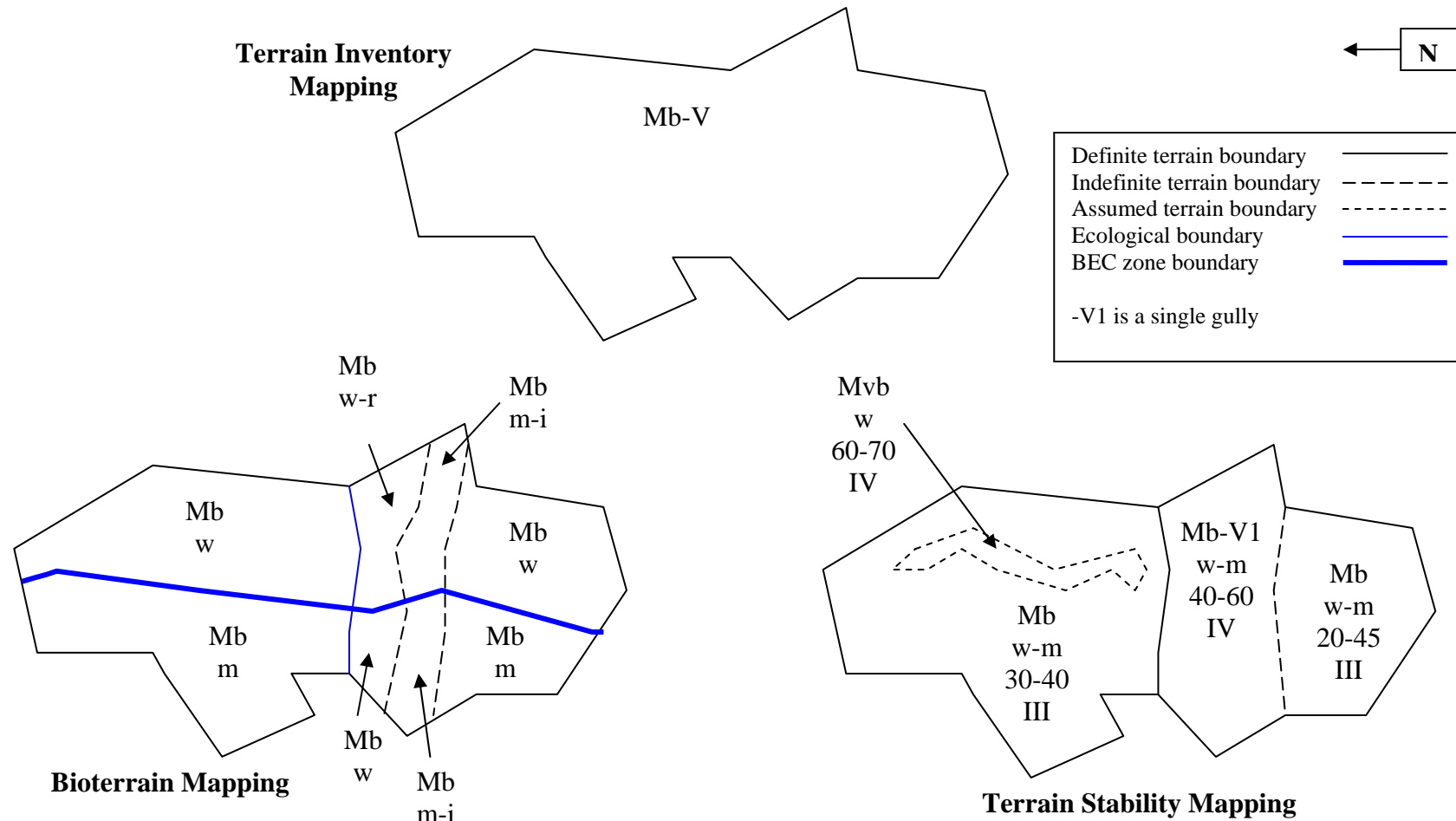
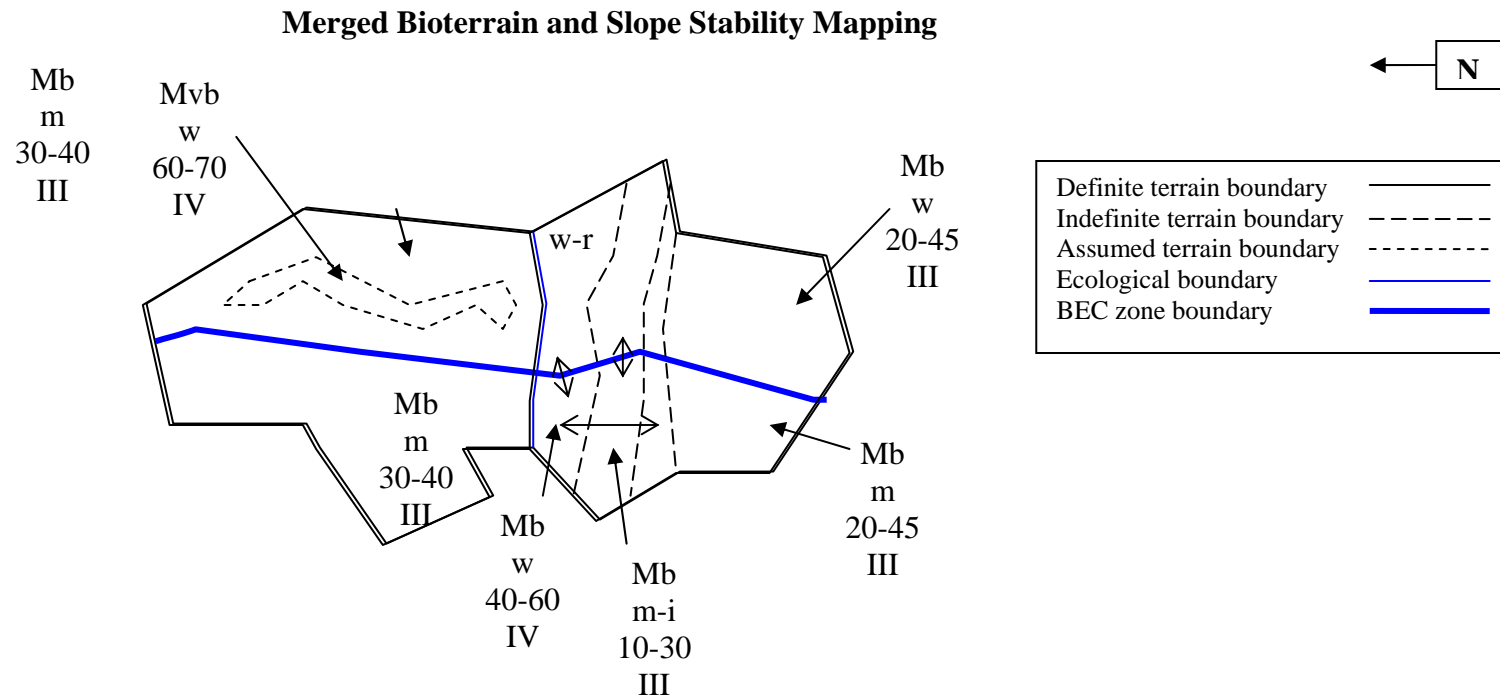


## Types of Terrain Mapping and Appropriate Use



If a multi-purpose map is desired it is recommended that terrain inventory mapping be done, particularly if the desired end uses are not all known. The polygons can then be subdivided to produce both bioterrain/ecological mapping and terrain stability. This preserves the effectiveness of each individual inventory and does not preclude multidisciplinary queries. Cost savings can be achieved by integrating field work. This is most effectively done in the soft copy environment where linework can be directly added to the original inventory mapping. If the inventory mapping is done on air photos and collected via monorestitution, the subsequent linework can be added on overlays and digitized via monorestitution.



Mapping bioterrain and slope stability in one project results in smaller polygon size which adds to the cost of the mapping. In addition, the landscape is mapped using both criteria which may be in conflict in some cases. This results in the mapper having to prioritize the criteria and can result in a map that is not as effective for each individual use. The advantage to this approach is that multidisciplinary queries can be preformed, for example, the risk of terrain and erosion hazards impacting areas of high ecological value. The detail in the mapping warrants detail in the field survey. TSIL C-A is recommended and because of the small polygon size this means that the field component can be quite costly.