

Landscape analysis through maps

Topographic Map

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Topographic maps depict in minute detail all the natural and manmade features on the earth's surface. These maps contain the important surface features such as the undulations of the terrain, rivers, other water bodies, forests, agricultural land, barren land, villages, towns, and transport and telecommunication systems.

Purposes

- Analysis of the physical and the cultural features of the earth surface.
- For military operations and the preparation of military maps.
- Identification and studying of the natural and the cultural resources of a region as part of economic planning.
- For urban planning

55 ^D/₂ The numbering of India's toposheet

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	Million sheets	Degree sheets	Minute sheets (?)
Scale	1:1000000	1:250000	1 : 50000
latitudinal and longitudinal extent	4° x 4° sheet 55	1° X 1° sheet D	15' (15 minutes) X 15' (15 minutes) sheet 2

Contours

Contours are imaginary lines drawn on maps connecting those places having equal elevation from the sea level.

Contour values

The respective altitude will be marked with each contour line. These are called Contour values

Contour interval.

The difference between the value of two adjacent contours is called contour interval.

Three things can be assessed from the contour lines

Altitude of the place	Nature of the slope	Shape of the landform
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Intervisibility & assessment application

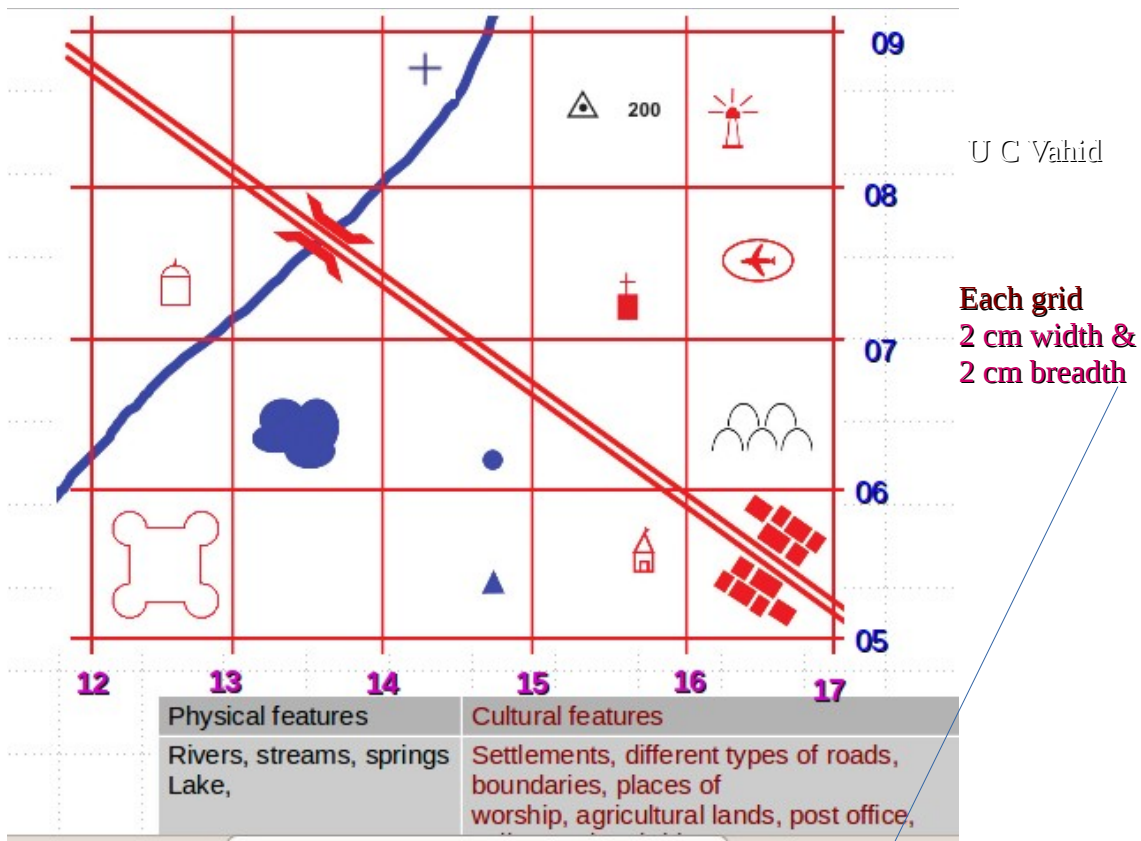
If any two places are mutually visible, then we can establish that these places are intervisible.

Intervisibility assessment is being applied for erecting electric posts, mobile towers and wireless transmission towers.

Toposheet interpretation

Marginal Information/Primary information	Physical/Natural features	Cultural/Man-made features
<p>The general information given outside the margins in topographic maps is known as marginal/primary information. The toposheet number, name of the area, latitudes and longitudes, values of northings and eastings, scale of the map, contour interval, years of survey and publication and the agency in charge of the survey are the marginal information in</p>	<p>Water bodies such as rivers, streams, springs, etc. as well as the different landforms are the physical features in topographic maps. Their locations are to be found by direction or the grid reference method.</p>	<p>Settlements, different types of roads, boundaries, places of worship, agricultural lands, post office, police station, bridges, wells and tube wells are a few cultural features shown in toposheets. Their location can also be found based on direction or the grid reference method.</p>

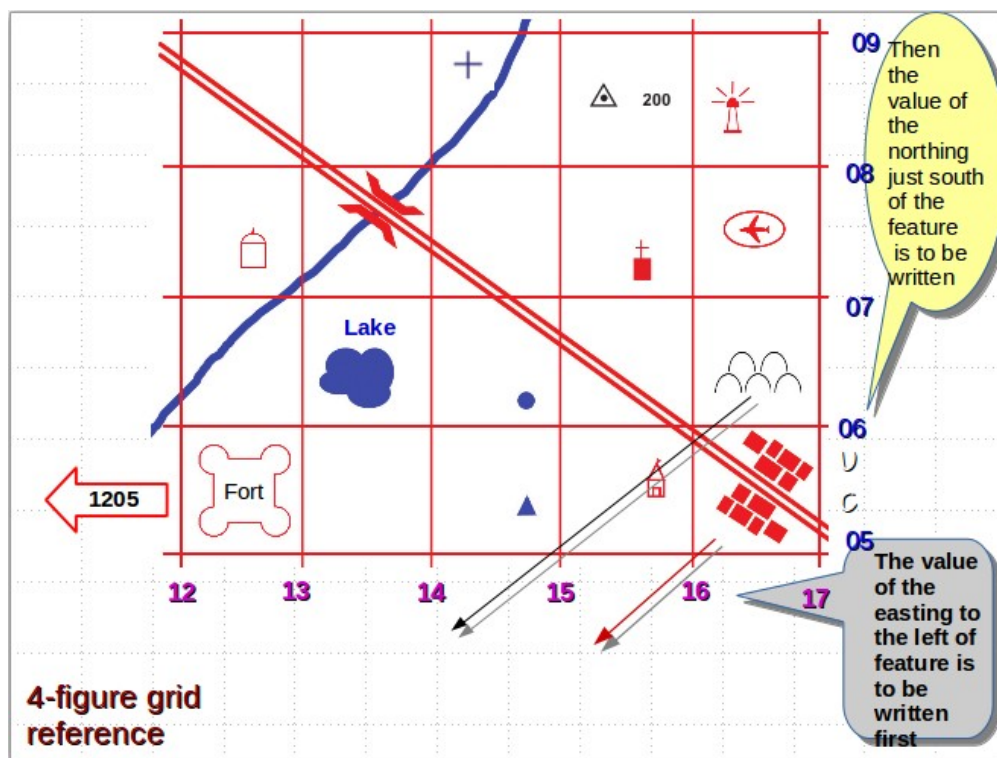
the toposheet.



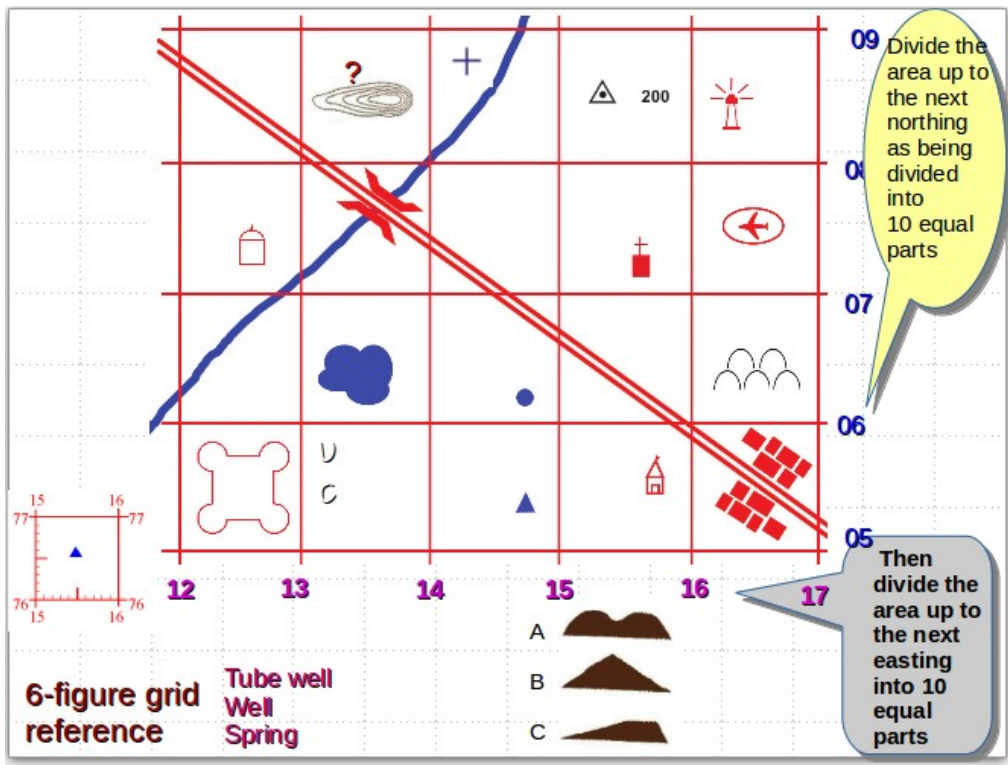
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Each grid
2 cm width &
2 cm breadth

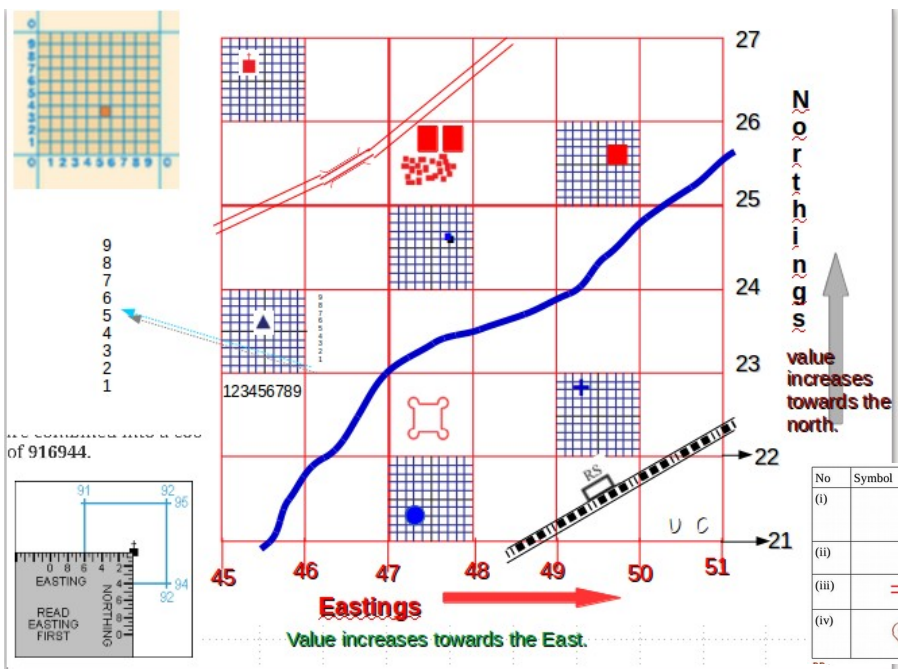
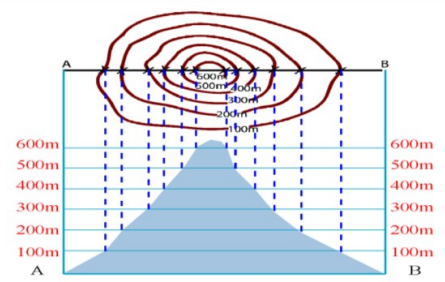
An area with 1 kilometre length & 1 kilometre breadth on the earth's surface.



- i) identify the physical features shown in the grids
- ii) name the feature with the four figure grid reference 1607
- iii) locate grave, lake and settlement in 4 figure grid reference method U C Vahid



- a) Which of the following land form is represented by contours
- b) Locate the spring using 6 figure grid reference method
- C) identify the features with the following grid reference
 - (i) 1205 (ii) 156072
- d) Locate the light house and Tomb using 6 figure reference method



list out the modes of transport represented in the grids **U C Vahid 9447820303**