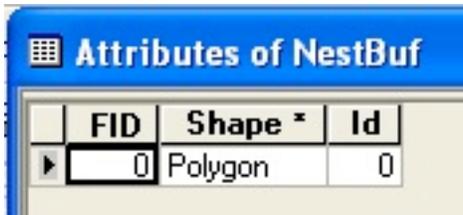


Chapter 12 Analyzing spatial data

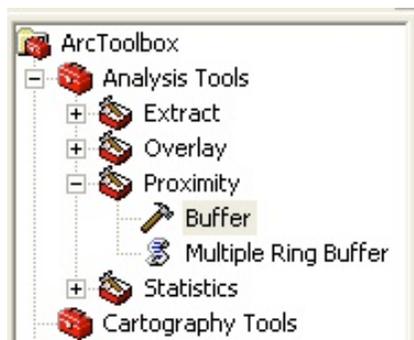
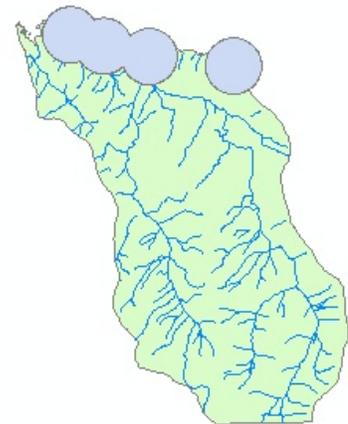
12A



FID	Shape *	Id
0	Polygon	0

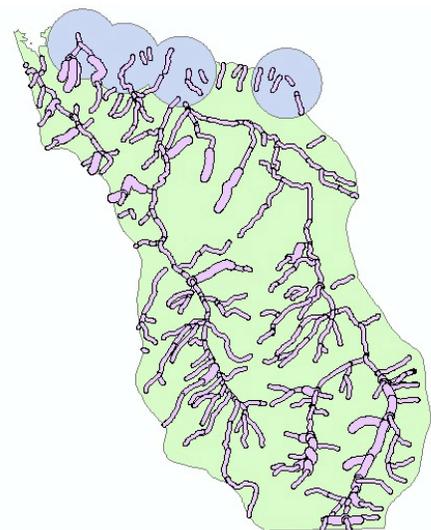
This is the attributes of my NextBuf layer. It does not look like the book, and I don't know why.

This is a picture of the four bird habitat areas.

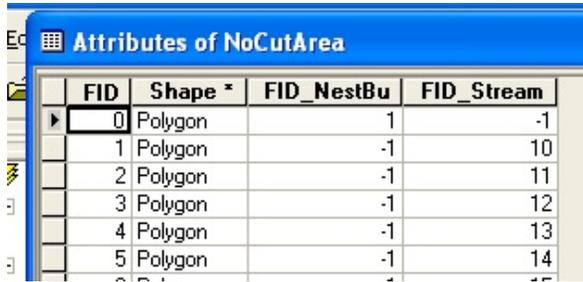


This is the Toolbox were I used the Buffer tool set to 800 meters.

On the right is a picture of the streams being added. Some had 50 and others 100 meter buffers. That is why you see some different sizes. The bird buffers are still intact, in fact you notice they are set to allow overlapping of each other and underneath the streams layer. Since I couldn't see the difference in the streams easily enough I added a black one pixel border.



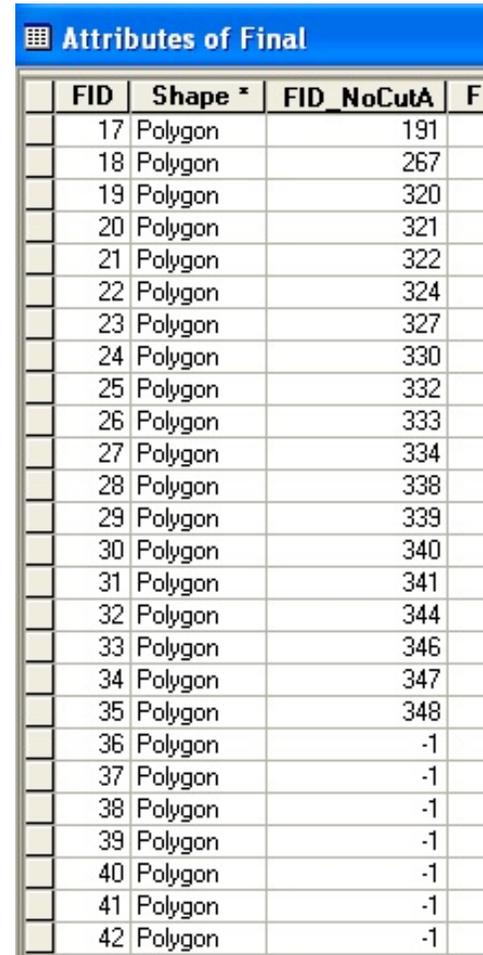
12B



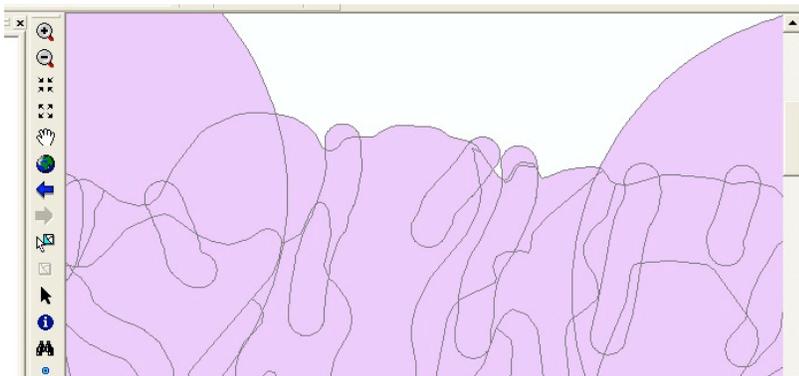
FID	Shape *	FID_NestBu	FID_Stream
0	Polygon	1	-1
1	Polygon	-1	10
2	Polygon	-1	11
3	Polygon	-1	12
4	Polygon	-1	13
5	Polygon	-1	14

On the left is the table for the attributes of the NoCutArea.

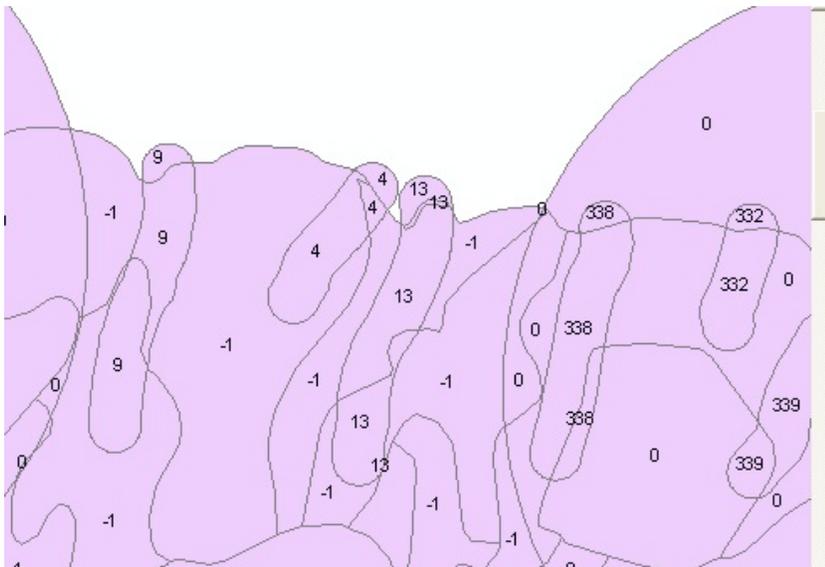
As you can see to the right, the column FID_NoCutArea has various values from FID 0 to FID 35 (altogether 36). Those with a value other than -1 are not to be cut.



FID	Shape *	FID_NoCutA	F
17	Polygon	191	
18	Polygon	267	
19	Polygon	320	
20	Polygon	321	
21	Polygon	322	
22	Polygon	324	
23	Polygon	327	
24	Polygon	330	
25	Polygon	332	
26	Polygon	333	
27	Polygon	334	
28	Polygon	338	
29	Polygon	339	
30	Polygon	340	
31	Polygon	341	
32	Polygon	344	
33	Polygon	346	
34	Polygon	347	
35	Polygon	348	
36	Polygon	-1	
37	Polygon	-1	
38	Polygon	-1	
39	Polygon	-1	
40	Polygon	-1	
41	Polygon	-1	
42	Polygon	-1	



On the left is only the final layer on. This was achieved by clicking on bookmarks “closeup.”



On the left is where we have added a label to show the values of FID_NoCutArea.

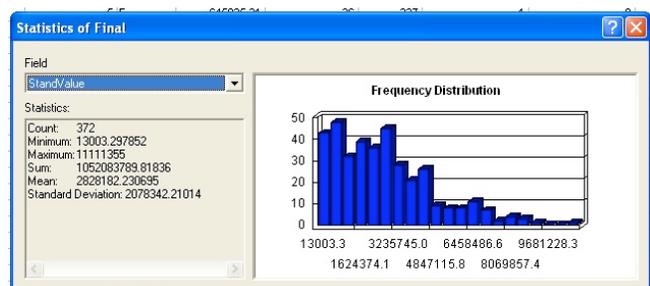
12C

This is the result of FID_NoCutArea that was built with query builder. All it did was to eliminate the areas that had a value of -1.

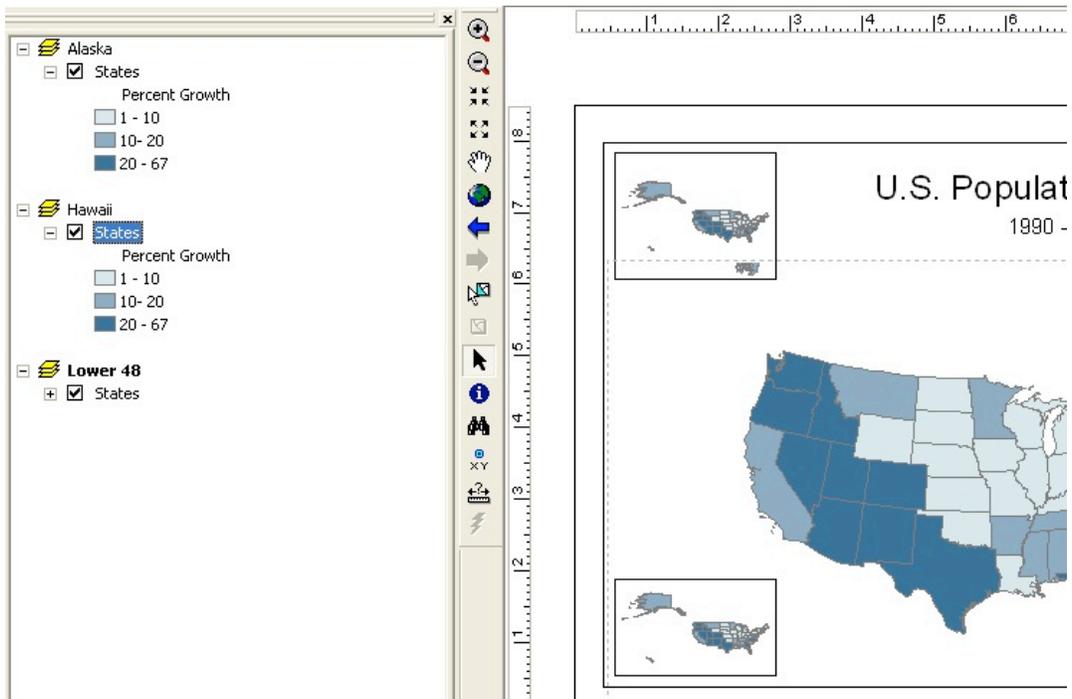


This is the last task to find the value of the whole operation. This was by using the attributes table of Final (since it's the only layer) and right-clicking on FID_StandsF which brought up the option for the Field Calculator.

In Field Calculator the shapes of the tree stands were multiplied by the value per meter divided by 1000000. (which I forgot the first time). That is why my picture reflects big numbers.



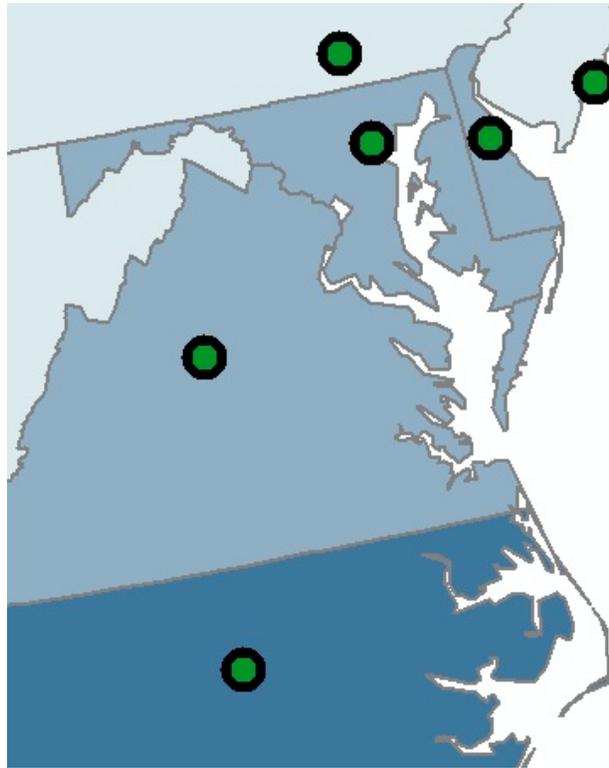
Chapter 13 Projecting data in ArcMap



This is how it looked at the start . Each of the three different maps will have their coordinate systems changed to reflect their unique position in the world and to minimize distortion.

Before I did the coordinate system correction some of these well known Eastern cities were in the Atlantic ocean.

You can see from this picture that the cities look like (because they are) in the correct position.



I continued to enhance this map by reusing an earlier technique we learned called halo. This allows the name to be read easier when the background is close to the same color.

I also enhanced this map by using graduated symbology for the fastest growing cities.