



## 3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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### LESSON NOTES

School: Ba Sangam College

Year/Level: 9

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Social Science

Week 21

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub Strand	Maps
Content Learning Outcome	

### Chapter Two: Place and Environment

#### Unit One : Maps and Types of Maps

##### MAP SYMBOLS

- Symbols are used on maps to represent features which exist on the ground. In many cases these features are easily recognized- building, streams, trees and roads for example.
- Other symbols represent features that may not be seen. Contour lines, for example, will not be seen lying on the ground although they are one of the most important and useful symbols on the map.

- In the opinion of the cartographer, symbols are used to show information and are designed so that they can easily be identified with the feature they represent on the map.
- The use of color is an additional aid to identification. For example: blue for water, green for vegetation, black for man-made culture, yellow for deserts
- Below is an example of some common symbols used on topographical maps

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SYMBOLS

VARIATIONS WILL BE FOUND ON OLDER MAPS

Primary highway, hard surface	-----	Boundaries: National	-----
Secondary highway, hard surface	-----	State	-----
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	-----	County, parish, municipio	-----
Unimproved road	-----	Civil township, precinct, town, barrio	-----
Road under construction, alignment known	-----	Incorporated city, village, town, hamlet	-----
Proposed road	-----	Reservation, National or State	-----
Dual highway, dividing strip 25 feet or less	-----	Small park, cemetery, airport, etc.	-----
Dual highway, dividing strip exceeding 25 feet	-----	Land grant	-----
Trail	-----	Township or range line, United States land survey	-----
Railroad: single track and multiple track	-----	Township or range line, approximate location	-----
Railroads in juxtaposition	-----	Section line, United States land survey	-----
Narrow gage: single track and multiple track	-----	Section line, approximate location	-----
Railroad in street and carline	-----	Township line, not United States land survey	-----
Bridge: road and railroad	-----	Section line, not United States land survey	-----
Drawbridge: road and railroad	-----	Found corner: section and closing	-----
Footbridge	-----	Boundary monument: land grant and other	-----
Tunnel: road and railroad	-----	Fence or field line	-----
Overpass and underpass	-----	Index contour	-----
Small masonry or concrete dam	-----	Supplementary contour	-----
Dam with lock	-----	Intermediate contour	-----
Dam with road	-----	Depression contours	-----
Canal with lock	-----	Fill	-----
Buildings (dwelling, place of employment, etc.)	-----	Levee	-----
School, church, and cemetery	-----	Mine dump	-----
Buildings (barn, warehouse, etc.)	-----	Tailings	-----
Power transmission line with located metal tower	-----	Shifting sand or dunes	-----
Telephone line, pipeline, etc. (labeled as to type)	-----	Sand area	-----
Wells other than water (labeled as to type)	-----	Perennial streams	-----
Tanks: oil, water, etc. (labeled only if water)	-----	Intermittent streams	-----
Located or landmark object: windmill	-----	Elevated aqueduct	-----
Open pit, mine, or quarry; prospect	-----	Aqueduct tunnel	-----
Shaft and tunnel entrance	-----	Water well and spring	-----
Horizontal and vertical control station:		Small rapids	-----
Tablet, spirit level elevation	BM Δ 5653	Large rapids	-----
Other recoverable mark, spirit level elevation	Δ 5455	Intermittent lake	-----
Horizontal control station: tablet, vertical angle elevation	VARM Δ 959	Foreshore flat	-----
Any recoverable mark, vertical angle or checked elevation	Δ 3775	Sounding, depth curve	-----
Vertical control station: tablet, spirit level elevation	BM X 957	Exposed wreck	-----
Other recoverable mark, spirit level elevation	X 954	Rock, bare or awash: dangerous to navigation	-----
Spot elevation	X 7369 X 7369	Marsh (swamp)	-----
Water elevation	670 670	Wooded marsh	-----
		Woods or brushwood	-----
		Vineyard	-----
		Land subject to controlled inundation	-----
		Submerged marsh	-----
		Mangrove	-----
		Orchard	-----
		Scrub	-----
		Urban area	-----

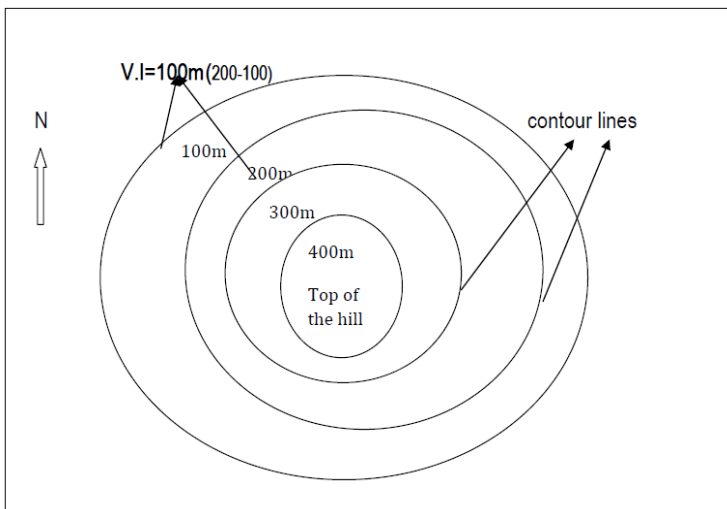
## HEIGHTS AND LANDFORMS ON MAPS

Maps use different methods of illustrating relief, the most common is to use contour lines.

### CONTOUR LINES

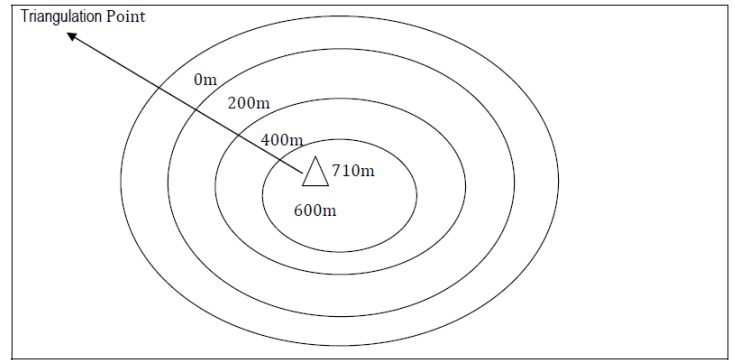
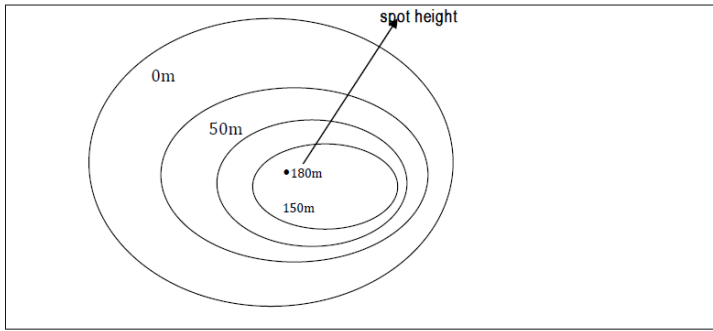
- So far this is the best way of representing relief. (height below and above sea level).
- A contour line is an imaginary line joining all places (height above and below sea-level).
- It is drawn at intervals and their values are usually in meters.
- The difference between successive contour lines is known as the vertical interval (V.I).

### A CONTOUR MAP



Heights above sea level are shown in three ways:

- ☐ Contour lines
- ☐ Spot heights – these are points on a map with the exact heights above sea level (are usually marked by a dot with the height written next to it, usually in meters).
- ☐ Triangulation points (stations) – these are sites which overlook the country side and is used for surveying the land. ( It is shown by a small triangle with a dot inside it) Triangulation points are also referred to as Trigonometric Points (stations).



## Activity

Mark all the contour lines on the map.

