Neka zapažanja uočena pri završnoj kontroli listova TK25

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Ne umanjujući vrijednost svakog prethodnog postupka u procesu izrade listova TK25: aerofotogrametrijska izmjera, kartiranje detalja, generiranje DMR-a i izohipsi te kartografska generalizacija, velik je utjecaj kartografa na konačni izgled lista karte. Iz iskustva sam, tijekom višegodišnjeg pregleda listova TK25, uočio mnoge neusklađenosti do kojih ne bi došlo da je kartograf detaljno „proučio“ list karte prije njezinog tiskanja. Na primjer, često se mogao uočiti tzv. nemogući slučaj kad potok teče uzbrdo (neusklađenost reljefa s hidrografijom), neusklađenost kota s izohipsama i drugi slučajevi. Neophodno je bilo intervenirati i kod prikaza naselja i pojedinačnih objekata u naseljima, prikaza vode, prometnica, vegetacije i vrsta zemljišta, geografskih imena. Imena na listovima TK25 poseban su problem. To su imena reljefa, pojedinačnih objekata i vjerskih objekata te imena naselja. Od velikog značaja je i prikaz prometnica, posebno u slučajevima kada su one preuzete sa starog lista karte u izdanju Vojnogeografskog instituta iz Beograda. Problem su također spojevi po okviru sa susjednim listovima, kao i izvanokvirni sadržaj. Za mnoge pogreške koje se javljaju kod izrade TK25, može se reći da su nastale zbog neiskustva mladih kartografa i brzine izrade karte uvjetovane ugovornim obvezama, ali i zbog nepotpunosti i drugih nedostataka Kartografskoga ključa verzije 1.5 iz 2000. godine. Stoga su u ovom radu sažeto navedene neke primjedbe i prijedlozi za njegovu dopunu.

Ključne riječi: TK25, reljef, naselja, hidrografija, prometnice, imena, Kartografski ključ

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Spatial Data Infrastructure in South-East Europe – Challenges and Solutions

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The lecture will start with an overview of spatial data infrastructure and their status of implementation in the South-East Europe. Problems and challenges in the region in building spatial data infrastructures will be explained as they were defined in earlier workshops organized by AGISEE. Key areas will be presented for supporting the development of spatial data infrastructures in the region: standards, education and training, learning from best practice cases and financing. These areas are priority areas of the Association for Geospatial Information in South-East Europe and the lecture will show different approaches useful for the region. Standards enable interoperability and provide independence of particular implementations, allowing users to choose whatever fits their requirements the best. The important standards in the area of spatial data infrastructures are those by ISO, the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) and, in Europe especially, INSPIRE. Proceeding from presentation of standards, the lecture will report about practical experiences in the implementation of standards, gained in particular in European funded projects and show some best practice cases useful for the establishment of spatial data infrastructures. Education is a recognised part of SDI strategies, but in practice does not seem to be a priority, even though it is an essential factor for the future of the profession. Some recommendations and suggestions for improving both professional and university education as relevant for the countries of South-East Europe will be issued. Finally, the lecture will point to financing schemes of the European Union which could contribute to the establishment of spatial data infrastructures. An overview of European policies and financing available for the establishment of spatial data infrastructures in the region of South-East Europe will be provided, using practical examples of existing projects.

Keywords: Spatial Data Infrastructure, SDI, INSPIRE, Standards, OGC, Education, Training, Best Practice, Funding

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