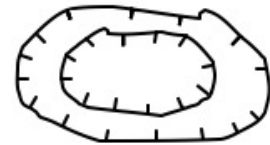


Vocabulary: Reading Topographic Maps

Vocabulary

- Contour interval – the change in elevation between adjacent contour lines.
- Contour line – a line connecting points of equal elevation on a map.
- Depression contour – a contour line with hachure marks to indicate a depression or hollow.
 - Depression contours form closed curves.
 - The hachure marks distinguish depression contours from contour lines that indicate a hill or mountain.
- Elevation – the height of a location above a fixed reference point, usually sea level.
- Gradient – the slope of a surface or line.
 - Gradient is also called *percent grade*.
 - To calculate the gradient of a surface between two points, divide the change in elevation by the horizontal distance between the points.
 - Gradient can be estimated and compared using contour lines.
- Index contour – a contour line that includes an elevation label.
- Relief – the difference in elevation between the highest and lowest points in a landscape.
- Topographic map – a map that uses contour lines to depict variations in elevation across a landscape.
 - Contours that form closed curves usually indicate hills or mountains but can also indicate depressions.
 - Contours that are close together indicate steep slopes, while contour lines that are far apart indicate flatter terrain.
 - Contour lines in a river valley or stream are often V-shaped, with the point of the V pointing uphill.



Depression contours



Topographic map