

DRAFT
Data Content for Oregon Statewide Geologic Compilation
6/30/03

Note: Linking fields are in boldface. These fields are only defined in the primary table in which they will be designated. Fields that will have associated look-up tables are underlined.

- DATABASE DIVISIONS, TABLES AND FIELDS -

SPATIAL DATA TABLES – Contain all of the features that go on the map: points, polygons and lines

Polygon Tables

Map unit polygon table – *Any three-dimensional (polygonal) map feature*

Polygon ID code—Unique code that identifies each polygon

Reference ID code

Map unit label

Unassigned

Reference map outline polygon table – *The map boundaries of all of the reference maps used to make the compilation map*

Reference ID code

Unassigned

Line Tables

Fault line table – *The line features that show large unit displacement structures*

Fault ID code—Unique code that identifies each fault segment

Reference ID code

Fault name—Name given to the fault by the reference map author

Fault type—General type of the fault (normal, thrust, etc.)

Fault trace certainty—Certainty of the location of the fault trace

Sense—Direction of the displaced side of the fault

Trace attitude—Direction of dip of the fault plane

Unassigned

Fold line table – *The line features that show the attitudes of large scale warping structures*

Fold ID code—Unique code that identifies each fold axis line

Reference ID code

Fold name—Name given to the fold by the reference map author

Fold type—General type of the fold (anticline, syncline, etc.)

Fold trace certainty—Certainty of the location of the fold axis

Trace attitude—Direction of dip of the fold axis

Unassigned

Dike line table – *Intrusive rock bodies that are too thin to show as a polygonal map feature*

Dike ID code—Unique code that identifies each linear dike outcrop line

Reference ID code

Map unit label

Dike trace certainty—Certainty of the location of the dike outcrop line

Unassigned

Point Tables

Minor structure point table – *Symbols located at a point that show the direction or trend of a structure and the angle down from horizontal, includes strike and dip, foliation, lineation, cleavage, bedding, lineaments, joints*

Minor structure ID code—Unique code that identifies each minor structure location

Reference ID code

Minor structure type—Type of structure that is displayed by the symbol (strike and dip, foliation, lineation, etc.)

Minor structure azimuth—Trend of the structure symbol long axis

Minor structure attitude direction—Direction of the inclined surface of the structure

Minor structure attitude—The angle, down from horizontal, of the inclined surface

Unassigned

Sample and station point table – *Locations of any collected geologic samples or information, includes geochemistry, age, fossils, station*

Sample ID code—Unique code that identifies each sample location

Reference ID code

Data type—Type of location (geochemical, paleontological, station)

Reference collection number/code—Original location identification code as assigned by the originating person or organization

Unassigned

Geoscience feature point table – *Locations of other features that have geologic significance, includes water wells, drill holes, mine sites, gravel pits, mining prospects, gas wells, etc.*

Geoscience feature ID code—Unique code that identifies the location point of each geoscience activity

Reference ID code

Geoscience feature type—The type of geoscience information that was collected at that location (water well, exploration drill hole, mine site, gravel pit, mining prospect, etc.)

Reference database code—Code given by the originating entity to identify the data point

Unassigned

METADATA TABLES – Are universal to all other tables and provide lineage for the data and spatial elements

Reference geologic information table – *General bibliographic information about the geologic reference maps or databases used to make the compilation*

- Reference ID code**—Unique code for the reference publication
- First author—Last name and initials of the first author of the publication
- Other authors—Last names only of all the other authors, separated by commas
- Publication date—Year of publication
- Publication title—Title of the reference publication
- First editor—Last name and initials of the first editor of the publication
- Larger work citation—Title of the larger publication within which the article or map is found
- Publication place—City location of the originator (also the country if outside the U.S.)
- Originator—Name of the person or organization that developed or published the information
- Series name—Title of the series or journal
- Issue identification—Series or volume no. (also pages if applicable)
- Map identifier—Identifies the plate, sheet, or figure number of the reference map
- Geospatial data presentation format—Type of reference (map, database)
- Unassigned

Reference base map table – *The spatial information about the reference and base maps*

- Reference ID code**
- Reference map scale—Scale of the published map
- Reference map media—Type of media used for the original reference map (paper, digital, film)
- Reference map projection—Original coordinate system of the reference map
- Base map name—Common name for the type of base map for the reference map (100K sheet, 7 ½' quad)
- Base map scale—Scale of the original base map
- Base map date—Date that the base map was published
- Base map media—Type of media used for the original base map (paper, digital, film)
- West bounding coordinate—Coordinate of the west limit of the reference map
- East bounding coordinate—Coordinate of the east limit of the reference map
- North bounding coordinate—Coordinate of the north limit of the reference map
- South bounding coordinate—Coordinate of the south limit of the reference map
- Unassigned

Reference conversion information table – *Information about the conversion process of the reference geologic maps into a digital form*

Reference ID code

Processing method—Method for conversion of a non-digital product to a digital product

Processing scale—Scale at which the non-digital product was digitized or converted

Processing date—Approximate date that the conversion took place

Unassigned

Compilation merge table – *The history of the merging of map units from the original geologic maps to the derivative maps*

Reference ID code

Map unit label

Compilation unit label—Label for the compilation map unit

Compilation unit name—Name for the compilation map unit

Lithology unit label—Label for the lithology map unit

Lithology unit name—Name for the lithology map unit

Unassigned

Master symbol set – *References all line-work and point symbols to the USGS cartographic standard*

Fault ID code

Fold ID code

Dike ID code

Minor structure ID code

Sample ID code

Geoscience feature ID code

USGS reference number—National symbol standard reference number

USGS description name—National symbol standard reference name

Unassigned

Compilation data dictionary table – *Data dictionary for the compilation database listing the tables, fields, and field attributes*

Table name—Lists the name of the table from the database

Table type—General table type (spatial, metadata, descriptive, geologic)

Field name—Name of the individual field

Field type—Type of data (logical, integer, character)

Field length—Number of characters allowed to be used in the field

Field definition—Explanation for the information that goes into the field

Unassigned

DESCRIPTIVE DATA TABLES – Contain the physical characteristics of the map features, especially information about the lithologic characteristics

Colors table – *Lists up to 4 colors for the fresh surface and 3 colors for the weathered surface for each map unit or subunit*

Map unit label

Map unit name

Map subunit label

Map subunit name

Fresh color1—First color describer for fresh surface of the subunit

Fresh color2—Second color describer for fresh surface of the subunit

Fresh color3—Third color describer for fresh surface of the subunit

Fresh color4—Fourth color describer for fresh surface of the subunit

Weathered color1—First color describer for weathered surface of the subunit

Weathered color2—Second color describer for weathered surface of the subunit

Weathered color3—Third color describer for weathered surface of the subunit

Unassigned

Minerals table – *Lists up to 4 mineral describers for the map unit or subunit*

Map unit label

Map unit name

Map subunit label

Map subunit name

Mineral describer1—First mineral describer of the subunit

Mineral describer2—Second mineral describer of the subunit

Mineral describer3—Third mineral describer of the subunit

Mineral describer4—Fourth mineral describer of the subunit

Unassigned

Major lithologic structures table – *Contains up to 6 overall outcrop describers for each map unit or subunit*

Map unit label

Map unit name

Map subunit label

Map subunit name

Lithologic structure describer1—First lithologic structure describer of the subunit

Lithologic structure describer2—Second lithologic structure describer of the subunit

Lithologic structure describer3—Third lithologic structure describer of the subunit

Lithologic structure describer4—Fourth lithologic structure describer of the subunit

Lithologic structure describer5—Fifth lithologic structure describer of the subunit

Lithologic structure describer6—Sixth lithologic structure describer of the subunit

Unassigned

Lithologic textures table – *Contains up to 6 lithologic describers for each map unit and subunit*

Map unit label

Map unit name

Map subunit label

Map subunit name

Lithologic texture describer1—First lithologic texture describer of the subunit

Lithologic texture describer2—Second lithologic texture describer of the subunit

Lithologic texture describer3—Third lithologic texture describer of the subunit

Lithologic texture describer4—Fourth lithologic texture describer of the subunit

Lithologic texture describer5—Fifth lithologic texture describer of the subunit

Lithologic texture describer6—Sixth lithologic texture describer of the subunit

Unassigned

Geologic Data Tables – Contain the scientific interpretive and classification information for the map features

Map unit name table – *Lists the symbols, general geologic group and formational classification for each reference map unit and subunit*

Reference ID code

Map unit label—Reference map label for the map unit

Map unit name—Formal or informal name given to the map unit by the reference map

Map subunit label—Label for the unmapped lithologic subunit as discussed within the description of the map unit in the reference map

Map subunit name—Name given in the reference map unit explanation for an unmapped lithologic subunit

Map subunit relative abundance—Qualitative estimate for the abundance of that subunit (major, minor, trace)

Member name—Member name for the map unit

Formation name—Formation name for the map unit

Group name—Group name for the map unit

General lithology type—Overall lithology type (metamorphic, sedimentary, etc.)

Unassigned

Map unit characteristics table – *Contains information about thickness, genetic environment, and whether or not information exists for geochemistry, paleontology, and petrography*

Map unit label

Maximum thickness—The maximum thickness of the map unit

Minimum thickness—The minimum thickness of the map unit

Typical thickness—Typical thickness of the map unit if that is given instead of the minimum and maximum thicknesses

Genetic/environment origin—The environment within which the unit was created (marine, fluvial, glacial, contact metamorphism, etc.)

Genetic/environment landform—The landform that was created within the environment in which the unit was created (terrace, delta, esker, sill, etc.)

Geochemistry—Yes/No, reference map contains geochemical information about that map unit

Petrography—Yes/No, reference map contains petrographic information about that map unit

Paleontology—Yes/No, reference map contains paleontological information about that map unit

Unassigned

Stratigraphic age table – *Contains everything that has to do with age for each map unit, both general and absolute ages*

Map unit label

Minimum stratigraphic age—Minimum chronostratigraphic age date given to the map unit

Maximum stratigraphic age—Maximum chronostratigraphic age date given to the map unit

Stratigraphic age relation—Designates the relation between the minimum and maximum age dates (and, or, to)

Radiometric age prefix—Reference map's limiting factor (greater than, less than)

Radiometric age—Reference map's absolute age date

Radiometric age error—Reference map's +/- factor for the absolute age date

Radiometric age type—Type of elements that were compared to determine the absolute age date (K/Ar, Ar/Ar, etc.)

Remnant magnetic polarity—Normal/reversed

Magneto-stratigraphic unit—Reference map's designation of a magneto-stratigraphic unit

Unassigned