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1:50,000 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF NIGERIA
PROGRESS REPORT 31/12/62 - 31/12/65

Submitted by the Government of Nigeria

1:50,000 TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF NIGERIA

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Two maps (Map I and Map II) showing the progress in the 1:50,000 Topographic Mapping (contoured) from 31st December 1962 to 31st December 1965 are attached. This period has shown considerable progress, arising not only from a greater emphasis on topo-mapping on the part of the Nigerian Survey Departments but also from the technical assistance received from the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom. In the case of Canada, the mapping has been done by a private firm under contract to the Canadian Government while for the United Kingdom the mapping has been carried out by a government department. Other limited assistance has been received from the Netherlands, which country through its International Training Centre for Aerial Surveys at Delft, is now providing minor control points (using aero-triangulation) for nine sheets.

In more detail, Map I shows that at the end of 1962, 10 sheets had been compiled or published. Since the end of 1962, a total of 87 sheets has now been compiled while a further 45 are in different stages of compilation. Map II shows the position at the end of 1965.

In all cases, planimetric control has been based on the national primary triangulation framework. This has been supplemented locally by secondary and tertiary triangulation, limited trilateration, commonly Tellurometer distance with azimuth or angle from a primary side and, in the instance of Canadian Technical Assistance, by a limited use of aerodist. It should be mentioned that the primary triangulation though accurate enough for the 1:50,000 series is presently being checked by the use of latitude, longitude and azimuth observations, at a number of chain figure junctions, prior to final adjustment of the triangulation. The progress of these checks (at 31st December 1965) is indicated on the triangulation Map III.

Vertical control is similarly based on the national geodetic level network, the progress of which is shown on Map IV. Mapping

control has been provided by a breakdown of the geodetic framework into secondary and tertiary lines. A wide use has also been made of altimetry for this particular mapping scale. More recently, the Canadians have used APR and horizon data in order to cut down the amount of field work required.

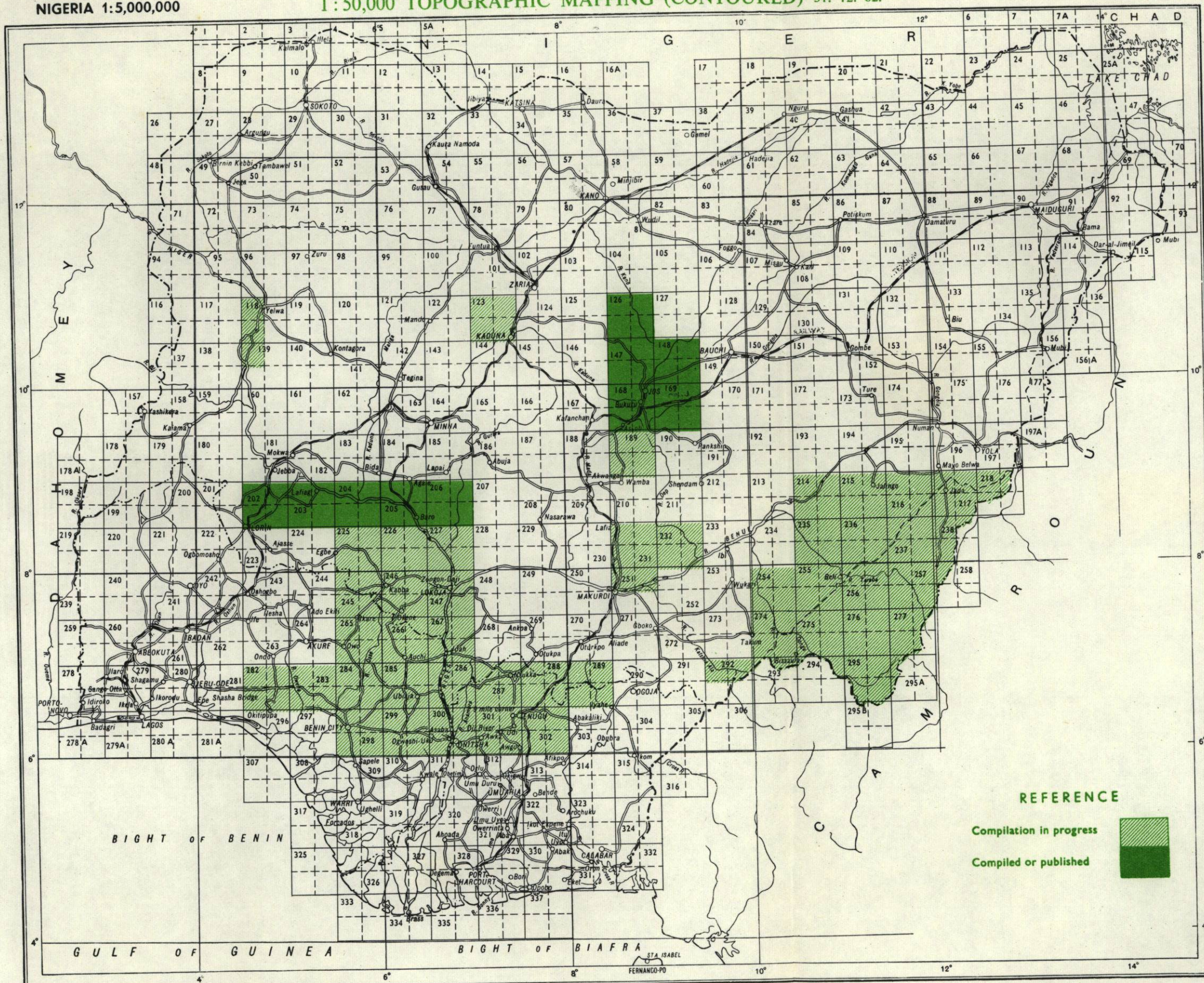
Finally, it should be added that good photographic coverage at 1:40,000 scale is now available for about 80 per cent of the country as shown on Map V and its absence is only very locally holding up the progress of the topographical mapping programme.

In the case of the Canadian Government while for the United Kingdom the mapping has been carried out by a Government department. Other limited assistance has been received from the Netherlands, which country through its International Training Centre for Aerial Survey at Bilthoven, is now providing minor control points (mainly aerotriangulation) for nine sheets.

In more detail, Map I shows that at the end of 1962, 10 sheets had been compiled or published. Since the end of 1962, a total of 37 sheets has now been compiled while a further 45 are in different stages of compilation. Map II shows the position at the end of 1962.

In all cases, planimetric control has been based on the national primary triangulation framework. This has been supplemented locally by secondary and tertiary triangulation, limited triangulation, commonly Tellurometer distance with extension of angles from a primary side and, in the instance of Canadian Technical Assistance, by a limited use of aerodials. It should be mentioned that the primary triangulation though accurate enough for the 1:50,000 series is presently being checked by the use of latitude, longitude and azimuth observations, at a number of chain triangle stations, in order to final adjustment of the triangulation. The progress of these checks at that December 1962 is indicated on the triangulation Map III.

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REFERENCE

Compilation in progress

Compiled or published



