

Cartographers and the Mapping Process

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What Cartographer Do

- Visualization
- Display complex spatial and socio-economic interrelationships

Involved in many phases
of the art and science of mapping

- Design
- Production
- Use of maps
- Research in ways to improve the mapping process
- Develop more efficient ways of representing geographic features
- Creating and storing complex spatial objects
- Handling the features that change through time
- Developing new map projections
- Measuring the error in maps
- How maps affect to the user

As a conclusion a cartographer needs to be familiar with all aspects of the study of maps

Desktop Publishing (DTP) - The Way of the Data

The Making of Maps

Step 1: Collect the Data

- field surveys
- existing maps
- aerial photographs
- remote sensing
- census/statistical reports
- computerized data files

Step 2: Compile a Base Map

- existing maps (topographical map, photomap, aerial photography)
- digitalization
- direct field data coding (GPS)

Step 3: Design the Map

- planning
- selection of
 - appropriate geographic data
 - projection
 - scale
 - symbols
 - fonts
 - placement of text
 - methods of production and printing

Step 4: Prepare the Artwork

- digital map production

Step 5: Print or Distribute the Map

- checking of the proofs
- final adjustments in color selection (prepress color proofing system)
- registration of the plates
- offset lithography
- maps on demand
- displayed on screens (Internet)

Conclusion

All of the steps in making maps have benefited immensely from computers and geographic information systems and telecommunication technology