

## 27 PHOTGRAMMETRY

Asterisks (\*) indicate problems that have partial answers given in Appendix G.

### 27.1 Describe the difference between vertical, low oblique, and high oblique aerial photos.

From Section 27.4, Paragraph 1:

Aerial photographs exposed with single-lens frame cameras are classified as vertical (taken with the camera axis aimed vertically downward, or as nearly vertical as possible) and oblique (made with the camera axis intentionally inclined at an angle between the horizontal and vertical). Oblique photographs are further classified as high if the horizon shows on the picture, and low if it does not.

### 27.2 Discuss the advantages of softcopy stereoplotters over optical stereoplotters.

From Section 27.14.4, Paragraph 5:

Softcopy photogrammetry systems are efficient, as well as versatile. Not only are they capable of producing maps, cross sections, digital elevation models, and other digital topographic files, but they can also be employed for a variety of image interpretation problems and they can support the production of mosaics and orthophotos (see Section 27.15). Also, digital maps produced by softcopy systems are created in a computer environment and are therefore in formats compatible for CADD applications and for in the databases of Geographic Information Systems. Softcopy systems have the added advantage that their major item of hardware is a computer rather than an expensive single-purpose stereoplotter, so it can be used for many other tasks in addition to stereoplotting.