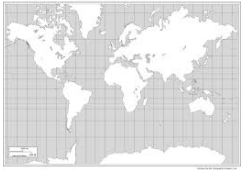
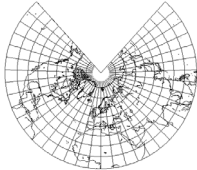
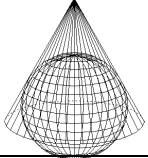
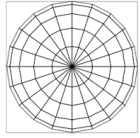
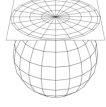
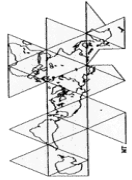



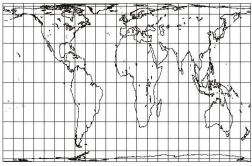


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

APHuG Map Projections

Type of Map Projection	Where is most distortion found?	Advantages of the projection	Disadvantages of the projection.	Most useful for...
<p style="text-align: center;">Mercator</p> 				
<p style="text-align: center;">Conic</p>  				
<p style="text-align: center;">Azimuthal (Polar)</p>  				
<p style="text-align: center;">Fuller Dymaxion</p> 				

<p>Sinusoidal</p> 				
<p>Goode's Interrupted Equal Area</p> 				
<p>Robinson</p> 				
<p>Gall-Peters</p> 				

In _____, the science of mapmaking, scale is relationship between size on the map and actual size.

Scale can go from _____ to _____.

Ways to express scale – _____ and _____

Definition of a Map Projection: _____

Types of map distortions: : _____