

User Guide to the
Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base
(SODB) of New Brunswick

DOCUMENT VERSION 1.5

SERVICE NEW BRUNSWICK
SERVICES NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

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ABOUT THIS GUIDE

Purpose

The purpose of this Guide is to provide an introduction to and a working knowledge of the New Brunswick Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (SODB).

Scope

This Guide describes the structure and content of the SODB files and provides guidelines for transferring data from Service New Brunswick (SNB) to users. The Guide does not provide step-by-step procedures for using files in Computer Aided Design (CAD), Image Analysis System (IAS), map browser or Geographic Information Systems (GIS) applications.

Audience

This Guide was prepared to assist those who wish to use digital orthophotomap data within the Province of New Brunswick.

Pre-requisites

This Guide assumes the user has a basic knowledge of digital geographic data and how this data is stored within a IAS system (for example, PCI-Easi Pace), map browser (for example, MapInfo) or GIS system (for example CARIS) to be used with the SODB data. A basic knowledge of digital image files and the techniques used to manipulate image data within these systems is also assumed.

Some GIS systems require special modules to manipulate and/or display raster image files, such as the SODB. If you are unsure, please consult with your GIS vendor.

Development of the SODB

The SODB is being completed in a series of Blocks. When all eight blocks are completed, the entire province will be covered.

<u>Block</u>	<u>Completion Date</u>	<u>Number of 1:10 000 Windows</u>
1	Winter 2000	65
2	Winter 2000	72
3	Spring 2000	102
4	Spring 2000	87
5	Spring 2000	85
6	2001/2002	573 (approximate)
7	2002/2003	480 (approximate)
8	2003/2004	430 (approximate)

An index map showing each block of the SODB is attached in Appendix A. Each block of the SODB is based on a series of aerial photography and block adjustment data completed specifically for the SODB production. An index map showing the dates of photography used for each block of the SODB is shown in Appendix B.

Organization

The Guide is divided into six sections and seven appendices.

Section 1 Installing the SODB

This section deals with the transfer of data from the supplied media to your computer. It provides a set of file naming conventions, lists the files you receive from SNB and provides guidelines for transferring the data. It also provides a “checklist” to ensure that all data has been properly transferred.

Section 2 Contents of the SODB Files

This section deals with the contents and organization of the SODB files. It defines terms needed to understand the production process, the contents and structure of the orthophotomaps.

Section 3 Working with the SODB

This section provides explanations and guidelines for working with your orthophotomap data. It includes guidelines for enhancement of the files and integration of SODB files with other datasets.

Section 4 Ordering the SODB

This section describes how to order SODB files to suit your applications. It includes instructions on how to order and download files through SNB Online.

Section 5 Data Licensing Agreement

This section contains a sample of the SNB Data Licensing Agreement.

Section 6 SNB Offices

This section lists the address and telephone number for each SNB Office. The section also includes an order form for SODB Files.

Appendix A Index Map of SODB Production

This Appendix provides a map of the eight SODB Production Blocks.

Appendix B Index of Aerial Photography

This Appendix provides a list of the aerial photography used to create the SODB.

Appendix C TIFF Header Sample

This Appendix provides a sample SODB tiff header.

Appendix D List of each SODB File with Date of Photography

This Appendix provides a list of each SODB file with the date of aerial photography used or planned to be used in its production.

Appendix E Example of Surround Files

This Appendix provides a sample surround file.

Appendix F Header for Orthophotomap Surround Files

This Appendix provides a sample surround file header.

Appendix G Naming Convention for Support File

This Appendix provides information on the File naming convention for the support files.

Document References

This section contains a list of references which the user may find informative for more specific and detailed information concerning digital mapping, Geographic Information Systems, other SNB digital mapping products, and other topics discussed within this guide.

It should be noted that this list is not exhaustive. It rather represents a sample of reference materials which provide further insight into these topics.

1. New Brunswick Technical Specifications for Coastal Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base Production File 98039a02.doc, December 1998 or later.
2. As Built Version New Brunswick Technical Specification for Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base Production File 97071b351.doc, April 2000 or later.
3. User Guide to the Enhanced Topographic Data Base (ETB98) of New Brunswick File UGE1998e.doc, November 2000 or later.
4. New Brunswick Technical Specification for the Creation and Structuring of the Enhanced Topographic Data Base ETB98 File 97066a276, April 2000 or later.
5. New Brunswick Land and Water Information Standards Manual: Service New Brunswick.

List of Acronyms

The following acronyms are used within this document.

ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Exchange
ATS77	Average Terrestrial System 1977
CAD	Computer Aided Drafting
CARIS	Computer Assisted Resource Information System
CARIS ASCII	A data interchange format used with the CARIS GIS software product. This format is used for some of the SODB support files.
CARIS NTX	A data interchange format used with the CARIS GIS software product.
CD-ROM	Compact Disk Read Only Memory
DPM	Digital Property Maps
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DTDB	Digital Topographic Data Base
DXF	Digital Exchange Format, a data interchange format used by AutoCAD
ETB	Enhanced Topographic Base
FMB	Forest Management Branch, Department of Natural Resources and Energy
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GIS	Geographic Information System
MrSID	Multi-resolution Seamless Image Data base. A lossy compression format sold by Lizard Tech Inc.
NAD83(CSRS)	North American Datum 1983 (Canadian Spatial Reference System)
NBDNR&E	New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy
NBDOT	New Brunswick Department of Transportation
SNB	Service New Brunswick

SODB	Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base
TIFF	Tagged Image File Format Version 6.0
TIFF World File	A file required by ArcView/ArcInfo software for georeferencing TIFF images
ZIP	Lossless compression method/engine sold by PKWARE

Quick Facts

The following is a brief summary of the SNB Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (SODB) product. The Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base consists of a suite of files for each 1:10 000 window and a common set of support files.

SODB	The SODB consists of: Orthophotomap files – image files (original and compressed) Surround file containing a graphic map surround Corner Coordinate files, containing corner or georeferencing information for each orthophotomap. These are provided in three formats.
Support Files	The SODB Support Files contain files which may be required by CARIS and other GIS users. SODB user documentation in both English and French, Adobe Acrobat software, MrSID Viewer software, and various other support files.
Coverage	The SODB when completed will cover the entire Province of New Brunswick. There are 1894 individual SODB Files, each representing a 1:10 000 window encompassing 0.1 degree in longitude (7.5 kilometres) by 0.05 degree in latitude (5.5 kilometres). As the SODB is being created over a period of years, the entire Province will not be available until 2004.
Content	The SODB files are image maps. These combine the image characteristics of an aerial photograph with the geometric qualities of a map and can be used in numerous geographic information systems (GIS) applications, either alone or in combination with other digital data.
Spatial Framework	Reference systems: NAD83 (CSRS) Projection: Stereographic Double Resolution (XY): 1.0 metre Nominal Scale: 1:10 000 Accuracy: ± 3.0 metres for well defined features (uncompressed) ± 3.0 metres for well defined features (compressed)
Currency	The image content of the SODB is as current as the date for the original photography from which they were derived.

Attributes	No features currently have index keys. CARIS Source Identifier and Feature Code attributes are only available for the map surround features.
Availability	Contact your local SNB office or check SNB Online.
Media	The SODB will be available to download from the internet on SNB Online.
Data Format	<p>The original or uncompressed SODB files are provided in Standard TIFF format. Surround files are provided in CARIS ASCII format. The georeferencing files are provided in a CARIS IGA format, a TIFF world file, and an ASCII text format.</p> <p>Compressed SODB files are provided in MrSID format. These compressed files can be viewed with a MrSID viewer as well as other GIS, CAD and IAS software. MrSID files can also be decompressed into standard TIFF files using MrSID viewer.</p>

1. Installing the SODB

Introduction

This section deals with the transfer of data from the supplied media to your computer. It provides a set of file naming conventions, lists of files you receive from SNB and provides guidelines for transferring the data. It also provides a "checklist" to ensure that all data has been properly transferred.

File Name Conventions

In order to avoid confusion when referring to the various data products described within this Guide, the following naming conventions are used to ensure consistency in reference to specific data products and individual files comprising these products.

SNB Digital Data	Refers to the complete collection of digital data products available from SNB, including the Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (SODB), Digital Topographic Data Base (DTDB) and the Digital Property Map Data Base (DPM Data Base).
Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (SODB)	Refers to the digital files associated with the Provincial Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base product. It includes the orthophotomap image and its associated files.
Softcopy Orthophotomap	Refers to the softcopy colour orthophotomap image. These files are organized into individual 1:10 000 windows.
Original Orthophotomap	Refers to the orthophotomap image (*.ort) developed to the Provincial standards.
Compressed Orthophotomap	Refers to original orthophotomap compressed with the MrSID compression engine (*.sid). When compressed, it is approximately 1/50 its original size, uncompressed and converted to TIFF it may exhibit some loss of data quality.
Digital Topographic Data Base (DTDB)	Refers to the complete collection of Provincial digital topographic data base products. It includes the Enhanced Topographic Base (ETB) and Digital Terrain Model (DTM).
Enhanced Topographic Base (ETB Data Base)	Refers to the collection of digital files associated with the ETB Data Base product. It includes ETB graphic files and ETB attribute files.
ETB Graphic Files	Refers to the digital maps (graphic features) of the ETB. These files are organized into individual 1:10 000 windows and subdivided within each window by major thematic group.

ETB Attribute Files	<p>Refers to the non-graphic attributes which describe individual ETB graphic file features. At present there are two ETB attribute files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Road attribute files describe transportation (road/rail) linear features. – Hydrographic attribute files describe hydrographic linear features and waterbody polygons.
Digital Terrain Model (DTM Data Base)	Refers to the digital files of elevation data, which are associated with the Digital Topographic Data Base. There is a corresponding DTM graphic file for each ETB graphic file.
DTDB Support Files	Refers to the files which are used by CARIS and AutoCAD to define individual DTDB graphic file features and their display characteristics, as well as user documentation and other miscellaneous support files.
Digital Property Map Data Base (DPM Data Base)	Refers to the digital files associated with the Provincial Digital Property Map Data Base product. This product includes DPM graphic files and DPM attribute files.
DPM Graphic Files	Refers to the digital maps of the DPM Data Base. These files contain property parcel polygons which are identified by a unique parcel identifier (PID).
DPM Attribute Files	<p>Refers to the non-graphic attributes which describe individual DPM parcels through the PID.</p> <p>At the present there are two DPM attribute files:</p> <p><i>Parcel Data</i> contains information concerning parcel ownership, size and documents registered against it.</p> <p><i>Assessment Data</i> contains information about assessment of parcels and the PID's associated with each assessed parcel.</p>
NBDOT Road Inventory Data Base	Refers to the collection of digital files maintained by the New Brunswick Department of Transportation (NBDOT) as an inventory of Provincial roads.
NBDNRE Forest Management Branch Data Base (FMB Data Base)	Refers to the collection of digital files maintained by the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy (NBDNR&E) as an inventory of forest management areas.

Figure 1-1 illustrates the hierarchy associated with the above file naming conventions.

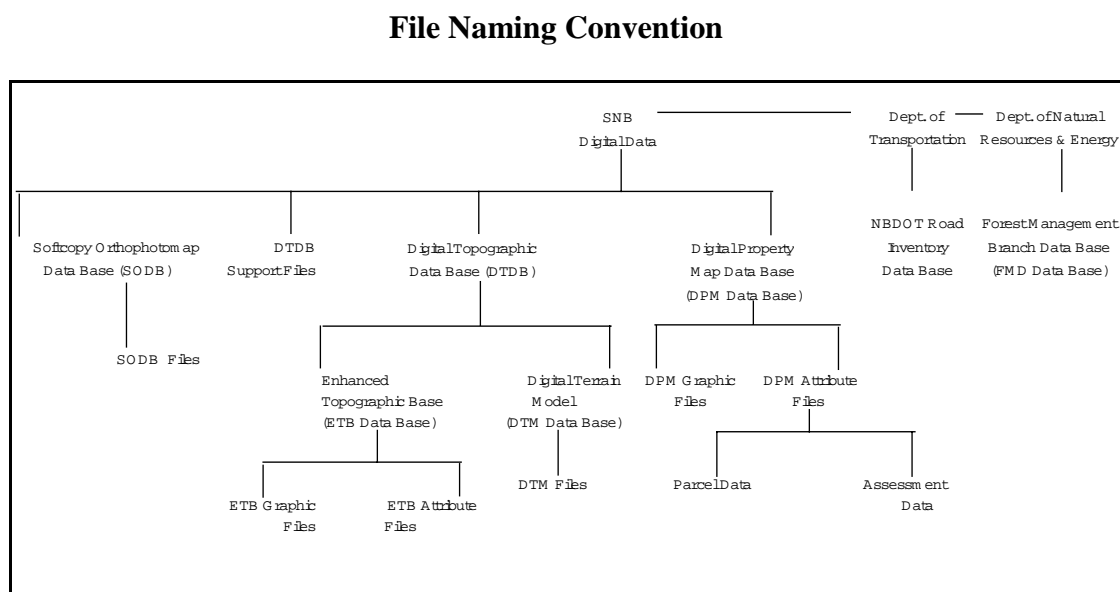


Figure 1-1

Receiving the SODB

Media	Due to the size of each individual SODB file the uncompressed images are only available on CD-ROM. Compressed versions (MrSID) of each file are available from SNB Online.
Data Format	SODB files distributed on CD-ROM or from SNB Online are provided in a standard format. The SODB consists of a suite of files for each 1:10 000 window. The suite of files for each window are provided in a single “zipped” file.
Data provided	<p>You will receive from SNB Online or on CD-ROM a compressed (*.zip) file for each 1:10 000 window with the following suite of files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 1:10 000 SODB image, with filename in the form <i>filename.ort</i> (TIFF v6.0 on CD-ROM) or <i>filename.sid</i> (MrSID format from SNB Online), • A CARIS image parameter file (<i>filename.iga</i>), • An ASCII text Corner Coordinate files (<i>filename.cor</i>), • A CARIS ASCII Surround file (<i>filename.sur</i>). • A TIFF World File with georeferencing information (<i>filename.tfw</i>).
SODB File Names	The naming convention for SODB files as for all SNB 1:10 000 windows is based upon the latitude and longitude (expressed in decimal degrees) of the South East corner of the window. These file names are coded as follows:

aaaabbbb

where:

aaaa is the North latitude of the SE window corner, expressed as a 4 digit integer number in decimal degrees to the nearest 0.01 degree.

bbbb is the West longitude of the SE window corner, expressed as a 4 digit integer number in decimal degrees to the nearest 0.01 degree.

As an example, the SODB file name for the window having its SE corner at latitude 46° 00' 00" N (i.e., 46.00 and longitude 66° 54' 00" E (i.e., 66.90) is 46006690. The corresponding Image, Surround Map and Georeferencing Coordinate file names would therefore be as follows:

SODB uncompressed Image Name:	46006690.ort
SODB Compressed Image Name:	46006690.sid
SODB CARIS Corner georeferencing coordinates:	46006690.iga
SODB ASCII Corner georeferencing coordinates:	46006690.cor
SODB TIFF World File georeferencing information:	46006690.tfw
SODB Surround Map File Name:	46006690.sur

Data Packaging on CD-ROM

All softcopy orthophotomaps delivered on the CD-ROM medium conform to the ISO 9660 specifications.

Each CD will have an identification composed of the volume label and the File names.

Volume Name:

Each CD will have a volume label as follows

sodbaaaabbbb

where:

sodb	is a constant which designates "Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base"
aaaa	is the latitude of the southeast corner of the 1:20 000 window in degree and decimal of degree, (i.e., 45.10 = 4510)
bbbb	is the longitude of the southeast corner of the 1:20 000 window in degree and decimal of degree, (i.e., 66.20 = 6620)

Example: sodb45106620

Each CD-ROM includes up to the four (4) 1:10 000 windows, which fall within the corresponding 1:20 000 window.

Each softcopy orthophotomap file name has its name coded as follows:

aaaabbbb.zip

where:

aaaa is the latitude of the southeast corner of the 1:10 000 window in degree and decimal of degree.

bbbb is the longitude of the southeast corner of the 1:10 000 window in degree and decimal of degree.

zip is the lossless compressed version of all files associated with the softcopy orthophotomap of a 1:10 000 window.

Example: 45106620.zip

Each zipped file on the CD-ROM corresponding to a 1:10 000 window is made of the following files:

45106620.ort
45106620.iga
45106620.tfw
45106620.cor
45106620.sur

On the CD-ROM, the file names are handwritten in the appropriate quadrant on the front of the CD-ROM. (See figure 1-2).

CD-ROM Layout



Figure 1-2

Data
Packaging on
Internet

All softcopy orthophotomaps delivered over the Internet are provided in a standard format.

All 1:10 000 windows selected for download from the Internet will be provided in a single zipped archive as follows:

ordernumber.zip

where: ordernumber is assigned by the SNB Online Server.

Within the ordernumber.zip, each softcopy orthophotomap file suite of files is also zipped.

Each softcopy orthophotomap file name has its name coded as follows:

aaaabbbb.zip

where:

aaaa is the latitude of the southeast corner of the 1:10 000 window in degree and decimal of degree.

bbbb is the longitude of the southeast corner of the 1:10 000 window in degree and decimal of degree.

zip is the lossless compressed version of all files associated with the softcopy orthophotomap of a 1:10 000 window.

Example: 45106620.zip

Each zipped file downloaded from SNB Online corresponding to a 1:10 000 window is made of the following files:

45106620.sid*
 45106620.iga
 45106620.tfw
 45106620.cor
 45106620.sur

*(45106620.sid – lossy compressed MrSID version of file).

Receiving the SODB Support Files

Media Irrespective of the media on which the SODB Files are obtained, the SODB Support Files must be downloaded from SNB Online. Section 4 of this Guide contains specific instructions for accessing and using the Browser.

Data Format SODB Support Files are downloaded in compressed file (.zip) format. These files are divided into the following categories.

CARIS Support Files

These files are required by CARIS GIS software. The complete suite of the CARIS support files have been packaged into a single compressed archive file ETB1998A.zip, where A refers to the version A - Z. As the files are updated or changed, the version will change. There are five (5) CARIS Support Files. They are as follows:

ETB1998A.col Enhanced Topographic Base 1998 Colour table file (CARIS Format) Version A. This file controls the colour of map features.

ETB1998A.cma	Enhanced Topographic Base 1998 Colour map file (CARIS Format) Version A. This file controls the hue, lightness and saturation of colours.
ETB1998A.bin	Enhanced Topographic Base 1998 Symbol file (CARIS Binary Format) Version A. This file controls the display of symbols.
ETB1998A.dat	Enhanced Topographic Base 1998 Symbol file (CARIS ASCII Windows Format) Version A. This file controls the display of symbols.
ETB1998A.txt	Enhanced Topographic Base 1998 Master file (CARIS Format) Version A. This file is required to load the SODB files in CARIS.

Information Files

These include the Users' Guide and distribution agreement for the Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base in English.

ORE1999A.pdf	Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base 1999 User Guide in the English language (Adobe Acrobat Format) Version A.
AGR1999A.pdf	Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base, Enhanced Topographic Base and Digital Terrain Model distribution agreement (Adobe Acrobat format) Version A.

Map Index Files

These are Provincial Map Index files containing the New Brunswick 1:10 000, 1:50 000 and 1:250 000 windows in CARIS ASCII, DXF and PRN formats. The compressed archive file NDX1998A.zip contains the following index files:

NDX1998A.asc	1998 index map of the province - It shows the 1:250 000 windows, the 1:250 000 file names, 1:50 000 windows, the 1:50 000 file names, the 1:10 000 windows, the 1:10 000 file names, the county boundaries and the outline of the province (CARIS format).
NDX1998A.prn	1998 index map of the province - It shows the 1:250 000 windows, the 1:250 000 file names, 1:50 000 windows, the 1:50 000 file names, the 1:10 000 windows, the 1:10 000 file names, the county boundaries and the outline of the province (HP DesignJet 750C Plus or compatible format).

NDX1998A.dxf 1998 index map of the province - It shows the 1:250 000 windows, the 1:250 000 file names, 1:50 000 windows, the 1:50 000 file names, the 1:10 000 windows, the 1:10 000 file names, the county boundaries and the outline of the province (AutoCad format).

More information on the Naming Convention of the Support Files is provided in Appendix G.

Guidelines for Installing SODB Files

Hints If individual windows are requested or the SODB is ordered on media other than CD-ROM or through SNB Online, perform a directory check of the media to ensure that all files are present.

Create a temporary directory on your system for the files being transferred from the supplied media. Move the files to their permanent directory once the data transfer is successfully completed.

It is recommended that a tape backup of the data directory be made once the files have been successfully loaded and prepared for use with your GIS or CAD software.

The time to install the files will vary according to the number of files you have ordered and the capacity of your computer.

Be familiar with how your GIS software imports geographical and image/raster data.

If your needs for SODB files are for occasional project area use, you may wish to load and process these files directly from CD-ROM as they are needed in order to conserve online disk storage requirements.

Disk Storage The disk storage needed for each decompressed 1:10 000 window varies significantly from the original lossless compressed version on CD-ROM or the lossy compressed version downloaded from the Internet.

Each original zipped archive for a 1:10 000 window (from CD-ROM) will require 40 to 120 MB of disk space. Coastal windows which include significant portions of water, experience greater compression, resulting in the smaller ZIPPED files of approximately 40 – 50 MB. A typical inland 1:10 000 window will compress (zip) to just 100-120 MB. Regardless of the ZIPPED size of the suite of files, it will require another 145 MB of space to uncompress (UNZIP). The *.ort (TIFF Image file) is typically 130 MB, while the *.sur, *.cor, *.iga *.tfw files are approximately 1 MB.

The compressed version of each SODB 1:10 000 Window (from SNB Online)

consists of the orthophotomap image compressed using MrSID. These versions of the file are much smaller than the original uncompressed (*.ort). The *.sid version of the Image file is typically 2.6 MB.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Support Files | In addition to the actual SODB Files, there are also support files which should be copied to your system. The specific files to be copied depend on which GIS, IAS or CAD system you intend to use. Refer to the section <i>Guidelines for Installing SODB Support Files</i> for instructions on which files are to be copied for the most common software packages. |
| For CARIS Users | CARIS users should be aware that the *.ort (TIFF image) files must be renamed to *.tif and processed by the CARIS utility program REFOTIFF before they can be used for analysis, and that the *.iga file must be present in the same directory as the *.tif to reformat the TIFF file into the CARIS IPV format. Alternatively the CARIS Map Import Module may be used. In either case ensure the correct CARIS support files are downloaded and installed before importing the *.ort file. |
| For Other Users | Users of other GIS software should be aware that translation from the *.ort (TIFF) images to another image format may be required by their GIS software before the files can be used for analysis. Most systems also require the georeferencing file *.tfw or may require a specific georeferencing to be created from the supplied *.cor file in order to properly display the spatial extent of the *.ort file. |

Guidelines for Installing SODB Support Files

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Hints | <p>The SODB Support Files must be obtained through SNB Online regardless of the media/format requested.</p> <p>Support files should be copied to a specific support directory on your system and then copied from this directory to the software support directory. This will ensure that a copy of these files is maintained on your system in the event that installation of a subsequent release of your GIS software overwrites these files in the GIS support directory.</p> <p>You should be familiar with how your GIS, IAS or CAD software expects to interface with these files.</p> |
| For all Users | <p>All SODB users should download the following files from the SODB Support Files page of SNB Online to disk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the user guide documentation (ORE1999N.pdf) from the <i>Information</i> section. • the distribution agreement information (AGR1998A.pdf) from the <i>Information</i> section. |

- the Provincial Index Map (NDX1998C.zip) from the *Map Index* section.

Users who do not currently possess a copy of the Adobe Acrobat Reader software program should also download this program to disk. It is required to read and/or print the SODB Users' Guide and any other files with a .PDF extension.

Users who do not currently possess either WINZIP or PKZIP data compression software should download the PKZIP utility program. It is required to uncompress .zip files transferred from SNB Online or provided on CD-ROM.

Users who do not currently possess a copy of the MrSID Viewer should also download this program to disk. It is required to decompress the compressed *.sid version of the image files to TIFF.

**For CARIS
Users**

CARIS users should download the following SODB Support Files ETB1998A.zip from the *CARIS Format* section to disk. The uncompressed archive includes:

ETB1998A.txt, which contains the CARIS Master File associated with the map datasets.

ETB1998A.dat, which contains the CARIS Symbol File (in ASCII text format) associated with the map datasets.

ETB1998A.bin, which contains the CARIS Symbol File (in CARIS Binary Format) associated with the map datasets.

ETB1998A.col, which contains the CARIS Colour Table File associated with the map datasets.

ETB1998A.cma, which contains the CARIS Colour Map File associated with the map datasets.

Note that, the CARIS utility program BUILSYMB may also be run against the file ETB1998A.dat to create a binary version of the symbol file.

**For all
Users**

All users should also download the following file from the Map Index section to disk:

NDX1998A.zip - the current index map of the province in CARIS, DXF and PRN formats.

Notes on Installation

Recommendation If you reformat the data you should read about Digital Interchange Formats, Chapter 8 in the *Land and Water Information Standards Manual*. It discusses problems which may be encountered when transferring data between platforms and operating systems. The chapter also provides a list of resource persons who may be contacted for assistance.

The *Land and Water Information Standards Manual* may be downloaded free from the Digital Topographic Data Base section on SNB Online.

Verifying the Installation

Checking SODB Files Display one of the SODB *.ort (TIFF Image Files) files using your GIS software. If the image fails to display, check that:

- the format is correct
- the translation from one format to another has been done correctly
- georeferencing information from the *.iga , *.cor or *.tfw has been used correctly

Checking SODB Surround Files Display the surround (*.sur) file using your CARIS software. Verify that multiple colours are displayed to represent different feature classes (for example, grid lines should be black). Also, verify that text is correctly displayed and that special symbols are present and drawn properly. If the surround does not display correctly, check that:

- the correct version of the CARIS master file is installed
- the correct version of the CARIS symbol file is installed

Note, the *.sur file is in CARIS ASCII format and must be reformatted through the CARIS refoascii command.

2. Content of the SODB Files

Introduction

This section deals with the content and organization of the SODB files. It defines terms needed to understand the contents and structure of the data, and describes the sources from which the files were constructed. The section also tells how data is organized within the files. Current limitations of the files are also discussed.

What is an Orthophotomap?

Orthophotomaps combine the image characteristics of a photograph with the geometric qualities of a map. They serve a variety of purposes, from field maps to data sources for spatial analysis. The digital orthophotomap is useful as a layer of a geographic information system (GIS) and as a tool for revision of vector data representing, for example, topographic features.

Unlike a standard aerial photograph, relief displacement in orthophotos has been removed so that ground features are displayed in their true ground position. This allows for the direct measurement of distance, areas, angles, and positions. Also, an orthophotomap displays features that may be omitted or generalized on conventional maps.

Digital orthophotos require several types of information to produce an orthogonally rectified map from the original perspective image captured by the camera. These inputs include:

- the unrectified raster image frame scanned from the diapositive
- a digital terrain model with the same area of coverage as the digital orthophoto
- the image and ground coordinates of photo identifiable (pugged) ground control points, and
- calibration information about the camera (camera file)

These inputs are used to register the scanned image to the aircraft platform, to determine the orientation and location of the aircraft camera with respect to the ground, and to remove the relief displacement from the image data.

When a vertical photograph is collected from an aircraft platform, it represents a planar (two dimensional) reference of a curved (three dimensional) surface. The photograph also includes distortion due to the tilt, pitch and yaw of the airplane. To produce an orthophotomap, the aerial photographs undergo a series of steps as shown in Figure 2-1. First the photo is converted into a digital image through the process of scanning. Each orthophoto diapositive is scanned. Once scanned each individual scanned image frame is rectified to remove the tilt, pitch and yaw of the aircraft, and to compensate for the varying terrain features (elevations) of the ground. The result is an orthophoto which has an orthographic projection, free of tilt and relief displacement. It maintains the geometric properties of a map with the information content of a photograph. To produce a complete 1:10 000 orthophotomap window two or more orthophotos are merged or mosaiced together. During the process of mosaicing the images, they are radiometrically corrected to ensure a consistent colour balance across the entire orthophotomap. The final step is to clip the 1:10 000 window out of the mosaic image.

Orthophoto Map Production

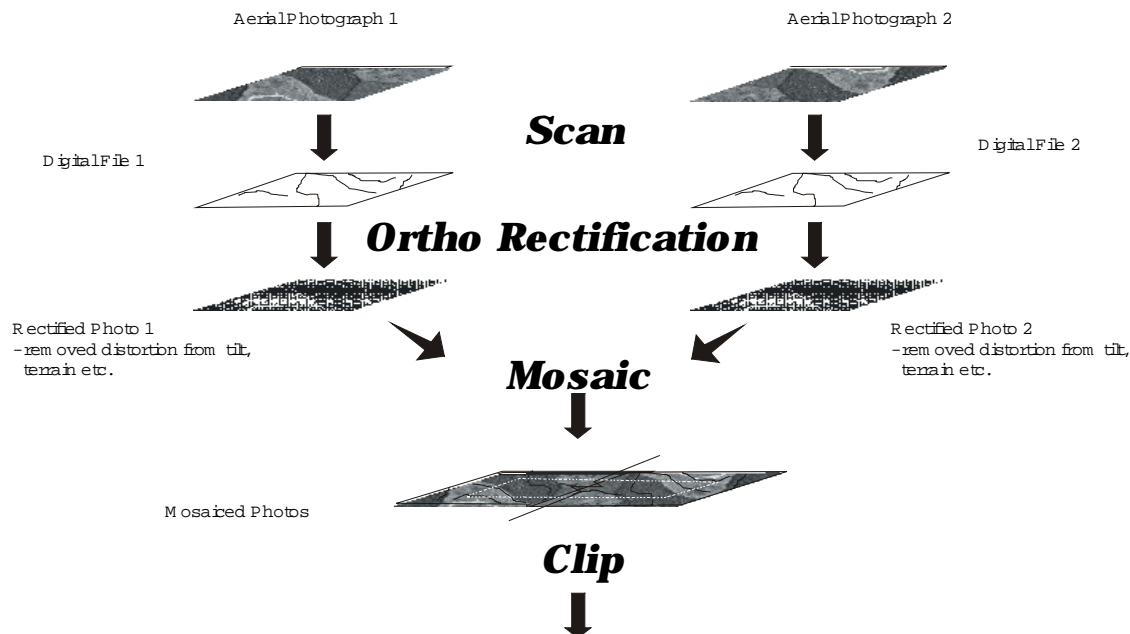


Figure 2-1

Definitions

There are a number of terms which are used within this section to describe the content of the SODB. Definitions of these terms are given below.

Attributes	Data fields or items which are used to describe individual map features. Attributes may either be directly associated with map features by the GIS software (for example, the Source ID and Feature Code in CARIS) or linked to map features from a data base table using an index key.
AutoCAD	A Computer Assisted Drafting (CAD) package marketed by Autodesk.
Bridging Diapositive	A colour diapositive used in the aerial triangulation project, with locations of all aerial triangulation pass, tie and control points marked and symbolized on the diapositive in accordance with the <i>New Brunswick Technical Specifications for Aerial Triangulation Production</i> .

Bridging Photograph	A colour paper print of the photograph to be used as a hardcopy reference in support of the aerial triangulation project, with the ID numbers and symbolized locations of all aerial triangulation pass, tie and control points marked on the diapositive in accordance with the <i>New Brunswick Technical Specifications for Aerial Triangulation Production</i> .
CARIS	A GIS software package which is marketed by CARIS of Fredericton, NB. CARIS is the standard GIS software package for SNB and other Provincial government agencies within the Province of New Brunswick.
Co-location	Linear or Polygon features are said to be co-located when two or more of these features share a common boundary along some or all of their length, and this common boundary is duplicated within each feature to maintain the integrity of the feature.
Digital Topographic Map	<p>A computer generated map file which represents map features in terms of digital numeric coordinate values (for example, X, Y, and Z coordinates). These coordinates are used to define points, lines and polygons, which are the three categories of map features that may be present. Map Features may be stored using either two-dimensional (X, Y) or three dimensional (X, Y, Z) coordinates.</p> <p>Topographic maps contain information about the land and its cultural characteristics, including drainage, transportation systems, vegetation, structures and land use. ETB Map Files are digital topographic maps.</p>
Edge Matching	A digital map editing procedure which aligns individual map features along the common edges of adjoining sheets.
Feature Code	A CARIS attribute which is used to describe characteristics of a map feature. Feature Codes may be up to 12 characters in length.
Image smear	<p>An anomaly or artifact occasionally appearing on a orthophoto image and usually due to spikes in the elevation data or excessive topographic relief. In some areas, the steepness of the terrain may be such that some ground image is effectively hidden from view (e.g. on the backside of the mountain or the sides of a steep cliff).</p> <p>This can be especially prominent near the edge of images from large-scale aerial photography (incidence of the anomaly decreases as the altitude of the sensor platform increases). When that portion of the scanned raster image is adjusted to its conjugate area on the elevation model, the void in the image is assigned brightness values</p>

	via an interpolation algorithm which uses the visible image surrounding the void. This sometimes results in a "smeared" or "stretched" area on the image.
Index Key	A CARIS attribute which is normally used to cross reference map features to associated Relational Data Base Management System attribute files. Index keys may be up to 12 characters in length.
Logical Consistency	The rules which define the relationships among the individual features present within a digital map file.
Lossless Compression	Compression method which once decompressed does not alter the original file, i.e., the decompressed file is identical to the original file.
Lossy Compression	Compression method which alters originals, such that uncompressed file is not the same as the original. Degree of difference between original and decompressed version depends on the specific compression algorithm used.
Map Window	The geographic area encompassed by one digital map file.
Network Topology	Relationships between connected linear and point features, stored in a GIS, which enable the software to represent a real world linear network entity such as a river system.
Orthophoto Diapositive	A colour diapositive to be used exclusively for the digital orthophoto production, with only the locations of a sufficient number of aerial triangulation pass, tie and control points transferred (i.e., pugged) from the bridging diapositives in accordance with the " <i>New Brunswick Technical Specifications for Aerial Triangulation Production</i> " in order to provide control for production of each orthophoto.
Orthophoto, or Digital Orthophoto	Either a full or a portion of a scanned image frame that has been differentially rectified to remove distortions due to tip, tilt and height displacement in accordance with the "New Brunswick Technical Specifications for the Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base Production".
Orthophoto Photograph	A colour paper print to be used as a hardcopy reference in support of orthophoto production, with only the ID numbers and symbolized locations of a sufficient number of aerial triangulation pass, tie and control points transferred (i.e., pugged) from the bridging photographs on the orthophoto photographs in accordance with the " <i>New Brunswick Technical Specifications for Aerial Triangulation Production</i> ".

Polygon Topology	Relationships between connected linear features and associated textual labels, stored in a GIS, which enable the software to represent a real world area feature such as a lake.
Scanned Image Frame	A digital version of a full orthophoto diapositive scanned and formatted.
Source ID	A CARIS attribute which is used to describe the data source associated with each digital map feature. Source ID's may be up to 12 characters in length.
Theme/User Number	A CARIS numeric attribute which is used to group similar map features within a digital map file. A CARIS Theme/User Number analogous to a layer within other GIS and CAD packages.
Topological Structuring	The editing process which is used to remove errors and/or inconsistencies present within a digital map file, group associated features into common themes or layers, code feature attributes, edge match adjoining map files, and other such operations which are designed to structure map data according to a defined standard.

Data Sources for the SODB

In August 1996, a draft proposal for a Provincial Land Use Policy for New Brunswick was issued. For implementations of the proposed policy, a Coastal Topographic Data Base (CTDB), a Coastal Land Data Base (CLDB) and a Coastal Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (CSODB) were proposed. This initial series of the SODB maps was originally referred to as "Coastal" or CSODB.

In the summers of 1996 and 1997, colour aerial photography was taken at a scale of 1:35 000 to compile the first five blocks of this data base. Based on the success of these first blocks, the Province of New Brunswick decided to extend the map series to cover the complete Province. The SNB Board of Directors approved this province wide project on March 30, 1999. The production sequence will be the same as the coastal project. In other words, acquisition of aerial photography and photo control, aerotriangulation and finally softcopy orthophotomap production.

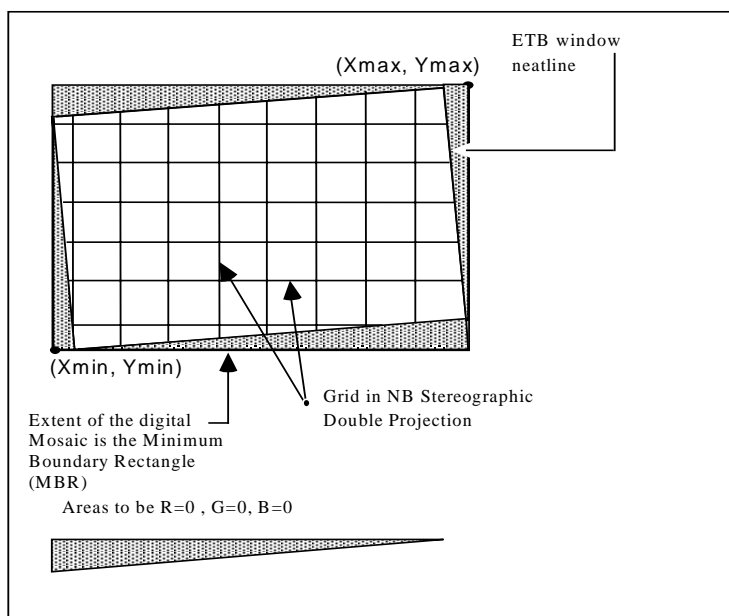
During the summer of 1999 a portion of colour aerial photography was taken for Block 6 of the SODB. Again, all photography was captured at 1:35 000. An index containing the dates of the photography used for and planned for the SODB are shown in Appendix "B".

Influence of Grid Convergence on the SODB

Since the 1:10 000 windows are based on a graticule, defined by regular divisions of latitude and longitude, they are not rectangular in nature. A raster TIFF file must be a rectangle defined by a number of pixels in x and a number of rows in y. The *.ort (TIFF) images are defined in terms

of a Minimum Bounding Rectangle (MBR) oriented to the axes of the NB Stereographic Double co-ordinate system. The corners of the MBR are defined by the minimum and maximum X- and Y-co-ordinates of the ETB window (See Figure 2-2). Due to the grid convergence, the 1:10 000 windows will be skewed with respect to the boundaries of the MBR, and this skewness will vary from window to window along the strip. The North-South dimension of the MBR will be the same throughout the project. The East-West dimension of the MBR's along any given horizontal strip of map files will also be constant. However, the East-West dimension will decrease from strip to strip as one moves in a northerly direction through the Province.

The TIFF image pixels located within the MBR but falling wholly outside the 1:10 000 window



are coloured pure black (i.e., R=0, G=0, B= 0). Figure 2-2 illustrates an exaggerated version of this.

Influence of Grid Convergence on Orthophotomap

Figure 2-2

SODB Files

Each SODB file contains a suite of five files:

- *.ort (or *.sid for compressed versions)
- *.iga
- *.cor
- *.tfw
- *.sur

The actual original softcopy orthophotomap image file is stored as a 24-bit colour Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) having the filename extension *.ort. The georeferencing or corner coordinates from the image file are provided in three formats, CARIS image parameter file

having the filename extension .iga, ArcView/ArcInfo TIFF World format (.tfw) and a generic format having the extension .cor.

The ASCII text file *.cor provides the georeferencing information for each softcopy orthophotomap for the non-CARIS users. This text file contains two (2) sets of coordinates in New Brunswick Stereographic Double Projection. The first set of coordinates reflect the precise coordinates of the outside corners of the four (4) corner pixels of the MBR. The second set of coordinates reflect the X, Y coordinates of the centers of the four (4) corner pixels of the MBR (Refer to Figure 2-2).

The “*.cor ” file has the following layout:

```
1,x1,y1  
2,x1,y1  
3,x1,y1  
4,x1,y1  
1,x2,y2  
2,x2,y2  
3,x2,y2  
4,x2,y2
```

Where:

Point 1 is the south-west corner of the 1:10 000 window.
Point 2 is the south-east corner of the 1:10 000 window.
Point 3 is the north-east corner of the 1:10 000 window.
Point 4 is the north-west corner of the 1:10 000 window; and
x₁,y₁ are the first set of coordinates.
x₂,y₂ are the second set of coordinates.

The last file provided for each 1:10 000 window is the CARIS ASCII file containing the surround information in vector form covering that particular orthophotomap file. This file has the filename extension “*.sur”.

Compressed Versions of SODB Files

A lossy compressed version of each softcopy orthophotomap image file was generated to provide an alternative image file with a much smaller size while maintaining the overall quality of the original file.

Image Compression

The following description of image is taken from the University of New Brunswick Report, “Orthophoto Data Compression Final Report”, May 1999 prepared for SNB:

“Image compression/decompression operations are used to reduce the data content size of a digital image file. In other words, we can say that image compression is concerned

with minimizing the number of bits required to represent an image. Image compression/decompression operations are essential for applications where many large images have to be archived in limited storage space or where digital images will be transmitted over narrow channels.

Still-Image compression schemes can be divided into two groups, Lossless compression and Lossy compression. 'Lossless' compression algorithms preserve the exact data content of the original image, but can only achieve a relatively low compression ratios (<5:1) (i.e., an image of size 150 MB will be compressed and stored as a 30 MB image). On the other hand, 'Lossy' compression algorithms offer the potential of very high compression ratios (50~100:1 or more), but they preserve an arbitrary level of image quality."

MrSID

SNB's orthophotomaps are compressed utilizing a lossy compression technique based on wavelet technology. SNB utilizes Lizard Tech Inc.'s compression engine called Multi-resolution Seamless Image Data base (MrSID). MrSID provides compression ratios of 30:1 to 50:1 for colour images without a perceptual loss of visual quality. More information on Lizard Tech and MrSID is available from:

LizardTech, Inc.
The National Building, Second Floor
1008 Western Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104 USA
Voice: +1 206-652-5211
Fax: +1 206-652-0880
www.lizardtech.com

MrSID Versions of Orthophotomaps

Each orthophotomap image is compressed to approximately 50:1 ratio, using MrSID. These compressed files are suitable for most applications using the image as a backdrop or as the base for subjective photo interpretation usage, as the compressed images have only a slight loss in image quality.

From the results of the UNB research report, the MrSID files have the following Geometric Quality:

Maximum RMSE in either direction is 1.8 m.

Maximum Resultant RMSE is 2.7 m.

Maximum shift of any point in a window in both directions is 2 m.

Typical File Size

The disk storage needed for each decompressed 1:10 000 window varies significantly from the original lossless compressed version on CD-ROM or the lossy compressed version downloaded from the Internet.

Each original zipped archive for a 1:10 000 window will require 40 to 120 MB of disk space. Coastal windows, which include significant portions of water, experience greater compression, resulting in smaller ZIPPED files of approximately 40 – 50 MB. A typical inland 1:10 000 window will compress (zip) to just 100 – 120 MB. Regardless of the ZIPPED size of the suite of files, it will require another 145 MB of space to uncompress (UNZIP). The *.ort (TIFF Image file) is typically 130 MB, the *.sur, *.cor, *.iga, *.tfw files are approximately 1 MB.

The CARIS file versions of the *.sur file is equivalent in size to the CARIS ASCII file.

The total size for all 1894 original uncompressed SODB files covering the Province of New Brunswick will be approximately 270 GB.

A lossy compressed version of the SODB for a 1:10 000 window will require 2.6 – 3.0 MB of disk space. Each compressed ZIPPED archive will require another 2.5 – 3.0 MB of space to uncompress (UNZIP). The *.sid (lossy compressed image file) is typically 2.6 MB, the *.sur, *.cor, *.iga, *.tfw files are approximately 1 MB. The total size for all 1894 lossy compressed SODB files covering the Province of New Brunswick will be approximately 5 GB.

About the SODB Files

Map Projection	The map projection for the SODB files is the New Brunswick Stereographic Double Projection.
Reference System	The reference system for all data is the 1983 North American Datum, Canadian Spatial Reference System (NAD83 CSRS).
Coordinate Resolution	Coordinates associated with individual pixels within the SODB files are recorded as X, Y values to the nearest 1.0 metre.
Elevations	Elevations are not present within the SODB files.
Technical Reference	For more technical information concerning the SODB spatial framework, refer to LWISM. A sample TIFF Header File is contained with Appendix C of this guide.

Accuracy and Scale

Accuracy	When measured in the resulting softcopy orthophotomap, the calculated positions of ninety per cent (90%) of all well-defined features must fall within four (4) metres of their true position on
----------	--

the ground. No well-defined feature shall fall more than seven (7) metres from its true position on the ground. Well defined features are those whose positional accuracy is not adversely affected by vegetative cover.

Nominal Scale

The nominal scale of the SODB files (the scale at which hardcopy maps are produced) is 1:10 000.

Currency

Features

All features are current as of the date of the aerial photography from which the SODB image has been compiled.

Photography Dates

Appendix B indicates on a Provincial overview map the photography dates (completed or planned) for the SODB files. These dates are also given on an individual file basis within Appendix D.

Spatial Extent

Map Window

Each SODB file covers a geographic area encompassed by a spatial window extending 0.1 degree in longitude (7.5 kilometres) and 0.05 degree in latitude (5.5 kilometres).

Image Parameters

Spatial Resolution

The spatial resolution of the SODB file is 1 metre.

Spectral Range

The *.ort files are 24 bit TIFF files. Each of the Red, Green, Blue (RGB) channels maintain 8 bits of information or 0 – 255 values.

TIFF File Parameters

Image Type:	Bitmap (raster)
Version:	6.0
Byte Order:	Intel
Samples per Pixel:	3
Bits per Sample:	8
Compression:	none

About the Surround File

Surround Format

CARIS ASCII format must be converted to a CARIS file format.

Content

Contains map surround information for window. Example of surround is shown in Appendix E. Surround file header is shown in Appendix F.

Themes	Numerous
Feature Codes	The *.sur file contains the following feature codes:
	DLGL30 – Grid Line
	DLNL30 – Map Neat Line
	DLNLIN – Neat Line for Surround
	SRCOTX – County text
	SRDLGL – Surround Gridline
	SRLW16 – Surround line weight 16 – parts of scale bar
	SRLW30 – Surround line weight 30 – parts of index map (centre map)
	SRLW6 – Surround line weight 6 – parts of True North Pointer
	SRLW8 – Corner Tick Mark-Surround line weight 8
	SRNA – Map Name
	SRTICK – Surround tick mark
	SRTX – Surround text

Known Limitations of the SODB

Radiometric Matching

The digital source orthophotos were radiometrically matched so that tonal values were consistent across the edges and there is a minimal evidence of a join. The seamline between orthophotos were defined interactively following well-defined features such as roads, rivers, or other linear features to further minimize the evidence of the join. In some cases, the radiometric contrast between source images were such that the joins may be visible.

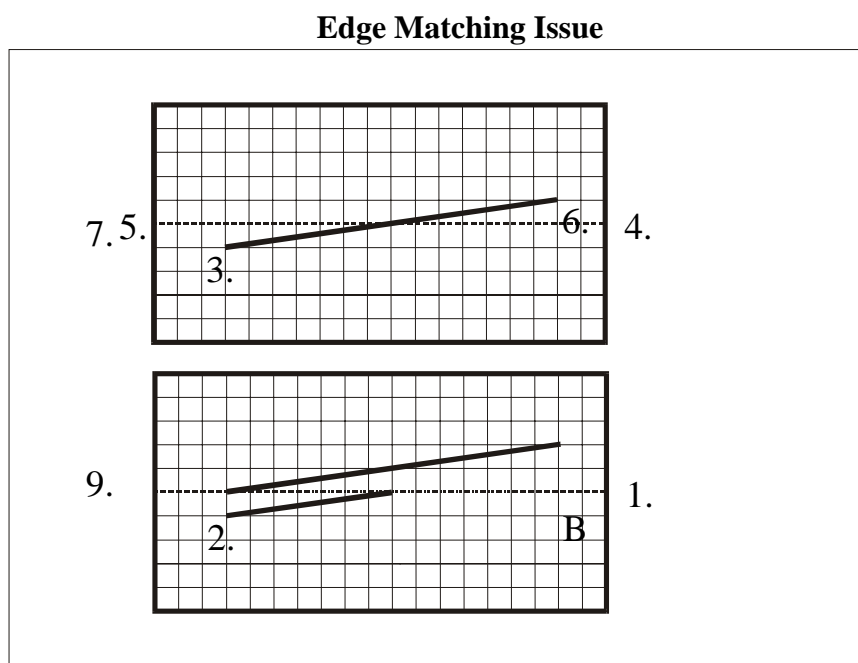
In some cases, the last controlled orthophoto image at the seaward end of the strip did not fully cover the extent of the ETB window. In these "partial images" along the coastline where non-rectified remainder of the image consists of ocean only, the window was completed to the window boundary by mosaicing in an unrectified scanned image of water. Where possible, this image was radiometrically matched to the adjacent orthophoto image such that tonal values are consistent across the seamline and there is minimal evidence of a join.

Edge Matching

The SODB windows have been developed to ensure a satisfactory edge-match between each orthophotomap and the corresponding adjacent orthophotomaps bordering it to the North and South. No well-defined feature shall be displaced relative to its continuation in an adjacent file by more than three (3) to five (5) metres at ground scale.

Users should be aware that in some situations, where a linear feature such as a road, crosses map edge at an angle almost parallel to that edge, features can "appear" to be offset at distances greater than three (3) to five (5) metres. As shown in Figure 2-3, the road AB is split on map

edge MN. While the true offset of the road at point A is only displaced by one (1) metre from its true position, the road appears to be offset seven (7) metres at the edge of the map.

**Figure 2-3****North Rock**

The small island of North Rock in southern New Brunswick was not flown in the 1996/1997 photography. It will be flown in either 2001 or 2002 and included in the SODB.

Data Outside the Province

Along the border of the Province with Maine, Nova Scotia and Quebec, the complete 1:10 000 window was produced, including the image data outside the province. Due to limited ground control points outside the Province, accuracy is not maintained, and user should not use the SODB files to accurately locate positions outside the Provincial boundary.

Users are advised that significant offsets occur in edge-match between orthophotomaps outside the Province. Examples of offsets are given below:

<u>Window 1</u>	<u>Window 2</u>	<u>Offset at Edge</u>
44956700	44906700	38 metres
44856690	44806690	8 metres
45106710	45156710	55 metres
45106710	45056710	45 metres

Overlay of ETB96 Data

Significant offsets (7 - 25 metres) will appear if the user attempts to overlay the older ETB96 or DPM data, even if converted to NAD83 (CSRS) on the following SODB files:

46206440

46206430

46206420

These SODB files have features accurate within the current SODB specifications (3 to 5 metres) to their true ground position but appear to be significantly offset to the older ETB and DPM data due to an anomaly between the Aerial Triangulation completed for the ETB96/DPM and the new CSODB/CTDB projects. Figure 2-4 shows this situation.

Overlay of ETB96 Data

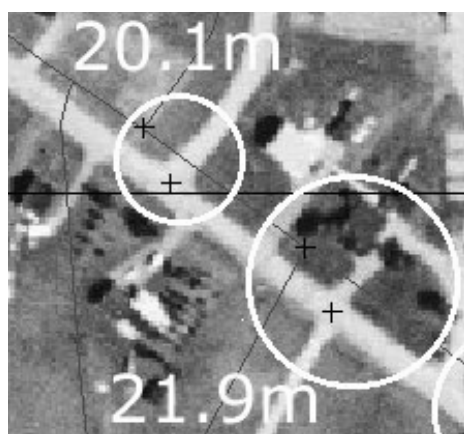


Figure 2-4

The apparent displacement between the ETB96 and SODB can be as high as 22 metres. Some offsets are also present when comparing the ETB96 data to SODB files covering:

The Wolves Islands
Machias Seal Island
Grand Manan, and
other smaller Islands

These offsets are caused by limited control in some areas and the methods of collecting the older ETB data over these areas.

Sun Spots

Sun glare occurs when the sun is reflected over water bodies resulting in sun spots or hot spots in the orthophoto diapositives. The use of orthophoto diapositives with sun spots have been minimized but sun spots do occur in some coastal areas, and offshore.

Moire Patterns

These colour patterns occur in water bodies and are evident in some SODB windows.

High Structures

For very tall features, such as office towers, bridge towers, smokestacks, some “lean” or tilt may be evident on the SODB due to the location of these features in relation to the photo centers.

Scratches

Some of the original aerial photography films were scratched during production and storage. Scratches are evident on some SODB images as thin white lines of 1 – 2 pixels wide, extending east - west along portions of the image.

Image Smear

Some images show a smeared or distorted area due to significant slopes or changes in elevation. An example is shown in Figure 2-5. These anomalies or artifacts are due to spikes in the elevation data or excessive topographic relief. In some areas, the steepness of the terrain may be such that some ground image is effectively hidden from view (e.g., on the backside of the mountain or the sides of a steep cliff).

Image Smear

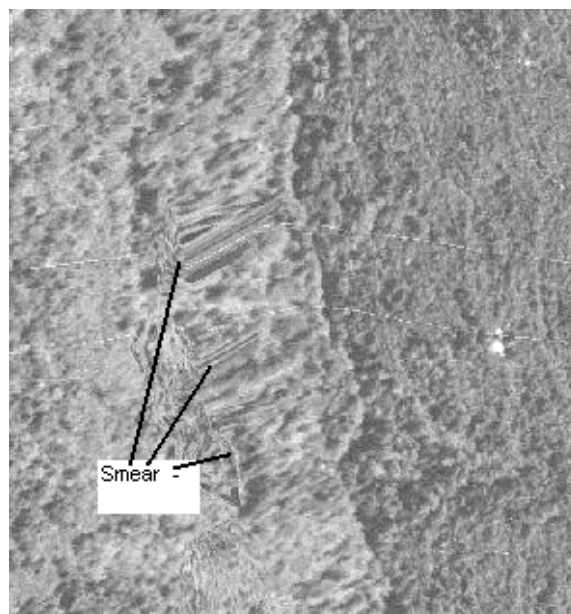


Figure 2-5

Local Offsets

Some images show a small localized offset of roads or features which exceed the SODB specifications. These offsets occur in and around man made depressions, which have been

created since the Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data was collected. Examples include gravel pits, peat harvesting and other excavations. Typically, the offsets only occur over areas within 20 – 30 metres of the excavation.

Minor Offsets

A small but consistent offset (3-4 metres) occurs along two map edges. This displacement could not be successfully removed through reprocessing the windows without causing a more significant (7-10 metre) distortion along another edge of the same window.

<u>Window 1</u>	<u>Window 2</u>	<u>Size of Offset</u>
47806460	47756460	3 – 4 metres

Offsets Between Blocks

Some files along the border between block 5 and the previously completed Blocks 1 – 4 may have slight offsets in edge matching. These are typically localized offsets that could not be corrected as part of Block 5 and were not identified until after windows from the adjoining Blocks had been completed and contracts closed.

Known edges affected included:

<u>Window 1 (Block 5)</u>	<u>Window 2 (Block 1 – 4)</u>	<u>Size of Offsets</u>
45156680	45156690	6 metres
45156660	45156650	8 metres
46456490	46456500	10 metres
46956540	47006540	9 metres
47556500	47556490	5 – 7 metres
	47606500	4 – 7 metres
47606510	47606500	8 – 13 metres

3. Working with the SODB

Introduction

This section provides explanations and guidelines for working with your softcopy orthophotomap data. It includes guidelines for the display and output of the file as well as the integration of the SODB with other digital datasets.

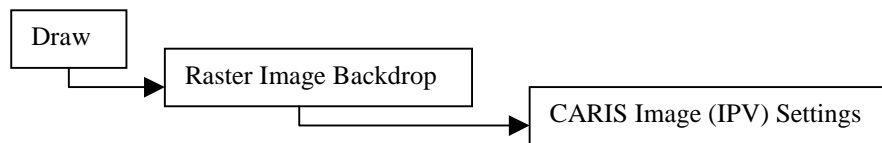
Displaying Uncompressed SODB Files in CARIS

Before the uncompressed SODB files (TIFF format) can be displayed in CARIS, they must be imported into CARIS IPV format. This import can be completed by selecting CARIS Tools then Map Import & export and TIFF Image Format or from the command line as:

```
refotiff -file = filename -direction = from
```

In order to successfully convert each window, ensure the *.iga file is located in the same directory as the *.ort file. Depending on the version of CARIS being used, the *.ort extension may have to be renamed to *.tif.

CARIS will create a complete suite of files including three *.ipv files (red, green, blue) from the *.ort file and the CARIS internal file *.ret. To display the file in CARIS, open the newly created *.des file, and set the viewing parameters for the image.



In the Settings screen select the following:

layers selected = 'Three Layers'

highlight the layers in the following order: 'Red Layer =1, Green Layer=2, Blue Layer=3'

Click "OK"

Select overview and then refresh, your orthophotomap image should now display on screen.

CARIS stores descriptive data about the *.ipv files in a *.ret file. This file describes their location on your computer, georeferencing information, and the dimensions of the image. Because the location of the *.ipv files is referenced, moving the suite of files may render the *.ret file inconsistent with the new location of the *.ipv files. When executing refotiff, if the filename does not include the complete path, the path will not be stored in the *.ret file. In this case, the *.ipv file must be in the same directory as the *.des file for the image to display.

Displaying Compressed MrSID Files in CARIS

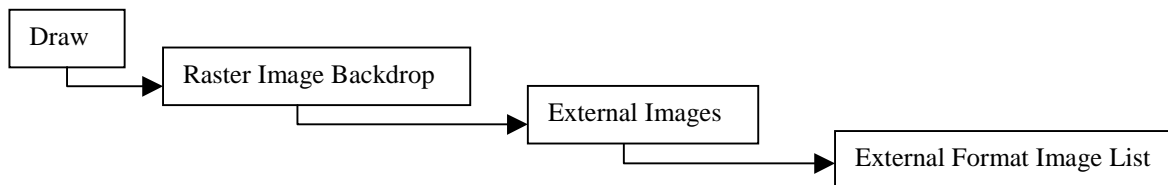
CARIS v. 4.4 can read and display multiple MrSID compressed files, with vector data overlay, using CARIS Editor (CARED) or CARIS Manager (CARMAN).

To display a MrSID compressed file an associated MrSID geographic referencing file (world file, *.sdw) is required. This world file must have the same name as the compressed file but with the .sdw extension. To create the *.sdw file, copy the *.tfw file of the same name, provided by SNB Online, to the same directory as the associated MrSID file and change the extension to .sdw.

Also included in the directory for each orthophotomap, is a support file having the extension *.vtm (vector transparency mask). This file is used to eliminate the speckling that occurs in the “no data” areas between the orthophotomap extent and the MBR of the image (see page 2-6 for further details). This speckling is a result of the MrSID compression algorithm that changes the pure black pixels in the “no data” areas to non-pure black values (Figure 3-3 shows an example of speckling). Enhancements have been included in CARIS v. 4.4 (CARED and CARMAN) to automatically make these pixels outside of the orthophotomap boundary transparent. The *.vtm file containing the coordinates of the points bounding the area of the orthophotomap must be included in the directory where the MrSID file has been placed for the transparency process to be carried out.

Before MrSID files can be displayed in CARED or CARMAN, a CARIS file must first be opened. Once a CARIS file is loaded, add the MrSID files as raster image backdrops.

Select



Click the Add button and select the MrSID file(s). Once the file(s) are selected click OK.

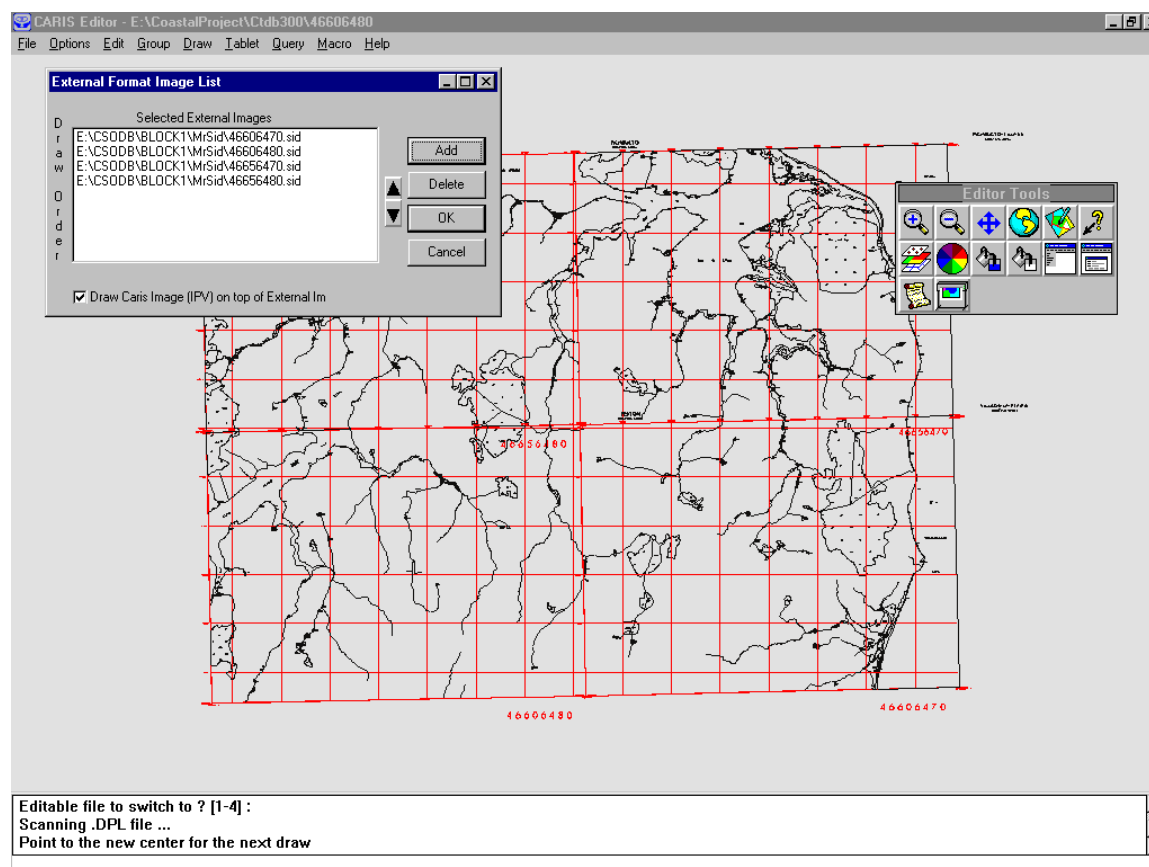


Figure 3-1

Select Refresh, the MrSID image(s) will now appear on the screen.

In order to view MrSID images, CARIS decompresses the MrSID files. This decompression limits the number of images that can be displayed depending upon the resources of the system being used.

In order to increase the number of MrSID images viewable, increase the RAM of the system and/or the virtual memory.

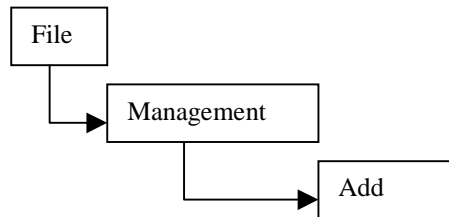
Working with the Surround

To utilize the CARIS ASCII SODB surround file, (*.sur) you must create the CARIS file utilizing the following command line:

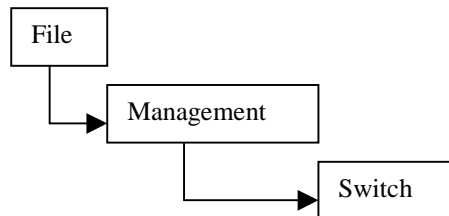
```
refoascii -file = filename -direction = from
```

This can then be displayed by following the steps to overlay any vector data on your SODB image.

Due to the naming convention used, “filename”.extension, it is suggested users create a separate directory for the orthophotomap and the surround. The suites of CARIS files, for both the *.ort and *.sur, must be generated so they can be used in CARIS. (If both files are located in the same directory, the portions of first suite of CARIS files will be overwritten by the second set). Alternatively, the surround file can be renamed before creating the CARIS file. To overlay the surround vectors on your orthophotomap, you can choose the following:



In order to query the vector overlay on your orthophotomap, ensure that you select the correct vector layer using the following commands:



Using SODB Files with Other Digital Map Products

Provincial Digital Topographic Data Base (DTDB)

ETB96 Files	These are in AST77 and must be converted to NAD83 (CSRS). Use CARIS's TRAN function.
ETB98 Files	These are in NAD83 (CSRS) and do not require any transformation.
NAD83 (CSRS)	If you are combining the SODB with older data such as ETB96 or DTM96 data, ensure you transform the data into the NAD83 (CSRS) reference system. Incorrect reference system will result in significant offsets (50 – 100 metres) when trying to overlay datasets.
SODB Corner Coordinates	Overlaying the ETB98 datasets on the SODB data base, a minor difference in Corner Coordinates may be notable by the 1 or 2 metres.

Provincial Digital Property Map Data Base

Digital Property Map Data

As of Spring 1999, these are all in NAD83 (CSRS) and do not require transformation.

In order to display the SODB with the DPM in CARIS, the *.ret file must be edited to match the 0.05 metre resolution of the DPM files. The SODB files were produced at 1 metre resolution resulting in a difference of a factor of 20 with the resolution of the DPM data. To use the SODB with the DPM the values in the following 4 fields in each layer of the *.ret file must be multiplied by 20:

Field 6 – x origin
 Field 7 – y origin
 Field 10 – pixel x dimension
 Field 11 – pixel y dimension

The following example shows the changed *.ret to match the DPM resolution. The changed fields are bolded. To edit the *.ret file open it with a text editor (for example Notepad).

Note: It is critical that the tabs be retained between the fields in the *.ret file.

```

1      Reformatted from RGB TIFF image, Red component
      null  47056530_r  0      51670020      151234480
7677      5670      20      20      8
0.000000      1.000000      Digital Number      null
      unpacked
2      Reformatted from RGB TIFF image, Green component
      null  47056530_g  0      51670020      151234480
7677      5670      20      20      8
0.000000      1.000000      Digital Number      null
      unpacked
3      Reformatted from RGB TIFF image, Blue component
      null  47056530_b  0      51670020      151234480
7677      5670      20      20      8
0.000000      1.000000      Digital Number      null
      unpacked
  
```

The DPM can then be viewed with the SODB files using the File Management options as described above in Section 3 under “Working with the Surround”.

Joining SODB Files

It is often desirable to carry out GIS-Image analysis using an area which exceeds the size of an individual SODB file. When this situation occurs, adjacent map files may be joined to create a new

map file with a larger spatial extent.

**Continuous Data Base
Creation Options
Using the
Uncompressed Files**

Depending upon the GIS software employed, it may be possible to merely build a data base index which associates the adjoining files and maintains connectivity among them. This is sometimes referred to as *tiling*.

CARIS does not require a user to merge all the image files together into a single file, but, CARIS does require the user to create a single *.ret. The *.ret file is used by CARIS to define the image components (path and parameters of each *.ipv file) which make up the file to be opened. The *.ret file is generated through the CARIS refotiff command. (See Section 3 above "Displaying Uncompressed SODB files in CARIS").

To create a single file named "group" from a series of four SODB Windows, (47956690, 47906690, 47956680, 47906680), assemble each SODB window to be joined together in separate directories on your hard drive. Prepare each SODB window through the refotiff process (See Section 3 above). Create a separate directory called "group" on your hard drive. Create a new generic suite of CARIS components in the "group" directory using the CARIS command:

CARCOPY input file = C:/47906690/47906690
output file = C:/group/group

This will create a suite of CARIS files called group.*, including "group.ret". Only one of the original files is to be copied to the group directory. Open "group.ret" with a text editor, using the copy and paste commands, copy the contents of each of the other *.ret files (e.g. 47956690.ret, 47956680.ret, and 47906680.ret into "group.ret".

Open the new "group" file using the standard CARIS commands. Zoom out and four image components will be displayed as a single composite file.

Single File

For GIS other than CARIS, it may be necessary to merge all data from individual files into one new file with an expanded coverage area.

Problem

When individual files are merged to create a new file, GIS software performance may degrade due to the increased file size and the number of map features within it.

CARIS does not require the user to merge the individual SODB files and avoids the problem of creating one image or CARIS *.ipv file.

It is suggested users do not try merging of more than 16 – 20 SODB windows together. (This will depend on the computer platform available to the user.)

Working with composite or merged SODB files, users may experience some edge matching issues. See Section 2 “Known Limitations” for more details.

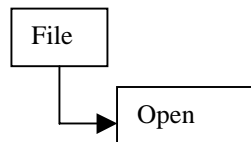
Solutions

Alternatively if your GIS requires you to merge all images into one large file, the file resolution may be made coarser. This may degrade the visual image quality. Alternatively, it may be possible to work with the compressed *.sid versions of the SODB.

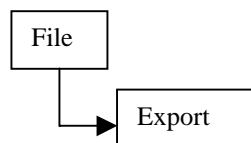
Continuous Data Base Creation Options Using the Decompressed Files- Method 1

It is also possible to display multiple SODB images together using TIFF files decompressed from MrSID images. Once the files are decompressed to TIFF, the processes for combining these files is the same as those described above in Section 3 “Displaying Uncompressed SODB files in CARIS” and “Continuous Data Base Creation Options Using the Uncompressed Files”. As described, the accompanying *.iga file is required to import the TIFF into CARIS IPV format.

To decompress the MrSID files to TIFF, open the MrSID Viewer. To open the MrSID file to be decompressed select:



Once the file is loaded select:



Click on the Set Export Area to Full Dataset option.

From the export dialog box use Export To... and select the output file in the Save As window (see Figure 3-2). Click on the Go button to create the TIFF file and an associated *.tfw file (not required by CARIS).

These MrSID files will typically decompress to 130MB TIFF files. The *.tfw file automatically created by the process will be in pixel

units. This file will have the same name as the newly created TIFF file but with a different file extension. CARIS does not require the *.tfw file to display the TIFF images but it may be required by other GIS packages. If the *.tfw file is required, overwrite the *.tfw created by the MrSID viewer with the corresponding *.tfw file that comes packaged with the zipped file from SNB. This *.tfw contains the correct georeferencing information.

MrSID GeoViewer will decompress to 130 MB GeoTIFF files. There is no *.tfw file created with the MrSID GeoViewer.

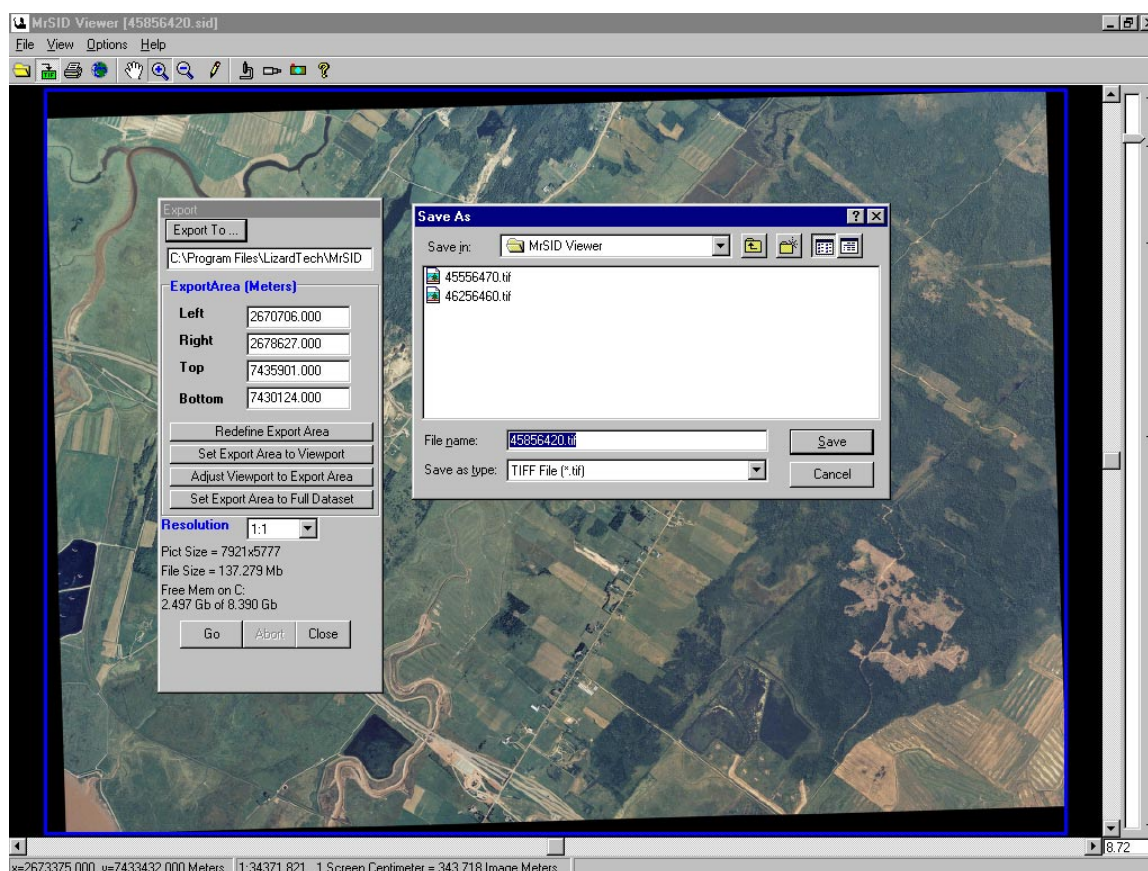


Figure 3-2

Problems with Decompressed Files

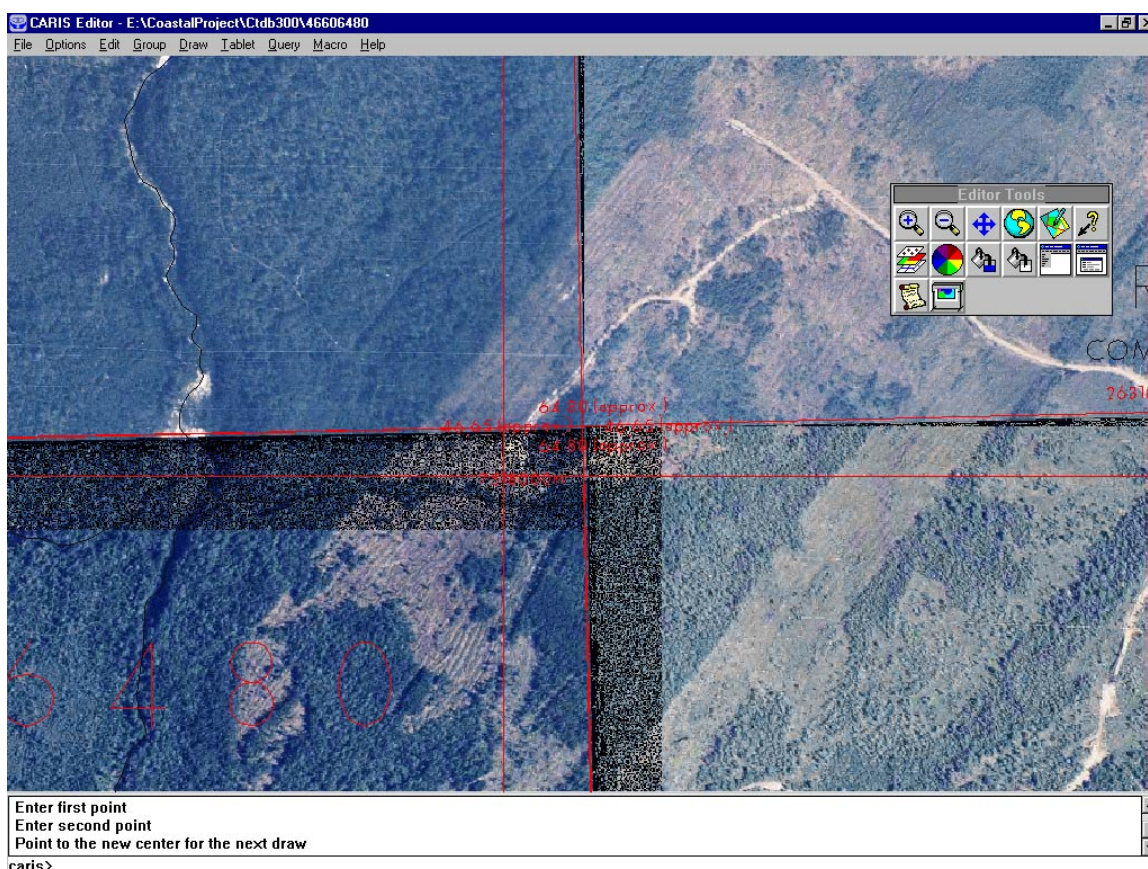
The TIFF files created from the compressed MrSID files will contain “speckling” along the edges of the image. This “speckling” is present in the original MrSID files and is a result of the encoding algorithm used by the MrSID Geospatial Encoder. As illustrated in Figure 2-2 and described in Section 2 “Influence of Grid Convergence on the SODB”, the original TIFF image pixels located within the MBR but falling wholly outside the 1:10000 window are

coloured pure black (i.e., R=0, G=0, B=0). Due to the compression algorithm used by the MrSID encoding software, these areas of pure black contain "speckling". This "speckling" around the edges of images is due to pixels that have been converted to non-pure black values. Speckling will be visible on single files and between adjacent files when multiple decompressed TIFF images are brought together through the same process described above under "Continuous Database Creation Options Using the Uncompressed Files". Figure 3-3 shows an example of speckling that occurs along the edges of the decompressed files.

Solutions

Discussions have been initiated between LizardTech and SNB to address the issue of "speckling". Presently, LizardTech has stated that there is no way to remove "speckling" from the images. In order to view the area of interest without "speckling" the following options exist:

- The original TIFF files can be used
- The compressed MrSID images can be viewed together in CARIS version 4.4 software (note that the associated *.vtm files must be copied to the same directory as the MrSID files to eliminate the speckling in the "no data" overlap areas between the orthophotomaps) or,
- The decompressed images can be mosaiced together.

**Figure 3-3**

Continuous Data Base Creation Options Using the Decompressed Files- Method 2

Mosaicing can be carried out to join two or more decompressed TIFF files together to eliminate the speckling introduced in the MrSID compression. Three major steps must be completed to mosaic two or more adjacent decompressed windows together:

1. Convert MrSID to TIFF
2. Convert TIFF to CARIS
3. Mosaic CARIS Files together

Convert MrSID to TIFF

After downloading and unzipping each of the adjoining MrSID images, open a file in the MrSID viewer to decompress the file to TIFF. The process to be followed is described above in Section 3 under Continuous Data Base Creation Options using the Decompressed Files – Method 1.

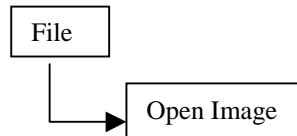
Convert TIFF to CARIS

Converting the decompressed TIFF files to CARIS follows the same process as that described in Section 3 above under “Displaying Uncompressed SODB Files in CARIS”.

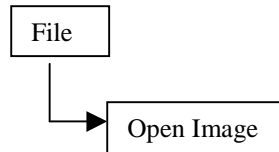
Mosaicing Adjacent Windows

With all SODB files now in CARIS format, you can now begin to mosaic windows together. Select two windows to mosaic, adjoining East/West or North/South.

Commence the image mosaic process by opening and selecting both windows in CARIS. From the CARIS Suite Manager, click the MOSARAST Icon. Within MOSARAST, select:

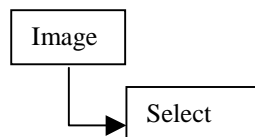


Change to the directory where your TIFF files are located. Select the first window *.ret. Click open. After the window loads, repeat:



for the second window.

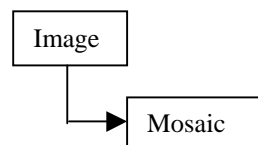
To begin to Mosaic, select:



from the select window, highlight both windows, click OK.

Click the overview icon, to redraw both windows.

To continue Mosaic, select:



On the Image Mosaic Dialogue box set:

Output file name:	name of your Mosaic
Radiometric correction:	not selected
Mosaic type:	manual
Feathering:	ignore

Click OK.

Once the parameters are entered and accepted, cross-hairs will appear in the image window allowing the creation of the seam line. The following steps outline the basic process to define a seam line:

Click the upper left corner of the images you wish to mosaic.
Click in the approximate area where you wish to commence the seam line, (i.e., the edge where the two images adjoin.)
Zoom into that area (Z key).

Commence collection of seam line points to edge of zoomed area.

Follow the edge between the images carefully.

Draw Overview (O key) and zoom in again and repeat seam line creation process. The user can also flip the images (F key) and delete the last entered point (D key).

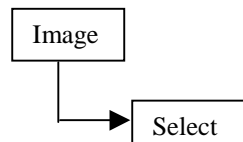
Once the seam line is at the bottom of the overlap area, make a last point in the lower right corner of the windows you wish to mosaic.

Click right mouse button or Q to quit.

Note: The first and last points of the seam line determine the extent of the final image, so be sure to collect the start and end of the corners of the two images you wish to adjoin. The user is then displayed the entered seam line and asked if it is okay or not (Yes or No). If the user answers yes, mosaic process runs.

CARIS automatically generates the entire CARIS suite of files, including the *.ret to georeference the newly merged file.

Once the process completes, the user can display the final image by selecting:



highlight the newly created image.

Click the overview icon to redraw the new image.

File Size

Note: You will need approximately 400 MB free space to merge two 1:10,000 windows (100 MB for each source image and 200 MB for the final image).

Problem

A thin seam line containing the speckled pixels may occur if you did not precisely draw your cut/seam line along the edge of the image data, during the mosaic procedure.

Solutions

Select the seam line very carefully to follow along the original edge of the image and no data area inside the 1:10,000 window.

**Continuous Data Base
Creation Options
Using the Compressed
Files**

Multiple compressed MrSID images can be displayed together to form a continuous data base in CARED or CARMAN v. 4.4. The process for displaying these multiple images is described in Section 3 above under "Displaying Compressed MrSID Files in CARIS".

As discussed previously under "Displaying Compressed MrSID Files in CARIS", the associated *.vtm files that are provided by SNB must be copied to the same directory as the MrSID files to eliminate the speckling in the "no data" overlap areas between the orthophotomaps.

Plotting SODB Files

Plotting of large format raster images, such as the SODB files requires specific plotting capabilities and can utilize significant resources in ink, paper and computer processing time. Output devices tested by SNB and able to provide consistent high quality results include:

HP750C Inkjet Plotter
HP2000C Inkjet Plotter

Note: Use of the HP650C inkjet plotters did not produce high quality results. All SODB production utilized high quality semi gloss photo grade plotter paper, (such as Basic Image Matte Paper from Continental Imaging Systems) to ensure the best plotting results.

Plotting in CARIS

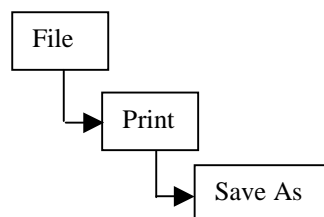
Plotting of SODB images in uncompressed, decompressed or compressed MrSID format is carried out through CARIS Plot Composer. To use Plot Composer a CARIS Metafile must first be created in CARED or CARMAN.

The processes for bringing the uncompressed, decompressed or compressed MrSID images into CARED or CARMAN are described above in Section 3.

Creating the CARIS Metafile

Once the SODB image is displayed in CARED or CARMAN a CARIS Metafile can be created.

In CARED or CARMAN select:

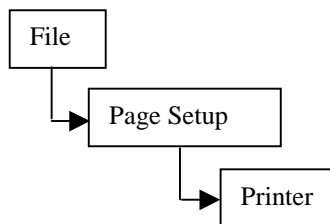


From the CARIS Print Previewer, select Save As and save the file as a CARIS Metafile with the *.plt extension. This CARIS Metafile can now be loaded into CARIS Plot Composer.

Start CARIS Plot Composer, select:



A blank page is presented to which plot items may be added. The page size must be configured for the plotter and paper being used. Select:



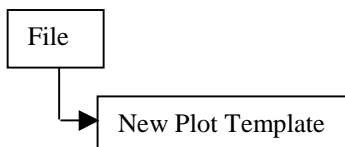
Select the desired printer from the drop down list. Under Properties select the desired paper size, orientation, and special options such as Paper type and Quality under Options. To plot directly to the plotter the “In computer” option may also need to be selected under the Advanced setting.

NOTE: The “In computer” must be used to plot images that are larger than the memory capacity of the plotter. Plotting in computer slows down the printing process but allows for larger files to be plotted.

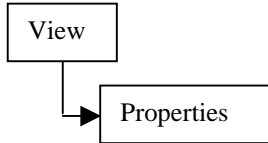
The following settings are recommended for plotting a SODB at 1:10 000 scale:

Orientation:	Landscape
Paper Size:	ANSI E
Option – Paper Type:	Semi-gloss photo
Quality:	Best
Advanced - Process Document:	In Computer (see above for details)

To add the CARIS Metafile to the page, select:



Open the appropriate CARIS Metafile. The metafile appears on the page. This metafile can be resized by dragging the corners of the metafile or a size can be set by selecting

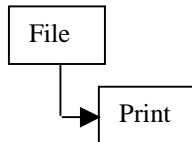


and setting the size of the metafile in the CARIS Metafile Item Properties Dialog Box. The scale of the metafile can also be set in this dialog box. The Fit to Viewport check box must be unselected under the Metafile tab to set a scale. A scale can then be entered in the scale field. Click OK when finished. The metafile redraws with the new settings.

Other OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) objects can be added to the plot as well. The user can either send the plot to a file, usually for plotting multiple files in a batch process, or send the file directly to the plotter when the user requires a single plot.

Plot to File

To plot to file, select:



In the Print Dialog Box, check the Print to File Check Box. To send the plot to a file, click OK and select a file name and location for the file.

Refer to the section above “Plotting in CARIS” for details on the printer setup.

The plot file created can later be sent to the plotter using the following dos command:

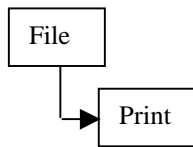
```
copy /b filename printer-path
```

For example, to print the file test.prn on a network printer with a shared name of HPLJ2100 on a computer named PCSERVER type the following from the dos prompt (in the directory where test.prn resides):

```
copy /b test.prn \\PCSERVER\HPLJ2100
```

Plotting Directly to the Plotter

To directly plot a file select:



Click OK and the file will be sent to the plotter. Refer to the section above “Plotting in CARIS” for details on the printer setup.

Using SODB in Other GIS Systems

Most GIS, IAS, CAD and desktop mapping systems support the display of raster imagery, such as the SODB images. Depending on the system, it may be limited to displaying the orthophotomap or it may provide full image analysis capabilities. The following section provides some suggestions on importing the SODB files into several common GIS systems. For further information on using raster imagery in your GIS contact the GIS vendor.

ArcView/ArcInfo

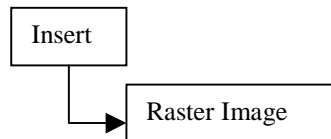
To open the SODB image in ArcView or ArcInfo:

Copy the image (*.ort) from the CD-ROM to a local drive and rename with a *.tif extension, also copy the *.tfw into the same directory as the image on the local drive.

In order to have the image georeferenced in ArcView, the *.tfw must be present.

AutoCad

AutoCad Map (R.2) software also supports the use of a raster image. Using the following menu option



SODB images can be imported. Units of measurements must be set to metres, and the bottom left (i.e., south western coordinates) from line 1 of the *.cor file must be entered as the insertion point. The rotation angle should also be set to zero.

PCI Easi Pace

The SODB *.ort image file can be opened for viewing directly by PCI, although it will not be georeferenced. In order to create a georeferenced file, the *.ort must be imported into PCI (using the Fimport command) to create PCI's *.pix file. The corner coordinates from the *.cor file must be entered in PCI (using the Geoset function). PCI requires the user to enter the upper left

(North West) and lower right (South East) coordinates of the corner pixel values from the *.cor file. The upper left values are located on the 4th line of the *.cor file, while the lower right values are on the 2nd line of the *.cor.

MapInfo

The same concepts work for MapInfo as described for ArcView above. You can use the *.ort file (renamed to *.tif) but you must create the corresponding MapInfo header file *.tab. Once you have created the *.tab file, use the Open Table function and open the *.tab file. The registered TIFF image will then appear up in the window. For MapInfo, you do not need to set the file format to 'raster image'. Their convention is to use the 'tab' filename suffix for the registration information and the 'raster image' format is used for images that have not been registered.

SPANS

The SODB *.ort file can be opened in SPANS. SPANS requires the following information:

Georeferencing of the lower left corner: (line 1 of the *.cor file).

Pixel width: 1 m

Pixel weight: 1 m

Working with Compressed SODB Files

This section provides additional information for working with the compressed versions of the softcopy orthophotomap data. It describes working with the compressed *.sid files as well as how to convert them for use in other software packages.

MrSID is used to compress each original 130 MB orthophotomap files using a compression ratio of 50:1. The size of each resultant compressed file is approximately 2.6 MB. Users access the data base through SNB Online, browse the data base, select the appropriate orthophotomap files for their needs and download that file(s) in MrSID format. After downloading the file(s), the user(s) has two options to work with the files. The image can be used in MrSID format with software that has MrSID support embedded in it like CARIS (version 4.4 or later), ArcView, MapInfo or PhotoShop, etc. To display a seamless continuous database with MrSID files in CARIS (version 4.4 or later), the user will need to download the associated *.vtm files. Alternatively, the user can convert the image to TIFF format, for use within any software package that supports standard TIFF images, like CARIS GIS and most raster image processing packages. A free MrSID viewer is available, for a variety of computing platforms, that will allow the user to view the MrSID images and export them to TIFF format. The images can be exported in their entirety or in smaller cropped sections, at their full resolution or at a reduced resolution.

Working with MrSID Files

For decompressing or viewing MrSID files, tools are available for some specific software packages:

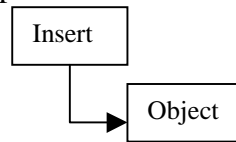
CARIS (Version 4.4 or later)
 Micro Station 95 MrSID Viewer
 MapInfo
 Adobe PhotoShop
 ArcView

In addition, an online viewer, a stand-alone viewer, and an ActiveX Control for MrSID are also available.

MicroStation 95MrSID Viewer	For MicroStation users, the free MrSID Viewer for MicroStation displays georeferenced images stored in the MrSID format while working in a MicroStation graphics session. Beta MicroStation®95MrSID Viewer is free for individual use.
MrSID for MapInfo	For MapInfo users, the free MapInfo MrSID Module allows handling and viewing of MrSID images. In MapInfo, users can zoom, pan and navigate throughout the MrSID image and overlay vector data.
MrSID Plug-in for PhotoShop	The free MrSID plug-in for PhotoShop gives the ability to view and manipulate MrSID image files within Adobe PhotoShop. When a MrSID file is first selected, users are shown a thumbnail view of the image and allowed to select a specific section of the image at a specific zoom level and print resolution to import. The MrSID plug-in for PhotoShop® is free for individual use.
MrSID ArcView Extension	For ArcView users, the MrSID extension allows the handling of the compressed MrSID image inside ArcView. The image can be displayed, navigated and overlaid with vector data. The MrSID ArcView extension is included in ArcView versions 3.1 and later.
MrSID Online Viewer	Each MrSID image file contains data from multiple resolutions built into a single data base. The MrSID Image Server allows viewing an image with the smallest resolution view, and allows for a complete control in navigating through larger and smaller zoom levels. The Online Viewer uses MrSID's "selective decompression" feature, decompressing only the selected portion of an image. MrSID Online Viewer is free for individual use.

MrSID ActiveX Control

The MrSID ActiveX Control displays images that have been compressed into the MrSID format with any application that supports the



operation. Some applications include Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft PowerPoint, Microsoft Access, Corel Draw, etc. MrSID ActiveX Control is free for individual use.

MrSID Stand Alone Viewer

The MrSID Stand Alone Viewer displays images that have been compressed into the MrSID format. The Viewer is available for Windows 95/NT, Macintosh PPC, AIX 4.2.1, IRIX 6.2, Linux 2.0.32, and Sun Solaris 2.6. The viewer has the following capabilities:

Open and display MrSID images on any 8, 16, or 24-bit screen

Pan and zoom

Display speed is fastest with 16 or 24-bit screens

Display coordinates of mouse cursor

Display pixel size

Export any part of the image to TIFF at any resolution with accompanying TIFF World File (.tfw)

Zoom directly to overview of entire dataset

Tool for measuring distances

“Microscope” full-resolution view for a small area around the mouse cursor.

“Telescope” thumbnail view of the entire image.

On-line help.

4. Ordering the SODB

Introduction

This section contains information on how to obtain Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (SODB) files to suit your applications.

Preparing to Order

Need-to-Know	<p>Prior to ordering Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base files, you must select:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• lossy compressed or uncompressed• the media (for example, CD-ROM or SNB Online download)• the file name (s) or coverage area desired
How to Order	<p>There are two basic methods by which SODB files may be ordered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• by directly downloading SODB files through SNB Online• by placing an order through any SNB Offices. Addresses and telephone numbers of the SNB Offices are provided in Section 6 of this Guide, along with an order form. Orders may be placed by telephone, fax, mail, e-mail or in person.

Each of these methods is further described within the following sections.

Uncompressed SODB files are only available on CD-ROM.

Ordering the SODB through SNB Online

SNB Online Downloads	<p>You should download your SODB files through SNB Online if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• you are ordering the lossy compressed version of the files• you have access to SNB Online• you need the data quickly
Background	<p>Service New Brunswick provides SNB Online through a World Wide Web (WWW) site. This service was initially established in 1996 to provide convenient access to Digital Property Map data. It is possible to use this service to download lossy compressed versions of the SODB files.</p>
Prerequisites	<p>In order to use SNB Online you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• have Internet WWW browser software installed on your computer• have access to an Internet Service Provider (ISN) from your computer, either directly through a modem or through a computer network direct connection• have an SNB Online account

WWW Browsers Supported	<p>The following WWW browser packages have been tested and verified to operate correctly with SNB Online SODB File Download function.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Internet Explorer, Version 3.02 • Netscape Navigator and Netscape Navigator Gold, Version 3.01 <p>Users having earlier releases of the above packages are encouraged to upgrade their software.</p>
SNB Online Account	<p>If you currently have an SNB Online Account for access to the Real Property Information, this account may also be used to download SODB files. If you do not currently have an account, you will need to apply for one in order to access the SODB download service. You may obtain the application form and other details concerning this service by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calling Customer Support at: (506) 856-3704 • sending an E-mail message to: rpiis.comments@snb.ca
Costs	<p>Users downloading SODB files will incur two categories of costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • connect time charges which are assessed by your Internet Service Provider • a flat rate fee per SODB file window which is automatically calculated and assessed by SNB Online.
Note	<p>It should be noted that there is no volume discount at present if more than 10 SODB files are ordered through SNB Online.</p> <p>Current information regarding the cost structure for SODB files may be obtained from the SNB WWW site:</p> <p>http://www.snb.ca</p> <p>Select <u>Topographic Information</u> from the Online Services Selection</p>

Downloading SODB Files

WWW Site	<p>SODB files may be downloaded from SNB Online www site:</p> <p>http://www.snb.ca</p>
Selecting SODB File Download	<p>From the SNB Online Home Page, select <u>Digital Topographic Data Base</u> or https://www.snb.ca/PLANET (November 2000), select <u>Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base</u>. From this page, select <u>Download Orthophotomap</u> files.</p>

Licence Agreement	You will be presented with a Licence Agreement page at this point. You may choose to either <u>ACCEPT</u> this agreement to proceed with the file download, or <u>CANCEL</u> .
User Name Password	You will be requested to provide the User Name and Password supplied by SNB Customer Support when you proceed to the file download section.
File Selection Options	<p>You may select the individual SODB windows to be downloaded in one of two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Graphic Selection</u> will allow you to select individual windows by clicking on them with the mouse cursor • <u>Non-Graphic Selection</u> will permit you to enter a list of up to 10 file names
Graphic Selection	<p>You will be presented with a Provincial map. To select individual files</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the mouse cursor to center the map on your general area of interest (for example, Fredericton) • select the Map Scale of the files to be downloaded - this will cause the Map Index windows and map names to be displayed • ZOOM IN (X 10 recommended initially) to the area of interest • use the ZOOM IN, PAN or ZOOM OUT buttons to further refine your area of interest • select individual windows by clicking the mouse cursor within the window desired • when all desired files (up to a maximum of 10) have been selected, click on the <i>Proceed with File Download</i> button at the bottom left of the page
Non-Graphic Selection	<p>This selection mode permits the user to directly enter SODB files by entering the names to a list. Simply follow the instructions on this page to specify the required files.</p> <p>When all desired files (up to a maximum of 10) have been entered, click on the <i>Cost and Download</i> button at the bottom left of the page.</p> <p><i>Note that users who have selected files using Graphic Selection will be presented with this page also, with the files previously selected being displayed within the ADD window.</i></p>
Proceeding With Download	<p>The cost of downloading the selected files will be displayed, along with the total file size. To proceed with the download, click on the <i>Proceed</i> button. Another page will be presented. Click within the [<u>HERE</u>] text to commence download of the files.</p> <p>At this point, you will be prompted to indicate the directory on your</p>

	computer where the downloaded files are to be stored.
Status of Download	As the files are downloaded, status information will be presented. Both Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator will display the status of the download in a file download popup window.
Completion of Download	<p>Once the file download has been completed, the user will be notified. This notification will vary depending on the Browser being used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microsoft Internet Explorer will close the File Download popup window and display the message "Download complete" in an information popup window.• Netscape Navigator will display the message "Document done" in the status bar at the bottom of the screen. As well, the file download status window will be closed.
Hints	<p>The following points should be kept in mind when planning to download the compressed SODB files using SNB Online.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The lossy compressed files are approximately 2.6 Mb in size. Avoid downloading too many files at once - a reasonable upper limit would be 12 megabytes, unless you have a modem speed rate at much higher than 56.6 kbps.• Users may want to acquire high speed Internet access such as NBN's VIBE Service: http://www.nbtel.nb.ca• You must ensure that there is sufficient room on your local hard drive to store the downloaded files. The software does <i>not</i> check this prior to download.• It is probably not practical to download multiple files in one session unless your modem speed rating is at least 56.6 kbps.• Each file downloaded is a lossy <i>compressed</i> file which contains one (1) individual files (see Section 1 for a description of these files). You must ensure that you have sufficient space on your computer disk to contain the unpacked files. Typical lossy compression ratios for SODB *.zip files is approximately 50:1. This means, for example, that a downloaded one megabyte SODB file may require as much as 50 megabytes of <i>additional</i> disk space when uncompressed.• The SODB compressed files were created with the PKZIP utility program. This utility may be downloaded through a link on SNB Online SODB Support Files page. Select <u>Download Support Files</u>
PKZip is a DOS Utility	Windows users can alternatively use the WinZip utility program to uncompress the files. An evaluation version is available for download from the WinZip home page (www.winzip.com).

If for some reason, your download fails, the same files can be downloaded again provided the download take place before 12 a.m. the same day.

Ordering SODB Files from any SNB offices

Background	Service New Brunswick provides a service to order SODB files from SNB office.
Pre-requisite	In order to order files from any SNB office you should have a list of files you wish to order.
Licensing Agreement	After your order has been processed, the SODB files will be sent to you along with a licensing agreement which must be signed and returned to the SNB within ten days.
Price List	The cost of acquiring SODB files shall be in accordance with the Price List established by the SNB.
Need-to-Do	Read the rest of this section for information about each step for ordering SODB files.
Choosing Media	The SNB supplies uncompressed SODB files only on CD-ROM. All CD's are produced to ISO 9660 standards and can be read on various platforms, such as DOS, MS Windows or UNIX.
Supported GIS Formats	SODB files are supplied in lossless compressed *.zip format by window. Each *.zip file contains a complete suite of files for the 1:10 000 window. Note the *.sur file is only provided in CARIS ASCII format.

5. Data Licensing Agreement

Introduction

This section contains a sample of the SNB Data Licensing Agreement.

Service New Brunswick

Digital Topographic Data Licensing Agreement

This Agreement made in duplicate as of the day of _____.

BETWEEN:

Service New Brunswick hereinafter called "the Licensor"

AND:

_____, hereinafter called "the Licensee."

Whereas the Licensor is the sole owner and distributor of the Digital Topographic Data described in Section 1 of this Agreement; and

Whereas the Licensee wishes to utilize the aforementioned Digital Topographic Data to market a (*specific map product*) _____;

In consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, the parties hereto agree each with the other as follows:

1. Description of the Digital Topographic Data:

- 1.1 Topographic Data provided under the terms of this Agreement shall consist of X topographic files, in 1: _____ scale, used to produce _____.
- 1.2 The geographic area for which the Licensor will supply data to the Licensee for this Agreement will consist of _____.
- 1.3 The Licensor will provide to the Licensee, one copy of each of the aforementioned topographic files.
- 1.4 The Licensor will provide the Digital Topographic Data to the Licensee in electronic format.

2. Use of the Land Ownership Data:

- 2.1 The Licensee will use the Topographic Data described in Section 1 for the exclusive purpose of _____ according to the terms set forth in section 2.2 of this Agreement.
- 2.2 The Licensee shall market (*specified products*) _____, which may contain any of the public information described in section 1.

3. Payment provisions:

- 3.1 In consideration for the use of the Topographic Data described in Section 2, the Licensee will pay the Licensors, at the end of (*specified period*), _____ the accumulated amount of all royalty fees. Royalty fees payable to SNB for each copy of the map product sold will be \$_____.

4. Auditing provisions:

- 4.1 The Licensee will provide to the Licensors a monthly report of sales to include the name of wholesalers and consignees having purchased/sold the product and the number of copies purchased/sold.
- 4.2 The Licensors reserves the right to audit the Licensee's financial records related to the development, marketing, sale and distribution of the product covered by this Agreement.

5. Restrictive covenants:

- 5.1 The Licensors will retain sole ownership rights to the data provided to the Licensee under the terms of this Agreement.
- 5.2 No data originating directly or indirectly from the Licensors will be used in its original form, customized or changed in any way by the Licensee or its agents for any other purpose than those specified in section 2 of this Agreement without prior written consent from the Licensors.
- 5.3 Subject to Section 2 of this Agreement, the Licensee shall have an unlimited, but not exclusive, right to use the data supplied by the Licensors. This right shall not extend to affiliates of the Licensee as defined in the Business Corporations Act, R.S.N.B. 1973, Chapter B-9.1.

- 5.4 A contractor or business partner may use this data on behalf of the Licensee but has no rights to the data or to the use of it, outside of the purposes described in section 2 of this Agreement.
- 5.5 The Licensee may not give, loan, lease, sell or otherwise make the aforementioned Topographic Data available to other parties other than for purposes specified in Section 2 without prior written consent from the Licensor.
- 5.6 The Licensee may not give, loan, lease, sell or otherwise make available the aforementioned Topographic Data in its original form, customized or changed in any way, as part of a value added product, other than for delivering the service specified in Section 2, without prior written consent from the Licensor.

6. Warranty

- 6.1 The Licensor makes no representations or warranties, either express or implied as to the accuracy of the Topographic Data. The Licensor shall not be liable for any loss or damage of any kind arising from the use of the Topographic Data or accompanying written materials or from errors, deficiencies or faults therein, whether such damage is caused by negligence or otherwise.
- 6.2 If the Topographic Data supplied by the Licensor is not usable due to a defective magnetic tape cartridge, the Licensee may return the defective magnetic tape within 30 days of the date of delivery and the Licensor shall replace it at no charge.
- 6.3 While the Topographic Data may not be free from error or omission, care has been taken to ensure the best possible quality. A hierarchy of information sources was used to map the property boundaries and the positional accuracy of the data varies according to the source.

7. Assignment

- 7.1 This agreement or any portion thereof shall not be assigned by the Licensee without the prior written consent of the Licensor.
- 7.2 If the Licensee undergoes a change in either ownership or organization, this agreement will become null and void.

8. Entire Agreement

This Agreement is the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes all previous agreements, arrangements, or understandings between the Parties hereto whether written or oral, in connection with or incidental to the aforementioned Topographic Data.

9. Law of the Contract

- 9.1 This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of New Brunswick and the laws of Canada applicable in the Province of New Brunswick.
- 9.2 The Licensor shall not be liable for any loss, damage of any kind and costs incurred by the Licensee should legislation of the Province of New Brunswick restrict or prohibit the distribution of all or any products produced as a result of this agreement.

10. Time is of the essence

Time shall be of the essence of this agreement.

11. Termination of Contract

- 11.1 The Licensee may terminate this Agreement by giving notice in writing to the Licensor thirty days prior to termination date.
- 11.2 The Licensor may terminate this Agreement upon written notice if the Licensee breaches this Agreement and fails to correct the breach to the Licensor's satisfaction within 30 days following the written notice specifying the breach.
- 11.3 Termination of this Agreement shall not relieve the Licensee's obligation to pay all fees that accrued prior to termination date.
- 11.4 Upon termination or expiration of this Agreement, the Licensee shall cease using the Topographic Data and certify to the Licensor that all copies of the Topographic Data, whether in its original form, modified or merged with other data has been destroyed or returned to the Licensor within 30 days of termination date.
- 11.5 This Agreement expires _____.
- 11.6 This Agreement may be renewed by consent of both parties.

Within 10 business days of receiving this agreement, a signed copy is to be returned and addressed to:

Marketing Coordinator
Service New Brunswick
527 King Street - P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1

The above conditions are agreed to:

On behalf of _____

Signature

Title

Date

On behalf of Service New Brunswick

Signature

Title

Date

6. SNB Offices

This section lists the address and telephone number for each of the SNB offices. The section also includes an order form for Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base Files.

NOTE:

1. The information within Table 6-1 is subject to ongoing change. For the most current information on SNB offices and contacts (including E-mail address if available), consult the "SNB Locations" page on the SNB web site. The address of this page is as follows:

English: <http://www.gnb.ca/snb/e/2000/2001e.htm>

French: <http://www.gnb.ca/snb/f/2000/2001f.htm>

Table 6-1 SNB Offices and Contacts

<u>Location</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Contact/Location/Phone #</u>
Bathurst	PO Box 5001 161 Main Street Bathurst, NB E2A 1A6 Tel: (506) 547-2090 Fax: (506) 547-2925	Caroline Landry Bathurst Tel: (506) 547-2611 Fax: (506) 547-2778
Campbellton	PO Box 5001 157 Water Street, City Centre Campbellton, NB E3N 3H5 Tel: (506) 789-2305 Fax: (506) 789-2582	Caroline Landry Bathurst Tel: (506) 547-2611 Fax: (506) 547-2778
Fredericton	PO Box 5001 77 Westmorland Street, 2 nd Floor Fredericton, NB E3B 5G4 Tel: (506) 453-3390 Fax: (506) 444-5030	Richard Albert Edmundston Tel (506) 735-2544 Fax: (506) 735-2036
Moncton	PO Box 5001 633 Main Street Moncton, NB E1C 8R3 Tel: (506) 856-3303 Fax: (506) 856-2609	Darrel Parker Moncton Tel: (506) 856-3140 Fax: (506) 856-2609

Miramichi	PO Box 5001 Castle Square Building Pleasant Street, 1 st Floor Miramichi, NB E1V 3X1 Tel: (506) 627-4028 Fax: (506) 627-4448	Caroline Landry Bathurst Tel: (506) 547-2611 Fax: (506) 547-2778
Saint John	PO Box 5001 15 King Square North 2 nd Floor Saint John, NB E2L 4Y9 Tel: (506) 643-2865 Fax: (506) 658-2156	Phil Roper Saint John Tel: (506) 643-2865 Fax: (506) 658-2156
Edmundston	PO Box 5001 121 rue de l'Église Suite 219, Carrefour Assomption Edmundston, NB E3V 3L3 Tel: (506) 735-2710 Fax: (506) 735-2036	Richard Albert Edmundston Tel: (506) 735-2544 Fax: (506) 735-2036
Hampton	PO Box 5001 27 Centennial Road, Unit 1 Hampton, NB E5N 6N3 Tel: (506) 832-6060 Fax: (506) 832-6008	Phil Roper Saint John Tel: (506) 643-2865 Fax: (506) 658-2156
Richibucto	PO Box 5001 9239 Main Street Richibucto, NB E0A 2M0 Tel: (506) 523-7725 Fax: (506) 523-7629	Darrel Parker Moncton Tel: (506) 856-3140 Fax: (506) 856-2609
St. Stephen	73 Milltown Boulevard Gagnon Building St. Stephen, NB E3L 1G5 Tel: (506) 466-7335 Fax: (506) 466-7358	Phil Roper Saint John Tel: (506) 643-2865 Fax: (506) 658-2156

Woodstock	PO Box 5001 220 King Street Bicentennial Place Woodstock, NB E7M 5C6 Tel: (506) 325-4410 Fax: (506) 325-4475	Richard Albert Edmundston Tel: (506) 735-2544 Fax: (506) 735-2036
Perth/Andover	1135 W Riverside Drive PO Box 870 Perth Andover, NB E7H 5G5 Tel: (506) 273-4716 Fax: (506) 273-5900	Richard Albert Edmundston Tel: (506) 735-2544 Fax: (506) 735-2036
Burton	Burton Court House PO Box 80, RR #1 Burton, NB E2V 2G4 Tel: (506) 357-4044 Fax: (506) 357-4046	Richard Albert Edmundston Tel: (506) 735-2544 Fax: (506) 735-2036

Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base (SODB) Order Form**Client
Information**

Date: _____

Name of
Organization _____Address _____

Telephone _____

Contact Person _____

Softcopy Orthophotomap Data Base File Information

Media (check appropriate box)

- ☐ CD-ROM
- ☐ Other (specify – contact SNB office for available options):

SODB Support Files (check appropriate box)

- ☐ I have Internet access and can download these files.
- ☐ I do not have Internet access. Please provide these files on the media selected above.

Intended use of SODB
File(s) _____

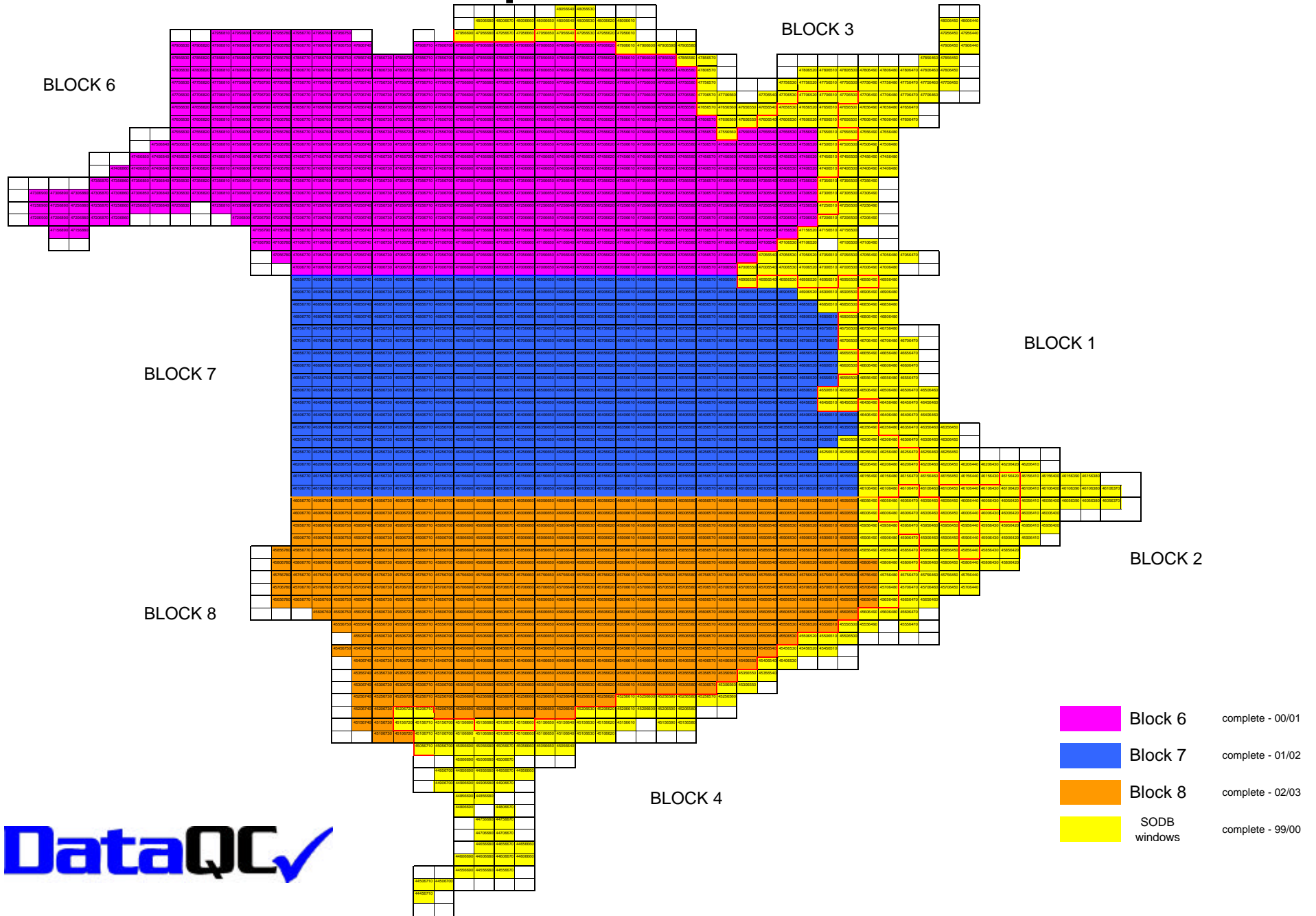
Description of areas and File Names Required:

- ☐ Entire Province (Note: Not complete at this time)
- ☐ Others (specify) _____

APPENDIX A

Index Map of SODB Production

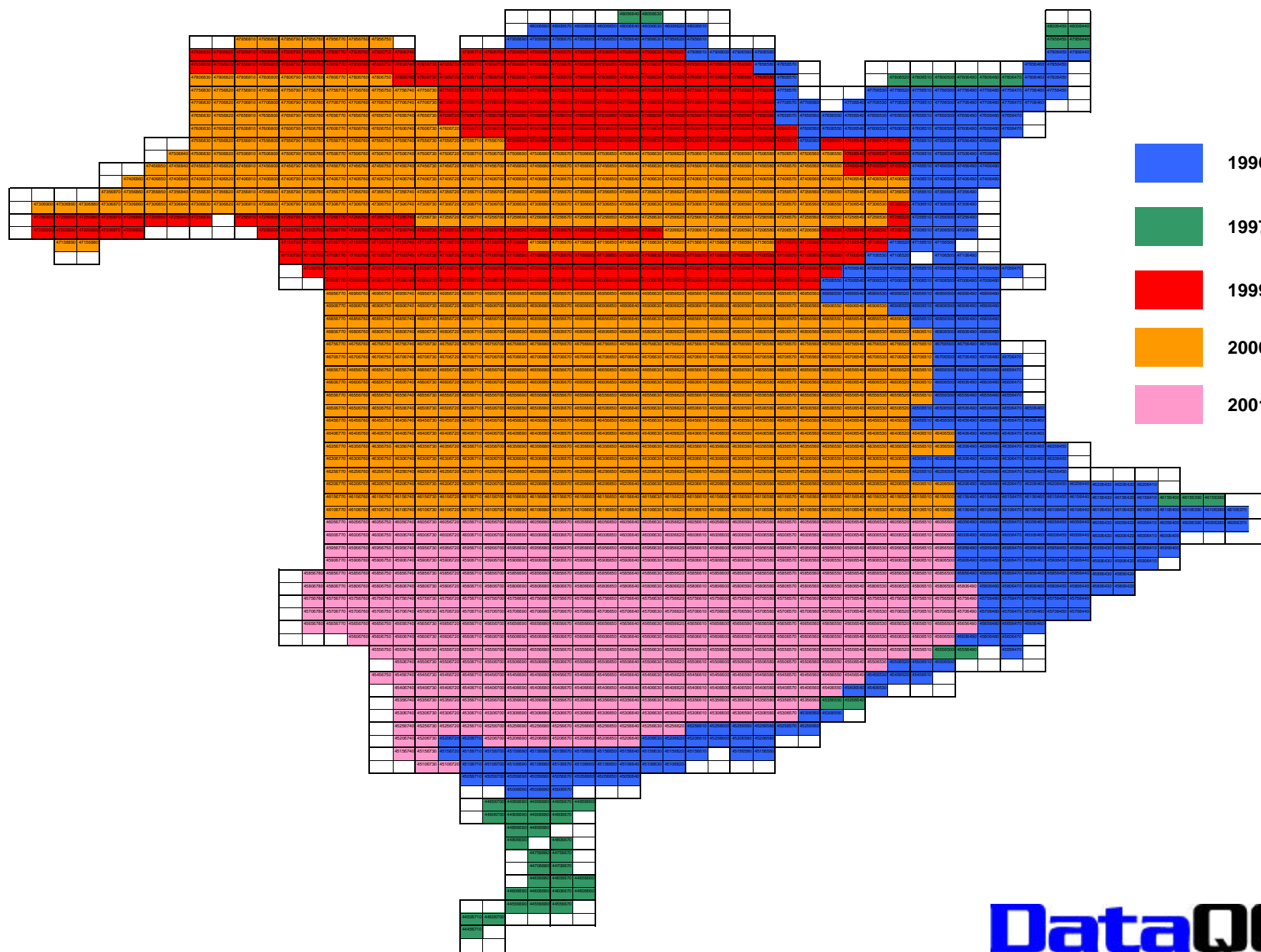
Index Map of SODB Production



APPENDIX B

Index of Year of Photography

Index of Year of Photography



APPENDIX C

TIFF Header Sample

Sample TIFF Header - 44706670.ort

TIFF Directory at offset 0x7edbb96

Image Width: 7942

Image Length: 5583

X Resolution: 254

Y Resolution: 254

Resolution Unit: pixels/inch

Bits/Sample: 8

Compression Scheme: None

Photometric Interpretation: RGB color

Orientation: row 0 top, col 0 lhs

Samples/Pixel: 3

Rows/Strip: 558

Planar Configuration: single image plane

11 Strips:

Strip Offsets Strip Byte Counts

0: [8, 13294908]

1: [13294916, 13294908]

2: [26589824, 13294908]

3: [39884732, 13294908]

4: [53179640, 13294908]

5: [66474548, 13294908]

6: [79769456, 13294908]

7: [93064364, 13294908]

8: [106359272, 13294908]

9: [119654180, 13294908]

10: [132949088, 71478]

APPENDIX D

List of each SODB File with Date of Photography

FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year
47056470	1996	46456460	1996	45956400	1996
47056480	1996	46456470	1996	45956410	1996
47056490	1996	46456480	1996	45956420	1996
47056500	1996	46456500	1996	45956430	1996
47056510	1996	46456510	1996	45956450	1996
47056520	1996	46406460	1996	45956460	1996
47056530	1996	46406470	1996	45956470	1996
47056540	1996	46406480	1996	45906410	1996
47006480	1996	46356450	1996	45906420	1996
47006490	1996	46356460	1996	45906430	1996
47006500	1996	46356470	1996	45906450	1996
47006510	1996	46356480	1996	45906460	1996
47006520	1996	46306450	1996	45856420	1996
47006530	1996	46306460	1996	45856430	1996
47006540	1996	46306470	1996	45856450	1996
47006550	1996	46256450	1996	45856460	1996
46956480	1996	46256460	1996	45806420	1996
46956510	1996	46206410	1996	45806430	1996
46956520	1996	46206420	1996	45806440	1996
46956550	1996	46206430	1996	45806450	1996
46906480	1996	46206440	1996	45806460	1996
46906490	1996	46206450	1996	45756440	1996
46856480	1996	46206460	1996	45756450	1996
46856490	1996	46156380	1996	45756460	1996
46806480	1996	46156390	1996	45756470	1996
46806490	1996	46156400	1996	45706440	1996
46806500	1996	46156410	1996	45706450	1996
46756480	1996	46156430	1996	45706460	1996
46756490	1996	46156440	1996	45706470	1996
46756500	1996	46156450	1996	45656460	1996
46706470	1996	46106370	1996	45656470	1996
46706480	1996	46106380	1996	45606470	1996
46706490	1996	46106390	1996	45606480	1996
46706500	1996	46106400	1996	45606490	1996
46656470	1996	46106410	1996	45556470	1996
46656480	1996	46106470	1996	48056630	1996
46656490	1996	46056370	1996	48056640	1996
46606470	1996	46056380	1996	48006440	1996
46606480	1996	46056390	1996	48006450	1996
46606490	1996	46056400	1996	48006680	1996
46556470	1996	46056410	1996	48006610	1996
46556480	1996	46056460	1996	48006670	1996
46556490	1996	46056470	1996	48006620	1996

FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year
46556500	1996	46056480	1996	48006660	1996
46506460	1996	46006400	1996	48006630	1996
46506470	1996	46006410	1996	48006650	1996
46506480	1996	46006430	1996	48006640	1996
46506490	1996	46006460	1996	47956440	1996
46506500	1996	46006470	1996	47956450	1996
46506510	1996	46006480	1996	47956690	1996
47956680	1996	47656570	1996	45306560	1996
47956610	1996	47606470	1996	45256560	1996
47956670	1996	47606480	1996	45256570	1996
47956620	1996	47606490	1996	45256580	1996
47956660	1996	47606500	1996	45256590	1996
47956630	1996	47606550	1996	45256600	1996
47906440	1996	47606560	1996	45256610	1996
47906450	1996	47556480	1996	45206720	1996
47906580	1996	47556490	1996	45206710	1996
47906590	1996	47556560	1996	45206580	1996
47906600	1996	47506480	1996	45206590	1996
47906610	1996	47506490	1996	45206600	1996
47856450	1996	47506500	1996	45206610	1996
47856460	1996	47456480	1996	45206620	1996
47856570	1996	47456490	1996	45206630	1996
47856580	1996	47456500	1996	45156720	1996
47806450	1996	47406480	1996	45156710	1996
47806460	1996	47406490	1996	45156580	1996
47806470	1996	47406500	1996	45156700	1996
47806480	1996	47356490	1996	45156590	1996
47806490	1996	47356500	1996	45156690	1996
47806500	1996	47356510	1996	45156610	1996
47806510	1996	47306490	1996	45156620	1996
47806520	1996	47306500	1996	45156630	1996
47806570	1996	47306510	1996	45156650	1996
47756450	1996	47256490	1996	45156640	1996
47756460	1996	47256500	1996	45106710	1996
47756470	1996	47206490	1996	45106700	1996
47756480	1996	47206500	1996	45106690	1996
47756490	1996	47206510	1996	45106680	1996
47756500	1996	47156500	1996	45106670	1996
47756510	1996	47156510	1996	45106620	1996
47756520	1996	47156520	1996	45106660	1996
47756530	1996	47106490	1996	45106630	1996
47756570	1996	47106500	1996	45106650	1996
47706460	1996	47106520	1996	45106640	1996
47706470	1996	47106530	1996	45056710	1996

FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year
47706480	1996	45556490	1996	45056700	1996
47706490	1996	45556500	1996	45056690	1996
47706530	1996	45506500	1996	45056680	1996
47706540	1996	45506510	1996	45056670	1996
47706560	1996	45506520	1996	45056660	1996
47706570	1996	45456510	1996	45056650	1996
47656470	1996	45456520	1996	45056640	1996
47656480	1996	45456530	1996	45006690	1996
47656490	1996	45406530	1996	45006680	1996
47656500	1996	45406540	1996	45006670	1996
47656540	1996	45356540	1996	44956700	1996
47656550	1996	45356550	1996	44956690	1996
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46206730	2000	46106760	2000	46056650	2001
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46206660	2000	46106690	2000	46006720	2001
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45956600	2001	45856720	2001	45756520	2001
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45956610	2001	45856710	2001	45756760	2001
45956670	2001	45856580	2001	45756530	2001
45956620	2001	45856700	2001	45756750	2001
45956660	2001	45856590	2001	45756540	2001
45956630	2001	45856690	2001	45756740	2001
45956650	2001	45856600	2001	45756550	2001
45956640	2001	45856680	2001	45756730	2001
45906500	2001	45856610	2001	45756560	2001
45906510	2001	45856670	2001	45756720	2001
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45906760	2001	45856630	2001	45756580	2001
45906530	2001	45856650	2001	45756700	2001
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45906540	2001	45806490	2001	45756690	2001
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45906730	2001	45806510	2001	45756610	2001
45906560	2001	45806770	2001	45756670	2001
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45756660	2001	45656710	2001	45556570	2001
45756630	2001	45656580	2001	45556720	2001
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45706770	2001	45656620	2001	45556610	2001
45706760	2001	45656660	2001	45556670	2001
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45706570	2001	45606750	2001	45506550	2001

FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year	FILENAME:	Year
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45456660	2001	45306710	2001	45356570	2001
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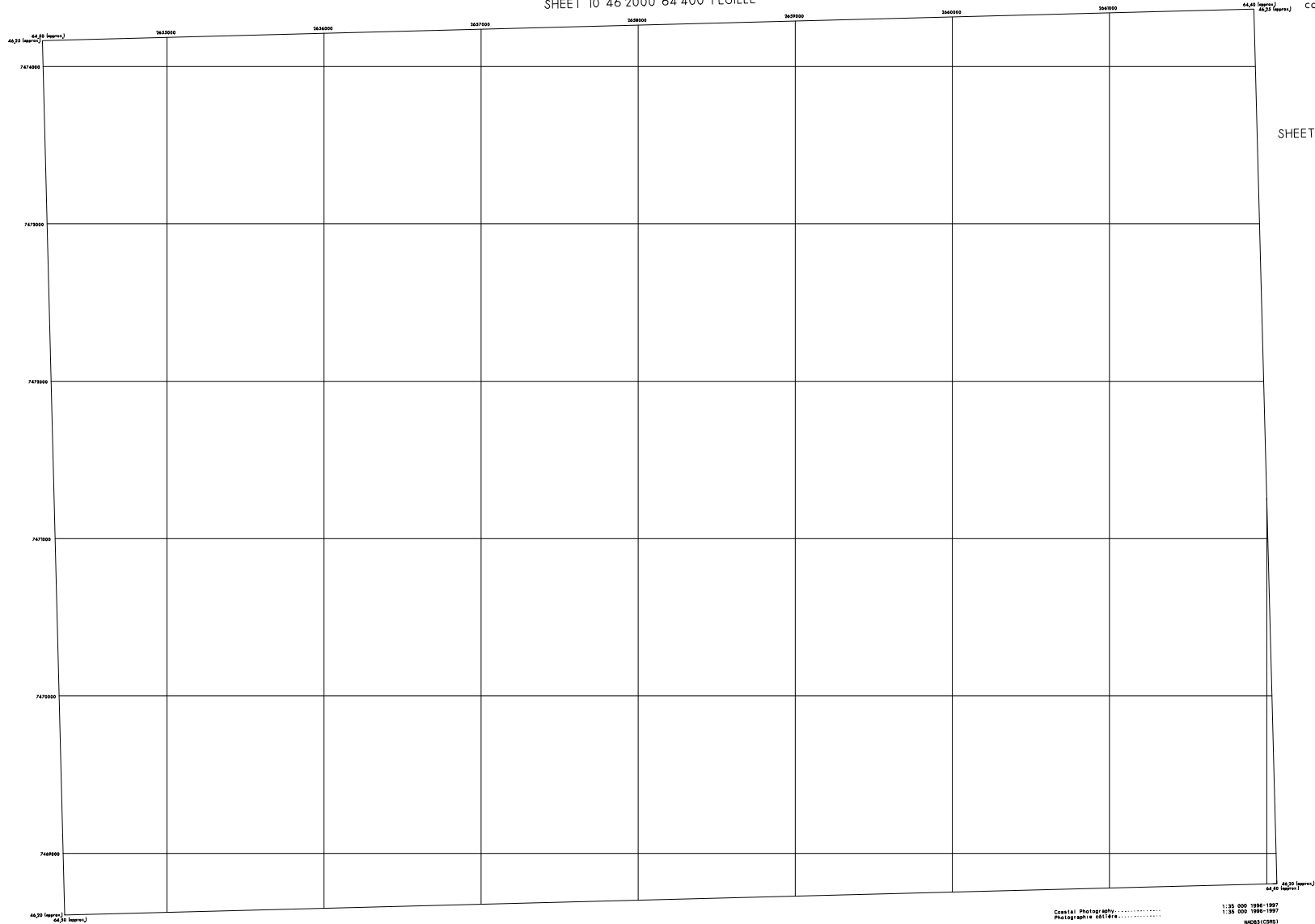
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45406600	2001	45256730	2001	45256630	2001
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45406610	2001	45256710	2001	45256640	2001
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45406620	2001	45256690	2001	45206730	2001
45406660	2001	45256680	2001	45206700	2001
45206690	2001	45206650	2001	45156730	2001
45206680	2001	45206640	2001	45106730	2001
45206670	2001	45156740	2001	45106720	2001
45206660	2001				

APPENDIX E

Example of Surround Files

SHEET 10 46 2000 64 400 FEUILLE

BOUDREAU
COMTÉ WESTMORLAND COUNTY



SHEET 10 46 2000 64 400 FEUILLE

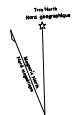
10 46 2000 64 400	10 46 2000 64 400	10 46 2000 64 400
10 46 2000 64 400	10 46 2000 64 400	10 46 2000 64 400
10 46 2000 64 400	10 46 2000 64 400	10 46 2000 64 400

SCALE 1:10 000 ECHELLE



Produced by: Service New Brunswick
Project: Airborne Sensing Corporation
Photography: Key Surveys
Photo control: GeoNet Technologies Ltd.
Control photogrammetric: GeoNet Technologies Ltd.
Aerial Triangulation: GeoNet Technologies Ltd.
Topographic: GeoNet Technologies Ltd.
Orthophotography: GeoNet Technologies Ltd.
Orthorectification: GeoNet Technologies Ltd.
Quality Control: DataOC
Control de la qualité: DataOC

Cosmic Photography: 1:35 000 1994-1997
Photographic: 1:35 000 1994-1997
Geometric Datum: NAD83(CRS82)
Datum de référence géométrique: NAD83(CRS82)
Reference Grid: N.B. Stereographic Projection
Quadrillage: Projection stéréographique du N.-B.
Grid Size: 1 000 metres
Quadrillage de: 1 000 mètres
False Northing (N): 7 500 000
Grondée (N) à l'origine: 7 500 000
False Easting (E): 2 500 000
Abscisse (E) à l'origine: 2 500 000



FILE 46206440.ORT FICHER

APPENDIX F

Header for Orthophotomap Surround File

Header for Orthophotomap Surround File

```

===== Header =====
1. Title Orthophoto Surround
2. File ID 45206640 3. Horizontal coord system NEMR
4. Header length 198 5. Vertical coord system MR
6. Descriptor length 16 7. Sounding, Spot Ht units MR,M1
8. Coordinate resolutions 9. Coordinate shifts
   XY 1.0000000000 X 0.000000000
   Y 0.000000000
   Z 0.1000000000 Z 0.000000000
10. Projection ST 11. Central meridian 66-30-00.000W
12. Scale 10000.00 13. Scaling lat 1 46-30-00.000N
14. Scaling factor 0.999912 15. Scaling Lat 2 N/A
16. Ellipsoid NA83 17. Vertical datum MSL
18. N/A 19. N/A
20. Graphic extent (*NAD83CSRS*,*NAD83CSRS*,*NAD83CSRS*,*NAD83CSRS*)
(system)
21. Neatline corners (metres) 21. Neatline corners Lat,Long
E= *NAD83CSRS* N= *NAD83CSRS* 45-12-00.077N 66-29-59.863W
E= *NAD83CSRS* N= *NAD83CSRS* 45-12-00.079N 66-23-59.886W
E= *NAD83CSRS* N= *NAD83CSRS* 45-15-00.079N 66-23-59.888W
E= *NAD83CSRS* N= *NAD83CSRS* 45-15-00.076N 66-29-59.862W
22. Format ID 5 23. Last edited 16-JUL-1998 21:43
24. False North 7500000.000 25. False East 2500000.000

```

APPENDIX G

Naming Convention for Support Files

<i>Naming Convention for Support Files</i>				
<i>Description</i>	<i>Pre 2000 Name</i>	<i>Post 2000 Name</i>	<i>Pre 2000 Name for Distribution</i>	<i>Post 2000 Name for Distribution</i>
CARIS Colour Table File	ETB96TBL.col	ETByyyyA.col	ETB96TBL.zip	ETByyyyA.zip
CARIS Colour Map File	ETB96MAP.cma	ETByyyyA.cma	ETB96MAP.zip	included above
CARIS Master File	ETB96MAS.txt	ETByyyyA.txt	ETB96MAS.zip	included above
CARIS Symbol File	ETB96SYM.dat	ETByyyyA.dat	ETB96DAT.zip	included above
CARIS Symbol File - binary	ETB96SYM.bin	ETByyyyA.bin	ETB96BIN.zip	included above
DXF Shape File	NBGIC10.shp	DXFyyyA.shp	SHAPE.zip	DXFyyyA.zip
DXF shape file (binary)	NBGIC10.shx	DXFyyyA.shx	included above	included above
ETB96 Index Map (ASCII)	INDEX96.asc	NDX1996A.asc	INDEX96.zip	NDX1996A.zip
ETB96 Index Map (DXF)	INDEX96.dxf	NDX1996A.dxf	included above	included above
ETB96 Index Map (PRN)	INDEX96.prn	NDX1996A.prn	included above	included above
ETB98 Index Map (ASCII)		NDX1998A.asc	Not Applicable	NDX1998A.zip
ETB98 Index Map (DXF)		NDX1998A.dxf	Not Applicable	included above
ETB98 Index Map (PRN)		NDX1998A.prn	Not Applicable	included above
SODB User Guide (English)		OREyyyA.doc	Not Applicable	Not Available
SODB User Guide (French)		ORFyyyA.doc	Not Applicable	Not Available
SODB User Guide (PDF) English		OREyyyA.pdf	Not Applicable	ORE1998A.pdf
SODB User Guide (PDF) French		ORFyyyA.pdf	Not Applicable	ORF1998A.pdf
Notes:				
1. Where: yyyy = 4 digit year, and A = version (A - Z)				
2. All file names must adhere to the character case convention as follows:				
all text to left of "." is to be UPPERCASE				
all text to right of "." is to be lowercase				

SODB Agreement (English)		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement
SODB Agreement (French)		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement
SODB Agreement (PDF) English		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement
SODB Agreement (PDF) French		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement		See CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement
ETB96 User Guide (English)	ETB96UGE.wpd	UGE1996A.doc	Not Available	Not Available
ETB96 User Guide (French)	BDA96GUF.wpd	GUF1996A.doc	Not Available	Not Available
ETB96 User Guide (PDF) English	ETB96UGE.pdf	UGE1996A.pdf	ETB96UGE.zip	UGE1996A.pdf
ETB96 User Guide (PDF) French	BDA96GUF.pdf	GUF1996A.pdf	BDA96GUF.zip	GUF1996A.pdf
ETB96 Agreement (English)	ETB96AGR.wpd	AGR1996A.doc	Not Available	Not Available
ETB96 Agreement (French)	BDA96ENT.wpd	ENT1996A.doc	Not Available	Not Available
ETB96 Agreement (PDF) English	ETB96AGR.pdf	AGR1996A.pdf	ETB96AGR.zip	AGR1996A.pdf
ETB96 Agreement (PDF) French	BDA96ENT.pdf	ENT1996A.pdf	BDA96ENT.zip	ENT1996A.pdf
ETB96 Name Cross Reference (ASCII)	ETB96XRF.asc	XRF1996A.asc	ETB96XRF.zip	XRF1996A.zip
CTDB/DTDB98 User Guide (English)		UGE1998A.doc	Not Applicable	Not Available
CTDB/DTDB98 User Guide (French)		GUF1998A.doc	Not Applicable	Not Available
CTDB/DTDB98 User Guide (PDF) English		UGE1998A.pdf	Not Applicable	UGE1998A.pdf
CTDB/DTDB98 User Guide (PDF) French		GUF1998A.pdf	Not Applicable	GUF1998A.pdf
CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement (English)		AGR1998A.doc		Not Available
CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement (French)		ENT1998A.doc		Not Available
CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement (PDF) English		AGR1998A.pdf		AGR1998A.pdf
CTDB/DTDB98 Agreement (PDF) French		ENT1998A.pdf		ENT1998A.pdf
Notes: 1. Where: yyyy = 4 digit year, and A = version (A - Z) 2. All file names must adhere to the character case convention as follows: all text to left of "." is to be UPPERCASE all text to right of "." is to be lowercase				