Posting Multiple Values on Plan Maps

In the *Points* option in the *POSTER* program, up to 8 single values (e.g. elevation, drillhole ID, easting, northing) can be posted in a vertical succession next to each point. Often, however, it is necessary to post data that includes information from more than one field per line. In this Technote, we will describe a method where multiple fields can be posted side-by-side and then stacked adjacent to points on a plan map.

Procedure:

In this example, we want to post multiple intervals of downhole assay data (gold and silver) next to the collar marker on a plan map. The plotted format will look something like this, where the **+** is the hole marker:

+ DH #2
105.0-120.00.3501.814
128.4-131.60.2482.652
148.5-157.80.1452.033

This format results when data is grouped in two ways: first when multiple fields are plotted side-by-side, and second, when these multiple intervals are "stacked" one atop the other. Try the following:
In the *DEFINE* program, do the following:

a. Make a CALCULATED, TEXT field called **plot_group**. This field will be used to combine the four numeric fields in the order to be plotted. To combine the fields **from_a**, **to_a**, **Au**, and **Ag** in a single field the equation is as follows:

```
from_a  1  $numstr  "-"  $append
to_a  1  $numstr  $append  "  "  $append
Au  3  $numstr  $append  "  "  $append
Ag  3  $numstr  $append
```

Note:The depth fields will have a single decimal place, and the assay values will have three decimal places. A "dash" is placed between the depths to improve readability.

b. Make an INTEGER, ACTUAL field, called **seqnum**, to store a sequence number. **seqnum** will count the number of assay records for each drillhole and will be used to help stack the records.

c. *Create* a JOIN table combining the ASSAY table to the COLLARS table.

In the JOIN table, *Create* a CALCULATED field called **plot_north**. This field will use **seqnum** to calculate an adjusted northing coordinate, which will enable each successive assay line to be plotted below the previous one.

If we have a map scale of 20'=1", and we wish to space each line 1/8" apart, then that would be an "offset distance" equivalent to 2.5'. The resulting equation becomes:

```
northing seqnum 2.5 * -
```

This equation multiplies **seqnum** by the offset factor and then subtracts that from the original drillhole northing coordinate in order to space each line 2.5' (1/8") apart.

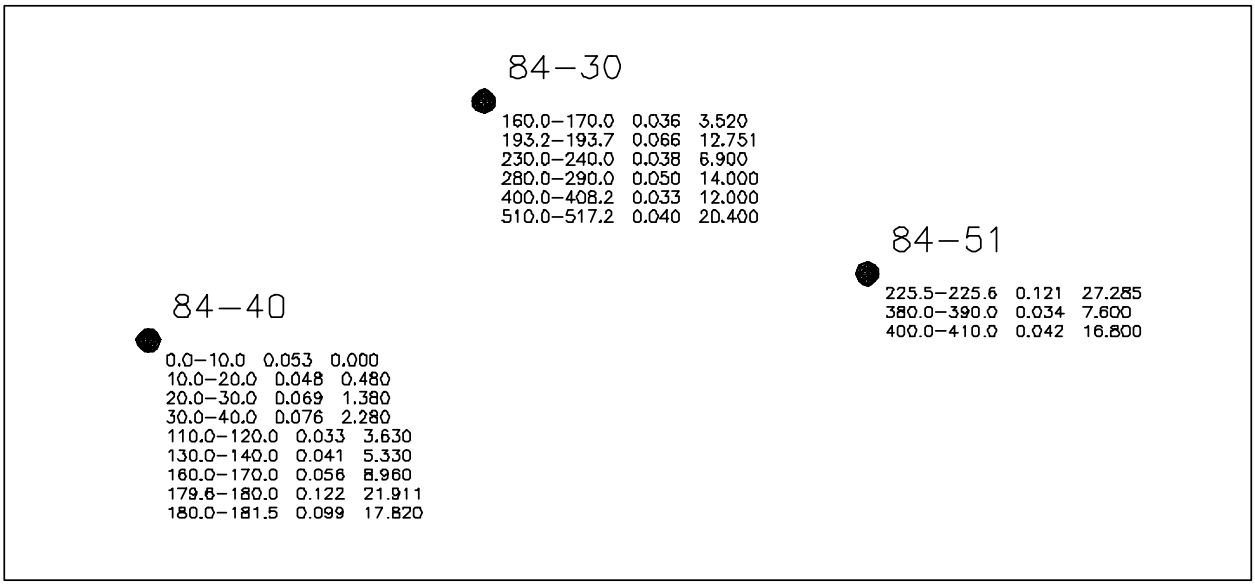
Note:The computed offset must be changed if either the map scale or text size is changed. In this example, since each line is 1/8" (0.125") apart, a text size of.10 will work nicely.

Next, run the *TBCALC* program to populate the field **seqnum**. The equation is:

temp1 hole_id $compare 0 == 2 skip# check for a new hole
0 = temp2# if new hole, reset the
hole_id = temp1# temp seqnum to 0
temp2 1 + = temp2# increment the temp seqnum
temp2 = seqnum# enter the seqnum

Finally, use *POSTER* to plot the assay data, with the drillhole **easting** field from the **COLLARS** table for *X* and the **plot_north** field from the JOIN table as *Y*. As *Value1*, use the field **plot_group**. In the example below, the interval data was plotted to the right side, with the **hole_id** above the map symbol.

Note:When plotting the interval data, be sure to turn off the marker (Type=0) and to plot the drillhole map symbols in a separate pass.



Other ideas for applications:

Display various types of downhole information such as lithology.
Use filters to show assay values above or below a specific cutoff.
Use filters to show those intervals with a specific lithology (e.g. coal), or even a lithology greater than a specified thickness (e.g. coal > 5' thick).
Display the data as elevations rather than as depths. Move **plot_group** to the JOIN table and subtract the data depth from the elevation in the COLLARS table.

For more information, see **"Define - Create databases, tables, and fields" on page tb-3** and **"tbCalc - Database calculator" on page tb-55** and **"Poster – Plot data onto plan-view maps" on page 1gr-97l.**

