Accuracy Assessment Methodology

The generation of an acceptable accuracy assessment of the LULC classification requires that a number of random sites be chosen that represent the classes in the LULC map. These sites must then be visited and described so that they can be accurately classified. The classified sites are then compared with the the LULC map to generate the overall accuracy.

One of the main problems with acquiring information about each of the individual assessment sites is gaining access to the site. The random generation of the sites will more often than not place the assessment sites in locations not accessible to the researcher without spending a substantial amount of time getting permission from the landowner, whether it be private, state, or federal.

In order to help facilitate the efficiency and timeliness in gathering the data at the individual assessment sites, a methodology was developed that randomly placed all the assessment sites within 90 meters of a road. The MARIS (2001) road coverages: primary, secondary, and county roads for Jackson, Harrison, and Hancock Counties were buffered for 90 meters on either side and used to select the roads and the 90-meter buffered zone from the LULC classification map. This LULC classification road coverage was used as the location for the randomly selected accuracy assessment sites.

References:

Imagery:
Landsat Thematic Mapper (LS 7)

Projection:
Mississippi Transverse Mercator (MSTM)

Datum:
North American Datum of 1983