

LAND MANAGEMENT

MAP CATALOGUE DATABASE

Created By:

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DECEMBER 1994



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Land Management Division
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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SUMMARY

- The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in its present form, is a relatively young department. Its Natural Resources and Environment Branch (NREB) oversees policy development and implementation and regulates the management and protection of Northern resources and environment.
- The Land Programs Section of NREB maintains an inventory of Northern granular resources. Through numerous field studies, hardcopy and digital maps have been created that needed organization. It was decided to develop a catalogue of these maps using the database management system Microsoft *Foxpro2.5*.
- This catalogue, entitled "map_cata" and found on the hard drive of the student computer, has four categories: map description fields, areal coverage fields, digital map fields, and miscellaneous fields. Presently there are 638 records incorporated in the map catalogue database.
- This database, once complete, can be shared with other branch sections, directorates, government departments, regional offices, or academic institutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- It would be beneficial to have the map_cata database structure transferred to the regional offices of Yellowknife and Whitehorse to allow them to create their own catalogue of maps. Eventually, their database and ours could be combined (connected?) to produce a complete inventory of available maps in the Land Programs Section.
- There needs to be a more unique identification code and standardized naming convention created. Presently, each map is identified by a number between one and infinity. Ideally a code should be formulated that could contain such descriptive information as the area it covers (e.g. YK or NT), year produced, part of the title, or key theme (e.g. "gran" - granular; "topo" - topography; "H" - hardcopy map; or "D" - digital map, etc.). This will be essential if maps from the regional offices are to be added to the present database; otherwise confusion could arise.
- To further organize and increase ease of access to information, the database could be separated into three subsets depending upon the format in which the map is available: (i) hardcopy maps, (ii) digital maps, or (iii) hardcopy and digital maps.
- Eventually, the database could be linked to the Northern Granular Resource Inventory's "Geographic Database" which contains information associated with the QUIKMap program and will allow for hardcopy maps to be transferred into digital form thereby increasing the sections computer orientation.
- Once all the maps have been catalogued, the database should be incorporated in the Northern Information Network (NIN). As NIN is a bulletin board system, there is a wide range of peoples who have access to the contents; with map_cata in the NIN directory information sharing will be increased.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Although Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has existed in its present form only since the mid-1960s, its origins can be traced as far back as 1755 (*Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1993*). According to Parliament's enactment in 1966 of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, the Minister has jurisdiction over such concerns of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory as the administration of Crown Land as well as natural resources found on Crown Land (*Paragraph 4*). It was within this context that a Natural Resources and Environment Branch (NREB) was subsequently created to oversee the development and implementation of policies and regulations regarding the management and protection of northern resources and environment.

As a result of its being affected by various glaciation periods, parts of the North have been endowed with large quantities of granular materials, while these essential sources of construction materials are scarce in other areas. To ensure the proper management and sustainable development of these granular resources, the Land Programs Section of NREB "is responsible for the development and maintenance of a comprehensive inventory and management plan" (*Paquette and Gowan, 1993, 6*).

Much information on granular resources has been accumulated resulting from field investigations in conjunction with the Northern Granular Resources Program administered by the Land Programs Section. Although the department does conduct some of their own investigations, most of the research is actually contracted out by

the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) to individual consulting firms. Over the past decade many of these reports have produced maps that locate present and potential granular sources, borrow holes, or well sites. Others document terrain suitability or topographical features to name but a few mappable aspects.

Prior to this date few of the maps generated by these studies have been documented in a collective format. As the granular program is striving to avoid duplication, thereby emphasizing usage of existing information (*Gowan, 1993*), it was decided to begin a compilation of all available Land Programs maps into one comprehensive database. The advantage of maps is that they allow for, in a glance, a quick indication of what an area holds in terms of deposits, terrain, et cetera. To this end, creation of a database which describes each digital and hardcopy map individually and that allows for the hardcopy maps to be stored in an organized manner will permit better use of the maps, will avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, and will indicate which areas are lacking sufficient research data.

This report discusses the need for and process taken to create a database to be used for cataloguing maps, describes the contents of the database, as well as how and who will use the database. It is intended that this report aid future users of the database understand its functionality and components.

2.0 NEED FOR A DATABASE CATALOGUE

The initial objective of compiling the maps into a database was organization. By documenting what maps the Section has, it would be easier to determine if duplicate maps - whether by two different projects or simply an update of an old report - were present and would allow for the removal of these unneeded copies. Further organization would be created as storage of the hardcopy maps was necessary to allow for quicker access to the maps. If a certain map was required, one would have to simply search for it in the database and subsequently be told which tube the map is in and where the tube was to be found. Prior to the map cataloguing database, there was no clear orderly manner to the storage of the maps. Organization, therefore, increases ease of access.

One other benefit of creating a database to catalogue maps is sharing of information. Once the maps have all been documented, the resulting catalogue will effectively state "*this is what our section has available*". This catalogue can then be made available to other sections or directorates in the department or other departments in the government. Such a move will promote information sharing and possibly deter duplication of effort.

There is a final benefit of this organization of all maps, especially the hardcopy maps, into a database. By compiling a list of maps that are only in hardcopy format, it will be easier to determine which of these maps should be digitized. As the global business environment is continually becoming more computer and technology

oriented, it is important to maintain maps in digitized format on computers in order to remain up-to-date. Many of the Lands Program's maps that have been digitized were done so by Earth and Oceans Research Limited (EOR). Presently the database has over 250 records of digitized maps from EOR. Other digitized maps were produced in-house, mainly by the Data and Information Officer, Steve Rozak.

2.1 DATABASE CREATION

When documenting a map into a database there are many elements to consider; even moreso when the database is needed to catalogue both digital and hardcopy versions of a map. Several consultations with the Geotechnical Advisor allowed for the required fields to be established and entered into the database. The database, once the structure was confirmed, was named map_cata, a short form of "map catalogue". For a listing and description of these fields, refer to section 2.2 of this report. Many of the fields are unique to this database; some, however, were compiled from the Northern Information Network database structure (*Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1994a*) and the QUIKMap User's Guide (AXYS, 1990). Similar field structure was found in the EOR mapping database (*Kaiser, 1994*).

After the fields were logged into the database an application was created to allow data input to be as effortless as possible. By running an application under the same map_cata name, a customized input screen was generated (see Figure A). The fields contained in the input screen were determined to be those that are most commonly documented; those that apply both to hardcopy and digitized maps. The format they are seen on the screen is the field abbreviations; full field names can be

seen in Tables 1, 2, and 4.

Map Catalogue Database			
ID _____			
Ishcopy _____		Isdigital _____	
Map_title _____			
Map_series _____			
Key_locatr _____		Key_theme _____	
Year _____		Edition _____	
Scale _____		Projection _____	
Cont_int _____			
Prod_by _____			
Sponsor _____			
Ref_report _____			
Map_ref _____			
Map_locatn _____			
Utm_zone _____		Mn_zone _____	
		Mx_zone _____	
Mn_lat_deg _____		Mn_lon_deg _____	
Mx_lat_deg _____		Mx_lon_deg _____	
Ul_lat _____		Ul_lon _____	
Ur_lat _____		Ur_lon _____	
Ll_lat _____		Ll_lon _____	
Lr_lat _____		Lr_lon _____	
Ul_northng _____		Ul_easting _____	
Ur_northng _____		Ur_easting _____	
Ll_northng _____		Ll_easting _____	
Lr_northng _____		Lr_easting _____	
Other memo _____			
Basemapid _____			
Input_date ____/____/____		Compiler _____	

FIGURE A: Map_cata Customized Input Screen

2.2 MAP CATA DATABASE COMPONENTS

In total the database contains 61 unique fields. These fields can be broken down into four main categories: map description, areal coverage, digitized map fields, and miscellaneous. In this map catalogue database there are five types of fields used depending on the type of data being documented. These are the following: character, numeric, logical, date, and memo.

2.2.1 Map Description Fields

There are seventeen fields contained in this first category (see Table 1): two logical, three numeric, and twelve character. These fields were created to describe the map being documented and all are incorporated in the customized input screen. The category details the map format (whether it is a hardcopy or digitized map); the title and the series the individual map belongs to; the territory/territories the map covers; and the key theme, publication year, and edition of the map. Other areas of information this category covers include the following: map scale, projection, and contour intervals; the sponsor of the project (e.g. DIAND) and who prepared the maps (e.g. a consulting or contracting firm); and whether there was a corresponding report associated with the map. The final field incorporated in this category details the storage location of the hardcopy maps.

2.2.2 Areal Coverage Fields

Twenty-three fields are included in this category of the database (see Table 2): three character and twenty numeric. Each of these fields are also part of the application input screen. Three different categories of coordinate locators are used to describe the areal coverage of the map: UTM zones, (UTM) northing and easting coordinates, and latitude and longitude coordinates. The maximum and minimum

TABLE 1: MAP DESCRIPTION FIELDS

The first 17 fields in the database are used to describe the type of map being documented.

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD ABBREVIATION	FIELD TYPE	FIELD SIZE	FIELD DEFINITION
1	Unique ID Number	ID	C	10	A unique number that identifies each map individually.
2	Is Hardcopy Map	Is_hcopy	L	1	This is a logical response field which, if true, states that there is a hardcopy version of the map available.
3	Is Digitized Map	Is_digital	L	1	This is a logical response field which, if true, states that there is a digitized version of the map available.
4	Map Title	Map_title	C	85	The title and subtitle(s) of the map are detailed giving reference to the study area (eg. WINTER LAKE, District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories).
5	Map Series	Map_series	C	20	This can be used as a sorting field that documents the 'series' the map belongs to (eg. National Topographic Series, Geological Survey of Canada, or a project name).
6	Key Locator	Key_locatr	C	4	This field identifies the key locator area and should be used as a sorting field that has four main options: <YK> (Yukon), <NT> (Northwest Territories) or <YKNT>, <NTYK> if the map contains information on both. Other options can include: <NTAB>, <YKUS>.
7	Key Theme	Key_theme	C	20	This field can also be used as a sorting field; it identifies the key theme(s) of the map (eg. vegetation, surficial geology, roads, land claims, etc). It is very important that this field be as concise as possible (ie. not more than 2-3 words).
8	Publication Year	Year	N	4	The most recent year of publication of the map.
9	Edition	Edition	N	3	The edition of the map should be documented in this field.
10	Map Scale	Scale	N	8	Map scales are commonly shown as a representative fraction (eg. 1:25,000). Only the denominator of the fraction is listed (eg. 25000), as the numerator is always "1".
11	Map Projection	Projection	C	20	The projection of the map, if available (eg. Transverse Mercator, Lambert conformal, polyconic)
12	Contour Intervals	Cont_int	C	8	Contour intervals should be listed by the number (100) and by the terms of measurement (ft or m).
13	Produced by/Contractor	Prod_by	C	45	The producer(s) of the map, or the person/company contracted to produce the map, should be listed (eg. EMR, EOR, Lewis Geophysical Contracting).
14	Sponsor	Sponsor	C	30	The person/company who sponsored or requested the production of the map (eg. DIAND).
15	Referenced Report	Ref_report	C	85	Many maps produced as part of a project will have an accompanying report; this field makes reference to such a report.
16	Map Reference Number	Map_ref	C	7	This field is associated with hardcopy maps. Each National Topographic Series (NTS) or Canadian Hydrographic Series (CHS) map has a unique reference number combination; this field documents it (eg. 107D/14, CHS3591).
17	Hardcopy Location	Map_locatr	C	20	The descriptive location of the stored map (eg. storage room, tubes, etc).

Field Type: N = Numeric; C = Character; L = Logical

TABLE 2: AREAL COVERAGE FIELDS

The next 23 fields in the database describe the UTM zones, latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates, as well as the northing and easting coordinates.

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD ABBREVIATION	FIELD TYPE	FIELD SIZE	FIELD DEFINITION
18	UTM Zone Locator	UTM_zone	C	4	The Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone locator number as listed on the map (eg. 12, 13W).
19	Minimum UTM Zone	Mn_zone	C	3	Some maps will cover more than one UTM zone; if this is the case, then this field allows for the documentation of the minimum zone used.
20	Maximum UTM Zone	Mx_zone	C	3	Some maps will cover more than one UTM zone; this field allows the maximum zone to be documented.
21	Minimum Latitude	Mn_lat_deg	N	9.5	The minimum degrees latitude of the map as incorporated in the NIN directory.
22	Minimum Longitude	Mn_lon_deg	N	10.5	The minimum degrees longitude of the map as incorporated in the NIN directory.
23	Maximum Latitude	Mx_lat_deg	N	9.5	The maximum degrees latitude of the map as incorporated in the NIN directory.
24	Maximum Longitude	Mx_lon_deg	N	10.5	The maximum degrees longitude of the map as incorporated in the NIN directory.
25	Upper Left Latitude	Ul_lat	N	9.5	The latitude of the upper left corner of the map in decimal degrees.
26	Upper Left Longitude	Ul_lon	N	10.5	The longitude of the upper left corner of the map in decimal degrees.
27	Upper Right Latitude	Ur_lat	N	9.5	The latitude of the upper right corner of the map in decimal degrees.
28	Upper Right Longitude	Ur_lon	N	10.5	The longitude of the upper right corner of the map in decimal degrees.
29	Lower Left Latitude	Ll_lat	N	9.5	The latitude of the lower left corner of the map in decimal degrees.
30	Lower Left Longitude	Ll_lon	N	10.5	The longitude of the lower left corner of the map in decimal degrees.
31	Lower Right Latitude	Lr_lat	N	9.5	The latitude of the lower right corner of the map in decimal degrees.
32	Lower Right Longitude	Lr_lon	N	10.5	The longitude of the lower right corner of the map in decimal degrees.
33	Upper Left Northing	Ul_northing	N	7	The UTM northing of the upper left corner of the map.
34	Upper Left Easting	Ul_easting	N	6	The UTM easting of the upper left corner of the map.
35	Upper Right Northing	Ur_northing	N	7	The UTM northing of the upper right corner of the map.
36	Upper Right Easting	Ur_easting	N	6	The UTM easting of the upper right corner of the map.
37	Lower Left Northing	Ll_northing	N	7	The UTM northing of the lower left corner of the map.
38	Lower Left Easting	Ll_easting	N	6	The UTM easting of the lower left corner of the map.
39	Lower Right Northing	Lr_northing	N	7	The UTM northing of the lower right corner of the map.
40	Lower Right Easting	Lr_easting	N	6	The UTM easting of the lower right corner of the map.

Field Type: N = Numeric; C = Character

degrees latitude/longitude correspond with fields contained in the Northern Information Network database (*Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1994a*). The use of the upper and lower left/right coordinates (in both latitude/longitude and northing/easting options) was established to more clearly define the limits of the map - thereby creating a "boxed" area within which the map is contained.

2.2.3 Digital Map Fields

As can be seen in Table 3, there are seventeen fields incorporated in this category: one memo field, four character, and twelve numeric. Each of these fields is associated with and taken from the QUIKMap program (AXYS, 1990); the program used by the department for map digitization. As these fields are only associated with the digitized maps, and are either automatically created by the QUIKMap program itself or entered manually during digitization, it was decided they need not be incorporated in the customized data entry screen. The fields deal with the labels, lines, and symbols drawn on the map and details such information as the size, font, colour, or angle of each.

2.2.4 Miscellaneous Fields

The final four fields of the database are miscellaneous information fields (see Table 4); one is a memo field, one is a date field, and two are character fields. The date field documents the input date of each record; the two character fields document (i) reference to a basemap used in the creation of the map (if applicable) and (ii) the name of the person who entered the record into the database. The memo field in this category is very important. Termed as "other data", it affords space to document such information as a project number, or important notes documented on the map, or often it was used to describe landmarks (e.g. rivers, settlements, lakes, mountain

TABLE 3: DIGITAL MAP FIELDS

The following 17 fields are descriptions of QUIKMap parameters which describe the digitized map image created by this program.

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD ABBREVIATION	FIELD TYPE	FIELD SIZE	FIELD DEFINITION
41	Data Type	Data_type	C	1	This field defines the data as "S" symbol or "P" polyline.
42	Symbol or Line Type	Sym_ln_type	N	3	The numeric QUIKMap code which describes the type of symbol or polyline to be displayed.
43	Symbol or Line Thickness	Size_thick	N	4	The numeric QUIKMap code which describes the symbol size or line thickness used on the map expressed in tenths of a percent of the total screen height; the default being 10.
44	Data Colouring	Data_color	N	3	The numeric QUIKMap code which defines the screen colour of the associated symbol (16 standard colours ranging from 0-15).
45	Symbol Angle	Sym_angle	N	3	The QUIKMap numeric code which describes the angle, in degrees of counter clockwise rotation, from horizontal, that the symbol will be rotated on the map.
46	Line or Polygon Data	Ln_ply	M	10	The memo field that stores the polyline vector information for the map.
47	Hatch Pattern	Hatch_patt	N	2	The numeric QUIKMap code which describes the chosen hatch pattern filling the symbol or polyline.
48	Label Text	Lbl_txt	C	30	Contains the text of the label associated with the data and displayed on the map.
49	Label Size	Lbl_size	N	3	The numeric QUIKMap code which describes the size of the label; calculated on the height of the upper case of the typeface selected. The default size is equal to the formula in <size_thick>.
50	Label Colour	Lbl_color	N	3	The numeric QUIKMap code which describes the colour of the label. The default colour will be defined as in <data_color>.
51	Label Font	Lbl_font	C	8	Details the Halo font used for the label.
52	Label Angle	Lbl_angle	N	5	The numeric QUIKMap code which defines the angle of counter clockwise rotation, from horizontal, for the label on the map.
53	Polygon Area	Ply_area	N	12.3	Details the calculated area, in hectares, of a digitized polygonal feature.
54	Line or Polygon Length	Ln_ply_len	N	12.3	Details the total length, in meters, of a line or the perimeter of a polygonal feature.
55	Visible Line Length	Vis_len	N	14.3	This field stores the length, in meters, of the visible lines of a polygon.
56	Hidden Line Length	Hidn_len	N	5.1	This field stores the length, in meters, of the hidden lines of a polygon.
57	Operation	Operation	C	5	QUIKMap communication with applications. The four being: 'T'=tagged; 'B'=boxed; 'H'=hidden; and 'I'=ignore.
Field Type: N = Numeric; C = Character; M = Memo					

TABLE 4: MISCELLANEOUS FIELDS

These final four fields are additional information fields.

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD ABBREVIATION	FIELD TYPE	FIELD SIZE	FIELD DEFINITION
58	Other data	Other	M	10	A memo field for documentation of any other data, for example, a description of the area shown on map (i.e. Cameron Hills, Hay River, Great Slave Lake, etc.).
59	Basemap Identification	Basemapid	C	20	A reference, if available, to the type of basemap used in digitization.
60	Date of Input	Input_date	D	8	Date the record was entered into the database (mm/dd/yy).
61	Compiler	Compiler	C	20	Name of the person who entered the record into the database.
Field Type: C = Character; M = Memo; D = Date					

ranges) that were shown on the map.

2.3 DATABASE CONTENTS

The map_cata database, although continually being added to, is already extensive, having 638 records. Some examples of these records can be seen in Appendix A. All of these maps can be found in hardcopy form and 188 in digital form. Therefore, each digital map also has a hardcopy version. Presently, the only digital maps documented are those received from EOR. The database of information received from EOR had to be reformatted into that of the map_cata structure; this included changing, adding or deleting fields names prior to importing their information into the map_cata database. Table 5 was produced to illustrate some of the main themes of the maps contained in the map_cata database and how many correspond with each theme. It should be noted that many maps were listed as having more than one key theme, therefore, the numbers are not representative of an individual map.

TABLE 5: MAP CATA KEY THEMES

Listing of some key themes and the number of maps applied to each theme.

KEY THEME	NUMBER OF MAPS
Bathymetry	32
Borehole	14
Borrow Pit	34
Granular	73
Gravel	18
Hydrography	14
Land Claims	2
Sand	8
Seismic	11
Topography	80
Trakplot	25

3.0 USE OF THE DATABASE

Knowledge of *Foxpro* or a similar database management system, is useful for working with this database but is not mandatory. Such experience is necessary moreso when dealing with data manipulation than data entry. This next section will describe the steps needed to be taken to allow for access to the data entry mode.

NOTE: The map_cata database is currently located in the <n-slave> directory on the hard drive of the student computer. In case the directory is changed, the following commands are purposely generic. Until such time as the directory is changed, assume <n-slave> to be the proper directory name.

First it is necessary to exit out of *Windows* mode and return to your C:\> prompt. To do so hit the "Alt,F4" combination of keys and answer 'OK' to the question with which you are prompted. Once at the C:\> prompt you must enter into the required directory by typing "cd (+ two spaces) <directory name>". Once it is indicated you are in the proper directory (e.g. "C:\>n-slave"), type "foxpro". This command will bring you directly into the main *Foxpro* screen and the *Foxpro* 'command' box should be showing; if it is not showing, hit the 'F2' key to bring it out. In the 'command' box type "set display to vga50" which will minimize the fonts used on the screen. This is important because when the customized input screen was established, the normal font size was too large to allow for all the necessary fields to be incorporated.

Once in the main Foxpro setting, there are two options available to access the "map_cata" application input mode:

- i) Using the mouse, open the 'run' button and select 'application'. You will then be given some choices as to which application you wish to open; double click on the "map_cata.app" option to open this application; or
- ii) Type "**do map_cata**" to access the application mode of the data entry directly from the 'command' box.

4.0 POTENTIAL USERS

As has been mentioned, a primary result of preparing this catalogue will be information sharing. It is likely that other sections, directorates, or government departments will be able to make use of this catalogue. There are, however, other potential users. An important potential user is the regional office of both Yellowknife, NWT and Whitehorse, YT. As it is the Region that issues quarrying and land use permits, the maps that document information regarding land cover or deposits, et cetera it is important for our map resources be shared with the respective Regions.

To further assist in the dissemination of information, one important user will be the Northern Information Network (NIN). As stated in their brochure, NIN "is designed to link users of databases that contain geographically referenced information about the North" (*Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1994b*). Once incorporated in NIN, the map_cata database will be accessible to such potential users as: land use planning offices; community and Native organizations; interest groups; industry and business organizations who can access the NIN directory with a modem through either a bulletin board or on-line access (*ibid.*) .

This information, if not confidential, could also be shared with university departments that have an interest in land management - for example geology, geography, or earth science departments. Such a wealth of materials could quite possibly be of use to students, both graduate and undergraduate, doing projects, essays, or theses on a wide range of topics dealing with northern resources.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Databases allow for rapid access to and increased organization of the information contained within. As there has been no previous complete documentation of the maps received by the Land Programs Section from field investigations, it was decided to create a database to catalogue the maps. Many of these maps are still in hardcopy format only and are in need of conversion to digital form. Since incorporation of the database into NIN is an eventual goal, the maps must all be in a digital format to be considered. Through the incorporation of fields associated with QUIKMap, the digitization program used by the section, the process of creating these digital maps will be made simpler.

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Sample Records Contained in Map_cata Database

Id	0001		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Granular Resources - Lower Sand Unit		
Map_series	Isserk Borrow Block		
Key_locatr	NT		
Key_theme	granular		
Year	1988		
Edition	0		
Scale	25000		
Projection	UTM CM-135		
Cont_int	none		
Prod_by	Earth and Ocean Research Ltd.		
Sponsor	DIAND		
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 01		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	70.03333	Li_lat	69.85833
Ul_lon	134.46667	Li_lon	134.46667
Ur_lat	70.03333	Lr_lat	69.85833
Ur_lon	133.96667	Lr_lon	133.96667
Ul_northng	7770000	Li_northng	7750000
Ul_easting	520000	Li_easting	520000
Ur_northng	7770000	Lr_northng	7750000
Ur_easting	540000	Lr_easting	540000
Data_type			
Sym_in_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	EOR project #88-03 Borehole description developed by EBA Engineering Consultants, Alberta		

Basemapid	
Input_date	10/26/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0013		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Isopach: Surficial Cover on Prospective Surface		
Map_series	Erksak Borrow Block		
Key_locatr	NT		
Key_theme	Isopach borehole		
Year	1988		
Edition	0		
Scale	75000		
Projection	UTM CM-135		
Cont_int	1 m		
Prod_by	Earth and Ocean Research Ltd.		
Sponsor	DIAND		
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 01		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	70.30000	LI_lat	69.25000
Ul_lon	133.68472	LI_lon	133.68472
Ur_lat	70.30000	Lr_lat	69.25000
Ur_lon	132.13333	Lr_lon	132.13333
Ul_northng	7800000	LI_northng	7750000
Ul_easting	550000	LI_easting	550000
Ur_northng	7800000	Lr_northng	7750000
Ur_easting	610000	Lr_easting	610000
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	EOR project 88-03		

Basemapid	
Input_date	11/02/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0017		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Yukon		
Map_series	Yukon Base Maps		
Key_locatr	YK		
Key_theme	elevation drainage		
Year	0		
Edition	0		
Scale	100000		
Projection	not given		
Cont_int	100 m		
Prod_by			
Sponsor			
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 02		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	62.50000	LI_lat	62.00000
Ul_lon	131.00000	LI_lon	131.00000
Ur_lat	62.50000	Lr_lat	62.00000
Ur_lon	130.00000	Lr_lon	130.00000
Ul_northng	6931000	LI_northng	6876000
Ul_easting	397000	LI_easting	396000
Ur_northng	6930000	Lr_northng	6875000
Ur_easting	448000	Lr_easting	447000
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	Block 105J/ 7 / 8/ 2 / 1		
	Pelly Lakes, Pelly River		

Basemapid	
Input_date	11/04/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0033		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Yukon		
Map_series	Yukon Base Maps		
Key_locatr	YK		
Key_theme	elevation drainage		
Year	0		
Edition	0		
Scale	100000		
Projection	not given		
Cont_int	100 m		
Prod_by			
Sponsor			
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 02		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	60.75000	Li_lat	60.50000
Ul_lon	129.00000	Li_lon	129.00000
Ur_lat	60.75000	Lr_lat	60.50000
Ur_lon	128.00000	Lr_lon	128.00000
Ul_northng	6734000	Li_northng	6707000
Ul_easting	501000	Li_easting	501000
Ur_northng	6735000	Lr_northng	6708000
Ur_easting	554000	Lr_easting	554000
Data_type			
Sym_ln_tpy	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	Block 105A/ - / - / 10 / 9		
	Hyland River		
	False Canyon Creek		

Basemapid	
Input_date	11/07/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0066
Ishtcopy	Y
Isdigital	N
Map_title	Starr Creek - Yukon Territory
Map_series	NTS A722 Watson Lake
Key_locatr	YK
Key_theme	borrow pits topography
Year	1971
Edition	1
Scale	50000
Projection	Transverse Mercator
Cont_int	100 ft
Prod_by	Surveys and Mapping Branch, EMR
Sponsor	
Ref_report	
Map_ref	105G/12
Map_locatn	Tube 04
Utm_zone	9V
Mn_zone	
Mx_zone	
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000
Ul_lat	61.75000
Ul_lon	132.00000
Ur_lat	61.75000
Ur_lon	131.50000
Ul_northng	6849000
Ul_easting	342000
Ur_northng	6848000
Ur_easting	367000
LI_lat	61.50000
LI_lon	132.00000
Lr_lat	61.50000
Lr_lon	131.50000
LI_northng	6822000
LI_easting	341000
Lr_northng	6821000
Lr_easting	366000
Data_type	
Sym_ln_typ	0
Size_thick	0
Data_color	0
Sym_angle	0
Ln_ply	
Hatch_patt	0
Lbl_txt	
Lbl_size	0
Lbl_color	0
Lbl_font	
Lbl_angle	0
Ply_area	0.000
Ln_ply_len	0.000
Vis_len	0.000
Hidn_len	0.0
Operation	
Other	Photocopy of original. Borrow pits listed on map. Provisional Map Pelly Mountains St. Cyr Range Hoole River Horton Creek
Basemapid	
Input_date	11/09/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0101		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Watson Lake (Blueprint Sheet 3/5)		
Map_series	Yukon Communities		
Key_locatr	YK		
Key_theme	topography		
Year	1974		
Edition	0		
Scale	200		
Projection	not given		
Cont_int	5 ft		
Prod_by	North West Survey Corporation, Whitehorse		
Sponsor	Dept of Highways & Public Work		
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 05		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	0.00000	LI_lat	0.00000
Ul_lon	0.00000	LI_lon	0.00000
Ur_lat	0.00000	Lr_lat	0.00000
Ur_lon	0.00000	Lr_lon	0.00000
Ul_northng	0	LI_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	LI_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type			
Sym_ln_type	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	Unfamiliar grid pattern: using northing and easting in 1000ft intervals.		

Compiled from photography dated 1973.

Wye Lake
Alaska Highway

Basemapid	
Input_date	11/10/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0106		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Terrain Units Incl. Potential Granular and Clay Deposits - Plate 3		
Map_series	Cameron Hills Upland		
Key_locatr	NT		
Key_theme	granular clay deposits		
Year	1994		
Edition	0		
Scale	25000		
Projection	not given		
Cont_int			
Prod_by	J.D. Mollard and Associates Limited		
Sponsor	DIAND		
Ref_report	Potential Granular Dep. & Terrain Analysis of Selected Areas on the Cameron Hills, NT		
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 06		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	60.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	117.41667		
Mx_lat_deg	60.10000		
Mx_lon_deg	117.68333		
Ul_lat	60.08333	Li_lat	60.00000
Ul_lon	117.25000	Li_lon	117.25000
Ur_lat	60.08333	Lr_lat	60.00000
Ur_lon	0.00000	Lr_lon	0.00000
Ul_northng	0	Li_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	Li_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	Original mylar copy of Cameron Hills study		
	Photomosaic 1a		
	Documents:		
	~Alluvial Landforms and Deposits		
	~Glaciofluvial Granular Landforms and Deposit Prospects		
	~Till Landforms and Deposits		
	~Landslide Landforms and Deposits		
Basemapid			
Input_date	11/18/94		
Compiler	T.Jack		

Id	0160		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Granular Deposit Locations - Aklavik, Yukon Territory/N.W.T.		
Map_series	Inuvialuit Settlement		
Key_locatr	YKNT		
Key_theme	sand and gravel		
Year	1987		
Edition	0		
Scale	250000		
Projection	not given		
Cont_int	100 m		
Prod_by	EBA Engineering Consultants Ltd.		
Sponsor	INAC		
Ref_report	Inuvialuit Settlement Sand & Gravel Inv. & Recommendations for Dev't - Aklavik, YK/NT		
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 15		
Utm_zone	8W		
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	69.00000	LI_lat	68.00000
Ul_lon	136.75000	LI_lon	136.50000
Ur_lat	69.00000	Lr_lat	68.00000
Ur_lon	132.50000	Lr_lon	132.60000
Ul_northng	7650000	LI_northng	7550000
Ul_easting	430000	LI_easting	430000
Ur_northng	7650000	Lr_northng	7550000
Ur_easting	590000	Lr_easting	590000
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	DWG. No. 0101-4575-001		

Depicts the Lands Boundaries of 7(1)(a) "lands with mineral rights" and 7(1)(b) "those without"; the approximate boundary of granular resource.

Proposed International Biological Program Areas:

Site 4-1 Canoe Lake, Richardson Mountains

Site 48 Dolomite Lake, Campbell Lake

Site 9 Caribou Hills

Basemapid

Input_date 11/30/94

Compiler T.Jack

Id	0224		
Ishtcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Fort McPherson, NWT, District of Mackenzie		
Map_series	Quarrying Permits		
Key_locatr	NTYK		
Key_theme	topography D.P.W. quarry		
Year	1959		
Edition	1		
Scale	250000		
Projection	Transverse Mercator		
Cont_int	100/500f		
Prod_by	Surveys & Mapping Branch, Dept of Mines & ...		
Sponsor			
Ref_report			
Map_ref	106M		
Map_locatn	Tube 25		
Utm_zone	8W		
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	68.00000	LI_lat	67.00000
Ul_lon	136.00000	LI_lon	136.00000
Ur_lat	68.00000	Lr_lat	67.00000
Ur_lon	134.00000	Lr_lon	134.00000
Ul_northng	7540000	LI_northng	7440000
Ul_easting	460000	LI_easting	460000
Ur_northng	7540000	Lr_northng	7440000
Ur_easting	540000	Lr_easting	540000
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	Hand-drawn onto map are:		
	-Dempster Highway		
	-mile posts		
	-D.P.W. (borrowes)		
	-Quarrying permits		
	Richardson Mountains		
	Peel River		
	Fort McPherson		
Basemapid			
Input_date	12/06/94		
Compiler	T.Jack		

Id	0277		
Ishtcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Sand and Gravel Deposits Along the Mackenzie Highway Corridor		
Map_series			
Key_locatr	NTYK		
Key_theme	sand, gravel		
Year	0		
Edition	0		
Scale	250000		
Projection			
Cont_int	100 ?		
Prod_by	DIAND		
Sponsor			
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 32		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	69.00000	Li_lat	60.00000
Ul_lon	133.00000	Li_lon	121.00000
Ur_lat	67.00000	Lr_lat	61.50000
Ur_lon	136.00000	Lr_lon	118.00000
Ul_northng	0	Li_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	Li_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	There is both a paper and velum copy.		

Lat/lon coordinates are approximate. This map is a compilation of several NTS basemaps.

Some reference points:

UL -> Sitidgi Lake

UR -> Mills Lake & Meridian Island, part of Mackenzie River

LR -> Trout Lake

Basemapid	
Input_date	12/12/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0331		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	N		
Map_title	Map 10.3 - Unique Quaternary Geologic Features		
Map_series	Dempster Hwy Plannin		
Key_locatr	YK		
Key_theme	quaternary geology		
Year	1981		
Edition	0		
Scale	100000		
Projection	not given		
Cont_int	100 m?		
Prod_by	Terrain Analysis and Mapping Services Ltd.		
Sponsor			
Ref_report	Dempster Highway Planning Area		
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 38		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000		
Ul_lat	65.00000	Li_lat	64.50000
Ul_lon	139.00000	Li_lon	139.00000
Ur_lat	65.00000	Lr_lat	64.50000
Ur_lon	137.00000	Lr_lon	137.00000
Ul_northng	0	Li_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	Li_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type			
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply			
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	0.000		
Ln_ply_len	0.000		
Vis_len	0.000		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other			

Basemapid	
Input_date	12/15/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	0351
Ishcopy	Y
Isdigital	N
Map_title	Map 9.6 - Suitability for Construction Materials
Map_series	Dempster Hwy Plannin
Key_locatr	YK
Key_theme	terrain suitability
Year	1981
Edition	0
Scale	100000
Projection	not given
Cont_int	500 m?
Prod_by	Terrain Analysis and Mapping Services Ltd.
Sponsor	
Ref_report	Dempster Highway Planning Area
Map_ref	
Map_locatn	Tube 39
Utm_zone	
Mn_zone	
Mx_zone	
Mn_lat_deg	0.00000
Mn_lon_deg	0.00000
Mx_lat_deg	0.00000
Mx_lon_deg	0.00000
Ul_lat	66.50000
Ul_lon	137.66667
Ur_lat	66.50000
Ur_lon	136.16667
Ul_northng	0
Ul_easting	0
Ur_northng	0
Ur_easting	0
Li_lat	66.00000
Li_lon	137.66667
Lr_lat	66.00000
Lr_lon	136.16667
Li_northng	0
Li_easting	0
Lr_northng	0
Lr_easting	0
Data_type	
Sym_ln_typ	0
Size_thick	0
Data_color	0
Sym_angle	0
Ln_ply	
Hatch_patt	0
Lbl_txt	
Lbl_size	0
Lbl_color	0
Lbl_font	
Lbl_angle	0
Ply_area	0.000
Ln_ply_len	0.000
Vis_len	0.000
Hidn_len	0.0
Operation	
Other	

Basemapid	
Input_date	12/15/94
Compiler	T.Jack

Id	EOR 6		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	Y		
Map_title	Site Survey Data Esso Resources (Fox Maps)		
Map_series			
Key_locatr			
Key_theme	Site Survey Data		
Year	1981		
Edition	0		
Scale	0		
Projection			
Cont_int			
Prod_by	ESSO		
Sponsor	ESSO		
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 2.01		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	69.95000		
Mn_lon_deg	134.25000		
Mx_lat_deg	70.00000		
Mx_lon_deg	134.75000		
Ul_lat	0.00000	Li_lat	0.00000
Ul_lon	0.00000	Li_lon	0.00000
Ur_lat	0.00000	Lr_lat	0.00000
Ur_lon	0.00000	Lr_lon	0.00000
Ul_northng	0	Li_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	Li_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type	P		
Sym_ln_typ	1		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	11		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply	QCK01□		
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	10570.522		
Ln_ply_len	49390.514		
Vis_len	49390.514		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	DIGITAL TITLE= ESSO		
	FIELD= E10		
	LOCATION= (Fox Maps)		
	88/04/12		
Basemapid			
Input_date	//		
Compiler	T.Jack/EOR		

Id	EOR 116		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	Y		
Map_title	Franklin Bay - Wise Bay- Soundings in Meters		
Map_series			
Key_locatr			
Key_theme	Soundings		
Year	1979		
Edition	0		
Scale	0		
Projection			
Cont_int			
Prod_by	Richardson		
Sponsor	Richardson		
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatr	Tube 12.10		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	70.08300		
Mn_lon_deg	124.66000		
Mx_lat_deg	70.13333		
Mx_lon_deg	124.80000		
Ul_lat	0.00000	Li_lat	0.00000
Ul_lon	0.00000	Li_lon	0.00000
Ur_lat	0.00000	Lr_lat	0.00000
Ur_lon	0.00000	Lr_lon	0.00000
Ul_northng	0	Li_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	Li_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type	P		
Sym_ln_tpy	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply	QCK01□		
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	2957.206		
Ln_ply_len	21855.990		
Vis_len	21855.990		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	LOCATION= FRANKLIN BAY - WISE BAY		

PROJECT #= WA10130

Basemapid	
Input_date	/ /
Compiler	T.Jack/EOR

Id	EOR 134		
Ishcopy	Y		
Isdigital	Y		
Map_title	Western Beaufort Shelf - Granular Resource Potential Seismic stratigraphy		
Map_series			
Key_locatr			
Key_theme	Stratigraphy		
Year	1986		
Edition	0		
Scale	0		
Projection			
Cont_int			
Prod_by	EOR Ltd.		
Sponsor	EOR Ltd.		
Ref_report			
Map_ref			
Map_locatn	Tube 13.09		
Utm_zone			
Mn_zone			
Mx_zone			
Mn_lat_deg	69.50000		
Mn_lon_deg	138.75000		
Mx_lat_deg	70.25000		
Mx_lon_deg	141.25000		
Ul_lat	0.00000	LI_lat	0.00000
Ul_lon	0.00000	LI_lon	0.00000
Ur_lat	0.00000	Lr_lat	0.00000
Ur_lon	0.00000	Lr_lon	0.00000
Ul_northng	0	LI_northng	0
Ul_easting	0	LI_easting	0
Ur_northng	0	Lr_northng	0
Ur_easting	0	Lr_easting	0
Data_type	P		
Sym_ln_typ	0		
Size_thick	0		
Data_color	0		
Sym_angle	0		
Ln_ply	QCK01□		
Hatch_patt	0		
Lbl_txt			
Lbl_size	0		
Lbl_color	0		
Lbl_font			
Lbl_angle	0		
Ply_area	796578.717		
Ln_ply_len	359426.518		
Vis_len	359426.518		
Hidn_len	0.0		
Operation			
Other	LOCATION= WESTERN BEAUFORT SHELF		

Basemapid	
Input_date	/ /
Compiler	T.Jack/EOR

Id	EOR 197
Ishcopy	Y
Isdigital	Y
Map_title	Edlok - Site Survey Trak Plot & Grab Samples
Map_series	
Key_locatr	
Key_theme	TRAKPLOT
Year	1985
Edition	0
Scale	0
Projection	
Cont_int	
Prod_by	GeoMarine
Sponsor	GeoMarine
Ref_report	
Map_ref	
Map_locatn	Tube 19.12
Utm_zone	
Mn_zone	
Mx_zone	
Mn_lat_deg	69.73333
Mn_lon_deg	140.16666
Mx_lat_deg	69.80000
Mx_lon_deg	140.36666
Ul_lat	0.00000
Ul_lon	0.00000
Ur_lat	0.00000
Ur_lon	0.00000
Ul_northng	0
Ul_easting	0
Ur_northng	0
Ur_easting	0
Data_type	P
Sym_ln_typ	0
Size_thick	0
Data_color	0
Sym_angle	0
Ln_ply	QCK01□
Hatch_patt	0
Lbl_txt	
Lbl_size	0
Lbl_color	0
Lbl_font	
Lbl_angle	0
Ply_area	5685.911
Ln_ply_len	30299.541
Vis_len	30299.541
Hidn_len	0.0
Operation	
Other	LOCATION= EDLOK

Basemapid	
Input_date	//
Compiler	T.Jack/EOR