

The logo for Ayres Geospatial, featuring the word "AYRES" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. Below the letters "YRES" is a horizontal line consisting of a dashed orange segment on the left and a solid orange segment on the right.

GEOSPATIAL

Bringing Historical Imagery Datasets to the Digital Age

Tyler Kaebisch,
Geospatial Project Manager

Ingenuity, Integrity,
and Intelligence.

www.AyresAssociates.com

Quick History of Aerial Photography

As early as the mid-1800s, imagery was being collected from kites and air balloons

In the early 1900s and during World War I we saw:

- Reconnaissance
- Start of the military's development of aerial cameras and mounts in aircraft



Quick History of Aerial Photography

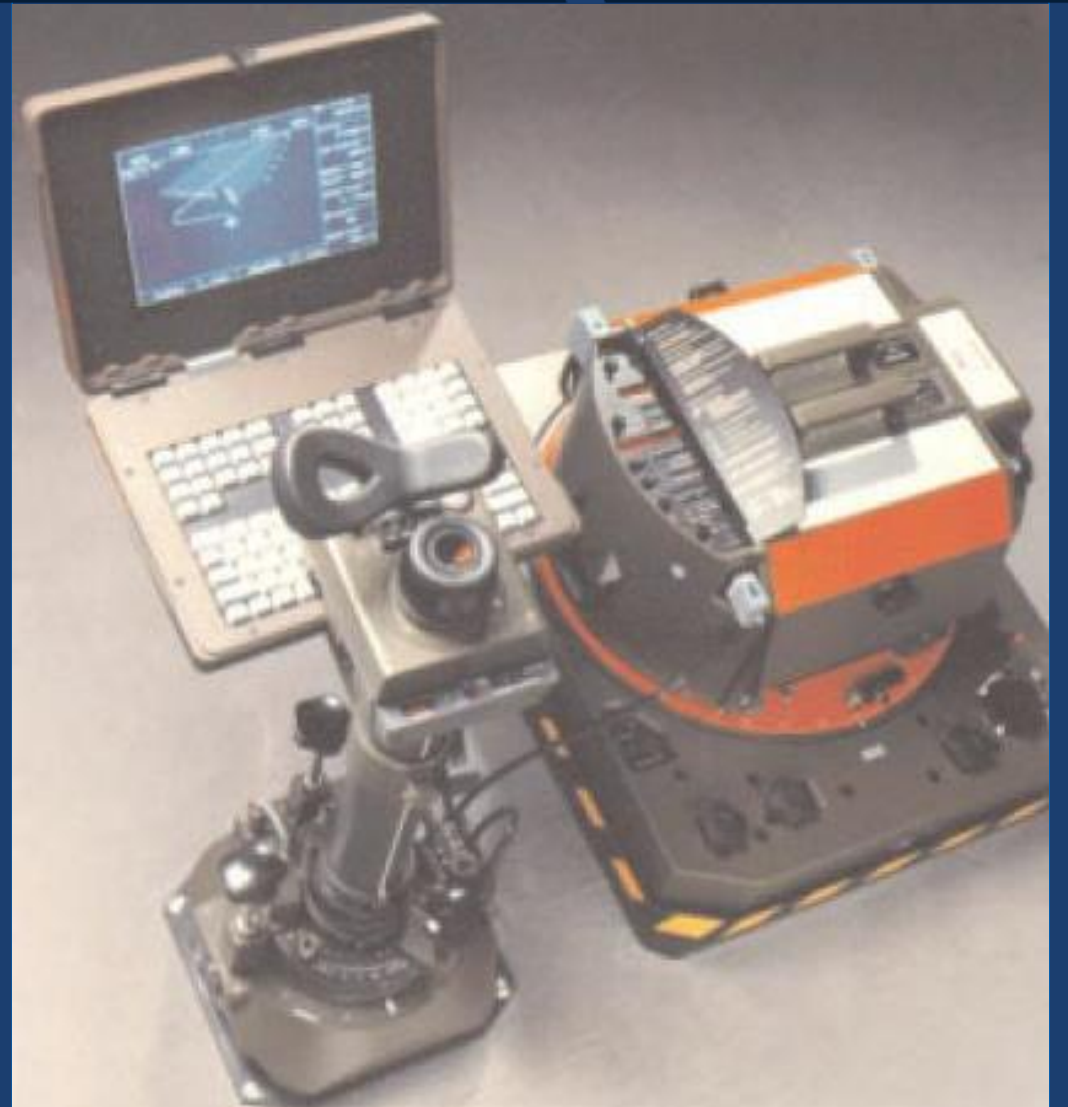


- First commercial aerial photography firms – 1930s
 - Built off the success of WWI aerial photography
 - Photography from this era is the start of the national archive
- World War II – 1940s
 - Advances in stereoscopic imagery and photogrammetry
 - Many veterans returned home to work in commercial and academic/research careers
- Start of federal imagery and elevation dataset programs
 - NAIP
 - NDOP
 - National Map
 - Etc.



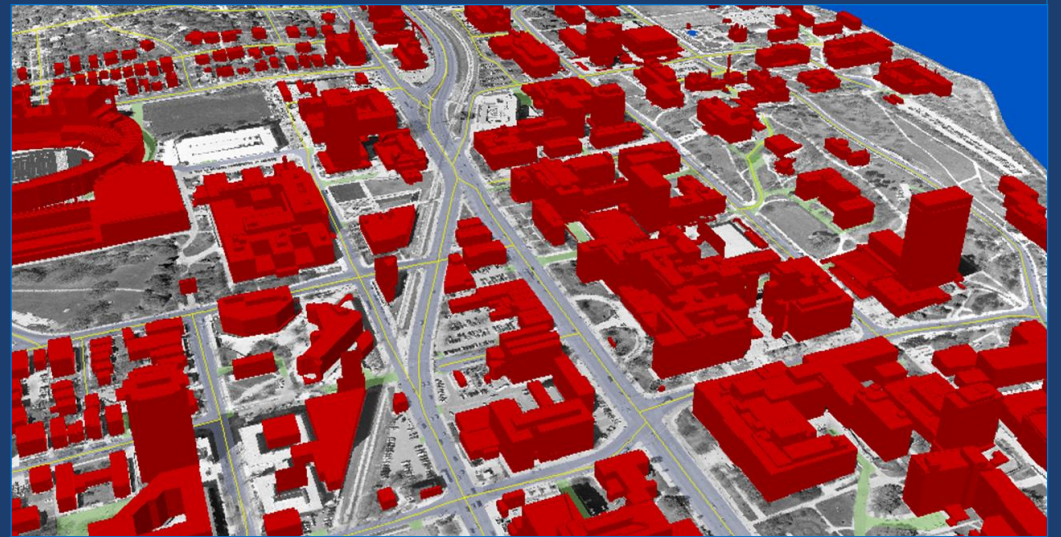
Imagery as We Know it Today

- Film cameras through the 20th Century
 - Black and white to color film
 - Infrared and near infrared film
 - More commercial applications
 - Advances in viewing platforms
 - Accuracy and resolution improvements
 - ABGPS/IMU
 - Ground control
 - More affordable



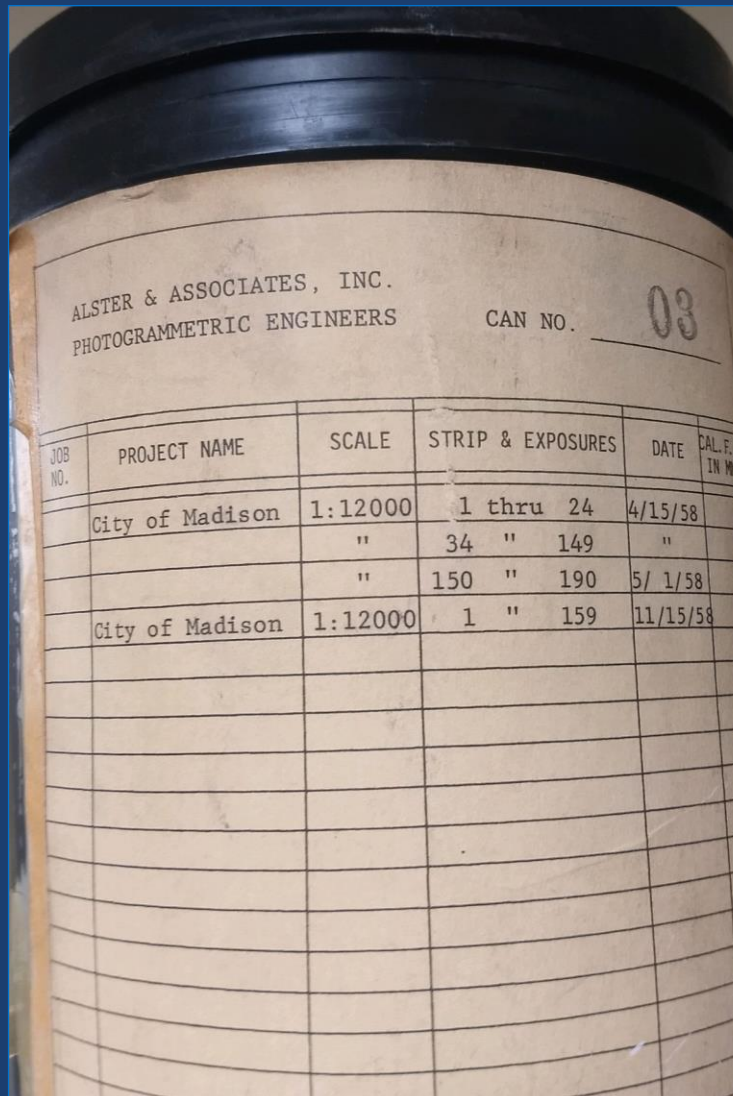
Imagery as We Know it Today

- Film cameras to digital sensors
 - Film eventually phased out
 - Efficiency and quality improvements
 - RGBI (4-band)
 - Thermal
 - Simultaneous collection with lidar
 - Satellite imagery
 - Oblique collection
 - UAS
 - Mobile mapping
 - Applications are endless!



What is Historic Aerial Imagery?

- Archived imagery, usually in a rolled film negative format and prints, that may not yet be converted to a digital format.
- Once converted to a standard digital format, this imagery can be run through a series of geo-referencing, rectification, and image mosaic processes.
- The final product can be used in modern GIS viewers and web mapping services.



Digital Image Scanner



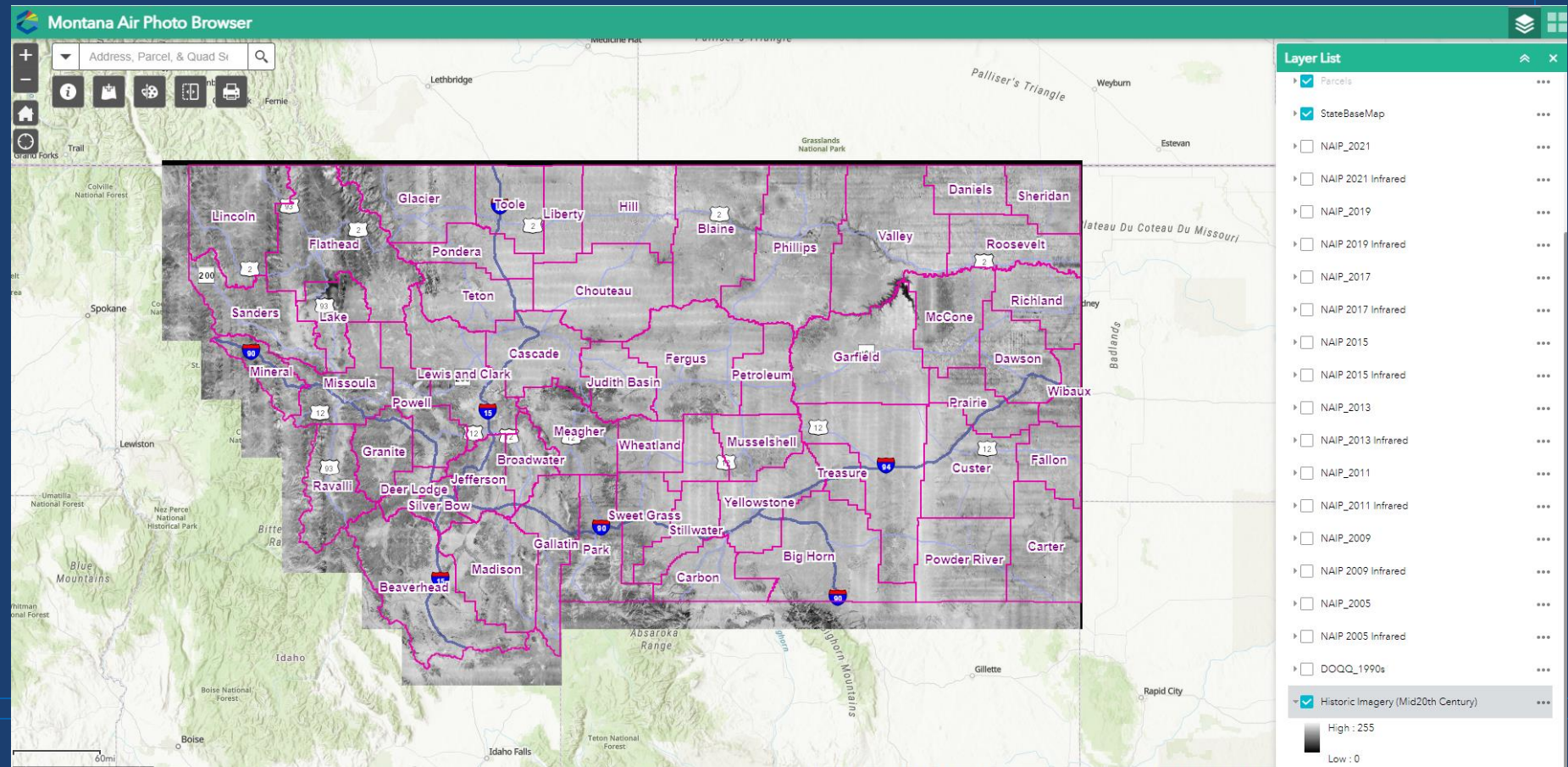
http://www.wihttps://ncap.org.uk/sites/default/files/NCAP_Leica_DSW600.2.jpgld-heerbrugg.com/images/SNAGHTMLdd4df4.PN

Specialized digital image scanners are capable of capturing the geometry of the original aerial film and prints to micron levels of accuracy. Using this type of scanner creates digital scans that can be used to create orthoimages, which require high radiometric and geometric accuracy as well as very high optical resolution.

Microns vs. DPI

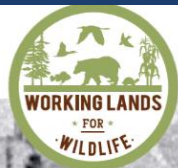
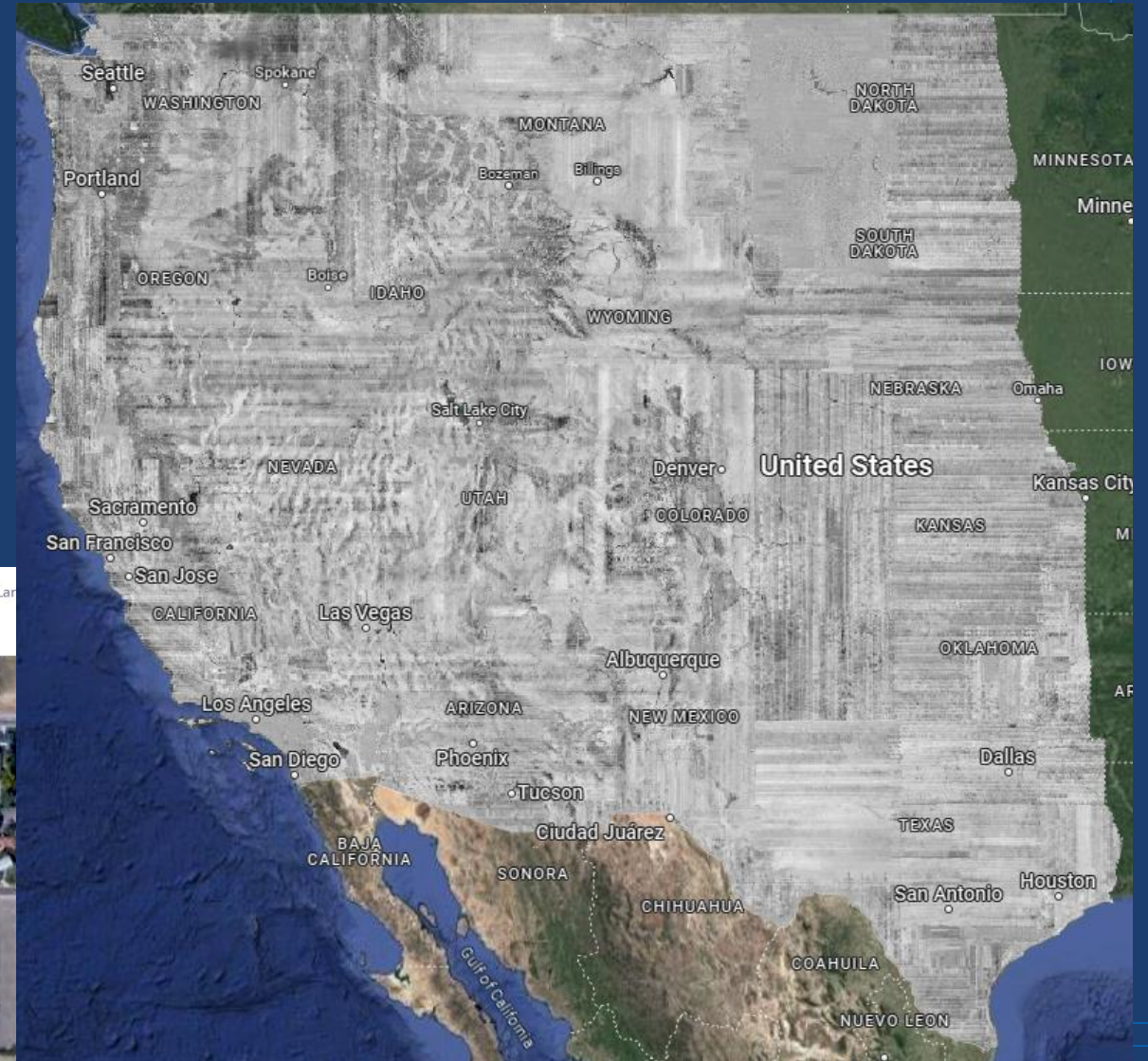
Where can we find historical aerial imagery in MT?

- Montana Air Photo Browser
 - Downloadable NAIP County mosaics (2005-2021) - .sid format - 3 band



Where can we find historical aerial imagery in MT?

- Landscape Explorer
 - Historic imagery viewer with slider
 - Mid 1950's imagery and current google imagery
 - Can download the imagery by tile for free
 - Tile index and seamlines are also included in the gis data download option



© Landscape Explorer Lost Landscapes How To Use

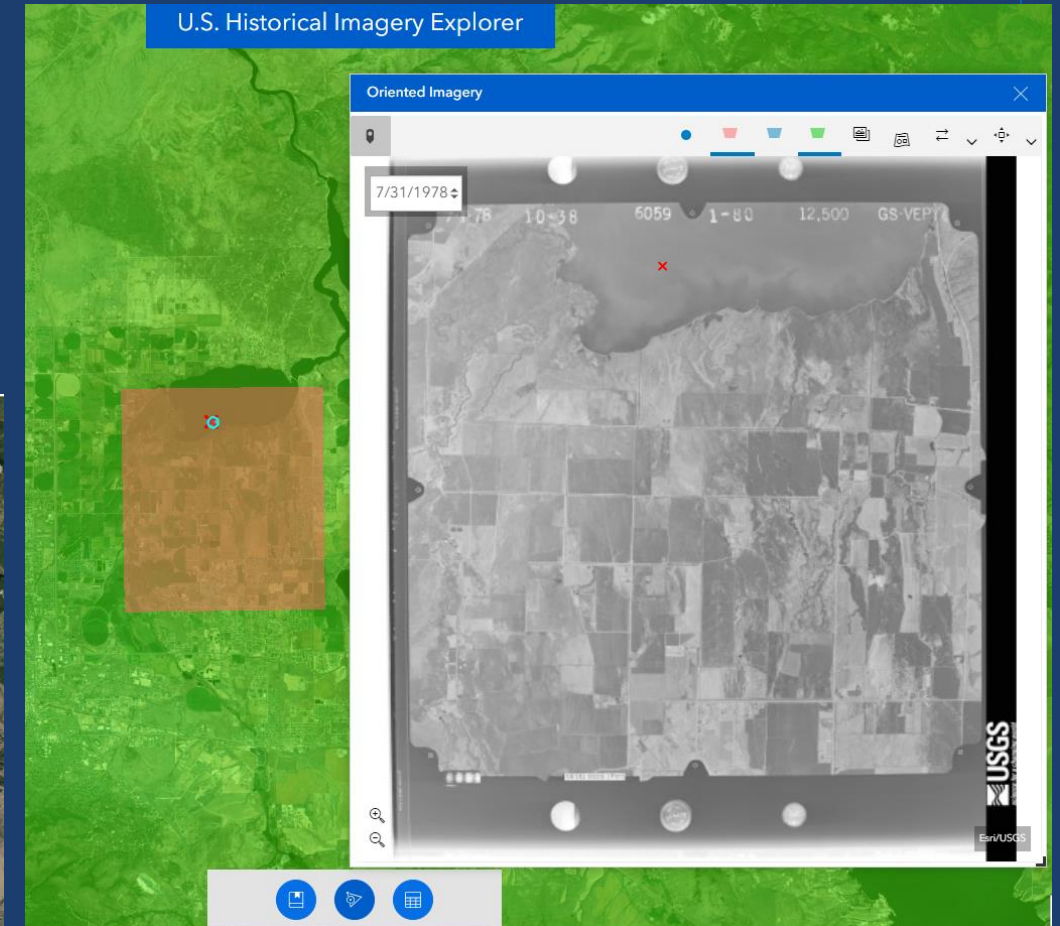
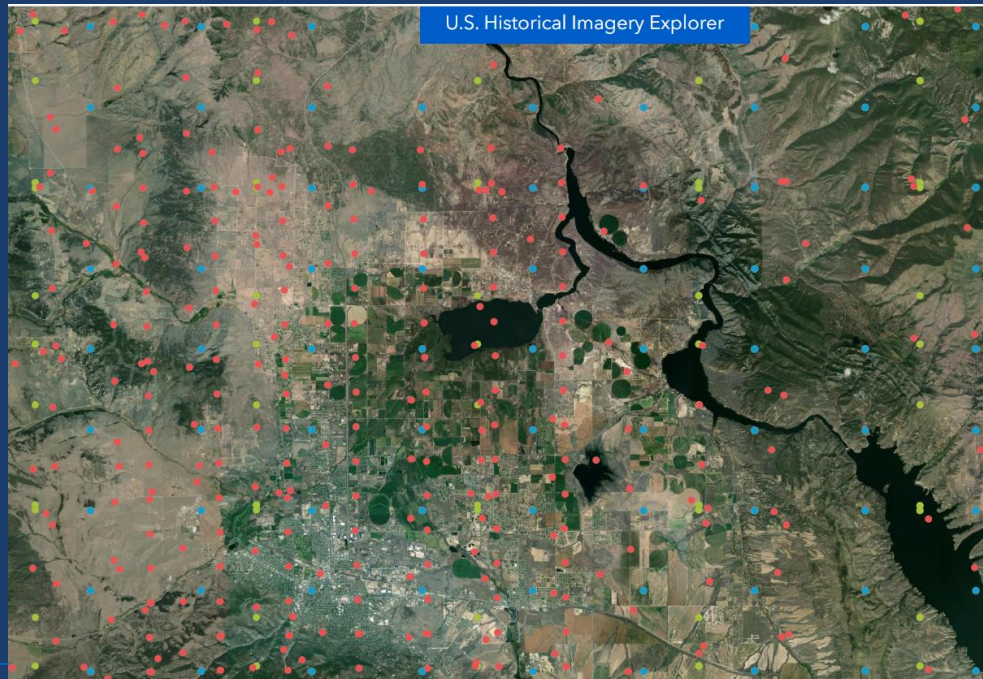
About the Lar



Landscape Explorer

Where can we find historical aerial imagery in MT?

- US Historical Imagery Explorer
 - Historic imagery viewer of NAPP and NHAP programs
 - Raw film scanned data
 - Data from 1950 - 2000



Where can we find historical aerial imagery in MT?

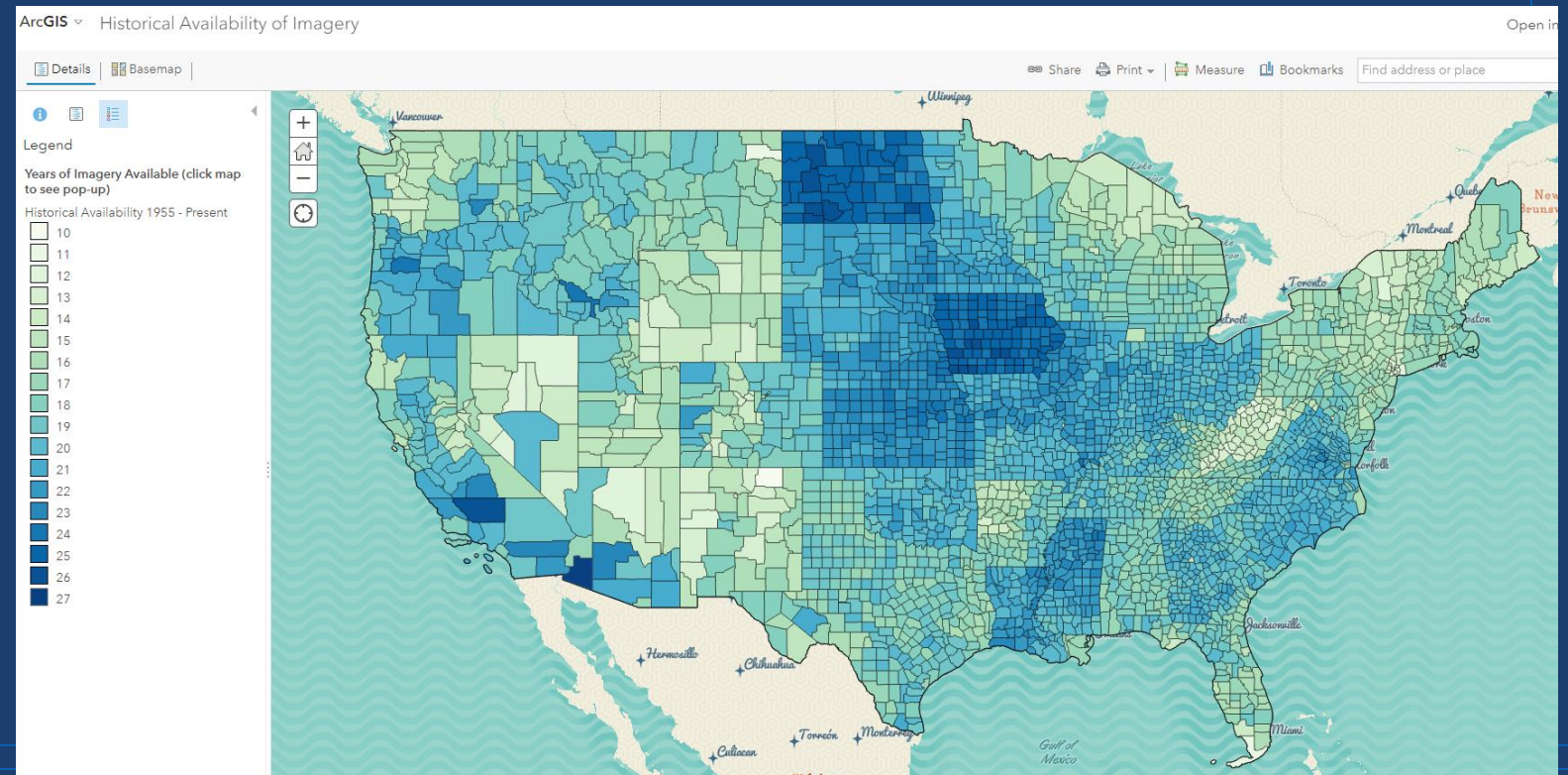
- Montana State Library
 - Current Aerial Imagery 2000's
 - Able to order NAIP imagery datasets
- Montana Historical Imagery
 - USGS Single Frame Archives
 - 1940s and 1950s
- Earth Explorer
 - NAIP, NHAP, NAAP, Single Frames

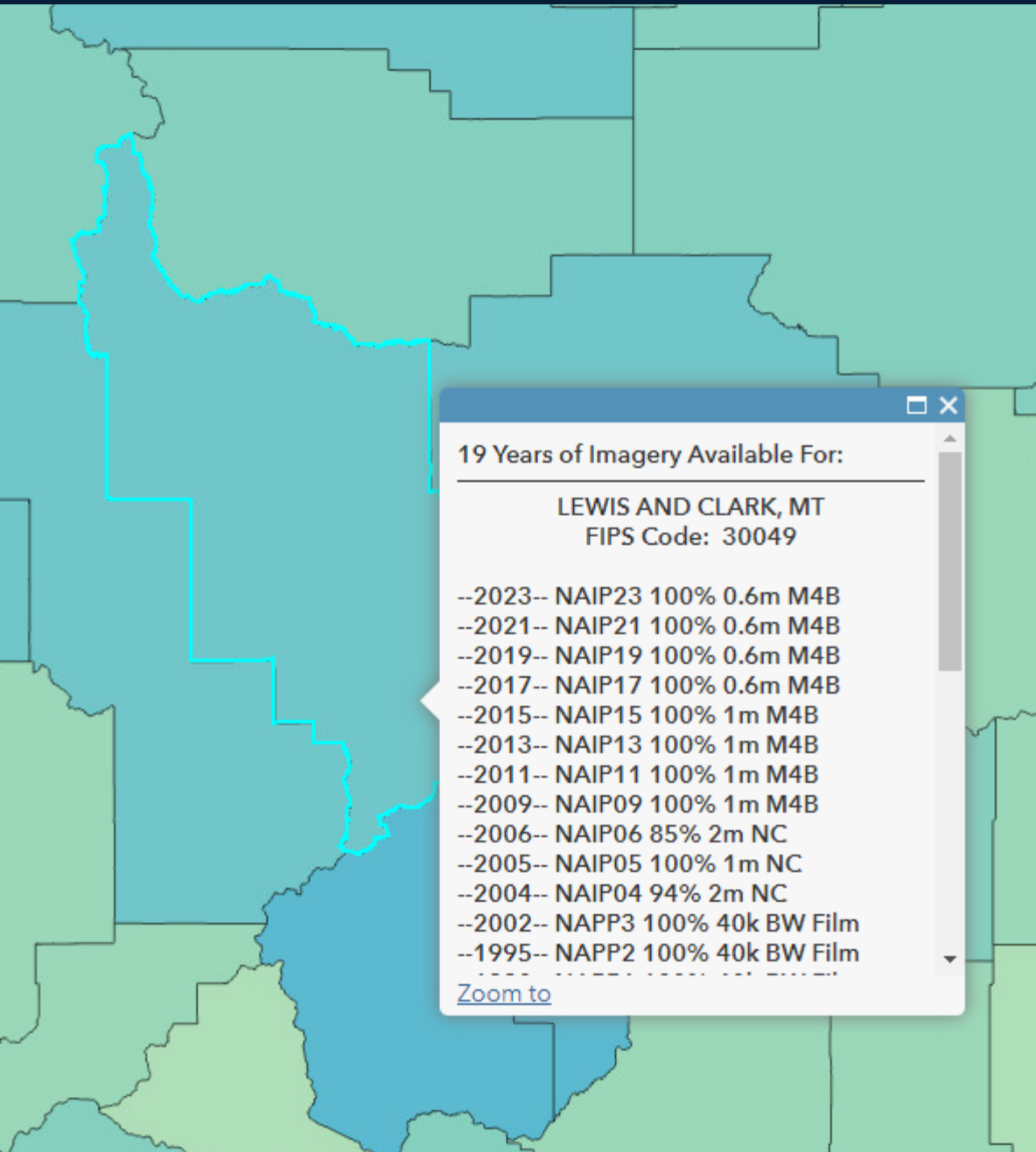


Where can we find historical aerial imagery in MT?



- USDA GEOSPATIAL ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS
125 S State Street Suite 6416
Salt Lake City, UT 84138





19 Years of Imagery Available For:

LEWIS AND CLARK, MT
FIPS Code: 30049

- 2023-- NAIP23 100% 0.6m M4B
- 2021-- NAIP21 100% 0.6m M4B
- 2019-- NAIP19 100% 0.6m M4B
- 2017-- NAIP17 100% 0.6m M4B
- 2015-- NAIP15 100% 1m M4B
- 2013-- NAIP13 100% 1m M4B
- 2011-- NAIP11 100% 1m M4B
- 2009-- NAIP09 100% 1m M4B
- 2006-- NAIP06 85% 2m NC
- 2005-- NAIP05 100% 1m NC
- 2004-- NAIP04 94% 2m NC
- 2002-- NAPP3 100% 40k BW Film
- 1995-- NAPP2 100% 40k BW Film

[Zoom to](#)

Montana

State FSA Office: <http://fsa.usda.gov/FSA/stateOffices?area= MT>

County FSA Office: <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov>

Lewis and Clark - 30049 (AZU)

Square Mile Land Area: 3461

PROG	%COV	YEAR	RES SCL	BAND TYPE	FMT	QTY	REMARKS
NAIP19	100	2019		M4B	MR	1	CCM 6.557GB
NAIP19	100	2019		NC	MR	1	CCM 6.557GB
NAIP17	100	2017	0.6	NC	MR	1	CCM 6.670GB
NAIP17		2017	0.6	M4B	GT	272	QQ 114.712GB
NAIP15	100	2015	1	NC	MR	1	CCM 4.824GB
NAIP15		2015	1	M4B	GT	13	QQ 2.176GB
NAIP13	100	2013	1	NC	MR	1	CCM 4.822GB
NAIP13		2013	1	M4B	GT	329	QQ 55.391GB
NAIP11		2011	1	M4B	GT	329	QQ 54.907GB
NAIP11	100	2011	1	NC	MR	2	CCM 4.447GB
NAIP09	100	2009	1	NC	MR	2	CCM 4.599GB
NAIP09		2009	1	M4B	GT	329	QQ 55.218GB
NAIP06		2006	2	NC	GT	234	QQ 7.372GB
NAIP06	85	2006	2	NC	MR	1	CCM .741GB
NAIP05		2005	1	NC	GT	351	QQ 44.327GB
NAIP05	100	2005	1	NC	MR	2	CCM 4.694GB
NAIP04	94	2004	2	NC	MR	2	CCM .192GB
NAIP04		2004	2	NC	GT	335	QQ 10.477GB
NAPP3	100	2002	40000	BW			
NAPP3	100	2002	48	BW	TF	70	25.81 GB
NAPP2		1998	48	BW	TF	5	1.94 GB
NDOP	100	1995	1	BW	MR	2	CCM
NAPP2	100	1995	48	BW	TF	140	51.62 GB
NAPP2	100	1995	40000	BW			
NAPP1	100	1990	49	BW	TF	18	7.26 GB
NAPP1	100	1990	40000	BW	LI	3	17824-PARTIALLY RECTIFIED
NHAP1	100	1988	73	CIR	TF	6	6.91 GB
NHAP1	100	1987	71	CIR	TF	2	2.29 GB
NHAP1	100	1987	74	CIR	TF	1	1.15 GB
NHAP1	100	1987	69	CIR	TF	49	56.33 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	69	CIR	TF	75	86.49 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	71	CIR	TF	22	25.36 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	71	CIR	TF	48	55.2 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	72	CIR	TF	1	1.15 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	72	CIR	TF	9	10.33 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	73	CIR	TF	1	1.15 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	73	CIR	TF	50	57.43 GB
NHAP1	100	1984	74	CIR	TF	44	50.53 GB
FSA	(P)	1978	40000	BW	PI	11	6641 A&B
FSA	(P)	1966	20000	BW	PI	1	6640
FSA	(P)	1965	20000	BW	PI	11	6639 A&B
FSA	(P)	1965	24	BW	TF	291	105.6 GB
FSA	(P)	1964	24	BW	TF	1486	527.29 GB
FSA	(P)	1955	24	BW	TF	1322	464.2 GB

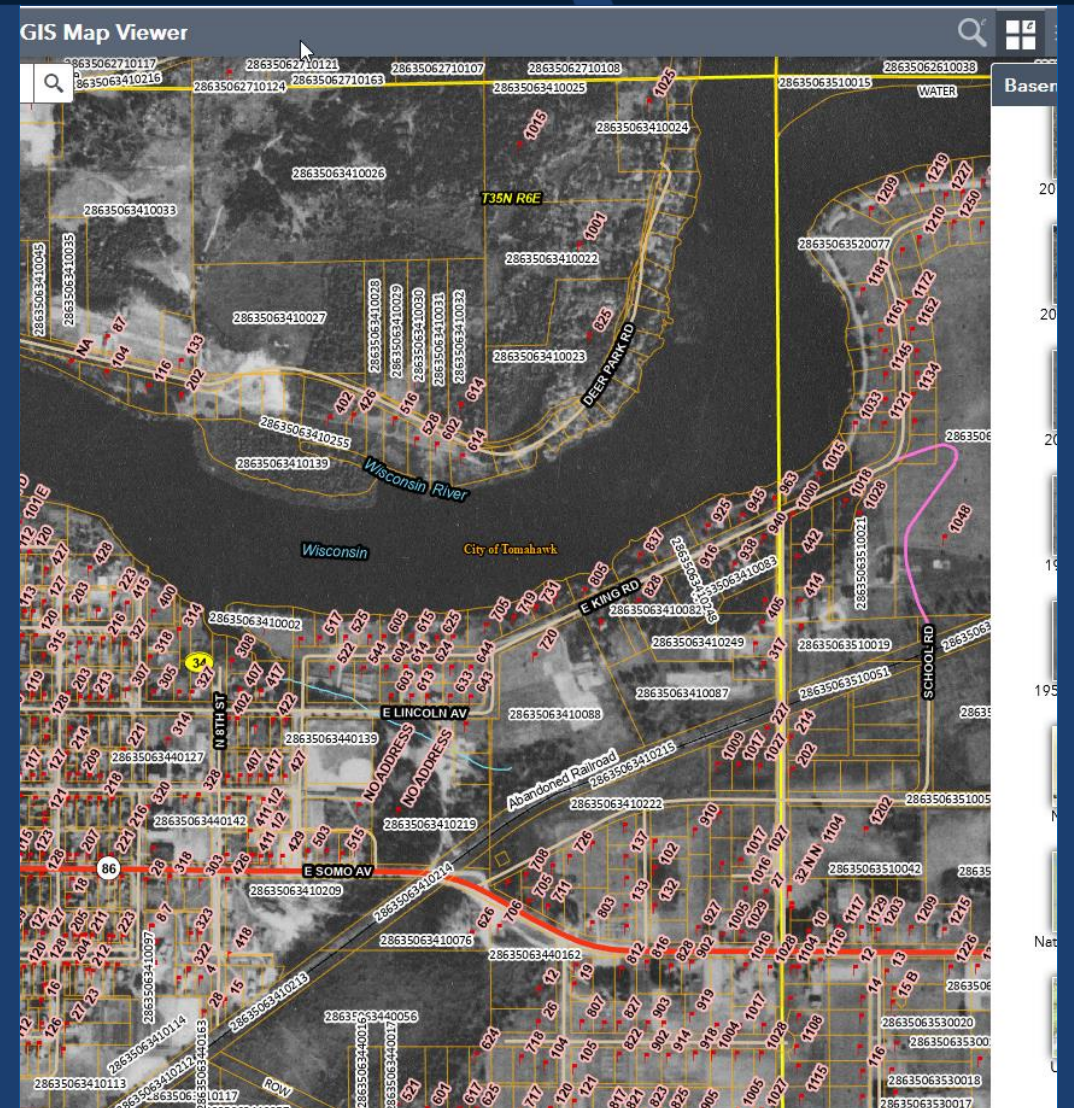
Where can we find historical aerial imagery in MT?

- Private collections
 - Universities, Map Libraries
 - Archived film and prints from 1950s to present
 - Digital imagery and elevation data
 - Do not throw away your prints!!
- What is hiding in that flat file in your office?



Uses for Historic Aerial Imagery

- Historic Occupation Lines
 - Helps with parcel mapping, deed calls, searching locations for old fence lines and survey markers
- Historic Land Use
 - Aiding in parcel mapping, historic survey map layouts and intentions, viewing population growth and changes with the road systems
- Road Layouts
 - Aids with old roadway calls in deeds for parcel mapping, retracing historic survey notes and gives ability to track new and historic road locations and time frames of their construction or abandonments

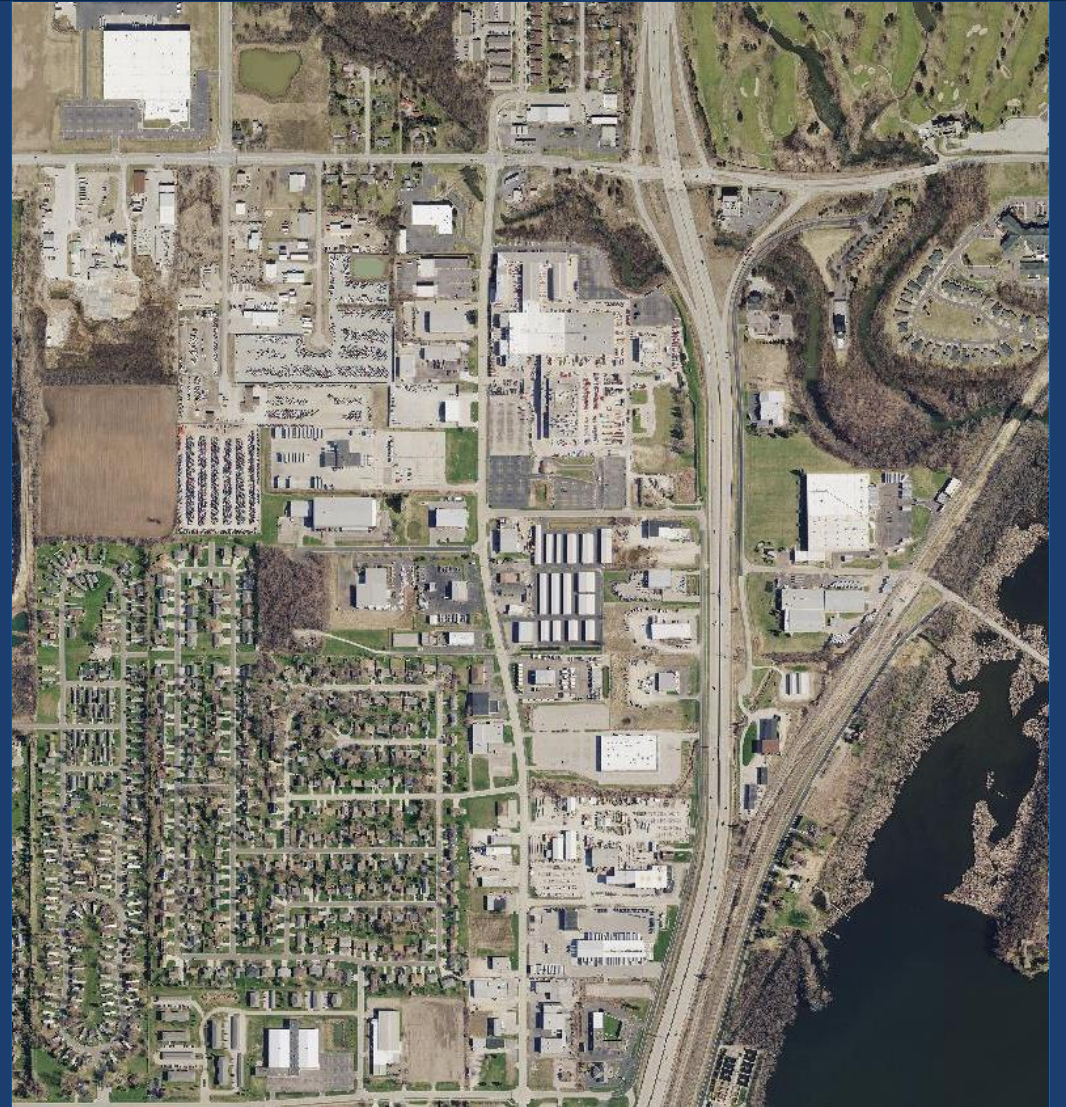


Uses for Historic Aerial Imagery

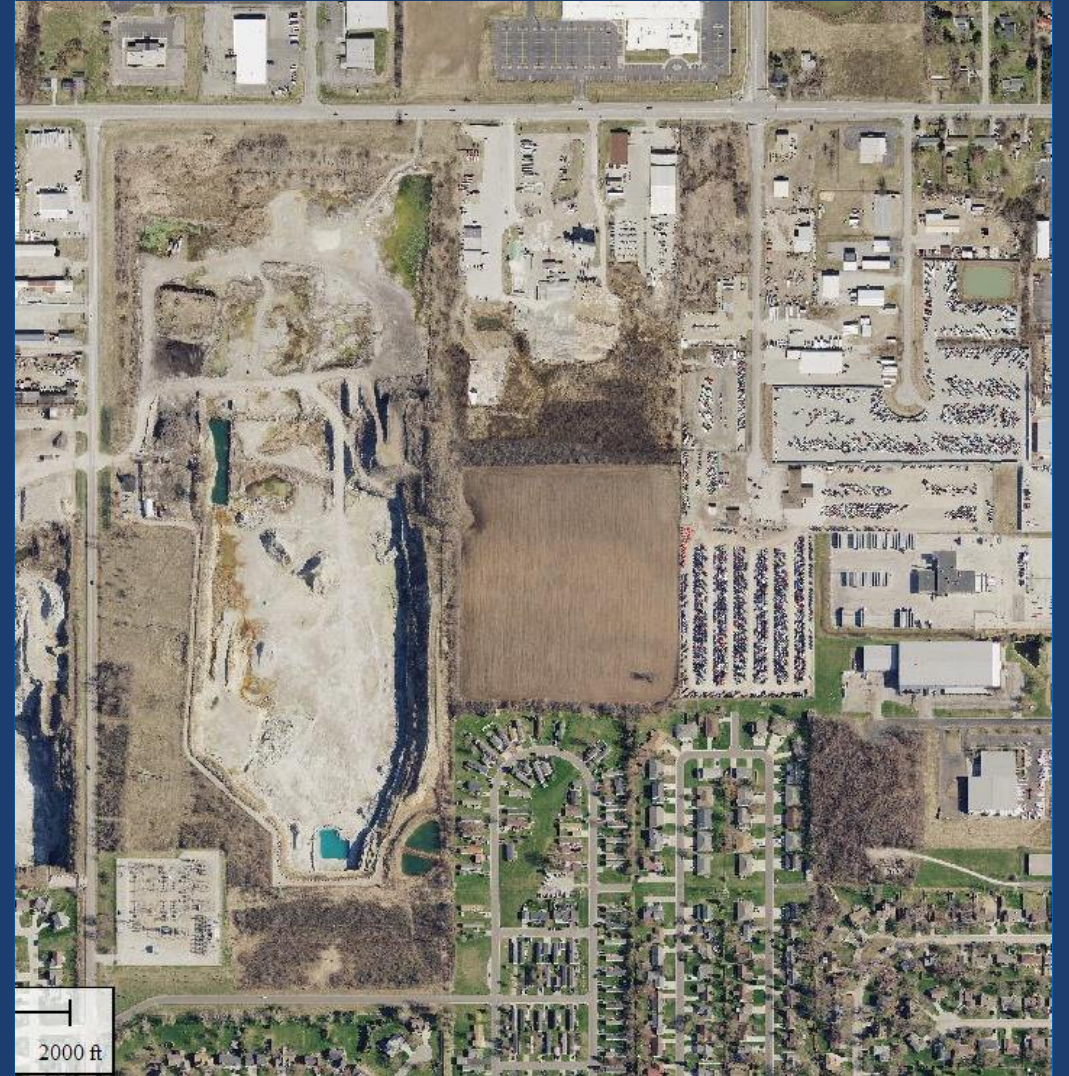
- Other uses... not limited to:
 - Environmental assessments
 - Change detection
 - Land use analysis and disputes
 - Historical and cultural landmark preservation
 - Community engagement



Uses for Historic Aerial Imagery

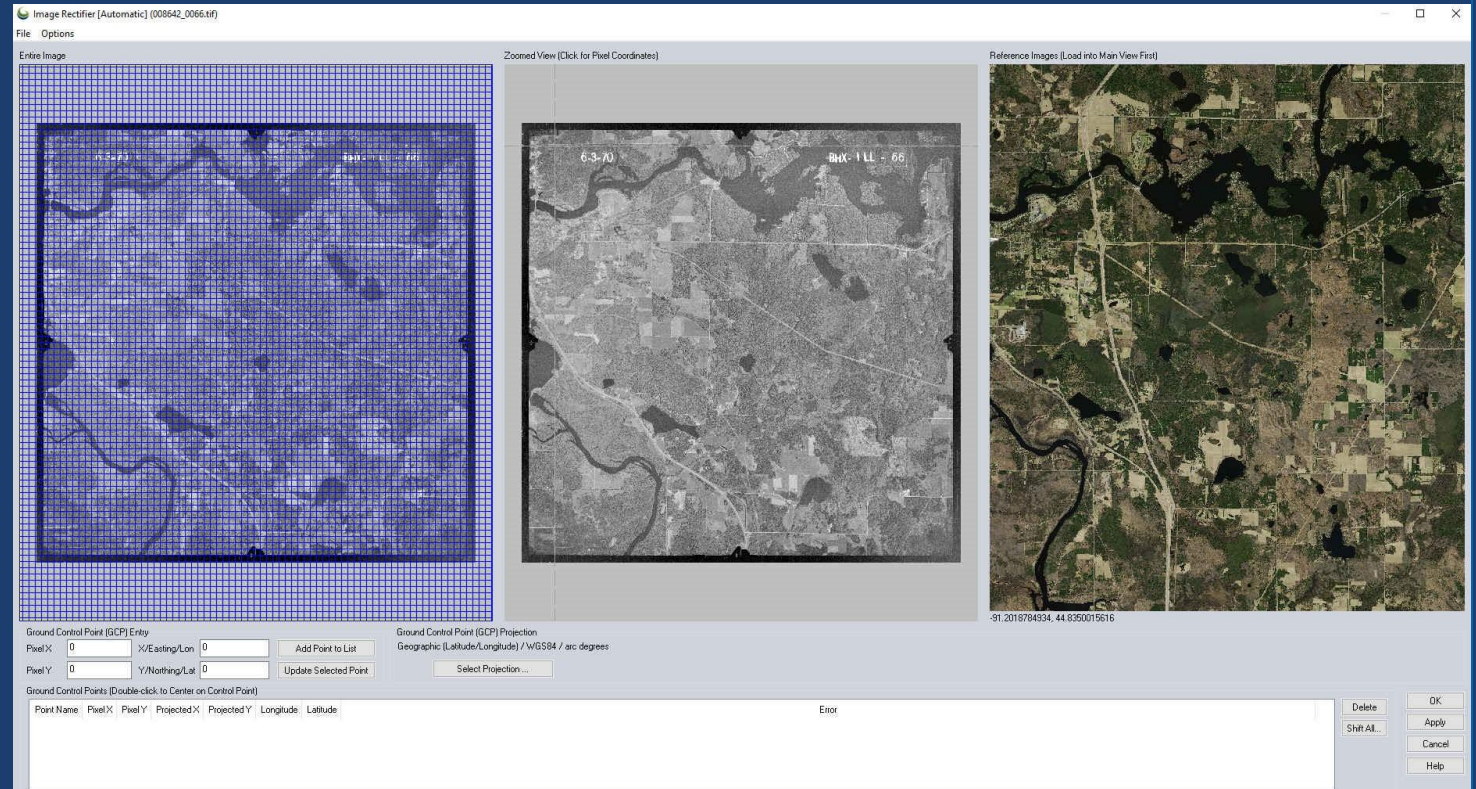


Uses for Historic Aerial Imagery



Georeferencing and Rectification Options

- Georeferencing:
 - Placing the imagery in a geographic correct position using existing basemap data such as digital orthophotos and vector layers (road centerline, PLSS data, lidar intensity images, WMS street maps etc.)
 - Generally done with source imagery from contact prints, photo enlargements, or film not scanning with a photogrammetric scanner (calibrated)



Georeferencing Option

- Rubber sheet method
 - Minimum 5 points
 - Shotgun pattern covering the corners and center
 - Coordinate reference system of source data

Entire Image

Zoomed View (Click for Pixel Coordinates)

Reference Images (Load into Main View First)

Ground Control Point (GCP) Entry

Pixel X: 9123.82481562 X/Easting/Lon 394052.4538959 Add Point to List

Pixel Y: 9247.67564796 Y/Northing/Lat 222006.05224911 Update Selected Point

Ground Control Point (GCP) Projection

Wisconsin County Reference System (NAD83) / NAD83 / feet

Ground Control Points (Double-click to Center on Control Point)

Point Name	Pixel X	Pixel Y	Projected X	Projected Y	Longitude	Latitude	Error
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 1	1440.7	919.29	389423.62	235073.78	89° 43' 25.9827" W	45° 29' 20.8401" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 2	16644.2	1866.04	407278.56	233600.25	89° 37' 51.1888" W	45° 29' 06.1290" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 3	14950.4	17788.2	404781.58	208758.28	89° 38' 26.6339" W	45° 25' 00.9112" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 4	1348.79	17512.4	383426.74	208913.30	89° 43' 25.9821" W	45° 25' 02.5753" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 5	8123.82	9247.68	394052.45	222006.05	89° 40' 56.9154" W	45° 27' 11.7933" N	0.00

Delete OK
Shift+Alt Apply
Cancel
Help

Georeferencing Option

- Rubber sheet method
 - 10+ points preferred
 - Improved accuracy within photo

Entire Image

Zoomed View (Click for Pixel Coordinates)

Reference Images (Load into Main View First)

Ground Control Point (GCP) Entry

Pixel X: 1250.7689290 | X/Easting/Lon: 383198.2141591 | Add Point to List

Pixel Y: 3245.5274608 | Y/Northing/Lat: 221950.9155650 | Update Selected Point

Ground Control Point (GCP) Projection

Wisconsin County Reference System (MISCRS) / NAD83 / feet

Ground Control Points (Double-click to Center on Control Point)

Point Name	Pixel X	Pixel Y	Projected X	Projected Y	Longitude	Latitude	Error
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 4	1348.79	17512.4	383426.74	208913.30	89° 43' 25.9821" W	45° 29' 02.5753" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 5	8123.82	9247.68	394062.45	222006.05	89° 40' 56.9154" W	45° 27' 11.7923" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 6	13237.3	5231.09	401899.60	228329.84	89° 39' 05.3519" W	45° 28' 14.1579" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 7	4203.47	5121.76	387840.50	228459.78	89° 42' 24.0194" W	45° 28' 15.5351" N	0.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point 8	5647.66	13690	390195.90	215009.18	89° 41' 51.0544" W	45° 26' 02.7373" N	0.00

1, 0.33

Delete OK
Shift All... Apply
Cancel
Help

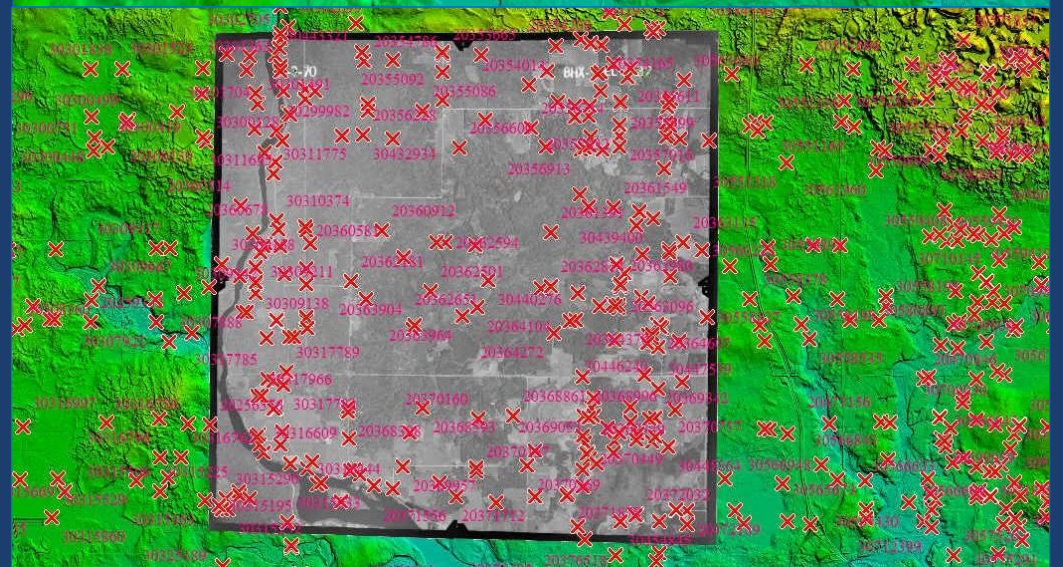
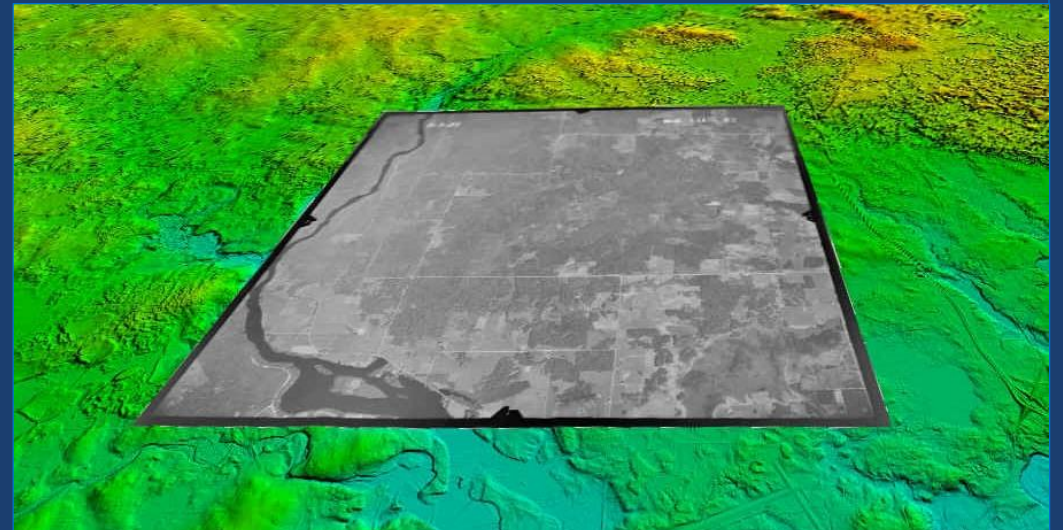
Georeferencing Option

- Pros:
 - Flexibility of input data/media
 - Quick solution for smaller areas
- Cons:
 - General location accuracy
 - Time intensive for large areas
 - Limited to source data available



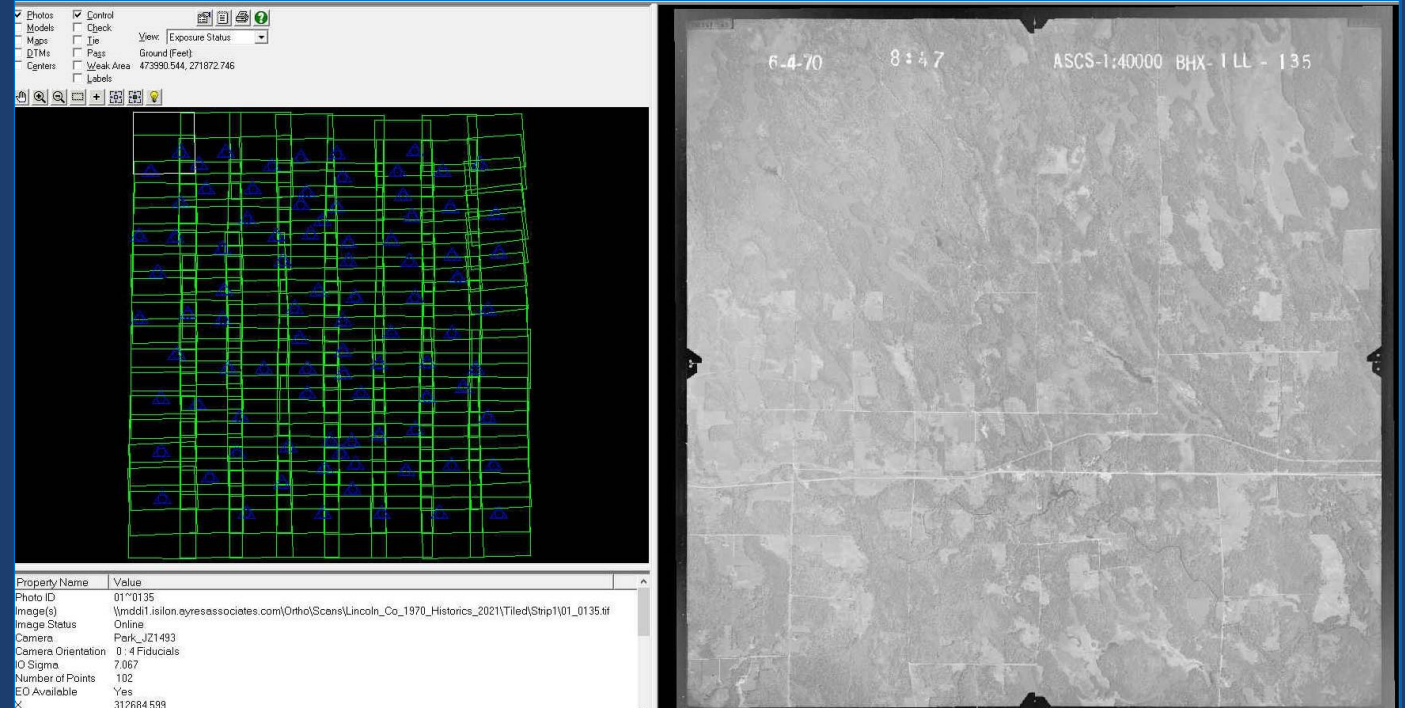
Georeferencing and Rectification Options

- Rectification:
 - Using aerial triangulation (AT) and underlying surface model to remove geometric distortions in the photo.
 - Requires negative or positive film scanned with a photogrammetric scanner.



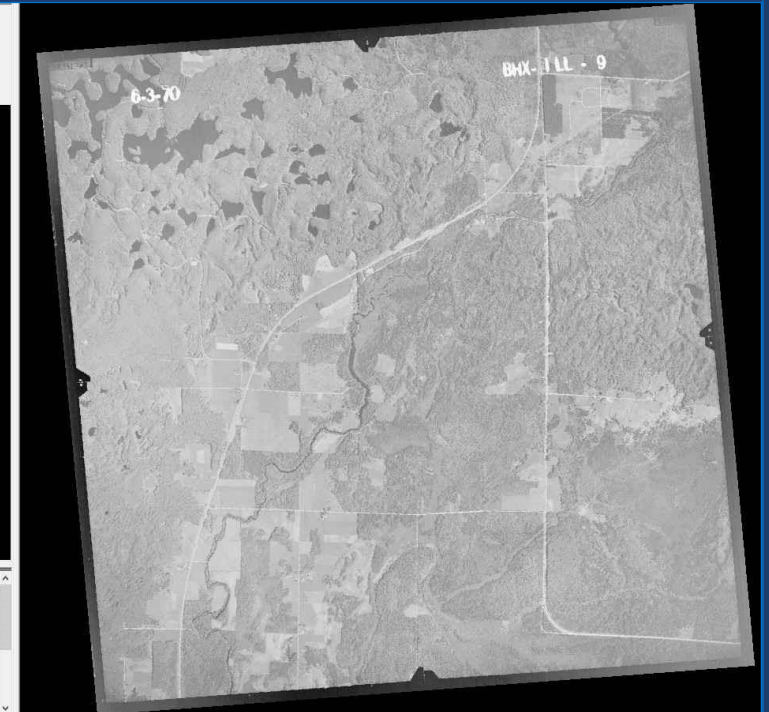
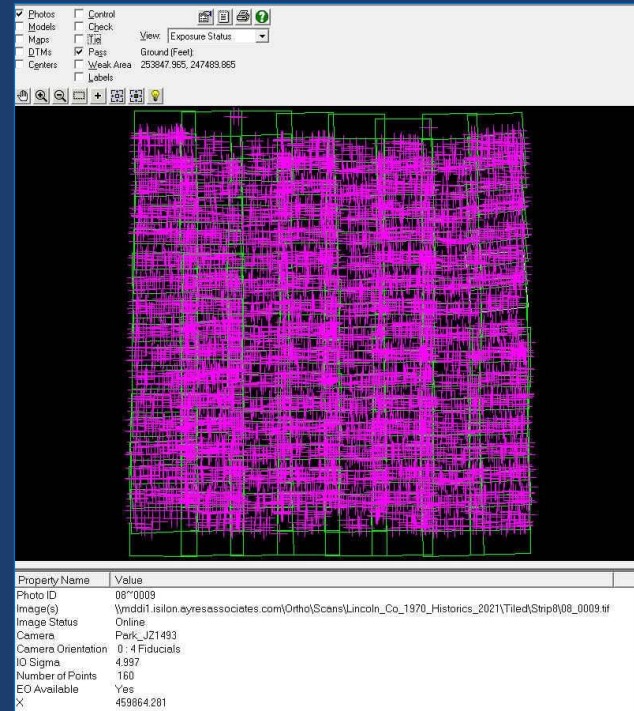
Rectification Option

- Rectification
 - AT setup as block using photocenters XY
 - Ground control from existing sources including Z
 - Given coordinate reference system



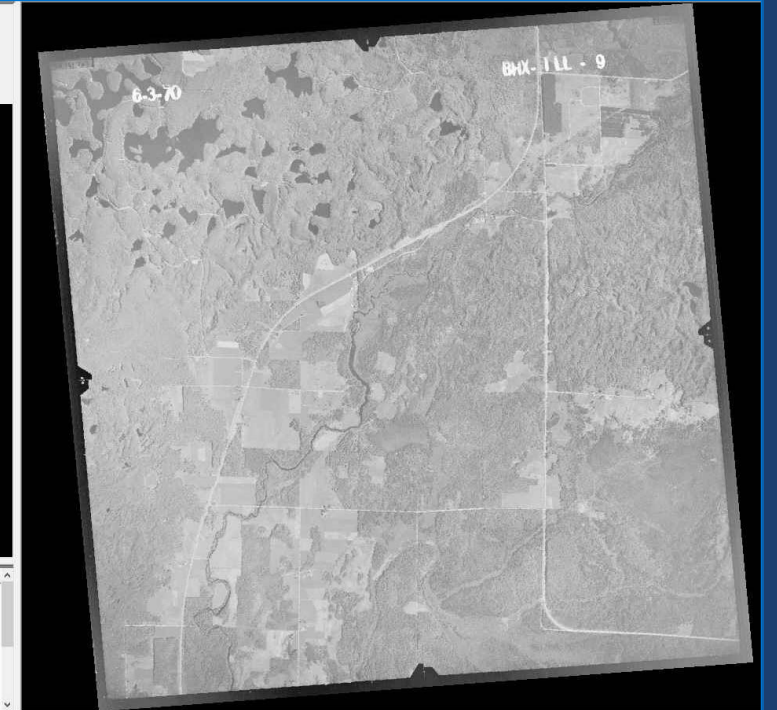
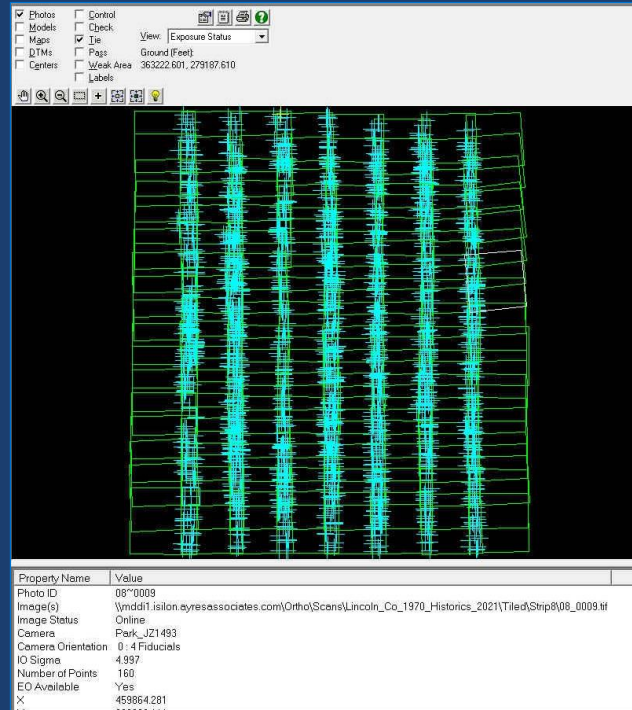
Rectification Option

- Rectification
 - Pass point generation XYZ
 - Automated with technician validation
 - Within the photo strip



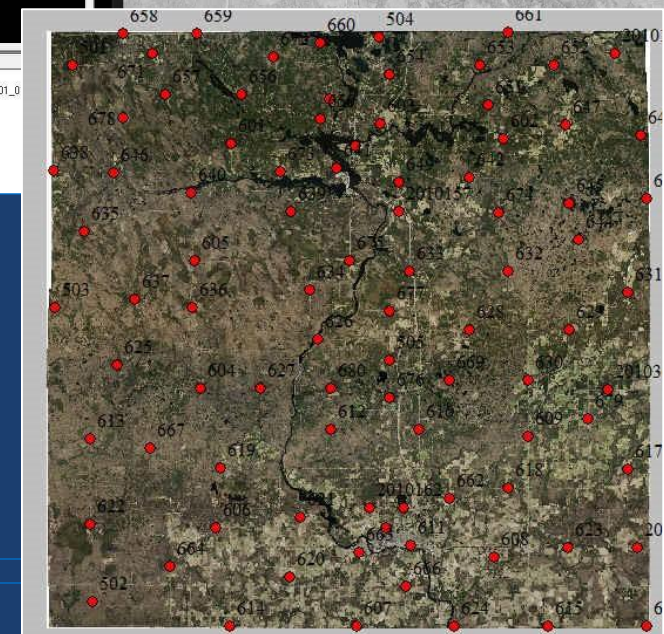
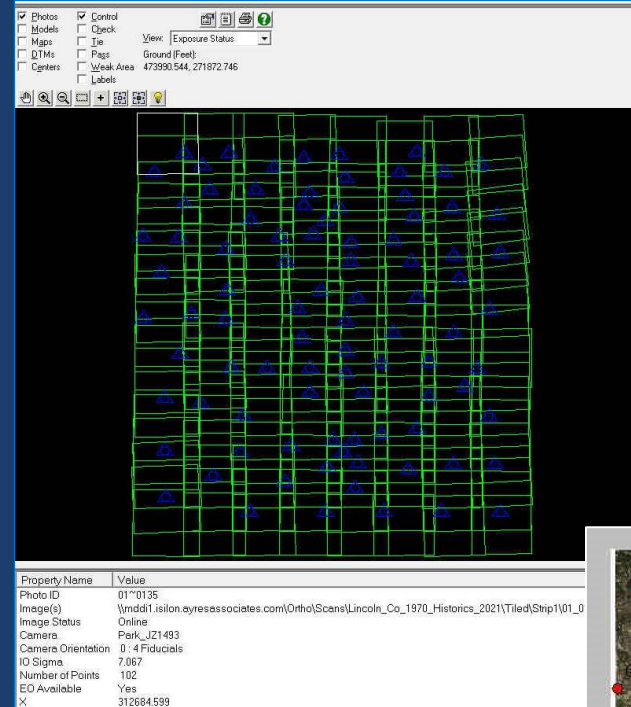
Rectification Option

- Rectification
 - Tie point generation XYZ
 - Automated with technician validation
 - Ties the photos strip together



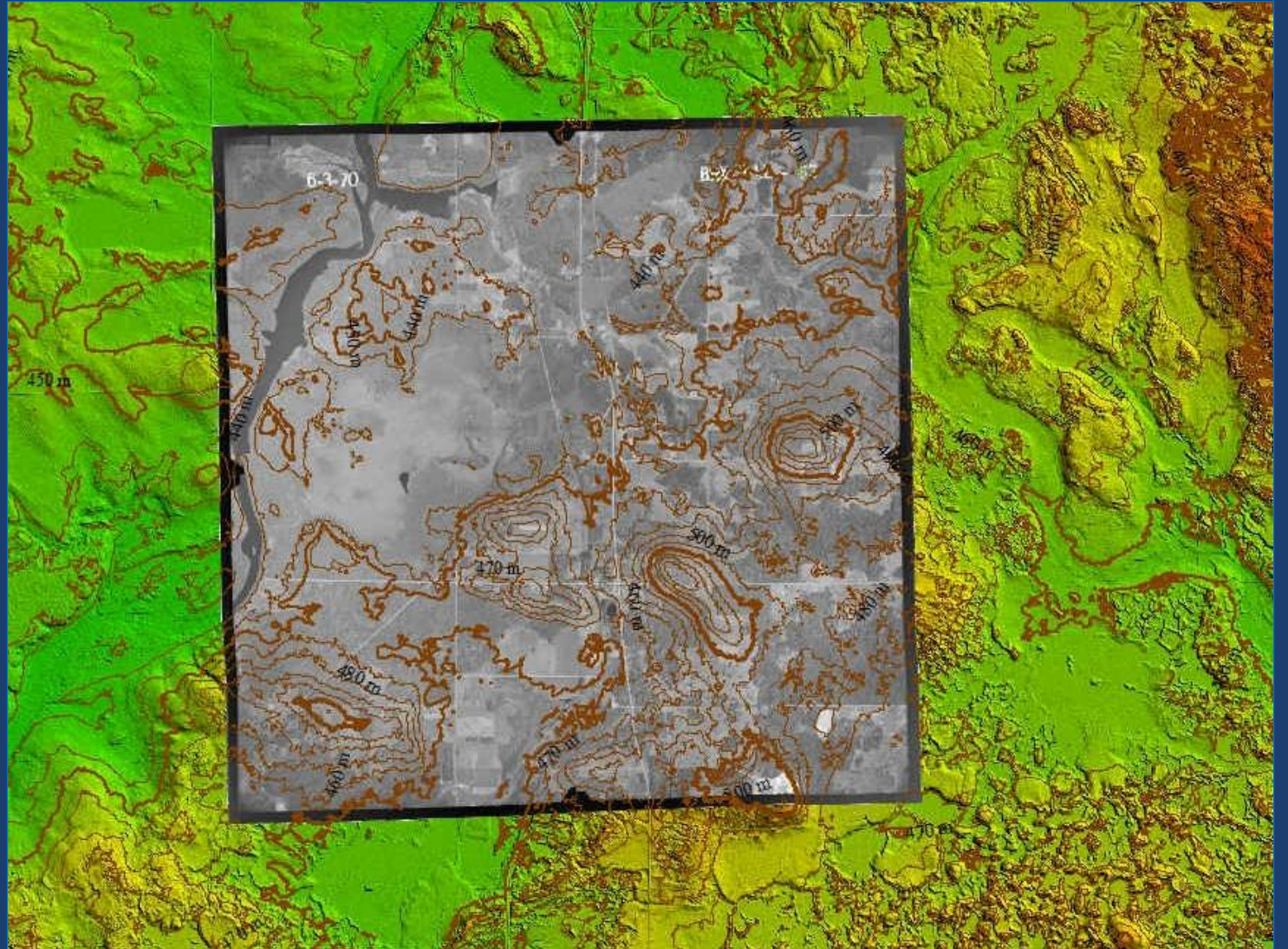
Rectification Option

- Rectification
 - Read in “ground control”
 - Manual by technician in 3D
 - Block adjustment
- Different levels of control
 - Existing surveyed
 - Picked off existing data
 - XYZ or XY



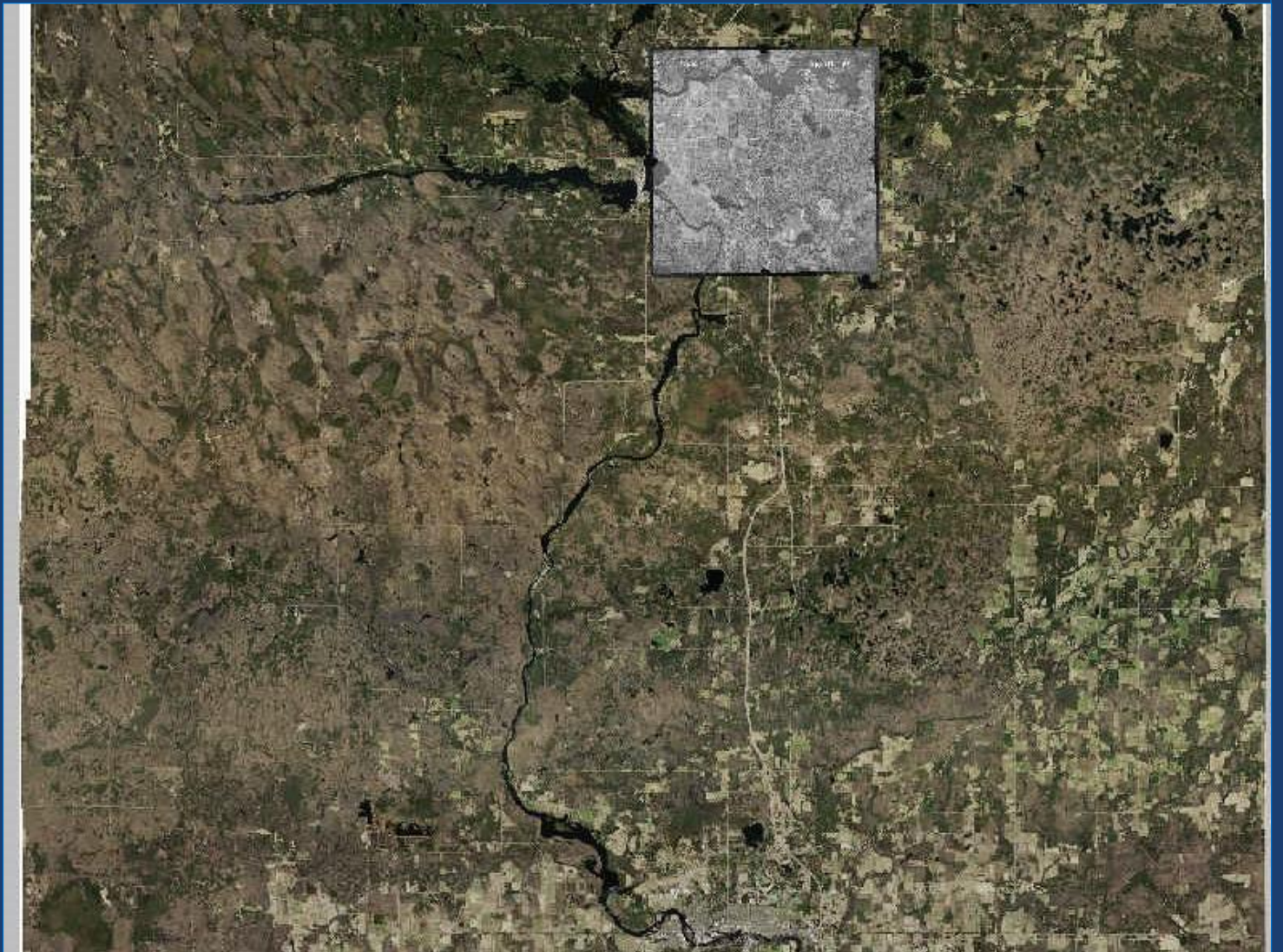
Rectification Option

- Rectification
 - Rectify using existing or autocorrelated surface
 - Beware of changes to terrain over time: major waterways, highway corridors, developments etc.



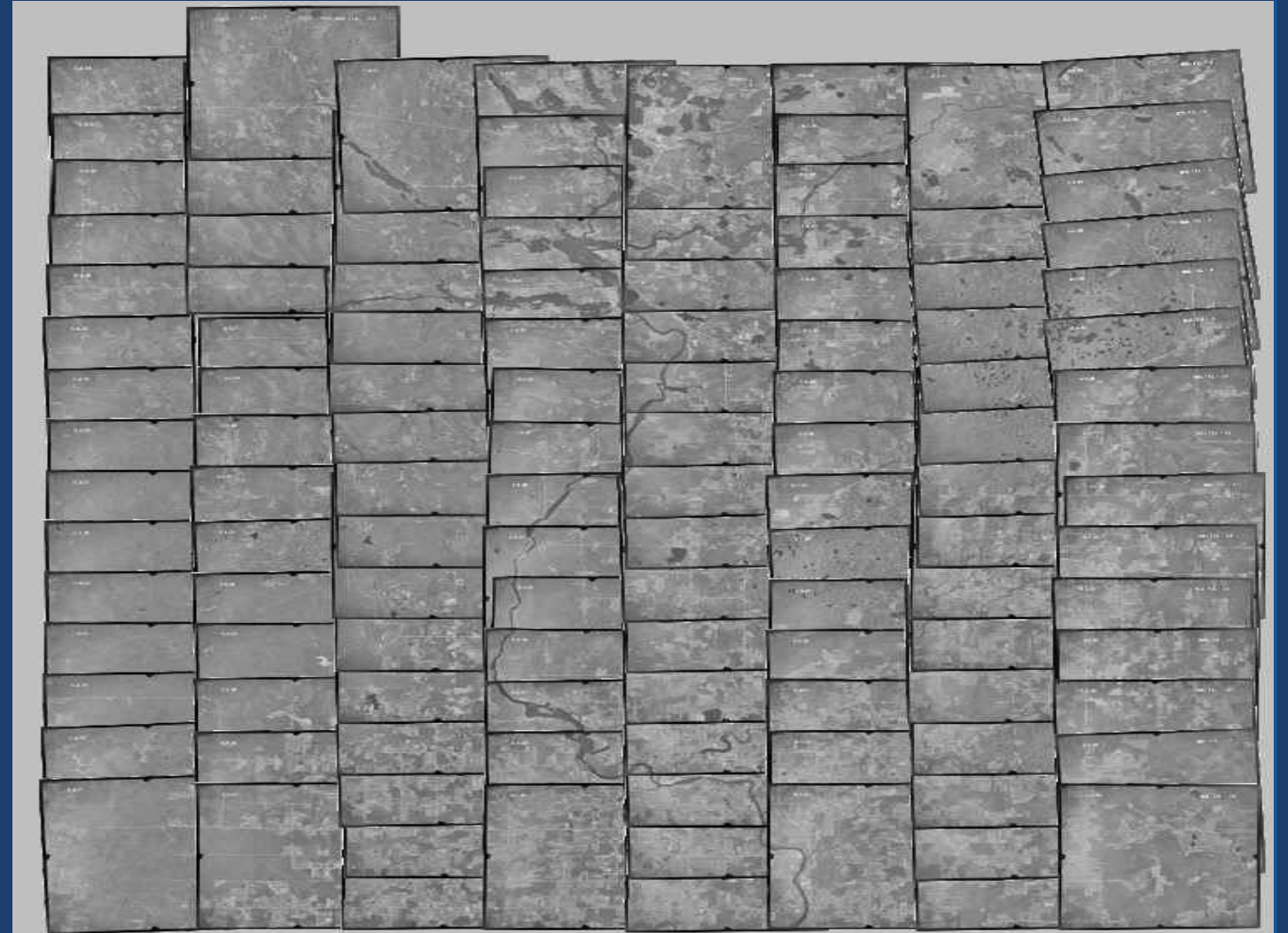
Rectification Option

- Pros:
 - Increased accuracy
 - Process large areas efficiently
 - Block is processed as a whole
- Cons:
 - Requires AT photogrammetric software suite
 - Requires original film scanned with photogrammetric scanner (calibrated)



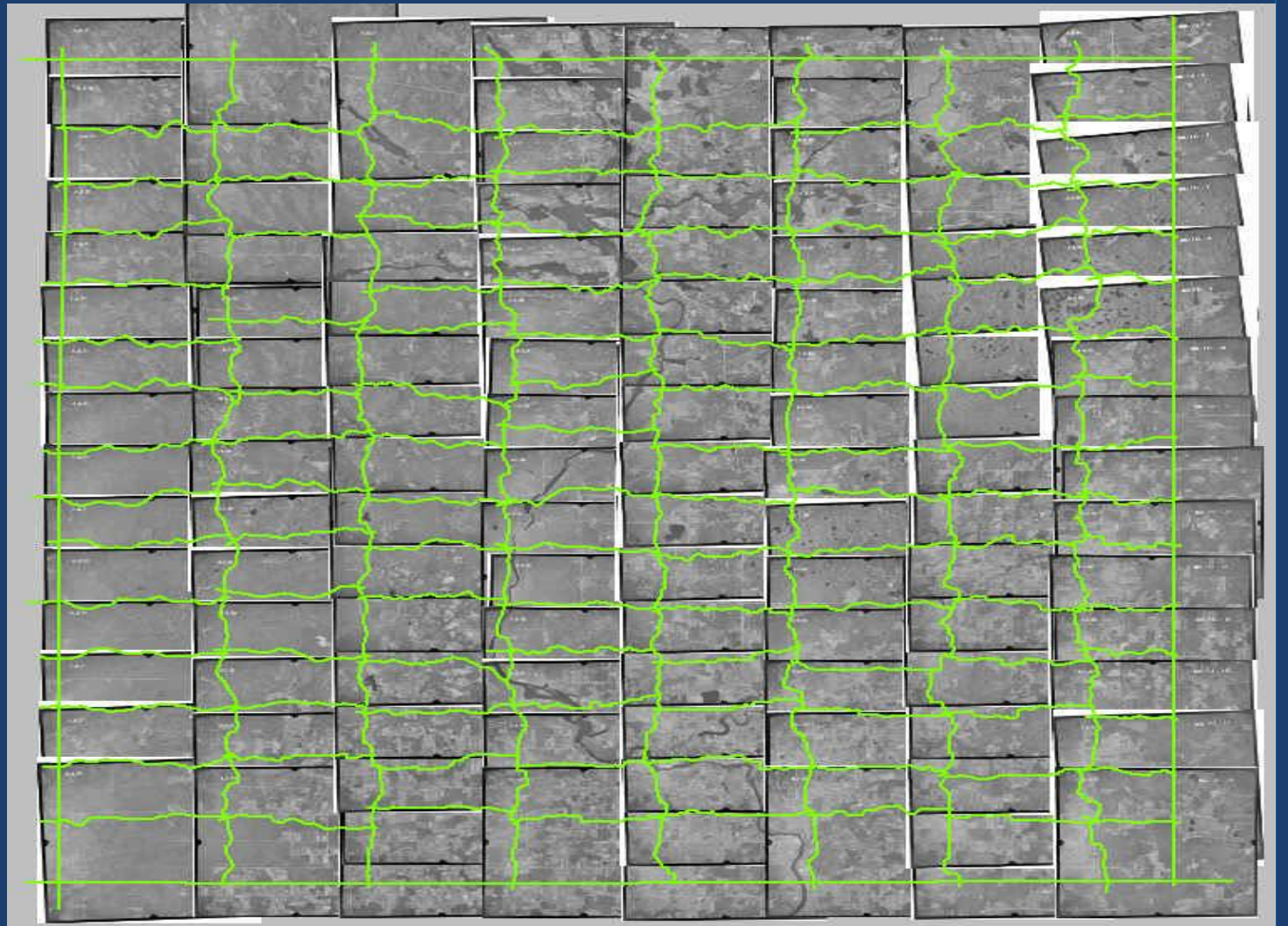
Rectification/Georeferenced Mosaic

- Mosaicing
 - Done regardless of image registration option
 - Processed as a block



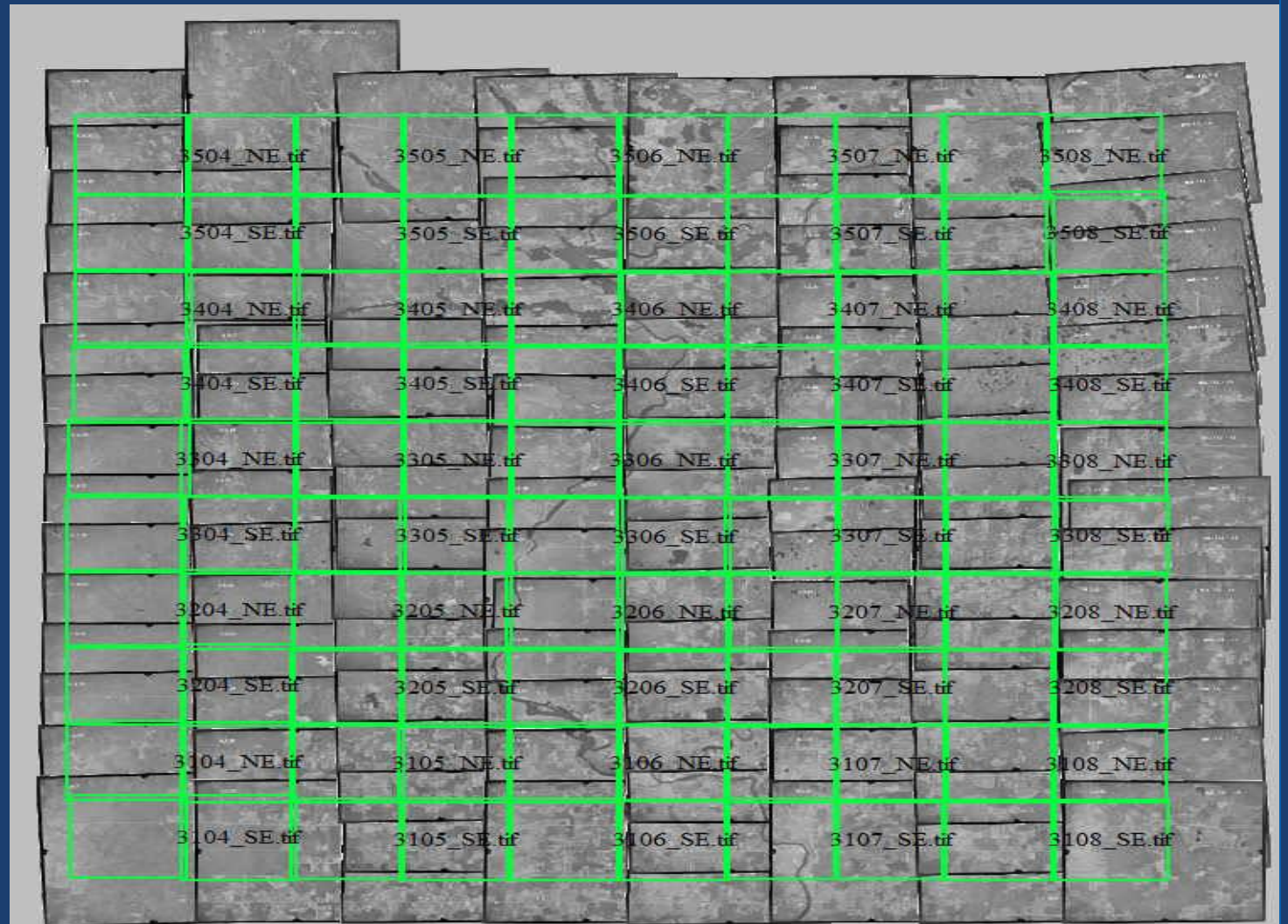
Rectification/Georeferenced Mosaic

- Mosaicing
 - Manual seamline generation
 - Looking for natural features to seam photos together
 - Try avoid water feature glare
 - Tone balance in-strip or between strips if needed



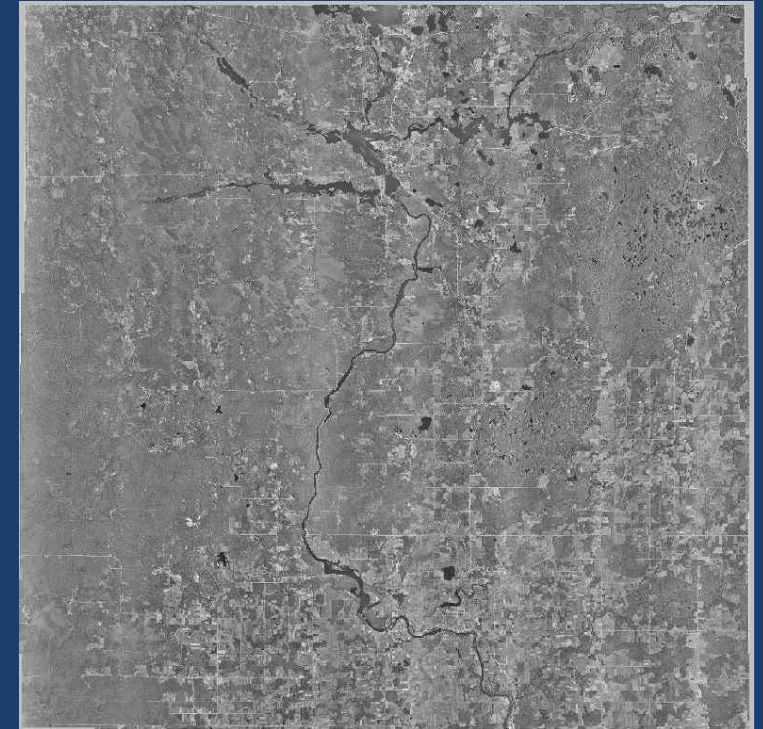
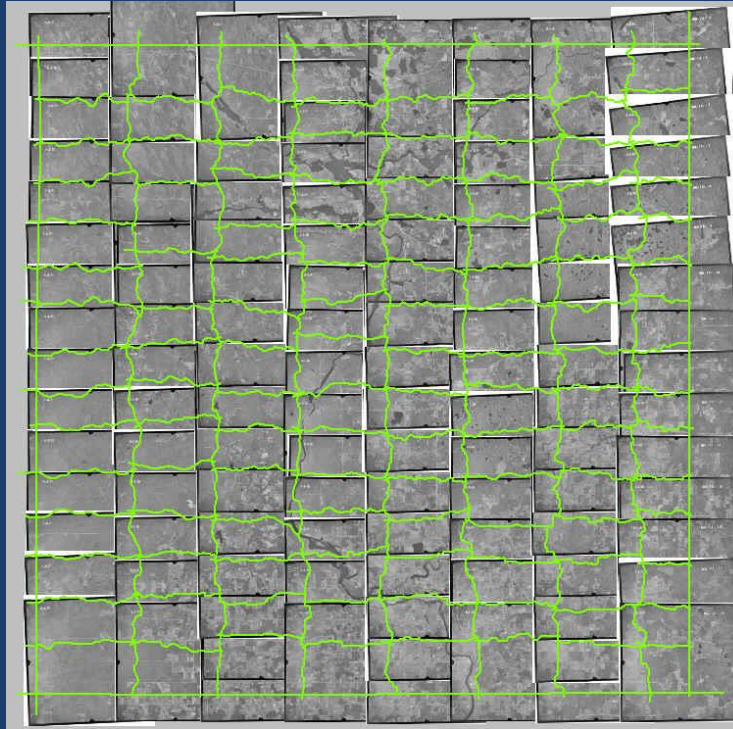
Rectification/Georeferenced Mosaic

- Mosaicing
 - Tile generation
 - Follow PLSS sections: 9 section, 4 section, 1 section
 - Custom client scheme



Rectification/Georeferenced Mosaic

- Mosaicing
 - Final QC by Technician
 - Image artifacts
 - Seamline issues
 - Localized tone and contrast issues
 - Expected accuracy based on registration method
 - Final Products
 - GeoTiff Tiles
 - Compressed Tiles
 - Mrsid
 - ECW
 - JPG2



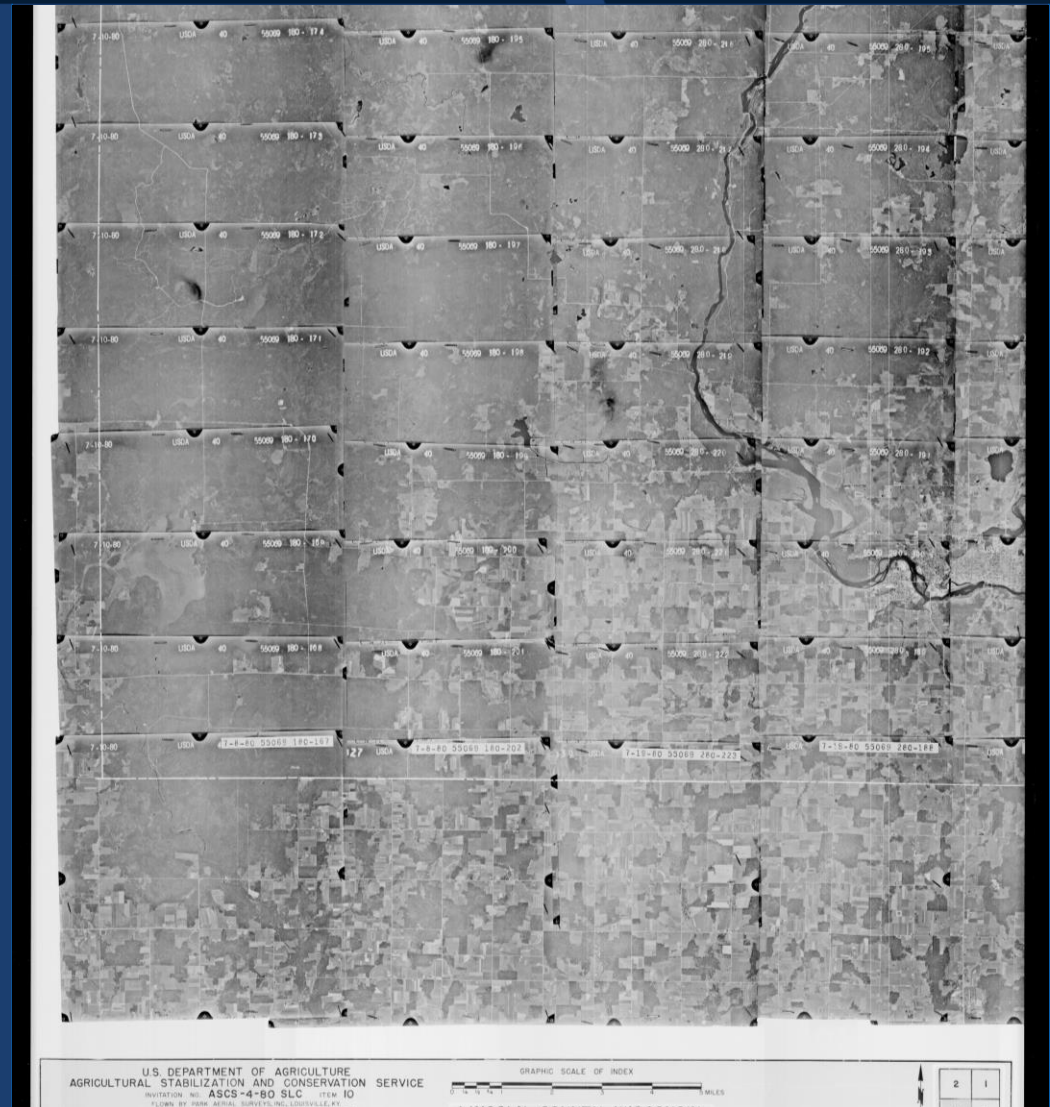
Project Summary and Results

- Lincoln County, WI 1970 Summary
 - Negative film scanned by USDA in Salt Lake City, UT
 - Flown at 1:40,000 (1"=3,333' Negative Scale)
 - AT and rectification method
 - 2015 PID ortho control (2.4' horizontal)
 - XY picked off imagery
 - Z applied with lidar DEM 2015
 - Rectified to generalized lidar DEM to 2' pixel resolution
 - Manual seamlines and tone balanced
 - Tiled to 9 PLSS section tiles



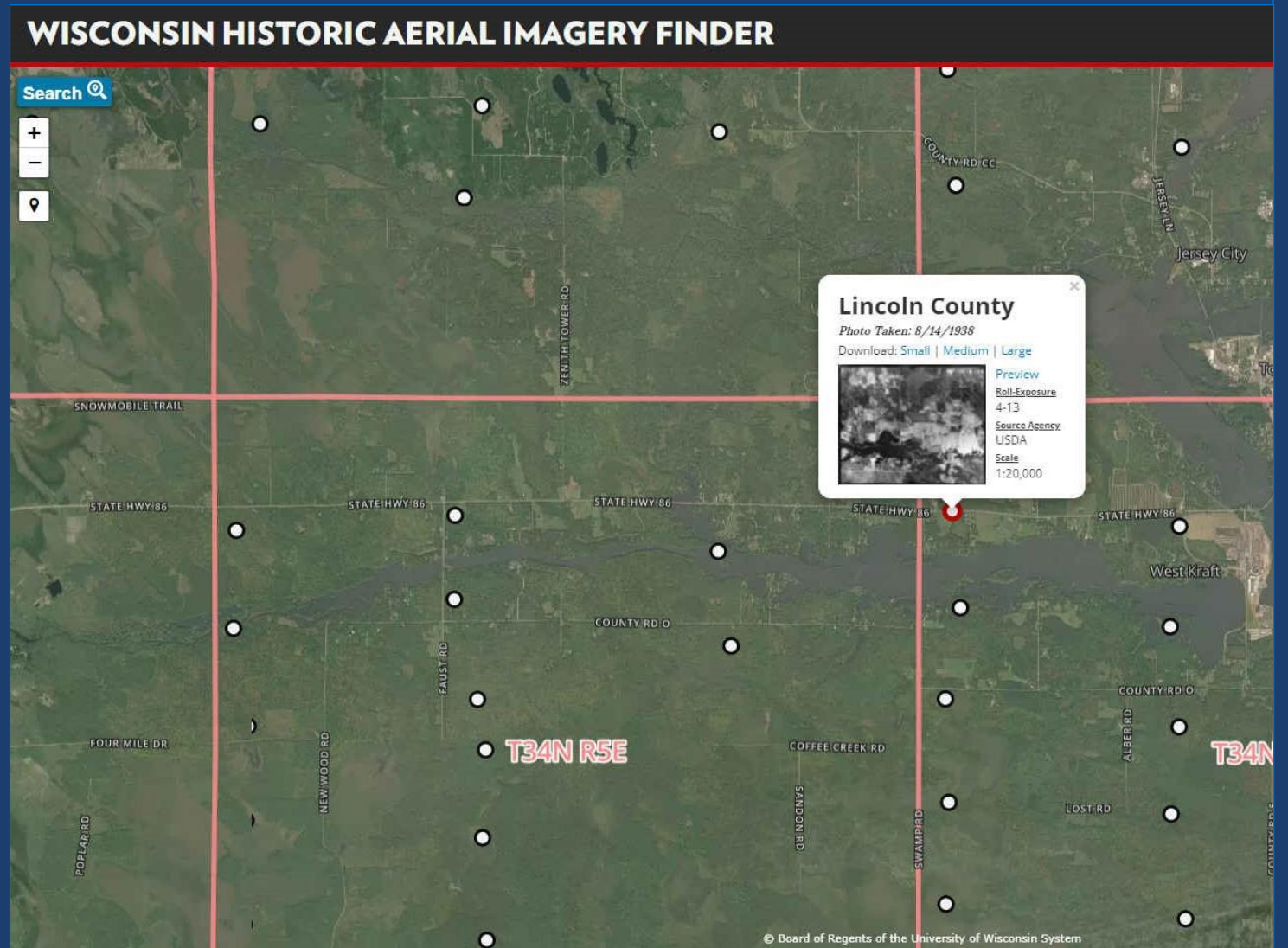
Project Summary and Results

- Lincoln County, WI 1980 Summary
 - Negative film scanned by USDA in Salt Lake City, UT
 - Flown at 1:40,000 (1"=3,333' negative scale)
 - AT and rectification method
 - 2020 PID ortho control (2.4' horizontal)
 - XY picked off imagery
 - Z applied with lidar DEM 2015
 - Rectified to generalized lidar DEM to 2' pixel resolution
 - Manual seamlines and tone balanced
 - Tiled to 9 PLSS section tiles



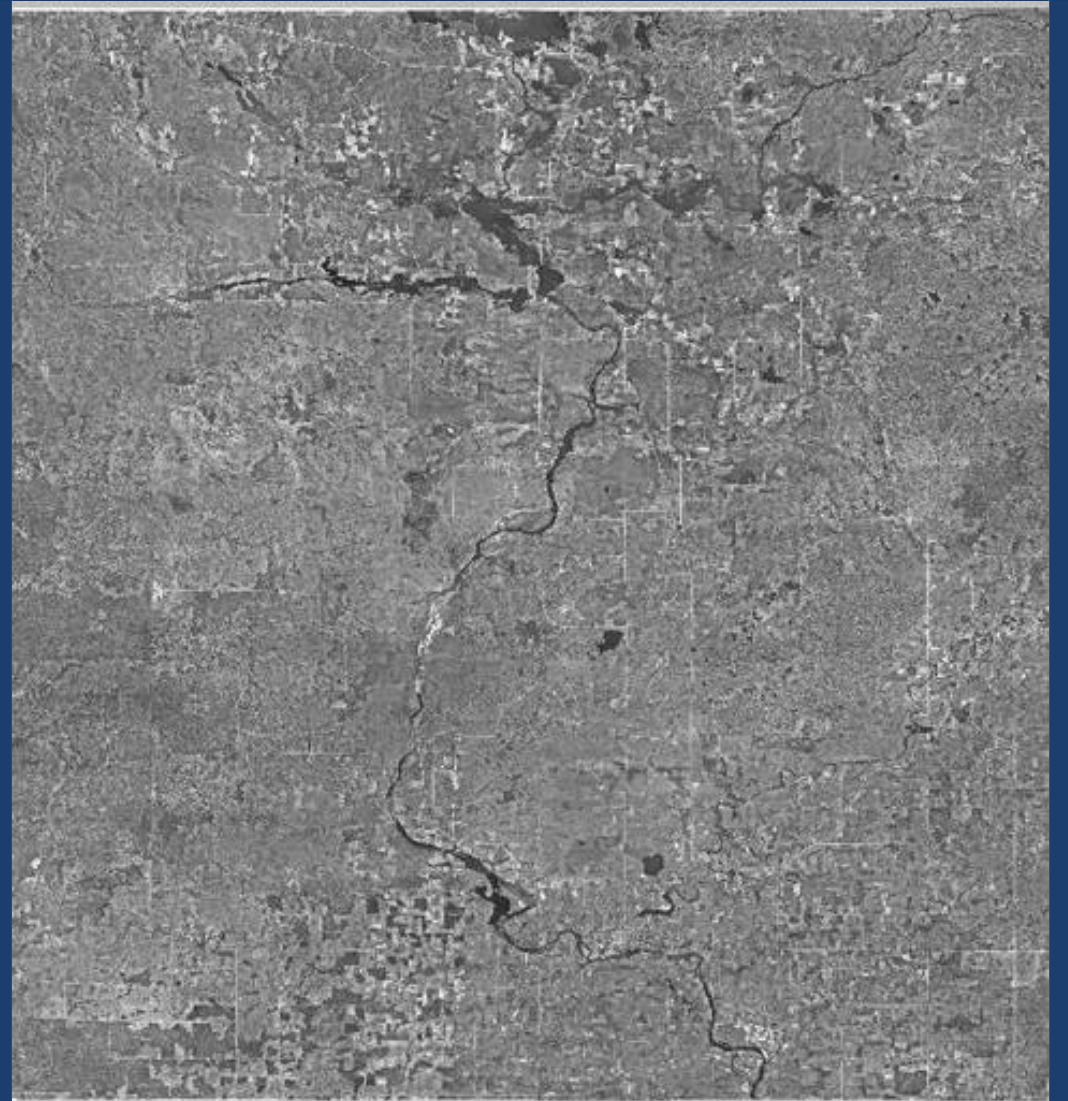
Project Summary and Results

- Lincoln County, WI 1938 Summary
 - Contact prints desktop scanned by Arthur H. Robinson Map Library at 600 dpi
 - 1:20,000 (1"=1,666' negative scale)
 - Georeferencing method
 - Minimum 9 points per image used for registration
 - Manual seamlines and tonal balance
 - 1' pixel resolution tiled to 4 PLSS section tiles.



Project Summary and Results

- Lincoln County, WI 1938 Summary
 - Estimated accuracy of +/- 30' horizontal relative to 2020 ortho
 - Very good in spots close to registration areas
 - Not as tight in areas in between registration areas
 - Limited accuracy based on number of registration points
 - Still a good product for reference given input media and era of flight



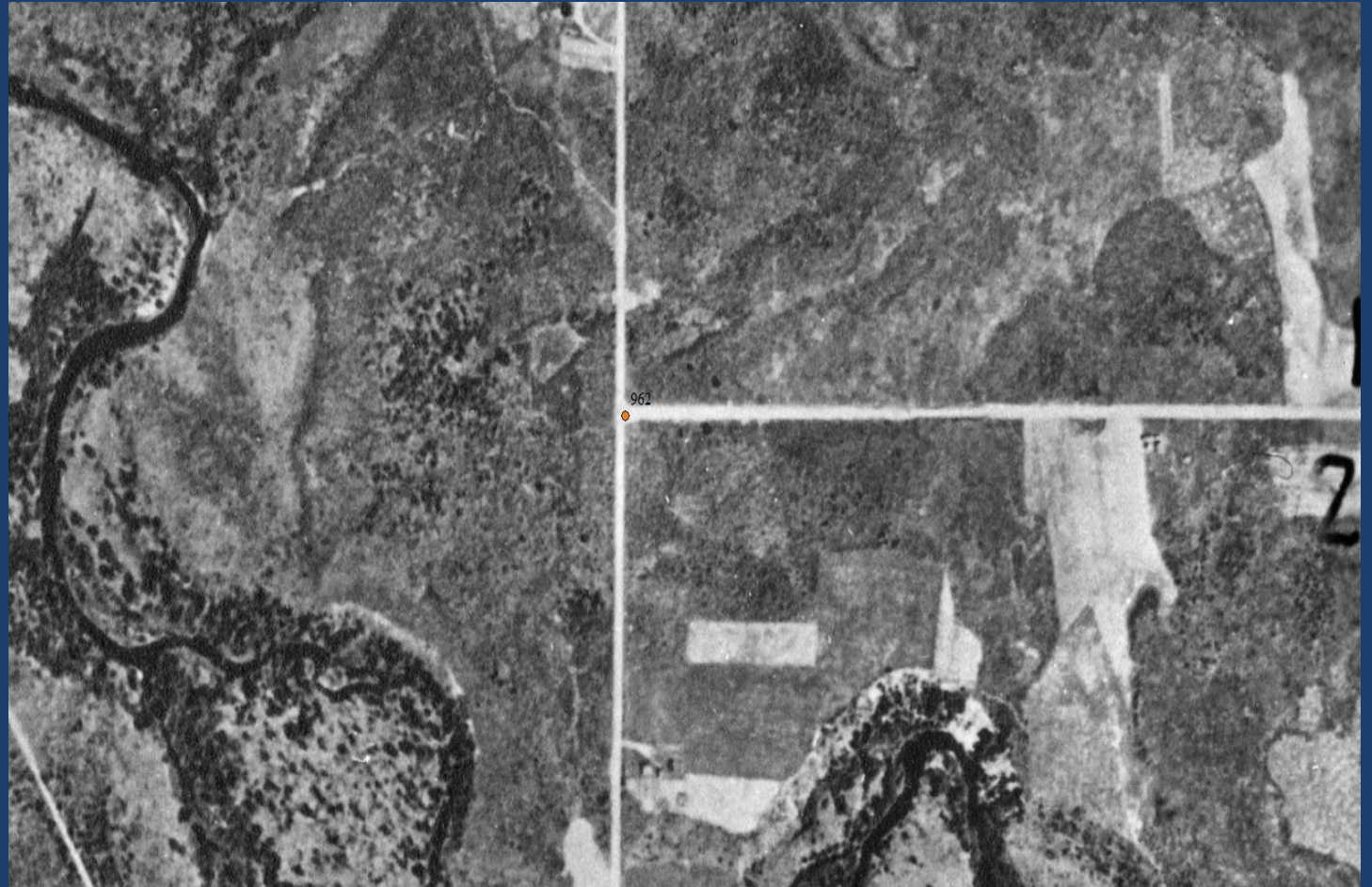
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9/13/1954



8/31/1976 ↕





Campfire Lodge Resort

Hwy 287

287

Beaver Creek Campground

Earthquake Lake

287

Montana Spirit Guest Lodge



7/11/1947 ⇄



9/18/1987 ⇄



Prairie River Dam Removal

1938



Prairie River Dam Removal

1970



Prairie River Dam Removal

2020



Wittman Regional Airport- Winnebago Co., WI

1934-37



<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM11373>

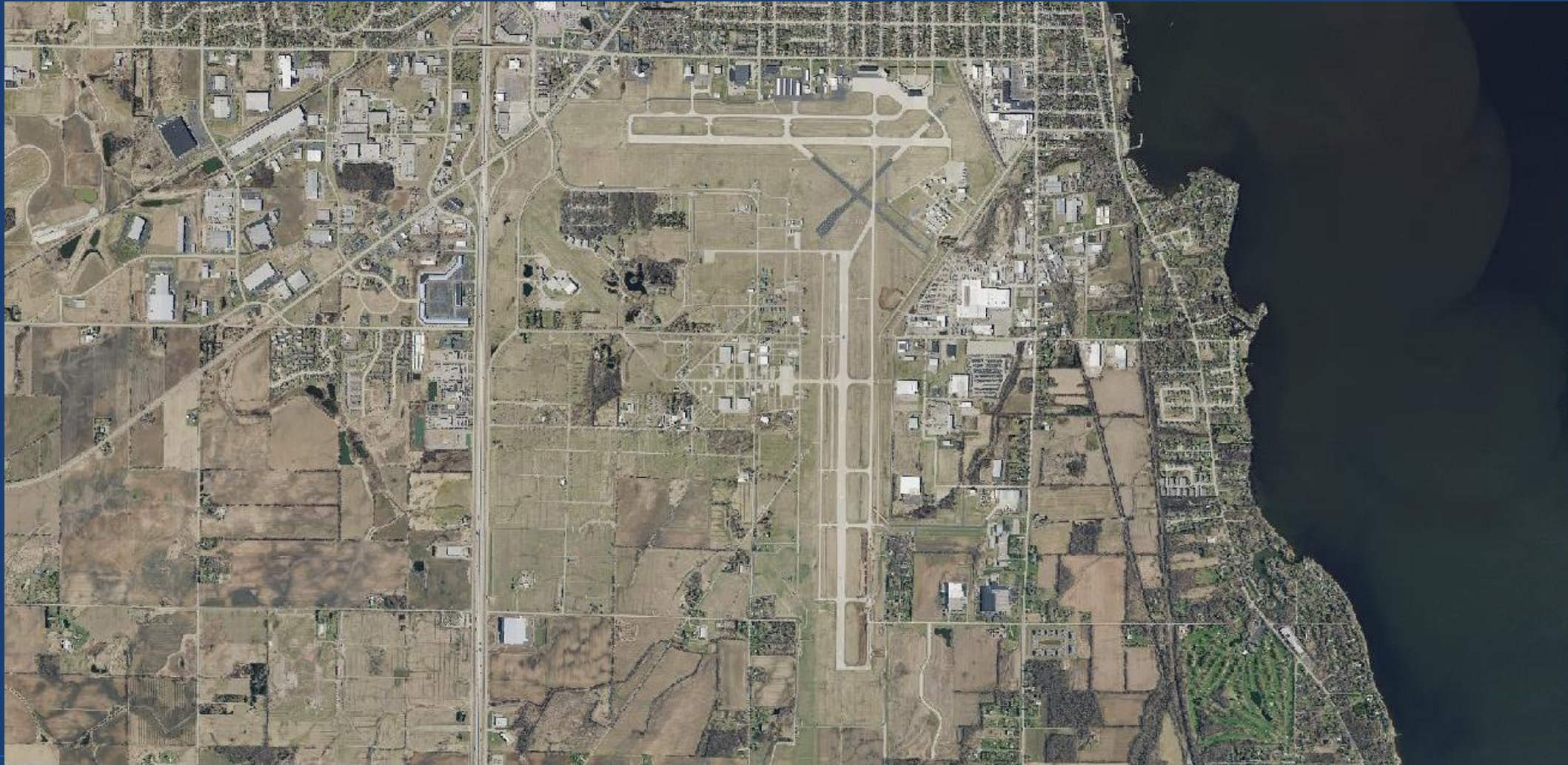
Wittman Regional Airport- Winnebago Co., WI

1957



Wittman Regional Airport- Winnebago Co., WI

2020



AYRES

GEOSPATIAL

Questions?

Ingenuity, Integrity,
and Intelligence.

www.AyresAssociates.com

