

Topographical Maps

Topographical maps show many different features e.g.

Contours - lines of equal height

Native forest - trees and plants that are native to New Zealand

Exotic forest - trees and other plants introduced from other countries e.g. pine forests.

Shelter belt - a line of trees, usually on the edge of a field or paddock, which are grown to protect crops or stock from wind.

Orchard - an area of trees grown to produce fruit for sale

Infrastructure - communications shown on a map e.g. roads, rail, power pylons

Transport features - these may be different road types (sealed, unsealed, bridge), rail, airports.

Historic monuments - these may be features such as pa sites.

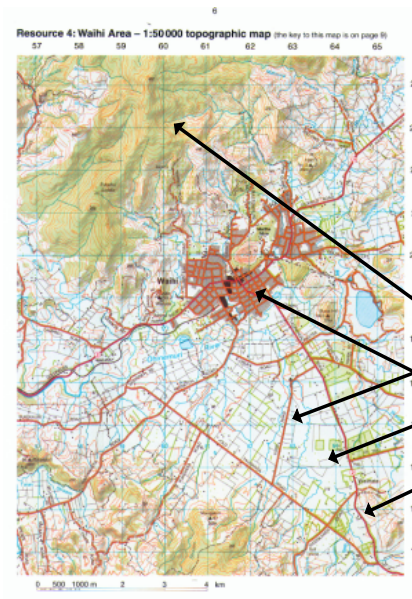
Recreational features - these are features such as golf courses, race courses, parks etc.

Urban network - areas of villages, towns or cities

Rivers - a topographical map shows if the river is braided or meandering.

Topographical maps can be used to show interactions or inter-relationships e.g.

Settlement and relief - generally the settlement will be on low land, flat



Topo maps have grid references. These are used to pin-point features.

All topo maps have a key. The key is very similar for all topo maps.

When you look at a topo map, you should be able to see instantly:
lowland area
hills/mountains
rural areas
urban areas
roads