

**Table A1.** Terminology commonly associated with remote sensing data.

Term	Definition
Airborne	Operating in or involving equipment operating in Earth's atmosphere.
Color infrared image	Image (often false color) with information from the electromagnetic spectrum just beyond the color red. Commonly contains a color shift where blue objects are seen as black, green as blue, red as green, and near-infrared as red. Near infrared is invisible but indicates dense vegetation with high chlorophyll density.
Electromagnetic spectrum	Range of wavelenths (frequencies) of electromagnetic radiation.
False color	Color added to or changed in an image during processing to aid interpretation.
Geostationary	Moving in a geosynchronous orbit to maintain stationary in relation to a fixed point on the surface. Geosynchronous satellites often orbit directly above the Earth's equator and are stationary above a fixed point on Earth.
Grain	Minimum spatial resolution of data defined by cell, pixel, or polygon size.
Ground trace	Path on Earth surface directly below aircraft or spacecraft.
Hyperspectral	Image that represents hundreds to thousands of very narrow bands of specific frequencies across the electromagnetic spectrum acquired using an imaging spectrometer. May include light wavelengths beyond visible spectrum (e.g., infrared, ultraviolet).
Image classification	Partitioning of a multiband raster image into different categories using a mathematical algorithm and unique band properties. Classification may be 'supervised' whereby a user identifies categories a priori to train an algorithm, and can be 'object oriented' when the textural properties of an image in a neighborhood are used to inform the classification algorithm in addition to band-level information.
Instantaneous field of view	The cone angle within which incident energy is focused at a remote-sensing sensor, and when combined with altitude determines the spatial resolution of a sensor.
Multispectral	Image typically representing 3 to 10 bands of specific frequencies across the electromagnetic spectrum acquired using a radiometer. May include light wavelengths beyond visible spectrum (e.g., infrared, ultraviolet).
Nadir spatial resolution	Spatial grain (cell or pixel size) of an image at a point directly below a sensor.
Panchromatic	Type of black-and-white photographic emulsion sensitive to all wavelengths of visible light that reproduces a scene as seen by the human eye (e.g., photographic film). Often merged with coarser-scale multispectral imagery to add the perception of resolution, or "sharpen," image products.
Radiance	Amount of light measured by a sensor.
Reflectance	Ratio of light leaving a target versus light striking a target.
Satellite	An [artificial] object that orbits a planet or star.
Satellite image	Image (often of Earth) collected by a sensor deployed on an artificial satellite.
Sensor	Device mounted on a spaceborne (satellite) or airborne (plane) craft that detects, measures, and/or responds to electromagnetic input from a physical stimulus. Passive sensors measure naturally available energy. Active sensors emit radiation and measure what is reflected.
Spaceborne	Operating in or involving equipment operating in outer space.
Spatial extent	Spatial scope or domain of data defined as the size of landscape under study.
Swath width	Width of strip sensed by a satellite, aircraft, or ship sensor during swath mapping.