4 Studying Geography: Introduction to Mapping

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> Lecture design, content and presentation @AFG0120 Individual images and illustrations

Geographers' Tools

TOPICS in "INTRODUCTION TO MAPPING"

- Cartography
- Location Systems
- Maps and their Parts
- Geographic Information Technology
 - Remotely Sensed Information
 - Automated Cartography (mapping by software)
 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

EXAM 1 follows this section

Geographers' Needs

When studying the earth we need to be able to do three things:

- 1. Collect data (using specialized tools)
- 2. Locate data that has been collected (using a grid spread over the Earth's surface)
- 3. Portray data spatially (using cartographic techniques to create maps)

The Map

The map is our special tool because it:

- 1. Gives a wealth of information at a glance.
- 2. Shows relationships between locations.
- **3.** Can be used to **influence** people by the visual components included in the map.

Cartographic Terms

❖ Map:

A view of the earth or a portion of its skin drawn to scale (proportion) on a flat surface.

❖ Cartography:

The art and science of map making.

❖ Atlas:

A collection of maps.

❖ Globe:

Spherical-shaped map or model of the earth.

Cartographic Terms

❖ Thematic map:

A cartographic representation of a particular subject; it is a <u>special-purpose</u> map.

❖ Cartogram:

A map that uses data other than land surface to portray the size of an area.

Mental map:

A map drawn from memory representing a person's <u>perception</u> of an area (size, content and proximity of component parts).

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Cartographic Terms

❖ Cartographer:

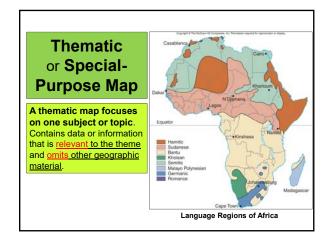
Mapmaker; portrayer of information.

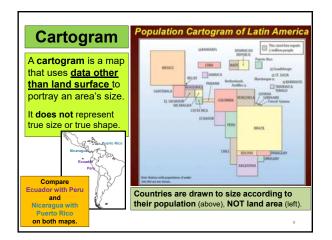
<u>Selects</u> the information to be shown and
<u>Decides</u> how it will be portrayed on the map.

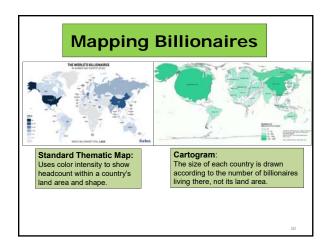
Reader:

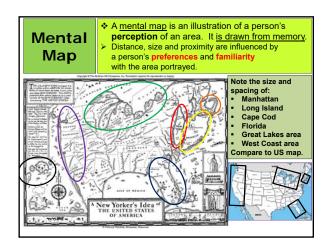
YOU, the interpreter of the information.

Therefore, you must be <u>aware of the options</u> a mapmaker has when creating a map.

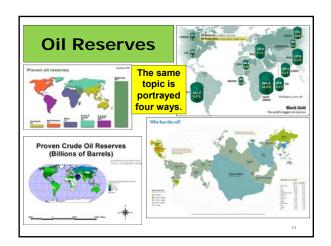








Map Design The map reader must be √ The mapmaker <u>selects</u> aware of the map-maker! the information and subjects to be shown. So what was omitted? > Because map-makers use How is the information cartographic being portrayed? generalization ✓ The map be influenced to create the end product. or limited by a number of stylistic factors chosen by the mapmaker



Cartographic Variables

- 1. Scale. The ability to show detail.
- 2. Technology and Skill. The ability to present detail.
- 3. Data. How accurate and reliable is it?
- 4. <u>Purpose</u>. What is the theme, goal or end-result of drawing this map?
- **5.** <u>Psychology</u>. Use of leading colors, patterns, symbols and categories.
 - > Are they **eye-catching** or

?

Cartographic Generalization

- Simplification: omitting details (no map shows everything, but what is omitted and why?)
- Classification: sorting and arranging into groups and/or categories; also called grouping or categorizing.
- Symbolization: use of shapes, colors, patterns to represent information.
- Induction: portrayal of generalized information between points of reliable and accurate information.

Cartographic Authorship

❖Compilation:

Who is putting the data together?

❖Publishing:

Who is responsible for getting it out to the public?

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Staying Put on the Plans White Sun Bell states the Artona and Places have type proportion of old people, much of the Molevan than high percentage of eletary as well, as young people more away from rural areas. In many counters, offery own-miles up on eletin to one-quarter of the population. When seeing four shades of gray, what do you assume about of value of each shade of gray?

