

## Surveying

Surveying has long been considered a basic part of geomatics, and hence a key aspect to building a geo-referenced data system. The accuracy of referencing data for geographic information is crucial to how usable that information will be. Inaccurately geo-referenced data will result in a compromised system.

Surveyors establish the positions and dimensions of, as well as the relationships among natural and cultural features. Surveying provides the basic positional information for:

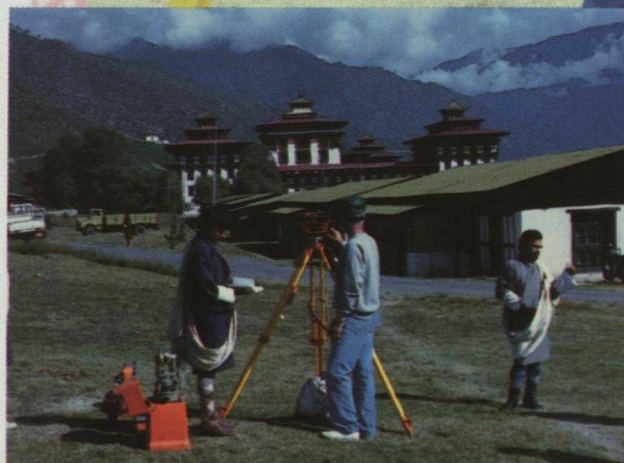
- ◊ topographic maps;
- ◊ provincial and international boundaries;
- ◊ property boundaries;
- ◊ engineering projects;
- ◊ air and marine navigation; and
- ◊ calibration lines for testing satellite receivers.

These positional data are key to:

- ◊ management of natural resources and the environment;
- ◊ GIS applications; and
- ◊ the continuing study and understanding of the Earth.

In the past decade, traditional surveying techniques have given way to more sophisticated data gathering technologies, such as satellite positioning, laser distance measurement, total stations and other high-precision survey measurement techniques.

UPDATA Inc.



Terra conducts a control survey in Bhutan.

Surveying provides basic positional information.