

# Land use classification systems : an overview

Lands Directorate, Environment Canada, 1981. - Property type classification codes

	RL system	Notes
General elements		
Geographic unit data	Stands in a centralized state government database, CORVUS	In common with majority of other systems
Thematic ecological aspects	Forest vegetation	In common with all other systems covering large areas of forest vegetation; those which include cultural vegetation types are covered with all other systems. Some also use it for cultural accounting.
Usage	Building, roads, communications, land use mapping, monitoring, land use planning	In common with majority of other systems
Relationship with other systems	Qualitatively related to Broad Vegetation Groups	In common with majority of other systems
Planned	Australian Major Vegetation Groups	In common with all other systems
Level of classification level	Plan association	In common with all other systems
Classification levels	1st level - Biogeographic regions 2nd level - Land use community 3rd level - Regional ecosystems	RL system is only one that is so nested hierarchically and does not include biomass and floristics.
Common classification sections	Combination - Regional ecosystems, subbiomes, biomes, vegetation communities, vegetation associations, vegetation types, vegetation classes, vegetation classes, vegetation class groups, vegetation class group associations	All others use vegetation classes, such as alliances and formations or vegetation strata. Biogeographical biomes are independent categories.
Temporal scope	Historical, present, closing decades	All others start in the mid 20th century (Czech Republic starts 1950; Czech and Turkey 2010).
Presented elements		
Spatial attributes	Habitat, topography, bathymetry, habitats	Majority use topographic attributes. New Zealand uses streams (Oliver and de Chant, 1998). Some use crop-based definition, +12 m square plot definition to relate to other levels
Relationships to other levels	Expert-based definition	In common with all other systems
Field sampling design	Preference	In common with all other systems
Taxonomic resolution	Species	In common with all other systems
Data source	Direct-based environmental evaluation	In common with all other systems
Spatial distribution	Phenological, habitat, landform, geographical distribution	In common with majority of other systems
Forest assignment rules for new situations into the system	Not described, open based	
Priming attributes	Dominant species, vegetation structure	Majority of others use full floristic. Only China uses structure and floristic (Oliver et al. 2010).
Plot size	500 m <sup>2</sup>	All others use varying plot sizes
Priming characteristics	Dominant species, vegetation structure	All others use varying plot sizes
Absolute measure	Percentage cover	Majority use absolute measures. Some use relative measures (Oliver et al. 2010).
Classification details	Depth	Majority use depth
Parking mapping algorithm	Expert-based manual grouping	Majority use expert-based. Only China uses supervised (Oliver et al. 2010).
Interest evaluation	Expert-based	

Description: -

- Land use -- Classification  
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- Working paper / Lands Directorate, Environment Canada -- no.

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Notes: Bibliography: p. 193-199.

This edition was published in 1981



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## Land use classification

These features are included with the resort since they are private and not accessible to non-paying guests. Old dredge material site may appear as landfills with steep sides and rough texture but without exposed debris or signs of active management. The framework of a national land use and land cover classification system is presented for use with remote sensor data.

## Land use land cover classification system

It is expected that ongoing changes related to digitalization, such as e-commerce, and automation in manufacturing and distribution, will continue to shape the urban spatial structure in the 21st Century. Furthermore, considering the relatively small size of single-family parcels, semivariance measures at small lags were preferred for statistical reliability. Looking at the multitemporal results presented in Table 8, both proposed strategies achieve better overall accuracies than the monotemporal ones.

## Land use land cover classification system

This code is a legacy code that appears only in the 1986 data set. Extractive industries are characterized by disturbed ground usually with depth, extractive machinery, buildings and roads for and with heavy equipment.

## Land use land cover classification system

Within a parking lot, about 40% of the surface is devoted to parking vehicles, while the remaining 60% is for circulation and access to individual parking spaces.

## 8.2

What is a Land Use Plan? Land-use classification for the images fused from the Landsat TM image and the ERS-1 SAR was used to evaluate the fusion effect with this model. Publication type Report Publication Subtype USGS Numbered Series Title A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data Series title Professional Paper Series number 964 DOI 10.

## **Land Cover Data Overview**

Mobility thus tends more to be an outcome of urban dynamics than a factor shaping it.

### **17. Image Classification**

The preferences of individuals, institutions, and firms have an imprint on land use in terms of their locational choice. They are summarized in Chapter 3.

#### **Land use land cover classification system**

They range in size from converted farmhouses to luxury resort hotels. Global land cover data Meanwhile, the U.

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