This bare-earth topographic map was produced in cooperation between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Park Service (NPS), and NASA Wallops Flight Facility. The aim of the partnership that created this product is to develop advanced survey techniques for mapping coastal environments.

The laser soundings used to create this map were collected during September and October of 2005, by the NASA Experimental Advanced Airborne Research Lidar (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 300m altitude AGL, resulting in a 240m swath for each flightline. Data collection occurred with approximately 50% overlap between flightlines, resulting in about one laser sounding per square meter. The data were processed into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The data were organized as 2 km by 2 km data tiles in 32-bit floating-point integer GeoTiff by the USGS, FISC (Florida Integrated Science Center) St. Petersburg office, to produce 1-meter resolution raster images that can be easily ingested into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The data were organized as 2 km by 2 km data tiles in 32-bit floating-point integer GeoTiff by the USGS, FISC (Florida Integrated Science Center) St. Petersburg office, to produce 1-meter resolution raster images that can be easily ingested into a Geographic Information System (GIS).

This map is not intended for use in navigation. Topography mapped using NASA Experimental Advanced Airborne Research Lidar (EAARL), September/October 2005.

Further Reading: