Topographic Maps

Unit 1

Topographic Maps

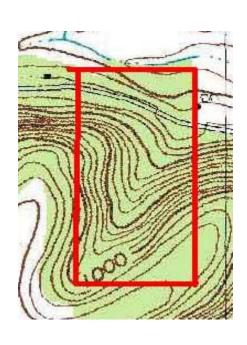
Show the changes in the elevation of the Earth.

Examples of features: hills, rivers, valleys...



Contour Lines

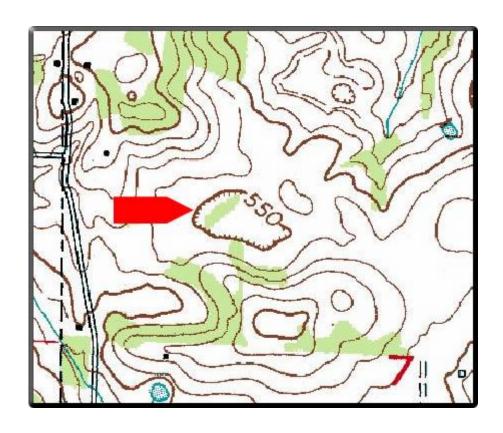
- Connect all the points at <u>EQUAL</u> <u>ELEVATION</u>.
- Lines never cross!
- The closer the lines, the <u>STEEPER THE</u> <u>ELEVATION</u>.
- "V" lines indicate a valley
- "V" lines always point upstream (rivers flow from high to low elevation)
- <u>CONTOUR LINES</u> indicate hills or mountains.



Depression Contours

- •Show a <u>DECLINING</u>
 <u>ELEVATION IN THE</u>
 <u>SURROUNDING</u>
 LANDSCAPE.
- •Are dashed WITH HACHURES

EXAMPLES: VOLCANIC CRATERS AND MINES



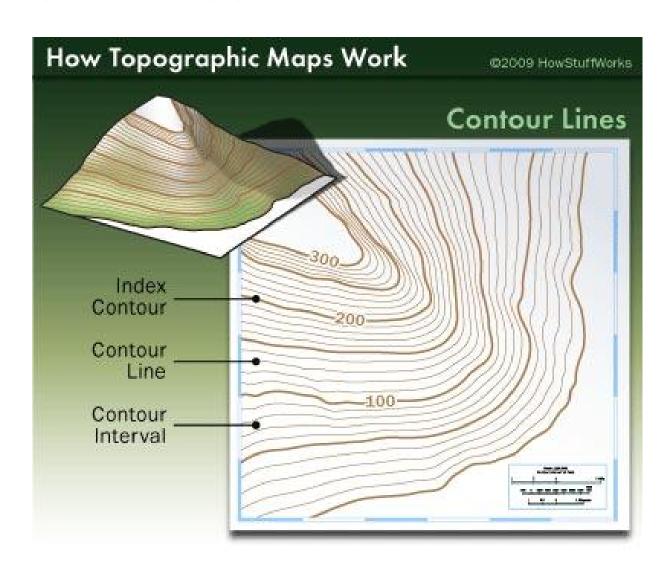
Contour Interval

- The difference in elevation between <u>TWO</u>
 <u>SIDE-BY-SIDE CONTOUR LINES</u>
- Dependent upon terrain
 - Mountains close together!

Contour Index

- Every <u>FIFTH</u> contour line is in <u>BOLD</u> and labeled with the elevation number
- Difference between 2 contour index lines
 divided by 5 = contour interval

Contour Lines



Relief

- Difference between the <u>HIGHEST AND LOWEST</u> CONTOUR LINE.
- Example: 150 ft. (highest) 50 feet (lowest) =
 100 feet (relief)

Practice

Practice 1-6 on your notes packet.

After you are down, grab an iPad and pick up Unit 2 Vocabulary. Go to www.nosborne.com then Environmental Science. Click on Vocabulary, then Unit 2 Vocabulary Quizlet to start on definitions.

Topographic Map Lab