
Brock, J. C., and Sallenger, Ashbury, 2001, Airborne topographic lidar mapping for coastal science and resource management: 1-meter resolution raster images that can be easily ingested into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The data were sounding per square meter. The data were processed by the USGS Center for Coastal and Watershed Studies to produce for each flightline. Data collection occurred with approximately 50% overlap between flightlines, resulting in about one laser Cessna 310 aircraft. The EAARL uses a ‘waveform-resolving’ green laser capable of mapping submarine and subaerial.

The laser soundings used to create this map were collected during July and August 2004 by the NASA EAARL system mounted on a

DATA DESCRIPTION

Lidar (EAARL) is being used. This sensor has the potential to make significant contributions in this realm for measuring water depth

innovative instrument under development at the NASA Wallops Flight Facility, the NASA Experimental Airborne Advanced Research Monitoring Program, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Wallops Flight Facility. One objective of this

research is to create techniques to survey coral reefs for the purposes of habitat mapping, ecological monitoring, change detection, along with the National Park Service (NPS) South Florida/Caribbean Network Inventory and Monitoring Program, Miami, FL.

John C. Brock

Dry Tortugas National Park

USGS-NPS-NASA EAARL Submarine Topography

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