This map is not intended for use in navigation.

Topography mapped using NASA Experimental Advanced Airborne Research Lidar (EAARL) August 2004

Universal Transverse Mercator.  1983 North American Datum-Zone 18 North


The laser soundings used to create this map were collected during August 2004 by the NASA EAARL system mounted on a Cessna 310 aircraft. The EAARL uses a "waveform-resolving" green laser capable of mapping submarine and subaerial (land) topography in a single overflight. The EAARL system is typically flown at 300 m altitude AGL, resulting in a 240 m swath sounding per square meter. The data were processed by the USGS FISC (Florida Integrated Science Center) office, St. Petersburg, FL to produce 1­meter resolution raster images that can be easily ingested into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The data were generated from the Lidar data tile and incorporated into this map product.

This Lidar­derived topographic map was produced as a collaborative effort between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the U.S. National Park Service (NPS) as part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Wallops Flight Facility.  The aim of the partnership that created this product is to produce a nearshore bathymetric model of Assateague Island National Seashore.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Wallops Flight Facility.  The aim of the partnership that created this product is to produce a nearshore bathymetric model of Assateague Island National Seashore.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Wallops Flight Facility.  The aim of the partnership that created this product is to produce a nearshore bathymetric model of Assateague Island National Seashore.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Wallops Flight Facility.  The aim of the partnership that created this product is to produce a nearshore bathymetric model of Assateague Island National Seashore.