

Figure C.4 Correspondence relations between earth and map.

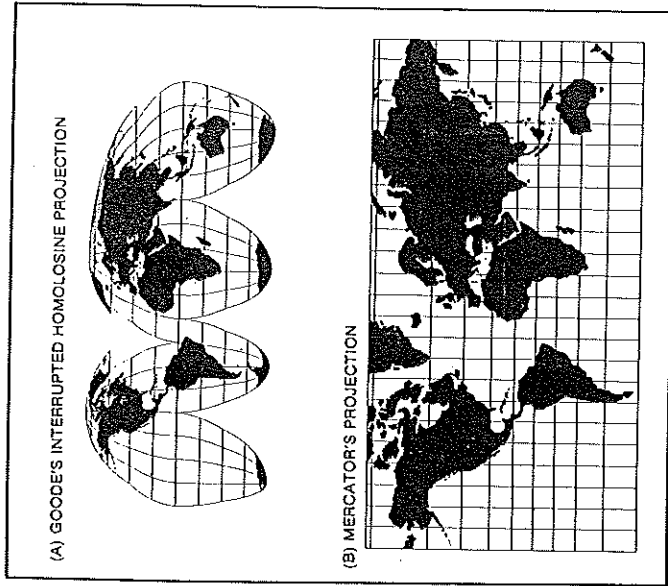


Figure C.15 The modification of basic projections to attain special effects or spatial properties.

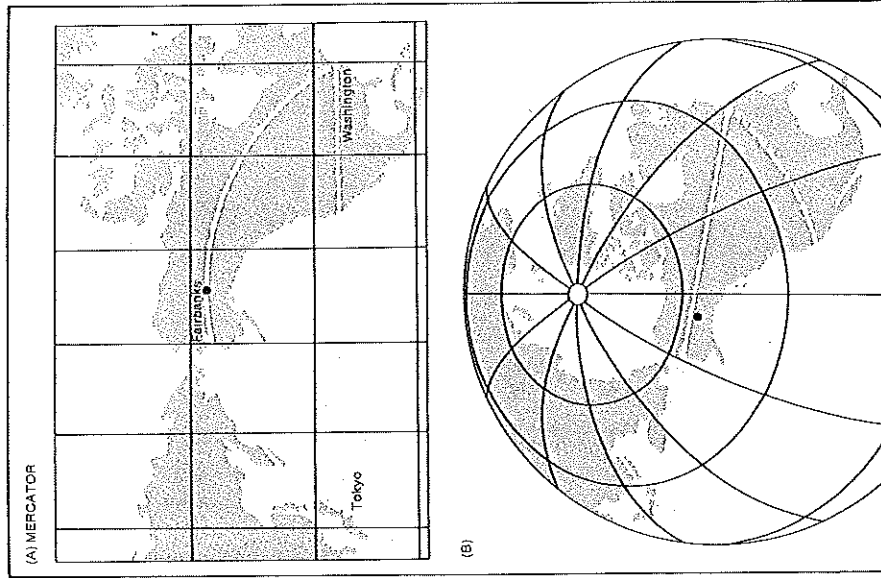


Figure 12.2 A map projection which distorts earth relations in a convenient way can be a convincing propaganda aid.

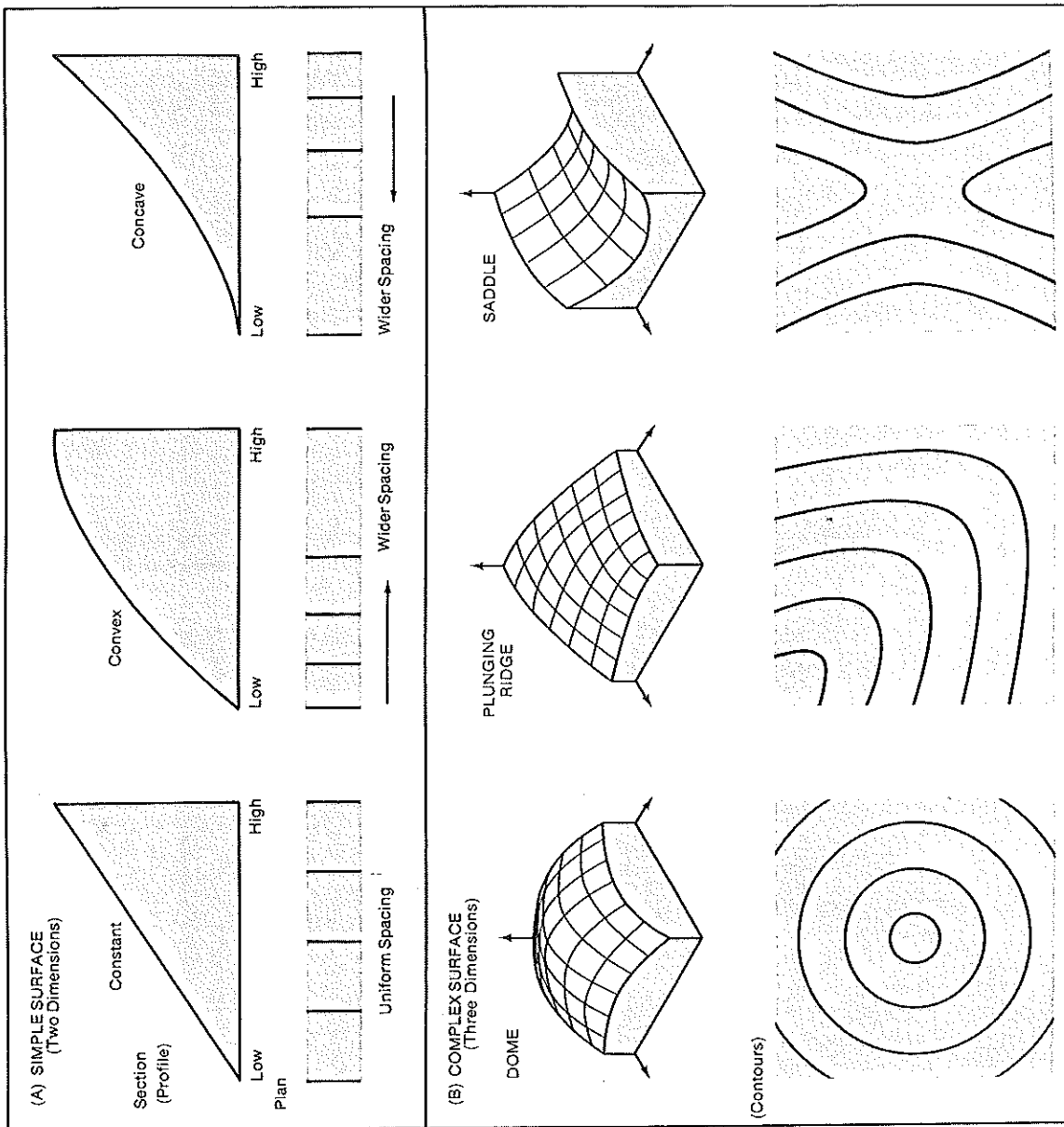


Figure 9.5 The ground surface occurs in many different forms.

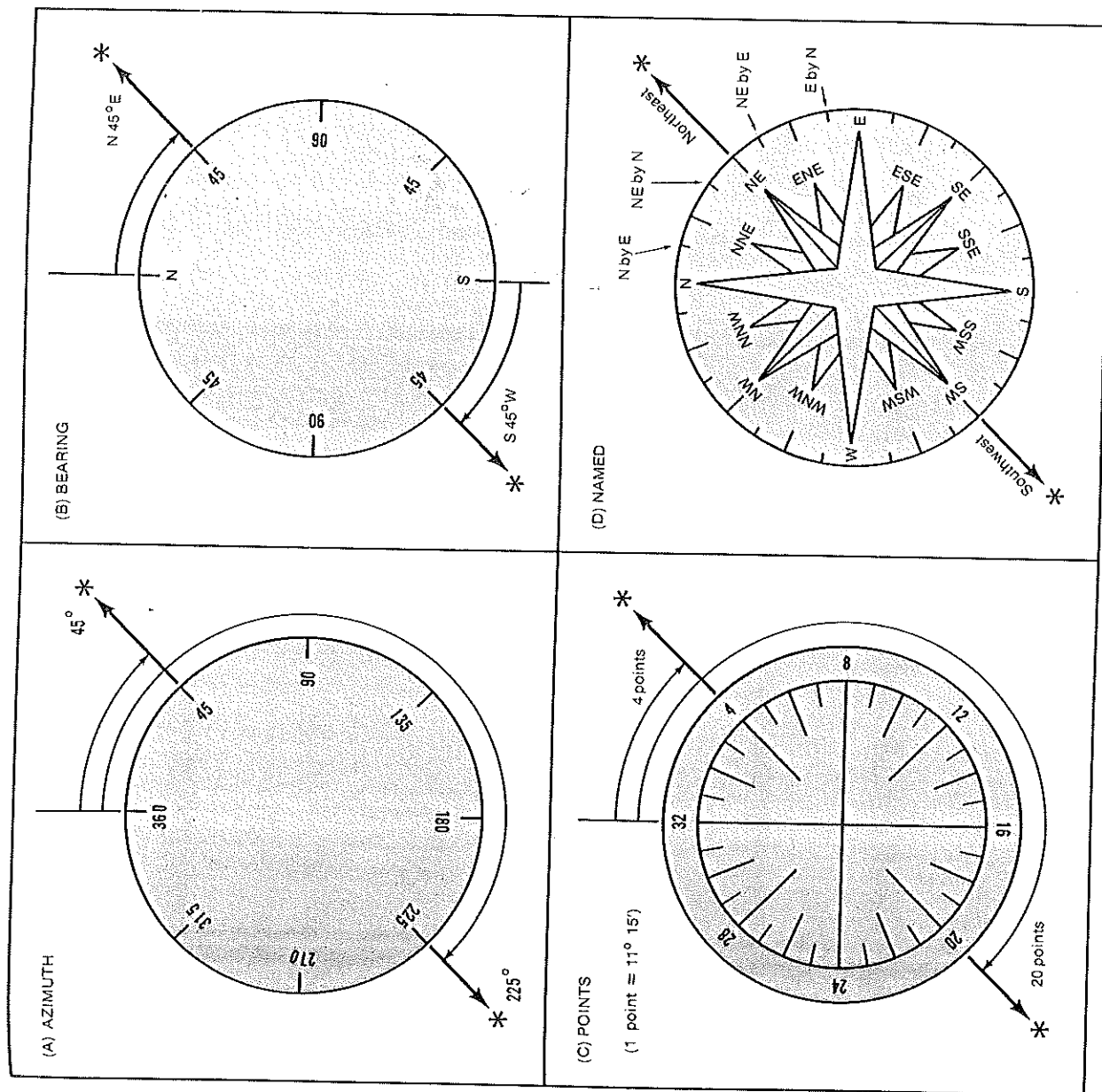


Figure 6.16 There are four basic forms of making compass readings.

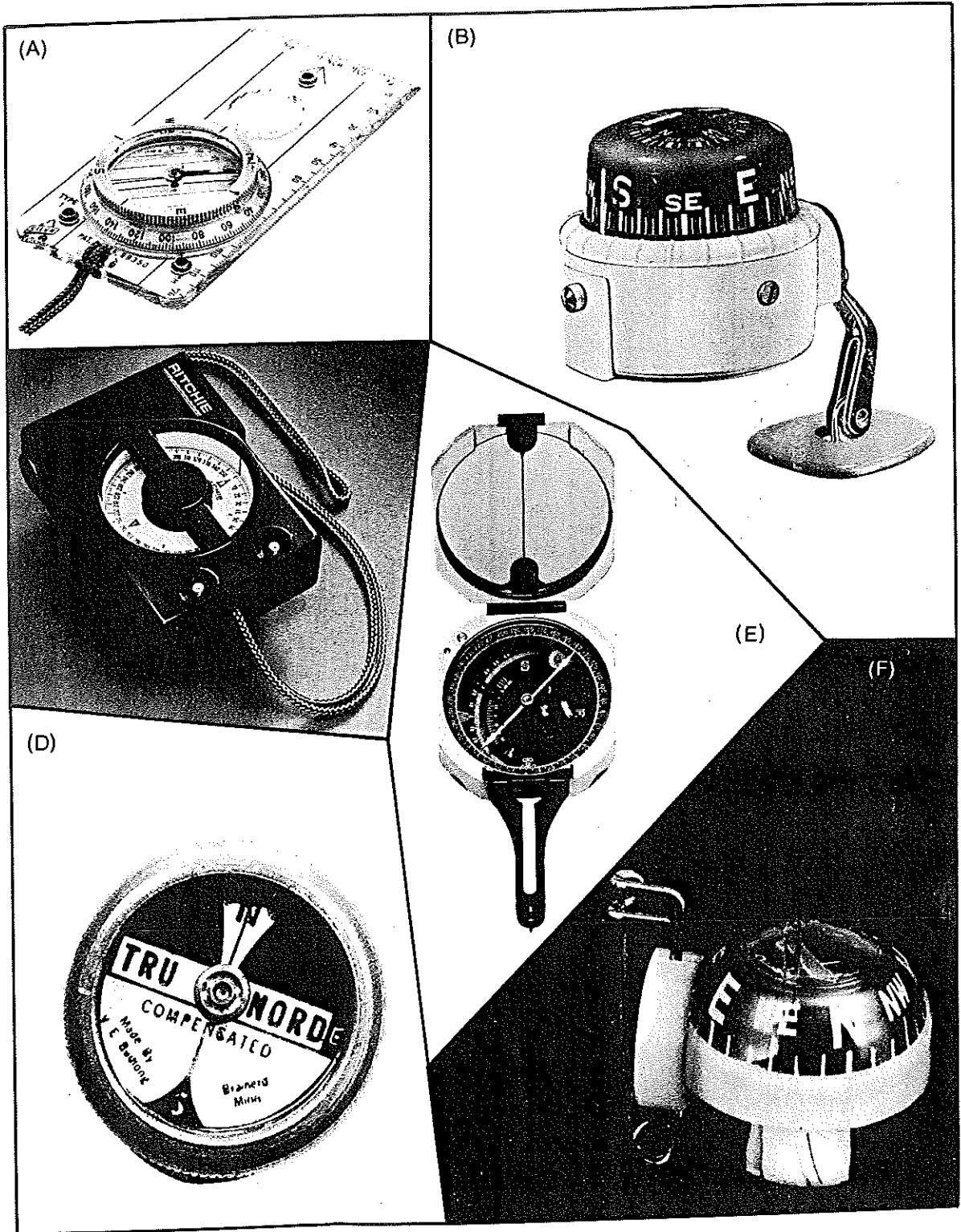


Figure 6.13 A wide variation exists in the design of magnetic compasses.

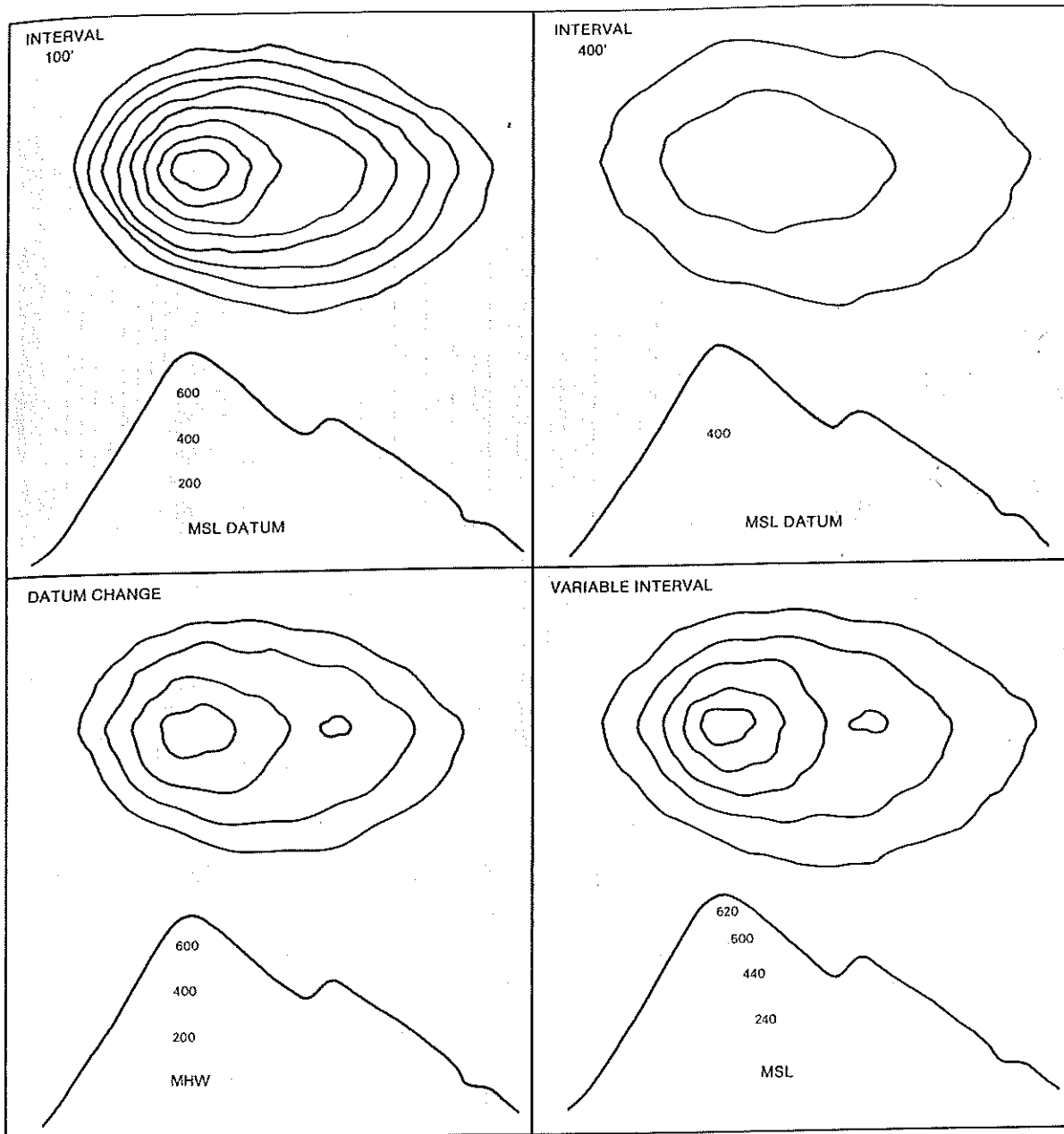


Figure 4.18 The appearance of a contour map is readily altered by changing the contour parameters.



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"Bridge River Campground?... Go North
about three-fourths of a gallon and then
East about a half-gallon."

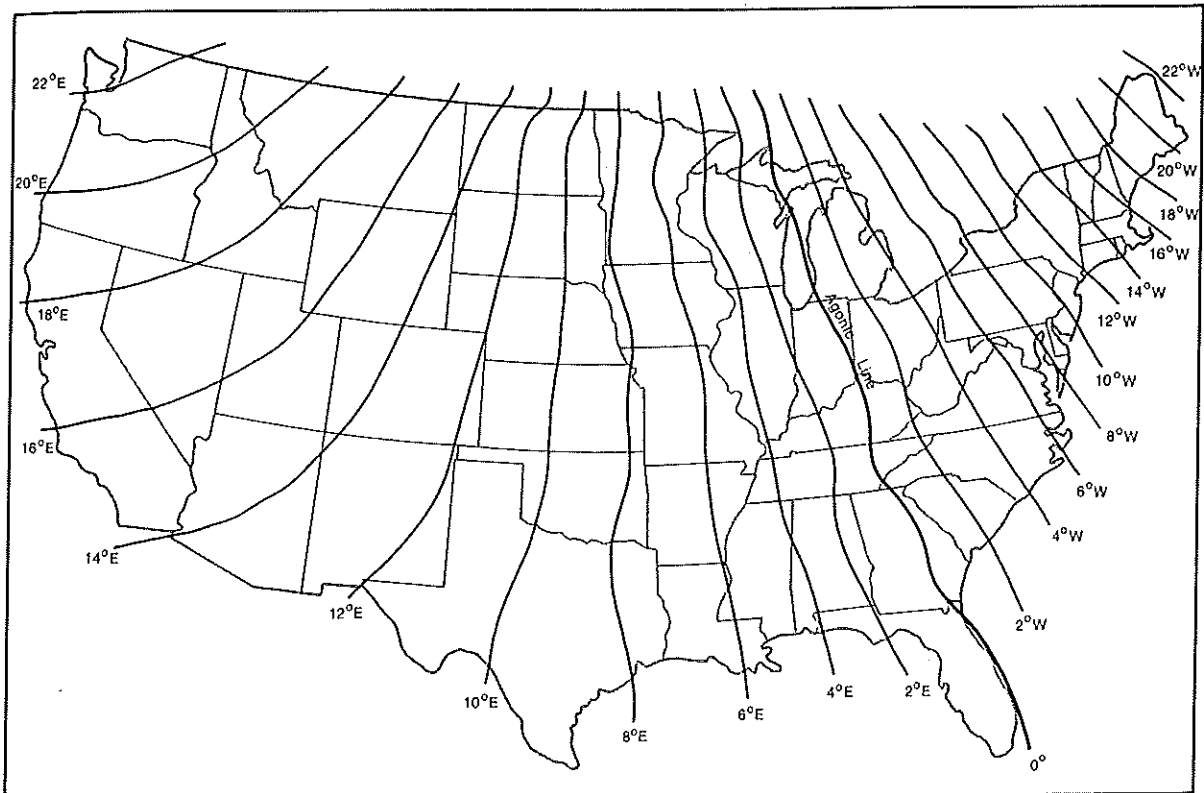
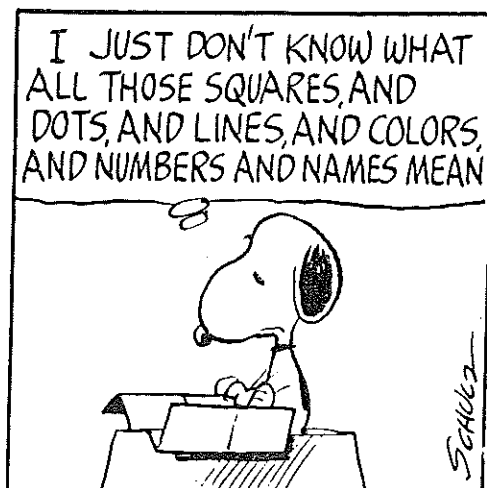
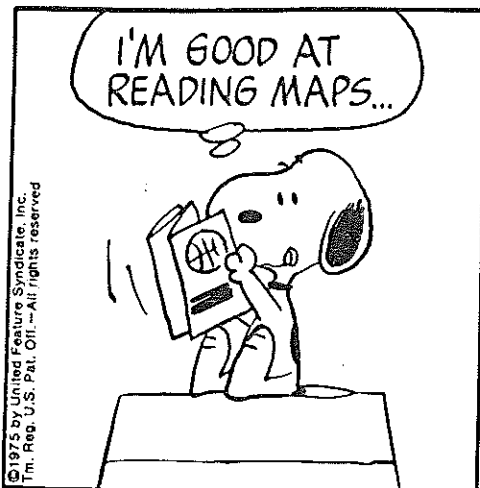


Figure 6.9 Isogonic or declination map of the conterminous United States.



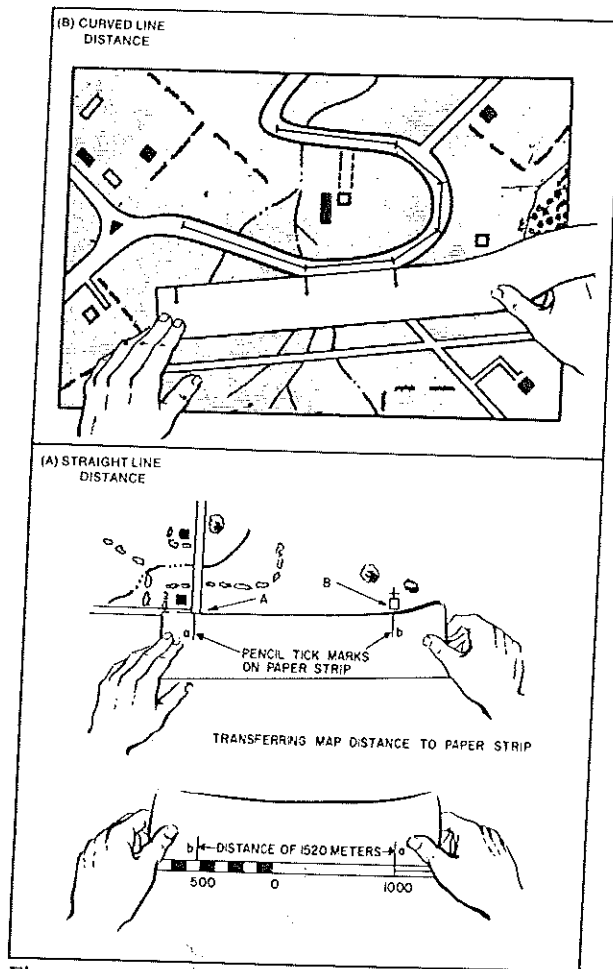
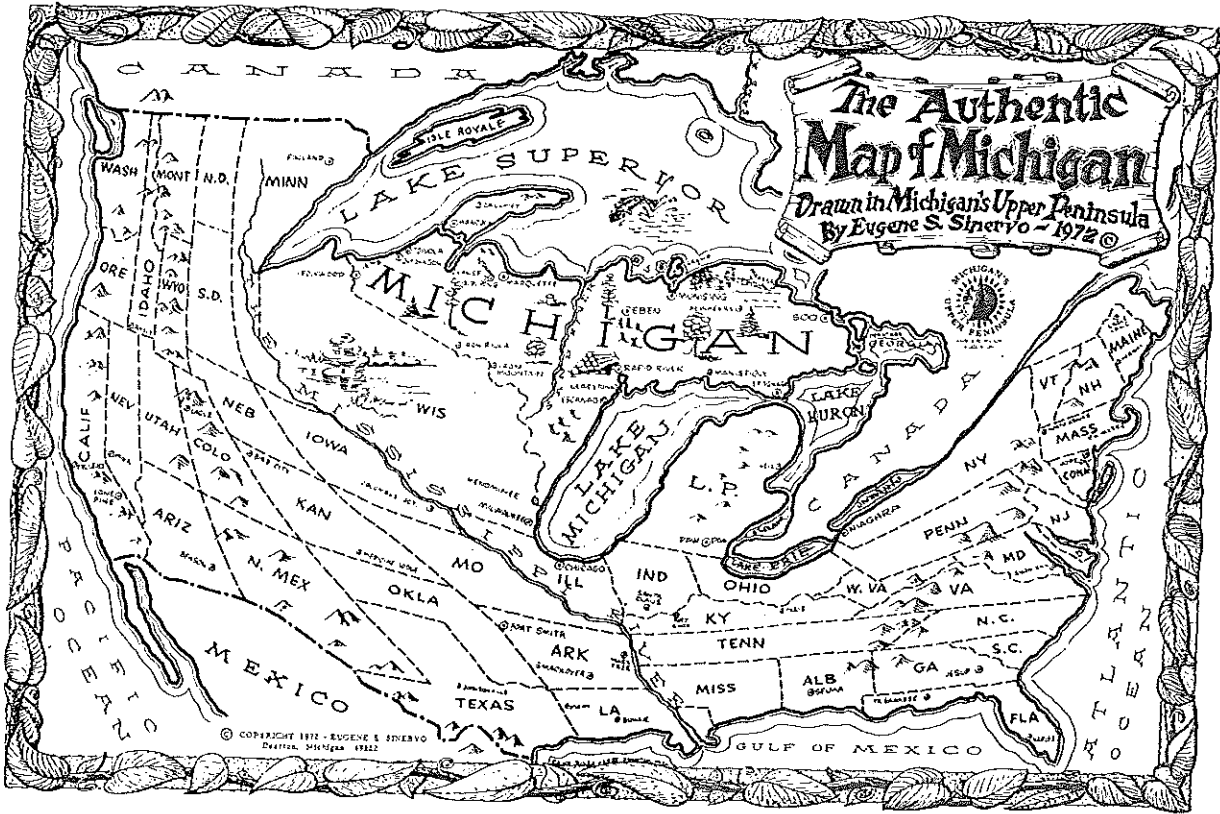


Figure 7.9 Using the bar scale to compute the ground distance between two map features.



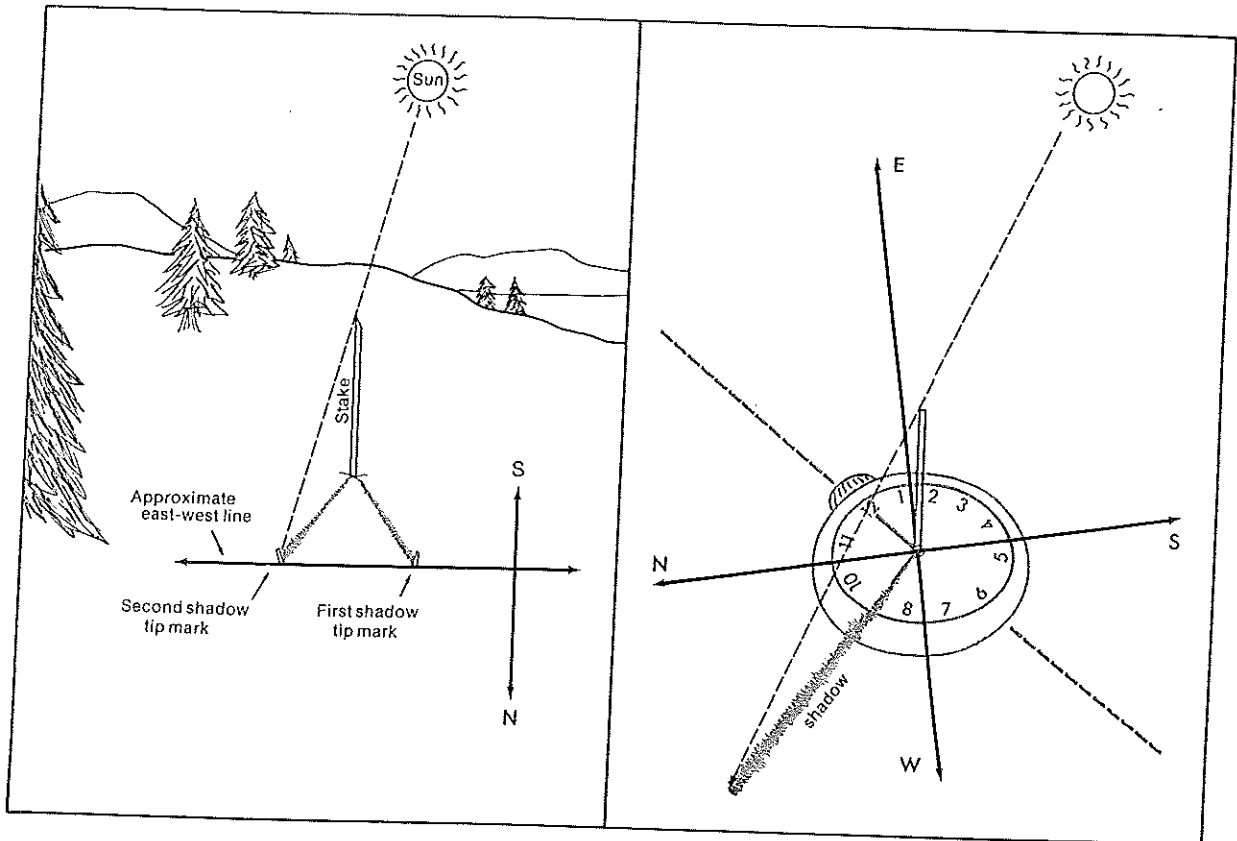
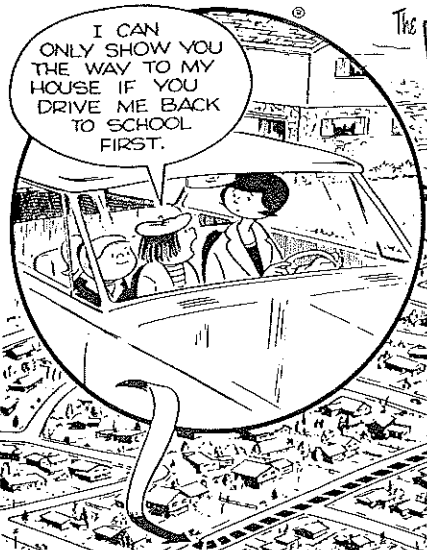
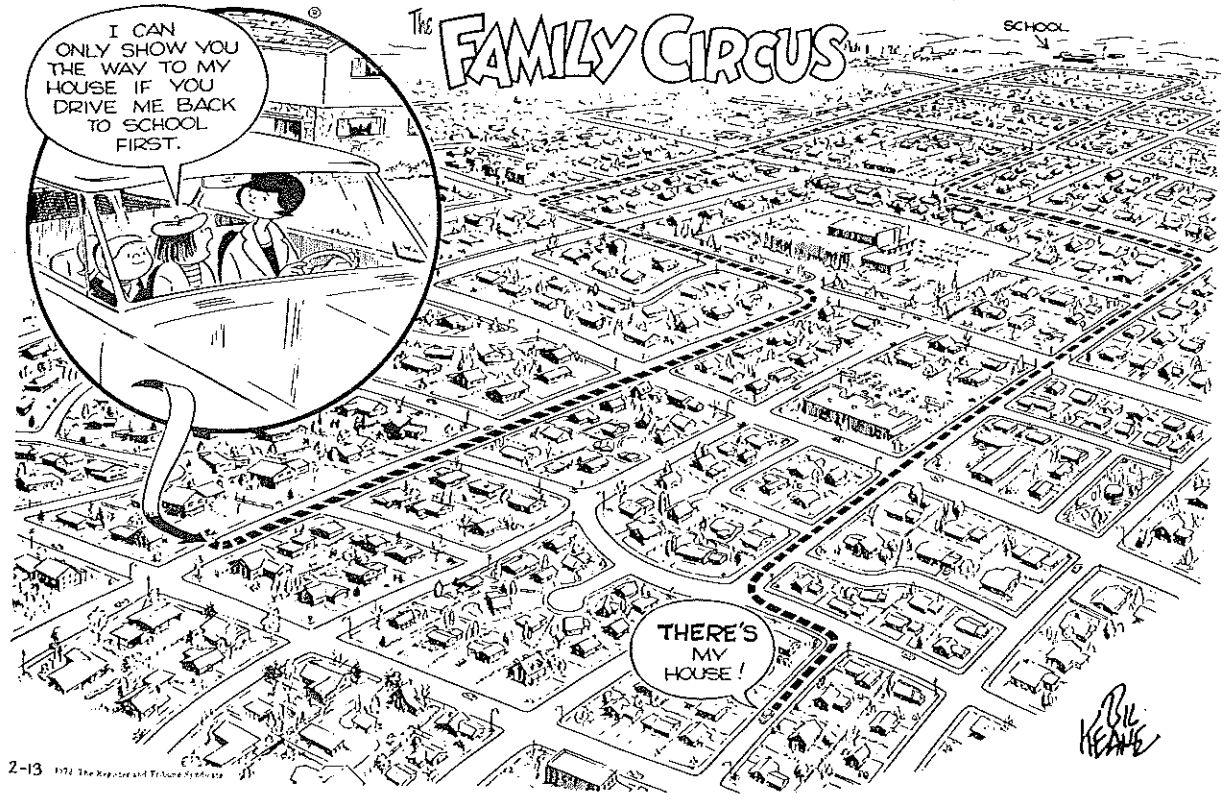


Figure 6.4 Determining true north in the daytime by using shadows cast by the sun.



The FAMILY CIRCUS

SCHOOL



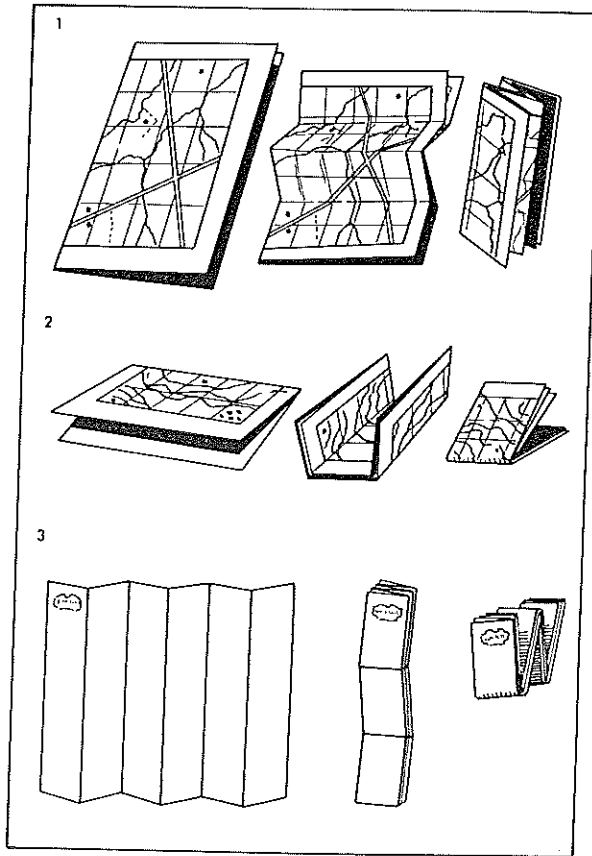


Figure E.1 Three simple methods of folding a map.

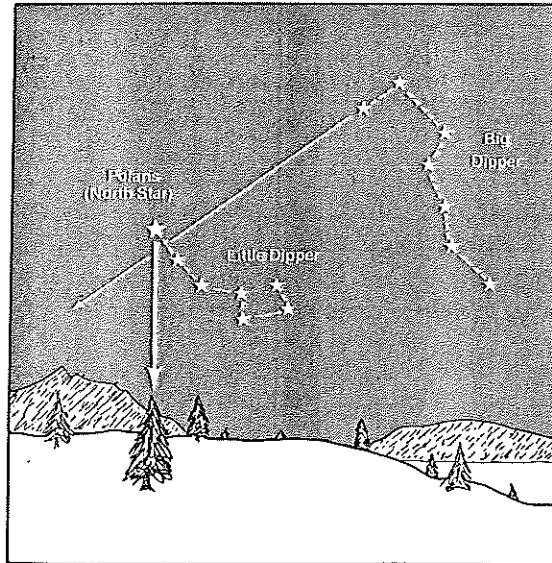


Figure 6.2 True north can easily be determined by observing the stars in the Northern Hemisphere sky at night.

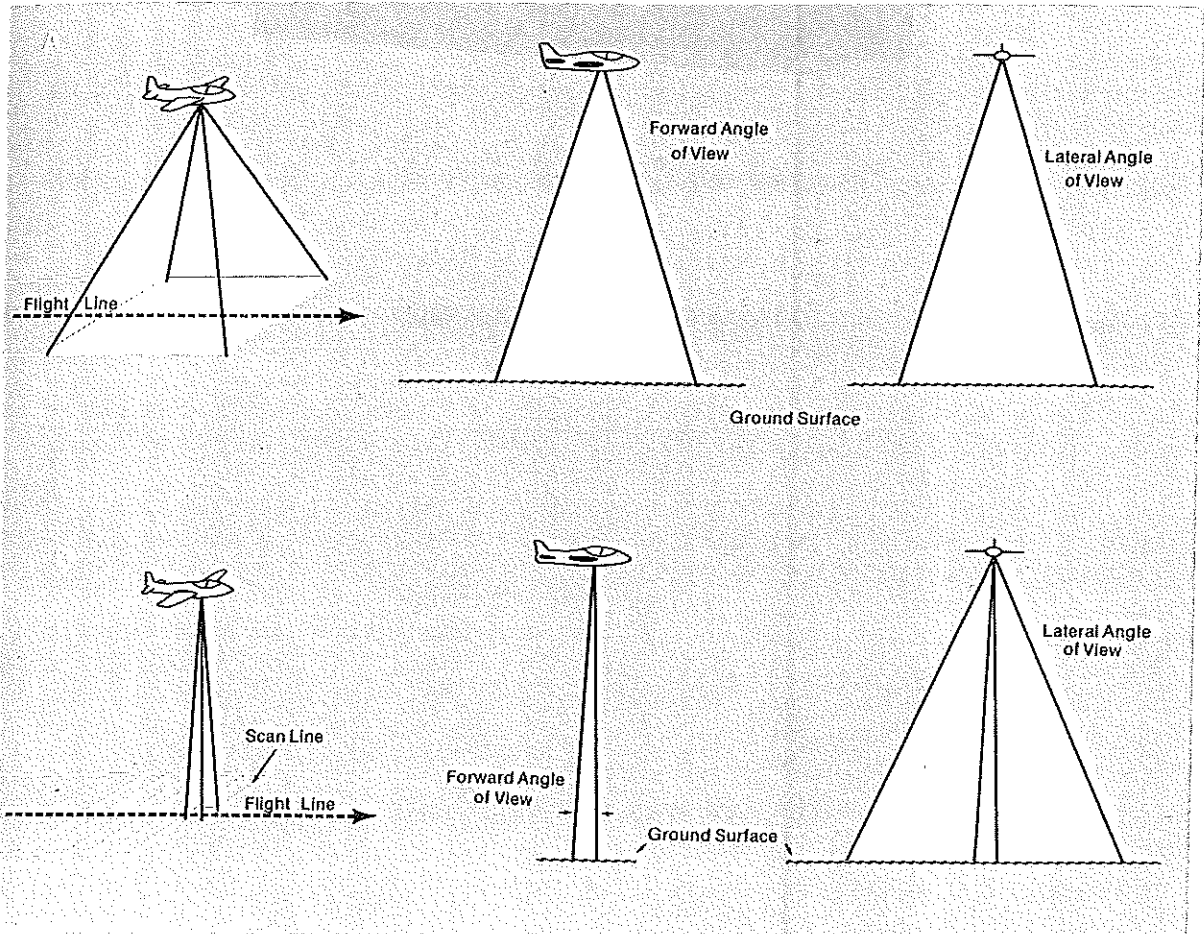
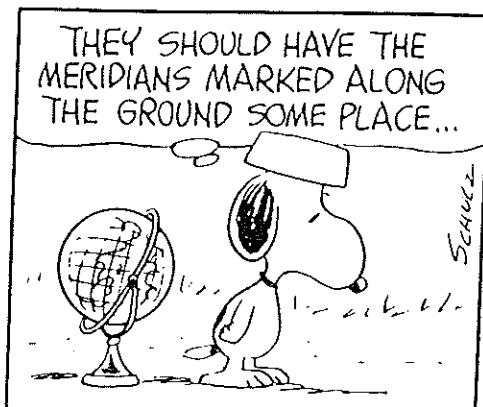
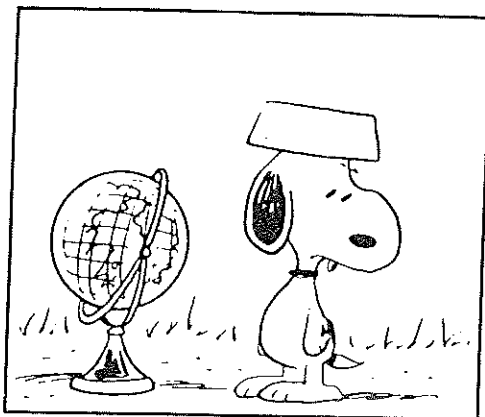
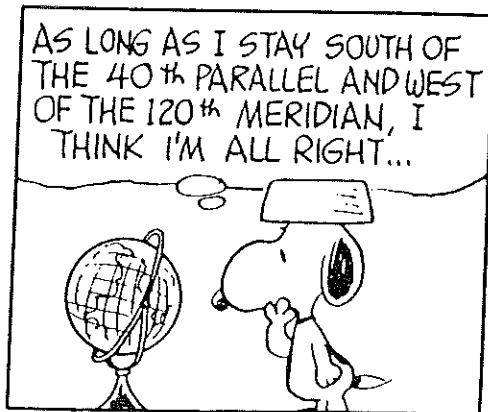
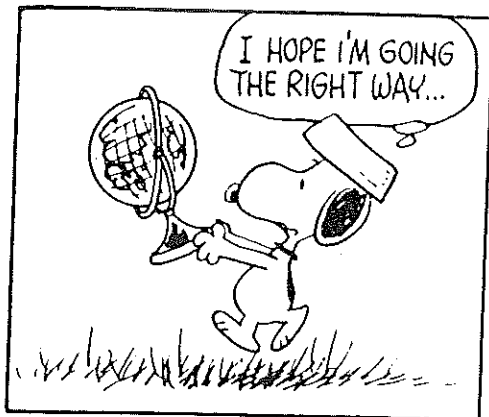


Figure 2.2 A comparison of the photographic and electronic scanning techniques used in photomapping.



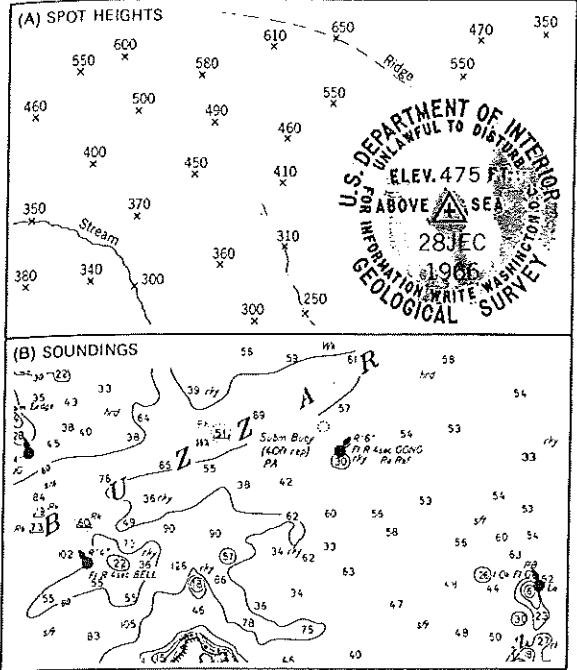


Figure 4.15 Elevation may be shown at specific locations on a map using spot heights or soundings.