# Geographer's Tools

#### Globes

ALASTIC OCEAN

- Accurate shape of the Earth
- Shows distances correctly
- Not portable and does not show much detail.



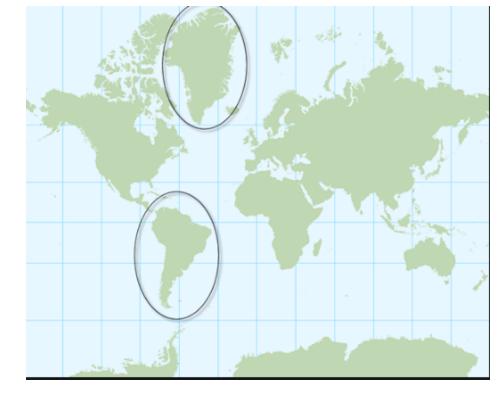




#### Distortion

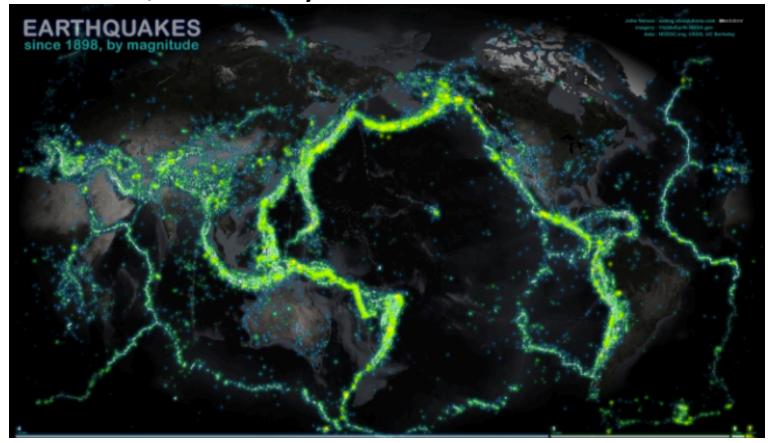
 Maps represent a round earth on a flat surface. The physical reality is incorrect. The map might represent the shapes or distances

incorrectly.

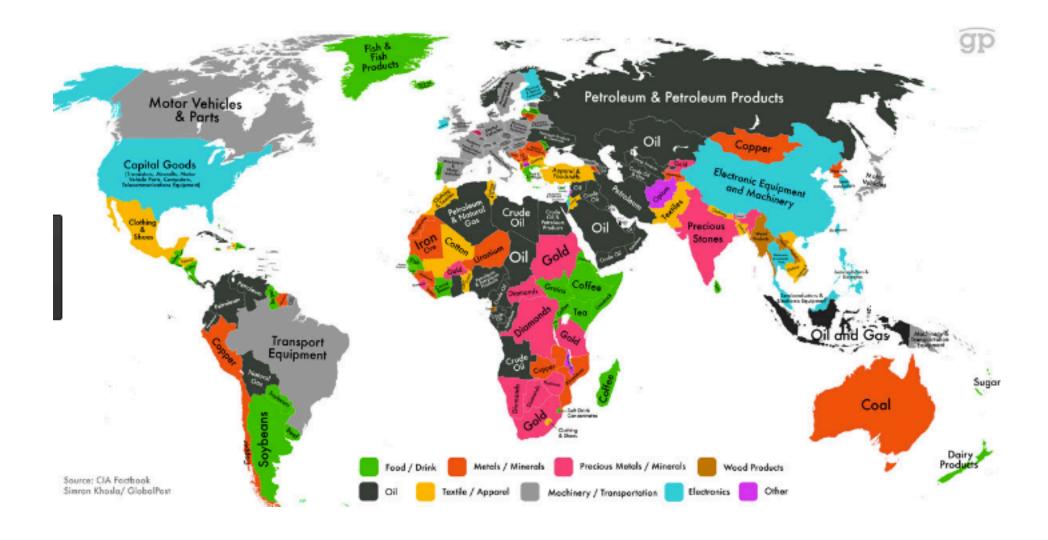


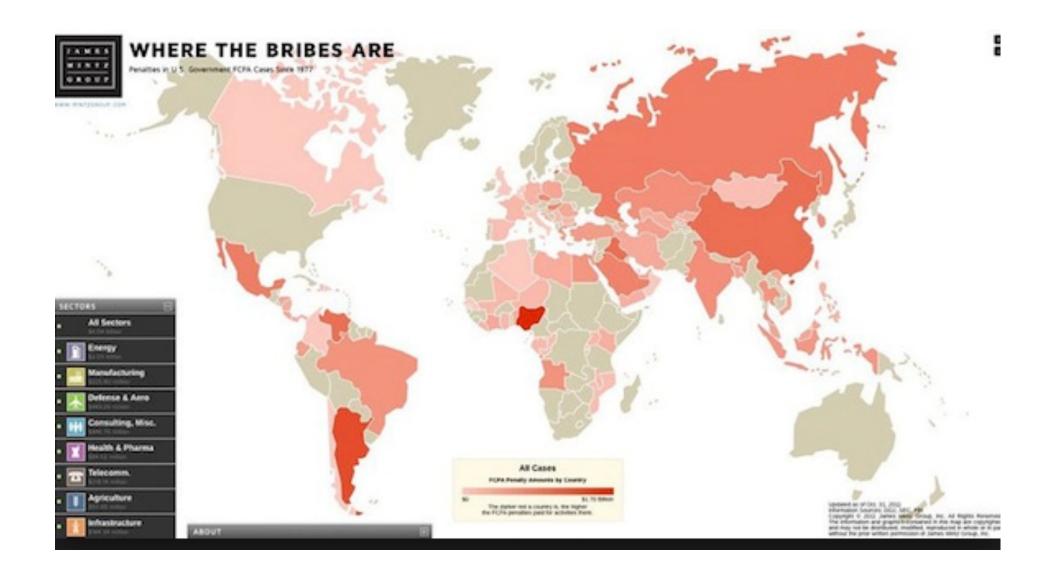
## Maps

- Show small details about our Earth
- Portable, and easy to use





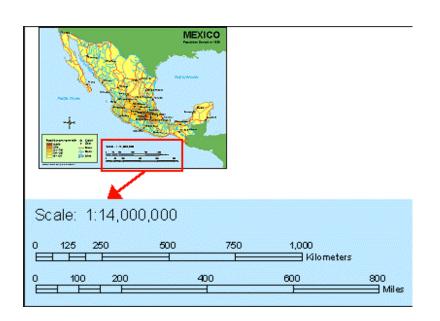


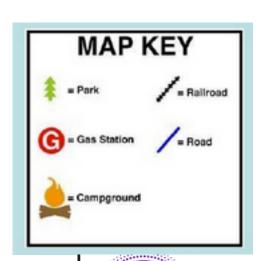


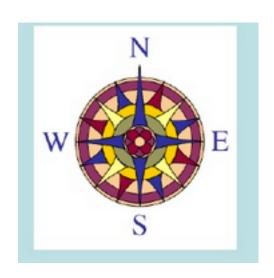


## Parts of a Map

- Title
- Compass Rose
- Key (legend)
- Scale





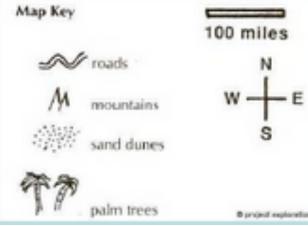




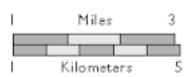
# Map Key or Legend

• The objects on a map are represented using symbols. A symbol is a picture on the map that represents something in the real world. Maps use a key, or legend to explain the meaning of each of the symbols used in the map. These keys usually show a small picture of each of the symbols used on the map, along with a written description of the meaning of each of these

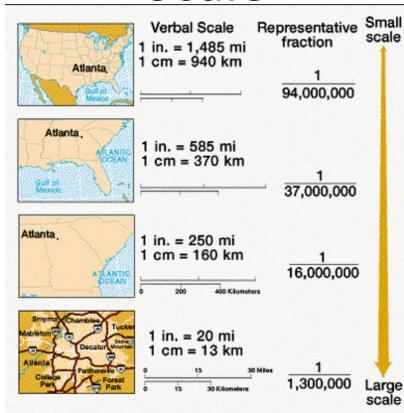
symbols.



#### Scale



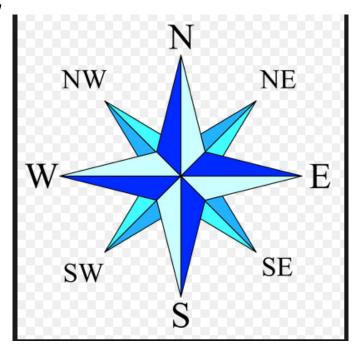
Bar Scale

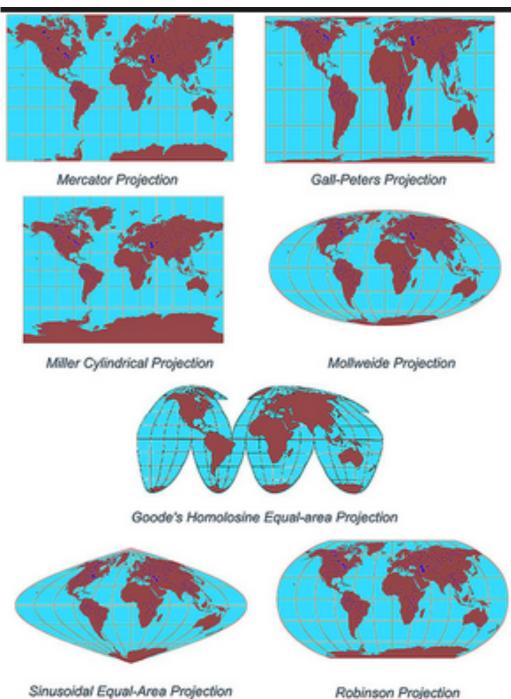


a ratio which compares a measurement on a map to the actual distance between locations identified on the map

#### **Compass Rose**

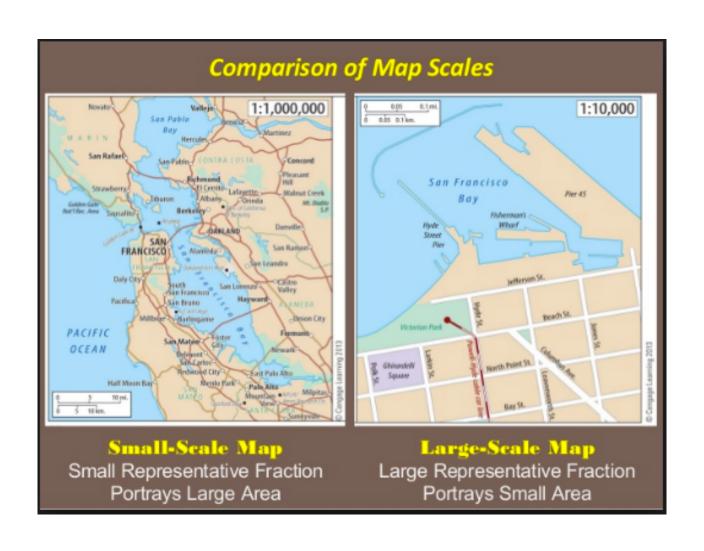
- Shows the cardinal and intermediate directions on a map.
- Cardinal: North, South, East, and West
- Intermediate: NE, SE, NW, SW
- North and South always!





Robinson Projection

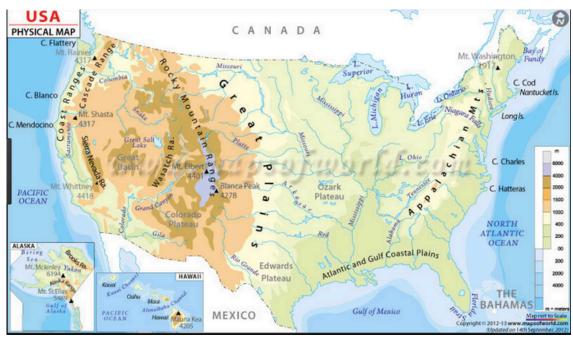
## Small and Large Scale Maps



## Types of Maps

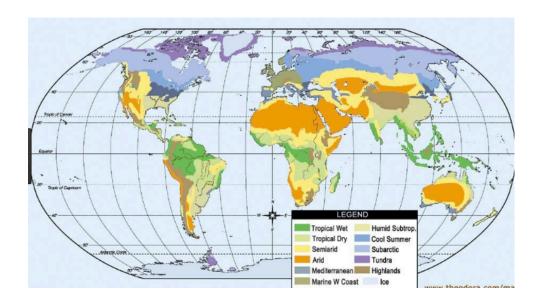
 General Purpose: Show human and physical features. Examples: Political (shows countries and states) and Physical (shows landforms)
 Maps





## Thematic Maps "theme"

- Special maps with many different kinds of information.
- Examples: Climate, Vegetation, land use...
- Look at the atlas at your desk for examples.



## Geospatial Technologies

 Technology that helps humans gather information about the human and physical environment.

#### Examples:

- Global Positioning System (system of system of satellites, control system, and devices) to identify exact location of places on Earth.
- Geographic Information Systems: a combo of hardware and software to gather, store, and analyze geographic information.
- Remote Sensing: satellite sensors all over the Earth used to collect data





# GPS GPS GPS GPS GPS GPS

Peter H. Dana 5/27/95



Global Positioning System (GPS) Master Control and Monitor Station Network

Currently there are only five GPS monitoring station that feed the Master Control Station.

