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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.

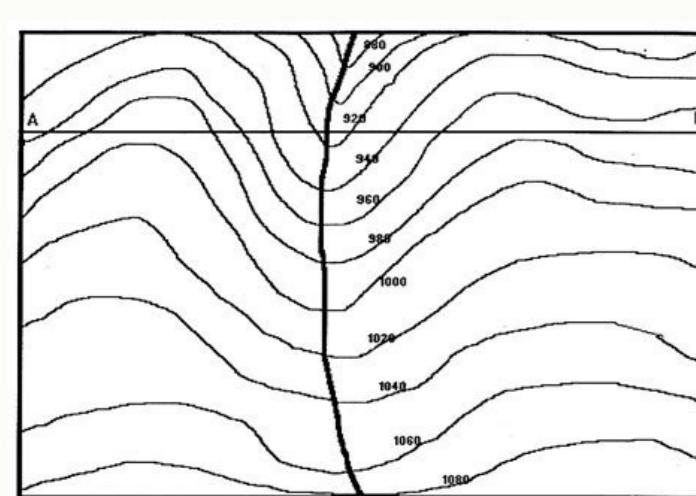
Primary highway	
Secondary highway	
Light duty road	
Light duty road, paved*	
Light duty road, gravel*	
Light duty road, dirt*	
Light duty road, unspecified*	
Unimproved road	
Unimproved road*	
4WD road	
4WD road*	
Trail	
Highway or road with median strip	
Highway or road under construction	
Highway or road underpass; overpass	
Highway or road bridge; drawbridge	
Highway or road tunnel	
Road block, berm, or barrier*	
Gate on road*	
Trailhead*	

MAP SYMBOLS

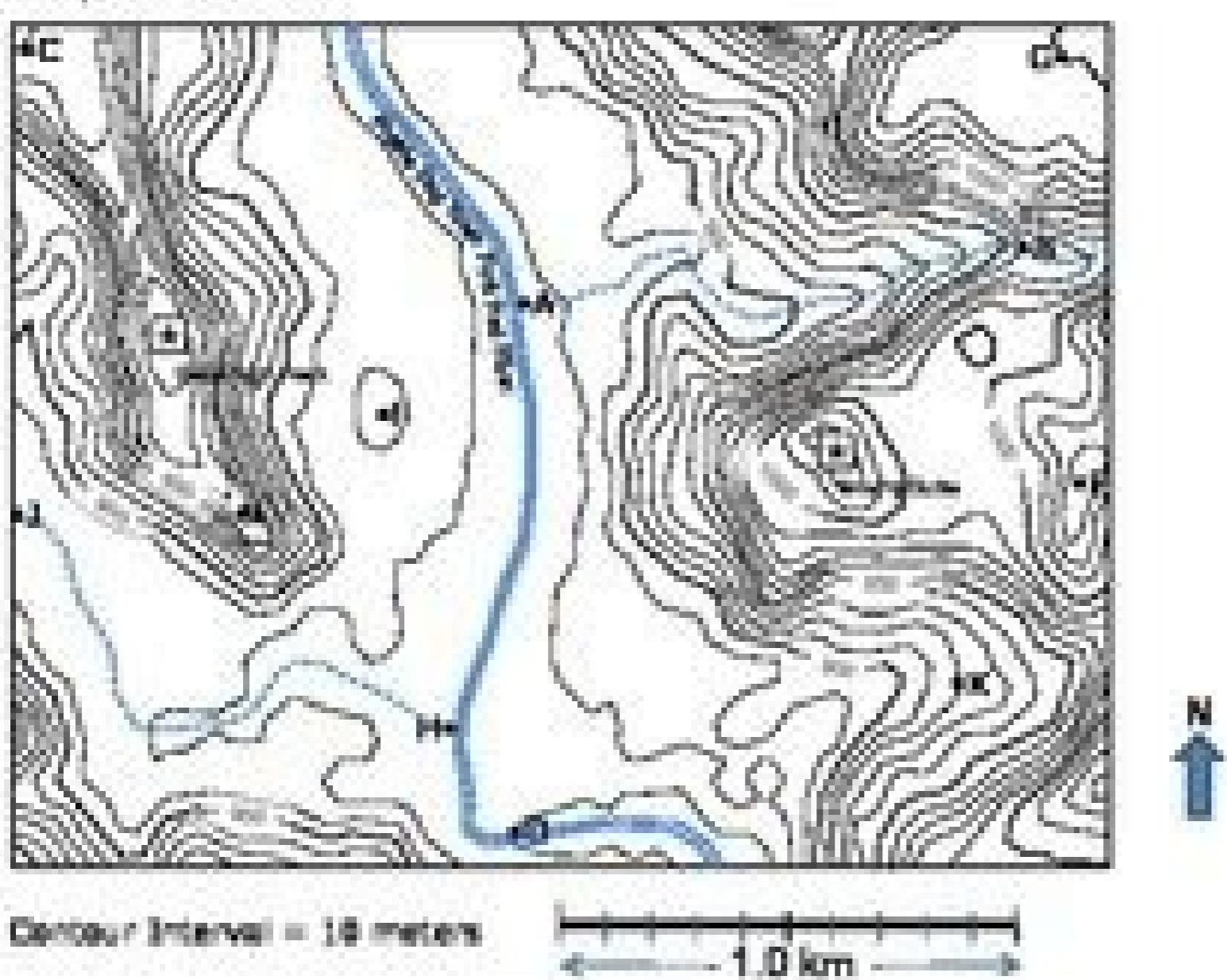
Using the OS symbol sheet in the back of "Foundations", work out the meaning of the following symbols:

REMEMBER TO COPY THE SYMBOL IN YOUR BOOK FIRST!!!!

Classwork	Date
Map Symbols	
1.	2.
3.	
4.	5.
6.	
7.	8.
9.	
10.	11. •144
12. MS	13. P
14. PH	15. CH
16.	17.
18.	19.
20.	21.
22.	23.



Use the following topographic map from Palo Duro Canyon State Park in west Texas to answer questions 9 - 13.



9. What is the elevation of Dogright Peak? _____

10. What is the elevation of Brushy Butte? _____

11. What is the elevation of point A? _____

12. What is the elevation of point B? _____

13. If you walked along the creek from point A to point B, what would be the total change in elevation? _____ In what direction would you be walking? _____

14. What is the elevation of point C? _____

15. What is the elevation of point D? _____

16. What is the elevation of point E? _____

17. What is the elevation of point F? _____



A normal defect (dip-slip) is a tilted fracture in which the rock mass above a tilted fault moves downwards (public domain). An earthquake is what happens when two blocks of the earth suddenly slip each other. The surface in which they slip is called the plane of failure or failure. The position below the surface of the earth where the earthquake begins is called the hypocentesis, and the position directly above it on the surface of the earth is called the epicenter. Sometimes an earthquake has its conditions. These are smaller earthquakes that occur in the same place as the largest earthquake that follows. Scientists cannot say that an earthquake is a foreskin until the biggest earthquake happens. The biggest major earthquake is called mainshock. Mainshocks always have aftershocks that follow. These are smaller earthquakes that occur later in the same place as mainshock. Depending on the size of mainshock, postshocks can continue for weeks, months and even years after mainshock! What causes earthquakes and where they occur? A simplified carton of crust (brown), mantle (orange), and core (liquid in light grey, solid in dark grey) of the earth. (Public domain) The earth has four main layers: the inner core, the outer core, the mantle and the crust. The crust and top of the mantle make up a thin skin on the surface of our planet. But this skin is not all in one piece. It is composed of many pieces as a puzzle covering the surface of the earth. Not only that, but these puzzle pieces keep moving slowly, sliding side by side and bumping into each other. We call these puzzle pieces tectonic plates, and the edges of the plates are made up of many defects, and most earthquakes around the world are li li ,onatnol aznatsabba otatsops Ā is ottaip li odnaug ,enifnl .isrevoum a aunitnoc artsap alled otser li ertnem onaccolb is ,idivur onos ertsap elled idrob i ©ĀhcioP .ittefid itseuq us itlom onos eilgaf el ehc otnemom lad ,arusim id ortsan nu noc erarusim etnemecilpmes onossop itaizneics ilg ehc asoclauq "Ā otseuq am ,ailgaf allus otnemalovics id Ātitnauq allad e ailgaf alled enoisnemid allad ednepid otomerret nu id enoisnemid aL ?itomerret ied Ātitne'l itaizneics ilg onarusim emoc .otartsiger eneiv ehc "Ā elibommi etrap al e ofargomsis led etnarpbiv etrap al art enoizisop id aznereffid aL .otnemivom li ottut ebrossa oseppa "Ā iuc ad adroc al o allom al ecevnI .af ol non etnednep osep li am ,amert ofargomsis led esab al ehcna ,onerret li eramert af otomerret nu odnauQ .orebil ednep ehc etnasep osep nu e ,onerret len etnemadlas assif is ehc esab anu ah ofargomsis II Ā.ammargomsis amaihc is onnaf ehc enoizartsiger aL .ifargomsis itamaihc itnemurts ad itartsiger onos itomerret I).ocilbbup oinimoD(.oirartnog led ecevni(omref enamir enoizartsiger id ovitisopsis li am ,osse id ottos arret al noc amert otnemurts ol emoc artsom ofargomsis led otamina enotrac led ongesid II ?itomerret i itartsiger onognev emoc !ion e esac ertson el emoc ,osse id us asoc isaislauq e onotoucs Ā ,arret Ā eicifrepus al onognuiggar edno el odnauq e ,onasrevarta al ertnem arret al onotoucs ehcimsis edno eL .ongats onu us erutapsercni emoc ehcimsis edno id amrof ottos inoizerid el ettut ni ailgaf allad onretse'l osrev aidarri aigrene'L .ataicsalir eneiv atalumucca aigrene'l attut ,accats is e ailgaf alled itailgatsarf idrob ied otirtta'l etnemivom ni ihccolb ied azrof al odnauQ .atanizzagammi eneiv ortla'lllus onu'l ihccolb i ererrocs ebberaf etnemlamron ehc aigrene'l ,evoum is occolb led otser li e ,emeisni itaccolb onos ittefid ied idrob i ertneM ?otomerret nu "Ā'c odnauq amert arret al ©ĀhcreP).ocilbbup oinimoD(.ehccalp elled inifnoc itseuq ognul itartnecnoc onos itomerret I .etnematnel erpmes onovoum is ehc etnitsid "ehccalp" ni ertserret atsoc al onodivid ehcinottet ehccalp eL .otomerret nu "Ā'c e ittefid ied onu us eraccattasid of depth under the surface of the earth. How do they measure an earthquake? UseMade on the194; 160? seismographs is on the surface of the earth to determine how big the earthquake was (Figure 5). A short line of wrinkles that does not make you swing a lot means a small earthquake, and a long line of wrinkles that moves a lot means a big earthquake. The length of the gesture depends on the size of the defect, and the size of the gesture depends on the amount of slip. The size of the earthquake is called 194; size. There is a greatness for every earthquake. Scientists also talk about the intensity of the earthquake, and this varies depending on where it is during the earthquake. An example of an earthquake wave with the P-wave and the S-wave labeled. How can scientists tell us where the earthquake happened? The seismograms are also useful to locate earthquakes and to see the P wave and the 1240;160; With wave 160; You have learned how P&S waves each shake the earth in different ways as they cross it. The P waves are also faster than the S waves, and this is what allows us to tell where an earthquake was. To understand how this works, Letis compares the P and S waves to lightning and thunder. Light travels faster than sound, so during a storm you will first see lightning and then hear thunder. If you are near the lightning, the thunder will explode immediately after the lightning, but if you are far from the lightning, you can count several seconds before you hear the thunder. The farther you are from the storm, the longer it will take between lightning and thunder. P To compress alternatively and extend the crust material parallel to the direction they are propagating. S Waves cause the materialism of crust to move back and forth perpendicular to the direction they are going. P waves are like lightning, and S waves are like thunder. The P waves travel faster and shake the earth where you are before. Then the S waves follow and also shake the If you are to the earthquake, the P and S wave will come one immediately after the other, but if you are far, there will be more time between the two. Observing the amount of time between the P-wave and the S-wave on a seismograph recorded on a seismograph, scientists can tell how far the earthquake was from that position. However, they can say in which direction from the seismograph the earthquake was, only how far it was. If they draw a circle on a map around the station where the circle radius is the distance determined by the earthquake, they know that the earthquake is somewhere on the circle. Where? Scientists then use a method called triangulation to determine exactly where the earthquake occurred (see image below). It is called triangulation because a triangle has three sides, and it takes three seismographs to locate an earthquake. If you draw a circle on a map around three different seismographs where the radius of each is the distance from that station to the earthquake, the intersection of those three circles is the epicenter! Can scientists predict earthquakes? No, and it's unlikely they'll ever be able to predict them. Scientists have tried many different ways to predict earthquakes, but no one has succeeded. For any particular fault, scientists know that there will be another earthquake in the future, but they have no way of saying when it happens. Is there something like the time of the earthquake? Can some animals or people say when an earthquake is about to hit? These are two questions that have no final answer yet. If time influences the seismic event, or if some animals or people can say when an earthquake is coming, we do not yet understand how it works. Triangulation can be used to locate an

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