Georeferencing Remarks Examples

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This template provides examples of georeferencing remarks for common situations encountered during georeferencing. The examples are intended as guidance and are not exhaustive. Use your discretion when documenting georeferencing work, and when in doubt, record the assumptions, decisions, and rationale used to derive the final coordinates and uncertainty.

GEOLocate

If modifying the initial GEOLocate-generated output:

Georeferenced to the geographic center of the feature. Adjusted the GEOLocate-generated coordinates to a more central location within the feature; refined the uncertainty radius using the "Resize uncertainty to polygon" option.

If using the initial GEOLocate-generated output:

Georeferenced to the geographic center of the feature, without adjustment to coordinates or uncertainty.

When referencing a map layer (e.g., historical USGS topographic map):

Used the Historical USGS Topo layer (Presidio, 1969) to locate Alamo Creek.

And cite the map referenced in this format: Author. *Sheet title* [format]. Edition. Scale. Series, sheet number. Place of publication: Publisher, Date.

United States Geological Survey . Madison West quadrangle [map] 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic), sheet 43089-A4-TF-024. Reston, VA: The Survey, 1983.

When referencing a source

Referred to the GeoNames geographical database for locality information (geonames.org/……)

Features with obvious spatial extent

Georeferenced to the center of XXXXXX.

Georeferenced to the center of XXXXX (=YYYYYY).

- when name provided on label is not the current place name, state the present-day name and place name provided on label in parenthesis after an equal sign, i.e. "(= …)". This also goes for spelling variations/misspellings.

Unable to locate feature; georeferenced to the center of XXXXX.

- if unable to locate the feature, georeference the next most specific entity in the geographic hierarchy. Many times this is the village/town or county that a feature resides within.

Features without obvious spatial extent

Used halved distance between feature and nearest named feature, XXXXXX, to approximate geographic radial.

Offset along a path/linear feature locality type

Georeferenced to 10km of Yarumal along Yarumal-Valdivia road. Radial of the starting feature, segment of road within Yarumal, was found by measuring between midpoint and farthest extent of road within the city.

Offset at a heading

Georeferenced to 3km NW of Val-Alain. Located center coordinates of locality and measured radial of the town. Used MaNIS Georef. Calc. to find the offset coordinates (3km NW) and uncertainty radial.

Near a feature, BioGeomancer Guide (for natural/geologic features)

*Doubled the distance between coordinates and farthest extent of the feature (**200%**) to approximate the geographic radial.*

*Geographic radial was roughly approximated as **2 km**.*

Mountain/Elevation

Coordinates at elevation 2200m nearest to the corrected center of XYZ mountain were located. Radial was approximated as distance between coordinates and farthest area of elevation 2200m.

Cannot georeference locality

Unable to georeference; there are multiple possible unrelated features matching the one in the locality description.

Unable to georeference; locality cannot be found with available references.

Unable to georeference; locality in question.

Unable to georeference; cultivated specimen.

Coordinate Conversion

UTM coordinate conversion:

Used UTM conversion calculator (http://rcn.montana.edu/Resources/Converter.aspx) to convert UTM coordinates to decimal degrees.

NATO/MGRS coordinate conversion:

Used UTM conversion calculator (http://rcn.montana.edu/Resources/Converter.aspx) to convert NATO UTM/MGRS coordinates to decimal degrees. MGRS coordinates translated: 21F VC 3800 7100.

Township Range Section (TRS) coordinate conversion:

Coordinates derived from Township, Range, and Section (Public Land Survey System) information and converted to decimal degrees; subsectional divisions were not included.