



CENSUS CITIES EXPERIMENT IN
URBAN CHANGE DETECTION
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This map is one prototype product of experiments in land use change detection using remote sensors aboard aircraft and Earth-orbiting satellites. Contemporaneous sensor data and census data are being compared for a sample of urban test sites. Work in Washington is also related to multi-discipline inter-agency experiments in the Central Atlantic Regional Ecological Test Site, (CARETS). All of these efforts are parts of the Department of the Interior's Earth Resources Observations Systems (EROS) Program and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Earth Observations Program. This map, and other experimental products, are test demonstrations of a system of new tools to assess and monitor urban and regional environments, especially those undergoing rapid change.

The photo mosaic base is made from the same photography used in the land use analysis. The geographic coordinate system is shown by cross-ticks at a five-minute interval and is based on a conformal projection. The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system is shown with grid intervals of 1.5, and 10 kilometers. Positioning of the UTM grid meets the following standard: ninety percent of randomly selected control points are correctly positioned to within one millimeter at map scale. The UTM grid forms the basis for sheetlines, sheet-numbering, and location control for computer mapping. The open legend space is for other superimposed data (such as census statistical area boundaries, etc), plus any other distributions generated by the user.

State boundary
County boundary
Census tract boundary
Census tract center and number 4017



CENSUS TRACTS, 1970, WASHINGTON URBAN AREA, D. C., MD., AND VA.

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MAP AREA DESIGNATION (280-290/60)
The numbers in the map area designation (280-290/60) define the location and extent of the map coverage. The first three digits indicate the location of the southwest corner of the sheet in kilometers north of the Equator; the prefix 4—for 4,000 km or 4,000,000 m—is omitted. The next three digits are the sheet corner's location in kilometers East. These coordinates are the lowest Northings and Eastings on the sheet. The map covers a square extending 60 km northward and eastward, hence the last two digits in the area designation.
Photography from National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1970 and 1972.