

Canada Land Inventory (CLI)

CANADA LAND INVENTORY LEVEL-I LAT/LONG DIGITAL DATA

LAND CAPABILITY FOR RECREATION

1.0 Coverage Specifications

Original Map Scale: 1:250,000

Resolution : .00024414 of a degree

Map Projection : None, i.e. latitude/longitude
co-ordinates

Datum : NAD27

Spheroid : Clarke 1866

Units of Measure : decimal degrees

2. CLI Level I Latitude/Longitude Digital Data

CLI Level I latitude/longitude digital data are intended for GIS users who wish to integrate in CLI thematic data with their own topological base maps, i.e. for GIS users who wish to "cookie-cut" the CLI thematic layers with their own topological shoreline layer.

CLI Level I thematic data is intentionally extended past the shoreline and as such does not contain the proper definition of shoreline. The data are not projected and coordinates, areas and perimeters are in decimal degrees.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DERIVE AREA STATISTICS FROM THESE DATA UNTIL THEY ARE INTEGRATED WITH A PROPER SHORELINE AND THE RESULTS PROJECTED TO A SUITABLE MAP PROJECTION.

If the above restrictions do not meet your GIS objectives, obtain the equivalent Level II UTM data with integrated base map from the same distribution source.

3. Attribute Schema (Polygon Attribute Table - PAT.DBF)

a) Standard ArcInfo Polygon Attribute Table (PAT) variables:

AREA Num 13,6 Area, in square degrees

PERIMETER Num 13,6 Perimeter, in decimal degrees

COVER_# Num 11,0 Standard ArcInfo Polygon Number

COVER_ID Num 11,0 Standard ArcInfo User ID

b) Original Digital Data Classification:

Class_A Char 1 The primary and/or dominant CLI class

Modifier_A Char 1 The class modifier code for Class_A

Percent_A Char 1 The proportion (% base 10) of the polygon in Class_A (blank = 100%)

Features_A Char 3 The recreation feature(S) for the proportion of the polygon
in Class_A

Class_B Char 1 The secondary CLI class

Modifier_B Char 1 The class modifier code for Class_B

Percent_B Char 1 The proportion (% base 10) of the polygon in Class_B (blank = 0%)

Features_B Char 3 The recreation feature(s) for the proportion of the polygon in
Class_B

Class_C Char 1 The tertiary CLI class

Modifier_C Char 1 The class modifier code for Class_C

Percent_C Char 1 The proportion (% base 10) of the polygon in Class_C (blank = 0%)

Features_C Char 3 The recreation feature(s) for the proportion of the polygon in
Class_C

Note(s):

i) To classify the data in a manner similar to the way the CLI paper maps were printed,use field Class_A.

ii) For the location of specific land unit types, use a combination of classes and features.

4. Valid CLI Classes

1. Land units in this class have a very high capability for outdoor recreation.
2. Land units in this class have a high capability for outdoor recreation.
3. Land units in this class have a moderately high capability for outdoor recreation.
4. Land units in this class have moderate capability for outdoor recreation.
5. Land units in this class have moderately low capability for outdoor recreation.
6. Land units in this class have low capability for outdoor recreation.
7. Land units in this class have very low capability for outdoor recreation.
8. Special Cases - See note below

5. Valid Class Modifier Codes

S - Shoreland

U - Upland Areas

6. Valid Recreational Features

A - Angling

B - Beach

C - Canoe Tripping

D - Deep Inshore Water

E - Vegetation

F - Waterfalls and Rapids

G - Glacier

H - Historic Site

J - Gathering and Collecting

K - Organized Camping

L - Landforms

M - Small Surface Waters

N - Lodging

O - Upland Wildlife

P - Cultural Landscape Pattern

Q - Topographic Patterns

R - Rock Formations

S - Skiing Areas

T - Thermal Springs

U - Deep Water Boat Tripping

V - Viewing

W - Wetland Wildlife

X - Miscellaneous

Y - Family Boating

Z - Man-made Features

Blank is also acceptable

Note: In the special case where class_A is coded as '8', the first character of Features_A may be coded as follows:

Blank Unmapped area

Z Water Area

T Forest Parks

O National Parks

B Urban Areas

W Provincial Parks

7. Narrative Description of CLI Classification

Seven classes of land were differentiated on the basis of the intensity of outdoor recreational use, or the quantity of outdoor recreation, which may be generated and sustained per unit area of land per annum, under perfect market conditions.

"Quantity" may be measured by visitor days, a visitor day being any reasonable portion of a 24 hour period during which an individual person uses a unit of land for recreation.

"Perfect Market Conditions" implies uniform demand and accessibility for all areas, which means that location relative to population centers and to present access do not affect the classification.

Intensive and dispersed activities were recognized.

Intensive activities are those in which relatively large numbers of people may be accommodated per unit area, while dispersed activities are those which normally require a relatively larger area per person.

Land units were further qualified as being either shoreland or upland. For computer purposes, shoreland is identified by coding an 'S' in the modifier position while upland is represented by a 'U' in the modifier portion.

Land units designated as shoreland adjoin a water body that is capable of supporting reasonably larger recreational activity such as family boating. Water bodies which are not large enough to support significant recreational activity (such as a pond or small lake) are considered as upland units even though their dominant recreational features may be associated with water (such as angling or canoeing).

Some important factors concerning the classification were:

The purpose of the inventory was to provide a reliable assessment of the quality, quantity and distribution of the natural recreational resources within the settled parts of Canada.

The inventory was of an essentially reconnaissance nature, based on interpretation of aerial photographs, field checks, and available records. The maps should be interpreted accordingly.

The inventory classification was designed in accordance with present popular preferences in non-urban outdoor recreation. Urban areas (generally over 1,000 population with permanent urban character), as well as some non-urban industrial areas, were not classified.

Land was ranked according to its natural capability under existing conditions, whether in natural or modified state; but no assumptions were made concerning its capability given further major artificial modifications.

Sound recreational land management and development practices were assumed for all areas in practical relation to the natural capability of each area.

Water bodies were not directly classified. Their recreational values accrue to the adjoining shoreland or land unit.

Opportunities for recreation afforded by the presence in an area of wildlife and sport fish were indicated in instances where reliable information was available, but

the ranking does not reflect the biological productivity of the area. Wildlife capability is indicated in a companion series of maps.

8. CLI Recreation Class Descriptions

CLASS 1 Lands in this class have very high capability for outdoor recreation. Class 1 lands have natural capability to engender and sustain very high

total annual use based on one or more recreational activities of an intensive nature. Class 1 land units should be able to generate and sustain a level of use comparable to that evident at an outstanding and large bathing beach or a

nationally known ski slope.

CLASS 2 Lands in this class have a high capability for outdoor recreation. Class 2 lands have natural capability to engender and sustain high total annual use based on one or more recreational activities of an intensive nature.

CLASS 3 Lands in this class have a moderately high capability for outdoor recreation. Class 3 lands have natural capability to engender and sustain

moderately high total annual use based usually on intensive or moderately intensive activities.

CLASS 4 Lands in this class have a moderate capability for outdoor recreation. Class 4 lands have natural capability to engender and sustain moderate total annual use based usually on dispersed activities.

CLASS 5 Lands in this class have a moderately low capability for outdoor recreation. Class 5 lands have natural capability to engender and sustain

moderately low total annual use based on dispersed activities.

CLASS 6 Lands in this class have low capability for outdoor recreation. Class 6 lands lack the natural quality and significant features to rate higher, but have the natural capability to engender and sustain low total annual use based on dispersed activities.

CLASS 7 Lands in this class have very low capability for outdoor recreation. Class 7 lands have practically no capability for any popular types of recreational activity, but there may be some capability for very specialized activities with

recreational aspects, or they may simply provide open space.

9. CLI Recreation Feature Descriptions

Subclasses indicate the kinds of features which provide opportunity for recreation. They are, therefore, positive aspects of land and do not indicate limitations to use. Features may be omitted from a unit, either because of the

imposed three-feature limit, or because their presence was unknown or unconfirmed.

The degree to which these features are judged capable, collectively, of generating and sustaining use for recreation, determines the class. The sequence in which

they are listed indicates the order of their significance. Subordinate features may be relatively insignificant and the class of a unit should not be interpreted to indicate the capability of a secondary or tertiary feature.

The subclasses are:

'A' Land providing access to water affording opportunity for angling or viewing of sport fish.

'B' Shoreland capable of supporting family beach activities.

In higher class units this will include family bathing. In classes 4 and 5, the activities may be confined to dry land due to cold water or other limitations.

'C' Land fronting on and providing direct access to waterways with significant capability for canoe tripping.

'D' Shoreland with deeper inshore water suitable for swimming or boat mooring or launching.

'E' Land with vegetation possessing recreational value.

'F' Waterfall or rapids.

'G' Significant glacier view or experience.

'H' Historic or pre-historic site.

'J' Area offering particular opportunities for gathering and collecting items of popular features.

'L' Interesting landform features other than rock formations.

'M' Frequent small water bodies or continuous streams occurring in upland areas.

'N' Land (usually shoreland) suited to family or other recreational lodging use.

'O' Land affording opportunity for viewing of upland wildlife.

'P' Areas exhibiting cultural landscape patterns of agricultural, industrial or social interest.

'Q' Areas exhibiting variety, in topography or land and water relationships, which enhances opportunities for general outdoor recreation such as hiking and nature study or for aesthetic appreciation of the area.

'R' Interesting rock formations.

'S' A combination of slopes, snow conditions and climate providing downhill skiing opportunities.

'T' Thermal springs.

'U' Shoreland fronting water accommodating yachting or deep water boat tripping.

'V' Vantage point or area which offers a superior view relative to the class of the unit(s) which contain it, or a corridor or other area which provides frequent viewing opportunities.

'W' Land affording opportunity for viewing of wetland wildlife.

'X' Miscellaneous features with recreational capability.

'Y' Shoreland providing access to water suitable for popular forms of family boating.

'Z' Areas exhibiting major, permanent, non-urban, man-made structures of recreational interest.

For further information, see "The Canada Land Inventory Land Capability Classification for Outdoor Recreation"

Report No. 6, 1969.

10. Accreditation

The Canada Land Inventory extraction and distribution is managed by:

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing

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Government of Canada

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