

Geospatial Initiatives at the J. Willard Marriott Library

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Geospatial Initiatives Committee

- A Clickable county map of our digital assets
- Hidden Water unveils surface water systems on the east side of the Salt Lake Valley
- A collaboration with Utah Geological Survey to digitize and provide access to our Geology thesis maps
- Western Soundscapes offers thousands of recordings of Western animal species and their environments
- An historical GIS project with a faculty member in the Geography Department

Mapping Marriott Library's Digital Collections



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
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Google earth

Digital Asset Mapping

SINGLE OBJECTS

- Tied to a specific location
- Thumbnail images link into collections
- KML's will need to be consistently updated to reflect new content
- Ideal: dynamic link between digital library content and map

GROUPS OF OBJECTS

- Sharing a geographic relationship
- Area links to a set of query results
- Dynamic results
- But, sometimes muddled results
- Ideal: relevance hierarchy

Software Dependencies

- Google Earth
- Google Maps
- Earthpoint
- Firefox, IE, Chrome, Safari



Queen Charlotte Sound

Digital Collections map

Kane County
Founded in 1864, Kane County is named after Col. Thomas Kane. Kanab is the county seat.

Bryce Canyon National Park

1 of 2 nearby results Next

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

HIDDEN WATER
A Survey of Salt Lake Valley Surface Water

J. Willard Marriott Library
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

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City Creek

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Historic Images
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City Creek became the first water source utilized by Mormon settlers after coming to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. It also supplied irrigation water for the settlers' gardens. Some of the earliest gristmills were built along the creek. By 1866 City Creek water became the source for Salt Lake City's piped water system. Nearly a century later the city's first water treatment plant was built three miles up City Creek Canyon.

Currently, the creek and the canyon have become a major urban recreational area for the citizens of Salt Lake City. Walkers, runners and bikers make great use of City Creek Canyon Road for exercise, and others utilize the numerous picnic areas throughout the canyon. Dogs are allowed in the canyon as far as the water treatment plant marking. The watershed is protected by the city beginning at the treatment plant and extending north and east, connecting with the protected watershed established for Parley's Creek. The creek's water flow ranges from 7 cubic feet per second (cfs) in the winter to 45 cfs at the peak of runoff in late spring.

Sonora

Geology Theses and Georeferenced Maps Project

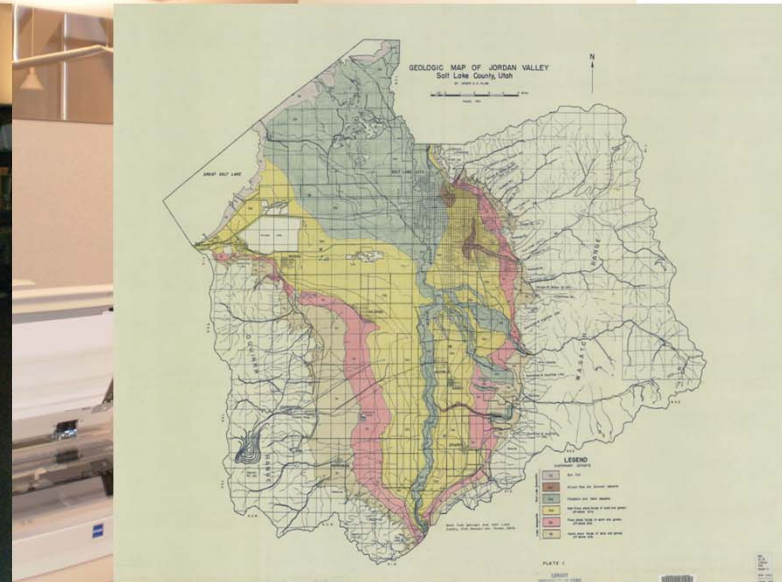
- Marriott Library's Geospatial Initiatives Committee
- Project Goal: Upload georeferenced versions of theses and maps to USpace allowing world-wide access to materials formerly hard to retrieve
- Began with an examination of the library catalog, special collections, map collections and holdings of the thesis library in the Department of Geology and Geophysics
- An Excel spreadsheet with information spanning 25 years (1950-1975) was created
- Utah Geological Survey

USpace Institutional Repository

- Long-term digital archive of scholarly works produced by faculty, researchers, and students of the University of Utah community
- USpace functions to collect and maintain intellectual products
 - published journal articles
 - conference papers and proceedings
 - creative research
 - datasets
 - theses and dissertations
 - other scholarly endeavors

USpace Process/Pre-Georeferencing

- Geology theses digitized by IR Staff
- Maps accompanying each thesis were collected and sent to Digital Technologies to be scanned into TIFF format
- Theses and maps uploaded into USpace



Open Access Institutional Repository of Free Full Text Published Journal Articles, Academic Research, Theses, Dissertations, Conference Papers, and Scholarly Works | Institutional Repository | The University of Utah - Mozilla Firefox: Marriott Library U of U

http://uspace.utah.edu/

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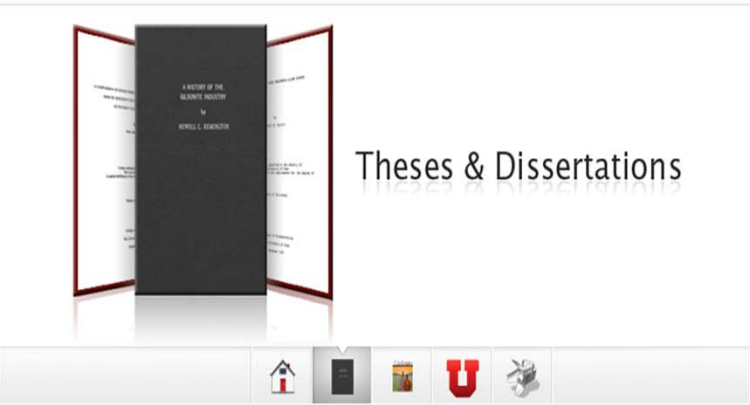
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Scholarly Communication

Digital Preservation

VIEWING INSTRUCTIONS

Mac users: instructions for viewing USpace collections



Theses & Dissertations

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Articles, presentations & other scholarly material

Submit Posters
Archive posters with USpace's new collaborative poster project

USpace IR

USpace is the University of Utah's Open Access Institutional Repository (IR). The University of Utah's IR collects and maintains intellectual writings such as published journal articles (pre- and post- print), conference papers and proceedings, creative research, data sets, reports, theses and dissertations, and other scholarly endeavors by the University of Utah faculty and provides free open access to anyone in the world. Read [About USpace](#) for more details on the University of Utah's Open Access Institutional Repository.

USpace Mission

To collect, maintain, preserve, record, and provide access to the intellectual capital and output of the University of Utah, to reflect the University's excellence, and to share that work with others.

Services USpace Offers

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Geology of the Cedar Mountains, Tooele County, Utah

- [Geology of the Cedar Mountains Tooele County, Utah Part1](#)
- [Geology of the Cedar Mountains Tooele County, Utah Part2](#)
- [Plate Ia Geologic map of the Northern Cedar Mountains Tooele County, Utah](#)
- [Plate Ib Geologic map of the Southern Cedar Mountains Tooele County, Utah](#)
- [Plate II Structure cross-sections of the Cedar Mountains, Tooele County, Utah](#)
- [Plate III Columnar section of part of the Humbug Formation north of Wide Willow](#)
- [Plate IV Columnar section of part of the Great Blue Formation east of Cochran Spring](#)
- [Figure 5 Diagram showing ages indicated by brachiopod and fusulinid collections from the Oquirrh Formation](#)
- [Plate V Columnar section of the Oquirrh Formation west of Cochran Spring](#)
- [Plate VI Columnar section of the Oquirrh Formation units 4 and 5 \(incomplete\) near Hastings Peak](#)
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- [Plate VIII Columnar section of the permian unnamed formation exposed between Rydatch Pass and US Coast and geodetic survey Cedar Triangulation Station](#)
- [Plate IX Columnar section of parts of the Park City, Phosphoria, and Gerster formations west of Sulfur Spring](#)
- [Figure 17 Generalized map of](#)



GEOLOGY OF THE CEDAR MOUNTAINS
TOOELE COUNTY, UTAH

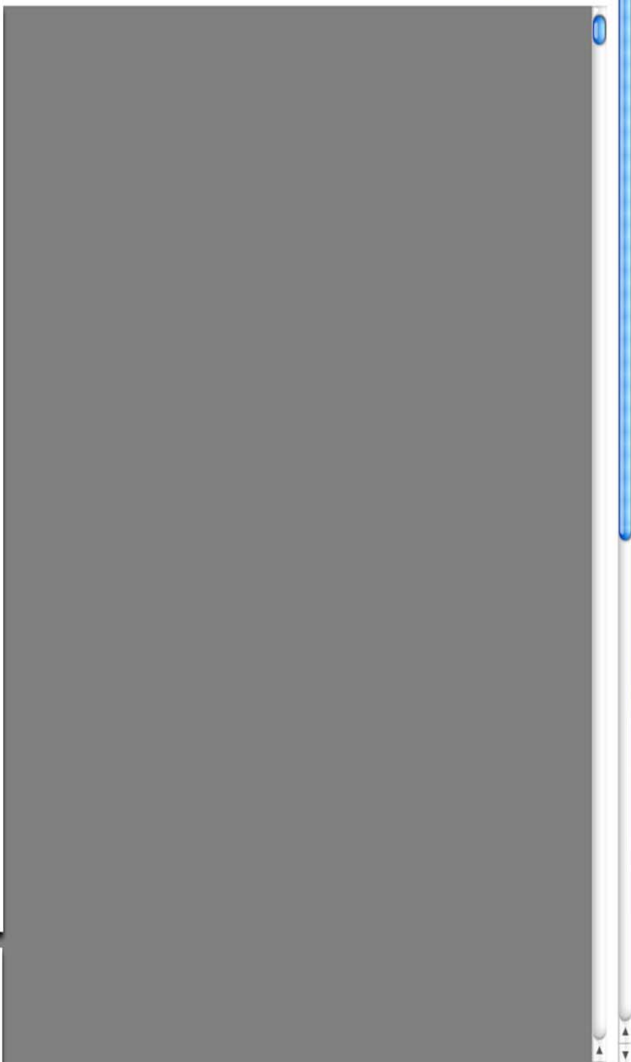
By
Robert Eugene Maurer

A thesis submitted to the faculty of the University of Utah in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

Department of Geological and Geophysical Sciences

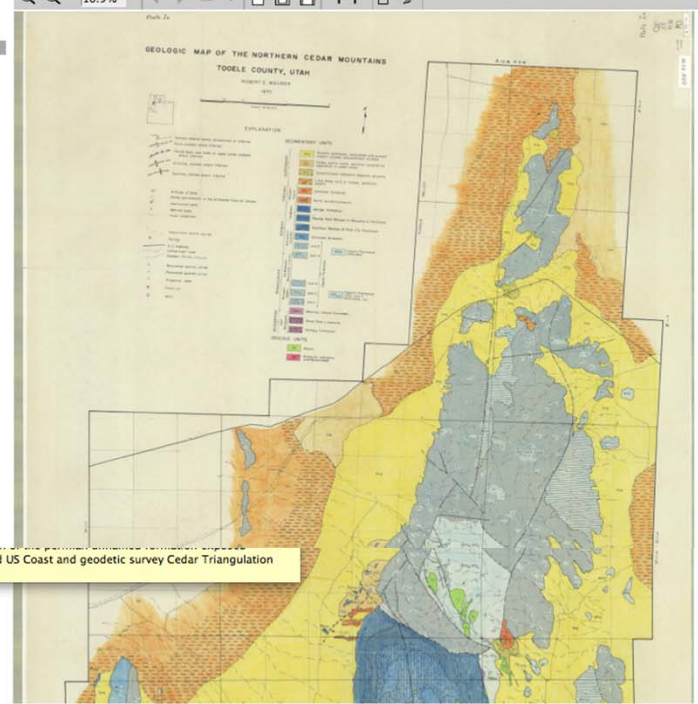
University of Utah
June, 1970

This Thesis for the
Doctor of Philosophy Degree



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- Geology of the Cedar Mountains, Tooele County, Utah
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- Plate IX Cq between Rydatch Pass and US Coast and geodetic survey Cedar Triangulation of the Park Station
Geaster formations west of Sular Spring
- Figure 17 Generalized map of structures in the Cedar Mountains



Title Geology of the Cedar Mountains, Tooele County, Utah
Author Maurer, Robert Eugene
Subject.Keyword Geology -- Utah -- Tooele County; Geology -- Utah -- Cedar Mountains
Description The Cedar Mountains are in northwestern Utah in the northeastern part of the Basin and Range Province. The area mapped is about 60 miles west of Salt Lake City, Utah and includes an area of about 550 square miles. Sedimentary strata exposed in the Cedar Mountains range in age from Late Mississippian to Recent. No Mesozoic beds outcrop in the Cedar Mountains. The sedimentary rocks have been divided into 10 different formations with a total thickness in excess of 20,775 feet. The Paleozoic strata have a thickness of about 19,700 feet distributed among the systems as follows: Mississippian 5790+, Pennsylvanian 5695, Permian 8190+. Thickness, in feet, of the series of Permo-Pennsylvanian age are: Guadalupian, 652+; Leonardian, 4772; Wolfcampian, 2772; Virgilian, 2390; Missourian (?) 487; Des Moinesian, 1473; Morrowan-Atokan, 1345. Quartzose sandstone, medium and dark gray limestone, black shale, and quartzite are typical of the Mississippian strata. Overlying beds of the Oquirrh and "Permian unnamed formation" are composed of sandy, cherty, and bioclastic limestones, sandstones and quartzites. Mas-sive limestone, dark gray, thin-and medium-bedded dolostone, chert and phosphate beds succeeded upward by yellow-brown and pink limestone constitute the highest units of the Paleozoic succession. A basal red conglomerate and a sandy, tuffaceous formation constitute the early Tertiary sedimentary rocks and have an estimated minimum thickness of 1,100 feet. Unconsolidated deposits of alluvial gravel, lacustrine clay and sand and gravel, and eolian sand comprise the latest Tertiary and Quaternary materials. Folds, domal uplifts, thrust faults, high-angle reverse faults, transverse faults and block-faults constitute the more important structures recognized in the Cedar Mountains. Folds, thrust faults, high-angle reverse faults and a strike-slip fault developed during the Laramide Orogeny. Domal uplifts are probably related to intrusive activity and can only be dated as younger than folding of Early Laramide age. Transverse and block faults are features younger than early Tertiary basaltic andesite extrusives. Rhyolites, of probable intrusive origin, a basaltic andesite series and basalt comprise the igneous rocks of the Cedar Mountains. The rhyolite and the basaltic andesite series are considered to be of early Tertiary age while the basalt is probably of Miocene or Pliocene age. Probable source areas for part or all of the extrusive rocks are located within the area of the investigation. Vein deposits of argonite, sand and gravel, and ground water have been of economic importance in the Cedar Mountains. Thin beds of phosphate rock in the west-central Cedar Mountains will not be of economic importance in the foreseeable future.
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Defense Date 1970-06
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Digitization Specifications Text: Original scanned on Epson GT-30000/Epson Expression 836XL as 400 dpi to pdf using ABBYY FineReader 9.0 Professional Edition. Image: Original Scanned on Colortrac Smartif GxT42 and saved as 300dpi tiff. Final display image generated by CONTENTdm.
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School / College College of Mines & Earth Sciences
Degree Granting Institution University of Utah
Publication Type thesis

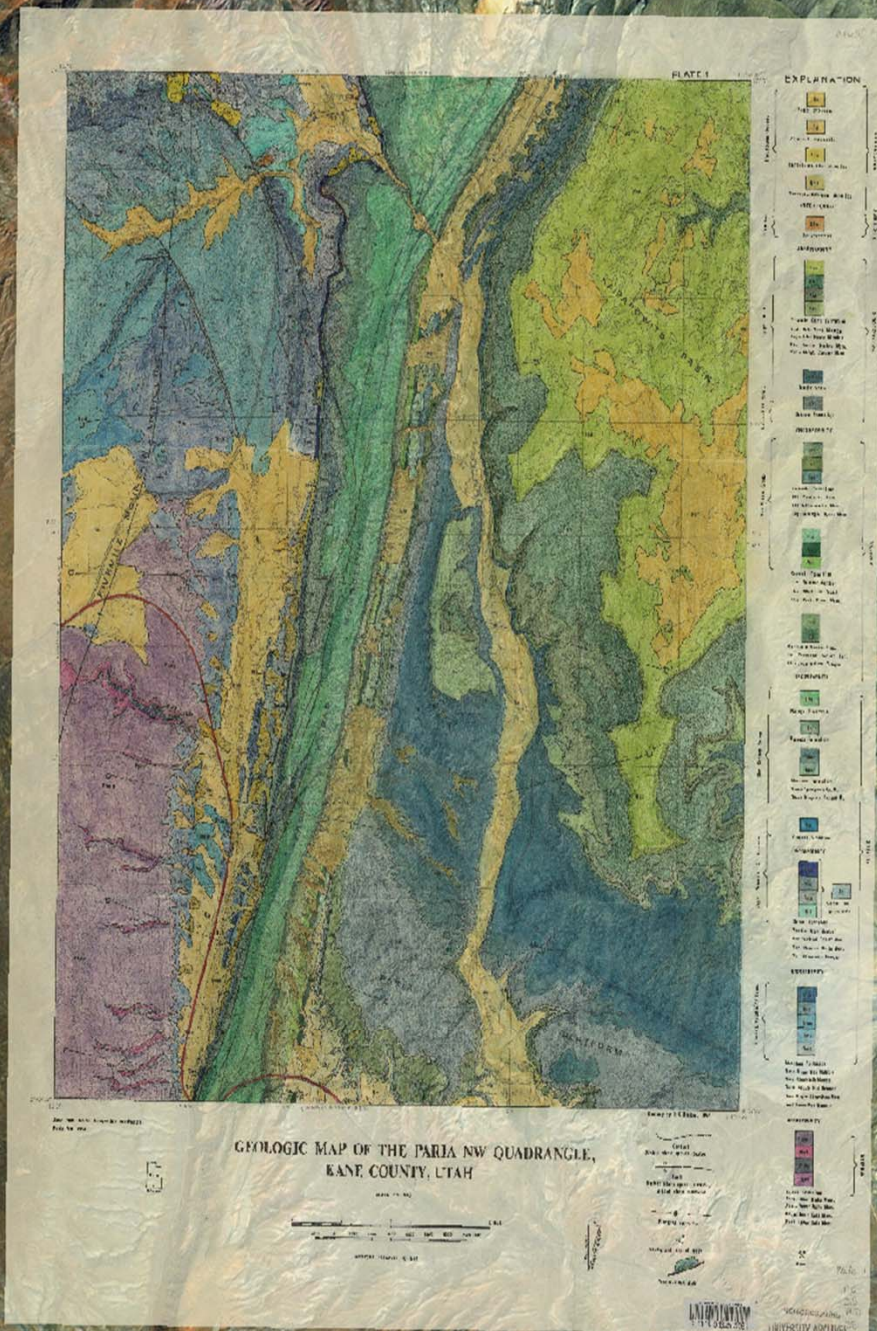
What is Georeferencing?

- Taking a print map and defining its existence in physical space
- Used for both vector and raster data
- Useful for relating and examining different information

The Georeferencing Process

- Tiff's were imported into a GIS program, converted into a JPEG file and georeferenced
- Reference layers were added, and control points were created aligning the map with features in physical space

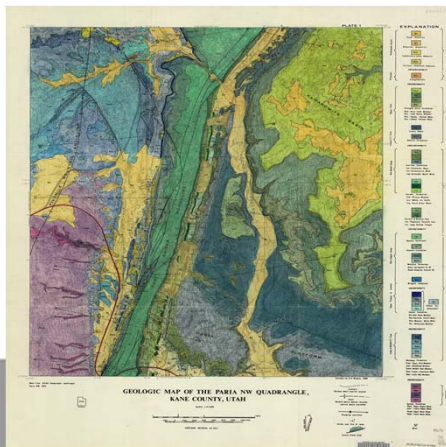




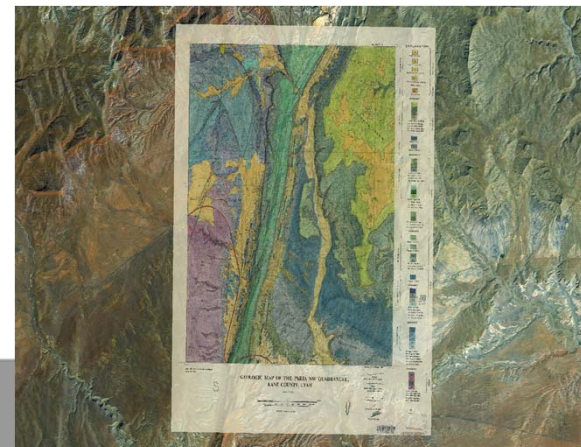
The Georeferencing Process

- TIFF's were imported into a GIS program, converted into a JPEG file and georeferenced
- Reference layers were added, and control points were created aligning the map with features in physical space
- Files were compressed into a zip file that includes the JPEG image and associated world files

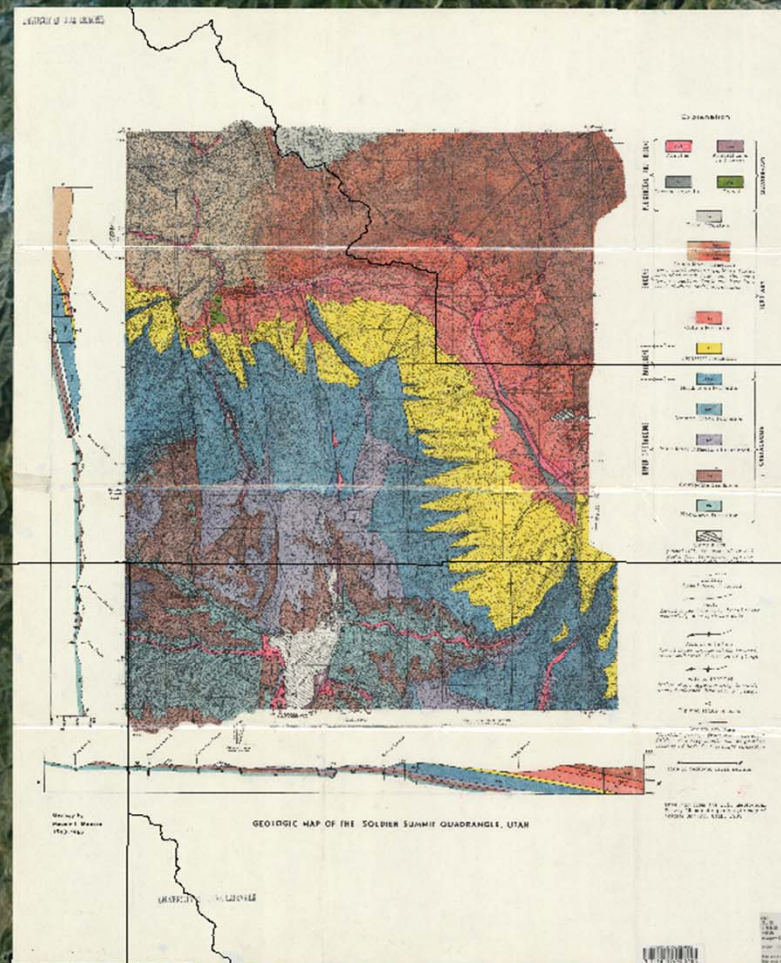
Original TIFF



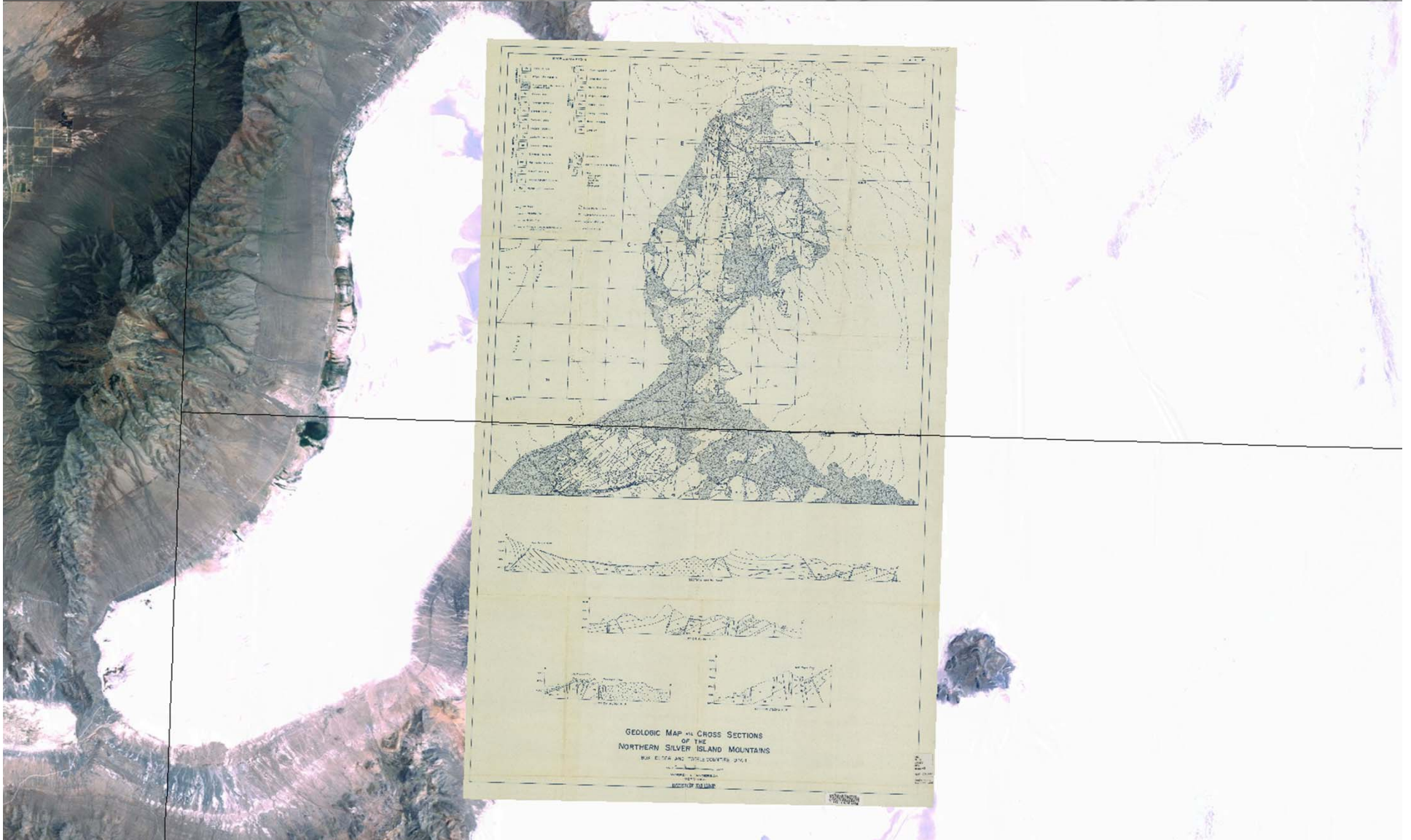
Georeferenced JPEG



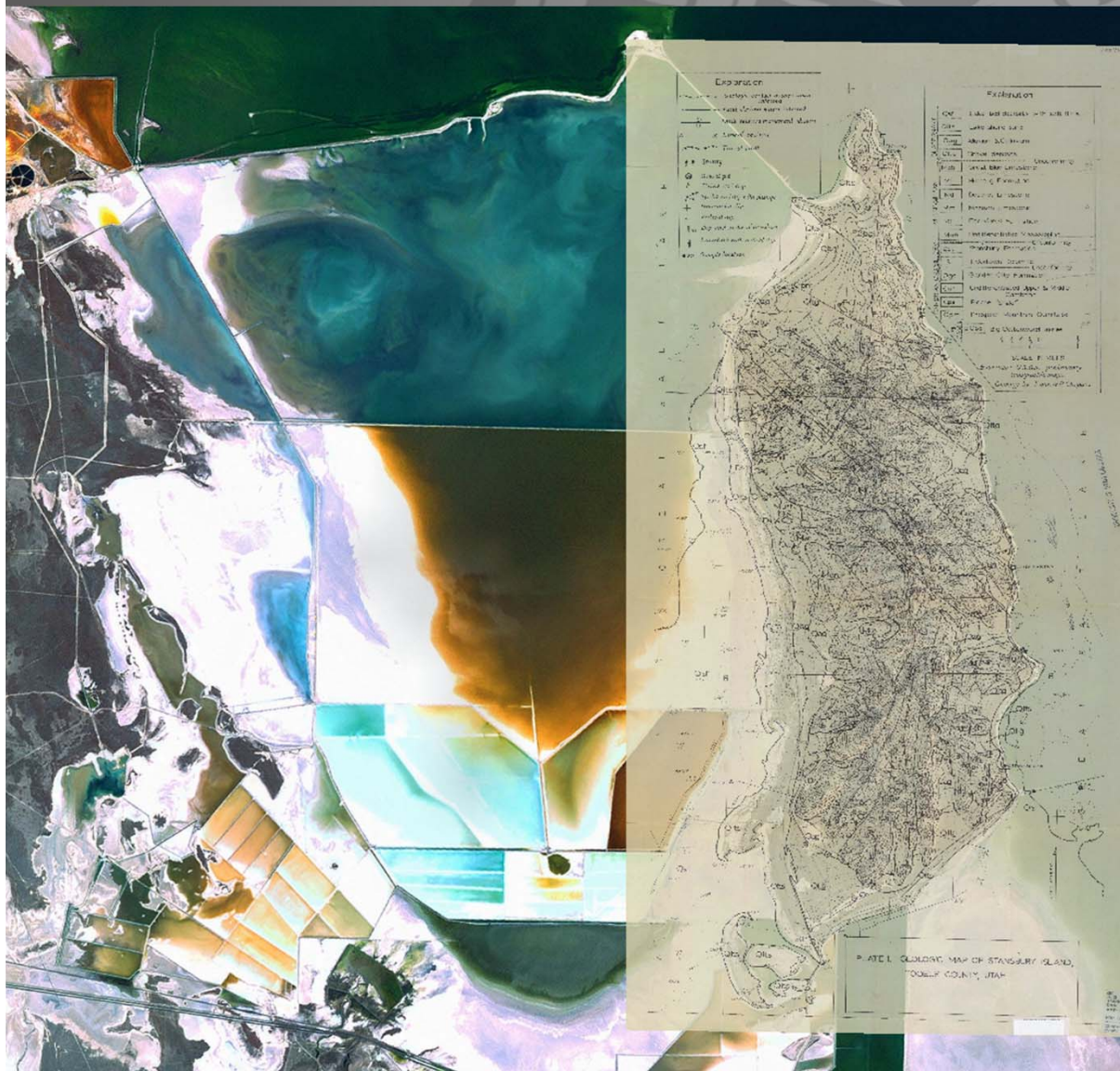
Examples of Georeferenced Thesis Maps



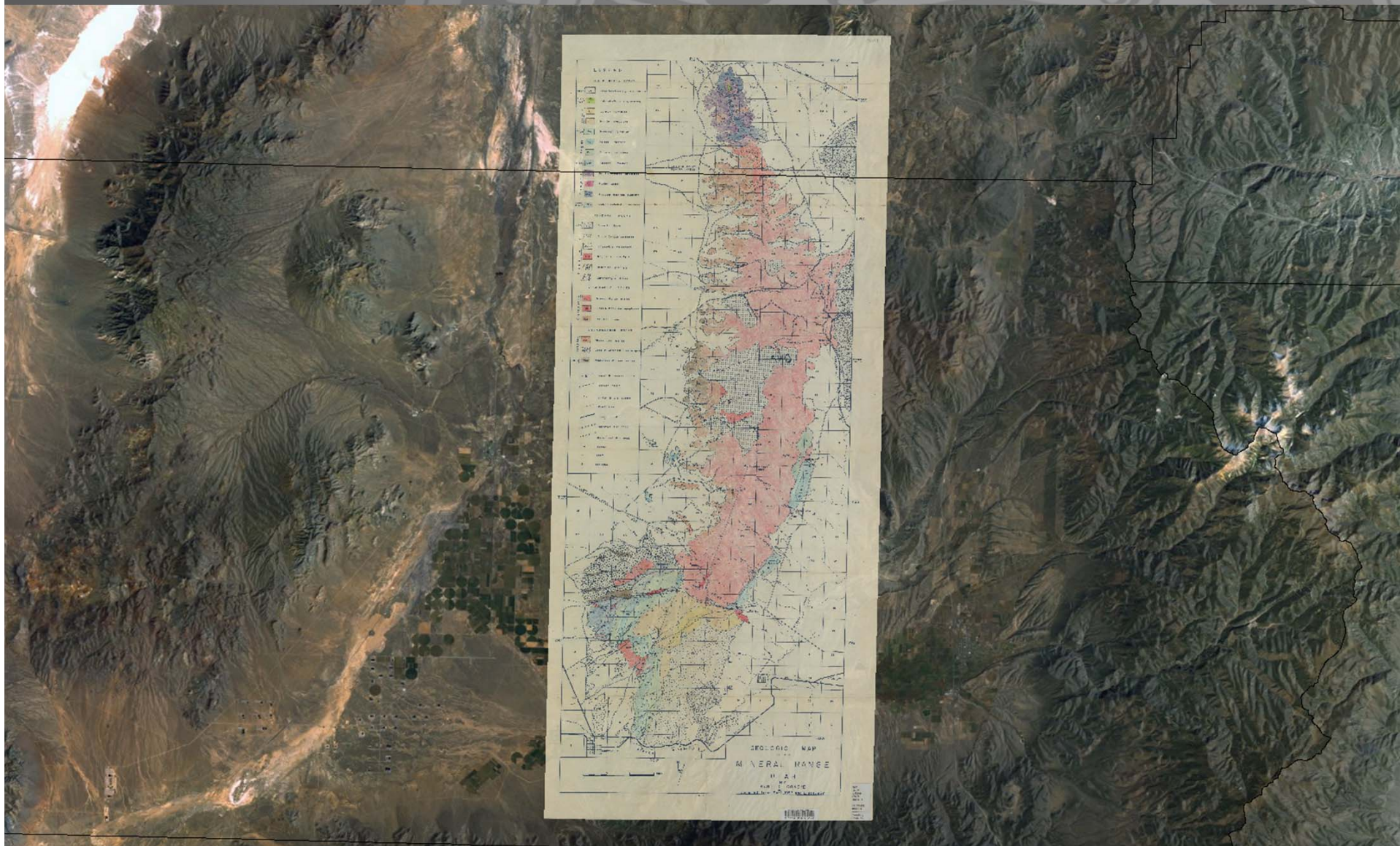
Soldier Summit Quadrangle, Utah



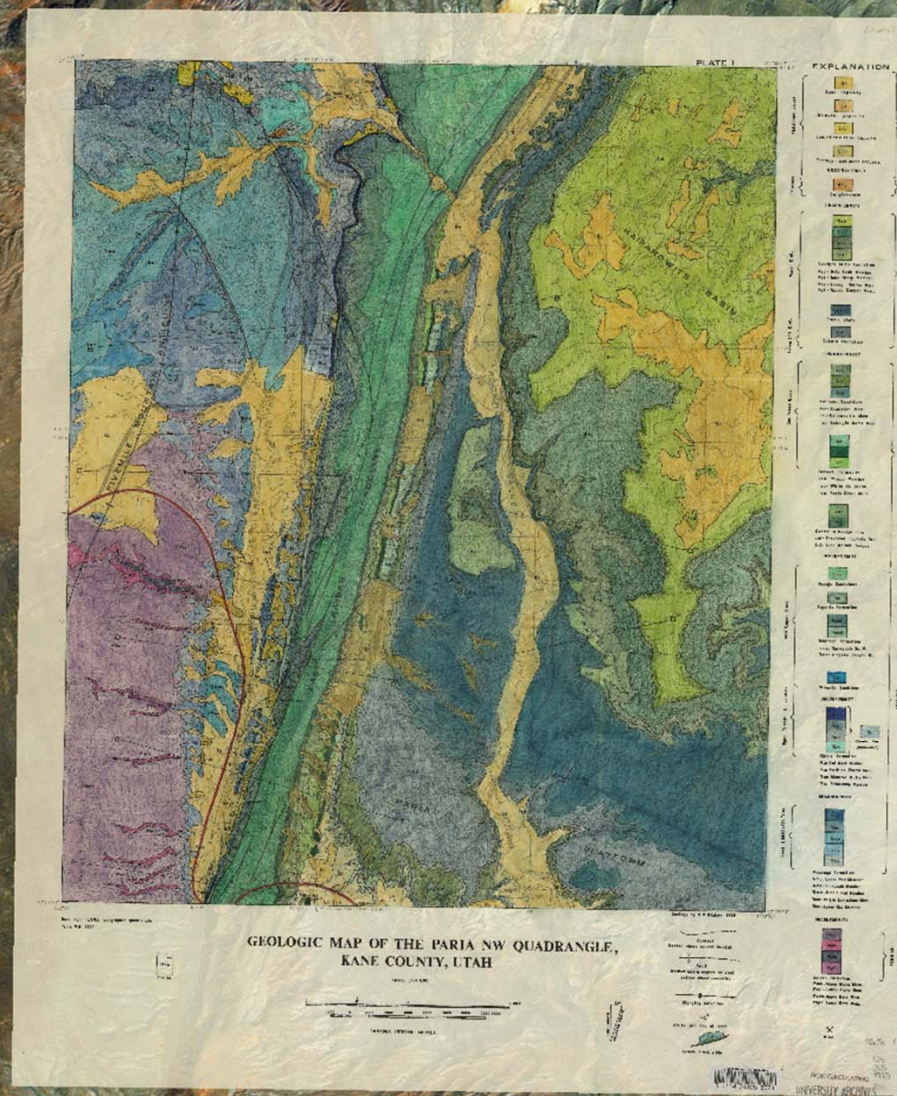
Northern Silver Island, Tooele County, Utah



Stansbury Island, Tooele County, Utah



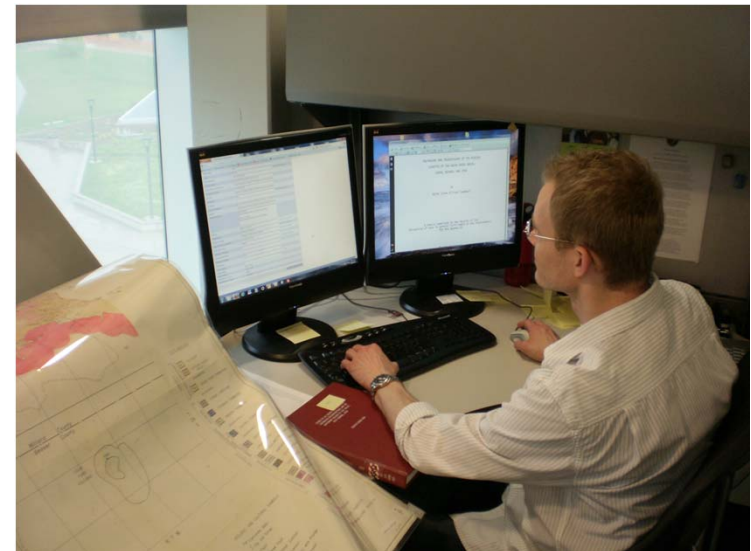
Mineral Range, Utah



Paria NW Quadrangle, Kane County, Utah

After the Georeferencing Process

- Zip files containing JPEG images and world files are uploaded to the server and linked to the accompanying thesis, making them available through USpace
- Zip files can be viewed with GIS software for further analysis



This Thesis for the
Master of Science Degree

GEOLOGY OF THE PARIA NORTHWEST QUADRANGLE
KANE COUNTY, UTAH

by

Ronald Clyde Blakey

Walter H. Blakey
Supervisory Committee

A thesis submitted to the faculty of the University
of Utah in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

Master of Science ✓

Department of Geology

University of Utah
August 1970

Robert H. Blakey
Major Department

John W. Williams
Chair, Graduate School



5665 ft

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Search Archive

BASIC SEARCH The Western Soundscape Archive offers thousands of recordings of Western animal species and their environments. Search by name or keyword, or [browse all sounds currently available](#).

Search

OR use the pulldown menus to find a sample list of recordings. First, select a category in the left menu, then choose from the corresponding sounds on the right.

Select Category

Featured Collections



Sound Maps



WSA podcasts
Subscribe to hear recordings and interviews from around the West

Featured Sounds



Olympic National Park

The Western Soundscape Archive is housed at the University of Utah's J. Willard Marriott Library and features audio recordings contributed by volunteers, government agencies and conservation groups. The project's geographic focus includes the eleven contiguous western states - Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming - as well as baseline sound monitoring in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska

Western Soundscape Archive

- Thousands of sound recordings
- Expanding access to digital collections by creating geo-referenced interfaces
- Harnessing existing place name metadata to capture coordinates
- Automating the production of map interfaces for digital content

Quality control

- Place names may not be in Google's "index"
- Linear features like streams
- Counties
- False hits



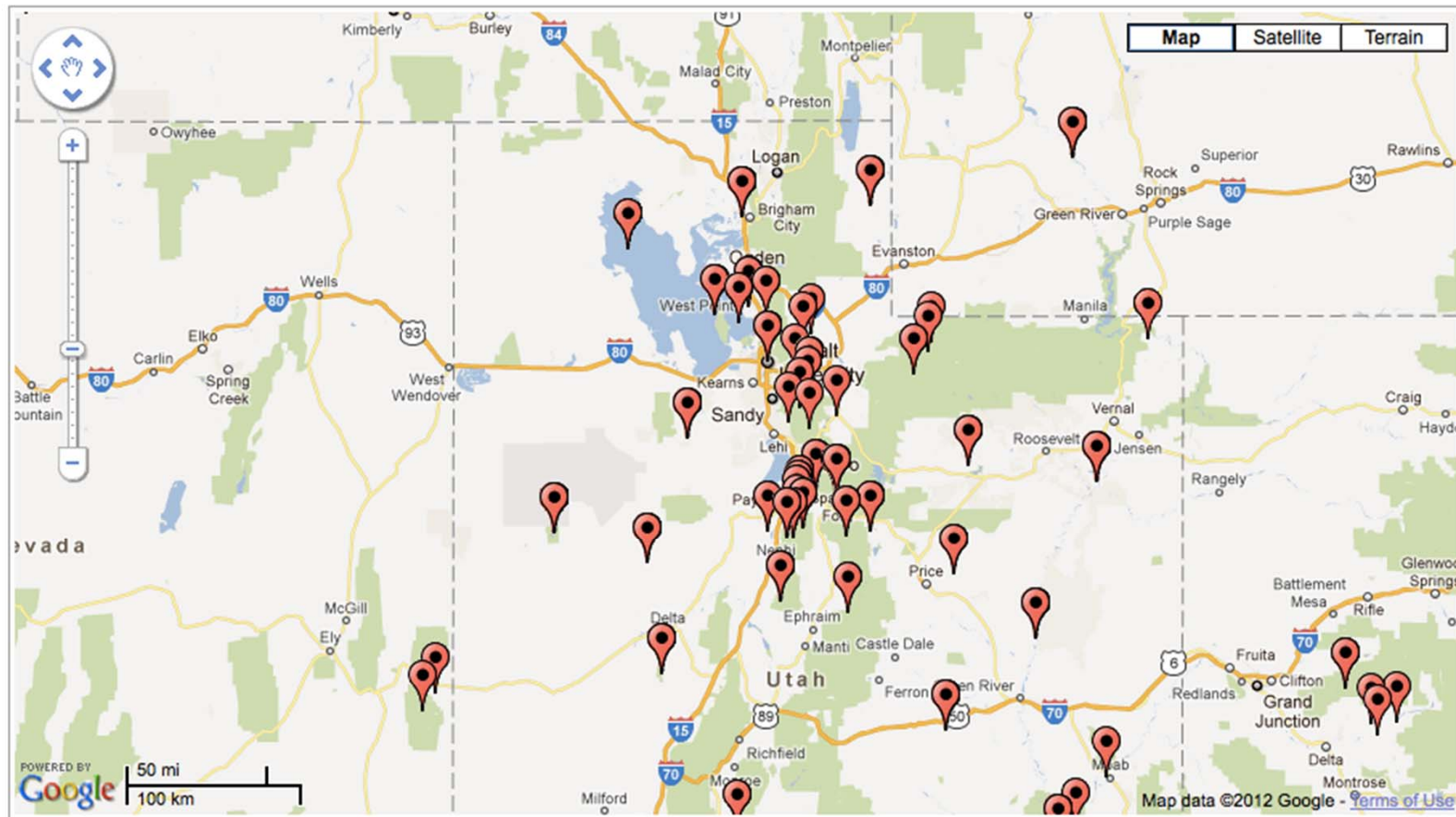
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Digital Archive	<input type="text" value="http://content.lib.utah.edu/birdcall/full/VolumeArchiveFeb201"/>
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Date modified	2011-03-04
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From tables to maps

- Lat/Long tables to Excel spreadsheet
- Add html commands and scripting
- Convert to .KML file
- Hotspots with hyperlinked thumbnails
- .KML file in Western Soundscape will generate the map locating each recording

Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming - as well as baseline sound monitoring in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. Click on the map to see recordings by state or county, or browse through map points for selected highlights.

Embedded KML Viewer



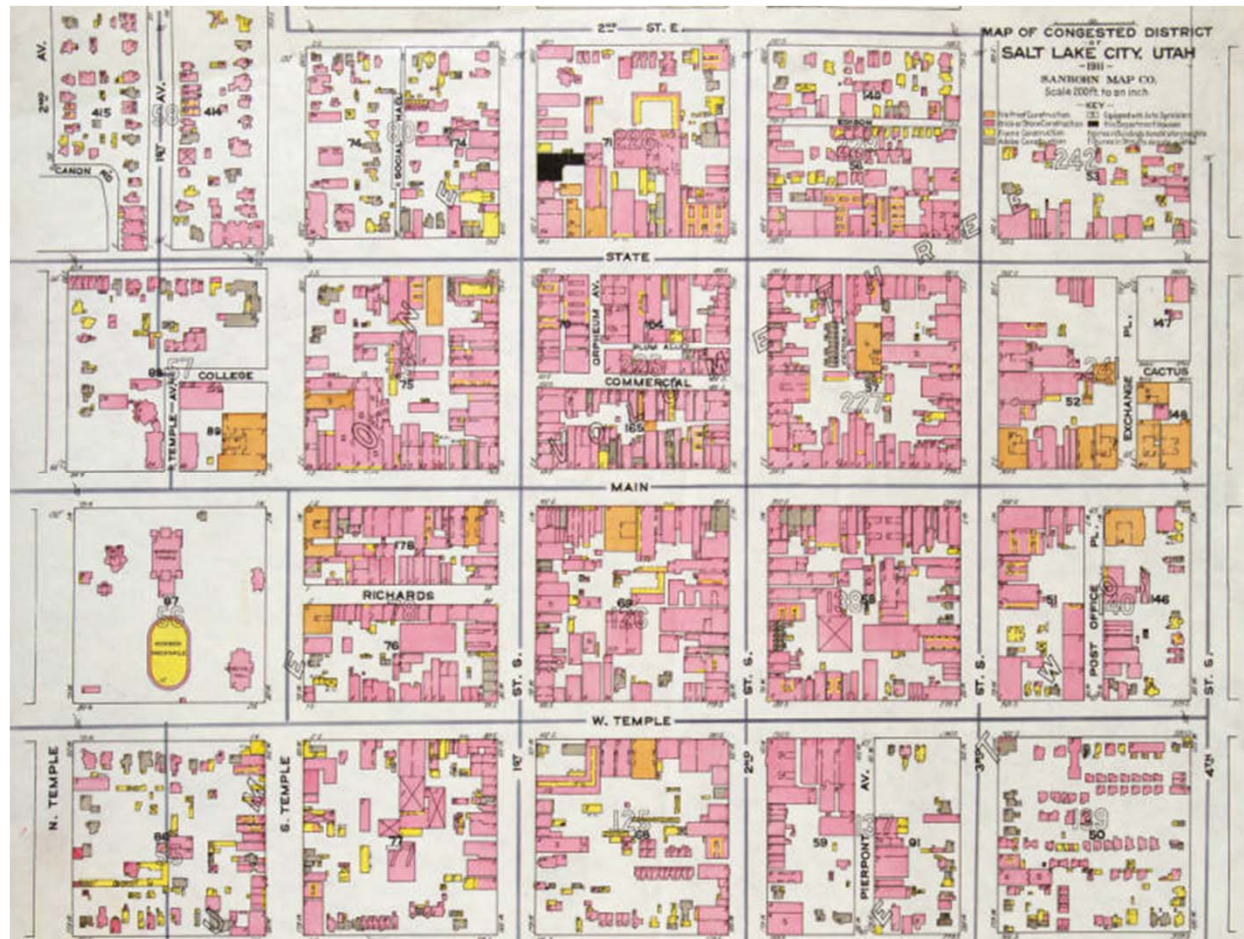
Coordinates... or Addresses

Place Names	Salt Lake City (Utah);
Geographic Coordinates	232 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah
Collection Number and Name	P0790 Shipler Studio
Date.Original	1904-09-01
Textual Date	1 September 1904
Photographer / Studio	Shiplers Commercial Photographers
Original Format	B&W Photograph; Negative
Original Source	N/A

Refinery near Salt Lake



Downtown Salt Lake: target area for a historical GIS project



Block 58, Salt Lake 1911



Royal Cafe at 232 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Sept. 1904



A visual time machine

- Electronic devices may provide access to historical resources via the geocoordinates



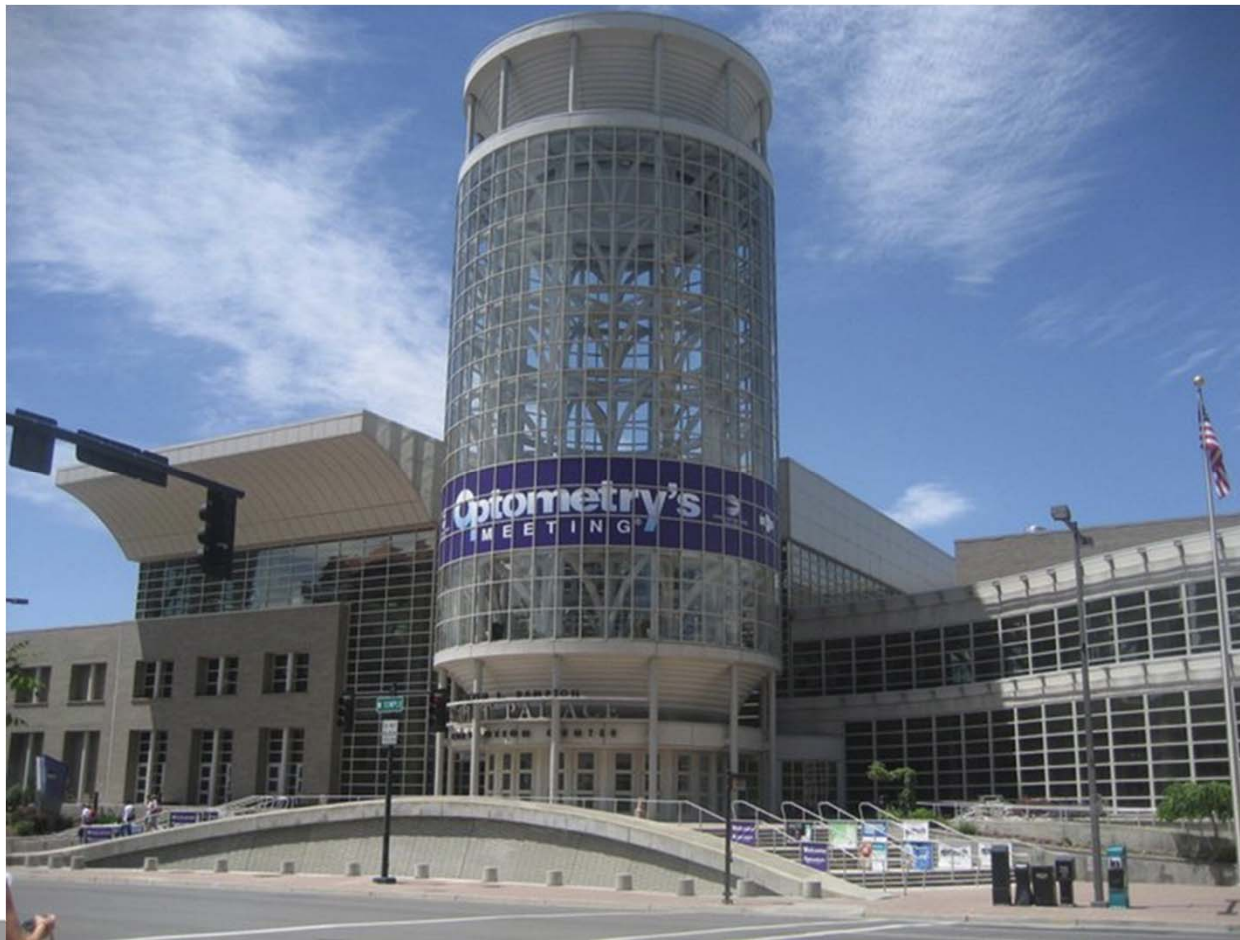
Broadway Center, 300 South State,
21st century Salt Lake



Auerbach's Department Store 300 South State, in September 1912



Salt Palace, 21st century



Hotel Herald, 98 West 100 South, Salt Lake City, October 1907



Dream BIG!!



Questions?

Special thanks to the Utah Geographic Information Council for the opportunity to present these projects and for your attendance

www.lib.utah.edu