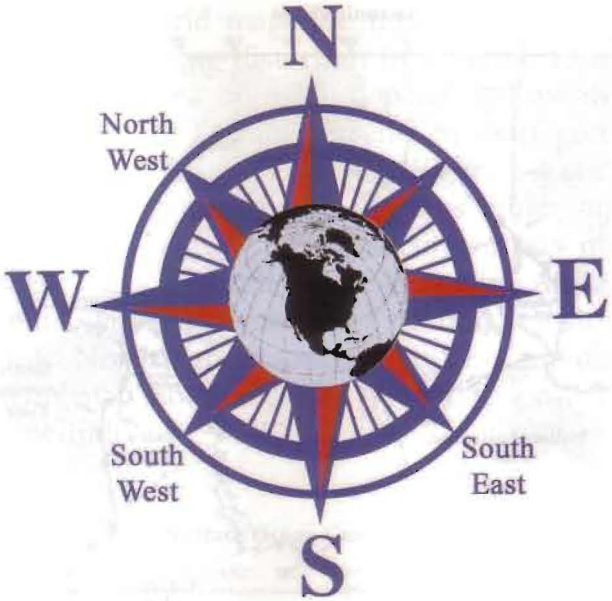

FIGURE 3-3.

STUDENT ACTIVITY 3-4 —CHARACTERISTICS OF ISOLINES

1: MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS 3
6: MODELS 2
6: MAGNITUDE AND SCALE 3

Based on Figure 3-5, or a similar national isoline map, answer the following questions about isolines:

1. Do isolines ever touch or cross each other?
2. Do isolines usually have sharp angles or gentle curves? (Pick one.)
3. What does each point on an isoline have in common with all other points on the same line?
4. Do isolines ever end, except at the edge of the data area? (Note that the isolines in Figure 3-5 end at the edge of the continent.)
5. On a single map, is the change in value from one isoline to the next always the same?
6. Do isolines tend to run parallel as they extend around the map?
7. Does every isoline have one side where the values are higher and another side where the values are lower?

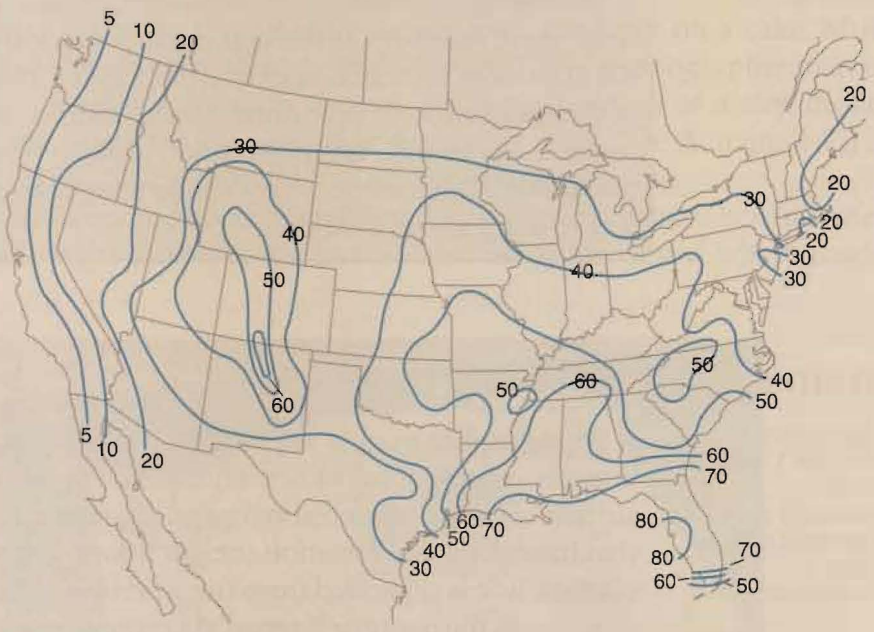

FIGURE 3-5. This isoline map shows that parts of Florida and the Gulf Coast have the largest number of thunderstorms.

To view animations that show you how to draw and check isolines, visit the following Web site: *https://courseware.e-education.psu.edu/public/meteo/meteo101demo/Examples/Section2p03.html* (Read through the text, and then click on the first green link within the text.)