Trinidad and Tobago
Social Studies Atlas

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Scan this code or visit www.bit.ly/1DcRKi5 to download black and white outline maps for project work.

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What is an Atlas?

An atlas is a collection of maps, usually of the whole world, but often emphasising one region, such as the Caribbean in this case. This is a social studies atlas which provides information about the geography, history and culture of places and people in Trinidad and Tobago. The maps in an atlas are drawn to quite small scales so that very large areas can fit onto a single page. To use these maps correctly, and to obtain all the information they illustrate, they are provided with a set of secondary information described below. This includes details about the scale, the direction of true north, a grid to help locate places, and a key to explain the use of symbols. This atlas starts with maps of the Caribbean region. These are followed by detailed maps of Jamaica and then maps of each country, island or group of islands. After that the atlas shows maps of the rest of the world.

Types of Map

There are many types of map, each designed for a different purpose. The map of Martinique below provides us with information about the physical and human environment, such as relief and roads - this is called a topographic map. Maps with information about specific themes or topics are called thematic maps. For example this resource map of Martinique on the right shows us the natural resources of the island for instance the forests as well as the economic activities such as tourism and oil refining.

Examples of other thematic maps in this atlas are:
- Annual Rainfall (see page 36/37)
- Population (see page 44/45)
- Tourism (see page 51)
- Administrative boundaries (see page 32/33)
- Economic activities such as tourism and oil refining.
- Natural resources of the island for instance the forests.

Features of a Map

A map is made up of many different parts. Depending on what the map is for, it will include different features, but in order to be able to understand any map it will have to include:
1. A title
2. A key
3. A scale
4. Compass direction

The different types of symbols used and other parts of a map are explained on this map of Martinique.

Key

Area/Colour Symbols
- Over 1000 metres
- 500-1000 m
- 200-500 m
- 100-200 m
- 0-100 m
- Coral reef

The different colours show the height of the land above sea level and the location of coral reefs.

Line Symbols
- ~ International boundary
- Arrondissement boundary
- Major road

Line symbols can show physical features like the route a road takes or imaginary lines such as the boundaries between countries or parishes.

Physical Features

Pte du Diable
Cape or point

Mt Pelée
Mountain peak

These features and their names are shown in black.

Water Features

River

Bay

Swamp

These features and their names are shown in blue.

Point/Shape Symbols

Mountain peak

International airport

Major port

Capital city

Important town

Other town

These symbols show the location of features at an actual point on the map.

Location and Direction

Grid references are used to locate places. See page 104 for an explanation of how they work.

The compass direction points to North. See page 4 for an explanation of how it works.

These are lines of latitude and longitude. See page 2 for an explanation of how they work.

Scale

Scale is shown by a representative fraction and a scale bar. See pages 3 and 5 on how to understand and use them.
Latitude and Longitude

Lines of Latitude and Longitude are the universal way in which places are located on maps. The north-south lines are known as lines of longitude. The line which passes from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich in London is the 0° longitude line. This line is called the Greenwich Meridian or Prime Meridian and is the starting point for all longitude readings. Lines to the left of the Greenwich Meridian are measured in degrees West of Greenwich and readings are followed by the letter W (eg 61°W). Lines to the right of the Greenwich Meridian are measured in degrees East of Greenwich and readings are followed by the letter E (eg 61°E).

Readings East and West of Greenwich meet on the other side of the globe at 180°. The east-west lines are known as lines of latitude. The 0° line of latitude is known as the Equator. All lines above the equator are measured in degrees North of the equator and readings are followed by the letter N (eg 14°N). All lines below the equator are measured in degrees South of the equator and readings are followed by the letter S (eg 14°S). If we require a more accurate measurement of position we use degrees and minutes. Each degree is divided into sixty minutes – for instance the reference for Bridgetown on the map on page 4 is 14° 38’N 16° 05’W.

Secondary Information

Many of the maps in this atlas are accompanied by diagrams. These help the user to understand more about the history, geography and economy of the country or state by putting statistical information into a graphic form. These can be in the form of bar graphs, line graphs or pie diagrams.

Bar Graph

The bars (columns) in a bar graph represent a quantity vertically (the number of tourists in this case), and are located along a horizontal time scale (years). This allows the visual comparison of each year by comparing the height of the bars. The bars can also be subdivided to show secondary information, such as how many tourists came by cruise ship in this case.

Pie Diagram

These diagrams are used to show statistical information for a single year. The circle is divided up into segments which are proportional to the percentage of tourists from each area.

Line Graph

This uses a line to join the values for each year so that a continuous trend can be seen. It allows the population to be estimated for any years between the named years.

Climate Graph

This graph is a combined bar and line graph, with two quantitative scales, where the rainfall (in millimetres) is shown by bars and temperature (in degrees centigrade) is shown by a line.

Population Pyramid

This is a more complex version of a bar graph which divides a population by its age and sex.
**Picture and Plan**

The pictures (1, 3 and 5) on this page show views of a classroom as it would appear if you were in the classroom.

The plans (2, 4 and 6) on this page show the same things that are in the pictures, but appear as they would if viewed from directly above.

Picture 1 and plan 2 at the top of the page show a backpack, exercise book, ruler and pencil.

Picture 3 and plan 4 show Monique and Daniel sitting at their desk.

Picture 5 and plan 6 show the whole classroom. Plan 6 does not show the students and is much smaller than a real classroom. This is because it is drawn to a smaller scale. It is the same shape, but much smaller in size.

The scale of the plan is 1:50. This means that 1 centimetre measured on the plan represents 50 centimetres measured in the classroom. In order to be able to measure objects on the plan and work out their real size a scale bar is needed. See page 5 for more information on scale.

Objects viewed from above look different and are not always easy to recognise as their shape is different to how we usually see them. To help us recognise objects on a plan they can either be labelled on the plan itself or they can be given different colours and shapes and identified separately in a key.

**Key**

- Blackboard
- Wall map
- Window
- Wall
- Door

**Scale Bar**

Scale 1 cm = 50 centimetres
The picture and plan on this page not only show the classroom from page two, but also the whole school and some of the surrounding area. This is possible because the scale of this plan is smaller than the scale of the plan of the classroom. One centimetre measured on this plan represents five metres measured on the ground. The scale is now 1:500, as seen in Figure 2.

To find out where places are in relation to each other it is important to know about direction. A compass is used to find direction. The needle of the compass always points North. By turning the compass so that the needle lines up with the North point on the compass, the four cardinal points can be found - North (N), South (S), East (E) and West (W).

All the maps in this atlas have been drawn with North at the top of the page and as a reminder a North Point has also been added to the page.
To measure distance between two points on a map (such as a road), students can use a piece of string and mark each end of the line to be measured. The length can then be measured using a ruler, and the scale bar is used to work out the actual distance on the ground.

On the eastern side of the map, the distance between the two spot heights is four cm (centimetres). As every centimetre on the map represents two hundred and fifty metres on the ground the scale bar has been divided into one cm sections, which represent the following distances on the ground:-

- 1 cm = 250 m
- 2 cm = 500 m
- 3 cm = 750 m

The scale is now 1:25 000.

By laying your ruler alongside the scale bar you can see that four cm represents one thousand metres (1km), and that is the distance between the two hilltops.
Montane Forest is located along the highest sections of the Main Ridge where rainfall generally exceeds 2000 mm and heights are 300 m and over.

Lowland Rain Forest is located along the Main Ridge at elevations up to 300 m where rainfall is generally 1750 mm and over.

Lowland Semi-deciduous Forest is found in the drier south western part of the island where rainfall is less than 1500 mm, and on well-drained soils.

Littoral Woodland is found along the coast where wind and salt spray are two of the factors to which the vegetation must adapt. Wetlands, and in particular Mangrove, are found in pockets along the low-lying coastal areas where there is a mix of freshwater and saline water (brackish water).
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Natural Resources

Water Resources

Major Watersheds
A watershed is a ridge or crest line that separates different drainage areas. This map shows the major watersheds on the islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Water Supply

Desalination plants
Major water treatment plants
Major water transmission mains

Water Cycle
This picture shows an imaginary landscape that includes physical features that do not appear in Trinidad and Tobago.

Fishing
The fishing fleet of Trinidad and Tobago includes artisanal vessels (such as pirogues with outboard motors), semi-industrial and industrial vessels. The industrial fleet comprises shrimp trawlers that can spend up to 21 days at sea. See page 43 for a map showing fishing ports and fishing beaches.

Forest Resources
Forests cover large parts of both islands. Plantations of teak and Caribbean pine are grown on Trinidad (see the vegetation map on pages 38/39). Teak is ready for harvesting after 50 years and Caribbean pine after 30 years of growth. The Forestry Division ensures the sustainable use of this resource.

Water Conservation Tips
Less than 1% of the water on Earth is available to grow crops, manufacture products and supply our homes.
- Don't leave the tap running when you brush your teeth.
- Take shorter showers.
- Fix dripping taps and leaks.
- Wash large loads when you do the laundry.
- Use a bucket to wash your car.
- Use a watering can to water your garden.
- Recycle waste water on your plants.

Fish Production, 2008–2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tonnes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>13 919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>13 910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13 956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>12 016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desalination</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Water</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capacity of Reservoirs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>Million m³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroni Arena</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navel</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollis</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Hillsborough Reservoir on Tobago.