

ATLAS OF THE WORLD . III edition Thorough Geographical Atlas

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Geographical scientific-reference Atlas of the World , III edition , is created with purpose of providing of wide circle of readers as in Russia , so in other countries of the World , with thorough , informative , modern systematized and visual cartographical material on the whole World . Atlas gives detailed and precise geographical picture of the continents , separate countries , geographical regions , etc . Main contents of maps of this Atlas : hydrographic net , relief of land and sea bottom , inhabited localities , means of communication , political and administrative division , etc . Value of the Atlas is contained in its scientific authenticity . Projecting and compiling of the Atlas is based on principle of completeness and logical unity of contents of the maps of varied scales . Atlas was created with usage of the newest achievements , as in sphere of projecting , compiling and design , so in sphere of map's publishing . Base of the Atlas – the new large scale national materials of mapped countries . Atlas is normative issue , fixing transcription of geographical names for all subsequent cartographical works by MPA "Kartografija" and other organizations publishing cartographical production of varied themes . Atlas is issued in Russian and English versions . Atlas of the World , 3rd edition , consists of one volume including the maps and index of geographical maps . Atlas together with index of names has got 563 pages . The maps are disposed on 286 pages , index of names occupy 277 pages . Format of the Atlas : on block – 30,5x48,0 cm , in cover –31,0x49,0 cm . Size of the maps on inside frames : one-page – 25,0x42,0 cm , double-page – 55,0x42,0 cm . Atlas is printed in 12 paints , including 6 hachure and 6 background paints . The maps are located in the Atlas and in sections on principle "from general to private" with consideration of observance of geographical sequence . Atlas has got 10 sections . The maps in the sections are disposed in following sequence : look-out maps , the maps of largest regions , detailed maps of separate states and its parts . Feature of the Atlas – using by compiling of minimal amount of projections . All main maps are given in normal equiangular conical projection , optimally passing the forms of depicting objects with small distortions of lengths and squares .The maps of cities and small territories are given in equiangular transverse-cylindrical projection by Gauss-Kruger. The World maps – in polyconical projection by CSRIGAC , continents maps – in oblique equisquare azimuth projections , the oceans maps – in pseudocylindrical projection by Urmayev (Pacific and Indian oceans) , in projection by CSRIGAC with oval isocols (Atlantic ocean) , territory of Russia – in normal equiangular conical projection by Krasovskiy . Names of projections are pointed out between frames of the maps. Contents of the maps including shore line , hydrography , relief , inhabited localities , the means of communication , vegetable cover , political and administrative division , geographical names . Feature of geographical scientific-reference atlas is usage of unified universal detailed relief scale for depicting of relief of land and sea bottom on the maps of all scales . The manner of depicting of relief by isolines and isobaths with layer painting on levels of heights and depths gives full characteristic to varied types

and forms of relief . It is precisest manner of depiction of relief . Nobody other shows relief in such detailed scale with layer painting and with such amount of additional information in thorough atlases of this type . No analogues in world cartography in depiction of this element of map contents . Inhabited localities are shown with most completeness and accuracy according to scale of the map . Selection of inhabited localities reflects true picture of assimilation and settling of the territory . Transcription of the names for Atlas of the World as in Russian , so in English language was provided by Cartographical department of Central scientific-research institute of geodesy , airphotosurvey and cartography named by Krasovskiy (CSRIGAC) . Every name was checked and made more accurate on subject of local pronounciation and accepted in the World pronounciation . After this recommendation was given , in what kind a name should be written for this country or region . Position of the boundaries are depicted with special accuracy in the maps of the Atlas . Final part of the Atlas is index of geographical names . It contents all geographical names placed in the maps of the Atlas . In general index includes more 250 000 names . English version of the Atlas , as was said above , compiled in national Latin alphabet , with usage of big amount of diacritical signs . Design of the Atlas is executed in classical style : severely , distinctly , visually and harmoniously .