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| Type | Map | Uses / CharacteristicsLevels of Distorted/Conformal |
| 1 Robinson  | robinson | Areas near the poles appear flatter than reality. Land is fairly accurate in size and shape, especially on the eastern and western edges.  |
| 2Mercator |  mercator1_sm | Greatly exaggerates the high latitudes countries. Direction is accurate on the map. Images near the poles appear much bigger than reality. Shapes are accurate sizes are not. |
| 3Goode’s Interrupted or  |  images | Portray areas in the earth’s surface as their true proportion. Used for compare and contrast of land area regarding size. |
| 4Choropleth |  choropleth | Shows geographical information and intensity level over an area using pattern or color for each unit of representation.  |
| 5Dot Distribution or Density Map |  http://go.owu.edu/~jbkrygie/krygier_html/geog_353/geog_353_lo/geog_353_lo08_gr/dots_la_hispanic.jpg | Uses dots to show the distribution of particular criteria over an area. Dots do not show actual location of the criteria but the density of the criteria in that region. |
| 6Proportional Symbol |  mapSymbolsPie | Shows the number of things in a particular area using the symbol scaled to represent the data. |

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| **Type** | **Map** | **Uses / Characteristics** |
| 7Cartogram |  WorldPopulationrectangular | Size of the units is proportional to the data represented. Used to represent statistics such as political turnout or population density. |
| 8Isopleth or Isarithmic Map |  weather_isotherm032401 | This type of map is ideal for showing gradual change over space. Temperature is a phenomenon that should be mapped using isopleth. Relief maps should always be in isopleth form for this reason. |
| 9Sinusoidal  |  sinusoidal | Excellent for reference  |
| 10Mollweide |  peters2 | Excellent for reference |
| 11Flow Line Map |  foreignBornFlowline | Lines show direction of movement of phenomena. Thickness of lines show amount of what is being measured |
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