

DETECTION OF DETAILS IN TOPOGRAPHY OF GENERALIZED CONTOUR
LINES AS A CONDITION OF POLICE OFFICERS' COMPETENCE
TO ASSESS AND USE TERRAIN

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Abstract: The successful use and application of maps precedes cartographic literacy. Cartographic literacy involves knowledge of cartographic method and its application in the process of using geographical maps. If we look at the map as a result of the cartographic survey of the Earth's surface, as represented by the language of cartography, then cartographic literacy is a way of exploring reality. In this paper we go through the process of generalization of the contour line, which is much more complex than other elements of map generalization, presented with all the character of the terrain geomorphological characteristics. The process is divided into several stages; equidistance changes, connecting the small details into larger forms and extracting characteristic details of the terrain and eventually a reduction of trivial, less important details. Spotting geomorphological forms on the map from the police and the security aspect is the assessment of land, from a map, respectively exploring its properties. The execution of police job and tasks, units of general and special purpose often largely depend on the evaluation of soil characteristics whose properties cannot be changed, and substantially affect the realization of the set goals. Contour line generalization enables a review of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of terrain from tactical aspects of the evaluation and treatment of which mostly depends success in the execution of the task.

Keywords: cartography, map, relief, contour lines, contour line generalization.

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