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Cartographic Design

Glacier Project: Sawtooth Mountains, ID

Style Sheet

*A. More Artifact Than Art*

1. Who is your map for?

The reference map is for all audiences, appealing to both those familiar and unfamiliar with terrain/topographic/shaded relief maps. The map will be included in a group project terrain atlas as well as my portfolio. The goal of the map is to convey information on the glacial history and general terrain of the Sawtooth Mountains in a way that is both aesthetically pleasing and easy to understand. As no previous knowledge of glaciers or familiarity of mountainous terrain is assumed, difficulties may arise for the viewer when interpreting elevation changes. However, easily read labels, clear shaded relief, and simple features will help the viewer gain a sense of the area.

2. How will you know when you’re done?

The map will be done when these questions are answered:

- What is the general layout of the Sawtooth Mountains?

- Where is the evidence that glaciers once existed here?

- How widespread/far apart/tall are the mountains?

- What makes this area unique?

The map will also include a column of text to the right of the page explaining the glacial history of the area. This column will give more depth to the features shown on the map, though the map will also work on its own. Important peaks, rivers, lakes, roads, towns and moraines will be labeled.

3. What’s the point?

Title:

Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho

4. Object in the world & All maps are interactive

As an object in the world, this map will be displayed in a book, and as an image on a monitor. I will use 11’ by 17’ size paper, at a scale of 1:200,000. The extent and scale give the viewer a detailed overview of the mountain ranges, but does not overwhelm.

The Sawtooth Mountains trend roughly north-south through central Idaho, rising more than 10,000 feet above sea level. Though no glaciers remain in the area today, we can see traces of where masses of compacted snow and ice once flowed. Broad valleys marking the eastern and western flanks of the Sawtooth Mountains once hosted glaciers greater than 10 kilometers in length during the middle to late Pleistocene. Along the eastern flank, glaciers constructed an extensive moraine belt. Redfish Lake, Alturas Lake and Pettit Lake are moraine-dammed lakes formed when glaciers advanced from the Sawtooth to the Stanley Basin.

Mountain glacier advances are commonly attributed to temperature cooling. Precipitation has been shown to also affect glacier fluctuations. The end of the last glaciation involved large-scale reorganization of oceanic and atmospheric systems. During the Last Glacial Maxim

Following the last ice-sheet maximum, mountain glaciers in the Sawtooth Mountains responded strongly to reinvigorated moisture transport in the atmosphere.