



Student Chapter of The Wildlife Society

Interested in joining the Student Chapter of the Wildlife Society?

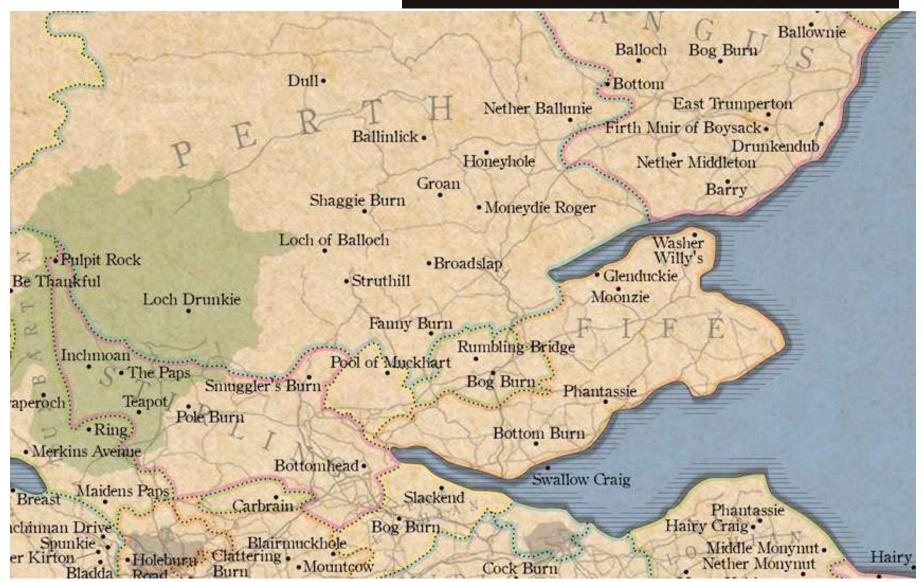
Want to join our executive next year or have questions?

Send us an email to **tws@unbc.ca** with your name, your student number and your UNBC email address and any questions you have.

Join us **February 4, 2021 at 4pm PST** for a fun game of Pictionary! Email tws@unbc.ca for the link!

Toponymy: the study of placenames

STRUMPSHAW, TINCLETON & GIGGLESWICK'S MARVELLOUS MAPS



Toponymy: the study of placenames

English place name endings and meaning

by village, town

Dal /dale meadow / valley

ford ford

hurst wooded hill

knock hill (gaelic)

minster large church

pool harbour

shaw wood

stead place

ster farm

These can tell us about the local geography ...

... we have similar names in Canada, the indigenous names

Lheidli Confluence

Nagwentled Landslides

Nanaimo Big strong tribe

Kakwa Porcupines

Poboktan Burrowing Owl

Winnipeg Murky Water

Wikipedia: Indigenous place names in Canada

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        324 K-L
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    3.4 New Brunswick
    3.5 Newfoundland and Labrador
    3.6 Nova Scotia
    3.7 Northwest Territories
    3.8 Nunavut
    3.9 Ontario
    3.10 Quebec
    3.11 Saskatchewan
    3.12 Yukon
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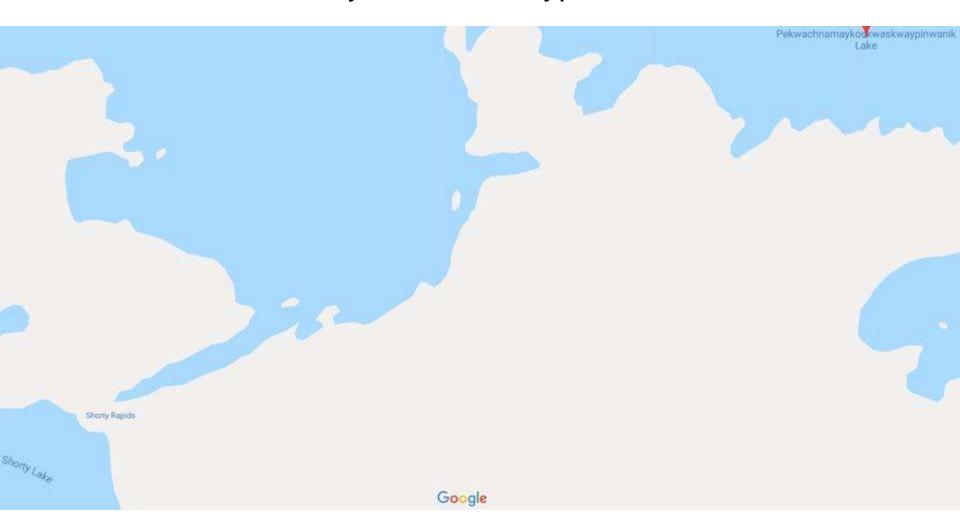
Place names in Canada

Listed based on merit: (my list - very unofficial)

- 1. Indigenous names based on geography / people
- 2. Early settlers, features, explorers
- 3. Home places elsewhere e.g. Calgary, Edmonton
- 4. Friends / sponsors / saints / kings-queens?
- 5. Minor royal family members, explorers and Lords' cats

Canada's longest placename:

Pekwachnamaykoskwaskwaypinwanik Lake



"where the wild trout are caught by fishing with hooks."

Wales: longest placename in Europe

2nd longest in the world

Also known as Llanfair PG



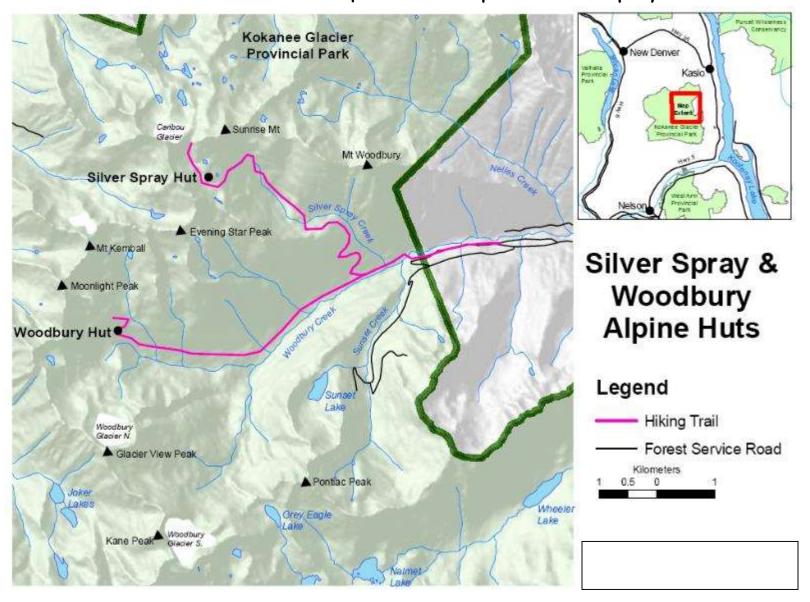
Translation: "Mary's house in the hollow of the white hazel rapid whirlpool at the church of the red cave." (19th century 'Fake name')

World's longest placename



Translates as: "The summit where Tamatea, the man with the big knees, the climber of mountains, the land-swallower who travelled about, played his nose flute to his loved one

Ancillary data
'subordinate' = Information required to explain the display contents



1. Title: often/usually at the top

Geographic area

map purpose / content: (if not general) and date (if variable)

No need for the word 'map'

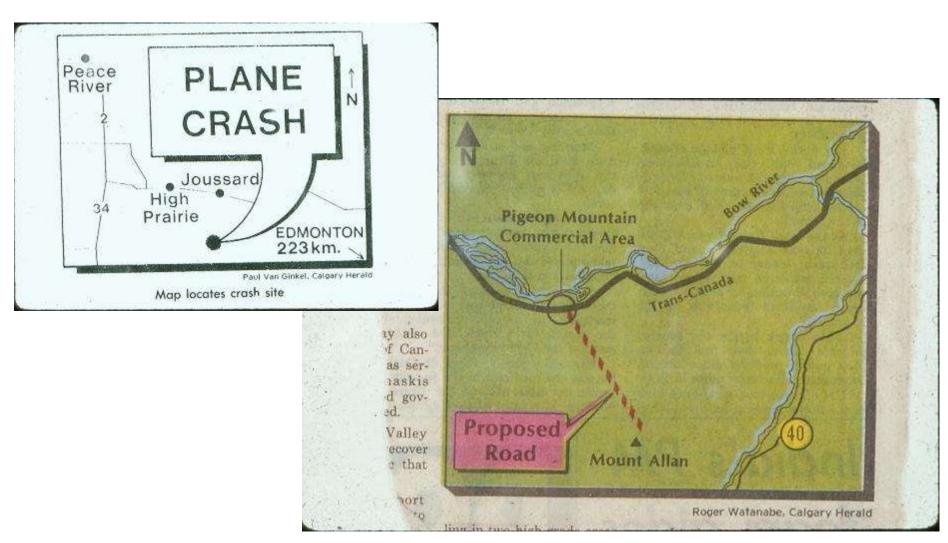


Usually required - it can be a caption in journal/magazine/newspaper articles

http://www.wwu.edu/huxley/spatial/tut/what_all_maps_must_have.htm

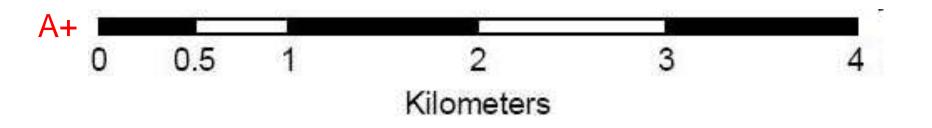
2. **Scale** is **required** – it explains the amount of reduction

No scale = it's a diagram, not a map



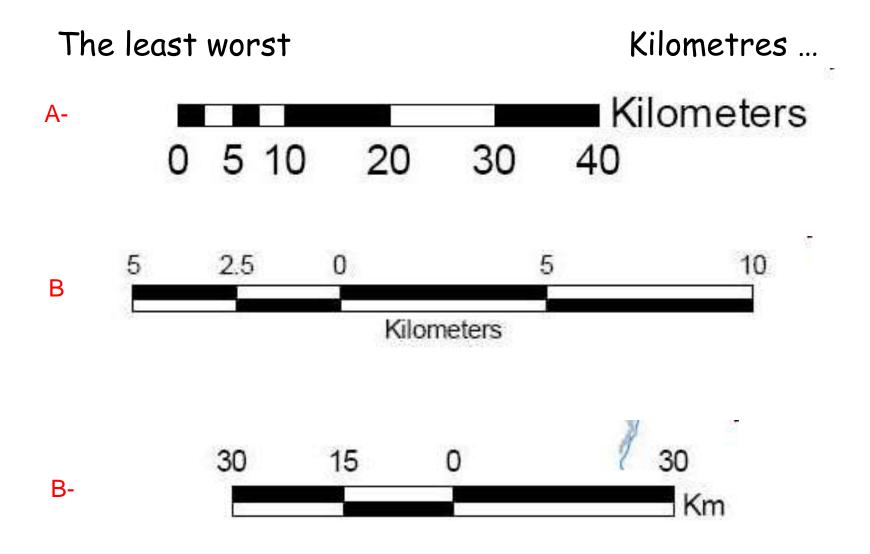
2. Scale

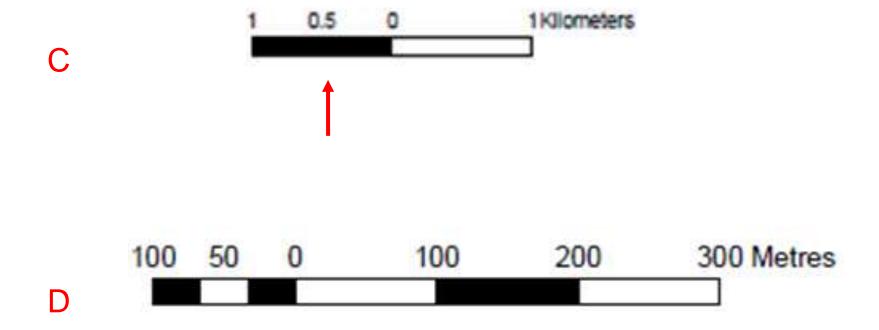
- >Scale must be given on the map / display
- >it is usually placed near the bottom of the map
- > Verbal statement, ratio or graphic bar (best for output)



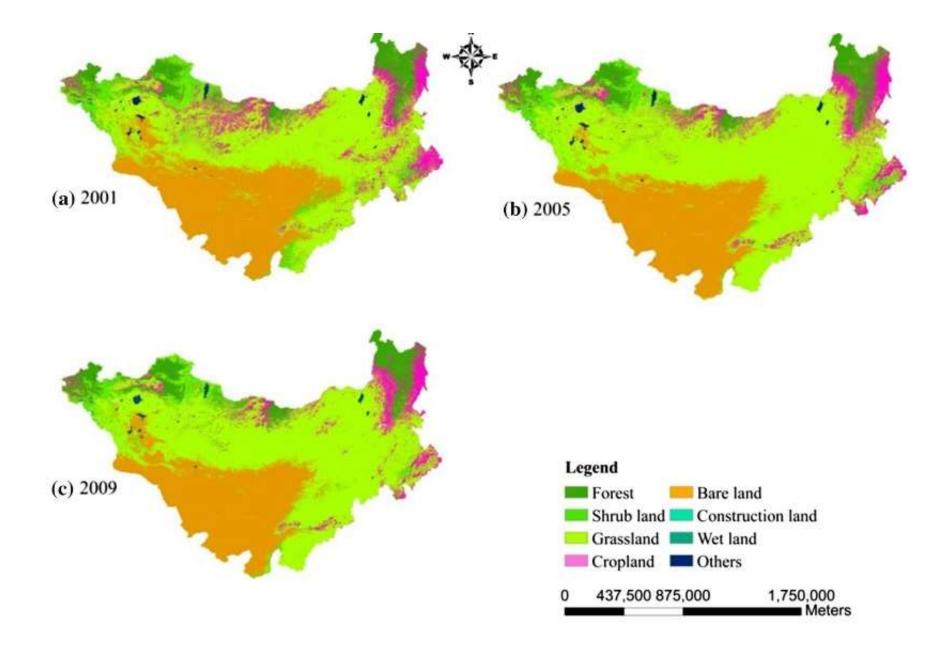
- >Use round numbers
- > Subdivide as appropriate
- >Use appropriate units e.g. 1km not 1000m

Examples of scale bar abuse (#1 ArcMap error)







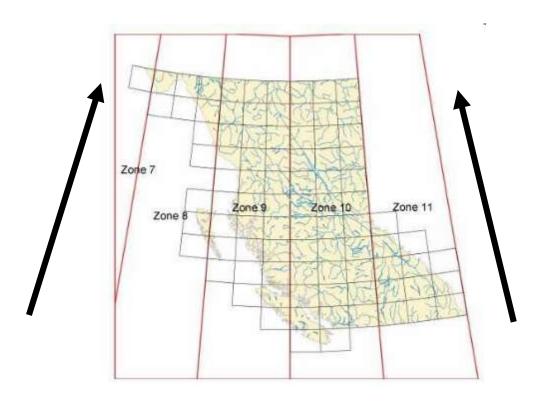


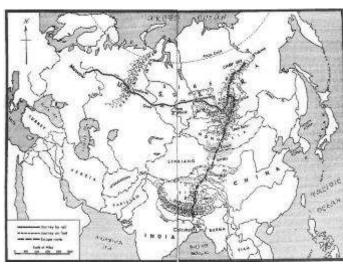
4. Direction

A North arrow is optional if it is clear that (true) North is to the top

If North is not to the top, a North arrow is a MUST

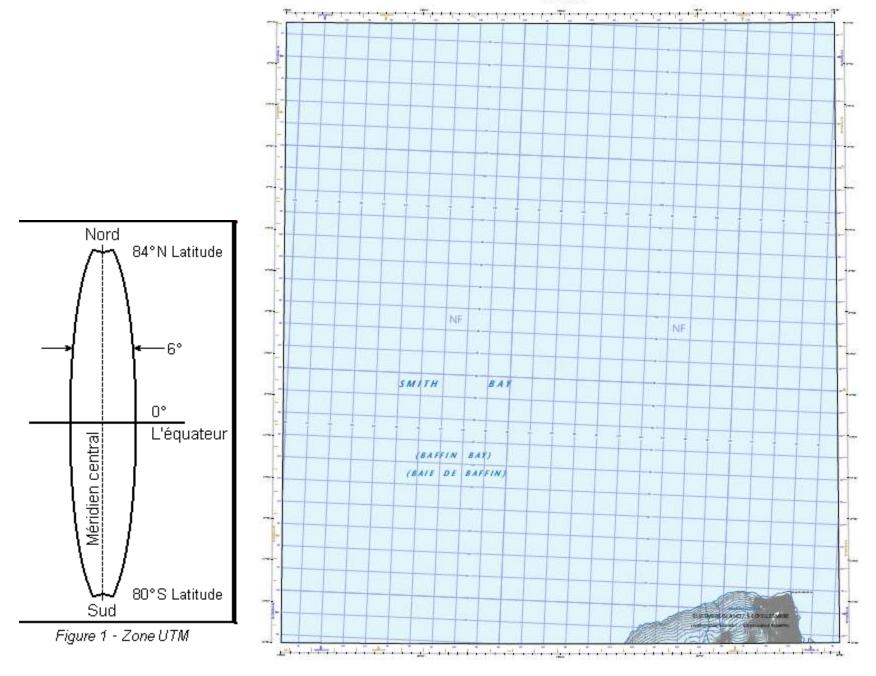
A North arrow is wrong for some maps





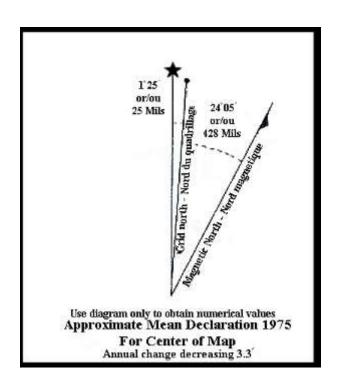


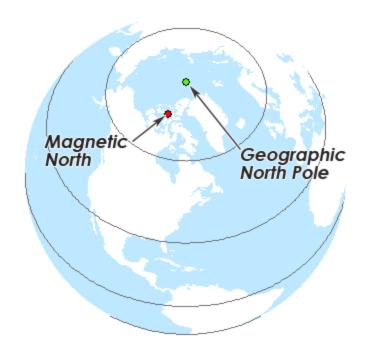




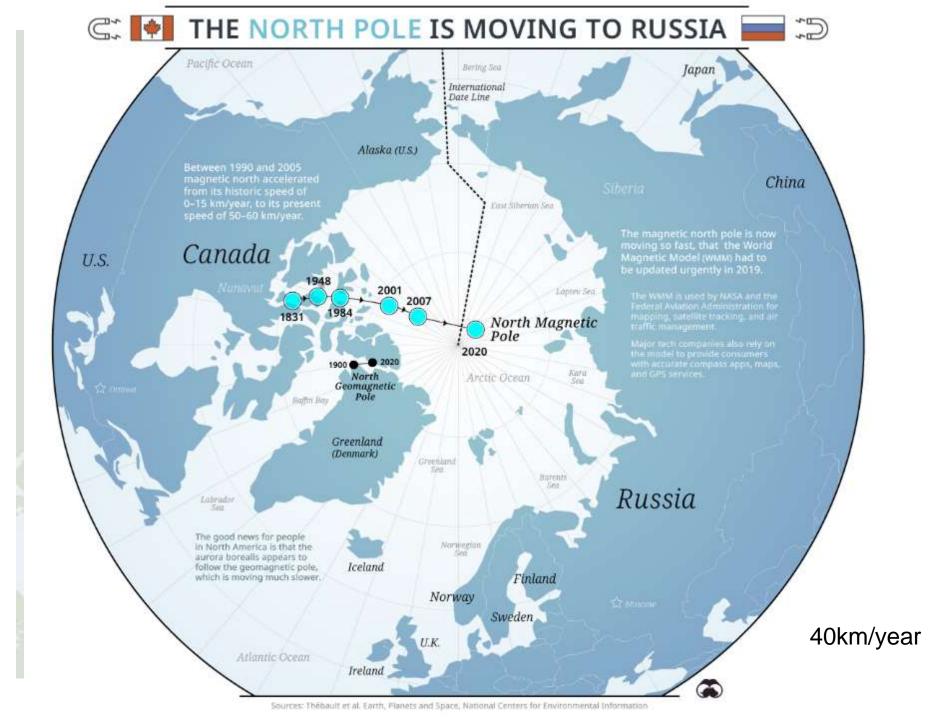
Magnetic North

There are 3 'Norths'
The compass points to
the magnetic north
pole, not the 'true'
north pole or grid north





The difference between magnetic north and true north is the **declination**



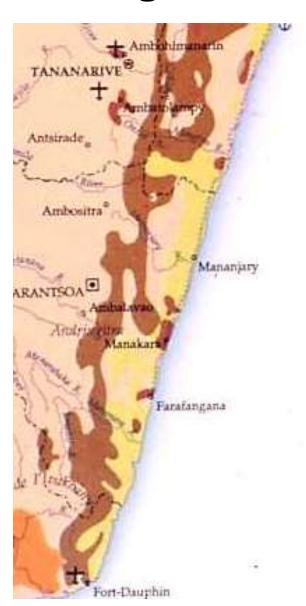
4. Border – neatline also for legend – see next one

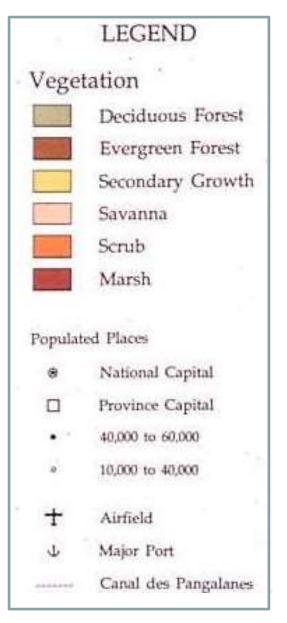


- Symbols should be in the legend <u>unless</u> explained by lettering e.g. lakes
- >Symbols must appear in legend **exactly** as on map, same colour, size etc..

- Symbols on the left, labels on the right (so they line up nicely)
- >Boxes for area symbols
- >Optional box for legend
- > Capitalise the first letter

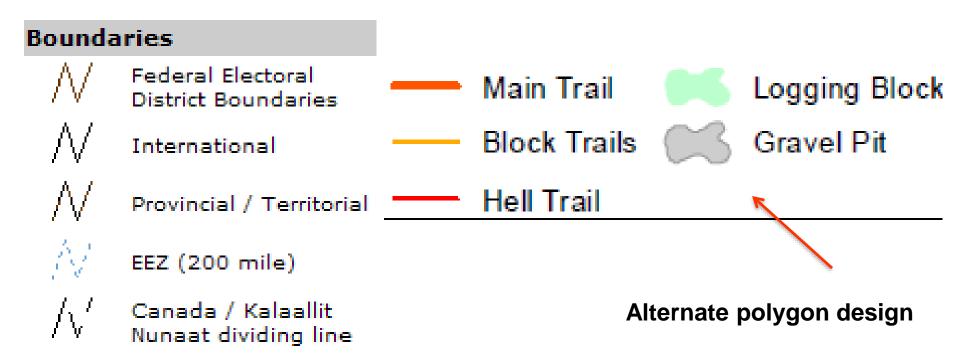
5. Legend

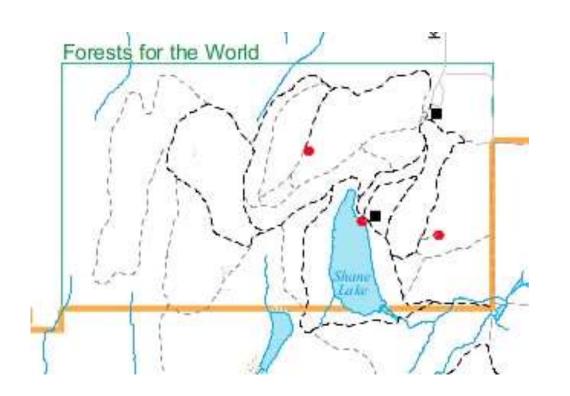


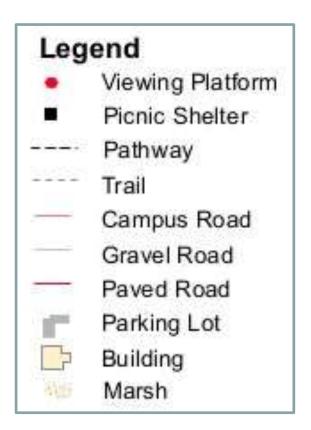


No 'ziggie-zaggies' ... (early versions of ArcMap)

Line symbols should be a straight or gently curved section







<u>Do not take software defaults</u> which includes all layers ... no need to include the obvious e.g. lakes

Legends

http://resources.arcgis.com/en/help/main/10.1/index.html#//00s900000023000000

6. Data source

A set of statements usually at the bottom in small text explains how the data were derived, and when

Not required for common base data e.g. coastlines

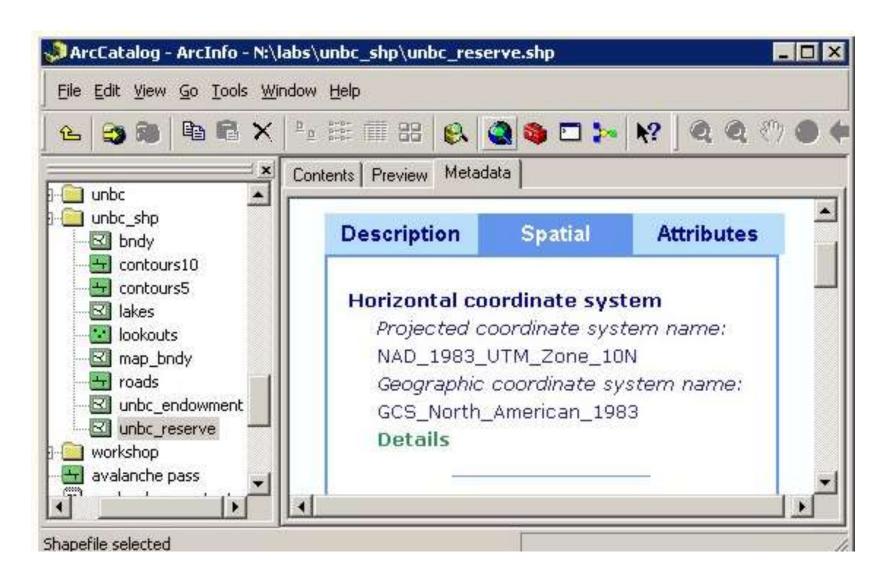


Produced by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, from aerial photographs taken in 1980. Culture check 1982. Published in 1985.

Canada examples – photos 1980, culture check 2020

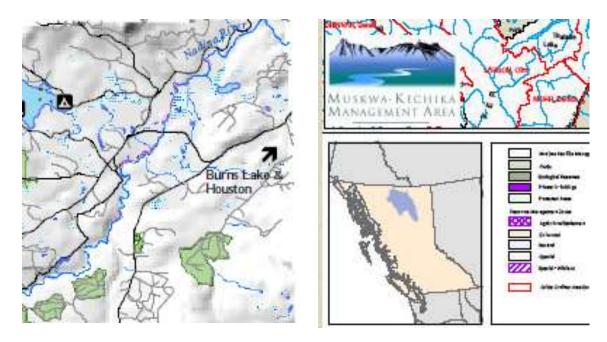
Data source: GIS / digital mapping: 'Metadata'

Metadata = 'data about data' - how, when, where etc.. (often stored in a text file)



7. Location

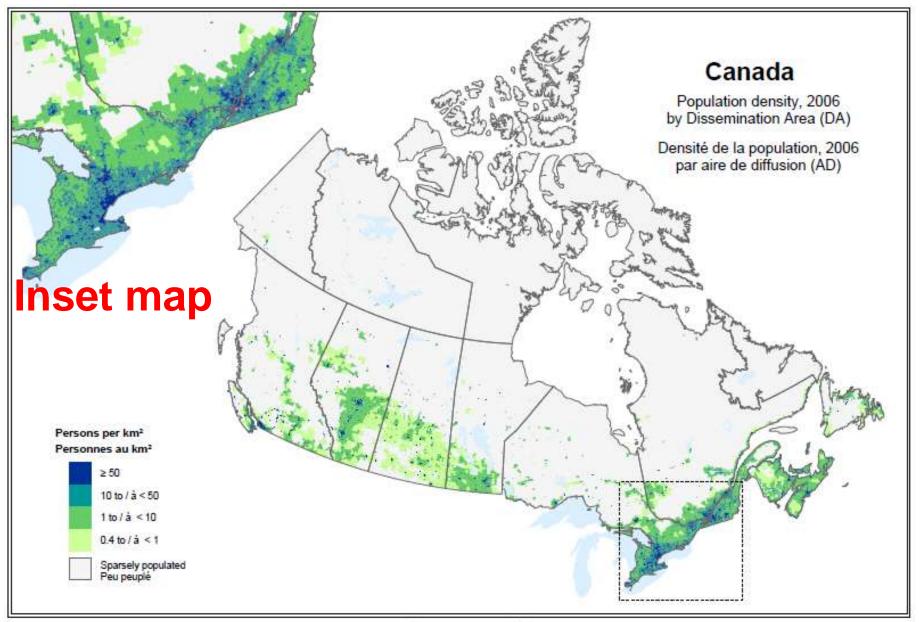
- a. Direction / distance indicators (e.g. x kms to Edmonton)
- b. Locator maps, including scale of locator /inset
- c. Grids showing latitude and longitude (or UTM)



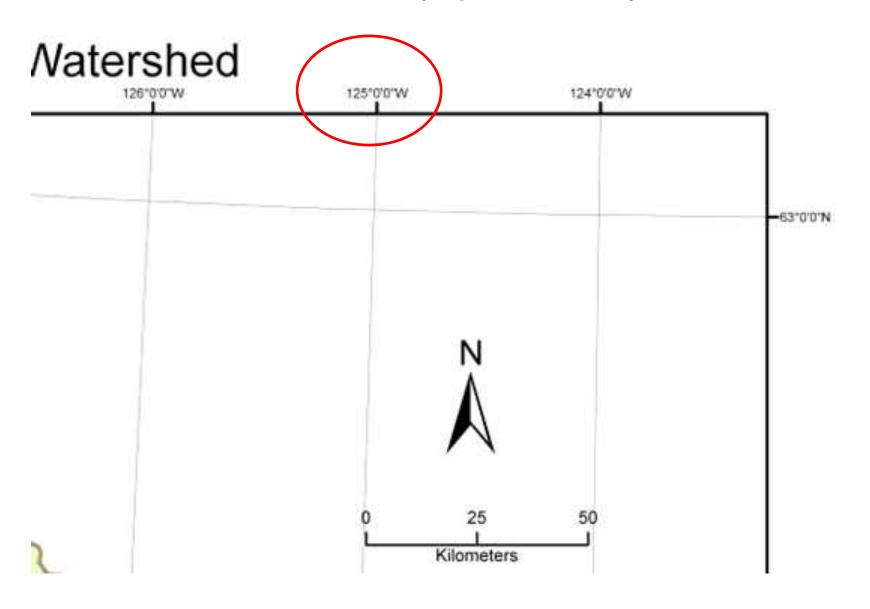


Locator map

An inset map is the opposite of locator map – zooms in on an area with more detail



Grid labels: common ArcGIS error #3 software default: silly graticule precision



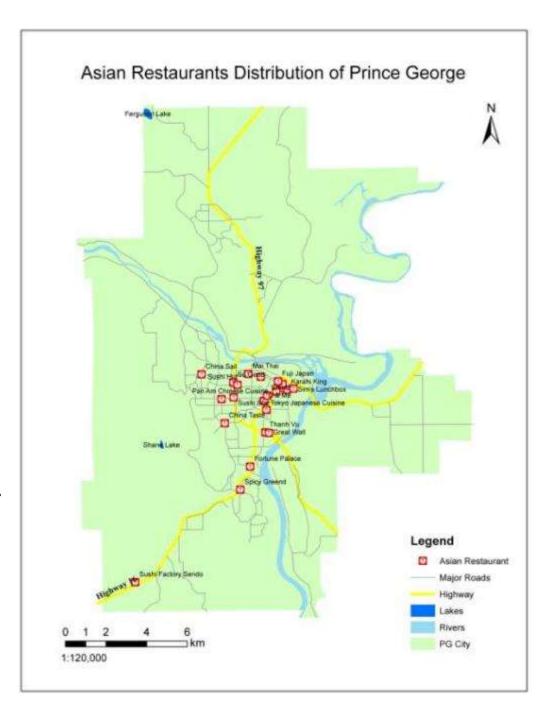
8. Overall Layout

Optional) 'neatline' around the map as a whole and/or the legend

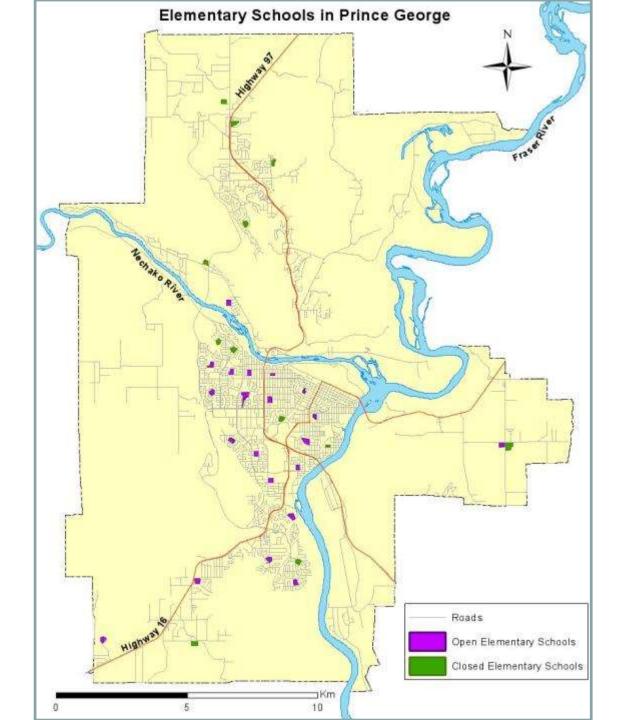
Use space wisely —don't waste white space

Maximise map content space – use white area for ancillary info

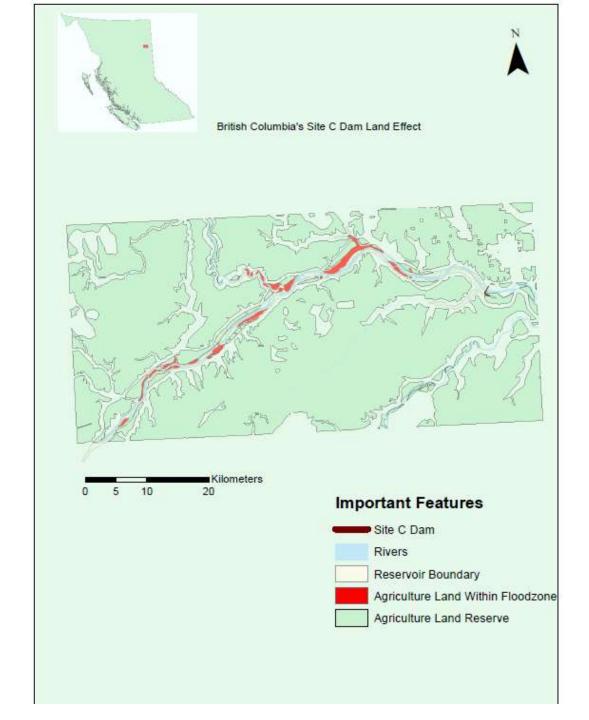
This map could be bigger



This one works ... better



This could hardly be worse ...



Map page layout

> Rectangle ~3 x 2 preferred over a square

Landscape v portrait orientation

Letter v tabloid v poster (if printed)

Ancillary map content summary: visual position and prominance

	Item	Best Position
TITLE	what?	Prominent, near top
SCALE	how big?	Near bottom
LEGEND	what (details)?	On side, may be boxed
DIRECTION	which way is up?	Side
LOCATION	where?	Side ticks, or insert
SOURCE	where from?	Very bottom, inconspicuous
LAYOUT	Shape and space	Visual Balance, Neatline etc

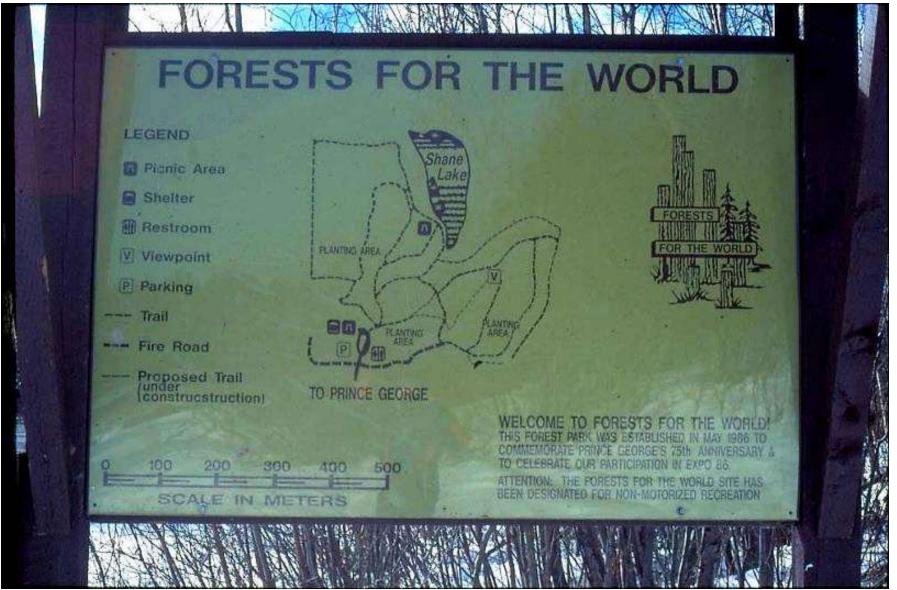
Good summary for ancillary map information:

http://www.wwu.edu/huxley/spatial/tut/what_all_maps_must_have.htm

Summary of common ancillary info errors

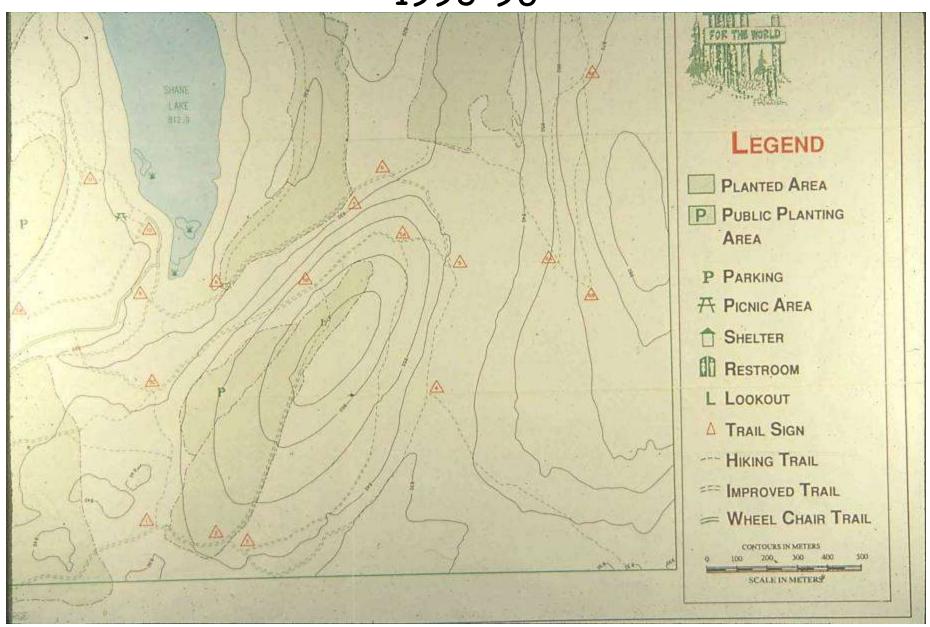
- Too much white space; maximise map content
- Fit ancillary in the spaces, extra panel only if needed
- Scale Bar avoid silly subdivisions and numbers
- Coordinate ticks remove false precision
- Legend remove unneeded layers from legend
- Ancillary information too prominent, should be smaller

Design and ancillary information - local example Forests for the World 1986-95



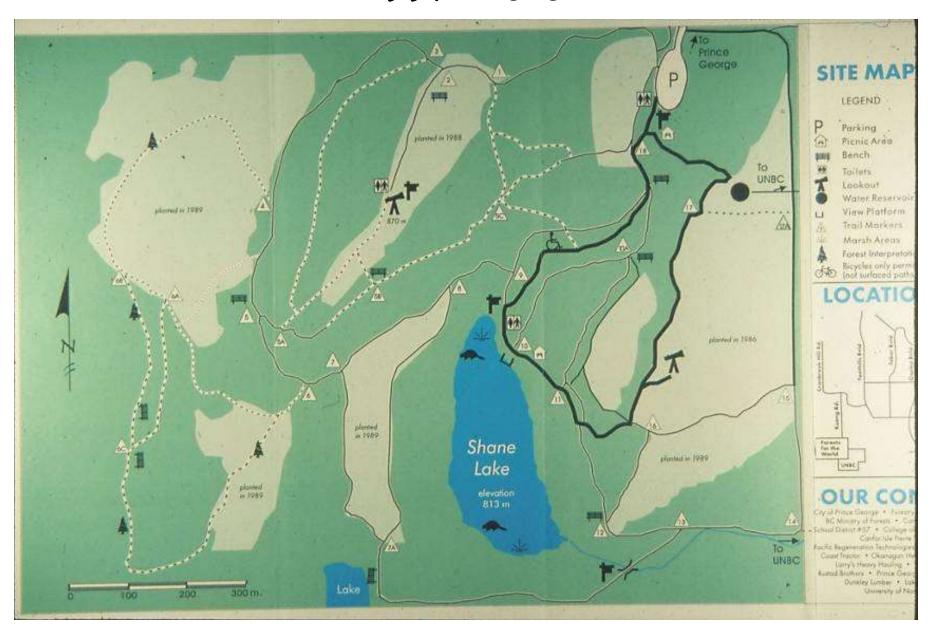
Scale bar size, north to the bottom

1993-96



Scale bar size incorrect, north to the bottom, P and P

1997-2010



Redesigned by UNBC GEOG205 student, fall 1994 - the only one who had a computer!

2010 – includes mountain pine beetle blocks To Prince George and Cranbrook Hit LOOKOUT Trail (1.8 KM elevation To UNBC Connector Trails 7 "Who's Home" interprettie Trail (25 km) Lookout Tower 870 m elevation elevation Mature Ca Douglas-fir 840 m elevation 880 m Shane Lake \elevation CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF Shane Lake Loop Trail (1.8 km) Late Late To Cranbrook Hill To UNBC via Greenway Cranbrook Hill Greenway To Cranbrook H Greenway **LEGEND** Main Trail Parking. Beaver Lodge Rustic Trail Point of Interest Information Wheelchair Accessible Toxets. Fishing Trail Benches Bridge Service Access Covered Picnic Area Planted 1986-1989 PRINCE GEORGE No Motorized Use Dead pine and debris Lookout removal 2008-2009 Location Map

