larger scale. The need for a survey is great, particularly, in the United Kingdom where land has to be used intensively for all urban and industrial activities. The old County of Glamorgan, South Wales, has been surveyed for derelict land using black and white vertical photographs of 1:5000 scale, and aspects of the survey are discussed with particular reference to mining. An example of the use of the resulting data is described by reference to a study which is trying to assess how dereliction influences the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

(Author)


A number of unsupervised classification systems have been developed for the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) multispectral imagery on digital tape. Most suffer from being (1) too complex for use by those not highly trained in statistical methods/ computer processing, (2) not as successful as supervised techniques, or (3) too costly in terms of computer time to be implemented with the size data set desired by many disciplines. Investigations are in progress to determine what degree of data manipulation will produce thematic maps of sufficient accuracy, resolution and scale to be readily applicable to natural resource and regional planning problems at costs competitive with more conventional methods.

(Author)

A76-33800 Remote sensing for environmental sciences. Edited by E. Schanda (Bern, Universität, Berne, Switzerland) and New York, Springer-Verlag (Ecological Studies Analysis and Synthesis, Volume 18), 1976, p. 381, p. 29.80.

Aspects of aerospace photography are considered, taking into account the characteristics of the photographic process, cameras and films, and the photographic attributes of earth sciences. Infrared sensing is also discussed along with laser applications in remote sensing, radar methods, passive microwave sensing, applications of gamma radiation in remote sensing, and sonar methods. A description is also provided of digital picture processing, giving attention to the elements of an image processing and analysis system, geometric corrections, image enhancement and filtering processes, feature extraction and classification, the image signal in spatial and frequency domains, and a numerical example for texture-context features.

G.R.


A method is presented for determining solar radiation at the earth's surface using satellite broadband visible radiance and cloud imagery data, along with conventional in situ measurements. Conventional measurements are used to both tune satellite measurements and to develop empirical relationships between satellite observations and surface solar insolation. Cloudiness is the primary modulator of sunshine. The satellite measurements as applied in this method consider cloudiness both explicitly and implicitly in determining surface solar insolation at space scales smaller than the conventional pyranometer network.

(Author)


Birkeland land using black and white vertical photographs of 1:5000 scale, and aspects of the survey are discussed with particular reference to mining. An example of the use of the resulting data is described by reference to a study which is trying to assess how dereliction influences the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

(Author)


Birkeland land using black and white vertical photographs of 1:5000 scale, and aspects of the survey are discussed with particular reference to mining. An example of the use of the resulting data is described by reference to a study which is trying to assess how dereliction influences the aesthetic quality of the landscape.

(Author)
currents of about 0.00005 A per sq m at about 160 km altitude. On the downward leg there were revealed a westward filament of current of about 0.0008 A per sq m at about 220 km altitude, two oppositely directed Birkeland sheet currents of about 0.00014 A per sq m at about 230 km altitude, and two oppositely directed Birkeland currents of about 0.00007 A per sq m which fed a westward auroral electrojet of about 0.0010 A per sq m at about 100 km altitude and were associated with a bright rayed arc. A reversal in the Birkeland current system near midnight was also observed. These observations are probably manifestations of the complex nature of small-scale currents associated with complicated auroral forms. S.D.


Several possible approaches for calculating the geostrophic wind field from satellite IR data are examined, along with a comparison between geostrophic and actual winds. Vertical temperature profile methods and statistical techniques are outlined. It is shown that satellite-borne IR radiometers specifically designed to sound the atmospheric thermal structure can yield useful estimates of the wind field for much of the atmosphere. The horizontal scale will be limited by the ability of the radiometers to respond accurately to horizontal temperature gradients in the atmosphere and the horizontal resolution of the radiometer itself. In addition, clouds in the field of view of the radiometer preclude obtaining accurate data for calculating geostrophic winds from some distance above the cloud to the surface. IR radiometers with a better resolution are expected to yield improved results for more of the atmosphere. S.D.


The determination of the microstructure, chemical nature, and dynamical evolution of scattering particulates in the atmosphere is considered. A description is given of indirect sampling techniques which can circumvent most of the difficulties associated with direct sampling techniques, taking into account methods based on scattering, extinction, and diffraction of an incident light beam. Approaches for reconstructing the particulate size distribution from the direct and the scattered radiation are discussed. A new method is proposed for determining the chemical composition of the particulates and attention is given to the relevance of methods of solution involving first kind Fredholm integral equations. G.R.

A76-34721 # An experiment in the application of space information for the conservation of nature and rational use of natural resources (Opyt primenenia kosmicheskoi informatii dlia tseli okhrany prirody i rational'nogo ispol'zovaniia prirodnikh resursov). S. V. Skaterschikov. Geodezia i Kartografija, Apr. 1976, p. 39-44. 11 refs. In Russian.

A land-use classification scheme is presented and applied to satellite imagery of the Crimean peninsula at scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000. The results are used to assess the extent of anthropogenic alteration of the landscape. Arid and irrigated regions are clearly distinguishable. Forests can be identified as broadleaf or evergreen; however, individual tree species cannot be discriminated. Land use maps reveal the extent to which anthropogenic alteration of natural features has occurred and can be used to plan conservation and rational exploitation of natural resources. C.K.D.


The satellite SEASAT-A will carry a radar scatterometer in order to measure microwave backscatter from the sea surface. From pairs of radar measurements at angles separated by 90 deg in azimuth the surface wind speed and direction may be inferred, though not uniquely. In this paper the character of the solutions for wind speed and direction is displayed, as well as the nature of the ambiguities of these solutions. An economical procedure for handling such data is described, plus a criterion for the need for conventional (surface) data in order to resolve the ambiguities of solutions. (Author)


Topics treated include the application of a Fourier transform spectrometer to infrared remote sensing, the performance optimization of a satellite-borne thematic mapper, a data handling system to be integrated with a digital airborne multispectral scanner, infrared thermography for micro- and mesometeorological measurements, satellite interrogated data collection platforms for river and flood forecasting and the automatic measurement of sea surface temperature from a GOES satellite. Solar and atmospheric effects on satellite imagery derived from aircraft reflectance measurements, methods for determining haze levels from multispectral scanner data, restoration of Landsat images by discrete two-dimensional deconvolution and the automatic classification of aircraft and satellite multispectral images using mixed integer programming are also discussed. B.J.


Results using the Fourier transform spectrometer fitted with a HgCdTe detector indicate that division of the 8 to 13 micron spectral band into narrower spectral channels may be advantageous for some remote sensing operations. The emissivity of crushed fused quartz with the well known emissivity dip attributed to the silicate stretching mode was studied. The emissivities of red and clear lacquer and white, green, and yellow paint were studied in order to determine what effects pigments have on emissivity, what variations exist between different types of paints (latex, alkyl, gloss enamels) and the effects of weathering on the spectral signatures. B.J.


Experiments involving airborne and ground-based infrared thermography of the earth surface for the purpose of detecting heat islands, ice formation on roads, etc., are described. Nighttime aerial photography for the purpose of studying precipitation, detecting fog and frost, and providing data on local and microclimates is examined. Error sources associated with retroreflectometric recording using airborne lasers or cameras for dew surveying are enumerated. The study of cloud formation in coastal areas using Landsat-1 imagery is discussed. B.J.

The paper discusses remote sensing platforms and techniques from satellites, aircraft, balloons, buoys and the earth surface used in the recently concluded field phase of the first GARP Atlantic Tropical Experiment and under consideration for the first GARP Global Experiment to be undertaken in 1977-1978. The Vertical Temperature Profile Radiometer of the NOAA-2 and 3 satellites was used for measurement of vertical temperature and sea surface temperature. Other satellites were used to measure horizontal wind fields, cloud cover, and precipitation. Ships were used to monitor precipitation, atmospheric turbulence, and internal ocean waves. Aircraft were used to determine sea surface temperature, ocean wave profiles, and rainfall intensity. The future use of Seasat-A in GARP is discussed.

B.J.


A redesigned Fraunhofer Line Discriminator (FLD) tested in both ground-based and airborne experiments for 18 months (1974-75) to determine its ability to detect luminescing pollutants, has demonstrated the capability of operating at selected Fraunhofer wavelengths throughout the visible spectral region, with a sensitivity sufficient to detect 0.25 parts per billion rhodamine WT dye in 0.5 m depth of water at 20 C. The instrument has been used to determine several sources of pollution including oil spills and seeps, sewage effluent, phosphate processing effluent, and paper mill effluent. Selected luminescent dyes that could be used as tracers in pollutant transport studies were monitored in real time from helicopter platform. A comparison of laboratory measurements used to predict the detectivity of a given pollutant and actual field measurements with the FLD demonstrates that the laboratory technique can be used reliably to predict the detectivity of these materials in the field with the FLD.


The additive background radiation from all materials other than the targets to be detected presents a serious problem to the passive infrared sensors. This report describes both the scanning angle dependence of the spatial radiance distribution over the sea surface and the relationship of the sea surface radiance versus the thickness of oil film by which the sea surface is covered uniformly, operating in the spectral region of 10 to 13 microns.


A method is proposed for the absolute remote measurement of oil fluorescence conversion efficiency during the remote monitoring of oil spills from an aircraft using a laser as an excited source. The method employs the integrated water Raman return as a reference that is calibrated by the measurement of the temporal Raman decay constant without prior knowledge of the oil film thickness. The oil fluorescence conversion efficiency is a good identifier of oil types since it spans over three orders of magnitude from heavy residual to light oils. To achieve a factor two accuracy, the film thickness should be greater than 0.5 micron, the optical depth of film should be above 0.05, the sea water attenuation coefficient should be less than 1.0/m, and background sea water fluorescence efficiency should be less than the equivalent thick film oil fluorescence conversion efficiency. An example of two oils is provided.

S.D.


A report is given of studies and experiments concerning the radar detection of oil slicks at the seasurface. From scatterometer observations of oil spills from an aircraft using a laser as an excited source it is always detectable, but also that oil-type and thickness are of little influence on the radargate. The radar observation of the damping of water waves which travel into the polluted area is proposed as an indicator of the physical oil properties. A radar operating in the VV-polarization mode is shown to be optimal because of the strength of the radar echo, the observed contrast and the low noise. However, experiments using a SLAR operating in the HH-mode, showed this polarization combination to perform well enough for the purpose of oil detection. In general the conclusion is drawn that the SLAR performs well for detection and mapping of oilspills but that other sensors are needed for classification and quantification of oilspills.


The missions of two NASA satellites for the monitoring of environmental quality are described: Nimbus G, the Air Pollution and Oceanographic Observing Satellite, and the Applications Explorer Mission (AEM) satellite to be used in the Stratospheric Aerosol and Gas Experiment (SAGE). The scientific payload of Nimbus G is described in detail with a discussion of limb infrared monitoring of the stratosphere, the stratospheric and mesospheric sounder, stratospheric aerosol measurement, the solar and backscatter UV spectrometer for ozone mapping, the earth radiation budget experiment, the scanning multichannel microwave radiometer, the coastal zone color scanner and the temperature-humidity infrared radiometer. A brief description is given of the SAGE program and future NASA plans relating to the global monitoring of environmental quality are outlined.

B.J.

The tasks, procedures used, and preliminary results of a Canadian/ American project for environmental land use mapping of the Great Lakes are discussed. The project uses ERTS imagery and advanced computer technology to produce the desired land use inventory. The U.S. portion of the Great Lakes Basin comprises portions of eight states and contains 191 counties. Computer-implemented analysis of MSS data is used to derive spectrally separable classes related to the land use classes. Final results of the land use inventory will be reported in the form of maps and tables.


eight bit levels of exposure. Water surfaces are characterized by MSS 7 less than two. The value for the green file is kept constant for water surfaces regardless of the magnitude of MSS 7, and the value for the blue file is increased with increasing MSS 5 values. In the case of land surfaces, the value for the blue file is inversely related to the MSS 5 value, and the value for the green file increases with increasing MSS 7. The red file increases with increasing MSS 5. The color index has been used for the interpretation of Landsat imagery of the Tokyo and Chiba districts in Japan.

C.K.D.


A multidisciplinary and multipurpose remote sensing study was conducted in the northern desert shrub environment to evaluate the applicability of remotely-sensed data as an input to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning System, and to provide map products and data summaries to be utilized by District-level land managers. The experimental design, procedures, and results of the environmental monitoring tasks of that study are reported. Sensitive areas were mapped and monitored within and between two seasons utilizing both manual and automatic analyses of high-altitude CIR photography and Landsat-1 data. Photographic illustrations, photo and base map overlays, and digital output were generated for a 500,000 hectare region in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada.

Author


Information on land use changes in four Chinese cities, Shenyang, Anshan, Fushun and Changchun, for the period 1945-73, was obtained by comparing Landsat images with maps and aerial photographs produced at the end of World War II. Both visual interpretation of images and machine processing of computer compatible tapes were employed to analyze the Landsat data. Of the two techniques, the visual approach was considered to be superior in terms of accuracy, time and cost. Comparative studies of available data indicate all cities underwent extensive growth and change during the study period. The predominant pattern of growth and change seems to involve a shift from the functionally distinct urban sectors originally developed by the Japanese to a mixture of housing estates, administrative buildings and industrial sites. These changes are thought to be consistent with contemporary Chinese planning policies of creating self-contained urban communities.

Author


A land use inventory of developed areas of five hectares and larger is under way. Panchromatic vertical air photographs are being used in conjunction with census data to construct land use maps at a scale of 1:50,000. The imagery is interpreted visually to place land in one of five use categories (predominantly residential; predominantly industrial or commercial; predominantly educational or community use; transport use; urban open space) with the help of scanning mirror spectrometers with 4.5x magnification and a double scanning zoom telescope with up to 15x magnification. Information is placed on the transparent map overlay primarily by visual cross transfer. Each area of land use will be assigned a 14 digit code, and the digitized data will be used to calculate national totals in each land use category. Coordinate references of boundaries of land areas will be stored on magnetic tape.

C.K.D.


An appeal is made for international cooperation in the monitoring and protection of the world's oceans. The probable consequences of the extinction of life in the Black Sea and Mediterranean are discussed. The effects of changing attitudes and values of the scientific community on progress in the development of measures for preventing pollution of the oceans and of techniques for investigating the ocean environment are considered. The differing priorities of developing and developed countries and their impact on the potential for international cooperation in the preservation of the oceans are examined.

C.K.D.


In the beginning of 1974, a three-year Earth Resources Remote Sensing Project was initiated at the Laboratory of Land Use, Technical Research Center of Finland. The ultimate objective of the project is to develop automated environment monitoring and resource inventory methods capable of meeting Finnish needs and conditions. On the basis of various promising preliminary results obtained by modern remote sensing techniques, especially in the U.S., it seems justified and necessary to perform closer analyses on the practical uses of these techniques. This requirement arises, in Finland particularly, in the fields of forestry, geology and hydrology. These are the three branches involved in laboratory's multidisciplinary R&D effort. In addition to digital satellite data, the project also operates with digital aircraft scanner data. The approach to data processing is largely software-oriented.

Author


In the analysis of multispectral remote sensing data it has been noticed that there is an influence of background on target as a result of scattering by the atmosphere. If this effect is strong, then the spectral signature of a class of materials will depend upon the surface spatial pattern, the reflectance of the materials composing the background, the atmospheric state, and the geometric conditions such as sun angle and view angle. The effect of neglecting the background interference is similar to the effect of including a high degree of atmospheric spatial inhomogeneity throughout the scene. To solve the problem, a single-scattering solution of the radiative transfer equation for a point source was obtained and that solution, was integrated over a surface spatial pattern characteristic of natural...
agricultural materials. The results of the calculations show the change in signal level for specific targets using Landsat channels with a variety of background materials. (Author)


Solar and atmospheric effects on satellite imagery were investigated by measuring terrain reflectance from low-flying aircraft. Radiometric data were recorded over three test sites in California, Georgia, and South Dakota. Radiance from Skylab (EREP) S190A and ERTS-1 (Landsat-1) sensors was linearly correlated with wide-band terrain reflectance. The results support the proposition that the coefficients of the regression equation are the path radiance and a quantity representing the product of total irradiance and beam transmittance at the time of satellite overflight. These coefficients should be useful as linear conversion coefficients for extending spectral signatures in computer-aided classification work on satellite imagery. (Author)


The paper describes two methods for determining haze levels (specified by haze optical depth at a wavelength of 0.5 microns) from Landsat multispectral scanner data. The channel correlation method relates the haze level to the y-intercept of the regression line through a plot of the data in the plane of the multispectral channels MSS 4 and MSS 5. The minimum value method relates haze level to the minimum value of individual lines in the MSS 4 data set. B.J.


Two preprocessing techniques have been applied to data generated by the NASA Landsat 1 satellite over the pre alpine region of Northern Italy. In the first technique a transformation has successfully been applied to Landsat data to relate count rate to reflectance. The results have allowed a simple ratio classifier developed for earth based measurements to be applied to satellite data. In the second technique textural measurements have been applied to space data to identify mixed picture elements (mixels). The mixel is the inevitable result of the spatial quantization of low resolution images. Pixels which vary greatly from their neighbors have a higher priority of being mixels than pixels which are similar to their neighbors. Mixels are shown to be representative of types of land use involving high texture. Texture measurements are useful in determining land usage. By screening data to eliminate mixels improved results are obtained in test site selection, classification, and cluster analysis. (Author)


The Braslaw-Dave atmospheric model which calculates the upward monochromatic light fluxes leaving the top of the atmosphere as a function of viewing angle, sun angle, and ground reflectance was employed to study the effect of atmospheric scattering and attenuation on universal apparent contrast for two EOS remote sensors operated at very large offset or pointing angles: the Thematic Mapper (TM) and the High Resolution Pointable Imager (HRPI). The TM offset point at nadir could be plus or minus 20 degrees with an 11 degree scan angle and the HRPI pointing angle offset nadir could be plus or minus 45 degrees with a 3 degree scan angle. The reduction of universal apparent contrast of EOS imagery is studied as a function of sun elevation angle, atmospheric aerosol loading, radiation wavelength and sensor look angles. B.J.


Applications of remote sensing data, including Landsat and Skylab coverage and aerial color and color-IR photography, to the management of land, water, and wildlife resources in Michigan are discussed. A comprehensive land cover/land use inventory using high-altitude color-IR photography is under way. Aerial photography has been used to determine the optimum location and extent of proposed open spaces and to detect violations of codes and ordinances regarding land development and use. The use of computer-processed multispectral scanning data for monitoring and evaluation of wildlife habitat has given promising results. Mapping of shoreline changes to protect new development in high-risk erosion zones is in progress. Care is taken to ensure close cooperation of remote sensing technical and scientific personnel with the user community. C.K.D.


The development of a computer oriented planning information system, the Comprehensive Planning Information System (CPIS), by the Louisiana State Planning Office is presented. A brief description of the types of sociodemographic data stored in CPIS is covered. Considerable detail is devoted to the Land Use and Data Analysis (LUDA) Program of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) as it pertains to a cooperative agreement between the Louisiana State Planning Office and the Geography Program of USGS. Also reported is an account of the successful use made of the computerized land use data when merged with flood delineations obtained from Landsat satellite imagery to provide flood maps and tabulations. Computerization of soils association data for storage in CPIS and the potential for producing thematic soils limitation/suitability maps is presented. Examples of the use of data presently stored on CPIS, as well as projected uses for CPIS data, are listed. (Author)


A76-35877  
**Long-path monitoring - Advanced instrumentation with a tunable diode laser.**  

A widely tunable semiconductor diode laser system is adapted to sequential monitoring of many atmospheric pollutant gases over a long beam path, with a single device connected to a closed-cycle stabilized refrigerator of adjustable temperature. This source is adequate for monitoring any air pollutant whose absorption lines lie within the 9-12 micron interval (where the laser is continuously tunable). IR spectra can be measured with high (Doppler-limited) resolution for line strength calibration and for identifying potential interferences. Monitoring sensitivities for such important pollutants as ammonia, vinyl chloride, and ozone are estimated on the basis of laser spectroscopic measurements.

R.D.V.

A76-36267  
**Measurements of the columnar electron contents of the ionosphere and plasmasphere.**  

Modulation-phase and Faraday-rotation observations of ATS 6 radio-beacon transmissions have measured the total slant electron content to the satellite and the content up to an altitude of about 2000 km. Monthly median hourly values of the total slant content, the residual plasmaspheric content above 2000 km, and a factor related to the electron profile shape and the earth's magnetic field are reported for July 1974 to April 1975. The slab thickness was calculated by using ionograms and numerical mapping estimates of the geographic variations of foF2. The diurnal and seasonal variations of each measured and calculated parameter are discussed in terms of analytical modes for the electron-density profile shape. Representative models for day and night profiles in the summer, equinoctial, and winter seasons are presented, and their reliability is discussed.

(Author)

A76-36313  
**Effects of aerosols in determining the temperature of the earth's surface at 11.2 microns by using the satellite data.**  

An atmospheric model is developed to study the errors introduced by aerosol absorption and scattering into the satelliteborne measurement of earth surface temperature at a wavelength of 11.2 microns. The model uses a Junge particle size distribution for the aerosols and includes large nadir angles of observation suitable for the VHRR of NOAA-3 and 4 and the VISSR of geostationary meteorological satellites.

B.J.

A76-36408  
**Test of the theory of ozone generation in Los Angeles atmosphere.**  

Operation No. 33 of the Los Angeles Reactive Pollutant Program (LARPP) began in May 1973 over the Los Angeles Basin to test the suitability of current mechanisms for ozone generation in photochemical smog. Pollutant concentrations were determined from aircraft observations and ground-level pollutant concentrations and ultraviolet intensities were also obtained. LARPP data were used to calculate the rate constant ratio (O3) (NO) (NO2) and to test two theoretical models of ozone generation. The first model neglects UV attenuation within the polluted layer and reflected light from the surface of Los Angeles, while the second takes account of these factors.

B.J.

A76-36413  
**Distribution of airborne polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons throughout Los Angeles.**  

High-volume air samplers were used to collect samples of airborne particulate matter on an intermittent schedule at 39 locations throughout Los Angeles County for a full year. Composites were extracted and analyzed for 14 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Major PAH show high negative seasonal correlations with median early morning atmospheric inversion heights. PAH are highest during the November-January quarter, but ranges for different PAH vary by factors 4-10 during the year. Comparison of relative PAH concentration patterns for different areas suggests that PAH in the better ventilated coastal areas arise primarily from automobiles, while in the areas farthest inland additional smaller amounts of PAH arise from nonautomobile sources. Benzo[a]pyrene averaged 0.46 ng/cu m, but no composite concentration was higher than 2.0 ng/cu m.

(Author)

A76-36454  
**Use of cloud-cover satellite information for the quantitative long-term forecast.**  
Sh. A. Musaelian (Glavnoye Upravlenie Gidrometeorologicheskoi Sluzhby SSSR, Glidrometeorologicheskii Nauchno-Issledovat'elskii Tsentr, Moscow, USSR).  

The influence of the ocean cloud cover on the thermal conditions of the atmosphere above continents is studied on the basis of experimental data (satellite cloudiness observations) obtained during the period from March 1965 through December 1974 for the North Atlantic and the European continent. An asynchronous correlation with large time shifts is shown to exist between the ocean cloudiness and the continental temperature field. The correlations obtained are analyzed and their seasonal aspects are studied.

V.P.

A76-36577  
**Possibilities for determination of N2O and CH4 contents in the atmosphere by interpretation of measurements of the spectral and angular structure of the thermal emission.**  


A76-36623  
**Infrared photography as an air pollution surveillance instrument.**  

The paper summarizes the results of two studies attempting to examine the feasibility of aerial infrared photography for pollution monitoring by the detection of plant damage from pollutants before they are visually identifiable. The first study consisted of infrared photography of a potato crop, blighted by ozone, on a farm in Kent, Ohio. The second study consisted of continuous infrared monitoring of the potato crop on the Kent farm for a ten-week period starting in June 1975. The experiments were judged to be successful, permitting the detection of specific areas of the crop which were severely distressed and in need of immediate attention due to lack of moisture.

B.J.

Two airborne ozone monitors, an ultraviolet-absorbing and a gas-phase chemiluminescent instrument, were used to measure ozone concentrations from ground level to about 26,000 ft over northwest Indianapolis and were found to agree well. Concentration correction factors, to adjust for pressure changes at various altitudes, were determined and found to be as high as a factor of three or four at the maximum altitude reached. The corrections give credence to the assumption that the stratosphere is a major source of ground level ozone.

B.J.


Remote sensing by radar is considered along with basic concepts and definitions, polarization and theories of scattering, echo fluctuations, average and median cross sections, and the interdependence of polarization characteristics. The effects of the earth’s surface are discussed, taking into account fundamental concepts, the echo from targets that are above a flat smooth earth, effects of surface roughness on forward scattered fields, the echo from targets that are above a physically rough earth, and interference effects on echo from land and sea.

G.R.


The principles of operation and the accuracy of different Knollenberg optical array probes for determining cloud particle size distributions are discussed. A cloud particle passing between the two arms of the optical array probe is imaged by a 1.5 mW helium-neon laser, and is imaged as a shadowgraph onto a linear photodiode array. A flip-flop circuit is triggered when a 50% reduction in the light level occurs. The number of flip-flop circuits triggered is registered in a buffer memory system. Accurate particle spectra measurements are obtained by these devices for raindrops and for clouds containing single plates, aggregates of crystals, and bubble rosettes; in clouds containing columnar ice crystals the number concentrations and sizes are underestimated, and in clouds with dendritic crystals the particles are undersized.

C.K.D.


The paper derives earth-surface temperature values from infrared radiometer data obtained by Cosmos-149 using the 8-12 micron window. Relations for taking account of atmospheric attenuation due to moisture--monomer and dimer molecules of water vapor are presented.

B.J.


A compendium of tutorial review articles on the petrology, magnetism, atmospheres, geochemistry, and structure of the earth and planets of the solar system. Topics covered include: lunar petrology as a key to lunar evolution, meteorite paleomagnetism; ionospheres and hydrogen escape in the case of Mars, Earth and Venus; planetary magnetic fields; hydrology and limnology; topographic ionosphere processes; radar mapping of regional tectonic structure; argillaceous sediment dewatering, electrolyte diffusion, age determinations by radioactive dating; atmospheric pollutants; forms of permafrost in the present and in the geological record.

R.D.V.


Sensors on synchronous meteorological satellites (SMS) measure the longwave radiation emitted by clouds and terrestrial surfaces. The SMS-2 IR radiometer makes it possible to monitor the progress of warm and cold air masses. Observations made on June 18, 1975 are discussed. The data show the progress of warm moist air from eastern Texas into New Mexico during the nighttime hours.

G.R.


Direct satellite measurements in interplanetary space of the absorbed radiation dosage from the cited solar flare are used to calculate the dosages absorbed by spacecraft in circular earth orbits above a flat smooth earth, effects of surface roughness on forward scattered fields, the echo from targets that are above a physically rough earth, and interference effects on echo from land and sea.

B.J.


A technique was developed to obtain bi-directional reflectance data from natural surfaces by using a folding mirror to transfer the reflected energy from the test surface to a spectroradiometer. The optically folding mirror was positioned over the test surfaces with a movable platform for both laboratory and field tests. Field tests were also conducted using a tethered balloon system to position the folding mirror. A spectroradiometer was designed and built specifically for this investigation. The radiometer was capable of detecting energies in small bandwidths throughout the electromagnetic spectrum from 0.3 microns to 3.0 microns. Bi-directional reflectance data and variations in the data with source angles were obtained for a 300 km in height with angles of inclination equal to 51.5 and 65 deg. The screening effect of the geomagnetic field is taken into account. The integrated radiation dosage from the entire flare over the period between August 4 and 7 is determined to have been about 123 rad (surface dosage) and about 10 rad (depth dosage) for an effective shielding of 3 g/sq cm Al. It is then found that the surface dosage within a spacecraft in the specified earth orbit was 2.05 rad for a 51.5-deg angle of inclination and 9.1 rad for 65 deg. The dosages at a tissue depth of 5 cm were an order of magnitude lower. It is noted that the depth dosages calculated for a relative radiation biological efficiency of 3 were far lower than the 50-rem "justified-risk dosages" adopted as a criterion of radiation danger for space flight (2 rem for 51.5 deg, 5 rem for 65 deg).

F.G.M.

Areas of applications for satellite remote sensing studies and the sensors used in these studies are considered, taking into account geodesy, geography, geology, glaciology, hydrology, agriculture, forestry, oceanology, and environmental surveillance. The required accuracy of the data examined was related to property of earth resources are discussed. Problems related to the processing of the obtained data are also investigated and a description is given of the spacecraft employed for the earth survey investigations. G.R.


Flood hazard maps have been constructed for Graham, Yuma, and Yavapai Counties in Arizona using remote sensing techniques. Watershed maps of priority areas were selected on the basis of their susceptibility to flooding. The satellite imagery was used in the form of 70 mm chips for enhancement in a color additive technique and in all available field-checking maps as the main backup to the interpretations. Areas with high susceptibility to flooding were determined with a high level of confidence from the remotely sensed imagery. C.K.D.

A76-38017 # Photographic experiments on board manned spacecraft and orbital bases aimed at studying natural resources (Fotograficheskie eksperimenty s pilotiruemykh kosmicheskikh korabli i orbital'nykh stantsii v interesakh izucheniia prirodnikh resursov). V. D. Bol'shakov and N. P. Lavrova (Mосковскii Institut Geodezii, Aerofotos'emy i Kartografii, Moscow, USSR). Geodezia i Aerofotos'emya, no. 6, 1975, p. 59-63. In Russian.


Utilization of remote sensing techniques in environmental impact monitoring and land use mapping in combination with the Canadian Geographic Information System (CGIS) for overlaying information on land use and ecological impact is described. A land use inventory project for the Great Lakes area, probing pollution of boundary waters of the Great Lakes system by agricultural, forestry, and miscellaneous land use practices, is discussed by way of illustration in depth. Land use classification and data handling procedures are discussed, as well as methods of data updating. The method is recommended for application to any other problems where overlay polygons can be employed, such as: inventory of natural vegetation, crop census, routing of pipelines or transportation corridors, and agricultural land capability studies. R.D.V.

A76-38133 # Transformation of radiances into reflectances for water quality studies (Sur la transformation des radiances en reflectances pour l’estude de la qualite de Fas). G. Rochev (Université Laval, Québec, Canada) and E. J. Langham (Québec, Université, Québec, Canada). In: Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing, 3rd, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, September 22-24, 1975, Proceedings. Ottawa, Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, 1976, p. 393-403. 10 refs. In French.

Landsat data are received as measures of radiance (in mW/sq cm). As such, the data include information on the optical state of the atmosphere at the time of satellite overflight and have to be reduced to nondimensional reflectance values referable to the observed target alone. Two experimental techniques of data conversion are tested in a study of the St. Lawrence waterway, one based on statistical analysis of a large number of oligotrophic lakes, the other based on linearity of water reflectivity and low suspended solids concentrations. R.D.V.

N76-22621*# Oregon State Univ., Corvallis. SMALL SCALE PHOTO PROBABILITY SAMPLING AND VEGETATION CLASSIFICATION IN SOUTHEAST ARIZONA AS AN ECOLOGICAL BASE FOR RESOURCE INVENTORY Ph.D. Thesis James Russell Johnson, Principal Investigator 17 May 1974 205 p refs Sponsored by NASA Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (E76-10301: NASA-CR-146794) Avail: NTIS HC$7.75 CSL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. The broad scale vegetation classification was developed for a 3,200 sq mile area in southeastern Arizona. The 31 vegetation types were derived from association tables which contained information taken at about 500 ground sites. The classification provided an information base that was suitable for use with small scale photography. A procedure was developed and tested for objectively comparing photo images. The procedure consisted of two parts, image groupability testing and image complexity testing. The Apollo and ERTS photos were compared for relative suitability as first stage stratification bases in two stage proportional probability sampling. High altitude photography was used in common at the second stage.


N76-22626*# Tri-State Regional Planning Commission, New York. INVESTIGATION OF SKYLAB IMAGERY FOR REGIONAL PLANNING Final Report William Harting, Principal Investigator Dec. 1975 39 p Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP (Contract NAS9-13266) (E76-10308; NASA-CR-147562) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSL 05A

The author has identified the following significant results. It is feasible to use earth terrain camera imagery to detect four land uses (vacant land, developed land, streets, and water) for general regional planning purposes. Multispectral imagery is suitable for detecting, mapping, and measuring water bodies as small as two acres. Sufficient information can be extracted to prepare graphic and pictorial representations of the general growth and development patterns, but cannot be incorporated into an inventory file for predictive models.


N76-22635*# Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta. Engineering Experiment Station.
LANDSAT DATA FOR STATE PLANNING Annual Technical Report
(NASA-CR-144266) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 08B

The results of an effort to generate and apply automated classification of LANDSAT digital data to state of Georgia problems are presented. This phase centers on an analysis of the usefulness of LANDSAT digital data to provide land-use data for transportation planning. Hall County, Georgia was chosen as a test site because it is part of a seventeen county area for which the Georgia Department of Transportation is currently designing a Transportation Planning Land-Use Simulation Model. The land-cover information derived from this study was compared to several other existing sources of land-use data for Hall County and input into this simulation. The results indicate that there is difficulty comparing LANDSAT derived land-cover information with previous land-use information. However, the LANDSAT data are acquired on an acre by acre grid basis while all previous land-use surveys for Hall County used land-use data on a parcel basis.

Author

N76-22637*§ Old Dominion Univ. Research Foundation. Norfolk, Va.
RETRIEVAL OF SURFACE TEMPERATURE BY REMOTE SENSING
S. K. Gupta (Old Dominion Univ.) and S. N. Tiwari (Old Dominion Univ.) Apr. 1976 42 p. refs (Grant NSG-1153)
(NASA-CR-147145; TR-76-178) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 04A

A simple procedure and computer program were developed for retrieving the surface temperature from the measurement of upwelling infrared radiance in a single spectral region in the atmosphere. The program evaluates the total upwelling radiance at any altitude in the region of the CO fundamental band (2070-2220 /cm) for several values of surface temperature. Actual surface temperature is inferred by interpolation of the measured upwelling radiance between the computed values of radiance for the same altitude. Sensitivity calculations were made to determine the effect of uncertainty in various surface, atmospheric and experimental parameters on the inferred value of surface temperature. It is found that the uncertainties in water vapor concentration and surface emittance are the most important factors affecting the accuracy of the inferred value of surface temperature.

Author

APPLICATION OF REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY TO LAND EVALUATION, PLANNING UTILIZATION OF LAND RESOURCES, AND ASSESSMENT OF WILDLIFE AREAS IN EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA Semiannual Progress Report 1 Jul. - 31 Dec. 1975 1975 38 p. refs (Grant NGL-42-003-007)
(NASA-CR-147110; SDSU-RI-76-02) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 05A

A soils map for land evaluation in Potter County (Eastern South Dakota) was developed to demonstrate the use of remote sensing technology in the area of diverse parent materials and topography. General land use and soils maps have also been developed for land planning LANDSAT, RB-57 imagery, and USGS photographs are being evaluated for making soils and land use maps. LANDSAT fulfilled the requirements for general land use and a general soils map. RB-57 imagery supplemented by large scale black and white stereo coverage was required to provide the detail needed for the final soils map for land evaluation. Color infrared photography was also used for this soil mapping effort. An identification and classification key for wetland types in the Lake Dakota Plain was developed for June 1975 using color infrared imagery. Wetland types in the region are now being mapped via remote sensing techniques to provide a current inventory for development of mitigation measures.

Author
02 ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

N76-22892*# Texas Univ., Houston. School of Public Health.
PUBLIC HEALTH APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING OF VECTOR Borne AND PARASITIC DISEASES Final Report
[1976] 204 p
(Contract NAS9-12696)
(NASA-CR-147573) Avail: NTIS HC $7.75 CSCL 06F

Results of an investigation of the potential application of remote sensing to various fields of public health are presented. Specific topics discussed include: detection of snail habitats in connection with the epidemiology of schistosomiasis; the detection of certain Anopheles breeding sites, and location of transient human populations, both in connection with the epidemiology of certain diseases, and in connection with overwintering population sites for the primary screwworm (Cochliomyia americana). Emphasis was placed on the determination of ground truth data on the biological, chemical, and physical characteristics of ground waters which would or would not support the growth of significant populations of mosquitoes.

J.M.S.

RADAR BACKSCATTER FROM A RANDOM OCEAN SURFACE PERTURBED BY A SURFACE CURRENT Interim Report
John Jarem and Bruce J. West Aug. 1975 73 p refs
(Contract F030602-72-C-0494; ARPA Order 1649)
(AD-A019523; PO-74-057; RADC-TR-75-207) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08F

The scattering of radar energy from a rough ocean surface is considered using the approximations of physical optics and perturbation theory. The ocean surface is taken to be generated by a random process with zero mean value and a homogeneous covariance function represented by a wavenumber energy spectrum. For slight rough seas the coherent and incoherent backscatter cross-sections are obtained for a general ocean spectrum. For very rough seas, the physical optics cross-sections were calculated for a Gaussian ocean spectrum neglecting shadowing. Scattering from ripples where the ocean surface radius of curvature is no longer large compared to radar wavelength was treated by perturbation theory using the magnetic dyadic Green's function for a half plane.

N76-23642*# Arkansas Univ., Fayetteville. Dept. of Geology.
H. C. MacDonald, Principal Investigator and K. F. Steele May 1976 6 p ERTS
(Contract NAS9-20810)
(E76-10314; NASA-CR-146826) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08H

N76-23644*# Federation of Rocky Mountain States, Inc., Denver, Colo.
A REGIONAL LAND USE SURVEY BASED ON REMOTE SENSING AND OTHER DATA Quarterly Report, 10 Jan. - 10 Apr. 1976
George Nez, Principal Investigator 10 Apr. 1976 80 p refs ERTS
(Contract NAS9-22338)
(E76-10317; NASA-CR-147199; QR-4) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 08B

N76-23645*# West Virginia Dept. of Natural Resources, Charleston.

Ira S. Latimer, Jr., Principal Investigator 19 Mar. 1976 9 p
Sponsored by NASA ERTS
(E76-10318; NASA-CR-147200; PR-2) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08F

LAND USE ANALYSIS OF US URBAN AREAS USING HIGH-RESOLUTION IMAGERY FROM SKYLAB Daniel B. Gallagher, Principal Investigator 10 Sep. 1975 32 p refs
Presented at Skylab Earth Resources Experiment Package Regional Planning and Development Conf., Lafayette, Ind. 9-10 Sep. 1975 Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP
(E76-10321; NASA-CR-147654) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 02C

The author has identified the following significant results. The S-1908 imagery from Skylab 3 permitted the detection of higher levels of land use detail than any satellite imagery previously evaluated using manual interpretation techniques. Resolution approaches that of 1,000,000 scale infrared aircraft photography, especially regarding urban areas. Nonurban areas are less distinct.

N76-23653*# Virginia Univ.. Charlottesville. Dept. of Environmental Sciences.
Robert Dolan, Principal Investigator, Bruce Hayden, and Jeffrey Heywood 27 Apr. 1976 34 p ref ERTS
(Contract NAS9-20869)
(E76-10326; NASA-CR-147205) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. Orientation of the shoreline segments of Assateague Island (55 km) was measured from LANDSAT 2 imagery enlarged to 1:250,000 and 1:80,000. Long term trends in shoreline dynamics were established by mapping shoreline and storm-surge penetration changes from historical low altitude aerial photography spanning four decades.

N76-23658*# California Univ., Berkeley. Space Sciences Lab.
AN INTEGRATED STUDY OF EARTH RESOURCES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES Semiannual Progress Report Robert N. Colwell, Principal Investigator 31 Dec. 1975 - 30 Jun. 1976 361 p refs Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP
(Grant NGL-05-003-404)
(E78-10332; NASA-CR-147213; SSL-Ser-17-Issue-19) Avail: NTIS HC $10.50 CSCL 08H

CLASSIFYING AND MONITORING WATER QUALITY BY USE OF SATELLITE IMAGERY
James P. Scherz (Wis. Univ.), Douglas R. Crane (Wis. Univ.),
for wind power exploitation. An almanac of all these wind speed distributions and power data tabulations, ordered by state and region and suitable for referencing is presented. Wind speed versus height above ground relationships were examined with upper air climatologies at 85 kPa and 70 kPa pressure-altitude levels and certain micrometeorological research towers. An often-used rule-of-thumb appears adequate: that wind speed increases in proportion to the one-seventh power of height above ground. Thus, wind power increases with the three-sevenths power of height, for use in sizing designs for wind turbines and mounts. Author (ERA)


Digital NOAA-2 visual and daytime infrared satellite data and marine surface synoptic reports, North Pacific Ocean, July 1973, are computer processed and diagnosed in an attempt to develop a scheme for identifying fog over open ocean areas as a function of satellite information only. Using approximately 3,250 ship observations as ground-truth data, present and past weather, visibility, and cloud cover and type, were sorted into eleven categories and related to the satellite data observed within two hours of the ship report. Critical visual (brightness) and infrared (temperature) count values, separately and in combination, are specified for the purpose of discriminating fog from no-fog marine areas. Satellite count-value distribution for select categories are illustrated by histograms; the relative accuracies in separating fog from no fog as a function of visual and infrared count values are shown by skill-score analyses.

GRA

K76-24669*#
Science Applications, Inc., La Jolla, Calif.
E02 Environmental Changes and Cultural Resources

Policy and management options for sustainable development need to be thoroughly explored. This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the environment and cultural resources in Switzerland. It covers topics such as air quality, water pollution, and land use planning, with a focus on the impact of urbanization and industrial activities on the natural and cultural heritage.

The report emphasizes the importance of integrating environmental and cultural considerations into decision-making processes. It highlights the need for effective monitoring systems and the development of strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of human activities on the environment.

Key findings include:
- Significant improvements in air quality, particularly in urban areas.
- Continual challenges associated with water pollution, necessitating the implementation of strict regulations.
- Gains in land use planning, with a focus on sustainable practices.

The report concludes with recommendations for future research and policy directions to ensure the preservation of Switzerland's unique natural and cultural heritage.

Author

N76-24671#
Zurich Univ. (Switzerland). Dept. of Geography

Natural Resources Inventory and Land Evaluation in Switzerland. Quarterly Report.


The report highlights the importance of systematically assessing and documenting natural resources and land use patterns. It outlines a comprehensive approach to inventorying and evaluating land resources across Switzerland, focusing on the integration of geographical information systems (GIS) technology.

Key aspects covered in the report include:
- Identification of land use categories (e.g., agricultural, forested, urban).
- Assessment of land suitability for various uses.
- Inventory of natural resources such as water bodies, wetlands, and mineral deposits.

The report concludes with recommendations for future land management practices and the development of sustainable strategies.

Author

N76-24681#
Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va. Dept. of Physics and Geophysical Sciences

Use of LARS System for the Quantitative Determination of Smoke Plume Lateral Diffusion Coefficients from ERTS Images of Virginia.


This report presents a method for quantitatively determining the lateral diffusion of smoke plumes using Landsat satellite images. The technique involves analyzing the spatial distribution of plume concentrations to estimate diffusion coefficients.

Key findings and implications:
- The method can be applied to study the dispersion of pollutants from point sources, aiding in environmental monitoring.
- Improved accuracy in predicting plume behavior can enhance decision-making for pollution control strategies.

The report concludes with suggestions for further research and the potential for developing operational models.

Author

N76-24687#
Bristol Univ. (England). Dept. of Electrical Engineering

Simulation of Flood Waves in Channels.

Ph.D. Thesis


This thesis presents a detailed simulation of flood wave propagation in channels, focusing on the development of numerical models to predict overbank flow dynamics. The study includes an analysis of various factors affecting flood wave behavior, such as channel geometry and flow conditions.

Key contributions include:
- Development of a computer model for flood wave simulation.
- Analysis of flood wave propagation under different scenarios.

The thesis concludes with recommendations for further research and practical applications of the developed models.

Author

N76-24751#
Environmental Research Inst. of Michigan, Ann Arbor,


C. T. Wenzek, R. E. Turner, and D. R. Lyzenga

N76-24757#
Bochum Observatory (West Germany). Inst. fuer Weltraumforschung


The report describes a study conducted using satellite data to measure the surface infrared radiation temperature along the Italian Adriatic coast. The results contribute to understanding the thermal characteristics of the coastal environment and have implications for oceanic and atmospheric studies.

Key findings include:
- The use of satellite data for monitoring coastal temperature patterns.
- Insights into the thermal structure of the coastal zone.

The report concludes with implications for future research and environmental monitoring programs.

Author

N76-24759#
Bochum Observatory (West Germany). Inst. fuer Weltraumforschung

Study of a European Air and Water Pollution Monitoring System Using Environmental and Geophysical Satellites. [Studie fuer ein Europaeisches Uberwachungssystem zur Bestimmung der Luft- und Wasserverschmutzung mittels umwelt- und erdforschungssatelliten].

Heinz Kaminski 1974 64 p.

This study explores the potential of using environmental and geophysical satellites for monitoring air and water pollution in Europe. It highlights the benefits of satellite-based monitoring systems for environmental protection and sustainable development.

Key findings include:
- The feasibility of satellite monitoring for environmental protection.
- The importance of international cooperation in satellite utilization.

The study concludes with recommendations for the development and implementation of satellite monitoring systems.

Author

Author
the DFVLR and DFG Seminary on Remote Sensing, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, 7-11 Apr. 1975
Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
A number of examples is given to illustrate the application of IR remote sensor data to pollution and regional planning problems in Europe. The data is available from NOAA 2 and NOAA 3 satellites practically without cost, and the processing costs thereof are within realistic limits.

N76-25608*# Earth Satellite Corp., Washington, D.C.
STUDY OF MESOSCALE EXCHANGE PROCESSES UTILIZING LANDSAT AIR MASS CLOUD IMAGERY Interim Report, Mar. - May 1976
Earl S. Merriit and Romeo R. Sabatini, Principal Investigators
May 1976 6 p. ERTS
(Contract NAS5-20944)
(E76-10358: NASA-CR-147928) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 04A

N76-25609*# Science Univ. of Tokyo (Japan).
INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE PATTERN IN JAPAN. INVESTIGATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT INDEX FROM OBSERVATION OF THE REGIONAL VEGETATION COVER AND THEIR GROWING CONDITION Quarterly Report
Takakazu Maruyasu and Shunji Murai, Principal Investigators (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Tokyo) 1 May 1976 4 p. Sponorred by NASA ERTS
(E76-10361: NASA-CR-147955) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08F

N76-25610*# Science Univ. of Tokyo (Japan).
INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE PATTERN IN JAPAN. INVESTIGATION OF VARIATIONS IN THE PROMINENT OCEANIC CURRENT, KUROSHIO Quarterly Report
Takakazu Maruyasu and Daitaro Shoji, Principal Investigators (Maritime Safety Agency, Tokyo) 1 May 1976 10 p. Sponorred by NASA ERTS
(E76-10363; NASA-CR-147957) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08C

The author has identified the following significant results.

From ocean current analysis, it is concluded that the vortex was formed when the stream axis of the Kuroshio was gradually approaching Shiono Misaki. The sea surface temperatures in the area were found to be nearly homogenious having the values of 27.3 to 27.8°C. Transparency of the water was better on the east side of Shiono Misaki than on the west side, the values being 20 to 27 m against 13m. Surface salinity distribution had a considerably high value of 33.7% on the east side, decreasing toward the west to become 32%. The author has identified the following significant results.

N76-25611*# Science Univ. of Tokyo (Japan).
APPLICATION OF LANDSAT IMAGERY IN LAND USE INVENTORY AND CLASSIFICATION IN NEBRASKA Progress Report, 10 Sep. - 10 Dec. 1975
Marvin P. Carlson, Principal Investigator and Paul M. Seevers 10 Dec. 1975 6 p. ERTS
(Contract NAS5-22338)
(E76-10377: NASA-CR-147970: Rept-3) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08B
N76-25639# West Florida Univ., Pensacola.  
**[DEJECTION AND/OR PREVENTION OF HUMAN DISEASES THROUGH REMOTE SENSING]** Quarterly Report  
Joe A. Edmie'en [1976] 43 p refs  
Contract N-S-11870)  
(NASA-CR-147751; QR-3) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 06F  
The use of remote sensors for the detection of probable areas of disease infestation, and possibly as a tool in the control of these diseases, is discussed. Particular attention is given to malaria, encephalitis, and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. The vector ecology, epidemiology, and pathogenesis of these diseases are examined. The use of remote sensors to detect the presence of Red Tide is also discussed.  
D.M.L.

N76-25688# California Univ., Berkeley. Lawrence Berkeley Lab.  
**ENVIRONMENTAL MEASUREMENTS OF AIR AND WATER QUALITY**  
(11B-3818: Conf.-750021-5) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00  
New energy conversion processes may aggravate the problem of maintaining a high quality of our environment. Central to the concept of maintaining high quality is the need to measure those parameters which contribute to environmental degradation. There is thus an obvious requirement for use of accurate and effective instrumentation. The report lists the most prevalent air and water pollutants, note typical levels encountered in background and urban concentrations and examine the methods presently employed in their analysis.  
Author ERA

N76-25697# Calspan Corp., Buffalo, N.Y.  
**SAMPLING AND IDENTIFICATION OF POLLUTANT OILS IN INDUSTRIAL WATER COURSES** Final Report, Jul. 1968- Jul. 1971  
(Grant EPA-WPRD-263-01-8J)  
(PB-249352/5; EPA-600/2-76-031) Avail: NTIS HC $9.00 CSCL 07D  
Simple, yet quantitative, methods for retrieval of oil slick specimens are described which are usable on all types of pollutant layers: ranging from near-zero thickness to inches in thickness, irrespective of their degree of weathering, emulsification, or admixture with debris. Techniques which fail in such situations are also described. An analytical scheme for the determination of organic pollutants in industrial waters by chloroform extraction (below pH 8) and carbon tetrachloride extraction (above pH 8) is demonstrated to be superior to more generally used hexane extraction techniques. Numerous examples illustrating the use of gas chromatography and infrared spectroscopy for pollution analysis are presented. Applications of the various analytical methods considered are discussed with specific reference to the correlation of oil slick components with pollutants in industrial outfalls i.e., evaluation of an inverted siphon sewer as an oil trap.  
Author ERA

N76-25700# Environmental Measurements, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.  
**EVALUATION OF THE CORRELATION SPECTROMETER AS AN AREA SO2 MONITOR** Final Report  
(Contract EPA-68-02-1773)  
(PB-249113/2; EPA-600/2-75-077) Avail: NTIS HC $5.50 CSCL 14B  
A field evaluation was conducted of the Barreng Correlation Spectrometer (COSPEC) at a pulverized coal fired power plant. The Barreng COSPEC II instrument, an SO2 remote sensor, was compared to the manual in-stack SO2 and velocity compliance tests for emission measurements. The correlation for short term (one hour or less) comparison was poor. Higher correlations for SO2 emission rates on a daily basis were found. In addition to the COSPEC II, a COSPEC III and COSPEC IV were used in the study. Correlations among the three instruments were good (90-95%). Main source of error in the remote measurements was the wind velocity determination. For a short time span of less than an hour, wind velocity may vary 100%, and only averages can be obtained for the measurements.  
GRA

N76-25706# Lockheed Electronics Co., Houston, Tex.  
**WATER VAPOR AS AN ATMOSPHERIC ATTENUATOR TO THE SATELLITE-OBSERVED SPECTRAL RADIANCE**  
W. V. Abeele Apr. 1976 14 p refs  
(Contract NASA-12200)  
(NASA-CR-147743; LEC-8478; JSC-11163) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 04A  
The importance of precipitable water as an atmospheric attenuator to the satellite-observed spectral radiance is summarized.  
Author

N76-25707# Lockheed Electronics Co., Houston, Tex.  
**ACCURACY OF SATELLITE DERIVED RADIOMETRIC DATA**  
W. V. Abeele Apr. 1976 96 p refs  
(Contract NASA-12200)  
(NASA-CR-147744; LEC-8545; JSC-11177) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 04A  
Plotting of the mean errors of daily mean air temperature estimates suggests that water vapor is a possible factor in the high standard errors of estimate obtained.  
Author

N76-25763# Hawaii Inst. of Geophysics, Honolulu.  
**SOURCES AND SEDIMENT YIELD OF HAWAIIAN WATERSHED AND COASTAL SEDIMENTS** Completion Report  
Pow-fong Fan 1975 14 p refs  
(Contract DI-14-31-0001-5011)  
(PB-248045/7; W76-02369; HIC-Contrib-707; OWRT-A-043-III(3)) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08G  
The mineral composition as well as the texture of Hawaiian watershed and coastal sediments is dependent on various parameters. Geology, climatology, vegetation, stream slope and channel morphology, bathymetry, and cultural activities are important. Hawaiian streams enter the ocean basin through one of the following kinds of environment: estuaries, bays, lagoons, or mouths of tidal streams. The coastal environments serve as temporary sinks for the tidal streams. The coastal environments serve as temporary sinks for the sediments. Four representative watershed coastal environments from Oahu were selected for detailed study. They were Kahana, Kaneohoe, Hawaii Kai, and Pearl Harbor.  
Author

N76-26614# Junta Nacional de Planification, Quito (Ecuador).  
**FORESTRY, GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FROM ERTS-1 IMAGERY IN TWO AREAS OF ECUADOR, SOUTH AMERICA** Final Report, Jan. - Nov. 1973  
Nestor Vega Moreno, Principal Investigator Nov. 1973 41 p  
Sponsored by NASA and Natl. Planning Council, Ecuador ERTS (E76-10371; NASA-ER-147964) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08F  
The author has identified the following significant results. In the Oriente area, well-drained forests containing commercially valuable hardwoods can be recognized confidently and delineated quickly on the ERTS imagery. In the tropical rainforest, ERTS can provide an abundance of inferential information about large scale geologic structures. ERTS imagery is better than normal aerial photography for recognizing linear features. The imagery is particularly useful for updating maps of the distributary system of the Guayas River Basin and of any other river with a similarly rapid changing channel pattern.
N76-26644* Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources, Atlanta. LAND USE/STATE AND LOCAL USERS, SUMMARY Charles M. Parinsh, III In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center NASA Earth Resources Survey Symp., Vol. 2-A Jun. 1975 p 129-150 refs CSCL 08B

Alternative approaches to remote sensing applications in state and local resource management problems are discussed. Examples of application of remotely sensed data are given. User requirements for future applications are emphasized. J.M.S.


Digital processing of multispectral LANDSAT data was used to develop a computerized model for predicting oil slick movement within the Delaware Bay. LANDSAT imagery was also used to monitor offshore waste disposal sites for mapping of wetlands, and charting of tidal currents. G.G.


Satellite gathered remote sensor data were used to update a basic environmental atlas of southern Louisiana to reflect recent dynamic geological changes, such as erosion by wave action along the coast and active delta building in the lower part of the Mississippi Basin. Standard pattern recognition programs were utilized to update LANDSAT pictures for three categories (generalized land use, ecological zones and vegetation) to obtain a simulated color map for LANDSAT frames for further rectification by a table lookup program. G.G.


LANDSAT imagery was interpreted to derive color coded maps of the physical parameters of the Alaskan coastal zone. Synoptic overviews depict sea surface circulation, sediment transport, and ice cover dimensions. G.G.


Aerial and fixed platform oil spill detection systems primarily utilize remote sensors for data acquisition and pollution monitoring purposes. In addition to aerial photography and infrared reflectance sensors, a laser backscatter sensor and an ultraviolet fluorescence sensor are considered for application in pollution surveillance systems. G.G.


A computer derived land use classification scheme for infrared LANDSAT imagery was developed and applied to update existing Mississippi coastline data. Inventory classifications were accomplished by photographic enlargement and photointerpretations showing color coded resources on the ground. G.G.


Digital data from the infrared LANDSAT imagery were used to classify eutrophication levels of lakes in an effort to observe the effect of thermal discharges from power stations. LANDSAT data were also applied to identify and monitor wetlands, for soil surveys, sedimentation transport, and in general to assist in land use planning and resources management. G.G.


Orthophotoquads prepared from high altitude photography and LANDSAT imagery were utilized for land use mapping and urban development planning. LANDSAT imagery of rough terrains were evaluated by photographic projection on a viewer screen for enlargement of details. G.G.


The experience of the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments in its development of a regional land use inventory from computer processing of LANDSAT 1 digital tapes and the use of those data in the OKI water quality planning program are discussed. A major part of the planning program is the prediction of water quality in rivers and lakes resulting from existing and future land uses. A model has been developed that can predict the flow of sediment, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and organic wastes into major streams. An essential input to this model is an accurate map of land use derived from LANDSAT 1 digital tapes. Author
The current land use map for the city of Los Angeles was developed by the guesstimation process and provides single stage information for each level in the critical geographical hierarchy for land use planning management. Processing and incorporation of LANDSAT data in the land use information system requires special funding; however, computer graphic maps are able to provide a viable information system for city planning and management.

G.G.

N76-266757# Environmental Research Inst. of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Infrared and Optics Division.

ATMOSPHERIC MODELING RELATED TO THEMATIC MAPPER SCAN GEOMETRY Final Report, 6 Feb. - 31 Mar. 1976


132 p refs

(Contract NAS9-14819)

(NASA-CR-147792; ERIM-119300-5-F) Avail: NTIS HC $6.00 CSCL 04A

A simulation study was carried out to characterize atmospheric effects in LANDSAT-D Thematic Mapper data. In particular, the objective was to determine if any differences would result from using a linear vs. a conical scanning geometry. Insight also was gained about the overall effect of the atmosphere on Thematic Mapper signals, together with the effects of time of day. An added analysis was made of the geometric potential for direct specular reflections (sun glint). The ERIM multispectral system simulation model was used to compute inband Thematic Mapper radiances, taking into account sensor, atmospheric, and surface characteristics. Separate analyses were carried out for the thermal band and seven bands defined in the reflective spectral region. Reflective-region radiances were computed for 40 deg N, 0 deg, and 40 deg S latitudes; June, Mar., and Dec. days; and 9:30 and 11:00 AM solar times for both linear and conical scan modes. Also, accurate simulations of solar and viewing geometries throughout Thematic Mapper orbits were made. It is shown that the atmosphere plays an important role in determining Thematic Mapper radiances, with atmospheric path radiance being the major component of total radiances for short wavelengths and decreasing in importance as wavelength increases. Path radiance is shown to depend heavily on the direct radiation scattering angle and on haze content. Scan-angle-dependent variations were shown to be substantial, especially for the short-wavelength bands.

Author

N76-26718# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.

THE THERMAL RADIO EMISSION OF A CONTAMINATED SEA SURFACE


(Contract NASW-2790)

(NASA-TT-F-17033; PR-237) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 13B

Calculations are made of the radiative characteristics of water-film structures based on the thickness of the contaminant film and its temperature for various dielectric parameters of the contaminants, with allowance made for the formation of water-oil emulsions. Questions on the effective estimation of the thickness and dielectric parameters of films with the aid of remote UHF passive measurements of contaminated sea-surface areas are discussed. Calculations are compared with data from model experiments.

Author

N76-26718# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Langley Station, Va.

A FOUR-CHANNEL PORTABLE SOLAR RADIOMETER FOR MEASURING PARTICULATE AND/OR AEROSOL OPTICITY AND CONCENTRATION OF NO2 AND SO2 IN STACK PLUMES


17 p refs

(NASA-TN-D-8182; L-10608) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 13B

Solar absorption radiometry has been investigated as a method of measuring stackplume effluents. A simple and inexpensive instrument was constructed for observing the sun at four wavelengths: 800, 600, 400, and 310 nm. Higher wavelength channels measured the effect of the particulates and NO2, and an ultraviolet channel measured the contribution of SO2 to the attenuation. Stack-plume measurements of opacity and concentration of NO2 and SO2 were in basic agreement with in-stack measurements. The major limitation on the use of the radiometer is the requirement for an accessible viewing position which allows the sun-plume-observer relationship to be attained. It was concluded that the solar radiometer offers an inexpensive method for monitoring plume effluents when the viewing position is not restricted.

Author

N76-26757# R and D Associates, Marina Del Rey, Calif.

REMOTE ASSESSMENT OF GASES Final Technical Report


(Contract MDA903-74-C-0090; ARPA Order 2558)

(A-D-019240; RDA-TR-4302-001) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/1

Remote assessment of gases by spectroscopic means is presented. The 'windows' of the atmosphere are described. Electromagnetic signatures of gaseous molecules from 1 Mc to 40.0 Mc are computed and the methods to compute are explained. Passive and active methods which have been successful are described. Lasers and solid state detectors which might be useful are surveyed.

Author

N76-26771# National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, Washington, D.C.

BOMEX BULLETIN NO. 12. FINAL REPORT OF THE BOMAP ADVISORY PANEL. US COMMITTEE FOR THE GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH PROGRAM

Nov. 1975. 91 p refs. Sponsored in part by NSF

(PB-249749/3; NOAA-76011304) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 04B

This is the last issue in the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Experiment (BOMEX) Series. It contains the final report of the Barbados Oceanographic and Meteorological Analysis Project (BOMAP), and includes the Report of the BOMAP Panel and the Report of the Director, BOMAP. The Panel report gives a brief synopsis on the status of BOMAP, and the achievements already reached, and then continues on to identify the critical issues remaining in the program. The report outlines, and then summarizes recommendations. The Director's report is a comprehensive overview of the entire project. Also included are three appendices that list BOMAP Publications, BOMEX Archive Products, and Status of BOMAP Data Sets. A report is included at the end which is entitled: Wind stress and turbulent energy budget measurements in the undisturbed surface boundary layer over the sea: the tern buoy experiment.

Author

N76-27449# Agnew Tech-Tran, Inc., Woodland Hills, Calif.

MICROWAVE REMOTE ENVIRONMENT SOUNDING


1-111

(Contract NASw-2789)

(NASA-TT-F-16930) Avail: NTIS HC $6.00 CSCL 20N

Microwave remote sounding has two principally important advantages: (1) a multipurpose nature in the sense that the measurement data of outgoing microwave radiation can be used for remote indication of the parameters of the atmosphere, the underlying surface, and the upper soil layer, and (2) all-weather applications which make it possible, for example, to perform thermal sounding in the atmosphere, regardless of cloud conditions. Specific capabilities of microwave remote sounding are considered, beginning with an examination of the physical basis of the method.

Author
The author has identified the following significant results.

Specific test sites in the White Sands, New Mexico and Lake Michigan areas were chosen because of their stability and known refections. Skylab S192 multispectral data and ERIM aircraft multispectral data were collected for these sites and were compared with results of atmospheric radiative transfer calculations in order to determine the aerosol content of the atmosphere. The spectral shape of the Skylab data compared quite favorably with the nearly simultaneous spectral character of the aircraft data. Although there were difficulties in the calibration of the

S192 instrument which remain unresolved, interesting mathemati- cal and physical relationships were discovered.
The principles, equipment, and problems of using satellites to study the environment and the earth's natural resources are discussed. Various examples of using satellite data to study natural resources are given. Author

N76-27718*# Old Dominion Univ. Research Foundation, Norfolk, Va.

Franklin S. Harris, Jr. Jun. 1976 7 p (Grants NGR-47-003-068) (NASA-CR-148294; PGS-TR-AP-76-37) Avail: NTIS CSCL 13B Various methods of measuring aerosols were studied in terms of the best methods to use, the instruments or techniques actually employed, and those techniques applied in field measurements, on air quality as influenced by rocket launch effluents, and in an urban environment. Further studies were initiated on the remote sensing of aerosols by satellites and the influence of aerosols on visibility. The characterization of aerosols by measurement of scattered light was studied on Mie theory calculations. Author

N76-27726# Puerto Rico Nuclear Center, Mayaguez.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF Ar-41
D. S. Sasser and C. Andreu Jul. 1975 2 p Presented at the 9th Topical Symp. on Operational Health Phs., Denver (CONF-760202-14) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 The objective of this investigation was to develop a simple and accurate procedure for measuring argon-41 in unrestricted areas where this radioactive noble gas exists in concentrations significantly below the new recommended allowable concentration. These measurements were made in order to provide an accurate and simple verification of the results obtained when using prediction models for the spatial variation of the concentration of gases released from a source. The highly sensitive system which was developed to measure argon-41 at a concentration which is less than 2 percent of the previously allowable value consisted of connecting a four inch by four inch and a three inch by a three inch sodium iodide detector in parallel; measuring concentrated samples of air in scuba tank filled to 2,200 psi by means of a high pressure pump; and obtaining low radioactive background by locating the detectors and scuba air samples tank in a lead cave with six inch thick walls. Author (NSA)

N76-27727# AEG-Telefunken, Frankfurt am Main (West Germany).

LASER SOURCES FOR GAS ANALYSIS EQUIPMENT IN 2 - 20 MICRON RANGE, PART 2: PARAMETRIC OSCILLATOR FOR 2 - 10 MICROMETER RANGES. AUFSTELLSCHEINER KRAFT AN IM SPEKTRALBEREICH VON 2 - 20 MICROMETER. TEIL 2: PARAMETRISCHER OSCILLATOR FUER 2 - 10 MICROMETER
Harald Matthies, N. Marschall, and P. Korczak Bonn Bundesmin. fuer Forsch. u. Technol. Dec. 1975 77 p refs In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary Sponsored by Bundesmin. fuer Forsch. u. Technol. (BMFT-FB-T-75-47) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00; ZLDI, Munich DM 16.20 A tunable solid state laser in the form of a parametric oscillator can be used for the detection of air pollution gases. The ternary sulfide AgGaS2 is of special interest for the use as nonlinear-optical material. However, this material was not available in single crystalline form of the required quality. Therefore the growth process was investigated to obtain such high quality crystals. Sufficiently large (5 x 5 x 5 cm) crack-free and twinfree crystals could be obtained by the Bridgman method after optimizing the composition of the melt and the geometry of the quartz ampoules. A decisive improvement of the transmission properties could be obtained by a subsequent annealing process. Author (ESA)

N76-27775# Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, Calif. Space Physics Lab.

GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH-ALTITUDE OZONE
FROM A UV SPECTROMETER Interim Report
Lawrence R. Sharp and Hugo R. Rugge 14 Jul. 1975 39 p refs (Contract F04701-75-C-0076) (AD-A013694; SAMSO-TR-75-177; TR-0076(6960-041)) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/1 A satellite-based UV spectrometer that obtained daytime earth radiance measurements in the 1700- to 3100-A region is described. Radiance and earth albedo data are displayed, and a list of available data is provided. A parameter related to the relative high-altitude (h+ > 35 km) ozone concentration is correlated with solar zenith angle, time, and geographic position. Author (GRA)


HIGH ALTITUDE EFFECTS SIMULATION (HAEIS) PROGRAM. REPORT NO. 23: INSTRUMENTATION ANALYSIS AND DATA PROCESSING FOR ROCKETBORN LWIR SPECTROMETERS WITH APPLICATION TO ROCKET A18.006-2 OF 22 MARCH 1973 Environmental Research Papers
James W. Rogers 8 Oct. 1975 46 p refs (DNA Proj. NWET-K118AHX534) (AD-A020810; AFCRL-TR-75-0535; AFCRL-ERP-539) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/1 A liquid-helium-cooled long-wavelength infrared spectrometer was successfully launched on 22 March 1973 from the Poker Flats Research Facility, Alaska. This spectrometer, which employed a circular variable filter (CVF), was developed over a period of five years and provided the first measurements of the infrared spectrum of the upper atmospheric emissions between 7 and 24 micrometers. The data processing proceeded in a step-by-step manner to provide accurate final data with error limits and an understanding of the spectrometer performance. Each step of the data processing is presented in this report which will provide engineers with information on the spectrometer performance and data analysts with the basis for the final assignment of error limits. Similar procedures can also be used for the data reduction of other CVF flights. Author (GRA)


WYOMING PAM PROJECT (PRELIMINARY AEROSOL MEASUREMENTS) Final Report
Theodore J. Popen Sep. 1975 7 p Sponored in part by DOT (Contract NNO014-70-A-0266-0008) (AD-A020803: App-1) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/1 In 1971 the University of Wyoming undertook the Wyoming PAM Project, a project designed to build a radiometric instrument to be placed on an Air Force satellite. The purpose of the PAM experiment was to provide first-look type of information from space on the concentration and vertical profile of aerosol particles in the stratosphere. During the project, the University of Wyoming constructed and built two models of the preliminary aerosol measurement package. These particular models were tested, and one of the models was designated as a flight model. Author (GRA)

N76-27806# SACLANT ASW Research Center, La Spezia (Italy), THE SACLANTCEN SHIPBORNE COMPUTER ENVIRONMENTAL-DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEM. VOLUME 3: THE METEOROLOGICAL DATA SUBSYSTEM Francesco Spina, Claude Gehin, and Mario Menelli 15 Jan. 1976 51 p (AD-A020849; SACLANTCEN-SM-78-Vol-3) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/2 An automatic environmental data-logging and computing system, installed on board SACLANTCEN's research vessels, is described in a series of memoranda. This memorandum describes how measurements of wet and dry air temperature, sea-surface temperature, solar radiation and relative wind speed and direction are obtained and applied to the system. The output comprises magnetic tape records of raw data, paper tape records of converted (humidity and absolute wind speed and direction) and averaged data, and plots of averaged data. Author (GRA)
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An analytical method proposed by Meshcheriakov (1973) for determining the density of the lunar core by approximating the density through a certain polynomial is extended to the case of the earth's core. The method is analyzed in detail, and its potential is demonstrated. New models of the earth are obtained and discussed. V.P.


A very-long-baseline interferometer system was designed and built for geodetic applications. Each interferometer terminal records a 300-kHz spectral band of noise from a compact extragalactic radio source. The center frequency of the spectral band can be selected to sample sequentially bands covering a much wider frequency range to obtain subnanosecond accuracy in group-delay measurements. A tunnel-diode pulse generator is used to calibrate the delays in the receiver. The necessary sets of algorithms and computer programs have been developed to analyze the data and have allowed the system to be employed to make accurate determinations of vector baselines, radio-source positions, polar motion, and universal time. (Author)


A review of the significance of topographic relief in air photo analysis of landscape patterns demonstrates that topographic relief is probably the most common indicator of ground conditions in the conventional analysis of aerial photographs. In practical application of photo interpretation procedures where the work starts with analysis of general image pattern and proceeds toward recognition of specific components of this pattern, a stratification of the land surface based on the relief features is compatible with the hierarchically structured of multilevel biophysical surveys. A general relief pattern describes major physiographic features at a broad regional level, while components of this pattern provide reliable indicators for the recognition of specific details. Diagnostic values of surface configuration components are discussed. Standardization of geomorphic terms in the classification of landforms is highly desirable. S.D.


Salyut space station experience in surveying the earth surface in the framework of topographic, geological and geodetic investigation is reviewed. Specifications of Salyut-based photography of the earth surface are discussed, emphasizing calibration needs, the use of star cameras for earth survey purposes and atmospheric-optical effects. The topographic survey cameras of Salyut were applied to the fields of cartography, particularly the mapping of remote areas, the detection of local physico-geographical conditions (e.g., Caspian sea coastline, changes). fossil-fuel prospecting, agriculture and soil mapping.

B.J.

A76-34719 # General and specialized mapmaking from photographic material from the Salyut-4 orbiting station (O kompleksnom i otravlevom kartografirovanii po materialam 's omis orbital'noi stantsii 'Salyut-4'). L. I. Zlobin, Iu. G. Kel'ner, and V. V. Kozlov. Geodezia i Kartografii, Apr. 1976, p. 29-35. In Russian.

Imagery from the Salyut-4 orbiting station will be used to construct maps of the USSR for general use and for special purposes such as inventory of land use and natural resources. Results of an analysis of the geological structure of the Kazakhstan region are presented. Structural features, in particular lineaments, are readily identifiable from the imagery and have revealed sites of potential mineralization. C.K.D.


A modeling method is used to obtain an a priori assessment of the accuracy of coordinates of points placed in a geodetic reference net using the geometric satellite method. Eleven variant methods using combinations of ground-based, radio-interferometric, laser, and satellite photographic measurements, are used to determine the direction or direction and length of selected chords in a triangular net including 14 points distributed evenly over the territory of the USSR. Results of the analysis show that the precision of the net decreases insignificantly when the error of measurement of the zenith distance of a chord attains 7%. The precision of the net essentially depends on the distribution of space baselines. The accuracy of the net can be increased by 20% if the length of all of the chords is determined by laser measurements of the distance to the satellite over that obtained when only four baselines are measured. C.K.D.


An historical overview of the evolution of geodesy is presented, and the contributions of satellite geodesy are considered in detail. The development of satellite tracing techniques, from visual observation and observations from kinetheodolites to photographic, Doppler, and laser tracking techniques, is reviewed. Different methods of using observed perturbations in satellite orbits in calculating the geoid are described and compared. Special attention is given to the analysis of resonant orbits. Measurement techniques in the first stages of implementation, including satellite-to-satellite tracking, use of radio altimeters to measure a satellite's height over the ocean, and use of satellite-born gravity gradiometers to provide accurate measurements of gravity gradients, are outlined. Possible applications of geodesy in such fields as seismology and meteorology are considered. C.K.D.
FACE CAVITIES IN A GRANITE ENVIRONMENT

EVALUATION OF HIGH-RESOLUTION EARTH RESISTIVITY ARRAY IN THE DETECTION OF DEEP TUNNELS IN A GRANITE ENVIRONMENT. Lewis S. Fountain 15 Dec. 1975. 78 p. refs

An innovative study to detect deep tunnels in a granite environment using high-resolution earth resistivity array measurements. The research involved the collection of data both on the ground surface and in drilled holes, employing a pole-dipole electrode configuration.

Measurements included color-coded, geometrically-corrected images (1:250,000 scale) and quantitative inventories of zonal area on selected reefs. Categorized images were evaluated with reference to aerial photography. These results further demonstrate the potential of land data for use in coral reef surveillance, mapping and inventories. (Author)


Side-looking radar mapping and color IR photography (1:110,000 scale) were used to support in situ limnological studies and bioassays of a large reservoir formed in the Churchill River and Churchill Falls region, where a lake roughly one-third the size of Lake Ontario has been formed. Fish distribution and habitat studies and effects of flooding on submerged vegetation are studied. Side-looking radar imagery accurately reflects the flooding situation, while color IR aerial photography is useful in ascertaining forest fire damage (to spruce and fir stands) and changes in the drainage system. Three zones of vegetation are delineated: completely submerged zone, occasionally submerged zone, shoreline banks. Four major reservoirs have been formed in the area in preparation for hydroelectric power developments.

The author has identified the following significant results. The NASA/Cousteau experiment showed that under suitable conditions and with calibration data, the bottom of clear tropical seas can be mapped with LANDSAT to a depth of 22 meters with a root-mean-square error of about 10 percent. This application required the high gain setting of band 4 of the MSS. The experiment also confirmed that a somewhat lower waveband than band 4 would increase the water penetration capability of future LANDSATs. Other experiments illustrated by the reprinting of upper Chesapeake Bay indicate that the original LANDSAT signals must be modulated and optimized for the photographic and lithographic processes. Work by the Canadian mapping agency indicates significant improvements in the control identification and geometric accuracy of LANDSAT cartographic applications.
Models used in geodesy to transform two sets of coordinates are studied and distortions in geodetic networks are investigated. Commonly used transformation models are first reviewed and most of them are interpreted. Differences between various models are discussed. Pitfalls in partial solutions are then considered. It is shown that only as many chords and/or directional elements can be used in the computation as are needed to completely determine the size and shape of the polyhedron implied in the set of Cartesian coordinates. Each additional element causes the normal matrix to be singular provided that all correlations between the chords are used. A number of tables and maps indicating distortions in the NAD 27, Precise Traverse M-R '72, AUS, and SAD 69 geodetic datums are also included. The residuals of the coordinates are scanned for systematic patterns after transforming each geodetic system to the NWL9D Doppler system. Also, an attempt is made to show scale distortions in the NAD 27.

N76-24693# Naval Surface Weapons Center, Dahlgren, Va. LONG TERM CONSISTENCY IN POSITION OF SITES DETERMINED FROM DOPPLER SATELLITE OBSERVATIONS Final Report
Doppler observations of artificial satellites made by mobile receivers have been used to determine the positions of navigation beacons and other isolated sites since 1963. Over this period, improvements in the accuracy of the satellite net of 15 to 30% have been observed. Various technical objectives, research and data analysis are presented for utilization in the Earth and Ocean Physics Applications Program and the National Geodetic Satellite Program. The subjects discussed are: (1) theoretical investigations related to Doppler observations, (2) geodetic network distortions from satellite observations, (3) earth rotation and plate motions, (4) the orientation of the earth from laser ranging, (5) monitoring of crustal movements in the San Andreas Fault zone by a satellite-borne ranging system, (6) optimum geometric utilization of LAGEOS, (7) LAGEOS validation plan, and (8) optimal design of the VLBI experiment. Lastly reference is made to further efforts in the continuing programs.

N76-27615# Naples Univ. (Italy). LAND SLIDES INVETIGATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY (ARDUO PROJECT)
The report describes research and investigations of landform survey of northern Appennini by National Ocean Survey in the planning and execution of national geodetic survey field operations. The availability, pertinence, uses, and procedures for use of these data are described. Both climatic records and weather forecasts are considered.

N76-27665# Oak Ridge National Lab, Tenn. ASSIGNMENTS OF ERTS AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DATA TO GEODETIC GRIDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF CONTOUR STRIP MINING
Sponsored by ERDA (Conf-751074-1) Avail: NTIS HC $5.50

N76-27677# National Ocean Survey, Las Vegas, Nev. USE OF CLIMATOLICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL DATA IN THE PLANNING AND EXECUTION OF NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY FIELD OPERATIONS
Robert J. Leffler Dec 1975 36 p refs (PB-249677/6; NOAA-TM-NOS-NGS-1; NOAA -75121801) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 048
The report describes a study that was initiated because of increased interest in the possible applications of available climatological and meteorological data to National Geodetic Survey field operations. The availability, pertinence, uses, and procedures for use of these data are described. Both climatic records and weather forecasts are considered.

The report describes a study that was initiated because of increased interest in the possible applications of available climatological and meteorological data to National Geodetic Survey field operations. The availability, pertinence, uses, and procedures for use of these data are described. Both climatic records and weather forecasts are considered.
GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Includes mineral deposits, petroleum deposits, spectral properties of rocks, geological exploration, and lithology.

A76-29449 # Investigation of the characteristics of formation of large-scale geological and geomorphological structures from satellite photographic images (Issledovaniia zakonomernostei formirovaniia krupnamasshtabnykh geolog-geomorfologicheskikh struktur po kosmicheskim fotoizobrazheniam). M. Nazirov (Glavnoe Upravlenie Gidrometeorologicheskoii Służby SSSR, Gidrometeorologicheskii Nauchno-Issledovatel’skii Tsentr, Moscow, USSR). Geodezia i Aeroftos’emka, no. 4, 1975, p. 67-75. In Russian.

In his report 'Synoptic geology or satellites for planetary geology', Nazarov (1972) pointed out that the vortex-like structure and similarity with atmospheric cloud vortices of some large-scale structures in the lithosphere may imply a 'circulatory' origin of these structures. A 'lithospheric vortex' was discussed whose circulation may have encompassed the giant mountain ranges in south-west Asia. In the present paper, some features are identified which are used to confirm the circulatory nature of the formation of some basic structural characteristics of the islands in the north-west Pacific and some other terrestrial regions.
V.P.


The application of earth survey methods within the international Upper Mantle Project is demonstrated by three examples. These are a lithological and structural survey of the Afar Depression in Ethiopia; a demonstration of the photolineation technique applied to several areas in Germany; and the application of a radiometer to the investigation of a geothermal anomaly.
V.P.


The potential and limits of satellite imagery, as compared with aerial photography and conventional landscape studies, are evaluated on the basis of regional geological surveys of the Tibesti mountain range. Visual interpretation of Tibesti from Landsat-1 imagery is used to provide valuable additional information that supplements the data obtained from aerial photographs and land surveys. Purely visual interpretation, however, yields only a fraction of the information available from images and stored on magnetic tape. The need for digital evaluation is indicated.
V.P.


The petrography and mineral chemistry of volcanic rocks from the Igwisi Hills in Tanzania are discussed. There is considerable evidence to suggest that the Igwisi rocks are extrusive Kimberlites: a two-component nature with high P-T minerals in a low P-T matrix; the presence of chrome spinel, Al enstatite, chrome diopside, chromite and olivine; a highly oxidized, volatile-rich matrix with serpentine, calcite, magnetite, perovskite; high Sr, Zr, and Nb contents; occurrence in a narrow isolated vent within a stable shield area. The Igwisi rocks differ from kimberlites in the lack of magnesian ilmenite, the scarcity of matrix phlogopite, and the overall low alkali content. They apparently contain material from phlogopite-bearing garnet peridotites with a primary mineral assemblage indicative of equilibrium at upper mantle temperatures and pressures. This primary assemblage was brought rapidly to the surface in a gas-charged, carbonate-rich fluid. Rapid upward transport, extrusion, and rapid cooling have tended to prevent reaction between inclusions and the carbonate-rich matrix that might otherwise have yielded a more typical kimberlite.
C.K.D.


A76-33217 * # Comparison of geological information from satellite imagery, aerial photography, and ground investigations in the Tibesti Mountains, Chad. F. K. List, N. W. Roland, and D. Helmcke (Berlin, Freie Universität, Berlin, West Germany). In: Symposium on Remote Sensing and Photo Interpretation, Banff, Alberta, Canada, October 7-11, 1974, Proceedings. Volume 2. Ottawa, Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1975, p. 542-553. 15 refs. Research supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and Freie Universität Berlin; Contract No. NASR-349.

The isotopic composition of Nd in selected terrestrial rocks is investigated to gain information about its implications for petrogenesis and the history of the earth's crust and mantle. Chemical and mass-spectrometric measurements of the Nd/Sm ratio in terrestrial rocks of different ages show that the Sm/Nd ratio and the rare-earth-element (REE) abundance pattern are equal within a few per cent to those of chondritic meteorites. Variations in the Nd isotopic ratio in young basalts are found to permit the identification of distinctive mantle sources and to indicate the preservation of significant heterogeneities in the mantle for times of 1 to 4 billion years ago. The isotopic data also show that mantle source regions with a Sm/Nd ratio which differs from the chondritic value by a factor of two are not preserved for more than a few hundred million years. The average continental crust material is found to have a much lower isotopic ratio than the mantle, reflecting the crust's low Sm/Nd ratio resulting from REE fractionation during crust formation from the mantle.


The paper reviews the use of side-looking airborne radar for remote sensing purposes in the Soviet Union, with particular emphasis on its application for geological surveys, ice detection, water pollution monitoring, soil and crop studies, and hydrological surveys. It is argued that radar remote sensing serves as a transition from aerial photography to satellite-borne remote sensing. The use of radar data in conjunction with high-altitude aerial data and satellite data is discussed as is the combined use of radar, photographic, and aerial infrared imagery of the same geographical area.

B.J.


Photogeologic interpretation techniques are used to study with the unaided eye a 1,500,000 scale mosaic of Michigan constructed from Landsat-1 false color composites obtained in early June of spring 1973. Emphasis is placed on geologic outline of the Michigan Basin, correlation between land use and geologic features, glacial deposits and features discriminated on the Landsat-1 mosaic, differentiation of recent geologic features, Precambrian and Phanerozoic bedrock patterns, and other pertinent structural characteristics. Five prominent elliptical features seen on the mosaic overlie positive gravity anomalies and locally coincident positive magnetic anomalies. The Landsat-1 mosaic provides a great opportunity to discriminate Wisconsin glacial deposits and features, to ensure new information about the glacial drainage channels, to obtain regional lineament patterns, and to revise the glacial map of the Southern Peninsula.

S.D.


The Craters of the Moon (COM) lava flows are among the most recent eruptions of basaltic lavas that have occurred in the Snake River Plain area. The COM lava flows show significant variability in radiance on Landsat (ERTS) images. Preliminary mapping using Landsat imagery together with analysis of aerial photographs and field observations reveal that the radiance variations of the flows are due mainly to surface roughness, surface chemistry and mineralogy, and surface cover. Surface roughness allows discrimination between aa and pahoehoe flows, whereas surface chemistry and mineralogy and surface cover permit delineation of different age pahoehoe flows. It is shown that digital processing of Landsat images of basaltic lava flows in arid to semiarid regions provides a broad regional and multispectral perspective for geologic mapping. Landsat imagery can be used to give a detailed mapping of several flows that are in juxtaposition, and the outer contact of the volcanic field with the older Snake River Plain lavas can be mapped with confidence.

S.D.


A study of Landsat images, SLAR image strips, and Skylab photographs reveals a tectonically significant landscape pattern at the northern end of the Mississippi embayment. Of chief geologic significance in the area are various structurally controlled, straight linear features. These features have a bearing on the alluvial part of the embayment, where structure is not observable at the surface. The lineament pattern indicates that this part of the embayment is dominated by block-faulted structures which have been surrounded and partly buried by Pleistocene sediments. Major lineaments intersect at the north end of the embayment, where a complex pattern of faulting is present; this pattern appears to control the landscape farther south and suggests that the embayment is an episodically opening, wedgelike feature.

A thermal model of the earth’s surface has been developed and used to determine the thermal inertia of a test site in the Mojave Desert, California. The model, which includes meteorological heating terms as well as radiation and conduction heating terms, is used with remotely sensed surface temperature data to determine thermal inertia of materials. The thermal inertia is displayed in image form, and can aid in the differentiation of the various lithologic materials in the test site. (Author)


Uncorrected Landsat multispectral scanner (MSSI) digital data were compared with surface geochemical data from 126 soil and rock samples collected by the U.S. Geological Survey over a 15 sq km area in the north-central portion of the Virginia City 15-minute quadrangle, Nevada. The samples, taken predominantly from bleached andesite areas, were analyzed for Hg, Au, Ag, Pb, Cu, and Bi, and the concentrations and logs of the concentrations of each of these metals were correlated with the four MSSI channels values, with the log of these values, and with the ratios of the channel values and the logs of these ratios. Multiple regression analyses indicate that the linear relationships with a probability greater than 0.90 exist for Hg, Pb, log Hg, log Pb, log Ag, and Bi content. A field investigation revealed some correspondence between predicted anomalies and mines and prospects. C.K.D.


Landsat-1 data have been used to map the geological structure of the middle São Francisco River area in eastern Brazil on a scale of 1:1,000,000. Supplementary imagery from side-looking airborne radar imagery and aerial photographs were included when available. The findings of visual interpretations of the imagery were verified by reconnaissance field work. Structural features, particularly lineaments, showed clearly in the imagery and provided potentially useful indications of areas with possible mineralization. Lithologies could be identified with good reliability by tone and texture and by examination of associated drainage patterns, landforms, vegetation, and soil use patterns. C.K.D.


Results of mapping of rock types from the White Sands, New Mexico area using digital tape data from the Skylab S-192 multispectral scanner are presented. Spectral recognition techniques were used to process the geological data and signatures were extracted from the training sets using a set of promising ratio features defined by analysis of ERSIS (Earth Resources Spectral Information System). An analysis of ERSIS spectra of rock types yielded 24 promising spectral channel ratio features for separating the rock types into precambrian, calcareous, and clay materials and those containing ferric iron. B.J.


Side-looking airborne radar was used to remotely sense the southeastern part of the Massif of Cantal which includes volcanic, crystalline and metamorphic formations and the site of the emergence of hyperthermal water at Chaudes-Aigues. A photographic visualization of the radar record is presented along with statistical polar diagrams of directions of alignments measured on the interpretative map and of directions of vein cheeks and of slickensides near Chaudes-Aigues. B.J.


Topographic imagery using side-looking airborne radar (SLAR) is described and compared with photographic imaging approaches. Differences in types of detail enhanced or suppressed in SLAR imagery are pointed out. SLAR mosaics cover areas 100 to 200 sq km in extent, and SLAR constitutes an active system capable of operation around the clock, with clear skies or cloudy cover. Râdar foreshortening, layover, and shadowing are discussed, and real and synthetic apertures are compared. Examples of SLAR images of joints, fractures, faults, dikes, and other large-scale topographic features are displayed, and high-altitude low-sun-angle photographic imagery is compared. R.D.V.


Limitations on the usefulness of mathematical and computer-aided classification and enhancement of Landsat type survey data for geological assessment are discussed. Reflectance variations caused by weathering, haze, and diffuse energy, and failure of reflectance contours to reveal bedrock patterns or low-grade contents of 221
resources of economic interest, are discussed extensively. Automatic classification of shape, pattern, structure, and reflectance is deemed not practical at present, and techniques should be employed such that a competent geologist can best interpret the composition and structure of the lithological surface displayed. Use of density slicers, zoom transfer scopes, and other inexpensive optical devices, and application of filtering and spline interpolations to the data are recommended.

R.D.V.


N76-22844* Technische Universitaet. Brunswick (West Germany). Inst. fuer Geophysik und Meteorologie. GEOTRAGMAGNETISCH MESSUNGEN AM BASALT VOR KOMMEN DES SALZSTOCKES VON ROLFSBUETTEL [GEOMAGNETISCHE MESSUNGEN AM BASALT VOR KOMMEN DES SALZSTOCKES VON ROLFSBUETTEL] K.-H. Nauald and U. Hunsche 1975 51 p refs In GERMAN (GAMMA-27) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 Measurements were carried out of geomagnetic field anomalies above a foreign body embedded in a salt stock near Rolfsbuettel (Germany). The result is an extended, closed, north-south, positive anomaly between two basalt drill holes, indicating a basalt duct at an average maximum depth of 55 m. Model-calculations confirm the results of the measurements.


The mapping of stress orientations and magnitudes in rock outcrops to identify domains of uniform stress were studied. These uniform stress domains help to redefine uniform stress field domains in rock outcrops of tectonic provinces, and are applicable to the problems of earthquake hazard analysis. An overconstraining technique to obtain and evaluate the significance of strain-relief measurements over a relatively large region of New York was used. The technique used, the sites occupied, the rationale for their selection and some preliminary observations are discussed.

GRA

N76-23643* Alaska Univ., Fairbanks. TECTONIC STRUCTURE OF ALASKA AS EVIDENCED BY ERTS IMAGERY AND ONGOING SEISMICITY Progress Report Larry D. Gedney, Principal Investigator 5 May 1976 13 p refs Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (Contract NAS5-20802) (E76-10316: NASA-CR-146827) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08G


The author has identified the following significant results. A reasonably good agreement was found for the radiometric temperatures calculated from the ground truth data and the radiometric temperatures measured by the S192 scanner. This study showed that the S192 scanner data could be used to create good thermal images, particularly with the x-5 detector array.


The author has identified the following significant results. Multispectral high resolution photography of S190A was successfully applied to the detection of paleo riverbeds in flat lands. Results of SL-3 mission were compared to those of LANDSAT for two regional geological surveys (linear structures) on the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. On Sicily, the seasonal conditions were unfavorable for Skylab while LANDSAT played a major role in discovering long, unknown lineaments of great interest for the geodynamics of the area. On Sardinia, owing to the vegetation type and to the geomorphic conditions, the Skylab imagery was successfully employed to describe the network of lines both regional and local. Results can be used to study the relationship between linears, actual fracturing and the occurrence of mineral deposits.


222
imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (Contract NAS2-76938) (E76-10337; NASA-CR-144477) Avail: NTIS HC $7.50 CSCL 08G

The author has identified the following significant results. Four previously unknown faults were discovered in basement terrane of the Peninsular Ranges. These have been named the San Ysidro Creek fault, Thing Valley fault, Canyon City fault, and Warren Canyon fault. In addition fault gouge and breccia were recognized along the San Diego River fault. Study of features along the San Andreas fault set located southeast of the Salton Sea revealed a tonal change in cultivated fields across Mexican Valley (the tonal change may represent different soil conditions along opposite sides of a fault). For the Skylab and LANDSAT images studied, pseudocolor transformations offer no advantages over the original images in the recognition of faults in Skylab and LANDSAT images. Afluvial deposits of different ages, a marble unit and iron oxide gossans of the Mojave Mining District are more readily differentiated on images prepared from ratios of individual bands of the S-192 multispectral scanner data. The San Andreas fault was also made more distinct in the 8/2 and 9/2 band ratios by enhancement of vegetation differences on opposite sides of the fault. Preliminary analysis indicates a significant earth resources potential for the discrimination of soil and rock types, including mineral alteration zones. This application should be actively pursued.

N76-24654# AMR/PREUSSAG A.G., Hannover (West Germany).
A summary of publications is presented based mainly on the needs of the exploration activities which started 5 years ago; it includes nearly all the papers and reports of manganese nodules available, as well as selected publications of general importance for the exploration practice concerning the properties of environment (water column, sediment, topography) and the technical aspects of developing (exploration techniques, mining, metallurgy, economy, legal problems). A special classification code is used as an aid for orientation within the main topics.

Author (ESA)

N76-24655# Zentralstelle fuer Geo-Photogrammetrie und Fernerkundung, Munich (West Germany).
J. Bodechtel, Principal Investigator May 1975 146 p refs Sponsored by NASA and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (E76-10331; NASA-CR-147212) Avail: NTIS HC $6.00 CSCL 00F

04 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES

The author has identified the following significant results. The geological interpretation on data exhibiting the Italian Peninsula led to the recognition of tectonic features which are explained by a clockwise rotation of various blocks along left-handed transform faults. These faults can be interpreted as resulting from shear due to main stress directed north-eastwards. A land use map of the mountainous regions of Italy was produced on a scale of 1:250,000. For the digital treatment of MSS-CCFs an image processing software was written in FORTRAN 4. The software package includes descriptive statistics and also classification algorithms.

N76-24665# Wyoming Univ., Laramie. Dept. of Geology.
Robert S. Houston, Principal Investigator, Ronald W. Marrs, and Scott B. Smithson Feb. 1976 73 p refs Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (Contract NAS5-2181B) (E76-10345; NASA-CR-147237) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 08G

The author has identified the following significant results. Studies in the Ice-Free Valleys are resulted in the compilation of a sizeable library of maps and publications. Rock reflectance measurements were taken during the Antarctic summer of 1973. Spectral reflectance of rocks (mostly mafic lava flows) in the McMurdo and Ice-Free Valleys areas were measured using a filter wheel photometer equipped to measure reflectances in the four Landsat bands. A series of samples were collected at regular intervals across a large differentiated, mafic sill near Lake Vida. Chemical analyses of the sample suggest that the tonal variations in this sill are controlled by changes in the iron content of the rock. False color images were prepared for a number of areas by the diazo method and with an optical multispectral biviewer. These images were useful in defining boundaries of sea ice, snow cover, and in the study of ablating glaciers, but were not very useful for rock discrimination.

N76-24672# Department of Surveys and Lands, Gaborone (Botswana).
AN AID TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTSWANA'S RESOURCES Progress Report
William L. Dickson, Principal Investigator and J. A. Raffle Apr. 1976 8 p Sponsored by NASA Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (E76-10352; NASA-CR-147244: QPR-1) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 05B

N76-24675# Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, Cairo (Egypt).
REGIONAL PROSPECTING FOR IRON ORES IN BAHARIYA OASIS-EL FAIYUM AREA, EGYPT, USING LANDSAT SATELLITE IMAGES, PART 1
M. A. Abdel-Hady, Principal Investigator, E. M. El Sharly, M. A. El Ghabawy, and S. M. Khawasik 29 Feb. 1976 56 p refs Sponsored by NASA Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (E76-10355; NASA-CR-147247) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 08G

N76-24676# Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, Cairo (Egypt).
GEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS IN EGYPT USING LANDSAT IMAGES Progress Report
M. A. Abdel-Hady, Principal Investigator [1975] 16 p refs
Caliche (secondary calcium carbonate cementation) occurs on alluvial fans and increase flooding hazards. The most important factor apparently controlling development of caliche on alluvial fans and increase flooding hazards. The most important factor apparently controlling development of caliche in the southwestern United States is the lithology of the alluvial fan deposits. Availability of eolian dust, containing calcite and petrocalcic horizons and laminar layers, markedly reduce infiltration and increase caliche formation. The stability of synthetic armalcolite was determined as a function of oxygen fugacity with particular regard to the oxidation state of iron and titanium. The equilibrium pseudobrookite (armalcolite) composition was measured at 1200°C under various conditions of oxidation typical of the lunar environment. These data, when compared with published descriptions of mare basalts, provide information about the conditions of crystallization of armalcolite-bearing lunar rocks. Some information about the crystal chemistry of armalcolite was obtained from X-ray diffraction and electron microprobe analyses of synthetic armalcolite and Zr-armalcolite. Further data were gathered from a comparison of the Mossbauer spectra of a phase pure stoichiometric armalcolite and one containing appreciable amounts of trivalent titanium.

Author

Factors Affecting Development, and Optimal Photomapping Technique, of Calcium Carbonate Cementation of Arid Region Sediments

Laurence H. Lattman

Laurence H. Lattman 8 Oct. 1975 30 p refs

(Canada DA-ARO(D)) 31-1247-01-12)

(AD-A021953; ARD-97352-05) Available NTIS CSC 08

Caliche (secondary calcium carbonate cementation) occurs as six different types in southern Nevada. Two of these types, petrocalcic horizons and laminar layers, markedly reduce infiltration on alluvial fans and increase flooding hazards. The most important factor apparently controlling development of caliche in the southwestern United States is the lithology of the alluvial fan deposits. Availability of eolian dust, containing calcite and gypsum, and increasing age of the deposit are factors which increase calichification. The thickest caliche deposits are adjacent to or downwind from gypsum outcrops. Using black-and-white film and filter combinations it was found that an orange filter gave the most reliable results in distinguishing calcified from non-calcified fans. A blue filter gave greatest contrast between calcified fan surfaces and uncalcified modern drainage washes. Because of variation in caliche types, no clear correlation was found between degree of calichification and photographic expression.

Author

Multidisciplinary Study on Wyoming Test Sites

R. S. Houston, Principal Investigator, R. W. Marrs, and L. E. Borgman

Jay Houston, Principal Investigator, R. W. Marrs, and L. E. Borgman 23 Oct. 1975 219 p refs Original contains color images. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP

N76-24877**

Servicio Geologico de Bolivia, La Paz


Carlos E. Brockmann, Principal Investigator

Mar. 1976 15 p

Supported by NASA. Original contains color illustrations ERTS (E76-10357; NASA-CR-147915) Available NTIS CSC 08

This report provides a brief overview of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) petroleum activities and a description of Federal OCS responsibilities and roles, offshore and onshore activities associated with OCS operations, socioeconomic and environmental impacts deriving from those activities and suggestions for planning and management for OCS developments. The annotated bibliography describes the OCS-related portions of the literature cited. A directory of agencies and organizations involved with OCS oil and gas related activities is included.
The reserve base of coal is divided by sulfur content. Low-sulfur coal, with a sulfur content of 1.0-3.0%, is 11.244.1 million tons, medium-sulfur coal, with a sulfur content of 3.0-6.0%, is 37.529.2 million tons, and high-sulfur coal, with a sulfur content of 6.0-9.0%, is 18.323.0 million tons.

The reserve base of anthracite, bituminous, and subbituminous coals, and lignites is delineated by mining method and sulfur content, for coal-bearing states west of the Mississippi River. The reserve base of low-sulfur coal, with a sulfur content of 1.0-3.0%, is 167,324.5 million tons; medium-sulfur coal, with a sulfur content of 3.0-6.0%, is 37,529.2 million tons, and high-sulfur coal, with a sulfur content of 6.0-9.0%, is 11,244.1 million tons. The reserve base of coal with an unknown sulfur content is 18,323.0 million tons. Resource and reserve definitions used were jointly defined by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey. GRAVITATIONAL INVESTIGATION OF LANDSAT IMAGERY ON CORRELATIONS BETWEEN ORE DEPOSITS AND MAJOR SHIELD STRUCTURES IN FINLAND Quarterly Progress Report. Jan. - Mar. 1978.

Heikki T. Tuominen, Principal Investigator

The author has identified the following significant results. The half of the 24 lineaments found in the LANDSAT winter mosaic have not been recorded in earlier literature. Some distinct fracture zones of the basement seem not to be observable as lineaments in the LANDSAT imagery. The author has identified the following significant results. The half of the 24 lineaments found in the LANDSAT winter mosaic have not been recorded in earlier literature. Some distinct fracture zones of the basement seem not to be observable as lineaments in the LANDSAT imagery.

The value of paleogeographic zoning in oil and gas exploration is discussed. The paleogeographic method is applied to oil and gas-bearing areas of ancient seashores and estuaries. Productive oil and gas-bearing areas can be correlated with ancient deltaic areas of the U.S. as well. Promising areas in the rest of the world are outlined. Author
The frequency of occurrence of the I₂, Cl:Br, SO₄ and SO₄:HCO₃ indices was analyzed in water samples originating from oil-water interfaces and in barren samples originating in the regional hydrochemical background. The subject of the study were all analyses of Polish waters (about 1000) made during oil exploration. The prospective ranges which were determined for the indices were as follows: for I₂ > 100 mg/l, for Cl:Br < 120, for SO₄ < 0.07 g/l and for SO₄:HCO₃ < 2. The concept of an oil prospect coefficient was introduced, assigning to the corresponding indices numerical values, characterizing the probability of occurrence of crude oil accumulations. In the prospective ranges, the coefficients are greater than one, and in the unlikely ranges their values lie between zero and one.
OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE RESOURCES

Includes sea-surface temperature, ocean bottom surveying, imagery, drift rates, sea ice and icebergs, sea state, fish location.


A high-sensitivity radiometer mounted on an IL 18 aircraft was used to measure the radio thermal emission from the frozen surface of the Caspian Sea. Measurements at the 3-cm wavelength made it possible to differentiate between the types of ice, to evaluate the ice thickness during the formation phase and the degree of ice cover, and to identify the onset of ice formation (which cannot be determined visually from aerial photographs). The data obtained are used to plot a detailed ice chart and to study the evolution of the ice cover.


The dynamic interference by the constantly varying ocean surface with measurements, the need for 4-dimensional measurements, and the near-impossibility of considering ocean-surface parameters in isolation are discussed in relation to probing of the ocean-atmosphere interface by infrared, visual remote color spectrophotography and other visual techniques, side-looking radar and other microwave techniques, and sensing instruments carried by survey aircraft and satellites. The roughness of seas, wind velocity, water salt content, presence of oil slicks, foqtsam and jetsam, surface temperature, presence of phytoplankton and algae and their effect on light propagation and the visual spectrum, the use of dye tracers, and effects of ice formations are considered. Information garnered by remote-sensing techniques is useful for navigation, the fishing industry, pollution control, and oceanographic research.


The paper describes briefly some experiences in airborne and waterborne photographic, radiometric, and microdensitometer measurements of water pollution phenomena along the German North Sea coast. Geometric correlations by photogrammetry techniques proved useful in plotting the progress of an oil slick. Radiometric measurements were complicated by an additional disturbing signal caused by specular reflection and continuous foam particles. To obviate these problems, microdensitometer measurements were carried out in color photographs with various filters. The greatest contrast between different water masses was found generally between 550 nm (green) and 620 nm (red).

A76-31479 Application of radar and microwave techniques to ocean wave research. J. W. Wright (U.S. Navy, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.). In: Technology for the new horizon; Proceedings of the Thirteenth Space Congress, Cocoa Beach, Fla., April 7-9, 1976, Cocoa Beach, Fla., Canaveral Council of Technical Societies, 1976, p. 31 to 3-5. 13 refs.

The use of the Bragg and two-scale scattering of radar to measure the structure and properties of ocean waves is discussed. In the case of first-order Bragg scattering, the scattered electromagnetic field is proportional to the surface displacement. Thus the influence of all waves outside a narrow window at the Bragg resonance is strongly filtered out. This makes possible the measurement of such wave properties as temporal growth and approach in wind-wave tanks and spectral energy transfer in wave tanks or at sea. Moreover, the Doppler shift is the frequency of the Bragg wave in first order scattering, which means that phase velocities may be used to measure surface currents and to probe the profile of the mean flow on both sides of the air-water interface. In the case of two-scale scattering, the smaller scale scatterers are advected about by the orbital motions of the large wave, distinct Doppler splittings are obliterated and the width of the Doppler spectrum is about the rms orbital speed of the wave system.


Surface manifestations of oceanic internal waves have been studied in ERTS-1 spacecraft data since 1972. The internal waves appear as periodic, intensity-modulated, optical reflectivity and are visible from spacecraft, aircraft, and surface vehicles under certain circumstances. The ERTS data suggest that the source of the waves is semidiurnal and diurnal tidal action at the edge of the continental shelf. A study of the wave characteristic yields considerable insight into the physics of their excitation, propagation, and dissipation. Packets have been observed and the internal wave groups show an orderly variation in wavelength from front to rear of the packet, due to a combination of frequency dispersion and nonlinear amplitude effects. An oceanographic cruise was carried out in synchronism with two 18-day ERTS-1 cycles, and data were taken on temperature and density variations, acoustic echoes, and surface slicks accompanying the internal waves.

A76-31482 The study of ocean circulation from space. G. A. Maul (NOAA, Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratories, Miami, Fla.). In: Technology for the new horizon; Proceedings of the Thirteenth Space Congress, Cocoa Beach, Fla., April 7-9, 1976. Cocoa Beach, Fla., Canaveral Council of Technical Societies, 1976, p. 3-27 to 3-36. 21 refs.

Major ocean currents have surface manifestations that make them observable by spacecraft sensors. Under certain conditions, any one or a combination of the following may be used to identify the current's boundary: changes in sea surface temperature, salinity, color (diffuse), sea state (specular), sea surface topography, wave refraction patterns, and modifications to the lower atmosphere. Infrared sensors have been used most extensively to study ocean circulation; however, new instruments such as passive and active microwave sensors can sense temperature, salinity, sea state, and surface topography, and multispectral visible scanners and spectroradiometers are providing new information on ocean color and sea

An image masking technique has been developed to separate areas of turbid water from cloud covers, smog layers, and sunglint in Landsat-1 multispectral imagery. Due to the attenuation of reflected light during transmission through a water layer, oceanographic information can be extracted by image subtraction of the pattern in the MSS-7 bandpass (0.8-1.1 microns) from the MSS-4 or MSS-5 (0.5-0.6 and 0.6-0.7 microns, respectively) patterns by an appropriate optical or digital process. Results obtained for Osaka Bay are discussed.

C.K.D.


A test area along the NW Coast of Africa was used during the Skylab mission to study the distribution of temperature and plankton. The S190B Earth Terrain Camera with a spectral film response of 0.4-0.7 micrometers allowed qualitative estimates of the distribution patterns of suspended material. Differentiation between inorganic particles and phytoplankton could be made by comparing the green band and the red band of the S190A Camera System. The pictorial display of data obtained from the S191 scanning radiometer in the 10-11 micrometer atmospheric window allowed a detailed interpretation of the temperature distribution in the area where cold upwelled water reaches the euphotic zone. The comparison between infrared data and the imageries taken simultaneously indicated the origin of the cold water as well as the pathway within the Canary current. A fish survey carried out almost simultaneously in the area, by echosounding, showed high correlation between the position of good fishing grounds and the distribution of plankton as detected by remote sensing detectors on Skylab.

C.K.D.


Island barrier effects on the state of the sea in the lee of islands have been studied by means of a numerical wave prediction model and by examination of data from sensors of the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP), the Synchronous Meteorological Satellite (SMS), and the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS). Visual indications of calm areas in the lee of the Lesser Antilles, evidenced by a marked reduction in the satellite-observed sunglint at selected sun angles, are verified by the results from the numerical wave model; other lee reflective patterns correspond to areas of changed sea state. These results indicate that a reduction in the swell height, alteration of the period, and reorientation of the swell direction, in many instances long distances to the island's lee, are responsible for the satellite-observed reflective patterns noted. The additional phenomena of bow waves and wind-induced oceanographic eddies are also examined, and some evidence of their occurrence and detection is presented.

A76-32984 Upper ocean processes as seen by remote sensing techniques from the Skylab. (Author)


Airborne coherent radar imagery taken during a cross-Atlantic flight was used to determine the two-dimensional wave pattern of waves on a path across the North Atlantic on September 28, 1974. The radar imagery was compared with ship reports and photographs taken during the part of the flight where no clouds were present. The wave images were related to the presence of two major storm areas in the North Atlantic just before flight time.


The U.S. Coast Guard is implementing a variety of remote sensing techniques in the performance of several missions, such as for pollution surveillance, ice classification, iceberg detection and classification, vessel traffic system development, and search and rescue. Recent activities are briefly described, including examples of imagery and forecasts for future applications.

An automatic technique has been developed to measure sea surface temperature using 10 micron infrared data from a geostationary operational environmental satellite. Temperature derivatives are used to discriminate between cloudy and cloud free areas. Sea surface temperatures are retrieved at a resolution of 25 km and checked against a first guess field that is maintained and updated daily. (Author)


A semi-automatic procedure is proposed for rapid and accurate transferal of ice coordinates from one Landsat image to another and for least-squares strain rate and vorticity estimation of the ice deformation with allowance for the nonparallel nature of the longitude lines and the finite curvature of the latitude lines. Particular attention is given to the examination of errors in both techniques. Examples of drift and deformation rates far from land are treated. It is shown that when analyzed with appropriate techniques, Landsat imagery is well suited for estimating sea ice drift rates at locations far from land. The errors in the transferal process are dominated by the deviation of the actual image centers from their stated centers. The typical magnitude of errors in strain rates suggest that two day averages of strain rates should be used when estimating deformation rates from Landsat images. S.D.


Landsat images of the Arctic pack ice have been used to measure a point on the ice thickness distribution, G(h sub 1), and examine its variability on scales considered by the AIDJEX model. The variation of G(h sub 1) as a function of sample size and distance is shown for three Landsat strips located in the Beaufort Sea for March and April 1973. In all cases there were spatial variations of G(h sub 1) on a scale of 800 km, with shorter scale variations superimposed. Although the amplitude of the shorter scale variations sometimes equals the amplitude of the larger trends the preliminary conclusion is that the measurements support using a 100 km continuum element to characterize the ice thickness distribution. (Author)


Imagery taken in 1973 from NOAA-2 VHRR-radiometers have been evaluated for monitoring Arctic sea ice. Considerations were devoted to analyzing the VHRR images according to three aspects: geometry, grey tone, and time. (Author)


The paper discusses an oceanographic remote sensing program conducted aboard the R/V Calypso in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea to provide information for correlating ocean measurements with remotely sensed observations. Remote sensors on satellites and aircraft are used as operations and experiment planning tools as well as for scientific data acquisition. Emphasis is on providing surface-truth measurements for OC5 flights and on investigating the area of the Gulf affected by the outflow of the Mississippi River. The discussion covers the shipboard instrumentation, ocean color scanner data acquisition and results, NOAA/VHRR data analysis approach, and Landsat and APT/ATS as planning tools. The research effort has demonstrated the feasibility of using satellite data as a supportive method to aid an oceanographic research vessel on a near real-time basis. S.D.


Remote sensing has shown its capability to support scientific, military and other programs on both land and water. This presentation is devoted to summarizing the applicability of remote sensing to the International Ice Patrol. The discussion is divided into two parts: remote sensing of sea ice and remote sensing techniques used for ice detection and analysis. (Author)
Poor success rates in detecting icebergs by surface radar lead to a continued need for effective monitoring of shipping corridors by the International Ice Patrol. Several remote sensing techniques have been investigated as possible means of improving the speed and accuracy of iceberg detection and tracking. A precision radiation thermometer is routinely used in airborne reconnaissance missions to map sea surface temperature for use in iceberg melt determinations and in detecting current patterns. ERTS-A imagery from Return Beam Vidicon bands in the 0.6 to 1.1 micrometers band was found to be minimally applicable to iceberg detection due to frequent fog cover, time delay in user receipt of data, insufficiently fine resolution, and insufficiently frequent coverage. A high degree of success in iceberg detection has been obtained using side-looking airborne radar data. Target discrimination is accomplished by analysis of basic clues, including size, shape, shadow, texture pattern, edge, wake, and tone.

C.K.D.


An observatory which provides daily global surveillance of the ocean surface temperature structure has been developed by the National Environmental Satellite Service. Surface temperature values are derived from Scanning Radiometer infrared data from NOAA satellites. The GOSSSTCOMP (global operational sea surface temperature computation) computer technique is used to obtain these temperature values. Surface temperature retrievals are derived by statistical analysis, and quality control techniques are applied to measurements within about 100 km square areas. Retrieval temperatures are corrected for the effects of atmospheric attenuation by using time coincident measurements derived from a Vertical Temperature Profile Radiometer. A daily set of 5000 to 7000 observations of surface temperature over the oceans of both hemispheres is obtained from the model.

B.J.


The complex dielectric constant of sea water is a function of salinity at 21-cm wavelength, and sea-water salinity can be determined by measuring radiometric temperature at 21 cm and thermodynamic temperature. Three aircraft and two helicopter experiments using two different 21-cm radiometers were conducted under different salinity and temperature conditions. Ground-truth measurements were used to calibrate the data in each experiment. RMS deviations of between 2 and 3% were found between remote and ground-truth boatmeasurements. Part of this deviation is attributed to position mislocation between the aircraft and boats. Accuracies of 1 to 2% are possible with a single surface calibration point necessary only every two hours if the following conditions are met: water temperatures about 20°C, salinities above 10%, level aircraft flight, and extreme care near land masses.

(Author)


A76-36209  #  The relation between the thermal radio-frequency radiation of the sea surface and ice conditions according to data from Kosmos-384. I. Osviazi teplovogo radioizlucheniya po sviazi teplovogo radioizlucheniia


The radiation characteristics of sea ice, and the effect of snow cover on these characteristics, are discussed. Radiometric data on the sea surface in the Antarctic region, taken by Kosmos-384, are analyzed in conjunction with observations of the ice conditions in the area. It is shown that reliable information on ice conditions in polar regions can be obtained under virtually all weather conditions from satellite measurements of brightness temperature. Good agreement between the ice conditions determined from Kosmos-384 radiometric data and those revealed by television photographs taken by Meteor-10 was found in areas with no cloud cover.

C.K.D.


The scanning microwave spectrometer (SCAMS) on the Nimbus-6 satellite continuously maps the terrestrial surface with a resolution of about 150 km at 22.235 and 31.400 GHz. SCAMS observes at six angles besides nadir, yielding brightness temperatures which are a function of the distribution and character of various types of snow and ice, including microstructure and subsurface profiles in refractive index, loss (moisture or salinity), and temperature. Spectral signatures exhibiting interesting topographical structure have been observed. To aid in the interpretation of these data, a model was developed to describe the propagation of microwave intensity in a scattering medium characterized by three-dimensional random fluctuations of refractive index in addition to nonrandom variations in permittivity, temperature, and loss. The model combines Maxwell's equations in the Born approximation with radiative-transfer theory; this approach yields the variation of intensity with polarization, direction, and position.

(Author)


The Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment of 1975-1976 used data buoys in conjunction with tracking satellites to study the interaction of Arctic Sea Ice with the environment, and, more specifically, to define the motion of ice on the perimeter of the area of interest and to measure surface barometric pressure over the same area. Charts are presented, indicating the position of the buoy array along with a table detailing buoy characteristics. The position fix accuracy of RAMS (Random Access Measurement System) buoys is discussed together with position errors due to the along-track motion of the observing satellites. Polar satellite data collection and tracking efficiency is assessed together with satellite system flexibility concepts.

B.J.


The electrically scanning microwave radiometers on Nimbus 5 (wavelengths of 1.55 cm) and Nimbus 6 (wavelengths of 0.81 cm) produce images with a resolution of about 30 km. Weekly maps of sea ice coverage are generated, showing the percent of open water in each 2.5 x 2.5 degree cell. More detailed studies of the dynamics and thermodynamics of the sea ice and its interaction with the ocean and
the atmosphere are carried out, using 3-day average pseudo-color images and maps of ice boundaries. Features of the Antarctic ice discerned from microwave images are discussed, and the important features of Antarctic currents are illustrated. V.P.


The papers deal with modern electromagnetic, optical, acoustic, dynamic, static, radar and remote sensing methods developed for studying ice and snow covers of various type in arctic regions. Advanced instruments of the type used to study the dynamics of ice masses, or for airborne measurements of the microwave emission from arctic sea ice are described. Some results obtained by domestic and foreign investigators are presented. V.P.


Review article on remote sensing applications to glaciology. Ice parameters sensed include: ice cover vs open water, ice thickness, distribution and morphology of ice formations, vertical resolution of ice thickness, ice salinity (percolation and drainage of brine; flushing of ice body with fresh water), first-year ice and multiyear ice, ice growth rate and surface heat flux, divergence of ice packs, snow cover masking ice, behavior of ice shelves, icebergs, lake ice and river ice; time changes. Sensing techniques discussed include: satellite photographic surveys, thermal IR, passive and active microwave studies, microwave radiometry, microwave scatterometry, side-looking radar, and synthetic aperture radar. Remote sensing of large aquatic mammals and operational ice forecasting are also discussed. R.D.V.


The Atlantic Region Lands Directorate and the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing are cooperating in a project to incorporate digital analysis of Landsat data into a prospective coastal resources inventory of the Atlantic provinces. Detailed studies of a test site in Nova Scotia have demonstrated the utility and the limitations of this type of information. The experience gained from the Nova Scotia tests are presently being utilized in a resource mapping study on the west coast of Newfoundland. The aim of these efforts is to take this technique from the developmental into a fully operational phase in order to take advantage of the inherent speed, timeliness and cost-effectiveness of satellite remote sensing. (Author)

05 OCEANOGRAPHY AND MARINE RESOURCES

The author has identified the following significant results. The geometric accuracy test produced an estimate that the distortion levels on LANDSAT imagery are such that few corrections, or possibly no corrections, would be necessary in order to have the imagery satisfy accuracy specifications. It can be expected that the geometric accuracy of the low generation imagery, being used in distortion tests in such that the distortions would cause no difficulty during the course of map preparation.


The author has identified the following significant results. Imagery from LANDSAT 1 and 2 was analyzed to determine the location, type, and extent of fronts and boundaries in Delaware Bay as a function of tidal conditions. This information is being used to set up a subroutine for an oil slick prediction model.


The results of a comparison of North Atlantic ocean surface temperature measurements made from the Soviet research ship Akademik Kurchatov and from the American NOAA-2 environmental research satellite are presented. Ship measurements were made with the aid of thermistor, satellite measurements with the aid of radiometers (at both visible and thermal wavelengths). Ship data are organized in the form of tables and histograms, satellite data in the form of grid-type temperature maps and infrared photographs of the region of interest. Difficulties in comparing the data from both ship and satellite sources were partially resolved through the use of statistical comparison methods. Results indicate a high correlation between ship and satellite data, and that the combined utilization of research ships and satellites will increase the effectiveness of ocean-surface temperature studies.

Author


A zone with a distinct temperature gradient in the area of the Italian Adriatic coast was found from the data of the environmental earth research satellites NOAA 2, 3 and 4. This coastal zone obviously depends on the submarine topography, difference in density of the water masses, constant wind streams, influence of the tides, and inflows from the Alps and the Apennines. The zone can be monitored permanently the whole year long and it shows a distinct maximum in the winter half-year. Therefore the mixing with the free Adriatic water is obviously
very much limited, so that load factors resulting from industrial sites and urbanizations are to be taken into consideration concerning their quantity for this small constant transport zone in the coastal area in immediate front of the Italian Adriatic. The results of environmental earth research satellites make it possible to carry out large area plannings and large area supervisions. The present report is part of a voluminous study describing the supervision of the European waters and the atmosphere. The overlapping study is in the hands of the European Council.

N76-26514# Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo.

SEA ICE STUDIES IN THE SPITSBERGEN-GREENLAND AREA Quarterly Progress Report

Torgny E. Vinja, Principal Investigator May 1976 2 p Sponsored by NASA and Royal Norwegian Council for Sci. and Industrial Res. ERTS (E76-10367; NASA-CR-147959; QPR-3) 'Avail.' NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL OBL

N76-26644# Environmental Research Inst. of Michigan, Ann Arbor.


This report is divided into three sections. The first section deals with progress to date in using processing techniques to extract coastal bottom information from passive multispectral scanner (MSS) data. A summary is presented on development of a reflectance model used to obtain information on coastal bottom compositions. The second section deals with the progress in the beach environment task. Preliminary results are reported on development of an algorithm to determine the percentage water by volume. Determination of mineral composition is also discussed. The final section deals with a radar study on the problem of rocky beach recognition. Various existing theories for equating radar backscattering to terrain roughness are explored.

N76-26748# Stanford Research Inst., Menlo Park, Calif.


This is the final report on a two-year contract entitled 'Measurement of Sea Scatter and Buoy Tracks at Long Ranges by High-Resolution OTH-B Radar.' The Wide Aperture Research Facility (WARF), a high-resolution skywave high-frequency (HF) radar located in central California, was used to obtain remote measurements of the ocean wave spectrum, overwater wind velocity, and ocean currents in the North Pacific Ocean. The ocean currents were determined by tracking drogued and undrogued drifting buoys carrying a low-power HF repeater. Three types of sea backscatter Doppler spectra were recorded to determine the ocean wave spectrum and the wind velocity: (1) Backscatter from wide areas of the ocean to develop techniques for mapping wind fields. (2) Backscatter from limited areas near research vessels, Navy ships, and ships of opportunity to correlate the observed and radar-measured wind field; (3) Long-term coherent samples of backscatter for high-resolution off-line processing to derive the ocean wave spectrum.
The operational feasibility of using remote sensing to provide all weather ice formation for Great Lakes winter navigation is explored. A combination airborne pulsed radar system to measure actual ice thickness, a satellite data link system, and a hand drawn interpretive ice chart proved valuable for extending winter navigation through the icepack.

G.G.

N76-26872 Florida State Univ., Tallahassee. Dept. of Urban and Regional Planning.

FLORIDA COASTAL POLICY STUDY: THE IMPACT OF OFFSHORE OIL DEVELOPMENT Final Report
Allen L. Pearman and John W. Stafford (Univ. of South Fla.) Jun. 1976 284 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $9.25

The impacts of possible offshore oil and gas discoveries upon the coastal areas of Florida are examined. Offshore oil and gas developments are studied from a number of perspectives: economic, environmental, legal, and social. A set of policy alternatives are identified which can be implemented to guide and regulate offshore developments so as to minimize the adverse impacts upon the areas most directly affected. The analysis of onshore impacts is based, in part, upon a review of similar developments in other coastal areas. The development of an information base which can be applied to potential developments in Florida is viewed as an essential element of this study.

Author

N76-26873 National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, Langley Station, Va.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE INFLUENCE OF SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION AND TYPE ON REMOTE SENSING PENETRATION DEPTH FOR VARIOUS COASTAL WATERS
Charles H. Whitlock Mar. 1976 18 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08J

Under the assumptions of collimated light, a homogenous water column, zero molecular scattering, and constant ratio of volume scattering function to scattering coefficient; estimates of the remote sensing depth parameter, Z90, are made for various coastal waters at 540 nm. Calculations indicate that sediment concentration and type have a strong influence on remote sensing depth when concentrations are below 5 mg/l. Above 5 mg/l, the absorption coefficient of the sediment increases large in comparison to that of water, causing Z90 values to be less than 2 m with only small differences between various sediment types.

Author

N76-26769 Naval Weather Service Detachment, Asheville, N.C.

A SYNOP' CTIC COMPARISON OF WIND AND WAVE REPORTS FROM OCEAN WEATHER STATION (OWS) HOTEL AND SHIPS-IN-PASSAGE M.S. Thesis
James W. Ownbey, Jr. Nov. 1975 103 p refs
(AD-A019005) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/2

Wind speed and wave height reports from Ocean Weather Station Hotel and Ships-in-Passage through a specified area are compared synoptically to investigate possible bias in Tape Data Family-11 (a surface marine file available from the National Climatic Center).

GRA

N76-27620 National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

THE APPLICATION OF SATELLITE DATA IN THE DETERMINATION OF OCEAN TEMPERATURES AND CLOUD CHARACTERISTICS AND STATISTICS Final Report

The author has identified the following significant results. The major shortcoming of the data was the loss of the infrared radiances from the S191 spectrometer. The cloud thermodynamic...
phase determination procedure was derived and tested with the data collected by the S192 multispectral scanner. Results of the test indicate a large fraction of the data could be classified thermodynamically. An added bonus was the inclusion of snow in the classification approach. The conclusion to be drawn from this portion of the effort is that in most cases considered ice clouds, liquid water droplet clouds, and snow fields can be spectroscopically separated to a high degree of accuracy.

James V. A. Trumbull, Principal Investigator 15 Oct. 1975
133 p. refs. Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP
(NASA Order T-4658-B)
(E76-10414; NASA-CR-147437) Avail.: NTIS HC $6.00 CSCL 08J

The author has identified the following significant results.
Three Skylab earth resources passes over Puerto Rico and St. Croix on 6 June and 30 November 1973 and 18 January 1974 resulted in color photography and multispectral photography and scanner imagery. Bathymetric and turbid water features are differentiable by use of the multispectral data. Photography allows mapping of coral reefs, offshore sand deposits, areas of coastal erosion, and patterns of sediment transport. Bottom sediment types could not be differentiated. Patterns of bottom dwelling biologic communities are well portrayed, but are difficult to differentiate from bathymetric detail. Effluent discharges and oil slicks are readily detected and are differentiated from other phenomena by the persistence of their images into the longer wavelength multispectral bands.

N76-27763*# Development and Resources Transportation Co., Silver Spring, Md., POTENTIAL USE OF SATELLITE IR DATA FOR ICE THICKNESS MAPPING Final Report
Leonard A. LeSchack Mar. 1975 33 p. refs
(Contract NOAA-3-35384)
(PB-250490/0; NOAA-76012705) Avail.: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08L

An approach to automated mapping of the thickness and movement of Arctic ice by means of statistical examination of NOAA VHRR satellite IR data is discussed. Data are examined so that it is now possible to outline the basic steps for implementing an algorithm to automate ice mapping. Five passes made by NOAA-2 and NOAA-3 satellites were used for the analysis. These passes provided radiant temperature data of the Beaufort Sea ice during January, February, March, April, and May 1974. Examination of the shapes of the temperature distribution histograms derived from the data suggested differences that could be delineated by simple statistical techniques.

N76-27808*# Ocean Data Systems, Inc., Monterey, Calif., SURFACE PROPERTIES OF OCEAN FRONTS Final Report
(Contract NAS5-22370)
(NASA-CR-144776) Avail.: NTIS HC $6.00 CSCL 08J

Background information on oceanic fronts is presented and the results of several models which were developed to study the dynamics of oceanic fronts and their effects on various surface properties are described. The details of the four numerical models used in these studies are given in separate appendices which contain all of the physical equations, program documentation and running instructions for the models.

Author
HYDROLOGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Includes snow cover and water runoff in rivers and glaciers, saline intrusion, drainage analysis, geomorphology of river basins, land uses, and estuarine studies.

A76-31772


The theory proposed by McCrea in which the ice ages are attributed to the interaction of the sun with dense interstellar clouds is examined. The lack of extensive absorption of soft X-ray background and the low column densities of molecular hydrogen derived from satellite observations of H2 absorption lines in selected stars rule out the existence of a dense molecular cloud of large size. It is shown that no significant fraction of the hypothetical cloud could be in the form of atomic or ionized hydrogen. A cloud consisting of dust particles could not be appreciably accreted on to the sun since mutual collisions are required to destroy the systematic velocity of the cloud as it sweeps past the sun. It is calculated that replenishment of the zodiacal dust cloud after the last glaciation (10,000 years ago) would require 100,000 years. An alternative possibility is that the proposed mechanism acts as a rapid trigger for a longer lived glacial episode.

A76-32423


ERTS imagery of the Kumano river basin in Japan is analyzed. Differences in the tone of water in different reservoirs correspond to differences in turbidity. The amount of particulate matter in a given reservoir is dependent on local vegetation and geological features. Differences in vegetation could be distinguished from the ERTS data, and served as an indicator of the presence of the weak Shimanto for stretching and bending case illustrate the merits of the above mentioned formulation. (Author)


The feasibility of using photographic representations of the ERTS imagery to classify lakes in the State of Wisconsin as to their trophic level was studied. Densitometric readings in bands 5 of ERTS 70 mm imagery were taken for all the lakes in Wisconsin greater than 100 acres (approximately 1000 lakes). An algorithm has been developed from ground truth measurements to predict from satellite imagery an indicator of trophic status. (Author)


ERTS imagery of the Mackenzie river ice thaw was studied to determine the extent to which it could replace or supplement air and ground observations of ice breakup. ERTS "quick-look" prints were compared with 1:250,000 scale topographic maps, using a zoom transfer scope to plot 'quick-look' data directly onto 1:250,000 overlays. Several images were examined with a color densitometer in an attempt to enhance discrimination between land and water areas. Limitations of ERTS imagery in predicting ice breakup are identified, including in capability of distinguishing between land areas and adjacent open water and impossibility of discriminating between different ice types or moving ice and fast ice. It is concluded that ERTS "quick-look" imagery as presently available is not a viable alternative to air and ground based ice breakup studies. S.D.


This paper contains a discussion of the requirements and approaches which can be taken in the development of techniques for the analysis of remote multispectral imagery of natural bodies of water. There are two general approaches which can be used in the analysis of multispectral water color data collected by aircraft or satellite remote sensors. With the theoretical modeling approach, optically important constituents of natural waters are mathematically related to the upwelling radiance spectrum received by the remote sensor. With the empirical approach, the relationships are determined empirically by comparing remote sensing data with surface truth data. There are several levels of mathematical sophistication which can be applied to both approaches. The two approaches are discussed in some detail and it is concluded that the two approaches are closely related and should be pursued simultaneously for maximum utilization of the laboratory and field measurement data which will be needed. A set of minimum surface truth measurement parameters and techniques is suggested. (Author)


A method for quantifying the turbidity of offshore water masses using LANDSAT imagery is discussed and the results of a laboratory experiment correlating radiance with concentrations of suspended Mississippi River sediment are presented. The results of the experiments are used to plot suspended sediment contours on LANDSAT images of the Louisiana Bight. These contours are observed to depend on the speed and direction of the wind as well as the amount of fresh water discharged by the Mississippi River. The presence of a clockwise circulation in the bight is also indicated by the contours. (Author)


Remote sensing technique was applied to a limnological survey. Multiband photographs of Lake Biwa in Japan were taken from a helicopter with 4 Hasselblad cameras while field observation and sampling of lake water were made from a boat. The multiband images were analyzed with an analog processor TIAS-I. Plumes of river discharges and several kinds of coastal plants were enhanced with this analysis. (Author)

Since October of 1972 the Langley Research Center and the Old Dominion University have been engaged in a cooperative effort to investigate the waters of the lower Chesapeake Bay area. During the first year an intensive effort was made to collect water data at the time of Landsat-1 overpasses. Bands 5 and 6 of the multispectral scanner (MSS) were shown to be useful for monitoring total particles, although a daily calibration was required. Band 5 had a high correlation with sediment and under some conditions an internal correction for atmospheric interference was possible. The relation of sediment to particles was established by using the MSS radiance values, since the two parameters were not monitored at the same stations. A contouring program was developed to display the sediment variation in the lower Bay at the time of the Jan. 26, 1973, overpass. Attenuation coefficients monitored continuously by ship along three baselines were cross-correlated with radiance values on three days. Evidence for tidal effects was obtained by showing that correlations improved when ship data collected during the nearest ‘tidal time’ instead of physical time were used. (Author)


Computer techniques developed for mapping water quality parameters from Landsat data are demonstrated, using ground truth data collected in an ongoing survey of water quality in Saginaw Bay (Lake Huron), Michigan sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Chemical and biological parameters were collected at 27 bay stations in concert with Landsat overflights. Application of stepwise linear regression to twelve of these parameters and corresponding Landsat measurements resulted in relationships that can be applied to map any one of the twelve water quality parameters over the entire bay. The regression correlation coefficients varied from 0.99 for total phosphorus to 0.72 for chlorophyll a corrected. Five of the water quality parameters are best correlated with Landsat Band 6 alone. One parameter, temperature, relates to Band 5 alone and only two bands are justified for mapping the remaining six parameters. (Author)


The distribution and volume of sediment present in suspension during the Skylab 4 overpass for San Pablo Bay and the Carquinez Strait is studied along with the movement and eventual distribution of both natural and dredged sediment in San Francisco Bay. The most useful Skylab sensor film is found to be the S-190B color photography. Changes in temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, salinity, and pollutants information simultaneously collected are correlated with the spectral differences observed in the various Skylab data. The techniques outlined should be applicable for coastal and estuarine process studies in other areas. A suspensoe concentration of about 2 mg/liter is quite sufficient to tag a surface current system, and the surface structure of currents with over 250 mg/liter can be imaged by using progressively longer wavelength filters. S.D.


The spring snowmelt period for both the 1974 and 1975 seasons in Alaska was studied synoptically with the aid of the NOAA series satellites. The satellites are sun-synchronous and polar-orbiting. Their orbit, at a nominal altitude of 1500 km, provides views of Alaska at 1000 and at 2000 local time, The on-board sensor used was the Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) with channels for the visible and thermal infrared spectral ranges. River basin descriptions are considered and visible imagery studies are discussed. Attention is also given to additional hydrologic applications of VHRR imagery. G.R.


Several remote sensing studies related to environmental and hydrologic problems have been implemented. The studies had the objective to determine the resolution, availability, type, and scale of the photographic products required for the various Corps of Engineers programs. The studies discussed are related to the Landsat program, the earth resources experiment package-Skylab, the Dickey-Lincoln school project in Maine, and an investigation of inundation damage to vegetation at selected New England flood control reservoirs.


The ongoing Operational Applications of Satellite Snowcover Observations (OASSO) Project of NASA's Applications Systems Verification Test (ASVT) Program is discussed. The general objectives, organization, and study-area activities of the OASSO program are outlined. It is noted that this part of the ASVT Program is designed to evaluate under operational conditions the overall utility of satellite snowcover observations for stream flow forecasts and will be carried out in four regions centered in Arizona, California, Colorado, and Oregon.


Digital apparent-radiance data from the Landsat-1 spacecraft, collected along the coastline of Nottawasaga Bay in southern Georgian Bay, have been used to study the application of such data to coastal bathymetry. These data have been compared with existing hydrographic charts for areas which have been well-defined in terms of depth contours. The result is that the Band 4 (0.5-0.6 micron) MSS data clearly delineate the bottom contours in coastal regions for which the surface turbidity is substantially less than 1 FTU. Under such conditions of lake-water turbidity, the maximum optical penetration defining the Band 4 response appears to be about 14 meters. The energy return from a relatively clear inland lake is discussed in terms of volumetric and bottom effects. Attempts are made at comparing the Landsat-1 digital data with 'in-situ' measurements of optical parameters. An iterative technique for estimating bottom reflectivity coefficients is also discussed. (Author)
by using high resolution Skylab imagery, surrogates must be
developed in order to determine the relative age of the geomorphic
surfaces which were studied. The most powerful surrogate for
age determination was found to be reflectance. Reflectance was a
function of age as indicated by the darkness of varnish; the
older the surface the darker its signature. A test site at Ivanpah
Dry Lake in eastern California was used to determine the
environments that were to be isolated. Using the technique
described by Tapper for density slice edge enhancement,
transmittance values for four areas were extracted from the
imagery using a microdensitometer. The silver masking technique
of enhancement was used to maximize contrast between the
designated entities and their surroundings. It was shown that
Skylab imagery is exceedingly useful for assessment of ground
water resources, both in terms of spatial distribution and behavior,
in remote regions. Arid lands such as the south central Mojave
Desert are most amenable to these techniques. The geohydrologic
units within the study area are easily delineated by noting
geostructural barriers such as drainage divides faults and lithologic
contacts.

N76-22634# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
National Space Technology Labs., Bay Saint Louis, Miss.
TESTING OF A TECHNIQUE FOR REMOTELY MEASURING
WATER SALINITY IN AN ESTUARINE ENVIRONMENT
Gary C. Thomann Jan. 1975 36 p refs
(NASA-TM-X-73049; ERL-M118) Avail. NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL
O8J
An aircraft experiment was flown on November 7, 1973 to
test a technique for remote water salinity measurement. Apparent
temperatures at 21 cm and 8-14 micron wavelengths were
recorded on eight runs over a line along which the salinity
varied from 5 to 30%. Boat measurements were used for
calibration and accuracy calculations. Overall RMS accuracy over the
complete range of salinities was 3.6%. Overall RMS accuracy for
salinities greater than 10%, where the technique was more
sensitive, was 2.6%. Much of this error is believed to be due to
inability to exactly locate boat and aircraft positions. The standard
deviation over the eight runs for salinities > or = 10% is 1.4%.
This error contains a component due to mislocation of the aircraft
also. It is believed that operational use of the technique is possible
with accuracies of 1-2%.

N76-22648# Delft Hydraulics Lab. (Netherlands).
COMPUTATION OF VELOCITY PROFILES IN SCOUR
HOLES
H. N. C. Breusers Nov. 1975 10 p refs Presented at the
16th Intern. Assoc. for Hydraulic Res. Congr., Sao Paulo, Brazil,
June 1975.
(Publ-152) Avail. NTIS HC $3.50
The applicability of the Reichardt free turbulent shear flow
method to predict velocity profiles in scour holes was investigated.
A numerical solution of the resulting equation in a boundary flow
is presented. Results are compared with experimental results. It is
shown that the method gives an approximate description of the
velocity distribution in a scour hole. It may, however, be
used to compare the effect of various initial velocity profiles and
to compute the final equilibrium shape of the scour hole. If a
relation is established between the bed velocity and local
sediment transport it can also be used to compute the development
of scour holes.

N76-22649# Delft Hydraulics Lab. (Netherlands). Lab. de
Voorst.
HYDRODYNAMIC TRANSPORT PHENOMENA IN ESTUAR-
IES AND COASTAL WATERS. SCOPE OF MATHEMATICAL
MODELS
21 p refs Presented at the Am. Soc. of Civil Engr. Symp.
Modeling 75, San Francisco, 3-5 Sep. 1975
(Publ-155) Avail. NTIS HC $3.50
An analysis is given of the assumptions in different types of
models. The starting-point is formed by the equations for three-
dimensional turbulent flow. An estimate of the importance of
different terms is given. By several averaging processes, increasingly simpler models are obtained, but the interpretation of
coefficients becomes increasingly more difficult. Also the
numerical possibilities are discussed, with special emphasis on
aspects of accuracy and non-linearity, which are considered
the most important numerical problems. Attention is limited to
near horizontal flow, although the influence of short waves on
these flows is also treated. In the discussion the parallel between
momentum and mass transfer (hydrodynamics and water quality)
is taken into account.
Author (ESA)

N76-22652# Office of Water Research and Technology,
Washington, D.C. Water Resources Scientific Information
Center.
A SELECTED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE
ANALYSIS OF WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS, VOLUME 6
Daniel P. Loucks Sep. 1975 484 p
(PB-247098/7; OWRT/WRSIC-75-201-Vol-6; W76-01517)
Avail. NTIS HC $12.50 CSCL 13B
An annotated bibliography consisting of 301 abstracts of
selected publications issued in 1973 and 1974 is presented. The
applications of the analysis and simulation techniques for
water resource problems. The abstracted material emphasizes the
application of optimization and simulation techniques for assisting
the planning and management of water resource systems. GRA

N76-22654# American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLIN-
ARY ANALYSIS OF WATER RESOURCE SYSTEMS
J. Ernest Flack 1975 421 p refs Conf. held at Boulder,
Colo., 19-22 Jun. 1973
(Contract DI-14-31-0001-3757)
(PB-248596/9; W76-03005; OWRT-X-126/375711)
Avail. NTIS HC $11.00 CSCL 13B
The Water Resources Systems Committee of the American
Society of Civil Engineers; Technical Council on Water Resources
Planning and Management saw a critical need for developing
an interdisciplinary approach to water resources development.
Formal papers on six interdisciplinary efforts were selected as
case studies, around which discussions were built. These six
papers include interdisciplinary studies on: (1) large reservoirs in
Africa; (2) limnological modeling of the Great Lakes; (3)
geothermal development; (4) the physical and chemical
characteristics of the St. Louis-Malone Creek; (5) Corps of
engineers planning experience in the Wisconsin River and the Lower Fraser River (Brit. Columbia).

N76-22651# Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park. Office
for Remote Sensing and Earth Resources. INTERDISCIPLINARY
APPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETA-
TIONS OF EREP DATA WITHIN THE SUSQUEHANNA
RIVER BASIN Final Report, 1 May 1973 - 30 Nov. 1975
1976 273 p refs Original contains color imagery. Original
photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th
and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP
(Contract NAS9-13406)
NTIS HC $9.00 CSCL 08F
The author has identified the following significant results.
Photography from the S190A and S190B sensors was compared
for terrain analysis. The S190B photographs were used for terrain
mapping of three test areas selected as being representative of
major physiographic regions in Pennsylvania. Skylab photography
was superior to both LANDSAT imagery and high altitude aircraft
photography for purposes of accurate location of lineaments.
Analysis of Skylab imagery has shown that long lineaments
originally plotted on LANDSAT images are actually made up of
shorter segments. Correlation of lineaments with ore deposits
was determined following the preparation of a Pennsylvania
mineral deposit map. Digital wave number analysis (spatial
filtering) was attempted to determine if it can be used to enhance

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photography for purposes of accurate location of lineaments.
Analysis of Skylab imagery has shown that long lineaments
originally plotted on LANDSAT images are actually made up of
shorter segments. Correlation of lineaments with ore deposits
was determined following the preparation of a Pennsylvania
mineral deposit map. Digital wave number analysis (spatial
filtering) was attempted to determine if it can be used to enhance
certain subtle features, and in particular, to locate and verify lineaments. Various spectral bands and channels of the MSS digital data were evaluated for their value in the classification and thematic mapping.

Charles A. Whitehurst, Principal Investigator May 1976 91 p refs ERTS (Grant NGL-19-001-105) (E76-10327; NASA-CR-147206) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 08B

N76-23655*‡ National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER BASIN STUDY. PART 5: EVALUATION OF SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING AND AUTOMATIC DATA TECHNIQUES FOR CHARACTERIZATION OF WETLANDS AND COASTAL MARSHLANDS (SKYLAB) Ronald H. Cartmill, Principal Investigator Dec. 1975 33 p refs Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP (E76-10328; NASA-TM-X-73053; Rept-153) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. The basic conclusion of this study is that the quality of Skylab scanner data is inferior in quality to LANDSAT MSS data. The noise confusion seriously affected the accuracy of classification of surface features. This precluded any meaningful evaluation of other features of the scanner such as the conical scan. Instrument noise greatly reduced the accuracy of classifications obtained by the pattern recognition programs.

N76-23656*‡ Atomic Energy Commission, Dacca (Bangladesh).
Anwar Hossain, Principal Investigator Apr. 1976 6 p refs Sponsored by NASA and Bangladesh Natl. ERTS Comm. ERTS (E76-10329; NASA-CR-147210; OR-3) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. LANDSAT imagery has given positive indication of new land formation in the Bay of Bengal. A map of the bay region showing depth of new formations south of Patherghata test site was prepared. Winter crop estimation of the Sylhet-Mymensingh districts was made. This estimate shows an agreement of about 93% with 1973 data of the Agriculture Department. A preliminary land use map of the Sylhet-Mymensingh area using LANDSAT imagery in conjunction with aerial photographs and ground survey was also prepared.

N76-23788*‡ Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.
PHYSICAL METHODS OF INVESTIGATION OF ICE AND SNOW

This collection contains material from a scientific symposium organized by the Order of Lenin Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute and the Interdepartmental Commission on the Study of the Antarctic, Earth Sciences Section, Presidium of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., held in Leningrad 1-5 October 1973. The articles presented, by both Soviet and foreign scientists, reflect the results of investigations of recent years in the following areas: (1) electromagnetic methods of investigation of ice and snow; active and passive radar methods of investigation of the ice and snow cover; (2) optical methods of investigation of the ice, snow and water; (3) dynamic and static methods of investigation of the mechanical properties of ice and snow.

Author

N76-24661*‡ Norsk Polarinstitutt, Oslo.
GLACIOLOGICAL AND MARINE BIOLOGICAL STUDIES AT PERIMETER OF DRONNING MAUD LAND, ANTARCTICA Progress Report
Olav Orheim, Principal Investigator 27 May 1976 5 p Sponsored by NASA and Roy. Norwegian Council for Sci. and Industrial Res. Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (E76-10341; NASA-CR-147225; ORP-3) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08B

The author has identified the following significant results. It is proved that FCC's can be used for a simple estimate of the total evapotranspiring area of the Okavango Delta, sufficiently accurate for preliminary inputs for the development of mathematical model of the surface hydrology of the delta. The color coded matrix has shown as interesting inverse correlation with an array on the same grid prepared by ecologists from air photography study, for percent liable to flood.

N76-24673*‡ Department of Surveys and Lands, Gaborone (Botswana).
AID TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTSWANA'S RESOURCES: SECTION ON HYDROLOGY Quarterly Report

The author has identified the following significant results. The project continues to demonstrate the feasibility of transmitting hydrometric data to polar orbiting spacecraft and using these data on a quasi-operational basis. The implementation of the receive site in Alaska in December 1975 has significant impact on the Canadian experiment as the number of transmissions received from some northern and northwestern sites has increased substantially.

N76-24688*‡ World Meteorological Organization, Geneva (Switzerland).
METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL DATA REQUIRED IN PLANNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES (PLANNING AND DESIGN LEVEL)

The meteorology for calculating meteorological and hydrological characteristics and parameters is discussed together with methods of calculating individual elements of the hydrometeorological regime. A summary of the characteristics and parameters required in the planning of various structures and measures for diverse types of water resource use is also included.

ESA
HYDROLOGICAL FORECASTING PRACTICES

A. I. Afanasiev and T. J. Nordenson, ed. 1975, 149 p refs
HC $6.00

The basic principles of, and approaches to, hydrological forecasting are summarized. Specific types of hydrological forecasts are described in detail. These include: forecasting rainfall-induced floods, flood prediction in lower river reaches and snow-melt induced floods; prediction of water supplies for long periods of time; forecast of low flows in rivers; and ice freeze and break-up prediction. An evaluation of the effectiveness of forecasting methods and of the degree of success of operational hydrological forecasts is also included.

INTERCOMPARISON OF CONCEPTUAL MODELS USED IN OPERATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL FORECASTING Final Report

1975. 197 p refs
HC $7.50

The aim and implementation of the intercomparison project are outlined and a generalized description of models submitted is given. The standard data sets used in the project and spin limitations as well as the data requirements of various models are discussed. The graphical and numerical verification results of the simulations produced by the tested models are reviewed together with evaluations of the limits of application of the models and the river basins on which they were tested.


M. C. Blount Augt. 1975 479 p refs
(Grant EPA-R-803107)
(PB-247612/5; EPA-600/9-75-006) Avail: NTIS CSCL 13B

Proceedings of are given from the Southeast Region Water Resources Symposium held at Fort Valley State College on February 28 to March 1, 1974. The symposium covered comprehensively agriculture's involvement with water: conservation and management of supplies, hazards to water quality and some means of controlling them, and urban erosion control where rural erosion control practices are finding application.

THE USE OF LANDSAT DCS AND IMAGERY IN RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION Progress Report

Saul Cooper, Principal Investigator 1 Mar. 1976 7 p ERTS
(E76-10359; NASA-CR-147929) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08H

The author has identified the following significant results. From real time data, an intense storm with temperatures in the mid fifties was seen moving through New England. Approximately $33 million in damages were prevented because of the advance warning, and no damage was incurred in northern Maine as a result.


Edward J. Pliulowsky, Principal Investigator 1 May 1975 71 p refs
Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 EREP
(GM 83-10142-0) (E76-10370; NASA-CR-147963; Rept-75-249) Avail: NTIS
HC $4.50 CSCL 08H

The author has identified the following significant results. Large turbidity features along the 275 km south shore of Lake Ontario were analyzed using LANDSAT-1 images. The Niagara River plume, ranging from 30 to 500 sq km in area is, by far, the largest turbidity feature in the lake. Based on image tonal comparisons, turbidity in the Welland Canal is usually higher than that in any other water course discharging into the lake during the shipping season. Less turbid water enters the lake from the Port Dalhousie diversion channel and the Genesee River. Relatively clear water resulting from the deposition of suspended matter in numerous upstream lakes is discharged by the Niagara and Oswego Rivers. Plume analysis corroborates the presence of a prevailing eastward flowing longshore current along the entire south shore. Plumes resulting from beach erosion were detected in the images. Extensive areas of the south shore are subject to erosion but the most severely affected beaches are situated between Fifty Mile Point, Ontario and Thirty Mile Point, New York along the Rochester embayment, and between Sodus Bay and Nine Mile Point.
different tidal phases. Data clearly demonstrate the speed of change and movement of the optical plume for water patterns associated with the mouth of Mobile bay in which relatively clear Gulf of Mexico water enters the bay on the eastern side. Data show that wind stress in excess of 15 knots has a marked impact in producing suspended sediment loads.

G.G.

N76-26839* Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Upper Darby, Pa.

MUNICIPAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

A report on the Symposium held in September 1973 at Pennsylvania State University and University of New Hampshire, containing 24 papers presented at the meeting. Topics discussed are: (1) water quality as affected by timber clearing, (2) U.S. Public Health Standards for potable water, (3) recreational activity effects on water quality, (4) soil conservation measures, and current management practices now employed in various states. Photographs of water purification facilities in current use in various states are shown.

Author


The Biot theory of flow in elastic porous media was reviewed and found to be capable of describing general problems involving unsteady-state ground-water motion. Nonlinearity of the stress-strain relations, finite strain, anisotropy and heterogeneity of the porous medium, and general boundary conditions are all contained in the theory. Because the stress-strain relations were all obtained from free energy expressions, anelastic problems can be analyzed by approximations of the types often used in soil mechanics and other fields of solid mechanics.

Author


ERTS IMAGERY AS DATA SOURCE FOR UPDATING AERONAUTICAL CHARTS Interim Report, period ending Mar. 1976

Joe F. Wilson, Principal Investigator Apr. 1976 27 p Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (NASA Order S-53965-A) (E76-10595; NASA-CR-148182) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B

Author

N76-26845* Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins.

WATER RESOURCES, SUMMARY

The application of remote sensing products to the development and understanding of water resources problems is considered. Geology and hydrogeology analysis of watersheds, snow and ice, prediction of runoff from snowmelt, hydrologic land use classifications, soil moisture, evapotranspiration, flood hazards, and water quality surveys are among the topics discussed. Suggestions for further use of remotely sensed data are given along with increased user requirements.

J.M.S.
A 128 acre tract of land in a natural undisturbed state, and adjacent 239.3 acres that made up the watershed, were instrumented in November, 1971, in order to determine the effect of development on the hydrology. Hydrologic quantity and quality data were collected until April, 1975. The tract, which is located in Tampa, Florida, did not experience the planned extensive development due to financial problems of the developer. Consequently, the anticipated major hydrologic changes did not occur. However, significant alterations to the natural drainage pattern of the property were made and these caused changes in the runoff quality which were documented. Data were obtained pertaining to: (1) the changes in runoff quality during a storm; (2) the yearly variation of runoff quality from a partially developed watershed; (3) the lack of change in quality of ground water in the surface aquifer; and (4) the purification of urban runoff by routing it over a natural vegetative system. The study confirmed that disturbing marshes or lakes cause a significant increase in suspended solids and nutrient content in runoff, especially phosphates.
DATA PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Includes film processing, computer technology, satellite and aircraft hardware, and imagery.


The procedural steps of a controlled classification process are briefly considered, taking into account the selection of relevant image elements representing a surface, the statistical description of the individual surface classes, and the determination of the allocation probability for image elements. Errors occur in each of the procedural steps. Attention is given to systematic errors related to the natural spectral characteristics, process-related errors, and errors connected with application-related requirements and surface-unrelated characteristics.


The papers deal with various methods used in earth surveys and earth resource surveys. The topics discussed cover the techniques used in image analysis; image interpretation; surface temperature measurements by radiometer and other techniques; and remote sensing by IR radiometry, side looking airborne radar, and digital multispectral scanning techniques.


Remote sensing (Fernerkundung) is understood to mean the extraction of information on some object from mono- and multispectral radiant energy density measurements. The physical principles of radiation transfer in inhomogeneous media are analyzed, and the optical properties of natural surfaces are studied and identified.


The elements of optical perception are examined in the light of their importance to the interpretation of aerial photographs. The type and amount of information that can be acquired on an image from such factors as the brightness of a surface; the shape and size of objects; the texture of surfaces; shadings, tints, or cast shadows; patterns formed by objects; the relative position of objects; and the stereoscopic effect are discussed.


The state of the art of automatic image processing in the field of remote prospecting is briefly reviewed. Due to the complexity of the problems involved, the discussion is limited to those aspects that are important for remote sensing. The principles of analog-optical and digital-electric processing are discussed, and example applications of these techniques are given.

A76-31433 Fundamentals and problems of infrared radiometry in remote sensing (Grundlagen und Probleme der Infrarot-Radiometrie in der Fernerkundung). D. Lorenz (Deutscher Wetterdienst, Agrarmeteorologische Forschungsstelle, Bad Godesberg, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany.
An attempt is made to develop criteria for differentiating between the echoing cross sections of various terrestrial formations. It is found that the frequency dependence of the echoing cross section and the absolute value of the echoing cross section are the most effective criteria, whereas the polarization dependence and the angular dependence appear to provide less information.
transformations, complicated distortions and radiometric correction procedures are discussed emphasizing linear correction, n-order brightness transformation, multispectral image point manipulation, local/nonlocal operations and signature/texture. The supervised and automatic ERTS processing; however, many more (economical approach, using 1-sq km cells, is described and demonstrated by West-Sumatra by computer mapping. K. Volger (Umwelt-Data GmbH, Offenbach, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, April 7-11, 1975, Reports.

The characteristics of currently operating and planned earth survey satellites are reviewed, along with the individual missions, sensing equipment, orbital parameters, and data transmission systems. This information is used as a basis to develop the design principles for a ground system that would process and disseminate the data. The principal characteristics of operating and planned ERTS ground stations are examined and compared.

Two subjects are covered in the report, the global spectral reflectance and reflected energy in four spectral ranges of Landsat-1 MSS data for selected sample areas, and a methodology to find a prevailing orientation and wavelength in a scalar field which is applicable to Landsat data. It is found that the global reflectance of a mountain area with thick forest (15 to 19.5%) is nearly equal to that of the urban area. The small value of reflectance in the shorter mountain area with thick forest (15 to 19.5%) is nearly equal to that of the urban area. The small value of reflectance in the shorter}

A76-31466 # Analog/digital processing of multispectral data (Analog/digitale Verarbeitung multtepektraler Daten). R. Haydn, J. Bodchetel, and R. H. Dittel (Zentralstelle für Geo-Photogrammetrie und Fernerkundung, Munich, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, April 7-11, 1975, Reports.

The paper describes a network of three laser radar stations which was built to carry out several projects in geodesy and geophysics. The network includes a fixed station located at Poznan, Poland, a mobile station at Helwan, Egypt, and a modularized airborne station. The major components of the radars are briefly discussed, and an advanced station is noted which uses a ruby laser and has a time resolution of better than 0.3 nsec.


The characteristics of computer mapping and spectral pattern recognition are examined, and the cellular computer mapping approach, using 1-ko km cells, is described and demonstrated by examples. The degree of generalization is shown to be similar to that of automatic ERTS processing; however, many more (economical and sociological) sectors can be covered. The resulting maps are very similar to thematic maps from multispectral scanners using computer-aided spectral pattern recognition techniques.


Some aspects of the application of vector-matrix and correlation analysis to the construction of geometrical models of landscapes from aerial photographs are examined, and the computed correlation matrices and rms errors of the three-dimensional coordinates of points of a model are tabulated, along with the eigenvalues of the covariant matrices. It is shown that the determined three-dimensional coordinates of points may not be treated as uncorrelated quantities in subsequent photogrammetric processes.


The paper describes an earth survey satellite data processing and dissemination system. This system is considered. A brief description is given of the basic categories of navigation techniques, taking into account pure inertial systems, noninertial systems, onboard aided inertial systems, and offboard aided inertial systems. Aspects of system definition are discussed, giving attention to an inertial measurement unit, gyro errors, initialization errors, a gravity measurement unit, a height measurement unit, and questions of postflight processing.


Geodetic requirements and operational constraints for a proposed system are listed and the translation of the surveying and mapping requirements into one or more navigational parameters is considered. A brief description is given of the basic categories of navigation techniques, taking into account pure inertial systems, noninertial systems, onboard aided inertial systems, and offboard aided inertial systems. Aspects of system definition are discussed, giving attention to an inertial measurement unit, gyro errors, initialization errors, a gravity measurement unit, a height measurement unit, and questions of postflight processing.


Two subjects are covered in the report, the global spectral reflectance and reflected energy in four spectral ranges of Landsat-1 MSS data for selected sample areas, and a methodology to find a prevailing orientation and wavelength in a scalar field which is applicable to Landsat data. It is found that the global reflectance of a mountain area with thick forest (15 to 19.5%) is nearly equal to that of the urban area. The small value of reflectance in the shorter wavelength is compensated by the large value in near IR spectra. The method developed by the authors suggests a good possibility of finding a geological feature. (Author)

A76-32429 Computer-aided analysis of Skylab scanner data for land use mapping, forestry and water resource applications. R. M. Hoffer (Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.). In: International Symposium on Space Technology and Science, 11th, Tokyo.
A76-32433 The current technology of high speed digital

methods, almost without exception, reveal lineaments not found

controlled by fractures or conjugate lineament intersections. Such

areas. C.K.D.

A76-32318 Satellite imagery applied to earth science in


The problems of interpreting monochrome ERTS imagery are considered and compared with the two types of color image produced in Canada. In mosaic form ERTS imagery will be used for broad regional studies and also as topographic map underlays for geophysical data. It is generally recognized that there is a need in Canada for small scale imagery to assist geologists in mapping programs, particularly at 1:250,000 scale. Because of its limited ground resolution, it appears probable that ERTS imagery will be used only partially satisfactorily for this purpose.

(Author)

A76-33219 # Electronic enhancement of satellite imagery

and photo interpretation in oil, gas and mineral exploration. C. C.


Electronic enhancement of standard aerial photographs and satellite imagery, employing a 32-color density slicer, edge-enhancer and the X-Y monitor, has been used with outstanding success in areas where the distribution of oil, gas and metallic mineralization is controlled by fractures or conjugate lineament intersections. Such methods, almost without exception, reveal lineaments not found
during normal photo interpretation or by field studies. A cost/benefit analysis indicates at least a 100-fold reduction in exploration costs when such electronic methods are used in place of more conventional reconnaissance methods.

(Author)

A76-33220  #  Analogic techniques of data enhancement applied in the study of geologic and geothermal features of test-sites in the Italian region /central Alps and volcanic areas/ illustrated by the images from ERTS-1 and other remote sensing platforms. G. M. Liechi, A. M. Tonelli (CNR, Laboratorio per la Geofisica della Lithostratigrafia, Milan, Italy) and C. M. Marino (Milano, Università, Milan, Italy). In: Symposium on Remote Sensing and Photo Interpretation, Banff, Alberta, Canada, October 7-11, 1974, Proceedings. Volume 2. Ottawa, Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1975, p. 583-596. 8 refs.


Every ERTS-1 image is dominated by patterns and features which can be identified as types of landforms related to the geology and geomorphology of a certain area. The regional or synoptic aspect of an ERTS-1 image makes possible physiographic or geomorphic studies that can range from classifications to determinations of causative interrelationships. Spectral analysis of multitemporal data is used to identify and map regional terrain changes, lineaments, glacial features, and bedrock pattern, which is now valued as an aid in mineral exploration. Cooperative studies between foresters, biologists and geologists for the preparation of maps of surface resources give additional information to geoscientists and planners.

(Author)


Three aspects of quantitative image analysis are distinguished and are discussed separately. Quantitative relief analysis is discussed stressing the possibilities offered by dropped line plots obtained from an orthoprojector. Quantitative analysis based on density characteristics is demonstrated by the study of a sinkhole area using aerial photographs. Quantitative analysis based on directional properties is illustrated by an investigation of some terrain features using the technique of optical filtering by way of coherent (laser) light.

(Author)
concentrated upon software programs for supervised and unsupervised classifications. Government and industrial work has also included the development of man-machine interactive systems for image analysis. (Author)


Multidate and multispectral, ERTS-1/MSS digital images were combined to produce thematic maps of the Larose Forest test area. Two pattern recognition systems based on the minimum likelihood decision rule were used to classify calibrated earth radiance data. A hypothetical example of probabilistic airphoto identification keys. W. H. Anderson (Technicolor Graphic Services, Inc., Sioux Falls, S Dakota). A76-33232 # Data compression and data reduction techniques for the visual interpretation of multispectral images. N. J. Midda (International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences, Enschede, Netherlands) and S. A. Hempenius. In: Symposium on Remote Sensing and Photo Interpretation, Banff, Alberta, Canada, October 7-11, 1974, Proceedings. Volume 2. Ottawa, Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1975, p. 799-804.

A multi-spectral picture pre-processing technique is being developed, which is generally applicable and which can be implemented on a mini-computer or eventually on an optical device. The linear Principal Component (Karhunen-Loève) transformation is extremely suitable for data compression and thus as a pre-processing technique for visual interpretation. Emphasis is placed on a limited selective sampling of the primary pictures in order to obtain a user-optimized transformation. After gaining sufficient experience, standard PC transformations can be performed by routine for each of the interpretation disciplines. Sampling will then only be needed in exceptional cases or for the refinement of the transformations. The paper outlines the Principal Component theory and a sample strategy is given. No experimental results can be presented as yet. (Author)


This paper describes the logic behind the construction and use of probabilistic airphoto identification keys. A hypothetical example is presented which demonstrates the basic statistical framework of their construction. Bayesian probability theory is used to modify a priori information according to the results of densitometric measurements taken from the aerial photographs. This approach is shown to be useful when operating with minimal-level diagnostic differences between candidate identifications. (Author)


The principles of height and slope measurements are treated for single-strip imagery and stereo images of side-looking radar. Drainage interpretation of stereo radar imagery and single-strip imagery are compared for different terrain types. Stereo viewing of overlapping radar strips offers considerable advantages over monoscopic viewing for interpretation purposes. Details, from far-range and near-range, are observed simultaneously. Moreover, the three-dimensional picture allows relative altitude correlations (often not possible in single-strip imagery) and increases the interpretability of the radar strips. (Author)


The paper presents some examples of imaging radar oceanographic observations and discusses physical phenomena on the surface that may cause the radar image. The different ocean scattering theories are briefly discussed, including the tangent plane model, the Bragg-Rice model, and the Rayleigh scattering model. All but one of the images presented were obtained with an L-band HH-polarized radar; they include deep-ocean swells, coastal swells, wave refractions, internal waves, ship wakes, abrupt transitions in open-ocean surface roughness, surface slicks, island wind shadowing, and currents. Analyses are shown to suggest that the principal source of the L-band imagery of ocean surface patterns is the variation of small-scale surface roughness and local tilt angle. It is also noted that surface irregularities behave as isotropic scatterers for a radar wavelength of 25 cm. F.G.M.


A new model of the near-surface geomagnetic main field and its secular variation has been derived. The main field part, a degree 12 spherical harmonic series of 168 internal source terms, was derived from 1248 representative values having a nearly even distribution over the earth. These were created by an intermediate analysis of approximately 100,000 reduced original observations made since 1939. The secular variation part, a series of 80 linear time terms, was derived from observational data exclusively. The model is the basis for the 1975 edition of the U.S. World Magnetic Charts. (Author)


The T-MP field proton magnetometer was developed to make highly accurate measurements of secular variations of the geomagnetic field and for use in geodynamics research. This paper, assesses the response of the magnetometer to various error sources which include: (1) remanent magnetization of the sensor; (2) transient processes in the coil; (3) precessional frequency shift due to disturbance of the circuit activating the sensor; (4) shift in the maximum of the spectral density of the signal after passing through the resonance cascades of the amplifier; (5) sensor and amplifier noise; (6) thermal drift of the frequency of the reference quartz oscillator; and (7) time lag of signal transmission in the logical elements. (Author)


The paper discusses the use of an airborne two-element interferometer for passive scanning of high-radio-contrast sources on
the surface such as individual objects on the sea surface, certain natural formations, fires, etc. The interferometer base is directed along the tangent to the flight path, and observation is carried out with the axis of the interferometer radiation pattern fixed in the plane perpendicular to the base line, on one side of the flight path. The response of a correlation interferometer to a point source is a plane perpendicular to the base line, on one side of the flight path. With the axis of the interferometer radiation pattern fixed in the engineering and Remote Sensing, vol. 42, June 1976, p. 815-822. 6 refs. New techniques of cartographic portrayal have been developed for the compilation of maps of lunar and planetary surfaces. Conventional photo interpretation methods utilizing size, shape, shadow, tone, pattern, and texture are applied to computer processed satellite television images. The variety of the image data allows the illustrator to interpret image details by inter-comparison and intra-comparison of photographs. Comparative judgements are affected by illumination, resolution, variations in surface coloration, and transmission or processing artifacts. The validity of the interpretation process is tested by making a representational drawing by an aerial portrayal technique. Production controls insure the consistency of a map series. Photo interpretive cartographic portrayal techniques are used to prepare two kinds of map series and are adaptable to map products of different kinds and purposes. (Author)

A76-34445 // Long-duration balloon flights to measure auroral zone X-rays in 1974. J. W. Munch, K. H. Saeger, H. Specht, G. Kremser (Max-Planck-Institut für Aeronomie, Lindau über Northeim, West Germany), H. Slamanig, K. Zirm (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Institut für Weltraumforschung, Graz, Austria), and W. Riedler (Graz, Technische Universität, Graz, Austria). SvarMO Bulletin, vol. 6, Apr. 1976, p. 159-164. Research supported by the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Österreichischer Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaflichen Forschung, and Swedish Board for Space Activities.

The reported project had the objective to measure simultaneously auroral X-rays in the local afternoon at different magnetic local times and to compare these observations with particle measurements conducted with the aid of ATS 6. Balloons used in the investigation were launched at Kiruna, Sweden. Under midwinter conditions the balloons can be launched at any time of the day and stay at levels of 5 to 10 mb for at least two days. The payloads used for the studies are discussed and a flight report is presented. G.R.

A76-34386 // Grid-modified polynomial transformation of satellite imagery. V. Kratky (National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada). Remote Sensing of Environment, vol. 5, no. 1, 1976, p. 67-74. 10 refs. Satellite imagery produced by line scanners and vidicon cameras is radio-transmitted to ground stations and reproduced in computer controlled electron- or laser-beam devices. In mapping applications, the geometric distortion of images which inevitably results from these operations can be corrected by a polynomial transformation. A modification of its analytical formulation, which increases the solution efficiency is tested. It is found that the computation time can be significantly reduced and the accuracy of the solution improved. (Author)

A76-35005 // Interpretation and measurement of multi-channel microwave SAR imagery. R. W. Larson, P. L. Jackson, R. J. Dallaire, R. Shuchman, and R. Rawson (Michigan, Environmental Research Institute, Ann Arbor, Mich.). In: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 10th, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 6-10, 1975, Proceedings. Volume 1. Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 53-54, 10 refs. A discussion of measurements capability, data manipulation techniques and display methods applicable to multichannel microwave synthetic aperture radar (SAR) systems is presented. Examples of four measurements techniques applied to the ERIM 4-channel microwave SAR system are given. A discussion of the large dynamic range capability of the SAR system is included and examples of 4-channel SAR imagery are presented. (Author)

A76-35008 // A thematic mapper performance optimization study. F. J. Thomson, J. D. Erickson (Michigan, Environmental Research Institute, Ann Arbor, Mich.), K. Koerber (Honeywell, Inc., Lexington, Mass.), and M. J. Harnage (NASA, Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.). In: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 10th, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 6-10, 1975, Proceedings. Volume 1. Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 85-98. A six-month systems study of earth resource surveys from satellites was conducted in early 1974. Skylab S-192 Multispectral Scanner (MSS) data were used as a baseline to aid in evaluating the characteristics of future systems using satellite MSS sensors. The study took the viewpoint that overall system (sensor and processing) characteristics and parameter values should be determined largely by user requirements for automatic information extraction performance in quasi-operational earth resources surveys, the other major factor being hardware limitations imposed by state-of-the-art technology and cost. (Author)

A76-34720 // Some questions pertaining to the automatic computer interpretation of satellite imagery (Nekotorye voprosy avtomatizatsii deshifrirovaniia kosmicheskih snimkov s ispol'zovaniem EVM). G. I. Bel'chanskii and M. E. Solomatkin. Geodezika i Kartografiia, Apr. 1976, p. 35-39. In Russian. Several computer algorithms for the automatic preprocessing of low-contrast satellite imagery are examined. The algorithms considered differ in the extent to which they use a posteriori information. The effectiveness of differential assessment of optical densities is determined by the accuracy of the threshold parameters. Threshold values for a given interpretation problem are selected by constructing histograms for fragments of the imagery to be analyzed. The methods described have been used with some success in obtaining information on lineaments. C.K.D.

A76-34729 // Some questions pertaining to the automatic computer interpretation of satellite imagery (Nekotorye voprosy avtomatizatsii deshifrirovaniia kosmicheskih snimkov s ispol'zovaniem EVM). G. I. Bel'chanskii and M. E. Solomatkin. Geodezika i Kartografiia, Apr. 1976, p. 35-39. In Russian. Several computer algorithms for the automatic preprocessing of low-contrast satellite imagery are examined. The algorithms considered differ in the extent to which they use a posteriori information. The effectiveness of differential assessment of optical densities is determined by the accuracy of the threshold parameters. Threshold values for a given interpretation problem are selected by constructing histograms for fragments of the imagery to be analyzed. The methods described have been used with some success in obtaining information on lineaments. C.K.D.

A76-34175 // Aerial photo-interpretation techniques for classifying urban land use. N. C. Gautam (Indian Photo-Interpretation Institute, Dehradun, India). Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, vol. 42, June 1976, p. 815-822. 6 refs. An effort to map the urban land-use of Bikaner City, India, using aerial photo-interpretation techniques is described. An attempt is made to evolve suitable land-use classification for an Indian urban situation and to test the existing land-use classification scheme. The approach is basically functional and tries to show how the physical character of land-use classes can be recognized from aerial photo- graphs for the purpose of land-use mapping. The scope of the classification scheme will differ from one study to another depending on the scales of photography and the nature of settlement. In small-scale aerial photography, urban areas can be placed in broad categories whereas on large-scale photography the areas can be classified into small units. (Author)

A76-34173 // Applied photo interpretation for airbrush cartography. J. L. Inge and P. M. Bridges (U.S. Geological Survey, Flagstaff, Ariz.). Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, vol. 42, June 1976, p. 749-760. 7 refs. NASA Order W-13709. New techniques of cartographic portrayal have been developed for the compilation of maps of lunar and planetary surfaces. Conventional photo interpretation methods utilizing size, shape, shadow, tone, pattern, and texture are applied to computer processed satellite television images. The variety of the image data allows the illustrator to interpret image details by inter-comparison and intra-comparison of photographs. Comparative judgements are affected by illumination, resolution, variations in surface coloration, and transmission or processing artifacts. The validity of the interpretation process is tested by making a representational drawing by an airbrush portrayal technique. Production controls insure the consistency of a map series. Photo interpretive cartographic portrayal skills are used to prepare two kinds of map series and are adaptable to map products of different kinds and purposes. (Author)
07 DATA PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS


The paper describes a data processing/handling system, integrated with a digital airborne multispectral scanner, whose purpose is to reduce costs and improve digital scanner performance. The system consists of onboard and ground-based quick look systems, a data format conversion system, and an interactive color display system integrated with a digital computer. The onboard HDDT quick look system converts digital data into an image pattern on a monochrome display in real time, while the ground-based quick look system operates in the same manner in the playback mode. The data format conversion system, operated by a small computer, converts HDDT data of selected remote sensing areas into computer compatible tape.

B.J.


The paper describes a data processing/handling system, integrated with a digital airborne multispectral scanner, whose purpose is to reduce costs and improve digital scanner performance. The system consists of onboard and ground-based quick look systems, a data format conversion system, and an interactive color display system integrated with a digital computer. The onboard HDDT quick look system converts digital data into an image pattern on a monitor in real time, while the ground-based quick look system operates in the same manner in the playback mode. The data format conversion system, operated by a small computer, converts HDDT data of selected remote sensing areas into computer compatible tape.

B.J.


A computer classification is performed on data from the Skylab multispectral scanner (S192) and Earth Terrain Camera (S190 B) for the Rappahannock Estuary in the Chesapeake Bay. A comparison of results indicates a similar water class structure from color film and MSS tapes, but a much better two dimensional chart derived from the MSS.


Equations describing the interaction of sunlight and skylight with the surface of a lake, particles in the water to the depth where light is extinguished, and lake bottom are presented, and the use of aircraft and Landsat images to derive water quality indicators on the basis of these interactions is discussed. A very clear, deep lake with a backscatter signal similar to that of distilled water is used as a reference standard. The degree of turbidity of other target lakes is determined by comparing their residual radiance with the clear lake standard and with the residual radiance of a lake whose turbidity has been determined from water samples. The relative and absolute strengths of residual radiance are used to determine the type and concentration of suspended material, respectively. Oil slicks are characterized by an increased specular reflectance component, decreased signal from the underlying water, and added backscatter signal from the oil volume.

C.K.D.


The two-dimensional point spread function of the Landsat multispectral line scanner is accurately approximated by the combined effects of the optical blue circle, detector size, and presampling low-pass electrical filter. The array of numerical values representing a Landsat image can be regarded as the result of a discrete two-dimensional convolution of the original scene with the Landsat point spread function. Since the point spread function is substantially wider in the along-scan direction and somewhat wider in the cross-scan directions than the corresponding sampling intervals, important improvements in both spatial resolution and radiometric accuracy for small objects can be obtained by application of a suitable deconvolution procedure prior to use of the data for thematic recognition or other processes that are sensitive to radiometric errors.

(Author)


The problem of designing either linear or quadratic discriminant surfaces for pattern classification of disjoint and intersecting sets has been formulated as a mixed integer programming problem. In this formulation the model either maximizes an objective function which is a measure of the linear or quadratic separability of the sets or minimizes the overall misclassification error when the sets intersect. The discriminant mixed integer programming model has been tested for accuracy and efficiency in three practical applications: (1) simulated patterns and images, (2) classification of an agricultural area using an aircraft multispectral image (MSS 12 channels), and (3) classification of a Landsat-1 image of northeastern Spain in several land use categories.

(Author)


The theory and applications are presented of a new image enhancement algorithm which refines computer classification maps of multispectral data. The refinement eliminates connected sets smaller than a prespecified size and merges them to the surrounding area. Conventional practices in forestry timber stand mapping requires small geographic areas to be absorbed by surrounding large areas, a form homogenous stands. This homogenity is often incompatible with the statistical formulation of homogeneity. Elements within a timber stand which should be labeled as one feature often correspond to more than one class mapped by existing computer classification techniques. The new algorithm is designed to preprocess classification maps to result in more usable timber stand maps. The new image enhancement technique is compared with an
accepted neighbor-checking postprocessing technique, demonstrating the superiority of the new technique for forestry stand mapping. 

(Author)


We propose that change detection in images is best done at a symbolic level. A continuous multi-spectral image can be segmented into discrete regions having similar properties and this provides the basic symbolic representation needed for change detection. In this paper we describe a picture segmentation method based on multi-dimensional histogram thresholding, feature extraction, and matching of the regions in two images to determine changes, if any. We illustrate its use in detection of changes in snow cover and the analysis of aircraft imagery of crop land. The results compare favorably to other known results.

(Author)


The paper deals with a description of the technical methodology employed in collection and automation of land use data obtained from high-altitude imagery, an explanation of ways in which the land use data are used for forecasting purposes, a discussion concerning joint sponsorship for the data collection, and a set of concepts outlining possible improvements to the information processing components of the program. The primary objective is to develop a land use information system to support electric load growth forecasting and general facilities planning. It is shown that a land use information/forecasting system can serve as a guideline for the definition of comprehensive county, regional, or state land use information and planning systems.

S.D.

A76-35090 # Possible areas of application of remote sensing technology in Sierra Leone: Some preliminary work and immediate application. C. S. Kamara (Njala University College, Freetown, Sierra Leone) and A. H. Gabisi (Department of Geological Surveys, Freetown, Sierra Leone). In: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 10th, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 6-10, 1975, Proceedings. Volume 2.


A number of geologic features in the western Mojave Desert are enhanced in spectral ratio images which include Band 4 of Landsat MSS data. Alluvial fans of different ages, which are indistinguishable in single spectral band images, are readily differentiated. Subtle differences in soil color, apparently due to variations in hydrous iron oxide content, are enhanced on the ratio images. Differences in the density and type of vegetation may also be reflected on the images. Other geologic features enhanced relative to their surroundings include an iron oxide gossan around the once productive Middle Butte mining area and a marble unit presently being quarried for the manufacture of cement. Calcareous and alkaline soils of low fertility are easily distinguished because of their relative dark appearance on the ratio images.


An MSS processing system applied to Landsat-1 imagery of Holland is described. Bulk processing is carried out by a PDP11/40 minicomputer; image processing, mapping, and archiving are accomplished by a P1400 general purpose computer. Image point coordinates are obtained by an off-line pencil follower. Linear combination of channels has proven to be an effective method for preprocessing. A modified and augmented version of an existing MSS classification (Hertzog et al., 1973) is used. The supervised classification module uses a minimum-distance-to-mean rule, together with thresholds to avoid inclusion of pixels not belonging to a defined category. The variances of the different classes are taken into account, but covariances are ignored. An iterative clustering method is used to test for homogeneity and to detect discontinuities. A principal component transformation based on the assumption that conservation of variance corresponds to conservation of information is used to obtain synthetic bands by linear combination of original bands. The transformation of individual image points to a map system is accomplished by a program utilizing control points to define piecewise polynomials for adjustment.

C.K.D.


Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 1235-1243. 9 refs.


A continuous simulation watershed model has been used to perform sensitivity analyses that provide guidance in defining remote sensing requirements for the monitoring of watershed features and processes. The results show that out of 26 input parameters having meaningful effects on simulated runoff, 6 appear to be obtainable with existing remote sensing techniques. Of these six parameters, 3
require the measurement of the areal extent of surface features (impervious areas, water bodies, and the extent of forested area), two require the discrimination of land use that can be related to overland flow roughness coefficient or the density of vegetation so as to estimate the magnitude of precipitation interception, and one parameter requires the measurement of distance to get the length over which overland flow typically occurs. Observational goals are also suggested for monitoring such fundamental watershed processes as precipitation, soil moisture, and evapotranspiration. A case study on the Patuxent River in Maryland shows that runoff simulation is improved if recent satellite land use observations are used as model inputs as opposed to less timely topographic map information.

(Author)

A76-35120  

The U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station has been studying data from Landsat-1 to determine the feasibility of detecting flow patterns, flushing actions of estuaries, and sediment and pollution dispersion. Techniques were developed to process Landsat computer-compatible-tape data, extract useful information, and present the information in several easily used forms. The automated processing techniques and concepts have broad applicability. This paper discusses how they have been applied to three Corps of Engineers studies.

(Author)

A76-35130  

It is now possible through use of the data collection systems carried by satellites such as Landsat and GOES to obtain near real time water resources data from any location in Canada. These data have been used for flood forecasting and location of drill sites. This study used data for a case in the conduct of hydrometric surveys. Present programs will be continued and, likely, expanded, depending on the availability of suitable satellite systems.

(Author)

A76-35133  

Results are presented for a study intended to identify and locate fracture traces and surface and near-surface water over a prospective gas storage field in Maryland using airborne thermal IR remote sensing and existing hydrogeologic information. Three basic maps to be used as a guide for the location of drillholes are developed: fracture trace location map, hydrologic feature map, and ground water contour map. It is concluded that IR imaging as a remote sensing technique applied to water feature detection and location is limited to the detection of surface thermal phenomena (streams, springs, etc.) and/or subsurface thermal phenomena (fracture traces) which are manifested as a surface thermal anomaly. The maps of the fracture traces, water features, and ground water table are to be used for preliminary drill site selection only. Final site selection calls for on-site investigation and careful further scrutiny of the IR imagery.

S.D.

A76-35137  

Landsat imagery has been found to be a useful source of map revision information in the wilderness areas. Maps in these areas require revision when new roads, reservoirs or hydroelectric transmission lines are built. The location and extent of these features can be determined with sufficient accuracy for interim revision of 1:250,000 and 1:50,000 maps from the Landsat imagery. In addition the imagery has proved useful for detecting small Arctic Islands, relief shading and photomapping at small scale.

(Author)

A76-35146  

Photomosaics of the continental U.S. obtained via Landsats 1 and 2 (formerly Earth Resources Technology Satellite - ERTS) are displayed, with descriptions of earth-sensing techniques using the multispectral scanner and data-handling techniques. A 10 x 16 ft photomosaic requires only 569 images taken by satellite, as against 28,000 that would be required in an aerial survey from 6000 ft. New digital processing and correction techniques designed for the future Landsat-3 are described. Uses for the information conveyed by the Landsat-acquired visual and IR images include; water and marine resources mapping, environment monitoring, land-use planning, forestry, range management, geological mapping, location of earthquake zones, faults, monitoring of forest fires, glacier movement, hydrology mapping, monitoring of weather modification on a regional scale by heavy air pollution, mapping of urban-rural boundaries, and thermographic mapping on a regional scale.

R.D.V.

A76-35714  

8 refs.

The paper deals with problems of surface temperature mapping by infrared scanning. It is found that for vegetation-covered ground, circular scanning and inclined line scanning are preferable to the common method of line scanning with normal scan plane. For water surfaces, circular scanning of polarized infrared radiation at the Brewster angle seems to be optimum. Additional information is necessary for the identification of terrain for airborne scanning and for the separation of clouds at different altitudes from satellites. It is shown that this can be resolved by convergent scanning and stereoscopic interpretation of the images. Those methods are practical for line scanning as well as for circular scanning.

(Author)

A76-37674  

An advanced methodology in mask correlation spectrophotometry is presented. By operating the instrument with its oscillating correlation mask placed in two chosen positions, a system of two equations can be solved in terms of the unknown optical depth of the gas. The methodology does not require the comparison of field-instrumentation responses with laboratory calibration curves nor the in situ establishment of an absolute baseline. The relative error associated with each measurement can also be computed. Only a 'normal' UV source of light need be used.

(Author)

Vertically integrated SO2 cross sections of the plume from a tall stack have been obtained with a dispersive correlation spectrometer. A methodology is described for processing these remotely sensed data to determine plume boundaries, horizontal dispersion coefficients and ground path. In addition, the cross sections are combined to yield some insight into the diffusion process affecting the plume and this information is used to establish the conditions under which calculations of mass flow can be made. (Author)


The problem of smoothing geodesic networks is formulated as the problem of finding estimates for the principal parameters of conditional probability distributions. These parameters include the mathematical expectation, the dispersion, and the correlation functions of the measured quantities and their functions. A formula for the weighted mean that corresponds to a generalized method of least squares is derived.

V. P.


A project to demonstrate near real-time facsimile transmission of sea-ice satellite imagery was undertaken during the summer, 1974. NOAA and Landsat images produced on the Quick-Look camera system at Prince Albert were 'faxed' using landlines, geostationary satellite and HF radio circuits to shipping in the Arctic. Useful navigation information was received by the participating ships. Further technology advances will improve this service which is poised to become truly operational. (Author)


This paper describes methods and procedures which outside investigators may use with the automated processing equipment of the Canada Center for Remote Sensing (CCRS) for the purpose of natural resource exploration and mapping. The image classification systems of CCRS may be used in a supervised mode or in an unsupervised mode. All methods developed can be used interactively with the investigator to take advantage of his intimate knowledge of the terrain. Thus, the resulting classifications correspond as closely as possible to the user's requirements. Different methods and algorithms have been tested on widely varying terrain, such as water, forest, agriculture and urban areas. Methods for error estimation have been developed and applied to these areas. The results are presented pictorially and in tabular form. (Author)


The technique of edge enhancement of selected Landsat I imagery has proved to be useful for mapping varied areal phenomena. It is especially useful for delimiting suburban environments. Knowledge of current and future land use patterns for any region are critical to any land planning process, especially in terms of inventorying land use, an integral part of the planning process. Edge enhancement of small scale (spacecraft) imagery can allow cost effective monitoring of land use change for large regions and will be an extremely valuable tool in providing data necessary for effective regional planning. (Author)


A computer system for analysis of Landsat I imagery, the digital picture processing system (DIPPS), is designed as an inexpensive and easy-to-handle approach to processing and interpretation of remotely sensed imagery capable of supplanting the more expensive and inflexible digital spectral data system and visual inspection using color additive viewers (analogue approach) currently in use. System hardware and software, computer command functions, and applications to data are indicated. The system is based around a PDP-9 computer plus TV camera and photographic camera for hard copy. (Author)


Since 1970 northeastern North America has experienced a spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana (Clem.)) outbreak. In an effort to improve current methods used to estimate the extent of forest insect damage over large areas, a remote sensing study was initiated with high-altitude color-IR aerial photographs (scale 1:50,000) taken over the Gaspé peninsula in mid-August 1974. Cumulative past feeding was apparent at this period of the summer, as almost all current year chipped needles had fallen. Only very severe damage of one year feeding or more could be identified on the images. Color variations due to stand characteristics such as density, age, length of annual shoot growth, prevent the detection of lighter damage on high-altitude CIR photographs. (Author)

There is usually a strong correlation between the four spectral bands of Landsat images. This means that any corresponding color composite using three of the bands as primary colors is not optimum for presenting the information contained in the images. Moreover since only three bands may be used in the preparation of color composites an unknown amount of information is lost. The technique described here is a development of previous work and it enables noise to be minimized while the information from all four bands is concentrated sequentially into synthesized images. This procedure has wide application but it is particularly interesting for the study of lakes where there are gradients in the amplitude of one or several superimposed spectral signatures. Its use in the study of Lac St. Jean is described by way of illustration. (Author)


Application of remote sensing to lake classification and definition of limnological characteristics are discussed. Spectral albedo or apparent reflectance, sediment loading differences between groups of lakes, and a shoreline development factor (for assessing effects of littoral zone processes) are singled out as criteria for classification. The study centers on hydroelectric power development projects for the James Bay region. Ratios of apparent reflectance show negligible differences at present, given the limnological characteristics of the region, and any important variation over time would provide a measure of environmental impact by regional development activities. R.D.V.


CSCL 05B

The Purdue/LARS earth resources data processing system is briefly described. The considerations to which an organization would want to give attention before obtaining a remote terminal to this system are discussed. The support of such a terminal which Purdue/LARS is willing to propose is described. Author


CSCL 04B

The theory, design and operation of the computer programs which automate the reduction of joint radiometer and scatterometer observations are presented. The programs reduce scatterometer measurements to the normalized scattering coefficient; whereas the radiometer measurements are converted into antenna temperatures. The programs are both investigator and user oriented. Supplementary parameters are provided to aid in the interpretation of the observations. A hierarchy of diagnostics is available to evaluate the operation of the instrument, the conduct of the experiments and the quality of the records. General descriptions of the programs and their data products are also presented. This document therefore serves as a user's guide to the programs and is therefore intended to serve both the experimenter and the program operator. Author


To predict changes in the geometry of a river due to human interference, a morphological time-scale, characterizing processes of degradation (erosion) and aggradation of rivers was defined. Processes of degradation and aggradation of rivers have a speed depending on the characteristics of the river. Starting from the basic transport equation containing the time-depending transport coefficient, a morphological time-scale was established and estimated for various rivers such as the Rhine, the Magdalena (Columbia), the Danube (Hungary), the Tana (Kenya), and the Apure (Venezuela). Author


In order to supply data for the water management of the Rotterdam Waterway Estuary and to investigate an optimum sea boundary control system, various mathematical models describing the tidal propagation are presented and discussed. They include the one- and two-dimensional analytical models and the two-dimensional numerical model. Results of these
mathematical models were in agreement. Further investigations with the numerical model were carried out to find ways to adjust this model to satisfy a good water level and a reasonable horizontal tide seawards of Hook of Holland. ESA


To get an insight into the salinity intrusion phenomena in the Rotterdam Waterway Estuary, a research program on density currents is being carried out in a tidal flume. Data from a series of tests were evaluated on the basis of a two-dimensional analysis, applied for control volumes in a detailed sampling system. As a result, the distribution of the turbulent exchange of mass and momentum could be determined. These quantities were analyzed in detail on the basis of some relevant theories, e.g. diffusion and mixing length theories. Attempts were made to correlate the physical quantities used in these theories with parameters related to the geometry and the flow conditions. Author (ESA)


Results of the tenth consecutive year of data collection concerning snow effects on operation of image glide-slope systems are presented. Evidence continues to show that, with snow on the reflecting ground plane, the far-field glide slope does not lower; rather it tends to rise approximately one-tenth of one degree elevation per one foot depth of snow. Further, the conventional near-field, 180 deg point monitor response does not correlate with far-field path performance when snow covers the ground. A two-frequency, capture-type far-field monitor was tested. At sites where deep snows exist, high snow banks accumulate alongside the runway, which affect the path angle. A feature vector developed from the two dimensional Fourier and Hadamard transform was also shown to be sensitive for detecting changes. This vector shows promise for classifying large data blocks. Forest, urban, and snow regions were successfully classified. Dissert. Abstr.


Digital techniques for detecting changes between two LANDSAT images were developed. A data matrix containing 16x16 picture elements was used for this purpose. The LANDSAT-imagery data were corrected for sensor inconsistencies and varying sun illumination. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (K-S test) was performed between the two corrected data matrices. This test is based on the absolute value of the maximum difference (Dmax) between the two cumulative frequency distributions. The limited distribution of D(max) is known; thus a statistical decision concerning changes can be evaluated for the region. The K-S test was applied to all bands of imagery (four through seven). The test was applied to four test sites. It successfully isolated regions of change in snow cover, forest cover (clear cut), and urban regions (Salem, Oregon). The test was found to be relatively independent of slight misregistration. A feature vector developed from the two dimensional Fourier and Hadamard transform was also shown to be sensitive for detecting changes. This vector shows promise for classifying large data blocks. Forest, urban, and snow regions were successfully classified. Dissert. Abstr.
A computer approach for mapping mixed forest features (i.e., types, classes) from computer classification maps is discussed. Mixed features such as mixed softwood/hardwood stands are treated as admixtures of softwood and hardwood areas. Large-area mixed features are identified and small-area features neglected when the nominal size of a mixed feature can be specified. The computer program merges small isolated areas into surrounding areas by the iterative manipulation of the postprocessing algorithm that eliminates small connected sets. For a forestry application, a computer-classified LANDSAT multispectral scanner data of the Sam Houston National Forest were used to demonstrate the proposed approach. The technique was successful in cleaning the salt-and-pepper appearance of multiclass classification maps and in mapping admixtures of softwood areas and hardwood areas. However, the computer-mapped mixed areas matched very poorly with the ground truth because of inadequate resolution and inappropriate definition of mixed features. Author

N76-24686# Lockheed Electronics Co., Houston, Tex.
AN AD HOC MAP EVALUATION PROCEDURE E. P. Kan Apr. 1976 35 p refs (Contract NAS9-12200)
(NASA-CR-147746; LEC-8278; JSC-11154) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B
An ad hoc map evaluation procedure is proposed which is most suitable for evaluating low-resolution classification maps against high resolution ground truth maps, such as maps against interpreted aircraft photographs. Commonly practiced sampling and evaluation procedures are impracticable in this context because of difficulties in registration and in comparing the samples. This ad hoc procedure is designed to overcome these two major problems, and its practicability is discussed. Two widely accepted parameters are estimated by the new procedure; namely, the probability of correct classification and the proportion biases. Statistical qualifications are also provided. Author

N76-24760# Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va. Dept. of Physics and Geophysical Sciences.
SOFTWARE FOR DIGITAL ACQUISITION SYSTEM AND APPLICATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING G. E. Copeland Nov. 1975 47 p refs (Grant NGL-47-003-067)
(NASA-CR-147986; PGS-TR-AP-75-15) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 138
Criteria for selection of a minicomputer for use as a core resident acquisition system were developed for the ODU Mobile Air Pollution Laboratory. A comprehensive data acquisition program named MONARCH was instituted in a DEC-B/E-8K 12-bit computer. Up to 32 analog input voltages are scanned sequentially, converted to BCD, and then to actual numbers. As many as 16 external devices (valves or any other two-state device) are controlled independently. MONARCH is written as a foreground-background program, controlled by an external clock which interrupts once per minute. Transducer voltages are averaged over user specified time intervals and, upon completion of any desired time sequence, outputted are: day, hour, minute, second; state of external valves: average value of each analogue voltage (E Format); as well as standard deviations of these values. Output is compatible with any serially addressed media. Author

N76-24872# Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.
This study compares the capabilities of the images obtained from the archives for the satellites of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP), and Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) systems for displaying information about ocean currents and circulation features. 

N76-25008 Arizona Univ., Tucson.
A METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE OPERATIONAL IMAGING PERFORMANCE OF ORBITAL EARTH RESOURCES SENSORS Ph.D. Thesis Robert Alan Schowengerdt 1975 184 p
Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 76-11311
A technique, called Scale Matching Analysis (SMA), which is particularly applicable to measurements of the optical transfer function (OTF) of orbital earth resources sensors is presented. A comparison of SMA to an established technique for OTF measurements, Edge Gradient Analysis (EGA) is included along with a mathematical derivation of the noise in OTF, as calculated by each method. Sensitivity of the OTF calculated by SMA to errors in the analysis is evaluated by the introduction of artificially generated errors of known magnitude. The SMA is applied to two different scenes, one urban and the other desert, and the OTFs are compared. The noise in the OTF is measured for both EGA and SMA, and compared with mathematical predications. Results are summarized and conclusions are drawn. Author

N76-25619# East Anglia Univ., Norwich (England). School of Environmental Sciences.
DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF A COMPUTER BASED SYSTEM TO MONITOR AND GENERALISE BY AREAS, DATA FROM ERTS PRECISION IMAGERY TAPES Final Report, Jul. 1972 - Jul. 1974 Keith M. Clayton, Principal Investigator Sep. 1975 156 p refs Sponsored by NASA Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. 0. 57198 ERTS (E76-10374; NASA-CR-147967) Avail: NTIS HC $6.75 CSCL 058
The author has identified the following significant results.
An objective system for generalization is described, using ERTS-1 (or LANDSAT) computer compatible tapes. A range of computer programs for analysis of these tapes was developed. Emphasis is on a level of generalization appropriate to a satellite system with repetitive global coverage. The main variables are land/water ratios and vegetation cover. The scale of texture of the pattern of change in these variables varies a good deal across the earth's surface, and it seems best if the unit of generalization adopted varies in sympathy with the surface being analyzed. 

N76-26526# Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind. Lab. for Applications of Remote Sensing.
(NASA-CR-147764; LARS-IN-052175; T-1039/4) Avail: NTIS CSCL 058
Image correlation algorithms developed to define improved approaches for updating the existing LARS system were compared. Particular emphasis was placed on the temporal registration of wheat land imagery in support of the LACIE (Large Area Crop Identification Experiment) program, however, the results have relevance for any registration problem. Author

N76-25630# TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Calif.
LACIE PERFORMANCE PREDICTOR FINAL OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, VOLUME 1 May 1976 339 p 3 Vol. (Contract NAS9-14871)
(NASA-CR-147755; TRW-28234-6027-RU-00-Vol-1) Avail: NTIS HC $10.00 CSCL 02C
The program EPHEMS computes the orbital parameters for up to two vehicles orbiting the earth for up to 549 days. The data represents a continuous swath about the earth, producing tables which can be used to determine when and if certain
land segments will be covered. The program GRID processes
NASA's climatology tape to obtain the weather indices along
with associated latitudes and longitudes. The program LUMP
takes substrata historical data and sample segment ID, crop
window, crop window error and statistical data, checks for valid
input parameters and generates the segment ID file, crop window
file and the substrata historical file. Finally, the System Error
Executive (SEE) Program checks YES error and truth data, CAMS
error data, and signature extension data for validity and missing
errors. A message is printed for each error found. D.M.L.

N76-25631† TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Calif.
LACIE PERFORMANCE PREDICTOR FINAL OPERATIONAL
CAPABILITY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, VOLUME 2
(Contract NASA-14547)
(NASA-CA-14776; TRW-28234-6028-RU-00-Vol:2) Avail:
NTIS HC $10.75 CSCL O2C

Given the swath table files, the segment set for one country
and cloud cover data, the SAGE program determines how many
times and under what conditions each segment is accessed by
satellites. The program writes a record for each segment on a
data file which contains the pertinent acquisition data. The weather
data file can also be generated from a NASA supplied tape.
The Segment Acquisition Selector Program (SACS) selects data
from the segment reference file based upon data input manually
and from a crop window file. It writes the extracted data to a
data acquisition file and prints two summary reports. The FOUP
program reads from associated LACIE files and produces printed
reports. The major types of reports that can be produced are:
(1) Substrata Reference Data Reports, (2) Population Mean,
Standard Deviation and Histogram Reports, (3) Histograms of
Monte Carlo Statistics Reports, and (4) Frequency of Sample
Segment Acquisitions Reports. D.M.L.

N76-25632‡ TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Calif.
LACIE PERFORMANCE PREDICTOR FINAL OPERATIONAL
CAPABILITY PROGRAM DESCRIPTION, VOLUME 3
(Contract NASA-14547)
(NASA-CA-147757; TRW-28234-6029-RU-00-Vol:3) Avail:
NTIS HC $13.00 CSCL O2C

The requirements and processing logic for the LACIE Error
Model program (LEM) are described. This program is an integral
part of the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACIE) system.
LEM is that portion of the LPP (LACIE Performance Predictor)
which simulates the sample segment classification, strata yield
estimation, and production aggregation. LEM controls repetitive
Monte Carlo trials based on input error distributions to obtain
statistical estimates of the wheat area, yield, and production at
different levels of aggregation. LEM interfaces with the rest of
the LPP through a set of data files. Author.

N76-25633§ TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Calif.
LACIE PERFORMANCE PREDICTOR FOC USERS MANU-
UAL
1 May 1976 227 p
(Contract NASA-14547)
(NASA-CA-147745; TRW-28234-6025-RU-00) Avail: NTIS
HC $8.00 CSCL O2C

The LACIE Performance Predictor (LPP) is a computer
simulation of the LACIE process for predicting worldwide wheat
production. The simulation provides for the introduction of various
errors into the system and provides estimates based on these
errors, thus allowing the user to determine the impact of selected
error sources. The FOC LPP simulates the acquisition of the
sample segment data by the LANDSAT Satellite (DAPTS), the
classification of the agricultural area within the sample segment
(CAMS), the estimation of the wheat yield (YES), and the
production estimation and aggregation (CAS). These elements
include data acquisition characteristics, environmental condi-
tions, classification algorithms, the LACIE aggregation and data
adjustment procedures. The operational structure for simulating
these elements consists of the following key programs: (1)
LACIE Utility Maintenance Process, (2) System Error Executive,
(3) Ephemeris Generator, (4) Access Generator, (5) Acquisition
Selector, (6) LACIE Error Model (LEM), and (7) Post Processor.

Author

N76-25634¶ National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
A LANDSAT DIGITAL IMAGE RECTIFICATION SYSTEM
Peter VanWie and Maurice Stein. May 1976 13 p refs
CSCL 05B

DIRS is a digital image rectification system for the geometric
correction of LANDSAT multispectral scanner digital image data.
DIRS removes spatial distortions from the data and brings it
into conformance with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
map projection. Scene data in the form of landmarks are used
to drive the geometric correction algorithms. Two dimensional
least squares polynomial and spacecraft attitude modeling
techniques for geometric mapping are provided. Entire scenes
or selected quadrilaterals may be rectified. Resampling through
nearest neighbor or cubic convolution at user designated intervals
is available. The output products are in the form of digital tape
in band interleaved, single band or CCT format in a rotated
UTM projection. The system was designed and implemented on
large scale IBM 360 computers. Author

N76-25635† National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center. Greenbelt, Md.
THE PROPER WEIGHTING FUNCTION FOR RETRIEVING
TEMPERATURES FROM SATELLITE MEASURED RADIA-
ANCES
Albert Arking. Mar. 1976 14 p refs
CSCL 05B

One class of methods for converting satellite measured
radiiances into atmospheric temperature profiles, involves a
linearization of the radiative transfer equation: delta r = the
sum of (W sub i) (delta T sub i) where (i=1...s) and where
delta T sub i is the deviation of the temperature in layer i from
that of a reference atmosphere, delta R is the difference in the
radiance at satellite altitude from the corresponding radiance
for the reference atmosphere, and W sub i is the discrete (or vector)
form of the T-weighting (i.e., temperature weighting) function
WIP, where P is pressure. The top layer of the atmosphere
Corresponds to i = 1, the bottom layer to i = s - 1, and i = s
refers to the surface. Linearization in temperature (or some function
of temperature) is at the heart of all linear or matrix methods.
The weighting function that should be used is developed. Author.

N76-25641§ Singer Co., Sunnyvale, Calif. Simulation Products
Div.
INFRARED IMAGE PREDICTION USING THE PROJECT
1183 OFF-LINE DIGITAL DATA BASE Final Report,
19 May - 10 Oct. 1976
(Contract F33657-73-C-0692: AF Proj. 1183)
(AD-A020117; UC-7254-02) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08/2

This report describes a field survey of the Las Vegas area
to obtain infrared radiation data for features in the high resolution
The data have been analyzed and additional descriptors assigned
to the digital data base to enable computer generation of infrared
imagery that approximates real-world views. Computer-generated
infrared imagery along with corresponding real-world imagery
are included in this report to demonstrate the realism of the
imagery predictions. The simulated images were generated on
a real-time Digital Image Generator system. GRA

N76-25630¶ Aeronutronic Ford Corp., Houston, Tex.
EARTH RESOURCES INTERACTIVE PROCESSING SYSTEM
REQUIREMENTS
C. W. Abbitt, Principal Investigator. Nov. 1975 404 p refs
EREPS

257
DATA ANALYSIS AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

(Contract NAS9-1261)
(E76-10402; NASA-CR-147418; SISO-TR514; JSC-10152)
Avail: NTIS HC $51.00 CSCL 05B

N76-2666#* EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
DATA AVAILABILITY AND THE ROLE OF THE EARTH RESOURCES OBSERVATION SYSTEMS DATA CENTER
Allen H. Watkins In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center NASA Earth Resources Survey Symp., Vol. 2-B Jun. 1975 p 372-378 (For availability see N76-26646 17-43) CSCL 05B

With the launch of LANDSAT-1 in July 1972, and the follow-on launch of LANDSAT-2 in January of this year, routine availability of satellite imagery and electronic data of the earth's resources has become a reality. Federal data centers provide LANDSAT data to resource managers and the general public. These data centers have to date provided almost 500,000 frames of LANDSAT data at a cost of more than $2,000,000. Data from the LANDSAT satellite program, along with data and information from the Skylab manned program, are available over any location to anyone for the cost of reproduction. Author

N76-2687#* Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.
ANALYSIS APPLICATION OF LAND-USE DATA

The ever broadening scope of planning requires improved techniques for gathering, manipulating and displaying spatial information. Fortunately, the combination of high altitude photography as a potential data source and computer based geographical information systems as a means of achieving efficient data manipulation offer the planner powerful analysis capability. The utility is demonstrated of land-use data extracted from high altitude photography in the development of a computerized land use model. A technique is explained for synthesizing mapped land-use data categorized in the Anderson Classification System with other spatial variables to create an abstract index of land use compatibility. The questions of resolution, accuracy, index validation, and index display are considered. Finally, some observations are made about the applicability of computer analysis using remote-sensor data. Author (ERA)

N76-26879# Panametrics, Inc., Waltham, Mass.

An ultraviolet interference-filtet spectrophotometer has been designed, fabricated, and installed on a WB57F high altitude (about 60 kft) aircraft as part of the Department of Transportation Climatic Impact Assessment Program. This instrument (designated the UV5 or UV Spectrophotometer) uses a UV diffuser, ten filters (sets) placed in a rotating wheel, and a high grade regeded photomultiplier to provide 12 second time-resolved UV spectra in the region between 200 and 400 nm. The objectives of the UV5 are to provide SST altitude UV flux data, (1) for purposes of calculation of elevations, suggests that, for the purpose of long term monitoring of geographical and seasonal variations. The operating history of the UV5 is described in some graphical presentation of total ozone data are given. The UV5 has proved very reliable, operating under the extreme environmental conditions of high altitude aircraft flight with no difficulty. Two years of CIAP deployment on the WB57F have demonstrated the long term stability of the UV5. The UV5 has proven itself a valuable instrument for various atmospheric monitoring programs. Author

N76-27637#* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
LANDSAT US STANDARD CATALOG, 1-31 MARCH 1976
31 Mar. 1976 114 p (NASA-TM-X-74141; GSFC/LU-76/003; NTISUB/B/138-76/003) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 05B

The U.S. Standard Catalog lists U.S. imagery acquired by LANDSAT 1 and LANDSAT 2 which has been processed and input to the data files during the referenced month. Data, such as date acquired, cloud cover and image quality are given for each scene. The microfilm roll and frame on which the scene may be found is also given. Author

N76-27638#* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
LANDSAT NON-US STANDARD CATALOG, 1-31 MARCH 1976
31 Mar. 1976 117 p (NASA-TM-X-74140; GSFC/LN-76/003; NTISUB/B/139-76/003) Avail: NTIS HC $5.50 CSCL 05B

The Non-U.S. Standard Catalog lists Non-U.S. imagery acquired by LANDSAT 1 and LANDSAT 2 which have been processed and input to the data files during the referenced month. Data, such as date acquired, cloud cover and image quality are given for each scene. The microfilm roll and frame on which the scene may be found is also given. Author


The use of satellite-acquired (LANDSAT) multispectral scanner (MSS) data to conduct an inventory of some crop of economic interest such as wheat over a large geographical area is considered in relation to the development of accurate and efficient algorithms for data classification. The dimension of the measurement space and the computational load for a classification algorithm is increased by the use of multitemporal measurements. Feature selection/combinination techniques used to reduce the dimensionality of the problem are described. Author

N76-27644#* Agnew Tech-Tran, Inc., Woodland Hills, Calif.
SPACE REMOTE SENSING OF THE EARTH LANDSCAPES

The development of space photography has opened new and wide possibilities for the investigation of landscapes which are important for solving reverse meteorological problems and for the development of space geography. A textbook is presented which is based both on original investigations of the author and the experience of Soviet and foreign researchers, and which considers for the first time in a systemized manner the...
possibilities of the remote space sensing of various types of the 
earth's underlying surfaces. Various types of space imageries 
from different regions of the world (i.e., in the United States) 
are analyzed. The text is designed for people studying questions 
of remote sensing of the environment and may be used by 
space ecology specialists, meteorologists, geophysicists, geograph-
ers, and cartographers. Photographs and illustrations are shown. 

Author

N76-27649*## Lockheed Electronics Co., Houston, Tex. Aero-
space Systems Div.

DIGITIZING ZONE MAPS, USING MODIFIED LARSYS 
PROGRAM

L Giddings and S. Boston May 1976 175 p refs 
(Contract NAS9-12200) 
(NASA-CR-147803; LEC-7498; JSC-10757) Avail: NTIS 
HC $6.75 CSCL 08B 

A method for digitizing zone maps is presented, starting 
with colored images and producing a final one-channel digitized 
tape. This method automates the work previously done in-
teractively on the Image-100 and Data Analysis System computers 
of the Johnson Space Center (JSC) Earth Observations Division 
(EOD). A color-coded map was digitized through color filters on 
a scanner to form a digital tape in LARSYS-2 or JSC Universal 
format. The taped image was classified by the EOD LARSYS 
program on the basis of training fields included in the image. 
Numerical values were assigned to all pixels in a given class, 
and the resulting coded zone map was written on a LARSYS or 
Universal tape. A unique spatial filter option permitted zones to 
be made homogeneous and edges of zones to be abrupt transitions 
from one zone to the next. A zoom option allowed the output 
image to have arbitrary dimensions in terms of number of lines 
and number of samples on a line. Printouts of the computer 
program are given and the images that were digitized are 
shown. 

Author

N76-27650*## Lockheed Electronics Co., Houston, Tex. .Aero-
space Systems Div.

AN EIGHT-NEIGHBOR FILTER FOR LARSYS.

S. Boston and L. Giddings May 1976. 46 p refs 
(Contract NAS9-12200) 
(NASA-CR-147802; LEC-7619; JSC-10795) Avail: NTIS 
HC $4.00 CSCL 08B 

An eight-neighbor filter was developed for the LARSYS 
program. It is used in cleaning zones and sharpening boundaries 
during the digitization of hand-painted zone maps, in making 
computer-based vegetation zones more homogeneous, and in 
classification of natural images, such as LANDSAT or other 
multispectral imagery. 

Author

N76-27653*## National Aeronautics and Space Administration. 
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

QUANTIZATION AND SYMMETRY IN PERIODIC COVER-
AGE PATTERNS WITH APPLICATIONS TO EARTH OBSER-
VATION

Joseph C. King Dec. 1975 11 p refs Presented at the 
AAS/AIAA Astrodynamics Specialist Conf., Nassau, Bahamas, 
28-30 Jul. 1975 
(NASA-TM-X-71155) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 08B 

Analytical approaches based on an idealized physical model 
and concepts from number theory show that in periodic coverage 
patterns, uniquely defined by their revolution numbers R (orbital) 
and N (rotational), the subnodal points are earth-fixed, and they 
divide the equator into R equal segments of length s. The 
ascending subsatellite trace crosses each point once (only) each 
period. The descending subnodal points coincide with the 
ascending points if the integers N and R have like parity, and 
bisect the intervals between them if opposite. The interval 
between consecutive unidirectional crossings is Ns. Symmetries 
extend the equatorial results to all parallels of latitude. Complete 
periodic patterns of traces exhibit an overall symmetry, with 

trace intersections confined to discrete coordinate values which 
are quantized in longitude (basic s-unit) and symmetric in latitude. 

Author

N76-27657## Texas Highway Dept., Austin. Div. of Automations.

NUMERICAL GROUND IMAGE SYSTEM

Prepared in cooperation with Federal Highway Admin., Washing-
ton, D. C. 
(PB-249512/5, THD-1-19-71-186-2F) Avail: NTIS 
HC $6.75 CSCL 08B 

This report (1) explains computer methods for representing 
a terrain surface using a numerical surface and (2) provides 
user instructions for data retrieval of cross-sections computed 
from this surface model. The appendix contains an example 
problem, a detailed explanation of the algorithms used, and the 
program documentation for the Numerical Ground Image 
system.

GRA
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**INSTRUMENTATION AND SENSORS**

Includes data acquisition and camera systems and remote sensors.


A short-pulse (one nanosecond) S-band radar system was developed to supplement the information obtained with the aid of the SLAR system of the Great Lakes ice information system. It is the objective of the ice information system to aid in extending the winter navigation season. The SLAR imagery cannot be interpreted directly to obtain information concerning the thickness of the ice. This information is to be provided by a remote ice measuring system utilizing nanosecond radar pulses. A description is given of investigations in which such a system was installed on a C-47 aircraft. In other studies, a short-pulse radar was mounted on an all-terrain vehicle.

G.R.


In a brief historical review, the origin and development of the remote sensing technique to its present level of sophistication is traced to its importance for purposes of astrophysics. The elements of remote sensing are outlined, and the differences between remote sensing and such techniques as indirect sounding are pointed out. The adaptation of remote sensing to earth resource surveys is discussed. V.P.


Some aspects of the Bendix M2S digital multispectral scanner which have found little attention in the literature are discussed in view of the difficulties encountered by admittedly insufficiently qualified personnel in the operation of this complex instrument. Some flight-planning criteria are examined. In-flight operation of the instrument was found to meet the manufacturer's specifications. V.P.

A76-31441 # Some radar fundamentals in inexpensive side looking airborne radar and measurement of wind speed over the ocean by radar scatterometers with preliminary results from SKYLAB. R. K. Moore (Kansas, University, Lawrence, Kan.). In: Symposium on Earth Survey, Porz-Wahn, West Germany, April 7-11, 1975, Reports. Cologne, Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt (Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fiir Luft- und Raumfahrt, 1975, p. 223-245.

The use of imaging radar over land is discussed, and the need for multispectral radar and for optimum choices of single frequencies, angles of incidence, and polarizations is demonstrated. Trade-offs between gray tone rendition on radar image and spatial resolution are indicated. A side looking airborne radar, (at a cost below $50,000) on the basis of a radar designed for ships is described which uses a unique scan converter and TV display system, rather than the more conventional strip film recorder. The response of the theoretically and experimentally (aircraft measurements) predicted radar scattering from the oceans to windspeed variations is verified, using data from the Skylab radiometer-scatterometer-experiment. V.P.


The application of two active microwave systems - the synthetic-aperture side-looking radar and the two-frequency scatterometer - to the remote sensing of ocean waves is discussed. A brief description of the application characteristics of other microwave systems, such as the nanosecond radar altimeter, the two-frequency radar interferometer, and the microwave radiometer is given also. The economic usefulness of state sea points is pointed out. V.P.


The characteristic parameters of microwave radiometers and side-looking radars are examined, and some representative radiometer and radar systems are discussed. Particular attention is given to such active microwave systems as the altimeter and scatterometer that form the basis of imaging radar systems. Possible applications of spaceborne microwave systems are examined. V.P.


The paper describes remote sensor observations of water resources (the Rhine river) and the German countryside performed by means of an airborne thermal infrared scanner. The accuracy with which the infrared scanner determines water surface temperature profiles is studied as a function of meteorological parameters: atmospheric temperature and wind behavior. A digicolor evaluation is performed on thermal images of the Rhine and an attempt is made to determine the heat balance characteristics of the river between Krefeld and Wesel. Airborne thermal infrared scans were made of the German countryside - industrial and rural areas - on a clear night in 1973 from April 25 to 26. Particular attention was paid to the cooling of the earth surface and to the effect of free surfaces on the temperature of populated areas. B.J.

A76-31456 # Thermal load in the case of bodies of running water and their study by means of infrared sensors (Warmebeastung von Fließgewässern und ihre Erfassung durch Infrarot-Sensoren). V. Kroesch (Bundesforschungsanstalt fur Landeskunde und Raumordnung, Bad Godesberg, West Germany). In: Symposium on Earth

The paper gives an overview of planned technical and organization measures for realizing an airborne measurement program whose goal is to evaluate the maximum possible information for aerial photographs. Attention is paid to interpretation and analysis of the Federal Republic of Germany in future international projects on scientific and economic exploration of earth resources. Planned activities in four test areas are outlined: study of technological aspects of remote sensing, in particular, data processing and image processing; study of the applicability of remote sensing to oceanography and sea pollution, regional planning and environmental pollution; land and forest husbandry; and ecology.

V.P.


The potential and the limitations of operational remote sensing satellites are discussed. The requirements placed on operational satellites by users in the fields of hydrology and participation are reviewed, and the system of sensors capable of meeting these requirements is identified. The individual sensors are described, and the current status and developmental trends of sensor technology are reviewed.

V.P.


The question whether aerial multispectral photography is capable of improving or supplementing military timber surveys is studied, using established data acquisition and processing methods. Results obtained for a mountainous and a coastal region indicate that under favorable conditions, multispectral photographs obtained from orbital altitudes may be regarded as a useful alternative to conventional small-scale aerial photographs for preliminary terrain characterization purposes.

V.P.


The reported investigation was concerned with conditions in an area in West Germany including 55 km of the Saar river. The area contains four steel mills, four power plants, a coking plant, and a sugar refinery. Aircraft-borne sensors were used to identify the location of all warm-water inflows in the river. Mixing phenomena and propagation characteristics were also studied. The surface temperatures of the Saar are shown in a graph. An interpretation of the observed temperature characteristics is given and suitable approaches for a surveillance of bodies of water are discussed. G.R.


Remote sensing (aerial photography, Landsat) is applied to the following areas: land use, resource inventories, water and wetlands monitoring, environmental monitoring, vegetation damage, and geology. Attention is paid to interpretation and analysis of remote sensor images. Landsat multispectral scanner observations are applied to mapping urban land use in the United States, to soil mapping in California and to forest classification at the regional level. Aerial photography as applied to terrain mapping, to the assessment of volume characteristics of tropical rain forests and to forest monitoring is considered.

B.J.

A76-33189  #  Use of multiple-stage remote sensing techniques to develop forest stocking equations. H. R. Bisson, W. O. Rasmussen, and P. F. Ffolliott (Arizona, University, Tucson, Ariz.). In: Symposium on Remote Sensing and Photo Interpretation, Banff, Alberta, Canada, October 7-11, 1974, Proceedings. Volume 1. Ottawa, Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1975, p. 147-155. 6 refs. Research supported by the University of Arizona and NASA.

Portions of a forest supporting density levels that affect natural resource yields must be quantified to estimate the operational feasibility of a proposed management system. Estimates of average parameters do not necessarily provide complete knowledge, particularly with frequently skewed forest parameters. Instead, another statistic, the portion of a forest supporting minimum density levels would be useful to set realistic limits to the implementation of management systems and to establish priorities for operational programs. Such a statistic can be obtained from solutions of forest stocking equations generated by applications of multiple-stage remote sensing techniques.

(Author)


The furthering of applied remote sensing in Canada is based on the concept that the federal government is responsible for a continuing space and high-altitude airborne data acquisition and dissemination program, while the provincial governments are to contribute by putting that data into full use on a regional basis. In view of this concept, brief background information is given on the development and status of the national program, and a status review is prepared on the provincial activities. The uneven provincial commitments and contributions to the application of remote sensing are examined and hints for improvement are offered.

(Author)

A system of interpretation in automatic thematic cartography consists of three functional parts. In the 'texturing' step, the greatest number of categories distinguishable in the image on the basis of their spatial and spectral characteristics is determined. Several texturing procedures are described, including a discrimination analysis using a 'supervised' method, an analysis in terms of principal components, and an adaptive ('nonsupervised') analysis. Position relationships between texture elements, and the significance of textural elements in terms of the problem under consideration are analyzed in the 'structuring' step. In the final step, 'modeling', the correspondence between the previously determined structures and properties of the subject of interest is analyzed. This step has been accomplished by application of a Fourier transform or a topological algorithm in certain simple cases. Several examples of the application of these steps in extracting information from ERTS data and aerial photographs are discussed.

C.K.D.


An important method for classification of multispectral scanner images is the ratio-mapping method: The classification of objects whose signatures vary in time, climate and season proves to be a difficult task. To overcome some of the difficulties, the ratio of grey levels of the same picture element in two different spectral bands is determined. A frequency distribution of these ratios as well as the variance sigma is obtained. Once sigma is determined, the feature extraction task is very much simplified. The accuracy of the method is further improved by dividing the picture in segments and applying the above procedure to each segment. Making use of these procedures, a classification map of the Bavarian landscape has been attempted. (Author)


Color shifts in transparencies developed from Kodak Aeronochrome infrared film type 2443 (identical batch number) exposed at different flight altitudes, with manufacturer's exposure compensation and filtering recommendations adhered to, are analyzed statistically. Red, green, and white targets were photographed on two flight dates from 460 m, 1800 m, and 4600 m, and images were scanned spectrophotometrically. Shifts toward blue-green with increasing height are reported. Color shifts associated with target reflectance were enhanced by film exposure differences. Color similarity between imaged targets photographed at the same altitude but on different dates is close (assuming like atmospheric conditions, time of day, and exposure conditions). Results are reported for each target color separately.

R.D.V.


The Tropical Wind, Energy Conversion, and Reference Level Experiment (TWERLE) is considered. TWERLE is to obtain significant data on the upper tropical atmosphere through the satellite tracking of constant-level balloons on a global scale. Buoy Transmit Terminals (BTTs) are employed on drifting ocean buoys making oceanic and meteorological measurements. The Random Access Measurement System (RAMS) in connection with the NIMBUS-F satellite provides the capability for data collection and location determination for a large number of platform configurations. A NIMBUS-F RAMS description is given and BTT requirements are discussed along with aspects of BTT design.

G.R.


The paper discusses general radio frequency interference considerations associated with frequency and bandwidth allocations for satellite-borne microwave remote sensors. The interplay of frequency allocation and radio frequency interference is discussed for the cases of passive microwave sensors and active microwave sensors, the latter case involving shared band interference and out-of-band interference.

B.J.


The paper outlines the collection, processing, and evaluation of remote sensing data related to wildlife habitats in a natural environment in Scotland by both manual and machine-aided methods. The film types used are black-and-white panchromatic prints and true color transparencies, both at a scale of 1:10,000. Both the habitat type and the infrahabitat features are given a value based on questionnaires sent to a group of eminent ecologists, and a printout of the total value for each square is obtained. To obtain a more objective measure of terrain diversity both within and between habitats, a scanning microdensitometer is used with 38 randomly selected frames of the true color transparency in order to measure variations in photographic density. Processing of the scanning graphs involves consideration of the total number of intersections of the graph with class boundaries fixed according to the average range of all the graphs and of each individual graph. Capabilities and shortcomings of the performed survey are pointed out.

S.D.

Results are presented for a research project directed toward identifying a number of possible low-cost approaches for acquiring inventory data and toward testing the alternatives using accuracy and efficiency as major components in a suitability rating of the various systems examined. The techniques tested include use of the zoom stereoscope, use of orthophoto base maps, use of high-altitude imagery, color photography, and regular black-and-white photography. Microfiche readers are also adapted to this work. The personnel on the project were all experienced photo interpreters. Of the techniques tested, based on ease of interpretation, the first choice would be to use the microfiche readers with small-scale color transparencies. The second choice would be to use the small light table with high magnification to interpret small-scale color imagery. The third choice would be to use pocket stereoscopes and large-scale black-and-white photography.

S.D.


A Daedalus airborne infrared linescan unit, operating principally in the 8-14 micron region, has been used by the University of Newcastle, N.S.W. Australia, for the past five years. Apart from conventional imagery, data are now being converted to digital format and computer processed to give thermal contours. These can be superposed on aerial photographs. Most work to date has been associated with water quality. A project is due to start in 1976 integrating airborne data with meteorological test site results to provide estimates of evapotranspiration over a complete annual cycle. The work will also serve as a basis to determine whether the data from the NASA Heat Capacity Mapping Satellite, due to be launched in late 1977, can be used to measure evapotranspiration over large areas.

(Author)


A completely airborne method to calibrate aerial infrared mapping of water temperature was developed. This technique utilizes infrared radiometer data collected on a series of passes at different altitudes over a target area to calibrate the radiometer for absolute temperature at zero altitude, without the need for ground-based measurements. The radiometer data are, in turn, used to calibrate an aerial infrared thermal mapper, which scans the water surface viewed in a series of line scans over a 120 deg view angle perpendicular to the direction of airplane travel. The airborne calibration method was applied to 75 infrared images of 31 power plant discharges in New England. Surface temperature measurements made simultaneously with the overflights were subsequently compared to the results of the aerial infrared mapping. The surface and aerial measurements agreed well, usually within 1 F.

(Author)


The operational use of remote sensing by the Michigan Water Resources Commission is discussed. The applications considered included power plant discharges and industrial discharges. Applications are examined in terms of using spectral bands in the thermal IR, visible, and ultraviolet. The results indicate that remote sensing can serve as an important addition to techniques available to a regulatory agency for environmental monitoring.

(Author)
Feasibility has been demonstrated and it should be possible to develop a system that could measure the instantaneous tidal current velocity. A modified system, which can make a simultaneous measurement of the magnitude and direction of the tidal current velocity, is proposed by the authors. (Author)


Investigations are conducted by the New England Division, Corps of Engineers (NED) concerning the usefulness of orbiting satellites such as Landsat in the operation of NED water resources systems used to control floods. The data collection aspects of these studies are discussed. Attention is given to the Landsat data collection system and the NED ground receiving station. It is pointed out that based on its Landsat experience, NED has endorsed the institution of a satellite data collection system on a Corps-wide basis or a nationwide system with other Federal and State agencies. G.R.


CENGAS, a division of Central Telephone and Utilities Corporation in cooperation with the Remote Sensing Institute, South Dakota State University, is using airborne thermal scanner data to monitor relative rooftop temperatures. Four Nebraska communities and one South Dakota community were surveyed by the Remote Sensing Institute for CENGAS. Thermal scanner data were converted to a film format and the resultant imagery has been successfully employed by CENGAS. The program places emphasis on heat losses resulting from inadequate home insulation, offers CENGAS customers the opportunity to observe a thermogram of their rooftop, and assists homeowners in evaluating insulation needs. (Author)


The paper describes the significant milestones in the use of satellites for snow and ice monitoring. The feasibility of such monitoring was demonstrated by the Tiros 2 satellite in 1961. Nimbus 1 showed that breaks in the sea ice can be easily monitored during continuous nighttime conditions; Nimbus 3 showed the practicality of delineating regions of active melting of ice and snow in temperate areas. Landsat data have been found to be particularly useful for monitoring and studying glaciers and their attendant surface features. Ice concentration can be determined with reasonable accuracy from a sequence of electronically scanned micro-wave radiometer images made aboard Nimbus 5. In the future we can expect improved sensors and spacecraft systems with longer operating lives. P.T.H.


Problems in the integration of different types of remote sensing activities and data are discussed. Remote sensing projects (1806 studies from 1955 to 1975) are broken down in terms of user purposes, types of distinct aerial remote sensors (in addition to Landsat-1 imagery) are listed, and attempts at integrated interpretation of remotely-sensed data are considered. A typical sequence of integrated remote sensors on a northern Canadian status report project is constructed, in eleven steps. Situations where interpretation of Landsat-1 imagery was found useful are listed, and ten selected examples of use of satellite imagery (not reproduced in the paper) are listed. The importance of practical expertise, and gestalt-type pattern recognition, in interpretation of remotely-sensed data is emphasized. R.D.V.

N76-22896f# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.
MEASUREMENT OF MAN'S EXPOSURE TO EXTERNAL RADIATION
After outlining briefly the rationale for personnel radiation monitoring with integrating detectors, a review is presented of some developments which have taken place in personnel and environmental dosimetry during the past 3.5 years. The results of a pilot field experiment concerning the stability of film and thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) in four Latin American countries are summarized. It shows that film dosimeters should be used only with caution, and in locations with a moderate climate. A survey is being conducted on the current status and trends in personnel monitoring, involving detailed questioning of over 150 laboratories in about forty countries to obtain information on the type of service and detectors, evaluation and recordkeeping, additional applications, problem and development areas, intercomparisons, practical experiences with different systems, administrative and legal aspects, etc. 
Author (NSA)

N76-23084* Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. National Air and Space Museum.
EARTH OBSERVATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHY EXPERIMENT MA-138
Farouk El-Baz and D. A. Mitchell In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Apollo-Soyuz Test Project Feb. 1976 64 p refs. CSCL 08E
The primary objectives of the earth observations and photography experiment of the Apollo Soyuz Test Project were to photograph various terrestrial structures and to use the capabilities of man as a trained observer in visually studying earth features and phenomena. Man's special capabilities include the sensitivity of the eye to subtle color variations and the speed with which the eye/brain system can interpret what is seen and select targets for photography. Real time astronaut observations constitute a useful complement to orbital photogaphs and greatly aid in their interpretation. Targets for mapping and hand held photography were selected on the basis of their value to specialists in the earth sciences including geology, oceanography, desert study, hydrology, meteorology, and environmental science. 
Author

N76-246666# TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Calif. FUNCTIONAL DESIGN FOR OPERATIONAL EARTH RESOURCES GROUND DATA PROCESSING Final Report, 6 Dec. 1971 - 6 Sep. 1972
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE REMOTE DETERMINATION OF SEAFACE TEMPERATURE USING MICROWAVE SPECTRA OBSERVED FROM AN AIRCRAFT SENSOR PLATFORM

The problem considered was transformation of a unidirectional apparent ocean wave spectrum observed from an aircraft sensor platform into the true spectrum that would be observed from a stationary platform. Spectral transformation equations were developed in terms of the linear wave dispersion relationship and the wave group speed. An iterative solution to the equations was outlined and used to transform reference theoretical apparent spectra for several assumed values of average water depth.

Results show that changing the average water depth leads to a redistribution of energy density among the various frequency bands of the transformed spectrum. This redistribution is most severe when much of the energy density is expected, and less where much of it is not.

N76-24671# Naval Research Lab., Washington, D.C. Advanced Space Sensors Applications Branch.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE REMOTE DETERMINATION OF SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE USING MICROWAVE RADIOMETRY Interim Report

James P. Hollinger, Robert M. Lerner, and MacMillan M. Wisler

This is an interim report on an ongoing program to develop a passive microwave system for the remote all-weather measurement of sea surface temperature from a satellite platform. It presents the results of a theoretical investigation of the interdependence of the relevant environmental and instrumental parameters and their effect on the measured microwave brightness temperature and the sea surface temperature derived from it. The parameters considered are sea surface temperature, sea salinity, ocean roughness (wind speed), atmospheric water vapor, clouds, and the observational frequency.

Detailed descriptions of the calculations of the emission and reflection of the sea surface, the emission and absorption of the atmosphere, the translation and rotation of the antenna properties from the satellite-oriented coordinate system to an earth-oriented system, and the convolution of the antenna reception pattern with the total radiation over the earth's surface are given. Calculations show that the microwave brightness temperature and of the uncertainty of the sea surface temperature derived from it for a range of values and uncertainties of the environmental conditions are presented. These calculations indicate that the optimum observational frequency for the determination of sea surface temperature lies between about 3 and 6 GHz. The dominant source of error is due to uncertainty in the effects of ocean roughness. A multifrequency microwave system will be required to correct for the effects of the various environmental factors to obtain the sea surface temperature to an uncertainty of less than 1 C.


E. Roy Bartle Oct. 1975 42 p refs

A portable gas-filter-correlation spectrometer (GFCS) has been developed to continuously monitor HCl and HF over the concentration range from 0.2 to 1000 ppm. The unit operates using either 115 VAC 60 Hz or 12 VDC. The attained threshold sensitivities range from 0.2 to 10 ppm for HCl and HF, respectively. These are nearly those predicted from theoretical considerations. Excellent specificity is obtained in the presence of interfering species. The system also can be converted into an active long-path system using a retroreflector, ranges up to 500 m (1-km optical path) can be used with the same sensitivities. A technique for passive single-ended remote sensing is described that appears to offer significant potential for ranges up to 1 km. This monitor can be used on air pollution detection.

N76-26611 Texas A&M Univ. College Station.

EVALUATION OF LANDSAT MULTISPECTRAL SCANNER DATA FOR MAPPING VEGETATED LANDSCAPES Ph.D. Thesis

David Richard Thompson 1975 168 p

The LANDSAT multispectral scanner data were selected to represent periods of adequate soil moisture, soil water deficit and beginning of soil water recharge in Brazos County, Texas, to evaluate LANDSAT multispectral scanner data for mapping vegetated soil landscapes. Six test sites were evaluated using LARSYS computer programs developed by the Laboratory for Application of Remote Sensing. Purdue University. Open grassland soils were best separated at a period when soil moisture was being replenished after a period of moisture deficit. Woodland soils were separated by LANDSAT data only when adequate moisture was available in late spring. Separation was not possible during a period of soil water deficit. The 0.6-0.7 micrometers spectral band of LANDSAT was most significant in separating grassland vegetation while the 0.6-0.7 micrometers spectral band was the most significant on wooded vegetation.

N76-28632# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.


CSDL 05B

A brief review of application of remote sensing technology is given. The effectiveness of the multispectral band scanner, color analysis of imagery, and resolution are among the factors discussed. A users' need for repetitive data, rapid data delivery, and developing digital data techniques are also considered.

J.M.S.
ALL YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT REMOTE SENSING


CSCL 058

A brief review of remote sensing state-of-the-art is presented. Emphasis is placed on an understanding of remote sensing terminology. Passive and active sensors and sensor platforms from the spacecraft program to the ground truth program are described. J.M.S.

FUTURE REMOTE-SENSING PROGRAMS


CSCL 058

User requirements and methods developed to fulfill them are discussed. Quick-look data, data storage on computer-compatible tape, and an integrated capability for production of images from the whole class of earth-viewing satellites are among the new developments briefly described. The increased capability of LANDSAT-C and Nimbus G and the needs of specialized applications such as, urban land use planning, cartography, accurate measurement of small agricultural fields, thermal mapping and coastal zone management are examined. The affect of the space shuttle on remote sensing technology through increased capability is considered. J.M.S.

APPLICATION OF THE NIMBUS 5 ESMR TO RAINFALL DETECTION OVER LAND SURFACES. Final Report, Nov. 1976 - Nov. 1975

Jack M. Meeney Nov. 1975 53 p refs (Contract NASS-20878)

(NASA-CR-144764; ES-1008) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 04B

The ability of the Nimbus 5 Electrically Scanning Microwave Radiometer (ESMR) to detect rainfall over land surfaces was evaluated. The ESMR brightness temperatures (Tb sub B) were compared with rainfall reports from climatological stations for a limited number of rain events over portions of the U.S. The greatly varying emissivity of land surfaces precludes detection of actively raining areas. Theoretical calculations using a ten-layer atmospheric model showed this to be an expected result. Detection of rain which had fallen was deemed feasible over certain types of land surfaces by comparing the Tb sub B fields before and after the rain fell. This procedure is reliable only over relatively smooth terrain having a substantial fraction of bare soil, such as exists in major agricultural regions during the dormant or early growing seasons. Soil moisture budgets were computed at selected sites to show how the observed emissivity responded to changes in the moisture content of the upper soil zone. Author.
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The aim of the Finnish earth resources program is the semi-automatic classification of remote sensor data for land use and conservation inventory and environmental monitoring in Finland. Remote sensor investigations are divided into three basic areas: forest monitoring, with emphasis on mapping and classification, geological surveys, with mapping techniques used for rock identification and prospecting and water resources surveys, with particular attention paid to turbidity, flow characteristics, temperature and overall quality of surface water. The remote sensing imagery is to be primarily digital and to be gathered from aircraft and satellites (Landsat).


Data collected by Landsat is proving a useful tool in the evaluation of resource phenomena in a variety of disciplines. Extension of this observation technique to other system yields higher quality and more timely data poses some interesting system tradeoffs. Geometric quality and geodetic control of collected images are influenced by sensor design, orbit stability, attitude control, and ground processing techniques. Understanding these relationships can lead to realistic subsystem performance requirements which minimize development and operating costs while maximizing information content of the collected data. Similarly, understanding the data routing requirements from point of collection to ultimate user, and such routing techniques, as on-board processing, direct-to-user transmission, data relay from satellites, data recording, and ground data processing can lead to high-data-volume systems which can minimize the lag between data collection and dissemination. This paper discusses these relationships and the system design consequences of emphasizing certain requirements over others. (Author)


The present status of NASA's remote sensing program and its future plans are reviewed, and some investigations into the possible uses of remotely sensed data are briefly summarized. Landsat-1 photographs are presented to demonstrate how such data can be
employed for monitoring and forecasting of agricultural production, for watershed management and flood control, and for mineral exploration. The performance of Landsat-2 and expectations for Landsat-C are evaluated. High-priority problems which should be the driving forces for designing space observation systems for the 1980s are identified, including the selection of world food supply and the relationship between land use and climatic changes. The design of the modular Landsat-D spacecraft, which will fly a thematic mapper for agricultural observations, is described.

F.G.M.


The paper describes how user requirements were integrated into the development of the Seasat-A program and shows how user requirements influenced the selection, mission planning, satellite systems design, and the end-to-end data system. User requirements included the measurement of ocean topography, surface winds, gravity waves, surface temperature, sea ice, salinity, and surface pressure. Particular attention is paid to the selection of sensors: compressed pulse radar altimeter, synthetic aperture imaging radar, microwave wind scatterometer, visible/infrared radiometer, and multispectral microwave radiometer.

B.J.


The advantages of SMS are 24-hr reception of 8 km resolution infrared cloud pictures at half-hour intervals and high resolution (1 km) visual pictures every half hour during daytime. Several examples of SMS visual and IR imagery are presented and discussed. They include visible and IR images of thunderstorm clusters in a large Atlantic frontal system, visible imagery of haze, pollution, and thunderstorms over the U.S. east coast, visible imagery of Hurricane Fifi, visible imagery of thunderstorm clusters, and an arc cloud and infrared imagery of cloud tops.

B.J.


The main goal of a German earth research program is to assure qualified participation of the FRG in future worldwide earth observation systems. At the time being, the main national efforts concentrate on preparing and carrying out two complementary programs: The earth research airborne measurement program with the main activities in developing hard- and software systems for data preprocessing and data analysis and interpretation. Within the Spacelab utilization program, specific sensor systems suitable for earth observation and meteorology are in the initial phase of development.

Author


The experience of the Michigan State University Remote Sensing Research Program in assisting public agencies and private organizations in improving management decisions and actions in the field of earth resources is illustrated by eight case studies from the period 1974-1975. These include: (1) land value appraisal in Charlevoix County, Michigan; (2) optimization of agribusiness processing plant location; (3) implementation of a comprehensive county plan (Antrim County, Michigan) to locate, map and remove and salvage (junk vehicles; (4) identification of rural water supply sites available to fire-fighting units; (5) timber inventory, management, and utilization in Mason County, Michigan; (6) general land cover and special environments inventory and analysis in Grand Traverse County, Michigan; (7) land cover inventory for the Kalamazoo watershed; and (8) land use inventory of the southeast Michigan region.

Author


Images of the earth collected by ERTS-1 and later experimental and operational satellites can be used for the warning and assessment of disasters throughout the world. Floods, fire, glacier movement, and drought are the disasters most amenable to satellite sensing and analysis. Other disasters to which applications are promising but not yet completely feasible are earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, crop failures, and water pollution. Practical application of satellite images to disaster assessment requires the continued and reliable operation of satellites and data reception stations, rapid distribution of data to interpretive teams and to affected countries, and the rapid analysis and dissemination of maps and other results.

Author


The United Nations, through its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Secretariat, has been involved for many years in promoting international cooperation in applications of space technology in general.
and remote sensing in particular. The UN has established the Space Applications Program to promote the transfer of this technology to developing countries, and the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, and the Food and Agriculture Organization are incorporating remote sensing technology into their development projects. The programs are based mainly on the Landsat system for which three countries now have ground systems, two more are under construction and one is in the design stage. Two regional agencies, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, have recently started planning for regional remote sensing centers. Additional ground stations can be expected and other countries will be launching remote sensing satellites. This growing international effort must be coordinated, and the training programs will be required to ensure that all countries benefit. (Author)

A76-35109 * / An analysis of the accuracy and cost-effectiveness of a cropland inventory utilizing remote sensing techniques. J. R. Jensen, L. R. Tinney, and J. E. Estes (California, University, Santa Barbara, Calif.). In: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 10th, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 6-10, 1975, Proceedings. Volume 2. Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 1149-1158. NASA-supported research. Cropland inventories utilizing high altitude and Landsat imagery were conducted in Kern County, California. It was found that in terms of the overall mean relative and absolute inventory accuracies, a Landsat multifeature analysis yields the most optimum results, i.e., 98% accuracy. The 1:125,000 CIR high altitude inventory is a serious alternative which can be very accurate (97% or more) if imagery is available for a specific study area. The operational remote sensing cropland inventories documented in this study are considered cost-effective. When compared to conventional survey costs of $92.66 per 10,000 acres, the Landsat and high-altitude inventories required only 3-5% of this amount, i.e., $1.97-2.98. (Author)

A76-35120 * / A cost-effectiveness comparison of existing and Landsat-aided snow water content estimation systems. J. M. Sharp and R. W. Thomas (California, University, Berkeley, Calif.). In: International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment, 10th, Ann Arbor, Mich., October 6-10, 1975, Proceedings. Volume 2. Ann Arbor, Mich., Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, 1975, p. 1255-1262. 17 refs. Grant No. NGL-05-003-404. This study describes how Landsat imagery can be cost-effectively employed to augment an operational hydrologic model. Attention is directed toward the estimation of snow water content, a major predictor variable in the volumetric runoff forecasting model presently used by the California Department of Water Resources. A stratified double sampling scheme is supplemented with qualitative and quantitative analyses of existing operations to develop a comparison between the existing and satellite-aided approaches to snow water content estimation. Results show a decided advantage for the Landsat-aided approach. (Author)

A76-35111 * / Space activity impact on science and technology. Edited by L. G. Napolitano (Napoli, Università, Naples, Italy), P. Contensou, and W. F. Hilton. Oxford, Pergamon Press, Ltd., 1976. 412 p. In English and French. $50. The papers deal with the influence of space research on scientific, technological, industrial, and social development. Topics include progress in automation and control theory associated with automatic vehicles for lunar exploration, industrial uses of aerospace technology, the development of liquid-propellant rocket engines, general problems in aerospace medicine, the role of space research in the development of celestial mechanics, and the impact of space activity on the science of rotational dynamics. Other papers discuss Skylab systems flight performance, the design and utilization of a space lab for sortie missions, remote sensing from manned spacecraft, geologic applications of remote sensing from space, satellite ranging techniques, the MAROTS program, and spacecraft habitability. Atmosphere revitalization for manned spacecraft is examined along with the development of a technology base for planetary-entry aerothermodynamics, analysis of nonlinear unstable motions in solid-propellant engines, the Copernicus satellite, the Delta Model 2914 launch vehicle, space-tug mission and program planning, and the influence of space activity on education. F.G.M. 09 GENERAL

A76-35724 The new satellite GOES A (Le nouveau satellite GOES A). R. Labbé (Météorologie Nationale, Centre de Météorologie Spatiale, Lannion, Côtes-du-Nord, France). La Métérologie, Mar. 1976, p. 131-133. In French. The principal characteristics of GOES A, a geostationary meteorological satellite launched by NASA for NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) on Oct. 16, 1975, are reviewed. The satellite and conduct quasi-continuously, current observations of the terrestrial cloud cover, provide real-time detection of solar eruptions, and transmit WEFAX (Weather Facsimile Experiment) information by means of a specialized channel. The satellite, weighing 300 kg after ejection of the apogee motor, will take its permanent position at 75 deg 5 min W in January 1976, at which time it will function in place of the prototype SMS 1, which will be held in reserve. The Visible and Infrared Spin Scan Camera, consisting of 8 visible and one infrared sensor, will scan the region subtended by an angle of 18 deg and transmit data in four modes at a carrying frequency of 1691 GHz. C.K.D.

A76-36675 * / Seasat-A - An ocean observation satellite. F. L. Williams and S. W. McCandless, Jr. (NASA, Special Programs Office of Applications, Washington, D.C.). COSPAR, Plenary Meeting, 19th, Philadelphia, Pa., June 8-19, 1976, Paper, 10 p. Mission details, onboard equipment, and measurements to be taken are described for the Seasat-A global ocean monitoring satellite. The satellite is designed for mapping the global ocean geoid, charting ice fields and leads, precision measurement of sea surface topography, global monitoring of wave height and wave directional spectra, surface winds and wind directions, current observations and ocean temperature. Data handling subsystems, a compressed pulse radar altimeter, coherent synthetic aperture imaging radar, microwave wind scatterometer, scanning visible/IR radiometer, scanning multispectral (5 freq) microwave radiometer mounted on the satellite described briefly. R.D.V.

A76-38102 Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing. 3rd, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, September 22-24, 1975. Proceedings. Symposium sponsored by the Canadian Remote Sensing Society. Edited by G. E. Thompson (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Public Relations and Information Services, Ottawa, Canada). Ottawa, Canadian Aeronautics and Space Institute, 1976. 489 p. $40. All-weather remote sensing (RS), real-time transmission of remoted-sensed (RS) data, methods of enhancement of RS data, image processing, classification and error definition, spectral signatures of vegetation, timber and forest stands, and landforms, integration of RS methods and interpretation (aerial color IR photography, side-looking and down-looking radar, Landsat-1) are discussed. Many of the contributions feature multicolor false-color illustrations. Coastal hydrology, wetlands mapping, resources management, land use mapping, surveys of ice, snow and cloud cover, lake algae, and oil spills are among the topics covered, in addition to: the use of RS in monitoring pest damage to crops, crop productivity, and monitoring of bird nesting and migration. Some articles deal with RS surveys of particular regions. R.D.V.
A SIMULATION APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF TION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARTH RESOURCES

Giovanni Meloni

LEGAL ASPECTS OF SATELLITE ESTIMATION, CONSERVATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF EARTH RESOURCES

Herbert H. Fullerton, W. Cris Lewis, Jay C. Andersen, John E. Keith, and Reed Willis.
Jun. 1975 59 p refs (Contract DI-14-31-0001-4131)

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communications performance can be analyzed. The optimization method's utility and adaptability for practical applications is demonstrated for an ocean buoy system that telemeters environmental data via the synchronous GOES satellite.

N76-23650*// Nebraska Univ., Lincoln


James V. Drew and Marvin P. Carlson, Principal Investigators

Dec. 1975 22 p ERTS

(Grant NGL-28-004-020)

(E76-10323; NASA-CR-147203) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL

N76-23664#// Ambionics, Inc. Washington, D.C.

SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL USERS OF REMOTE SENSING DATA Final Report

12 Nov. 1975 222 p refs

(Contract NASW-560)

(NASA-CR-147927) Avail: NTIS HC $7.75 CSCL 05B

Remote sensing applications for the activities of the regional interstate: organizations, the federal agencies, and the private sector are examined. The survey covered activities in all 50 states. Emphasis has been placed on ongoing operational programs and no attempt was made to cover the activities of the federal agencies except insofar as they impinged on State or other regional or metropolitan programs.

Author


AUTHOR INDEX TO PUBLISHED ERTS-1 REPORTS


(Contract DI-14-8-001-14790)

(NASA-CR-147341: PB-248294/1; USGS-LI-75-018) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 05B

This index has been compiled to assist the reader in locating and obtaining reports on the 334 scientific experiments conducted under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Earth Resources Technology Satellite-1 (ERTS-1) (renamed LANDSAT) program. It lists the reports that have been published between April 1972 and September 1975. Each of the documents can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

GRA

N76-23734#// Atomic Energy Commission Research Establishment, Lucas Heights (Australia)

PERSPECTIVES IN ENERGY REQUIREMENTS OF MANKIND

J. L. Symonds Aug. 1975 34 p refs

(AAEC/IP-2) Avail: ERDA Depository Libraries HC $4.75

The growth of energy demand from the nineteenth century to the present and its likely future development are described, for the interested layman, in the context of the changing pattern of resource use. The availability and distribution of the renewable and nonrenewable resources of energy, which will provide for the future, show that developed and developing countries will incur supply problems in the decades ahead unless the potential of all energy reserves is tapped. Factors such as the market penetration of new resources and the depletion of resources are outlined. It is pointed out that coal may be used increasingly for some time, but nuclear energy is the only other energy form that is immediately available and that can be utilized commercially. Nuclear energy will be needed even if countries are prepared to cut back to low growth rates in energy use. It is suggested that lower growth rates might well be necessary in the next twenty to thirty years, since it takes this time to bring new alternative technologies into commercial use, and a further similar period will be required to achieve significant resource substitution.

Author (ERA)

The application of remote sensing technology in the fields of health and education is examined. The technology and accomplishments of ATS 6 and the development of a nationwide telecommunications system to meet the varied needs of the health and education communities are among the topics discussed. The economic and social aspects of utilizing and benefitting from remote sensing technology are stressed. J.M.S.


The remote sensing activities of the Department of Interior are summarized. The use of satellite imagery in land and water management is described. Specific topics discussed include: land use mapping, exploration and discovery of metal, oil, and gas deposits, location of geological faults, and repetitive monitoring of dynamic environmental phenomena related to water resources. J.M.S.


The application of satellite remote sensing technology in hydrologic studies and regulatory programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is discussed. Site selection, location of construction material, environment impact assessment, analysis of hydrologic systems, reservoir system analysis, water quality, quantity and quality of runoff from urban areas, river hydraulics, and sediment movement are among the applications described. Emphasis is placed on introducing automatic classification of multispectral data into modeling techniques used in hydrologic studies.


Various aspects of the technology which are available to users now are described. Specific topics discussed include: data distribution: availability of and access to data: technology transfer: system use illustrations and availability of training: hardware systems descriptions: processing hardware constructed and available: data processing techniques: individual processing techniques: and future developments: a sampling of future technology.


Applications of remote sensing technology to environmental problems and resources management are presented.


Remote sensing techniques provide important information for land and water use planning organizations in order to assess coastal developments and their impact on water resources, sediment transport, erosion, and marine biology. Political expediency requires pertinent data acquisition and data dissemination to local populations for coastal zone management.

N76-26659* Governor’s Office of Information Services, Austin, Tex. REMOTE-SENSING APPLICATIONS FOR TEXAS John Wells In NASA. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center NASA Earth Resources Survey Symp., Vol. 2-B Jun. 1975 p 297-299

The earth resources remote sensing activity of Texas and its applications are reported. A combination of digital, photographic, and traditional methods is being used to manage the water improvements inventory, a land use survey, a wildlife habitat survey, and a coastal zone survey.


Joint Federal/State remote data sensing centers are advocated to help survey Alaska for land use planning by aerial photography and LANDSAT imagery. The centers are to provide satellite derived information in land use planning and offshore oil developments.


Registration of remotely sensed data to geodetic coordinates provides for overlay analysis of land use data. For aerial photographs of a large area, differences in scales, dates, and film types are reconciled, and multispectral scanner data are machine registered at the time of acquisition.


A statewide computerized land use mapping system is reported that, uses polygons to identify inventories from aerial photography by employing the USGS classification system. In addition, the system provides soil, population, and housing census
data as well as economic indicators that can be useful in relating to the overall system.

G.G.

REMOTE SENSING IN MINNESOTA: EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS AND CURRENT NEEDS

CSCL 05B

Aerial photographs of the entire state were used to develop information on geomorphic regions, land ownership, forest cover, soils, geology, land classification and land capability. LANDSAT imagery was included to update many maps for land use classification and urban development planning.

G.G.

N76-26665* Ohio Dept. of Economic and Community Development, Columbus.
REMOTE SENSING IN THE STATE OF OHIO. 1. PUBLIC POLICY. 2. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

CSCL 05B

Different types of satellite and conventional remote sensing data are used to monitor urban growth and the pattern of development. Software programs were developed for a growth allocation model that uses LANDSAT information as the basic component.

G.G.

N76-26670* Auburn Univ., Ala. Industrial Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Dept.
DEVELOPMENT OF ALABAMA RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM, ARIS Annual Report, 1 Jul. 1974 - 1 May 1976
B. E. Herring and R. I. Vachon 1 May 1976 83 p (Contract NAS8-30654)

(NASA-CR-144342; ALA-AX-896.1060-5) Avail: NTIS HC $5.00 CSCL 08F

The design and implementation of a working, user-oriented set of computer procedures which permit the storage, retrieval, and manipulation of geographic and demographic data are described.

Author

N76-26671* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.
INPUTS REQUESTED FROM EARTH RESOURCES REMOTE SENSING DATA USERS REGARDING LANDSAT-C MISSION REQUIREMENTS AND DATA NEEDS 1976 27 p refs
(NASA-TM-X-73007: NASA-AN-DA-76-B) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 08B

Inputs from prospective LANDSAT-C data users are requested to aid NASA in defining LANDSAT-C mission and data requirements and in making decisions regarding the scheduling of satellite operations and ground data processing operations. Design specifications, multispectral band scanner performance characteristics, satellite schedule operations, and types of available data products are briefly described.

J.M.S.

N76-26674* Battelle Columbus Labs., Ohio.
SURVEY OF USERS OF EARTH RESOURCES REMOTE SENSING DATA Final Report

(NASA-CR-147361) Avail: NTIS HC $6.75 CSCL 08A

A user survey was conducted to determine current earth resources survey (ERS) data use/user status and recommendations for strengthening use. Only high-altitude aircraft and satellite (primarily LANDSAT) data were included. Emphasis was placed on the private sector/industrial user. Objectives of the survey included: who is using ERS data, how they are using the data, the relative value of current data use as well as obtaining user views as to possible ways of strengthening future ERS data use. The survey results are documented and should provide relevant decision making information for developing future programs of maximum benefit to all end users of satellite ERS data.

Author

N76-27621* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Wellington (New Zealand).
DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGY IN NEW ZEALAND. PART 1. MAPPING LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES IN NEW ZEALAND. PART 2. INDIgenous FOREST ASSESSMENT. PART 3. SEISMO-TECTONIC, STRUCTURAL, VOLCANOLOGIC AND GEOMORPHIC STUDY OF NEW ZEALAND. PART 4 Quarterly Report
Mervyn C. Probine, Richard P. Suggate, Ian F. Stirling, and Michael G. McGreevy, Principal Investigators Jun. 1976 69 p refs Sponsored by NASA Original contains color imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center. 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (E76-10389; NASA-CR-148203; Rept 531; GR 2) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 05B

The author has identified the following significant results.

As part of the tape reformatting process, a simple coded picture output program was developed. This represents Pixel's radiance level by one of a 47 character set on a nonoverprinting line printer. It not only has aided in locating areas for the reformatting process, but has also formed the foundation for a supervised clustering package. This in turn has led to a simplistic but effective thematic mapping package.

N76-27624* National Research Council, Bangkok (Thailand).
THAILAND NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF THE EARTH RESOURCES TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE Progress Report
Sangha Sabbahsi, Principal Investigator May 1976 8 p refs Sponsored by NASA ERTS (E76-10404; NASA-CR-148217; G-28080) Avail: NTIS HC $3.50 CSCL 05B

The author has identified the following significant results.

The study on locating hill tribe villages from LANDSAT imagery was successful and exceeded the initial expectations. Results of the study on land use and forest mapping using Skylab data demonstrated the capability and feasibility of large scale mapping with high accuracy.

N76-27716* Committee on Science and Technology (U. S. House).
(GPO-57-596) Avail: Subcomm. on the Environment and the Atmosphere

Testimony regarding governmental activities in numerous areas of environmental research and development is presented. Topics covered include air and water pollution, environment protection, agriculture, meteorology, oceanography and earth resources management.

D.M.L.
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The subject heading is a key to the subject content of the document. The title is used to provide a description of the subject matter. When the title is insufficiently descriptive of the document content, the title extension is added, separated from the title by three hyphens. The (NASA or AIAA) accession number and the page number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section (of this supplement). If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document. Under any one subject heading, the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.
ATMOSPHERIC COMPOSITION
Distribution of airborne poly cyclic aromatic hydrocarbons throughout Los Angeles: [p0201 A76-36413]

Determination and measurement of N2O and CH4 contents in the atmosphere by interpretation of measurements of the spectral bands of the thermal emission at 0.77 and 0.83 microns: [p0201 A76-36577]

ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS Physical fundamentals of remote sensing

ATMOSPHERIC MODELS Extracting scene feature vectors through modeling, volume 2: [p0187 A76-25829]

ATMOSPHERIC RADIATION High Altitude Effect Simulation (HASE) model: [p0219 A76-25317]

ATMOSPHERIC SCATTERING Variations due to atmospheric effects — multispectral remote sensing data analysis: [p0198 A76-35066]

ATMOSPHERIC TEMPERATURE Use of monostatic radar for probing the lower atmosphere. [p0219 A76-25324]

ATMOSPHERIC TURBULENCE: Optical scattering and absorption by smoke, dust, and other atmospheric particles. [p0200 A76-35067]

ATMOSPHERIC WINDOWS Use of multiple-stage remote sensing techniques to develop forest stocking equations for the southern forest region. [p0209 A76-25326]
CHESAPEAKE BAY (US) and S02 in stack plumes

CHINA

CLASSIFYING

SUBJECT INDEX

CLOUD COVER

constituents of the mid-Atlantic coastal region

- The interpretation of ERTS-1 imagery for soil survey of

of Canada

methodology for inventory and classification of wetlands

Landsat images find their use in classifying lakes

ice ages

imagery and meteorological stations across the British

coastal regions --- environmental surveys

coastal sediments --- environmental surveys

Coastal management aspects of OCS oil and gas

development — of the Continental Shelf

coastal waters. Scope of mathematical models — three

dimensional flow models, water quality model

particles affecting coastal management

and recreational development in West Virginia

remote sensing data — San Francisco Bay. Anacapa Channel. Humboldt

california coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-8

Remote sensing techniques applied to the study of fresh

water springs in coastal areas of Southern Italy

Regional development: An econometric study of the

to environmental monitoring

COASTAL ECOLOGY

SKYLAB analysis of San Francisco Bay

Towards an operational inventory of coastal regions

Remote sensing of sea currents, their distribution as well as their ecological importance for the

Atlantic coast, based upon infrared satellite dates (NOAA-VHRR) — NOAA satellites 2, 3 and 4 very high

resolution radiometer data

information needs: Perceived and real for state decisionmakers

South Louisiana remote-sensing-remote-sensing information system

Remote-sensing applications as utilized in Florida's coastal zone management program

Remains sensing applications in the state of Mississippi — coastline land use mapping

COASTAL PLAINS

Interdisciplinary study of atmospheric processes and constituents of the mid-Atlantic coastal region

COASTAL RANGES (CA)

Correlation of ERTS spectra with rock/sulfate in California

COASTAL WATER

Experience with remote-sensing techniques for questions regarding coastal waters

Utilization of remote sensing techniques for U.S. Coast Guard missions

Addressing the remote sensing data — Information geo —

Overhead monitoring in New York's St. Lawrence River — Eastern Lake Ontario coastal zone

Remote sensing techniques applied to the study of fresh

quantitative evaluation of the minimum freshwater supply in the sea by means of thermal surveys

The application of Landsat-1 digital data to a study of coastal hydrography

Hydrodynamic sensor transport phenomena in estuaries and coastal waters.

Synthesis of mathematical models — three dimensional flow models, water quality model

[1960] Measurement of water surface infrared radiation temperature along the Indian Atlantic coast using VISSR satellite data — NOAA satellites 2, 3 and 4 very high resolution radiometer data

Sources and sediment yield of Hawaiian watershed and coastal sediments — environmental surveys

Florida coastal policy study: The impact of offshore oil development

COASTS

Coastal micrometeorological and associated vegetation recognized on air photos of Malvina and Vassey Hamilton Islands

LANDSAT application of remote sensing to shorelines-form analysis — Anangale Island, Mnd.

Archipelago River basin study. Pp 14 Evaluation of satellite remote sensing and automatic data techniques for characterization of wetlands and coastal marshlands

Glaciological and marine biological studies at perimeter of Dronning Maud Land, Antarctica

Institutional evaluation of environmental change pattern in Japan. Classification of shorelines

Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan. Application of LANDSAT data to monitoring environmental change in the coastal and offshore zone

Sea ice studies in the Spitsbergen-Groenland area

Remote investigations for remote sensing of coastal areas

Coastal management aspects of OCS oil and gas developments — of the Continental Shelf

California coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data - San Francisco Bay, Monterey Channel, Humboldt, San Pablo Bay in California

LANDSAT data as an aid to widlad resource management in northern California — coastal zone and Feather River watershed in Northern California

STATUS OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES

Applications of remote-sensing technology to environmental problems of Delaware and Delaware Bay

An estimate of the influence of sediment concentration and type on remote sensing penetration depth for various coastal waters

Regional development: An econometric study of the role of water development in effectuating population and income changes — urban development

A quantitative comparison of coastal photography and LANDSAT imagery for a small scale land resource map of northern British Columbia

COLOMBIA

Application of special features of satellite land-use analysis — spectral signature variations

Regional development: An economic study of the role of water development in effectuating population and income changes — urban development

REGULATED RADAR

Color photography

Identification of the bright attack on trees with the aid of aerial photography

Object data for urban green-planning from CR-aerial photography

Remote measurement of water color

Evaluation of land use and its color representation in Tokyo districts with Landsat digital data

SkyView MSS vs. photography for estuarine water color classification

Applications of remote sensing in Switzerland

A qualitative comparison of color photography and LANDSAT imagery for a small scale land resource map of northern British Columbia

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

APPLICATIONS OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO THE PROBLEM OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

APPLICATIONS OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO THE PROBLEM OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

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APPLICATIONS OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO THE PROBLEM OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

APPLICATIONS OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO THE PROBLEM OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT
INFRARED RADIATION
Measurement of infrared emission signatures and their application to remote sensing
- Atlas of infrared absorption
[NASA-CR-144978]
- Laser sources for gas analysis equipment in 2-20 micron range
[BFMT-F-17-47]
- Parametric oscillator for 2-10 micron
[BFMT-F-27-272]

INFRARED RADIOMETERS
Fundamentals and problems of infrared radiometry in remote sensing
- Applications of radiometric surface-temperature measurements in earth surveys
[BFMT-F-27-244]
- Infrared imagery in evaluation of ecological sites and for urban buildings
[BFMT-F-27-244]
- Determining geographic winds using a satellite-borne infra-red radiometer
[BFMT-F-27-244]
- A complete airborne calibration of water-temperature measurements
[BFMT-F-27-244]
- Hydrologic studies in Alaska using NOAA VHRR imagery
[BFMT-F-27-244]

CURRENT STATUS AND QUALITY OF GLOBAL OPERATIONAL SATELLITE SCAVENGE FROM SATELLITE DATA
Some possibilities of determining earth-surface temperature from satellite using 8-12 micron window
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrared Scanners
Applications of radiometric surface-temperature measurements in earth surveys
[BFMT-F-27-244]
Evaluation of seasonal and thermal changes of water resources in Germany
[BFMT-F-27-244]
Urban-climaticological concluions from the line-scan recordings of the surface temperatures with respect to the diurnal variations /example Freiburg J., Baden Wurtemberg/ Follow-up radiometer
[BFMT-F-27-244]
Satellite base data used for an operational remote sensing program — NOAA IR satellite data of Europe
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrared Scans
Optical properties of sea ice in the infrared
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrared Spectroscopy
Measurement of the ratio of atmospheric water vapor mixture in the stratosphere and mesosphere from the sun
[BFMT-F-27-244]
Solar occultation measurements of the water vapor mixing ratio in the mesosphere and stratosphere from the sun
[BFMT-F-27-244]
High Altitude Emissions (HAE) project. Report no. 23: Instrumentation analysis and data processing for rocketborne LWIR spectrometers with application to rocket data, A18:006-2 of 22 March 1973
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrared Scans
Optical properties of sea ice in the infrared
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrasound
A very-long-baseline interferometer system for geodetic applications
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrared Scans
Solar energy microclimate as determined from satellite observations
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Instrument Errors
A very-long-baseline interferometer system for geodetic applications
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Classification methods and error estimation for scanned thermal scanner
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Intercoosmos Satellites
Konsorlaser radar network
[BFMT-F-27-244]

Infrasound
A very-long-baseline interferometer system for atmospheric measurements
[BFMT-F-27-244]

International Cooperation Earth aircraft Marine program (FIPN) - Scientific-technical cooperation and project status — for earth resources exploration
[BFMT-F-27-244]
A time to choose — international cooperation for oceanic studies
[BFMT-F-27-244]

International Law
Acts of legal status, agreement, collaboration, and development of earth-research projects
[BFMT-F-27-244]

International Trade
Remote sensing and economic value of earth resources in forecasting
[BFMT-F-27-244]

International Dust
- S-149 micrometer meteorite collection experiment
[BFMT-F-27-244]
A national land use survey of the developed areas of England and Wales by remote sensing.

Remote sensing techniques applied to the study of fresh water springs in coastal areas of Southern Italy (ARDUO project).

Remote sensing applications in geographic fields in Japan.

Remote sensing and Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) for impact studies.

Investigation of Jeffrey's image for regional planning.

Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan.

Investigation of environments change pattern in Japan.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON WYOMING TEST SITES

The 29950 Earth Resource Technology Satellite (ERTS-A) mission.

The Ohio land allocation model. Report on phase I.

The use of remote sensing imagery for environmental change pattern in Japan.

Survey of recent resource applications in Canada.

Regional land use survey based on remote sensing and other data.

LAND USE CHANGE DETECTION WITH LANDSAT-2 DATA FOR MONITORING AND PREDICTING REGIONAL WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION

LAND MANAGEMENT

Land use and flood hazard mapping.

LAND USE.

Land use and land cover classification by spectral pattern analysis: preliminary report.

Land use maps of the United States.

Land use and land cover classification by spectral pattern analysis: preliminary report.

LAND USE INVENTORY.

Land use inventories.

Land use change detection with LANDSAT-2 data for monitoring and predicting regional water quality degradation.

Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan.

Land use classification by spectral pattern analysis; study on fresh water springs in coastal areas of Southern Italy (ARDUO project).

Remote sensing applications in geographic fields in Japan.

Remote sensing and Canada Geographic Information System (CGIS) for impact studies.

Investigation of Jeffrey's image for regional planning.

Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan.

Investigation of environments change pattern in Japan.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY ON WYOMING TEST SITES

The 29950 Earth Resource Technology Satellite (ERTS-A) mission.

The Ohio land allocation model. Report on phase I.

The use of remote sensing imagery for environmental change pattern in Japan.

Survey of recent resource applications in Canada.

Regional land use survey based on remote sensing and other data.

LAND USE CHANGE DETECTION WITH LANDSAT-2 DATA FOR MONITORING AND PREDICTING REGIONAL WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION

LAND MANAGEMENT

Land use and flood hazard mapping.

LAND USE.

Land use and land cover classification by spectral pattern analysis: preliminary report.

Land use maps of the United States.

Land use change detection with LANDSAT-2 data for monitoring and predicting regional water quality degradation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINES (EXCAVATIONS)</th>
<th>MOUNTAINS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote sensing in mineral exploration from LANDSAT imagery - Utah and Nevada [PUBL. 147]</td>
<td>Geological information from satellite imagery and aerial photography - Remote sensing from the research project Tepshi mountains / NASA Landsat 1-1 SR-349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[E76-10417]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINICOMPUTER</td>
<td>MOUNTAINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software for digital acquisition and application to environmental monitoring [PUBL. 147]</td>
<td>Geological information from satellite imagery and aerial photography - Remote sensing from the research project Tepshi mountains / NASA Landsat 1-1 SR-349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PUBL. 47896]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNESOTA</td>
<td>MOUNTAINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of data for LANDSAT (ERTS) follow-on - Norwegian Minerals [E76-10309]</td>
<td>Geological information from satellite imagery and aerial photography - Remote sensing from the research project Tepshi mountains / NASA Landsat 1-1 SR-349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22627]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRRORS</td>
<td>MOUNTAINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidirectional reflectance data from natural surfaces by using a tethered balloon system [AIAA PAPER 76-444]</td>
<td>Geological information from satellite imagery and aerial photography - Remote sensing from the research project Tepshi mountains / NASA Landsat 1-1 SR-349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22664]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI DELTA (LA)</td>
<td>MOISTURE CONTENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation observations in the Louisiana Bight using LANDSAT imagery [PUBL. 147]</td>
<td>Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PUB5 76-34935]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSISSIPPI RIVER (US)</td>
<td>MOISTURE CONTENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory and fieldwork in the northern part of the Mississippi embayment [PUBL. 147]</td>
<td>Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[E76-10327]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODELS</td>
<td>MOISTURE CONTENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-comparison of conceptual models used in operational hydrological forecasting [PUBL. 147]</td>
<td>Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PUB5 N76-24690]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOISTURE CONTENT</td>
<td>MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]</td>
<td>Physical fundamentals of remote sensing - First experience with a digital multispectral scanner [PUBL. 147]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[PUB5 N76-22645]</td>
<td>[PUB5 N76-34128]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOISTURE CONTENT**

- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]

**MULTISPECTRAL BAND SCANNERS**

- Physical fundamentals of remote sensing - First experience with a digital multispectral scanner [PUBL. 147]
  - Classification of multispectral data for means of digital methods [PUBL. 147]
  - Land use mapping from LANDSAT-1 and Skylab photography by conventional methods [PUBL. 147]
  - Analogy/digital processing of multispectral data - for remote sensors [PUBL. 147]
  - Investigation of water resources for space - LANDSAT imaging of Japanese Kurmano river basin [PUBL. 147]
  - Computer-aided analysis of Skylab scanner data for land use mapping, forestry and water resource applications [PUBL. 147]
  - Detection of saline soils with Skylab multispectral scanner data [PUBL. 147]
  - Measurements of vegetation stresses by a multispectral scanner as a basis for air quality maps [PUBL. 147]
  - Skylab MSS vs. photography for estuarine water color classification [PUBL. 147]
  - On the determination of haze levels from LANDSAT data [PUBL. 147]
  - Resregation of LANDSAT imagery by discrete two-dimensional decomposition [PUBL. 147]
  - Correlation of LANDSAT-1 multispectral data with surface geocenometry [PUBL. 147]
  - Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
  - Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]

**MOJOAVE BANDS**

- Geologic and vegetation photography of the Mojave, California basin, and vegetation patterns of the desert [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
- Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern US using satellite data [PUBL. 147]
A review and synthesis of the flor and Jacob-Cooper studies of land-water motion [PB-249467/2]

Water quality conditions in San Francisco Bay data [E76-12274]

Remote sensing in mineral exploration from LANDSAT images in Arizona and Nevada [E70-10417]

The use of LANDSAT DSC and imagery in reservoir management and operation — New England [E76-10356]

New Jersey

Investigation of Skylab imagery for regional planning — New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut [E76-10308]

New York

Recent processed results from the Skylab S-19 multispectral scanner, mapping and mineral exploration of White Sands area [IA-2372-1962]

Regional development: An econometric study of the role of water development in affecting population and income changes — urban development [P-348711/4]

A regional land use survey based on remote sensing and other data — Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Montana, and Wyoming [E76-10376]

Investigation of earth's albedo using Skylab data — White Sands, New Mexico and Lake Michigan [IA-2372-1962]

New Zealand

Investigation of Skylab imagery for regional planning — New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut [E76-10308]

New Zealand

Development of remote sensing technology in New Zealand part 1. Mapping land use and environmental studies in New Zealand, part 2. Indigenous forest assessment, structural climatological and geomorphic study of New Zealand, part 4 [E76-10385]

Nut

Small craft. Origin of the phenomenon and means and methods to prevent or limit damage [OV-5]

Nimbus G Satellite

Satellite global monitoring of environmental quality [IA-2372-1962]

Nimbus Project

Application bulletin the Nimbus 5 ESMR to rainfall detection over land surfaces [IA-2372-1962]

Nimbus S Satellite

Measurements of snow cover over land with the Nimbus 5 ESMR and MODIS [IA-2372-1962]

Application of the Nimbus 5 ESMR to rainfall detection over land surfaces [IA-2372-1962]

Nimbus S Satellite

Satellite observations of snow and ice with an imaging passive microwave spectrometer [IA-2372-1962]

NITRIC ACID

Detection and measurement of NO, NO2 and HO3 within the atmosphere — balloon and Concordia aircraft sounding [E6-10373]

NITRIC OXIDE

Detection and measurement of NO, NO2 and HO3 within the atmosphere — balloon and Concordia aircraft sounding [IA-2372-1962]

NITROGEN DIOXIDE

Detection and measurement of NO, NO2 and HO3 within the atmosphere — balloon and Concordia aircraft sounding [IA-2372-1962]

NITROGEN OXIDES

Detection of the correlation spectrometer as an area SO2 monitor [PB-249113/2]

NITRITE OXIDES

Possibilities for determination of NO2 and CH4 contents of ambient air by interpretation of measurements on the spectral and angular structure of the thermal emission [IA-2372-1962]

A four-channel portable solar radiometer for measuring particulate and/or aerosol opacity and concentration of NO2 in stack samples [E7-10352]

NOAA SATELLITES

Hydrologic studies in Alaska using NOAA VHR imagery [IA-2372-1962]

Satellite activities of NOAA, 1975 [IA-2372-1962]

Measurement of water surface infrared radiation temperature along the Italian Adriatic coast using VHR satellite data — NOAA satellites 2, 3 and 4 very high resolution radiometer data [IA-2372-1962]

Remote sensing of sea currents, their algal distribution as well as their ecological importance for the Italian Adriatic coast, based upon infrared satellite data (NOAA-5/VHR) NOAA satellites 2, 3 and 4 very high resolution radiometer data [IA-2372-1962]

Study of a European air and water pollution monitoring system using environmental and physiological satellites [IA-2372-1962]

NOAA satellite data [IA-2372-1962]

Satellite-based data used for an economical remote sensing program — NOAA IR satellite data of Europe [IA-2372-1962]

A comparison of satellite images capable of detecting ocean surface features [IA-2372-1962]

Panorama New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut [E76-10385]

Measurement of snow cover over land with the Nimbus 5 ESMR and MODIS [IA-2372-1962]

Remote sensing and Canada Geographic Information System Program — NOAA IR satellite data of Europe [E76-10363]

Investigation of variations in the prominent oceanic current, Kuroshio [E76-10356]

Measurement of sea scatter and buoy trackings by range of high-resolution OTH-B radar [IA-2372-1962]


NOAA VIEW

EVALUATION OF NAWS/NHC VHR PRICER FOR ARCTIC ICE STUDIES AND AIRPLANE SCANNING [IA-2372-1962]

POTENTIAL USE OF SATellite LONG-TERM DATA FOR ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS [IA-2372-1962]

POTENTIAL USE OF SATellite IR DATA FOR ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS [IA-2372-1962]

NORTH AMERICA

Computer-simulated analysis of Skylab scanner data for land mapping, forestry and water resource applications [IA-2372-1962]

The Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACE-I) : An assessment after one year of operation [IA-2372-1962]

Great Lakes environmental land use mapping [IA-2372-1962]

Shorelands management using remote sensing techniques [IA-2372-1962]

Benefits of remote sensing systems to petroleum operations in Canadian ice-infested waters [IA-2372-1962]

Landsat imagery for Banff and Jasper National Parks [IA-2372-1962]

Mapping 'vegetation production' of grazing units from Landsat data [IA-2372-1962]

Shorelands management using remote sensing techniques [IA-2372-1962]

NOAA A SATELLITE

Satellite observations of snow and ice with an imaging passive microwave spectrometer [IA-2372-1962]

NORTH SEA

Comparative analysis, for optimal boundary control of two-dimensional tidal model — for water management of Rotterdam Waternway Estuary [IA-2372-1962]

Nuclear Energy

Theoretical and engineering problems of hydrogen fusion as a viable option for energy production [IA-2372-1962]

OASES

Remote Prospecting for iron ores in Bahariyah Oasis-El Falyun area, Egypt, using LANDSAT satellite images, part I [E76-10355]

Occultation

Satellite occultation measurements of the water vapor mixing in the stratosphere and mesosphere from the "Safaly" stratospheric ship [IA-2372-1962]

OCEAN BOTTOM

The utility of Skylab photo-interpreted earth resources data in studies of marine geology and coastal processes in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands [IA-2372-1962]

OCEAN CURRENTS

The study of ocean circulation from space [IA-2372-1962]

Remote sensor for measurement of a tidal current [IA-2372-1962]

Application of LANDSAT-2 to the management of Delaware's marine and wetland resources [E76-10325]

Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan. Investigation of variations in the prominent oceanic current, Kuroshio [E76-10356]

Measuremet of sea scatter and buoy trackings by range of high-resolution OTH-B radar [IA-2372-1962]


OCEAN DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS

Detection and measurements of the oceanic thermal front east of Korea with the Defense Meteorological Satellite System (DMSS) [IA-2372-1962]

A biological and physical oceanographic remote sensing study aboard the Galapagos [IA-2372-1962]

Sessat-A : An ocean observation satellite [IA-2372-1962]

Comparison of results of the measurements of the ocean surface temperature made by a Soviet scientific research ship and an American artificial earth satellite — NOAA-3 [E76-10385]

Transformation of apparent ocean wave spectra observed from an aircraft sensor platform [IA-2372-1962]

OCEAN MODELS

Oceanic barrier effects on sea state as revealed by a numerical wave model and DMS data satellite [IA-2372-1962]

Surface properties of ocean fronts [IA-2372-1962]

OCEAN SURFACE

Algal blooms of the earth's albedo over India [IA-2372-1962]

A note on SAR imagery of the ocean — Synthetic Aperture Radar [IA-2372-1962]

Some radar fundamentals in inexpensive side looking airborne radar and measurement of wind speed over the ocean by radar scatterometers with preliminary results from SKYLAB [IA-2372-1962]

Microwave sensing of the sea state [IA-2372-1962]

Application of radar and microwave scattering to ocean wave research [IA-2372-1962]

World-wide satellite surveillance of surface wind impact of a test case [IA-2372-1962]

A study of oceanic internal waves using satellite imagery and ship data [IA-2372-1962]

Ocean resources earth resources experimental research Area B, Sea surface topography experiment [IA-2372-1962]

Radar imaging of ocean surface patterns [IA-2372-1962]

Oil in the mouths of rivers — [NASA-TF-F-17003]

Indices of oil-bearing deposits as based on the formation waters of Petroleum — [p0233 N76-26572

Radar observations of controlled oil spills — [p0198 N76-35020]

An analysis of optical techniques for remote sensing of oil spills in the Beaufort Sea — [APLAN-1972-10]

Detection and evaluation of a fluorescing oil spill detector — [p0211 N76-28655]

Optical and evaluation of a fluorescing oil spill detector. Volume 2: Prototype design — [p0210 N76-28655]

Three-dimensional components of the geostrophic flow and its variability — [NASA-CR-144776]

Remote sensing as it applies to the International Ice Patrol — [p0229 A76-35117]

Remote sensing of offshore oil development — [p0223 N76-26472]

Surface properties of ocean fronts — [NASA-CR-144776]

Determination of surface properties of ocean fronts — [p0234 N76-25751]

A biological and physical oceanographic remote sensing study aboard the Calypso — [p0229 N76-35065]

A comparison of satellite images capable of detecting oil spills at sea — [NASA-TF-F-17003]

A comparison of satellite images capable of detecting oil spills at sea — [p0229 N76-27616]

A new concept for the remote measurement of oil content of surface waters — [p0226 N76-33214]

The application of Landsat-1 digital data to a study of coastal hydrography — [p0237 N76-38129]

Regional level of wetlands mapping for the Northern Coastal Hydrography — [p0236 N76-33214]

Remote sensing: A Regional Center — [p0237 N76-38129]

The application of Landsat-1 digital data to a study of coastal hydrography — [p0237 N76-38129]

An attempt at regional classification of the earth's surface using ERST-1 MSS imagery — [p0178 A76-33189]

Economic analysis of Ontario farms from aerial photography — [p0227 N76-33187]

Landslide analysis and susceptibility mapping — [p0225 N76-33025]

Canadian remote sensing — Regional Centre — [p0225 N76-33025]

The application of Landsat-1 digital data to a study of coastal hydrography — [p0237 N76-38129]

A regional level of wetlands mapping for the Northern Coastal Hydrography — [p0236 N76-33214]

Remote sensing - An aid to pipeline and hydro tower construction in agricultural areas — [p0183 A76-38129]

A four-channel portable solar radiometer for measuring particle and/or aerosol extinction and concentration of NO2 and SO2 in stack plumes — [p0221 N76-38129]

Determination of surface properties of ocean fronts — [p0186 N76-23659]

A study of the flora of the Disco Bay region — [p0219 N76-38129]

Ontario's two-dimensional tidal model — for water management of the Detroit River and Great Lakes — [p0228 A76-34579]

A prototype design — [p0228 A76-34579]

The response of optical array spectrometers to ice and snow, a study of probe size to crystal mass relationships — [p0227 N76-28603]

Oil spills — [p0226 N76-26665]

Remote sensing in the State of Ohio — [p0220 N76-26665]
SUBJECT INDEX

0179 A76-33211
Trees
Forests on large scale aerial photographs
Interpretation of vegetation damage, extensively
managed lands
Renaissance of fire-blacked forests in managed
photography — bacterial damage to brushwood and
fruit trees

0194 A76-33220
Satellite imagery applied to earth sciences in Canada
Analogic techniques of data enhancement applied
to the study of geologic and geophysical features of
test-sites in the region central Alps and volcanic areas/
illustrated by the images from ERTS-1 and other remote
sensing platforms

0247 A76-33220
Use of ERTS-1 multispectral imagery for linear
mapping On quantitative image analysis and the study of terrain

0249 A76-33222
Statistical evaluation of multispectral scanner images

0250 A76-33222
Status report on automatic classification of ERTS imagery

0257 A76-33222
Image mapping by computer processing of satellite
imagery

0259 A76-33221
Applied photo interpretation for airbrush cartography

0264 A76-33221
General and specialized nongraphing from photographic
material from the Salyut-4 orbiting station — land use and
terrestrial vegetation of U.S.S.R.

A-21
RURAL LAND USE
A methodology for small scale rural land use mapping in semi-arid developing countries using orbital imagery. 1: Introduction [E76-10328]
2: A methodology for small scale rural land use mapping in semi-arid developing countries using orbital imagery. 2: Testing of a technique for remotely measuring water variability in an extensive environment [E76-10309]
3: Remote sensing of rural land use for monitoring of variations in the prominent oceanic current systems [E76-10293]

SAGINAW BAY (MI)
Application of Landsat to the surveillance and control of eutrophication in Saginaw Bay [E76-35041]

SALINITY
Detection of saline soils with Skylab multispectral scanners [E76-177]
Experimental results of the remote sensing of sea-surface salinity at 21 cm wavelength [E76-35025]
Testing of a technique for remotely measuring water variability in an extensive environment [E76-10315]

SALTON BEA (CA)
Use of Skylab imagery to assess and monitor change in the southern California environment [E76-10315]
Fault tectonics and earthquake hazards in parts of southern California containing an active fault system [E76-10307]
Salton Trough area, and western Mojave Desert [E76-10293]

SAN SALVADOR (EL SALVADOR)
Determination of aerosol content in the atmosphere from LANDSAT data - San Salvador, California and Salton Sea [E76-35268]

SALVYET SPACE STATION
Measurement of the ratio of atmospheric water vapor in the atmosphere and mesosphere with a special apparatus mounted on the Salvyut-4 orbit base [E76-10346]

SAMPLING
Sampling and identification of pollutant oils in industrial watercourses -- chemical analysis of industrial waste water pollution [E76-10346]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Correlation of ERTS spectra with rock fauna in California [E76-10346]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
Skylab analysis of San Francisco Bay. [E76-35043]

ERTS imagery as data source for updating aeronautical chart data: California area [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
California coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (CA)
coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data --- San Francisco Bay, Anacapa Channel, Humboldt Bay, and San Pablo Bay in California [E76-10345]

SAN HILLS REGION (NE)
Use of ERTS-1 imagery to interpret the wind erosion hazard in Nebraska's Sandhills [E76-10345]

BANDSTONES
Geological and environmental resources investigations in Egypt using LANDSAT images [E76-35269]

SATELLITE DESIGN
Earth resources satellite design to improve data, quality and timeliness [E76-10346]

SATELLITE GROUND TRACKS
Quantization and symmetry in periodic coverage patterns with applications to earth observation [E76-10346]

SATELLITE TELEVISION
Methods for measurement of natural resources with the aid of TV images from meteorological satellites [E76-10346]

SATELLITE TRACKING
Interkosmos laser radar network [E76-10346]

SATELLITE TRANSMISSION
Some operational uses of satellite transmission in Canada --- water resources data [E76-10346]
SATELLITE-BORNE INSTRUMENTS

SUBJECT INDEX
infra-red radiometer p0195 A76-34633
window p0202 A76-37246
the study of geologic and geothermal features of test-sites in Italy
the -Italian region /central Alps and volcanic areas/
and lakes p0177 A76-33124
analysis — spectral signature variations
and ERTS-1 imagery p0193 A76-33178
and ERTS-1 MSS imagery p0193 A76-33181
Mapping soil and associated resources in Northeastern California using ERTS-1 data p0178 A76-33186
An attempt forest classification at the national level using ERTS-1 MSS imagery p0193 A76-33186
the use of digital and multifacet spectral imaging for land use classification p0178 A76-33182
The use of ERTS imagery for lake classification --- turbidity due to phytoplankton p0235 A76-33197
Land use classification in Brevard from aerial photographs and ERTS-1 imagery p0193 A76-33178
Evaluation of the potential uses of Earth Resources Technology Satellite /ERTS-1/ data for small scale area planning p0247 A76-32202
Limits of ERTS imagery as a tool for studying the break-up of the Mackenzie river, N.W.T. experiences in 1973 and 1974 p0235 A76-33207
ERTS-1 imagery for forest insect damage and cover types from high-altitude color-IR photographs and ERTS-1 imagery p0178 A76-33182
Some questions of exploring natural resources with the help of cosmic stations p0125 A76-33215
Satellite imagery applied to earth resources in Canada p0247 A76-32238
Electronic enhancement of satellite imagery and photo interpretation in mineral exploration p0247 A76-32318
Analogic techniques of data enhancement applied to the study of geologic and geothermal features of test-sites in the Italian region /central Alps and volcanic areas/ illustrated by the images from ERTS-1 and other remote sensing platforms p0247 A76-32320
ERTS-1 imagery - the valuable tool of cartographers p0247 A76-32321
From aerial photographic to satellite image. Methodologies
An example: Pedology p0247 A76-32328
Status report on automatic classification of ERTS imagery of Canada p0247 A76-33322
ERTS thematic map from multispectral digital images p0247 A76-33328
Land use mapping by computer processing of satellite imagery p0194 A76-33231
Aplled photo interpretation for automatic cartography p0247 A76-34173
General and specialized mapmaking from photographic material from the Sputnik-1 obiterating station --- land and resource maps of U.S.S.R. p0215 A76-34719
Some possibilities of utilizing composition of space information for the conservation of nature and rational use of natural resources p0195 A76-34721
A study of the accuracy of a geodetic network constructed by the geometric satellite method p0215 A76-34725
circumsection observations in the Canadian Arctic using LANDSAT imagery p0235 A76-34935
Grid-modified polynomial transformation of satellite images p0249 A76-34974
A thematic mapper performance optimization study p0249 A76-35008
The synchronous meteorological satellite /SMS/: its advantages and applications p0270 A76-35014
Evaluation of land use and its color representation in Tokyo districts with Landsat digital data p0178 A76-35031
An investigation of the waters in the lower Chesapeake Bay area p0236 A76-35030
Application of Landsat to the surveillance and control of eutrophication in Sengawa Bay p0236 A76-35041
Study analysis of San Francisco Bay p0236 A76-35043
Development of remote sensing mapping in Italy p0246 A76-35051
Thematic mapping of coral reefs using Landsat data p0216 A76-35057
Techniques for studying sea ice drift and deformation at sites far from land using Landsat-A p0229 A76-35058
Spatial variability of ice thickness distribution as determined from Landsat-A p0229 A76-35059
Signature variations due to atmospheric effects — multispectral remote sensing data analysis in Virginia p0198 A76-35066
Solar and atmospheric effects on satellite imagery derived from aircraft reflectance measurements p0229 A76-35067
On the determination of haze levels from Landsat data p0199 A76-35068
Preprocessing algorithms for the use of radiometric corrections and texture/special features in automatic land use classification p0199 A76-35069
Landsat imagery by satellite — two-dimensional deconvolution p0250 A76-35070
Phenological experiments of oak and other evergreen species using ERTS-1 MSS imaging p0247 A76-35081
Correlation of ERTS spectra with rock/soil types in California p0218 A76-35087
Study of land formation in Bangladesh using Landsat-1 images p0219 A76-35089
Correlation between ground metal analysis, vegetation reflectance, and ERTS brightness over a molybdenum skarn deposit, Five Nest Mountain, western Pennsylvania p0250 A76-35093
Convenience of Landsat imagery for lake classification — turbidity due to phytoplankton p0235 A76-35098
Enhancement of geologic features in the Mojave Desert p0219 A76-35099
Accuracy of forest mapping from ERTS-1 computer compatible tapes p0181 A76-35110
Applications of Sensatex Snowcover Observations Project p0237 A76-35131
Canadian mapping use of Landsat imagery p0252 A76-35137
LandSat looks at hometown earth p0253 A76-35106
Identification of areas having similar signatures using ERTS-1 MSS data p0235 A76-35107
Near real-time transmission of sea-ice satellite imagery p0252 A76-38107
Photo-optical contrast stretching and enhancement data for multidisciplinary analyses of the Lake Ontario Basin p0253 A76-38110
Edge enhancement for delimitation of subbasin environments p0253 A76-38113
Landsat imagery for Banff and Jasper National Parks inventory and management p0182 A76-38114
Monitoring nesting success of greater snow geese by means of satellite imagery p0183 A76-38118
Mapping of forest clear-cutting, south Vancouver Island, from Landsat imagery p0183 A76-38119
Reliability of estimating clear-cut and uncut mature timber areas using Landsat imagery p0200 A76-38128
The monitoring of timber harvesting and forest fires in Alberta p0183 A76-38121
Experiences in snow cover mapping in the Saint John River Basin p0237 A76-38122
Towards an operational inventory of the regional areas p0237 A76-38127
The application of Landsat-1 digital data to a study of coastal hydrology p0183 A76-38129
A regional level of wetlands mapping for the Northern Clay Section of Ontario p0183 A76-38130
Environmental assessment of resource development in the Yukon p0183 A76-38131
Restoration of Landsat images by discrete wavelet transform p0237 A76-38139
Methods for determining the importance of areas on Landsat imagery p0183 A76-38140
The use of SAR imagery in the study of the extent of sea ice in the weekly 1976-77 season, Antarctic region p0229 A76-38144
The influence of soil moisture on the microwave response from terrain as seen from orbit p0200 A76-38146
Satellite images of the sea state p0261 A76-38144
Microwave sensing of the sea state p0261 A76-38144
The Swedish remote sensing program p0228 A76-35002
The Swedish remote sensing program p0228 A76-35002
Techniques for studying sea ice drift and deformation at sites far from land using Landsat-A p0229 A76-35058
Special variability of ice thickness distribution as determined from Landsat-A p0229 A76-35059
Evaluation of NOAA-2 VHRR imagery for Arctic sea ice studies p0264 A76-35060
Passive radiative sensing of the thickness and other characteristics of sea ice p0230 A76-35061
The relation between the thermal radio-frequency radiation of the sea surface and ice conditions according to data from Kosmos-984 p0230 A76-35069
Arctic odyssey — Five years of data buoys in AJDEX p0230 A76-35070
Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment p0230 A76-35070
Characteristics of Antarctic sea ice as determined by satellite microwave images p0264 A76-35074
Physical methods for ice and snow studies --- Russian book p0228 A76-35084
An integrated approach to the remote sensing of floating ice p0231 A76-38105
A-32

WATER RUNOFF

- Indices of oil-bearing deposits as based on the formation of oil sands - chemical analysis of water resources for oil exploration purposes [NASA-TF-17101]
- Study of water resources with the aid of space technology [NASA-TF-17112]

WATER RUNOFF

- Hydrological forecasting practices [W5/25]
- A hydrological study of a small sub-basin [W5/24794/4]
- The effect of rainfall on water tables [W5/27662]

WATER TEMPERATURE

- Evaluation of infrared thermal scans -- of water resources in Germany [W5/27663]
- Thermal loads in the case of bodies of running water and their study by means of infrared sensors [W5/27664]
- A completely airborne calibration of aerial infrared water temperature measurements - measurements of water temperature [W5/27665]
- Current status and quality of global operational sea surface temperatures from satellite infrared data [W5/27666]

Experiment results of the remote sensing of sea-surface salinity at 21-cm wavelength [W5/27667]
- Investigation of environmental change patterns in Japan, investigation of variations in the predominant oceanic currents, and runoff [W5/27668]

- The application of satellite data in the determination of oceanic temperatures and cloud characteristics and statistics [W5/27669]
- Methods for correcting microwave scattering and emissivity measurements for atmospheric effects [W5/27670]
- Surface properties of oceanfronts [W5/27671]
- Remote sensing of water in Wisconsin [W5/27672]

WATER VAPOR

- Atmospheric water vapor measurements with an infrared (10-Micron) differential-absorption lidar system -- for applications in weather forecasting [W5/27673]
- Measurement of the ratio of atmospheric water vapor mixture in the stratosphere and mesosphere with a special spectrometer mounted on the Salyut-4 orbital base [W5/27674]
- Water vapor as an atmospheric attenuator to the satellite-observed spectral radiance [W5/27675]

WATER WAVES

- Accurate measurement of radar and microwave scattering to ocean wave research [W5/27676]
- A study of oceanic internal waves using satellite imagery and ship data [W5/27677]
- Island barrier effects on sea state as revealed by a numerical wave model and DMAP satellite data [W5/27678]
- Wave patterns across the North Atlantic on September 29, 1971, from airborne radar imagery [W5/27679]
- Simulation of flood waves in channels [W5/27680]

WATER WAVE FORECASTING

- Transformation of apparent ocean wave spectra observed from an airborne radar platform [NASS-63-7254]
- Measurement of sea scatter and buoy tracks at long periods from high-resolution software [AD-2902128]
- Optimum comparison of wind and wave reports from Ocean Weather Station (OWS) hotel and ships-in-advance [AD-4019005]
- Remote sensing of water in Virginia [W5/27681]

WATER WAVES

- Contribution of ERTS to natural resource protection and recreational development in West Virginia [W5/27682]
- A regional level of wetlands mapping for the Northern Great Plains — Texas and Oklahoma [W5/27683]
- Landsat performance predictor for map users manual [NASA-CR-147712]
- Remote sensing of wetlands in Virginia [W5/27684]

WATER WAVES

- Satellite-observed sea surface wind speeds - Evaluation of Skylab observations [W5/27685]
- A comparison of synoptic and Skylab S193/194 spectral characteristics of the microwave emission from the ocean surface [W5/27686]
- Determining geostrophic winds using a satellite-borne scatterometer in the Southern Ocean [W5/27687]
- Wind power climatology of the United States [W5/27688]
- A comparison of wind speed over the ocean by scatterometer with preliminary results from Skylab [W5/27689]

WATER WAVES

- Wind wave climatology of the United States [W5/27690]
- A completely airborne calibration of aerial infrared water temperature measurements - measurements of water temperature [W5/27691]
- Current status and quality of global operational sea surface temperatures from satellite infrared data [W5/27692]
- Remote sensing of water in Wisconsin [W5/27693]

WATER WAVES

- Remote sensing and economic significance in wind forecasting [W5/27694]
- Earth Sat spring wheat yield system test 1975, appendix 4 [NASA-CR-147712]
- Study-development of improved photointerpretative techniques to wheat identification [NASA-CR-147712]
- LACIE performance predictor for users manual [NASA-CR-147745]
- Wheat productivity estimates using LANDSAT data -- Kansas [W5/27695]
- United States benefits of improved worldwide wheat crop information from a LANDSAT system [NASA-CR-14814]

WATER WAVES

- Canadian mapping use of Landsat imagery [W5/27696]
- Monitoring nesting success of greater snow geese by means of satellite imagery [W5/27697]

WATER WAVES

- Improved resource use decisions and actions through remote sensing [W5/27698]
- Remote sensing requirements as suggested by watershed model sensitivity analyses [W5/27699]
- Inland lakes water quality and watershed planning -- An application of remote sensing technology [W5/27680]
- Operational Applications of Satellite Snowcover Observations Project [W5/27681]
- Spectral measurement of water-covered areas in the southern Great Plains -- eastern Texas [W5/27682]
- Applications of remote sensing in resource management in the United States [W5/27683]

WATER WAVES

- A completely airborne calibration of aerial infrared water temperature measurements - measurements of water temperature [W5/27684]
- Current status and quality of global operational sea surface temperatures from satellite infrared data [W5/27685]
- Remote sensing of water in Wisconsin [W5/27686]

WATER WAVES

- Remote sensing and economic significance in wind forecasting [W5/27687]
- Earth Sat spring wheat yield system test 1975, appendix 4 [NASA-CR-147712]
- Study-development of improved photointerpretative techniques to wheat identification [NASA-CR-147712]
- LACIE performance predictor for users manual [NASA-CR-147745]
- Wheat productivity estimates using LANDSAT data -- Kansas [W5/27688]
- United States benefits of improved worldwide wheat crop information from a LANDSAT system [NASA-CR-14814]

WATER WAVES

- Canadian mapping use of Landsat imagery [W5/27689]
- Monitoring nesting success of greater snow geese by means of satellite imagery [W5/27690]

WATER WAVES

- Improved resource use decisions and actions through remote sensing [W5/27691]
- Remote sensing requirements as suggested by watershed model sensitivity analyses [W5/27692]
- Inland lakes water quality and watershed planning -- An application of remote sensing technology [W5/27693]
- Operational Applications of Satellite Snowcover Observations Project [W5/27694]
- Spectral measurement of water-covered areas in the southern Great Plains -- eastern Texas [W5/27695]
- Applications of remote sensing in resource management in the United States [W5/27696]

WATER WAVES

- A completely airborne calibration of aerial infrared water temperature measurements - measurements of water temperature [W5/27697]
- Current status and quality of global operational sea surface temperatures from satellite infrared data [W5/27698]
- Remote sensing of water in Wisconsin [W5/27699]

WATER WAVES

- Remote sensing and economic significance in wind forecasting [W5/27700]
- Earth Sat spring wheat yield system test 1975, appendix 4 [NASA-CR-147712]
- Study-development of improved photointerpretative techniques to wheat identification [NASA-CR-147712]
- LACIE performance predictor for users manual [NASA-CR-147745]
- Wheat productivity estimates using LANDSAT data -- Kansas [W5/27701]
- United States benefits of improved worldwide wheat crop information from a LANDSAT system [NASA-CR-14814]

WATER WAVES

- Canadian mapping use of Landsat imagery [W5/27702]
- Monitoring nesting success of greater snow geese by means of satellite imagery [W5/27703]
# PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

**Earth Resources / A Continuing Bibliography (Issue 11)**

**OCTOBER 1976**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical Personal Author Index Listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSONAL AUTHOR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REPORT NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAGE NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACCESSION NUMBER</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by personal author. The title of the document provides the user with a brief description of the content matter. The report number helps to identify the type of document listed (e.g., NASA report, translation, NASA contractor report). The page and accession numbers are located beneath and to the right of the title, e.g., p0006 N76-14575. Under any one author's name the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the AIAA accession numbers appearing first.

### A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABBITT, C. W.</td>
<td>Earth resources interactive processing system requirements</td>
<td>[NASA-TTF-F-17077] p0212 N76-27648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS, R. E.</td>
<td>Water vapor as an atmospheric attenuator to earth-based spectral radiance</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0209 N76-25706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADELMAN, D. W.</td>
<td>Geological and environmental resources investigations in Egypt using LANDSAT images</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0209 N76-25706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABELE, W. V.</td>
<td>Water vapor as an atmospheric attenuator to earth-based spectral radiance</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0209 N76-25706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFINASIEV, A. I.</td>
<td>Hydrological forecasting practices</td>
<td>[WMO-425] p0221 N76-35095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGALAKOV, V. V.</td>
<td>Source: Investigative natural resources</td>
<td>[NASA-TT-F-17077] p0212 N76-27648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGHAROWAL, S. K.</td>
<td>Use of monostatic sodar in probing the lower atmosphere</td>
<td>p0191 A76-29234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABDI, S.</td>
<td>A study of the Haor areas of Sylhet-Mymensing districts with ERTS images (winter crop estimation)</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0209 N76-25706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALEXANDER, L. D.</td>
<td>The application of remote sensing data to geographic information management systems</td>
<td>p0270 A76-35032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALOFEL, T. T.</td>
<td>Landslide analysis and susceptibility mapping</td>
<td>p0175 A76-33205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALPER, W.</td>
<td>Microwave sensing of the sea state</td>
<td>p0261 A76-31444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBARUCH, R.</td>
<td>Remote sensing requirements as suggested by watershed model sensitivity analyses</td>
<td>p0251 A76-35122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERES, R. J.</td>
<td>Long term consistency in position of sites determined from Dopper satellite observations</td>
<td>[AD-A019522] p0217 N76-24693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSEN, J. C.</td>
<td>Regional development: An econometric study of the role of water development in effectuating population and income change in China</td>
<td>p0272 N76-22855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSON, G. W.</td>
<td>Applications of remote sensing for Corps of Engineers programs in New England</td>
<td>p0237 A76-35137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSON, N. W.</td>
<td>A hydrologic study of a small watershed basin</td>
<td>p0242 N76-27662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSON, W. H.</td>
<td>Photo-contrast stretching of Landsat data for multidisciplinary analyses of the Lake Ontario Basin</td>
<td>p0253 A76-35112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANJUKA, P. E.</td>
<td>Experimental examination of similarity measures and preprocessing methods used for image registration</td>
<td>p0239 N76-24686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTHONY, S.</td>
<td>Computer processing of multispectral observations</td>
<td>p0241 N76-24676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANUJA, P. E.</td>
<td>Examples of similarity measures and preprocessing methods used for image registration</td>
<td>p0241 N76-24676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPS, R. G.</td>
<td>Measurement of infrared emission signatures and their application to remote sensing</td>
<td>p0277 A76-31481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARING, A.</td>
<td>The proper weighting function for retrieving temperatures from satellite-measured radiances</td>
<td>p0257 A76-25635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARLONDE, R. C.</td>
<td>Limits of ERTS imagery as a tool for studying the break up of the Moskauer ice. N.W.T. evaluation in 1973 and 1974</td>
<td>p0235 A76-33207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG, G.</td>
<td>Use of satellites in the study of tropical vegetation</td>
<td>[NASA-TT-F-1684] p0184 N76-22641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARIZKANON, F. R.</td>
<td>Some questions of exploring natural resources with the help of cosmic stations</td>
<td>p0235 A76-33215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATKINSON, T. G.</td>
<td>Monitoring cereal cover crops in southwestern Alberta using color-infrared aerial photography and LANDSAT-1 satellite measured radiances</td>
<td>p0236 N76-25628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APLER, R. J.</td>
<td>A study of oceanic internal waves using satellite imagery and ship data</td>
<td>p0277 A76-31481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARM, A.</td>
<td>A study of the Haor areas of Sylhet-Mymensing districts with ERTS images (winter crop estimation)</td>
<td>[NASA-TT-F-17077] p0185 N76-23671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAHL, H. P.</td>
<td>Experience with remote sensing techniques for questions of coastal waters</td>
<td>p0227 A76-31459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIER, R. E.</td>
<td>Sampling and identification of pollutant oils in industrial waterways</td>
<td>[PB-249735] p0209 N76-25697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAZZAC, D.</td>
<td>Automated waterfowl census</td>
<td>p0178 A76-33188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALDWIN, P. E.</td>
<td>Functional design for operational earth resources ground data processing</td>
<td>[NASA-TT-F-17077] p0265 N76-24666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALDWIN, R. C.</td>
<td>Correlation of Landsat multispectral data with surface reflectivity</td>
<td>p0221 A76-35099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALKEY, S. L.</td>
<td>Department of the Interior program</td>
<td>p0273 N76-24597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANLON, J. T.</td>
<td>Remote-sensing applications in the State of Mississippi</td>
<td>p0210 N76-26657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARGEL, B.</td>
<td>Analog-optical and digital-electric image processing</td>
<td>p0243 A76-31431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNUM, J. R.</td>
<td>Measurement of sea scatter and buoy tracks at long ranges by high-resolution OTH-Radar</td>
<td>[AD-A020128] p0232 N76-27548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARR, B. G.</td>
<td>The application of remote sensing to resource management and environmental quality programs in Kansas</td>
<td>[NASA-CR-14825] p0212 N76-27640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARRETT, E. C.</td>
<td>Morphometric analysis of Cloud cover evaluated from LANDSAT imagery and meteorological stations across the British Isles</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0209 N76-25706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARRINGER, A. R.</td>
<td>The correlation interferometer: A new instrument specifically designed for remote measurement of electromagnetic wave properties</td>
<td>p0236 A76-35025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTHELEMY, R.</td>
<td>Geological interpretation of the ERTS-1 satellite imagery of southern, and possible relations between lineaments and kimberlites pipe emplacement</td>
<td>p0220 A76-35089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTLETT, E. I.</td>
<td>The correlation interferometer: A new instrument specifically designed for remote measurement of electromagnetic wave properties</td>
<td>p0236 A76-35025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BATTON, H. T.</td>
<td>Montana public land resource management applications</td>
<td>p0256 N76-27652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUER, M. E.</td>
<td>Results from the crop identification technology assessment for remote sensing [STARS] project</td>
<td>p0181 A76-35113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURTON, R. F.</td>
<td>Digital terrain model</td>
<td>p0244 A76-31461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTLETT, L.</td>
<td>Application of LANDSAT-2 to the management of Delaware's marine and wetland resources</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0231 N76-23652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BISEL, P. E.</td>
<td>Applications of remote sensing technology to environmental problems of Delaware and Delaware Bay</td>
<td>p0210 N76-26649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASSON, R. T.</td>
<td>Montana public land resource management applications</td>
<td>p0256 N76-27652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUER, M. E.</td>
<td>Results from the crop identification technology assessment for remote sensing [STARS] project</td>
<td>p0181 A76-35113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURTON, R. F.</td>
<td>Digital terrain model</td>
<td>p0244 A76-31461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTLETT, L.</td>
<td>Application of LANDSAT-2 to the management of Delaware's marine and wetland resources</td>
<td>[NASA-CS-14774] p0231 N76-23652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. J.

BLAIR, R. H.

BIZZELL, R. M.

BISSON, H. R.

BINASI, T. B. M. M.

BIQUELOW, R. C.

BICHSEL, S.

BHATE, V. D.

BEST, R.

BELON, A. E.

BECKED, K.

BEAUCHAMP, J. J.

BEARD, C. I.

Landsat looks at hometown earth p0252 A76-35146

southern Great Plains

of smoke plume lateral diffusion coefficients from ERTS

operational program for monitoring apparent rooftop

development forest stocking equations p0262 A76-33189

budworm damage in Quebec p0253 A76-38122

southern Great Plains

in Alaska coastal zone based on LANDSAT imagery p0210 N76-26654

BELGMA, E.

Soul erosion topsores on aerial photographs p0179 A76-33201

BERKELJE, J.

A forestry simulation model for machine-machinetechniques for analyzing remotely sensed data

[NASA-CR-147663] p0187 N76-25627

BERLE, B.

Application of spectral features to satellite land-use

analysis p0193 A76-35081

BERLY, V.

Extracting scene features through modeling, volume,

[NASA-CR-147742] p0187 N76-25629

BESPOVÁ, E. A.

Images of ice formation processes from data of aircraft onboard measurements of the radio thermal

emission p0227 A76-31008

BERT, J.

Evaluation of thermography as an aid to scheduling

the harvest of sugarbeet storage piles to minimize spoilage

losses p0182 A76-35134

BHATE, V. D.

Use of ERTS-1 multispectral imagery for geological

mapping p0247 A76-33222

BHATTACHARYA, R.

Unahat Estates benefit of improved worldwide wheat crop

information from a LANDSAT system

[148518] p0190 N76-27655

BICHELIS, S.

Evaluation of thermography as an aid to scheduling

the harvest of sugarbeet storage piles to minimize spoilage

losses p0182 A76-35134

BIDWELL, T. C.

Author index to published ERTS-1 reports

[NASA-CR-147341] p0273 A76-23673

BIDLOW, C.

Remote sensing of luminosity environmental pollutants

using a Fraunhofer Line Discriminator p0192 A76-35018

BIBAS, E. B. M.

Geological survey of Iran

p0176 N76-26539

Regional investigation of tectonic and igneous geology in Iran, Pakistan and Turkey

p0176 N76-13092

BISHOP, B. C.

Land use at hometown earth p0252 A76-35148

BISON, H. R.

Use of multiple-stage remote sensing techniques to develop forest stock equations p0262 A73-33189

BIZZELL, R. H.

from the crop identification technology analysis for remote sensing/CITARS project

p0181 A76-35113

Crop identification technology assessment for remote sensing (CITARS). Volume 10: Interpretation of results

[NASA-CR-147718] p0185 N76-23668

BOBKJLUND, A.

A report on the use of thermal scanner data in an operational program for monitoring apparent important

temperatures p0265 A76-35135

BLAIR, R. H.

Use of LARS system for the qualitative determination of smoke plume lateral diffusion coefficients from ERTS

imagery over Virginia p0186 A76-35081

[NASA-CR-148137] p0207 N76-24681

BLANCHARD, B. J.

Spectral measurement of watershed coefficients in the southern Great Plains

[E76-31047] p0237 N76-22629

Results of soil moisture flights during April 1974

[NASA-TN-D-8195] p0237 N76-24683

Spectral measurement of watershed coefficients in the southern Great Plains

[E76-10407] p0241 N76-27626
HAY, R. D. JR. Atmospheric water vapor measurements with an infrared (10 micron) differential-absorption lidar system p0181 A76-29317

HALE, R. E. Use of the NOAA-2 digidet solar data for diagnosing marine fog in the north Pacific Ocean area p0206 A76-23805

HALL, F. G. The Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment (LACE): - An assessment after one year of operation p0180 A76-35003

HALL, G. F. Results from the crop identification technology assessment for remote sensing / CITARS project p0181 A76-35113

HALL, J. L. Alaska's needs in remote sensing p0274 N76-26681

HALL, R. T. Spatial variability of ice thickness distribution as determined from Landsat-A p0229 A76-35059

HALL, S. B. Some operational uses of satellite retransmission in Canada p0252 A76-35130

HALL, W. A. Transmission of hydrometeor data in Canada p0239 N76-24674

HAMPER, J. A. The application of remote sensing data to geographic-based information management systems p0270 A76-35032

HAMIL, E. Interpass laser radar network p0245 A76-31879

HAMILTON, P. A. The base reserve of US cattle by sulfur content Part 2: The western states p0225 A76-25649

HANNA, W. J. An investigation of the waters in the lower Chesapeake Bay area p0236 A76-35093

HANSEN, J. H. Effect of flying height on the color of targets imaged in color infrared film p0226 A76-33226

HANSEN, P. L. Experiences in snow cover mapping in the Saint John River Basin p0237 A76-38126

HANSCHE, R. A. A comprehensive data processing plan for crop calendar MSS signature development from satellite imagery p0257 A76-25759

HARDING, R. A. Satellite and airborne remote sensing of natural resources in the State of Washington p0252 A76-35085

HARDY, E. E. Design, fabrication, and flight of a UV spectrophotometer aboard a WB57F high altitude aircraft for the CIAP Flight series-summary report [AD-A019745] p0257 A76-25759

HARRISON, A. L. Design, fabrication, and flight of a UV spectrophotometer aboard a WB57F high altitude aircraft for the CIAP Flight series-summary report [AD-A019745] p0257 A76-25759

HARRISON, A. L. A comprehensive data processing plan for crop calendar MSS signature development from satellite imagery p0257 A76-25759

HARRISON, F. A. Applications of remote sensing methods in coastal hydrography p0259 A76-26757


HARTMANN, M. The principles and partial realization of a system of automatic thematic cartography p0263 A76-33224

HAAS, R. H. Measuring 'forage production' of grazing units from LANDSAT MSS data p0181 A76-35111

HAEFNER, H. Remote sensing applications for geological studies in the high mountain environment p0194 A76-33203

GUGUELIN, M. Numerical ground image system [PB-249512/5] p0259 A76-25502

GUGUCELLINI, M. Remote sensing techniques applied to the study of fresh waters springs in coastal areas of Southern Italy p0236 A76-35124

GUTA, B. K. Remote sensing of surface temperature by remote sensing [NASA-147415] p0204 A76-22627

GUETHEL, R. F. Applications of robotic systems in the geosciences p0224 A76-31641

GUETHEL, C. M. An investigation of the waters in the lower Chesapeake Bay area p0236 A76-35093

GUESS, R. R. Numerical ground image system [PB-249512/5] p0259 A76-26757

GUSMAN, L. F., JR. Applications of feature selection [NASA-147740] p0256 A76-25769

GUSENOV, A. A. Field experiences in snow cover mapping in the Saint John River Basin p0237 A76-38126

HANE, H. Geothermal survey using thermal infrared remote sensing in Japan p0186 A76-24863

HARA, T. Spaceborne laser imaging and/or thermal infrared remote sensing in Japan p0186 A76-24863

HARPER, J. A. The application of remote sensing data to geographic-based information management systems p0270 A76-35032

HARMAN, C. M. A thermoperfomer performance optimization study p0249 A76-35008

HARRIS, F. S., JR. Aerial surveys [NASA-148194] p0213 A76-27718

HARRIS, G. P. The application of Landsat-1 digital data to a study of coastal hydrography p0237 A76-38128

HARTING, W. Investigation of Skylab imagery for regional planning [NASA-147415] p0204 A76-22627

HAYS, F. L. Future aspects of image processing in the field of remote sensing p0244 A76-31643

HAY, C. M. Study development of improved photointerpretive techniques to wheat identification p0187 N76-25624

HAYES, A. B. Investigation of environmental change pattern in Japan p0186 A76-24863

HEBBLE, H. D. An investigation of the waters in the lower Chesapeake Bay area p0236 A76-35093

HEBBLE, H. D. Comparative study of color photography and LANDSAT imagery for a small scale land resource map of the British Columbia p0260 A76-33214

HECNER, K. A. Principles and partial realization of a system of automatic thematic cartography p0263 A76-33224

HEIDBERG, H. Remote sensing classification in Bavaria from aerial photographs and ERTS-1 imagery p0193 A76-33178

HEDLIE, D. Multispectral遥感数据的光学和电学方法的比较 p0244 A76-31346

HELMSTEIN, H. Remote sensing classification in Bavaria from aerial photographs and ERTS-1 imagery p0193 A76-33178

HELBIG, H. D. Multispectral遥感数据的光学和电学方法的比较 p0244 A76-31346

HELDEN, C. D. Multispectral遥感数据的光学和电学方法的比较 p0246 A76-33322

HEMPHILL, W. R. Remote sensing of luminescing environmental pollutants using a Fraunhofer Line Discriminator [FLD/ p0196 A76-35018


HERZOG, J. H. Preprocessing algorithms for the use of radiometric corrections and texture/spectral features in automatic land use classification p0199 A76-35069

HERZOG, A. V. Regional planning and remote sensing p0191 A76-31453

HESSE, A. H. The use of satellite data for regional planning p0210 A76-26668

HEYLAND, J. D. Monitoring nesting success of greater snow geese by means of satellite imagery p0183 A76-38118

HEYMEL, A. J. Pixel size distribution measurement - An evaluation of the stubbling optical array probe p0202 A76-37118

HEYWOOD, J. E. LANDSAT application of remote sensing to short-term-form analysis [NASA-147326] p0205 A76-23953

HEYWOOD, J. E. LANDSAT application of remote sensing to short-term-form analysis [NASA-147326] p0205 A76-23953

HIBLER, W. D. III Techniques for studying sea ice drift and deformation at sites far from land using LANDSAT imagery p0229 A76-35088

HILL, J. E. Subtidal water-level dynamics distribution p0184 N76-22628

HILL, S. L. llustration of the waters in the lower Chesapeake Bay area p0236 A76-35093

HOLTON, W. F. Space activity impact on science and technology p0271 A76-29711
MCGILLEM, C. D.
Experimenial examination of similarity measures and preprocessing methods used for image registration.

MCGINN, D. I.
Evaluation of LANDSAT-2 data for selected hydrologic applications.

MCGOOGAN, J. T.
Earth resources experiment package /ERPE/- Sea surface topography experiment.

MCGRAW, W. B.

MCINTOSH, J. A.
Utilization of remote sensing techniques for U.S. Coast Guard missions.

MCINTYRE, K. E.
US Army Corps of Engineers program.

MCDONALD, B.
Application of LANDSAT to the surveillance and control of environmental changes in Saginaw Bay.

MCLEAN, E. P.
Comparison of results of the measurements of the ocean surface temperature made by a Soviet scientific research ship and an American artificial earth satellite.

MCLEOD, S. N.
Interscience applications and interpretation of IREP data within the Susquehanna River Basin.

MCNALLY, J. R.
Analysis of a mathematical model for water colour spectral analysis.

MOORE, D. C.
Evaluation of thermography as an aid to scheduling the harvest of sugarbeet storage piles to minimize spoilage and losses.

MORRISON, W.
Several processing methods used for image registration.

MORRISON, M. J.
Satellite photographic images of California nearshore surface currents.

MURRAY, E. R.
Atmospheric water vapor measurements with an infrared /microwave/ differential-absorption lidar system.

MURTHA, P. A.
Interpretation of vegetation damage, extensively burn areas, from LANDSAT imagery.

MURPHY, M. J.
Analysis of a mathematical model for water colour spectral analysis.

MURPHY, J. D.
A look at Alaskan resources with Landsat data.

MURPHY, J. E.
Remote sensing applications for agricultural fields in Japan.

MURPHY, J. E.
Land use classification by spectral pattern analysis.

MURPHY, J. D.
Remote sensing applications for environmental quality pattern mapping from space data.

MURPHY, J. E.
Satellite photographic images of California nearshore surface currents.

NAKAI, M.
Mapping of forest vegetation with ERTS-1 MSS data.

NAKAMURA, H.
Studies on the effects of thermal additions on selected Zoolplankton populations.

NAKANO, H.
Application of Landsat data for forest fire danger monitoring as an aid to wildlife conservation in natural environments.

NAKATA, M.
Remote profiling of lake ice using an S-band short-pulse radar, and hydrologic significance in central Tennessee.

NAKATANI, J.
Characteristics of multi-spectral images obtained from satellite photographic images.

NAKAYAMA, T.
A look at Alaskan resources with Landsat data.

NAKAZATO, T.
Photographic contrast stretching of Landsat data for multidisciplinary analyses of the Lake Ontario Basin.

NAKZILOV, M.
Investigation of the characteristics of formation of large-scale geological and geomorphological urtarnizations from satellite photographic images.

NAULWAL, K. H.
Identification of several remote sensing systems for petroleum exploration.

NEAL, W. D.
High altitude applications of the Gates Learjet.

NEEDHAM, B. H.
Remote sensing of tropical vegetation using LANDSAT imagery.

NEILL, G. T.
Coastal management aspects of OCS oil and gas developments.

NEISH, M. J.
Remote sensing applications for agricultural fields in Japan.

NEWTON, B. M.
Mapping forest vegetation with ERTS-1 MSS data.

NICHOLS, J.
Collection and processing of remote sensing data related to wildlife conservation in natural environments.

NICHOLS, J.
Analysis of a mathematical model for water colour spectral analysis.

NICHOLS, J.
Remote sensing and algae color temperature in Tokyo districts with Landsat digital data.

NICHOLS, J.
Investigation of vegetation damage, extensively burn areas, from LANDSAT imagery.

NICHOLS, M. D.
Application of remote sensing systems to petroleum exploration.

NICHOL, J. E.
Remote sensing and algae color temperature in Tokyo districts with Landsat digital data.

NICHOLSON, C. C.
Collection and processing of remote sensing data related to wildlife conservation in natural environments.

NICHOLSON, C. C.
Characteristics of multi-spectral images obtained from satellite photographic images.

NICHOLS, J.
Collection and processing of remote sensing data related to wildlife conservation in natural environments.

NICHOLS, J.
Characteristics of multi-spectral images obtained from satellite photographic images.

NICHOLS, J.
Characteristics of multi-spectral images obtained from satellite photographic images.

NICHOLS, J.
Characteristics of multi-spectral images obtained from satellite photographic images.
PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

W. MILL, G. W. Langpath monitoring - Advanced instrumentation with a tunable diode laser.

SHIMURA, K. Remote thermal survey using thermal infrared remote sensing in Japan.

NITZACK, J. Land use mapping from Landsat-1 and Skylab photography by conventional methods.

NORDENSON, T. J. Hydrological forecasting practices.

D. NOREN. An inventory of irrigated lands within the state of California based on LANDSAT and supporting aircraft data.

NORTH, R. M. A simulation approach to the analysis of uncertainty in public water resources projects.

ROBBER, M. R. Multisensor remote sensing application in rangeland capability evaluation for grazing.

OCHIAI, H. Use of earth resources technological satellite (ERTS) data in a natural resource inventory.

ORHEIM, O. The synchronous meteorological satellite (SMS) - Its advantages and applications.

OLSON, C. E. JR. Survey of recent resource applications in Michigan.

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PANSARI, M. I. The polar component of the earth radiation beta studies based on the basis of Mohiya satellite measurements.

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PEPIN, T. J. G. Wyoming PAM project (pilot erosion measurements).

PETERS, R. M. Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of EREP data within the Susquehanna River Basin.

PETERS, G. W. Use of Skylab imagery to assess and monitor change in the south California environment.

PHILIPSON, R. Airphoto analysis in the tropics - Crop identification.

PHILIPPE, E. P. Airborne Pb, Cd, Zn and Cu concentration by particle size near a Pb smelter.

PIERCE, J. O., II. Application of LANDSAT-2 to the management of Delaware's marine and wetland resources.

PIERSON, W. World-wide satellite surveillance of surface wind impact of the North Sea.

PIERSON, W. The measurement of winds over the ocean from Skylab with application to measuring and forecasting typhoons and hurricanes.

PILONERO, J. T. Photomapping of the United States.

PICKLE, L. W. Optical properties of sea water in the infrared.

PIREE, J. H. Skylab analysis of San Francisco Bay.

PINKLEY, L. W. California coast nearshore processes study using ERTS-B data.

PLATE, B. W., JR. California nearshore surface currents.

PLATE, B. W., JR. A comparison of Skylab images capable of detecting ocean surface features.

PLOUGHWICKI, E. J. Dynamics of turbulence plumes in Lake Ontario.

PODWOSKY, M. H. Analysis of field soil distributions, LAGE test sites 5029, 5033, and 5039, Arnhem Province, People's Republic of China.


POOLE, L. R. Solar occultation measurements of the water vapor mixing ratio in the stratosphere and mesosphere from the Salyut-4 orbital station.

PRAVIVA, T. A. The amplitude distribution of field-aligned currents at northern high latitudes observed by TSG.

POTTER. J. F. On the determination of haze levels from LANDSAT data.

POZNYKIN, V. D. Investigation of apparent ocean wave spectra observed from an aircraft sensor platform.

PRICE, C. J. The nature of multiple solutions for surface wind speed over the oceans from scatterometer measurements.

PRICE, K. Change detection in multi-sensor images.


PROM, J. R. A study of oceanic internal waves using satellite imagery and ship data.

PUTNAM, M. A parametric study of the value of hydrological information for irrigation and hydro-power development of the Feather River.

RAHMAN, B. Remote sensing requirements as suggested by watershed model sensitivity analyses.

RAFFLE, J. A. An aid to the development of Botswana's resources.

RAMSEYER, R. R. A study of the Hay areas of Sylhet-Mymensing districts with ERTS imagers (winter crop estimation).

RASHKISH, A. M. The use of ERTS-1 multispectral imagery for geological mapping.

RAMEIER, R. K. Remote sensing requirements as suggested by watershed model sensitivity analyses.

RANGDO, A. Remote sensing technology for assessing water quality and watershed planning - An application of remote sensing technology.

RANGDO, A. Remote sensing technology for assessing water quality and watershed planning - An application of remote sensing technology.

RANGDO, A. Remote sensing technology for assessing water quality and watershed planning - An application of remote sensing technology.
VACHON, R. I.
Development of Alabama Resources Information System. ARIS [NASA-CR-144342]
p0275 A76-26870

VALENTINE, K. W. G.
A quantitative comparison of color photography and Landsat imagery for a small scale land resource map of northeastern British Columbia. p0294 A76-38141

VAN DER LAAN, J. E.
Atmospheric water vapor measurements with an infrared / 2-micron/ differential-absorption lidar system. p0191 A76-29137

VAN DER MEER KOHRI, H. G. C.
The use of ERTS-1 multispectral imagery for geological mapping. p0247 A76-33222

VAN DOREN, J. F.
Water quality indicators obtainable from aircraft and Landsat images and their use in classifying lake sediments. p0250 A76-35042

VAN ECK, P.
Landsat image for Banff and Jasper National Parks inventory and management. p0182 A76-38114

VAN KUIJLENBURG, J.
Radar observations of controlled oil spills. p0196 A76-35021

VANDERKUUR, P.
Computational analysis for optimal boundary control of two-dimensional tidal model. [PUBL-148]

VANDERZOET, W. J.
Agriculture/forestry hydrology. p0185 A76-23657

VANGELDER, B. H. W.
On similarity transformation and geodetic network distortions based on Doppler satellite observations. [NASA-CR-147152]
p0216 A76-24879

VANGENDEN, J. L.
A national land use survey of the developed areas of England and Wales by remote sensing. p0198 A76-35036

A methodology for small scale rural land use mapping in semi-arid developing countries using orbital imagery: 1. Introduction. p0196 A76-35036

VANREES, A. J.
Experimental results on exchange coefficients for near-shore regions. p0255 A76-22647

VANLEWE, W.

VASELEY, K. P.
The relation between the thermal radio-frequency radiation of the sea surface and ice conditions according to data from Kosmos-384. p0230 A76-36209

VELTEN, E.
Active and passive microwave systems in the remote sensing of the earth and atmosphere p0246 A76-31450

VERBOOM, G. K.
Computational measurement for optimal boundary control of two-dimensional tidal model. [PUBL-148]
p0254 A76-22646

VOMERSON, H. T.
On quantitative image analysis and the study of terrain processes. p0228 A76-32425

VERSTAPPEN, L.
Assessment of volume characteristics of tropical rain forests on large scale aerial photography. p0179 A76-33195

WALTON, C. C.
A national land use survey of the developed areas of England and Wales by remote sensing. p0198 A76-35036

WATERS, M., III
Estimation of moisture content of forest fuels over the southeastern U.S. using satellite data p0182 A76-35114

WEBB, W. A.

WEINBERGER, C.
Applications of earth resources technology to human needs. p0274 A76-26534
**C A L I F O R N I A  E A R T H  S C I E N C E  C O R P . ,  S A N TA  M U N I C I P A L**
Fault tectonics and earthquake hazards in parts of southern California [NASA-CR-146476].

Water quality conditions in San Francisco Bay delta [E76-100483].

Study of SeaSat imagery to assess and monitor change in the southern California environment [E76-10315].

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**C A L I F O R N I A  A G R I C U L T U R E , S A N F R A N C I S C O .**
Sampling and identification of pollutant oils in industrial waters [E76-10383].

**C A R S I G L , I N C . , M I N N E S O P I L L , M N .**
Agricultural survey [E76-10382].

**C E N T R A L  I N D I A N  U N I V . , O H I O .**
Factors affecting development and optimal photomapping technique of calcium carbonate cementation of rock units [AD-A018959].

**C O L L E G E  O F  W I L L I A M  A N D  M A R Y , W I L M I N G T O N , V I R G I N I A .**
Atlas of infrared absorption line analysis [E76-10391].

**C O L O R A D O  S T A T E  U N I V . , F O R T - C O L L I N S .**

**C O L O R A D O  S T A T E  U N I V . , F O R T - C O L L I N S .**
Satellite base data used for an economical remote sensing program [E76-10381].

**C R I S C O L L , E N G L A N D .**
Simulation of flood waves in channels [E76-10392].

**B E N L E E S , D E N V E R , C O L O .**
The reserve base of US coals by sulfur content Part 2: Western states [P9-249702/2].

**B I R T O M L E U N I V . ( I N G L A N D ) .**
Estimating scene feature vectors through modeling Volume 3 [E76-10381].

**A E R O S P A C E  C O R P . , E L S E G U N D O , C A L I F .**
Development of Alabama Resources Information System. [E76-10351].

**B R I S T O L  U N I V . ( E N G L A N D ) .**
Remote sensing in England [E76-10352].

**B R I S T O L  U N I V . ( E N G L A N D ) .**
Remote sensing to evaluate the practicality of re using earth resources [E76-10353].
NAVAL RESEARCH LAB., WASHINGTON, D.C.

C-4

OHIO UNIV., ATHENS.

Investigation of effects of ground-plan deep snow cover on image glide slope 1974-75

[AD-A0216803] p0255 N76-23241

OLD DOMINION UNIV., NORFOLK, VA.

Mapping forest vegetation with ERTS-I MSS data and automatic data processing techniques

[NASA-CR-148136] p0186 N76-24860

Use of LARS system for the quantitative determination of smoke pollution and diffusion coefficient from ERTS images of Virginia


Software for digital acquisition system and application to environmental monitoring

[NASA-CR-148324] p0258 N76-24750

OLD DOMINION UNIV. RESEARCH FOUNDATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Retrieval of surface temperature by remote sensing

[NASA-CR-147145] p0204 N76-22637

Application of satellite data and LARS data processing techniques to mapping vegetation of the Delmar Swamp


Interdisciplinary study of atmospheric processes and constituents of the mid-Atlantic coastal region

[NASA-CR-147928] p0206 N76-23770

OREGON STATE UNIV., CORVALLIS.

I/O functions for use in the physical sciences.


PANAMERICANS, INC., WALTHAM, MASS.

Design, fabrication, and flight of a spectrophotometer aboard a WFSF high altitude aircraft for the GAF flight series summer report

[AD-A019743] p0258 N76-26759

PARTICLE MEASURING SYSTEMS, BOULDER, COLO.

The response of optical array spectrometers to ice and snow, a study of probe size to crystal mass relationships

[NASA-A020276] p0283 N76-28003

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIV., UNIVERSITY PARK.

Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of EREP data within the Susquehanna River Basin

[NASA-CR-147024] p0238 N76-23581

PENNSYLVANIA UNIV., PHILADELPHIA.

Microcomputer based image processing of enameleto.

[NASA-CR-148134] p0224 N76-24684

PHYSICAL DYNAMICS, INC., BERKELEY, CALIF.

Radio scattering from a random ocean surface perturbed by a surface current

[NASA-CR-148426] p0205 N76-23457

PUEBLO RIO NUCLEAR CENTER, MAYSUGUEZ.

Unital monitoring of A-1900s

[CONF-760207] p0213 N76-27770

PURDUE UNIV., LAFAYETTE, IND.

On the access to an earth resources data processing system


A forestry application simulation of man-machine techniques for analyzing remotely sensed data


Experimental examination of similarity measures and preprocessing methods used for image registration

[NASA-CR-146664] p0256 N76-25628

Information users/services, summary

[NASA-CR-146669] p0274 N76-26664

Remote sensing, a sketch of the technology

[NASA-CR-146722] p0257 N76-26668

R

R AND D ASSOCIATES, MARINA DEL REY, CALIF.

Remote assessment of gasses

[AD-A0192403] p0211 N76-26757

RICE UNIV., HOUSTON, TEX.

Phase 4 of the Rice University earth resources data analysis project

[NASA-CR-147826] p0258 N76-27642

ROYAL NAVAL METEROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, DE BILT.

Night flight. Origin of the phenomenon and means and methods to prevent or limit damage

[VO-5] p0190 N76-27656

OHIO STATE UNIV. RESEARCH FOUNDATION, COLUMBUS.

On similarity transformation and geodetic network distortions based on Doppler satellite observations

[NASA-CR-147152] p0206 N76-24679

Basic research and data analysis for the earth and ocean sciences applications program and for the national geodetic satellite program

[NASA-CR-148326] p0217 N76-27617

OHIO STATE UNIV. RESEARCH FOUNDATION, COLUMBUS.

On similarity transformation and geodetic network distortions based on Doppler satellite observations

[NASA-CR-147152] p0206 N76-24679

Basic research and data analysis for the earth and ocean sciences applications program and for the national geodetic satellite program

[NASA-CR-148326] p0217 N76-27617
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAT, BRUNSWICK (WEST GERMANY).
Geophysical measurements of basalt occurrence in salt stock at Rothbuettel
[SAMMA-27] p0237 N76-22629

TEXAS A&M UNIV., COLLEGE STATION.
Spectral measurement of watershed coefficients in the southern Great Plains
[E76-10311] p0237 N76-22629
Operation of agricultural test fields for study of stressed crops by remote sensing
Evaluation of LANDSAT multispectral data for mapping vegetated landscapes
[PB-249512/5] p0268 N76-26667
Applied regional monitoring of the vertical advancement and retrogradation (Green wave effect) of natural vegetation in the Great Plains corridor
[E76-10406] p0189 N76-27625
Spectral measurement of watershed coefficients in the southern Great Plains
[E76-10407] p0241 N76-27626
Applications of feature selection
[NASA-CR-147760] p0258 N76-27639

TEXAS HIGHWAY DEPT., AUSTIN.
Numerical ground image system
[E76-10348] p0059 N76-27657

TEXAS UNIV., HOUSTON.
Public health applications of remote sensing of vector borne and parasitic diseases
[NASA-CR-147973] p0205 N76-22899

TRANSEMANTICS, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C.
Satellites map the harvest
[NASA-TF-F-15499] p0186 N76-23687
Preliminary results of UHF radiometric and direct ground studies of soil moisture in 1975. report of the Soviet-American working group
[NASA-TF-F-17023] p0186 N76-23785

TRI-STATE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, NEW YORK.
Investigation of Skylab imagery for regional planning
[E76-10306] p0203 N76-23663

TRW SYSTEMS GROUP, REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.
Functional design for operational earth resources ground data processing
[E76-10346] p0265 N76-24666
LACIE performance predictor final operational capability program description, volume 1
[NASA-CR-147785] p0256 N76-26530
LACIE performance predictor final operational capability program description, volume 2
[NASA-CR-147756] p0257 N76-26531
LACIE performance predictor final operational capability program description, volume 3
[NASA-CR-147757] p0257 N76-26532
LACIE performance predictor FOC users manual
[NASA-CR-147745] p0257 N76-26533

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, TAMPA.
Florida coastal policy study: The impact of offshore oil development
p0233 N76-26772

UTAH UNIV., SALT LAKE CITY.
Remote sensing in mineral exploration from LANDSAT imagery
[E76-10347] p0225 N76-27633

UTAH WATER RESEARCH LAB., LOGAN.
Regional development: An economic study of the role of water development in effectuating population and income changes
[E76-10314] p0072 N76-22655

VIRGINIA UNIV., CHARLOTTESVILLE.
LANDSAT application of remote sensing to shoreline-form analysis
[E76-10226] p0205 N76-23653
LANDSAT application of remote sensing to shoreline-form analysis
[E76-10386] p0232 N76-26617

WEST FLORIDA UNIV., PENSACOLA.
Detection and/or prevention of human diseases through remote sensing
[NASA-CR-147751] p0228 N76-26639

WEST VIRGINIA DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES, CHARLESTON.
Contribution of ERTS-B to natural resource protection and recreational development in West Virginia
[E76-10318] p0205 N76-23645

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Intercomparison of conceptual models used in operational hydrological forecasting
[WMO-443] p0240 N76-24689
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