Assessing Potential Seismic Risks of Indiana Urban Populations
(Student Handout)

Introduction

In this lesson you will learn how to use a geographic information systems (GIS) program (IndianaMap) to investigate the potential seismic risk of areas throughout the state of Indiana.

Essential Questions

What region of Indiana is at the greatest risk of experiencing a seismic event?

Given the seismic history of Indiana, what strength of earthquake (Richter Scale) is the state most likely to experience in the future?

Which Indiana cities are at greater risk of experiencing greater structural damage and loss of human life?

The IndianaMap Tutorial

2. Watch this tutorial video to learn how to use the variety of features to create your map. You may watch the video again if needed.
3. To end session, click on File in the upper left corner and select exit.

Creating a Map

1. Begin by logging on to the following Web site: http://www.indianamap.org
2. Now find the indianamap tab on the menu that runs across the top of the page.
3. Click on indianamap tab.
We are now going to unselect a few layers that appear by default on the map you are currently viewing.

4. Start by deselecting the **AutoRefresh Map** box. Note: This will require you to refresh the map each time you want to view a new set of map components.

5. Now click on the **Expand All** button to open all folders and subfolders.


7. Scroll to the top and click on the **Collapse All** button.

8. Now click on the **RefreshMap** button. Your map should look like the image below:

You’ll notice that only the state and county boundaries are provided. Also note that the Reference file is orange and not yellow. This is because the layers titled *State* and *Counties* within this file have remained selected.
Adding Additional Layers

During the opening discussion, population density was mentioned as a factor related to the loss of human life during an earthquake. You will need to add layers that provide data related to populations density for the state of Indiana.

1. Click on the Demographics folder and then click the subfolder called 2000 Census & Population.

2. Select the layers Place Names and Urban Areas.

3. Now click on the subfolder Demographic Data.

4. Select the layer Population Density (Blockgroups).

5. Now click the Refresh Map button.

6. Scroll to the top and click the Collapse All button to close all the open folders.

Your map should look like the example provided. Do not be alarmed if place names are not visible on your map.

Viewing Metadata

In order to learn more about the source of a data set, you will need to click on the “view metadata” icon located next to the layer name.

1. Click on the Demographics folder.
2. Next, click on the Demographic Data subfolder.
3. Find the layer *Population Density (Blockgroups)*.

You should see three buttons next to the layer. Each is marked with a different letter or symbol: m, d, or a ∩

4. Click the button labeled with a lowercase m. This is the “view metadata” button. The popup window provides information related to the data shown on the map.

5. Exit metadata by clicking on the red X in the upper right corner.

**Adding a Legend to a Map**

A map without a legend does not allow us to extract data or draw any conclusions, so you should learn how to add a legend at this point.

1. To view the legend click on the Map tab found on the top menu.

2. A list appears which includes layers, legend, bookmarks, hyperlinks, and overview. Select legend.

A legend should now appear to the right of the map.

**Identifying Cities Using IndianaMap**

You have already selected the *Place Names* layer found in the 2000 Census & Population subfolder but you are unable to see the city names at the current scale. You will now learn how to zoom in and out in order to identify city names.

1. Return to the Map tab and select Layers.

2. Next, click on the Select by Rectangle icon on the vertical menu.

3. Click the Zoom In icon on the vertical menu.
4. In the lower southwestern region of Indiana you can see a relatively higher-populated area on the southern border. Use the cursor to draw a rectangle that surrounds this area. The program will automatically refresh the map for you. At this point should be able to view city names on your map.

5. Add a legend to your map by selecting **Legend** under the **Map** tab.

6. To return to the statewide view of your map simply select the **Zoom to Full Extent** icon located on the vertical menu.

**Using the skills you have acquired and the map you have created, answer the questions in Section One of the Student Response Sheet.**

**Adding More Layers**

To learn more about the seismic history and potential for our state we will now add some layers that provide these data. Remember that the layers are found within the folders and subfolders of the Layers and Legend frame.

1. Zoom out to full extent if you have not done so.

2. Using the **Map** tab on the horizontal tool bar, click on **Layers** to view the folders and remove the legend.

3. Open the **Geology** folder by clicking on it now.

4. Next, click on the **Bedrock Geology** subfolder.

5. Select **Earthquake Epicenters, Earthquake Liquefaction, and Structural Features** within the **Bedrock Geology** subfolder.

6. Click **Refresh Map**.
7. To identify what all of these symbols and colors represent, you will need to click on the Map tab along the top horizontal menu and select legend. Your screen should look like the image below:

![Image of IndianaMap](image)

You are now ready to answer the questions in Section Two of the Student Response Sheet.

**Creating Hyperlinks**

To create a hyperlink of your map, watch the video tutorial at [http://inmap.indiana.edu/tutorial_video/GIS_Atlas_Hyperlink&_JPEG.html](http://inmap.indiana.edu/tutorial_video/GIS_Atlas_Hyperlink&_JPEG.html).

**Printing Maps Created with IndianaMap**

To print your map, watch the video tutorial at [http://inmap.indiana.edu/tutorial_video/GIS_Atlas_Custom_Printing.html](http://inmap.indiana.edu/tutorial_video/GIS_Atlas_Custom_Printing.html).