

Figure 3.4 A classification result of Tippecanoe County data taken June 9, 1973.

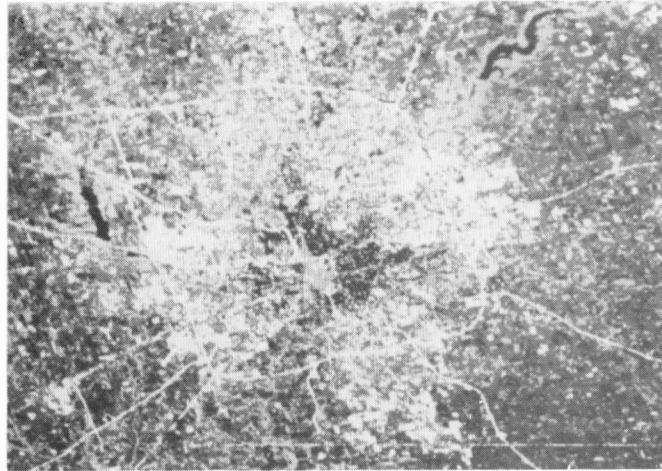


Figure 4.3 Computer-implemented land use classification of Marion County, Indiana.

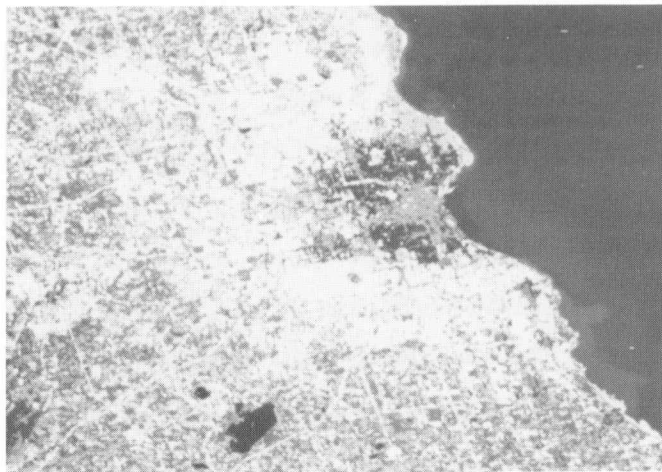


Figure 4.4 Computer-implemented land use classification of Milwaukee (second iteration).



Figure 4.8 Computer-implemented land use classification of Indianapolis, Indiana (Marion County). Prior to classification, data was straightened (oriented north-south) and deskewed.



A



B

Figure 4.9 Grayscale imagery of Milwaukee County area. A and B are from the visible portion of the spectrum (Band 5, 0.6-0.7 μm), C and D are from the infrared (Band 7, 0.8-1.1 μm). A and C were from "urban" histograms; B and D from rural area histograms.

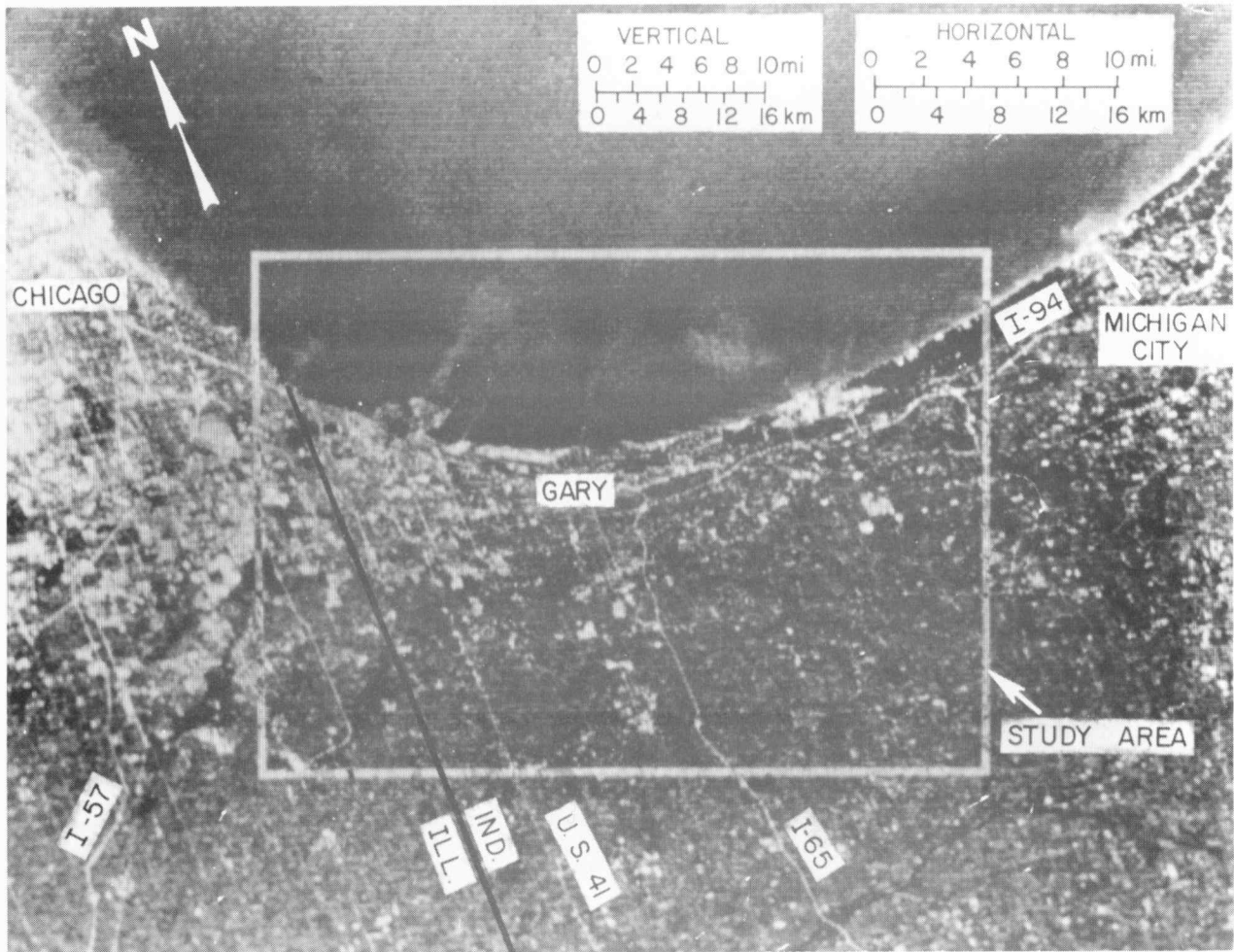


Figure 4.10 Photo from digital display of Gary, Indiana area showing location of the study area (outlined). Image is from Band 4 (0.5-0.6 μ m).

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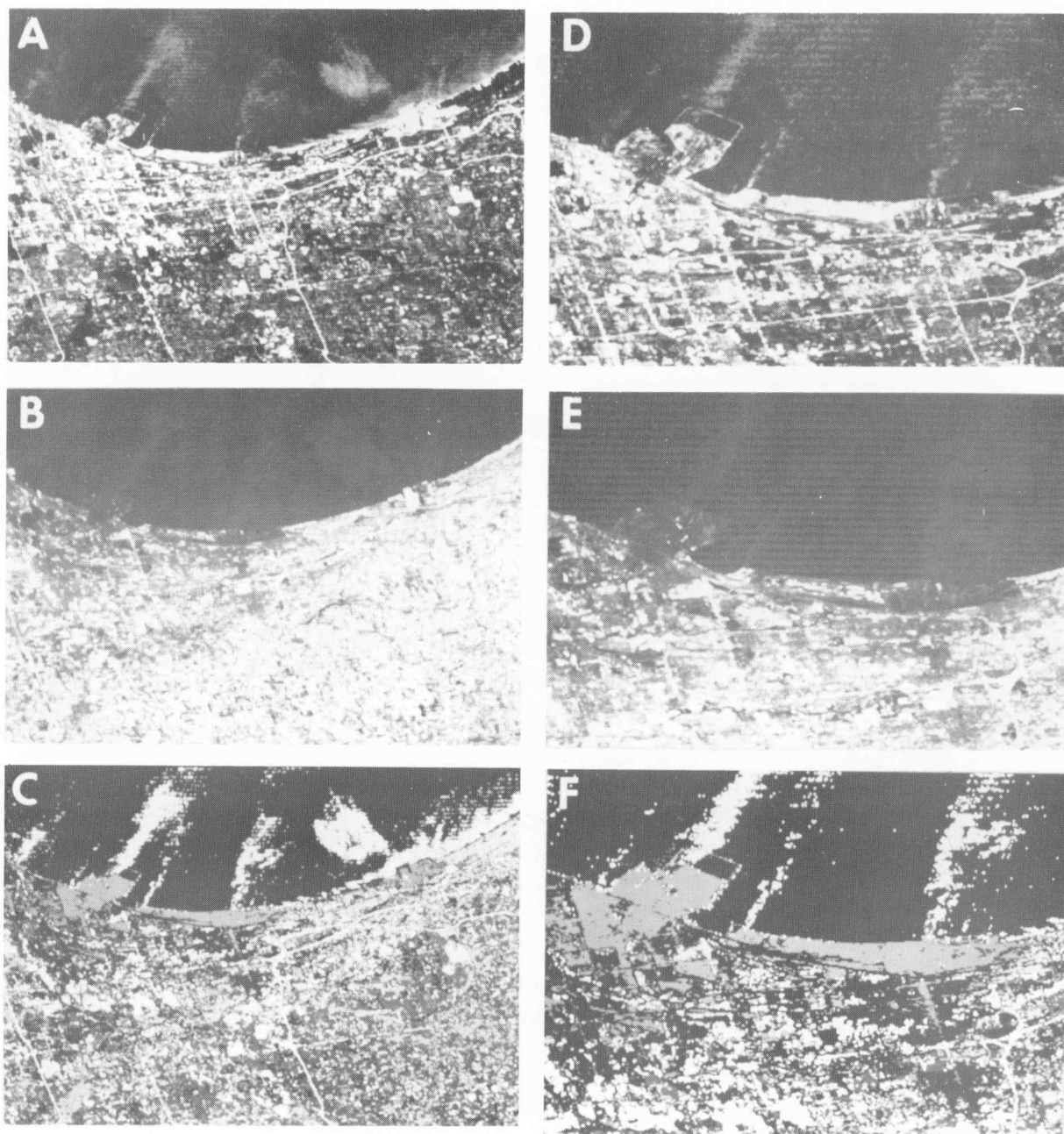


Figure 4.11 Photos from digital display, showing relationship between gray scale imagery and land use classification for Gary, Indiana. Image in A is from the visible portion of the spectrum (Band 4, 0.5-0.6 μ m); B is from the reflective infrared (Band 6, 0.7-0.8 μ m); C is a computer-implemented classification of the study area (see text for explanation of gray levels). Images in A, B, and C show the entire study area; enlargements of the northwestern portions of those three images are shown in D, E, and F, respectively. Horizontal length of A, B, and C is 54 kilometers (29 miles). Horizontal length of D, E, and F is 27 kilometers (17 miles); vertical length is 23 kilometers (14.5 miles). The true north-south line is rotated about 18 degrees counterclockwise to vertical. Horizontal scale is approximately three-fourths that of the vertical scale.

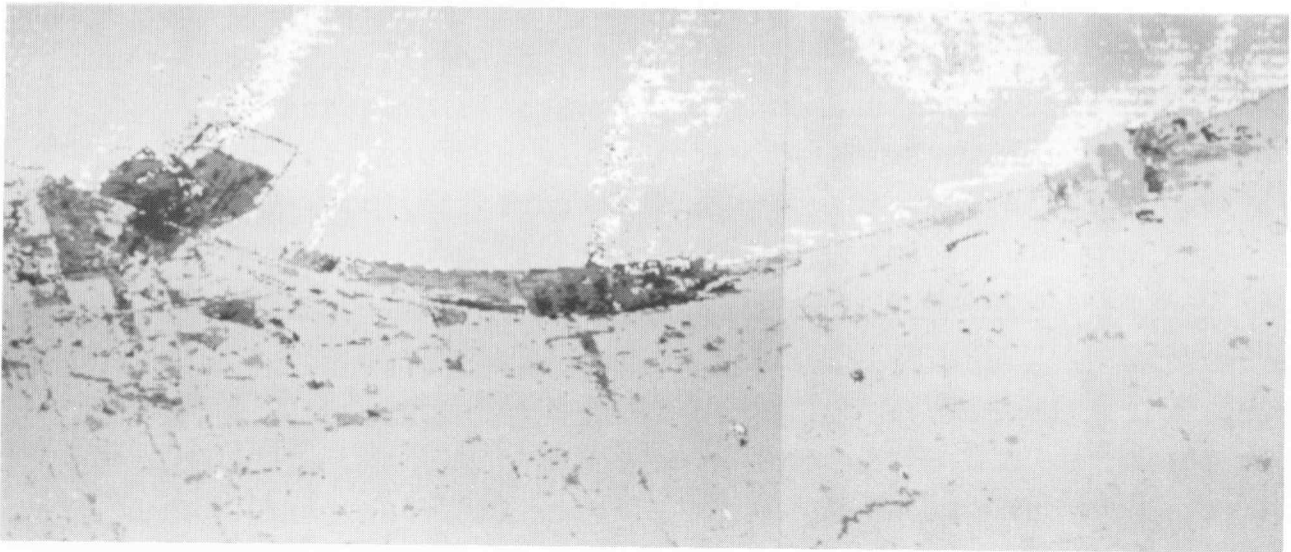


Figure 4.13 Photo from digital display of computer-implemented land use classification of Gary-Hammond area (northern part of study area) using gray levels which emphasize the industrial land uses. Class shown as black is dark roofing material; dark gray is lighter-colored roofing material; medium gray is gravel/sandy areas; smoke is white. All other spectral classes are shown as light gray.

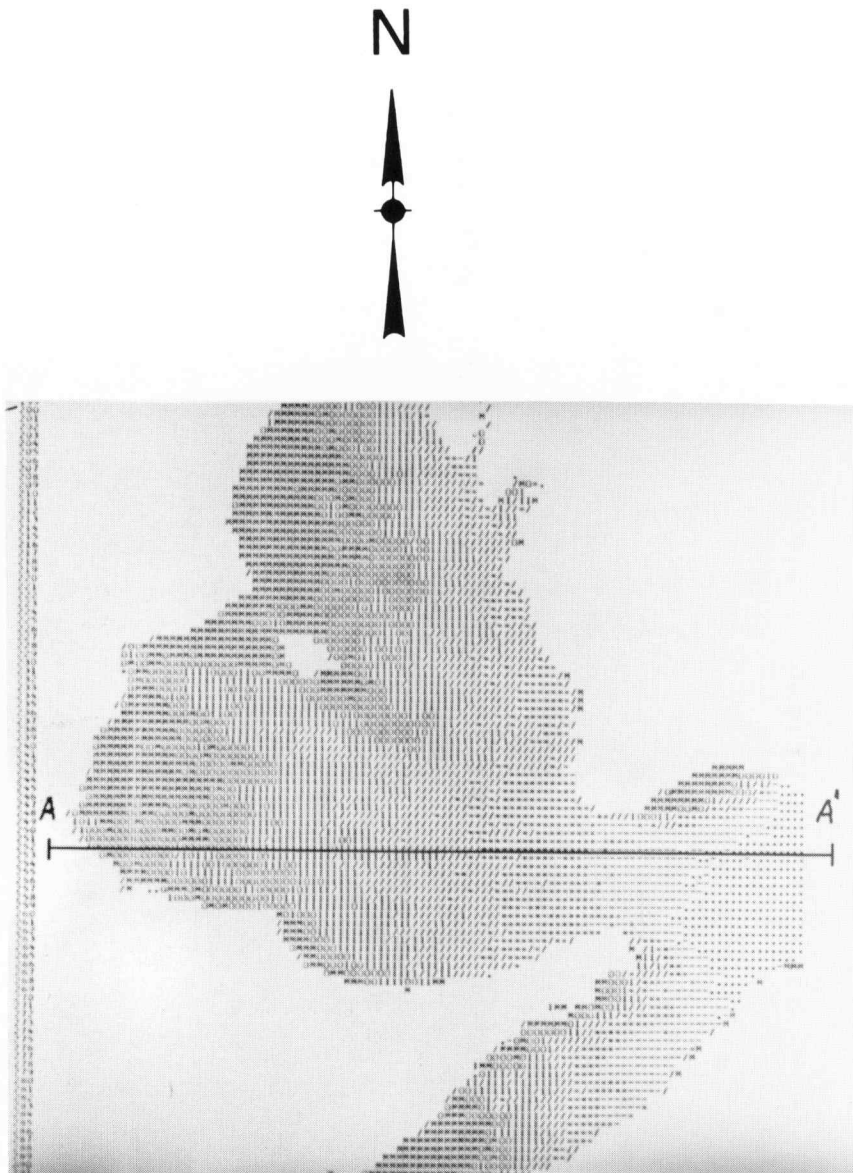
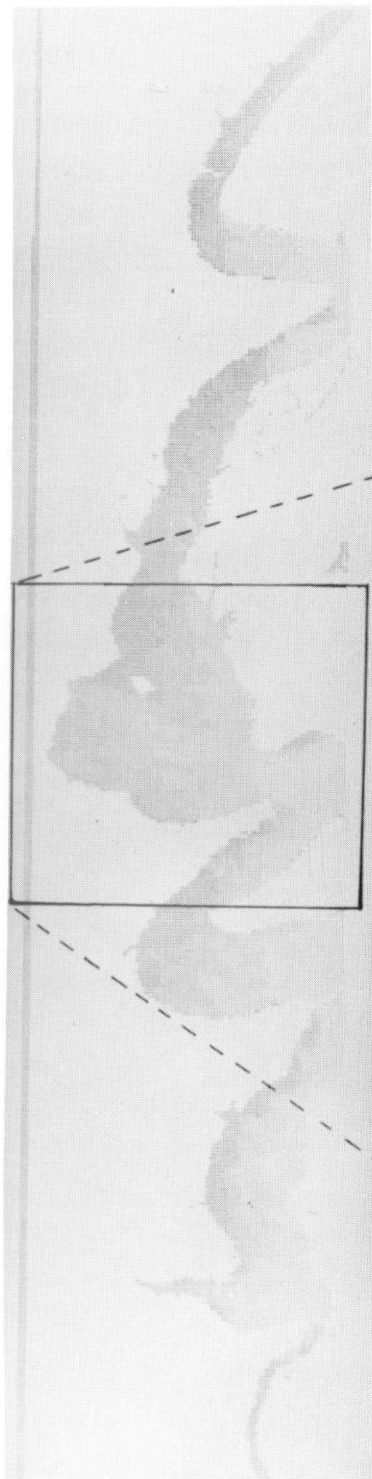


Figure 5.2 Seven spectrally separable classes of water in Lake Freeman, Indiana from Michigan scanner data.

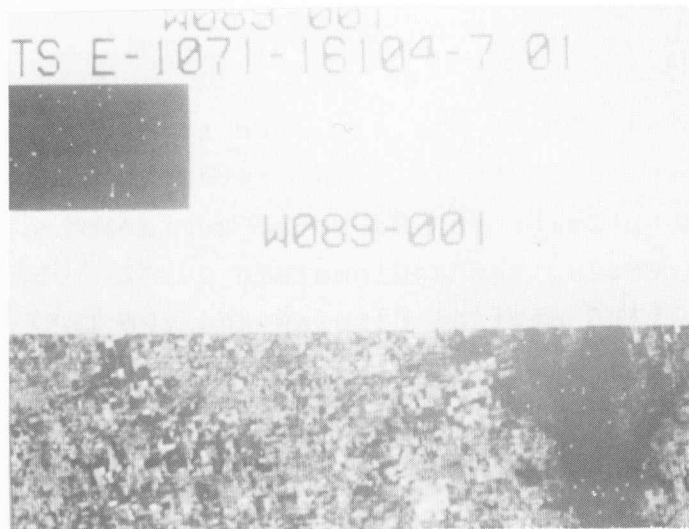


Figure 10.1 Image of border area data of scene corrected CCT data of Frame E-1071-16111-601.

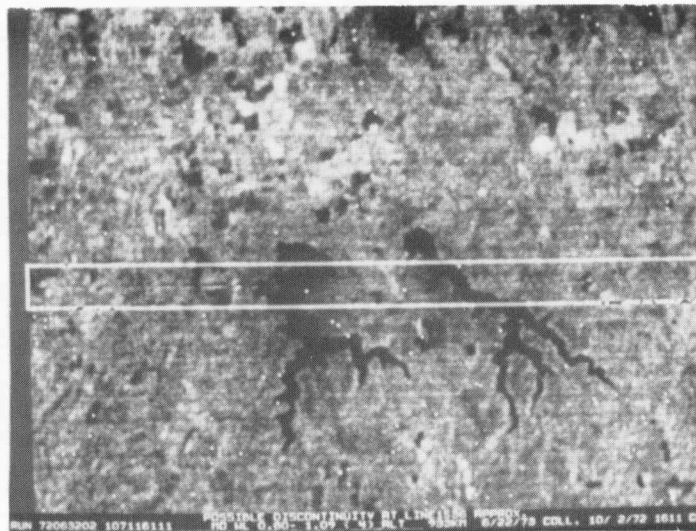


Figure 10.2 Scene corrected image showing lateral discontinuity. White rectangle was added to enclose the discontinuity. Same Frame as above. Band 7.

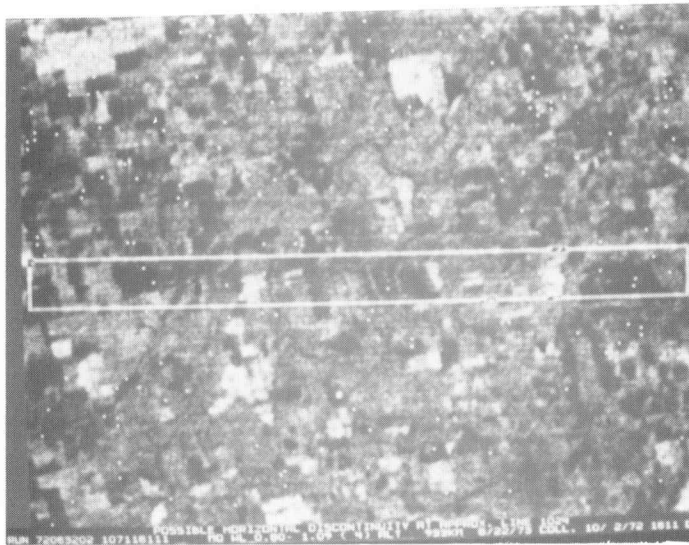


Figure 10.3 Horizontal discontinuity example in scene corrected data Frame 1071-16111-601. Band 7.

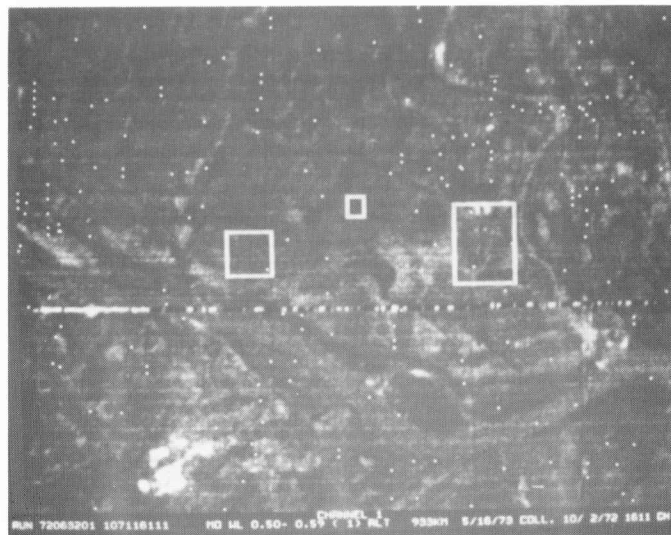


Figure 10.4 Scene corrected data showing both horizontal and vertical discontinuities. Same Frame as above. Note saturation points (white dots) throughout these images also. Band 4.

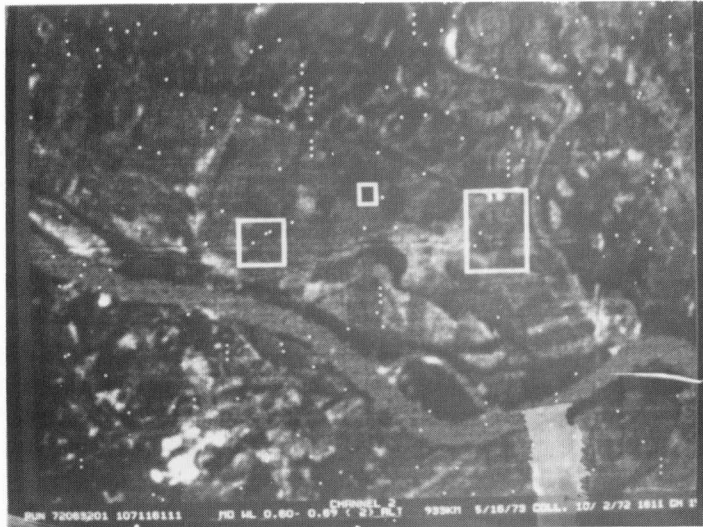


Figure 10.5 Scene corrected data showing horizontal and vertical discontinuities. Frame 1071-16111-601. Band 5.

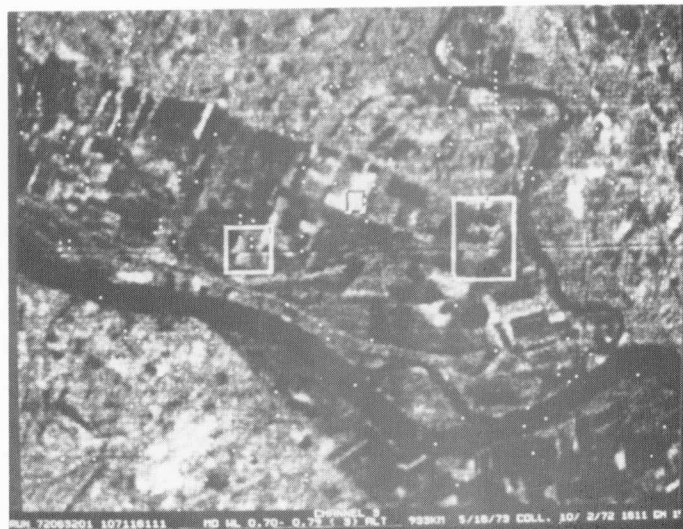


Figure 10.6 Horizontal and vertical discontinuity examples in scene corrected data. Same Frame as above. Band 6.