



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

15 LIFE ON LAND

THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development

Target

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

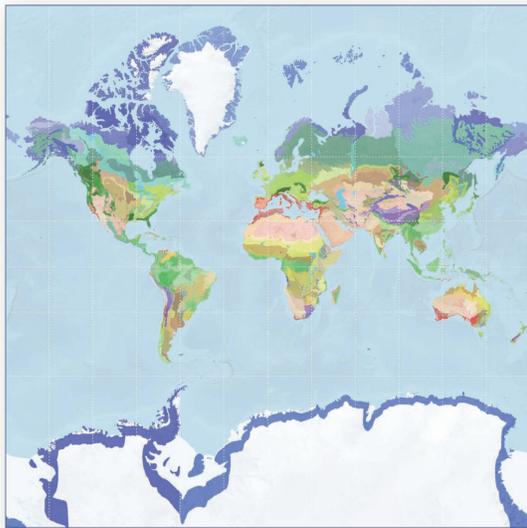
Indicator

Coverage of protected areas broken down by ecosystem type, including total area of forests in protected area (thousands of hectares).



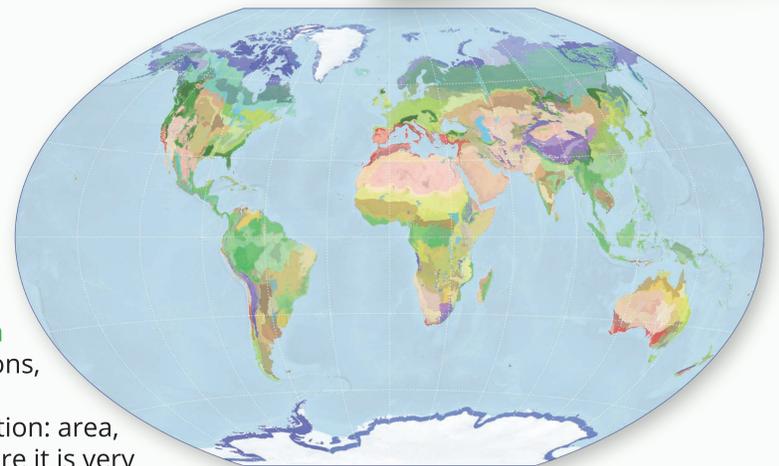
A correct map projection is the map's first perceptual signal

Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A map of Life on Earth



Mercator projection

The Mercator projection is conformal and is a most significant projection for navigational use since a straight line maintains accurate angles or bearing. However, the projection is unsuited for depiction of polar regions because of its cylindrical structure that increasingly distorts shape as the poles are approached, but are never reached. Consequently it should not be used for depicting general information or any area related subjects on the map of the world. Unfortunately, the projection continues to be used inappropriately as a world map in atlases, wall charts and mapping websites."



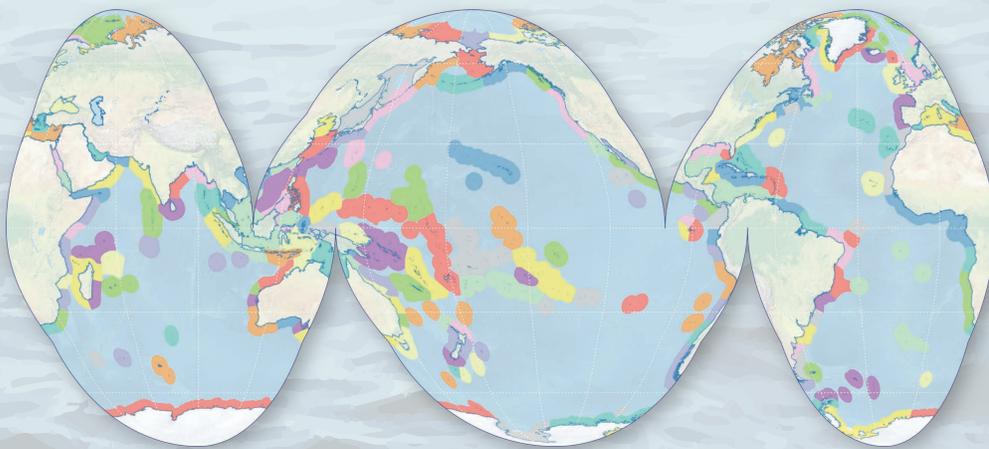
Winkel Tripel projection

The Winkel Tripel projection was designed of three projections, that is why it is called Tripel. It reduces three types of distortion: area, distance and direction. Therefore it is very well suited for mapping the entire world.

Either consciously or unconsciously, every map must start with the choice of map projection...

What does your choice of map projection say about

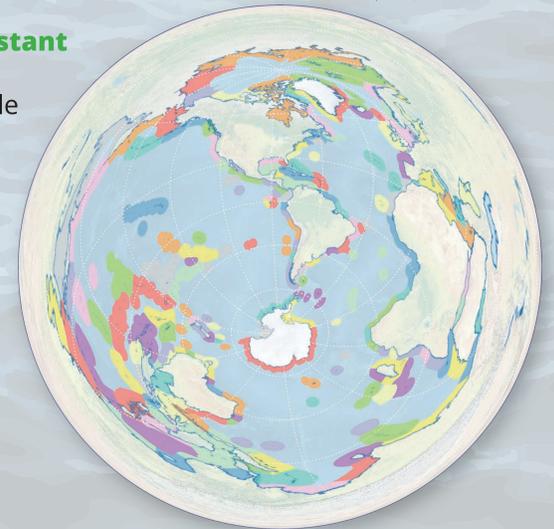
LIFE ON LAND?



Interrupted Goode Homolosine projection

The Goode Homolosine projection was designed to reduce scale and shape distortion by choosing several meridians to coincide with large land (or ocean) masses. This interrupted map projection of the world has regularly been discussed as a classic textbook projection. Unfortunately, it cannot be recommended for the world maps because the Earth obviously is not interrupted.

The Azimuthal Equidistant projection shows the Earth's oceans as a single water body and is therefore very well suited for the world ocean maps. This very old map projection, possibly developed in the polar aspect by Egyptians for star charts.



Azimuthal Equidistant projection

Marine Ecoregions of the World: A map of Life in the Sea

The main goal of the **ICA Commission on Map Projections** is to promote and foster research on map projections, coordinate systems, transformations and conversions, and disseminate the research outcomes.

The colours on these maps are intended to delineate ecoregion boundaries, they do not correspond with particular habitat types.

Map Data Source:
UNEP (2016): the UNEP Environmental Data Explorer, as compiled from World Wildlife Fund, United Nations Environment Programme.
<http://ede.grid.unep.ch>

Boundaries on maps may seem definitive, but there are often different perspectives on their status and position. This poster series is compiled from many sources by cartographers from different countries. The ICA tries to be neutral in such matters and boundaries shown reflect those found on the ground, in existing maps, or recognized by the United Nations. The ICA acknowledges that there may be different opinions and interpretations.