New Capabilities to GPS-Photo Link

GeoSpatial Experts (CO, USA) has released Version 4.2 of its GPS-Photo Link photo mapping software. The new version includes enhanced capabilities to convert output files to a State Plane Coordinate System or a NAD83 HARN datum. GPS-Photo Link users can now also generate printable reports of their photo-mapping projects.

GPS-Photo Link is a digital photo mapping software package that automatically links digital photographic images with GPS location and other data. It uses the location data to map the photographs in their correct georeferenced locations on a GIS layer or Google Earth map. The software can tap into photographic metadata of GIS-enabled cameras to display the direction and field of view from the point where each photo was taken.

Version 4.2 of the GPS-Photo Link software includes enhanced projection and datum conversion routines for every state in the United States. At the user's request, the software will make the conversion from latitude/longitude for output and attach the new coordinates to the watermark in each photographic image.

The software also offers users the ability to create a custom datum, which is becoming increasingly popular in areas where surveyors need to use a higher accuracy projection system than is currently available. For the first time, GPS-Photo Link enables users to generate and print reports of the photo-mapping web pages created by the software. The user can create a printable page in Microsoft Word showing the background map and icon location where the photo was taken. The printed report also displays the photographic image and any metadata or attribute data stored with it.

GeoSpatial Experts offers the photo-mapping software bundled with leading portable GPS receivers and GIS-ready digital cameras such as the Ricoh 500SE, which accommodates an optional compass-GPS module. The magnetic compass allows the Ricoh 500SE to record the direction the camera was pointing when each photo was taken. GPS-Photo Link accesses this data, converts magnetic north heading to true north and places an arrow at the photo location on the GIS map to show the correct camera orientation. The photo-mapping software can also use camera metadata to determine the zoom setting of the lens and portray the field of view of each photo as a triangle on the map layer.