National Mapping Program Technical Instructions

# Part 1 Template Development and Use

Standards for 1:24,000-Scale Digital Line Graph and Quadrangle Maps

U.S. Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey National Mapping Division

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#### 1. TEMPLATE DEVELOPMENT

The following information describes how to use the feature templates. The sections explain what is included in each part of the template and any global rules that apply throughout the templates. If a rule applies to all features, it is a global rule. An example is a rule for how to measure a feature to determine if it meets capture conditions. The templates contain only exceptions to the global rule or additional information that is unique to the feature. If nothing appears in the template to change a global rule, then the rule applies.

Throughout the templates, if something being described meets the definition and capture conditions of a feature, the feature name appears in all CAPS. Generic descriptions of features appear in lower case type to indicate they may not meet the definition of the feature and should not be considered as that feature.

There are three reasons why an entry in the template does not contain information.

- There is no applicable information, indicated by N/A.
   Examples:
  - Attribute/Attribute Value list when a feature has no attributes
  - o Attribute Information when a feature has no attributes
  - Various specifications in the symbol table that don't apply
- 2. There is information not yet developed, indicated by TBD. Examples:

o Rules for Names and Labels

- 3. In some cases, information could be developed, but none is currently available, indicated by a blank. Examples:
  - o Generalization
  - o Conflict Detection and Resolution

#### 1.1 EXTRACTION SPECIFICATIONS

The data extraction specifications in the feature templates contain all the information required to collect feature data. These specifications tell <u>what</u> is collected as a certain feature and <u>when</u> and <u>how</u> the feature is collected. The extraction specifications include:

- 1.1.1 Feature Definitions
- 1.1.2 Attribute and Attribute Values
- 1.1.3 Delineation
- 1.1.4 Representation Rules
- 1.1.5 Capture Conditions
- 1.1.6 Attribute Information
- 1.1.7 Source Interpretation Guidelines

The templates are as concise and positive as possible, and each template is meant to stand alone. Therefore, definitions, attributes, and attribute values describe what the feature looks like, not what it DOES NOT look like. Similarly, capture conditions explain when to capture a feature, not when NOT TO capture the feature. If this approach had not been used, each template could be too cumbersome, and too confusing, to be useful.

The capture conditions reflect the NMD policy of cartographic collection, which restricts data content and position based on graphic limitations of scale and legibility. Only content that can be displayed on the printed map is collected and all offsets in position necessary to accommodate symbolization are performed at the time of data collection. This policy, and the feature templates, will change as user requirements for geographic content and position become known and as technology and resources are developed to support the implementation of product generation rules for content generalization and symbol conflict resolution.

# 1.1.1 <u>Feature Definitions</u>

Feature definitions are used to decide how to classify a feature. Attributes, delineation, and capture conditions limit which occurrences of a feature, from a class of features, the NMD collects. The main goal in classifying features is to define the features so that the distinctions between them are clear.

The features and their definitions were developed by studying a variety of sources including; NMD documentation; the Defense Mapping Agency's Feature and Attribute Coding System; Geographic Names Information System feature classes; the Spatial Data Transfer Standard feature list; publications from other Federal agencies, including National Ocean Service, Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service; and the Canadian National Topographic Data Base feature list. Attempts were made to coordinate feature definitions with other organizations, however, feature selection is somewhat different from one agency to another and even between units within each agency.

The feature definitions provide the distinguishing characteristics needed to differentiate between features. Although the difference between STREAM/RIVER and LAKE/POND is obvious, the distinction between STREAM/RIVER and CANAL/DITCH may not be so obvious. In this example, a feature that could be either a STREAM/RIVER or a CANAL/DITCH can be classified by comparing the two definitions. Although both STREAM/RIVER and CANAL/DITCH are linear water bodies, the definition for CANAL/DITCH specifies that it is artificial and that it is used to transport water, to drain or irrigate land, to connect two or more water bodies, or to serve as a waterway for watercraft. Therefore, CANAL/DITCH is distinguished from STREAM/RIVER by (1) the fact that it is artificial, and (2) the fact that it has specific uses. If the feature in question does not meet these two criteria, it is not a CANAL/DITCH.

Although the feature definitions include those characteristics of a feature that the NMD uses to distinguish among features, the templates do not necessarily specify how to make the distinction. How one goes about deciding if something is artificial or natural, or if it is used for some special purpose or not, is beyond the scope of the templates. Annotation guides can be developed to support the content of the templates. These guides could contain graphic examples that illustrate map and real world identification and delineation of features.

There are some cases where the distinction between features is not clear, usually because past practices do not lend themselves to the classification method used to develop the domain of features. There are also cases where the definition is clear, but, again, because of past practices in the NMD, there might be some confusion. For example, the definition of a LAKE/POND states that it is a "body of standing water," so a dry lake doesn't fit the definition. However, the NMD symbol books describe dry lakes under lakes and ponds and in the DLG-3 format they are collected as lakes with a descriptive attribute of dry. In this case, a rule is developed in Source Interpretation Guidelines to reinforce the definition. The rule in "Do not capture dry lakes as LAKE/POND. this example is: See PLAYA."

#### 1.1.2 <u>Attributes and Attribute Values</u>

Attributes describe characteristics of features. Many of these characteristics fall into one of three groups: (1) "Type" describes the function or purpose of a feature; (2) "Category" describes the form or nature of a feature; and (3) "Status" describes the state or existence of the feature or characteristic.

Definitions for attributes and attribute values are generic. The definition for the attribute "Elevation" is "The vertical distance from a given datum." This applies whether elevation is applied to a LAKE/POND or a STREAM/RIVER or a CONTOUR.

In some cases, more than one value for a given attribute can be selected. The ability to provide multiple values for an attribute makes it unnecessary to capture multiple features. For example, if a mine produces multiple products, only one instance of the feature mine is captured and the applicable products are assigned as values to the attribute Product. Currently, the templates do not identify those attributes that can be multi-valued, although the information is stored in the standards data base.

For most features, there is a discrete list of appropriate attribute values. However, for a few features, such as RESERVATION, the number of potential descriptors is quite large and it is not possible to create an exhaustive list of values. Selecting an alphanumeric value for the attribute "Text" provides the necessary flexibility to describe a RESERVATION.

# 1.1.3 <u>Delineation</u>

Delineation specifications describe what the limits of a feature are and what to include in the feature that meets capture conditions. The delineation generally describes real world entities.

# 1.1.4 <u>Representation Rules</u>

The representation rules are described in two tables. The first table lists the relationships in which a feature may participate and the second table lists the feature object types used to represent the feature.

The relalationship table presents the relationship name, the cardinality, and the related feature object. The cardinality expresses the minimum and maximum number of times one instance of a feature can be involved in the relationship. However, the current design of the standards database is flawed and the cardinality cannot be entered properly, so the cardinality is not populated.

The representation conditions table presents the feature objects used to represent a feature and the criteria to determine which feature object is used. The values displayed in the columns for "AREA", "SHORTEST" and "LONGEST" are sizes based on an areal measurement, the shortest axis, or the longest axis of the feature. A feature is represented by a specific feature object when the size criteria in the appropriate column is met. If a feature can only be represented by one feature object, then the only value shown will be ">0" in one of the columns. If no values appear in any column, then special conditions must be present to indicate the appropriate feature representation. Special conditions may also exist in conjunction with values in table.

# 1.1.5 <u>Capture Conditions</u>

The feature definitions describe what to capture, and the capture conditions describe when to capture it. Capture conditions are generally independent of source. The capture conditions currently reflect the content of a standard update product. Because primary mapping has been completed for the entire United States, most National Mapping Program activity is focused on revision. Information on data capture that pertains to specific sources or revision methods is found in the Source Interpretation Guidelines section.

The templates must contain the criteria necessary to ensure that NMD products are accurate and consistent in style and content. Therefore, the capture conditions present the requirements for the content of NMD products, not just the step-by-step decisions an user needs to make in deciding whether to capture a particular feature.

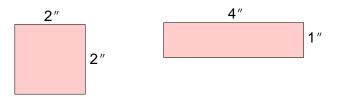
An If...Then" format is used for the capture conditions. The basic format is as follows:

If FEATURE is CONDITION, Then capture.

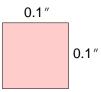
When there are multiple capture conditions, each statement stands alone. If the feature meets one of the conditions, it is captured.

Capture conditions are given in inches at map scale. In general, features are measured along the longest axis (length) and/or the shortest axis (width). Square features are measured along either axis, round features are measured by the diameter, and irregular features are measured against the axes of the best fitting rectangle (nonoriented). Linear features are measured as the accumulative measurement along the centerline of the feature for length and the predominant distance across the feature (measured perpendicular to the centerline) for width. Any specific or unique requirements for measurement are addressed separately for each feature.

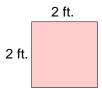
For areal measurements, the capture conditions are expressed as X square inches. Square inches indicate that **the value is an areal value**. Thus, 4 square inches indicates an area equivalent in extent to a square which measures 2" by 2", or to a rectangle which measures 1" by 4". Two examples of area = 4 square inches are:



Decimal values are handled in the same way; an area described as 0.01 square inches indicates an area equivalent in size to a square which measures 0.1" by 0.1". An example of area = 0.01 square inches is:



**Do not confuse** this terminology with the usage "2 foot square," where neither the value nor the unit is areal. For example:



The areal value terminology is used in the templates because it allows an area to be defined independently of lengths and widths. If there **are** minimum length or width requirements, then these values are included in the capture conditions in addition to the area value.

1.1.6 <u>Attribute Information</u> Attribute Information describes how to value the attributes once the feature is captured. Any required conditions and/or attribute value combinations are given. All attributes must be valued.

There are three global attribute values that apply to many attributes. These are "Unspecified", "Not Applicable", and "Unknown".

- o Unspecified is used when the value is not known, but is not necessary. For example, a spring shown on the map with no additional label would have the value Unspecified for the attribute Water Characteristics.
- o Not Applicable is used when a particular occurrence of a feature cannot have a particular attribute value. For example, if the water level of a STREAM/RIVER is not controlled for navigation, the value for Elevation = Not Applicable, because the attribute does not apply and therefore cannot be valued.
- O Unknown is used when a required value is not known. For example, if the class of a road cannot be determined during collection or revision, the value would be unknown. Other sources will be required to determine the appropriate value.

## 1.1.7 <u>Source Interpretation Guidelines</u>

Source Interpretation Guidelines provide additional information for interpreting the capture conditions when capturing data using specific source materials or methods. They also contain any modifications to the capture conditions specific to the source or capture methods.

#### 1.1.7.1 All sources

This information helps interpret the capture conditions regardless of the source or method used in data capture. Included are such things as when to capture a coincident feature based on the capture conditions, when to capture more than one instance of the feature, and when to capture something as a different feature instead of the feature in the template. For those features that can occur in more than one theme, this section provides the guidelines for which theme should contain a specific feature instance.

#### 1.1.7.2 Graphic

This information helps interpret the capture conditions when the source is a map. Included are guidelines for interpreting the symbology for proper classification, delineation, and capture.

When deciding to capture a feature from a graphic source, the capture conditions still apply. Features that do not meet the capture conditions are <u>not</u> captured. Generally, this reflects changing requirements. For example, a number of offshore features shown on NMD maps prior to 1961 are no longer required and should not be captured, even though they appear on the graphic.

Some capture conditions cannot be evaluated just by looking at the map. For example, when a feature is represented with a point symbol and the capture conditions state a size requirement, it is not possible to evaluate the true size of the feature from the graphic. If compliance with the capture conditions cannot be determined, then the feature is collected. Further evaluation will be done at the time of revision.

In some cases, instructions are given to collect features for which the symbology has been suppressed on the map. For example, instructions are given on how to capture PLSS information when PLSS lines are dropped from the map because they are coincident with a boundary or a road.

## 1.1.7.3 Revision

This information helps interpret the capture conditions during revision. The term "revision" applies to the process by which data are updated to reflect changes that have occurred since the date of the existing DLG or, for simultaneous collection and revision, the Digital Raster Graphic (DRG).

Guidelines in this section are divided by the category of revision. Headings in this section are: Revision - General, Revision -Standard, and Revision - Limited. If no guidelines appear in any of these revision categories, then the guidelines in the remainder of the feature template apply.

#### <u> Revision - General</u>

# <u>Revision - Standard</u>

<u>Revisions - Limited</u> - The goal for a limited update is that feature content will be current, but will include only: (1) those feature types that are photoidentifiable on a monoscopic source, supplemented with limited ancillary sources, and (2) those feature types from existing DLG's or DRG's that are not photoidentifiable but are not particularly prone to change. Some feature types are not revised at all while other feature types are revised with limited attribution. Existing data may or may not be revised. Ancillary sources may be required to revise some data. All of this information is provided in the limited update section.

If no limited update guidelines appear, the feature and all its attributes are revised using guidelines in the remainder of the template.

If a feature is not revised during a limited update, guidelines state this and give information on how to handle existing DLG data. The guideline "Do not revise. Delete existing features." means the feature is not revised and <u>all</u> feature instances are deleted from the DLG. The guideline "Do not Revise. Retain existing features." means the feature is not revised and features that already exist in the DLG are retained except when that feature is replaced by another instance of a feature type that is revised in a limited update.

If a feature is revised, but only under certain conditions, those conditions will be stated, as well as how to handle existing DLG data. For example, in the feature PIPELINE, the guideline states "Revise aboveground pipelines only. Retain existing features."

There are some cases where only existing DLG data are revised and only under certain conditions. The guideline "Do not add new features. Revise existing features (conditions)." applies to these cases.

Special instructions may also apply to attribution. If attribution cannot be determined in limited update, that will be noted in this section. For example, the guideline for BUILDING states that Building Type = Unspecified for limited update. In addition it will be noted whether the value applies to existing data or not. In the case of BUILDING, the guideline states "Existing buildings will be given Building Type = Unspecified."

If data is being collected from a DRG as part of a simultaneous collection/revision project, the limited update instructions still apply. When revising data from a DRG, the term "retain" is interpreted to mean "collect" and the term "delete" is interpreted to mean "do not collect". So, the guideline "Do not revise. Retain existing features" means "Do not revise. <u>Collect</u> existing features" The guideline "Do not revise. Delete existing features" means "Do not revise. <u>Do not collect</u> existing features."

#### 1.2 PRODUCT GENERATION RULES

The feature definitions, delineation, extraction specifications, and representation rules provide the guidelines for creating a data base. Upon creation of the data base, an additional set of rules is needed to provide guidelines for manipulating and processing the data to generate a particular cartographic product. These product generation rules are divided into five groups:

- 1.2.1 Inclusion conditions
- 1.2.2 Generalization
- 1.2.3 Symbolization
- 1.2.4 Conflict detection and resolution
- 1.2.5 Names and labels

The information in the Product Generation sections is not as complete as the information in the Data Extraction sections. Additions and modifications to the rules will occur as research continues. The Symbolization section is the most complete. The Conflict Detection and Resolution section and the Names and Labels section contain rules that have been identified thus far in the process, but these sections will require additional research.

Inclusion Conditions and Generalization requirements are described in the template under the heading "Data Extraction or Product Generation." Depending on the content of the data base, these activities could take place at different times in the production Current collection policy dictates that the database process. contains only the information required to create a map, therefore the inclusion conditions are equivalent to the capture conditions and generalization is not required. A collection policy that permits more geographic collection, would mean that the database contains information other than that required to create a specific Inclusion Conditions and Generalization for specific product. products then will be defined.

# 1.2.1 <u>Inclusion Conditions</u>

Inclusion conditions are used to select feature instances from the data base to meet the requirements of a particular product. The policy in data extraction is to capture only what is required for a map, inclusion conditions are often "all required."

In the future, specifications and rules will be developed for other products, such as 1:50,000-scale topographic maps, that will be produced using the 1:24,000-scale database. In these cases, the inclusion conditions will reflect requirements for reduced content.

# 1.2.2 <u>Generalization</u>

Generalization is a process whereby feature detail is removed so that the resolution of the map is appropriate to its scale. NMD currently has a cartographic collection policy, so this function takes place as the data are collected and completion of this section is not required. As the move is made toward geographic collection and there is more content in the data base than will be shown on a map, these rules will be developed.

# 1.2.3 <u>Symbolization</u>

Specifications for symbolizing and labeling feature objects are presented in tabular form and are organized according to the dimensionality of the feature object to be symbolized. All 0-D (point) symbols are listed first, then all 1-D (linear) symbols, and then all 2-D (areal) symbols.

A feature is shown as specified in the symbol tables. If a feature object is resymbolized during conflict detection, the rules appear in the Conflict Detection and Resolution section of the template.

Each entry in the symbol specification table includes a diagram of the symbol. Labels that are not derived from attribute values are shown as they appear on the graphic and in the primary placement position (position that will appear on the graphic unless a placement conflict occurs). An example is the lable "Geyser" for the feature GEYSER.

Often, attribute values provide the information to be used for names and labels. The symbolization table uses boxes to indicate those attribute values which will be used as labels. For example, the proper name of a feature is stored as a value of the attribute Name. The symbol diagram shows the 3-letter code associated with the attribute, outlined in a box NAM. This indicates that the alphanumeric text stored as the value for Name is printed as the As another example, the feature SPRING has the Name label. attribute Water Characteristics, with possible values of Alkaline, Hot, Sulphur, or Unspecified. A box outlining the code for Water Characteristics (WAC) indicates that the label equates to whatever value is stored for Water Characteristics for an instance of the feature SPRING. All attribute values used as labels are shown in Values of "Unspecified," "Not Applicable," and this manner. "General Case" are not used as labels, and when an attribute has one of these values, no lavel is generated.

# Attribute Column

This column lists only those attributes whose values affect symbolization.

#### Value Column

This column lists the attribute values which determine the symbolization. The table contains a separate entry for each combination of attribute values that requires a unique symbol. (In the contex of the symbolization table, a symbol includes not only the graphic part of the symbol, but also the name and (or) label associated with that symbol).

#### Symbol Specifications Column

This column contains a standarized set of words to describe the symbols. Each symbol is divided into standarized units or components (lines, circles, rectangles, etc.). Lineweight, color, dash length and spacing, and other parameters are included for each component, as appropriate. In some cases, two or more symbol components are combined to produce a symbol (e.g., the symbol for a school building consists of a square, line, and triangle).

## Type Specifications column

If an attribute value provides a label for a symbol, the attribute name appears as a bold heading in this column, with additional parameters listed describing the color, style, size and spacing of the text. (The 3-letter code associated with the attribute name is shown as part of the symbol). Other text used to label the symbol is described under the bold heading **Label:** 

#### Symbol #

Each symbol for each feature object is given an ID code. The code consists of a letter indicating the dimensionality of the feature, P for O-D (point) feature objects, L for 1-D (linear) feature objects, and A for 2-D (aeral) feature objects, plus a three digit number. The numbers are consecutive starting with 001. Each dimension starts over again with 001 (e.g., P001, P002, L001, L002, A001). When used in combination with the feature type (or feature object code), this code provides a unique code for each feature object symbol.

Symbol numbers for symbols that are the result of conflict detection and resolution rules are number consecutively beginning with 100. For 1:100,000-scale data, if the symbol is the same as that for a 1:24,000-scale product, the symbol number is the same. If the 1:100,000-scale symbol is different, it is given a number beginning with 200 (or 300 if it is the result of a conflict detection and resolution rule.)

## 1.2.4 <u>Conflict Detection and Resolution Rules</u>

Conditions exist in the real world that cannot be accurately represented on a map; features in the real world may be very close together so that their symbols on the map will coincide. These conditions must be addressed at the time of product generation. After the symbology is placed, as specified in the symbology tables, conflict detection and resolution rules describe how to resolve these symbolized feature conflicts.

The rules for conflict detection and resolution are not complete at this time. These rules need to be completely developed prior to implementation of a geographic collection policy.

# 1.2.4.1 <u>Reading Conflict Detection and Resolution Rules</u>

Each rule defines a problem (conflict detection) and gives instructions on how it is solved (resolution). The rules are written in the "If...Then" format, with a specific conflict between two symbolized features forming the "If" portion, and an action statement forming the "Then" portion. A generic rule serves to illustrate the basic format:

# If Primary Conflict Feature *conflicts with* Target Conflict Feature, Then take specified action on Primary Conflict Feature.

The first symbolized feature mentioned in the rule is defined as the Primary Conflict Feature, and it is the feature that will be acted upon in the resolution. The other symbolized feature mentioned in the rule is defined as the Target F=Conflict Feature. The verb that describes the conflict between the Primary Conflict Feature and the Target Conflict Feature is defined as the "spactial operator" (e.g., symbol\_coalesces). Each spatial operator describes the nature of

the possible conflict between the two symbolized features. The resolution portion of the rule, following the "Then," contains a "resolution strategy". A resolution strategy, which is a specifically defined term, such as "resymbolize", determines what action should be taken to resolve the conflict.

The following points are important to remember:

- Measurement values apply to spacing between symbols and not from symbol center to symbol center.
- The resolution portion of the rule does not have to restate which symbol is acted upon, because it always refers to the Primary Conflict Feature.
- o The resolution portion of the rule calls for action on either a symbol or a symbol section. Symbol refers to the entire symbol for a given feature (If MILE MARKER coincides BRIDGE, then suppress\_symbol). Symbol section refers to a portion of the feature that is in conflict (e.g., If BOUNDARY coincides with Boundary Point, then suppress\_section).
- A conflict detection rule appears only in the template of the Primary Conflict Feature.
- Conflict detection and resolution rules handle only those conflicts that NMD wants to resolve. There are symbol coincidences and overlaps that are acceptable and for which conflict detection and resolution rules are not needed.
   Example: A bench mark symbol on a contour line is an acceptable symbol coincidence.

An example of a Conflict Detection and Resolution Rule is:

If BRIDGE (Primary Conflict Feature) coincides (spatial operator) ROAD, RAILWAY, or CANAL/DITCH (Target Conflict Feature), Then suppress\_section (resolution).

Translation: If the symbol for BRIDGE is coincident with the symbol for ROAD, RAILWAY, or CANAL/DITCH, then don't show the coincident part of the BRIDGE symbol.

- 1.2.4.2 Spatial Operators Current conflict detection rules use three spatial operators:
  - o symbol\_coalesce
  - o symbol\_follows
  - o coincides

The symbol\_coalesce operator tests symbolized graphic data. This spatial operator is a test for the closeness of two symbolized features. Two features coalesce if the minimum separation of the outlines of their symbols is less than a specified separation distance. This separation distance is a required parameter that must be stated in the conflict detection and resolution rule.

Example:

If TANK symbol\_coalesces ROAD, separation = 0.005", Then
symbol\_displace.

(The symbol should be moved only until the specified separation is reached.)

The symbol\_follows operator tests symbolized graphic data. The operator tests for the closeness of two symbolized map features over a specified distance. The separation distance, and the length that the features must remain within this separation distance, are required parameters. The symbolized features follow each other if the minimum separation of their outlines is less than the specified separation distance for at least the specified length.

Example: If PIPELINE symbol\_follows ROAD, separation = x", distance = y", Then suppress\_section.

The coincides operator uses centerline data. The operator tests for strict coincidence of at least part of the centerline data. The test for coincides is performed by determining if the features own any of the same topology, either points, chains, or polygons. Two features are coincident if they share at least one spatial object, complete equivalence is not a requirement for the coincident condition. Table 1 describes the valid topology for coincidences.

Example: If WELL coincides WINDMILL, Then suppress\_symbol.

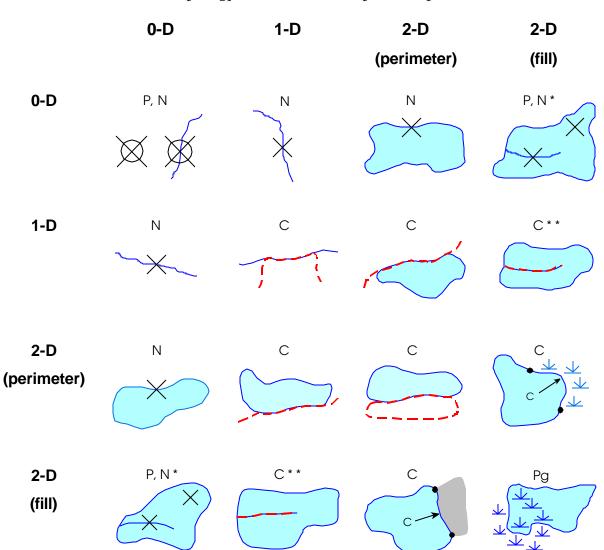


Table 1 Valid Topology for Coincides Spatial Operator

P = Point, N = Node, C = Chain, Pg = Polygon

\* Node must be on a chain that is internal to the polygon

\*\* The chain cannot be part of the boundary of the polygon

1.2.4.3 Resolution Strategies

The current action statements listed below describe how the detected conflict is resolved.

- Symbol\_displace Alter the centerline geometry of the feature object to achieve the specified separation distance.
- Resymbolize Remove the symbolization of an entire feature object and replace it with the new symbol as provided in the rule.
- Resymbolize\_section Remove the symbolization of only a portion of a feature object and replace it with the new symbol provided in the rule.
- Suppress\_symbol Suppress the display of an entire feature object.
- Suppress\_section Suppress the display of a portion of a feature object.

Rotate\_symbol Change the orientation of a symbol or symbol component to a given angle.

Orient\_symbol Change the orientation of a symbol or symbol component with respect to another feature.

# 1.2.5 <u>Names and Labels</u>

Basic name and label information is contained in the symbol portion of the template. The names and label section contains additional information. This section is divided into two subsections: (1) selection and (2) placement. The selection subsection contains rules for determining <u>when</u> a particular feature is named or labeled. Rules for determining <u>where</u> to place the name or label are listed in the placement subsection. Like the section on conflict detection and resolution, this section of the template is not yet fully developed.

1.3 Discrepancy Report/Request for Review of Requirements

Complete a Discrepancy Report when an error is found in the feature templates or when a statement in the templates is not understood and a more clearly written statement is requested. The signature of a supervisor is required for submittal.

Complete a Request for Review of Requirements when a modification, addition, enhancement, or deletion of the requirements in a feature template is identified and the requested change makes a fundamental modification to the existing requirement(s). Before submitting a Request for Review of Requirements, please review the technical review notes (available from members of the mapping center standards team) for that particular feature and theme to evaluate whether the issue has already been discussed and resolved.

Submit the form Discrepancy Report/Request for Review of Requirements to:

Standards Team Leaders at Rocky Mountain Mapping Center and Mid-Continent Mapping Center.

# **Discrepancy Report/Request for Review of Requirements**

Discrepancy R	eport Reque	est for Review of	Requirements _	_ (Check o	one)	
Name of Origin	nator:				Phone #:	
Supervisor's S	ignature:			Date:		
Office (Unit, S	ection, or Branch):					
Location:	EDCMAC	MCMC	RMMC	WMC	HQ	
Product:	1:24,000	1:24,000 Sing	le Edition		1:100,000	
Core Content National Hydrography Dataset						
Template Head	ding:					
	er Authority's Signature for Request for Review		s)			
Date Received Analysis of Re						
Action: Date:	Change rejected	Change made	_ Requires po	licy decisio	n	

APPENDIX 1A

Instructions For Using Feature Templates During DLG-3 Revision

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING FEATURE TEMPLATES DURING DLG-3 DIGITAL REVISION

The current DLG-3 attribute codes are defined by symbols on a map. DLG-3 instructions state how to interpret the symbols on the map, how to collect a particular "feature", and which code to use. All of the decisions about how a symbol, which represents a real world phenomenon, got on the map in the first place are described in various other documents. These include Topographic and Technical Instructions, mapping center compilation guidelines, reports of phone calls, supplemental instructions, notes in the margins, and oral history.

The <u>Standards for 1:24,000-scale Digital Line Graphs and Quadrangle Maps</u> have been developed over the past 3-4 years by reviewing all of the instructions that could be found about a particular feature, resolving inconsistencies, and formatting this information in a feature template. The feature templates were extensively reviewed by teams at the mapping centers and by management to ensure that they capture current NMD requirements for defining and collecting real world features. The feature templates provide consistent, concise, unambiguous instructions that describe what we show on our maps.

#### DATA EXTRACTION

The feature templates provide the following information:

Feature Definitions - whether the feature is a road or a trail, for example.

Delineation - what the edges of the feature are.

Capture Conditions - what criteria the feature must meet to be considered for collection (content worthy).

The information in these sections applies whether making a map or collecting DLG-3 or DLG-F data. Use the feature definition to decide which feature you are looking at on the Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle (DOQ), use the delineation to decide what the edges of the feature are, and use the capture conditions to decide if the feature is collected or not.

For example, a small standing (as opposed to flowing) water body appears in the image. It is probably a LAKE/POND or a RESERVOIR. It has a natural shoreline, so is not a constructed basin. Based on the feature definition, it is a LAKE/POND and not a RESERVOIR.

Use the delineation to determine the extent of the LAKE/POND. It is naturally formed and appears to be perennial, so based on the delineation, the edge of the LAKE/POND is the position of the shoreline when the water is at the stage that prevails for the greater part of the year (average water elevation.)

Use the capture conditions to determine if this feature should be collected. In this example the State is South Carolina, which is not an arid area. At average water elevation, the LAKE/POND is 400 feet wide (0.2" at 24K) and 600 feet long (0.3" at 24K). The capture conditions require the capture of a LAKE/POND if it is greater than .05" along the shortest axis. The example meets the capture criteria and so it is captured.

After the feature is classified and the decision to capture is made, the representation in the digital file must be determined. At this point the feature templates cannot be used.

The feature templates provide rules for how to represent features using the DLG-F data model. Information in the Representation Rules section of the template describes what kind of feature objects (0-dimensional, 1-dimensional or 2-dimensional) are used to represent the features and in what relationships the features may participate. This information applies <u>only</u> to DLG-F data and cannot be used when collecting DLG-3 data. The <u>current DLG-3 attribute coding standards</u> <u>must be used</u> to determine whether the feature is collected as a point, line, or area and what codes should be attached to the spatial elements.

In the LAKE/POND example, the DLG-3 code 050 0421 describes a lake or pond. Because the lake is 0.2" by 0.3", it is digitized as an area and given the code 050 0421. The lake, however, may need additional DLG-3 codes.

Generally, the attributes and values defined in the feature templates correspond to descriptive or parameter codes in DLG-3 features. The main difference is that for DLG-F features, all attributes must be explicitly valued, whereas in DLG-3 features, certain characteristics are implied by the absence of a code.

There are several attributes listed for LAKE/POND in the feature template. The first is Elevation. The corresponding DLG-3 code 05N XXXX. The Attribute Information section in the feature templates indicates that the value for elevation is required only if there is a printed elevation. If the lake being digitized had a printed elevation, code 05N XXXX would be added. Otherwise, the code is not added. Note that the feature template requires an explicit description of the stage that the elevation value represents. This information is not explicitly collected in the DLG-3 format.

The next attribute in the feature template is Hydrographic Category. The corresponding DLG-3 code is 050 0610 (intermittent). Potential values are defined in the template and the appropriate value is selected based on definitions provided. Because the lake is perennial, no additional DLG-3 code is required.

The next attribute in the feature template is Name. This information is not collected in the DLG-3.

The last attribute in the feature template is Water Characteristics. The only corresponding DLG-3 code is 050 0608 (salt). The choices in the template are "salt" and "unspecified," which means the distinctive properties of the water are identified only if the lake is "salty." Because there is no evidence (either from the photographs or from the ancillary source) that the lake is "salty," no additional DLG-3 code is required.

#### PRODUCT GENERATION

The feature templates also contain product generation information needed to produce a graphic product. The Product Generation section of the templates includes symbol tables with all of the symbol specifications needed to create a graphic symbol based on combinations of attributes and values. These symbols reflect specifications found in Part 5, "Publication Symbols," <u>Standards for 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-Scale Quadrangle Maps</u>. Use the symbol tables in the feature templates to determine the graphic representation of a feature.

The conflict detection and resolution and the type selection and placement sections of the template are not fully developed. The rules that are identified in these sections reflect current mapping practices. For situations not identified in the templates, apply whatever rules are currently in use in traditional mapping.

SUMMARY: How to use the feature templates in DLG-3 revision:

- Determine what feature to collect from the feature definition found in the templates (use Part 5 and Part 6 crosswalk tables in the appendices as an aid).
- 2. Determine if the feature should be collected from the capture conditions found in the templates.
- 3. Determine what the edges of the feature are (what to include when digitizing) using the delineation section of the templates.
- 4. Find the appropriate DLG-3 code from the crosswalk table.
- 5. Digitize as a point, line, or area and code the elements using the DLG-3 specifications.
- 6. Determine the need for any additional DLG-3 codes by evaluating the attribute list and attribute information in the feature templates.

In most cases, there will be a DLG-3 descriptive attribute code that corresponds to the attributes and values in the feature templates. There are cases where the feature templates provide more information than was captured in the DLG-3 format, even though it appeared on the map. The DLG-F format will capture this information. However, if the information has not been coded in the past, it still will not be coded in DLG-3 and references in the feature templates can be ignored.

- 7. Use existing DLG-3 instructions for other DLG-3 codes for which there is no corresponding feature or attribute in the feature templates. For example, DLG-F models "flow direction" very differently from the DLG-3 model, so there are no corresponding guidelines for codes like upper origin of stream. There are some DLG-3 codes that are cartographic representations for which there is no equivalent in the feature templates. These include things like bridge abutments, arbitrary extension lines, and closure lines, which should be collected using the DLG-3 instructions as guidelines.
- 8. Use the symbol specifications found in the symbol tables in the feature templates. For what to do with conflicting symbols, use whatever information can be found in the Conflict Detection section of the templates and rely on other traditional sources to fill in the gaps. Do the same for type selection and placement rules.

The end result is a DLG-3 file that looks like any other DLG-3 file, except that new features have been added using the definitions, delineations, capture conditions, and attribute information from the feature templates.

APPENDIX 1B

Part 5 (Publication Symbols) Index to DLG-F Feature

> The following table is provided as an aid in translating the symbol labels listed in the index to Part 5: Publication Symbols of <u>Standards for 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-Scale Quadrangle Maps</u> to DLG-F features. This table is only to direct the user to the appropriate feature template and does not imply that the feature indicated is the correct feature in all cases. This table is based on the version of Part 5 that includes Change Notice Number 2.

Part 5 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Airboat Trail	LANE	Transportation
Airport	AIRCRAFT FACILITY	Transportation
Alkali flat	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
AIRAII IIAC	PLAYA	Hydrography
Anron	RUNWAY/APRON/TAXIWAY	Transportation
Apron Aqueduct	CANAL/DITCH	Hydrography
Aqueduct	PIPELINE	Hydrography
Archeological site	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/RUIN	Built-up
Area between shoreline	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/ROIN	Built-up
and sounding datum		
line	FORESHORE	Hydrography
Area limits	CABLE/PIPELINE SITE	Built-up
Area to be submerged	AREA TO BE SUBMERGED	Hydrography
Athletic field	ATHLETIC FIELD	Built-up
Bathymetric contour	CONTOUR (BATHYMETRIC)	Topo-bathy only
Battle trench	EMBANKMENT	Built-up
Beach, gravel	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Beacon	TOWER	Built-up
Bench mark	IOWER	Built-up
Boardwalk	BOARDWALK	Built-up
Boat ramp	LAUNCHING RAMP	Built-up
Boundary	BOUNDARY LINE	Boundaries
Boundary monument	BOUNDARY POINT	Boundaries
boundary monumente	POINT MONUMENT	Boundaries
Breakwater	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Breastworks	EMBANKMENT	Built-up
Bridge	BRIDGE	Transportation, Hydrography
Building	BUILDING	Built-up
Built-up area	BUILT-UP AREA	Built-up
Cableway	CABLEWAY	Built-up
Campground	CAMPGROUND	Built-up
Campsite	CAMPGROUND	Built-up
Canal	CANAL/DITCH	Hydrography
Canal lock	GATE	Hydrography
Carline	RAILWAY	Transportation
Carolina bay	BASIN	Named Landforms
Causeway	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Cave entrance	CAVE ENTRANCE	Named Landforms
Cemetery	CEMETERY	Built-up
Channel	LANE	Transportation
Cliff dwelling	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/RUIN	Built-up
Cog railway	RAILWAY	Transportation
Coke ovens	KILN	Built-up
		-

Dart & Inday Entry	DIC-E Fosturo	DIC-E Thoma
Part 5 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
College	BUILDING	Built-up
COTTERE	INSTITUTIONAL SITE	Built-up Built-up
Compressor station	PIPELINE REGULATION STA.	Built-up
Continental Divide	DIVIDE	Named Landforms
Contour	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Control point	CONTOOR	пурводгариу
Conveyor	CONVEYOR	Built-up
Coral reef	REEF	Hypsography
Corral	HOLDING PEN	Built-up
Cranberry bog	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Crevasse field	CREVASSE FIELD	Hydrography
Cul-de-sac	CUL DE SAC	
cui-de-sac		Transportation
Cut	ROAD	Transportation
Cut	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Dam Dike	DAM/WEIR	Hydrography Built-up
Ditch	EMBANKMENT	-
Diversion dam	CANAL/DITCH	Hydrography
	DAM/WEIR	Hydrography
Donation land claim	PLSS AREA	PLSS
Drawbridge Drive-in theater	DRAW SPAN	Transportation
Drive-in theater	OUTDOOR THEATER	Built-up
	DRIVE-IN THEATER SCREEN	Built-up
Dry lake or pond	PLAYA	Hydrography
	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Drydock	DRYDOCK	Built-up
Duck pond	INUNDATION AREA	Hydrography
Dune area	DUNES	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Evaporator	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Feedlot	HOLDING PEN	Built-up
Fence line	FENCE LINE	Built-up
Ferry	LANE	Transportation
Field line	FENCE LINE	Built-up
Fish hatchery	AQUACULTURE SITE	Built-up
Fish ladder	FISH LADDER	Hydrography
Flat	PLAYA	Hydrography
	FORESHORE	Hydrography
Floodgate	GATE	Hydrography
Flume	FLUME	Hydrography
Footbridge	BRIDGE	Transportation
Ford	FORD	Transportation
Foreshore flat	FORESHORE	Hydrography
Found closing corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Found section corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS

Part	5	Index	То	DLG-F	Feature
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Part 5 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Fumarole	FUMAROLE	Hydrography
Gaging station	GAGING STATION	Hydrography
Geyser	GEYSER	Hydrography
Glacial moraine	MORAINE	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Glacier	ICE MASS	Hydrography
Grave	CEMETERY	Built-up
Gravel beach	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Helipad	AIRCRAFT FACILITY	Transportation
neripad	HELIPAD	Transportation
Highway	ROAD	Transportation
Holiday area	Rond	Transportación
Homestead monument	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Horiz Control Sta.	Sorver conner	1 100
House of worship	BUILDING	Built-up
Inadequate survey area	DOIDDING	Duite up
Incline railway	RAILWAY	Transportation
Intertidal zone	FORESHORE	Hydrography
Jetty	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Lake	LAKE/POND	Hydrography
Land grant line	LAND GRANT	PLSS
Hand grane rine	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
Land grant monument	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Harra grane monument	POINT MONUMENT	PLSS
Land subj inundation	INUNDATION AREA	Hydrography
Landing strip	RUNWAY/APRON/TAXIWAY	Transportation
Landmark object	see specific feature	ii and por eactor
Lava	INCLINE/FLOW	Named Landforms
	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Levee	EMBANKMENT	Built-up
Located object	see specific feature	Darre ap
Location monument	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
	POINT MONUMENT	PLSS
Mangrove	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover
	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography
Marsh	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography
Meander Corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Mine		
dump	DISPOSAL SITE	Built-up
entrance	MINE ENTRANCE	Built-up
open pit	MINE	Built-up
shaft	MINE ENTRANCE	Built-up
strip	MINE	Built-up
Mineral monument	SURVEY POINT	PLSS

Part 5 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Tare 5 mack mery		
	POINT MONUMENT	PLSS
Mining claim	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
	SPECIAL SURVEY AREA	PLSS
Monorail	MONORAIL	Transportation
Mud flat	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Mud pot	MUD POT	Hydrography
Nonearthen shore	NONEARTHEN SHORE	Hydrography
Oil sump	RESERVOIR	Built-up
Open pit mine	MINE	Built-up
Orchard	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Overpass	UNDERPASS	Transportation
Penstock	PIPELINE	Built-up
Permanent snowfield	ICE MASS	Hydrography
Picnic area	PARK	Built-up
	REST SITE	Transportation
Pier	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Pipeline	PIPELINE	Hydrography, Built-up
Pit	MINE	Built-up
Platform	OFFSHORE PLATFORM	Built-up
Pond	LAKE/POND	Hydrography
Power substation	SUBSTATION	Built-up
Power transmission line	TRANSMISSION LINE	Built-up
Prospect	PROSPECT	Built-up
Pulloff area	REST SITE	Transportation
	ROAD	Transportation
Pumping station	PIPELINE REGULATION STA	Built-up
Quarry	MINE	Built-up
Racetrack	RACETRACK	Built-up
Raceway	RACETRACK	Built-up
Railroad	RAILWAY	Transportation
Railroad cut	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Railway	RAILWAY	Transportation
Ramp, boat or seaplane		
Range line	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
Rapids	RAPIDS	Hydrography
Recreational slide	RECREATIONAL SLIDE	Built-up
Redoubt	EMBANKMENT	Built-up
Reef	REEF	Hydrography
Reference monument	BOUNDARY POINT	PLSS
Reservoir	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Rest Area	REST SITE	Transportation
River mileage marker	MILE MARKER	Hydrography
Road	ROAD	Transportation

Part 5 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Road cut	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Roadside park	REST SITE	Transportation
Rock	ROCK	Hydrography
Rocks, group of	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
Roundhouse	BUILDING	Built-up
Ruins	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/RUINS	Built-up
Runways	RUNWAY/APRON/TAXIWAY	Transportation
Sand	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Sand Dunes	DUNES	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Sand in open water	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
School	BUILDING	Built-up
	INSTITUTIONAL SITE	Built-up
Scrub	SHRUBLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Seaplane Landing Area	LANE	Transportation
Seaplane ramp	LAUNCHING RAMP	Built-up
Seawall	WALL	Built-up
Section line	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
Seep	SPRING/SEEP	Hydrography
Service area	REST SITE	Transportation
Sewage disposal plant	SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT	Built-up
	RESERVOIR	Built-up
Sewerline, submerged	PIPELINE	Built-up
Shoal	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
	BAR	Named Landforms
Shoreline	SHORELINE	Hydrography
Siphon	PIPELINE	Hydrography
Ski lift	CABLEWAY	Built-up
Sludge pit	RESERVOIR	Built-up
Sluice gate	GATE	Hydrography
Snowfield, permanent	ICE MASS	Hydrography
Snowshed	BUILDING	Built-up
Sounding datum line	Sounding Datum Line	Hydrography
Special survey mon.	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Spillway	SPILLWAY	Hydrography
Spoil area	SPECIAL USE ZONE	Hydrography
- Spoil bank	EMBANKMENT	Built-up
Spot elevation	SPOT ELEVATION	Hypsography
Spring	SPRING/SEEP	Hydrography
Stockyard	HOLDING PEN	Built-up
Stream	STREAM/RIVER	Hydrography
Swamp	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography
Swimming pool	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Tailings	DISPOSAL SITE	Built-up

DISPOSAL SITE

#### Part 5 Index To DLG-F Feature

Tailings

Built-up

Part 5 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Toilings pond	RESERVOIR	II.duoguophi
Tailings pond Tank	TANK	Hydrography
		Built-up
Taxiway Taking	RUNWAY/APRON/TAXIWAY	Transportation
Telephone line	TRANSMISSION LINE	Built-up
Tennessee Valley Divide		Named Landforms
Tide Station	GAGING STATION	Hydrography
Tidegate	GATE	Hydrography
Tollgate	GATE	Transportation
Township line	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
Tract	PLSS AREA	PLSS
Traffic circle	ROAD	Transportation
Trail	TRAIL	Transportation
Trees, scattered	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover
Tunnel	TUNNEL	Hydrography, Transportation
Turntable	TURNTABLE	Transportation
Underpass	UNDERPASS	Hydrography, Transportation
University	INSTITUTIONAL SITE	Built-up
Valve station	PIPELINE REG. STA.	Built-up
Vert control sta.		
Vineyard	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Wall	WALL	Hydrography, Built-up
Wash	WASH	Hydrography
Water filtration plant	FILTRATION PLANT	Built-up
	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Waterfall	WATERFALL	Hydrography
Weir	DAM/WEIR	Hydrography
Well	WELL	Hydrography, Built-up
Wharf	WHARF	Built-up
Wind generator	WINDMILL	Built-up
Windmill	WINDMILL	Built-up Built-up
Witness corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Wooded swamp	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography Negotative Surfage Gever
	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover
Woods	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover
Wreck	WRECK	Hydrography
	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
Wreckage, exposed	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography

APPENDIX 1C

Part 6 (Supplementary Publication Symbols) Index to DLG-F Feature

> The following table is provided as an aid in translating the symbol labels listed in the index to Part 6: Supplementary Publication Symbols of <u>Standards for 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-Scale Quadrangle</u> <u>Maps</u> to DLG-F features. This table is only to direct the user to the appropriate feature template and does not imply that the feature indicated is the correct feature in all cases. This table is based on the version of Part 6 that includes Change Notice Number 8.

Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Alkali flat		Nonvog Surface Cover
Aikali liat	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
A guadulat		Hydrography
Aqueduct		Hydrography
A 11 14		Hydrography
Area limits	CABLE/PIPELINE SITE	Built-up
Area to be submerged	AREA TO BE SUBMERGED	Hydrography
Beach, gravel	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
	BEACH	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Bench mark		
Boardwalk	BOARDWALK	Built-up
Borrow pit	MINE	Built-up
Boundary	BOUNDARY LINE	Boundaries
Boundary monument	BOUNDARY POINT	Boundaries
	POINT MONUMENT	Boundaries
with number & elevation	SPOT ELEVATION	Hypsography
Breakwater	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Bridge	BRIDGE	Transportation, Hydrography
Brushwood	Shrubland	Vegetative Surface Cover
Buildings	BUILDING	Built-up
Campground	CAMPGROUND	Built-up
Canal, contouring at	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Carline	RAILWAY	Transportation
Causeway	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Cave	CAVE ENTRANCE	Named Landforms
Cemetery	CEMETERY	Built-up
Channel	LANE	Transportation
Church	BUILDING	Built-up
Clay pit	MINE	Built-up
Cliff dwelling	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/RUIN	Built-up
Closing corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Cloverleaf	ROAD	Transportation
Coke ovens	KILN	Built-up
College	INSTITUTIONAL SITE	Built-up
concge	BUILDING	Built-up
Conduit, elevated	PIPELINE	Built-up
Contour	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Control points	CONTOOR	1,1200 Graphy
Coral Reef	REEF	Hydrography
Cranberry bog	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Crevasses, glacial	CREVASSE FIELD	Hydrography
Cievasses, giaciai Cut	CONTOUR	Hypsography
Cui	CONTOOR	τιγροσμαριτγ

Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Dam	DAM/WEIR	Hydrography
Danger curve	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
Dead end road	not collected	
Depth curve	DEPTH CURVE	Hydrography
Destination arrow		
Direction arrow		
Disappearing stream	SINK/RISE	Hydrography
Ditch	CANAL/DITCH	Hydrography
Dolphin	POST	Hydrography
Drawbridge	DRAW SPAN	Transportation
Drive-in theater	OUTDOOR THEATER	Built-up
Drive in medici	DRIVE-IN THEATER SCREEN	Built-up
Dry lake	FLAT	Hydrography
Dry luke	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Dry pond	FLAT	Hydrography
Dry pond	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Drydock	DRYDOCK	Built-up
Dune area	DUNES	Nonveg. Surface Cover
	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Elevations		0
	CONTOUR	Hypsography
	SPOT ELEVATION	Hypsography
water surface	AREA TO BE SUBMERGED	Hydrography
	CANAL/DITCH	Hydrography
	INUNDATION AREA	Hydrography
	lake/pond	Hydrography
	STREAM/RIVER	Hydrography
Exposed Wreck	WRECK	Hydrography
Exposed Wreckage	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
	WRECK	Hydrography
Falls	WATERFALL	Hydrography
Fence line	FENCE LINE	Built-up
Ferry	LANE	Transportation
Filtration plant	FILTRATION PLANT	Built-up
	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Fish hatchery	AQUACULTURE SITE	Built-up
Flat	FLAT	Hydrography
	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
	FORESHORE	Hydrography
Flume	FLUME	Hydrography
Footbridge	BRIDGE	Transportation

Deut Charley, Fastar		
Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Ford	FORD	Transportation
Foreshore flat	FORESHORE	Hydrography
Foul ground	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
Gaging station	GAGING STATION	Hydrography
Gas pipeline	PIPELINE	Built-up
Glacial crevasses	CREVASSE FIELD	Hydrography
Glacial moraine	MORAINE	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Glacier	ICE MASS	Hydrography
Gravel	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Gravel beach	BEACH	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Gluver beden	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Gravel pit	MINE	Built-up
Horiz control stat		built up
Intricate surface area	DISTURBED SURFACE	Built-up
Inundation, land	DISTORDED SORFACE	Duit up
subject to	INUNDATION AREA	Hydrography
Jetty	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Lake	LAKE/POND	Hydrography
dry	FLAT	Hydrography
ary .	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Land grant	LAND GRANT	PLSS
Earlo Stant	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
Land grant monument	POINT MONUMENT	PLSS
Earla Stant monament	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Land subj inundation	INUNDATION AREA	Hydrography
Landmark object	see specific feature	i i yai ogiapity
Lanes, roads	ROAD	Transportation
Levee	EMBANKMENT	Built-up
Located object	see specific feature	
Lock	GATE	Hydrography
Mangrove	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover
	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography
Marsh	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography
submerged	lake/pond	Hydrography
wooded	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover
Masts, exposed	WRECK	Hydrography
	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
Meander Corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Mine		
areal strip	MINE	Built-up
dump	DISPOSAL SITE	Built-up

Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
	DEGTTERRE	
linear strip	MINE	Built-up
open pit	MINE	Built-up
shaft	MINE ENTRANCE	Built-up
tunnel entrance	MINE ENTRANCE	Built-up
Mining claim	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
0	SPECIAL SURVEY AREA	PLSS
Mud	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Oil		0
pipeline	PIPELINE	Built-up
reservoir, open	RESERVOIR	Built-up
sump	RESERVOIR	Built-up
Orchard	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Overpass	UNDERPASS	Transportation
Penstock, underground	PIPELINE	Built-up
Picnic area	PARK	Built-up
	REST SITE	Transportation
Pier	PIER/BREAKWATER/JETTY	Built-up
Pile	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
	POST	Hydrography
Pond	LAKE/POND	Hydrography
dry	FLAT	Hydrography
	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Power trans. line	TRANSMISSION LINE	Built-up
Prospect	PROSPECT	Built-up
Pumping station	PIPELINE REGULATION STA	Built-up
Quarry	MINE	Built-up
Railroad	RAILWAY	Transportation
dismantled	TRAIL	Transportation
siding	RAILWAY	Transportation
station	BUILDING	Built-up
yard	RAILWAY YARD	Transportation
Railway, incline	RAILWAY	Transportation
Range line	SURVEY LINE	PLSS
Rapids	RAPIDS	Hydrography
Reef	REEF	Hydrography
Reference monument	BOUNDARY POINT	Boundaries
Reservoir	RESERVOIR	Built-up, Hydrography
Rice field	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover
Road	ROAD	Transportation
Rock	ROCK	Hydrography
Roundhouse	BUILDING	Built-up
Route markers	ROUTE	Transportation
····· ·		

Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Featu re D	DLG-F Theme
Railway, incline	RAILWAY	Transportation
Range line	SURVEY LINE	PLS S
Rapids	RA PIDS	Hydrography
Reef	REEF	Hydrography
Reference monument	BOUNDA RY POINT	Boundaries
Reservoir	RESERVOIR	Built- up, Hydrography
Road	ROAD	Tran sportation
Rock	ROCK	Hydrography
Roun dh ouse	BUILDING	Built- up
Route markers	ROUTE	Tran sportation
Ruins	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE/RUINS	Built-up
Salt evaporator	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Sand area	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Su rface Cover
	DUNES	Nonveg. Su rface Cover
Sand, in open water	BARREN LAND	Nonveg. Su rface Cover
Sand, shifting	DUNES	Nonveg. Surface Cover
Sand pit, large	MINE	Built-up
School	BUILDING	Built-up
	INSTITUTIONAL SITE	Built-u p
Scrub	SHRUBLAND	Vegetative Surf ace Cover
Seawall	WALL	Built-up
Section corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS
Section line	SURVEY LIN E	PLSS
Sewage disposal	RESERVOIR	Hydrography
Sewage disposal plant	SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANT	Built-up
Shoal	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography
	BAR	Named Landforms
Shoreline	SHORELINE	Hydrography
Siphon	PIPELINE	Hydrography
Ski lift	CABLEWAY	Built- up
Sludge pit	RESERVOIR	Built- up
Sluice gate	GATE	Hydrography
Snag	HAZA RD ZONE	Hydrography
Snowfield, permanent	ICE MASS	Hydrography
Snowshed	BUILDING	Built- up
Soundings	SOUNDING	Hypsography
Spoil bank	EMBA NKMENT	Built- up
Spot elevation	SPOT ELEVATION	Hypsography

Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme								
Swamp	SWAMP/MARSH	Hydrography								
submerged	LAKE/POND	Hydrography								
wooded	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover								
Swimming pool, masonry	RESERVOIR	Hydrography								
Tailings	DISPOSAL SITE	Built-up								
Tailings pond	RESERVOIR	Hydrography								
Tanks, gas	ΤΑΝΚ	Built-up								
Tanks, oil	ΤΑΝΚ	Built-up								
Tanks, water	ΤΑΝΚ	Built-up								
Telegraph line	TRANSMISSION LINE	Built-up								
Toll road	ROAD	Transportation								
Tollgate	GATE	Transportation								
Township line	SURVEY LINE	PLSS								
Traffic circle	ROAD	Transportation								
Trails	TRAIL	Transportation								
Tramway	CABLEWAY	Built-up								
	RAILWAY	Transportation								
Transmission line, power	TRANSMISSION LINE	Built-up								
Tunnel	TUNNEL	Hydrography, Transportation								
Turntable, railroad	TURNTABLE	Transportation								
U.S. Mineral monumnt	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS PLSS								
	POINT MONUMENT									
U.S. location monumt	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS								
	POINT MONUMENT	PLSS								
Underpass	UNDERPASS	Transportation								
Urban Area	BUILT-UP AREA	Built-up								
Vert control stat										
Vineyard	CULTIVATED CROPLAND	Vegetative Surface Cover								
Wall	WALL	Built-up								
Wash	WASH	Hydrography								
	STREAM/RIVER	Hydrography								
Water, area	see specific feature									
Water, surface elev	see specific feature	L basha manaka								
Well, water	WELL	Hydrography								
Wells, excluding water	WELL	Built-up Built-up								
Wharf	WELL FIELD WHARF	Built-up								
Windmill	WINDMILL	Built-up								
Witness corner	SURVEY CORNER	PLSS								
Woods	TREES	Vegetative Surface Cover								
Wreck	WRECK	Hydrography								
VVICUN	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography								
		Пусподгарну								

Part 6 Index Entry	DLG-F Feature	DLG-F Theme
Wreckage, exposed	HAZARD ZONE	Hydrography

APPENDIX 1D

DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk

The following table provides a guide to aid in the translation of DLG-F features to DLG-3 codes. This table is intended only to direct the user to the appropriate DLG-3 code and does not imply that the code indicated is the correct code in all cases. The user must rely on the DLG-3 documentation and the feature template to determine the correct feature and its associated DLG-3 code. This table is based on the 7/95 version of Part 3: Attribute Coding of <u>Standards for Digital Line Graphs.</u>

	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code (Hydrography Theme)	e Crosswalk e)
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Ice Mass		Glacier or Permanent Snowfield
Inundation Area	050 0119	
		Inundation Area
Lake/Pond		Lake or Pond
Lock Chamber		Lock Chamber
Mile Marker	055	River Mile Marker
Mud Pot		Geyser
Nonearthen Shore	050 0201	Manmade Shoreline
Pipeline		Penstock
		Siphon
		Aqueduct or Pipeline
Playa		Alkali Flat
		Lake or Pond (dry)
Post		Pile, Dolphin, Stump, or Snag
Rapids		
Reef		Reef
Reservoir		Reservoir
		Covered Reservoir
		Salt Evaporator
		Aquaculture Pond
		Industrial Water Impoundment
		аl Р
		Tailings Pond
		Filtration Pond
		Soda Evaporator
		Swimming Pool

	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code (Hydrography Theme)	de Crosswalk ae)
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Rock Sea/Ocean		Rock Bay, Estuary, Gulf, Ocean, or Sea
Shoreline Bridge	050 0122 050 0203 050 0203 050 0209 050 0605 050 0605	Gut Apparent Shoreline Indefinite Shoreline Low-Water Line Shoreline Right Bank
Sink/Rise Snag/Stump Sounding Datum Line Special Use Zone		Sink Sink Pile, Dolphin, Stump, or Snag Sounding Datum Spoil Area, Dredged Area, or Dump
Special Use Zone Limit Spillway Spring/Seep Stream/River	No code 050 0408 050 0300 050 0413 050 0412 050 0420	Spillway Spring Braided Stream Stream Wash
Submerged Stream Swamp/Marsh Tunnel		Stream (with 050 0612, Submerged or Sunken Marsh, Wetland, Swamp, or Bog Mangrove Area Tunnel
Underpass Wash Water Intake/Outflow Waterfall Well	050 0617 050 0602 050 0420 050 0405 No code 050 0401 050 0302 050 0301	Underpassing Overpassing Wash Riser Water Intake Falls Flowing Well Nonflowing Well

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	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Cod (Transportation The	Code Crosswalk Theme)
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Aircraft Facility Bridge	()	Footbridge On Drawbridge Overpassing, On Bridge On Drawbridge Overpassing, On Bridge
Cul-De-Sac Draw Span	170 0005 170 0007 180 0007	
Ford Gate		Submerged or in Ford Gate Tollgate
Helipad Interchange Lane		Helipad Road Ferry Crossing Railroad Ferry Crossing
Monorail Railway		
Railway Yard Rest Site	180 0209 200 0453	Reilroad Yard Recreation Area, Public Use Area

Road in Service Facility, Rest Area Secondary Route, Class 2, One Way, Frail, Class 5, Four-Wheel Drive Secondary Route, Class 2, Symbol Secondary Route, Class 2, Symbol Secondary Route, Class 2, Symbol Primary Route, Class 1, One-Way, Primary Route, Class 1, Divided Road, Class 3, Symbol Undivided Primary Route, Class 1, Symbol Primary Route, Class 1, Symbol Nonstandard Section of Road Other Than Divided Highway Other Than Divided Highway Divided, Lanes Separated Class 3, Divided Class 3, One Way One Way Divided by Centerline Divided by Centerline Class 3, Symbol Ramp in Interchange Road in Transition Divided Centerline DLG-3 Definition Lanes Separated Lanes Separated **Traffic Circle** Class 4, Road, Class 4 Undivided Undivided DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk Road , Road, Road , Road, (Transportation Theme) DLG-3 Code 0402 0203 0208 0209 0218 0210 0219 0222 0223 0405 0202 0205 0221 0217 0401 0212 170 0204 0201 170 0206 0207 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 DLG-F Feature Road

DLG-F Fe	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk (Transportation Theme)	Crosswalk e)
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Route Runway/Apron/Taxiway	No code 190 0403	Landing Strip, Runway, Apron, Taxiway
Traffic Inspection Facility Trail	170 0404 170 0211 170 0605	Weigh Station Trail Labeled "Old Railroad Grade"
Tunnel		In Tunnel In Tunnel
Tunnel Entrance	170 0002 180 0002	Tunnel Portal Tunnel Portal
Turntable Underpass	180 0401 170 0607 180 0605 170 0602 180 0602	Turntable Underpassing Underpassing Overpassing, On Bridge Overpassing, On Bridge

Indefinite (or Approximate) Boundary Reference Monument for Boundary City State or State Equivalent FIPS Code Code (parameter)
Civil Township, District, Precinct, Private) Private) Incorporated City, Village, Town, Miscellaneous Federal Reservation County or County Equivalent FIPS Miscellaneous State Reservation Large Park (City, County, Park (City, County, Misc. County Reservation National Wilderness Area National Wildlife Area Military Reservation State Wildlife Area Borough, or Hamlet Hawaiian Homestead Indian Reservation Boundary Monument Disputed Boundary DLG-3 Definition Historical Line National Forest Federal Prison National Park State Prison State Forest parameter) Park or Barrio DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk Canada Mexico State Small (Boundaries Theme) DLG-3 Code 090 0150 090 0151 090 0134 0111 0129 0203 0136 0108 0104 0103 0106 0132 0130 0105 0202 0201 0301 0100 0110 0107 0133 0001 0101 090 0197 090 0198 0131 ---0 No code -00 060 060 060 060 060 092 060 060 060 060 060 060 060 060 090 091 Boundary Line or Survey Line Minor Civil Division State/Territory Point Point Monument DLG-F Feature Boundary Line Reservation Reservation Boundary Nation County

DLG-F Feat	Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk (PLSS Theme)	rosswalk
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Land Grant	300 0103 300 0106	Land Grant Overlanning land grants
Point Monument Drincipal Meridian		рирт
Public Land Survey Survey Area		PLSS Area
	300 0108	survey in Ohio
		Private extensions of public land survey
	300 0105	Area of public and private survey
		overlap
	0 01	Donation land claim
	0 01	Tract
Special Survey Area	300 0101	Homestead entry survey
	0 01	U.S. Survey
	0 01	Indian allotment
Survey Corner	00 0	Found PLSS section corner
	00 0	Meander corner
	00 0	Witness corner
	00 0	Witness point
	00 0	Angle point
	00 0	Amended monument
	00 0	Found Quarter-section corner
	00 0	Land Grant or other Special Survey
		Corner
	0	Isolated Found Section Corner
	0	Location or mineral monument
Survey Line	300 0201	Approximate position
	0	Protracted position
	0	Closure line

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	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code (Built-up Theme)	e Crosswalk
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Built-up Area	00	Built-Up Area
Cable/Pipeline Site		Obstruction area in water area
Cableway		Aerial Tramway
		Ski Lift
Campground	200 0449	Campground
		Campsite
Cemetery		Cemetery
Chimney		Burner or stack
Conveyor		Conveyor
Dish	()	
Disposal Site	200 0427	Mine Dump
		Tailings
Disturbed Surface		Intricate Surface Area
Drive-In Theater Screen		Screen (drive-in theater)
Drydock		
Embankment	200 0435	Levee or Dike
	04	Spoil Bank
Exhibition Ground	200 0445	Fairgrounds
Fence Line	02	Fence Line
Filtration Plant	()	
Historical Monument		Historical Marker
Holding Pen		Corral
		Feedlot or Stockyard
Institutional Site		Church Complex
		Experimental Farm
		Health Care Complex
	200 0103	ന്
		_
	200 0101	School Campus

DLG-F Feature (Bu	to DLG-3 Code Lilt-up Theme)	Crosswalk
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Kiln	0	
	200 0211	Coke Ovens
Launch Facility Tonnach Pad		Launch Complex
Launching Ramp	110 COUE 190 0409	Seaplane Ramp
1	04	Boat Ramp
Locale	0	Ahupuaa
Marina	0	Marina
Mine	0	Open Pit Mine
	0	Pit, Unconsolidated Material
	0	Reclaimed Area
	0	Strip Mine
	042	Quarry
Mine Entrance	030	Mine Shaft
		Mine Tunnel Entrance or Cave
Mobile Home Park	010	Mobile Home Park
Offshore Platform	042	Oil or Gas Platform
Outdoor Theater	012	Drive-In Theater
	041	Amphitheater
Park	012	Zoo
	045	Picnic Area
	044	Fairgrounds
Pier/Breakwater/Jetty	046	Breakwater, Jetty, Pier, Dock,
Causeway		or Wharf
Pipeline	0 020	Pipeline
	0 020	Я
Pipeline Regulation Station	050 0404	Station
	0 040	Pumping Station or Compressor
Station		Facility

DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk (Built-up Theme)	DLG-3 Code DLG-3 Definition	No code	No code	200 0304 Prospect	200 0183 Proving Ground	0214 Drag Strip, R	0212 Recre		code	$\circ$		0127	0120		0425		0202	0203 Tele	0203	0466 Bre	or Wha	0 0311	0 0307	200 0424 Well Field	
Featu	DLG-F Feature	Populated Place N			Ground		Recreational Slide	Reservoir	Sewage Disposal Plant		ite			Substation 1	Tank	2	Transmission Line		Wall 2	Wharf 2	Causeway			ld	

	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk (Hypsography Theme)	e Crosswalk e)
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Contour (Land)	020 0200	Contour
	020 0201	Carrying Contour
	020 0202	Supplementary Contour
	020 0209	Obsolete Contour
Depth Curve	020 0206	Depth Curve
Sounding	020 0303	Sounding
Spot Elevation	020 0300	Spot Elevation, Less Than Third
		Order, ground level
	020 0302	Spot Elevation, Less Than Third
		Order, on bridge

DLG-F Featu (Non-Vegeta	DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk (Non-Vegetative Surface Cover Theme)	rosswalk : Theme)
DLG-F Feature	DLG-3 Code	DLG-3 Definition
Barren Land	050 0100 050 0115 050 0420	Alkali flat Flat Wash
	050 0631 050 0631 050 0633 050 0633 050 0634 050 0635 080 0100 080 0101	Boulder Sand Gravel Rock (flat or reef) Mud Shell Coral Gravel Moraine Gravel Area
		ballu Alea Lava
Beach Dunes Moraine	080 0101 080 0102 080 0102 080 0100	Gravel Area Sand Area Sand Area Glacial Moraine

DLG-F Feature to DLG-3 Code Crosswalk (Vegetative Surface Cover Theme)	DLG-3 Code DLG-3 Definition	070       0103       Orchard or Plantation         070       0104       Vineyard         050       0114       Cranberry Bog         070       0102       Scrub         no       code       Scrub         070       0105       Scattered Trees         070       0101       Woods or Brushwood         050       0112       Mangrove
DLG-F Featu (Vegetati	DLG-F Feature	Cultivated Cropland Shrubland Tree Trees

> APPENDIX 1E DLG-3 Codes to DLG Feature Crosswalk

The following table is provided as an aid in the translating DLG-3 attribute codes to DLG-F features. This table is intended only to direct the user to the appropriate feature template and does not imply that the feature indicated is the correct feature in all cases. The user must rely on the DLG-3 documentation and the feature template to determine the correct feature and its associated DLG-3 code. Generally, descriptive and parameter codes are not presented in this table. Only those descriptive or parameter codes that equate to a DLG-F feature are listed. Codes that are valid only for USGS/FS Single-Edition products also do not appear. This table is based on the 7/95 version of Part 3: Attribute Coding of Standards for Digital Line Graphs.

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
020 0200	Contour (Land)
020 0201	Contour (Land)
020 0202	Contour (Land)
020 0205	Contour (Bathymetric)
020 0206	Depth Curve
020 0207	Divide
020 0209	Contour (Land)
020 0210	Contour (Bathymetric)
020 0300	Spot Elevation
020 0302	Spot Elevation
020 0303	Sounding

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Hypsography - Major Code 020)

-	DLG-3 Code	DLG-F FEATURE	
-			
	050 0003 050 0100	Sink/Rise	
	050 0100	Playa, Barren Land Reservoir	
	050 0101	Reservoir	
	050 0102	Ice Mass	
	050 0103	Reservoir	
	050 0105	Inundation Area	
	050 0106	Reservoir	
	050 0107	Reservoir	
	050 0108	Area to be Submerged	
	050 0109	Reservoir	
	050 0110	Reservoir	
<u> </u>	050 0111	Swamp/Marsh	
	050 0112	Trees	
	050 0114	Cultivated Cropland	•
•	050 0115	Foreshore, Barren Land	
	050 0116	Bay/Inlet, Sea/Ocean, Estuary	
	050 0117	Hazard Zone	
	050 0118	Reservoir	
	050 0119	Inundation Area	
→	050 0121	Cable/Pipeline Site	
	050 0122	Bay/Inlet, Estuary, Lake/Pond,	
		Sea/Ocean, Stream/River	
	050 0123	Drydock	+
	050 0124	Reservoir	
	050 0125	Hazard Zone	
	050 0126	Hazard Zone	
	050 0200	Shoreline Non Borthon Chang	
	050 0201	Non-Earthen Shore Shoreline	
	050 0203 050 0205	Basin	
	050 0205	Hazard Zone	
	050 0200	Shoreline	
	050 0208	Sounding Datum Line	
	050 0209	Shoreline	
	050 0210	Lane	
	050 0300	Spring/Seep	
	050 0301	Well	
	050 0302	Well	
	050 0303	Water Intake/Outflow	
	050 0304	Geyser, Mud Pot, or Fumarole	
	050 0305	Windmill	
	050 0400	Rapids	
	050 0401	Waterfall	
	050 0403	Gaging Station	
	050 0404	Pipeline Regulation Station	
	050 0405	Water Intake/Outflow	

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Hydrography - Major Code 050)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
050 0406	Dam/Weir
050 0407	Lock Chamber
050 0408	Spillway
050 0409	Gate
050 0410	Rock, Hazard Zone
050 0411	Crevasse Field
050 0412	Stream/River, Submerged Stream
050 0413	Area of Complex Channels
050 0414	Canal/Ditch
050 0415	Pipeline, Canal/Ditch
050 0416	Flume
050 0417	Pipeline
050 0418	Pipeline
050 0419	Lane
050 0420	Wash, Stream/River, Barren Land
050 0421	Lake/Pond, Playa
050 0422	Reef
050 0423	Barren Land
050 0424	Special Use Zone
050 0425	Fish Ladder
050 0426	No F Feature
050 0602	Underpass
050 0603	Bridge
050 0604	Tunnel
050 0605	Shoreline
050 0606	Shoreline
050 0617	Underpass
055	Mile Marker
050 0630	Barren Land
050 0631	Barren Land
050 0632	Barren Land
050 0633	Barren Land
050 0634	Barren Land
050 0635	Barren Land
050 0636	Barren Land

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Hydrography - Major Code 050)

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Vegetative Surface Cover - Major Code 070)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
070 0101	Trees
070 0102	Shrubland
070 0103	Cultivated Cropland
070 0104	Cultivated Cropland
070 0105	Trees

> DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Non-Vegetative Surface Cover - Major Code 080)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature	
080 0100 080 0101 080 0102 080 0104	Moraine, Barren Land Beach, Barren Land Beach, Barren Land Barren Land	

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
090 0001	Boundary Point
090 0100	Minor Civil Division
090 0101	City
090 0103	Reservation
090 0104	Reservation
090 0105	Reservation, Aquaculture Site
090 0106	Reservation
090 0107	Reservation
090 0108	Reservation
090 0110	Reservation
090 0111	Reservation
090 0129	Reservation
090 0130	Reservation
090 0131	Reservation, Aquaculture Site
090 0132	Reservation
090 0133	Reservation
090 0134	Reservation
090 0135	Locale
090 0136	Reservation
090 0150	Park, Reservation
090 0151	Park, Reservation
090 0197	Nation
090 0198	Nation
090 0199	No E Feature
090 0201	Boundary Line
090 0202	Boundary Line
090 0203	Boundary Line, Survey Line
090 0301	Boundary Point
091	State/Territory
092	County

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Boundaries - Major Code 090)

170       0001       No F Feature         170       0004       Gate         170       0005       Cul-De-Sac         170       0007       Draw Span         170       0201       Road         170       0202       Road         170       0203       Road         170       0204       Road         170       0205       Road         170       0206       Road         170       0207       Road         170       0208       Road         170       0209       Road         170       0210       Road         170       0210       Road         170       0210       Road         170       0211       Trail         170       0212       Road         170       0213       Bridge         170       0214       Lane         170       0219       Road         170       0211       Road         170       0212       Road         170       0213       Bridge         170       0214       Lane         170       0219       Ro	DLG-	-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
	170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	0001 0002 0004 0005 0007 0201 0202 0203 0204 0205 0206 0207 0208 0209 0210 0211 0212 0213 0214 0217 0218 0219 0221 0223 0224 0219 0221 0223 0222 0401 0402 0403 0404 0405 0601 0602 0605	No F Feature Tunnel, Tunnel Entrance Gate Cul-De-Sac Draw Span Road Road Road Road Road Road Road Road

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Roads and Trails - Major Code 170)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
180 0001	No F Feature
180 0002	Tunnel, Tunnel Entrance
180 0007	Draw Span
180 0201	Railway
180 0202	Railway, Road
180 0204	Railway
180 0205	Railway, Cableway
180 0207	Lane
180 0208	Railway
180 0209	Railway Yard
180 0400	Building
180 0401	Turntable
180 0402	Building
180 0601	Tunnel
180 0602	Underpass
180 0605	Underpass
180 0611	Bridge

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Railroads - Major Code 180)

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Pipelines, Transmission Lines, and Miscellaneous Transportation Features - Major Code 190)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
190 0201	Pipeline
190 0202	Transmission Line
190 0203	Transmission Line
190 0207	Cableway
190 0208	Monorail
190 0209	Cableway
190 0400	Building
190 0401	Substation, Building
190 0402	Building
190 0403	Runway/Apron/Taxiway
190 0404	Helipad
190 0405	Launch Facility
190 0406	Pipeline Regulation Station
190 0408	Building
190 0409	Launching Ramp
190 0410	Lane

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F FEATURE
200 0100	Institutional Site
200 0101	Institutional Site
200 0102	Institutional Site
200 0103	Institutional Site
200 0104	Institutional Site
200 0105	Mobile Home Park
200 0120	Sports Site
200 0122	Athletic Field
200 0123	Sports Site
200 0124	Shopping Center, Building
200 0125	Park
200 0126	Outdoor Theater
200 0127	Sports Site
200 0140	Marina
200 0150	Built-up Area
200 0162	No DLG-F equivalent
200 0163	Disposal Site
200 0164	Disturbed Surface
200 0165	Reservoir
200 0181	Holding Pen
200 0182	Institutional Site
200 0183	Proving Ground
200 0184	Sports Site
200 0200	Conveyor
200 0201	Boardwalk
200 0202	Wall
200 0203	Wall
200 0206	Fence Line
200 0209	Pipeline
200 0211	Kiln
200 0212	Recreational Slide
200 0213	Drive-In Theater Screen
200 0214	Racetrack
200 0301	Historical Monument
200 0302	Mine Entrance, Cave Entrance
200 0303	Mine Entrance
200 0304	Prospect
200 0305	Tower
200 0306	Chimney
200 0307	Well
200 0308	Archeological Site/Ruin
200 0310	Kiln
200 0311	Well
200 0314	Tank
200 0316	Campground
200 0317	Windmill
200 0400	Building
200 0402	Building
200 0403	Building
200 0404	Building
200 0405	Building

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Hydrography - Major Code 200)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	DLG-F Feature Building Building Building Outdoor Theater Building Building Building Building Building Building Building Building Building Building Building Well Field Tank Offshore Platform Disposal Site Mine Mine Mine
200 0428 200 0429 200 0430	Mine Mine Mine
200 0458 200 0459 200 0460 200 0461 200 0462 200 0465 200 0466 200 0467 200 0468	Building Building Building Building Post, Snag/Stump, Hazard Zone Pier/Breakwater/Jetty, Wharf Wreck, Hazard Zone Wreck, Hazard Zone

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Manmade Features - Major Code 200)

DLG-3 Code	DLG-F Feature
300 0001	Survey Corner
300 0004	Survey Corner
300 0007	Survey Corner
300 0008	Survey Corner
300 0009	Survey Corner
300 0010	Survey Corner
300 0012	Survey Corner
300 0014	Survey Corner
300 0101	Special Survey Area
300 0102	Special Survey Area
300 0103	Land Grant
300 0104	Public Land Survey System Area
300 0105	Public Land Survey System Area
300 0106	Land Grant
300 0108	Public Land Survey System Area
300 0110	Public Land Survey System Area
300 0111	Special Survey Area
300 0112	Special Survey Area
300 0113	Special Survey Area
300 0114	No F Feature
300 0198	No F Feature
300 0201	Survey Line
300 0202	Survey Line
300 0203	Survey Line
300 0300	Survey Corner
300 0301	Survey Corner

DLG-3 Codes to DLG-F Feature Crosswalk (Public Land Survey System - Major Code 300)