



Geoinformatics and Geostatistics 2020 Editorial Note

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Introduction

The Journal of Geoinformatics and Geostatistics is a peer-reviewed and it has ISSN: 2327-4581 scholarly journal and aims to publish the complete and reliable source of information on the discoveries and current developments in the mode of original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, etc. in all major themes pertaining to Geographical Studies and making them available online (open access) without any restrictions or any other subscriptions to researchers and readers worldwide

For the last 12 years, published papers has been under the strong and able leadership of our Editor-in-Chief's DR. Yuji Murayama, and Editors Dr. Gehad M. Saleh, Dr. Sandra de Iaco, and Dr. Darren M. Scott. Especially, we are thankful to Editor-in-Chief Dr. Yuji Murayama, also he is a Professor, Adjunct Researcher of the University of Tsukuba, Japan. He has served as President (2018-present), and for his continuous support and dedication towards the journal.

Our Journal is using Editorial Tracking System for quality in review process. Review processing is performed by the Editorial board members of Geoinformatics & Geostatistics: An Overview; and also at least 2 independent reviewers approval followed by the editor approval is required for acceptance of any manuscript.

Authors can submit the most complete and reliable source of information on the discoveries and current developments in the mode of original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, etc.

Authors may submit manuscripts and track their progress through the online tracking system for publication. It is our honour to work with authors... Authors are like pillars of this journal to support us. Heart warming thanks to all

The Journal Impact Factor: 1.01 ISSN: 2327-4581 is the ratio of the number of citations achieved in the year 2019 based on Google Search and Google Scholar Citations to the total number of articles published in the last two years i.e. in 2017 and 2018. Impact factor measures the quality of the Journal.

Scope of Journal

The term 'Geoinformatics' is a combination of two words- Geography or Geology and Informatics. The realm of Geoinformatics is very broad because it comprises of subjects like Remote sensing,

GPS, GIS, cartography, hydrology, climatology, Aerial photography, photogrammetry etc

There are seven branches of geoinformatics:

1. Cartography
2. Geodesy
3. Photogrammetric
4. Remote Sensing
5. Spatial Analysis
6. Web Mapping
7. Global Navigation Satellite Systems.

Cartography

It is the study and practice of making maps. Combining science, aesthetics, and technique, cartography builds on the premise that reality can be modeled in ways that communicate spatial information effectively.

The fundamental uses of traditional cartography are to: Set the map's agenda and select traits of the object to be mapped. This is the concern of map editing. Traits may be physical, such as roads or land masses, or may be abstract, such as toponyms or political boundaries. Represent the terrain of the mapped object on flat media. This is the concern of map projections

Geodesy : It is primarily concerned with positioning within the temporally varying gravity field. Geodesy in the German-speaking world is divided into "higher geodesy", which is concerned with measuring Earth on the global scale, and "practical geodesy" or "engineering geodesy" which is concerned with measuring specific parts or regions of Earth, and which includes surveying. Such geodetic operations are also applied to other astronomical bodies in the solar system. It is also the science of measuring and understanding Earth's geometric shape, orientation in space, and gravity field.

Photogrammetry: It is the science and technology of obtaining reliable information about physical objects and the environment through the process of recording, measuring and interpreting photographic images and patterns of electromagnetic radiant imagery and other phenomena.

Photogrammetry appeared in the middle of the 19th century, almost simultaneously with the appearance of photography itself. The use of photographs to create topographic maps was first proposed by the French surveyor Dominique F. Arago in about 1840.

The term photogrammetry was coined by the Prussian architect Albrecht Meydenbauer, which appeared his 1867 article "Die Photometrographie."

Remote Sensing: Remote Sensing is the advanced technology in geography which deals with the science of observing or recording the objects or events which are far away i.e. remote places such as earth's surface and atmosphere using sensors onboard platforms. Remote Sensing deals with various topics like Radio meters, Photo meters, RADAR, LIDAR, Hyper spectral imaging.

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Spatial analysis: It includes any of the formal techniques which studies entities using their topological, geometric, or geographic properties. Spatial analysis includes a variety of techniques, many still in their early development, using different analytic approaches and applied in fields as diverse as astronomy, with its studies of the placement of galaxies in the cosmos, to chip fabrication engineering, with its use of “place and route” algorithms to build complex wiring structures. In a more restricted sense, spatial analysis is the technique applied to structures at the human scale, most notably in the analysis of geographic data

Web Mapping: Web Mapping is the field of geographical sciences dealing with the use of maps delivered by geographical information system. Web Mapping generally uses a web browser or other user agent capable of client-server interaction

Global Navigation Satellite Systems

The first satellite navigation system was Transit, a system deployed by the US military in the 1960s. Transit’s operation was based on the Doppler effect: the satellites travelled on well-known paths and broadcast their signals on a well-known radio frequency. The received frequency will differ slightly from the broadcast frequency because

of the movement of the satellite with respect to the receiver. By monitoring this frequency shift over a short time interval, the receiver can determine its location to one side or the other of the satellite, and several such measurements combined with a precise knowledge of the satellite’s orbit can fix a particular position.

It is used for urban planning and land use management. It is used for car navigation. It is used for creating virtual globes. It is used for environmental modelling and analysis. It is used in agriculture, meteorology and to study the climate change. It is used for oceanography and atmosphere modelling. It is used in telecommunications, criminology and crime simulation. It is used in aviation, biodiversity conservation and maritime transport.

We sincerely appreciate each and every individual for their valuable time and service in the Publication Process. We always look forward to work with many young scientists across the globe.

Acknowledgement

We are thankful to our Editor-in-Chief Dr. Yuji Murayama for his continuous support and dedication towards the journal and heartfelt thanks to our Authors, Editorial & Review board who have been supporting for the continuity of Journal and by actively participating in review process.

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