

Shown above is the map of Boracay Island as shown in the OpenStreetMap website. Did you know that OpenStreetMap has the best, most complete, and up-to-date free map of this island paradise anywhere?

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OpenStreetMap

OpenStreetMap is a worldwide project to create a free and open map of the world. Help us create the best map of the Philippines!

***It's fun. It's free.
You can help.***

WHY CREATE A FREE WORLD MAP?

You might as well ask, why Wikipedia? Just as Wikipedia aims to create a free and open encyclopedia, so does OpenStreetMap aim to create a free and open map of the world.

There are lots of no-fee city plans and maps on the Internet. But most are only for private use and must not be re-published. In a flyer like this we would not be allowed to print them, for example. Plus, they're often not current and not complete. Errors are fixed only slowly.

The most important thing is that you only get map images but not the data from which they were created. You need that data if you want to create your own style of maps or use the map on a variety of devices, for example for routing.

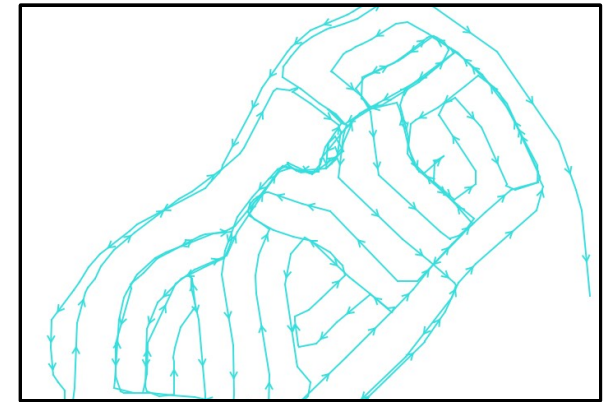
Because of that, OpenStreetMap has people like you and me collecting raw data themselves—world-wide, sometimes as a team and sometimes on their own. With our own data and our own software we become independent of commercial providers. As in Wikipedia, anybody can take part.

HOW DOES OPENSTREETMAP WORK?

The map data for OpenStreetMap is collected in various ways. The most common method is by recording GPS data. Here, the GPS receiver stores the current position every second, and this results in a record of the paths taken.



While the GPS logs the current position, the mapper notes down important information like street names, buildings, parks, and water areas or other things that should be present on the map. He uses a notepad, a dictaphone, or a digital camera. Later at his computer, he re-draws the GPS tracks and augments them with the information collected on his notepad. The results are then transferred to the central project database, and soon after the new data is visible for anyone.



The GPS track is compared with other existing data and then refined in the editor.



The OSM server accepts the new data and then draws the new map images.

