Table 1: Comparing our approach which incorporates scale adaptation to resmpling the target imagery with and without standard domain adaptation. Underline indicates the test set is resampled to match the training set. mIoU: higher is better.

Method	Training set	GSD	Test set	GSD	mIoU
No domain adaptation	Vaihingen	9cm	Potsdam	5cm	32.12
No domain adaptation		9cm		*9cm*	29.01
Standard domain adaptation		9cm		5cm	41.33
Standard domain adaptation		9cm		*9cm*	40.38
Our approach		9cm		5cm	**46.54**

Table 2: Comparing our approach which incorporates scale adaptation to multi-scale data augmentation with and without standard domain adaptation. These results are for Vaihingen → Potsdam. w/o DA means no domain adaptation. AdaptSegNet corresponds to standard domain adaptation. Target-only is the oracle where the model is trained using the target dataset and represents the upper limit on performance. mIoU: higher is better.

	Method	Data Aug.	Imp. Sur.	Build.	Low veg.	Tree	Car	mIoU	IoU gap
w/o DA	Baseline	×	22.85	**52.57**	21.56	46.72	19.39	32.62	38.41
	Baseline	✓	**30.87**	50.23	**23.09**	**47.34**	**20.66**	**34.44**	**36.59**
w/ DA	AdaptSegNet	×	54.72	58.08	24.74	43.68	35.31	43.14	27.88
	AdaptSegNet	✓	54.04	58.07	26.07	46.71	34.51	43.88	26.93
	Ours	×	**55.22**	**61.46**	**31.34**	**50.40**	**39.86**	**47.66**	**23.37**
target-only	Baseline	×	79.25	85.84	73.21	68.36	78.93	71.03	0.00

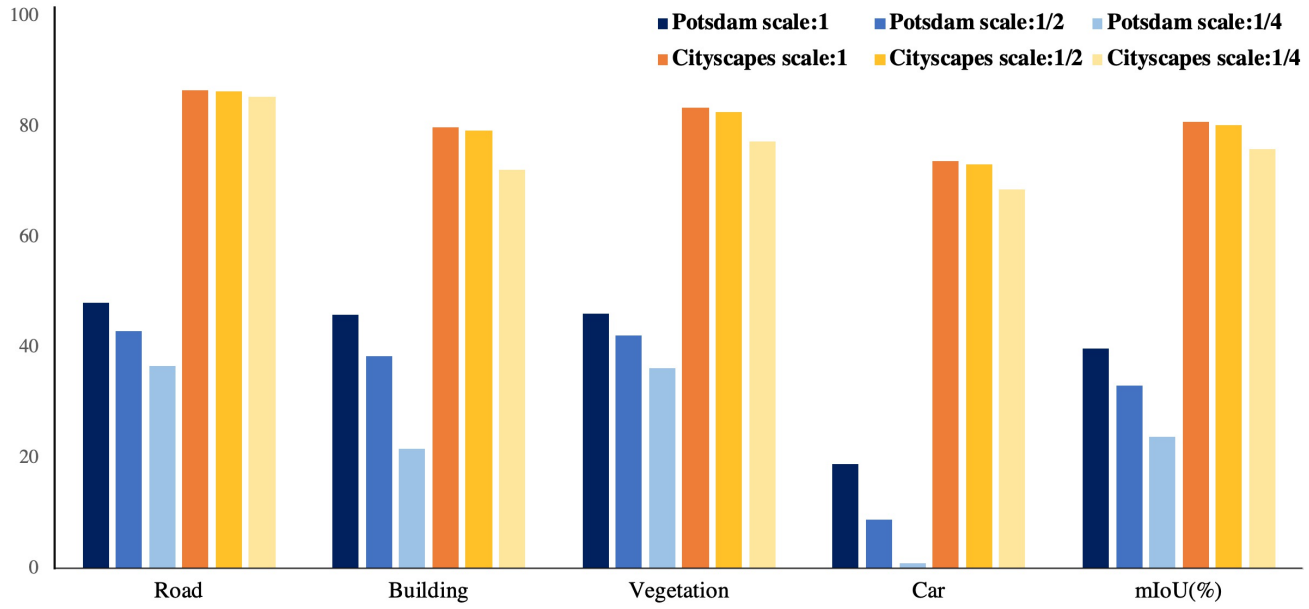

Figure 1: Scale is more important for adapting between overhead than ground-level image datasets. Performance decreases from changing the scales of target overhead (blue bars) and driving scene (yellow bars) datasets

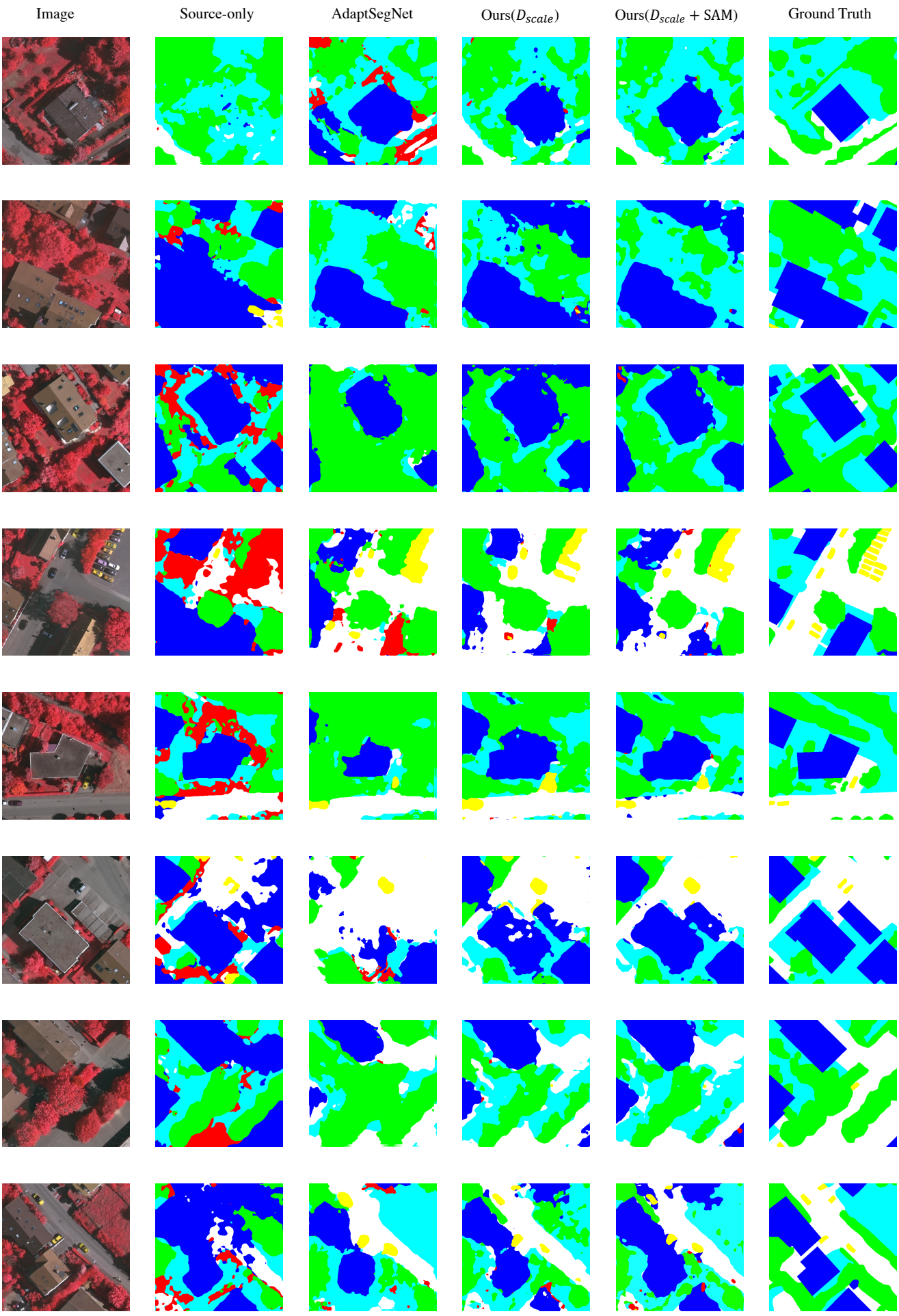
Image
Source-only
AdaptSegNet
Ours(D_{scale})
Ours(D_{scale} + SAM)
Ground Truth

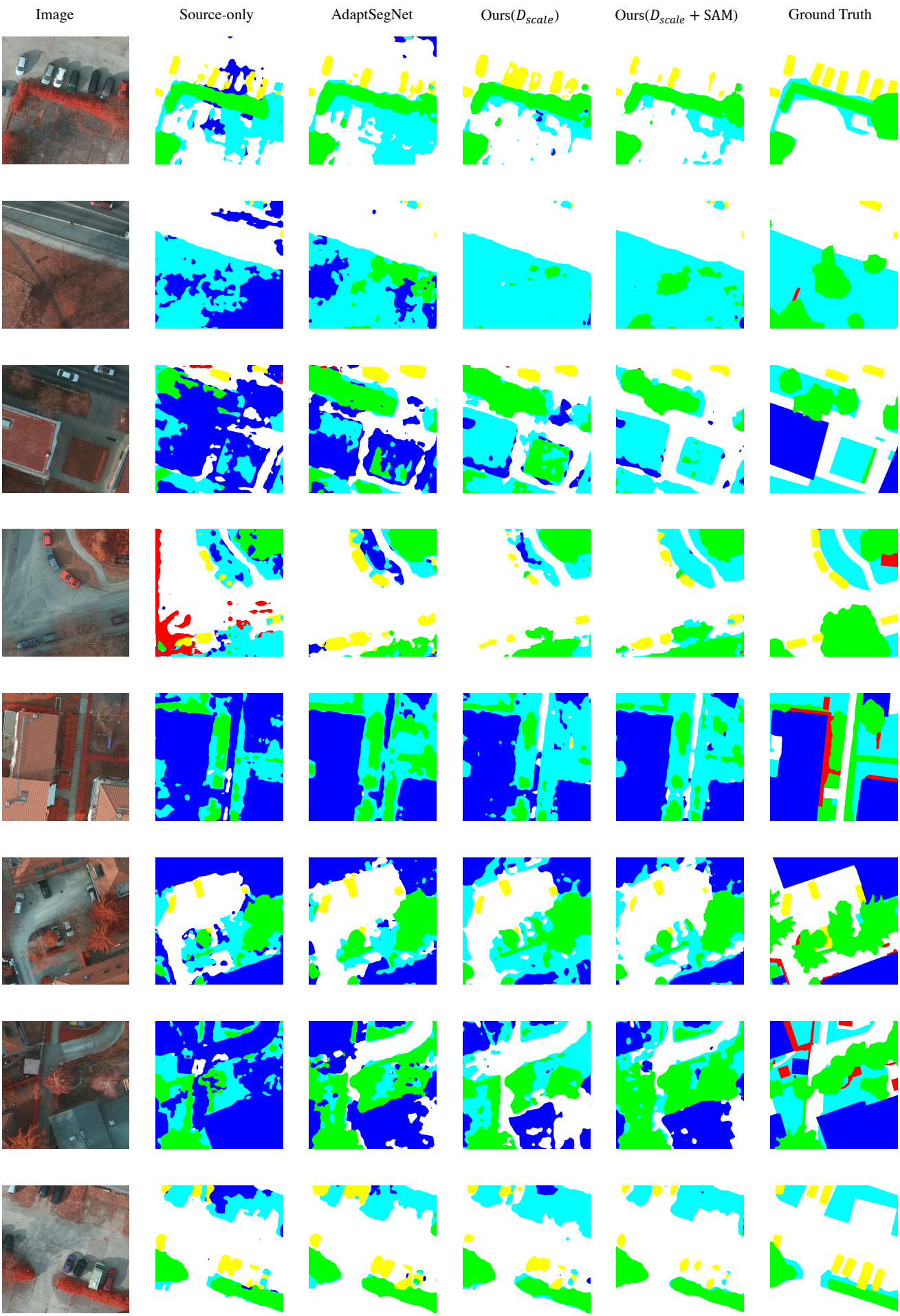
Image
Source-only
AdaptSegNet
Ours(D_{scale})
Ours(D_{scale} + SAM)
Ground Truth