

can be viewed at once. Binocular lenses can be mounted to most models for magnification, with a consequent reduction in the field of view.

Other stereoscopes make it easier to scan over large areas or to enlarge areas of interest. The scanning mirror stereoscope allows the field of view to be moved around the entire overlap area of a stereopair at several magnifications without moving the photos or stereoscope. The zoom stereoscope provides continuously variable magnification, allowing an interpreter to easily zoom in on features of interest.

Working monoscopically with imagery can be as simple as looking at a photograph with a magnifying glass. There are sophisticated systems, however, which are designed for rapid display of imagery. The system shown in Figure 14 uses a closed circuit television system to display imagery. It can be used to magnify part of an image or to instantly present a negative image as a positive.

Once information has been interpreted from the imagery, it must often be transferred to a base map. Optical transfer devices may be used to match details on the imagery to maps of a different scale. Some instruments, called "camera lucida systems," superimpose views of the image and map through a special two-way viewing system. Inexpensive systems, such as the Sketchmaster, can be tedious to use, requiring many changes to the photo and base map positions. Zoom transferscopes provide all of the capabilities of camera lucida instruments as well as continuous zoom magnification of the image and a system to stretch the image, partially compensating for geometric image distortions. Optical projection instruments optically project the image onto a map. They are useful for transferring detail from near-vertical imagery. They provide a large work area and comfortable working position for the analyst.