

The Topographical Features In The Region

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Introduction

In this lab write-up type of report, I will be basing my argument on the data collected and hypothesis analysis to tackle different areas of concern as far as the survey method was concerned in regard to topographical zones were a concern.

Sampling Technique Selected In the First Season

In the first season, I chose to use random sampling in cooperation with the systematic type of sampling based on the fact that I will be dealing with the collection of small-form data from a large population. I will use computer-generated software to aid me in contacting the random sampling through which I will select 20 squares, and in other in systematic form, I will use the geometric form of patterns for aid. The reason why I will be using the methods is that I will be dealing with the terrains, and there will much of unknown contemporaneous numbers of sites; therefore, random sampling will be effective to cover at least all corners of the data. (National Geographic Society, n.d.)

Achievements And Effectiveness Of The Selected Method

I achieved this benchmark based on the fact that random sampling aided me in the collection of the data of different varieties. Through this method, I was able to cover different topographical regions. Different geographical regions were covered by this method, and therefore, it was a very viable way of hypothesis interpretation and analysis. The random squares covered different sites having food plans, mountains, foothills and rivers, and this type of sampling is basically important for variety coverage.

Hypothesis And How I Came About Them

In my survey, I give the hypothesis that people mainly live on the foothills dues to some reason, such as keeping them off the frequent floods which may be occurring due to high networks of the rivers, and also give them a point of view to hunting activities along the mountains for living. There are less of economic activities along the river belt due to the high level of floods, which technically prevents farming activities from occurring in the area, contrary to the fact that there are rivers in the area of

survey. I suggested this hypothesis due alignment of the area under survey. Most of the random squares under coverage were basically on foothills proving the fact.

Reasons For Selecting Judgment Method In the Second Season

In the second sampling method, I chose to use judgment sampling based on the fact that I was focusing on nonprobability tests. In this method, I focused on selecting the units that were to be sampled based on my knowledge of random sampling and professional sampling. I found this method very useful since it created a specialty for more representation of the samples, which brought more accurate results on topographical analysis. I found this method to be more accurate based on the fact that it brought more of the topographical features, such as rivers and mountains, in their reality in counteraction with the settlement and economic activities. In my opinion, I can say that the method was very effective as compared to the random type since it gave me, as a researcher, first-hand information concerning the individual topographical features and their relation with the way people settle across the region. There were very limited individual population samples of interest, and therefore, I found this method to be very effective for obtaining the data from such and specific group of features. I do approve of my hypothesis in this survey based on the fact that it gave me the breakthrough on areas to be focused on and the basics to undertake. I found the population pattern in my second season as I applied the judgment form of sampling. In this stage, I was able to give the analysis of what I was surveying after sampling the data in a crude way in random sampling. (U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.)

Benefits Of Survey Strategy

My sampling methods helped me understand the pattern through which the population makes in the region through the application of computer-aided software and different sampling methods. 20% sampling was sufficient based on the fact that it was not such a big range of the population I was dealing with, nor was it a big area. 40% was much better since it had much of the data covered per square ground. I can suggest my ideal percentage to be 20% since it acted its acts as my mean statistical data collection and central data.

Conclusion

I have tackled different areas of concern based on the analysis and interpretation of the statistical data collected by the sampling technique in relation to the settlement versus the way it relates to the topographical features in the region. I Therefore give the fact that the methods I used in this process were effective and it gave me a point of view for analysis of the data and proof of the hypothesis I set across.

References

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