

Creating a Geological Map in ArcMap

Generalized Geology of Southeast Asia (geo3bl)

Shapefile: [geo3bl.zip](#)

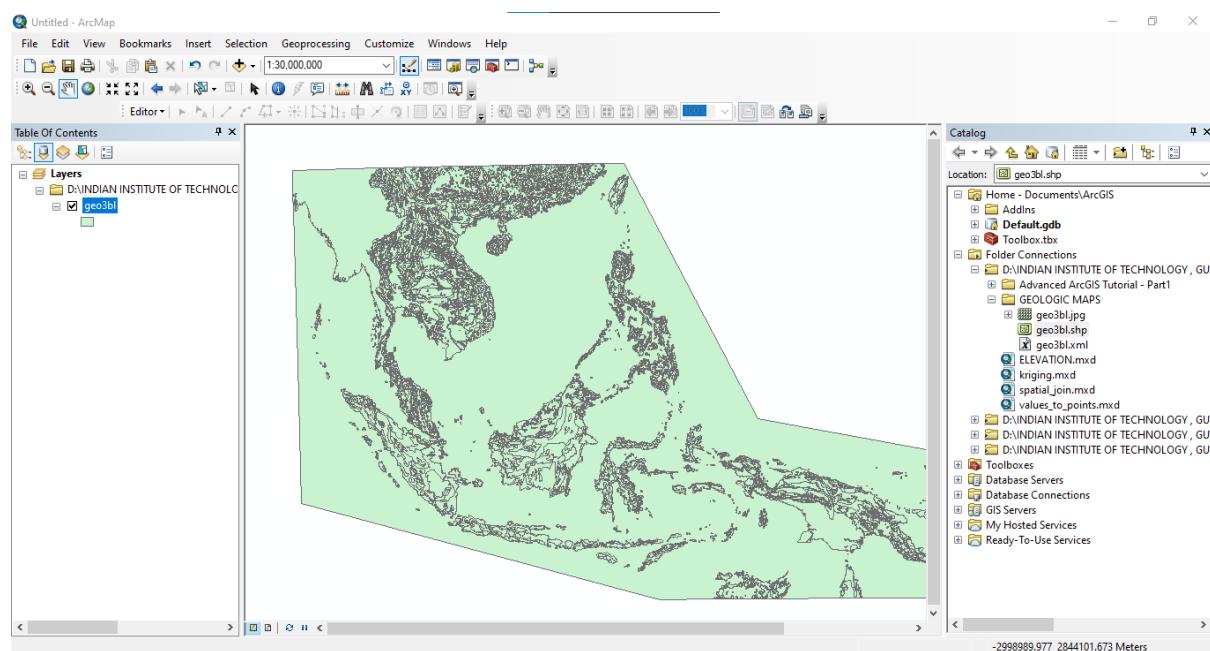
| View | File | Size |
|--|------|-----------|
| geo3bl.xml Original FGDC Metadata | | 47.4 KB |
| geo3bl.dbf | | 270.56 KB |
| geo3bl.jpg | | 26.15 KB |
| geo3bl.prj | | 456 Bytes |
| geo3bl.shp | | 4.86 MB |
| geo3bl.shx | | 40.15 KB |

Related External Resources

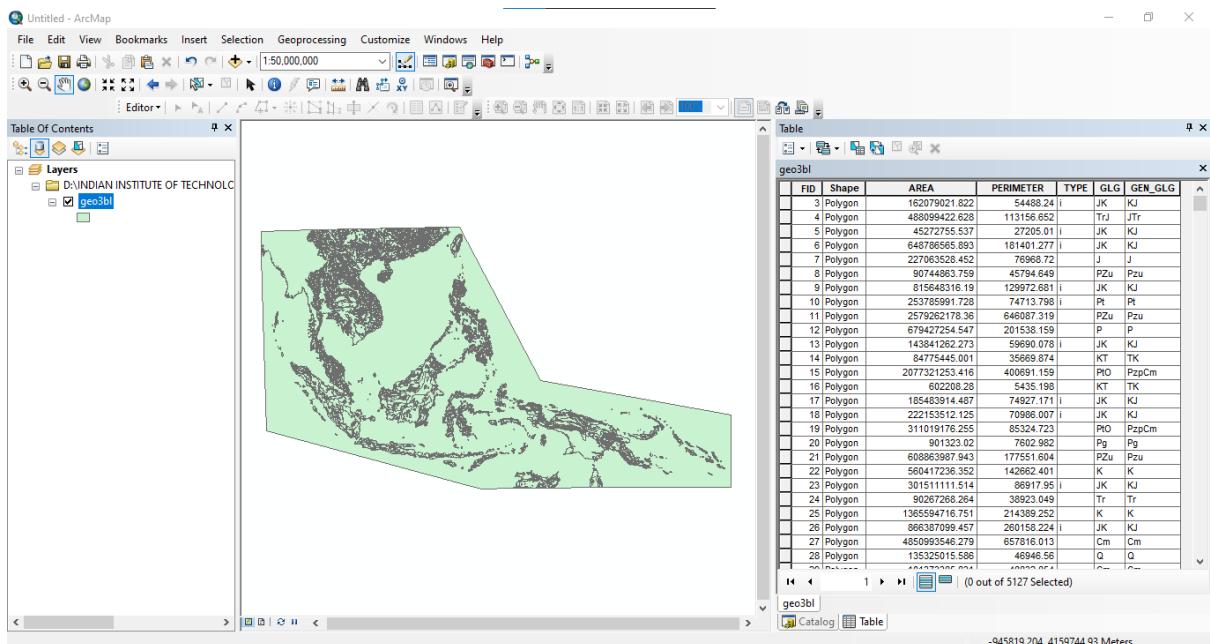
Type: Related Primary Publication

Maps Showing Geology, Oil and Gas Fields, and Geologic Provinces of the Asia Pacific Region

<https://doi.org/10.3133/ofr97470F>



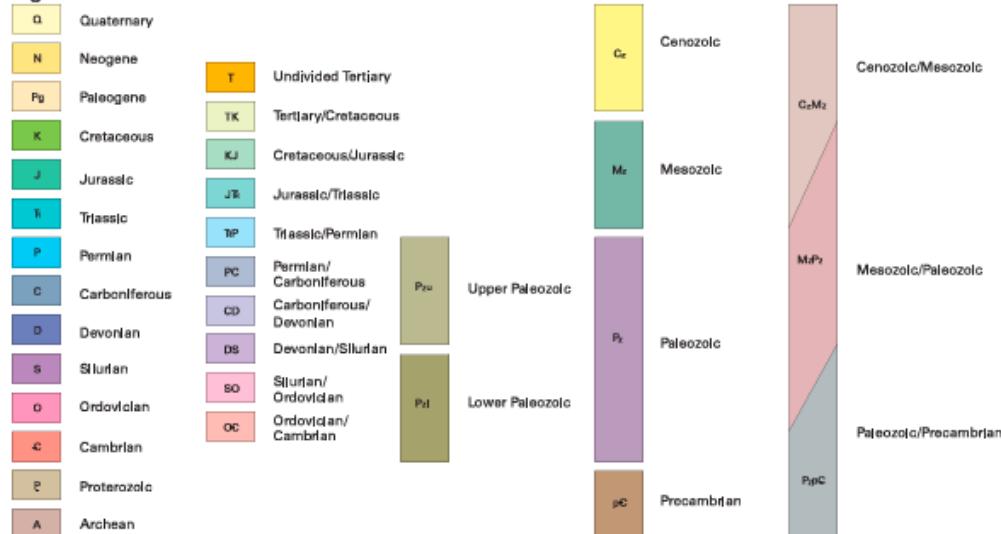
Check some metadata to understand what kind of a data set that we're dealing with



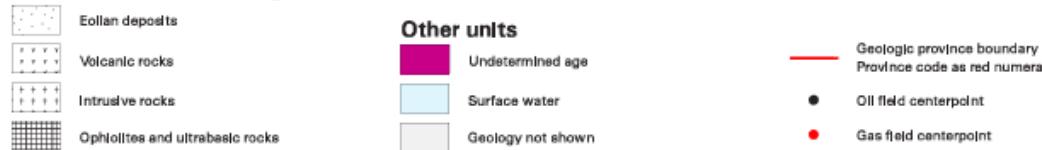
| TYPE | GLG | GEN GLG |
|------|-------|---------|
| i | JK | KJ |
| | TrJ | JTr |
| i | JK | KJ |
| i | JK | KJ |
| J | J | |
| PZu | Pzu | |
| i | JK | KJ |
| Pt | Pt | |
| PZu | Pzu | |
| P | P | |
| i | JK | KJ |
| KT | TK | |
| PtO | PzpCm | |
| KT | TK | |
| i | JK | KJ |
| i | JK | KJ |
| PtO | PzpCm | |
| Pg | Pg | |
| PZu | Pzu | |
| K | K | |
| i | JK | KJ |
| Tr | Tr | |
| K | K | |
| i | JK | KJ |
| Cm | Cm | |
| Q | Q | |
| ... | ... | ... |

Different types of rock units that are belonging to different geological ages

Age of rock units



Specified rock type (Colored by respective age)



E-Sign [pubs.usgs.gov / ofr97470F](http://pubs.usgs.gov/ofr97470F/)

EXP

Age of rock units

| | |
|----|---------------|
| Q | Quaternary |
| N | Neogene |
| Pg | Paleogene |
| K | Cretaceous |
| J | Jurassic |
| I | Triassic |
| P | Permian |
| C | Carboniferous |
| D | Devonian |
| S | Silurian |
| O | Ordovician |
| C | Cambrian |
| P | Proterozoic |
| A | Archean |

Undivided Tertiary

Tertiary/Cretaceous

Cretaceous/Jurassic

Jurassic/Triassic

Triassic/Permian

Permian/Carboniferous

Carboniferous/Devonian

Devonian/Silurian

Silurian/Ordovician

Ordovician/Cambrian

Eolian deposits

Volcanic rocks

Intrusive rocks

Ophiolites and ultrabasic rocks

Other units

Undetermined age

Surface water

Geology not shown

Geologic province boundary
Province code as red numeral

Oil field centerpoint

Gas field centerpoint

PERIMETER TYPE GLG GEN_GLG

54488.24 i JK KJ

113156.652 TrJ JT

27205.01 i JK KJ

181401.277 i JK KJ

76968.72 J J

45794.649 PZu Pzu

129972.681 i JK KJ

74713.798 i Pt Pt

646087.319 PZu Pzu

201538.159 P P

59690.078 i JK KJ

35669.874 KT TK

400691.159 PzO PzpCm

5435.198 KT TK

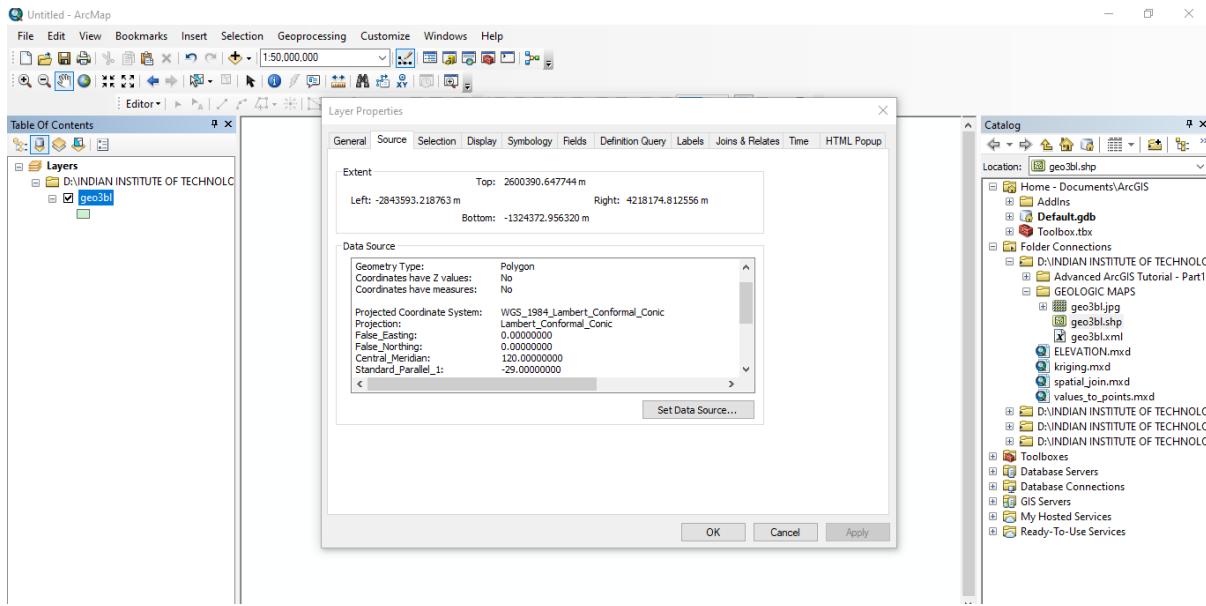
74927.171 i JK KJ

70986.007 i JK KJ

85324.723 PzO PzpCm

7602.982 Pg Pg

properties of this particular shapefile layer and check what sort of a coordinate reference system they're actually using so we can head over to this Source tab



When using arcgis is that whenever you drag and drop a certain particular shape file layer the the coordinate reference system of the data frame automatically takes the coordinate reference system of the very first layer that you dragged and dropped now how can you be sure of that if you head to these layers and right click and go to properties if you head over to this coordinate system tab you will see that now the the coordinate reference system of the entire data frame has been changed to match the coordinate reference system of the shapefile that you dragged and dropped as the very first shapefile layer.

Objective would be to use an administrative boundary of a particular country and try to clip this data set

Generalized Geology of Southeast Asia

(<https://www.geoboundaries.org/countryDownloads.html>)

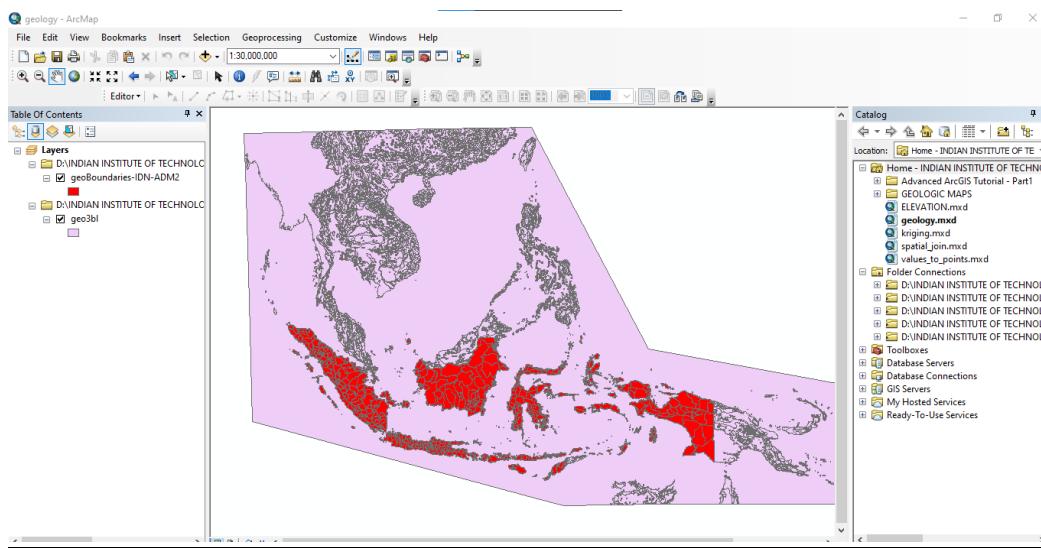
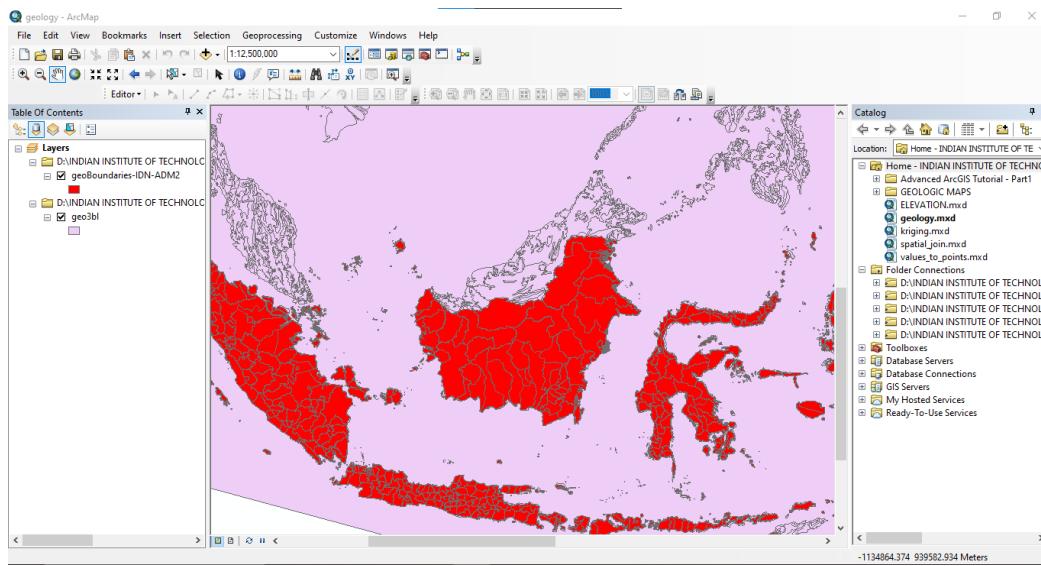
Select and download free geographic (GIS) data for any country in the world

Country: Myanmar

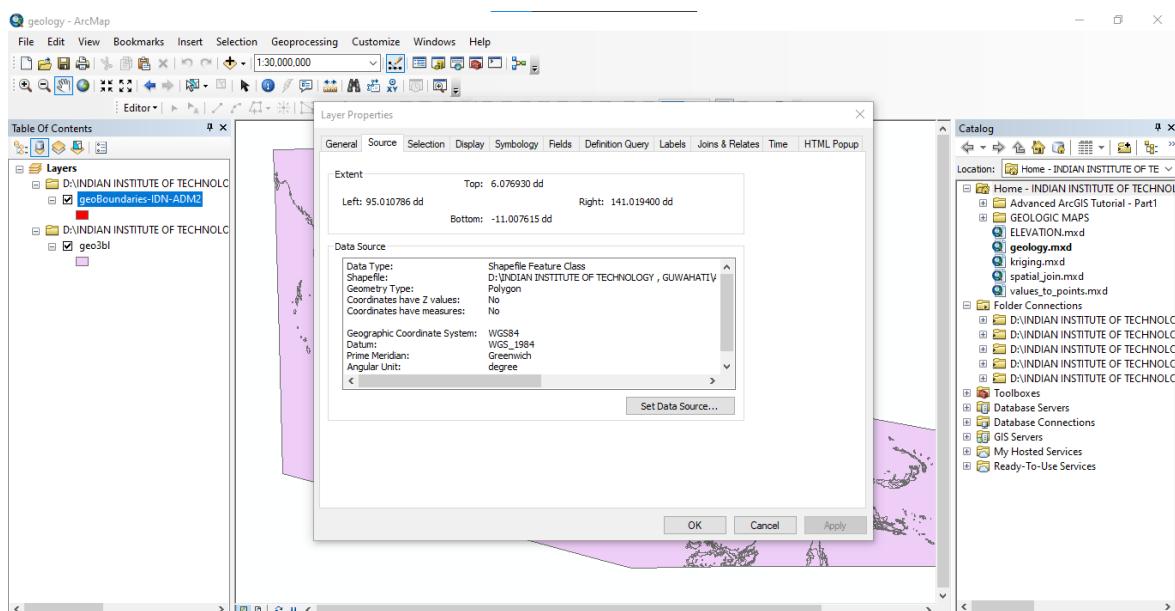
Subject: Administrative areas

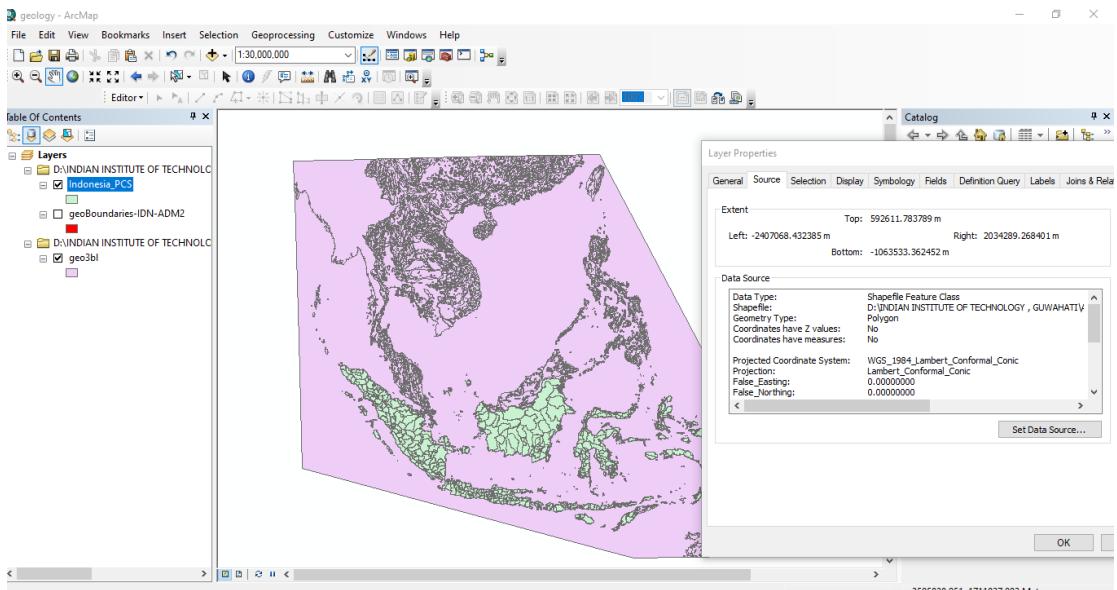
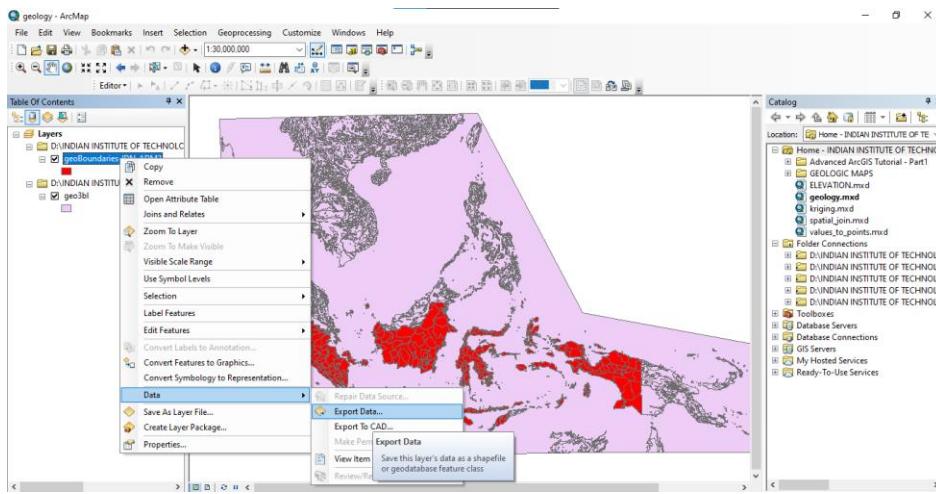
Format:

Download [MMR_adm.zip](#)

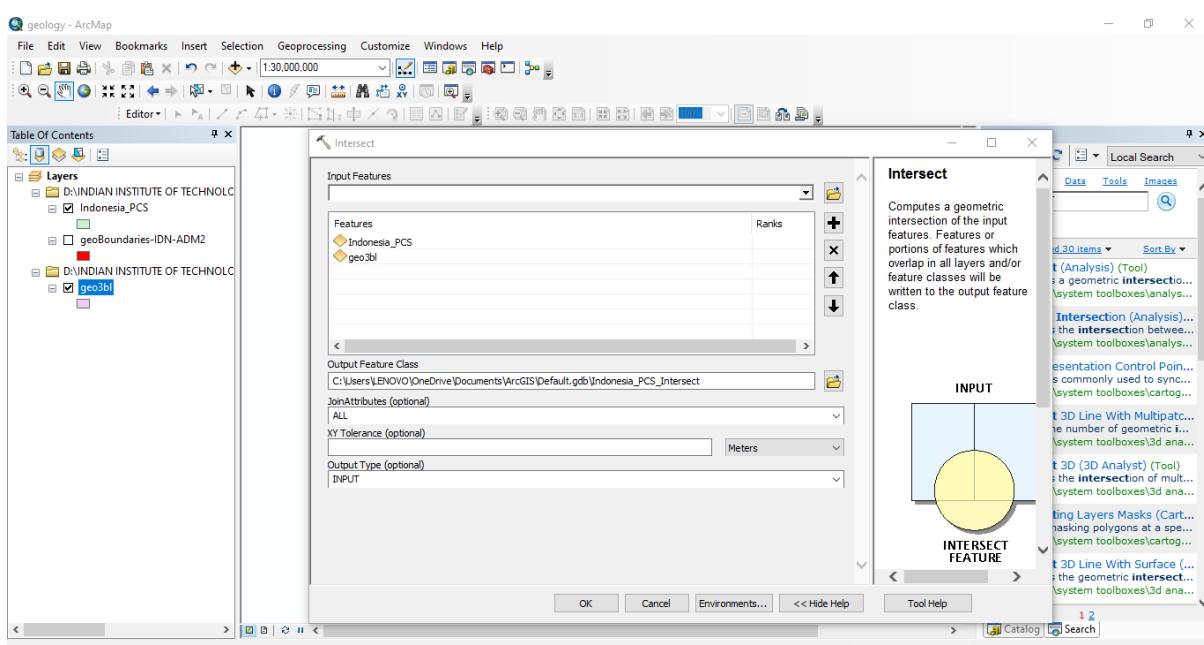


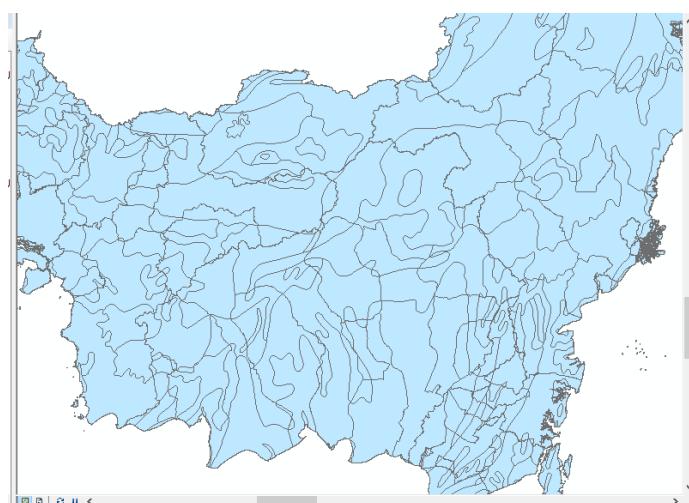
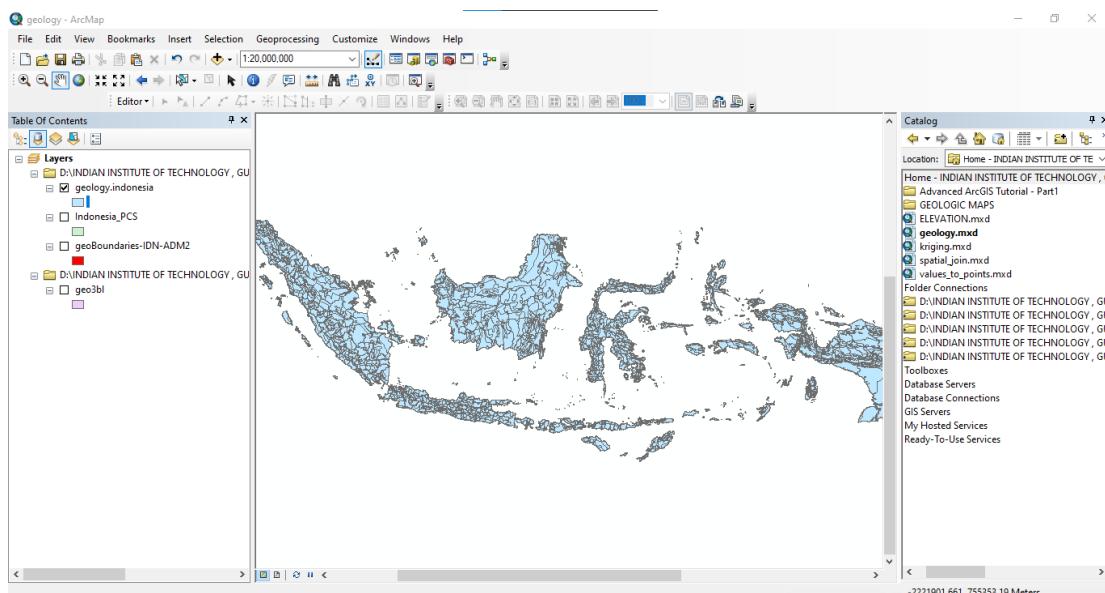
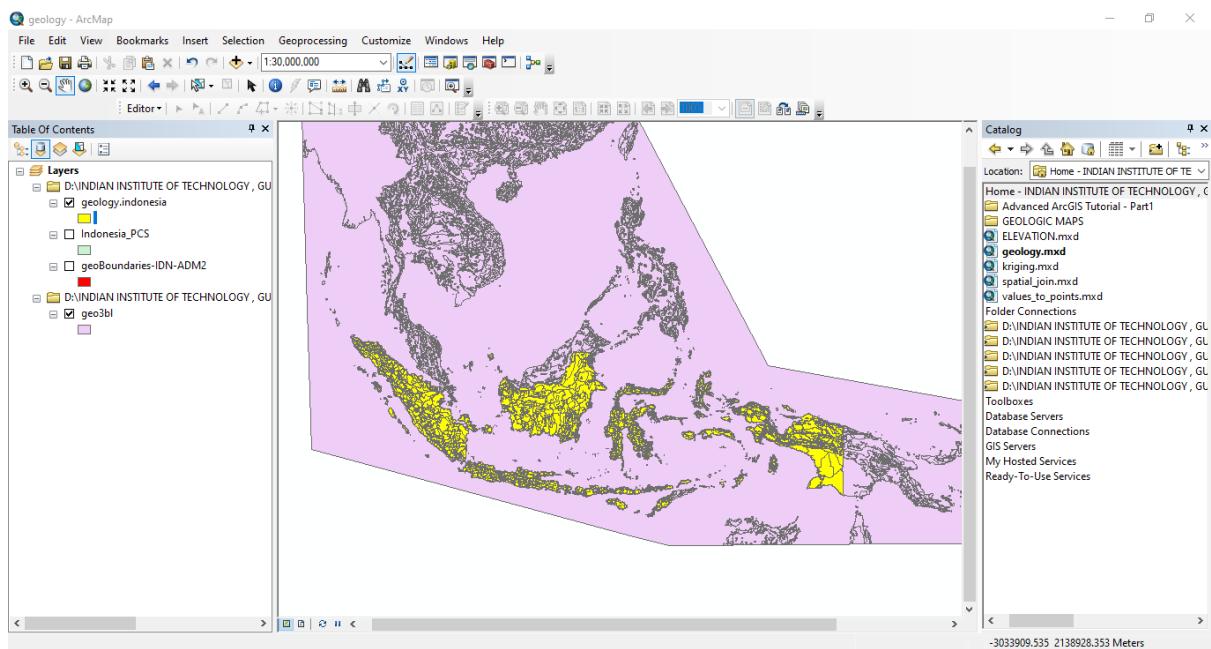
Wgs – 1984 , Geographic Coordinate System

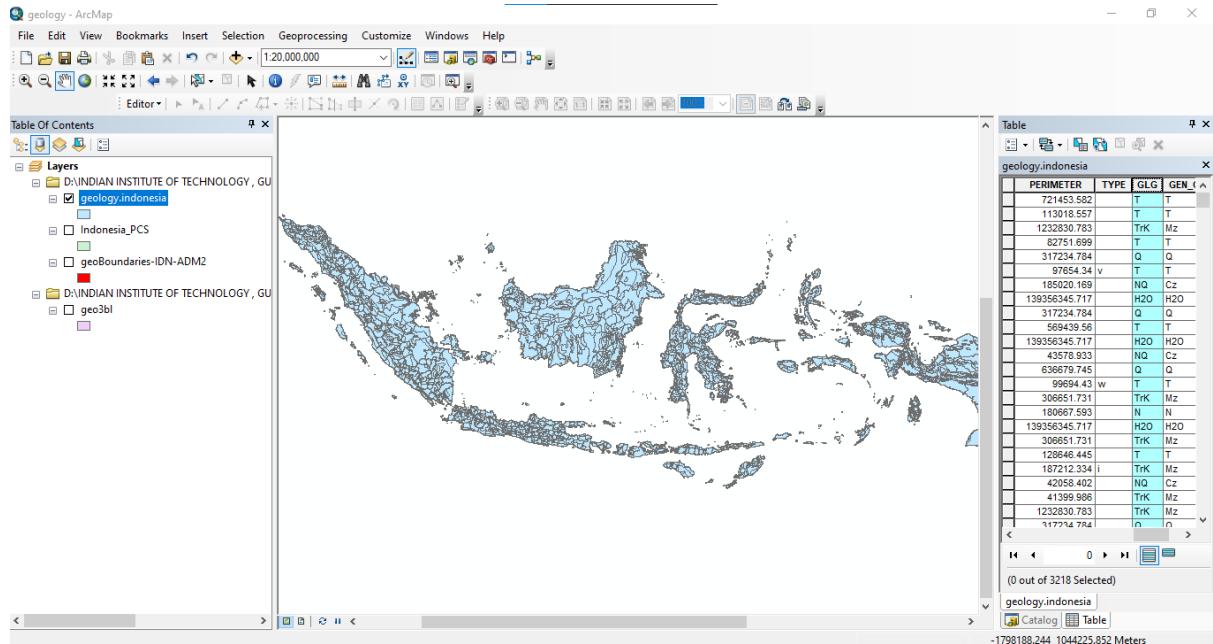
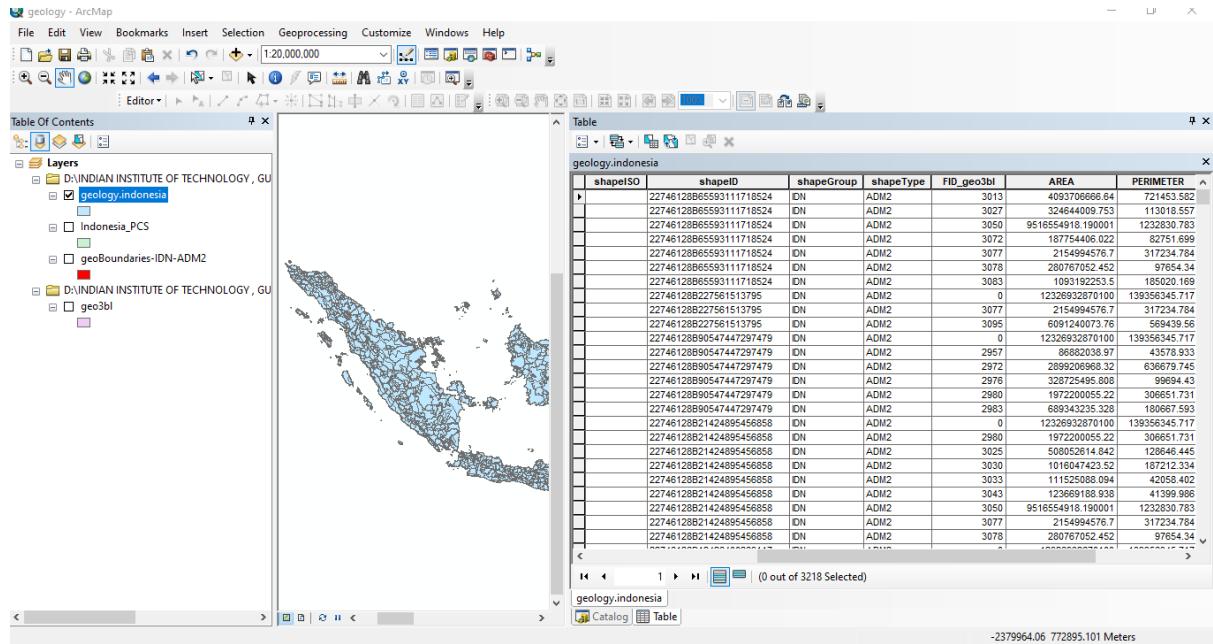




Intersect



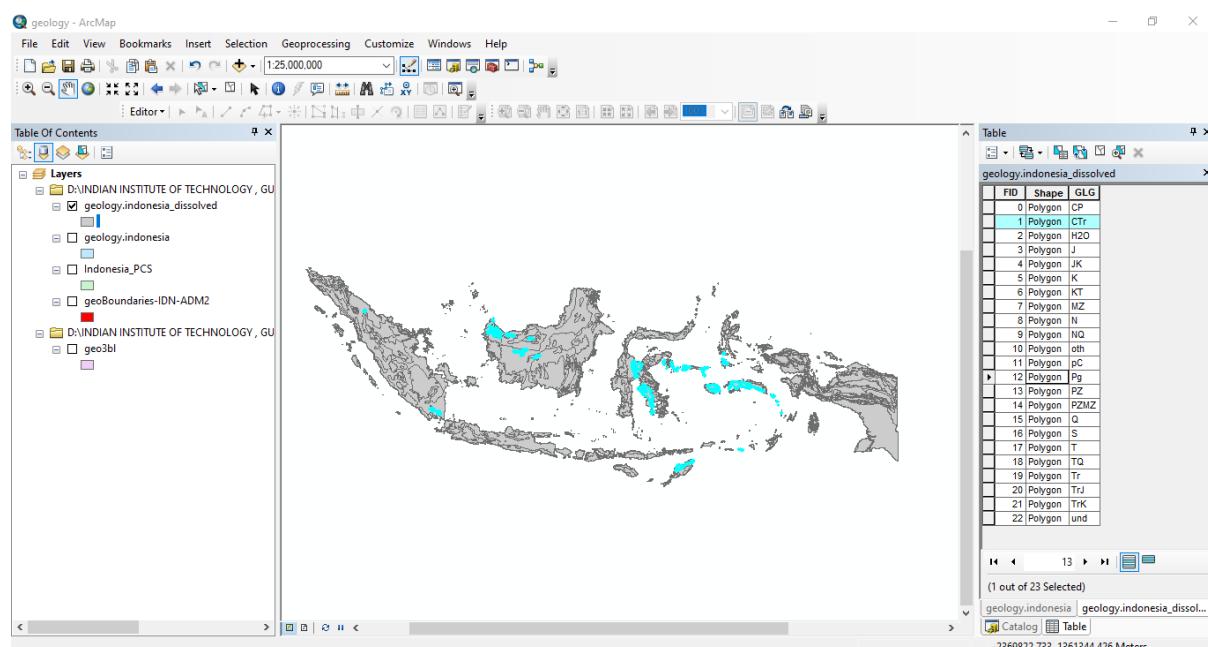
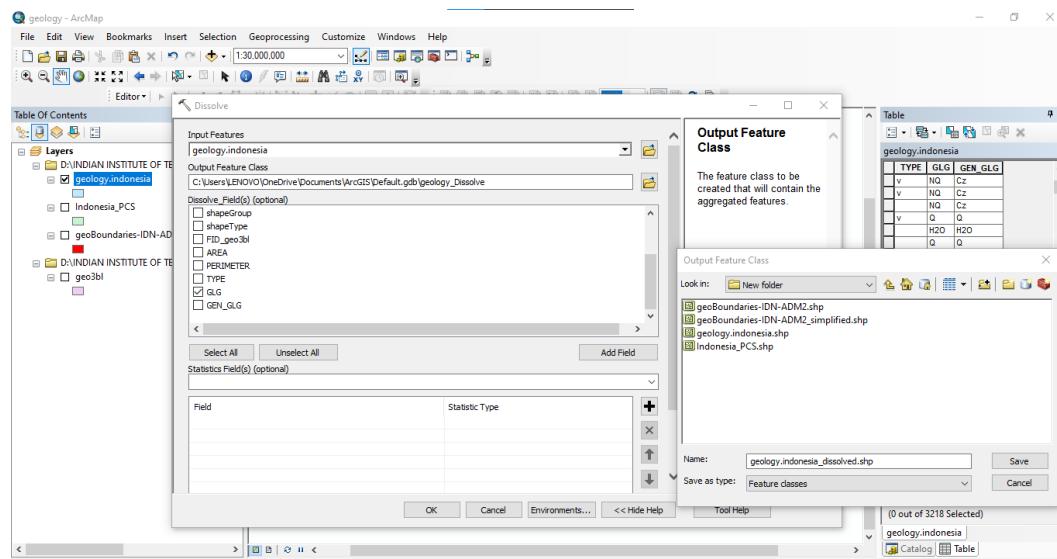
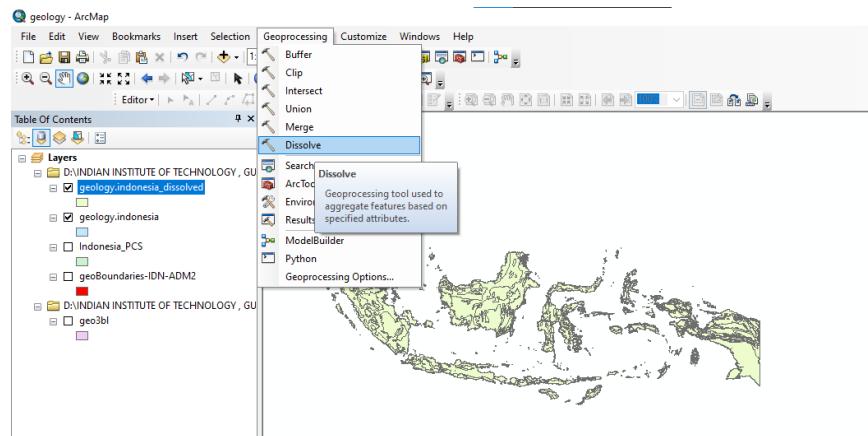


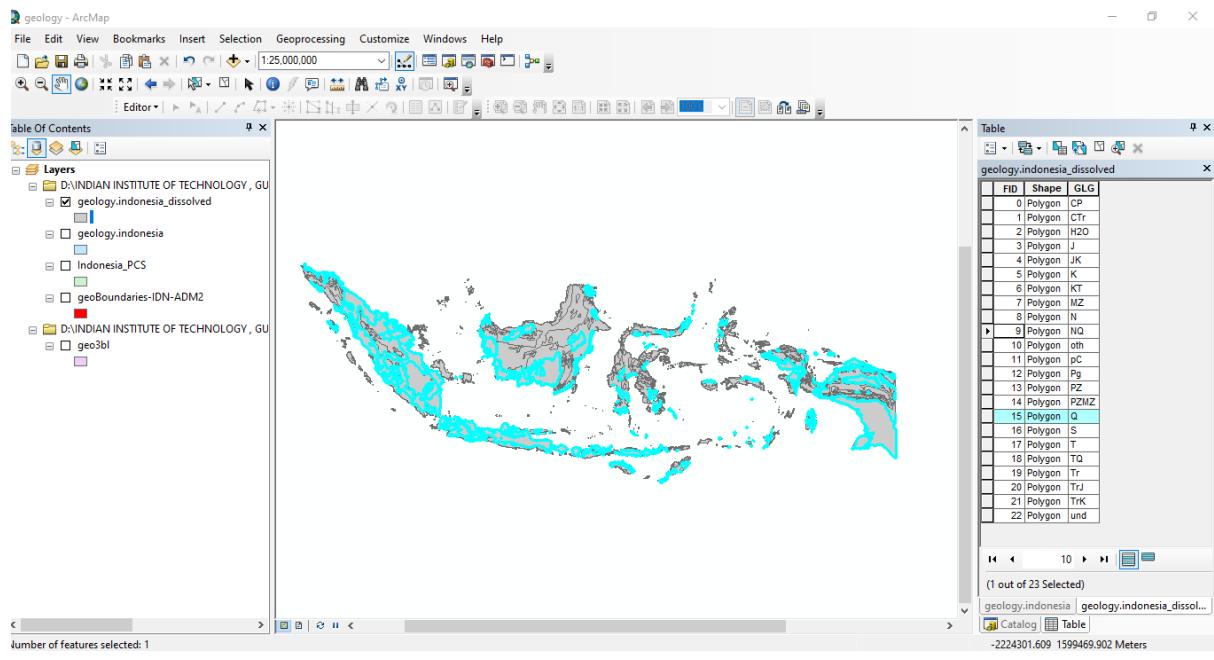


| | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| | NQ | Cz |
| V | Q | Q |
| | Q | Q |
| | NQ | Cz |
| V | Q | Q |
| | H2O | H2O |
| V | Q | Q |
| | NQ | Cz |
| W | T | T |
| | NQ | Cz |

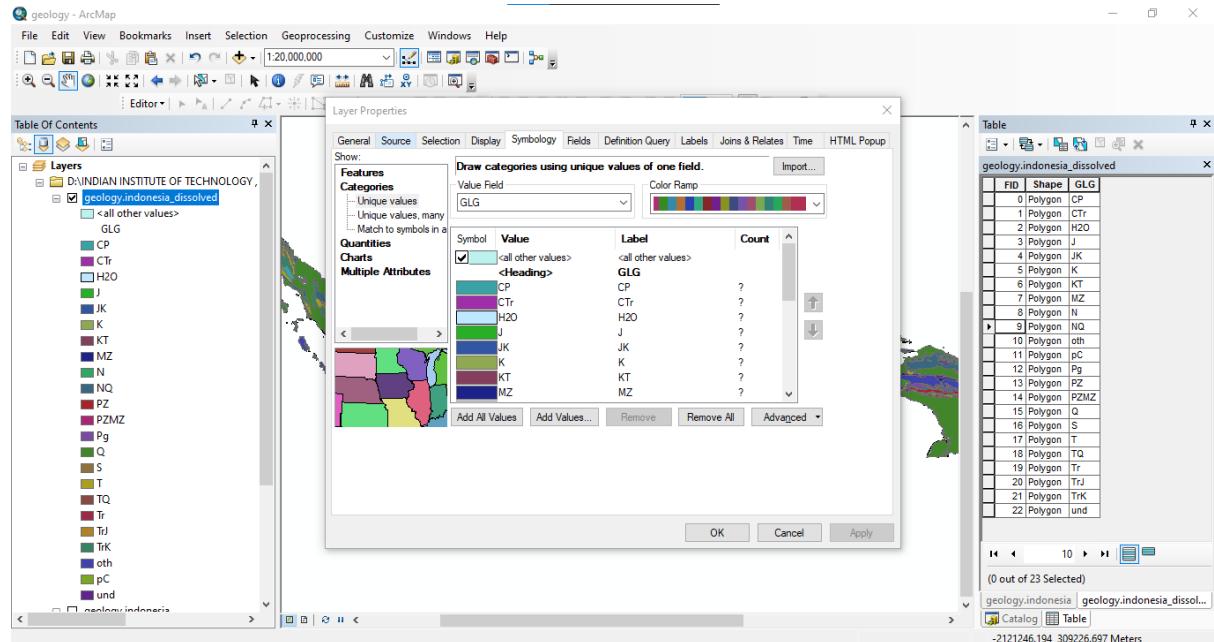
One more step just to make sure that we group all of these common geological uh notations as one single feature so that means we are going to actually group all these ends together.

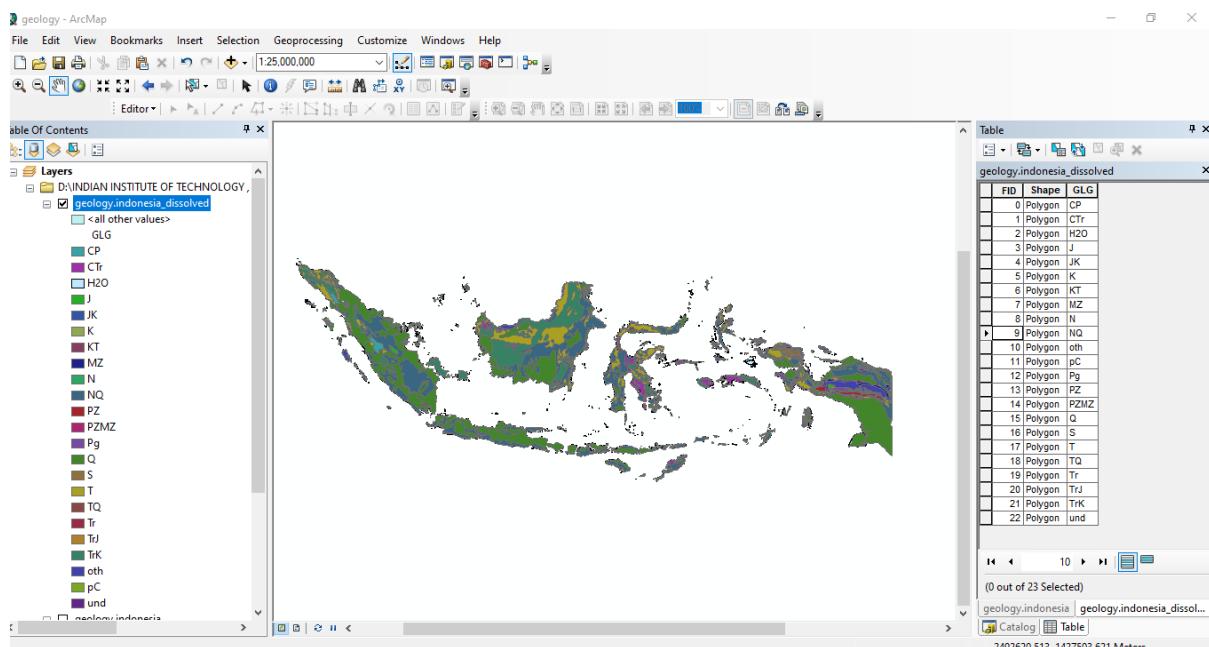
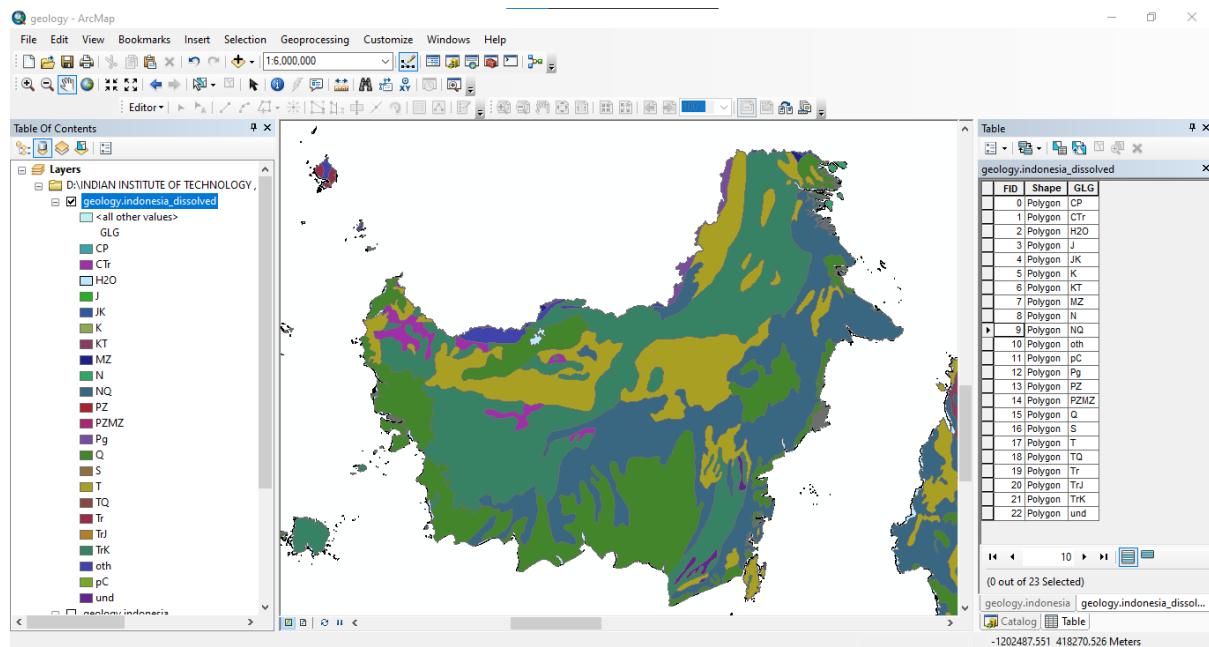
Dissolve the Data



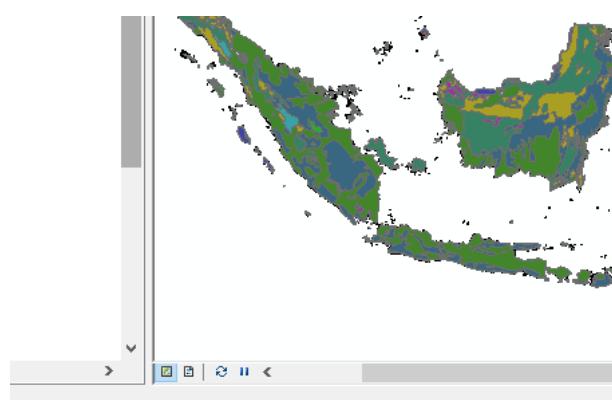


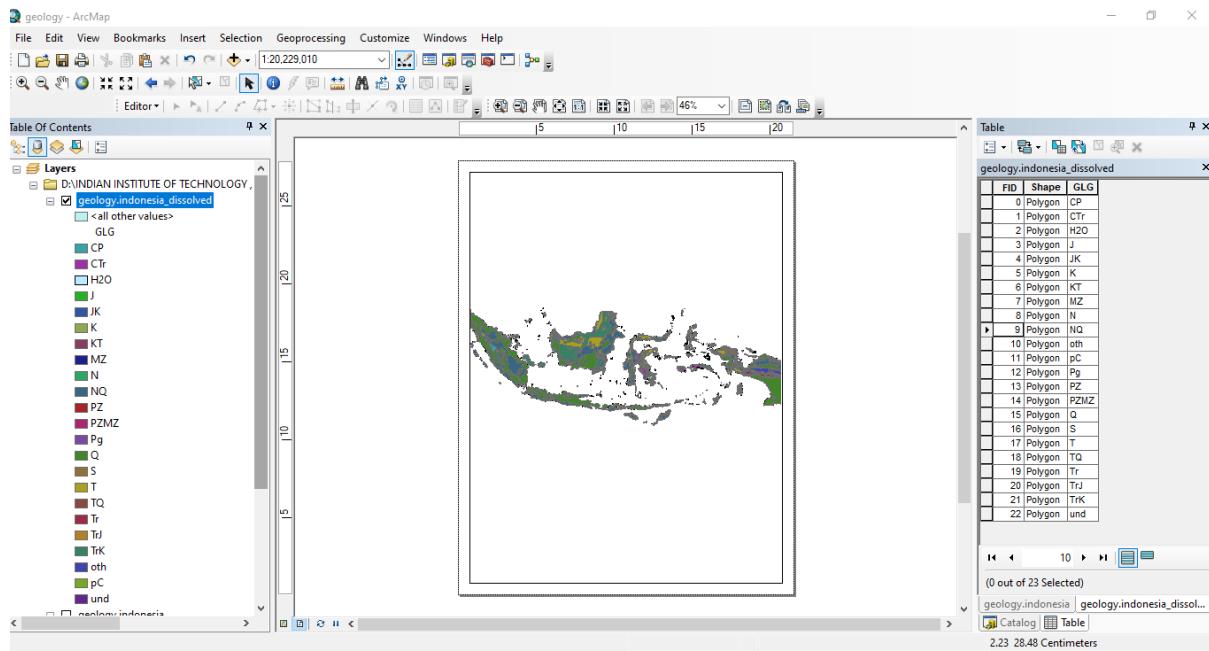
Most of the data preparation work is done





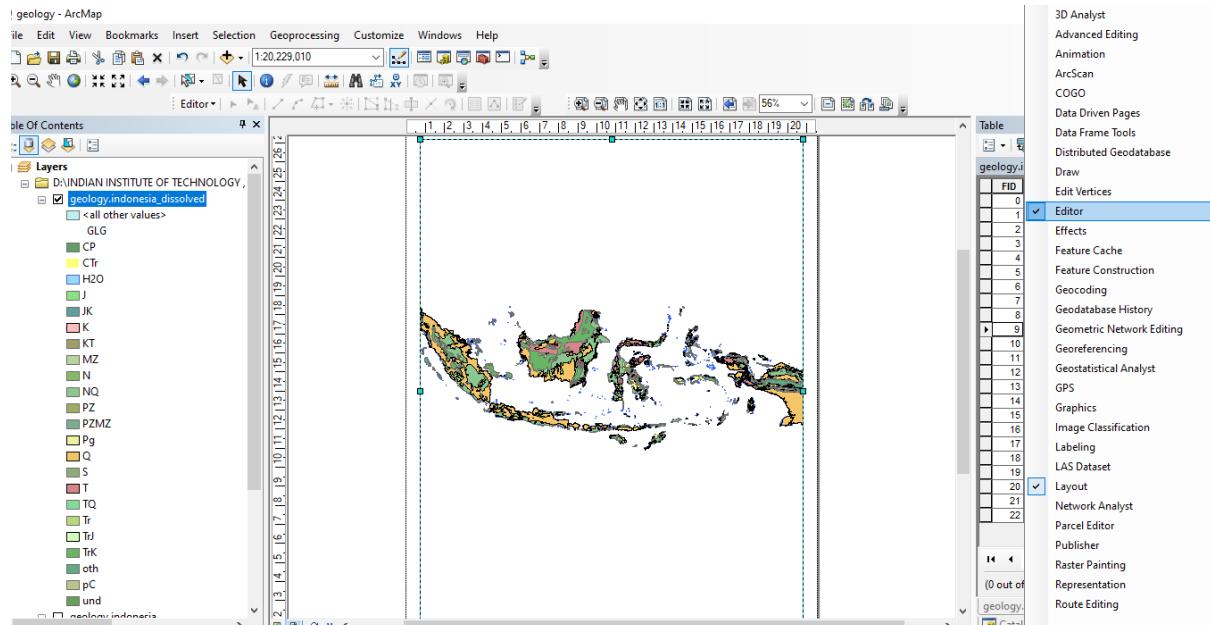
We have two buttons right next to each other the one that we are currently working on is this is called a data View and there's another one called layout view

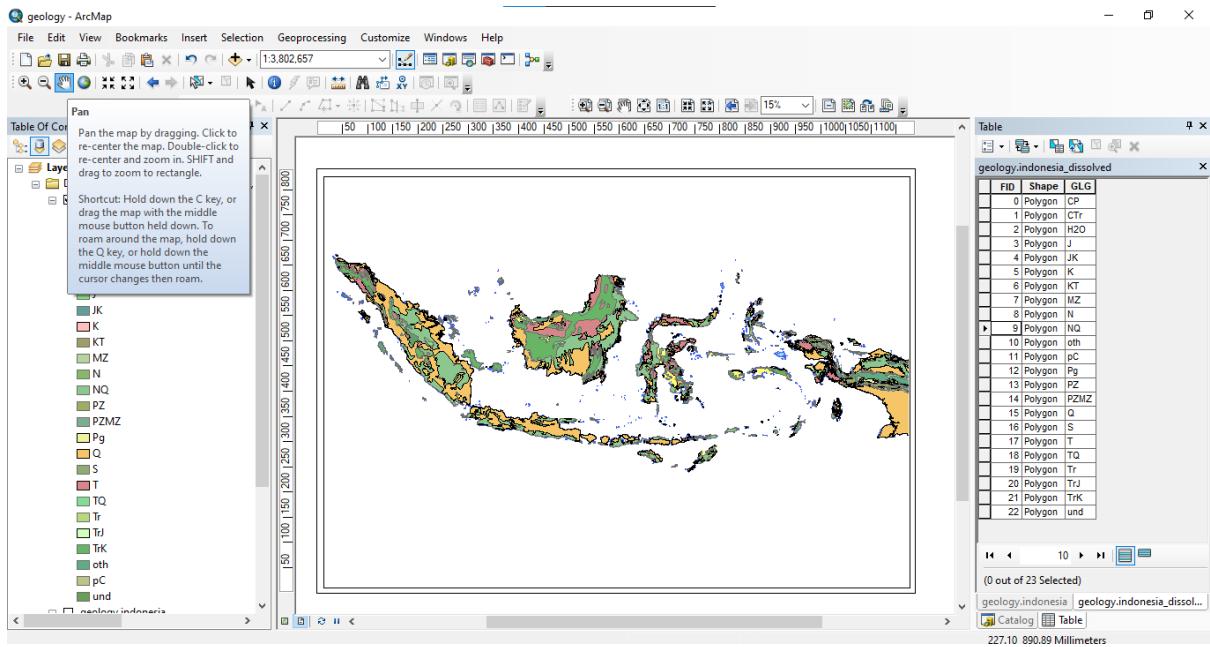




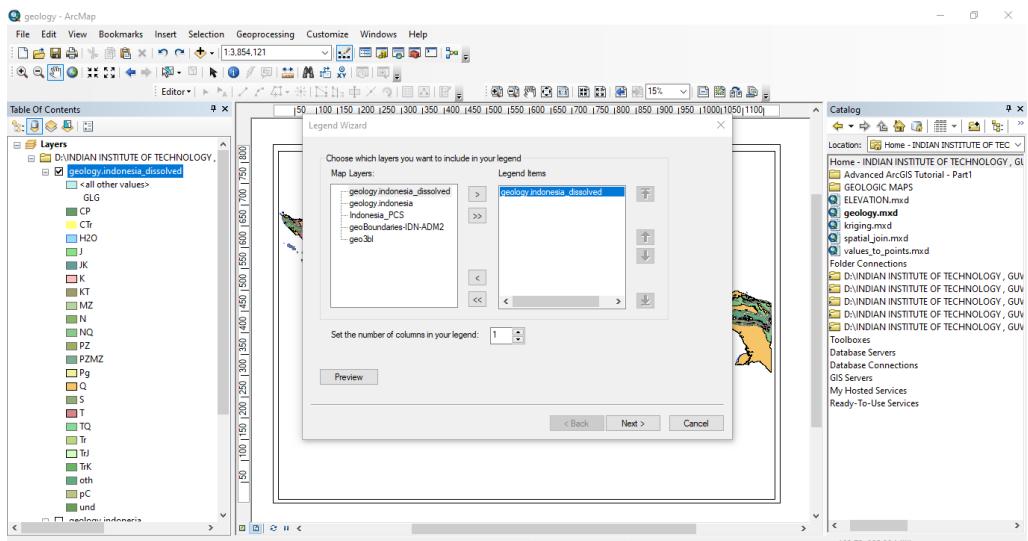
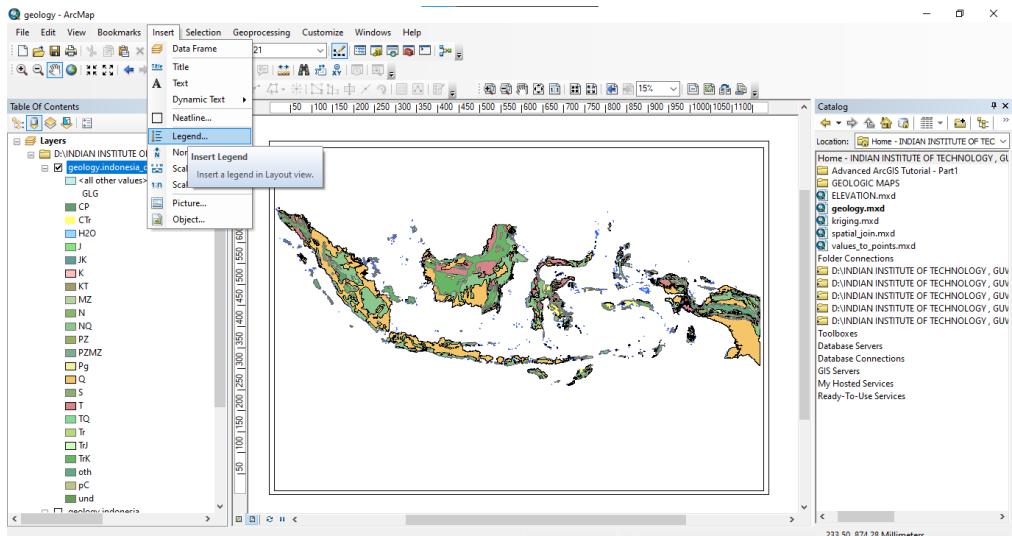
Map that's presented within with a landscape view would be much better suited compared to a map that's presented with a portrait view well there are certain countries that would actually fit in quite nicely for with the portrait view for example country a country like Chile or Vietnam which kind of stretches vertically compared to a country like Indonesia which really has a spread to to West and East

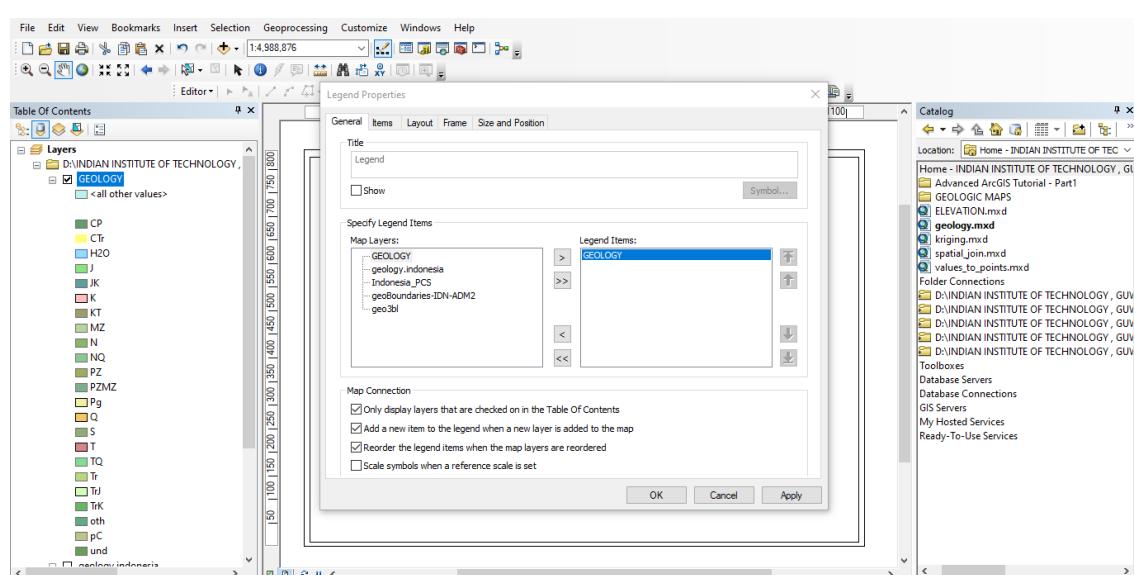
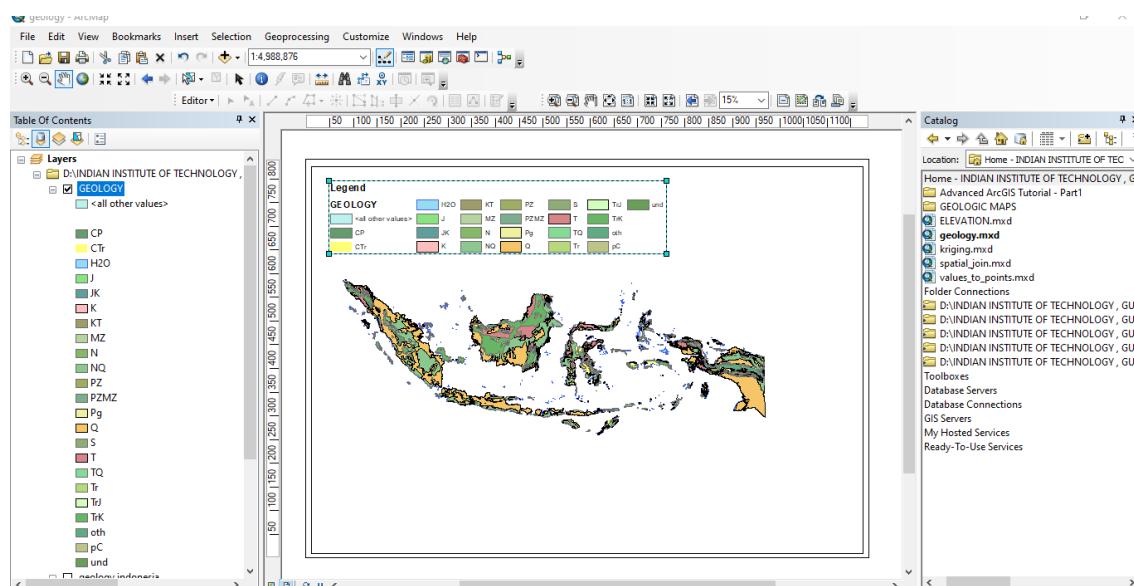
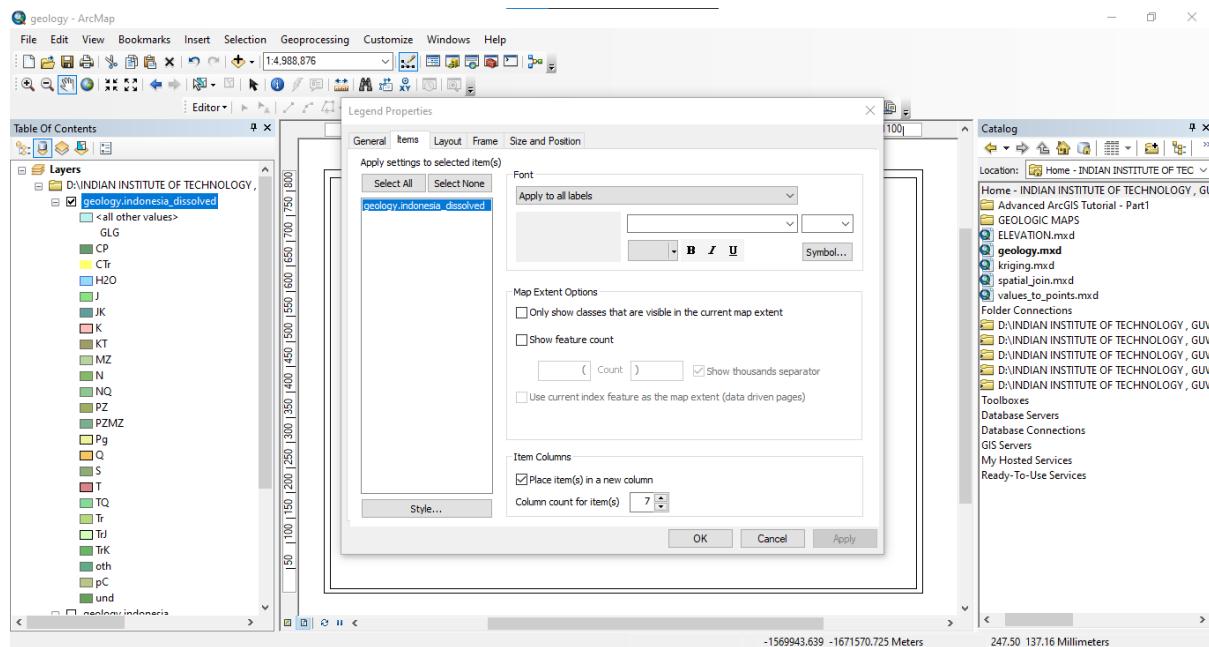
So, to change the orientation what we can do is we can actually go to this layout panel.

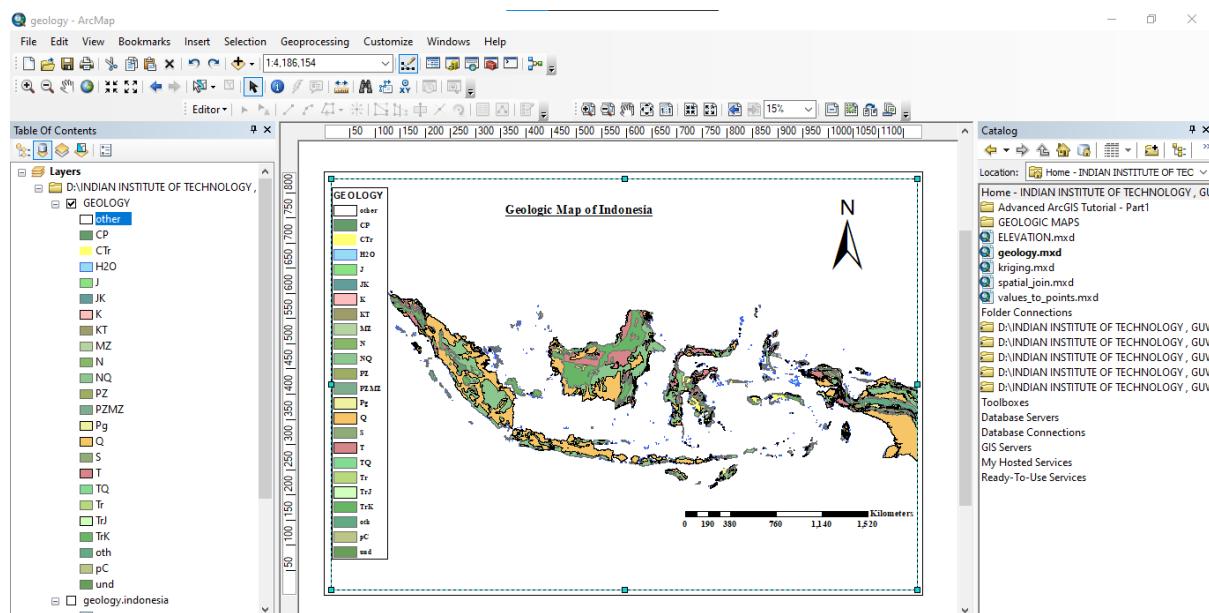
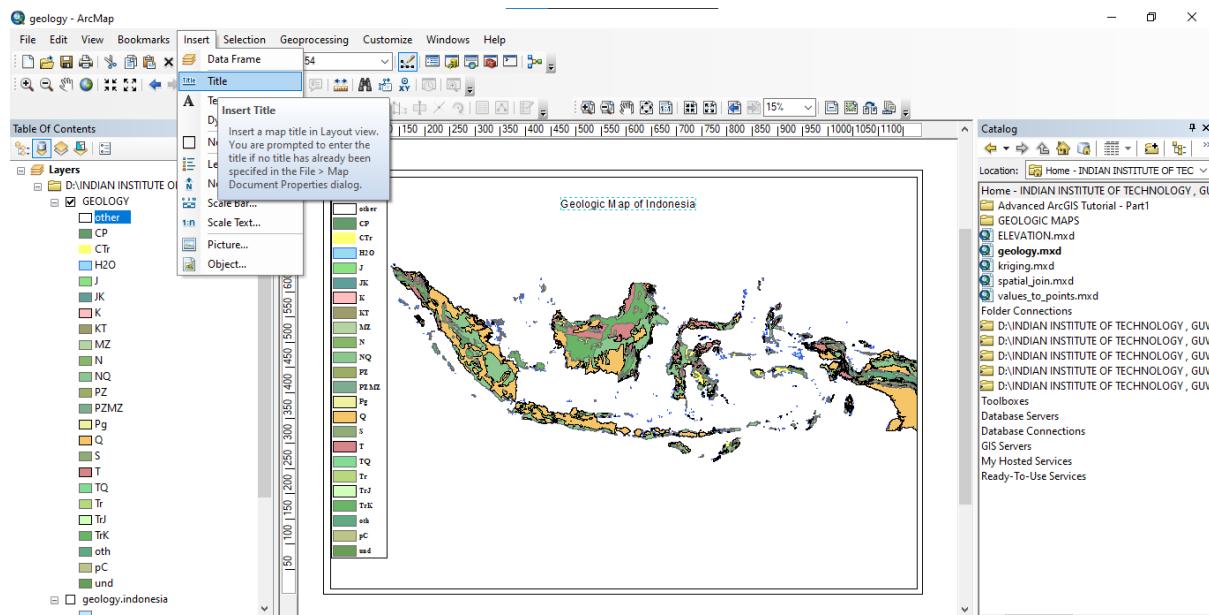




Import a legend







Add a base map to our map

