

## APFO ACRONYMS

APFO	The <b>Aerial Photography Field Office</b> is the primary source of aerial imagery for the United States Department of Agriculture.
AUX	An <b>auxiliary</b> file is a file that accompanies the raster in the same location and stores any auxiliary information that cannot be stored the raster file itself. It will also store a pointer to the pyramid file (RRD) if pyramids have been created for your raster dataset.
B&W B/W BN	<b>Black &amp; White</b> negative film
CIR CIRP	<b>Color Infrared Positive</b> Film used primarily for photo interpretation and vegetation purposes
CLU	<b>Common Land Unit</b> is the smallest unit of land that has a permanent, contiguous boundary, a common land cover and land management, a common owner and a common producer in agricultural land associated with USDA farm programs. CLU boundaries are delineated from relatively permanent features such as fence lines, roads, and/or waterways.
COR	A <b>Contracting Officer's Representative</b> is a business communications liaison between the government and a private contractor.
COTR	A <b>Contracting Officer's Technical Representative</b> is a business communications technical liaison between the government and a private contractor.
CRP	<b>Conservation Reserve Program</b> <a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/CRP/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/CRP/</a>
DBF	<b>Database file</b> is widely used in many applications needing a simple format to store structured data. Note that there are several variations on the .dbf file structure, and not all .dbf files are necessarily compatible.
DEM	A <b>digital elevation model</b> is a representation of ground surface topography or terrain.
DOC	Word file extension
DOQQ	<b>Digital orthophoto quarter quadrangles</b> are aerial or satellite photography that have been corrected so that its pixels are aligned with longitude and latitude lines, and have a narrowly defined region of coverage.

EROS EDC	The <b>EROS Data Center</b> is home to the US National Satellite Land Remote Sensing Data Archive and part of the <b>US Geological Survey (USGS)</b> .
ESRI	Founded as <b>Environmental Systems Research Institute</b> in 1969 as a privately held consulting firm that specialized in land use analysis projects. ESRI's business involves the development and support of GIS software, with customers including small businesses, large corporations, and <b>non-government organizations (NGOs)</b> and government at all levels.
FGDC	The <b>Federal Geographic Data Committee</b> is a United States government committee which promotes the coordinated development, use, sharing and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis. <a href="http://www.fgdc.gov">http://www.fgdc.gov</a>
FSA	The <b>Farm Service Agency</b> is the USDA agency primarily tasked with the implementation of farm conservation and regulation laws around the country. The Director of FSA reports to the United States Secretary of Agriculture. The FSA (ASCS) of each state is led by a <b>State Executive Director (SED)</b>
FS, USFS	The <b>USDA Forest Service</b> is an agency of USDA that administers the nation's 155 national forest and 20 national grasslands. Major divisions of the agency include the National Forest System, State and Private Forestry and the Research and Development branch.
FTP	<b>File Transfer Protocol</b> is a network protocol used to transfer data from one computer to another through a network, such as over the internet.
GB	<b>Gigabyte</b> – a billion bytes (file size)
GDMT	<b>Geospatial Data Management Team</b> <a href="http://nrcs.sc.egov.usda.gov/ssra/ncgc/gdmt/default.aspx">http://nrcs.sc.egov.usda.gov/ssra/ncgc/gdmt/default.aspx</a>
GDW	<b>Geospatial Data Warehouse</b>
GIS	A <b>geographic information system</b> is any information system capable of integrating, storing, editing, analyzing, sharing, and displaying geographically referenced information. In a more generic sense GIS is a tool that allows users to create interactive queries (user created searches), analyze the spatial information, edit data, maps, and present the results of all these operations.

GEOTIFF	GeoTIFF is a public domain metadata standard which allows georeferencing information to be embedded within a TIFF file. The potential additional information includes projections, coordinate systems, ellipsoids, datum, and everything else necessary to establish the exact spatial reference for the file. The GeoTIFF format is fully compliant with TIFF 6.0, so software incapable of reading and interpreting the specialized metadata will still be able to open a GeoTIFF file.
GSD	<b>Ground Sample Distance</b> refers to the size of the pixels in a digital orthophoto, expressed in ground units. For example, if an orthophoto has a 1.0 m GSD, each pixel represents a ground area measuring 1m x 1m.
JPG JPEG	JPG or JPEG is a commonly used method of compression for photographic images. The name JPEG stands for <b>Joint Photographic Experts Group</b> , the name of the committee that created the standard. The most common filename extensions for the formats are .jpg and .jpeg though .jpe, .jfif and .jif are also used.
IADIWG	<b>Inter-Agency Digital Imagery Working Group</b> <a href="http://calval.cr.usgs.gov/iadiwg.php">http://calval.cr.usgs.gov/iadiwg.php</a>
IMS	<b>Internet Map Service</b>
IT	<b>Information Technology</b>
KB	<b>Kilobyte</b> – a thousand bytes (file size)
MDB	A <b>multidimensional database</b> is a type of database that is optimized for data warehouse and <b>online analytical processing (OLAP)</b> applications.
MDOQ	<b>Mosaicked digital ortho quarter quad</b> – the DOQs are mosaicked to remove visible seam lines due to characteristics of the source aerial photography. Mosaic cutlines are interactively defined within the DOQ image overedge by examining each DOQ pairwise with adjoining DOQs and placing the seam line where image tone differences and geometric misalignments are minimized. Due to the overedge between ortho quads, and depending on the placement of seam lines, each ortho quad can contain portions of as many as 16 DOQs. During the mosaicking process, the image tone of all input DOQs is adjusted towards a common value.
MB	<b>Megabytes</b> – a million bytes (file size)

MrSID (SID)	Pronounced Mister Sid is an acronym that stands for <b>multiresolution seamless image database</b> . It is a file format (filename extension *.sid) developed and patented by LizardTech for encoding of georeferenced raster graphics, such as orthophotos.
NAD83 NAD27	The <b>North American Datum</b> is the official datum used for the primary geodetic network in North America. In the fields of cartography and land-use there are currently two North American Datum in use: the North American Datum of 1927 (NAD27) and the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83). Both are geodetic reference systems, but each is based on different measurements.
NAIP	<b>National Agriculture Imagery Program</b> – acquires imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental US. A primary goal of the NAIP program is to enable availability of digital orthophotography within a year of acquisition.
NAPP	<b>National Aerial Photography Program</b> – began in 1987 as a replacement for NHAP, with the objective of acquiring complete uniform photo coverage of the conterminous 48 States over a 5 to 7 year cycle. 1:40,000 fractional scale imagery, quarter quad based flying.
NDOP	<b>National Digital Orthophoto Programs</b> – was chartered in 1992 as a consortium of Federal agencies with the purpose of developing and maintaining national orthoimagery coverage in the public domain by establishing partnerships with Federal, State, local, tribal, and private organizations
NHAP	<b>National High Altitude Program</b> – operated from 1980-1989, and was coordinated by the US Geological Survey as an interagency project to eliminate duplicate photography in various Government programs. The color-infrared photographs are at scale of 1:58,000 (1 inch equals about .9 miles), and the black & white photographs are at a scale of 1:80,000 (1 inch equals about 1.26 miles).
NMAS	<b>National Map Accuracy Standards</b> – defines accuracy standards for published maps, including horizontal and vertical accuracy, accuracy testing method, accuracy labeling when a map is an enlargement of another map, and basic information for map construction as to latitude and longitude boundaries.
NRCS	The <b>Natural Resources Conservation Service</b> formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that provides technical assistance to private land owners and managers.

NRI	National <b>R</b> esources <b>I</b> nventory <a href="http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/NRI/">http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/NRI/</a>
OGC	<b>O</b> pen <b>G</b> eospatial <b>C</b> onsortium <a href="http://www.opengeopatial.org/">http://www.opengeopatial.org/</a>
OCIO	<b>O</b> ffice of the <b>C</b> hief <b>I</b> nformation <b>O</b> fficer
PDF	<b>P</b> ortable <b>D</b> ocument <b>F</b> ormat
PLSS	<b>P</b> ublic <b>L</b> and <b>S</b> urvey <b>S</b> ystem (township/range/section)
PPT	<b>P</b> ower <b>P</b> oint presentation file extension.
PS	<b>P</b> ost <b>S</b> cript is a page description language and programming language used primarily in the electronic and desktop publishing areas.
RD	On October 13, 1994 the Department of Agriculture was reorganized under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act. Under that Act, USDA <b>R</b> ural <b>D</b> evelopment was created to administer the former Farmers Home Administration's (FmHA) non-farm financial programs for rural housing, community facilities, water and waste disposal, and rural businesses. The former Rural Electrification Administration's (REA) utility programs were also consolidated with Rural Development.
RDD	When you choose to build pyramids, this information is stored in a Reduced Resolution Dataset file with the same file name as the dataset.
RFI	<b>R</b> equest for <b>I</b> nformation
RFQ	<b>R</b> equest for <b>Q</b> otation
SBN	A <b>b</b> inary <b>s</b> patial <b>i</b> ndex file used only by ESRI software. The format is not documented and is not implemented by other vendors.
SBX	A <b>b</b> inary <b>s</b> patial <b>i</b> ndex file used only by ESRI software. The format is not documented and is not implemented by other vendors.
SDW	<b>M</b> r <b>S</b> ID <b>w</b> ord file which contains the geospatial information of the associated image.
SHP	The ESRI <b>s</b> hapefile is a popular geospatial vector data format for geographic information systems software.

SHX	The <b>shape index</b> format is a positional index of the feature geometry to allow seeking forwards and backwards quickly.
SOR	<b>System of Records</b>
TB	<b>Terabyte</b> – one trillion bytes (file size).
TIF TIFF	<b>Tagged Image File Format</b> is a file format for storing images, including photographs and line art.
TXT	A file that holds <b>text</b> . The term text file is often used a synonym for ASCII file, a file in which characters are represented by their ASCII codes
USDA	The <b>United States Department of Agriculture</b> is a United States Federal Executive Department (or Cabinet Department). Its purpose is to develop and execute policy on farming, agriculture, and food. It aims to meet the needs of farmers and ranchers, promote agricultural trade and production, work to assure food safety, protects natural resources, foster rural communities, and end hunger in America and abroad.
UTM	The <b>Universal Transverse Mercator</b> coordinate system is a grid-based method of specifying locations on the surface of the Earth. It is used to identify locations on the earth, but differs from the traditional method of latitude and longitude in several respects.  The UTM system is not a single map projection. The system instead employs a series of sixty zones, each of which is based on a specifically defined secant Transverse Mercator projection.
WRP	<b>Wetlands Reserve Program</b>
WOES	<b>Work Order Entry System</b>
XLS	<b>Excel</b> file extension
XML	The <b>Extensible Markup Language</b> is a general-purpose specification for creating custom markup languages. It is classified as an extensible language because it allows its users to define their own elements. Its primary purpose is to facilitate the sharing of structured data across different information systems, particularly via the Internet, and it is used both to encode documents and serialize data.