

Sheet (4)

Aerial Photographs

1. What is the difference between aerial photographs and maps?
2. Give two examples of the uses of aerial photogrammetry and three uses of close range photogrammetry.
3. Define the following air-photo terminology:
 - a) Principle point
 - b) Fiducially marks
 - c) Mosaic
 - d) Vertical Photo
 - e) Focal length
 - f) Parallax
4. Put (✓) on front of the correct sentence and (x) on the wrong suntans.
 - a) Aerial photographs can be used to construct maps (.....)
 - b) Aerial photographs can be used to accurately measure distances, heights and elevations (.....)
 - c) Maps can be used to construct Aerial photographs (.....)
 - d) In the Low-oblique photographs, horizon is visible, and depression angle typically less than 20°. (.....)
 - e) *Drift* is the rotation of the camera (and aircraft) relative to the flight line. (.....)
 - f) Orthophoto is a vertical air photo which has been rectified to remove parallax (.....)

5. Complete the following sentences:

- a) The tilt of the camera lens relative to the horizon is called
- b) The three historical phases of photogrammetry are: 1) Analogue Instruments, 2)....., 3).....
- c) Photogrammetry is the technology of obtaining reliable 3-D information about physical objects and the environment through processes of,, and photographic images.
- d) Vertical air photo is an air photo with less than of vertical tilt.
- e) The scale of vertical photo equals/ flying height above the ground.
- f) Aerial photogrammetry is used to produce large scale topographical or,..... maps and digital (DTM).
- g) The amount of overlap between successive photos in a flight line to allow for stereo viewing (usually 60-70%) is called
- h) The point on the ground vertically beneath the camera length (or aircraft) is called

Submit your answers in a report within one week.

Good Luck