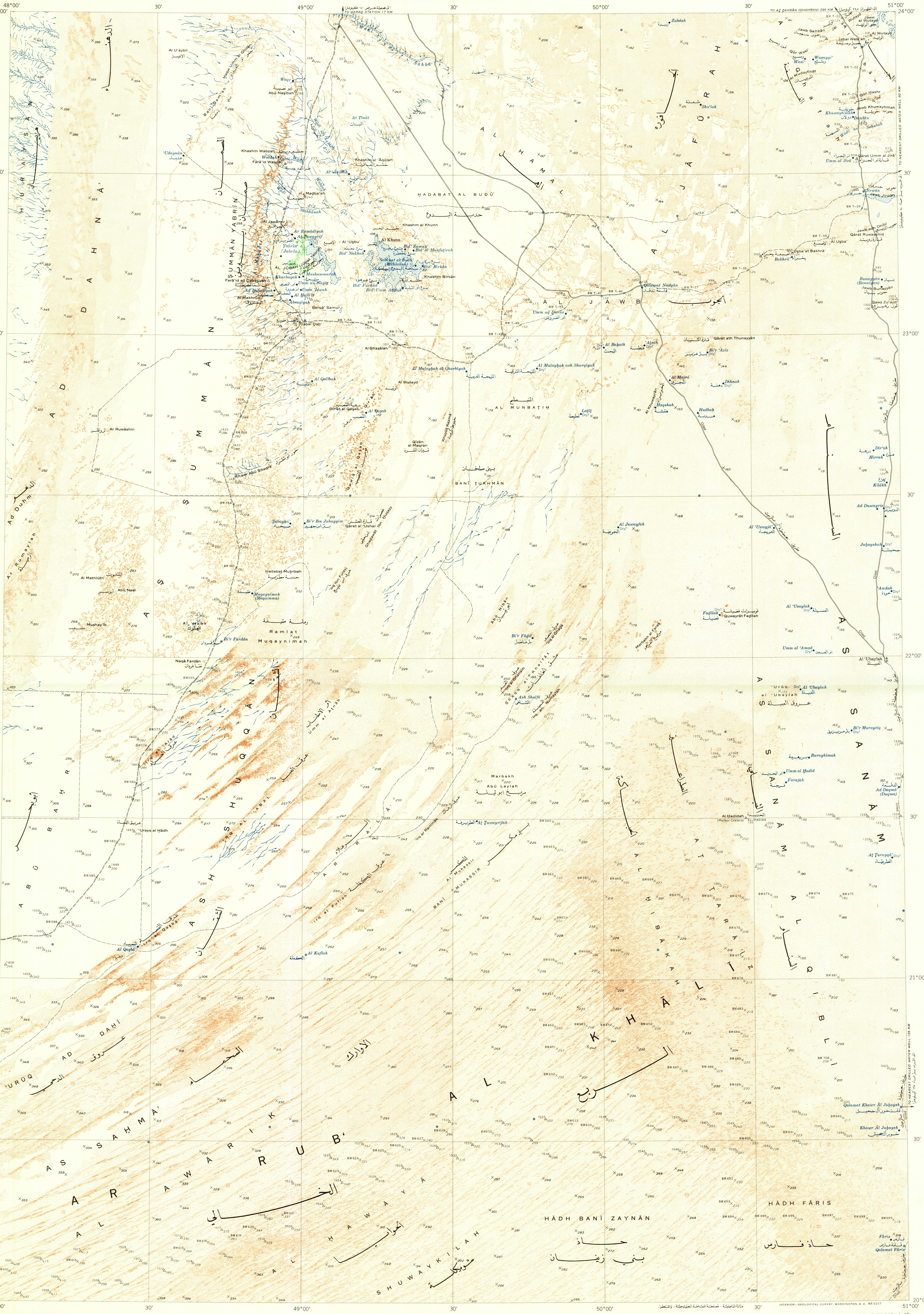
وزارة الداخلية
مصلحة المساحة الجيولوجية الامريكية
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة المالية والاقتصاد الوطني
المديرية العامة لشؤون الزيت والمعادن
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PETROLEUM AND MINERAL AFFAIRS

أبحاث جيولوجية مختلفة
خريطة رقم B ٢١٣-I
MISCELLANEOUS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS
MAP I-213 B



MAP LEGEND

اصطلاحات الخريطة

POPULATED PLACES — الأماكن الآهلة بالسكان
- Village — قرية
- Fort or castle — قلعة أو قصر
- Date gardens — جنائن بلح

TRANSPORTATION — طرق المواصلات
- Major road — طريق رئيسية
- Secondary road — طريق اعتيادية
- Road of questionable permanency — طريق غير ثابتة
- Camel trail — مسلك للجمال (درب الابل)
- Landing field — أرض للنزول

HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES — الأوصاف الهيدروغرافية

Only isolated wells are shown
- Drilled well — بئر محفورة بآلة الحفر
- Dug well — بئر محفورة باليد
- Intermittent stream — جدول متقطع
- Sabkhah — سبخة
- Silt flat and wādī floor — مطينة منبسطة ومسلك الوديان

HYPSOGRAPHIC FEATURES — الأوصاف الهيبسوغرافية
- Generalized relief — ارتفاع عمومي
- Sand — الرمل

Dense stipple represents mobile sand cover consisting primarily of dunes, linear ridges, and other individual sand forms, that are shown where map scale permits; moderately dense stipple represents more stabilized continuous sand cover; open stipple represents discontinuous sand cover

Types of sand terrain — أنواع الأراضي الرملية

I — Transverse. *Predominantly simple and compound barchan dunes in areas of more mobile sand, and/or simple rounded ridges, both oriented transverse to the prevailing wind direction*

II — Longitudinal. *Primarily dikākah and various types of undulating sand sheets, in general characterized by elongation of the individual topographic forms parallel to the prevailing wind direction, often partially stabilized by sparse vegetation*

III — 'Urūq. *Various forms of long, nearly parallel, sharp-crested narrow sand ridges and dune chains separated by broad sand valleys usually including elements of type I sand terrain. These are the resultant of a system of two dominant wind directions and are identical to the sayf dunes of North Africa*

IV — "Sand mountains." *Dominated by large sand massifs commonly cresting 50 to 300 meters above the substratum, often with superimposed dune patterns consisting of various types of complex barchans. Common forms are giant barchans spanning several kilometers from horn to horn; giant bisigmoidal and pyramidal sand peaks as well as other less common peak forms; and giant oval to elongate sand mounds*

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES — أوصاف مختلفة
- Bench mark — علامة ارتفاع موقع ثابتة — BM 562 ×125 meters
- Triangulation station — نقط مثلثات — 1002 △150 meters
- Spot elevation — نقط ارتفاع — ×235 meters

GLOSSARY

- 'Ayn .... Spring, solution pit, or well
- Barqā' .... Broad rocky hill with sand on slopes; larger than Abraq
- Bid'; pl., Budū' .... Dug well
- Bi'r; pl., Bi'ār .... Dug well
- Darb .... Road or trail
- Farāyid; pl., Farā'id .... Hill or Jabal detached from main mass; singly, grouped, or in linear form
- Ghaḍāwāt .... Sand area with many Ghaḍā (shrub)
- Ḥadabah(t) .... Gravel plain
- Ḥādh .... Sand area with many Ḥādh (shrub)
- 'Irq; pl., 'Urūq; dim., 'Urayq .... Long linear sand ridge
- Jabal; pl., Jibāl .... Hill or mountain
- Jāl .... Rocky escarpment, low cliff or side of a valley
- Jawb .... Sandy-floored hollow; depression or valley
- Jaww .... Pronounced sandy-bottomed depression or basin with gentle slopes
- Khashm .... Headland or promontory along a cliff or mountain front
- Khawr .... Saline bay or inlet; salty well; also same as Wādī
- Khayṭ; pl., Khuyūṭ .... Narrow, steep crescentic dunes elongated transversely to prevailing wind direction; singly, grouped, or in chain form
- Marbakh .... Sand area with 'Abl (shrub), Ghaḍā (shrub), or other brushy vegetation
- Qalamah(t) .... Drilled well. Refers to the projecting stand pipe
- Qārah(t); pl., Qūr; dim., Quwayrah .... Hill
- Qaṣr; pl., Quṣūr .... Fort, palace, or castle
- Qawz; pl., Qīzān .... Sand mounds or hummocks accumulated about Ghaḍā (shrub)
- Quwīd .... Line of hills
- Ramlah(t) .... Sand area
- Sabkhah(t) .... Silt, clay, and sand flats, often with saline incrustations
- Shaqq; pl., Shuqqān .... Valley or depression between 'Urūq
- Ṣummān .... Extensive, rocky, plateau-like area ranging from a plain to a shallowly dissected area
- Wādī; pl., Widyān .... Valley or dry water course

SOURCES OF BASE COMPILATION

مصادر المجموعات الأساسية

A, compilation by the Arabian American Oil Company based on land surface surveys and adjusted aerial photography, 1950; and B, adjusted aerial photography, 1954. Topographic representation by E. L. Elberg, Jr., Arabian American Oil Company.

This map will be printed in two sheets: Sheet A, geology and geography combined; Sheet B, geography only. Available at the Directorate General of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Jiddah and Ad Dammām, Saudi Arabia, and at the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

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Kilometers: 10 0 10 20 30 40 50
Miles: 10 0 10 20 30

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Prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the U. S. Department of State

Lambert conformal conic projection; standard parallels 17° and 33°

GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE NORTHWESTERN RUB AL KHALI QUADRANGLE, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

By

Richard A. Bramkamp and Leon F. Ramirez

خريطة جغرافية للوحة الربع الخالي الشمالي الغربي بالمملكة العربية السعودية

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أبحاث جيولوجية مختلفة
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