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MODERN CARTOGRAPHIC SUPPORT OF THE UNIFIED STATE CADASTRAL SYSTEM

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Abstract: Cadastral maps are the scientific and theoretical basis for the development of cadastral maps and plans, the development of a cartographic model that summarizes the geographical location of objects, their relationship, structure, quality and quantity, as well as price, cost and legal status in accordance with the symbols.

Keywords: State cadastre of cartography and geodesy, state cadastral maps of communication facilities

INTRODUCTION

Cadastral maps are the scientific and theoretical basis for the development of cadastral maps and plans, the development of a cartographic model that summarizes the geographical location of objects, their relationship, structure, quality and quantity, as well as price, cost and legal status in accordance with the symbols. Maps and location models allow you to collect information and data about events and incidents in a unique way.

Cadastral maps have the following features:

- The geometric similarity of objects ensures the maximum approximation of their shape and size to reality when displayed on a map and plan, as well as a higher degree of accuracy of plans. This feature of the maps ensures the exact performance of cartographic work on the map at a given scale;
- Changes over time. Cartographic image of the state and development of relevant events and phenomena in a given period (time, century, year, month, day, etc.);
- similarity of relations, similarity of relations and internal relations of events and phenomena with each other;
- The compatibility of objects, the compatibility of the events and phenomena depicted on the map with the location on the ground, the fact that they do not contradict each other, is one of the main features of the cadastral map and plans. The compatibility of values and

their boundaries also depends on the study of the relationship and hierarchy of events in cadastral maps, the reliability of information, scientific validity, the application of the generalization process in mapping and mapping;

- The exact compatibility of the model and the object is one of the distinguishing features of state cadastral plans and maps (especially since they are analytical and inventory maps).

The degree of ambiguity of cadastral plans and maps depends on the degree of generalization, generalization of the events and phenomena described in them. Selecting, summarizing and processing relevant information provides an excellent opportunity to focus the contents of the cards on one goal.

Based on the basic principles of the state cadastre, the following scales are recommended for the structure of a unified system of state cadastres:

1. For state land cadastral maps, mainly from 1:1,000 to 1:200,000, depending on their scope and purpose. Plans and maps will need to be developed at a scale of 1:1000 for irrigated land, 1:5000 for arable land and 1:200000 for lowland pastures for mountain pastures.

2. Mineral deposits, symbols and man-made products are recommended for state cadastral maps at a scale of 1:100 to 1:100,000. Scales of 1:100 - 1:10,000 are suitable for artificial formations and quarries.

3. For the state water cadastre, it is generally effective to use scales of 1:50,000 and 1:200,000.

4. Scale 1:10,000 to 1:200,000 for the state forest cadastre, scale 1:50,000 to 1:200,000 for the state cadastre of flora objects.

5. Scales from 1:200,000 to 1:500,000 are recommended for the state wildlife cadastre, as these maps mainly show the habitats of animal species.

6. It is recommended to use a scale of 1:1000–1:10000 for the state cadastre of specially protected natural areas and the state cadastre of high-risk areas and the state cadastre of high-risk areas. Scales from 1:1000 to 1:10000 are recommended for state cadastral maps of landfills and disposal of production and consumption waste.

7. It is recommended to use scales of 1:100, 1:500, 1:1000, 1:2000 and 1:5000, as well as 1:10,000 for the state cadastre of buildings and structures and the state urban planning cadastre.

8. State cadastre of hydraulic structures; Scales 1:100, 1:500, 1:1000 and 1:2000 are recommended for the state cadastre of communication facilities and the state cadastre of energy facilities.

9. Scales 1:10000, 1:100000-1:500000 are recommended for plans and maps of the state cadastre of highways, the state cadastre of railways and state cadastres of transport pipelines.

10. Scales 1:100 and 1:200000 for the state cadastre of historical and

cultural monuments. Plans at a scale of 1:100–1000 are recommended for the monuments themselves, and maps at a scale of 1:200,000 are recommended for their distribution in individual territories.

11. For the state cadastre of cartography and geodesy, it is advisable to use a scale of 1:100,000 - 1:500,000.

12. State cadastral maps of communication facilities should be drawn up in cities at a scale of 1:1000-1:2000 and in rural areas at a scale of 1:10,000-25,000.

Legends and symbols of state cadastral maps must comply with the requirements of the state cadastral service and be drawn up taking into account the capabilities of map users.

In recent years, the Global Positioning System (GPS) has been used to create geodetic networks. This system is based on the use of Earth satellites in determining the coordinates of any point on the earth's surface.

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