

## **Appendix B - NTMS Map Layout Guides and associated Marginalia information**

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## 1. Introduction

The following information relates to the Layout Guides provided for the 1:250 000 and 1:100 000 mapping guides. The guides should be used in conjunction with the specified sheet sizes, (see Appendix H). The guides are supplemented by the following detailed specifications of the Marginalia and map elements.

## 2. Layout Guides

### 1:250 000 Landscape and Portrait Guides

These Guides will be supplied in PDF format.

*\* Note: the sample Road Destination Arrows, Distances & Font specifications shown on previous 1:250 000 Layout Guides have been removed for Version 3.6, given that a fuller description for treatment of these arrows (with example variation diagrams) is included in Chapter 11 of this Appendix.*

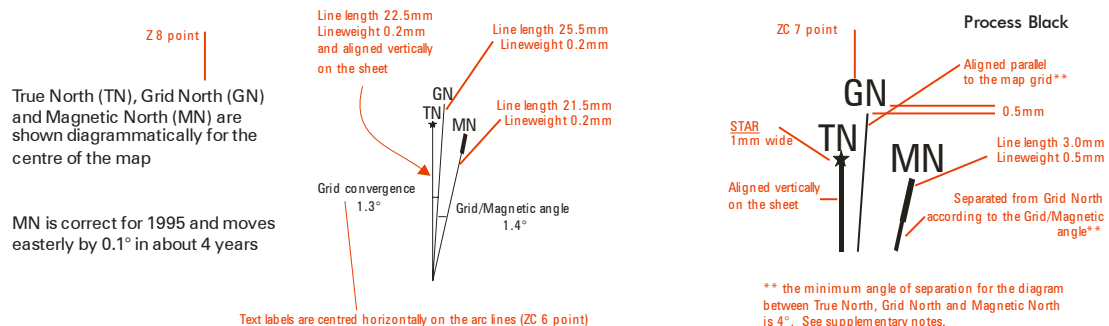
### 1:100 000 Landscape Guides

This Guide (incorporating both the 6 fold and 7 fold format specifications on the one sheet) will be supplied in PDF format.

### 3. Magnetic Declination Diagram

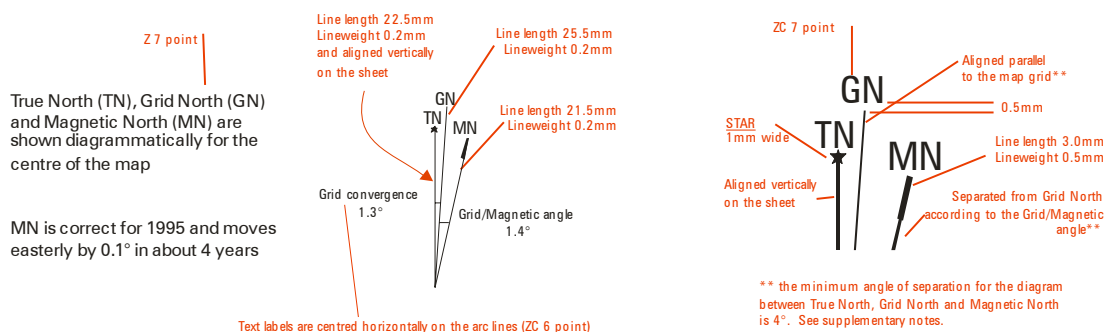
This diagram appears with True North (TN), Grid North (GN) and Magnetic North (MN) values based on, and true for, the centre of the map sheet.

#### 1:250 000 scale diagram



See Map Layout Guide for position within the marginalia

#### 1:100 000 scale diagram



See Map Layout Guide for position within the marginalia

#### Text

Where the Magnetic North line coincides with the Grid North or True North line, 'MN' will be offset to the side. If necessary the text 'Grid/Magnetic angle' and 'Grid convergence' will be moved horizontally from their indicated position to avoid clashing with the lines in the diagram.

The grid/magnetic angle label is placed on the left side of the diagram when the MN is west of TN. In this instance the diagram may be moved to accommodate the longer grid/magnetic angle label.

The abbreviations for Magnetic North, True North and Grid North ( MN, TN and GN ) will be centred above their respective lines and offset by 0.5 mm.

Where the movement of magnetic declination is very small (less than 0.1° in ten years), the following words are used:

MN is correct for (year) and moves easterly (or westerly) by less than 0.1° in 10 years

**Line Offsets**

The magnetic declination diagram is only a representative portrayal of the magnetic declination variance. For clarity it will often be necessary to exaggerate the angles between the lines. The overriding principle is that the diagram shows the lines in their correct relative positions and that an attempt has been made to represent the angles as well as possible.

Where the angle between any two lines is less than 0.05° they are shown as coincident.

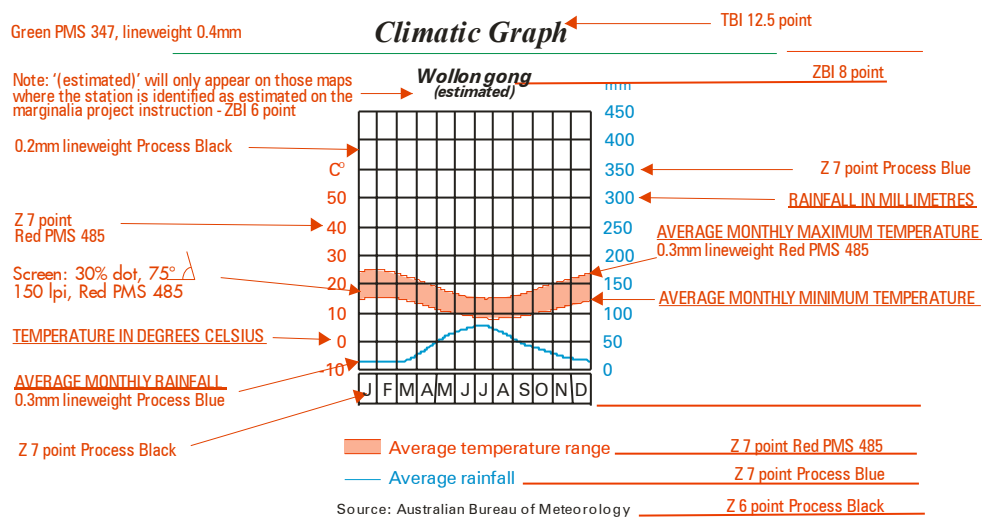
The minimum angle between GN, TN or MN is 4°. Where the angle between any two lines is <4°, the lines are shown 4° apart.

The MN line will be shown at its correct angle to TN if it is greater than 4 degrees from TN and the GN line is not between TN and MN. (Note: the projection is such that GN will always be within 4 degrees of TN.)

**4. Climatic Graphs**

This graph depicts the average monthly rainfall figures and average monthly minimum and maximum temperatures for the local area.

**1:250 000 and 1:100 000 scale (common) diagram**



See Map Layout Guide for graph's position within the marginalia

There will be either one or two Climatic Graphs appearing in the marginalia of the 1:250 000 map depending on the geographic location of the sheet. Those maps representing areas subject to different regional climatic variations will have two graphs. For the 1:100 000 map, only one Climate Graph will appear in the marginalia.

The graph itself is divided into squares representing each of the twelve (12) recording months, January to December in the X direction and the Temperature and Rainfall measures in the Y direction.

## 4.1 Matrix Specifications

### Values Matrix

Width (X direction) : 2.7 mm x 12 = total of 32.4 mm

Depth (Y direction -) : 4.0 mm x 9 = total of 36 mm

A gap of 0.5 mm (centre to centre of respective lines) is shown between the bottom line of the main graph matrix and the top line of the squares representing the individual Month's boxes at the bottom of the graph.

### Month's box

Width (X direction) : 2.7 mm x 12 = total of 32.4 mm

Depth (Y direction -) : 3.5 mm x 1 = total of 3.5 mm:

## 4.2 Temperature / Rainfall lines and screen

### Temperature

The left edge of the graph represents the temperature in degrees Celsius, ranging from minus 10° to 50° in 10 degree intervals from the bottom of the primary matrix. Each of the horizontal lines represents 10 degrees.

The Average Maximum and Minimum temperatures for each month of the year are recorded across the matrix, and are represented by two curved lines separated by a screened area.

The average Maximum and Minimum values are plotted by measuring vertically against the Temperature scale (Western edge of matrix) and at the central horizontal position of each of the respective Month boxes.

*Due to the figures being plotted in the centre of each box, it is necessary to calculate a value at the extreme Left and Right edges of the matrix to allow the temperature lines to finish correctly. To achieve this for both edges, the temperatures for December and January are averaged and that value plotted.*

The screened area will not be masked for the rainfall line.

### Rainfall

The left edge of the graph represents rainfall in millimetres, ranging from 0 to 450mm in 50mm intervals from the bottom of the primary matrix. Each of the horizontal lines represents 50mm.

The Average rainfall figures are shown for each month across the matrix, and are represented by a single line. The figures are plotted by measuring vertically against the Rainfall scale (Left edge of matrix) and at the central horizontal position of each of the respective Month boxes.

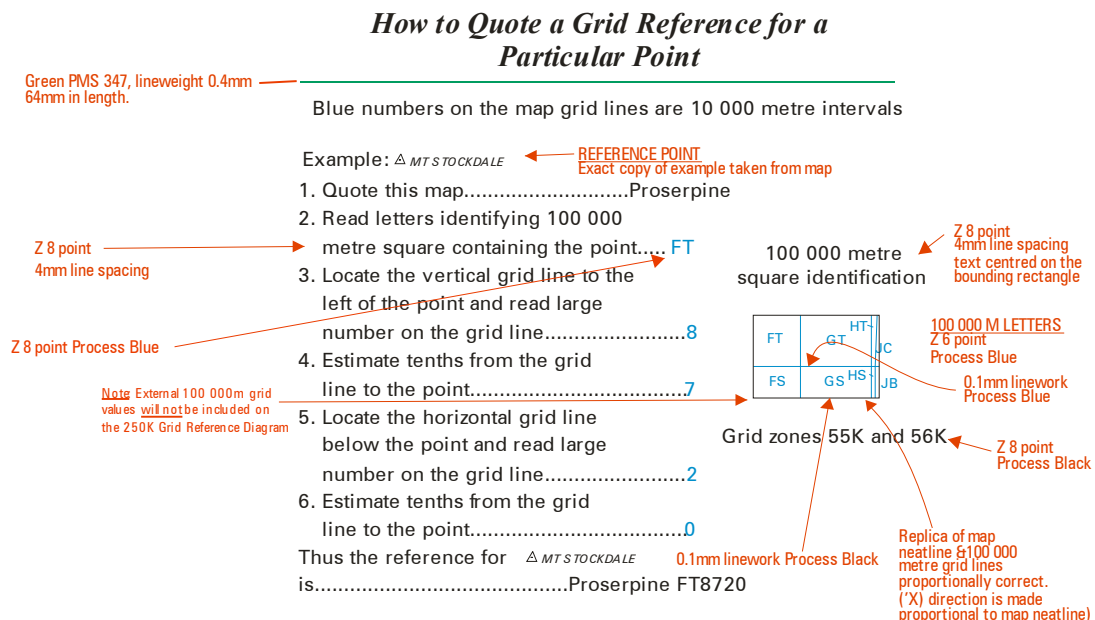
Due to the figures being plotted in the centre of each box, it is necessary to calculate a value at the extreme Left and Right edges of the matrix to allow the average rainfall line to finish correctly. To achieve this for both edges, the average rainfall for December and January are averaged and that value plotted.

Where a monthly rainfall value exceeds 450 mm the rainfall line will be drawn to meet the 450 mm line and then break. The line will then reappear when the values again fall within the range of the graph. Between the plotted monthly values and the 450 mm line the angle of the rainfall line will indicate the magnitude of the next month's value. For example, if February's value is 440 and March's value is 455 the rainfall line will meet the 450 mm line close to the centre of the March box but if March's value is 550 the rainfall line will meet the 450 mm line within the February box.

## 5. Grid Reference Diagram

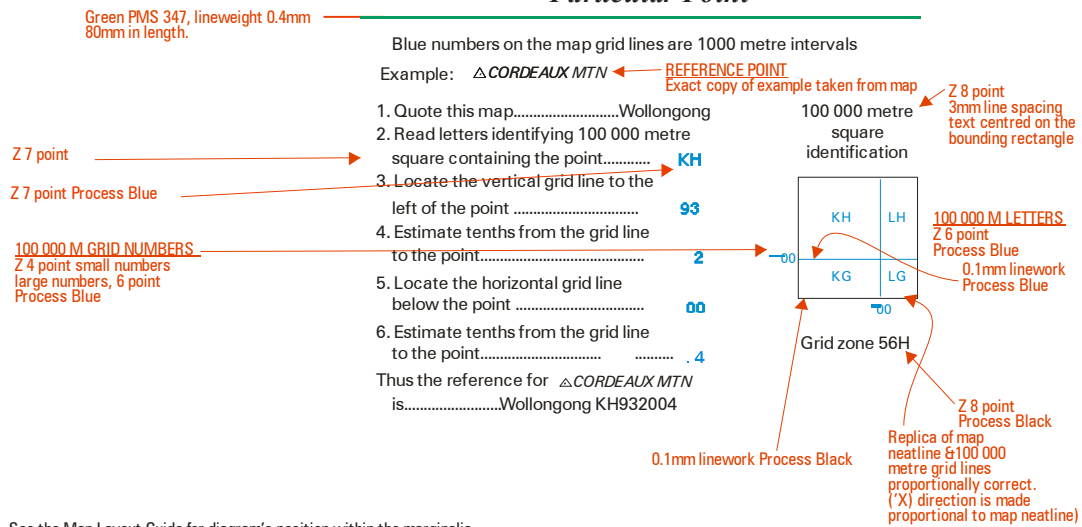
This is diagram in the map marginalia with an example reference point taken from the face of the map.

### 1:250 000 scale diagram



# 1:100 000 scale diagram

## How to Quote a Grid Reference for a Particular Point



### Example Reference Point

The figures for the Grid Reference Diagram are determined from a predetermined reference point on the face of the Map. The example will be a named point feature, preferably a named hill (no associated elevations will be included however). If a Horizontal Control Point is chosen as the reference point, the name or code will appear, but not the associated spot elevation value. When choosing an example, it is preferable to select a point in an area clear of other detail.

If no named point feature exists on the map the smallest named area feature will be used with reference to the feature's centre. An unnamed Spot elevation is not a suitable point. When choosing an example, it is preferable to select a point in an area clear of detail. The values are positioned against the relevant numbered sections of the reference table.

An exact copy (ie. same name, size, typestyle, and symbol) of the example Reference Point is taken from the map and shown in the same relationship to the reference symbol (eg spot elevation, horizontal control point etc). It is preferable that the name is shown to the right of the reference symbol.

### Full Reference Point

This reference is a combination of the Map name, followed by a letter space and the concatenated identification letters and numbers from the preceding individual references.

### 100 000 metre square identification

The bounding rectangular line is geographically correct to scale (replicates the tile neatline) and is proportionally correct when reduced down to the final diagram scale of 1:10 000 000.

The bounding rectangle should be placed in alignment with the marginalia panel.

The position of the zone boundary lines are also a scaled reduction of the actual 100 000 metre grid line positions. These lines are plotted in the same projection as the map.

The MGA 100 000 Metre Square Identification Guide (diagram for the identification of letters applicable to the map sheet) will be supplied in PDF format.



### 100 000 Metre Grid Identifiers (1:100 00 scale only)

The Grid Reference diagram at 1:100 000 scale will only show the 100 000 metre grid identifiers which fall within the diagram box. i.e. If a 100 000 metre grid line coincides with the map neatline, the identifier outside the map neatline will be shown on the face of the map but not shown (ie. repeated) on the grid reference diagram.

### Grid Zone

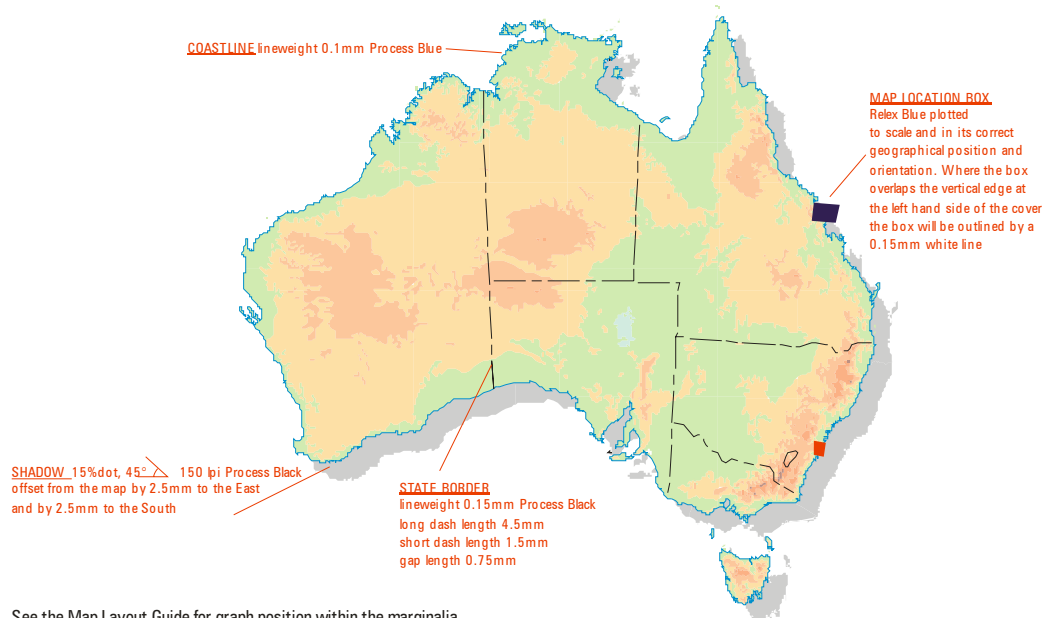
Where a map sheet (including the 1:250 000 bleed edge) straddles more than one grid zone, the grid zones will be listed in the grid reference diagram if the grid zones are labelled on the face of the map. One and two zones will be on a single line, three or four zones will be on two lines as follows:

Grid Zones  
55J, 56J, 57J and 58J

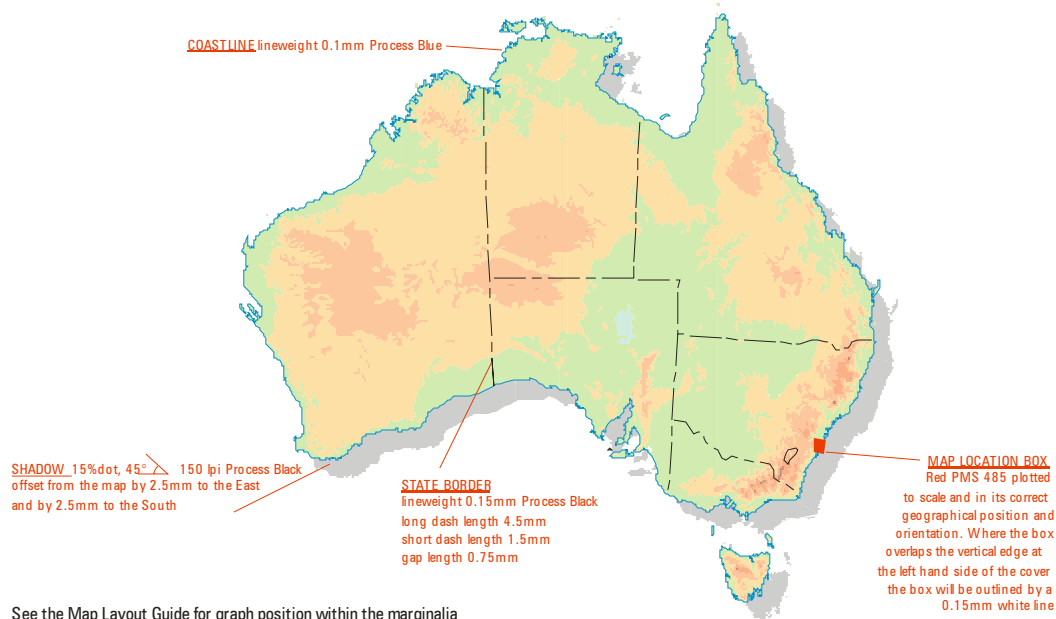
## 6. Map of Australia

This map shows the individual map location 'box'. This graphic is part of the map front cover marginalia.

### 1:250 000 scale diagram



## 1:100 000 scale diagram



The map is drawn at a scale of 1: 45 000 000 on a Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, with Standard Parallels at 18 and 36 degrees, and Central Meridian at 135 degrees West longitude.

### Hypsometric Tints

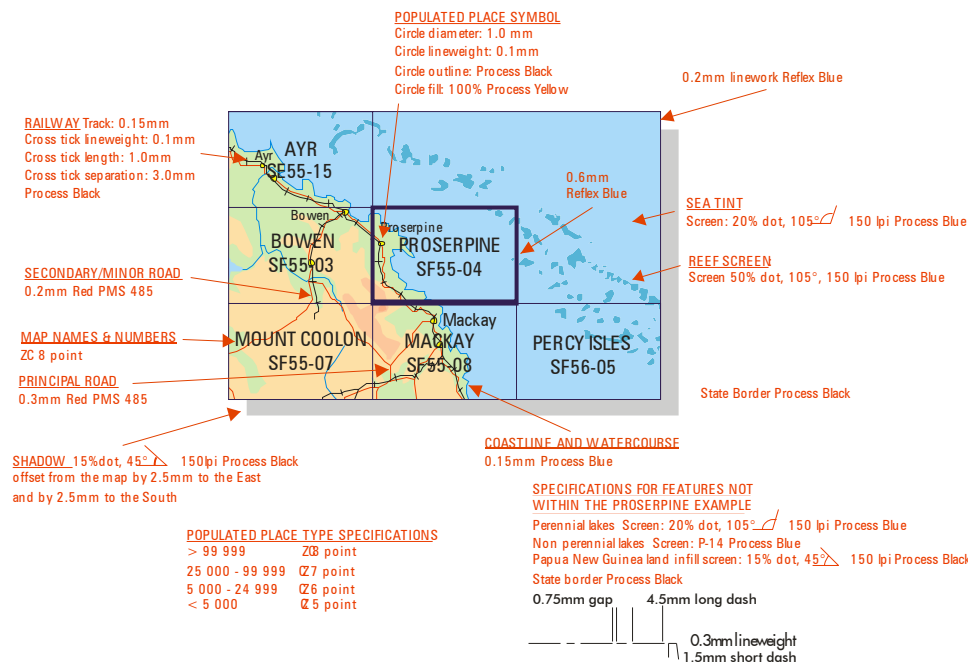
The hypsometric tints shown on the map are based on elevation ranges in the data. The following PMS colour combinations & screen specifications are to be used when printing the various polygon (elevation) classes.

ELEVATION RANGE (in metres)	PMS COLOUR	SCREEN PERCENTAGE	SCREEN ANGLE	SCREEN DENSITY
-200 to 0	Process Blue Process Yellow	10% 10%	105° 90°	150 dpi 150 dpi
0 to 200	Process Blue Process Yellow	10% 30%	105° 90°	150 dpi 150 dpi
200 to 500	Red, PMS 485 Process Yellow	10% 30%	75° 90°	150 dpi 150 dpi
500 to 1000	Red, PMS 485 Process Yellow	20% 30%	75° 90°	150 dpi 150 dpi
1000 to 1500	Red, PMS 485 Process Yellow	30% 40%	75° 90°	150 dpi 150 dpi
1500 and above	Process Blue Red, PMS 485 Process Yellow	20% 40% 40%	105° 75° 90°	150 dpi 150 dpi 150 dpi

# 7. Locality Diagram

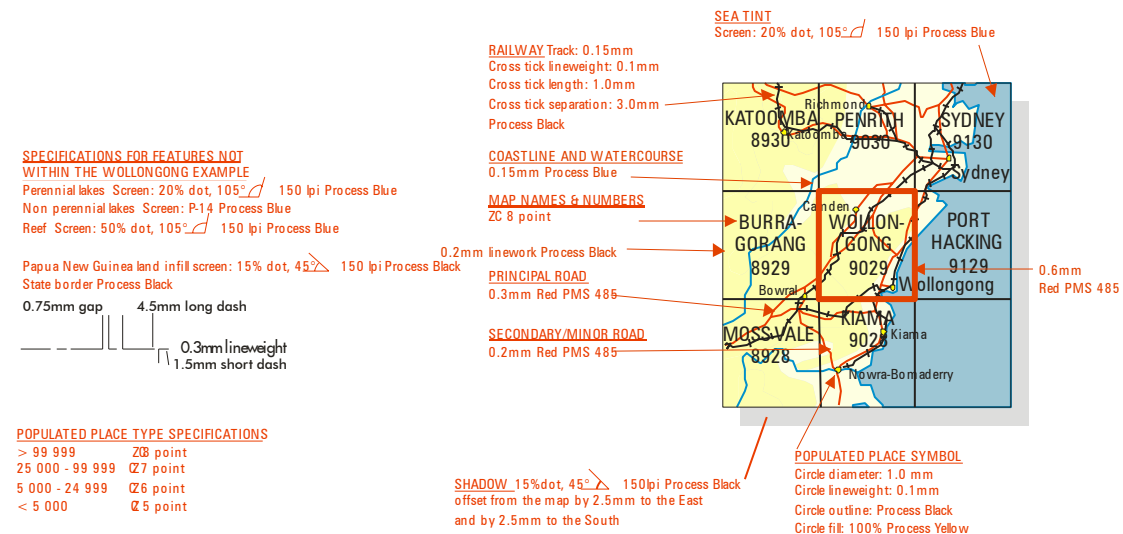
Data for the Locality Diagram will be supplied by Geoscience Australia. This data will be used as supplied, except for the placement of text and the application of the specified symbology.

## 1:250 000 scale diagram



See the Map Layout Guide for diagram's position within the marginalia

## 1:100 000 scale diagram



See the Map Layout Guide for diagram's position within the marginalia

### **1:250 000 scale diagram extents**

This diagram is unprojected, and the sheet lines and data are scaled automatically from the data set to fit in the box. The data extent is set at 4.5 degrees wide (X direction) by 3 degrees high (Y direction). This creates a “standard” 9 map diagram where the particular map area is at the centre of 9 non-adjusted maps. For adjusted sheets (see appendix H) the map area in the diagram will be re-centred (off centre) to allow the adjacent sheets to be shown as a whole wherever possible (this precludes having small, untidy “slivers” representing adjoining sheets where type cannot fit).

### **1:100 000 scale diagram extents**

This diagram is unprojected, and the sheet lines and data are scaled automatically from the data set to fit in the box. The data extent is set at 1.5 degrees wide (X direction) by 1.5 degrees high (Y direction). This creates a “standard” 9 map diagram where the particular map area is at the centre of 9 non-adjusted maps. For adjusted sheets (see appendix H) the map area in the diagram will be re-centred (off centre) to allow the adjacent sheets to be shown as a whole wherever possible (this precludes having small, untidy “slivers” representing adjoining sheets where type cannot fit).

### **General**

The hypsometric tints are as for the Map of Australia. Hypsometric tints will be masked for lakes.

Where map coverage ceases around the coastline, the map sheet lines will not be drawn.

Locality text placement will be unambiguous and avoid clashes with railways and state borders. Where a clash is unavoidable the railways and state borders will be broken. The break will be 0.5mm on either side of the type when it crosses the feature.

Map sheet names and numbers will be placed centrally within the map sheet lines wherever possible. Appendix C map indexes provide guidance to hyphenation of map names.

Type sizes for populated place names may be reduced by one point size in areas of clutter to aid placement. Where a clash with other type is unavoidable the populated place name and symbol may be omitted. This option should be used very sparingly and should be particularly avoided where there are few locality names on the diagram.

In remote areas where no populated places exist, very large homesteads can be depicted using Zurich 7 point type and a 0.5mm size building symbol.

A State name is not to be shown in the locality diagram. If the map sheet lines coincide with a State Border symbol, the State Border symbol and sheet line will appear coincidentally.

### **Masking**

Railway Lines should be masked to black text.

Populated place symbols should be cleared of all screens except the yellow infill.

Hypsometric tints should be masked from Lakes and Waterbodies.

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## 8. Graticule and Grid

### 8.1 Ticks on the Graticule Lines

#### 1:250 000 Scale

Graticule lines will be shown for multiples of 15 minutes. Each line will have ticks at 1 minute intervals. Ticks will also be shown along the western and southern neat lines. Both lines and ticks will have a line weight of 0.2 mm.

Positioning of ticks will be as shown on the map layout guide. The ticks will be 1.25 mm long for 1 minute intervals. Ticks for 1 minute intervals will be on the east side of longitude lines and on the south side of latitude lines except for the southern neatline where the ticks will be on the north side.

Increments of 5 minutes will be longer lines. Where both sides of the line that the ticks cross are within the map the ticks will be centred on the line and the ticks will be 4 mm long. Along the neatline the 5 minute lines will be 2 mm long and within the map area.

#### 1:100 000 Scale

Graticule lines will be shown for multiples of 10 minutes. Each line will have ticks at 1 minute intervals. Ticks will also be shown along all neat lines (with the exception of the external AGD66 Datum neat line shown on the northern and eastern edges). Both lines and ticks will have a line weight of 0.2 mm.

Positioning of ticks will be as shown on the map layout guide. The ticks will be 1.0 mm long for 1 minute intervals. Ticks for 1 minute intervals will be on the east side of longitude lines and on the south side of latitude lines except for the southern neatline where the ticks will be on the north side.

Increments of 5 minutes will be longer lines. Where both sides of the line that the ticks cross are within the map the ticks will be centred on the line and the ticks will be 4 mm long. Along the neatline the 5 minute lines will be 2 mm long and within the map area.

### 8.2 Graticule Values

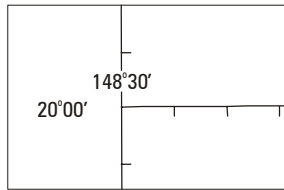
#### 1:250 000 Scale

Graticule values will be shown outside the neatline for all lines and along selected lines internal to the map. The following rules expand on what is shown on the layout guides. Italicised examples relate to the Landscape layout guide.

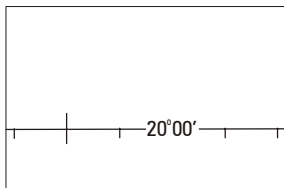
All values will be centred on the line to which they refer.

Whole degrees will always be shown in full (eg *149°00'*).

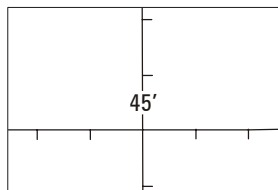
Graticule Values may be moved where they clash with other detail.



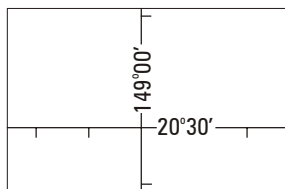
Values for the graticule lines forming the southern and western neatline of the map and for the graticule values on the graticule lines closest to the northern and eastern trim lines (eg  $150^{\circ}00'$ ) will always include the full degree and minute reference (eg:  $148^{\circ}30'$ ).



Values along the southern neatline ( $21^{\circ}00'$ ) and along the latitude line closest to the northern trim ( $20^{\circ}00'$ ) will be centred at seven minutes east of the westernmost longitude line wholly within the map (eg *centred on  $148^{\circ}52'$* ) **note:** the neatline is not counted. Values will be added every thirty minutes going east. At the eastern edge of the map a value will only be added if the type will fall wholly within the trim line.



Other values falling outside the neatline and to the north of the graticule line closest to the northern trim line will be shown as minutes only (eg  $15'$ ).



Intersections of graticule lines that are multiples of  $30'$  and fall within the map excluding the bleed area, will be shown as full degree and minute references (eg:  $20^{\circ}30'$ )

## 1:100 000 Scale

Refer to the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for specific instructions for the placement of Graticule values.

## 8.3 Internal Grid Values

### 1:250 000 Scale

Ladder grid values will be shown in columns and rows as per the Layout Guides.

Grid Values may be displaced along the grid line or deleted if they clash with other map detail. Displacement will not be more than one grid square interval in either direction. Deletions will be kept to a minimum.

### 1:100 000 Scale

Refer to the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for specific instructions for the placement of internal grid values.

## 8.4 Internal 100 000 Metre Square Identification Letters

At both 1:250 000 and 1:100 000 scales, internal blue 100 000 Metre Square Identification letters on grids may be moved for cartographic reasons where any identification letter clashes with a feature or the feature in turn clashes with identification letters. While it is determined such a move is required; the unaffected letters should be offset, where no further problems are caused, to effect a symmetrical presentation of the four letters.

Note: Identification letters are not to be shown outside the neatline (1:250 000 scale only). See the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for treatment of these values at 1:100 000 scale.

## 9. Colours for Logos, Miscellaneous Marginalia and Bar code type

### 1:250 000 Scale

The vertical strip at the left hand edge of the map: solid reflex blue.

'Topographic Map .....' (text at the top of the cover): solid reflex blue.

Horizontal rules under headings: solid green PMS 347

GDA logo: Lines solid brown PMS 471

Text solid reflex blue

Colour control panels: half of each block solid and half 50% screen

The bar code number (beneath the bar code) will be in Zurich Condensed 10pt type. The bar code will be masked out 0.7 mm back from the text.

### 1:100 000 Scale

Refer to the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for specific instructions for these marginalia elements.

## 10. Rules for map names and State names

### 10.1 Map Names

#### 1:250 000 Scale

Map names will be given as in Appendix G.

Map names will not be hyphenated. With the exception of the word 'Special' the map name will be all in the same point size.

#### Type size:

Length of name in Times Bold Italic at 46 point (mm)	Size to be used (points)
<79	46
79 to <90	40
90 to <105	34

Note: All map names should be <105mm, if a longer name is found its treatment should be referred back to Geoscience Australia.

#### Multiple word names

'Special' will always be on a separate line in Times Bold Italic 30 point type, see Appendix B chapter 3 'Portrait layout'.

Multiple word names will be wrapped onto a second line before being reduced in point size. However, multiple word names will be reduced in point size to accommodate long individual words.

#### Placement of Text

Horizontal alignment: Text for the title (including 'Special' if applicable) and the state reference will start 20mm from the trim line.

Vertical alignment: One and two line names, the base of the first line will be 210 mm from the bottom trim. For specials the base of the 'Special' will be 10 mm from the bottom of the preceding line. See Appendix B chapters 2 and 3. For two line names which are not specials the base of the second line will be standard line spacing from the first line.

Three line names: Only specials will run to three lines. A name which is not a special and does not fit on two lines at 34 or 40 point size should be referred to Geoscience Australia. The top of the first line will be 228 mm from the bottom trim, the base of the second line will be standard line spacing from the first line and the base of the third line ('Special') will be 10mm from the bottom of the preceding line.

#### 1:100 000 Scale

Refer to the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for specific instructions on the rules for size and positioning of Map names at 1:100 000 scale



## 10.2 State names

### 1:250 000 Scale

Where the map sheet (including the bleed edges) falls wholly within one state or territory the state or territory name will be shown. Where the map sheet (including the bleed edges) depicts land from more than one state or territory the names of all states and territories will be shown.

State names will appear with the map name on the cover and at the lower right of the sheet (see Appendix B chapters 2 and 3).

The base of the State name will be 8mm from the base of the preceding line. The base of the second line of State names (if required) will be 6mm from the base of the first line.

### 1:100 000 Scale

Refer to the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for specific instructions on the rules for positioning State names at 1:100 000 scale

## 11. Road Destination Arrows

### 1:250 000 Scale

Maximum distance from neatline: 8mm perpendicular to the neatline (Examples 1 and 5). Where this would result in an arrow greater than 20mm in length it is to be treated as an acute angle arrow.

Acute angle arrows: Maximum length of 20mm (Example 3).

Bent Arrows (where the direction to the destination does not allow the arrow to be shown as a straight line): A line, symbol number 42 will be drawn 45° to the neatline out to 8mm perpendicular to the neatline. The second line, symbol 255, will be 10mm long drawn in the direction of the destination (Example 4).

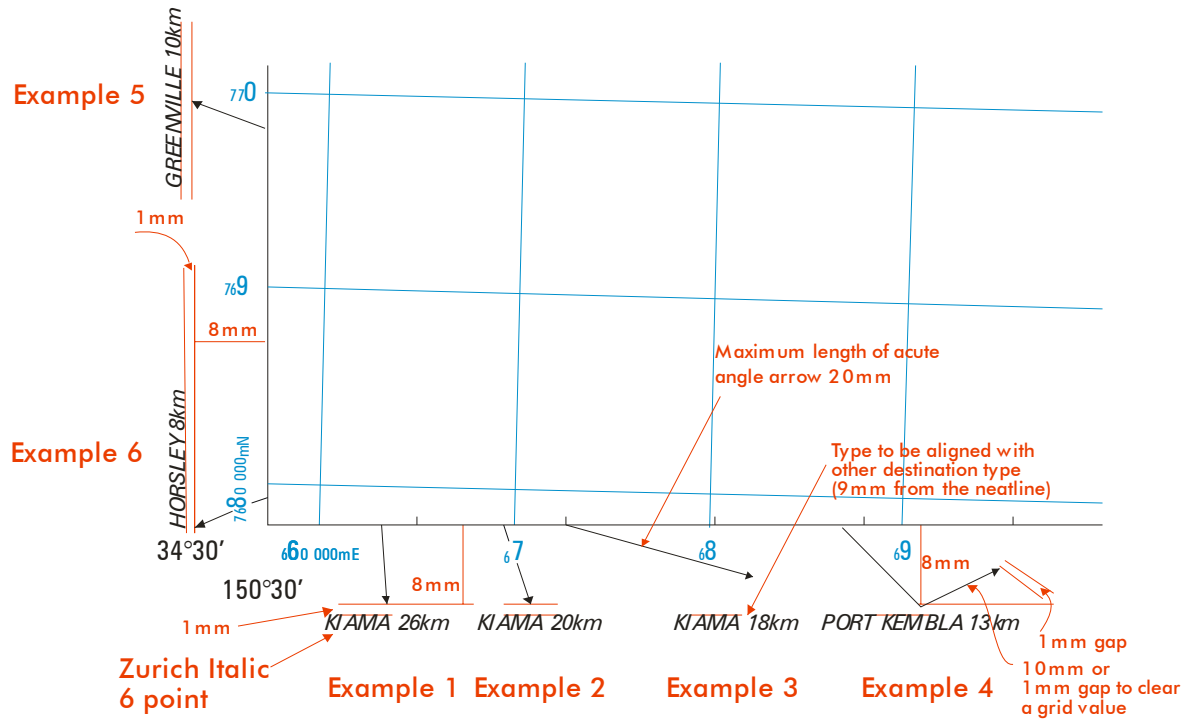
Text placement: 1mm gap from the arrow to the top or bottom of the type. For most cases type will be centred on the arrow head. However, for Example 4 it will be centred on the 'elbow'. Type may be moved off centre to avoid clashes.

Arrow clashes with grid value: The line will have a 0.2mm gap either side of the grid type (Examples 2 and 6).

Insufficient space between the road and the trim line: the road destination arrow and the text will be omitted.

Where the type or arrow unavoidably clashes with graticule values: See example 6 where the Graticule Value and destination type have been displaced to accommodate road destination type and the destination arrow.

1:250 000 scale examples:



**1:100 000 Scale**

Refer to the 1:100 000 Scale Layout Guide for specific instructions on the rules for positioning Road Destinations Arrows, Destination names and associated distances at 1:100 000 scale.

**About this Map**  
Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA94)  
Universal Transverse Mercator on GRS80 ellipsoid  
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)  
Vertical Datum: Australian Height Datum (AHD)  
Horizontal Accuracy: ± 1.50 metres  
Vertical Accuracy: ± 1.50 metres  
Elevations in metres, 20 metre contour interval

**How to Quote a Grid Reference for a Particular Point**  
Blue numbers on the map grid lines are 1 000 metre intervals.  
Example: 30 25 00 00  
1. Quote the map grid reference: Wollongong 30 25 00 00  
2. Read letters identifying 100 000 metre square containing the point: KH LH  
3. Locate the vertical grid line to the left of the point: KH  
4. Estimate tenths from the grid line to the point: 11.6  
5. Locate the horizontal grid line below the point: LH  
6. Estimate tenths from the grid line to the point: 00  
7. Thus the reference for the point is: KH 11.6 LH 00  
This is the reference for the point: KH 11.6 LH 00  
Wollongong MGRS2004

**Climatic Graph**  
Wollongong  
Average temperature range  
Average rainfall  
Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology

**Map Reliability**  
Topographic information checked from 2003 satellite imagery, and supplemented using other sources in 2004. This map was not field checked and some information may not be accurate.

**Map Names on Cover**  
Map names will not be hyphenated.  
Map names are shown on Annex C Map Index.

**Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94)**  
Intervals: 1000 metre Universal Transverse Mercator on GRS80 ellipsoid  
Lineweights: 10 000 metre grid lines 0.15mm  
1000 metre grid lines 0.1mm  
Colour: Process blue

**Map Window Relative to Paper Size**  
Standard sheet extent: 30 minutes by 30 minutes plus approximately 200 metres map 'overhang' on the northern and eastern neatline. This 'overhang' is created by the change to GDA94.  
Six fold maps: The map will be positioned by the north-easterly corner and the central meridian will be aligned vertically on the sheet. Distances from the northerly trim to the map 'overhang' will be 45mm. Distance from the easterly trim to the map 'overhang' will be 14mm.  
Seven fold maps: The map, legend and scale bar will be centered within the six panels to the right of the cover. The central meridian of the map will be aligned vertically on the sheet. Distances from the northerly trim to the map 'overhang' will be 45mm.

**Map Title (Top & Bottom Right Hand Corner)**  
State names: Where a map falls in more than one State or Territory, the State or Territory which constitutes the largest portion of the map will take precedence eg: QUEENSLAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, EDITION 2

**Logo Colour Specifications**  
Logos will be supplied in digital format.

**6 Fold Map (map sheets south of 33°S)**  
**7 Fold Map (map sheets north of 33°S)**

**6 FOLD / 7 FOLD LAYOUTS**  
The distance along a parallel of latitude decreases away from the equator. The width of the map detail decreases going south, hence the use of two layout sheets.  
7 fold layout will suit maps north of 33°00'S.  
6 fold layout will suit maps south of 33°00'S.  
Trims: 7 fold for maps north of 33°00' = 700 x 750mm.  
6 fold for maps south of 33°00' = 600 x 750mm.

**MAP WINDOW RELATIVE TO PAPER SIZE**  
Standard sheet extent: 30 minutes by 30 minutes plus approximately 200 metres map 'overhang' on the northern and eastern neatline. This 'overhang' is created by the change to GDA94.  
Six fold maps: The map will be positioned by the north-easterly corner and the central meridian will be aligned vertically on the sheet. Distances from the northerly trim to the map 'overhang' will be 45mm. Distance from the easterly trim to the map 'overhang' will be 14mm.  
Seven fold maps: The map, legend and scale bar will be centered within the six panels to the right of the cover. The central meridian of the map will be aligned vertically on the sheet. Distances from the northerly trim to the map 'overhang' will be 45mm.

**MAP NAMES ON COVER**  
Map names will not be hyphenated.  
Map names are shown on Annex C Map Index.

Length of Name in Optima Bold at 46 point	Point Size	Example
< 79 mm	46pt	Nangabbitt
79 to 91 mm	40pt	Nangabbittaj
91 to 106 mm	34pt	Nangabbittajar
> 106 mm	30pt	Nangabbittajarra

**Map Reliability**  
Topographic information checked from 2003 satellite imagery, and supplemented using other sources in 2004. This map was not field checked and some information may not be accurate.

**Map Names on Cover**  
Map names will not be hyphenated.  
Map names are shown on Annex C Map Index.

**Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94)**  
Intervals: 1000 metre Universal Transverse Mercator on GRS80 ellipsoid  
Lineweights: 10 000 metre grid lines 0.15mm  
1000 metre grid lines 0.1mm  
Colour: Process blue

**Map Window Relative to Paper Size**  
Standard sheet extent: 30 minutes by 30 minutes plus approximately 200 metres map 'overhang' on the northern and eastern neatline. This 'overhang' is created by the change to GDA94.  
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**Map Title (Top & Bottom Right Hand Corner)**  
State names: Where a map falls in more than one State or Territory, the State or Territory which constitutes the largest portion of the map will take precedence eg: QUEENSLAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, EDITION 2

**Logo Colour Specifications**  
Logos will be supplied in digital format.

**6 Fold Map (map sheets south of 33°S)**  
**7 Fold Map (map sheets north of 33°S)**

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Logos will be supplied in digital format.

**6 Fold Map (map sheets south of 33°S)**  
**7 Fold Map (map sheets north of 33°S)**

The North East extents of the map will be coincident with the top right corner trim lines (for this example these are 19°57', 150°05').  
The north south line that runs through the centre of the graticule should be aligned vertically on the sheet.

**BADGE:** will be supplied

**COPYRIGHT:** Date will be supplied  
Times Italic 7 point Line Spacing 2.8mm

**HEADINGS:** Times Bold Italic 12.5 point

**IMAGERY:** Date will be supplied

**REVISION:** Date will be supplied

**HEADING RULINGS:** Green PMS 347 Lineweight 0.4 mm

**TEXT BLOCKS:** Times Italic 9.5 point Line spacing 3.7mm

Times Italic 9.5 point  
Optima Bold 10 point

**REVISION:** Date will be supplied

Zurich Condensed 10 point  
Zurich Extra Bold 10 point  
Zurich Bold 10 point Line Spacing 1.5 mm

Zurich Extra Bold 20 point  
Times Bold Italic 46 point  
Times Bold Italic 13 point

Zurich Condensed 8 point  
(Sheet name and numbers)

Zurich Condensed 8 point  
Zurich Bold 10 point

**About this Map**  
Projection: Map Grid of Australia 1984 (MGA94)  
Universal Transverse Mercator on GRS80 ellipsoid  
Horizontal Datum: Geocentric Datum of Australia 1984 (GDA94)  
Equivalent to WGS84  
Vertical Datum: Australian Height Datum (AHD)  
Horizontal Accuracy: +/- 140 metres  
Vertical Accuracy: +/- 25 metres  
Elevations in metres; 50 metre contour interval

**Map Reliability**  
Topographic information checked from 2002 satellite imagery, and supplemented using other sources in 2004. This map was not field checked and some information may not be accurate.

**How to Quote a Grid Reference for a Particular Point**  
Blue numbers on the map grid lines are 10 000 metre intervals.  
Example: 4 m 300000  
1. Quote this map as Proserpine  
2. Read letters identifying 100 000 metre square containing the point  
3. Locate the vertical grid line to the left of the point and read large number on the grid line  
4. Estimate tenths from the grid line to the point  
5. Locate the horizontal grid line below the point and read large number on the grid line  
6. Estimate tenths from the grid line to the point  
Thus the reference for Proserpine FT8720 is FT 8720

**Climatic Graph**  
Proserpine (estimated)  
Average temperature range  
Average rainfall  
Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology

**Legend**  
Dual carriageway; Distance in kilometres  
Principal road; Locality; Built-up area  
Secondary road; Bridge; Causeway  
Minor road (access & condition not assumed)  
Vehicle track (access & condition not assumed)  
Route marker: National, State  
Gate; Stock grid  
Embankment; Cutting  
Landing ground; Airport; Heliport  
Multiple track railway; Station or siding  
Single track railway; Bridge; Tunnel  
Powerline (110 kV and over)  
Homestead; Building/s; Ruin  
Fence; Levee; Open cut mine  
Mine; Windpump; Yard  
Contour with value; Depression contour  
Horizontal control point; Spot elevation  
Sand; Sand dunes  
Sand ridges; Pinnacle; Cliff  
Forest; wood or shrub land; Rainforest  
Plantation; Urban recreation parkland  
Orchard or vineyard; Windbreak  
Bore or well; Spring; Tank or small dam  
Watercourse (presence of water not implied)  
Subject to inundation; Swamp  
Lake; Perennial, Non-perennial; Waterhole  
Wreck; Submerged, bare or awash  
Foreshore flat; Lighthouse  
Shoal; Tidal ledge or reef; Mangrove  
Rock; Submerged, bare or awash; Breakwater  
Jetty or pier; Wharf; Saline coastal flat  
State or Territory border  
Reserved area boundary  
Prohibited area boundary

**NATMAP produced by Geoscience Australia**  
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(Align Production Note with western graticule)

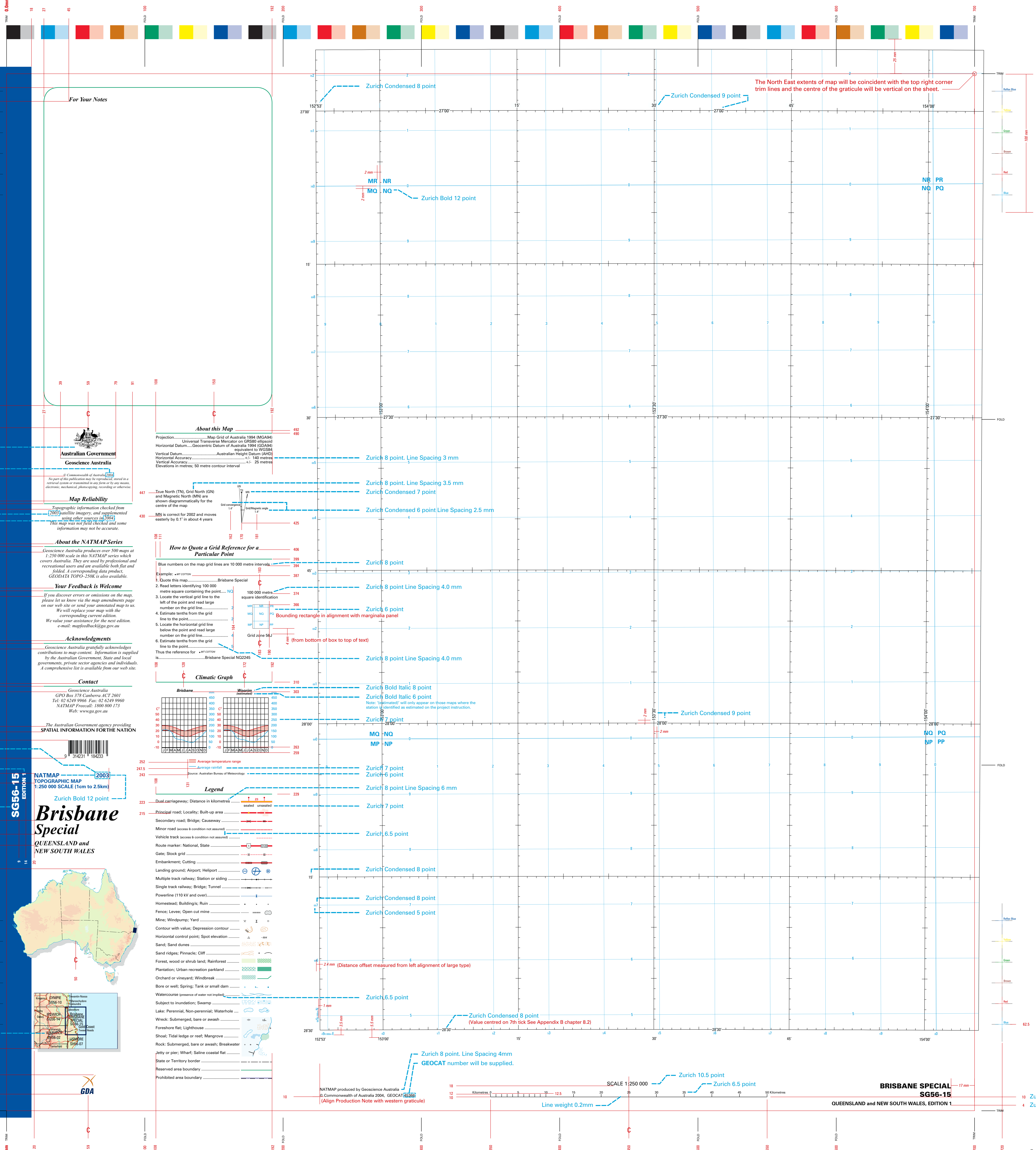
**PROSERPINE SF55-04**  
QUEENSLAND, EDITION 1

Colours are printed representations (actual map printing colours may be different than shown here).

BADGE: will be supplied  
COPYRIGHT: Date will be supplied  
Times Italic 7 point Line Spacing 2.8mm  
HEADINGS: Times Bold Italic 12.5 point  
IMAGERY: Date will be supplied  
REVISION: Date will be supplied

HEADING RULINGS: Green PMS 347 Lineweight 0.4 mm  
TEXT BLOCKS: Times Italic 9.5 point Line spacing 3.7mm  
REVISION: Date will be supplied  
Zurich Condensed 10 point  
Zurich Extra Bold 10 point  
Zurich Bold 10 point Line Spacing 1.5 mm  
Zurich Extra Bold 20 point  
Times Bold Italic 46 point  
Times Bold Italic 30 point  
Times Bold Italic 13 point

Zurich Condensed 8 point  
(Sheet name and numbers)



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**Australian Government**  
Geoscience Australia

**Map Reliability**  
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**About the NATMAP Series**  
Geoscience Australia produces over 500 maps at 1:250 000 scale in this NATMAP series which covers Australia. They are used by professional and recreational users and are available both flat and folded. A corresponding data product, GEOCAT TOPO-50K is also available.

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If you discover errors or omissions on the map, please let us know via the map amendments page on our web site or send your annotated map to us. We will replace your map with the corresponding current edition. We value your assistance for the next edition. e-mail: mapfeedback@ga.gov.au

**Acknowledgments**  
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**Contact**  
Geoscience Australia  
GPO Box 378 Canberra ACT 2601  
Tel: 02 6259 9966 Fax: 02 6259 9960  
NATMAP Freecall: 1800 800 173  
Web: www.ga.gov.au

The Australian Government agency providing  
**SPATIAL INFORMATION FOR THE NATION**

**NATMAP TOPOGRAPHIC MAP 2003**  
1:250 000 SCALE (1cm to 2.5km)

**Brisbane Special**  
QUEENSLAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES, EDITION 1

**Legend**

- Dual carriageway; Distance in kilometres
- Principal road; Locality; Built-up area
- Secondary road; Bridge; Causeway
- Minor road (access & condition not assured)
- Vehicle track (access & condition not assured)
- Route marker: National, State
- Gate; Stock grid
- Embankment; Cutting
- Landing ground; Airport; Heliport
- Multiple track railway; Station or siding
- Single track railway; Bridge; Tunnel
- Powerline (110 kV and over)
- Homestead; Building; Rain
- Fence; Levee; Open cut mine
- Mine; Windpump; Yard
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- Horizontal control point; Spot elevation
- Sand; Sand dunes
- Sand ridge; Pinnacle; Cliff
- Forest, wood or shrub land; Rainforest
- Plantation; Urban recreation parkland
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- Bore or well; Spring; Tank or small dam
- Watercourse (presence of water not implied)
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- Lake; Perennial, Non-perennial; Waterhole
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- Prohibited area boundary

**About this Map**

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