

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES
FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS
FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

SPAIN



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Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica
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These guidelines have been developed by a working group of the High Geographic Council's Committee Specialised in Geographical Names (Comisión Especializada de Nombres Geográficos del Consejo Superior Geográfico), consisting of:

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Administrative Map of Spain

Linguistic Map of Spain

Introduction

Published in compliance with Resolution 4 (IV/4) on the Standardization of Geographical Names (Geneva, 1982) passed by the Fourth United Nations Conference whereby all countries are recommended to publish toponymic guidelines for map and other editors for international use. The purpose is to facilitate the understanding of issues posed by toponymy and the interpretation of maps by cartographers and users of geographical names from other countries. The abovestated resolution describes the basic content of these toponymic guidelines, including the main aspects affecting geographical names, such as linguistic, administrative and legal ones, in addition to competent authorities and national mapping sources.

Coordination and collaboration among the different competent authorities on geographical names in Spain was possible through the High Geographic Council's Committee Specialised in Geographical Names.

1

Languages

1.1. General remarks

The official language of Spain, and common throughout the territory, is Castilian or Spanish (synonyms) coexisting in specific Autonomous Communities with other co-official languages, with different situations and levels of bilingualism.

1.2. Official languages of Spain: Legal situation and implementation in official maps

Official languages in Spain:

- Spanish or Castilian, official language of the country and whose official recognition is shared with the language of specific Autonomous Communities;
- Galician in the Galicia (Autonomous Community of Galicia);
- Basque in the País Vasco/Euskadi (Autonomous Community of the Basque Country/Euskadi) and the North of the Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Foral Community of Navarre);
- Catalan in the Cataluña/Catalunya (Autonomous Community of Catalonia/Catalunya), Illes Balears (Balearic Islands) and the Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community), where it is officially called Valencian;
- Aranese in the Val d'Aran (Cataluña/Catalunya) (Catalonia/Catalunya), also co-official with Catalan.

Regional borders do not always match linguistic borders. Only in three of the six bilingual Communities (Galicia (Galicia), Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/Catalunya) and Illes Balears (Balearic Islands)) does the local language expand consistently throughout the territory –even if not the mother tongue of all its inhabitants–; whereas in Navarre and Valencia there are two well-differentiated areas where each of the official languages prevail. In turn, sometimes co-official languages penetrate into the surrounding Spanish-speaking Communities.

Spain's linguistic plurality is not restricted to officially recognised languages. Instead, it is expanded through dialects and other non-official languages. *Bable* or *Asturian* are worth noting –with a legally established usage in the Asturias (Principality of Asturias)– as well as *Leonese* and *Aragonese* in some specific areas of Castilla y León (Autonomous Community of Castile and Leon) and Aragón (Aragon), respectively. On the other hand, the so-called Southern traits should also be noted, characterised by strong phonetic features typical of the dialectic varieties of the Spanish language in the South of Spain: *Extremaduran*, *Andalusian*, *Murcian* and *Canarian*.

Except for the Basque language, whose origin is yet to be established, the languages in Spain belong to the Romance group within the family of Indo-European languages, resulting from the various evolutions of Vulgar Latin.

The official mapping of the country and the Autonomous Communities includes the forms of toponyms in languages and dialects recognised by the corresponding Public Administrations.

1.2.1. *The Spanish language*

Spanish is the most widespread name, while the synonym *Castilian* is mainly used to distinguish it from the other official languages in the country.

1.2.1.1. *The Spanish language alphabet*

According to the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language, the Latin-based Spanish alphabet consists of 29 letters, whose forms and names are listed below:

A a (a)	B b (be)	C c (ce)	CH ch (che)
D d (de)	E e (e)	F f (efe)	G g (ge)
H h (hache)	I i (i)	J j (jota)	K k (ka)
L l (ele)	LL ll (elle)	M m (eme)	N n (ene)
Ñ ñ (eñe)	O o (o)	P p (p)	Q q (cu)
R r (erre)	S s (ese)	T t (te)	U u (u)
V v (uve)	W w (uve doble)	X x (equis)	Y y (i griega)
Z z (zeta)			

The Royal Academy of the Spanish Language recommends including the letters *ch* and *ll* in the alphabet between the letters *c* and *l*, respectively.

Each letter of the Spanish alphabet does not always correspond to a single sound, nor are all the sounds written with a single letter. In other words, there is not always a univocal relationship between pronunciation and orthography.

- Sounds represented by two letters, digraphs like *ch*, *ll*, *rr*, and the *qu*, *gu* groups (before the *e*, *i* vowels).
- Letters used to represent more than one phoneme: *c*, *g*, *r*, *y*, *w*.
- Phonemes that may be represented by different letters: *b*, *v*, *w*; *c*, *k*, *qu*; *g*, *j*; *i*, *y*; *u*, *w*.
- Letters representing two sounds, such as *x* [ks].
- Letters with no phonic value, such as *h*.

1.2.1.2. Pronunciation of the Spanish language

The first column includes the letters of the alphabet, compound letters and digraphs; the second column, the pronunciation through the transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA); the third column, the graphic forms represented by the phonemes in orthography with their position; and the last column, examples of toponyms with the described pronunciation.

Spanish: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
a	[a]		<i>Ávila</i>
b	[b]	In initial position, following pause or nasal consonant	<i>Badajoz, Mombeltrán</i>
	[β]	In all other positions	<i>Abades, Cerralbo</i>
c	[k]	+ <i>a, o, u</i>	<i>Cádiz, Lecrín</i>
	[θ]	+ <i>e, i</i>	<i>Albacete Plasencia</i>
ch	[tʃ]		<i>Miraveche</i>

Spanish: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
d	[d]	In initial position, following pause, nasal and lateral consonant	<i>Donjimeno, Endrinal, Albendea</i>
	[ð]	In all other positions	<i>Espadaña</i>
e	[e]		<i>Sevilla</i>
f	[f]		<i>Fonfría</i>
g	[g]	+ a, o, u, ü + l, r In initial position, following pause or nasal consonant	<i>Galisteo, Guadalajara, Antigüedad Granada</i>
	[x]	+ a, o, u + l, r In all other positions	<i>Liérganes</i>
	[χ]	+ e, i	<i>Gelsa, Órgiva</i>
gu	[g]	+ e, i	<i>Moguer, Guijuelo</i>
h	no sound		<i>Haro</i>
hi	[j]	+ vowel	<i>Donhierro</i>
i	[i]		<i>Ituero</i>
j	[x]		<i>Jadraque</i>
k	[k]		<i>Karst en Yesos de Sorbas</i>
l	[l]		<i>León</i>
ll	[j] (yeísmo, pronunciation as if the sound was y) [ʎ] (obsolete)		<i>Valladolid, Sevilla</i>
m	[m]		<i>Madrid</i>

Spanish: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
n	[n]		<i>Navarra</i>
ñ	[ɲ]		<i>Albuñán</i>
o	[o]		<i>Orejana</i>
p	[p]		<i>Palencia</i>
qu	[k]	+ e, i	<i>Quesada, Quilós</i>
r	[r]	Between vowels, end of syllable and grouped with consonant	<i>Toro, Pancorbo, Valdefresno</i>
	[r̄]	Initial position and following n, l, s	<i>Ricote, Villamanrique Entrambosríos</i>
rr	[r̄]	Between vowels	<i>Torralba</i>
s	[s]		<i>Salamanca</i>
t	[t]		<i>Teruel</i>
u	[u]		<i>Utrera</i>
v	[b]	Following pause or nasal consonant	<i>Vadillo, Las Inviernas</i>
	[β]	In all other positions	<i>Esgueva</i>
w	[b]		<i>Wamba</i>
x	[ks]	Between vowels and end of word	<i>Almorox</i>
	[s]	Initial position (very rare)	
		Varies between the two pronunciations at the end of syllable	<i>Extremadura</i>
y	[j]		<i>Anaya</i>
	[dʒ]	Following pause and after n, l	<i>Yebes,</i>
z	[θ]	+ a, o, u	<i>Zamora</i>

1.2.2. *The Galician language*

The Galician language is called *galego* in this language.

1.2.2.1. *The Galician language alphabet*

The Latin-based Galician alphabet consists of 23 letters, whose forms and names in Galician are listed below:

A a (a)	B b (be)	C c (ce)	D d (de)
E e (e)	F f (efe)	G g (ge)	H h (hache)
I i (i)	L l (ele)	M m (eme)	N n (ene)
Ñ ñ (eñe)	O o (o)	P p (p)	Q q (cu)
R r (erre)	S s (ese)	T t (te)	U u (u)
V v (uve)	X x (ex)	Z z (zeta)	

The letters of the Galician alphabet do not always have a single sound, nor are all the sounds made with a single letter. Modern Galician spelling uses the following **digraphs**, representing a single phoneme:

<u>Digraph</u>	<u>Name</u>
ch	ce hache
Gu	gue u
Li	ele dobre
Nh	ene hache
Qu	que u
Rr	erre dobre

1.2.2.2. *Pronunciation of the Galician language*

The first column includes the letters of the alphabet, compound letters and digraphs; the second column, the pronunciation through the transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA); the third column, the graphic forms represented by the phonemes in orthography with their position; and the last column, examples of toponyms with the described pronunciation.

Galician: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
a	[a]		<i>Arzúa, Allariz</i>
b	[b]	Absolute initial position or post-nasal	<i>Beade, Tambre</i>
	[β]	In other positions	<i>A Abelleira, O Carballiño</i>
c	[k]	+ a, o, u	<i>Cabana, Ricovanca</i>
	[θ]	+ e, i	<i>Cerdedo, Pacios</i>
	[s] - [s̺] seseo (pronouncing z and c as s)	Between vowels and end of word, in local Western dialects, especially on the coast	
ch	[t͡ʃ]		<i>Chantada, Moeche</i>
d	[d]	In initial position, following pause, nasal and lateral consonant	<i>A Devesa, Mondariz, Valdixe</i>
	[ð]	In all other positions	<i>Cabodantoi, Neda</i>
e	[e]	Generally in stressed position (pronuncia- tion according to etymological origin)	<i>A Abella, A Igrexa</i>
	[ɛ]		<i>A Fraga Vella, A Pedra</i>
f	[f]		<i>Fonfría, Fafián</i>
g	[g]	+ a, o, u + consonant In initial position, following pause and nasal or lateral consonant	<i>Os Salgados, Sanguñedo</i>
	[ɣ]	In all other positions	<i>A Regalada, A Veiga</i>
	[h] (gheda) o [k] (in local dialects)	Not represented in official graphic form; typical of Western and Central Galician	<i>Agordoña</i>
gu	[g]	+ e, i	<i>As Felgueiras, Guitiriz</i>
h	no sound		<i>O Hío</i>
i	[i]		<i>A Igrexa</i>

Galician: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
l	[l]		<i>A Abelaira</i>
ll	[ʎ] [j]		<i>Milladoiro, O Carballiño</i>
m	[m]		<i>Campomarzo</i>
n	[n] [ɲ]	Initial, middle before vowel In final position	<i>Noia, Fernandaño</i> <i>San Martiño</i>
ñ	[ɲ]		<i>A Coruña</i>
nh	[ɲ]	Never in initial syllable of word	
o	[o] [ɔ]	Generally in stressed position (pronuncia- tion according to etymological origin)	<i>A Cova dos Osos</i> <i>Oseira, A Sorte</i>
p	[p]		<i>Padrón, Fontepécora</i>
qu	[k]	+ e, i	<i>Alqueidón, Quiroga</i>
r	[r] [r̄]	Between vowels, end of syllable and grouped with consonant Initial position and following n, l	<i>O Adro, Arousa, A Fraga</i> <i>O Ribeiro, Monreal</i>
rr	[r̄]	Between vowels	<i>Monterroso, Barreiros</i>
s	[s]		<i>Santiago, Sarria</i>
t	[t]		<i>Trabada</i>
u	[u]		<i>Urdilde, Lugo</i>
v	[b]		<i>Vigo, Vilalba</i>
x	[ʃ]	En posición antevocálica	<i>Xinzo, Xermade, Seixo,</i> <i>Xixirei</i>
z	[θ] [s] - [s̺] seseo (pronouncing z and c as s)	+ a, o, u Explosive and implosive position. Frequently in La Coruña and Pontevedra coastal dialects	<i>Peizás, Ascariz, Fraiz</i>

1.2.3. *The Basque language*

Basque is the traditional name given to this language, which can be found in Spanish as *eusquera*, *vasco*, *vascuence* and *euskera*, a widely used form in both languages. It is the only non Romance language of the Iberian Peninsula. It does not belong to other branches of the Indo-European languages family either, or any other known family. It is, thus, an isolated language of unknown origin.

1.2.3.1. *The Basque language alphabet*

The Latin-based Basque alphabet consists of 27 letters, whose forms and names in Basque are listed below:

A a (a)	B b (be)	C c (ce)	D d (de)
E e (e)	F f (efe)	G g (ge)	H h (hatxe)
I i (i)	J j (jota)	K k (ka)	L l (ele)
M m (eme)	N n (ene)	Ñ ñ (eñe)	O o (o)
P p (p)	Q q (ku)	R r (ere, erre)	S s (ese)
T t (te)	U u (u)	V v (uve)	W w (uve bikoitza)
X x (ixa)	Y y (i grekoa)	Z z (zeta)	

Out of the aforementioned letters, the following do not belong to the language and are only used in words or names from other languages: *c*, *q*, *v*, *y*, *w*. In almost all cases, each of the letters of the Basque alphabet corresponds to a single sound, although some sounds are transcribed with more than one letter. In other words, there are phonemes consisting of two letters, **digraphs**, such as *dd*, *ll*, *rr*, *ts*, *tt*, *tx* and *tz*. The Royal Academy of the Basque Language (Euskaltzaindia) recommends including these groups in the alphabet in the corresponding letters.

The Basque alphabet is practically phonological so that, except for the digraphs, each letter represents a sound. Some dialectal regions may present pronunciations other than standard ones.

1.2.3.2. *Pronunciation of the Basque language*

The first column includes the letters of the alphabet, compound letters and digraphs; the second column, the pronunciation through the transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA); the third column, the graphic forms represented by

the phonemes in orthography with their position; and the last column, examples of toponyms with the described pronunciation.

Basque: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
a	[a]		<i>Apodaka</i>
b	[b] [β]	Following pause or nasal consonant In all other positions	<i>Bera, Bizkaia</i> <i>Abanto, Ibiriku</i>
c		In loans from other languages	
d	[d]	Following pause, nasal and lateral consonant	<i>Donamaria, Durango</i>
dd	[ɟ] voiced palatal stop [ð]	In all other positions	<i>Bordda, Manddale</i> <i>Ordizia</i>
e	[e]		<i>Ermua</i>
f	[f]		<i>Forua</i>
g	[g] [x]	Following pause, nasal and lateral consonant In all other positions	<i>Galdames, Getaria,</i> <i>Gipuzkoa, Goizueta, Gulia</i> <i>Agirre</i>
h	no sound in most dialects	Voiceless in most dialects	<i>Hauze</i>
i	[i]		<i>Astigarraga</i>
j	[j] [x] (in some dialects)		<i>Jauntsarats</i> <i>Jaizkibel</i>
k	[k]		<i>Kanbo</i>
l	[l]		<i>Laudio</i>
ll	[ʎ]		<i>Mallabia</i>

Basque: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
m	[m]		<i>Mendata, Muruzabal</i>
n	[n]		<i>Aduna</i>
ñ	[ɲ]		<i>Mañaria</i>
o	[o]		
p	[p]		<i>Apatamonasterio</i>
r	[r]	Between vowels, end of syllable and grouped with consonant	<i>Agurain</i>
	[r̄]	Following <i>n, l</i>	<i>Sanromio</i>
rr	[r̄r̄]	Between vowels	<i>Sukarrieta</i>
s	[s]		<i>Satrustegi</i>
t	[t]		<i>Tolosa</i>
tt	[c] voiceless palatal stop-IPA		<i>Kattaliñenea, Tittobide</i>
tz	[ts]		<i>Zarautz, Santurtzi</i>
ts	[tʃ]		<i>Jauntsarats, Itsaso</i>
tx	[tʃ̺]		<i>Etxano, Etxarri</i>
u	[u]		<i>Ubidea</i>
v		In loans from other languages	
w		In loans from other languages	
x	[ʃ]		<i>Muxika</i>
y		In loans from other languages	
z	[s]	Like <s> in wide areas	<i>Zarautz</i>

1.2.4. *The Catalan and Valencian languages*

The name Catalan –*català* in this language– is the one used in the Autonomous Communities of Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/Catalunya) and the Illes Balears (Balearic Islands), whereas Valencian –*valencià* in this language– is the one used in the Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community).

1.2.4.1. *The Catalan and Valencian alphabet*

The Latin-based alphabet consists of 26 simple letters, with the following names in this language:

A a (a)	B b (be)	C c (ce)	D d (de)
E e (e)	F f (efa, efe)	G g (ge)	H h (hac)
I i (i)	J j (jota)	K k (ca)	L l (ela, ele)
M m (ema, eme)	N n (ena, ene)	O o (o)	P p (p)
Q q (ccu)	R r (erra, erre)	S s (essa, esse)	T t (te)
U u (u)	V v (uve)	W w (ve doble)	X x (ics, xeix)
Y y (i grega)	Z z (zeta)		

In addition to simple letters, there are a number of two-letter combinations, called **digraphs**, representing a single consonant sound: *gu*, *ig* (following stressed vowel other than *î*), *ll*, *ny*, *qu*, *rr*, *ss*, *tg*, *tj*, *tx*, *tz*.

Combinations represented by two consonants or a geminate consonant are not considered **digraphs**, but **compound letters**, even if they can be pronounced as simple consonants: *mm*, *nn*, *tl*, *tll*, *tm*, *tn*, *l·l*.

Apostrophe

The apostrophe (') is an orthographic marker used to represent the elision of the vowel of the singular definite article (both the general *el*, *la* and the so-called *salat* *es*, *sa*), of the personal article (*en*, *na*) and the preposition before a word starting with *h* or vowel: *l'arbre*, *l'herba*, *n'Emili*, *d'hora* (except for the articles *la* and *sa* before words starting with unstressed *i* or *u*: *la universitat*).

1.2.4.2. Pronunciation of the Catalan and Valencian languages

The first column includes the letters of the alphabet, compound letters and digraphs; the second column, the pronunciation through the transcription into the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA); the third column, the graphic forms represented by the phonemes in orthography with their position; and the last column, examples of toponyms with the described pronunciation.

Catalan and Valencian: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
a	[a]		<i>Canals, Terrassa</i>
	[ə]	In unstressed syllables in Eastern dialects	<i>Avinyó, Santanyi</i>
b	[b]		<i>Busot, Balaguer</i>
	[β]	In regions where betacism is practised, between vowels and in contact with lateral	<i>Herbeset, l'Alquibla</i>
	[p]	End of syllable	<i>Alfarb, Queralbs</i>
c	[s]	+ e, i	<i>Llucena, Sencelles</i>
	[k]	In all other cases	<i>l'Alcúdia, Regencós</i>
ç	[s]	End of word + a, o, u	<i>la Santa Faç, l'Arboç</i> <i>Marçà</i>
ch	[k]	End of word (archaic graphic form only used in some surnames)	<i>Doménech, Pitarch</i>
d	[d]		<i>Daimús, Ondara, Deià</i>
	[ð]	Between vowels and in the <i>rd</i> and <i>dr</i> groups between vowels	<i>Foradada, Guardiola</i>
	[t]	End of syllable	<i>Puigverd</i>

Catalan and Valencian: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
e	[e]		<i>Moixent, Ciutadella</i>
	[é]		<i>Novelda, Montornès</i>
	[ə]	In stressed syllable in Balearic toponyms and in unstressed syllable in Eastern dialects	<i>sa Cabaneta, l'Estany, Estellencs</i>
f	[f]		<i>Vilafranca, Formentera</i>
g	[g]	+ a, o, u + consonant other than l or r	<i>Gandia, Gata, Santa Agnès</i>
	[ɣ]	Vowel + g + a, o, u In <i>lg, gl, rg</i> and <i>gr</i> groups between vowels	<i>Agost, Ogassa Organyà, Algaida</i>
	[t͡ʃ]	Consonant + i + g. End of word	<i>Tirig, Molig</i>
	[d͡ʒ] o [ʒ]	+ e, i	<i>Bèlgida, Gelida</i>
	[k]	End of syllable	<i>els Gorgs, Campllong</i>
ig	[t͡ʃ]	Stressed vowel other than i + ig End of word	<i>Canet lo Roig, Bellpuig</i>
gu	[g]	+ e, i	<i>Figueroles, Aguilar</i>
h	no sound		<i>l'Heretat, Hostalric</i>
i	[i]		<i>Cinctorres, Felanitx</i>
	[j]	Following a vowel Between vowels. Beginning of syllable	<i>Aigües, Eivissa Foios, Delà</i>
j	[d͡ʒ] o [ʒ]	+ a, o, u	<i>la Jana, Jornets</i>
k	[k]	In some non-Romance words	
l	[l]		<i>Almudaina, Torrelameu</i>

Catalan and Valencian: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
ll	[ʎ]		<i>Vallibona, Lluçmajor</i>
l·l	[l] o [l:]		<i>Barranc del Col·legial</i>
m	[m]		<i>Manises, Bràfim</i>
mm	[mm]	Between vowels	<i>Emmaús</i>
n	[n]		<i>Nàquera, Passanant</i>
nn	[nn] o [n]	Between vowels	<i>Anna, Monnars</i>
ny	[ɲ]		<i>Fortaleny, Arenys</i>
o	[o] [ó] [u]	In unstressed syllable in Central Catalan and in part of the Balearic Catalan and Valencian	<i>Morella, Móra</i> <i>Busot, Òdena</i> <i>Sant Josep, Formentera</i>
p	[p]		<i>Parcent, Ripoll, Petra</i>
q	[k]	Followed by a diphthong second member is the syllabic nucleus	<i>Quart</i>
qu	[k]	+ e, i	<i>Palanques, Querol</i>
r	[r] [r̄]	End of syllable Between vowels and in <i>br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr</i> groups In all other positions and in compound word, following hyphen	<i>Àrguines, Carcaixent</i> <i>Mirambell, Mollerussa,</i> <i>Sagra, Andratx</i> <i>Ròtova, Rupit,</i> <i>Vila-real, Vila-rodona</i>
rr	[r̄]	Between vowels	<i>Carrícola, Montferrer</i>
s	[z] [s]	Between vowels In all other positions and in compound word, following prefix following hyphen	<i>Ribesalbes, Isona</i> <i>Sella, Peníscola, Sort,</i> <i>Palau-solità, Torre-saura</i>

Catalan and Valencian: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
ss	[s]	Between vowels	<i>Massalavés, Rosselló</i>
t	[t]		<i>Montrou, Tiurana</i>
tg	[dʒ] o [ʒ]	+ e, i	<i>Font del Metge</i>
tj	[dʒ] o [ʒ]	+ a, o, u	<i>Platja de Natzaret</i>
tl	[l:]	Between vowels	<i>Setla</i>
tll	[λ] o [λ:]	Between vowels	<i>l'Ametlla</i>
tm	[m] o [mm]	Between vowels	<i>Pont-xetmar</i>
tx	[tʃ]	Between vowels Following a vowel. End of word	<i>Montixelvo, Garrotxa</i> <i>Felanitx, Urtx</i>
tz	[dʒ] [z]	Between vowels -itzar suffix and derivatives	<i>l'Atzúbia, l'Otzet</i>
u	[u] [w]	<i>ua, üe, üi, uo</i> groups In some cases, in the <i>ui</i> group	<i>Busot, Tuixén</i> <i>Quatretonda, la Quar, Pont dels Huit Ulls</i>
v	[v]		<i>Castellvell del Camp, Valldemassa</i>
x	[ʃ] [tʃ]	Vowel + <i>i</i> + <i>x</i> Followed by vowel, at the beginning of the word Following a vowel, end position Following a consonant Followed by vowel, at the beginning of the word	<i>Albuixec, Creixell</i> <i>Xàtiva, Xúquer</i> <i>Flix</i> <i>Barx, Elx</i> <i>Xodos, Xerta</i>

Catalan and Valencian: letters and digraphs	Pronunciation <i>International Phonetic Alphabet</i>	Graphic form and position	Examples of toponyms
	[ks] [gz]	Between vowels Vowel + x + voiceless consonant Following a vowel, at the end of the word Following a consonant (only in some cases), at the end of the word ex- and <i>inex</i> - initial groups + vowel, <i>h</i> or voiced consonant	
z	[z]		<i>Alzira</i>

1.3. Useful spelling notes for the understanding of geographical names in official maps

A more thorough explanation on the treatment of toponymy and the rules of spelling used in the National Geographic Institute's National Topographic Map at 1:25:000 scale (MTN25) can be found in the publication entitled *Toponimia: Normas para el MTN25. Conceptos básicos y terminología. Instituto Geográfico Nacional, 2005* (www.ign.es).

1.3.1. Capitalisation

The same criteria used for capitalisation in the different linguistic areas are applied in the MTN25 for map consistency purposes.

- Initial position

The general rule is to capitalise all the words starting a title or heading, irrespective of the grammatical category.

Examples: *La Hoya, Tres Hitos, Carra la Vega, Tras la Sierra.*

- In other maps with Catalan or Valencian toponymy, the article is always written with initial lower case.
Examples: *la Bisbal, la Vila Joiosa*.

– Intermediate position

All nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs and numeral adjectives are capitalised.
Examples: *Loma de la Umbría, Peña Bermeja, Puebla de Abajo, Arroyo de Lejos Lobos, Pinar de Dos Hermanas*.

Articles, prepositions, pronouns and conjunctions take lower case.
Examples: *Cabezo de la Era, Ladera tras la Fuente, Lomo de entre los Prados, Vereda de Marigarcía y Suertes Nuevas. Torre d'en Doménec, Sant Vicent del Raspeig*.

The only exception to this rule are official administrative agencies registered with intermediate upper case article or connective.

Examples: *San Lorenzo de El Escorial, San Cristóbal de La Laguna*.

- In other maps, with Basque toponymy, the rule is to write all words in intermediate position in lower case.
Examples: *Nerbioi ibaia, Bizkaiko golkoa, Urkaregi mendatea*.

The exceptions to this rule of the Basque language are specific terms, such as hagianyms or names of saints, specific two-word compound names (*Uharte Arakil*) and street names where only the generic name is in lower case.

Examples: *San Adrian, San Roke, Berrio-Aldape, Amorebieta-Zornotza, Aguirre Lehendakariaren kalea*.

1.3.2. **Slash and bilingual toponyms**

The slash (/) is used in the MTN25 for bilingual toponyms, which have a name in two languages.

The Local Institutions Register (*Registro de Entidades Locales* - REL, in Spanish) has adopted the use of the slash to separate the two forms of a bilingual name. The slash

indicates that the two names are official and could be indistinctly used according to the linguistic context.

Examples: *Donostia/San Sebastián, Alicante/Alacant, Almazora/Almassora.*

In the case of the minor toponymy, the slash is used in the MTN25 in the following cases:

a) Toponyms from an Autonomous Community with minor toponymy standardized in two languages: these are bilingual toponyms and, thus, their names are separated by slash.

Examples: *Ría de Orio/Orioko Itsasadarra, Río Nervión/Nerbioi Ibaia.*

b) Specific toponyms located between two Autonomous Communities with different languages, with a name in each of them: they are also written as bilingual toponyms, including the form in Spanish first.

Examples: *Pico de la Tallada/Tuc Feixan, Puerto de Orduña/Urduñako Mendatea.*

c) Important linear toponyms belonging to two Autonomous Communities with different languages, with monolingual name in the language of each of these Communities: they are written with the Spanish form throughout the Castilian monolingual Autonomous Community and as bilingual toponym in the Autonomous Community with a language other than Spanish, including the Spanish form first.

Example: *Río Júcar (Albacete)*

Río Júcar/Riu Xúquer (Comunitat Valenciana).

The Royal Academy of the Basque Language (Euskaltzaindia) has standardized the use of the slash to separate the names in another language.

1.3.3. *Hyphen*

The hyphen (-) is used to join elements that form a compound toponym. It normally carries a linking value similar to that of a preposition or conjunction. It is sometimes used for the names of city councils created by the union of two or more entities. In the case of toponyms in Spanish, the initial following the hyphen is always capitalised.

Examples: *Robleda-Cervantes, Gernika-Lumo.*

In Catalan and Valencian, the hyphen is sometimes used to separate different elements of a compound word, in order to facilitate understanding and pronunciation. The initial letter of the word following the hyphen takes lower case.

Examples: *Riba-roja de Túria*, *Bell-lloc*, *Vilar-roig*, *Font-rubí*.

The hyphen is also used as connecting element in the name of specific geographical elements expressing directional or situational reference, though only in well-founded cases. In these names, in all the official languages of Spain, the second element is capitalised.

Examples: *Acueducto Tajo-Segura*, *Estación de Archena-Fortuna*, *Transvassament Xúquer-Vinalopó*.

In Galician, groups with compound names have been standardized without hyphen in the Gazetteer of population groups, including cases that have traditionally used it.

Examples: *Castro Caldelas*, *Ponte Caldelas*.

1.3.4. **Parenthesis**

In the MTN25 toponymy, the parenthesis () is used in the following cases:

- a) To specify something regarding a given mapped element when there is no available symbol to represent said information.

Examples: *Minas de Cubillo*, *Molino de la Hoz*.
(abandonadas) deserted *(ruinas)* ruins

- b) To indicate the name of the saint that gives the name to a church in Galicia and Asturias.

Examples: *Salvaterra*, *Celeiros*.
(San Lourenzo) *(San Martiño)*

- c) Exceptionally, to indicate the name of the municipality when it is different and more renowned than that of its capital, which is frequent in Galicia.

Example: *O Castelo*.
(Salvaterra de Miño)

- d) When it is part of the official name of an administrative entity, which is very rare.

Example: *Noáin (Valle de Elorz) / Noain (Elortzibar)*.

- In other maps, with Basque toponymy, the parenthesis may also be used temporarily in the following cases:
 - When there is an incorrect but widely known term.
Example: *Beratza (San Pedro)*.
 - In the case of population groups to indicate the municipality to which they belong.
Example: *Aretxabaleta (Gasteiz)*.

1.3.5. **Conjunction**

The use of the disjunction *o* (or) in Spanish, and its equivalents in the other official languages, is normally limited to those toponyms with two names recognised in the same language.

Examples: *Playa del Castillo o de la Duquesa, Cabo de las Huertas o del Alcodre, Val de Monterrei ou de Verín.*

The coordinating conjunction *y* (and) in Spanish, and its equivalents in the other official languages, is rarely used. It is sometimes included in the name of an administrative entity, formed by the annexation of two entities.

Examples: *Bedmar y Garciez, Fumaces e A Tropa , Rupit i Pruit, Vielha e Mijaran.*

Summary of conjunctions used in maps:

- Spanish:
 - Coordinating conjunction: *y* (e when the following word starts with *i* or *hi*).
 - Disjunction: *o*.
- Galician:
 - Coordinating conjunction: *e*.
 - Disjunction: *ou*.
- Basque:
 - Coordinating conjunction: *eta*.
 - Disjunction: *edo*.

- Catalan and Valencian:
 - Coordinating conjunction: *i*.
 - Disjunction: *o*.

- Aranese:
 - Coordinating conjunction: *e*.

1.3.6. **Article**

Grammatically speaking, the article is used to define the extension of the common names that follow, indicating something specific and known.

In toponymy, it is more frequently used in simple toponyms, consisting of a single name, rather than in compound toponyms.

Examples: *El Prado*, *Cueva Valiente*, *Los Arenales*, *Arenales de San Pedro*, *La Bisbal*, *La Muga*.

When the article *el* (the) in Spanish, or its equivalents in the other languages in Spain, follows a preposition, a contraction is the general rule.

Examples: *Ladera del Mulhacén*, *Valle del Tiétar*, *Camino al Olivar*, *Embalse del Atazar*, *Ría da Coruña*, *Montes do Castelo*.

In Basque, the article *-a* follows the name, though it should be eliminated in certain examples in the case of declension: *Abaurregaina*, *Abaurregainean*, *Abaurregaineko*.

In the lists of geographical names when the final *-a* is the article, it is indicated between parenthesis: *(-a)* singular and *(-ak)* plural.

Examples: *Bortziriak (-ak)*, *Busturia (-a)*.

Summary of articles used in maps:

- Spanish:
 - Singular masculine definite article: *el*.
 - Contracted with prepositions *a* and *de*, forming *al* and *del*.
 - Singular feminine definite article: *la*.

- Galician:
 - Singular masculine definite article: *o*.
 - Contracted with the preposition *de*, forming *do*.
 - Singular feminine definite article: *a*.
 - Contracted with the preposition *de*, forming *da*.

- Basque:
 - Singular definite article: *-a*.
 - Plural definite article: *-ak*.

- Catalan and Valencian:
 - Singular masculine definite article: *el, l'* (and the forms *es, s', lo*).
 - Contracted with the prepositions *a, de* and *per*, if not apostrophised to the following word: *al camí, a l'oratori; del camí, de l'oratori; pel camí, per l'oratori*.
 - Singular feminine definite article: *la, l'* (and the form *sa, s'*).
 - Plural masculine definite article: *els* (and the forms *es, los*).
 - Contracted with the prepositions *a, de* and *per*: *als camins; dels camins; pels camins*.
 - Plural feminine definite article: *les* (and the form *ses*).

1.3.7. **Agglutination**

Agglutination is the union of two or more elements to form a single and new lexical unit. Compound toponyms are very frequent in toponymy due to historical phonetic processes.

Examples: *Carra Aguilar > Carraguilar*,
Fuente del Pino > Fuentelpino,
Peña Alba > Peñalba.

There are several compound toponyms, consisting of the union of two elements that may be used separately in the common language.

The composition may be the result of the agglutination of:

- Generic name + adjective: *Fuentesverdes, Navahondilla, Monteagudo*.
- Generic name + name: *Fuentelcésped, Navacolores, Fuendetodos, Valdelagua*.

- Two anthroponyms: *Hernansancho, Muñopepe, Pedroinés*.
- Adverbial and prepositional phrases: *Pradoamedias, Nava de Amedias, Entrambasmestas*.
- Verbal forms: *Aguallevaos, Cortijo de Salsipuedes, Cuesta de Mataburros*.

In general, agglutinations in toponymy are written in the map following tradition and based on the following criteria:

- a) Respecting the agglutination in its traditional form, whether with complete components or with the elimination of part of them.
Examples: *Campoalbillo, Campalbo, Monteagudo, Castillonuevo, Castilnuevo, Castilblanco, Majadahonda, Majadaloba, Majaelayo, Majalahíta*.
- b) Spell checking the new agglutinated term following the orthographic rules of the corresponding language.
Examples: *Ciempozuelos, Entrambosríos, Entreríos, Fuentesecas, Trasierra, Barcohondo*.

1.3.8. **Preposition «de»**

The preposition «de» is frequently used to link the components of a toponym, whether generic and specific terms or two specific terms (*Arroyo del Cervunal, Gumiel de Izán*). The second element of the toponym is introduced through this preposition, which may indicate location, belonging, or a specification of the first, especially when there are other homonymous toponyms (*Molina de Aragón, Molina de Segura*), to facilitate their identification.

The use of the preposition «de» is also very frequent to make the toponym more comprehensive, highlighting the proper name.

In short, the preposition «de» may have the following functions:

- a) Establish a relationship between the terms of the toponym such as:
 - Possession or belonging.
Examples: *Casa de los Gómez, Convento de Santo Tomás*.

- Geographical location.
Examples: *Golfo de Cádiz, Alhama de Granada*.
- Origin or destination.
Example: *Camino de Bustarviejo*.
- A characteristic or specification.
Examples: *Fuente de la Teja, Laguna del Saladar*.

b) Link the generic and specific terms without indicating any relationship, simply for the sake of expression.

Examples: *Picos de Urbión, Sierra de Gredos, Isla de Alegranza*.

In Basque, the apposition is used instead of the preposition.

Examples: *Uharte Arakil, Etxarri Etxauribar, Ibiriku Deierri*.

2

Standardization, competence and authorities in geographical names in Spain

2.1. Responsibilities, functions and procedures for standardization

Competence on geographical names in Spain is distributed among the different Administrations: the National Geographical Institute and other government agencies, the Autonomous Communities and the Local Administration. The Committee Specialised in Geographical Names and the Local Institutions Register are also involved.

2.1.1. *Government Agencies*

2.1.1.1. *National Geographical Institute*

The National Geographical Institute of the Ministry of Development has competence over geographical names, as set forth in Royal Decree 1545/2007 regulating the *National Mapping System*. Such powers are as follows:

- Definition of toponymy affecting more than one Autonomous Community, following a report by the Committee Specialised in Geographical Names.
- Standardization and dissemination of official toponymy in coordination with competent agencies.
- Creation and approval of the Basic Geographical Gazetteer of Spain, based on cartography 1:25.000 (or lower scales) and including the official names of the Local Institutions Register, and official names standardized by competent Public Administrations.
- Creation of the toponymy databases corresponding to the National Topographic Map, together with its standardization criteria.
- Registration of the National Geographical Gazetteer and collection, standardization and dissemination of official toponymy.

2.1.1.2. *Other Agencies*

Some government agencies are entitled to define the official name of geographical entities of general interest under their scope, such as AENA (Spanish Airports and Air Navigation), National Ports Authority, National Parks Authority, Adif (Administrator of Railway Infrastructure).

2.1.2. *Autonomous Communities*

The competence of the Autonomous Communities is consistent with that of the Regional Governments, Inter-island Councils, Councils of the Islands and City Councils.

All Autonomous Communities are legally entitled to establish the official name of basic local entities (see 2.1.5). To become official, these names should be registered before the Local Institutions Register of the Ministry of Public Administrations. Changes to the names of provinces and Autonomous Communities, proposed by the latter, should be approved by the Spanish Parliament.

In addition, Autonomous Communities can establish and modify the names of geographical elements under their ownership and control (cultural heritage, protected natural areas, autonomous seaports, etc.).

As to minor toponymy (mountain ranges, peaks, spots, rivers, springs, etc.), the Autonomous Communities currently with competence over its standardization are: Galicia (Galicia), Principado de Asturias (Principality of Asturias), País Vasco/Euskadi, (Basque Country/Euskadi), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Foral Community of Navarre), Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/Catalunya), Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community), Illes Balears (Balearic Islands) and Andalucía (Andalusia).

2.1.3. *Local Administration*

The Local Administration –City Councils of municipalities– is the basic authority that defines its own name, that of the population groups within its jurisdiction and its urban streets.

2.1.4. *Committee Specialised in Geographical Names*

The Committee Specialised in Geographical Names (*Comisión Especializada de Nombres Geográficos* - CENG, in Spanish) is part of the High Geographical Council –management body of the National Mapping System– reporting to the Ministry of Development and performing advisory and planning functions for geographic information and official mapping.

The CENG is the High Geographical Council's agency conducting studies and making proposals to prepare decisions on issues related to geographical names. Its functions and responsibilities are established by Royal Decree 1545/2007.

The CENG includes representatives from authorities responsible for geographical names from the General Government Administration and the Autonomous Communities, as well as from universities, academies of languages and other toponymy-related institutions.

The main objectives are to promote toponymy standardization in Spain in coordination with competent agencies and promote the knowledge of geographical names, their standardized use and their value as cultural heritage.

For information related to the CENG, please visit:

http://www.fomento.es/MFOM/LANG_CASTELLANO/DIRECCIONES/GENERALES/ÓRGANOS_COLEGIADOS/CSGComisiones/COMISION_NOMBRE_GEOGRÁFICOS 2.htm.

2.1.5. *Local Institutions Register*

The *Local Institutions Register* of the Ministry of Public Administrations (created by Royal Decree 382/1986) encompasses the official names, approved by the relevant Autonomous Communities, of all the basic local entities in Spain and its capitals:

- Provinces.
- Municipalities.
- Islands (with administrative competence).
- LTEBM (Local Territorial Entities Below Municipality).

- Regions (with administrative competence).
- Other municipal clusters.

Available at:

http://www.mpt.es/documentacion/politica_local/sistema_de_informacion_local_-SIL-/banco_de_datos/registro_eell/datos_registro_eell.html

2.2. Directory of authorities with competence over geographical names and related liaisons

2.2.1. General Government Administration

- Instituto Geográfico Nacional (National Geographical Institute)
General Ibáñez de Ibero, 3 - 28003 Madrid
<http://www.ign.es>
- Committee Specialised in Geographical Names. High Geographical Council
http://www.fomento.es/MFOM/LANG_CASTELLANO/DIRECCIONES_GENERALES/ORGANOS_COLEGIADOS/CSG/Comisiones/COMISION_NOMBRES_GEOGRAFICOS2.htm
- IDEE (Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de España), Spatial Data Infrastructure of Spain
Gathers all the geographical information produced in Spain at national, regional and local level.
http://www.ideo.es/show.do?to=pideep_pidee.ES
- Local Institutions Register. Ministry of Territorial Policy
http://www.mpt.es/documentacion/politica_local/sistema_de_informacion_local_-SIL-/banco_de_datos/registro_eell/datos_registro_eell.html
- AENA (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea), Spanish Airports and Air Navigation
Resources Coordination and Institutional Relations Division
Spanish Airports Steering Committee
<http://www.aena.es>
- National Ports Authority
Subdirección General de Relaciones Exteriores
<http://www.puertos.es>

2.2.2. **Autonomous Communities**

- **Andalucía (Andalusia)**
Autonomous Government of Andalusia
Department of Housing and Regional Planning
Andalusia Mapping Institute
<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/viviendayordenaciondelterritorio/www/jsp/estatica.jsp?pma=3&tct=8&te=cartografia/index.html>

- **Aragón (Aragon)**
Government of Aragon
Department of Presidency and Institutional Relations
Directorate General of Local Administration and Territorial Policy
Centre for Territorial Documentation and Information
<http://portal.aragon.es>

- **Principado de Asturias (Principality of Asturias)**
Government of the Principality of Asturias
Department of Culture and Tourism
Directorate General of Cultural Promotion and Linguistic Policy
Bureau of Linguistic Policy
<http://www.politicallinguistica.org/toponimia.php>

- **Canarias (Canary Islands)**
Government of the Canary Islands
Department of Presidency, Justice and Security
Vice-department of Public Administration
Directorate General of Territorial Administration and Home Affairs
<http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org>

- **Cantabria (Cantabria)**
Government of Cantabria
Department of Employment and Social Welfare
Directorate General of Local Administration

- **Castilla-La Mancha (Castile-La Mancha)**
Regional Government of Castile-La Mancha
Department of Public Administrations

Directorate General of Local Administration

<http://www.jccm.es>

- **Castilla y León (Castile and Leon)**
Regional Government of Castile and Leon
Department of Development
Directorate General of Urban Planning and Land Policy
<http://www.jcyl.es>

- **Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/ Catalunya)**
Autonomous Government of Catalonia
Vice-presidency Department
Toponymy Commission
<http://www.gencat.net/toponimia>

- **Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community)**
Autonomous Government of Valencia
Presidency Department
Valencia Academy of Language
<http://www.avl.gva.es>

- **Extremadura (Extremadura)**
Autonomous Government of Extremadura
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
General Secretariat of Rural Development and Local Administration
<http://www.juntaex.es>

- **Galicia (Galicia)**
Galicia Regional Government
Department of Presidency, Public Administrations and Justice
Toponymy Commission
<http://www.xunta.es/toponimia>

- **Illes Balears (Balearic Islands)**
Balearic Islands Government
Department of Education and Culture
Directorate General of Linguistic Policy
<http://www.caib.es>

- **Comunidad de Madrid (Community of Madrid)**
Community of Madrid Government
Department of Presidency, Justice and Home Affairs
Directorate General of Cooperation with Local Administration
<http://www.madrid.org>
- **Región de Murcia (Region of Murcia)**
Department of Presidency and Public Administrations
Directorate General of Local Administration, Institutional Relations and Foreign Affairs
<http://www.carm.es>
- **Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Foral Community of Navarre)**
Government of Navarre
Department of Education
Navarre Institute of Basque Language / Euskarabidea
<http://toponimianavarra.tracasa.es/>
- **País Vasco/Euskadi (Basque Country/Euskadi)**
Basque Government Department of Culture
Vice-department of Linguistic Policy
Advisory Council of Basque Language
<http://www.euskara.euskadi.net>
- **La Rioja (La Rioja)**
Government of La Rioja
Department of Public Administrations and Local Policy
Directorate General of Local Policy
http://www.larioja.org/estructura_gobierno/administracionespublicas_politocalocal.htm

2.3. Main language and toponymic agencies in Spain

2.3.1. National level

- Committee Specialised in Geographical Names – High Geographical Council
http://www.fomento.es/MFOM/LANG_CASTELLANO/DIRECCIONES_GENERALES/ORGANOS_COLEGIADOS/CSG/Comisiones/COMISION_NOMBRES_GEOGRAFICOS2.htm

- Royal Academy of Spanish Language
<http://www.rae.es>

2.3.2. *Autonomous Communities*

- **Aragón (Aragon)**
 - Council of Aragon Language (*Consello d'a Fabla Aragonesa*)
<http://www.consello.org/>
 - Institute of Altoaragones Studies (*Instituto de Estudios Altoaragoneses*)
<http://www.iea.es/>
- **Principado de Asturias (Principality of Asturias)**
 - Academy of Asturian Language
<http://www.academiadelalingua.com/>
- **Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/Catalunya)**
 - Institute of Catalan Studies (*Institut d'Estudis Catalans*)
<http://www.iec.cat>
 - Aran General Council (*Conselh Generau d'Aran*)
<http://www.conselharan.org/>
- **Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community)**
 - Academy of Valencian Language
<http://www.avl.gva.es>
- **Galicia (Galicia)**
 - Royal Academy of Galician Language
<http://www.realacademiagalega.org/>
- **Illes Balears (Balearic Islands)**
 - Balearic Islands University
Onomastic Committee (*Gabinet d'Onomàstica*)
<http://www.uib.cat/ca/infosobre/serveis/generals/slg/go>
- **Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Foral Community of Navarre)**
 - Royal Academy of Basque Language/*Euskaltzaindia*
<http://www.euskaltzaindia.net/>

- País Vasco/Euskadi (Basque Country/Euskadi)
 - Royal Academy of Basque Language/Euskaltzaindia
<http://www.euskaltzaindia.net/>

2.4. Basic legislation on geographical names and languages in Spain

2.4.1. *National level*

- 1978 Spanish Constitution.
- Law 7/1985, of 2 April, regulating the Local Regime Bases.
- Law 7/1986, of 24 January, on Mapping Planning, regulating the framework in which the official mapping activity in Spain is developed.
- Royal Decree 382/1986, of 10 February, creating, organising and regulating the operation of the Local Institutions Register.
- Royal Decree 1746/2004, of 18 June, on the Ministry of Development's basic organisational structure.
- Royal Decree 1545/2007, of 23 November, regulating the National Mapping System.

2.4.2. *Autonomous Communities*

- Andalucía (Andalusia)
 - Decree 141/2006, of 18 July, regulating the mapping activity in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia.

Article 2 describes the functions of the Andalusia Institute of Cartography, including in section f) the following: the inventory, standardization and dissemination of Andalusia toponymy.
Agreement of 16 September 2008, of the Governing Council, approving the 2009-2012 Andalusia Cartography Plan.
- Aragón (Aragon)
 - Organic Law 8/1982, of 10 August, on Aragon Statute of Autonomy (as amended by Organic Law 5/1996, of 30 December).
 - Law 3/1999, of 10 March, of the Parliament of Aragon, on Aragon Cultural Heritage.

- Law 7/1999, of 9 April, of Aragon Local Administration.
 - Aragon Languages Bill (under parliamentary process).
 - Organic Law 5/2007 of 20 April, on the reform of the Aragon Statute of Autonomy.
 - Law 10/2009 of 22 December, on use, protection and promotion of Aragon local languages.
- **Principado de Asturias (Principality of Asturias)**
- Organic Law 7/1981, of 30 December, of the Principality of Asturias Statute of Autonomy.
 - Law 1/1998, of 23 March, of the Principality of Asturias Parliament, on the use and promotion of *Bable*/Asturian.
 - Decree 38/2002, of 4 April, regulating the Principality of Asturias Toponymy Advisory Council.
 - Decree 98/2002, of 18 July, setting forth the definition and recovery procedure for the toponymy of Asturias.
- **Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/Catalunya)**
- Organic Law 4/1979, of 18 December, of the Catalonia Statute of Autonomy.
 - Law 7/1983, of 18 April, of the Catalonia Parliament, on linguistic standardization in Catalonia.
 - Law 16/1990, of 13 April, of the Catalonia Parliament, on the special regime of Val d'Aran.
 - Decree 78/1991, of 8 April, on the use of toponymy.
 - Law 1/1998, of 7 January, of the Catalonia Parliament, on linguistic policy.
 - Decree 59/2001, of 23 January, establishing Catalonia Toponymy Commission.
 - Decree 60/2001, of 23 January, regulating the procedure to change the name of population centres and decentralised municipal entities.
 - Organic Law 6/2006 of 19 July, on the reform of the Catalonia Statute of Autonomy.
 - Law of the Autonomous Community of Catalonia 16/2005, of 27 December, on geographical information and Cartographic Institute of Catalonia.
 - Decree 62/2010, of 18 May, approving the Mapping Plan of Catalonia.
- **Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community)**
- Organic Law 5/1982, of 1 July, of the Valencian Community Statute of Autonomy, as amended by Organic Law 1/2006, of 10 April.

- Law 4/1983, of 23 November, of the Valencian Parliament, on the use and teaching of the Valencian language.
 - Decree 145/1986, of the Council of the Valencian Government, on signage of roads and public services in the territory of the Valencian Community.
 - Decree 58/1992, of 13 April, of the Valencian Government, regulating the procedures to change the name of municipalities.
 - Order of 1 December 1993, of the Department of Education and Science, on the use of official languages in toponymy, signage of communications roads and public services in the territory of the Valencian Community.
 - Organic Law 1/2006, of 10 April, on amendment of Organic Law 5/1982, of 1 July, on the Valencian Community Statute of Autonomy.
- **Extremadura (Extremadura)**
- Decree 181/2006, of 31 October, regulating the composition and functions of the Extremadura Cartographic Information Centre and the Extremadura Council of Cartographic and Territorial Information.
- **Galicia (Galicia)**
- Organic Law 1/1981, of 6 April, of the Galicia Statute of Autonomy.
 - Law 3/1983, of 15 June, of the Galician Parliament, on linguistic standardization.
 - Decree 132/1984, of 6 September, setting forth the definition or recovery of Galicia's toponymy.
 - Law 5/1988, of 21 June, of the Galicia Parliament, on the use of Galician as official language by local entities.
 - Decree 174/1998, of 5 June, on amendment of Decree 43/1984, of 23 March, regulating the functions and composition of the Toponymy Commission.
- **Illes Balears (Balearic Islands)**
- Organic Law 2/1983, of 25 February, of the Balearic Islands Statute of Autonomy, as amended by Organic Law 3/1999, of 8 January.
 - Law 3/1986, of 29 April, of the Balearic Islands Parliament, on linguistic standardization in the Balearic Islands.
 - Organic Law 1/2007 of 28 February, on the reform of the Balearic Islands Statute of Autonomy.

- **Comunidad Foral de Navarra (Foral Community of Navarre)**
 - Organic Law 13/1982, of Reintegration and Improvement of the Navarre Autonomous Scheme.
 - Regional Law 18/1986, of 15 December, of the Navarre Parliament, on the Basque language.
 - Regional Law 6/1990, of 2 July, of the Local Administration of Navarre.

- **País Vasco/Euskadi (Basque Country/Euskadi)**
 - Organic Law 3/1979, of 18 December, of the Basque Country Statute of Autonomy.
 - Law 10/1982, of 24 November, of the Basque Parliament, on Basic Standardization of the Use of the Basque Language
 - Decree 271/1983, of 12 December, defining the procedure to change the name of Basque Country Municipalities.
 - Regional Regulation 11/1995, of 20 March, of the Álava Historical Territory Councils.
 - Regional Decree 98/1995, of the Council of Deputies of 17 October, regulating the procedure to be observed by Historical Territory Councils in establishing, replacing or changing their names.
 - Decree 176/2007, of 16 October, of the Advisory Council of the Basque Language.

3

Source material for geographical names

The main source material for geographical names includes: maps, geographical gazetteers and the Spatial Data Infrastructures (*Infraestructuras de Datos Espaciales-IDE, in Spanish*).

The National Geographical Institute (*Instituto Geográfico Nacional-IGN, in Spanish*) is the government's agency responsible for the official mapping and the Basic Geographical Gazetteer of Spain. In addition, it is also in charge of creating and maintaining the National Portal for the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Spain (*Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de España-IDEE, in Spanish*).

The Autonomous Communities are responsible for creating the specific geographical gazetteers that make up, together with the Basic Geographical Gazetteer of Spain (*Nomenclador Geográfico Básico de España-NGBE, in Spanish*), the National Geographical Gazetteer.

They are also in charge of creating maps for their territories and contributing to the IDEE, when applicable.

To access the IGN maps herein described, please visit <http://www.ign.es>. Some are available for sale online at <http://www.cnig.es/>.

3.1. National Topographic Map

The National Topographic Map is the basic set of the official mapping of Spain. This map consists in a standard and continuous vector digital database of the entire national territory. It includes the following: physical geography (relief, hydrography and land use) and human geography (population centres and buildings, natural resources and industry, roads, administrative divisions and geodesic support, toponymy and labelling). The following maps are available:

- National Topographic Map at 1:25.000 scale (MTN25)
- National Topographic Map at 1:50.000 scale (MTN50)

3.2. Derived maps

Derived mapping is the result of addition or generalisation processes from the basic mapping. The IGN designs the derived maps covering the entire national territory, at scales below 1:50.000.

- Provincial Maps at 1:200.000 scale
- Autonomous Maps at 1:200.000 to 1:400.000 scales
- Map of Spain at 1:500.000 scale
- Iberian Peninsula, Balearic and Canary Islands at 1: 1.000.000
- Spain, the Autonomous State, at 1:2.000.000 scale

3.3. Cartographic databases with geographical names

A cartographic database is the set of geographical data including all the information cartographically represented in maps (except for crops and vegetation), structured in such a way to be input in a GIS. The cartographic databases prepared from the set of IGN maps are the following:

- Numerical Cartographic Database 1:200.000 (BCN200)
- Numerical Cartographic Database 1:25.000 (BCN25)
- National Topographic Database 1:25.000 (BTN25)
- Border Lines Database 1:25.000, 1:200.000, 1:1 000.000

3.4. Gazetteers containing official geographical names

The National Geographical Gazetteer, which should include official toponyms, should consist of the National Geographical Institute's Basic Geographical Gazetteer and the Geographical Gazetteer of each Autonomous Community. The Concise Gazetteer, as a first step in the creation of the Basic Gazetteer of Spain, has been designed by the National Geographical Institute. The following official gazetteers are available online:

- Concise Geographical Gazetteer of Spain (<http://www.ign.es>)
- Official Gazetteer of Major Toponymy of Catalonia (<http://www.gencat.net/toponimia>)

- Nomenclátor de Galicia (topónimos oficiales de unidades administrativas y poblaciones) (<http://www.xunta.es/toponimia>)
- Nomenclator de Navarra (<http://www.cfnavarra.es/estadistica>)

3.5. Infraestructura de Información Geográfica de España o Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de España

La Infraestructura de Información Geográfica de España, también denominada Datos Espaciales de España (IDEE), está constituida por el conjunto de infraestructuras de información geográfica y servicios interoperables de información geográfica relativos a la información geográfica, generada o bajo responsabilidad de las Administraciones Públicas, disponible sobre el territorio nacional, el mar territorial, la zona contigua, la plataforma continental y la zona económica exclusiva

El acceso a los datos georreferenciados y servicios interoperables de información geográfica se hace a través de geoportales. De ellos cabe destacar el geoportal IDEE (www.idee.es) que debe permitir acceder a todos los servicios interoperables de información geográfica establecidos por las Administraciones Públicas españolas

A través del geoportal IDEE (www.idee.es) se ofrecen varias aplicaciones estándar e interoperables, que incluyen un visualizador de información geográfica, que permite componer mapas superponiendo información de diferentes proveedores procedentes de la Administración General del Estado, Administraciones Autonómicas y Locales así como Universidades y empresas privadas. También hay disponible un catálogo de datos y servicios, para obtener información sobre datos y servicios geográficos que se producen en España, la posibilidad de descargar datos geográficos, y un buscador de nombres geográficos, que facilita la búsqueda de topónimos georreferenciados que se encuentran cargados en la Base de Datos de Topónimos del Instituto Geográfico Nacional y del Nomenclátor Geográfico Conciso de España, permitiendo la visualización del entorno geográfico del topónimo, utilizando por defecto la cartografía proporcionada por el Instituto Geográfico Nacional.

- Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de España (IDEE)
<http://www.idee.es>

4

List of general and descriptive terms necessary for the understanding of maps in the official languages of Spain

Toponyms frequently consist of a **generic** term indicating the geographical element's nature or type of entity and a **specific** term or proper name specifying it. Generic terms are part of the common lexicon and their meaning is based on their origin. With time, this meaning sometimes does no longer match reality, and some others it reflects a still lasting environment, especially in the case of toponyms related to the relief or hydrographic phenomena.

A **descriptive** term is not a toponym but a cartographic note used to name a geographical element without a proper name or specific symbol.

Example: *Silo* (silo), *Mina de carbón* (coal mine).

Below is a list of the most frequent generic and descriptive terms included in the IGN MTN25 in the official languages of Spain.

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Abrevadero	Bebedoiro	Aska	Abeurador	Water trough
Alcantilado	Acantilado	Amildegia	Penya-segat	Cliff
Acequia	Levada	Erretena	Séquia, rec	Irrigation ditch
Acueducto	Acueduto	Akueduktua	Aqüeducte	Aqueduct
Aduana	Alfándega	Aduana	Duana	Customs
Aeródromo	Aeródromo	Aerodromoa	Aeròdrom	Aerodrome
Aerogenerador	Aeroxerador	Aerosorgailua	Aerogenerador	Wind turbine
Aeropuerto	Aeroporto	Aireportua	Aeroport	Airport
Aguja	Agulla	Orratza	Agulla	Spire
Alameda	Alameda	Zumardia	Albereda, rambla	Boulevard
Albergue	Albergue	Aterpetxea	Alberg	Lodging
Aldea	Aldea	Herrixka	Poblet	Village
Aljibe	Alxibe	Aljibea	Aljub	Well

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Almenara	Almenara		Almenara	Tower
Alquería	Casal	Landetxea	Alqueria, masia	Farm
Alto	Alto	Gaina	Alt	High
Antena	Antena	Antena	Antena	Antenna
Apeadero	Apeadoiro	Geralekua	Baixador	Halt
Árbol singular	Árbore senlleira	Zuhaitz apartekoa	Árbol singular	Listed tree
Archipiélago	Arquipélago	Uhartedia	Arxipèlag	Archipelago
Área recreativa	Área de lecer	Jolasgunea	Àrea recreativa	Recreation area
Arena	Area, areal	Hondarra, harea	Arena	Sand
Arrecife	Arrecife, baixío	Uharria	Escull	Reef
Arroyo	Rego	Erreka, latsa	Rierol	Stream
Atalaya	Atalaia	Talaia	Talaia	Vantage point
Autopista	Autoestrada	Autobidea	Autopista	Highway
Avenida (vía urbana)	Avenida	Etorbidea	Avinguda (vía urbana)	Avenue
Ayuntamiento	Concello	Udaletxea	Ajuntament	Town hall
Azud	Azude, presa	Noria	Assut, sénia	Drowned weir
Bahía	Baía / badía	Badia	Badia	Bay
Bajo	Baixo	Haitzarria	Baix	Low
Baliza	Baliza	Tuntuxa	Balisa	Beacon
Balneario	Balneario	Bainuetxea	Balneari	Seaside resort
Balsa	Balsa	Idoia	Bassa	Farmhouse
Balsa de purines	Pozo de xurro	Minda-andela	Balsa de purines	Slurry pond
Banco	Banco	Bankua	Banc	Bank
Barra	Barra	Barra	Barra	Rail
Barrio	Barrio	Auzoa	Barri	Neighbourhood
Base aérea militar	Base aérea militar	Aire base militarra	Base aèria military	Military airbase
Bosque	Souto	Basoa	Bosc	Forest
Cabeza	Cabeza	Burua	Cabeç	Head
Cabo	Cabo	Lurmuturra	Cap	Cape
Cala	Cala	Senadia	Cala	Cove
Calle	Rúa	Kalea, karrika	Carrer	Street
Calzada romana	Calzada romana	Erromatar galtzada	Calçada romana	Roman road
Camino	Camiño	Bidea	Camí	Path
Campamento	Campamento	Kanpamentua	Campament	Camp site

List of general and descriptive terms necessary for the understanding of maps

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Camping	Cámping	Kanpina	Càmping	Camping
Campus universitario	Campus universitario	Unibertsitate kanpusa	Campus universitari	Campus
Canal	Canle	Ubidea	Canal	Canal
Cantera	Canteira	Harrobia	Pedrera	Quarry
Cañada	Valgada	Altxonbidea	Carrerada	Gully
Capilla	Capela	Kapera	Capella	Chapel
Cárcel	Cárcere	Kartzela	Presó	Prison
Carretera	Estrada	Errepidea	Carretera	Road
Carril bici	Carril bici	Bidegorria	Carril bici	Cycleway
Casa	Casa	Etxea	Casa	House
Cascada	Fervenza	Ur-jauzia	Saltant	Waterfall
Caserío	Casario	Baseria	Caseria	Hamlet
Castillo	Castelo	Gaztelua	Castell	Castle
Catedral	Catedral	Katedrala	Catedral	Cathedral
Cementerio	Cemiterio	Hilerria	Cementiri, cementerio	Cemetery
Central nuclear	Central nuclear	Zentral nuklearra	Central nuclear	Nuclear power plant
Central térmica	Central térmica	Zentral termikoa	Central tèrmica	Power plant
Centro comercial	Centro comercial	Saltokia	Centre comercial	Shopping centre
Centro penitenciario	Penitenciaria	Presondegia	Centre penitenciari	Penitentiary
Centro sanitario	Centro sanitario	Osasun zentroa	Centre sanitari	Health care facility
Cerro	Cerro	Muinoa	Tossal, puig	Hill
Charca	Poza	Istila	Bassa	Farmhouse
Chimenea	Cheminea	Tximinia	Xemeneia	Chimney/Vent
Choza	Choza	Etxola	Cabanya	Hut
Cima	Cume, cumio	Tontorra	Cim	Summit
Circo (montaña)	Circo	Mendiko zirkua	Circ (muntanya)	Cirque
Cisterna	Cisterna	Andela	Cisterna	Cistern
Ciudad deportiva	Cidade deportiva	Kiroldegia	Ciutat esportiva	Sport centre
Colegio	Colexio	Ikastetxea	Col·legi	School
Collado	Golada	Lepoa	Coll	Hill
Colonia	Colonia	Udalekua	Colònia	Colony/Camp
Comarca	Comarca, bisbarra	Eskualdea	Comarca	Region/county
Complejo industrial	Complexo industrial	Industriagunea	Complex industrial	Industrial estate
Conducción de combustible	Condución de combustible	Erregai ubidea	Conducció de combustible	Fuel line

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Construcción	Construción	Eraikuntza	Construcció	Construction
Convento	Convento	Komentua	Convent	Convent
Cooperativa	Cooperativa	Kooperatiba	Cooperativa	Cooperative
Cordel	Cordel	Mendilepoa	Carrerada	Rope
Cordillera	Cordal, cordilleira	Mendikatea	Serralada	Range (mountain)
Corral	Curral	Eskorta Corral	Farmyard	Corral
Cortafuego	Devasa	Su-ebakitzalea	Tallafoç	Firebreak
Cortijo	Casal		Masia	Country estate
Cresta	Crista	Gandorra	Carena	Crest
Crucero	Cruceiro	Gurutzagunea	Creuer	Grade crossing
Cruz	Cruz	Gurutzea	Creu	Cross
Cuartel	Cuartel	Kuartela, kaserna	Caserna	Barracks
Cuenca	Bacia	Arroa	Conca	Basin
Cuerda	Cordal	Soka	Carrerada	Rope
Cuesta	Costa	Aldatsa	Costa	Hill
Cueva	Cova	Haitzuloa, hartzuloa.	Cova	Cave
Cumbre	Cumio, cume	Gailurra	Cim	Summit
Dársena	Dársena	Dartsena	Dársena	Dock
Dehesa	Chousa	Larrea	Devesa	Meadow
Depósito de agua	Déposito de auga	Ur- depositua	Dipòsit d'aigua	Water tank
Depósito de combustible	Déposito de combustible	Erregai depositua	Dipòsit de combustible	Fuel tank
Depresión	Depresión	Sakonunea	Depressió	Depression
Depuradora	Depuradora	Ur-araztegia	Depuradora	Treatment plant
Desierto	Deserto	Basamortua	Desert	Desert
Diputación	Deputación	Diputazioa	Diputació	Council
Dique	Dique	Dikea	Dic	Dam
Distrito	Distrito	Barrutia	Districte	District
Dolmen	Dolmen, anta	Trikuharria	Dolmen	Dolmen
Edificio	Edificio	Eraikuntza	Edifici	Building
Embalse	Encoro	Urtegia	Embassament	Dam/reservoir
Enclave	Enclave	Barrendegia	Enclavament	Enclave
Ensenada	Enseada	Senadia	Cala	Cove
Ermita	Ermida	Baseliza	Ermita	Shrine/chapel
Escollo	Escollo, baixio	Uhaitza	Escull	Reef

List of general and descriptive terms necessary for the understanding of maps

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Escombrera	Entulleira	Hondakindegia	Enderroc	Dump
Escuela	Escola	Eskola	Escola	School
Espacio natural protegido	Espazo natural protexido	Babestutako naturgunea	Espai natural protegit	Protected natural area
Estación	Estación	Geltokia	Estació	Station
Estación de autobuses	Estación de autobuses	Autobus geltokia	Estació d'autobusos	Bus station
Estación de ferrocarril	Estación de ferrocarril	Tren geltokia	Estació de ferrocarril	Train station
Estación meteorológica	Estación metereolóxica	Meteorologia estazioa	Estació meteorològica	Weather station
Estanque	Estanque	Urmaela	Bassa	Pond
Estrecho	Estreito	Itsasartea	Estret	Strait
Estuario	Estuario, esteiro	Ibai-ahoa, bokalea	Estuari	Estuary
Fábrica	Fábrica	Fabrika	Fàbrica	Plant
Farallón	Farallón	Itsaslabarra	Faralló	Cliff
Faro	Faro	Itsasargia	Far	Light house
Ferrocarril	Ferrocarril	Trenbidea	Ferrocarril	Railroad
Fuente	Fonte	Iturria	Font	Spring
Funicular	Funicular	Funikularra	Funicular	Funicular
Garganta	Garganta	Haitzartea, mehaka	Gorja, afrau	Canyon
Gasoducto	Gasoduto	Gasbidea	Gasoducte	Gas pipeline
Gasolinera	Gasolineira	Gasolindegia	Gasolinera	Gas station
Glaciar	Glaciar	Glaziarra	Glacera	Glacier
Golfo	Golfo	Golkoa	Golf	Gulf
Granja	Granxa	Abeltegia	Granja	Farm
Granja marina	Granxa mariña	Itsas-haztegia	Granja marina	Sea farm
Gravera	Grixedo	Legartegia	Gravera	Gravel pit
Gruta	Gruta	Haitzuloa, hartzuloa	Gruta, cova	Cave/grotto
Helipuerto	Heliporto	Heliportua	Heliport	Heliport
Hospital	Hospital	Ospitalea	Hospital	Hospital
Hoya	Fondal	Sakana	Foia, clot	River basin
Hoyo	Foxo	Zuloa	Clot	Pit
Hoz	Foz	Arroila	Congost, gorja	Ravine
Huerta	Horta	Baratza	Horta	Orchard
Ibón	Ibón	Aintzira	Llac	Lake
Iglesia	Igrexa	Eliza	Església	Church
Incineradora	Incineradora	Erraustegia	Incineradora	Incineration plant

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Instalación agropecuaria	Explotación agropecuaria	Nekazaritzagunea	Instal·lació agropecuària	Farming facilities
Instalación industrial	Instalación industrial	Industriagunea	Instal·lació industrial	Industrial facilities
Instalación militar	Instalación militar	Militargunea	Instal·lació militar	Military facilities
Isla	Illa	Uhartea	Illa	Island
Isla fluvial	Insua	Ibaiko uhartea	Illa fluvial	River island
Islote	Illote	Uhartetxea	Illot	Islet
Jardín	Xardín	Lorategia	Jardí	Garden
Jurisdicción	Xurisdición	Barrutia	Jurisdicció	Jurisdiction
Ladera	Ladeira, aba	Hegia	Vessant	Hillside/mountainside
Lago	Lago	Lakua	Llac	Lake
Laguna	Lagoa	Aintzira	Llacuna	Pool/lagoon
Lavajo	Illó	Urputzua	Toll	Lagoon
Límite	Límite, estrema	Muga	Límit	Limit
Llano	Chá	Zelaia	Pla	Plain
Llanura	Chaira	Ordokia	Plana	Prairie
Loma	Lomba	Bizkarra	Tossal	Hill
Lucio	Poza	Lupetza	Bassa	Pond/ pool
Macizo	Macizo	Mendigunea	Massís	Massif
Majada	Mallada	Saroia	Pleta	Sheepfold
Manantial	Manancial	Iturrama	Brollador, deu	Spring
Mar	Mar	Itsasoa	Mar	Sea
Marisma	Marisma	Padura	Aiguamoll	Marsh
Meseta	Meseta	Goi-lautada	Altiplà	Plateau
Mina	Mina	Meategia	Mina	Mine
Mirador	Miradoiro	Begiratokia	Mirador	Viewpoint
Molino	Muiño	Errota	Moli	Mill
Monasterio	Mosteiro	Monasterioa	Monestir	Monastery
Montaña	Montaña	Mendia	Muntanya	Mountain/woodland
Monte	Monte	Mendia	Muntanya	Mountain/woodland
Monumento	Monumento	Monumentua	Monument	Monument
Motor	Motor	Motorra	Motor	Engine
Muela	Moa	Mendigain laua	Mola	Mound
Muelle	Peirao	Kaia	Moll	Wharf
Muralla	Muralla	Harresia	Muralla	Wall

List of general and descriptive terms necessary for the understanding of maps

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Nacedero	Nacente, nacedoiro	Iturrama	Naixement	Spring head/head spring
Nava	Chá	Naba	Coma	Hollow plain
Nevero	Neveira	Elurtegia	Gelera	Snowfield
Observatorio	Observatorio	Behatokia	Observatori	Observatory
Océano	Océano	Ozeanoa	Oceà	Ocean
Ojo	Ollo	Begia	Ull	Archway/span
Oleoducto	Oleoduto	Oleobidea	Oleoducte	Oil pipeline
Otero	Outeiro	Tontorra	Turó, pujol	Hillock
Pajar	Palleiro	Lastategia	Paller	Barn
Palacio	Pazo, palacio	Jauregia	Palau	Palace
Palomar	Pombal	Usategia	Colomar	Dovecot
Pantano	Pantano	Zingira	Pantà	Swamp
Parador	Parador	Paradorea	Parador	Parador (state-owned hotel)
Paraje	Paraxe	Aurkintza	Paratge	Site
Paraje natural	Paraxe natural	Naturgunea	Paratge natural	Natural site
Paridera	Parideira	Erditegia	Paridora	Birthing shed
Parque	Parque	Parkea	Parc	Park
Parque de atracciones	Parque de atraccions	Jolas parkea	Parc d'atraccions	Amusement park
Parque eólico	Parque eólico	Parke eolikoa	Parc eòlic	Wind farm
Parque nacional	Parque nacional	Parke nazionala	Parc nacional	National park
Parque natural	Parque natural	Parke naturala	Parc natural	Natural park
Parque regional	Parque rexional	Eskualdeko parke naturala	Parc regional	Regional park
Parque temático	Parque temático	Parke tematikoa	Parc temàtic	Theme park
Parque urbano	Parque urbano	Hiri parkea	Parc urbà	City park
Parroquia	Parroquia	Parrokia	Parròquia	Parish
Pasadera	Pasal, poldra	Harripausua	Passera	Gangway
Paso (montaña)	Paso (montaña)	Mendilepoa	Pas (muntanya)	Pass
Pedania	Pedania	Alkate-azoa	Pedania	District
Península	Península	Penintsula	Península	Peninsula
Peña	Pena	Haitza	Penyal	Rock
Pico	Pico	Haitz-punta	Cim, pic	Peak
Piedra	Pedra	Harria	Pedra	Stone
Pintura rupestre	Pintura rupestre	Labar-pintura	Pintura rupestre	Rock paintings

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Piscifactoría	Piscifactoría	Arrain haztegia	Piscifactoria	Fish farm
Piscina	Piscina	Igerilekua	Piscina	Swimming pool
Pista	Pista	Pista	Pista	Track
Pista de ultraligeros	Pista de ultralixeiros	Ultra-arinen pista	Pista d'ultralleguers	Ultra light runway
Planta de compostaje	Planta de compostaxe	Konposgintzako lantegia	Planta de compostatge	Composting plant
Playa	Praia, areal	Hondartza	Platja	Beach
Plaza	Praza	Plaza	Plaça	Square
Poblado	Poboado	Auzunea	Poble	Village
Polígono industrial	Polígono industrial	Industrialdea	Polígon industrial	Industrial park
Poza	Poza	Osina	Bassa	Pond/ pool
Pozo	Pozo	Patina	Pou	Well
Pradera	Pradaria	Belardia	Praderia	Grassland/meadow
Prado	Prado	Belaia	Prat	Field
Precipicio	Precipicio, esfragadoiro	Amildegia	Cingle, precipicio	Precipice
Presa	Presa	Uharka	Presa, resclosa	Dam
Pueblo	Poboación, vila	Herria	Poble	Village
Puente	Ponte	Zubia	Pont	Bridge
Puerto (carretera o montaña)	Porto	Mendatea	Port, coll (carretera o muntanyia)	Pass
Puerto (mar)	Porto	Portua	Port (mar)	Port/harbour
Punta	Punta	Punta	Punta	Point
Rada	Rada	Arrada	Rada	Bay
Ramal	Ramal	Mendi-adarra	Braçal	Branch
Rambla	Rambla, corga	Euri-bidea	Rambla	Dry riverbed/watercourse
Rápido	Rápido	Ur-lasterra	Ràpid	Fast
Refugio	Refuxio	Aterpea	Refugi	Shelter
Regajo	Regueiro, rego	Erreka	Rierol	Brook
Regato	Regato	Erreka	Rierol	Brook
Reguera	Presa	Ubidea	Regueró	Track
Repetidor	Repetidor	Errepikagailua	Repetidor	Repeater
Repetidor de transmisiones	Repetidor de transmisións	Transmisio errepikagailua	Repetidor de transmissions	Broadcasting repeater
Reserva Natural	Reserva natural	Natura erreserba	Reserva natural	Natural reserve
Ría	Ría	Itsasadarra	Ria	Ria (tidal inlet)
Río	Río	Ibaia	Riu	River
Risco	Penedo	Harkaitza	Cingle, balç	Crag

List of general and descriptive terms necessary for the understanding of maps

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Rivera	Ribeira	Ibaiertza	Riera, ribera	Creek
Roca	Rocha	Harria	Roca	Rock
Roque	Rochedo	Harritza	Roc, penyal	Rocky outcrops
Ruinas	Ruinas	Aurriak	Ruïnes	Ruins
Salina	Salina	Gatzaga	Salina	Salt mine/salt marsh
Salto (agua)	Salto, fervenza	Ur-jauzia	Salt (aigua)	Waterfall
Santuario	Santuario	Santutegia	Santuari	Shrine
Senda	Senda, carreiro	Bidezidorra	Corriol, sender	Path
Sendero de Gran Recorrido (GR)	Carreiro gran percorrido	Ibilbide luzea	Sender de Gran Recorregut (GR)	Long-distance trail
Sendero de Pequeño Recorrido (PR)	Carreiro pequeno percorrido	Ibilbide laburra	Sender de Petit Recorregut (PR)	Short-distance trail
Serrería	Serradoiro	Zerrategia	Serradora	Sawmill
Sierra	Serra	Mendilerroa	Serra	Mountain range
Sifón	Sifón	Sifoiá	Sifó	Siphon
Silo	Silo	Belar-zuloa	Sitja	Silo
Sima	Fosa	Leizezuloa	Avenc	Chasm
Subestación eléctrica	Subestación eléctrica	Elikrizitate azpiestazioa	Subestació elèctrica	Electric substation
Sumidero	Sumidoiro	Sarbegia	Embornal	Drain
Tejar	Telleira	Telleria	Teuleria	Brickworks
Teleférico	Teleférico	Teleferikoa	Telefèric	Cable car
Telesilla	Telecadeira	Teleaulkia	Telecadira	Chair lift
Telesquí	Telesquí	Teleskia	Telesquí	Ski lift
Teso	Teso		Turó, tossal	Hill
Tinada	Corte, cortello	Estalpea	Corral, cobert	Cattle shed
Torre de vigilancia	Torre de vixilancia	Zaintza-dorrea	Torre de guaita	Watchtower
Torrente	Torrente	Uharra	Torrent, riera	Torrent
Transformador	Transformador	Transformadorea	Transformador	Transformer
Trasvase	Transvasamento	Ura eramateko bidea	Transvasament	Decanting
Túnel	Túnel	Tunela	Túnel	Tunnel
Umbría	Avesedo	Laiotza	Obac, obaga	Shady place
Universidad	Universidade	Unibertsitatea	Universitat	University
Urbanización	Urbanización	Auzunea	Urbanització	Urban development
Vado	Vao	Ibia	Gual	Ford

Spanish	Galician	Basque	Catalan / Valencian	English
Vaguada	Valgada	Ibarbidea	Torrentera	River bed
Valle	Val	Harana	Vall	Valley
Vega	Veiga	Ibarra	Horta	Meadow
Vereda	Verea	Bidezidorra	Sendera	Path/sidewalk
Vertedero	Vertedoiro	Zabortegia	Abocador	Dump
Vértice geodésico	Vértice xeodésico	Erpin geodesikoa	Vèrtex geodèsic	Geodesic vertex
Vía pecuaria	Vía pecuaria	Abelbidea	Via pecuària	Cattle track
Vía verde	Vía verde	Bide berdea	Via verda	Greenway
Viaducto	Viaduto	Bidezubia	Viaducte	Viaduct
Viña	Viña	Mahastia	Vinya	Vineyard
Volcán	Volcán	Sumendia	Volcà	Volcano
Yacimiento	Xacigo	Aztarnategia	Jaciment	Deposit/field/site
Zona deportiva	Zona deportiva	Kiroldegia	Zona esportiva	Sports area

5

Abbreviations used on official maps

Abbreviations included are those used in the National Geographical Institute's MTN25 in the official languages of Spain. Use thereof is restricted to cases where space is not available in the map.

5.1. Spanish

Generic term (English equivalent)	Abbreviation
Abrevadero (water trough)	Abrev.
Acequia (irrigation ditch)	Aceq.
Acueducto (aqueduct)	Adto.
Aeropuerto (airport)	Apto.
Alquería (farm)	Alq.
Apeadero (halt)	Apead.
Arroyo (stream)	A.º
Avenida (vía urbana) (avenue)	Av.
Ayuntamiento (town hall)	Ayto.
Bahía (bay)	B.
Balneario (seaside resort)	Baln.
Barranco (cliff)	Bco.
Barrio (neighbourhood)	B.º
Cabo (cape)	C.º
Camino (path)	Cno.
Campamento (camp site)	Cpto.
Canal (canal)	C.
Cañada (gully)	Cda.
Carretera (road)	Cra.
Casa (house)	C.ª

Generic term (English equivalent)	Abbreviation
Caserío (hamlet)	Cio.
Castillo (castle)	Cilo.
Cementerio (cemetery)	Cem.
Colegio (school)	Cgio.
Collado (hill)	Cdo.
Colonia (colony/camp)	Col.
Convento (convent)	Conv.
Cooperativa (cooperative)	Coop.
Cordel (track)	Cor.
Cortijo (country estate)	Cjo.
Don (Mr.)	D.
Doña (Mrs.)	D.ª
Embalse (dam/reservoir)	Emb.
Ensenada (cove)	Ens.
Ermita (shrine/chapel)	Eta.
Estación (station)	Est.
Fábrica (plant)	Fca.
Ferrocarril/-es (railroad)	F. C./FF. CC.
Fuente (spring)	Fte.
Golfo (gulf)	G.

Generic term (English equivalent)	Abbreviation	Generic term (English equivalent)	Abbreviation
Sendero Gran Recorrido (long-distance trail)	GR	Polígono Industrial (industrial park)	Pol. Ind.
Granja (farm)	Gja.	Puente (bridge)	Pte.
Hospital (hospital)	H.	Puerto (mar) (port/harbour)	Pto.
Iglesia (church)	Igl.	Puerto (montaña) (pass)	Pto.
Isla (island)	I	Punta (point)	Pta.
Islote (islet)	Ite.	Rambla (dry riverbed/watercourse)	Rbla.
Kilómetro (kilometre)	km	Regato (brook)	Rto.
Lago (lake)	L.	Río (river)	R.
Laguna (pool/lagoon)	Lna.	Rivera (creek)	Riv.
Manantial (spring)	Mtial.	San (saint masc.)	S.
Mirador (viewpoint)	Mdor.	Santa (saint fem.)	Sta.
Molino (mill)	Mno.	Santa María (Saint Mary)	Sta. M. ^a
Monasterio (monastery)	Mrio.	Santisimo (most holy)	Smo.
Monumento (monument)	Mto.	Santo (saint masc.)	Sto.
Nuestra Señora (Our Lady)	Ntra. Sra.	Santuario (shrine)	Srio.
Observatorio (observatory)	Obs.	Senda (path)	Sda.
Palacio (palace)	Pcio.	Sierra (mountain range)	S. ^a
Parador (parador/state-owned hotel)	Pdor.	Teleférico (cable car)	Tfco.
Parroquia (parish)	Pquia.	Teléfono (telephone)	Tf.
Sendero Pequeño Recorrido (short-distance trail)	PR	Televisión (television)	TV
Pico (peak)	P.	Torrente (torrent)	Tte.
Playa (beach)	Pya.	Urbanización (urban development)	Urb.
Plaza (square)	Pza.	Vereda (path/sidewalk)	Vda.
		Viaducto (viaduct)	Vdto.
		Zona Deportiva (sports area)	Z. D.

5.2. Gallego

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Acueducto	Adto.	Acueducto (aqueduct)
Apeadeiro	Apead.	Apeadero (halt)
Avenida	Av.	Avenida (vía urbana) (avenue)
Balneario	Baln.	Balneario (seaside resort)
Barrio	B. ^o	Barrio (neighbourhood)

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Bebedeiro, bebedeiro	Beb.	Abrevadero (water trough)
Cabo	C.º	Cabo (cape)
Camión	Cño.	Camino (path)
Campamento	Cpto.	Campamento (camp site)
Canle	Cnl.	Canal (canal)
Casario	Cío.	Caserío (hamlet)
Castelo	Ctlo.	Castillo (castle)
Cemiterio	Cem.	Cementerio (cemetery)
Colexio	Cxio.	Colegio (school)
Colonia	Col.	Colonia (colony/camp)
Concello	Cllo.	Ayuntamiento (town hall)
Convento	Conv.	Convento (convent)
Cooperativa	Coop.	Cooperativa (cooperative)
Cordel	Cor.	Cordel (track)
Encoro	Enc.	Embalse (dam/reservoir)
Enseada	Ens.	Ensenada (cove)
Ermida	Eda.	Ermida (shrine/chapel)
Estación	Est.	Estación (station)
Estrada	Est.	Carretera (road)
Fábrica	Fca.	Fábrica (plant)
Fonte	Fte.	Fuente (spring)
Golada	Glda.	Collado (hill)
Golfo	G.	Golfo (gulf)
Granxa	Gxa.	Granja (farm)
Hospital	H.	Hospital (hospital)
Igrexa	Igr.	Iglesia (church)
Illa	I	Isla (island)
Illote	Ite.	Islote (islet)
Lago	L.	Lago (lake)
Lagoa	Lga.	Laguna (pool/lagoon)
Manancial	Mcial.	Manantial (spring)
Miradoiro	Mdo.	Mirador (viewpoint)
Monumento	Mto.	Monumento (monument)
Mosteiro	Mtro.	Monasterio (monastery)
Muíño	Mño.	Molino (mill)

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Nosa Señora	Nsa. Sra.	Nuestra Señora (Our Lady)
Observatorio	Obs.	Observatorio (observatory)
Parroquia	Pquia.	Parroquia (parish)
Pico	P.	Pico (peak)
Plaza	Pza.	Plaza (square)
Ponte	Pte.	Puente (bridge)
Porto	Pto.	Puerto (mar y montaña) (port/harbour (sea) and pass (mountain))
Praia	Pra.	Playa (beach)
Punta (point)	Pta.	Punta (point)
Regato	Rto.	Arroyo (stream)
Regueiro	Rro.	Arroyo (stream)
Ribeira	Rib.	Rivera (creek)
Río	R.	Río (river)
San	S.	San (saint masc.)
Santa	Sta.	Santa (saint fem.)
Santa María	Sta. M. ^a	Santa María (Saint Mary)
Santísimo	Smo.	Santísimo (most holy)
Santo	Sto.	Santo (saint masc.)
Santuario	Srio.	Santuario (shrine)
Senda	Sda.	Senda (path)
Serra	S. ^a	Sierra (mountain range)
Teleférico	Tfco.	Teleférico (cable car)
Torrente	Tte.	Torrente (torrent)
Urbanización	Urb.	Urbanización (urban development)
Valga, valgada	Vlg.	Cañada (gully)

5.3. Euskera

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Abeletxea	Abtx.	Granja (farm)
Aintzira	Aintz.	Laguna (pool/lagoon)
Aireportua	Airep.	Aeropuerto (airport)
Akueduktua	Akue.	Acueducto (aqueduct)

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Altxonbide	Alb.	Cañada (gully)
Andre Maria	A.M.	Santa María (Saint Mary)
Andrea	And.	Doña (Mrs.)
Aska	Ask.	Abrevadero (water trough)
Auzoa	Auz.	Barrio (neighbourhood)
Auzunea	Auz.	Urbanización (urban development)
Badia	Bad.	Bahía (bay)
Bainuetxea	Baintx.	Balneario (seaside resort)
Baseliza	Basel.	Ermita (shrine/chapel)
Baserria	Bas.	Caserío (hamlet)
Begiratokia	Begt.	Mirador (viewpoint)
Behatokia	Behat.	Observatorio (observatory)
Bidea	B.	Camino (path)
Bidezidorra	Bidez.	Senda (path)
Bidezidorra	Bidez.	Vereda (path/sidewalk)
Bidezubia	Bz.	Viaducto (viaduct)
Bizkarra	Bzk.	Cordel (track)
Eliza	El.	Iglesia (church)
Erreka	Err.	Arroyo, Barranco (gully)
Errekastoa	Errk.	Arroyuelo (brook)
Errepidea	Erp.	Carretera (road)
Erretena	Errt.	Acequia (irrigation ditch)
Errota	Erro.	Molino (mill)
Etorbidea	Etorb.	Avenida (vía urbana) (avenue)
Etxea	E.	Casa (house)
Fabrika	Fk.	Fábrica (plant)
Gaztelua	Gazt.	Castillo (castle)
Geltokia	Gelt.	Estación (station)
Geralekua	Geral.	Apeadero (halt)
Golkoa	G.	Golfo (gulf)
Gutziz santua	G.S.	Santísimo (most holy)
Haitz-punta	Htz.-p.	Pico (peak)
Hilerria	Hil.	Cementerio (cemetery)
Hondartza	Hond.	Playa (beach)
Ibaia	Ib.	Río (river)

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Ibaiertz	Ib.ertz.	Rivera (creek)
Ibilbide luzea	GR	Sendero Gran Recorrido (long-distance trail)
Ibilbide laburra	PR	Sendero Pequeño Recorrido (short-distance trail)
Ikastetxea	Ikast.	Colegio (school)
Industrialdea	Ind.	Polígono Industrial (industrial park)
Iturburu	Itb.	Manantial (spring)
Iturria	It.	Fuente (spring)
Jauna	Jn.	Don (Mr.)
Jauregia	Jaur.	Palacio (palace)
Kanpamentua	Kp.	Campamento (camp site)
Kiroldegia	Kir.	Zona Deportiva (sports area)
Komentua	Kom.	Convento (convent)
Kooperatiba	Koop.	Cooperativa (cooperative)
Kilometroa	Km	Kilómetro (kilometre)
Lakua	L.	Lago (lake)
Landetxea	Ltxe.	Alquería (farm)
Lepoa	Lep.	Collado (hill)
Lurmuturra	Lurm.	Cabo (cape)
Mendatea	Mte.	Puerto (montaña) (pass)
Mendilerroa	Mlerr.	Sierra (mountain range)
Monasterioa	Monast.	Monasterio (monastery)
Monumentua	Mont.	Monumento (monument)
Ospitalea	Osp.	Hospital (hospital)
Paradorea	Par.	Parador (parador/state-owned hotel)
Parrokia	Parrok.	Parroquia (parish)
Plaza	Pl.	Plaza (square)
Portua	P.	Puerto (mar) (port/harbour)
Punta	Pt.	Punta (point)
Santa	Sta.	Santa (saint fem.)
Senadi	Sen.	Ensenada (cove)
Teleferikoa	Tefko.	Teleférico (cable car)
Telefonoa	Telf.	Teléfono (telephone)
Telebista	Telb.	Televisión (television)
Trenbidea/k	Tr.	Ferrocarril/-es (railroad)
Ubidea	Ubi.	Canal (canal)

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Udalekua	Ud.	Colonia (colony/camp)
Udaletxea	Udal.	Ayuntamiento (town hall)
Uharra	Uh.	Torrente (torrent)
Uhartea	Uht.	Isla (island)
Urtegia	Urt.	Embalse (dam/reservoir)
Zubia	Zub.	Puente (bridge)

5.4. Catalán y valenciano

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Ajuntament	Aj.	Ayuntamiento (town hall)
Avinguda	Av.	Avenida (vía urbana) (avenue)
Baixador	Bdor.	Apeadero (halt)
Barranc	Bnc.	Barranco (cliff)
Barri	B.	Barrio (neighbourhood)
Carretera	Ctra.	Carretera (road)
Casa	C.	Casa (house)
Cementiri/cementeri	Cem.	Cementerio (cemetery)
Col.legi	Col.l.	Colegio (school)
Convent	Conv.	Convento (convent)
Cooperativa	Coop.	Cooperativa (cooperative)
Embassament	Emb.	Embalse (dam/reservoir)
Ermita	Erm.	Ermita (shrine/chapel)
Església	Esgl.	Iglesia (church)
Estació	Est.	Estación (station)
Fàbrica	Fàbr.	Fábrica (plant)
Font	F.	Fuente (spring)
Hospital	Hosp.	Hospital (hospital)
Illa	I	Isla (island)
Mas	M.	Alquería (farm)
Masia	M.	Cortijo (country estate)
Monestir	Mtir.	Monasterio (monastery)
Monument	Mon.	Monumento (monument)

Generic term	Abbreviation	Spanish equivalent (English equivalent)
Nostra Senyora	N. Sra.	Nuestra Señora (Our Lady)
Observatori	Obs.	Observatorio (observatory)
Parador	Par.	Parador (parador/state-owned hotel)
Parròquia	Parr.	Parroquia (parish)
Pic	P.	Pico (peak)
Plaça	Pl.	Plaza (square)
Platja	Pl.	Playa (beach)
Rambla	Rbla.	Rambla (dry riverbed/watercourse)
Riera	Ra.	Arroyo (stream)
Riu	R.	Río (river)
Sant	St.	San, Santo (saint masc.)
Santa	Sta.	Santa (saint fem.)
Santa Maria	Sta. M.	Santa María (Saint Mary)
Sèquia/sèquia	Sèq./sèq.	Acequia (irrigation ditch)
Serra	Sa.	Sierra (mountain range)
Telèfon	Tel.	Teléfono (telephone)
Torrent	T.	Torrente (torrent)
Urbanització	Urb.	Urbanización (urban development)
Viaducte	Viad.	Viaducto (viaduct)

6

Administrative divisions of Spain

Administratively speaking, Spain is divided into **Autonomous Communities**, **Provinces** and **Municipalities**. Each autonomous community comprises one or more provinces, which are in turn divided into municipalities and grouped into islands in the case of the the Balearic and Canary archipelagos. Finally, it should be noted that the cities of Ceuta and Melilla hold statute of autonomy.

The remaining administrative divisions are of lower rank: entities depending on the municipality (so-called EATIM) and municipality clusters created to improve the management of specific services, such as counties, communities or specific metropolitan areas.

Municipalities are the basic local entities of the State's territory organisation and direct channels for citizen participation in public affairs.

In short, Spain's basic administrative structure is as follows:

- 17 **Autonomous Communities**
- 2 **Cities with Statute of Autonomy**
- 50 **Provinces**
- Grouping of municipalities for State administration
- 8,116 **Municipalities**: State's basic territorial demarcation

6.1. Autonomous Communities and capitals

Autonomous Community	Capital
Andalucía	Sevilla
Aragón	Zaragoza
Principado de Asturias	Oviedo

Autonomous Community	Capital
Canarias	Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Capital every four years)
Cantabria	Santander
Castilla y León	Valladolid
Castilla-La Mancha	Toledo
Cataluña/Catalunya	Barcelona
Comunitat Valenciana*	Valencia
Extremadura	Mérida
Galicia	Santiago de Compostela
Illes Balears*	Palma
Comunidad de Madrid	Madrid
Región de Murcia	Murcia
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	Pamplona/Iruña
País Vasco/Euskadi	Vitoria-Gasteiz
La Rioja	Logroño

* Only official name.

6.2. Cities with Statute of Autonomy

Cities with Statute of Autonomy	City capital
Ciudad de Ceuta	Ceuta
Ciudad de Melilla	Melilla

6.3. Provinces and Province capitals

Province	Province Capital	Autonomus Community
Araba/Álava	Vitoria-Gasteiz	País Vasco/Euskadi
Albacete	Albacete	Castilla-La Mancha
Alacant/Alicante	Alicante/Alacant	Comunitat Valenciana
Almería	Almería	Andalucía

Province	Province Capital	Autonomous Community
Asturias	Oviedo	Principado de Asturias
Ávila	Ávila	Castilla y León
Badajoz	Badajoz	Extremadura
Barcelona	Barcelona	Cataluña/Catalunya
Burgos	Burgos	Castilla y León
Cáceres	Cáceres	Extremadura
Cádiz	Cádiz	Andalucía
Cantabria	Santander	Cantabria
Castelló/Castellón	Castellón de la Plana/Castelló de la Plana	Comunitat Valenciana
Ciudad Real	Ciudad Real	Castilla-La Mancha
Córdoba	Córdoba	Andalucía
A Coruña	A Coruña	Galicia
Cuenca	Cuenca	Castilla-La Mancha
Girona	Girona	Cataluña/Catalunya
Granada	Granada	Andalucía
Guadalajara	Guadalajara	Castilla-La Mancha
Gipuzkoa	Donostia/San Sebastián	País Vasco/Euskadi
Huelva	Huelva	Andalucía
Huesca	Huesca	Aragón
Illes Balears	Palma de Mallorca	Illes Balears
Jaén	Jaén	Andalucía
León	León	Castilla y León
Lleida	Lleida	Cataluña/Catalunya
Lugo	Lugo	Galicia
Madrid	Madrid	Madrid
Málaga	Málaga	Andalucía
Murcia	Murcia	Región de Murcia
Navarra	Pamplona/Iruña	Comunidad Foral de Navarra
Ourense	Ourense	Galicia
Palencia	Palencia	Castilla y León
Las Palmas	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	Canarias
Pontevedra	Pontevedra	Galicia
La Rioja	Logroño	La Rioja
Salamanca	Salamanca	Castilla y León

Province	Province Capital	Autonomus Community
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Canarias
Segovia	Segovia	Castilla y León
Sevilla	Sevilla	Andalucía
Soria	Soria	Castilla y León
Tarragona	Tarragona	Cataluña/Catalunya
Teruel	Teruel	Aragón
Toledo	Toledo	Castilla-La Mancha
València/Valencia	Valencia	Comunitat Valenciana
Valladolid	Valladolid	Castilla y León
Bizkaia	Bilbao	País Vasco/Euskadi
Zamora	Zamora	Castilla y León
Zaragoza	Zaragoza	Aragón

MAPA DE LA DIVISI3N ADMINISTRATIVA DE ESPAÑA

LEYENDA

- Comunidad autónoma
- Capital de nación
- Capital de comunidad autónoma
- Capital de provincia
- Isla
- Límite de nación
- Límite de comunidad autónoma
- Límite de provincia

- ARAGÓN**
- Madrid**
- Oviedo**
- Burgos**
- Fuerteventura*

ESCALA 1:5.500.000



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Official languages of Spain:

- Spanish or Castilian, official language of the country and its entire territory.
- Galician in Galicia.
- Basque or *Euskera* in the País Vasco/Euskadi (Basque Country/Euskadi) and the North-western triangle of Navarra.
- Catalan in Cataluña/Catalunya (Catalonia/Catalunya), the Illes Balears (Balearic Islands) and the Comunitat Valenciana (Valencian Community), where it is officially called Valencian.

- Aranese in the Val d'Aran (Cataluña/Catalunya) (Catalonia/Catalunya), also co-official with Catalan.

Spain's linguistic plurality is not restricted to officially recognised languages. Instead, it is further expanded by other languages and dialects such as *Asturian*, *Leonese* and *Aragonese*.

The so-called Southern traits are characterised by strong phonetic features typical of the dialectic varieties of the Spanish language in the South of Spain: *Extremaduran*, *Andalusian*, *Murcian* and *Canarian*.

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