Chhattisgarh all map pdf

While everyone loves to beat on Apple Maps - and not without justification - none of the existing maps apps are pretty good yet. Whether it's data quality or user experience, all of this still makes it wrong too often to be acceptable, and that needs to change. Apple, for all their data aggregation, cleaning, and disinfection problems, gets a few things right. The interface, both pre- and post-iOS 7 not only looks good, but provides a good amount of information not only about your next return, but also about the one after that. Voice directions also do a good job of keeping you informed along long stretches of road, and advising you to stay left or right so that you are in the right place for an earlier turn rather than too late. Unfortunately, while Apple Maps can often take you to the block you're going to, it tends to break down when it comes to the exact location and entry into it. It's less human. It will tell you that you need to call right without warning you to get right, or you will tell you to go left when there are three options left, and just get to drafting well after a correct has passed. (And lest you think their data is perfect, today they told me to pull a u-turn on a dead-end road when I was actually in the middle of a 4-lane highway. This only came after we crossed the virtual dead end. On the way to Mountain View. yes.) Nokia Here maps, TomTom, and everyone who licenses data from them all has to do a better job, not only with this data, but with the presentation in a more humane way. Well-checked, constantly presented location that doesn't just tell you where to turn and get where, but makes sure you're in the right place to go back and help you get there. Like far too many things, if I could somehow mash Apple and Google Maps back together, I would get something approaching what I want – great data and great interface – but that's an option that no longer exists. For now, it's a race to see who can become more than the other, better, faster. Maps are heavy, no doubt. But getting lost sucks. What is a reasonable level of accuracy? What is a reasonable level of experience? If you miss a turn or are sent in the wrong direction, how often is it too often? We may earn a commission on purchases using our links. learn more. HOME COUNTRIES BUGETE Real Estate ARCHIVE Making Money CONFERENCE LIBRARY It is impossible to accurately represent the spherical surface of the earth on a flat piece of paper. While a globe can accurately represent the planet, a globe large enough to display the most characteristics of the earth at a usable would be too large to be useful, so we'll use maps. Also, imagine peeling an orange and pressing the flat orange peel on a table-shell would break and break as it was flattened because it can't easily turn from a sphere to a plane. The same goes for the earth's surface and that's why we use map projections. The term map projection can be thought literally a projection. If we placed a light bulb in a translucent globe and projected the image onto a wall – we would have a projection on the map. However, instead of designing a light, cartographers use mathematical formulas to create projections. Depending on the purpose of a map, the cartographer will try to eliminate distortion in one or more aspects of the map. Remember that not all aspects can be correct, so the map manufacturer has to choose which distortions are less important than the others. The cartographer can also choose to allow a small distortion in all four aspects to produce the right type of map. Conformity: Place shapes are exactDistance: Measured distances are accurateZone/Equivalence: The areas represented on the map are proportional to their area of the earthDirection: The direction angles are accurately portrayed Gerardus Mercator invented his famous projection in 1569 as an aid to seafarers. On its map, latitude and longitude lines intersect at right angles and thus the direction of travel — the rumb line — is consistent. Mercator map distortion increases as you move north and south from the equator. On the Mercator map, Antarctica appears to be a huge continent that wraps around the earth, and Greenland appears to be as big as South America, although Greenland is only one-eighth of the size of South America. Mercator never intended his map to be used for purposes other than navigation, although it has become one of the most popular projections of the map of the world. During the twentieth century, the National Geographic Society, various atlases, and class wall mappings switched to rounded Robinson Projection. The Robinson projection is a projection that intentionally makes different aspects of the map slightly distorted to produce an attractive world map. Indeed, in 1989, seven professional geographic organizations in North America (including the American Cartographic Association, the National Council for Geographic Education, the American Geographers Association and the National Geographic Society) adopted a resolution calling for the prohibition of all rectangular coordinate maps because of the planet's distortion. Topographic maps (often called topo maps in short) are large-scale maps, often larger than 1:50,000, which means that an inch of the map is equal to 50,000 centimeters on the ground. Topographic maps show a wide range of human and physical characteristics of the Earth. They are very detailed and are often produced on large sheets of paper. At the end of the 17th century, French Finance Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert hired an inspector, astronomer and physician Jean-Dominique Cassini for an ambitious project, the topographic mapping of France. Author John Noble Wilford says: He [Colbert] wanted some kind of maps that indicated man-made and features are thus determined by precise engineering studies and measurements. They would describe the shapes and altitudes of mountains, valleys and plains; the network of streams and rivers; of cities, roads, political boundaries, and other works of man. After a century of work by Cassini, his son, nephew and great-grandson, France was the proud owner of a complete set of topographic maps. It was the first country to produce such an award. Since the 1600s, topographic mapping has become an integral part of a country's mapping. These maps remain among the most valuable maps for the government and the public alike. In the United States, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is responsible for topographic mapping. There are over 54,000 quadrangles (map sheets) covering every inch of the United States. The usGS's main scale for mapping topographic maps is 1:24,000, which means that an inch on the map is equal to 24,000 centimeters on earth, the equivalent of 2,000 feet. These patrols are called 7.5 minute quadrangles because they show an area that is 7.5 minutes wide longitude of 7.5 minutes of high latitude. These sheets of paper are about 29 cm high and 22 cm wide. Topographic maps use a wide variety of symbols to represent human and physical characteristics. Among the most striking are topo maps display ing of topography or terrain in the area. Outline lines are used to represent altitude by connecting equal elevation points. These imaginary lines do a good job of representing the land. As with all isolines, when the contour lines are close to each other, they represent a steep slope; far apart lines represent a gradual slope. Each quadrangle uses a suitable outline range (elevation distance between contour lines) for that range. While flat areas can be mapped with a contour interval of five feet, the rugged terrain can have a contour range of 25 feet or more. By using contour lines, an experienced topographic map reader can easily view the direction of the flow and the shape of the terrain. Most topographic maps are produced on a large enough scale to show individual buildings and all streets in cities. In urbanized areas, important larger and specific buildings are represented in black, and the urbanized area around them is represented with red shading. Some topographic maps also include features in purple. These quadrupeds were reviewed only by aerial photographs and not by typical field verification that is involved in the production of a topographic map. These revisions are presented in purple on the map and can represent newly urbanized areas, new roads and even new lakes. Topographic maps also use standardised cartographic conventions to represent additional features, such as blue for water and green for forests. Several different coordinate systems are on topographic maps. In addition to latitude and longitude, the basic coordinates for the map, these maps show the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), township and range networks, as well as other coordinate systems. Campbell, John. Use map and analysis. William C. Brown Company, 1993. Monmonier, Mark. lie down with Maps. Maps. Chicago Press, 1991. Wilford, John Noble. Cartographers. Vintage Books, 2001. 2001.