NOAA COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT CT0401A

Long Island Sound, Eastchester Bay, New York to Milford Harbor, Connecticut

Introduction

NOAA Coastal Mapping Program (CMP) Project CT0401C provides new digital shoreline data along the north shore of Long Island Sound, from Eastchester Bay, New York to Milford Harbor, Connecticut. Project CT0401A is a sub-project of a larger project, CT0401, which includes the entire coast of Connecticut, as well as parts of New York and Rhode Island.

Successful completion of this project resulted in a densification of the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS), a set of controlled metric quality aerial photographs and digital cartographic feature files of the coastal zone which meet the requirements of the CMP. The Geographic Cell (GC) may be used in support of NOAA's Nautical Charting Program (NCP) and coastal zone management activities.

The project database consists of information measured and extracted from aerial photographs and metadata related to photogrammetric compilation. Base mapping was conducted in a digital environment using stereo softcopy photogrammetry and associated cartographic practices. Project survey data is referenced to UTM Zone18, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Project Design

The Requirements Branch (RB) of the Remote Sensing Division (RSD) formulated the CT0401 project instructions for this project. The instructions discussed the project's purpose, geographic area of coverage, scope and priority; photographic requirements; flight line priority; Global Positioning System (GPS) data collection procedures and guidelines for both kinematic and static surveys; data recording and handling instructions; and contact and communication information.

RSD created a Project Layout Diagram and flight maps. NOVA Digital Systems, Inc. created the input files for the aircraft's flight management system, and provided copies of the descriptions of potential geodetic control stations at the bases of operation.

Field Operations

All field operations were in support of the larger CT0401 project which includes sub-projects CT0401A, CT0401B, and CT0401C. Sanborn mapping Company, a consultant of NOVA, conducted the airborne survey operations on the following dates:

Natural Color photography – September 6, 2005,

IR - MHW photography – September 5 & September 7, 2005,

IR - MLLW photography - May 22, June 18, June 21 and August 12, 2006

All airborne collections were accomplished within the calculated MHW and MLLW tides. A

Cessna T206 aircraft was used to acquire the Natural color photographs and the tide-coordinated MHW black and white (B+W) infrared (IR) photographs. A Piper PA31 was used to acquire the coordinated MLLW B+W IR photographs. All photographs were acquired through the use of a Wild RC-30 camera (NOAA contract camera designator # 26) at the nominal scale of 1:30,000. Two ground-based static GPS datasets (NGS station GON-A, CORS station RVDI) were collected, during each photographic mission, as reference position data for the differential correction of the ABGPS data.

Prior to the collection of photography, twenty-six (26) GPS ground control points were set up and paneled for photo identification. Twenty-two (22) of these points were used to supplement the Airborne GPS controlled imagery and four were used as check points not used in the aero-triangulation (AT) adjustment.

Additional information concerning the Field operations and results can be found in the Ground Control Report and the Final Photo Mission Report on file with the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), Remote Sensing Division.

GPS Data Reduction

Global Positioning System (GPS) data was collected and processed to provide precise positions of camera centers for application as photogrammetric control in the aero-triangulation phase of the project. The reference GPS stations and the Airborne GPS data were acquired in compliance with the NGS Shoreline Mapping Statement of Work (SOW). The GPS ground survey data were processed using Trimble® Office Geomatics software. The Airborne GPS data were processed using GrafNav v.7.50 software. Precise satellite ephemerides and standard meteorological data were applied during the data reduction process. GPS data reduction was completed by NOVA Digital Systems, Inc. in August 2006.

Aerotriangulation

A multi-block AT strategy was implemented based on emulsion/data type (Color, MHW B+W IR, MLLW B+W IR) and completed in January 2007. All photographs of the project were "bridged" using a softcopy 3D stereo photogrammetric system to establish the network of control required for the compilation phase. All image point measurements for the AT phase were accomplished using the Multi-Sensor Triangulation (MST) module within SOCET SET, v. 4.4. The image points, per block, were then imported into the AeroSys v.7 software for processing the analytical bundle adjustment and computing the Root Mean Square (RMS) of the Standard Deviations (SD) of all adjusted image points in each block. These values were then used to compute the 95% confidence circle radius (R) for each of the individual blocks. The table below provides information on the image point RMS for the X and Y components, along with the associated R value. All values are in meters.

Sub-Block	RMS (x)	RMS (y)	R
NATURAL COLOR Photographs	0.234	0.260	0.6
MHW B+W IR Photographs	0.341	0.380	0.9
MLLW B+W IR Photographs	0.317	0.359	0.8

Additional information concerning the AT process and results can be found in the AT Report on file with the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), Remote Sensing Division.

Compilation

The Compilation phase of the project was completed by NOVA Digital Systems, Inc. in December 2007. Digital mapping was accomplished using the SOCET SET version 4.4, Feature Extraction software. Feature identifications were based on information extracted from image analysis of all photographs as well as the appropriate NOAA Nautical Charts. Cartographic feature attribution was assigned in compliance with the Coastal Cartographic Object Attribute Source Table (C-COAST) as well as the NGS Shoreline Mapping SOW13A, Attachment K (Feature Compilation).

Cartographic features were compiled to meet a horizontal accuracy of 1.8 meters at the 95% confidence level. This predicted accuracy of compiled, well defined points is derived by doubling the circular error computed from aerotriangulation statistics. See the AT report for additional information. The table below provides information on aerial photographs used in the CT0401A project:

Date	Film Emulsion	Strip	Photo Numbers	Time (UTC)	Roll Number	Scale (nominal)	Stage of Tide
09-06-05	Color	1	321-335	17:07-17:14	0526CN03	1:30,000	NA
			408-415	18:12-18:16			
09-06-05	Color	2	336-350	17:17-17:25	0526CN03	1:30,000	NA
			416-421	18:20-18:23			
09-06-05	Color	3	388-406	17:56-18:05	0526CN03	1:30,000	NA
09-06-05	Color	4	351-369	17:32-17:42	0526CN03	1:30,000	NA
09-06-05	Color	5	263-272	16:01-16:06	0526CN02	1:30,000	NA
09-05-05	MHW B+W IR	1	481-495	16:33-16:41	0526R04	1:30,000	2.4 m
09-05-05	MHW B+W IR	2	466-480	16:22-16:29	0526R04	1:30,000	2.4 m
09-05-05	MHW B+W IR	3	410-428	15:46-15:55	0526R04	1:30,000	2.0 m
09-05-05	MHW B+W IR	4	447-465	16:07-16:16	0526R04	1:30,000	2.1 m
09-05-05	MHW B+W IR	5	400-408	15:33-15:37	0526R03	1:30,000	1.9 m
06-18-06	MLLW B&W IR	1	182-196	15:08-15:17	0626R02	1:30,000	0.1 m
06-18-06	MLLW B&W IR	2	197-211	15:20-15:31	0626R02	1:30,000	0.0 m
06-18-06		_	212-230	15:35-15:48	0.52.57.02	1:30,000	0.0 m
06-21-06	MLLW B&W IR	3	256-263	17:47-17:51	0626R02		0.2 m
08-12-06	MLLW B&W IR	4	310-328	13:00-13:15	0626R03	1:30,000	0.0 m
06-18-06	MLLW B&W IR	5	171-179	14:56-15:02	0626R02	1:30,000	0.1 m

^{*}NOTE: Tide levels were based on actual tide gauge observations at Kings Point, NY and Bridgeport, CT, with correctors applied to tidal zones throughout the project area. See the Tabulation of Aerial photographs on file with the NGS/RSD for further information.

Quality Control / Final Review

Quality Control (QC) operations of all the project phases were conducted by NOVA personnel. After completion of the compilation phase, the process included review of the identification and attribution of cartographic features based on image analysis and criteria defined in C-COAST. The quality control process concluded with an inspection of topological connectivity within the GC using ArcGIS 9.1 software. The project data were evaluated for compliance to CMP requirements and all QC operations were completed in September 2008.

Comparisons of the largest scale NOAA nautical charts with imagery and compiled data resulted in creation of the Chart Evaluation File (CEF). The following NOAA nautical charts and their insets were used for chart comparison:

- 12366, Long Island Sound and East River, NY, 1:20,000 scale, 28th edition, Jun/07
- 12367, North Shore of Long Island Sound, Greenwich Point to New Rochelle, 1:20,000 scale, 24th edition, Feb/06
- 12368, North Shore of Long Island Sound, Sherwood Point to Stamford Harbor, 1:20,000 scale, 27th edition, Jun/06
- 12369, North Shore of Long Island Sound, Stratford to Sherwood Point, 1:20,000 scale, 26th edition, Jun/05
- 12370, North Shore of Long Island Sound, Housatonic River and Milford Harbor, 1:20,000 scale, 20th edition, Dec/06

End Products and Deliverables

The following specifies the location and identification of the products generated during the completion of this project:

RSD Applications Branch Archive

- Hardcopy of the Airborne Positioning and Orientation Report (APOR)
- Hardcopy of the Aerotriangulation Report
- Hardcopy of the Project Completion Report (PCR)
- Page-size graphic plot of GC10587 file contents, attached to PCR

Remote Sensing Division Electronic Data Library

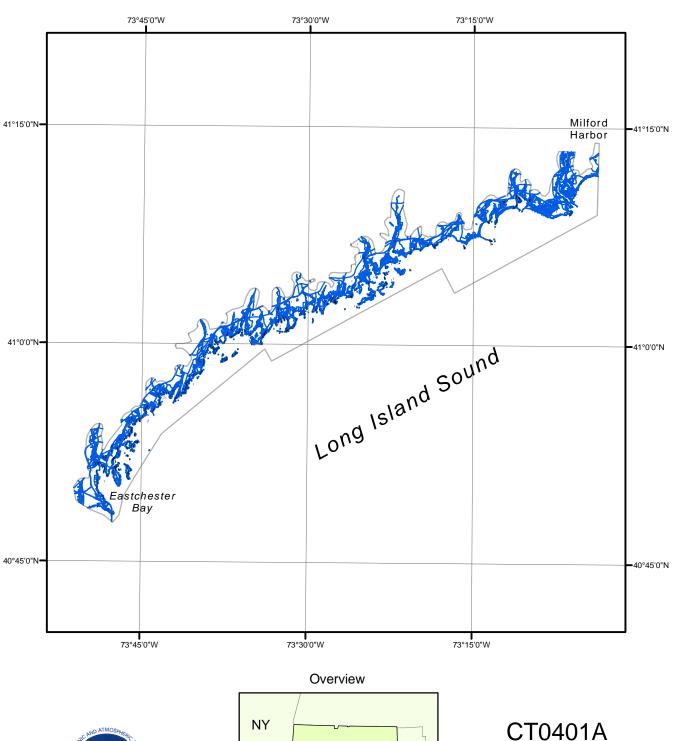
- Project database
- GC10587 in shapefile format
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format
- CEF in shapefile format

NOAA Shoreline Data Explorer

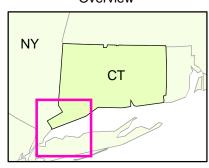
- GC10587 in shapefile format
- Metadata file for GC10587
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format

End of Report

LONG ISLAND SOUND, EASTCHESTER BAY TO MILFORD HARBOR **NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT**







GC10587