

1). Hyperspectral imagery is an extremely powerful tool to discriminate between different surface reflectances in the visible and NIR.

2). Absolute georectification is often difficult and typically small GPS devices provide spatial resolution of around 10 to 15m

3). Advanced image processing techniques however are good at geo-registering different image types through pixel recognition between images (even with different pixel sizes)

4). This allows us to fuse data sets, generate 2D and 3D representations of the image and overlay other image sets such as hyperspectral (right). Characterization maps can then be built with pixel accuracy that exist within a 15m spatial accuracy

Section through glacial melt pond
(Greenland
visible)

NIR image