*TOPIC 2 SHOWING LOCAL AREA 0N A MAP.*

What is a map?

A map is a visual representation of an area, typically showing geographical features such as landforms, water bodies, roads, and political boundaries. Maps are used to navigate and understand spatial relationships between different locations. They often include symbols, colors, and labels to represent various features and are designed to convey information about the layout and characteristics of a particular area. Maps can be thematic, focusing on specific topics like population density, climate, or transportation networks. They are often created based on cartographic projections, which distort the Earth's curved surface onto a flat plane. Overall, maps serve as invaluable tools for exploration, planning, analysis, and communication of spatial information.

*What is a picture?*

A picture, also known as a photograph or image, is a visual representation captured by a camera or created by other means. It depicts a specific moment in time and space, capturing details, textures, colors, and lighting conditions as they exist in the real world at the time of capture. Pictures can depict a wide range of subjects, including landscapes, people, objects, events, and abstract concepts. They serve various purposes, including documentation, artistic expression, communication, and memory preservation. Pictures can evoke emotions, convey narratives, and provide insights into different aspects of life and the world around us. With the widespread availability of digital photography, pictures have become an integral part of everyday communication and expression, shared through social media, printed

*DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MAP AND A PICTURE*.

1. **Map**:
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   * Maps can be thematic, focusing on specific topics like population density, climate, or transportation networks.
   * Maps are often created based on cartographic projections, which distort the Earth's curved surface onto a flat plane.
2. **Photograph**:
   * A photograph is a visual image captured by a camera, representing a specific moment in time and space.
   * Photographs provide a realistic depiction of scenes, objects, or people.
   * They capture details, textures, colors, and lighting conditions as they exist in the real world at the time of capture.
   * Photographs can evoke emotions, memories, and narratives based on the subject matter and composition.
   * Unlike maps, photographs do not typically provide spatial context or accurate representations of distances and relationships between objects or locations.

In summary, while both maps and photographs are visual representations, maps focus on depicting spatial relationships and features of an area, whereas photographs capture specific moments and scenes with a focus on realism and detail.

*SIMILARITIES BETWEEN A MAP AND A PICTURE.*

While maps and pictures serve different purposes and convey different types of information, there are some similarities between them:

1. **Visual Representation**: Both maps and pictures are visual representations of information. While maps depict geographical features and spatial relationships, pictures capture moments, scenes, and objects in visual form.
2. **Communication**: Both maps and pictures are used to communicate information to viewers. Maps convey spatial information such as locations, distances, and features, while pictures communicate visual information about subjects, events, or concepts.
3. **Interpretation**: Viewers of both maps and pictures need to interpret the visual information presented to understand the intended message or meaning. They may analyze symbols, colors, shapes, and other visual elements to derive insights from the representation.
4. **Context**: Both maps and pictures provide context for the subject matter they depict. Maps may include legends, scales, and labels to provide context for geographical features, while pictures often capture scenes within their environmental context, providing visual clues about the setting and circumstances.
5. **Documentation**: Both maps and pictures serve as forms of documentation. Maps document geographical features, locations, and spatial relationships, while pictures document moments, events, and scenes as they exist in the real world at a specific point in time.
6. **Perspective**: Both maps and pictures can be created from different perspectives. Maps may be drawn from aerial or satellite viewpoints, or from ground-level perspectives, depending on the purpose and intended use. Similarly, pictures may be taken from various angles and viewpoints to capture different perspectives of the subject matter.

Overall, while maps and pictures have distinct characteristics and purposes, they share common elements in terms of visual representation, communication, interpretation, context, documentation, and perspective.

*QUALITIES OF A GOOD MAP.*

A good map possesses several key qualities that make it effective and useful for its intended purpose. Here are some of the qualities of a good map:

1. **Accuracy**: One of the most important qualities of a good map is accuracy. It should provide a true and reliable representation of the features and geography of the area it depicts. This includes accurate depictions of locations, distances, and spatial relationships.
2. **Clarity**: A good map should be clear and easy to read. This involves using clear and legible symbols, labels, and colors to represent different features and information. Clutter should be minimized, and the layout should be organized in a way that guides the viewer's attention effectively.
3. **Completeness**: A good map should include all relevant information needed to understand the area it depicts. This may include geographical features, landmarks, roads, boundaries, and other important elements. However, the map should also avoid including unnecessary details that could overwhelm or confuse the viewer.
4. **Consistency**: Consistency in the use of symbols, colors, and other cartographic elements is important for ensuring that the map is easy to interpret. All features should be represented consistently throughout the map to avoid confusion.
5. **Scale and Orientation**: A good map should clearly indicate its scale, whether it's a small-scale map covering a large area or a large-scale map providing detailed information about a smaller area. Additionally, the map should clearly indicate its orientation, typically through the use of a north arrow or compass rose.
6. **Relevance**: The information presented on a map should be relevant to its intended purpose and audience. For example, a road map should focus on roads, highways, and transportation networks, while a thematic map may focus on specific topics such as population density or natural resources.
7. **Up-to-Date**: A good map should be up-to-date and reflect the most current information available. This may involve incorporating recent changes to geographical features, infrastructure, or boundaries.
8. **Accessibility**: Maps should be accessible to all users, including those with visual or other disabilities. This may involve providing alternative formats or accommodations to ensure that the map can be effectively interpreted by everyone.
9. **Aesthetics**: While not essential for all maps, a good map should be visually appealing and engaging. Thoughtful use of design elements such as color, typography, and layout can enhance the map's readability and overall appeal.
10. **Title**
11. **Key**
12. **compass**

*MAP SYMBOLES SHOWED ON A MAP*

Symbols shown on a map vary depending on the type of map and the information being conveyed. Here are some common symbols found on maps:

1. **Natural Features**:
   * Mountains: Represented by contour lines or shaded areas.
   * Rivers and streams: Shown as blue lines with arrows indicating the direction of flow.
   * Lakes and ponds: Depicted as blue filled-in shapes.
   * Forests: Often shown as green shaded areas or patterns.
   * Deserts: Represented by sandy or barren areas.
2. **Man-Made Features**:
   * Roads: Different types of roads (highways, streets, etc.) are often represented by varying line widths and styles.
   * Railways: Indicated by thin lines with parallel dashes.
   * Buildings: Sometimes depicted by simplified shapes or symbols, especially in urban maps.
   * Bridges and tunnels: Shown with specific symbols or labels.
   * Airports: Represented by airplane symbols or specific icons.
3. **Political Boundaries**:
   * National borders: Typically shown as solid lines.
   * State or provincial borders: Usually represented by dashed or dotted lines.
   * County or municipality boundaries: Shown with varying line styles or colors.
4. **Symbols for Points of Interest**:
   * Landmarks: Iconic buildings, monuments, or natural landmarks are often depicted with recognizable symbols.
   * Parks and recreational areas: Shown with specific symbols or shaded areas.
   * Tourist attractions: Represented by symbols or labels indicating their presence.
5. **Cartographic Symbols**:
   * North arrow: Indicates the orientation of the map.
   * Scale bar: Shows the relationship between map distance and actual distance on the ground.
   * Legend: Explains the meaning of symbols used on the map.
   * Contour lines: Lines connecting points of equal elevation, indicating changes in terrain.

These are just some examples of symbols commonly found on maps. The specific symbols used can vary depending on the map's purpose, scale, and intended audience. Additionally, digital maps may use interactive features such as pop-up labels or clickable icons to provide additional information

SKETCH MAPS.

A sketch map is a simple, hand-drawn representation of an area or a route. Unlike formal or detailed maps created with precise measurements and cartographic standards, a sketch map is typically created quickly and informally, often to serve a specific, immediate purpose.

**Characteristics of a sketch map may include**:

1. **Simplicity**: Sketch maps are usually straightforward and uncluttered, focusing on key features or directions.
2. **Informality**: They are often drawn freehand without the use of specialized cartographic tools.
3. **Lack of Scale**: Sketch maps typically do not include scale bars or precise measurements.
4. **Basic Features**: They may include basic elements such as landmarks, roads, and geographical features, but without the detail found in formal maps.
5. **Annotated**: Sketch maps may include annotations or labels to provide additional context or information about the depicted area or route.

**Sketch maps are commonly used in various situations, including:**

* Giving directions or explaining routes.
* Fieldwork or outdoor activities where a quick illustration of the area is needed.
* Planning activities or events.
* Informal communication of spatial information among individuals.

Overall, the primary purpose of a sketch map is to provide a quick and simple visual representation of a location or route for immediate use or communication.

**HOW TO DRAW A SKETCH MAP**

Drawing a sketch map is a simple and straightforward process. Here's a step-by-step guide to help you draw a basic sketch map:

1. **Gather Materials**: You'll need a piece of paper and a writing utensil. A pencil is ideal for sketching as it allows for easy corrections, but you can also use pens or markers.
2. **Define the Area**: Decide which area you want to depict on your sketch map. It could be a neighborhood, a city block, a hiking trail, or any other location of interest.
3. **Start with Basic Shapes**: Begin by drawing the basic shapes that represent the geographical features of the area. For example, you might draw rectangles for buildings, circles for parks or ponds, and lines for roads or paths.
4. **Add Landmarks**: Sketch prominent landmarks or points of interest within the area. These could include buildings, monuments, churches, or other notable features.
5. **Include Streets and Paths**: Draw the streets, roads, or paths within the area. Use lines to represent the paths, and label them if necessary to indicate their names or directions.
6. **Indicate Direction**: If relevant, add arrows or compass directions to show the orientation of the map.
7. **Label Key Features**: Add labels to key features on your sketch map to provide context and help viewers understand what they're looking at. Label streets, landmarks, and other important points of interest.
8. **Include Annotations**: Consider adding annotations or notes to provide additional information about the area. This could include descriptions of certain features, distances between points, or any other relevant details.
9. **Review and Revise**: Take a moment to review your sketch map and make any necessary revisions or additions. This is your opportunity to correct any mistakes and ensure that the map accurately represents the area.
10. **Finalize**: Once you're satisfied with your sketch map, consider adding any final touches such as shading or color to enhance clarity or visual appeal.

Remember, the goal of a sketch map is to provide a simple and quick visual representation of an area, so don't worry about making it perfect. Focus on capturing the essential features and information needed to convey the location effectively.

<https://youtu.be/hkZaW4jqPvU?si=CWMWuxVVXWRM4Hgo>

By teacher Sunday.

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