

Geotechnology

Key Terms: These key terms will assist in the understanding of geotechnology and how it applies to everyday life.

Satellite: an object that is launched by a rocket and circles the Earth, satellites are used in a variety of ways from communication to studying the Earth's resources and climate.

Remote Sensing: study of the characteristics of Earth using photographs and electronic images taken from satellites or aircraft.

Geostationary Orbit: satellite orbiting about 36,000km above the Earth at a speed that keeps it exactly above the same place on Earth.

Near-polar Orbit: fixed north-south orbit followed by satellites as Earth rotates below them.

Radar: in remote sensing, radar sensors send out microwaves to Earth's surface and use microwaves reflected back to create an image of human objects and natural features on Earth's surface.

Geographic Information systems (GIS): integrated software package for the input, management, analysis and display of spatial information.

Geospatial: pertaining to the location of items that can be located on Earth's surface.

Global Positioning System (GPS): satellite system that is used to compute the exact latitude and longitude position of any place on Earth.