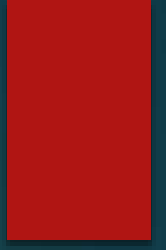


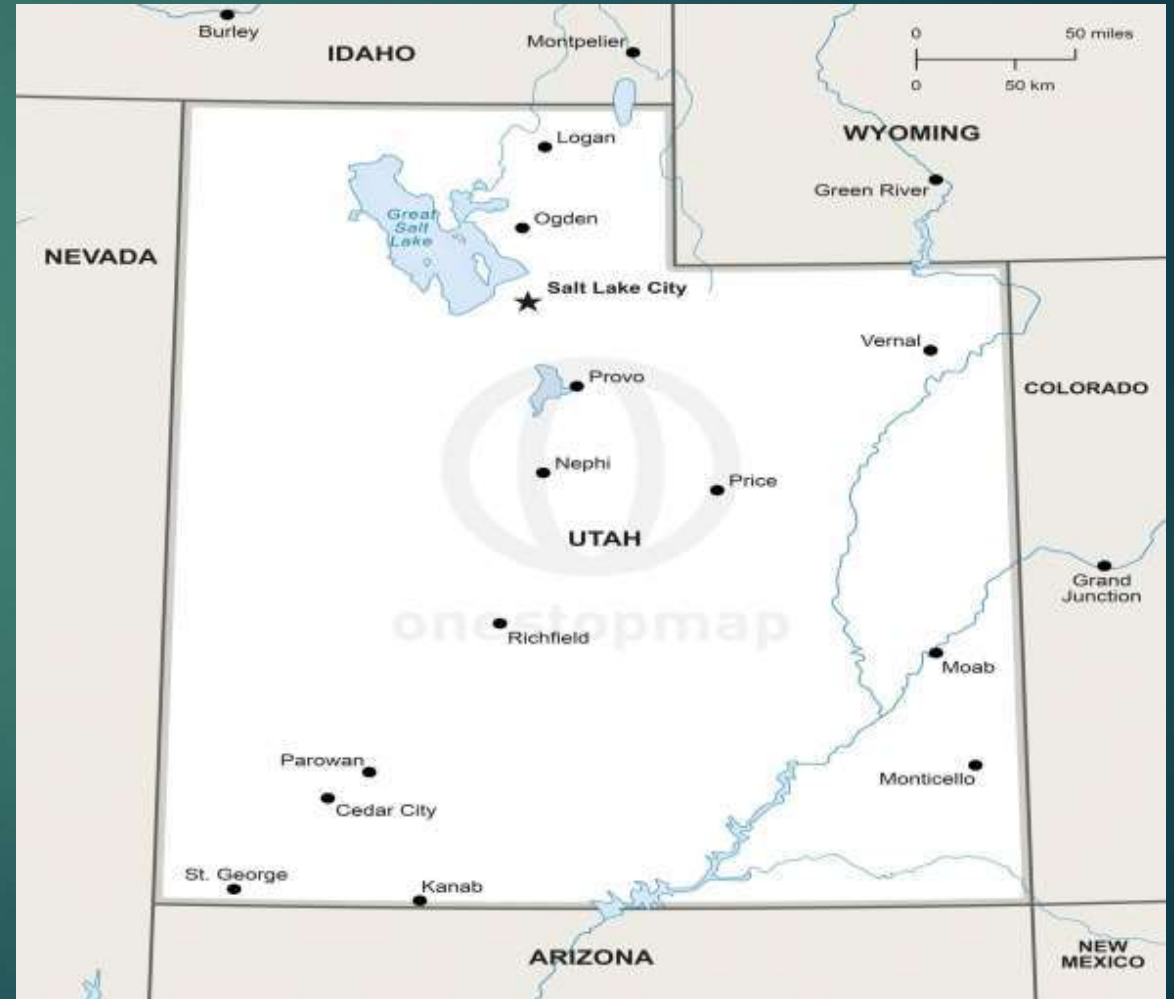
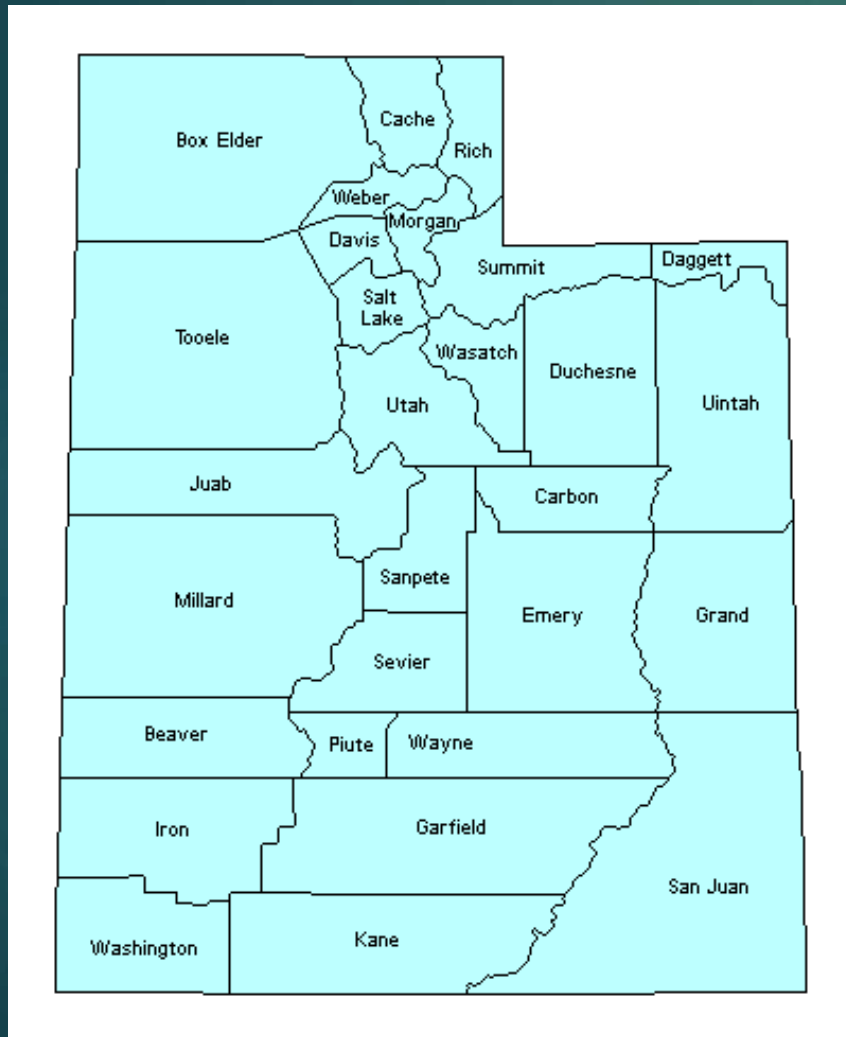
# MAPS

OF UTAH

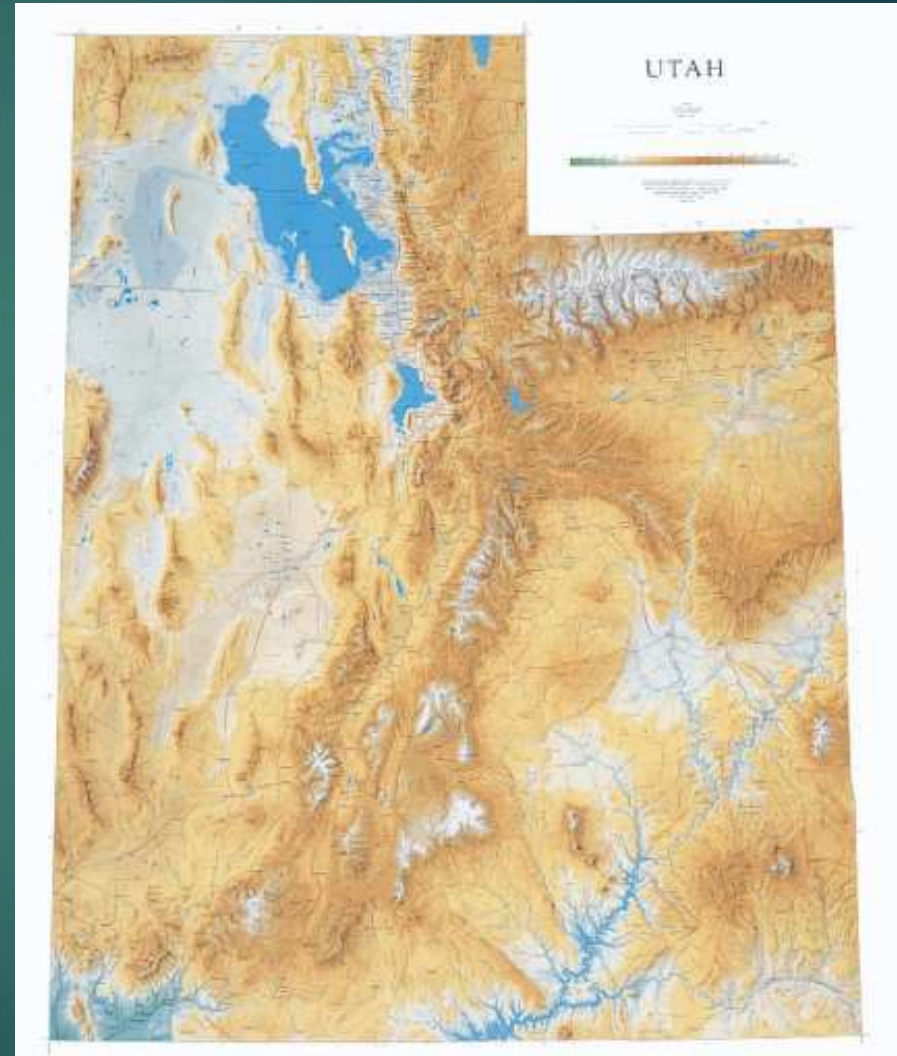


# POLITICAL MAPS

show borders and boundaries assigned by humans.



# PHYSICAL MAPS show physical features of an area.

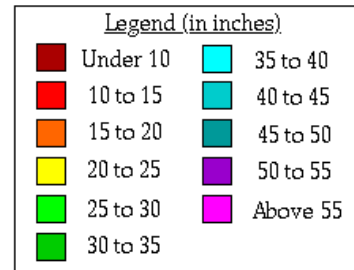


# PRECIPITATION MAPS

Shows rainfall averages

## Average Annual Precipitation

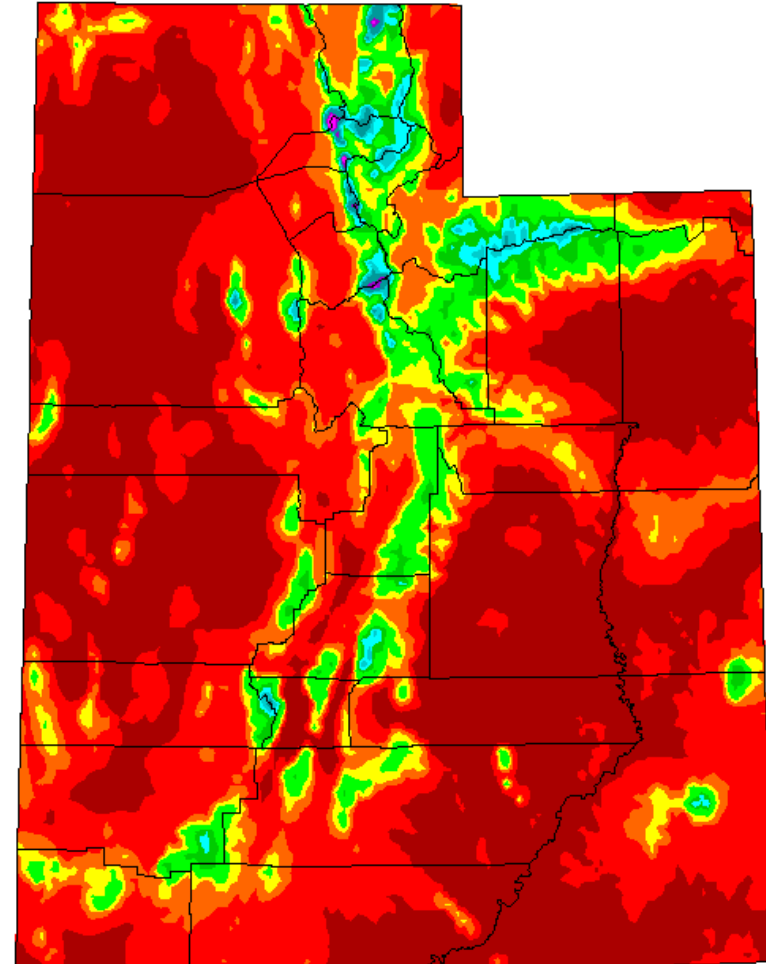
### Utah



Period: 1961-1990

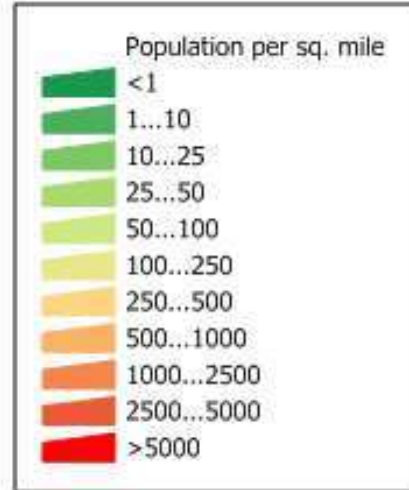
This map is a plot of 1961-1990 annual average precipitation contours from NOAA Cooperative stations and (where appropriate) USDA-NRCS SNOTEL stations. Christopher Daly used the PRISM model to generate the gridded estimates from which this map was derived; the modeled grid was approximately 4x4 km latitude/longitude, and was resampled to 2x2 km using a Gaussian filter. Mapping was performed by Jenny Weisburg. Funding was provided by USDA-NRCS National Water and Climate Center.

12/7/97

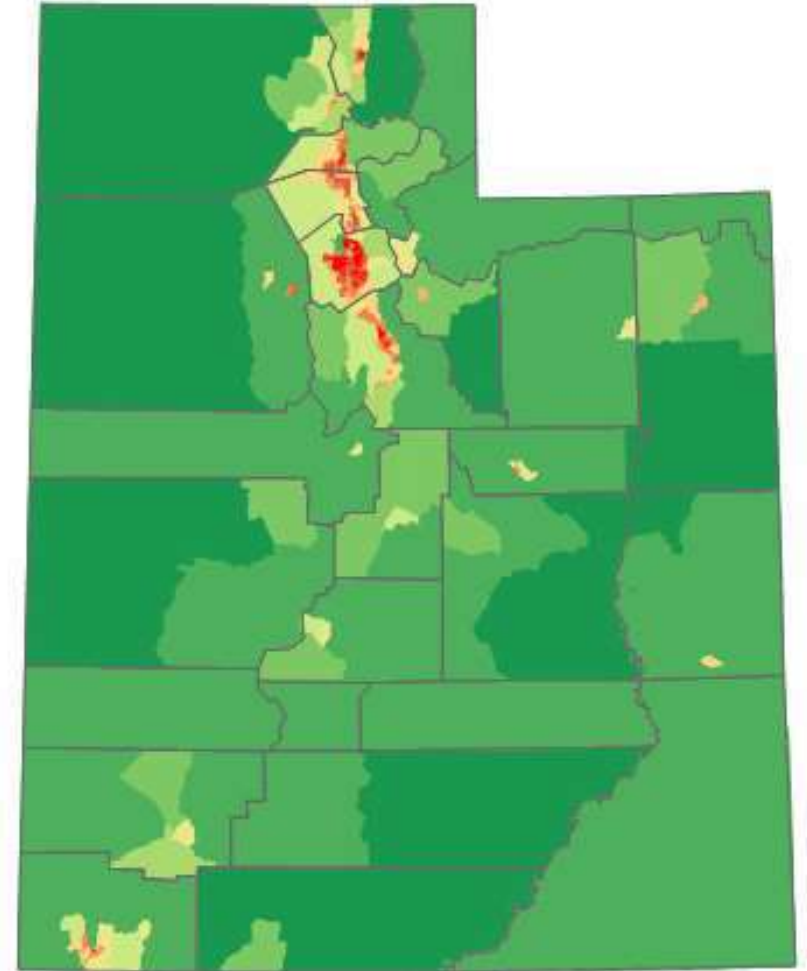


# POPULATION MAPS

Shows population distribution

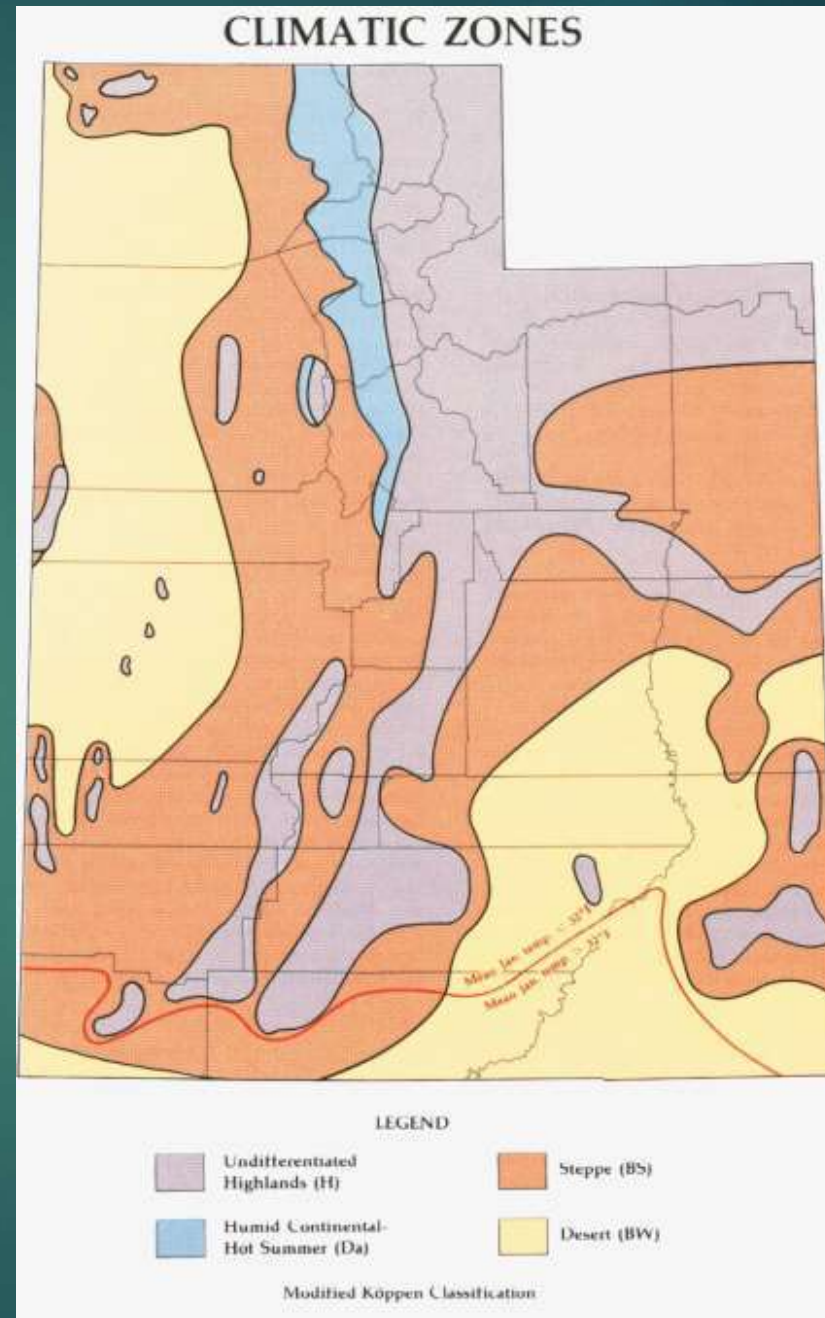


Source: U. S. Census Bureau  
Census 2000 Summary File 1  
population by census tract.



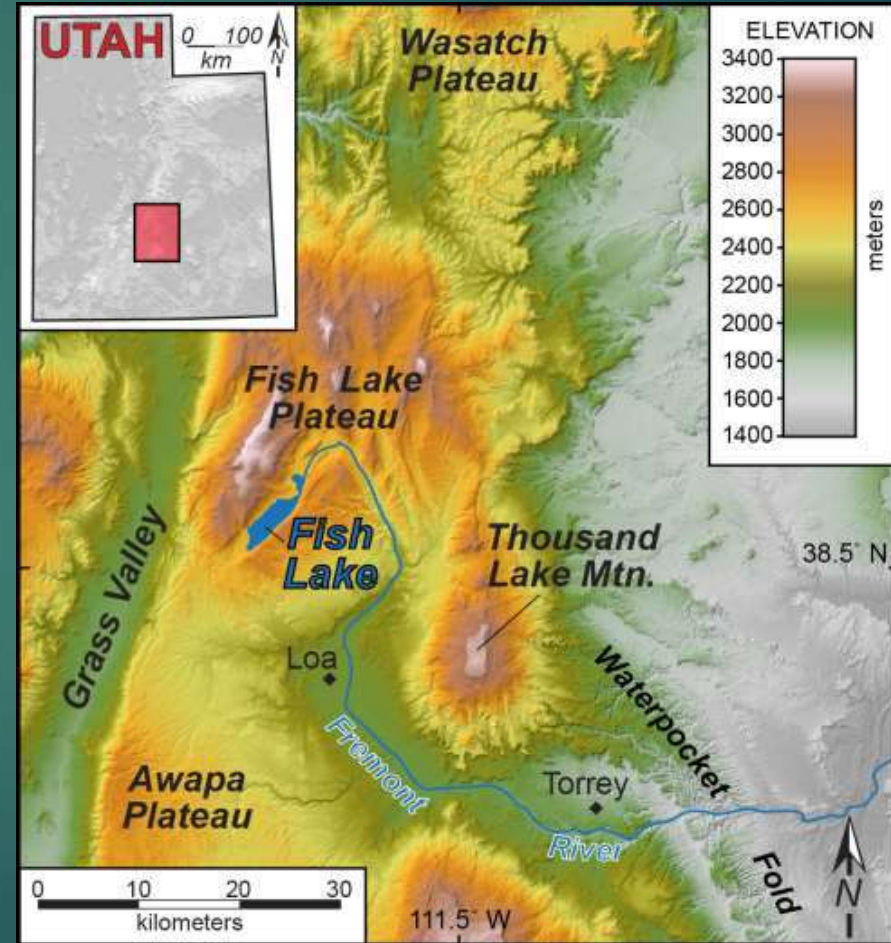
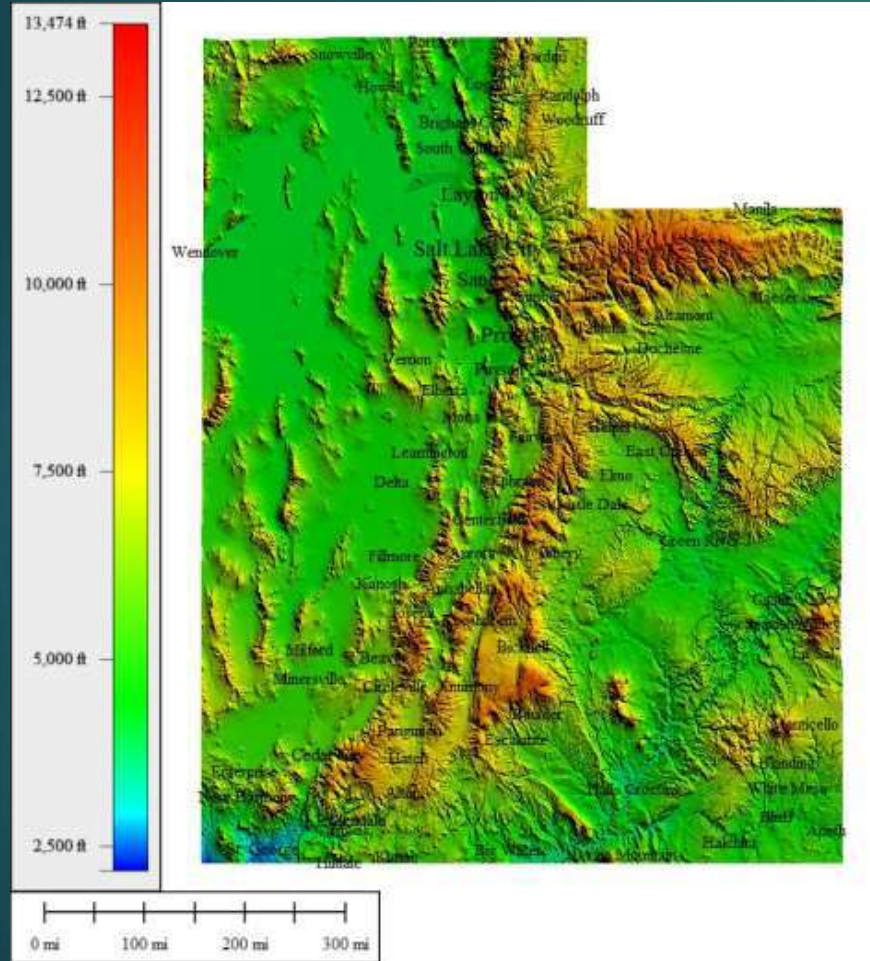
# CLIMATE MAPS

Shows the climate of the area



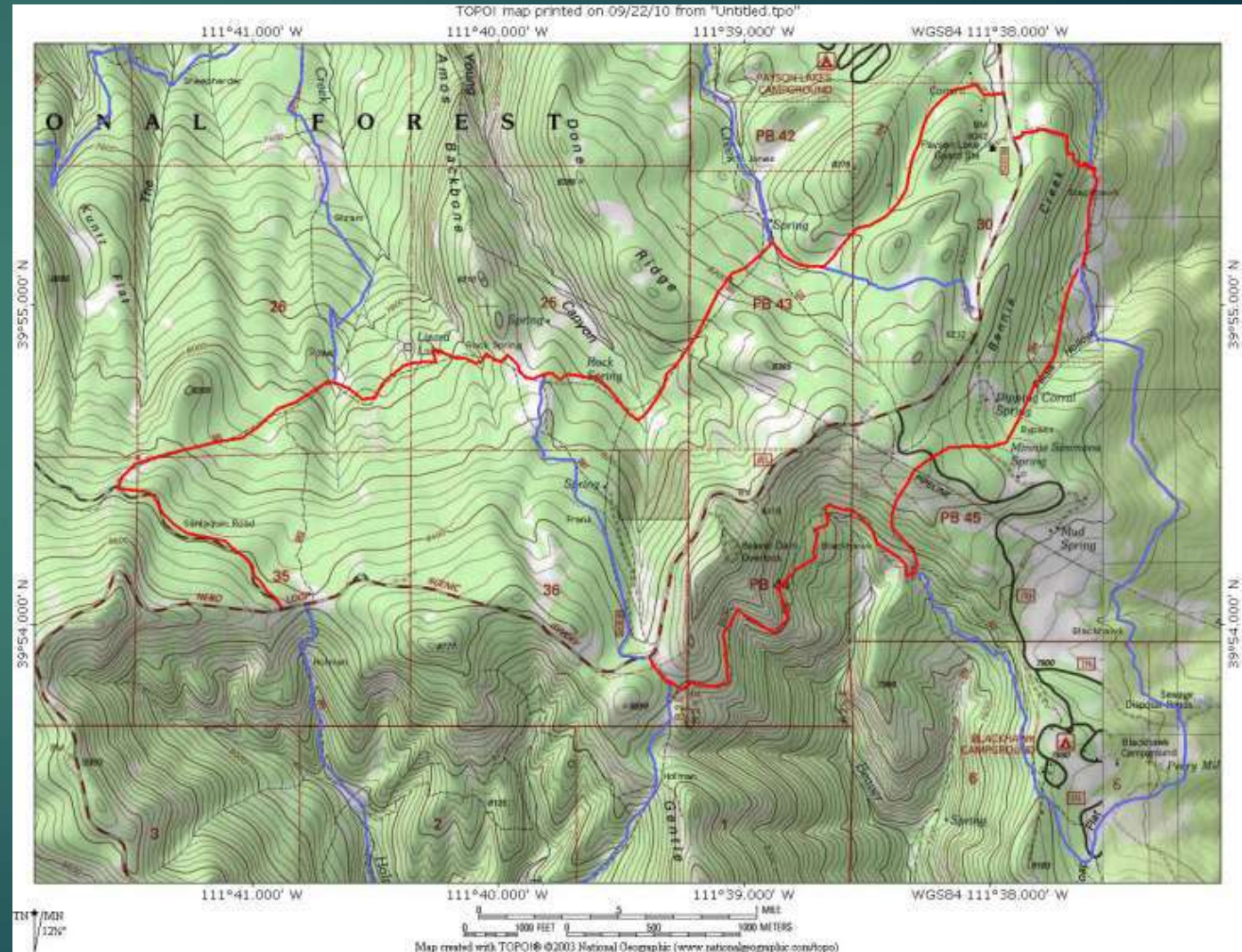
# ELEVATION MAPS

Shows elevation changes



# TOPOGRAPHIC OR CONTOUR MAPS

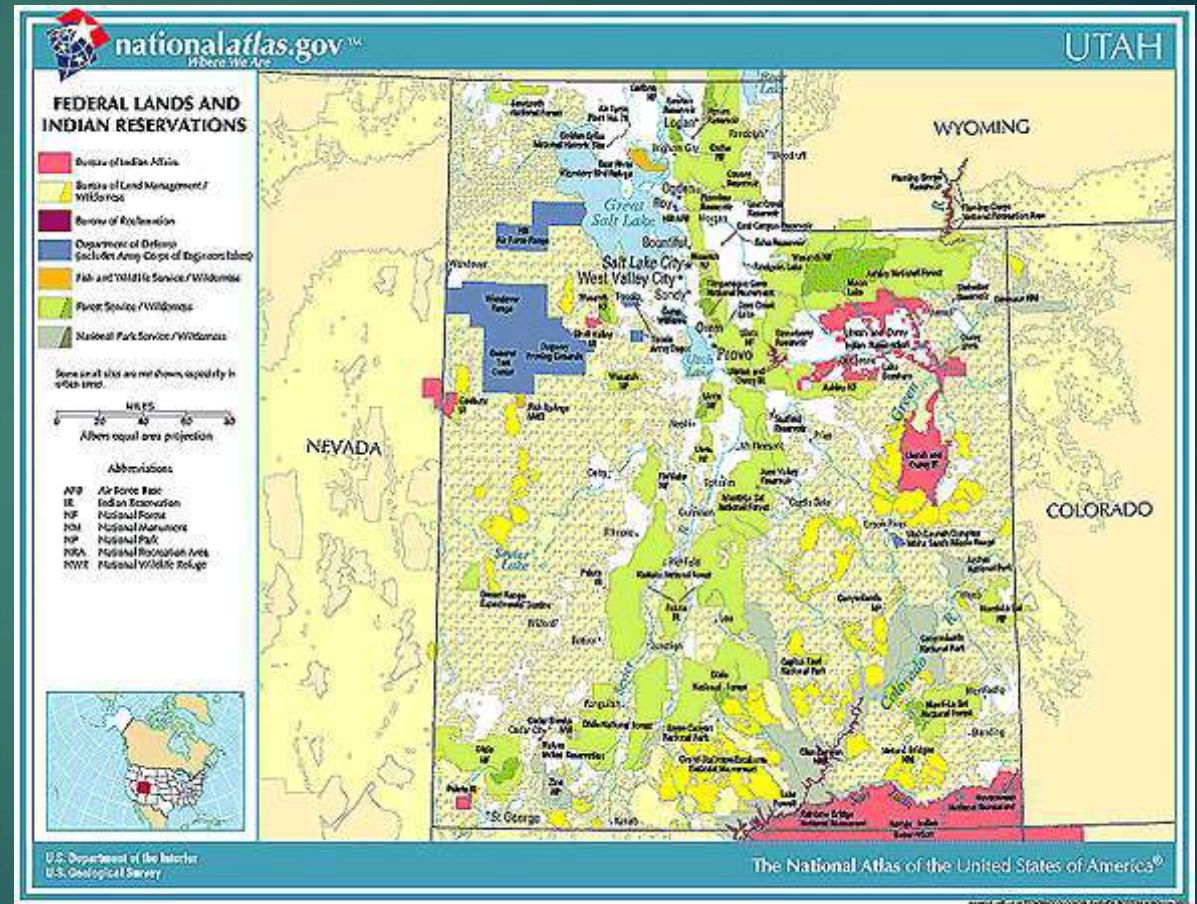
Topographic or contour maps show elevation changes in more detail.





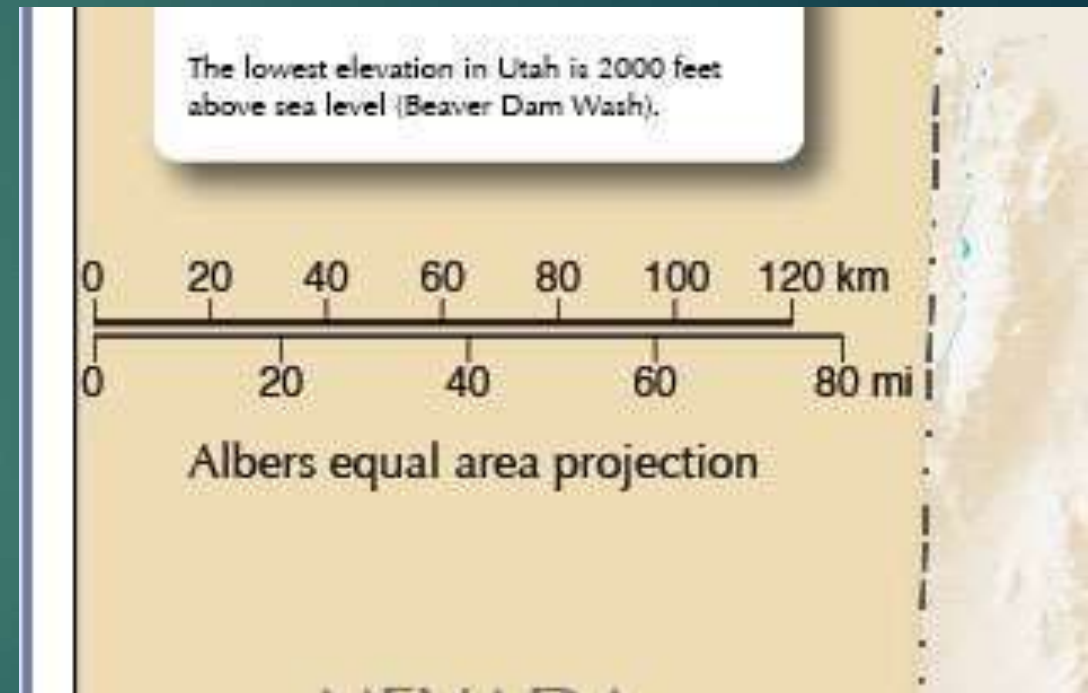
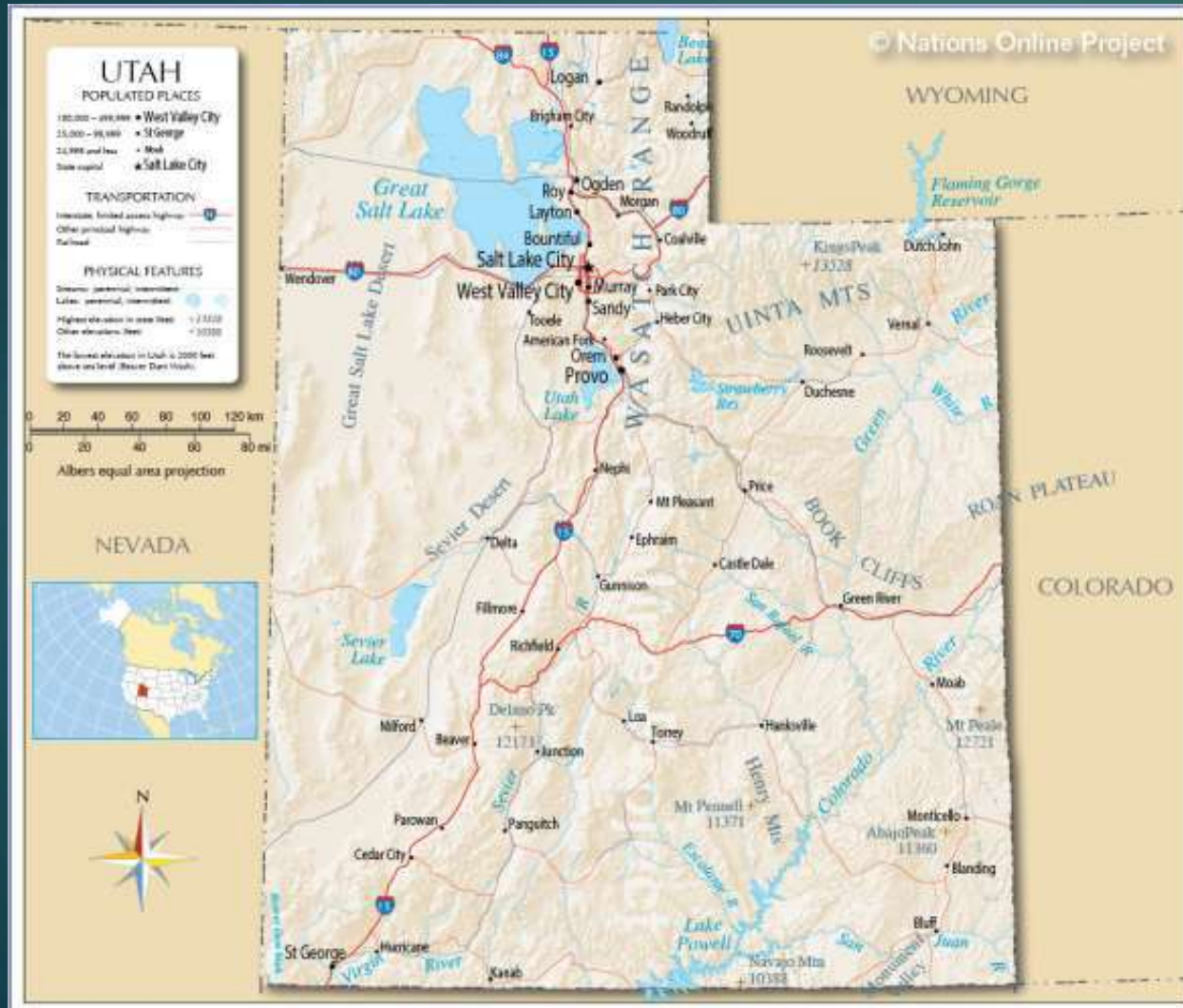
# LEGEND/KEY

a tool that identifies the symbols on a map and what they represent.

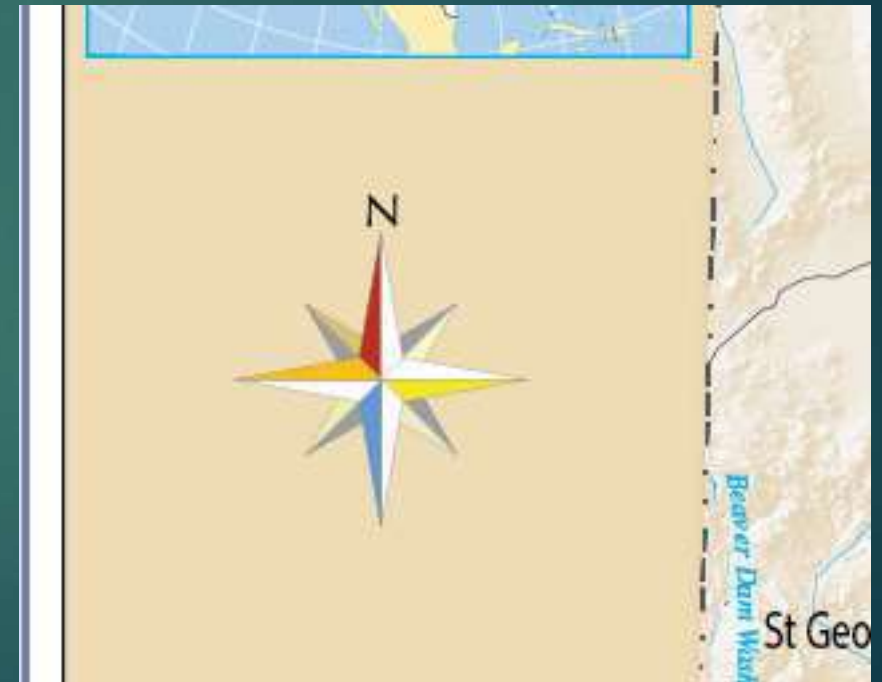
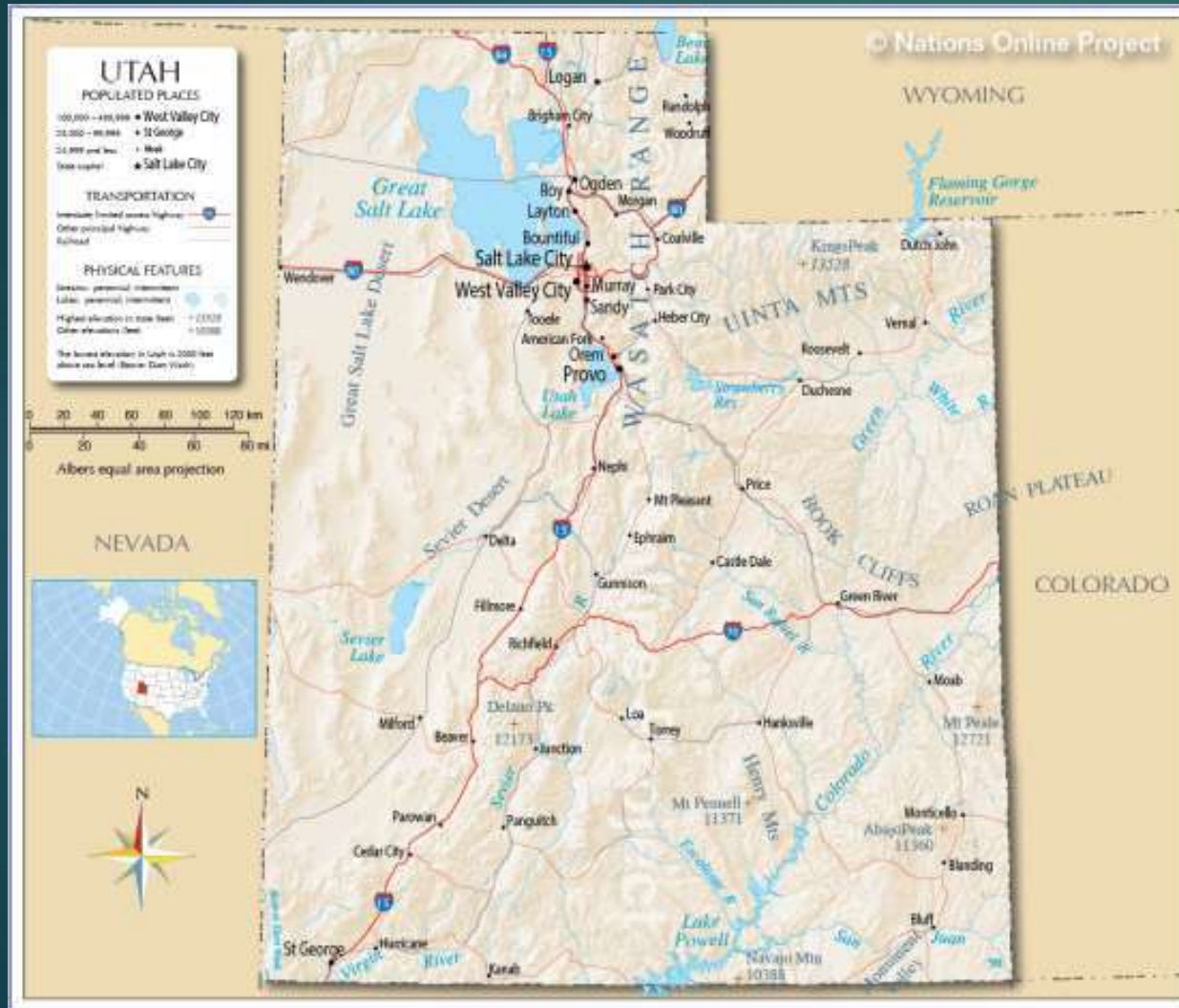


# SCALE

helps determine real distances between points on a map.



# COMPASS ROSE shows you what the directions on a map are.



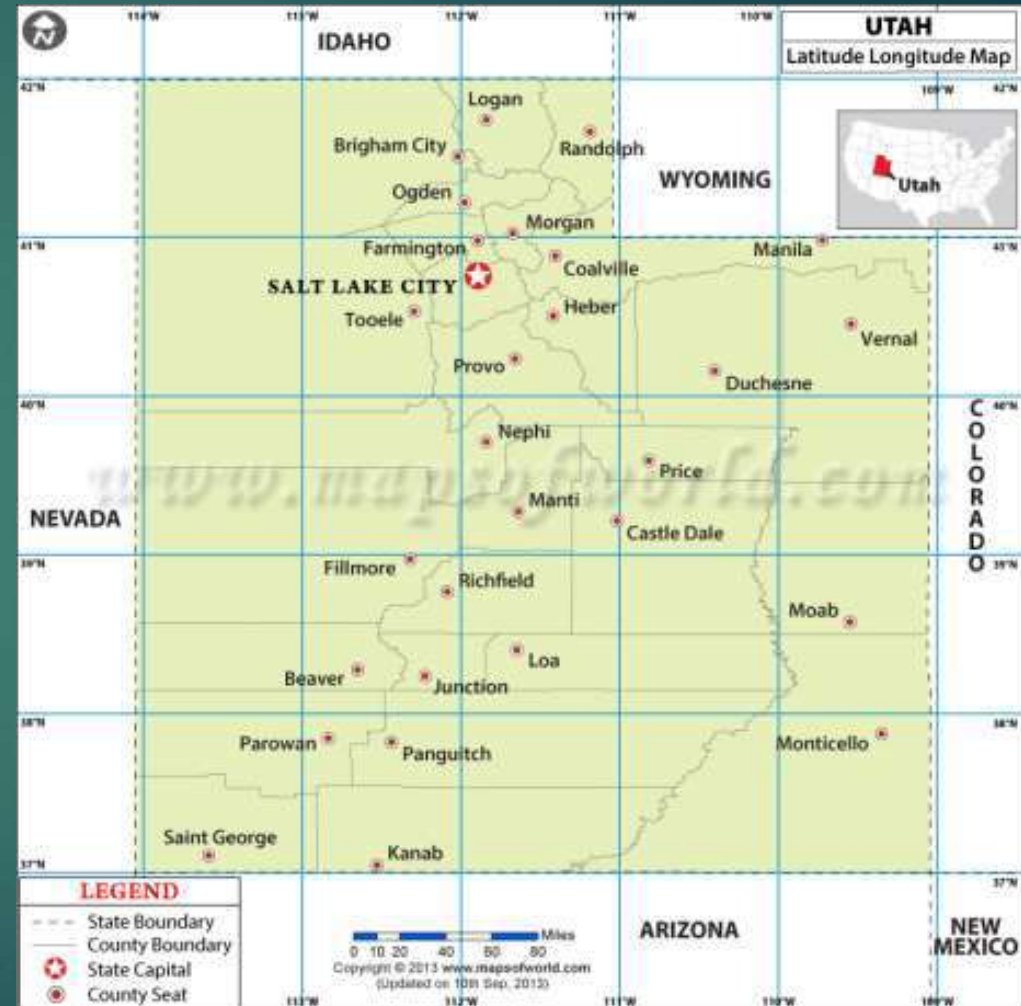
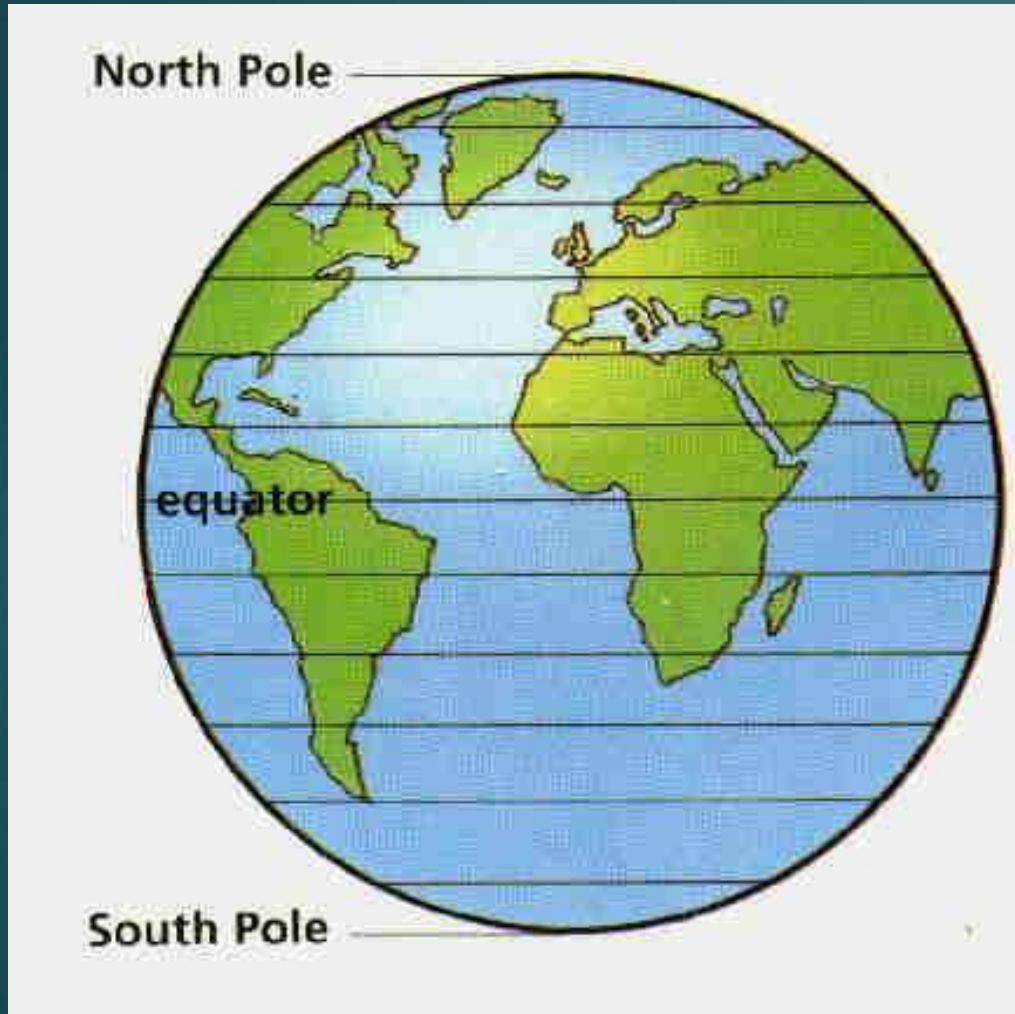
# EQUATOR

an imaginary line that circles the globe halfway between the North and South poles.



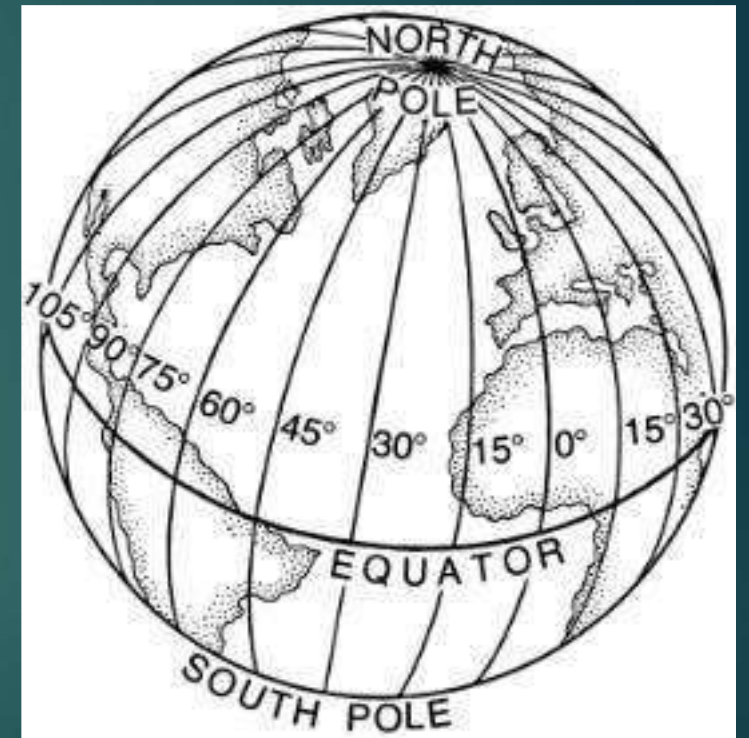
# LATITUDE

Lines of latitude are drawn in an east-west direction.  
Measure north to south.



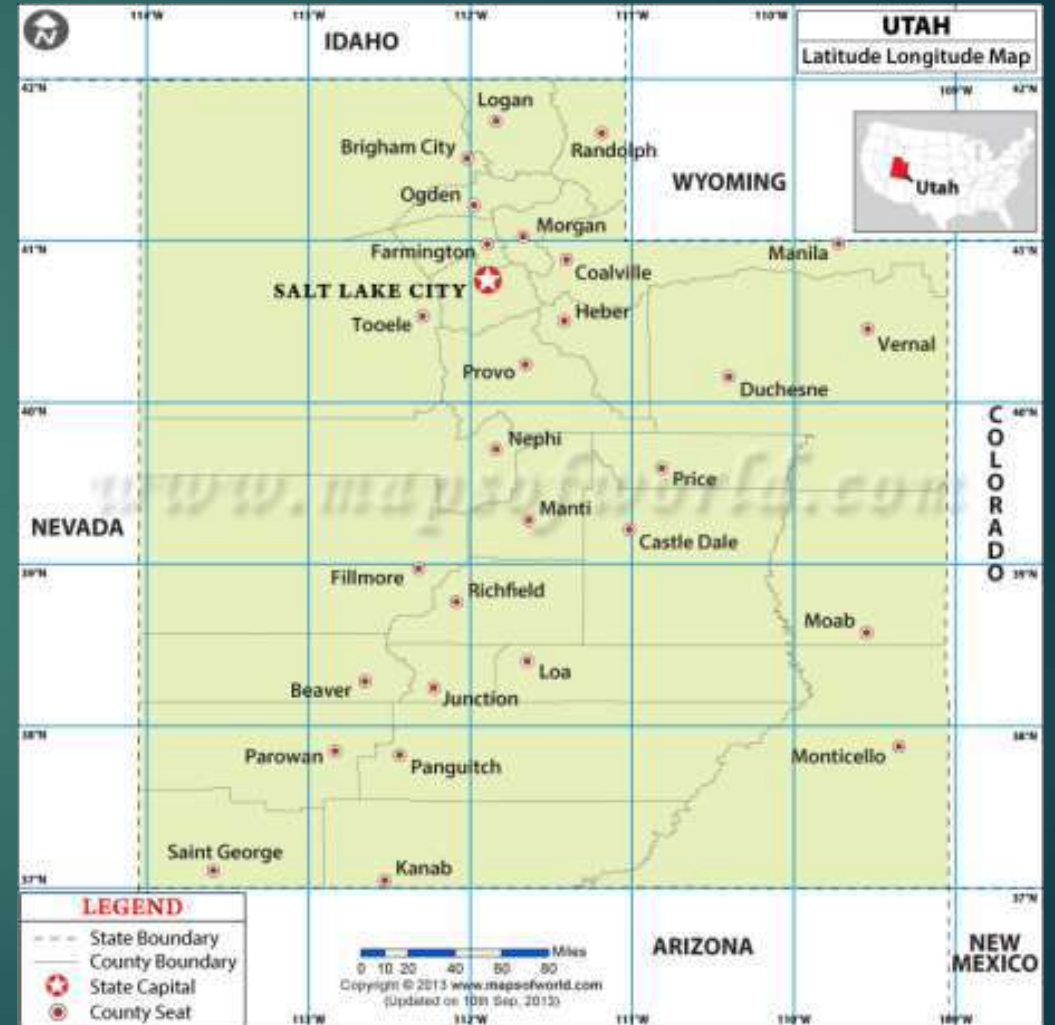
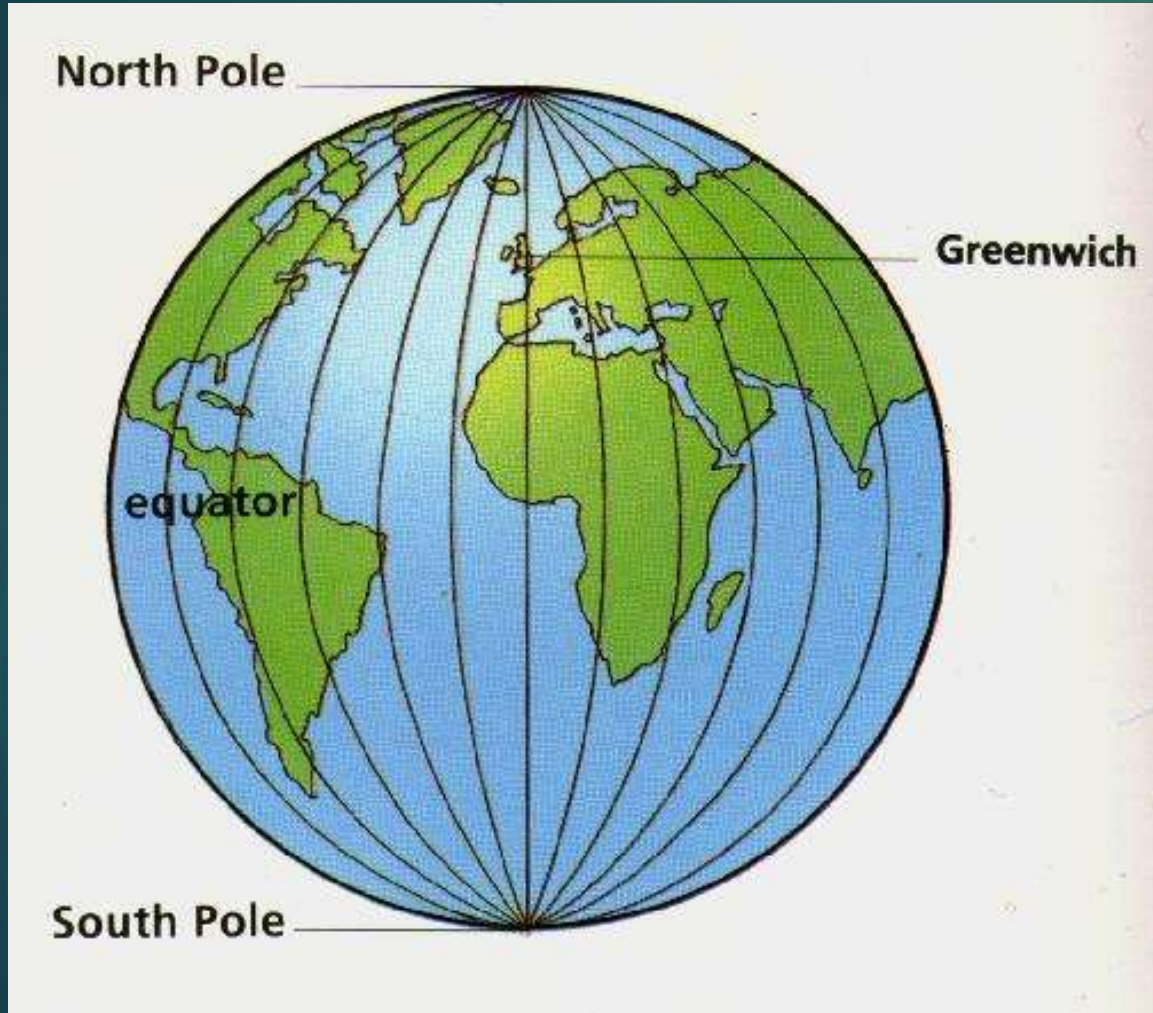
# PRIME MERIDIAN

An imaginary line drawn from the North Pole through Greenwich England to the South pole.



# LONGITUDE

Lines of longitude are drawn in a north-south direction.  
Measure east to west.



# MAP REVIEW

- ▶ What is the purpose of a political map?

To show borders of countries, states, and cities



# MAP REVIEW

- ▶ What is the purpose of a Physical map?

Physical maps show what the surface of the world looks like

# MAP REVIEW

- ▶ Think about a hiker. What kind of map would they need?

A physical map.

Why?

They would need to know things like where mountains, forest, and rivers are.

# MAP REVIEW

- ▶ I am planning a trip to New York. What kind of map would I most likely need?

A political map

Why?

A political map would show me states and cities. This is information that I would likely need to know if going to New York.

# UTAH'S LAND REGIONS

A landform is a feature of the earth's surface. Three main kinds of landforms are found in Utah – Mountains, Plateaus, and basins.

Lakes are also landforms.



- BASINS: Wide bowl-shaped areas
- PLATEAUS: high, wide, flat areas
- MOUNTAINS

# THE GREAT BASIN REGION

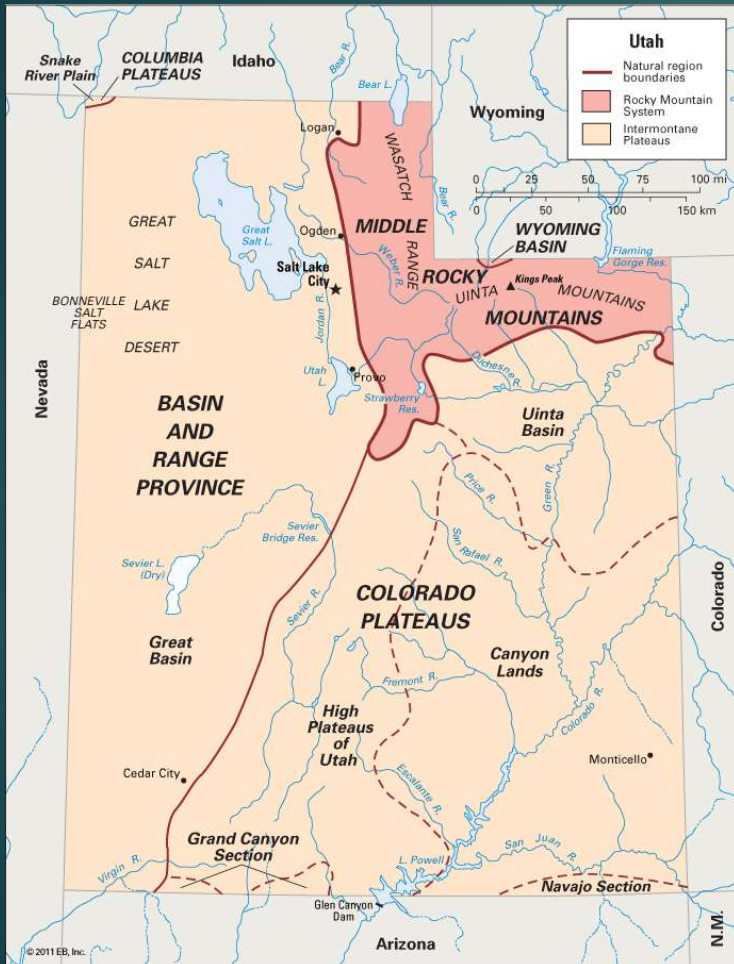


- No outlet to the Ocean
  - In Utah, streams and rivers run to the valley floor forming Utah Lake & the Great Salt Lake.
  - Utah's most populated areas are found on the flat fertile land on the edge of this desert region.
  - The Great Basin (and the rest of our state) is DRY!



MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE  
OF WATER FOR UTAH

# ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION



- Uinta and Wasatch Mountain Ranges.
- Rivers, streams, lakes & reservoirs
- Forests
  - Home to animals, plants.
  - Provide camping, hiking, skiing, etc...
  - People come from all over the world to enjoy Mountain areas.



# THE COLORADO PLATEAU REGION

- Doesn't get much rain; very dry.
  - Streams and rivers from higher plateaus all flow to Colorado River..

All 5 of Utah's National Parks are in the Colorado Plateau Region.

