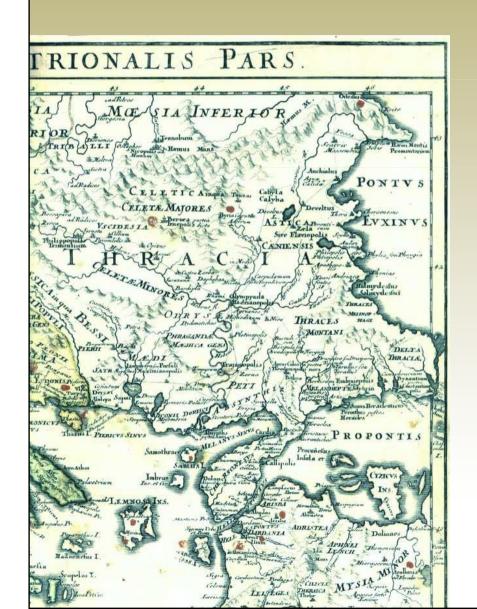


CONTENTS

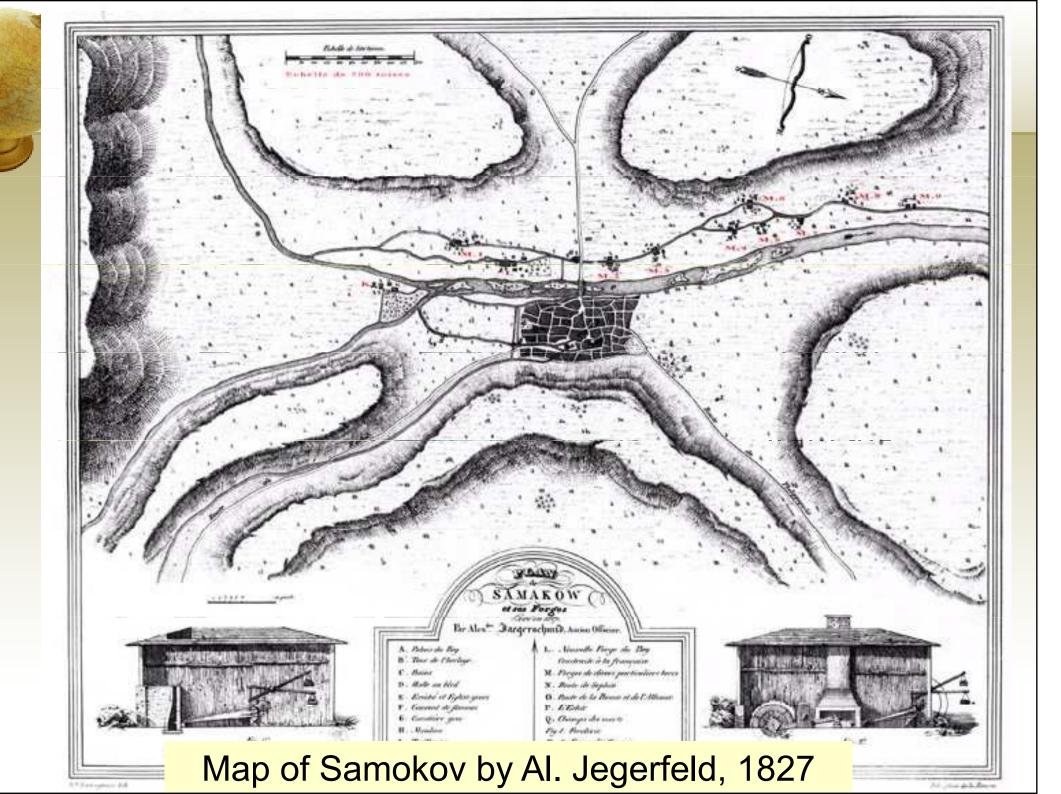


- ➤ History: Mapping of Balkan Peninsula and Bulgaria
- ➤ Where are cartographical educational centers in Bulgaria
- ➤ Cartography in the schools
- ➤ New cartographic fields
- ➤ Bulgarian cartography and ICA
- ➤ Cartographic firms and conferences



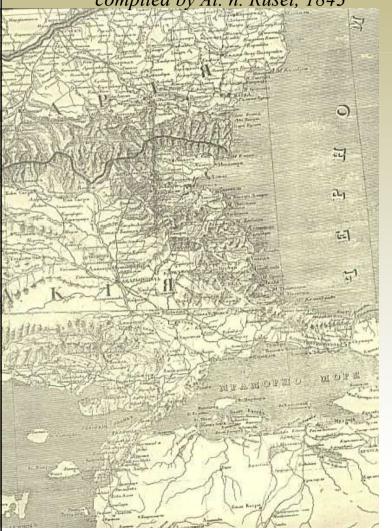
MAPPING OF BALKAN PENINSULA AND BULGARIA

- created ancient and mediaeval geographical maps are in small scale;
- incomplete and inaccurate maps in their contents;
- in the end of XVII c. and after the great researches of Mercator, Sanson, Snellius the beginning of accurate geodetic measurements is established.



MAPPING OF BALKAN PENINSULA AND BULGARIA

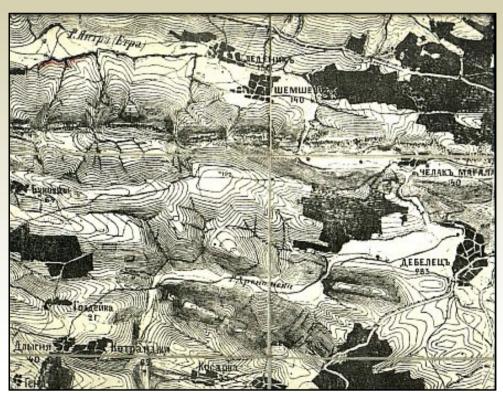
A fragment of the first map in Bulgarian language compiled by Al. h. Ruset, 1843



- trips to different part of the world, also in Ottoman Imperia have been started;
- main purpose: defined as the supplying of "white territory" on existing maps with cartographic information;
- geodetic measurements are made during the Russian-Turkish war and accurate and precise maps are compiled;
- the first map compiled in Bulgarian language XIX c. "Map of Present Bulgaria, Thrace and Macedonia and their territories in 4 sheets".

MAPPING OF BALKAN PENINSULA AND BULGARIA

The period of Russian-Turkish war in 1877-78 and years of establishing of new Bulgarian state on Balkan Peninsula can be considered as the beginning of modern Bulgarian cartography.

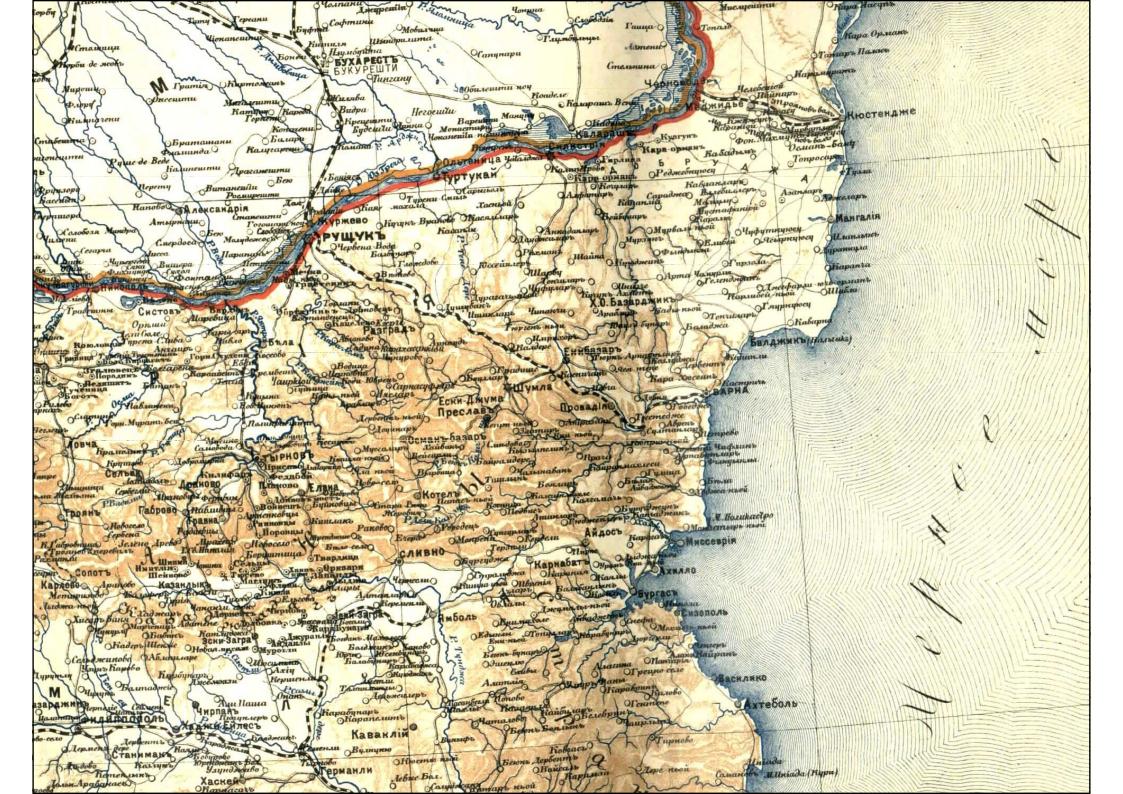


Russian Topographic maps from the period of Russian-Turkish war

Russian topographic corpus did the first detailed measurements and large-scale mapping.

Result of the topographic – geodetic works is multi-sheets map of the country in the scale 1:42 000.

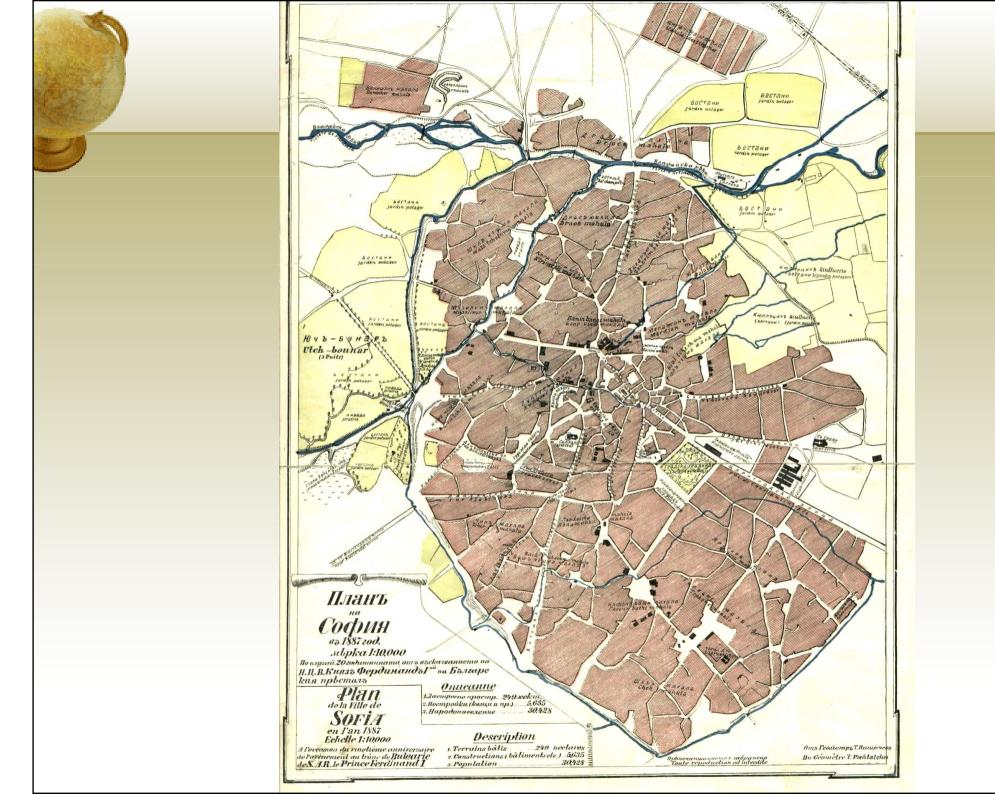
- maps in the scale 1:126 000 and 1:210 000 and other



OLD MAPS COLLECTED IN THE BULGARIAN MUSEUMS AND MONASTERIES

National Polytechnic Museum

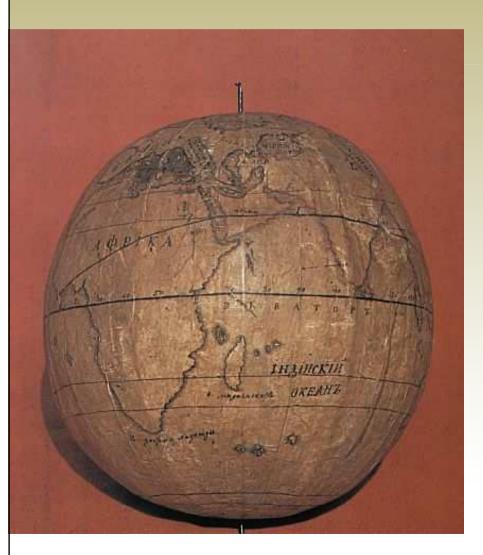
- Geographical map of Ottoman Imperia by Giacomo Gantelli da Vignolla, Roma, 1679;
- 2. Geographical map of Balkans, 1692- 1694;
- 3. Plan of Sofia on engineering fabric, produced in occasion of 20 years of Prince Ferdinand ascension in Bulgarian throne. Produced by Toma Pishtachev, 1907, presenting the Sofia in 1887;
- 4. Plan of old Sofia in 1879 and its regulation project in 1881 by Toma Pishtachev;
- 5. Anniversary map of electric centrals and power transmission lines in Kingdom Bulgaria. It is produced in occasion 20 years of King Boris III ascension in Bulgarian Throne 1918-1938, Scale 1: 400 000; Publisher: Ministry of social buildings, roads and urbanization;





The first map published in Bulgaria by D. Angelidov

OLD MAPS COLLECTED IN THE BULGARIAN MUSEUMS AND MONASTERIES



Other maps & cartographic products:

- map archive of National library,
- National and regional Museums,
- private collections,
- General Department of Archives at the council of Ministers of Republic of Bulgaria
 - The first globe was created by Neofit Rilski (1836) and it is kept in Rila Monastery and its copy in National Museum of History in Sofia.



WHERE ARE CARTOGRAPHICAL EDUCATIONAL CENTERS IN BULGARIA?

- University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Sofia
- Sofia University "St. Kl. Ohridski"
- National Military University "V. Levski", V. Tarnovo
- Southwest University, Blagoevgrad
- University of Forestry, Sofia



WHERE ARE CARTOGRAPHICAL EDUCATIONAL CENTERS IN BULGARIA?

University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy, Faculty of Geodesy,

Department of Photogrammetry and cartography has the following subjects in educational process:

- Topographic cartography 1/2;
- Cartography 1 (map projection);
- Cartography 2;
- Visualization of Geo-data;
- Project in cartography;
- Map production;
- Thematic cartography;
- Virtual cartographic modeling
- Navigation mapping;
- Cartographic standards;
- Automatic mapping.

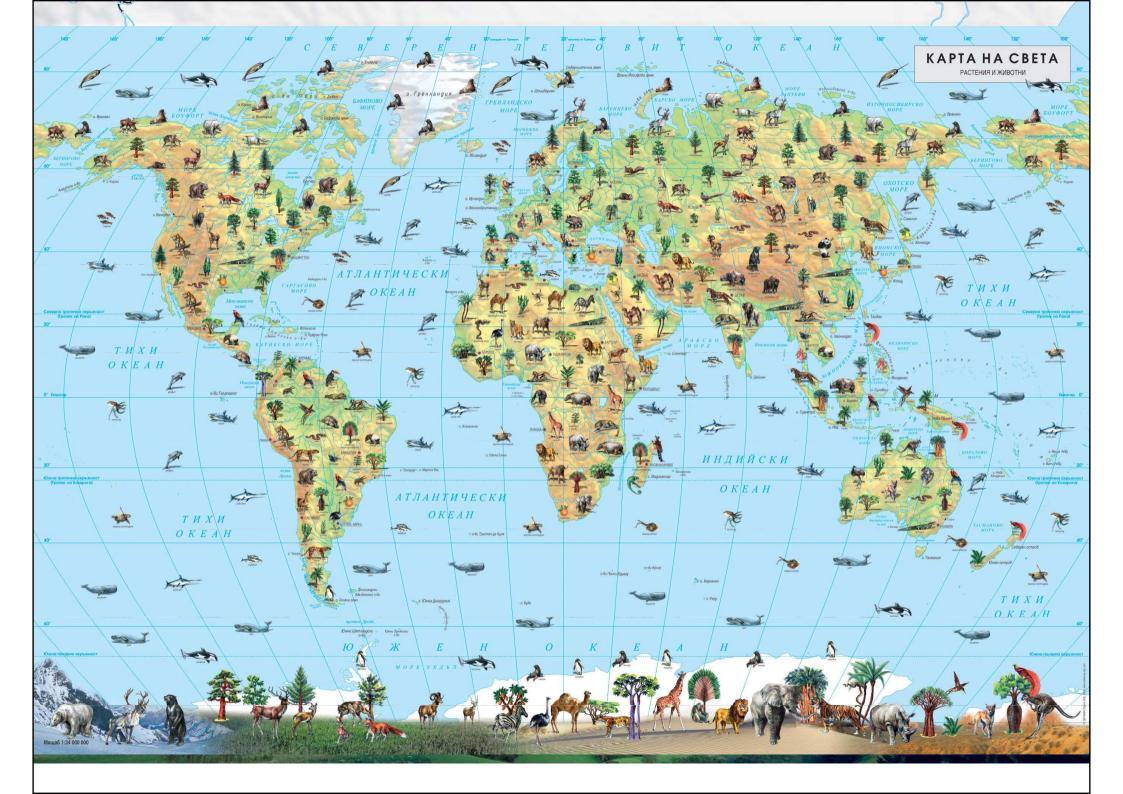


CARTOGRAPHY IN THE SCOOLS

We are living in a time of rich information society in a global world with many communication possibilities.

Cartography is developing incredibly in the technology aspect. Old paper version products started to be not enough attractive to students, especially in high education.

The tasks of cartographers should be to find closer way of communication with students in geographical lessons and this could be achieved by quality information representation and attractiveness of cartographic products.





CARTOGRAPHY IN THE SCOOLS

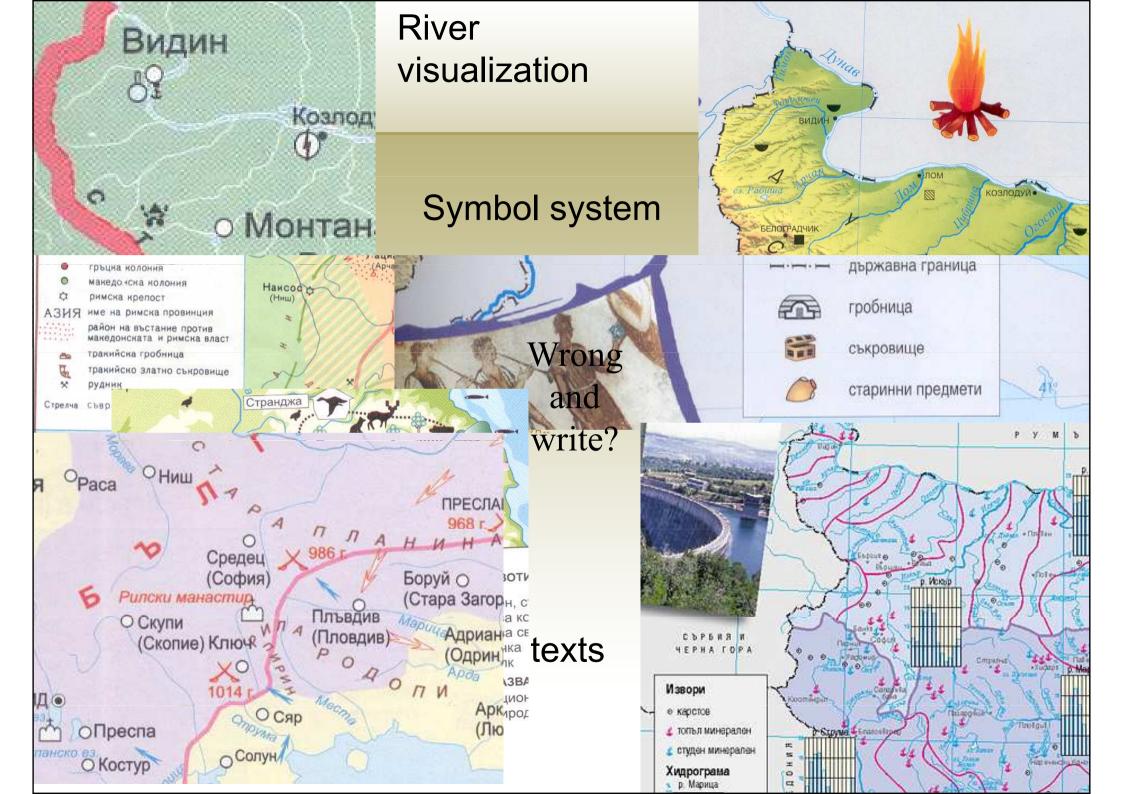
How can we start?

- Are there any reasons to change the exciting old Atlas?
- Who are our users?
- Do we have enough data base?
- Do we have a team of experts?
- Do we have an idea and program?
- Do we have a technology for realization of our project?
- How to get to our users?



Situation in Bulgaria 7-8 years ago

- not satisfying old contents and design
- school curriculum was changed some times during the last 15 years
- cartographic firms have not been able to give what was necessary for the educational process
- still nowadays many schools have old wall maps with old contents, cartographic information and design; other ones do not have maps for every continent





Example – why do we need a new Atlas for 7 grade

- Bulgaria in European Union
- the examinations in Geography
- the complicated school curriculum approved by Ministry of Education
- The outline maps are used very successfully for assimilation of knowledge

Levels of geography education

Primary	Secondary	High
1-2 grade 7-8 years old	5 grade 11 years old	9 grade 15 years old
3-4 grade 9-10 years old	6 grade 12 years old	10 grade 16 years old
	7 grade 13 years old	11-12 grade 17-18 years old
	8 grade 14 years old	



Sources for Atlas creation

- Curriculum in Geography
- Min 3-4 text books in geography
- Existing maps and atlases for these ages
- GIS vector data for the territory
- Statistical data, raster data (photos, pictures), etc.



Who participates in the process

- Cartographers authors and mapmakers
- Specialists in GIS
- Geographers, expert's advice
- Schoolteachers ideas and efforts
- University professors as reviewers
- Professional artists
- Designers
- Ministry of Education



Students' help in maps and Atlases designing

- The purpose find a way for the best communication with students
- Children's knowledge and information use in the process of maps and atlases designing
- "The cartographer must learn how the non cartographer draws a map, what they want to communicate, what symbolism they use and what is their logic" Morita, T.1997



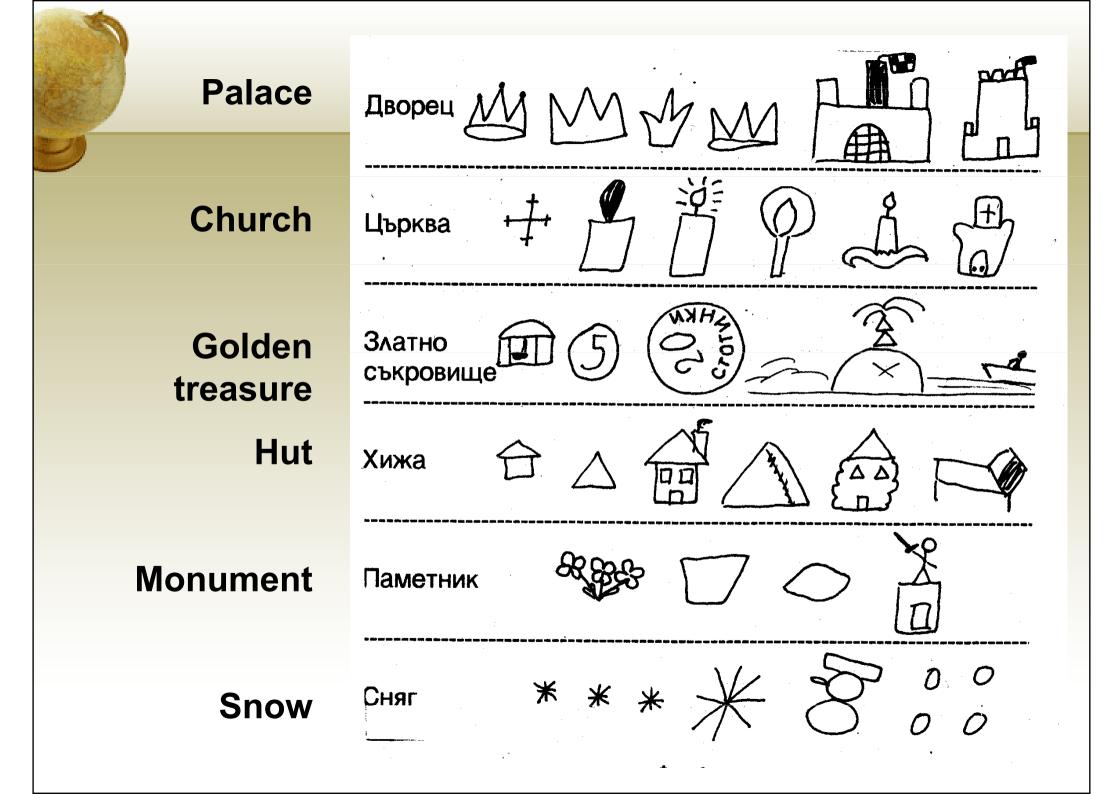
Experimental work with children in maps making for their education

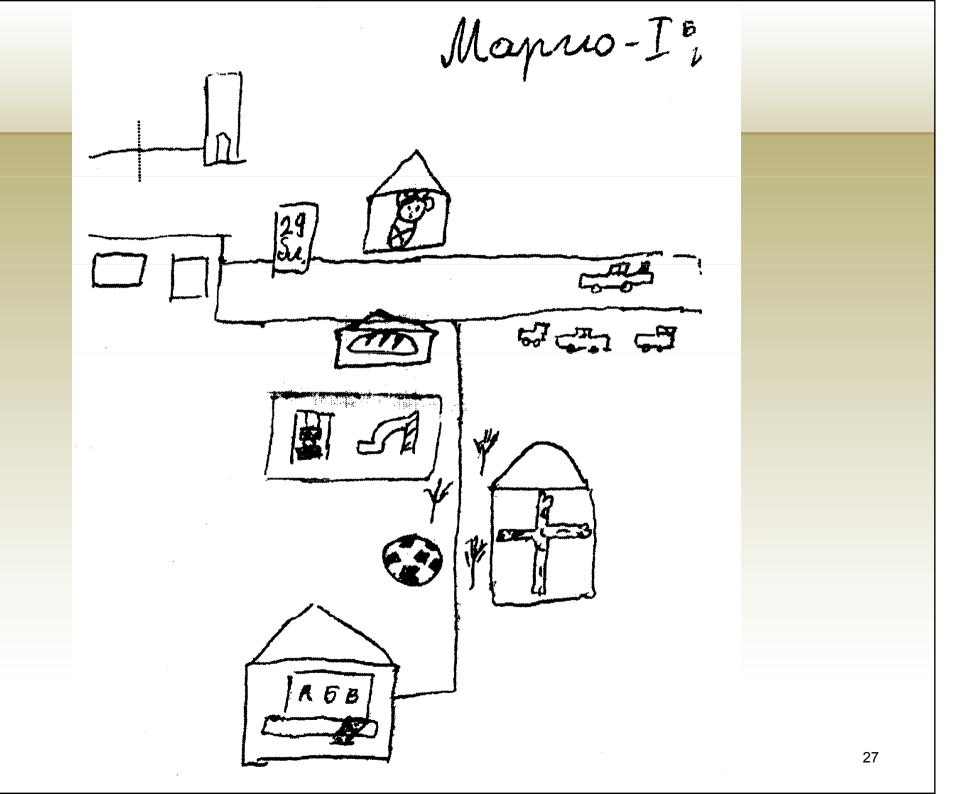
- 80 (first and second school year) pupils in Sofia
- Children are not acquainted with the use and reading of maps
- Children show great interest for the experiments and have a desire and possibility to use maps



Symbols are drawn by a student 7 years old









Research on students' knowledge of main cartographic topics

- 194 students

- 1. What is the scale of the map?
- 2. How many km is the real distance which correspond to 2 cm of a map on scale of
 - 1:1 000 000?
- 3. What kind of scale do you know?
- 4. How do you understand the concept "map projection"?
- •
- The students are asked to do a short description of a map from their atlas and to write what they dislike on that map.



Research into students' knowledge of main cartographic topics

- 194 students

- The questionnaire was made for students within a large age range of 11-18.
- 29 students from grade 5,
- 34 from grade 6,
- 12 from grade 7,
- 23 from grade 8,
- 35 from grade 9,
- 53 from grade 10 and
- 8 from grade 11 took part in the research.

Grade, age	Number of students, gender	1.What is the scale of the map?	2.Determinig the real distance on the map	3. What kinds of scale do you know?	4. What do you understand under the concept "map projection"?
Grade 5,	12, F	83% true	8% true	92% - numeral and	100%
11-12 years	12, 1	17% false	92 % false	linear	100/0
				8%	
	17, M	65% true	12% true	59% numeral and	100%
		25% false	88% false	linear 41%	
Grade 6, 12-13 years old	16, F	94% true 6 % false	50 % true 50% false	81% - numeral и linear 12% - horizontal and vertical 7%	19% - attempt for true reply 81%
	18, M	56% true 44% false	45% true 55% false	39% - numeral and linear 33% - horizontal and vertical 28%	100%
					30

- 1) What is the scale of the map?
- 2) How many km is the real distance which correspond to
- 2 cm of a map on a scale of
- 1:1 000 000?

- gender differentiations the girls are better in definitions and the boys - in calculations;
- teachers have not attracted the necessary attention of students to the practical use of the map scale;
- all students in grade 11 gave a correct response.

- 3) What kinds of scale do you know?
- text scale, numerical and linear

- most students numerical and linear;
- other responses horizontal and vertical; large, medial and small scale;
- girls have managed better with the theoretical part and the boys – with the practical one;
- difference between the percentage of correct and incorrect answers of girls and boys decreases in grades 10 and 11.

- 4) How do you understand the concept "map projection"?
- 5) How can we present the ellipsoid Earth on the map plane?
- 37% of the girls and 33% of the boys gave the right response grade 8
- 8% of the girls and 9% of the boys gave the right response - grade 9
- 8% of the girls and 22% of the boys gave the right response - grade 10



icosiedar – student's helper



6) What is the shape of the • Earth?

The percent of the right response is the highest in grade 8

F – M 100% - 75%

7) What does it connect map language with?
Point out the right answer: a/ land and seas, b/ symbols, c/ colors on the map, d/ map projection.

The boys gave more true answers in the all steps of the education.

The most probably fact is their understanding for objects' design on the maps as symbols' presentations.

- 8) What objects would you present on the transport map of Bulgaria?
- 9) In what way would you present the relief on the map of Bulgaria?
- 10) What purpose do you use maps for?
- 11) What map would you like to make up?
- 12) Have you seen 3D maps? Where?

Results from the questionnaire

- generally the boys are better at answers in older groups;
- the boys are peculiarly original in their ideas of what map would they be make up;
- - the **girls** are better in definitions; color and symbol system, object representation.



Conclusions

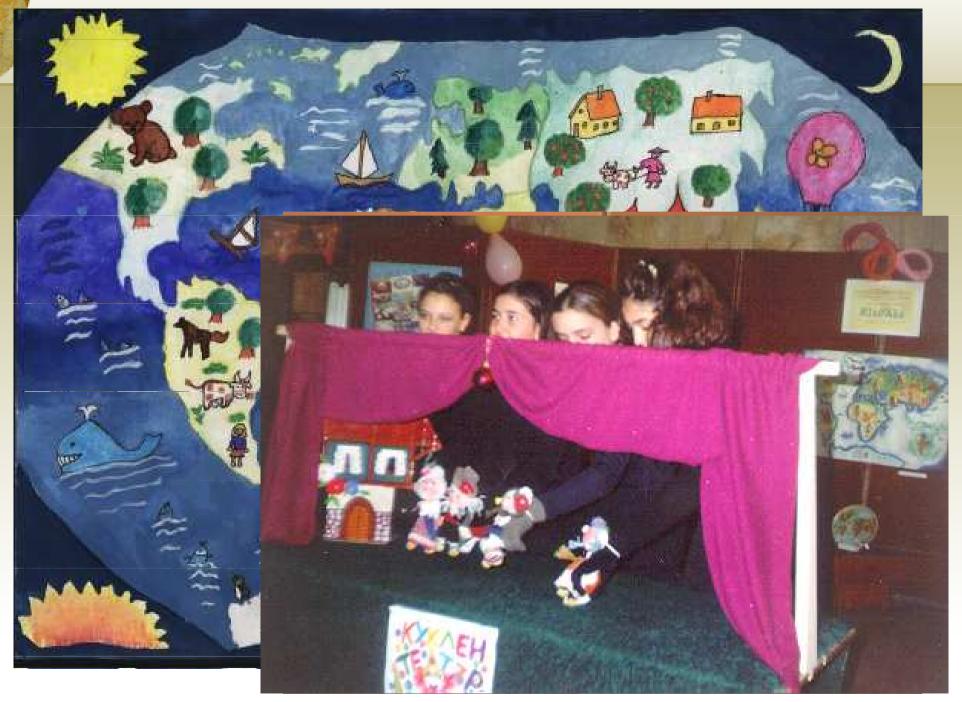
- The experiment gives a clear concept about the students' knowledge about the maps and their skills to extract information from them.
- The following conclusions could be made on the basis of the results from the research:



Barbara Petchenik Competition in National level Bulgaria in ICA

- primary schools cartographic products are often designed by children's drawing from local entries to the Barbara Petchenik map competition
- Example: Atlas for 3-4 grade themes of geography and history

Barbara Petchenik Competition - Bulgaria





National Competition "Map of Bulgaria"

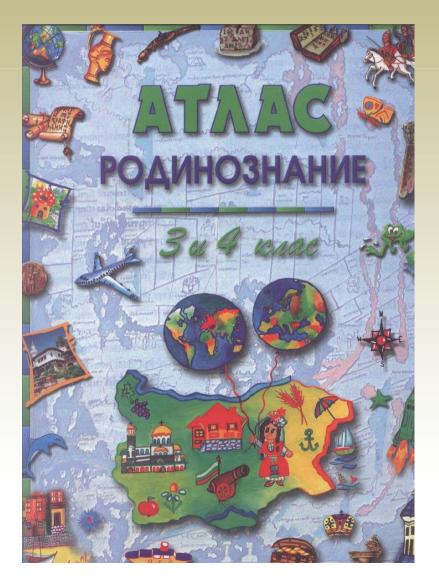
- above 700 drawings
- from 50 settlements in Bulgaria
- It shows children's love to learned national geography and history as well their ability to use cartographic visualisation methods





Atlas 'The Person and the Society'

- school years 3-4



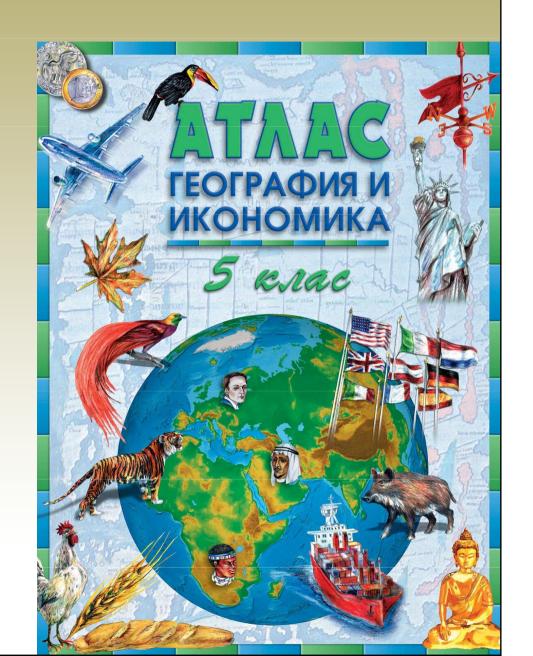
- first introduction to the world of maps
- scales, symbols, selection of geographical and historical maps
- It is a "handbook" which is both fun to use and easy to understand.
- blank maps help students to understand the geographical features
- the design combines children's drawings, photos, and artists' illustrations

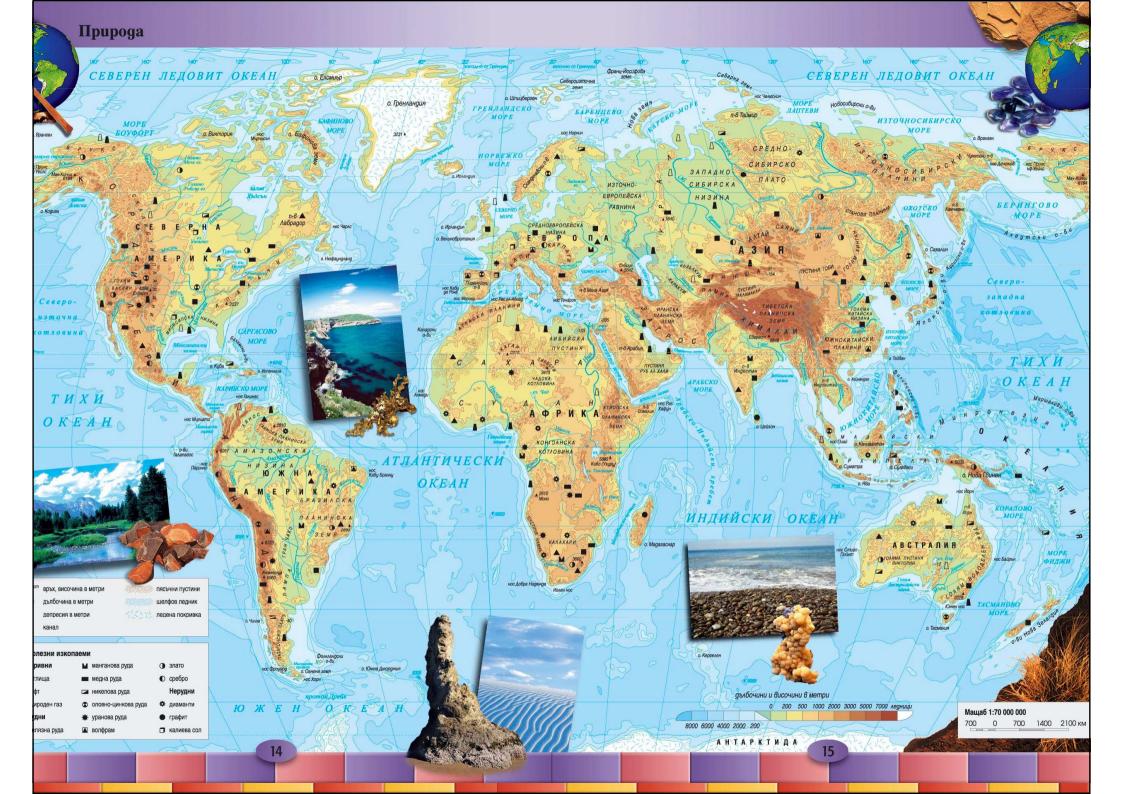


Atlas on Geography - school year 5

5 chapters:

- Cartography;
- The Earth a planet in the Solar system;
- Nature of the world;
- World population;
- Economy.







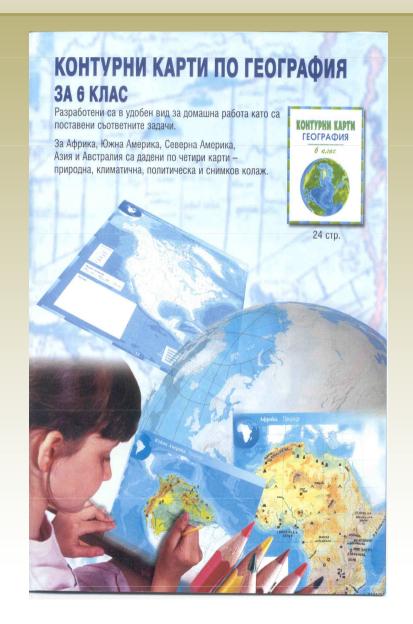
Atlas on Geography - school year 6

- Thematic maps on nature, climate, hydrography and soils, plants and animals, population and races of all continents excluding Europe
- Realistic pictures represent people, plants and animals

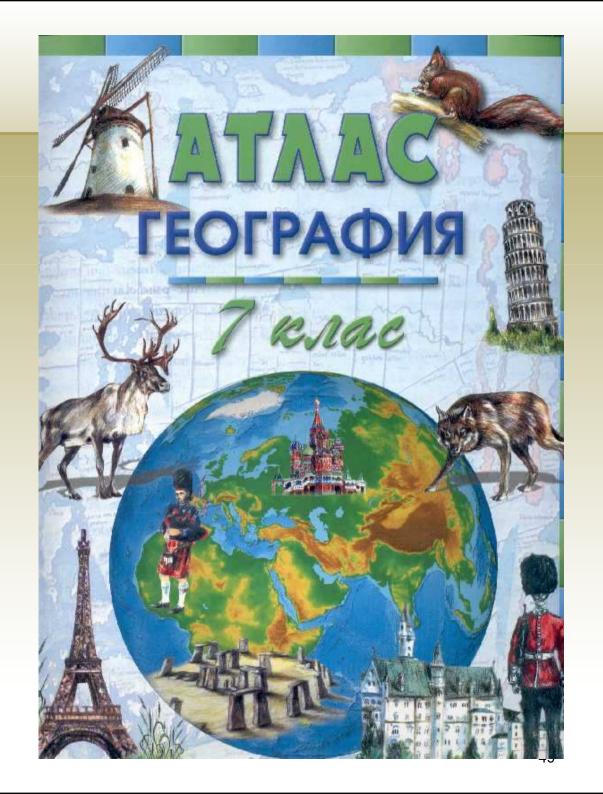


Blank Maps - school year 6

- intended for homework
- 4 types of map Nature, Climate,
 Countries and Photos
 show Africa, South
 America, North America
 Asia and Australia.
- The tasks are clearly indicated with easy instructions.

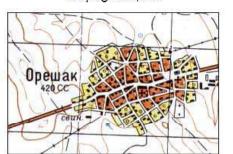


Atlas on Geography – school year 7





според мащаба



Едромащабни (под М 1:200 000) топографска, М 1:50 000



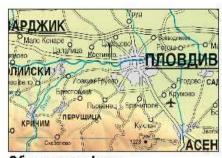
Средномащабни (М 1:200 000 - 1:1 000 000) общогеографска, М 1:1 000 000



Дребномащабни (над М 1:1 000 000) административна, М 1:1 700 000

ВИДОВЕ КАРТИ

според съдържанието



Общогеографски България, М 1:1 000 000



Тематични - природогеографски Свят. М 1:100 000 000



Тематични - социалноикономически Свят, М 1:100 000 000

според визуализацията



Карти на хартия гр. Бургас



2D карта на екран електронен атлас на България



3D карта на екран София - център

КАРТОГРАФИРАНЕ

emanu



Аерофотоснимка и ортофотокарта М 1:100 000



Ортофотокарта М 1:5 000



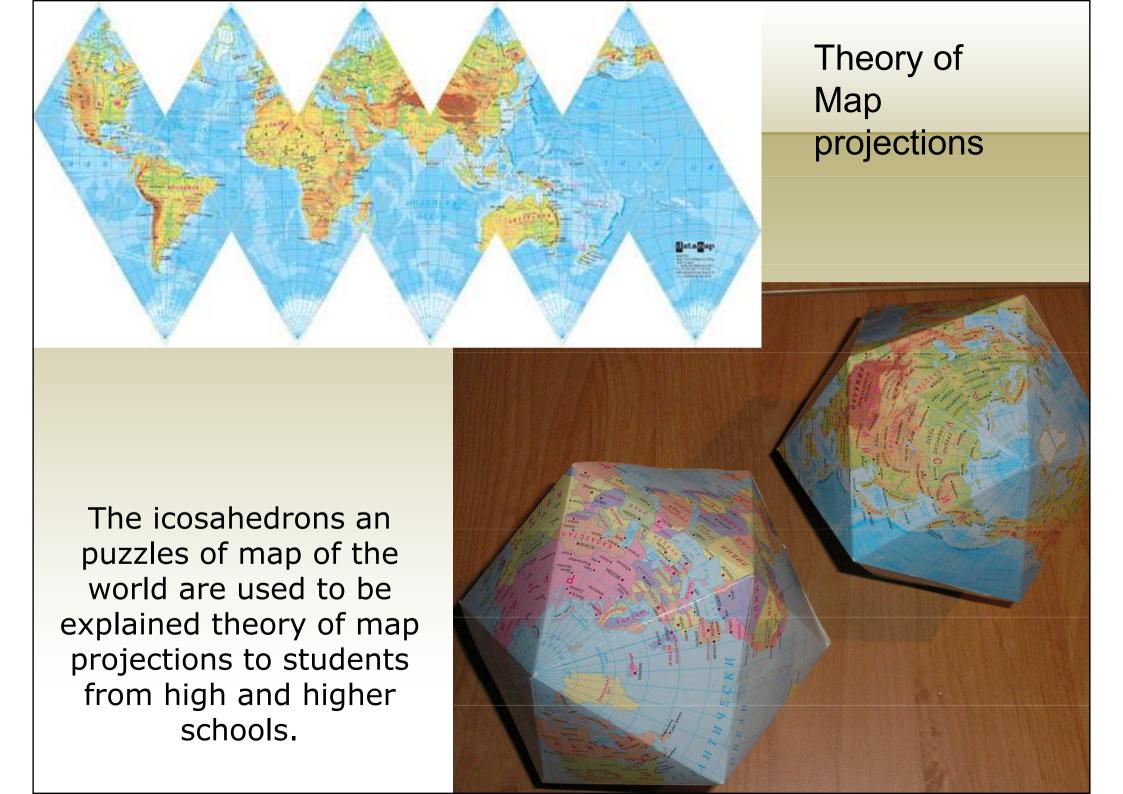
Ортофотокарта и кадастрапна карта, M 1:2 000

Ортофотокартите са произведени от GEODIS BRNO, Ltd.

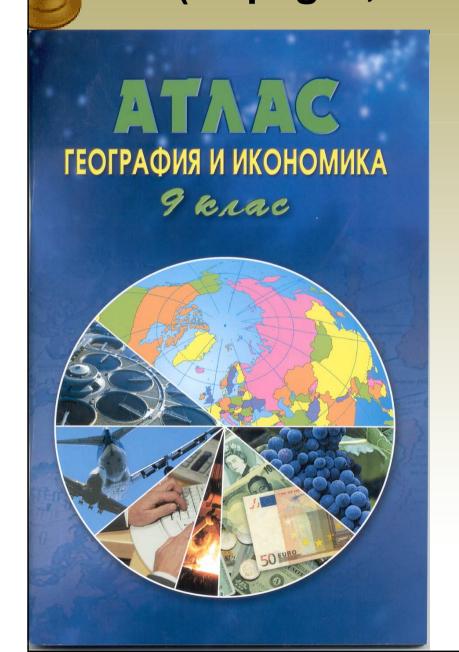


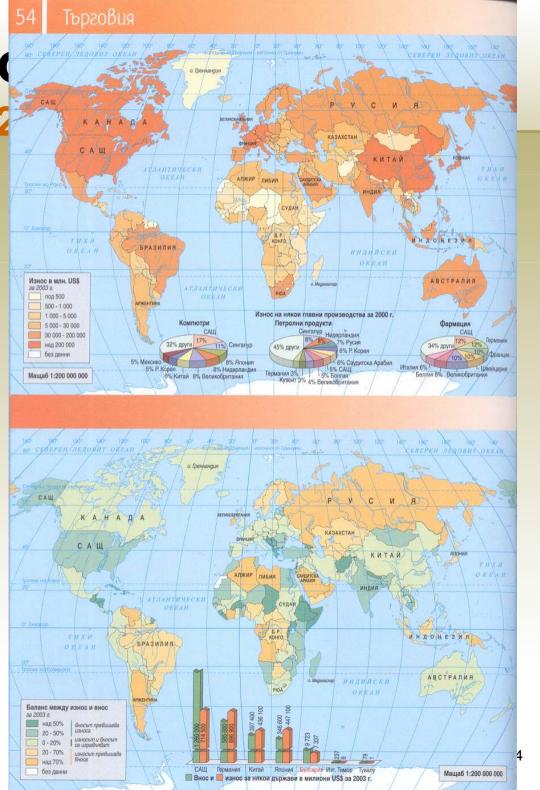
Methodology of Atlas creation

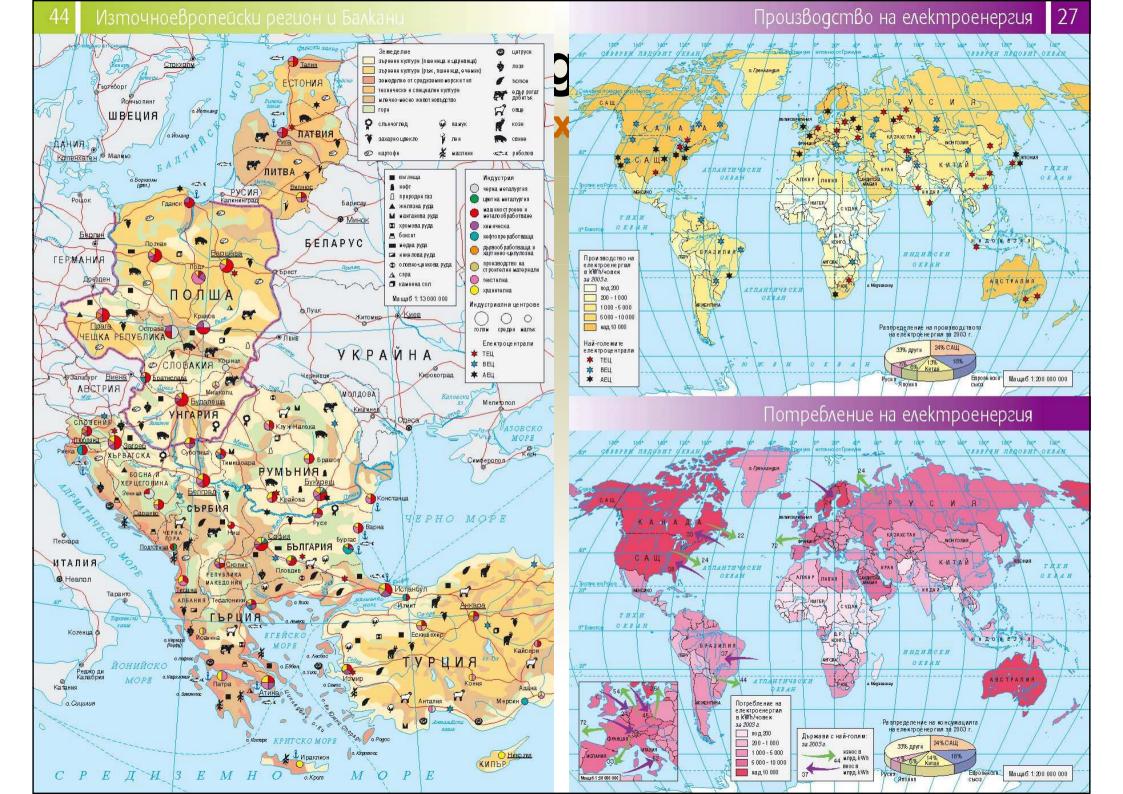
- 1. Idea;
- 2. School curriculum and its analyses;
- 3. Atlas and outline (blank) maps' contents;
- 4. Currently statistical and text data and GIS cartographic vector data base;
- 5. Draft representation of the contents;
- 6. Test analyses on the base of student reaction and information extraction;
- 7. Atlas and blank maps compiling;
- 8. Modern design;
- Editor process and process of Approving by Ministry of Education;
- 10. Pre-publishing and Publishing processes.

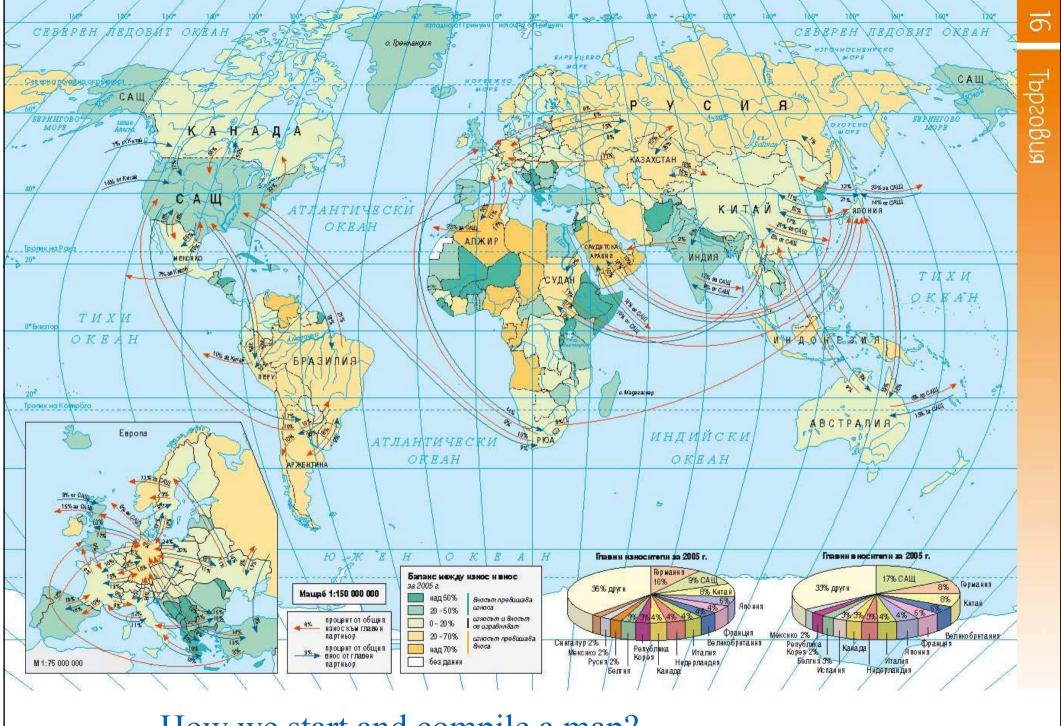


Atlas on Geo (80 pages, sizes 2











Map compiling...

- Data base for geographical elements...
- Thematic data for specific contents of any map
- Appropriate map projection, scale and symbol system
- Map design

The map should be a part of a common issue under a common idea, content, design, ...





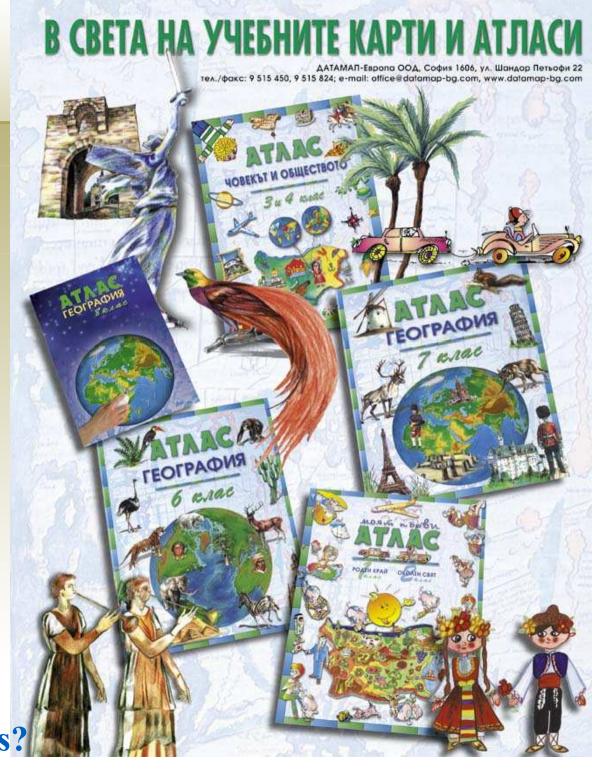
POSTER

Atlases on geography

Author: T. Bandrova

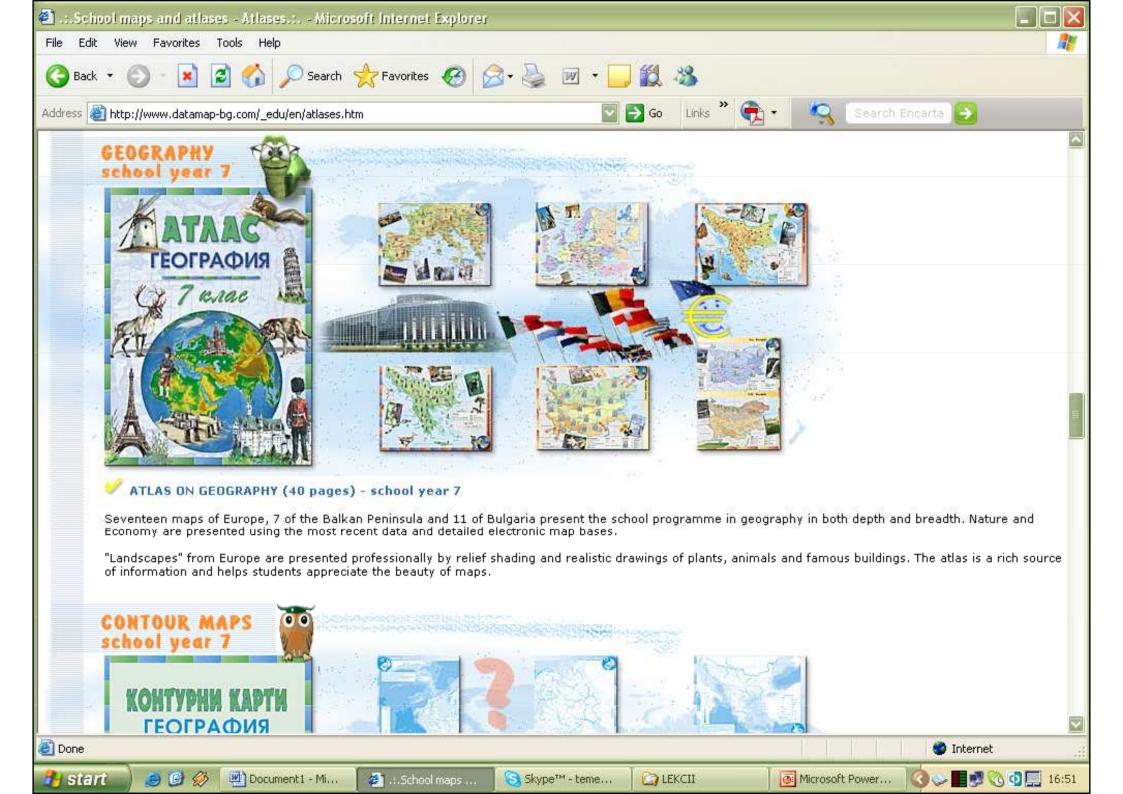
Publisher: DataMap-

Europe

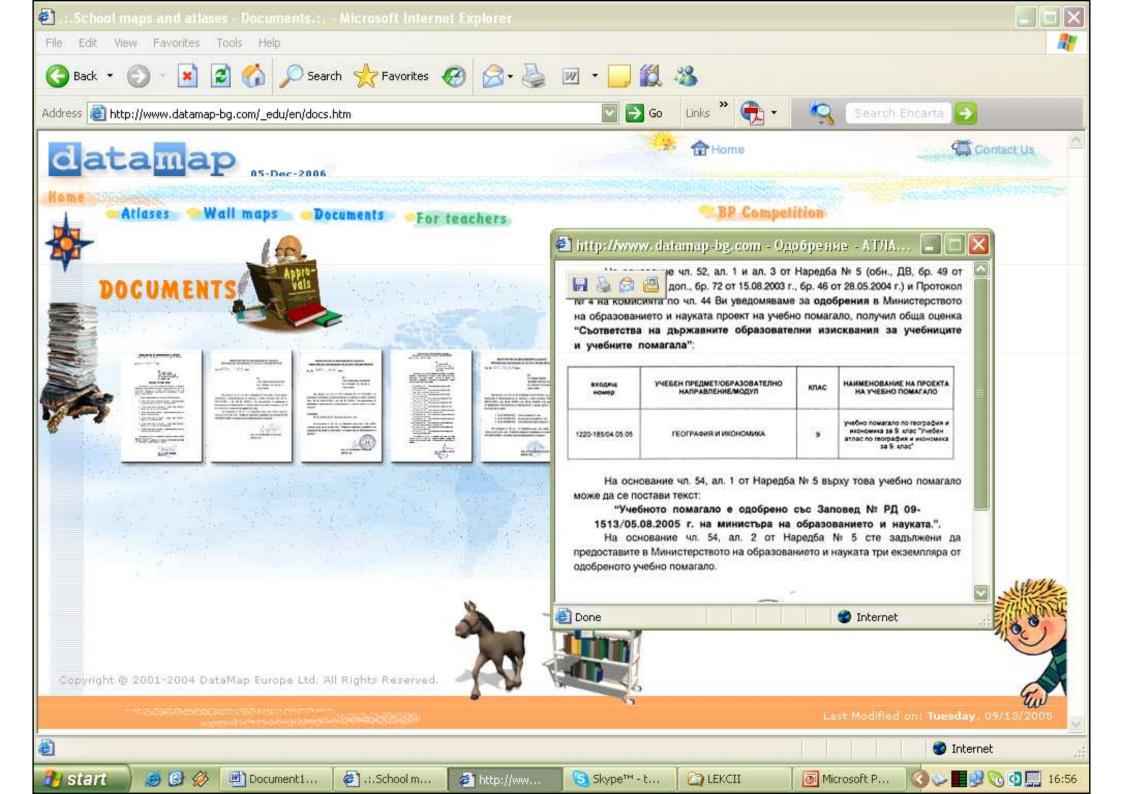


How to get to our users?







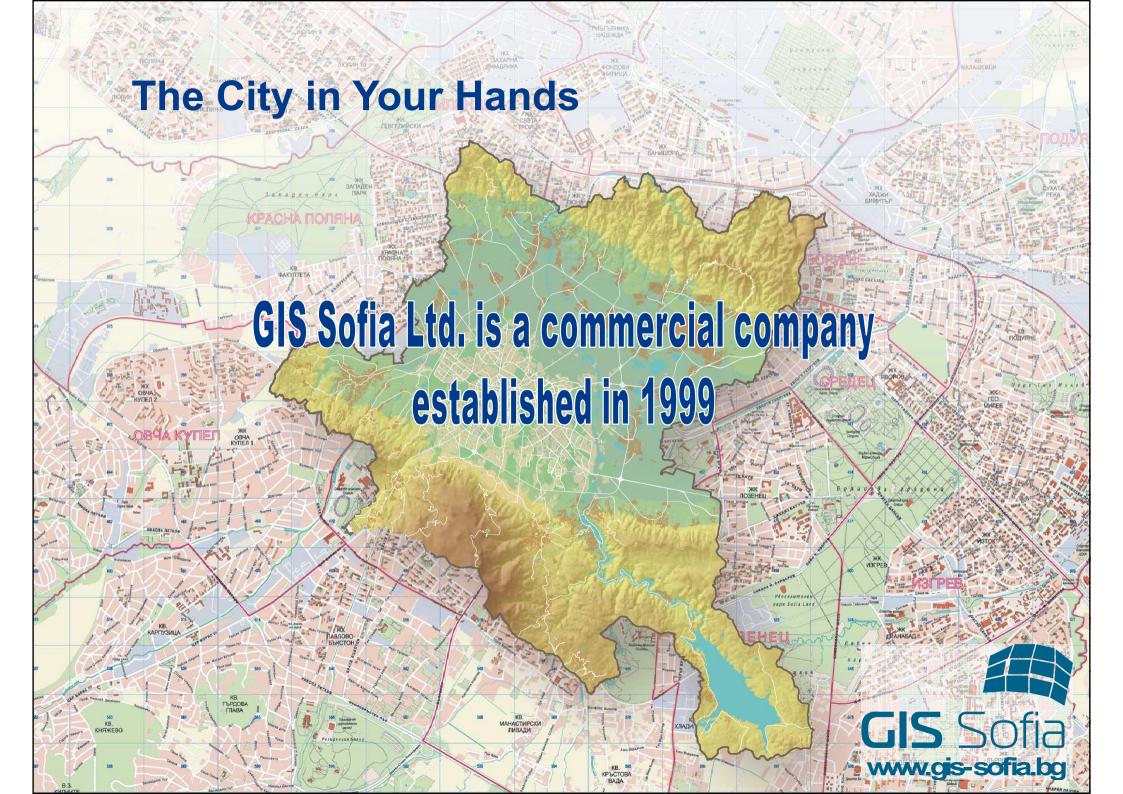




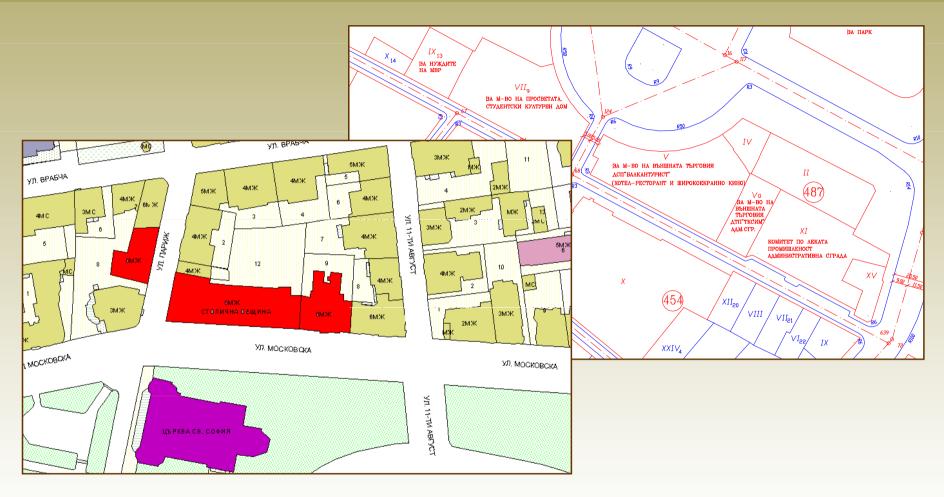


Cartographic Companies, firms and organizations

- Agency of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre Bulgaria
- DataMap-Europe Ltd.
- Kartografia Ltd.
- Military Topographic Service
- GIS Sofia Ltd.
- International Trade and Cultural Center "Geopan"
- DavGeo Ltd.



Cadastral map and Zoning Plan



The company creates and maintains updated digital cadastral map of Capital Municipality and is a leading company in the field of GIS



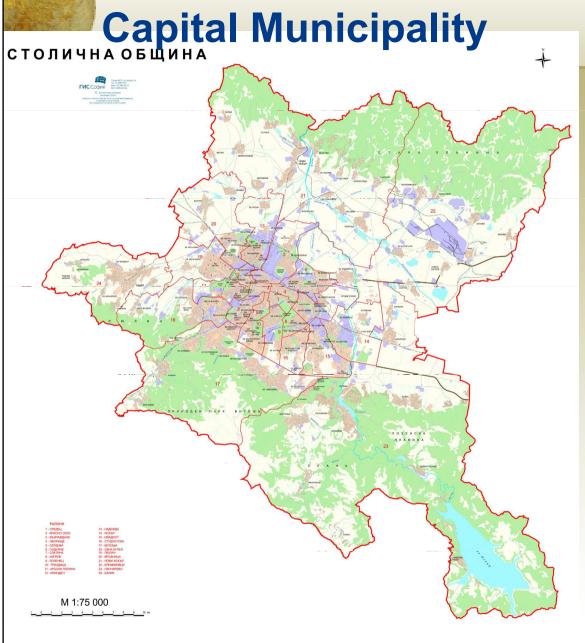
Cartography Activity

The Cartography Department carries out activities providing the development of various specific

maps of Sofia and Capital Municipality

- Development of maps for the needs of the municipal administration and the government
- Development of maps for the citizens and visitors of Sofia
- Development of customized subject specific maps by customer's order





- 24 districts
 - The City
 - 3 towns
 - 35 villages
- Area
 - 180 km² the City
 - 1100 km ² whole territory
- Cadastral coverage
 - 1:1000 urban territory
 - 1:500 the City
- Number of cadastral sheets
 - 1600 at 1:1 000 scale
 - 2400 at 1:500 scale



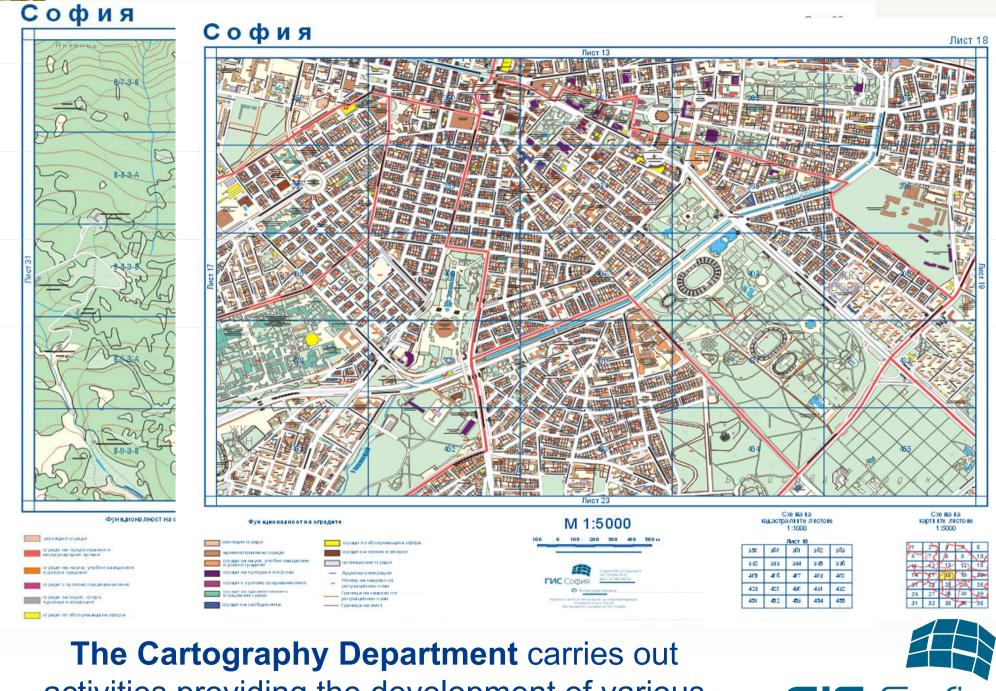


Map of one administrative district

Company GIS - Sofia has maps of all 24 administrative

districts of the Capital Municipality.

GIS Sofia by



The Cartography Department carries out activities providing the development of various maps of Sofia



3D Maps for Architectural Purposes

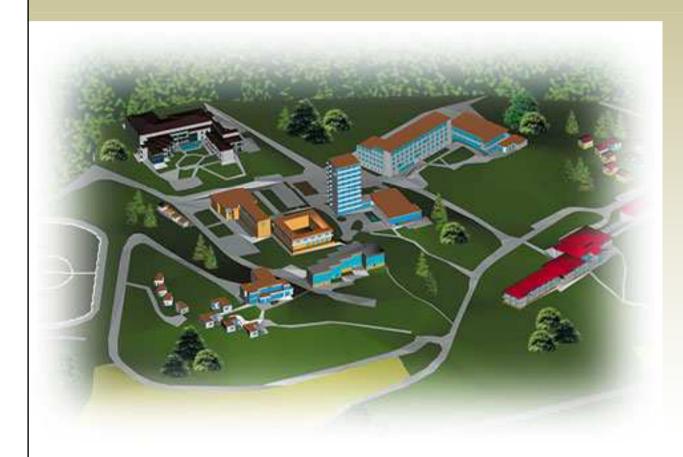




New cartographic fields3D maps and animation

- Users of 3D maps
- "From Paper to Virtual Map" a cheap technology for easy creation of 3D maps
- 3D cartographic symbol system
- Animation of 3D maps

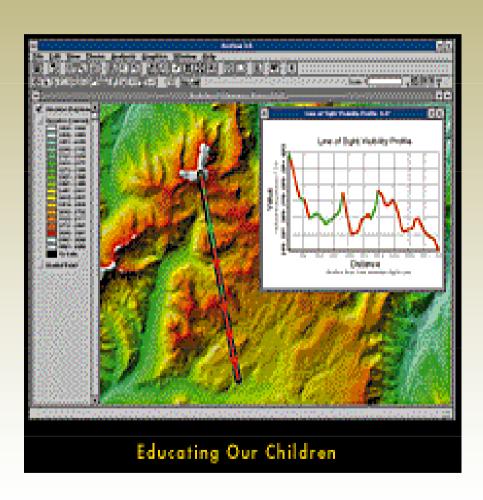
3D maps - USERS



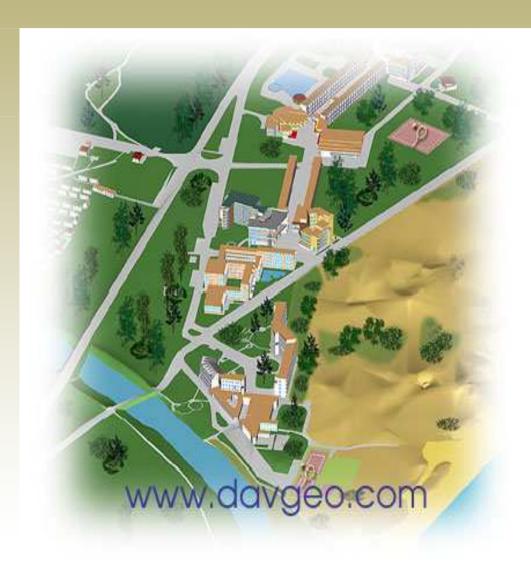
City planning and architecture

3D modelling of a part of Varna city in Bulgaria by DavGeo Ltd.



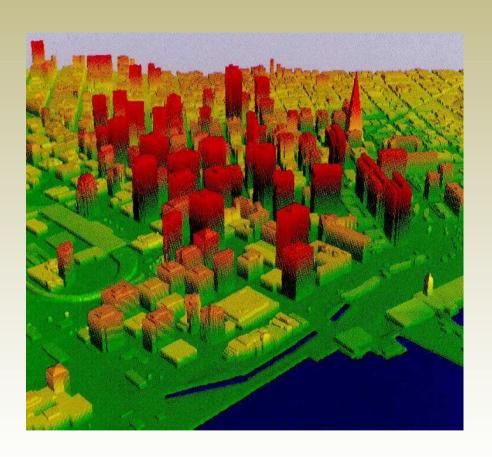


 Education in schools and universities



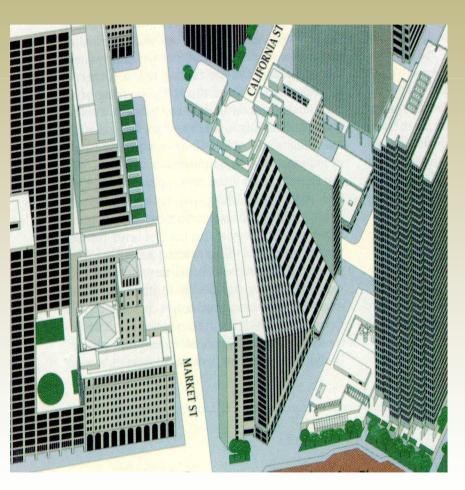
Land use





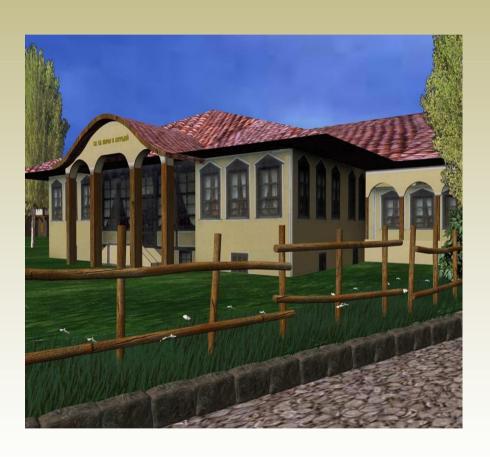
Land
 management and
 cadastre



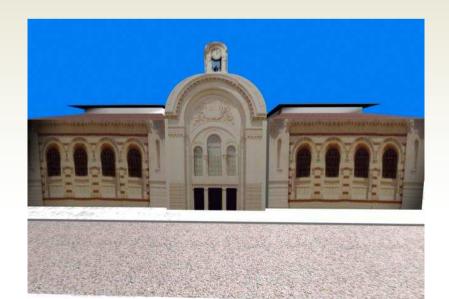


- Telecommunications
- Design and advertisement

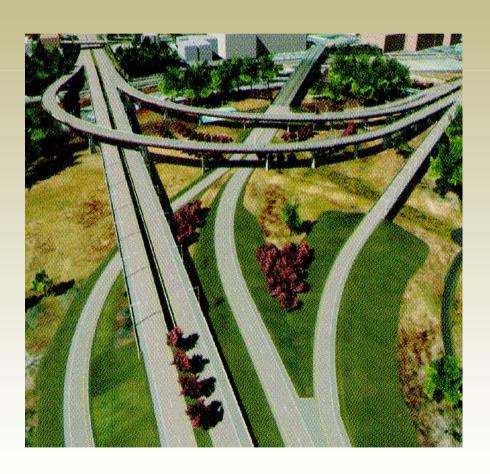




- Tourist offices
- Archives of City Architecture







Transport services





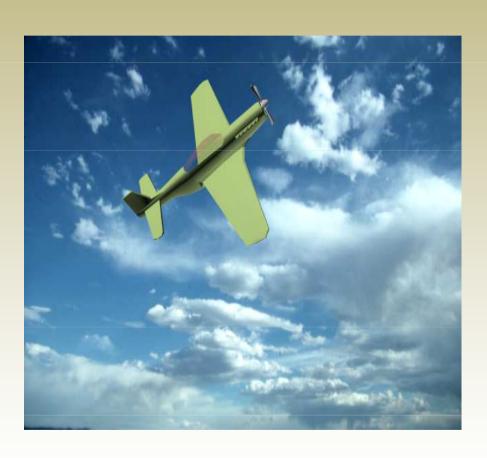


9-11 Damage Report - Lower Manhattan

Crises management

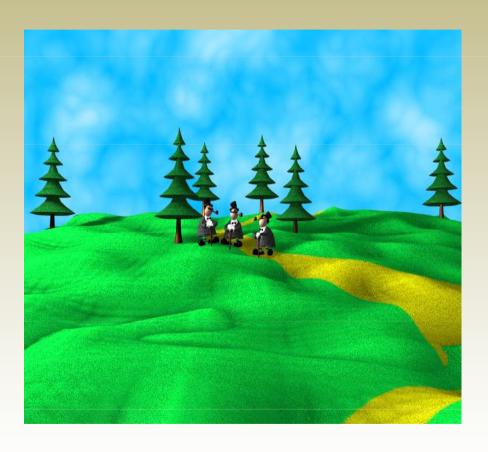
3D model of New York (http://www.metroblocks.com)



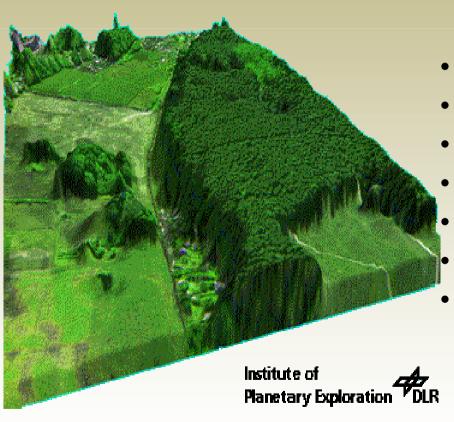


- Police
- Military
- fire management





Meteorology



- **Environment pollution**
- Water resources
- Flood mapping
 - **Crises management**
 - **Risks Prevention Plans**
 - **Long-term Monitoring**
 - Flood early warning



Contents of 3D maps

- Main content
- Secondary content
- Additional content



Main content

large topographic or landscape objects – relief bodies

- roads
- buildings





Secondary content

- traffic signs
- facilities
- transport elements

- information signs
- trees
- geodetic points



3D map "a street in Vienna", created by ICG, TUGraz and 3D symbols created by T. Bandrova



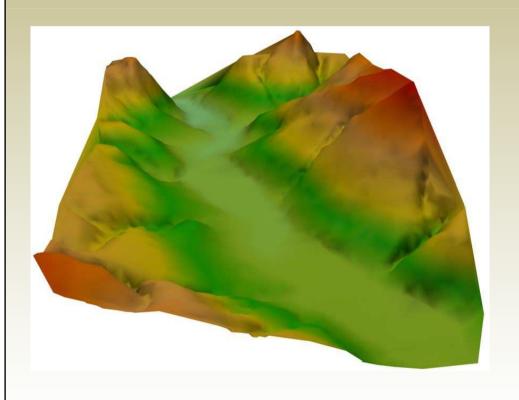
Additional content



- quality and quantity information about objects fence, roof, street, parcel
- created as a textural database



Sources for 3D map

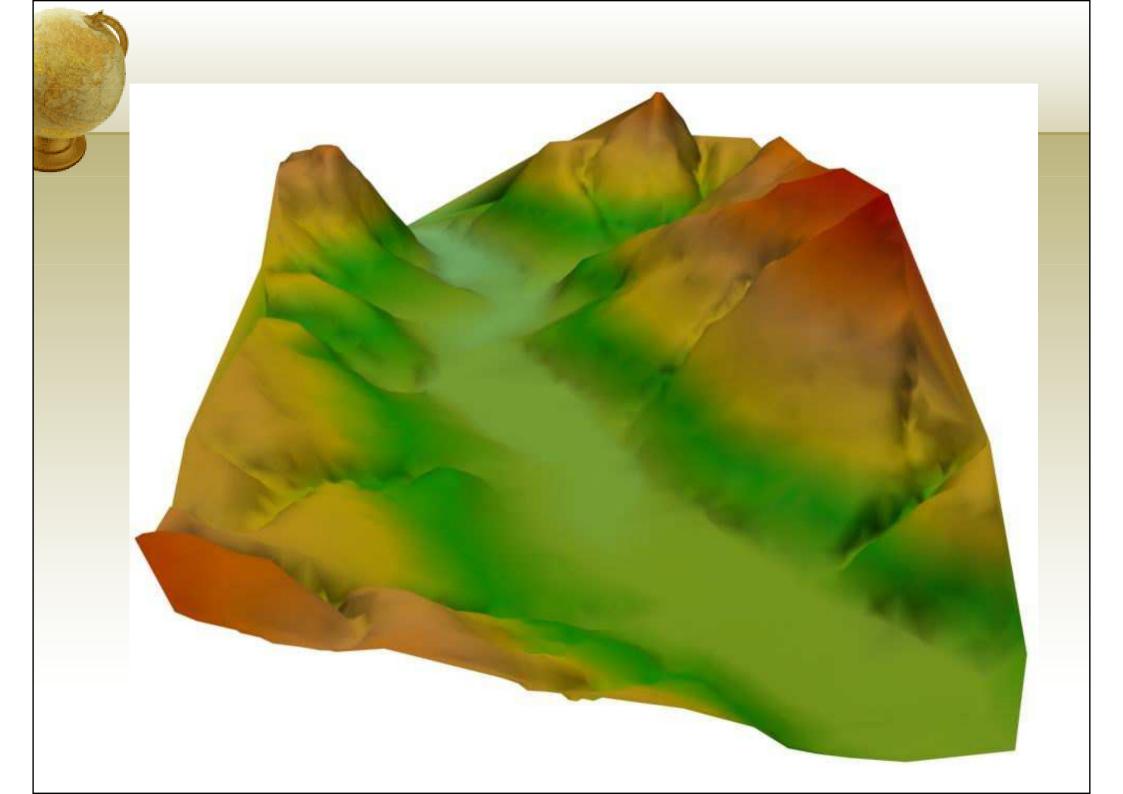


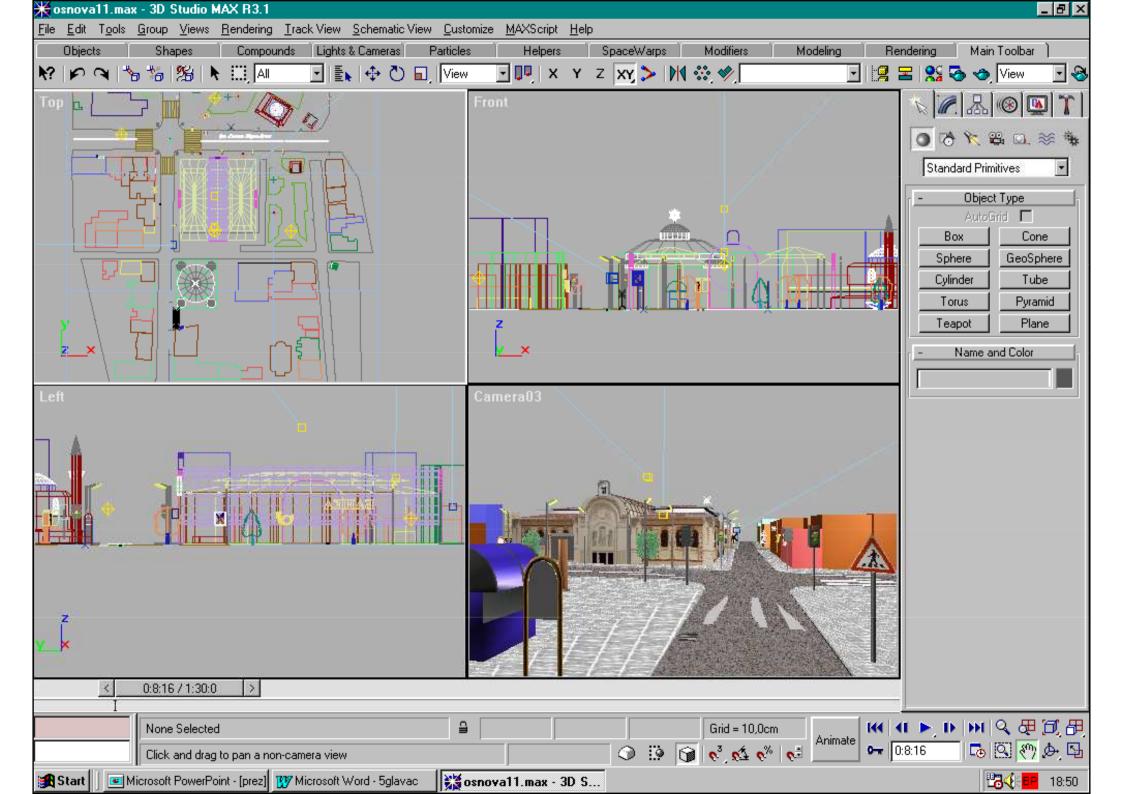
- paper topographic or cadastral maps
- photogrammetric or surveying data
- digital 2D map
- topographic information, measurements, architecture drawings etc.
- digital or paper photos
- 3D symbol system



3D Digital Terrain Model

- Vectorizing topographic map (1: 5 000) + third coordinate, Z is inputted for every contour line. The frame of relief model was generated.
- The surface is generated automatically after processing of contour lines with the third coordinate.
- Outskirts of the surface are generated to model for design a completed view of DTM







Generalization

Automatic – formal selection, smooth and filtration, according formal criteria

Dynamic — for animation presentation and track out the development of the phenomena in the space and time

Interactive – complex of the traditional, automatic and time generalization



Accuracy in objects representation

Accuracy in reference (location)

Thematic accuracy

Semantic accuracy



Photo-texturing

Photos from street level – for buildings facades







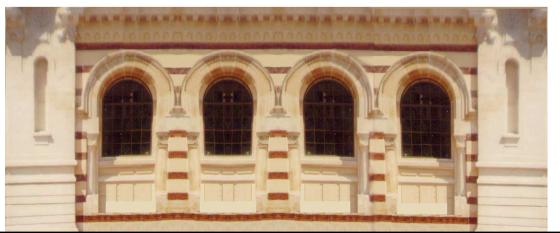
Photo-texturing

textures after image processing





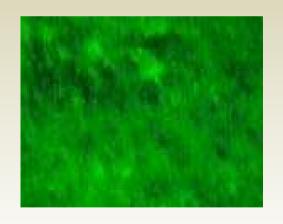


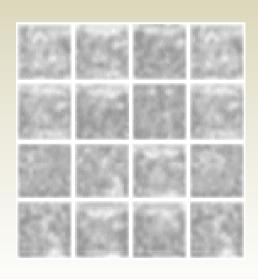




Texturing

Software library texturing - areas symbols





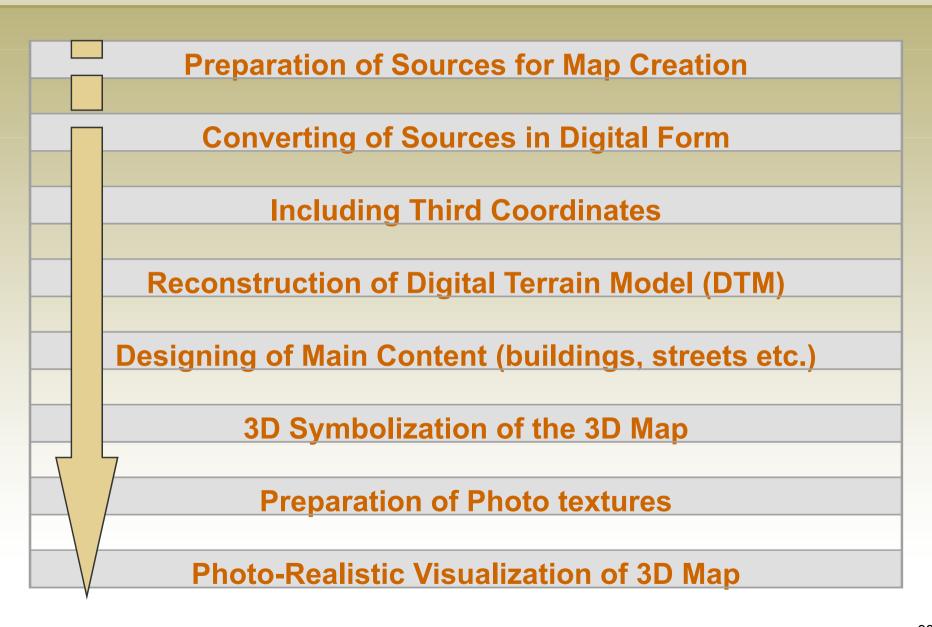


Grass

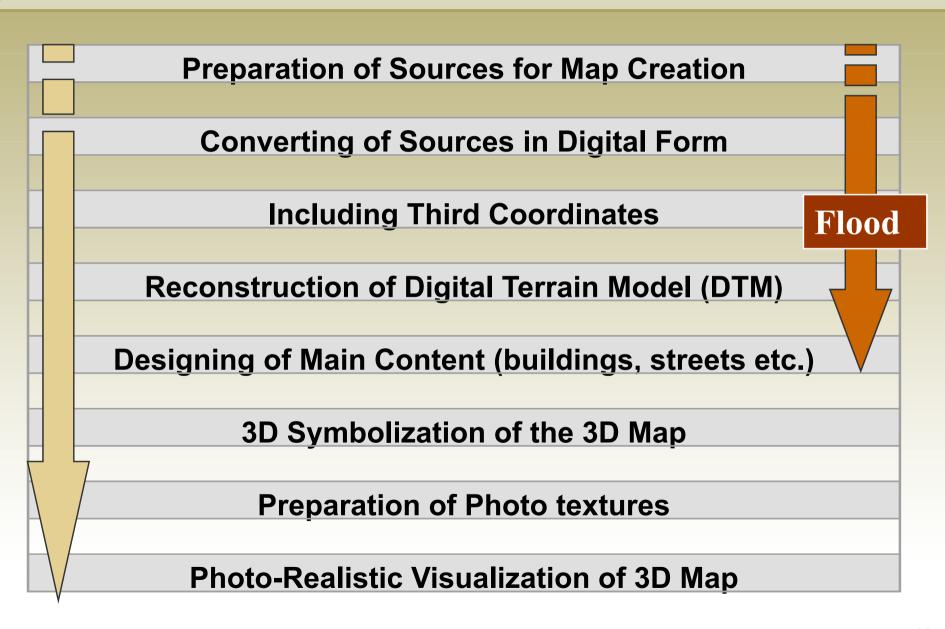
Pavements

Roads

A technology for designing of 3D maps



A technology for designing of 3D maps



3D City Maps – Flood mapping

Topography ——— 3D statistical sources

DTM — Database for animation

3D buildings ——— Crises management

Streets, Bridges——Early warning

Rivers ——— 1D Hydraulics Model

Land use ——— 2D surface water model

For users – providing a highly efficient system as the benefits



Steps for symbol creation

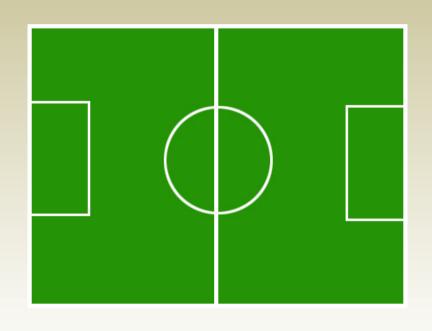
(1st developed theory of 3D cartographic symbol system in the world - 1996)

- 1. gathering information for an object;
- 2. analyzing information and collecting data for each object;
- 3. designing symbols by visual and metric analysis applying computer graphics techniques;
- 4. visualizing symbols in virtual environment;





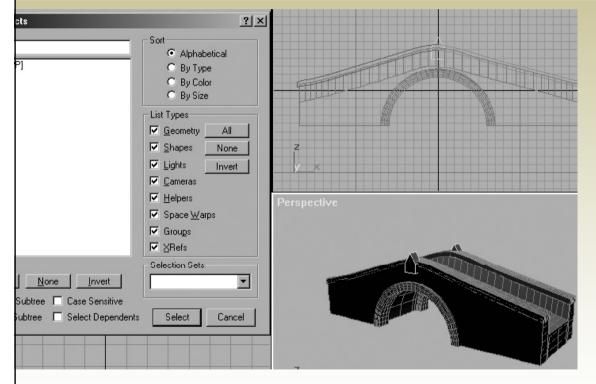
2D objects in 3D maps – a step in virtual mapping



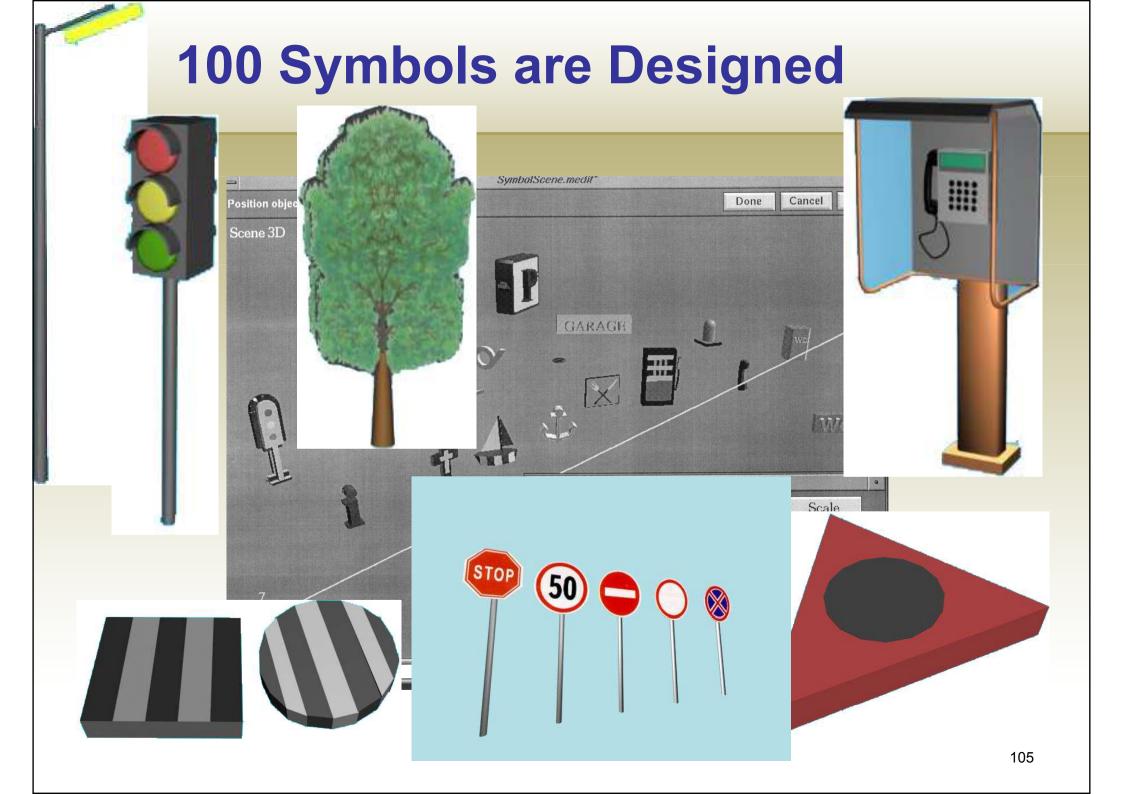
geometry of area symbol + texture = 2D object for using in a 3D map

- disadvantage
- advantage high realism, quick and cheap way for object creating in a 3D map.

Creating of sub-objects



The symbol, represented a bridge contains seven sub-objects. Very often the sub-objects are created as 2D geometrical shapes. For some of objects is not important one of three dimensions (it is multiple smaller then others two dimensions in reality). They are presented as 2D shapes.

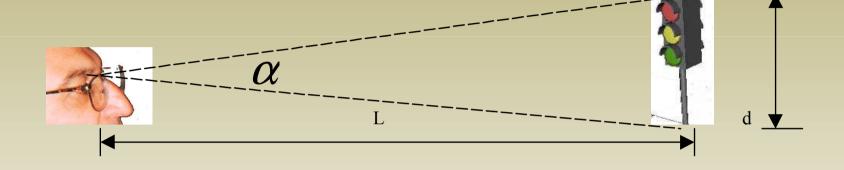




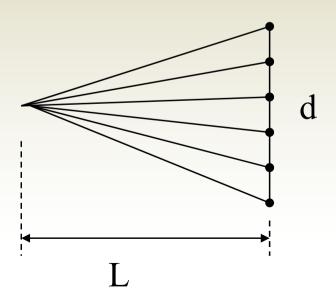
Symbols for objects in settlements and geodetic base



Symbols for industry, transport and plants



$$d = 2L.tg\frac{\alpha}{2}$$



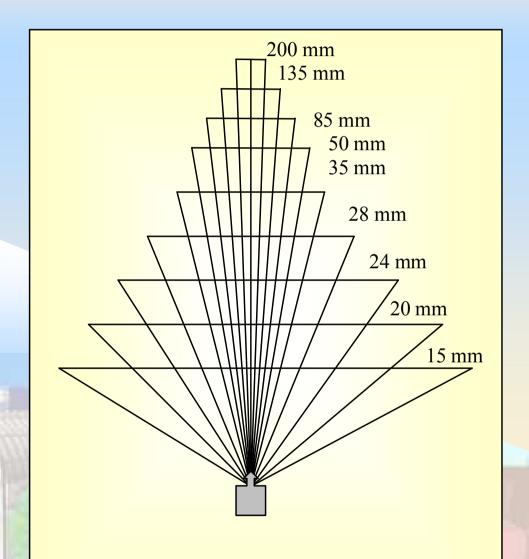
Levels of Details

Symbol	Dimensions	Level of	Distance of
	(m)	details	appearing
			(m)
		Near	50
Gas-station	2,0 / 1,3 / 0,4	Middle	100
		Far	600
		Near	75
Traffic	3,0 / 0,9 / 0,6	Middle	200
lights		Far	500
		Near	300
Electric	8,0 / 2,2 / 0,5	Far	600
lamp		*	
	THE PARTY OF THE P	Near	100
Bank	2,0 / 0,8 / 0,1	Far	200
		Near	75
Road sign	3,5 / 0,9 / 0,1	Far	200
Shaft	0,5 / 0,5 / 0,05	Far	75
Tree	3,0 / 3,0 / 0,0	Far	600



Virtual Camera - an element of 3D map

Focal	Visual	
distance	angle,	
F, mm	degree	
200	10,286	
135	15,189	
85	23,913	
50	39,598	
35	54,432	
28	65,470	
24	73,740	
20	83,974	
15	100,385	
9, 867	175,000	



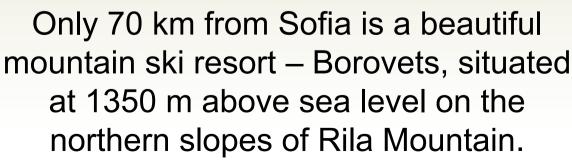
Virtual cameras with typical focus distances

January, 21-24, 2008



Rila is the highest mountain in Bulgaria and Balkan Peninsula (Moussala peak – 2925 m). With its forests, mountain peaks, lakes, valleys and rivers, Rila is an ideal place for hiking, mountain climbing and skiing.





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Themes

GIS Technologies and related disciplines Cartography and GIS in Education Early warning and crises management Internet cartography and Electronic Atlases **Planetary cartography** Map design and production Cartographic visualization **GIS** for city traffic **GPS Technologies** Remote sensing technologies **Gender projects**

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