color figures

A Day With Norman J. W. Thrower

Judith Tyner

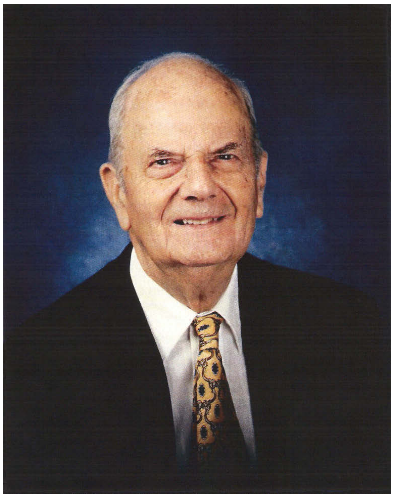

Figure 1. Norman J.W. Thrower, Courtesy Norman J.W. Thrower.

Figure 2. Norman Thrower in raconteur mode, June 9, 2006, Photo by Gerald E. Tyner.

Figure 4. Camp Hale maps produced using parallel inclined traces for the United States Army, Courtesy Norman J.W. Thrower.

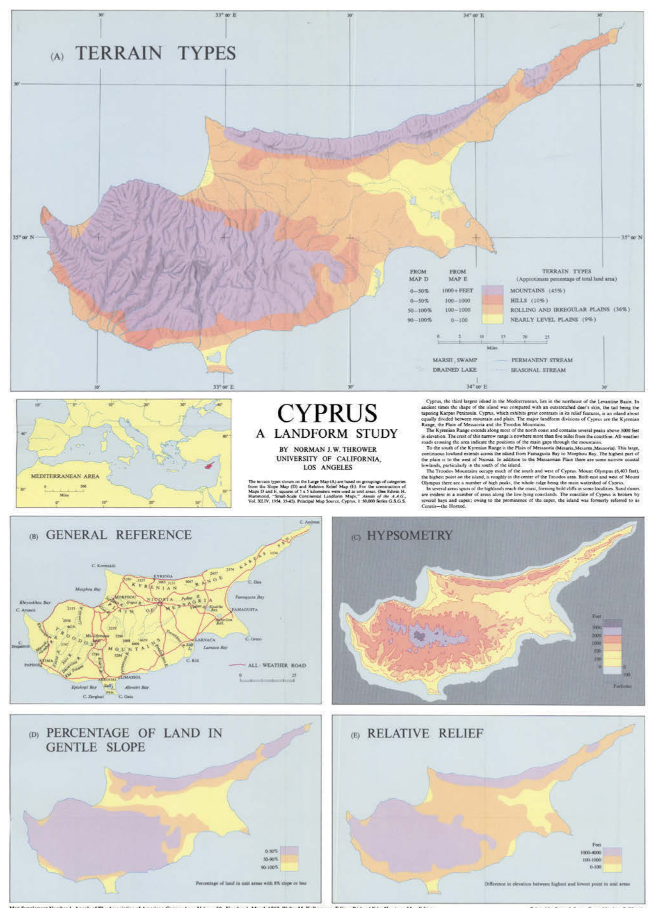

Figure 6. Annals Map Supplement # 1, vol. 50, no. 1, March 1960. Reproduced with permission of Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Blackwell Publishing.

The Effectiveness of Interactive Maps in Secondary Historical Geography Education

Whitney Taylor and Brandon Plewe

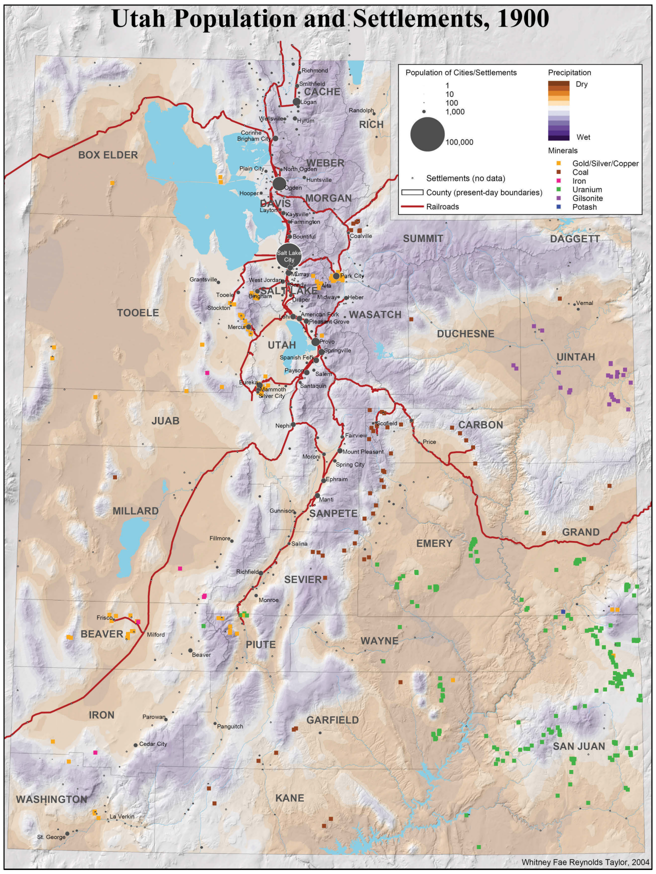

Figure 1. Sample paper map.

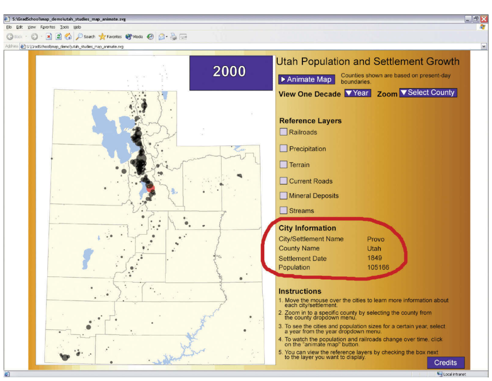

Figure 2. Brushing to view city data in the interactive map.

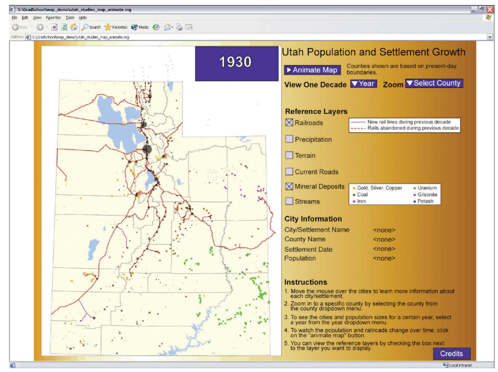

Figure 3. Toggling layers on and off in the interactive map.

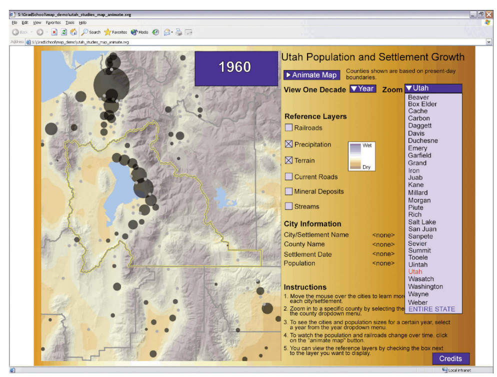

Figure 4. Zooming on a county in the interactive map.

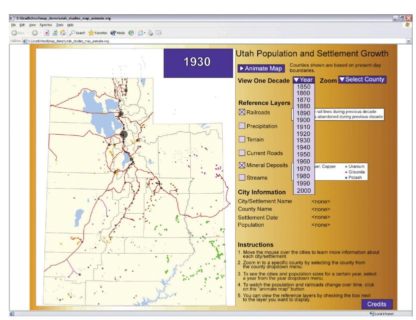

Figure 5. Selecting a year in the interactive map.

A Multi-scale, Multipurpose GIS Data Model to Add Named Features of the Natural Landscape to Maps

Aileen Buckley and Charlie Frye

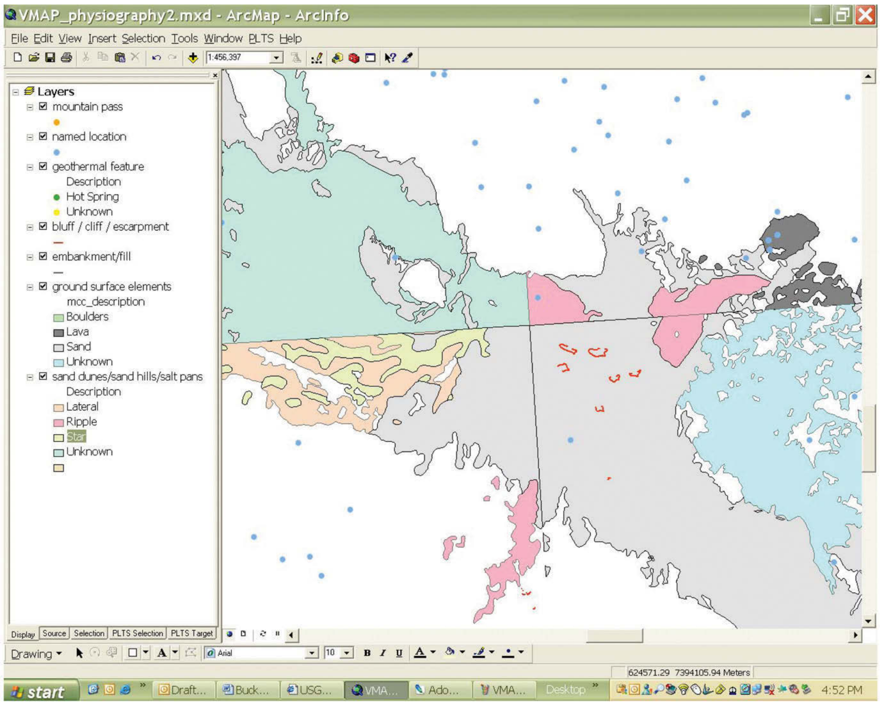

Figure 1. Physiographic features in the VMAP data are designated as points, lines or polygons. Obvious problems can occur at the boundaries of the map sheets that were used as the source documents. Not all names for these features are stored in the GIS dataset.

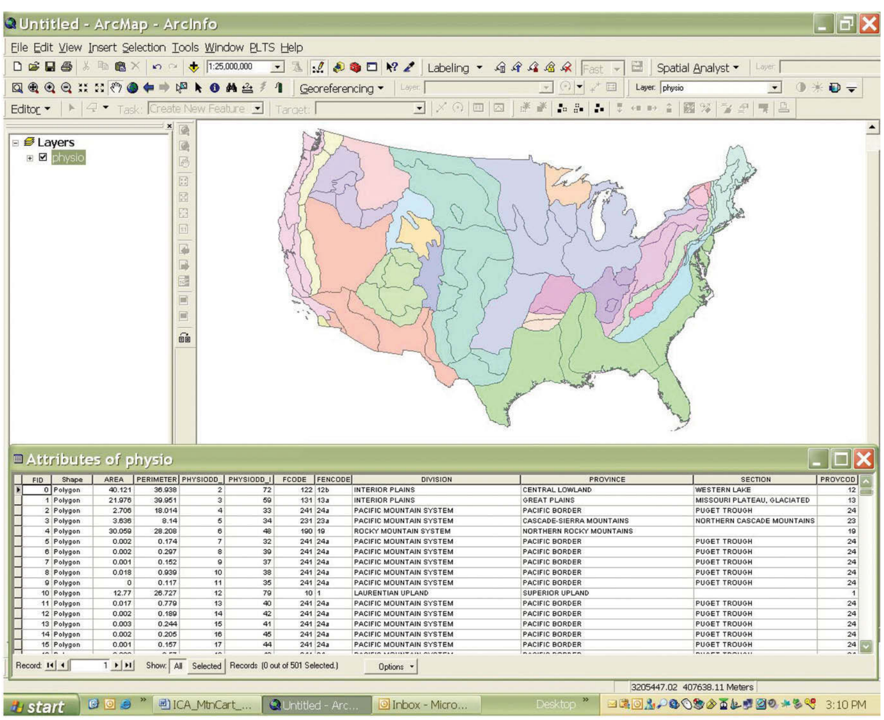

Figure 4. USGS dataset of physiographic regions and provinces for the conterminous United States.

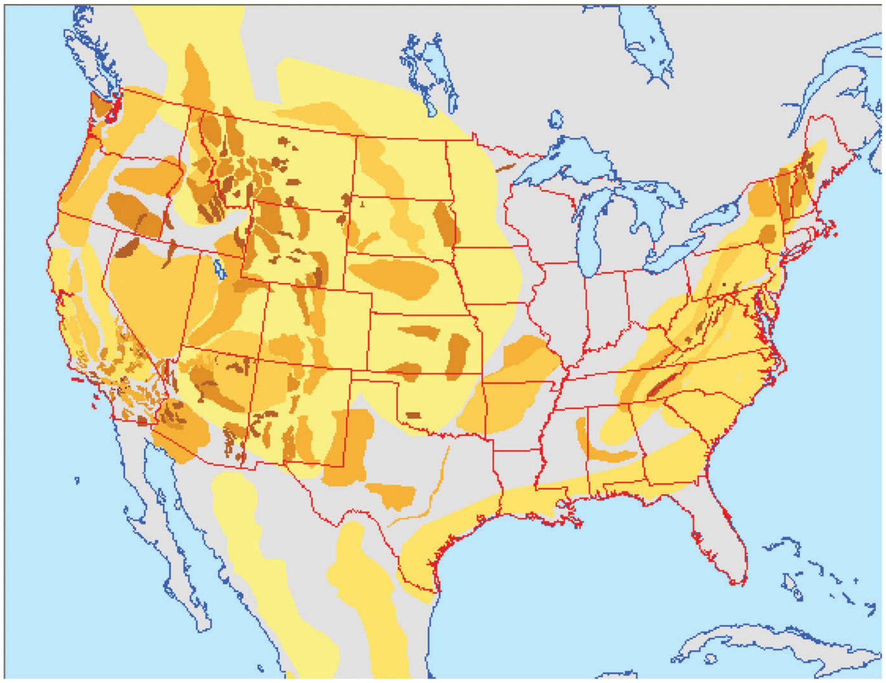

Figure 7. GIS representation of named physiographic features as polygons for a portion of North America. These GIS data do not represent a complete inventory of physiographic features in the area mapped.

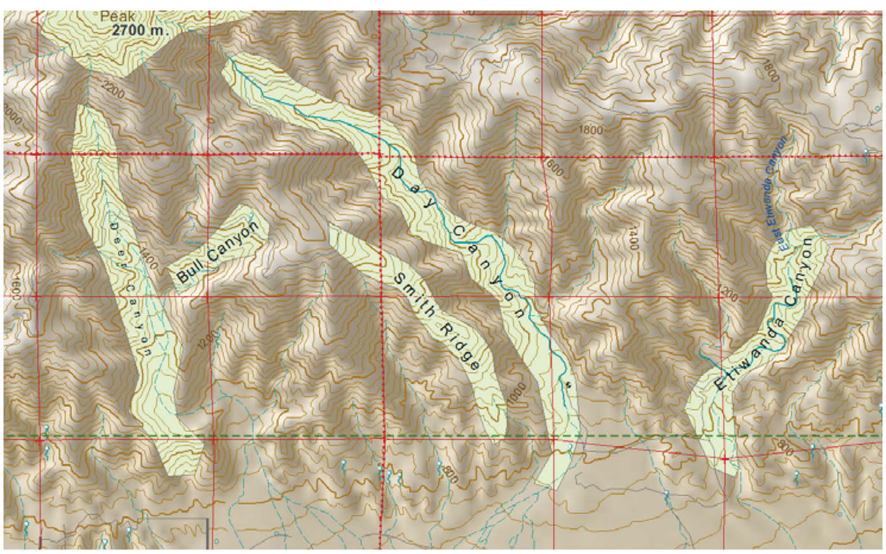

Figure 8. A portion of a 1:100,000 scale topographic map showing the GIS representation (as polygons) and the cartographic representation (as type) of several canyons in Southern California.

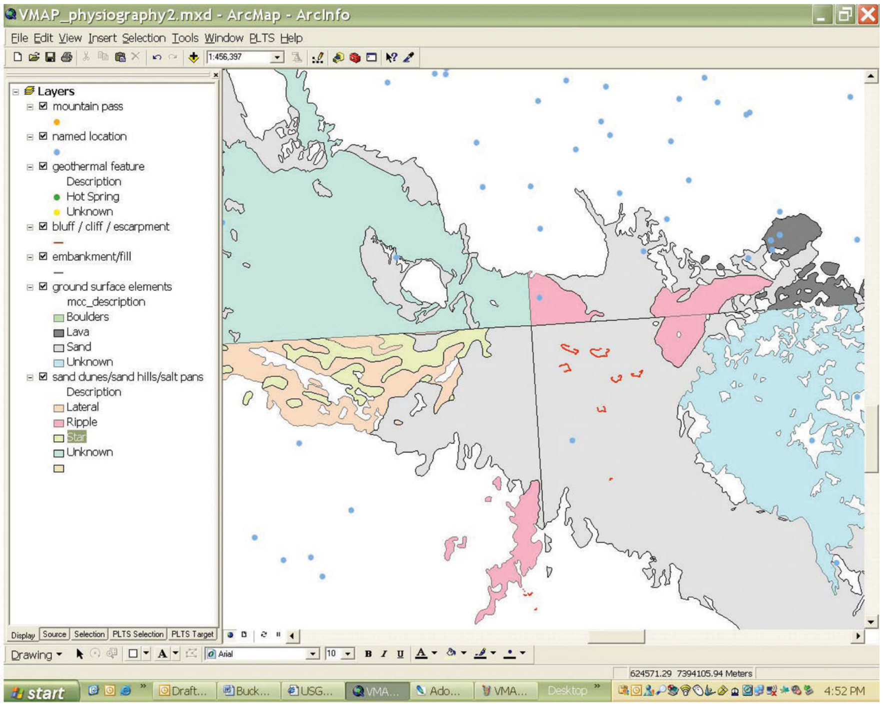

Figure 10. Features can be classified based on shape type which allows label classes to be created that are used to specify how the type is to be placed.

Views of the Rivers: Representing Streamflow of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem

Erik Strandhagen, W. Andrew Marcus, and James E. Meacham

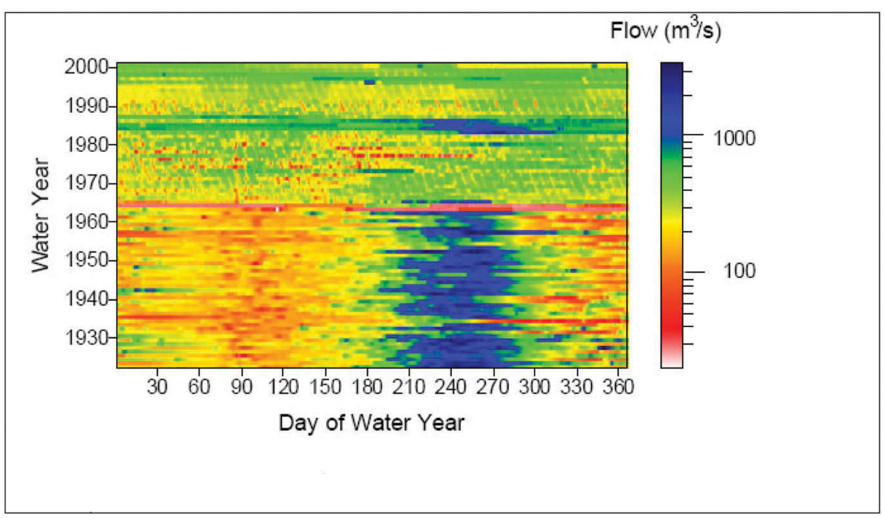

Figure 3. Raster hydrograph shows inter- and intra-annual variability simultaneously, Colorado River at Lees Ferry, AZ 1921-2002 (Koehler 2004:161).

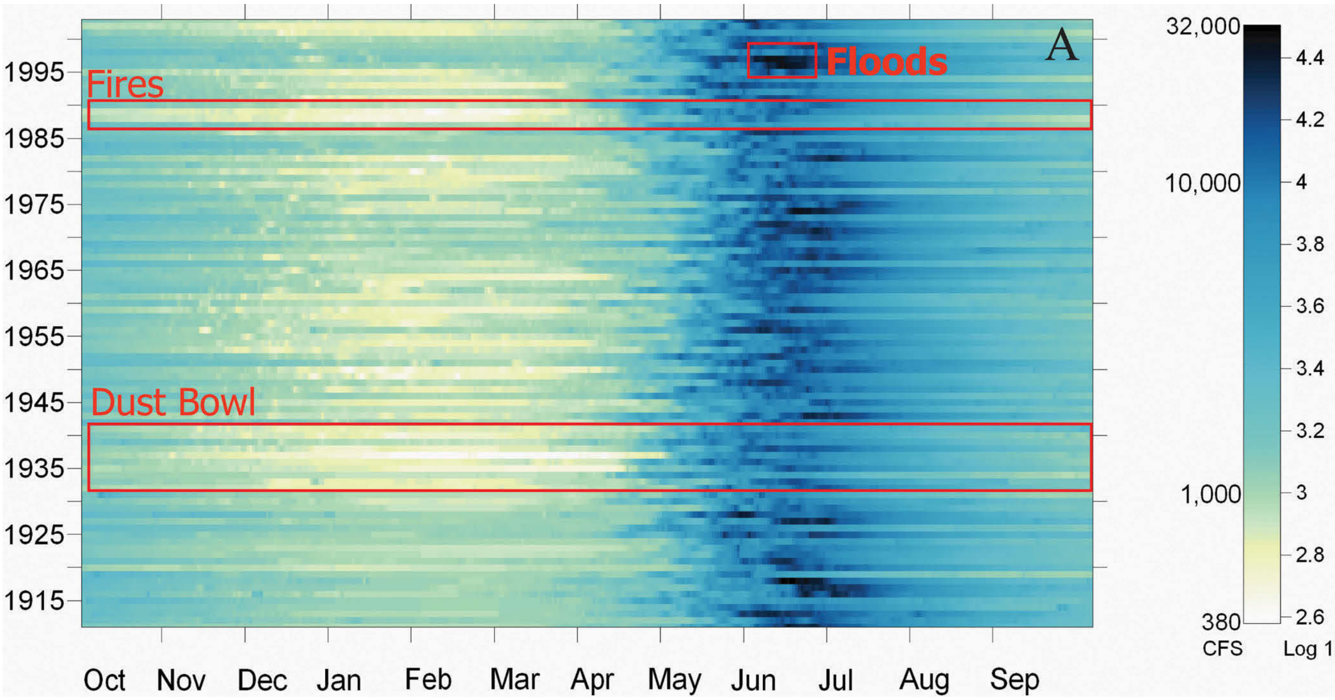

Figure 5a. Raster hydrograph for the Yellowstone River at Corwin Springs, MT.

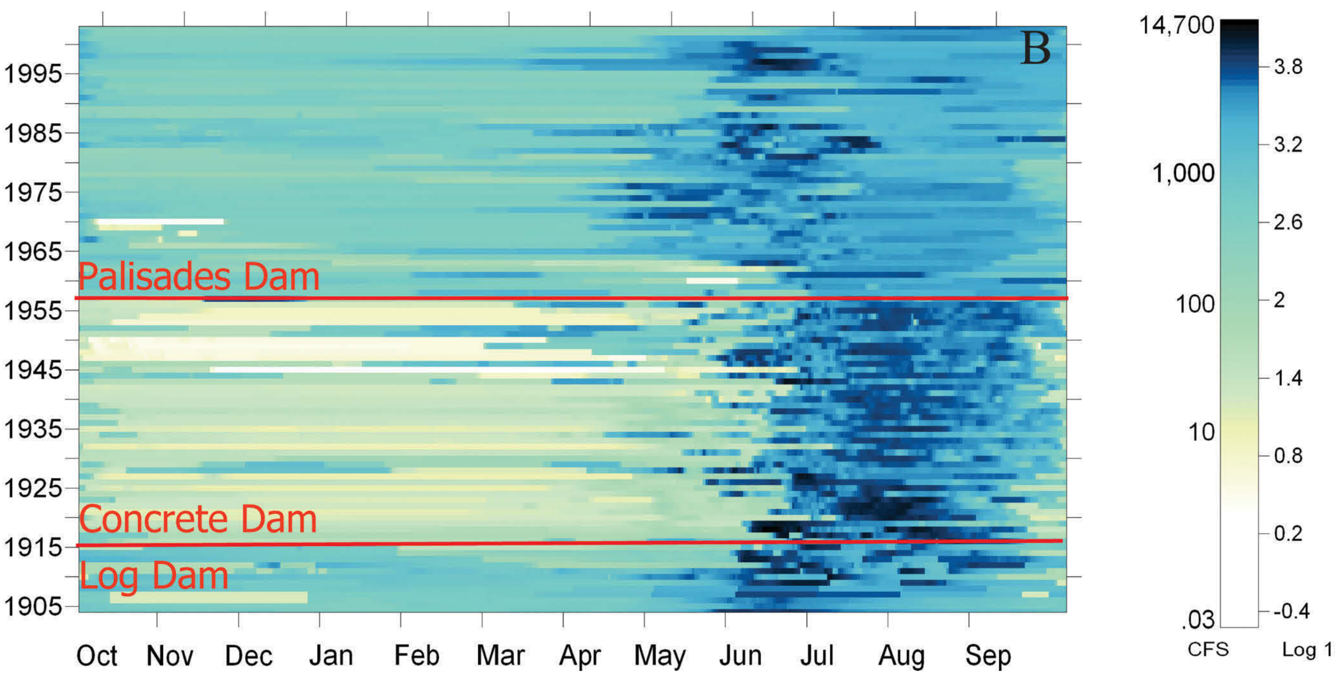

Figure 5b. Raster hydrograph for the Snake River near Moran, WY.

<5	10	10 - 25	25 - 50	50 - 75	75 - 90	90-95	>95

Figure 6. Percentile class breaks with corresponding multi-hue color scheme.

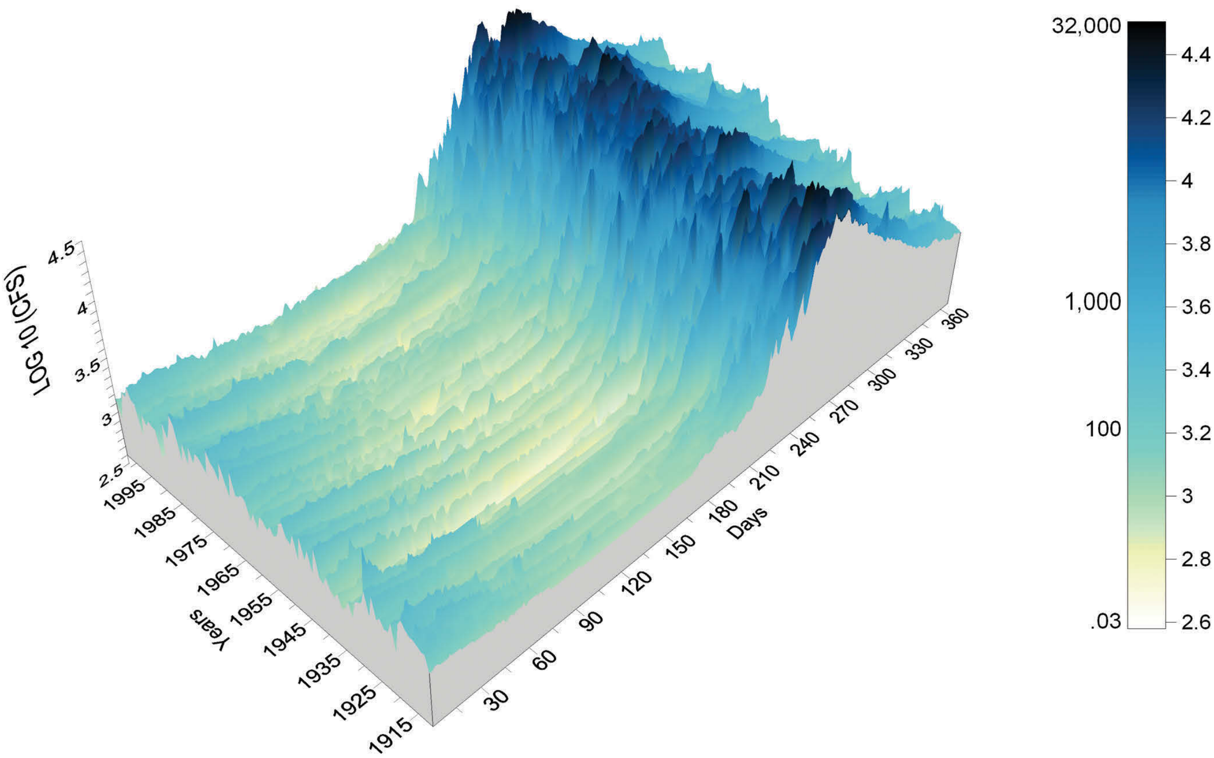

Figure 7a. Three-dimensional raster hydrograph for the Yellowstone River at Corwin Springs, MT.

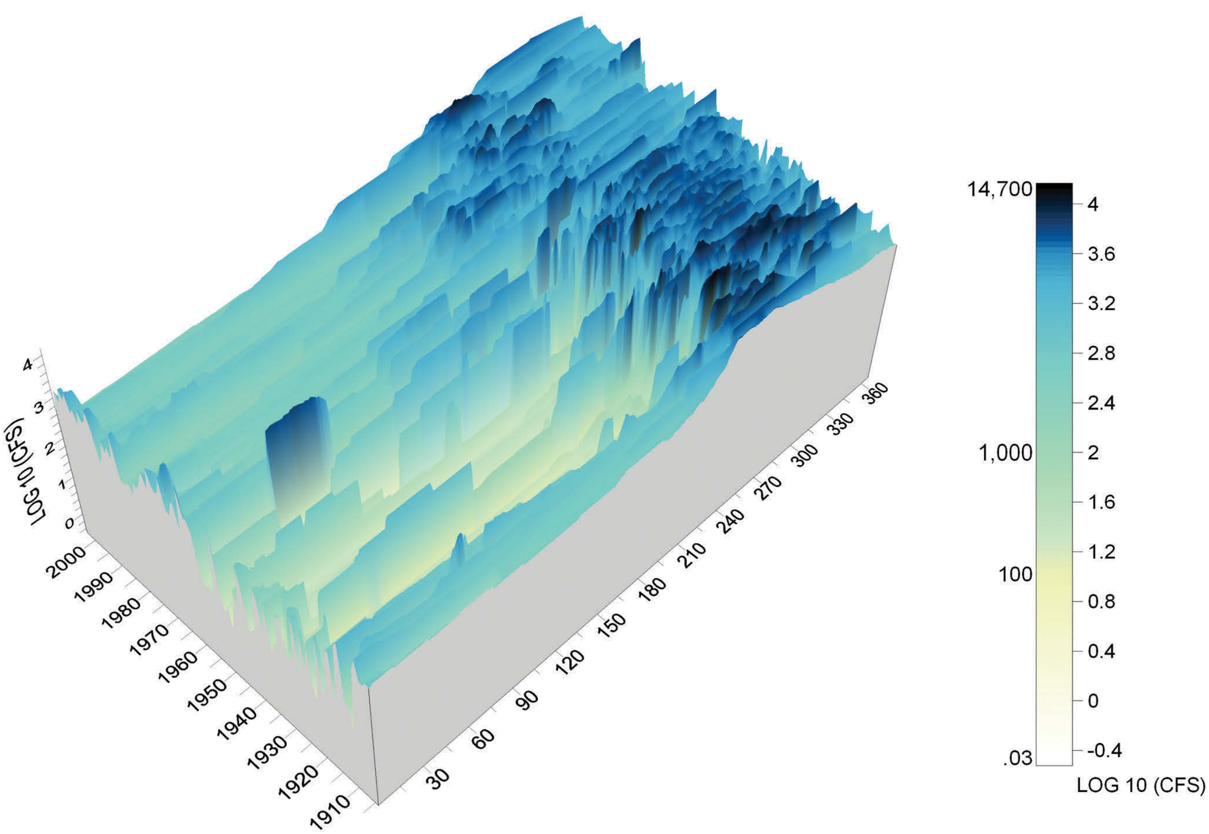

Figure 7b. Three-dimensional raster hydrograph for the Snake River at Moran, WY.

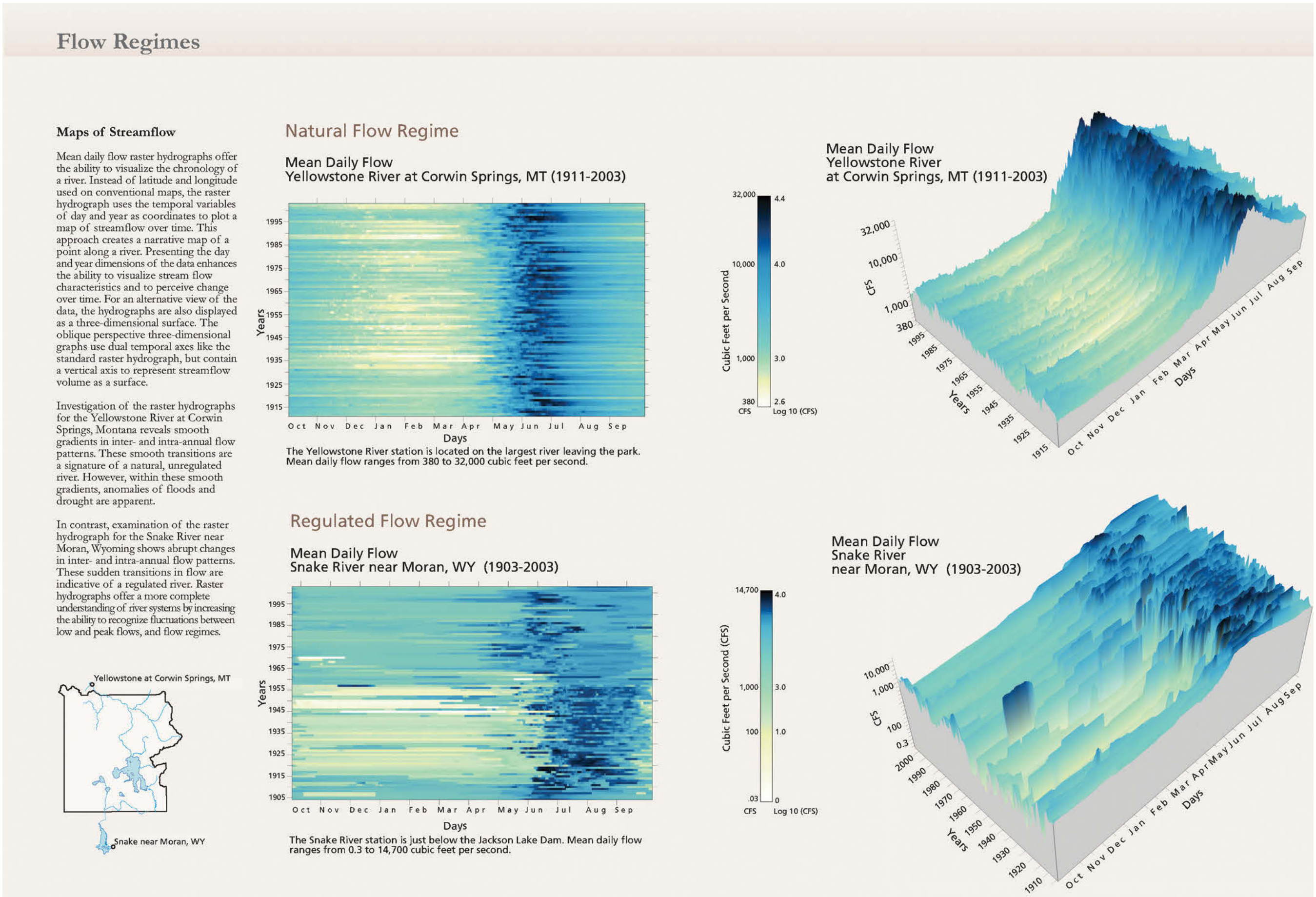

Figure 8. The Flow Regimes *page pair.*