STREAMLINING EUROPEAN MAPPING EFFORTS: THE GEOLOGIC MAPPING OF PLANETARY BODIES (GMAP), A. Naß1, M. Massironi2, A. P. Rossi3, L. Penasa2, R. Pozzobon2, C. Brandt7, G. Nodjoumi3, M. Pondrelli4, M. Pantaloni5, V. Galluzzi6, F. Altieri6, A. Frigeri6, C. Carli6, L. Giacomini6, D. Mège7, J. Gurgurewicz7, P.-A. Tessøn7, L. Marinangeli8, C. H. van der Bogert7, C. Poehler7, and the GMAP Consortium 1DLR Institute for Planetary Research (Andrea.Nass@dlr.de), 2Dipartimento di Geoscienze, Università di Padova, 3Jacobs University Bremen, 4IRPS, Università G. d’Annunzio, Pescara, 5Department of Geological Survey of Italy (ISPRA), Rome, 6National Institute for Astrophysics (INAF), Rome, 7Centrum Badań Kosmicznych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw, 8uNICH Università G. d’Annunzio, Chieti, 9Institut für Planetologie, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster

Introduction: The Astrogeology Team at USGS provides coordination of NASA’s planetary geologic mapping program [1], which is the first planetary to coordinate and standardize geological mapping in planetary sciences.

Initial steps to develop complementary expertise in the EU was done within the scope of an EU project called PLANetary MAPping (PLANMAP, [2]), which ended this year. To continue addressing the major scientific and technological challenges facing modern planetary science and strengthen Europe’s position and the forefront of space exploration a new Pan-EU infrastructure, the EUROPLANET 2024 Research Infrastructure (EPN-2024-R1), is coordinating mapping efforts in the EU and with international partners.

One component of this 4-year-project is the Geologic MApping of Planetary bodies (GMAP). This aims to serve the European planetary community through an infrastructure to foster, support, and sustain the production of planetary geological maps and related products following standard procedures [e.g., 3]). In order to do so, GMAP is directly building on the PLANMAP work [2], and several partners and institutions with previous experience in planetary geologic mapping are involved.

That means a planetary scientist can produce a geological map or a derived higher-level product through GMAP Virtual Access (VA) with the help and advice of the GMAP partner institutions, who will provide base-maps and technical aid as part of the Joint Research Activity (JRA). The maps will provide support for ongoing and future planetary missions, training activities, and non-standard science-driven mapping projects, such as space resource mapping.

The aim of this contribution is to present the current status of the GMAP efforts, describe the requirements within the European Mapping community, and finally introduce the planned activities and innovations foreseen for the GMAP projects.

GMAP – goals: The primary focus of GMAP is to streamline the processes which are involved in the production of geological and geomorphological maps of planetary surfaces. Here, we are mainly collecting existent approaches and related documents which handle the standardization of GIS-based mapping processes to enable the European community in creating cartographic products. The aim is to describe, develop, store, combine (!), access, update, revise, and finally, visualize scientific cartographic products. As soon as these steps can be handled in well-defined workflow and distributed among researchers and mappers, the highest possible level of homogenization, and thus standardization, is reached. This is the essential step to use these research products as a basis for broader studies. During the first year, coordination activities targeted the planning and the initial setup of digital infrastructure services that will be needed for supporting VA and JRA activities. The domain europlanet-gmap.eu was acquired by GMAP and will serve as the entry point for presenting the GMAP initiative, collecting most notable resources, for users’ access, for providing basic guidance for publishing new maps, request support and contribute to the overall project. The website is built on the same open source Content Management System (WordPress, [4]) already employed for the main Europlanet website, on https://europlanet-society.org. The GMAP data portal (see figure 1, [5]) and additional services and tools are being setup.

GMAP – requirements and developments: In order to extract the requirements to support the European community in streamlining their planetary geological maps, a document was produced during the last year of JRA activities (see [1]). The document contains state of the art information in this field and addresses the geologic mapping and cartographic aspects of the various Solar System bodies.

Geologic process-specific and body-specific best practice and published case studies are included in [1]. The approaches for two-dimensional mapping and three-dimensional geologic mapping and modelling are introduced, as well as the range of non-standard map types that are envisaged within GMAP activities.

In particular the following main topics are in development: 1) a mapping guide with essential information for the GIS-based mapping process, including CRS symbology, metadata, and naming
conventions; 2) mapping templates for GIS-based mapping and for final map layout, as well as instructions about naming conventions [6].

Mapping review directions are indicated, as well as for data sharing, distribution and discovery. Proposed standards, best practices, and tools are based on those existing, as well as on additional or new developments and adaptations [e.g. 7]. The document will be periodically updated.

**Acknowledgments:** GMAP and Europlanet 2024 RI have received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 871149.