**LESSON NOTE 2**

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| **REPERSENTATION OF RELIEF**  Conventional signs and symbols are used to represent both natural and human features found in an area that is represented on a map. The conventional signs represent the language of the map. They are usually shown at the bottom of all topographical maps where the symbols are found.  **LIST OF RELIEF/ LANSDFORMS THAT CAN BE REPERSENTED ON A MAP**   1. Valleys: On maps, valleys are typically represented as V-shaped lines with contour lines on either side. These lines show the low-lying areas between two higher elevations. The closer these contour lines are, the steeper the valley.      1. Spur passes: Spur passes are depicted as small gaps or notches in the contour lines that represent ridges or spurs. These gaps indicate a lower point where one can cross over a ridge or spur. Spur passes are crucial for identifying suitable routes through hilly or mountainous terrain.      1. Knolls: knolls are small rounded hills often shown as circular or oval shapes on maps with contour lines concentrically encircling them. The elevation of a knoll is usually higher in the center and gradually decreases toward the outer lines.      1. Hills: are typically represented by lines that form concentric circles, with each circle indicating a different elevation level. The center of the circles corresponds to the highest point of the hill and elevation decreases as you move outward 2. Escarpment: a steep slope or long cliff that separates two relatively level areas. It is shown as a line with one side showing a sudden in elevation, usually marked by contour lines that are close together on one side and farther apart on the other.      1. Plateau: this is a flat elevated area that is often surrounded by steep slopes. On maps it is represented by contour lines that form a series of roughly parallel lines at a consistent elevation indicating the flat, high terrain.      1. Ridge: a long narrow elevation along the top a hill or mountain. Represented with contour lines on either sides showing high grounds with slopes descending on each side. 2. Cliff: a vertical rock face that drops abruptly from higher ground to lower ground and it is represented as short, parallel lines perpendicular to contour lines on maps. |