وزارة الداخلية
مصلحة المساحة الجيولوجية الأمريكية
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

GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE ASIR QUADRANGLE, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

By
Glen F. Brown and Roy O. Jackson

خريطة جغرافية للوحة عسير بالمملكة العربية السعودية

وضع
البعثة الجيولوجية ف. براون ور. أو. جاكسون

أبحاث جيولوجية مختلفة
خريطة رقم I-٢١٧ B
MISCELLANEOUS GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATIONS
MAP I-217 B

MAP LEGEND

POPULATED PLACES
- Town
- Village
- Village, name not shown
- Ruins
- Areas under cultivation

TRANSPORTATION
- Major road
- Secondary road
- Road of questionable permanency
- Camel trail
- Landing area, limited or no facilities

HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES
Only isolated wells are shown.
- Flowing well or spring
- Dug well
- Drilled water well
- Water pipeline
- Intermittent stream
- Reef

HYPSOGRAPHIC FEATURES
- Generalized relief
- Sand

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

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.* I

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.* II

'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.* III

"Sand mountains." *Domnated 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 bimoidal and pyramidal sand peaks as well as other less common peak forms; and giant oval to elongate sand mounds.* IV

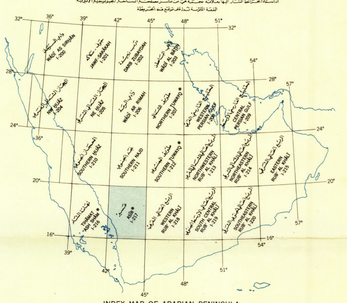
MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES
- Spot elevation in meters
- Mine
- International boundary

GLOSSARY

'Aqabah (t)	Pass
Bi'r	Dug well
Dikākah (t)	Eolian sand terrain dominated by hummocks accumulated about small bushes and grass clumps
Ḥiṣn	Fort
Jabal; pl., Jibāl	Hill or mountain
Qal'ah (t)	Fortress
Ra's	Cape
Rimāl; (pl. of Raml)	Sand areas
Sahl	Plain
Sūq	Market place
Ṭawr	Hill or mountain
Wādī	Valley or dry water course

SOURCES OF BASE COMPILATION

A, compilation from vertical photography, 1951; B, compilation from trimetrogon photography, 1945; C, compilation from unadjusted aerial photographs, 1956; D, recompilation from ground surveys by Arabian American Oil Company; E, offshore detail modified from U. S. Navy H. O. Chart No. 2815, 8th edition, July 1938; and X, no reliable base. Topographic representation by the Topographic Division, U. S. Geological Survey.



INDEX MAP OF ARABIAN PENINSULA
Maps published by the U. S. Geological Survey shown by asterisk following name.
Area of this map shown by tint.

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.

Scale 1:500 000

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

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