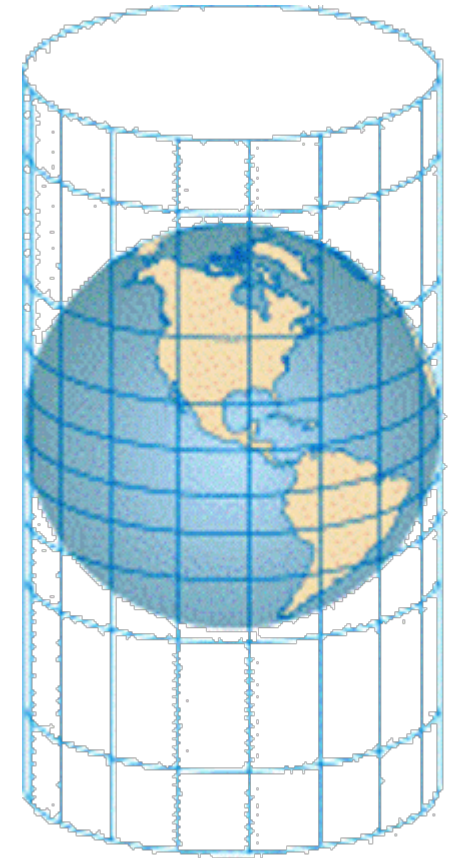


Projections

How to go from round to flat?????



Maps Lie!

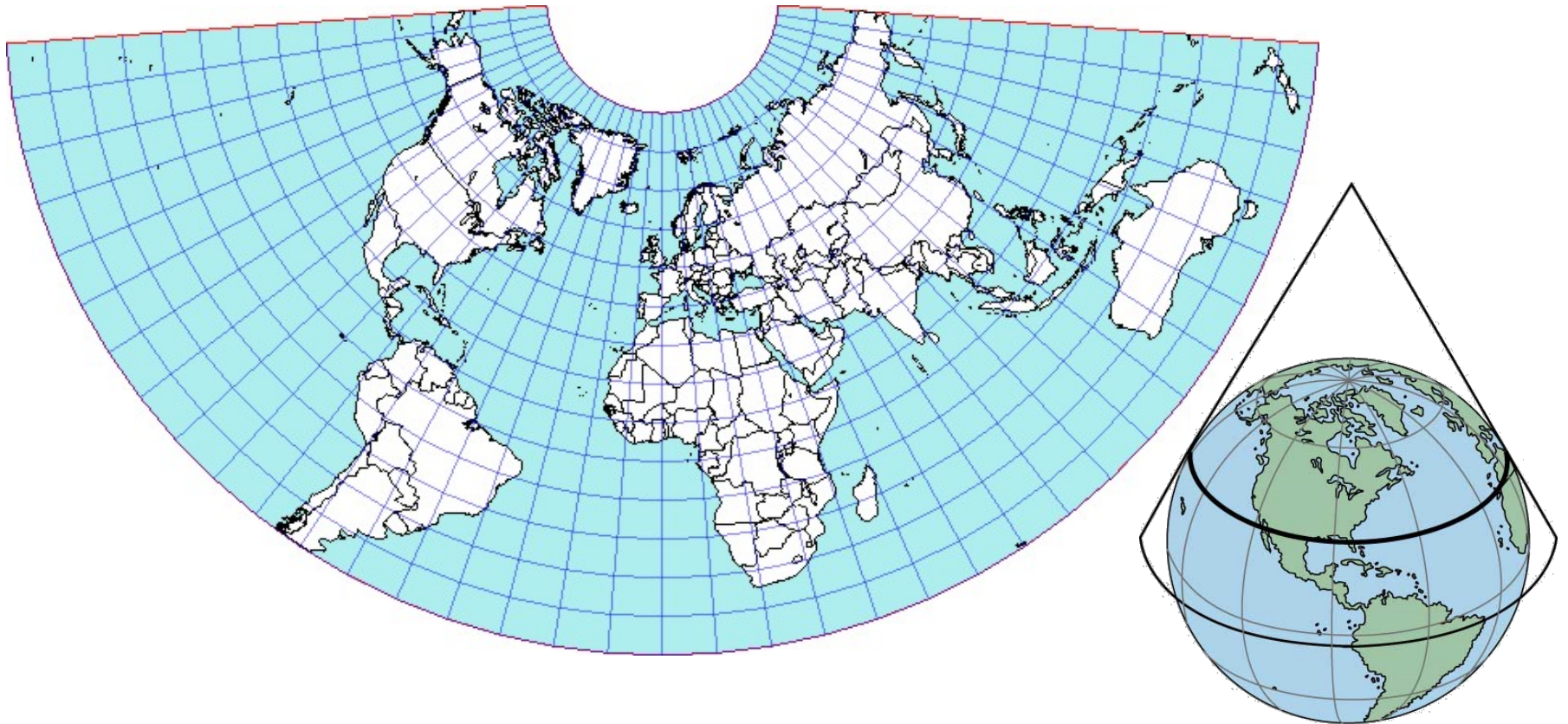


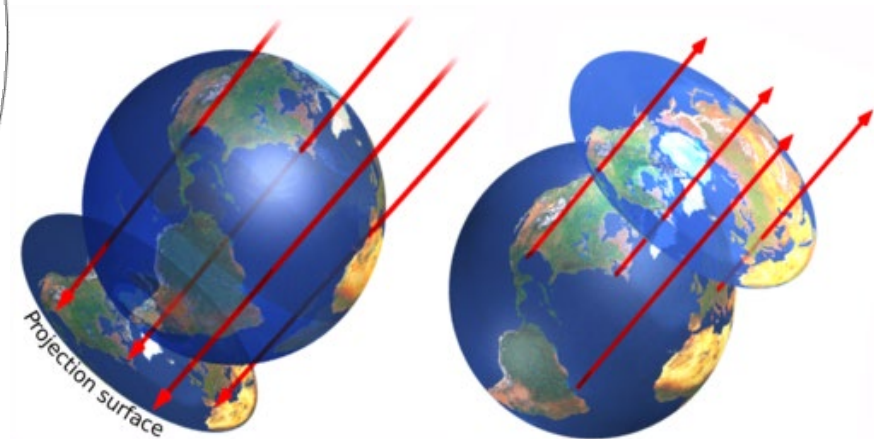
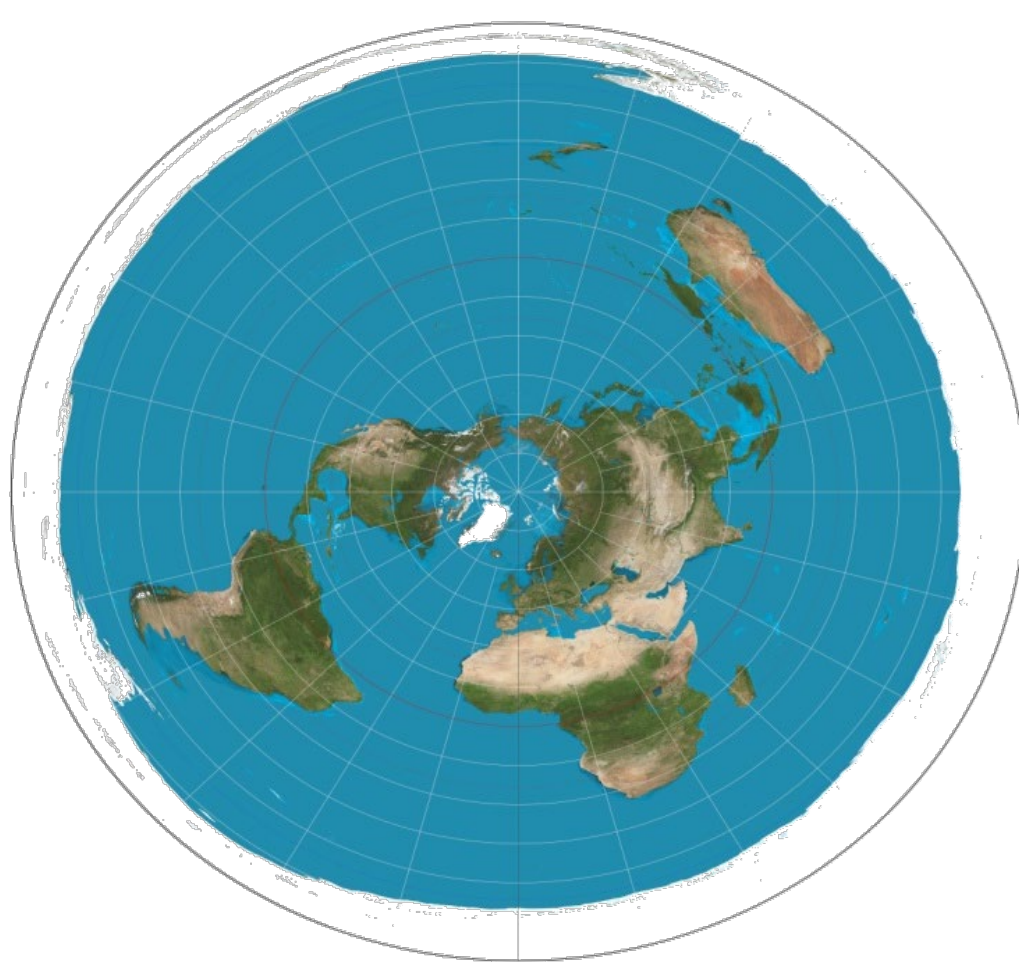
- **Mercator Projection**

- Use of cylinder to wrap around the globe
- Shapes accurate; very common projection
- Distortions—size; distance
- Useful for true directions (navigation; sea travel)

• Conic Projections

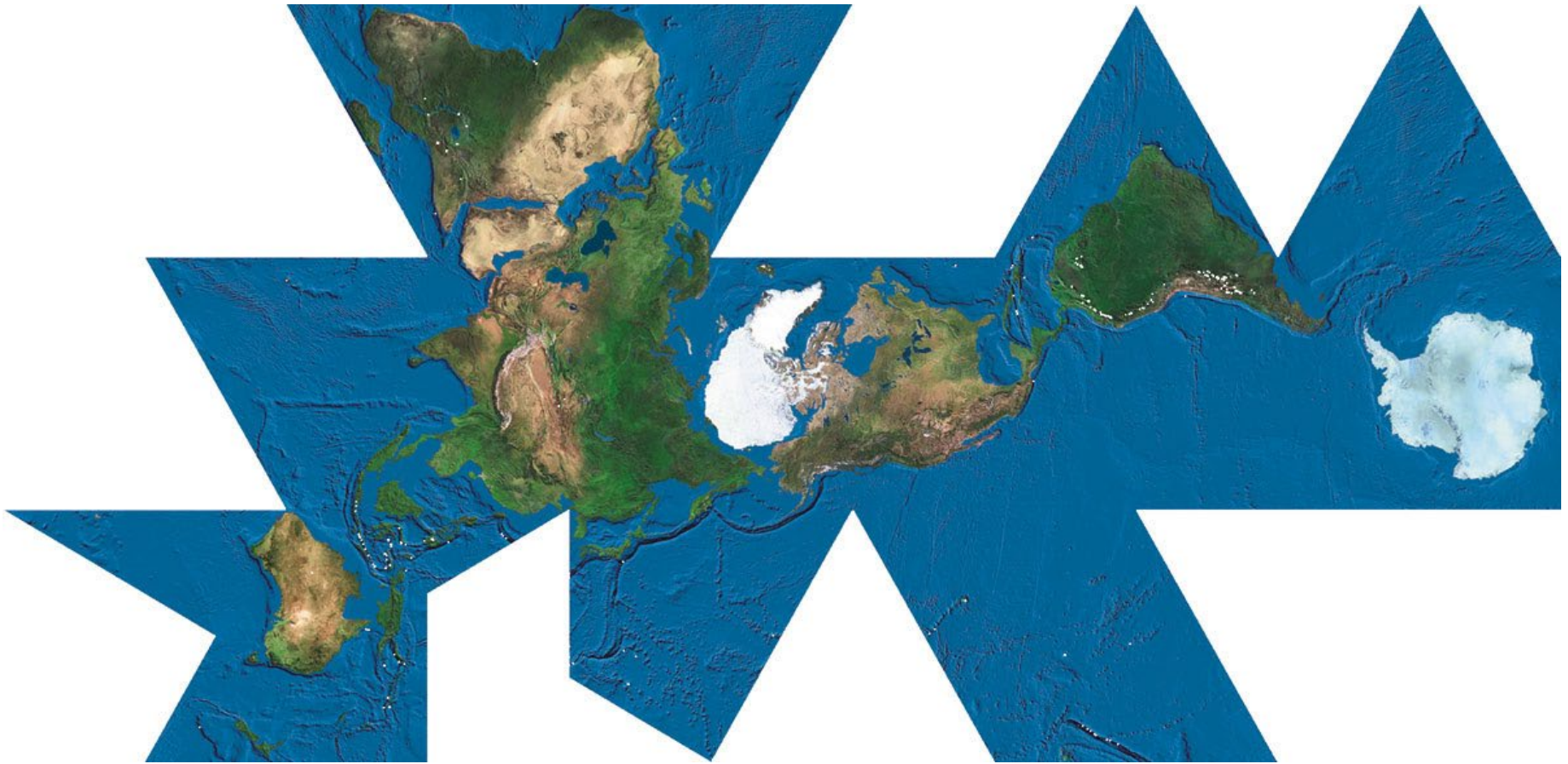
- Cone is placed over part of the globe.
- Shows small east-west areas in mid latitudes
- Distances and directions are fairly accurate.





- **Azimuthal (Polar) Projections**

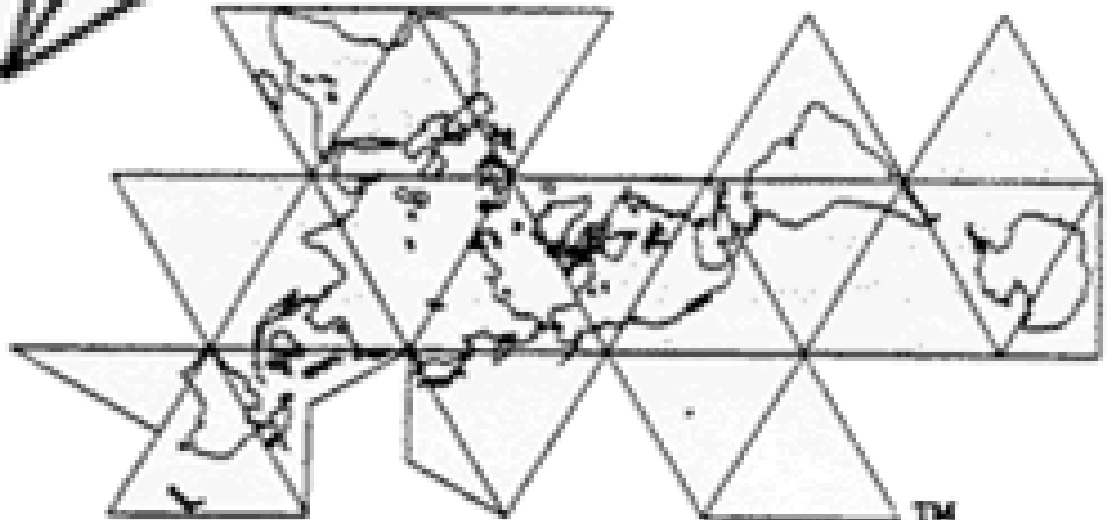
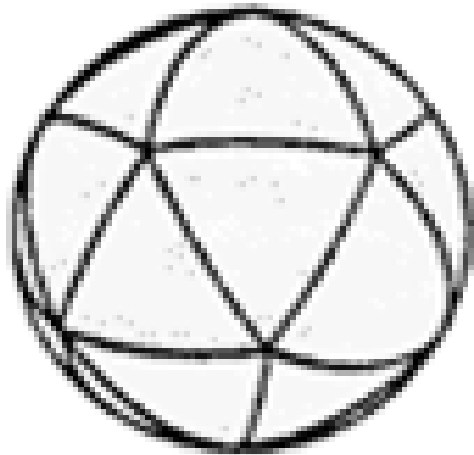
- Most common use: show polar regions
- Used in air navigation
- Distortions—size; shape
- Accuracies—distance; direction when passing through poles

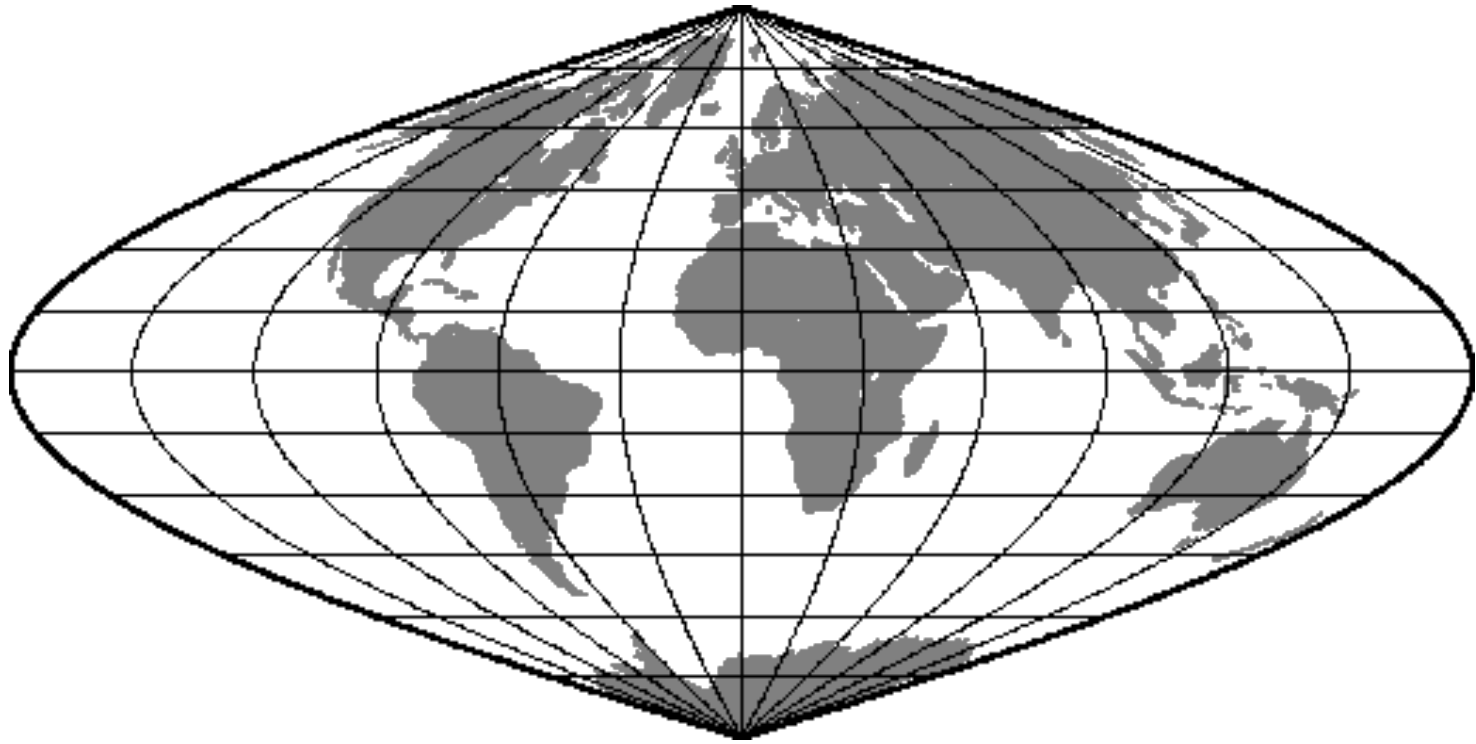


- **Fuller-Dymaxion**

- Fuller was an educator, engineer, and architect.
- He sought to display the entire world without distortion.
- Dymaxion = Dynamic + Maximum + Tension = 'Doing More With Less'

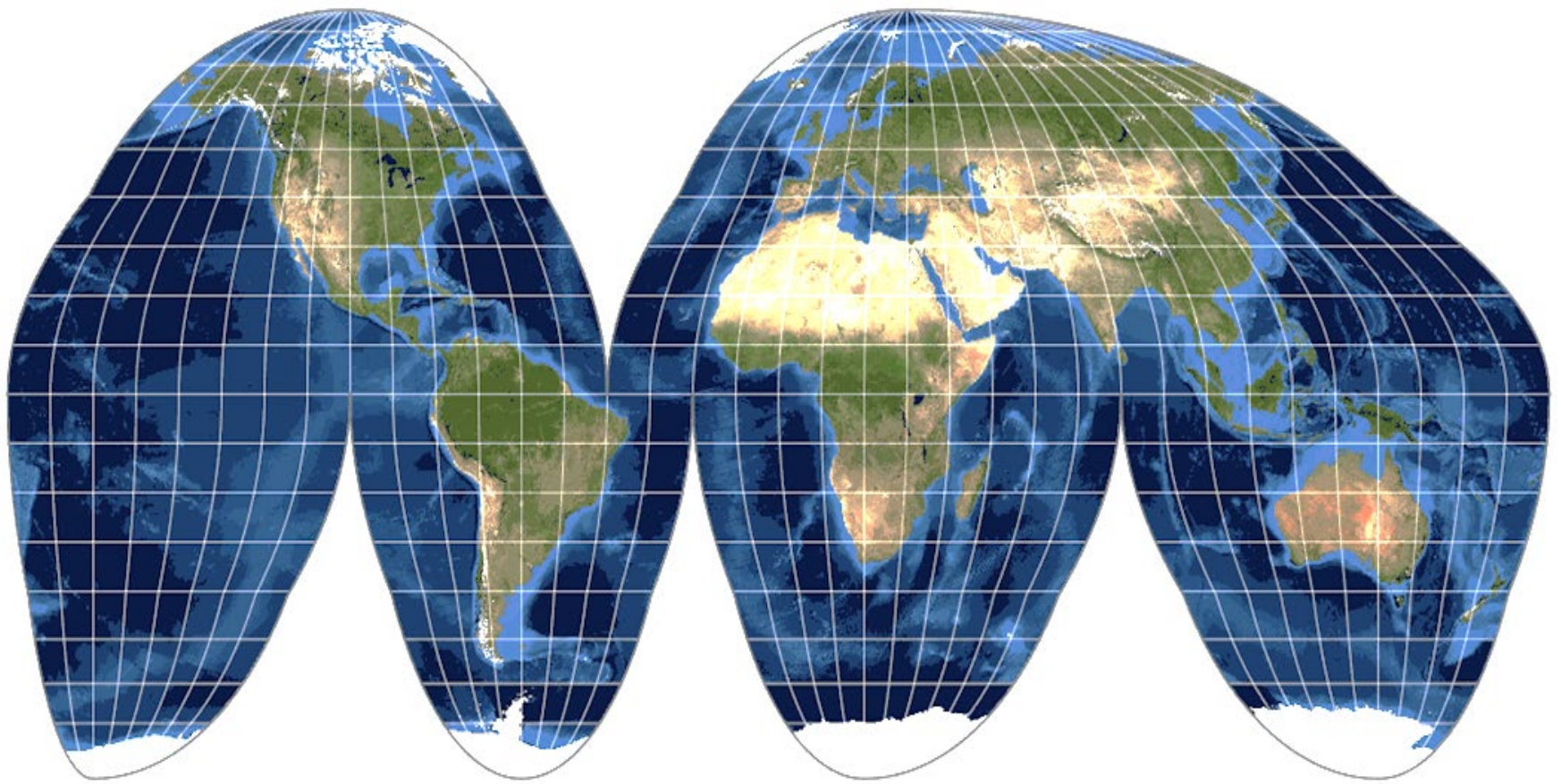
Fuller-Dymaxion Creation



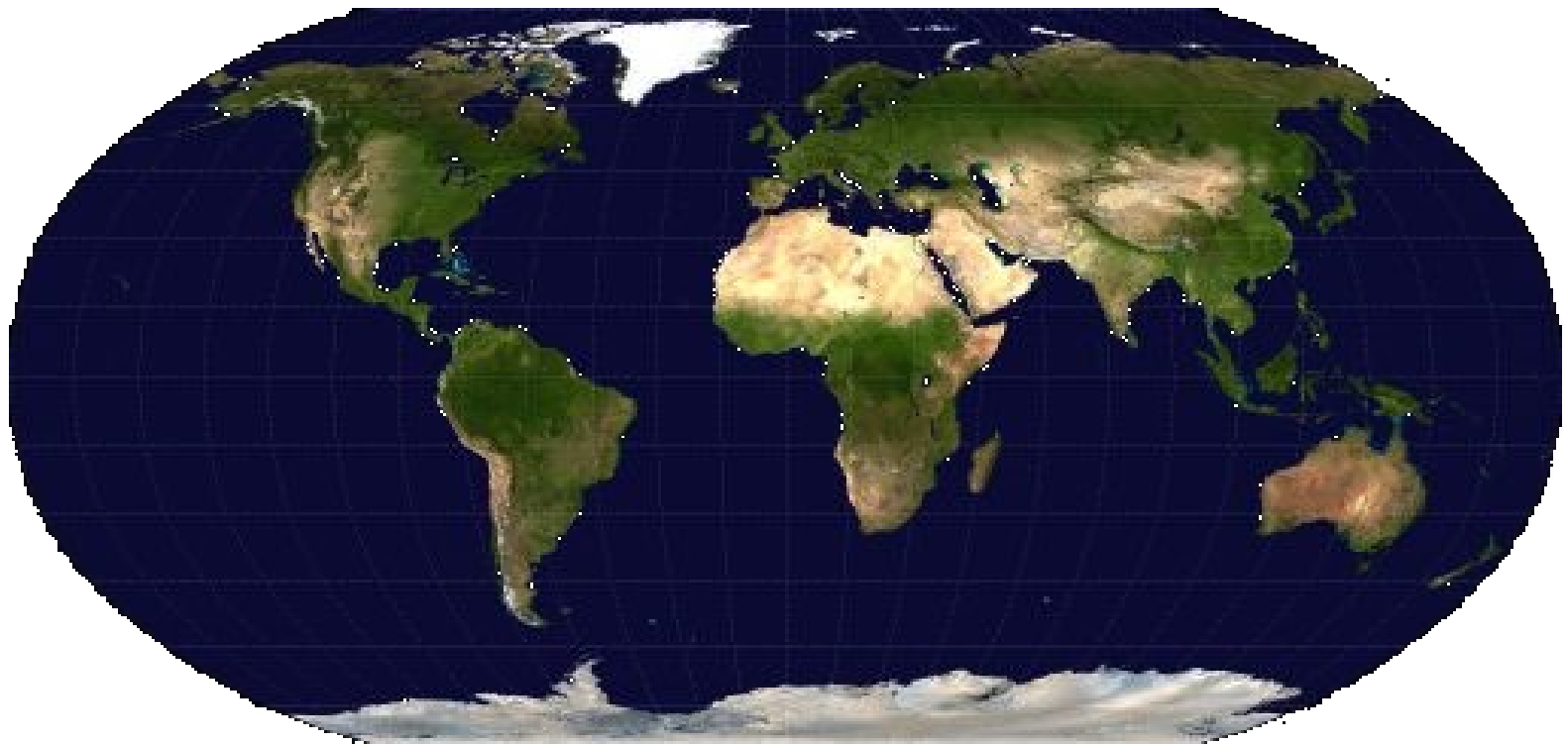


- **Sinusoidal Projection**

- Parallels and central meridians are straight lines.
- Shapes are accurate in the center but distorted toward the edge.
- There are no lines of true distance.

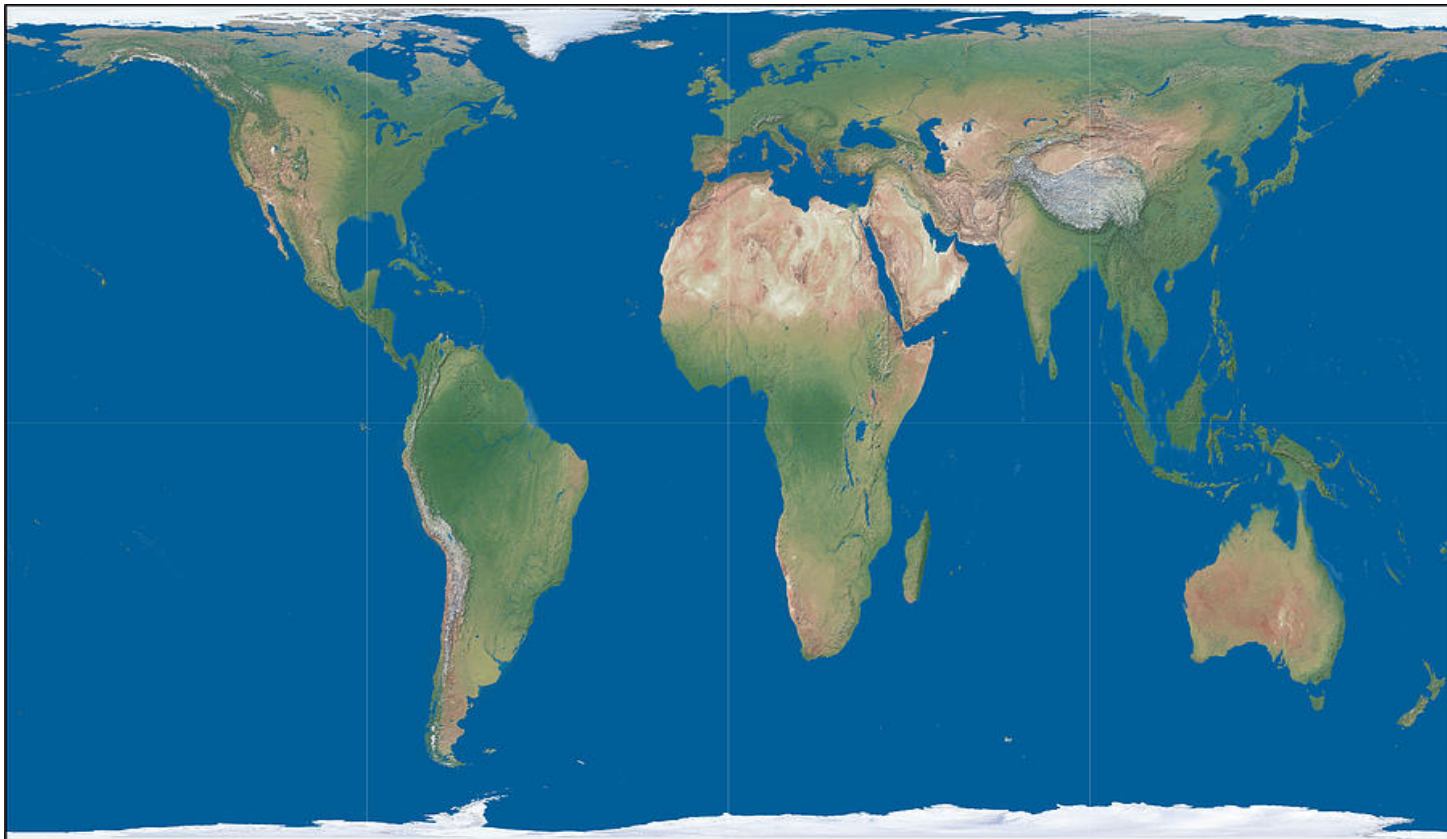


- **Goode's Interrupted Equal Area Projection**
 - Also called a broken projection
 - Shows true sizes and shapes
 - Distortion—To keep shapes true, distances are very distorted!



- **Robinson Projection**

- Shapes near the poles are flat.
- Continents appear similar to the globe.
- Minor distortions overall. Distances at poles are incorrect.
- Most common projection.



Gall-Peters Projection

- Inaccurate shapes in many areas
- Area is accurate but shapes elongate
- Used more often by government bodies to study geopolitical relationships

Map Scale

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

Scale can go from **local** to **global**.

Ways to express scale – **fractions/ratios** and **verbally**



Verbal Scale
1 in. = 1,485 mi
1 cm = 940 km

Representative fraction
 $\frac{1}{94,000,000}$

Small scale



1 in. = 585 mi
1 cm = 370 km

$\frac{1}{37,000,000}$



1 in. = 250 mi
1 cm = 160 km

$\frac{1}{16,000,000}$



1 in. = 20 mi
1 cm = 13 km

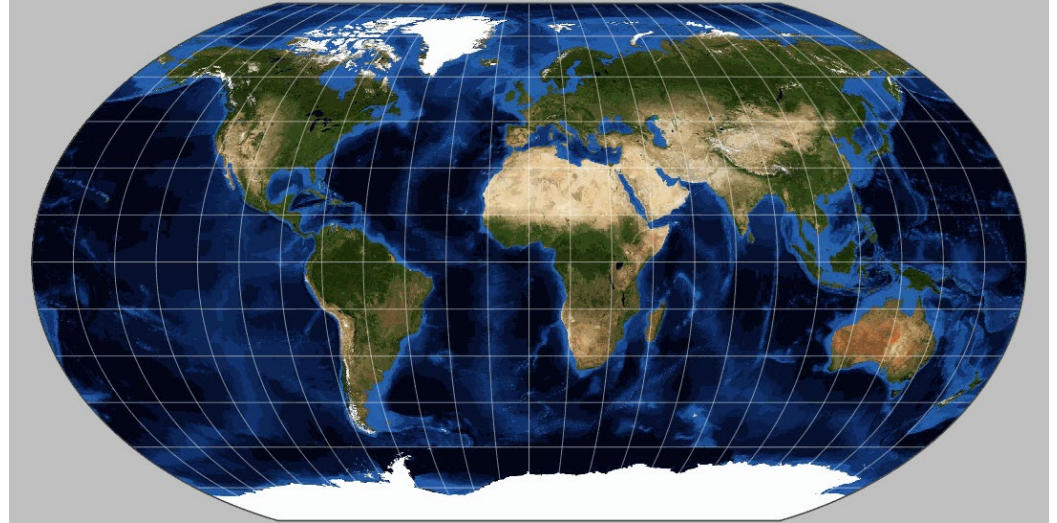
$\frac{1}{1,300,000}$

Large scale



Which of the following describes the map projection pictured below?

- A. Mercator**
- B. Conic**
- C. Sinusoidal**
- D. Robinson**
- E. Fuller-Dymaxion**



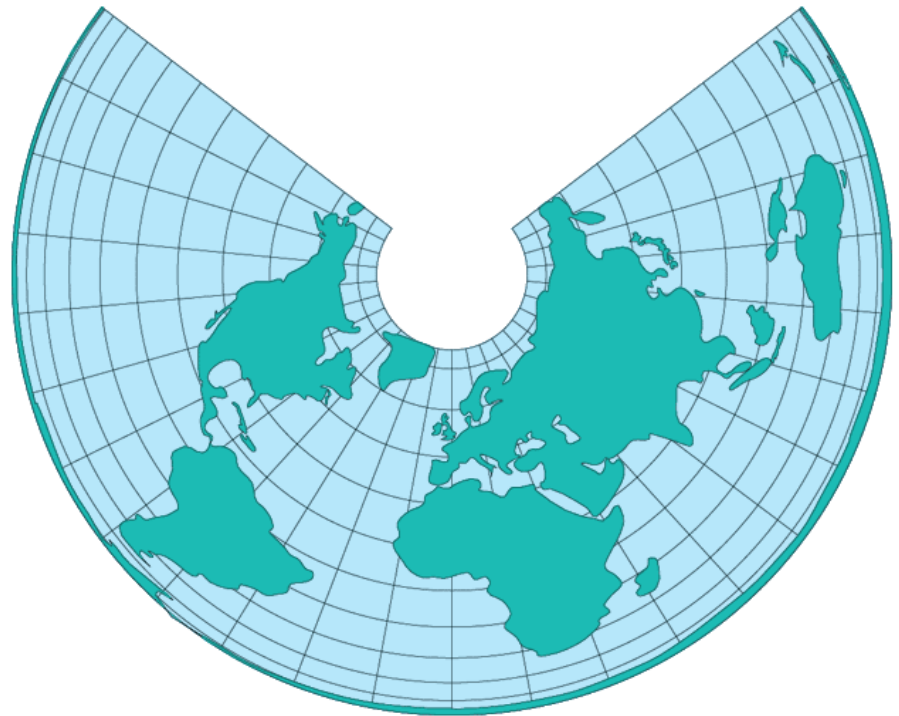
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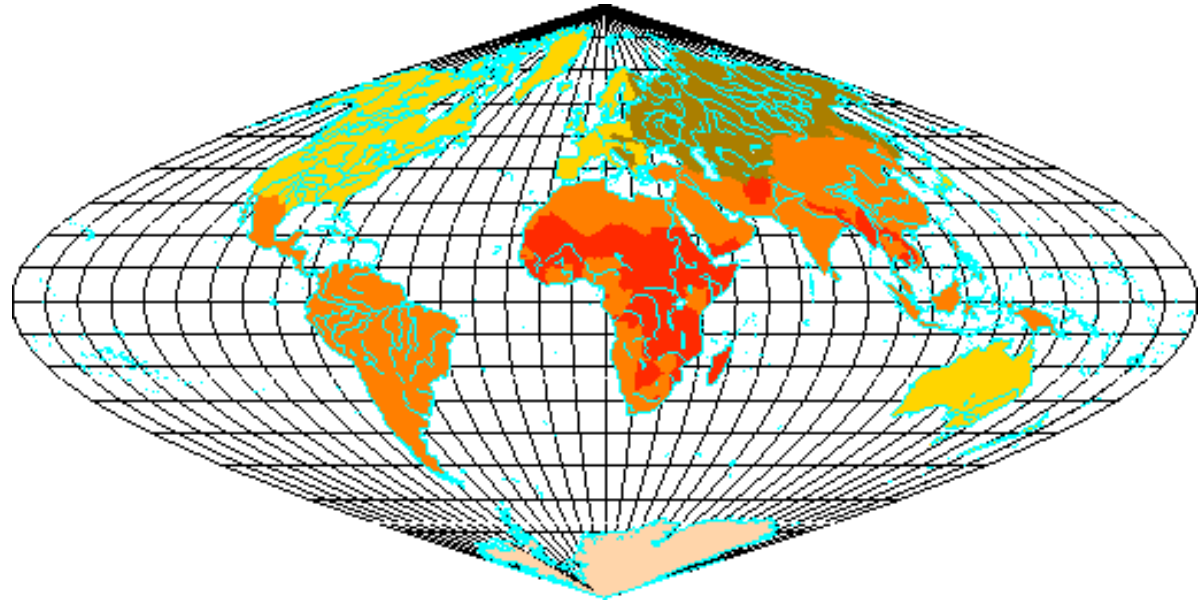


Which of the following describes the map projection pictured below?

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- C. Sinusoidal**
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- E. Fuller-Dymaxion**



Which of the following describes the map projection pictured below?



- A. Mercator**
- B. Conic**
- C. Sinusoidal**
- D. Robinson**
- E. Fuller-Dymaxion**

Closing Video

[42 Maps That Explain the World](#)

