UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

EXAMINATION APPLICATION FORM / PROVISIONAL ADMIT CARD

To

The Controller of Examinations

University of Kalyani

Kalyani,Nadia

West Bengal-741235,India

22042436-A/33522

Signature not available

Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for examination stated below, I satisfy all the conditions for this purpose under the regulations of the university.Any wrong information/non-compliance will render my candidature liable to be cancelled at any stage of the Examinations as will be decided by the university.

Yours faithfully

Mouli Ghosh

Dated: 28/02/2022

B. A. HONOURS 1st SEMESTER EXAMINATION - 2021

[UNDER C.B.C.S]

Registration Number : 042018 Session : 2021-22

Roll No. : **3111137-2141466**

College : SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE, BAGULA [137]

Name : **MOULI GHOSH**

D/O : **BISWANATH GHOSH**

DOB : 14/08/2003

Mob No : 8670645503

Sex : FEMALE

Caste : OBC-B

Address : VILL-FULBARI,PO-BANPUR - 741503

I agreed to appear for the following subjects in the said Examination.

HONOURS CORE COURSE	Geography	1	Geotectonics and Geomorphology
		2	Cartographic Techniques and Geological Map Study
GENERIC ELECTIVE-1 COURSE-1	History	1	History-I
ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COMPULSORY COURSE	Environmental Studies	1	Environmental Studies

Application No : UE2233522 Submitted On : 28/02/2022

Signature of the Student

SRI KRISHNA COLLEGE BAGULA

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI

PRACTICAL NOTE BOOK 1'ST SEMESTER

NAME = MOULI GHOSH
REG NO - 042018
ROLL = 3111137 - NO-2141468
COLLEGE ROLL = 96
SUBJECT = GEOGRARHY
SESSION = 2021 - 2022

Draw the graticulls of polar zenithal stereographic Projection four 50°E to 130°E and 40°N to 90°N at an Interval of 5° on a Scale 1: 60,000,000.

Calculation

Step-i, Radius of Reduced earth (R) = $\frac{\text{Actual Radius of the earth}}{\text{Dinominetour of the R.F}}$

$= \frac{640,000,000}{60,000,000} = 10.6666$ c.m

Step-ii :- Parallels to be drawn = 40°N, 45°N, 50°N, 55°N, 60°N, 65°N, 70°N, 75°N, 80°N, 85°N, 90°N

Step-iii :- Meridians to be drawn = 50°E, 55°E, 60°E, 65°E, 70°E, 75°E, 80°E, 85°E, 90°E, 95°E, 100°E, 105°E, 110°E, 115°E, 120°E, 125°E, 130°E

Step-iv :- Radius of anyparallel $2R \cdot \tan\left(\frac{90-\theta}{2}\right)$

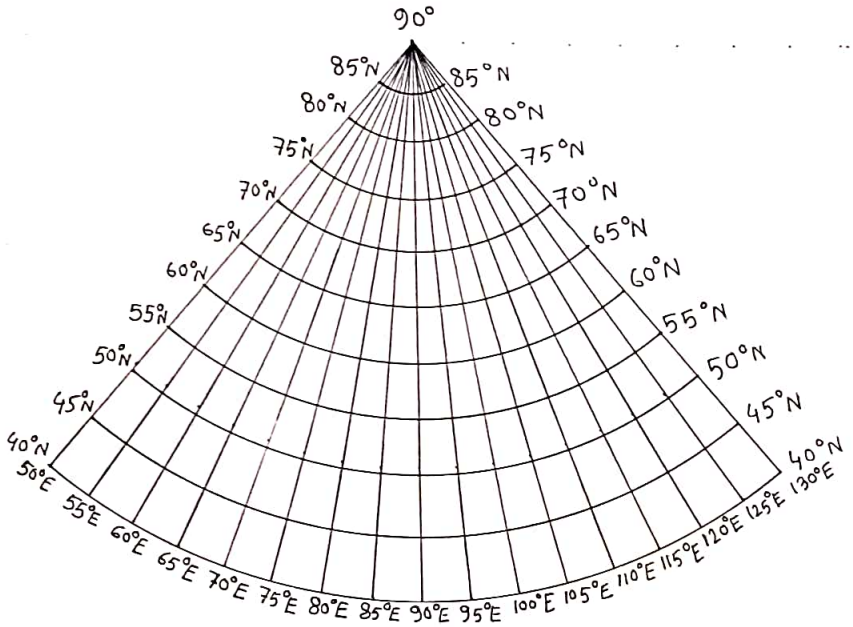
θ	$\left(\frac{90-\theta}{2}\right)$	$\tan\left(\frac{90-\theta}{2}\right)$	Rin c.m	2Rin c.m	$2R \tan\left(\frac{90-\theta}{2}\right)$	Working unit in c.m
40°N	25°	0.4663			9.9476	9.94 c.m
45°N	22°30'	0.4142			8.8362	8.83 c.m
50°N	20°	0.3639			7.7631	7.76 c.m
55°N	17°30'	0.3152			6.7242	6.72 c.m
60°N	15°	0.2769	10.6666 c.m	23.3332 c.m	5.7151	5.72 c.m
65°N	12°30'	0.2216			4.7294	4.72 c.m
70°N	10°	0.1763			3.7610	3.76 c.m
75°N	7°30	0.1316			2.8074	2.8 c.m
80°N	5°	0.0874			1.8645	1.86 c.m
85°N	2°30'	0.0436			0.9301	0.93 c.m
90°N	—	—				—

26.02.22.

POLAR ZENITHAL STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

Interval - 5°

Extension - 40°N to 90°N
50°E to 130°E



R.F. 1: 60,000,000

07.02.22.

600Km 300 0 600 1200 km

Q: Draw the graticulls of polar Zenithal Stereographic projection for the map of Southern hemisphere at an Interval of 10° on a Scale of 1:180,000,000.

Calculation:

Step-I:- Radius of Reduced earth (R) = $\frac{\text{Actual radius of the earth}}{\text{Dinominator of the R.F}}$

$= \frac{640,000,000}{180,000,000} = 3.56$ c.m

Step-ii:- Parallels to be drawn = 0°, 10S, 20S, 30S, 40S, 50S, 60S, 70S, 80S, 90S.

Step-iii:- Meridians to be drawn = 0, 10E/W, 20E/W, 30E/W, 40E/W, 50E/W, 60E/W, 70E/W, 80E/W, 90E/W, 100E/W, 110E/W, 120E/W, 130E/W, 140E/W, 150E/W, 160E/W, 170E/W, 180E/W

Step-iv:- Radius of anyparallel $2R \tan\left(\frac{90^\circ - \theta}{2}\right)$

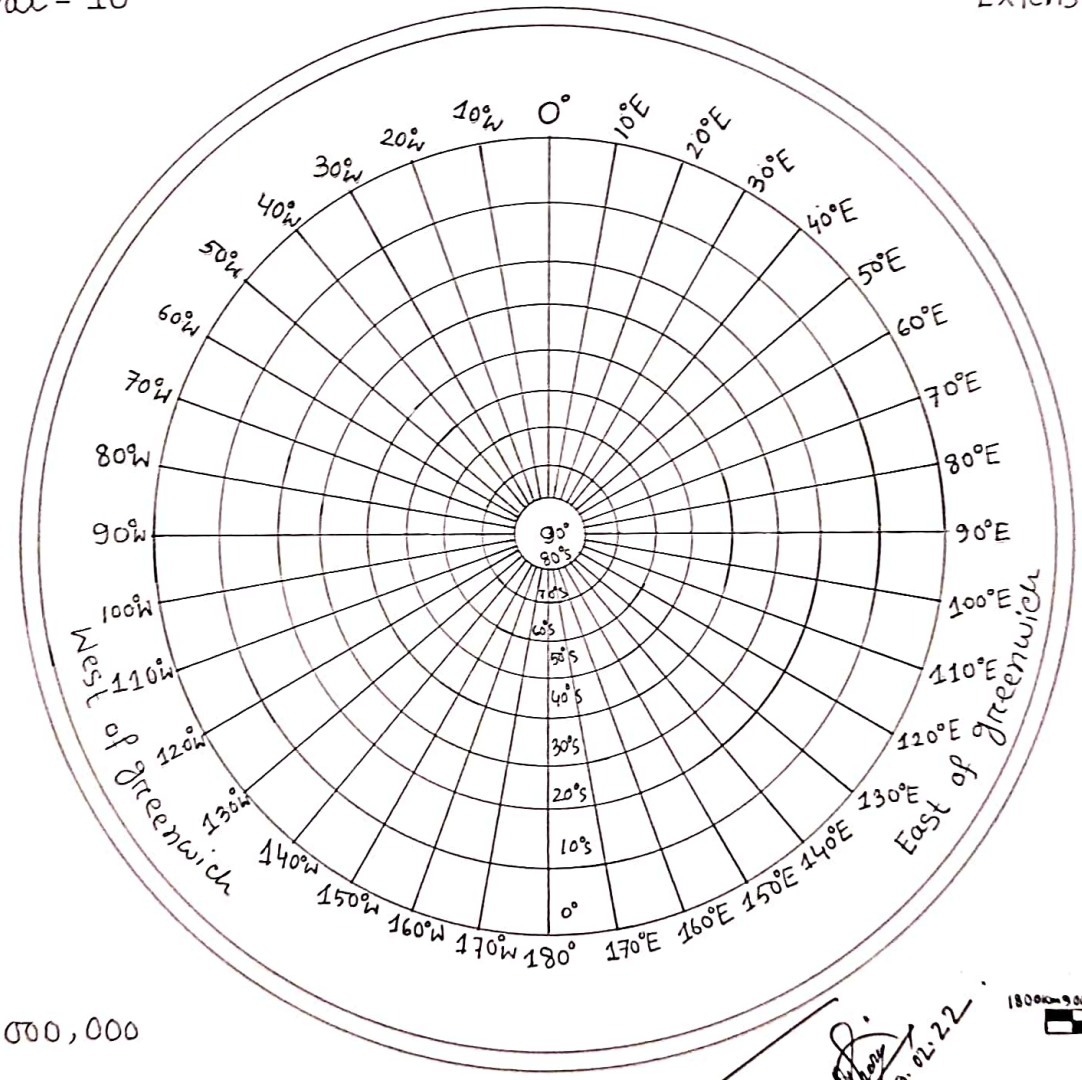
θ	$\left(\frac{90^\circ - \theta}{2}\right)$	$\tan\left(\frac{90^\circ - \theta}{2}\right)$	R in c.m	2R in c.m	$2R \tan\left(\frac{90^\circ - \theta}{2}\right)$	working unit in c.m
0°	45°	0.8390	↑	↑	7.12	7.1 c.m
10°S	40°	0.8390			5.9743	5.9 c.m
20°S	35°	0.7002			4.9854	4.9 c.m
30°S	30°	0.5773			4.110	4.1 c.m
40°S	25°	0.4663	3.56	7.12	3.320	3.3 c.m
50°S	20°	0.3639			2.5914	2.5 c.m
60°S	15°	0.2679			1.9077	1.9 c.m
70°S	10°	0.1763			1.2554	1.2 c.m
80°S	5°	0.0874			0.6229	0.6 c.m
90°S	0°	—	↓	↓	—	—

Feb.02.22.

POLAR ZENITHAL STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

Interval - 10°

Extension - 0° to 90°S
180°W to 180°E



R.F. 1:180,000,000

1800km 900 0 1800 3200km

09.02.22

Draw a Simple Conical projection with one Standered paralled for the area between 35°N to 75°N and 10°W to 70°E at an interval of 10° with a Scale 1:45,000,000

Calculation:-

Step-i Radius of the bedueed earth (R) = $\frac{\text{Actual Redius of the earth}}{\text{Denomoinatour of R.F}}$

$= \frac{640,000,000}{45,000,000}$

$= 14.22$ c.m

Step-ii, Paralleal to be drawn = 35°N, 45°N, 55°N, 65°N, 75°N

∴Standaurd paralleal choice is = $\frac{\text{Maximum } \theta + \text{Minimum } \theta}{2}$

$= \frac{75°N + 35°N}{2} = \frac{110°N}{2} = 55°N$

Step-iii, Meridians to be drawn = 10°W, 0°, 10°E, 20°E, 30°E, 40°E, 50°E, 60°E, 70°E

Central meridian choice is = $\frac{+\text{Maximum } \theta - \text{Minimum } \theta}{2}$

$= \frac{+70° - 10°W}{2} = \frac{60°E}{2} = 30°E$

Step-iv, The Redius of the Standaurd paralleal = $R \cot \theta$

$= 14.2222 \times \cot 55° = 4.4584$

$= 9.95$ c.m

Step-v, The division of centural meridian four spacing Paralleal at 10° Interveral = $\frac{\pi R}{180°} \times 10°$

$= \frac{3.14 \times 14.2222}{180°} \times 10° = 2.48$ c.m

Step-vi, The division of the Standaurd paralleal four, Speing the meridians at 10° Interveral = $\frac{2\pi R \cos\theta}{360°} \times 10$

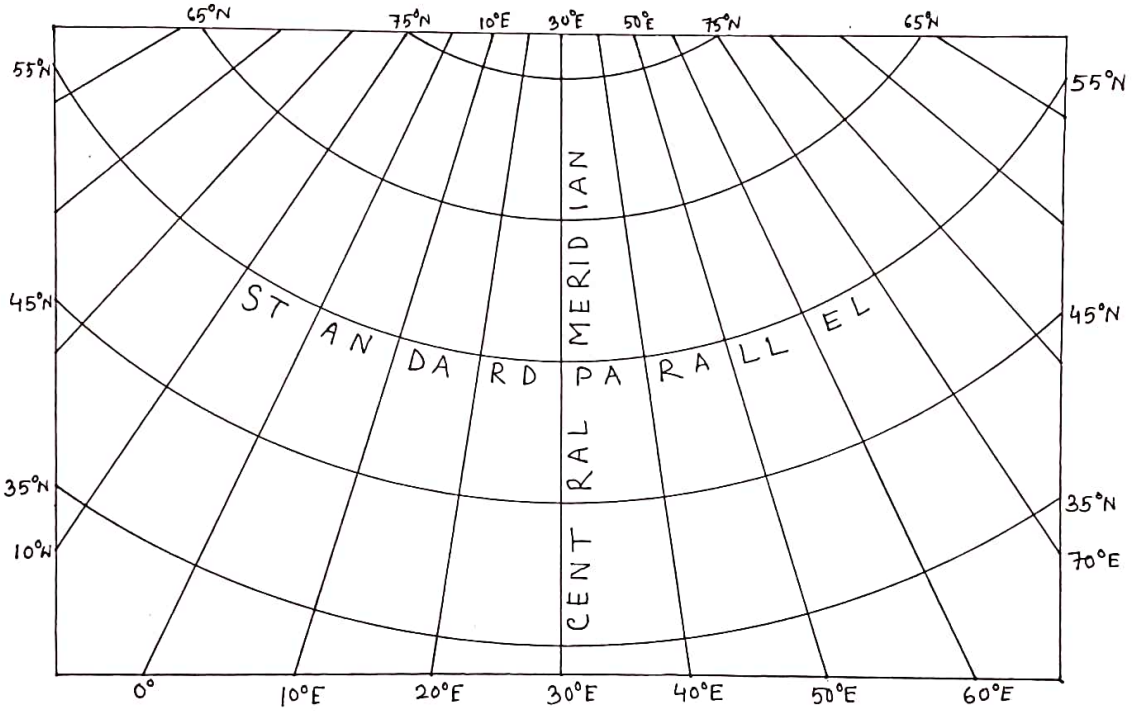
$= 1.42$ c.m

SIMPLE CONICAL PROJECTION WITH ONE STANDARD PARALLEL

Interval - 10°

⊡ APEX

Extension - 35°N to 75°N
10°W to 70°E



R.F. 1 : 45,000,000

450km 225 0 450 900km

9.02.22.

▫ Drawn a Simple Conical Projection with one Standered parallel for the area between 30°S – 70°S and 180° – 100°W at an Interval 10° with a Scale 1 inch = 750 mile.

Calculation :-

R·F - 1:750×63360 = 1:47,520,000

Step-i :- Radius of the reduced earth (R): $\frac{\text{Actual radius of the earth}}{\text{R·F}}$

$= \frac{250,000,000}{47,520,000} = 5.2069$ Inch

Step-ii :- Parallals to be drawn :- 30°S, 40°S, 50°S, 60°S, 70°S

Standard parallel choice is :- $\frac{\text{Maximum } \theta + \text{Minimum } \theta}{2}$

$= \frac{70°S - 30°S}{2} = \frac{100°S}{2} = 50°S$

Step-iii :- Meridians to be drawn : 100°W, 110°W, 120°W, 130°W, 140°W, 150°W, 160°W, 170°W, 180°E

Central meridian choice is : $\frac{+\text{Maximum } \theta - \text{Minimum } \theta}{2}$

$= \frac{+180°E - 100°W}{2} = \frac{280°W}{2} = 140°W$

Step-iv :- The division of central meridian for Spacing Parallel at 10° Interval : $\frac{\pi R}{180°} \times$ interval

$= \frac{3.14 \times 5.2069}{180°} \times 10°$

$= 0.9083 = 0.91$ Inch

Step-v : Radius of Standard Parallel : R cot θ

$= 5.2069 \times \cot 50° = 4.3691$ Inch

$= 4.31$ Inch.

Step-vi : The division of the Standard parallel for Spacing meridians at 10° Interval : $\frac{2\pi R \cos\theta}{360°} \times$ interval

$= \frac{2 \times 3.14 \times 5.2069 \times \cos 50°S}{360°} \times 10°$

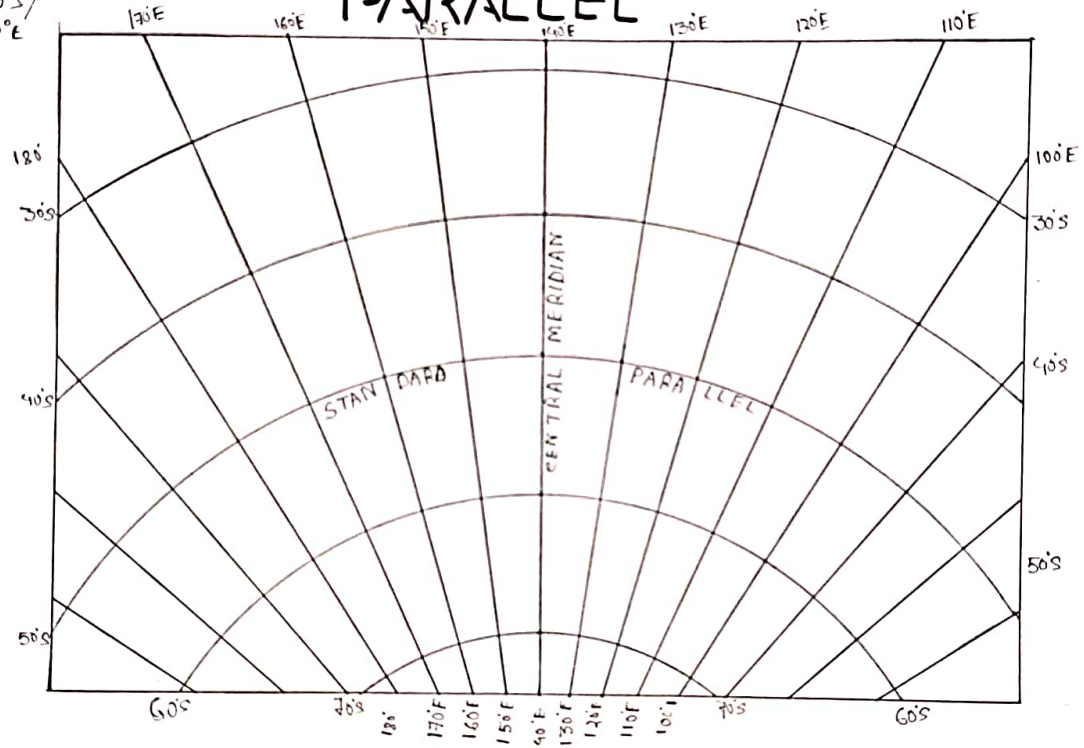
$= 0.5809 = 0.58$ Inch

28.02.22

SIMPLE CONICAL PROJECTION WITH ONE STANDARD PARALLEL

Extension – 30°s to 70°s/
180° to 100°E

Intenval – 10°



· ⊙ APEX

R.F. 1 : 47520000

750mile 375mile 0 750mile 1500mile

26.02.22

Draw the world map on mercator's Projection at 15° Interval with a Scale $1:160\times10^6$

Calculation:

Step-i; Radius of the Reduced earth (R) $= \frac{640,000,000}{160,000,000}$

$= 4$ c.m

Step-ii, Parallels to be drawn – 0°, 15°, 30°, 45°, 60°, 75°, 90°

Meridian's to be drawn – 0°, 15°E/W, 30°E/W, 45°E/W, 60°E/W, 75°E/W, 90°E/W, 105°E/W, 120°E/W, 135°E/W, 150°E/W, 165°E/W, 180°E/W

Step-iii, length of the Equator $= 2\pi R$

$= 25.13$ c.m

Step-iv, Division's along the equator four Spacing the meridians $= \frac{2\pi R}{360} \times 15°$

$= 1.04$ c.m

Step-v, Height of any Parallel's above the equator –

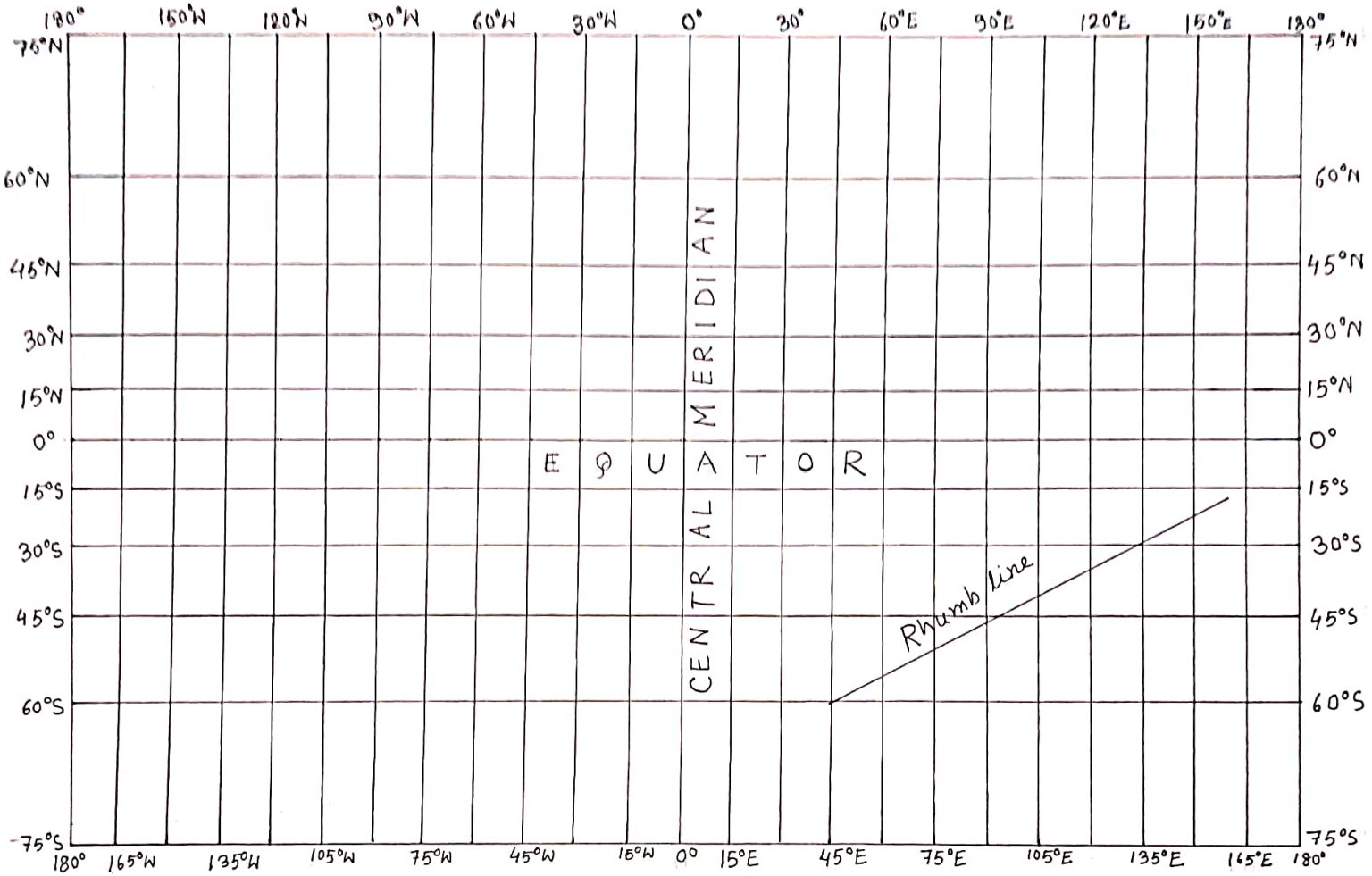
$R \times 2.3026 \log \tan 45° + \frac{\theta}{2} / \left(\frac{30°+\theta}{2}\right)$

θ	R in c.m	$\left(\frac{30°}{2}+\theta\right)$	$\log.\tan\left(\frac{30°+\theta}{2}\right)$	$2.3026 \log \tan\left(\frac{30°}{2}\right)$	$R.2.3026 \log \tan \left(\frac{30°}{2}+\theta\right)$
15°N/S	4	52°30'	0.1150	0.2648	1.0592 1.06
30°N/S	4	60'	0.2385	0.5492	2.1967 2.2
45°N/S	4	67°30'	0.3827	0.8812	3.5248 3.5
60°N/S	4	75°	0.5719	1.3168	5.2674 5.3
75°N/S	4	82°30'	0.8805	2.0274	8.1097 8.1
90°N/S	4	90°	—	—	—

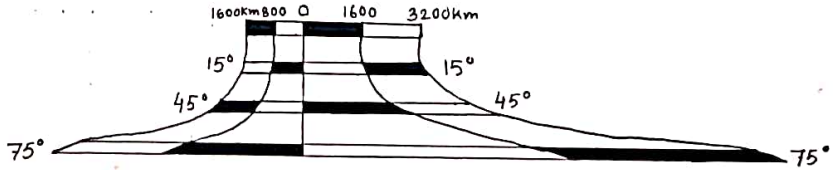
MERCATOR'S PROJECTION

Interval – 15°

Extension – 180° E/W
75° N/S



R·F· 1 : 160,000,000



12.03.22.

Q. Draw the graticules of Bonne's Projection for the extension 35°N to 75°N and 10°W to 70°E at an interval 10° on a scale 1 : 45,000,000

Calculation :

Step – I : Radius of the reduced earth (R) $= \frac{\text{Actual radius of the earth}}{\text{Denominator of R.F}}$

$= \frac{640,000,000}{45,000,000}$

$= 14.2222$ cm

step – II : Parallel to be drawn – 35°N, 45°N, 55°N, 65°N, 75°N

∴ standard parallel choice is –

step – III : Meridian to be drawn – 10°W, 0°, 10°E, 20°E, 30°E, 40°E, 50°E, 60°E, 70°E

∴ central meridian choice is –

step – IV : The radius of standard Parallel : $R\cot\theta$

$= 9.958$ cm.

step – V : The division of the central meridian for spacing the Parallel at 10° Interval

$\frac{\pi R}{180^\circ} \times 10^\circ = \frac{3.14 \times 14.2222}{180^\circ} = 2.4809$

step-VI : The division of the standard Parallel for spacing the meridians 10° Interval

$\frac{2\pi R\cos\theta}{360^\circ} \times 10^\circ = \frac{2\pi R \times \cos\theta}{360^\circ} \times 10^\circ$

θ	COSθ	R in cm	2π	2πR X COSθ	$\frac{2\pi R \times \cos\theta}{360^\circ} \times 10^\circ$	working unit cm
35°N	0.8191	14.2222	6.28	73.1582	2.0321	2.03
45°N	0.7071	14.2222	6.28	63.1549	1.7543	1.75
55°N	0.5735	14.2222	6.28	51.2223	1.4228	1.42
65°N	0.4226	14.2222	6.28	37.7446	1.0484	1.04
75°N	0.2588	14.2222	6.28	23.1148	0.6420	0.64

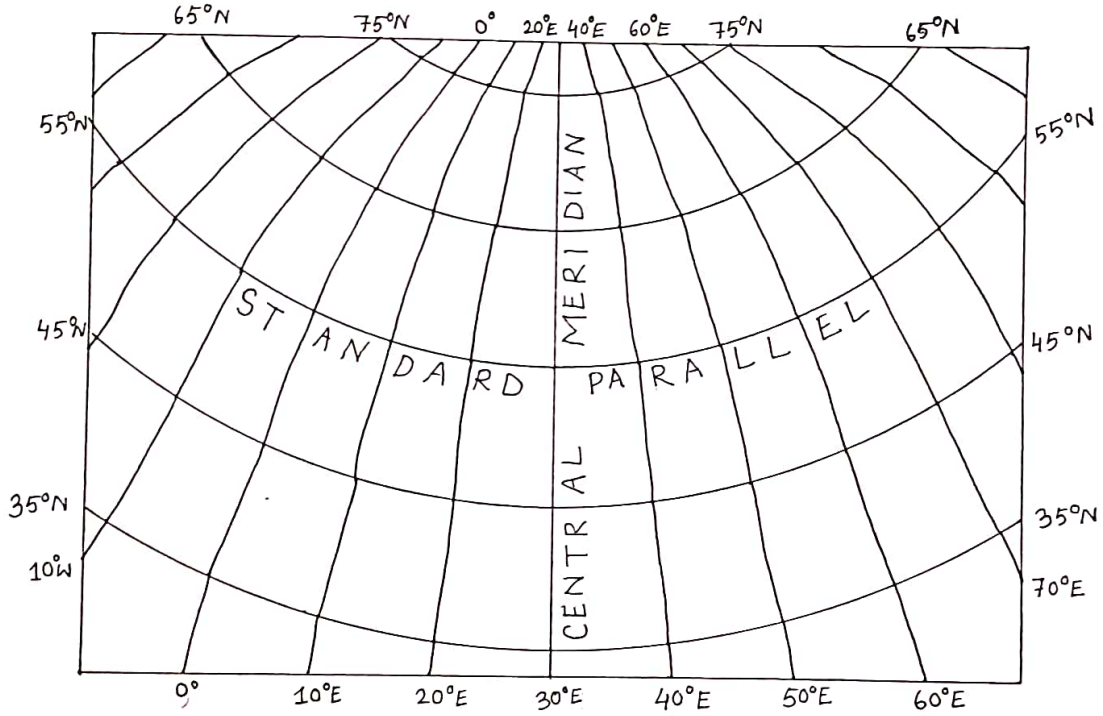
12.05.22

BONNE'S PROJECTION

Interval – 10°

APEX

Extension – 35°N – 75°N
10°W – 70°E



R.F. 1 : 45,000,000

12.03.22.

450km 225 0 450 900km

Construct a linear Scale to show 5 k.m in primary division and 500 metre in Secondary division and total length of Scale is 10 k.m from given R.F 1:102800.

Calculation:

Step-i, 1 c.m on the map distance are represented by 102800 on the ground distance.

1 c.m on the map distance are represented by $\frac{1}{102800}$ on the ground distance.

100 K.m/10,0000 on the map distance are represented by $\frac{1 \times 100000}{102800}$ on the ground distance.

$= 1.028$ K.m on the ground distance.

Step-ii, length of the primary division on map

1.028 k.m on the ground distance are represented by 1 c.m on the map.

1 k.m on the ground distance are represented by $\frac{1}{1.028}$ c.m on the map.

5 k.m on the ground distance are represented by $\frac{1}{1.028} \times 5$ c.m on the map.

$= 4.86$ c.m

Step-iii, length of the Secondary division on map

1.028 k.m on the ground distance are represented by 1 c.m on the map.

1 k.m on the ground distance are represented by $\frac{1}{1.020}$ c.m on the map.

500 meter/0.5 k.m on the ground distance are represented $\frac{1}{1.020} \times 0.5$ c.m on the map.

$= 0.48$ c.m

Step-iv, Number of primary division $= \frac{\text{length of total Scale}}{\text{length of Primary division}} = \frac{10 \text{ K.m}}{5 \text{ K.m}}$

$= 2$ K.m.

Step-v, Number of Secondary division $= \frac{\text{length of P.D}}{\text{length of S.D}} = \frac{5 \text{ k.m}}{5} = 10$

Step-vi, total length of the Scale,

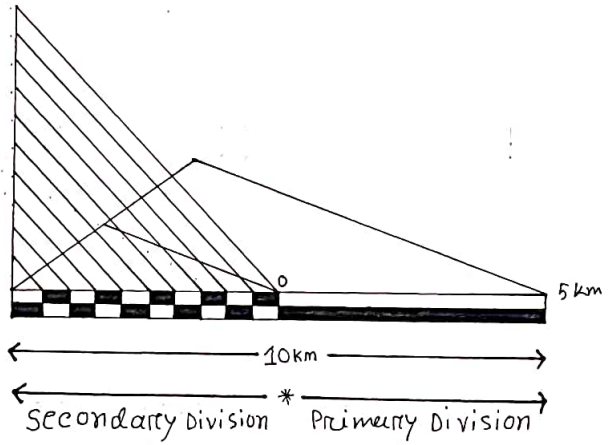
length of 1 Primary Part $= 4.85$ c.m

length of (2) 1st Primary Part $= (4.85 \times 2)$

$= 9.7$ c.m

$\therefore$ Total length of the Scale $= 9.7$ c.m

LINEAR SCALE



R.F. 1: 102800

28/2/22

- Following given R.F 1:360000 Draw a linear Scale to show 12 miles and 2 miles in primary and Secondary division respectively.

Calculation

Step-i: Transformation of R.F into Statement

1 inch on the map distance 360000 inch on the ground distance.
∴ 1 inch on the map distance $\frac{360000}{1}$ inch on the ground distance.
∴ 63360 inch on the map distance $\frac{360000}{63360}$ inch on the ground distance.
$= 5.68$ mile.

Step-ii: Length of the primary division

5.68 mile on the ground distance 1 inch on the map distance.
∴ 1 mile on the ground distance $\frac{1}{5.68}$ inch on the map distance.
∴ 12 mile on the ground distance $\frac{12}{5.68}$ inch on the map distance.
$= 2.11$ inch

Step-iii: Secondary Divisions;

5.68 mile on the ground distance are represented by 1" on the map distance
1 mile on the ground distance are represented by $\frac{1}{5.68}$ on the map distance
2 mile on the ground distance are represented by $\frac{1}{5.68} \times 2$ on the map distance.
$= 0.352$ inch

The number of Primary Division — 3
The number of Secondary Division — 10

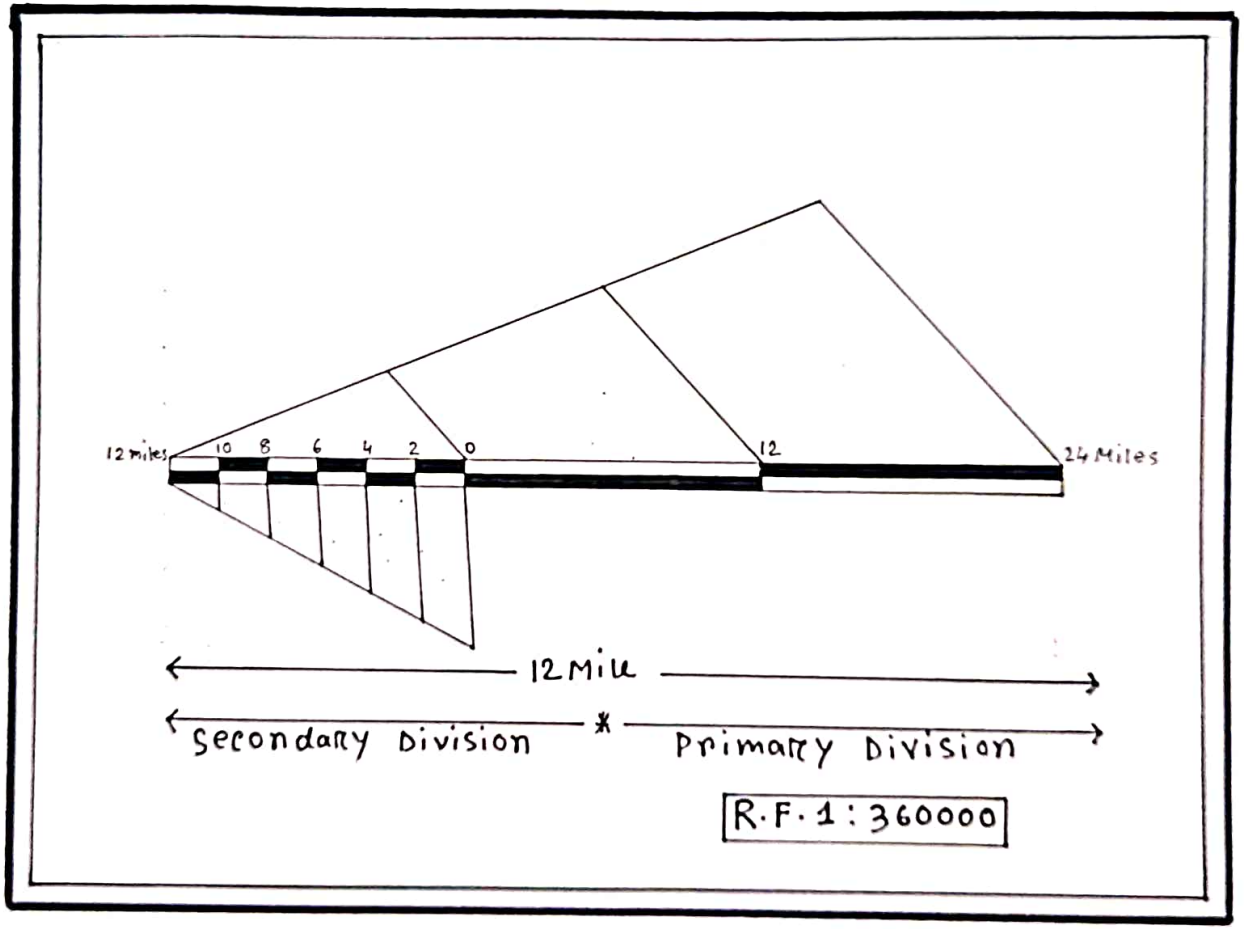
Step-iv: Total length of the Scale

length of 1 primary Part = 2.11 inch
length of 3 Primary Part = $(2.11 \times 3) = 6.33$ inch.
∴ Total length on the Scale = 6.33 inch.

Step-v: No of the Secondary division

$= \frac{\text{Value of 1 Primary division}}{\text{Value of 1 Secondary division}} = \frac{12 \text{ mile}}{2 \text{ mile}} = 6$ part.

LINEAR SCALE



28/02/22

▫ Draw a Comparative linear Scale to show 15 miles and 15 Km of total length of Primary division is 5 miles/Km and length of Secondary division is 2.5 miles/Km from given R.F = 1:100000

C.G.S

Calculation:

1 c.m on the map distances are by 100000 on the ground distans
1 c.m " " " " " " $\frac{100000}{100000}$ " " " " "
= 1 K.m

Primary division:

1 K.m on the ground distance are by 1 c.m map distance
5 " " " " " " " $\frac{1}{1} \times 5$ " "
= 5 c.m

Secondary division:

1 K.m on the ground distance are by 1 c.m map distance
1 " " " " " " " $\frac{1}{1}$ " " "
2.5 " " " " " " " $\frac{1}{1} \times 2.5$ " "
= 2.5 c.m

Number of Primary division — 3
Number of Secondary division — 2
total length of the Scale - 15 c.m

F.P.S

Calculation:

1" on the map distance are by 10000 on the ground distance
1 " " " " " " $\frac{10000}{63360}$ " " "
= 1.56 mile

Primary division:

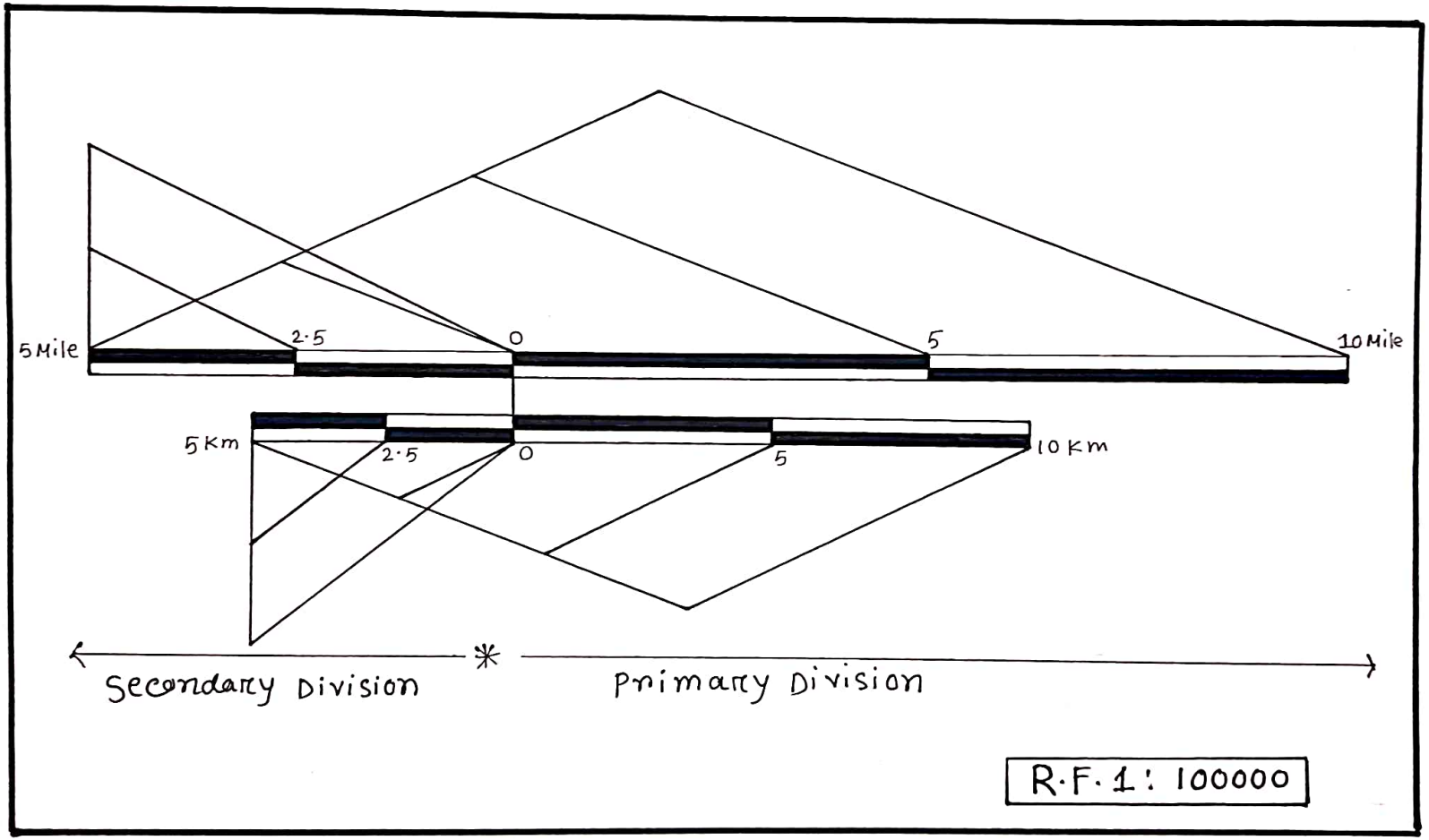
1.56 mile on the ground distance are by 1" map distance
1 " " " " " " $\frac{1}{1.56}$ " "
5 " " " " " $\frac{1}{1.56} \times 5$ " "
= 3.2"

Secondary division:

1.56 mile on the ground distan are by 1" map distance
1 " " " " " " $\frac{1}{1.56}$ " "
2.5 " " " " " " $\frac{1}{1.56} \times 2.5$ " "
= 0.4"

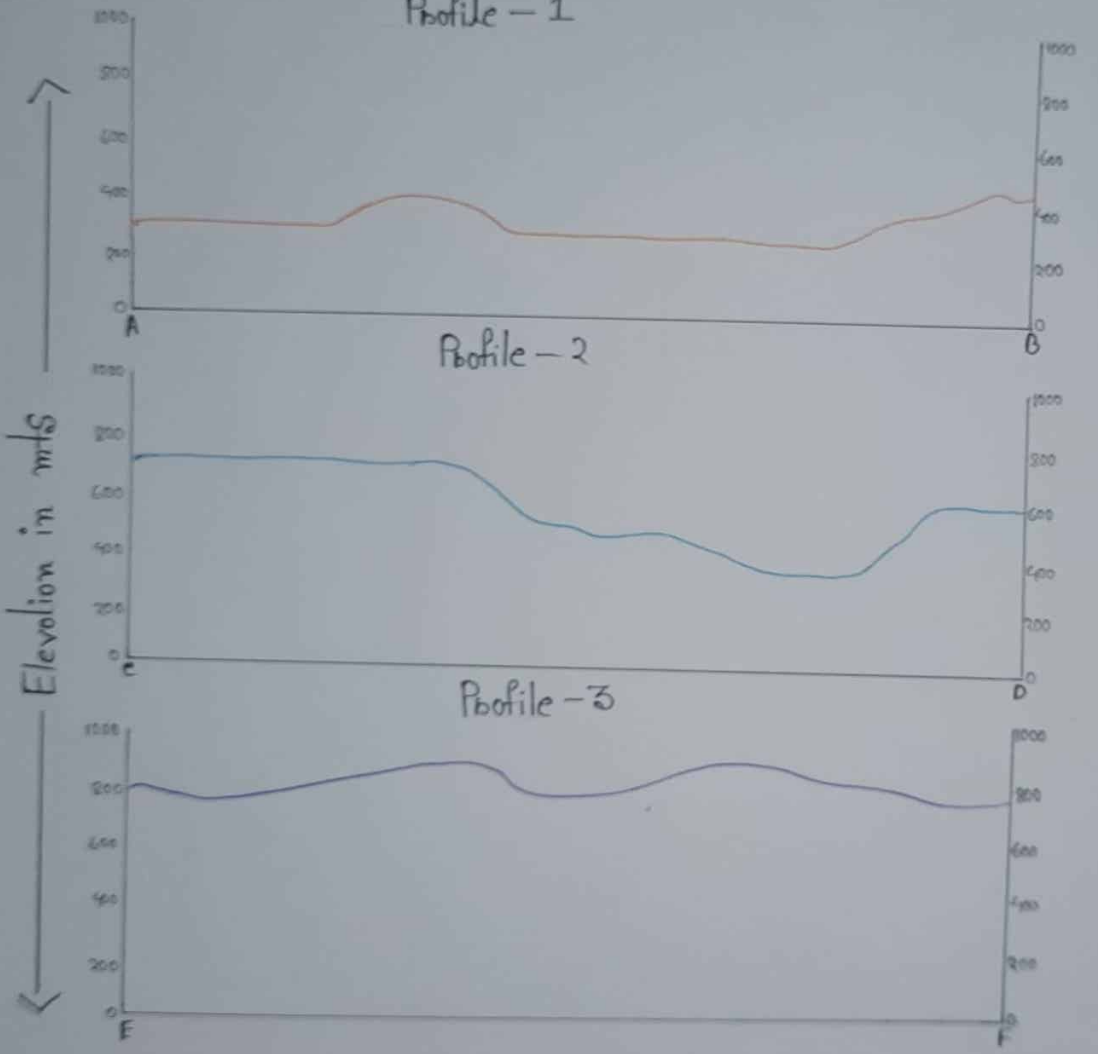
Number of Primary division — 3
Number of Secondary division — 2
Total length of the Scale - 9.50"

COMPARATIVE LINEAR SCALE



R·F. 1 : 100000

SERIAL PROFILE



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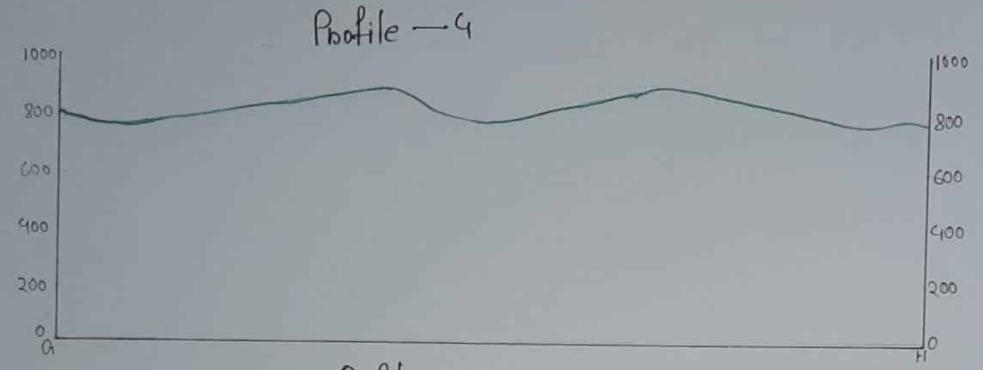
	2nd Profile
	3rd. Profile
	4th. Profile
	5th. Profile

Scale – 1cm = 200 mts

R.F = 1:50,000


Profile — 4
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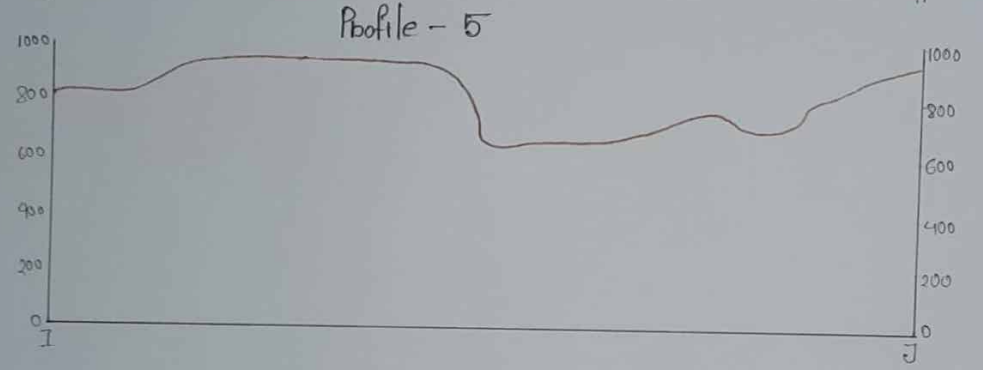
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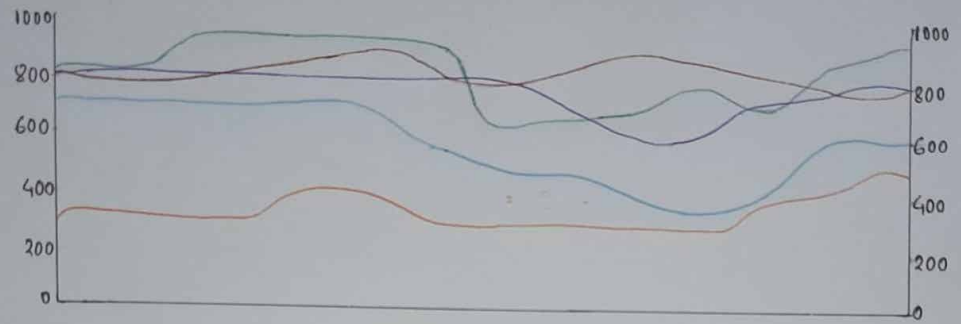
SUPER IMPOSED PROFILE



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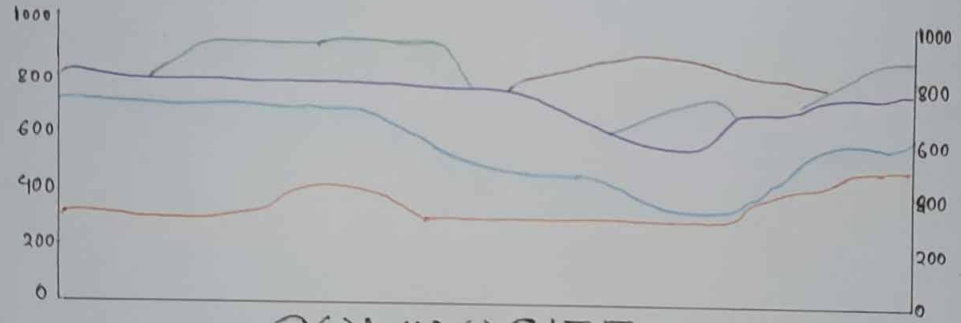
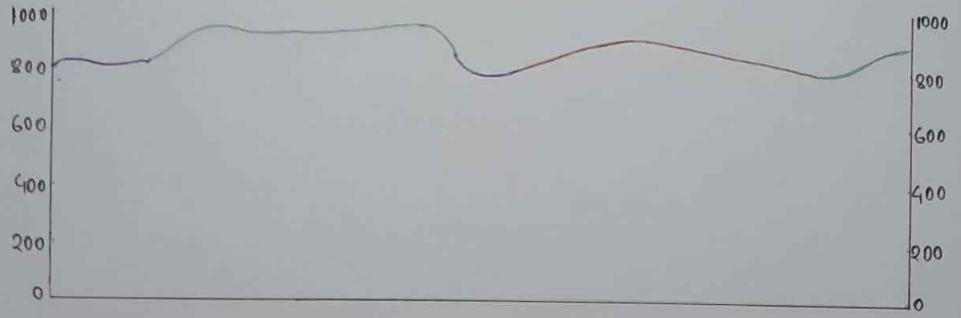


COMPOSITE



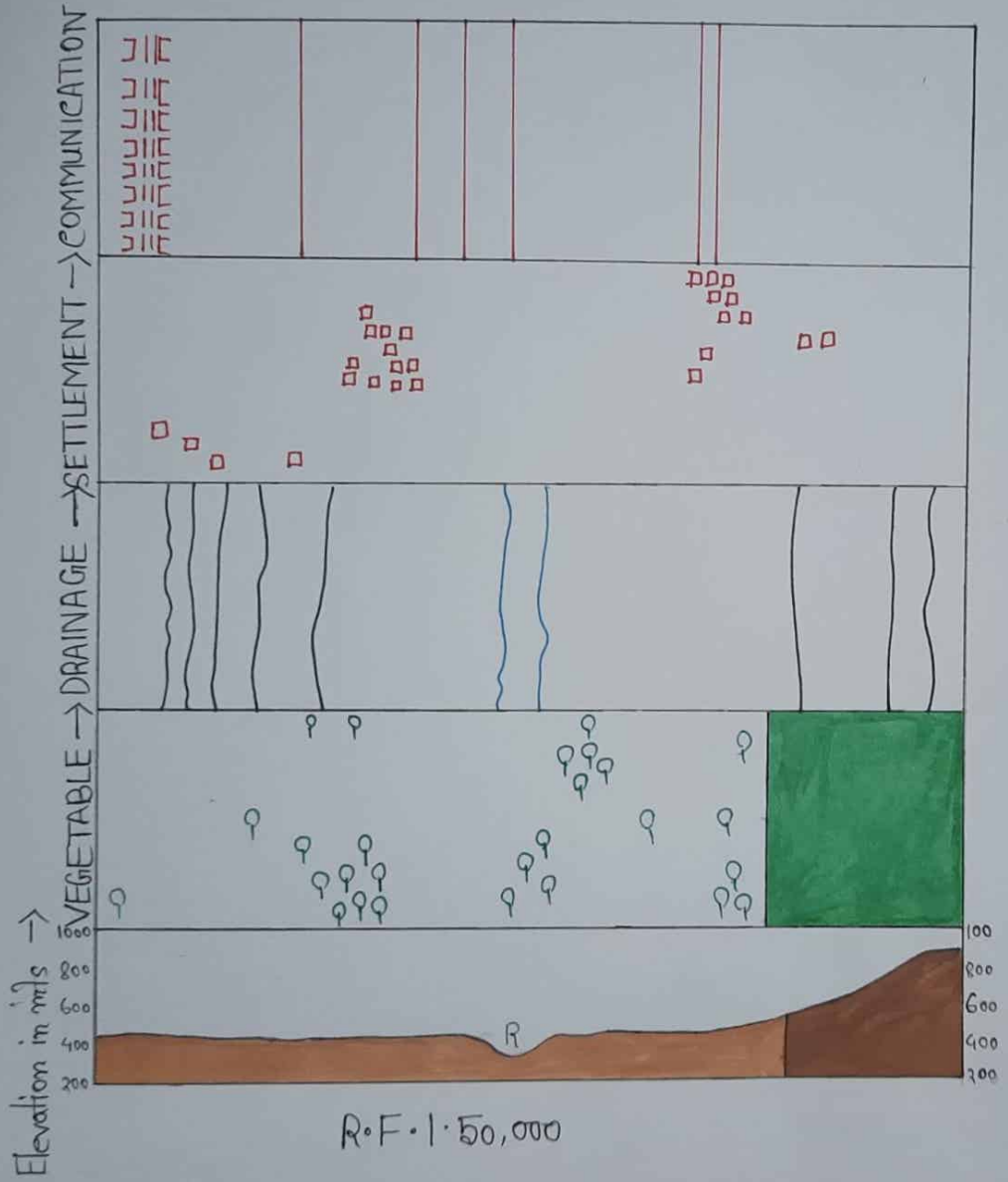
INDEX	
	1st, Profile
	2nd, Profile
	3rd, Profile
	4th, Profile
	5th, Profile

Vertical Scale - 0·5cm = 200 metre

R·F 1:50,000

TRANSECT CHART RELATION BETWEEN PHYSICL AND CATURAL ELEMENTS

MAP NO-65 1/14



R.F. 1:50,000

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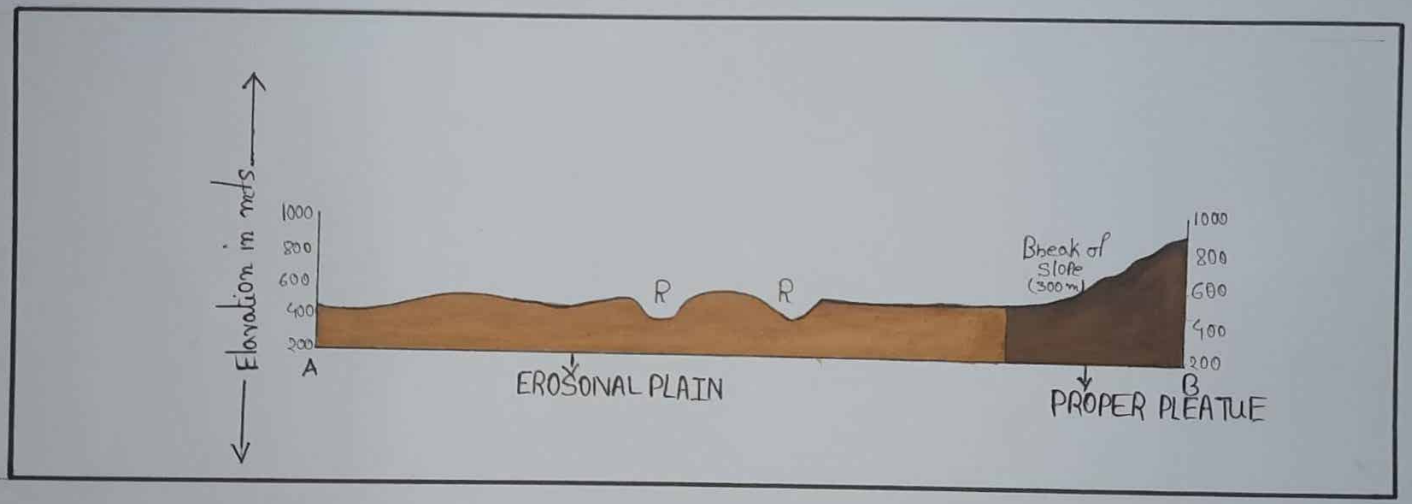
RELIEF	PROPER PLEATU EROSONAL PLAIN
VEGETATION	OPEN MIXED JUNGLE PLANTATION
DRAINAGE	TIDAL RIVER
SETTLEMENT	RADIAL SETTLEMENT DISPERSED SETTLEMENT
COMMUNICATION	METTALED UNMETTALED ROAD FOOTPATH WITH BRIDGE

TOPOGRAPHIC PROFILE BETWEEN THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINT

MAP NO - 65 I/4



Scale - 0.5cm = 200 metres

R.F 1:50,000

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	Proper Pleatu
	Erosonal Plain

MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION

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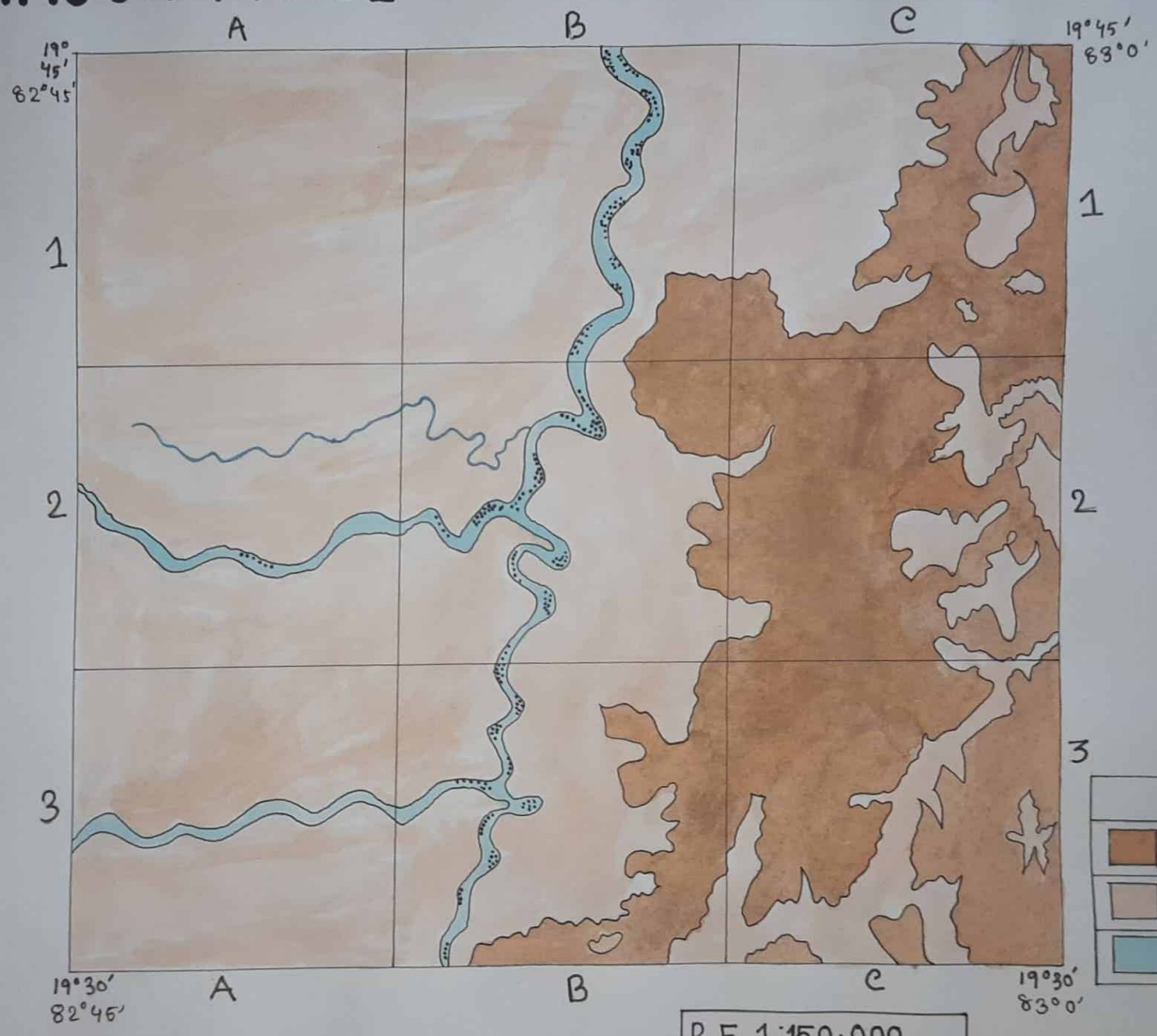


INDEX	
	PROPER PLEATUE
	EROSONAL PLAIN
	RIVER

R.F. 1:150,000

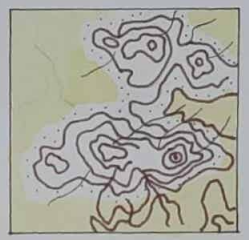
12/02/22

Bithika Mondal

MAP NO - 65 1/14

TYPICAL PHYSICAL FEATURES

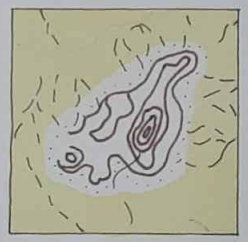
RIDGE



SADDLE

CONICAL HILL

FLAT TOPPED HILL



COL

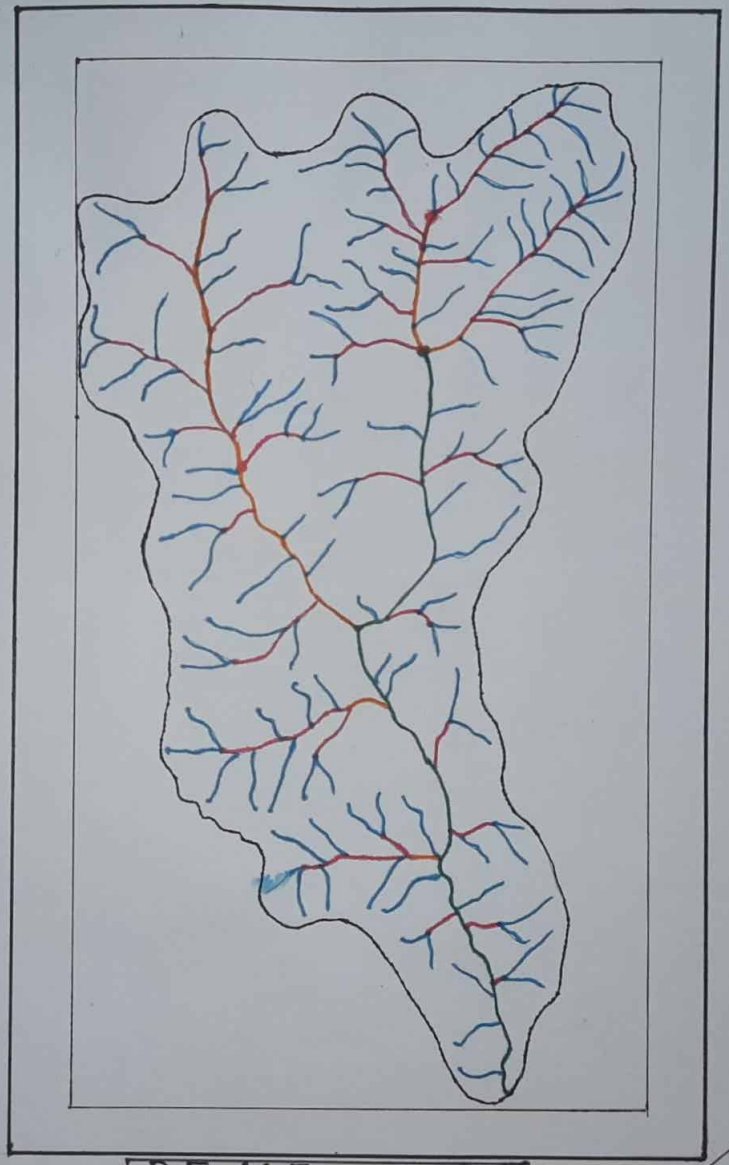
04/03/22

R.F. 1 : 50,000

Bithika Mondal

STREAM ORDERING AFTER STRAHLER

MAPNO-65 1/14



LEGEND	
	1st order
	2nd order
	3rd order
	4th order

R.F 1:50,000

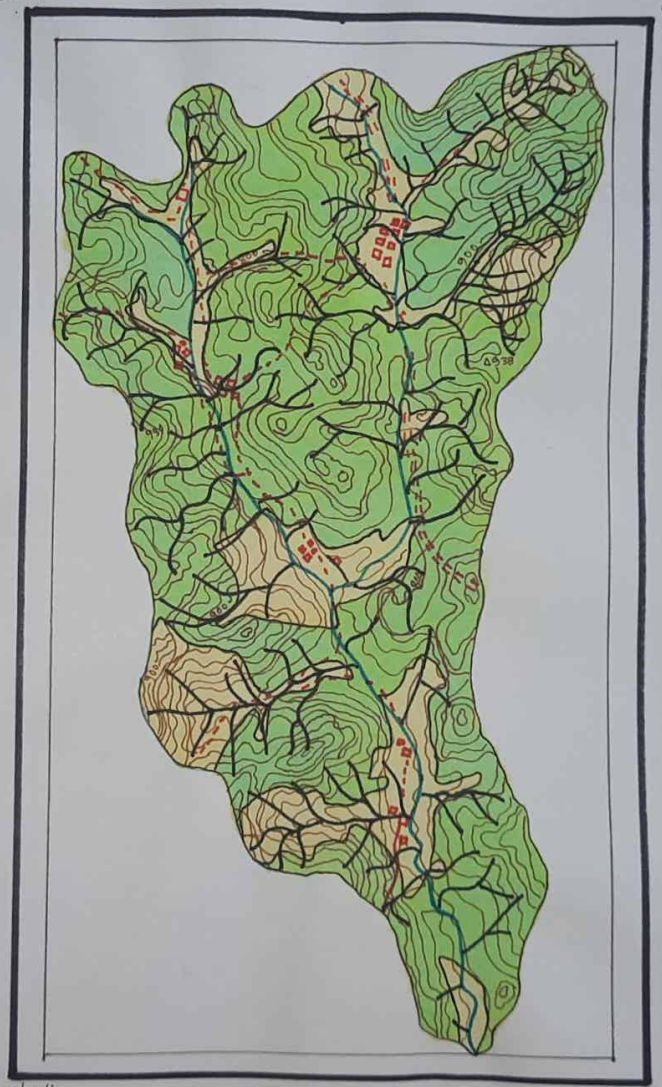
21/12/21

BASIN OF THE TRIBUTRY OF KESIDHARA NALA

MAP NO - 65 1/14

82°57'7"

82°59'56"



82°57'7"

R.F. 1: 50,000

82°59'56"

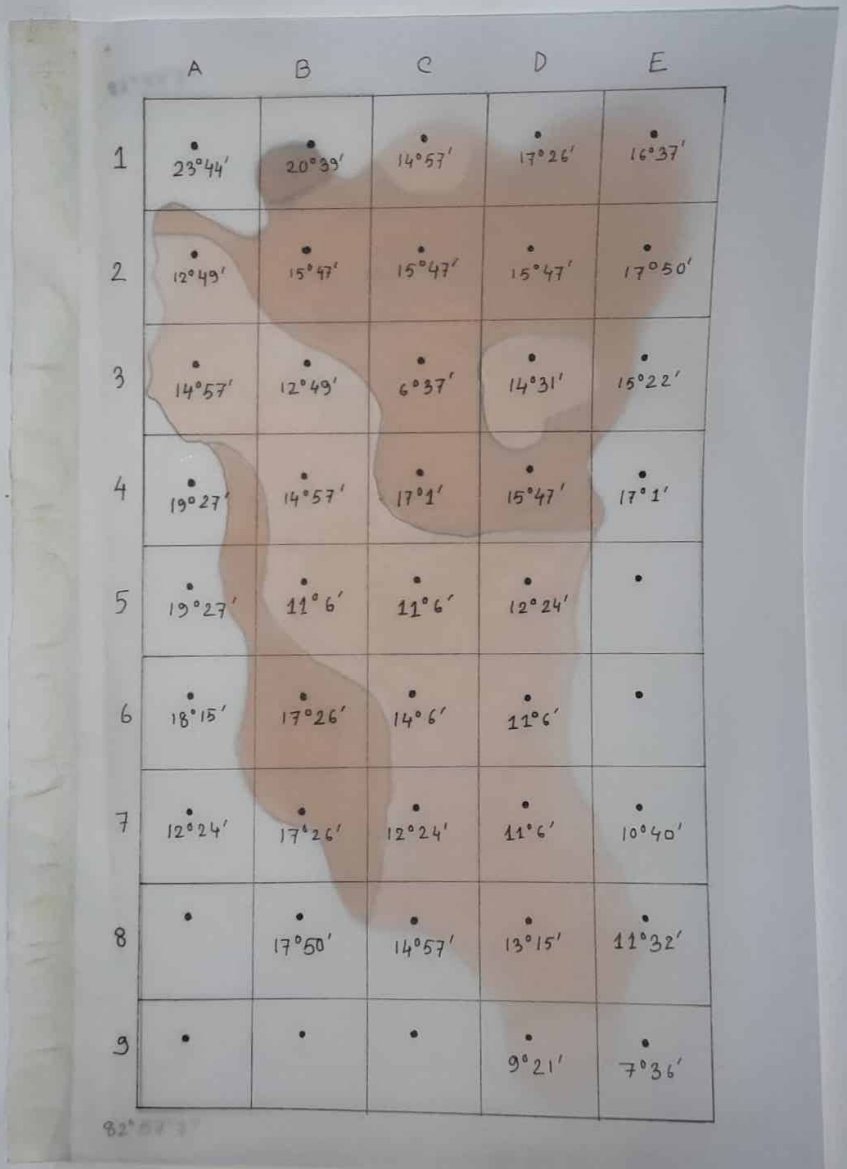
22/03/22

Grid No	Number of contour crossing in a grid	Average contour crossing / 636.6 x contour interval	tan-1	Slope in Degree
A_1	56	0.4398	23.74	23°44′
A_2	29	0.227	12.83	12°49′
A_3	34	0.2670	14.9515	14°57′
A_4	45	0.3534	19.4654	19°27′
A_5	45	0.3534	19.4654	19°27′
A_6	42	0.3298	18.2565	18°15′
A_7	28	0.2199	12.4029	12°24′
B_1	48	0.3770	20.6565	20°39′
B_2	36	0.2827	15.7883	15°47′
B_3	29	0.2277	12.8314	12°49′
B_4	34	0.2670	14.9515	14°57′
B_5	25	0.1963	11.1090	11°6′
B_6	40	0.3141	17.4411	17°26′
B_7	40	0.3141	17.4411	17°26′
B_8	41	0.3220	17.8497	17°50′
C_1	34	0.2670	14.9515	14°57′
C_2	36	0.2827	15.7883	15°47′
C_3	38	0.2984	16.6182	16°37′
C_4	39	0.3063	17.0306	17°1′
C_5	25	0.1963	11.1090	11°6′
C_C	32	0.2513	14.1082	14°6′
C_7	28	0.2199	12.4029	12°24′
C_8	34	0.2670	14.9515	14°57′
D_1	40	0.3141	17.4411	17°26′

AVERAGE SLOPE BY WENTWORTH METHOD

BASIN OF A TRIBUTARY OF KESDHARA NALA

MAP NO - 65 1/14



INDEX

Average slope

20

15

10

12/03/22

Grid No	Number of contour crossing in a grid	$\frac{\text{Average contour crossing}}{636.3} \times$ contour interval	$\tan^{-1}$	Slope in Degree
D_2	36	0.2827	15.7883	15°47′
D_3	33	0.2591	14.5307	14°31′
D_4	36	0.2827	15.7883	15°47′
D_5	28	0.2199	12.4029	12°24′
D_6	25	0.1963	11.1090	11°6′
D_7	25	0.1963	11.1090	11°6′
D_8	21	0.2434	13.6841	13°15′
D_9	38	0.1649	9.3659	9°21′
E_1	41	0.2984	16.6182	16°37′
E_2	35	0.3220	17.8497	17°50′
E_3	39	0.2748	15.3708	15°22′
E_4	31	0.3063	17.0306	17°1′
E_7	24	0.1885	10.6750	10°40′
E_8	26	0.2042	11.5416	11°32′
E_9	17	0.1335	7.6052	7°36′

Step-I : Different between A Height and Lowest relative relief = 23°44′ − 7°36′
= 16°8′

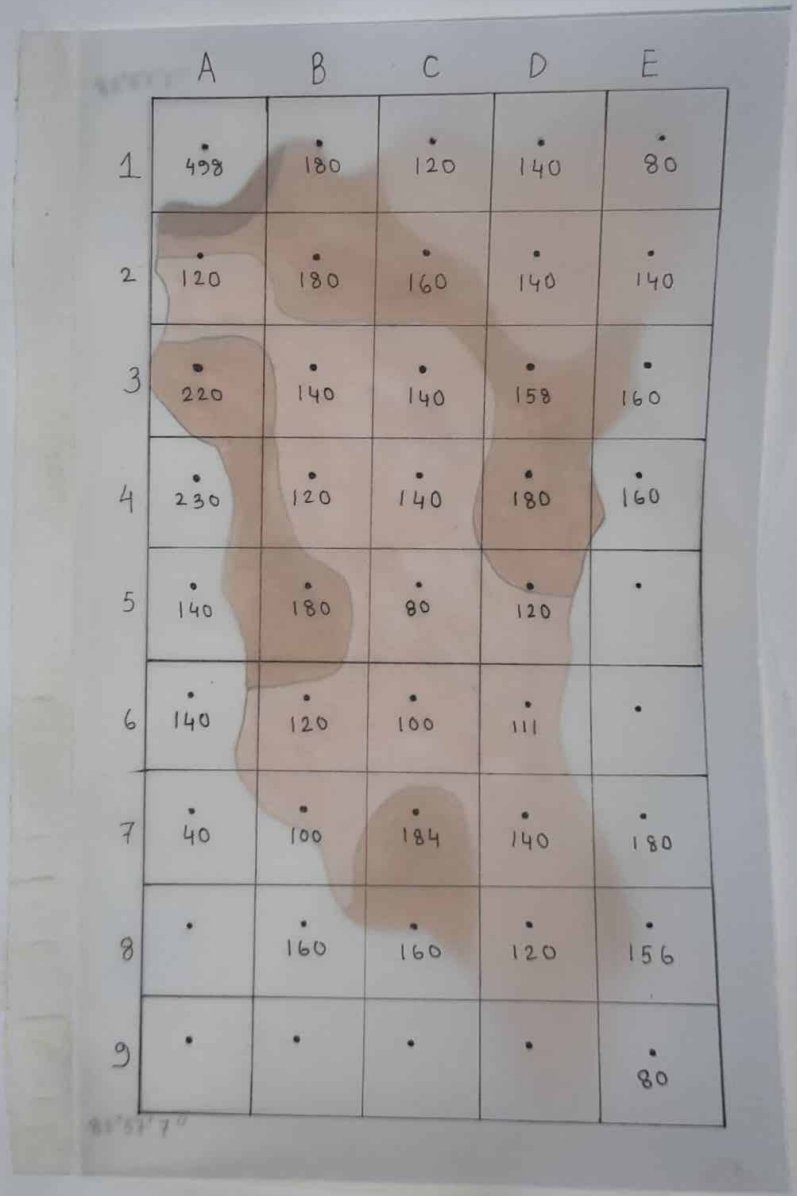
Step-II : We are making fore equal class
So the interval is $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{Number of class}}$
$= \frac{16°8'}{4}$
$= 4°2'$ or $5°$ (Approx)

Step-III : The Isoplate will be drawn - 5°-10°
10°-15°
15°-20°
20°-30°

RELATIVE RELIEF MAP AFTER SMITH

ON THE BASIN OF KESHDHARA NALA

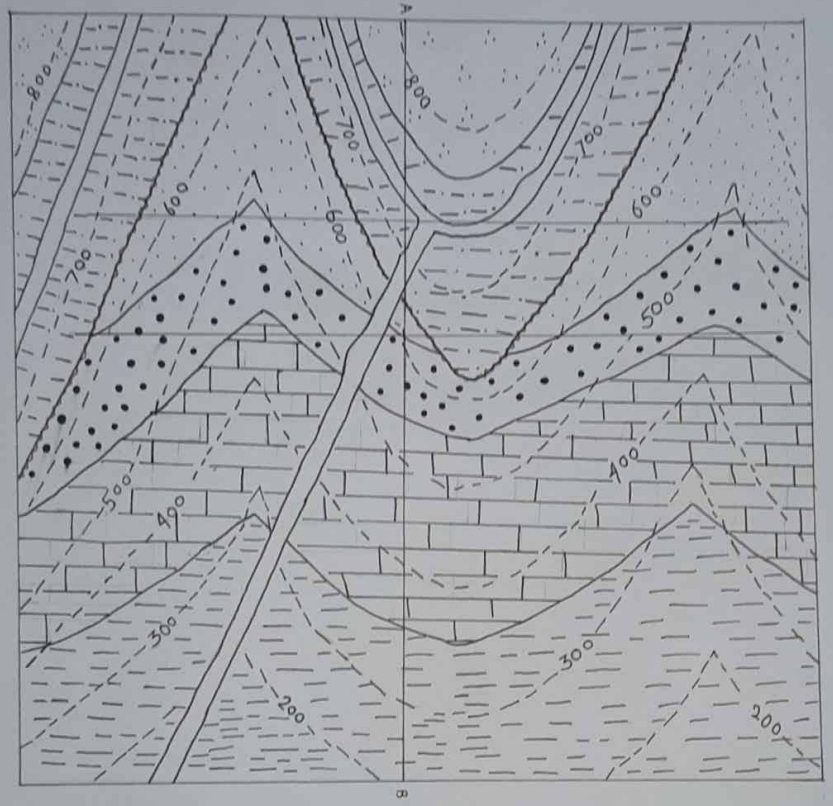
MAP NO - 65 1/14



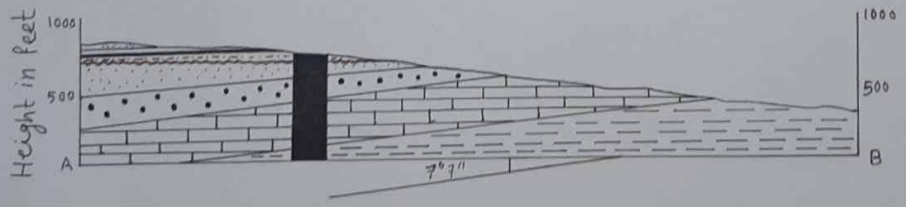
INDEX
RELATIVE RELIEF
450
300
150

23/02/22

GEOLOGICAL MAP



GEOLOGICAL SECTION DRAWN ALONG THE LINE AB



Scale – 1" = 1000 feet

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CARBONIFEROUS SERIES

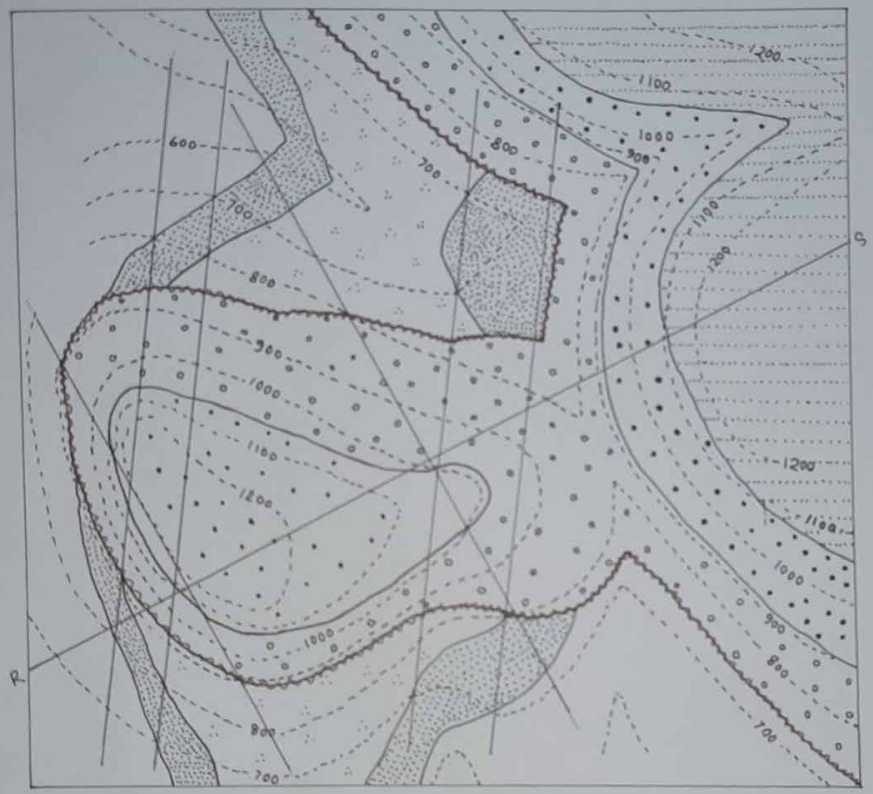
- MUDSTONE
- CONGLOMERATE
- SILL
- LINE OF UNCONFORMITY

SILURIAN SERIES

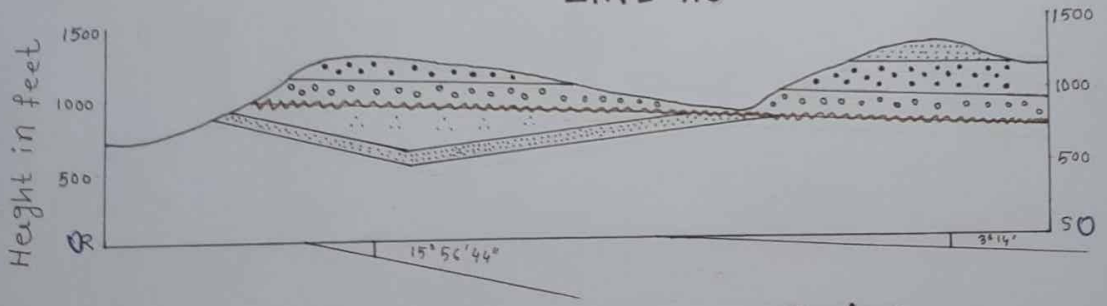
- SANDSTONE
- LIMESTONE
- GRIT
- SHALE
- DYKE

3/12/22

GEOLOGICAL MAP



GEOLOGICAL SECTION DRAWN ALONG THE LINE RS



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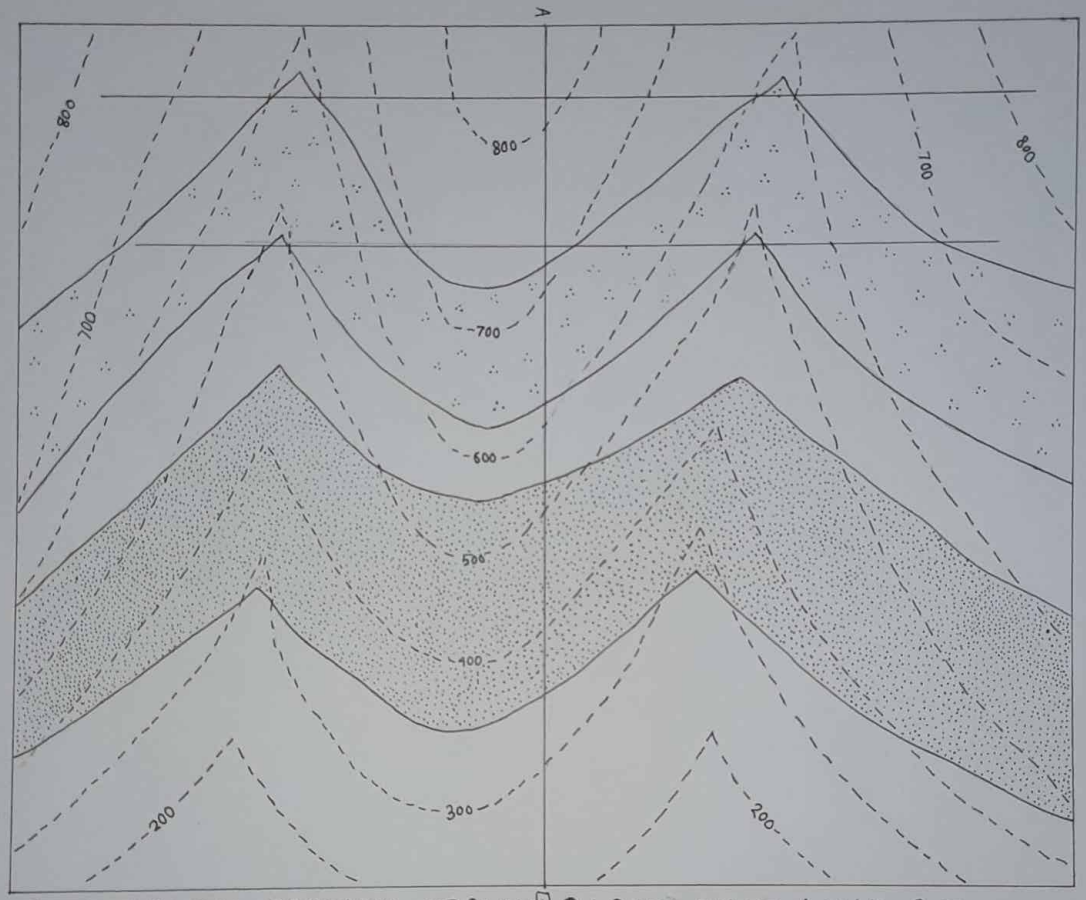
CARBONIFEROUS
LIMESTONE AND SHALES
LIMESTONE
CONGLOMERATE
LINE OF UNCONFORMITY
SILURIAN
SHALE
GRIT
SHALE

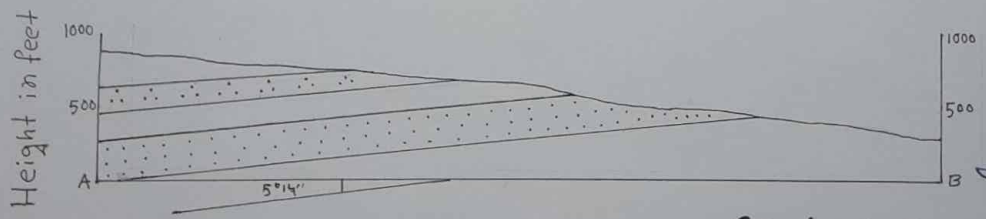
Scale : 1" = 1000 feet

3/2/22

GEOLOGICAL MAP



GEOLOGICAL SECTION DRAWN ALONG THE LINE AB



INDEX

- UPPER SHALE
- UPPER SANDSTONE
- MUDSTONE
- LOWER SANDSTONE
- LOWER SHALE

Scale : 1" = 1000 feet

15/2/22