## 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



N NRTG

## When to measure, when to estimate



## Why we measure... Areas



Area $=1 / 2 \times$ base $X$ height

## Area $=\pi X$ radius $^{2}$



Estimated: Area $=321,536 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ (32.15 ha)
Measured: Area $=360,302 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ (36.03 ha)


NRTG


## Why we measure... Density

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


| Location | Number of <br> badger dens | Area surveyed | Density of dens <br> (number per <br> hectare) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wyoming | 180 | 15 | 12 |
| Alberta | 180 | 60 | 3 |

A special case: Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE)

| Location | Number of fish <br> caught |
| :---: | :---: |
| Trout Lake | 15 |
| Deer Lake | 7 |


| Location | Number of fish <br> caught | Time spent <br> fishing (hours) | CPUE (number <br> 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 $1 \mathrm{~m}^{3} /$ second

Start time 1 second later

## 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 |


| umbe | Vgit (meces) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | - Mean is sum of all numbers divided by total number of values used. |
| 2 | 10.2 |  |
| 3 | 8.9 |  |
| 4 | 9.5 5.6 |  |
| 6 | 7.8 |  |
| 7 | 8.0 | - = 102.3 inches $\div 10$ |
| 8 | 8.8 |  |
| 10 | ${ }_{7} 9.2$ | - = 10.23 (10.2) inches |
|  | Sum of all fish <br> lengths $=102.3$ |  |
|  |  | - Mean length of fish $=10.2$ inches |



- Median is 8.85 inches

| Whnumber | Lengit (incies) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 26.8 |  |
| 2 | 10.2 |  |
| 3 | 8.9 |  |
| 4 | 9.5 | Mean $=10.2$ inches |
| 5 | 5.6 |  |
| 6 | 7.8 |  |
| 7 | 8.0 | Median $=8.85$ inches |
| 9 | ${ }^{8.8}$ |  |
| ${ }_{10}$ | ${ }^{9.2}$ |  |
|  |  | Which to use? |

## Essential Skill \#4: Map Reading



## US National Grid



## Based, in part, on UTM system



## UTM Geo-referencing

- Zones
- Earth divided into 60 equal spaced zones


Figure 11. UTM Grid Zones for Canada

## 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


Easting
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. 2337106519
is a point $23,371 \mathrm{~m}$ east and $6,519 \mathrm{~m}$ north of the lower left point of the Identification Square.


## Working within the Identification Square (cont'd)



Grid zone 15T
Square VH
$\sim$

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 | $10,000 \mathrm{~m}$ per side | $100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |
| 23 | 06 | $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$ per side | $1 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ |
| 233 | 065 | 100 m per side | $10,000 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| 2337 | 0651 | 10 m per side | $100 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| 23371 | 06519 | 1 m per side | $1 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |

## Working through an example - Kansas City


$\approx$ NRTG

## Grid Zone Designation - Kansas City

## UTM/MGRS Grid Zone Designations




## Square Identification - Kansas City

| 雄 | vo |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| He: | ve | wé | * |  |
| 18, | $v$ | we | xE | 8 |
| Wra | $\cdots$ | 5 M |  |  |
| U |  | m |  |  |
| If 0 | w | (w) |  |  |
|  | 0 | in |  |  |
| us | 4 | * |  |  |
|  | v/ | , W |  |  |

## Easting and Northing - Kansas City

- Easting is: 63495 m
- Northing is: 29059 m
- Thus, Kansas City at:
- 15S UD 6349529059



## A useful converter among systems from latitude/ longitude

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

Earth Point
Tools for Google Earth
Sign In / Buy Subscription

## Lat/Long Input Page

## Convert Coordinates - Calculate a position in a variety of formats.

A user account is not needed for the features on this web page.

Enter latitude/longitude or position. Click the corresponding "Calc" button. Lat/Lon, UTM, UPS, MGRS, USNG, GARS, Plus Codes, Georef, Maidenhead, and State Plane are supported. WGS84 datum.

NEW: State Plane coordinates for the United States are supported. Accepted formats... or use the State Plane web page
HINT: If you have many coordinates to convert, try Batch Convert.

Latitude:
39.1 N

Longitude:
94.5786 W

## Calc

View on Google Earth
Free. User account is not needed.

OR
Position:

## Calc

View on Google Earth
Free. User account is not needed.
39.1 N

Latitude
Longitude

Earth Point


Output Page

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

| Position Type | Lat Lon |
| :--- | :--- |
| Degrees Lat Long | $39.1000000^{\circ},-094.5786000^{\circ}$ |
| Degrees Minutes | $39^{\circ} 06.00000^{\prime},-094^{\circ} 34.71600^{\prime}$ |
| Degrees Minutes Seconds | $39^{\circ} 06^{\prime} 00.0000^{\prime \prime},-094^{\circ} 34^{\prime} 42.9600^{\prime \prime}$ |
| UTM | 15 S 363495 mE 4329059 mN |
| UTM centimeter | 15 S 363495.30 mE 4329059.92 mN |
| MGRS | $15 \mathrm{SUD6349529059}$ |
| Grid North | $-1.0^{\circ}$ |
| GARS | 171 LU 46 |
| Maidenhead | EM29RCO4NA60 |
| GEOREF | FJLK25280600 |
| Plus Code | $86 F 74 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{C}+2 \mathrm{H}$ |
| Plus Code Extended | $86 F 74 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{C}+2 \mathrm{HRXRXR}$ |



## NRTG

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





## Convert ground

 distance units to map units:$5 \mathrm{~m}=500 \mathrm{~cm}$

Divide ground distance by map distance

Scale is 1:200
$500 \mathrm{~cm} \div 2.5=200$


## 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

