U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S.GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AIRDEVRONSIX ICEFALLS

ANTARCTICA
SATELLITE IMAGE MAP

Shapeless Mountain
Mistake Peak
Melcon Peak
McAllister Hills
Kottemann Peak
Hawthorne Bluff
Delinski Glacier
Prentice Plateau
Hawkins Cirque
Pentecost Cirque
Dean Cirque
Dipeolve Cirque
Leibert Cirque
Mt Electra
Mt Dido
Alpine Peak
Mt Olga
Robert Lake
Wright Upper Glacier
Airdevronsix Icefalls
Asgard Range
Mt Fleming
Horseshoe Mountain
Vortex Col
Mt Baldr
Warren Isolation
Mercedes Ridge
Hallet Valley
Labyrinth Ridge
Wilson Pond
Jackson Pond
Gunnel Pond
Murray Pond
Rotunda Pond

SPOT Panchromatic component © CNES 1987.

Author: Jean-Claude M. Thomas
Polar Program Manager: Jerry L. Mullins

Other contributors: Kelly Feistner, Janet Halverson, EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD.
Greg Matheson, David Dee, Eastern Region Geography, Reston Va.
George Dalrinkl, Alden Warren, Geology, Reston Va.
Fred Alberts, advisor, Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names,
U. S. Board on Geographic Names, Reston Va.

SCALE 1: 25 000

1 ½ 0 1 MILES
1 .5 0 1 2 KILOMETERS

FOR SALE BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO, 80225

Lambert conformal conic projection
Standard parallels 76°40´S and 79°20´S
International Terrestrial Reference Frame 1996

Technical information related to this image map and access to the digital data can be obtained from the Antarctic Resource Center, Mail Stop 515, U.S. Geological Survey National Center, Reston, VA 20192, or www.usgs.usgs.gov.

Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey with support from the National Science Foundation, Interagency Agreement OPP 9118747

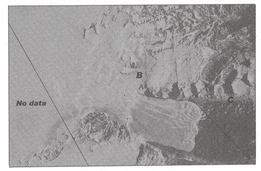
DATA EXPLANATION

The satellite images were recorded by the Landsat thematic mapper in the multispectral mode and are composed of spectral bands 2 (0.52-0.60 nanometer, green-yellow), 4 (0.76-0.80 nanometer, near-infrared) and 7 (2.08-2.35 nanometers, middle-infrared) and by the SPOT high-resolution visible recorded in the panchromatic mode.

The imagery was controlled using geodetic control points identified on aerial photographs held in the U.S. Antarctic Resource Center and supplemented by the field collection of coordinates for clearly identifiable topographic or geologic features. Satellite platform modeling was used during the geocorrections of the satellites data to ensure uniform error distribution through the scenes. The Landsat thematic mapper imagery was resampled in 15-meter cells, and the scenes were mosaicked, tone matched, and filtered using a 21x21 adaptive filter to which 85 percent of the unfiltered data were added back. The SPOT panchromatic imagery was resampled in 5-meter cells, the geocorrected SPOT scenes were tone balanced, mosaicked, and filtered using a 55x55 adaptive filter to which 50 percent of the unfiltered data were added back. The geocorrected Landsat thematic mapper data were then registered to the geocorrected SPOT panchromatic data for each map quadrangle separately, both data sets were merged using the Chavez filter method, and the resulting image was tone enhanced.

Merged bands 7, 4, and 2 are shown in red, green, and blue on the map. The two merged satellite data sets were acquired at two different times and dates, and the sun had different azimuths and (or) elevations, creating often two different shadows for the same relief.

SATELLITE IMAGE INDEX

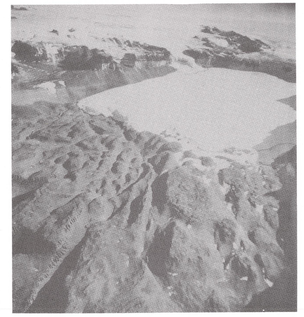


A LANDSAT TM
Path 57 / Row 116
of 6-Jan. 1993
Sun elevation: 23°
Sun azimuth: 88°
Root mean square
error: 28 meters

B SPOT HRV P
K 38 / J 559
of 29 Dec. 1989
Sun elevation 23°
Sun azimuth 94°
Root mean square
error: 7 meters

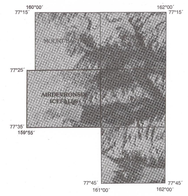
C SPOT HRV P
K 39 / J 558
Of 10 Nov. 1987
Sun elevation 24°
Sun azimuth 65°
Root mean square
error: 8 meters

OBLIQUE PHOTOGRAPH

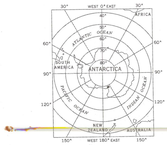


Right oblique photograph, 7 November 1959
(U.S. Antarctic Resource Center)

IMAGE MAP INDEX



LOCATION DIAGRAM



At the image map location, this diagram and the image map are oriented in opposite directions.

AIRDEVRONSIX ICEFALLS, ANTARCTICA
SATELLITE IMAGE MAP