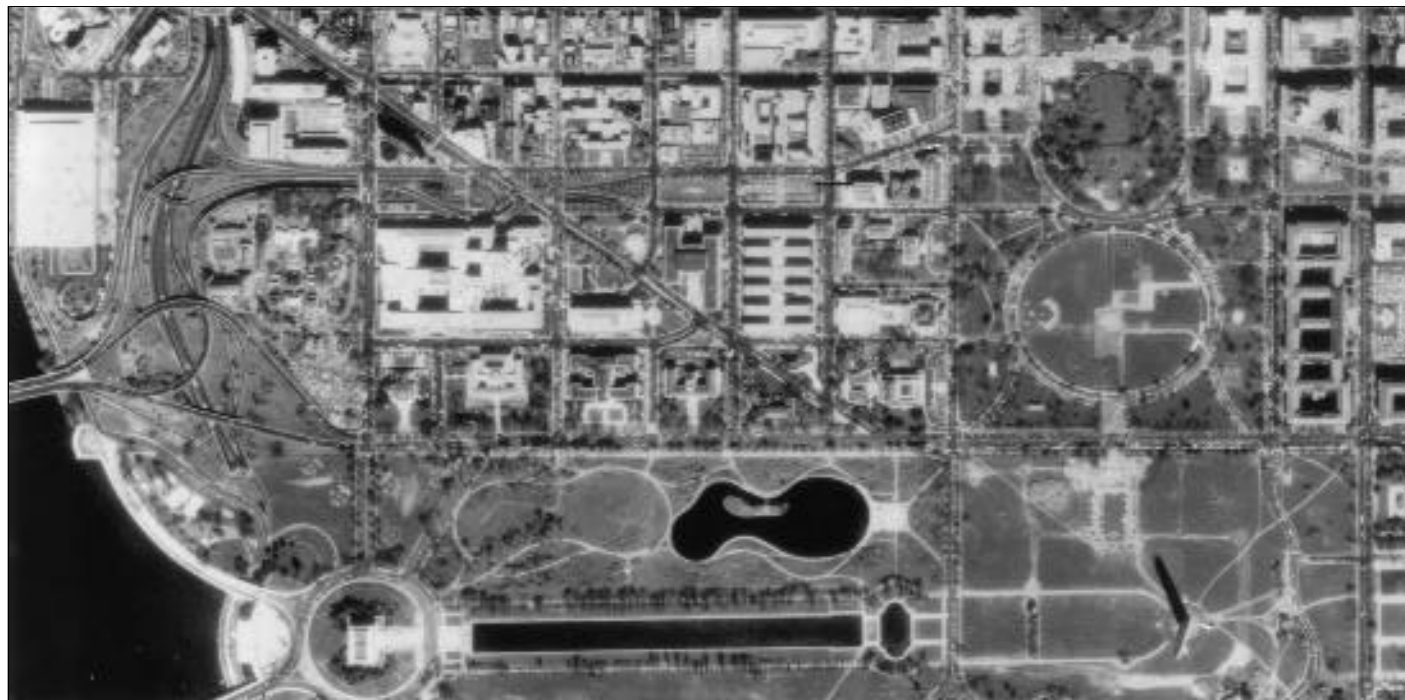


Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles



Partial image of a digital orthophoto quadrangle of Washington, D.C.

A digital orthophoto quadrangle (DOQ) is a computer-generated image of an aerial photograph in which image displacement caused by terrain relief and camera tilts has been removed. It combines the image characteristics of a photograph with the geometric qualities of a map.

Characteristics of a USGS Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle

The standard DOQ's produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are either grayscale or color-infrared (CIR) images with a 1-meter ground resolution; they cover an area measuring 3.75-minutes longitude by 3.75-minutes latitude, or approximately 5 miles on each side. Each DOQ has between 50 and 300 meters of overedge image beyond the latitude and longitude corner

crosses embedded in the image. This overedge facilitates tonal matching and mosaicking of adjacent images.

The standard DOQ is formatted with an ASCII keyword header followed by a series of 8-bit binary image lines. CIR DOQ's are 24-bit band-interleaved-by-pixel (BIP) images. The header contains a wide range of data for identifying, displaying, and georeferencing the image.

All DOQ's are referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) and cast on the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection. Primary (NAD83) and secondary (NAD27) datum coordinates for the upper left pixel are included in the header to allow users to spatially reference other digital data with the DOQ.

The file size of a grayscale DOQ is 40-45 megabytes, and a color-infrared DOQ can be three times this size.

Producing a Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle

To produce a DOQ requires (1) a minimum of three ground positions that can be identified on the photograph to be rectified, (2) camera calibration parameters, such as the calibrated focal length and the coordinates of the camera fiducials, (3) a digital elevation model (DEM), and (4) a digital image produced by scanning an aerial photograph with a precise, high-resolution scanner.

The digital image is rectified to generate an orthophoto by processing requirements 1 through 3 above for each image picture element (pixel), using rigorous photogrammetric equations on a compu-

ter. The finished product is a spatially accurate image with planimetric features represented in their true geographic positions.

Accuracy Requirements

The accuracy and quality of USGS DOQ's must meet National Map Accuracy Standards at 1:12,000 scale for 3.75-minute quarter quadrangles and at 1:24,000 scale for 7.5-minute quadrangles. Accuracy and quality depend on the following:

- photographs that meet National Aerial Photography Program standards, which are quarter-quadrangle centered. The photographs are exposed at a flying height of 20,000 feet above mean terrain;
- a DEM with the same area coverage as the DOQ and that is equal to or better than a level-1 USGS DEM having a root-mean-square error in elevation no greater than 7 meters;
- a highly accurate image-scanning process that uses a scanning aperture between 7.5 and 32 micrometers (μm). A 1:40,000-scale image scanned with a 25- μm aperture produces a ground sample distance of approximately 1 meter; and
- identifiable ground control positions with coordinates acquired from ground surveys or aerotriangulation.

Uses for Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles

A DOQ can be incorporated into any geographic information system (GIS) that can manipulate raster images. It can function as a cartographic base for displaying, generating, and modifying associated digital planimetric data. Other applications include vegetation and timber management, routing and habitat analysis, environmental impact assessments, emergency evacuation planning, flood analysis, soil erosion assessment, facility management, and ground-water and watershed analysis. The accuracy and extraordinary detail provided by the DOQ allow users to evaluate their data for accuracy and completeness, make real-time modifications to their data, and even generate new files.

Distribution Media

A standard DOQ is distributed on a variety of media, including 8-mm and 3480 tape, CD-R, and FTP, as an uncompressed individual file. DOQ's are also distributed on CD as multiple, JPEG-compressed files of selected counties. Each county CD contains compression and decompression software for DG/UX and MS-DOS users and C-language files that can be compiled for use on other systems.

Obtaining Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles

DOQ files are available from the USGS Sales Data Base and can be ordered online through the Global Land Information System (GLIS) at <URL: <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/webglis>> or by contacting any Earth Science Information Center (ESIC). DOQ coverage is not available for all areas in the United States.

Additional Information

More information about DOQ's can be found at <URL: http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/Webglis/glisbin/guide.pl/glis/hyper/guide/usgs_doq>.

For information about other USGS products and services, contact any ESIC, call 1-800-USA-MAPS, e-mail: esicmail@usgs.gov, or fax 703-648-5548.

EARTHFAX, the USGS fax-on-demand system, is available 24 hours a day at 703-648-4888.

The address for the USGS home page is <URL: <http://www.usgs.gov>>.