

Mapping, Sampling, and Taking Digital Photos

Static Mapping

GeoMapper can use a GPS in several ways to assist mappers. For mapping fixed location, such as a strike and dip symbol, the GPS positions the symbol on the Map and GeoMapper then asks for the mapper to enter the strike in azimuthal format and dip. Alternatively, down dip direction can be used. While mapping a contact, discrete points can be located in this static mode. Other typical static mapped features include:

Rocks samples (field number, description, reason for collecting, assay elements, water samples)

Water Samples

Soil Samples

Digital field photos (recording the direction of the camera and details of the photo) leaving an arrow in the direction of the photo)

Oil seeps

Permanent Stations (survey markers such as USGS or Coast and Geodetic Survey markers such as Permanent Identifiers,(PIDS), mining claim posts, fossil localities)

Dynamic Mapping

GeoMapper can support a geologist as they walk a contact and automatically locate points along a contact at pre-determined distances, for example 10 or 20 meters as the line is created on the screen. Another example is mapping an outcrop by just walking around it. When done, the lithology is infilled.