How do topographic maps help us interpret our planet?

- Topographic Maps [contour map] commonly used model of the elevation field of the surface of Earth
  - Topographic maps show 3D shapes in 2D
- Elevation height above or below sea level

- Benchmark a marker that has the exact latitude, longitude, and elevation of that position
  - Labeled on a map as BM. X.



- Natural Features features that are created by nature
  - Examples: mountains, hills, lakes, and rivers
- Cultural Features features that are created by mankind
  - Examples: roads, cities, buildings and dams

 Contour Lines - lines drawn on a map that connect equal points of elevation





- Contour Interval the difference in elevation between two side by side contour lines
  - The contour interval is usually found on the map key or legend



- Index Contour lines that are bold and have an elevation labeled
  - Example: 200 ft and 300 ft





- Gentle Slope when contour lines are spaced far apart
- Steep Slope when contour lines are spaced close together





- When contour lines cross a river they bend upstream
  - Note: rivers flows the opposite direction the contour lines point





- Depression Contour Lines are marked with small lines called hachured lines that are pointed toward the center of a depression
  - Allows you to distinguish a hill from a hole





- Calculating the Highest Point:
  - 1. Finding the last [highest] contour line on that hill
  - 2. Imagine you drew another line
  - 3. Subtract one from the imaginary line

• Topographic Profile - the side view of a geologic feature



Creating a Topographic Profile:

- 1. You need two points on a contour map and a horizontal grid between the two points
- 2. Transfer the points from the map to the horizontal grid
- 3. Connect the points with a smooth line to draw the profile