Computers have linked mapping technologies under the umbrella term:

Geomatics includes the following geospatial technologies:

for data collection, analysis and output

a. Cartography
"The art, science and technology of making maps"

b. Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
"Automated systems for management, analysis, input and output of spatial data"

c. Global Positioning Systems (GPS)
"determination of ground locations using measurements from satellites"

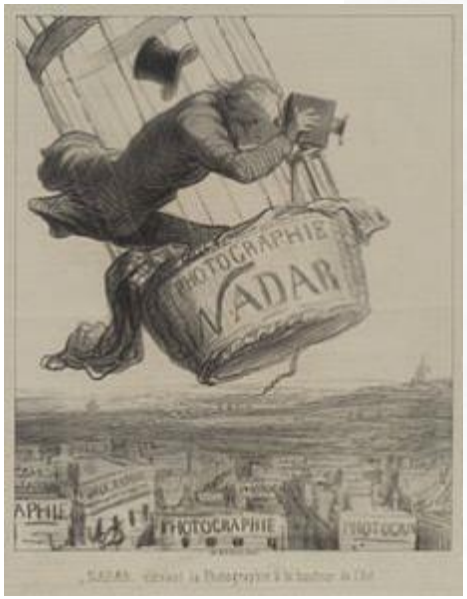
d. Surveying
"science of determination of accurate coordinates of terrestrial locations"

e. Photogrammetry
"derivation of 2D or 3D locations from stereo pairs of aerial photography"

f. Remote Sensing
"Acquisition of information about a planetary surface from a distance"

Aerial photography / early Remote Sensing

Early years 1850->
Birds, Kites, Balloons,
later Planes with camera
(and now UAVs)



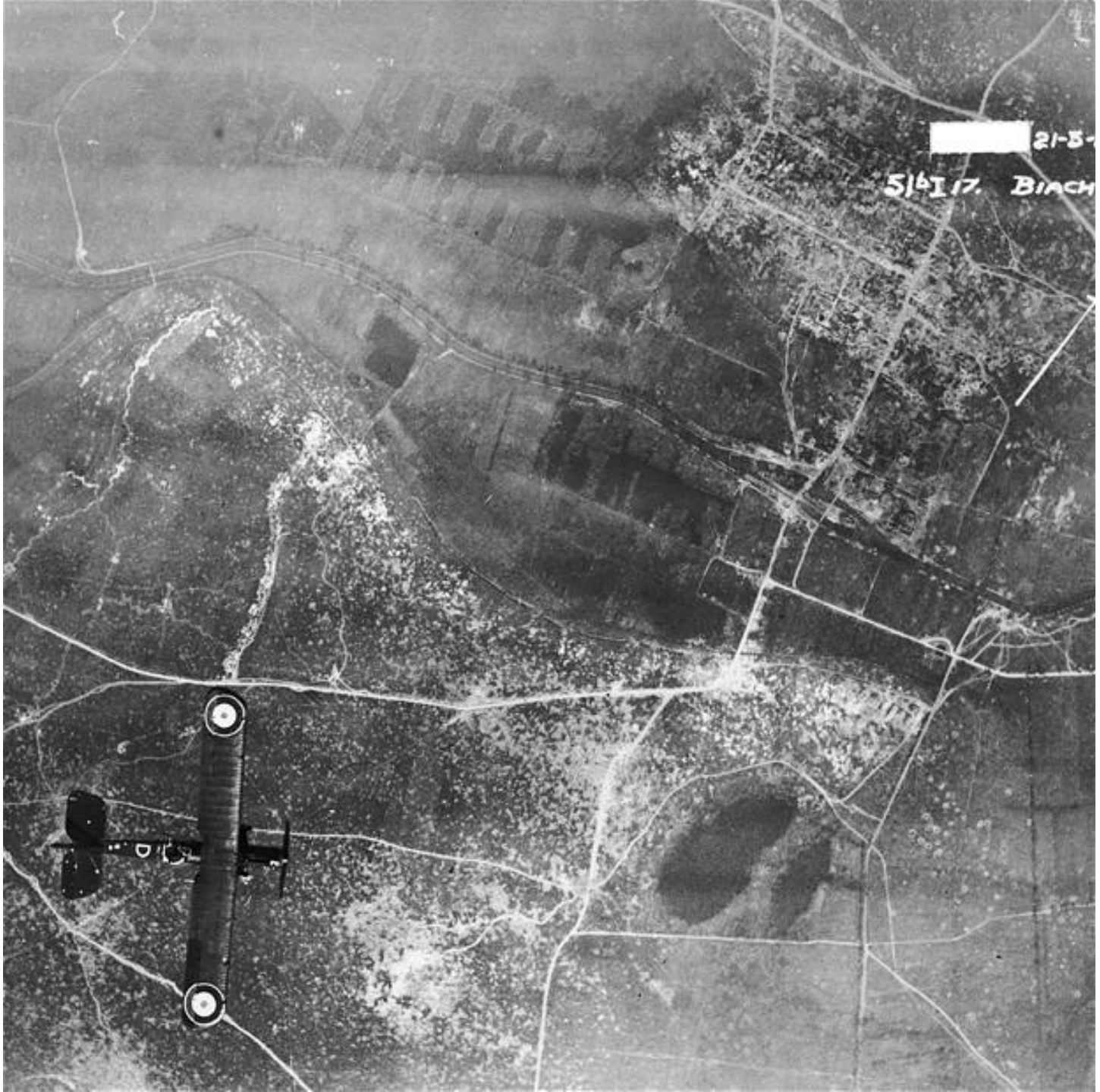
Air photos, World War 1

Reconnaissance and analysis

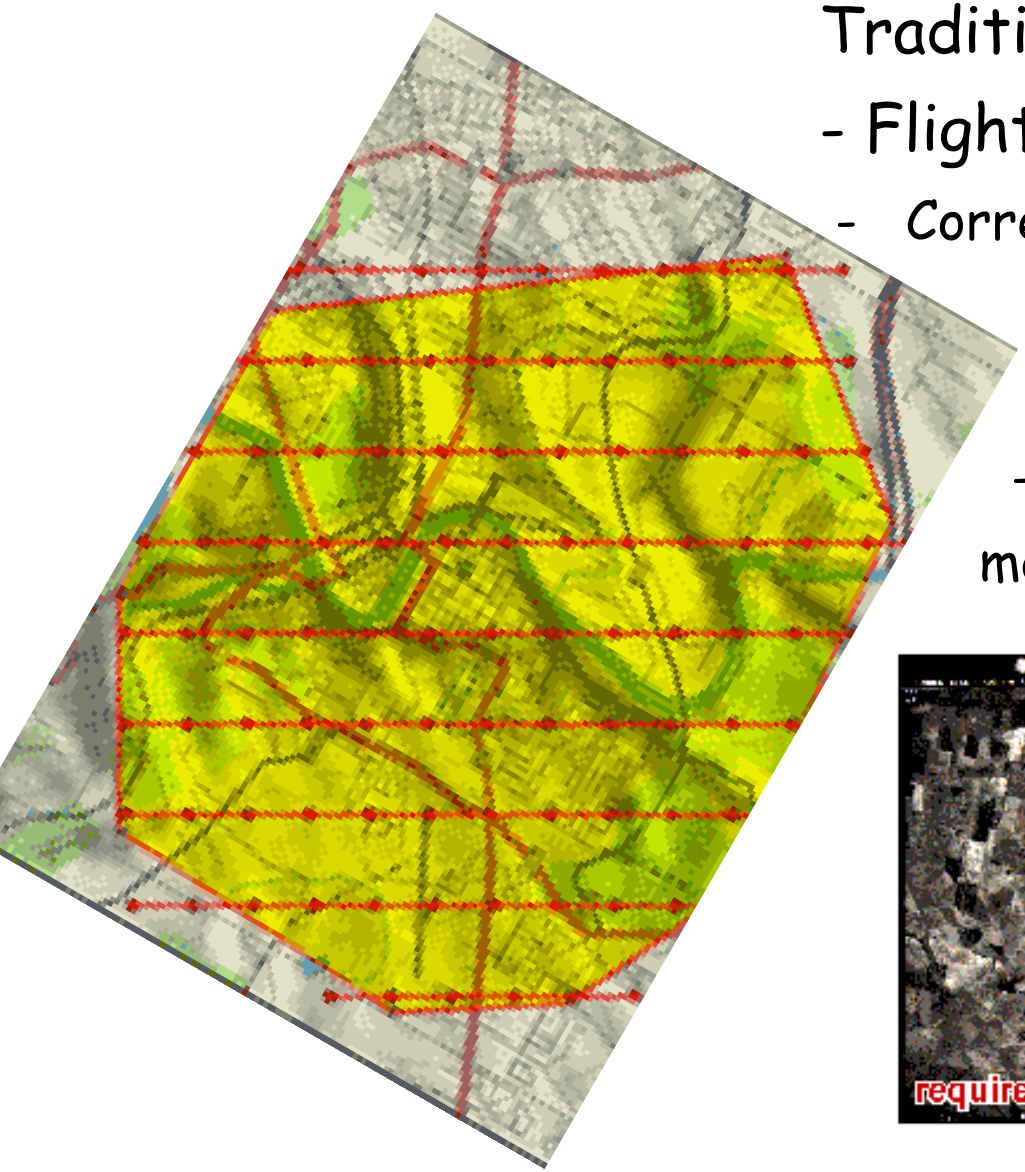
Postwar use: 1919-1938 limited by resources and the depression

World War 2: reconnaissance and mapping

Standard for mapping after World War 2 1946 ->



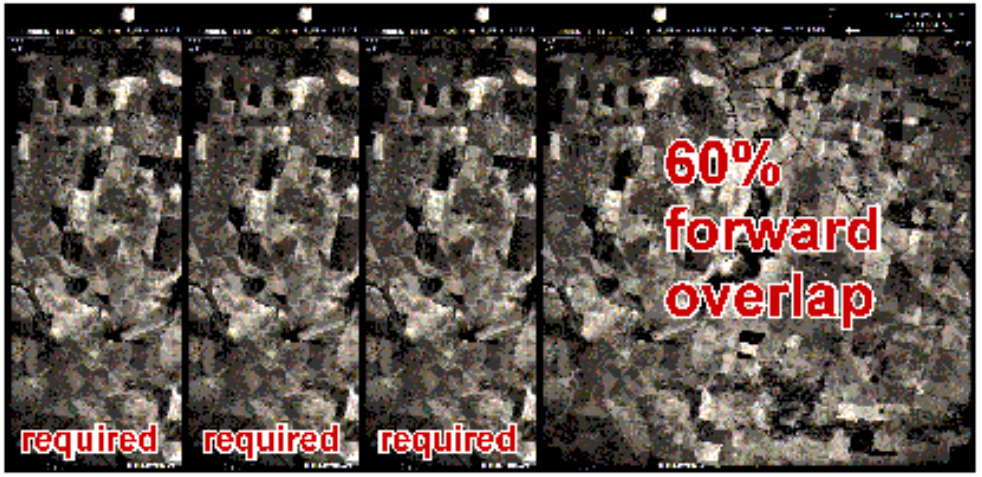
Aerial Photography



Traditional setup for film / photos

- Flightlines and overlap
  - Corrected, mosaicked -> orthophotos
    = Photogrammetry

- Panchromatic, Colour, Infra-red
  mostly panchromatic due to cost



Panchromatic air photo: 15th / University Way

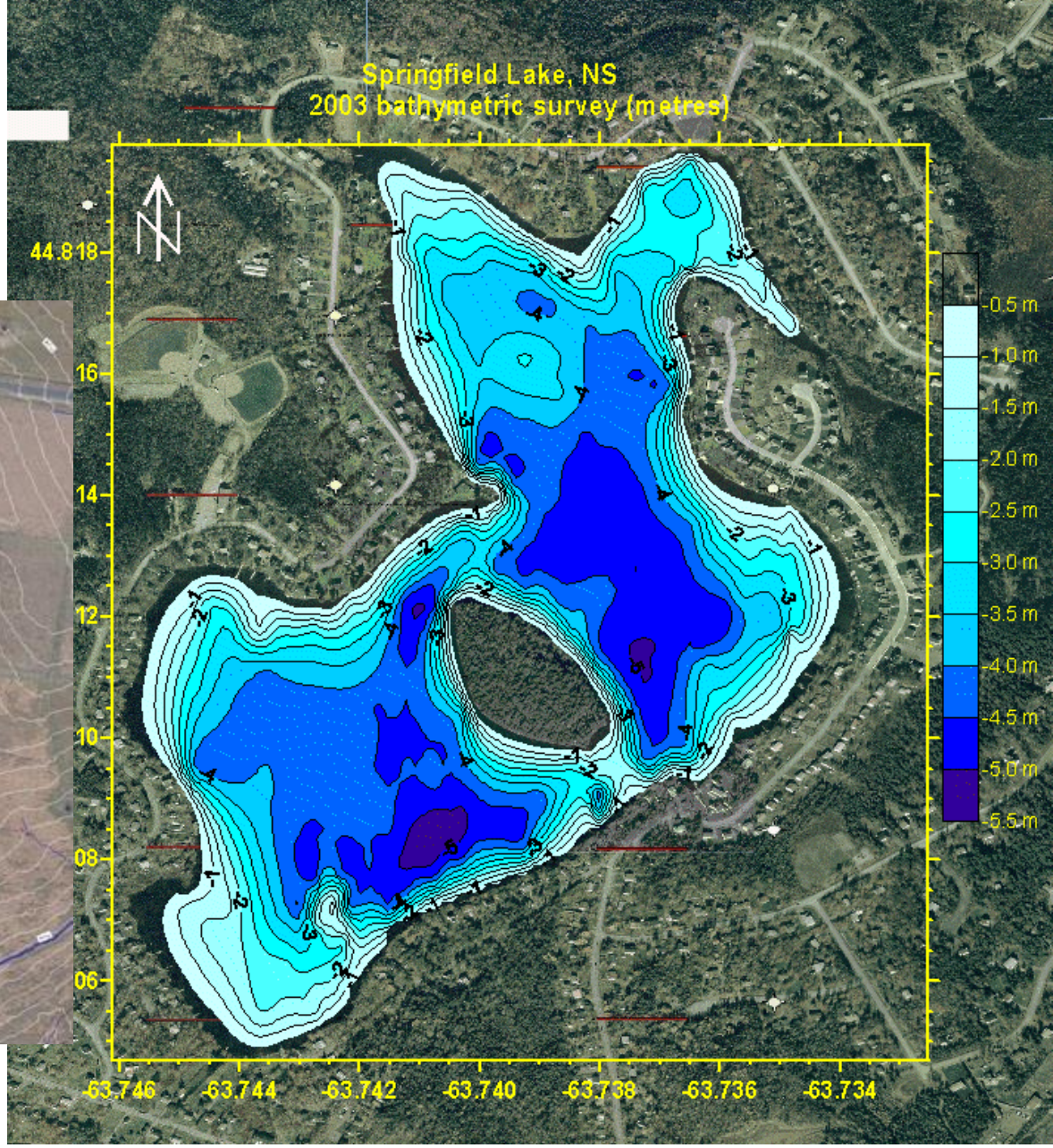
Colour air photo: 15th / University Way; hardcopy cost = 2x

2000s Digital photogrammetry – no extra cost for colour
Orthorectification done automatically with DEM

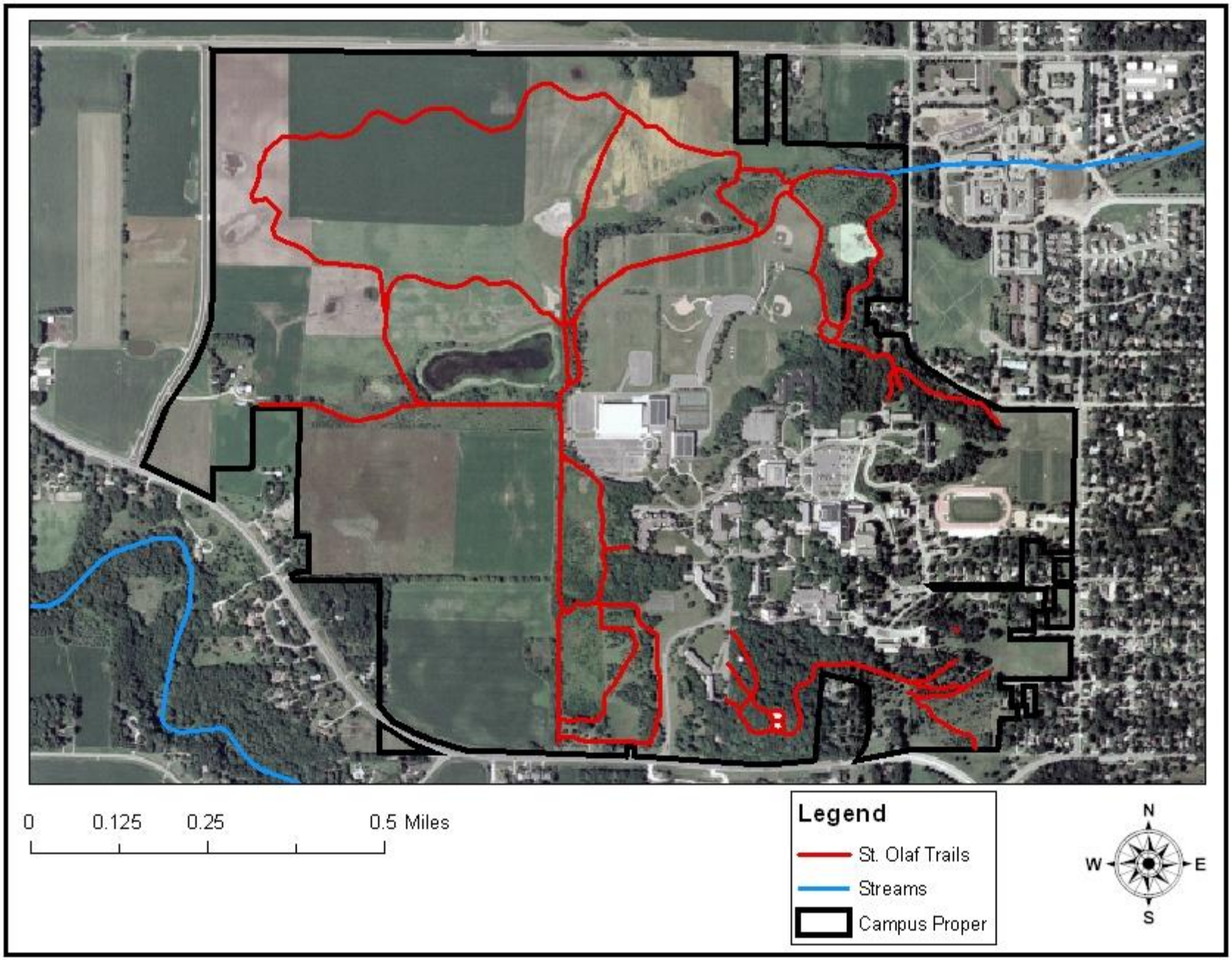
https://www.terrasaurus.ca/imagery-examples

Photomap examples

No generalization of base layer



Digital orthophotomap



Most pre-digital aerial photography was panchromatic, not colour

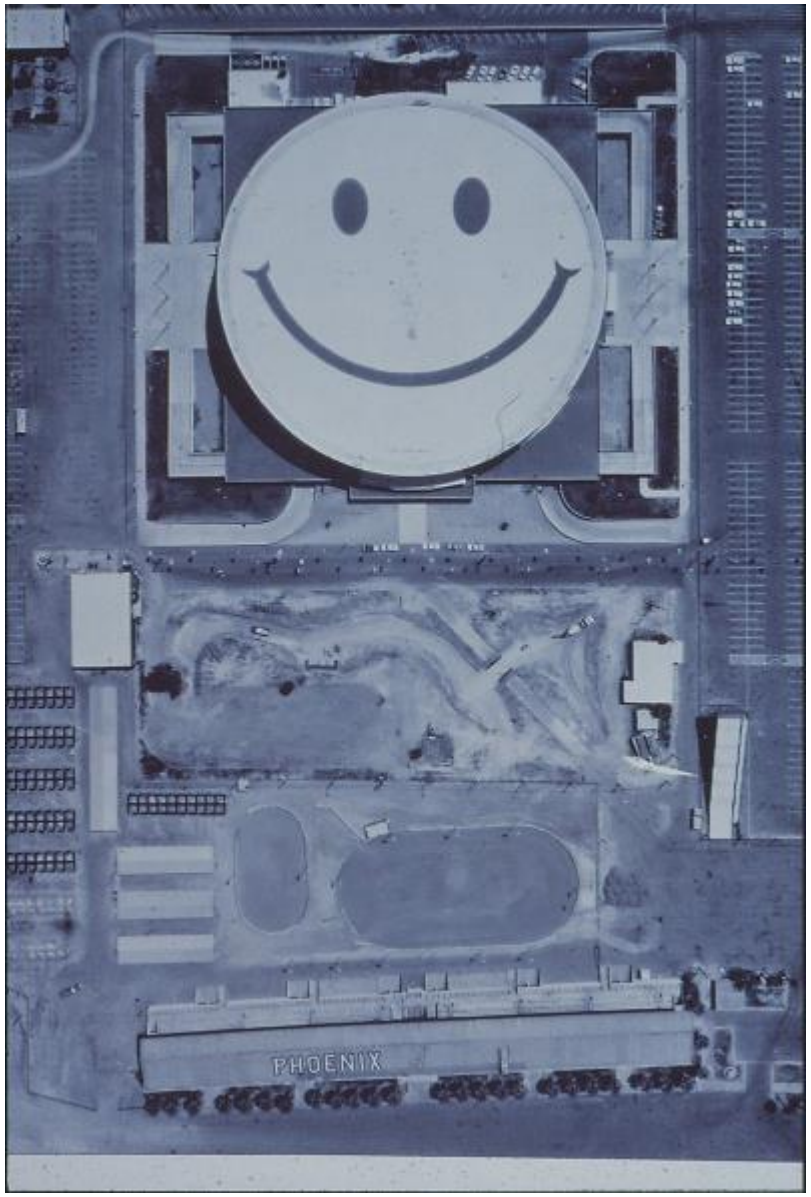
https://pgmap.princegeorge.ca/Html5Viewer/index.html?viewer=PGMap

What is Remote Sensing?

"Obtaining information about a planetary surface from a distance"

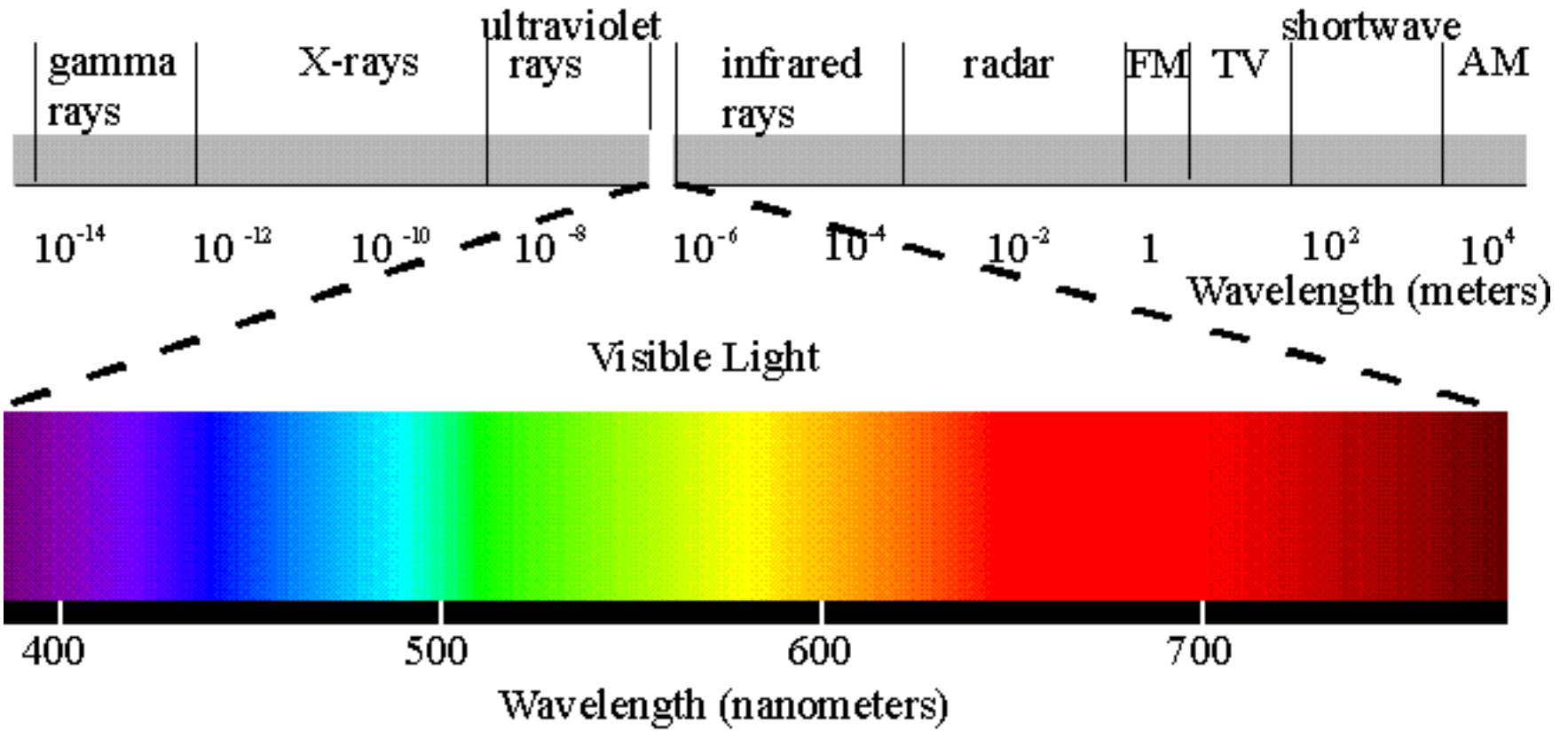
The term first appeared ~1965 with the first **satellite images** (previously there were only aerial photographs)

Also there was increasing use of non-visible parts of the **electro-magnetic spectrum**, such as the **Infrared**



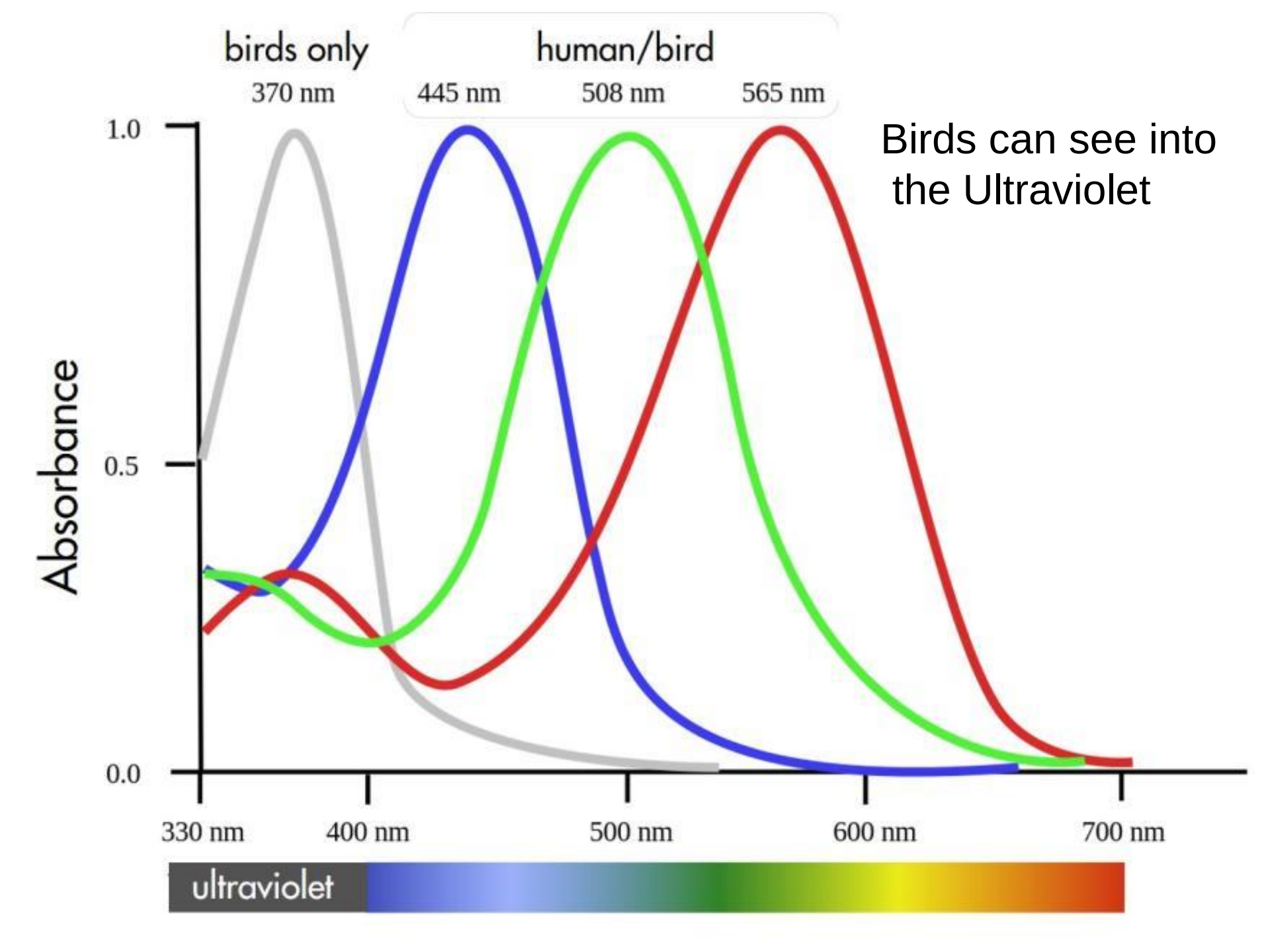
Shopping Center, Phoenix, AZ

Remote sensing and the electromagnetic spectrum



Blue	**0.4 - 0.5 µm**	**(microns)**	**= 400 to 500 nm nanometres**
Green	**0.5 - 0.6 µm**		**= 500 to 600 nm**
Red	**0.6 - 0.7 µm**		**= 600 to 700 nm**

micrometres: 'microns' : millionths of a metre
nanometers: billionths of a metre



Birds can see into the Ultraviolet

Colors That Humans See

Colors The Dogs See

Most birds have 2 - 8 times the visual acuity of humans

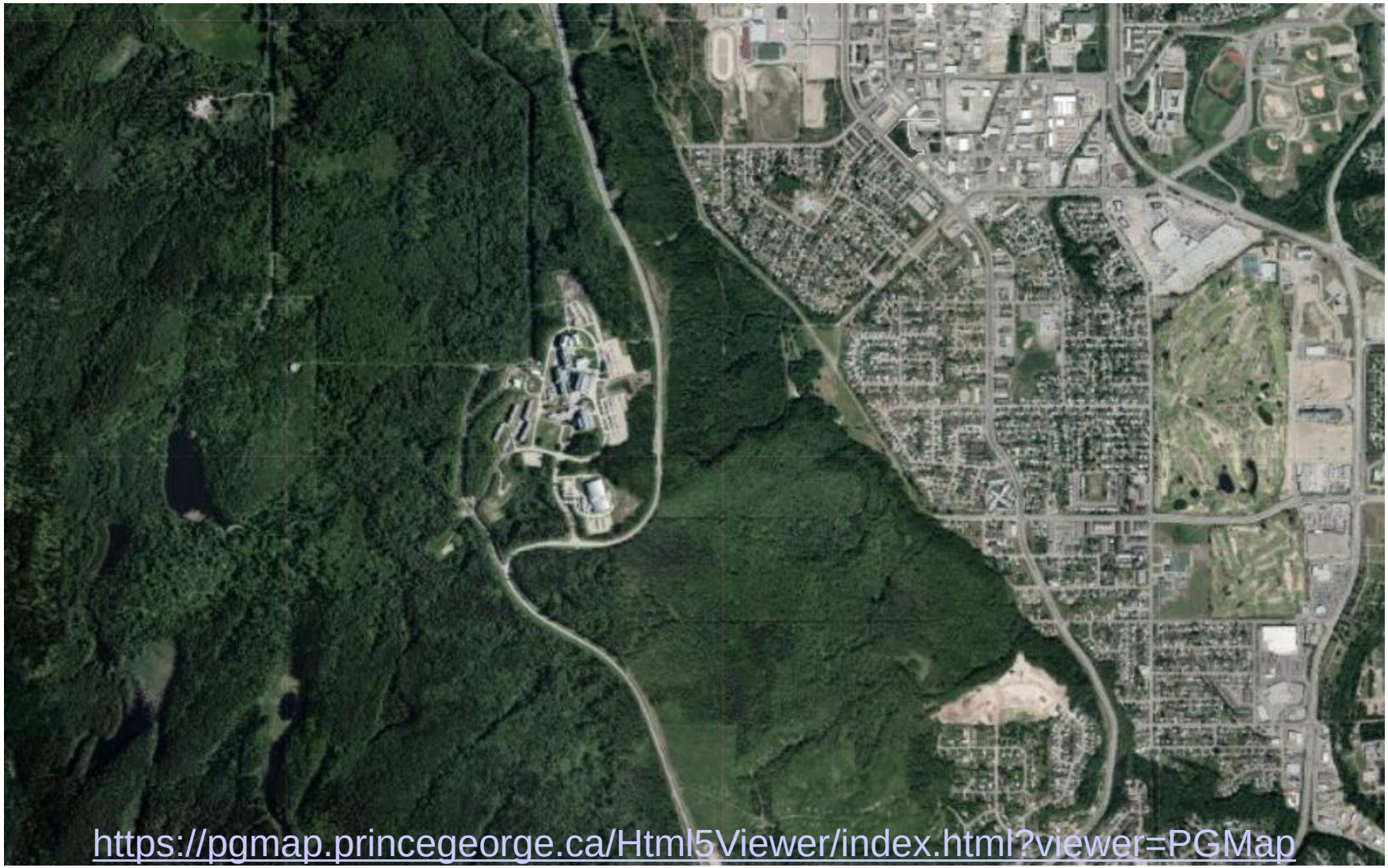
Table 2 : Characteristics of normal colour and false colour film

Normal colour film (Energy captured by film)	IR film (Energy captured by film)	Colour that results on film
B	G	Blue
G	R	Green
R	IR	Red

..the same with digital photos

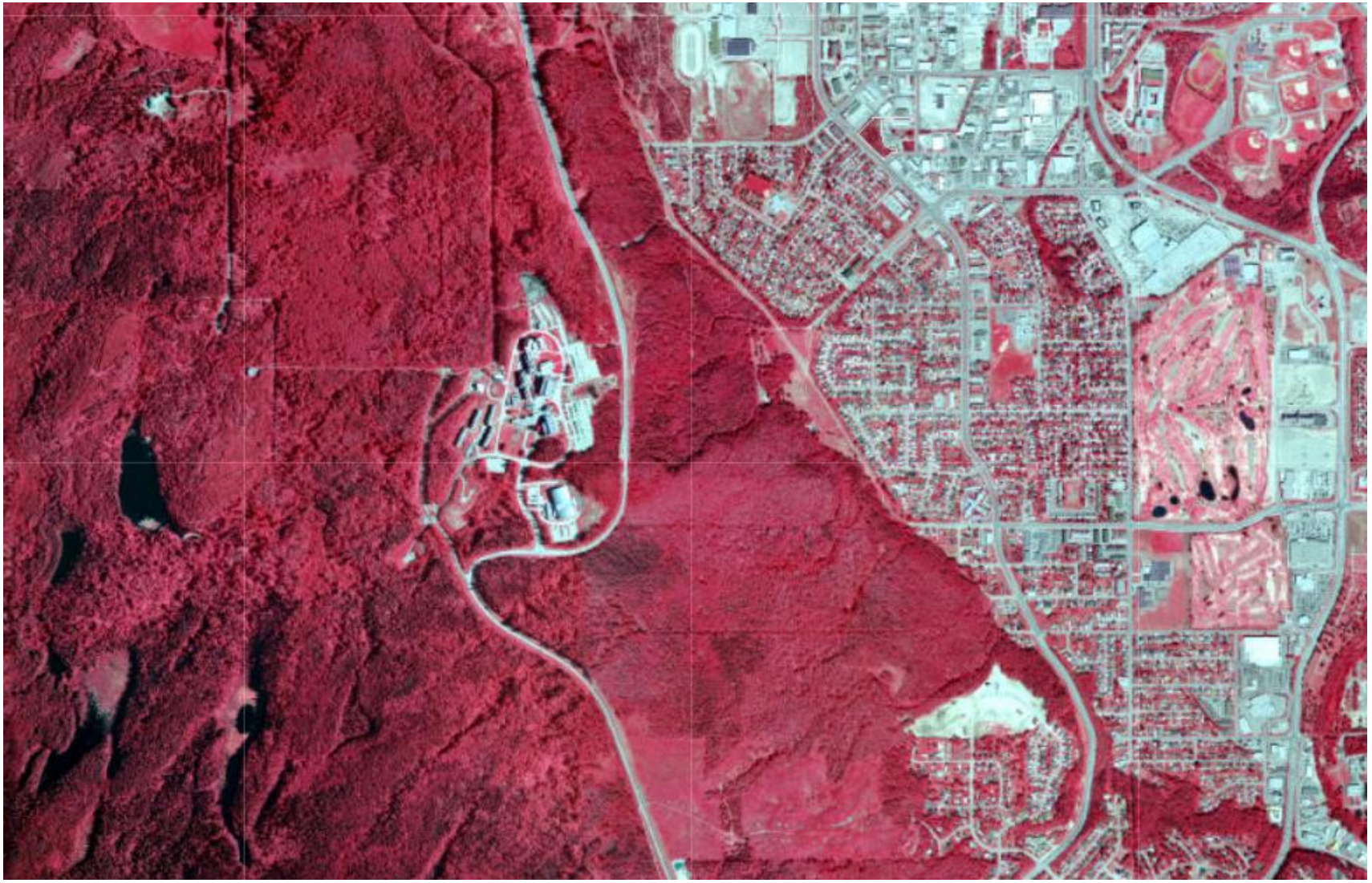
Film has three layers (RGB), a yellow filter removes blue wavelengths, the film is sensitive to infra-red, reflected by healthy vegetation, in the red (film) layer.

PGmap spring 2014 natural colour



We are used to seeing natural colour but there are Advantages of using Infra-Red wavelengths for mapping and GIS:

PGmap spring 2014 Infra-Red image:

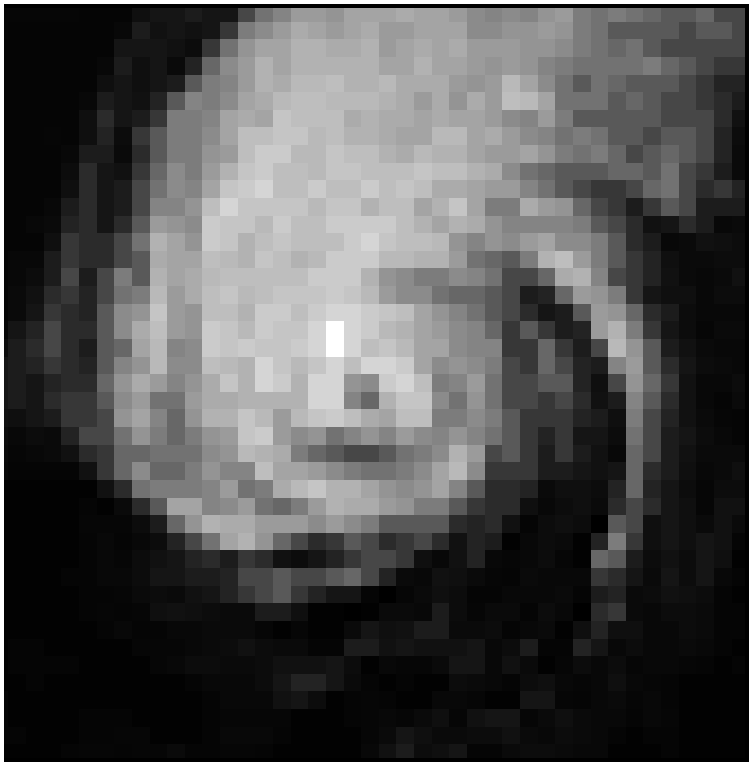


- Land-water distinctions are enhanced (but not urban features)
- Vegetation differences are enhanced, coniferous v deciduous etc..

Digital Scanning: all wavelengths

A scanner creates digital images with pixels (picture elements) –

e.g. 8 bit = 256 values
(0=dark to 255=bright)



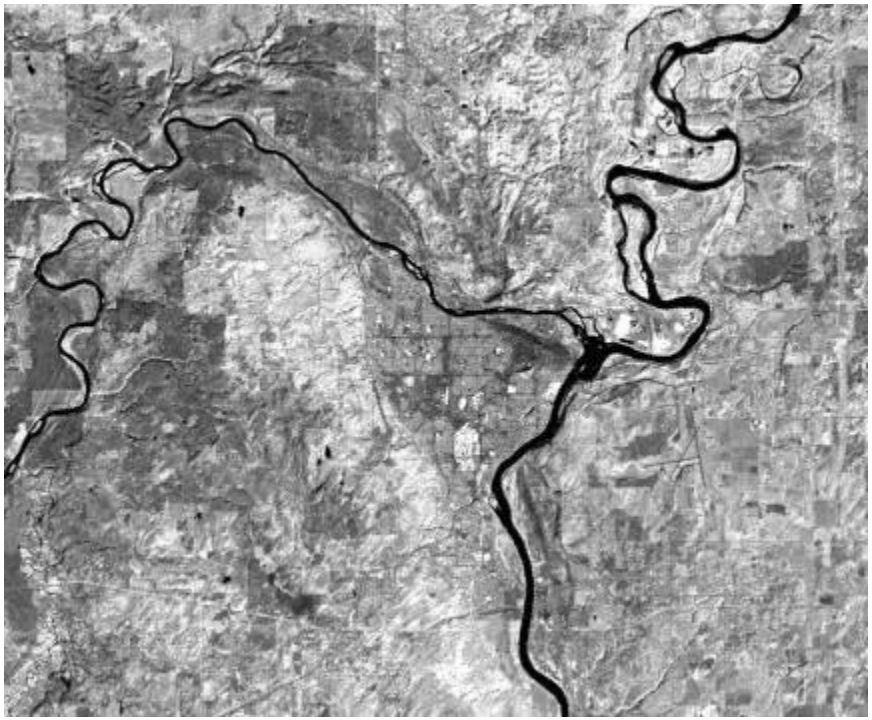
Close-up of pixels in a digital (scanned) image

Prince George – scanned IMAGE (not a photo)
Visible wavelengths .. Looks like a photo, but no camera

The **near IR** (0.7-1.3 microns) records energy related to **vegetation vigour** (health), while the **shortwave-IR** (1.3-3.0 microns) is dryness.

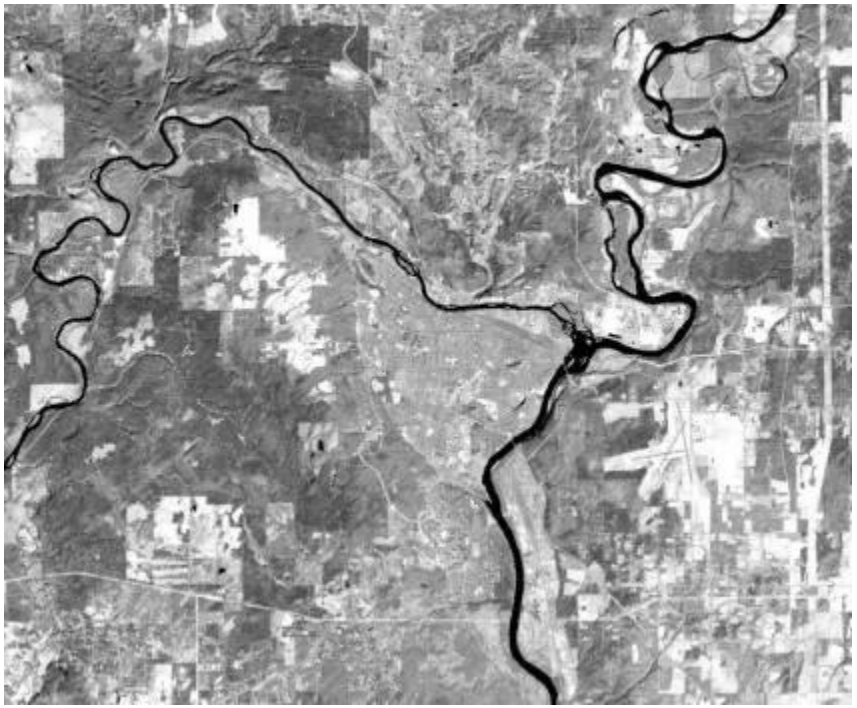
Neither have much to do with temperature

Near-IR



Vegetation health / vigour

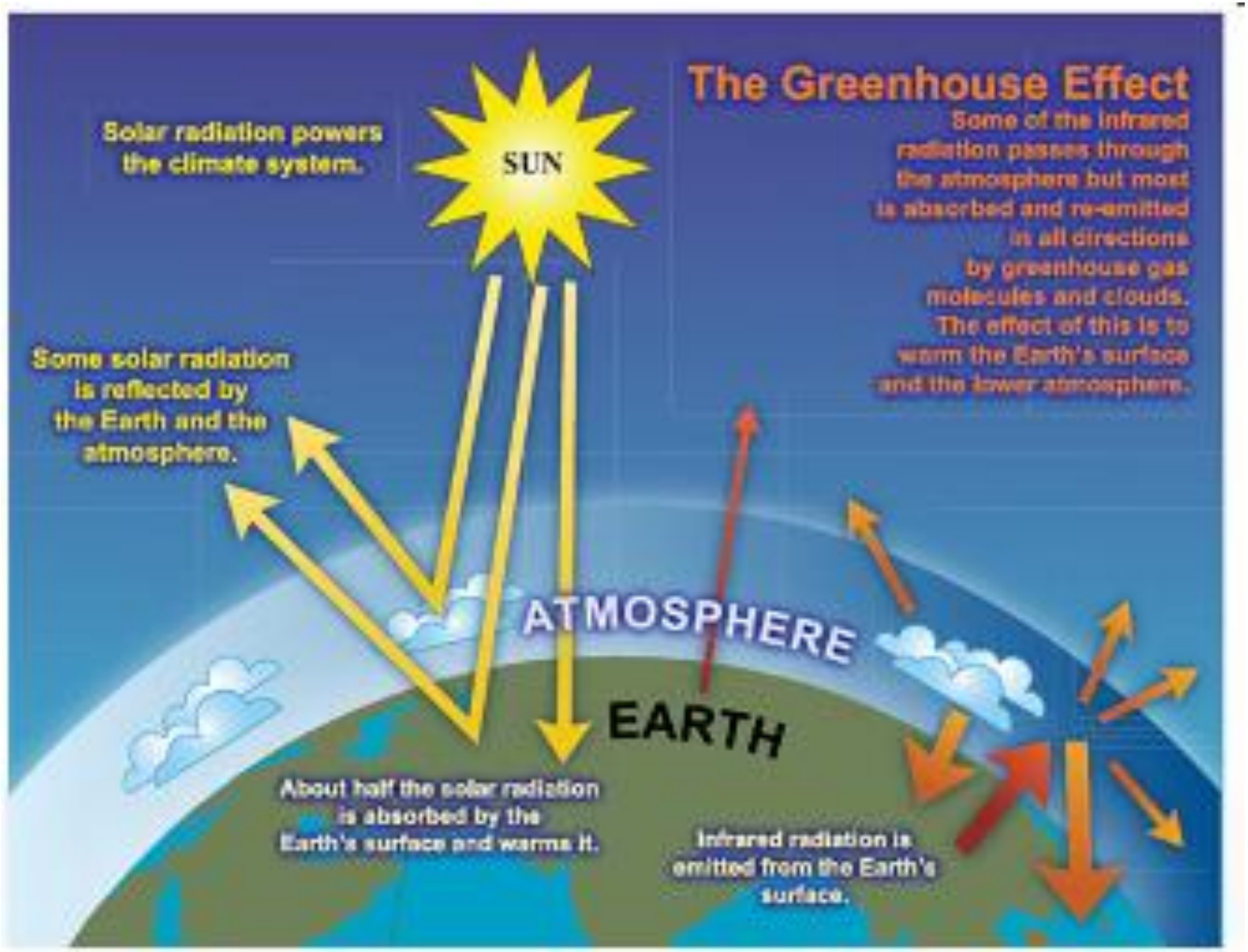
SWIR
(Shortwave)



Moisture / dryness

Thermal Infrared (3-14 microns)

This records longer wavelengths and temperature as energy is **emitted** NOT reflected IR

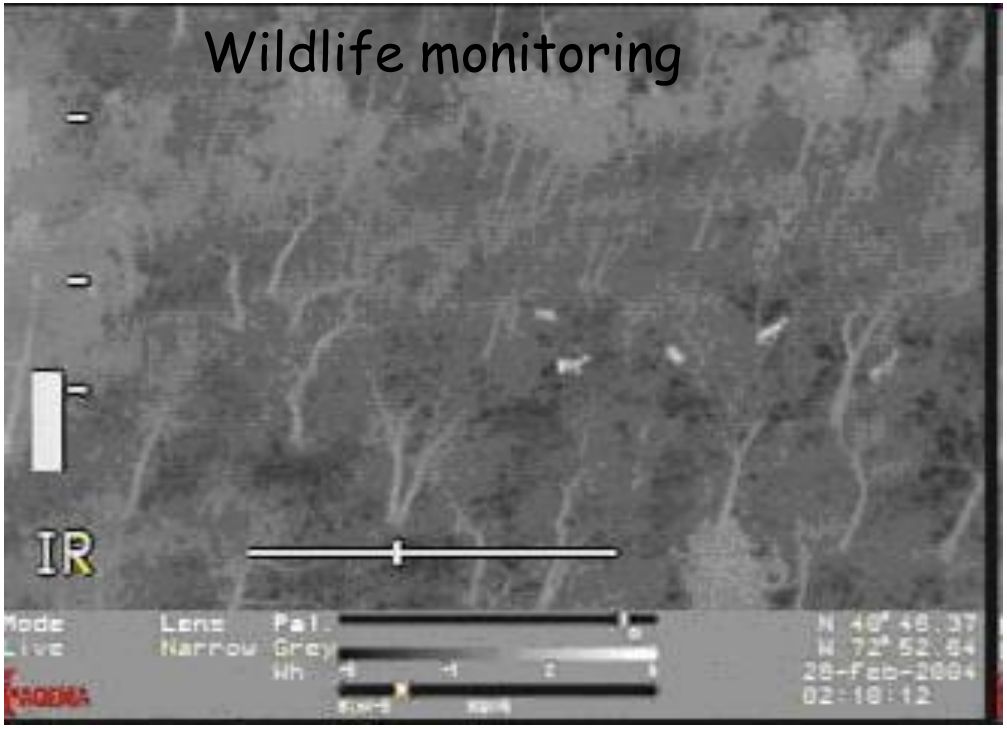


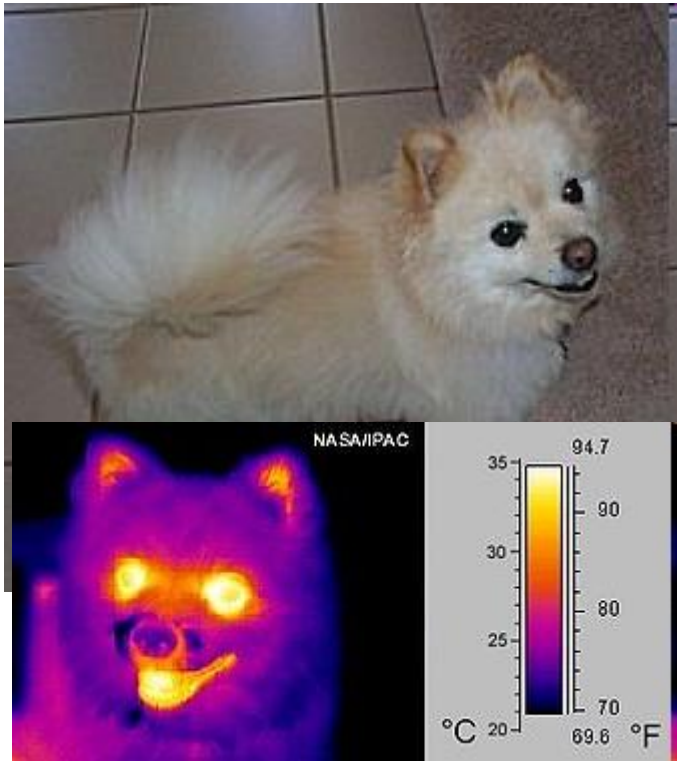
Daytime **Day and night**

Normal colour and thermal images of Sacramento, CA

Drones with thermal cameras used to locate Koalas in Australian bush fires

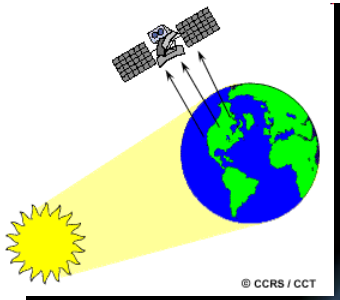
Night vision goggles (Russian military -> equipment) – sensing thermal IR





Microwave: 1mm – 1 metre ('passive')

These wavelengths beyond the infra-red can 'see through' clouds, light rain, and snow, but there is a low amount of it; low resolution e.g. 10km pixels … this is why we use these wavelengths for communications.



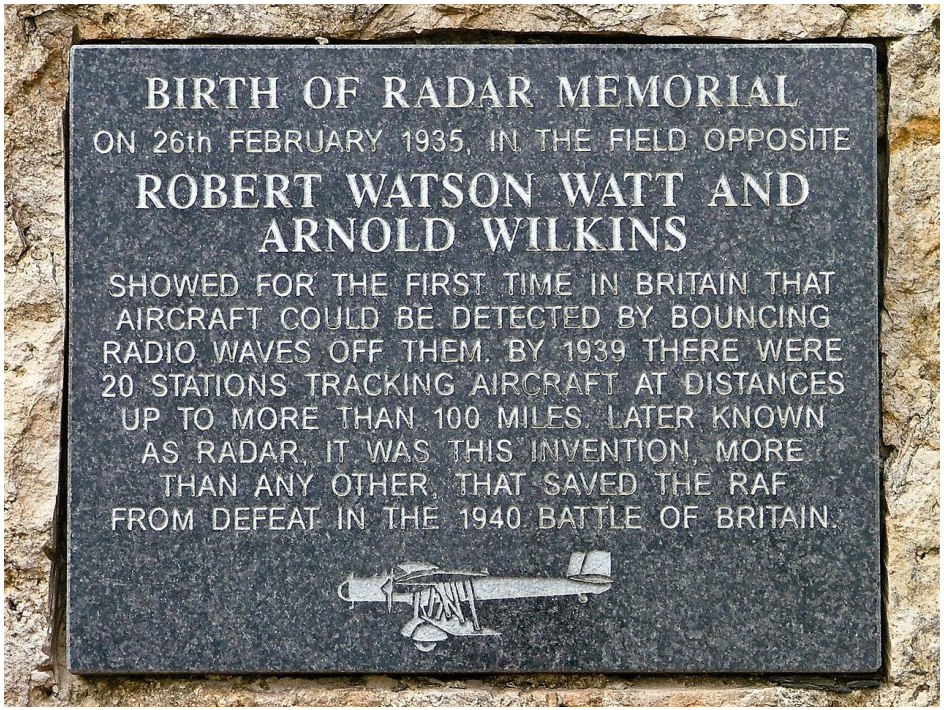
Passive RS

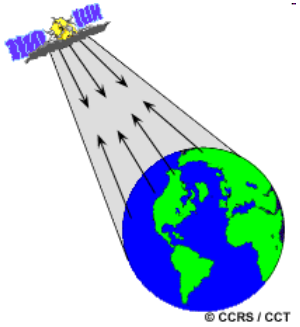
Microwave: - RAdio Detection And Ranging (RADAR)

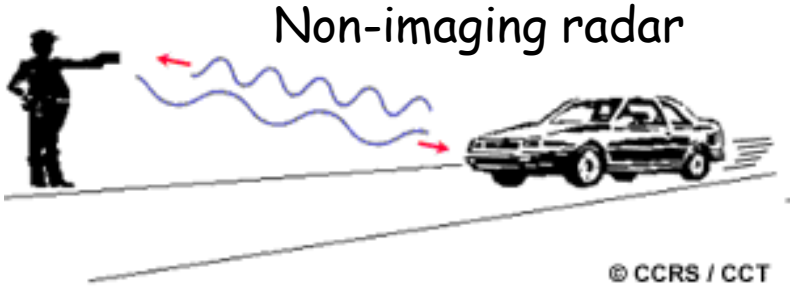
'**active**' remote sensing at wavelengths of 1-30 cm

The original technology was developed in the 1930s

to detect enemy ships and planes during WWII

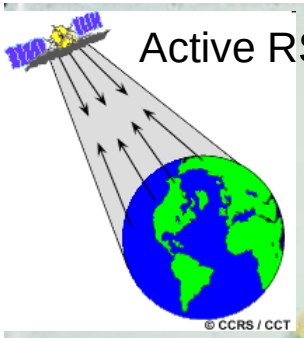






Imaging radar systems have been in use since the 1950s.

RADAR .. first developed before/during World War II for aircraft detection - early imaging RADAR for mapping was airborne.



Intera technologies, Calgary:
1970s Panama -> 80s
- usually cloudy

Massachusetts-based Raytheon in 1947 named the original microwave the **“Radarange”** because it cooked food using the same radio-wave-producing magnetron tubes that the company manufactured for use in military radar.

Raytheon credits the discovery of microwave cooking to a radar engineer named Percy L. Spencer. One day in 1945, Spencer was walking through a radar test room with a chocolate bar in his pocket, and the candy began to melt.

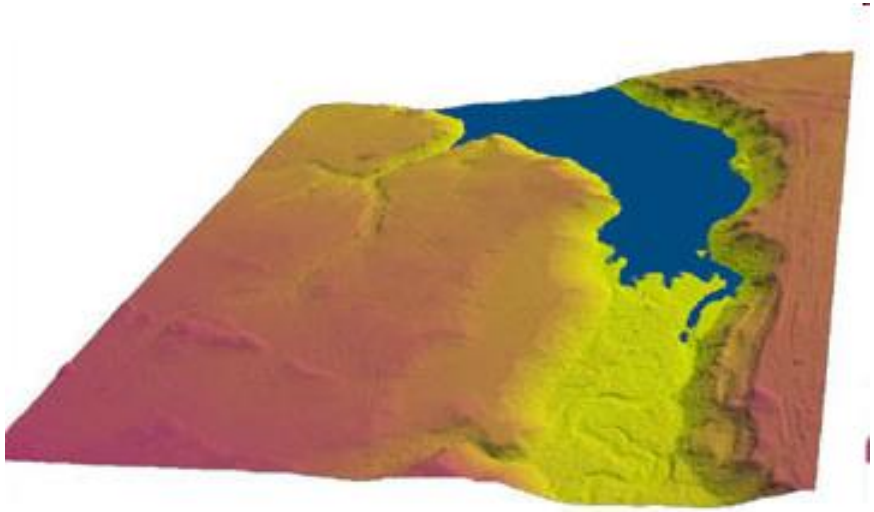
2000 -> LiDAR = Light Detection And Ranging

.. is the other common form of active remote sensing

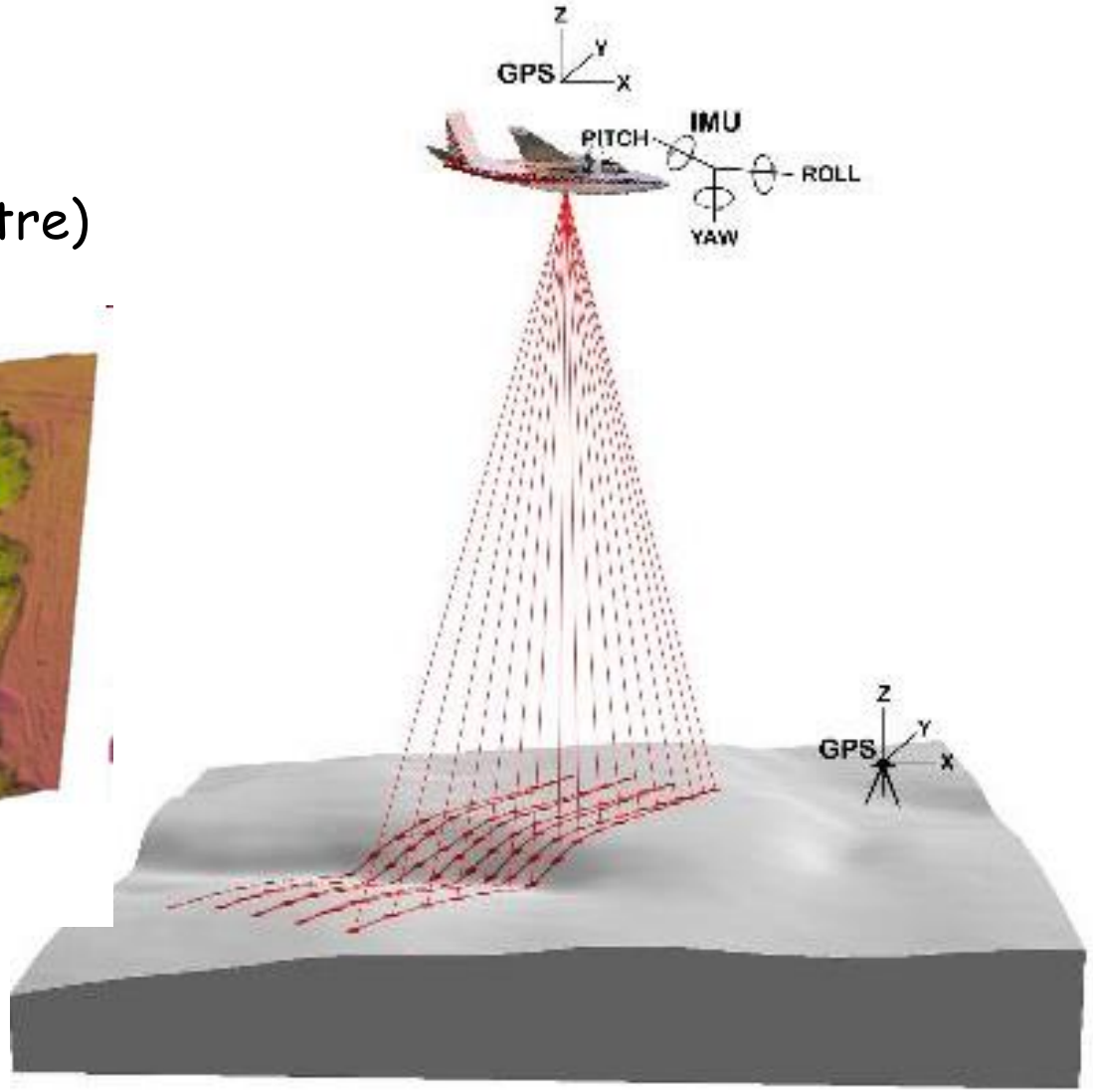
visible/NIR wavelengths

It is often used to create

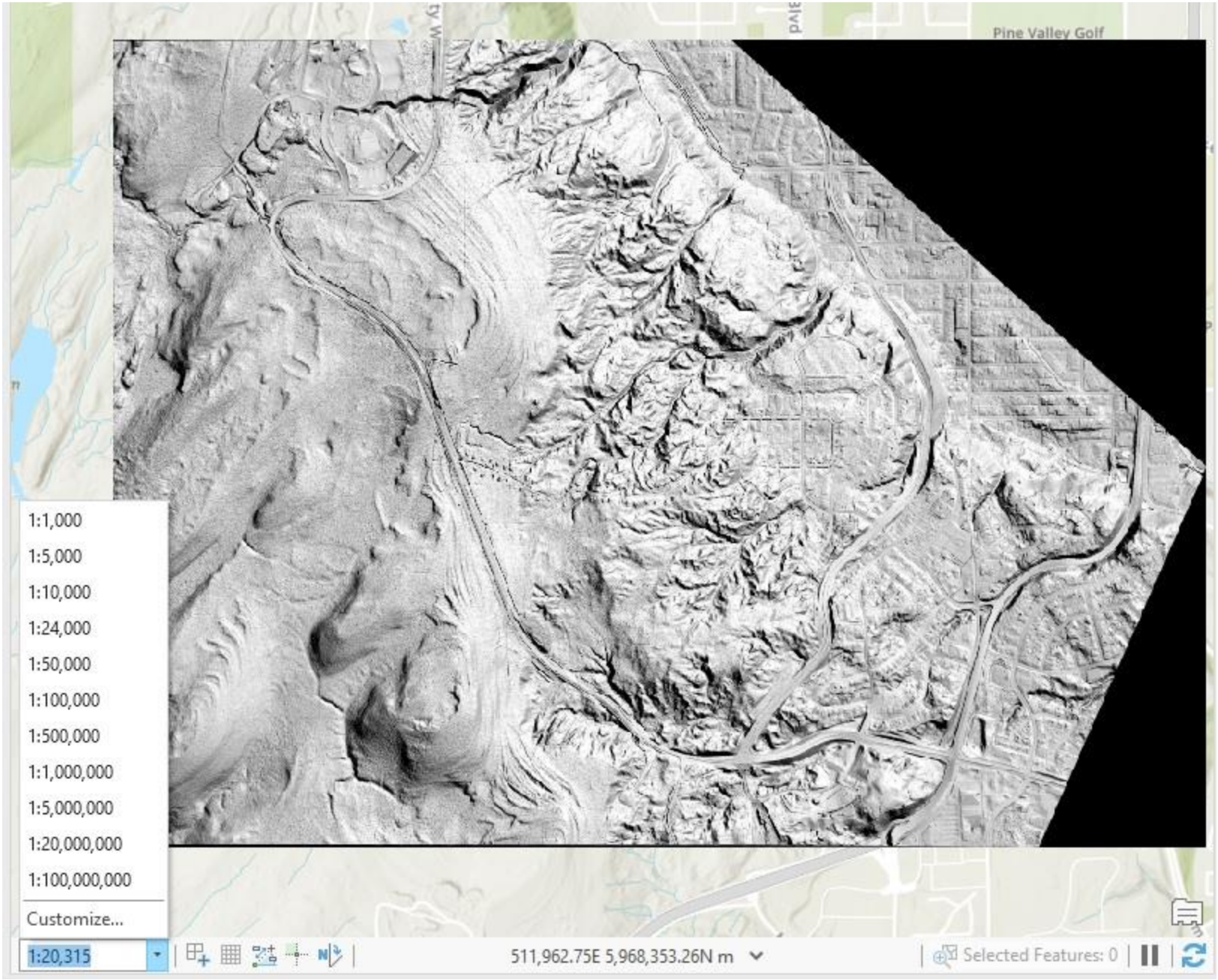
high resolution DEMs (< 1 metre)



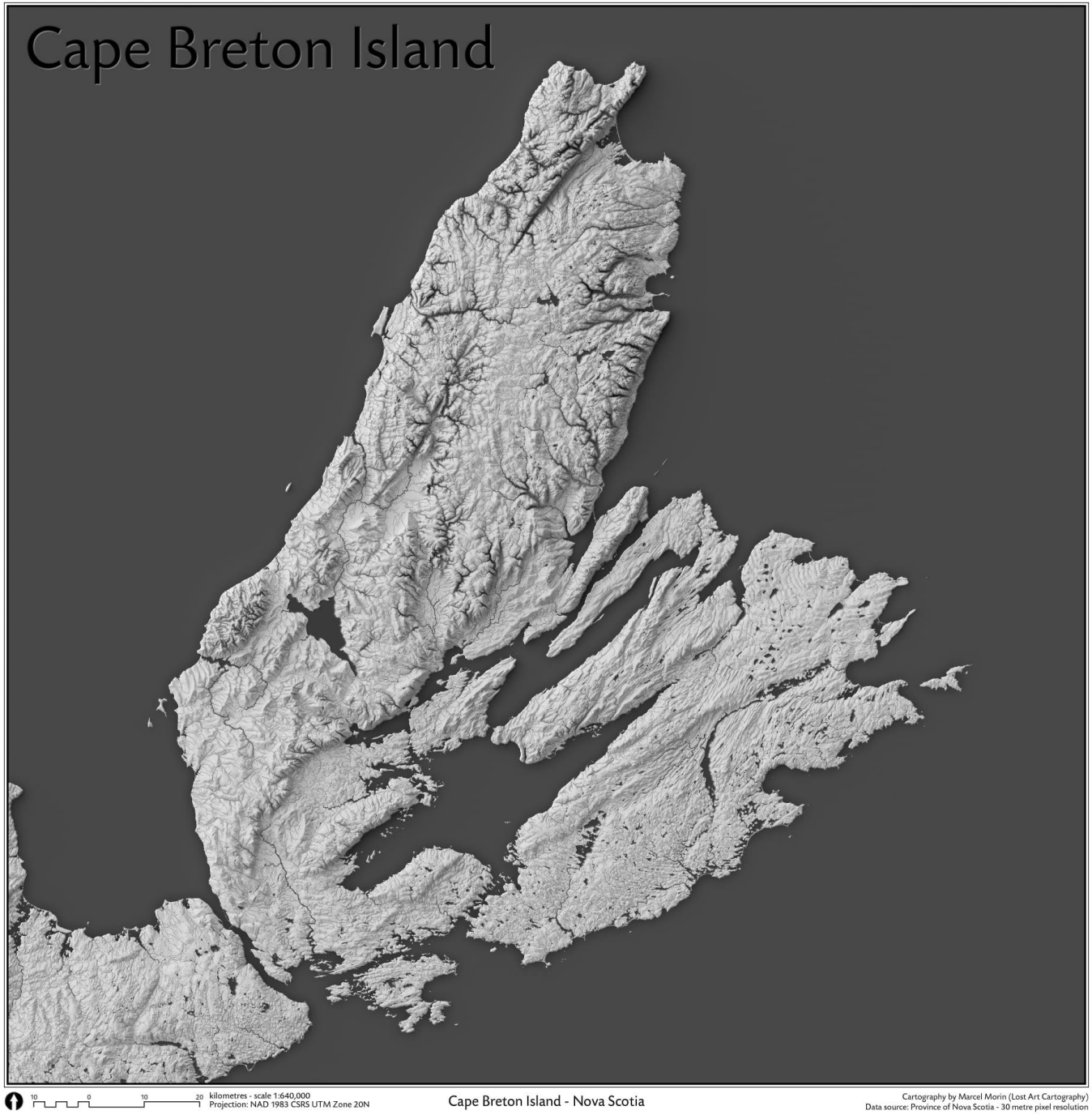
Major BC cities with rivers are mapped by LiDAR for flood levels



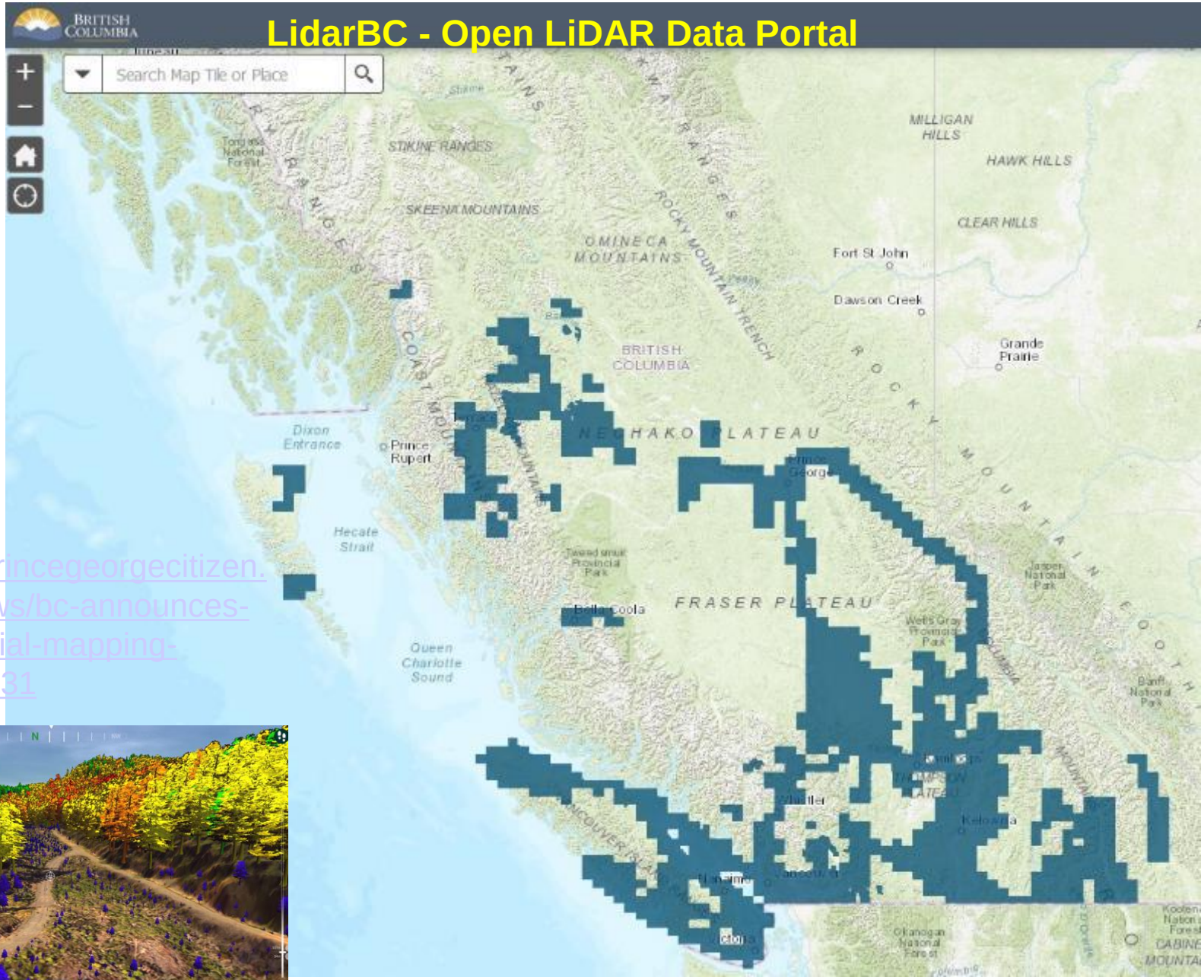
Cranbrook Hill – LiDAR DEM, City of PG (image from Lab 1)



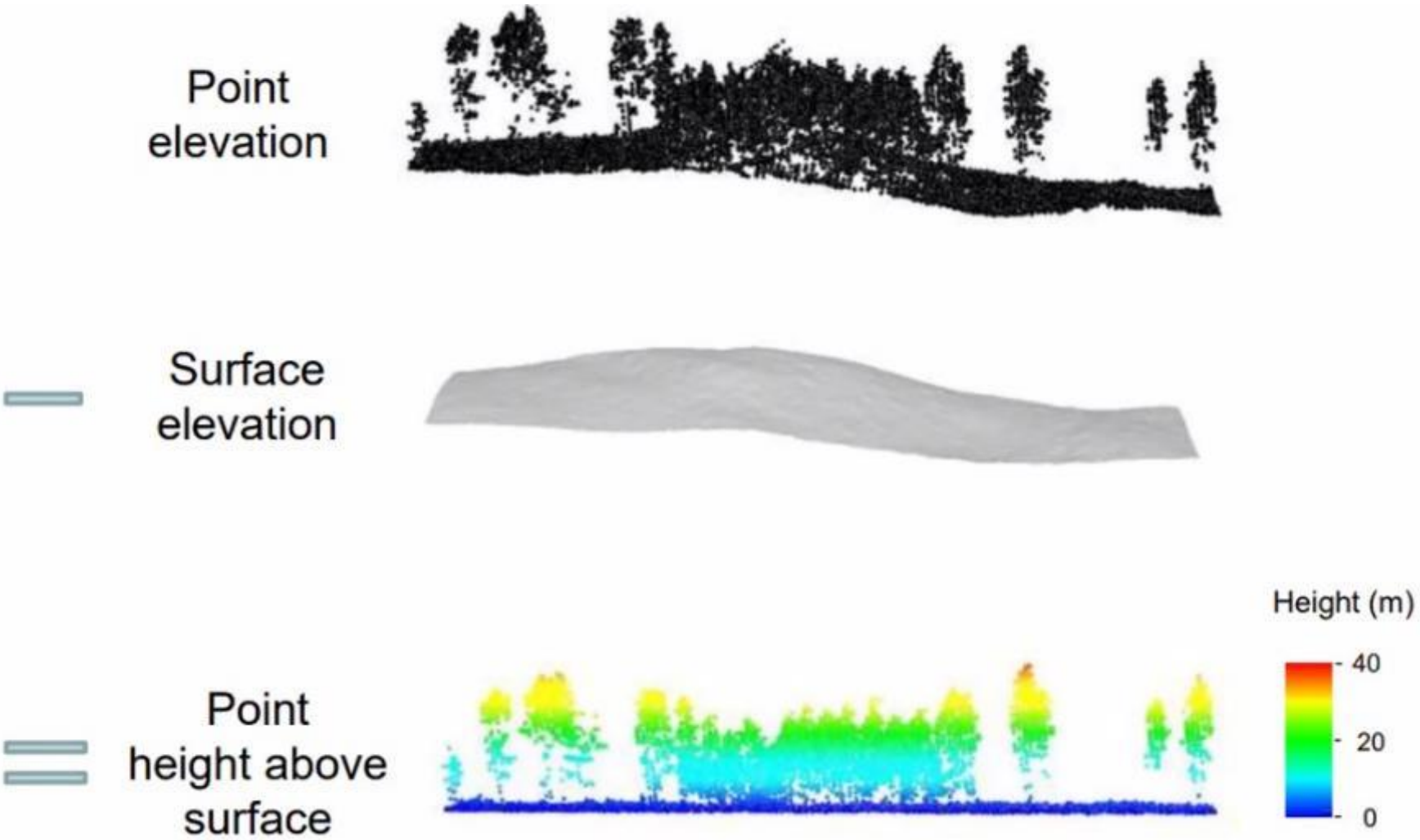
Maritime provinces: complete LiDAR DEM freely downloadable



LidarBC - Open LiDAR Data Portal



https://www.princegeorgecitizen.com/local-news/bc-announces-38-million-aerial-mapping-project-6853531



University of Calgary fly-through: LiDAR DEM and draped orthophotography

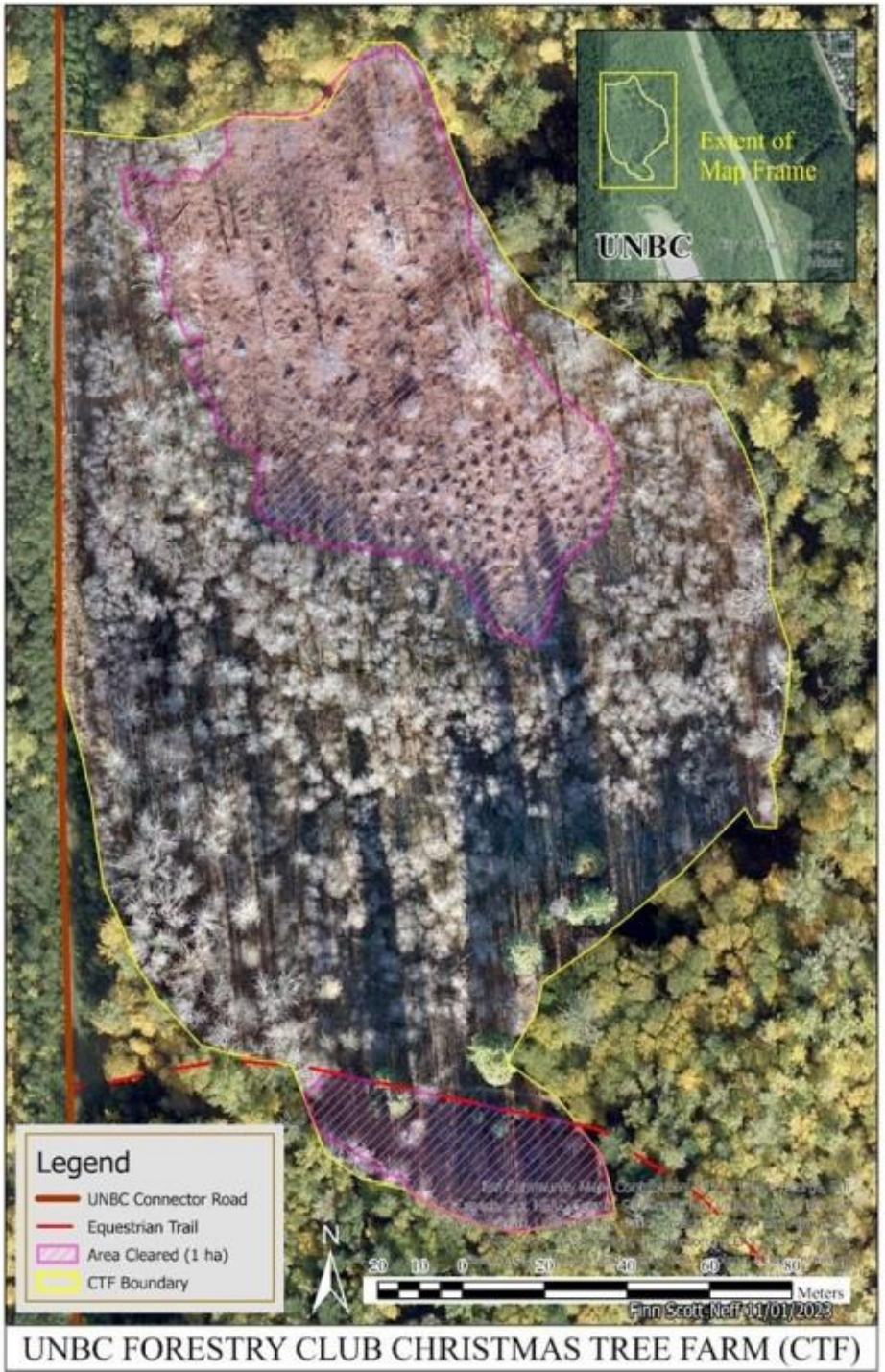
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_myUhYPeAew

LiDAR visualizations produced with FUSION/LDA software – USDA Forest Service

Captured by quadcopter UAV, fall 2023
for GEOG 357 project, by Matt McLean

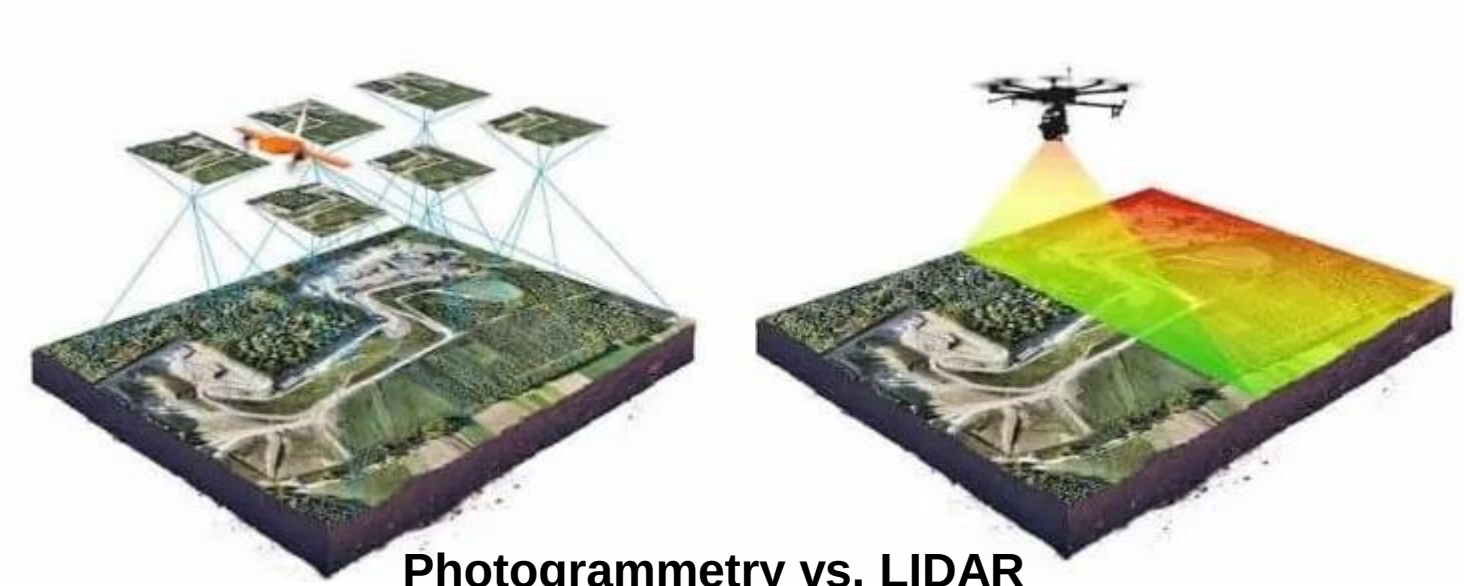
Pixels 3cm (visible) and 10cm (thermal)

DEM from City of PG LiDAR
DEM combined with orthophoto



2000s -> Mapping from drones - UAVs

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles – easily and quickly launched



Photogrammetry vs. LIDAR

Matterhorn:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fs2C_wXQ_IM

This week's lab: Lab 07 Web mapping or **online mapping**

… is the process of creating and distributing maps on the World Wide Web, usually through the use of Web geographic information systems.

Web mapping is more than just web cartography, it is a service where consumers may choose what the map will show.

They can be divided into *static* and *dynamic* web maps and further into *interactive* and *view only* web maps.

e.g.

1994: Atlas of Canada, world first online atlas

2004: OpenStreetMap (OSM)

2005: Google maps

2012: Apple maps