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The Importance of the Water Inventory Card

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Annotation

The use of thematic and complex maps in the preparation of maps of the water cadastre of the republic, water resources management, planning is one of the most convenient tools in this regard. It is argued that their creation requires the use of modern geographic information systems (GIS).

Key words: Geographic information system (GIS), map content, state water cadastre, database

Introduction

To study the constituents of natural conditions, especially water resources, water-related objects are mapped. Maps are very important for the quantitative and qualitative indicators of water resources in their rational and economical use and assessment. These maps are the main cartographic source of information on water resources.

Currently, there is a need for the creation of cadastral maps. One of these maps is the map of the state water cadastre.

The shape and size of the objects represented on the maps of the state water cadastre ensures that they are very close to the real dimensions of life, and the level of accuracy on the maps is higher. This feature of maps provides accurate measurement of cartographic work on a map at a given scale.

Describe or reflect on the map the state and development of events and phenomena related to a certain period (time, century, year, month, day, and so on).

The similarity of relations, the similarity of events and phenomena with each other and the internal relationship.

One of the main features of maps is the unity of content - the compatibility of the content of events and phenomena depicted in life and on the map, the fact that they do not contradict each other. The degree of correspondence between the meaning and its boundaries, of course, depends on the study of the internal relations (basis, genesis) of these events, the accuracy of information and data about them, scientific validity, methods of their processing and also depends on the application of generalization rules.

The exact compatibility of the model and the object is one of the distinguishing features of large-scale maps, especially analytical and inventory maps.

The degree of ambiguity of large-scale maps depends on the degree of generalization, that is, the generalization of the events and phenomena described in them. Selecting, summarizing and processing data in accordance with the purpose provides an excellent opportunity to focus the content of the map on one goal.

The choice of information on the content and purpose of the cards allows you to describe each piece of information about events and incidents separately. Each map selectively depicts a certain part of events and incidents. But a set or system of maps allows complex events and incidents to be depicted. Such a set of maps allows, together and separately, to study, analyze and evaluate the internal and external connections of complex events and phenomena. Cartographic synthesis is the process of analyzing, processing and generalizing the current state, quantity and quality of several types of events and phenomena on maps and giving them a holistic, scientifically grounded meaning. The content of synthetic maps is quite rich, they are based on qualitative and quantitative indicators obtained as a result of various

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scientific studies, field research results and regulatory data.

Accuracy of the map is one of its preferred characteristics. This feature is provided by the mathematical rules used in map projection. The scale of the map, the scales used in it and the gradations of various symbols allow you to perform the following different measurements and definitions on the map:

- Determination of quantitative and cost indicators;
- Determination of quality indicators;
- Carrying out measurements in relative and absolute (exact) dimensions;
- Determination of geographic and rectangular coordinates;
- Creation of the geographical basis of mathematical models;
- Assessment of qualitative and quantitative aspects in points.
- The exact similarity of a particular point, line or symbol on the ground and on the map is also ensured by the accuracy of the map.

Continuity and clarity of the image on the card is one of its main features and qualities that distinguish it from other models. This function is further enhanced when the geographical location of events and phenomena depicted on maps, internal and external relations, qualitative and quantitative indicators are well studied.

Conclusion. State water cadastral plans and maps are special cartographic sources that document the location, quantity and quality of water resources, provide socio-economic analysis, recommendations for the rational use of natural and socio-economic resources.

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