

Professional English-II (7th Week)

Video: Managing Your Woodlot: Helping It Grow-18.03.2019

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6cR9sf-7Ibg>

Some Forestry Terms:

Cherry: Kiraz
Furniture: Mobilya
Trunk: Gövde
Poplar: Kavak
Crooked trunk: Eğri gövde
Buzzing: Uğultu
Sapling: Fidan
Saw mill: Kereste fabrikası
Pamphlet: Broşür, kitapçık
Pay off: Hesabı kapatmak
Trick: Püf nokta (2. anlam: hile)
Vigorous: Kuvvetli, güçlü
Butt log: Dip kısımdaki kütük, tomruk
Guideliness: Klavuz, talimat, yönerge
Co-dominant: Müşterek galip
Maple: Akçağaç
Ash: Dişbudak
Oak: Meşe
Hickory: Kuzey Amerika Cevizi
Ridge: Sırt
Birch:Huş
Fork: Çatal (ikiye ayrılmış gövde)
Knot: Budak
Sprout: Sürgün
Wound: Yara, bere

Remote sensing:

Remote sensing is the science of obtaining and interpreting information from a distance, using sensors that are not in physical contact with the object being observed. The field of remote sensing began with aerial photography, using visible light from the sun as the energy source. But visible light makes up only a small part of the electromagnetic spectrum, a continuum that ranges from high energy, short wavelength gamma rays, to lower energy, long wavelength radio waves. Remote sensors measure electromagnetic (EM) radiation that has interacted with the Earth's surface. Interactions with matter can change the direction, intensity, wavelength content, and polarization of EM radiation.

The spatial, spectral, and temporal components of an image or set of images all provide information that we can use to form interpretations about surface materials and conditions.

Spatial resolution is a measure of the spatial detail in an image, which is a function of the design of the sensor and its operating altitude above the surface.

The *spectral resolution* of a remote sensing system can be described as its ability to distinguish different parts of the range of measured wavelengths. In essence, this amounts to the number of wavelength intervals ("bands") that are measured, and how narrow each interval is.

Radiometric resolution: In order to digitally record the energy received by an individual detector in a sensor, the continuous range of incoming energy must be quantized, or subdivided into a number of discrete levels that are recorded as integer values.

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