

# Cartography in Croatia 1995–99

## Report to the International Cartographic Association

Croatia was accepted in the International Cartographic Association at its 10<sup>th</sup> General Assembly held in 1995 in Barcelona. The national report was submitted then with the data on maps that Croatia had at its disposal, on cartographic institutions and their activity in the period from 1991–95. The report also gave the data about the official topographic, sea and thematic maps and about the databases and geoinformation systems. There was also the activity presented in the field of commercial and academic cartography, then the publishing activity and a short description of map exhibitions. This report was published in Croatian and English (Frančula et al. 1996).

The present report encompasses the period of the Croatian cartography after the Barcelona Conference, i.e. from 1995 till the summer 1999. The report includes official cartography, commercial cartography, academic cartography, Section for Cartography of the Croatian Geodetic Society and other activities.

The authors are aware of the incompleteness of this report. Still, thanking to a large number of our colleagues who responded to the invitation to collaborate, we believe that this report gives a very good illustration of the cartography development in Croatia in the period 1995–99.

### Official Cartography

**State Geodetic Administration:** State Geodetic Administration of the Republic of Croatia started to work on establishing and managing the evidence on the state borders of the Republic of Croatia with Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the beginning of 1992. The borderline is presented on the maps 1:5 000 (812 sheets), 1:25 000 (158 sheets) and 1:100 000 (43 sheets). The data about the borderline are contained in the documents *Description of the border and border plans* in analogous and digital format.

The official evidence of the spatial units (SEPJ) is the basis for all geoinformation systems. The work lasting several years on SEPJ has resulted in the establishment of the alphanumeric and graphic databases of spatial units. Today, the SEPJ data are an integral part of the data on territorial establishment of the European countries. It was realised through the international collaboration within the frame of the European organisations CERCO and MEGRIN and through the participation in the project SABE (Seamless Administrative Boundaries of Europe).

The first temporary issue of the topographic map 1:25 000 (TK25) was made from the available multicolour printed originals using the reproduction methods. There were also new, partly supplemented sheets with somewhat changed terminology and marginal information produced. The contents of the fair draughts of each single sheet could be reached in digital raster format with the resolution of 300 dpi.

The Croatian digital topographic map at the scale of 1:25 000 (HTZ25) is produced as a priority for the areas of especially explicit economic interest. The contents are structured during the photogrammetric survey in accordance with the catalogue of object types (classes) defined by the data model CROTIS (Croatian Topographic Information System). The height presentation is made in the format DMR 25/1 and is harmonised with the corresponding DMR 5/0 and DMR 5/1 resulting from the work on the digital topographic map 1:25 000 by digitising the existing map 1:5 000 and by making the digital Croatian Basic Map (HOK).

The Croatian Basic Map in digital form at the scale 1:5000 is made for the area of explicit economic interest. The contents are structured during the survey in accordance with the catalogue of topographic objects and types. The height presentation is made in the format DMR 5/1. HOK is used as a conventional map on the paper or foil, and as digital topographic basis for all adequate geoinformation systems. The exchange format is DGN/DXF for topographic contents and SCOP-DTM for height presentation (Medić 1999).

**Geodetic and Cartographic Office of the Ministry of Defence:** Military Geodetic and Cartographic Office of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Croatia (MORH) has continued the procedures of facsimile publishing of topographic and general maps. The procedure of facsimile publishing has been improved by introducing digital processing of all elements of scanned maps. Thus, there were 419 maps made in the above mentioned period and printed in editions encompassing large number of copies.

Apart from the facsimile publishing of topographic and general maps MORH has published a new general map of the Republic of Croatia at the scale of 1:500 000 in the Lambert conformal conical projection with two standard parallels. Computers have processed all elements of the map. The project of making the military topographic map at the scale of 1:25 000 is just being worked on, and there are 18 sheets covering the area of the City of Zagreb with the surroundings planned to be made in the first phase. Due to the computer possibilities and also to the necessity of its being congruent with the official state maps and the maps in the NATO cartographic system of the same scales, the map will be made in two variants. These two variants are distinguished by projection, ellipsoid, presentation format and marginal contents.

Regarding the provision of hydrographic data and material needed by the defence, MORH has published in analogous and digital format a military navigation manual, 1st part (from Savudrija to Zadar) and 2nd part (from Zadar to Prevlaka). This manual contains textual and graphic data about harbours, piers, anchorages, bays, marinas, passages, masked berths and undermined areas, and other data of interest to defence.

For the purpose of aviation MORH has published the 2nd issue of the military aeronautical chart at the scale of 1:500 000 in the Lambert conformal conical projection with two standard parallels in analogous format. A new military aeronautical chart in the same projection in analogous and digital format is just being made.

Apart from the topographic and general maps, sea maps, manuals, and aeronautical charts, MORH has published or started to work on various thematic maps and other cartographic material as e.g. the Map of county districts, cities and municipalities at the scale of 1:500 000 2nd edition, the Map of the military divided areas at the scale of 1:500 000, the Map for orientation running in the area of Jastrebarsko, general sheets for military maps at the scale of 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1:100 000, 1:200 000 and 1:300 000. The production of the relief wall map of the Republic of Croatia at the scale of 1:500 000 is just being prepared.

For the purpose of providing the data in digital format, MORH started in the period 1995–99 the work on the Spatial information system of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia (PISOSRH) needed for defence purposes. This system is based on digital raster military maps at the scale of 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1:100 000, 1:300 000 and 1:1 000 000. Along with the above mentioned maps PISOSRH contains: digital raster satellite and air photographs, vector thematic maps, digital terrain model, database of inhabited settlements, demographic data of the Republic of Croatia, database of trigonometric points in the Republic of Croatia and the parts of the neighbouring countries, graphic, numeric, image data about civil objects important for the defence (bridges, tunnels, roads etc.), graphic, numeric and image data about military objects etc.

**State Hydrographic Institute:** The State Hydrographic Institute in Split is competent for the production and management of sea charts and plans for the area of the Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea and Maltese islands. This institution has published and maintains about hundred general, course, coastal and sea charts for recreation purposes, and plans and a few navigational publications and manuals intended for seamen. There are also various thematic maps of the Adriatic Sea made, e.g. sedimentary, bathimetric, general, auxiliary and climate maps.

In the recent time the State Hydrographic Institute has started to make sea charts and plans in raster format and to distribute them on CD media. For the purpose of perusing and using raster maps, the software RUGAVI, TELCHART and ARC/INFO is used. Raster charts (RNC) along with the software for their usage, are a temporary phase in the technology of making electronic charts (ENC) and information system of electronic charts (ECDIS) that started to be developed in this institution according to the recommendations of the International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO), the International Sea Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Organisation for Defining Navigable Lines.



The Cartographic Department of the State Hydrographic Institute has published a few maps (the plan of Plomin, and a few plans in various publications and studies) and publications (Catalogue of maritime maps and publications, Peljar, List of lights and signals for fog) that were made in digital format using MICROSTATION Mapping Office, FREEHAND 8 and other software for graphic processing.

**Geological Research Institute:** The Geological Research Institute in Zagreb was founded in 1909 under the title *Geologijsko povjerenstvo za Kraljevine Hrvatsku i Slavoniju*. Today, the Institute has got 120 scientists, engineers and technical staff and is divided into the three departments: Department for Geology and Palaeontology, Department for Hydrogeology and Engineering Geology and Department for Petrology and Minerals.

At the beginning of 90-ties, the geoinformation system for hydrology started to be established, which enabled much quicker and more purposeful interpretation of field research, as well as simpler changes provided by new findings. The instructions, standards, according to which the research for the Basic Hydrological and Basic Engineering and Geological Map of the Republic of Croatia were initiated, are adjusted to GIS following the Arc/Info method. The adequate technology helped in making a very demanding legend (signs, lines, rasters) so that today a cartographic presentation of hydrological, engineering and geological map, or the map of minerals by means of ink printer or plotter replaces almost completely the classical print. Until June 1999 the following sheets of the Basic Hydrogeologic and Engineering and Geological map at the scale 1:100 000 (30' x 20') and the Maps of Minerals also at the scale of 1:100 000 (30'x30') were made:

- Hydrogeologic – Zagreb (1996), Ivanić Grad (1999), Rijeka (1996), Split (1997), Trieste (1999), Rovinj (1999), Pula (1999), Labin (1999), Cres, Molat (1998), Silba (1998), Biograd (1998), Vis (1998), Jelsa (1998), Korčula (1998), Lastovo (1998), Ston (1998)
- Engineering and Geologic – Zagreb (1998), Ivanić Grad (1999), Rogatec (1998)
- Minerals – Rovinj (1998), Split (1998), Požega (1999)

Along with the above-mentioned basic projects, there are also many studies, projects made in the Institute resulting in maps along with the digital data saving. Thus, the following studies were made: GIS of the river Drava 1:100 000 and 1:25 000 (1995-97), The basis of water economy of the Republic of Croatia 1:300 000 (1996-97), Hydrogeologic map of Istria 1:100 000 (1999), Hydrogeologic study of the Dalmatian Islands 1:100 000 (1998), Hydrogeologic map of the Republic of Croatia 1:300 000 (1996). Within the scope of the engineering and geologic studies, the Engineering and Geologic map of the Republic of Croatia was made at the scale of 1:300 000 (1998), then various projects of tunnels and highways at the scale of 1:1000 and 1:5000 (1997-1999), and at the moment the production of engineering and geological documentation at the scale of 1:2500 for regional airports on the Middle Dalmatian Islands is in its final stage (Hvar, Korčula, Vis and Lastovo).

## Commercial Cartography

**Cartographic Department of the Lexicographic Institute "Miroslav Krleža":** The fundamental task of the Cartographic Department of the Lexicographic Institute "Miroslav Krleža" is a continuous cartographic support to all encyclopaedia and lexicon publications of the Lexicographical Institute. Furthermore, the Department employing today about 15 employees makes from time to time the atlases and geographic and thematic maps of various dimensions. It uses thereby the traditional and computer mapping technology (the programs used are OCAD, ARCVIEW and AUTOCAD). Further in the text there are the most significant works given that were published from 1995 till 1999.

ATLAS OF EUROPE, 1997. It consists of three thematic parts. These are: macropedia presentation of *Europe* with special attention to the geopolitical issues accompanied by a large number of thematic maps and illustrations. The other part is called *States* and deals individually with 44 European countries. The third atlas part encompasses 46 one page and two page maps in various scales containing the list of names.

CROATIA Tourist Guide, 1998 (Croatian, German and English terms). This is the first guide dealing in details with Croatian tourist regions. It is divided into the *Information part (at the beginning and the end of the book)* and the guide in the narrower sense of the word dealing

with individual localities in 4 geographic and historical regions of Croatia. It is rich with illustrations of panoramic photographs, pictures of single tourist objects and cultural and historical monuments, harbour and marina plans, and the plans were made for large cities. More significant monuments are dealt with in the book, and they are unified in the *Tourist Map of Croatia* 1:100 000.

KÜSTENHANDBUCH KROATIEN, 1998 (published together with the Edition Maritime, Germany, in Croatian, English and German). This is a new edition of the Nautical Guide of the Adriatic Sea. The Guide deals in details with several Croatian portmaster's offices. It contains the maritime plans of more important channels and bays, orientation maps, as well as numerous harbour and marina plans. In addition, a map *The Adriatic Sea – Croatian Coast and Island* was made at the scale of 1:400 000.

**Croatian School Cartography:** Croatian School Cartography (earlier Kartografija-Učila) has made in the last five years the following new maps: The Republic of Croatia, physical wall map, 1:300 000 (1996), North-Western Croatia, physical wall map, 1:130 000 (1996), Eastern Croatia, physical wall map 1:130 000, Croatia at the Time of King Tomislav, historical wall map, 1:500 000 (1996), Croatian historical maps, wall historical map (1997).

At the same time Croatian School Cartography has been working on constant issues that have to be updated every year and prepared for printing: Geographic Atlas for the Primary School, Geographic Atlas for High Schools, Croatian Historical Maps and Historical Atlas.

**Cartographic Laboratory Križovan (KLK):** The firm was founded in 1991 and started to work actively in 1992. On the basis of the acquired experiences, KLK started to produce maps by using computers at the end of 1995. It makes topographic, general and thematic maps, and presentation related to maps. In collaboration with the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, KLK works on researching the method of producing and supplementing the topographic map 1:25 000 (TK25) on the basis of the existing cartographic material. On the basis of the agreement with the Ministry of Defence, the first 18 sheets for the territory of Zagreb are just being made.

The General Map of the Republic of Croatia was made as ordered by the Ministry of Defence at the scale of 1:500 000 and is prepared for the ten-colour printing. The data of the map are save in 160 various layers in the vector format.

The largest part of the map production in the firm KLK are thematic maps. The most numerous among them are road and tourist maps, then political, school, forest and economic, climate, geological, vegetation and other maps. The most distinguished among them are Istria, Krk-Cres-Lošinj, Dalmatia, all at the scale of 1:100 000, The County of Primorje and Gorski Kotar 1:150 000, The County of Varaždin 1:110 000, The County of Zagreb 1:115 000.

KLK is working on the production of atlases as well. So far it has made the World Atlas with 210 thematic maps, containing 247 pages in the format of 25×18 cm, and the School Atlas of Croatia on 65 pages of exclusively cartographic material, with the format of 32×21 cm.

KLK has also established an extraordinary good collaboration with the cartographic house Freytag & Berndt from Vienna, for which it has made road and tourist maps of Istria and Dalmatia at the scale of 1:100 000 in the B1 and A0 formats. They are sold in all countries of Europe, especially German speaking areas.

**GEOFOTO d.o.o.:** The firm started to work in 1993 as the first Croatian agency for aerial photogrammetry. Apart from photogrammetric survey, it is especially active in the area of digital mapping, analytical photogrammetric restitution and establishment of geoinformation systems. It employs 22 permanent workers and two persons working temporarily. It has three departments.

The Department for Aerial Photography has two aircrafts Turbo Piper Aztec and Antonov An-2, the camera Leica RC20/30 and the most recent photolaboratory in Croatia for the processing of black and white, colour or infra colour photographs.

The Photogrammetric Department is the basis for quick and large-scale data gathering using the methods of analytical and digital photogrammetry.

The Department for Geoinformation and Cartography with the basic activity of working on standards, conceptual modelling, establishment of information systems, digital orthophoto and informatized mapping at small and large scales.



With the existing organisation, equipment and experts the firm is able to offer a complete service from modelling, designing and gathering the data to their presentation in analogous, digital or the form of geoinformation systems. The introduction of quality control according to the standards ISO 9001 and the establishment of standards in surveying guarantees the top service quality.

Further in the text there are some most important products of the firm GEOFOTO given. Nine sheets of the Croatian Basic Map 1:5000 were made for the area of Brijuni and 53 sheets for the area of Zagreb. There were also 63 sheets of digital orthophoto made for the wider area of Zagreb at the scale of 1:5000 and four sheets of the Čakovec area. The orthophoto contains the terms, roads and water lines in the vector format. It has found its special application in the production of General Urbanizing Plan, and as the basis in establishing geoinformation systems. As the basis for the computer aided designing of the highway Ljubljana-Zagreb, a digital terrain model has been made by restitution of aerial photographs. The digital records are in vector format (3D).

According to the order of the State Geodetic Administration, Croatian Topographic Map was made for various areas at the scale 1:25 000 accompanied with the relief presentation using shading, as well as *The study of substituting the fair draughts and restoring topographic maps to middle and smaller scales.*

**GISDATA d.o.o.:** GISDATA is a privately owned company specialised in providing its customers with geoinformation systems, technologies and services. Since the year 1989, GISDATA designs, supports and provides Geographic Information Systems – GIS, remote sensing and GPS solutions to its clients primarily in Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, and all the countries of the former Yugoslavia. GISDATA can freely say that it was one of the pioneers of modern GIS in Central & Eastern Europe, and is the leader today. GISDATA's unique position is that it does not just provide one technology (GIS SW from ESRI), but it can supply the client with the full set of GIS/RS/GPS technologies, related HW/SW and system integration its own SW products, consulting, training, data sources, database development services, etc.

GISDATA is a long-time authorised and successful distributor for the following geo-technologies: ESRI GIS SW, ERDAS remote sensing/image processing SW, TRIMBLE NAVIGATION GPS equipment and SW, VISION international digital photogrammetry software, SPOT IMAGE satellite imagery, KVR 1000 Russian satellite imagery, LANDSAT satellite imagery etc., LASER TECHNOLOGY equipment. And its own software products: GeoServer, ArcLink, GeoCalc, TGS, AVT, Digital atlases on CD ROM ( B&H, Croatia, town of Zagreb, etc.). So, it positions itself as a total geo-information solution provider.

In these 8 years GISDATA has gained more than 100 references throughout the GIS community, ranging from large governmental institutions like Ministry of Environment, Slovenia, to local government organisations (City of Koper) and big utilities like Croatia and Slovenia Telekom. Besides its offering of the world leading GIS software like ARC/INFO and ERDAS IMAGINE, GISDATA provides through its knowledgeable staff all kinds of services needed to establish a working GIS: technical support, education, GIS database design and consulting, application programming and system integration, plus its own SW products.

In its offices in Zagreb (30 people), Rijeka, Ljubljana (6 people), Sarajevo (1 person) and Skopje (3 persons), GISDATA has all the necessary state of the art hardware (Network servers, workstations, scanner, digitizer, PC's, plotter) and software to serve any clients needs. Through its office – GISDATA Inc., Redlands, Cal., USA, GISDATA maintains contacts with ESRI, ERDAS and TRIMBLE and sells its products and services on international market. The biggest asset of GISDATA is its staff that is young and dynamic, on the high level of expertise and always in touch with latest developments in so quickly changing world of GIS.

**Geodetic Company Osijek:** The firm was founded in 1947 under the title *Geopremjer*, and from 1968 it is active under the title Geodetic Company (Geodetski zavod) transformed later on into the joint-stock company. It employs 45 workers, 35% among them being geodetic engineers, and 33% geodetic technicians. The Geodetic Company is organised into the 5 sectors: plane surveying, engineering geodesy, automatic data processing, photogrammetry, administration.

The Department of Automatic Data Processing deals with the computer processing of all data gathered during field measurements, with production of digital relief models (DMR)

and geographic information systems (GIS), and with the production of cadastral plans and city plans. The Geodetic Company is one of the pioneers in Croatia in establishing GIS and DMR. So far it has made the GIS of Tvrđa (fortress) in Osijek, of Antunovac and Čepin with cadastral data, and the GIS of traffic accidents in Čepin. It has produced the city plan of Osijek and Đakovo, and the map of the County Osijek and Baranja.

**Company for Photogrammetry d.d. Zagreb:** In this period the Company for Photogrammetry (Zavod za fotogrametriju) has invested immense means in order to provide new and to modernise the existing equipment. Among other things, a large format ink plotter was bought (Calcomp Techjet 5336) that was later on replaced by a more recent model (5536). Several program packages for GIS, digital mapping and photogrammetry were bought: ARCVIEW, Intergraph MAP-Office, Intergraph GIS-Office, CADOOverlay, SCOP, SCOP-DOP.

In collaboration with the Institute for Cartography at the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, a design of the Official Topographic and Cartographic Information System of the Republic of Croatia has been made.

On the basis of digital data gathered in the Company, the fair draughts were made for printing the general map of the Republic of Croatia as ordered by the State Geodetic Administration, at the scale of 1:300 000. Along with the topographic contents, there were also the layers made of cadastral municipality borders, administrative units, then the division into the sheets of topographic maps etc. The map has not yet been printed.

On the basis of the aerial photographs, 18 sheets of the Croatian Basic Map at the scale of 1:5000 were made in digital format for the area of Zagreb-South, and the orthophoto maps were made in the same scale.

There were 12 sheets of the new topographic map at the scale 1:25 000 (HTZ25) made on the basis of aerial photographs for the area of the western Istria. The maps were made by means of digital methods and plotted with ink plotter. The preparation for printing will be made later on. For the purpose of producing these maps, the legend has been made with the presentation and dimensions of all cartographic symbols.

The maps of the following county districts were also made and printed: Varaždin, Krapina and Zagorje, Bjelovar and Bilogora, Virovitica and Podravina, Sisak and Moslavina, Karlovac, Koprivnica and Križevci, Lika and Senj, and Zagreb. The last two are made digitally, and the rest of them have been made partly classically.

**GEOdata d.o.o., Split:** The company GEOdata is founded in 1993. It offers services in domain of geoinformation systems, cartography, surveying & mapping, as well as development of new related technologies. GEOdata presently has eight employees: one MSc. of geoinformatics, four BSc. and three technicians. Their average age is 30 years.

GEOdata has joint projects with similar companies in Croatia and Germany, and is in contact with experts in the Netherlands and USA.

Mayor users: The County of Split-Dalmatia, The County of Zadar, The County of Dubrovnik-Neretva, The County of Šibenik-Knin, The Croatian Electricity Company, The Energy Institute Ltd., The Croatian Water Resources Company, The Faculty of Civil Engineering in Split, Ministry of Culture, The Airport of Split, The MAG Instruments, Inc. USA.

## Academic Cartography

**Institute for Cartography at the Faculty of Geodesy, Zagreb:** The Institute for Cartography is one of five institutes of the Faculty of Geodesy at the University of Zagreb. It was founded in 1956, it has 15 employees, among whom six have permanent obligation in the teaching activity of cartography (Lovrić et al. 1996). The Institute has today the equipment and accessories at its disposal that enable a comprehensive realisation of even the most complex cartographic tasks.

So far, 250 diploma theses have been made at the Faculty of Geodesy, along with 14 Master's theses and 8 doctoral theses in the field of cartography.

According to the new curriculum from 1994, the students can, after the first six common terms, choose *Photogrammetry and Cartography* as one of the three subject-oriented fields of the studies.



In the fifth term all students attend the lectures in General Cartography (2+2) and in the sixth term in Map Projections (2+2).

In the subject-oriented field Photogrammetry and Cartography, the obligatory subject in the seventh term is Digital Mapping I (2+2), and in the eighth term the Map Reproduction (2+2). In this field the students are offered the possibility to choose the following cartographic subjects as well: Geoinformation Systems, Mathematical Cartography, Digital Mapping II, Cartographic Generalization, Topographic Cartography, Thematic Cartography, Map Usage, Cartographic Symbols and two seminars of Cartography and GIS, and Practical Cartography.

The Postgraduate Scientific Studies of Geodesy at the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb is organised and performed as the studies intended for acquiring the degree Master of Science, and for acquiring the academic degree Doctor of Science in geodesy. There are also postgraduate professional studies of geodesy. The studies are organised and performed in subject oriented fields:

- Engineering Geodesy
- Photogrammetry and Cartography
- Satellite and Physical Geodesy.

The studies for acquiring the academic degree of Master of Science in geodesy last two years, and the studies for acquiring the academic degree of Doctor of Science in geodesy last three years. The studies for acquiring the academic degree of Doctor of Science for a student who has already got the academic degree of Master of Science last one year.

The teaching obligations consist of elective and facultative subjects. The elective subjects are divided into two groups: general subjects and the subjects of the subject oriented studies. The group of general subjects is common to all studies. A student can select one of the three subject oriented studies himself. The elective subjects in the field of *Photogrammetry and Cartography* are: Computer graphics in geodesy, Map facsimiles, Official topographic and cartographic information system of the Republic of Croatia, Geodetic cartography, Remote sensing, Automation in photogrammetry, Modelling in GIS and Digital relief models.

In the last four years four Master's theses in the field of cartography have been made (Sošić 1996, Vučetić 1996, Solarić 1997, Jakopec 1997) and two Doctoral theses (Lapaine 1996, Frangeš 1998b).

From 21<sup>st</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> June 1999 the *Institute for Cartography* at the Faculty of Geodesy organised for the first time the seminars for the people working in the practice. Two seminars were held with the limited number of attendants:

1. *Introduction into Digital Mapping and GIS*, intended for those who have had no chance to get acquainted with the new fields of cartographic activity (15 periods of lectures).
2. *Digital Mapping and AutoCAD Map*, intended for the experts who want to deepen their knowledge in digital mapping and to learn the elements of the work with the AutoCAD Map (10 periods of lectures and 20 hours of exercises with computers).

The *Institute for Cartography* provided the following equipment in the period from 1994-98:

- personal computers (7 pcs Pentium and 2 pcs 486DX2)
- laser printer (A4, 3 pcs.)
- ink printer (A3 and A4)
- scanner (A4, 2 pcs.)
- scanner CalComp 1800 dpi, A0
- plotter TechJET 5536, A0.

The students at the Faculty of Geodesy have one computer room for general purposes and five specialized computer rooms with altogether 25 computers.

In the *Computer room for general purposes* there are eleven computers Pentium 166 Mhz, 32 MB installed and connected into the local network and to Internet. More important software: NT server, AutoCAD Map 2, Microsoft Office, MicroStation.

The *Computer room of the field Photogrammetry and Cartography*: three computers Pentium 100 Mhz, 32 MB. Software: GeoMedia, MicroStation, Idrisi.

The *Computer room of the Institute for Cartography*: computer Pentium 133 Mhz, 32 MB, scanner CalComp S3–1800, A0, 1800 dpi and ink plotters CalComp TechJET 5536, A0 and Epson Stylus Color 1520, A3. Software: OCAD 7, Map Viewer 3.

In 1996 the work on the scientific project *Cartography and Geoinformation Systems* (2-12-146) that had been financed by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Croatia, was finished. The head of the project was Prof. Dr. Nedjeljko Frančula, and he had 14 collaborators. Within the frame of the project, the theory of map projections was developed on the basis of the analytical geometry, linear algebra and differential geometry, oriented to the immediate application of computers. The equations of gnomonic perspective conical projections of the sphere were derived and the algorithms for computing and graphic presentation of deformations made. The modification of Gilbert's projection was carried out, and the formulas for computing deformations were derived being adequate for computer aided graphic presentation. In the process of trying to find the optimum modern algorithms for computations in connection with the Gauss-Krüger projection, some tasks of essential importance for Croatia became vital: determination of the intersection of the airway corridors with the state border, determination and estimation of the accuracy of territorial units area on the basis of digitised borders. It has been proved that by means of these methods the areas can be determined with great accuracy even from the map at the scale of 1:1 000 000. The so far unknown area of the Croatian sea and continental shelf has been determined.

The computer program has been composed for the transformation of coordinates between the old coordinate systems at the territory of Croatia and the system of Gauss-Krüger projection based on the 14 files of identical points and one file of transformation coefficients. After the analysis of more than hundred algorithms for computing geodetic ellipsoidal coordinates from spatial rectangular coordinates, the best algorithm today has been worked out in detail referring to the distribution of errors. The efficiency of algorithm for computing geodetic latitude from isometric latitude has been analysed. A modified Bowring's algorithm has proved itself as the most efficient. The algorithms for copying the rotational ellipsoid onto the sphere and vice versa by applying trigonometric series have been worked out in detail.

For the purpose of distinguishing the objects on maps according to areal symbols, the present CAD and GIS packages have numerous aerial patterns that, however, are not sufficient. Therefore, new patterns have been generated. When the symbols are generated by applying graphic variables "tone value", then the number of selective degrees is limited. The tests have shown that seven degrees of tone value at the most can be used.

The total number of accomplished works on the project was 244. Along with other works, there are also 2 chapters in books, 103 papers in magazines, 38 papers in the proceedings, 3 Master's thesis and 48 maps. The detailed data about this project can be found in the paper by Frančula and Lapaine (1996) and in Internet at the address: [http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/svibor/2/12/146/proj\\_h.htm](http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/svibor/2/12/146/proj_h.htm), in Croatian, and in English at the address: [http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/svibor/2/12/146/proj\\_e.htm](http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/svibor/2/12/146/proj_e.htm).

From 1996 until today the cartographic researches at the Institute for cartography of the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, is performed within the frame of the scientific project *Croatian Cartography – Scientific Basis* (007001) financed by the Ministry of Sciences and Technology of the Republic of Croatia. The head of the project is Prof. Dr. Nedjeljko Frančula. The general aim of that project is to improve the scientific bases of the cartography development in Croatia. Therefore it is necessary to investigate the contribution of the Croatian cartographers to the development of cartography. The aim of the project is also to supplement the Croatian scientific terminology in the area of cartography and related sciences with modern terms. The aim is also to give one's own contributions in the field of digital mapping: research of local and global distortions, map generalisation, map graphics.

In the selection of the most convenient map projections for the maps of specific areas, the differences in the approach using local and global distortions have not been researched satisfactorily so far. The algorithms installed into the top software for geographic information systems do not offer adequate solutions in removing map deformations caused by ageing of the original. The greatest difficulties in creating the databases of geographic information systems are caused by the unsolved issues of map generalisation. After the establishment of the independent Republic of Croatia, many cartographic activities which used to be under the authority of federal institutions in the former Yugoslavia, passed under the authority of the



Croatian geodetic and cartographic institutions. It is therefore necessary to improve the scientific elements of the cartography development in Croatia to open the possibilities for these institutions to work successfully on the tasks they have taken over. The theoretical standpoints will be worked out in detail and the algorithms developed for the selection of the most convenient map projection of the Croatian territory. The algorithms intended for removing the map distortions from the data in the vector and raster format will be worked out, as well as the algorithms for the generalisation of line cartographic elements.

Seven collaborators, and one scientific novice participate in the project *Croatian Cartography – Scientific Basis*. The total number of published papers on the project until the summer 1999 is 146. Along with other works, there are 6 chapters in the books (Frančula and Lapaine 1997, Lapaine 1997a, Frangeš 1998a, Lapaine 1998a, b, Lapaine and Frančula 1998), 74 papers in magazines, 30 papers in proceedings, two doctoral theses (Lapaine 1996a, Frangeš 1998a) and one Master's thesis (Vučetić 1996). The detailed data about the project can be found on Internet at the address: <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/2/007001.htm>.

The State Geodetic Administration financed in the period 1995–99 the work on three projects: Croatian Cartographers, Geodetic Dictionary and State Border of the Republic of Croatia at Sea.

Each nation has an essential need to have systematically worked out and published bibliography about the people who contributed in the several centuries long historical movements to the creation of its material and spiritual life. Single nations already have such manuals, and some are just working on it. The complexity of such work can be seen from the fact that their creation sometimes takes even several decades to be finished.

The project *Croatian Cartographers* should be a pilot project intended to determine and investigate the problems we might be faced with in arranging the bibliographical material with an aim to initiate one day a more complex project Croatian geodesists. Under the term Croatian cartographer we understand the Croats or the people of Croatian origin who lived and worked in the field of cartography throughout the world, then the people belonging to other nations or nationalities who were born on the Croatian ground, regardless of where they stayed, and the strangers who lived and worked on Croatian ground contributing to cartography (Lapaine 1997b, Lapaine et al. 1997, Tutić et al. 1997).

Wider and wider application of geodesy in various forms of human activity, as well as the influence of general scientific and technological development onto geodesy have considerably widened the extent of the language used today by geodesists. The loss of a dictionary with the terms used today has been felt in Croatian geodetic activity for a longer time already.

In 1977 a Multilingual Cartographic Dictionary was published by the teachers of the Institute for Cartography at the Faculty of Geodesy. This dictionary is used as the basic origin for the field of cartography. Apart from that, there was a Multilingual Geodetic Dictionary published in the edition SGIGJ in 1980. This dictionary is, however, not satisfying, either in linguistic or terminological sense.

The State Geodetic Administration was therefore proposed to take the project of composing a geodetic dictionary as a pilot project in which the problems of arranging the linguistic material would be defined and investigated, so that one day a more complex project – the multilingual geodetic dictionary – could be initiated.

Several collaborators from outside also take part in the project. The work is slowly coming to its end, although only a few minor contributions have been published so far, e.g. (Tutić and Lapaine 1997, Lapaine et al. 1998).

The project *Determination of the Croatian State Boundary at the Sea* that would result in the list of co-ordinate points on the outer border of the Croatian territorial sea has been suggested to the State Geodetic Administration. This suggestion has been accepted, and the results of the two years long work have been described in the project report.

Each seaside country should have reliable navigation maps for all waters that it has a claim upon if it intends to have some use of the coastal area. Furthermore, it is necessary for each seaside country to provide the navigational security in its waters. The way in which cartography and geometry deal with these problems depends on the applied methods for the description of single parts of the sea and the definitions of the reference line position. For the de-

marcation methods there are a lot rules of great importance referring to the ways in which the reference lines can be drawn in the case of complex coastal lines.

In this project a new method for the determination of the line laid out at the given distance from the given line at sea has been suggested. Since a chart is based on the map projection, the nature of the straight line depends on the geometric properties of the projection. Therefore, the research also includes the estimation of the geodesics deviation from the straight line in the Gauss-Krüger projection on the example of the Croatian border in the Adriatic Sea.

The research is completed with the control computation on Bessel's ellipsoid. The analysis of the deviation has shown that their mean value runs up to 3 m, that the mean value of absolute deviation runs up to 10 m, and the mean standard deviation is 12 m (Tunjić and Lapaine 1998, Lapaine 1999).

More about the Institute for Cartography at the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb can be found out in the Internet at the address: <http://pubwww.srce.hr/geo/hrv/kartogr>.

**Institute for Pedology at the Faculty of Agronomy, Zagreb:** The workers of the Institute for Pedology at the Faculty of Agronomy in Zagreb make pedological maps on pedogenetic principals in various scales within the scope of their cartographic activity for years already. From these maps and data various specified-purpose maps, e.g. hydro-pedological maps, irrigation maps, farming conveniences, erosion maps and many others are derived.

For production and printing of these maps, computer methods have been applied since 1995 based on the application of GIS technology in pedological research. The Institute owns today modern computer equipment (AutoCAD, Arc Info, Arc View, Spatial Analyst, 3D Analyst and digitizer, scanner and plotter of the A0 format).

In 1995 the Soil Map of the County Primorje and Gorski Kotar was made on 23 sheets at the scale of 1:300 000. The map was made in GIS technology with several thematic layers. This is the first digital map with this topic in Croatia. It can be used for planning the maintainable development and the protection and arrangement of the ground on the national and regional level, then it can serve as the basis for the water management, for the development of farming and forestry, in spatial planning, environmental protection etc.

At the end of 1997 a very significant project Geographic and Land Information System of the City of Zagreb and the County Zagreb was completed. It was made on the basis of the criteria and standards for the production of maps at the scale of 1:50 000. Hence, the Specified-Purpose Soil Map of the City of Zagreb and the County Zagreb was also made at the scale of 1:50 000. The map shows the ground farming conveniences in this area. It is intended primarily for the development of the agriculture at the territory of the County Zagreb, but it is also a very significant basis for spatial planning, environmental protection, water management and civil engineering.

During 1998 the Soil Quality Map of the County Primorje and Gorski kotar was made in digital format and printed in colour. The map shows the quality estimation of the ground. The map is a fundamental document for the production of the spatial plan of the County Primorje and Gorski Kotar for the purpose of protection and rational management of the ground.

At the beginning of 1999 the project Production of the European Database and Soil Maps of Europe at the scale 1:1 000 000 – part of the Republic of Croatia was completed. The information system was made on the basis of criteria and standards for the production of maps at the scale of 1:1 000 000. Hence, the FAO UNESCO soil map of the Republic of Croatia was made in digital format and printed in colour at the scale of 1:1 000 000.

Within the frame of the subject Pedology and Systematics and Pedological Mapping the students are getting thoroughly acquainted during their regular studies at the Faculty of Agronomy in Zagreb, and within the scope of the subject Pedological Mapping during the postgraduate studies, with the most recent methods of mapping based on photointerpretative methods. Apart from that, the students are given the possibility to apply their theoretical knowledge themselves during the exercises assisted by their teachers. Previously mentioned maps made in the Institute for Pedology are also the ingredient part of the teaching material in the above mentioned subjects.

**Geographical Department at the Faculty of Science, Zagreb:** In the Geographical Department the studies take place organised in three teaching subject oriented sectors where



cartography is taught as well in the first year. The titles acquired afterwards are professor of geography, professor of geology and geography, and professor of geography and history. Cartographic material used to be lectured earlier in each sector under different, but cartographically recognisable names (Introduction into Cartography, Geographic Knowledge of Maps), the title of the course of lectures has become unique in the recently changed curriculum – Cartography. In the sectors geography-history and geology-geography, one more hour of lectures has been added (2+1;2+1), and in the sector geography the situation has remained the same. The fundamental aim of the course Cartography is to get acquainted well with all the elements of the geographic map so that it can correctly used and applied in teaching others about it. The lectures are therefore accompanied and supplemented by exercises (cartometric procedures, production of relief profiles, simpler projections and similar) as well as by field courses (map orientation, comparison between the contents on map and the nature etc.).

In the Geographic Department many student choose the topic from cartography for the work on their graduation or Master's theses. Namely, the thematic mapping is lectured also within the scope of postgraduate studies in the Geographic Department as the course of studies titled Thematic presentation in spatial planning and management.

The elements of thematic mapping adjusted to geographers are lectured in the first year of studies in all sectors within the scope of the course of lectures The Elements of Statistics with Geographic Graphic Methods (2+2; 2+2), and for the title professor of geography, the course of studies Geographic Information System (0+0; 0+2) has been introduced in the first year.

**Institute for Pharmaceutical Botany of the Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Faculty:** Within the scope of the project Vegetation Map of Croatia, the following sheets of vegetation maps have been printed at the scale of 1:100 000 – Pula, Sušak, Žirje, Dugi otok, Osijek, Vinkovci and Slatina.

At the beginning of January 1999 the sheets of vegetation maps of the section Brod, Vukovar and Bačka Palanka were printed at the scale of 1:100 000. However, since the sections Vukovar and Bačka Palanka are border sheets including only a smaller part of the Croatian territory, they were printed on one sheet under the title Vukovar-Bačka Palanka.

During February 1999 the next sheet for Sombor, Tuzla and Bijeljina was printed.

All maps made so far within the scope of the project Vegetation maps of Croatia were made and printed on old topographic documentation in polyhedral projection with the initial meridian in Paris.

**Institute for Forest Management at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb:** In the last few years the most related events in the forest cartography in Croatia have been related primarily with the cartography on the academic level, i.e. with pilot projects and researche in the field of optimum form and way of presenting forest contents on thematic maps. The researche has thereby been oriented mostly towards adopting digital methods and GIS, and toward application of remote sensing in cartography. It has been recorded as especially significant to research the digital relief model phenomenon in mapping, the ecological spatial analysis and field classification.

During the last few years the activities in this area have been carried out mostly at the Faculty of Forestry (Institute for Forest Management), the Institute of Forestry (Department for Typology) and in the private firm Mirta.

Especially important works are:

- production of orthophoto with inserted forest classification (Institute of Forestry and Geofoto)
- application of Landsat TM images for mapping of forest thematic contents and classification of forest vegetation of Lonjsko polje (Faculty of Forestry)
- application of aerial photographs for mapping of wet biotopes (Crna Mlaka), the biotopes of the City of Zagreb and of land usage in the territory watered by the river-basin at Botoniga (Faculty of Forestry)
- production of forest map models on the basis of topographic maps (1:25 000), colour scanned with the inserted thematic contents in the form of hatching (Mirta)

- production of forest map models on the basis of scanned (black and white) topographic maps 1:25 000 with the thematic contents in the form of transparent colours (Faculty of Forestry)
- production of cartographic two-dimensional and three-dimensional presentation of thematic contents based on digital relief model (Faculty of Forestry)
- production of maps based on interpolation of numeric data of time series (Faculty of Forestry).

**Scientific projects in Croatia:** On Internet the data can be found about all scientific projects financed by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the Republic of Croatia at the address: <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti>

The following projects among them belong entirely or partly in to the field of cartography:

- Vegetation map of Croatia, the head Prof. Dr. Ivan Šugar, Pharmaceutical and Biochemical Faculty, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/006280.htm>
- History of the Navigation in the Eastern Adriatic Sea, the head Prof. Dr. Mithad Kozličić, Faculty of Arts, Zadar, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/6/070002.htm>
- Croatian Cartography – Scientific Bases, the head Prof. Dr. Nedjeljko Frančula, Faculty of Geodesy, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/2/007001.htm>
- Geological Map of the Republic of Croatia 1:50 000, the head Dr. Marko Šparica, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810101.htm>
- Basic Hydrogeological Map, the head Dr. Božidar Biondić, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810102.htm>
- Basic Engineering and Geological Map of the Republic of Croatia, the head Dr. Karlo Braun, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810103.htm>
- Map of Minerals of the Republic of Croatia, the head Assist. Prof. Dr. Josip Benić, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810104.htm>
- Geothermal Map of the Republic of Croatia, the head Dr. Antun Šimunić, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810105.htm>
- Basic Geochemical Map of the Republic of Croatia, the head Dr. Josip Halamić, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810106.htm>
- Structural and Geomorphologic Map of the Republic of Croatia 1:100 000, the head Dr. Ivan Hečimović, Geological Research Institute, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/01810107.htm>
- Description of the Croatian Kingdom Countries, the head Dr. Mirko Valentić, Croatian Institute for History, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/6/00190101.htm>
- Croatian Dialectological Atlas, the head Dr. Mijo Lončarić, Institute for Croatian Language and Linguistics, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/6/02120103.htm>
- Croatian Economy, the head Assist. Prof. Dr. Milan Nosić, Pedagogical Faculty in Rijeka, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/6/000905.htm>
- Geomorphologic Mapping of the Republic of Croatia, the head Prof. Dr. Andrija Bognar, Faculty of Science, Zagreb, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/1/119352.htm>
- Borders of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea and Economic Relations Connected with the Sea, the head Prof. Dr. Davorin Rudolf, Faculty of Law, Split, <http://www.mzt.hr/mzt/hrv/znanost/projekti/5/018002.htm>.

**Section for Cartography of the Croatian Geodetic Society:** The first meeting of the Section for Cartography was held on 13th May 1994 at the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb. Till the summer 1999 there was 21 meetings of the Section held. The reports about



the work of the Section are regularly published in *Geodetski list*, the quarterly of Croatian Geodetic Society.

The Section for Cartography was preparing the participation of Croatian cartographers at the 17th International Cartographic Conference and the 10th General Assembly of ICA in Barcelona in 1995, it also organised manifold participation of Croatia at the 18th International Cartographic Conference in Stockholm in 1997, and at the 19th International Cartographic Conference and 11th General Assembly in Ottawa 1999.

The Section is taking care of the participation of Croatia at exhibitions of children's drawings for the Barbara Petchnik award. The drawing *Once is Not Enough – Recycle* by Marinko Cirkvenčić exhibited in Barcelona was enlisted into the poster by UNICEF *Children Draw the World* and the drawing *Compass Card* by Anita Matković was pronounced as one of the winners in Stockholm. At the end of 1995 and 1997 the ceremonial meetings of the Section were held, and were used as the occasion to hand in the acknowledgements and gifts to the educational institutions participating at the competitions of children's drawings at the conferences in Barcelona and Stockholm (Lapaine 1996b, 1998c).

In January 1997 Prof. Dr. Paško Lovrić, the head of the Section, passed away (Frančula 1997). Prof. Dr. Nedjeljko Frančula was elected a new head.

From 8th June till 27th July 1997 the international exhibition *Cartographers, Geognostic Projections for the 21st Century* was held in Zagreb sponsored by the Section for Cartography (Koščević 1997).

One of the basic tasks at the moment of the Section being founded was the effort to make Croatia a member of the International Cartographic Association – ICA. This was accomplished at the 10th General Assembly of ICA in Barcelona in 1995. Now it is of great importance to remain a member of this Association and to participate actively in its activities.

Furthermore, it has been planned to organise temporary meetings of the Section in order to bring over the knowledge, experiences and information from cartographic activity to all, and especially to Croatian cartographic experts. This is being carried out and should be insisted upon.

Other goals and tasks of the Section for Cartography are as follows:

- To improve the information transfer among its members.
- To enlarge the number of members in the Section with all who in some way deal with cartography.
- To work on establishing a specialized body that would work on reviewing cartographic products and thus raise the dignity of the profession.
- To organise the scientific and professional gatherings on cartographic issues.
- To research the possibility of publishing cartographic magazine.

From this spring one can find out more about the activities of the Section for Cartography on Internet at the address: <http://public.srce.hr/geo/hrv/hgd/karto>.

## Other Activities

**Publishing activity:** In Croatia there is no magazine being published with exclusively cartographic issues. The papers on cartography are usually published in *Geodetski list*. It has been published in Zagreb as a quarterly continuously ever since 1947. The today's *Geodetski list* is the quarterly of the Croatian Geodetic Society, it bears the indication ISSN 0016-710X, and publishes scientific and professional articles, terminological contributions, publications and software review and news. On the occasion of the 17th International Conference and the acceptance of Croatia into the International Cartographic Society, a special issue of *Geodetski list* was published.

In the editions of various publishers the following books that can be entirely or partly included into the field of cartography, have been published in the last four years (in Croatian):

- World Atlas 2000, *Mozaik knjiga*, Zagreb, 1998.
- World Atlas, Edition Zadro, Zagreb, 1998.
- Erceg, I.: *Josephenian Land Register of the City Rijeka and its narrower surroundings (1785/87)*, Croatian State Archive and *Školska knjiga*, Zagreb, 1998.

- Frančula, N.: Cartographic Generalisation, script. University in Zagreb, Faculty of Geodesy 1998.
- Frančula, N.: Digital Cartography, 2. revised edition, Faculty of Geodesy, Zagreb, 1999.
- Gelo, J. at al.: Peoples and religious population structure of Croatia: 1880–1991, State Institute for Statistics, Zagreb, 1998.
- Hajdarhodžić, H.: Bosnia, Croatia, Hercegovina, AGM, Zagreb, 1996.
- Kereković, D. (editor): GIS in Croatia, INA–Oil Industry d.d., Sector of Informatics, Zagreb, 1997.
- Klemenčić, M. (editor): Atlas of Europe, Lexicographic Institute “Miroslav Krleža”, Zagreb, 1997.
- Kozličić, M.: Cartographic Monuments of the Croatian Adriatic Sea – selection of maps, plans, views till the end of the 17th century. AGM, Zagreb, 1995.
- Krmpotić, Lj.: Reports on the Determination of Croatian Kingdom Borders from 16th to 18th Century, NŽ Hrvatski zapisnik, Hannover-Karlobag-Čakovec, 1997.
- Lago, L.: Old Maps of the Adriatic Sea. C.A.S.H., Pula, 1996.
- Lapaine, M. (editor): Drawing in Science, Faculty of Geodesy, Zagreb, 1998.
- Lapaine, M. and Marjanac, T. (editors): Drawing in Science, Book of Abstracts and Posters, Faculty of Geodesy, Zagreb, 1998.
- Marković, M.: Descriptio Bosnae & Hercegovinae, AGM, Zagreb, 1998.
- Muljević, V.: Expedition of the citizen of Varaždin, Ferdinand Konščak D. I. from the Lower California to the river Colorado in 1746, Art studio Azinović, Zagreb, 1996.
- Pelc, M.: Life and Works of the Engraver from Šibenik, Martin Rota Kolunić, City Library “Juraj Šižgorić”, Šibenik, 1997.
- Pelc, M.: Načale Bonifacio, Institute for Art History in Zagreb and City Library “Juraj Šižgorić” u Šibeniku, 1997.
- Rattkay, I.: Reports from Tarahumara, edited by M. Korade, Artresor Edition, Zagreb.

#### TV films:

- STOKIS Official Topographic and Cartographic Information System of the Republic of Croatia, the bearer of the project – State Geodetic Administration of RH, Zagreb, 1996.
- STOKIS Cartography in Croatia, publisher State Geodetic Administration of RH, Zagreb, 1997.
- Martin Kolunić Rota, screenplay M. Pelc, producers City Library “J. Šižgorić” and Digital Zoom, Šibenik, 1997.

#### Exhibitions:

- Finland – 500 Years on the Maps of Europe, Croatian School Museum, Zagreb, 1996.
- Science among Croats: Natural Sciences and their Application. Museum and Gallery Centre, Klovićevi dvori, Zagreb, 1996.
- Plans and Views of Osijek, The Museum of Slavonia Osijek 1877, Osijek, 1996.
- Old Maps from the Collection by Z. Gerber, Karlovac, 1996.
- Ruđer Bošković, Meeting with a Genius. Technical Museum in Zagreb, 1997.
- Cartographers, Geognostic Projections for 21st Century, The Museum of Modern Art, Art Pavilion and other places in Zagreb, 1997.
- Exhibition of Computer Maps, The Museum of Modern Art, Zagreb and Osijek, 1997.
- Prince Eugène de Savoie – Pictures of the War Raid to Bosnia in 1697, Art Gallery Vladimir Becić in Slavonski Brod, 1998.
- Art Presentations of Požega, City Museum in Požega, 1998.
- Plans, Drafts and Maps, Varaždin, 1998.
- Vukovar and the Neighbouring Settlements on Old Maps, Osijek, 1998.
- Kopački rit on Old Maps and Plans, Osijek, 1998.
- Drawing in Science, The Museum Mimara, Zagreb, 1998.
- GIS Croatia 98, GIS Association of the Croatian Information Community, Osijek 1998.
- Cadastral Plans in the State Archive in Pazin, exhibition with the Week of Archives and 1800 Years of Land Register in Istria, Pazin, 1999.



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## Kartografija u Hrvatskoj 1995.–99.

*SAŽETAK. Dan je pregled kartografske djelatnosti u Hrvatskoj od 1995. do ljeta 1999. godine. To je nacionalno izvješće koje se podnosi Međunarodnome kartografskom društvu (International Cartographic Association – ICA) na 11. generalnoj skupštini i 19. međunarodnoj kartografskoj konferenciji što se održavaju od 14. do 21. kolovoza 1999. u Ottawi u Kanadi.*

*Nedjeljko Frančula, Miljenko Lapaine*