

**CAMBRIAN COLLEGE**  
**of Applied Arts and Technology**  
**Sault Ste. Marie**

**COURSE OUTLINE**

FOREST MENSURATION

FOR 214 - 4



## FOREST MENSURATION

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TOPIC NO.	PERIODS	TOPIC INFORMATION
1	8	<p><b>PART I</b>  <b>PHOTOGRAMMETRY</b></p> <p>I. The history and application of photogrammetry and aerial photography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The history of:-</li> <li>1. camera obscura</li> <li>2. technique of image retention</li> <li>3. positive image process</li> <li>4. negative image</li> <li>5. theory of photogrammetry</li> <li>6. photogrammetry in North America</li> <li>7. World War I and II</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Application of aerial photographs.</li> <li>1. Topographic and planimetric maps</li> <li>2. Uses in forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) mapping</li> <li>b) inventory</li> <li>c) administration</li> <li>d) geology</li> <li>e) land use</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>II. Photographic techniques and specifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The principle of the camera.</li> <li>1. The eye</li> <li>2. The camera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) lens</li> <li>b) iris diaphragm</li> <li>c) shutter</li> <li>d) focal plane</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Aberration</li> <li>4. Focal length</li> <li>5. Aperture</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Geometry of a Photograph</li> <li>1. The actual aerial photograph <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- illustrating some features</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. The difference between a photograph and a map and what the differences mean.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Types of Aerial Photographs.</li> <li>1. High obliques</li> <li>2. Low obliques</li> <li>3. Vertical</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d) Scale</li> <li>1. Definition</li> <li>2. Illustration</li> <li>3. Methods of denoting scale</li> </ul>
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		e) Photographic Film <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Composition                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) cellulose acetate base</li> <li>b) emulsion</li> <li>c) anti-halation backing</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Film speed</li> <li>3. Negative films                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) panchromatic</li> <li>b) infra-red</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Processing black and white negatives</li> <li>5. Colour                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) colour negative</li> <li>b) colour positive</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Positive printing                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) types of printing papers</li> <li>b) enlargements</li> <li>c) mosaics</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		f) Taking Aerial Photographs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Method of flying                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) overlap                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- endlap</li> <li>- side lap</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Flying requirements                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) flight attitudes                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- straight flight</li> <li>- drift</li> <li>- crab</li> <li>- tilt</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) Information on the prints                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fiducial marks</li> <li>- principal point</li> <li>- annotation</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Season of photography</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		g) Obtaining and Handling Aerial Photographs
		h) Uses of Aerial Photographs in Forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mapping                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Base maps or Planimetric maps</li> <li>b) Forest stand maps</li> <li>c) Topographic maps</li> <li>d) Land use maps</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Forest inventory</li> <li>3. Forest administration</li> </ul>

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## III. Stereoscopy

- a) Depth perception
  - 1. monocular vision
  - 2. binocular vision
  - 3. stereoscopic vision
- b) Types of Stereoscopes
  - 1. anaglyphs
  - 2. polarization (vectographs)
  - 3. lens or mirror stereoscopes
  - 4. halography
- c) Orientation of photos for stereoscopic study.
  - 1. eye base
  - 2. stereo base
  - 3. conjugate principal points
  - 4. orientation of stero pairs
  - 5. stereoscopic study of aerial photos
  - 6. stereograms
  - 7. pseudoscopic effect
- d) Stereo Perception Tests
  - 1. Sims Test
  - 2. hidden message test
  - 3. floating circle stereogram test

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## IV. Land Typing on Aerial Photographs

- a) Interpretation of non-forested land.
- b) Interpretation of non-productive forest lands
- c) Interpretation of productive forest lands
  - working group
  - basal area
  - protection forest
  - age
  - height
  - stocking
  - site-class