

'X' marks the spot: Transferring dig site coordinates from maps to Google Earth

Nicole Jaremco, Manisha Saraswat, Howard Gibbins, Philip J. Currie, Clive Coy

¹Department Biological Sciences, University of Alberta

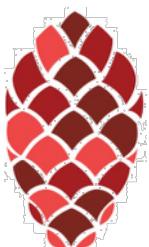
Abstract

Dinosaur Provincial Park has been a popular site for palaeontological digs for many years. Over time, the many quarries and bone beds uncovered have had their locations marked on large paper topography maps. Unfortunately, many dig sites have been lost due to poor documentation. Some sites have been abandoned for years. The high erosion levels of the park (2 – 4 mm yearly) continually both destroys dig sites and uncovers new fossils. To help recover old, unused dig sites, the coordinates of the sites marked on the old paper maps were uploaded to Google Earth Pro for easy access. Unfortunately, the points had to first be transferred to clear mylar maps, because the original paper maps lacked longitude and latitude measurements. This was accomplished by matching the topography when the scale of the maps differed, and by overlaying the clear maps on the paper maps when they did not. The distance of each point from a line of longitude or latitude was found using a ruler (each mm measured on the map representing 10 m in the park) and used to calculate their coordinates. After the coordinates were found, they were recorded in a Google SpreadSheet. Once this was completed for all 462 points, they were uploaded to Google Earth Pro. The purpose of this project was to provide more easily accessible records of dig sites and prevent further record loss as the old paper maps age and their condition deteriorates. The massive paper maps are unwieldy and impractical to use in the field, and something more compact is needed. Google Earth is easily accessed on a computer or cell phone, and the points will not be lost due to physical damage, degradation, or misplacement of the records. In addition, it takes up far less space in digital form, and thus is better for field work than the original maps.

Key words:

Dig sites, points, coordinates, maps, Google Earth, transfer, topography

Cite as: Jaremco, N., Saraswat M., Gibbins, H., Currie, P.J. , Coy, C. 2019. X' Marks the Spot: Transferring Dig Site Coordinates from Maps to Google Earth. Alberta Academic Review, Vol 2 (2) 45-46, WISEST Special Issue (non peer-reviewed), DOI 10.29173/aar58.



'X' Marks the Spot: Transferring Dig Site Coordinates from Maps to Google Earth

Nicole Jaremco¹, Manisha Saraswat¹, Howard Gibbons¹, Philip J. Currie¹, Clive Coy¹
¹Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta

Introduction

- Historically, record keeping of palaeontological dig sites has been unreliable; many quarries have been lost over the years (Tanke 2005).
- To keep track of the various dig sites, quarries, and bone beds at Dinosaur Provincial Park (DPP), metal stakes with the site data on the head are drilled into the ground by the site (Leiggi and May 1994), and the location marked on a large paper map.
- These maps are impractical to use in the field.
- To locate and record the sites more efficiently, the coordinates of the old points were taken and uploaded into Google Earth.

Methods

- We first sorted through the paper maps to find which ones had points on them.
- As the old maps had no coordinate measurements shown, the points were first transferred to clear mylar maps.
- A smaller mylar map, scaled back to show the entirety of DPP, was used to match old paper maps to the section of DPP they depict.
- The corresponding mylar map was used to re-mark the points by overlaying the topography of the maps if the scale differed, or by overlaying the clear mylar map on the paper map to copy the points if the scales matched.
- Mylar maps overlaying a paper map. The mylar maps were carefully matched to the paper maps and taped in place.

Supported By:



Discussion

- Once all points were marked on the mylar maps, their coordinates were found by matching the lines on grid paper to the marks depicting longitude and latitude. A ruler was used to measure the distance from the line to each point.
- Figure 4: A ruler being used to find a point's coordinates. 1 mm on the map represents 10 m in the park.
- The measured distance was either added or subtracted from the nearest line of longitude or latitude depending on placement, using the calculator app on a cell phone.
- The calculated coordinates were then recorded into a Google Spread Sheet.
- From there, the coordinates were entered and saved as pins into Google Earth Pro.



Figure 4: A ruler being used to find a point's coordinates. 1 mm on the map represents 10 m in the park.



Figure 9: Working on the maps. This is the usual set up when finding and recording coordinates.

Literature Cited

- Henderson DM, Tanke DH. 2010. Estimating past and future dinosaur skeletal abundances in Dinosaur Provincial Park, Alberta, Canada. *Can J Earth Sci*. 47(10): 1291 – 1304.
- Leiggi P, May P, editors. 1994. Vertebrate paleontological techniques. 1st ed. Cambridge University Press. 87 p.
- Tanke DH. 2005. Identifying Lost Quarries. In: Currie PJ, Bundgaard Kopelius E, editors. 2005. Dinosaur Provincial Park: A Spectacular Ancient Ecosystem Revealed. Illustrated. Indiana University Press. 34 – 51 p.
- Bundgaard Kopelius E, editors. 2005. Dinosaur Provincial Park: A Spectacular Ancient Ecosystem Revealed. Illustrated. Indiana University Press. 34 – 51 p.
- Supported by NSERC Promo Science (Mr. Norman Marcotte, Director, Innovative Collaborations, Science Promotion and Program Operations).
- Thank you to the WISEST Summer Research Program, Samantha M. Hamilton, and Bill and Colleen Jaremco.



Figure 5: Step One: quarries on a paper map. The points on the original map.



Figure 6: Step Two: quarries on a mylar map. The points have been transferred to the corresponding mylar map.



Figure 7: Step Three: coordinates in a spread sheet. The coordinates of the 62 total points are calculated and recorded in a Google Spread Sheet.



Figure 3: Mylar maps overlaying a paper map. The mylar maps were carefully matched to the paper maps and taped in place.

