

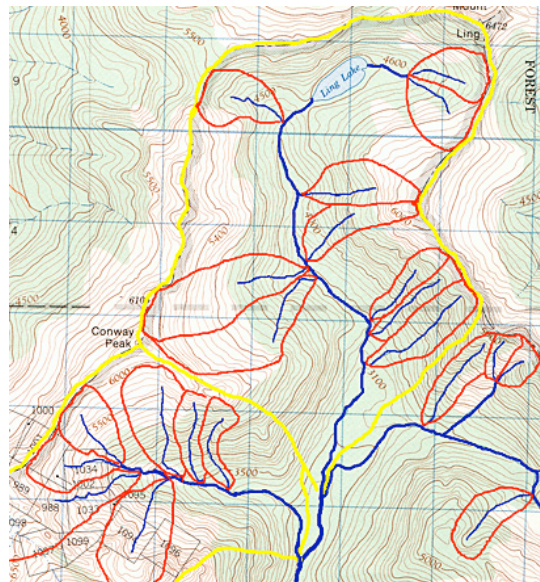
Landscape Units and Site Physiography Mapping and Transects

Purpose: To establish typical landscape units and sections (transects) as a basis for site and housing design

Process:

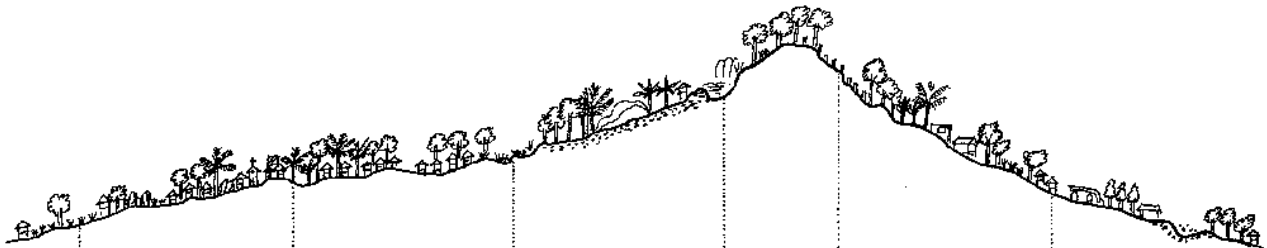
1. Utilizing the 1:2500 base map, as well as other sources such as google earth and Zmaps, <http://www.zonums.com/gmaps/digipoint.html> generate landscape units based on: a. sub-drainage basins, b. slope, c. vegetation.

Examples:



2. Select 4-5 typical transects (sections) through the sub-basins that in your opinion represent common conditions. These should include north-south and east-west. Draw these sections at a 1:250 scale (1cm =2.5m) Make sure to include transition zones and edge conditions (Areas where elevation changes, vegetation changes are significant, or where other elements – such as infrastructure are present.)

3. For each transect (section) you generate indicate your evaluation and appropriateness for design, (constraints and opportunities for site infrastructure and building development). Keep in mind ecological and sustainable features such as water, climate, construction, circulation, etc.)



LAND USE	Upland farming (mixed species of vegetables and rootcrops)		REFORESTATION AREA (Upland farming within reforestation site)		Upland farming (mixed species of vegetables and rootcrops)		Forest	REFORESTATION AREA (presence of kaingin & upland farming)		Upland farming with mixed species of vegetables and rootcrops	
SOIL COLOR	Reddish brown		Reddish brown		Dark brown		Dark brown/black	Dark brown		Reddish brown	
FOREST TREES	Trees Cakamansi Coconut Coffee Acacia Mango Nangka Emelina Gilan	Plants Corn Baguio beans Kilala Patola Squash Banana Coffee Sweet potato Bamboo cacao	Trees: Emelina, Guava, Coconut, Star Mahogany, Marang, Kamansi, Kalamansi, Hinagdang, Coffee, Biuga, Bunga, Pinetree, Nangka, Balite	Crops: Corn, Sweet potato, Taro, Chinese, bamboo, Banana, Hogonoy, Baha- baho, Paka- pako, Cassava, Papaya, Santow, Wild strawberry, Lunot, Siligoh, haginit	Trees: Napol, Biringa, Balite, Alinglong, Tangula, Tanyuan, Darlagon, Pulamania, Boho, Pinetree, Lawach, Balite, Hinagdang, Biyami, malakupa	Plants Banana Baging Savote Corn Tomato Haginit	Rattas	Trees Emelina Mahogany Nangka Pinetree Guava Marang	Plants Corn Okra Banana Darlagon Wild strawberry	Trees Emelina Coconut Mahogany Falcata Tugas Acacia	Plants Dulaw Upland rice Sweet potato Banana Corn Taro
ANIMALS	Chicken, Pig, Carabao, Dog, Cow, Birds		Chicken, Pig, Dog, Birds		Chicken, Eban		Kulaknit (Bats)		Pig, Chicken, Dog, Carabao, Cow, Birds		
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intercropping of vegetables and rootcrops i.e. corn, sweet potato, squash, taro - available water supply 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vacant portions of reforestation areas can be utilized for agro-forestry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tipan spring - good source of drinking water - Area is ideal for agro-forestry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vacant portions can be utilized for agro-forestry - Area can be used for agro-forestry - sedentary 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intercropping of vegetables and rootcrops containing using napier grass forage - initiated by DAR - LGU initiated mahogany plantation - seedlings were supplied by DENR 		
PROBLEMS	Tipan water tub - easily tampered - covered with movable zinc sheet, good nesting ground for mosquitoes, leakage's in piping, unsafe for consumption		Intensive swidden farming on both flanks		Tipan water source - not safe for drinking due to crude installation of water system, Netbag is used as strainer, plastic pipes are connected with nails (rusting), the pond where spring water trickled is stagnant		Possibility of land slide, erosion				

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