4 Studying Geography Introduction to Mapping

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> Lecture design, content and presentation @AFG0121 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:

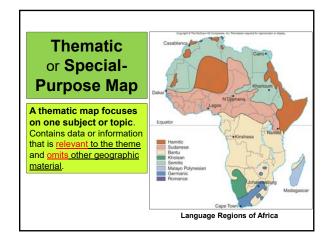
Mapmaker; portrayer of information.

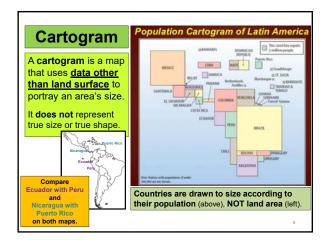
<u>Selects</u> the information to be shown and
<u>Decides</u> how it will be portrayed on the map.

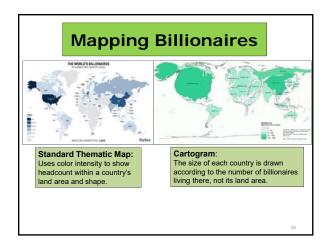
Reader:

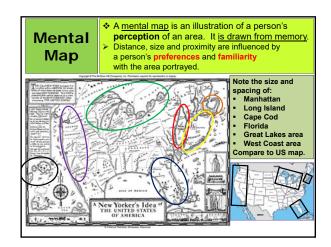
YOU, the interpreter of the information.

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

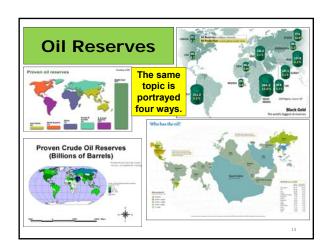








Map Design The map reader must be √ The mapmaker <u>selects</u> aware of the map-maker! the information and subjects to be shown. So what was omitted? > Because map-makers use How is the information cartographic being portrayed? generalization ✓ The map be influenced to create the end product. or limited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

no?

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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Cartographic Grouping Staying Put on the Plains Who San but sease he have a ward Prouds have large propositors or old people, much of the haven and Prouds have large propositors will, as young people more any them rule a heart. In many counters, olderly now make up one-fifth to one-quarier of the population. When seeing four shades of gray, what do you assume about of value of each shade of gray?

