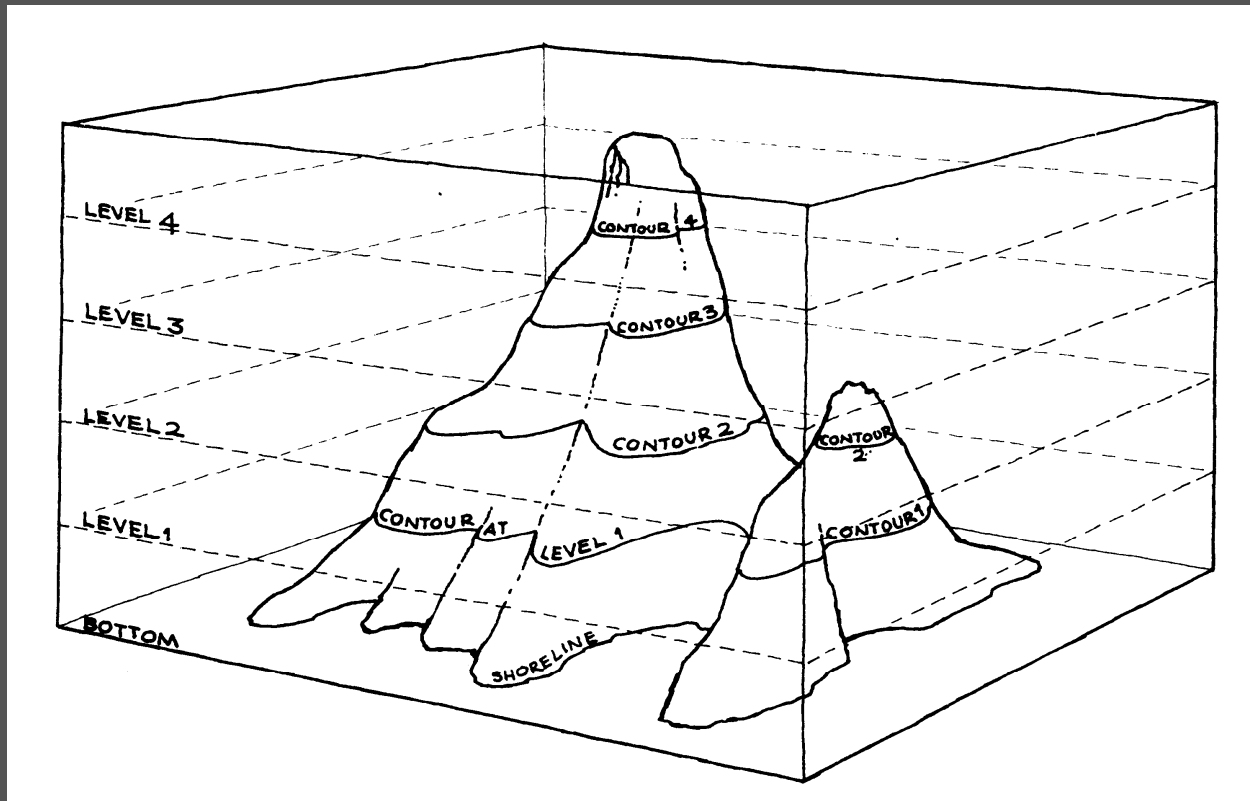


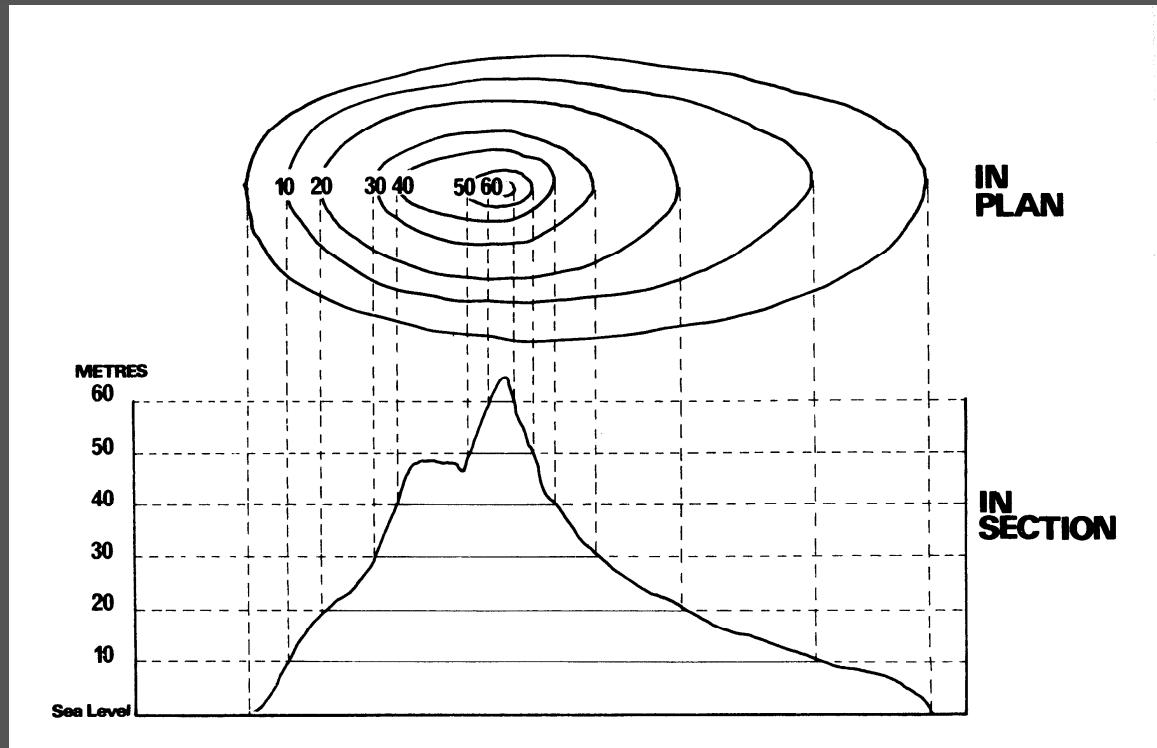
Depiction of Relief

Interpreting Contours

- Contour lines are continuous lines on the map that join points of the same height above sea level.



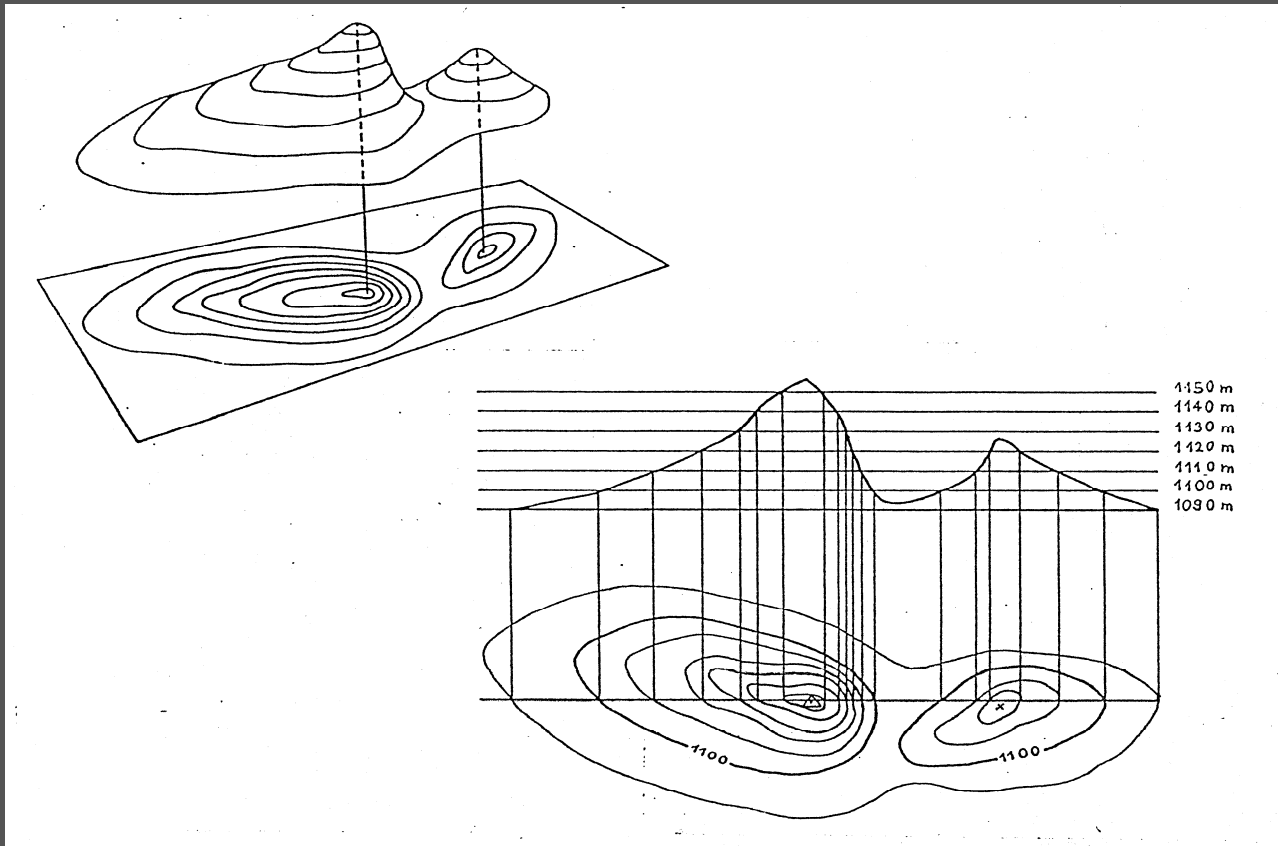
- On 1:50000 scale maps the contour interval is every 10m



When you look at a map, you should try to interpret the contours and build up a 3 Dimensional picture in your mind of what the ground actually looks like.

Contour Features

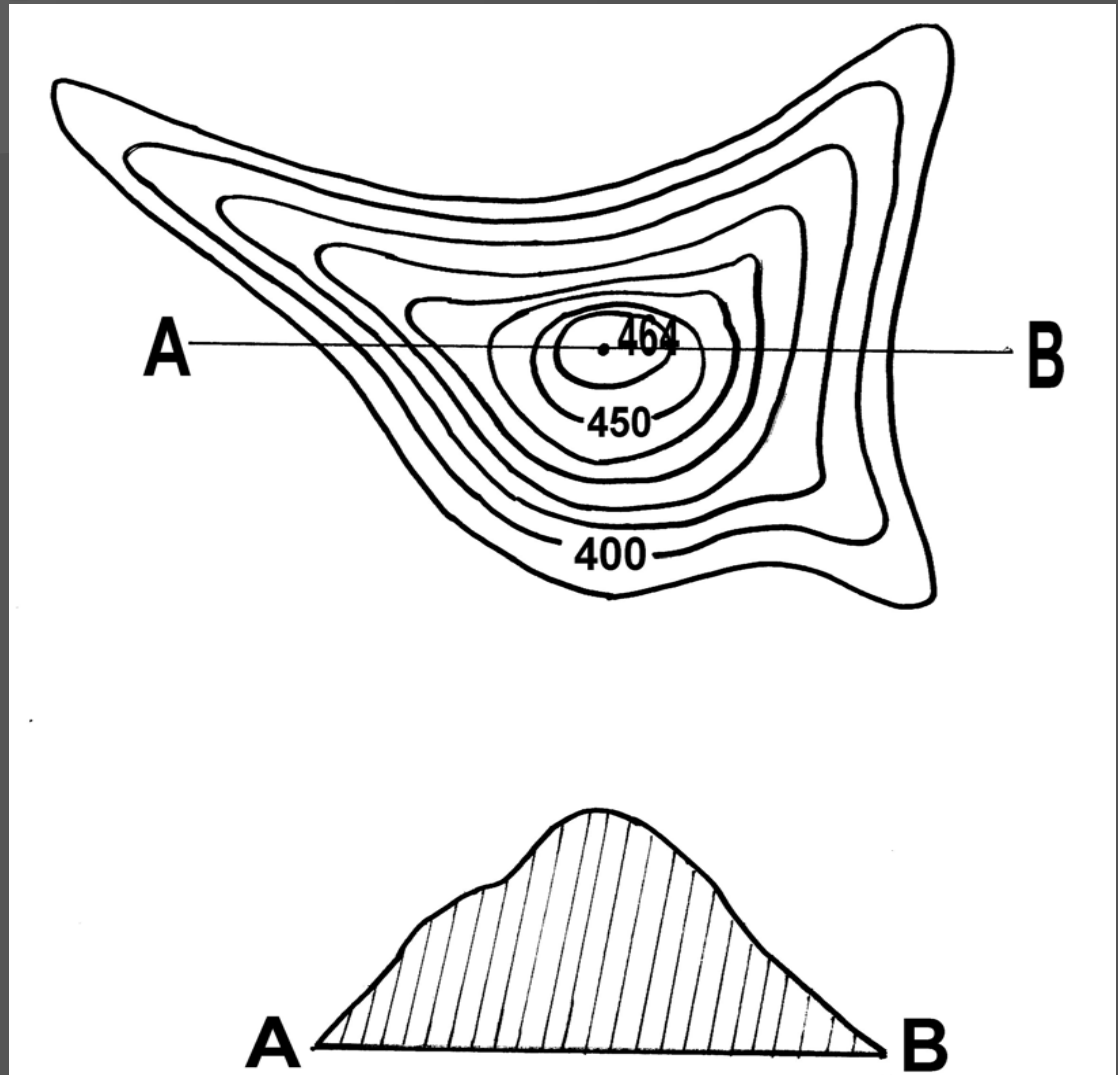
- Closely packed contours indicate a steep slope
- Well spaced contours indicate a gentler slope



- There are four main features that we use when navigating in the mountains.
- Also imagining that each feature has four sides that go either up or down can help identify the feature on the ground.
 - Top/Summit
 - Spur
 - Col
 - Re-entrant

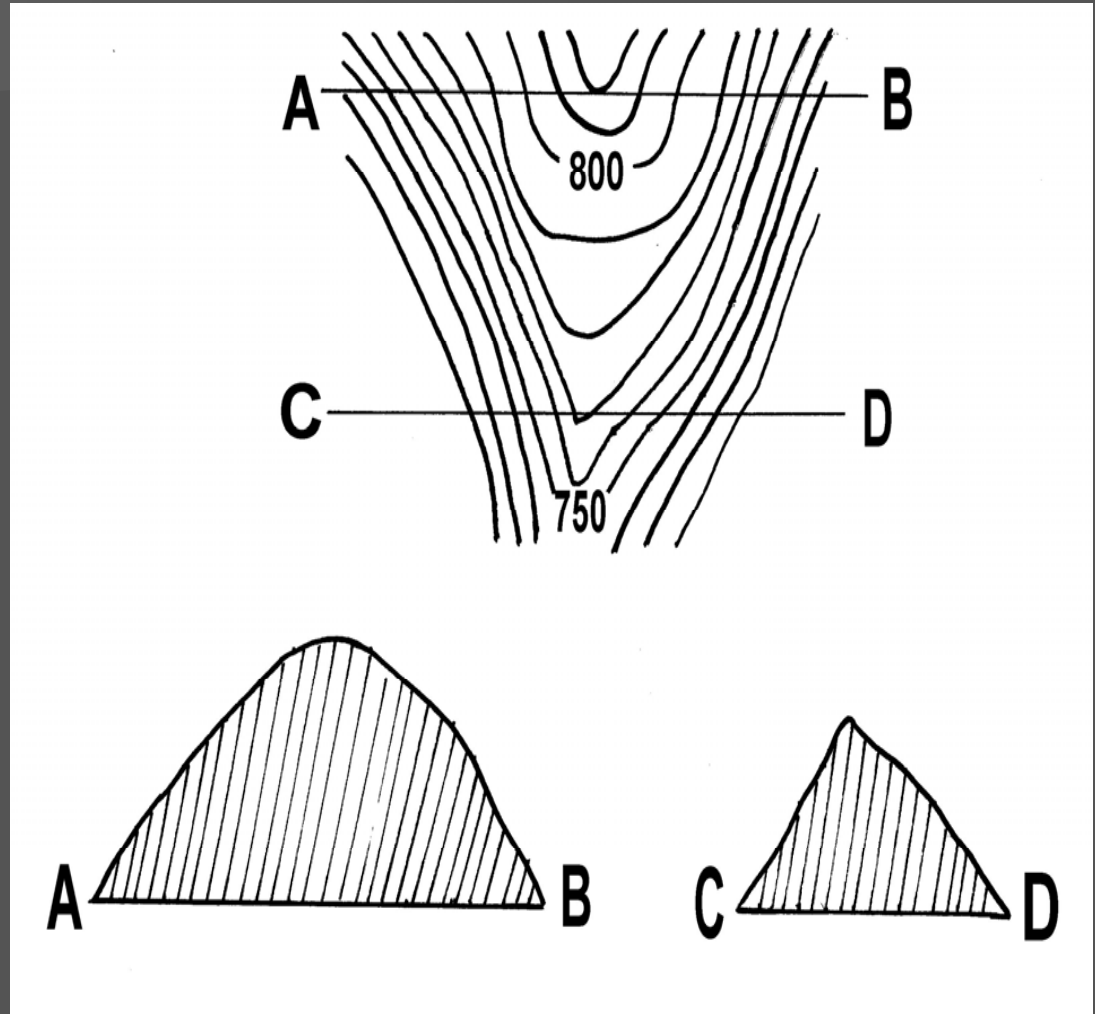
Top/Summit

- Contours form a complete circle
- All four sides down.



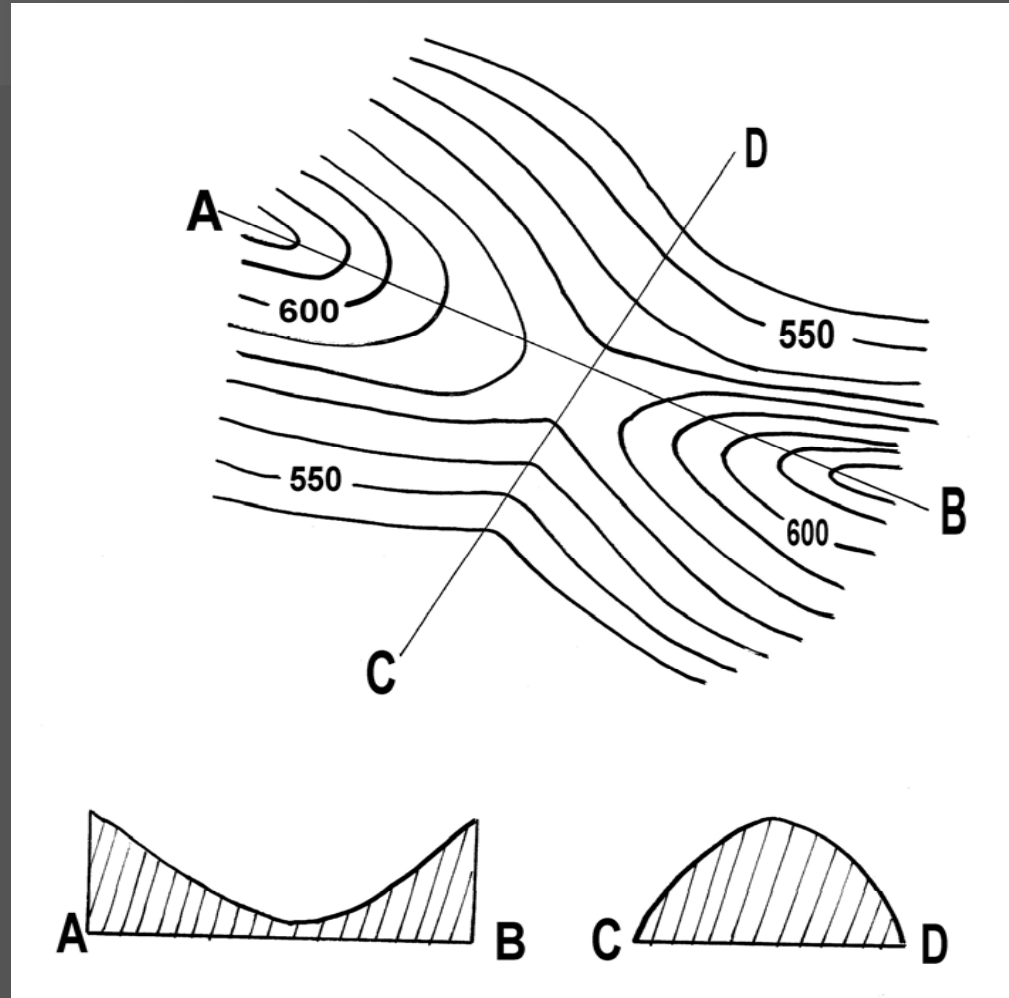
Spur

- Contours are U or V shaped, pointing away from the high ground
- Three sides down and one up.



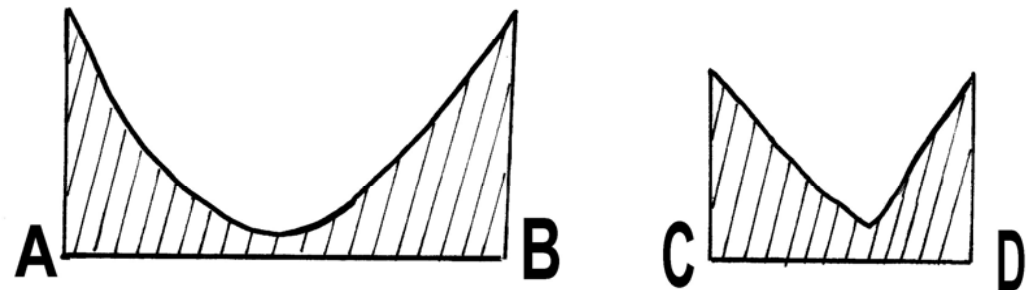
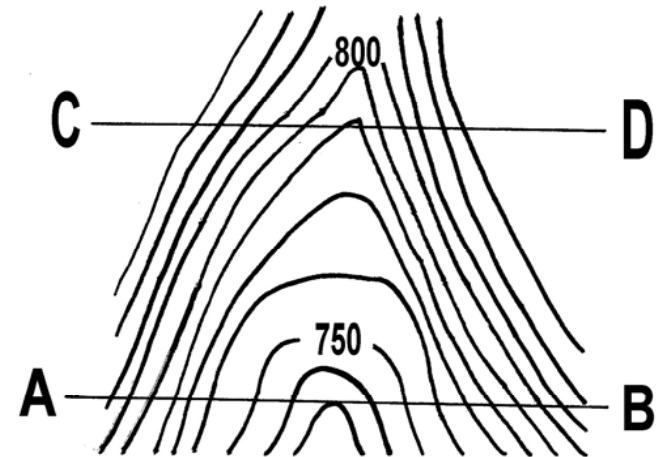
Col/Saddle

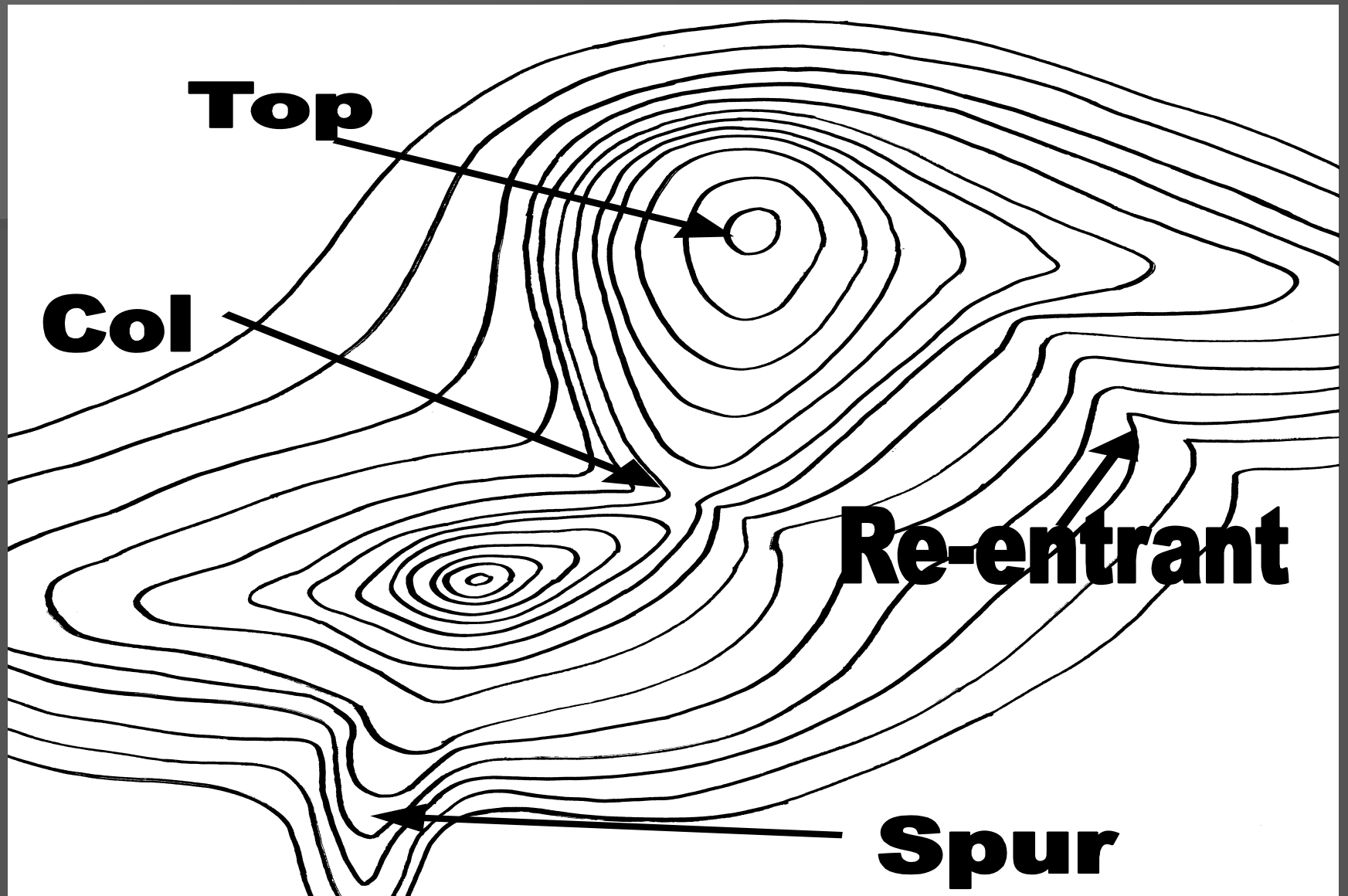
- Two spurs pointing towards each other
- Two opposite sides up & other two down.

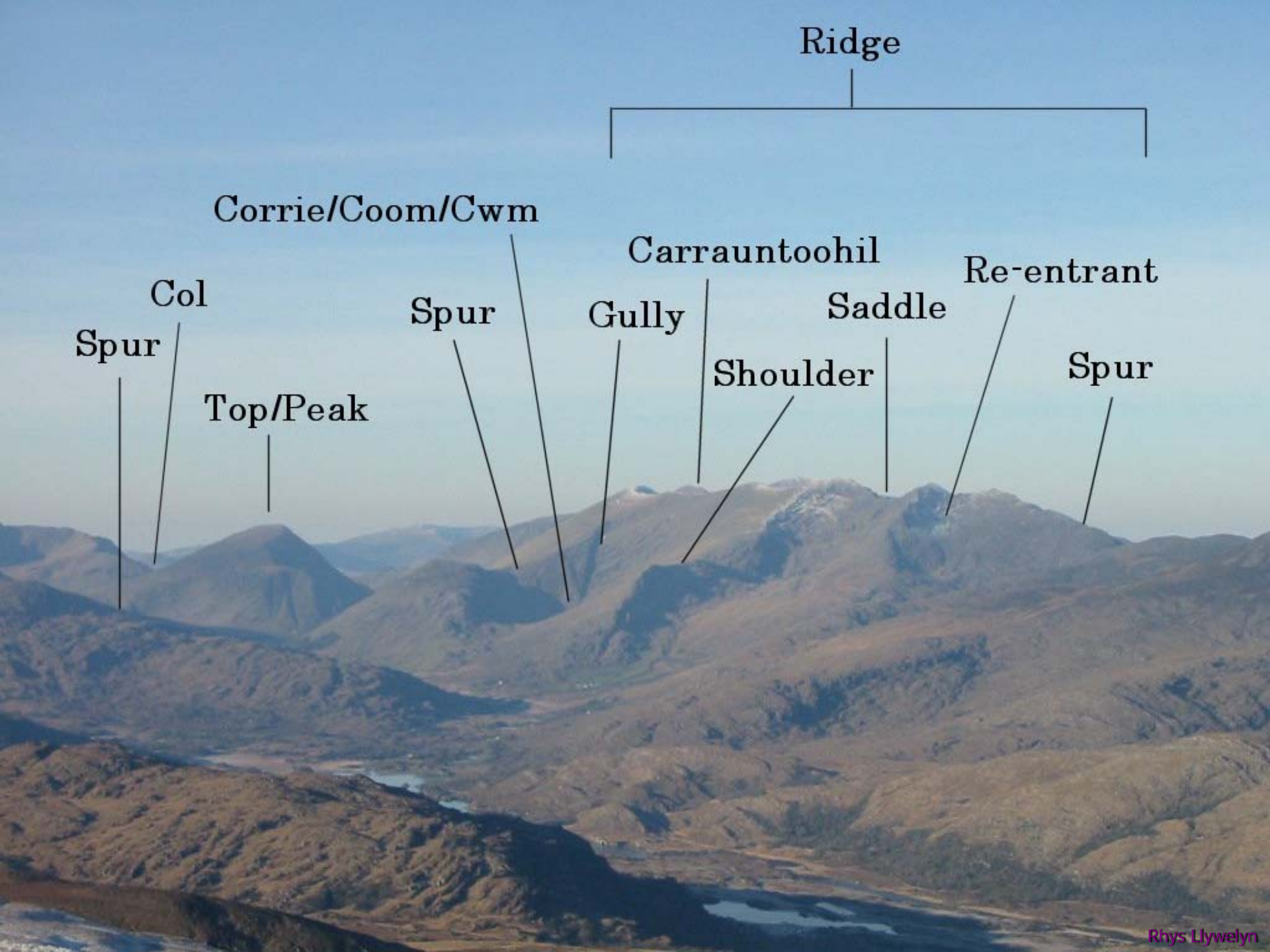


Re-entrant

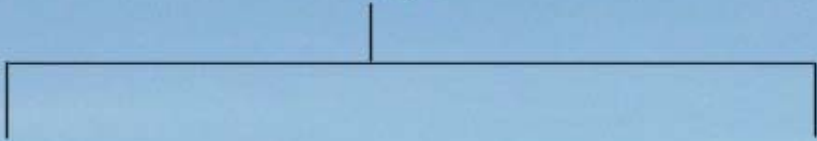
- Contours are U or V shaped, but pointing towards the high ground
- Three sides up and one down.







Ridge



Corrie/Coom/Cwm

Carrauntoohil

Re-entrant

Col

Spur

Gully

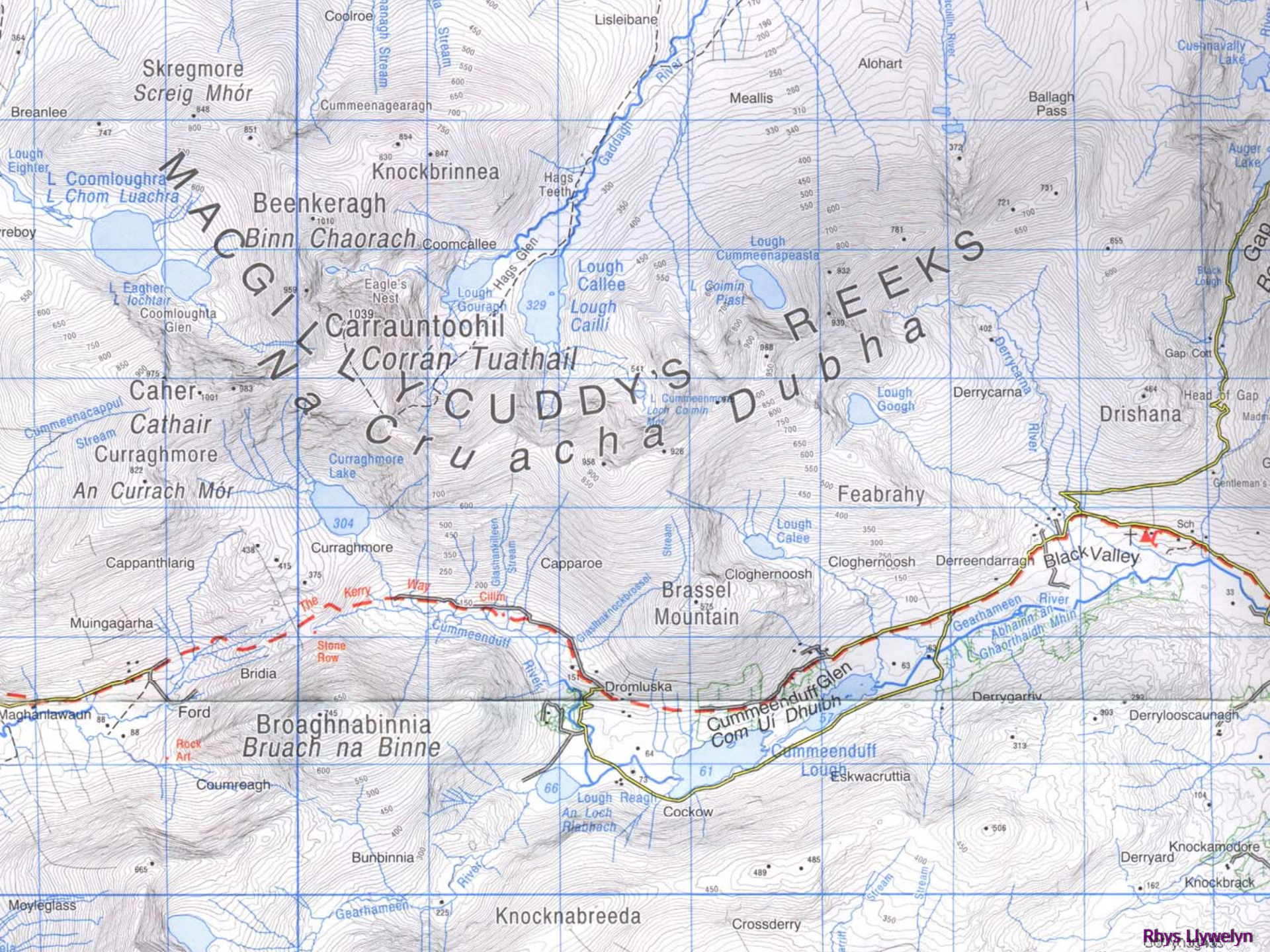
Saddle

Spur

Top/Peak

Shoulder

Spur



Skregmore
Screig Mhór

MAGINN
MOUNTAINS

CRUACHÁ
DUBHAKS

CARRUNTOOHIL
CARRUNTOOHIL

An Cuirach Mór

Brassel Mountain

Broaghna Binne
Bruach na Binne

Black Valley

Knockabreeda