



Toby Mills

Technical Director



- Good Maps:
 - ★ Highlight important data
 - ★ Provide useful context
 - **★** Fast
 - **★** Intuitive





- Poor Maps:
 - Overwhelm with unimportant data
 - Slow
 - Unintuitive





- 3 Types of Information:
 - **★** Important
 - Unimportant
 - Context





- Purpose of map?
 - Which information is important?
 - Which information is context?
- Not too much context!
- Intuitive symbology (corporate and/or global standards)





Example:

Purpose of map: 'Display Global Land Holding'

mportant:

- Footprint of ALL licenses
- 'Active' vs. 'Application'
- 'Exploration' vs. 'Mining' rights

Onimportant:

- Individual License codes
- Individual License boundaries
- Expired Licenses

Context:

- Country & State/Province borders
- General Project locations





Example:

•Purpose of map: 'Display Available Banked work for Ontario'

mportant:

- Footprint of licenses
- Individual License Codes
- License Types
- Total available work per License

Onimportant:

Licenses outside of Ontario

Context:

- Province borders
- Project borders





- How much detail to display
- Scale-dependant
- Show Capital Cities when viewing a continent
- Show rural villages when zoomed to claims
- Labels also scale-dependant
- Label countries when viewing a continent
- Do not label countries when viewing licenses







- What symbology to use?
- Keep it simple.
- Complex symbology slows maps
- Hatching should highlight exceptions rather than be standard

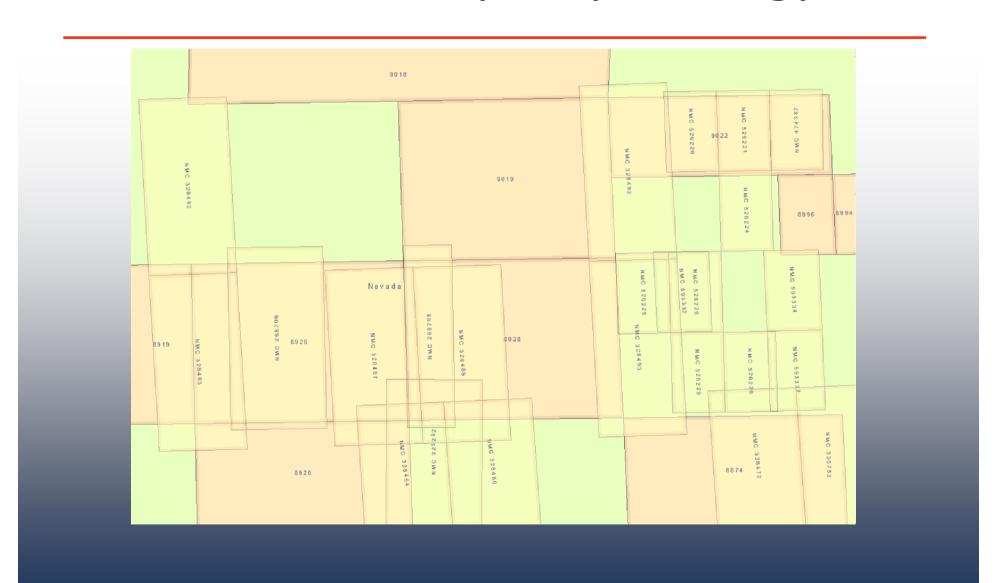




- What symbology to use?
- Use transparency to allow better context
- Use symbology to indicate inside/outside of ploygons







- What symbology to use?
- Use intuitive colours:

Blue: Application

– Green: Active

Orange: Approaching Expiry

– Red: Expired

Be sensitive to visually impaired/colour blind





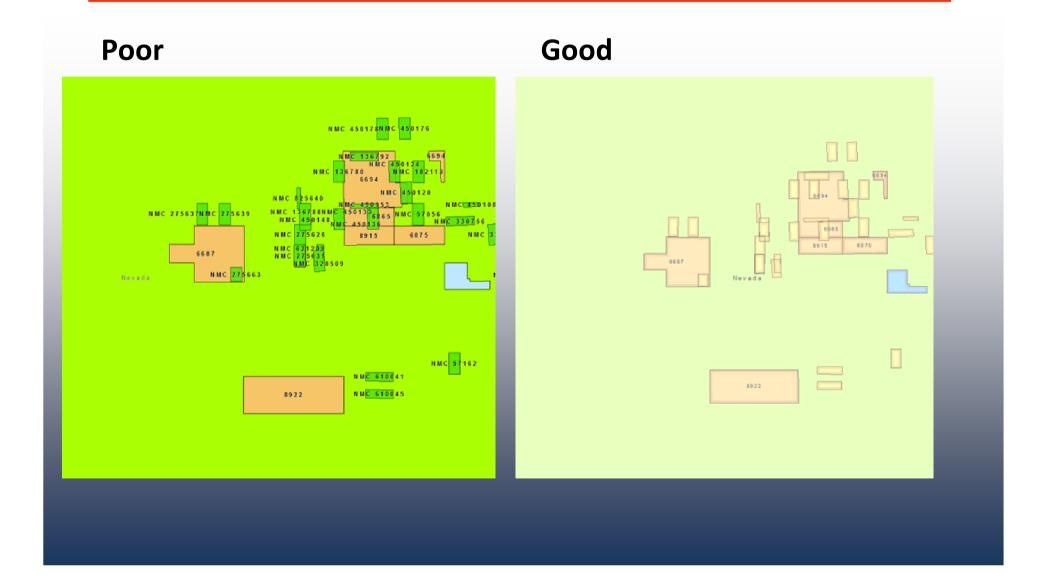
- What symbology to use?
- Use paler colours for context
- User brighter colours & bold labels for important information
- Use short labels when zoomed out

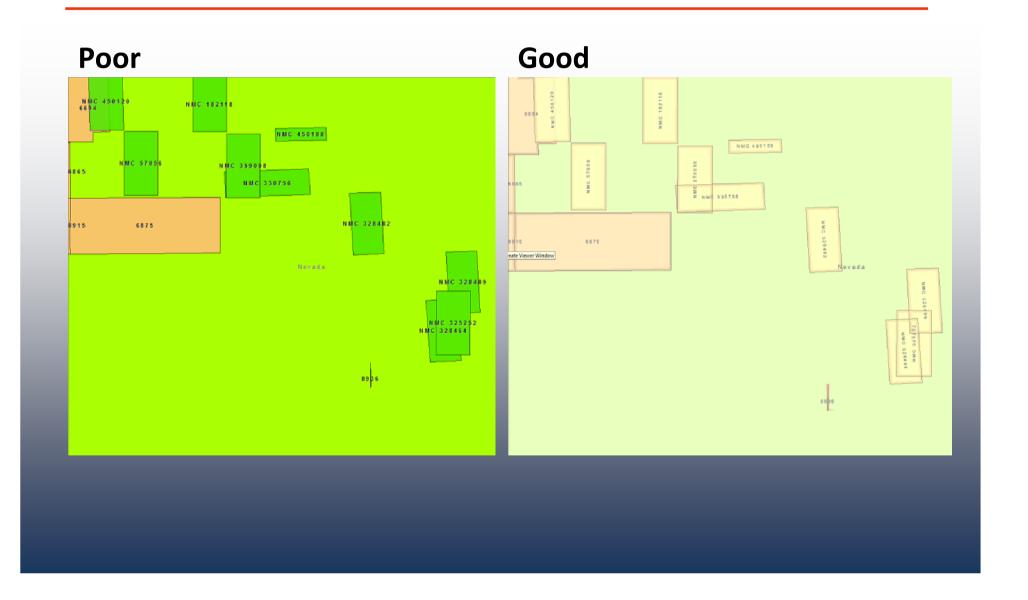












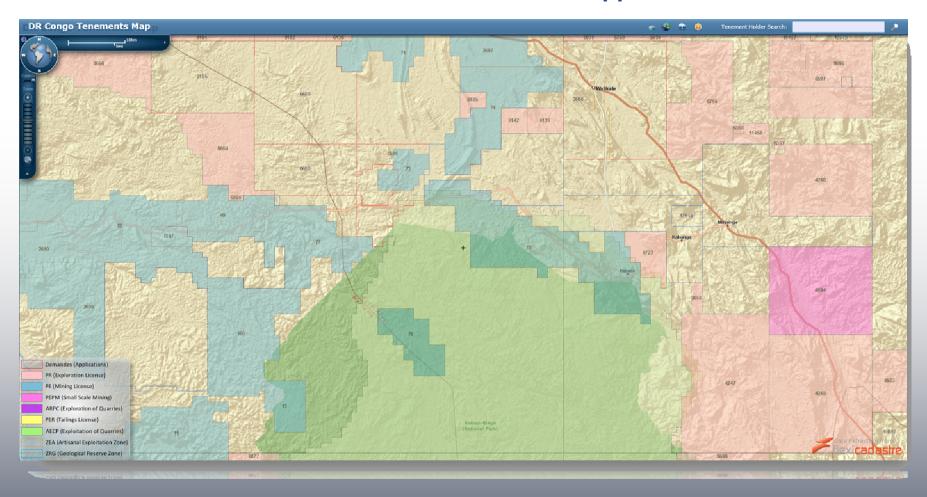
Effective Maps: Context

- Too much context detracts from important information
- Cache context data into a single (fused) cache
- Use online services (ArcGIS Online, Bing or Google Maps)





www.flexicadastre.com/drcmapportal

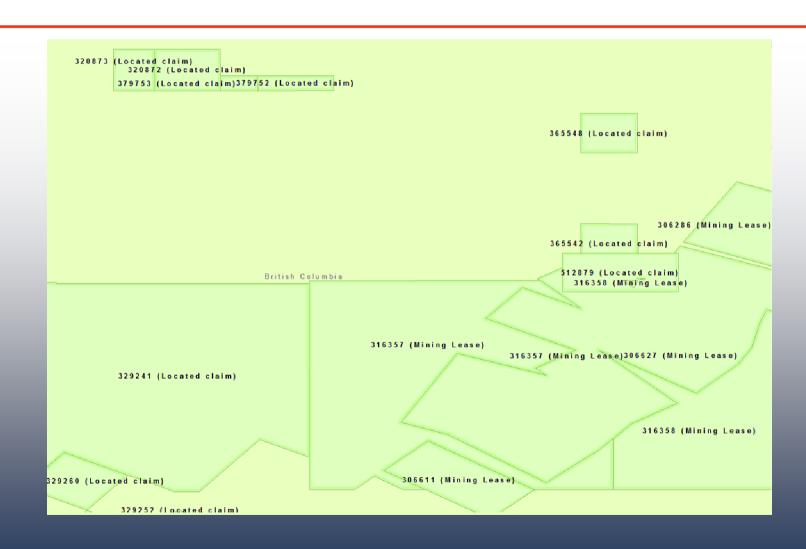


Effective Maps: Labels

- How to label features?
- Scale dependant
 - Font
 - Content
- Example:
 - 'SAR 54318'
 - 'SAR 54318 (Big Joe 1)'
 - 'SAR 54318 (Big Joe 1)Exploration Permit'







Effective Maps: Labels

- How to label features?
- Extra layers provide optional labels for user to choose from
- Layer: License Applications
 - Layer: *Labels Application Status*
 - Layer: Labels Application License Type
- Layer: Active Licenses
 - Layer: Labels Expiry Dates
 - Layer: Labels Owners







- Definition Queries exclude Unimportant information
- Examples:

Status Group = "Active"

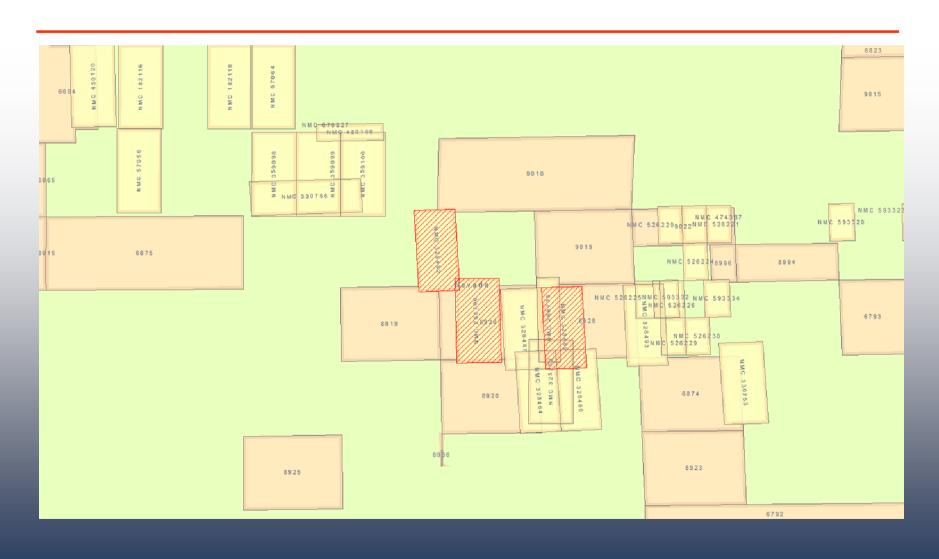
Population >= 5,000,000

Action Type = "Application for Enlargement"

Expiry Date <= DATEADD("dd",30,GETDATE())</pre>



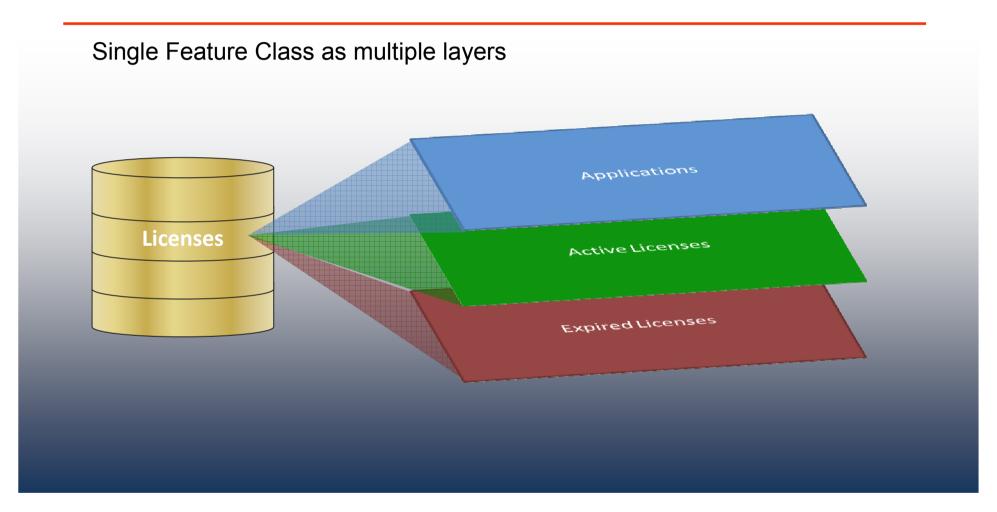




- Scale-dependant Symbols
- Scale-dependant Labels
- Attribute-dependant Labels
 - Population > 5,000,000: BOLD CAPS
 - Population < 5,000,000: Normal</p>
 - Population <1,000,000: <no label>











- Single Feature Class as multiple layers
- Allows user to turn on/off separately
- Allows independent labelling

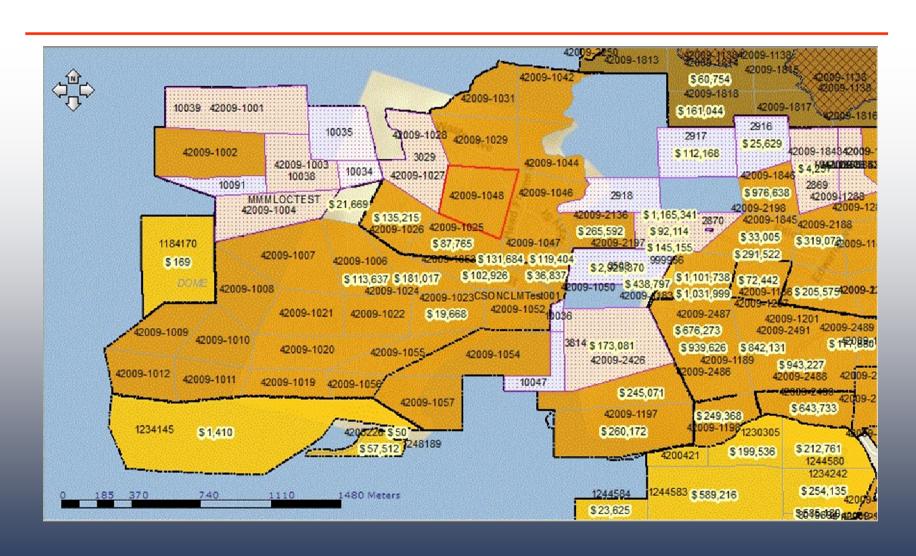




- Use JOINS to incorporate data not directly available from the Feature Class
- Examples:
 - Join data from Payment Actions to highlight Licenses with overdue payments
 - Join data from Work Accounts to label Total available work on licenses
 - Join data from Agreements to highlight licenses that are subject to one or more agreements
- Note: Joins & complex queries can reduce the performance of your map







demo





Thank You

Toby MillsTechnical Director



