NOAA COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM
PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT LA0702G
Bayou Mandeville to Delacroix Island, Louisiana

Introduction

NOAA Coastal Mapping Program (CMP) Project LA0702G provides digital shoreline data extending from Bayou Mandeville in the West, to Delacroix Island in the East and includes portions of Lake Lery and Bayou Terreaux Boeufs. Project LA0702G is a sub-project of LA0702 that includes the entirety of Breton Sound, Louisiana. The Geographic Cell (GC) can be used to complement the Nautical Charting Program (NCP) as well as geographic information systems (GIS) for a variety of coastal zone management applications.

Project Design

Project LA0702G was designed per a request from the Office of Coast Survey, NOAA, for updated shoreline data in support of hydrographic survey and marine debris clean-up operations. Based on an analysis of project requirements and results of a source data search, it was determined that CMP procedures for multiple source projects would apply for this project. Available source data deemed adequate for successful completion of this project included sources acquired on October 27th and 28th, 2007 and May 23rd, 2010. Due to the large extent of complex marsh shoreline in the requested area, and the general lack of significant cultural features, a semi-automated feature extraction technique was used in order to speed the compilation of the shoreline.

Field Operations

Routine CMP field operations did not apply for this project based on the origin of the project source data.

Aerotriangulation

The aerotriangulation (AT) task was completed by Remote Sensing Division (RSD) personnel, in October 2009, utilizing a Digital Photogrammetric Workstation (DPW). A DPW is a configuration of computer hardware, modular software components and other associated peripheral devices. The image files were imported into SOCET SET (v 5.6) using the DataThruWay (v5.6) software extension. The import process converted the stored compressed files to the National Imagery Transmission Format (NITF version 2.1) with headers and metadata. AT procedures were accomplished using the Multi-Sensor Triangulation (MST) module of SS. The Automatic Point Measurement algorithm within MST was used to collect tie points, and a simultaneous solve adjustment was then performed. The predicted horizontal circular error, using all measured image points, was computed to be 7 meters at the 95% confidence level. Positional data for this project is referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

Ortho-Image

Using the image positions and orientations derived from the AT process, and the Mosaic module from within SS, Ortho-images covering the area of project LA0702G were created in September of 2011 and April of 2014. A constant elevation of zero meters (as opposed to an elevation model) was utilized to rectify the data.

Compilation

The digital compilation phase of this project was completed by RSD in October, 2014, and entailed a multi-step approach utilizing both automated and manual compilation methods, as reported below.

Automated Mapping Method

All Shoreline class features present in the database were compiled using this method. The automated feature extraction (AFE) method was performed using the ortho-image, discussed above, in combination with an object-based image analysis (OBIA) approach from within the ENVI Feature Extraction (Fx) software. The Fx software allows the user to interactively create and classify objects, based on image rules that meet in-situ criteria, and then to run a raster-to-vector algorithm to convert the classified image to an ArcGIS polygon shapefile. Upon completion of the AFE process, the polygon shapefile was imported into ArcGIS and 1) aggregated to merge polygons separated by less than the standard minimum distance, 2) smoothed and simplified, 3) converted to a polyline format, and 4) edited to create attribute fields compatible with the RSD interim shapefile format. The interim shapefile was then imported into SS and a Feature Data Base (FDB) was created. The FDB, consisting solely of Shoreline features, was then reviewed and edited within the SS Feature Extraction module, by the original compiler, using stereo-models derived from the AT solution.

Manual Mapping Method

All non-Shoreline class features present in the database (i.e., Alongshore Features, Obstructions, etc.) were compiled using this method. The manual data compilation phase of this project utilized the *traditional* RSD digital mapping approach of stereoscopic interpretation integrated with "heads-up" digitizing from within the SS Feature Extraction module. The FDB created in the automated mapping method, as described above, was subsequently populated with features derived from this manual method. This served to integrate all coastal features within a single FDB.

Feature attribution was assigned in compliance with the Coastal Cartographic Object Attribute Source Table (C-COAST), which provides the definition and attribution scheme for the full range of cartographic features pertinent to the CMP. Selected features were further modified with additional descriptive information to refine general classification. Cartographic features were compiled to meet a horizontal accuracy of 10 meters at the 95% confidence level.

Tidal information for this project was obtained from the NOS tide station Shell Beach (#8761305), located along the southern edge of Lake Borgne, LA. The verified tide level for the source data ranged between -0.004m below MLLW to 0.43m above MLLW. The height of the Mean High Water (MHW) Datum, at the Shell Beach station, is 0.38 meters above the MLLW Datum.

Quality Control / Final Review

Quality control tasks were conducted during all phases of project completion by a senior member of the Applications Branch of RSD. The final QC review was completed in November, 2014. The review process included analysis of the AT and image ortho-rectification results, and assessment of the identification and attribution of digital feature data within the GC according to image analysis and criteria defined in C-COAST. The quality control process concluded with an inspection of topological connectivity within the GC using ArcGIS 10.2 software. All project data was evaluated for compliance to CMP requirements.

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

− Chart 11364, Mississippi R.,Venice to New Orleans, 1:80,000 scale, 45th Ed., May/2014

End Products and Deliverables

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

Remote Sensing Division Electronic Data Library

- Project database
- Project Completion Report (PCR)
- GC11119 in shapefile format
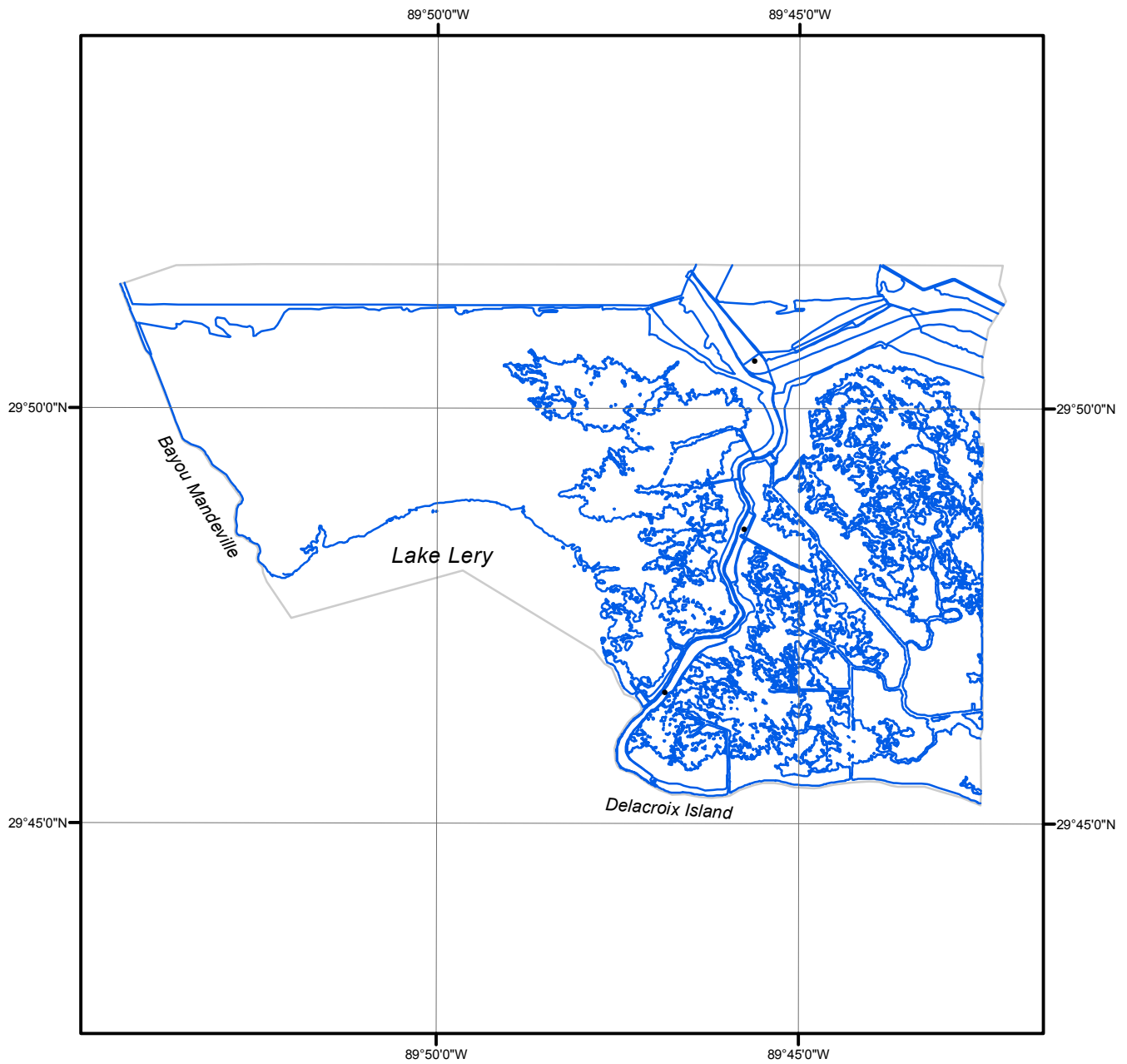- Chart Evaluation File in shapefile format

NOAA Shoreline Data Explorer

- GC11119 in shapefile format
- Metadata file for GC11119
- Digital copy of the PCR

End of Report

BAYOU MANDEVILLE TO DELACROIX ISLAND

LOUISIANA

89°50'0"W   89°45'0"W

29°50'0"N   29°50'0"N

Bayou Mandeville

Lake Lery

Delacroix Island

29°45'0"N   29°45'0"N

89°50'0"W   89°45'0"W

Overview

LA

LA0702G

GC11119