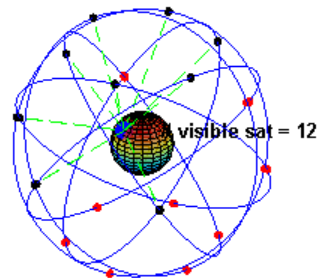
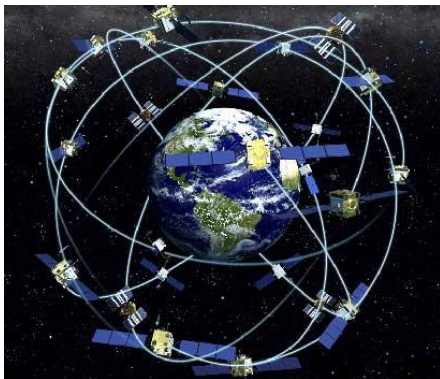


# GPS

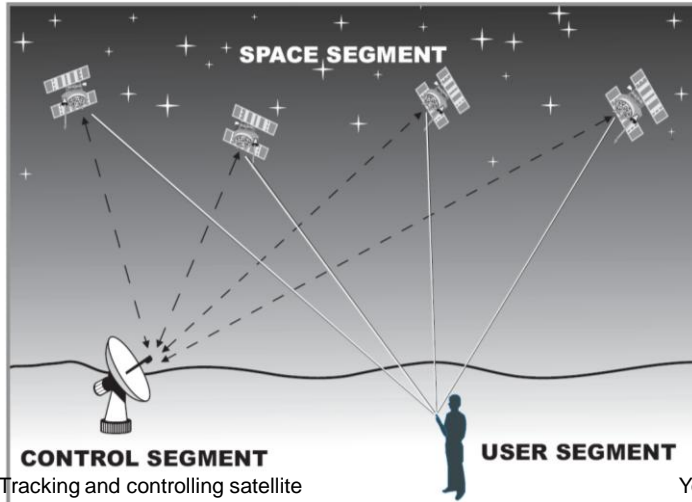
- Global Positioning System is an instrument, which provide geographic information of the object i.e. latitude, longitude and altitude



# GPS



# GPS: 3 Segments



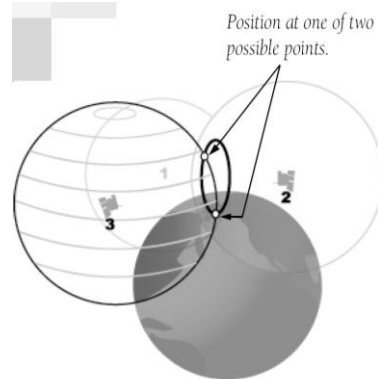
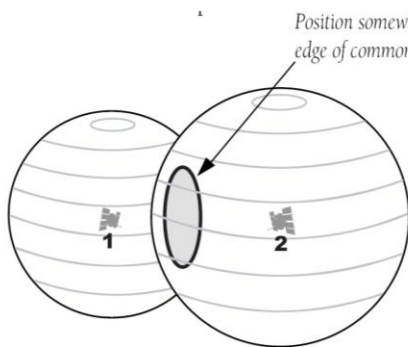
24 Satellites  
21 Active and 3 spares  
At 12000 miles height  
Speed 7000 mph

**CONTROL SEGMENT**  
Tracking and controlling satellite  
Providing correct clock time and  
orbital information

You and GPS Receiver

NAVSTAR: NAVigation Satellite Timing And Ranging

# GPS: Functions



**Almanac Data**

## GPS: Uses

- 1) To know geo-coordinates
- 2) To know altitude
- 3) To survey
- 4) For acreage estimation
- 5) Navigation
- 6) Transportation

## Topic Not covered Yet

Father of Agrometeorology in India – L.A. Ramdas  
Extra Terrestrial Radiation,  
Thermal Radiation,  
Albedo

# Important Topics

Agrometeorology-definition, scope, and interdisciplinary nature  
Atmosphere, layers and vertical profile of temperature  
Energy balance , radiation balance over crop canopy, Radiation laws  
Temperature – factors affecting distribution, lapse rate and inversion  
Cloud and its type  
Condensation- Precipitation and rainfall, artificial rainfall, virga process  
Drought – definition and types  
Weather forecasting, type and techniques  
Monsoon  
Microclimate modification – shelterbelts  
Remote Sensing – definition, types of satellites, uses in Agriculture  
GIS & GPS definition – Raster vs vector, uses in Agriculture