Topographic maps & Cross-sections

Topographic maps

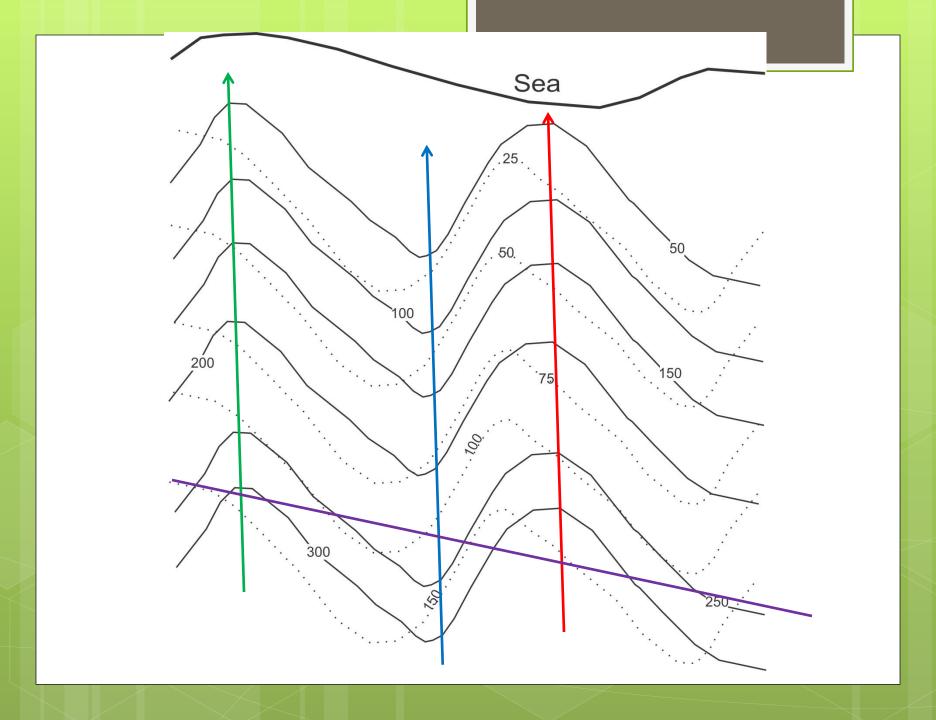
 Maps are a 2-D representation of a 3-D world. They are a 'bird's eye' view – as if the viewer is 'flying' above the land surface and looking down on it

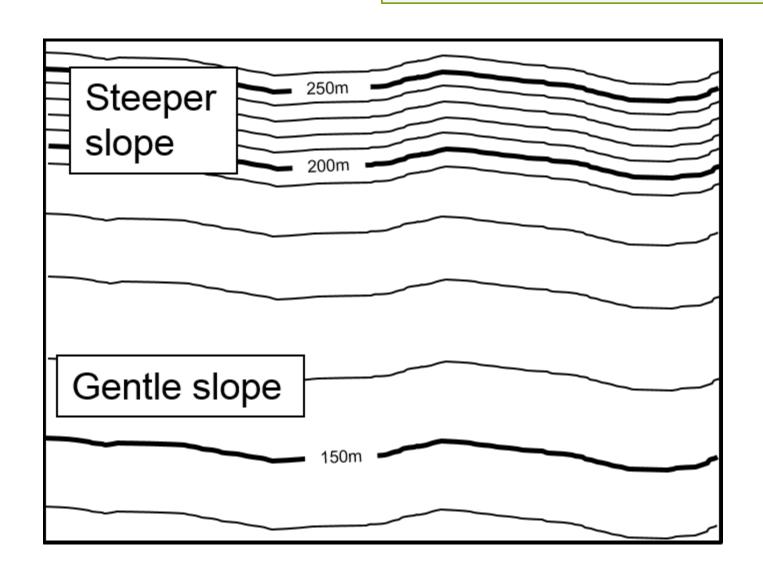
Scales

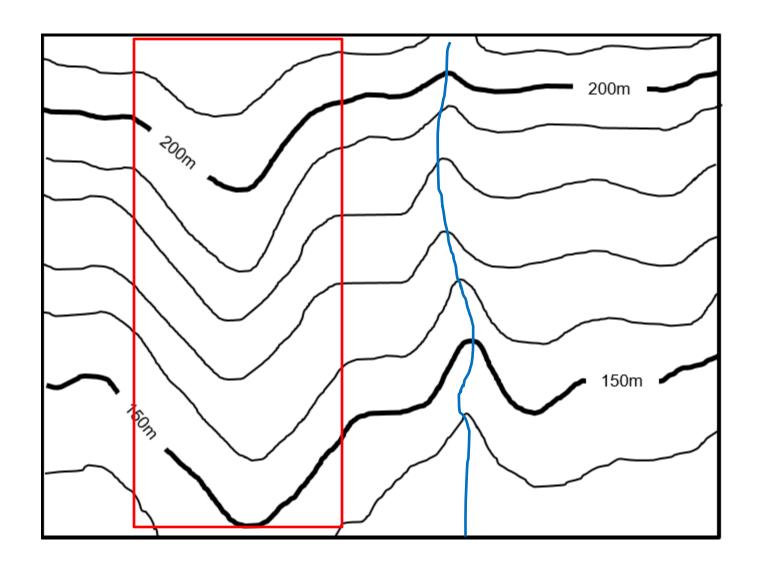
- Show the distance on the map compared to the distance on the ground
- It is important to choose an appropriate map scale for the task you are undertaking
- Common scales include:
 - 1:30 000 000 (e.g. world map or atlas)
 - 1:1 000 000 (e.g. country map)
 - 1:50 000 (e.g. regional map)
 - 1:10 000 (e.g. local map)
- A map scale of 1:50 000 means:
 1mm on the map represents 50 000mm or 50m or 0.05km on the ground

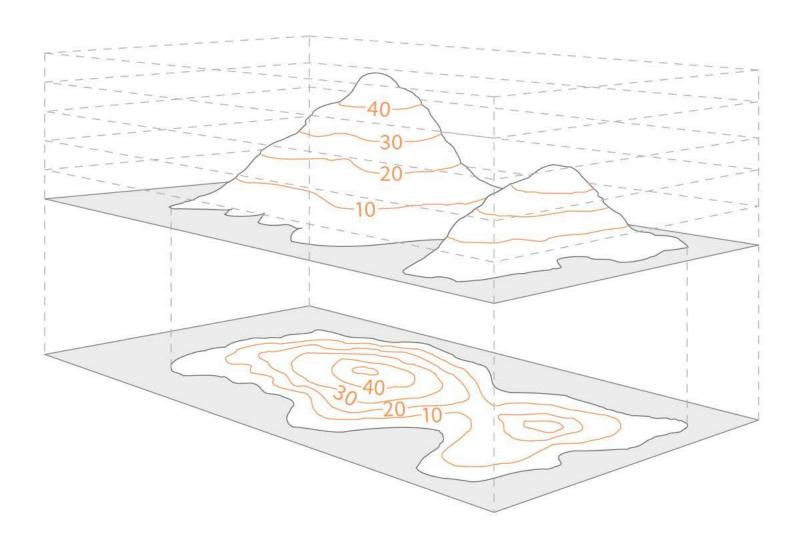
Contours

- Contours are lines joining points of equal value. This value on topographic maps is height (or elevation/altitude) above mean sea level (MSL)
- Each successive contour represents an increase or decrease in constant value. Often every 5th contour will be in bold to help identification



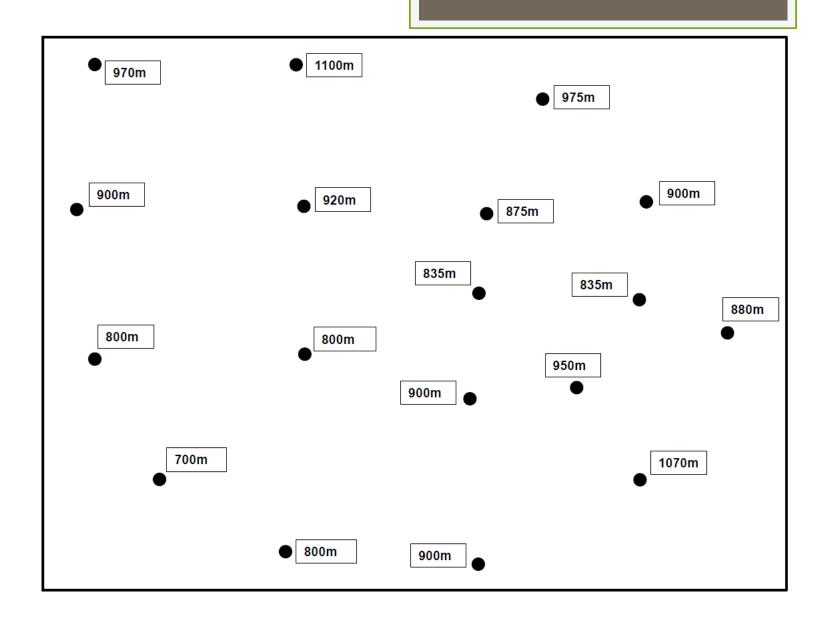






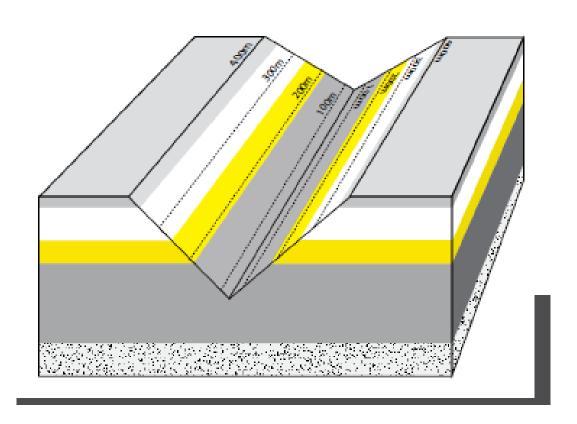
How to contour?

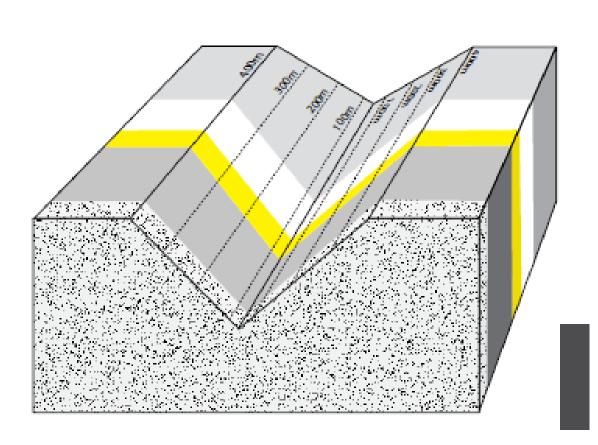
- Every point on a contour line has the same elevation.
- Elevations on one side of the line are higher than elevations on the other side of the line.

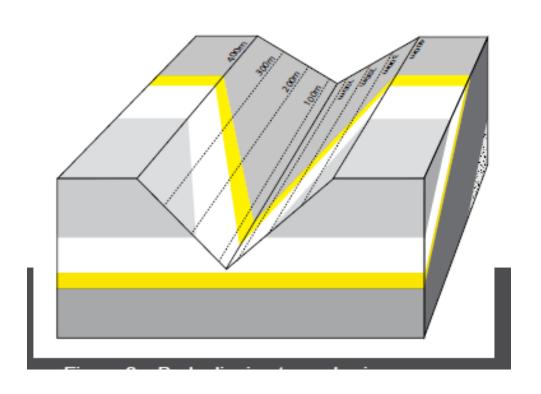


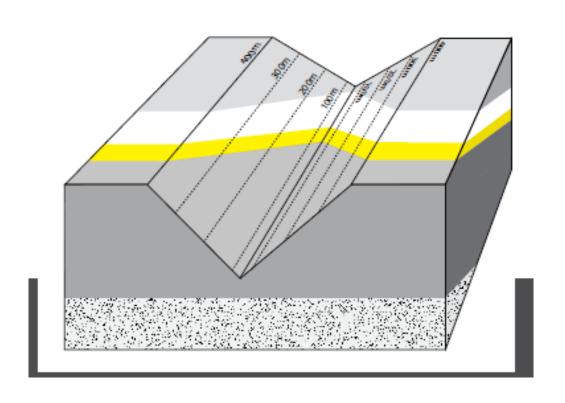
Cross - sections

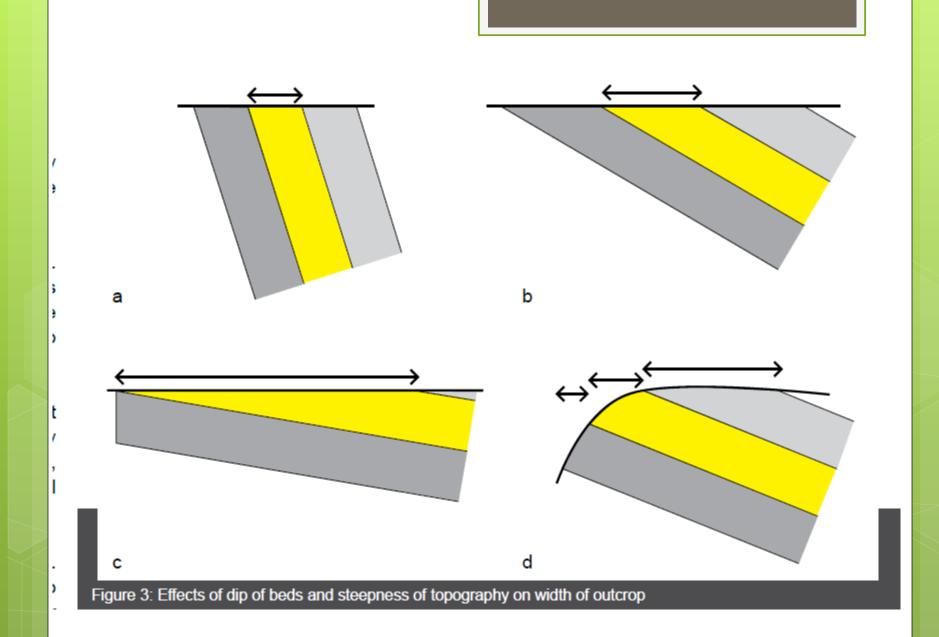
Constructing or sketching cross - sections while mapping an area is an important step in understanding the geology, and may provide critical insights into the developing map.

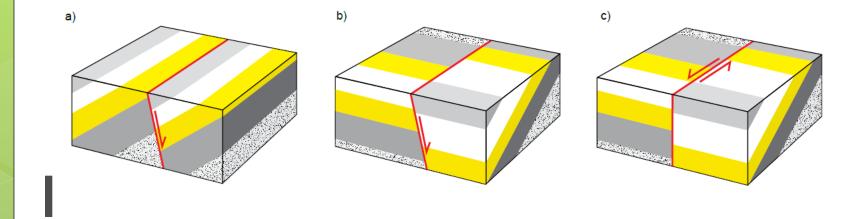




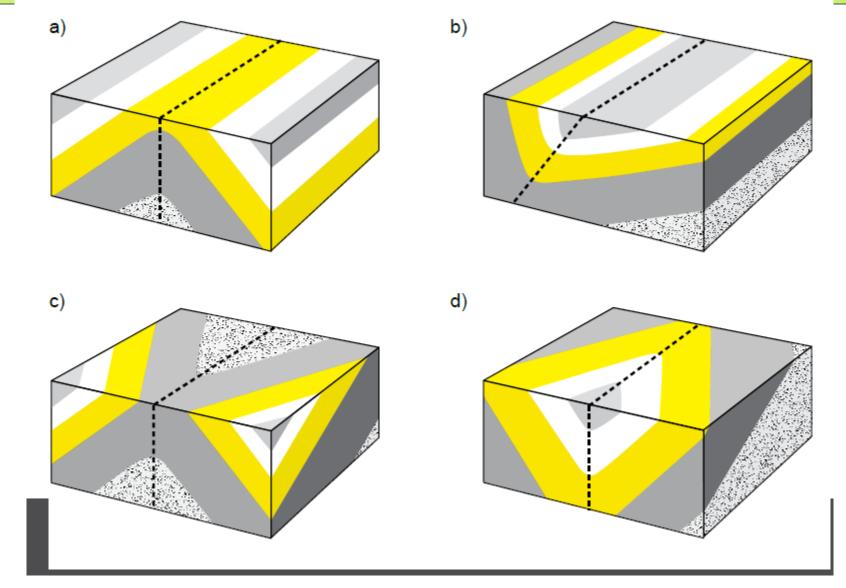




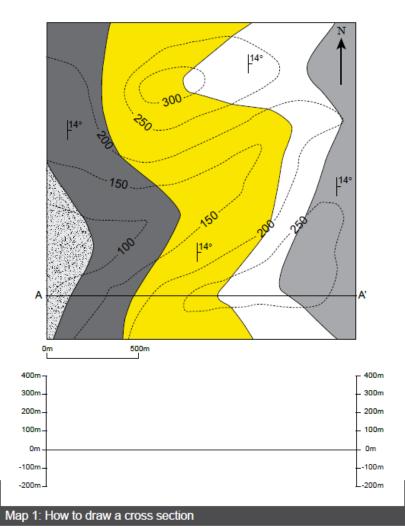


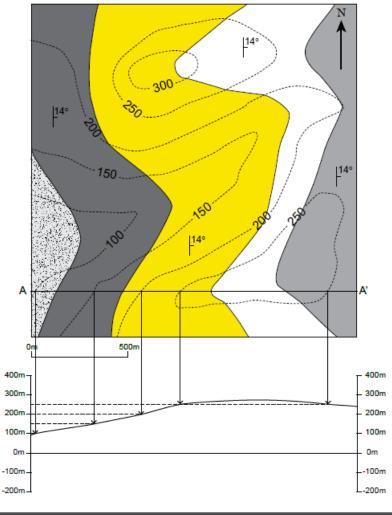


Faults

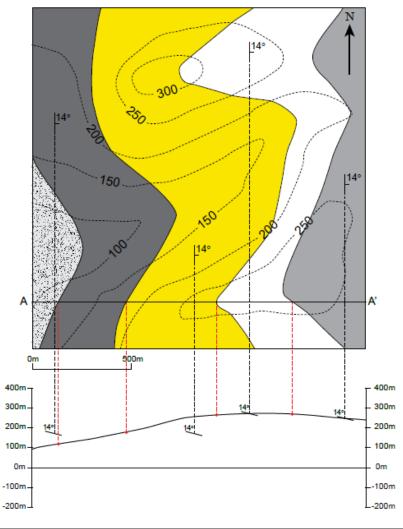


Folds

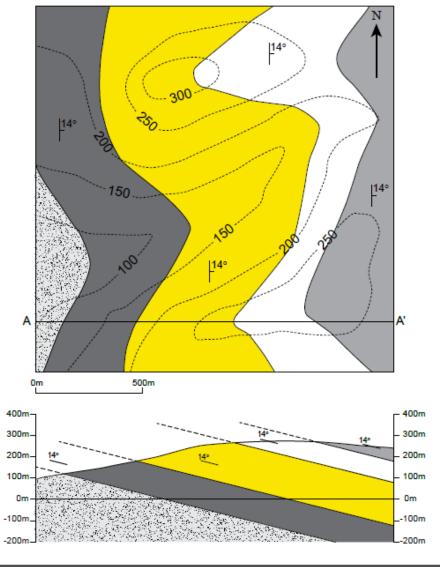




Map 1: How to draw a cross section



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Map 1: How to draw a cross section