followed the "first-class roads with wide radius turns" all the way to the Soviet ICBM silo complexes.[44]

Because changes in land use (and especially in agricultural land use) are likely to dominate near to medium term changes in the quality and quantity of goods provided by ecosystems to humans, it is of critical importance to have an adequate characterization of the spatial distribution of vegetative cover. For exploitation purposes the spatial resolution in this case does not need to be very high. A resolution of 1-5 kilometer is finer than many researchers are currently using, and not finer than the scale over which significant variation in vegetative processes occurs. What matters more instead is assured spatial coverage and availability of multispectral data, which only satellites at the present moment and for that purpose can provide.

What are the Areas of Synergy between Open Skies-Type Surveillance and Other Forms of Environmental Data Collection, be it Space Remote-Sensing or On-Site Inspections?

Environmental stress monitoring is an activity that may range from very large areas to parts of individual cities. The kind of data to be used depends, in part, on the size of the area and the scale of the application. For large areas and for a regional scale satellite data is most appropriate, for example NOAA (AVHRR) and Resurs, and Landsat 7 and SPOT (HRV and/or VEGETATION instrument), respectively. For a city scale, on the other hand, the Open Skies photography could most usefully supplement the IKONOS or IRS-C imagery.

[44] See interview with Dino Brugioni, "Master of the Surveillance Image." A *PBS* NOVA Special in Spies That Fly Series (February 2003), p. 4.