Understanding Map Elements

Most maps have some common elements to aid users in understanding the purpose of the map and the quality of the information illustrated. These common elements include:

- TITLE The title of a map should succinctly explain the map's purpose or the question it intends to answer.
- **LEGEND** Legends provide users a guide to the symbols and style choices the cartographer has selected to represent critical pieces of information portrayed on the map.
- SCALE Scale is what make a map more than an illustration and allows users to correlate map measurements to actual ground distances.
- CITATION & DISCLAIMER The citation information on a map allows users to learn more
 about the datasets used in the map compilation. Copyrights and caveats on the usage of the
 map information. The disclaimer works to protect the map content from being used for
 unsanctioned purposes.
- PROJECTION AND DATUM Maps are all working to represent the 3D surface of the earth in
 two dimensions. To do this a map must select a model for the shape of the earth called a
 datum and a methodology for translating the spatial relationships of map objects called the
 projection.

• ORIENTATION, GRID, AND INDEX

Orientation of the map illustrates the map's relationship to the cardinal directions with a compass rose or a north arrow. Some maps also provide grids and indexes help users quickly find locations by overlaying the map with a standard grid of horizontal and vertical lines and providing an index of key locations by referencing their grid position.

What do these look like?

The map on the next page demonstrates these common elements.

More pdf maps are available to download from the <u>GeoDiscover</u> <u>Alberta Portal.</u>

