

Australian Standard[®]

**Geographical information
systems—Bibliographical
elements on maps**

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The following interests are represented on Committee IT/4:

Association of Aerial Surveyors, Australia
Australian Bureau of Statistics
Australian Institute of Cartographers
Australian Key Centre in Land Information Studies
Australian Land Information Council
Australian Map Circle
Australian Photogrammetric and Remote Sensing Society
Australian Urban and Regional Information Systems
CSIRO, Division of Information Technology
Department of Administrative Services
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Department of Land Administration, W.A.
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Department of Lands, S.A.
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Institution of Surveyors, Australia
National Library of Australia
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Geographical Information Systems in response to a submission from the Australian Map Circle and the National Library of Australia.

The submission explained that the absence of a Standard has led to the publication of maps which lack essential bibliographic information. In other instances, such information has been presented ambiguously; these circumstances have led to inconvenience for map cataloguers and map users.

This Standard has been prepared in order to identify the essential bibliographic elements of a map and to specify how and where they are best placed on a map. This should lead to a higher quality catalogue entry which more readily conforms to published cataloguing rules. In turn this will increase the utility of the catalogue record to map users.

This Standard is derived from the concepts set out in the following published cataloguing rules:

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Anglo-American cataloguing rules*. 2nd ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1978.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CATALOGUING COMMITTEE FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS. *Cartographic materials: A manual of interpretation for AACR2*. Edited by Hugo L.P. Stibbe. Chicago: American Library Association, 1982.

STEINER, F. *Multilingual dictionary of technical terms in cartography*. Wiesbaden: International Cartographic Association, 1973.

The assistance received from these publications is acknowledged.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	3
1 SCOPE	4
2 APPLICATION	4
3 DEFINITIONS	4
4 AREAS AND ELEMENTS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION ..	4

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FOREWORD

Maps and other cartographic products are prepared by specialists in cartography for use by those both expert and inexpert in map interpretation. Librarians are responsible for creating the bibliographic records which together constitute a library's map catalogue. The aim of such a catalogue is twofold. On the one hand, it should allow retrieval of a bibliographic record of a map known, for example, by its title or the name of its author. On the other hand, the catalogue should also facilitate the retrieval of bibliographic records for maps which provide information about a subject or an area. In order to fulfill this dual purpose, the bibliographic records contained in the catalogue should provide accurate and complete descriptions of maps.

Automated cataloguing systems may permit searching on any part of the machine-readable bibliographic record, which means that each element of a record must be unambiguous.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Geographical information systems—Bibliographic elements on maps

1 SCOPE. This Standard specifies requirements for the bibliographic identification of maps and other printed cartographic products.

2 APPLICATION. This Standard is intended for use by individuals and organizations in both the public and the private sectors that are responsible for the production and publication of maps, whether as separate bibliographic and physical items, or as component, but physically separate, parts of books, reports, or other publications.

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

3.1 Border—the area of a map which lies between the neat line and the outermost line of the surrounding frame (see Figure 1).

3.2 Diagram—a map characterized by much-simplified or schematic representation.

3.3 Edition—all the copies of a map produced from one master copy and issued by a particular publishing agency or group of such agencies (see also Clause 3.12).

3.4 Geographic coordinates—coordinates expressed in terms of latitude and longitude.

3.5 Graticule—a network of lines, on the face of the map, which represents meridians and parallels.

3.6 Grid—a network of two sets of uniformly spaced parallel lines, one set intersecting the other at right angles.

3.7 Main map—a map which is augmented by one or more smaller maps that are inset or in the margin.

3.8 Map projection—a systematic arrangement of meridians and parallels portraying the sphere or spheroid upon a plane.

3.9 Map—a representation, normally to scale, of the surface, sub-surface, or atmosphere, or part thereof, of Earth or a celestial body, by cartographical means.

3.10 Margin—the area—

- (a) where there is a border—the area of a map sheet which lies outside the border (see Figure 1(a));
- (b) where there is no border—the area between the neat line and the sheet edge (see Figure 1(b)).

3.11 Neat line—a line, usually grid or graticule, which encloses the detail of a map (see Figures 1(a) and 1(b)).

3.12 Reprint—a new printing of an item from the original image. A reprint does not constitute a new edition.

3.13 Sketch map—a map drawn freehand and greatly simplified which, although preserving general space relationships, does not truly preserve scale or area.

4 AREAS AND ELEMENTS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

4.1 General. The bibliographic description of a map consists of areas, each of which may contain several elements. Each area and element of the bibliographic description should be derived from the map rather than have to be supplied by the cataloguer.

The areas and their elements are described in Clause 4.2 to 4.8.

4.2 Title and statement of responsibility.

4.2.1 Title. The title shall be specific. It shall reflect both the geographic and, where appropriate, the thematic content of the map. Not more than one form of the title shall be placed on the main map, except that the use of an amplifying subtitle, is permitted even if not every occurrence of the title on the map contains that subtitle.

The placement of the title on the map shall be chosen according to the following order of preference:

- (a) Within the margin, where there is no border (see Figure 2).
- (b) Within the margin, where there is a border (see Figure 3).
- (c) Within the border (see Figure 4).
- (d) Within the neat line (see Figure 5).

Within each of the above placements, preference for the location shall be in the order of top, bottom, left, and right of the map.

On maps printed on both sides of a sheet these requirements shall apply to each side of the map.

Where there is no main map but several maps on one sheet, a title for the whole work shall be supplied.

4.2.2 Statement of responsibility. Every map shall carry a statement of responsibility which shall comply with the following:

- (a) All persons or organizations who have made significant contributions to the intellectual or cartographic content of the map shall be identified on the map.
- (b) The full form of the name of an organization responsible for a map shall be stated on each map produced by that organization.
- (c) The name of a person responsible for a map shall be stated in the same form on each map for which that person is responsible.

4.3 Edition.

4.3.1 General. Every edition of a map shall be clearly distinguished from a previous or different edition.

The edition designation shall consist of the word 'edition', a number, and the initials of the mapping agency responsible for the edition.