

Map Navigation Tools



Zoom In: Used to enlarge a selected part of the map to make it easier to see details and to help you find a specific location. Select the *Zoom In* tool; and then draw a rectangle on the map by clicking and dragging the mouse. Note that some map layers may appear or disappear, depending on map scale. Press Esc key or click another map button to leave zoom-in mode.



Zoom Out: Used to show a more distant view of a selected part of the map. Select the *Zoom Out* tool; and then draw a rectangle on the map by clicking and dragging the mouse. The smaller the rectangle, the more distant view you will see. To zoom out slightly, draw a larger rectangle. Press Esc key or click another map button to leave zoom-out mode.



Pan: Used to move the map up, down, or sideways so you can view a part of the map not currently visible. Panning does not change the view scale. Select the *Pan* tool; and then click and drag the map to the desired position.



Zoom to Full Map Extent: Zooms to the full geographic extent of the map. The default extent is "Contiguous U.S." Note that this is the first map you saw when you came to the IPaC Map page.



Zoom to Project Location: Zooms to the geographic extent of your project location, or area of interest.



Zoom Bar: Used to zoom in or out on the map in small increments. This will make it easier to see details and to help you find a specific location. One can zoom by either clicking on + or -, dragging the zoom arrow, or clicking on a zoom scale hash mark.

Find a place...

Place Finder: Zoom to an address or a latitude/longitude point on the map.

Project Locator tools



Draw Project Location: Used to choose one of four drawing tools: Polygon, line, polygon with measurements, and line with measurements (see below).



Draw Polygon: Used to draw the boundary of a project location in the shape of a polygon. Click the map to start drawing a polygon, click the map again to add additional vertex. Double-click to add the last vertex and finish the polygon. While drawing a shape, you can cancel any time by pressing [Esc].



Draw Line: Used to draw the boundary of a project location in the shape of one or more line segments. Click the map to start drawing a line, click the map again to add additional line segments. Double-click to add the last line segment and finish the line. While drawing a line, you can cancel any time by pressing [Esc].



Draw and Measure Polygon: Used to draw the boundary of a project location in the shape of a polygon and to include measurements of the area and perimeter. Click the map to start drawing a polygon, click the map again to add additional vertex. Double-click to add the last vertex and finish the polygon. While drawing a shape, you can cancel any time by pressing [Esc]. Note: If the measurements are not visible on the screen, use the zoom bar to zoom out by clicking one zoom scale hash mark. The measurements should be visible.



Draw and Measure Line: Used to draw the boundary of a project location in the shape of one or more line segments and include a measurement of the line length. Click the map to start drawing a line, click the map again to add additional line segments. Double-click to add the last line segment and finish the line. While drawing a line, you can cancel any time by pressing [Esc]. Note: If the measurements are not visible on the screen, use the zoom bar to zoom out by clicking one zoom scale hash mark. The measurements should be visible.



Edit Project Location: Used to edit the boundary of a project location. Click and drag a blue square to create a new vertex. Click and drag a green circle to move a vertex. Control-click a green circle to delete a vertex. While editing a shape, you can quit any time by pressing [Esc].



Delete a Project Location: Deletes a project location boundary from the map.

Upload...

Upload a Shapefile: Allows you to select an ESRI shapefile from your computer's file system that defines the spatial boundary of your project location. The shapefile should contain a single

polygon or polyline shape in geographic coordinate system (wkid: 4326). The shapefile must be a .zip file containing three required and one optional fields: main file (.shp), index file (.shx), dBASE table (.dbf), and (optionally) project file (.prj). The maximum size of the .zip file is 20k (approximately 1000 vertices in a polygon).

A complete shapefile spec is available at:
www.esri.com/library/whitepapers/pdfs/shapefile.pdf

Change Basemap

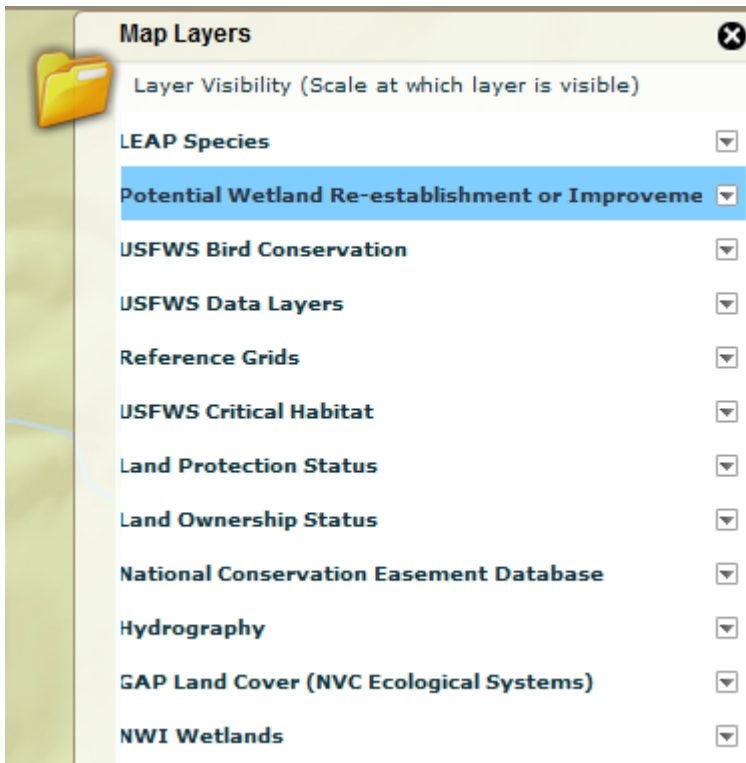
Change Basemap: Select from one of four base layers to present on the map: Satellite imagery, Shaded relief that includes roads, Shaded relief without roads, and a USA Topographic map.

Frequently Asked Questions

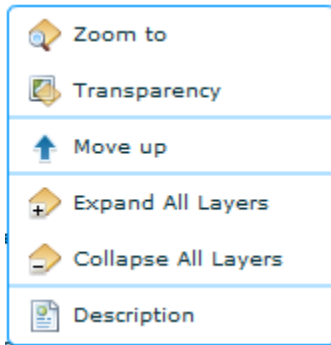
Q: Why are there data gaps in some of the Map Layers?

A: IPaC uses the best available data. Some of the map layers include incomplete coverage, which is inherent in the underlying data that IPaC accesses from other data sources. As the map layers are updated at the source, IPaC will provide the most current version of each map layer.

Q: What is the function of the drop-down arrow to the right of the Map Layer?



A: Selecting the down arrow to the right of the map layer brings up a Layer Options menu (see screenshot below). The Layer Options menu includes tools that allow you to change how the map layers appear in the mapper, or to modify the structure of the map layers. The description provides you with information about the data source. More detail is provided below.



Layer Options Menu

Zoom to: will bring you to the full extent of the map layer. If the full extent is the world, then you will see a map of the world.

Transparency: allows you to adjust the transparency of the map layers. This can help you to more easily see map colors in some cases.

Move up/Move down: Allows you to change the order of the map layers.

Expand All Layers: Expands all map layers.

Collapse All Layers: Collapses all map layers.

Description: Provides ability for you to view and explore the data source.

Q: Why are the map layers at different scales?

A: The map layers in IPaC are from many different sources, and in many cases, are pulled into the system directly from the source via web services. Inherent to this process are data layers of varying scales.

Q: How do I know what scale the map layer needs to be in order to view it?

A: The map layers in ECOS-IPaC are viewable at varying scales. If the scale is available to IPaC, it is displayed in parenthesis to the right of the map layer name. Alternatively, you can place your cursor over the map layer selection box as shown below, and see a pop-up of the Visible Scale Range. A scale range of 1:0 – 1:0 means the range is unknown to IPaC.

