

LEVELLING

This deals with the determination of the relative heights of points on the earth's surface. The process of this determination is either direct or indirect. A direct measurement is one taken up or down from one point to another which may be made by spirit level, water level, and brick layer's level or indirect measurement made depression from one point to the other.

Data from levelling operations are used to prepare topographical plans and map. These drawings show the main physical features on the ground, such as rivers, lakes, roads, etc as well as the changes in elevation between land forms such as valleys and hills (called vertical reliefs). Plans are usually large-scale (e.g. 1cm for 100m) drawings; maps are small-scale (e.g. 1cm for 200m) drawings. A plan shows information on farm features such as dikes, ponds, drainage canals or outlets structures. Topographical map shows the fish farm site. These are very important in fish farm construction. They help guide in choosing a site, planning the fish farm, and designing the structures that are needed for the farm. They also guide in the layout, so that one can follow the plan that has been made for the fish farm, and build the structures on it correctly.