

Chapter One: Measurement

- 3.1 Position, Coordinates, and Maps
- 3.2 Topographic Maps
- 3.3 Bathymetric Maps



Section 3.2 Learning Goals

- Construct a topographic map and describe its features.
- Use relevant vocabulary, like relief and elevation, to describe map features.
- Describe the role of technology in topographic mapping advances over time.

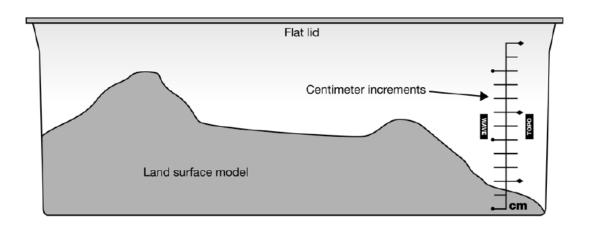


Investigation 3B

Topographic Mapping

Key Question:

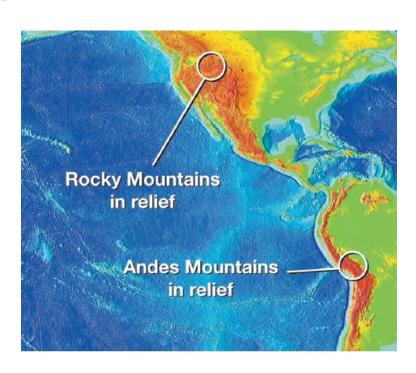
How do you make a topographic map from a 3-dimensional surface?





3.2 Mapping Earth

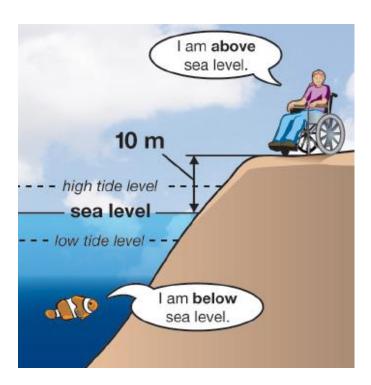
- Relief describes the distance between high and low places on a map.
- Relief maps show mountains and other land features using raised bumps, shading or colors.



What color shows the deep places in the ocean?



3.2 Mapping Earth

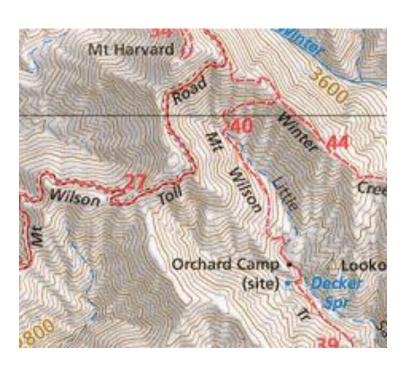


Can you estimate how far the fish is below sea level?

- Elevation means the height of an object measured from a reference level.
- Usually the reference level that is used on maps is called sea level.
- Sea level is an average level of the ocean.



3.2 Topographic maps



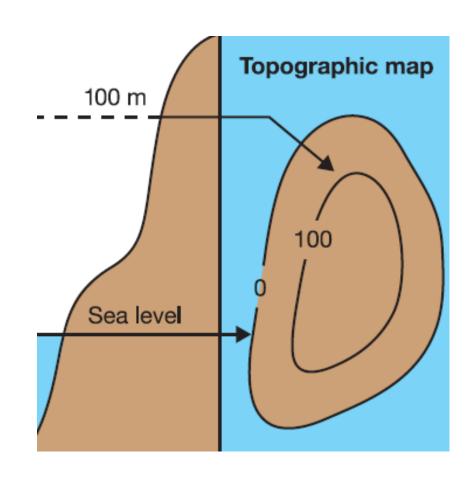
 A topographic map is a map that shows elevation.

 Topographic maps use special lines called contour lines to show mountains and other land features.

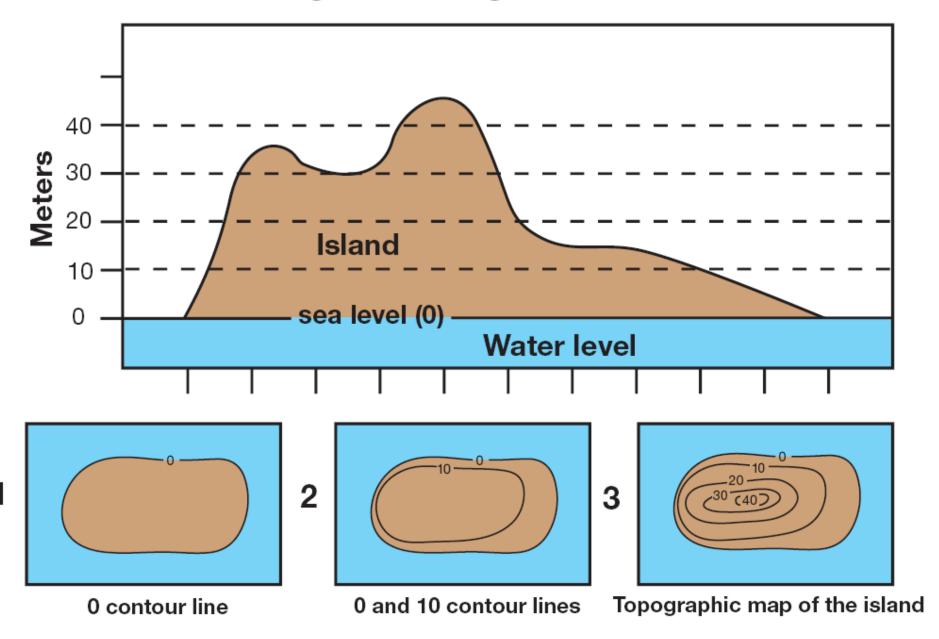


3.2 Topographic maps

- Topographic maps show the difference in elevation through the use of contours.
- Contour lines connect points of equal elevation.



Making a Topographic Map





Topographic Map Symbols

Topographic contour — 6000	River
Bathymetric contour	Lake
Campground	Highway ———
Railroad track	Woodland



3.2 Technology and topographic maps

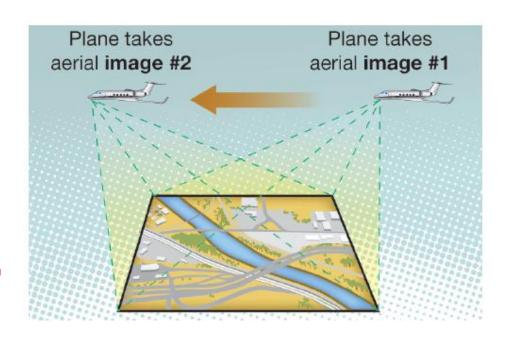


In 1879, the
United States
Geological
Survey (USGS)
was created by an
act of the U.S.
Congress.



3.2 Making topographic maps

 Today, aerial photographs are overlapped to create a 3-D image of an area.





3.2 Making topographic maps

 Special software, computer technology, and stereo glasses are used to make topographic maps.

