

LEGEND

METRIC · HEIGHTS IN METRES

Every symbol on T.REX ARMS print sheets, drawn at 1:25,000 and 1:24,000 size from the same style as the maps. 1:50,000 and 1:48,000 sheets draw lines and symbols 15% smaller, text unchanged; 1:15,000 sheets use these sizes. Heights, depths and contours in metres; the MGRS grid and the romers are metric on every sheet.



TERRAIN

Shading: hillshade, lit from the north-west.

Contours: index (every 5th, numbered) and intermediate. Interval per sheet, in the collar.

Bald Knob
+ 26312 1104
Peak, with name and height (m); hilltop height, main summit bold; road junction height

Saddle, pass

Pine Ridge
Terrain name: ridge, gap, valley (GNIS)

Mill Bay
Bay, channel, rapids (GNIS)

COVER

Woods: deciduous or mixed

Woods: evergreen

Wooded swamp; tidal flat, mangrove

Wetland, marsh

Bare rock, scree

Flood zone edge: 1% annual chance (FEMA)

Regulatory floodway (FEMA)

City: industrial

City: institutional

City: woods

Military area

National Guard

Cemetery

Quarry, landfill

Dam

Sand, beach

Glacier, snow

City: commercial

City: park

WATER

Lake, river, perennial stream: blue tint in the shading

Stream flow arrow

Intermittent stream, ditch, drain, with flow arrow

River flow arrow

Duck River
River name

Lake Ada
Lake name

Sea: teal in the shading, darker with depth

Depth contour, depth (m)

Light

Beacon

Rock, obstruction

Buoy

Wreck

Sounding, depth (m)

TRANSPORT

Motorway, freeway

Trunk road, primary road

TRANSPORT (CONT.)

Secondary road

Tertiary road

Minor, residential road

Service road, driveway

Unpaved road (white dashes)

Bridge

Tunnel

Ferry route

Main St
Road name

Track: 4WD, forest road

Path, trail

Track, path: no public access

Ridge/Trl
Trail name

Gate, barrier

Railway; yard and siding tracks; rail yard (named on 1:25k and 1:15k sheets)

Runway, with length (m)

Taxiway

Airport

Helipad

Interstate, US route, other route

Motorway exit number

STRUCTURES

Buildings, true size and shape; built-up tint over dense town cores (1:50k)

Large building, grey inside: from 5,000 m² (1:50k 20,000 m²; 1:15k 2,000 m²)

Tower, mast: height above ground (m)

Cell tower: carrier, height above ground (m)

Radio repeater: callsign,

Height above ground (m), FAA obstacles; 1:50k sheets from 60 m

Stack, cooling tower

Silo, grain elevator

Crane (temporary)

Oil rig, platform

Other obstacle (FAA)

Tank, refinery

Wind turbine

Dam (obstacle)

Solar farm

Utility pole

Power line, 115 kV and over

Power line, under 115 kV

Pylon; height shown from 60 m (1:50k 100 m)

Substation

Power Plant

Pipeline (faded: underground)

Fence

Wall

STRUCTURES (CONT.)

Hedge

Guard rail, berm

PLACES

CITY

Town

Village

Hamlet

Locality

City

Town

Village, suburb

Hamlet, neighbourhood

Locality, isolated dwelling

Church

Mosque

Fire station

Hospital

School

Post office

Prison

Cabin, shelter, hut

Marina, harbour

Viewpoint

Guidepost

Water tower

Waterfall

Cave entrance

Other landmark

Synagogue

Other worship

Police

Clinic, doctor

College

Courthouse, town hall

Campground

Monument, ruins

Drinking water

Fuel

Picnic site

Spring

Trailhead

Mine, adit

Triangulation station, height (m)

Benchmark, height (m)

Survey landmark (NGS): its object's icon

House number

Park, public land: band inside the boundary

Protected land closed to the public

Easement; protected land, access limited or unknown

Park, protected land name

National boundary, country names

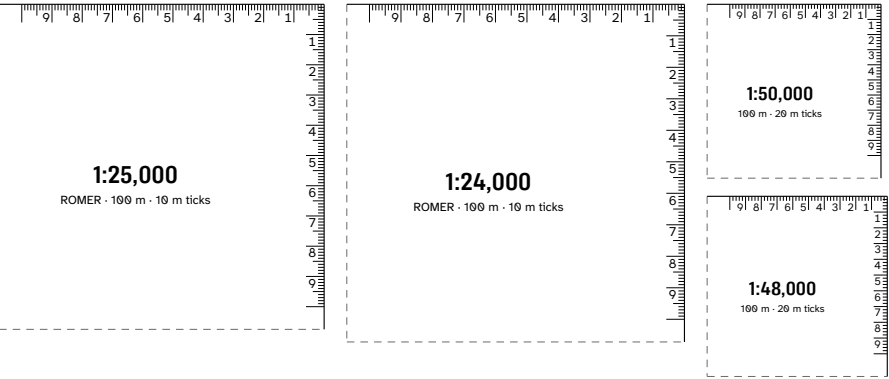
State, province boundary, names

County boundary, names

City, town limit

GRID

MGRS 1 km grid line, 100 m ticks



READING A GRID REFERENCE

Read right, then up. The sheet's SW corner names the grid zone and 100 km square (16S DE); the numbers on the edges name the 1 km lines. Easting: the line west of the point; northing: the line south of it. Put a romer's corner on the point, edges along the grid, and read where those two lines cross its scales. Lines 32 and 66, romer 740 m and 410 m: 16S DE 327 664 to 100 m, 16S DE 3274 6641 to 10 m. Use the romer for the sheet's scale.

GRID-MAGNETIC ANGLE

Each sheet's collar gives the G–M angle: from grid north (the grid lines) to magnetic north (the compass needle), in degrees, east or west, with its change per year. Map to compass (grid to magnetic azimuth): subtract an easterly angle, add a westerly one. Compass to map: add easterly, subtract westerly.

ROMERS

Cut along the dashed lines. The top and right edges are the scales and the corner goes on the point. A protractor romer does the same job, more durably.