



SPECIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES 1 : 250 000 SCALE

VOL. 3
AUSTRALIA

EDITION 1

ANNEX A MAP SYMBOLS, DEFINITIONS AND USE

Normally the centre of a symbol will correspond with the position of the centre of the feature on the ground and unless otherwise specified in Annex A, the orientation of the symbol will correspond with the orientation of the feature on the ground.

When, for the sake of clarity, it is necessary to displace a symbol, the amount of displacement will be kept to a minimum. Where it is not possible to correctly position all the symbols for a group of features, only the symbol for the most important feature will be shown.









Linear features such as railways, roads or major streams running parallel and close together will be displaced evenly from the centre of the group of features and the orientation of the features maintained. In the case of a minor feature such as a fence or a small stream running close to and parallel with a major feature, the position of the major feature will be maintained. Some discretion must be exercised in deciding which features are to be displaced; e.g., when an irregular feature runs close to and approximately parallel with part of a long straight section of another feature, the alignment of the latter feature will be maintained and only the irregular feature will be displaced.

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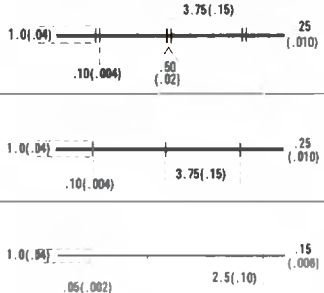

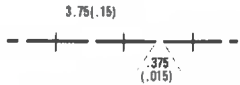

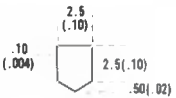

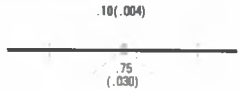

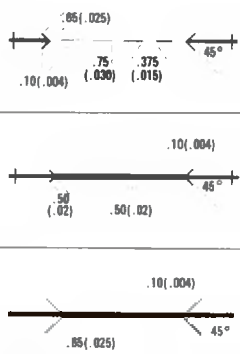

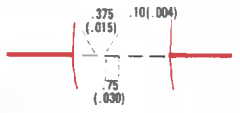
1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
1.1 ROADS		
1.1.1	Principal road and highway :	<p>Those roads shown in Annex E which form the principal avenues of communication for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) long distance movement ; (b) movement between capital cities and key towns ; (c) movement between key towns. <p>These roads conform to the roads adopted by the National Association of Australian State Road Authorities as Class 1 (Inter-regional roads) and Class 2 (Through roads). The surface will generally be sealed.</p>
1.1.2	Secondary road :	<p>Those roads shown in Annex E which form the secondary avenues of communication for movement between :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) key towns and principal roads and highways ; (b) other important towns and features. <p>These roads conform to the roads adopted by the National Association of Australian State Road Authorities as Class 3 (Connecting and Distributing Roads). Generally properly formed and surfaced roads.</p>
1.1.3	Minor road :	<p>All other roads which form part of the public communication system for movement between :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) principal roads and highways and/or secondary roads ; (b) individual properties ; (c) roads of a higher classification and important features. <p>The surface may vary from properly formed and surfaced roads to tracks beaten by the passage of vehicles.</p>
1.1.4	Vehicular track :	<p>Roads or tracks which do not form part of the public communication system but which provide access to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) individual properties ; (b) individual features within properties ; (c) areas used for pastoral or industrial purposes.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.		
<p>All principal roads, highways, secondary roads and minor roads will be shown.</p> <p>When space permits, principal roads, highways and secondary roads will be carried through built-up areas. Minor roads will stop at the limits of built-up areas.</p> <p>Roads under construction will be shown using the appropriate symbol and labelled 'Road under construction'.</p> <p>Where ample justification appears to warrant the upgrading of a minor road not shown on Annex E to a secondary road classification, this may be done only with the approval of the production authority by coordination with the N.A.A.S.R.A.</p>		
		
		
<p>Those tracks significant to the map user will be shown.</p>		

1. CULTURAL FEATURES


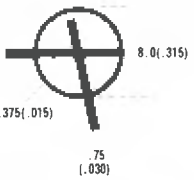

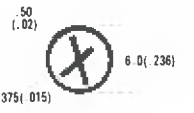

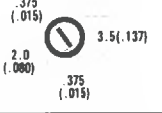

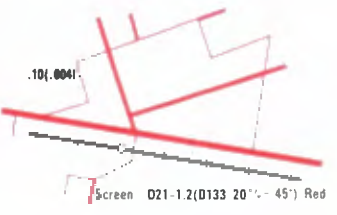





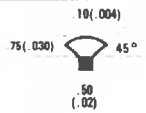

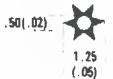
Symbol No.	Description	Definition
1.2 RAILWAYS		
1.2.1	Multiple track railway :	Two or more tracks of the same railway which forms part of the public transport system.
1.2.2	Single track railway :	One track used by trains travelling in either direction.
1.2.3	Light railway or tramway :	Lightly constructed railways or tramways used for special purposes.
1.2.4	Railway abandoned :	An abandoned railway permanent way which has landmark value.
1.3 FEATURES RELATED TO ROADS AND RAILWAYS		
1.3.1	National route marker :	The number prominently displayed on signposts near important junctions and intersections on highways showing the route number allocated by the National Association of Australian State Road Authorities (N.A.A.S.R.A.). The marker shows the route number in black on a white shield.
1.3.2	Railway station and/or siding :	A recognised stopping place for trains.
1.3.3	Railway tunnel :	An artificial subterranean passage carrying a railway.
1.3.4	Railway bridge :	A structure supporting a railway over a stream or other obstacle.
1.3.5	Road bridge :	A structure supporting a road over a stream or other obstacle.
1.3.6	1.3.6.1 Ferry across a broad stream :	A route across a body of water used by a vessel for the regular transport of vehicles from one terminal point to another.
	1.3.6.2 Ferry across a narrow stream :	
1.3.7	Road distance :	The road distance in kilometres between landmark features which are marked with stars.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
<p>MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.</p>		
<p>All railways and permanent sections of light railways will be included on the map. Show all railways which form part of the public transport system through built-up areas. Light railways will stop at the limits of built-up areas. Short lengths of light railways in position only during the seasonal harvesting of crops will be omitted. The gauge will not be shown.</p>		
<p>Abandoned railways will be labelled.</p>		
<p>Symbols will be placed at sufficient points to enable a highway to be readily identified for its whole length on the map. Symbols will be centred on the highway and oriented to north. Symbols will generally be placed clear of other map detail, but where this is not possible, the shield will be cleared of all symbols.</p>		
<p>All stations and/or sidings as listed in current railway time-tables will be shown.</p>		
<p>All tunnels and bridges over fifty metres in length will be shown. Those longer than two hundred and fifty metres will be plotted to scale. The length of a bridge is the length of the decking. The width of symbol 1 .3 .5 will be the width of the road.</p>		
<p>All ferries will be shown.</p>		
<p>Road distances will be shown only on the main through roads. This may include minor roads in sparsely settled areas. Generally distances will be indicated between the more important places and/or major road junctions. Where distances are shown to destinations on adjoining maps, road distance stars will be shown adjacent to the destination in the margin and the distance between stars will be shown as close as possible to the neatline. Distances will be shown to the nearest kilometre.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">1 or 1</p>

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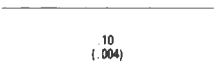

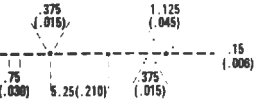


1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
1.4 AERODROMES		
1.4.1	Airport :	An aerodrome which has been designated 'Airport' by the Director-General of Civil Aviation.
1.4.2	Aerodrome :	An area of land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) established, licensed or approved under the Air Navigation Regulations and intended for use either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure or movement of aircraft.
1.4.3	Landing ground :	A private landing area, not open to general public use, which may be used for the operation of aircraft weighing less than 5,670 kilograms (12,500 lbs).
1.5 POPULATED PLACES AND BUILDINGS		
1.5.1	Built-up area :	A populated place set out on a systematic street pattern.
1.5.2	Building/s :	A building is any structure built for human occupancy or for occupational pursuits.
1.5.3	Homestead :	Residential and administrative headquarters of a station property.
1.5.4	Drive-in theatre :	An area set out where cars may be parked for the public screening of films, and having landmark value because of a large elevated screen and regular parking pattern.
1.5.5	Lighthouse :	A building or structure housing a light used as a permanent navigation aid to shipping. Such lights may be 'manned' or 'unmanned'. Navigation aids such as lightships, beacons, channel lights, etc., do not fall within this category.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.		
<p>The list on page 26 is provided by the Department of Civil Aviation and is the authority for the classification of airports. The Department of Civil Aviation Aeronautical Information Publication, section on Aerodromes and Ground Aids (AGA), is the authority for the classification of aerodromes.</p> <p>Aerodromes not listed in this publication will be shown as landing grounds.</p> <p>Military aerodromes will be shown in the same way as civil aerodromes. No names or other indications of the military nature of the feature will be included.</p> <p>Runways of symbol 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 will be correctly oriented, with length to scale, using the appropriate standard line weights and circles.</p> <p>Taxiways will not be shown.</p> <p>Installations and access roads may be shown by the appropriate map symbols as space permits.</p>		
		
<p>All landing grounds will be shown using a standard symbol. The runway will be correctly oriented. Where a landing ground consists of more than one runway, the longest runway will be oriented.</p>		
<p>This symbol will be used when an established street pattern exists in addition to throughroads.</p> <p>The boundary of the built-up area is the limit of the established street pattern.</p> <p>Railways which form part of the public transport system will be carried through built-up areas. Where space permits all principal roads, highways and secondary roads will be shown.</p> <p>All railway stations and/or sidings as listed in current railway time-tables will be shown, and named where space permits.</p> <p>In the case of small populated places on through roads where no systematic street pattern exists, sufficient building symbols, 1.5.2 will be shown to depict the distribution and density of settlement.</p>		
<p>Buildings will be shown as far as the scale permits.</p> <p>Where a small group of buildings constitutes one establishment, only one symbol will be used.</p> <p>For further information on the use of symbols 1.5.2 and 1.5.3, see Annex E.</p>		
<p>This symbol will be used only for homesteads in sparsely settled areas. Adjacent buildings may be shown using symbol 1.5.2.</p> <p>For further information on the use of symbols 1.5.2 and 1.5.3, see Annex E.</p> <p>Homesteads in sparsely settled areas will be named.</p>		
<p>All drive-in theatres will be shown, with the symbol centred on the feature and oriented to north.</p>		
<p>The correct position of the feature will be indicated by the centre of the symbol.</p>		


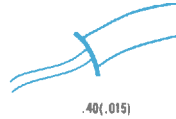

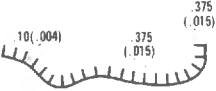

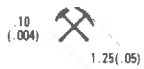



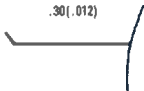



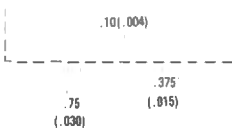
1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
1.6 LINEAR FEATURES		
1.6.1	Fence :	A structure which encloses, bounds or divides a property or part thereof. Materials used in fence construction vary with the locality and pastoral pursuits of the area.
1.6.2	Power transmission line :	Continuous wire or wires supported on poles or towers, used for the bulk transmission of high voltage electricity.
1.6.3	Pipeline (other than water) :	A pipe used for carrying gases and liquids other than water.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.		
<p>Vermin proof fences will be labelled, and other fences will be shown in sparsely settled areas as scale permits.</p> <p>Normally fences along roads will be omitted.</p> <p>For further information on the use of this symbol, see Annex E.</p>		
<p>Power transmission lines longer than 2.5 kilometres and carrying in excess of 20 kilovolts will be shown.</p> <p>Transmission lines will not be shown in built-up areas and may be omitted along roads.</p>		
<p>All pipelines above ground level will be shown, except in built-up areas.</p>		

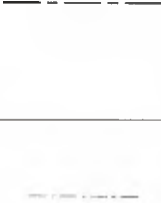
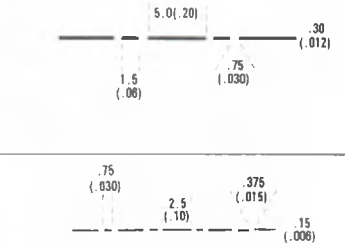

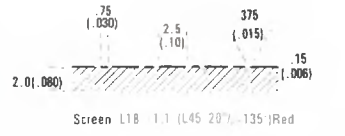

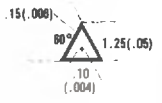



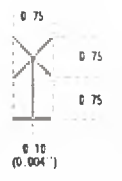

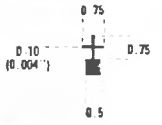
1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
1.7 AREA AND OTHER FEATURES		
1.7.1	Dam or weir :	A barrier of earth and rock, concrete or masonry constructed to form a reservoir for water supply, irrigation, hydro-electric and other purposes.
1.7.2	Quarry, gravel pit, clay pit, open cut mine :	An excavation made by the removal of stone, gravel, clay or mineral ore from the ground for commercial or industrial purposes.
1.7.3	Mine :	A shaft or tunnel in the earth for obtaining gems, minerals or mineral ores, and including associated buildings and spoil.
1.7.4	Yard :	A small area of land enclosed by a fence and generally used for confining stock.
1.7.5	Breakwater, pier or jetty :	<p>Breakwater : A wall built into the sea or along the coastline to break the force of the waves.</p> <p>Pier or jetty : A structure projecting into a body of water for use as a promenade, or as a platform alongside which ships may be secured for loading or unloading cargo or passengers.</p>
1.7.6	Landmark object or small feature :	Features having landmark value, or useful for position identification, which are not otherwise symbolised.
1.7.7	Landmark area :	Area features having landmark value or useful for position identification, which are not otherwise symbolised.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
<p>MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.</p>		
<p>The retaining walls of dams or weirs which can be drawn to scale will be shown using a blue line. For small dams, see symbol 2.3.17.</p>		
<p>When sufficiently large these will be drawn to scale and cleared of all screens and stipples. For small quarries, gravel pits, etc., symbol 1.7.6 will be used.</p>		
<p>The map will not include information on the type of gems, minerals or ores produced by a mine. One symbol may be used to indicate a small group of mines. Open cut mines will be shown by the symbol 1.7.2 and labelled.</p>		
<p>Yards will be shown only in sparsely settled areas and then only when they have landmark value as an isolated feature away from bores and homesteads.</p>		
<p>All breakwaters, piers or jetties longer than three hundred metres will be shown and plotted to scale. All will be appropriately labelled.</p>		
<p>This symbol will be used for towers, silos, small quarries, gravel pits, clay pits, storage tanks, producing oil or gas wells, etc., with landmark value. The symbol will be labelled with the type of feature.</p>		
<p>Golf courses, racecourses, large cemeteries, rifle ranges, areas containing numerous small diggings, etc., will be shown and appropriately labelled. Where these features are too small or irregular to be effectively demarcated by this symbol, the line should be left unbroken. Cleared lines which have significant landmark value in sparsely settled areas will be shown using this symbol and labelled 'Cleared line'.</p>		


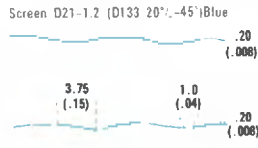



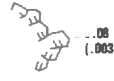



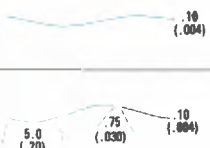

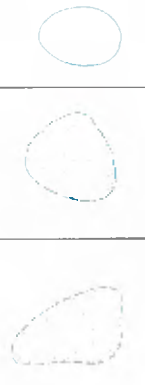
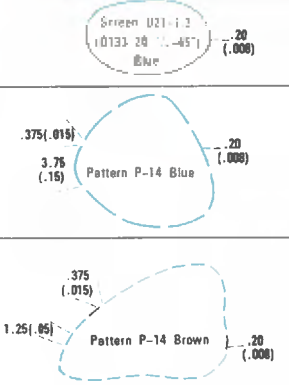
1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
1.8 BOUNDARIES		
1.8.1	State or Territory :	Boundaries defining the major administrative divisions of the Commonwealth, i.e., State and Commonwealth Territory boundaries.
1.8.2	Minor administrative :	A boundary defining an area set aside for special purposes. Restrictions may or may not apply on entry to or activity in the area, e.g., Aboriginal Reserve.
1.8.3	Prohibited (Security) area :	A boundary defining the limits of an area into which entry is prohibited without prior permission from the controlling authority.
1.9 CONTROL DATA		
1.9.1	Trigonometrical station :	A point on the ground, the geographical position of which has been determined by geodetic survey.
1.9.2	Spot elevation :	A point on the earth's surface, the elevation of which has been related to mean sea level by ground, airborne or photogrammetric survey.
1.7.7	Windmill :	A small tower fitted with a wind-driven pump.
1.5.3	Church :	A building for the purpose of public Christian worship and which possesses landmark value for the map user.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
<p>MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.</p>		
<p>All State and Commonwealth Territory boundaries will be included. The names of the States or Territories will be shown on the relevant side of the boundary. When the boundary follows a single line stream or railway, the boundary symbol may be omitted and a note 'State boundary follows ' added. Boundaries of aboriginal reserves, major national parks and other areas set aside for special purposes will be shown. The name or a suitable description of the area will be shown. Where necessary, the boundary will be labelled on the internal side of the symbol. When a boundary is coincident with the edge of a map sheet the symbol will replace the normal neatline.</p>		
<p>A note describing the area will be included within the bounded area. The red screen will appear on the internal side of the symbol, over which will be printed the boundary note. When the boundary is coincident with the edge of the map sheet, the symbol will replace the normal neatline and the boundary will be described.</p>		
<p>Only those trigonometrical stations which have landmark value will be shown, e.g., cairn, beacon, pillar, tower, etc.,. Feature names and elevations will be shown. Station names and/or numbers will not be shown.</p>		
<p>Spot elevations, including bench marks, which contribute to the interpretation of relief will be shown. Refer to symbols 3.1 Contours.</p> <p>Spot elevations will not be shown in those areas where the detail is so great that they cease to have landmark value. In these areas a suitable descriptive note will be substituted. When a bore or well shown on the map is equipped with a windmill this symbol will be used in lieu of symbol 2.2.18. For further information on the use of this symbol, see Annex E.</p> <p>The correct position of the feature will be indicated by the intersection of the vertical and horizontal arms of the symbol. Normally the symbol will be shown in the upright position.</p>	 	 
<p>In rural areas, buildings which may be identified as churches will be shown. The building portion of the symbol will be correctly oriented. The cross will normally be positioned on the northernmost side of the building symbol.</p>		

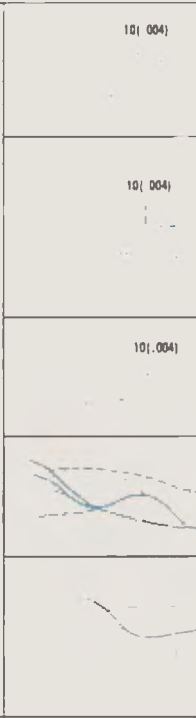
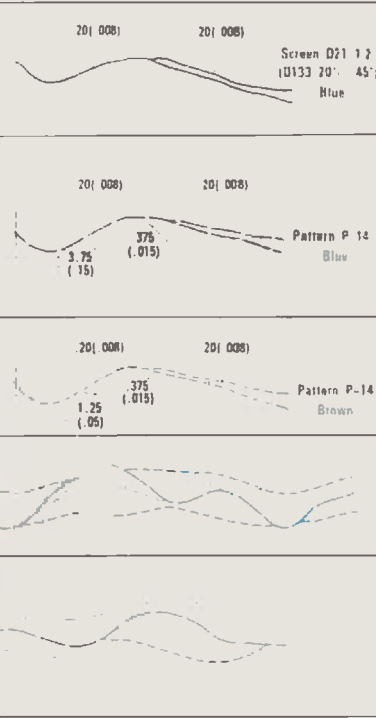
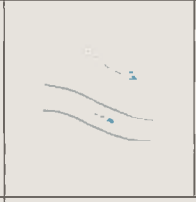
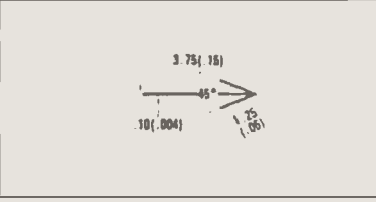


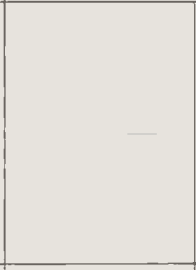


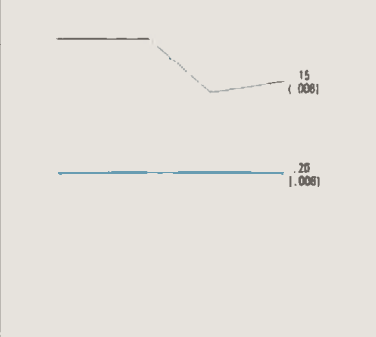


2. HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
2.1 FORESHORE AND OFFSHORE FEATURES		
2.1.1	Coastline :	A line depicting the coast at mean high water.
2.1.2	Foreshore flat :	That part of the seabed, between the coastline and the line of approximate low water, which is of indefinite composition.
2.1.3	Reef :	An offshore area of rock or coral which is exposed or awash at low water.
2.1.4	Rock ledge :	An area of rock forming part of, or closely adjacent to the coast which is exposed or awash at low water.
2.1.5	Rock, bare or awash :	An offshore rock, the top section of which is exposed or awash at low water.
2.2 BATHYMETRY		
2.2.1	Standard bathymetric contours :	Contours drawn at 50, 100, 150, 200, 250 and 300 metres below mean sea level.
2.2.2	Auxiliary bathymetric contours :	Contours drawn at 20 metres below mean sea level.
2.2.3	Spot depth :	A point on the seabed, the depth of which has been related to mean sea level by hydrographic survey.
2.3 INLAND WATER FEATURES		
2.3.1	Lake perennial :	An inland body of water which contains water for the whole year in at least nine years out of ten.
2.3.2	Lake intermittent :	A lake which contains water for several months in each year. It may contain water continuously for several years but will dry out at least twice in ten years. During exceptionally dry periods it may dry out for the whole of one year.
2.3.3	Lake mainly dry :	A lake which seldom contains water or which contains water for only very short periods. Includes claypans, saltpans, gypsum lakes, etc.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
<p>The charts referred to in Paragraph 6 of the Specifications provide additional information on many foreshore and offshore features. Reference should be made to these charts in coastal areas. Only those features above low water mark will be shown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.</p>		
<p>When the line of mean high water cannot be accurately defined, the apparent mean high water-line will be adopted, and the coastline depicted using a broken line. For treatment of coastal cliffs, see symbol 3.2.3.</p>		
<p>Foreshore flats will be shown only when they extend more than two hundred and fifty metres seawards from the coastline.</p>		<p>Pattern P-14 Black</p>
<p>Only those reefs three hundred metres or more from the coast will be shown using this symbol.</p>		<p>Pattern P-10 Blue</p>
<p>All areas of rock within three hundred metres of the coast will be shown using this symbol.</p>		
<p>This symbol will only be used for those rocks which are too small to be shown in either symbol 2.1.3 or 2.1.4.</p>		
<p>Standard and auxiliary bathymetric contours will only be shown when based on the Australia 1 : 250,000 Bathymetric Survey. Contours will not be shown for depths below 300 metres, but these areas will be labelled 'Contours below 300 metres not shown'.</p>		
<p>Spot depths will be shown within those closed bathymetric contours which are too small to label with contour values, or, in places where they contribute to the interpretation of the bathymetry.</p>	<p>-300</p>	
<p>The Guide to Classification of Inland Water Features (Annex F), will be used to standardise the overall classification of lakes, rivers and streams as perennial, intermittent or dry.</p>		
<p>The shoreline of lakes will be the line washed by the water when the feature is filled. The shoreline of lakes formed by water impounded by dams or weirs will be shown at the level of the top of the spillway. Named waterholes, lagoons and billabongs which can be drawn to scale will be included in this symbolisation. When the water in perennial or intermittent lakes is salt or brackish, or the bed of a dry lake is salt, the word 'salt' will be added to the feature. In areas containing numerous small lakes, sufficient will be selected and/or combined to retain the character of the country and the extent of the area. A suitable descriptive note will be added.</p>		













2. HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
2.3 INLAND WATER FEATURES (continued)		
2.3.4	River or creek perennial :	A stream of water which flows between banks and continues to flow for the whole year at least nine years out of ten.
2.3.5	River or creek intermittent :	An eroded channel which contains flowing water for several months in each year. It may flow continuously for several years but will cease flowing for a period during at least two years out of ten. During exceptionally dry periods it may cease to flow for the whole of one year.
2.3.6	River or creek mainly dry :	An eroded channel which seldom contains flowing water or contains flowing water for only short periods.
2.3.7	2.3.7.1 Braided river or creek (within a broad river bed) :	A river or stream consisting of numerous inter-connected channels may take one of two forms. It may consist of a wide river bed, which when dry, contains many well defined inter-connected channels or,
	2.3.7.2 Braided river or creek (no discernible primary channel) :	It may consist of a number of inter-connected channels not associated with a wide river bed nor contained within discernible floodbanks.
2.3.8	Flow direction arrow :	An arrow to indicate the direction of flow of a stream.
2.3.9	Waterhole or rockhole :	A natural depression which holds water, generally found in or associated with intermittent or dry streams.
2.3.10	Aqueduct, penstock, water pipeline :	Aqueduct: An open channel used for carrying large quantities of water for town supply; may be constructed of brick, masonry or concrete. Penstock: A pipeline conveying water under pressure for the purpose of generating electricity. Water pipeline: Pipe used for carrying water.
2.3.11	Channel or drain :	Channel: An artificial water course conveying water mainly for irrigation purposes. Drain: An artificial water course for the removal or drainage of water.
2.3.12	Rice field :	An area in which rice is grown and which is subjected to controlled flooding.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.		
<p>All streams with clearly defined eroded channels longer than 2.5 kilometres will be included. Streams less than 2.5 kilometres may be shown if they contribute to the proper portrayal of relief.</p> <p>Where scale permits, both banks of a stream will be drawn using the heavier line weight for 'double line' streams.</p> <p>'Single line' streams will be graded into two line weights, the main drainage pattern being shown by the .20 mm line.</p> <p>Where a braided stream consists of a number of inter-connected channels contained within a broad river bed, the latter becomes the primary feature, using the 'double line' in accordance with its classification (see Annex F) in the normal way. Secondary channels within the primary channel may then be added as necessary using appropriate classifications.</p> <p>Where a braided stream is not contained within a discernible primary channel, no special treatment is required, each channel being depicted in accordance with its classification.</p> <p>Where necessary, the limits of periodic flooding in both forms of braided streams, may be shown as 'subject to inundation', see symbol 2.3.14.</p>		
<p>This symbol will be shown within or alongside streams and on short lengths of main streams when the direction of flow is not apparent.</p> <p>Eroded channels of streams which dissipate will also use this symbol, except when the stream enters swamps or land subject to inundation.</p>		
<p>Rockholes and small waterholes in single line streams and the channels of braided streams will be exaggerated for clarity.</p>		
<p>Small pipelines serving individual homesteads or farmhouses will be omitted. Several parallel penstocks or pipelines will be depicted by a single symbol.</p> <p>Only those features above ground will be shown.</p>		
<p>All main irrigation channels and drains will be included. In addition, secondary channels and drains will be added to show the extent of the irrigation system.</p> <p>Channels and drains not forming part of an irrigation system will be included when they have landmark value. Channels and drains will be distinguished by an appropriate label placed parallel to the symbol.</p> <p>Bore drains and small irrigation channels will be shown by a .15 mm line. Large irrigation channels and drains will be shown by a .20 mm line.</p>		
<p>Only those areas large enough to be drawn to scale will be shown. Main drains associated with the feature will be shown.</p>		


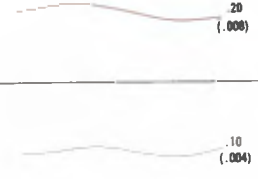

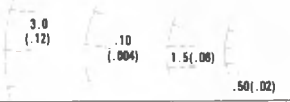


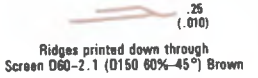

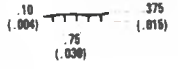
2. HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
2.3 INLAND WATER FEATURES (continued)		
2.3.13	2.3.13.1 Swamp perennial:	Land which is so saturated with water that it is not suitable for agricultural or pastoral use and presents a barrier to free passage for the whole year in at least nine years out of ten; often covered with characteristic grass and reed growths. The degree of wetness may vary with the season.
	2.3.13.2 Swamp intermittent:	Land which has the characteristics of a swamp for several months in each year. It may be continuously swampy for several years but will dry out at least twice in ten years. During exceptionally dry periods it may dry out for the whole of one year.
2.3.14	Land subject to inundation:	Low lying land, usually adjacent to lakes or streams, which is covered with seasonal flood water for short periods.
2.3.15	Falls:	A sudden change in the natural gradient of the bed of a stream causing the water to fall almost vertically.
2.3.16	2.3.16.1 Bore or well perennial:	Bore: A small diameter hole in the ground for the purpose of obtaining subterranean water by natural flow or mechanical pumping. Well: A shaft of large diameter sunk in the ground and lined, to obtain subterranean water by mechanical means.
	2.3.16.2 Spring perennial:	A place where water flows from the earth.
2.3.17	Tank or small dam: (For large dams see symbol 1.7.1)	A feature constructed on or below the ground for the storage of water, or a small barrier of earth constructed to hold back surface water to form a small reservoir, for pastoral, private or industrial purposes.
2.2.18	Bore or well perennial: <i>as above.</i>	Bore: A small diameter hole in the ground for the purpose of obtaining subterranean water by natural flow or mechanical pumping Well: A shaft of large diameter sunk in the ground and lined, to obtain subterranean water by mechanical means.
2.2.19	Spring perennial: <i>as above.</i>	A place where water flows from the earth.
2.2.20	Tank or small dam: (For large dams see symbol 1.7.1)	A feature constructed on or below the ground for the storage of water, or a small barrier of earth constructed to hold back surface water to form a small reservoir, for pastoral, private or industrial purposes.


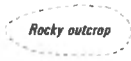
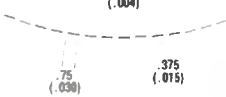

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.		
<p>Streams entering swampy areas will be shown only to the limits of the eroded channels. No directional arrowhead will be added when a stream symbol stops in a swamp. Swamps having distinctive vegetation will be appropriately labelled, e.g., lignum, canegrass.</p> <p>Where many small swamps occur in an area, sufficient will be included and/or combined to retain the character of the country.</p>		<p>Pattern P-86 Blue combined with Screen D21-12 (D133 20")-45"Blue</p>
		<p>Pattern P-90 Blue</p>
<p>No boundary line is included in the symbol.</p>		<p>Pattern P-91 Blue</p>
<p>Falls will be shown only when the drop exceeds 10 metres, and/or when named, or of tourist significance. Unnamed features will be labelled.</p>		
<p>In sparsely settled areas, all bores, wells, springs, dams and water tanks not in close proximity to a populated place will be included. The approved names of these features will be shown where space permits. The bore symbol will be shown in place of the windmill symbol used in 1 : 100,000 mapping.</p> <p>In settled areas, where, because of their number, these features lose their significance, an appropriate note will be added, e.g., 'numerous bores and tanks'.</p> <p>For further information on the use of symbols 2.3.16 and 2.3.17, see Annex E.</p> <p>Symbol 2.3.17 will always be oriented parallel with the grid.</p>		
<p>In sparsely settled areas, all bores, wells, springs, dams and water tanks not in close proximity to a populated place will be included. When a windmill is associated with the feature, the windmill only will be shown (see symbol 1.7.7). Where tank and bore appear together (with no windmill) the tank only will be shown.</p> <p>The approved names of all these features will be shown in sparsely settled areas. As the density of the cultural detail increases, names will be progressively omitted. In closely settled areas these features lose their significance to the map user and will be omitted altogether. When, due to the density of detail, the symbols are omitted, a suitable note will be added, e.g. 'Numerous bores and tanks'.</p> <p>For further information on the use of this symbol, see Annex E. The use of symbol 2.2.20 will be confined to features which cannot be plotted to scale, and the symbol will always be oriented parallel with the grid. Symbol 1.7.12 will be used for small dams which can be plotted to scale</p>		
<p>In sparsely settled areas, all bores, wells, springs, dams and water tanks not in close proximity to a populated place will be included. When a windmill is associated with the feature, the windmill only will be shown (see symbol 1.7.7). Where tank and bore appear together (with no windmill) the tank only will be shown.</p> <p>The approved names of all these features will be shown in sparsely settled areas. As the density of the cultural detail increases, names will be progressively omitted. In closely settled areas these features lose their significance to the map user and will be omitted altogether. When, due to the density of detail, the symbols are omitted, a suitable note will be added, e.g. 'Numerous bores and tanks'.</p> <p>For further information on the use of this symbol, see Annex E. The use of symbol 2.2.20 will be confined to features which cannot be plotted to scale, and the symbol will always be oriented parallel with the grid. Symbol 1.7.12 will be used for small dams which can be plotted to scale</p>		
		

3. RELIEF FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
3.1 CONTOURS		
3.1.1	Index contours :	Standard contours accentuated to facilitate map reading.
3.1.2	Standard contours :	Contours drawn at fifty metre vertical intervals above mean sea level.
3.1.3	Depression contours :	Closed contours bounding or within a depression.
3.2 RELATED FEATURES		
3.2.1	Relief drawing :	An effect achieved by variations in tone density which produces a pictorial representation of the relative height and gradient of the terrain.
3.2.2	Sand ridges :	Sand drifts in long ridges tending parallel to and elongating in the direction of the prevailing winds. In many areas ridges have become fixed by the roots of plants and 'live' sand remains only along the ridge tops.
3.2.3	Cliff :	A steep rock face which is a landmark and/or an obstacle to movement.






Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
<p>MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.</p>		
<p>Every fifth contour will be shown as an index contour, which is every 250 metres above mean sea level.</p> <p>Standard contours will be shown wherever possible. Contours will be omitted from national route markers, double line streams and quarries.</p> <p>Depression contour symbol may be applied to standard and index contours.</p> <p>Attention is drawn to the use of symbols 1 . 9 . 2 and 3 . 2 . 2.</p>		
		
<p>Relief drawing will be used to supplement the contours, commensurate with the scale of the map and the density of the contour lines.</p> <p>Relief drawing will be deleted from within built-up areas, coastal cliff symbols, lakes, swamps, 'double line' streams and other symbols as specified in this Annex.</p> <p>The half-tone negative should have densitometer readings of transmitted light as specified.</p>		<p>Half tone screen (D150-45°)</p> <p>Solid: not less than 90%</p> <p>Dark Grey: 50%-55%</p> <p>Light Grey: 20%-25%</p> <p>Highlight: less than 5%</p>
<p>Where possible, all sand ridges exceeding three metres in height will be included, with the individual ridges drawn to scale. In areas where short interwoven sand ridges form a confused pattern, sufficient ridges will be shown to indicate the overall nature and pattern of the area. A note 'numerous small confused sand ridges' may be added.</p> <p>For clarity, short closed contour lines will be omitted in sand ridge areas. The relatively flat land between the ridges will be contoured. These contour lines will be broken at the base of the ridges and not traced out along the length of the ridges. A note indicating the general height of the sand ridges will be added.</p> <p>Very low consolidated sand ridges which often appear prominently on air photographs but which are insignificant on the ground will not be shown.</p>		
<p>Cliffs are linear features with varying degrees of lateral displacement. This symbol is used to delineate the crest line of the cliff. The height of the cliff will be indicated by the number of contours running into the crest line.</p> <p>The coastline will be broken for the cliff symbol where the coastline and the cliff line coincide.</p>		



Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.		
Sand areas will be included only when they have conspicuous landmark value. The extent and shape of the area will be indicated only by the extent of the stipple.		Pattern P 14 Brown
Cave entrances, sinkholes, boulders, rocks, small craters, etc., will be shown with an appropriate description.		.10 (.004) ○ .75 (.030)
Areas of conspicuous geological and topographic formations including rocky outcrops, distorted surfaces, etc., will be shown and appropriately labelled.		.10 (.004) 
This symbol will be used when it would not otherwise be apparent to which feature the name refers.		.375 (.015) 

4. VEGETATION FEATURES

Symbol No.	Description	Definition
4.1 NATURAL VEGETATION		
4.1.1	Tropical rainforest :	Dense mixed forest located in the tropical and sub-tropical areas of Queensland and New South Wales where the annual rainfall exceeds 1,000 millimetres. Characterised by a thick canopy of branches and leaves in excess of twenty-five metres above ground level, and in a virgin state providing more than eighty-five per cent ground cover. One or more understories of trees and dense undergrowth is usually present.
4.1.2	Forest or scrub :	Trees or scrub which provide more than 15% ground cover.
4.1.3	Mangrove :	A dense growth of trees with prop roots, which grow to a uniform height on muddy foreshore flats mainly in tropical and sub-tropical waters.
4.2 CULTIVATED VEGETATION		
4.2.1	Pine plantation :	An area covered with coniferous trees planted in an orderly pattern.
4.2.2	Orchard, plantation or vineyard :	An area covered by orderly plantings of trees, vines or bushes which yield fruits, nuts or other edible products.

Use of Symbol	Symbol	Specifications
<p>Maps of Australia showing Vegetation Regions and Forest Resources from the Atlas of Australian Resources may be used as a general guide to interpretation and classification of natural vegetation.</p>		<p>MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES. IN BRACKETS — INCHES.</p>
<p>This symbol will only be used for large areas. Small pockets will be included in symbol 4.1.2.</p>		<p>Pattern P-25 Green combined with D10-1.2(0133 10 75) Green</p>
<p>The symbol includes forest dense and medium, scrub dense and medium, as defined in specifications Vol. 1—Australia 1 : 100,000 Scale. It is not necessary to break the symbol for clearings made for roads and railways.</p>		<p>Screen D10-1.2(0133 10',-75') Green</p>
<p>No distinction will be made between the taller tropical mangrove and the stunted varieties found in cooler waters.</p> <p>Narrow strips of mangrove along tidal streams and estuaries will be shown as the scale of the map permits.</p> <p>Only those channels over 100 metres in width will be shown by a break in the green screen.</p>		<p>Screen D46-1.2 (0133 45',-75') Green Over Screen D21-1.2 (0133 20',-45') Blue</p>
<p>These features will be shown only when they can be plotted to scale.</p>		<p>Screen D46-1.2 (0133 45',-75') Green</p>
		<p>Screen D33-1.1 (040 35',-90') Green</p>

AIRPORTS

List supplied by the Department of Civil Aviation, March, 1972.

Airport	State	Airport	State
Adelaide	South Australia	Launceston	Tasmania
Alice Springs	Northern Territory	Longreach	Queensland
Archerfield	Queensland		
Bankstown	New South Wales	Mackay	Queensland
Brisbane	Queensland	Mangalore	Victoria
Broken Hill	New South Wales	Maryborough	Queensland
Broome	Western Australia	Melbourne	Victoria
Bundaberg	Queensland	Moorabbin	Victoria
		Mount Gambier	South Australia
		Mount Isa	Queensland
Cairns	Queensland		
Canberra	Australian Capital Territory	Narromine	New South Wales
		Norfolk Island	New South Wales
Carnarvon	Western Australia		
Charleville	Queensland	Parafield	South Australia
Cloncurry	Queensland	Parkes	New South Wales
Cocos Island	Western Australia	Perth	Western Australia
Coffs Harbour	New South Wales	Port Hedland	Western Australia
Coolangatta	Queensland	Port Lincoln	South Australia
Darwin	Northern Territory		
Derby	Western Australia	Rockhampton	Queensland
Devonport	Tasmania		
Dubbo	New South Wales		
		Sydney	New South Wales
Essendon	Victoria		
		Tamworth	New South Wales
		Tennant Creek	Northern Territory
Geraldton	Western Australia	Tindal	Northern Territory
		Townsville	Queensland
Hobart	Tasmania		
		Wagga Wagga	New South Wales
		Whyalla	South Australia
Jandakot	Western Australia	Williamstown	New South Wales
		Wyndham	Western Australia
		Wynyard	Tasmania
Kalgoorlie	Western Australia		



SPECIFICATIONS FOR NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SERIES 1 : 250 000 SCALE

VOL. 3
AUSTRALIA

EDITION 1

ANNEX B PRINTING COLOURS AND PATTERNS


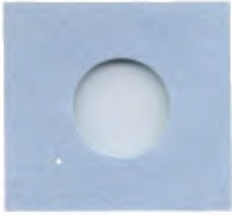
Printing Colours .

Densitometer readings for each colour are specified in Annex B. Wet ink readings were taken by the Gretag DI Reflection Densitometer, zeroed to paper stock, white offset 106 GSM.

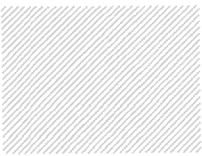





PRINTING COLOURS

Colour	Screen	Screen Description
<p>BLACK</p>  <p>Densitometer Reading: Black filter 1.24 ± 0.10</p>		
<p>BLUE (Pantone Process Blue)</p>  <p>Densitometer Reading: Blue filter 1.30 ± 0.10</p>		<p>Description:— D21-1.2 20% Dot 133 to 1 inch 45°</p> <p>Use:— Perennial water</p>
<p>RED (Pantone Warm Red)</p>  <p>Densitometer Reading: Red filter 1.02 ± 0.10</p>		<p>Description:— D21-1.2 20% Dot 133 to 1 inch 45°</p> <p>Use:— Built-up area</p>
<p>GREEN (Pantone 375)</p>  <p>Densitometer Reading: Yellow filter 0.82 ± 0.10</p>		<p>Description:— D46-1.2 45% Dot 133 to 1 inch 75°</p> <p>Use:— Mangrove, pine plantation</p>
		<p>Description:— D10-1.2 10% Dot 133 to 1 inch 75°</p> <p>Use:— Tropical rainforest, forest or scrub</p>




PRINTING COLOURS

Colour	Screen	Screen Description
<p data-bbox="245 271 512 297">BROWN (Pantone 471)</p>  <p data-bbox="245 577 504 629">Densitometer Reading : Red filter 0.60 ± 0.05</p>		
<p data-bbox="245 656 485 683">GREY (Pantone 535)</p>  <p data-bbox="245 965 504 1173">Densitometer Reading: Black filter Range 0.28 to 0.44 Density to be visually acceptable subject to the extent of brown green and blue colour on each map.</p>		

PATTERNS

Symbol	Pattern	Pattern Identification
1.8.3 Prohibited (Security) area		L18-1.1 (L45 20%–135°)
2.1.2 Foreshore flat 2.3.2 Lake intermittent 2.3.3 Lake mainly dry 2.3.5 Stream intermittent 2.3.6 Stream mainly dry 2.3.7 Braided stream 3.2.4 Sand		P-14
2.1.3 Reef		P-10
2.3.12 Rice field		P-19
2.3.13.1 Swamp perennial		P-86 Combined with Screen D21-1.2 (D133 20%–45°)
2.3.13.2 Swamp intermittent		P-90

PATTERNS

Symbol	Pattern	Pattern Identification
2.3.14 Land subject to inundation		P-91
4.1.1 Tropical rainforest		P-25 Combined with Screen D10-1.2 (D133 10%–75°)
4.2.2 Orchard, plantation or vineyard		D33-1.1 (D40 35%–90°)



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EDITION 1

ANNEX C
TYPE: STYLES, SIZES AND POSITIONING

Road distances and stars will appear in red.

Grid values and notes relating to the grid on the sheet surround will appear in blue as shown on the format sheet, Annex H.

All other type will appear in black.

Where a descriptive note is comprised of more than one word, the first word only will have a capital letter.

TYPE SPECIFICATIONS

1. GENERAL

1.1 Purpose and scope:

- 1.1.1 To specify type styles for National Map Series 1:250 000 scale.
- 1.1.2 To provide a guide to the selection of type sizes.
- 1.1.3 To provide general rules for positioning type.

1.2 Importance of correct selection of size and positioning:

1.2.1 An appreciation of the correct or most appropriate size to be used is the result of years of experience in cartographic portrayal. However there are still likely to be differences of opinion. The size of type should be such that the map, although produced as a single entity is nevertheless consistent with adjacent maps.

1.2.2 The skilful and artistic arrangement of names not only enhances the appearance of the published map, but improves the clarity of the map and obviates ambiguity in relation to features named.

2. TYPE STYLES

2.1 Type styles to be used inside the neatline are specified in this Annex.

2.2 Type styles to be used for the sheet surround are specified in Annex H.

3. TYPE SIZES

3.1 Instructions for the selection of size are given. Selection will be made within the upper and lower point sizes specified.

3.2 The dimensions given in this Annex are at reproduction scale, and are to be regarded as approximate only. With linear features such as streams, a fairly accurate dimension is possible, but this is not so simple with area features where shapes vary.

4. RULES FOR POSITIONING TYPE

4.1 General:

4.1.1 In general, lettering should be written across the map from left to right in lines parallel to east-west grid lines.

4.1.2 Names of fixed features and those most difficult to arrange should be placed first and others arranged to suit the remaining available space.

4.1.3 Vertical names will be positioned to read from the lower sheet edge towards the top, except for names on the right hand side which will read from the top towards the lower sheet edge. Between these two areas lies the 'critical zone' where names can be placed either way. See figure 1.

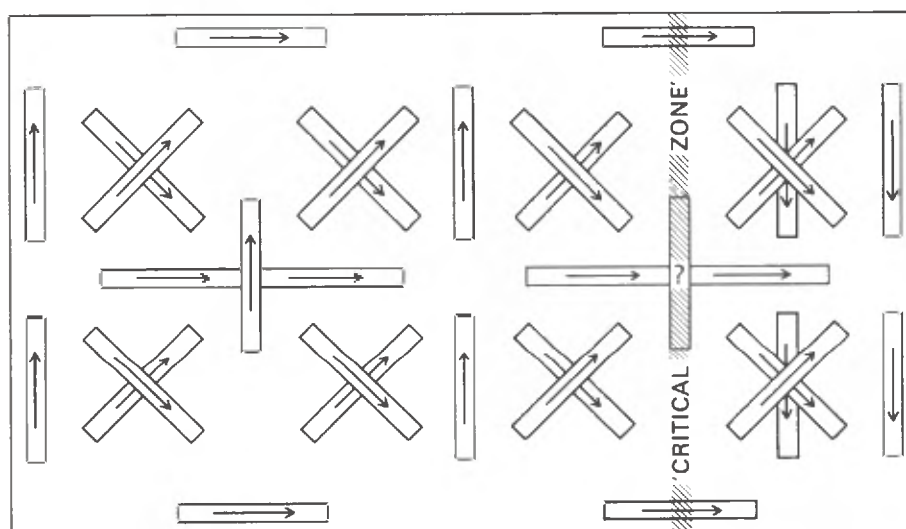


Figure 1

4.2 Fixed features :

4.2.1 Where practicable the names of fixed features such as towns, villages, etc., should be placed to the right of the symbol.

4.2.2 If this is not possible, then the name should be placed to the left of the feature. A third choice of position is available, see figure 2.

4.2.3 Names associated with circular symbols should be placed with sufficient space between symbol and name to avoid confusion with letters and symbols.

4.2.4 A name written on the straight diagonal has a 'harshness' in appearance and will be avoided.

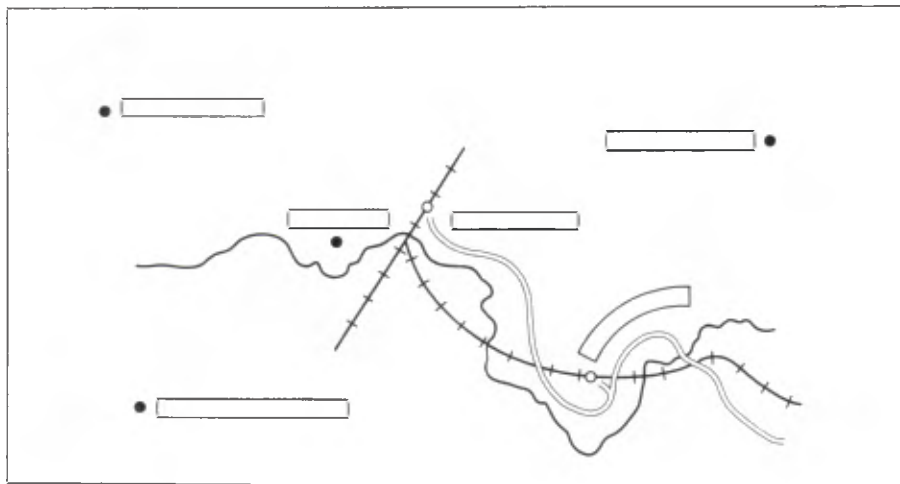


Figure 2

4.3 Linear features :

4.3.1 The names of linear features such as rivers, roads, etc., will be positioned on one side of and above the symbol to read from left to right. Only when such placement is not possible may the names be placed below.

4.3.2 The names of linear features having complex shapes will be aligned along simple curves rather than closely parallel to the irregularities of the feature. (See figure 3).

4.3.3 Multiple names and descriptive notes should not be too widely spaced. They should be in blocks, a straight line or long simple curves. If the words are too widely spaced or disjointed in alignment, continuity will be lost.

4.3.4 Names of long 'linear' features will be repeated at sufficient intervals to maintain clarity of the named feature.

4.3.5 Major mountain ranges may be shown in spaced type, but not so widely spaced as to appear disjointed.

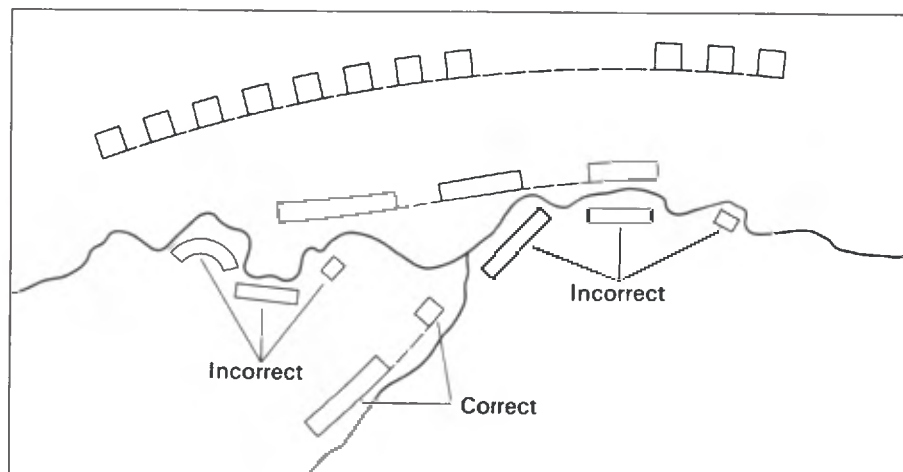


Figure 3

4.4 Area features :

4.4.1 Wherever practicable, area features will be labelled parallel to east-west grid lines.

4.4.2 Labelling of long and narrow areas may follow the general direction of the feature.

4.4.3 Names of large area features may be shown in spaced type. (See figure 4).

4.4.4 Notes relating to boundaries of areas will appear along the boundary symbol and within the area to which they apply.

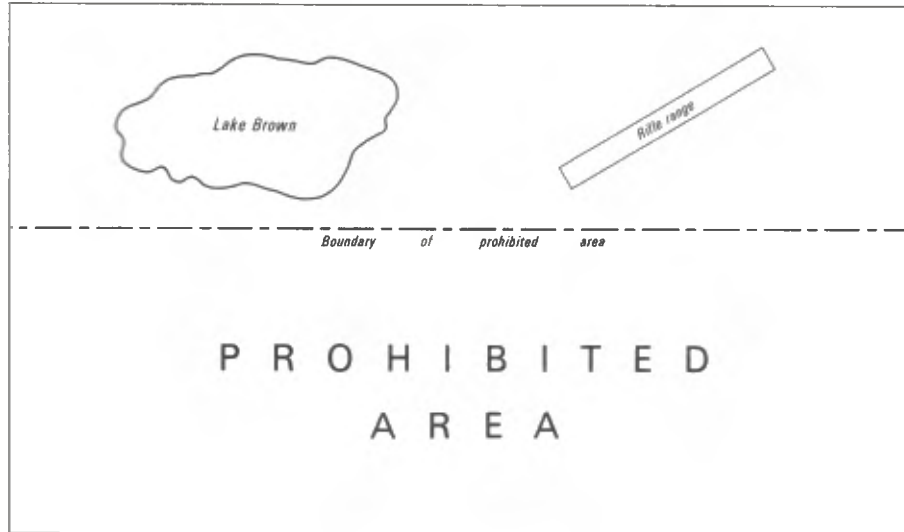


Figure 4

4.5 Contour values :

4.5.1 Contour values will be placed so as to read upwards on slopes, and where possible from left to right.

1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Feature	Type Description			
ROADS, RAILWAYS AND RELATED FEATURES	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
	Description	Point Size	Case	Example
Principal road and highway.	689 Italic	6	C	<i>HUME HIGHWAY</i>
Other roads.		5	C	<i>COOMINGLAN ROAD</i>
National route marker number.	Condensed 690 Roman	6	C	15
Named bridge.		6	C/L	Indi Bridge
Railway station and/or siding.		7	C/L	Young
ROAD DISTANCE	Sans serif, bold weight type, e.g., Univers Bold, Red.			
Road distance between stars.	693 Italic	6	C	50
AERODROMES	Sans serif, condensed, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium Condensed			
Airport.	690 Roman	8	C/L	Kingsford Smith Airport
Named aerodrome.		7	C/L	Munyang Aerodrome
Named landing ground.		6	C/L	Wambrook Landing Ground
POPULATED PLACES	Sans serif, condensed, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium Condensed.			
Capital city.	690 Roman	14	C	SYDNEY
City (50 000 and above).		12	C	WOLLONGONG
City (15 000 to 50 000).		12	C/L	Goulburn
Town (1 000 to 15 000).		10	C/L	Cooma
Town, village (up to 1 000) or locality.		8	C/L	Hall
HOMESTEADS	Medium weight type with serifs, e.g., Rockwell Medium.			
Homestead in sparsely settled area. 1–5 buildings.	371 Roman	6	C/L	The Willows
6–10 buildings.		7	C/L	The Willows
Over 10 buildings.		8	C/L	The Willows
Homestead in moderately settled area. 1–10 buildings in a congested area.		5	C/L	The Willows
1–10 buildings in an open area.		6	C/L	The Willows
Over 10 buildings in a congested area.		6	C/L	The Willows
Over 10 buildings in an open area.		7	C/L	The Willows
Homestead in closely settled area. Over 6 buildings in a congested area.		5	C/L	The Willows
Over 6 buildings in an open area.		6	C/L	The Willows

1. CULTURAL FEATURES

Feature	Type Description			
AREA AND OTHER FEATURES	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
Named buildings, racecourses, etc., in congested areas. Important features where space permits.	Description	Point Size	Case	Example
	Condensed 690 Roman	6	C/L	Dookie Agricultural College
Aboriginal reserve, national park, state forest and similar features. Small area where type has to be positioned outside the area, or where type may be positioned inside the area with very little space to spare. Up to an area 12 x 5cm. Up to an area 18 x 7.5cm. Up to an area 25 x 12cm. For areas in excess of 25 x 12cm. These should be named once only, except when a second name may be necessary in an irregularly shaped area. It is advisable to use 'en' spacing to avoid repetition.	689 Roman	6	C	NORTH WEST ABORIGINAL
		8	C	NORTH WEST ABORIG
		10	C	NORTH WEST AB
		12	C	NORTH WEST
BOUNDARIES	Sans serif, medium weight spaced type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
State name along boundary.	689 Roman	8	C	VICTORIA
CONTROL DATA	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
Height of trigonometrical station, spot elevation or bench mark.	689 Roman	6	C	792 BM 562

2. HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Feature	Type Description			
OFFSHORE AND INLAND FEATURES	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
<p>Port, harbour, bay, inlet, dam, reservoir, waterhole, swamp, lake, falls, rapids, spring, etc. Small feature or congested area.</p> <p>Small feature where type will just fit within the feature, or where the dimension is up to 4cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 6cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 12cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 18cm in any direction.</p>	<p>Description</p> <p>Condensed 690 Italic</p>	<p>Point Size</p> <p>7 8 8 10 12</p>	<p>Case</p> <p>C/L C/L C C C</p>	<p>Example</p> <p><i>Lake Amby</i></p> <p><i>Lake Amby</i></p> <p>LAKE AMBY</p> <p>LAKE AMBY</p> <p>LAKE AMBY</p>
<p>Ocean, sea, gulf, straight and similar hydrographic features. Feature up to 12cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 18cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 25cm in any direction.</p> <p>Oceans and seas up to 30% of the map area; gulf, bay or strait in excess of 25cm where there is no ocean or sea name.</p> <p>Oceans and seas in excess of 30% of the map area.</p> <p>Note: 'En' or 'em' spacing should be used for excessively large or irregularly shaped areas.</p>	<p>689 Italic</p>	<p>10 12 14 18 20</p>	<p>C C C C C</p>	<p>INDIAN OCEAN</p> <p>INDIAN OCEA</p> <p>INDIAN OCE</p> <p>INDIAN O</p> <p>INDIAN</p>
<p>River or creek. Very short streams in the range of 2.5–7.5cm in length, and which form a considerable density of named streams.</p> <p>Very short streams as above, but where only five to ten streams are named on the map area; 'single line' streams up to 30 cm in length.</p> <p>At the mouth of 'double line' streams up to 30cm in length. Longer streams should have the name repeated using 8pt. lower case upstream; 'single line' streams over 30cm in length.</p> <p>Large 'double line' streams extending across or almost across a whole map area, reducing to 8pt. capitals and 8pt. lower case as repeated upstream.</p> <p>Very large 'double line' streams, reducing successively towards its source.</p>	<p>Condensed 690 Italic</p>	<p>7 8 8 10 12</p>	<p>C/L C/L C C C</p>	<p><i>Murphy Creek</i></p> <p><i>Wallace Creek</i></p> <p>WALLACE CREEK</p> <p>MACQUARIE RIVER</p> <p>MURRAY RIVER</p>
<p>Named bore, well, tank, small dam, service reservoir, canal, drain and similar man-made features.</p>	<p>689 Italic</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>C/L</p>	<p><i>Mulga Bore</i></p>
<p>Island. Small feature or congested area.</p> <p>Feature where type will just fit within the feature, or which measures up to 4cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 12 x 5cm.</p> <p>Feature up to 18 x 7.5cm.</p> <p>Feature up to 25 x 12cm.</p> <p>Feature in excess of 25 x 12cm.</p> <p>Note: 'En' spacing should be used for irregular areas and those larger than 25 x 12cm.</p>	<p>689 Roman</p>	<p>6 8 8 10 12 14</p>	<p>C/L C/L C C C C</p>	<p>Green Island</p> <p>Green Island</p> <p>GREEN ISLAND</p> <p>GREEN ISLAND</p> <p>GREEN ISLAND</p> <p>GREEN ISLA</p>

2. HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES

Feature	Type Description			
OFFSHORE AND INLAND FEATURES (continued)	Sans serif, condensed, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium Condensed.			
Named rock, reef, shoal and similar features. Foreshore feature within which type cannot be placed. Large or prominent feature.	Description	Point Size	Case	Example
	690 Roman	6	C/L	South West Reef
	8	C/L	South West Reef	
BATHYMETRY	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
Bathymetric contour value.	689 Italic	5	C	300

3. RELIEF FEATURES

Feature	Type Description			
CONTOURS	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
	Description	Point Size	Case	Example
Contour value.	689 Italic	5	C	400
RELATED FEATURES	Sans serif, medium weight type, e.g., Univers Medium.			
<p>Mountain range, valley, gap, desert, plain, plateau, large cape, promontory, peninsula, beach, etc. Very small feature or congested areas.</p> <p>Feature where type will just fit within the feature or which measures up to 4cm in any direction.</p> <p>Feature up to 12 x 5cm.</p> <p>Feature up to 18 x 7.5cm.</p> <p>Feature up to 25 x 12cm.</p> <p>Feature in excess of 25 x 12cm.</p> <p>Note: 'En' spacing should be used as depth increases. For very irregular areas and those larger than 25 x 12cm. the name should be repeated.</p> <p>Point size may be greater for a large feature.</p>	689 Italic	6 6 8 10 12 14	C/L C C C C C	<p><i>Yellow Gap</i></p> <p>YELLOW GAP</p> <p><i>MUNDI PLAIN</i></p> <p>MUNDI PLAIN</p> <p><i>MUNDI PLAIN</i></p> <p>MUNDI PLAIN</p>
<p>Crest, knob, hill, peak, mountain, lookout, point, headland, beach, small cape, promontory, peninsula, etc.</p> <p>Foreshore feature within which type cannot be placed.</p> <p>Crest, knob, hill, peak, mountain and similar features.</p> <p>Prominent or very large crest, knob, hill, peak, mountain, etc.</p>	689 Italic	6 6 8	C/L C C	<p><i>Fishers Point</i></p> <p>MOUNT BLACK</p> <p>MOUNT BLACK</p>

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES	Sans serif, medium condensed type, e.g., Univers Medium Condensed.			
	Description	Point Size	Case	Example
Descriptions of cultural, hydrographic and vegetation features.	690 Italic	6	C/L	<p><i>Under construction</i></p> <p><i>Pipeline</i></p> <p><i>Low sandhills</i></p> <p><i>Low saltbush</i></p>