

115th EuroSDR Regular Meeting

Masala, Finland, October 21-23, 2009

The 115th EuroSDR (European Spatial Data Research) Regular Meeting was held in Masala, Finland, from October 21 to 23, 2009. The meeting was organized by the *Finnish Geodetic Institute and the National Land Survey*. Dr. Željko Hećimović from the Croatian Geodetic Institute participated in the meeting.

After a greeting by Risto Kuittinen, the director of the Finnish Geodetic Institute, the meeting was opened by Antonio Arozarena-Villae, the president of EuroSDR. The host country had the following lectures:

- Jamo Ratia: Activities at National Land Survey of Finland
- Juha Hyyppä: Laser Scanning research in Finland
- Arttu Soininen: Vectorising Buildings from Laser Data
- Olli Sirikia: Production of National DEM
- Jouko Vanne: Experiences about the use of new DEM.

EuroSDR commissions reported on their work during the previous period.

Projects within the scope of individual commissions were presented:

- Commission 1: *Sensors, primary data acquisition and georeferencing, Michael Cramer*
Project: Medium Format Camera, Gorres Grenzdorffer
- Commission 2: *Image analysis and information extraction, Juha Hyyppä*
Project: Radiometric Calibration of ALS Intensity, Juha Hyyppä
- Commission 3: *Production systems and processes, Andre Streilein*
Project: Virtual Globes, Andre Streilein
- Commission 4: *Core geoinformation databases, Ulf Sandgern*
Project: Generalization and MIRACLE, Jantien Stoter
Project: INSPIRE Atlas of Implementation Methods, Ingrid Vanden Berghe
- Commission 5: *Integration and delivery of data and services*
Project: Performance testing of GI Services, Anders Ostman



Work on current projects was presented, as well as plans of future work on the projects, and proposals of new projects were also presented. The following lectures were also held:

- Wolfgang Kresse: *Inter-Commission Working Group on Standards*
- Anders Östman: *Inter-Commission Working Group on 'Education Service'*
- John Ratcliffe: *Navigation Uncharted Waters*

In addition, several thematic round tables were organized. The host country organized the meeting well, which was a base for the meeting's fruitful work.

Details related to organization of the 117th EuroSDR Regular Meeting in Zagreb in October 2010 were discussed with the EuroSDR Secretary.

Željko Hećimović

142

24th International Cartographic Conference

Santiago, Chile, November 15-21, 2009

The International Cartographic Conferences are organized by the International Cartographic Association (ICA) every two years. The conferences have been held every odd year since 1987.

After the 23rd conference in Moscow in 2007, this year's 24th conference was hosted in Santiago, the capital of Chile. Few hundreds of cartographers from all over the world attend the conferences regularly. This time the conference was organized jointly by ICA, *Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM)* and Fisa SA, the leading Chilean company for event organization. Most of the conference was held in the premises of the *Escuela militar Bernardo O'Higgins*.

The conference's main theme was *The World's Geo-Spatial Solutions*, and

the main activities were plenary and oral and poster presentations divided into 31 themes. The themes were: Production Systems, Basic Cartography, Infrastructures (SDI), Hazards and Disasters, GIS, Satellite Imagery, History, Physical Handicap, Research and Development, Map Projections, Geospatial Analysis, Toponymy, Internet, Atlases, Multimedia, Copyright, Users, Education, Generalization, Geovisualization, Virtual Reality, Maps and Society, Tourism, Art, Cartographic Heritage, Planets and Space, Critical Cartography, Mountains, Children, Theory and Others.

The conference started with the Inauguration Ceremony, where the organizers and guests made welcome speeches accompanied with representative Chilean



dance and musical performances. After the inauguration, a welcome party was prepared in the military school's yard.

For the first time at such conferences, papers were categorized into reviewed and non-reviewed ones. The intention

115. redoviti skup EuroSDR-a

Masala, Finska, 21–23. listopada, 2009.

U gradu Masala u Finskoj održan je od 21. do 23. 10. 2009. godine 115. redoviti skup EuroSDR-a (*European Spatial Data Research – EuroSDR*). Organizatori skupa bili su *Finnish Geodetic Institute i National Land Survey*. U radu skupa sudjelovao je dr. sc. Željko Hećimović iz Hrvatskoga geodetskog instituta.

Nakon što je Risto Kuittinen, ravnatelj Finskoga geodetskog instituta, pozdravio prisutne, predsjednik EuroSDR-a Antonio Arozarena-Villae otvorio je skup. Zemlja domaćin predstavila se ovim predavanjima:

- ❑ Jamo Ratia: Activities at National Land Survey of Finland
- ❑ Juha Hyyppä: Laser Scanning research in Finland
- ❑ Arttu Soininen: Vectorising Buildings from Laser Data
- ❑ Olli Sirikia: Production of National DEM
- ❑ Jouko Vanne: Experiences about the use of new DEM.

Komisije EuroSDR-a podnijele su izvješća o svojem radu u proteklom razdoblju. Prezentirani su radovi na projektima koji se izvode u sklopu pojedinih komisija:

- ❑ Komisija 1: *Sensors, primary data acquisition and georeferencing*, Michael Cramer
Projekt: *Medium Format Kamera, Gorres Grenzdorffer*
- ❑ Komisija 2: *Image analysis and information extraction*, Juha Hyyppä
Projekt: *Radiometric Calibration of ALS Intensity*, Juha Hyyppä
- ❑ Komisija 3: *Production systems and processes*, Andre Streilein
Projekt: *Virtual Globes*, Andre Streilein
- ❑ Komisija 4: *Core geoinformation databases*, Ulf Sandgern
Projekt: *Generalisation and MIRACLE*, Jantien Stoter
Projekt: *INSPIRE Atlas of Implementation Methods*, Ingrid Vanden Berghe
- ❑ Komisija 5: *Integration and delivery of data and services*

Projekt: *Performance testing of GI Services*, Anders Ostman

Prikazani su radovi na aktivnim projektima, izneseni planovi daljnjega rada na tekućim projektima, a predstavljeni su i prijedlozi novih projekata. Održana su i ova predavanja:

- ❑ Wolfgang Kresse: *Inter-Commission Working Group on Standards*
- ❑ Anders Östman: *Inter-Commission Working Group on 'Education Service'*
- ❑ John Ratcliffe: *Navigation Uncharted Waters*

Osim toga, organizirano je i nekoliko tematskih okruglih stolova. Zemlja domaći je dobrom organizacijom stvorila osnove za plodonosan rad skupa.

S tajnikom EuroSDR-a dogovorene su pojedinosti oko organizacije 117. skupa EuroSDR-a u Zagrebu u listopadu 2010. godine.

Željko Hećimović

143

24. međunarodna kartografska konferencija

Santiago, Čile, 15–21. studenoga 2009.

U pravilu svake druge godine održava se međunarodna kartografska konferencija u organizaciji Međunarodnoga kartografskog društva, koje je ove godine proslavilo 50. obljetnicu postojanja. Od 1987. godine konferencija se održava svake neparne godine.

Nakon 23. konferencije u Moskvi 2007. godine, od 15. do 21. studenoga 2009. u Santiagu, glavnom gradu Čilea, održana je 24. međunarodna kartografska konferencija. Konferencija redovito okuplja više stotina kartografa iz cijeloga svijeta. Ovaj put konferenciju su zajednički organizirali Međunarodno kartografsko društvo (International Cartographic Association, ICA), Vojno-geografski institut Čilea (Instituto Geográfico Militar, IGM) i Fisa SA, vodeća čileanska tvrtka za

organiziranje velikih skupova. Najveći dio aktivnosti konferencije održavao se u vojnoj školi Escuela Militar Bernardo O'Higgins.

Glavne aktivnosti sudionika konferencije pod naslovom *The World's Geo-Spatial Solutions* bila su plenarna izlaganja te izlaganja sudionika podijeljena na 31 temu i postere. Teme konferencije bile su: izrada karata, službena kartografija, infrastruktura prostornih podataka (IPP), prirodne prijetnje i nepogode, GIS, satelitske snimke, povijest kartografije, karte za fizički hendikepirane osobe, istraživanja i razvoj, kartografske projekcije, geoprostorne analize, toponimija, internet i kartografija, atlasi, multimedija, autorsko pravo, korisnici, obrazovanje, generalizacija, geovizualizacija, virtualna stvarnost,



karte i društvo, turizam, umjetnost, kartografska baština, planeti i svemir, kritička kartografija, planine, djeca i kartografija, teorijska kartografija i ostalo.

Program je započeo svečanim otvorenjem, na kojem su uz govore dobrodošlice nastupili reprezentativni čileanski plesni i instrumentalni sastavi. Uslijedio

was to publish reviewed papers not only in the proceedings but to recommend them to journals collaborating with ICA. The table gives an overview of the type and number of papers in each theme. Table data was taken from the ICA website <http://www.icaci.org>. The ratio between reviewed and non-reviewed papers is close to 1:3. Based on table, we can find the themes with the greatest and smallest number of papers and posters. The themes with the greatest number of papers and posters are GIS, spatial data infrastructures (SDI), atlases, geovisualization and geospatial analysis. The smallest number of papers and posters are related to map projections, multimedia, copyright and virtual reality. There were no papers or posters in the theme Others.

The proceedings are published on the ICA website, and every participant received the proceedings published on a DVD as a part of conference materials.

In addition to six plenary lectures, and more than 400 oral presentations and 90 poster presentations, the conference included other important events. These include the International Cartographic Exhibition and the "Barbara Petchenik" Exhibition of Children's Maps. *Living in a Globalized World* was the theme of children's maps this time. The conference program was prepared in two versions, the *Summary Program* and *Full Program* (with 64 pages).

The International Cartographic Exhibition exposed the latest achievements in map production (both analogue and digital), atlases, journals and other cartographic publications. There were a total of 453 maps, atlases and other publications, including 14 maps from Croatia. The selection of Croatian maps for the exhibition was done by the Croatian Cartographic Society, based on maps collected from interested Croatian map makers. The greatest number of exhibits was provided by the host, Chile, with a total of 53 maps, and other countries also had a substantial number of exhibits, for example Spain (40), France (28) and United Kingdom (27). The exhibition was accompanied with the Catalogue containing a list of all exhibits on 127 pages.

Children's maps were, as always, a very attractive part of the conference. Unfortunately, the children's maps exhibition was set up in a cafeteria at the margins of the conference venue. Six maps from Croatia were included in the exhibition. Valuable and interesting children's works are pleasant evidence of young generations' interest in the world of cartography.

Conference participants had an opportunity to visit the Military Geographic

Theme Tema	Reviewed papers Recenzirani radovi	Non-reviewed papers Nerecenzirani radovi	Posters Posteri	Total Ukupno
1. Production Systems / Izrada karata	1	15	3	19
2. Basic Cartography / Službena kartografija	2	9	4	15
3. Infrastructures (SDI) / Infrastruktura prostornih podataka (IPP)	10	26	2	38
4. Hazards and Disasters / Prirodne prijetnje i nepogode	3	10	10	23
5. GIS / GIS	12	18	10	40
6. Satellite Imagery / Satelitske snimke	6	13	10	29
7. History / Povijest kartografije	1	17	5	23
8. Physical Handicap / Karte za fizički hendikepirane osobe	5	3	2	10
9. Research and Development / Istraživanja i razvoj	4	11	1	16
10. Map Projections / Kartografske projekcije	1	3	1	5
11. Geospatial Analysis / Geoprostorne analize	0	32	11	43
12. Toponymy / Toponimija	1	8	1	10
13. Internet / Internet i kartografija	6	21	1	28
14. Atlases / Atlasi	6	25	7	38
15. Multimedia / Multimedija	1	2	0	3
16. Copyright / Autorsko pravo	0	4	0	4
17. Users / Korisnici	2	14	3	19
18. Education / Obrazovanje	2	13	3	18
19. Generalization / Generalizacija	6	13	0	19
20. Geovisualization / Geovizualizacija	11	18	5	34
21. Virtual Reality / Virtualna stvarnost	0	2	3	5
22. Maps and Society / Karte i društvo	6	8	2	16
23. Tourism / Turizam	1	4	1	6
24. Art / Umjetnost	3	7	0	10
25. Cartographic Heritage / Kartografska baština	0	7	1	8
26. Planets and Space / Planeti i svemir	0	5	1	6
27. Critical Cartography / Kritička kartografija	2	6	1	9
28. Mountains / Planine	1	9	0	10
29. Children / Djeca i kartografija	1	7	1	9
30. Theory / Teorijska kartografija	3	3	1	7
31. Others / Ostalo	0	0	0	0
Total / Ukupno	97	333	90	520



je domjenak dobrodošlice u dvorištu vojne škole.

Na konferenciji su radovi sudionika prvi put mogli biti svrstani u kategoriju recenziranih i nerecenziranih radova. Namjera je da se recenzirani radovi objavljuju u časopisima s kojima ICA ostvaruje suradnju. U tablici se može vidjeti pregled vrsta radova po temama. Podaci su preuzeti s web-stranica ICA-e <http://www.icaci.org>. Odnos recenziranih prema nerecenziranim radovima je otprilike 1:3. Prema ukupnom broju radova može se zaključiti i koje su teme bile najzastupljenije na konferenciji, prije svega to su GIS, infrastruktura prostornih podataka, atlasi, geovizualizacija i geoprostorne analize. Najmanji broj radova nalazimo u temama kartografskih projekcija, multimedije, autorskih prava i virtualne stvarnosti. U temu ostalo nije svrstan ni jedan rad.

Osim što je zbornik radova objavljen na web-stranicama ICA-e, svaki sudionik je u materijalima dobio i njegovo DVD izdanje.

Uz 6 plenarnih predavanja, više od 400 predavanja sudionika i 90 prezentacija postera, na konferenciji su se održavala i druga važna događanja. U prvom redu to je Međunarodna izložba karata i izložba dječjih crteža na temu Living in a Globalized World. Cijeli program konferencije objavljen je u dva izdanja, kao skraćeni program (Summary Program) i detaljan program (Full Program) na 64 stranice.

Na međunarodnoj izložbi predstavljena su najnovija postignuća na području kartografije, ponajprije analogne i digitalne karte, atlasi, časopisi i druge kartografske publikacije. Od ukupno 453 karte, atlasa i kartografskih publikacija bilo je i 14 kartografskih ostvarenja iz Hrvatske, koje je za izložbu odabralo Hrvatsko kartografsko društvo na temelju većeg broja prijavljenih kartografskih djela. S najvećim brojem izložaka (53) predstavio se domaćin Čile, a veliki broj izložaka predstavile su Španjolska (40), Francuska (28) i Velika Britanija (27). Uz izložbu je objavljen katalog na 127 stranica s popisom svih izložaka.

Na izložbi dječje kartografije, koja je sadržajem umnogome osvježila rad

konferencije (premda je tehnički bila postavljena na marginama cijeloga skupa, u prostoru kafića), bilo je i šest eksponata iz Hrvatske. Vrijedna i zanimljiva dječja ostvarenja jasan su pokazatelj interesa mladih naraštaja za svijet kartografije.

Sudionici konferencije imali su priliku posjetiti Vojno-geografski institut u Santiagu (Instituto Geográfico Militar), Aerofotogrametrijsku službu pri Vojnom zrakoplovstvu Čilea (Servicio aerofotogrametrico, Fuerza aerea de Chile) te Hidrografsku i oceanografsku službu čileanske Mornarice (Servicio hidrografico y oceanografico, Armada de Chile). Također, priređeno je i natjecanje u orijentacijskom trčanju.

Sve dane konferencije trajala je i tehnička izložba na kojoj su tvrtke i institucije prezentirale svoje poslovanje i dostignuća u kartografiji i srodnim područjima. Uz tehničku izložbu objavljen je katalog na CD-u (Catalogo Oficial Expositor / Exhibitor Official Catalog).

Konferencija je završila nešto manje svečanim protokolom zatvaranja, na kojem su izneseni zaključci konferencije, dodijeljene nagrade te ukratko predstavljena iduća međunarodna kartografska konferencija, koja će se održati u Parizu 2011. godine. Na kraju je snimljena i zajednička fotografija svih koji su sudjelovali na zatvaranju konferencije.

Uz brojne sudionike iz najvećeg dijela svijeta (osim iz Afrike, koju su predstavljali jedino kartografi iz Južnoafričke Republike), bilo je i devet predstavnika iz Hrvatske. Dio prijavljenih sudionika iz naše zemlje nije nazočio konferenciji, premda su bili uvršteni u redoviti program skupa. Konferenciji su nazočili te usmenim izlaganjima, objašnjenjima uz poster te sudjelovanjem na sastancima predstavnika kartografskih društava, sljedeći znanstvenici i stručnjaci iz Hrvatske: Željko Bačić, Miljenko Lapaine, Slavko Lemajić, Mirela Slukan Altić, Dražen Tutić, Igor Vilus (svi iz Zagreba), Tea Duplančić Leder (Split), Nenad Leder (Split) i Josip Faričić (Zadar).

Dio hrvatskih sudionika konferencije iskoristio je slobodno vrijeme za obilazak povijesne jezgre te brojnih institucija u šestmilijunskoj čileanskoj metropoli

Santiago, obilazak Valparaísa i Viña del Maru na pacifičkoj obali te, posebno, za posjet dolinama rijeka Maipo i Volcan u Andama, u neposrednoj blizini granice s Argentinom. Na taj način obavljen je svojevrestan poprečni presjek kroz Čile, zemlju neobičnog izgleda, a s tim u vezi i brojnih geografskih, posebno klimatoloških i biogeografskih razlika – izduženu u smjeru sjever–jug oko 4300 km, a prosječno široku u smjeru zapad–istok samo 300 km. Također, upriličen je i susret s predstavnicima hrvatskog iseljenništva. Uz posjet hrvatskom klubu (Estado Croata) hrvatski su se kartografi mogli upoznati sa životom hrvatskih iseljenika te njihovim pogledom na povijesna i suvremena društveno-gospodarska obilježja Čilea.

Možemo zaključiti da je ova konferencija bila uspješna, zato valja uputiti čestitke organizatorima na izvrsnoj organizaciji.

Zahvala

Sudjelovanje na svakoj konferenciji velik je financijski izdatak. To posebno vrijedi za putovanje na drugi kontinent. Sudjelovanje na konferenciji u Čileu autorima ovoga izvještaja omogućili su Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa RH, Nacionalna zaklada za znanost, visoko obrazovanje i tehnološki razvoj RH i Državna geodetska uprava.

Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa RH financira projekt Kartografija Jadrana u sklopu kojega je nastao rad Ane Kuveždić, Miljenka Lapainea i Josipa Faričića: Towards a Spatial Decision Support System for Emergency Management – A Case Study of the Croatian Island of Rava, poster at the 24th International Cartographic Conference, November 15–21, 2009, Santiago, Chile, abstract published on Conference Proceedings CD, ISBN 978-1-907075-02-5.

Nacionalna zaklada za znanost, visoko obrazovanje i tehnološki razvoj RH financira projekt Kartografsko-geoinformatički rječnik, 1 faza, u sklopu kojega je nastao rad Miljenka Lapainea, Nedjeljka Frančule, Josipa Faričića, Anke Čilaš Šimprage i Ines Virč: Dictionary of Cartography and Geoinformation, 24th

Institute (*Instituto Geográfico Militar, IGM*) in Santiago, the Aero-Photogrammetric Service of the Air Force (*Servicio aerofotogrametrico, Fuerza aerea de Chile, SAF*) in Santiago and the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the Navy (*Servicio hidrografico y oceanografico, Armada de Chile, SHOA*). An orienteering competition was also prepared.

During the conference, a technical exhibition was set up where companies and institutions presented their business affairs and achievements in cartography and related fields. The *Exhibitor Official Catalogue* was prepared on a CD.

The conference ended with a closing ceremony where main conclusions and impressions were presented. This was an occasion to present awards and the next conference in Paris in 2011. Finally, a photograph of all the participants was taken.

Numerous participants came from almost all parts of the world (Africa was represented only by cartographers from South Africa) and nine people came from Croatia. Unfortunately, not all authors of papers from Croatia were able to attend the conference. Croatian participants made oral and poster presentations and participated in most other activities. They were: Željko Bačić, Miljenko Lapaine, Slavko Lemajić, Mirela Slukan Altić, Dražen Tutić, Igor Vilus (all from Zagreb), Tea Duplančić Leder (Split), Nenad Leder (Split) and Josip Faričić (Zadar).

It was also an opportunity to sightsee the historical part of Santiago and other interesting parts of the six million people metropolis, as well as other cities, Valparaiso and Viña del Mar on the Pacific coast. A special trip was the one to the valleys of the Maipo and Volcan River towards the Andes, near the border with Argentina. Thus, some sort of west-east traverse of Chile was accomplished. The country has special shape and position – elongated for about 4300 kilometres in the north-south direction, but only about 300 kilometres wide in the east-west direction. Therefore, Chile is country

with great geographical, climatological and biological varieties. A meeting with Croatian people in Santiago was also arranged. We visited the Croatian Club (*Estado Croata*), where we were able to learn about life and activities of Croatian emigrants and their view of Chile.

We can conclude the conference was a great success, therefore congratulations are due to organizers.

Acknowledgment

Participation in every conference is a great financial expense. This is especially true for travel another continent. For the authors of this review, the Chile conference participation was possible thanks to support of the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport of the Republic of Croatia, The National Foundation for Science, High Education and Technological Development of the Republic of Croatia and the State Geodetic Administration.

The Ministry of Science, Education and Sport finances the *Cartography of the Adriatic* project, a part of which was the poster presentation by Ana Kuveždić, Miljenko Lapaine and Josip Faričić: Towards a Spatial Decision Support System for Emergency Management – A Case Study of the Croatian Island of Rava. Abstract published on the Conference Proceedings CD, ISBN 978-1-907075-02-5.

The National Foundation for Science, High Education and Technological Development finances the *Glossary of Cartography and Geoinformation*, 1st phase project, part of which was the paper by Miljenko Lapaine, Nedjeljko Frančula, Josip Faričić, Ankica Čilaš Šimpraga and Ines Virč: Dictionary of Cartography and Geoinformation, 24th International Cartographic Conference, November 15–21, 2009, Santiago, Chile, published on the Conference Proceedings CD, ISBN 978-1-907075-02-5, 1-8.

An important sponsorship came from the State Geodetic Administration, which helped the Croatian Cartographic Society to organize everything needed for presentation of Croatian achievements in cartography, to prepare all materials and to participate in the work of the 24th International Cartographic Conference. We are thankful for all support and hope to be able to present Croatian cartography at the next conference in Paris in 2011.

Miljenko Lapaine,
Josip Faričić,
Dražen Tutić

Chile impressions

The flight from Zagreb to Santiago, the capital of Chile, with a transfer in Paris seems appealing. However, the time between flights in Paris was about 10 hours, so we took the opportunity to see the city. The weather was gloomy, and after the some initial orientation, we took the train to the city centre. There was enough time to visit the Notre Dame cathedral and take a walk along Seine. The trip made us very tired, so we were able to sleep better during next 13 hours of flight to Santiago. We came to Santiago's airport Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez in the morning (with a time difference of 4 hours) and headed to the hotel.

Santiago is a metropolis with a population of more than six million. It is situated in the valley between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes. The altitude is about 500 meters. We arrived in early spring with temperatures ranging from comfortable 15°C to hot 30°C. As we learned from Croatian people living in Santiago, the climate is mild, temperatures almost never reach 0°C, and snow is also very rare. Wherever you are outside, the horizon is dominated by the Andes covered with snow which can be used for quick orientation. The city spreads over a large part of the valley and it is hard to see city limits even from the highest places in the city. One such place is Cerro San Cristobal, a hill which serves as a recreational area for citizens.

The best choice for visiting all parts of the city is the contemporary metro network which can be quite crowded when people go to work or home. Santiago is a city of great contrast, with luxurious business and residential parts, as well as scenic and colourful residential areas of less wealthy people. Citizens are very friendly and streets are often crowded. When you are in parts with restaurants or shops, you are often invited from the street to visit and browse goods.

One day we made a trip to the Pacific Ocean and visited Valparaiso. Even though Valparaiso (a city with a population of more than one million) is 150 kilometres from Santiago, buses from Santiago departure almost every 15 minutes. Ticket price is very affordable (for example, three times a tram ticket in Zagreb costs). Valparaiso is connected with highway thorough the valley with vineyards where some of the most famous vineries are situated. Valparaiso is a city of extraordinary architecture, lots of old houses are painted in vivid colours and the streets are crowded. Surrounding hills feature houses looking like they are going to break down. We did not have







Valparaiso, 2009



enough time to further explore the city from a perspective other than from the crowded streets.

On the second day, we chose to visit the Andes, at least in a manner possible for one day. We took a car from the rental, the smallest vehicle, which proved to be a bad choice. After about 100 kilometres (with the last 30 kilometres of rough macadam) along the Maipo River valley, we arrived in front of the mountains more than 6000 meters high and only 15 kilometres from the border with Argentina. The landscape changed quickly on that journey. After leaving Santiago, few settlements are found on the way, few farms and finally wilderness is the only thing left. The presidential election campaign was underway during our stay in Chile, and it was amusing to see jumbo boards hang on the trees by the road with no

people around. The reason could be that on weekends this part is one of the favourite places to visit for citizens of Santiago. At the end of our journey, we found refreshment in a mountain hut. The road continued towards Argentina, but we had enough adventure. The view of mountains only gave us a clue how many potential for exploring they hold.

After that, we participated in the conference for most of the other days, but there was still time for city sightseeing and a search for souvenirs, typically made of blue rock (lapis lazuli), copper or wool. Gastronomy should also be mentioned. Main menus often consist of meat (beef) and fish dishes. Both are prepared in a very tasty manner and provide complete enjoyment with famous Chilean wines. Chile has fresh fruits for a long period of year and you can find fresh natural

juices (made from melons, strawberries, apricots, oranges and other fruits) at almost every corner. They are perfect refreshment in hot days.

Santiago is a city in which a visitor feels very comfortable and gets around easily. This is because of friendly people and well developed infrastructure. Certainly, visiting Chile and Santiago was a very pleasant experience.

The return from Santiago to Zagreb was again via Paris. We again had enough time for a brief visit to Paris, but this time the cloudy sky was raining. We are looking forward to the possibility of attending the next international cartographic conference in Paris and exploring the city in better weather conditions.

Dražen Tutić



International Cartographic Conference, November 15–21, 2009, Santiago, Chile, paper published on Conference Proceedings CD, ISBN 978-1-907075-02-5, 1-8.

Nije manje važno ni sponzorstvo Državne geodetske uprave, kojim je pomogla Hrvatskomu kartografskom društvu da radi upoznavanja međunarodne kartografske zajednice s dosezima i razvojem hrvatske kartografije pripremi sve potrebne materijale i aktivno sudjeluje u radu 24. međunarodne kartografske konferencije. Zahvaljujemo, i nadamo se da ćemo isto tako kvalitetno moći predstavljati Hrvatsku na sljedećoj međunarodnoj kartografskoj konferenciji 2011. godine u Parizu.

*Miljenko Lapaine,
Josip Faričić,
Dražen Tutić*

Doživljaji Čilea

Put od Zagreba do Santiaga, glavnoga grada Čilea, s jednim prijelazom u Parizu na prvi pogled izgleda primamljivo. No prvi je problem bio u tome što je u Parizu razmak između dva leta bio gotovo 10 sati. Stoga smo odlučili posjetiti središte Pariza. Dan je bio tmuran, a nakon početnog snalaženja uspjeli smo stići u središte grada i nakratko posjetiti katedralu Notre Dame te prošetati uz rijeku Seinu. Planirali smo iskoristiti stečeni umor kako bismo lakše prebrodili 13 sati leta preko Atlantika. Nakon više-manje uspješnog spavanja, ujutro (s vremenskom razlikom od 4 sata kasnije) oko 9 sati stigli smo u zračnu luku Comodoro Arturo Merino Benítez u Santiagu i uputili se u hotel.

Santiago je metropola s više od 6 milijuna stanovnika, smješten u dolini između Tihog oceana i Anda na nadmorskoj visini oko 500 metara. Stigli smo u proljeće, s temperaturama od ugodnih 15 °C pa do vrućih 30 °C. Kako smo poslije saznali od hrvatskih iseljenika, klima je u Santiagu

uvijek umjerena, vrlo rijetko temperature padaju ispod 0 °C, isto tako i snijeg vrlo rijetko pada. U svakom trenutku na horizontu dominiraju snježne Ande i predstavljaju dobar orijentir za snalaženje kad ne znate na koju stranu svijeta gledate. Grad se proteže na sve strane doline i gotovo se ne mogu vidjeti njegove granice ni s uzvišenih brda. Jedno takvo brdo koje se nalazi u gradu, Cerro San Cristobal, omiljeno je izletište tijekom vikenda jer omogućuje neposredan dodir s prirodom, šetnje i rekreaciju.

Za putovanje kroz grad najbolji izbor je suvremena podzemna željeznica, koja u vrijeme odlaska i dolaska s posla postaje poprilično napučena. Santiago je grad velikoga kontrasta, od luksuznih poslovnih i stambenih četvrti do slikovitih i kolorističnih radničkih četvrti. Stanovnici su vrlo susretljivi i ljubazni, ulice su pune ljudi, često možete naići na javna građanska okupljanja. Ako dođete u dio grada s restoranima ili raznovrsnim trgovinama, konobari i prodavači će vas s ulice pokušavati dovesti baš u njihov prostor.

Jedan dan rezervirali smo za posjet Tihom oceanu, odnosno Valparaisu. Iako je ocean udaljen oko 150 km, autobusi iz Santiaga polaze gotovo svakih 15 minuta, a cijena karte je kao tri tramvajske karte u Zagrebu. Do Valparaisa vodi suvremena autocesta kroz vinorodnu dolinu u kojoj su smještene najpoznatije čileanske vinarije. Valparaiso je grad nevjerojatnog šarenila, arhitektura i zgrade su starije, ali uvijek živo obojene, ulice su prepune ljudi. Na obroncima se nalaze kuće koje su izgrađene tako da izgleda kao da će se svakog časa srušiti u dolinu. U kratkom vremenu koje smo imali na raspolaganju nismo uspjeli doživjeti grad iz neke mirnije perspektive.

Drugi dan izabrali smo posjet Andama. Za to je bilo potrebno uzeti automobil iz rent-a-cara. Izabrali smo najmanji automobil iz ponude, što se poslije pokazalo kao ne baš najbolji izbor. Vozeći nekih 100-tinjak kilometara (od toga 30-ak

kilometara po grubom makadamu) dolinom rijeke Maipo stigli smo pred planine visoke preko 6000 metara samo 15-tak kilometara od granice s Argentinom. Krajobrazi na tom putovanju vrlo se brzo mijenjaju. Naišli smo najprije na nekoliko manjih mjesta, a zatim još na poneku farmu životinja te naposljetku divljinu. U tijeku su bili predsjednički izbori i bilo je neobično vidjeti plakate kandidata obješene na drveće čak i u ovim udaljenim predjelima, gdje nema naselja. Razlog može biti što vikendima taj dio posjećuje velik broj građana Santiaga. Na kraju našeg puta nalazio se kamenolom i planinarska kuća koja je nudila okrepju. To putovanje dalo nam je samo naslutiti koliko se prirodnih ljepota krije u ovim velebnim planinama.

Nakon toga uglavnom smo sudjelovali na događanjima na konferenciji, ali nalazili smo vremena i za potragu za različitim suvenirima od kojih su najpoznatiji oni napravljeni od plavog kamena (lapis lazulija), bakra ili pak od vune. Također mora se spomenuti gastronomija, koja se uglavnom sastoji od mesnih jela (govedine) ili ribljih jela. I jedna i druga su izvrsno spremljena, a uz još bolja čileanska vina doživljaj je bio potpun. Bilo gdje da ste u gradu uvijek možete naći prirodne cijedečne voćne sokove (od lubenica, jagoda, krušaka, naranči i drugog voća) koji pružaju izvrsnu okrepju u vrućim danima.

Santiago je grad u kojem se posjetitelj ugodno osjeća i vrlo brzo snalazi. Tomu sigurno pridonose vrlo ljubazni i raspoloženi domaćini te razvijena infrastruktura.

Povratak iz Santiaga u Zagreb ponovno je bio preko Pariza, i ovaj put smo imali vremena za kratki posjet gradu, ali iz tmurnih oblaka sada je padala kiša. Zato se posebno veselimo mogućnosti sudjelovanja na idućoj konferenciji u Parizu kada bismo mogli taj grad upoznati na ljepši način.

Dražen Tutić



Santiago, 2009

