



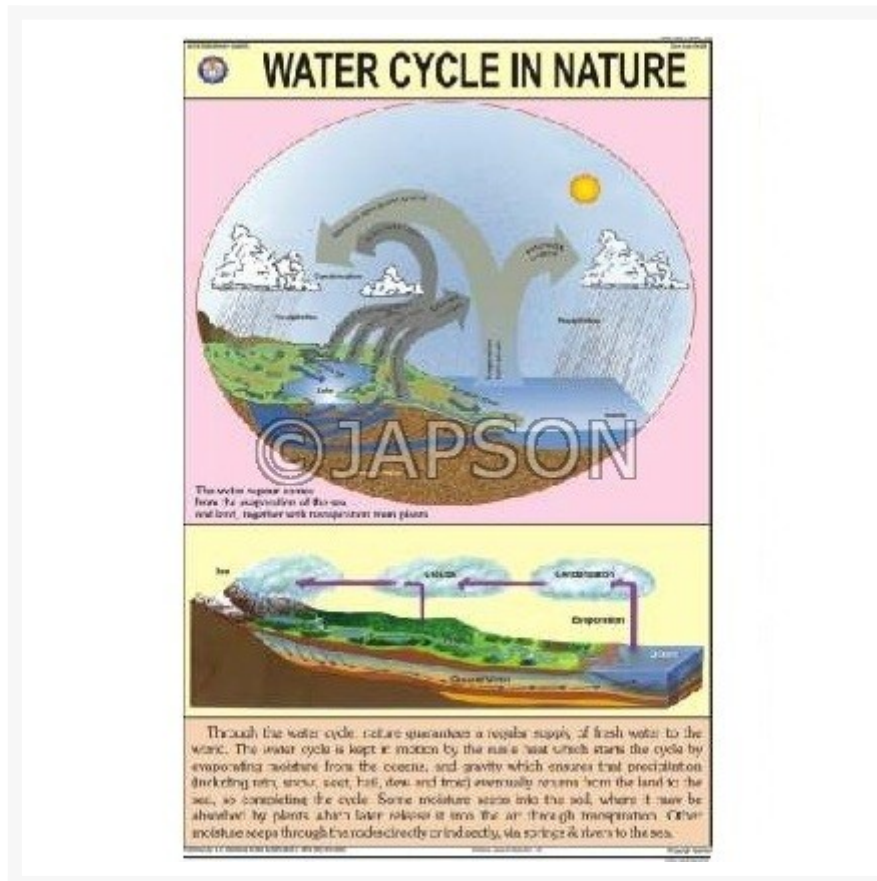
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# Advanced Geo Charts, School Education

## Product Image



## Description

**Standard Size:** 50x75cms, Set of 20 Charts

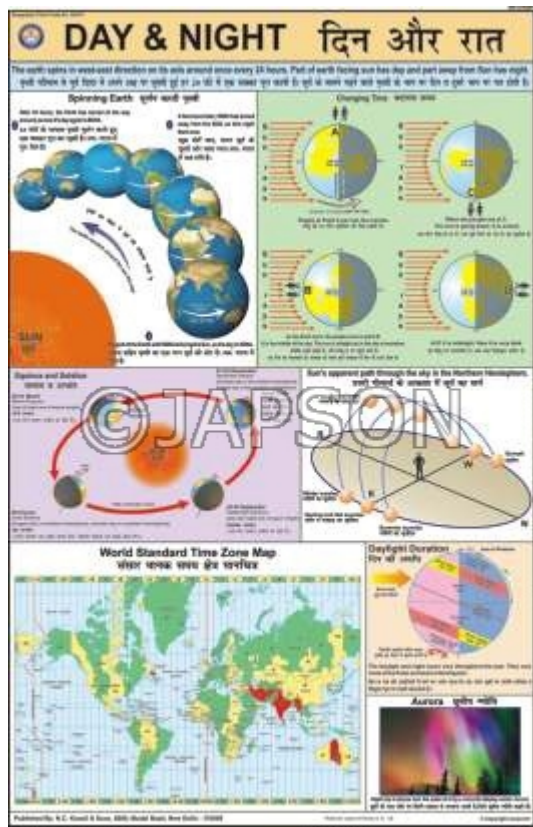
**Language:** English & Hindi Combined

Laminated Paper Charts with Plastic Rollers. These Charts have technically accurate and

detailed description in vivid colours.

**Note:** Based on minimum order quantity conditions, Charts can be customized to your requirements in terms of CONTENT, LANGUAGE, SIZE, etc. Please write back to us for discussion.

### A. Charts, Day & Night



### B. Charts, Volcano



### C. Charts, Tides

### D. Charts, Latitude And Longitude

## TIDES ज्वार भाटा

The celestial part of moon

**SPRING TIDES**  
सूर्य ज्वार भाटा

**NEAP TIDES**  
सूर्य ज्वार भाटा

The periodic rise and fall of the water in the oceans is called tides. The high sea is called ebb tide or ebb tide and the low sea is called flood tide or flood tide. The high tide is caused due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the low tide is caused due to the gravitational pull of the sun. The high tide is caused due to the gravitational pull of the moon and the low tide is caused due to the gravitational pull of the sun.

## Latitude and Longitude

Latitudes and Longitudes are a geographical coordinate system used for locating places on the surface of the earth. They are angular measurements expressed as degrees of a circle measured from the centre of the earth. Grids are a spherical grid of latitudes and longitudes.

**Parallels of Latitude**      **Meridians of Longitude**      **The Grids**

**Facts About Latitudes**

- There are 180 parallels of latitude.
- Each parallel of latitude is a circle.
- All parallels are parallel to each other.
- The equator is the most important latitude as it divides the earth into two equal halves.
- Latitudes are measured from the equator.

**Facts About Longitudes**

- There are 360 meridians of longitude.
- Each meridian of longitude is a semi-circle.
- All meridians meet at the poles.
- The Prime Meridian is the most important longitude as it divides the earth into two equal halves.
- Longitudes are measured from the Prime Meridian.

**Important Latitudes & Longitudes**

**Determining a Place**

**Standard Time** Local time of a country is taken as standard time for the whole country known as Standard Time.

**Time Zones** A time zone is an area in the world where clocks record the same time.

**International Date Line** An imaginary line on Earth that separates two consecutive calendar days. It passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean, roughly following the 180° longitude, except where it crosses the surface.

E. Charts, Ocean Currents

F. Charts, Hill Features, Contours & Map Setting

## Ocean Currents सागरीय धाराएँ

Ocean currents are streams of sea water in constant or approximate motion within a definite path and direction. They are caused by the wind, the earth's rotation, and the density differences in the water.

**Types of Ocean Currents**

|                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Based on Depth       | 1. Surface Ocean Current |
| Based on Temperature | 2. Warm Current          |
| Based on Direction   | 3. Equatorial Current    |
| Based on Cause       | 4. Wind Driven Current   |

**Factors That Influence Ocean Currents**

1. Wind
2. Earth's Rotation
3. Density Difference
4. Continents

**MAP OF WORLD'S OCEAN CURRENTS**

**Direction and Speed of Ocean Currents**

**Ekman Spiral**

## HILL FEATURES, CONTOURS & MAP SETTING

पर्वतीय आकृतियाँ, समोच्च रेखाएँ तथा मानचित्र अध्ययन

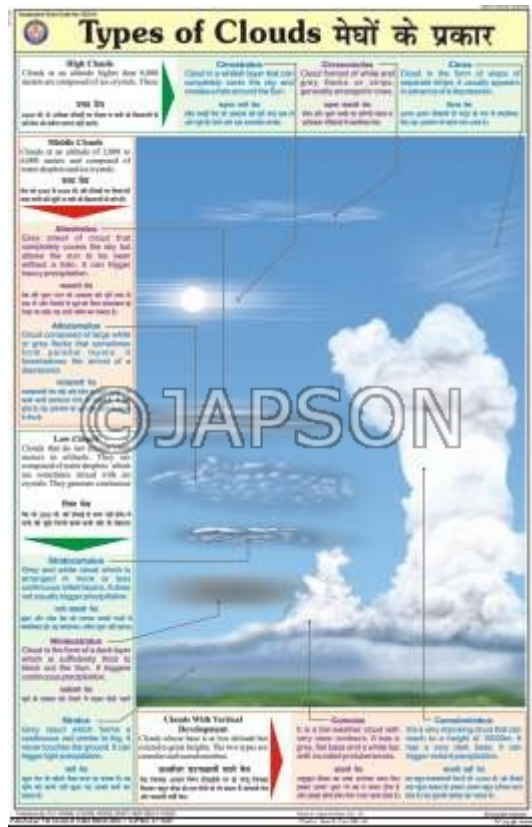
Contours are imaginary lines joining through points of the same height above sea level. They are used to represent the relief of the land. The difference in height between two contours is called the contour interval.

**MAP SETTING**

Map setting has to be done with the help of a magnetic compass, the position of the sun, some prominent place on earth, straight features, local details and other contours.

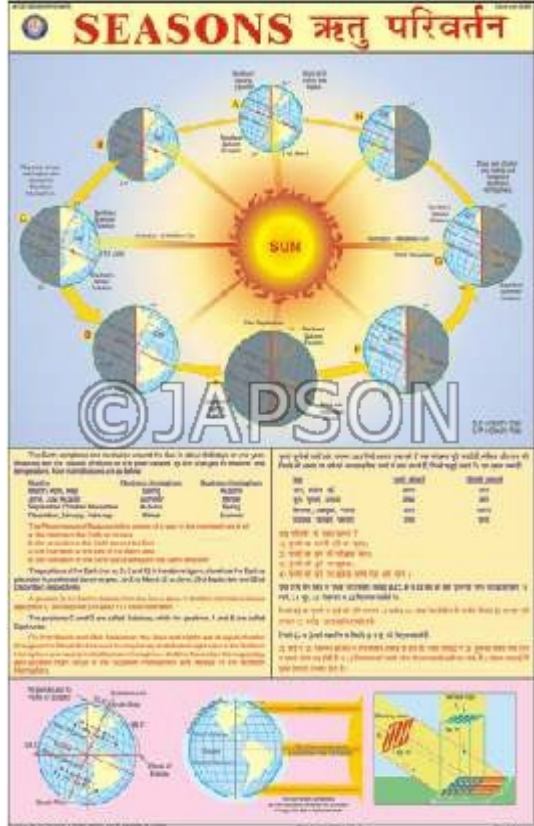
G. Charts, Weather Instruments

H. Charts, Types of Clouds



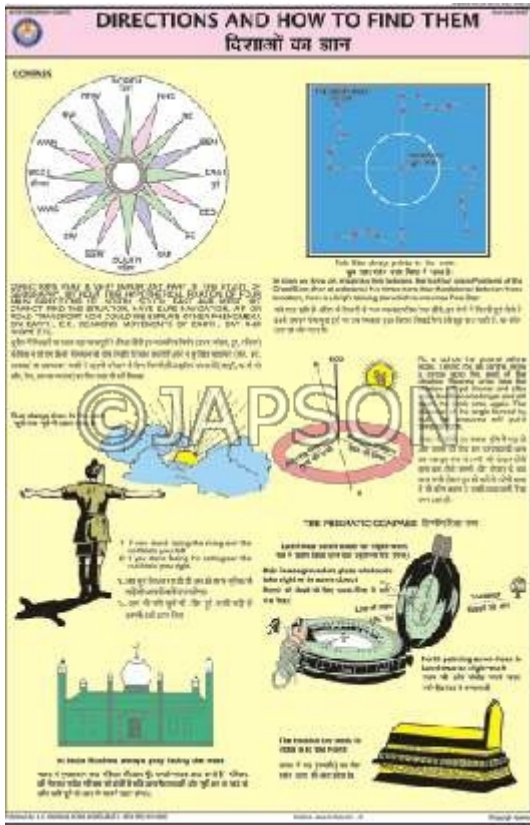
I. Charts, Physical Features of Earth

J. Charts, Seasons



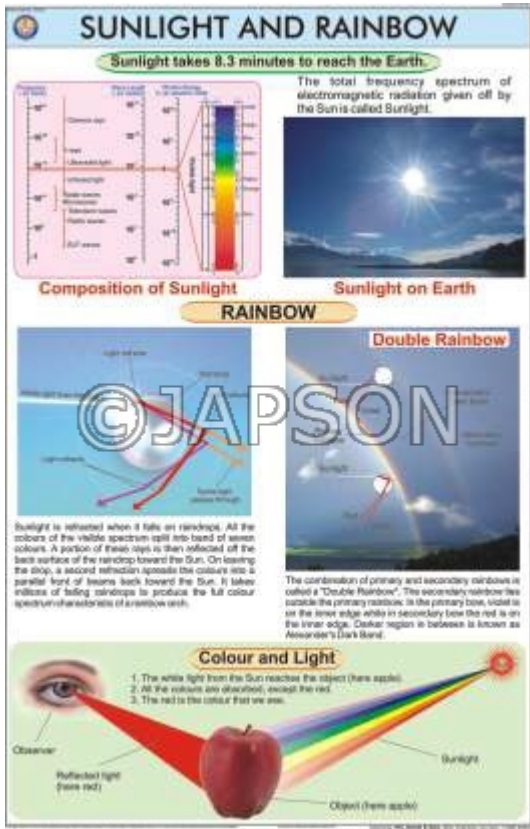
K. Charts, Direction And How To Find Them

L. Charts, Solar & Lunar Eclipse

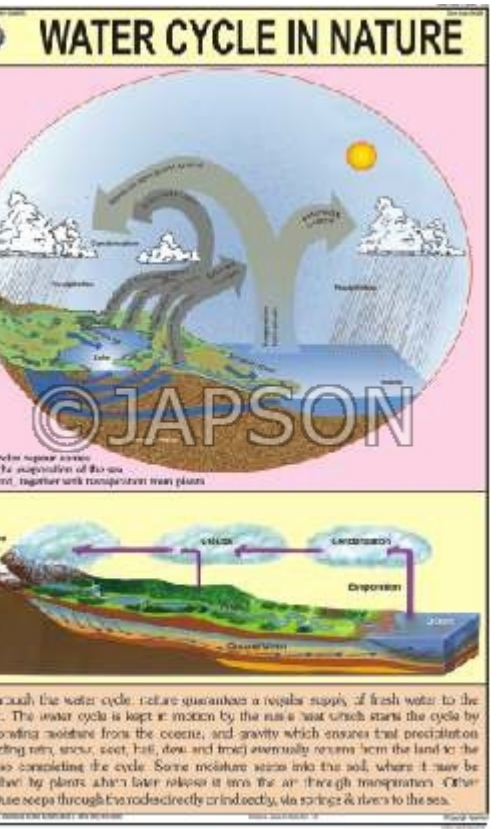


M. Charts, Sunlight, And Rainbow

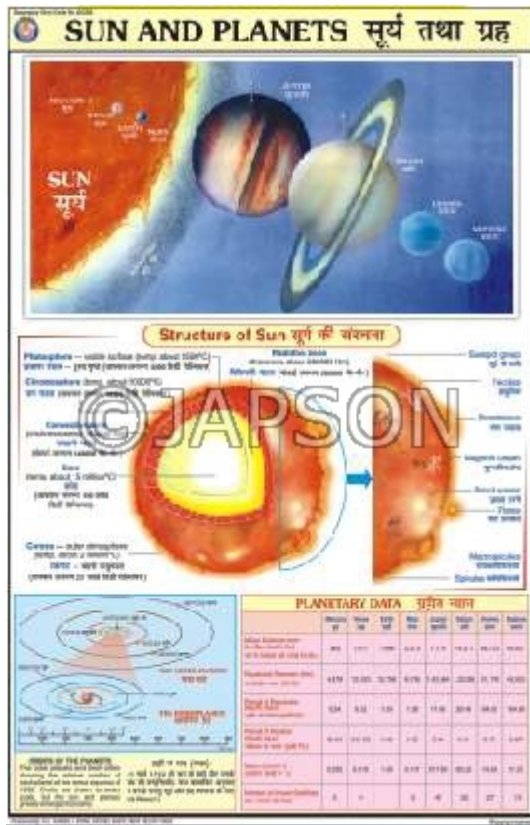
N. Charts, Water Cycle in Nature



O. Charts, Conventional signs

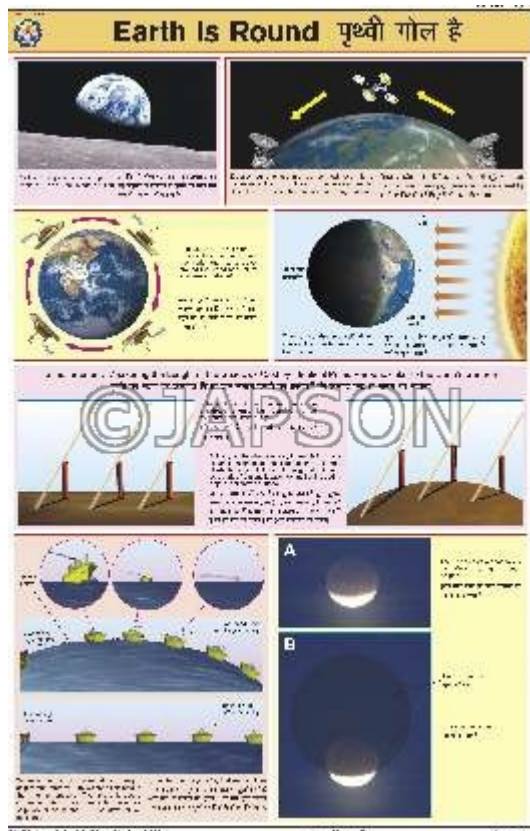


P. Charts, Sun And Planets



Q. Charts, Earthquake

R. Charts, Earth is Round



S. Charts, Factors That Affect Climate

## Factors That Affect Climate जलवायु को प्रभावित करते कारक

Average weather pattern of an area over a long period of time is climate. It is determined by rainfall & temperature. Factors affecting climate are -  
 औसत जलवायु पैटर्न किसी क्षेत्र को लंबे समय तक चलने का औसत होता है। यह वर्षा और तापमान द्वारा निर्धारित होता है। जलवायु को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक हैं -

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <h3>Latitude (अक्षांश)</h3> <p>Latitude affects the amount of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface. The closer to the equator, the more direct the sunlight is, and the warmer the climate. The further from the equator, the more slanted the sunlight is, and the cooler the climate.</p>                            | <h3>Winds &amp; Air Masses (वायु और वायु द्रव्य)</h3> <p>Winds and air masses move heat from one place to another. Cold air masses move from the poles toward the equator, and warm air masses move from the equator toward the poles. This movement of air masses affects the climate of the areas they pass over.</p>                   |
| <h3>Ocean Currents (सागराणुधाराएँ)</h3> <p>Ocean currents move heat from one part of the ocean to another. Warm ocean currents move from the equator toward the poles, and cold ocean currents move from the poles toward the equator. This movement of ocean currents affects the climate of the areas they pass over.</p> | <h3>Altitude (उचाई)</h3> <p>Altitude affects the amount of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface. The higher the altitude, the more slanted the sunlight is, and the cooler the climate. The lower the altitude, the more direct the sunlight is, and the warmer the climate.</p>   |
| <h3>Relief (उपजात)</h3> <p>Relief affects the amount of sunlight that reaches the Earth's surface. The higher the relief, the more slanted the sunlight is, and the cooler the climate. The lower the relief, the more direct the sunlight is, and the warmer the climate.</p>  | <h3>Distance from Water Bodies (सागराणुधाराओं से दूरी)</h3> <p>Distance from water bodies affects the amount of moisture that reaches the Earth's surface. The closer to a water body, the more moisture there is, and the warmer the climate. The further from a water body, the less moisture there is, and the cooler the climate.</p> |

## T. Charts, Phases of The Moon



# PHASES OF THE MOON चन्द्रमा की कलाएँ



## FACE OF THE MOON

The nearest of the moon that always faces the earth  
चन्द्रमा का वह भाग जो हमेशा पृथ्वी की ओर रहता है।



As the Moon orbits the Earth, we see different amount of its sunlit side. When the Moon lies between the Earth and Sun we do not see it at all, this is known as new Moon. Then it becomes a young crescent and appears low in the western sky in the evening. A few days later it becomes half-illuminated, known as first quarter. The phase between half and full Moon is called Gibbous. After full Moon there are the same phases but in reverse, ending with a crescent Moon rising in the morning sky shortly before the Sun.

जैसे-जैसे चन्द्रमा पृथ्वी के चारों ओर घूमता जाता है, हमें इसका प्रकाशित भाग बदलता जा रहा है। जब चन्द्रमा पृथ्वी और सूर्य के बीच में आ जाता है तो चन्द्रमा का अवकाशिक भाग पृथ्वी की ओर होता है और हम चन्द्रमा दिखाई नहीं देते। कुछ दिनों बाद अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा दिखने लगता है। अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा के बाद अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा दिखने लगता है। अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा के बाद अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा दिखने लगता है। अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा के बाद अर्ध-प्रकाशित चन्द्रमा दिखने लगता है।

## MOON DATA

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Age                                   | 4200 Million Years (Approx.)                  |
| Diameter                              | 3475.6 km                                     |
| Maximum Distance from Earth           | 406,697 km                                    |
| Minimum Distance from Earth           | 356,410 km                                    |
| Average Distance from Earth           | 384,400 km                                    |
| Time to orbit Earth                   | 27.32 days                                    |
| Time to spin on axis                  | 27.32 days                                    |
| Interval between successive New Moons | 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes                   |
| Mass                                  | 1/81 the Earth's mass                         |
| Volume                                | 1/50 the Earth's volume                       |
| Surface Gravity                       | 0.165 the Earth's gravity                     |
| Average Density                       | 3.3 x water                                   |
| Surface Temperature                   | 120°C max. to -153°C at night                 |
| First Man on Moon                     | Neil Armstrong on 21st July 1969 in Apollo 11 |

MANANTRA: K.C. KANDEL & SON, SOLE AGENTS, NEHA DEER, 10004

Product: Japson Advanced Geo-Chart, 2021

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be made to design based on latest availability, process and design.