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Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda *
National and international standardization of geographical names:
names collection, office treatment, national authorities, features beyond a single sovereignty and international cooperation

Austrian Map 1:50,000-UTM (ÖK50)
Submitted by Austria **

Summary:

The Austrian map 1:50,000-UTM (ÖK50), published by the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying, is the topographic base map series of Austria and is published jointly with the Institute of Military Geoscience of the Federal Ministry of Defence. Since the end of 2021, the ÖK50 map sheets have been published based on the newly created cartographic model 1:50,000 vector (KM50-V), which was derived from the digital landscape model by means of automated generalization. A new map graphic is based on the existing character keys of the previous ÖK50 and includes some additional innovations. There has been a paradigm shift in the field of map fonts for geographical objects. The colour design of the font for toponyms is completely new, and there has also been a change in the font to sans serif.

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The Austrian Map 1:50 000-UTM (ÖK50)

The Austrian Map 1:50 000-UTM (ÖK50) published by the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (BEV) is the topographic base map series of Austria and is published jointly with the Institute of Military Geoscience (IMG) of the Federal Ministry of Defence (BMLV).

Since the end of 2021, the ÖK50 map sheets have been published based on the newly created Cartographic Model 1: 50 000 Vector (KM50-V), which was derived from the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) by means of automated generalization.

Over the years, the ÖK50 has been adapted to new requirements and expanded with new map content, but both the basic structure and the character key have never been changed. The new map graphic is strongly based on the existing character keys of the previous ÖK50, and additionally includes some innovations to improve the readability of the map. For example, changed representations concern the railways and cable cars (red line signatures) and all leisure areas (e.g. campsite, golf course), which are represented by a yellow tone.

For the previous ÖK50, the typeface of the earlier analogue land surveying for digital processing was rebuilt. All toponyms - except water names in blue - have been entered in the map with black lettering. A serif font was used for settlement names and water names.

Figure 1: Excerpt from the legend of the ÖK50 to 2020
In the new ÖK50, there has been a paradigm shift in the field of map fonts for geographical objects. The colour design of the font for toponyms is completely new, and there is also a change in the font to a sans serif.

The toponyms for the ÖK50 originate from the object area *Names* of the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) and are currently divided into seven object groups: *Settlement, Area, Landform, Glacier, Water, Other* and *Reed*. The first five object groups contain approx. 111,000 names.

The green font is used for the object group *Areas*. The object group *Terrain Forms* contains the subtypes *Mountain Range, Mountain, Mountain Part, Transition* and *Valley*. A fundamental change has been made here. Brown colour is used for these subtypes, except green colour for *Valley*.

The last two object groups, *Others* and *Reed*, have a special position and are therefore not included in the graph. *Others* is currently being revised and is to be completely dissolved. *Reed* with approximately 110,000 names was originally taken over from the cadastre and therefore has a special status in the DLM.
So far, three ÖK50 map sheets in the province of Lower Austria (NM 33-12-14 Mistelbach, NM 33-12-15 Zistersdorf, NM 33-12-19 Tulln an der Donau) have been published in the new design.

In Austria, in addition to the German settlement names, there are officially established bilingual settlement names in two provinces in a total of three regions, in Burgenland - Croatian, Hungarian and in Carinthia - Slovenian. In the map, both names are written with the same capital and separated with a slash; this has already been implemented in ÖK250.