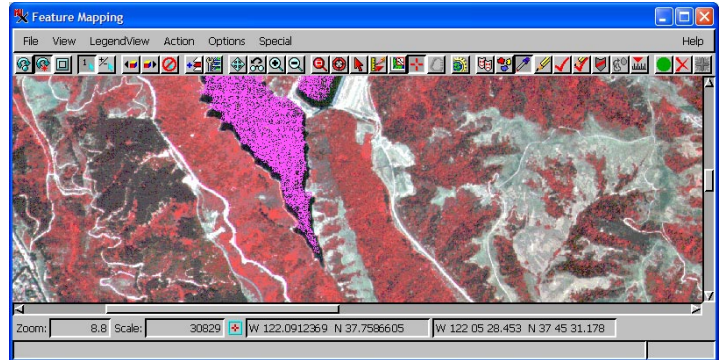


Feature Mapping

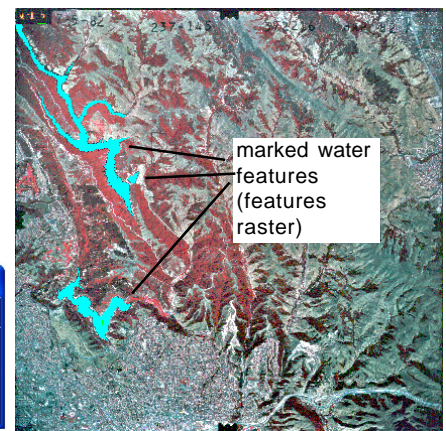
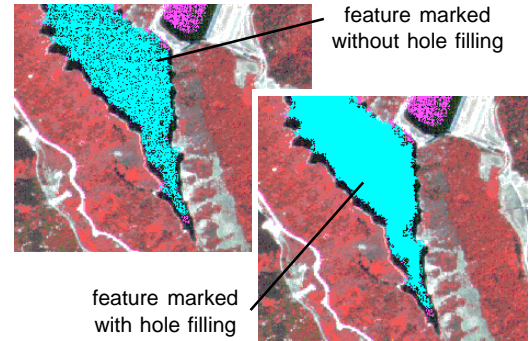
Feature Mapping is an interactive classification process that can be applied to airvideo, digital photographs, lossy-compressed orthophotos, and higher quality materials including hyperspectral imagery. Although human interpretation is limited to the visible portion of the spectrum, remotely sensed images often contain many more bands than can be translated into a single RGB representation. These additional bands may be the key to distinguishing one ground cover type from another. The goal of Feature Mapping is to identify, mark, and measure features in a set of processing rasters by combining your knowledge of the study site with TNTmips' processing power.

Feature Mapping Highlights:

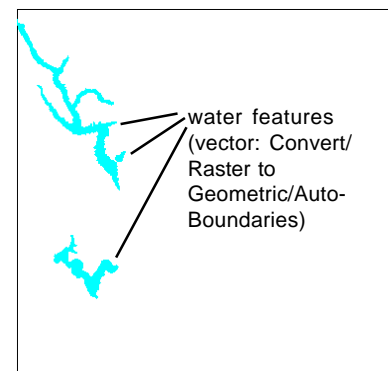
- Utilize any number of rasters for feature identification
- Identify sample cells using point and/or polygon tool or alternatively use the Region Growing tool
- Employ dimensional reduction techniques, such as computing vegetation indices and calculating principal components or clustering, to minimize number of rasters used in classification and, thus, processing time
- Identify prototype features using range defined by or exact match to selected sample cells
- Protect areas from being classified/misclassified
- Mark features individually, using polygon, or Mark All
- Generate report with statistics for all mapped (i.e., marked) features
- Define region-of-interest for classification purposes
- Draw features and prototypes directly if desired
- Map from imagery unsuitable for automatic feature classification
- Confine prototype feature identification to polygons and contiguous areas in reference vector
- Optionally view sample cell ranges with pixel values under cursor that are outside current sample range shown in red (Sample Cell Ranges window)
- Apply optional hole filling when marking features
- Use auto-boundary tracing to convert marked features to vector polygons
- Automatically transfer style object for feature classes converted to vector polygons
- Switch between marking and unmarking features using Control key
- Cell size calibration available for images not georeferenced
- Subdivide image into separate reporting units (e.g., city blocks, parcels, and so on)



Prototype features identified from a few selected sample cells



Raster	Range	Cursor
_145_BLUE	2 7	9
_145_GREE	1 9	8
_145_RED	1 22	10



[Image Classification tutorial](#)

[Feature Mapping tutorial](#)