Breve

2ND IBERIAN CONFERENCE ON SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURES

http://www.jiide2011.org

The 2nd Iberian Conference on Spatial Data Infrastructures will be held form November 9-11. 2011 in Barcelona, under the title: "Interadministrative interoperability in the INSPIRE frame-

This second running offers an opportunity for all of the SDI communities of Portugal, Spain and Andorra to share their experience, practices, problems and methodologies. In parallel, several meetings of the GT IDEE, its work groups. and other additional activities will be held. It will all contribute to creating an atmosphere in which participants can get the most out of the

The topics to be discussed have to do with the harmonization of SDI's among regions (transregional SDI's); INSPIRE data modelling applied to local themes; evolution of regional/local SDI's: new technologies for interoperability (linked data, html 5, etc.); extension of the SDI to other realms (images, sensors, applications, etc.); use of SDI resources: monitoring, economic impact, success stories; practical applications based on SDI resources (data, geoservices. etc.): examples of INSPIRE Addendum I data implementation; impact of the geoweb and voluntary geographic information in IDEC applications; interoperability and experience with other countries.

The Conference will be held at the World Trade Centre Barcelona, located on the Moll de Barcelona, east building, 1st floor

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8 documentary videos on the ICC's activity

http://www.icc.cat/eng/Home-ICC/Home/ICC/Videos



The ICC has produced a set of 8 documentary videos in which its main activities are described. The videos can be viewed on the ICC website.

The areas presented are: primary data capture and remote sensing, in which an explanation is given on the sensors used to gather information on the territory and the studies conducted. Geodesy, which examines the association between the shape and the measurement of the Earth, and the ultimate purpose of cartographic representation. The methods to accurately represent the planimetry and altimetry of terrestrial objects are outlined in topographic databases. The documentary devoted to cartography shows how the ICC uses these databases to create a diverse array of cartographic products, whether they are topographic, thematic or atlas products. The tasks of officialising place names and putting them on maps is shown in toponymy. Last, the Map Library video shows the ICC's cartographic documentation centre, where its cartographic products are kept, in addition to maps and books from the 15th century up to the present. The compendium of all these activities and their impact on society can be found in the ICC documentary.

THE DOCUMENTARIES **FEATURE BACKGROUND INFORMATION** ON THE VIDEO CONTENT

Every video is accompanied by an audio transcript, featuring words in HTML. When one of these links is clicked on, the video is paused and a window with additional information opens. When any part of the video screen is clicked on, the video begins to play again. The transcript and additional information is in Catalan, Spanish and English.

The videos can be viewed in any order, although it is recommended to begin with the one on the ICC by means of introduction.

With the 8 videos, the Institute means to more widely disseminate its activities, and thus provide a new tool to make known the art of map-making among cartography users.

The GEMET thesaurus, now in Catalan

http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/index_html?langcode=ca

The ICC has translated the terms of the GEMET European thesaurus, managed by the European Environment Agency, into Catalan. The Institute (through the CS IDEC) and SITIBSA (through the spatial data infrastructure of the Balearic Islands) took the initiative for this translation project. These organizations have been working together to develop different areas of their respective SDI for some time.

The translation into Catalan makes it possible to create metadata in Catalan that comply with the INSPIRE requisites for metadata implementation.

The GEMET thesaurus is included in the new version 4 of the MetaD metadata



editing software. The MetaD software was created by the CS IDEC and is maintained and updated with the collaboration of the IDEIB and the IDEA (SDI of the Balearic Islands and Andalusia, respectively).



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The ICC's cartography, disseminated in the ETRS89 reference framework

http://www.icc.cat/vissir3

According to the International Association of Geodesy's subcommittee for the European Reference Framework (EUREF), in line with its first resolution. handed down in Florence in 1990, European countries are advised to adopt the ETRS89 (European Terrestrial Reference System 1989). The adoption of this three-dimensional geodetic reference system, used as a standard for high-accuracy GPS georeferencing in Europe, should allow the sole georeferencing of elements in the European Community and a greater interoperability among geographic information and other global positioning systems.

The ICC incorporates the ETRS89 into the CatNet positioning services. The Institute makes this network available to its users as part of the Integrated Geodetic Positioning System of Catalonia (SPGIC).

Also incorporates the ETRS89 into its cartographic production: The ICC publishes its digital data and distributes them through user services centres, its website or direct contact with the Institute. Website users can access an application that allows the most updated version of the available data to be viewed and downloaded in a number of formats. These data are also accessible through different geoservices. The metadata of the information can be found in the catalogue of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Catalonia, which also features an application to display metadata and data.

As of November 2011, and up to 2015, the legally-established deadline by which the changeover from ED50 to ETRS89 must be complete, the ICC will offer information in both systems in all of its distribution channels, especially website data display and downloads.

UNTIL 2015, THE ICC WILL OFFER ITS CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION IN BOTH ED50 AND ETRS89 REFERENCE SYSTEMS

This means generating the data and their metadata for all distribution formats with the two systems. The modifications implemented affect, beyond the data themselves, the archive nomenclature, which assigns to the character reserved for the reference system the "0" value when the data are in ED50 and "1" when they are in ETRS89. It also involves the metadata content, which documents the fact that the data are available in the two reference systems.

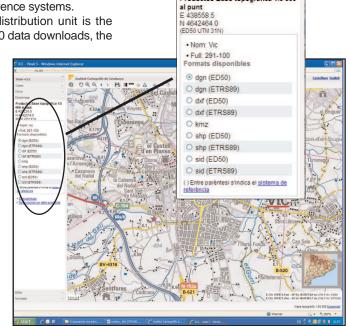
The ICC data distribution unit is the mapsheet. For ED50 data downloads, the

division of mapsheets is maintained according to this system. The following criteria are followed for data in ETRS89:

- The vector data distribution unit is the division of ED50 mapsheets transformed into ETRS89.
- The raster data distribution unit, including the rasterisation of the vector data, is the division of the

ETRS89 mapsheets, with the addition of a border that covers the division of ED50 mapsheets transformed into ETRS89. It is thus ensured that the raster data cover the area of the same mapsheet in vector format.

The ICC's data display and downloading application (the VISSIR) has been modified to show the coordinates in the ED50 and ETRS89 reference systems in the display environment and to allow the downloading of data in the two systems for all distribution formats.



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Conclusion of the territorial boundaries agreement between the DGRI and the ICC (2005-2011)

Municipalities must have an accurate municipal boundaries of their area. Actions taken by society on the territory generate constant geographic transformations that make it necessary to know, maintain and update municipal areas. The lack of an updated delimitation causes territory management and planning difficulties.

In 2005, an agreement was signed between the Autonomous Ministry of Governance and Public Administrations (now the Autonomous Ministry of Governance and Institutional Relations, DGRI) and the ICC, for the 2005-2011 period. Pursuant to the agreement, the Institute has completed 1 892 items for review (67%) of the 2 822 total existing municipal boundaries in Catalonia.

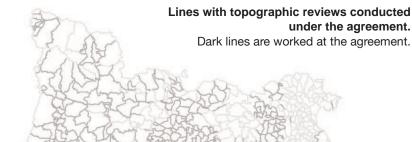
THE 2005-2011 AGREEMENT INVOLVED LAYING OUT 67% OF THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES IN CATALONIA

The purpose of the topographic reviews is to reflect in 1:5 000 scale cartography the municipal boundaries included in the reconnaissance records made in Catalonia, in most cases, by the Geographic and Statistical Institute and the General Staff of the Spanish Army from 1913 to 1930. This means: providing coordinates for the landmarks found in the field, calculating to position of the now-inexistent landmarks and portraying on the 1:5 000 orthophotomap the boundaries lines gathered in this documentation. This is the first step toward releasing new demarcation records and obtaining an accurate municipal map of each of the municipali-

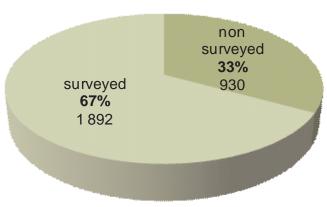
THE WORK HAS BEEN BASED ON 14 792 LANDMARKS, **5 330 OF WHICH WERE FOUND** IN THE TERRITORY

This achievement is a source of satisfaction for us. At the same time, it reminds us of how much remains to be done. Therefore, in November 2010 a new agreement was signed for the 2010-2013 period, in order to continue the unfinished work in layouts, geographic information systems, cartographic reference framework changes and on-line consultation.

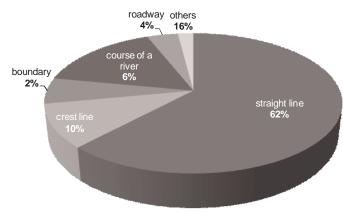
According to the new agreement, the ICC will provide technical support to the DGRI in: the topographic review of the municipal boundaries excluded from the previous project, topographic review of the municipalities boundaries bordering other territories of Spain, the structuring



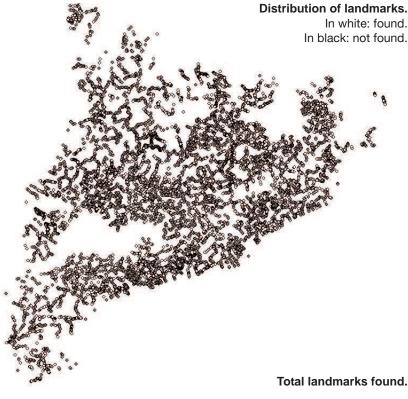
Lines surveyed under agreement versus total lines in Catalonia (total Catalonia: 2 822 lines).



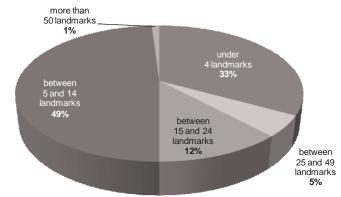
Plot types of line sections.



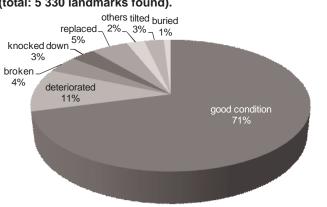
and implementation of a GIS with all of the territorial delimitation information, the creation of the municipal map of Catalonia, changing the reference system from ED50 to ETRS89, and technological transfer in the Directorate General for Local Administration (DGAL) for the development of its competencies in territorial organization, among other areas.

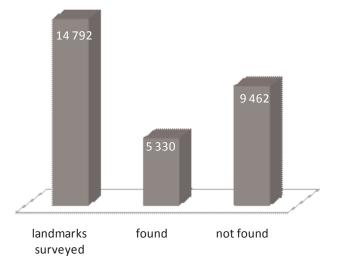


Number of landmarks per line.



Status of the landmarks found (total: 5 330 landmarks found).





Curiosities:

- The highest located landmark: 2 894,441 m F-2 la Torre de Cabdella - la Vall de Boí
- The lowest located landmark: 0,474 m F-28 el Perelló - l'Ametlla de Mar
- Shortest section: 1 m

between F-3 and F-4 Copons - Rubió

- Longest section: 16 449,405 m between F-1 and F-2 Ager - Sant Esteve de la Sarga

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