

## Topographic Map Symbols

### What is a Topographic Map?

A map is a representation of the Earth, or part of it. The distinctive characteristic of a topographic map is that the shape of the Earth's surface is shown by contour lines. Contours are imaginary lines that join points of equal elevation on the surface of the land above or below a reference surface, such as mean sea level. Contours make it possible to measure the height of mountains, depths of the ocean bottom, and steepness of slopes.

A topographic map shows more than contours. The map includes symbols that represent such features as streets, buildings, streams, and vegetation. These symbols are constantly refined to better relate to the features they represent, improve the appearance or readability of the map, or reduce production cost.

Consequently, within the same series, maps may have slightly different symbols for the same feature. Examples of symbols that have changed include built-up areas, roads, intermittent drainage, and some lettering styles. On one type of large-scale topographic map, called provisional, some symbols and lettering are handdrawn.

### Reading Topographic Maps

Interpreting the colored lines, areas, and other symbols is the first step in using topographic maps. Features are shown as points, lines, or areas, depending on their size and extent. For example, individual houses may be shown as small black squares. For larger buildings, the actual shapes are mapped. In densely built-up areas, most individual buildings are omitted and an area tint is shown. On some maps, post offices, churches, city halls, and other landmark buildings are shown within the tinted area.

The first features usually noticed on a topographic map are the area features, such as vegetation (green), water (blue), and densely built-up areas (gray or red).

Many features are shown by lines that may be straight, curved, solid, dashed, dotted, or in any combination. The colors of the lines usually indicate similar classes of information: topographic contours (brown); lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, and other hydrographic features (blue); land grids and important roads (red); and other roads and trails, railroads, boundaries, and other cultural features (black). At one time, purple was used as a revision color to show all feature changes. Currently, purple is not used in our revision program, but purple features are still present on many existing maps.

Various point symbols are used to depict features such as buildings, campgrounds, springs, water tanks, mines, survey control points, and wells. Names of places and features are shown in a color corresponding to the type of feature. Many features are identified by labels, such as "Substation" or "Golf Course."

Topographic contours are shown in brown by lines of different widths. Each contour is a line of equal elevation; therefore, contours never cross. They show the general shape of the terrain. To help the user determine elevations, index contours are wider. Elevation values are printed in several places along these lines. The narrower intermediate and supplementary contours found between the index contours help to show more details of the land surface shape. Contours that are very close together represent steep slopes. Widely spaced contours or an absence of contours means that the ground slope is relatively level. The elevation difference between adjacent contour lines, called the contour interval, is selected to best show the general shape of the terrain. A map of a relatively flat area may have a contour interval of 10 feet or less. Maps in mountainous areas may have contour intervals of 100 feet or more. The contour interval is printed in the margin of each U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) map.

Bathymetric contours are shown in blue or black, depending on their location. They show the shape and slope of the ocean bottom surface. The bathymetric contour interval may vary on each map and is explained in the map margin.

**BATHYMETRIC FEATURES**

Area exposed at mean low tide; sounding datum line***	
Channel***	
Sunken rock***	

**BOUNDARIES**

National	
State or territorial	
County or equivalent	
Civil township or equivalent	
Incorporated city or equivalent	
Federally administered park, reservation, or monument (external)	
Federally administered park, reservation, or monument (internal)	
State forest, park, reservation, or monument and large county park	
Forest Service administrative area*	
Forest Service ranger district*	
National Forest System land status, Forest Service lands*	
National Forest System land status, non-Forest Service lands*	
Small park (county or city)	

**BUILDINGS AND RELATED FEATURES**

Building	
School; house of worship	
Athletic field	
Built-up area	
Forest headquarters*	
Ranger district office*	
Guard station or work center*	
Racetrack or raceway	
Airport, paved landing strip, runway, taxiway, or apron	
Unpaved landing strip	
Well (other than water), windmill or wind generator	
Tanks	
Covered reservoir	
Gaging station	
Located or landmark object (feature as labeled)	
Boat ramp or boat access*	
Roadside park or rest area	
Picnic area	
Campground	
Winter recreation area*	
Cemetery	

**COASTAL FEATURES**

Foreshore flat	
Coral or rock reef	
Rock, bare or awash; dangerous to navigation	
Group of rocks, bare or awash	
Exposed wreck	
Depth curve; sounding	
Breakwater, pier, jetty, or wharf	
Seawall	
Oil or gas well; platform	

**CONTOURS**

<b>Topographic</b>	
Index	
Approximate or indefinite	
Intermediate	
Approximate or indefinite	
Supplementary	
Depression	
Cut	
Fill	
Continental divide	
<b>Bathymetric</b>	
Index***	
Intermediate***	
Index primary***	
Primary***	
Supplementary***	

**CONTROL DATA AND MONUMENTS**

Principal point**	
U.S. mineral or location monument	
River mileage marker	
<b>Boundary monument</b>	
Third-order or better elevation, with tablet	
Third-order or better elevation, recoverable mark, no tablet	
With number and elevation	
<b>Horizontal control</b>	
Third-order or better, permanent mark	
With third-order or better elevation	
With checked spot elevation	
Coincident with found section corner	
Unmonumented**	

CONTROL DATA AND MONUMENTS – <i>continued</i>	
<b>Vertical control</b>	
Third-order or better elevation, with tablet	BM × 5280
Third-order or better elevation, recoverable mark, no tablet	× 528
Bench mark coincident with found section corner	BM ↓ 5280
Spot elevation	× 7023
<b>GLACIERS AND PERMANENT SNOWFIELDS</b>	
Contours and limits	
Formlines	
Glacial advance	
Glacial retreat	
<b>LAND SURVEYS</b>	
<b>Public land survey system</b>	
Range or Township line	—
Location approximate	- - - -
Location doubtful	- · - · - ·
Protracted	- · - · - · - · - ·
Protracted (AK 1:63,360-scale)	- · - · - · - · - ·
Range or Township labels	R1E T2N R0W 14S
Section line	—
Location approximate	- - - -
Location doubtful	- · - · - ·
Protracted	- · - · - · - · - ·
Protracted (AK 1:63,360-scale)	- · - · - · - · - ·
Section numbers	1 - 36 1 - 36
Found section corner	— + —
Found closing corner	— + —
Witness corner	— + — W.C.
Meander corner	— + — M.C.
Weak corner*	— + —
<b>Other land surveys</b>	
Range or Township line	- · - · - ·
Section line	- · - · - ·
Land grant, mining claim, donation land claim, or tract	- · - · - ·
Land grant, homestead, mineral, or other special survey monument	■
Fence or field lines	- · - · - ·
<b>MARINE SHORELINES</b>	
Shoreline	
Apparent (edge of vegetation)***	
Indefinite or unsurveyed	
<b>MINES AND CAVES</b>	
Quarry or open pit mine	×
Gravel, sand, clay, or borrow pit	⊗
Mine tunnel or cave entrance	←
Mine shaft	■
Prospect	x
Tailings	
Mine dump	
Former disposal site or mine	

PROJECTION AND GRIDS	
Neatline	
Graticule tick	39' 15"
Graticule intersection	90° 37' 30"
Datum shift tick	55'
<b>State plane coordinate systems</b>	
Primary zone tick	640 000 FEET
Secondary zone tick	247 500 METERS
Tertiary zone tick	280 000 FEET
Quaternary zone tick	98 500 METERS
Quintary zone tick	320 000 FEET
<b>Universal transverse mercator grid</b>	
UTM grid (full grid)	
UTM grid ticks*	773
<b>RAILROADS AND RELATED FEATURES</b>	
Standard gauge railroad, single track	
Standard gauge railroad, multiple track	
Narrow gauge railroad, single track	
Narrow gauge railroad, multiple track	
Railroad siding	
Railroad in highway	
Railroad in road	
Railroad in light duty road*	
Railroad underpass; overpass	
Railroad bridge; drawbridge	
Railroad tunnel	
Railroad yard	
Railroad turntable; roundhouse	
<b>RIVERS, LAKES, AND CANALS</b>	
Perennial stream	
Perennial river	
Intermittent stream	
Intermittent river	
Disappearing stream	
Falls, small	
Falls, large	
Rapids, small	
Rapids, large	
Masonry dam	
Dam with lock	
Dam carrying road	

RIVERS, LAKES, AND CANALS – <i>continued</i>	
Perennial lake/pond	
Intermittent lake/pond	
Dry lake/pond	
Narrow wash	
Wide wash	
Canal, flume, or aqueduct with lock	
Elevated aqueduct, flume, or conduit	
Aqueduct tunnel	
Water well, geyser, fumarole, or mud pot	
Spring or seep	

  

ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES	
Please note: Roads on Provisional-edition maps are not classified as primary, secondary, or light duty. These roads are all classified as improved roads and are symbolized the same as light duty roads.	
Primary highway	
Secondary highway	
Light duty road	
Light duty road, paved*	
Light duty road, gravel*	
Light duty road, dirt*	
Light duty road, unspecified*	
Unimproved road	
Unimproved road*	
4WD road	
4WD road*	
Trail	
Highway or road with median strip	
Highway or road under construction	
Highway or road underpass; overpass	
Highway or road bridge; drawbridge	
Highway or road tunnel	
Road block, berm, or barrier*	
Gate on road*	
Trailhead*	

SUBMERGED AREAS AND BOGS	
Marsh or swamp	
Submerged marsh or swamp	
Wooded marsh or swamp	
Submerged wooded marsh or swamp	
Land subject to inundation	

  

SURFACE FEATURES	
Levee	
Sand or mud	
Disturbed surface	
Gravel beach or glacial moraine	
Tailings pond	

  

TRANSMISSION LINES AND PIPELINES	
Power transmission line; pole; tower	
Telephone line	
Aboveground pipeline	
Underground pipeline	

  

VEGETATION	
Woodland	
Shrubland	
Orchard	
Vineyard	
Mangrove	

|| [? Top](#) ||