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1. Introduction to the Florida Fire Dataset and Web Application

This web application is designed to give users basic access and functions to explore the Florida Fire data set. The Florida fire dataset was developed using BAECV derived products from USGS partners and a combination of change detection algorithms, spectral indices, and reference areas with LANDSAT Imagery developed by Tall Timbers Research Station for Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The resulting product delineates burned areas at a 30 m pixel resolution for fires occurring between 2006 – 2018. This dataset may not encompass all fires at this resolution, but users are encouraged to provide feedback on accuracy or missing events.

2. Web App Limitations

Due to the size and scale of the datasets included in this web app, drawing scales are enforced, vector tiles were utilized, and attribute return limits were imposed to improve drawing speeds and processing response. Though Management Areas can be searched, filtered, and queried at any scale, the features are not displayed until a 1:600,000 scale is reached. The Florida Fire layer is set to a vector tile layer, prohibiting the display and customization of symbology in the Layer List. Users can still query, filter, and identify features in this layer, but selected features will not be highlighted in the map view. Additionally, feature returns were capped at 100,000; Any query or filter which returns more than 100,000 features will fail.
3. Tool and Map Overview

Four locations to find tools:

- Extent, zoom widgets
  Top left of layout, oriented vertically

- Add Data, Filter, Query, and Search widgets
  Top left of layout, oriented horizontally

- Legend, Layers List, Print
  Top right of layout

- View Attribute Tables
  Bottom center of layout
3.1 Extent and Zoom

There are four enabled widgets which control the extent and scale of the map. Users can click and drag across the map interface to manually scroll to an area of interest. The + and – symbols indicate a ‘Fixed Zoom In’ and a ‘Fixed zoom out’ respectively. The ‘Home’ button enables the user to ‘Return to Default Extent’. And the last widget will enable a ‘Full Screen Mode’.
3.2. Location Search

The User has several options for searching locations or area of interests.

3.2.1 Search Bar

The Search Bar can be used to locate and zoom to a specific location, such as an address, or coordinates, general location, including city or county, management area name, or managing agency.

The search entry does not need to be a complete or an exact match; Partial entries will return matched letter combinations.
Users can type in a managing agency, such as US Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to view all properties. Only partial entry is required to return results.

The Down arrow allows you to select which layer is searchable. The default is set to ‘All.’
3.2.2. Find Map Coordinates

Users can obtain coordinates for a specific location on a map. On the bottom left hand corner of the map, select the icon left of the displayed coordinates. Click on a desired location in the map. This will place an icon; it’s coordinates can be viewed on the bottom left hand corner.

These coordinates can be copied and pasted into the Search Bar.
3.3. Add Data

The ‘Add Data’ widget allows a user to add your own data to the map, which can be used for visual or querying purposes.

3.3.1. Search

If a user has an ArcGIS Online Account (AGOL), data can include hosted organization layers or individual AGOL content folder.

ESRI hosted layers are also available to the user who has an AGOL account.

3.3.2. URL

The URL tab allows a user to add data via a known REST service. Several data storage types are supported, including hosted CSV, WMS, KML and GeoRSS.
3.3.3. Add File

Users can add files to the map from their local machine.

Several data types are supported

- A Shapefile (.zip, ZIP archive containing all shapefile files)
- A CSV File (.csv, with address or latitude, longitude and comma, semi-colon, or tab delimited)
- A KML File (.kml)
- A GPX File (.gpx, GPS Exchange Format)
- A GeoJSON File (.geo.json or .geojson)

Another limitation to consider

- A maximum of 1000 features is allowed
3.4. Filter

The Filter Tool allows a user to search the Managed Lands layer. Selections made from this tool can be used to query the fire data in specific areas.

3.4.1. Managed Lands

Managed lands can be filtered by type of ownership, specific managing agency, or specific management area. It is not necessary to enter a filter into every field.

Set the Slider to ‘Green’ to apply the search. The map extent will zoom to the filtered results.
3.4.2. Custom

If a different filter is required that isn’t preconfigured in the wigit, a user can create a custom filter. Any layer and attribute in the map can be filtered, including the fire dataset.

NOTE: For performance functionality, the number of features returned is capped to 100,000. Any filter which returned more than that value will fail and generate an error.

Results of the filter can be found in the attribute table.

Alternatively, custom filters can be performed from the attribute table under the ‘Options’ menu.
3.5. Query

The query tool allows a user to search and subset the fire data. Query results will be added to the map as a new layer, and the user can change symbology if desired in the layer list.

There are three options to query data: by attribute, by drawing a custom shape, or using an existing map layer.

3.5.1. Query by attribute

This option allows a user to query one or multiple attributes in the fire data layer.

NOTE: For performance functionality, the number of features returned is capped to 100,000. Any query which returned more than that value will fail and generate an error. It is highly recommended that broad queries be performed on the current map extent over a local area of interest only. Highly specific queries which do not return more than 100,000 features can be performed at the full map extent.
3.5.2. Query by drawn polygon

This query option allows a user to draw a custom shape on the map and return all fire data that intersects that shape.
3.5.3. Query by Layer
(Management Areas or Custom Dataset)

This tool provides a user with the most options for querying and sub-setting data. Input layers used to query the fire data layer can be any from the map document, including layers added by users, and layers created from previous queries.

Users can select from several spatial relationships, including intersect, contain, cross, envelope intersect, index intercept, overlap, touch and within.

Query by Layer Results can be viewed in the Layer List.
3.6 Layer List

Users can customize transparency, visibility range, and symbology of layers in this widget. A layer’s attribute table and metadata is also accessible from this window.

Click on the *** to expand the Layer’s options.
3.7 Print

Users can create digital map documents using the Print widget. The visible map extent serves as the layout view.