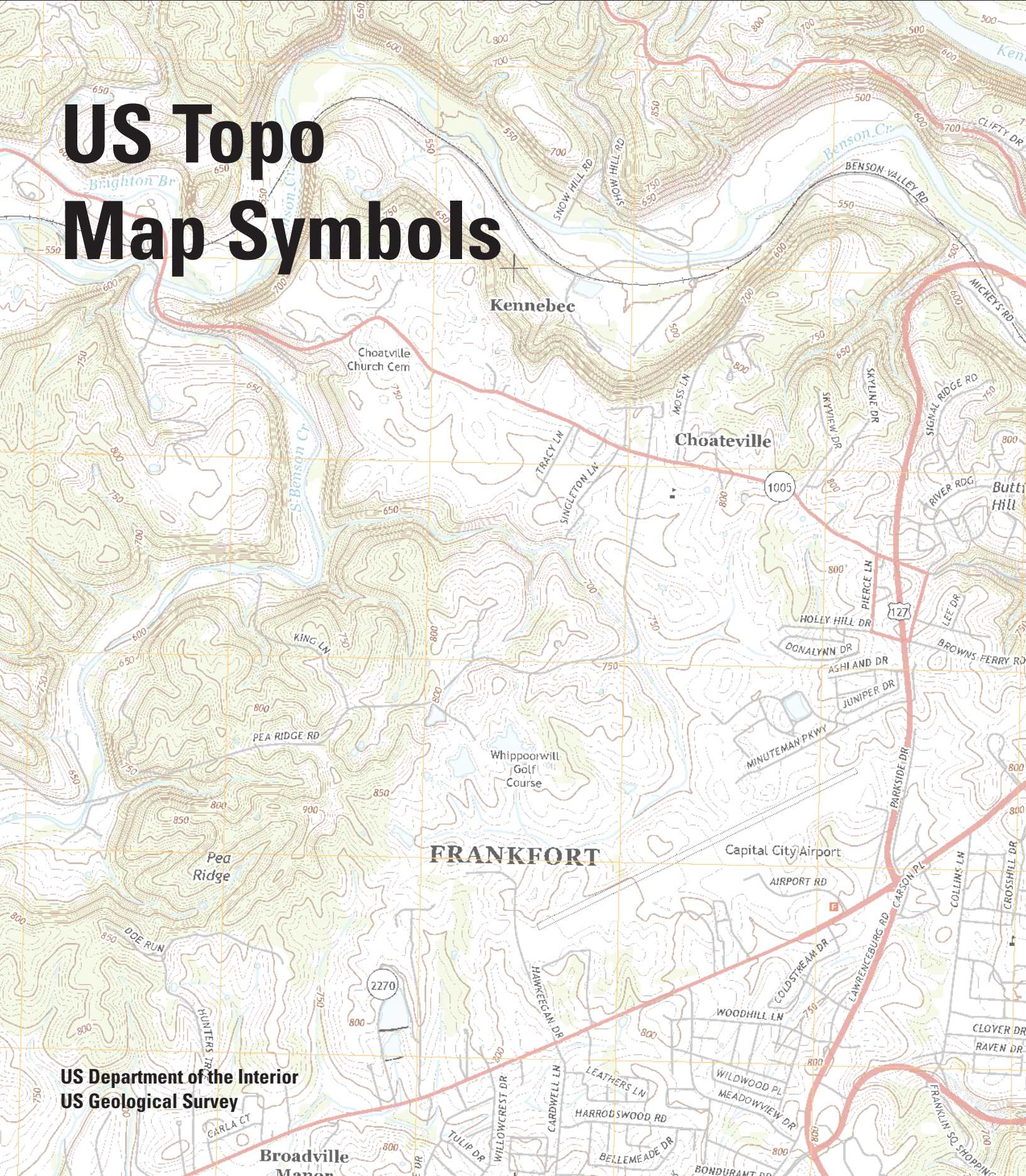


US Topo Map Symbols



What is a US Topo map?

A US Topo map is a digital topographic map that covers 7.5-minutes of longitude by 7.5-minutes of latitude and is produced at a scale of 1:24,000. US Topo maps are freely distributable and are available for download on the Web from the USGS Store (<https://store.usgs.gov>) in Portable Document Format (PDF) with geospatial extensions. PDF maps can be viewed and printed with any conforming PDF software. Versions 9.x and later of Adobe® Reader® and Acrobat® software provide access to the geospatial functionality of the US Topo map. Adobe Reader is available for free at <http://get.adobe.com/reader>. More information about US Topo maps and their use is available at <https://nationalmap.gov/ustopo>.

The base data layer of a US Topo map is a recent orthographic aerial photograph. These orthoimages have been corrected to remove scale distortions that result from the varying terrain and deviations of the aircraft's position from the true vertical. The maps include contours that show the shape of the Earth's surface, hydrographic features such as lakes and rivers, roads, boundaries, and geographic names. Additional data from the geographic data themes of transportation, names, elevation, hydrography, boundaries, structures (such as fire stations) and land cover (such as woodland tint) is being added to the maps as they are updated, resulting in a product that will become progressively more robust over time. Feature data is incorporated from national Geographic Information System (GIS) databases under the stewardship of USGS data programs. The US Topo map is intended for conventional map users, not for advanced GIS analysis. However, most of the data sources used are in the public domain and may be downloaded for free from *The National Map (TNM)* (<https://nationalmap.gov>).

US Topo maps are revised on a three-year production cycle.

Symbols on US Topo Maps

The underlying orthoimage for each US Topo map shows those features on the Earth's surface that are visible to the eye. Because each map is made at a scale of 1:24,000 (one inch on the map represents 24,000 inches or 2,000 feet on the ground), selected features are also shown and emphasized by symbols, geographic names, and highway route numbers.

Map features may be represented as points, lines, or polygons. They incorporate different colors and patterns to distinguish between feature types and to show each feature's importance. For example, a perennial stream is symbolized by a solid blue line while an intermittent stream is shown by a blue dashed and dotted line. A large reservoir is depicted by a polygon while a small reservoir may be shown by a point symbol if it is too small to show as a polygon.

Point symbols of different shapes and sizes depict features such as structures, dams, gates, rocks, waterfalls, and wells. Linear map symbols (lines) show such features as roads, rivers, boundaries, and contours. Color is used to show the class of information: topographic contours in brown, streams and rivers and other hydrographic features in blue, and roads in black and red. Areal features are outlined to depict the areal extent and may also be emphasized by a color tint. Names and labels are shown in different type fonts, sizes, and colors.






















The unique feature of a topographic map is the contour. These lines do not exist on the Earth's surface. They join points of equal elevation above a zero level surface (such as Mean Sea Level) and therefore show heights of the land and reveal the shape of the land surface. Heavier brown lines are index contours and are labeled with the elevation they represent. Closely spaced contours indicate a steep land slope; widely spaced contours show more level ground. The elevation difference between adjacent contours is the contour interval. A map of a relatively flat area may have a contour interval of 10 feet. In steep areas an interval of 100 feet or more may be used to avoid coalescence or convergence of the contour lines. The contour interval is always noted below the bar scale in the map marginalia.

The cartographic representation of roads has been updated from a characterization based on organizational maintenance (Interstates, US routes, State routes, etc.) to a functional classification defined as follows:


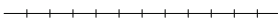










- Expressway¹: A controlled access, divided arterial highway for through traffic.
- Secondary Highway¹: Hard surface highways including secondary State routes, primary county routes, and other highways that connect principal cities and towns, and link these places with the primary highway system.
- Local Connector¹: Hard surface roads not included in a higher class and improved, loose surface roads passable in all kinds of weather. These roads are adjuncts to the primary and secondary highway system and represent major arteries through populated places.
- Local Road¹: Roads used primarily for local traffic.
- Four Wheel Drive Road¹: Unimproved roads passable only with four wheel drive vehicles.






¹ Federal Highway Administration Planning Glossary - http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/glossary/glossary_listing.cfm

STRUCTURES






Cabin	
Campground	
Cemetery	
City/Town Hall	
College/University	
Court House	
Fire Station	
Hospital	
Park Headquarters	
Police	
Post Office	
Prison	
Ranger Station	
School (K-12)	
Trade/Technical School	
Shelter	
State Capitol	
Trailhead	
US Supreme Court	
Visitor Center	
Oil/Gas Pipeline*	

TRANSPORTATION











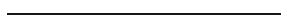









Airport Features	
Airport Runway	
Railroad Features	
Railroad	
Road Features	
Expressway	
Secondary Hwy	
Ramp	
Local Connector	
Local Road	
4WD	
Ferry	
Tunnel	
Trail	
Road Shields	
Interstate Route	

US Route	
State Route	
Forest Service Primary Route	
Forest Service Secondary Route	
Forest Service High Clearance Route	

PLSS

Township/Range	
Township/Range (protracted)	
Section	
Section (protracted)	
Land Grants	

HYDROGRAPHY

Gaging Station	
Gate	
Rock	
Spring	
Swimming Pool	
Well	
Perennial Stream	
Intermittent Stream	
Submerged Stream	
Earthen Dam	
Nonearthen Dam	
Dam	
Levee	
Lock Chamber/Spillway	
Rapids	
Waterfall	
Perennial Lake	
Intermittent Lake	
Reservoir	
Nonearthen Reservoir	

HYDROGRAPHY – *continued*

Area of Complex Channels	
Inundation Area	
Playa	
Wash	
Settling Pond	
Tailings Pond	
Ice Mass	
Canal/Ditch	
Flume	
Pipeline	
Underground Pipeline	
Tunnel	
Underground Conduit	
Coastline	
Nonearthen Shore	
Reef	
Foreshore	
Estuary	
Ocean	
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	

TERRAIN

Contour Features	
Index	
Intermediate	
Supplemental	
Depression Index	
Depression Intermediate	
Depression Supplemental	
Shaded Relief	
Shaded Relief	

LAND COVER

Woodland	
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IMAGES

Orthoimage	
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BOUNDARIES

Jurisdictional Boundaries	
International	
State or Territory	
County or Equivalent	
Federal Administered Lands	
Forest Service	
National Park Service	
Department of Defense	
National Cemetery	
Bureau of Land Management*	
Fish and Wildlife Service	
AIANNH Area*	
Designated Areas	
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	

*Currently on Alaska US Topo maps only

ABBREVIATIONS

• Hwy	Highway
• AIANNH	American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Area
• 4WD	Four Wheel Drive

Note: Symbols use transparent color. When these symbols overlap the colors blend. This alters their appearance from how they are represented in the map legend.