

or repainted between the time that the photography was taken, and the time of the control point survey.

Good natural image points for **vertical** control only include, but are not limited to, the center of manhole covers, intersections of roads and/or trails, on pavement at the end of islands, bases of utility poles, fence corners, and fence intersections. These all work well for **vertical** control only, provided the point locations are on level terrain. Building corners, rock-outcrops, and around tree bases, should only be used in cases of extreme need when absolutely nothing else is available.

When selecting/reading any natural image (picture point), take extra care to insure that the photo image and the actual ground location are the exact same point. Also, verify that the actual ground location is sharp, well-defined, not covered by dirt, sand, or vegetation, not obscured by shadows, is on level terrain, and not hidden by image layover (relief displacement) on the photo(s).

In most instances, the field survey crew will receive a set of photography, **.dgn design files, .pdf files, and/or .kmz Google Earth files[◊]** from the Photogrammetry Unit. This photography will typically have the natural image (picture points) pre-selected. In other instances, areas will be circled on the photos (usually in grease pencil) for natural image (picture point) location by the field crew. These areas are the suggested, first-choice areas that would provide the best location for a natural image (picture point) from a Photogrammetrist's perspective. The field crew is not required to limit their point locations to these circled areas if they cannot locate a suitable point within the area. It is acceptable for the field crew to select a location outside of the circled area, but every effort should be made to stay as close to the circled area as possible.

When writing natural image (picture point) descriptions, be sure to indicate if the point was read "on the ground" or on a structure. Locating natural image points "on the ground" is generally preferred by the Photogrammetrist, but does not always provide the best location.

Always use the direction of flight as "North" when describing control point locations (the "North" side of a film-derived photograph corresponds to the same side that contains the date, photo scale, and exposure number.) See [Figure 5-C](#).

[◊] April 2014