

# Description for the map

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Autonomous regions are provincial level administrative division of China. Although such regions have their local government, they have more legislative rights. A separate region is a marginal entity that normally has a higher population of some tribe. Inner Mongolia, set-up in 1947, lies in China's Northern Border area and represents the first autonomous region in the People's Republic of China. The region's inhabitants are largely of Mongolian Nationality.

### Inner Mongolia Map

There are quite a number of physical features found in Inner Mongolia.

Among the features, the following are quite prominent.

Inner Mongolia has quite extensive grassland on the east. The West, however, is largely deserts. Inner Mongolia has only a small number of rivers such as the Yellow river and other seasonal rivers. The region is endowed with many lakes comprising Hulun, Nur and Dalai Nur among others.

Mongolian terrain represents the Alps and continuing plateaus that have a very high amount of relief. Starting from the Gobi Desert located in the southern part of Mongolia, the region has a treeless plain that is covered with grass and has three mountain ranges. The desert is a home to rare animals such as the black tail antelope, brown bear and Havtgai, wild Bactrian camel. Tavan Bogd Uul represents the highest point in Inner Mongolia (4374 meters) and the lowest region (560 meters) lies to the eastern Mongolian plain.

Since one can go through the map and find various features found within Inner Mongolia attests to the fact that the map helps in solving problems.

People such as travellers and tourists can use it to locate different features

that may be of interest to them. Consequently, such features, in my view, contribute greatly in shaping the Inner Mongolia story.

#### Users of the Inner Mongolia Map

As mentioned earlier, travellers and tourists are critical users of the Inner Mongolia Map. These people will, in particular, use the map in identifying the various physical features found in Inner Mongolia. The Inner Mongolia map will, for instance, be important in helping the tourists to locate the splendid pasture scenery in Mongolia, the Xiritala Grassland Scenic area, and the Hinggan Ling Mountains among others. Moreover, the map will also help historians in understanding the history of Inner Mongolia. They can use the map to locate features such as the tomb of Genghis and the monastery.

#### How my Map improves upon Other Maps

The use of variations in colour in showing the different elevations in the Mongolian region is quite distinctive. Through the variations in colour, one gets the sense of the different physical features in the area. In addition, the use of delineation lines gives an idea of the land's shape. This adds on or improves the learning of the Inner Mongolia.

In conclusion, Inner Mongolia has many features that can be depicted in the map. One can depict an area correctly by using various tools of map making such as contour lines and colour variations.