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Map key definition for dummies

From wiki.gis.com article: Annoting a map Annotated or locking a map is a visual explanation of the icons used on the map. It usually consists of a sample of each symbol (point, line, or area), and a short description of what the icon means. For example, a short section of a blue sinuous line can be labeled 'river'. [1] Because the meaning of the map symbols varies by region, a clear and concise legend is very important for conveying the distinctive characteristics of the map. [2] Legend is a graphical representation of information, with design principles similar to maps or any other graphic. The only difference is that it is related to the information on the map on which it is connected. Therefore, it is important to remember layout design concepts such as harmonization, visual balance, clarity, visual logic, logical groups, and clear references to create an effective legend related to maps. Creating a well laid-out myth will enhance the overall gestalt of the visual appearance map. The legend should be simple and its location largely depends on the open space available in the map; a myth should be concentrated in an open space area. It must be large enough that it is easy to read but small enough to be low in the visual hierarchy. [3] Considerations in Legend Design Legends are key here to understanding the data being presented on the choropleth map. However, the legend is huge and can be very centralized. It may fulfill its purpose of informing what different colors mean, but it is higher on the visual hierarchy that the actual geographic area is being considered. The content is contained in the legend to aid in the explanation of the map. Legends often contain a title and depict symbols with a concise explanation. The title of the legend does not need to have the legendary word in it; usually it doesn't need a title at all. However, when it is necessary (i.e. to explain the meaning of the choropleth map or other important information in the legend) then the title becomes the important factor. The symbology in the legend will contain numbers, shapes, lines and colors. If the symbols on the map are self-explained, they do not need to appear on the legend. [4] Whenever a legend relates to the number of any kind, specify the units on the legend. [5] The design relates to the overall appearance of the myth. The symbol of the legend must match the icon on the map with the same size, weight, color and meaning. If the icon is difficult or somewhat confusing, it is important to have a brief explanation of the icon in order for the map reader to understand the meaning. A highly aesthetically charged myth can be nice but lose episodes from the map. Concise - not every symbol used on the map needs to be in the legend. In the choropleth map, for example, orientation is an important aspect of legendary design and there are many arguments about the benefits and disadvantages of vertical versus horizontal legends. The main task of both orientations is to accurately and effectively describe a certain value or phenomenon. Finally, most of the legendary layout conundrums are decided by the space available on the map. The location is where the legend itself is located on the map. Some places are better than others. Remember that the legend is not the main attraction - it is used to describe the main attraction. The size should only be large enough to be easy to read to the reader. [7] It is best to place the legend in an open space area on the map. For example, putting a myth over the Pacific Ocean, rather than on a country or state, for a political map of the world would be a much cleaner view. Annott properties in ArcGIS Pro Once an annott is inserted into the layout, annott properties can be accessed and edited. Some of the factors available to users for modification include: background, borders, shadows, headings, group class names, title, labels, and descriptions. In those factors it is possible to modify the size, distance or color of the font, adjust columns and frames, and modify the width and color borders between others. [9] Although in the era of iPhones and GPSs, we seem to have lost paper maps, I still love to explore maps and believe that children need to learn their mapping skills and develop their geographic awareness. Because of this, I have many activities on Kid World Citizen to help parents and teachers teach their children about maps. Children can not only learn to read them, but also recognize their components and build their own maps. I was recently asked for a list of vocabulary or concepts about maps children should learn. Here are the geographical terms- and their definitions- which I think are important for children to be able to identify. Thank you creative commons for the pictures I was able to adapt! Want the materials for this lesson? Buy a full lesson plan on Vocabulary Maps at kid world citizen store at Teacher Pay Teacher! The map vocabulary lesson diagram has three activities that help students develop a solid foundation in the geographical terminology related to maps. Go now > Unasteur position vs Relative position: Absolute position description of a point, usually using Kenya's Latitude and Longstring latitude and longstring of 1°00'N and 38°00'E; it is 1° north of the equator, and 38° to the east of the elemental mesothom. Relative location: find the location of one place using other surrounding places, or using cardinal directionsKenya located in southern Ethiopia, northern Tanzania, eastern Uganda, and western Somalia and Indian Ocean. between the north and south poles, Earth rotationCardinal DirectionsThe four cardinal points are north, south, east, and westCompass RoseA figures on the map to show the orientation of the cardinal directionCoordinatesA set of values that show an exact location, e.g. how many degrees east of the elemental mesothem, and north or south of the equator; See the coordinates of world famous cities here or enter a worldwide destination or attract worldwide fame here, and this tool will give you latitude and long-time coordinates! EquatorAn imaginary line around the globe, equally dividing the earth into the northern and southern hemisphereGlobeA spherical representation of the earth (learn how globes are made here)Goode's Interrupted HomolosineA type of map projection (above image) that tries to display the world with accurate sizes and locations of the continents (think of a flattened orange peel); called Goode'shemispheresHalf of the earth, either divided into the north and south divided by the equator, or east and west divided by a meridianIntermediate directionsThe points falling between the cardinal directions: Northeast (NE), Southeast (SE), Southwest (SW), and Northwest (NW)LatitudeThe fantasy line runs parallel to the equator on the globe, showing the distance north or south of the equator; measured in degreesLongitudeThe imaginable lines run up and down on the globe, showing the distance to the east or west of the main mesothem; measured inMap Key / Map LegendUsually at an angle of the map, the key or myth is a small table of symbols used on the map, with their explanationMap ProjectionsThe different systems of converting locations on a ortho orast into a flat surface (plane) Mercator ProjectionA projection map (image above) shows longness and latitude in the right angle; distort the size and shape of largeMeridian objects: Prime MeridianAn imagines, long-life currents running from the Arctic to the Antarctic; The Prime meridian runs through Greenwich, England. The main mesothem is located at 0° and divides the earth into the Western Hemisphere and Eastern HemisphereThe Arctic/Antarctic Arctic: the northern polar point on Earth, at 90° north; where the earth axis will meet the surface. Antarctica is found in the Arctic Ocean, 4,261 m (13,980 ft) below shifting sea ice. Antarctica: the southern polar point on Earth, at 90° to the south; where the earth axis will be the surface. Antarctica is found in Antarctica, a continental land mass. Physical map The purpose of physical maps is to show the geography of soil types, bodies of water, and terrain such as deserts, mountains, and arctic regions; see above political map image to the left The purpose of the political map is to show territorial borders, major cities, and capitals; see above right imageRelief Map or Advanced Relief two-dimensional maps that use borders or colors to represent different terrains and altitudes; In a relief map raised, the terrain is represented in your own 3DMake 3D Salt Dough Map to learn about relief maps and geography (above right image)! The tropics of cancer; Tropical region of CapricornTropic of Cancer: the latitude circle on Earth marks the most northern location where the Sun can appear directly over high, at the June release. Slightly changed each year, in 2013 it was located about 23°26' north of Capricorn's Equator.Tropic: the circle of latitude on Earth marked the most southern latitude at which the Sun could be directly over high, at December ice. Also slightly changed each year, in 2013, it was located about 23°26 south of the Equator.Winkle TripeA map projection adopted by the National Geographic Society as its standard world forecast; most agree that it provides a good balance between the size and shape of the regions, although the Arctic regions are distorted. What map term am I missing? Leave them in the comments and I'll add them to the list! Want the materials for this lesson? Buy a full lesson plan on Vocabulary Maps at kid world citizen store at Teacher Pay Teacher! The map vocabulary lesson diagram has three activities that help students develop a solid foundation in the geographical terminology related to maps. Go now > >

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