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Banglarbhumi land map

The world's population has tripled since 1950, and the number of megacities has grown from one New York City to more than 30, from Mexico City to Shenzhen to Hyderabad. But about half the land on the planet is still in a natural or semi-natural state. A new map shows exactly where that country is, and why it is crucial to protect. The project, called the Global Safety Net, maps both areas that are already protected, such as national parks, and areas that need to be protected to address simultaneous crises: climate change and biodiversity loss. Scientists spent two years developing the map. In the 2016 book Half-Earth, biologist E.O. Wilson proposed protecting half the planet's surface. We asked, well, is there 50% left? says Karl Burkart, the director of non-profit One Earth, who helped fund the analysis. Wilson, who was not involved in the study, suggested that all protected areas should be free of humans. That much unaffected space is not enough. But when indigenous lands are included, the total space adds up to 50.4%. [Image: Félix Pharand-Deschênes/courtesy Global Safety Net] The project, which can be explored online using Google Earth Engine, maps areas that are essential for rare species to survive, areas with high biodiversity and regions that visit large animals each season. It also maps areas of wilderness that may not be the top priority for biodiversity, but are still intact examples of different ecosystems, along with areas that can play an important role in carbon sequestering. The map also includes potential wildlife corridors that animals can use to migrate between nature reserves. [Image: Félix Pharand-Deschênes/courtesy Global Safety Net] While countries make commitments to protect nature, they can use the maps to create conservation plans. Right now, most governments don't have very sophisticated data products to make the decisions they need to make, Burkart says. Zones that rare species need to survive, displayed as bags of pink on the map, should be the first priority. Protecting wild areas for biodiversity can also help prevent future pandemics; when habitat is lost, it forces animals into closer contact with humans, spreading disease. Some experts suggest that Brazil, where parts of Amazon's rainforest are now lost, could be the place where the next pandemic emerges. Almost all areas highlighted on the map will also have to remain intact to avoid the worst effects of climate change. It is very limited how much land can still be converted or how much forest can be lost before completely lose the window to reach the 1.5 degree Celsius target, he says. If we lose a lot more of that, we're in uncharted territory. The world now stands at 1.1. And you see what's already happening with fires in California and Australia. A concept map, also called a mind map, is an image used to show concepts arranged around a central idea. Use concept mapping as a one technique to visualize the structure of a subject. With an image view, you can summarize and consolidate complex information. Groups find the use of concept cards useful in planning dependencies, organizing complex events, troubleshooting, and generally making decisions. Concept cards can be made on paper or whiteboards or with specialized software. Use concept cards to help students relate new information to knowledge they've already mastered. Start with an idea and draw it in the middle of a page. Then write down words that relate to that idea. Then make connections between the words and your original idea. These branches can help you view the possibilities without the restrictions imposed by a list or overview. Add images and text to illustrate the map. Drawing cards helps show how subjects are connected. Encourage the use of maps as a note-taking strategy instead of highlighting text while reading. Create maps as study guides to help your students prepare for tests. You also use maps as a rating tool. When students create their own maps on topics they've just learned, you can see how well they've understood the lesson through the labels they use and the connections they make. Project planning involves sequencing activities. Especially if the relationship between events is not clear or prescribed, use a draft folder to brainstorm about the project organization. Concept maps reveal answers to questions such as how are these activities related and what are the dependencies? and can lead to creative troubleshooting for project planning dilemmas. You may find the resulting visual a useful index for a project activity. You reveal relationships and dependencies that were previously hidden. This unstructured approach has been proven to show structures that make sense because it creates associations based on connections of ideas the way your mind works, not necessarily in the order in which you may have been presented them. During joint meetings, you'll develop draft maps to document important information, address emotions if necessary, and provide a take-away record of the meeting or conference. Especially if you facilitate a multi-day event, the big picture can be revealed over time by the set of maps showing the relationship of ideas discussed. Topographic maps (often called topo cards for short) are large-scale maps, often larger than 1:50,000, meaning that an inch on the map equals 50,000 inches on the ground. Topographic maps show a wide range of human and physical characteristics of the earth. They are very detailed and often produced on large sheets of paper. In the late 17th century, French Finance Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert hired surveyor, astronomer and physician Jean-Dominique Cassini for an ambitious project, the topographic mapping of France. Author John Noble Wilford says: He [Colbert] wanted the kind of maps that indicated man-made and natural characteristics, as determined by precise engineering engineering and measurements. They would depict the shapes and elevations of mountains, valleys, and plains; the network of streams and rivers; the location of cities, roads, political boundaries and other works of man. After a century of work by Cassini, his son, grandson and great-grandson, France was the proud owner of a complete set of topographic maps. It was the first country to pursue such a prize. Since the 1600s, topographic mapping has become an integral part of a country's cartography. These cards remain one of the most valuable cards for the government and the public. In the United States, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is responsible for topographic mapping. There are more than 54,000 quadrangles (map sheets) covering every inch of the United States. The primary scale of the USGS for mapping topographical maps is 1:24,000, which means that an inch on the map equals 24,000 inches on the ground, the equivalent of 2,000 feet. These quadrangles are called 7.5 minute quadrangle because they show an area that is 7.5 minutes long with 7.5 minutes high. These paper sheets are about 29 centimeters high and 22 centimeters wide. Topographic maps use a wide range of symbols to display human and physical characteristics. Among the most notable are the topo maps' representation of the topography or terrain of the area. Contour lines are used to display height by connecting points of equal height. These imaginary lines do a nice job of representing the terrain. As with all isolines, when contour lines are close together, they represent a steep slope; lines far apart represent a gradual slope. Each quadrangle uses a contour interval (the height distance between contour lines) that is suitable for that area. While flat areas can be assigned with a five-foot contour interval, rugged terrain can have a 25-foot or more contour interval. By using contour lines, an experienced topographic map reader can easily visualize the direction of the flow and the shape of the terrain. Most topographic maps are widely produced to show individual buildings and all streets in cities. In urbanized areas, larger and specific important buildings are represented in black, and the urbanized area around it is represented with red shade. Some topographic maps also contain features in purple. These quadrangles have only been revised by aerial photographs and not by the typical field control involved in the production of a topographic map. These revisions are shown in purple on the map and can represent newly urbanized areas, new roads, and even new lakes. Topographic maps also use standardised conventions to display additional features, such as the color blue for water and green for forests. Different coordinate systems are shown on topographic maps. In addition to latitude and longitude, the basic coordinates for the map, these maps show Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grids, township and and and other coordinate systems. Campbell, John. Map usage and analysis. William C. Brown Company, 1993. Monmonier, Mark. How to lie with cards. University of Chicago Press, 1991. Wilford, John Noble. The Mapmakers. Vintage Books, 2001. 2001.

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