

CARTOGRAPHY

III B.SC GEOGRAPHY

DATE : 19/10/2020

TIME : 11.30 TO 12.30

TOPIC : MAP SYMBOLIZATION

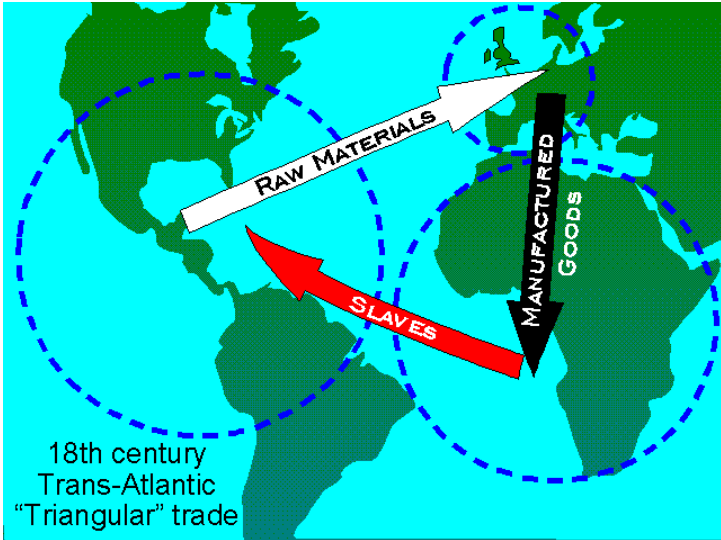
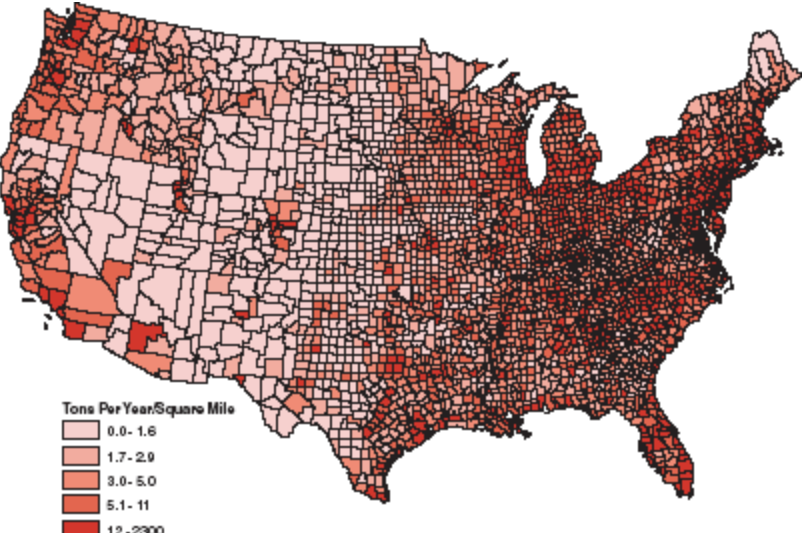
DR.K.INDHIRA

GUEST LECTURER

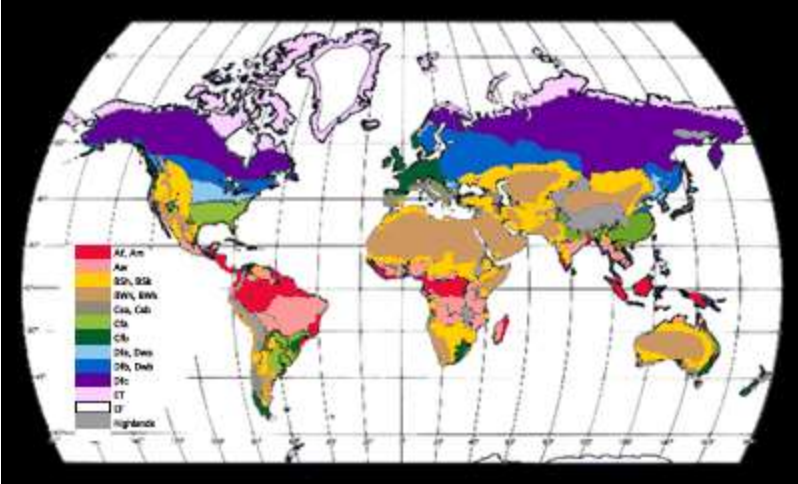
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A)

KUMBAKONAM



Introduction to maps





What *is* a map?

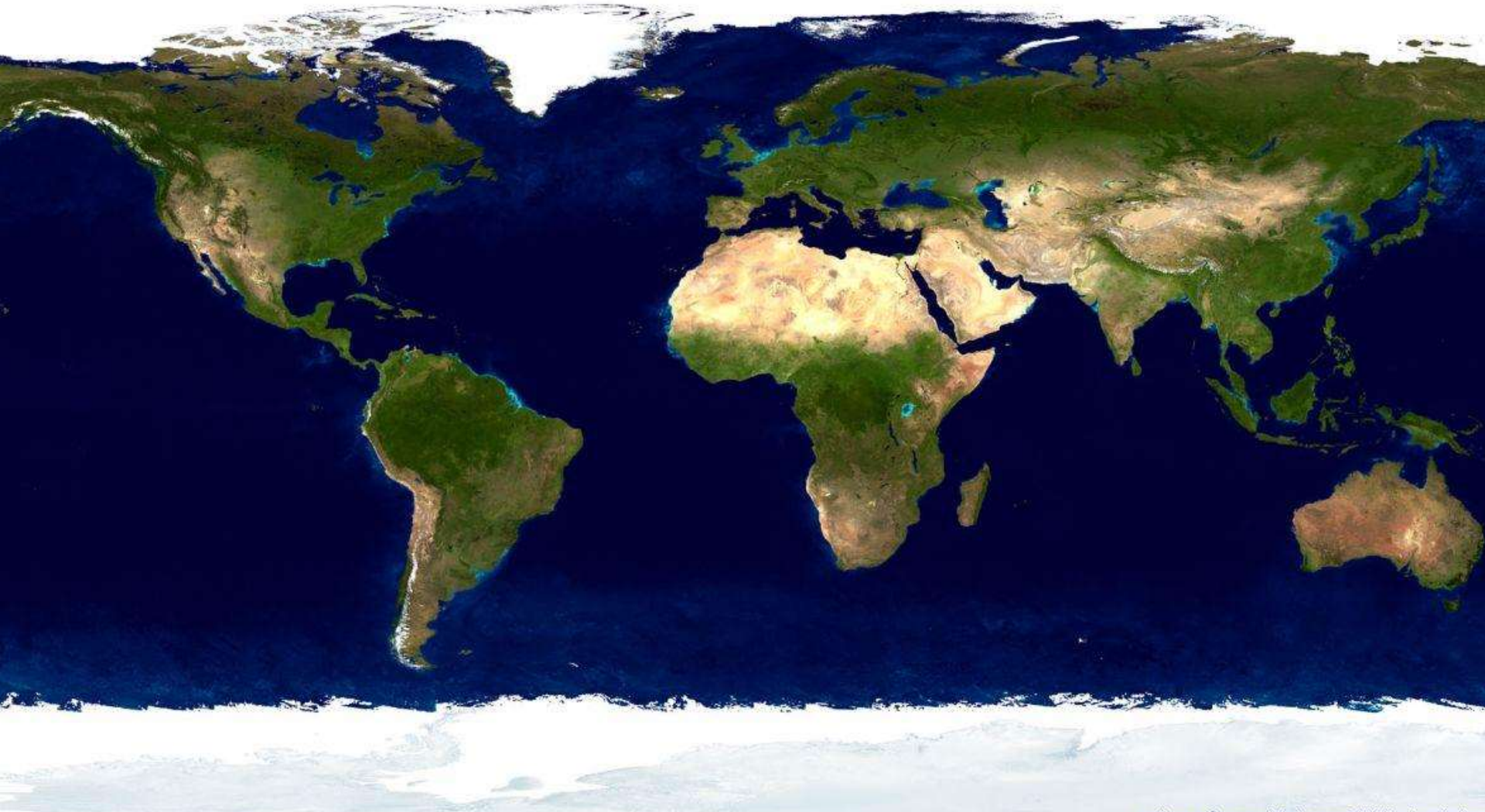
- A generalized view of an area, usually some portion of Earth's surface, as seen from above at a greatly reduced size
- Any geographical image of the environment
- A two-dimensional representation of the spatial distribution of selected phenomena



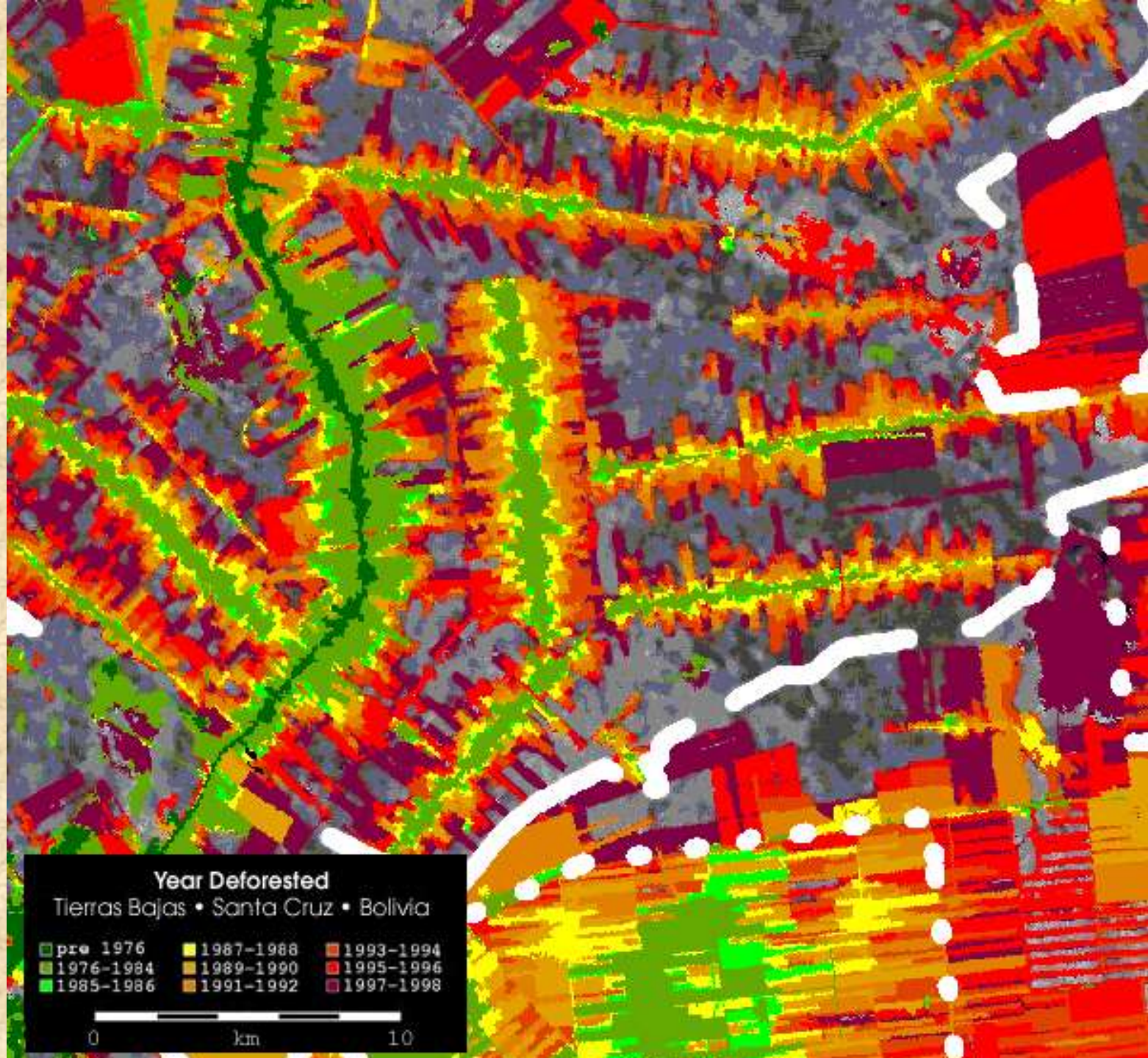
Why make maps?

- To represent a larger area than we can see
- To show a phenomenon or process we can't see with our eyes
- To present information concisely
- To show spatial relationships

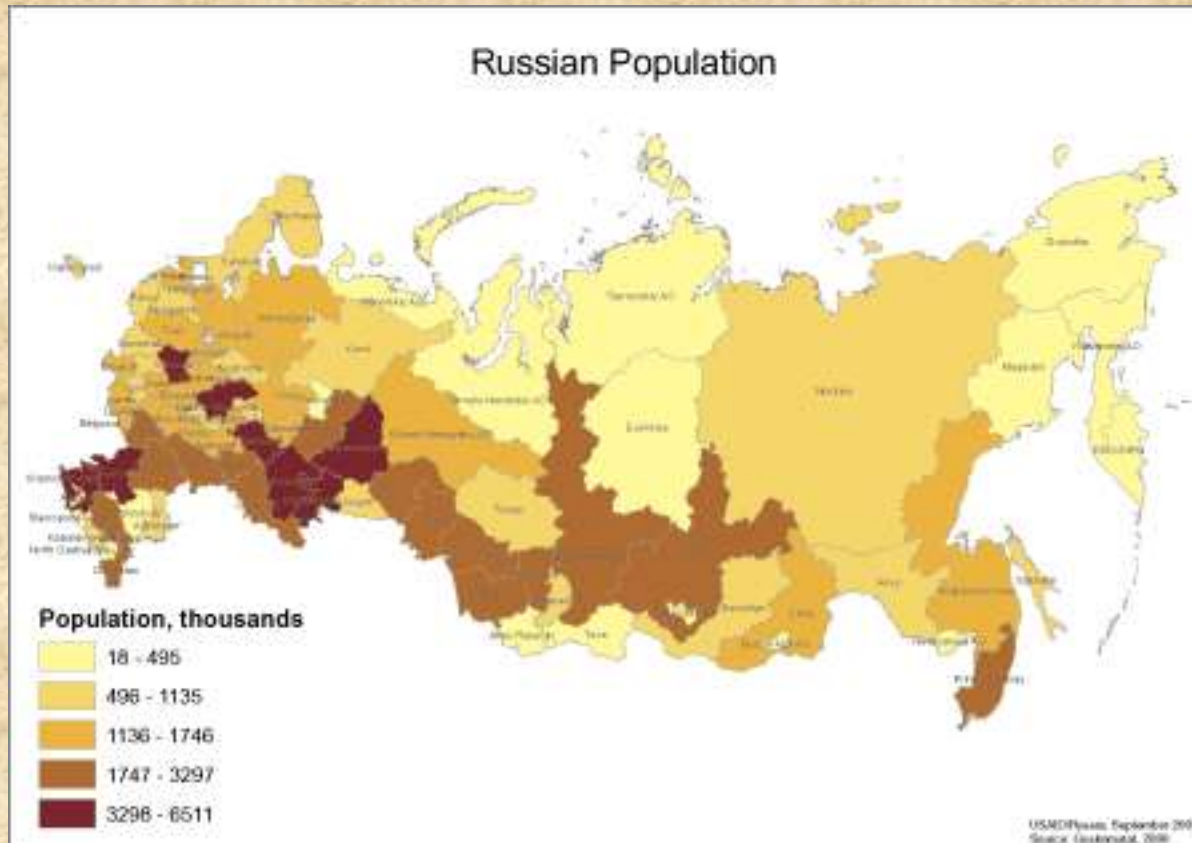
Represent a larger area



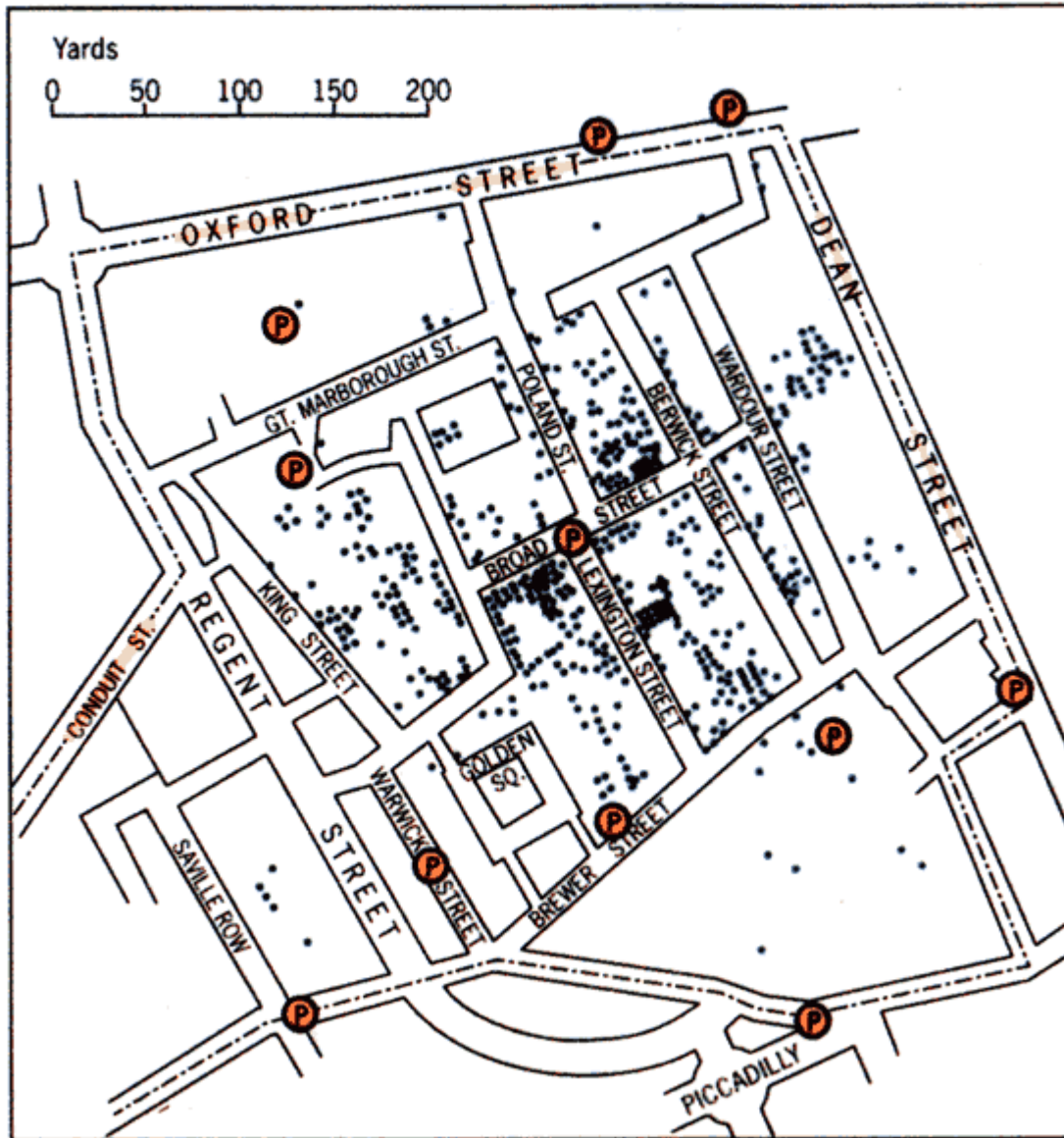
Show
what
we
can't
see



Present info concisely



Cholera and the Map



Show spatial relationships



How do we read maps?

- Maps are *selective* views of reality
- Size of the map relative to reality (scale)
- What's on the map (symbolization)
- Shape of the map (projection)



Map scale

- Ratio of the distance on the map to the distance on the ground
- Scale is a fraction
- Larger area covered means larger denominator
- Larger denominator means smaller fraction
- So a *large-scale* map covers a small area





Small-scale

Large-scale

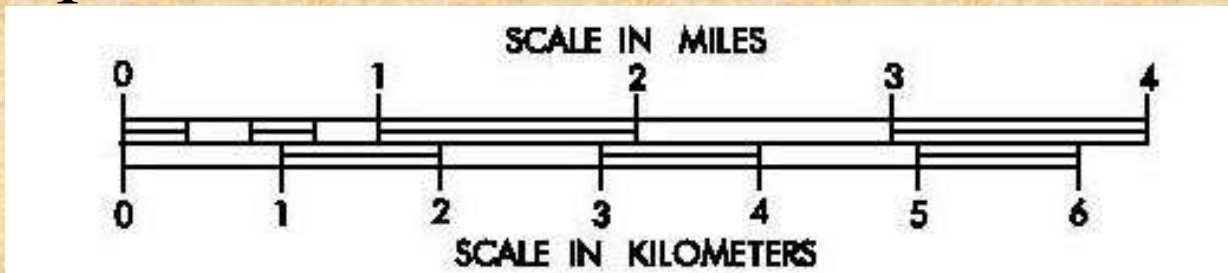




Map scale

- Ratio of the distance on the map to the distance on the ground

1. Graphic:



- Stays the same when photocopied
- Might not be right for the whole map



Map scale

2. Verbal:

1 inch equals 10 miles

- Easy to understand
- Can change if photocopied



Map scale

3. Representative fraction or ratio:

1:24,000

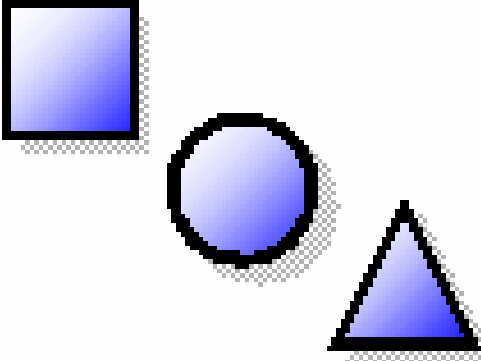
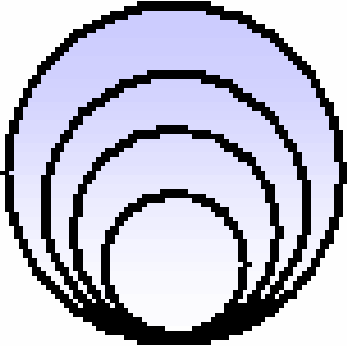
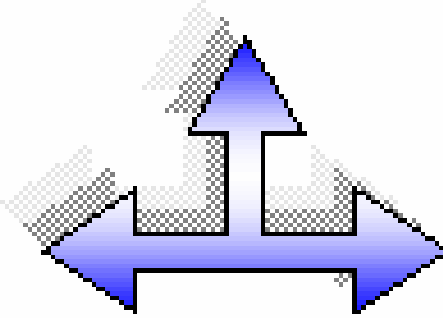
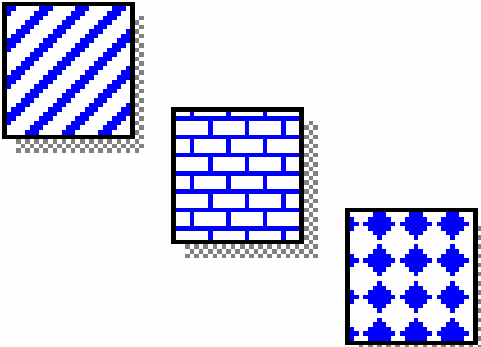
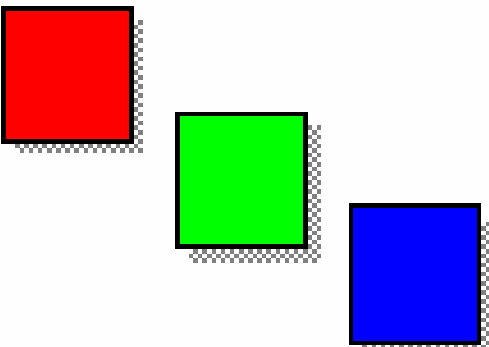
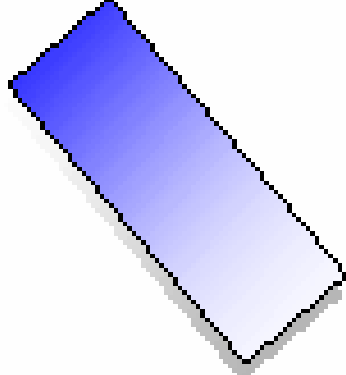
- Units don't matter
- Can change if photocopied



Map symbolization

- Symbols are a code instead of text
- Three kinds: point, line, area
- Consider shape, size, orientation, pattern, color, value

Visual Variables

<p>Shape</p> 	<p>Size</p> 	<p>Orientation</p> 
<p>Pattern (texture)</p> 	<p>Hue (colour)</p> 	<p>Hue value</p> 



Point symbols

- Every symbol counts as one occurrence
- Qualitative points
 - Indicate location
 - Can also describe that location
- Quantitative points
 - Show a distribution
 - Indicate a value (graduated symbols)

MOTUEKA TO TAKAKA

Map key on pages 6-7



Indicate location Describe location

	Picnic area		Toilets
	Camping		Lookout point/views
	Wheelchair access		Interpretation walk
	Swimming		Parking/carpark
	Accommodation		Water taxi
	Cafe/Food		Launch service
	Hut		Bus tour
	Shelter		Visitor Centre
	Information		Walkway
	Seals		Wildlife

Path - Well marked and always benched * waterways bridged * few steep sections * boots not necessary * for all ages fitness levels * some suitable for disable visitors

Walking Track - Well marked and usually benched * boots not generally needed * most waterways bridged * for most fitness levels

Tramping Track - Marked but not usually benched * may be steep and rough in places * some unbridged waterways * boots advisable * moderate fitness usually required

Show a distribution

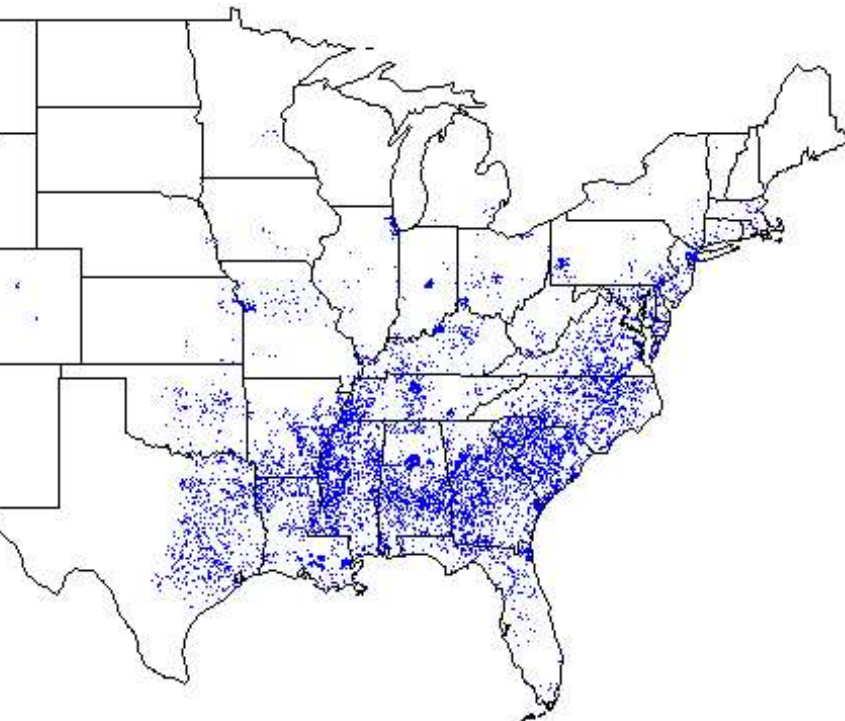
African American population

2000 Census Data web site

90% of historical counties represented

African American population
by county

1 Dot = 1,000 African American people



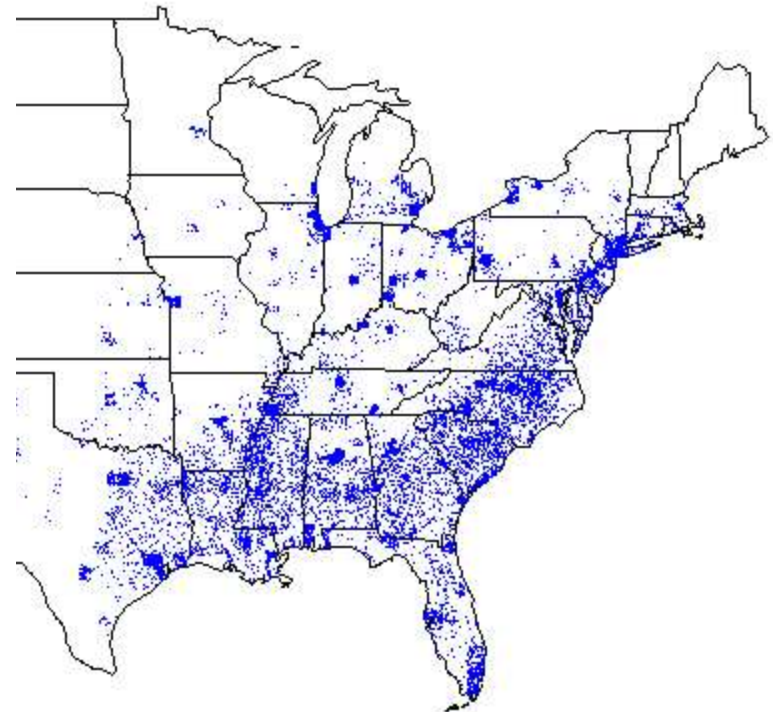
Population

2000 Census Data web site

90% of historical counties represented

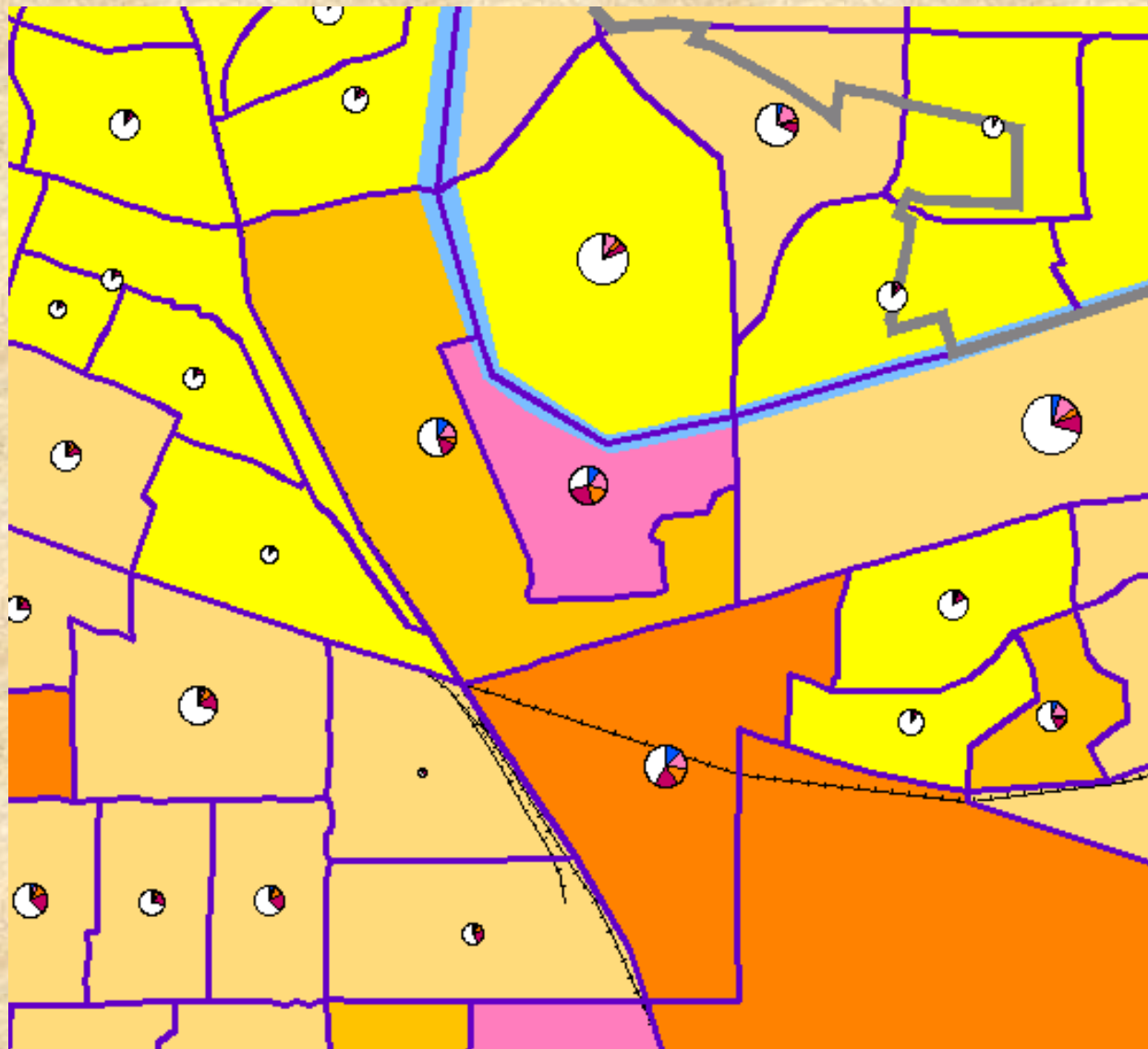
African American population
by county

1 Dot = 1,000 people



Map by: UIC Big City Teacher Preparation Initiative

Indicate a value



108th Congress Districts

Map Layers

Block Group

Water Area

Census Place (2000)

County (High)

_Block Group

_Congress District

%Minority

0.0% to 5%

5% to 20%

20% to 40%

40% to 50%

50% to 60%

60% to 80%

80% to 100%

Pop by Race/Ethnicity

5,000
2,510
20

Black

AmIndian

Asian

Hawaiian

Other Race

AP_Hispanic Origin

NH_White

0 .2 .4 .6

Miles



Line symbols

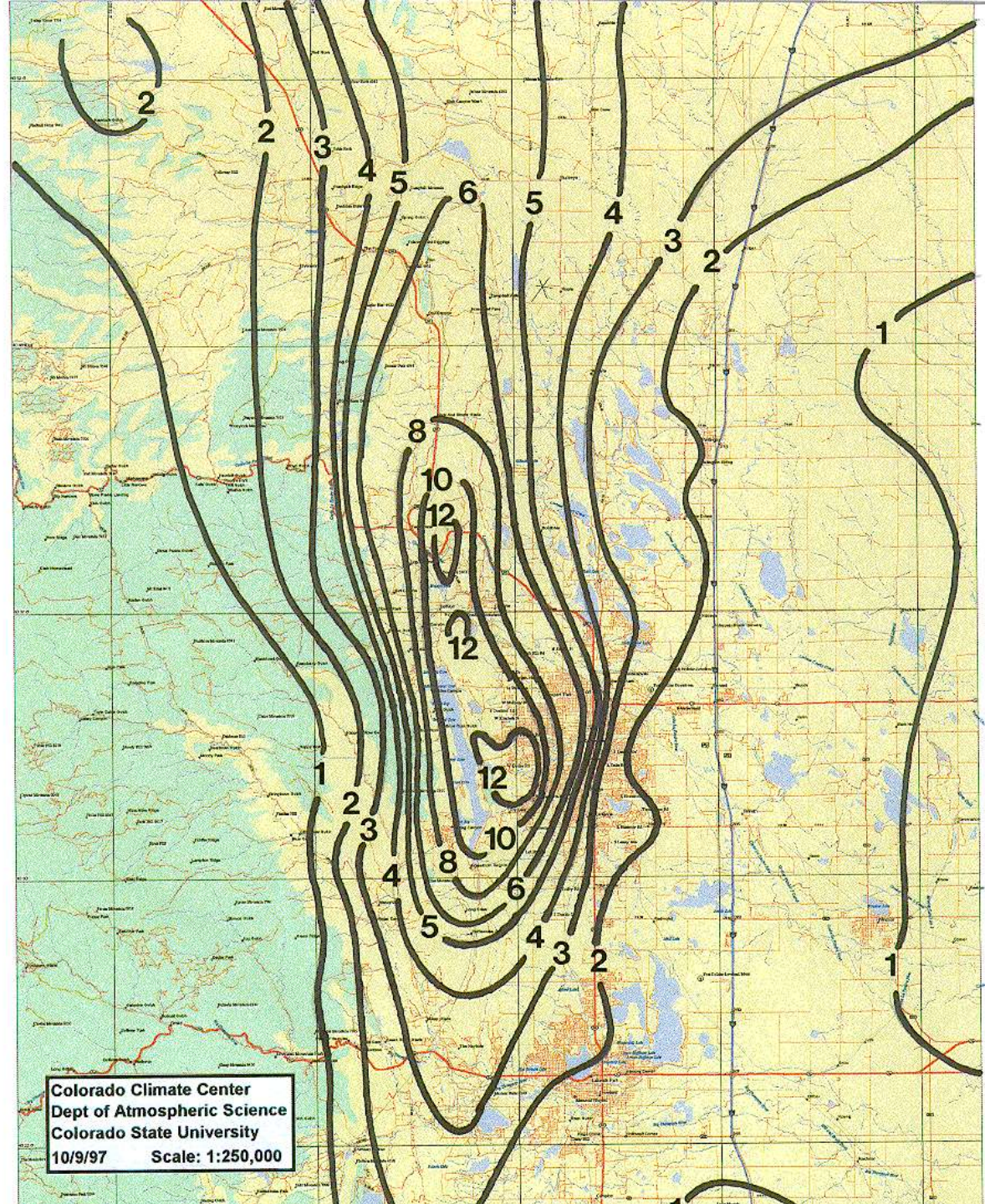
- One-dimensional
- Mostly taken for granted (borders, roads)
- *Isolines* connect same values
- Flow-line maps indicate value by width of line

MOTUEKA TO TAKAKA

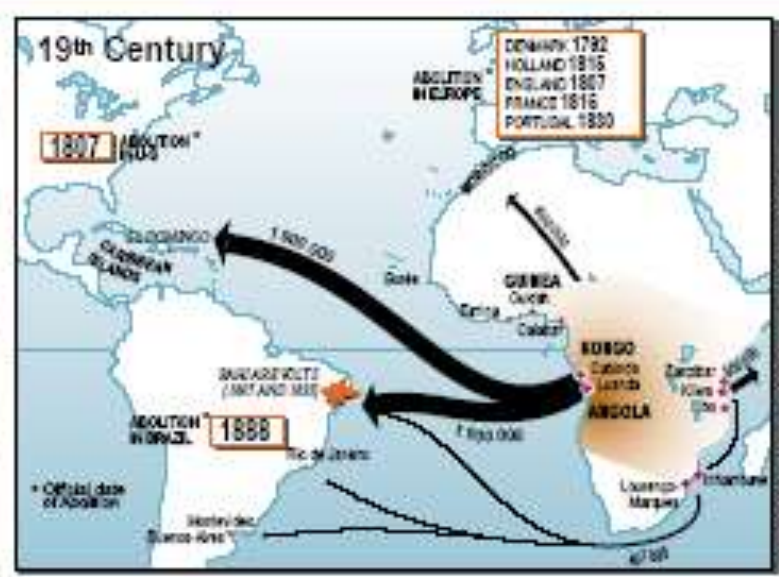
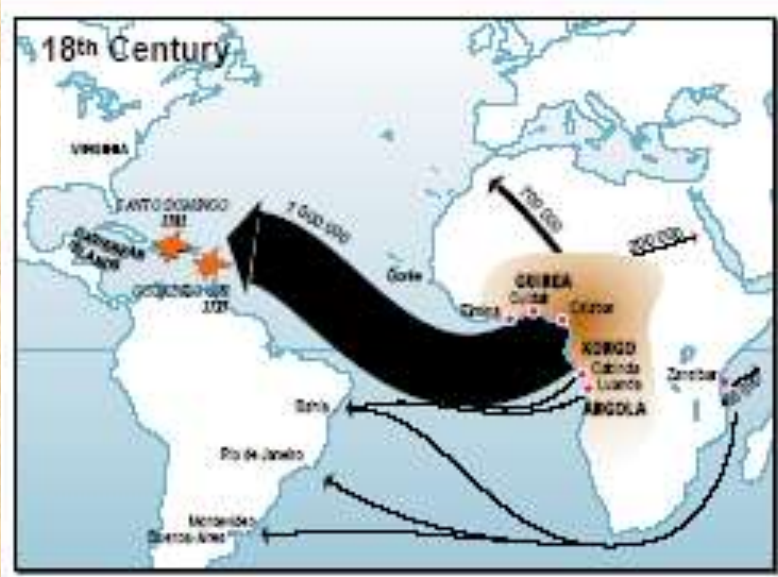
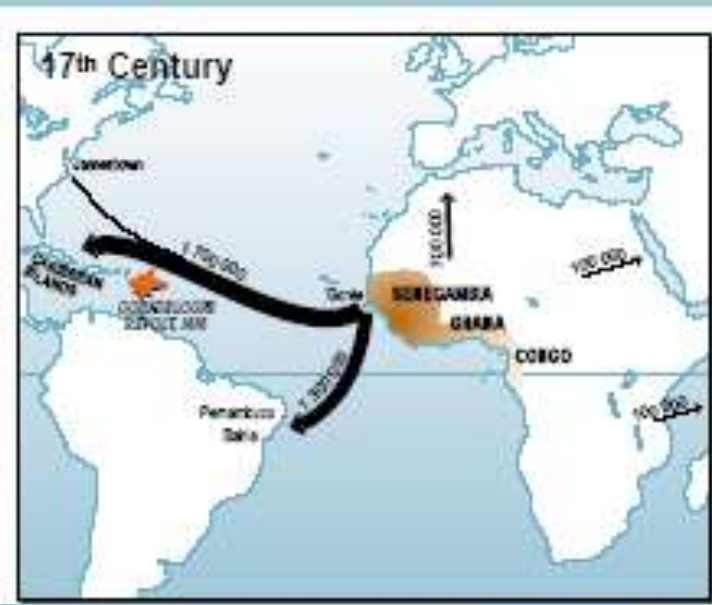
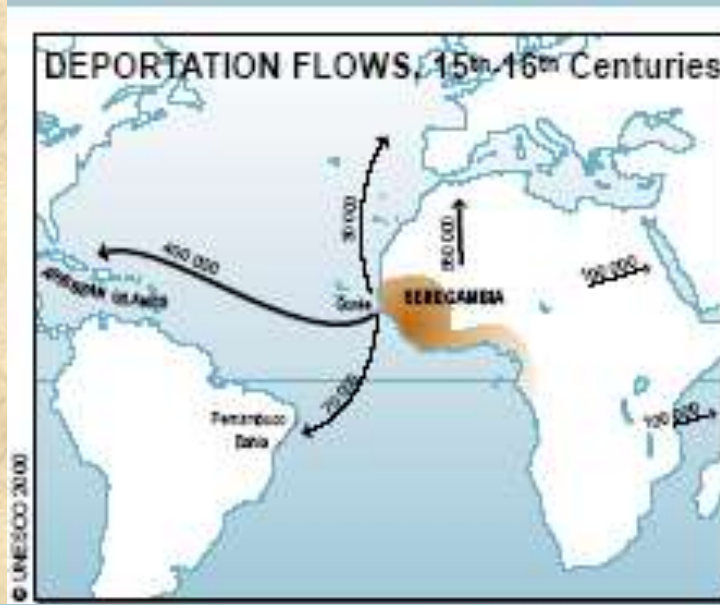
Map key on pages 6-7



Isolines (Contour lines)



Flow-line maps





Area symbols

- Each territory or region has one value
- Differences in kind
- Differences in value
 - *Choropleth* maps
 - Usually, darker indicates more
- Cartograms distort area to show value

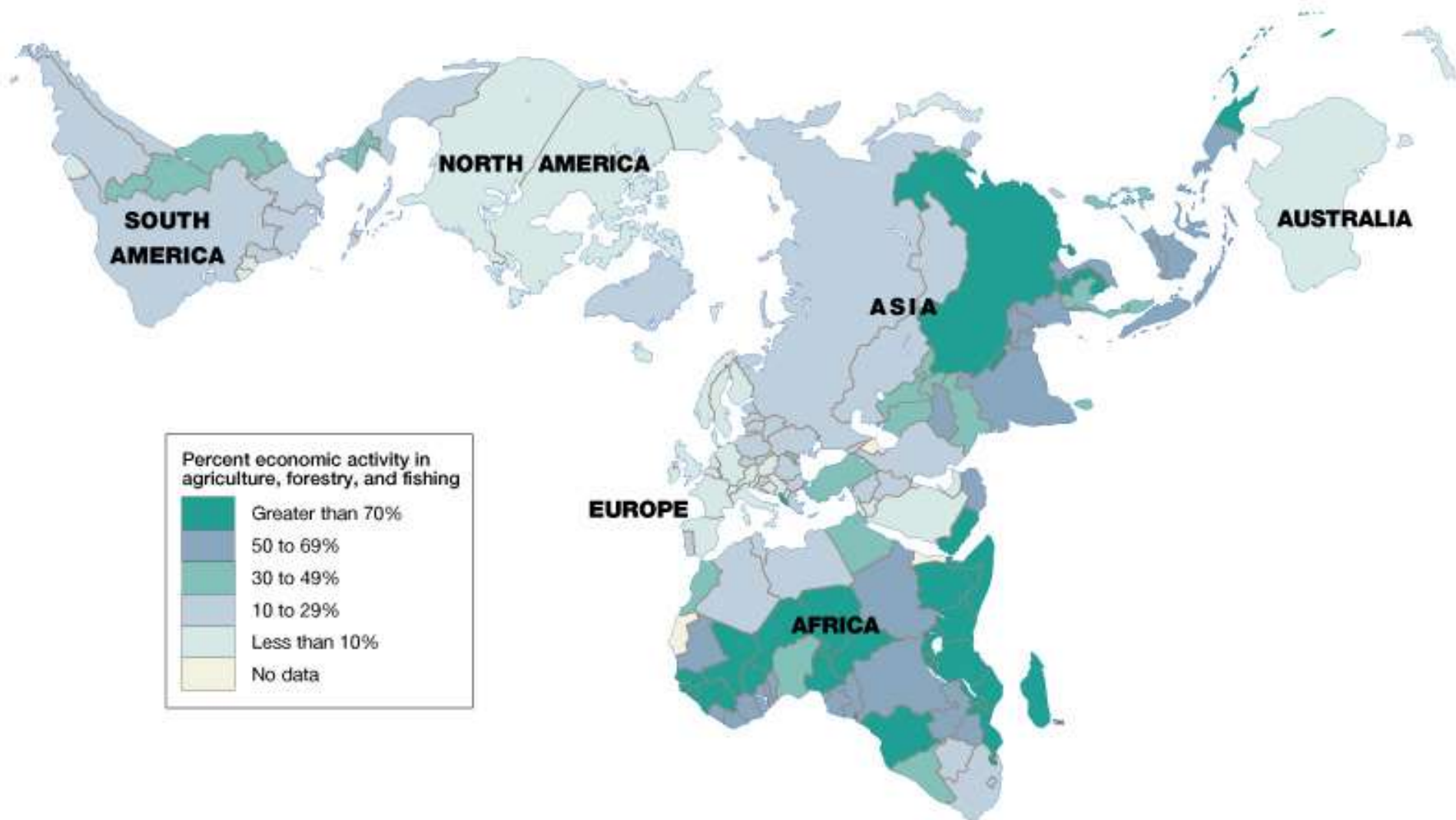
Differences in kind



Differences in kind

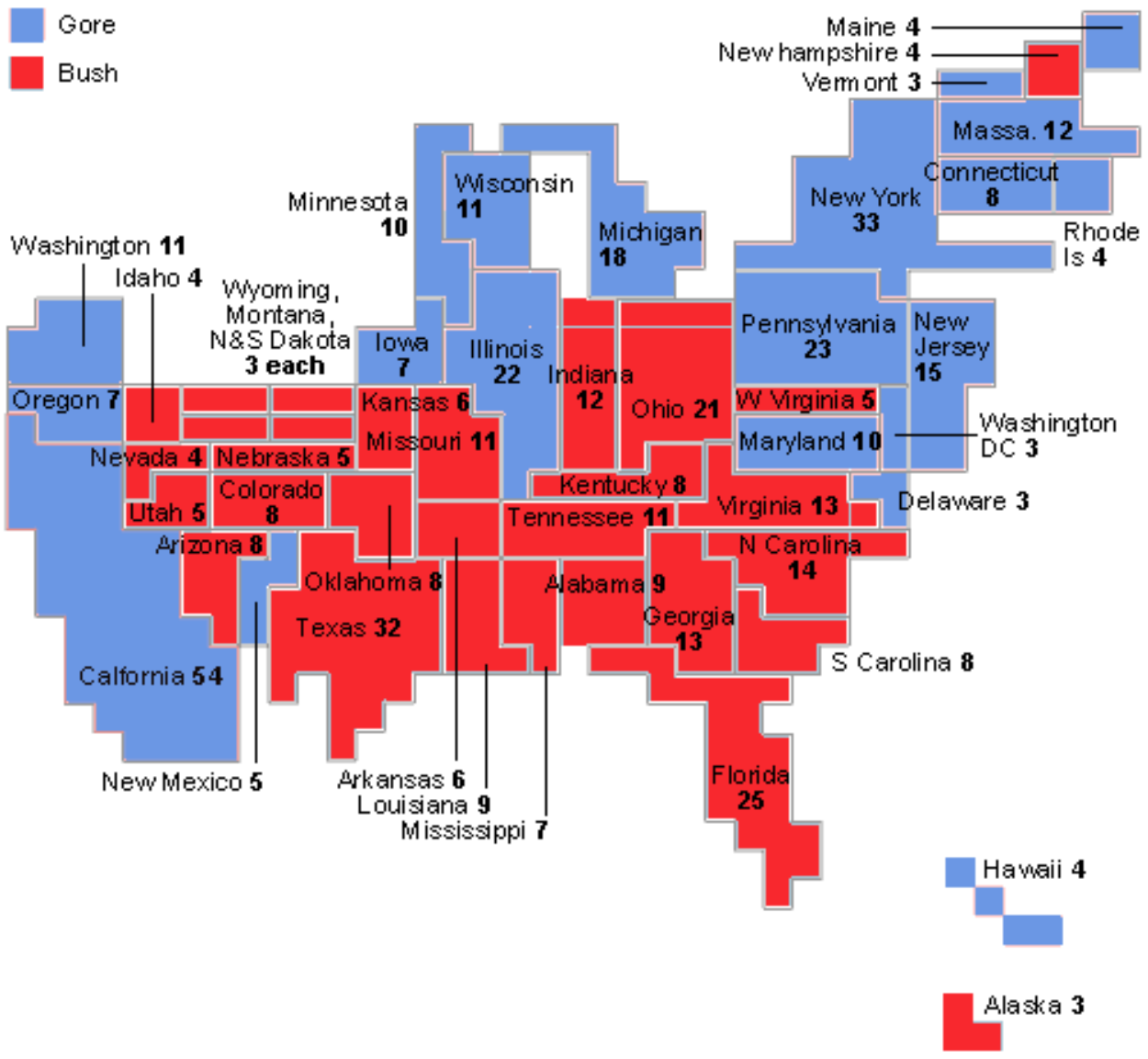


Differences in value (Choropleth)



The final result

Each state is sized according to the number of votes it has in the electoral college



Cartogram

A topographic map showing contour lines and elevation markers. The map is divided into quadrangles, with numbers like 17, 20, and 21 visible. A road labeled '2 LANE' is shown in the lower right. A 'PACK TRAIL' is also visible. Elevation markers include 7600, 7800, 8400, 6600, and 6400. A peak is marked with an elevation of 8520. The word 'CIBOLA' is partially visible at the bottom.

Topographic maps

- Also called quadrangles
- Nearly 54,000 for the U.S.
- Done by the US Geological Survey (USGS) since 1897
- Map out the entire country in a standard fashion

A topographic map showing contour lines and elevation markers. The map is divided into sections by a grid. The word 'WOUN' is visible vertically on the left side, and 'CIBOLA' is visible at the bottom. Elevation markers include 7600, 7800, 8400, 8520, 7000, 6657, 7155, 6400, 6600, 20, 21, and 2. A 'PACK TRAIL' is labeled in the upper middle section. A '2 LANE' road is labeled at the bottom right. There are also labels for 'Spring' and 'Seven Springs'.

Topographic maps

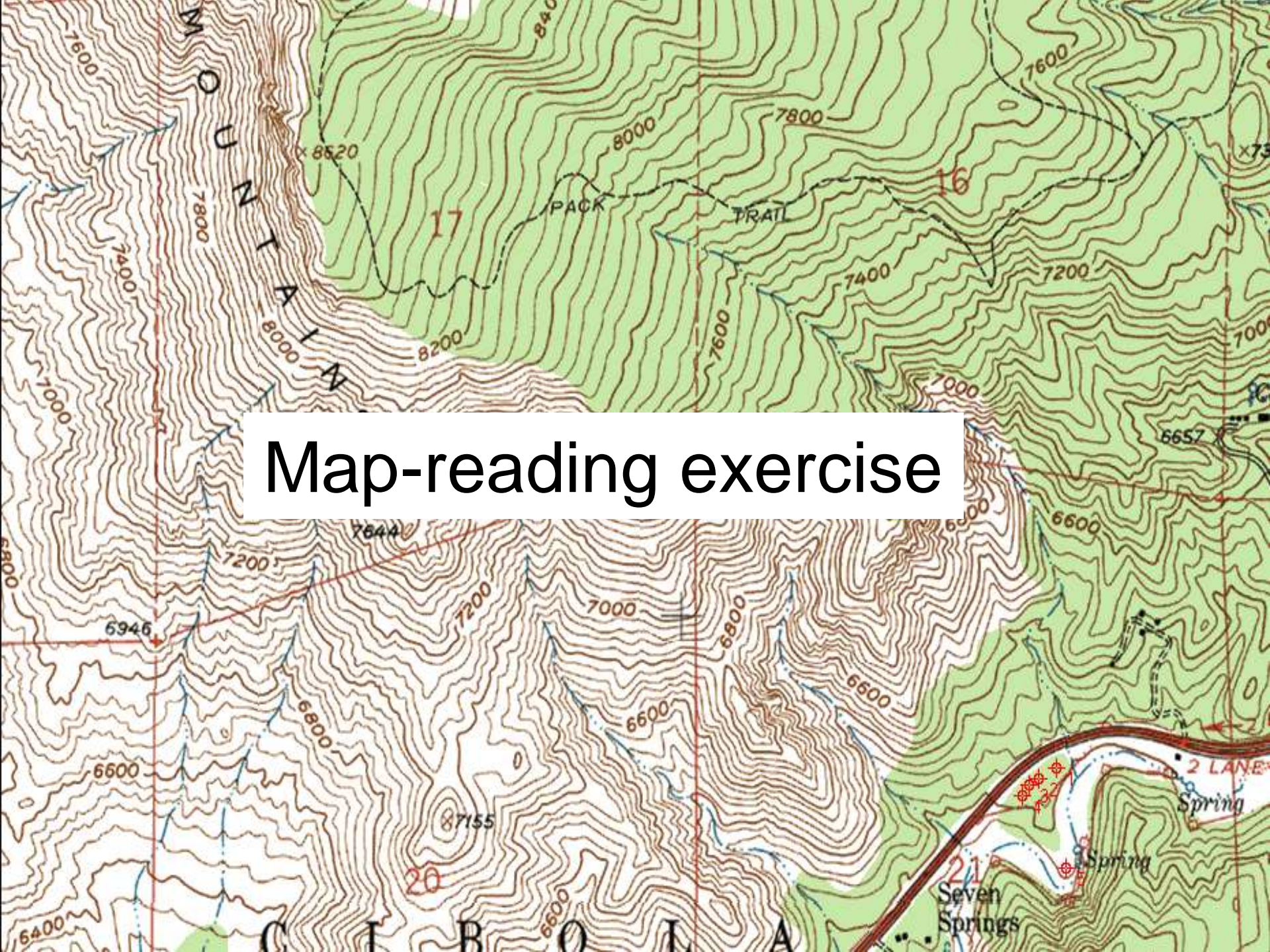
- Till the 1940s, you climbed to the highest point and plotted what you could see from there
- Aerial photography after WWII
- Two overlapping photos are put in a stereoscope
- 10 photos for each 7.5 minute map

A topographic map showing contour lines, elevation markers, and geographical features. The map is divided into two main sections: the top section shows a mountain range with contour lines and a 'PACK TRAIL' label, while the bottom section shows a valley with a '2 LANE' road and several 'Spring' locations. Elevation markers include 7600, 8400, 7800, 7000, 6600, and 6400. A white box with the title 'Topographic maps' is overlaid on the top section.

Topographic maps

- Show 2D features, point, line and area; also show 3D via contour lines
- Common symbols are in the appendix of the text
- Note the contour interval at the bottom of the map





Map-reading exercise