

Javna rasprava o Sporazumu o razmjeni, pristupu i korištenju prostornih podataka

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Sporazum o razmjeni, pristupu i korištenju prostornih podataka kao jedan od instrumenata uspostave Nacionalne infrastrukture prostornih podataka u Republici Hrvatskoj utemeljen na Zakonu o državnoj izmjeri i katastru nekretnina, izrađen je kao prijedlog koji sadrži bitne elemente, unaprijed utvrđene uvjete, prava i obveze jednake za sve potpisnike.

Može se reći da se radi o prijedlogu ponude upućenoj neodređenom broju subjekata, ali su oni ipak zakonom definirani kao pravne ili fizičke osobe koje u svojoj nadležnosti imaju određene prostorne podatke. Kao nositelj te ponude, a ujedno i potpisnik s jedne strane, definirano je Vijeće NIPP-a budući je to prema sadašnjoj zakonskoj regulativi jedino moguće.

Izrađeni tekst sporazuma stavljen je na javnu raspravu putem web stranice www.dgu.hr. Pozivno pismo za sudjelovanje na javnu raspravu poslano je na 121 adresu, svim ministarstvima, državnim upravnim organizacijama, zavodima, komorama, udrugama, županijama, gradovima, pojedinim fakultetima i sl.

Otvoren je infonipp@dgu.hr i pristiglo je ukupno devet očitovanja. Od toga su tri s punom podrškom i prihvaćanjem cjelovitog teksta sporazuma, a šest subjekata je iznijelo svoje obrazložene primjedbe i prijedloge koji će biti analizirani kroz prezentaciju.

Ključne riječi: sporazum, ponuda, javni, subjekt, rasprava

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Analysis for Facsimile of Cadastral Map of Varaždin

The cadastral map of Varaždin dating from 1860 is a nice coloured map still in official use by the State Geodetic Administration. The map was substantially damaged during its usage and there is a need to protect the original and, at the same time, produce a map which will replace the original, the facsimile of Varaždin. In order to produce the facsimile of the Varaždin cadastral map, this paper provides results of the research of the map making methodology, map content, used colours, paper and additional map content. Available sources were the original coloured cadastral map and additional sources in form of line art cadastral map and field cadastral sketches. The original and line art map were scanned using a DeSkanExpress low-cost scanning system for large formats. The system scans portions of map in several strips, which are merged into a single image using our own software. The terrain cadastral map was scanned by flatbed UMAX Mirage scanner of A3 format. The original map was made on high-quality drawing paper with a watermark visible in natural light. The paper became yellow over time. The map content is inside a thin black ink map frame. Outside the frame are meta-data: map sheet signature, map sheet number, cadastral area name and so on. The map content consists of parcel borders, its numbers and land use; buildings, distinguished by colours and public ones with their names; street and square names with numbers and some point signatures such as individual trees. The list of street names is outside the map frame. Buildings differ in colour: red (public and houses), light and dark pink and yellow ones. The rest of the content is in black ink and water coloured. During 150 years of regular maintenance, new parcels with numbers were drawn in red ink. Some signs and numbers were added with a pencil. The paper is physically damaged along map borders. Some parts of paper are missing on the edge and some torn pieces were connected using tape. The paper underneath the tape is dark brown. The colour separation method was rejected at the beginning, because the map was made by hand. The paper discusses the possibility of copying and inserting missing parts from additional map sources, changing the colour of paper with white or another colour, removal of map content added with red ink and pencil and so on. The discussion is based on practical examples of the digital image. The conclusion suggests image processing methods for optimal result of the facsimile of the Varaždin cadastral map.

Keywords: Map Content, Map Digitizing, Image Processing

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