

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



SEGMENT I: NEWTOK TO NIGHTMUTE



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 of orthoimage raster and Digital Surface Model (DSM) raster processed to 20 cm Ground Sample Distance (GSD), without using vertical control; community-level data where vertical controls have been rigorously applied, are higher resolution, and have fewer gaps, see Overbeck and others (2016; <http://dggs.alaska.gov/pubs/id/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>). Checkpoints used for quality control will be published for public access at a later date.

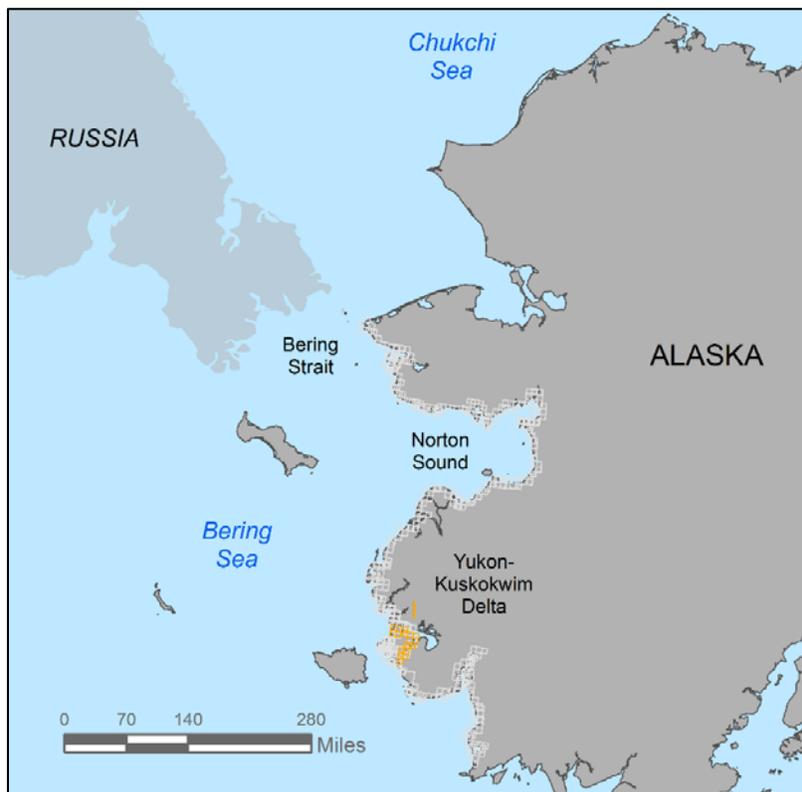


Figure 1. Map showing extent of orthorectified areal imagery and elevation data for the continuous coastline (light gray) segment from Newtok to Nightmute (orange; collected by Fairbanks Fodar, 2015-2016).

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Data Organization

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.

Data Quality

Since no ground control points were used to vertically or horizontally control these data, all ground control and checkpoints points are considered checkpoints for this accuracy assessment. 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). Although these 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 comparing checkpoints to orthoimagery using standards from the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (2015).

	<i>Checkpoints</i>
<i>RMSE_r</i>	<i>0.147 m</i>
<i>positional accuracy at 95% confidence</i>	<i>0.289 m</i>
<i>number of points used</i>	<i>2</i>

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

	<i>Non-vegetated Checkpoints</i>
<i>RMSE_z</i>	<i>0.261 m</i>
<i>vertical accuracy at 95% confidence level</i>	<i>0.512 m</i>
<i>mean residual</i>	<i>0.245 m</i>
<i>number of points used</i>	<i>2</i>

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NEWTOK TO NIGHTMUTE

Page 2

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