



Point features
 From Russian topographic maps
 Settlement
 Spot height (elevation in m)
 From JMC sources
 Mountain
 Settlement
 Church
 Mosque
 Dam
 Minefield
 Airstrip

Line features
 From Russian topographic maps
 Perennial river
 Seasonal river
 Seasonal tributary river
 Occasional tributary river
 Contour (40 m interval)
 Main contour (200 m interval)
 Groy road
 Dirt road
 Track/rail

Polygon features
 From Russian topographic maps
 Railway
 Pipeline
 Airstrip
 Main road
 Groy road
 Dirt road
 Seasonal surface water
 Towns

Elevation classes
 1200 - 1400 m
 1000 - 1200 m
 800 - 1000 m
 700 - 800 m
 600 - 700 m
 500 - 600 m
 400 - 300 m
 0 - 400 m

Land cover classes
 Sparse vegetation
 Dense vegetation
 Agric./Irrigation/Forest
 Surface water

1: 500,000
 Kilometers
 0 km 25 km 50 km

Grid resolution: 50 meters
UTM grid: 25 kilometer interval
Geographic grid: 30 minutes interval
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM)
UTM Zone: UTM 30 (U projected)
Merkator of origin: 27 deg 00min E of Greenwich
Latitude of origin: Equator
Horizontal Datum: WGS84
Vertical Datum: Mean sea level
Spheroid: WGS84

Scale: 1:500,000
 Kilometers
 0 km 25 km 50 km

The Southern Kordofan Map 1:500,000 is a compilation of three map sheets of the Nuba Mountains Map 1:250,000 prepared by the Centre for Development and Environment, University of Berne, Switzerland. Map compilation was funded and supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs.

The field map series support the JMC mission in accordance with the Ceasefire Agreement between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Nuba and the Government of the Republic of Sudan, signed on January 19, 2000 at Burgstock (NW), Switzerland.

Georeferencing and land cover classification were obtained through standard algorithms (vector to image registration and most likelihood classification for pansharpened ETM+ image data). Ground truthing and control points were not applied. Average geometric distortion is estimated to be below +/- 150 m.

Map sources: The line and point features compiled on this map were provided partly by Eastview Cartographic (Minneapolis, USA) or collected in the field by JMC teams. Many objects (mainly linear topographic infrastructure data, drainage network and settlements) were added based on satellite image interpretation by CDE.

The nine Landsat 7 ETM+ images (Eurasimc Rom) used for land cover classification were acquired during the first half of 2002/2003. The shaded relief was derived from a digital terrain model (DTM) that was calculated on the basis of vectorized contours, spot heights, lakes and flow accumulation schemes using algorithms provided by Environmental Systems Research Institute (Bedford, USA). The sun azimuth was set to 315 degrees (North-west) and the sun elevation to 30 degrees above the horizon.

Boundaries, transliteration and location of settlements not authoritative!