A topographic map with brown and orange contour lines is the background. A white note card with blue horizontal lines is placed diagonally over the map. A silver and red pen lies on the right side of the note card. A silver paperclip is attached to the top left corner of the note card.

# Mapping Earth

## Review Note Card

Mapping Earth

# Spheres of Earth

- Atmosphere- Layer of gases
- Hydrosphere- All liquid water
- Lithosphere- Solid surface
- Biosphere-Living Portion
- Cryosphere-Ice Portion

Mapping Earth

# Evidence that the Earth is Round

- “The Sinking Ship”
- Lunar Eclipses
- Sun and Star Path Across Sky
- Altitude of Polaris
- Photos from space (best evidence)

Mapping Earth

# Model of Earth

- Apparent Shape of the Earth
- The best model of the Earth is a perfect sphere (pool ball, ping-pong ball)-round and smooth
- Scale Model
- Drawn to Scale

Mapping Earth

# Oblate Spheroid

- The ACTUAL shape of the Earth
- True Shape of the Earth
- Slightly flattened at the Poles
- Slightly bulging at the Equator
- Caused by Rotation of Earth

Mapping Earth

# Gravity Measurements

- If Perfect Sphere-Same Weight
- Weigh more at Poles
- Closer to the Center of Planet
  
- Weigh less at Equator
- Farther away from Center

Mapping Earth

# Latitude

- A measure of how far north or south of the equator you are
- Equal to the altitude of Polaris (in the Northern hemisphere)
- “FLAT-ITUDE”
  - Equator =  $0^\circ$
  - N.Pole =  $90^\circ\text{N}$
  - S.Pole =  $90^\circ\text{S}$

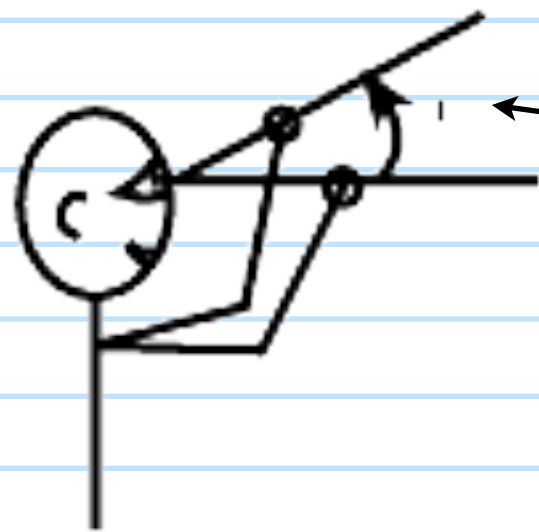
Mapping Earth

# Determining Latitude

● ALTITUDE of POLARIS = LATITUDE  
● Only true in the northern hemisphere



Polaris



This angle is equal to your latitude



Mapping Earth

# Longitude

- A measure of how far east or west of the Prime Meridian you are
- “LONG-itude”
- Prime Meridian =  $0^{\circ}$
- International Dateline =  $180^{\circ}$
- Locations on the same longitude share the same “solar time”

Mapping Earth

# Longitude

- Each time zone is 15 degrees apart
- Earth rotates 15 degrees per hour
- U.S. has 4 major time zones
- Travel vertically through zone, time does not change
- Travel horizontally from one time zone to the next, time changes

Mapping Earth

# Determining Longitude

- You **MUST** know the following:
  - The time where you are
  - The time at the Prime Meridian
- Find the difference between the time where you are and the time at the Prime Meridian
- Multiply it by  $15^\circ/\text{hr}$  (this gives you your longitude)
- If your time is less, you are west
- If your time did increase, you are east

Mapping Earth

# Fields

- Region of Space
- A map displaying pressure, temperature or elevation data

Mapping Earth

# Drawing Isolines

- Lines can never intersect
- Either complete circles  
OR run off the edge of the  
map
- Separate higher values  
from lower values

Mapping Earth

# Interval (Contour Interval)

📌 The difference in value between two adjacent isolines

📌 Difference is an equal interval...by 4's, 10's, 100's

Mapping Earth

# Isolines

- Iso = Same
- Lines that connect points of equal elevation, pressure or temperature

Mapping Earth


# Contour Lines

- 📌 Lines that connect points of equal elevation
- 📌 Index Contour Lines show distinct elevations
- 📌 Darker in Color




Mapping Earth

# Isotherms

 Lines that connect points of equal air temperature


Mapping Earth

# Isobars

 Lines that connect points of equal air pressure


Mapping Earth

# Contour Map (topographic map)

 Map that shows the 3-d landscape of an area (mountains, valleys, etc)

Mapping Earth

# Gradient

 Page 1 in ESRT

  $G = \frac{\text{Change in Field Value}}{\text{Distance}}$

Mapping Earth

# Steepest Slope??

📌 Where the contour lines are closest together

📌 Also known as the steepest gradient

Mapping Earth

# Stream flow direction?

- Streams flow **OPPOSITE** where the v's are pointing
- Streams **ALWAYS** flow downhill (high elevation to low elevation)
- Streams flow “out of the V”

Mapping Earth

# Highest Elevation?

- First, find the highest contour line on the map...
- Highest possible elevation is one value less than next contour line

A topographic map with brown contour lines and a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map shows various elevations and terrain features.

Mapping Earth

# Lowest Elevation?

- First, find the lowest contour line on the map...
- Lowest possible elevation is one value greater than next contour line



Mapping Earth

# Depressions

- Crater or hole in the ground
- Look for Hachure Lines

Mapping Earth

# Profile

- A side view, or cross-section, of a landscape
- Use scrap paper to record the elevations of the contour lines crossing the profile line
- Transfer those markings to a graph to draw the profile
- **PRACTICE THIS !!!**