

1. Publication Nº <i>INPE-4611-PRE/1334</i>	2. Version	3. Date <i>June 1988</i>	5. Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Internal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Origin <i>DPI</i>	Program <i>FLORESTAS</i>		
6. Key words - selected by the author(s) <i>RELIEF EFFECT</i> <i>DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL</i>			
7. U.D.C.: <i>528.88:631.47</i>			
8. Title <i>INPE-4611-PRE/1334</i> <i>RELIEF EFFECT CORRECTION ON LANDSAT IMAGERY FOR FOREST APPLICATIONS USING DIGITAL TERRAIN MODELS</i>		10. Nº of pages: <i>11</i>	11. Last page: <i>10</i>
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14. Abstract/Notes <i>Many times forest are planted on mountainous terrain. In this case the remotely sensed radiation at the LANDSAT sensor is highly dependent on the terrain slope, rendering difficult an accurate classification of the multispectral data. With a slope map derived from a digital terrain model (DTM), and information about the position of the sun, and the satellite sensor, it is possible to correct the image for the relief effect, by means of an illumination model. This work studies quantitatively the effect of this correction on the image classification, for an Eucalyptus ssp. forest near Jambeiro, SP, Brazil.</i>			
15. Remarks <i>Submitted for presentation in 16th Congress of International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, July 1 to 10 1988, Kyoto, Japan.</i>			

