



Working with ArcGIS Pro Layouts

Micah Cutler & Garrett Byrd

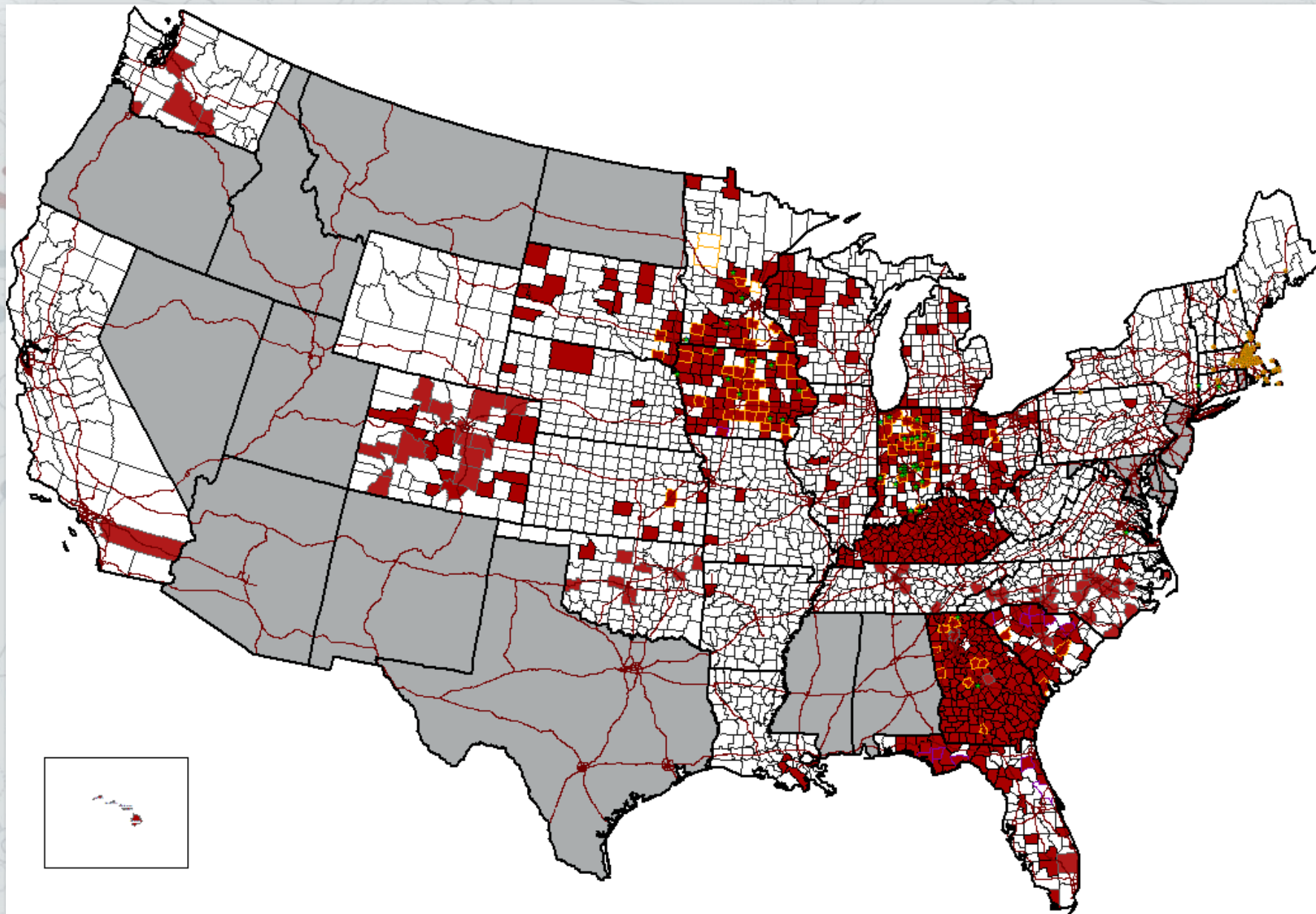
Schneider Geospatial

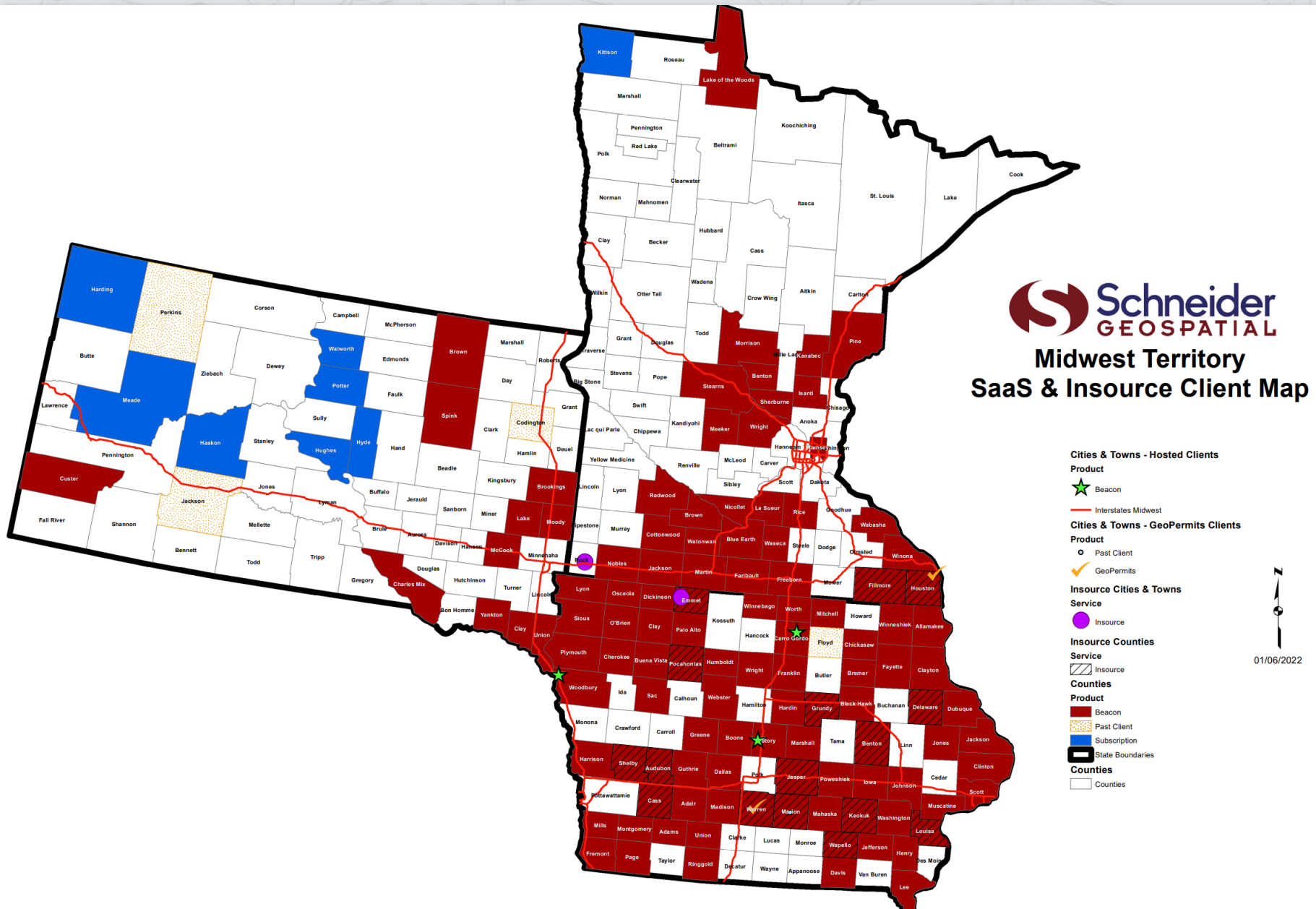
Who is Schneider Geospatial?

A technology leader and one of the largest providers of GovTech geospatial solutions in the US, Schneider Geospatial provides innovative, industry-leading solutions to help organizations get the most from their limited resources.

- Headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana
- Iowa office in Ankeny, Iowa







Who are we?

- Micah and Garrett are part of the **Staff Augmentation Team**
 - GIS services for public and private organizations
 - Provide data maintenance, map creation, desktop and ArcGIS Online support, enterprise support, organization coordination and guidance, supplement existing GIS staff and workflows.... Whatever is needed!

How it feels to have a conversation when everyone knows what GIS stands for



Topics

- New layouts
- What to include
- Adding new elements
- Disclaimers
- Working with maps
- Legends
- Additional map frames (insets)
- Map series
- Dynamic Text
- Sharing/Printing/Exporting

The Basics

T - Title

A - Author

L - Legend

D - Date

O - Orientation

G - Grid

S - Scale

- This acronym will help you remember what elements to include on a map.
- Source: South Carolina Geographic Alliance

TALDOGS

T = TITLE

- On a cadastral (property) or road map, it is most likely the name of the county or area.
 - Franklin County, Iowa
- On a thematic map, such as house values, it should include the name of the area and the main subject of the map.
 - Eagle Ridge Subdivision

2009 Parcel Land Values

TALDOGS

A = AUTHOR

- The organization or person who made the map.
- This also includes the source of the data if it is different than the person/organization who created it.

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Property values compiled by the Hardin County Assessor's Office.

TALDOGS

L = LEGEND



- Explains the symbols used on the map.
- Clear and easily readable.
- Symbols should try and be the same size as they are on the map.
- May or may not use word – LEGEND

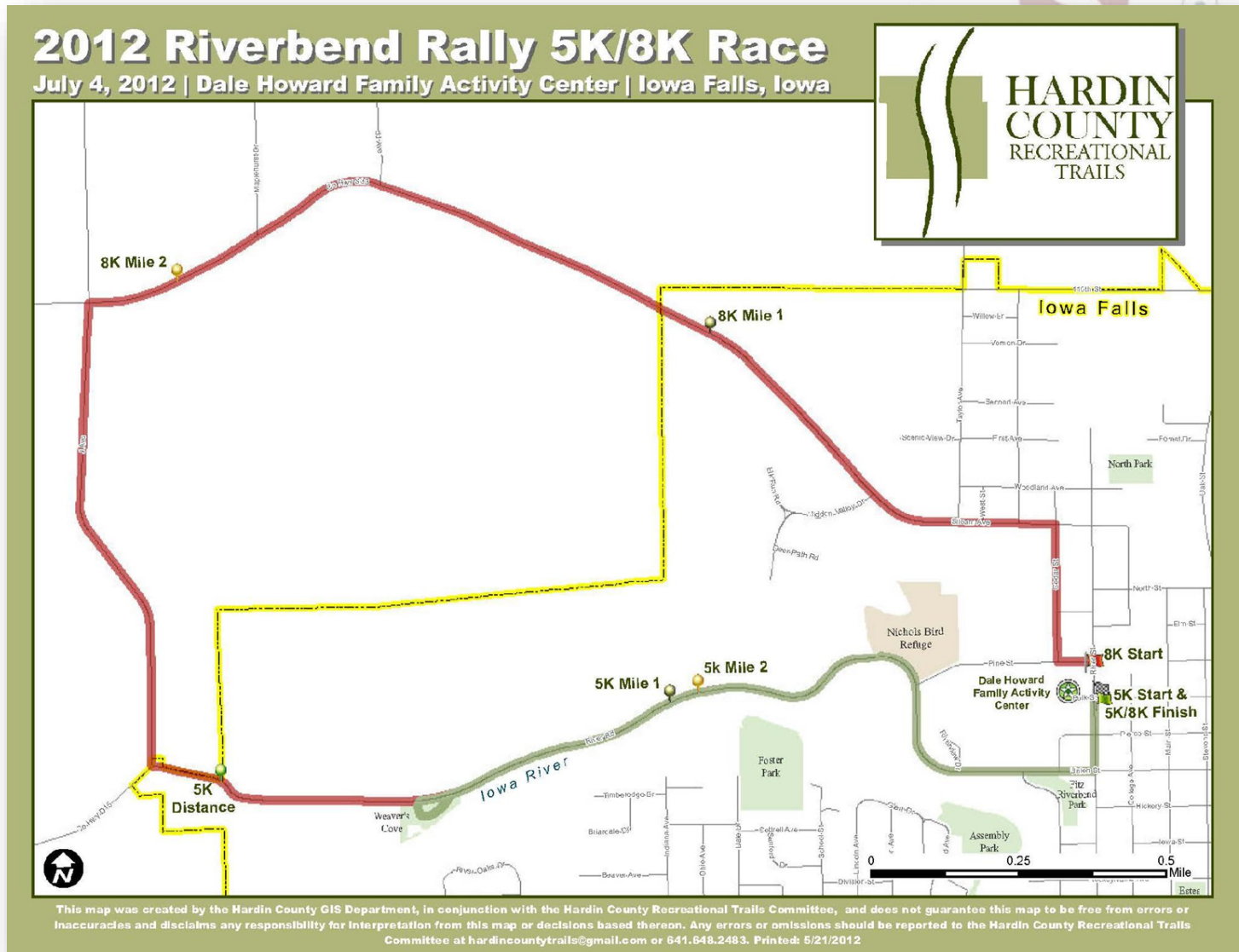
TALDOGS

L = LEGEND

- Don't always need a legend – some symbols are self-evident.
- Especially true if common symbols are used such as blue lines or polygons for water.
- Make sure there is proper labeling.

Map Legend	
Transportation	
	Limited Access Hwy
	Multi-lane Divided Road
	Private Road
	Residential Street
	On-ramp
	Railroad Track
	Airport
	Interstate Route
	U.S. Route
	State/Provincial Route
	County or Other Route
Political Features	
	State/Provincial/International Boundary
	Capital City
	Larger City
	Smaller City/Town/Neighborhood
	Urban Area
	Rural Area
	Body of Water
	Recreational Area/Park
Places of Interest	
	Golf Course
	Sporting Venue
	Shopping Center
	Hospital
	Government/Military/Education Facility

TALDOGS
L = LEGEND



TALDOGS

D = DATE

- Always include when the map was created or the date of the original data.
- Use Dynamic Text option for inserting date to update automatically.
- I include a printed date and the date of the aerial photography, if it appears on the map.

Printed: 8 JUNE 2004

- Examples:

Digital Orthophotography flown on May 4, 2009.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All data posted is certified as of January 1, 2003

TALDOGS

O = ORIENTATION



- Generally, maps are drawn with North towards the top of the map and South towards the bottom.
- Very localized maps such as those for shopping malls or parks are often oriented around the main point of entry.
- Include a north arrow, even if it seems obvious – *there are a lot of poor map readers out there!*

TALDOGS

O = ORIENTATION



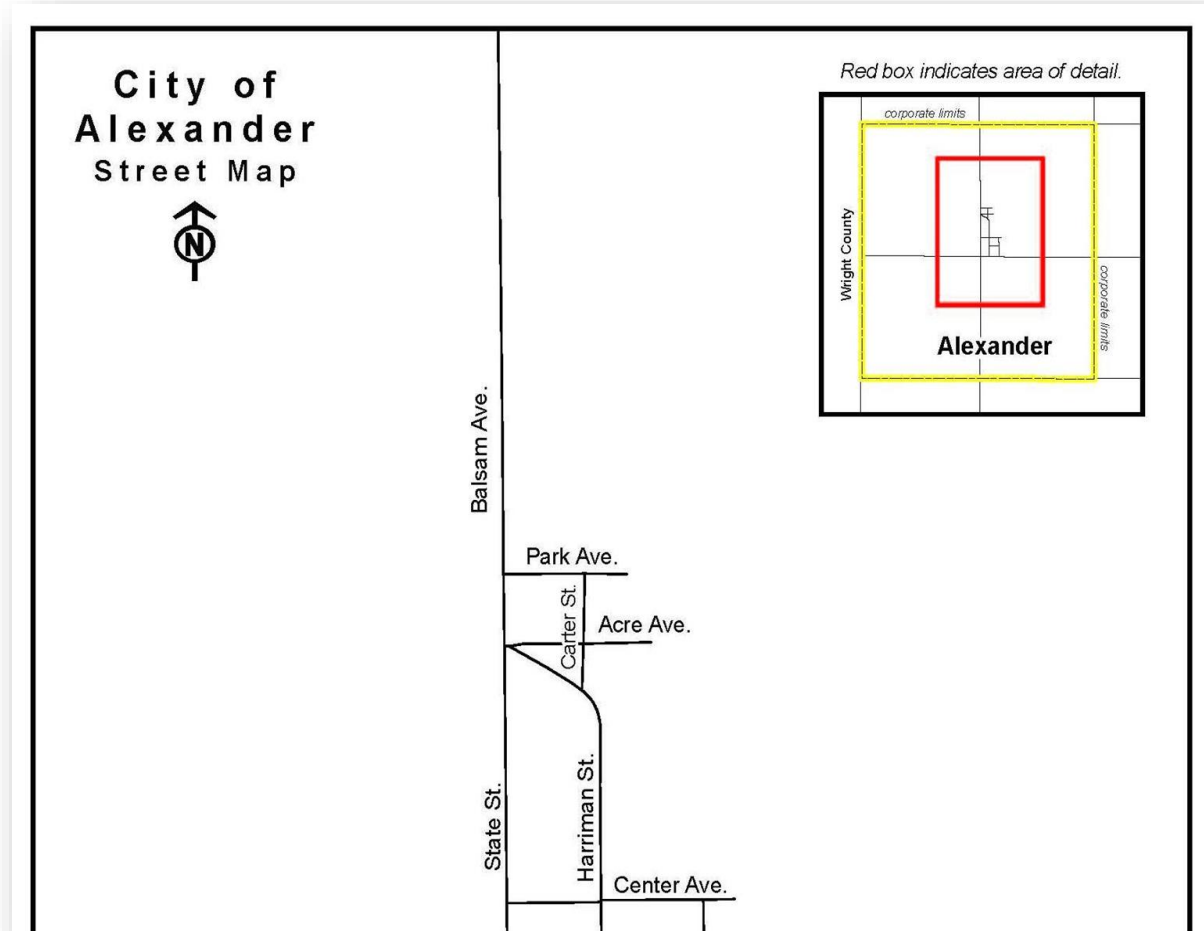
TALDOGS

G = GRID

- This is the most difficult at the local level.
- Includes latitude/longitude; A-1, B-3 type grid, etc.
- *My personal opinion:* the township and range/section boundaries provide a location grid.
- Many software programs will automatically put on a latitude/longitude grid.
- A “location map” (overview map) also works well.

TALDOGS


G = GRID



TALDOGS

S = SCALE

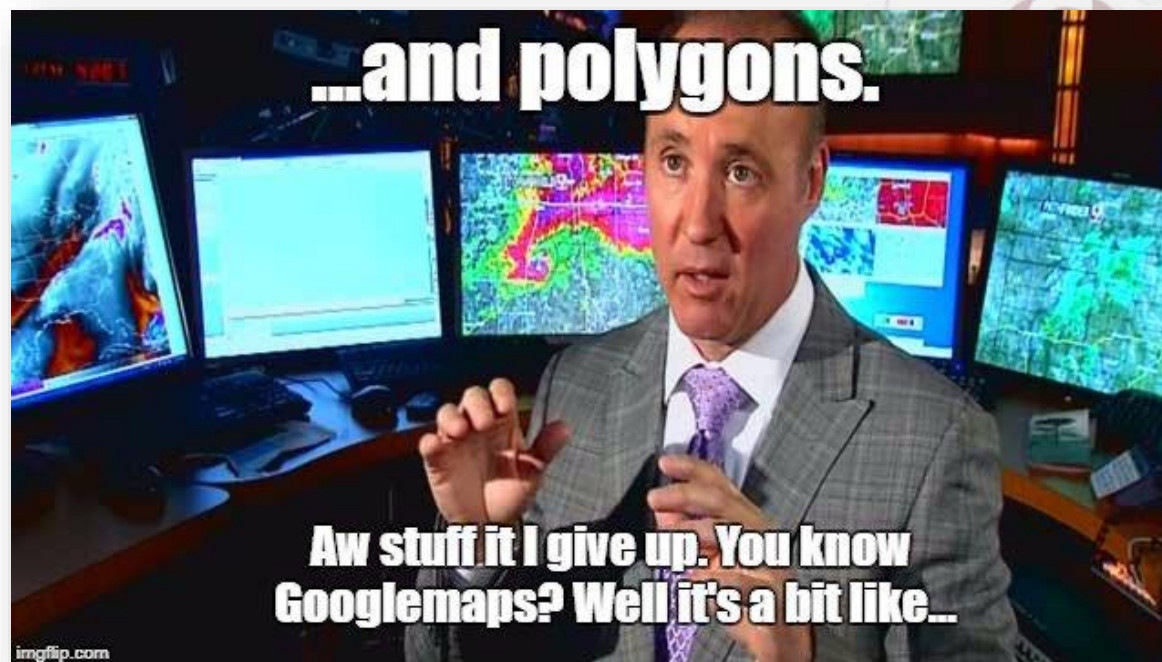
- A map's scale is a ratio that relates a unit of measure on a map to some number of the same units of measure on the earth's surface.
 - Example: 1:25,000 means that 1 foot on the map represents 25,000 feet on Earth.

Graphic scale	
Word statement	1 inch equals 500 feet
Representative fraction	1:6,000

Demo



Thank you!



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