

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC DIGITAL SURFACE MODELS AND ORTHOIMAGERY
FOR THE CONTINUOUS COASTLINE, WALES TO PLATINUM, ALASKA



SEGMENT B: TELLER TO NOME



by

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Summary

These data are one segment of a set of data collected continuously along the western coast of Alaska (fig. 1). Data are in their raw format; for community-level data where vertical controls have been rigorously applied, are higher resolution, and have fewer gaps, see Overbeck and others (2016; <http://doi.org/10.14509/29548>). General data collection, processing, and accuracy assessment procedures in this release are described in a data release overview (Overbeck and others, 2017; <http://doi.org/10.14509/29744>).

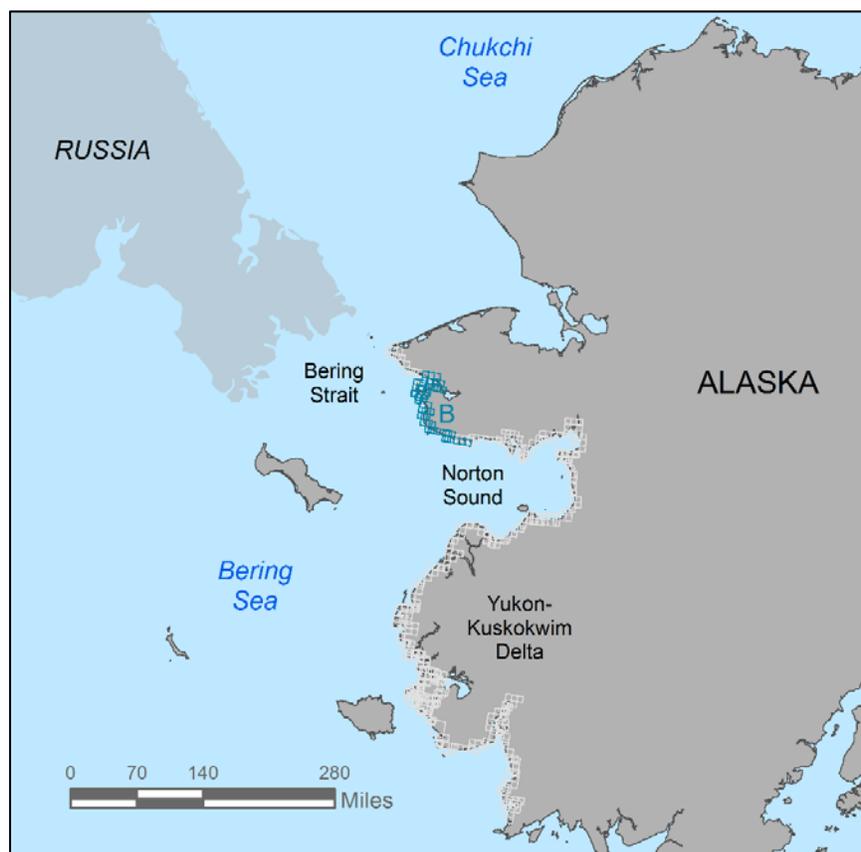


Figure 1. Map showing extent of orthorectified aerial imagery and elevation data for the continuous coastline (light gray) segment from Teller to Nome (blue; collected by Fairbanks Fodar, 2015-2016).

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Data Organization

All data tiles for this region have the prefix “teller_nome_chunk” followed by the values shown in figures 2 (elevation) and 3 (orthoimagery). Data for this region and the checkpoints used for quality control are projected to NAD83 UTM Zone 3N relative to NAVD88 Geoid 12A, EPOCH 2010.00.

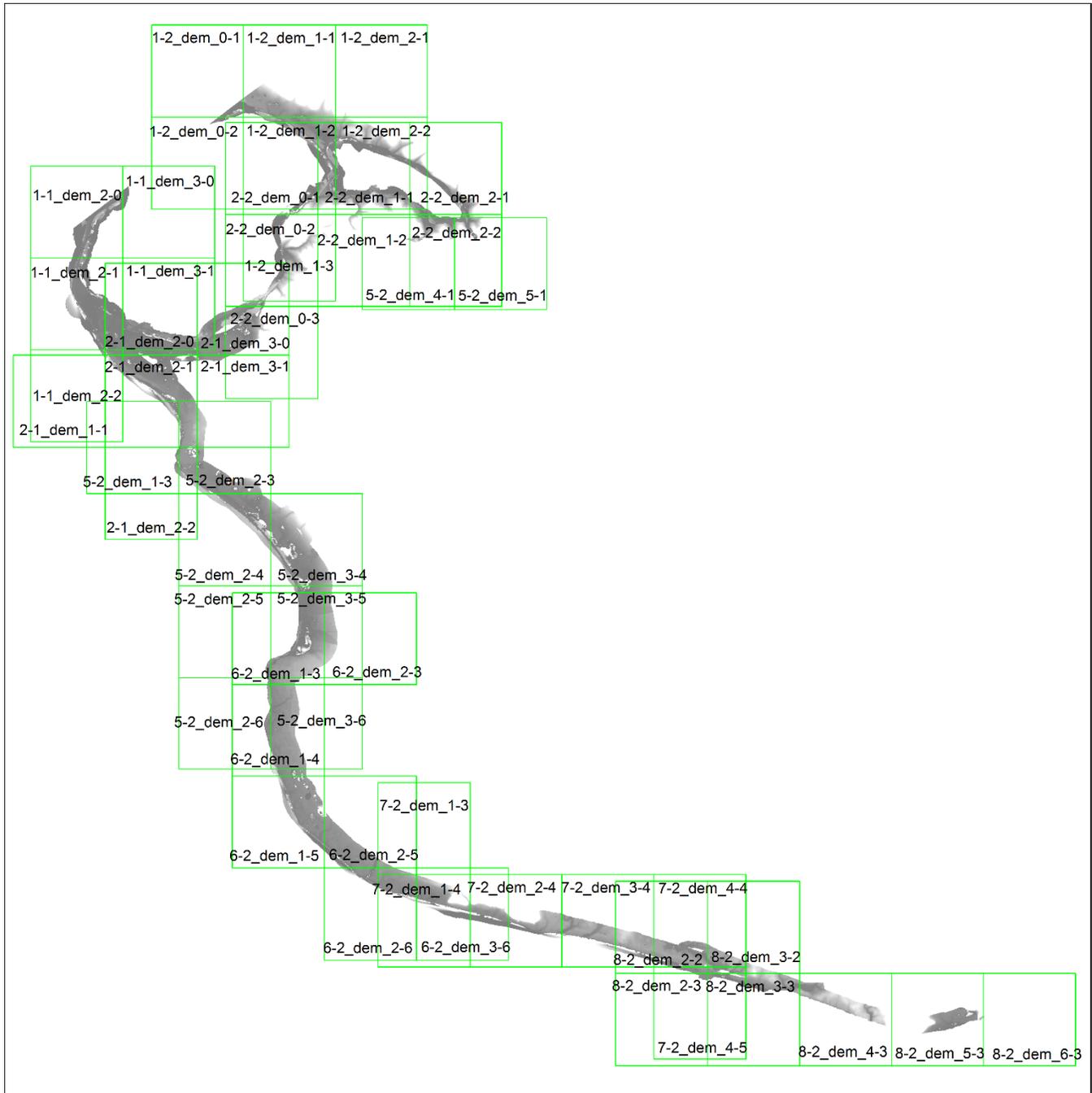


Figure 2. Digital surface model (DSM) tile names by location.

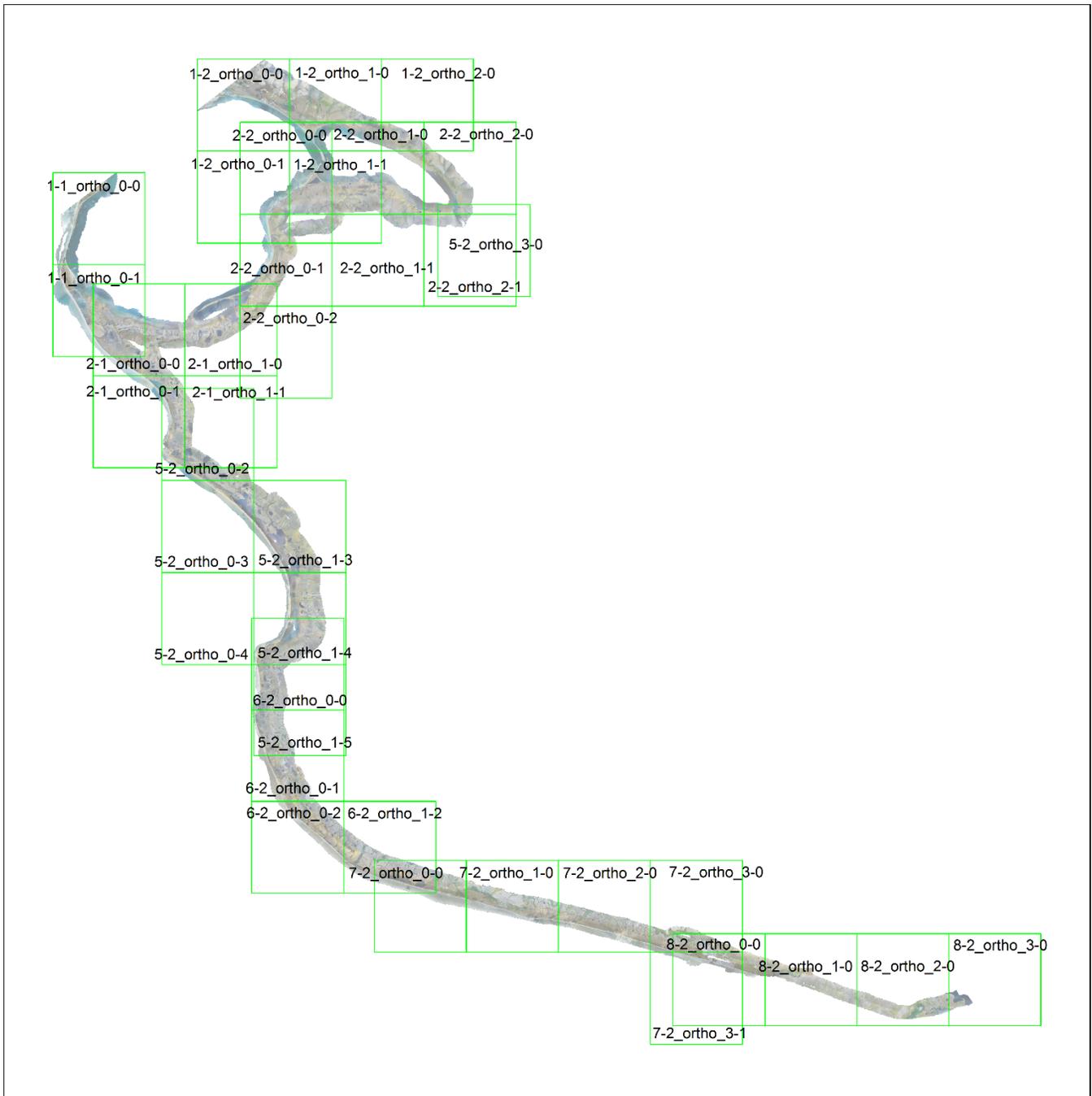


Figure 3. Orthoimagery tile names by location.

Data Quality

Data quality have been assessed relative to checkpoints collected simultaneously with the aerial survey described in the community scale data release (Overbeck and others, 2016). Since no ground control points were used to control these data, all points are considered checkpoints. Although checkpoints are focused at community locations and at large alongshore intervals, they have been used to assess the accuracy of these data at a regional scale. Photo-identifiable points were used to determine the horizontal accuracy of these data (table 1), while all points were used to determine the vertical accuracy unless the ground cover was irregular and non-vegetated (e.g. boulder piles) (table 2). Data within this alongshore segment may overlap with data in an adjacent segment, and data segments may not overlap seamlessly.

Table 1. Horizontal accuracy statistics calculated using standards from the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (2015).

	All Land Cover Checkpoints
<i>RMSE_r</i>	0.321 m
<i>positional accuracy at 95% confidence</i>	0.555 m
<i>number of points used</i>	10

Table 2. Vertical accuracy statistics calculated using standards from the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (2015).

	Vegetated Checkpoints	Non-vegetated Checkpoints
<i>RMSE_z</i>	0.081 m	0.360 m
<i>vertical accuracy at 95% confidence level</i>	0.159 m	0.706 m
<i>mean residual</i>	-	0.221 m
<i>number of points used</i>	12	6

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References

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