

When datasets are imported into the master AI file (Figure 3), their geographic extents can be defined so that they can be clipped to the map frame. Map features are automatically styled, as the MAPublisher MAP Themes have pre-defined styles based on layer attributes (Figure 4). This ensures graphical consistency across all maps.

The label layers require the data structure of the labels to be pre-defined, which is then later used for indexing. This can be achieved in MAPublisher using the editor in the MAP Attributes palette, by placing an object on the text layer and creating the required data structure. For the *Jacaranda Atlas* maps we added a number of additional data columns that assist in indexing (Figure 5). The column names shown in lower case have been extracted from the data, whilst column names in upper case are user defined.

The **sortname** column is one that we have created that allows the label to be placed in the correct order in the gazetteer index. For example, a mountain labeled Mt. Kosciuszko on the map would be indexed as Kosciuszko, Mount in the gazetteer index. The **sortname** for Mount Kosciuszko would be kosciuszkomount.

Point features in the data have **latitude** and **longitude** attributes defined in decimal degrees. We use this data to create a degrees and minutes value for the feature in the index.

The **PAGE\_NO** data is manually added in the AI artwork, once we know which page the map is placed on. Text features are selected and, using MAPublisher's Find and Replace function in the MAP Attributes palette, we can add the odd and even page numbers. A map may spread across two pages, in which case we add a guide defining the page gutter. Text is positioned so that it doesn't fall within the gutter. Text on the left of the guide will fall on an even-numbered page, whilst text on the right of the guide will be an odd-numbered page.

The **REP\_COLOUR** attribute allows us to define the colour of the label in the gazetteer index. Land-based geographic features (mountains, capes, ranges, etc.) are shown in brown, water-based geographic features (lakes, rivers, bays, seas, and oceans) are shown in blue, World Heritage Areas are shown in green, and cities and towns are shown in black.

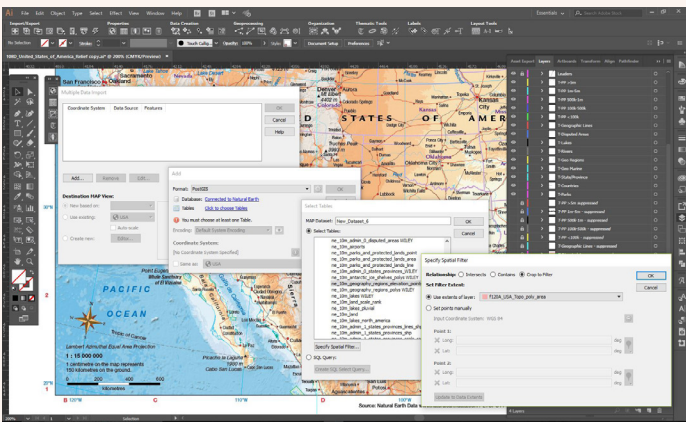


Figure 3. MAPublisher importing data from the PostGIS database using a spatial filter.

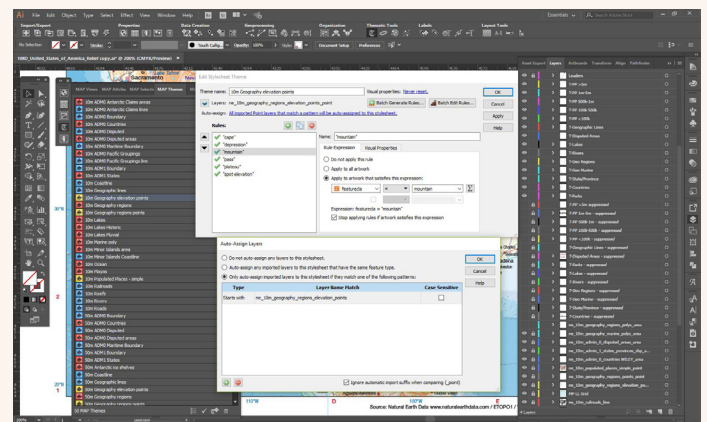


Figure 4. MAP Themes allowing automated styling of data on import.

MAP Views | MAP Attributes | MAP Selections | MAP Themes | MAP Info

Layer: T:FP >5m (5 text selected)

#	#text	PAGE_NO	REP_COLOUR	MAP_SCALE	featuredata	type	latitude	longitude	admName	admIname	pop_max	sortname
1	Chicago	109	Black	15,000,000	Populated place		41.829991	-87.750055	United States of America	Illinois	8,990,000	chicago
2	Miami	109	Black	15,000,000	Populated place		25.787611	-80.224106	United States of America	Florida	5,585,000	miami
3	New York	109	Black	15,000,000	Populated place		40.749979	-73.980017	United States of America	New York	19,040,000	new york
4	Philadelphia	109	Black	15,000,000	Populated place		39.999973	-75.169996	United States of America	Pennsylvania	5,492,000	philadelphia
5	Toronto	109	Black	15,000,000	Admin-1 capital		43.699980	-79.420021	Canada	Ontario	5,213,000	toronto

5 text selected

Figure 5. Custom attributes added to text features. These fields are automatically populated when the text is generated using LabelPro.