

Representaciones Cartográficas

- Un mapa es la representación en una superficie plana, de toda la Tierra o de una porción de la misma, dibujada a una escala específica. Los mapas son generalmente la forma más efectiva para localizar estructuras naturales y humanas, su tamaño y sus relaciones. En algunos tipos de mapas podemos mostrar el relieve topográfico y otros parámetros como temperatura presión etc.

Mapas escalas y leyendas

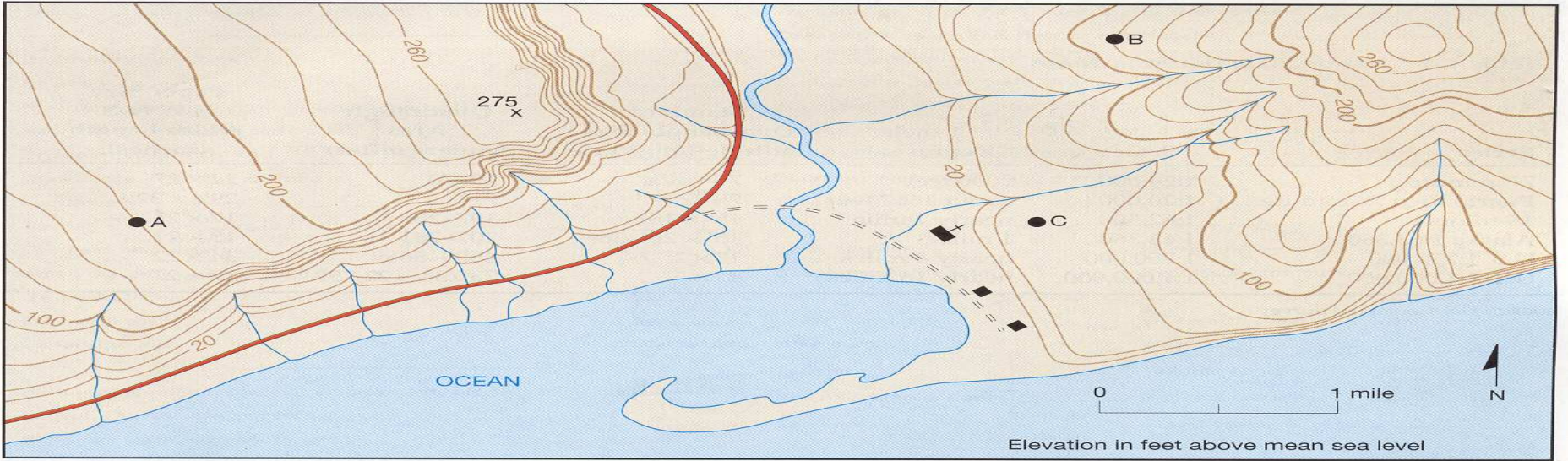
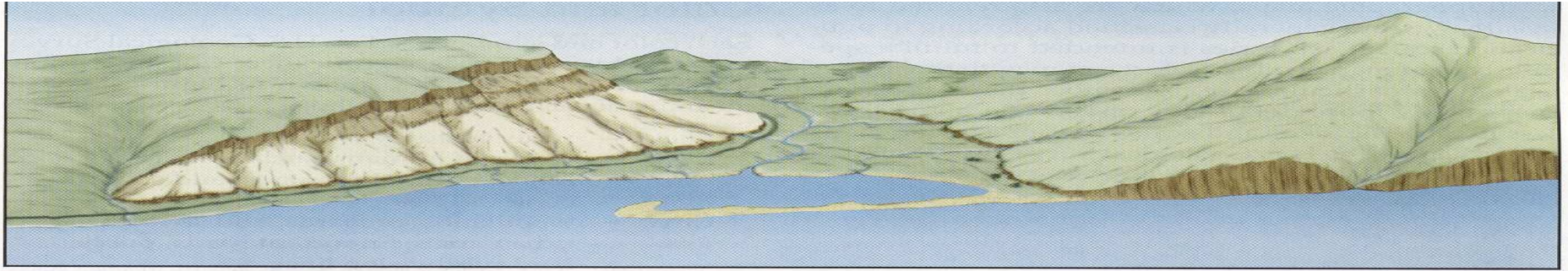


Figure C.1 Perspective view of an area and a contour map of the same area. These illustrations show how features are depicted on a topographic map. The upper illustration is a perspective view of a river valley and the adjoining hills. The river flows into a bay, which is partly enclosed by a hooked sandbar. On either side of the valley are terraces through which streams have cut gullies. The hill on the right has a smoothly eroded form and gradual slopes, whereas the one on the left rises abruptly in a sharp precipice, from which it slopes gently, and forms an inclined plateau traversed by a few shallow gullies. A road provides access to a church and the two houses situated across the river from a highway that follows the seacoast and curves up the river valley. The lower illustration shows the same features represented by symbols on a topographic map. The contour interval (vertical distance between adjacent contours) is 20 feet. (After U.S. Geological Survey)

Often, the graphic or bar scale is more useful than the fractional scale, because it is easier to use for measuring distances between points. The graphic scale (Figure C.2) consists of a bar divided into equal segments,

which represent equal distances on the map. One segment on the left side of the bar is usually divided into smaller units to permit more accurate estimates of fractional units.

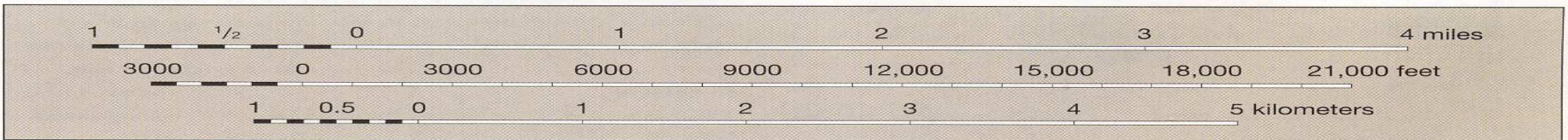
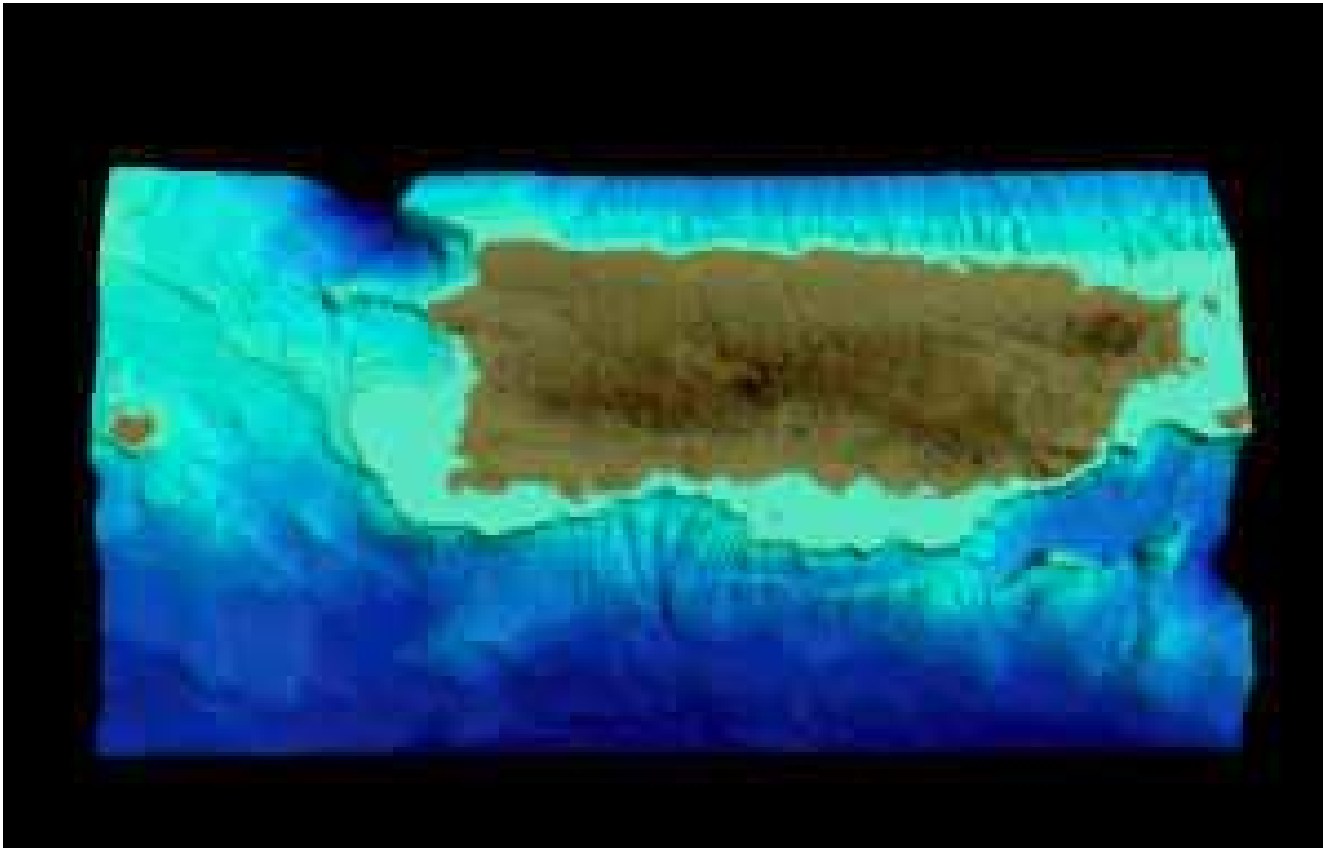


Figure C.2 Graphic scale.

Puerto Rico



Puerto Rico



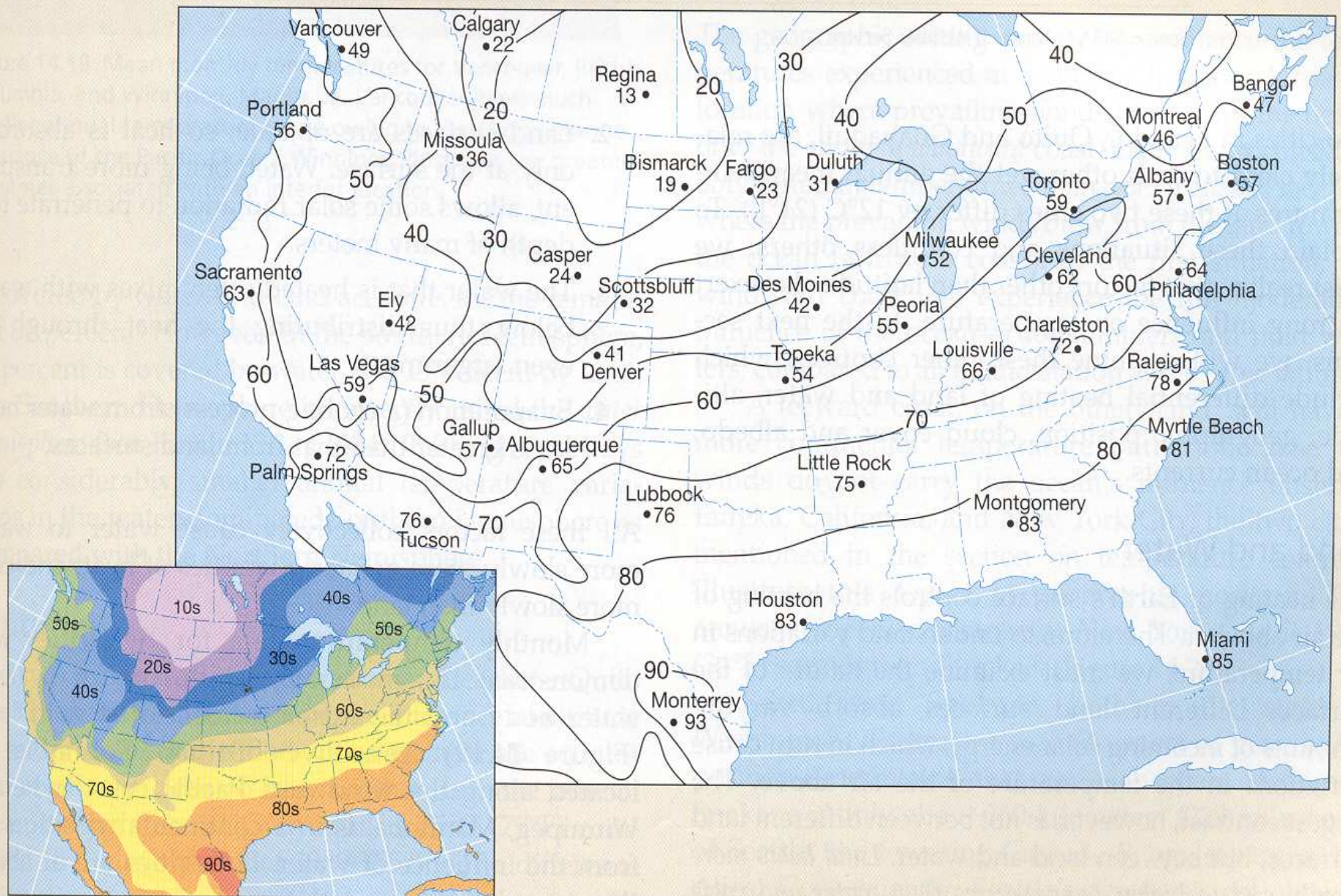


Figure 14.D Isothermal map. Isotherms are lines that connect points of equal temperature. Showing temperature distribution in this way makes patterns easier to see. On television, and in many newspapers, temperature maps are in color. Rather than labeling isotherms, the area *between* isotherms is labeled. For example, the zone between the 60° and 70° isotherms is labeled "60s".

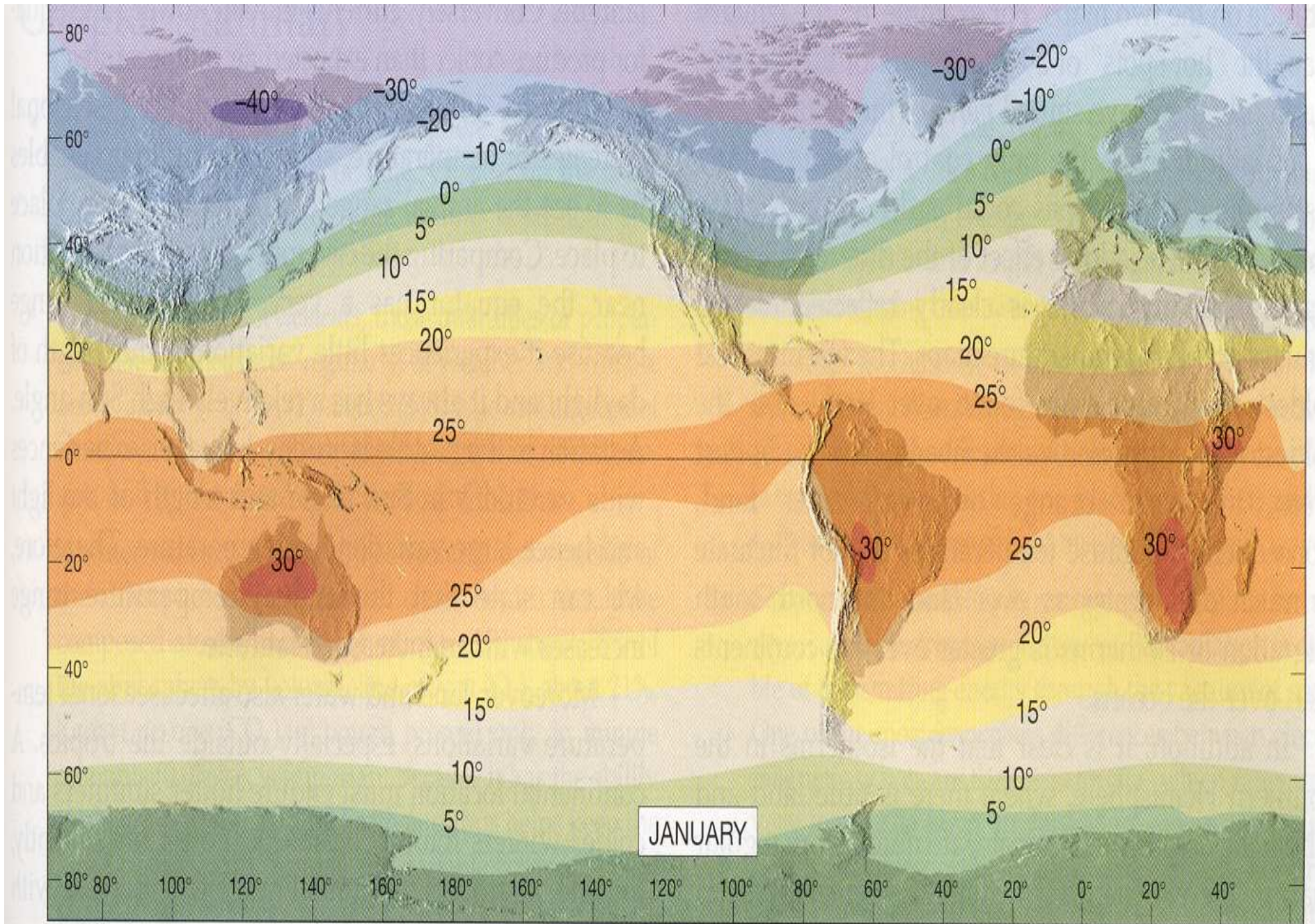
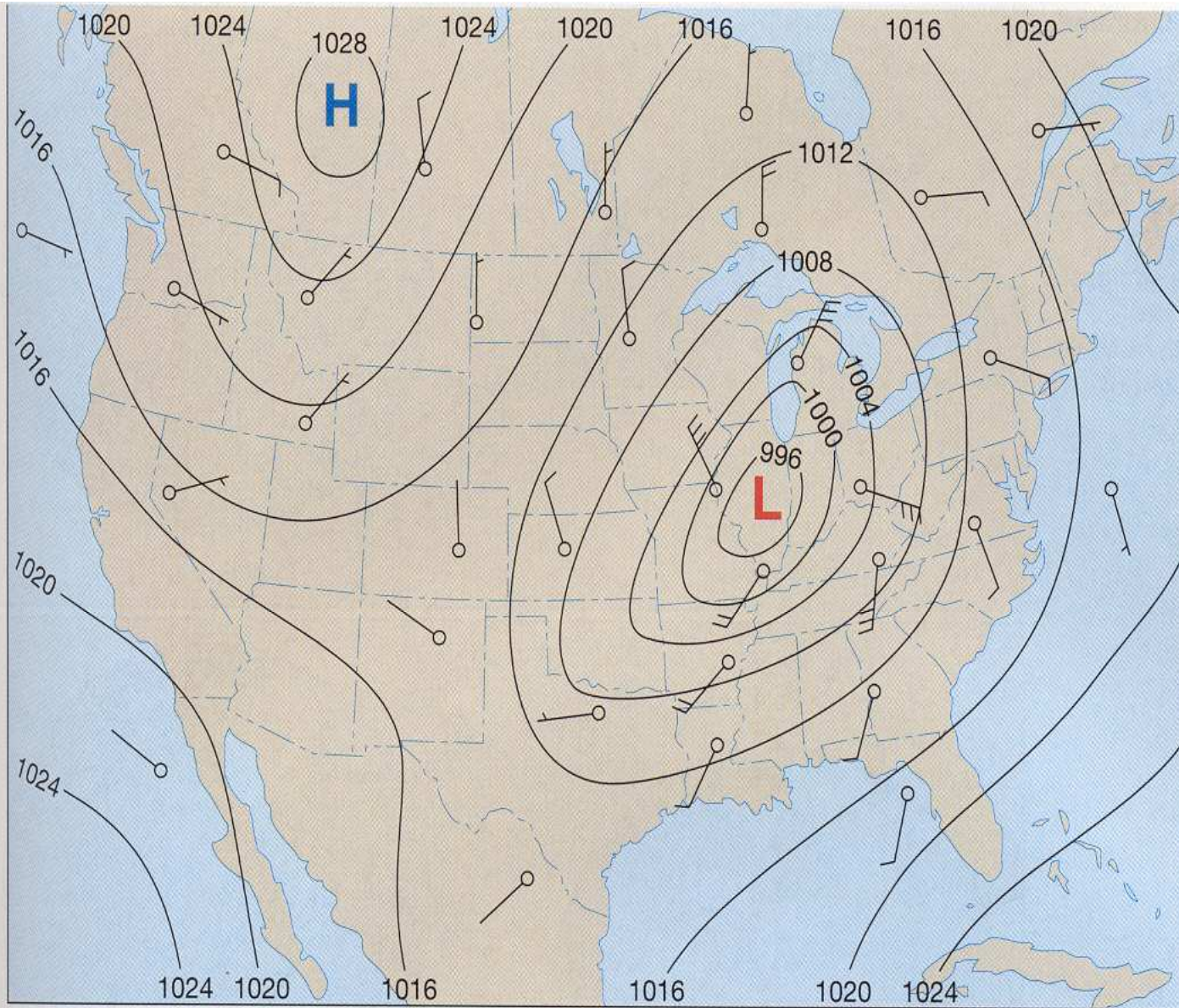
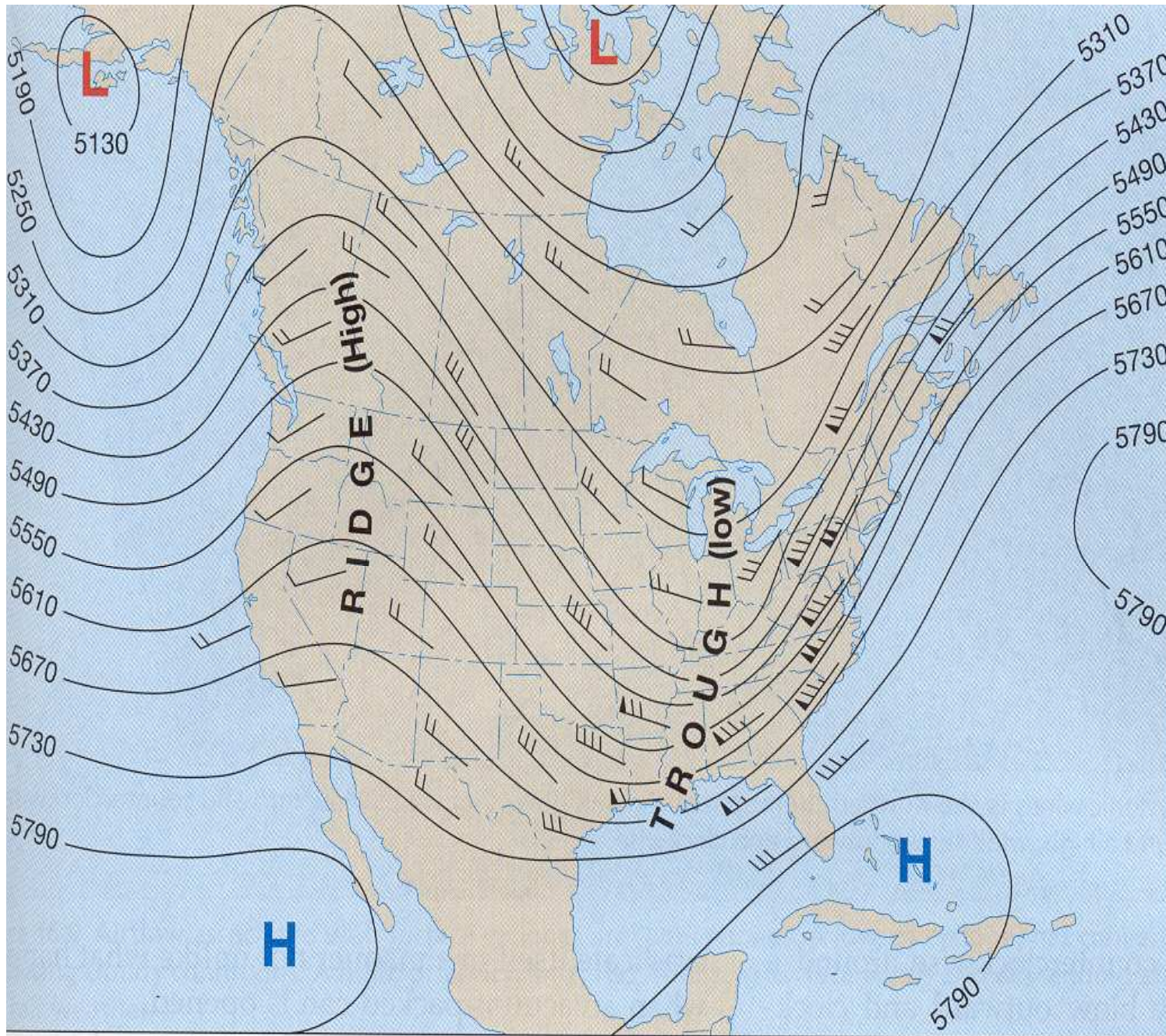


Figure 14.23 World mean sea-level temperatures in January in degrees Celsius.



ff	Miles per hour
⊙	Calm
—	1-2
└	3-8
└└	9-14
└└└	15-20
└└└└	21-25
└└└└└	26-31
└└└└└└	32-37
└└└└└└└	38-43
└└└└└└└└	44-49
└└└└└└└└└	50-54
└└└└└└└└└└	55-60
└└└└└└└└└└└	61-66
└└└└└└└└└└└└	67-71
└└└└└└└└└└└└└	72-77
└└└└└└└└└└└└└└	78-83
└└└└└└└└└└└└└└└	84-89
└└└└└└└└└└└└└└└└	119-123

Figure 16.3 The black lines are isobars that connect places of equal barometric pressure. They show the distribution of pressure on weather maps. The lines usually curve and often join around cells of high and low pressure. The flags indicate the airflow surrounding cells of high and low pressure and are plotted like flags flying with the wind. Wind speed is indicated by flags and "feathers" as shown along the right-hand side of this drawing.



ff	Miles per hour
☉	Calm
—	1-2
├	3-8
└	9-14
┘	15-20
┙	21-25
┘┘	26-31
┘┘┘	32-37
┘┘┘┘	38-43
┘┘┘┘┘	44-49
┘┘┘┘┘┘	50-54
┘┘┘┘┘┘┘	55-60
┘┘┘┘┘┘┘┘	61-66
┘┘┘┘┘┘┘┘┘	67-71
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A. Upper-level weather chart

Meridianos y Paralelos

Localizando Puntos en un Mapa

Meridianos y Paralelos

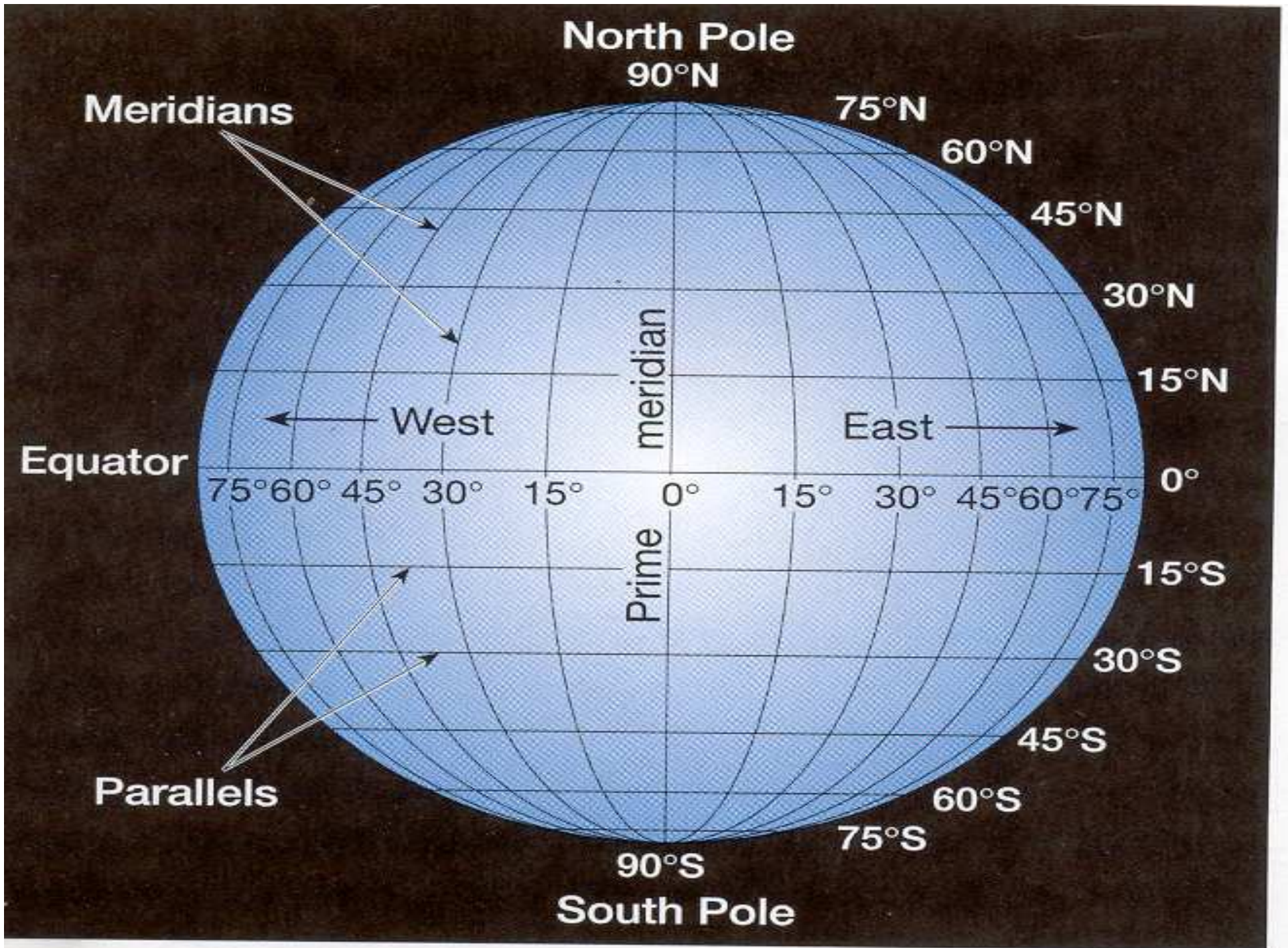
- El movimiento de rotación de la Tierra nos provee dos puntos fijos sobre los cuales podemos establecer un sistema de coordenadas geográficas (los polos); con el propósito de localizar lugares (puntos) específicos en la superficie de la Tierra

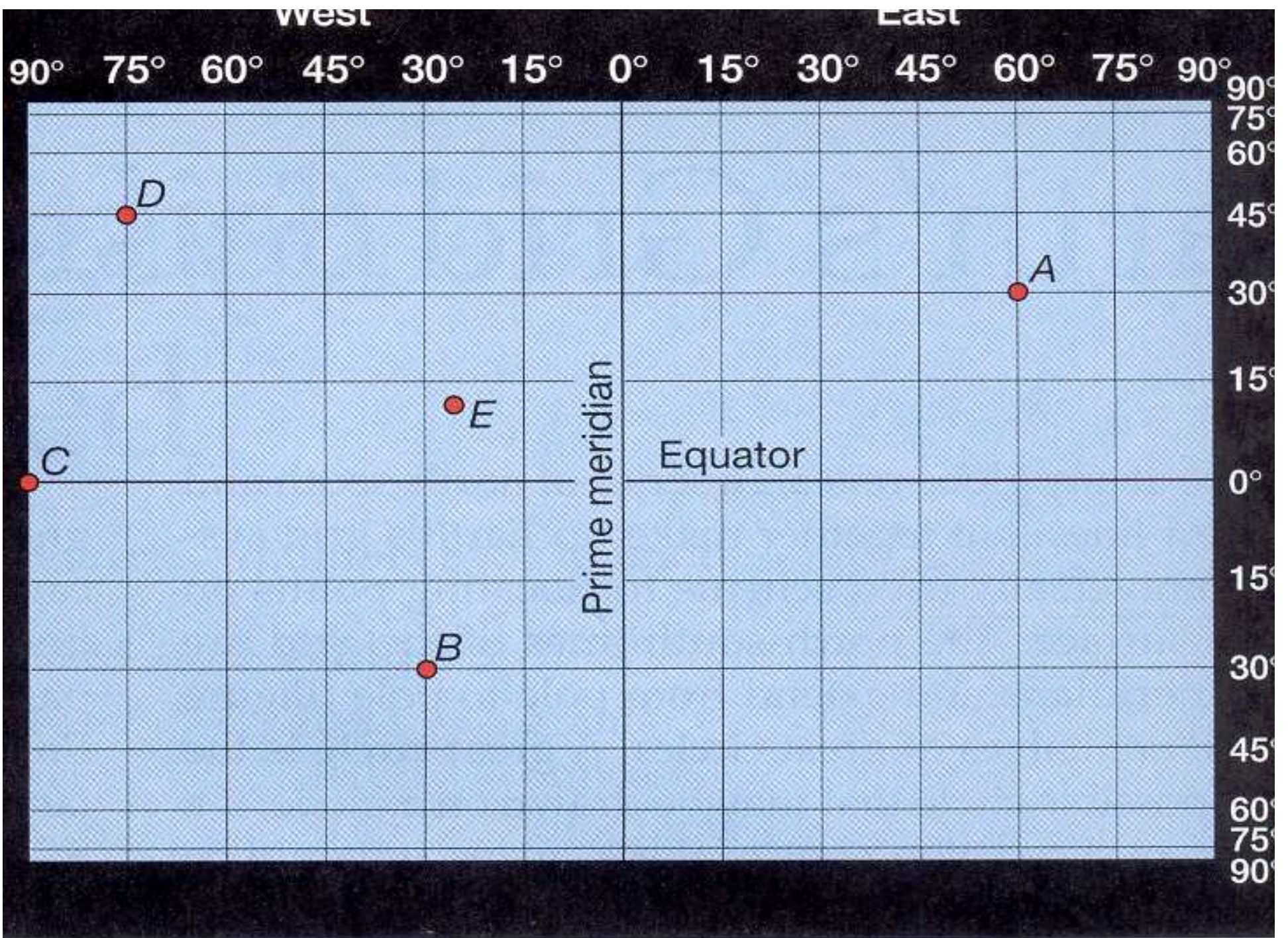
Meridianos y Paralelos cont.

- Meridianos: (longitud) son líneas imaginarias colocadas en el mapa de polo a polo (N-S)(S-N). Por tratarse de grandes círculos colocados uno al lado de otro a diferencia de 1 grado existen 360° . Con el propósito de simplificar el esquema se establece un meridiano de referencia 0° (Greenwich) y valores de 0 a 180° (E-O)

Meridianos y Paralelos cont.

- Paralelos: (latitud) son líneas imaginarias colocadas en el mapa con diferencia de un grado, comenzando en el Ecuador. Van desde el valor 0° (ecuador) hasta un máximo de 90° (N-S)





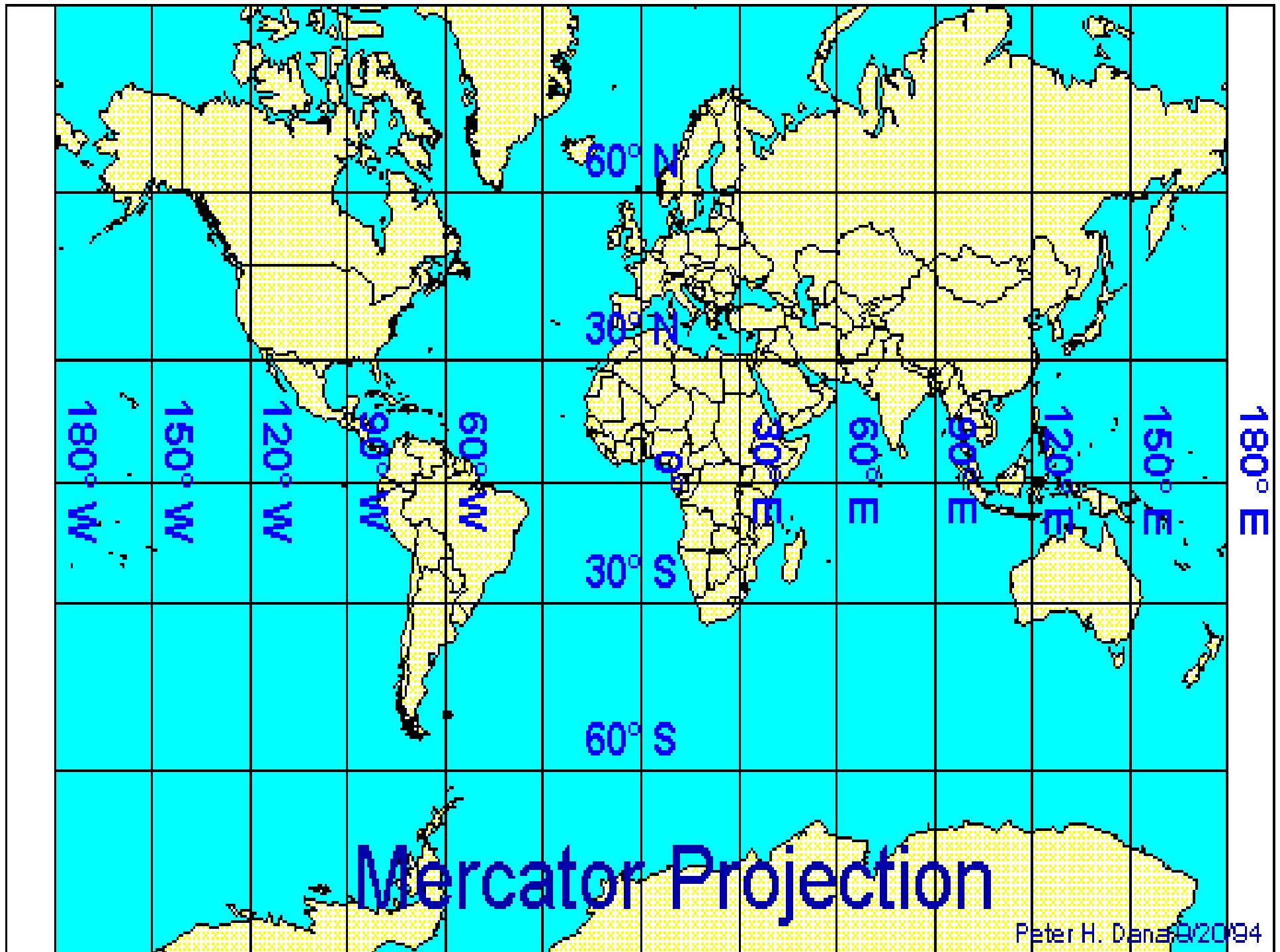




Figure 3. Topographic features around Puerto Rico and to the north of Mona Passage. In the square can be seen the localization of El Pichincho (cross), and the rugged bathymetry of the Mona Canyon just north of it.

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