

**ATLANTIC ZONE PROGRAMME**

**Phase 2**

**Report No. 22b**

**“THE SIESTA GEOGRAPHIC DATABASE  
INSTRUCTION FOR ITS USE AND MAINTENANCE**

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## **PREFACE**

The Geographic Database SIESTA is developed during the period 1987 - 1992. The major part of the work was carried out by Piet Oosterom and Willem Wielemaker concerning first the data acquisition and later the development of the database. John Stuiver assisted with respect to the geometric aspects of SIESTA.

In 1991 and 1992 I was involved in the phase of data capture and map compilation as well as the writing of various query procedures within ARC/INFO. Thanks to the stimulating ideas of Piet Oosterom various system applications were developed by me, as for instance the dynamic structuring of legends; unfortunately he wasn't able to execute this work himself because he was not able to continue his work in Wageningen.

I am indebted to Roland van Zoest and Philip Wenting, both working at CGI (Centre for Geographical Information processing) who were very helpful in solving technical problems.

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- 1 List of coverages
- 2 List of most important datafiles
- 3 List of textfiles
- 4 Coverage descriptions
- 5 SIESTA datafiles
- 6 List of AML-programs
- 7 List of INFO-programs
- 8 Index of topsheets
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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This paper is meant to be a guideline for the use and maintenance of the SIESTA geographic database. It is assumed that users of this 'manual' are acquainted with ARC/INFO. They should also be familiar with the principles of SIESTA as presented in Wielemaker and Vogel (eds.), 1993 (A soil and land information system (SIESTA) for the North eastern Atlantic Zone of Costa Rica).

In the following chapters an outline is given of the potentialities of the SIESTA database in the ARC/INFO environment. More detailed instruction on data presentation and database manipulation can be derived from various programs that are enumerated in annex 6 and 7 (a listing of some of these programs is given in annex 9).

## 2 THE SENSE OF SIESTA

SIESTA is an abbreviation of: Sistema de Información para la Evaluación de Suelos y Tierras de la Zona Atlántica de Costa Rica, which means that it is a soil and land information system for the Atlantic Zone of Costa Rica.

The system is developed to be a practical tool in soil and land surveys. When a survey is initiated, little may be known about the data that have to be recorded. During the survey, when the information is accruing, a deeper understanding of the landscape, gives a better view on the kind of information that has to be stored. Along with the increase in knowledge of the existing relations and structures within a certain area, the capacity of the information storage system that describes these aspects should develop. So a flexible approach to data storage and presentation is needed. In the early stages of the survey, terrain structures and soil types which are distinguished in a pilot area can be described and stored in datafiles as typical terrain units. During the survey, new terrain components and soils are discovered which gives rise to the definition of new terrain units. The design of the information system must be such that new information can be added easily while at the same time the performance of the system remains independent of the amount of data it stores.

SIESTA complies with these requisites. It is based on the interpretation of aerial photographs combined with a field survey. Digitizing of photos and coordinate conversions as well as database development were executed on PC. The compilation of the map and the linking of databases were carried out in ARC/INFO environment on a MICRO/VAX (see Oosterom 1992).

Within ARC/INFO several databases can be linked to the geometric data, i.e. the coverage. A coverage can contain polygons, these map features are thematically described by specific soil and land properties. Each polygon has a label point. The label point is used to assign the polygon a USER-ID. In SIESTA this USER-ID is called a Mapping Unit Identifier (MU-ID).

A Mapping Unit is described by a specific combination of Terrain Units. A Mapping Unit contains at least one, and at most five Terrain Units. The file STMU.DBF contains the mapping unit composition. A Terrain Unit (TU) is the smallest survey division, it is described in the database but is not indicated on the map. The attributes which describe the Terrain Unit are named Terrain Properties (see table 2.1). A TU is defined by a unique combination of attribute values which are recorded in the datafile TU.DBF. The attribute soil is described in terms of soil properties in a separate datafile, the SU.DBF.

TABLE 2.1 Description of Terrain Properties (file TP.DBF)

TERRAIN PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION ENGLISH	DESCRIPTION SPANISH
TP1	PHYSIOGRAPHY	FISIOGRAFIA
TP2	GEOLOGY	GEOLOGIA
TP3	MAJOR LANDFORM	FORMA DE TERRENO MAYOR
TP4	MINOR LANDFORM	FORMA DE TERRENO MINOR
TP5	PARENT MATERIAL	MATERIAL DE PARTIDA
TP6	SLOPE GRADIENT	GRADO DE PENDIENTE
TP7	SUBSTRATUM	SUBSTRATO
TP8	SUBSURFACE STONINESS	PEDREGOSIDAD DENTRO DEL PERFIL
TP9	SURFACE STONINESS	PEDREGOSIDAD EN LA SUPERFICIE
TP10	SOIL	SUELO

The distinguished soil properties are indicated in table 2.2. The relate structure between the tables is shown in figure 2.1. In this figure another file appears, the LE.DBF. This file contains landevaluation data (derived from interpretation of data in the former three tables), minor changes in the former mentioned datafiles may cause that major adjustments of data values of this file are necessary. A listing of these files can be found in annex 5. Information of topography is also available within SIESTA. The topography is derived from an aerial photograph interpretation and stored in a separate map. The topographic situation is liable to changes and the topographic map is not yet verified by means of a ground survey, so differences between the map and the actual situation may be present. Table 2.3 displays the kind of topography that is distinguished.

TABLE 2.2 Description of Soil Properties (file SP.DBF)

SOIL PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION ENGLISH	DESCRIPTION SPANISH
SP1	ANDIC PROPERTIES	PROPIEDADES ANDICAS
SP2	HYDRIC PROPERTIES	PROPIEDADES HIDRICAS
SP3	HISTIC PROPERTIES	PROPIEDADES HISTICAS
SP4	N-VALUE	MADUREZ
SP5	A-HORIZON	HORIZONTE-A
SP6	EFFECTIVE SOIL DEPTH	PROFUNDIDAD EFECTIVA DEL SUELO
SP7	TEXTURE	TEXTURA
SP8	CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY (CEC)	CAP. DE INTERC. DE CAT. (CIC)
SP9	REACTION CLASS	CLASE DE REACCION
SP10	BASE SATURATION (25-100CM)	SATURACION DE BASES (25-200CM)
SP11	DRAINAGE CLASS	CLASE DE DRENAJE
SP12	ACIDITY CLASS	CLASE DE ACIDEZ
SP13	SOIL DEVELOPMENT STAGE	FASE DE DESARROLLO DEL SUELO

TABLE 2.3 Distinguished topography (file TOPO.DBF)

TOPO-ID	DESCRIPTION ENGLISH	DESCRIPTION SPANISH
1	MAIN RIVER	RIO PRINCIPAL
2	INTERMEDIATE RIVER	RIO INTERMEDIO
3	MINOR RIVER	RIO MENOR
4	RIVELET	RIACHUELO
5	GULLY	ARROYO
7	CANAL	CANAL
9	LAGUNA	LAGUNA
11	NATIONAL ROAD (TARMAC)	CAMINO NACIONAL PAVIMENTADO
12	NATIONAL ROAD (GRAVEL)	CAMINO NACIONAL DE GRAVA
13	REGIONAL ROAD (TARMAC)	CAMINO REGIONAL PAVIMENTADO
14	REGIONAL ROAD (GRAVEL)	CAMINO REGIONAL DE GRAVA
15	LOCAL ROAD (TARMAC)	CAMINO LOCAL PAVIMENTADO
16	LOCAL ROAD (GRAVEL)	CAMINO LOCAL DE GRAVA
17	LOCAL ROAD (UNSURFACED)	CAMINO DE TIERRA
18	FARM ROAD	CAMINO RURAL
19	TRACK	SENDERO
20	VILLAGE OR TOWN ROAD	CAMINO POBLACIONAL
21	RAILWAY	FERROCARRIL

DATAFILE: ZANST.PAT

REC	AREA	PERIM.	ZANST#	ZANST_ID
1	322423	1666	1	3
2	779822	3572	2	1
3	3851	839	3	5
..	..	..	..	..

DATAFILE: STMU.DBF

MU-ID	TU1-ID	TU1-PC	TU2-ID	TU2-PC	TU3-ID	TU3-PC	TU4-ID	TU4-PC	TU5-ID	TU5-PC
1	32	100								
2	60	60	119	40						
3	119	60	120	30	122	10				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DATAFILE: TU.DBF

TU-ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
1	5	1	10	12	27	1	4	0	0	1
2	5	1	10	12	28	1	4	0	0	2
3	5	1	10	14	27	1	4	0	0	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DATAFILE: SU.DBF

SU-ID	SP1	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8	SP9	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13
2	5		1	0		5	0	3	3	2	0	2	1
3	5		1	0		5	0	3	2	2	0	3	1
4	4			2	7	3	241	3	2	2	4	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DATAFILE: LE.DBF

TU-ID	CU-E1	CU-E2	CU-E3	CU-FL	CUP-E1	CUP-E2	LUTSU1	LUTSU2	NU-C1	NU-C2	AG-C12	OX-C12	LA-C12	..
1	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	..
2	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	..
3	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FIGURE 2.1 Relate structure of SIESTA datafiles

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF FILES

#### 3.1 DIRECTORY STRUCTURES

SIESTA comprises many files that have to be arranged conveniently. Therefore files are clustered in separate directories. A coverage (i.e. a map) has to be stored in a workspace. A workspace is a certain directory that contains an INFO subdirectory. The INFO directory stores all database files. Workspaces are generated with the ARC command *CREATEWORKSPACE*.

In figure 3.1 a scheme of directories and workspaces of the workarea (COSTA) is shown. The workspace [COS] contains all SIESTA data, whereas workspace [STARING] stores only those files needed to make several plots on A1-paper size. The directory {TEMP} stores data that are no part of SIESTA.

Workspace [ZAN] stores soil and land information of the North eastern Atlantic Zone. Workspace [ROAD] stores topographic information of the North eastern Atlantic Zone. Information for smaller areas within the Atlantic Zone is stored in the workspaces [GCM], [NEG], [POC] and [FLD]. Land use information can be found in workspace [GRS]. The workspace [TOPS] contains the clipping edges of 1:50000 topsheets. Photo clipping edges can be found in workspace [AP80]. Other information is stored in the workspace [KLAD].

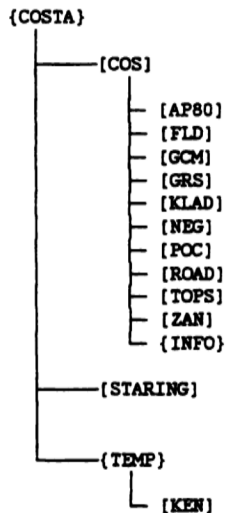


FIGURE 3.1 Directory structure of workarea (COSTA). Normal directories are indicated with accolades: {...}, workspaces are indicated with brackets: [...]. All workspaces have {INFO} subdirectories, however in the scheme this subdirectory is only indicated for workspace [COS].

## 3.2 MAP COVERAGES

The coverage is the basic unit of storage in ARC/INFO. It contains geometric data and thematic attributes for objects in a given area. The features on the coverage have a location on the map and possibly attributes which describe it. In SIESTA most coverages do have polygon topology, the features on the map represent for example mapping units. Only the topographic maps have line topology. Feature attribute tables (datafiles like STMU.DBF, TU.DBF and TOPO.DBF) are linked to the coverages to store the thematic data. In this chapter the most important coverages are mentioned, a more detailed description can be found in annex 4. A list of all coverages can be found in annex 1.

### 3.2.1 Soil and land information

The coverage <ZANST> contains information of soil and land. ZANST is an abbreviation of 'Zona Atlantica Noreste Suelos y Tierras'. The features on the map (polygons) have identifiers (MU-ID's) to which the thematic information can be linked. The data are stored in the datafiles STMU.DBF, TU.DBF, SU.DBF and LE.DBF (see figure 2.1 and annex 5). The map covers an area larger than 550000 ha.

In order to be able to generate in a fast manner specific plots of small areas, which are situated within the Atlantic Zone, three other coverages are created. The coverages <GCM>, <NEG> and <POC> are clipped from <ZANST> and more easily manipulated within ARC/PLOT. They are equal to <ZANST> with exception of their size.

### 3.2.2 Land use information

Land use information is stored in the coverages <ZANLUZ>, for the total North eastern Atlantic Zone and <LUZGRST>, for the area of Guacimo, Rio Jimenez and Siquirres. Additional information of these maps can be found in (Huising & Wielemaker, 1993). The information of <LUZGRST> and <ZANST> is merged into a new coverage. With the command *UNION* a coverage <PMULUZD> is created, which can be used for the execution of queries about relations between soil and land use (Huising & Wielemaker, 1993).

### 3.2.3 Administrative information

District boundaries within the Atlantic Zone are stored in the coverage <ZANADM>. In the coverage <ZANIDA> and the datafile ZANIDA.ALT information on IDA-settlements is recorded. Clip windows that can be used to select areas covered by a certain topsheet are listed in annex 8. Some examples are: Agua Fria, Tortuguero, Rio Sucio.



#### 3.2.4 Topographic information

The coverage <ZANTOP> contains the topography of an area which is slightly larger than the area of coverage <ZANST>. In table 2.3 is shown what kind of topography is distinguished. Several clip operations are executed to create the following coverages: <ZANRR>, <GCMRR>, <NEGRR> and <POCRR>.

#### 3.2.5 Different kind of information

An ecological map with life zones according to TSC, 1985 is presented by coverage <ZANZV>.

A detailed soil map of finca Los Diamantes is available as coverage <FLDST>. Soils were mapped at a scale of 1:10000, with a different methodology, so the data structure is not equal to the SIESTA structure.

### 3.3 INFO FILES

#### 3.3.1 Coverage inherited files

Topologic information of a coverage is stored in either a Polygon Attribute Table (PAT-file), in case of polygon topology or an Arc Attribute Table (AAT-file), in case of line topology. For example the coverage <ZANST> has an INFO file named ZANST.PAT. For each polygon on the map it records the area, the perimeter, an internal number (ZANST#) and a user identifier (ZANST-ID). Additional items can be added in order to store polygon data. This file must always be ordered on the ZANST#. If it is not correctly ordered then the data are unpredictably linked to coverage ZANST. In that case data analysis and data representation within ARC/PLOT make no sense.

The TIC-file (e.g. ZANRR.TIC) registers the geographic control points for a coverage. The SIESTA coverages are registered to the same coordinate systems as the 1:50000 topsheets with units in meters. In the BND-file (e.g. ZANRR.BND) the coverage extent is stored as extreme maximum and minimum coordinates of coverage arcs and label points.

#### 3.3.2 Data files

##### ▲ Primary datafiles: *STMU.DBF*, *TU.DBF* & *SU.DBF*

In SIESTA Mapping Units, Terrain Units and Soil Units are distinguished. The data of these units are stored in three files: *STMU.DBF*, *TU.DBF* and *SU.DBF* (see annex 5).

Figure 3.2 shows the items and item definitions of file *TU.DBF*. The Terrain Units are identified by a number (TU-ID) and described by Terrain Properties TP1 ... TP10. The names of the Terrain Properties, which can be seen as attributes, are given in table 2.1. The definitions of the attribute values can be found in annex 5 (see also §3.2.3). Each Terrain Unit is a unique combination of Terrain Property attribute values, as illustrated in Table 3.1. The Soil Units are identified by the soil unit identifier (SU-ID) and described by the Soil Properties SP1 ... SP13 (see table 2.2). In figure 3.3 the item definitions of *SU.DBF* are shown. The meaning of the item values, i.e. the attribute value definitions, can be found in annex 5.

The file *SU.DBF* has a redefined item TP10, this item has the same definitions as the item SU-ID. As a consequence the item SU-ID has two names (another way to create this situation is the assignment of an alternate name, instead of an item redefinition). So it is possible to relate files *SU.DBF* and *TU.DBF* on the item they have in common: TP10. By means of this relate, soil information is available for all Terrain Units.

Several Terrain Units can occur within one Mapping Unit. The file *STMU.DBF* records the Mapping Unit composition, the TU-ID's and their percentage of coverage within the Mapping Unit is indicated. Each Mapping Unit has a unique composition and is indicated by a MU-ID. The item definitions of file *STMU.DBF* are shown in figure 3.4. Item TU1-ID stores the TU-ID of the most dominant Terrain Unit. TU1-PC stores the percentage of the area covered by this Terrain Unit. Identifiers of less dominant terrain Units are stored in items TU2-ID to TU5-ID.

For a certain Mapping Unit information of Terrain Properties is available only if file *STMU.DBF* is related to file *TU.DBF*. This relate can be established if the item TU-ID of file *TU.DBF* has five redefined items, named TU1-ID ... TU5-ID (see figure 3.2). To guarantee proper relates the files *STMU.DBF*, *TU.DBF* and *SU.DBF* have to be sorted each on its key-item, which is respectively item

MU-ID, TU-ID and SU-ID.

File STMU.DBF is joined with the PAT-file of a coverage, in order to facilitate data display in ARC/PLOT environment (see §4.2.1).

DATAFILE NAME: TU.DBF						11 ITEMS: STARTING IN POSITION	1
COL	ITEM NAME	WDTH	OPUT	TYP	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	
1	TU-ID	4	5	B	0		
5	TP1	2	2	C	-		
7	TP2	4	2	B	0		
11	TP3	2	2	C	-		
13	TP4	2	2	C	-		
15	TP5	2	2	C	-		
17	TP6	2	2	C	-		
19	TP7	2	2	C	-		
21	TP8	2	2	C	-		
23	TP9	2	2	C	-		
25	TP10	4	5	B	0		
** REDEFINED ITEMS **							
1	TU1-ID	4	5	B	0		
1	TU2-ID	4	5	B	0		
1	TU3-ID	4	5	B	0		
1	TU4-ID	4	5	B	0		
1	TU5-ID	4	5	B	0		
25	ASU1	4	5	B	0		
25	ASU2	4	5	B	0		
5	PHYS-CODE	12	12	C	-		

FIGURE 3.2 Item definitions of Datafile TU.DBF. Explanation: WDTH = width of the item, OPUT = output width of the item, TYP = item type (e.g. binary (B), or character (C)), N.DEC = number of decimals.

DATAFILE NAME: SU.DBF						29 ITEMS: STARTING IN POSITION	1
COL	ITEM NAME	WDTH	OPUT	TYP	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	
1	SU-ID	4	5	B	0		
5	SU-HA	5	10	B	0		
10	SU-NM	30	30	C	-		
40	SK1	1	1	C	-		
41	SK2	2	2	C	-		
43	SK3	3	3	C	-		
46	SK4	4	4	C	-		
50	SK5	5	5	C	-		
55	SK6	6	6	C	-		
61	SP1	1	1	C	-		
62	SP2	1	1	C	-		
63	SP3	1	1	C	-		
64	SP4	1	1	C	-		
65	SP5	2	2	C	-		
67	SP6	1	1	C	-		
68	SP7	3	3	C	-		
71	SP8	1	1	C	-		
72	SP9	1	1	C	-		
73	SP10	1	1	C	-		
74	SP11	1	1	C	-		
75	SP12	1	1	C	-		
76	SP13	1	1	C	-		
77	ST1	1	1	C	-		
78	ST2	3	3	C	-		
81	ST3-P1	5	5	C	-		
86	ST3-P2	5	5	C	-		
91	ST4-P1	5	5	C	-		
96	ST4-P2	5	5	C	-		
101	SU-NDX	4	5	B	0		
** REDEFINED ITEMS **							
1	TP10	4	5	B	0		
1	ASU1	4	5	B	0		
1	ASU2	4	5	B	0		

FIGURE 3.3 Item definitions of Datafile SU.DBF

▲ Analytically derived datafiles

Information that results from data analysis is stored separately from the primary datafiles. In most cases the data entry is automated. After the correction of primary data, the update of secondary data is simple with the use of info programs (annex 2, annex 7). Three examples of these are files LE.DBF, SULUT.DBF and ASU.DBF

Datafile LE.DBF (see annex 5) stores Landevaluation data per TU-ID. To recalculate the data of suitability ratings stored in items LUTSU1 and LUTSU2 the program LUTSU.PRG can be run. The results of the program are written to file LUTSU.DBF and can easily be copied to datafile LE.DBF. Recalculations of various requirements and related suitability ratings (items NU-C1 ... LSU-C2) are done with program REQ.PRG. The results are written to file REQ.DBF and can be copied to LE.DBF.

Datafile SULUT.DBF stores information per MU-ID. For all suitability classes of items LUTSU1 and LUTSU2 of file LE.DBF the area percentage they cover within a Mapping Unit is given. The program SULUT.PRG generates the content of this file. For all Terrain Units within a Mapping Unit the suitability class is examined, and the percentage of area coverage of specified TU is added to the percentage of matching suitability class in file SULUT.DBF. As a result SULUT.DBF stores the distribution of suitability classes within each Mapping Unit.

File ASU.DBF stores all possible combinations of two soils (soil associations) that do occur in specified Mapping Units. The program SMASU.PRG is used to record all soil associations per MU-ID in file SMASU.PRG. The program ASU.PRG generates the content of file ASU.DBF, per soil association the names of the soils and the Mapping Units where these associations do occur are recorded (see also §6.2.2).

DATAFILE NAME: STMU.DBF 12 ITEMS: STARTING IN POSITION 1

COL	ITEM NAME	WDTH	OPUT	TYP	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME
1	MU-ID	4	5	B	0	
5	MU-HA	4	10	B	1	
9	TU1-ID	4	5	B	0	
13	TU1-PC	2	3	B	0	
15	TU2-ID	4	5	B	0	
19	TU2-PC	2	3	B	0	
21	TU3-ID	4	5	B	0	
25	TU3-PC	2	3	B	0	
27	TU4-ID	4	5	B	0	
31	TU4-PC	2	3	B	0	
33	TU5-ID	4	5	B	0	

FIGURE 3.4 Item definitions of Datafile STMU.DBF

TABLE 3.1 Selection records of Datafile TU.DBF

REC	TU-ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
6	131	1	8	3	1	1	5	4	2	4	34
7	132	1	8	3	1	2	5	4	0	0	34
8	102	1	8	3	1	5	2	1	3	4	48
9	15	1	8	3	1	5	4	1	3	4	48
10	103	1	8	3	1	5	6	1	3	4	48
2	33	1	8	1	1	2	5	3	0	0	39
3	130	1	8	1	1	2	5	4	0	0	44
134	72	4	2	9	9	20	1	4	0	0	33
135	71	4	2	9	9	20	1	4	0	0	47

### 3.3.3 Descriptive files

Several files document the meaning of items and item values of previously described datafiles. For example file TU.DBF has the items TP1, TP2 ... TP10 datafile TP.DBF gives a description in English and Spanish of these item names: TP1 means physiography or fisiografía (see table 2.1). Likewise the attribute values of the physiography are described in datafile TP1.DBF (see table 3.2). All descriptive files are presented in annex 5. The files that record attribute values do also have an item to store data on the number of hectares. The item TP1-HA of file TP1.DBF stores the total number of ha that each physiographic unit has within coverage <ZANST>. The area calculations are discussed in §6.2.1.

The descriptive files are used on the one hand to describe the meaning of certain codes, on the other hand to enable automatic legend generation (see chapter 7).

### 3.3.4 Program files

Program files do have the extension '.PRG'. They are created within the program editor of INFO using the commands *PROGRAM* and *CHANGE*. Once created they are easily edited in a simple text editor like the VMS-editor (use the command: *EDIT <program name>*). To run a program use the command: *RUN <program name>*.

### 3.3.5 ARC/PLOT supporting files

Within ARC/PLOT it's possible to create a RELATE-file. This is an INFO file which has the extension '.REL' and stores relates between a coverage and a number of datafiles. File LE.REL (see table 4.2) is an example.

Information on objects on a map can be stored in Attribute Lookup Tables, for example file ZANIDA.ALT.

A Symbol Lookup Table is used to assign symbols to coverage features . It stores symbol numbers and item values of a specific item of a datafile which is related to the coverage. These numbers are used to shade areas or to drop lines of areas on a map (see §4.1).

TABLE 3.2 Description of physiographic attribute values (file TP1.DBF)

TP1	TP1-HA	DESCRIPTION ENGLISH	DESCRIPTION SPANISH
1	77425	VOLCANIC AREAS	AREAS VOLCANICAS
2	32126	FOLD-MOUNTAINS	MONTANAS DE PLEGAMIENTO
3	352023	ALLUVIAL AREAS	AREAS ALUVIALES
4	13213	LITTORAL AREAS	AREAS LITORALES
5	68170	MOORLANDS	AREAS DE TURBERA

### 3.4 DIFFERENT KIND OF FILES

Besides coverages and INFO files some other types of files can be found on a workspace: AML files, TXT files, keyfiles, shadesets.

AML files are program files used within the ARC/PLOT module using the command `&RUN <program name>`. These programs can be used to draw maps based on SIESTA data. All existent AML's are listed in annex 6.

Files with the extension '.TXT' are used by AML-programs. They contain English (e.g. LEGTIT-El.TXT) or spanish text (e.g. LEGTIT-Sl.TXT) which is plotted on maps created by the AML's.

A keyfile is used to plot a legend on a map. The file has the extension '.KEY' and contains color numbers and names of legend units as illustrated in figure 3.5. The keyfile can be created with a text editor; however several INFO programs do generate keyfiles (see §7.2). There are english as well as spanish keyfiles (e.g. SP13-E.key, SP13-S.key).

Shadesets are generated with the ARC module SHADEEDIT. On the workspaces four types of shadeset files occur. They are easily recognized by their names as shown by the following listing of shadesets, used to shade physiographic maps:

- fill pattern, color tone: TP1-FC.SHD
- fill pattern, grey tone: TP1-FG.SHD
- hatched pattern, color tone: TP1-LC.SHD
- hatched pattern, grey tone: TP1-LG.SHD

```
.1  
VERY SUITABLE  
.2  
SUITABLE  
.3  
MODERATELY SUITABLE  
.4  
NOT SUITABLE  
.5  
NO INFORMATION
```

FIGURE 3.5      Keyfile SUC-E.KEY

## 4 DATA PRESENTATION

### 4.1 ARC/INFO PRINCIPLES

Maps are drawn in the module ARC/PLOT. Within ARC/PLOT it is possible to specify different symbols to represent different features. The symbols are assigned to features according to the attributes stored in the coverage feature attribute table. Attribute items from a coverage's feature attribute table (e.g. STMU.DBF, TU.DBF) can be used directly as symbol numbers. Another method is to build a lookup table to assign symbol numbers to features.

ARC/PLOT can interpret item values as symbol numbers provided that they have a numeric data type definition. In figure 4.1.A is shown how the item values of the table MAP-A.PAT are used as symbol numbers.

In figure 4.1.B the more flexible approach, the use of lookup tables to assign symbols to features, is shown. Any item of a coverage feature attribute table can be used as a lookup item to a lookup table. The lookup table stores values of the lookup item and symbol numbers. To draw a coverage feature, ARC/PLOT reads the value in the feature attribute table MAP-B.PAT and then finds this value in the lookup table SOIL.SLT to obtain the assigned symbol number.

### 4.2 SIESTA MAP PRODUCTS

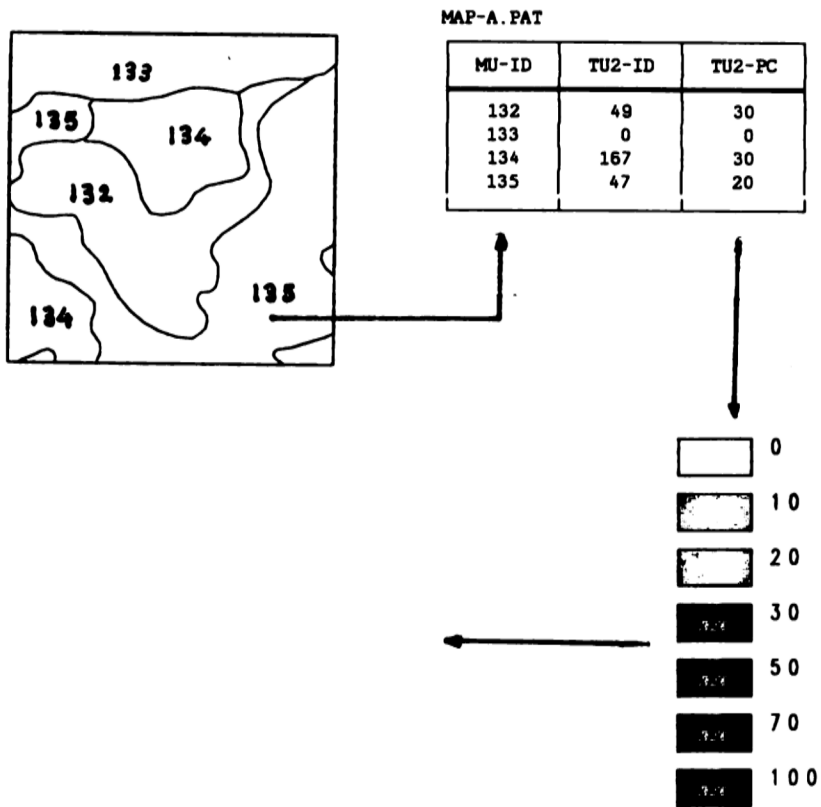
#### 4.2.1 File relates

To be able to present soil and land information on a map, connections between various files must be established. Within ARC/PLOT it is possible to relate a datafile to a coverage on the user-ID. So if Terrain Unit information has to be presented then the datafile TU.DBF must be linked to a coverage e.g. <ZANST>. Unfortunately the files ZANST.PAT and TU.DBF do not have a common item. ZANST.PAT stores ZANST-ID's which are MU-ID's, whereas TU.DBF stores data per TU-ID. The relation between Terrain Units and Mapping Units is defined in the Mapping Unit composition table (STMU.DBF). Figure 2.1 shows how these files can be related to each other. However, because of software restrictions it is impossible to relate file ZANST.PAT to STMU.PAT on the MU-ID and at the same time relate TU.DBF to STMU.DBF on the TU-ID. Therefore file STMU.DBF is joined with file ZANST.PAT. To join both files the following command must be entered from the 'Arc:' prompt:

```
Arc: JOINITEM ZANST.PAT STMU.DBF ZANST.PAT MU-ID ZANST-ID LINEAR
```

This command is executed successfully only when item ZANST-ID of file ZANST.PAT has the alternate name MU-ID (use INFO-command ALTER). Once STMU and PAT are joined then the PAT-file and the TU.DBF can be related. Within ARC/PLOT a relate can be established which can also be stored in a relate file, i.e. an INFO datafile (see ARC/PLOT-command RELATE). Table 4.1 gives an example of the relate file TU.REL. The file has five records, defining 5 relations. The first relation is named TUL it relates the PAT-file

A



B

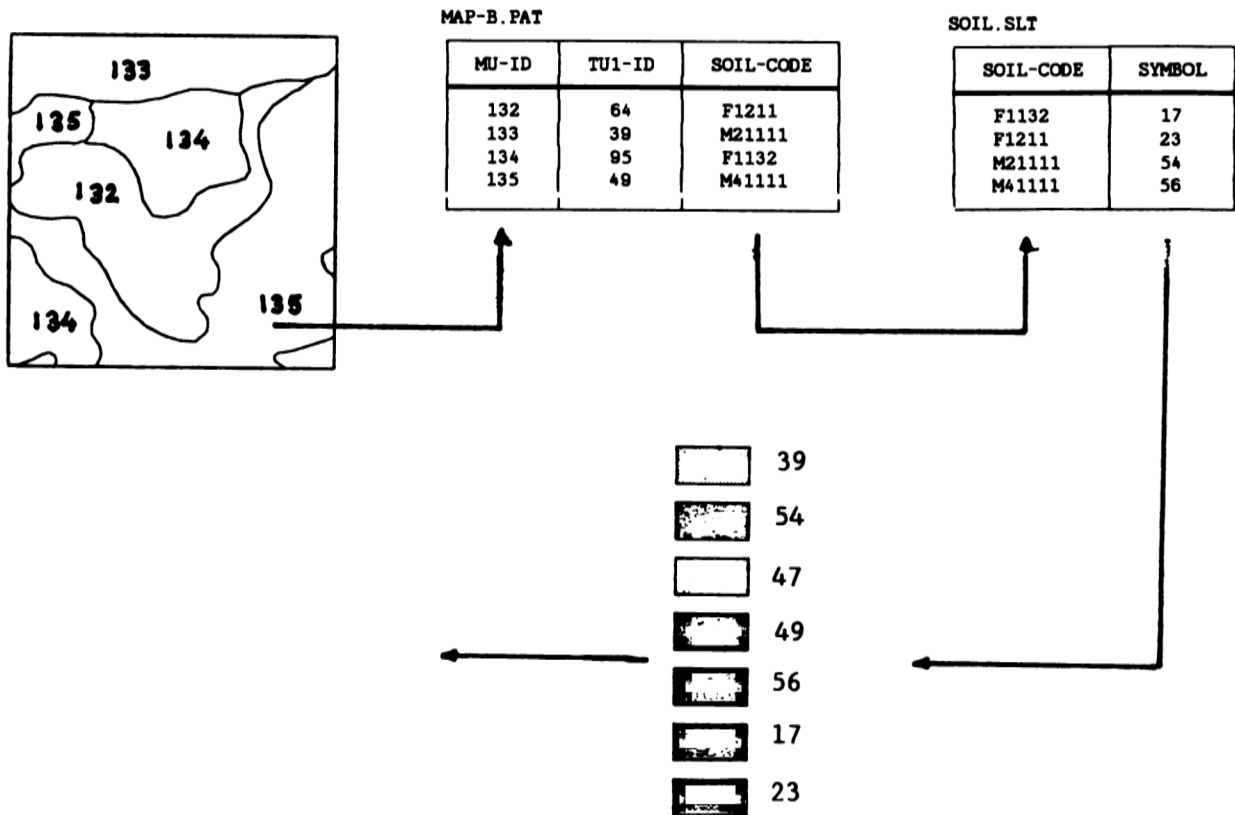


FIGURE 4.1 Methods to shade coverage features. A. with use of a feature attribute table only, B. with use of a feature attribute table and a symbol lookup table.



to datafile TU.DBF which can be found in the INFO database. The item TU1-ID is related with the item TU-ID of data file TU.DBF. The relate is of the type 'ordered', this implies that file TU.DBF must be sorted on the relate item TU-ID. Likewise the other four relates can be interpreted. During an ARC/PLOT session these 5 relates can be established by entering the command: *RELATE RESTORE TU.REL*. Next the information on for example the dominant Terrain Unit (TU1) is available by invoking the relate TU1.

The use of relates can be avoided when during data processing the information is converted to a format with the MU-ID as key item. The generated file could serve as a symbol lookup table.

#### 4.2.2 Plot with use of relate functions: Geology

The handling of file relates can best be illustrated by making a plot of the geology of coverage <ZANST>. Suppose that the PAT-file is already joined with the STMU.DBF, and the relate file TU.REL exists.

The geology, a Terrain Property (TP2), stored in table TU.DBF, can be plotted if the relates are established correctly. However, first must be checked what types of geology do occur in the database (and on the coverage). Because a shadeset has to be created to represent these soils on the map with a certain shadepattern. File TP2.DBF (annex 5) records 15 geological units. To each

TABLE 4.1            Datafile TU.REL

1	
RELATION	=TU1
TABLE-ID	=TU.DBF
DATABASE	=INFO
ITEM	=TU1-ID
COLUMN	=TU-ID
TYPE	=ORDERED
2	
RELATION	=TU2
TABLE-ID	=TU.DBF
DATABASE	=INFO
ITEM	=TU2-ID
COLUMN	=TU-ID
TYPE	=ORDERED
3	
RELATION	=TU3
TABLE-ID	=TU.DBF
DATABASE	=INFO
ITEM	=TU3-ID
COLUMN	=TU-ID
TYPE	=ORDERED
4	
RELATION	=TU4
TABLE-ID	=TU.DBF
DATABASE	=INFO
ITEM	=TU4-ID
COLUMN	=TU-ID
TYPE	=ORDERED
5	
RELATION	=TU5
TABLE-ID	=TU.DBF
DATABASE	=INFO
ITEM	=TU5-ID
COLUMN	=TU-ID
TYPE	=ORDERED

TP15-code a shading has to be assigned. So from the 'Arc:' prompt the shadeedit module has to be invoked. For symbol numbers 1 to 15 a matching shade to corresponding TP2-codes must be defined; also a spare symbol e.g. 99, which has no shade at all, must be defined <sup>1</sup> (see chapter 9 for remarks on shadeset colors). Now within ARC/PLOT for each polygon of the coverage the value of item TP2 of file TU.DBF can be searched and the polygon is shaded with the corresponding symbol. The following command sequence must be entered to generate the plot:

```
1- Arc: DISPLAY 9999 3
2- Arc: AP
3- Arcplot: MAPEX ZANST
4- Arcplot: RELATE RESTORE TU.REL
5- Arcplot: SHADESET TP2-DEMO.SHD
6- Arcplot: POLYGONSHADE ZANST TU1//TP2
```

#### Explanation of commands:

- 1- Define display device, a code for a DECTERM is entered. On a TEKTRONIX-4208 two commands have to be entered: `&TERMINAL 4208 / DISPLAY 4208`. To obtain same color definitions on the DECTERM (display 9999 3) as on the TEKTRONIX enter within ARC/PLOT the command `SETTEKCOL` (See also chapter 9).
- 2- Start ARC/PLOT session, `AP` is the abbreviation of the command `ARC PLOT`.
- 3- Enter mapextension. To display information for a smaller area e.g. Neguev area enter the command: `MAPEX NEG`, if coverage `<NEG>` doesn't exist in the present workspace then add the pathname to the coverage name; the command is: `MAPEX [COSTA.COS.NEG]NEG`.
- 4- Establish relates.
- 5- Declare the shadeset that has to be used for the shading of polygons.
- 6- Shade polygons of coverage `<ZANST>`, use data of item TP2 (of file TU.DBF) which is connected to the coverage via the relate named TU1. The plot shows information of the dominant Terrain Unit. A plot of the geology is shown in figure 6.2

#### 4.2.3 Plot with use of relates and symbol lookup table: physiography

In the former example item TP2, a numeric item, was used to shade the plot. In case of character items it is impossible to shade a plot in that manner. A symbol lookup table has to be used to translate the item values in to numeric values, so 'communication' between coverage and shadeset is possible via the lookup table. Most items of file TU.DBF are character items <sup>2</sup> (see figure 3.2). For shading information of physiography, stored in the character item TP1 of file TU.DBF, a symbol lookup table must be used. Within Arcplot the following command sequence must be entered:

---

<sup>1</sup> The spare symbol causes polygons on the map that have none of the TP1-code values e.g. sea, lakes, not mapped areas, to be shaded blanc; if no spare symbol is defined it's unpredictable what other shadings will be used to shade these polygons.

<sup>2</sup> Character items were introduced to handle the problem of missing values. A character item can contain numeric codes: '0', '1', '2' etc. as well as blanks: ' '. The numeric values have a meaning, e.g. TP8-code 0 means 'no stones or very few stones', a blank indicates 'no information is available'. If instead a field of a numeric item is left blank (no value is entered), then automatically the value 0 is generated, the result is a classification of value 0 which might not be the same as 'no information'. Another way to handle missing values is the introduction of a standard missing value, for example 999, which can be more conveniently used in numeric items. See also chapter 9 for remarks on the disadvantages of the use of character items.

```
1- Arcplot: MAPEX ZANST
2- Arcplot: RELATE RESTORE TU.REL
3- Arcplot: SHADESET TP1-FC.SHD
4- Arcplot: POLYGONSHADE ZANST TU2//TP1 TP1.SLT
```

Explanation of commands:

3- Use shadeset TP1-FC.SHD which stores the color codes for the five physiographic units.

4- Shade the polygons of coverage <ZANST>, use data of item TP1 (of file TU.DBF) which is connected to the coverage via the relate named TU2. The plot shows information for the second most dominant Terrain Unit.

#### 4.2.4 Plot of processed data: suitability classes

The interpretation of primary data gives rise to new data. The information can be stored in new tables, dependant on the kind of information, per MU-ID or per TU-ID. Landevaluation data are stored in datafile LE.DBF per TU-ID. Suitability classes for major land use types (Wielemaker et al., 1992) are assigned to Terrain Units (see §5.2) the data are stored in file LUTSU.DBF (a working file, if it contains correct data, then these can be copied to the more definitive file LE.DBF). After having restored the relate LE.REL (table 4.2), the suitability subclasses (recorded in item LUTSU2) can be plotted using the following command sequence:

```
1- Arcplot: MAPEX ZANST
2- Arcplot: RELATE RESTORE LE.REL
3- Arcplot: SHADESET SC-FC.SHD
4- Arcplot: POLYGONSHADE ZANST LUTSU2//LUTSU2
```

Explanation of commands:

4- Shade polygons of coverage <ZANST>, use data of item LUTSU2 (of file LUTSU.DBF) which is connected to the coverage via the relate named LUTSU2. The result is a plot which indicates for each mapping unit the suitability class of the dominant Terrain Unit. The plot of major suitability classes (LUTSU1) shown in figure 6.3 is generated in a similar way.

Totally different information can be displayed after a rearrangement of data. File SULUT.DBF stores the percentage distribution of suitability classes within mapping units (see §5.3). For example, this file has an item MSC-1 which records for each MU-ID the percentage of area coverage of suitability class 1. The suitability distribution for a specified class can be plotted with the following command sequence:

```
1- Arcplot: MAPEX ZANST
2- Arcplot: RELATE RESTORE LE.REL
3- Arcplot: SHADESET MSC5-FC.SHD
4- Arcplot: POLYGONSHADE ZANST LUTSU1//MSC-5 MSC5.SLT
```

Explanation of commands:

Remark: commandlines 1 and 2 need not to be repeated each time.

4- Shade polygons of coverage <ZANST>, use data of item MSC-5 (of file SULUT.DBF) which is connected to the coverage via the relate named LUTSU1. The plot displays percentage division (within each MU) of areas that need to be protected (suitability class 5). Likewise a plot of percentage of area suitable for requiring crops (MSC-1) can be made (see figure 5.3).

TABLE 4.2      Datfile LE.REL stored on workspace [ZANST]

```

1
RELATION      =TU1
TABLE-ID     =LE.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =TU1-ID
COLUMN      =TU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

2
RELATION      =TU2
TABLE-ID     =LE.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =TU2-ID
COLUMN      =TU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

3
RELATION      =TU3
TABLE-ID     =LE.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =TU3-ID
COLUMN      =TU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

4
RELATION      =TU4
TABLE-ID     =LE.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =TU4-ID
COLUMN      =TU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

5
RELATION      =TU5
TABLE-ID     =LE.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =TU5-ID
COLUMN      =TU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

6
RELATION      =LUTSU1
TABLE-ID     =SULUT.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =MU-ID
COLUMN      =MU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

7
RELATION      =LUTSU2
TABLE-ID     =LUTSU.DBF
DATABASE     =INFO
ITEM        =TU1-ID
COLUMN      =TU-ID
TYPE        =ORDERED

```

#### 4.3 SIESTA DATABASE OUTPUT

At least as important as map products, is the output of information demanded by specific queries of the databases. The REPORT option implemented in the INFO database system offers some tools to generate reports. The generation of a report can be time consuming and may not always hit the mark. Often sufficient information is provided by relatively simple listings of selections of several related databases. However, for the sake of reproducibility INFO-programs are preferably used in case of more complex queries. The use of 'working files' to store data may be a requisite.

Within the INFO-database there are various ways to relate datafiles and extract data. The methods of data manipulation are easiest deduced from the INFO-programs discussed in §6.2. In these programs the listing of some

datafiles is automated. By running a program information about e.g. associations of soils or soil phases is acquired. Table 4.3 gives a part of the results of program ASU.PRG. Other programs expose database information by generating information represented in keyfiles (see §7.2).

In annex 5 listings of the primary datafiles are found. Representation of these files in that way is possible after exportation (use the command *EXPORT*, invoked from the 'Arc:' prompt) and further importation in a text editor running on PC.

TABLE 4.3 Soil associations (file ASU.DBF)

ASU-NDX	ASU-1	ASU1-NM	ASU-2	ASU2-NM	MU-ID's
1	1	CANO BRAVO	65	BARRO-1	44 72
2	1	CANO BRAVO	72	FLORES-1	44
3	1	CANO BRAVO	55	SARDINA	44
4	1	CANO BRAVO	11	NEGUEV	72
5	2	CANO NEGRO	3	CANO MORENO	5
6	2	CANO NEGRO	65	BARRO-1	90
7	2	CANO NEGRO	66	BARRO-2	50
8	2	CANO NEGRO	55	SARDINA	50
9	3	CANO MORENO	64	LIQUIDO	27 66
10	3	CANO MORENO	65	BARRO-1	3 4 47 70
11	3	CANO MORENO	66	BARRO-2	27 50 66
12	3	CANO MORENO	33	TORTUGUERO	32
13	3	CANO MORENO	47	MONTELMAR	71
14	3	CANO MORENO	55	SARDINA	50 71
15	3	CANO MORENO	58	COPE MALANGA	25
16	3	CANO MORENO	61	PERLA	25
17	3	CANO MORENO	10	COCORI	70 71
18	3	CANO MORENO	11	NEGUEV	3
19	64	LIQUIDO	66	BARRO-2	27 66
20	65	BARRO-1	69	BARRA	52
21	65	BARRO-1	72	FLORES-1	44
22	67	AGUA FRIA	71	QUEBRADA	79 91
23	68	SAN RAFAEL	72	FLORES-1	87
24	68	SAN RAFAEL	73	FLORES-2	22
25	22	RIO MOLINO	30	CHIRRIPO	149 154
26	22	RIO MOLINO	57	SUERRE	149 154
27	24	RIO CRISTINA	72	FLORES-1	172
28	24	RIO CRISTINA	25	CARTAGENA	172
29	24	RIO CRISTINA	37	JIMENEZ	172
30	24	RIO CRISTINA	52	SANTA CLARA	118 127
31	25	CARTAGENA	72	FLORES-1	172
32	25	CARTAGENA	37	JIMENEZ	172
33	25	CARTAGENA	60	LIGIA	126
34	27	MERCEDES	47	MONTELMAR	122
35	28	LOS DIAMANTES	67	AGUA FRIA	121
36	28	LOS DIAMANTES	31	HORQUETAS	67
37	28	LOS DIAMANTES	47	MONTELMAR	120 123
38	28	LOS DIAMANTES	60	LIGIA	61 62 63
39	30	CHIRRIPO	57	SUERRE	149 154

## 5 DATA PROCESSING

### 5.1 DATA CALCULATION

Within ARC/INFO some standard calculations can be done, for example using the command: *STATISTICS*. However, specific SIESTA calculations are not supported by ARC/INFO. Therefore, INFO-programs are written to execute most of the computations.

The number of hectares each Mapping Unit takes up on a coverage can be stored in item MU-HA of file STMU.DBF. The steps in calculating these figures are: 1) select the PAT file, 2) relate file STMU.DBF to it, 3) erase in file STMU.DBF the results of previous calculations 4) for each record in the PAT-file (i.e each polygon of the coverage) do calculate:  $AREA / 10000$ , enhance the number of MU-HA of matching record in file STMU.DBF with the calculated value. This calculation is executed by the INFO-program MU-HA.PRG. Other calculations like the number of hectares for TP-attribute values can be executed with the program TP-HA.PRG.

Information on hectares and percentages of coverage that is provided in some keyfiles is obtained while running a program which generate specified keyfiles (see §7.2).

### 5.2 DATA INTERPRETATION

#### 5.2.1 Suitability calculations

As mentioned before, terrain and soil properties can be evaluated and according to a certain way of data interpretation, class labels can be assigned to TU's or MU's. The suitability classes represented by the items LUTSU1 and LUTSU2 of file LE.DBF are calculated by evaluating items TP6, TP8, TP9, SP6, SP11, SP13. The classification for major land use types is described in Wielemaker 1992. The evaluation procedure in which the mentioned properties are translated in suitability classes and stored in a new datafile as illustrated by the INFO-program LUTSU.PRG.

Files SU.DBF and LUTSU.DBF are related to file TU.DBF. LUTSU.DBF stores the results of the evaluation of data of both other files. Each TU-ID is classified by application of several assignation rules, for example: IF the slope (TP6) is greater then >20% (> class 4), or the soil is very poorly drained (SP11, class 0), and the surface stoniness (TP9) is over 15% (> class 3), THEN classify as MSC-5, so for this record write value '5' to item LUTSU1; ELSE ... etc.

**AREA DE NEGUEV      REQUERIMIENTO DE NUTRIENTES**

**GRADO DE SUFICIENCIA  
DEL SUELO PREDOMINANTE**



**CULTIVOS NO EXIGENTES**

**CULTIVOS EXIGENTES**

Figure 5.1      Plot of nutrient requirements (NU-C1, NU-C2)

**AREA DE NEGUEV      EVALUACION DE LA APTITUD**

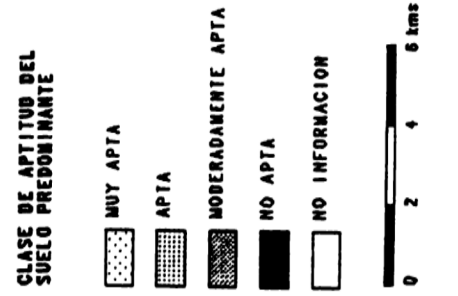


Figure 5.2

Plot of Suitability classes (LSU-C1, LSU-C2)



### 5.2.2 Requirement calculations

Terrain and soil units can be evaluated in the way they meet the requirements of some croptypes. In file LE.DBF data are stored for requiring crops and non requiring crops (see Wielemaker, 1992). The degree of sufficiency is evaluated with regards to nutrients, water, oxygen, workability and erosion-risk. There are four sufficiency classes: 1. High, 2. moderately high, 3. moderate, 4. insufficient. For each aspect an indicative terrain or soil property is evaluated, oxygen availability is correlated with drainage class (SP11) whereas erosion risk is correlated with slope gradient (TP6) etc. In annex 5 the description of each criterion can be found (e.g. datafile OX-C12.DBF shows sufficiency classes and indicates the values of SP11 which determine the assignation to these classes). The INFO-program REQ.PRG can be used to execute the calculations.

A suitability classification based on these requirements is stored in items LSU-C1 (requiring crops) and LSU-C2 (non-requiring crops) of LE.DBF. The most limiting factor, or the lowest sufficiency found in the evaluated items, determines the suitability class. The calculations are automated in INFO-program SUC.PRG. Figure 5.1 shows the results of the evaluation of nutrient requirements for requiring (NU-C1) and non-requiring (NU-C2) crops. The suitability classification (LSU-C1, LSU-C2) is shown in figure 5.2.

## 5.3 DATA AGGREGATION

### 5.3.1 Suitability distribution

In preceding examples plots were created with only a part of the information, they were based on data of the dominant or the second most dominant Terrain Unit. We could say that information was given on the level of the Terrain Unit. To retrieve information on a higher level, the level of the Mapping Unit, data of the constituent Terrain Units have to be aggregated. So, for a specified item the information of all the Terrain Units must be taken into account.

To establish the suitability of the area covered by a certain Mapping Unit the following steps are made. First is evaluated which Terrain Units do occur within the Mapping Unit. Secondly is stated which suitability classes are present. Thirdly the percentages of appearance of specific suitability classes are calculated (each Terrain Unit contributes to a suitability class). The result is in fact a suitability distribution within a Mapping Unit. This procedure can be executed using the INFO-program SULUT.PRG (in the program the second and third step are usually integrated). The results are written to file SULUT.DBF. In table 5.1 a part of file SULUT.DBF is listed. Figure 5.3 shows a plot which is based on data of file SULUT.DBF.

### 5.3.2 Physiography distribution

The mentioned procedure can be repeated for many other attributes. For example the physiography (TP1) can vary within a Mapping Unit. Again a program is written to do the calculating work: the program TP1.PRG processes files STMU.DBF and TU.DBF and writes the results to file MUTP1.DBF.

# NORTH EASTERN ATLANTIC ZONE

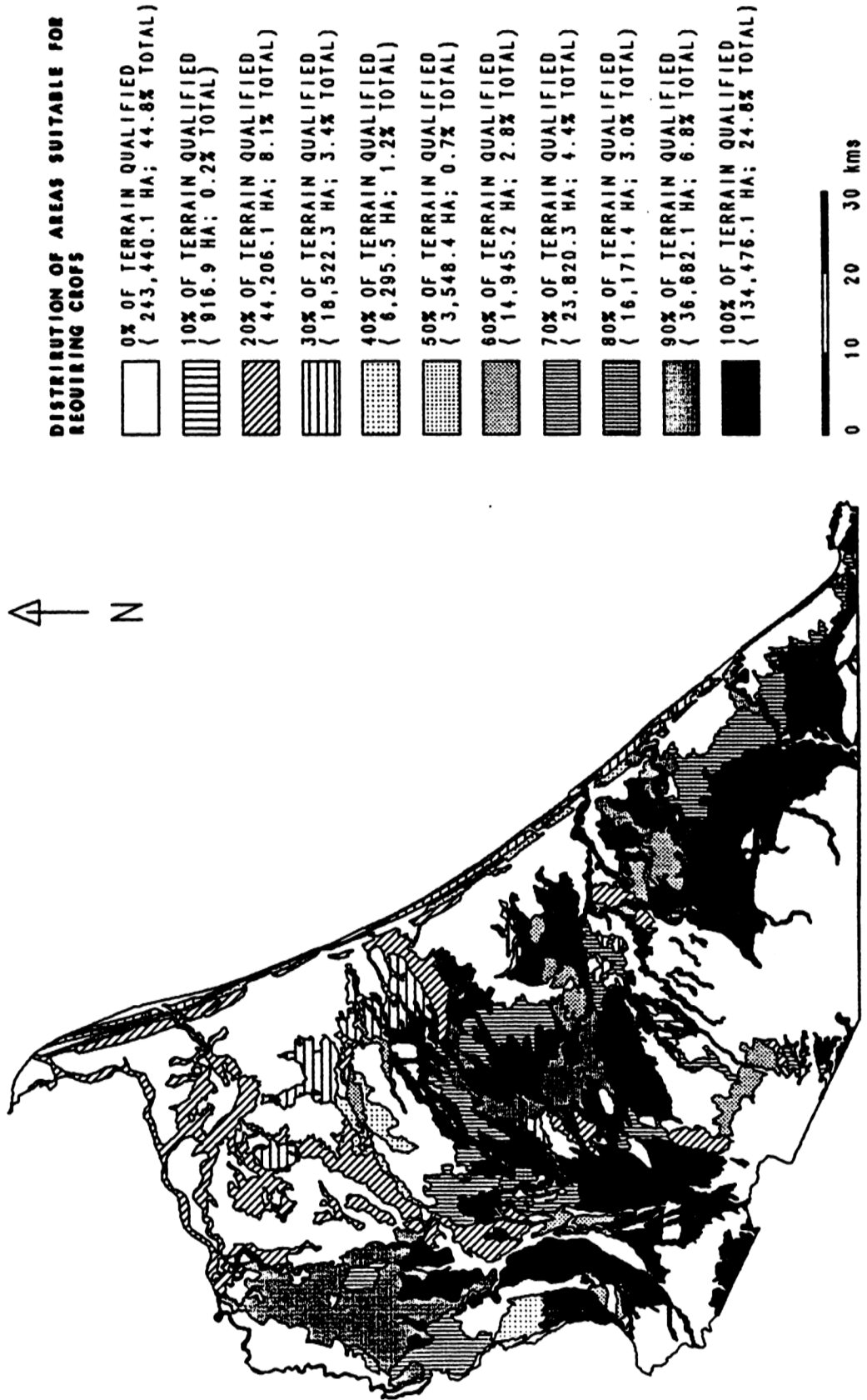


FIGURE 5.3

Plot of distribution of suitability class MSC-1

## 5.4 DATA ASSOCIATION

### 5.4.1 Soil & settlement information

It might be desirable to acquire information about the soils found at the property of a certain farmer. In that case a soil map as well as a settlement map, on which the properties of farmers are indicated, is needed. These maps are provided by the coverages <ZANST> and <ZANIDA>. These coverages have to be unioned into a new coverage. The latter coverage stores new objects. Such an object can be the Mapping Units that are found in a certain field of a certain farmer. So Mapping Units or parts of Mapping Units are associated into new objects that match the area of settlements. Table 5.2 shows how information of two objects (Mapping Unit and settlement) can be combined, provided that the procedure described in § 5.3.1 is executed.

### 5.4.2 Land & land use information

Similar to the association of soil and settlement data, land and land use information can be retrieved. A unioned map of land (coverage <ZANST>) and land use in the area of Guacimo, Rio Jimenez and Siquirres (coverage <LUZGRS>) is available as coverage <PMULUZD>. This coverage enables for example queries about actual land use in relation to soil qualities or soil fertility. This matter is discussed in detail in Huising, 1992.

TABLE 5.1 Suitability distribution per Mapping Unit. The data is extracted from SULUT.DBF, MSC-1 = Major suitability class 1, SC-TOT is the total %.

MU-ID	MSC-1	MSC-2	MSC-3	MSC-4	MSC-5	SC-TOT
1	0	100	0	0	0	100
2	0	0	100	0	0	100
3	0	0	60	0	40	100
4	0	0	0	0	100	100
38	60	0	20	0	20	100
40	30	0	0	0	70	100
43	90	0	0	0	10	100
44	20	0	0	10	70	100

TABLE 5.2 Drainage class distribution per settlement (indicated in %)

SETTLEMENT CODE	DRAINAGE (SP12)					
	CL-0	CL-1	CL-2	CL-3	CL-4	CL-5
1	10	10	0	40	40	0
2	0	30	10	0	60	0
3	0	0	0	0	80	20
4	0	20	20	60	0	0
5	10	0	0	40	50	0

CL-0 = Very poorly drained  
 CL-1 = Poorly drained  
 CL-2 = Imperfectly drained

CL-3 = Moderately well drained  
 CL-4 = Well drained  
 CL-5 = Excessively drained

## 6 PROGRAMS

### 6.1 AML-PROGRAMS

AML stands for Arc Macro Language, it allows the use of normal ARC/INFO commands in combination with some features of structured program languages like PASCAL. Different types of loop structures, flexible variable definitions and powerful user response functions can easily be implemented in a program. The resulting program e.g. offers the user several options, depending on the selections made by the user, a complex procedure is executed. Two examples of the application of AML-programs will be discussed below. A third application, the possibility of making a shell with menus for users of SIESTA is not yet implemented and therefore left out of consideration.

#### 6.1.1 Creation of map products

Programs can be used conveniently for making map products within ARC/PLOT. To make a plot many commands have to be entered: `mapscale`, `mapunits`, `mapposition`, `mapextension`, `pageunits`, `textfont`, `textsize` etc. Entering these commands manually is tedious and very time consuming. Creation of a program saves time and makes a certain plot reproducible. Depending on the situation the user wishes to have an english or a spanish plot, a plot in color or in grey tone. These options are added easily to the program.

The plot shown in figure 6.1 is a result of the program `TP1.AML`, listed in annex 9. Within ARC/PLOT the program can be run with the commands: `&RUN TP1.AML` or `&R TP1`. Likewise plots are made of the geology (figure 6.2) with `TP2.AML`, the major suitability classes (figure 6.3) with `MSCX.AML` and the percentage distribution of soils suitable for requiring crops (figure 5.3) with `MSC.AML`.

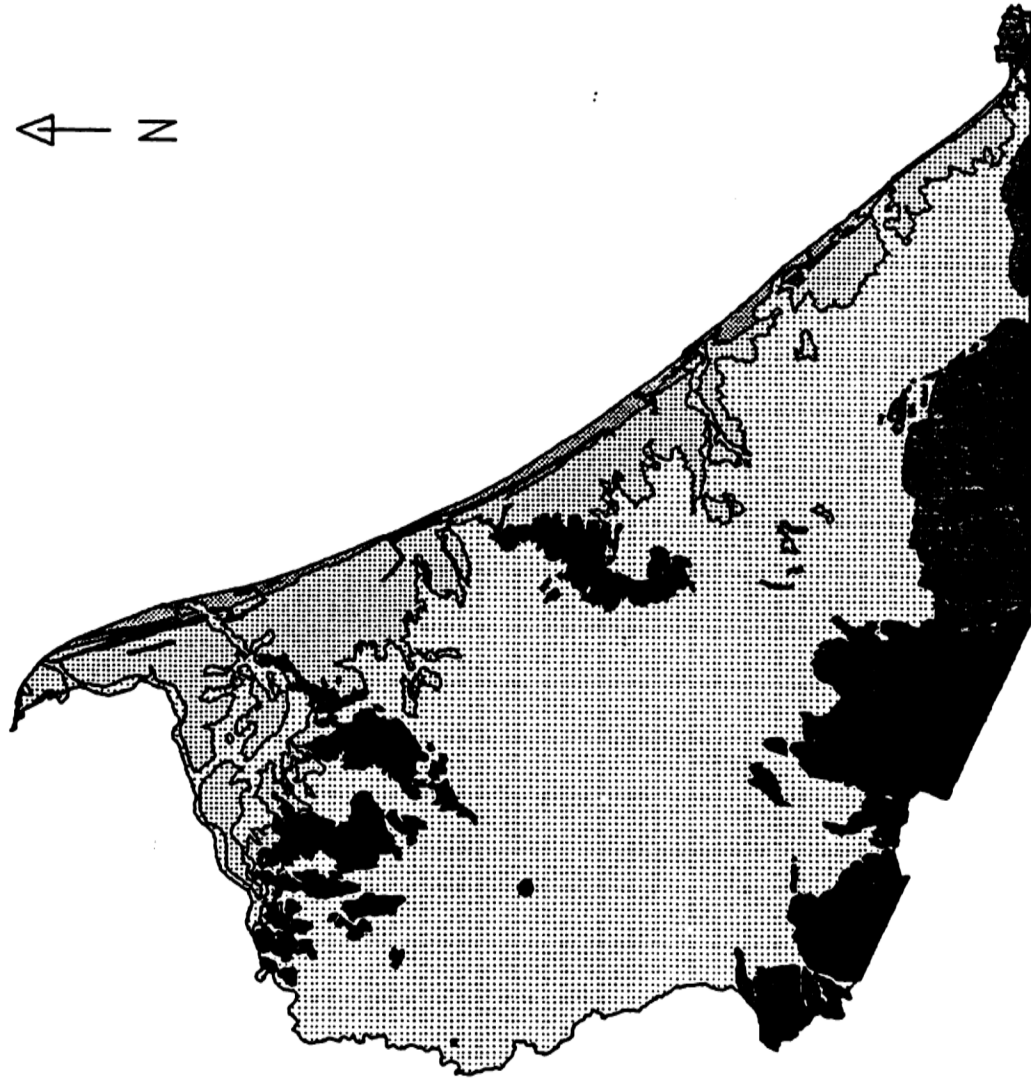
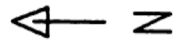
All like programs start with documentation: the name of the program, the function of the program, the coverages that are used, the files that are used. Then follows the part 'user init', the user is allowed to select the kind of plot, english / spanish, `shadetype` color / grey. The part 'map draw' contains all the commands that are used to draw the plot. Variables are used which derive their value from selections made in the part 'user init'. This part may serve as an example of the procedure of visualisation of data on the screen. To get educated in making map products these parts of the programs can be studied.

In annex 9 the listing of `TP234-LEG.AML` is an example of how an AML-program is used to draw a complex legend on a map. This program is invoked by `TP234.AML` which generates a plot with information of geology and major and minor landforms.

#### 6.1.2 Generation of coverages

Program `GEN-ANNO.AML` (see annex 9) shows how an AML can be used to generate a coverage. This program has to be run from the 'Arc:' prompt (`&R GEN-ANNO`). The program uses the ARC module `GENERATE` to create the coverage. Lines are being defined by coordinates of constituent points. On the workspace [KLAD] several of this kind of files are found (see annex 6).

# NORTH EASTERN ATLANTIC ZONE



## PHYSIOGRAPHY

ALLUVIAL AREAS



MOORLANDS



LITTORAL AREAS



FOLD-MOUNTAIN AREAS



VOLCANIC AREAS



NOTE: ONLY DOMINANT TERRAIN UNIT (TUI) INDICATED ON MAP



FIGURE 6.1

Plot of physiography

# NORTH EASTERN ATLANTIC ZONE

## DOMINANT GEOLOGY

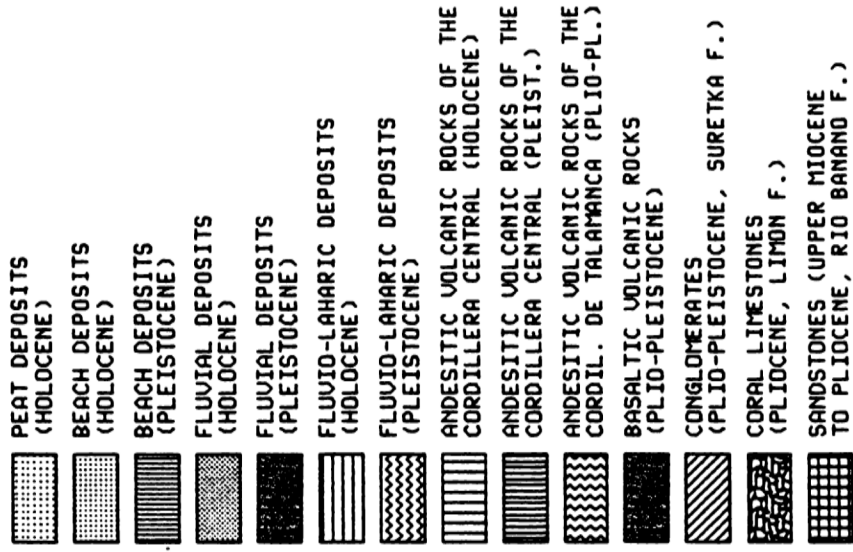


FIGURE 6.2

Plot of geology

# NORTH EASTERN ATLANTIC ZONE

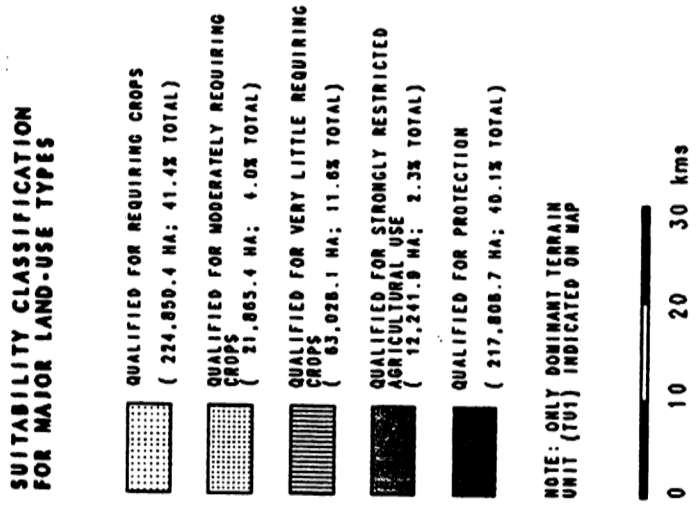


FIGURE 6.3

Plot of suitability classes (LUTSU1)

## 6.2 INFO-PROGRAMS

In the SIESTA environment many INFO-programs are available. Often their functioning is complex, the more is their internal structure. In order to comprehend their application an imaginary subdivision can be made in rudimentary and advanced programs and programs that can be applied as tools for data usage. Below these categories are discussed and some examples are given. All these programs have in common that they are started from the 'INFO' prompt: 'ENTER COMMAND>', with the command: *RUN <program name>*.

### 6.2.1 Programs for rudimentary data acquisition

The rudimentary INFO-programs facilitate the retrieval of basic information. Manual retrieval of this information is possible, however it takes a lot of time and errors may arise from it. Examples of this category of programs are:

- LUTSU.PRG (§3.3.2): calculation of suitability classes.
- SULUT.PRG (§3.3.2): calculation of suitability class distribution.
- MU-HA.PRG (§5.1): calculation of number of hectares of Mapping Units.
- REQ.PRG (§5.2): calculation of requirements.
- SUC.PRG (§5.2): calculation of suitability classes.
- TP1.PRG (§5.3.2): calculation of physiography distribution.

In annex 9 the programs TP-HA.PRG and TPHA-LST.PRG are listed. The program TP-HA.PRG enables the user to calculate the total area represented by coverage attribute values. In table 3.2 some results of these calculations are shown. File TP1.DBF stores the descriptions of the distinguished types of physiography. The item TP1-HA stores the total area covered by each type of physiography.

The program lets the user select for which Terrain Property the calculation has to be executed. Next for each Terrain Unit the total area of coverage can be calculated, the results are written to file TU-HA.DBF. File TU-HA.DBF is related to the selected descriptive file (e.g. TP1.DBF). Then for each record in the descriptive file (e.g. each type of physiography) the area of the related Terrain Units in file TU-HA.DBF is accumulated.

The results can be listed in a tabular way (like table 3.2) using the program TPHA-LST, which outputs data to screen or to textfile. Also output of results can be given via the quantitative keyfiles (§7.2).

### 6.2.2 Programs for advanced data acquisition

The advanced INFO-programs are characterised by their high extent of complexity. Manual retrieval of the data which they produce seems to be an impossible task. Examples are PHYS.PRG (§7.3) SMASU.PRG and ASU.PRG (see annex 9). The latter two will be discussed shortly.

The datafile SMU.DBF is a mapping unit composition table, it resembles the file STMU.DBF, but instead of TU-ID's the corresponding SU-ID's are recorded. This file is created with the purpose to be used by the program SMASU.PRG for the determination of soil associations. At the beginning of the program the content of datafile SMASU.DBF is purged. Next file SMU.DBF is scanned for combinations of soils within Mapping Units. Each combination of MU-ID, soil (ASU1) and associated soil (ASU2) is written to file SMASU.DBF as is shown in



table 6.1. In this file the items ATU1 and ATU2 record the TU-ID's corresponding with the SU-ID's stored in the ASU1 and ASU2. A certain soil association may occur in various Mapping Units. So the program ASU.PRG is used to generate the content of file ASU.DBF which stores all occurring soil associations. Table 6.2 shows that for each combination of soils is indicated where, i.e. in which Mapping Unit(s), it can be found. The program ASU-SRT offers several options to sort table ASU.DBF differently from the default sorting. To make a listing either to screen or textfile the program ASU-LST.PRG can be used. The textfile is stored in the info directory, but it can be printed or edited only outside the module INFO (give following commands at the 'Arc:' prompt: &SYS / SET DEF [.INFO] / EDIT <filename> ).

### 6.2.3 Data tool applications

The third category of INFO-programs comprises programs of practical use for the presentation of data in a specific format or the execution of calculations with non-basic datafiles (e.g. ARC/PLOT supporting files). In fact these programs are tools which facilitate some database operations. Examples are: TPHA-LST (§6.2.1), ASU-LST.PRG and ASU-SRT.PRG (§6.2.2). Examples of other programs are S13-SLT.PRG which generates the content of the Symbol Lookup Table S13.SLT and W1.PRG which returns the total ha of coverage <ZANST>.

TABLE 6.1            Datafile SMASU.DBF

MU-ID	ASU1	ASU2	ATU1	ATU2
2	11	11	60	119
3	3	11	120	119
3	3	65	120	122
3	11	65	119	122
4	3	65	120	122
5	51	54	85	46
8	4	6	126	112
9	4	4	118	126
12	51	55	43	47
12	51	58	43	49
12	55	58	47	49
14	44	45	129	38
15	44	45	129	38
16	41	42	34	35
19	34	34	131	132
20	58	61	134	133
20	58	66	134	8
20	61	66	133	8
21	58	60	135	136
22	68	73	153	14
23	58	59	135	54
24	58	59	140	138

TABLE 6.2      Datfile ASU.DBF

ASU1	ASU2	MU-ID's
AGUA FRIA	COPE MALANGA	43
AGUA FRIA	LA ALDEA	79
AGUA FRIA	LOS DIAMANTES	121
AGUA FRIA	MONTELMAR	43 80 98 99
AGUA FRIA	NEGUEV	80 121
AGUA FRIA	QUEBRADA CASPAR	79 91
AGUA FRIA	RIO FRIO	43
AGUA FRIA	SARDINA	43 80 98 99
AGUA FRIA	SILENCIO	80 98 121
BARRA	BARRO-1	52
BARRA	SILENCIO	52
BARRO-1	BARRA	52
BARRO-1	CANO BRAVA	44 72
BARRO-1	CANO MORENO	3 4 47 70
BARRO-1	CANO NEGRO	90
BARRO-1	COCORI	70
BARRO-1	FLORES-1	44
BARRO-1	NEGUEV	3 72
BARRO-1	SARDINA	44
BARRO-1	SILENCIO	52
BARRO-2	CANO MORENO	27 50 66
BARRO-2	CANO NEGRO	50
BARRO-2	COPE MALANGA	20 38 97 139
BARRO-2	LIQUIDO	27 66
BARRO-2	NEGUEV	96 134 173
BARRO-2	PERLA	20
BARRO-2	SARDINA	50 97
BARRO-2	SILENCIO	38 96 139 173
BONILLA ARRIBA	LA ROCA	16
BOSQUE	COPE MALANGA	12 45 49 53
BOSQUE	DESTIERRO	5
BOSQUE	FLORES-1	95 124
BOSQUE	LA LUCHA	89 124 137
BOSQUE	LIGIA	94
BOSQUE	MONTELMAR	65 94 124
BOSQUE	NEGUEV	49 53
BOSQUE	RIO FRIO	83 94
BOSQUE	RIO PARISMINA	140
BOSQUE	SARDINA	12 45 49 53 65 95
CANO BRAVA	BARRO-1	44 72
CANO BRAVA	FLORES-1	44
CANO BRAVA	NEGUEV	72
CANO BRAVA	SARDINA	44

## 7 LEGENDS

### 7.1 QUALITATIVE LEGENDS

Map products usually are accompanied with legends. The kind of information provided by a legend varies strongly and dependent on the purpose of the map. A division in three types can be made: the qualitative type, the quantitative type and the dynamically structured type. The qualitative legend is the most simple type, it only labels objects on the map in the sense of 'what is found where?'. Examples are the legend with (1) physiographic classes (figure 6.1) and (2) suitability classes (figures 3.5, 5.1). So the information that can be derived from the physiographic map (figure 6.1) is e.g. the location of volcanic areas.

Within ARC/INFO this kind of legend is made manually very easily. A keyfile can be created with a texteditor by typing the legend classes (in case of the suitability classes). Another possibility is to make a listing to file of the descriptive files found in annex 5, the new file can be edited easily into the format of the keyfile. In the case of a physiographic legend the following command sequence would result in a keyfile:

```
1-   Arc: W [COSTA.COS.ZAN]
2-   Arc: INFO
3-   ENTER USERNAME: ARC
4-   ENTER COMMAND: SEL TP1.DBF
5-   ENTER COMMAND: OUTPUT TEST.KEY
6-   ENTER COMMAND: LIST PRINT
7-   ENTER COMMAND: Q STOP
8-   Arc: &SYS
9-   vms: EDIT [COSTA.COS.ZAN.INFO]TEST.KEY
10-  vms: COPY [COSTA.COS.ZAN.INFO]TEST.KEY TP1.KEY
11-  vms: DELETE [COSTA.COS.ZAN.INFO]TEST.KEY.*
12-  vms: Q
13-  Arc:
```

#### Explanation of commands:

- 1- Go to the correct workspace.
- 2- Start INFO session.
- 4- Select descriptive file TP1.DBF.
- 5- Make that all output that will be sent to printer will instead be recorded in the file TEST.KEY.
- 6- Send a listing file TP1.DBF to printer (so that the listing of TP1.DBF is stored in file TEST.KEY).
- 7- Quit the INFO session.
- 8- Make a temporary exit to the vms operating system.
- 9- Edit file TEST.KEY into the right format of a keyfile.
- 10- Copy the file from the (vms-)INFO directory to the workspace, give it a new name as well.
- 11- Delete all versions of the old file.
- 12- Return to ARC/INFO.
- 13- Operation executed.

## 7.2 QUANTITATIVE LEGENDS

Legends that do not only label the objects on the map but also give additional information about the objects can be considered as quantitative legends. They are characterised by the question: *'how much of what is found where?'*. Some examples are the legend with (1) mayor suitability classes (figure 6.3) and (2) distribution of suitable soils (figure 5.3).

This kind of legend demonstrates the advantages of data storage in a GIS like ARC/INFO. With little effort accurate information can be presented concerning e.g. the area that is covered by objects, or the percentage of coverage of an object within a certain study area.

Keyfiles of this kind are best generated with the use of an INFO-program which searches the databases and extracts the desired information and puts in the correct keyfile format. These programs are preferable to manual keyfile generation for they save time and, in case of geometric or thematic adjustments of the coverage, the new keyfile is easily reproduced.

The program MSCX-KEY.PRG generates a keyfile for a plot of the major suitability classes based on coverage <ZANST> (figure 5.3). The program allows to select the creation of either a spanish or an english keyfile. Next the area and the percentage of the total area of the suitability classes are calculated. The results are written to a textfile which receives the text in the correct keyfile format.

## 7.3 DYNAMIC LEGEND STRUCTURING

Totally different from the former described procedures of legend generation is the option offered by SIESTA to construct legends in a dynamic way. Dynamic legend structuring can be defined as the ability to organise the hierarchical structure of key attributes, which constitute the legend, in any desired order.

Figure 7.1 shows a plot with a legend based on two key attributes, the first key attribute (also named attribute of the first key level) is the soil fertility, the second key attribute (the attribute of the second key level) is the lithology. So the plot shows which types of lithology can be found within the soil fertility classes. Figure 7.2 is based on the same key attributes, however they are differently ordered. The first key attribute is the lithology and the second key attribute is the soil fertility. This plot shows the soil fertility within the lithologic classes. It should be noticed that the items (e.g. 'fertile soils', 'fluvial deposits', 'peat deposits') of both legends are the same but they are arranged in a different order. As a result these maps appear to be different although they contain the same information. So by means of a reordering of the key attributes, different accents can be given with the same information in a very simple way.

These matters are best illustrated with an example of the construction of a physiographic legend. The program PHYS.PRG (annex 9) is used to generate this legend type. Within SIESTA a physiographic legend can be constructed with the following Terrain Properties TP1 - physiography, TP2 - geology, TP3 - major landform, TP4 - minor landform, TP5 - parent material; the geology is subdivided in GP1 - lithostratigraphic units, GP2 - epoch (in the program also called period). These Terrain Properties can be considered as the key attributes of the legend. The program allows the user to select Terrain Properties in a desired order of importance. Several other questions have to

# NEGUEV AREA

## LITHOLOGY FOR SOIL FERTILITY CLASSES

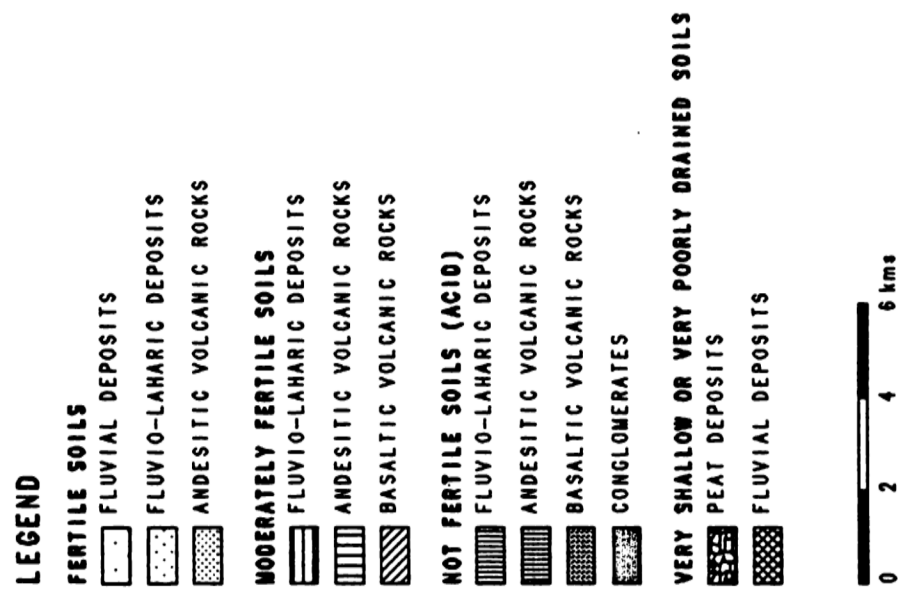


FIGURE 7.1

Plot of lithology within soil fertility classes

# NEGUEV AREA

## SOIL FERTILITY FOR LITHOLOGY CLASSES













- LEGEND**
- PEAT DEPOSITS**  
 VERY SHALLOW OR VERY POORLY DRAINED SOILS
- FLUVIAL DEPOSITS**  
 FERTILE SOILS  
 VERY SHALLOW OR VERY POORLY DRAINED SOILS
- FLUVIO-LAHARIC DEPOSITS**  
 FERTILE SOILS  
 MODERATELY FERTILE SOILS  
 NOT FERTILE SOILS (ACID)
- ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCKS**  
 FERTILE SOILS  
 MODERATELY FERTILE SOILS  
 NOT FERTILE SOILS (ACID)
- BASALTIC VOLCANIC ROCKS**  
 MODERATELY FERTILE SOILS  
 NOT FERTILE SOILS (ACID)
- CONGLOMERATES**  
 NOT FERTILE SOILS (ACID)



FIGURE 7.2 Plot of fertility within lithology classes

be answered as well. The result is a legend that is listed to screen or to a textfile. Below is shown how the program can be run, the total communication of the program is displayed, the input of the user is indicated with bold characters.

```
1-   ENTER COMMAND: RUN PHYS.PMG

      .....PHYS-LEG KEYFILE GENERATION .....
      PROGRAM TO GENERATE KEY-FILE FOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP.
      ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT TERRAIN PROPERTIES.  ENTER 0
      TO END SELECTION.

          1) TP1 PHYSIOGRAPHY
          2) GP1 GEOLOGY
          3) GP2 PERIOD
          4) TP3 MAJOR LANDFORM
          5) TP4 MINOR LANDFORM
          6) TP5 PARENT MATERIAL

2-   ENTER PROPERTY OF FIRST LEVEL:.....1
3-   ENTER PROPERTY OF SECOND LEVEL:....4
4-   ENTER PROPERTY OF THIRD LEVEL:.....5
5-   ENTER PROPERTY OF FOURTH LEVEL:....0

      TWO TYPES OF KEYFILES CAN BE GENERATED :

          1) ENGLISH KEYFILE
          2) SPANISH KEYFILE

6-   PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT: 1

      OUTPUT OF GENERATED KEYFILE IN TWO WAYS:

          1) KEYFILE LISTED TO SCREEN
          2) KEYFILE WRITTEN TO FILE

7-   PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT: 2

      OPTION TO ADD SOILNAMES TO THE KEYFILE:

          1) KEYFILE WITH PHYSIOGRAPHIC LEVELS AND SOILNAMES
          2) KEYFILE WITH PHYSIOGRAPHIC LEVELS ONLY

8-   PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT: 2

      OPTION TO SELECT A SUBSET OF TERRAIN UNITS
      ANSWER QUESTIONS OR ELSE GIVE <RETURN> TO CONTINUE
      .....
9-   ENTER FILENAME:.....GCM.PAT
10-  ENTER RELATE ITEM:.....TU1-ID

      Writing key attributes to keyfile.....

      .....
      .....
      .....
      .....
      ....PROGRAM READY - KEYFILE WRITTEN TO PHYS.KEY....

11-  ENTER COMMAND: SYS
12-  $ EDIT PHYS.KEY
13-  $ COPY PHYS.KEY TP134.KEY
14-  $ DELETE PHYS.KEY.*
15-  $ LO
16-  ENTER COMMAND:
```

Explanation of commands:

- 1- Start the program.
- 2- Physiography (TP1) is selected as first keylevel.
- 3- Major landform (TP3) is selected as second keylevel.
- 4- Minor landform (TP4) is selected as third keylevel.
- 5- Selection of key attributes is ended.
- 6- Selection of an english legend / keyfile.
- 7- The resulting keyfile will be stored in a textfile.
- 8- No soilnames will be added to the legend. If the option with soilnames is selected then for each legend unit all the soils that do occur within that legend unit will be listed.
- 9- The file GCM.PAT is used to select a subset of Terrain Units. If the option is skipped (give <RETURN> at question 9- and 10-) then all Terrain Units that are described in file TU.DBF will be considered. The produced keyfile contains all possible combinations regarding the selected terrain properties.
- 10- The legend is based on the information of the dominant Terrain Unit (TU1), other options in case of file GCM.PAT are TU2-ID, TU3-ID, TU4-ID, TU5-ID. If question 9- is left blank only then this question can be left blank, so give a <RETURN>.
- 11- The program is ready, make a temporary exit to the vms operating system.
- 12- The generated keyfile can be viewed or edited using the edit command.
- 13- The keyfile is copied to a new file.
- 14- The old version of PHYS.KEY is deleted in order to avoid confusion after running the program PHYS.PRG another time. Because, if file PHYS.KEY isn't present on the directory then a new file is created. If there is a file PHYS.KEY present then the output of the program will be joined with the existing file. As a result file PHYS.KEY stores more then one keyfile.
- 15- Return to info using the command LOGOUT.
- 16- Operation executed.

The results of running PHYS.PRG as described above are partially shown in figures 7.3 and 7.4. In figure 7.3 is shown how table TU.DBF is sorted on respectively TP1, TP3 and TP4. The records of file TU.DBF are scanned from the top. Each time when there is a difference between the present and the former record, a new item is added to the legend. So finally all different combinations of codes of TP1, TP2 and TP3 are displayed in legend items. The keyfile that is generated from the part of table TU.DBF (figure 7.3) is shown in figure 7.4.

The keyfile produced by the program is not yet ready to be used within ARC/PLOT to produce a smooth legend on a map. Due to ARC/INFO's restricted possibilities with regard to presentation of legends on maps, manual adjustments are necessary. However, the structure of the legend is available. A significant advantage of the dynamic legend structuring is the possibility to change the total number of key levels in the legend. Thematically identical legends with different complexity can be composed easily. For instance two different physiographic legends can be generated. The first one has four key levels and is based on the Terrain Properties TP1, TP3, TP4 and TP5. The second one has two key levels representing the Terrain Properties TP1 and TP3. Figure 7.5 shows that the latter legend has few legend items, on the contrary the first legend is relatively complex (see figure 7.6). The complex legend can be used for a large scale map, giving detailed information for a relatively small area. Whereas the simple legend can be used for a small scale map which is less suitable for display of detailed information.



DATAFILE: TU.DBF

TU-ID	TP1	TP3	TP4
30	1	1	1
33	1	2	1
35	1	2	1
126	1	2	1
130	1	2	1
57	1	2	1
20	1	3	1
36	1	3	1
56	1	3	1
61	1	3	1
96	1	3	1
102	1	3	1
103	1	3	1
108	1	3	1
109	1	3	1
110	1	3	1
111	1	3	1
114	1	3	1
128	1	3	1
144	2	4	1
55	3	5	4
58	3	6	1
60	3	6	1
62	3	6	1
95	3	6	1
119	3	6	1
165	3	6	1
83	3	6	2

DESCRIPTIVE FILE: TP4.DBF

TP4	DESCR-E
1	INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES
2	VALLEY FLOORS
..	...

DESCRIPTIVE FILE: TP3.DBF

TP3	DESCR-E
1	COMPOSITE CONES
2	VOLCANIC SKELETONS
3	LAHARS AND LAVA FLOWS
4	CUESTAS
5	EROSION PLATFORMS
6	FANS
..	...

DESCRIPTIVE FILE: TP1.DBF

TP1	DESCR-E
1	VOLCANIC AREAS
2	FOLD MOUNTAINS
3	ALLUVIAL AREAS
..	...

- 1 first key attribute → VOLCANIC AREAS
- 2 second key attribute → COMPOSITE CONES
- 3 third key attribute → INTERFLUVES OR VALLEY SLOPES

FIGURE 7.3 Scheme of file relates used with dynamic legend generation

VOLCANIC AREAS  
 composite cones  
     *interfluve or valley slopes*  
     .30  
 volcanic skeletons  
     *interfluve or valley slopes*  
     .57  
 lahars and lava flows  
     *interfluve or valley slopes*  
     .20

FOLD MOUNTAINS  
 cuestas  
     *interfluve or valley slopes*  
     .144

ALLUVIAL AREAS  
 erosion platforms  
     *terrace flats*  
     .55  
 fans  
     *interfluve or valley slopes*  
     .58  
     *valley floors*  
     .83

FIGURE 7.4      Physiographic keyfile

VOLCANIC AREAS  
 COMPOSITE CONES  
 VOLCANIC SKELETONS  
 LAHARS AND LAVA FLOWS

FOLD-MOUNTAINS  
 CUESTAS

ALLUVIAL AREAS  
 EROSION PLATFORMS  
 FANS  
 FLOODPLAINS

MOORLANDS  
 BOGS

FIGURE 7.5      Legend based on TP1 and TP3

## **VOLCANIC AREAS**

### **COMPOSITE CONES**

#### **INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES**

VOLCANIC ASH OVER LAVA  
LAVA AND VOLCANIC ASH  
LAVA

### **VOLCANIC SKELETONS**

#### **INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES**

LAVA

### **LAHARS AND LAVA FLOWS**

#### **INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES**

VOLCANIC ASH OVER LAVA  
BRECCIATED LAVA  
LAVA  
SAPROLITIC LAVA  
DESINTERGRATED LAVA  
CEMENTED BRECCIATED LAVA OR LAHAR

## **FOLD-MOUNTAINS**

### **CUESTAS**

#### **INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES**

BRECCIATED LAVA

## **ALLUVIAL AREAS**

### **EROSION PLATFORMS**

#### **TERRACE FLATS**

SILT AND CLAY OF VARIABLE ORIGIN

### **FANS**

#### **INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES**

STONY LAHAR

SANDY LAHAR

#### **VALLEY FLOORS**

STONY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

#### **INTERFLUVE FLATS**

BOULDERY LAHAR

STONY LAHAR

SANDY LAHAR

BOULDERY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

STONY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

#### **ABANDONED CHANNELS**

STONY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

### **FLOODPLAINS**

#### **VALLEY FLOORS**

STONY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

#### **CREVASSE SPLAYS**

SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

FINE SAND AND SILT OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

#### **FLOOD BASINS**

SILT AND CLAY OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

#### **NATURAL LEVEES**

FINE SAND AND SILT OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN

FINE SAND AND SILT OF VARIABLE ORIGIN

## **MOORLANDS**

### **BOGS**

#### **FLOOD-BASIN BOGS**

EUTROPHIC PEAT

#### **VALLEY BOGS**

EUTROPHIC PEAT

FIGURE 7.6 Legend based on TP1, TP3, TP4 en TP5

## 8 MANAGEMENT OF COVERAGES AND DATABASES

### 8.1 FILE MAINTENANCE

To ensure correct information supply by SIESTA, the datafiles always must be in a proper state. First, they must have the correct format. Second, they must be sorted in the appropriate order. Third the information stored in the files must be up to date.

In figures 3.2 and 3.3 is illustrated how the format of datafiles can be defined. Changes of the file format are for instance: changes of the definitions of items, elimination of alternate names, alteration of redefined items. Possible consequences of these changes are: data of a certain file will be purged, some files can't be related, bailing out of some INFO-programs. If changes are made, it must be done carefully and properly, considering which programs and ARC/PLOT procedures may be affected. Afterwards some programs may have to be altered and former methods of making certain map products may have to be changed also.

Within the ARC/PLOT module relates can be established in order to extract information. In case of incorrect ordering of the involved files query results are unpredictable. In table 8.1 is indicated which files must be sorted on a specific item. Notice that all each pat-file must be sorted on the internal number (e.g. ZANST.PAT must be sorted on item ZANST#). Changes of file sorting have two possible causes. First, while working within the INFO-module a datafile is selected and the sorting of the file is changed with the command: *SORT ON <item name>*. Second, a certain INFO-program is used which has changed the ordering of a specific file <sup>1</sup>. The sorting of the primary datafiles should be checked after use of the following programs: ASU.PRG, ASU-SRT.PRG, PHASU.PRG, PHYS.PRG, PHYS-SLT.PRG, LEG.PRG.

It may be desired to change polygons of a coverage or datafiles related to that coverage. As a consequence other data need to be updated. In table 8.2 is shown which files are affected by the performance of a certain change operation. Further is indicated how the data must be updated, i.e. which items must be recalculated or which programs should be run.

### 8.2 COVERAGE EXTENSION

The Soil and land information stored in coverage <ZANST> can be combined with e.g. land use information (see §5.4.2). The overlay operation, executed with the command *UNION*, combines all polygons of both coverages and produces a relatively large amount of new polygons. Therefore the newly created coverage should be considered as a temporary coverage. So that after data retrieval this coverage can be killed.

Photo overlays containing new Mapping Units can be added to existent coverage. The overlays have to be digitized, geometrically transformed and joined to a certain coverage. For the outline how to perform this comprehensive procedure is referred to Stuver (in press).

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<sup>1</sup> Several INFO-programs change the sortation of a datafile and do not restore the previous situation. The purpose is that after the program is finished further manual query of the datafile in a desired ordering (i.e. sorted by the program) is possible. However the disadvantage is that the user may forget to order the datafile correctly after the use of the program.

TABLE 8.1 Sort items of datafiles

DATAFILE	SORT ITEM
LE.DBF	TU-ID
MUTP1.DBF	MU-ID
SMU.DBF	MU-ID
STMU.DBF	MU-ID
SU.DBF	SU-ID
TU.DBF	TU-ID
ZANST.PAT	ZANST#

TABLE 8.2 Table of change operations and involved datafiles

DATAFILE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ZANST.PAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12
STMU.DBF	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
TU.DBF	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
SU.DBF	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
LE.DBF	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-
LUTSU.DBF	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-
REQ.DBF	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-
ASU.DBF	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	-
ASU-LST.DBF	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	-
PHASU.DBF	-	9	-	9	9	9	9	9	9	-
SMASU.DBF	-	9	-	9	9	9	9	9	9	-
SMU.DBF	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	-
SULUT.DBF	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-
MUTP1.DBF	-	4	4	4	-	-	4	4	4	4
TU-HA.DBF	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	7	7	7
TP?.DBF	-	6	6	6	-	-	6	6	6	6
GP?.DBF	-	6	6	6	-	-	6	6	6	6
SP?.DBF	5	-	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
PHYS-CODE.DBF	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-

EXPLANATION:

KIND OF CHANGE OPERATION:

- A. Change of values of items SP1...SP13 of file SU.DBF
- B. Change of values of items TP1...TP9 of file TU.DBF
- C. Change of Mapping Unit composition: percentage distribution (items TU1-PC...TU5-PC)
- D. Change of Mapping Unit composition: Terrain Unit codes (items TU1-ID...TU5-ID)
- E. Change of values of item TP10 of file TU.DBF
- F. Deletion of SU-ID
- G. Deletion of TU-ID
- H. Addition of new MU-ID
- I. Addition of new MU-ID, with definition of new TU-ID's and SU-ID's
- J. Change within ARC/EDIT: adjustment of shape of several polygons

NECESSARY DATA ADJUSTMENTS:

- 1. Execute desired changes
- 2. Recalculate landevaluation data, run LUTSU.PRG / REQ.PRG / SUC.PRG
- 3. Recalculate distribution of suitability classes from items LUTSU1,LUTSU2 run SULUT.PRG
- 4. Recalculate distribution of physiography classes, run TP1.PRG
- 5. Recalculate hectares in descriptive files SP1.DBF...SP13.DBF
- 6. Recalculate hectares in descriptive files TP1.DBF...TP9.DBF,GP1.DBF,GP2.DBF and SU.DBF, run TP-HA.PRG
- 7. Recalculate hectares in file TU-HA.DBF, run TU-HA.PRG
- 8. Recalculate hectares in file SU.DBF, run TP-HA.PRG
- 9. Determine soil phases, run PHASU.PRG / SMASU.PRG
- 10. Determine soil associations, run SMASU.PRG / ASU.PRG
- 11. Recalculate content of file SMU.DBF, run SMU.PRG
- 12. Coverage has been cleaned, join new PAT-file with new STMU.DBF
- 13. Calculate new physiographic codes, run PHYS-CODE.PRG

### 8.3 REVISION HISTORY

The use of antiquated maps and databases must be avoided. Therefore each update needs to be documented and maps and databases should receive a new version number. Figure 8.1 shows the documents ZANSTHIS.TXT which records the modifications of coverage <ZANST> and SIESTA datafiles.

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#### REVISION HISTORY OF COVERAGE <ZANST>

---

Date: ../...  
Revised by: (name of revisors / editors) .....  
Description of revision  
\* ARC\EDIT: (change of polygons and labels) .....  
\* ID-EDIT: (change of ZANST-ID in PAT-file) .....  
\* SU.DBF: (change of soil property) (change of soil-id) .....  
\* TU.DBF: (change of terrain property) (change of tu-id) .....  
\* STMU.DBF: (change of tu-id or tu-pc) (change of mu-id) .....  
\* LE.DBF: (change of number of items) (change of item-values) .....  
New version number: ...

---

Date: 01/01/1991 Version number is set to 0.1

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Date: 21/10/1991  
Revised by: W.G. Wielemaker / W.K. Krabbe  
Description of revision  
\* ARC\EDIT: -  
\* ID-EDIT: -  
\* SU.DBF:  
1) SU-ID 49, SU-NM = Dos Novillos variante fluvio laharico is replaced by soiltype Montelimar (SU-ID = 47). Therefore SU-ID 49 is deleted in the SU.DBF, and TU-ID 41 is deleted in the TU.DBF. In the STMU.DBF TU-ID 41 is replaced by TU-ID 40 (corresponding to Montelimar). TU 41 did only appear in mapping unit 131 for 100%. For MU 131 the item TU1-ID is changed to 40.  
2) SU-ID 56, SU-NM = Rio Parismina.  
SP11 code 3 is replaced by 4 (so LUTSU2 changed from 12 to 11).  
3) SU-ID 59, SU-NM = Zent.  
SP11 code 1 is replaced by 2 (so LUTSU2 changed from 42 to 11).  
\* TU.DBF:  
1) TU-ID 55, SU-NM = Ligia.  
TP3 code 7 is replaced by 5. TP4 code 8 is replaced by 4.  
2) TU\_ID 38, SU-NM = Guayabo.  
TP6 code 3 is replaced by 2 (so LUTSU2 changed from 14 to 12).  
3) TU-ID 15,102,103, SU-NM = Rio Roca.  
TP9 code 3 is replaced by 4 (so LUTSU2 changed from 12 to 11).  
4) TU-ID 137, SU-NM = Matas de Costa Rica.  
TP8 code 3 is replaced by 4 (so LUTSU2 changed from 11 to 13).  
-) TU-ID 41 deleted (caused by change of SU-ID 41).  
\* STMU.DBF:  
-) MU-ID 131, TU1-ID = 41, TU1-PC = 100,  
TU1 code 41 is replaced by 40 (caused by change of SU-ID 41).  
\* LE.DBF: -  
New version number: 1.0

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FIGURE 8.1 Revision history of coverage <ZANST> and SIESTA datafiles

## 9 REMARKS

### \* lookup tables

A lookup table (see §4.1) needs to be sorted on the item SYMBOL in order to be used by ARC/PLOT. However it appeared to be that symbol lookup tables to which new records are added and that are subsequently sorted correctly give rise to errors within ARC/PLOT. Therefore symbol lookup tables can best be generated in a correct symbol code order.

### \* numeric values

In several datafiles character items are used to store numeric values. If the item has a width of two characters and the recorded values are lower than 10, then problems may rise. For example the item value number '1' can be stored in two ways: either on the first position of the field '1 ', or on the second position of the field ' 1'. In the first case the field stores a numeric value '10', in the second case a numeric value '1' is stored. Errors may occur if items with erroneously stored values are used by INFO-programs or file relates.

### \* terminals and displays

The SIESTA datafiles are stored on a MICRO/VAX to which Tektronix Terminals as well as VAX Workstations are connected. Within ARC/INFO a terminal device and a display device (on which a map can be plotted) have to be defined. While working on the Tektronix terminal following commands have to be entered: `&TERMINAL 4208 / DISPLAY 4208`. On a VAX Workstation only one of the following commands has to be entered: `DISPLAY 9999`, `DISPLAY 9999 3`, `DISPLAY 9999 2`, `DISPLAY 9999 1` (the different commands determine the size of the display). To make plots on paper a Tektronix ink plotter is used. The color definitions of the plotter correspond with those of the Tektronix terminals. So the colors on the screen are the same as the colors on the paper. But if on a VAX Workstation e.g. the program MSCX.AML is run, the plot is made with the wrong colors. This is caused by a difference of color definitions. Shadesets are based on the color definitions of the shadeset TEKPAT which is present on the system. The workstation and the tektronix interpret the shadeset differently. Therefore to make correct plots on a workstation the following command has to be given within ARC/PLOT: `SETTEKCOL`.

## REFERENCES

- Centro Científico Tropical - CCT (Tropical Science Centre - TSC), 1985. Manual para la determinación de la capacidad de uso de las tierras de Costa Rica. San José, Cost Rica.
- Huising, E.J., W.G. Wielemaker, 1993. Evaluating land use at sub regional level in the Atlantic Zone of Costa Rica, considering biophysical land potentials. p 144 - 161 in: Huising, J. Land use Zones and land use patterns in the Atlantic Zone of Costa Rica. Thesis , Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands.
- Oosterom, A.P., H.J Stuver, W.K. Krabbe and R.M. Hootsmans, 1992. Geographical information techniques and photogrammetry used in soil and landscape inventories of the Atlantic Zone in Costa Rica. p. 31-36. In W.G. Wielemaker and S.B. Kroonenberg (ed.) Generación y Aplicación de la información de Suelos de la Zona Atlántica de Costa Rica. Actas del taller información de suelos. Guápiles 2-4 Oct. 1990 Serie Técnica, informe técnico no 170. Programme Paper no 13. Atlantic Zone programme CATIE-UAW-MAG. CATIE, Turrialba, Costa Rica.
- Wielemaker, W.G. and A.W. Vogel, (eds.), 1993. Un sistema de informacion de suelos y tierras para la Zona Atlántica de Costa Rica. Report no 22, Atlantic Zone Programme, CATIE-UAW-MAG, CATIE, Turrialba, Costa Rica.



## ANNEX 1 LIST OF COVERAGES

### [ZAN]

. ZANADM: administrative boundaries of North East. Atl. Zone  
. ZANIDA: location of IDA-settlements in North East. Atl. Zone  
. ZANLUZ: land use zone map of North East. Atl. Zone  
. ZANRR: clip of topographic map of North East. Atl. Zone  
. ZANST: soil and landunit map of North East. Atl. Zone  
. ZANST-OLD: backup of older zanst version  
. ZANZV: zonas de vida, life zones (according to TSC 1985)

### [ROAD]

. ZANTOP: topography of North Eastern Atl. Zone

### [GCM]

. GCM: clip from <ZANST> of Guacimo area  
. GCMCLIP: clip-window of Guacimo area ([costa.clip]CLIP-PILOT)  
. GCMRR: clip from <ZANRR> of Guacimo area  
. GCMZV: clip from union of <ZANST> and <ZANZV>

### [NEG]

. NEG: clip from <ZANST> of Neguev area  
. NEGCLIP: clip-window of Neguev area  
. NEGRR: clip from ZANRR of Neguev area

### [POC]

. POC: clip from <ZANST> of Pocora area  
. POCCLIP: clip-window Pocora area ([costa.clip]CLIP-POCORA)  
. POCRR: clip from <ZANRR> of Pocora area

### [FLD]

. FLDC: clip-window of Finca Los Diamantes  
. FLDP: parcel boundaries of Finca Los Diamantes  
. FLDRR: topography of Finca Los Diamantes  
. FLDS: soil and land units of Finca Los Diamantes

### [GRS]

. LUZGRS: land use Guacimo, Rio Jimenez, Siquirres.  
. FMUGRS: 'physical' mapping units clipped from ZANST of LUZGRS area  
. FMULUZ: union of LUZGRS and FMUGRS  
. FMULUZD: simplified map of FMULUZ (small polygons generated by UNION operation are removed)

### [AP80]

. C11074RR: Topography for photo L11074 in camera coordinates  
. C11074ST: Siesta mapping units for photo L11074 in camera coordinates  
. L11074RR: Topography for photo L11074 in terrain coordinates  
. L11074ST: Siesta mapping units for photo L11074 in terrain coordinates  
. L11074CL: Clip window of photo L11074CL in terrain coordinates  
. L17021CL: Clip window of photo L17021CL in terrain coordinates  
. FOTKADER: Clip window of photo in camera coordinates  
. VWK1721RR: Topography of photo L17021 in terrain coordinates  
. VWK1721ST: Siesta mapping units for photo L17021 in terrain coordinates  
. VWKSAMP: Sample points on photo L17021 in terrain coordinates

[KLAD]

. ANNO-CLIP: window used for A0-plots on versatec plotter  
. ANNO-UNIT: annotation coverage used for A1-plots  
. ANNO-UNIT2: annotation coverage used for A1-plots  
. COSMAP: map of Costa Rica (coordinates in digitizer units)  
. COSPROV: map with provinces of Costa Rica (COSMAP-coordinates)  
. COSINDEX: grid covering Costa Rica (COSMAP-coordinates)  
. LULOG: logo of AUW  
. TOPMAP: map of Costa Rica slightly different from COSMAP (COSMAP-coordinates)  
. TOPMAP2: map of Costa Rica slightly different from TOPMAP (COSMAP-coordinates)  
. TOPMAP3: map of Costa Rica, coordinates transformed to ZANST-coordinates  
. ZANANNO: Boundaries of ZANST used for A0-plots  
. ZANBRD: Boundaries of ZANST  
. ZANST: Backup of actually used coverage ZANST  
. ZANST-OLD1: Backup of latest used coverage ZANST  
. A21, A23: character 'a' to be copied into textfonts 21 and 23  
. B23: character 'b' used for creation of textfonts 21 and 23  
. E21, E23: character 'e' to be copied into textfonts 21 and 23  
. I21, I23: character 'i' to be copied into textfonts 21 and 23  
. N21, N23: character 'n' to be copied into textfonts 21 and 23  
. O21, O23: character 'o' to be copied into textfonts 21 and 23  
. U21, U23: character 'u' to be copied into textfonts 21 and 23  
. TILDE23: character '~' used for creation of textfonts 21 and 23

[TOPS]

ABRA	AGUA-FRIA	AMUERI	BARBA
BARBILLA	BCNILLA	CAHUITA	CALIFORNIA
CARRILLO	CHAPARRON	CHIRRIPO	CHIRRIPO-ATL
CLIP-3347	CLIP-3446	CLIP-3447	CLIP-3448
CLIP-3546	CLIP-3547	COLORADO	CUTRIS
ESTRELLA	GUACIMO	GUAPILES	ISTARU
MATAMA	MATINA	MGRID2	MOIN
MOIN-NORTE	PARISMINA	POAS	PUNTA
PUNTB	RIO-BANANO	RIO-CUARTO	RIO-SUCIO
SAN-ANDRES	TELIRE	TOPS	TORTUGUERO
TRINIDAD	TUCURRIQUE		

. TOPNDX: Polygon coverages storing all topsheet clipping edges mentioned above (see annex 9)  
. TOPPNT: Point coverage storing all corners of topsheet clipping edges (see annex 9)

## ANNEX 2 LIST OF MOST IMPORTANT DATAFILES

. ASU.DBF Stores all soil associations found in file SMASU.DBF, used by program ASU.PRG

. ASU-LST.DBF Stores soil associations, used by program ASU-LST.PRG

. LE.DBF Stores landevaluation data per TU-ID

. LUTSU.DBF Stores landevaluation data per TU-ID only for items LUTSU1 and LUTSU2 of file LE.DBF, used by program LUTSU.PRG

. MUTP1.DBF Per MU-ID the presence (in %) of physiographic units (TP1-attribute values) is indicated, used by program TP1.PRG

. PHASU.DBF Stores soilphases (combinations of TU-ID and SU-ID) and the MU-ID's where these associations occur, used by program PHASU.PRG

. PHYS-CODE.DBF Stores physiographic codes per TU-ID, contents of file is generated by program PHYS-CODE.PRG

. REQ.DBF Stores requirement on suitability class data per TU-ID for the items NU-C1,NU-C2,AG-C12,OX-C12,LA-C12,ER-C1,ER-C2,LSU-C1,LSU-C2, contents generated by programs REQ.PRG and SUC.PRG

. SMASU.DBF Stores for each MU-ID all different combinations of two soiltypes or soilphases (associated soils: ASU1, ASU2) and the TU-ID's of these types or phases (ATU1, ATU2), contents generated by program SMASU.PRG

. SMU.DBF Stores per MU-ID for TU1 to TU5 the matching SU-ID's in items SU1-ID ... SU5-ID, contents generated by program SMU.PRG, used by program SMASU.PRG

. STMU.DBF Stores per MU-ID the TU-ID's and area percentages of Terrain Units present within the Mapping Unit

. SU.DBF Stores data on Soil Units

. SULUT.DBF Stores per MU-ID the area percentage distribution of LUTSU classes, contents generated by program LUTSU.PRG

. SUTU.DBF Stores data of SU.DBF per TU-ID (data not up to date)

. TU.DBF Stores data on Terrain Units

. TU-HA.DBF Stores total ha per TU-ID, contents generated and used by program TP-HA.PRG



### ANNEX 3 LIST OF TEXTFILES

#### ▲ MAP TITLES

MAPTIT-S1.TXT	zona atlantica noreste
MAPTIT-E1.TXT	north eastern atlantic zone
MAPTIT-S21.TXT	area de guacimo
MAPTIT-S31.TXT	area de pocora
MAPTIT-S41.TXT	neguev
MAPTIT-S42.TXT	area de neguev

#### ▲ SUBTITLES

SUBTIT-S1.TXT	unidades cartograficas y topografia
SUBTIT-S21.TXT	requirimiento de labranza de cultivos exigentes y no exigentes
SUBTIT-S22.TXT	requirimiento de nutrientes de cultivos exigentes
SUBTIT-S23.TXT	riesgo de erosion de cultivos exigentes
SUBTIT-S24.TXT	requirimiento de agua de cultivos exigentes y no exigentes
SUBTIT-S25.TXT	requirimiento de oxigeno de cultivos exigentes y no exigentes
SUBTIT-S26.TXT	aptitud para cultivos exigentes
SUBTIT-S27.TXT	aptitud para cultivos no exigentes
SUBTIT-S28.TXT	capacidad de uso segun cct (1985)
SUBTIT-S31.TXT	identificadores del area
SUBTIT-S43.TXT	requirimiento de nutrientes
SUBTIT-E43.TXT	nutrient requirements
SUBTIT-S44.TXT	riesgo de erosion
SUBTIT-S45.TXT	evaluacion de la aptitud
SUBTIT-S46.TXT	suelos
SUBTIT-S47.TXT	geologia, forma de terreno (mayor y minor)
SUBTIT-S48.TXT	subclases de aptitud
SUBTIT-E48.TXT	suitability subclasses
SUBTIT-E53.TXT	TU1
SUBTIT-E54.TXT	TU2
SUBTIT-E55.TXT	TU3
SUBTIT-E56.TXT	TU4

#### ▲ LEGEND TITLES

LEGTIT-S1.TXT	fisiografia
LEGTIT-E1.TXT	physiography
LEGTIT-S2.TXT	desarrollo del suelo
LEGTIT-E2.TXT	soil development stage
LEGTIT-S3.TXT	profundidad del suelo
LEGTIT-E3.TXT	soil depth
LEGTIT-E4.TXT	distribution of areas suitable for requiring crops
LEGTIT-S4.TXT	porcentaje del area de cada unidad cartografica, apto para cultivos exigentes
LEGTIT-E5.TXT	distribution of areas suitable for moderately requiring crops
LEGTIT-E6.TXT	distribution of areas suitable for acid tolerant or very little requiring crops
LEGTIT-E7.TXT	distribution of areas with strongly restricted agricultural use
LEGTIT-E8.TXT	distribution of areas to be protected
LEGTIT-S9.TXT	clasificacion de la aptitud para tipos mayores de uso de la tierra
LEGTIT-E9.TXT	suitability classification for major land use types
LEGTIT-S10.TXT	geologia (predominante)
LEGTIT-E10.TXT	(dominant) geology
LEGTIT-S11.TXT	desarrollo del suelo
LEGTIT-E11.TXT	soil development
LEGTIT-S21.TXT	grado de suficiencia del suelo predominante
LEGTIT-S22.TXT	clase de aptitud del suelo predominante
LEGTIT-S23.TXT	clases de capacidad de uso del suelo predominante
LEGTIT-S24.TXT	leyenda
LEGTIT-S24.TXT	codigo taxonomico del suelo predominante
LEGTIT-S41.TXT	leyenda
LEGTIT-E41.TXT	legend
LEGTIT-S42.TXT	leyenda de suelos
LEGTIT-E42.TXT	soil legend

▲ *MAP NOTES*

MAPNOT-S1.TXT	observacion: solo se indico la unidad de terreno principal
MAPNOT-E1.TXT	note: only dominant terrain unit (tul) indicated on map
MAPNOT-E2.TXT	note: information on all terrain units
MAPNOT-E3.TXT	note: information on dominant terrain unit

▲ *MAP SCALES*

SCAL-S1.TXT	escala 1:200000
SCAL-E1.TXT	scale 1:200000

▲ *AUTHORS*

AUTHOR1.TXT	wielemaker w.g. & a.p. oosterom, 1991 @ agricultural university wageningen
AUTHOR2.TXT	wielemaker w.g. & a.p. oosterom, 1991, @ agricultural university wageningen

## ANNEX 4 DESCRIPTION OF COVERAGES \*

### ▲ SOIL AND LAND INFORMATION

**COVERAGE:** <ZANST>  
**CONTENTS:** ZANST is an abbreviation of 'Zona Atlantica Noreste Suelos y Tierras'. This coverage has a polygon topology. The mapping unit identifier or MU-ID, which is number assigned to each polygon is called ZANST-ID. The MU-ID is related to a datafile (STMU.DBF) that describes the composition of a mapping unit with regard to soiltype and landform. Soil and land information are recorded in separate files, SU.DBF and TU.DBF respectively.

**CHARACT.:**

- polygon topology
- number of polygons: 758
- number of arcs: 2098
- (xmin,ymin): (532000, 218450)
- (xmax,ymax): (642267, 327338)
- size: 1500 blocks

**REL. FILES:** The composition of the Mapping Units can be retrieved from the Mapping Unit Composition Table: STMU.DBF. The TU.DBF contains the properties of the TU's. The SU.DBF describes the soil properties. Landevaluation data is stored in the LE.DBF. Listings of these tables can be found in annex 5.

**COVERAGE:** <GCM>  
**CONTENTS:** Coverage <GCM> is clipped from <ZANST> and covers Guacimo area.

**CHARACT.:**

- polygon topology
- number of polygons: 211
- number of arcs: 602
- (xmin,ymin): (555000, 230000)
- (xmax,ymax): (590000, 255000)
- size: 317 blocks

**REL. FILES:** TU.DBF, SU.DBF,LE.DBF

**COVERAGE:** <NEG>  
**CONTENTS:** Coverage <NEG> is clipped from <ZANST> and covers Neguev area.

**CHARACT.:**

- polygon topology
- number of polygons: 117
- number of arcs: 328
- (xmin,ymin): (573000, 230000)
- (xmax,ymax): (590000, 255000)
- size: 182 blocks

**REL. FILES:** NEGMU.DBF, TU.DBF, SU.DBF, LE.DBF.

**COVERAGE:** <POC>  
**CONTENTS:** Coverage <POC> is clipped from <ZANST> and covers Pocora area.

**CHARACT.:**

- polygon topology
- number of polygons: 33
- number of arcs: 89
- (xmin,ymin): (575000, 234000)
- (xmax,ymax): (587000, 2455000)
- size: 59 blocks

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\* Name and contents of the coverage are given, some characteristics are listed; to indicate the size of the coverage minimum and maximum (x,y) values in map coordinates (meters) are mentioned as well as the data storage space in blocks (1 Mb = 2000 blocks). In some cases the most important files that can be related to the coverage are mentioned.

## ▲ Land use INFORMATION

**COVERAGE:** <ZANLUZ>  
**CONTENTS:** Land use zones of an area approximately covering the area of <ZANST>. derived from interpretation of satellite images. (E.J. Huising 1991)  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 196  
- number of arcs: 588  
- (xmin,ymin): (519147, 212972)  
- (xmax,ymax): (645990, 327319)  
- size: 365 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <LUZGRST>  
**CONTENTS:** Land use of the area of Guacimo, Rio Jimenez and Siquirres, Classes of area coverage (E.J. Huising, 1992).  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 147  
- number of arcs: 437  
- (xmin,ymin): (565547, 227699)  
- (xmax,ymax): (594825, 259774)  
- size: 301 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <PMULUZD>  
**CONTENTS:** Union of maps LUZGRST and ZANST clipped for the area of LUZGRST. Information on land use as well as land and soil properties.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 566  
- number of arcs: 1712  
- (xmin,ymin): (565547, 227699)  
- (xmax,ymax): (594825, 259774)  
- size: 614 blocks

## ▲ ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

**COVERAGE:** <ZANADM>  
**CONTENTS:** District boundaries within the North eastern Atl. Zone  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 38  
- number of arcs: 92  
- (xmin,ymin): (532464, 218461)  
- (xmax,ymax): (643587, 324033)  
- size: 183 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <ZANIDA>  
**CONTENTS:** Location of IDA settlements within the North eastern Atl. Zone  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 114  
- number of arcs: 242  
- (xmin,ymin): (532553, 218643)  
- (xmax,ymax): (640067, 299766)  
- size: 199 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <AGUA-FRIA>  
**CONTENTS:** Clip window of area of 1:50000 topsheet Agua Fria. See annex 8 for a list of same kind of coverages.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 1  
- number of arcs: 1  
- (xmin,ymin): (563854, 257133)  
- (xmax,ymax): (591269, 275628)  
- size: 23 blocks

## ▲ TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

**COVERAGE:** <ZANTOP>  
**CONTENTS:** The coverage <ZANTOP> stores line features which indicate the Roads and Rivers of an area that is slightly larger than the area of coverage <ZANST>. Attribute values are shown in table 2.3.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- line topology  
- number of arcs: 6432  
- (xmin,ymin): (529785, 205828)  
- (xmax,ymax): (642267, 327338)  
- size: 2215 blocks  
**REL. FILES:** TOPO.DBF

**COVERAGE:** <ZANRR>  
**CONTENTS:** The coverage <ZANRR> is a clip from the coverage <ZANTOP>, it covers the same area as <ZANST>.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- line topology  
- number of arcs: 6497  
- (xmin,ymin): (532000, 218450)  
- (xmax,ymax): (642267, 327338)  
- size: 2120 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <GCMRR>  
**CONTENTS:** The coverage is clipped from <ZANTOP> and covers Guacimo area.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- line topology  
- number of arcs: 1972  
- (xmin,ymin): (555000, 230000)  
- (xmax,ymax): (590000, 255000)  
- size: 575 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <NEGRR>  
**CONTENTS:** Coverage is clipped from <ZANTOP> and covers Neguev area.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- line topology  
- number of arcs: 807  
- (xmin,ymin): (573000, 230000)  
- (xmax,ymax): (590000, 255000)  
- size: 262 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <POCRR>  
**CONTENTS:** Coverage is clipped from <ZANTOP> and covers Pocora area.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- line topology  
- number of arcs: 198  
- (xmin,ymin): (575353, 234067)  
- (xmax,ymax): (586504, 244723)  
- size: 65 blocks

## ▲ DIFFERENT KIND OF INFORMATION

**COVERAGE:** <ZANZV>  
**CONTENTS:** Map with life zones (zonas da vida) according to TSC 1985.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 15  
- number of arcs: 46  
- (xmin,ymin): (532000, 218450)  
- (xmax,ymax): (646186, 331049)  
- size: 110 blocks

**COVERAGE:** <FLDST>  
**CONTENTS:** Soil map of finca Los Diamantes mapping scale 1:10000; soil classification differs from SIESTA.  
**CHARACT.:**  
- polygon topology  
- number of polygons: 73  
- number of arcs: 209  
- (xmin,ymin): (560442, 243731)  
- (xmax,ymax): (562321, 249730)  
- size: 149 blocks







DATAFILE NAME: TU.DBF

VERSION 1.0

REC	TU-ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
51	60	3	7	6	1	17	4	3	0	0	11
52	61	1	9	1	1	6	4	3	0	0	17
53	62	3	7	6	1	16	3	3	0	0	18
54	63	3	5	6	1	20	5	4	0	0	19
55	64	3	7	6	3	17	1	3	0	0	21
56	69	2	14	4	1	13	5	3	0	0	13
57	70	4	2	9	9	20	1	4	0	0	68
58	71	4	2	9	9	20	1	4	0	0	47
59	72	4	2	9	9	20	1	4	0	0	33
60	73	5	1	10	12	27	1	4	0	0	3
61	74	3	5	6	1	20	3	4	0	0	19
62	75	5	1	10	14	28	1	4	0	0	2
63	76	1	11	2	15	29	1	99	0	0	0
64	77	3	5	7	7	20	2	4	0	0	8
65	78	3	4	6	6	19	1	4	4	4	68
66	79	3	4	6	6	20	1	4	0	2	72
67	80	3	5	6	3	20	1	4	0	0	15
68	81	3	4	6	3	18	2	4	2	2	28
69	82	3	7	6	3	16	2	4	0	0	12
70	83	3	4	6	2	19	1	2	1	1	22
71	84	3	4	6	3	20	1	4	0	0	32
72	85	3	4	6	2	20	1	4	0	0	51
73	87	3	4	6	3	19	1	4	0	0	47
74	88	3	4	6	3	18	2	4	2	2	47
75	89	3	4	6	3	19	2	4	1	2	25
76	90	3	7	6	3	17	1	2	0	0	52
77	91	3	4	6	3	19	1	4	1	1	25
78	92	3	4	6	2	20	1	4	0	0	47
79	93	3	5	6	3	20	1	4	0	0	27
80	94	3	4	6	3	18	1	4	1	1	28
81	95	3	7	6	1	17	3	3	0	0	11
82	96	1	11	3	1	6	3	3	0	0	10
83	97	3	5	6	1	20	4	4	0	0	19
84	98	3	4	7	11	21	1	4	0	0	56
85	99	3	4	7	8	22	1	4	0	0	51
86	100	1	9	1	1	6	4	3	0	0	10
87	101	3	7	6	3	16	2	2	1	0	37
88	102	1	8	3	1	5	2	1	3	3	48
89	103	1	8	3	1	5	6	1	3	3	48
90	104	3	4	6	2	19	2	2	2	2	22
91	105	3	7	6	3	16	2	2	0	1	30
92	106	3	7	6	3	16	2	2	0	1	57
93	107	3	5	6	3	18	2	4	2	3	25
94	108	1	9	3	1	7	2	3	0	0	17
95	109	1	9	3	1	6	5	3	0	0	10
96	110	1	9	3	1	6	3	3	0	0	10
97	111	1	9	3	1	6	3	3	0	0	6
98	112	1	9	3	1	6	5	3	2	3	6
99	113	1	9	3	1	8	5	1	3	4	26
100	114	1	9	3	1	9	3	2	0	0	40

DATAFILE NAME: TU.DBF

VERSION 1.0

REC	TU-ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
1	0	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
2	1	5	1	10	12	27	1	4	0	0	1
3	2	5	1	10	12	28	1	4	0	0	2
4	3	5	1	10	14	27	1	4	0	0	3
5	4	3	4	7	15	29	1	99	0	0	0
6	5	4	1	8	15	29	1	99	0	0	0
7	6	3	4	7	8	25	1	4	0	0	64
8	7	3	4	7	8	25	1	4	0	0	65
9	8	3	4	7	8	25	1	4	0	0	66
10	9	3	4	7	8	25	1	4	0	0	67
11	10	3	4	7	6	20	1	4	0	0	68
12	11	4	2	9	10	20	1	4	0	0	69
13	12	4	2	9	10	20	1	4	0	0	70
14	13	3	4	7	7	20	1	4	0	0	72
15	14	3	4	6	6	23	1	4	0	0	73
16	15	3	4	6	3	1	5	4	1	3	48
17	17	3	6	6	3	17	1	2	0	2	23
18	18	3	4	6	3	19	1	2	0	1	24
19	19	3	4	6	3	20	1	4	0	0	25
20	20	1	9	3	1	8	3	1	3	2	26
21	21	3	4	6	3	20	1	4	0	0	28
22	22	3	6	6	3	15	2	2	2	3	29
23	23	3	7	6	3	16	2	2	2	2	30
24	25	3	6	6	3	17	1	2	0	0	32
25	26	3	4	7	7	20	1	4	0	0	32
26	29	1	8	3	2	19	1	1	2	2	35
27	30	1	9	1	1	4	6	3	2	2	36
28	31	3	7	6	3	16	3	2	1	1	37
29	32	3	7	6	3	17	2	2	1	1	38
30	33	1	8	1	1	2	5	3	0	0	39
31	34	1	8	1	1	1	5	4	0	0	41
32	35	1	8	1	1	2	5	4	1	2	42
33	36	1	9	3	1	8	5	4	1	1	43
34	37	1	9	3	1	1	3	4	0	0	44
35	38	1	9	3	1	1	3	2	0	0	45
36	39	3	4	6	3	20	1	4	0	0	46
37	40	3	4	7	7	20	1	4	0	0	47
38	42	3	4	7	11	21	1	4	0	0	50
39	43	3	4	7	8	22	1	4	0	0	51
40	44	3	4	7	6	20	1	4	0	0	53
41	46	3	4	7	7	20	1	4	0	0	54
42	47	3	4	7	7	20	1	4	0	0	55
43	48	3	7	6	3	17	2	2	2	3	57
44	49	3	4	7	7	21	1	4	0	0	58
45	54	3	4	6	3	24	1	4	0	0	59
46	55	3	5	5	4	25	1	4	0	0	60
47	56	1	9	3	1	6	3	3	3	1	4
48	57	1	11	2	1	6	5	3	0	0	6
49	58	3	7	6	1	17	2	2	0	0	7
50	59	1	11	2	1	6	4	3	0	0	10

DATAFILE NAME: TU.DBF

VERSION 1.0

RDC	TU-ID	TP1	TP2	TP3	TP4	TP5	TP6	TP7	TP8	TP9	TP10
101	115	1	9	3	1	9	5	2	2	3	40
102	117	3	7	6	3	17	1	2	0	0	7
103	118	1	9	3	1	6	5	3	1	2	4
104	119	3	7	6	1	17	2	3	0	0	11
105	120	5	1	10	13	27	1	4	0	0	3
106	122	3	4	6	2	25	1	4	0	0	65
107	123	1	9	3	1	6	5	3	0	0	17
108	124	1	9	3	1	3	5	3	1	2	39
109	125	3	7	6	3	16	2	2	2	2	38
110	126	1	9	1	1	6	6	3	3	3	4
111	128	1	9	3	1	2	3	3	0	0	44
112	129	1	9	3	1	4	5	3	0	0	44
113	130	1	8	1	1	2	5	4	0	0	44
114	131	1	8	3	1	1	5	4	2	4	34
115	132	1	8	3	1	2	5	4	0	0	34
116	133	3	4	7	11	26	1	4	0	0	61
117	134	3	4	7	8	25	1	4	0	0	58
118	135	3	4	6	2	25	1	4	0	0	58
119	136	3	5	6	3	24	1	4	0	0	60
120	137	3	4	6	3	23	2	4	3	1	62
121	138	3	4	6	3	23	2	4	2	2	59
122	139	3	4	6	3	26	1	4	1	1	60
123	140	3	4	6	3	23	2	4	2	2	58
124	142	1	10	3	1	6	4	3	0	0	9
125	143	1	10	3	1	6	4	3	0	2	5
126	144	2	12	4	1	5	5	3	0	0	14
127	145	2	12	4	1	10	6	3	0	0	14
128	146	2	14	4	1	13	6	3	0	0	13
129	147	1	10	3	1	5	4	3	0	0	16
130	148	1	10	3	1	6	6	3	0	0	17
131	149	1	10	3	1	5	3	3	0	0	16
132	150	3	4	7	2	23	2	4	4	4	68
133	151	3	4	7	2	23	2	4	0	0	59
134	152	1	10	3	1	6	4	3	0	0	17
135	153	3	4	6	6	23	1	4	4	4	68
136	159	2	14	8	1	30	4	3	0	0	20
137	160	2	14	5	1	13	4	3	0	0	13
138	161	2	13	5	1	12	4	4	0	0	63
139	162	4	3	8	3	11	1	1	0	0	74
140	163	2	13	5	1	11	4	3	0	0	20
141	164	3	7	6	1	16	5	2	1	0	38
142	165	3	7	6	1	16	6	2	2	2	38
143	166	3	4	7	7	20	1	4	0	0	71
144	167	3	4	6	2	25	1	4	0	0	66
145	168	3	4	6	2	25	1	4	0	0	67
146	169	3	4	7	11	26	1	4	0	0	58



REC	TU-ID	CU-E1	CU-E2	CU-E3	CU-FL	CUP-E1	CUP-E2	LOTSU1	LOTSU2	WU-C1	WU-C2	AG-C12	OK-C12	LA-C12	ER-C1	ER-C2	LSU-C1	LSU-C2
1	1	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	4
2	2	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	4
3	3	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	4
4	4	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	4
7	7	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	4
8	8	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	4
9	9	10	10	0	d1d2	6s1	6s1	5	52	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	4
10	10	10	10	0	s1s2	10	10	4	42	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	4
11	11	10	10	0	s1s2	10	10	4	42	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	4	4
12	12	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	4	4
13	13	6	6	0	s1	6	6	4	42	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
14	14	6	6	0	s1	6	6	4	42	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
15	15	9	9	0	e1s1	9	9	5	53	1	1	4	1	1	3	4	9	4
16	17	2	2	0	s4	2	2	1	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
17	18	2	2	0	s4	2	2	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
18	19	2	1	0	c	2	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
19	20	3	3	0	s4	3	3	1	14	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	2
20	21	2	2	0	s1	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	22	6	6	0	s4	6	6	1	13	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
22	23	4	4	0	s3	4	4	1	13	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
23	25	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
24	26	2	2	0	s1	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	29	3	3	0	s1s4	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	30	10	10	10	e1	10	10	5	51	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
27	31	4	6	0	s3	4	6	2	24	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2
28	32	3	4	0	s3	3	4	2	21	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
29	33	9	9	0	e1	9	9	5	51	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
30	34	9	0	10	e1	9	9	5	51	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
31	35	9	0	10	e1	9	9	5	51	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
32	36	9	0	10	e1	9	9	5	51	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
33	37	4	0	4	e1	4	4	1	14	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	2
34	38	6	0	10	d1	6	6	1	12	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3
35	39	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
36	40	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
37	42	2	2	0	c	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	43	6	6	0	d1	2c	2c	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3
39	44	9	9	0	d1	3s1	3s1	1	12	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4	4
40	46	3	3	0	d1	2c	2c	1	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
41	47	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
42	48	6	6	0	s4	6	6	1	13	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
43	49	9	9	0	d1	3s2	3s2	1	12	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	4
44	54	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	55	3	3	0	s2d1	3	3	1	12	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
46	56	4	4	0	e1	4	4	2	24	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2
47	57	10	9	0	e1	10	9	5	51	3	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
48	58	4	4	0	s3	4	4	2	21	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
49	59	7	8	0	s3s1	7	8	3	34	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	3
50	60	9	9	0	s3	9	9	3	34	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	3

REC	TU-ID	CU-E1	CU-E2	CU-E3	CU-FL	CUP-E1	CUP-E2	LOTSU1	LOTSU2	WU-C1	WU-C2	AG-C12	OK-C12	LA-C12	ER-C1	ER-C2	LSU-C1	LSU-C2
51	61	8	9	0	s3	8	9	3	34	4	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	3
52	62	8	9	0	s3	8	9	3	34	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	3
53	63	9	9	0	e1s3	9	9	5	51	4	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
54	64	9	9	0	d1s3	8s3	9	3	32	4	2	1	3	1	1	4	4	3
55	69	9	9	0	e1	9	9	5	51	4	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
56	70	10	10	0	s1s2	10	10	4	42	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
57	71	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
58	72	2	2	0	c	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	73	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	4
60	74	9	9	0	s3	9	9	3	34	4	3	1	1	1	3	2	4	3
61	75	10	10	0	d1d2	10	10	5	52	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	4
62	76	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	77	4	4	0	s3	4	4	2	21	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
64	78	10	10	0	s1s2	10	10	5	53	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	4	4
65	79	6	6	0	s1	6	6	4	42	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	4
66	80	9	9	0	s3	9	9	3	31	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
67	81	3	3	0	s4	3	3	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
68	82	6	9	0	s3	6	9	2	21	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
69	83	6	6	0	d1	3s4	3s4	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3
70	84	2	2	0	s1	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	85	6	6	0	d1	2	2	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3
72	87	3	3	0	s1	4	4	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
73	88	4	4	0	s1s4	4	4	1	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
74	89	3	3	0	s4	3	3	1	13	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
75	90	6	6	0	d1	3d1	3d1	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3
76	91	2	2	0	s4	2	2	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
77	92	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
78	93	2	1	0	c	2	1	2	21	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
79	94	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80	95	9	9	0	s3	9	9	3	34	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	2
81	96	7	8	0	s2s3	7	8	3	34	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	2
82	97	9	9	0	s3	9	9	3	34	4	3	1	1	1	4	3	4	3
83	98	2	2	0	s1	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	99	6	6	0	d1	2	2	1	12	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3
85	100	7	8	0	s3s1	7	8	3	34	4	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	3
86	101	4	6	0	s3	4	6	2	21	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2
87	102	6	6	0	s4	6	6	5	53	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	4	4
88	103	10	10	0	e1	10	10	5	51	1	1	4	1	3	4	4	4	4
89	104	6	6	0	d1	6	6	1	13	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	3
90	105	4	4	0	s3	4	4	1	12	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
91	106	3	3	0	s1	3	3	1	12	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
92	107	6	6	0	s4	6	6	1	13	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
93	108	8	9	0	s3	8	9	3	31	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	3
94	109	9	9	0	e1	9	9	5	51	4	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	4
95	110	7	8	0	s2s3	7	8	3	34	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	4	2
96	111	6																

DATAFILE NAME: LE.DBF

VERSION 1.0 30/03/1992

DATAFILE NAME: LE-ITEM.DBF

ITEM	DESCR-E
TU-ID	TERRAIN UNIT IDENTIFIER
CU-E1	LAND CAPABILITY CLASS ACCORDING TO TSC (1985) life zone bmh-T
CU-E2	LAND CAPABILITY CLASS ACCORDING TO TSC (1985) life zone bh-T
CU-E3	LAND CAPABILITY CLASS ACCORDING TO TSC (1985) life zone bp-T
CU-FL	LIMITING FACTORS IN LAND CAPABILITY CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO TSC (1985)
CUP-E1	POTENTIAL LAND CAPABILITY CLASS life zone bmh-T
CUP-E2	POTENTIAL LAND CAPABILITY CLASS life zone bm-T
LUTSU1	SUITABILITY CLASS FOR MAJOR LANDUSE TYPES
LUTSU2	SUITABILITY SUBCLASS FOR MAJOR LANDUSE TYPES
NU-C1	DEGREE OF SUFFICIENCY OF NUTRIENTS FOR REQUIRING CROPS
NU-C2	DEGREE OF SUFFICIENCY OF NUTRIENTS FOR NON REQUIRING CROPS
AG-C12	DEGREE OF SUFFICIENCY OF WATER FOR REQUIRING AND NON REQUIRING CROPS
OX-C12	DEGREE OF SUFFICIENCY OF OXIGEN FOR REQUIRING AND NON REQUIRING CROPS
LA-C12	DEGREE OF WORKABILITY FOR REQUIRING AND NON REQUIRING CROPS
ER-C1	DEGREE OF RESISTANCE AGAINST EROSION FOR REQUIRING CROPS
ER-C2	DEGREE OF RESISTANCE AGAINST EROSION FOR NON REQUIRING CROPS
LSU-C1	SUITABILITY FOR REQUIRING CROPS EVALUATION NU-C1,AG-C12,OX-C12,LA-C12,ER-C1
LSU-C2	SUITABILITY FOR NON REQUIRING CROPS EVALUATION NU-C2,AG-C12,OX-C12,LA-C12,ER-C2

ITEM	DESCR-S
TU-ID	IDENTIFICACION DE LA UNIDAD DEL TERRENO
CU-E1	CLASE DE CAPICIDAD DE USO SEGUN CCT (1985) zona de vida bmh-T
CU-E2	CLASE DE CAPICIDAD DE USO SEGUN CCT (1985) zona de vida bh-T
CU-E3	CLASE DE CAPICIDAD DE USO SEGUN CCT (1985) zona de vida bp-P
CU-FL	FACTORES LIMITANTES EN LA CLASIFICACION DE LA CAPACIDAD DE USO SEGUN CCT (1985)
CUP-E1	CLASE DE CAPICIDAD DE USO POTENTIAL zona de vida bmh-T
CUP-E2	CLASE DE CAPICIDAD DE USO POTENTIAL zona de vida bh-T
LUTSU1	CLASE DE APTITUD DE LOS SUELOS PARA TIPOS MAYORES DE USO DE LA TIERRA
LUTSU2	SUBCLASE DE APTITUD DE LOS SUELOS PARA TIPOS MAYORES DE USO DE LA TIERRA
NU-C1	GRADO DE SUFICIENCIA DE NUTRIENTES PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES
NU-C2	GRADO DE SUFICIENCIA DE NUTRIENTES PARA CULTIVOS NO EXIGENTES
AG-C12	GRADO DE SUFICIENCIA DE AGUA PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES Y NO EXIGENTES
OX-C12	GRADO DE SUFICIENCIA DE OXIGENO PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES Y NO EXIGENTES
LA-C12	CAPACIDAD DE LABOREO PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES Y NO EXIGENTES
ER-C1	GRADO DE RESISTENCIA CONTRA LA EROSION PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES
ER-C2	GRADO DE RESISTENCIA CONTRA LA EROSION PARA CULTIVOS NO EXIGENTES
LSU-C1	APTITUD PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES EVALUANDO NU-C1,AG-C12,OX-C12,LA-C12,ER-C1
LSU-C2	APTITUD PARA CULTIVOS NO EXIGENTES EVALUADO NU-C2,AG-C12,OX-C12,LA-C12,ER-C2



DATAFILE NAME: TP.DBF

REC	TP	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	TP1	PHYSIOGRAPHY	FISIOGRAFIA
2	TP2	GEOLOGY	GEOLOGIA
3	TP3	MAJOR LANDFORM	FORMA DE TERRENO MAYOR
4	TP4	MINOR LANDFORM	FORMA DE TERRENO MINOR
5	TP5	PARENT MATERIAL	MATERIAL DE PARTIDA
6	TP6	SLOPE GRADIENT	GRADO DE PENDIENTE
7	TP7	SUBSTRATUM	SUBSTRATO
8	TP8	SUBSURFACE STONINESS	PEDREGOSIDAD DENTRO DEL PERFIL
9	TP9	SURFACE STONINESS	PEDREGOSIDAD EN LA SUPERFICIE
10	TP10	SOIL	SUELO

DATAFILE NAME: SP.DBF

REC	SP	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	SP1	ANDIC PROPERTIES	PROPIEDADES ANDICAS
2	SP2	HYDRIC PROPERTIES	PROPIEDADES HIDRICAS
3	SP3	HISTIC PROPERTIES	PROPIEDADES HISTICAS
4	SP4	N-VALUE	MADUREZ
5	SP5	A-HORIZON	HORIZONTE-A
6	SP6	EFFECTIVE SOIL DEPTH	PROFUNDIDAD EPECTIVA DEL SUELO
7	SP7	TEXTURE	TEXTURA
8	SP8	CATION EXCHANGE CAPACITY (CEC)	CIC (CAP. DE INTERC. DE CAT.)
9	SP9	REACTION CLASS	CLASE DE REACCION
10	SP10	BASE SATURATION (25-100CM)	SATURACION DE BASES (25-100CM)
11	SP11	DRAINAGE CLASS	CLASE DE DRENAJE
12	SP12	ACIDITY CLASS	CLASE DE ACIDEZ
13	SP13	SOIL DEVELOPMENT STAGE	FASE DE DESARROLLO DEL SUELO

DATATYPE NAME: TP1.DAT

RDC	TP1	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	INTERFLUVE OR VALLEY SLOPES	VERTIENTES DE INTERFLUJO O VALLE
2	2	VALLEY FLOODS	POROSOS DE VALLE
3	3	INTERFLUVE PLATS	PLATONOMAS DE INTERFLUJO
4	4	TERRACE PLATS	PLATONOMAS DE TERRAZA
5	5	TERRACE SLOPES	VERTIENTES DE TERRAZA
6	6	ABANDONED CHANNELS	CAUCES ABANDONADOS
7	7	CHUVASSE SPLATS	EXPANDEMIENTOS DE ABERTURA
8	8	FLOOD BASINS	DEPRESIONES LATERALES
9	9	BEACH RIDGES	CUESTAS DE PLAYA
10	10	SHALLES	CONRIZORIOS
11	11	NATURAL LEVEES	DIQUES NATURALES
12	12	FLOOD-BASIN BOGS	PANTANOS DE DEPRESION LATERAL
13	13	VALLEY BOGS	PANTANOS DE VALLE
14	14	SHALLE BOGS	PANTANOS DE CORREDOR
15	15	LAKES	LACUNIAS

DATATYPE NAME: TP4.DAT

RDC	TP4	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	VOLCANIC ASE	CENIZA VOLCANICA
2	2	VOLCANIC ASE OVER LAVA	CENIZA VOLCANICA SOBRE LAVA
3	3	LAVA ENRICHED BY VOLCANIC ASE	LAVA ENRIQUECIDA CON CENIZA VOLCANICA
4	4	LAVA AND VOLCANIC ASE	LAVA Y CENIZA VOLCANICA
5	5	BRECCIATED LAVA	LAVA BRECCIADA
6	6	LAVA	LAVA
7	7	SUPHOLYTIC LAVA	LAVA SAPROLITICA
8	8	DESINTERGRATED LAVA	LAVA DESAGREGADA
9	9	CONCRET BRECCIATED LAVA OR LABAR	LAVA BRECCIADA CONCRETADA O LABAR
10	10	VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE	CONGLOMERADO VOLCANICO
11	11	CORAL LIMESTONE	CALIZA DE CORALES
12	12	MONTMORILLONITIC CLAY	ARCILLA MONTMORILLONITICA
13	13	VOLCANIC SAND- AND SILTSTONE	ARENISCA Y LIMOLITA VOLCANICA
14	14	VOLCANIC SILTSTONE	LIMOLITA VOLCANICA
15	15	BOLUJENT LABAR	LABAR CON PEDREGOS
16	16	STONY LABAR	LABAR PEDREGOSO
17	17	SANDY LABAR	LABAR ARENOSO
18	18	BOLUJENT SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA CON PEDREGOS DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
19	19	STONY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA PEDREGOSA DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
20	20	SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA PISA Y LIMO DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
21	21	FINE SAND AND SILT OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	LIMO Y ARCILLA DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
22	22	SILT AND CLAY OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA PEDREGOSA
23	23	STONY SAND OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	ARENIA DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
24	24	SAND OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	LIMO Y ARCILLA DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
25	25	SILT AND CLAY OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	ARENIA PISA Y LIMO DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
26	26	FINE SAND AND SILT OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	ARENIA PISA Y LIMO DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
27	27	EUTROPIC PEAT	TORBA EUTROPICA
28	28	OLIGOTROPIC PEAT	TORBA OLIGOTROPICA
29	29	MUD OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	FANCO DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
30	30	CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE	ARENISCA CALCAREA

DATATYPE NAME: TP5.DAT

RDC	TP5	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	VOLCANIC ASE	CENIZA VOLCANICA
2	2	VOLCANIC ASE OVER LAVA	CENIZA VOLCANICA SOBRE LAVA
3	3	LAVA ENRICHED BY VOLCANIC ASE	LAVA ENRIQUECIDA CON CENIZA VOLCANICA
4	4	LAVA AND VOLCANIC ASE	LAVA Y CENIZA VOLCANICA
5	5	BRECCIATED LAVA	LAVA BRECCIADA
6	6	LAVA	LAVA
7	7	SUPHOLYTIC LAVA	LAVA SAPROLITICA
8	8	DESINTERGRATED LAVA	LAVA DESAGREGADA
9	9	CONCRET BRECCIATED LAVA OR LABAR	LAVA BRECCIADA CONCRETADA O LABAR
10	10	VOLCANIC CONGLOMERATE	CONGLOMERADO VOLCANICO
11	11	CORAL LIMESTONE	CALIZA DE CORALES
12	12	MONTMORILLONITIC CLAY	ARCILLA MONTMORILLONITICA
13	13	VOLCANIC SAND- AND SILTSTONE	ARENISCA Y LIMOLITA VOLCANICA
14	14	VOLCANIC SILTSTONE	LIMOLITA VOLCANICA
15	15	BOLUJENT LABAR	LABAR CON PEDREGOS
16	16	STONY LABAR	LABAR PEDREGOSO
17	17	SANDY LABAR	LABAR ARENOSO
18	18	BOLUJENT SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA CON PEDREGOS DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
19	19	STONY SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA PEDREGOSA DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
20	20	SAND OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA PISA Y LIMO DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
21	21	FINE SAND AND SILT OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	LIMO Y ARCILLA DE ORIGEN VOLCANICO
22	22	SILT AND CLAY OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN	ARENIA PEDREGOSA
23	23	STONY SAND OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	ARENIA DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
24	24	SAND OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	LIMO Y ARCILLA DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
25	25	SILT AND CLAY OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	ARENIA PISA Y LIMO DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
26	26	FINE SAND AND SILT OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	ARENIA PISA Y LIMO DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
27	27	EUTROPIC PEAT	TORBA EUTROPICA
28	28	OLIGOTROPIC PEAT	TORBA OLIGOTROPICA
29	29	MUD OF VARIABLE ORIGIN	FANCO DE ORIGEN VARIABLE
30	30	CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE	ARENISCA CALCAREA

DATATYPE NAME: TP2.DAT

RDC	TP2	FORMATION	GP1	GP2
1	1	-	1	1
2	2	-	2	1
3	3	-	2	2
4	4	-	3	1
5	5	-	3	2
6	6	-	4	1
7	7	-	4	2
8	8	-	5	1
9	9	-	5	2
10	10	-	5	3-2
11	11	-	6	3-2
12	12	SURETIA	7	3-2
13	13	LINOW	8	4-3
14	14	RIO BARRANO	9	6-4
15	15	DISCARI	10	9-5

DATATYPE NAME: TP3.DAT

RDC	TP3	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	COMPOSITE CONES	CONOS COMPUESTOS
2	2	VOLCANIC SKELETONS	ESQUELETOS VOLCANICOS
3	3	LAVAS AND LAVA FLOWS	LAVARES Y COLADAS DE LAVA
4	4	CRESTALS	CUESTAS
5	5	EROSION PLATFOOMS	PLATONOMAS DE EROSION
6	6	FANS	ABANICOS
7	7	FLOODPLAINS	LLANURAS DE INUNDACION
8	8	ABRASION PLATFOOMS	PLATONOMAS DE ABRASION
9	9	BEACE PLAINS	LLANURAS DE PLAYA
10	10	BOGS	PANTANOS

DATAFILE NAME: TP6.DBF

REC	TP6	CLASS	DESCR-1	DESCR-5
1	1	(0) - (1-3) †	LEVEL OR ALMOST LEVEL	LLANO O CASI LLANO
2	2	(1-3) - (5-8) †	GENTLY SLOPING	SUAVEMENTE INCLINADO
3	3	(5-8) - (10-16) †	SLOPING	INCLINADO
4	4	(10-16) - (20-30) †	MODERATELY SLOPING	MODERADAMENTE ESCARPADO
5	5	(20-30) - (45-65) †	STEP	ESCARPAO
6	6	(45-65) - (120-160) †	VERT STEP	MTY ESCARPADO

DATAFILE NAME: TP7.DBF

REC	TP7	DESCR-2	DESCR-5
1	1	LITIC	LITICO
2	2	PARALITIC	PARALITICO
3	3	SAPROLITIC	SAPROLITICO
4	4	UNCONSOLIDATED (permeable, loose material)	NO CONSOLIDADO (permeable, material suelto)

DATAFILE NAME: TP8.DBF

REC	TP8	CLASS	DESCR-2	DESCR-5
1	0	< 2 †	NO STONES OR VERT FBN STONES	SIN O CON MUY POCAS PIEDRAS
2	1	2 - 12 †	COMMON STONES	PRECOURTES PIEDRAS
3	2	15 - 50 †	MANY STONES	MUCHAS PIEDRAS
4	3	50 - 90 †	ABUNDANT STONES	ABUNDANTES PIEDRAS
5	4	> 90 †	DORTANT STONES	DOMINANTES PIEDRAS

DATAFILE NAME: TP9.DBF

REC	TP9	CLASS	DESCR-2	DESCR-5
1	0	< 0.01 †	NO STONES OR VERT FBN STONES	SIN PIEDRAS O CON MUY POCAS
2	1	0.01 - 0.1 †	MODERATELY STONY	MODERADAMENTE PIEDROSO
3	2	0.1 - 3 †	STONY	PIEDROSO
4	3	3 - 15 †	VERT STONY	MUY PIEDROSO
5	4	15 - 90 †	EXCESSIVELY STONY	EXCESIVAMENTE PIEDROSO
6	5	> 90 †	PAVED WITH STONES	TERRENO RIPIOSO

DATAFILE NAME: GP1.DBF

REC	GP1	DESCR-2	DESCR-5
1	1	PEAT DEPOSITS	DEPOSITOS DE TORBA
2	2	BRACE DEPOSITS	DEPOSITOS DE PAJA
3	3	FLUVIAL DEPOSITS	DEPOSITOS FLUVIALES
4	4	FLUVIO-LAMARIC DEPOSITS	DEPOSITOS FLUVIO-LAMARICOS
5	5	AMPHIBITIC VOLCANIC ROCKS	ROCAS AMPHIBITICAS VOLCANICAS
6	6	BASALTIC VOLCANIC ROCKS	ROCAS BASALTICAS VOLCANICAS
7	7	CONGLOMERATES	CONGLOMERADOS
8	8	CORAL LIMESTONES	CALLIAS CORALINAS
9	9	SANDSTONES	ARENISICAS
10	10	MUDSTONES	LUTITAS

DATAFILE NAME: GP2.DBF

REC	GP2	DESCR-2	DESCR-5
1	1	HOLOCENE	HOLOCENO
2	2	PLEISTOCENE	PLEISTOCENO
3	3-2	PLIO-PLEISTOCENE	PLIO-PLEISTOCENO
4	4-3	PLIOCENE	PLIOCENO
5	6-4	MIO-PLIOCENE	MIO-PLIOCENO
6	9-5	MIOCENE	MIOCENO

DATAFILE NAME: SP1.DBF

RDC	SP1	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS (PSUDO)	COMPLE CON TODOS LOS REQUISITOS PROPIEDADES PSEUDO VITRICAS
2	2	VITRIC PROPERTIES	SUBGRUPO ANDICO, NO KANDICO
3	3	ANDIC SUBGROUP, NON KANDIC	SUBGRUPO ANDICO, KANDICO
4	4	ANDIC SUBGROUP, KANDIC	NO COMPLE CON LOS REQUISITOS
5	5	DOES NOT MEET REQUIREMENTS	

DATAFILE NAME: SP2.DBF

RDC	SP2	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	> 100% WATER AT 15 BAR	> 100% AGUA A 15 ATM
2	2	70 - 100% WATER AT 15 BAR	70 - 100% AGUA A 15 ATM

DATAFILE NAME: SP3.DBF

RDC	SP3	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	MEETS REQUIREMENTS OF HISTOSOLS WITH A ELISTIC EPIDION	COMPLE LOS REQUISITOS DE HISTOSOLS CON UN ELISTIC EPIDION
2	1		

DATAFILE NAME: SP4.DBF

RDC	SP4	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	0	N-VALUE > 1.0	VALOR-N > 1.0
2	1	N-VALUE 0.7 - 1.0	VALOR-N 0.7 - 1.0
3	2	N-VALUE < 0.7	VALOR-N < 0.7

DATAFILE NAME: SP5.DBF

RDC	SP5	DESCR-E			DESCR-S		
		COLOR	DEPTH CM	O.M.	COLOR	PROF. CM	H.O.
1	1P	HELMATIC	30 - 60	> 11.15 t	HELMATIC	30 - 60	> 11.15 t
2	2P	PACIFIC HELMATIC	> 60	> 9.35 t	PACIFIC HELMATIC	> 60	> 9.35 t
3	3P	POLYVIC	30 - 60	> 11.15 t	POLYVIC	30 - 60	> 11.15 t
4	4P	PACIFIC POLYVIC	> 60	> 9.35 t	PACIFIC POLYVIC	> 60	> 9.35 t
5	1B	WEAK HELMATIC	30 - 60	6 - 11.15 t	DEBIL HELMATIC	30 - 60	6 - 11.15 t
6	2B	PACIFIC WEAK HELMATIC	> 60	6 - 9.35 t	PACIFIC DEBIL HELMATIC	> 60	6 - 9.35 t
7	3B	WEAK POLYVIC	30 - 60	> 11.15 t	DEBIL POLYVIC	30 - 60	> 11.15 t
8	4B	PACIFIC WEAK POLYVIC	> 60	5 - 9.35 t	PACIFIC DEBIL POLYVIC	> 60	5 - 9.35 t
9	5	MOLLIC / OMBRIC	30 - 60	1.8 - 6 t	MOLLIC / OMBRIC	30 - 60	1.8 - 6 t
10	6	PACIFIC MOLLIC / OMBRIC	> 60	> 2 kg/m3	PACIFIC MOLLIC / OMBRIC	> 60	> 2 kg/m3
11	7	MIMIC	-	-	MIMIC	-	-
12	8	OCBRIC	-	< 2 kg/m3	OCBRIC	-	< 2 kg/m3
13	9	OCBRIC, PLAVIBTIC	-	-	OCBRIC, PLAVIBTIC	-	-

DATAFILE NAME: SP6.DBF

RDC	SP6	SP6-CL	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	0 - (10-25) cm	VERY SHALLOW	SUPERFICIAL
2	2	(19-25) - (50-75) cm	SHALLOW	POCO PROFUNDO
3	3	(50-75) - (100-125) cm	MODERATELY DEEP	MODERADAMENTE PROFUNDO
4	4	(100-125) - (200-225) cm	DEEP	PROFUNDO
5	5	> (200-225) cm	VERY DEEP	MUY PROFUNDO

DATAFILE NAME: SP7.DBF

RDC	SP7	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	111	SANDY	ARENOSO
2	112	LOAMY SAND	ARENOSO FRANCO
3	221	SANDY LOAM	FRANCO ARENOSO
4	222	FINE SANDY LOAM	FRANCO ARENOSO FINO
5	231	VERY FINE SANDY LOAM	FRANCO ARENOSO MUY FINO
6	232	LOAM	FRANCO
7	233	SILTY LOAM	FRANCO LIMOSO
8	234	SILT	LIMOSO
9	241	CLAY LOAM	FRANCO ARCILLOSO
10	242	SANDY CLAY LOAM	FRANCO ARCILLO ARENOSO
11	243	SILTY CLAY LOAM	FRANCO ARCILLO LIMOSO
12	351	SANDY CLAY	ARCILLA ARENOSA
13	352	SILTY CLAY	ARCILLA LIMOSA
14	353	CLAY	ARCILLA

DATAFILE NAME: SP6.DBF

REC	SP6	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	CDC <= 16 meq/100 g. clay or ECDC <= 12 meq	CIC <= 16 meq/100 g. arcilla o ECIC <= 12 meq
2	2	CDC 16 - 24 meq/100 g. clay	CIC 16 - 24 meq/100 g. arcilla
3	3	CDC > 24 meq/100 g. clay	CIC > 24 meq/100 g. arcilla

DATAFILE NAME: SP12.DBF

REC	SP12	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	ECDC < 2 meq/100 g soil	ECIC < 2 meq/100 g suelo
2	2	ECDC > 2 meq KCL extractable Al <sub>2</sub> H/100 g soil	ECIC > 2 meq AL <sub>2</sub> H/100 g suelo extractable con KCL
3	3	ECDC > 2 meq/100 g sl AND < 2 meq KCL eq. Al <sub>2</sub> H/100 g sl	ECIC > 2 meq/100 g sl Y < 2 meq AL <sub>2</sub> H/100 g sl eq. KCL

DATAFILE NAME: SP9.DBF

REC	SP9	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	NO ACID (pH-ECL > 4.8, pH-E20 > 5.5)	NO ACIDO (pH-ECL > 4.8, pH-E20 > 5.5)
2	2	ACID (pH-ECL < 4.8, pH-E20 4.5 - 5.5)	ACIDO (pH-ECL < 4.8, pH-E20 4.5 - 5.5)
3	3	VERY ACID (pH-E20 < 4.5)	NOY ACIDO (pH-E20 < 4.5)

DATAFILE NAME: SP10.DBF

REC	SP10	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	BASE SATURATION > 50 % (between 25-100 cm)	SATURACION DE BASE > 50% (entre 25-100 cm)
2	2	BASE SATURATION < 50 % (between 25-100 cm)	SATURACION DE BASE < 50% (entre 25-100 cm)

DATAFILE NAME: SP11.DBF

REC	SP11	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	0	VERY POORLY DRAINED	NOY ESCUSIVAMENTE DRENADO
2	1	POORLY DRAINED	ESCLUSIVAMENTE DRENADO
3	2	IMPERFECTLY DRAINED	IMPERFECTAMENTE DRENADO
4	3	MODERATELY WELL DRAINED	MODERADAMENTE BIEN DRENADO
5	4	WELL DRAINED	BIEN DRENADO
6	5	SOMEWHAT EXCESSIVELY DRAINED	ALGO EXCESIVAMENTE DRENADO

DATAFILE NAME: SP13.DBF

REC	SP13	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	1	NOT OR VERY SLIGHTLY DEVELOPED	SIN O CON MUY POCO DESARROLLO
2	2	SLIGHTLY DEVELOPED	CON POCO DESARROLLO
3	3	MODERATELY DEVELOPED	MODERADAMENTE DESARROLADO
4	4	WELL DEVELOPED	BIEN DESARROLADO
5	5	WELL DEVELOPED, SLIGHTLY LEACHED	BIEN DESARROLADO, POCO LIXIVIADO
6	6	WELL DEVELOPED, MODERATELY LEACHED	BIEN DESARROLADO, MODERADAMENTE LIXIVIADO
7	7	STRONGLY DEVELOPED, LEACHED	NOY DESARROLADO, LIXIVIADO
8	8	STRONGLY DEVELOPED, STRONGLY LEACHED	NOY DESARROLADO, FUERTEMENTE LIXIVIADO

DATAFILE NAME: WU-C1.TTT

WU-C1	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	SP13
1	HIGH	ALTO	1,2,3
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	4
3	MODERATE	MODERADO	5,6
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	7,8

DATAFILE NAME: WU-C2.TTT

WU-C2	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	SP13
1	HIGH	ALTO	1,2,3,4
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	5,6
3	MODERATE	MODERADO	7,8
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	> 8

DATAFILE NAME: LA-C12.DBF

LA-C12	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	TP9
1	HIGH	ALTA	0,1,2
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTA	3
3	MODERATE	MODERADA	4
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	5

DATAFILE NAME: AG-C12.DBF

AG-C12	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	SP6	SP7	TP8
1	HIGH	ALTO	>= 3	>= 221	< 3
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	>= 3	>= 112, < 221	< 3
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	2	>= 221	< 3
3	MODERATE	MODERADO	2	>= 112, < 221	< 3
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	2	>= 112, < 221	> 2
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	1	-	> 2

DATAFILE NAME: OI-C12.DBF

OI-C12	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	SP11
1	HIGH	ALTO	4,5
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	3
3	MODERATE	MODERADO	2
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	0,1

DATAFILE NAME: ER-C1.DBF

ER-C1	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	TP6
1	HIGH	ALTO	1
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	2
3	MODERATE	MODERADO	3
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	> 3

DATAFILE NAME: ER-C2.DBF

ER-C2	DESCR-E	DESCR-S	TP6
1	HIGH	ALTO	1,2
2	MODERATELY HIGH	MODERADAMENTE ALTO	3
3	MODERATE	MODERADO	4
4	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFICIENTE	> 4

DATAFILE NAME: LSU-C1.DBF

LSU-C1 (-C1)	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	VERY SUITABLE	NOT APTA
2	SUITABLE	APTA
3	MODERATELY SUITABLE	MODERADAMENTE APTA
4	NOT SUITABLE	NO APTA

DATAFILE NAME: ST.DBF

RDC	ST	DESCR-E
1	ST1	SOIL TAXONOMY FIRST LEVEL: ORDER
2	ST2	SOIL TAXONOMY SECOND LEVEL: SUBORDER
3	ST3-P1	SOIL TAXONOMY THIRD LEVEL: GREAT GROUP (possibility one)
4	ST3-P2	SOIL TAXONOMY THIRD LEVEL: GREAT GROUP (possibility two)
5	ST4-P1	SOIL TAXONOMY FOURTH LEVEL: SUB GROUP (possibility one)
6	ST4-P2	SOIL TAXONOMY FOURTH LEVEL: SUB GROUP (possibility two)

DATAFILE NAME: ST1.DBF

RDC	ST1-CL	ST1-IN
1	D	ANDISOLS
2	E	ENTISOLS
3	H	HISSOLS
4	I	INCISOLS
5	M	MOLISOLS

DATAFILE NAME: ST2.DBF

RDC	ST2-CL	ST2-IN
1	DUD	UDALDS
2	DVI	VITRANOS
3	EAQ	AQUENTS
4	EFL	FLUVENTS
5	ERT	TRIBLISTS
6	ERR	REMLISTS
7	IAQ	AQUEPTS
8	ITR	TROPICPTS
9	IND	UDOLLS

DATAFILE NAME: ST3.DBF

RDC	ST1-CL	ST1-IN
1	DURPU	FULVIDANOS
2	DURRA	HAPLUDANOS
3	DURRY	RYNDANOS
4	DOHRE	HELJUDANOS
5	DVUDU	UDIVUDANOS
6	ELQRY	UDRAQUEPTS
7	EAQPS	PSAHLAQUEPTS
8	EFLTR	TROPOLIVALEPTS
9	EPSTR	TROPOLIVALEPTS
10	ETLYR	TROPOTRIBLISTS
11	EBSTR	TROPOLIBLISTS
12	IQATR	TROPOLIBLISTS
13	ITRDY	DYSTRICQUEPTS
14	ITRED	DYSTRICQUEPTS
15	ITRUD	UDITROPICPTS
16	MDAR	ANGIUDOLLS
17	MOHRA	HAPLUDOLLS

DATAFILE NAME: ST4.DBF

RDC	ST4-CL	ST4-IN
1	PA	PALICIC
2	AA	TYPIC
3	AC10	ACRODUC10
4	AQ19	AQUIC ENTIC
5	BU	BUTIC
6	AO06	AQUIC
7	OC02	OCRIC
8	FL06	FLUVIC
9	LI05	LYTRIC PSAHMENTIC
10	HO	HOLIC
11	BA02	BAPLIC
12	HI	HISTIC
13	AM	AMIC
14	LI03	LYTRIC RUPIC
15	AR25	AMIC OIC
16	OT	OIC
17	AM02	AMIC AQUIC
18	AM10	AMIC FLUVIC
19	AM12	AMIC FLUVIC

FILE NAME: CU-E

CU-E	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
1	Annual crt	Cultivos anuales (muy alto rendimiento)
2	Annual crt	Cultivos anuales (alto rendimiento)
3	Annual crt	Cultivos anuales (moderado rendimiento)
4	Perennial	Cultivos permanentes o semipermanentes
5	Intensive	Pastoreo intensivo
6	Extensive	Pastoreo extensivo
7	Forest crops	Cultivos arboreos
8	Intensive forest production	Producción forestal intensivo
9	Extensive forest production	Producción forestal extensivo
10	Protection	Protección

FILE NAME: CU-FL

CU-FL	DESCR-E	DESCR-S
c	climate factor	factor clima
c1	limitation for life zone	limitación por zona de vida
c2	limitation for dry months	limitación por meses secos
c3	limitation for wind	limitación por viento
c4	limitation for fog	limitación por neblina
e	erosion factor	factor erosión
e1	limitation for erosion risk (slope)	limitación por riesgo de erosión (pendiente)
e2	limitation for erosion suffered	limitación por erosión sufrida
e3	limitation for micro-relief	limitación por micro-relieve
s	soil factor	factor suelo
s1	limitation for soil depth	limitación por profundidad efectiva
s2	limitation for texture	limitación por textura
s3	limitation for pH	limitación por pH
s4	limitation for stones or rocks	limitación por pedregosidad y/o rocosidad
s5	special limitations (toxicity,salinity, etc.)	limitaciones especiales (toxicidad,salinidad, etc.)
d	drainage factor	factor drenaje
d1	limitation for drainage conditions	limitación por condición de drenaje
d2	limitation for flooding hazard	limitación por riesgo de inundación

NU-ID	SC-0	SC-11	SC-12	SC-13	SC-14	SC-21	SC-22	SC-23	SC-24	SC-31	SC-32	SC-33	SC-34	SC-41	SC-42	SC-51	SC-52	SC-53	MSC-1	MSC-2	MSC-3	MSC-4	MSC-5	SC-TOT
1	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	60	0	100
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
5	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
12	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
13	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
14	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	100
15	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	100
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
20	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	80	0	0	0	0	100
21	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	70	0	0	0	30	70	100
23	0	80	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
24	0	0	40	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
25	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	90	0	0	0	0	10	100
26	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
29	0	70	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
31	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	100
32	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	20	0	0	0	0	100
33	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
38	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	20	0	0	100
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	30	0	0	0	0	100







## ANNEX 6 LIST OF AML PROGRAMS

### ▲ COMMON PROGRAMS (USED ON SEVERAL WORKSPACES)

#### scalebars:

- B10.AML	- B100.AML	- B200.AML
- B400.AML	- B2000.AML	- B35000.AML
- B75000.AML	- B150000.AML	- B750000.AML
- B2000000.AML	- B2500000.AML	

#### north arrows:

- N1.AML	- N2.AML	- N10.AML
- N11.AML	- N75000.AML	- N200000.AML
- NA.AML	- NLD.AML	

#### topography:

- TOPO.AML	- ROADS.AML	- ROAD1.AML
- ROAD2.AML	- ROAD3.AML	- ROAD4.AML
- ROAD5.AML	- RIVERS.AML	

### ▲ PROGRAMS USED FOR SPECIFIC PRODUCTS

#### [ZAN]

- ADM.AML	Plot of administrative boundaries
- MSC.AML	Plot of area percentage classes of selected major suitability class (MSC-1...MSC-5)
- MSCX.AML	Plot of major suitability classes (item LUTSU1 of LE.DBF)
- PHYS.AML	Plot of physiographic legend (A1-paper size)
- SP13.AML	Plot of soil development
- SUELO.AML	Plot of soil legend (A1-paper size)
- TP1.AML	Plot physiography
- TP2.AML	Plot of lithostratigraphy
- TP6-CAL.AML	Plot of soil slope
- ZAN-LP.AML	Plot of mapping units with MU-ID's and topography
- ZANRR-CAL.AML	Plot of topography
- ZANST-LP.AML	Plot of mapping units with MU-ID's

#### [GCM]

- CU.AML	Plot of 'Capacidad de uso' (items CU-E1,CU-E2 of file LE.DBF)
- DEMO.AML	Demonstration program (Tektronix terminal 4208 is needed; to be invoked from 'Arc:' prompt)
- D2.AML	Subprogram of demo
- D3.AML	Subprogram of demo
- DEM-REQ.AML	Subprogram of demo
- REQ.AML	Plot of requirements (items NU-C1,NU-C2,AG-C12,ER-C1,ER-C2 of file LE.DBF)
- SUC.AML	Plot of suitability (items LSU-C1,LSU-C2 of LE.DBF)
- TOPO.AML	Plot of topography (used by other AML's)
- TOPO-TEK.AML	Plot of topography (used by other AML's)
- GCMRR.AML	Plot of GCMRR

#### [NEG]

- MU.AML	Plot of MU-ID's
- REQ2.AML	Plot of requirements (items NU-C1,NU-C2,AG-C12,ER-C1,ER-C2 of file LE.DBF)
- S13.AML	Plot of fertility and geology (several legend structures)
- S13-E1.AML	Legend type of S13.AML
- S13-E2.AML	Legend type of S13.AML
- S13-S1.AML	Legend type of S13.AML
- S13-S2.AML	Legend type of S13.AML
- SC.AML	Plot of suitability subclasses (item LUTSU2 of LE.DBF)
- SU.AML	Plot of soil units
- SU-TP9.AML	Plot of soil units and surface stoniness
- SUC.AML	Plot of suitability (items LSU-C1,LSU-C2 of LE.DBF)
- TP234.AML	Plot of physiography (GP1,TP3 & TP4)
- TP234-LEG.AML	Legend of plot of TP234.AML

[POC]

- MU-ID.AML Plot of Mapping Unit identifiers
- TP10.AML Plot of soil units
- POCRR.AML Plot of topography
- POCRR-LEG.AML Legend of POCRR.AML

[KLAD]

- GEN-ANNO.AML Generation of annotation coverage <ANNO-UNIT> \*
- GEN-ANNO2.AML Generation of annotation coverage <ANNO2-UNIT> \*
- GEN2-ANNO.AML Generation of annotation for coverage \*
- GEN2-ANNO2.AM Generation of annotation for coverage <ANNO2-UNIT> \*
- TOPMAP.AML Plot of map of Costa Rica (scale 1:2000000)
- TOPMAP2.AML Plot of map of Costa Rica (scale 1:2500000)
- TOPMAP3.AML Plot of map of Costa Rica (scale 1:2500000)
- TOPMAP4.AML Plot of map of Costa Rica (scale 1:4000000)
- GEN.AML Generation of topsheets \*
- GEN2.AML Generation of topsheets \*
- GEN3.AML Generation of points to estimate corners of topsheets \*
- NDX.AML Macro to be used within ARC/EDIT to generate coverage <TOPNDX>
- NDX-TEK.AML Plot of <TOPNDX>
- SETANNO.AML Macro to be used within ARC/EDIT to generate annotation for coverage <TOPNDX>

[AP80]

- LABEL.AML Plot of MU-ID's and TU-ID's for photo L17021

[FLD]

- RLU.AML Plot of reorganised land use for coverage <FLDST>
- SL.AML Plot of soil units, <FLDST>
- SOILS.AML Plot of soilunits, <FLDST>
- SPRRLINE.AML Plot of parcel boundaries & topography <FLDST>

## ANNEX 7 LIST OF INFO-PROGRAMS

### ▲ ORDERED PER WORKSPACE

[ZAN]

- ASU.PRG Writes all soil associations and the MU-ID's where these are found to file ASU.DBF (uses file SMASU.DBF, eventually run SMASU.PRG first)
- ASU-SRT.PRG Sorting of ASU.DBF, several options to order the file can be selected (alphabetical, taxonomic etc.).
- ASU-LST.PRG Listing of associated soils to screen or NSP-printfile
- IDA-SLT.PRG Calculation of symbol codes for file IDA.SLT
- IT-CHECK.PRG Check and correction of numeric values in character items
- LUTSU.PRG Calculation of items LUTSU1 and LUTSU2 of files LUTSU.DBF and LE.DBF
- MSC-KEY.PRG Generation of keyfiles with percentage classes of area qualified for a selected major suitability classes: MSC-1, MSC-2, MSC-3, MSC-4, MSC-5
- MSCY-KEY.PRG Generation of a keyfile with suitability subclasses (SC-11...SC-53)
- MSCX-KEY.PRG Generation of a keyfile with major suitability classes (MSC-1...MSC-5)
- MU-HA.PRG Recalculation of values of MU-HA of file STMU.DBF
- PHASU.PRG Writes all soil phases and the MU-ID's where these are found to file PHASU.DBF
- PHYS-CODE.PRG Generation of codes for legend units of the physiographic legend, results are written to file PHYS-CODE.DBF
- PHYS-CODE-LST. Listing of physiographic legend codes to screen or file; output format: per MU-ID the physiographic legend code is indicated for TU1 ... TU5.
- PHYS-SLT.PRG Assignment of symbol codes to TU-ID's dependent of hierarchical legend structuring (PHYS.PRG), results are written to file PHYS.SLT
- PHYS.PRG Generation of keyfile for physiographic maps, dynamic legend structuring is possible.
- PHYSMU-LST.FR Listing to screen or to NSP-printfile of phys-codes and their percentage of area coverage within mapping units
- SMASU.PRG Determination of different combinations of soiltypes (SU-ID's) and soil phases (TU-ID's) within mapping units, results are written to SMASU.DBF (uses SMU.DBF, eventually run SMU.PRG first).
- SMU.PRG Generation of contents of file SMU.DBF, this file describes the mapping unit composition like file STMU.DBF, but besides TU-ID's the SU-ID's within TU1...TU5 are indicated (SU1-ID...SU5-ID)
- SULUT.PRG Calculation of percentage of area coverage of suitability classes (LUTSU1,LUTSU2) within each mapping unit, results are written to file SULUT.DBF
- TP-HA.PRG Calculation of ha of coverage of TP-attribute values
- TPHA-LST.PRG Listing of area coverage in ha and percentages to screen or NSP-printfile
- TP1.PRG Recalculation of percentage of area coverage of attribute values of TP1 (physiography)
- TP1-KEY.PRG Generation of keyfiles for TP1
- W1.PRG Calculation of sum of MU-HA in file STMU.DBF
- W2.PRG Calculation of total ha in file ZANST.PAT
- WLIS.PRG Listing of items (1) LUTSU1, LUTSU2, (2) TP6, TP8, TP9, TP10, (3) SP6, SP11, SP13; which belong to following files: (1) LE.DBF and LUTSU.DBF, (2) TU.DBF, (3) SU.DBF

[GCM]

- REQ.PRG Calculation of requirements per TU (items NU-C1,NU-C2,AG-C12,OX-C12,LA-C12,ER-C1,ER-C2 of file LE.DBF), results are written to file REQ.DBF
- SUC.PRG Calculation of suitability classes per TU (items LSU-C1,LSU-C2 of file LE.DBF), results are written to file REQ.DBF

[NEG]

- LEG.PRG Legend structuring with selection of TP's and SP's
- MSCX-KEY.PRG Generation of keyfile of suitability classes (item LUTSU1 of LE.DBF) for coverage <NEG>
- MSCY-KEY.PRG Generation of keyfile of suitability subclasses (item LUTSU2 of LE.DBF) for coverage <NEG>
- NEGMU-HA.PRG Update of values of MU-HA in file NEGMU.DBF
- SU-KEY.PRG Generation of keyfile of soil units for coverage <NEG>
- S13-SLT.PRG Calculation of symbol codes of file S13.SLT
- T2-SLT.PRG Calculation of symbol codes of file T2.SLT
- TP234-SLT.PRG Calculation of symbol codes of file T234.SLT

[GRS]

- COMBI.PRG Calculation of area of land use classes within each mapping unit (MU-ID's of coverage <PMUGRS>)

▲ FUNCTIONALLY ORDERED

RUDIMENTARY DATA ACQUISITION	ADVANCED DATA ACQUISITION	DATA TOOL APPLICATIONS
LUTSU.PRG	ASU.PRG	ASU-LST.PRG
MSC-KEY.PRG	COMBI.PRG	ASU-SRT.PRG
MSCX-KEY.PRG	LEG.PRG	IDA-SLT.PRG
MSCY-KEY.PRG	PHASU.PRG	IT-CHECK.PRG
MU-HA.PRG	PHYS.PRG	PHYS-CODE.PRG
NEGMU-HA.PRG	SMASU.PRG	PHYS-SLT.PRG
REQ.PRG	SMU.PRG	PHYSMU.PRG
SU-KEY.PRG		S13-SLT.PRG
SUC.PRG		TPHA-LST.PRG
SULUT.PRG		TP234-SLT.PRG
TP-HA.PRG		T2-SLT
TP1.PRG		WLIS.PRG
TP1-KEY.PRG		W1.PRG
		W2.PRG

## ANNEX 8 INDEX OF TOPSHEETS

Coverage <TOPNDX>, stored on workspace TOPS, is an index coverage for topsheets. All topsheet clipping edges, which mark the borders of 1:50000 topsheets, are joined into coverage <TOPNDX>. The polygons have received a user-id, the TOPNDX-ID, which is the key to the names of the topsheets. File TOPNDX.DBF (see table A) stores the topsheet names. Figure A shows coverage <TOPNDX> with the names of all topsheets. The topsheet clipping edges can be used to make clips from e.g. coverage <ZANST>. Coverage <TOPNDX> may be helpful by selecting which topsheet clipping edge will be used.

The topsheets are generated with the command *GENERATE*. This has been done by entering the coordinates of the four corner points for each coverage. File TOPPNT.DBF stores coordinates which are used to define the topsheets clipping edges mentioned above. In table B these coordinates are listed. The TOPPNT-ID is an identifier code which can be related to the point coverage <TOPPNT>. This coverage stores all the corner points of the topsheet clipping edges. Table B can be used to find the exact coordinates of a certain point in figure B. Some of the points on the coverage, e.g. those located outside Costa Rica, have estimated coordinates, for as no data of their exact location was available. In table B this is registered in item 'ESTIMATE', the estimated coordinates have received a value '1' whereas the official coordinates are indicated with value '0'.

TABLE A Datafile TOPNDX.DBF

REC	TOPNDX-ID	TOPSHEET
1	0	
2	1	PUNTA CASTILLA
3	2	CUTRIS
4	3	TRINIDAD
5	4	COLORADO
6	5	CHAPARRON
7	6	CHIRRIPO ATL.
8	7	TORTUGUERO
9	8	RIO CUARTO
10	9	RIO SUCIO
11	10	AGUA FRIA
12	11	CALIFORNIA
13	12	FOAS
14	13	GUAPILES
15	14	GUACIMO
16	15	PARISMINA
17	16	MOIN-NORTE
18	17	BARBA
19	18	CARRILLO
20	19	BONILLA
21	20	MATINA
22	21	MOIN
23	22	ABRA
24	23	ISTARU
25	24	TUCURRIQUE
26	25	BARBILLA
27	26	RIO BANANO
28	27	SAN ANDRES
29	28	CHIRRIPO
30	29	ESTRELLA
31	30	CAHUITA
32	31	MATAMA
33	32	TELIRE

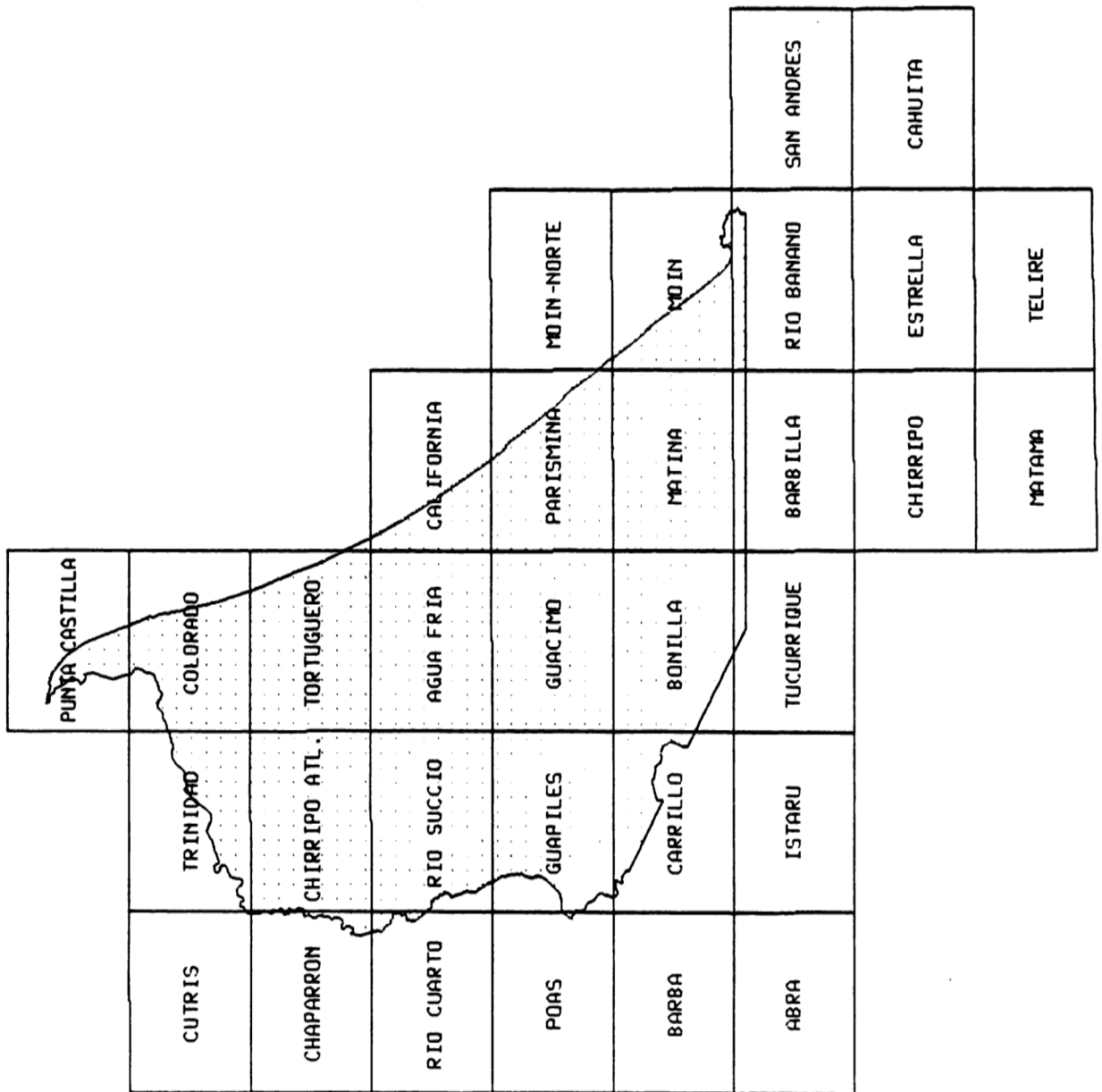


FIGURE A

Coverage <TOPNDX>, the North eastern Atlantic Zone is also indicated



TABLE B Datfile TOPFNT.DBF

REC	TOPFNT-ID	X	Y	ESTIMATE
1	1	536,449.109	330,827.494	1
2	2	563,785.915	330,867.198	1
3	3	591,122.684	330,928.561	1
4	4	618,586.023	331,028.000	1
5	5	646,107.735	331,049.000	1
6	6	509,112.279	312,375.630	0
7	7	536,449.109	312,393.687	0
8	8	563,785.915	312,433.413	0
9	9	591,122.684	312,494.808	0
10	10	618,586.023	312,494.808	1
11	11	646,107.735	312,494.808	1
12	12	509,117.150	293,941.813	0
13	13	536,468.592	293,957.880	0
14	14	563,820.009	293,999.628	0
15	15	591,171.389	294,061.055	0
16	16	618,586.023	294,061.055	1
17	17	646,107.735	294,348.857	1
18	18	509,122.020	275,508.381	0
19	19	536,488.073	275,526.458	0
20	20	563,854.102	275,566.226	0
21	21	591,220.094	275,627.686	0
22	22	618,586.023	275,710.838	0
23	23	646,107.735	275,710.838	1
24	24	509,126.890	257,075.176	0
25	25	536,507.555	257,093.262	0
26	26	563,888.195	257,133.052	0
27	27	591,268.798	257,194.545	0
28	28	618,649.338	257,277.741	0
29	29	646,107.735	257,382.730	1
30	30	509,131.761	238,642.037	0
31	31	536,527.036	238,660.133	0
32	32	563,922.288	238,699.944	0
33	33	591,317.501	238,761.470	0
34	34	618,712.653	238,844.711	0
35	35	646,107.735	238,949.667	0
36	36	509,136.631	220,208.811	0
37	37	536,546.518	220,226.917	0
38	38	563,956.381	220,266.749	0
39	39	591,366.205	220,328.307	0
40	40	618,775.968	220,411.593	0
41	41	646,185.661	220,516.604	0
42	42	673,595.261	220,643.343	0
43	43	701,112.000	220,643.343	1
44	44	509,141.502	201,775.336	0
45	45	536,566.000	201,793.451	0
46	46	563,990.474	201,833.304	0
47	47	591,414.910	201,894.890	0
48	48	618,839.284	201,978.225	0
49	49	646,263.588	202,083.293	0
50	50	673,687.799	202,210.099	0
51	51	701,112.000	202,210.099	1
52	52	509,146.372	183,341.486	0
53	53	536,585.482	183,359.581	0
54	54	564,024.568	183,399.456	0
55	55	591,463.616	183,461.080	0
56	56	618,902.601	183,544.454	0
57	57	646,341.517	183,649.578	0
58	58	673,780.340	183,776.451	0
59	59	701,112.000	183,776.451	1
60	63	591,512.323	165,026.702	0
61	64	618,965.920	165,110.121	0
62	65	646,419.448	165,215.301	0

estimate '0' = official coordinates of topsheet corner point  
 estimate '1' = estimated coordinates of topsheet corner point

2 43  
0 51  
8 59

FIGURE B Coverage <TOPPNT>, also indicated: coverage TOPNDX, location of North eastern Atlantic Zone

# ANNEX 9 EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMS

```

/* FILE : TP1.AML
/* CONTENT: MACRO TO PLOT TP1 OF FILE <AURTH.DMF> FOR TUI IN COVERAGE <AURST>
/* PATTERN: FILL / LINE
/* DEVICE : TEKTRONIX
/* USER : ZARST.DIR
/* TU.DMF
/* TU.REL
/* TP1-FC.SHD / TP1-FC.SHD / TP1-LC.SHD / TP1-LC.SHD
/* TP1-S.KEY / TP1-S.KEY
/* TP1.SLT
/* B75000.AML / B750000.AML

/* STETHA INIT
/* SERIALIAL 4200
/* DISPLAY 4200
CLEAR
/* ADALINES 0

/* USER INIT
ATYPE \\ PLOT OF PHYSIOGRAPHY FOR DOMINANT TIDRAIN UNIT OF COVERAGE <AURST>
ATYPE \\ DEFAULT TEXT IS ENGLISH.
AIF (QUERY 'DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE TO SPANISH TEXT (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
ASV MAPTITLE := MAPFIT-S1.TXT
ASV LEFTTITLE := LEFTIT-S1.TXT
ASV MAPNOTE := MAPNOT-S1.TXT
ASV AUTOTR := AUTOR1.TXT
ASV KEY := TP1-S.KEY
AEND
ELSE
AEO
ASV MAPTITLE := MAPFIT-S1.TXT
ASV LEFTTITLE := LEFTIT-S1.TXT
ASV MAPNOTE := MAPNOT-S1.TXT
ASV AUTOTR := AUTOR1.TXT
ASV KEY := TP1-S.KEY
AEND
ATYPE \\ YOU CAN CHOOSE DIFFERENT SHADE PATTERNS.
ATYPE \\ THERE ARE FOUR COMBINATIONS.
ATYPE '1 FILL PATTERN AND COLOR TONE'
ATYPE '2 FILL PATTERN AND GREY TONE'
ATYPE '3 LINE PATTERN AND COLOR TONE'
ATYPE '4 LINE PATTERN AND GREY TONE'
ASV NUMBER (RESPONSE 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT ')
ASV SELECT NUMBER1
AEND 2
AEO
ASV SHADE := TP1-FC.SHD
ASV LINCOL := 1
AEND 3
AEO
ASV SHADE := TP1-LC.SHD
ASV LINCOL := 3
AEND 4
AEO
ASV SHADE := TP1-LG.SHD
ASV LINCOL := 1
AEND
AOTTERWISE
AEO
ASV SHADE := TP1-FC.SHD
ASV LINCOL := 3
AEND
AEO
ASV SLT := TP1.SLT
ATYPE \\ DEFAULT NO PLOTTILE IS MADE. PLOT WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SCREEN ONLY.
AIF (QUERY 'DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A PLOTTILE (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
ASV PFILE := 1
ASV SET PLOTNAME (RESPONSE 'ENTER NAME OF PLOTTILE ')
MESSAGE GOVT AINFO
DISPLAY 1079 2
PLOTNAME1
MESSAGE AON
AEND
ELSE
AEO

```

```

ASV PFILE := 0
/* CLASC
/* ADALINES 4
AEO
/* END USER INIT
/* CLASC
/* ADALINES 4
/* MAP DRAW
MAPX ZARST
MAPUNITS ON
MAPUNITS METERS
MAPSCALE 750000
MAPX 0.7 16.5
TEXTFONT 17
TEXTSIZE 0.5 0
TEXTFILE MAPTITLE1
MAPX 16.7 8.5
TEXTSIZE 0.3 0
TEXTFILE LEFTTITLE1
MAPX 16.7 2.5
TEXTFONT 3
TEXTSIZE 0.3 0
AIF (QUERY 'WRITE NOTE (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
TEXTFILE MAPNOTE1
AEND
LINEC 1
KEYFOR 16.7 8.5
KEYFOR 1.2 0.6
KEYSEP .5
SHADESET SHADE1
KEYSHADE KEY1
MAPX 0.8 1.0
TEXTSIZE 0.15 0
AIF (QUERY 'INDICATE AUTHOR (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
TEXTFILE LANTOR1
AEND
ASVVAR .X := 16.7
ASVVAR .Y := 1.25
ANUM B750000.AML
/* POLYORSHADE
AIF (QUERY 'DRAW MAP (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
RELATE RESTORE TO REL
SHADESET SHADE1
POLYORSHADE ZARST TUI//TP1.SLT1
AEO
/* END POLYORSHADE
/* DROPLINE FOR TP1
AIF (QUERY 'DRAW POLYORSHADE BOUNDARIES (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
AIF (QUERY 'CHANGE DEFAULT LINE COLOR (Y/N)' .TRUE) ATREN
AEO
ASV LINCOL (RESPONSE 'PLEASE ENTER COLOR NUMBER ')
AEND
RELATE RESTORE TO REL
LINCOL 1LINCOL1
DROPLINE ZARST TUI//TP1.MOTEXT
AEO
/* END DROPLINE FOR TP1
ASVVAR .A := 13.8
ASVVAR .B := 13.8
ANUM B750000.AML
/* END MAP DRAW
AIF PLOTFILE EQ 1 ATREN
AEO
/* DISPLAY 4200
AEO
ASV LINCOL 1
AETURN
/* END TP1.AML

```

```
/* FILE : TP234-LIG.AML
/* CONTENT: MACRO TO PLOT LOGS OF PLOT OF MACRO TP234.AML
```

```
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-3.TXT
KEYPOS 1.2 0.0
KEYSIZE 0.3 0.4
```

```
TEXTSIZE 0.35
TEXTFONT 1
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE GP1-1.TXT
TEXTSIZE 0.26
TEXTFONT 0
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.7
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-10.TXT
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYSHADE PH-1.KEY
```

```
TEXTSIZE 0.35
TEXTFONT 1
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 3.1
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE GP1-3.TXT
TEXTSIZE 0.26
TEXTFONT 0
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.0
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-5.TXT
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYSHADE PH-2.KEY
```

```
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 1.4
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-6.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-3.KEY
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 3.4
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-7.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-4.KEY
```

```
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1
TEXTSIZE 0.35
TEXTFONT 1
/* ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 2.7
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE GP1-4.TXT
TEXTSIZE 0.26
TEXTFONT 0
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.7
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-6.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-5.KEY
```

```
TEXTSIZE 0.35
TEXTFONT 1
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 3.1
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE GP1-5.TXT
TEXTSIZE 0.26
TEXTFONT 0
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.7
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-1.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-6.KEY
```

```
KEYSHADE PH-6.KEY
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 1.4
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-3.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTSIZE 0.26
KEYSHADE PH-7.KEY
```

```
TEXTSIZE 0.35
TEXTFONT 1
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 2.1
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE GP1-6.TXT
TEXTSIZE 0.26
TEXTFONT 0
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.7
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-2.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-8.KEY
```

```
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 1.4
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-5.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.7
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-9.KEY
```

```
TEXTSIZE 0.35
TEXTFONT 1
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 2.1
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE GP1-7.TXT
TEXTSIZE 0.26
TEXTFONT 0
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.7
MOVE 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
TEXTFILE TP2-4.TXT
ASV .YPOS := 1.YPOS1 - 0.4
KEYPOS 1.XPOS 1.YPOS1
KEYSHADE PH-10.KEY
```

3  
616000.000,280000.000  
616825.000,280000.000  
END  
5  
616000.000,300000.000  
616825.000,300000.000  
END  
5  
616000.000,320000.000  
616825.000,320000.000  
END  
END  
QUIT  
ABSTURN  
/\* END GZK-ARMO.AML

/\* FILE : GZK-ARMO.AML  
/\* CONTENT: MACRO TO GENERATE ANNOTATION COVERAGE ARMO-UNIT  
GENERATE ARMO-UNIT  
LINES  
1  
532000.000,218450.000  
532000.000,330800.000  
616800.000,330800.000  
616800.000,218450.000  
532000.000,218450.000  
END  
2  
540000.000,218450.000  
540000.000,218225.000  
END  
2  
560000.000,218450.000  
560000.000,218225.000  
END  
3  
532000.000,220000.000  
531775.000,220000.000  
END  
3  
532000.000,240000.000  
531775.000,240000.000  
END  
3  
532000.000,260000.000  
531775.000,260000.000  
END  
3  
532000.000,300000.000  
531775.000,300000.000  
END  
3  
532000.000,320000.000  
531775.000,320000.000  
END  
4  
540000.000,330800.000  
540000.000,331025.000  
END  
4  
560000.000,330800.000  
560000.000,331025.000  
END  
4  
560000.000,330800.000  
560000.000,331025.000  
END  
4  
600000.000,330800.000  
600000.000,331025.000  
END  
5  
616800.000,220000.000  
616825.000,220000.000  
END  
5  
616800.000,240000.000  
616825.000,240000.000  
END  
5  
616800.000,260000.000  
616825.000,260000.000  
END

5  
616000.000,280000.000  
616825.000,280000.000  
END  
5  
616000.000,300000.000  
616825.000,300000.000  
END  
5  
616000.000,320000.000  
616825.000,320000.000  
END  
END  
QUIT  
ABSTURN  
/\* END GZK-ARMO.AML

PROGRAM NAME: TP-BA.PRG  
 PROGRAM SECTION ONE PROGRAM TO CALCULATE TOTAL BA FOR EACH TP-CODE

```

10076 DISP AT 23.5 'reusing old values of TU-BA.DBF'
10077 REL TU-BA.DBF 1 BY TU-ID INIT
10078 CALC S1TU-ID = TU-ID
10079 CALC S1TU-BA = 0
10080 DISP AT 23.5 'calculating ba, 0 1 PROCESSED'
10081 SEL STPAU.DBF
10082 REL STPAU.DBF 1 BY TU-ID ORDERED
10083 CALC S1TU-BA = MI-BA * TU-PC / 100 + S1TU-MA
10084 DISP AT 23.5 'calculating ba, 20 1 PROCESSED'
10085 SEL STPAU.DBF
10086 REL STPAU.DBF 1 BY TU-ID ORDERED
10087 CALC S1TU-BA = MI-BA * TU2-PC / 100 + S1TU-MA
10088 DISP AT 23.5 'calculating ba, 40 1 PROCESSED'
10089 SEL STPAU.DBF
10090 REL STPAU.DBF 1 BY TU3-ID ORDERED
10091 CALC S1TU-BA = MI-BA * TU3-PC / 100 + S1TU-MA
10092 DISP AT 23.5 'calculating ba, 60 1 PROCESSED'
10093 SEL STPAU.DBF
10094 REL STPAU.DBF 1 BY TU4-ID ORDERED
10095 CALC S1TU-BA = MI-BA * TU4-PC / 100 + S1TU-MA
10096 DISP AT 23.5 'calculating ba, 80 1 PROCESSED'
10097 SEL STPAU.DBF
10098 REL STPAU.DBF 1 BY TU5-ID ORDERED
10099 CALC S1TU-BA = MI-BA * TU5-PC / 100 + S1TU-MA
10100 DISP AT 23.5 'calculating ba, 100 1 PROCESSED'
10101 ENDIF
10102 IF S1TU-BA > 0
10103 SEL TU-BA.DBF
10104 REL BY TU-ID EQ 0
10105 MOVE
10106 DISP AT 23.5 'moving TP-code to TU-BA.DBF.....'
10107 IF S1TU-BA > 0
10108 SEL TU.DBF
10109 REL BY TU-ID GT 0
10110 REL TP2.DBF 1 BY TP2 ORDERED
10111 REL TU-BA.DBF 2 BY TU-ID
10112 IF S1TU-BA > 0
10113 COM SCRB11 'MOVE ',SCRB21,' TO S1',SCRB21
10114 ELSE
10115 COM SCRB11 'CALC S1TU-ID = TP10'
10116 ELSE
10117 ELSE
10118 ENDIF
10119 ENDIF
10120 ENDIF
10121 ENDIF
10122 ENDIF
10123 ENDIF
10124 ENDIF
10125 ENDIF
10126 ENDIF
10127 ENDIF
10128 ENDIF
10129 ENDIF
10130 ENDIF
10131 ENDIF
10132 ENDIF
10133 ENDIF
10134 ENDIF
10135 ENDIF
10136 ENDIF
10137 ENDIF
10138 ENDIF
10139 ENDIF
10140 ENDIF
10141 ENDIF
10142 ENDIF
10143 ENDIF
10144 ENDIF
10145 ENDIF
10146 ENDIF
10147 ENDIF
10148 ENDIF
10149 ENDIF
10150 ENDIF
10151 ENDIF
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10153 ENDIF
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10156 ENDIF
10157 ENDIF
10158 ENDIF
10159 ENDIF
10160 ENDIF
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10162 ENDIF
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10168 ENDIF
10169 ENDIF
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10171 ENDIF
10172 ENDIF
10173 ENDIF
10174 ENDIF
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10176 ENDIF
10177 ENDIF
10178 ENDIF
10179 ENDIF
10180 ENDIF
10181 ENDIF
10182 ENDIF
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10184 ENDIF
10185 ENDIF
10186 ENDIF
10187 ENDIF
10188 ENDIF
10189 ENDIF
10190 ENDIF
10191 ENDIF
10192 ENDIF
10193 ENDIF
10194 ENDIF
10195 ENDIF
10196 ENDIF
10197 ENDIF
10198 ENDIF
10199 ENDIF
10200 ENDIF
10201 ENDIF
10202 ENDIF
10203 ENDIF
10204 ENDIF
10205 ENDIF
10206 ENDIF
10207 ENDIF
10208 ENDIF
10209 ENDIF
10210 ENDIF
10211 ENDIF
10212 ENDIF
10213 ENDIF
10214 ENDIF
10215 ENDIF
10216 ENDIF
10217 ENDIF
10218 ENDIF
10219 ENDIF
10220 ENDIF
10221 ENDIF
10222 ENDIF
10223 ENDIF
10224 ENDIF
10225 ENDIF
10226 ENDIF
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```

.....TP-BA.PRG  
 S PROGRAM CALCULATES THE TOTAL AREA OF TERRAIN PROPERTY  
 RIBUTES. THE AREA COVERAGE (BA) OF EACH ATTRIBUTE IS  
 ITER TO THE DATAFILE TP1.DBF (TP1.DBF, TP2.DBF ETC). THE  
 GRAM USES DATAFILES: STPAU.DBF, TU.DBF, BU.DBF, TU-BA.DBF.  
 SE FOLLOWING TERRAIN PROPERTIES CAN BE SELECTED:  
 1) PESTICIDANTRY  
 2) GEOLOGY  
 3) MAJOR LANDFORM  
 4) MINOR LANDFORM  
 5) PARENT MATERIAL  
 6) SLOPE GRADIENT  
 7) SUBSTRATUM  
 8) SUBSURFACE STONINESS  
 9) SURFACE STONINESS  
 0) SOIL  
 .CASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT: .  
 SBAWG  
 SBAWG

IF SBAWG EQ 2  
 DISP =  
 DISP AT 14.5 '.....TP-BA.PRG.....'  
 DISP AT 16.5 'THE FOLLOWING GEOLOGIC PROPERTIES CAN BE SELECTED:  
 DISP AT 17.5 ' 1) TP2 - GEOLOGY TP2 CLASS  
 DISP AT 18.5 ' 2) GFI - GEOLOGIC PROPERTY 1  
 DISP AT 18.5 ' 3) GFD - GEOLOGIC PROPERTY 2  
 DISP AT 21.5 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT: .  
 DO UNTIL SBAWG2 GT 0 AND SBAWG2 LT 4  
 ACCEPT AT 21.36 SBAWG2  
 DOEND  
 IF SBAWG2 EQ 1  
 COM SCRB21 'TP2'  
 COM SCRB21 'TP2'  
 CALC SBAWG = 0  
 ELSE  
 IF SBAWG2 EQ 2  
 COM SCRB21 'GFI'  
 CALC SBAWG = 0  
 ELSE  
 COM SCRB21 'GFD'  
 CALC SBAWG = 1  
 ENDIF  
 ENDIF  
 ELSE  
 COM SCRB21 'TP',SBAWG  
 CALC SBAWG = 1  
 ENDIF  
 ENDIF  
 CALC SBAWG1 = 10  
 CALC SBAWG = 0  
 10071 ENDIF  
 10072 DISP AT 23.5 'REIP CALCULATE TU-BA.DBF (4) .'  
 10073 ACCEPT AT 23.36 SCRB21  
 10074 COM SCRB21 SCRB21, 'DBF'  
 10075 IF SCRB21 NE 'I'

```

30020 EXEC SCRM11
30021 ENDIF
30022 COM SCRM11 'REL',SCRM21,' I BY',SCRM21,' ORDERED'
30023 EXEC SCRM11
30024 ELSE
30025 SEL TU-WA.DBF
30026 RES TP18 QT 6
30027 RES TP10 RE 99
30028 REMARK - LAKES (TP10 = 0) AND MISSING VALUES (99) ARE EXCLUDED
30029 SEL BU.DBF I BY TP10 ORDERED
30030 ENDIF
30031 IF SHMO EQ 8
30032 COM SCRM11 'CALC 81',SCRM21,'-NA = 81',SCRM21,'-NA * SHMO'
30033 ELSE
30034 COM SCRM11 'CALC 81SP-WA = 81SP-WA * SHMO'
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PROGRAM NAME: TPWA-LST.PRG
10000 PROGRAM SECTION ONE
10001 REMARK - <TPWA-LST.PRG> PROGRAM TO LIST AREA COVERAGE IN WA BY I
10002 REMARK - FOR SELECTED TP
10003 DISP =
10004 TO SHMO.2,I
10005 TO SHMO.1,I
10006 TO SHMO.10,I
10007 TO SHMO10.5,R,1
10008 TO SHMO11.46,C
10009 TO SCRM21.5,C
10010 TO SCRM22.46,C
10011 TO SCRM31.3,C
10012 TO SCRM32.3,C
10013 TO SCRM34.4,C
10014 DISP AT 1,2 'PROGRAM TO LIST AREA COVERAGE IN WA AND I FOR SELECTED TP'
10015 DISP AT 2,2 'THERE ARE TWO OPTIONS:'
10016 DISP AT 4,2 ' 1) LIST TO SCREEN'
10017 DISP AT 5,2 ' 2) LIST TO PRINT'
10018 DISP AT 6,2 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT:'
10019 ACCEPT AT 6,33 SHMO
10020 IF SHMO EQ 2
10021 MOVE 'PRINT' TO SCRM21
10022 ELSE
10023 MOVE ' ' TO SCRM21
10024 ENDIF
10025 CALC SHMO1 = 8
10026 DISP AT 8,2 'THE FOLLOWING TERRAIN PROPERTIES CAN BE SELECTED:'
10027 DISP AT 16,2 ' 1) TP1 - PHYSIOGRAPHY'
10028 DISP AT 11,2 ' 2) TP2 - GEOLOGY'
10029 DISP AT 13,2 ' 3) TP3 - MAJOR LANDFORM'
10030 DISP AT 13,2 ' 4) TP4 - MINOR LANDFORM'
10031 DISP AT 14,2 ' 5) TP5 - PARENT MATERIAL'
10032 DISP AT 15,2 ' 6) TP6 - SLOPE GRADIENT'
10033 DISP AT 16,2 ' 7) TP7 - SUBSTRATUM'
10034 DISP AT 17,2 ' 8) TP8 - SUBSURFACE STONINESS'
10035 DISP AT 18,2 ' 9) TP9 - SURFACE STONINESS'
10036 DISP AT 19,2 ' 10) TP10 - SOIL'
10037 DISP AT 20,2 ' 11) GP1 - GEOLOGIC PROPERTY 1'
10038 DISP AT 21,2 ' 12) GP2 - GEOLOGIC PROPERTY 2'
10039 DISP AT 22,2 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT:'
10040 DO UNTIL SHMO1 GT 8 AND SHMO1 LT 13
10041 ACCEPT AT 23,34 SHMO1
10042 DOEND
10043 IF SHMO1 EQ 12
10044 MOVE 'GP2' TO SCRM31
10045 ELSE
10046 IF SHMO1 EQ 11
10047 MOVE 'GP1' TO SCRM31
10048 ELSE
10049 IF SHMO1 EQ 10
10050 TO SCRM34.2,C
10051 MOVE '80' TO SCRM36
10052 ELSE
10053 IF SHMO1 EQ 8
10054 MOVE 'TP8' TO SCRM31
10055 ELSE
10056 IF SHMO1 EQ 6
10057 MOVE 'TP6' TO SCRM31
10058 ELSE
10059 IF SHMO1 EQ 7
10060 MOVE 'TP7' TO SCRM31
10061 ELSE
10062 IF SHMO1 EQ 8
10063 MOVE 'TP8' TO SCRM31
10064 ELSE
10065 IF SHMO1 EQ 5
10066 MOVE 'TP5' TO SCRM31
10067 ELSE
10068 IF SHMO1 EQ 4
10069 MOVE 'TP4' TO SCRM31
10070 ELSE
10071 IF SHMO1 EQ 3
10072 MOVE 'TP3' TO SCRM31
10073 ELSE
10074 IF SHMO1 EQ 2
10075 MOVE 'TP2' TO SCRM31

```

.....PROGRAM READY.....

/ SHEDEC ) \* 100







```

20186          COMCAT SCIR11 'CALC S1AT91 = TV', SBRW3, '-ID'
20187          EXEC SCIR11
20188          COMCAT SCIR11 'CALC S1AT92 = TV', SBRW3, '-ID'
20189          EXEC SCIR11
20190          ENDIF
20201          IF SBRW6 EQ 1
20202             9 = S1M9-ID / 1000
20203             = 9
20204
20205             = 1
20206
20207             'CALC SBRW3 = S1', SBRW3, '-ID'
20208             'CALC SBRW6 = S1', SBRW3, '-ID'
20209
20210             = S1M9-ID * 1000
20211
20212             ELSE
20213             CALC M9-ID = M9-ID / 1000
20214             ENDIF
20215             CALC S1M9-ID = M9-ID
20216             IF SBRW3 LE SBRW6
20217             CALC S1AS91 = SBRW3
20218             CALC S1AS92 = SBRW6
20219             COMCAT SCIR11 'CALC S1AT91 = TV', SBRW3, '-ID'
20220             EXEC SCIR11
20221             COMCAT SCIR11 'CALC S1AT92 = TV', SBRW3, '-ID'
20222             EXEC SCIR11
20223
20224             ELSE
20225             CALC S1AS91 = SBRW6
20226             CALC S1AS92 = SBRW3
20227             COMCAT SCIR11 'CALC S1AT91 = TV', SBRW3, '-ID'
20228             EXEC SCIR11
20229             COMCAT SCIR11 'CALC S1AT92 = TV', SBRW3, '-ID'
20230             EXEC SCIR11
20231             ENDIF
20232             IF SBRW6 EQ 1
20233             CALC S1M9-ID = S1M9-ID / 1000
20234             CALC SBRW6 = 0
20235             ELSE
20236             CALC SBRW6 = 1
20237             ENDIF
20238             CALC SBRW3 = SBRW3 + 1
20239             IF SBRW3 GT 4
20240             CALC SBRW1 = 0
20241             IF SBRW6 EQ 0
20242             CALC M9-ID = M9-ID / 1000
20243             ENDIF
20244             ELSE
20245             CALC SBRW1 = 0
20246             IF SBRW6 EQ 0
20247             CALC M9-ID = M9-ID / 1000
20248             ENDIF
20249             ENDIF
20250             ENDIF
20251             DOEND
20252             SBRW3C = 100
20253             = 'SBRW3C',
20254
20255             .....PROGRAM READY.....
20256
20257             PROGRAM NAME: ASU.FMG
20258             10000 PROGRAM SECTION ONE
20259             10001 EDMARK - CASU.FMG >PROGRAM TO FILL ASU.DBF
20260             10002 SEL SBRW.DBF
20261             10003 SORT ON ASU1, ASU2, M9-ID
20262             10004 REL ASU.DBF 1 BY ASU13 IRTI
20263             10005 DISP =
20264             10006 DISP AT 1,1''
20265             10007 FILLER
20266             10008 DISP AT 6,12 '.....PROGRAM TO FILL ASU.DBF.....'
20267             10009 DISP AT 10,12 'ALL SOIL ASSOCIATIONS OF SBU.DBF ARE WRITTEN TO THE'
20268             10010 DISP AT 11,12 'DATAFILE ASU.DBF.'
20269             10011 DISP AT 12,12 'THE MAPPING UNITS WHERE EACH ASSOCIATION IS PRESENT'
20270             10012 DISP AT 13,12 'AS WELL AS THE SOIL NAMES ARE INDICATED.'
20271             10013 DISP AT 14,12 'AN INDEX NUMBER TO THE DIFFERENT SOIL COMBINATIONS'
20272             10014 DISP AT 15,12 'IS OPERATED.'
20273             10015 TO SBRW1,3,1
20274             10016 TO SBRW2,1,1
20275             10017 TO SBRW3,5,8,1
20276             10018 TO SCIR11,49,C
20277             10019 CALC S1AS91-ROZ = 0
20278             10020 SEL ASU.DBF
20279             10021 RELATE SBRW.DBF 1 BY ASU13 ORDERED
20280             10022 DISP AT 2,1
20281             10023 DISP AT 3,1
20282             10024 DISP AT 4,1
20283             10025 DISP AT 1,1''
20284             10026 FILLER
20285             10027 DISP AT 17,12 'writing M9... RECORD = 1 PROCESSED'
20286             10000 PROGRAM SECTION TWO
20287             10001 CALC SBRW1 = S1M9-ID
20288             10002 COMCAT SCIR11 M9, 'SBRW1'
20289             10003 MOVE SCIR11 TO M9
20290             10004 NEXT
20291             10005 CALC SBRW3 = SBRW3C / SBRW3C * 100
20292             10006 DISP AT 17,38 SBRW3C
20293             10007 DISP AT 17,46 SBRW3
20294             10008 PROGRAM SECTION THREE
20295             10001 SEL ASU.DBF
20296             10002 DISP AT 17,12 'writing phases. RECORD = 1 PROCESSED'
20297             10003 IF ASU1 EQ ASU2
20298             10004 CALC ASU1 = 0
20299             10005 ENDIF
20300             10006 CALC SBRW3 = SBRW3C / SBRW3C * 100
20301             10007 DISP AT 17,38 SBRW3C
20302             10008 DISP AT 17,46 SBRW3
20303             10009 PROGRAM SECTION FIVE
20304             10001 REL ASU1 EQ 0
20305             10002 PURGE
20306             10003 EDMARK - WATER BOILS (SU-ID = 9) ARE DELETED ALSO
20307             10004 SEL SU.DBF
20308             10005 SORT ON SU-ID
20309             10006 SEL ASU.DBF
20310             10007 RELATE SU.DBF 1 BY ASU1 SEQUENTIAL
20311             10008 DISP AT 2,1
20312             10009 DISP AT 3,1
20313             10010 DISP AT 4,1
20314             10011 DISP AT 1,1''
20315             10012 FILLER
20316             10013 DISP AT 17,12 'writing ASU-RM RECORD = 1 PROCESSED'
20317             10000 PROGRAM SECTION SIX
20318             10001 MOVE S1M9-RM TO ASU1-RM
20319             10002 CALC SBRW3 = SBRW3C / SBRW3C * 50
20320             10003 DISP AT 17,38 SBRW3C
20321             10004 DISP AT 17,46 SBRW3
20322             10005 PROGRAM SECTION SEVEN
20323             10001 SEL ASU.DBF
20324             10002 RELATE SU.DBF 1 BY ASU2 ORDERED
20325             10003 DISP AT 2,1
20326             10004 DISP AT 3,1
20327             10005 DISP AT 4,1
20328             10006 DISP AT 1,1''
20329             10007 FILLER
20330             10008 DISP AT 17,12 'writing ASU-RM RECORD = 1 PROCESSED'
20331             10000 PROGRAM SECTION EIGHT
20332             10001 MOVE S1M9-RM TO ASU2-RM

```

00002 CALC SWM98 = SWRCH0 / SWRCHC \* 30 + 30

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Index numbers.....

100

ASEL

REL BY SEL EQ 'H'

CALC SW-MEX = SWRCH0 \* 100

SWT ON SW-ID

SEL SW.DBF

REL SW.DBF 1 BY AS01 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

REL SW.DBF 2 BY AS02 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

FILES

SWT ON SW-MEX, SW-MEX

CALC ASB-MEX = SWRCH0

SEL SW.DBF

DISP AT 6,12 PROCEDURE TO SORT ASU.DBF.....

DISP AT 10,12 '1' SORT ON ASU1, AS02 IN TAXONOMIC ORDER (DEFAULT)

DISP AT 11,12 '2' SORT ON AS02, AS01 IN TAXONOMIC ORDER

DISP AT 12,12 '3' SORT ON AS01, AS02 ORDERED TO SW-ID

DISP AT 13,12 '4' SORT ON AS02, AS01 ORDERED TO SW-ID

DISP AT 14,12 '5' SORT ON ASU1-M, AS02-M, ALPHABETICALLY

DISP AT 15,12 '6' SORT ON AS02-M, AS01-M, ALPHABETICALLY

DISP AT 17,12 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT:

ACCEPT AT 17,43 SWRCH

DISP AT 17,12 'setting.....

IF SWRCH EQ 6

SEL ASU.DBF

REL SW.DBF 1 BY AS01 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

REL SW.DBF 2 BY AS02 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

FILES

SWT ON SW-M, SW-M

ELSE

IF SWRCH EQ 5

SEL ASU.DBF

REL SW.DBF 1 BY AS01 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

REL SW.DBF 2 BY AS02 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

FILES

SWT ON SW-M, SW-M

ELSE

IF SWRCH EQ 4

SEL ASU.DBF

REL SW.DBF 1 BY AS01 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

REL SW.DBF 2 BY AS02 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

FILES

SWT ON SW-ID, SW-ID

ELSE

IF SWRCH EQ 3

SEL ASU.DBF

REL SW.DBF 1 BY AS01 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

REL SW.DBF 2 BY AS02 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

FILES

SWT ON SW-ID, SW-ID

ELSE

IF SWRCH EQ 2

SEL ASU.DBF

REL SW.DBF 1 BY AS01 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

REL SW.DBF 2 BY AS02 ORDERED

DISP AT 1,1

FILES



PROGRAM NAME: MEXI-KEY.FOB  
 10000 PROGRAM SECTION ONE  
 10001 REPONSE - PROGRAM <MEXI-KEY.FOB> TO GENERATE KEY FILE <MEXI-E.KEY>

1-70 ORDERED

10076 DISP 'AGRICULTURAL USE'  
 10077 DISP '(.SRMMA, 'M);', 'SRMMA, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10078 ENDIF  
 10079 IF SRMMS OT 0  
 10080 DISP '5'  
 10081 DISP 'QUALIFIED FOR PROTECTION'  
 10082 DISP '1'  
 10083 DISP '(.SRMMS, 'M);', 'SRMMS, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10084 ENDIF  
 10085 COMO END  
 10086 BLANK  
 10087 COMO [COSTA COS.2AM]MEXI-S.KEY  
 10088 IF SRMST OT 0  
 10089 DISP '1'  
 10090 DISP 'AYTO PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES EN'  
 10091 DISP 'CUARTO FERTILIZAD.'  
 10092 DISP '(.SRMMA, 'M);', 'SRMMA, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10093 ENDIF  
 10094 IF SRMMS OT 0  
 10095 DISP '3'  
 10096 DISP 'AYTO PARA CULTIVOS MODERADAMENTE'  
 10097 DISP 'EXIGENTES EN CUARTO A FERTILIZAD.'  
 10098 DISP '(.SRMMA, 'M);', 'SRMMA, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10099 ENDIF  
 10100 IF SRMMS OT 0  
 10101 DISP '3'  
 10102 DISP 'CULTIVOS POCO EXIGENTES EN CUARTO'  
 10103 DISP 'A FERTILIZAD.'  
 10104 DISP '(.SRMMA, 'M);', 'SRMMA, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10105 ENDIF  
 10106 IF SRMMA OT 0  
 10107 DISP '4'  
 10108 DISP 'USO AGRICOLA MUY RESTRINGIDO POR'  
 10109 DISP 'PROFUNDIDAD'  
 10110 DISP '(.SRMMA, 'M);', 'SRMMA, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10111 ENDIF  
 10112 IF SRMMS OT 0  
 10113 DISP '5'  
 10114 DISP 'NINGUN USO AGRICOLA (PROTECCION)'  
 10115 DISP '1'  
 10116 DISP '(.SRMMS, 'M);', 'SRMMS, '1 TOTAL)'  
 10117 ENDIF  
 10118 COMO END  
 10119 ENDIF  
 10120 DISP '1'  
 10121 DISP '1'  
 10122 DISP 'KEYFILE IS ALMOST READY, WARNING.'  
 10123 DISP 'DELETE THE FIRST BLANK CHARACTER OF EACH LINE OF THE KEYFILE !'  
 10124 END

W1 TO GENERATE A KEYFILE FOR ALL SUITABILITY CLASSES'  
 W2 MAJOR SUITABILITY CLASS THE AREA FOR WHICH IT IS'  
 IT ON THE MAP IS CALCULATED.'  
 I WANT TO CREATE AN ENGLISH KEYFILE ENTER VALUE 1 AT'  
 ALPHABETIC QUERY. ENTER 2 TO SELECT SPANISH LANGUAGE.'

10028 DISP AT 11.10 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT LANGUAGE.'  
 10029 ACCEPT AT 11.50 SRMMS1  
 10030 DISP -  
 10031 DISP AT 1.1 'TOTAL AREAS FOR EACH CLASS ARE BEING CALCULATED.'  
 10032 DISP AT 3.3 '01 PROCESSED.'  
 10033 ASEL

/ 100  
 / 100  
 / 100  
 / 100  
 / 100

DEPS'  
 : TOTAL'  
 REQUIRING'  
 : TOTAL'  
 REQUIRING'  
 : TOTAL'  
 TRICTED'

```

PROGRAM NAME: ASU-SRT.PRG
1000 PROGRAM SECTION ONE
1001 ALPHA-MARK PROGRAM TO SORT ASU.DBF
1002 FO SNUM,1,1
1003 DISP =
1004 DISP AT 6,12 .....PROCEDURE TO SORT ASU.DBF.....
1005 DISP AT 10,12 '1) SORT ON ASU1, ASU2 IF TAXONOMIC ORDER (DEFAULT)'
1006 DISP AT 11,12 '2) SORT ON ASU2, ASU1 IF TAXONOMIC ORDER'
1007 DISP AT 12,12 '3) SORT ON ASU1, ASU2 ORDERED TO SU-ID'
1008 DISP AT 13,12 '4) SORT ON ASU2, ASU1 ORDERED TO SU-ID'
1009 DISP AT 14,12 '5) SORT ON ASU1-MM, ASU2-MM, ALPHABETICALLY'
1010 DISP AT 15,12 '6) SORT ON ASU2-MM, ASU1-MM, ALPHABETICALLY'
1011 DISP AT 17,12 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT:'
1012 ACCEPT AT 17,12 SNUM
1013 DISP AT 17,12 'sorting.....'
1014 IF SNUM EQ 6
1015 SEL ASU.DBF
1016 REL SO.DBF 1 BY ASU1 ORDERED
1017 DISP AT 1,1 '...'
1018 REL SO.DBF 2 BY ASU2 ORDERED
1019 DISP AT 1,1 '...'
1020 FILES
1021 SORT ON $150-MM, $150-M
1022 ELSE

```

```

71 ORDERED
72 ORDERED

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150-MM

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```

ASU1 ORDERED
ASU2 ORDERED

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```

$150-ID

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```

f ASU1 ORDERED
f ASU2 ORDERED

```

```

), $150-ID

```

```

BY ASU1 ORDERED
..
BY ASU2 ORDERED
..

```

```

-PRX, $150-PRX

```

```

.....PROGRAM READY.....

```

BY ASU INOX MM'

•• PRINT



PROGRAM NAME: MHCX-KEY.F90  
 10000 PROGRAM SECTION ONE  
 10001 EDWARD - PROGRAM <MHCX-KEY.F90> TO GENERATE KEY FILE <MHCX-2.KEY>  
 10002 SEL STW.DAT  
 10003 REL SULT.DAT BY M0-TD ORDERED  
 10004  
 10005  
 10006  
 10007  
 10008  
 10009  
 10010  
 10011  
 10012  
 10013  
 10014  
 10015  
 10016  
 10017  
 10018 CAL SRMS = 0  
 10019 CAL SRMA = 0  
 10020 CAL SRMS = 0  
 10021 CAL SRM12 = 0  
 10022 DISP =  
 10023 DISP AT 1.6 'PROGRAM TO GENERATE A KEYFILE FOR ALL SUITABILITY CLASSES'  
 10024 DISP AT 3.6 'FOR EACH PLANT SUITABILITY CLASS THE AREA FOR WHICH IT IS'  
 10025 DISP AT 6.6 'PRESENT ON THE MAP IS CALCULATED.'  
 10026 DISP AT 8.6 'IF YOU WANT TO CREATE AN AREA KEYFILE ENTER VALUE 1 AT'  
 10027 DISP AT 8.6 'THE FOLLOWING QUEST, ENTER 2 TO SELECT SPANISH LANGUAGE.'  
 10028 DISP AT 11.16 'PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT LANGUAGE.'  
 10029 ACCEPT AT 11.56 SRMS1  
 10030 DISP =  
 10031 DISP AT 1.1 'TOTAL AREAS FOR EACH CLASS ARE BEING CALCULATED'  
 10032 DISP AT 2.3 '01 PROCESSED'  
 10033 ASEL M0-TD GT 0  
 10034 DISP AT 2.2 '01 PROCESSED'  
 10035 CAL SRM12 = SRM12 + M0-MA  
 10037 ASEL  
 10038 CAL SRM12 = SRM12 + M1-MA \* 0.1MHC-1 / 100  
 10039 DISP AT 2.2 '01 PROCESSED'  
 10040 CAL SRM12 = SRM12 + M1-MA \* 0.1MHC-2 / 100  
 10041 '01 PROCESSED'  
 10042 SRM12 = M1-MA \* 0.1MHC-3 / 100  
 10043 '01 PROCESSED'  
 10044 SRM12 = M1-MA \* 0.1MHC-4 / 100  
 10045 '01 PROCESSED'  
 10046 SRM12 = M1-MA \* 0.1MHC-5 / 100  
 10047 SRM12 = SRM12 + 100  
 10048 SRM12 = SRM12 + 100  
 10049 SRM12 = SRM12 + 100  
 10050 SRM12 = SRM12 + 100  
 10051 SRM12 = SRM12 + 100  
 10052 DISP =  
 10053 IF SRM12 EQ 1  
 10054 COPO (COSTA.COS.ZAM)MHCX-2.KEY  
 10055 IF SRM12 GT 0  
 10056 DISP .1'  
 10057 DISP 'QUALIFIED FOR REQUIRING CROPS'  
 10058 DISP .1'  
 10059 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10060 ENDIF  
 10061 IF SRM12 GT 0  
 10062 DISP .2'  
 10063 DISP 'QUALIFIED FOR MODERATELY REQUIRING'  
 10064 DISP 'CROPS'  
 10065 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10066 ENDIF  
 10067 IF SRM12 GT 0  
 10068 DISP .3'  
 10069 DISP 'QUALIFIED FOR VERY LITTLE REQUIRING'  
 10070 DISP 'CROPS'  
 10071 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10072 ENDIF  
 10073 IF SRM12 GT 0  
 10074 DISP .4'  
 10075 DISP 'QUALIFIED FOR STRONGLY RESTRICTED'

10076 DISP 'AGRICULTURAL USE.'  
 10077 DISP ('.SRMA.' MA; .SRMS1.'% TOTAL)'  
 10078 ENDIF  
 10079 IF SRMS GT 0  
 10080 DISP .5'  
 10081 DISP 'QUALIFIED FOR PROTECTION'  
 10082 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10083 ENDIF  
 10084 COPO END  
 10085  
 10086 ELAS  
 10087 COPO (COSTA.COS.ZAM)MHCX-3.KEY  
 10088 IF SRMS1 GT 0  
 10089 DISP .1'  
 10090 DISP 'APTO PARA CULTIVOS EXIGENTES EN'  
 10091 DISP 'CUARTO A FERTILIDAD'  
 10092 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10093 ENDIF  
 10094 IF SRMS1 GT 0  
 10095 DISP .2'  
 10096 DISP 'APTO PARA CULTIVOS MODERADAMENTE'  
 10097 DISP 'EXIGENTES EN CUARTO A FERTILIDAD'  
 10098 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10099 ENDIF  
 10100 IF SRMS1 GT 0  
 10101 DISP .3'  
 10102 DISP 'CULTIVOS POCO EXIGENTES EN CUARTO'  
 10103 DISP 'A FERTILIDAD'  
 10104 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10105 ENDIF  
 10106 IF SRMS1 GT 0  
 10107 DISP .4'  
 10108 DISP 'USO AGRICOLA MUY RESTRINGIDO POR'  
 10109 DISP 'PROTECCION'  
 10110 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10111 ENDIF  
 10112 IF SRMS1 GT 0  
 10113 DISP .5'  
 10114 DISP 'NINGUN USO AGRICOLA (PROTECCION)'  
 10115 DISP .1'  
 10116 DISP ('.SRMS1.' MA; .SRMS2.'% TOTAL)'  
 10117 ENDIF  
 10118 COPO END  
 10119 ENDIF  
 10120 DISP .1'  
 10121 DISP .1'  
 10122 DISP 'KEYFILE IS ALMOST READY, WARNING.'  
 10123 DISP 'DELETE THE FIRST BLANK CHARACTER OF EACH LINE OF THE KEYFILE 1'  
 10124 END











```

10176  RDMARK - IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO RELATE AN PARTFILE ALSO
10177  CALC SWH0 = 1
10178  ENDIF
10179  DOEND
10180  DISP AT 15.2 'sorting TU.DBF to level order.....'
10181  CALC SWH0 = 1
10182  TO SCB37,5,C
10183  TO SCB38,24,C
10184  COME SCB31
10185  COME SCB31 SCB31,'SORT ON '
10186  DO UNTIL SWH0 GT SWH0
10187  COME SCB38 'MOVE SCB31, SWH0, TO SCB37'
10188  EXEC SCB38
10189  COME SCB38 'CALC SWH0 = SCB31, SWH0
10190  EXEC SCB38
10191  IF SWH0 EQ 1
10192  RDMARK - ITEM OF SU.DBF SELECTED
10193  COME SCB31 SCB31,'80',SCB37
10194  ELSE
10195  COME SCB31 SCB31,'',SCB37
10196  ENDIF
10197  ELSE
10198  IF SWH0 EQ 2
10199  COME SCB31 SCB31,'80',SCB37
10200  EXEC SCB38
10201  ELSE
10202  COME SCB31 SCB31,'',SCB37
10203  ENDIF
10204  CALC SWH0 = SWH0 + 1
10205  RDMARK - DISP AT 21.2 'SWH0 = ',SWH0, SWH0 = ',SWH0
10206  RDMARK - DISP AT 22.5 'SCB31 = ',SCB31
10207  DOEND
10208  DISP AT 15.2 'TWO TYPES OF KEYS CAN BE GENERATED : '
10209  DISP AT 17.2 ' 1) ENGLISH KEYS'
10210  DISP AT 18.2 ' 2) SPANISH KEYS'
10211  DISP AT 19.2 ' PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT : '
10212  CALC SWH0 = 0
10213  DO UNTIL SWH0 EQ 1 OR SWH0 EQ 2
10214  ACCEPT AT 20.3 SWH0
10215  IF SWH0 EQ 1
10216  MOVE 'DESC-E' TO SCB28
10217  ELSE
10218  MOVE 'DESC-S' TO SCB28
10219  ENDIF
10220  OF GENERATED KEYS IF TWO WAYS:
10221  KEYS LISTED TO SCREEN
10222  KEYS LISTED TO FILE
10223  ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT :
10224  DOEND
10225  ACCEPT AT 20.3 SWH0 EQ 2
10226  IF SWH0 EQ 1
10227  MOVE ' ' TO SCB40
10228  ELSE
10229  MOVE 'PRINT' TO SCB40
10230  ENDIF
10231  DOEND
10232  DISP AT 15.2 'OPTION TO ADD BOLLANES TO THE KEYS:'
10233  DISP AT 17.2 ' 1) KEYS WITH SELECTED KEYSLEVELS AND BOLLANES'
10234  DISP AT 18.2 ' 2) KEYS WITH SELECTED KEYSLEVELS ONLY'
10235  DISP AT 19.2 ' PLEASE ENTER NUMBER TO SELECT : '
10236  CALC SWH0 = 0
10237  DO UNTIL SWH0 EQ 1 OR SWH0 EQ 2
10238  ACCEPT AT 20.3 SWH0
10239  IF SWH0 EQ 1
10240  REMOVE - SWH0 IS USED AS RELATE NUMBER TO RELATE SU.DBF TO TU.DBF
10241  ELSE
10242  CALC SWH0 = 0
10243  ENDIF
10244  CALC SWH0 = 0
10245  DOEND
10246  BEL TU.DBF
10247  ENDIF
10248  ENDIF
10249  BEL TU.DBF
10250  RES TU-10 0

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10155  BEL SU.DBF 0 BY TP10
10156  CALC SWH = 1
10157  EXEC SCB31
10158  CALC SWH = 0
10159  TO SCB37,6,C
10160  DISP AT 15.2 'OPTION TO SELECT A SUBSET OF TERRAIN UNITS. ENTER A'
10161  DISP AT 16.2 'PAT-FILE NAME (REG.PAT) AND AN ITEM NAME (TU-10 OR'
10162  DISP AT 17.2 'TU-10 ETC.). LISTING WILL BE BASED ON AVAILABLE TU'
10163  DISP AT 18.2 'NUMBER QUESTIONS OR ELSE GIVE <RETURN> TO CONTINUE'
10164  DISP AT 19.2 'ENTER FILENAME.....'
10165  MOVE ' ' TO SCB38
10166  MOVE ' ' TO SCB37
10167  DO UNTIL SWH0 EQ 1 OR SWH0 EQ 2
10168  ACCEPT AT 19.24 SCB38
10169  IF SCB38 EQ ' '
10170  CALC SWH0 = 2
10171  ELSE
10172  CALC SWH0 = 1
10173  ENDIF
10174  DOEND
10175  IF SWH0 EQ 1 OR SWH0 EQ 2
10176  ACCEPT AT 20.24 SCB37
10177  IF SCB37 EQ ' '
10178  CALC SWH0 = 2
10179  ELSE
10180  CALC SWH0 = 1
10181  ENDIF
10182  10 = 1
10183  1
10184  SWH0 + 2
10185  'REL',SCB39,'',SWH0,' BY ',SCB37
10186  COME SCB31 'RES 8',SWH0,SCB37,' LI 200'
10187  EXEC SCB31
10188  CALC SWH = 0
10189  ENDIF
10190  OF LOOP1 ( LOOP1 RELATES DATAFILES TO TU.DBF)
10191  CALC SWH0 = SCB31, SWH0
10192  COME SCB39 SCB32, SWH0
10193  'TY2'
10194  RDMARK - TP22.DBF = GP1.DBF + TP2-ITEM
10195  MOVE 'TP22.DBF' TO SCB30
10196  ELSE
10197  COME SCB39 SCB39, 'DBF'
10198  EXEC SCB32
10199  IF SWH0 = 2
10200  COME SCB32 'REL',SCB30,'',SWH0,' BY 80',SCB39
10201  EXEC SCB32
10202  ELSE
10203  COME SCB32 'REL',SCB30,'',SWH0,' BY ',SCB39
10204  EXEC SCB32
10205  ENDIF
10206  IF SWH0 EQ 1
10207  CALC SWH0 = 2
10208  ELSE
10209  IF SWH0 EQ 2
10210  CALC SWH0 = 3
10211  ELSE
10212  IF SWH0 EQ 3
10213  CALC SWH0 = 4
10214  ELSE
10215  IF SWH0 EQ 4
10216  CALC SWH0 = 5
10217  ELSE
10218  IF SWH0 EQ 5
10219  CALC SWH0 = 6
10220  ELSE

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