

Unit 1. Interpretation of Topographical Maps

- (a) Locating features with the help of a four figure grid reference.
- (b) Definition of contour and contour interval. Identification of landforms marked by contours (steep slope and gentle slope), triangulated height, spot height and benchmark.
- (c) Interpretation of colour tints used on a topographical survey of India map.
- (d) Identification and definition of types of scale given on the map. Measuring direct distance and calculating area using the scale given therein.
- (e) Marking directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points.
- (f) Identify: Site of prominent villages and/or towns, types of occupation and means of communication with the help of the index given at the bottom of the sheet.
- (g) Identification of drainage patterns (Dendritic, Trellis, Radial, and Disappearing) and settlement patterns (Scattered and Compact). Identification of direction of flow, left bank and right bank of a river.
- (h) Identification of natural and man-made features.
- (i) Meaning of important terms- Relative height / depth, broken ground, surveyed tree, fireline, causeway, aqueduct and diggi.
