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Internet versus Geoinformation

There is taking place the intensive search for the utilization of internet to use the geospatial information both in popularizing aspect, as well as didactic, scientific and commercial. The emergence of such world Internet tools as Terrain basis, World Wind, Google Earth, Google Maps or Polish Zumi, Map Szukacz and others, set the direction for solving this problem. However, it is not difficult to notice, the services offered by these Internet tools constitute merely an attempt to test the market in order to build an enormous base of graphic spatial information. Among the giants who want to dominate the subject for sure there are Microsoft, NASA, and Google. Apart from these enormous bases from the GIS range aspiring to supply the information on every level of detail, offering the sets that are informational connected with the global picture of the Earth, a lot of programs have emerged that make the graphical spatial information (maps, aerial and satellite pictures) available on the local level. These are various web pages generally offering the search of a given object, interactive maps for localizing by means of GPS, giving information about global, regional and local space development. An example of such web pages are internet portals of the cities or city halls, for instance the web page of Malopolskie Voivodship [1] that offers in a dynamic way the great range of information about this province with the use of ortophotomap, topographic and historic maps [2, 3]. The present process of space development that is properly run requires interdisciplinary scientific compilations, many consultations, and engagement of many work groups and opinions of the society, but first of all broad geospatial information. The crucial matter is the choice of such information, how universally it is available, how credible it is as well as design the environment changes in such a way that it is harmonically composed into the surrounding space [4,5]. It is also important to use the excess of the Internet GIS information, whose role can hardly be underestimated. Such abilities should be acquired at geography lessons during which the geographic information (GIS) interweaves with the information technology [6].

For geography teaching it is an important capability to acquire the Internet materials GIS and use them actively, without the need of buying the vast amount of data and expensive professional

software. The attempt of solving this issue is using the active browsers such as Google Earth, Zumi, etc. that give an opportunity of creative search of the information on the Internet.

The wide development of the Internet lead to enhanced recipient position, which currently enforces the need for easy, fast and inexpensive access to geospatial data conveyed in convenient formats for rather easy application programs that are available from the browser position.

Along with the enlargement of the number of geospatial information recipients, the market of geospatial data develops; the new services and new geoinformational products emerge [7]. This requires the regulations concerning the author rights, licenses, fees, privacy, formats and standards of data conveying. There are such processes observable as: occurrence of different trends resulting from the need of keeping data in one format or at least compatible formats, signing big sets of data and connecting these memories with the Internet which in turn influences the development of web services.

Detailed analysis of contemporary technology and the velocity and range of acquiring information from the whole range of available media, it is easy to notice that the way of acquiring geoinformational data is much easier than ten years ago. The amount of data, which is currently available to obtain together with their range, is hardly comparable as well. Data bases "get more and more puffed up" every day.

Significant acceleration of contemporary broadband Internet links contributes to easy sending and conveying of the obtained information. Incredibly important factor is the fact that currently much information from GIS range is generally available and the social need for this kind of data is increasing. For the Internet user the easy access is the incentive to use the available data more profoundly and in a wider range. This means typing the address of a page that have the information searched or typing the key of the searched geospatial information. The season or location at which we use the geospatial information does not matter. Geospatial information has presently more often not only 3D but also 4D dimension; it includes time frames of the phenomena and processes it encompasses. Contemporary technology allows checking one's location at real time; it gives an access to statistical data that refer to such life fields as transport, meteorology, population and many others. Taking into consideration the civilization development and constant search for information, it is worth remembering what important influence the GIS data have on our lives. In spite of the ability to access the geospatial information easily, still there are many persons who are not aware of their obtaining or of the fact that they have to do with GIS information.

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