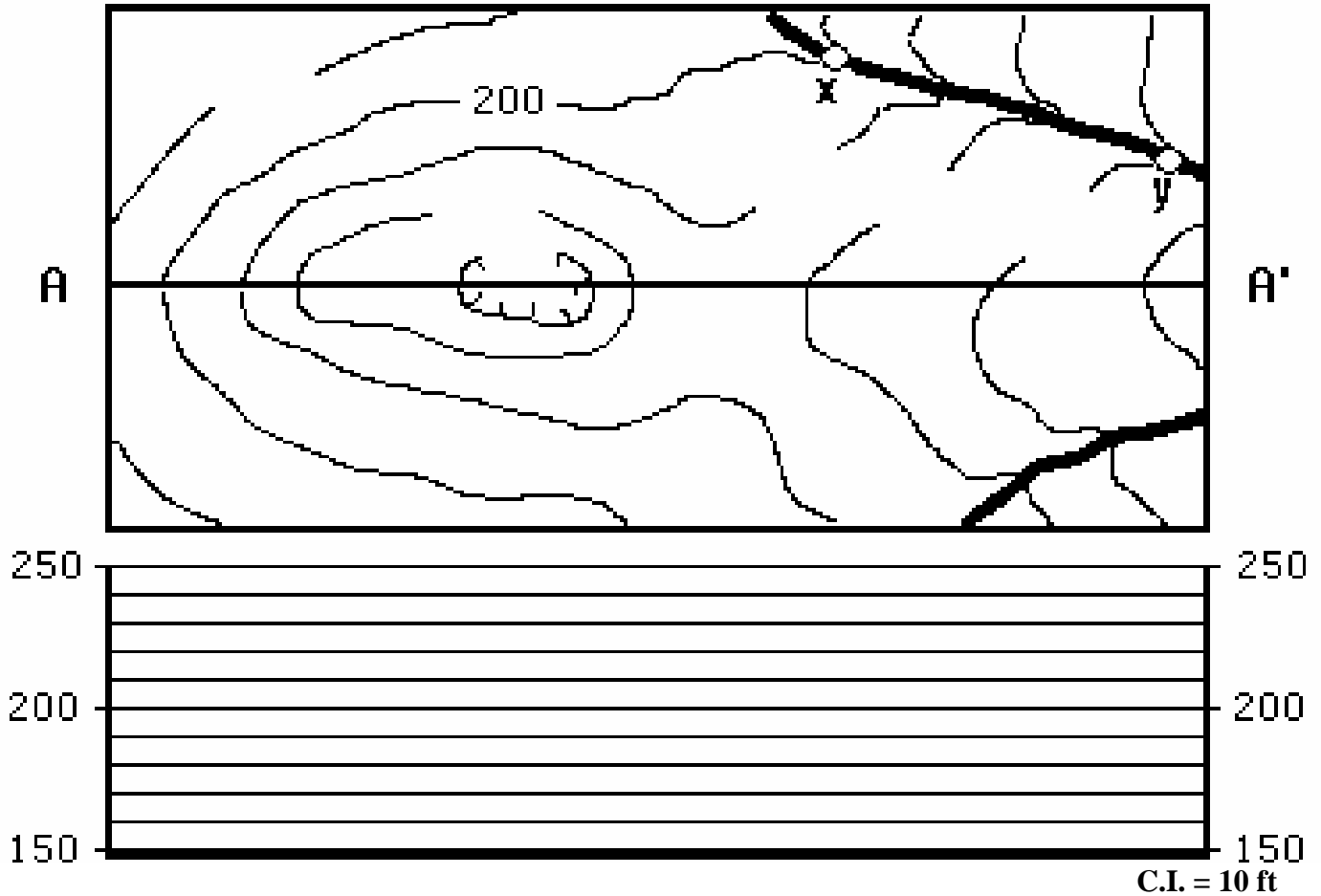


Name _____

Period _____

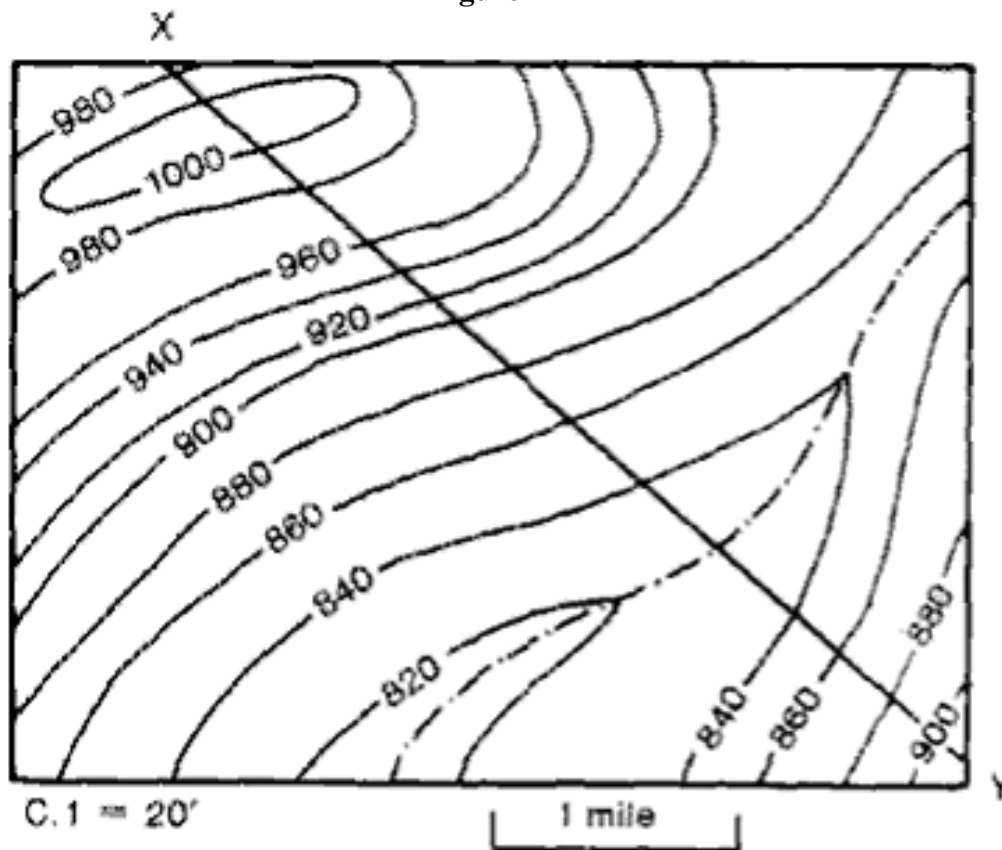
Practice with Topography

Figure 1.



1. Label all contour lines with their proper elevations (where there is a break in the line).
2. Make a profile, on the grid provided below, along the A-A' line.
3. Draw in arrows indicating the direction in which rivers are flowing.
4. If the distance between locations x and y is 2 miles. What is the gradient, in ft/mile, between these same points?

Figure 2



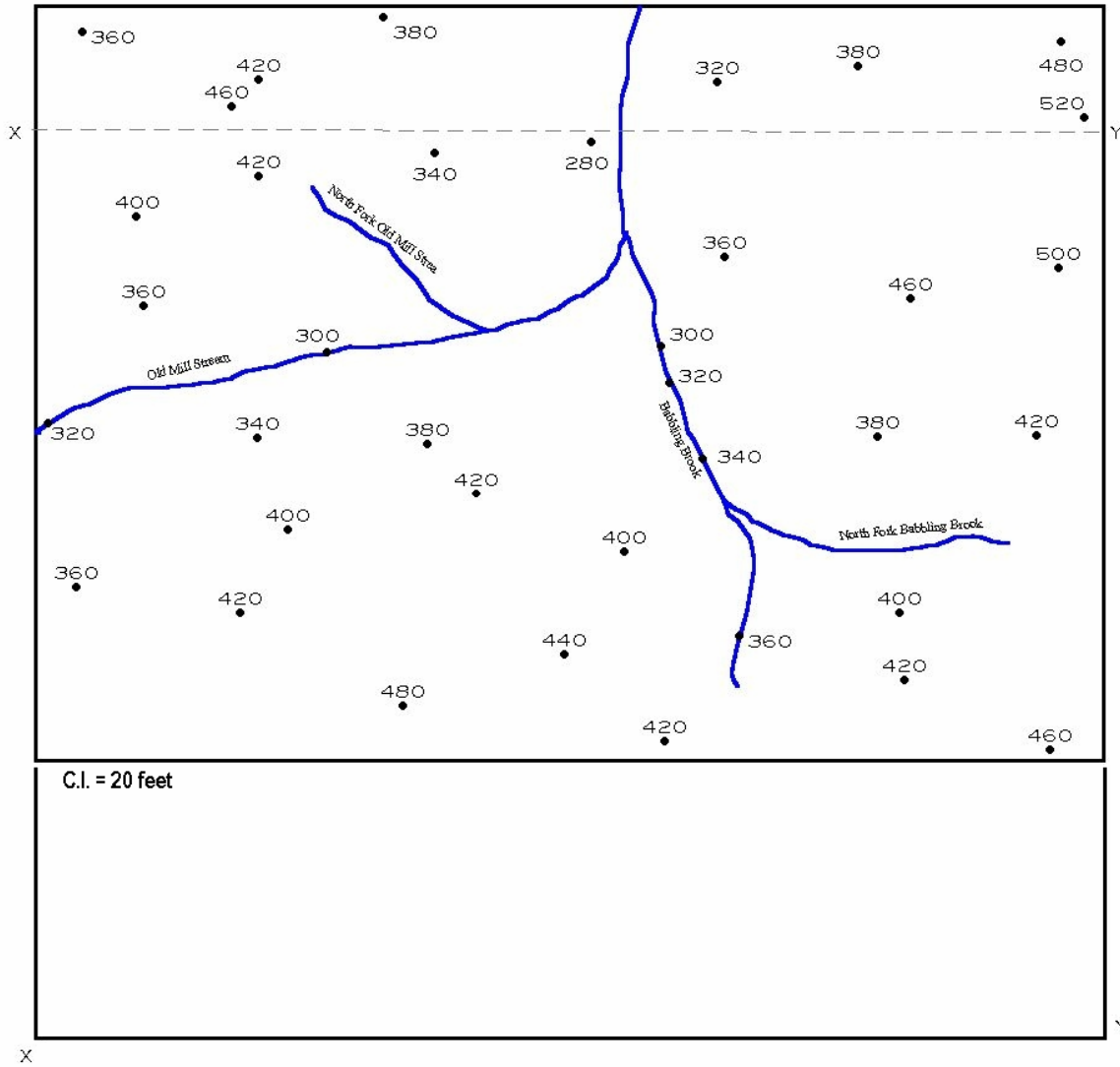
X _____ Y

1. What is the highest elevation? _____ What is the lowest elevation? _____
2. a. What is the distance in miles between points X and Y? _____
b. What is the gradient between A and B on the map?

c. What is the gradient between B and C?

d. What can you infer from these measurements?
4. Construct a profile along line XY using the line provided.

Figure 3

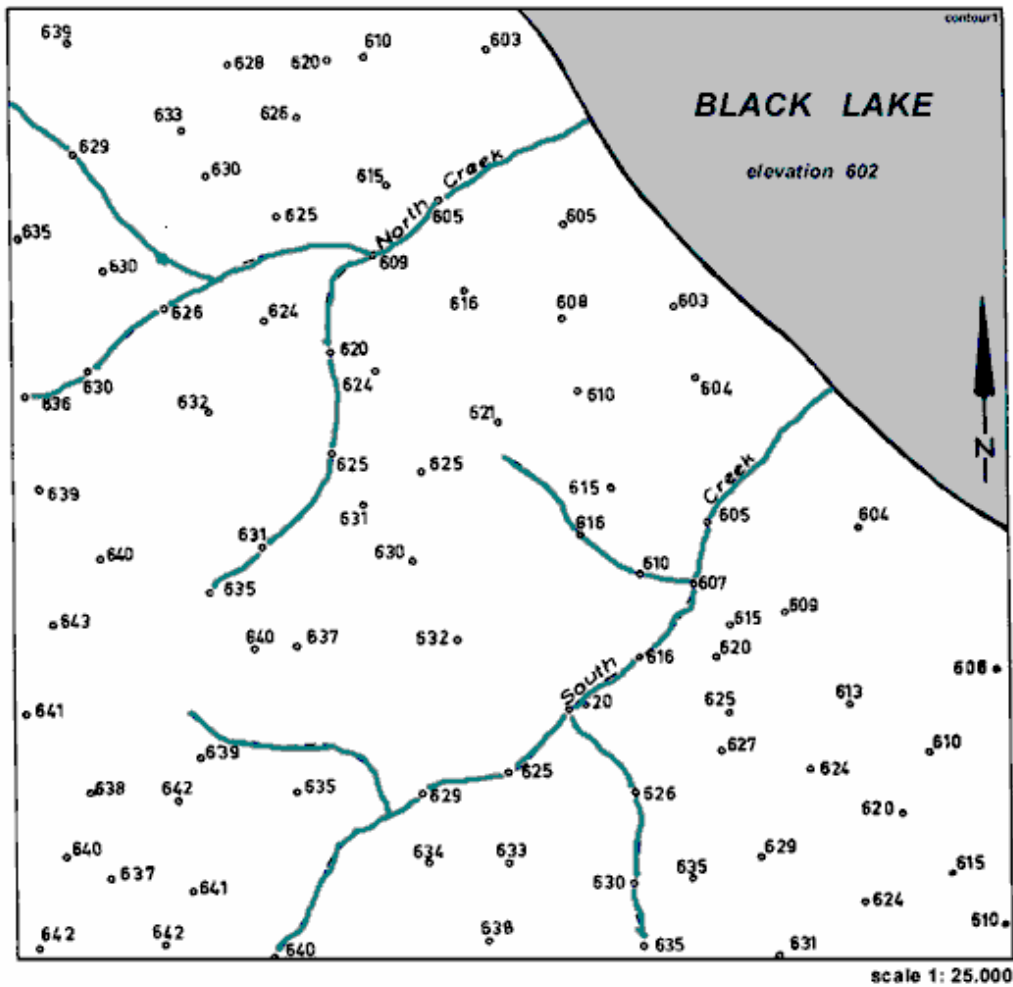


1. Using interpolation, create a topographic map. Use the streams, the C.I. (contour interval), and the given elevations as a guide.

2. In the space provided, construct a profile of the land along line XY. What is the vertical scale for your profile?

You are walking along a strip of land that is measured to be exactly 2 miles. You begin your walk at an elevation of 100 feet and end your walk at an elevation of 950 feet. What is the gradient of the strip of land you traversed?

Figure 4



1. Using interpolation, create a topographic map. Use the streams, the C.I. (contour interval), and the given elevations as a guide.

2. In which direction are North and South creek flowing?

3. What is the map scale? (1 cm = ...) _____

How many meters would 1 cm equal? _____

Draw this scale below the map.

4. What is the length of South Creek (in meters)? _____

5. What is the elevation of Black Lake? _____

6. Where on the map would the gradient be the largest?
What does a large gradient tell us?
