Presentation to: CODATA - Montreal October 2, 2002

Development of the Global Map -

National and Cross-National Coordination

Presented by:

R. O'Neil

Canada Centre for Remote Sensing

oneil@ccrs.nrcan.gc.ca



The Global Map

- geospatial framework data of the Earth's land areas.
- in which to place environmental, economic and social information in its geographic context.
- a way for individual countries to choose how they will be <u>represented</u> in a global data base.



History

- Early attempt in early 1900's failed.
- promoted by Japan in early 1990's.
- first meeting in 1996.

International Steering Committee for Global Mapping (ISCGM)

~ 17 countries + observers





National participation in Global Maron Map

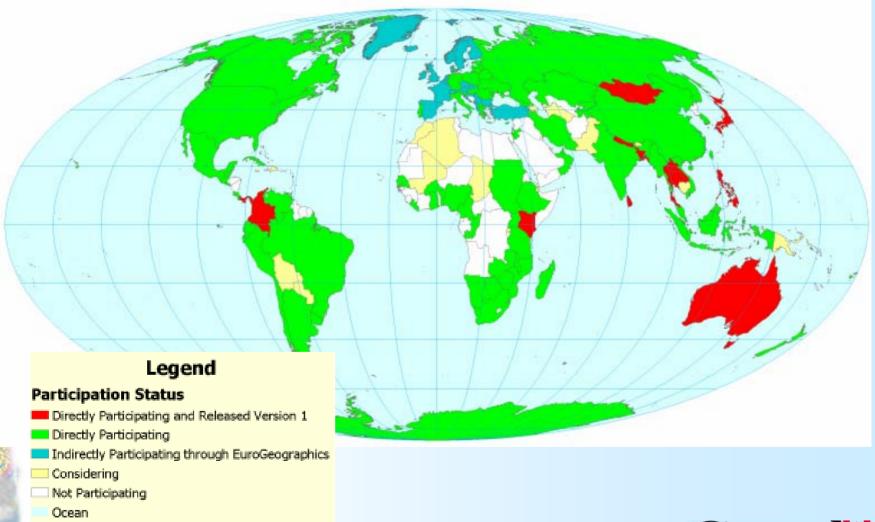
Status	Number of countries
Participating	126
(Participating directly)*	(102)
Considering	18
Global Map released	12

^{*}due to organizations building regional contributions to Global Map (e.g. EuroGeographics)





Participation in Global Map (Sept. 2002)







8 layers in data base

- administrative boundaries.
- drainage.
- transportation.
- population centres.
- elevation.
- land cover.
- land use.
- vegetation cover.

Initial data sets

Vector data sets – VMap Level 0 – 1:1M scale (NIMA)

> Raster data set – GTOPO30 30 arc sec (USGS)

Raster data sets – Global land cover data base (USGS)



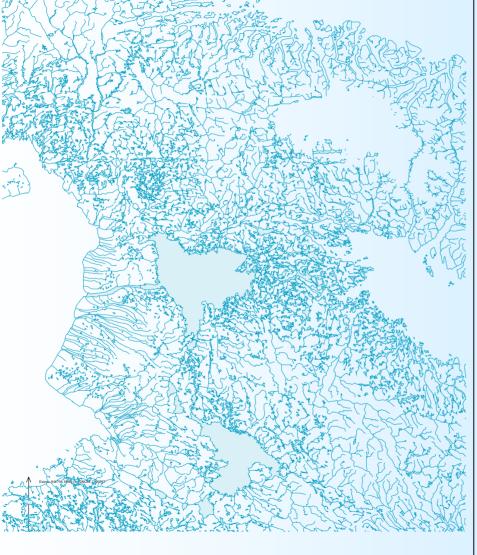


Next steps

- correct errors in data sets:
 - geographical.
 - technical.
- validate land cover data sets.
- fit raster data and vector data sets together.
- submit to ICGM Secretariat for quality assurance and publication on web:
 - licence for commercial applications.



Drainage – NW Baffin Island (1)



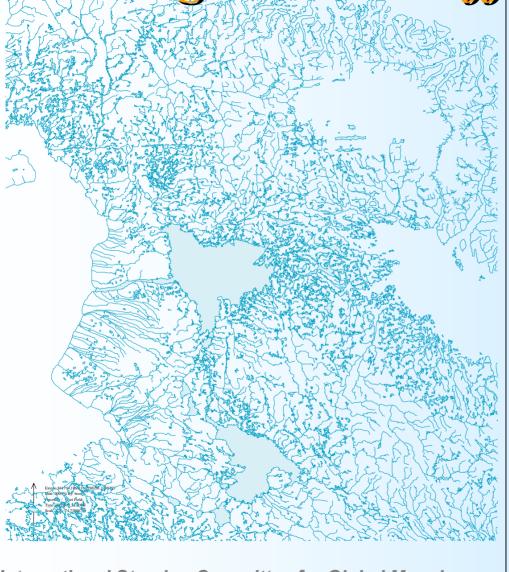
Selection of Hydrology on Baffin Island

100%

International Steering Committee for Global Mapping



Drainage – NW Baffin Island (2)



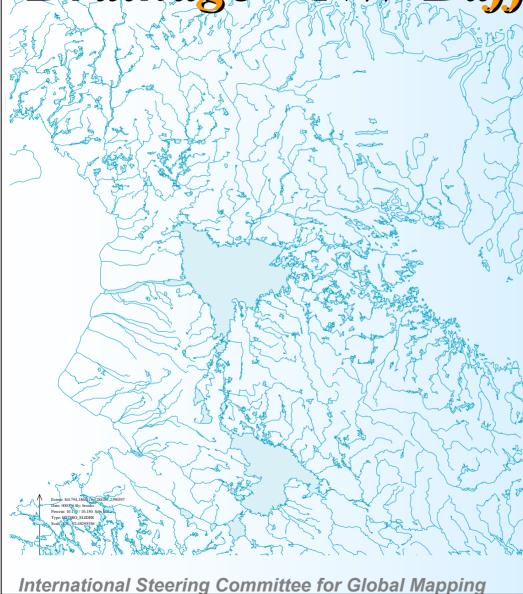
Selection of Hydrology on Baffin Island

75%



16-Mar-03

Drainage = NW Baffin Island (3)



×

Selection of Hydrology on Baffin Island

10%



Drainage NW Baffin Island (4)



×

Selection of Hydrology on Baffin Island

2%

International Steering Committee for Global Mapping



Issues to be overcome (1)

- "capacity" within National Mapping Agencies:
 - countries (Japan, Columbia) are willing to assist other countries in preparing Global Map contribution.
 - ESRI grant of software and training to prepare national map and put it into the Global Spatial Data Infrastructure.
 - similar program by Intergraph to provide software and training to exploit Open GIS Consortium protocols.
- 1:1M scale is too small for many island nations.
 - permit increased/variable data density (~ larger scale) within Global Map.



Natural Resources Canada

Issues to overcome (2)

- VMap level 0 deemed not robust enough for regional/local applications:
 - derive from new, developing national base (USA National Map).
 - major correction effort, replace with new data (Canada).
 - consistent representation for Europe (EuroGeographics).
- Data distribution policy:
 - free, unrestricted for non-commercial use.
 - licence (nominal fee) by data provider for commercial use.
- national boundaries remain sensitive particularly in developing countries.

International Steering Committee for Global Mapping



A major success at WSSD

- World Summit on Sustainable Development:
 - ISCGM promotes development and use of Global Map.
 - Global Map and applications mentioned in implementation plan.





Towards a second generation Global Map

- to enable greater participation and hasten completion while making it easier to assemble and use for global, regional, national and local applications.
- considerations:
 - permit variable data density (scale).
 - permit native data structures and formats used in common commercial GIS.
 - distributed (rather than centralized) access.
 - additional thematic layers.
 - include ocean bathymetry and thematic information.



ISCGM Secretariat

International Steering Committee for Global Mapping

c/o Geographical Survey Institute

Tsukuba, Japan

sec@iscgm.org

www.iscgm.org

