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**Mapa fisico de españa**

The National Geographic Institute is the body responsible for drawing up the national topographic map responsible for drawing up the national topographic map of the main series of official Karography in Spain. This series is a vector, homogeneous and continuous digital base throughout the national territory, on a scale of 1:25 000 (MTN25) and 1:50,000 (MTN50) scales. The derived mapping consists of different generalization processes from the main mapping in smaller dimensions: provincial maps, 1:200,000 scale; regional maps, scale 1:200,000 to 1:400,000; Spain map, scale 1:500,000; Map of the Iberian Peninsula, balearic islands and Canary Islands, scale 1:1.250 000; Spanish map, scale 1:2,000,000. This mapping, together with other layers of information (landscape and surface models, aerial and satellite images, street maps, etc.) is found in various visualizers, such as Iberpix. Spain's National Atlas, the National Geographic Institute, produces a Spanish cartographic image on a small scale with a didactic purpose. Spanish physical and political maps are edited on scales: 1:1.125.000,size 97x138 cm; 1:2,250,000, size 52x73 cm and 1:3,000,000, size 38x52 cm, all in lambert-compatible conical projection, DATum ETRS 89. Spanish or Spanish is the official language of Spain and is common throughout its territory. In certain autonomous regions, it co-exists with other official languages, which Galicia is the official Galician In the Basque Autonomous Region, the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country, and the Basque-language regions of navarra are legally referred to in the Autonomous Regions of Catalonia as Catalan, and the Valencia region is formal. The Autonomous Communities El aranés are the official of Val d'Aran (Catalonia) and the co-official is also a co-official with Catalan El asturiano or bable is legally used in the Principality of Asturias Aragon, Aragonin Navarras, and Valencia is officially demarcated according to the linguistic predominance of the two official languages. in other autonomous regions, the extension of languages throughout its territory is the same. We must not forget dialects with an important presence in toponomy (Motherhood, Extremaduran, Southern Speaks, Canary), especially in the lexicon. The following link describes the main mapping forecasts used in maps of the Spanish National Atlas Information System (SIANE). All cards are marked with names that are officially or standardised by different authorities standardization of toponomia in Spain (see title Topponymy). The labelling of toponomia must take into account the spanish linguistic situation. Place names may be standardd in Spanish, in the official language of Spain, in the inclusive languages of certain Autonomous Communities or in other languages and in dialects. With the exception of Basque, the origin of which has not yet been determined, The Spanish languages belong to a novel group belonging to the family of Indo-European languages, which is the result of various developments in the vulgar Latin (Spanish languages). In addition, it is necessary to take into account the phonetic characteristics of local speech, which are often reflected in toponomia. Physical map spain 1:3,000,000. 2015.PDF. The Spanish physical map contains the cartographic representation of the main elements of Physical Geography of Spain: tactile units, geographical areas, continental and marine hydrography, and the coast. Because the coverage map has been made a selection of large units that meet Spain's orographic complexity: highlands inland: the Northern Plateau and the Southern Plateau, which make up 40% of the territory and form the backbone part of the Iberian Peninsula mountain ranges that partalate territory with parallel alignments: Cordillera Cantábrica, Pyrenees, Montes de Toledo , Sierra Morena; or slightly inclined: central system, Btic System; or diagonally: mountain sets outside the Iberian Peninsula: Galaico array and coastal coastal valleys formed by rivers: Duero, Tajo and Guadiana; and two major external depressions of Ebro and Guadalquivir. Aid to the Balearic archipelago formed by the mountains, which is an extension of the Bético system. Mitigation of the volcanic origin of the Canary Islands, which constitutes an independent entity of the Iberian Peninsula and the African continent linked to other volcanic islands in the Middle Atlantic (Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde). The nine mountain systems and saws mentioned are marked according to their category, according to the classification criteria used for ign mapping (classification of toponym in the Spanish National Atlas). Classification of toponym in the Spanish National Atlas Toponomia requires classification and hierarchical geographical elements to be classified and hierarchical geographical elements according to different parameters or units of measurement: RÍOS SIERRAS PICOS COLLECTIONS PROTECTED SPACES EMBALSES LAGUNAS ISLAS PLAYAS Administrative category Length (km) Height (km) Height (km) Protection indicator Power (hm3) Surface (ha) Surface (km) Length (km) Altitude (m) Location IGN mapping according to length and height ORDER HIERARCHY First time Nine orographic systems on the peninsula matter: Massif Galaico, Cordillera Cantábrica, Sistema Ibérico, Sierra Morena, Sistema Central, Montes de Toledo, Pyrenees, Cordilleras Costeras, Sistemas Béticos. Another time Mountains with an extension greater than 30 km and a height of 1500 m or more Third order Mountains with an extension greater than 30 km and a height of less than 1500 m Mountains Mountains with an extension of 15-30 km and a height of 1 or more . 000 m Fourth order Mountains with an extension of 15–30 km and a height below 1000 m Mountains with an extension of 5–15 km. Tgus, Douro, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Júcar/Xúquer, Segura, Minho Second order Watercourses over 90 km Long Third order Watercourses 25 to 90 km In the fourth order, watercourses of less than 25 km In length, the selection of peak water requires altitude analysis and the environment, so that each of the most relevant mountain systems and the maximum height of the mountain is represented ( see higher altitudes for the mountain systems and other peaks of the main peaks). It also represents traditional geographical areas or excellent areas, as well as national parks, which are the only protected natural areas marked in the name of their great ecological and cultural value. The geological, tectonic and morphological layout of the Spanish mainland has shaped the structure of the river network. The mountains of the Cantabrian mountain range, the Iberian system and the Bético system draw a large gap in the water between the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean, causing the Atlantic slope and the slope of the Mediterranean Sea to be very disimetric to each other. The first covers almost 70% of the peninsula's surface area and covers four of the five main rivers (Duero, Tajo, Guadiana and Guadalquivir) and the second, much smaller, about 31% of the surface with the main river (Ebro/Ebre) and other smaller rivers (Júcar/Xúquer and Segura). The main rivers of the catchment areas that characterise the peninsula territory are represented: - Watersheds in first order: Duero, Tajo and Guadiana within the plateau; Ebro and Guadalquivir outside, in their respective depressions - the Northern Basins from the French border to Portugal, which includes the Minho - East Peninsula pools: Júcar and Segura - Southern pools located between the pools of Guadalquivir and Segura - eastern Pyrenees, from Ebro to the border France. Outside the peninsula, the pools of the Canary Islands and the Balearic Archipelago are much smaller, with alternating channels that can hardly be considered rivers. Spain is a western European country whose rivers have the most year-on-year and most seasonal irregularities, with major floods and large shtiages. The biggest irregularity occurs in the pools of Júcar, Segura and the southern basins, where the ramps are abundant, the ephemeral drainage channels in torrential mode, which can withstand major floods and can cause unpredictable flooding. According to information collected in the inventory of dams and reservoirs by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAPAMA) of the choice of reservoirs according to their capacity (hm3) of more than 300 hm3 on the smallest scale (1:3000000) and 50 hm3 for the other two. In the case of lagoons, those with an area of more than 250 hectares are large biogeographical, according to the National Geographic Institute. Sea hydrography and coastal relief are represented by the seas, the most prominent coastal areas (narrow, bays, bays, estus) and the most prominent capes of the peninsula. In the case of islands, this includes all islands in the Canary and Balearic archipelagos, as well as other small islands with a representative area on these scales. For the selection and classification of geographical elements, there are useful publications: toponomy: MTN25 standards. Basic concepts and terminology, as well as internationally used tonomic guidelines for card editors and other publications. Available on the ANE website: Spanish Administrative Division 17 autonomous areas 2 cities with autonomous status 50 provinces: grouping of municipalities for the activities of the state. 8125 municipalities: the main territorial boundary of the state. Source: Local Units Register, 2016 Spanish Political Map 1:3.000.000. 2015.PDF. Data The Spanish political map contains the cartographic representation of the country's main administrative structure (Spanish municipality): autonomous regions and provinces with their respective capitals; in local government capitals, depending on the number of inhabitants. All maps also cover certain populations that are relevant to the size or situation of their population at the end of the communication path. On the smallest scale (1: 3 000 000), the capital cities of the municipality are marked with more than 10 000 inhabitants and no other population unit. With the exception of the following exceptions: and Barcelona: The provincial capital of the metropolitan area is marked only in the capitals of over 50,000 residents of the rest of the province are marked only in the capitals with over 25,000 residents in Bizkaia, Valencia and Seville: the metropolitan area of the provincial capital is marked only in capitals with over 25,000 inhabitants. The largest scale (1:1,125,000 and 1:2,250,000) represents more than 5,000 inhabitants in local government capitals. With the exception of Madrid and Barcelona: in the metropolitan area of the provincial capital, only capitals with more than 50 000 inhabitants are marked in urban concentration areas, only more than 25 000 capitals in Bizkaia, Valencia and Seville are marked: in the metropolitan area of the provincial capital, only capitals with more than 25 000 inhabitants in certain metropolitan areas and urban concentrations have not been able to label all inhabitants between 5000 and 10 000 inhabitants. Population data are collected by the National Statistical Institute (INE) nomenklatoor: continuous padron population by population unit. The names of the population operators are in the register of entities in the Register of Local Units of the Ministry of Finance and Administration (established by Royal Decree No 382/1986), which contains official names, approved by the respective autonomous regions, the local main units of Spain and its capitals: provinces of municipalities (administratively) EATIM (entities with territorial scope which are inferior to local authorities) Associations (administrative) Metropolitan areas Other groups You may consult at: Edges of the Map containing the official names of autonomous regions, cities with autonomous status, provinces and capitals; flag and autonomous flags. Text: Margarita Azcárate Luxán, Adela Alcázar González, Blanca Azcárate Luxán, Elena Bordiú Barreda. See the participant list Download summary of Spanish maps. March 2019 edition. 2019.

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