

Introduction to Satellite Imagery

GEPL 4490/5490

One of the hardest parts about the field of remote sensing is acquiring satellite imagery. Today, the Internet is the primary source for satellite data. In this lab, we will search for data at the US Geological Survey's Earth Explorer which was paid for with OhioView funding.

1. Go to the GLOVIS web page <http://glovis.usgs.gov/>. Find path 231, row 67. Go to path 231 and row 67.
 - a. What do you see in the image? What caused this pattern given your knowledge of where you are in the world?

<http://dmc.ohiolink.edu/GEO/LS7/> OhioLINK – free Landsat-7 images of Ohio.

2. Go to the OhioLINK web site and answer the following questions.
 - a. Which path and row for Ohio has the most scenes archived?
 - b. Which path and row has the least scenes archived?
 - c. For path 19, row 31 (Northwest Ohio) there are two things that are causing the white color of the False Color Composite “Near-Infrared Composite” for December 31, 1999. What are they? Zoom in and out to be able to tell.
3. I want you to create 1. an aerial photograph, 2. Landsat satellite image and 3. a topographic sheet for your favorite place in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Kentucky or West Virginia that is visible in the OhioView images. You can use various web sites below. Put the images into Power Point and email your response to me at kczejko@utnet.utoledo.edu.

Use the following web sites:

<http://terraserver.homeadvisor.msn.com/default.asp> - Microsofts Terraserver for aerial photograph and toposheets of the same area.

<http://dmc.ohiolink.edu/GEO/LS7/> - OhioLINK for Landsat 7 imagery with link to Topozone toposheets.