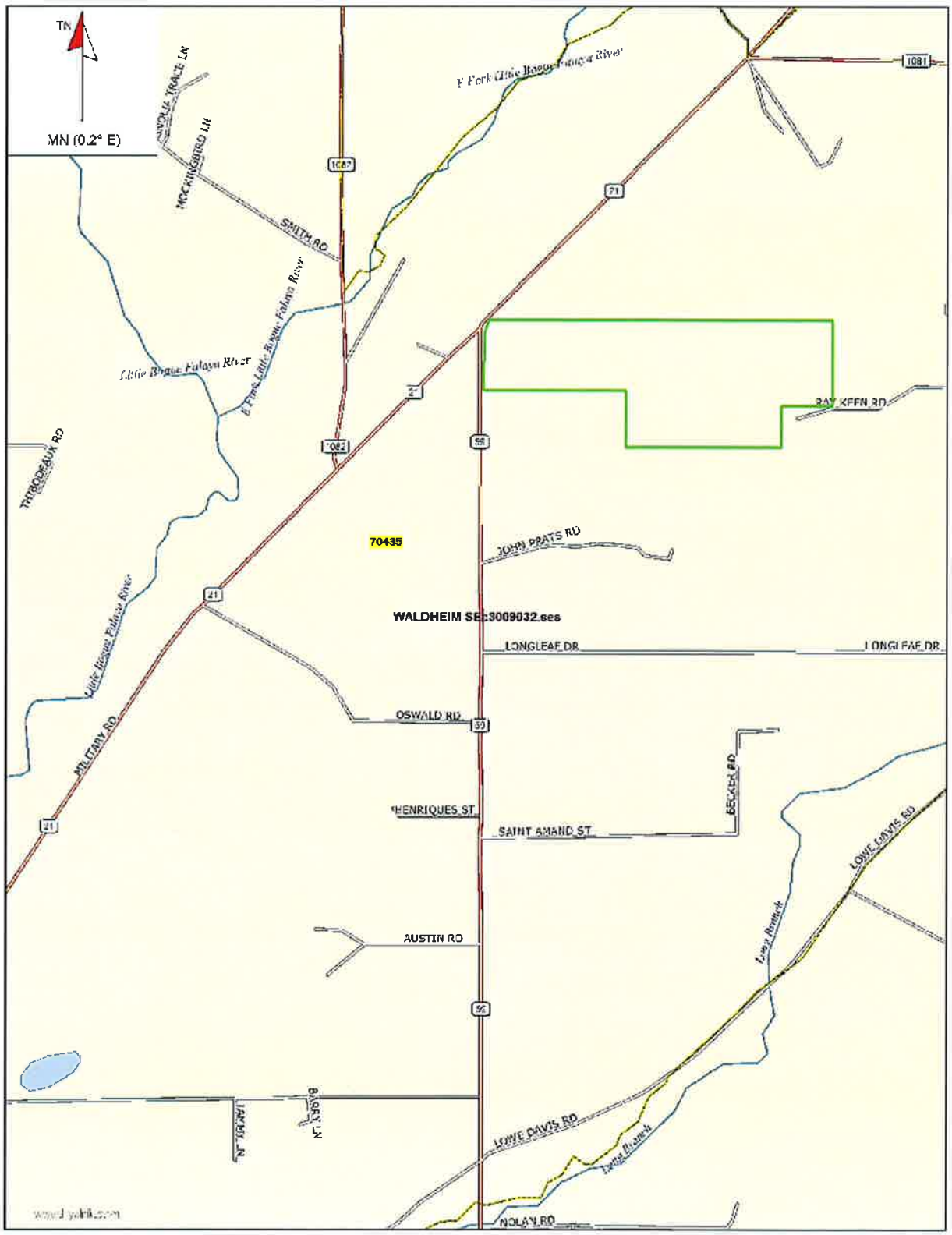

Data use subject to license.

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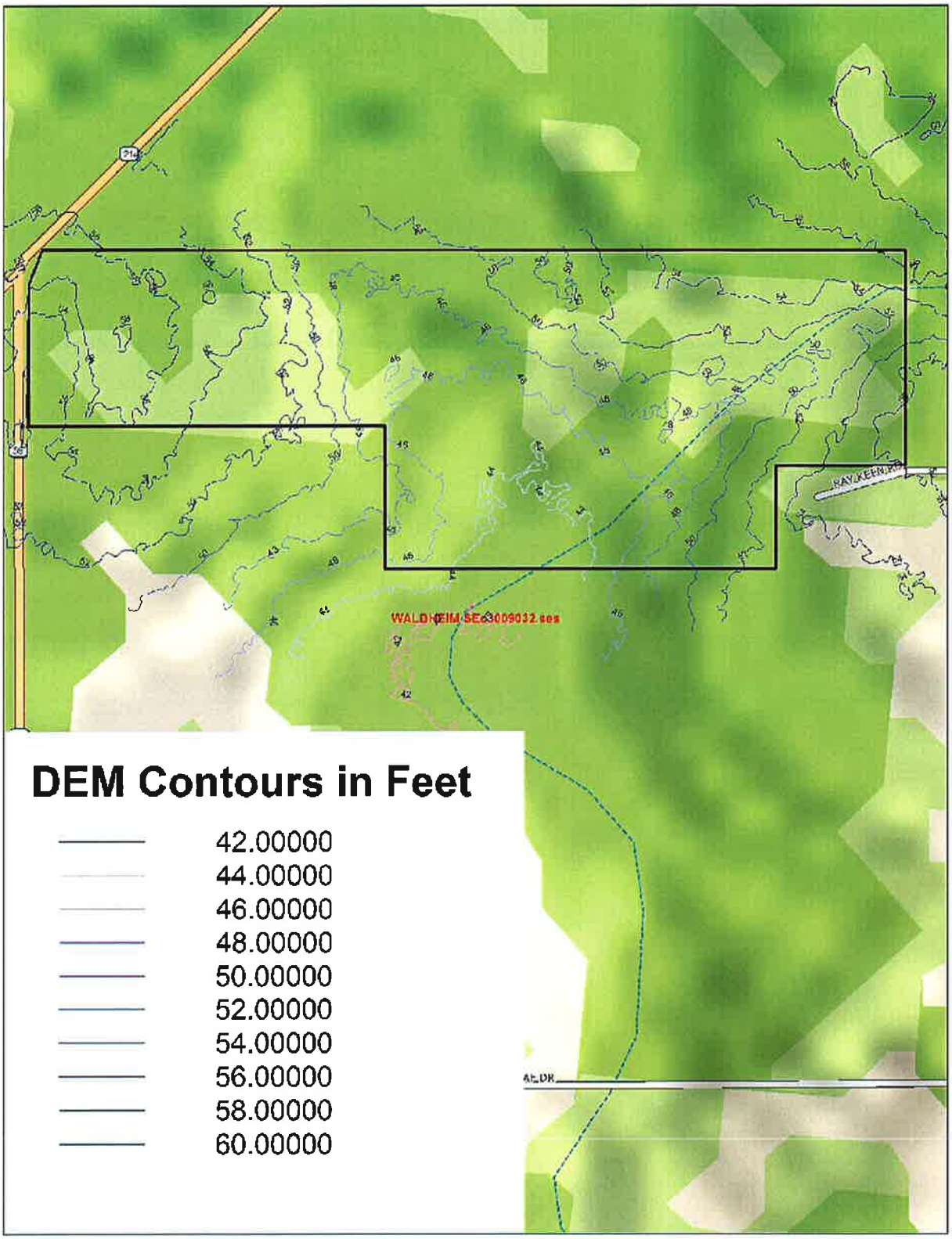
604 W.Charles St.
Hammond, LA 7041
985 429 0333



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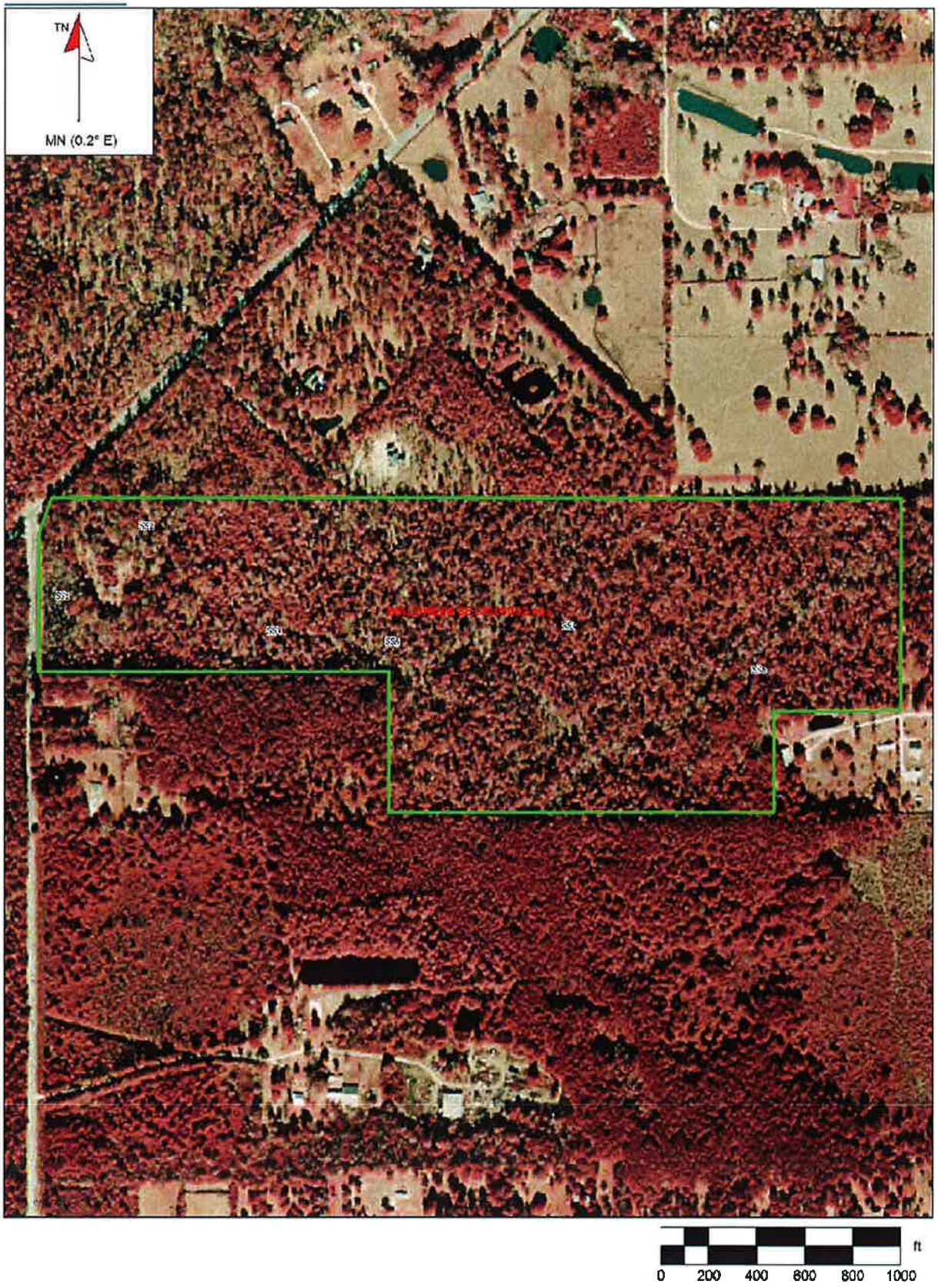
Hammond, LA 7041
985 429 0333



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2004 Infrared DOQQ (page 11)

A Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle (DOQ) is a computer-generated image of an aerial photograph in which the image displacement caused by terrain relief and camera tilt has been removed. The DOQ combines the image characteristics of the original photograph with the geo-referenced qualities of a map.

DOQs are black and white (B/W), natural color, or color-infrared (CIR) images with 1-meter ground resolution. We utilize color infrared for purposes of wetland delineations

Color infrared aerial imagery whether acquired using color aerial infrared film or a digital sensor is sensitive to a portion of the non-visible spectrum of light.

Because color infrared film is highly sensitive and easily subject to degradation which can affect colors, this quality needs to be taken in to account when interpreting color infrared photographs initially acquired using film media.

Red tones in color infrared aerial photographs are almost always associated with live vegetation and the tone of red can be a guide to the density and health of the vegetation and how vigorously it is growing. Dead vegetation will tend to appear as various shades of tan or green, and water features such as wetlands may show up as shades of blue, green, or black. Thus infrared imagery is particularly useful for crop, forest, wetland, vineyard and other agricultural analyses.

Ground areas appear as various shades of green, blue or white depending on the composition of the ground area and its moisture content. Sand will appear as white or light tan and soils with a high clay content will appear blue, green or a combination of these. The darkness of the soil tones provides information regarding the moisture content of the soil, darker areas contain more moisture.

Color infrared aerial photography is also useful for discriminating between the composition of road surfaces and other man made materials. For example, asphalt roads will appear dark blue or black, concrete roads using a relatively clean concrete will show light color tones, and dirt or concrete roads will show colors lighter than asphalt which are dependent on the composition of those roads. Similar compositional analysis is possible for other man-made structures including environmental sites, plants and other urban areas.

Color infrared aerial photography is also useful for analyzing water depth and sediment content. Clear, clean water will appear very dark, close to a black tone. As sediment content increases the shades shift to blue color tones. Color tones of very shallow water may reflect predominantly the color tones of the soil beneath this water. Color infrared aerial photography is therefore uniquely useful for analyzing sediment flows.

Geo-referenced images are simply images that are assigned a set of coordinates. It is useful for overlay of GPS waypoints and coordinates to assist in locating features and cross referencing GPS map data.

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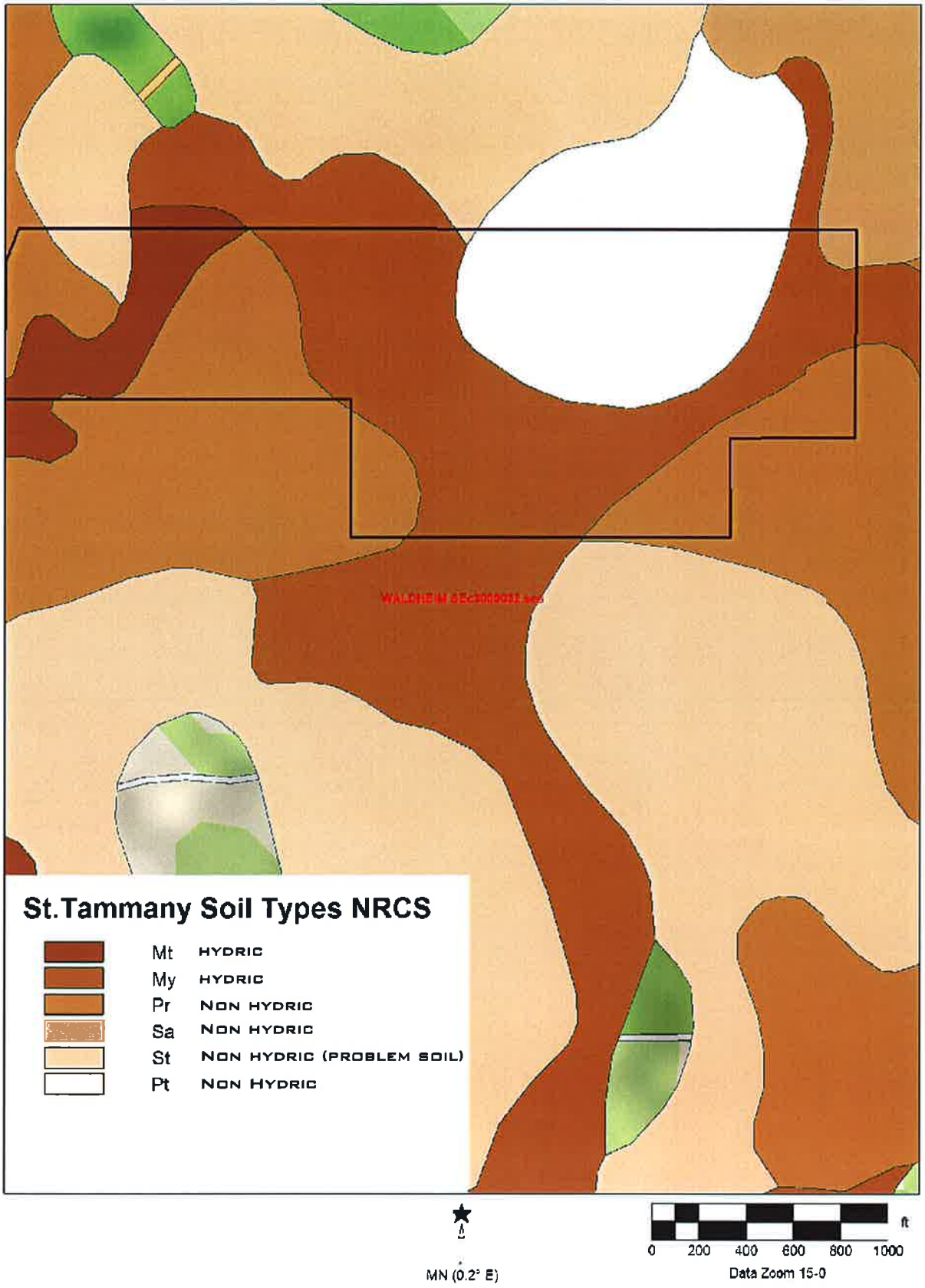

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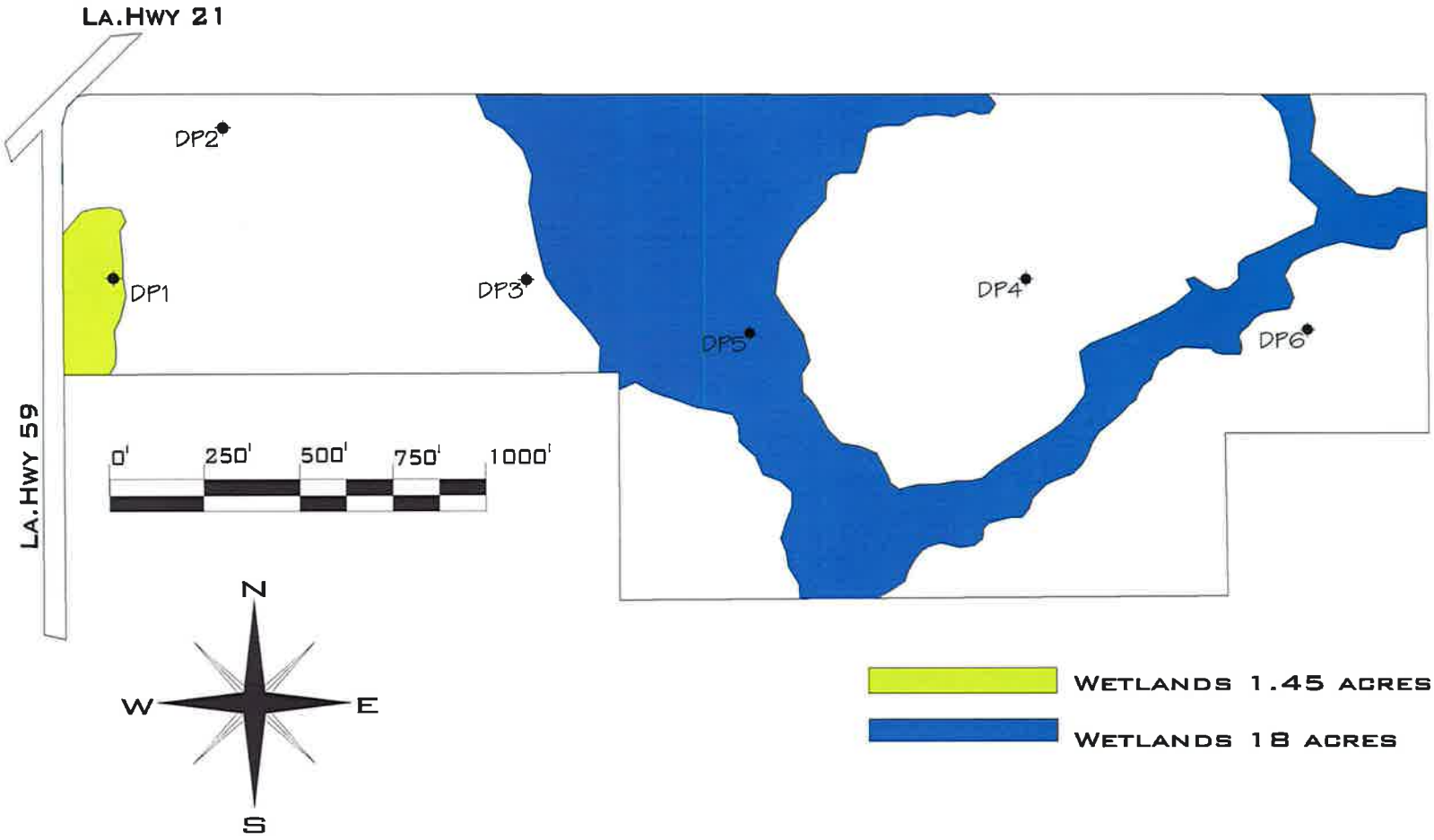
Robert Maurin
+/- 83.24 acres
Wetland Delineation
La.Hwy.59 Covington, LA



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Hammond, LA 70401
985 429 0333 P
504 285 9966 F
www.hydrik.com

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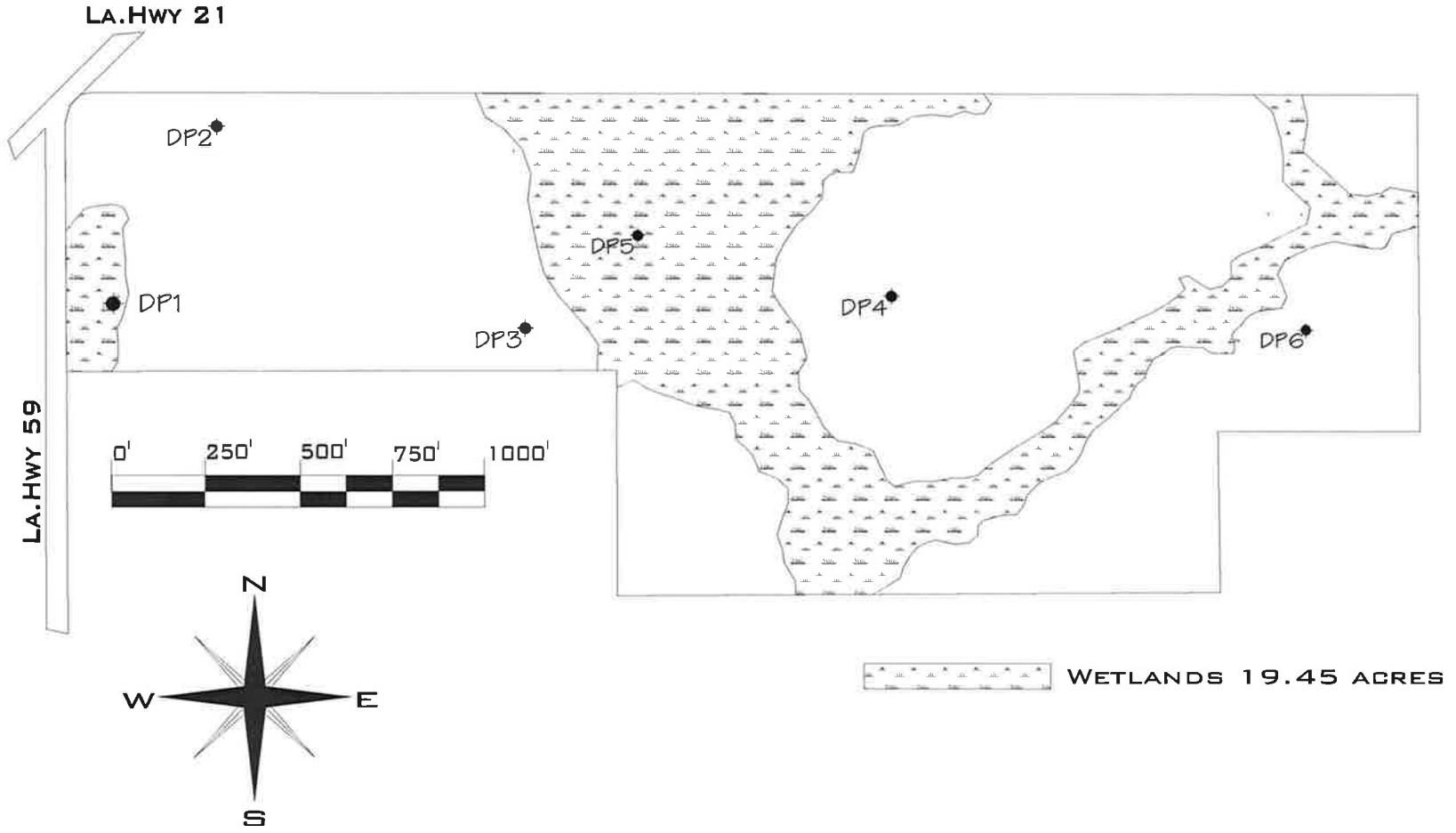
HWC LLC		MJH	0816a	07-16-08	

Robert Maurin +\- 83.24 acres Covington, LA	Wetland Delineation color map

Robert Maurin
+/- 83.24 acres
Wetland Delineation
La.Hwy.59 Covington, LA



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HWC LLC		MJH	08168	07-16-08	

Robert Maurin +\- 83.24 acres Covington, LA	Wetland Delineation Map