

# Assessment of Laboratory Based Instrument on Cartographical Studies in Geography A Perspective of Applied Geography

Bipul Chakraborty<sup>1</sup>, Avijit Patra<sup>2</sup>, Sanchita Mitra<sup>3</sup>

Ph.D Research Scholar, Department Of Education, Swami Vivekananda University, Barrackpore, West Bengal  
Academic Counselor, School of Continuing Education. (Rural Development ) Indira Gandhi National Open University

Rishi Bankim Chandra College for Women (28157), West Bengal, India<sup>1</sup>

Students, Department of Education, Swami Vivekananda University, Barrackpore, West Bengal, India<sup>2,3</sup>

**Abstract:** *Practical Geography is the part of information that concentrates on the grounds, the highlights, the occupants and the peculiarities of the Earth. The main individual to utilize the word geology was Eratosthenes and in a real sense signifies "expounding on the Earth". The word can be partitioned into two sections geo and graphy. Geo implies the earth and graphy alludes to composing. Today useful Geology amounts to a whole lot more than expounding on the earth yet its troublesome discipline to characterize topography is an interesting subject. It uncovers every one of the magnificent changes and exercises that have been happening on the planet starting from the dawn of history. Geology draws from across the physical, social, financial and political circles to the neighborhood and the worldwide by commonsense way . Through applied Geology , we figure out how to see the value in the variety of scenes, people groups and societies, Topography is hence a crucial subject asset for 21st century worldwide residents, empowering us to confront inquiries of liking economically in a related world.*

**Keywords:** Geography Laboratory, Cartographical Studies, Instrument survey

## I. INTRODUCTION

The term is applied to the origination, the plan and the execution of guides of the craft of drawing guides and graphs. This branch is liable for geodetic and geographical reviews and arrangement of guides on specific chose scale. Despite the fact that a geographer has no syndication on map making, each geographer really must ought to have a functioning information on cartographic show, not exclusively to understand maps yet in addition to make them.

Map making is the investigation of guides or the act of making maps. A map maker is a person who works with both of these parts of mapmaking. Map making has been essential to mankind for quite a long time since it gives an improved on visual portrayal of actual territory. Previously, maps have assisted with investigation, travel, and the preparation of urban areas and military activities.



With a fundamental comprehension of the ideas of map making, it will be more obvious and characterize what a map maker is. A map maker is an individual who draws new guides or studies the historical backdrop of guides. Most frequently, map makers perform the two jobs. Map makers should have an information on the historical backdrop of guides or a district since they should be drawn with fragile precision. The lines and estimations of the guide should be exact with the goal that clients can see the actual world in a more improved on way. Having an expansive information on the most recent mapmaking methods (currently through computerized implies) as well as mapmaking history assists map makers with playing out their positions all the more proficiently.

## II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

**Bicknell, Clarence (1913).**, Clarence didn't see himself as a paleontologist. At the point when he previously went up into the Mercantour district in 1881, he unquestionably had some awareness of the stone etchings however his primary thought process was to broaden his organic examinations from the Mediterranean plants round Bordighera to incorporate high examples. He was to utilize a similar careful and fastidious method utilized in his natural examinations when he came to record the stone engravings.

**Nash, G. (2014).**, Aside from the amount and variety of rock workmanship pictures in this assortment, one of the most remarkable elements is the scenes inside which they happen: huge undulating deserts; sloping districts cut out by the breeze and downpour; verdant lush conditions; and lacustrine and seaside backgrounds, are all demonstration of the different settings where rock craftsmanship has been set across the African mainland.

**Finel, Irving (1995).**, The Babylonian Guide of the World, which is seemingly one of the most popular and regularly referred to curios from Old Mesopotamia, has nearly regardless been expected to introduce an admired and profoundly philosophical image of the universe with the city of Babylon involving its favored focus.

**Kennelly, Patrick (2006).** In the mid seventeenth hundred years, the Selden map was made by a Chinese map maker. Students of history have put its date of creation around 1620, however there is banter in such manner. This guide's importance draws from verifiable confusions of East Asian map making, the principal one being that East Asians didn't do map making until Europeans showed up. The guide's portrayal of exchanging highways, a compass rose, and scale bar focuses to the climax of many guide making strategies integrated into Chinese commercial map making.

**Dan E. Dudgeon, Russell M. Mersereau(1983).**, Geophysical overview is the methodical assortment of geophysical information for spatial examinations. Identification and examination of the geophysical signs shapes the center of Geophysical sign handling. The attractive and gravitational fields radiating from the World's inside hold fundamental data concerning seismic exercises and the inner design. Subsequently, identification and examination of the electric and Attractive fields is exceptionally pivotal. As the Electromagnetic and gravitational waves are complex signals, all the change methods can be stretched out for the examination of these signs too. Subsequently this article additionally talks about complex sign handling procedures.

### 2.1 OBJECTIVE

- To know the status of Laboratory Based activity in geographical studies.
- To know the status of Applied Geography by Cartographical approach.

## III. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

### 3.1 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS OF ROCK TYPES

Volcanic rocks are those that set from magma, a liquid combination of rock-framing minerals and as a rule volatiles like gases and steam. Since their constituent minerals are solidified from liquid material, molten rocks are framed at high temperatures. They start from processes profound inside the Earth — normally at profundities of around 50 to 200 kilometers (30 to 120 miles) — in the mid-to bring down covering or in the upper mantle. Volcanic rocks are partitioned into two classes: meddling (emplaced in the outside), and extrusive (expelled onto the outer layer of the land or sea base), in which case the cooling liquid material is called magma.

Sedimentary rocks are those that are stored and lithified (compacted and solidified together) at the World's surface, with the help of running water, wind, ice, or living creatures. Most are kept from the land surface to the bottoms of lakes,

waterways, and seas. Sedimentary rocks are for the most part separated — i.e., they have layering. Layers might be recognized by contrasts in variety, molecule size, sort of concrete, or interior game plan.



Transformative rocks are those framed by changes in prior rocks affected by high temperature, pressure, and artificially dynamic arrangements. The progressions can be synthetic (compositional) and physical (textural) in character. Transformative rocks are frequently shaped by processes profound inside the Earth that produce new minerals, surfaces, and gem structures. The recrystallization that happens does so basically in the strong state, as opposed to by finish remelting, and can be supported by malleable misshapening and the presence of interstitial liquids like water. Transformation frequently creates evident layering, or banding, as a result of the isolation of minerals into independent groups. Transformative cycles can likewise happen at the World's surface because of shooting star influence occasions and pyrometamorphism occurring close to consuming coal creases lighted by lightning strikes.

### 3.2 DUMPY LEVEL SURVEY FOR PROFILE LEVELING AND CONTOURING

A dumpy level (otherwise called a Manufacturer's Level) is an optical instrument used to lay out or really take a look at focuses in a similar even plane. It is utilized in archeological studying to gauge even levels, for instance to show the distinction in level at the top and base of a slant like an uncovered pit or an enduring earthwork.

In 1832, English structural specialist William Gravatt, who had worked with Marc Isambard Brunel and his child Isambard on the Thames Passage, was authorized by Mr. H.R. Palmer to look at a plan for the South Eastern Rail route's course from London to Dover. Compelled to utilize the then customary Y level during the work, Gravatt concocted the more movable and simpler to utilize dumpy level.



Set up the mount where you have a reasonable sight of the benchmark, at a comparative level to however ideally higher, than the benchmark. If conceivable, set up in the focal point of the area that you mean to study, or some place that you can consider the site to be all well as the backsight/Seat Imprint, with the top plate generally level. Discharge the gets on every leg and reach out to full length, close the gets. Space the stand legs well separated, with the level plate about chest level of the individual who will peruse the levels. NB: the mount needs to low enough for the littlest individual on location to utilize the dumpy level! Put the sober mind on the baseplate and connect it to the focal screw underneath the base plate. With the telescope lined up with two of the foot screws, level off by changing the two foot screws all the while, handing them over inverse bearings until the level air pocket is focal. Then, at that point, turn 90 degrees so the telescope focuses towards the third foot screw, and utilize the third screw to change the soul level until the air pocket is focal along this hub. Actually take a look at again this way and that. Presently you ought to be completely level.

### 3.3 PRISMATIC COMPASS: USES

Whether you're situating a graph or a plane table, directing a study, or exploring, a kaleidoscopic compass is a crucial instrument. In unrefined studies, when speed is a higher priority than exactness, a kaleidoscopic compass is the device of decision. The work of geologists and assessors is typical for taking exact estimations of degrees and points. To decide the course of an attractive meridian, a kaleidoscopic compass is utilized. Kaleidoscopic compass is a basic instrument containing an aluminum ring graduated to 30 minutes held at the highest point of a wide attractive needle set in balance on a hard steel turn. This compass is fitted in a roundabout metal box with a straightforward glass cover. The glass - top is additionally covered with a pivoted metal top. On one side of the roundabout box there is a pivoted eye-vane with a crystal having curved vertical and level face to amplify the stamping of degree on the aluminum ring as reflected from the hypotensual side of the crystal. Two shaded shades are set at a pivot to stay away from direct sun beams at the eye vane. On the opposite side of the roundabout box, there is a locating vane comprising of a pivoted metal edge with a pony hair at the middle. This pony hair as a general rule might be a fine silk string or a metal wire. A pivoted movable mirror is set on the external side of the locating vane to find the too high or too low item through reflection.



## IV. ROTAMETER : WORKING & ITS APPLICATIONS

Rotameter is a solid, straightforward, and minimal expense stream estimating instrument. So this instrument is utilized to gauge the stream pace of a fluid or a gas. This meter incorporates a tightened tube through a moving inside float. Once in a while, rotameters are likewise called gravity stream meters, mechanical stream meters or variable region stream meters. In gravity stream meters, the term gravity implies, the rotameter should be introduced upward.

### Rotameter Development

The rotameter development should be possible by utilizing various parts like straightforward cylinder, scale, float, and transmitter. In the development, the state of the straightforward cylinder is conelike which incorporates a scale and floats inside it. This straightforward cylinder is extremely useful in noticing the estimations straightforwardly. A float is a little gadget inside the container of a rotameter with exact aspects. The float is utilized to demonstrate the pace of stream of fluid inside the cylinder, which can be planned with plastic, glass, or metal. The scale on this meter shows the

stream estimations by appearing with float. Transmitters are extremely useful in recording the stream estimations unequivocally when contrasted with we spectator on the scale straightforwardly. It incorporates a float and a tightened tube where the float is organized inside the tightened tube. At the two closures of the gadget, nets are organized through a pipeline utilizing flanged associations. Rotameters are associated upward consistently ready to go and a scale is accessible on the cylinder to check the stream rate esteems straightforwardly.



### **HYGROMETER**

A hygrometer is utilized to quantify how much water fume in the air, soil, and encased places. Instruments for estimating dampness regularly depend on estimations of different qualities, like temperature, strain, mass, or a mechanical or electrical change in a substance brought about by the retention of dampness. By aligning and ascertaining these deliberate amounts, moistness not entirely settled. There are two bulbs in a hygrometer: one wet and one dry. One of the bulbs is covered with a wet or dry towel to recreate a thermometer. After a timeframe, the water on the bulb vanishes, and the temperature of every bulb is then estimated. The distinction in temperatures is recorded. The temperatures are then plotted on a graph to decide the general stickiness for every temperature and area. Relative stickiness is a proportion, in this manner proportions don't have units. A minuscule temperature contrast between the bulbs shows a high relative mugginess coming about because of a low vanishing rate. In dry air, dissipation happens all the more quickly, bringing about a huge temperature differential and a low relative dampness.



### **DRY BULB, WET BULB, AND DEW POINT TEMPERATURES**

#### **Dry Bulb Temperature**

The Dry Bulb temperature, usually referred to as air temperature, is the air property that is most common used. When people refer to the temperature of the air, they are normally referring to its dry bulb temperature.

The Dry Bulb Temperature refers basically to the ambient air temperature. It is called "Dry Bulb" because the air temperature is indicated by a thermometer not affected by the moisture of the air.

Dry-bulb temperature -  $T_{db}$ , can be measured using a normal thermometer freely exposed to the air but shielded from radiation and moisture. The temperature is usually given in degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or degrees Fahrenheit ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). The SI unit is Kelvin (K). Zero Kelvin equals to  $-273^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The dry-bulb temperature is an indicator of heat content and is shown along the bottom axis of the psychrometric chart. Constant dry bulb temperatures appear as vertical lines in the psychrometric chart.



### **Wet Bulb Temperature**

The **Wet Bulb** temperature is the temperature of adiabatic saturation. This is the temperature indicated by a moistened thermometer bulb exposed to the air flow.



Wet Bulb temperature can be measured by using a thermometer with the bulb wrapped in wet muslin. The adiabatic evaporation of water from the thermometer and the cooling effect is indicated by a "wet bulb temperature" lower than the "dry bulb temperature" in the air.

The rate of evaporation from the wet bandage on the bulb, and the temperature difference between the dry bulb and wet bulb, depends on the humidity of the air. The evaporation is reduced when the air contains more water vapor.

The wet bulb temperature is always lower than the dry bulb temperature but will be identical with 100% relative humidity (the air is at the saturation line).

Combining the dry bulb and wet bulb temperature in a psychrometric diagram or Mollier chart, gives the state of the humid air. Lines of constant wet bulb temperatures run diagonally from the upper left to the lower right in the Psychrometric Chart.

### PLANIMETER

A planimeter was concocted by the Swiss mathematician Jacob Amsler in 1854. It is a mechanical gadget utilized for estimating areas of unpredictable molded surfaces. Planimeter needs plan attracted on the sheet to ascertain region. Precision of results is subject to the size or size of the guide. The greater the size of the guide, the more precise the region will be. Typical applications remember the region estimation of unpredictable geological districts for guides or elements on developed photos of natural examples.

Following are the pieces of a planimeter:

1. Tracing arm: Following arm is a significant piece of planimeter it deals with the place of following point toward one side with the assistance of pivot.
2. Tracing point: Following point is the versatile needle point which is associated with following arm. This point is moved over the blueprint of region to be estimated.



3. Anchor arm: Anchor arm is utilized to deal with the anchor position or needle point position on the arrangement. It's one end is associated with weight/needle point and one more finish to the coordinating unit.
4. Needle point: It is additionally called as anchor. A fine needle point is situated at the foundation of weighty block.
5. Clamp: Clasp is utilized to fix the following arm in standard length with no expansion.
6. Hinge: The following arm and anchor arm are associated by pivot to the coordinating unit. With the assistance of this pivot the arms can turn about their tomahawks.
7. Tangent screw: Digression screw is utilized to stretch out the following arm up to required length.
8. Index: Record is where all the estimating courses of action like wheel, dial are found.
9. Wheel: Wheel is fixed in the coordinating unit which assists with estimating the following length. Setting zero on the scale is utilized.
10. Dial: Dial is only scale, prior to taking an estimation dial should be set at zero point.
11. Vernier: Vernier of planimeter is a metal bar which has engraved graduation like Vernier caliper. It is separated into 100 sections.

### V. USES OF THEODOLITE IN SURVEYING

Theodolite utilizes for some reasons, however primarily it is utilized for estimating points, scaling points of constructional works. For instance, to decide thruway focuses, immense structures' raising edges theodolites are utilized. Contingent upon the gig nature and the precision required, theodolite delivers more bended readings, involving dumbfounding countenances and swings or various situations for wonderful estimating overview.

Theodolite is an estimation instrument used in studying to decide flat and vertical points with the little low telescope that might move inside the even and vertical planes.



It is an electronic machine which looks kind of a small telescope. It is broadly utilized for the estimation of vertical and even plots for scaling capabilities and inside the lodging business. The precision with that these points might be estimated goes from 5mins to 0.1 secs. It is used in triangulation organizations.

Theodolites are utilized everywhere from building locales to principal street focuses. It estimates points utilizing age-old standards of unadulterated arithmetic and helps assessors in laying out exact areas.

### THE ODOLITE STUDYING: SORTS OF THEODOLITES

There are various kinds of theodolites that are intended for explicit looking over undertakings. Here is an outline of the most well-known kinds of theodolites and their particular purposes:

1. Optical theodolite: This is the most conventional sort of theodolite, and it utilizes a vernier scale and an optical framework to gauge points. Optical theodolites are reasonable for an extensive variety of reviewing undertakings, including estimating points and distances, planning landscape, and deciding the area of items.
2. Digital theodolite: Computerized theodolites are outfitted with electronic parts, for example, an advanced presentation, a laser range locator, and an inclinometer. They are more exact and proficient than optical theodolites and are appropriate for more complicated reviewing errands, for example, building site arranging, street plan, and land studies.
3. Total station: An all out station is a theodolite that is furnished with a distance meter, making it fit for estimating points, distances, and heights at the same time. It can likewise be utilized to gather information and move it to a PC for examination, making it reasonable for enormous scope looking over undertakings like planning and land improvement.
4. Reflectorless theodolite: Reflectorless theodolites are intended to quantify distances without utilizing a reflector. They utilize a laser to quantify distances, making them reasonable for estimating distances over lengthy reaches and in regions with troublesome landscape.



5. Robotic theodolite: A mechanical theodolite is a theodolite that is furnished with a mechanized mount, permitting it to be somewhat controlled utilizing a handheld gadget. They are appropriate for use in regions that are challenging to access or where precision is of most extreme significance.
6. GPS theodolite: A GPS theodolite is a theodolite that is outfitted with a GPS collector, permitting it to be utilized for exact situating and area assurance. They are appropriate for planning, development, and land studying.

**WORKING:**

1. Take estimations: When the theodolite is set up and adjusted, estimations can be taken by utilizing the telescope to notice and quantify points between various focuses.
2. Record information: The information got from the estimations ought to be recorded precisely to guarantee that the studying results are exact.
3. Realign the telescope: In the event that the telescope should be realigned during the review, the flat and vertical change handles can be utilized to adapt.
4. Check for mistakes: Prior to completing the overview, it is essential to check for any blunders that might have happened during the review, like skewed instruments or inaccurate information.
5. Store the theodolite securely: After the study is finished, the theodolite ought to be put away securely and safely to shield it from harm and guarantee that it is prepared for the following use.

**PLANE TABLE SURVEYING**

The plane table is an instrument utilized for reviewing by a graphical technique in which the hands on work and plotting are done at the same time. The primary element of plane postponing is that the geographical highlights to be planned are in full view. Thus no way of missing any significant detail.



Plane Table Studying is appropriate for little and medium scale planning (1: 10,000 to 1: 2, 50,000), where extraordinary exactness isn't needed. It is additionally utilized for plotting the geological guides in the field. Prior to beginning a plane table overview, the instrument stations are fixed to cover the whole region. These stations might be fixed by reviewing a trigonometrical system and laying out an organization of control guides on an example toward suit the scale at which plane postponing is completed. The rises of these not entirely set in stone with the assistance of Evening out.

**BENEFITS OF PLANE TABLE STUDYING**

**A portion of its fundamental benefits are as per the following.**

- The locating and plotting are done all the while. In this manner there is no gamble of discarding fundamental subtleties.
- The blunder and slip-ups in plotting can be checked by drawing the actually take a look at lines.
- Irregular items can likewise be plotted precisely as the lay of the land is in view.
- It is generally fast and helpful for filling in subtleties.

- No extraordinary ability is required.
- It is less exorbitant in contrast with the theodolite overview.
- It is extremely worthwhile in regions where compass overview isn't solid, for example region impacted by attractive fields
- Errors in field books are wiped out.



### INTERPRETING STEREOSCOPIC IMAGES

Stereoscopic aeronautical photos that reach in scale from 1:10 000 to 1:50 000 are efficiently accessible for some regions of the planet. They were taken by enormous configuration cameras that pre-owned negative film with an exceptionally fine grained emulsion. Carefully checking positive prints produces picture information with goals between a couple of cm to around 2 m. Computerized cameras have replaced film cameras in current aeronautical overviews, yet similar standards apply.



The studies catch pictures at set time stretches as the airplane flies over an area. To guarantee that inclusion is finished and to empower full stereoscopic cover the pictures cross-over by around 60%. In light of the change in the airplane's situation between one picture and the following every pixel that addresses a little region on the ground on neighboring

pictures is at an alternate position comparative with different pixels. This parallax shift is connected with the rise distinction between every one of the focuses that make up the ground surface. Seeing the area of cross-over between two pictures, with the left eye zeroed in on one picture and the right eye on the other, remakes the surface in a three dimensional deception utilizing the human visual framework. This in equivalent to the way that we see our close by environmental elements in three dimensional by intellectually consolidating the two perspectives from eyes that are around 7 cm separated. The thing that matters is that the division is really that between the two positions where the camera caught contiguous pictures, which can be a few hundred meters.

### **GPS (GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM)**

There are no less than 4 GPS satellites in the view of a recipient on the earth. The transmitter GPS sends data about the position and time to the beneficiary GPS at fixed spans. The transmissions that are shipped off the recipient gadgets are radio waves. By carving out the distinction in opportunity between the sign sent from the GPS satellite to the time the GPS gets, the distance between the GPS collector and the satellite can be determined. Utilizing the trilateration interaction, the beneficiary finds its situation as the signs are acquired from something like three satellites. For a GPS to work out a 2-D position, which incorporates the scope and longitude, at least 3 satellites are required. For a three dimensional place that gives scope, longitude, and height, at least 4 satellites are required. By carving out the distinction in opportunity between the sign sent from the GPS satellite to the time the GPS gets, the distance between the GPS collector and the satellite can be determined. Utilizing the trilateration interaction, the recipient finds its situation as the signs are acquired from no less than three satellites.



### **VI. CONCLUSION**

The cartographic cycle traverses many stages, beginning from imagining the requirement for a guide and expanding the whole way through its utilization by a crowd of people. Origination starts with a genuine or envisioned climate. As the map maker accumulates data about the subject, they consider how that data is organized and the way in which that construction ought to illuminate the guide's plan. Then, the map makers explore different avenues regarding speculation, symbolization, typography, and other guide components to track down ways of depicting the data so the guide peruser can decipher the guide as expected. Directed by these trials, the map maker chooses a plan and makes the guide, whether in physical or electronic structure. When gotten done, the guide is conveyed to its crowd. The guide peruser deciphers the images and examples on the guide to make determinations and maybe to make a move. By the spatial points of view they give, maps assist with forming how we view the world.

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