

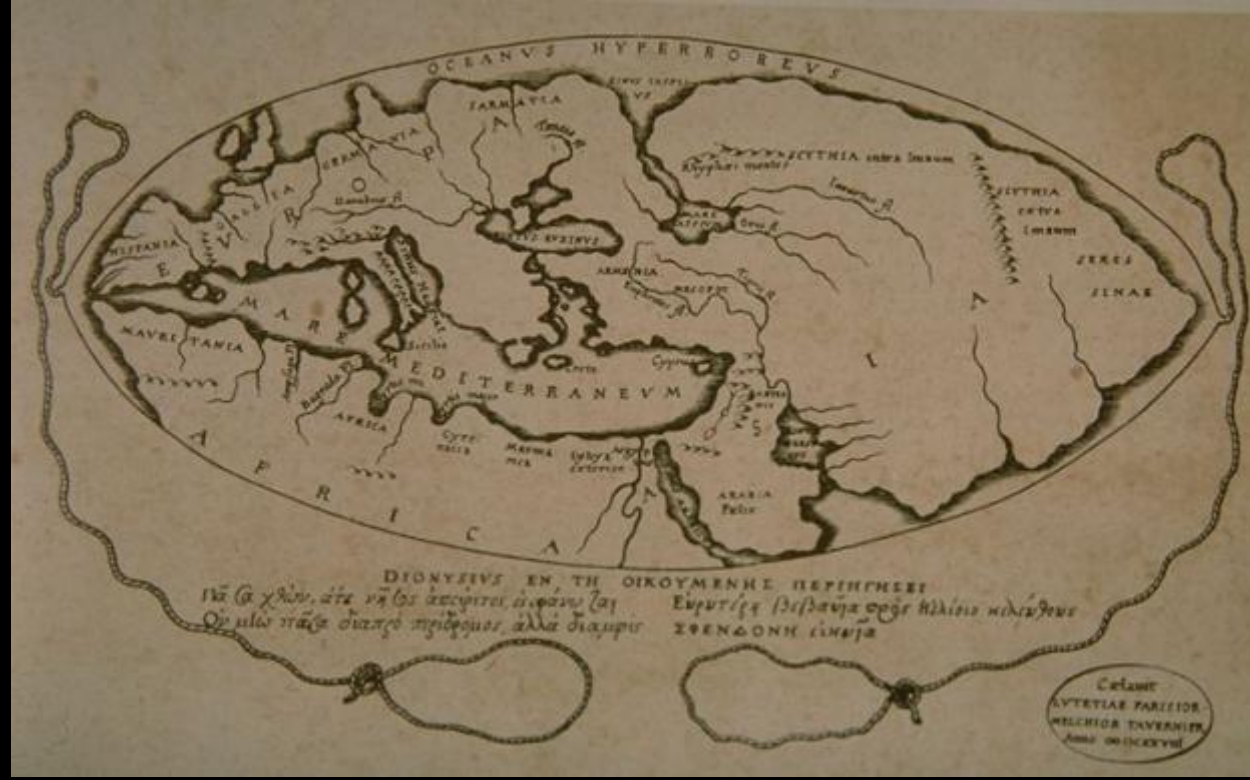
2. Harita nedir?



“İnsan yakınındaki sahanın doku tarzını bilebilir, fakat genel patern (doku) onun görüş sahasının ötesindedir. Yeryüzünün bu geniş paternini (şebekesini) bir bakışta görebilmek için coğrafyacı harita kullanılır.”

P.E. JAMES

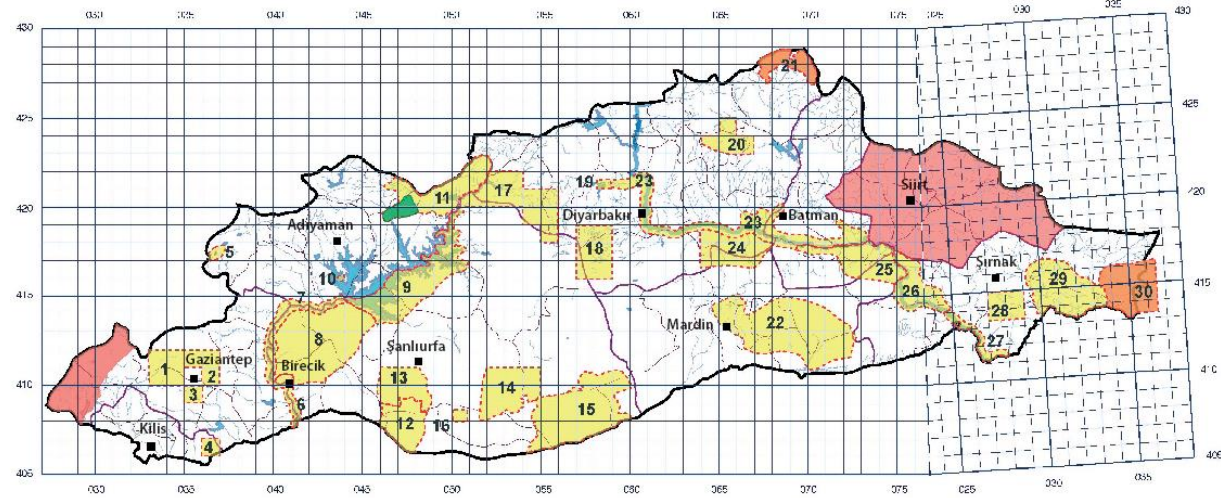
2. Harita nedir?



Posidon MÖ 150

Yerkürenin çeşitli bölümlerindeki paternlere ait ölçüleri ve malzemeyi toplayarak onları analiz etmek ve sonrada bunların patern unsurlarının rahatça görülebileceği bir ölçeğe indirerek grafik yolla göstermektir.

2. Harita nedir?



- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 Gaziantep (1 - Yeğilce) | 11 Nemrut Dağı | 21 Doğu Anadolu Meşe Ormanı |
| 2 Gaziantep (2) | 12 Akçakale Bozkır | 22 Mardin Dağları |
| 3 Gaziantep (3) | 13 Urfa Bozkır | 23 Dicle Taşkın Alanı |
| 4 Kilis | 14 Batı Ceylanpınar | 24 Kuzey Mezopotamya Bozkır |
| 5 İneklî ve Azaplı Gölleri | 15 Doğu Ceylanpınar
(Ceylanpınar Devlet Üretim Çiftliği) | 25 Hasankeyf |
| 6 Karkamış - Birecik Barajları Arası | 16 Harran | 26 Güçlükonak / Taşkonak |
| 7 Birecik - Atatürk Barajları Arası | 17 Batı Karacadağ | 27 Bostancı |
| 8 Birecik Bozkır | 18 Doğu Karacadağ | 28 Cudi Dağı |
| 9 Atatürk Baraj Gölü'nün Güneydoğusu ve Kıyı Bozkır | 19 Devegeçidi Baraj Gölü | 29 Uludere |
| 10 Atatürk Baraj Gölü Adaları | 20 Hazro | 30 Doğu Şırnak / Batı Hakkari |

GAP Biyolojik Çeşitlilik Araştırma Projesi
harita 36 **Öncelikli Alanlar**

Ölçek: küçük kareler = (10 x 10 km)



	Öncelikli Alanlar (numaralı)
	Potansiyel Öncelikli Alanlar: Daha fazla araştırma aya ihtiyaç var
	Dışında Bırakılan Alanlar: Batı Gaziantep ve Sirt
	Mevcut Nemrut Dağı Milli Parkı

Nisan 2004

İnsanlar yeryüzü ve uzayla ilgili karışık problemleri daha etraflı bir şekilde anlamak için başka unsurlar yanı sıra haritan da yararlanmak zorundadır. Harita sayesinde insanlar görüş alanlarının dışına çıktıkları gibi, daha geniş bölgelerin belli başlı özellikleri hakkında da fikir sahibi olurlar.

2. Harita nedir?



Sebastian Munster 1544

Yeryüzünün tamamının ya da bir bölümünün, kuşbakışı görünümünün belli bir ölçeğe göre küçültülerek bir düzlem üzerine aktarılmasına, harita denir.

3.Harita bileşenleri

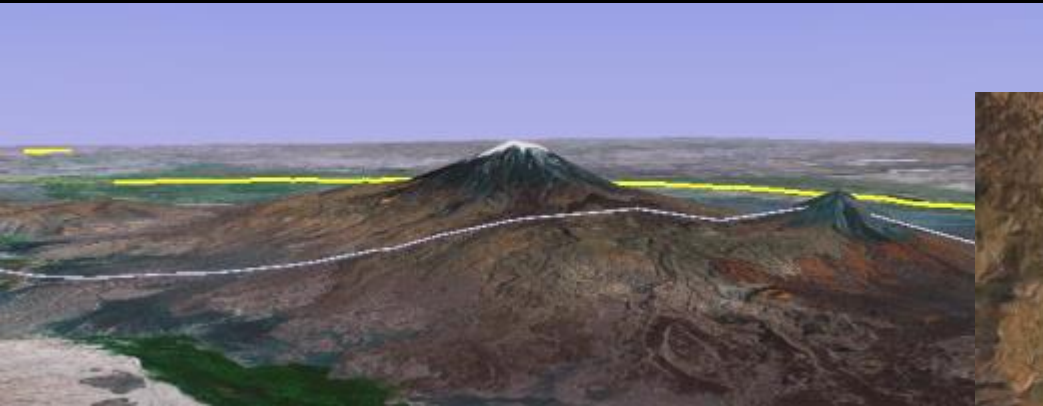
- Kuşbakışı
- Harita başlığı
- Projeksiyon
- Koordinatlar
- İşaretler
- Ölçek



Kuřbakiřı grnm

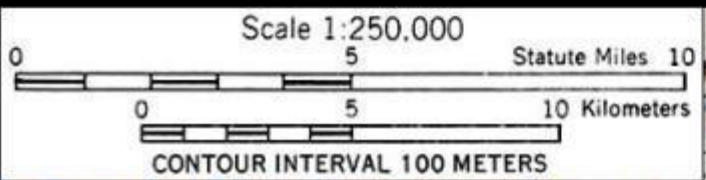


Klimanjaro Dađı/Tazmany



Ağrı Dağı

7.5.2020



•Harita başlığı





7.5.2020

Abraham Cresques /1325

10

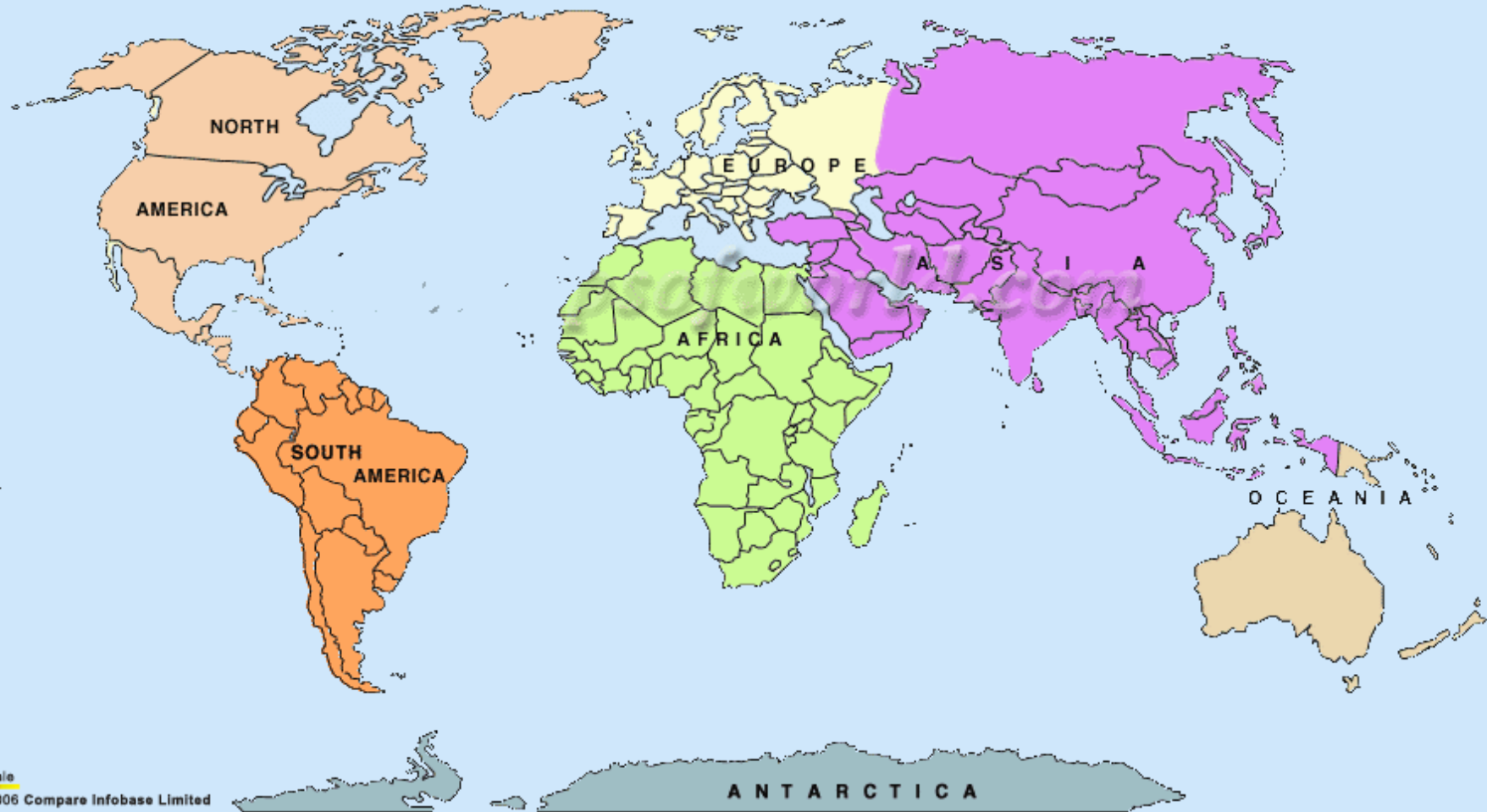
TÜRKİYE ORMAN HARİTASI

•Çizim alanı



Haritaya konu olan alanı işaret eden ve elbette haritada çizimin yapıldığı alandır.

Continents of the WORLD



Map not to Scale
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7.5.2020

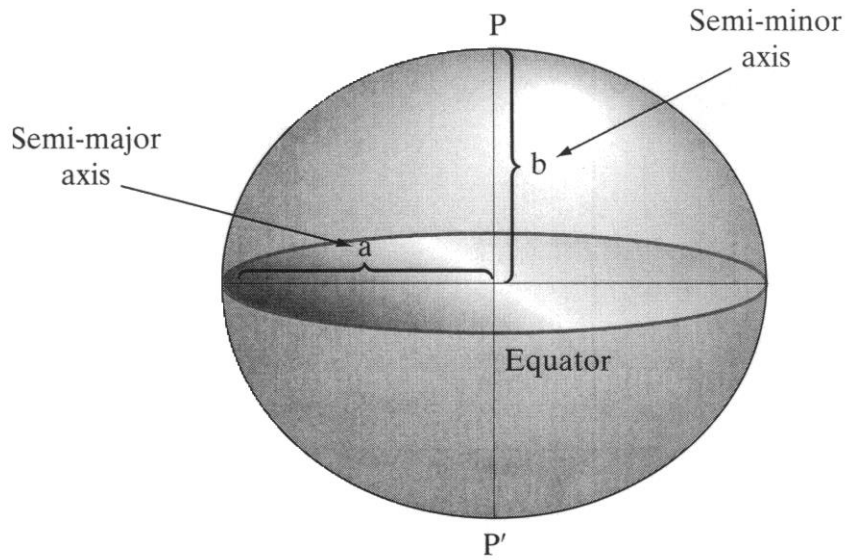
İkilem



Haritalar düzdür,



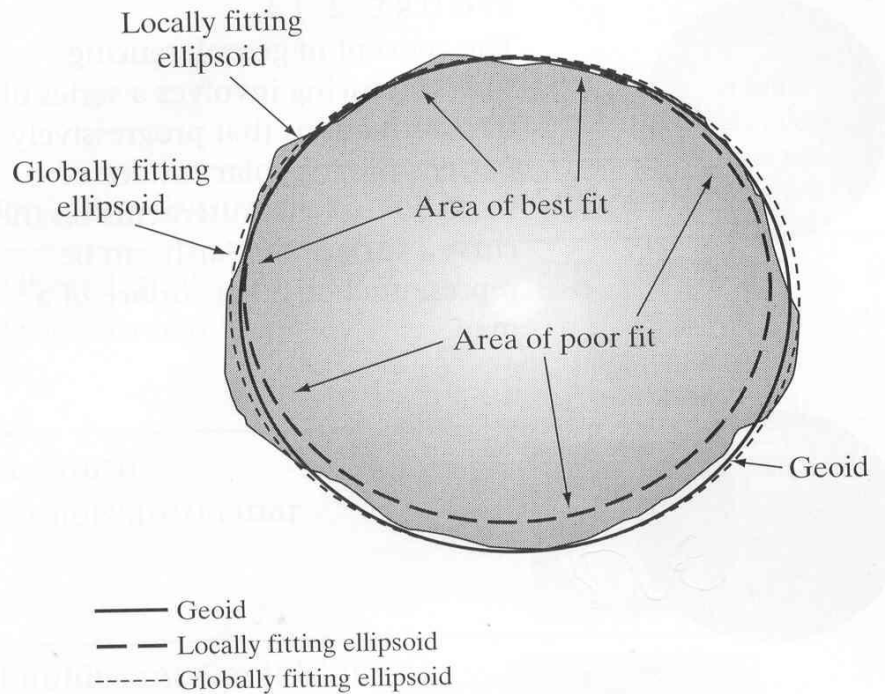
ama dünya değil!



a = Major semi-axis of ellipsoid = Equatorial radius of the Earth

b = Minor semi-axis of ellipsoid = Polar radius of the Earth

PP' = Axis of revolution of Earth's ellipsoid



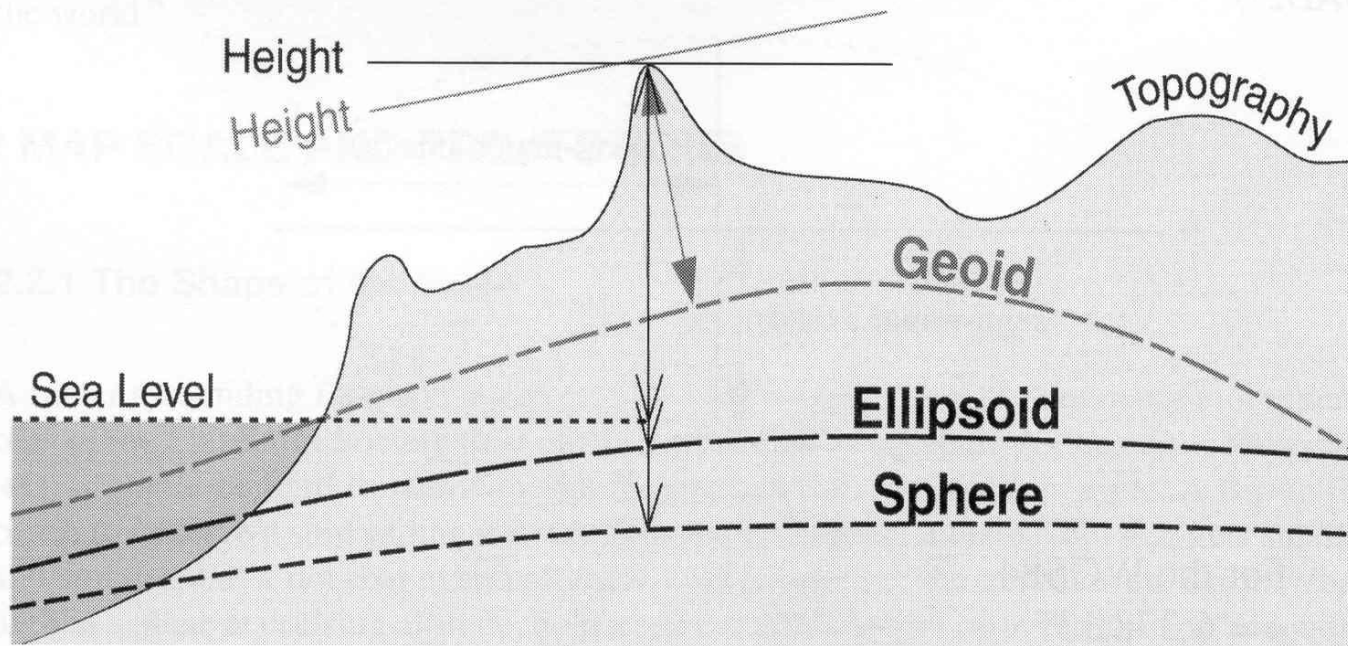


Figure 2.4 Elevations defined with reference to a sphere, ellipsoid, geoid, or local sea level will all be different. Even locations as latitude and longitude will vary somewhat. When linking field data such as GPS with a GIS, the user must know what base to use.

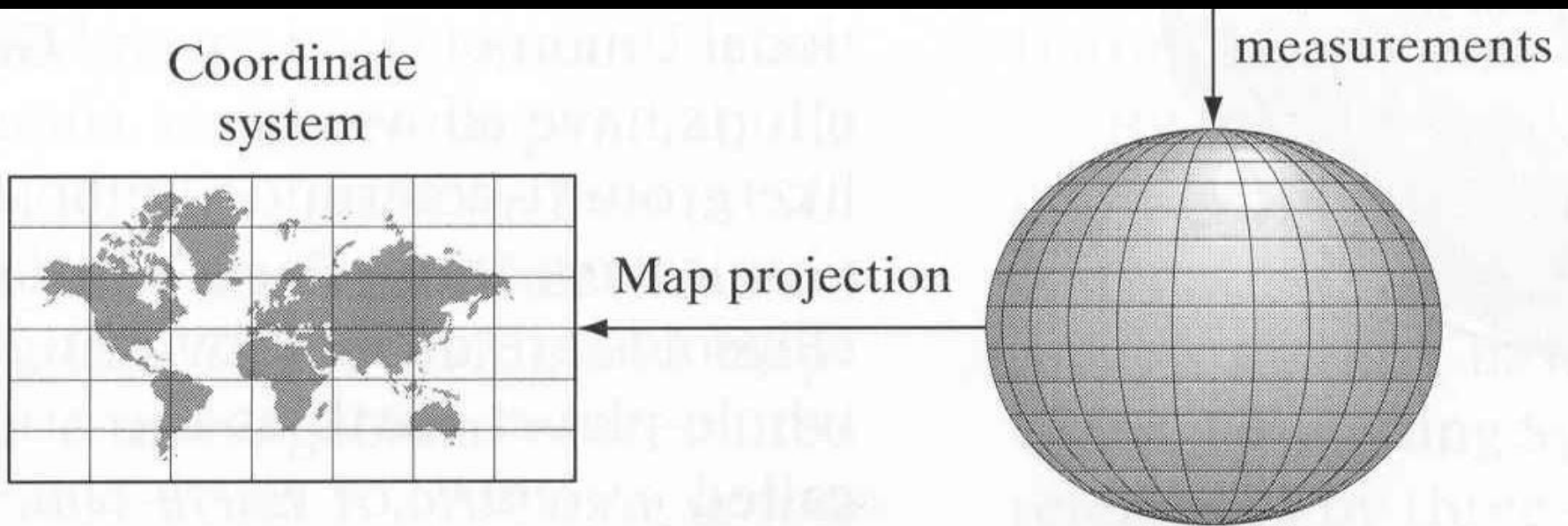


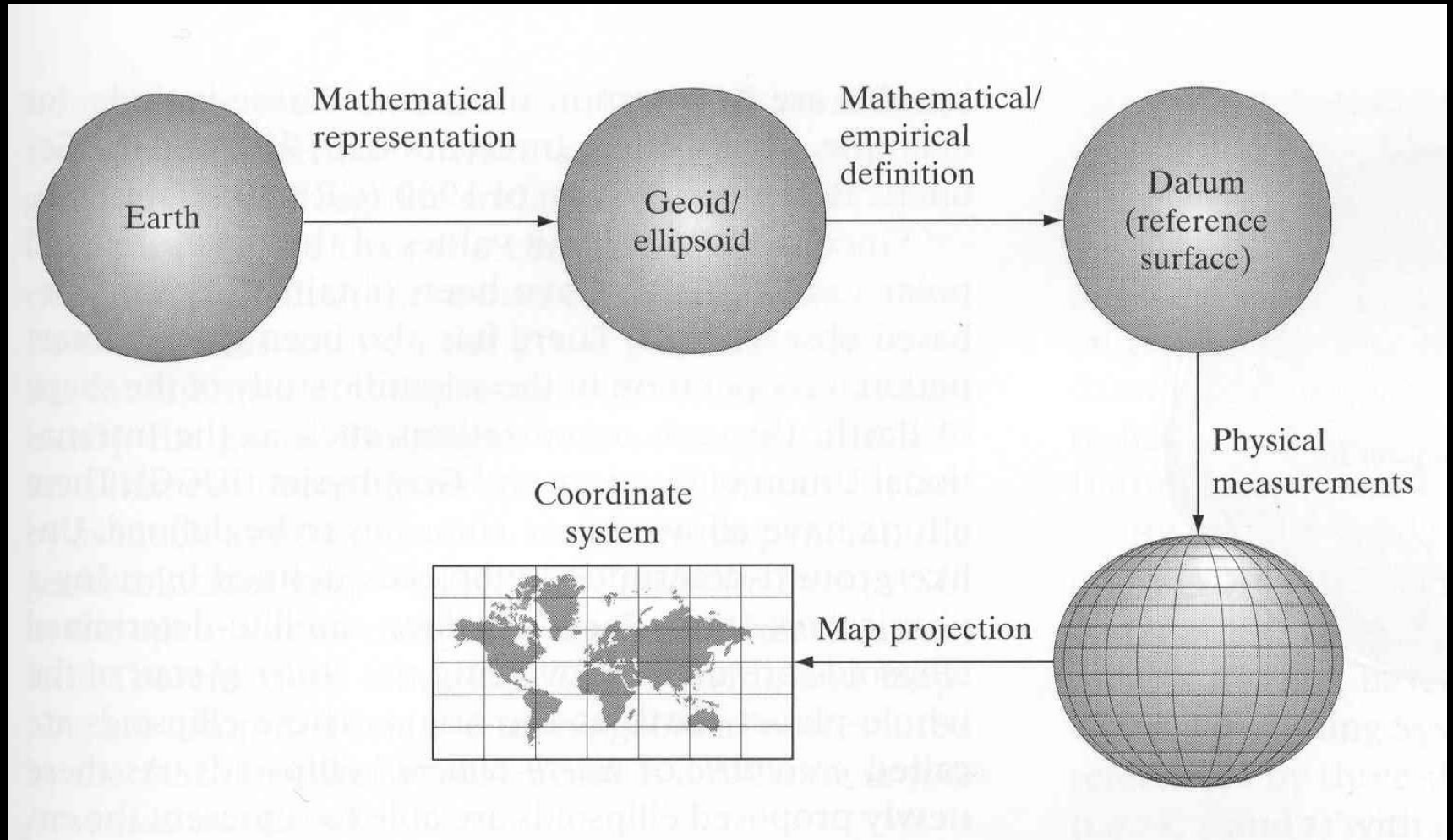
7.5.2020

16

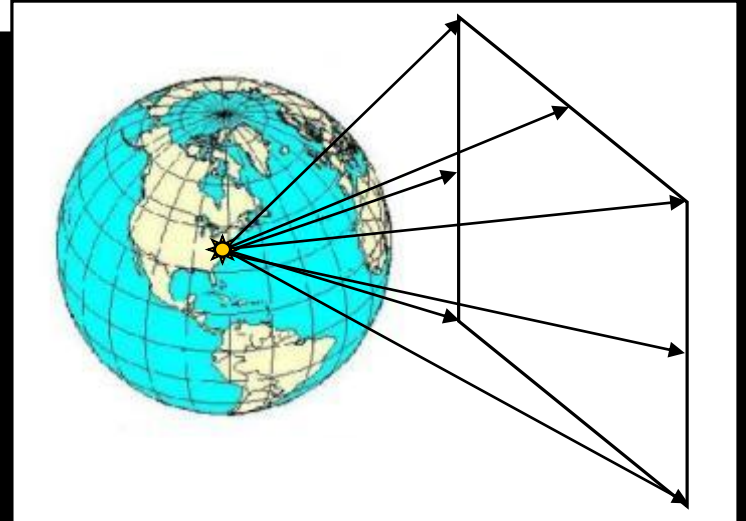
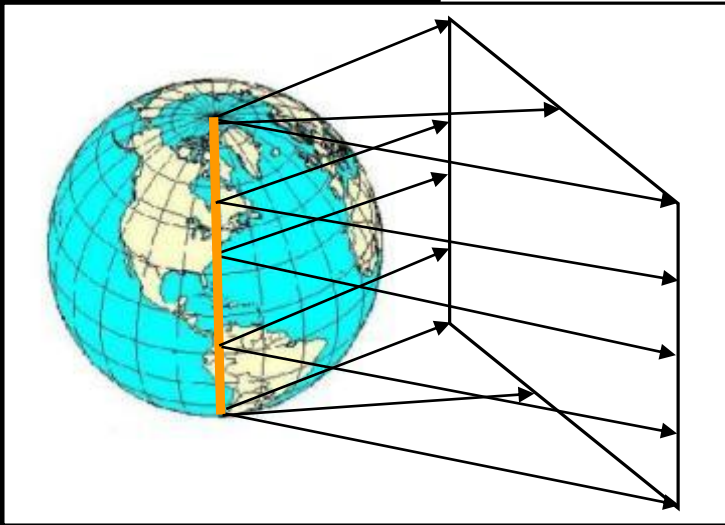
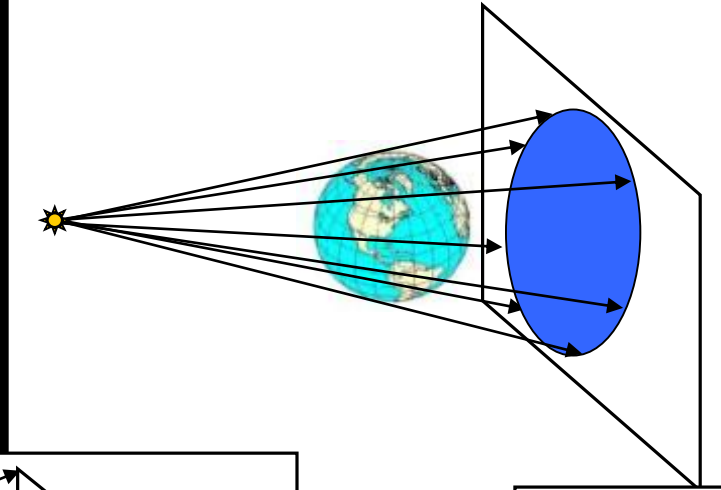


7.5.2020





Projeksiyon yöntemi temelde uzaydan ya da dünya üzerinden yerküreye bir ışık demetinin gönderildiği ve bu ışıkların bir düzlem üzerine yansıdığı fikrine dayanmaktadır.



Projeksiyonlar iki şekilde sınıflandırılır:

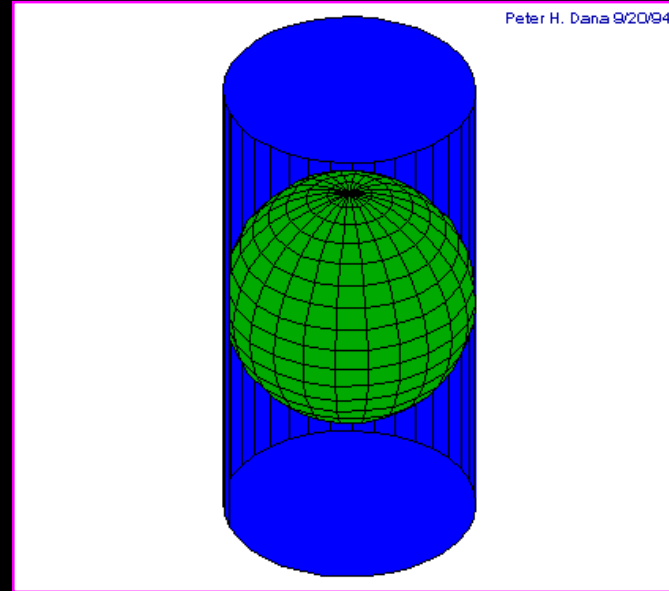
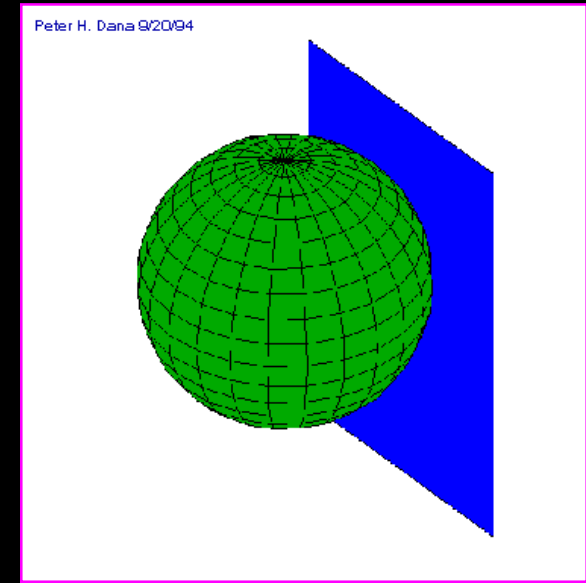
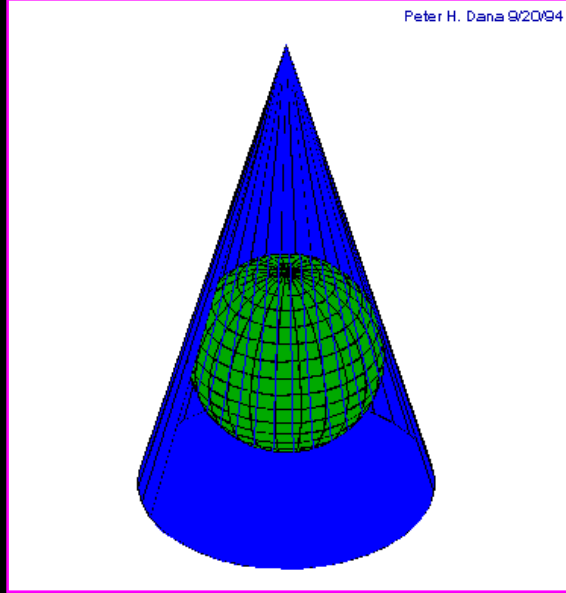
1. Yansıtıldıkları Şekle Bağlı Olarak

- **Konik Projeksiyonlar**
- **Silindirik Projeksiyonlar**
- **Azimutal (düzlemsel) Projeksiyonlar**
- **Karışık Projeksiyonlar**

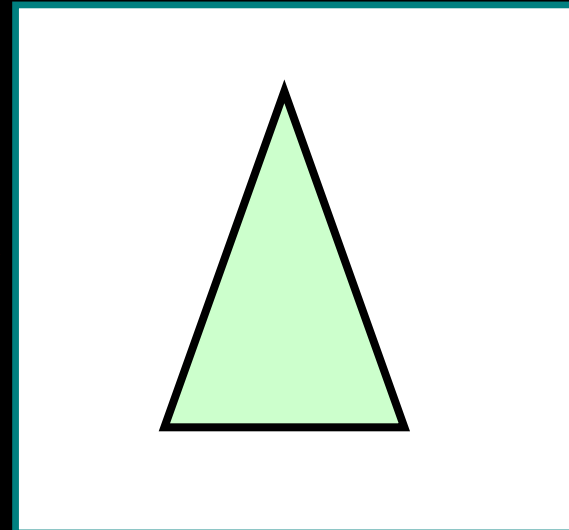
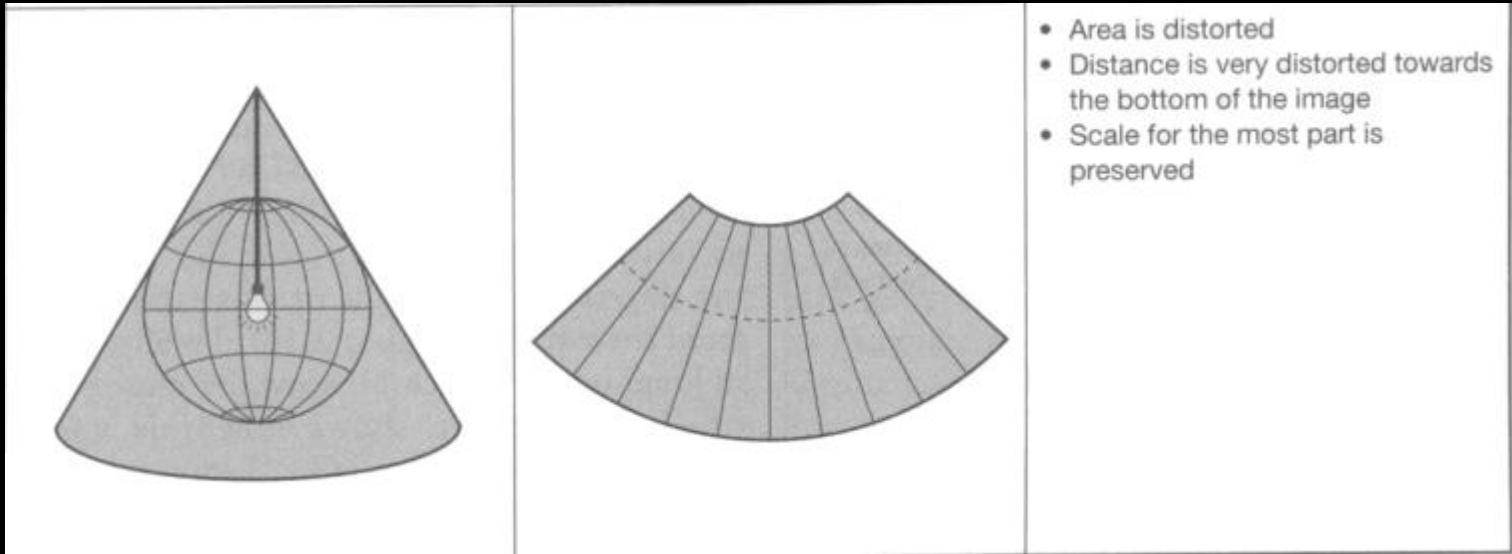
2. Koruma Özelliklerine Bağlı Olarak

- **Alan Koruyan**
- **Açı Koruyan**
- **Mesafa Koruyan**
- **Şekil Koruyan**

1. Yansıtılma şekillerine göre projeksiyonlar

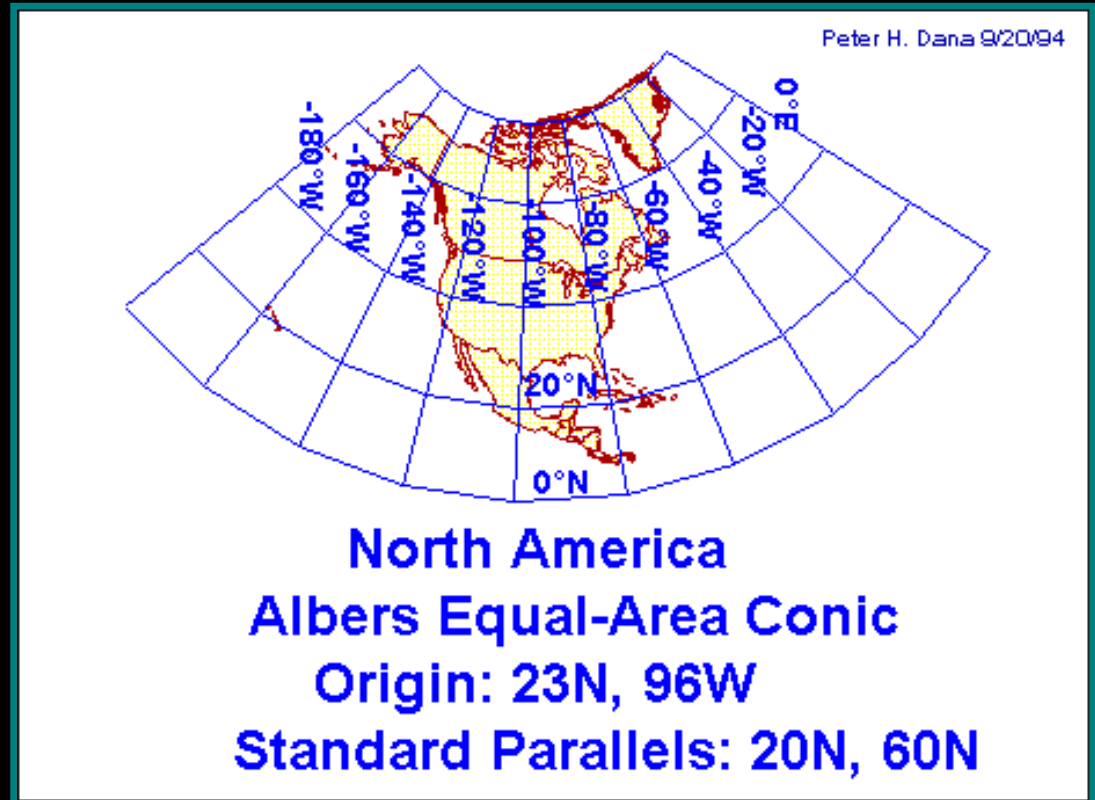


• Konik Projeksiyonlar

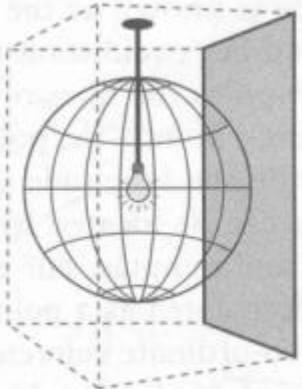
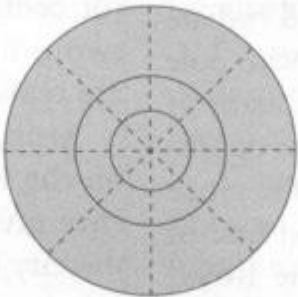


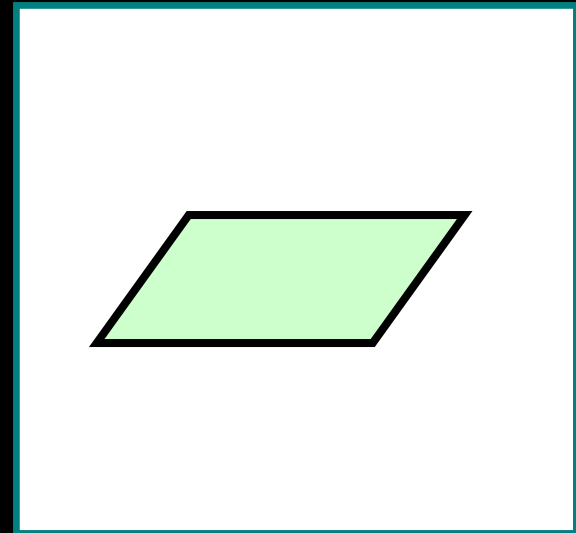
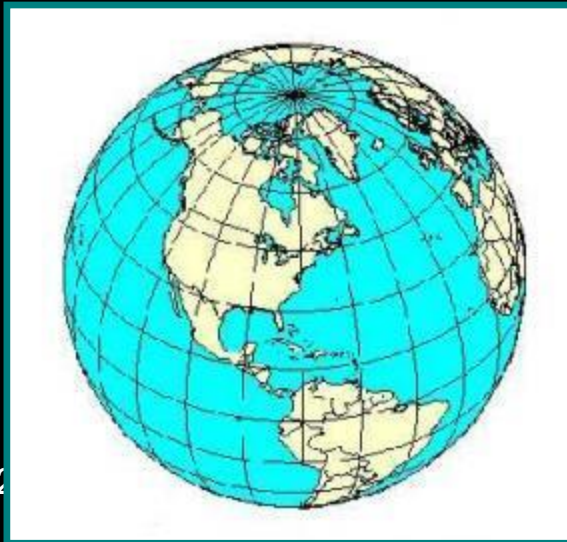
En çok Kullanılan Konik Projeksiyonlar

- Albers
- Lambert Konik
- Polikonik



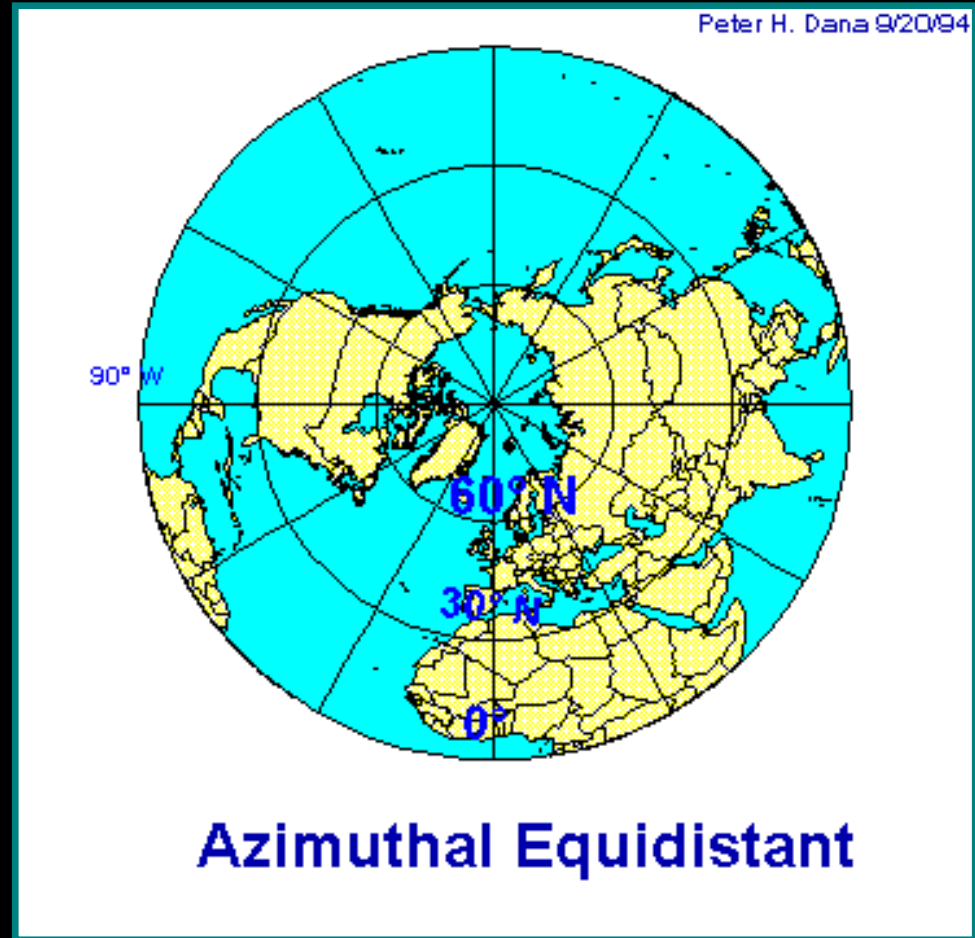
• Düzlem (Azimutal) Projeksiyonlar

 <p>A diagram illustrating the principle of an azimuthal projection. It shows a globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. A light source, represented by a glowing bulb, is positioned at the center of the globe. A vertical rectangular plane is positioned to the right of the globe, representing the projection surface. Dashed lines indicate the projection of the globe's surface onto the plane.</p>	 <p>A diagram of a circular azimuthal projection. It shows a circle with a central point. Concentric circles represent lines of latitude, and radial lines represent lines of longitude. The projection is centered on a specific point on the globe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only a part of the Earth's surface is visible• The view will be of half the globe or less• Distortion will occur at all four edges• Distance for the most part is, preserved
---	---	---

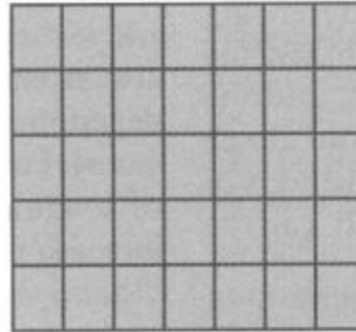


En çok bilinen azimuthal projeksiyonlar

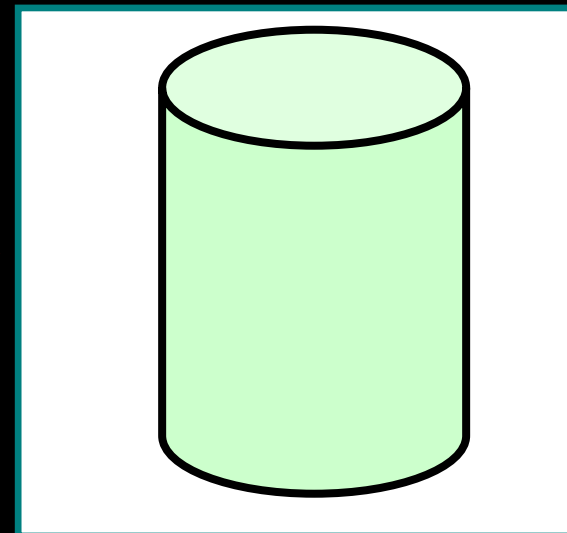
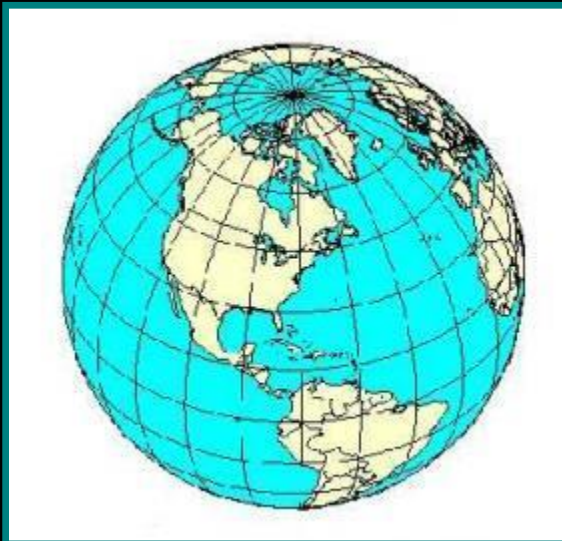
- Lambert Azimutal Ekidistans



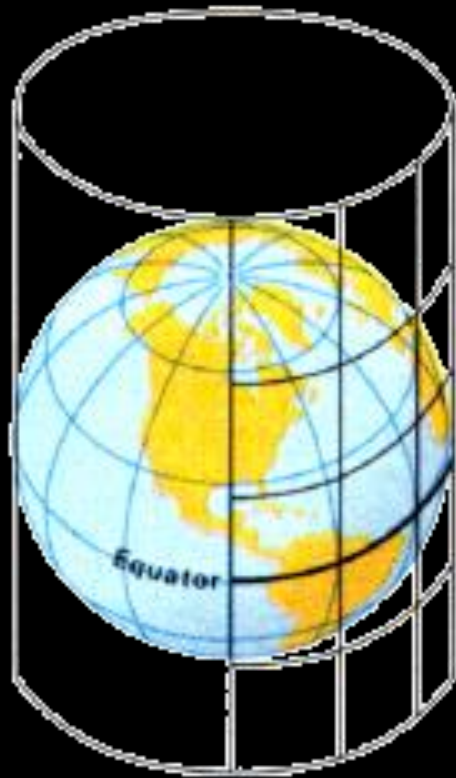
• Silindirik Projeksiyonlar

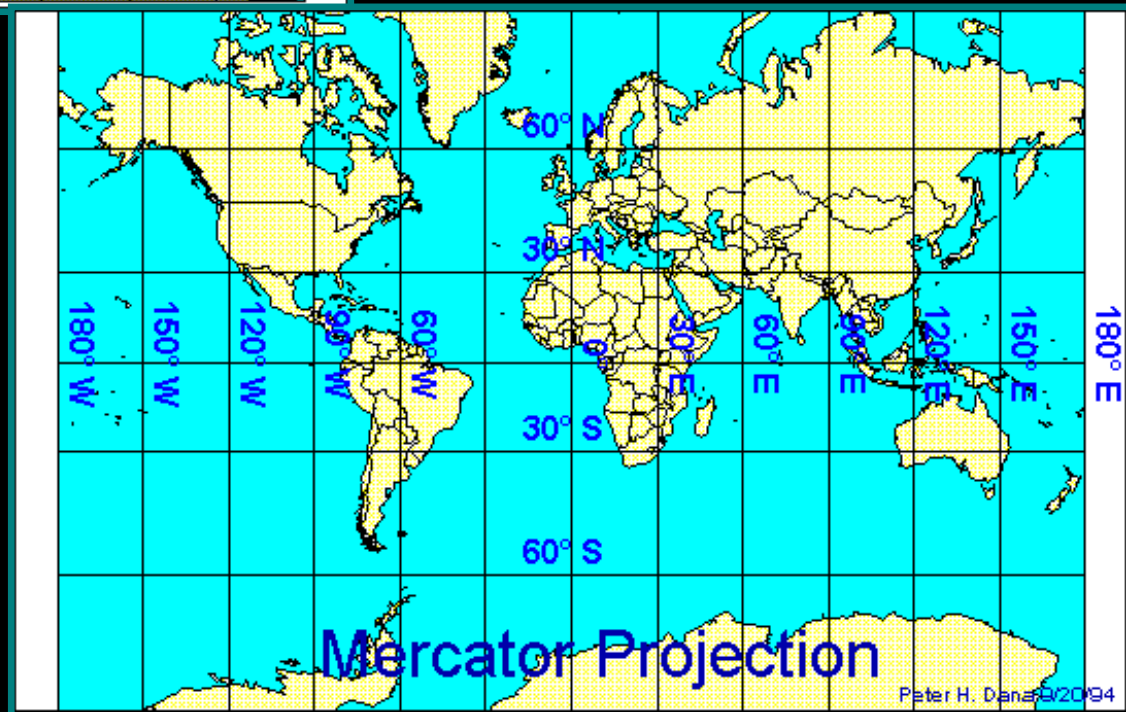
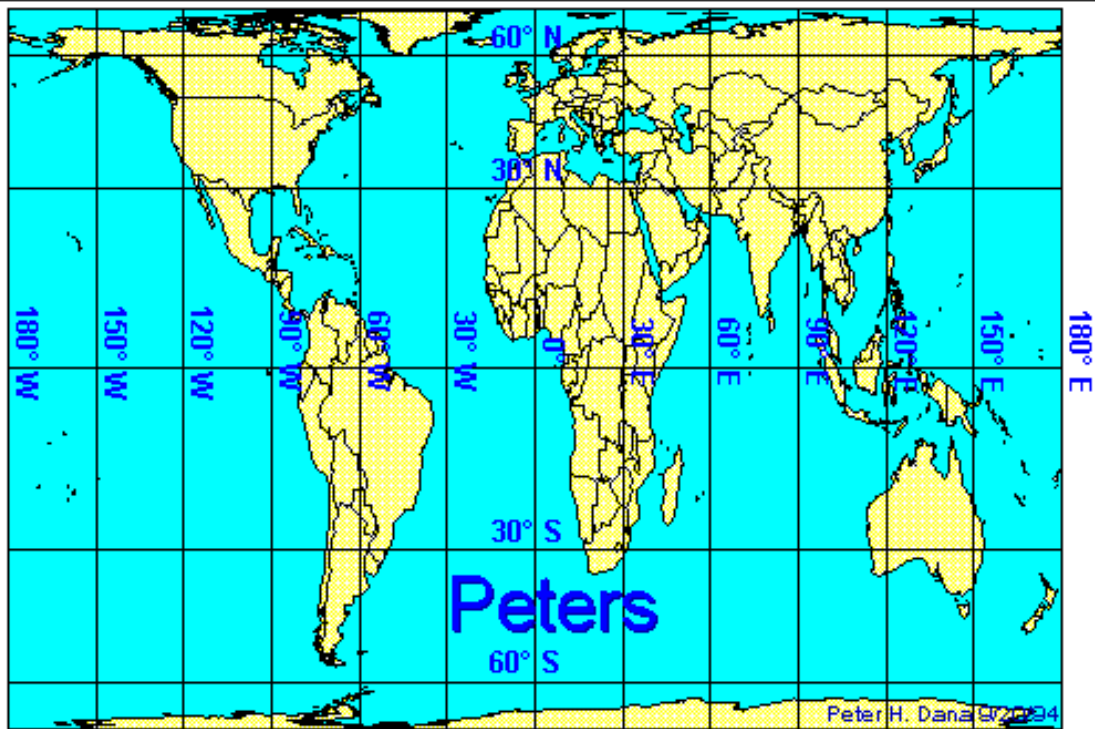


- Continuous picture of the Earth
- Countries near the equator in true relative positions
- Distance increases between countries located towards top and bottom of image
- The view of the poles is very distorted
- Area for the most part is preserved



Cylindrical projection

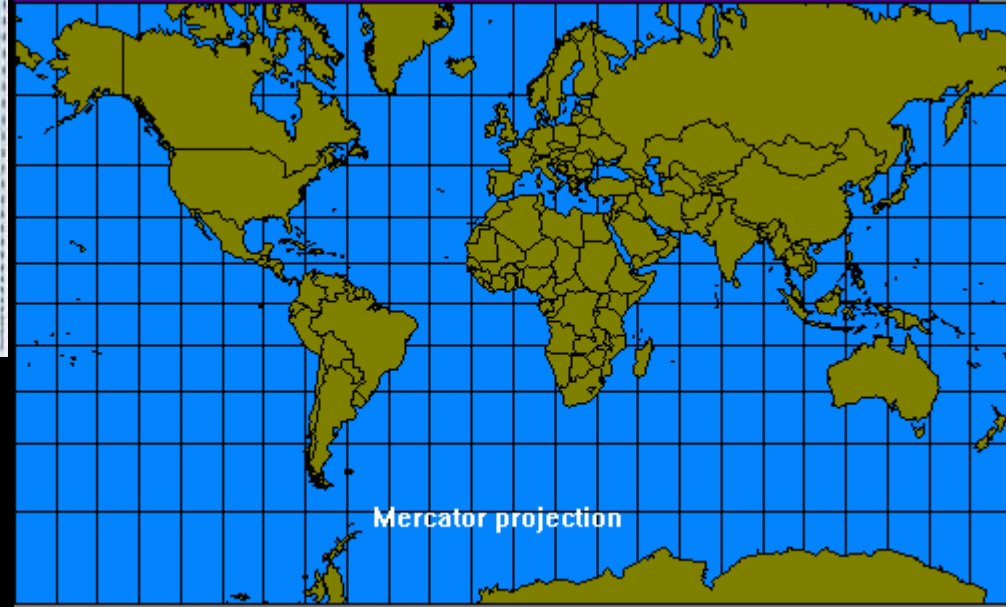
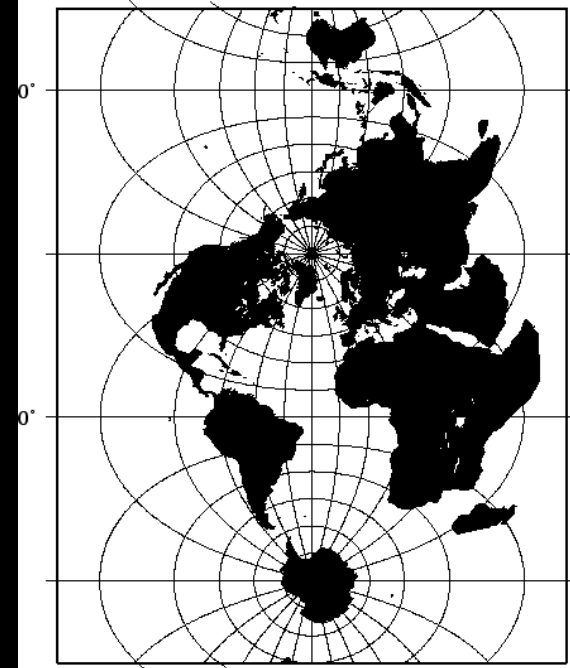




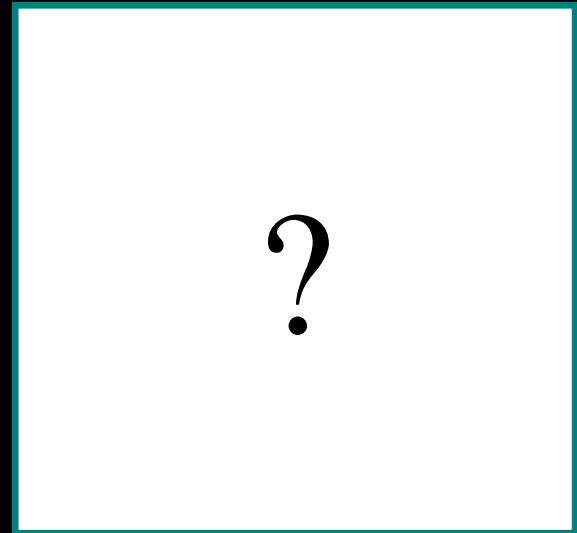
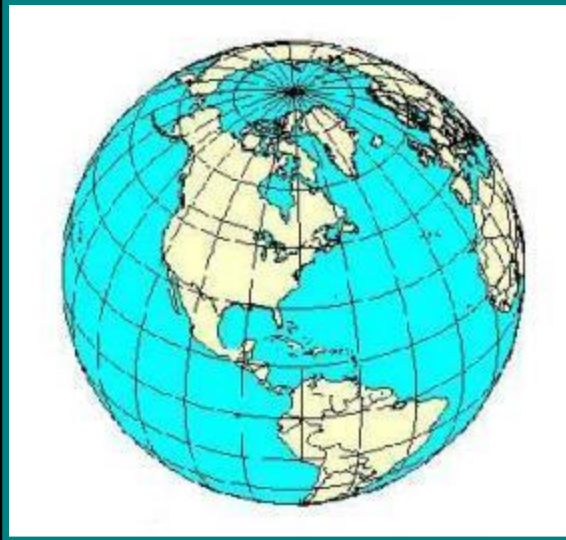
7.5.2020

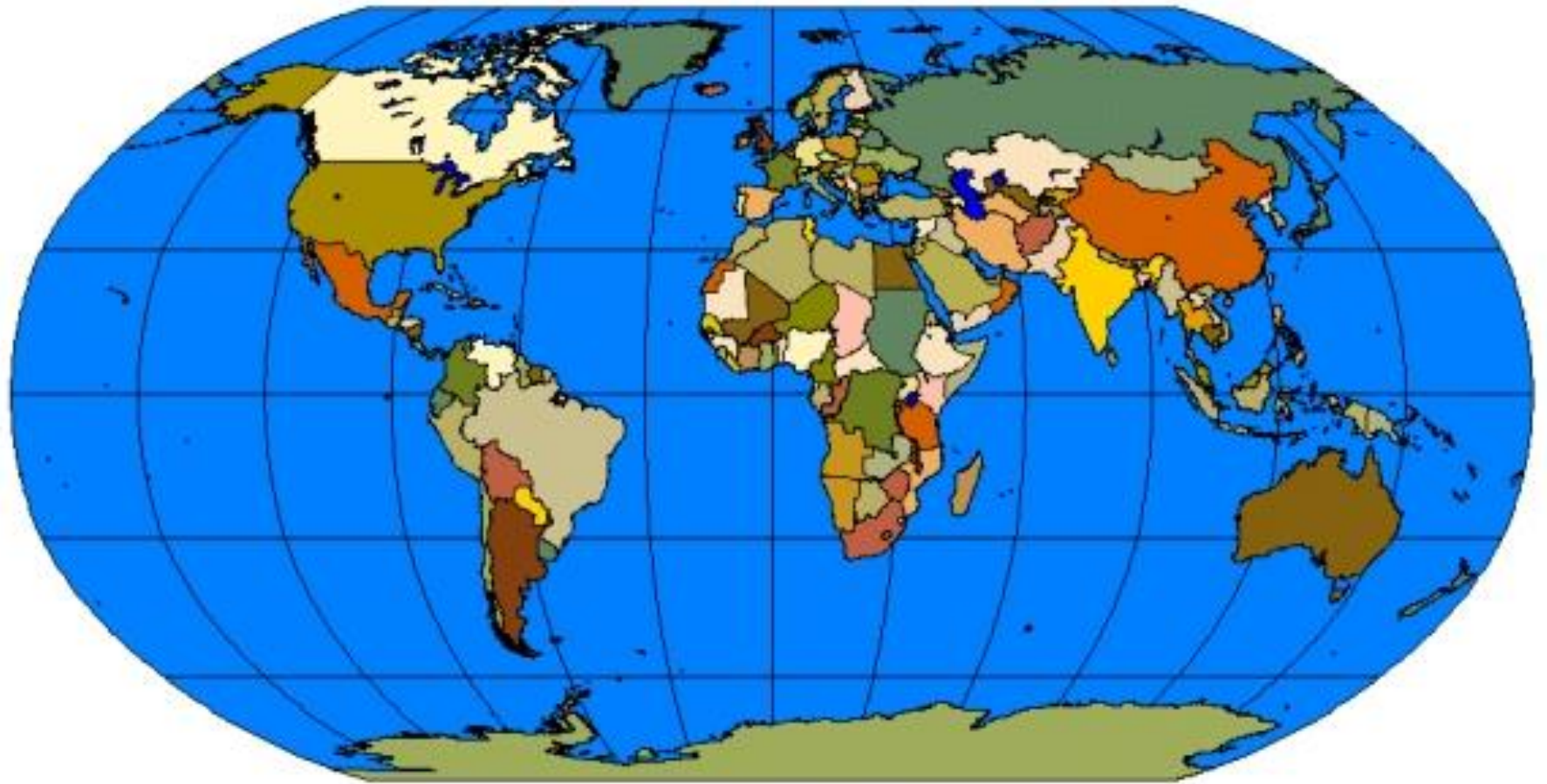
En çok bilinen silindirik projeksiyonlar

- Transversal Merkator
- Peter
- Merkator



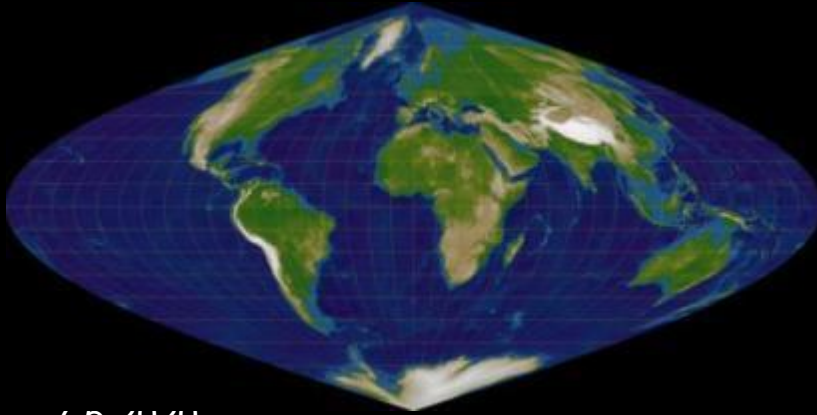
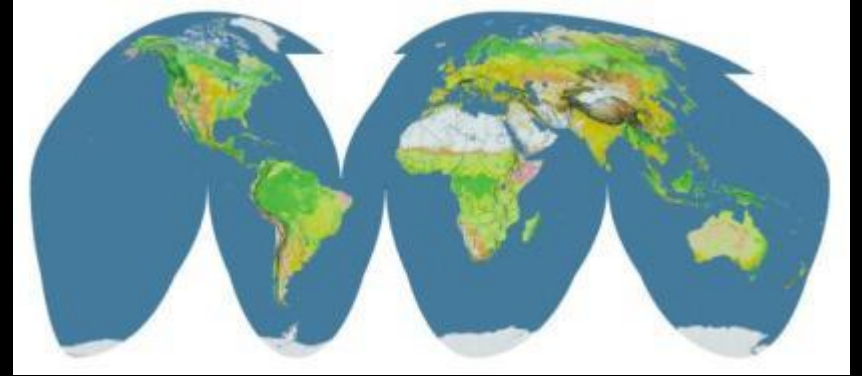
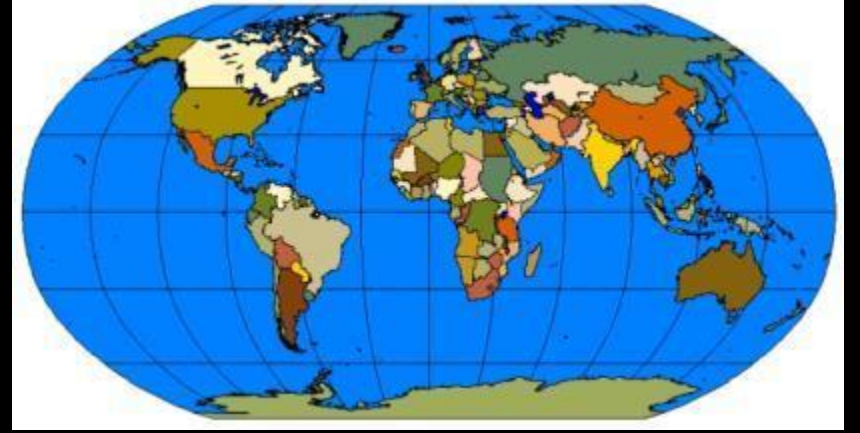
• Karışık Projeksiyonlar



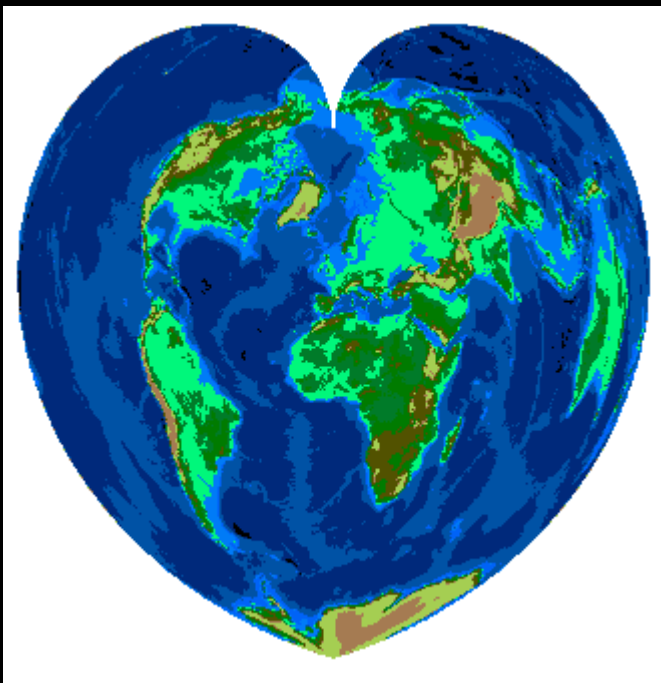


En çok bilinen karışık projeksiyonlar

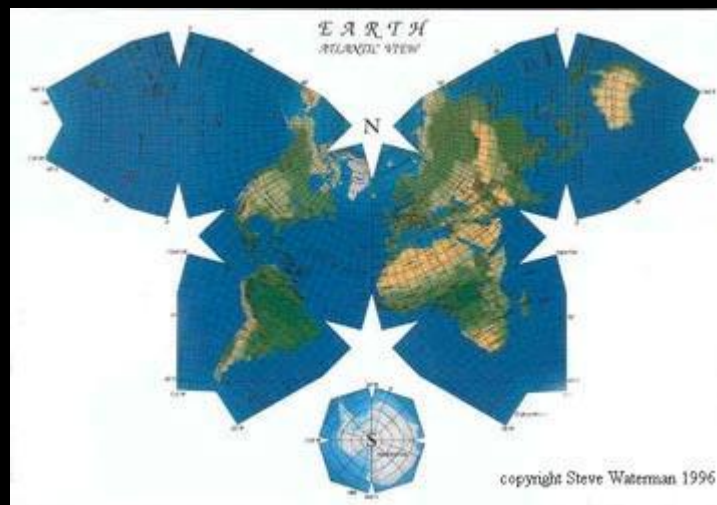
- Robinson
- Goode
- Sinusidal



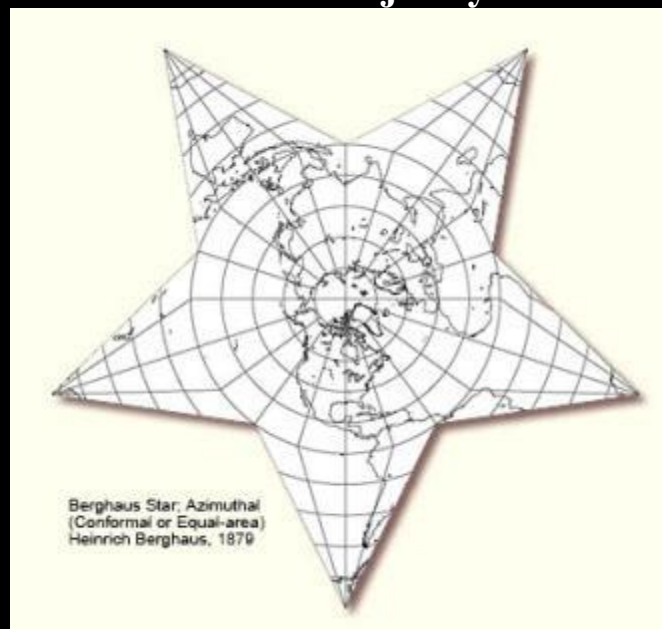
Bunların dışında...



Werner Projeksiyonu



Clarke Projeksiyonu



7.5.2020

2. Koruma Özelliklerine Göre Projeksiyonlar

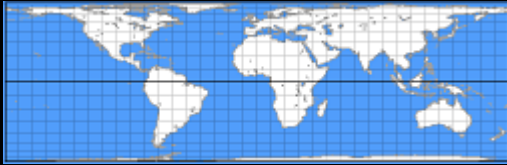
- **Alan Koruma (eşdeğer)**
- **Uzaklık Koruma**
- **Şekil Koruma (konformal)**
- **Açı Koruma**
- **Yön koruma**

•Alan koruyan projeksiyonlar



Lambert azimutal





Lambert (1772);
standard latitude 0°, aspect ratio 3.141:1



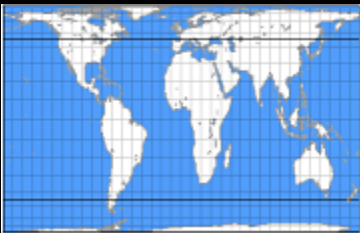
W.Behrmann (1910);
standard latitude 30°, aspect ratio 2.356:1



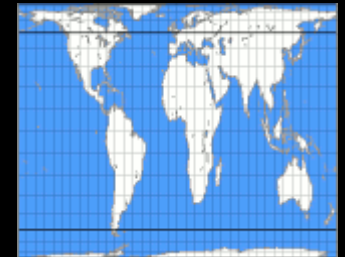
Trystan Edwards (theoretical constraint, 1953);
standard latitude 37°24', aspect ratio 1.983:1



Hobo-Dyer (2002);
standard latitude 37°30', aspect ratio 1.977:1

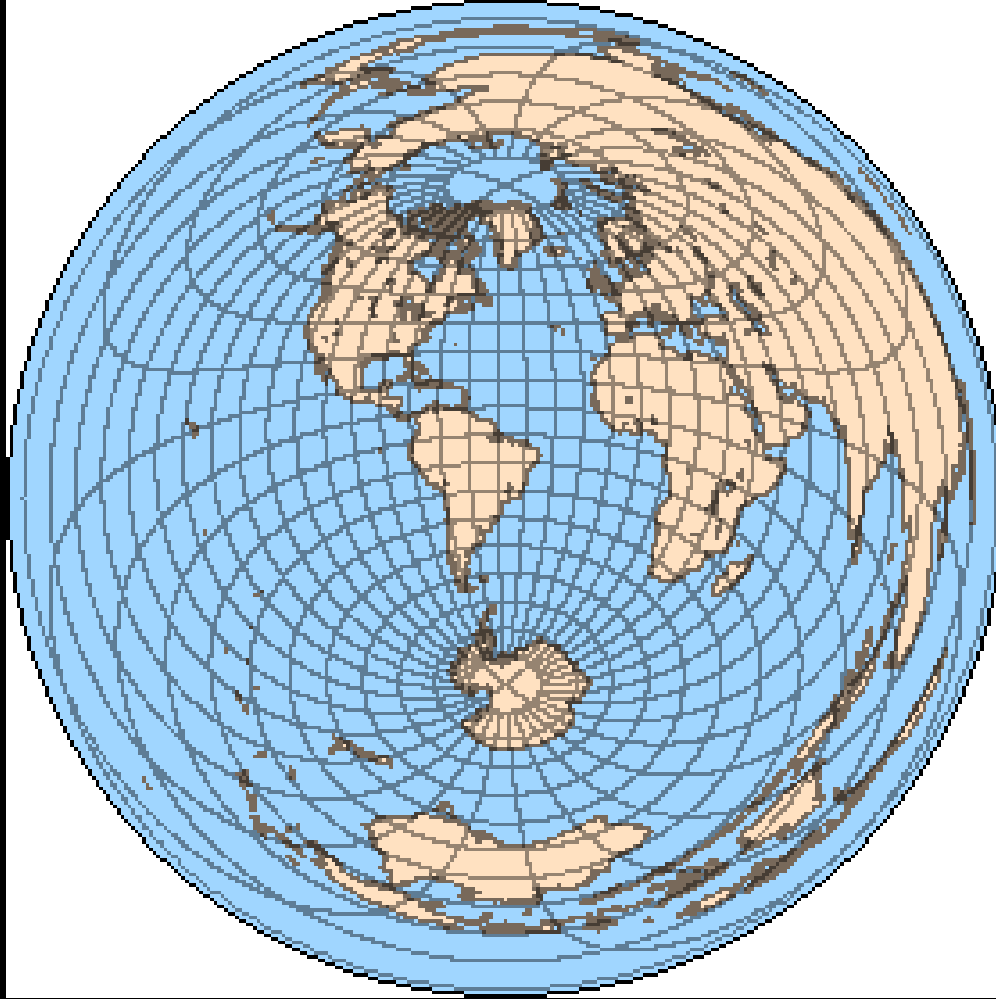


Gall (1855), Peters (1967);
standard latitude 45°, aspect ratio
1.571:1

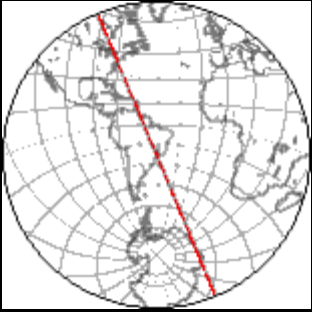


Trystan Edwards (actual, 1953);
standard latitude 50°52', aspect ratio 1.251:1

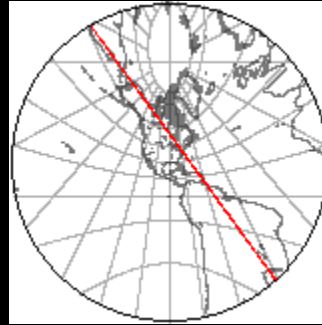
Uzaklık Koruma



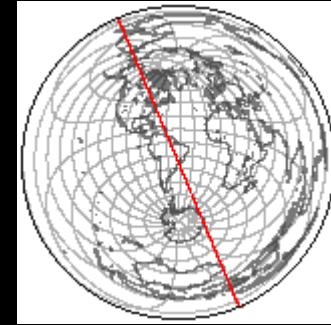
Azimutal Ekidistans



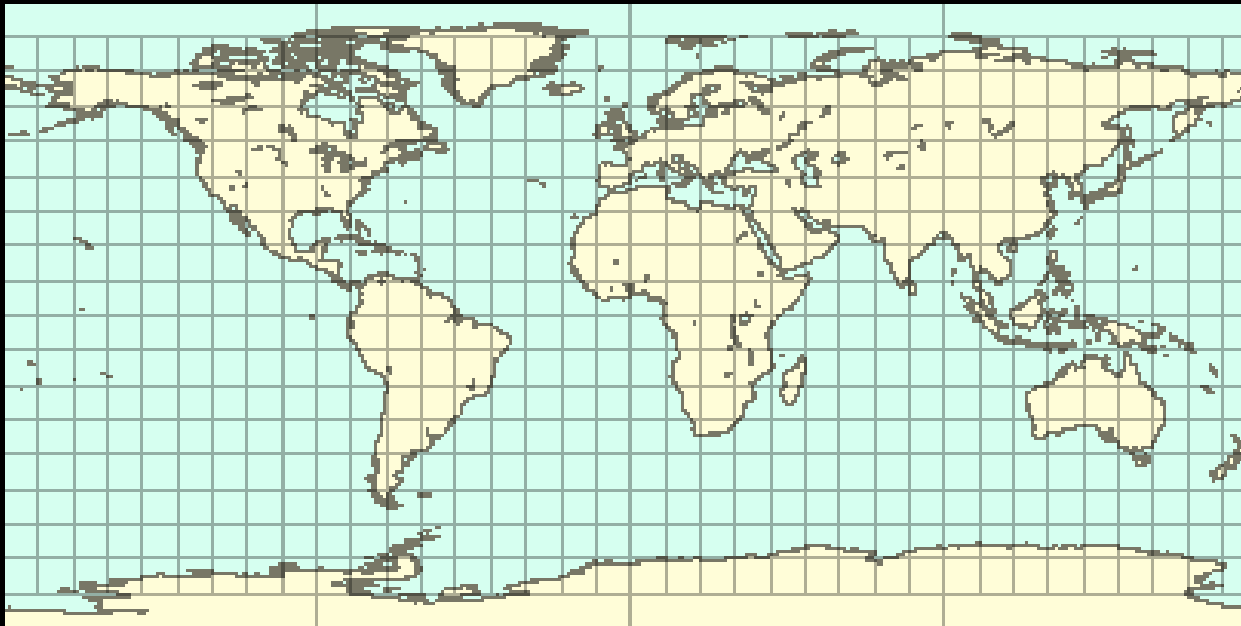
Stereographic



Gnomonic

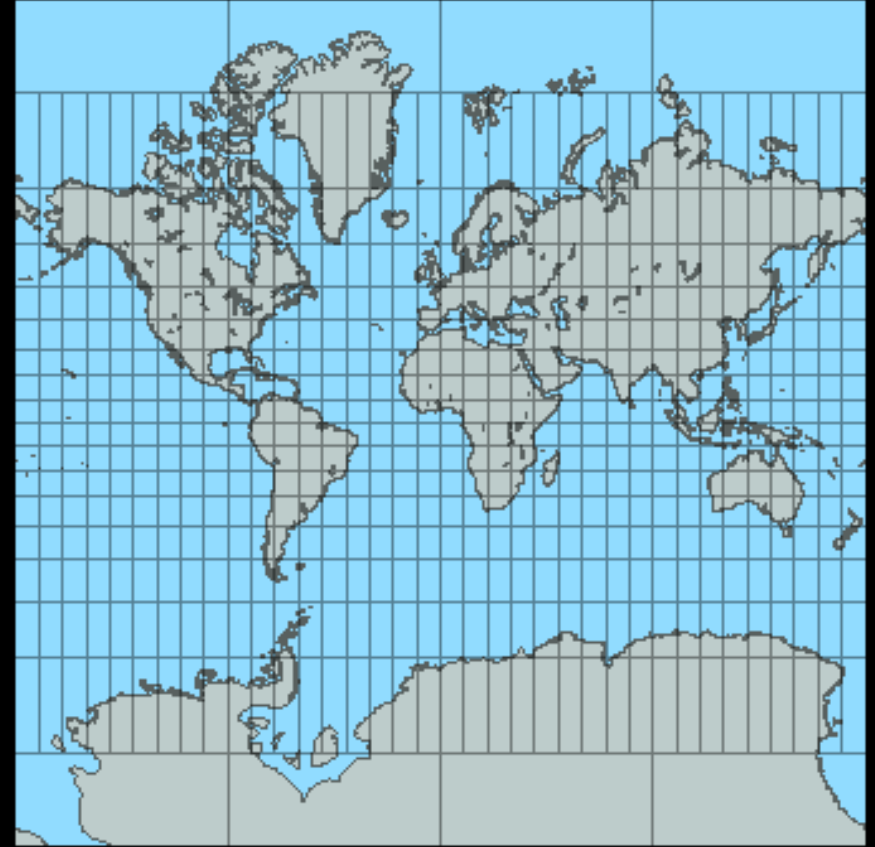


Azimuthal equidistant



Ekudistant Silindrik

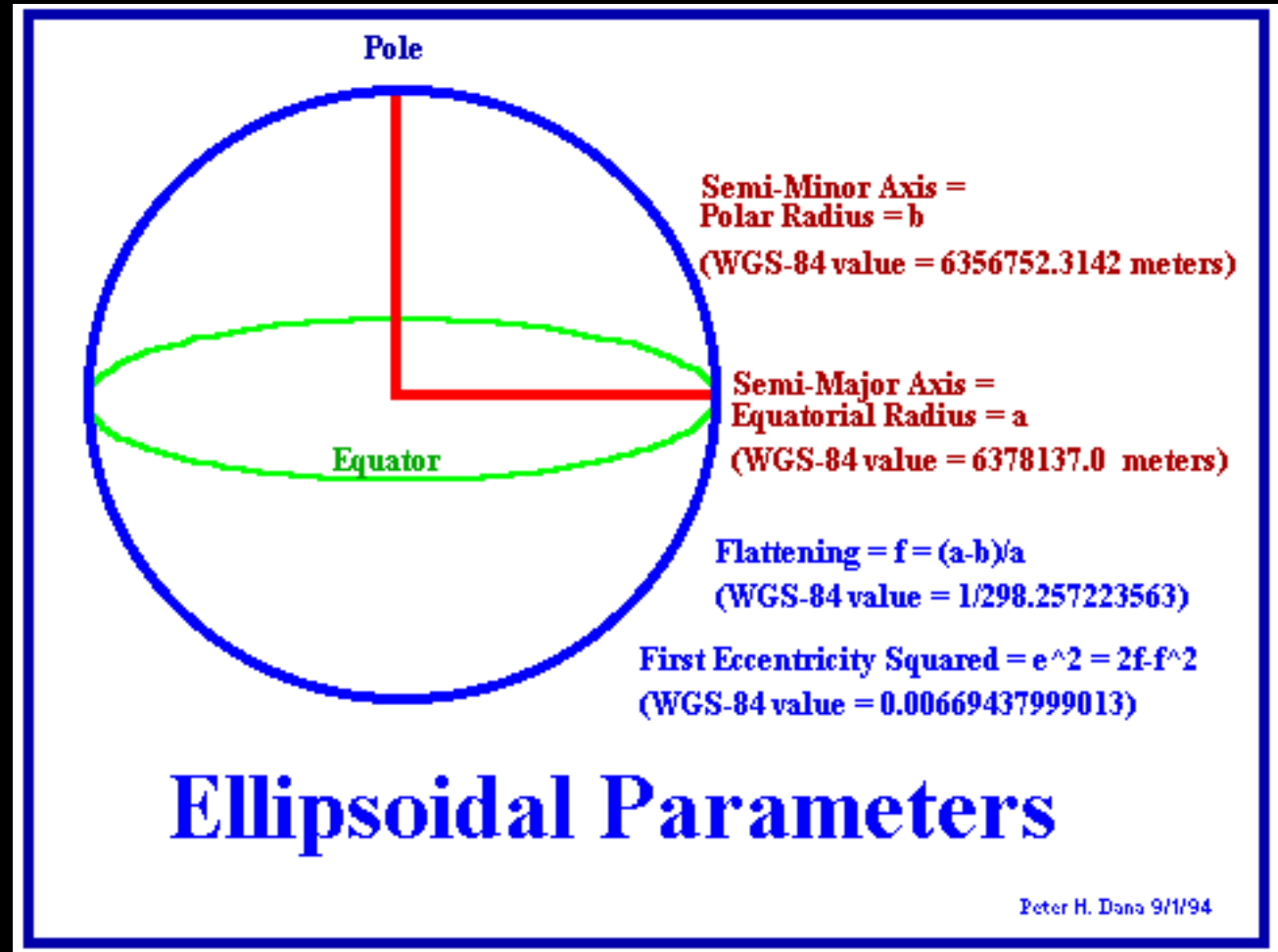
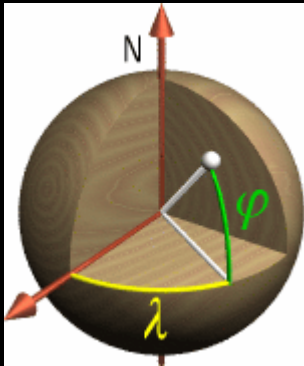
Şekil Koruma



Merkator

• Harita Koordinatları

Coğrafi koordinatlar yeryüzünde herhangi bir yerin konumunu 2 veya 3'lü eksen üzerinde gösteren ölçümlerdir.



Paraleller ve Meridyenler

Paraleller enine çizgilerdir.

Meridyenler boyuna çizgilerdir

Dünyanın her yerinde paraleldirler

Kutuplarda birleşirler.

1° her zaman 111 km'dir.

1° 0 paralellinde 111,3 km

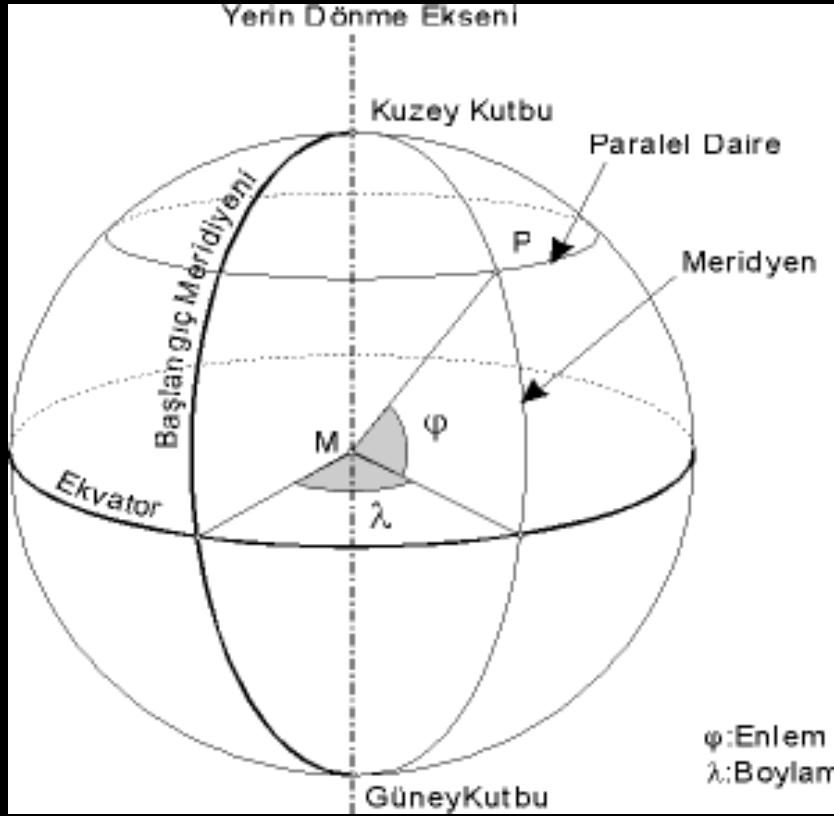
45 paralellinde 78,5 km

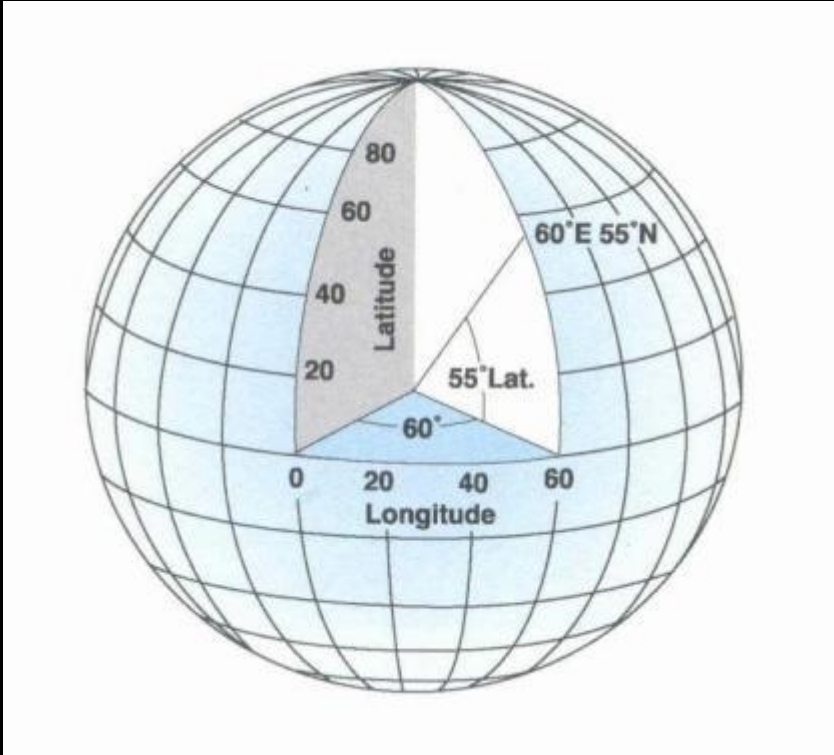
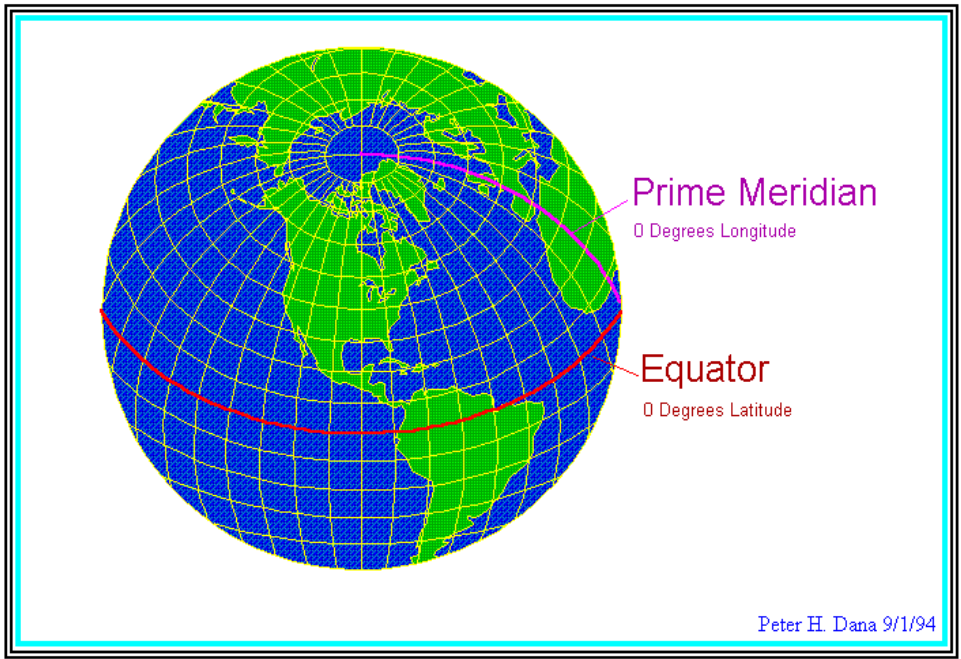
90 paralellinde 0 kmdir.

Elipsoid şekilden dolayı ekvatorunda
110,6 kutuplarda 111,7 olarak
değişmektedirler.

Enlem: Yeryüzündeki bir noktanın ekvatora uzaklığının açı cinsinden değeridir.

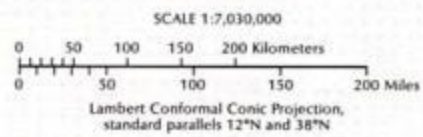
Boylam: Yeryüzündeki bir noktanın başlangıç meridyenine uzaklığının açı cinsinden değeridir.







- International boundary
- ★ National capital
- Province capital
- +—+—+— Railroad
- Expressway
- Road





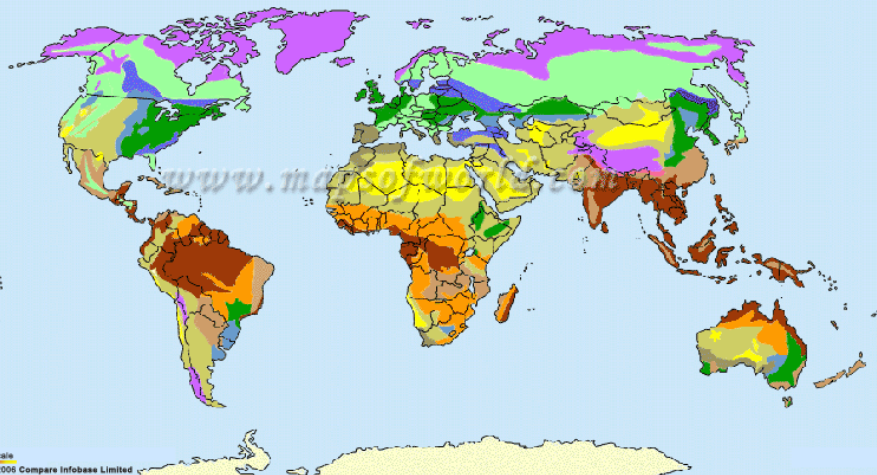
• İşaretler

İlk haritalarda belli başlı işaretlemelerin çizim alanı içine yapıldığı görülmektedir. Haritaların gösterdikleri ayrıntı sayısı ve miktarı arttıkça çizim alanı üzerinde işaretlenemeyecek hale gelmiştir. Bu noktada devreye harita işaretleri (lejant) girmektedir.



Carolus Verardus, 1493

Natural Vegetation region of the WORLD



Map not to Scale
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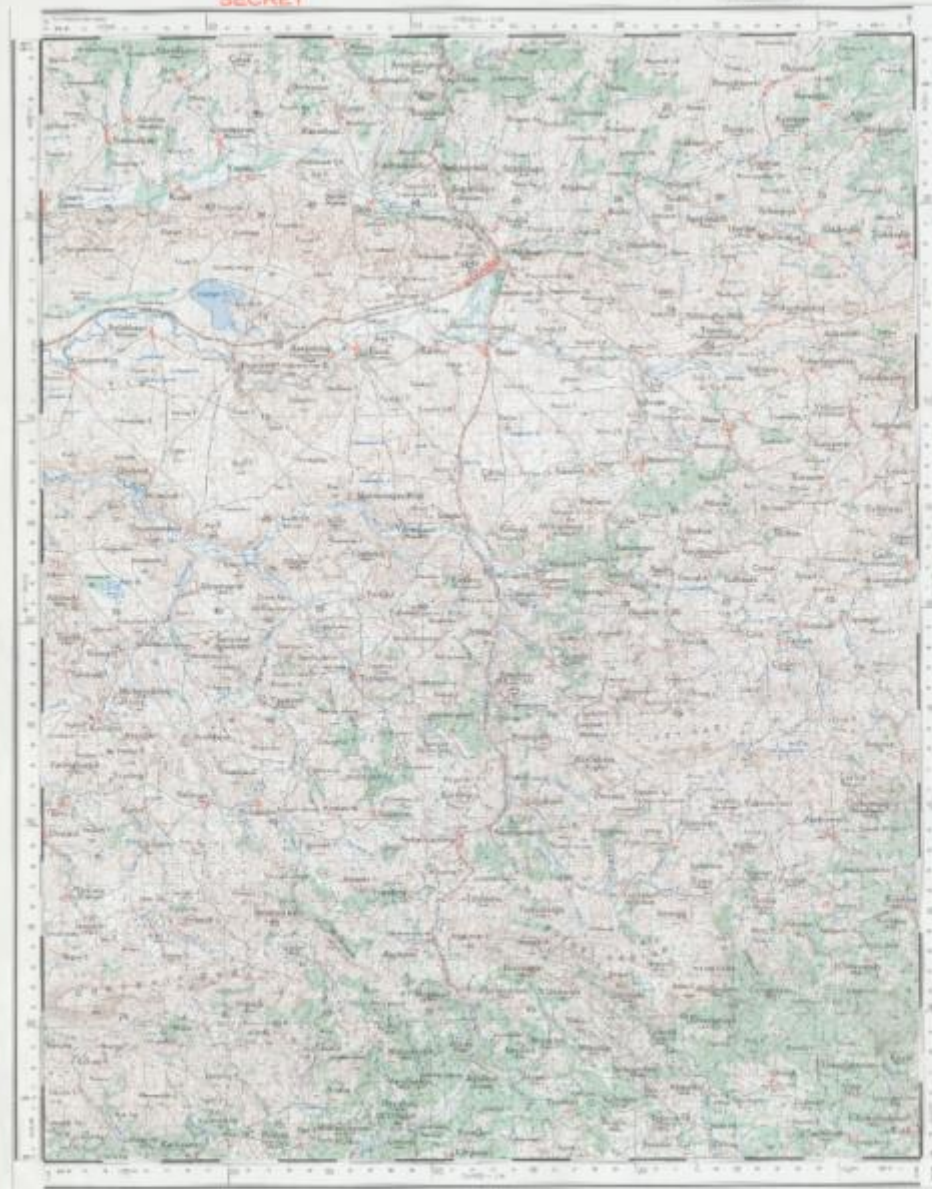
- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|--|---|
| Tundra & Mountain Vegetation | High Needles/leaf evergreen & broadleaf deciduous woodland | Mid-latitude grassland | Semi-desert Scrub | Tropical Grass land | Subtropical broadleaf & needleleaf Forest |
| Needles/ evergreen forest | Broadleaf deciduous woodland | Evergreen broadleaf & deciduous trees & shrubs | Desert | Tropical broadleaf rainforest & monsoon forest | No data |

TÜRKİYE SAĞLIK COĞRAFYASI



7.5.2020

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Health Potential Score 1-2 (Low) | High potential score 1-2 (Low) |
| Health Potential Score 3-4 (Medium) | High potential score 3-4 (Medium) |
| Health Potential Score 5-6 (High) | High potential score 5-6 (High) |
| Health Potential Score 7-8 (Very High) | High potential score 7-8 (Very High) |
| Health Potential Score 9-10 (Very High) | High potential score 9-10 (Very High) |



<p>NOTLAR</p> <p>1. Harita, Türkiye Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>2. Harita, 1:100.000 ölçekindedir.</p> <p>3. Harita, 1980 yılı verilerine göre hazırlanmıştır.</p> <p>4. Harita, 1:100.000 ölçekinde yayınlanmıştır.</p> <p>5. Harita, 1:100.000 ölçekinde yayınlanmıştır.</p>	<p>ÖLÇEK</p> <p>1:100.000</p> <p>1 cm = 1 km</p>
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Milyonluk 1:100.000

Harita, Türkiye Harita Genel Kurulunca hazırlanmıştır.

Harita, 1:100.000 ölçekindedir.

Harita, 1980 yılı verilerine göre hazırlanmıştır.

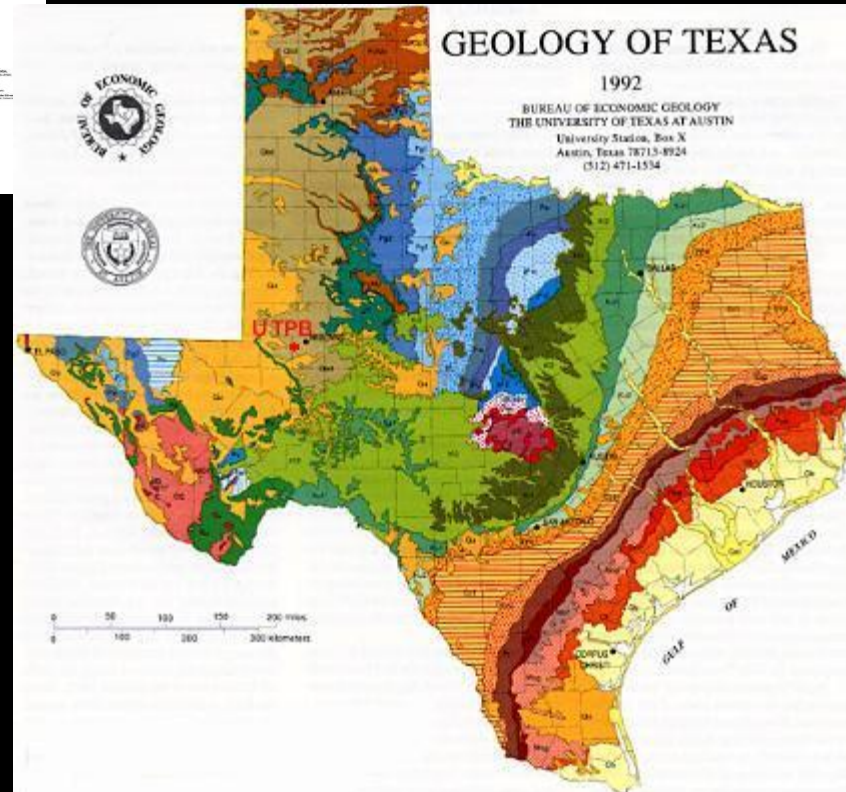
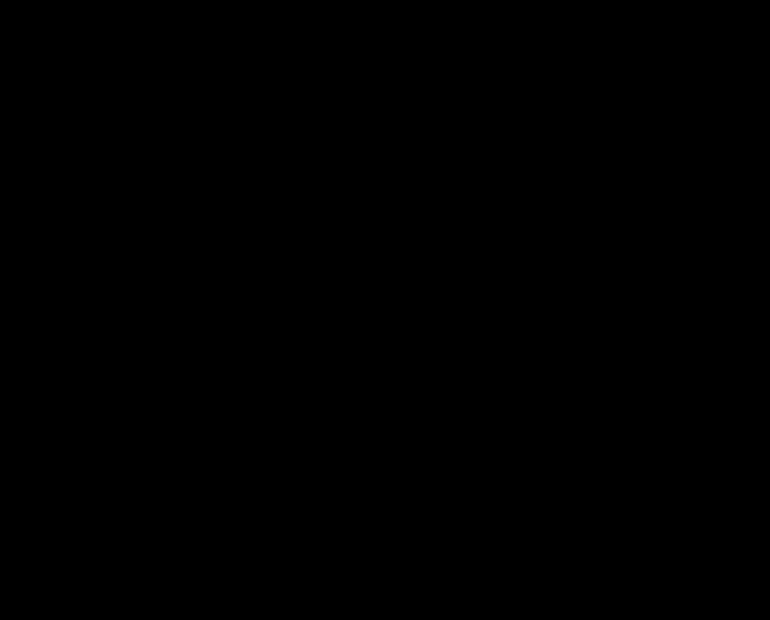
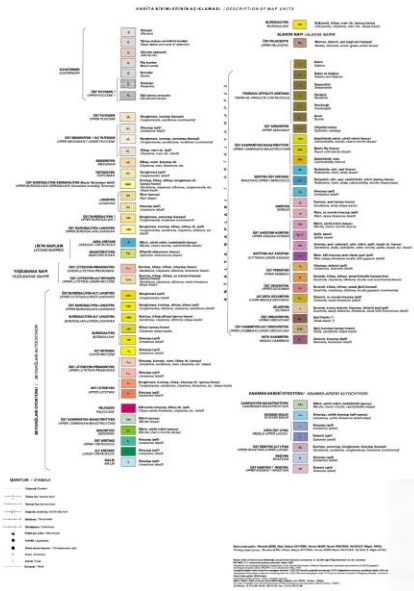
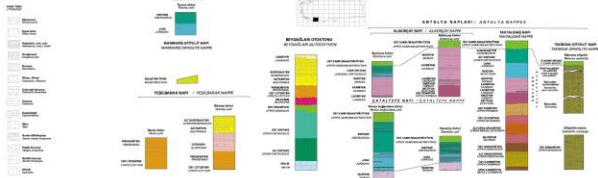
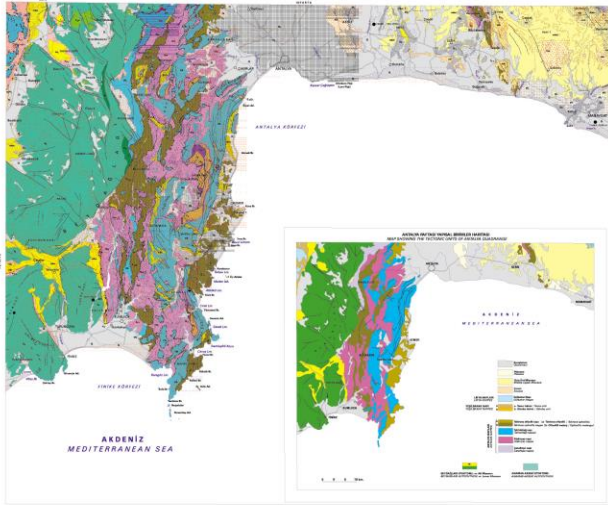
Harita, 1:100.000 ölçekinde yayınlanmıştır.

Harita, 1:100.000 ölçekinde yayınlanmıştır.

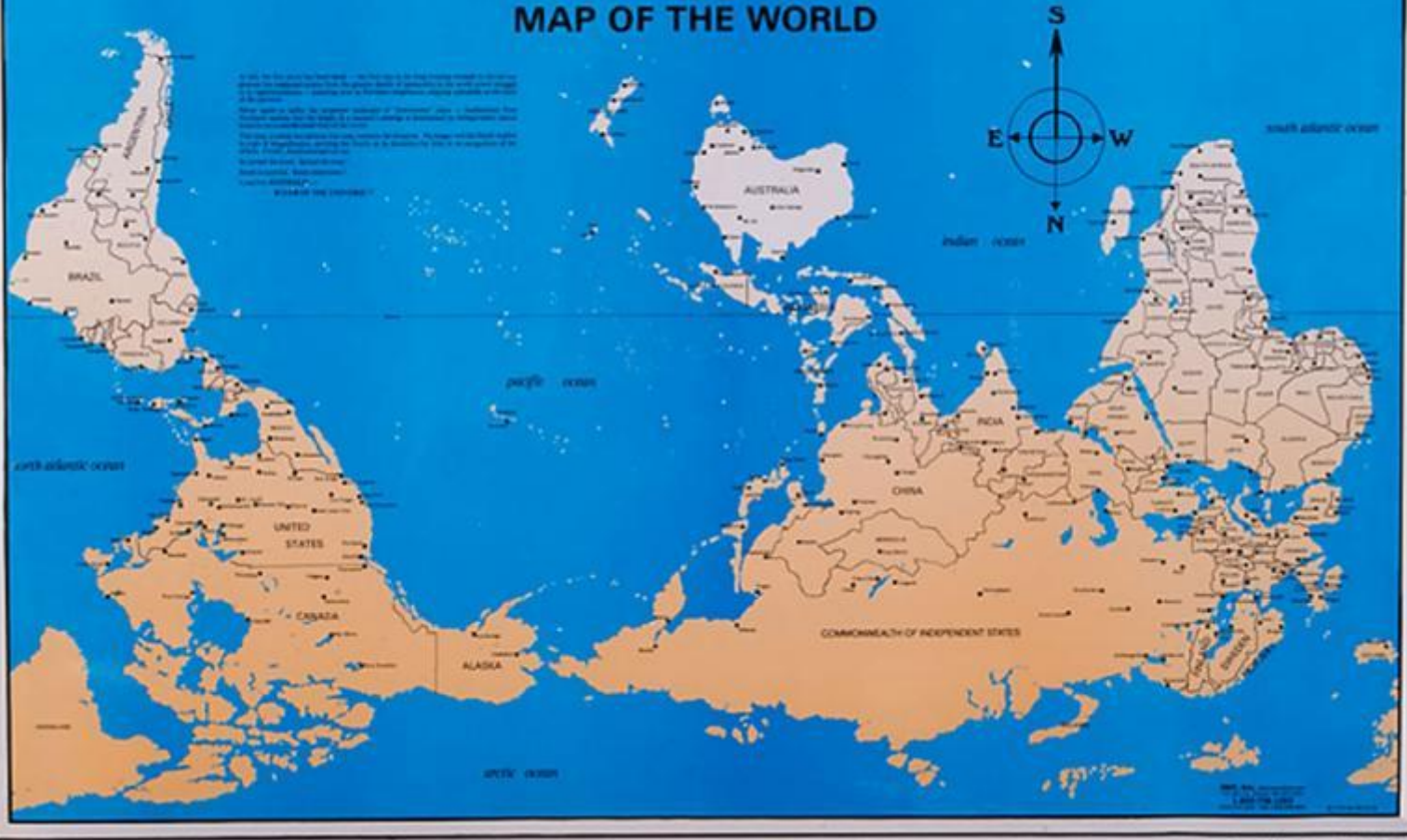


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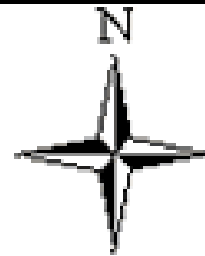


McARTHUR'S UNIVERSAL CORRECTIVE MAP OF THE WORLD



As with the other maps of the world, this map is the best possible representation of the world as we know it. It is not a perfect map, but it is the best possible map of the world as we know it. It is not a perfect map, but it is the best possible map of the world as we know it. It is not a perfect map, but it is the best possible map of the world as we know it.

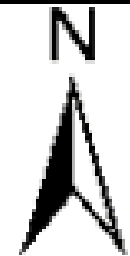
Kuzey oku



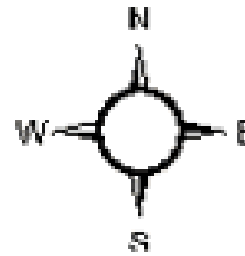
ESRI North 1



ESRI North 2



ESRI North 3



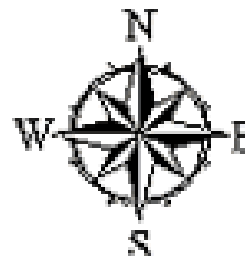
ESRI North 4



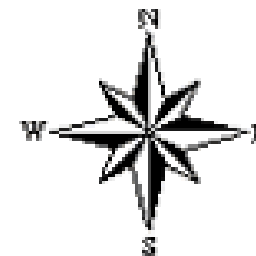
ESRI North 5



ESRI North 6



ESRI North 7



ESRI North 8



ESRI North 9

