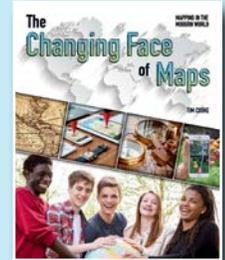
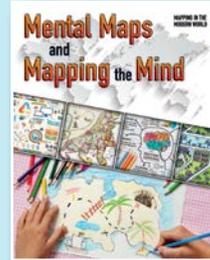
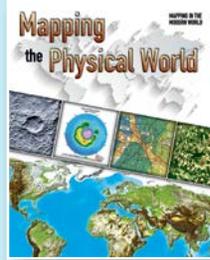
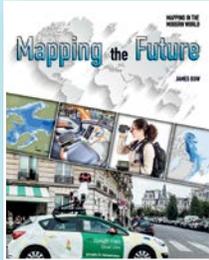
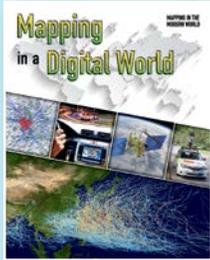
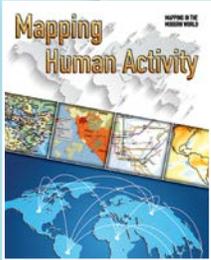


Mapping in the Modern World

Mapping in the Modern World is a unique series of books that explores the changing face of maps and how we use them today. Aided by new satellite, Internet, and smartphone technology, maps are no longer limited to being physical records of the appearance of things. Young readers will be introduced to modern mapping, including video mapping, mapping based on mass data from the Internet, or mind maps that help to organize ideas.

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32 pages, 8 x 10", full color
\$8.95 PAP



The Changing Face of Maps by Tim Cooke

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From Mapping in a Digital World

WHAT IS A MAP?

Images from Space

Some modern maps are based on photographs of Earth from space. In 1972, the Earth Resources Technology Satellite was launched by the United States. Later renamed Landsat, the program has launched seven more satellites. They orbit Earth, taking photographs of the planet's surface, and record changes not only to the visual appearance of the land, but to things not visible even on Earth. **Radar** and **thermal imaging** allow them to "photograph" changing sea levels and the temperature of the oceans.

One of the most ambitious modern mapping projects is Google Earth. Launched in 2005 by the search engine company Google, it aims to allow computer users to view the whole of Earth's surface in three dimensions.

DID YOU KNOW?

The images on Google Earth appear to be regular satellite photographs. In fact, the images are **composites**. They combine satellite images with photographs taken from airplanes and ground-based observations.

BREAKTHROUGHS

Tracking Resources

The Landsat program is just one way that cartographers monitor natural resources. The US Geological Survey (USGS) has launched a huge project to record the details of landforms, soil, and land cover in a vast database. The survey divides Earth's surface into 820-foot (250-meter) square cells called Ecological Land Units (ELU). The information is used to create layers that can be combined into highly detailed digital maps of resources.

Presenting Data

Some cartographers are not interested in reflecting the physical qualities of the world. In a form of map known as a cartogram, areas are deliberately distorted, or pulled out of shape. Invented by Waldo Tobler in the late 1960s, cartograms are maps that show relationships between different parts of a community, country, or of the whole world. Cartograms substitute land area with a particular piece of statistical information. The distortion on the map shows where this statistic is having the greatest effect.

This cartogram shows the rate of forest loss around the world. Brazil and the islands of Southeast Asia appear huge which means they have the most forest loss.

These two images show a part of the Amazon rain forest in Brazil five years apart. Forested areas are dark green. Logged areas are lighter green and brown. The straight lines are roads.

Landsat satellite

1995 2000