

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.

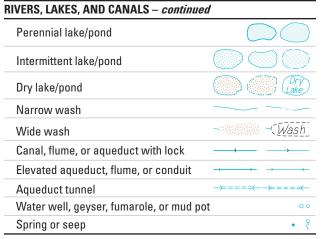
Various point symbols are used to depict features such as buildings, campgrounds, springs, water tanks, mines, survey control points, and wells. Names of places and features are shown in a color corresponding to the type of feature. Many features are identified by labels, such as "Substation" or "Golf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

ATHYMETRIC FEATURES	COASTAL FEATURES
Area exposed at mean low tide; sounding datum line***	Foreshore flat
Channel***	=== Coral or rock reef
Sunken rock***	+ Reet
DUNDARIES	Rock, bare or awash; dangerous to navigation
National	Group of rocks, bare or awash
State or territorial	Exposed wreck
County or equivalent —— –	
Civil township or equivalent — — — —	Depth curve; sounding
Incorporated city or equivalent	Breakwater, pier, jetty, or wharf
Federally administered park, reservation, or monument (external)	Seawall
Federally administered park, reservation, or monument (internal)	Oil or gas well; platform
State forest, park, reservation, or	CONTOURS
monument and large county park	Topographic
Forest Service administrative area*	Index6000
Forest Service ranger district*	Approximate or indefinite
National Forest System land status, Forest Service lands*	Intermediate
National Forest System land status,	Approximate or indefinite
non-Forest Service lands* Small park (county or city)	Supplementary
UILDINGS AND RELATED FEATURES	Depression
Building	Cut
School; house of worship	T t
Athletic field	(T) Fill
Built-up area	Continental divide
Forest headquarters*	Bathymetric
Ranger district office*	Index***
Guard station or work center*	Intermediate***
Racetrack or raceway	Index primary***
Airport payed landing strip	Primary***
Airport, paved landing strip, runway, taxiway, or apron	Supplementary***
	CONTROL DATA AND MONUMENTS
Unpaved landing strip	Principal point**
Well (other than water), windmill or wind generator	U.S. mineral or location monument
Tanks • • •	River mileage marker + Mile 69
Covered reservoir	Boundary monument Third-order or better elevation, RMRMRM
Gaging station	Third-order or better elevation, with tablet BM □ 9134 BM □ 9134 P 27
Located or landmark object (feature as labeled)	Third-order or better elevation,
Boat ramp or boat access*	recoverable mark, no tablet With number and elevation 67 _{a45}
Roadside park or rest area	Horizontal control
·	Third-order or better, permanent mark \triangle Neace \Rightarrow Nea
Campground	 ★ With third-order or better elevation BM △ 52 ♣ Pike BM39 With checked spot elevation
Winter recreation area*	Coincident with found section corner
	Cactus Cactus Cactus
Cemetery DED [] [Ge	Unmonumented**

CONTROL DATA AND MONUMENTS – continued		PROJECTION AND GRIDS	
Vertical control		Negation -	39°15
Third-order or better elevation, with ta	blet $^{\rm BM} imes _{52}$	Neatline 80	90°37′30″
Third-order or better elevation, recoverable mark, no tablet	\times !	Graticule tick	<u> </u>
Bench mark coincident with found	BM L	Graticule intersection	+
section corner	52	Datum shift tick	-+-
Spot elevation	× 7		
LACIERS AND PERMANENT SNOWFIEL	DS	Primary zone tick	640 000 FEET
Contours and limits		Secondary zone tick	247 500 METERS
Formlines	OTHE	Tertiary zone tick	260 000 FEET
Glacial advance		Quaternary zone tick	98 500 METERS
	\$350000 \$3500000	Quintary zone tick Universal transverse metcator grid	320 000 FEET
Glacial retreat		Olliversal transverse metcator grid	
AND SURVEYS		UTM grid (full grid)	273
Public land survey system		UTM grid ticks*	269
Range or Township line Location approximate		RAILROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	
Location doubtful			-I.
Protracted		Standard gauge railroad, single trad Standard gauge railroad, multiple tr	
Protracted (AK 1:63,360-scale)		Narrow gauge railroad, single track	
Range or Township labels	R1E T2N R3W 1	Narrow gauge railroad, multiple tra	
Section line			UK "
Location approximate		Railroad siding	
Location doubtful		Railroad in highway Railroad in road	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
Protracted		Railroad in light duty road*	
Protracted (AK 1:63,360-scale) Section numbers	1 00		1 1
	1 - 36 _{1 -}		+
Found section corner		Railroad bridge; drawbridge	+) • (
Found closing corner		Railroad tunnel	+===
Witness corner	+ ^v	C Pollored read	-
Meander corner	— - M	— Railroad yard	+
Weak corner*		Railroad turntable; roundhouse	+
ther land surveys	I	RIVERS, LAKES, AND CANALS	
Range or Township line		· Perennial stream	~~~
Section line		Perennial river	
and grant, mining claim, donation land claim, or tract		Intermittent stream	
and grant, homestead, mineral, or other special survey monument		Intermittent river	
ence or field lines			
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		× ×	
Mine tunnel or cave entrance			
		Masonry dam	
Mine shaft		<u> </u>	
Prospect Tailings	Tailir	×	\ / \
Mine dump		Dam with lock	
·	KOKES M	Dam carrying road	
Former disposal site or mine		, 3	



ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES

Primary highway

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 nignway		
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*		T)

* 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>11162 - 11164 - 11164 - 11164 - 11164 - 11164 - 1</u>
Submerged marsh or swamp	- <u>1144</u> - <u>1144</u> - <u>1144</u>
Wooded marsh or swamp	
Submerged wooded marsh or swamp	<u> </u>
Land subject to inundation	Max Pool 431

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

** Provisional-Edition maps only.

Orchard Vineyard

Mangrove

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/

