

SEQS – DATESTRA

Database of Terrestrial European Stratigraphy

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SEQS-DATESTRA

A Database of Terrestrial European Stratigraphy

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GUIDELINES FOR THE DATESTRA DATABASE FROM STORYMAPS

<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=e87bdb952a854f0f8928ac8d0bc045a3>

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1. DATESTRA MAP

1.1. Layout overview

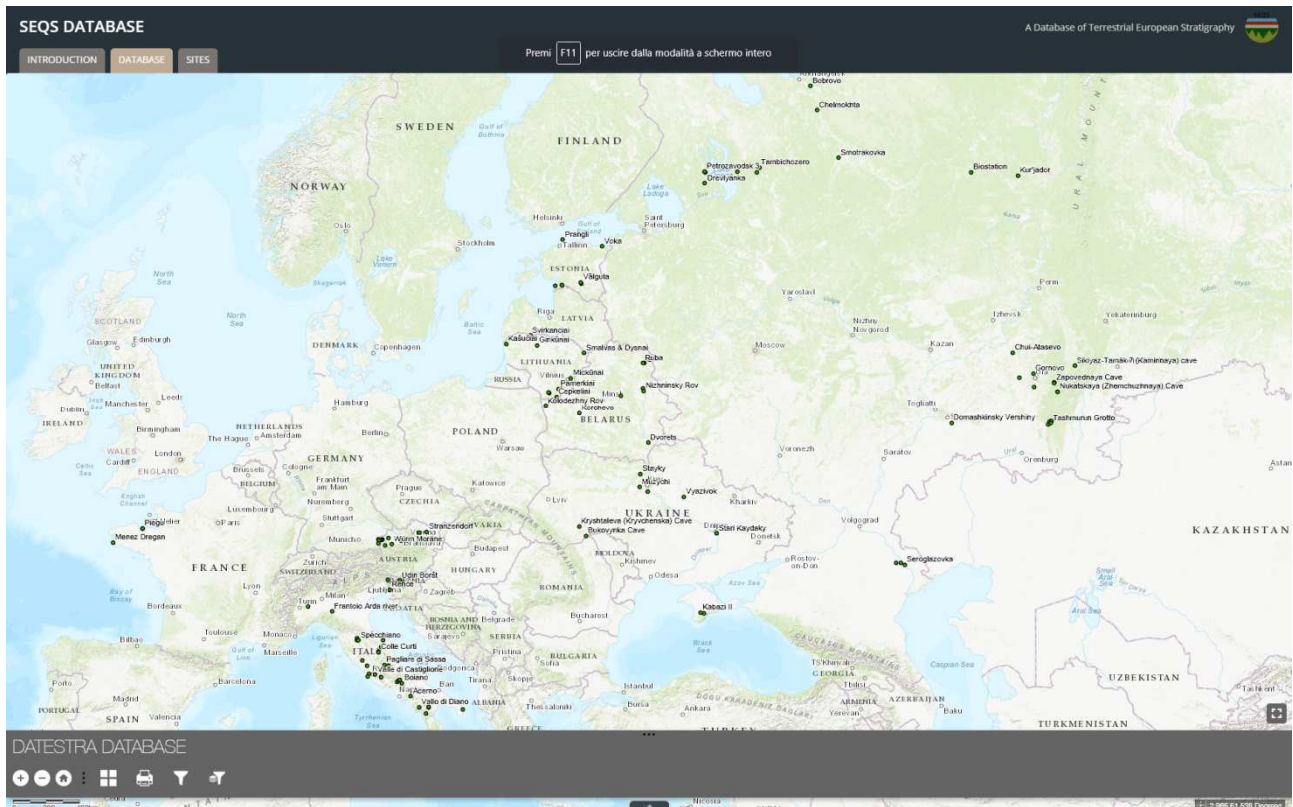


Fig. 1. Layout of Datestra Database in SEQS-DATESTRA Storymaps.



Fig. 2. Buttons for Zoom in , Zoom out, Home and Basemap Gallery.



Fig. 3. Buttons for Print, Filter and Filter Group (for Filter and Filter Group see.... For further details)

1.2. Widgets

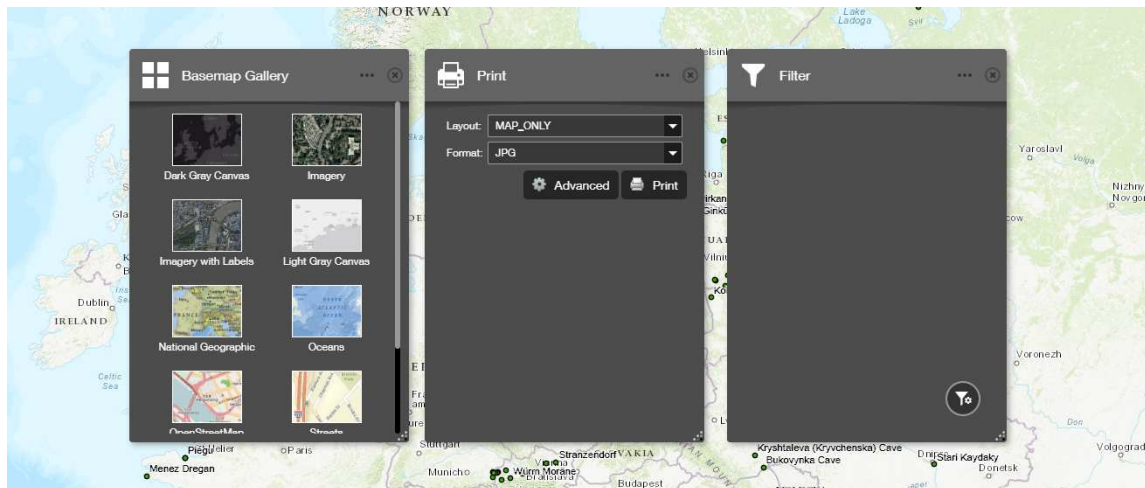


Fig. 4. **Widgets of Basemap Gallery, Print and Filter.** The widgets can be moved around the page. Click “x” to close the flag or “...” to reduce it to icon.

1.3. Basemap Gallery Widget

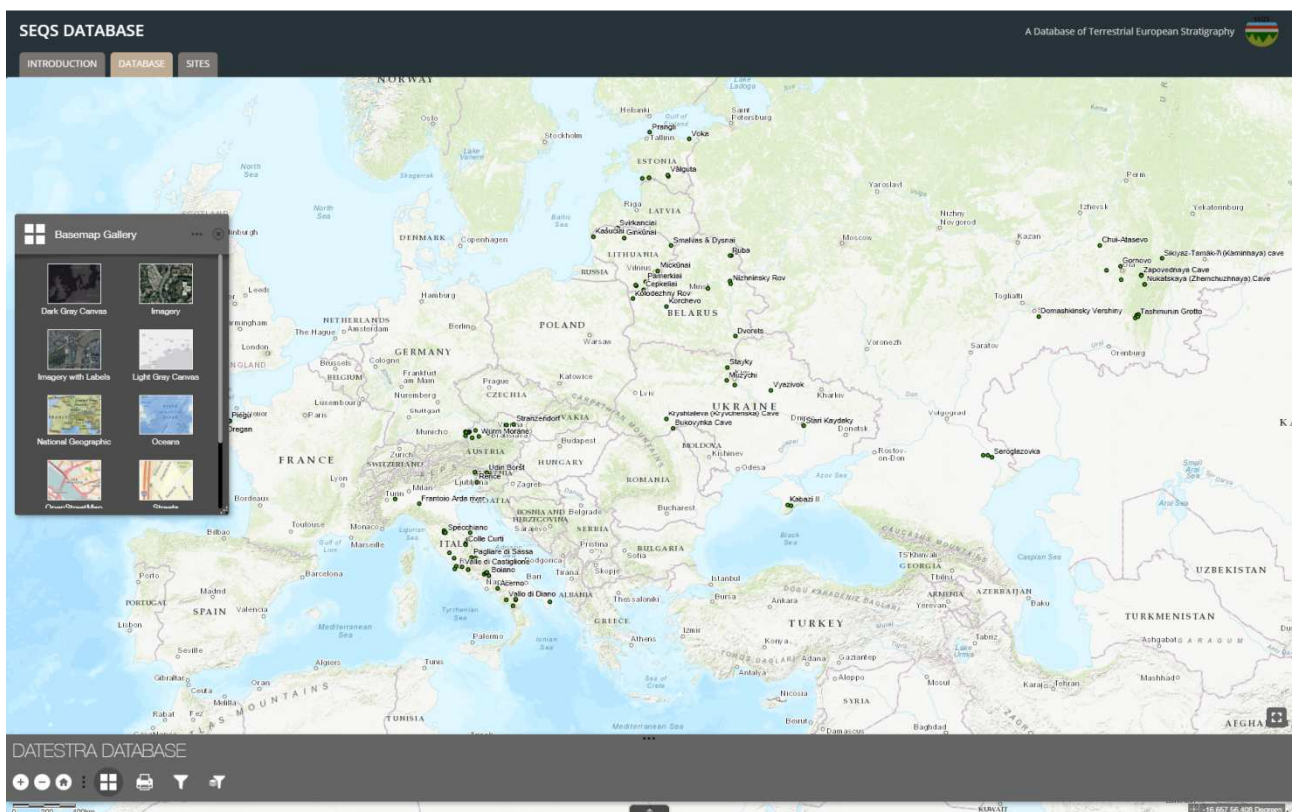


Fig. 5. **Basemap Gallery widget.** This option allows to choose different kind of basemaps.

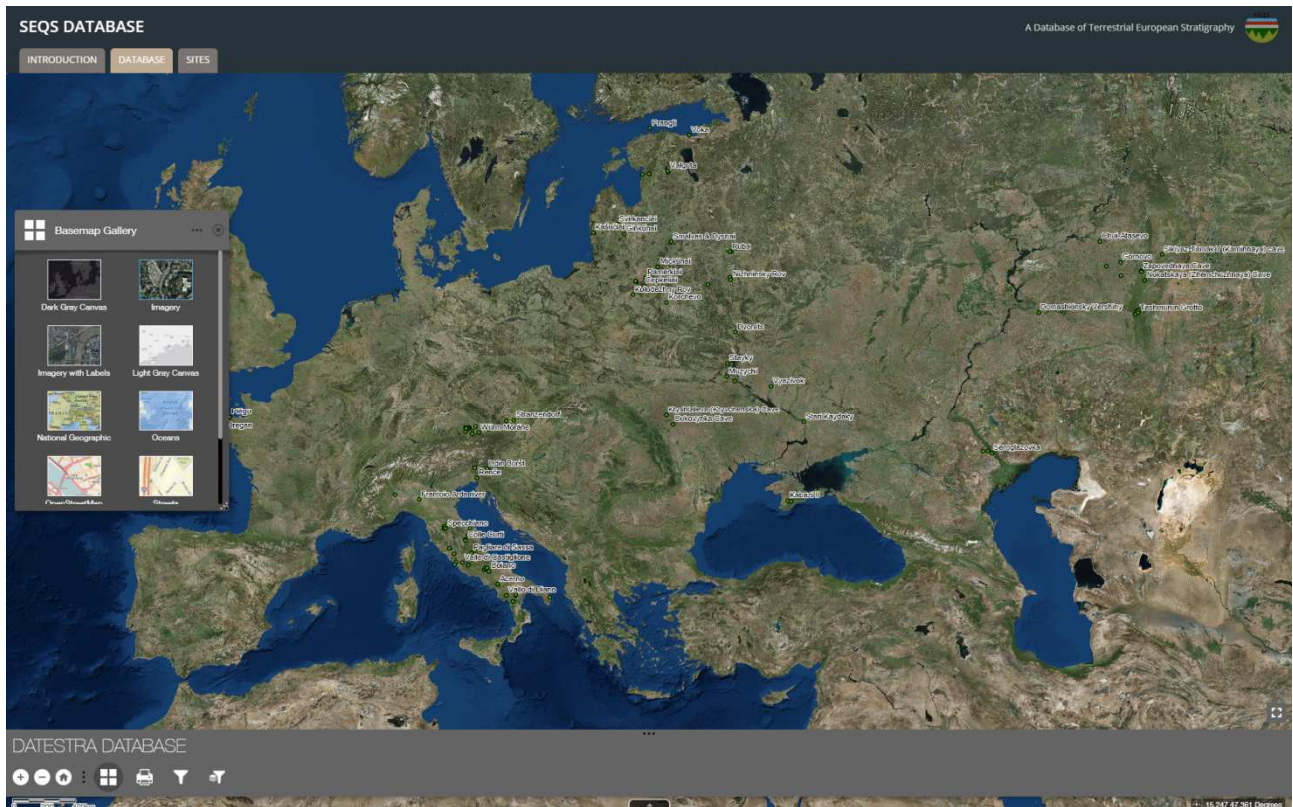


Fig. 6. **Basemap Gallery** widget. Example with **Imagery Basemap** visualization.

1.4. Print widget

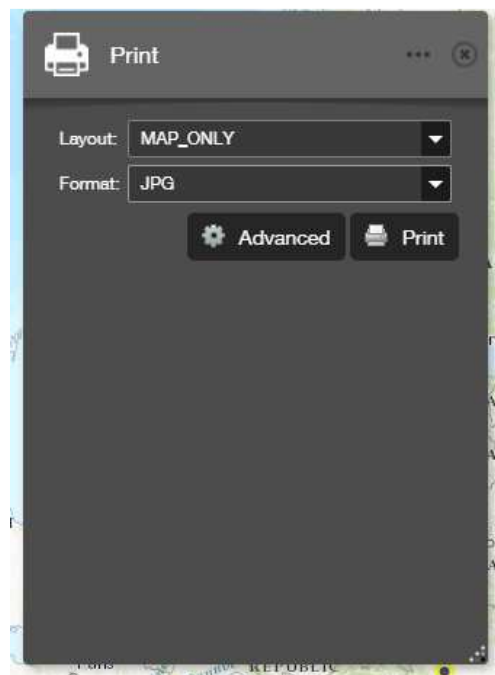


Fig. 7. **Print widget**. The widget connects the web app with a printing service to allow the current map to print.

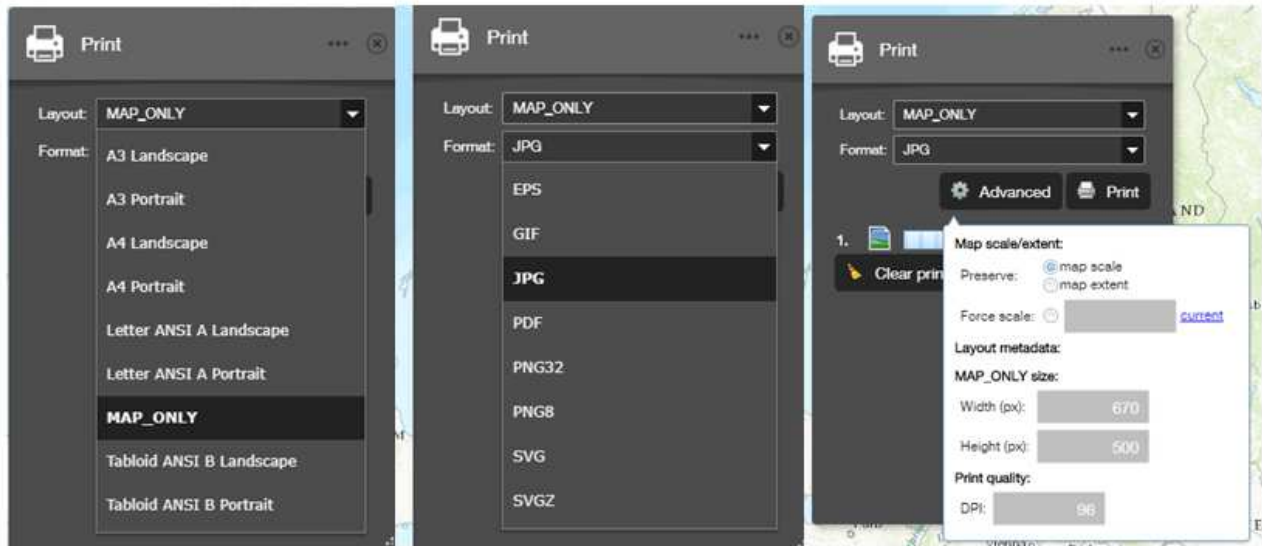


Fig. 8. **Print options.** Default layout controls the preselected layout in the list of options; default format controls the preselected format in the list of options

1.5. Use the Print widget

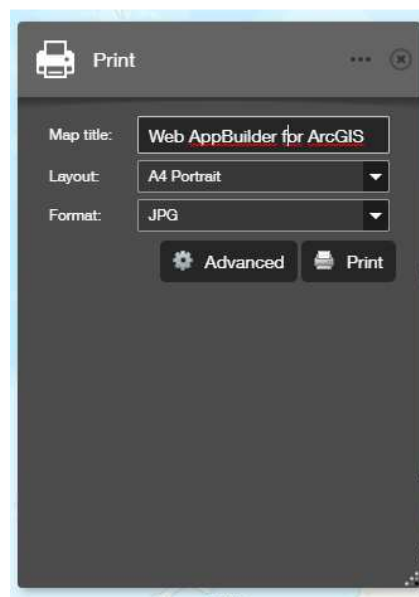


Fig. 9. Click the **Print button** to open the Print widget. Type a title for the map in the Map title text box. Select the applicable layout and format for the exported map (Note: the MAP_ONLY format prints only the map, omitting any marginal information from the output).

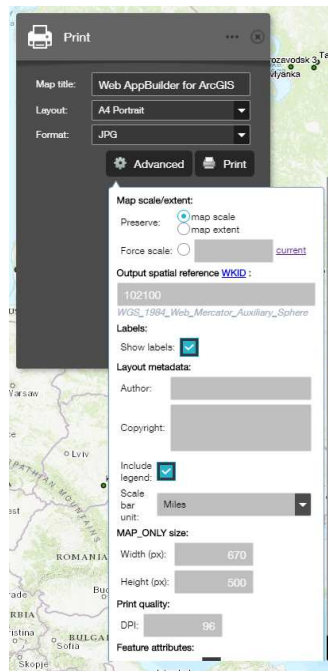


Fig. 10. Click **Advanced** to open a menu with advanced print options. **Map scale/extent** defines the method that the print service uses to calculate the printed extent of the map. **Preserving map scale** causes the printed map to maintain its scale while recalculating the extent around the existing center point. **Preserving map extent** causes the scale to adjust to fit the current map extent onto the printed map. It is also possible to force a specific scale by clicking the **Force scale** option and providing a scale. Click **current** to populate the value with the present scale of the map. **Output spatial reference WKID** defines the output spatial references of the print by specifying a valid well-known ID (WKID). **Layout metadata** allows to override the default values set in the configuration. Specify **Author** and **Copyright** properties to provide current information to the print service. Check the **Include legend** check box to display the legend on the printed map. **MAP_ONLY size** provide dimensions for the **Width** and **Height** properties on pixels (only if the MAP_ONLY format is selected). Otherwise, these values are ignored. **Print quality** allows to update the **DPI** resolution of the printed map. **Feature attributes**, if **Include attributes** is checked, are included in feature collection layers. This is only applicable to custom print services that use the feature attributes, for example, to display a table of features and their attributes.



Fig. 11. After all options have been set with the applicable values, click **Print** to submit all information to the print service. A progress bar displays next to the executing task. Upon completion of the print job, a link to the print output displays. Click the task to open the file in a new window. Click **Clear prints** to clear the print history (NOTE: the date and time format of the printout is based on the location of the printer)

2. ATTRIBUTE TABLE

2.1. Attribute Table layout

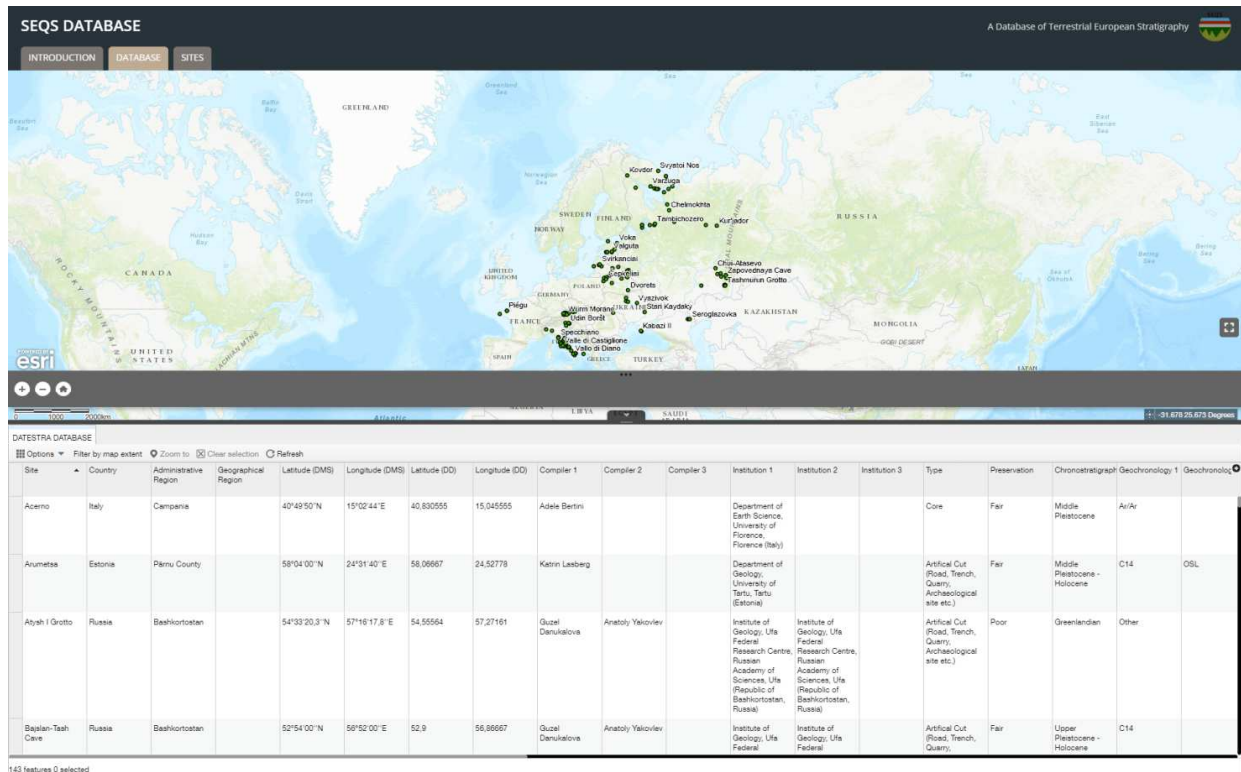


Fig. 12. The **Attribute Table** displays a tabular view of operational layers' attributes. It displays at the bottom of the web app and can be opened, resized, or closed.

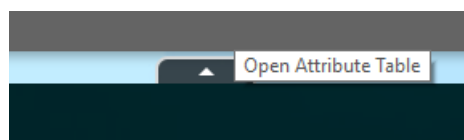


Fig. 13. To open the **Attribute Table**, click the **arrow button** at the bottom of the map. To turn it off, click the **arrow button** at the top of the attribute table or click the **X** at the upper right of the table.

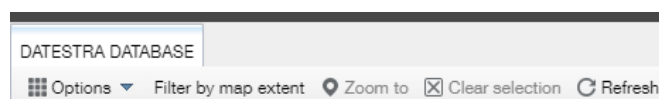


Fig. 14. "**Filter by map extent**" allows to displays attributes for features within the current map extent.

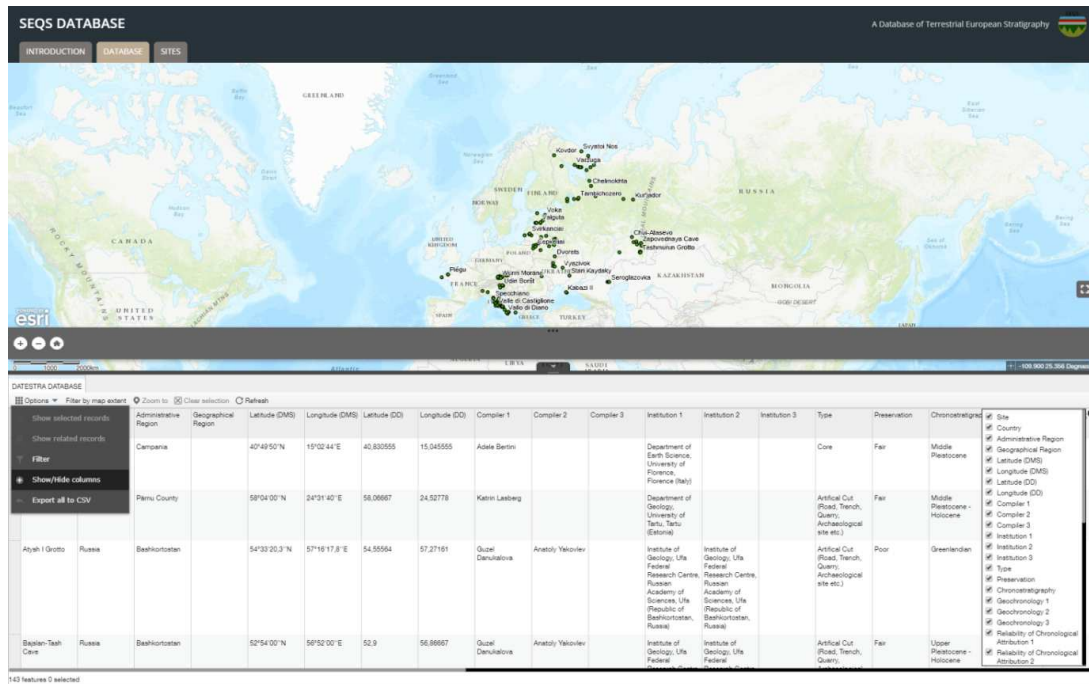


Fig. 15. **Show or hide columns.** Click the “plus”(+) button on the right-hand side of the attribute table (or “Options”, “Show/Hide columns”) to open the field visibility window. Check or uncheck the fields to set them to visible or invisible in the attribute table.

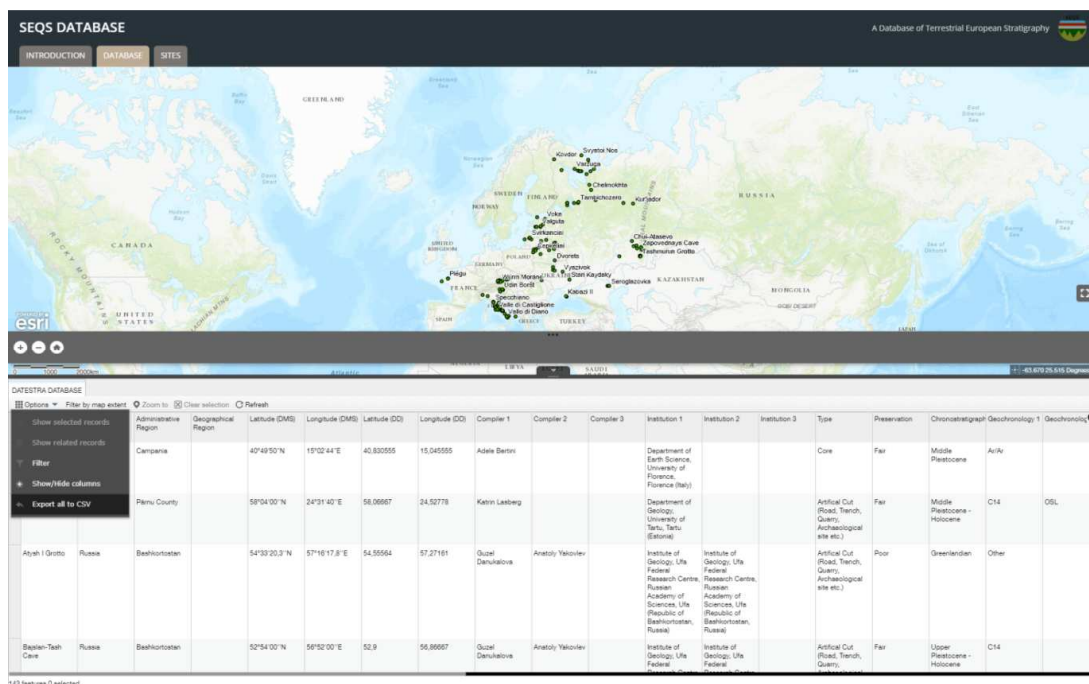


Fig. 16. Click on “Export all to CSV” allow to exports the attributes to a CSV file. The x,y coordinates are included for the point feature layer and maintain the same spatial reference as the data regardless of the map projection. If records are selected, only the selected records are exported. If no records are selected, all the records are exported. To support this function, the Export Data property must be enabled for the corresponding feature service.

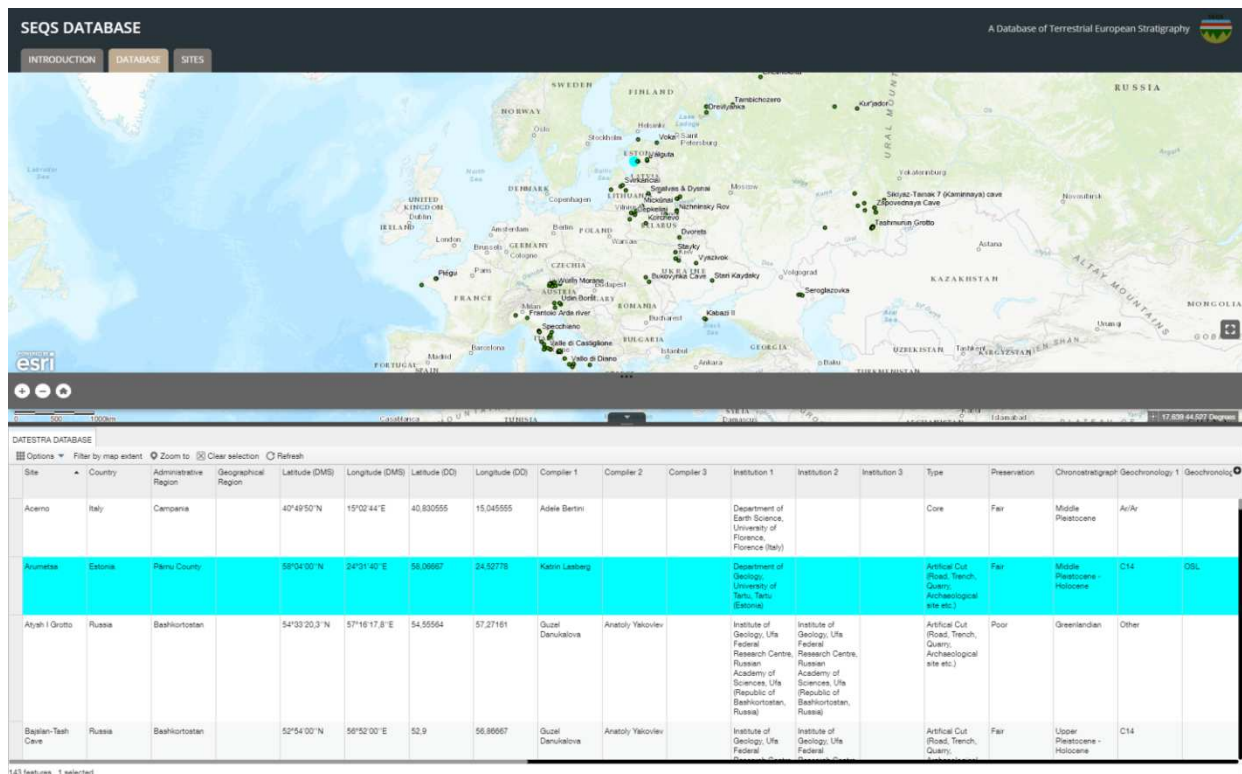


Site	Country	Administrative Region	Geographical Region	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	Compiler 1	Compiler 2	Compiler 3	Institution 1	Institution 2	Institution 3	Type	Preservation	Chronostratigraphic	Geochronology 1	Geochronology 2
Acerno	Italy	Campania		40°49'50"N	15°02'44"E	40.830555	15.045555	Adela Bertini			Department of Earth Science, University of Florence, Florence (Italy)			Core	Fair	Middle Pleistocene	Ar/Ar	
Arumetsa	Estonia	Pärnu County		58°04'00"N	24°31'40"E	58.06667	24.52778	Katrin Lasberg			Department of Geology, University of Tartu, Tartu (Estonia)			Artificial Cut (Road, Trench, Quarry, Archaeological site etc.)	Fair	Middle Pleistocene - Holocene	C14	OSL
Alyah I Grotto	Russia	Bashkortostan		54°33'20.3"N	57°18'17.8"E	54.55554	57.27161	Guzel Danukalova	Anatoly Yakovlev		Institute of Geology, Ufa Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)	Institute of Geology, Ufa Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)		Artificial Cut (Road, Trench, Quarry, Archaeological site etc.)	Poor	Greenlandian	Other	

143 features 0 selected

Fig. 17. Click a field heading to sort the records by this field

2.2. Highlight data



Site	Country	Administrative Region	Geographical Region	Latitude (DMS)	Longitude (DMS)	Latitude (DD)	Longitude (DD)	Compiler 1	Compiler 2	Compiler 3	Institution 1	Institution 2	Institution 3	Type	Preservation	Chronostratigraphic	Geochronology 1	Geochronology 2
Acerno	Italy	Campania		40°49'50"N	15°02'44"E	40.830555	15.045555	Adela Bertini			Department of Earth Science, University of Florence, Florence (Italy)			Core	Fair	Middle Pleistocene	Ar/Ar	
Arumetsa	Estonia	Pärnu County		58°04'00"N	24°31'40"E	58.06667	24.52778	Katrin Lasberg			Department of Geology, University of Tartu, Tartu (Estonia)			Artificial Cut (Road, Trench, Quarry, Archaeological site etc.)	Fair	Middle Pleistocene - Holocene	C14	OSL
Alyah I Grotto	Russia	Bashkortostan		54°33'20.3"N	57°18'17.8"E	54.55554	57.27161	Guzel Danukalova	Anatoly Yakovlev		Institute of Geology, Ufa Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)	Institute of Geology, Ufa Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)		Artificial Cut (Road, Trench, Quarry, Archaeological site etc.)	Poor	Greenlandian	Other	
Bajitlan-Tash Cave	Russia	Bashkortostan		52°54'00"N	56°52'00"E	52.9	56.86667	Guzel Danukalova	Anatoly Yakovlev		Institute of Geology, Ufa Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)	Institute of Geology, Ufa Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, Ufa (Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia)		Artificial Cut (Road, Trench, Quarry, Archaeological site etc.)	Fair	Upper Pleistocene - Holocene	C14	

143 features 1 selected

Fig. 18. Click a record in the attribute table to select it and highlight the corresponding feature in the map. Double-clicking a field in the selected record (or click “Zoom to”) zooms to the feature on the map. Press Shift or Ctrl key to select multiple records. Click “Clear selection” button to clear all selections.

3. FILTER

The Filter widget allows to limit the visibility of features in a layer. Only the features that meet the expression criteria will be visible in the map. Accordingly, other out-of-the-box widgets, if applicable, will respond to the change it makes in the layer.

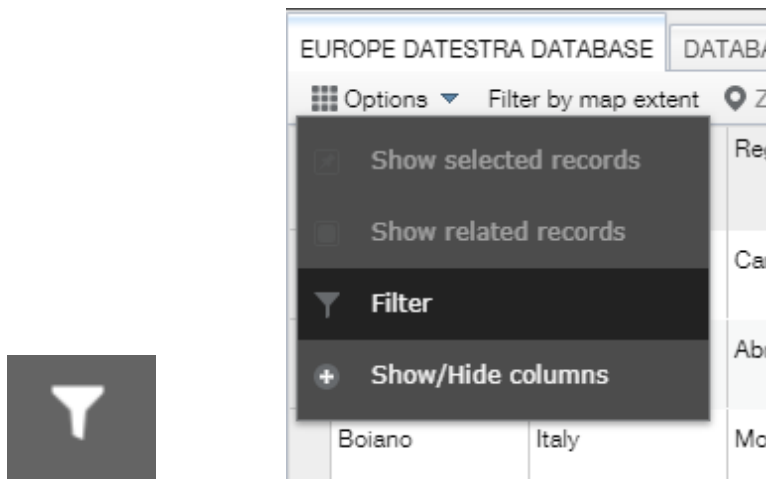


Fig. 19. Click on the **filter button** to open the widget or from the attribute table, click on **"Options"** and then click on **"Filter"**.

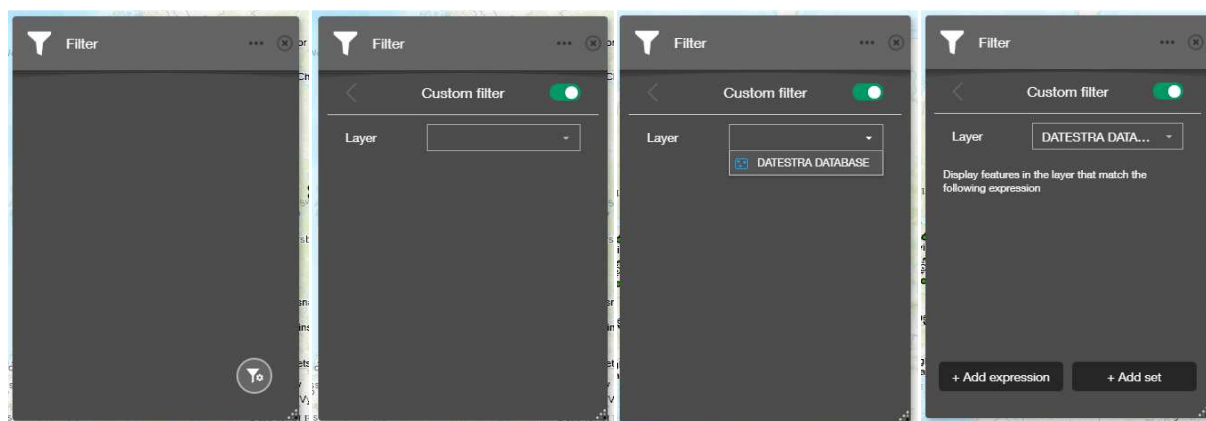


Fig. 20. Click the **Create custom filter** button in the lower right corner to define your own filters. Click the **Custom filter toggle button** on and off to apply or remove the filter. Select the **layer DATESTRA DATABASE** (no other layers are available) to add expression or add set.

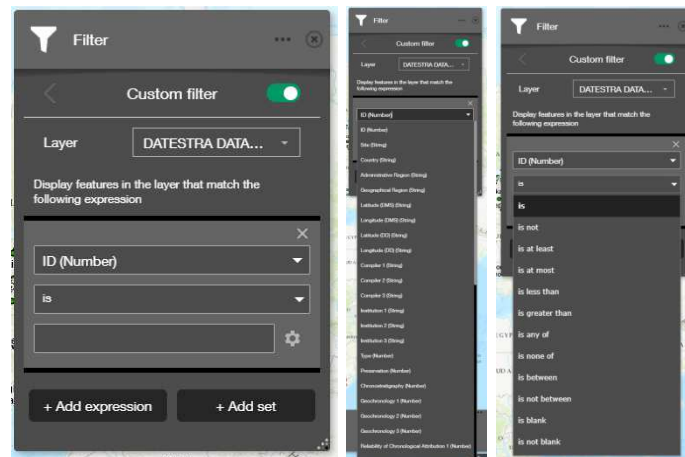


Fig. 21. Click **+ Add expression**. Click the field drop-down arrow and choose the field you want to filter against from the list (Note: the words **(String)** and **(Number)** indicate the field data-type). Click the operators drop-down arrow and choose an operator from the list.

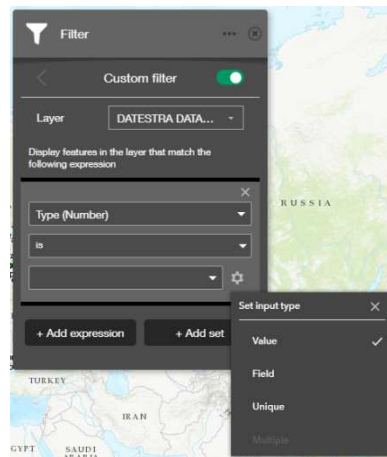


Fig. 22. To filter based on a specific value, click the setting button, choose **Value** (default), and specify a value in the field. To filter based on a specific value in the field, choose **Unique** in the settings to retrieve a dynamic list of values from the layer. The filter **Field** has no use for this database since a field cannot be linked to another field.

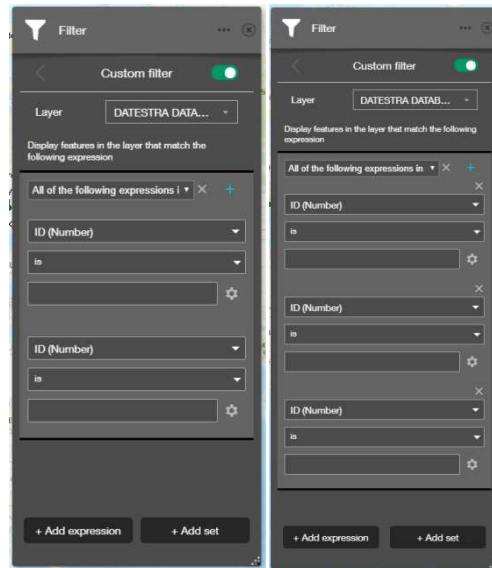


Fig. 23. Click **+ Add set** to create multiple expressions. By default a set is composed by at least 2 expressions. It possible to add more expression at the set by clicking the **blue +** button (Note: when adding multiple filters, you have the option of displaying features that match any or all filters)

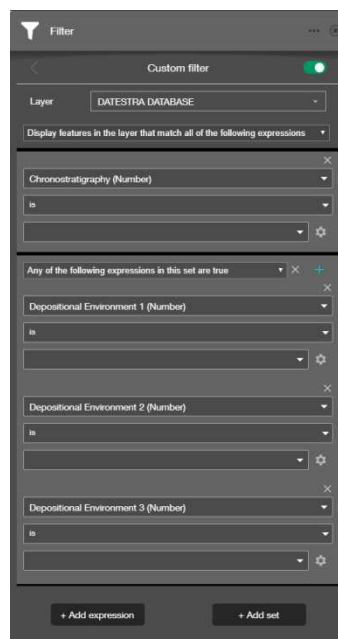


Fig. 24. It is possible to combine the **+ Add expression** and **+ Add set**. See below for further examples on how to use them

4. GROUP FILTER

The Group Filter widget allows you to apply a filter on the map based on one or more layers in the map. A set of layers are grouped into a logical filter set. Each set can have a predefined value to facilitate user interaction.

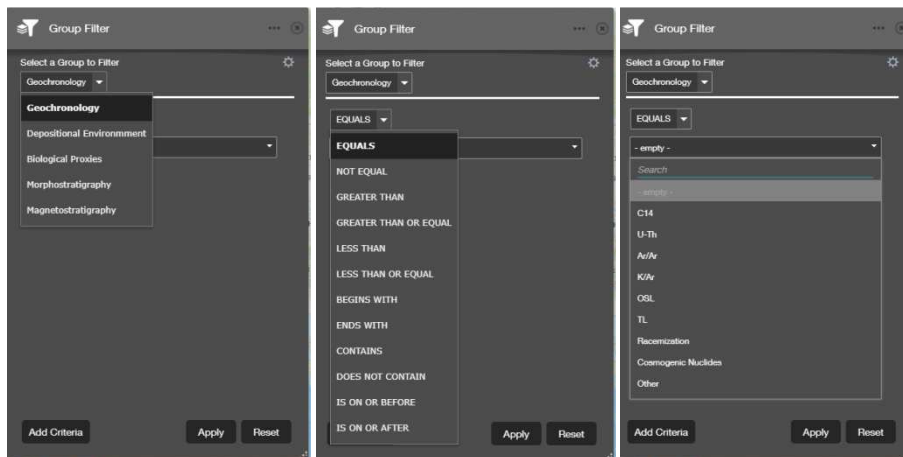


Fig. 25. Click the **Group Filter** widget to display a selection of predefined filters sets. Notice that below the gray line divider is an operator and a drop-down list. Click **Apply** to execute this setting. Click **Reset** to remove the filter and restore the to its state prior to using the widget.

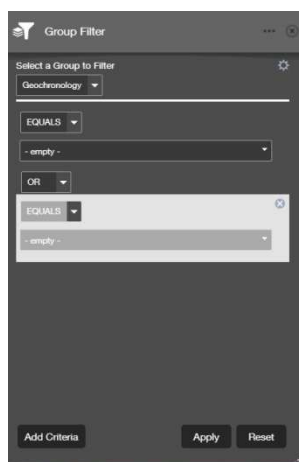


Fig. 26. The widget allows to additional filter criteria relative to the group filter selected (in this case Geochronology). Click **Add Criteria** button to add another clause. Notice that the two criteria are joined with a conjunction. It is possible to join them using either **OR** or **AND**.

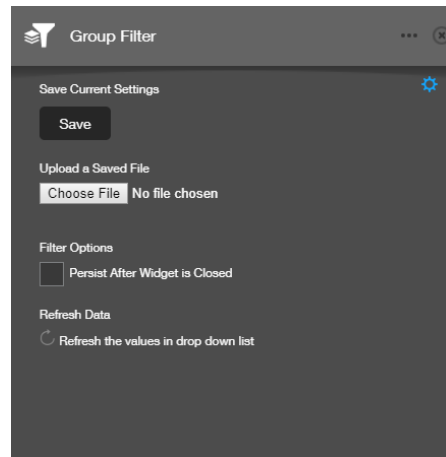


Fig. 27. The widget has a save option to save these defined criteria settings for future use. Click the gear icon. The widget panel will switch to the options panel. Click Save to save the defined criteria locally as a JSON text file. Use **Upload a Saved File** to load a previously saved file to load back all the criteria defined in the file. If you need to use the filtered map in other widgets, you can enable it here to persist the filter after this widget is closed. By default, closing the widget will revert all filters to the map's initial state.