

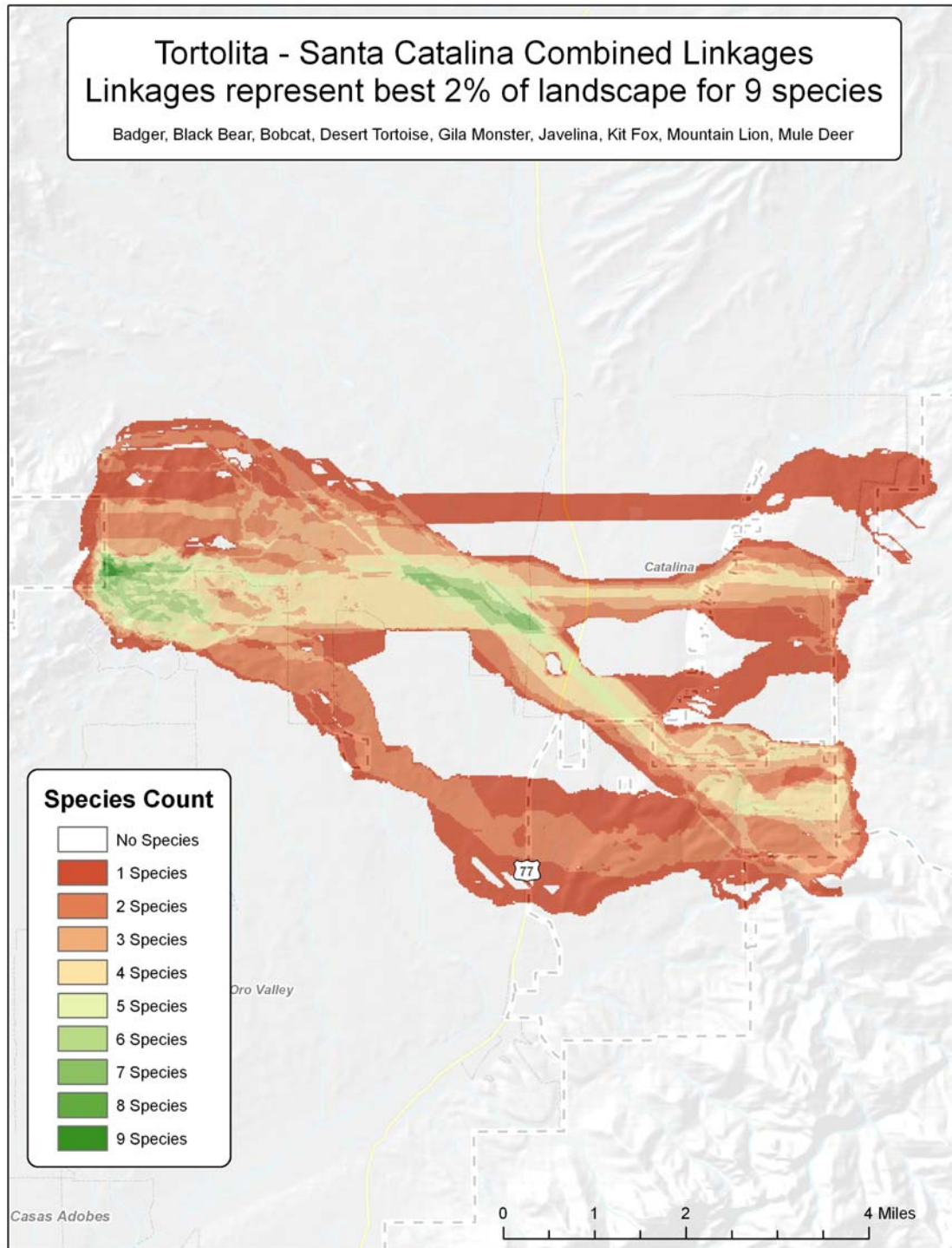


Cumulative Surface Tool (how many layers occur in this cell?):.....2

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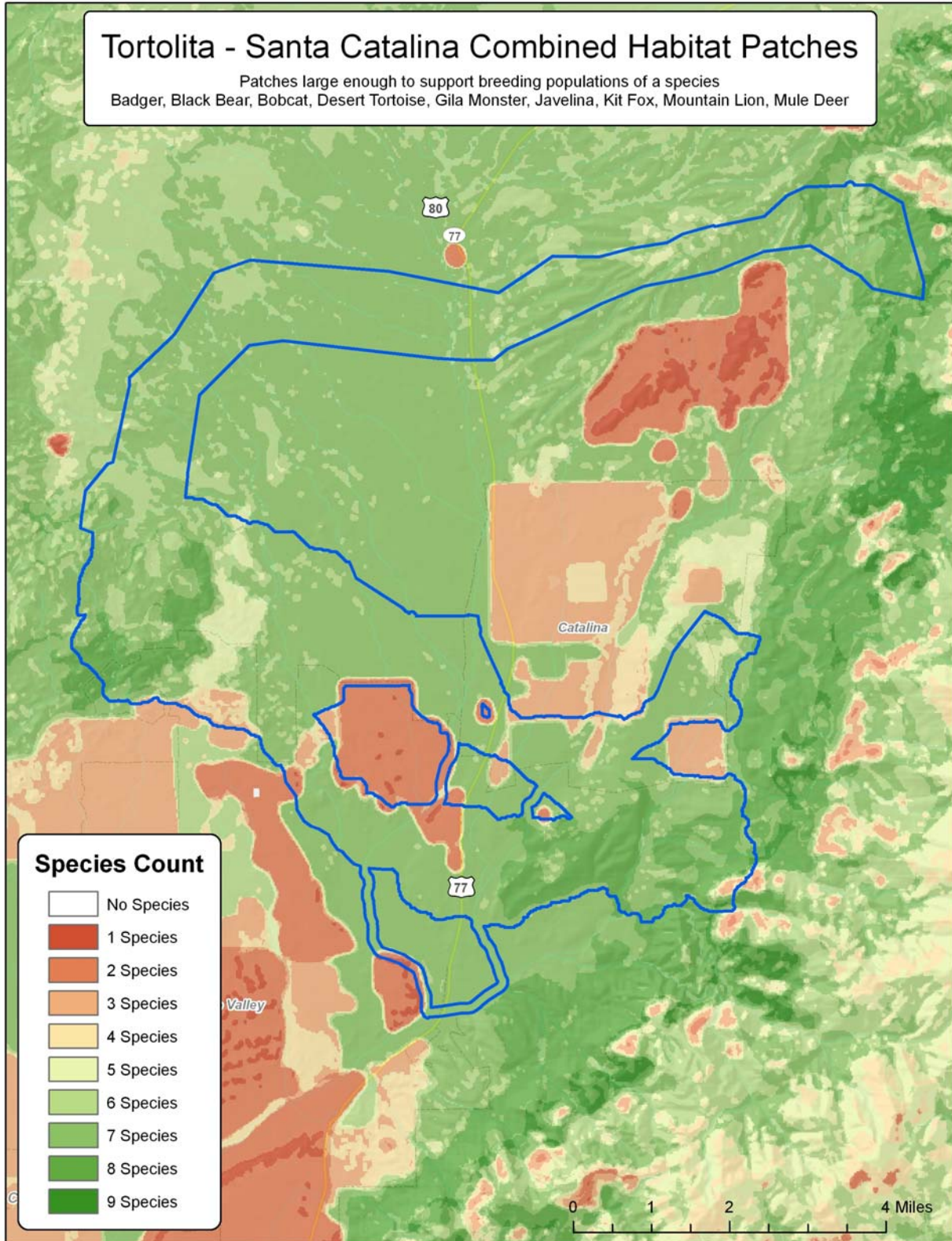
Cumulative Surface Tool (how many layers occur in this cell?):


This function creates a raster surface where each cell value equals the number of polygon layers or rasters occur on that cell, and provides a means for estimating the relative importance or number of species served by preserving that cell. This tool was created to combine either patch polygons or corridor rasters, but can be used with any combination of polygon or raster layers.

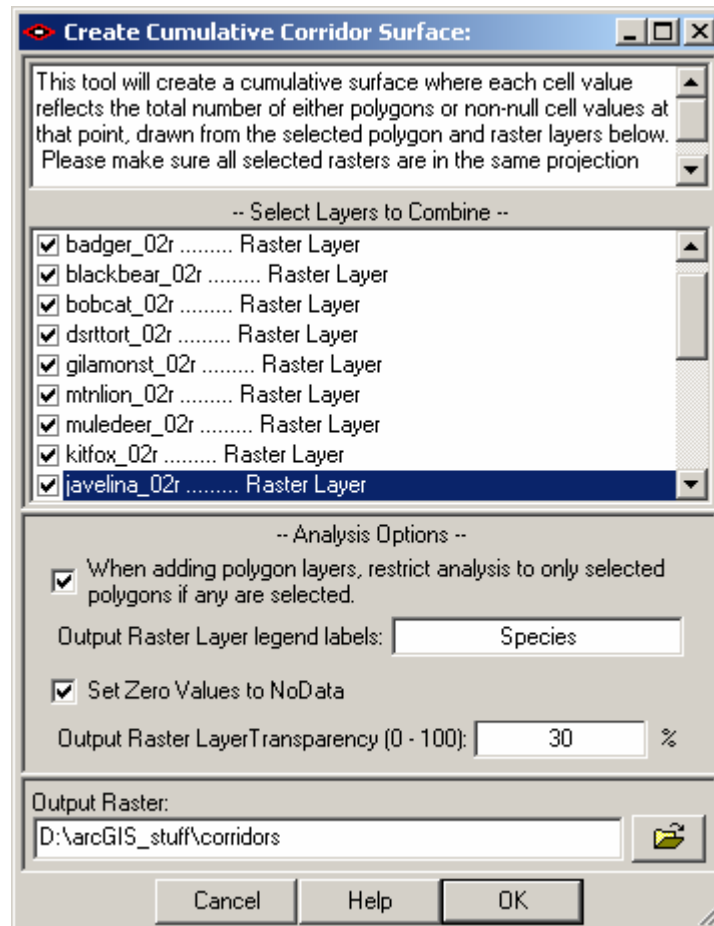


## Tortolita - Santa Catalina Combined Habitat Patches

Patches large enough to support breeding populations of a species  
Badger, Black Bear, Bobcat, Desert Tortoise, Gila Monster, Javelina, Kit Fox, Mountain Lion, Mule Deer



Open the tool by clicking the  button to open the “Create Cumulative Corridor Surface” dialog:



Simply select the raster or polygon layers you wish to combine and click “OK”. The new raster will automatically be added to your map.

**Notes:** If any raster layers are included in the analysis, then all raster layers must be in the same projection. The tool will not allow you to attempt to combine rasters in different projections. Polygon layers may be in any projection, but in all cases the layer projection must be known (i.e. you may not use any layers with missing or unknown spatial references).

If any raster layers are included in the analysis, then the final raster will have a cell size equal to the smallest cell size of all the input rasters. The final raster extent will be equal to the combined extent of all input layers, whether they be polygon or raster layers.

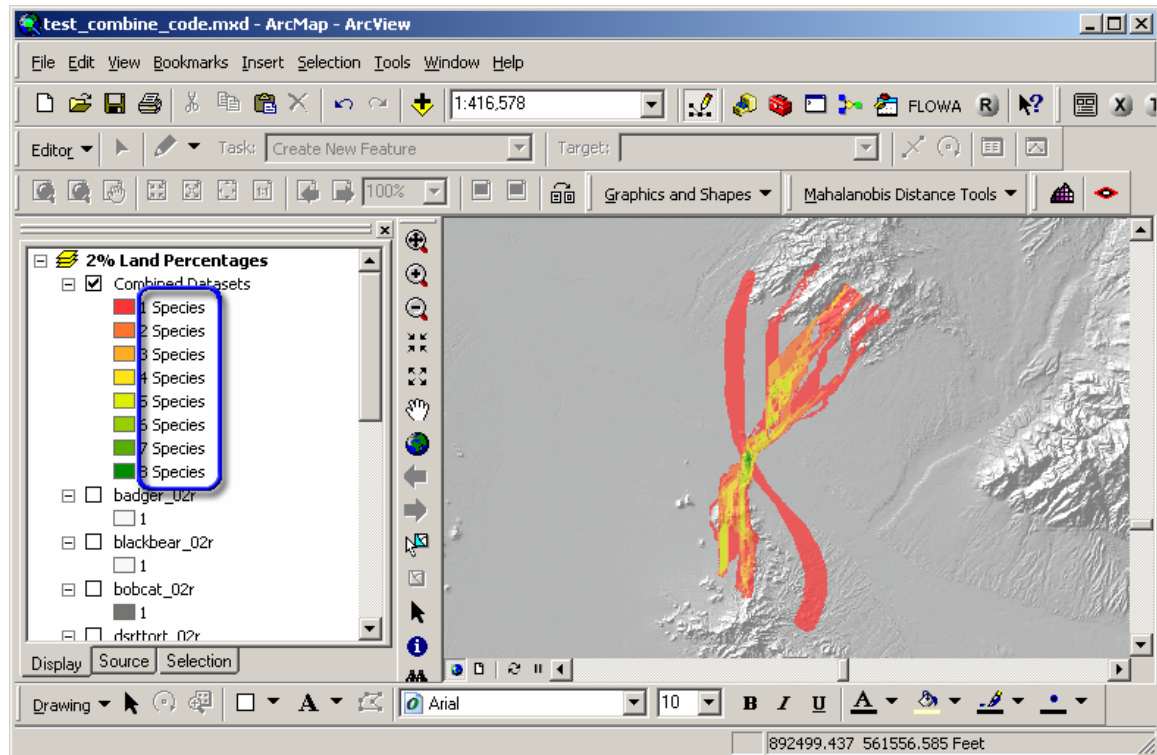
If no raster layers are included in the analysis, then the final raster will have a cell size equal to  $\frac{1}{1000}^{th}$  of the longest edge on the extent rectangle.

There are several output analysis options:

- 1) If a polygon layer is included in the analysis, then you have the option to use either all polygons or only selected polygons in the analysis. If you choose the latter option, but the polygon layer has no selected polygons, then the analysis will use all the polygons from that layer.



- 2) The output file will have a legend indicating how many layers occurred at any point. This legend will be shaded from red (at the lowest value) to yellow to green. Optionally you may add some text to the legend to indicate what the layers represent. For example, you might add the word “Species” to make the output legend appear as follows:



- 3) You have the option to display areas where no layers occurred, or you may choose to exclude those areas from the final analysis. If you display those areas, then they will be symbolized with a white color.
- 4) You have the option to set the output layer transparency so that you can see other layers beneath it. You may also set the layer transparency directly from the Layer Properties of your new layer, but this option allows you a slightly more convenient place to set the value.