

23rd International Cartographic Conference

Moscow, August 4-10, 2007

Moscow, the capital of the Russian Federation, was the host of the 23rd International Cartographic Conference and the 14th General Assembly of the ICA from August 4 to August 10, 2007. The conference's motto *Cartography for everyone and for you* was chosen to represent cartography's meaning for the society, as well as the individual.

Croatia was represented with five essays and one poster:

- Duplančić Leder, T., Lapaine, M.: ENC Production Process Design for Croatian Part of the Adriatic Sea Area
- Kljajić, I., Lapaine, M.: A Comparison of Related Cartographic Representations of Croatian Cities from the 16th Century

All abstracts were published in the Abstract of Papers printed in 404 A4 pages, and on a CD, and complete papers only on the CD.

Essay and poster presentations were held at the same time in eight halls of the Cosmos hotel, and four exhibitions (International Cartographic Exhibition, International Children's Works Exhibition, International Hydrographic Exhibition and International Technical Exhibition) at the All-Russian Exhibition Centre near the hotel.

Papers and posters were distributed in 26 themes of the Conference (the number of registered papers and posters for each theme is in parentheses):

1. Theoretical cartography (27+17)
2. Map projections (8+6)
3. Map design and production (24+2)
4. Education and training in cartography, Internet courses (17+2)
5. Digital cartography and GIS for sustainable development (17+15)
6. Geographic information systems (21+6)
7. Spatial data infrastructures (NSDI, GSDI and SDI), development, standards (25+4)
8. Incremental updating and versioning of spatial data (7+0)
9. NTW data collection and versioning of spatial databases (0+0)
10. Cartographic generalization and multiple representation (28+10)
11. Cartography and satellite imagery for the management of natural resources and the environment, early warning and natural disasters mitigation (15+7)
12. Maps and the Internet (30+0)
13. Internet location-based services, mobile mapping and navigation systems (14+6)
14. Marine cartography, navigation and ocean mapping (4+3)
15. National and regional atlases, electronic atlases, thematic and multimedia cartography (46+1)
16. Copyright and cartography, access to cartographic information (6+2)



The conference was organized by the International Cartographic Association (ICA), the Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, the Federal Agency of Geodesy and Cartography and the National Cartographic Committee. The president of the Organizing Committee was I. E. Levitin, minister of transport of the Russian Federation, and the vice president A. V. Borodko, president of the Russian Geodetic and Cartographic Agency.

There were about 1000 participants from 62 countries of the whole world who presented 500 essays and 150 posters.

- Racetin, I., Lapaine, M.: Croatian Topographic Data Updating
- Tutić, D., Lapaine, M., Vučetić, N.: The Length of Coastline of the Island of Rab
- Vilus, I., Landek, I., Železnjak, Ž.: CROTIS and VoGIS – Croatian Concept of Cooperative Map Production
- Duplančić Leder, T., Leder, N.: Hydrographic Production Line Design for Small Countries – Example of Croatian Hydrographic Office (poster)

23. međunarodna kartografska konferencija

Moskva, 4-10. 8. 2007.

Moskva, glavni grad Ruske Federacije, bila je od 4. do 10. kolovoza 2007. domaćin 23. međunarodne kartografske konferencije (23th International Cartographic Conference) i 14. generalne skupštine ICA-e (14th General Assembly of the ICA). Glavni moto konferencije *Kartografija za svakoga pa i za vas* (Cartography for everyone and for you) odabran je sa ciljem prikazivanja značenja kartografije kako za društvo tako i za pojedinca.

Konferenciju je organiziralo Međunarodno kartografsko društvo (ICA), Ministarstvo prometa Ruske federacije (Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation), Federalna geodetska i kartografska agencija (Federal agency of geodesy and cartography) i Rusko kartografsko povjerenstvo (National Cartographic Committee). Predsjednik organizacijskog odbora bio I. E. Levitin, ministar prometa Ruske Federacije, a potpredsjednik A. V. Borodko, predsjednik Ruske geodetske i kartografske agencije.

Na konferenciji je bilo oko 1000 sudionika iz 62 država cijelog svijeta koji su izložili 500 referata i prezentirali 150 postera. Hrvatska je bila zastupljena s pet referata i jednim posterom:

- Duplančić Leder, T., Lapaine, M.: ENC Production Process Design for Croatian Part of the Adriatic Sea Area
- Kljajić, I., Lapaine, M.: A Comparison of Related Cartographic Representations of Croatian Cities from the 16th Century
- Racetin, I., Lapaine, M.: Croatian Topographic Data Updating
- Tutić, D., Lapaine, M., Vučetić, N.: The Length of Coastline of the Island of Rab
- Vilus, I., Landek, I., Železnjak, Ž.: CROTIS and VoGIS – Croatian Concept of Cooperative Map Production
- Duplančić Leder, T., Leder, N.: Hydrographic Production Line Design for Small Countries – Example of Croatian Hydrographic Office (poster)

Svi sažeci objavljeni su u zborniku (Abstract of Papers) tiskanom u formatu A4 na 404 stranica i na CD-u, a kompletni radovi samo na CD-u.

Izlaganje referata i prezentacije postera održavali su se istodobno u osam dvorana hotela Kozmos, a četiri izložbe (Međunarodna kartografska izložba, Međunarodna izložba dječjih radova, Međunarodna hidrografska izložba i Međunarodna tehnička izložba) u Sveruskom izložbenom centru nedaleko od hotela.

8. Postupno osuvremenjivanje i izrada verzija baza podataka (7+0)
9. NTW prikupljanje podataka i izrada verzija baza prostornih podataka (0+0)
10. Kartografska generalizacija i višestruko prikazivanje (28+10)

XXIII International Cartographic Conference



4-10 August Moscow 2007, Russia

Referati i poster i raspoređeni su bili u 26 tema Konferencije (unutar zagrada uz svaku temu naveden je broj prijavljenih referata i postera):

1. Teorijska kartografija (27+17)
2. Kartografske projekcije (8+6)
3. Oblikovanje i izrada karata (24+2)
4. Obrazovanje i usavršavanje u kartografiji, tečajevi na internetu (17+2)
5. Digitalna kartografija i GIS za održivi razvoj (17+15)
6. Geografski informacijski sustavi (21+6)
7. Infrastrukture prostornih podataka (NSDI, GSDI i SDI), razvoj, norme (25+4)

11. Kartografija i satelitski snimci za upravljanje prirodnim resursima i okolišem, rano upozoravanje i ublaženje prirodnih katastrofa (15+7)
12. Karte i internet (30+0)
13. Internetske lokacijske usluge, mobilna kartografija i navigacijski sustavi (14+6)
14. Pomorska kartografija, navigacija i kartografija oceana (4+3)
15. Nacionalni i regionalni atlas i, elektronički atlas i, tematska i multimedijaska kartografija (46+1)
16. Autorsko pravo i kartografija, pristup kartografskoj informaciji (6+2)
17. Virtualni modeli, 3D i geovizualizacija u kartografiji (21+6)



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- 17. Virtual models, 3D and geovisualization in cartography (21+6)
- 18. History of cartography (45+0)
- 19. World and aeronautical cartography and military cartography (3+0)
- 20. Mountain cartography (7+1)
- 21. Tourist cartography (12+0)
- 22. Cartography for children, educational products (10+6)
- 23. Maps for the blind and visually impaired (8+1)
- 24. Planetary cartography (22+0)
- 25. Research and development, new products and cartographic systems (19+3)
- 26. Other themes: cartography and advertising, maps in media, census cartography, cadastral maps, new concepts of cartographic symbology, space and time in GIS, toponymy, analytical cartography, cartography and health, cartography and poverty reduction, colonial mapping history (14+3)

The most represented themes clearly reflect special interest for spatial data infrastructure, cartographic generalization, electronic atlases, history of cartography and research and development.

28 ICA member countries participated in the International Cartographic Exhibition with all types of maps, satellite images, globes, atlases and professional literature. Croatia was represented with 22 exhibits. 174 works from 36 countries were exhibited at the children's works exhibition. Croatia was represented with 5 works. The International Hydrographic Exhibition represented charts from 27 countries. 34 presenters participated in the technical exhibition with latest achievements and innovations in technology, products, applications and services in cartography and geoinformation systems. A



single catalogue containing 144 A4 pages was published for all four exhibitions. In addition, the exhibition *Masterpieces of Russian Cartography* was set at the Russian National Library.

14th General Assembly of the ICA was held during the conference. Furthermore, each committee of the ICA had a working meeting to report on activities during the past four years and make plans for the period 2007-2011.

Four ICA awards were awarded at the International Cartographic Conference in Moscow. The Carl Mannerfeld golden medal, the greatest acknowledgment of the ICA, was given to Jack Dangermond (SAD). Graciela Metternicht (Australia), Helen Kerfoot (Canada) and Kira Shingareva (Russia) received Honorary Fellowships.

It is also worth noting that the Research Agenda in cartography and geoinformation sciences prepared by Kirsi Virrantaus and David Fairbairn was presented in Moscow. The program specifies research areas ICA is going to pursue:

- geoinformation
- metadata and spatial data infrastructure

- geospatial analyses and design
- usability
- geovisualization, visual analytics
- map production
- cartographic theory
- history of cartography and geoinformation science
- education
- society

Work on the Research Agenda continues.

Finally, there were also four professional trips and about ten more trips. Considering that Moscow covers 900 square kilometres and has about 12 million inhabitants, one of the trips was a round trip of Moscow by bus, with a guide. However, much more than a day is required to experience everything offered by today's Moscow, so we limited ourselves to the most important sights. During the conference, we employed the Moscow underground on several occasions. The Moscow underground is an underground railway with the greatest number of passengers in the world. 8-9 million passengers use the underground on an average day. It is also famous for exceptionally decorated stops produced in rich social realistic style.



18. Povijest kartografije (45+0)
19. Svjetska i aeronautička kartografija i vojna kartografija (3+0)
20. Kartografija planina (7+1)
21. Turistička kartografija (12+0)
22. Kartografija za djecu, obrazovni proizvodi (10+6)
23. Karte za slijepce i slabovidne (8+1)
24. Kartografija planeta (22+0)
25. Istraživanje i razvoj, novi proizvodi i kartografski sustavi (19+3)
26. Druge teme: kartografija i oglašavanje, karte u medijima, kartografija popisa stanovništva, katastarske karte, novi koncepti kartografskih znakova, prostor i vrijeme u GIS-u, toponimija, analitička kartografija, kartografija i zdravlje, kartografija i smanjenje siromaštva, povijest kolonijalne kartografije (14+3)

Najzastupljenije teme jasno odražavaju posebno zanimanje za infrastrukturu prostornih podataka, kartografsku generalizaciju, elektroničke atlase, povijest kartografije te istraživanje i razvoj.

Na Međunarodnoj kartografskoj izložbi sudjelovalo 28 država članica ICA-e s

kartama raznih vrsta, satelitskim snimkama, globusima, atlasima i stručnom literaturom. Hrvatska je bila zastupljena s 22 izložka. Na izložbi dječjih radova prikazana su 174 rada iz 36 država. Hrvatska je bila zastupljena s 5 radova. Međunarodna hidrografska izložba prikazala je pomorske karte iz 27 država. Na tehničkoj izložbi sudjelovalo je 34 izlagača s najnovijim dostignućima i inovacijama u tehnologiji, proizvodima, primjenama i uslugama u kartografiji i geoinformacijskim sustavima. Za sve četiri izložbe objavljen je zajednički katalog na 144 stranica formata A4. Osim toga, u Ruskoj državnoj knjižnici bila je postavljena izložba *Remek-djela ruske kartografije*.

Za vrijeme konferencije održana je 14. generalna skupština ICA-e. Osim toga, svako povjerenstvo ICA-e imalo je radni sastanak da bi se izvjestilo o aktivnostima u protekle četiri godine i napravili planovi za razdoblje 2007-2011.

Na Međunarodnoj kartografskoj konferenciji u Moskvi dodijeljene su četiri nagrade ICA-e. Zlatnu medalju Carla Mannerfelda, najviše priznanje ICA-e, dobio je Jack Dangermond (SAD). Počasnim članstvom (Honorary Fellowship) nagrađene su Graciela Metternicht (Australija), Helen Kerfoot (Kanada) i Kira Šingareva (Rusija).

Još je vrijedno istaknuti da je u Moskvi prikazan Program istraživanja (Research Agenda) u kartografiji i geoinformacijskim znanostima što su ga pripremili Kirsi Virrantaus i David Fairbairn. Taj program specificira područja istraživanja kojima će se ICA baviti:

- geoinformacije
- metapodaci i infrastruktura prostornih podataka
- geoprostorne analize i modeliranje
- uporabljivost (usability)
- geovizualizacija, vizualna analitika
- izrada karata
- kartografska teorija
- povijest kartografije i znanosti o geoinformacijama
- obrazovanje
- društvo

Rad na Programu istraživanja se nastavlja.

Na kraju treba spomenuti ponuđena četiri stručna izleta i još desetak izleta po izboru. S obzirom na to da se Moskva prostire na 900 četvornih kilometara, i da u njoj živi otprilike 12 milijuna stanovnika, jedan od ponuđenih izleta bio je obilazak grada autobusom uz turističkog vodiča. Potrebno je, ipak, puno više od jednog dana da vidi sve što nudi današnja Moskva, pa smo se ograničili na ono najpoznatije. Par puta smo tijekom konferencije moskovskim metroom obilazili grad. Moskovski metro je podzemna željeznica s najvećim brojem prevezenih putnika na svijetu. Prosječnim radnim danom u metrou se preveze 8-9 milijuna putnika. Osim što dobro služi svrsi, poznat je po iznimno ukrašenim stanicama napravljenim u bogatom socrealističkom stilu.

Crveni Trg je simbol Rusije. Zahvaljujući svojoj arhitekturi smatra se najljepšim trgom u Europi. Kroz povijest mijenjao je ime mnogo puta, da bi u 17. stoljeću

The Red Square is the symbol of Russia. Owing to its architecture, it is considered the most beautiful square in Europe. It changed its name numerous times throughout the history, finally getting its name in the 17th century, *Krasny - Red*. Namely, the adjective *krasny* has two meanings in Russian. The first, main meaning is red, and the other, archaic, is gorgeous, beautiful (just like Croatian *krasan*). The square itself features a series of beautiful structures, each with its own

history. The most famous are the Lenin's Mausoleum, Saint Basil's Cathedral with eleven towers and the Kremlin with its cathedrals. The Kremlin – the Russian word for fortress – is one of the most monumental structures in Moscow. Until the 1960's, the Kremlin was strictly closed for public, because the government operated within its walls, and all leaders with their families and government officials lived there.

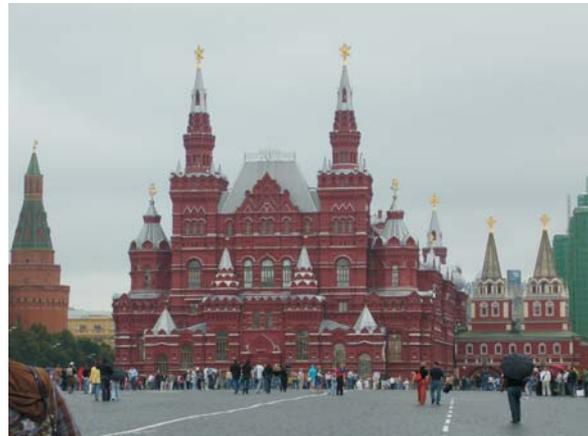
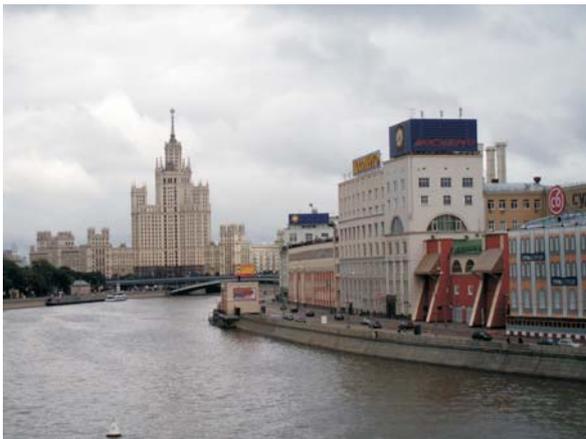
The Red Square separates the Kremlin, which is currently the official residence

of the president, from the old historical merchant district, *Kitaj-gorod (Chinese town)*. Since main Moscow streets spread in all directions from this very spot, the Red Square is often considered the central Moscow square and the heart of Russia.

The next, 24th International Cartographic Conference is going to be held in Santiago de Chile (Chile) in 2009.

*Nada Vučetić
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dobio svoje sadašnje ime *Krasnij - Crveni*. Naime, u ruskom jeziku pridjev *krasnij* ima dva značenja. Prvo, glavno značenje je crveni, a drugo arhaično značenje je krasan, lijep baš kao i u hrvatskom jeziku. Na samom trgu nalazi se čitav niz prekrasnih građevina i svaka od njih ima svoju povijest. Najpoznatije su Lenjinov mauzolej, Katedrala Vasilija Blaženog sa svojih jedanaest tornjeva i Kremlj sa svojim katedralama. Kremlj – ruska riječ za

utvrdu – jedna je od najmonumentalnijih građevina Moskve. Kremlj je sve do šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća bio strogo zatvoren za građanstvo, jer u njemu ne samo da je djelovala vlada, već su svi vladari s obiteljima i vladini dužnosnici živjeli unutar zidina.

Crveni Trg odvaja Kremlj, današnju službenu rezidenciju predsjednika, od stare povijesne trgovačke četvrti, Kitaj-gorod

(*kineski grad*). Kako se glavne moskovske ulice upravo odavde šire u svim smjerovima, Crveni trg se često smatra središnjim moskovskim trgom i srcem cijele Rusije.

Sljedeća, 24. međunarodna konferencija održat će se 2009. godine u Santiagu de Chile u Čileu.

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