

What is a Topographic Map?

A map is a representation of the Earth, or part of it. The distinctive characteristic of a topographic map is that the shape of the Earth's surface is shown by contour lines. Contours are imaginary lines that join points of equal elevation on the surface of the land above or below a reference surface, such as mean sea level. Contours make it possible to measure the height of mountains, depths of the ocean bottom, and steepness of slopes.

A topographic map shows more than contours. The map includes symbols that represent such features as streets, buildings, streams, and vegetation. These symbols are constantly refined to better relate to the features they represent, improve the appearance or readability of the map, or reduce production cost.

Consequently, within the same series, maps may have slightly different symbols for the same feature. Examples of symbols that have changed include built-up areas, roads, intermittent drainage, and some lettering styles. On one type of large-scale topographic map, called provisional, some symbols and lettering are hand-drawn.

Topographic Map Symbols

Reading Topographic Maps

Interpreting the colored lines, areas, and other symbols is the first step in using topographic maps. Features are shown as points, lines, or areas, depending on their size and extent. For example, individual houses may be shown as small black squares. For larger buildings, the actual shapes are mapped. In densely built-up areas, most individual buildings are omitted and an area tint is shown. On some maps, post offices, churches, city halls, and other landmark buildings are shown within the tinted area.

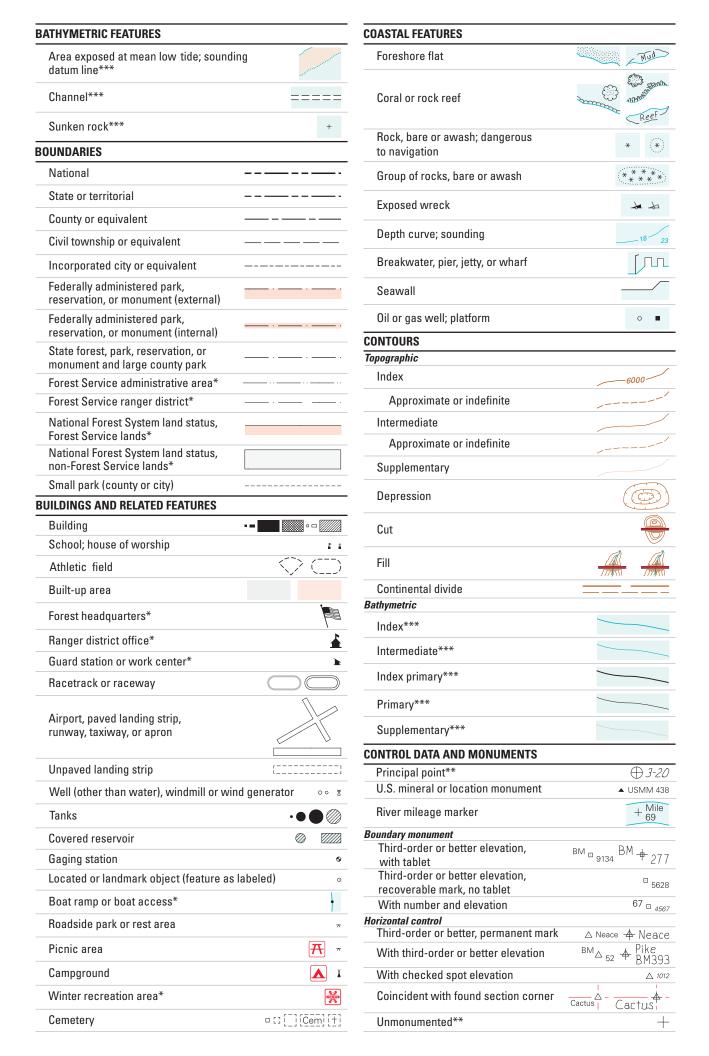
The first features usually noticed on a topographic map are the area features, such as vegetation (green), water (blue), and densely built-up areas (gray or red).

Many features are shown by lines that may be straight, curved, solid, dashed, dotted, or in any combination. The colors of the lines usually indicate similar classes of information: topographic contours (brown); lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, and other hydrographic features (blue); land grids and important roads (red); and other roads and trails, railroads, boundaries, and other cultural features (black). At one time, purple was used as a revision color to show all feature changes. Currently, purple is not used in our revision program, but purple features are still present on many existing maps.

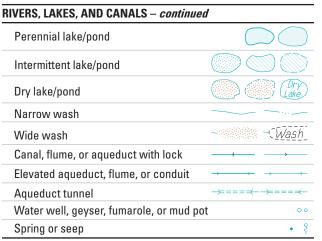
Various point symbols are used to depict features such as buildings, campgrounds, springs, water tanks, mines, survey control points, and wells. Names of places and features are shown in a color corresponding to the type of feature. Many features are identified by labels, such as "Substation" or "Golf Course."

Topographic contours are shown in brown by lines of different widths. Each contour is a line of equal elevation; therefore, contours never cross. They show the general shape of the terrain. To help the user determine elevations, index contours are wider. Elevation values are printed in several places along these lines. The narrower intermediate and supplementary contours found between the index contours help to show more details of the land surface shape. Contours that are very close together represent steep slopes. Widely spaced contours or an absence of contours means that the ground slope is relatively level. The elevation difference between adjacent contour lines, called the contour interval, is selected to best show the general shape of the terrain. A map of a relatively flat area may have a contour interval of 10 feet or less. Maps in mountainous areas may have contour intervals of 100 feet or more. The contour interval is printed in the margin of each U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) map.

Bathymetric contours are shown in blue or black, depending on their location. They show the shape and slope of the ocean bottom surface. The bathymetric contour interval may vary on each map and is explained in the map margin.



CONTROL DATA AND MONUMENTS – conti	nueu	PROJECTION AND GRIDS	I I
Vertical control Third-order or better elevation, with table	et $^{\rm BM} \times_{\rm 5280}$	Neatline	39°15′ 90°37′30″
Third-order or better elevation, recoverable mark, no tablet	× 528	Graticule tick	55
Bench mark coincident with found section corner	BM +	Graticule intersection	+
Spot elevation	·	Datum shift tick	-+-
<u> </u>	× 7523	State plane coordinate systems Primary zone tick	640 000 FEET
GLACIERS AND PERMANENT SNOWFIELDS	2707× 2707×	Secondary zone tick	
Contours and limits		<u> </u>	247 500 METERS
Formlines	THE STREET	Tertiary zone tick	i 260 000 FEET
Glacial advance		Quaternary zone tick	98 500 METERS
Glacial retreat		Quintary zone tick Universal transverse metcator grid	320 000 FEET
AND SURVEYS Public land survey system		UTM grid (full grid)	273
Range or Township line		UTM grid ticks*	269
Location approximate		RAILROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	
Location doubtful		Standard guage railroad, single track	+ + -
Protracted		Standard guage railroad, multiple track	#
Protracted (AK 1:63,360-scale)	DAE TON DOWN THO	Narrow guage railroad, single track	- 1
Range or Township labels Section line	R1E T2N R3W T4S	Narrow guage railroad, multiple track	п
Location approximate		Railroad siding	-
Location doubtful		Railroad in highway	
Protracted		Railroad in road	
Protracted (AK 1:63,360-scale)		Railroad in light duty road*	
Section numbers	1 - 36 1 - 36	Railroad underpass; overpass	+ -
Found section corner		Railroad bridge; drawbridge	+)
Found closing corner		Railroad tunnel	+>====
Witness corner	+ WC	Railroad yard	+
Meander corner			+
Weak corner*	— —	Railroad turntable; roundhouse	++-&
Other land surveys		RIVERS, LAKES, AND CANALS	
Range or Township line		Perennial stream	<u> </u>
Section line		Perennial river	
Land grant, mining claim, donation land claim, or tract		Intermittent stream	
Land grant, homestead, mineral, or other special survey monument		Intermittent river	
Fence or field lines		Disappearing stream	
MARINE SHORELINES		Falls, small	
Shoreline Apparent (edge of vegetation)***		Falls, large	
Indefinite or unsurveyed		Rapids, small	
MINES AND CAVES			
Quarry or open pit mine	*	Rapids, large	
Gravel, sand, clay, or borrow pit	<u>X</u>		\ /\
Mine tunnel or cave entrance			
Mine shaft		Masonry dam	
Prospect	X		
	\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac\		\
Tailings Mine dump		Dam with lock	
·		Dam carrying road	
Former disposal site or mine		Dain Carrying Ivau	



ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES

Please note: Roads on Provisional-edition maps are not classified as primary, secondary, or light duty. These roads are all classified as improved roads and are symbolized the same as light duty roads.

Primary highway		
Secondary highway		
Light duty road		
Light duty road, paved*		
Light duty road, gravel*		
Light duty road, dirt*		
Light duty road, unspecified*		
Unimproved road		======
Unimproved road*	======	
4WD road		
4WD road*	======	
Trail		
Highway or road with median strip		
Highway or road under construction		<u>Under</u> Const
Highway or road underpass; overpass	_	-
Highway or road bridge; drawbridge		-
Highway or road tunnel		=====
Road block, berm, or barrier*		_
Gate on road*		
Trailhead*		

* USGS-USDA Forest Service Single-Edition Quadrangle maps only.

In August 1993, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service signed an Interagency Agreement to begin a single-edition joint mapping program. This agreement established the coordination for producing and maintaining single-edition primary series topographic maps for quadrangles containing National Forest System lands. The joint mapping program eliminates duplication of effort by the agencies and results in a more frequent revision cycle for quadrangles containing National Forests. Maps are revised on the basis of jointly developed standards and contain normal features mapped by the USGS, as well as additional features required for efficient management of National Forest System lands. Single-edition maps look slightly different but meet the content, accuracy, and quality criteria of other USGS products.

SUBMERGED AREAS AND BOGS	
Marsh or swamp	<u>- 1862 - 1864 -</u>
Submerged marsh or swamp	<u> </u>
Wooded marsh or swamp	
Submerged wooded marsh or swamp	- <u>1</u> 142 - <u>1142 - 1142 </u>
Land subject to inundation	Max_Pool 43/

SURFACE FEATURES	
Levee	Levee
Sand or mud	(Sand)
Disturbed surface	
Gravel beach or glacial moraine	Gravel
Tailings pond	(Tailings) Pond
TRANSMISSION LINES AND PIPELINES	3
Power transmission line; pole; tower	
Telephone line	——— Telephone
Aboveground pipeline	
Underground pipeline	——— <u>Pipeline</u>
VEGETATION	
Woodland	
Shrubland	
Orchard	
Vineyard	
Mangrove	Mangrove Mangrove

** Provisional-Edition maps only.

Provisional-edition maps were established to expedite completion of the remaining large-scale topographic quadrangles of the conterminous United States. They contain essentially the same level of information as the standard series maps. This series can be easily recognized by the title "Provisional Edition" in the lower right-hand corner.

*** Topographic Bathymetric maps only.

Topographic Map Information

For more information about topographic maps produced by the USGS, please call: 1-888-ASK-USGS or visit us at http://ask.usgs.gov/



