

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey

**Produced for National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration, Office for Coastal Management**

Contract: EA133C-11-CQ-0007

Task Order: Topographic/Bathymetric Data Acquisition on Beaver Islands Archipelago and
South Manitou Island in Upper Lake Michigan

October 14, 2016

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Survey Area.....	4
Date of Survey.....	5
Project Team.....	5
Deliverables	5
Lidar Deliverables	5
DEM Deliverables	6
Overview of Classification	6
Acquisition and Swath Processing.....	8
Calibration and Refraction Correction	9
Initial Swath Accuracy and Calibration Checks	9
Swath Vertical Accuracy Assessment	10
Inter-Swath (Between Swath) Relative Accuracy	10
Intra-Swath (Within a Single Swath) Relative Accuracy	11
Horizontal Alignment	12
Point Density and Spatial Distribution	13
Lidar Processing, Editing, and QA/QC.....	14
Breakline Creation and QA/QC.....	14
Terrascan Processing.....	15
Manual Editing Using Terrascan.....	15
Submerged Objects	18
Temporal Changes	19
QA/QC	19
Manual Review.....	19
Create Void Polygons	19
LAS Formatting.....	19
Lidar Positional Accuracy.....	21
Vertical Accuracy Test Procedures.....	21
NVA	21
VVA	21
Vertical Accuracy Results.....	21
DEM Processing and QA/QC.....	22
Final Void Polygons.....	23
DEM Generation.....	23
DEM Qualitative Review	23

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

DEM Positional Accuracy	24
Vertical Accuracy Results	24
Metadata	25
Appendix A: Survey Report	26
Appendix B: Acquisition Report	36
Appendix C: Complete List of Delivered Tiles	45

Executive Summary

Dewberry has been tasked under the NOAA Office of Coastal Management to process topobathymetric lidar data for Beaver Island Archipelago and South Manitou Island in Upper Lake Michigan. Topographic and bathymetric data along the Great Lakes shoreline and nearshore areas are critical to effective planning for coastal storms, mapping fluctuating lake levels, and identifying changes to aquatic vegetation in a changing climate. Beaver Islands Archipelago and Manitou Islands in Lake Michigan have been identified as having critical topographic and bathymetric data gaps by NOAA. This project will fill critical gaps in data coverage.

SURVEY AREA

The Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou topobathymetric lidar survey project area covers approximately 205 square miles. Task 1, which covers the Beaver Islands Archipelago, is approximately 185 square miles, extending out to a 7-meter depth ENC data. Task 2, which covers South Manitou Island, is approximately 20 square miles, extending out to the 7-meter depth contour with a 500 meter buffer using ENC data. There were 3,361 500 m x 500 m lidar tiles delivered for the project area. The project area boundary and overview are shown in Figure 1.

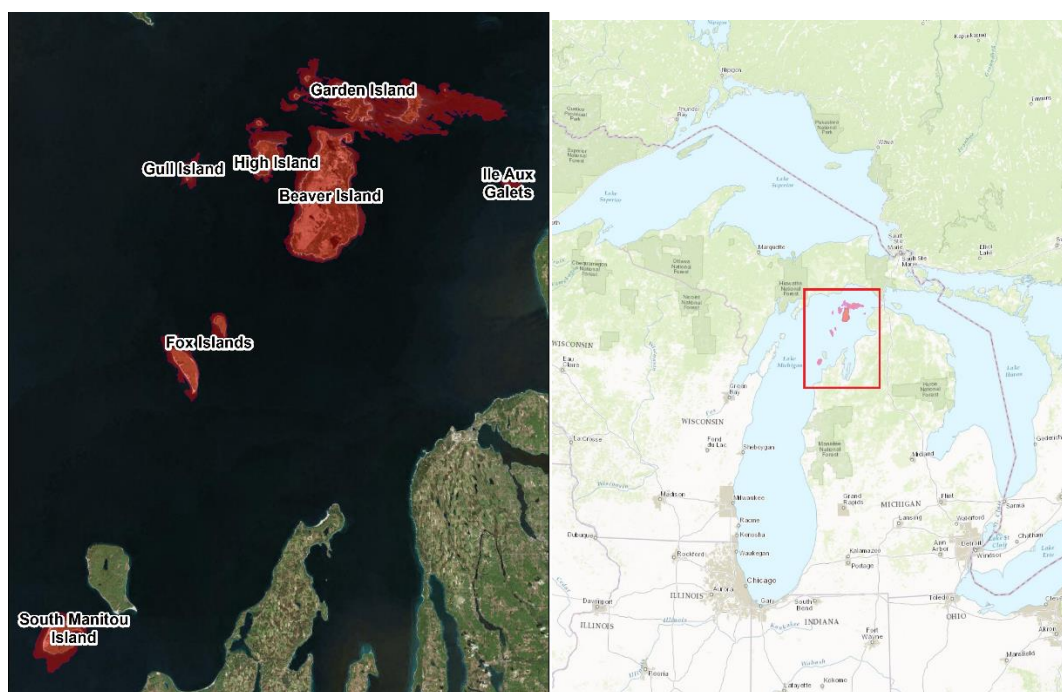


Figure 1-The left image shows Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy collection area shaded in orange. The right image shows an overview map of where the project is located.

DATE OF SURVEY

The first phase of lidar aerial acquisition was conducted from November 16, 2015 through December 5, 2015. The second phase of lidar aerial acquisition was conducted on June 2, 2016 and June 3, 2016.

PROJECT TEAM

Dewberry was engaged by the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Office of Coastal Management to process topobathy lidar data. Leading Edge Geomatics acquired, calibrated and performed the refraction correction on all topobathy lidar data and provided it to Dewberry. Dewberry classified the lidar data, performed all QAQC including vertical accuracy testing, collected hydrographic breaklines, and created all topobathymetric DEMs and associated DEM products.

DELIVERABLES

The final deliverables for this task order included:

- Tile Grids (Shapefiles)
- Breaklines used to delineate the land-water interface for bathymetric bottom classification (GDB and Shapefiles)
- Final classified lidar tiles (LAS)
- Tiled DEMs with voids enforced (IMG)
- Void layer (shapefile)
- Survey data
- Metadata (XML)
- Final Project report

Lidar Deliverables

The topobathymetric lidar was collected by Leading Edge Geomatics using a Leica Chiroptera II system. The system captures the full waveform in both the 35 kHz bathymetric channel and the 500 kHz topographic channel, making it useful for seamless coastal and land surveying.

Breaklines were collected to delineate the land/water interface. The breaklines were delivered to NOAA in ESRI geodatabase and shapefile formats.

The final topobathymetric lidar tiles, which include the refraction correction and all final editing were delivered to NOAA in 500 m x 500 m LAS tiles. There were 3,361 final topobathymetric tiles, which were delivered in the following spatial reference system:

- Horizontal Datum-NAD83 (2011) epoch: 2010
- Projection-UTM Zone 16N
- Horizontal Units-meters
- Vertical Datum-NAVD88, GEOID12B
- Vertical Units-meters

The final computed vertical accuracy is stated in the accuracy section of this project report. The survey data used to independently test the positional accuracy of the lidar data is also included in this project report as Appendix A.

A final, comprehensive tile grid was also delivered to NOAA. The naming schema follows the schema provided by NOAA. Tiles are named according to easting and northing coordinates of the upper left corner for each tile, e.g. xxxxE_yyyyN.las. A complete listing of all delivered tiles is included in Appendix C.

Metadata, in XML format, were delivered for both of the lidar deliverables—the tiled LAS and the breaklines.

DEM Deliverables

Following classification and QAQC of the point-cloud lidar data, the lidar data were used to generate tiled DEMs from the ground and bathymetric bottom classification. The vertical and horizontal coordinate reference systems are the same as the lidar:

- Horizontal Datum-NAD83 (2011) epoch: 2010
- Projection-UTM Zone 16 North
- Horizontal Units-meters
- Vertical Datum-NAVD88 (Geoid 12B)
- Vertical Units-meters

One set of tiled DEMs, in IMG format with 2 meter cell size, were delivered to NOAA. The DEMs enforced void areas so that areas void of bathymetric bottom data were set to NoData. The DEMs were tiled to the lidar tile grid (500 m x 500 m tiles). There were 3,356 void DEMs delivered to NOAA. There are 5 DEMs that did not contain topographic or bathymetric data and are removed from the data set since the DEMs are empty. They are listed in Appendix C under the list of excluded Dems.

A shapefile of the void areas representing bathymetric areas with no bottom returns was delivered for the project. Additionally, a density layer was delivered in IMG format. The density layer reports the number of bathymetric bottom and ground points per 1-meter cell. The density layer was delivered as one raster for the entire project area.

The final DEM vertical accuracy, calculated project-wide after all DEMs were processed, was computed and delivered to NOAA in the accuracy section of this final project report.

Metadata files in XML format were produced for the whole project for both of the DEM deliverables—the tiled DEMs and the void polygons.

OVERVIEW OF CLASSIFICATION

The raw lidar from the bathymetric and topographic sensors were kept in the classes that were outputted by the Leica processing software. This aided in the classification of the ground and bathymetric bottom. The raw swaths delivered to NOAA were kept in this classification schema and is listed below.

Lidar Classification – Raw Topographic Sensor Data	
Class	Description
Class 3	Returns rejected due to threshold vales specified in processing settings file
Class 9	First and only return originating from land regions
Class 13	Last of multiple returns
Class 14	Intermediate layer
Class 15	First of multiple returns

Table 1-Lidar Classification Schema of raw LiDAR data of the topographic sensor.

Lidar Classification – Raw Bathymetric Sensor Data	
Class	Description
Class 0	Derived Water Surface (synthetic water surface location used in computing refraction)
Class 2	Saturated points from land regions rejected due to low accuracy
Class 3	Returns rejected due to the threshold values specified in the processing settings file
Class 5	Water surface returns confirmed by water surface detection algorithm
Class 6	Returns obtained using the shallow water algorithms
Class 7	Last return originating from sub water surface
Class 8	Returns neglected due to peak shape. Not user affectable.
Class 9	First and only return originating from land regions
Class 10	High criteria Turbid Water Enhancement returns
Class 13	Last of multiple returns
Class 14	Intermediate layer
Class 15	First of multiple returns
Class 17	Returns which are not last return originating from sub water surface
Class 19	Low criteria Turbid Water Enhancement returns

Table 2-Lidar Classification Schema of raw Lidar data of the bathymetric Sensor.

Once the raw topographic and bathymetric sensor data had been combined and tiled out, routines were run to reclassify the data into the classification schema below. This classification schema was used during manual editing and was also the schema used for the final LAS delivered to NOAA as required by the project's scope of work.

LiDAR Classification – Manual Editing and Final Deliverables	
Class	Description
Class 0	Created, Never Classified
Class 1	Unclassified (includes buildings and vegetation)
Class 2	Ground
Class 40	Bathymetric Bottom
Class 41	Water Surface
Class 42	Synthetic Water surface
Class 43	Submerged Object, not otherwise specified
Class 44	International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) S-57 object, not otherwise specified
Class 45	No bathymetric bottom found (water column)

Table 3-Final LiDAR Classification Schema

Acquisition and Swath Processing

This project was acquired by Leading Edge Geomatics in two separate phases. The first phase of acquisition was conducted between November 16, 2015 and December 5, 2015, covering Beaver Island, North Fox Island, Gull Island, High Island, Garden Island and Ile Aux Galets. The second phase of acquisition was conducted on June 2, 2016 and June 3, 2016, covering South Manitou Island, South Fox Island and several smaller areas that needed to be reacquired on Beaver Island due to data gaps.

Final swath deliverables for Gull Island, High Island, North Fox Island, Garden Island and Ile Aux Galets were sent to NOAA on February 29, 2016. Final swath deliverables for South Manitou Island, South Fox Island and Beaver Island were sent to NOAA on July 29, 2016.

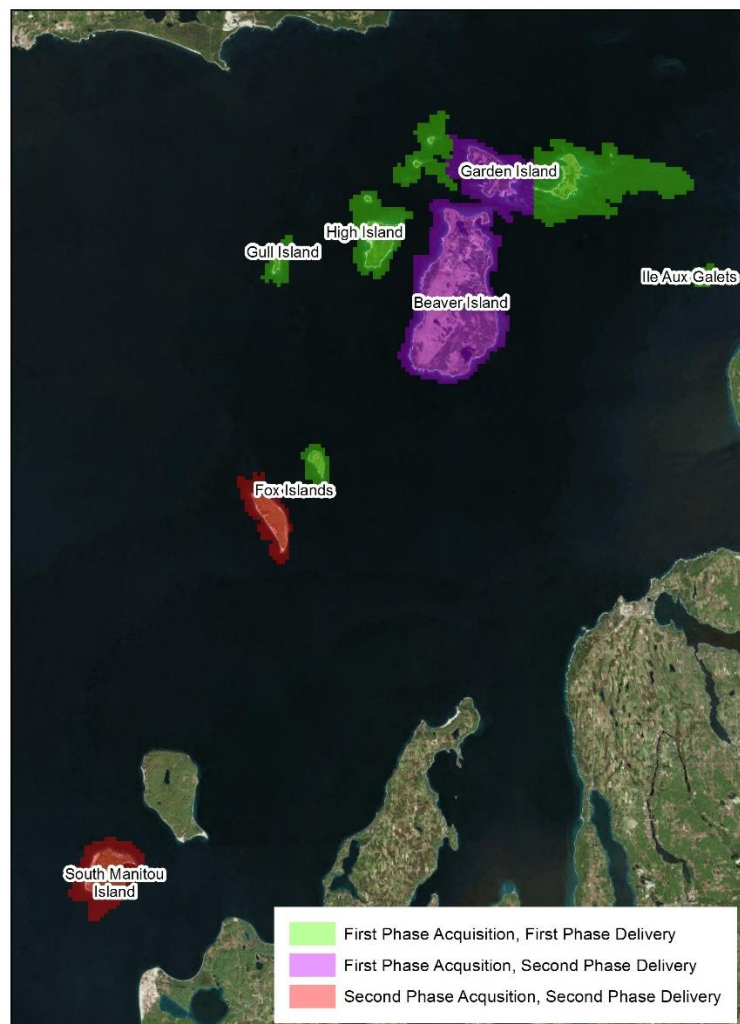


Figure 2-Acquisition and Swath Delivery Phases.

CALIBRATION AND REFRACTION CORRECTION

The full acquisition and swath processing, including calibration procedures, is described in the complete acquisition report located in Appendix B. The refraction correction was done after lidar aerial acquisition and was completed using the Leica processing software.

INITIAL SWATH ACCURACY AND CALIBRATION CHECKS

After receiving the data from Leading Edge Geomatics, Dewberry performed initial checks on the data to ensure there were no remaining calibration or other issues present in the data. These validations include vertical accuracy of the swath data, inter-swath (between swath) relative accuracy validation, intra-swath (within a single swath) relative accuracy validation, verification of horizontal alignment between swaths, and confirmation of point density and spatial distribution. This initial assessment allows Dewberry to determine if the data are suitable for full-scale production. Addressing issues at this stage allows the data to be corrected while imposing the least disruption possible on the overall production workflow and overall schedule.

Swath Vertical Accuracy Assessment

Dewberry performed the initial swath vertical accuracy assessment using non-vegetated survey checkpoints. The vertical accuracy is tested by comparing survey checkpoints in non-vegetated terrain to a triangulated irregular network (TIN) that is created from the raw swath points. Only checkpoints in non-vegetated terrain can be tested against raw swath data because the data has not undergone classification techniques to remove vegetation, buildings, and other artifacts from the ground surface. Checkpoints are always compared to interpolated surfaces from the lidar point cloud because it is unlikely that a survey checkpoint will be located at the location of a discrete lidar point.

Project specifications require a NVA of 19.6 cm based on the $RMSE_z (10 \text{ cm}) \times 1.96$. The dataset for the Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Project satisfies this criteria. This raw lidar swath data set was tested to meet ASPRS Positional Accuracy Standards for Digital Geospatial Data (2014) for a 10 cm $RMSE_z$ Vertical Accuracy Class. Actual NVA accuracy was found to be $RMSE_z = 8 \text{ cm}$ equating to $\pm 15.6 \text{ cm}$ at the 95% confidence level. This meets and exceeds the project's QL2 Lidar Base Specification of 19.6 cm at the 95% confidence level.

100 % of Totals	# of Points	$RMSE_z$ (m) NVA Spec=0.10 m	NVA- Non- vegetated Vertical Accuracy (($RMSE_z \times$ 1.9600) Spec=0.196 m	Mean (m)	Median (m)	Skew	Std Dev (m)	Min (m)	Max (m)
NVA	21	0.080	0.156	0.001	-0.001	-0.100	0.082	-0.161	0.125

Table 4- Initial Swath Accuracy Results.

Inter-Swath (Between Swath) Relative Accuracy

Dewberry verified inter-swath or between swath relative accuracy of the dataset by creating Delta-Z (DZ) orthos. According to the SOW, USGS Lidar Base Specifications v1.2, and ASPRS Positional Accuracy Standards for Digital Geospatial Data, 10 cm Vertical Accuracy Class or QL2 data must meet inter-swath relative accuracy of 8 cm $RMSD_z$ or less with maximum differences less than 16 cm. These measurements are to be taken in non-vegetated and flat open terrain using single or only returns from all classes. Measurements are calculated in the DZ orthos on 1-meter pixels or cell sizes. Areas in the dataset where overlapping flight lines are within 8 cm of each other within each pixel are colored green, areas in the dataset where overlapping flight lines have elevation differences in each pixel between 8 cm -16 cm are colored yellow, and areas in the dataset where overlapping flight lines have elevation differences in each pixel greater than 16 cm are colored red. Pixels that do not contain points from overlapping flight lines are colored according to their intensity values. Areas of vegetation and steep slopes (slopes with 16 cm or more of valid elevation change across 1 linear meter) are expected to appear yellow or red in the DZ orthos. Flat, open areas are expected to be green in the DZ orthos. Large or continuous sections of yellow or red pixels can indicate the data was not calibrated correctly or that there were issues during acquisition that could affect the usability of the data, especially when these yellow/red sections follow the flight lines and not the terrain or areas of vegetation. The DZ orthos for the Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Project are shown in the figure below; this project meets inter-swath relative accuracy specifications.

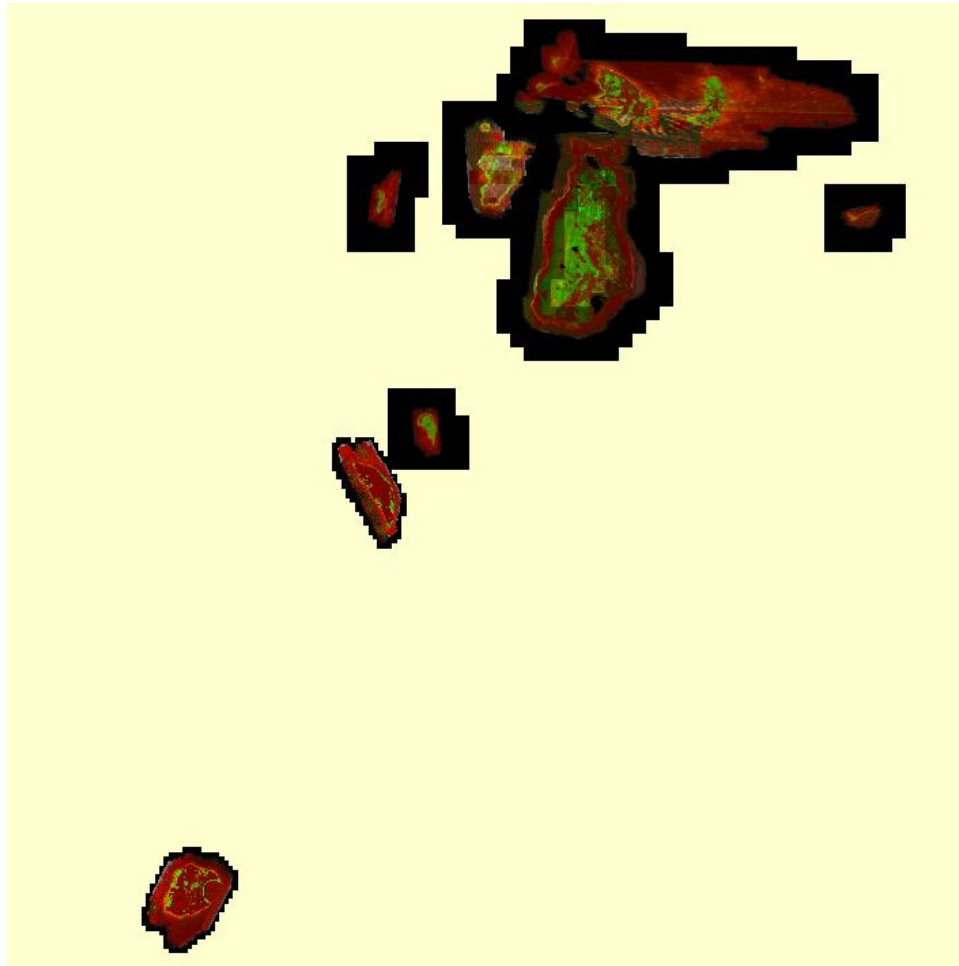


Figure 3-DZ Orthos. Offsets between flightlines of 0-8 cm are green, 8-16 cm are yellow, and above 16 cm are red. Larger offsets in vegetated and bathymetric areas are expected as different returns from water column and vegetation can occur between different flightlines.

Intra-Swath (Within a Single Swath) Relative Accuracy

Dewberry verifies the intra-swath or within swath relative accuracy by using Quick Terrain Modeler (QTM) scripting and visual reviews. QTM scripting is used to calculate the maximum difference of all points within each 1-meter pixel/cell size of each swath. Dewberry analysts then identify planar surfaces acceptable for repeatability testing and analysts review the QTM results in those areas. According to the SOW, USGS Lidar Base Specifications v1.2, and ASPRS Positional Accuracy Standards for Digital Geospatial Data, 10 cm Vertical Accuracy Class or QL2 data must meet intra-swath relative accuracy of 6 cm maximum difference or less. The image below shows an example of the intra-swath relative accuracy; this project meets intra-swath relative accuracy specifications.



Figure 4–Intra-swath relative accuracy. This image shows a portion of the dataset; areas where the maximum difference is ≤ 6 cm per pixel within each swath are colored green. This open flat area is acceptable for repeatability testing. Intra-swath relative accuracy passes specifications.

Horizontal Alignment

To ensure horizontal alignment between adjacent or overlapping flight lines, a random sample of cross-sections was taken along cultural features such as buildings and roads. The image below shows an example of the horizontal alignment between swaths for the Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Project; no horizontal alignment issues were identified.

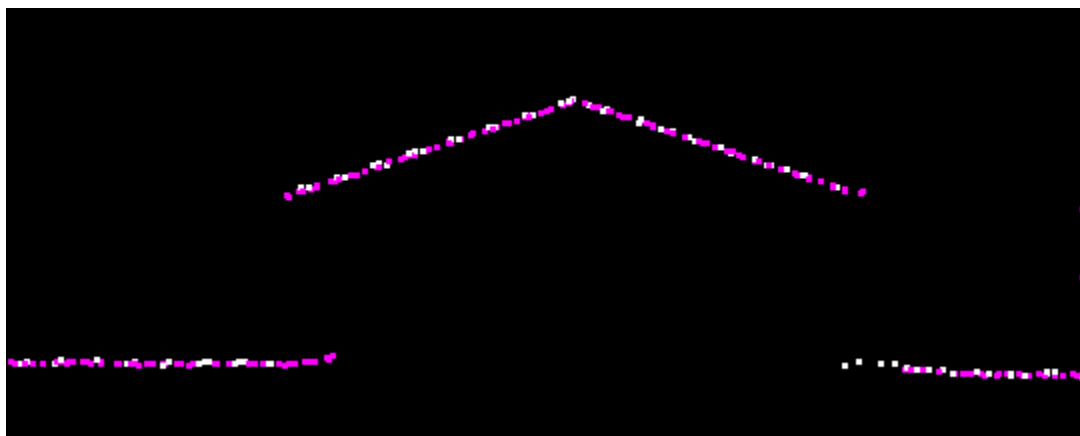


Figure 5-Cross-section of lidar points along a building colored by flightline. There are two flightlines in this cross-section, the pink flightline and the white flightline. This cross-section shows there are no visible offsets between the flightlines.

Point Density and Spatial Distribution

For topographic areas, the required Aggregate Nominal Point Spacing (ANPS) for this project is no greater than 0.71 meters, which equates to an Aggregate Nominal Point Density (ANPD) of 2 points per square meter or greater. For bathymetric areas, the required Aggregate Nominal Point Spacing (ANPS) for this project is no greater than 1.41 meters, which equates to an Aggregate Nominal Point Density (ANPD) of 0.5 points per square meter or greater. Density calculations were performed using first return data only located in the geometrically usable center portion (typically ~90%) of each swath. By utilizing statistics, the project area was determined to have an ANPS of 0.32 meters or an ANPD of 9.73 points per square meter which satisfies the project requirements. An image of the point density is shown below; this project satisfies density requirements.



Figure 6-Density image shows areas meeting the 2 points per square meter requirement colored purple and areas with at least 1 point per square meter are colored green.

The spatial distribution of points must be uniform and free of clustering. This specification is tested by creating a grid with cell sizes equal to the design NPS*2. QTM scripting is then used to calculate the number of first return points of each swath within each grid cell. At least 90% of the cells must contain 1 lidar point, excluding acceptable void areas such as water or low NIR

reflectivity features, i.e. some asphalt and roof composition materials. This project passes spatial distribution requirements, as shown in the image below.



Figure 7— Spatial Distribution. All tiles containing at least one lidar point are colored green.

Lidar Processing, Editing, and QA/QC

Once the swath data passed all initial validations, Dewberry tiled the data and began full-scale production. This included breakline creation to define the land/water interface, automated and manual editing of the lidar tiles, QA/QC, and final formatting of the LAS files.

BREAKLINE CREATION AND QA/QC

Breaklines representing the land/water interface must be created so that bathymetric bottom and ground points can be classified properly in the lidar. The processing software for the Leica Chiroptera II system does a basic classification on the lidar, differentiating between land and bathymetric areas. The points classified as bathymetric areas by the sensor processing software were aggregated into polygons using ArcGIS. These polygons were then compared to downloaded RGB imagery to make adjustments where needed. The final land/water interface delineation was used in the lidar classification of ground and bathymetric points.

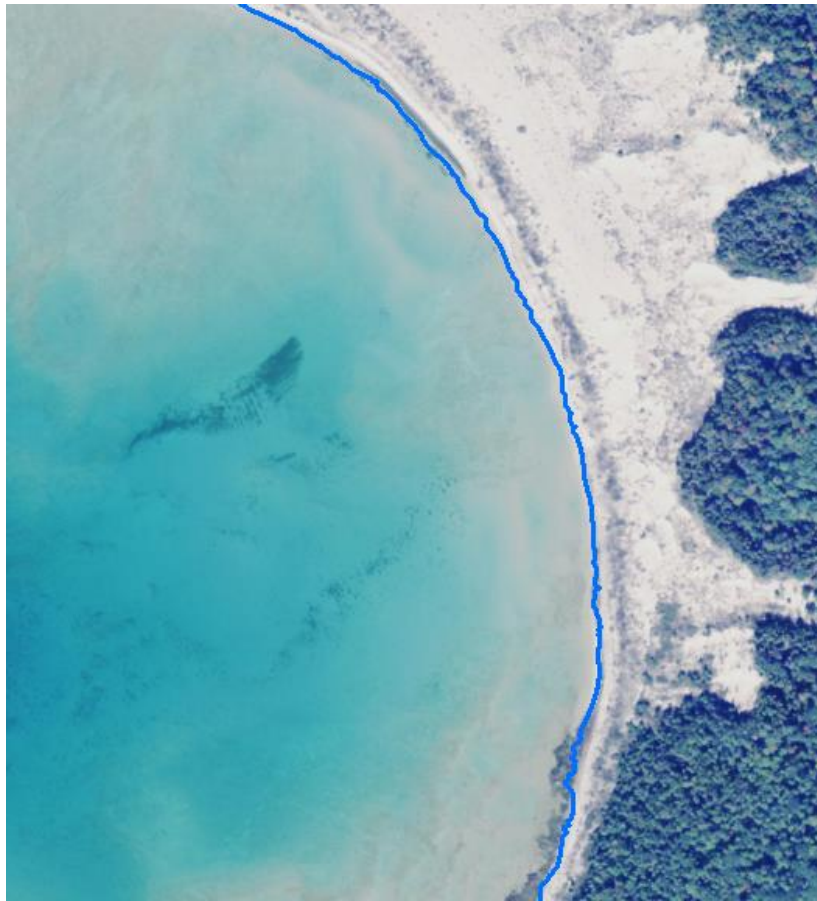


Figure 8- Tile 0200E_6400N. The breakline representing the land/water interface is shown outlined in blue along with RGB imagery.

TERRASCAN PROCESSING

Once complete tiles were created with lidar from both the topographic and bathymetric data, macros were run on the tiles in TerraScan to create the initial automated ground and bathy bottom classifications, using the final project classification schema.

MANUAL EDITING USING TERRASCAN

After running the automated TerraScan macros, the tiles were ready for manual editing. Surface models in TerraModeler were created from both bathy bottom (class 40) and ground (class 2) classes. Multiple ‘correction’ or ‘supplemental’ macros were run on tiles or portions of tiles to address systematic or prevalent issues, including some of the issues mentioned below.

Special attention was given along shorelines or the land/water interface as no hard edges or seams should exist between ground and bathy bottom.

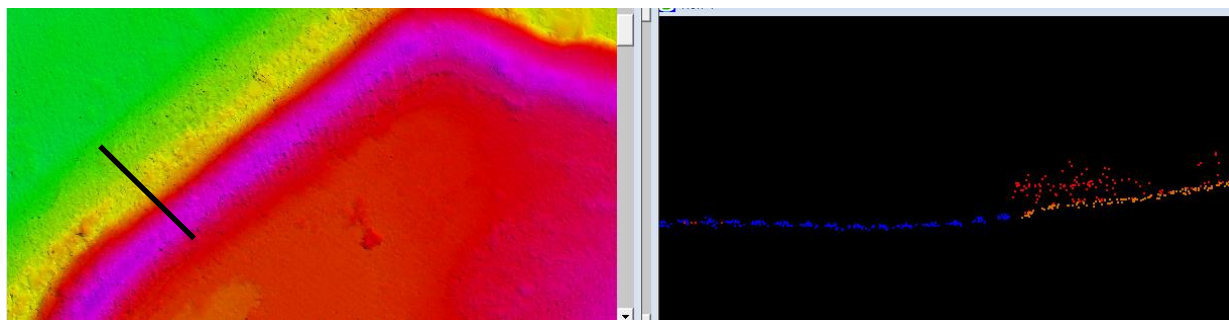


Figure 9-The land water interface should be seamless with no hard edges or seamlines. The topobathy surface model is shown on the left with a profile location overlaid. The profile is shown in the right image where bathy bottom points are blue, ground points are orange, and unclassified points are red.

Areas of rapids or swift moving water may also need to be removed from the bathy bottom class as these may be surface or water column points and not bathy bottom points due to the water movement and stirring of sediment (increased turbidity). When possible, color orthos were used to help determine water clarity and likelihood of full penetration to the submerged bottom.

Generally, editors looked for consistency in data, especially continuous topography (connecting the dots method to ensure channel geometry is reasonable).

Special attention was given in deeper areas where there may not be any true bathy bottom points, but the automated algorithm classified lower water column points as bathy bottom. When evaluating points to determine if they are low water column points or true bathy bottom, the following rules were used as guidelines to maintain accuracy and consistency:

1. Gradient consistency-if the points are part of consistent gradients or consistent channel geometry, they are more likely to be bathy bottom rather than low water column noise. Conversely, points that would cause abrupt changes or inconsistency in the overall gradient or channel geometry are less likely to be bathy bottom points, especially if the abrupt change would result in shallower (higher) bathy bottom points above lower bathy bottom points with a high confidence.

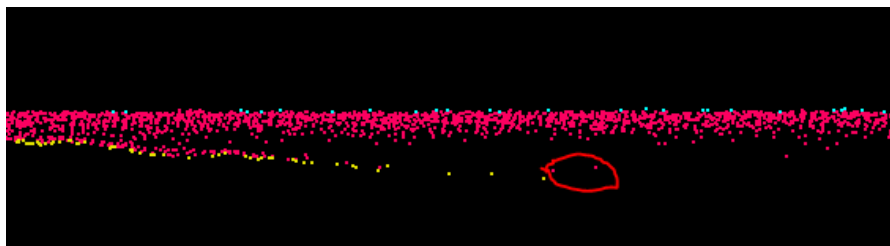


Figure 10-Bathy Bottom points (yellow) are shown with water column (pink) and water surface points (turquoise) in this profile. The two water column points circled in red would cause inconsistent and upward changes in the topobathy model if these points were classified to bathy bottom. These points should remain classified as water column.

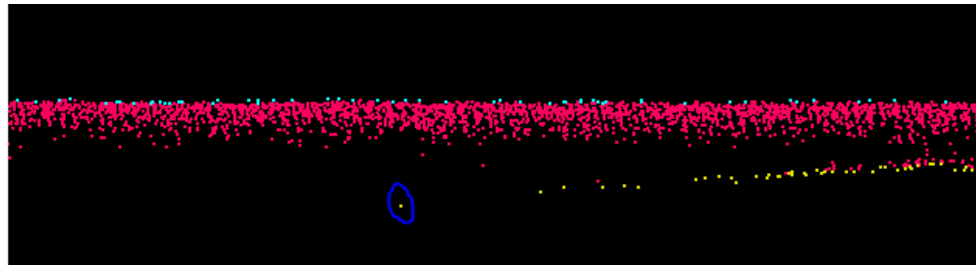


Figure 11-Bathy Bottom points (yellow) are shown with water column (pink) and water surface points (turquoise) in this profile. The bathy bottom point circled in blue is isolated, but maintains a consistent gradient with other bathy bottom points to the east. This point should remain classified as bathy bottom.

2. Manmade object consistency-manmade objects, such as marinas and artificial or modified channels, are more likely to have been created consistently and at similar depths when multiple channels or inlets are in close proximity to each other. In these locations, if one channel appears much shallower than other manmade channels, the points classified as bathy bottom are more likely to be low water column points.

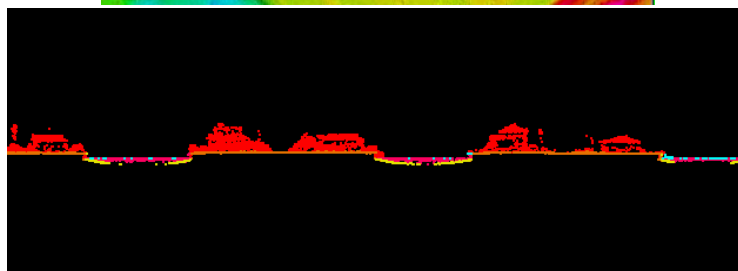
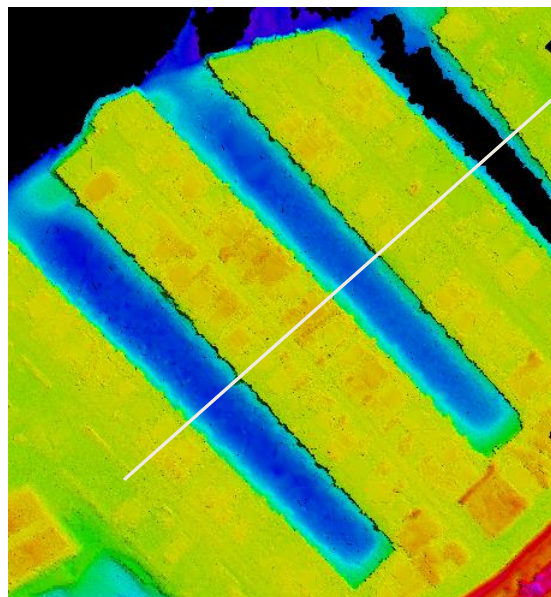


Figure 12-The topobathy surface model is shown on the top with a profile location overlaid. The profile is shown in the bottom image where bathy bottom points are yellow, ground points are orange, water column points are pink, water surface points are turquoise, and unclassified points are red. These three marina inlets are man-made and likely at very similar depths, as shown in the overview profile. In locations similar to this, points significantly deeper (lower) or shallower

(higher) are likely not legitimate bathy bottom, but are more likely to be noise or water column, respectively.

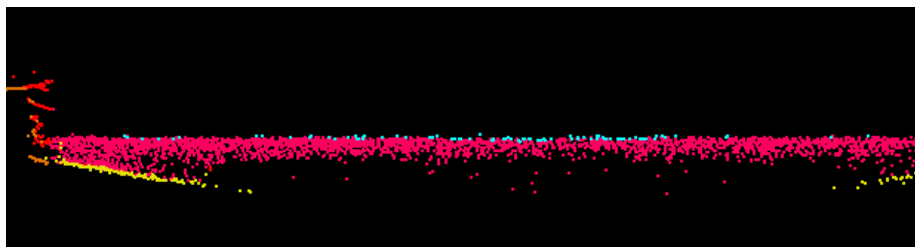


Figure 13- This profile is a close-up of one of the marina inlets shown in Figure 12. Bathy bottom points are yellow, ground points are orange, water column points are pink, water surface points are turquoise, and unclassified points are red. These marina inlets are man-made and likely at very similar depths. The low water column points are not classified as possible bathy bottom because that classification would cause this inlet to be much shallower than its neighboring inlets in close proximity.

3. Small gap verification-If bathy bottom was obtained for the vast majority of a channel, but small random gaps or voids in the bathy bottom exist after the initial grounding where it is unclear if existing points are bathy bottom or low water column, these small gaps should usually be filled by classifying the points in question to bathy bottom. It is unlikely such small portions of the channel are that much deeper where no bathy bottom was obtained when the lidar penetrated to the bathy bottom in the rest of the channel. However, if the gaps/voids are larger or consistently form over specific areas or locations, then these areas are more likely to represent deeper areas where the lidar may not have penetrated to the submerged bottom. In these areas. Classify the points as low water column.

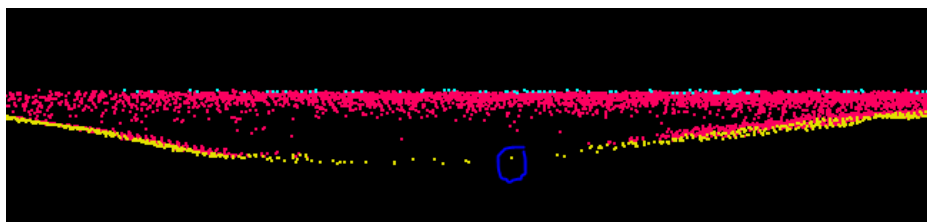


Figure 14-Bathy Bottom points (yellow) are shown with water column (pink) and water surface points (turquoise) in this profile. The bathy bottom point circled in blue was classified as bathy noise by the initial grounding macro, resulting in a small void. This point was re-classified as bathy bottom to fill the small gap because this point is at the same depth as surrounding points, maintains a consistent gradient, and is more likely to be submerged bottom rather than low water column noise. Based on the surrounding data, this point most likely represents bathy bottom.

Submerged Objects

No submerged objects were identified during editing and review of the lidar data, therefore no points were classified to class 43 or class 44.

Temporal Changes

Changes in the bathymetric bottom surface can result from differences between collection periods due to factors such as currents moving sediment. However, Dewberry did not identify any significant temporal changes in this project.

QA/QC

After manual edits, tiles are peer reviewed. All data then undergoes QA/QC performed by analysts not involved in the production and manual classification. Keeping the editing and QA/QC separate results in a more independent QA/QC.

Manual Review

During QA/QC, reviewers check for consistent and correct classification. Reviewers verified all guidelines outlined in the Manual Editing section above have been adhered too. . Dewberry used QT Modeler and TerraScan for this review. QT Modeler allows the user to create and load multiple surface models (created from both ground-class 2-and submerged topography-class 40) and to rotate the models for better analysis. Review of the full point cloud classification as well as areas identified in QT Modeler for additional review was accomplished in TerraScan.

Create Void Polygons

Void polygons were created as part of the QA/QC. The void polygons identify areas of sparse to no bathy bottom points. The void polygons were loaded when reviewing the data to ensure correct and full classification of bathy bottom. All void areas 3m x 3m or larger were identified with a void polygon.

While Dewberry has used the aggregate point method in the past to create void polygons, isolated points may be included as part of the void polygons with this method. To ensure that every single bathy bottom point, regardless of its isolation, would be used in the final DEMs and excluded from void polygons, Dewberry used Global Mapper to create the void polygons for the data. Global Mapper created a pixel for every single bathymetric bottom and ground LiDAR point.

To create void polygons using the Global Mapper method, all ground and bathy bottom points were loaded into Global Mapper. If using both ground and bathy bottom LAS points resulted in large DEMs that are hard to work with, then only the bathy bottom points were loaded. The NoData cells were then converted to polygons in ArcMap. The void polygons representing topographic areas were then removed or clipped from the dataset later in the process.

LAS Formatting

After the final QA/QC is performed and all corrections have been applied to the dataset, all lidar files are updated to the final format requirements and the final formatting, header information, point data records, and variable length records are verified using Dewberry proprietary tools. The table below lists some of the main lidar header fields that are updated and verified.

Classified LiDAR Formatting		
Parameter	Requirement	Pass/Fail
LAS Version	1.4	Pass
Point Data Format	Format 6	Pass
Coordinate Reference System	NAD83 (2011) UTM Zone 16, meters and NAVD88 (Geoid 12B), meters	Pass
Global Encoder Bit	Should be set to 17 for Adjusted GPS Time	Pass
Time Stamp	Adjusted GPS Time (unique timestamps that are not GPS week)	Pass
System ID	Should be set to the processing system/software and is set to NIIRS10 for GeoCue software	Pass
Multiple Returns	The sensor shall be able to collect multiple returns per pulse and the return numbers are recorded	Pass
Intensity	16 bit intensity values are recorded for each pulse	Pass
Classification	Required Classes include: Class 0: Created, Never Classified Class 1: Unclassified Class 2: Ground Class 40: Bathymetric Bottom Class 41: Water Surface Class 43: Submerged Object, not otherwise specified Class 44: International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) S-57 object, not otherwise specified Class 45: No bathymetric bottom found (water column)	Pass
Scan Angle	Recorded for each pulse	Pass
XYZ Coordinates	Unique Easting, Northing, and Elevation coordinates are recorded for each pulse	Pass
Flight line IDs	Set to the unique ID for each flight line	Pass

Table 5-Final lidar formatting

LIDAR POSITIONAL ACCURACY

Dewberry quantitatively tested the dataset by testing the vertical accuracy of the lidar. The vertical accuracy is tested by comparing the discrete measurement of the survey checkpoints to that of the interpolated value within the three closest lidar points that constitute the vertices of a three-dimensional triangular face of the TIN. Therefore, the end result is that only a small sample of the lidar data is actually tested. However there is an increased level of confidence with lidar data due to the relative accuracy. This relative accuracy in turn is based on how well one lidar point "fits" in comparison to the next contiguous lidar measurement, and is verified as part of the initial processing. If the relative accuracy of a dataset is within specifications and the dataset passes vertical accuracy requirements at the location of survey checkpoints, the vertical accuracy results can be applied to the whole dataset with high confidence due to the passing relative accuracy.

The survey checkpoints used to test this topobathymetric dataset are listed in the survey report included as Appendix A. The surveyor was only able to obtain survey checkpoints on Beaver Island.

Vertical Accuracy Test Procedures

NVA (Non-vegetated Vertical Accuracy) is determined with check points located only in non-vegetated terrain, including open terrain (grass, dirt, sand, and/or rocks) and urban areas, where there is a very high probability that the lidar sensor will have detected the bare-earth ground surface and where random errors are expected to follow a normal error distribution. The NVA determines how well the calibrated lidar sensor performed. With a normal error distribution, the vertical accuracy at the 95% confidence level is computed as the vertical root mean square error ($RMSE_z$) of the checkpoints $\times 1.9600$. For the Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy project, vertical accuracy must be 19.6 cm or less based on an $RMSE_z$ of 10 cm $\times 1.9600$.

VVA (Vegetated Vertical Accuracy) is determined with all checkpoints in vegetated land cover categories, including tall grass, weeds, crops, brush and low trees, and fully forested areas, where there is a possibility that the lidar sensor and post-processing may yield elevation errors that do not follow a normal error distribution. VVA at the 95% confidence level equals the 95th percentile error for all checkpoints in all vegetated land cover categories combined. The Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Project VVA standard is 29.4 cm based on the 95th percentile. The VVA is accompanied by a listing of the 5% outliers that are larger than the 95th percentile used to compute the VVA; these are always the largest outliers that may depart from a normal error distribution. Here, $Accuracy_z$ differs from VVA because $Accuracy_z$ assumes elevation errors follow a normal error distribution where RMSE procedures are valid, whereas VVA assumes lidar errors may not follow a normal error distribution in vegetated categories, making the RMSE process invalid.

Vertical Accuracy Results

The table below summarizes the tested vertical accuracy resulting from a comparison of the surveyed checkpoints to the elevation values present within the fully classified LAS files.

Lidar Vertical Accuracy Results			
Land Cover Category	# of Points	NVA – Non-vegetated Vertical Accuracy (RMSE _z x 1.9600) Spec=0.196 m	VVA – Vegetated Vertical Accuracy (95th Percentile) Spec=0.294 m
NVA	21	0.158	
VVA	12		0.227

Table 6-Final Lidar Vertical Accuracy Results

This lidar dataset was tested to meet ASPRS Positional Accuracy Standards for Digital Geospatial Data (2014) for a 10 cm RMSE_z Vertical Accuracy Class. Actual NVA accuracy was found to be RMSE_z =8.1 cm, equating to +/- 15.8 cm at 95% confidence level. Actual VVA accuracy was found to be +/- 22.7 cm at the 95th percentile.

Table 7 lists the 5% outliers that are larger than the VVA 95th percentile.

Lidar 5% Outliers						
Point ID	NAD83 UTM Zone 16N		NAVD88 (Geoid 12B)		Delta Z	AbsDelta Z
	Easting X (m)	Northing Y (m)	Z-Survey (m)	Z-LiDAR (m)		
VVA-3	612379.788	5064055.494	197.350	197.600	0.250	0.250

Table 7-Lidar 5% Outliers

Table 8 provides overall descriptive statistics.

100 % of Totals	# of Points	RMSE _z (m) NVA Spec=0.1 m	Mean (m)	Median (m)	Skew	Std Dev (m)	Kurtosis	Min (m)	Max (m)
NVA	21	0.081	0.005	0.009	-0.233	0.082	-1.011	-0.161	0.125
VVA	12	N/A	0.077	0.089	-0.264	0.113	-0.687	-0.120	0.250

Table 8 – Overall Descriptive Statistics

Based on the vertical accuracy testing conducted by Dewberry, this topobathymetric project meets the pre-defined vertical accuracy criteria.

DEM Processing and QA/QC

The final topobathy DEMs are IMG format with 2 meter pixel cell size, tiled and named according to project specifications, and contain pyramids. Void polygons were enforced in the DEMs so that bathymetric areas where no bathymetry was collected are NoData in the DEMs.

FINAL VOID POLYGONS

Final void polygons, after all lidar edits and corrections, were created for use in the topobathymetric DEM production. If absolutely no modifications were required after the QA/QC, then the void polygons created as part of that process could be used. However, if any classification changes to the lidar were performed, then a final set of void polygons were created to ensure these polygons are consistent with the final lidar data.

Once the final void polygons had been created, these polygons were imported into the terrain GDB for use during topobathymetric DEM creation.

DEM GENERATION

After the final void polygons are created and imported into the terrain GDB, a multipoint is created of all lidar bathymetric bottom and ground points. After the multipoint was created, a terrain was created using the multipoint. The void polygons are used in the terrain as “soft erase” features. This ensures that bathymetric areas where there are no bathymetric bottom points will be set as NoData in the DEM. After the terrain has been created, the Arc tool Terrain to Raster was used to create the final topobathy DEM raster.

DEM QUALITATIVE REVIEW

The final topobathy DEM was reviewed in Global Mapper at a 1:3000 scale. A review with the void polygons visible and another review without the void polygons visible was done. Special attention was given along the land/water interface to ensure there were no hard edges along the interface. Any remaining lidar issues and DEM artifacts were flagged by the reviewer and corrected by the editing team as necessary.

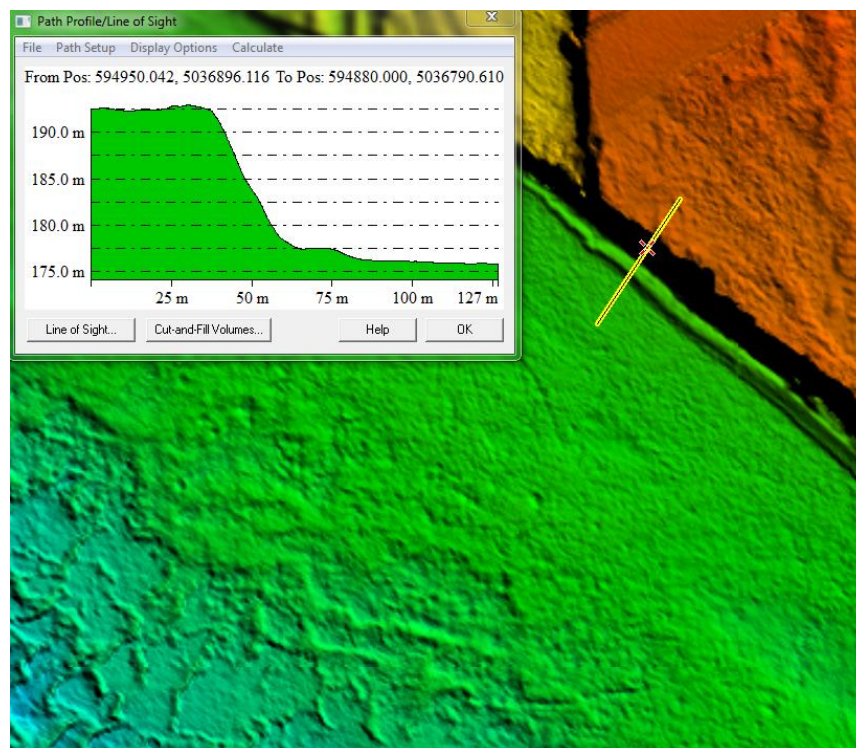


Figure 15-DEM tile 9500E_3700N. An example of the land-water interface is shown. No hard edges along the interface were identified during DEM QA/QC.

DEM POSITIONAL ACCURACY

The same checkpoints that were used to test the vertical accuracy of the lidar were used to validate the vertical accuracy of the final DEM products as well. Accuracy results may vary between the source lidar and final DEM deliverable. DEMs are created by averaging several lidar points within each pixel which may result in slightly different elevation values at each survey checkpoint when compared to the source LAS, which does not average several lidar points together but may interpolate (linearly) between two or three points to derive an elevation value. The vertical accuracy of the DEM is tested by extracting the elevation of the pixel that contains the x/y coordinates of the checkpoint and comparing these DEM elevations to the surveyed elevations.

The survey checkpoints used to test this topobathymetric dataset are listed in the survey report included as Appendix A. The surveyor was only able to obtain survey checkpoints on Beaver Island.

Vertical Accuracy Results

The table below summarizes the tested vertical accuracy resulting from a comparison of the surveyed checkpoints to the elevation values present within the DEMs.

DEM Vertical Accuracy Results			
Land Cover Category	# of Points	NVA – Non-vegetated Vertical Accuracy (RMSE _z x 1.9600) Spec=0.196 m	VVA – Vegetated Vertical Accuracy (95th Percentile) Spec=0.294 m
NVA	21	0.156	
VVA	12		0.244

Table 9-Final DEM Vertical Accuracy Results

This DEM dataset was tested to meet ASPRS Positional Accuracy Standards for Digital Geospatial Data (2014) for a 10 cm RMSE_z Vertical Accuracy Class. Actual NVA accuracy was found to be RMSE_z = 8.0 cm, equating to +/- 15.6 cm at 95% confidence level. Actual VVA accuracy was found to be +/- 24.4 cm at the 95th percentile.

Table 10 lists the 5% outliers that are larger than the VVA 95th percentile.

DEM 5% Outliers						
Point ID	NAD83 UTM Zone 16N		NAVD88 (Geoid 12B)		Delta Z	AbsDelta Z
	Easting X (m)	Northing Y (m)	Z-Survey (m)	Z-DEM (m)		
VVA-3	612379.788	5064055.494	197.350	197.618	0.268	0.268

Table 10-DEM 5% Outliers

Table 11 provides overall descriptive statistics.

100 % of Totals	# of Points	RMSEz (m) NVA Spec=0.1 m	Mean (m)	Median (m)	Skew	Std Dev (m)	Kurtosis	Min (m)	Max (m)
NVA	21	0.080	0.003	-0.015	-0.037	0.081	-1.221	-0.151	0.134
VVA	12	N/A	0.085	0.095	-0.411	0.115	0.258	-0.141	0.268

Table 11 – Overall DEM Descriptive Statistics

Based on the vertical accuracy testing conducted by Dewberry, the DEMs for this topobathymetric project meet the pre-defined vertical accuracy criteria.

Metadata

Project level metadata files were delivered in XML format for all project deliverables including lidar, DEMs, land/water interface breaklines, and void polygons. All metadata files are FGDC compliant and were verified to be error-free according to the USGS MetaParser.

Appendix A: Survey Report

Check Point Survey Report

“TOPOGRAPHIC/BATHYMETRIC UPPER LAKE MICHIGAN”

NOAA Contract: EA133C-11-CQ-007

Task Order Number: T-0038

Prepared for:

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)



Prepared By:

Dewberry Consultants LLC

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Phone (301)364-1855 Fax (301)731-0188

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Summary*

Dewberry Consultants LLC is under contract to the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to provide 33 Check Points in the State of Michigan. Under the above referenced NOAA Task Order, Dewberry is tasked to complete the quality assurance of LiDAR products. As part of this work Dewberry staff will complete Check Point surveys that will be used to evaluate vertical and horizontal accuracy. The ground survey was conducted December 9-10, 2015.

Existing NGS Control Points were located and surveyed to check the accuracy of the RTK/GPS survey equipment with the results shown in Section 2.4 of this Report.

As an internal QA/QC procedure and to verify that the Check Points meet the 95% confidence level approximately 50% of the points were re-observed and are shown in Section 5 of this report.

Final horizontal coordinates are referenced to UTM Zone 16 North, NAD83 (2011) in meters. Final Vertical elevations are referenced to NAVD88 in meters using Geoid model 2012B (Geoid12B).

1.2 *Points of Contact*

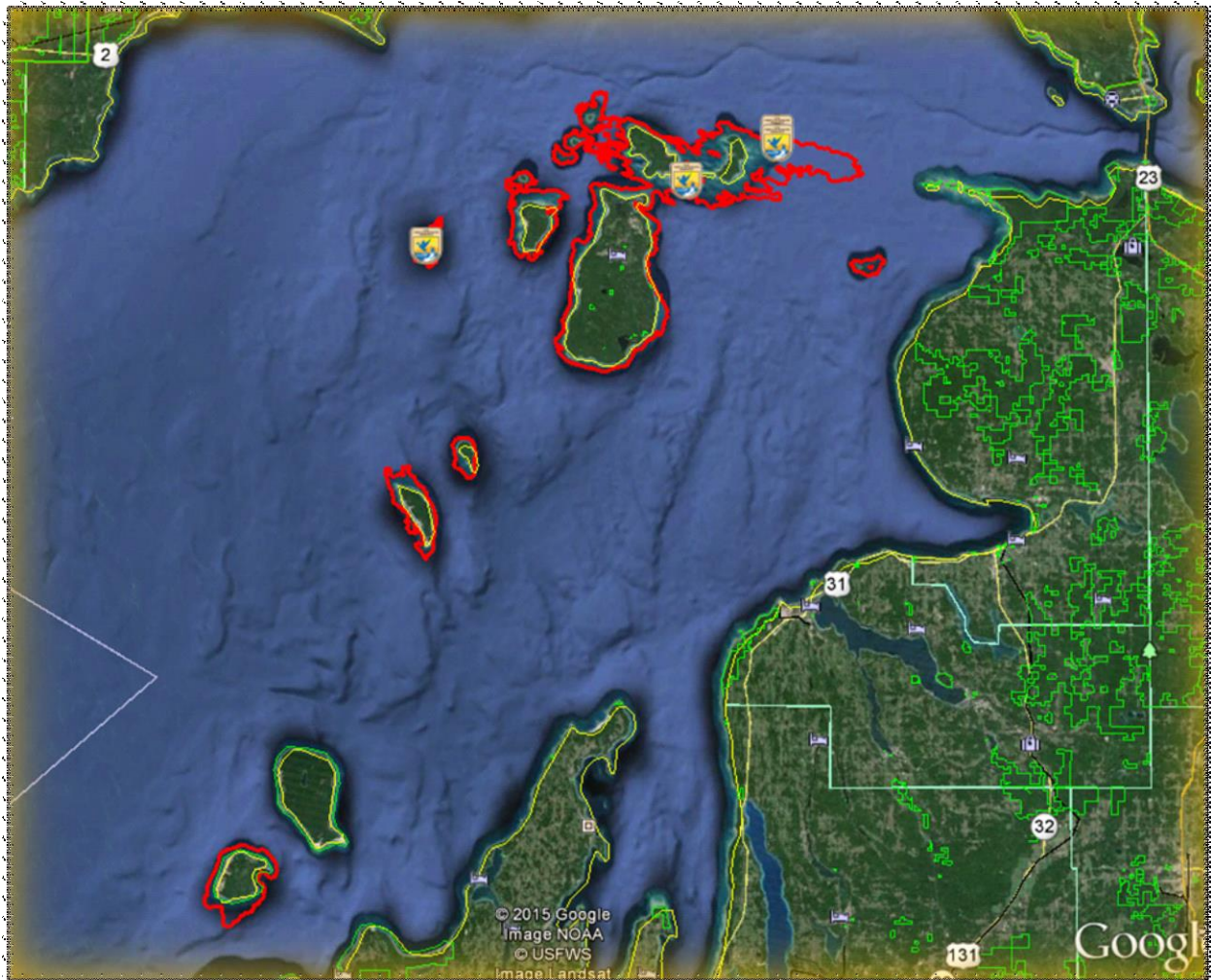
Questions regarding the technical aspects of this report should be addressed to:

Dewberry Consultants LLC

Gary D. Simpson, L.S.
Senior Associate
10003 Derekwood Lane
Suite 204
Lanham, Maryland 20706
(301) 364-1855 direct
(301) 731-0188 fax

1.3 *Project Area*





Upper Lake Michigan

PROJECT DETAILS

2.1 *Survey Equipment*

In performing the GPS observations Trimble R-10 GNSS receiver/antenna attached to a two meter fixed height pole with a Trimble TSC3 Data Collector to collect GPS raw data were used to perform the field surveys.

2.2 *Survey Point Detail*

The 33 LiDAR Check Points were well distributed throughout the project area.

A sketch was made for each location and a nail was set at the point where possible or at an identifiable point. The Check Point locations are detailed on the “Check Point Documentation Report” sheets attached to this report.

2.3 *Network Design*

The GPS survey performed by Dewberry Consultants LLC office located in Lanham, MD was tied to a Real Time Network (RTN) managed by the Michigan Department of Transportation. The network is a series of “real-time” continuously operating, high precision GPS reference stations. All of the reference stations have been linked together using Trimble GPSNet software, creating a Virtual Reference Station System (VRS).

The Trimble NetR5 Reference Station is a multi-channel, multi-frequency GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) receiver designed for use as a stand-alone reference station or as part of a GNSS infrastructure solution. Trimble R-Track technology in the NetR5 receiver supports the modernized GPS L2C and L5 signals as well as GLONASS L1/L2 signals.

2.4 *Field Survey Procedures and Analysis*

Dewberry field surveyors used Trimble R-10 GNSS receivers, which is a geodetic quality dual frequency GPS receiver, to collect data at each surveyed location.

All locations were occupied once with approximately 50% of the locations being re-observed. All re-observations matched the initially derived station positions within the allowable tolerance of ± 5 cm or within the 95% confidence level. Each occupation which utilized the VRS network was occupied for approximately three (3) minutes in duration and measured to 180 epochs.

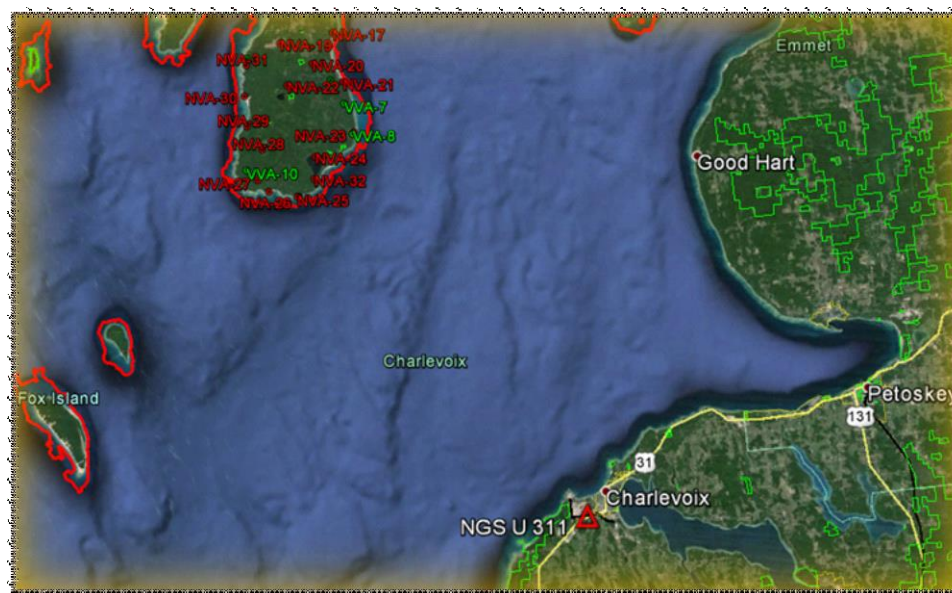
Each occupation which utilized OPUS (if used) was occupied between 20 and 30 minutes.

Field GPS observations are detailed on the “Check Point Documentation Reports” submitted as part of this report.

One (1) existing NGS monuments listed in the NSRS database were located as an additional QA/QC method to check the accuracy of the VRS network as well as being the primary project control monuments designated as QK0470. The results are as follows:

NGS PT. ID	As Surveyed (F)			Published (F)			Differences (F)		
	Northing(M)	Easting(M)	Elev.(M)	Northing(M)	Easting(M)	Elev. (M)	Δ N	Δ E	Δ Elev.
NGS U 311	5017812.212	634707.274	206.608	5017812.210	634707.278	206.600	0.002	0.004	0.008

The above results indicate that the VRS network is providing positional values within the 5cm parameters for this survey.



NGS Monuments

2.5 Adjustment

The survey data was collected using Virtual Reference Stations (VRS) methodology within a Virtual Reference System (VRS).

The system is designed to provide a true Network RTK performance, the RTKNet software enables high-accuracy positioning in real time across a geographic region. The RTKNet software package uses real-time data streams from the KEYNET system user and generates correction models for high-accuracy RTK GPS corrections throughout the network. Therefore, corrections were applied to the points as they were being collected, thus negating the need for a post process adjustment.

2.6 Data Processing Procedures

After field data is collected the information is downloaded from the data collectors into the office software. The Software program used is called TBC or Trimble Business Center.

Downloaded data is run through the TBC program to obtain the following reports; points report, point comparison report and a point detail report. The reports are reviewed for point accuracy and precision.

After review of the point data an "ASCII" or "txt" file which is the industry standard is created. Point files are loaded into our CADD program (Carlson Survey 2014) to make a visual check of the point data (Pt. #, Coordinates, Elev. and Description). The data can now be imported into the final product.

3. **FINAL COORDINATES**

Upper Lake Michigan FY 2015 LiDAR POINTS			
POINT #	NORTHING (M)	EASTING (M)	ELEV. (M)
NVA			
NVA-12	5068299.06	611558.675	179.404
NVA-13	5066323.232	611894.895	179.551
NVA-14	5067060.729	614601.81	186.617
NVA-15	5066555.377	615974.903	178.461
NVA-16	5063885.211	615595.612	199.735
NVA-17	5061370.268	616725.858	184.272
NVA-18	5063816.788	611747.974	197.169
NVA-19	5060931.357	612077.82	203.157

NVA-20	5058899.246	614715.602	202.091
NVA-21	5057104.784	617236.586	178.768
NVA-22	5057245.665	612342.706	214.532
NVA-23	5052695.318	617754.581	180.694
NVA-24	5050899.322	615135.309	187.188
NVA-25	5047587.711	612308.74	181.487
NVA-26	5048283.956	609895.682	178.593
NVA-27	5049218.515	608973.424	216.985
NVA-28	5051930.267	609664.607	218.643
NVA-29	5054058.011	608516.355	182.731
NVA-30	5057074.848	608532.08	180.277
NVA-31	5059316.328	608964.332	181.925
NVA-32	5048995.251	613894.375	188.081
VVA			
VVA-1	5067501.616	612710.51	185.529
VVA-2	5067259.659	615369.253	179.215
VVA-3	5064055.494	612379.788	197.35
VVA-4	5060265.704	614691.382	202.035
VVA-5	5059886.821	609028.5	180.309
VVA-6	5057313.807	616110.587	187.314
VVA-7	5057287.647	615185.586	199.828
VVA-8	5052300.409	617665.646	180.189
VVA-9	5054499.276	609917.69	219.511
VVA-10	5048337.817	609725.684	179.69
VVA-11	5047718.108	612629.837	180.401
VVA-12	5064900.568	615019.155	196.935

4. **GPS OBSERVATIONS**

POINT ID	OBSERV. DATE	JULIAN DATE	TIME OF DAY	RE-OBSERV. DATE	RE-OBSERV. TIME
NVA					
NVA-12	12/9/2015	343	15:10	12/9/2015	18:01
NVA-13	12/9/2015	343	15:20	12/9/2015	18:12
NVA-14	12/9/2015	343	14:40	12/9/2015	18:18
NVA-15	12/10/2015	344	5:30	12/10/2015	15:13
NVA-16	12/10/2015	344	14:50	N/A	N/A
NVA-17	12/10/2015	344	6:30	12/10/2015	13:48
NVA-18	12/9/2015	343	15:55	12/9/2015	18:28
NVA-19	12/9/2015	343	16:13	12/9/2015	18:47

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

NVA-20	12/10/2015	344	6:45	N/A	N/A
NVA-21	12/10/2015	344	12:25	12/10/2015	14:10
NVA-22	12/9/2015	343	16:30	12/9/2015	18:59
NVA-23	12/10/2015	344	12:05	N/A	N/A
NVA-24	12/10/2015	344	11:30	N/A	N/A
NVA-25	12/10/2015	344	10:15	N/A	N/A
NVA-26	12/10/2015	344	9:40	N/A	N/A
NVA-27	12/10/2015	344	9:30	N/A	N/A
NVA-28	12/9/2015	343	17:30	12/10/2015	14:36
NVA-29	12/9/2015	343	17:10	N/A	N/A
NVA-30	12/10/2015	344	7:48	N/A	N/A
NVA-31	12/10/2015	344	7:15	N/A	N/A
NVA-32	12/10/2015	344	11:05	N/A	N/A
VVA					
VVA-1	12/9/2015	343	14:55	12/9/2015	18:06
VVA-2	12/10/2015	344	6:15	N/A	N/A
VVA-3	12/9/2015	343	15:45	12/9/2015	18:35
VVA-4	12/10/2015	344	6:55	12/10/2015	13:55
VVA-5	12/10/2015	344	7:25	N/A	N/A
VVA-6	12/10/2015	344	12:35	12/10/2015	14:16
VVA-7	12/10/2015	344	13:15	12/10/2015	14:25
VVA-8	12/10/2015	344	11:50	N/A	N/A
VVA-9	12/9/2015	343	16:55	12/9/2015	19:22
VVA-10	12/10/2015	344	10:05	N/A	N/A
VVA-11	12/10/2015	344	10:49	N/A	N/A
VVA-12	12/10/2015	344	13:35	12/10/2015	15:03

5. POINT COMPARISON

LiDAR QA/QC				
POINT ID	POINT CK	DELTA NORTH (M)	DELTA EAST (M)	VERT. DIFF (M)
NVA QA				
NVA-12	NVA-12CK	0.020	0.003	0.010
NVA-13	NVA-13CK	0.016	0.010	0.001
NVA-14	NVA-14CK	0.004	0.000	0.017
NVA-15	NVA-15CK	0.000	0.004	0.000
NVA-17	NVA-17CK	0.016	0.000	0.002
NVA-18	NVA-18CK	0.008	0.001	0.001
NVA-19	NVA-19CK	0.004	0.004	0.015

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

NVA-21	NVA-21CK	0.000	0.001	0.001
NVA-22	NVA-22CK	0.003	0.005	0.007
NVA-28	NVA-28CK	0.002	0.004	0.003
VVA QA				
VVA-1	VVA-1CK	0.021	0.000	0.023
VVA-3	VVA-3CK	0.015	0.011	0.048
VVA-4	VVA-4CK	0.016	0.003	0.010
VVA-6	VVA-6CK	0.004	0.002	0.010
VVA-7	VVA-7CK	0.008	0.002	0.026
VVA-9	VVA-9CK	0.005	0.003	0.000
VVA-12	VVA-12CK	0.007	0.001	0.012

Appendix B: Acquisition Report

Upper Lake Michigan, MI Topobathy Acquisition and Calibration Report

Report Date: 27/7/2016

SUBMITTED BY:

Dewberry

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Tampa, FL 33602
813.225.1325

SUBMITTED TO:

NOAA Office of Coastal Management

2234 South Hobson Avenue
Charleston, SC 29405
843.740.11334

Overview

Dewberry elected to subcontract the LiDAR Acquisition and Calibration activities to Leading Edge Geomatics (LEG). Leading Edge Geomatics was responsible for providing LiDAR acquisition, calibration and delivery of LiDAR data files to Dewberry.

Dewberry received the final calibrated swath data from Leading Edge Geomatics beginning on June 16, 2016.

PROJECT AREA

The project area addressed by this report is the Beaver Islands Archipelago, covering an area of approximately 480 km² (185 sq. miles) out to the 7-meter depth contour with a 500 m using ENC data. Manitou Island, covering an area of approximately 51 km² (20 sq. miles) out to the 7 meter depth was also collected.

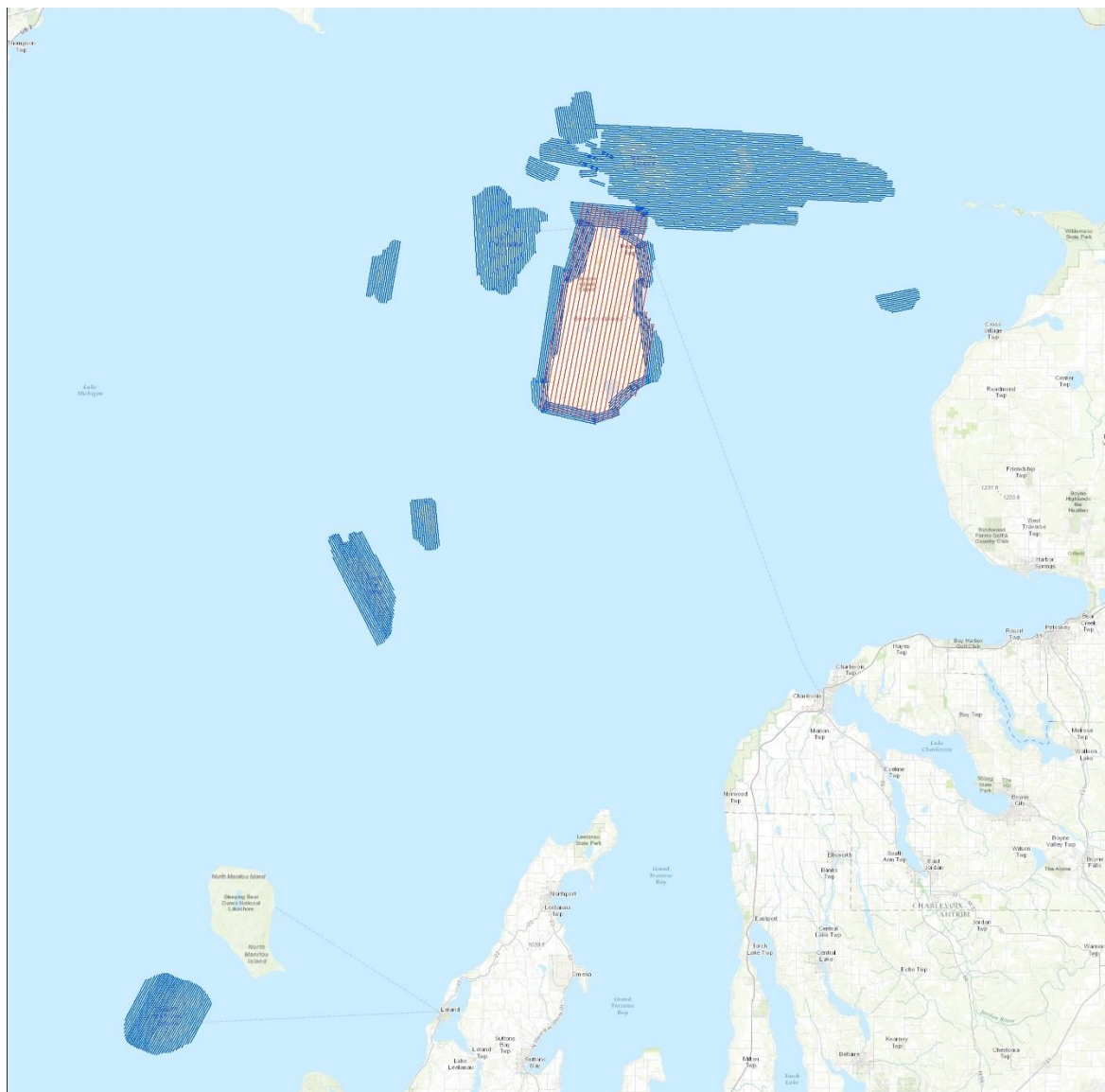


Figure 1 – Area of Interest

ACQUISITION DATES

The LiDAR survey was conducted between November 16, 2015 and June 4, 2016. Flying was suspended in December 2015 due to weather and completed in June 2016.

DATUM REFERENCE

Data produced for the project were delivered in the following reference system.

Horizontal Datum: The horizontal datum for the project is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83 CORS2011)

Vertical Datum: The Vertical datum for the project is North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)

Coordinate System: UTM 16.

Units: Horizontal units are in meters, Vertical units are in meters.

Geoid Model: None. The data was delivered to Dewberry in Ellipsoidal.

LiDAR Acquisition Details

Leading Edge Geomatics planned a total of 404 passes for bathy and 22 for topographic only to complete the entire project area. The flight plan included zigzag flight line collection as a result of the inherent IMU drift associated with all IMU systems. In order to reduce any margin for error in the flight plan, Leading Edge Geomatics followed FEMA's Appendix A "guidelines" for flight planning and, at a minimum, includes the following criteria:

- A digital flight line layout using Track Air flight design software for direct integration into the aircraft flight navigation system.
- Planned flight lines; flight line numbers; and coverage area.
- LiDAR coverage extended by a predetermined margin beyond all project borders to ensure necessary over-edge coverage appropriate for specific task order deliverables.
- Local restrictions related to air space and any controlled areas had been investigated so that required permissions can be obtained in a timely manner with respect to schedule. Additionally, Leading Edge Geomatics will file our flight plans as required by local Air Traffic Control (ATC) prior to each mission.

Leading Edge Geomatics monitored weather, turbidity and atmospheric conditions and conducted LiDAR missions only when no conditions exist below the sensor that will affect the collection of data. These conditions include leaf-off for hardwoods, snow, rain, fog, smoke, mist and low clouds. LiDAR systems are active sensors, not requiring light, thus missions may be conducted during night hours when weather restrictions do not prevent collection. Leading Edge Geomatics accesses reliable weather sites and indicators (webcams) to establish the highest probability for successful collection in order to position our sensor to maximize successful data acquisition.

Within 72-hours prior to the planned day(s) of acquisition, Leading Edge Geomatics closely monitored the weather, checking all sources for forecasts at least twice daily. As soon as weather

conditions were conducive to acquisition, our aircraft mobilized to the project site to begin data collection. Once on site, the acquisition team took responsibility for weather analysis.

Leading Edge Geomatics LiDAR sensors are calibrated at a designated site located in downtown Fredericton, New Brunswick and are periodically checked and adjusted to minimize corrections at project sites. Both systems were calibrated before departing for the project area.

LIDAR SYSTEM PARAMETERS

Leading Edge Geomatics operated a Piper Navajo (Tail # C-GKCN) with a Leica/AHAB Chiroptera II LiDAR system during the collection of the entire project. Table 1 illustrates Leading Edge Geomatics system parameters for LiDAR acquisition on this project.

Item	Parameter	
System	AHAB CHiroptera II (Bathy)	AHAB CHiroptera II (Topo)
Altitude (AGL meters)	400	400
Approx. Flight Speed (knots)	120	120
Scanner Pulse Rate (kHz)	35	140
Scan Frequency (RPM)	2358	4715
Pulse Duration of the Scanner (nanoseconds)	0.5	5
Pulse Width of the Scanner (m)	UNK	UNK
Swath width (m)	291	291
Central Wavelength of the Sensor Laser (nanometers)	1030 and 515	1064
Did the Sensor Operate with Multiple Pulses in The Air? (yes/no)	No	No
Beam Divergence (milliradians)	4.5	0.5
Nominal Swath Width on the Ground (m)	291	291
Swath Overlap (%)	50	50
Total Sensor Scan Angle (degree)	40	40
Computed Down Track spacing (m) per beam	0.87	0.35
Computed Cross Track Spacing (m) per beam	0.87	0.43

Item	Parameter	
Nominal Pulse Spacing (single swath), (m)	0.87	0.35
Nominal Pulse Density (single swath) (ppsm), (m)	1.34	6.61
Aggregate NPS (m) (if ANPS was designed to be met through single coverage, ANPS and NPS will be equal)	0.43	0.152
Aggregate NPD (m) (if ANPD was designed to be met through single coverage, ANPD and NPD will be equal)	2.6	13.2
Maximum Number of Returns per Pulse	infinite	infinite

Table 1: Leading Edge Geomatics LiDAR System Parameters

ACQUISITION STATUS REPORT AND FLIGHTLINES

Upon notification to proceed, the flight crew loaded the flight plans and validated the flight parameters. The Acquisition Manager contacted air traffic control and coordinated flight pattern requirements. LiDAR acquisition began immediately upon notification that control base stations were in place. During flight operations, the flight crew monitored weather and atmospheric conditions. LiDAR missions were flown only when no condition existed below the sensor that would affect the collection of data. The pilot constantly monitored the aircraft course, position, pitch, roll, and yaw of the aircraft. The sensor operator monitored the sensor, the status of PDOPs, and performed the first Q/C review during acquisition. The flight crew constantly reviewed weather, water conditions and cloud locations. Any flight lines impacted by unfavorable conditions were marked as invalid and re-flown immediately or at an optimal time.

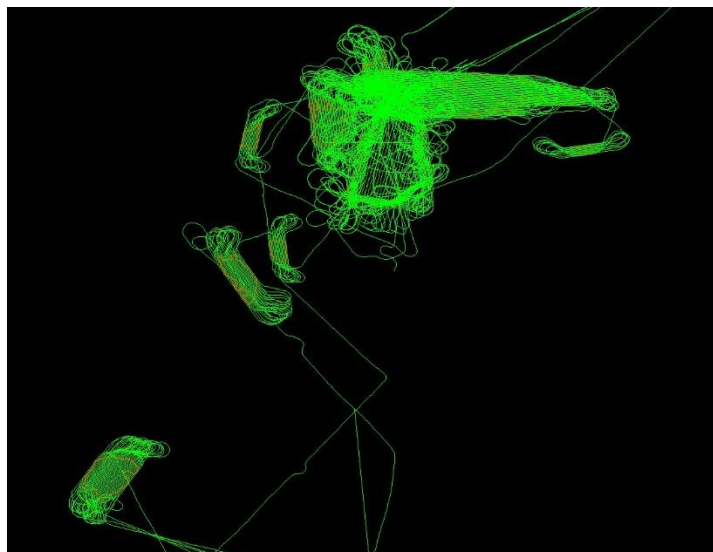


Figure 2 shows the combined trajectory of the flight lines.

LIDAR CONTROL

Five base stations were set by LEG for the collection. All stations were adjusted to CORS (2011). The coordinates of all used base stations are provided in the table below.

Name	Source	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Ellipsoidal
LEG2		45	45	34.93334	-85	34	1.73833	141.6638
LEG3		45	34	51.08278	-85	32	2.52398	141.5158
BASE1		45	41	34.07144	85	33	43.1686	167.357
BASE2		45	9	6.67265	85	37	34.37559	181.259
BASE3		44	53	53.72122	86	1	46.3602	145.403

Table 2 – Base Stations used to control LiDAR acquisition

AIRBORNE GPS KINEMATIC

Airborne GPS data was processed using the Inertial Explorer from Waypoint. Flights were flown with a minimum of 6 satellites in view (12.5° above the horizon) and with a PDOP of better than 4.

For all flights, the GPS data can be classified as excellent, with GPS residuals of 3cm average or better but no larger than 10cm being recorded.

GENERATION AND CALIBRATION OF LASER POINTS (RAW DATA)

The initial step of calibration is to verify availability and status of all needed GPS and Laser data against field notes and compile any data if not complete.

Subsequently the mission points are output using AHAB's LiDAR Survey Studio (LSS) application. System calibration was conducted prior to the aircraft departing for the project and the initial calibration values are used to position the point cloud. If a calibration error greater than specification is observed within the mission, the roll, pitch and yaw corrections that need to be applied are calculated. The missions with the new calibration values are regenerated and validated internally once again to ensure quality. Bathymetry data is processed on site to ensure that all data is useable and that appropriate bottom returns are being acquired.

Data collected by the LiDAR unit is reviewed for completeness, acceptable density and to make sure all data is captured without errors or corrupted values. In addition, all GPS, aircraft trajectory, mission information, and ground control files are reviewed and logged into a database.

On a project level, a supplementary coverage check is carried out to ensure no data voids unreported by Field Operations are present.

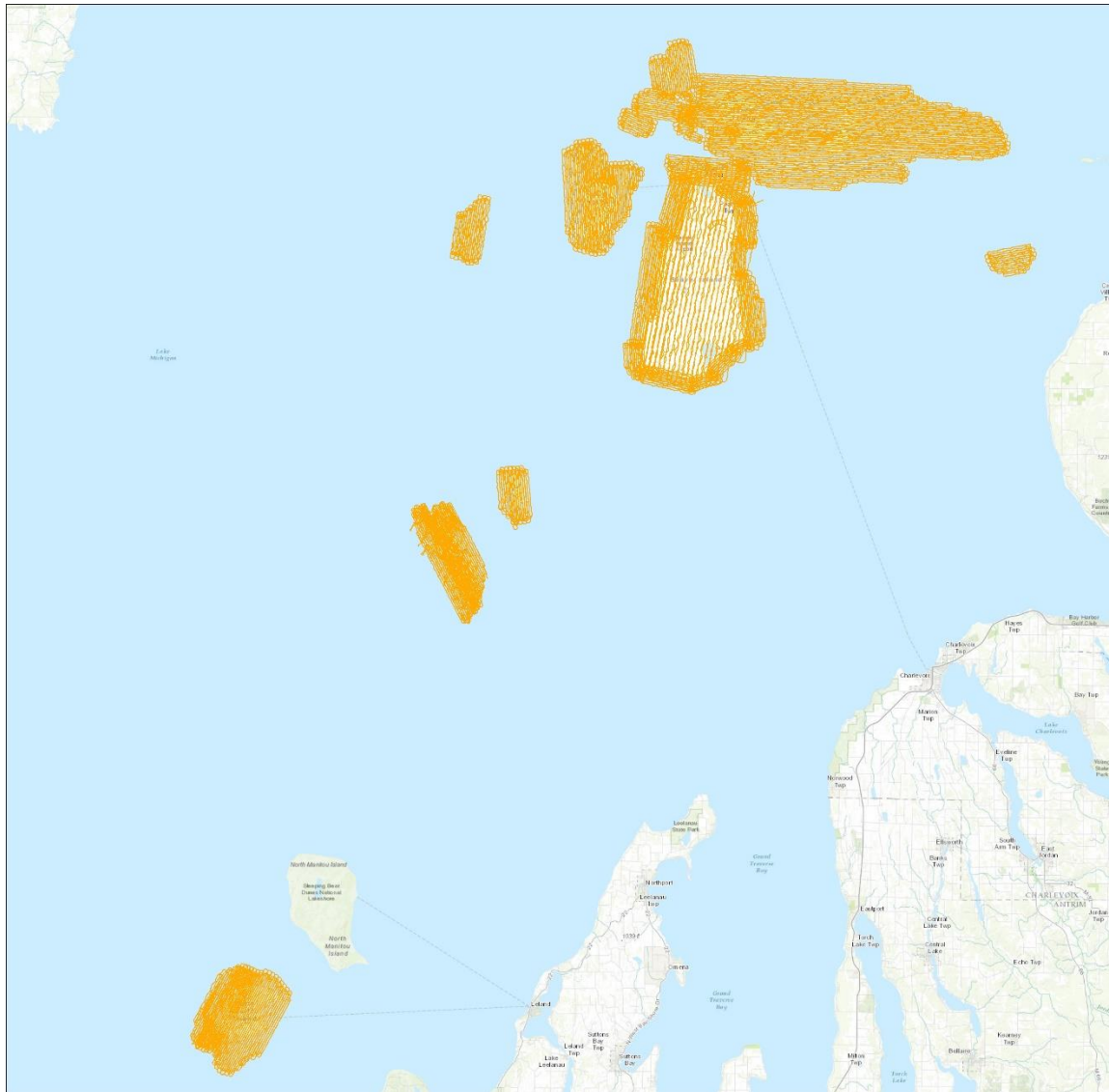


Figure 3 – LiDAR Swath output showing complete coverage.

BORESIGHT AND RELATIVE ACCURACY

The initial points for each mission calibration are inspected for flight line errors, flight line overlap, slivers or gaps in the data, point data minimums, or issues with the LiDAR unit or GPS. Roll, pitch and yaw are optimized during the calibration process until the relative accuracy is met.

Relative accuracy and internal quality are checked using at least 3 regularly spaced QC blocks in which points from all lines are loaded and inspected. Vertical differences between ground surfaces of each line are displayed. Color scale is adjusted so that errors greater than the specifications are flagged. Cross sections are visually inspected across each block to validate point to point, flight line to flight line and mission to mission agreement.

For this project the specifications used are as follow:

Absolute accuracy ≤ 25 cm RMSEZ or within swath overlap (between adjacent swaths).

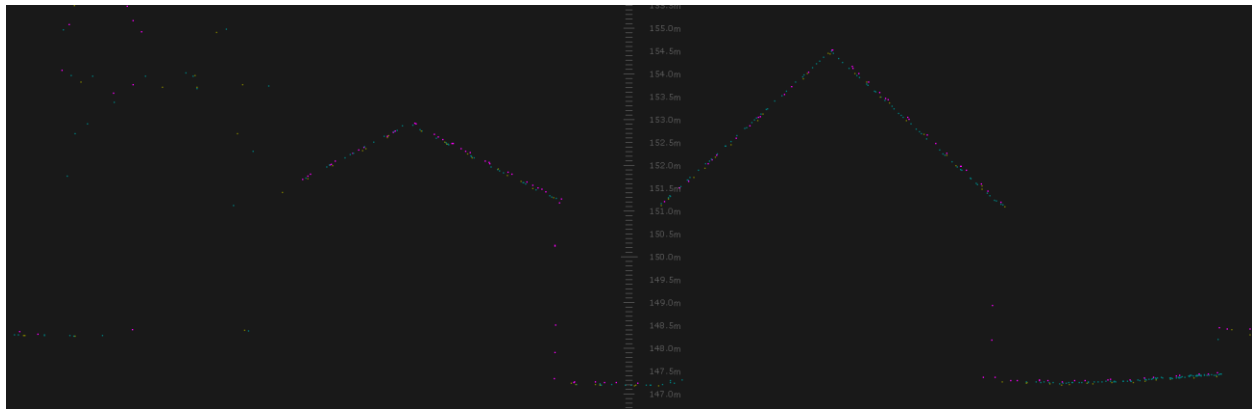


Figure 5 – Profile views cross section of multiple swaths.

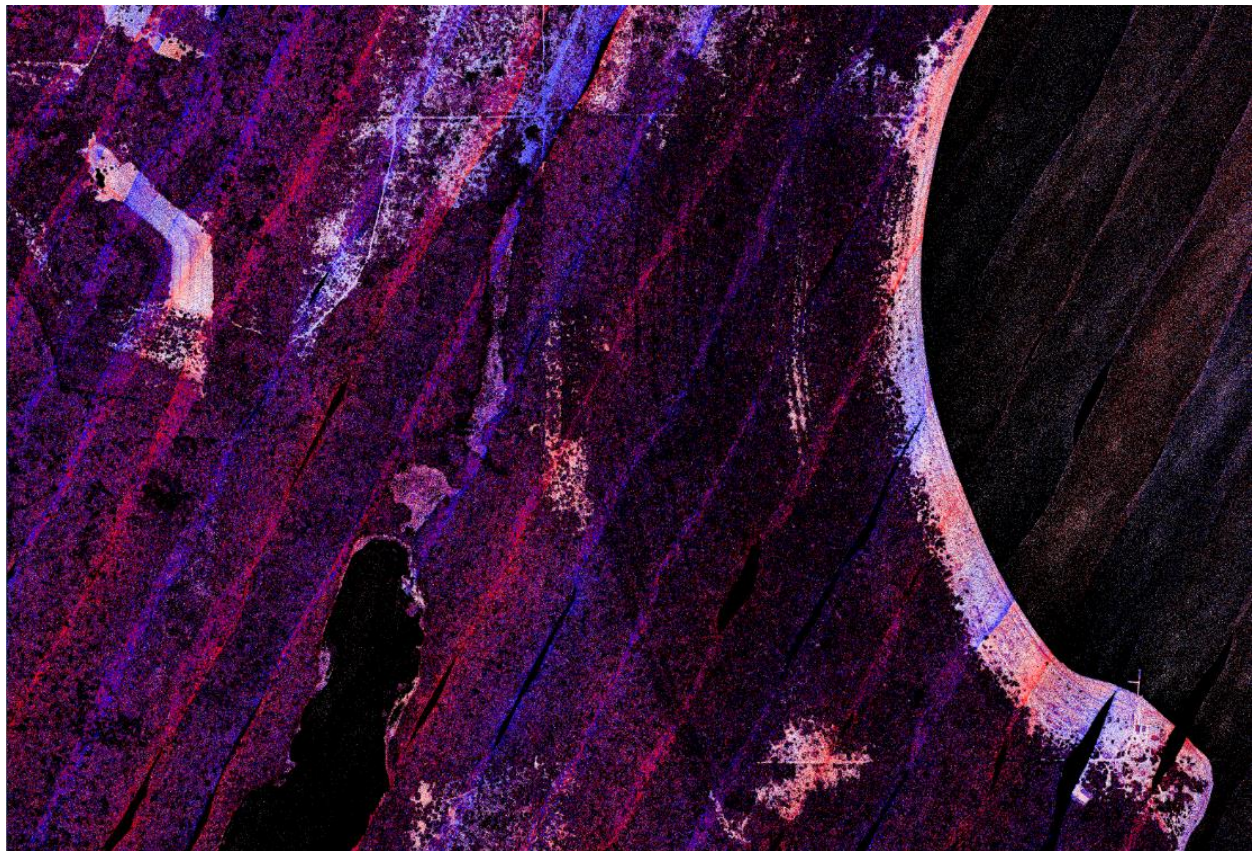


Figure 6 – QC block colored by distance to ensure accuracy at swath edges (8cm range).

A different set of QC blocks are generated for final review after all transformations have been applied.

PRELIMINARY VERTICAL ACCURACY ASSESSMENT

A preliminary $RMSE_z$ error check is performed by Leading Edge Geomatics at this stage of the project life cycle in the raw LiDAR dataset against GPS static data and compared to $RMSE_z$ project specifications. The LiDAR data is examined in open, flat areas away from breaks. Ground control points were collected by rapid static survey and compared against the LiDAR ground points and statistics are generated.

Prior to delivery to Dewberry, the elevation data was verified internally to ensure it met project accuracy requirements (vertical accuracy $\leq 25\text{cm } RMSE_z$) or better in open, non-vegetated terrain) when compared to static GPS checkpoints. Below is a summary for the test:

The calibrated Beaver Island LiDAR dataset was tested to 0.246 m (0.807 ft) vertical accuracy at 95% confidence level based on consolidated $RMSE_z$ (0.12m x 1.9600) when compared to 21 rapid static check points.

The following are the final statistics for the GPS static checkpoints used by Leading Edge Geomatics to internally verify vertical accuracy.

Average dz	0.1170 m
Root mean square	0.1260 m
Std deviation	0.0472 m

Overall the calibrated LiDAR data products collected by Leading Edge Geomatics meet or exceed the requirements set out in the Statement of Work. The quality control requirements of Leading Edge Geomatics quality management program were adhered to throughout the acquisition stage for this project to ensure product quality.

Appendix C: Complete List of Delivered Tiles

0000E_6100N	0100E_6250N	0200E_6300N	0300E_6300N
0000E_6150N	0100E_6300N	0200E_6350N	0300E_6350N
0000E_6200N	0100E_6350N	0200E_6400N	0300E_6400N
0000E_6250N	0100E_6400N	0200E_6450N	0300E_6450N
0000E_6300N	0100E_6450N	0200E_6500N	0300E_6500N
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0000E_6400N	0100E_6550N	0200E_6600N	0300E_6600N
0000E_6450N	0100E_6600N	0200E_6650N	0300E_6650N
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0000E_6550N	0100E_6700N	0200E_6750N	0300E_6750N
0000E_6600N	0100E_6750N	0200E_6800N	0300E_6800N
0000E_6650N	0100E_6800N	0200E_6850N	0300E_6850N
0000E_6700N	0100E_6850N	0200E_6900N	0300E_6900N
0000E_6750N	0100E_6900N	0200E_6950N	0300E_6950N
0000E_6800N	0100E_6950N	0200E_7000N	0300E_7000N
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0000E_6900N	0100E_7050N	0200E_7100N	0350E_6000N
0000E_6950N	0100E_7100N	0250E_5950N	0350E_6050N
0000E_7000N	0150E_6000N	0250E_6000N	0350E_6100N
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0050E_6050N	0150E_6150N	0250E_6150N	0350E_6250N
0050E_6100N	0150E_6200N	0250E_6200N	0350E_6300N
0050E_6150N	0150E_6250N	0250E_6250N	0350E_6350N
0050E_6200N	0150E_6300N	0250E_6300N	0350E_6400N
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0100E_6050N	0200E_6100N	0300E_6100N	0400E_6350N
0100E_6100N	0200E_6150N	0300E_6150N	0400E_6400N
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Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

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Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

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Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

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1000E_5100N	1000E_7800N	1050E_6850N	1100E_6000N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

1100E_6050N	1150E_5150N	1150E_7750N	1200E_6800N
1100E_6100N	1150E_5200N	1150E_7800N	1200E_6850N
1100E_6150N	1150E_5250N	1150E_7850N	1200E_6900N
1100E_6200N	1150E_5300N	1150E_7900N	1200E_6950N
1100E_6250N	1150E_5350N	1150E_7950N	1200E_7100N
1100E_6300N	1150E_5400N	1150E_8000N	1200E_7150N
1100E_6350N	1150E_5450N	1150E_8050N	1200E_7200N
1100E_6400N	1150E_5500N	1200E_4650N	1200E_7250N
1100E_6450N	1150E_5550N	1200E_4700N	1200E_7300N
1100E_6500N	1150E_5600N	1200E_4750N	1200E_7350N
1100E_6550N	1150E_5650N	1200E_4800N	1200E_7400N
1100E_6600N	1150E_5700N	1200E_4850N	1200E_7450N
1100E_6650N	1150E_5750N	1200E_4900N	1200E_7500N
1100E_6700N	1150E_5800N	1200E_4950N	1200E_7550N
1100E_6750N	1150E_5850N	1200E_5000N	1200E_7600N
1100E_6800N	1150E_5900N	1200E_5050N	1200E_7650N
1100E_6850N	1150E_5950N	1200E_5100N	1200E_7700N
1100E_6900N	1150E_6000N	1200E_5150N	1200E_7750N
1100E_6950N	1150E_6050N	1200E_5200N	1200E_7800N
1100E_7100N	1150E_6100N	1200E_5250N	1200E_7850N
1100E_7150N	1150E_6150N	1200E_5300N	1200E_7900N
1100E_7200N	1150E_6200N	1200E_5350N	1200E_7950N
1100E_7250N	1150E_6250N	1200E_5400N	1250E_4650N
1100E_7300N	1150E_6300N	1200E_5450N	1250E_4700N
1100E_7350N	1150E_6350N	1200E_5500N	1250E_4750N
1100E_7400N	1150E_6400N	1200E_5550N	1250E_4800N
1100E_7450N	1150E_6450N	1200E_5600N	1250E_4850N
1100E_7500N	1150E_6500N	1200E_5650N	1250E_4900N
1100E_7550N	1150E_6550N	1200E_5700N	1250E_4950N
1100E_7600N	1150E_6600N	1200E_5750N	1250E_5000N
1100E_7650N	1150E_6650N	1200E_5800N	1250E_5050N
1100E_7700N	1150E_6700N	1200E_5850N	1250E_5100N
1100E_7750N	1150E_6750N	1200E_5900N	1250E_5150N
1100E_7800N	1150E_6800N	1200E_5950N	1250E_5200N
1100E_7850N	1150E_6850N	1200E_6000N	1250E_5250N
1100E_7900N	1150E_6900N	1200E_6050N	1250E_5300N
1100E_7950N	1150E_6950N	1200E_6100N	1250E_5350N
1100E_8000N	1150E_7100N	1200E_6150N	1250E_5400N
1100E_8050N	1150E_7150N	1200E_6200N	1250E_5450N
1100E_8100N	1150E_7200N	1200E_6250N	1250E_5500N
1150E_4650N	1150E_7250N	1200E_6300N	1250E_5550N
1150E_4700N	1150E_7300N	1200E_6350N	1250E_5600N
1150E_4750N	1150E_7350N	1200E_6400N	1250E_5650N
1150E_4800N	1150E_7400N	1200E_6450N	1250E_5700N
1150E_4850N	1150E_7450N	1200E_6500N	1250E_5750N
1150E_4900N	1150E_7500N	1200E_6550N	1250E_5800N
1150E_4950N	1150E_7550N	1200E_6600N	1250E_5850N
1150E_5000N	1150E_7600N	1200E_6650N	1250E_5900N
1150E_5050N	1150E_7650N	1200E_6700N	1250E_5950N
1150E_5100N	1150E_7700N	1200E_6750N	1250E_6000N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

1250E_6050N	1300E_5550N	1350E_4950N	1350E_7450N
1250E_6100N	1300E_5600N	1350E_5000N	1350E_7500N
1250E_6150N	1300E_5650N	1350E_5050N	1350E_7550N
1250E_6200N	1300E_5700N	1350E_5100N	1350E_7600N
1250E_6250N	1300E_5750N	1350E_5150N	1350E_7650N
1250E_6300N	1300E_5800N	1350E_5200N	1350E_7700N
1250E_6350N	1300E_5850N	1350E_5250N	1350E_7750N
1250E_6400N	1300E_5900N	1350E_5300N	1400E_4750N
1250E_6450N	1300E_5950N	1350E_5350N	1400E_4800N
1250E_6500N	1300E_6000N	1350E_5400N	1400E_4850N
1250E_6550N	1300E_6050N	1350E_5450N	1400E_4900N
1250E_6600N	1300E_6100N	1350E_5500N	1400E_4950N
1250E_6650N	1300E_6150N	1350E_5550N	1400E_5000N
1250E_6700N	1300E_6200N	1350E_5600N	1400E_5050N
1250E_6750N	1300E_6250N	1350E_5650N	1400E_5100N
1250E_6800N	1300E_6300N	1350E_5700N	1400E_5150N
1250E_6850N	1300E_6350N	1350E_5750N	1400E_5200N
1250E_6900N	1300E_6400N	1350E_5800N	1400E_5250N
1250E_6950N	1300E_6450N	1350E_5850N	1400E_5300N
1250E_7100N	1300E_6500N	1350E_5900N	1400E_5350N
1250E_7150N	1300E_6550N	1350E_5950N	1400E_5400N
1250E_7200N	1300E_6600N	1350E_6000N	1400E_5450N
1250E_7250N	1300E_6650N	1350E_6050N	1400E_5500N
1250E_7300N	1300E_6700N	1350E_6100N	1400E_5550N
1250E_7350N	1300E_6750N	1350E_6150N	1400E_5600N
1250E_7400N	1300E_6800N	1350E_6200N	1400E_5650N
1250E_7450N	1300E_6850N	1350E_6250N	1400E_5700N
1250E_7500N	1300E_6900N	1350E_6300N	1400E_5750N
1250E_7550N	1300E_6950N	1350E_6350N	1400E_5800N
1250E_7600N	1300E_7000N	1350E_6400N	1400E_5850N
1250E_7650N	1300E_7050N	1350E_6450N	1400E_5900N
1250E_7700N	1300E_7100N	1350E_6500N	1400E_5950N
1250E_7750N	1300E_7150N	1350E_6550N	1400E_6000N
1300E_4700N	1300E_7200N	1350E_6600N	1400E_6050N
1300E_4750N	1300E_7250N	1350E_6650N	1400E_6100N
1300E_4800N	1300E_7300N	1350E_6700N	1400E_6150N
1300E_4850N	1300E_7350N	1350E_6750N	1400E_6200N
1300E_4900N	1300E_7400N	1350E_6800N	1400E_6250N
1300E_4950N	1300E_7450N	1350E_6850N	1400E_6300N
1300E_5000N	1300E_7500N	1350E_6900N	1400E_6350N
1300E_5050N	1300E_7550N	1350E_6950N	1400E_6400N
1300E_5100N	1300E_7600N	1350E_7000N	1400E_6450N
1300E_5150N	1300E_7650N	1350E_7050N	1400E_6500N
1300E_5200N	1300E_7700N	1350E_7100N	1400E_6550N
1300E_5250N	1300E_7750N	1350E_7150N	1400E_6600N
1300E_5300N	1350E_4700N	1350E_7200N	1400E_6650N
1300E_5350N	1350E_4750N	1350E_7250N	1400E_6700N
1300E_5400N	1350E_4800N	1350E_7300N	1400E_6750N
1300E_5450N	1350E_4850N	1350E_7350N	1400E_6800N
1300E_5500N	1350E_4900N	1350E_7400N	1400E_6850N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

1400E_6900N	1450E_6350N	1500E_5800N	1550E_5300N
1400E_6950N	1450E_6400N	1500E_5850N	1550E_5350N
1400E_7000N	1450E_6450N	1500E_5900N	1550E_5400N
1400E_7050N	1450E_6500N	1500E_5950N	1550E_5450N
1400E_7100N	1450E_6550N	1500E_6000N	1550E_5500N
1400E_7150N	1450E_6600N	1500E_6050N	1550E_5550N
1400E_7200N	1450E_6650N	1500E_6100N	1550E_5600N
1400E_7250N	1450E_6700N	1500E_6150N	1550E_5650N
1400E_7300N	1450E_6750N	1500E_6200N	1550E_5700N
1400E_7350N	1450E_6800N	1500E_6250N	1550E_5750N
1400E_7400N	1450E_6850N	1500E_6300N	1550E_5800N
1400E_7450N	1450E_6900N	1500E_6350N	1550E_5850N
1400E_7500N	1450E_6950N	1500E_6400N	1550E_5900N
1400E_7550N	1450E_7000N	1500E_6450N	1550E_5950N
1400E_7600N	1450E_7050N	1500E_6500N	1550E_6000N
1400E_7650N	1450E_7100N	1500E_6550N	1550E_6050N
1400E_7700N	1450E_7150N	1500E_6600N	1550E_6100N
1400E_7750N	1450E_7200N	1500E_6650N	1550E_6150N
1450E_4750N	1450E_7250N	1500E_6700N	1550E_6200N
1450E_4800N	1450E_7300N	1500E_6750N	1550E_6250N
1450E_4850N	1450E_7350N	1500E_6800N	1550E_6300N
1450E_4900N	1450E_7400N	1500E_6850N	1550E_6350N
1450E_4950N	1450E_7450N	1500E_6900N	1550E_6400N
1450E_5000N	1450E_7500N	1500E_6950N	1550E_6450N
1450E_5050N	1450E_7550N	1500E_7000N	1550E_6500N
1450E_5100N	1450E_7600N	1500E_7050N	1550E_6550N
1450E_5150N	1450E_7650N	1500E_7100N	1550E_6600N
1450E_5200N	1450E_7700N	1500E_7150N	1550E_6650N
1450E_5250N	1450E_7750N	1500E_7200N	1550E_6700N
1450E_5300N	1500E_4750N	1500E_7250N	1550E_6750N
1450E_5350N	1500E_4800N	1500E_7300N	1550E_6800N
1450E_5400N	1500E_4850N	1500E_7350N	1550E_6850N
1450E_5450N	1500E_4900N	1500E_7400N	1550E_6900N
1450E_5500N	1500E_4950N	1500E_7450N	1550E_6950N
1450E_5550N	1500E_5000N	1500E_7500N	1550E_7000N
1450E_5600N	1500E_5050N	1500E_7550N	1550E_7050N
1450E_5650N	1500E_5100N	1500E_7600N	1550E_7100N
1450E_5700N	1500E_5150N	1500E_7650N	1550E_7150N
1450E_5750N	1500E_5200N	1500E_7700N	1550E_7200N
1450E_5800N	1500E_5250N	1500E_7750N	1550E_7250N
1450E_5850N	1500E_5300N	1550E_4800N	1550E_7300N
1450E_5900N	1500E_5350N	1550E_4850N	1550E_7350N
1450E_5950N	1500E_5400N	1550E_4900N	1550E_7400N
1450E_6000N	1500E_5450N	1550E_4950N	1550E_7450N
1450E_6050N	1500E_5500N	1550E_5000N	1550E_7500N
1450E_6100N	1500E_5550N	1550E_5050N	1550E_7550N
1450E_6150N	1500E_5600N	1550E_5100N	1550E_7600N
1450E_6200N	1500E_5650N	1550E_5150N	1550E_7650N
1450E_6250N	1500E_5700N	1550E_5200N	1550E_7700N
1450E_6300N	1500E_5750N	1550E_5250N	1550E_7750N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

1600E_4900N	1600E_7400N	1650E_7050N	1700E_6700N
1600E_4950N	1600E_7450N	1650E_7100N	1700E_6750N
1600E_5000N	1600E_7500N	1650E_7150N	1700E_6800N
1600E_5050N	1600E_7550N	1650E_7200N	1700E_6850N
1600E_5100N	1600E_7600N	1650E_7250N	1700E_6900N
1600E_5150N	1600E_7650N	1650E_7300N	1700E_6950N
1600E_5200N	1600E_7700N	1650E_7350N	1700E_7000N
1600E_5250N	1600E_7750N	1650E_7400N	1700E_7050N
1600E_5300N	1650E_4950N	1650E_7450N	1700E_7100N
1600E_5350N	1650E_5000N	1650E_7500N	1700E_7150N
1600E_5400N	1650E_5050N	1650E_7550N	1700E_7200N
1600E_5450N	1650E_5100N	1650E_7600N	1700E_7250N
1600E_5500N	1650E_5150N	1650E_7650N	1700E_7300N
1600E_5550N	1650E_5200N	1650E_7700N	1700E_7350N
1600E_5600N	1650E_5250N	1650E_7750N	1700E_7400N
1600E_5650N	1650E_5300N	1700E_4950N	1700E_7450N
1600E_5700N	1650E_5350N	1700E_5000N	1700E_7500N
1600E_5750N	1650E_5400N	1700E_5050N	1700E_7550N
1600E_5800N	1650E_5450N	1700E_5100N	1700E_7600N
1600E_5850N	1650E_5500N	1700E_5150N	1700E_7650N
1600E_5900N	1650E_5550N	1700E_5200N	1700E_7700N
1600E_5950N	1650E_5600N	1700E_5250N	1700E_7750N
1600E_6000N	1650E_5650N	1700E_5300N	1750E_4950N
1600E_6050N	1650E_5700N	1700E_5350N	1750E_5000N
1600E_6100N	1650E_5750N	1700E_5400N	1750E_5050N
1600E_6150N	1650E_5800N	1700E_5450N	1750E_5100N
1600E_6200N	1650E_5850N	1700E_5500N	1750E_5150N
1600E_6250N	1650E_5900N	1700E_5550N	1750E_5200N
1600E_6300N	1650E_5950N	1700E_5600N	1750E_5250N
1600E_6350N	1650E_6000N	1700E_5650N	1750E_5300N
1600E_6400N	1650E_6050N	1700E_5700N	1750E_5350N
1600E_6450N	1650E_6100N	1700E_5750N	1750E_5400N
1600E_6500N	1650E_6150N	1700E_5800N	1750E_5450N
1600E_6550N	1650E_6200N	1700E_5850N	1750E_5500N
1600E_6600N	1650E_6250N	1700E_5900N	1750E_5550N
1600E_6650N	1650E_6300N	1700E_5950N	1750E_5600N
1600E_6700N	1650E_6350N	1700E_6000N	1750E_5650N
1600E_6750N	1650E_6400N	1700E_6050N	1750E_5700N
1600E_6800N	1650E_6450N	1700E_6100N	1750E_5750N
1600E_6850N	1650E_6500N	1700E_6150N	1750E_5800N
1600E_6900N	1650E_6550N	1700E_6200N	1750E_5850N
1600E_6950N	1650E_6600N	1700E_6250N	1750E_5900N
1600E_7000N	1650E_6650N	1700E_6300N	1750E_5950N
1600E_7050N	1650E_6700N	1700E_6350N	1750E_6000N
1600E_7100N	1650E_6750N	1700E_6400N	1750E_6050N
1600E_7150N	1650E_6800N	1700E_6450N	1750E_6100N
1600E_7200N	1650E_6850N	1700E_6500N	1750E_6150N
1600E_7250N	1650E_6900N	1700E_6550N	1750E_6200N
1600E_7300N	1650E_6950N	1700E_6600N	1750E_6250N
1600E_7350N	1650E_7000N	1700E_6650N	1750E_6300N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

1750E_6350N	1800E_6250N	1850E_6700N	1900E_7500N
1750E_6400N	1800E_6300N	1850E_6750N	1900E_7550N
1750E_6450N	1800E_6350N	1850E_6800N	1900E_7600N
1750E_6500N	1800E_6400N	1850E_6850N	1900E_7650N
1750E_6550N	1800E_6450N	1850E_6900N	1900E_7700N
1750E_6600N	1800E_6500N	1850E_6950N	1900E_7750N
1750E_6650N	1800E_6550N	1850E_7000N	1950E_5200N
1750E_6700N	1800E_6600N	1850E_7050N	1950E_5250N
1750E_6750N	1800E_6700N	1850E_7100N	1950E_5300N
1750E_6800N	1800E_6750N	1850E_7150N	1950E_5350N
1750E_6850N	1800E_6800N	1850E_7200N	1950E_5400N
1750E_6900N	1800E_6850N	1850E_7250N	1950E_6650N
1750E_6950N	1800E_6900N	1850E_7300N	1950E_6700N
1750E_7000N	1800E_6950N	1850E_7350N	1950E_6750N
1750E_7050N	1800E_7000N	1850E_7400N	1950E_6800N
1750E_7100N	1800E_7050N	1850E_7450N	1950E_6850N
1750E_7150N	1800E_7100N	1850E_7500N	1950E_6900N
1750E_7200N	1800E_7150N	1850E_7550N	1950E_6950N
1750E_7250N	1800E_7200N	1850E_7600N	1950E_7000N
1750E_7300N	1800E_7250N	1850E_7650N	1950E_7050N
1750E_7350N	1800E_7300N	1850E_7700N	1950E_7100N
1750E_7400N	1800E_7350N	1850E_7750N	1950E_7150N
1750E_7450N	1800E_7400N	1900E_5150N	1950E_7200N
1750E_7500N	1800E_7450N	1900E_5200N	1950E_7250N
1750E_7550N	1800E_7500N	1900E_5250N	1950E_7300N
1750E_7600N	1800E_7550N	1900E_5300N	1950E_7350N
1750E_7650N	1800E_7600N	1900E_5350N	1950E_7400N
1750E_7700N	1800E_7650N	1900E_5400N	1950E_7450N
1750E_7750N	1800E_7700N	1900E_5450N	1950E_7500N
1800E_5050N	1800E_7750N	1900E_5500N	1950E_7550N
1800E_5100N	1850E_5100N	1900E_5550N	1950E_7600N
1800E_5150N	1850E_5150N	1900E_5600N	1950E_7650N
1800E_5200N	1850E_5200N	1900E_6550N	1950E_7700N
1800E_5250N	1850E_5250N	1900E_6650N	1950E_7750N
1800E_5300N	1850E_5300N	1900E_6700N	2000E_6650N
1800E_5350N	1850E_5350N	1900E_6750N	2000E_6700N
1800E_5400N	1850E_5400N	1900E_6800N	2000E_6750N
1800E_5450N	1850E_5450N	1900E_6850N	2000E_6800N
1800E_5500N	1850E_5500N	1900E_6900N	2000E_6850N
1800E_5550N	1850E_5550N	1900E_6950N	2000E_6900N
1800E_5600N	1850E_5600N	1900E_7000N	2000E_6950N
1800E_5650N	1850E_5650N	1900E_7050N	2000E_7000N
1800E_5700N	1850E_5700N	1900E_7100N	2000E_7050N
1800E_5750N	1850E_6100N	1900E_7150N	2000E_7100N
1800E_5800N	1850E_6150N	1900E_7200N	2000E_7150N
1800E_5850N	1850E_6200N	1900E_7250N	2000E_7200N
1800E_6050N	1850E_6250N	1900E_7300N	2000E_7250N
1800E_6100N	1850E_6300N	1900E_7350N	2000E_7300N
1800E_6150N	1850E_6350N	1900E_7400N	2000E_7350N
1800E_6200N	1850E_6400N	1900E_7450N	2000E_7400N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

2000E_7450N	2100E_7650N	2250E_6800N	2350E_7100N
2000E_7500N	2100E_7700N	2250E_6850N	2350E_7150N
2000E_7550N	2100E_7750N	2250E_6900N	2350E_7200N
2000E_7600N	2150E_6650N	2250E_6950N	2350E_7250N
2000E_7650N	2150E_6700N	2250E_7000N	2350E_7300N
2000E_7700N	2150E_6750N	2250E_7050N	2350E_7350N
2000E_7750N	2150E_6800N	2250E_7100N	2350E_7400N
2050E_6650N	2150E_6850N	2250E_7150N	2350E_7450N
2050E_6700N	2150E_6900N	2250E_7200N	2350E_7500N
2050E_6750N	2150E_6950N	2250E_7250N	2350E_7550N
2050E_6800N	2150E_7000N	2250E_7300N	2350E_7600N
2050E_6850N	2150E_7050N	2250E_7350N	2350E_7650N
2050E_6900N	2150E_7100N	2250E_7400N	2350E_7700N
2050E_6950N	2150E_7150N	2250E_7450N	2400E_6650N
2050E_7000N	2150E_7200N	2250E_7500N	2400E_6700N
2050E_7050N	2150E_7250N	2250E_7550N	2400E_6750N
2050E_7100N	2150E_7300N	2250E_7600N	2400E_6800N
2050E_7150N	2150E_7350N	2250E_7650N	2400E_6850N
2050E_7200N	2150E_7400N	2250E_7700N	2400E_6900N
2050E_7250N	2150E_7450N	2300E_6650N	2400E_6950N
2050E_7300N	2150E_7500N	2300E_6700N	2400E_7000N
2050E_7350N	2150E_7550N	2300E_6750N	2400E_7050N
2050E_7400N	2150E_7600N	2300E_6800N	2400E_7100N
2050E_7450N	2150E_7650N	2300E_6850N	2400E_7150N
2050E_7500N	2150E_7700N	2300E_6900N	2400E_7200N
2050E_7550N	2200E_6650N	2300E_6950N	2400E_7250N
2050E_7600N	2200E_6700N	2300E_7000N	2400E_7300N
2050E_7650N	2200E_6750N	2300E_7050N	2400E_7350N
2050E_7700N	2200E_6800N	2300E_7100N	2400E_7400N
2050E_7750N	2200E_6850N	2300E_7150N	2400E_7450N
2100E_6650N	2200E_6900N	2300E_7200N	2400E_7500N
2100E_6700N	2200E_6950N	2300E_7250N	2400E_7550N
2100E_6750N	2200E_7000N	2300E_7300N	2400E_7600N
2100E_6800N	2200E_7050N	2300E_7350N	2400E_7650N
2100E_6850N	2200E_7100N	2300E_7400N	2400E_7700N
2100E_6900N	2200E_7150N	2300E_7450N	2450E_6650N
2100E_6950N	2200E_7200N	2300E_7500N	2450E_6700N
2100E_7000N	2200E_7250N	2300E_7550N	2450E_6750N
2100E_7050N	2200E_7300N	2300E_7600N	2450E_6800N
2100E_7100N	2200E_7350N	2300E_7650N	2450E_6850N
2100E_7150N	2200E_7400N	2300E_7700N	2450E_6900N
2100E_7200N	2200E_7450N	2350E_6650N	2450E_6950N
2100E_7250N	2200E_7500N	2350E_6700N	2450E_7000N
2100E_7300N	2200E_7550N	2350E_6750N	2450E_7050N
2100E_7350N	2200E_7600N	2350E_6800N	2450E_7100N
2100E_7400N	2200E_7650N	2350E_6850N	2450E_7150N
2100E_7450N	2200E_7700N	2350E_6900N	2450E_7200N
2100E_7500N	2250E_6650N	2350E_6950N	2450E_7250N
2100E_7550N	2250E_6700N	2350E_7000N	2450E_7300N
2100E_7600N	2250E_6750N	2350E_7050N	2450E_7350N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

2450E_7400N	2550E_7700N	2700E_6950N	2800E_7350N
2450E_7450N	2600E_6650N	2700E_7000N	2800E_7400N
2450E_7500N	2600E_6700N	2700E_7050N	2800E_7450N
2450E_7550N	2600E_6750N	2700E_7100N	2800E_7500N
2450E_7600N	2600E_6800N	2700E_7150N	2800E_7550N
2450E_7650N	2600E_6850N	2700E_7200N	2800E_7600N
2450E_7700N	2600E_6900N	2700E_7250N	2800E_7650N
2500E_6650N	2600E_6950N	2700E_7300N	2800E_7700N
2500E_6700N	2600E_7000N	2700E_7350N	2850E_6750N
2500E_6750N	2600E_7050N	2700E_7400N	2850E_6800N
2500E_6800N	2600E_7100N	2700E_7450N	2850E_6850N
2500E_6850N	2600E_7150N	2700E_7500N	2850E_6900N
2500E_6900N	2600E_7200N	2700E_7550N	2850E_6950N
2500E_6950N	2600E_7250N	2700E_7600N	2850E_7000N
2500E_7000N	2600E_7300N	2700E_7650N	2850E_7050N
2500E_7050N	2600E_7350N	2700E_7700N	2850E_7100N
2500E_7100N	2600E_7400N	2750E_6700N	2850E_7150N
2500E_7150N	2600E_7450N	2750E_6750N	2850E_7200N
2500E_7200N	2600E_7500N	2750E_6800N	2850E_7250N
2500E_7250N	2600E_7550N	2750E_6850N	2850E_7300N
2500E_7300N	2600E_7600N	2750E_6900N	2850E_7350N
2500E_7350N	2600E_7650N	2750E_6950N	2850E_7400N
2500E_7400N	2600E_7700N	2750E_7000N	2850E_7450N
2500E_7450N	2650E_6650N	2750E_7050N	2850E_7500N
2500E_7500N	2650E_6700N	2750E_7100N	2850E_7550N
2500E_7550N	2650E_6750N	2750E_7150N	2850E_7600N
2500E_7600N	2650E_6800N	2750E_7200N	2850E_7650N
2500E_7650N	2650E_6850N	2750E_7250N	2850E_7700N
2500E_7700N	2650E_6900N	2750E_7300N	2900E_6750N
2550E_6650N	2650E_6950N	2750E_7350N	2900E_6800N
2550E_6700N	2650E_7000N	2750E_7400N	2900E_6850N
2550E_6750N	2650E_7050N	2750E_7450N	2900E_6900N
2550E_6800N	2650E_7100N	2750E_7500N	2900E_6950N
2550E_6850N	2650E_7150N	2750E_7550N	2900E_7000N
2550E_6900N	2650E_7200N	2750E_7600N	2900E_7050N
2550E_6950N	2650E_7250N	2750E_7650N	2900E_7100N
2550E_7000N	2650E_7300N	2750E_7700N	2900E_7150N
2550E_7050N	2650E_7350N	2800E_6700N	2900E_7200N
2550E_7100N	2650E_7400N	2800E_6750N	2900E_7250N
2550E_7150N	2650E_7450N	2800E_6800N	2900E_7300N
2550E_7200N	2650E_7500N	2800E_6850N	2900E_7350N
2550E_7250N	2650E_7550N	2800E_6900N	2900E_7400N
2550E_7300N	2650E_7600N	2800E_6950N	2900E_7450N
2550E_7350N	2650E_7650N	2800E_7000N	2900E_7500N
2550E_7400N	2650E_7700N	2800E_7050N	2900E_7550N
2550E_7450N	2700E_6700N	2800E_7100N	2900E_7600N
2550E_7500N	2700E_6750N	2800E_7150N	2900E_7650N
2550E_7550N	2700E_6800N	2800E_7200N	2900E_7700N
2550E_7600N	2700E_6850N	2800E_7250N	2950E_6750N
2550E_7650N	2700E_6900N	2800E_7300N	2950E_6800N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

2950E_6850N	3050E_7350N	3200E_6800N	3300E_7300N
2950E_6900N	3050E_7400N	3200E_6850N	3300E_7350N
2950E_6950N	3050E_7450N	3200E_6900N	3300E_7400N
2950E_7000N	3050E_7500N	3200E_6950N	3300E_7450N
2950E_7050N	3050E_7550N	3200E_7000N	3300E_7500N
2950E_7100N	3050E_7600N	3200E_7050N	3300E_7550N
2950E_7150N	3050E_7650N	3200E_7100N	3300E_7600N
2950E_7200N	3050E_7700N	3200E_7150N	3300E_7650N
2950E_7250N	3100E_6750N	3200E_7200N	3300E_7700N
2950E_7300N	3100E_6800N	3200E_7250N	3350E_6950N
2950E_7350N	3100E_6850N	3200E_7300N	3350E_7000N
2950E_7400N	3100E_6900N	3200E_7350N	3350E_7050N
2950E_7450N	3100E_6950N	3200E_7400N	3350E_7100N
2950E_7500N	3100E_7000N	3200E_7450N	3350E_7150N
2950E_7550N	3100E_7050N	3200E_7500N	3350E_7200N
2950E_7600N	3100E_7100N	3200E_7550N	3350E_7250N
2950E_7650N	3100E_7150N	3200E_7600N	3350E_7300N
2950E_7700N	3100E_7200N	3200E_7650N	3350E_7350N
3000E_6750N	3100E_7250N	3200E_7700N	3350E_7400N
3000E_6800N	3100E_7300N	3250E_6750N	3350E_7450N
3000E_6850N	3100E_7350N	3250E_6800N	3350E_7500N
3000E_6900N	3100E_7400N	3250E_6850N	3350E_7550N
3000E_6950N	3100E_7450N	3250E_6900N	3350E_7600N
3000E_7000N	3100E_7500N	3250E_6950N	3400E_7000N
3000E_7050N	3100E_7550N	3250E_7000N	3400E_7050N
3000E_7100N	3100E_7600N	3250E_7050N	3400E_7100N
3000E_7150N	3100E_7650N	3250E_7100N	3400E_7150N
3000E_7200N	3100E_7700N	3250E_7150N	3400E_7200N
3000E_7250N	3150E_6750N	3250E_7200N	3400E_7250N
3000E_7300N	3150E_6800N	3250E_7250N	3400E_7300N
3000E_7350N	3150E_6850N	3250E_7300N	3400E_7350N
3000E_7400N	3150E_6900N	3250E_7350N	3400E_7400N
3000E_7450N	3150E_6950N	3250E_7400N	3400E_7450N
3000E_7500N	3150E_7000N	3250E_7450N	3400E_7500N
3000E_7550N	3150E_7050N	3250E_7500N	3400E_7550N
3000E_7600N	3150E_7100N	3250E_7550N	3450E_7000N
3000E_7650N	3150E_7150N	3250E_7600N	3450E_7050N
3000E_7700N	3150E_7200N	3250E_7650N	3450E_7100N
3050E_6750N	3150E_7250N	3250E_7700N	3450E_7150N
3050E_6800N	3150E_7300N	3300E_6750N	3450E_7200N
3050E_6850N	3150E_7350N	3300E_6800N	3450E_7250N
3050E_6900N	3150E_7400N	3300E_6850N	3450E_7300N
3050E_6950N	3150E_7450N	3300E_6900N	3450E_7350N
3050E_7000N	3150E_7500N	3300E_6950N	3450E_7400N
3050E_7050N	3150E_7550N	3300E_7000N	3450E_7450N
3050E_7100N	3150E_7600N	3300E_7050N	3450E_7500N
3050E_7150N	3150E_7650N	3300E_7100N	3450E_7550N
3050E_7200N	3150E_7700N	3300E_7150N	3500E_7000N
3050E_7250N	3200E_6700N	3300E_7200N	3500E_7050N
3050E_7300N	3200E_6750N	3300E_7250N	3500E_7100N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

3500E_7150N	3700E_7350N	3950E_7000N	4150E_6100N
3500E_7200N	3700E_7400N	3950E_7050N	4150E_7000N
3500E_7250N	3700E_7450N	3950E_7100N	4150E_7050N
3500E_7300N	3700E_7500N	3950E_7150N	4150E_7100N
3500E_7350N	3750E_6950N	3950E_7200N	4150E_7150N
3500E_7400N	3750E_7000N	3950E_7250N	4150E_7200N
3500E_7450N	3750E_7050N	3950E_7300N	4150E_7250N
3500E_7500N	3750E_7100N	3950E_7350N	4150E_7300N
3550E_7000N	3750E_7150N	3950E_7400N	4150E_7350N
3550E_7050N	3750E_7200N	3950E_7450N	4200E_5900N
3550E_7100N	3750E_7250N	4000E_6950N	4200E_5950N
3550E_7150N	3750E_7300N	4000E_7000N	4200E_6000N
3550E_7200N	3750E_7350N	4000E_7050N	4200E_6050N
3550E_7250N	3750E_7400N	4000E_7100N	4200E_6100N
3550E_7300N	3750E_7450N	4000E_7150N	4200E_7000N
3550E_7350N	3750E_7500N	4000E_7200N	4200E_7050N
3550E_7400N	3800E_6950N	4000E_7250N	4200E_7100N
3550E_7450N	3800E_7000N	4000E_7300N	4200E_7150N
3550E_7500N	3800E_7050N	4000E_7350N	4200E_7200N
3600E_6950N	3800E_7100N	4000E_7400N	4200E_7250N
3600E_7000N	3800E_7150N	4050E_6000N	4200E_7300N
3600E_7050N	3800E_7200N	4050E_6050N	4250E_5850N
3600E_7100N	3800E_7250N	4050E_6100N	4250E_5900N
3600E_7150N	3800E_7300N	4050E_7000N	4250E_5950N
3600E_7200N	3800E_7350N	4050E_7050N	4250E_6000N
3600E_7250N	3800E_7400N	4050E_7100N	4250E_6050N
3600E_7300N	3800E_7450N	4050E_7150N	4250E_6100N
3600E_7350N	3850E_6950N	4050E_7200N	4250E_6150N
3600E_7400N	3850E_7000N	4050E_7250N	4250E_7050N
3600E_7450N	3850E_7050N	4050E_7300N	4250E_7100N
3600E_7500N	3850E_7100N	4050E_7350N	4250E_7150N
3650E_6950N	3850E_7150N	4050E_7400N	4250E_7200N
3650E_7000N	3850E_7200N	4100E_5900N	4250E_7250N
3650E_7050N	3850E_7250N	4100E_5950N	4300E_5850N
3650E_7100N	3850E_7300N	4100E_6000N	4300E_5900N
3650E_7150N	3850E_7350N	4100E_6050N	4300E_5950N
3650E_7200N	3850E_7400N	4100E_6100N	4300E_6000N
3650E_7250N	3850E_7450N	4100E_7000N	4300E_6050N
3650E_7300N	3900E_6950N	4100E_7050N	4300E_6100N
3650E_7350N	3900E_7000N	4100E_7100N	4300E_6150N
3650E_7400N	3900E_7050N	4100E_7150N	4350E_5850N
3650E_7450N	3900E_7100N	4100E_7200N	4350E_5900N
3650E_7500N	3900E_7150N	4100E_7250N	4350E_5950N
3700E_7000N	3900E_7200N	4100E_7300N	4350E_6000N
3700E_7050N	3900E_7250N	4100E_7350N	4350E_6050N
3700E_7100N	3900E_7300N	4100E_7400N	4350E_6100N
3700E_7150N	3900E_7350N	4150E_5900N	4350E_6150N
3700E_7200N	3900E_7400N	4150E_5950N	4400E_5900N
3700E_7250N	3900E_7450N	4150E_6000N	4400E_5950N
3700E_7300N	3950E_6950N	4150E_6050N	4400E_6000N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

4400E_6050N	6600E_8150N	6700E_8700N	6800E_9000N
4400E_6100N	6600E_8200N	6700E_8750N	6850E_7950N
4400E_6150N	6600E_8250N	6700E_8800N	6850E_8000N
4450E_5900N	6600E_8300N	6700E_8850N	6850E_8050N
4450E_5950N	6600E_8350N	6700E_8900N	6850E_8100N
4450E_6000N	6600E_8400N	6700E_8950N	6850E_8150N
4450E_6050N	6600E_8450N	6700E_9000N	6850E_8200N
4450E_6100N	6600E_8500N	6750E_7950N	6850E_8250N
4450E_6150N	6600E_8550N	6750E_8000N	6850E_8300N
4500E_5950N	6600E_8600N	6750E_8050N	6850E_8350N
4500E_6000N	6600E_8650N	6750E_8100N	6850E_8400N
4500E_6050N	6600E_8700N	6750E_8150N	6850E_8450N
4500E_6100N	6600E_8750N	6750E_8200N	6850E_8500N
4500E_6150N	6600E_8800N	6750E_8250N	6850E_8550N
4550E_6000N	6600E_8850N	6750E_8300N	6850E_8600N
4550E_6050N	6650E_8000N	6750E_8350N	6850E_8650N
4550E_6100N	6650E_8050N	6750E_8400N	6850E_8700N
6400E_8250N	6650E_8100N	6750E_8450N	6850E_8750N
6400E_8300N	6650E_8150N	6750E_8500N	6850E_8800N
6400E_8350N	6650E_8200N	6750E_8550N	6850E_8850N
6450E_8200N	6650E_8250N	6750E_8600N	6850E_8900N
6450E_8250N	6650E_8300N	6750E_8650N	6850E_8950N
6450E_8300N	6650E_8350N	6750E_8700N	6850E_9000N
6450E_8350N	6650E_8400N	6750E_8750N	6850E_9050N
6450E_8400N	6650E_8450N	6750E_8800N	6900E_8000N
6450E_8450N	6650E_8500N	6750E_8850N	6900E_8050N
6450E_8500N	6650E_8550N	6750E_8900N	6900E_8100N
6450E_8550N	6650E_8600N	6750E_8950N	6900E_8150N
6500E_8200N	6650E_8650N	6750E_9000N	6900E_8200N
6500E_8250N	6650E_8700N	6800E_7950N	6900E_8250N
6500E_8300N	6650E_8750N	6800E_8000N	6900E_8300N
6500E_8350N	6650E_8800N	6800E_8050N	6900E_8350N
6500E_8400N	6650E_8850N	6800E_8100N	6900E_8400N
6500E_8450N	6650E_8900N	6800E_8150N	6900E_8450N
6500E_8500N	6650E_8950N	6800E_8200N	6900E_8500N
6500E_8550N	6700E_7950N	6800E_8250N	6900E_8550N
6500E_8600N	6700E_8000N	6800E_8300N	6900E_8600N
6500E_8650N	6700E_8050N	6800E_8350N	6900E_8650N
6550E_8200N	6700E_8100N	6800E_8400N	6900E_8700N
6550E_8250N	6700E_8150N	6800E_8450N	6900E_8750N
6550E_8300N	6700E_8200N	6800E_8500N	6900E_8800N
6550E_8350N	6700E_8250N	6800E_8550N	6900E_8850N
6550E_8400N	6700E_8300N	6800E_8600N	6900E_8900N
6550E_8450N	6700E_8350N	6800E_8650N	6900E_8950N
6550E_8500N	6700E_8400N	6800E_8700N	6900E_9000N
6550E_8550N	6700E_8450N	6800E_8750N	6900E_9050N
6550E_8600N	6700E_8500N	6800E_8800N	6950E_8050N
6550E_8650N	6700E_8550N	6800E_8850N	6950E_8100N
6550E_8700N	6700E_8600N	6800E_8900N	6950E_8150N
6550E_8750N	6700E_8650N	6800E_8950N	6950E_8200N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

6950E_8250N	7050E_8750N	7200E_8750N	8600E_3150N
6950E_8300N	7050E_8800N	7200E_8800N	8600E_3200N
6950E_8350N	7050E_8850N	7200E_8850N	8600E_3250N
6950E_8400N	7050E_8900N	7200E_8900N	8600E_3300N
6950E_8450N	7050E_8950N	7200E_8950N	8600E_3350N
6950E_8500N	7050E_9000N	7200E_9000N	8600E_3400N
6950E_8550N	7100E_8150N	7250E_8400N	8600E_3450N
6950E_8600N	7100E_8200N	7250E_8450N	8600E_3500N
6950E_8650N	7100E_8250N	7250E_8500N	8600E_3550N
6950E_8700N	7100E_8300N	7250E_8550N	8650E_3000N
6950E_8750N	7100E_8350N	7250E_8600N	8650E_3050N
6950E_8800N	7100E_8400N	7250E_8650N	8650E_3100N
6950E_8850N	7100E_8450N	7250E_8700N	8650E_3150N
6950E_8900N	7100E_8500N	7250E_8750N	8650E_3200N
6950E_8950N	7100E_8550N	7250E_8800N	8650E_3250N
6950E_9000N	7100E_8600N	7250E_8850N	8650E_3300N
6950E_9050N	7100E_8650N	7250E_8900N	8650E_3350N
7000E_8100N	7100E_8700N	7250E_8950N	8650E_3400N
7000E_8150N	7100E_8750N	7300E_8500N	8650E_3450N
7000E_8200N	7100E_8800N	7300E_8550N	8650E_3500N
7000E_8250N	7100E_8850N	7300E_8600N	8650E_3550N
7000E_8300N	7100E_8900N	7300E_8650N	8700E_2950N
7000E_8350N	7100E_8950N	7300E_8700N	8700E_3000N
7000E_8400N	7100E_9000N	7300E_8750N	8700E_3050N
7000E_8450N	7150E_8200N	7300E_8800N	8700E_3100N
7000E_8500N	7150E_8250N	7300E_8850N	8700E_3150N
7000E_8550N	7150E_8300N	7300E_8900N	8700E_3200N
7000E_8600N	7150E_8350N	7350E_8600N	8700E_3250N
7000E_8650N	7150E_8400N	7350E_8650N	8700E_3300N
7000E_8700N	7150E_8450N	7350E_8700N	8700E_3350N
7000E_8750N	7150E_8500N	7350E_8750N	8700E_3400N
7000E_8800N	7150E_8550N	7350E_8800N	8700E_3450N
7000E_8850N	7150E_8600N	7350E_8850N	8700E_3500N
7000E_8900N	7150E_8650N	7400E_8700N	8700E_3550N
7000E_8950N	7150E_8700N	7400E_8750N	8750E_2850N
7000E_9000N	7150E_8750N	7400E_8800N	8750E_2900N
7000E_9050N	7150E_8800N	8500E_3300N	8750E_2950N
7050E_8100N	7150E_8850N	8500E_3350N	8750E_3000N
7050E_8150N	7150E_8900N	8500E_3400N	8750E_3050N
7050E_8200N	7150E_8950N	8500E_3450N	8750E_3100N
7050E_8250N	7150E_9000N	8500E_3500N	8750E_3150N
7050E_8300N	7200E_8300N	8550E_3250N	8750E_3200N
7050E_8350N	7200E_8350N	8550E_3300N	8750E_3250N
7050E_8400N	7200E_8400N	8550E_3350N	8750E_3300N
7050E_8450N	7200E_8450N	8550E_3400N	8750E_3350N
7050E_8500N	7200E_8500N	8550E_3450N	8750E_3400N
7050E_8550N	7200E_8550N	8550E_3500N	8750E_3450N
7050E_8600N	7200E_8600N	8550E_3550N	8750E_3500N
7050E_8650N	7200E_8650N	8600E_3050N	8750E_3550N
7050E_8700N	7200E_8700N	8600E_3100N	8800E_2750N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

8800E_2800N	8900E_3100N	8950E_6300N	9050E_3100N
8800E_2850N	8900E_3150N	8950E_6350N	9050E_3150N
8800E_2900N	8900E_3200N	8950E_6400N	9050E_3200N
8800E_2950N	8900E_3250N	9000E_2400N	9050E_3250N
8800E_3000N	8900E_3300N	9000E_2450N	9050E_3300N
8800E_3050N	8900E_3350N	9000E_2500N	9050E_3350N
8800E_3100N	8900E_3400N	9000E_2550N	9050E_5850N
8800E_3150N	8900E_3450N	9000E_2600N	9050E_5900N
8800E_3200N	8900E_3500N	9000E_2650N	9050E_5950N
8800E_3250N	8900E_3550N	9000E_2700N	9050E_6000N
8800E_3300N	8900E_5900N	9000E_2750N	9050E_6050N
8800E_3350N	8900E_5950N	9000E_2800N	9050E_6100N
8800E_3400N	8900E_6000N	9000E_2850N	9050E_6150N
8800E_3450N	8900E_6050N	9000E_2900N	9050E_6200N
8800E_3500N	8900E_6100N	9000E_2950N	9050E_6250N
8800E_3550N	8900E_6150N	9000E_3000N	9050E_6300N
8850E_2650N	8900E_6200N	9000E_3050N	9050E_6350N
8850E_2700N	8900E_6250N	9000E_3100N	9050E_6400N
8850E_2750N	8900E_6300N	9000E_3150N	9050E_6450N
8850E_2800N	8900E_6350N	9000E_3200N	9050E_6500N
8850E_2850N	8900E_6400N	9000E_3250N	9100E_2400N
8850E_2900N	8950E_2500N	9000E_3300N	9100E_2450N
8850E_2950N	8950E_2550N	9000E_3350N	9100E_2500N
8850E_3000N	8950E_2600N	9000E_3400N	9100E_2550N
8850E_3050N	8950E_2650N	9000E_5850N	9100E_2600N
8850E_3100N	8950E_2700N	9000E_5900N	9100E_2650N
8850E_3150N	8950E_2750N	9000E_5950N	9100E_2700N
8850E_3200N	8950E_2800N	9000E_6000N	9100E_2750N
8850E_3250N	8950E_2850N	9000E_6050N	9100E_2800N
8850E_3300N	8950E_2900N	9000E_6100N	9100E_2850N
8850E_3350N	8950E_2950N	9000E_6150N	9100E_2900N
8850E_3400N	8950E_3000N	9000E_6200N	9100E_2950N
8850E_3450N	8950E_3050N	9000E_6250N	9100E_3000N
8850E_3500N	8950E_3100N	9000E_6300N	9100E_3050N
8850E_3550N	8950E_3150N	9000E_6350N	9100E_3100N
8850E_5950N	8950E_3200N	9000E_6400N	9100E_3150N
8850E_6000N	8950E_3250N	9050E_2400N	9100E_3200N
8850E_6050N	8950E_3300N	9050E_2450N	9100E_3250N
8850E_6100N	8950E_3350N	9050E_2500N	9100E_5850N
8900E_2550N	8950E_3400N	9050E_2550N	9100E_5900N
8900E_2600N	8950E_3450N	9050E_2600N	9100E_5950N
8900E_2650N	8950E_3500N	9050E_2650N	9100E_6000N
8900E_2700N	8950E_5900N	9050E_2700N	9100E_6050N
8900E_2750N	8950E_5950N	9050E_2750N	9100E_6100N
8900E_2800N	8950E_6000N	9050E_2800N	9100E_6150N
8900E_2850N	8950E_6050N	9050E_2850N	9100E_6200N
8900E_2900N	8950E_6100N	9050E_2900N	9100E_6250N
8900E_2950N	8950E_6150N	9050E_2950N	9100E_6300N
8900E_3000N	8950E_6200N	9050E_3000N	9100E_6350N
8900E_3050N	8950E_6250N	9050E_3050N	9100E_6400N

Beaver Islands Archipelago and South Manitou Island Topobathy Report of Survey
October 14, 2016

9100E_6450N	9200E_3050N	9450E_3550N	9600E_3750N
9100E_6500N	9200E_6050N	9450E_3600N	9600E_3800N
9100E_6550N	9200E_6100N	9450E_3650N	9600E_3850N
9150E_2450N	9200E_6150N	9450E_3700N	9600E_3900N
9150E_2500N	9200E_6200N	9450E_3750N	9600E_3950N
9150E_2550N	9200E_6250N	9450E_3800N	9650E_3350N
9150E_2600N	9200E_6300N	9450E_3850N	9650E_3400N
9150E_2650N	9200E_6350N	9450E_3900N	9650E_3450N
9150E_2700N	9200E_6400N	9500E_3300N	9650E_3500N
9150E_2750N	9200E_6450N	9500E_3350N	9650E_3550N
9150E_2800N	9200E_6500N	9500E_3400N	9650E_3600N
9150E_2850N	9200E_6550N	9500E_3450N	9650E_3650N
9150E_2900N	9250E_2750N	9500E_3500N	9650E_3700N
9150E_2950N	9250E_2800N	9500E_3550N	9650E_3750N
9150E_3000N	9250E_2850N	9500E_3600N	9650E_3800N
9150E_3050N	9250E_2900N	9500E_3650N	9650E_3850N
9150E_3100N	9250E_2950N	9500E_3700N	9650E_3900N
9150E_3150N	9250E_6400N	9500E_3750N	9700E_3450N
9150E_5900N	9250E_6450N	9500E_3800N	9700E_3500N
9150E_5950N	9250E_6500N	9500E_3850N	9700E_3550N
9150E_6000N	9250E_6550N	9500E_3900N	9900E_6900N
9150E_6050N	9350E_3500N	9550E_3300N	9900E_6950N
9150E_6100N	9350E_3550N	9550E_3350N	9900E_7000N
9150E_6150N	9350E_3600N	9550E_3400N	9950E_6200N
9150E_6200N	9350E_3650N	9550E_3450N	9950E_6250N
9150E_6250N	9350E_3700N	9550E_3500N	9950E_6300N
9150E_6300N	9350E_3750N	9550E_3550N	9950E_6350N
9150E_6350N	9350E_3800N	9550E_3600N	9950E_6400N
9150E_6400N	9350E_3850N	9550E_3650N	9950E_6450N
9150E_6450N	9350E_3900N	9550E_3700N	9950E_6500N
9150E_6500N	9400E_3450N	9550E_3750N	9950E_6550N
9150E_6550N	9400E_3500N	9550E_3800N	9950E_6600N
9200E_2500N	9400E_3550N	9550E_3850N	9950E_6650N
9200E_2550N	9400E_3600N	9550E_3900N	9950E_6700N
9200E_2600N	9400E_3650N	9550E_3950N	9950E_6750N
9200E_2650N	9400E_3700N	9600E_3350N	9950E_6800N
9200E_2700N	9400E_3750N	9600E_3400N	9950E_6850N
9200E_2750N	9400E_3800N	9600E_3450N	9950E_6900N
9200E_2800N	9400E_3850N	9600E_3500N	9950E_6950N
9200E_2850N	9400E_3900N	9600E_3550N	9950E_7000N
9200E_2900N	9450E_3400N	9600E_3600N	
9200E_2950N	9450E_3450N	9600E_3650N	
9200E_3000N	9450E_3500N	9600E_3700N	

List of Excluded DEMs

0550E_5150N
0650E_5550N
0650E_5600N
1850E_6100N
1850E_6200N