



PANORAM'EARTH STANDARD

All the Panoram'Earth strength lies in its "standard," ie the rules of the art for filming a panoramearth, a video panorama. Compliance with these rules is the main criterion of a quality panoramearth, matching the Panoram'Earth goals: linking the sky (the satellite image) and the Earth and develop an electronic memory of the Earth for future generations. The standard is a guide for this one who is facing a landscape, a natural panorama or a place less spacious, for this one who is discovering a monument, a garden, a forest, a grassland, an architectural work ... The standard has to know how to film useful and effectively. Concerning the visitor in the world of Panoram'Earth, the standard facilitates the re-location of the video panorama in the satellite image. For example, all panoramearths begin approximately in the northern direction, that is to say the top of the satellite image, which allows an easy and immediate matching between satellite image and ground video. The 6 rules of the Panoram'Earth Standard are:

1

Geolocalization

The cameraman is standing at the exact spot of the place that is corresponding to the geographic localization (latitude and longitude) which will be kept to classify the panoramearth in the system.

2

Rotation

The cameraman is making a complete (360°) turn on him/herself filming a video of the place. This rotation is slow, from the direction of the north and turning in the clockwise direction (left to right). In the end, the panoramearth devotee is "generous" and slightly over-films beyond the 360 degrees, for do not miss anything (actually a panoramearth should be between 360 and 370°, in respect the possibility of "fiorituras," see [Help](#)).

3

Geocoding

The cameraman gives him/herself the means to identify with the greatest possible accuracy the geographical coordinates of the point of filming (latitude and longitude), this is "geocoding." Geocoding in the Panoram'Earth Standard is a "Point Of View" geocoding type (the point at which the video is filmed, see the article [Manifeste pour une pictarchéologie](#) to learn more about the different types of geocoding).

4

Time

The cameraman gives him/herself the means to know exactly the date (day, month, year) and time (hours, minutes) of the realization of the panoramearth.

5

Situation

The cameraman gives him/herself the means to know the full name and designation of the place where he/her took the panoramearth (for example: country, region, city ...).

6

Comment

The cameraman is able to write a short explicative comment of his/her panoramearth, providing useful information (eg historical, tourism, geographical, geological, climatic, contextual, concerning the soundtrack, information and so on).