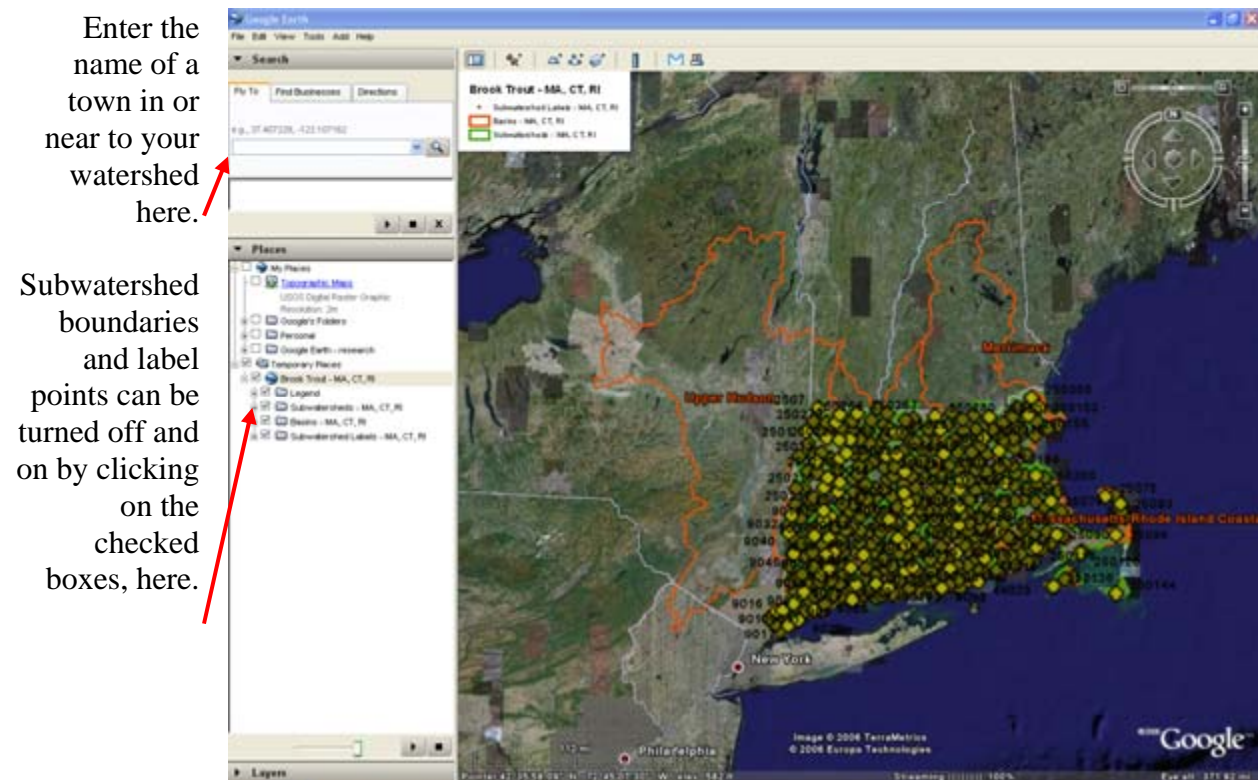
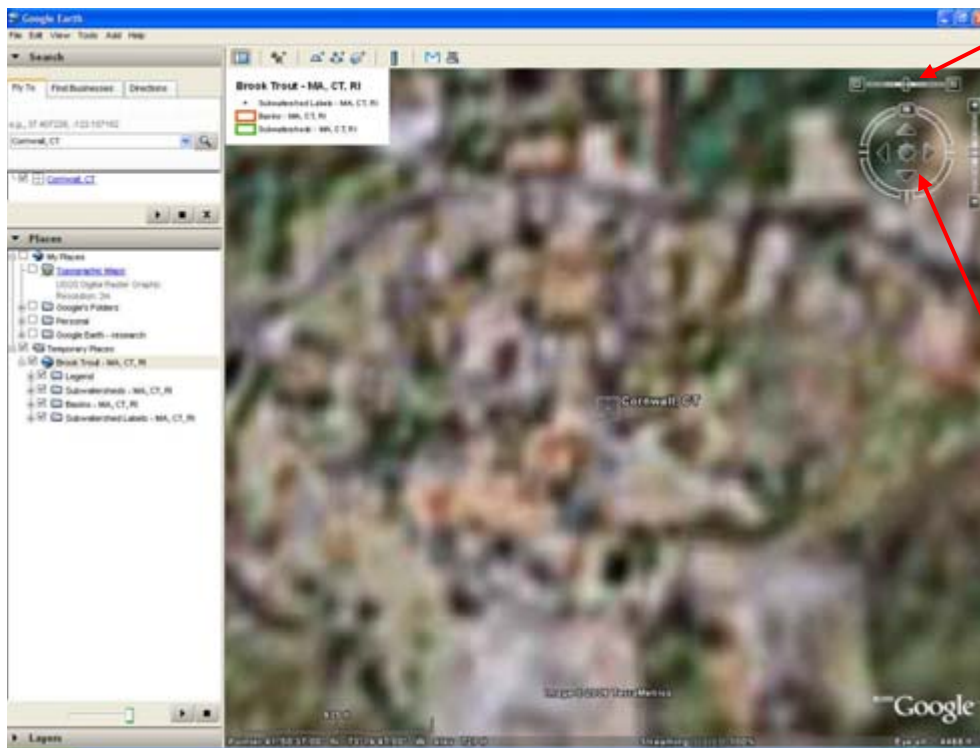


Finding Your Watershed with Google Earth

1. Download the Google Earth program if you don't already have it loaded onto your computer AND you have the capacity to run the program. Refer to Google Earth Information found under the [Google Earth](#) tab along the top of the CSI website to review the recommended system configuration.
2. Go to the [Coldwater Fishes](#) tab and under Brook Trout, click on the [Google Earth Views](#) link. Open a Google Earth file for your area of interest. For this example, the [Mass / Conn / RI](#) region was chosen.
3. The following image will appear on your computer. (Note: this example uses Version 4 Beta of Google Earth. If you have Version 3 downloaded the Google Earth interface will look slightly different but the functionality is the same.)



4. For the purposes of this example, the town of **Cornwall, CT** was entered and Google Earth automatically zooms to the town of Cornwall. As the figure below shows, Google Earth zooms into a very small area. The control panel in the upper right hand corner of the image (or at the bottom for Version 3) can be used to zoom back out.

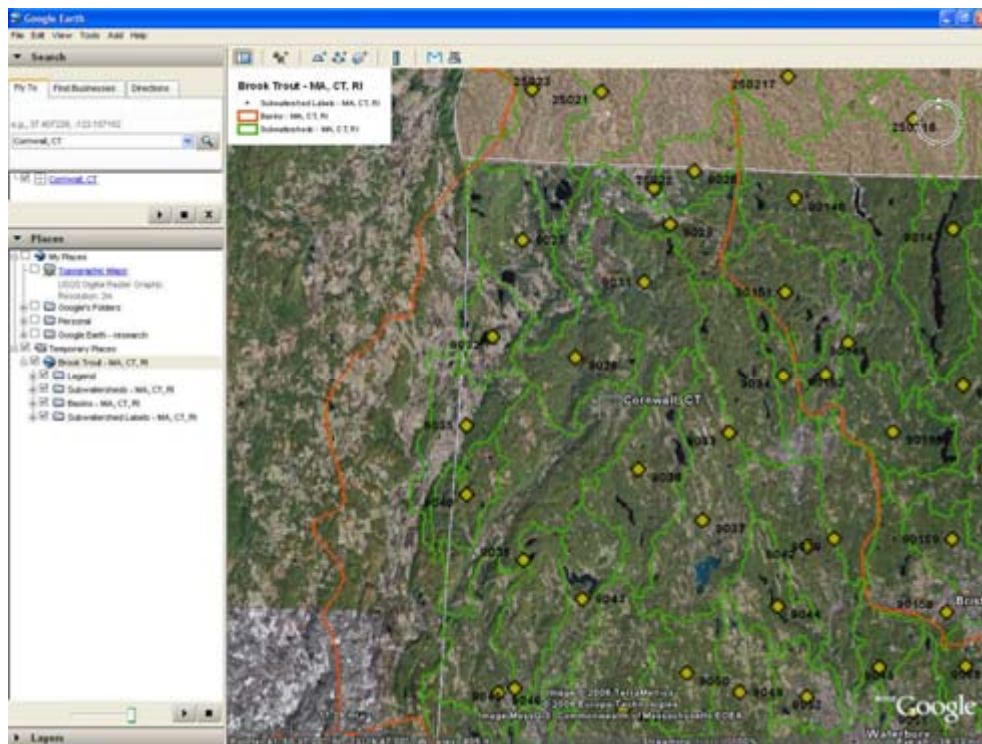


The viewing angle is controlled by sliding the horizontal bar.

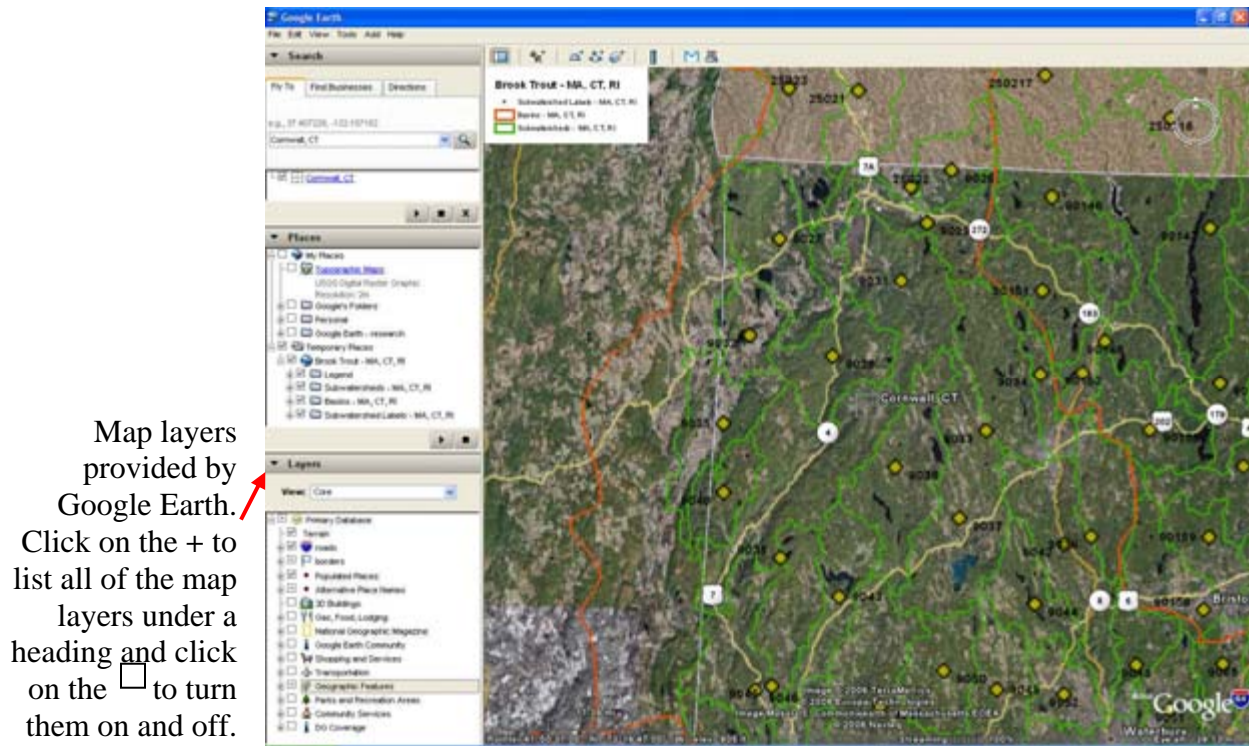
The zoom is controlled by sliding the vertical bar.

The wheel controls the orientation of the image.

5. Once the image has been zoomed back out, you can now see the subwatershed boundaries and the label points and ID's which link to the CSI data.

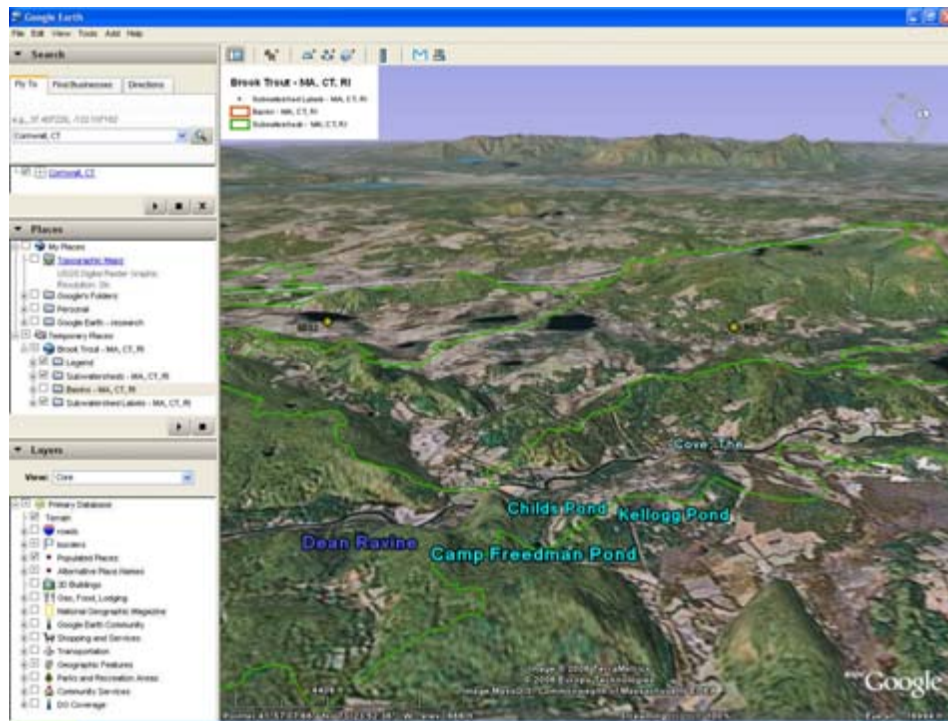



6. If additional locational information is needed, you can ‘turn-on’ some of the layers provided by Google Earth, such as roads, to help find your watershed.

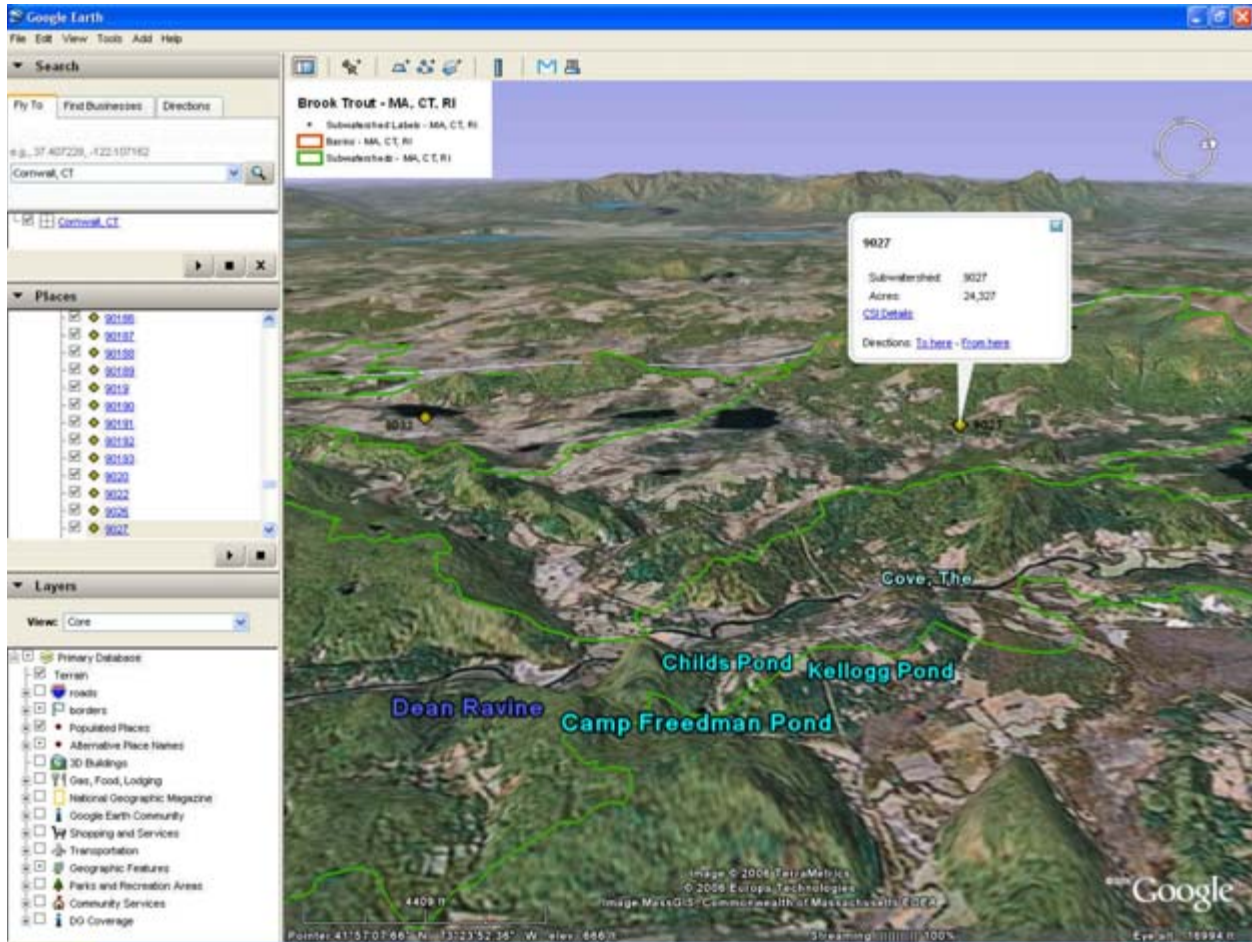


Map layers provided by Google Earth. Click on the + to list all of the map layers under a heading and click on the to turn them on and off.

7. As you zoom in closer to your watershed, place names provided by Google Earth will appear. You can also rotate the view to an angle that provides you with a better sense of the terrain.

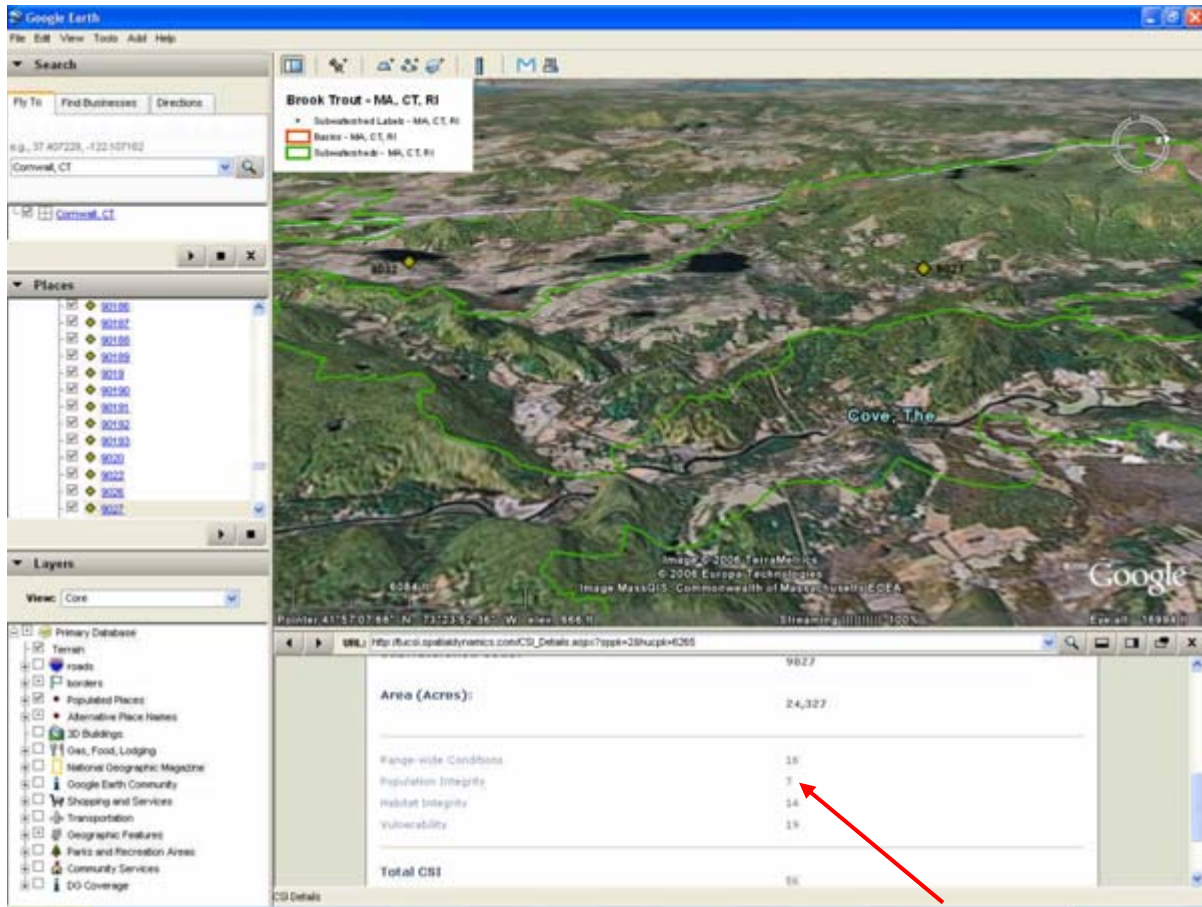


8. Now that you have found your watershed, you can click on the label point  and a pop-up window will appear providing basic information on the subwatershed and a link [CSI Details](#) that will connect you to the CSI database for that subwatershed. You will also see that the subwatersheds data layer has expanded in the legend and lists all of the subwatersheds in the Google Earth view with the selected subwatershed highlighted.



9. After clicking on the details link, you will see a split screen with the database view displaying beneath the Google Earth view. You have now accessed the CSI relational database and can drill down to all of the underlying data that went into calculating the CSI score for your watershed.

If you want to view the database in a separate window, rather than the split screen, you can go to the Tools/Options/General tab for Google Earth and check/uncheck 'Show web results in external browser.'



CSI scores for each of the four groups are provided here. You can click on any one of the groups to get more detailed information on the individual indicators and underlying variables.

10. Printing your image from Google Earth. Under File on the Google Earth menu bar, select Save and then Save Image. You can then navigate to where you want to save the file. The image will be saved as a jpeg. The image shown below was created this way. Before generating your image file, you can turn off and on the layers you wish to show. In this example the label points were turned off and the roads were turned on. You can also adjust the perspective that you want.

You will notice that the image contains the Google Earth trademark data along the bottom. This can be cropped out with Adobe Photoshop or any other image processing software. The orientation wheel is shown in the upper right hand corner and indicates the direction of North. The only legend shown on the map is the one created in the GIS environment. It can not be edited but it can be turned off in the Google Earth legend panel (**Places**) to the left of the image.

