

approximately five meters resolution capability. Table 3 outlines the characteristics of the MK-4 and KFA-1000 camera systems.

The KFA-1000 photography is available in both panchromatic and colour formats at a purported 5 m resolution. The KFA-1000 images are taken by the satellites two photographic camera systems and is jettisoned back to Earth and retrieved and processed for subsequent distribution. Each image covers an area approximately 80 km by 80 km in size, on a negative of 30 cm x 30 cm. There is 60 percent north-south overlap for stereoscopic coverage. The colour film is spectrozonal in nature, with two individual emulsion layers. The colour of the final photographic product depends on the number of filters used during film processing.

The KFA-1000 is a photographic product, but work is now underway to digitize the negatives to provide a digital format compatible with SPOT data. All digital data is produced from the original film positives or negatives.

The MK-4 system is the most sophisticated of the Soviet Union's large format topographic cameras. This system is a multispectral camera recording four separate black and white images which may be combined to produce a colour image. The resolution of the MK-4 imagery is approximately 6 m.

Photographic products are available in either film negative or positive format or prints. The area covered on the ground by the MK-4 data is 160 km by 160 km. Digital products are available for the MK-4 data and are produced from the digitization of the first generation film positives or negatives.