

REMOTE SENSING FOR DETECTION AND MEASUREMENT
OF AIR POLLUTION INJURY TO FOREST TREES -- STATE OF ART.

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ABSTRACT

Aerial Photography has been used for many years in forest inventory work and detection and assessment of insect and fungus disease mortality and damage. It is only recently that the application of aerial photography and other remote sensing techniques has been attempted for the detection and measurement of air pollution injury to forest trees. Recent studies in the United States demonstrate that both panchromatic color and infrared color films are quite effective in detecting extent of ozone injury to ponderosa pine. The most effective scale was 1:8,000. At present a similar technique is being tested for sulfur dioxide damage to loblolly, shortleaf and Virginia pine. In addition, a 16 channel multispectral scanning system is being tested on ponderosa pine forests in California. The use of remote sensing techniques offer great promise in the assessment of air pollution damage to forest trees.

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