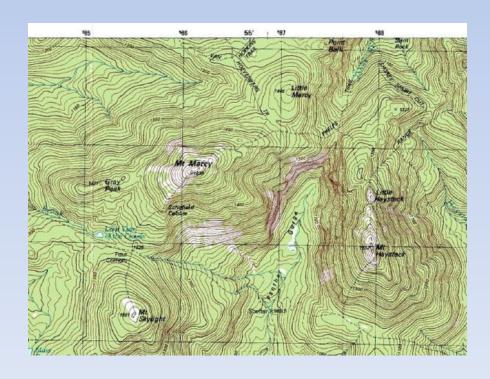
Live Sessions Week 2:

Essential Skills 3 and 4: Measuring and Estimating, and Map Reading







Importance of these skills

- Apply to every discipline
- Measuring and estimating
 - Are the fundamental form of data collection.
- Map Reading
 - Essential to locate yourself or other things in a landscape, or for route planning.



Essential Skill #3: Measuring and Estimating

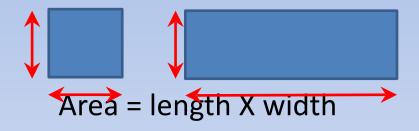


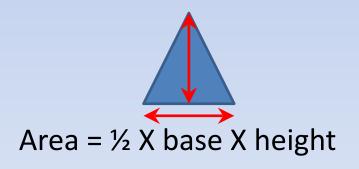


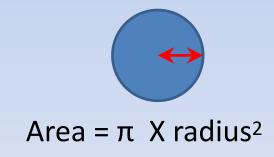
When to measure, when to estimate



Why we measure... Areas







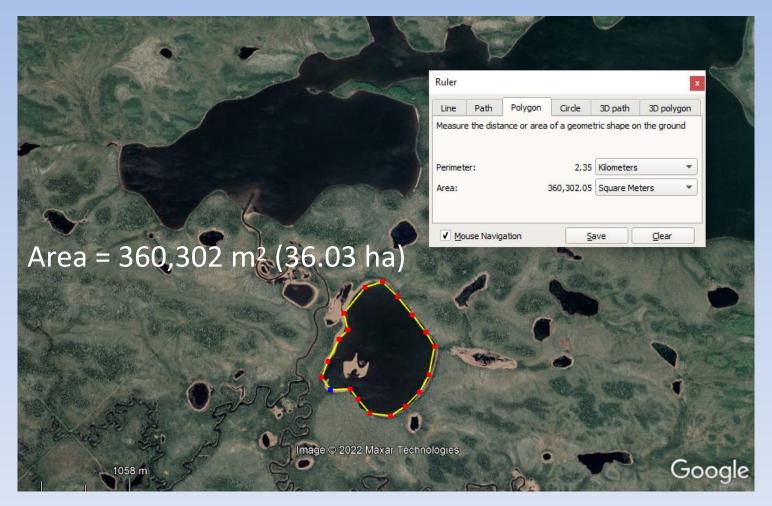




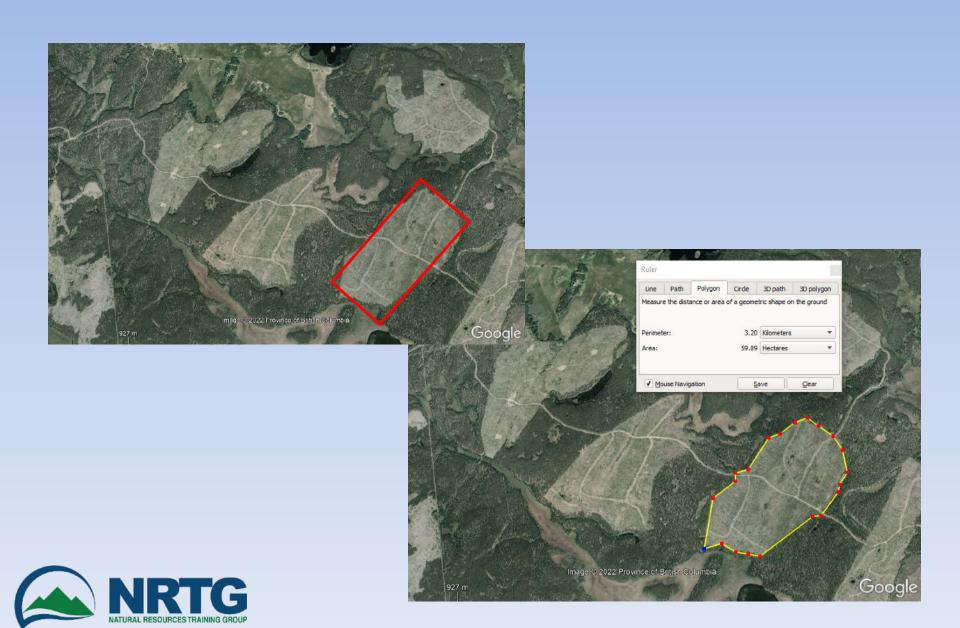


Estimated: Area = $321,536 \text{ m}^2$ (32.15 ha)

Measured: Area = $360,302 \text{ m}^2$ (36.03 ha)

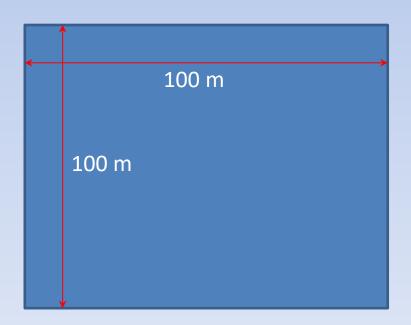






Why we measure... Density

1 hectare (ha) = $10,000 \text{ m}^2 = 2.47 \text{ acres}$





Location	Number of badger dens	Area surveyed	Density of dens (number per hectare)
Wyoming	180	15	12
Alberta	180	60	3



A special case: Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE)

Location	Number of fish caught
Trout Lake	15
Deer Lake	7



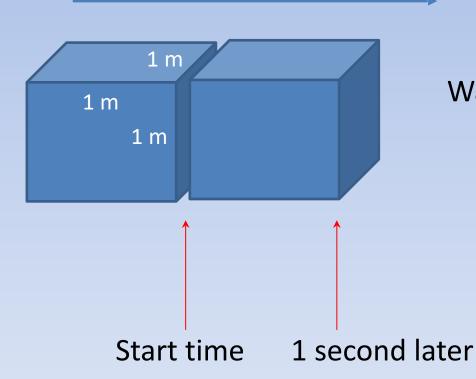
Location	Number of fish caught	Time spent fishing (hours)	CPUE (number fish per hour)
Trout Lake	15	18	0.83
Deer Lake	7	2	3.5

Always include your level of effort (area, time) when doing survey work.



Why we measure... Volume

Direction of streamflow



Water discharge of 1 m³/second



Summarizing data

Fish number	Length (inches)
1	12.25
2	14.30
3	8.9
4	9.5
5	5.6
6	7.8
7	8.0
8	8.8
9	9.2
10	7.5



Fish number	Length (inches)
1	26.8
2	10.2
3	8.9
4	9.5
5	5.6
6	7.8
7	8.0
8	8.8
9	9.2
10	7.5

Sum of all fish lengths = 102.3

- Mean is sum of all numbers divided by total number of values used.
- = 102.3 inches $\div 10$
- = 10.23 (10.2) inches

Mean length of fish = 10.2 inches



engths ranked smallest to largest

Median:

- Rank numbers from smallest to largest
- Determine value in middle of range
- For even number take average of two central numbers (8.8 and 8.9 in this case)

Median is 8.85 inches



Fish number	Length (inches)
1	26.8
2	10.2
3	8.9
4	9.5
5	5.6
6	7.8
7	8.0
8	8.8
9	9.2
10	7.5

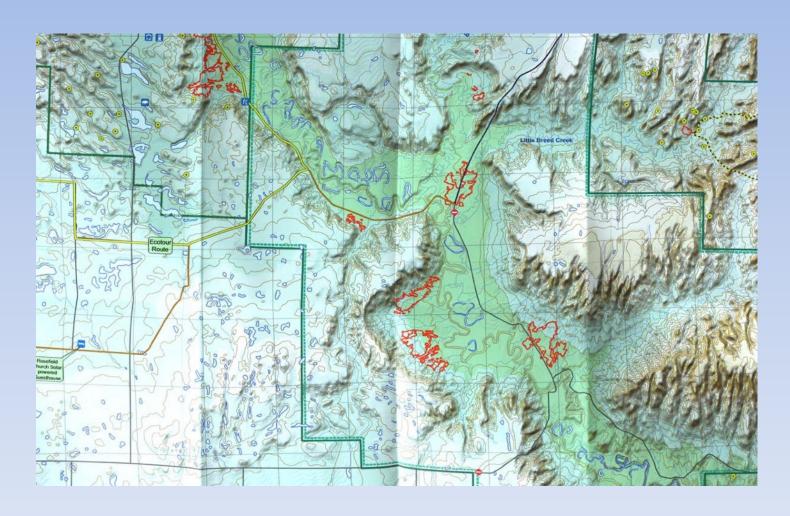
Mean = 10.2 inches

Median = 8.85 inches

Which to use?



Essential Skill #4: Map Reading



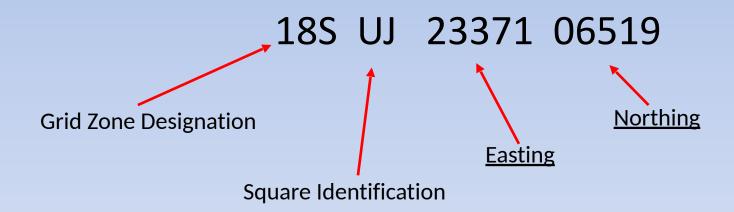


US National Grid

08U	090	10U Vanco	CHIU T	12U Calgary	C A	NADA 14U	150	160	Bay 17U	180	190	200	210	220
	097	10T	117	ON TOP IN		14T GREAT P NITED	15T AINS	16T) Chicago	17T To Detroit	onto 18T	cipiro	20T	217	221
		108	11S Los Ange	128 es	138	148	15S plias Houston	163	178 Attanta	185	198	208	Š	
			118	128	13R	14R Monterre	15R	16R	17R Mar 0	18R				
			110	120	Guadala 13Q ⁹	ara	o cajso	160	17Q	1995 et a Proc	u 190 Em _o Santo I	20Q Johango		
				129		149	159	uatemala 16P COSTA	17P EICA	18P	19P	20P wacas	21P	



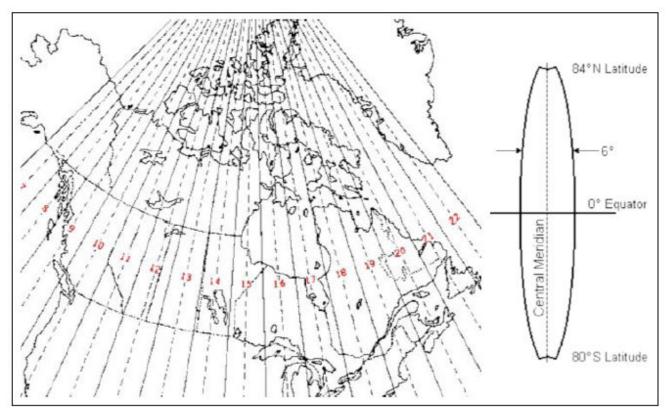
Based, in part, on UTM system





UTM Geo-referencing

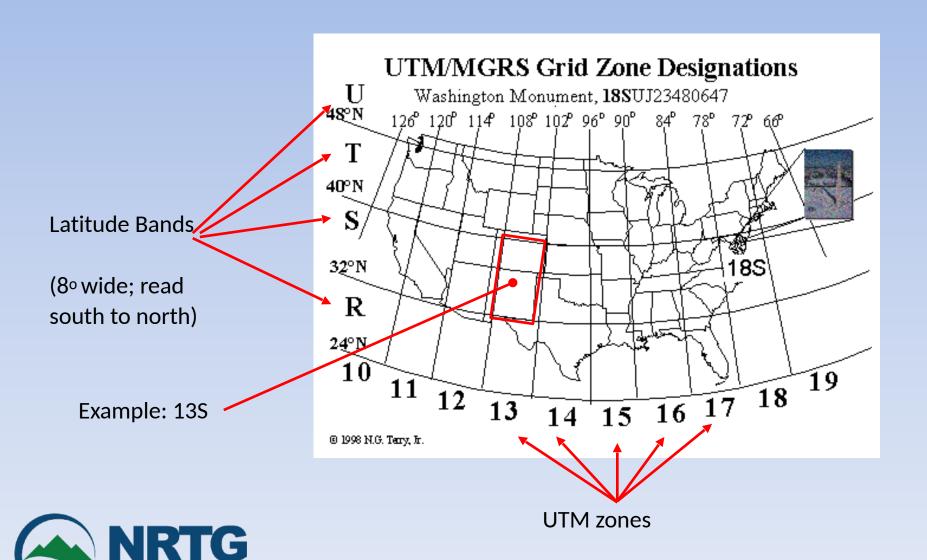
- Zones
 - Earth divided into 60 equal spaced zones



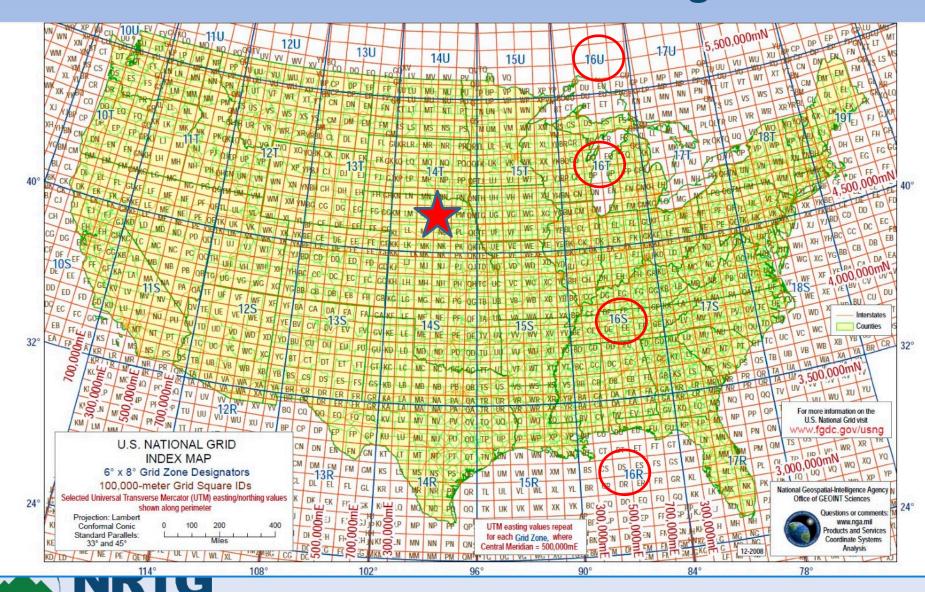




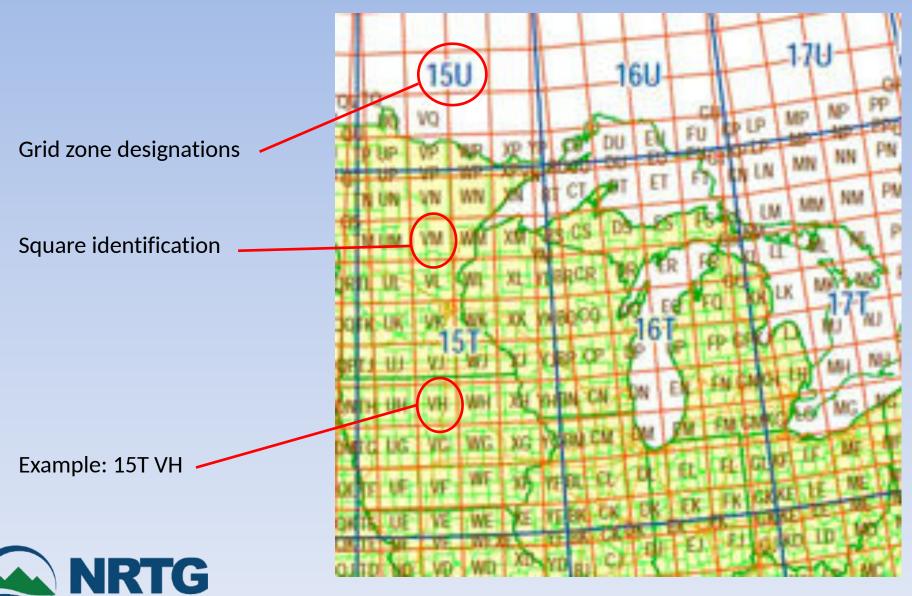
Grid Zone Designations



National Grid with Grid Zone Designations



Square Identification



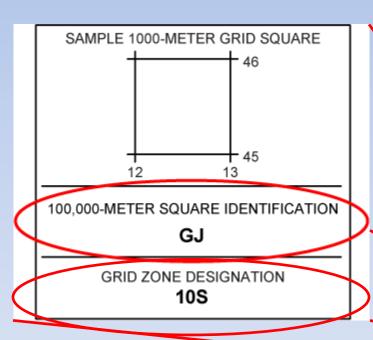
Scales (example 15T VH from before)

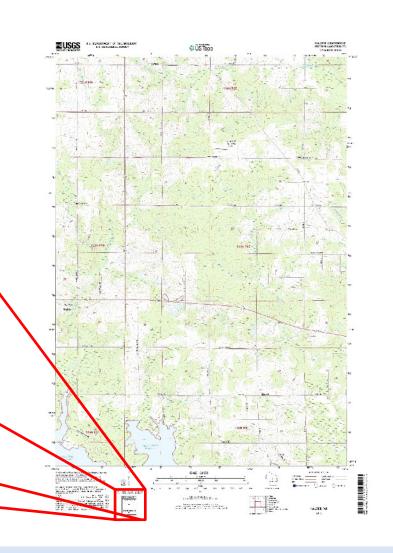
- Grid Zone Designation covers: ~4,000 km²
 - E.g., 15T
- Square Identification covers: 100 km²
 - E.g., VH

What about finer resolution?



Grid Zone Designation and Square Identification of Map



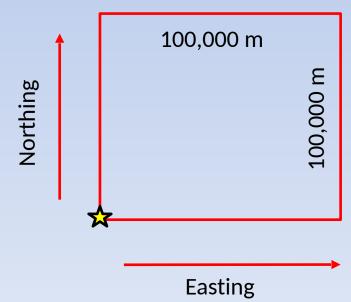




Working within the Identification Square

Use UTM easting and northing

 Measured from the lower left corner of the Identification Square





Always given first, before northing

Working within the Identification Square (cont'd)

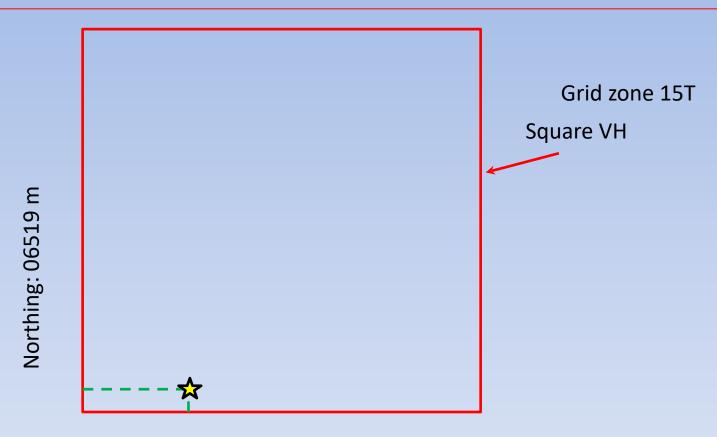
- Any point is given as distance (metres) from that lower left corner
- Presented as up to 5 digit numbers

• E.g. 23371 06519

is a point 23,371 m east and 6,519 m north of the lower left point of the Identification Square.



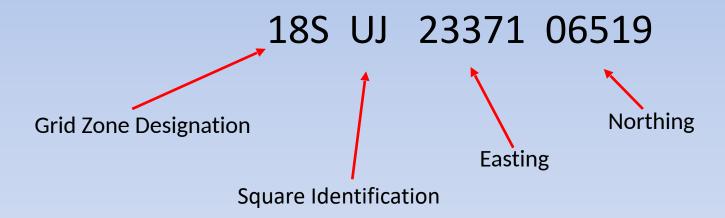
Working within the Identification Square (cont'd)



Easting: 23,371 m



To provide the full geographic location we include:





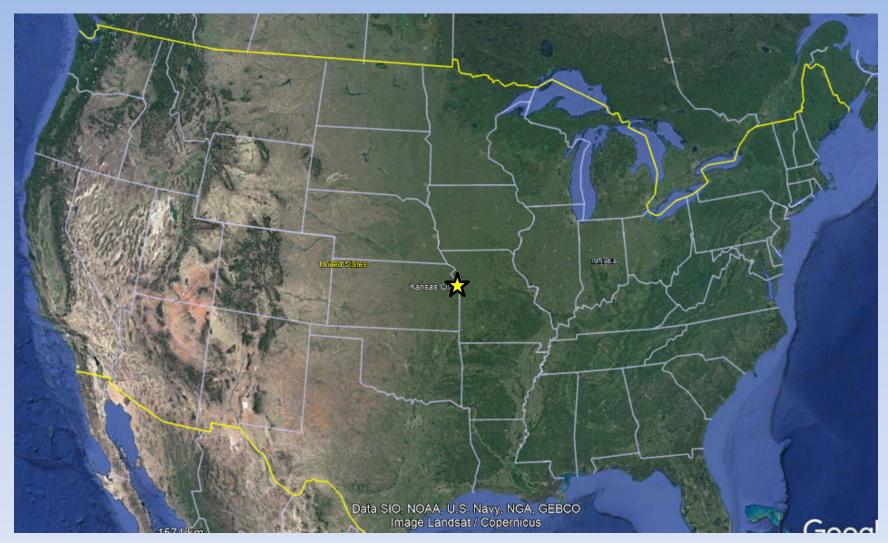
Working within the Identification Square (cont'd)

 Number of digits used indicates precision (resolution) of location

Easting	Northing	Size of square	Area of resolution	
2	0	10,000 m per side	100 km ²	
23	06	1,000 m per side	1 km²	
233	065	100 m per side	10,000 m ²	
2337	0651	10 m per side	100 m ²	
23371	06519	1 m per side	1 m ²	

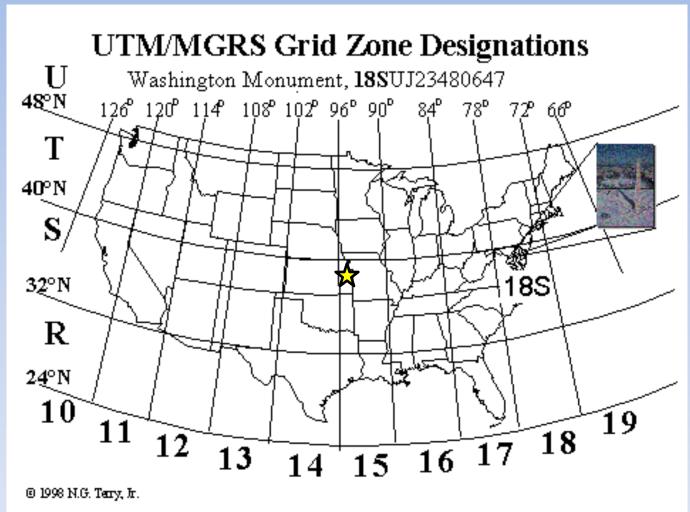


Working through an example – Kansas City





Grid Zone Designation – Kansas City





Square Identification – Kansas City



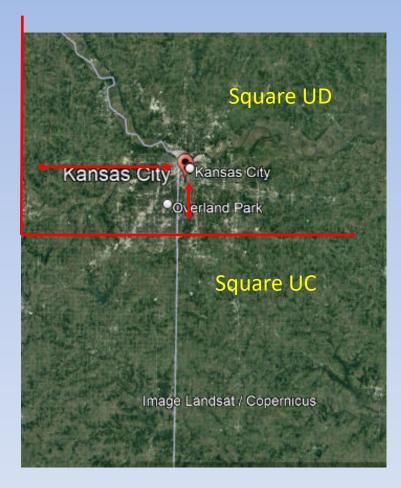


Easting and Northing – Kansas City

Easting is: 63495 m

Northing is: 29059 m

- Thus, Kansas City at:
- 15S UD 63495 29059

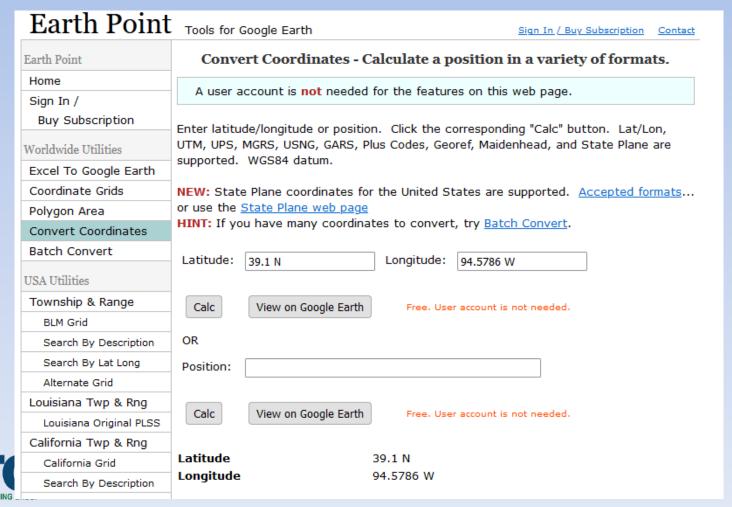




A useful converter among systems from latitude/longitude

https://www.earthpoint.us/convert.aspx

Lat/Long Input Page



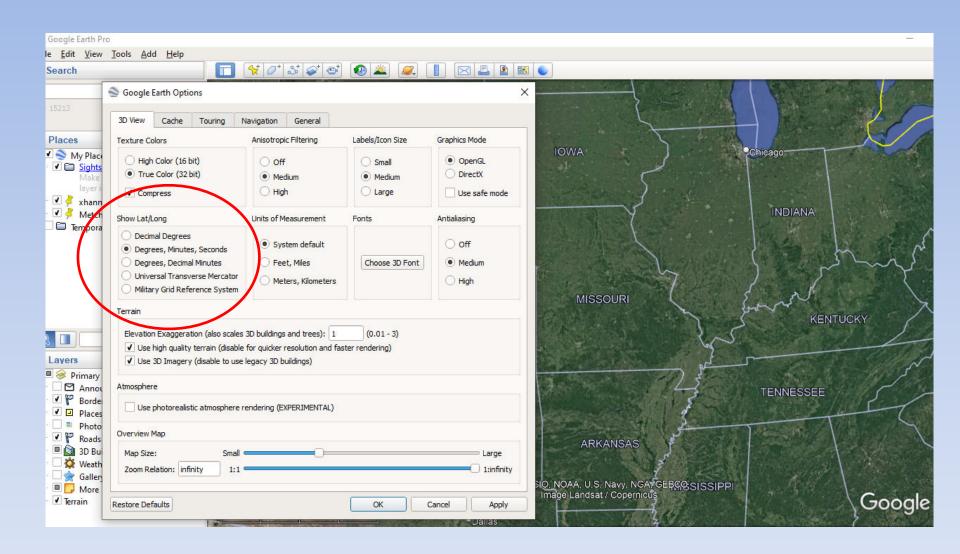


Output Page

Calculated Values - based on Degrees Lat Long to seven decimal places.

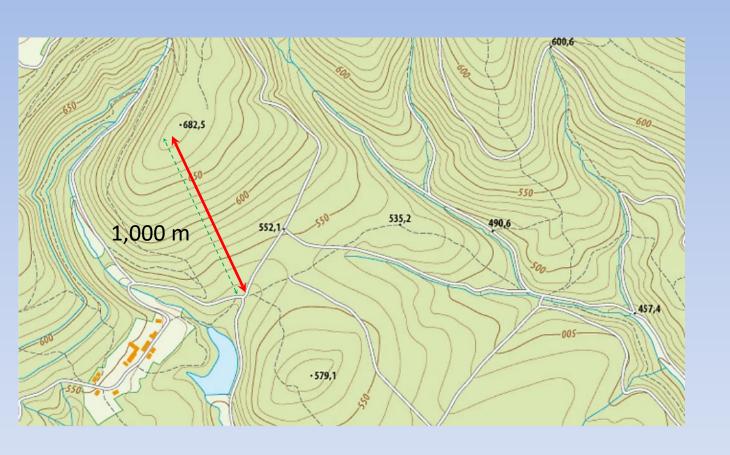
Position Type	Lat Lon
rosition type	
Degrees Lat Long	39.1000000°, -094.5786000°
Degrees Minutes	39°06.00000', -094°34.71600'
Degrees Minutes Seconds	39°06'00.0000", -094°34'42.9600"
UTM	15S 363495mE 4329059mN
UTM centimeter	15S 363495.30mE 4329059.92mN
MGRS	15SUD6349529059
Grid North	-1.0°
GARS	171LU46
Maidenhead	EM29RC04NA60
GEOREF	FJLK25280600
Plus Code	86F74C2C+2H
Plus Code Extended	86F74C2C+2HRXRXR





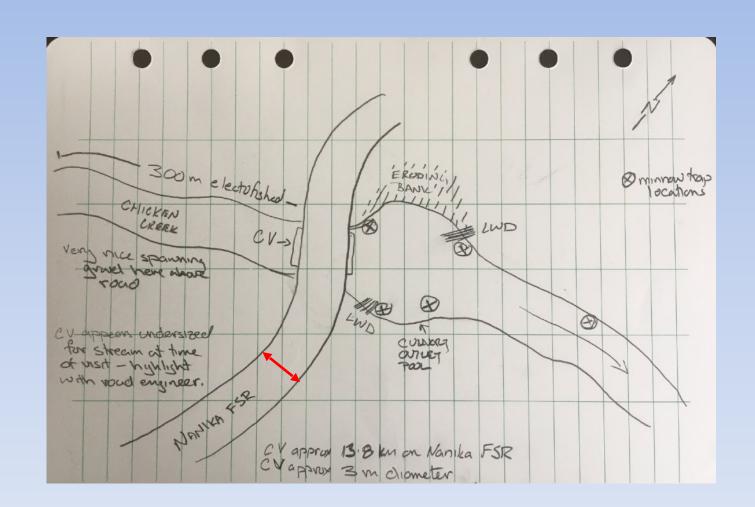


5 cm at scale of 1:20,000 = 1,000 m

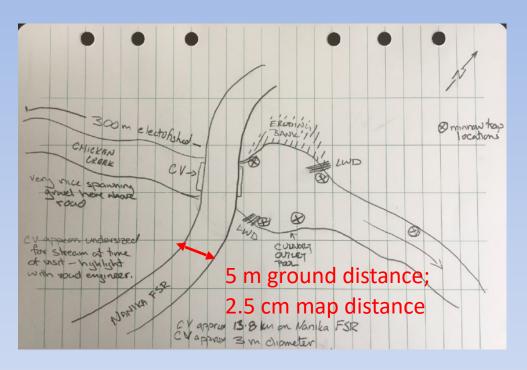












Scale is 1:200

Convert ground distance units to map units:

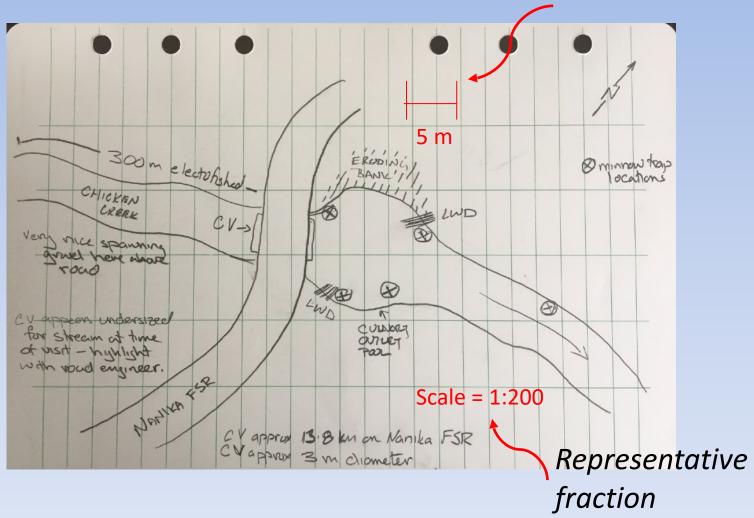
5 m = 500 cm

Divide ground distance by map distance

 $500 \text{ cm} \div 2.5 = 200$



Graphical scale





Essential Skills 3 and 4: summary

This week we focused on:

- Estimation in addition to measurements
- Some basic data summary methods
- The US National Grid as a mapping system
- The uses of map scale

