

# GIS and GPS Utility in the Geologic Mapping of Complex Geologic Terrane on the Mascot, Tennessee 7.5' Quadrangle

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## INTRODUCTION

The bedrock geology of the Mascot, Tennessee 7.5' Quadrangle was mapped in 2003 under a STATEMAP cooperative agreement between the U.S. Geological Survey and the Tennessee Division of Geology. The Mascot Quadrangle is located in the Valley and Ridge Province of east Tennessee; the bedrock consists of folded and faulted Cambrian and Ordovician strata (Figure 1). The Tennessee Division of Geology purchased two Trimble GeoExplorer 3 Global Positioning Systems (GPS), which were used in conjunction with ESRI ArcView 3.2 Geographic Information System (GIS) software to record the geologic field data and present the results of the geologic mapping.

The decision to utilize GPS technology for this mapping project was initially based on the geologic complexity of the Mascot Quadrangle and the need to improve the accuracy of geologic station location. The Division of Geology had previously used GPS units to locate oil and gas wells in a well inventory study, but the majority of well data was input into a field book or datasheet. The Mascot project would help determine how the utility of GPS and,

specifically, the ability to input data directly into the GPS unit would affect the geologic mapping process.

## METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

### Utilizing the Trimble GeoExplorer 3 GPS and Data Dictionary for Geologic Field Data Collection

A GPS data dictionary contains a catalog of the features and attributes pertinent to an endeavor or project. It is used in the field to control the data collection of a feature (e.g., an object, geologic station, rock outcrop, etc.) and its attributes (e.g., object information, soil type, rock lithology, etc.). Using the Trimble GPS data dictionary, a geologic data spreadsheet was created to record the important geologic aspects and their values relevant to the mapping of the Mascot Quadrangle (Figure 2). Recording geologic observations involved scrolling through attribute windows (e.g., lithology) and choosing their values (e.g., shale, limestone, sandstone) from a predefined drop-down

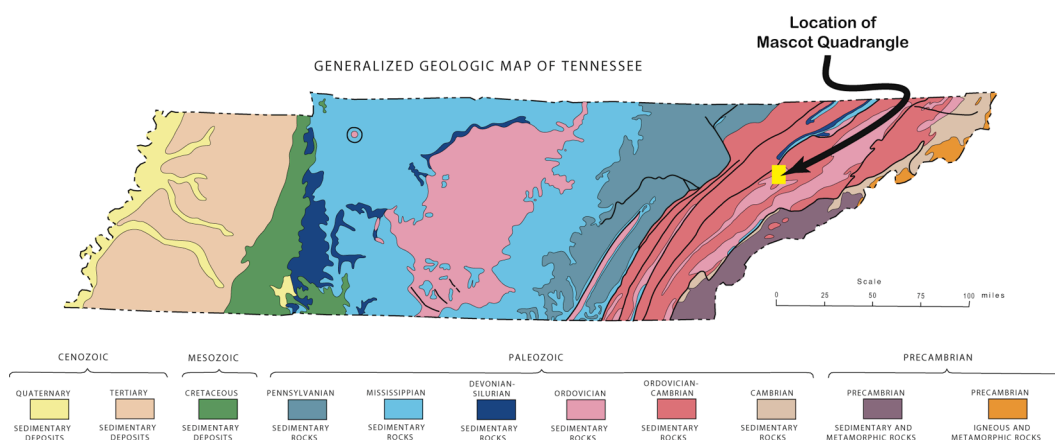
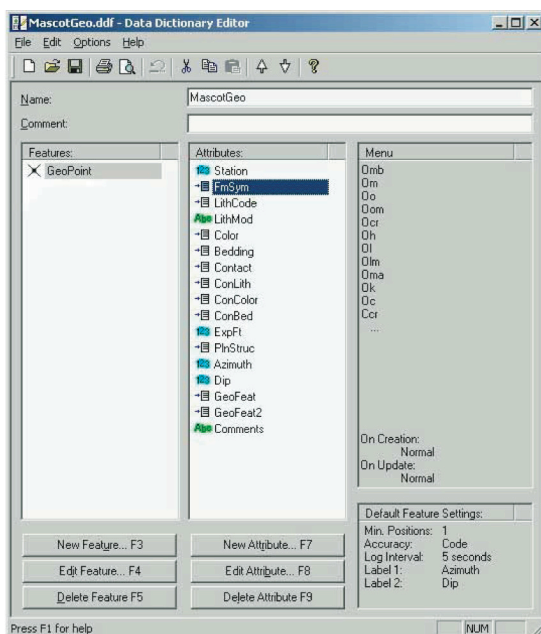


Figure 1. Location of the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle.



Numeric input	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Test input	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Numeric input	Drop-down menu	Numeric input	Numeric input	Drop-down menu	Drop-down menu	Test input
Field station number 1-9000	Standard abbreviations of Formation names	Abbreviations of diagnostic rock lithology	Lithology modifiers	Commonly observed lithologic colors	Bedding thickness description	Formation contact. Standard abbreviations of Formation names	Contact lithology. Abbreviations of diagnostic rock lithology	Contact color. Commonly observed lithologic colors	Contact bedding. Bedding thickness description	Top bed to bottom bed 0-300	Planar structural features	Strike in azimuth degrees 0-360	Dip measurement 0-90	Various geologic features	Various geologic features repeated	Other comment
Station	FmSym	LithCode	LithMod	Color	Bedding	Contact	ConLith	ConColor	ConBed	ExpFt	PlnStruc	Azimuth	Dip	GeoFeat	GeoFeat2	Comments
	Omb	Sh		Li Gg	Y Thk	Omb	Sh	Li Gg	Y Thk		BedPin			CrgChrt	CrgChrt	
	Om	ShtySh		Med Gg	Thk	Om	ShtySh	Med Gg	Thk		NoSDip			OoChrt	OoChrt	
	Oo	Stat		Dk Gg	Med	Oo	Stat	Dk Gg	Med		BedPin?			AlgChrt	AlgChrt	
	Oom	SdySh		LiOlGg	Thn	Oom	SdySh	LiOlGg	Thn		HorzBed			YugChrt	YugChrt	
	Ocr	Ss		OlGg	Y Thn	Ocr	Ss	OlGg	Y Thn		VertBed			BlkChrt	BlkChrt	
	Oho	FnlS		Gm Gg	Thk Lam	Oho	FnlS	Gm Gg	Thk Lam		OverTmBed			LteChrt	LteChrt	
	Ole	CrlS		Brn Gg	Thn Lam	Ole	CrlS	Brn Gg	Thn Lam		Joint			RedChrt	RedChrt	
	Olm	RblS		Rd Gg	Cross	Olm	RblS	Rd Gg	Cross		VertJnt			PorcChrt	PorcChrt	
	Oma	NodLS		Red	? - Default	Oma	NodLS	Red	? - Default		Cleavage			MoldChrt	MoldChrt	
	Ok	DoveLS		Gg Red		Ok	DoveLS	Gg Red			VertClvg			OvalChrt	OvalChrt	
	Oc	Fndol		Pale Red		Oc	Fndol	Pale Red			Fault			AlgalBlt	AlgalBlt	
	Cor	Crdol		Gg Pink		Cor	Crdol	Gg Pink			Fault?			CottonBlt	CottonBlt	
	Cmnc	PetDol		Ylw		Cmnc	PetDol	Ylw			MinAnt			BlkyChrt	BlkyChrt	
	Cmnl	RdClst		Ylw Gg		Cmnl	RdClst	Ylw Gg			ShFloat			ShFloat	ShFloat	
	Cn	YlClst		Brn Gg		Cn	YlClst	Brn Gg			CrumpBed			SsFloat	SsFloat	
	Cm	Other		Red Brn		Cm	Other	Red Brn			? - Default			SsCobbis	SsCobbis	
	Crg	? - Default		Other		Crg	? - Default	Other			ChrtMtsSs			ChrtMtsSs	ChrtMtsSs	
	Crgo			? - Default		Crgo		? - Default			Breccia			Breccia	Breccia	
	Crt					Crt					Hematite			Hematite	Hematite	
	Cpv					Cpv					Limonite			Limonite	Limonite	
	Cr					Cr					RedSoil			RedSoil	RedSoil	
	Crc					Crc					ShtySoil			ShtySoil	ShtySoil	
	? - Default					? - Default					BrnSoil			BrnSoil	BrnSoil	
											Spring			Spring	Spring	
											Depress			Depress	Depress	
											Collapse			Collapse	Collapse	
											Cave			Cave	Cave	
											Opening			Opening	Opening	
											Swallet			Swallet	Swallet	
											Quarry			Quarry	Quarry	
											? - Default			? - Default	? - Default	

**Figure 2.** The GPS data dictionary (top) for the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle with expanded menu selections for the geologic attributes (bottom).

menu. Attribute menu nomenclature was abbreviated to fit the constraints of the drop-down menu screen on the GPS unit. Numerical fields for strike and dip of planar features such as bedding, joints, and cleavage required direct user input. Strikes were measured in azimuth degrees (using the right hand rule) to facilitate the proper rotation of geologic symbols when compiling the data in ArcView. Two general geologic attribute fields containing drop-down menus of additional pertinent geologic information acquired during mapping include soil character, chert type, karst features, and mining activities. A final comment field allows the mapper to input directly any other observations

using a menu keypad. The data dictionary and accompanying spreadsheet were updated as needed when new useful mapping criteria were observed.

The geologic data generally were input via the data dictionary, while the GPS unit collected the satellite-based coordinate information. The latitude and longitude coordinates were collected by the GPS unit in a decimal degree format so that, later, field station locations could be plotted in ArcView (Figure 3). After returning to the office, the data files were downloaded to a computer, and the coordinates were differentially corrected to a local base station over the Internet to improve accuracy.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
ID	Longitude	Latitude	Height	Station	FmSyn	LthCode	LthMod	Color	Bedding	Contact	ConLth	ConColor	ConBed	ExpFt	PntStrus	Azimuth	Dip	GeoFeat	GeoFeat2	Comments	
1	-83.698307861	36.043598940	970.321	1400	Oma	FrnDol		LiGy	Thn												
2	-83.703091175	36.057226391	958.478	2491	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
3	-83.702927520	36.058573242	913.440	2412	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
4	-83.703672709	36.058629556	899.577	2410	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
5	-83.703874768	36.058765260	913.253	2414	Oo	Crsls		Med Gy	Thn	Do	Sh	LiOIGy	V Thn								
6	-83.702980307	36.058874017	893.341	2415	Oo	Crsls		Gy Red	Thk											CONT OC	
7	-83.704627290	36.059245952	911.256	2416	Oo	Crsls		Gy Red	Thk											CONT OC	
8	-83.704040778	36.052066193	882.501	2417	Oo																
9	-83.704009839	36.052109845	893.720	2418	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
10	-83.703950269	36.052130010	903.037	2419	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
11	-83.704055287	36.052178700	911.657	2420	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
12	-83.704220435	36.052571769	921.962	2421	Oo					Oo											
13	-83.704588459	36.052430921	909.990	2422	Oo	Crsls		Med Gy	Thk	Oo											
14	-83.704706873	36.052452249	920.636	2423	Oo	Crsls	FELAM	Gy Red	Thk												
15	-83.704899446	36.052295528	904.500	2424	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn	Oo	Crsls										
16	-83.704799370	36.051757636	916.918	2425	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn	Oo											
17	-83.704753774	36.051682066	903.829	2426	Oo	Crsls		Li Gy	Thn											CONT OC	
18	-83.705380037	36.051659335	876.316	2427	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn											OC DIES OUT	
19	-83.705619525	36.051593553	918.449	2428	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn											NOLS	
20	-83.705619525	36.051593553	918.449	2428	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
21	-83.705611868	36.051678564	888.438	2429	Oo	Sh	SLTY	LiOIGy	Thn												
22	-83.705612228	36.052785601	939.901	2430	Oo	Crsls	FELAM	Med Gy	Thk	Oo	Sh	LiOIGy	V Thn							SKS	
23	-83.705259592	36.052598731	876.253	2431	Oo	Crsls		Gy Red	Thk												
24	-83.705524593	36.052728306	878.119	2432	Oo	Crsls	STY	Gy Red	Med												
25	-83.705632449	36.052903081	867.535	2433	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
26	-83.705770969	36.053030418	867.025	2434	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn											CLY 70/54 JT 243/90	
27	-83.705723962	36.053495622	850.272	2435	Oo	Sh														CONT OC	
28	-83.705065409	36.053243661	847.268	2436	Oo	Sh															
29	-83.704774744	36.053284180	861.931	2437	Oo	Sh		LiOIGy	V Thn												
30	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
31	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
32	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
33	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
34	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
35	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
36	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
37	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
38	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
39	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
40	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
41	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
42	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
43	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
44	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
45	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
46	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
47	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
48	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
49	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
50	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
51	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
52	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
53	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
54	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
55	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
56	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
57	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
58	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
59	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												
60	-83.69864632	36.045809353	974.245	2438	Oma	FrnDol		Li Gy	Thn												

Figure 3. Example of part of the fieldwork database for the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle.

## Utilizing ESRI ArcView 3.2 GIS Software and the GPS Database to Produce the Mascot Quadrangle Geologic Map

The differentially corrected GPS data file (.cor) was exported in dBase format and transferred into a compilation database that was used in ArcView to compile a preliminary geologic map. Additional fields in the compilation database are included to plot the symbol orientation for planar features (SYMROT) and print selected geologic symbols (PRNT\_STK) and dip numbers (PRNT\_DIP#) in ArcView (Figure 4). The SYMROT field was used to rotate the geologic symbols by using the formula “270° minus the azimuth strike.” The compilation map included point themes for lithology, bedding attitudes, formation contact points, and other geologic features recorded in the database, all of which are shown as unique points or symbols on the map (Figure 5 and 6). Dip value labels were added to the bedding attitude symbols. These point themes were used to interpret the location of stratigraphic contacts and the surface trace of axial planes and faults, which are each separate

line themes on the geologic compilation map (Figure 7).

To produce the “final” version of the geologic map in ArcView, stratigraphic contacts and fault lines were divided into solid (exact location), dashed (approximate location), and dotted (covered location) line segments based on contact location certainty. These contact line themes were converted to formation polygon themes. The formation polygons were colored and displayed beneath a partially transparent raster topographic base map. The color pallet of the raster map was adjusted such that the underlying polygons could be displayed while important features such as roads, streams, and contour lines also were visible. Formation labels then were added to the geologic map. To avoid clutter, the lithologic and geologic feature point themes were not displayed in the final version of the geologic map (Figure 8). A geologic cross-section location line was placed on the map. In the ArcView layout view, titles, labels, and a geologic symbol explanation were added as well as a written scale, bar scales, and a north arrow (Figure 9). The geologic cross-section, stratigraphic column, and geologic descriptions were drafted separately using Adobe Illustrator 8.0 software.



Microsoft Excel - MascotGeoPoints9-18.dbf

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**Figure 4.** Example of part of the compilation database for the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle. Note SYMROT, PRNT\_STK, and PRNT\_DIP columns near the right side of figure.

## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES ENCOUNTERED

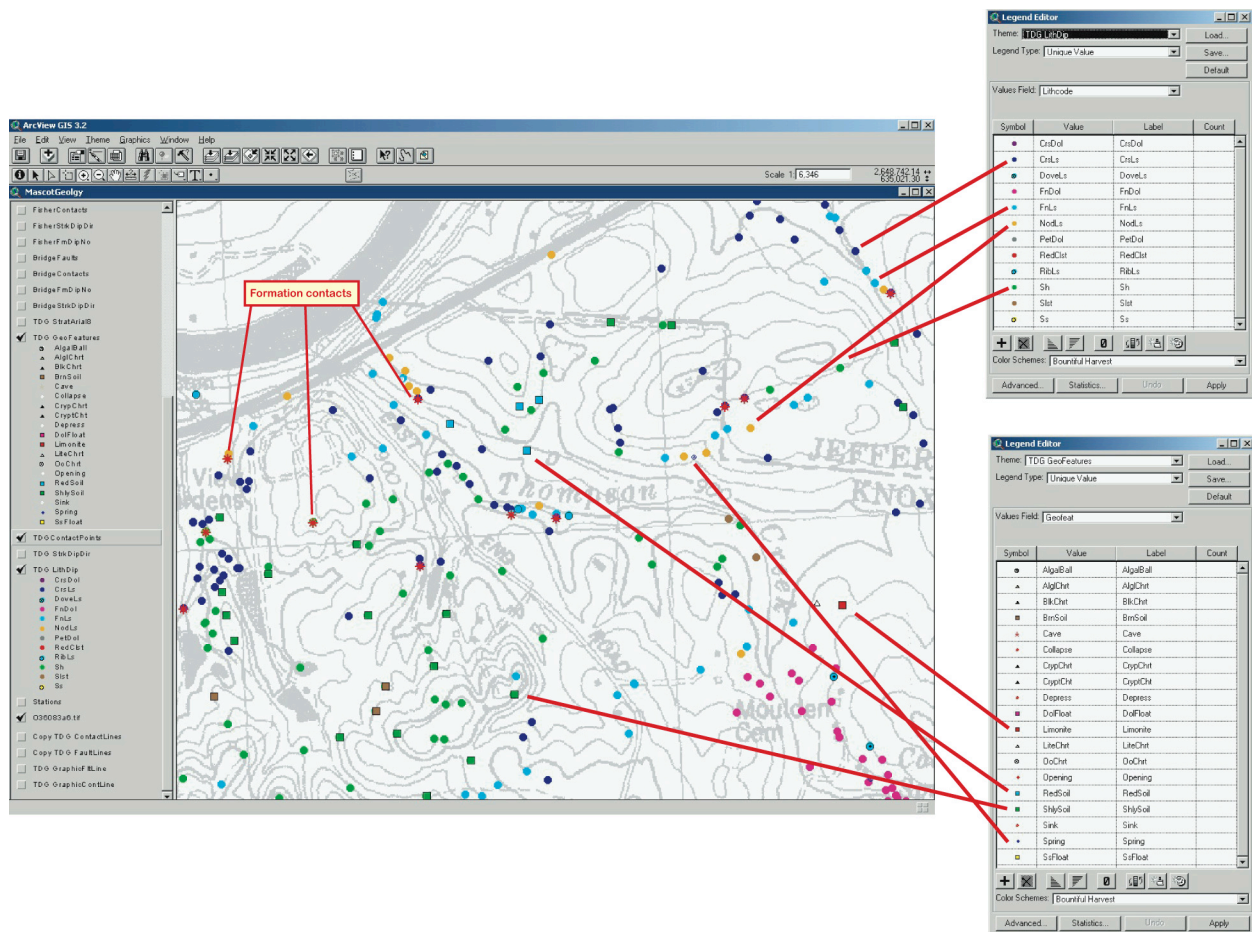
Advantages of using GIS and GPS technology during the geologic mapping process included the drastic reduction of office time to input field data into a spreadsheet format that can be used in ArcView. Prior to using GPS, office time was required to determine field point coordinates and enter field book data into a spreadsheet. Also, the GPS data dictionary facilitated the compilation of data from two mappers in that it listed basic attributes to record and constrained how the attributes were described. The GPS dictionary also provided a framework by which to set up a consistent GIS compilation database between separate mappers, and share data between mappers on a daily basis.

Disadvantages included the need for a paper copy of the topographic map in the field for navigation, station point location, and plotting contact lines. The paper map was also needed to plot the data in the field to determine

where the geologic traverse needed to proceed. Areas that contained observable geologic characteristics, but were deemed inaccessible, were also plotted on the paper map. Field books were used for lengthy geologic descriptions, sketches, or other information. GPS satellite acquisition was occasionally hampered under heavy forest canopy or when satellites were not in proper array. On these occasions, station locations were plotted directly on the paper map, and the correct coordinates were added later to the compilation database. There were no independent checks and balances in place designed to detect GPS user input errors. The ArcView compilation map was also printed on a periodic basis to guide future traverses and provide a map for the geologists to use in the field.

This methodology may not be suitable when geologic mapping involves long stays in the wilderness away from the office and electricity. In this study, data files needed to be downloaded every day or two because of GPS memory limitations and the GPS batteries had to be recharged every day.





**Figure 5.** Part of the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle compilation map with lithologies, geologic contacts, and other geologic features shown as discrete points or symbols.

## CONCLUSIONS

Despite minor problems in the field and office, the Trimble GeoExplorer 3 Global Positioning System and the ESRI ArcView 3.2 Geographic Information System worked well in unison to assist in the completion of the geologic map of the Mascot Quadrangle. The GPS unit was used to locate station points in geologically complex areas where accurate plotting was crucial for constraining the geologic interpretation. The GPS data dictionary permitted relatively rapid data entry into the database, while the GPS unit collected coordinate information. The GIS software had the versatility to import the GPS data files directly for rapid compilation of the geologic data into a useable map. The Mascot 7.5' Geologic Quadrangle map can be printed on demand and is currently available from the Tennessee Division of Geology as an open file map.

## VENDOR CONTACT INFORMATION

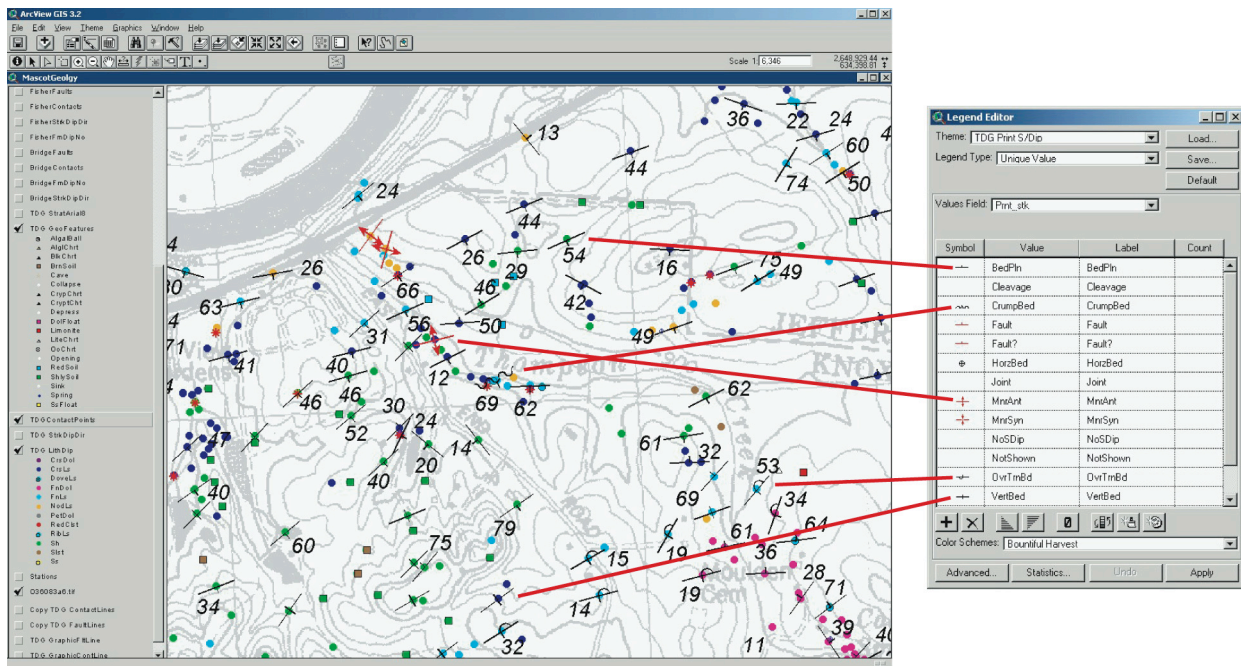
**Adobe Illustrator**—Adobe Systems, Inc., 345 Park Ave., San Jose, CA 95110-2704 USA, (800) 833-6687, <<http://www.adobe.com>>.

**ArcGIS, ArcPad, ArcView**—Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), Inc., 380 New York St., Redlands, CA, 92373-8100 USA, (909) 793-2853, <<http://www.esri.com>>.

**dBase**—dataBased Intelligence, Inc., 2548 Vestal Parkway, East Vestal, NY 13850, (877) 322-7340, <<http://www.dbase.com>>.

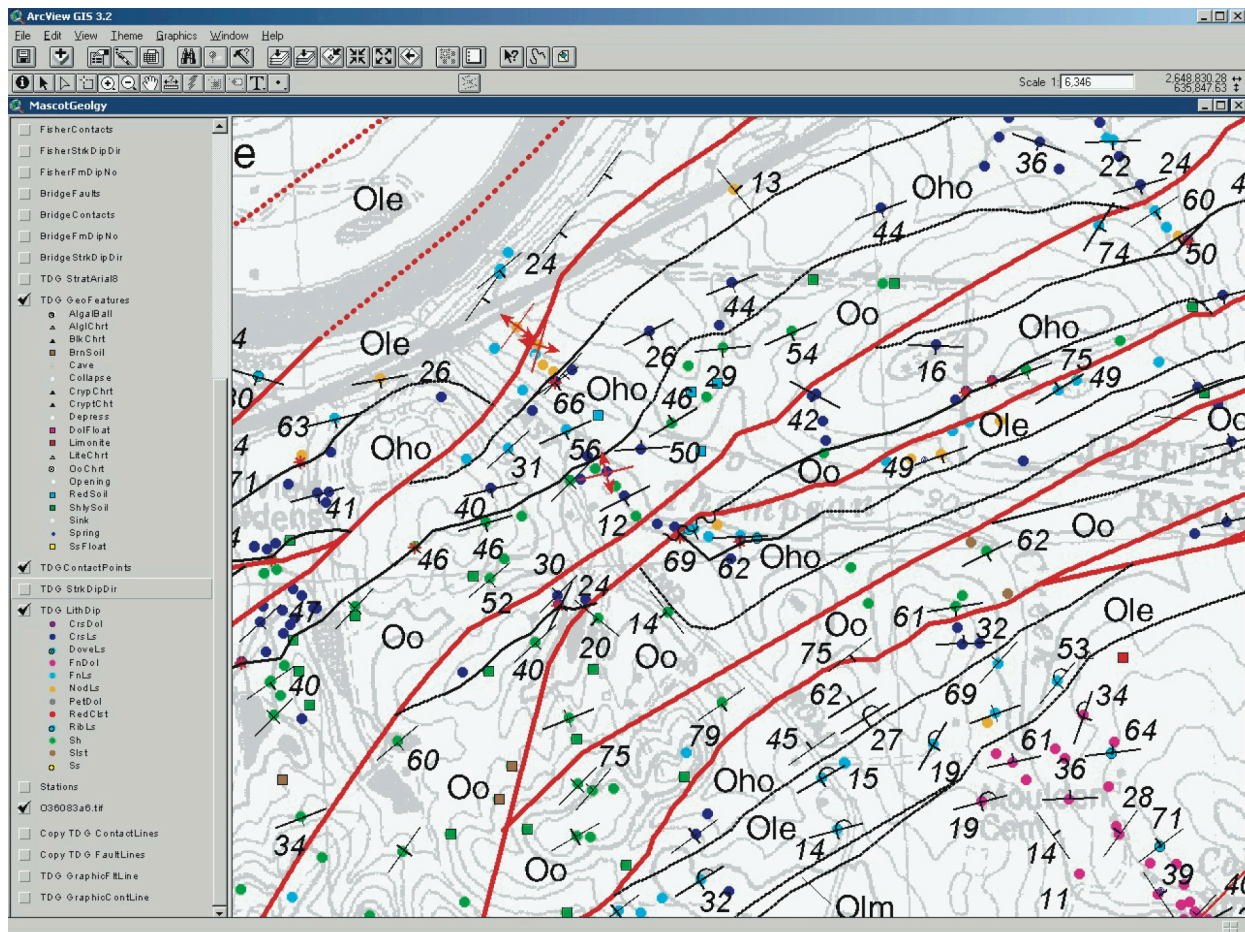
**Microsoft Excel**—Microsoft Corp., One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6399 USA, (425) 882-8080, <<http://www.microsoft.com/office/excel>>.

**Trimble GeoExplorer**—Trimble Navigation Limited, 645 N. Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA, 94088-3642, (408) 481-8000, <<http://www.trimble.com>>.



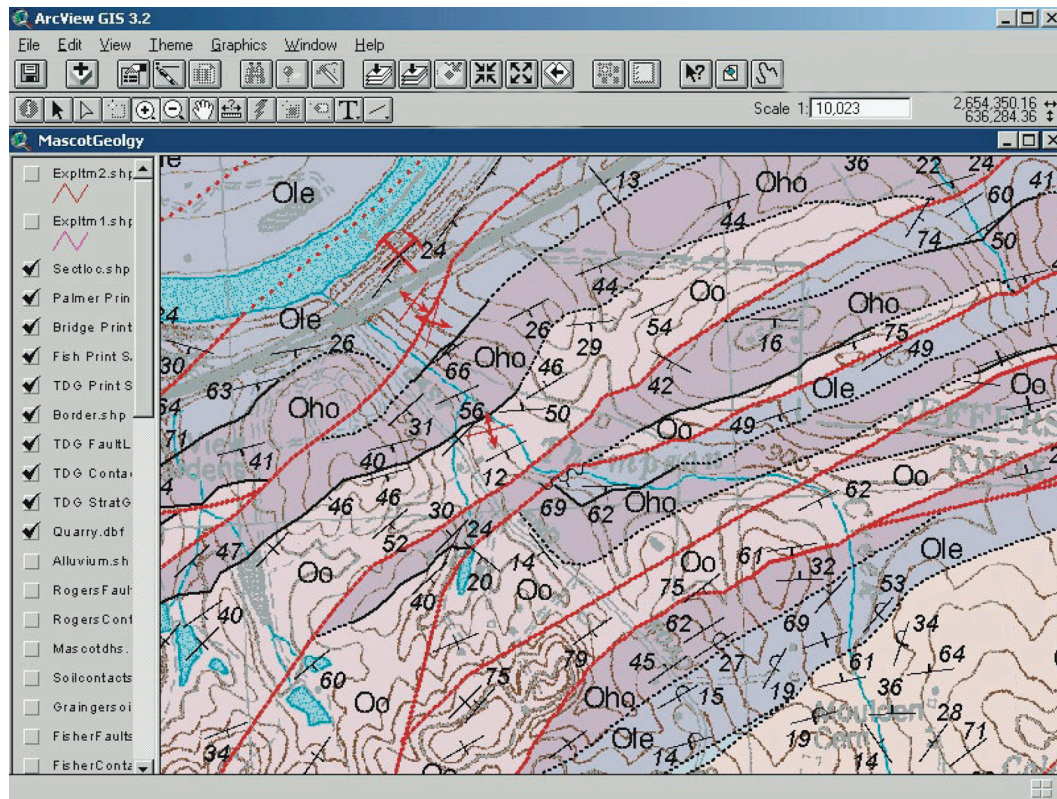
**Figure 6.** Part of the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle compilation map with bedding strike and dip symbols for the point features shown in Figure 5.





**Figure 7.** Part of the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle compilation map with geologic contact lines (black), fault lines (red), and formation abbreviations. In the printed version, the fault lines appear as thick black lines. Map includes geologic point features (see Figure 5) and bedding attitude symbology (see Figure 6).



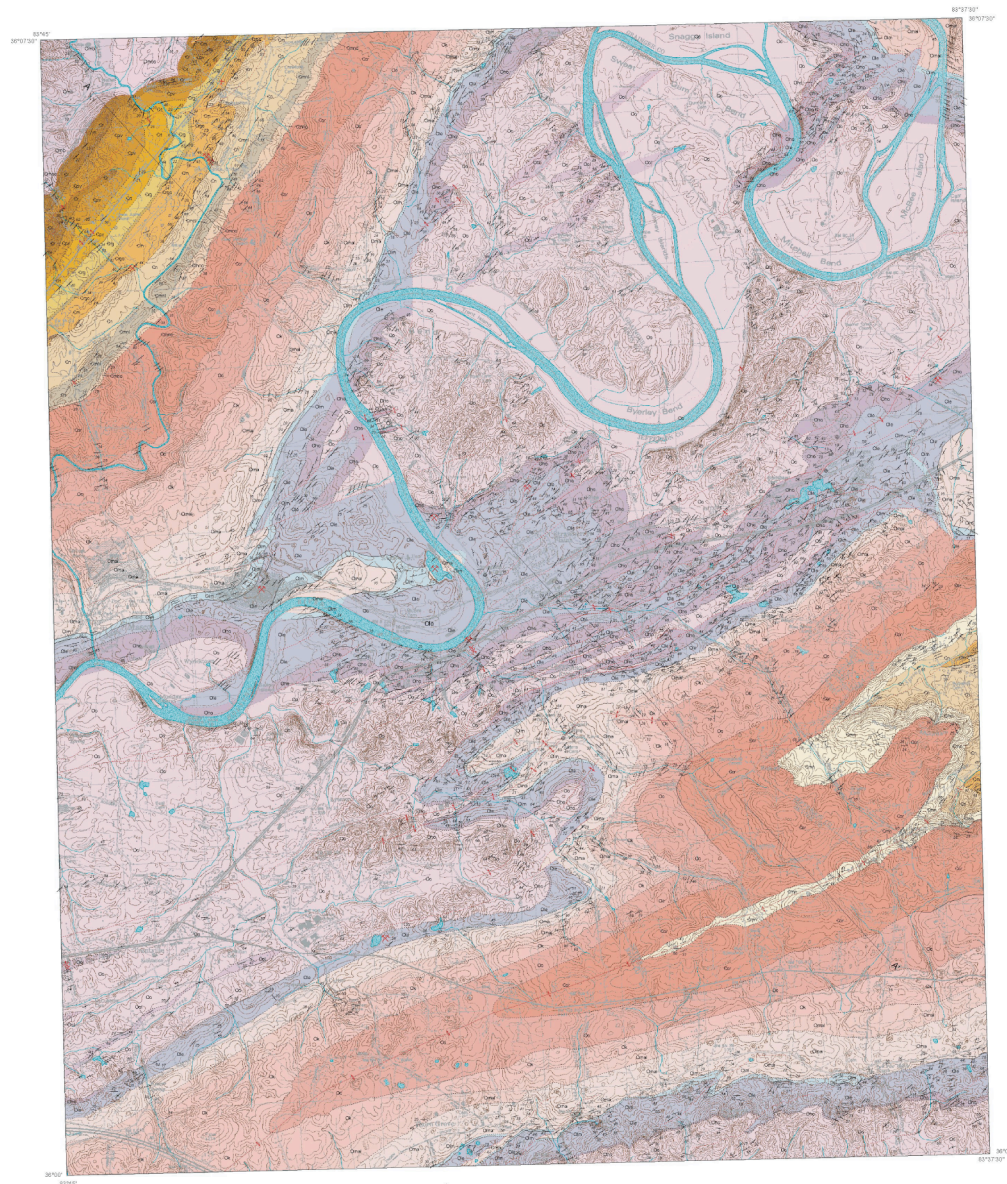


**Figure 8.** Part of the Mascot 7.5' Quadrangle compilation map with polygons filled with appropriate geologic formation colors. Geologic point features are not shown. Bedding attitude symbology shown.

GEOLOGIC CARTOGRAPHY BY  
THE TENNESSEE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY

STATE OF TENNESSEE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION  
DIVISION OF GEOLOGY  
Ronald P. Zarowski, State Geologist

GEOLOGIC MAP  
MASCOT QUADRANGLE  
TENNESSEE  
GM 155-SW



GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE MASCOT QUADRANGLE

By  
Barry W. Miller, Robert C. Price, Javiah Bridges,  
Mark F. Fischer, and Raleigh A. Palmer  
2004

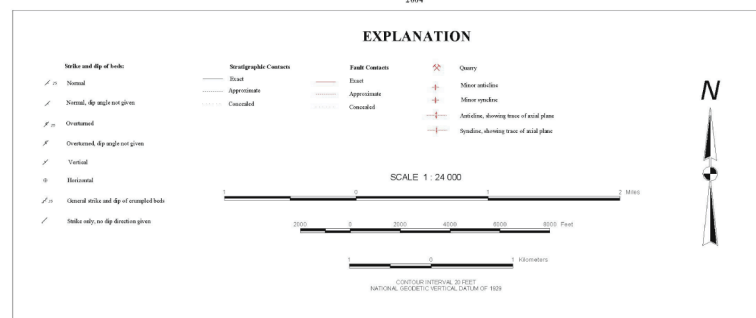


Figure 9. Open file version of the Mascot Geologic Quadrangle Map.