

Review

# Meta-analysis of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Imagery for Agro-environmental Monitoring Using Machine Learning and Statistical Models

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**Abstract:** Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) imaging systems have recently gained significant attention from researchers and practitioners as a cost-effective means for agro-environmental applications. In particular, machine learning algorithms have been applied to UAV-based remote sensing data for enhancing the UAV capabilities of various applications. This systematic review was performed on studies through a statistical meta-analysis of UAV applications along with machine learning algorithms in agro-environmental monitoring. For this purpose, a total number of 163 peer-reviewed articles published in 13 high-impact remote sensing journals over the past 20 years were reviewed focusing on several features, including study area, application, sensor type, platform type, and spatial resolution. The meta-analysis revealed that 62% and 38% of the studies applied regression and classification models, respectively. Visible sensor technology was the most frequently used sensor with the highest overall accuracy among classification articles. Regarding regression models, linear regression and random forest were the most frequently applied models in UAV remote sensing imagery processing. Finally, the results of this study confirm that applying machine learning approaches on UAV imagery produces fast and reliable results. Agriculture, forestry, and grassland mapping were found as the top three UAV applications in this review, in 42%, 22%, and 8% of the studies, respectively.

**Keywords:** Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV); remote sensing; machine learning; agro-environmental monitoring; classification; regression

## 1. Introduction

Agriculture and environmental monitoring have a direct impact on the management of natural resources and the agricultural industry by improving our understanding of hydrological processes, optimizing water distribution, and aiding natural disaster prediction and prevention [1]. By collecting high-spatial and high-temporal resolution data, remote sensing tools play a key role in agro-environmental monitoring where the remoteness and vastness of observation sites make

conventional data collection approaches laborious and costly [2]. Therefore, remote sensing techniques have been widely used by scientists and researchers for various agricultural and environmental applications over the past four decades [3].

Remote sensing data are collected by three types of platforms, namely spaceborne, airborne, and mobile mapping methods for terrestrial platforms [4]. Large area coverage is the main advantage of satellite data for environmental applications. However, high spatial and temporal resolution data are preferred for these purposes, thus hindering the usefulness of satellite imagery. Furthermore, fixed timing acquisition [5] and environmental conditions, such as cloud coverage, further affect the capability of satellite images for agro-environmental studies. Compared to the satellite-based platforms, airborne platforms collect high spatial resolution images and have flexibility in terms of changing their instrumentation during the flight (e.g., observation angle and flight route).

Additionally, flights can be planned and controlled during different weather conditions. Despite these benefits, collecting data using such systems (e.g., manned aircraft) is costly, making them impossible to be used for large scale applications [6]. Mobile Mapping System (MMS) is a category that uses multi-sensor integrated data acquisition and processing technology in terrestrial applications and is not an appropriate choice for environmental monitoring [7].

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) platforms, also called remotely piloted aerial systems (RPAS) or drones, are the aircrafts controlled by the ground operators. In particular, UAV platforms have drawn attention in the remote sensing community for several environmental applications by leveraging the capabilities of both satellite and airborne systems [8]. Ultra-high spatial resolution imaging capability, low acquisition cost, low maintenance, and live data transmission are other advantages of UAV platforms compared to satellite and airborne systems [9].

Recently, a wide range of studies has investigated the unique capability of Earth Observation (EO) UAV platforms in various remote sensing applications. From an agricultural perspective, UAVs have been frequently applied to estimate several crop characteristics, such as crop water content, plant height, and canopy breadth. These are useful for monitoring crop growth and estimating the final yield [10–20]. In addition to agricultural applications, the remote sensing community benefits from dynamic and flexible UAV platforms in other environmental applications, including wetland vegetation mapping [21], water quality monitoring [22], sea ice classification [23], coastline monitoring [24], oil spill detection [25], mineral mapping [26], soil water content mapping [27–29], natural hazard mapping [30], detecting of diseases and nutrient management, and forest mapping [31–35].

The advancement of Machine Learning (ML) and statistical models for processing remote sensing data plays an essential role in a variety of UAV applications due to their capability to address linear and non-linear problems and to handle large numbers of inputs. In general, classification, clustering, regression, and dimension reduction are the main areas of ML application [36]. Classification is the most commonly used technique for remote sensing data processing. Several studies demonstrated the success of support vector machine, k-nearest neighbor, and random forest for the classification of UAV imagery in various applications, including agriculture and crop mapping [37], species classification [38], land cover mapping [39], wetland classification [40], and tree detection in forestry [41]. Furthermore, the success of UAV data for crop monitoring [42], water resource management, and mineral exploration [43] has been reported in several studies using regression techniques. Other applications include crop water stress estimation [44], vineyard variability assessment [45], and soil salinity estimation [46].

There are different types of UAV platforms, such as rotary- and fixed-wing, which are recommended for varying agro-environmental applications based on several factors, including user experience, required payload, available flight control software, and sensor type. Importantly, the remote sensing community was quick to adopt advances in UAV platform technologies with the introduction of miniature and low-cost versions of satellite sensors, such as multispectral (e.g., R, G, B, NIR, Red-edge), hyper-spectral, short/mid-wave range (e.g., thermal), and light-weight LiDAR. Despite several advantages of UAVs over satellite and airborne platforms, there are still substantial challenges

to obtaining a high-quality UAV image in several remote sensing tasks. Due to payloads' weight limitation, UAV platforms are typically equipped with low-weight, small size, and non-metric cameras, resulting in several problems, such as camera geometry and rolling shutter errors. The payload weight limitation also affects the onboard power, which has a direct impact on the flight time and, consequently, causes difficulties in mission planning for large-scale agro-environmental monitoring. Small FoV, large data volume, relief displacement, weather condition limitations, platform instability, and vibration effects are other challenges of collecting data using UAVs. Therefore, more creative practices and studies are needed to find smart solutions to alleviate the challenges associated with UAV data collection.

Several authors have already provided surveys concerning UAVs and their applications in remote sensing, summarized in Table 1. These include several comprehensive reviews for UAV remote sensing applications in agro-environmental monitoring. In particular, a number of reviews focus on the use of UAVs in precision agriculture, such as vegetated areas monitoring [47], natural and agricultural ecosystem monitoring [1], and aboveground biomass estimation [48]. Several surveys review the capability of UAV imagery for forestry applications. For example, [49] is a review of UAV-based forestry applications and the regulatory framework for UAV operation in the European union that evaluates technologies and scientific applications in forest sector methods. The affordability of both UAV and sensor technologies from the perspectives of photogrammetric processing and hardware development was discussed in [49,50]. A review of remote sensing data processing and applications for UAV-based photogrammetric surveying was presented in [51]. The selection of camera models and parameters, platforms, and sensors, and their advantages for the user's technical needs were discussed in [52]. In addition, a meta-analysis review on studies discussing the diversity of UAV data processing procedures and techniques among the many possible strategies was presented in [53]. A comprehensive framework was defined in [54] in order to optimize data collection procedures and obtain high-quality products from UAV imagery and passive sensors. The framework contains five interconnected steps, including study design, pre-flight fieldwork, flight mission, UAV data processing, and data quality assessment [54]. Despite the diversity of environmental UAV reviews, less attention has been paid to advances in UAV data processing techniques using machine learning algorithms. Thus, an overview of UAV data processing from a machine learning perspective in agro-environmental applications is lacking. This paper is, therefore, the first review study to address this gap and open the door to further research in UAV remote sensing applications using machine learning algorithms for agro-environmental monitoring.

The main objective of this systematic review is to provide readers with a comprehensive treatment of current studies on UAV data processing steps for several agro-environmental applications using machine learning and statistical models. For this purpose, 163 peer-reviewed journal papers were reviewed, and a database was built based on the extracted information for platforms, sensors, algorithms, and accuracy results. This database was analyzed to identify: (1) the agro-environmental applications of UAVs in remote sensing; (2) the most frequently used UAV platform, sensor, and software employed in different remote sensing applications; (3) the essential features and requirements for the application of UAV in different agro-environmental studies; (4) the trend in using UAV data for different agro-environmental applications, such as crop classification and wetland mapping; (5) the most reliable remote sensing techniques for processing UAV imagery; and (6) the accuracy of 3D reconstruction in different applications according to the imaging system parameters. Furthermore, the effects of technical factors, such as aircraft maximum speed and flight time, overlapping ratio, and weather conditions on the quantity of photogrammetric data, aerial coverage, data volume, and accuracy were also investigated. Based on quantitative results of this systematic review, several trends and challenges for UAV image processing by machine learning and statistical models were reported and, thus, the potential avenues for future research to overcome the current challenges were introduced.

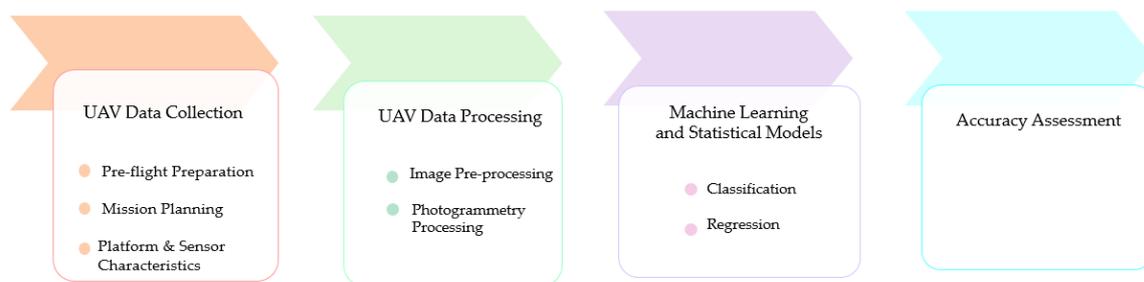
**Table 1.** Related review studies on Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) remote sensing.

No.	Title	Ref	Year	Journal	Content
1	UAS, sensors, and data processing in agroforestry: a review towards practical applications	[9]	2017	<i>IJRS</i>	A review on technological advancements in UAVs and imaging sensors in agroforestry applications
2	Unmanned Aircraft Systems in Remote Sensing and Scientific Research: Classification and Considerations of Use	[55]	2012	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A review of UAV platform characteristics, applications, and regulations
3	Unmanned aerial systems for photogrammetry and remote sensing: A review	[56]	2014	<i>ISPRS JPRS</i>	A review of the recent unmanned aircraft, sensing, navigation, orientation and general data processing developments for UAS photogrammetry and remote sensing
4	UAV Flight Experiments Applied to the Remote Sensing of Vegetated Areas	[47]	2014	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A review of UAV remote sensing applications in vegetated areas monitoring
5	Remote sensing platforms and sensors: A survey	[57]	2015	<i>ISPRS JPRS</i>	A review of remote sensing technologies, platforms and sensors
6	UAVs as remote sensing platform in glaciology: Present applications and future prospects	[58]	2016	<i>Remote. Sens. of Environ.</i>	A review on polar and alpine applications of UAV
7	A meta-analysis and review of unmanned aircraft system (UAS) imagery for terrestrial applications	[53]	2017	<i>IJRS</i>	A meta-analysis review on techniques and procedures used in terrestrial remote-sensing applications
8	Hyperspectral Imaging: A Review on UAV-Based Sensors, Data Processing and Applications for Agriculture and Forestry	[50]	2017	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A review of UAV-based hyperspectral remote sensing for agriculture and forestry
9	Forestry applications of UAVs in Europe: a review	[49]	2017	<i>ISPRS JPRS</i>	A review of UAV-based forestry applications and regulatory framework for UAV operation in the European Union/of the technology and of scientific applications in the forest sector
10	On the Use of Unmanned Aerial Systems for Environmental Monitoring	[1]	2018	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	An overview of applications of UAS in natural and agricultural ecosystem monitoring
11	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for Remote Sensing Applications—A Review	[51]	2019	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A review of UAVs remote sensing data processing and applications
12	A Systematic Review of the Factors Influencing the Estimation of Vegetation Aboveground Biomass Using Unmanned Aerial Systems	[48]	2020	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A systematic review of UAS-borne passive sensors for vegetation AGB estimation
13	Current Practices in UAS-based Environmental Monitoring	[54]	2020	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A review of studies in UAV-based environmental mapping using passive sensors
14	Applications of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in cryosphere: Latest Advances and Prospects	[59]	2020	<i>Remote. Sens.</i>	A review on applications of UAVs within glaciology, snow, permafrost, and polar research

*IJRS*: International Journal of Remote Sensing, *Remote. Sens.*: Remote Sensing, *ISPRS JPRS*: ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. *Remote. Sens. of Environ.*: Remote Sensing of Environment.

## 2. Data Processing Workflow

Figure 1 summarizes a general workflow to be followed for the processing of UAV imagery using machine learning and statistical modes. The workflow contains the following steps: (1) collecting UAV data, considering pre-flight preparation, mission planning, and system characteristics; (2) UAV data processing followed by image pre-processing and photogrammetry processing; (3) machine learning and statistical models, including classification and regression methods, according to the desired study goals, and the accuracy assessment of the final products.



**Figure 1.** Data processing Workflow.

### 2.1. UAV Data Collection

Some strategies must be taken into consideration for an accurate UAV data collection to ensure a safe survey. There are three primary phases, including pre-flight preparation, mission planning, and platform and sensor characteristics. Before an actual UAV flight, four major phases should be considered, namely UAV regulations, study area characteristics, weather conditions, and field data collection. These phases are essential for accurate UAV data collection and lead to a safely operated survey without collection mistakes.

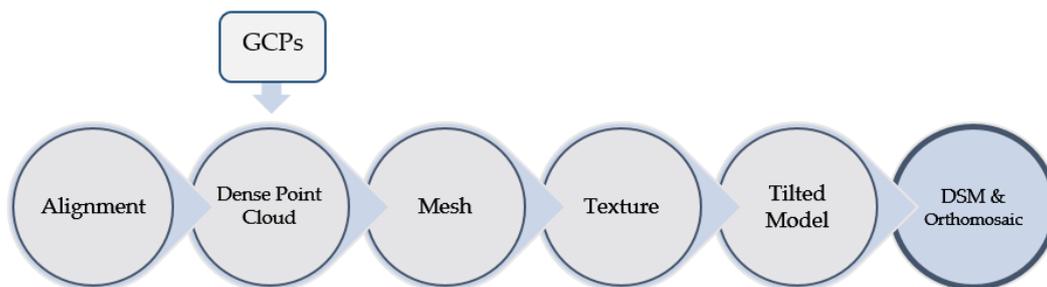
Mission planning helps to establish a successful and safe UAV data collection by determining detailed information, such as flight altitude, flight direction, flight lines number, and interior orientation of the mounted camera. It depends on several factors, including the control system, ground control points (GCPs), overlap, and flight planning software. Flight height, sensor pixel size, and focal length are examples of parameters that need to be considered in-camera settings. The combination of these parameters can affect the final ground sampling distance (GSD) of the sensor. High flight altitude increases the field of view (FOV), which leads to a decreased spatial resolution and can consequently affect feature delineation [60].

### 2.2. UAV Data Processing

Images collected from UAV platforms often require pre-processing procedures, such as radiometric and geometric corrections, to ensure their usefulness for further processing. Image color adjustment, noise elimination, vignetting, and blur removal are different steps of radiometric calibration, which can be applied using spectral targets of known reflectance in the field. Some external factors, such as atmospheric effects (e.g., spectral variability of the surface materials, absorption, and scattering), lead to spectral image degradation [61]. The general workflow for generating spectro-radiometric consistent data is presented in [62], which includes (1) sensor spectral and radiometric calibration; (2) scene reflectance generation; (3) scene reflectance correction; (4) radiometric validation; and (5) metadata generation. Geometric calibration is the process of correcting and compensating the lens distortions and intrinsic parameters (i.e., focal length, principal point, radial, and tangential distortion coefficients) of a conventional camera. Image distortions (pincushion, barrel, and mustache distortion), which are influenced by the camera lens and the shooting angle, can alter object geometry. However, by applying the required corrections, images can be orthorectified.

In aerial photogrammetry, camera locations can be updated in the SfM algorithm, called self-calibration. As such, images can be used in the SfM algorithm to generate mapping products,

including point clouds, digital terrain models (DTM), digital surface models (DSM), 3D models, and orthoimages [63]. For these purposes, the general workflow followed by SfM-based software is demonstrated in Figure 2. The workflow includes (1) aligning photos for sparse point cloud generation using calculated camera locations, (2) dense point cloud generation, and (3) mesh generation; (4) texture model generation; and (5) tilted model generation. Geo-referenced ortho-mosaic and DSM are final products in the photogrammetric data processing. As shown in Figure 2, the GCPs are used to perform aerial triangulation and produce georeferenced images.



**Figure 2.** Photogrammetric processing workflow.

### 2.3. Machine Learning and Statistical Models

Machine learning is generally categorized as supervised, unsupervised, and semi-supervised (or reinforcement) learning. In supervised methods, prediction models are developed based on a training dataset that contains input data and labelled values. Validation of the model is performed using a test dataset. The prediction problems can be categorized as classification, regression, and ranking. In contrast, an internal representation is discovered in unsupervised approaches using only input data without labelled responses. Clustering, segmentation, dimension reduction, and associate mining are the four main types of unsupervised methods [36]. Semi-supervised learning is a combination of supervised and unsupervised learning. This is because semi-supervised methods employ few labelled and many unlabelled data as part of the training process. The semi-supervised methods explore the information contained in the unlabelled data in order to generate predictive models with a better performance compared to those that only use labelled data.

Implementing machine learning methods on UAV data enhances the capability of data processing and prediction in various applications, such as crop mapping [8] and wetland classification [40]. Classification and regression are two main prediction problems that are commonly used in UAV-based applications. The main difference between classification and regression problems is that in classification, a categorical sample is used for prediction; however, in regression, a quantitative sample is used for prediction.

Several classification methods, such as Support Vector Machine (SVM), Classification and Regression Trees (CART) [64], Decision Tree (DT) [65], Random Forest (RF) [66], Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) [67], and k-nearest neighbour (K-NN) [68] have been extensively used on UAV imagery. For example, [69] illustrated the superiority of the RF algorithm compared to SVM and A-NNs for leaf area index retrieving. Similarly, several regression methods such as random forest (RF) [70], and support vector regression (SVR) [12] have been used on UAV imagery.

Machine learning algorithms can be implemented using either open source or commercial software. Open source codes such as Python and R are freely available and may be redistributed and modified. On the other hand, tools such as MATLAB and SAS are developed and maintained by a company.

In contrast with machine learning algorithms, statistical models use parametric approaches and have high level of interpretability. Several regression methods are categorized as a statistical model, such as linear regression [71], polynomial regression [11], stepwise linear regression (SWL) [72], multiple linear regression (MLR) [42], and partial least square regression (PLSR) [73].

#### 2.4. Accuracy Assessment

For the accuracy assessment of machine learning and statistical methods, sampling has a significant effect on the result. Samples can be collected for the purpose of both training and test data [74]. In the case of small sample size, cross-validation uses multiple partitions to allow each sample to be used multiple times for different purposes. There are four sample selection methods, including simple random, stratified random, deliberative sampling, and disproportional stratified random, and three cross-validation tuning methods, including k-fold, leave-one-out, and Monte Carlo [75].

Classification accuracy can be evaluated using several metrics exploited from a confusion matrix. These accuracy assessment indices include the overall accuracy (OA), producer's accuracy (PA), User's accuracy (UA), and Kappa coefficient (k) [76].

$$OA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^C n_{ii}}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$Kappa = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^C n_{ii} - \sum_{i=1}^C n_{i+} n_{+i}}{n^2 - \sum_{i=1}^C n_{i+} n_{+i}} \quad (2)$$

where  $n$  is the total number of test samples,  $c$  is the total number of classes,  $n_{ii}$  is the diagonal element of the confusion matrix,  $n_{i+}$  is the sum of all rows, and  $n_{+i}$  is the sum of all columns. OA represents the ratio between the number of samples that are correctly recognized by the classification algorithm and the total number of test samples. The kappa coefficient of accuracy is a measure based on the difference between the actual agreement in the confusion matrix (as indicated by the main diagonal) and the chance agreement, which is indicated by the row and column totals. The kappa coefficient is widely adopted as it also uses off-diagonal elements from the error matrix and compensates for chance agreement.

In regression models, the most commonly known evaluation metrics are r-squared (R<sup>2</sup>), root mean square error (RMSE), residual standard error (RSE), and mean absolute error (MAE) RMSE measures the average model's error in predicting the outputs. It is, mathematically, the square root of the mean squared error (MSE), which is the average squared difference between the observed actual output values and the values predicted by the model.

$$MSE = \text{mean}((\text{observed} - \text{predicted})^2) \quad (3)$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{MSE} \quad (4)$$

Similar to the RMSE, Mean Absolute Error (MAE) measures the prediction error. It is the average absolute difference between observed and predicted outcomes.

$$MAE = \text{mean}|\text{observed} - \text{predicted}| \quad (5)$$

### 3. Method

In this study, a systematic review and meta-analysis technique was conducted on remote sensing studies using machine learning and statistical models that applied Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) according to the PRISMA protocol [77]. Relevant literature was searched in the ISI Web of Science database using the following terms: ("UAV" Or "drone" Or "UAS" Or "unmanned aerial vehicle" Or "unmanned aerial system" Or "drone" in [Title]) and ("remote sensing" in [Topic]). The research was restricted to full-length English language articles published over the past two decades (i.e., 2000 to 2019) in 13 high-impact remote sensing journals, namely Remote Sensing of Environment, Sensors, Remote Sensing, ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience, IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, International Journal of Applied Earth

Observation and Geoinformation, Remote Sensing, Remote Sensing Letters, International Journal of Remote Sensing, and Photogrammetric Engineering, and ISPRS International Journal of Remote Sensing. Studies classified as review papers, book chapters, reports, and Ph.D. theses were not considered in this systematic review. Figure 3 demonstrates the selection process. Analysis of the keyword frequency is shown in Figure 4. The most frequently used keywords include “unmanned aerial vehicle,” “UAV,” “Remote sensing,” “Mapping,” “Classification,” and “Regression.”

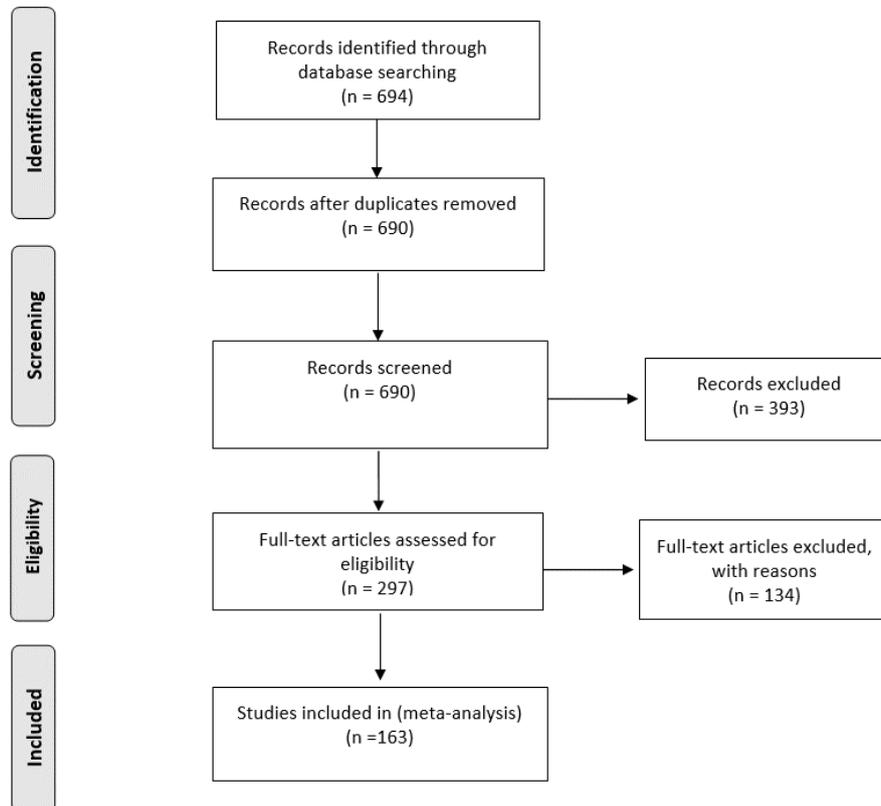


Figure 3. PRISMA flow diagram for case study selection.

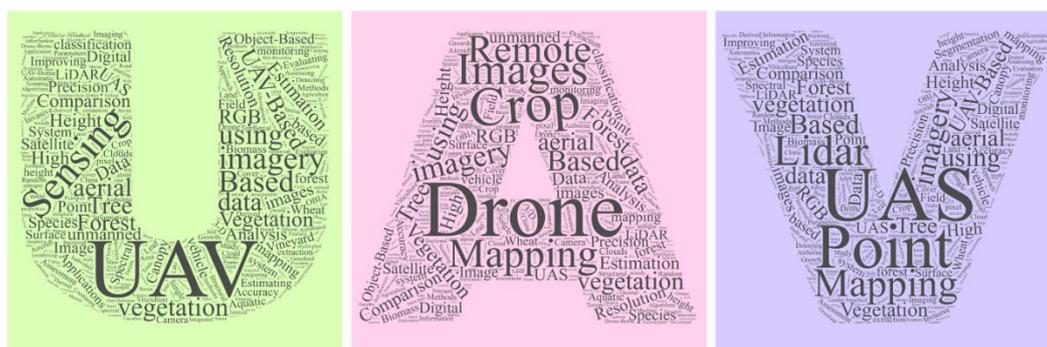


Figure 4. Frequency of keywords used within total searched papers (Tag cloud). The bigger the font size, the higher the frequency of usage.

In this review, only studies considering the machine learning and statistical methods in UAV geometric data processing were included. Studies concerning the development of UAV remote sensing techniques in urban applications were excluded from the database since the overarching aim of this review was to provide readers with a general view of UAV remote sensing in agro-environmental applications. It also did not cover studies considering the development of fundamental methods for

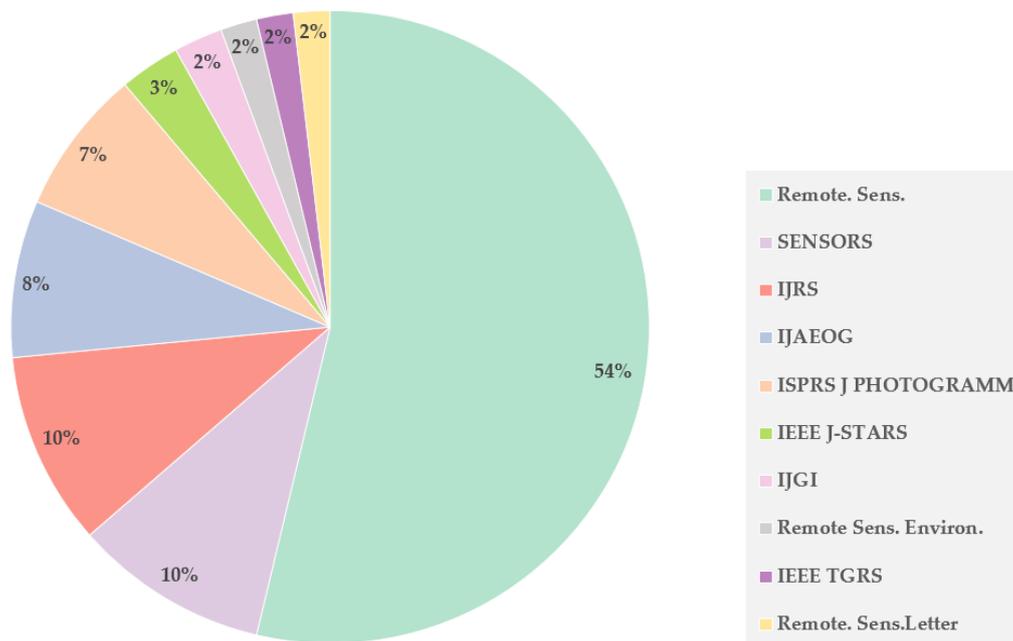
UAV remote sensing imageries. However, there remains a need to conduct a separate review for researchers interested in studies relevant to fundamental photogrammetric and remote sensing methods for UAV imageries. For the meta-analysis of UAV-remote sensing applications, the database with 34 fields was constructed (summarized in Table A1 in Appendix A). These parameters comprise general information such as title and author name, as well as other technical information, such as platform type and sensor specifications. Therefore, documenting complete information from the reviewed studies leads to a precise discussion on UAV imageries in different remote sensing applications.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

Following the method described in Section 3, relevant data were extracted by reviewing a total number of 163 publications that used UAV-based remote sensing data in a machine learning and statistical models framework (i.e., regression and classification). A detailed review of meta-analysis results, including general characteristics of the articles and the remote sensing data analysis, is presented in the following section.

##### 4.1. General Characteristics of Studies

The primary source of information in this study was articles published in 10 high-ranked journals. Only journals that published more than three papers are shown in Figure 5. As seen, the top five journals for agro-environmental monitoring using machine learning and statistical models were Remote Sensing (n = 87, 54%), Sensors (16, 10%), International Journal of Remote Sensing (16, 10%), International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geo-information (13, 8%), and ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (12, 7%).



**Figure 5.** The number of relevant published articles per journal. Journals with more than three publications have been shown here. Remote Sens.: Remote Sensing, IJRS: International Journal of Remote Sensing, IJAEOG: International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation, ISPRS JPRS: ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, IEEE J-STARS: IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing, IJGI: ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, Remote Sens. of Environ.: Remote Sensing of Environment, IEEE TGRS: IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing, Remote Sens. Letter: Remote Sensing Letter.

Figure 6 illustrates the worldwide distribution of the 39 countries represented. As shown, most studies pertaining to UAV imagery for agro-environmental monitoring are mainly located in North America, Asia, and Europe. Countries with more than ten studies are China (45), United States (26), Canada (13), Italy (12), and Germany (11). In addition, Australia (9), Finland (9), Spain (6), Netherlands (5), Japan (5), South Africa (4), and Brazil (4) are also worthy of note, as their number of publications exceeds four.

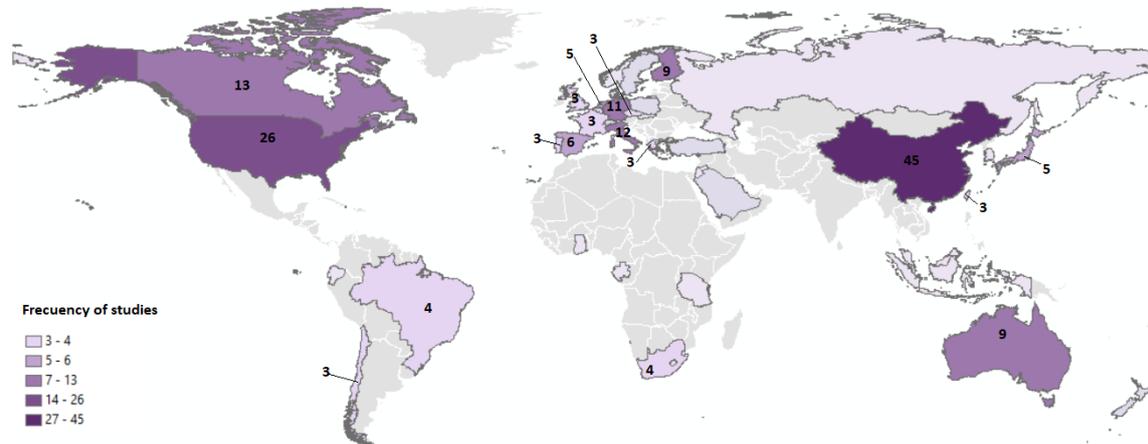
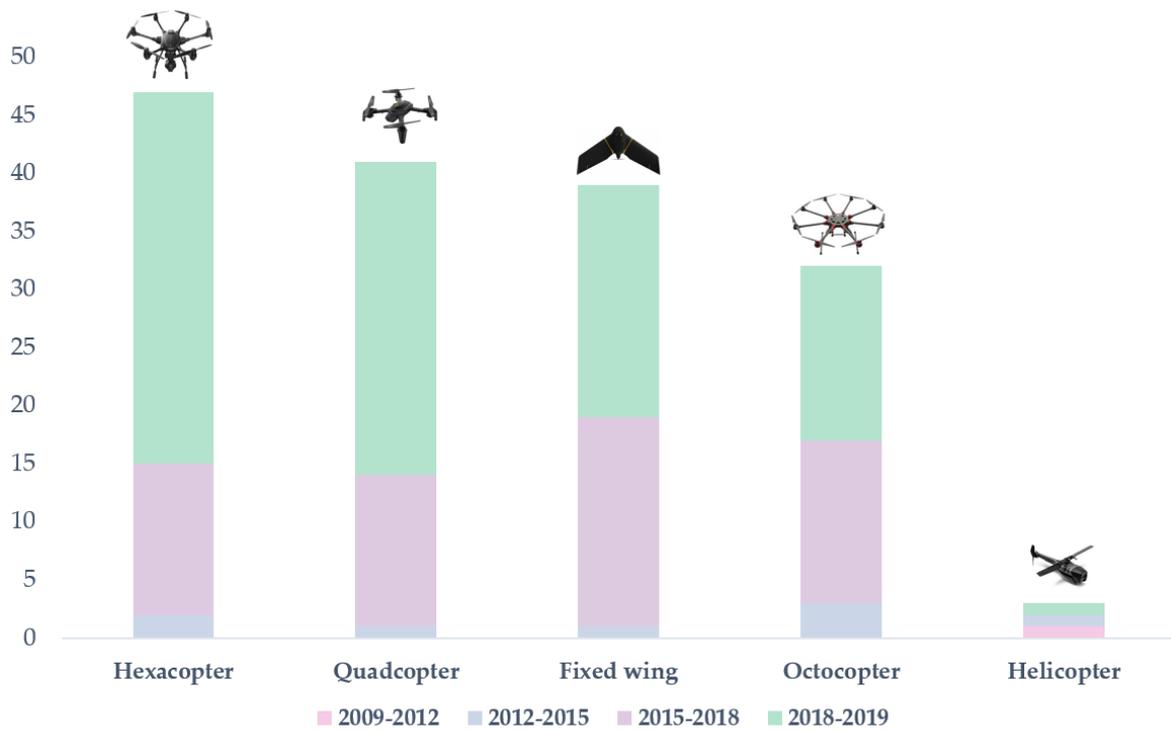


Figure 6. World distribution of relevant studies.

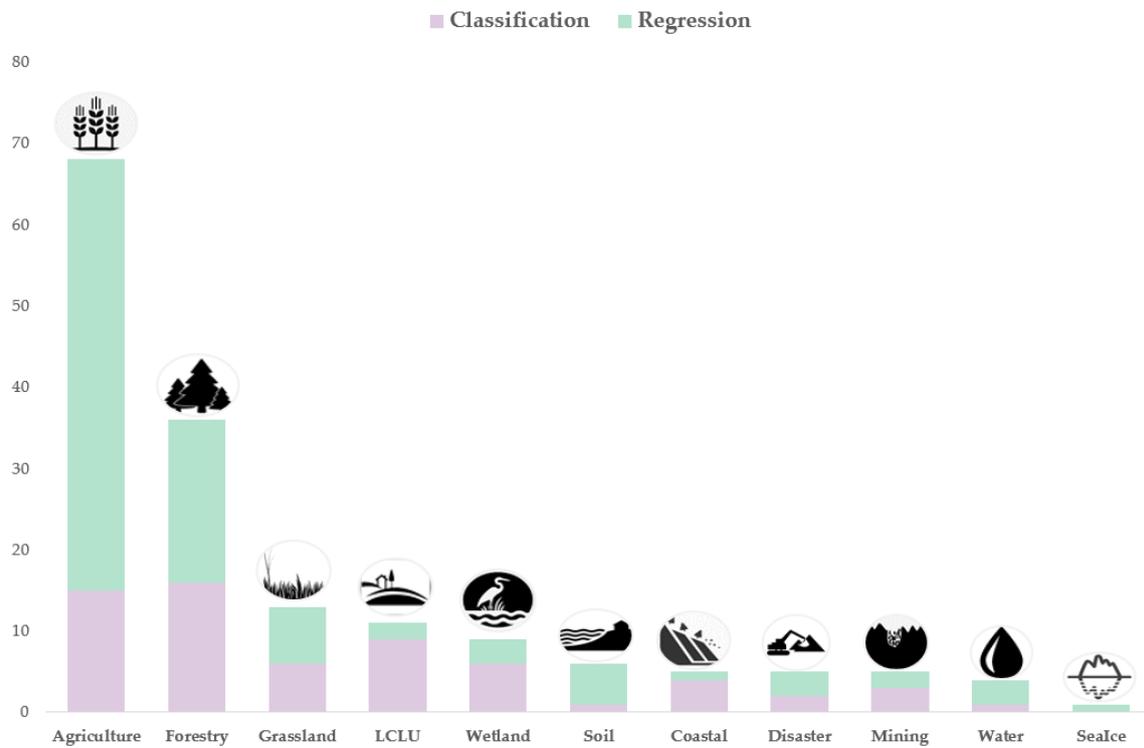
The publication trends in accordance with the five platform types (fixed-wing, helicopter, quadcopter, hexacopter, and octocopter) that have been reviewed are illustrated in Figure 7. While the number of related articles did not noticeably increase from 2012 to 2015, it has accelerated since 2015. Fixed-wing UAVs were the most common platform from 2015 to 2018. However, an increasing trend in the use of hexacopter and quadcopter platforms is shown from 2018 to 2019. Multirotors have become more popular platforms because of their unique characteristics, including vertical take-off and landing, recovery capability, and low cost compared to the fixed-wings, which are a suitable choice for larger-scale surveys because of their energy efficiency characteristics [60]. However, multirotors accompany poor Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers that may result in decreasing position accuracy, especially in mountainous areas with weaker GPS reception. Harsh environments, such as heavy winds and cold temperatures, can also influence the accuracy of UAV products at the edges and cause battery drainage and magnetic declination [78]. The use of a compact and transferable ground station with a gimbal can be helpful in overcoming weather threats [23,78]. During pre-flight planning, fixed-wing platforms can be considered for data collection because of their stability in crosswind flights [79]. Inaccuracies of UAV products at the edges can be decreased by expanding the survey beyond the area of interest and consequently providing sufficient overlap [80].

#### 4.2. UAV and Agro-environmental Applications

A wide variety of agro-environmental applications using UAV imagery based on machine learning and statistical models is shown in Figure 8. In total, approximately 64% of the studies focused on regression methods, whereas the remainder used classification methods. Among all the studies, the most significant number of articles were studies of agriculture (68) and forestry (36). Studies focusing on grassland (13), land use/land cover (LULC) (10), and wetlands (9) are the next most abundant applications, which mostly applied classification. Coastal management studies were the subject of eight research articles with an equal number of studies for classification and regression. Other topics were related to mining (7), soil (6), water (4), and sea ice (3). The association of machine learning and statistical models with UAV imagery has proved its efficiency in several fields such as crop monitoring and forestry applications, including irrigation and water management [81], soil moisture prediction [82], and forest metrics estimation [83].



**Figure 7.** Frequency of platform types utilized in articles combined machine learning and statistical models and UAV imagery for the period 2000–2019.

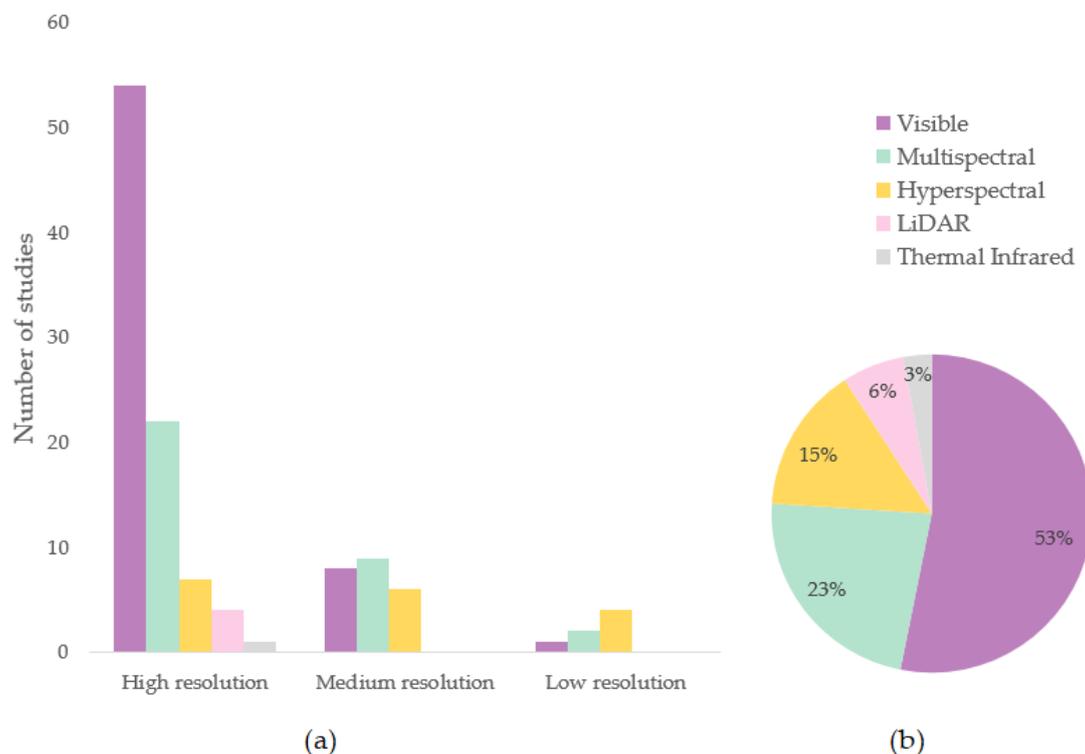


**Figure 8.** The number of studies per agro-environmental monitoring application. The purple bars represent the number of studies with classification purposes. The green bars represent the number of studies with regression purposes.

#### 4.3. UAV and Sensor Types

In terms of sensor technology, visible sensors are the most adopted technology (93, 51%) derived from the consumer market and easily installable on UAV platforms, followed by multispectral (40, 22%), hyperspectral (26, 14%), and LiDAR (11, 6%) technology (see Figure 9b).

High spatial resolution UAV-based remote sensing imagery with a resolution between 0 and 10 cm is the most frequently employed data source amongst those utilized for machine learning approaches (Figure 9a). Furthermore, the number of case studies in this range of resolution exceeds 90% of the studies, with these mainly involving visible and multispectral images. In terms of remote sensing imagery with medium resolutions (10 to 20 cm), the data sources for the case studies mainly come from multispectral images. Moreover, six case studies adopted hyperspectral images, and eight studies employed visible imagery with medium resolution. In terms of low resolution with a resolution range of more than 20 cm, studies that adopted hyperspectral images outperformed others. It should be noted that the final quality of DSM and orthomosaic and the utilized calibration method are profoundly affected by spatial image resolution. Increased sensor spatial resolution increases the need for proper calibration.



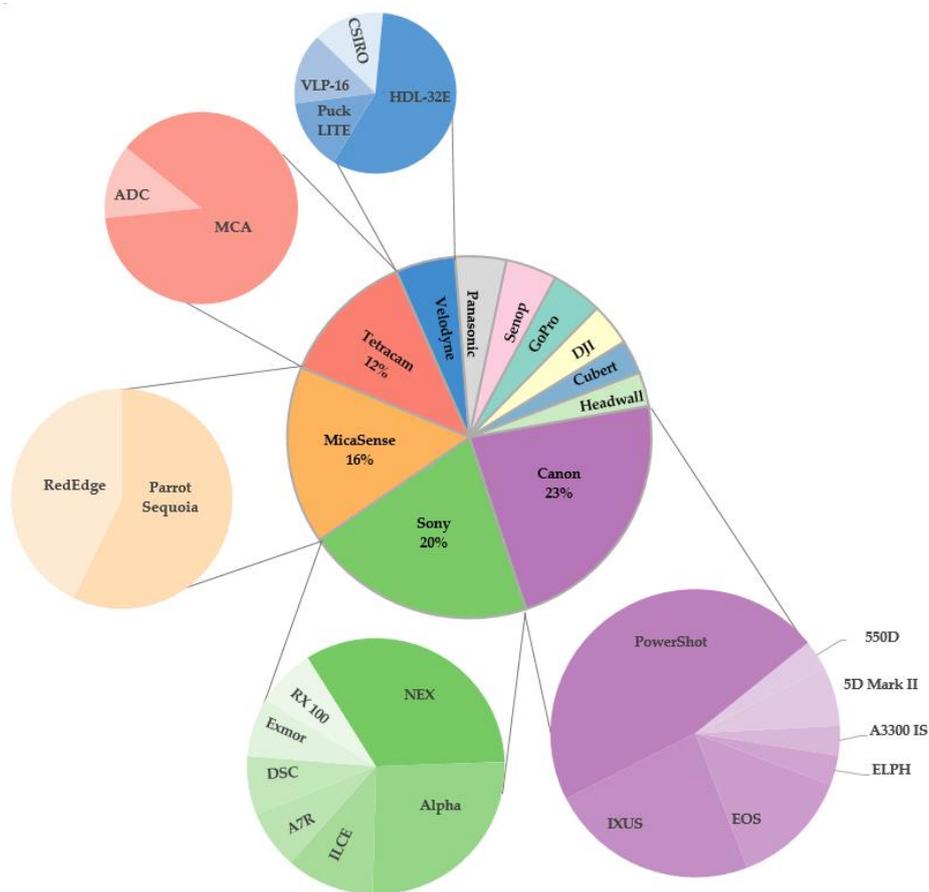
**Figure 9.** (a) Image spatial resolution vs. sensor type, (b) Number of studies per sensor technology.

High-resolution visible sensors are used for a broad range of applications, including agriculture (29 studies), forestry (18), grassland (10), LULC (9), and coastal management (8). Other sensors such as multispectral and LiDAR are increasingly used in several applications since their miniaturization has encouraged their uptake in UAV surveys. However, they are yet to reach similar popularity to that of visible sensors due to their special characteristics and increased cost. Moreover, hyperspectral sensors are heavy, and their miniaturization is a challenging procedure [84]. Despite this, the use of hyperspectral sensors on UAV platforms is growing. For instance, Yuan et al. [69] used a hyperspectral snapshot camera (Cubert GmbH, Ulm, Baden-Württemberg, Germany) onboard a hexacopter for crop mapping. Thermal infrared sensors were also used in four studies. Thermal infrared sensors have lower resolution compared to the visible or multispectral sensors, and their radiometric calibration is

challenging. Nevertheless, they are still adequate for brightness temperature differences monitoring in different applications such as land use/land cover mapping [69].

Based on commercial brands, the categories of sensors used in the surveyed studies are shown in Figure 10. Sensor brands with frequencies of less than three were ruled out. As shown, Canon (23%, 30 studies) is the most frequently used sensor brand, followed by Sony (20%, 27), MicaSense (21%, 21), and Tetracam (12%, 16). The majority of the articles used visible sensors, with the most popular being the Canon Powershot (14) and Sony NEX (9) series, followed by multispectral cameras with the commercial brands of MicaSense Parrot Sequoia (12) and MicaSense Rededge (9), and LiDAR sensor technology with the Velodyne brand. Hyperspectral sensor brands, such as Headwall and Cubert, are in the minority of usage in this survey.

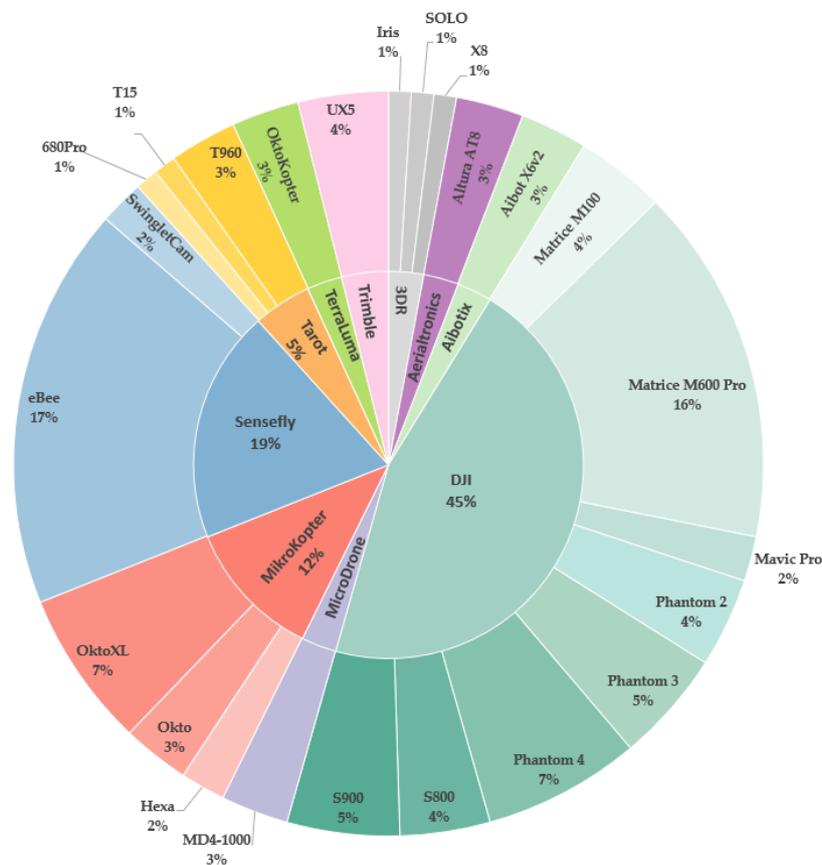
The popularity of visible sensors is mainly because of their low-cost and high-resolution images that make them sufficient for many applications, such as vegetation classification, LULC mapping, and river surveys. They can also increase vegetation classification with modified near-infrared (NIR) cameras [16]. Elsner et al. [85] suggested using a Canon Powershot visible sensor with a resolution of 16 megapixels and a flight height of 70 m for beach surveys.



**Figure 10.** Preferred brands of sensors used in the surveyed studies with percentages and values for each brand.

Figure 11 illustrates the categories on the basis of the utilized commercial brands for UAV platforms. DJI [86] was the prevailing multirotor brand with a 45% share in the surveyed literature. The second most predominant platform was the fixed-wing Sensfly brand with a 17% share. In particular, the Matrice M600 pro DJI model was the most frequently used multirotor, followed by eBee SensFly and Mikrokopter OktoXL. The popularity of multirotor is because of their reasonable price, easy transfer,

and their convenience in safe launching and landing. However, fixed-wing UAVs offer some advantages, with increased flight control and longer flight duration.

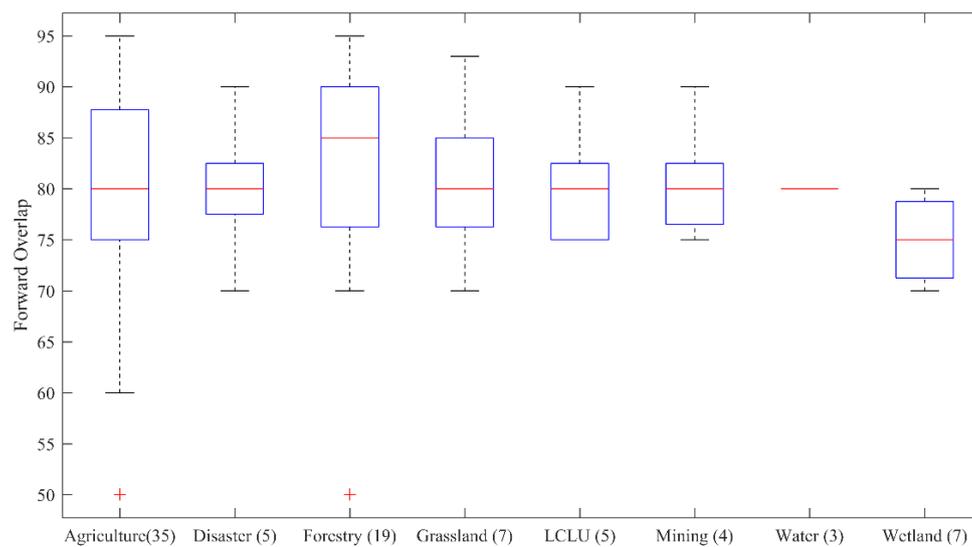


**Figure 11.** Preferred brands of UAV platforms used in the surveyed studies with percentages and values for each brand.

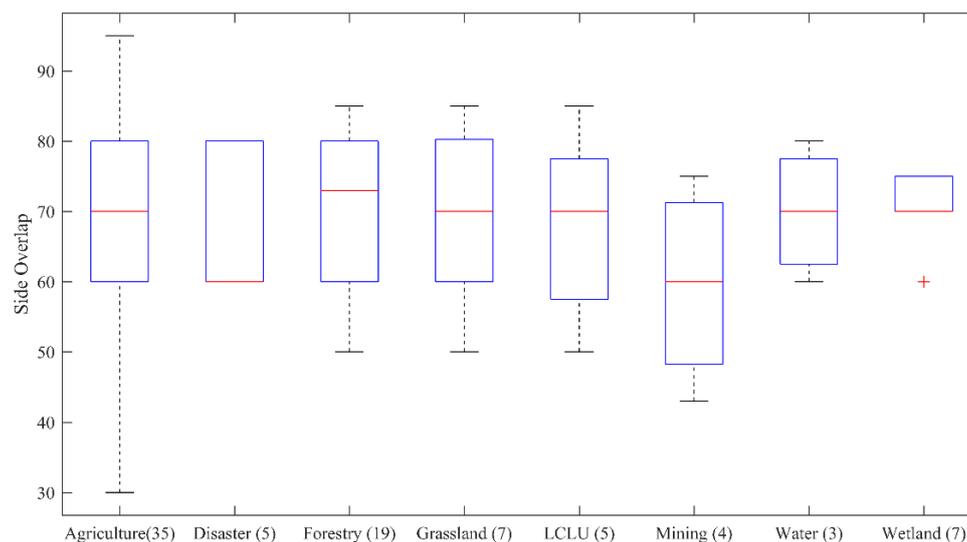
#### 4.4. UAV and Image Overlapping

There are optimal overlap thresholds for specific vegetation types regarding the specific characteristics of the surveyed area in different studies. As indicated in Figures 12 and 13, agriculture and grassland area types have the same median of forward-and-side overlap at about 80% and 70%, respectively. The forestry boxplot shows higher medians of forwarding and side overlap (85%, 73%), and wetland showed lower medians (75%, 70%).

Image overlap influences the success of the SfM algorithm, and achieving an appropriate image forward-and-side overlap depends on several factors, such as flight height and study area characteristics (scene heterogeneity/homogeneity). Carrascosa et al. [87] recommended forward-and-side overlaps of at least 70% and 40% for an agriculture land cover type, assuming identifiable tie points in the images and a flight height of 60–90 m. Jayathunga et al. [31] used a forward overlap above 95% and an 80% side overlap in forestry land cover, while Honkavaara et al. [26] employed a minimal overlap of 30% for mining. By using high percentages of front and side overlap, the number of images required covering the study area, the flight time, and consequently the data volume and computation time are increased. Thus, study area types such as agriculture fields, grasslands, and forests with low feature diversity and relatively flat topography require higher percentages of overlaps to extract tie-points for the SfM algorithm. Sensor technology is another factor that influences the percentage of image overlap. For example, thermal images with small sensor resolution compared to visible sensors require image overlap above 80%. Considering all these aspects, achieving optimal forward-and-side overlap for UAV flights is a challenging task [88,89].



**Figure 12.** Forward overlap distribution of UAV imagery for different applications.



**Figure 13.** Side overlap distribution of UAV imagery for different applications.

#### 4.5. UAV Image Processing Software

Figure 14 illustrates the percentages of case studies in terms of SfM software. As seen, more than 92% of studies have used Agisoft Photoscan and Pix4D, which are significantly more affordable than open-source photogrammetric software, including VisualSfM, Bundler, etc. Of the case studies presenting utilized processing software (140 studies), 62% used Agisoft PhotoScan to process UAV remote sensing data (80 studies), followed by Pix4D with about 30% (39 studies). Moreover, 11 studies are categorized as “others,” since other open-source packages have been used, such as Blunder, NGATE, GerMAP, etc. (Figure 14). In this study, Agisoft was found to be the most popular SfM software.

Several studies compared the performance of Agisoft and Pix4D, in which the same workflow is used for creating orthomosaics and DSMs. For example, [90] compared the orthomosaic accuracies generated from the same survey using two popular SfM software, Pix4D, and Agisoft. As a result, higher error in the x and y position is observed when using Agisoft, while higher z error is observed when using Pix4D. Agisoft takes advantages of automatic image quality assessment by excluding low-quality images from the photogrammetric processing since they can cause significant errors in SfM products [91]. Agisoft also uses manual identification of GCPs in two consecutive images and

then filters out the remaining images that contain the same GCPs. This process can significantly improve geo-referencing accuracy after optimizing camera alignment, in which the camera estimated coordinates and GCPs are updating with georeferencing error. The final SfM products' quality has been improved in recent years by introducing different algorithms, such as Monte Carlo methods for optimizing UAV surveys and the deployment of GCPs [92]. Nevertheless, the reporting of processing parameters, such as dense point cloud reconstruction parameters, the key point, tie point limits, and accuracy level is highly recommended regardless of software choice [54].

Machine learning algorithms have been used in this survey are shown in Figure 15. Of the case studies presenting utilized machine learning and statistical software (85 studies), 25% used Matlab, followed by R with about 20%. Moreover, commercial software such as ENVI and eCognition are the most common software with the share of 17% and 13% respectively in this study.

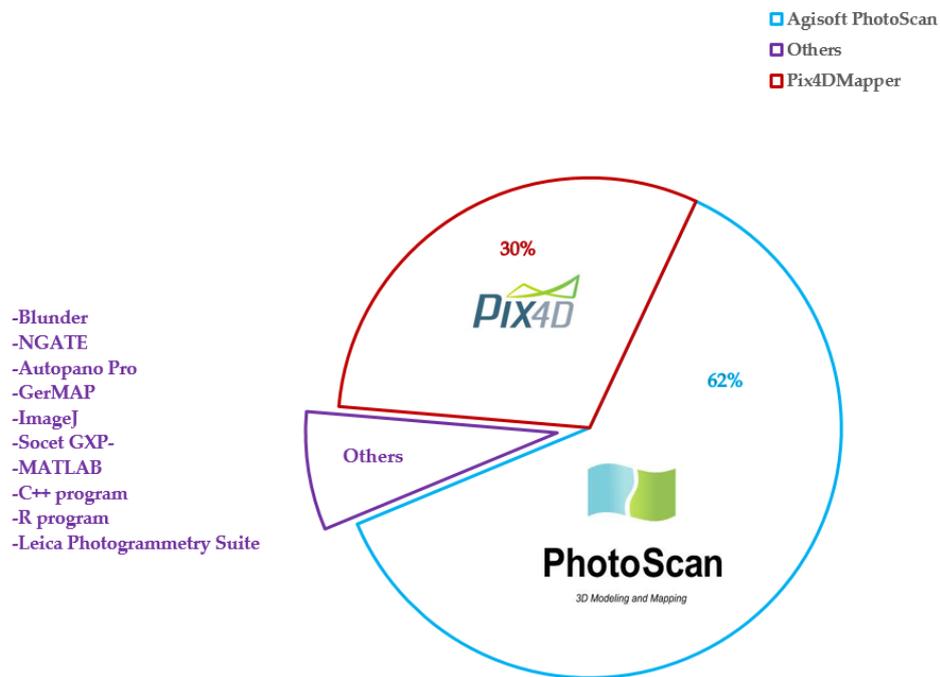


Figure 14. Percentage of case studies in terms of photogrammetry processing software.

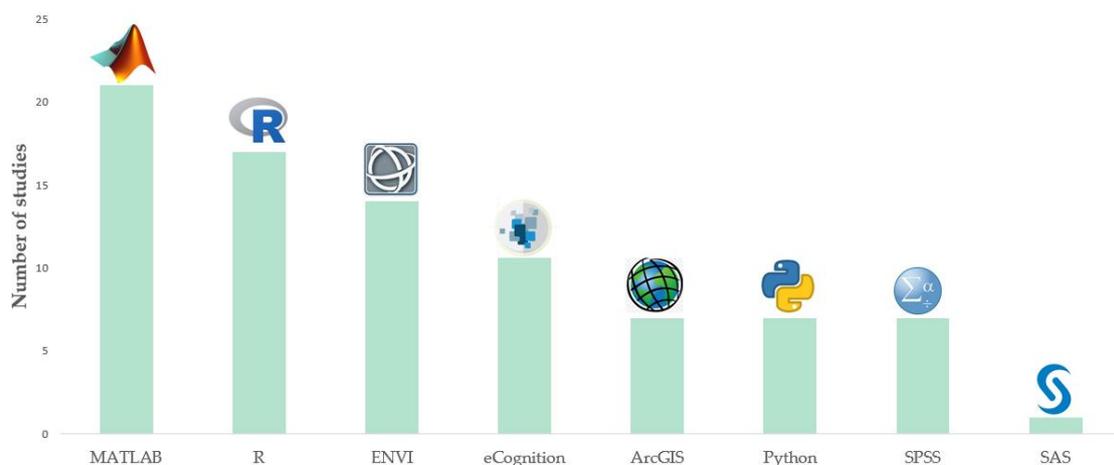
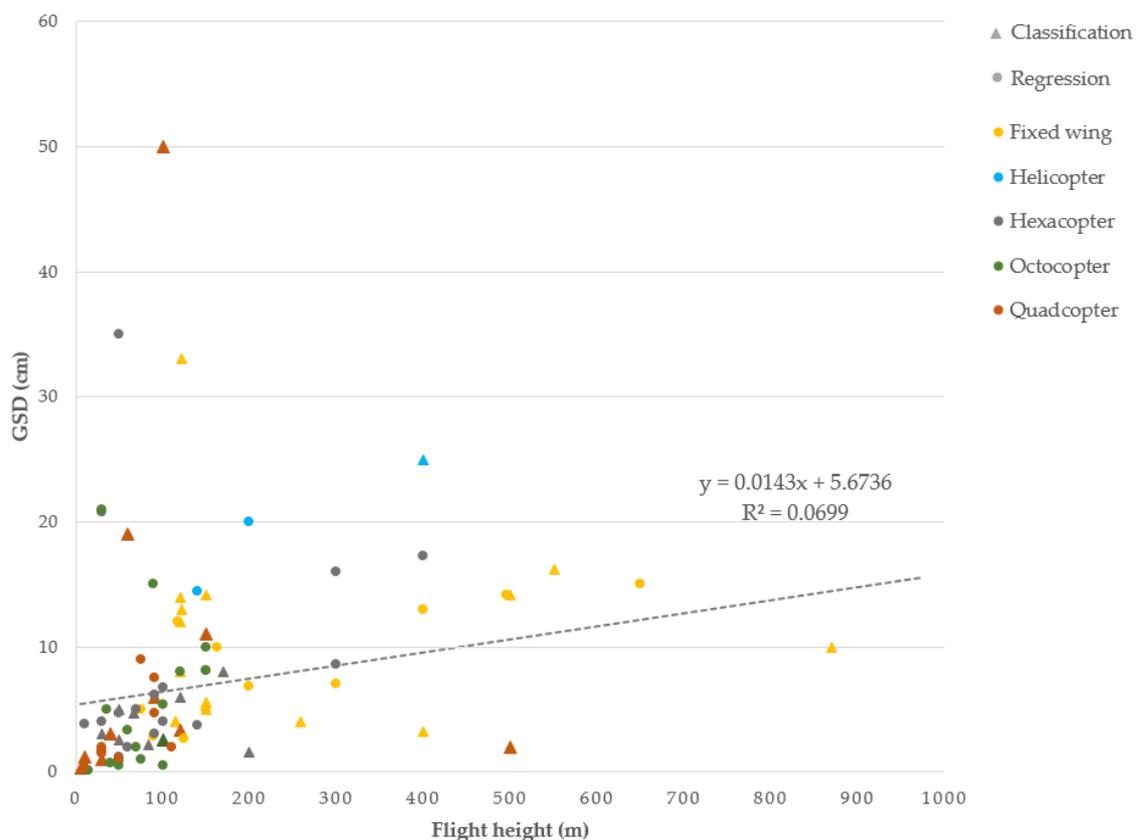


Figure 15. Number of studies in terms of machine learning and statistical software.

#### 4.6. UAV and Flight Height

A positive correlation between spatial resolution and flight height can be seen in the studies which provided details of UAV flights. As shown in Figure 16, in more than 80% of cases, the data were acquired at a GSD between 0.3 and 10 cm and a flight height between 10 and 200 m. Helicopter platforms have the highest average flight height (245 m) and GSD (19.8 cm), followed by fixed-wing (227 m, 10 cm), hexacopter (101 m, 6.5 cm), quadcopter (83 m, 6 cm), and octocopter (80 m, 5 cm). More flight heights are used in classification studies rather than regression studies.

Flight height decrease reduces GSD, increases spatial image resolution, and consequently decreases coverage areas. Thus, a higher number of flight missions with variable environmental conditions is required to cover the study area. This variety of in-flight missions may result in low spectral accuracy and complicated radiometric correction. Therefore, high flight heights are recommended to cover large areas and maintain relatively constant environmental conditions, such as sun angle and radiance, cloudlessness, etc. Sensor capture time is another factor that affects flight height. Sensors like Tettracam, with a higher capture time (2 s), may require higher flight height for the carrying platform to ensure that sufficient overlap is achieved. Fixed-wing platforms with their high average flight height are less commonly used to carry this type of sensor [53]. In general, high flight height may affect feature delineation because of lower spatial resolution resulting from the high field of view [60]. In contrast, low flight height may produce a more irregular-shaped DSM [56].



**Figure 16.** Ground sampling distance (GSD) vs. flight height for different platform types.

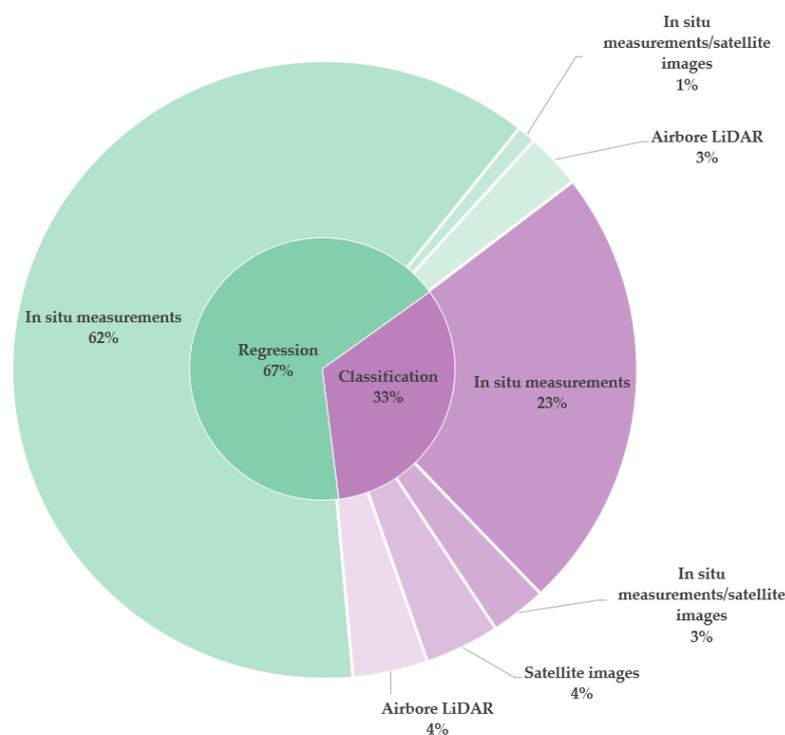
Radiometric calibration and correction still have an essential role in UAV image processing, even though the atmospheric effects are reduced when the images are captured at a low flying height. However, only 38% of the studies in this review mentioned radiometric correction, in which the empirical line method [93] is the most frequently used approach. Other radiometric problems such as vignetting effects, radial, tangential, and decentring distortions that may arise from the sensors or

platforms themselves can propagate as errors into vegetation indices or classifications if not corrected in pre-processing stages [53].

Geometric correction is another essential step during image processing. In this review, only 76 out of 163 studies (46%) provide details on geo-referencing and geometric correction. Thirty-two studies (20%) adopted for GPS RTK, 17 studies (11%) adopted for the onboard differential global navigation satellite system (DGNSS), and only two studies (1%) used GPS PPK techniques. DGNSS techniques, which require two GNSS receivers, estimate position at the centimeter accuracy level [94]. In [95], a traditional method of geo-referencing based on GCPs was introduced as an accurate and cost-efficient method, while it is a time-consuming process and requires considerable fieldwork. The possible reason for the popularity of the RTK method is its efficiency in surveying inaccessible areas, and its results are not affected by onboard flight patterns and data post-processing [54].

#### 4.7. UAV and Ancillary Data

Ancillary data sampling is another critical step in UAV image processing. Ancillary data collection strategies and types are highly dependent on the research application and environmental type. Among all studies in this review, 103 studies (62%) utilize ancillary data in their processing. As shown in Figure 17, ancillary data is more prevalent in regression studies (62%), followed by classification studies with a 33% share. Moreover, in-situ measurements are more common in regression with a 62% share (64 studies) compared to classification with only 24 studies. On the other hand, satellite images were only used for classification in a 4% share. For example, canopy height and width were measured in [64] for olive tree crown parameter assessment using 3D reconstruction. A hand-held seawater salinity refractometer was used in [96] to evaluate the tidal and meteorological influences on wetlands. In the case of classification, airborne bathymetric LiDAR surface-intensity was used in [97] for coral reef mapping.



**Figure 17.** Percentages of ancillary data types in regression and classification studies.

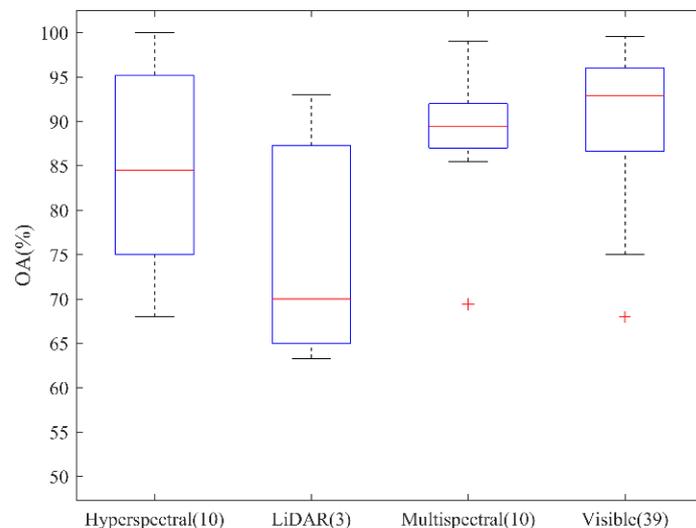
In-situ measurements, such as biomass sampling, are conventional methods for biomass estimation in vegetation monitoring [42], in winter wheat crop monitoring [11], and the biomass retrieval of aquatic plants [72]. LAI measurement is another field data that was used in [17] for grain yield prediction

in rice and in [98] for the leaf area index mapping of mangrove forests. Terrestrial laser scanning surveys can be used as a reference in many studies, such as in [99] for terrain relief determination and in [100] for creek monitoring in an alpine environment. Combining in-situ measurements and parameters of UAV hyperspectral imagery within a machine learning framework yielded an accurate estimation of soil moisture content in [72]. The WorldView-2 images and in situ measurements are used for object-based classification and validation in [58]. Fusion of vertical information such as airborne LiDAR data and spectral imageries can improve the classification accuracy in some studies [70,80].

#### 4.8. Classification Performance

About 38% of the studies in this review have used classification methods to extract information for the UAV remote sensing imagery. The overall accuracy of these techniques has been assessed in the following sub-sections with consideration of different parameters, such as the spatial resolution, sensor types, classifier types, and classification strategies.

The boxplots of different sensor types are illustrated in Figure 18 to determine the effects of these parameters on overall accuracy. It is observed that the highest median overall accuracies were achieved by visible sensors (92.9%). Three studies utilized LiDAR data in their articles, which achieved the lowest median overall accuracies (70%). The hyperspectral boxplot includes a broader range of overall classification accuracy from 68% to 100% and a lower median of about 85% compared to the multispectral boxplot with the maximum, minimum, median overall accuracy of 69%, 99%, and 89.4%, respectively. The studies reviewed in this paper illustrate that the visible sensor ( $n = 93$ ) is a popular sensor technology that achieved very accurate classification results. For instance, the overall accuracy increased up to 15% for vegetation mapping when a high-resolution visible sensor was used [101].



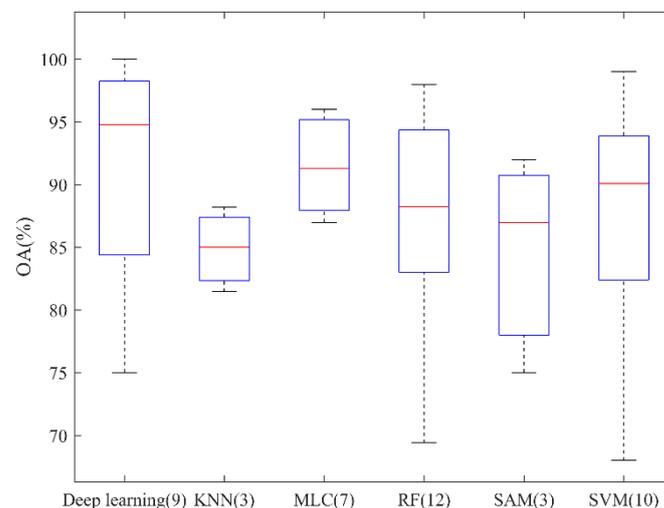
**Figure 18.** Overall accuracy vs. sensor types.

The visible camera can generate higher spatial resolution imageries with a larger coverage compared to the multispectral and hyperspectral cameras. The visible information can be used for more accurate classification in agricultural applications with a much higher spatial/temporal resolution [9]. This imaging technology plays an important role in improving the ability to differentiate the composition tree species. High-quality visible cameras ensure low-signal/noise-ratio data and good photogrammetric products for classification [36]. On the other hand, the UAV hyperspectral image provides more spatial and spectral details which improves the accuracy of classification. For instance, the UAV-derived DSM data provide structural and spatial information that increases the capability to separate different species of mangrove in [102]. The effectiveness of the UAV hyperspectral images in mangrove species classification is verified in [27]. Relative height such as airborne LiDAR data

plays an important role in classification accuracy and a combination of both spectral and geometric information is the best set of features [69].

Guo et al. [67] revealed in their classification experiments that the relative height plays a significant role in classification accuracy and the best set of features should be a combination of both geometric and spectral information.

Statistics of all 62 classification studies indicate the relationship between classifiers and overall accuracy in Figure 19. As seen, the median overall accuracies for all classifiers are higher than 85%. Deep learning methods achieved the highest median overall accuracy (94.8%), followed by Maximum Likelihood classification (MLC), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest (RF), for which the median overall classification accuracies were 91.28%, 90.08%, and 89%, respectively. The KNN method indicated that the interquartile range (IQR) had a smaller variation of overall accuracy than other methods. SAM and RF methods showed approximately equal medians of overall accuracy. However, the variance of RF was higher. In addition, some classifiers such as Bhattacharya, K-means, spatial-spectral-location fusion based on conditional random fields (SSLF-CRF), Generalized linear models (GLM), taxon-based classifier, etc., were ruled out of the study because they had fewer than three examples.



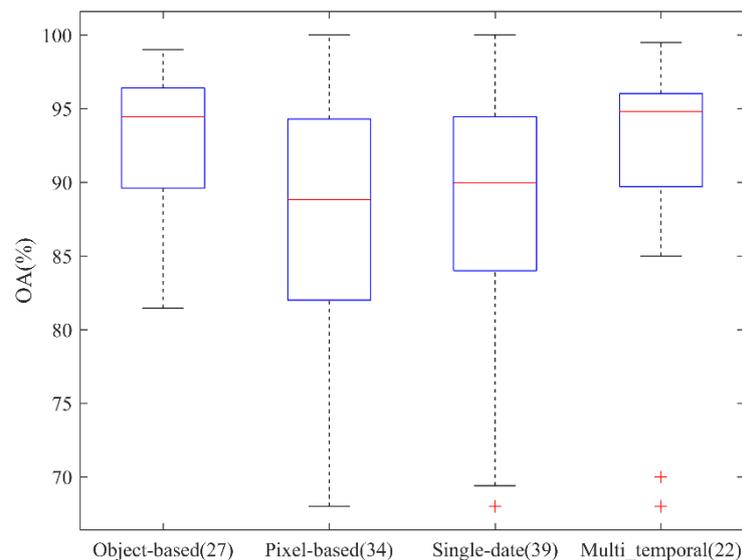
**Figure 19.** The overall accuracy of different classifiers.

Recent research findings demonstrate the success of deep learning methods for image classification in a wide range of applications compared to the traditional machine learning methods employed in the remote sensing community [103,104]. RF and SVM classifiers have also gained increasing attention in several studies since 2011 for their accurate classification results [105]. The SVM method has several advantages, including providing a separable pattern by mapping the input data into a higher feature space, obtaining an optimal solution by finding a global minimum using convex cost function and quadratic problems, and working well with low quantities of training data [106]. On the other hand, the RF method, which utilizes bootstrap aggregating for image classification, is easy to train with fewer tuning parameters and is less sensitive to the training data quality [39,40]. An RF-supervised classifier was identified as the most suitable for Object-based image analysis (OBIA) in a systematic review analyzing different classifier performances [107].

Moreover, several studies declared that it could increase classification overall accuracy, even though low quantity training data may cause misclassification [66]. This is the possible reason for the significant variance of the RF boxplot in Figure 19. The KNN method that only three studies in this paper adopted is familiar for its several advantages, such as requiring fewer parameters to tune and easy implementation. However, the KNN method has some drawbacks, such as sensitivity to noise and unbalanced data.

These characteristics lead to a less significant distance number, which explains the low median of accuracy in the KNN boxplot (Figure 19).

Different strategies for implementing the remote sensing data classifications are shown in Figure 20. As indicated, pixel-based classification methods are in the majority, with a lower median of overall accuracy (88.82%), rather than object-based approaches (94.45%). However, the IQR range and the difference between the maximum and minimum overall accuracies of the pixel-based boxplot are higher than the object-based ones.



**Figure 20.** Overall accuracy vs. remote sensing strategies. The red bar shows the median overall accuracy per classification strategy.

In pixel-based methods, only the spectral properties of pixels are analyzed, while in object-based methods (OBIA), information on the texture of pixels and their neighbours are integrated and arranged into segments and then assigned to different classes. Low classification accuracies in pixel-based methods are because of the effect of “salt and pepper” noise due to the rise of high spatial resolution sensors [108]. Thus, object-based methods outperformed pixel-based ones for high-resolution UAV imageries [109]. The superiority of object-based approaches over pixel-based ones in terms of classification performance is proven in [110]. Researchers working with UAV imageries are more inclined to use OBIA methods compared to the traditional pixel-based LULC classification [71].

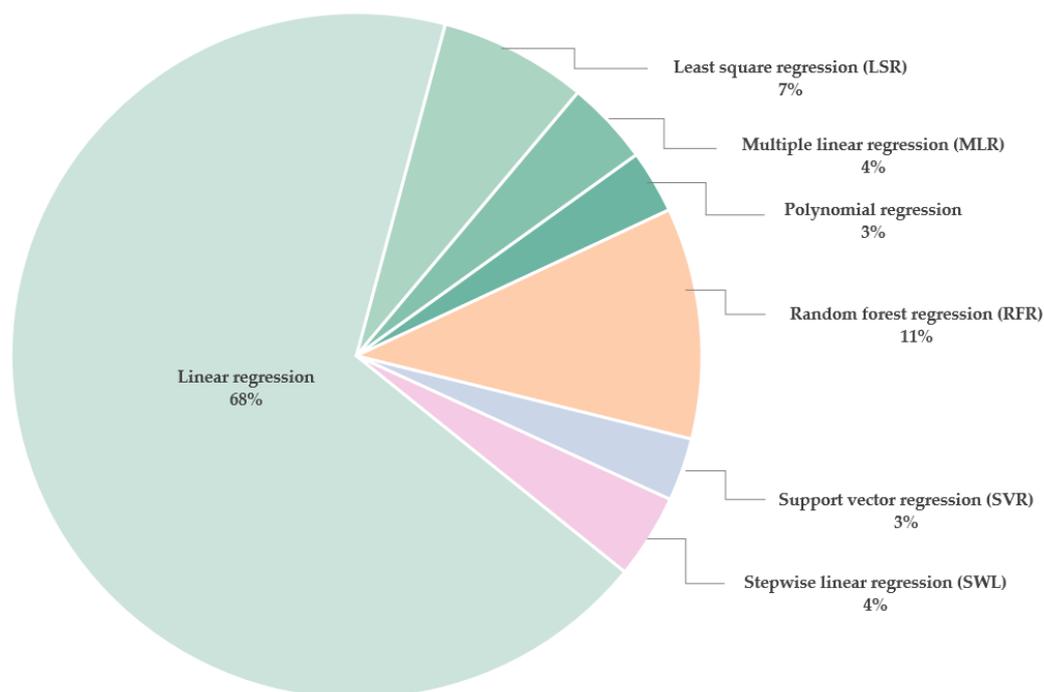
From a temporal scope perspective, the median overall accuracy of the multi-temporal boxplot (94.9%) is higher than the single-date (89.9%). However, the variance and IQR of the single-date boxplot were narrower than that of the multi-temporal one (Figure 20). Multi-temporal UAV images provided better classification accuracy in many studies compared to single-based image classification.

#### 4.9. Regression Performance

Regression problems can be addressed by two indispensable parts including machine learning and statistical learning in remote sensing. Machine learning predicts future events with more sophisticated models, while statistical models can be used in feature selection, provide the statistical significance of regression coefficients, and to show the relationships between the data points.

Among all the studies reviewed, 101 papers use regression models associated with UAV imagery. Figure 21 shows the percentage of different regression models used in these studies. As seen, the linear regression model (LRM) and its extensions, such as multiple linear regression (MLR), least square regression (LSR), and stepwise linear regression (SWL) were the most frequently used models with an 83% share, followed by the random forest regression (RFR) model with an 11% share.

The linear regression model has several advantages, such as easy implementation and fast computational speed, which make it popular compared to the other models. The RFR model, which only 11 studies adopted, suffers from the complexity of its algorithm and its high running time [111]. However, it is robust against non-linearity without requiring an assumption for target prediction. The MLR model, with only a 4% share, is less common. The possible reason for a minority of studies using MLR might be its inefficiency in predicting and managing relationships between dependent and independent variables [54].



**Figure 21.** Regression models used in 101 studies.

## 5. Conclusions

In this study, we conducted a meta-analysis review of 163 articles in the area of remote sensing of UAV and machine learning and statistical models. A summary of our findings is as follows:

- China and the USA account for the bulk of the UAV research with 27% and 16% usage shares, respectively. However, new opportunities for the processing of UAV data are being provided across the world, particularly in northern European countries.
- The use of machine learning and statistical models in UAV remote sensing applications has increased since 2014. In particular, most of them were published in 2018-2019 with a 59% share. From the perspective of platform type, hexacopters were the most popular platform with a 30% share, followed by quadcopters, fixed-wings, and octocopters with approximately equal shares of about 25%, 24%, and 19%, respectively.
- Various remote sensing applications have been used to combine UAV image processing and machine learning and statistical models due to the advantages of these algorithms. The top three UAV applications were agriculture (42%), forestry (22%), and grassland mapping (8%).
- In terms of sensor type, visible sensor technology (53%) was the most commonly used sensor with the highest overall accuracy (92.9%) among classification articles. Canon was the most popular brand used in this review.

- From an image overlap perspective, agriculture and grassland applications have the same median of forward-and-side overlap at about 80% and 70%, respectively. The forestry boxplot showed a higher median of forwarding and side overlap (85%, 73%), and the wetland showed a lower overlap (75%, 70%).
- Of the case studies presenting utilized processing software (140 studies), 62% used Agisoft PhotoScan to process UAV remote sensing data (80 studies), followed by Pix4D at about 30% (39 studies).
- Among all studies in this review, 103 studies (62%) utilized ancillary data in their processing.
- In-situ measurements are common in regression applications with a 62% share (64 studies), compared to classification ones with only 24 studies. On the other hand, satellite images only used for classification accounted for a 4% share.
- Classification using deep learning method achieved the highest overall accuracy (94.8%) followed by MLC, SVM, and RF with 91.28%, 90.08%, and 89% overall accuracy, respectively.
- Visible sensors achieved the highest median overall accuracies with share of about 92.9 followed by hyperspectral, multispectral, and LiDAR sensors with the share of 85%, 89%, and 70%, respectively.
- Pixel-based classification methods are in the majority with a lower median of overall accuracy (88.82%), rather than object-based approaches (94.45%). From a temporal scope perspective, multi-temporal achieved the higher median overall accuracy of the about 94.9% compared to the single-date with the share of about 89.9%.
- Regression was the primary method used in this review, with a 62% share. The most common regression model was linear regression (68%), followed by RF (11%).

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## Appendix A

**Table A1.** Parameters cataloged in the meta-analysis.

No.	Attribute	Description	Categories
1	Title	Title of the article	
2	First author		
3	Affiliation		
4	Journal	Refereed journal	
5	Year of publication		
6	Citation		
7	Application	Disciplinary topic	Agriculture; Forestry; Grassland; Soil; Sea ice; Wetland; Water; Marine; Mining; Land cover/Land use; Coastal management; Disaster management
8	Method		Classification; Regression
9	Study area	Geographical location of study area	
10	Ancillary data	Including field measurement or additional data	
11	Extracted feature	Features used for classification such as spectral or texture indices	
12	# extracted features	Number of features	

Table A1. content.

No.	Attribute	Description	Categories
13	Processing unit	Classification processing unit	Pixel; object
14	Assessment indices	Classification or regression accuracy assessment	Overall Accuracy (OA); User Accuracy (UA); Producer's Accuracy (PA); Kappa coefficient; RMSE, R2
15	Processing environment	Software used for photogrammetry processing	Pix4DMapper; Agisoft Photoscan
16	ML environment	Software used for Machine learning and statistical analysis	Matlab; R; ENVI; eCognition; Python; SAS, SPSS; ArcGIS
17	Control system	Flight planning apps and ground control systems	
18	Platform Name	Manufacturer, make, and model	
19	Platform type		Fixed-wing; Helicopter; Quadcopter; Hexacopter; Octocopter
20	Platform weight	Measured in kg	
21	Flight height	Measured in m	
22	Temporal Scope		Single date; Multi-temporal
23	Sensor Name	Manufacturer, make, and model	
24	Sensor type		Visible; LiDAR; Multispectral; Hyperspectral; Thermal
25	Focal length (mm)	Distance between the lens and the image sensor	
26	Image resolution (Pixel)	Number of pixels in an image	
27	Pixel size ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	The size of each Pixel measured in Micron	
28	Frame rate (fps)	Frame frequency	
29	Field of view (degree)	The angular extent of a given scene that is imaged by a camera	
30	Forward/Side overlap (%)	Image overlap percentage	
31	GSD (cm)	Distance between two consecutive pixel centers measured on the ground	
32	# GCPs	Number of collected ground control points	
33	GPS	Global positioning system	DGPS; GPS RTK; GPS PPK
34	Calibration method	Procedures for accurate location of images	

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