User Guide

Inventory of Landscape Change Map Viewer

Version 4.0
(2024 Revised Data Schema)

For:
Government of Northwest Territories Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program

By:
Government of Northwest Territories Centre for Geomatics
and
Caslys Consulting Ltd.
Unit 10 – 6782 Veyaness Road
Saanichton, B.C., V8M 2C2

September 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The *Inventory of Landscape Change (ILC) Map Viewer* allows users to browse online map information and real-time data maintained by the GNWT Centre for Geomatics and the Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (CIMP). This support document provides an introduction to the components of the Map Viewer and how to use them. For more information about CIMP and the Inventory of Landscape Change Program, visit our website http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/en/services/cumulative-impact-monitoring-program-nwt-cimp

The Map Viewer is designed to be used with minimal technical support through intuitive and standard web mapping functions. The easiest way to familiarize yourself with the Map Viewer is to review the Quick Start Guide and various map layers that are available, as well as the toolbar tips that appear when you hover over each button. If further information is required, this user manual can be referenced for details outlining specific map functions. For those already familiar with the Map Viewer – Section 2.0 highlights changes made following the 2024 data update.

The Map Viewer *Home (About)* page is found on the left side of the map. It provides basic information about the website and an introduction to the functions and support documentation for the *Inventory of Landscape Change Map Viewer* application.

Should you have questions, concerns, or recommendations on how to improve the Map Viewer or support documents, provide feedback using the contact information available in Section 6.0.

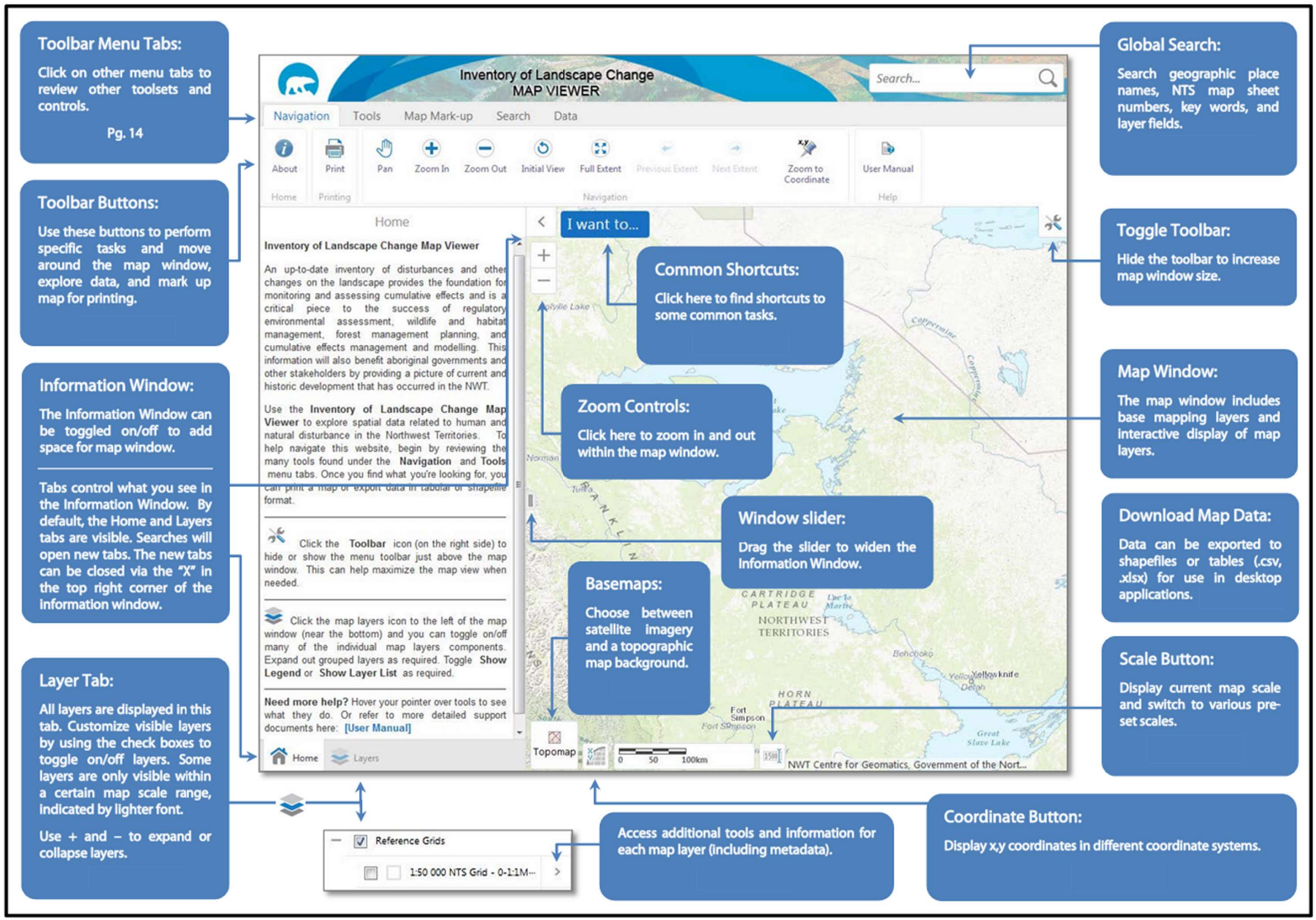
1.2 Internet Browser Compatibility

Before beginning to explore the ILC Map Viewer, it is important to check the internet browser compatibility on the computer that will be used to launch the Map Viewer. The Map Viewer is designed for compatibility between various internet browser services including Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox and Apple Safari. If you are using an older version of Internet Explorer and you are finding that the application does not operate as presented in this user manual, you should consider changing the Internet Explorer tools/settings for compatibility mode.

1.3 Quick Reference Guide

The quick reference guide on page 2 is available to provide a simple overview of the Map Viewer layout and key functions. Print this guide and keep it on hand for reference while using the Map Viewer application.

Quick Reference Guide



2.0 REVISED HUMAN DISTURBANCE DATASET (DATA MODEL)

In 2024, CIMP implemented a series of changes to the data model of the human disturbance dataset for ILC to better reflect the needs of users. A key improvement to the dataset is the Human Development Footprint layers (lines and areas) now contain all visible human development features and no longer require the need to also reference other layers such as roads, pipelines, forestry cut blocks, runways, powerlines etc. to get an overall picture of the full disturbance footprint.

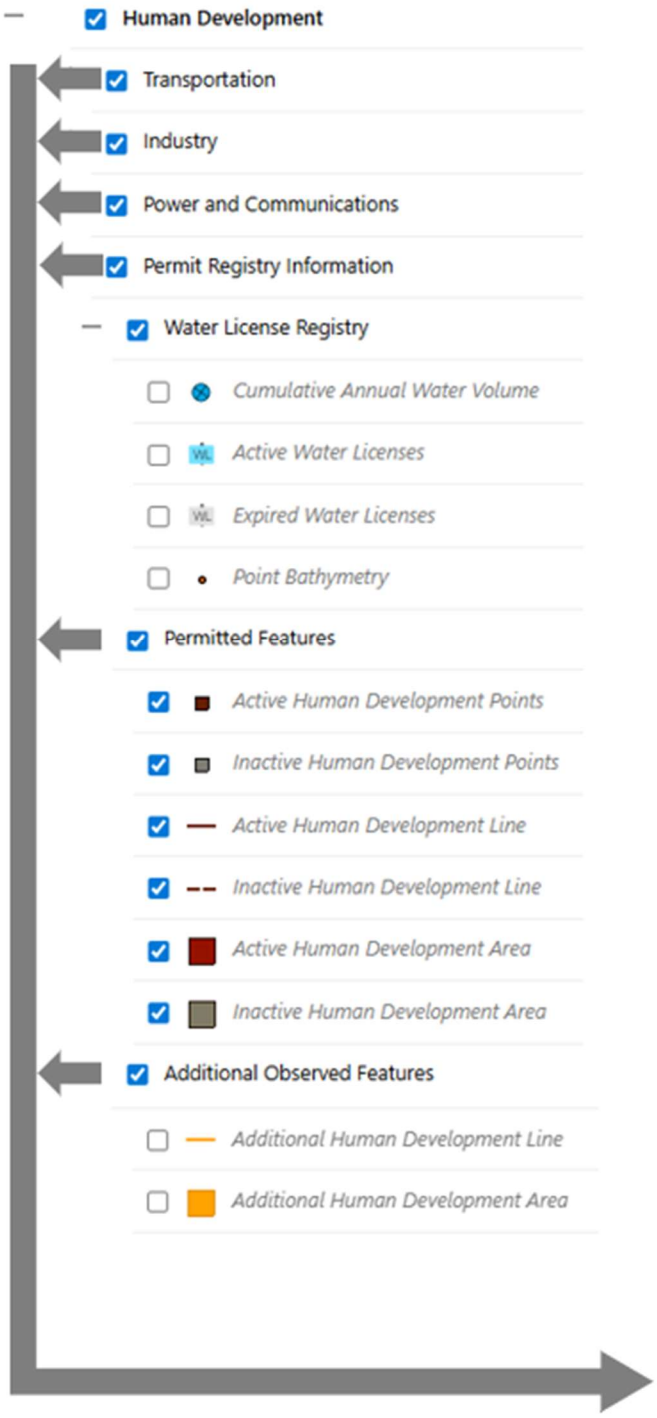
The details of these changes are outlined below along with rationale for the changes and ways that users can benefit from the changes.

2.1 Overview of the Changes

Figure 1 on the following page highlights the key changes. It presents the old layer list along side the two map layers that now display the human disturbance footprint. Not only have the map layers changed, but the process to update them on a regular basis is also revised. Now, the first step is to compile the various authoritative sources of data available from other mapping programs, merge them together with the previous ILC dataset, and then go through a review of all features using current satellite imagery and referring to the Land and Water Board registries for attribute details where applicable. This results in more accurate delineations of features, removes all duplicates that are found from various inputs, and builds out a chronology of current and historic features. Current features have been validated to still be on the landscape, while historic features have been removed or replaced with more accurate delineations and attributes. There are no overlaps between current polygon features. No changes have been made to the Water License data capture process or layers.

Figure 2 highlights the various data sources that augment the ILC Human Disturbance Dataset. This figure also presents the new map legend that includes different symbols for various Disturbance Types that are associated with all features. Section 2.2 describes how to explore the information associated with any feature by clicking on them, reviewing additional details and exploring links to current or past registry permits numbers when those features originate from Land and Water Board registries.

Figure 1. Comparing Previous and Current Human Disturbance Datasets

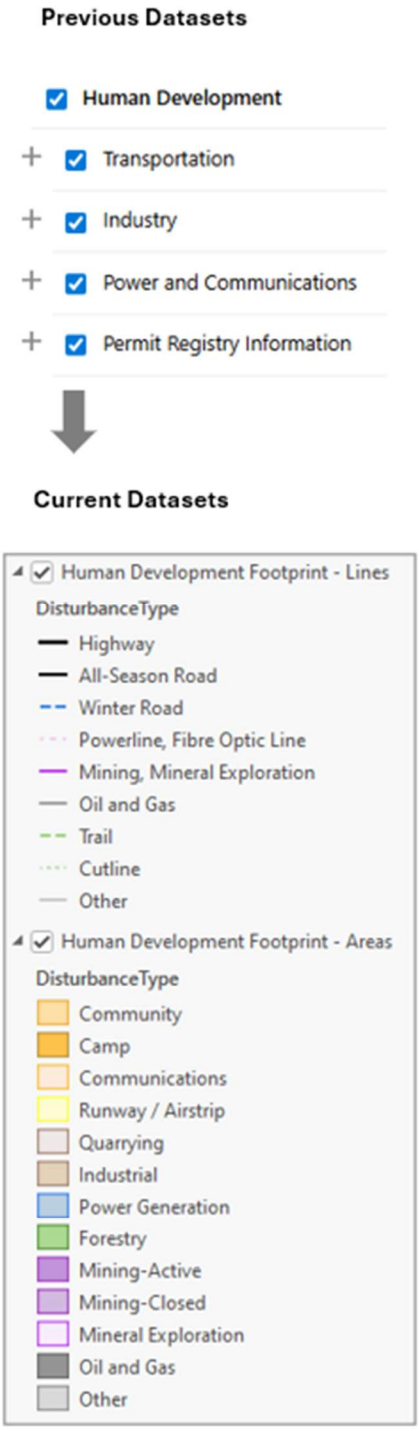


The ILC program has relied in the past on a series of map layers to represent the human disturbance footprint. These layers included the best available Transportation layer, Industry layers such as oil and gas features and seismic cutlines, power transmission lines, and fibre optic lines. Land and Water Board Registries were used to delineate other disturbances on the landscape and attribute them with pertinent information to describe those features. Those Permitted Feature layers included points, lines, and polygons to represent the visible disturbances and noted features as active or inactive based on date information associated with the permit. During data capture, up to date satellite imagery was used to also identify and map any Additional Observed Features that don't appear to be associated with any permit information. Together, all of these layers could be displayed in combination to represent the Human Disturbance Footprint. Water License information was also gathered. No changes have been made to the Water License capture process or data layers that are displayed.

In 2024, CIMP adopted a new process to better delineate the Human Disturbance Footprint into a single dataset that includes a polygon (areas) layer and a line layer to represent linear features like roads, trails, pipelines, powerlines etc. The data capture process was altered to first merge in data from authoritative sources which have previously mapped many features, and then review the permits and satellite imagery to add or modify new or changed features on the landscape. The result is now presented in two layers symbolized by Disturbance Type:

These two new layers capture all this information (as displayed on the following page) and the updated dataset simplifies the process of displaying a complete human disturbance map.

Figure 2. Data Sources and Revised Update Process



The authoritative data sources that are first combined together into the new dataset include:

- *Road network: Municipal and Community Affairs road centrelines*
- *Power network: UTC NTEC transmission lines*
- *Communications: UTC NTEC fibre optic lines*
- *Oil and Gas: NWT Centre for Geomatics pipelines*
- *Forest Harvest areas: NWT Forest Management Division*
- *Previously mapped permitted features: CIMP ILC past dataset (sourced from Land and Water Board Registries)*
- *Previously mapped other features: CIMP ILC past dataset (sourced from annual satellite imagery updates)*

After merging all of the above datasets into a new data model with one line layer and one polygon (area) layer, the dataset then undergoes an update to reflect new features on the landscape.

Update Process: Using the merged inputs means that any new content from each of the authoritative sources is built into the update process. The next step includes a review of all recent land and water board permits and a scan of current satellite imagery to identify and add any other new features. Each year, an updated Sentinel-2 satellite image mosaic is built using images from the current year, and any other high-resolution imagery that can be made available to the project will also be referenced. Along with the imagery, in areas where permits exist, enhanced attributes that describe the site activity are captured.

Through time, disturbances appear on the landscape and in many cases also see a level of restoration or recovery to a more natural state. In the past data model, the Land and Water Board Registries provided dates for when activities began and when permitted activity expired. Permit reviews would also highlight restoration efforts and allow some development to see a reduced footprint. These dates allowed us to map 'active' and 'expired' permit-related features. In the new data model, we make efforts to depict the date all features enter the landscape and leave the landscape. We denote 'Year On Landscape' for as many features as possible and we attribute 'Year Off Or Changed' for features that are no longer visible or have changed their footprint and been replaced by a newer, more accurate delineation. See Section 2.2 to learn how to view disturbance footprints for any year going back as far as year 2000.

2.2 How to Explore the New Disturbance Dataset in the ILC Map Viewer

You may click on human disturbance features to explore their attributes. Then use the 'View Additional Details' link to see the full list of attributes. For features that originated from Land and Water Board registries, you will find additional information by scrolling down to the bottom of the attribute details on the left of the map window. Here you will find a 'Registry Records' heading and links to current and/or past registry information.

Figure 3. Exploring Additional Information for Human Disturbance Features

Feature Attributes

Human Disturbance: Mineral Exploration

Details

OBJECTID
349

FootprintArea_Ha
44.2525

CaptureMethod
Sentinel Imagery

Notes
Source: HDD_Footprint_A, Notes: Renewal of Permit MV2011C006 and MV2012G0005,

UpdateDate
N/A

HistoricDate
N/A

Reference
MV2018C0011

Source
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board Registry

DisturbanceType
Mineral Exploration

ImagerySource
Sentinel Imagery

ImageryYear
2020

ImageryResolution
10

CaptureScale
10000

HistoricReason
N/A

Version
Current

HDD_ID
100259

ProjectName
Nechalacho Rare Metals Property (Thor Lake)

YearOffOrChanged
2025

YearOnLandscape
2024

UID
1000357

SHAPE
N/A

Shape.STArea()
442525.1022

SHAPE.STLength()
9609.9161

Registry Records

Thor Lake

Thor Lake 100 Km SE of Yellowknife

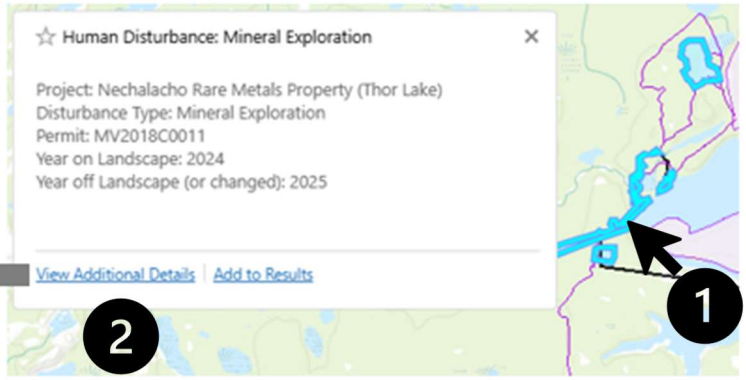
Thor Lake

Nechalacho Rare Metals Property (Thor Lake)

3

Permit Registry Attributes

In the example from the previous page, Clicking on the feature highlights it in light blue and also opens the dialog shown below.



Follow the 'View Additional Details' link to open more attribute details to the left of the map window. Scroll down to see them all if needed.

When a feature is associated with a permit, you will see the Reference field populated (in this case MV2018C0011). This feature has seen various permits issued over the years, and each of them can be reviewed by clicking on the 'Registry Record' links in bold text at the bottom of the attribute details.

Thor Lake 100 Km SE of Yellowknife

Reference
MV2012G0005

Company
Avalon Rare Metals Inc.

LocationGeneral
Thor Lake

Status
Closed

Expiry
Mar 26, 2017 5:00 PM

ProjectName
Thor Lake 100 Km SE of Yellowknife

EffectiveDate
Mar 27, 2012 5:00 PM

ActivityEnd
Mar 26, 2017 5:00 PM

SeasonStart_MMM

SeasonEnd_MMM

SeasonStart_Num
0

SeasonEnd_Num
0

Accommodations
Y

ExistingSpatialData

ReviewDate
Feb 27, 2024 4:00 PM

LinkRegistry
http://www.mvlwb.ca/Registry.aspx?a=MV2012G0005

4

Notice details related to one of the past 2012 permits that expired in 2017. There is a link to the registry for this permit. Press the x on the top right of the window to close this display and return to the previous view and explore other related permits.

3.0 GETTING STARTED

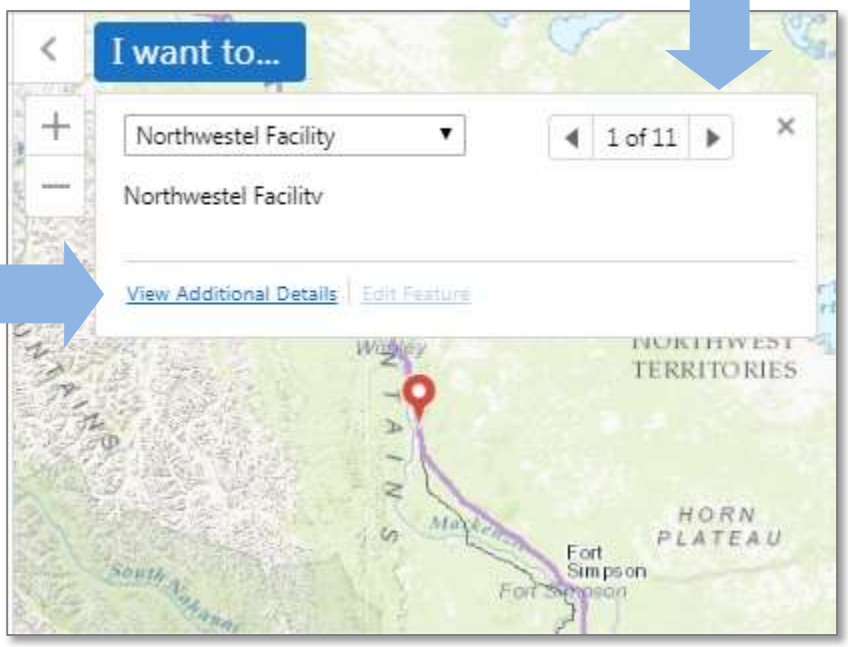
3.1 First Steps

While using the Map Viewer, explore information in the map window while also checking on/off layers of interest in the layers list left of the map. Keep in mind that some layers are only visible within a certain map scale range. For example, many human development layers are only drawn when zoomed in closer than 1:3,000,000 scale. Also, a layer group must be checked to see individual (indented) layers. Use the Map Viewer to see maps and tables online or export tabular data and map information to common formats for use in spreadsheets, e-mail, or documents.

Keep in mind these common characteristics of the application to help you get started quickly:

- Read the welcome message found left of the map window to get a quick introduction to the ILC Map Viewer.
- Use the **Toolbars** and ***I want to…*** shortcuts to complete most tasks.
- Maximize the **Map Window** when needed by collapsing the **Information Window** left of the map window and/or the toolbar above the map window.
- Use the tabs on the bottom-left of the Information Window to view map layers or to show the map legend and also to see various tool dialog messages or search results.
- This User Manual is accessible from all **Toolbar** tabs and the **Home** page.
- Hover the mouse over the tools to view **Tool Tips** that provide a description of each button.
- Click any feature displayed within the map window to learn more details (as illustrated below).

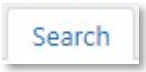
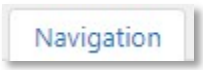
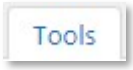
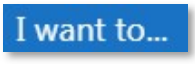
Press the right or left arrows to view additional features selected.



Press the *View Additional Details* option to open a new tab in the left window displaying key information for the selected feature.

3.2 Key Features

Provided are a list of key features that are available to investigate the data layers available within the ILC Map Viewer. Available features fall within four categories: search, navigation, editing/analysis, and communication.

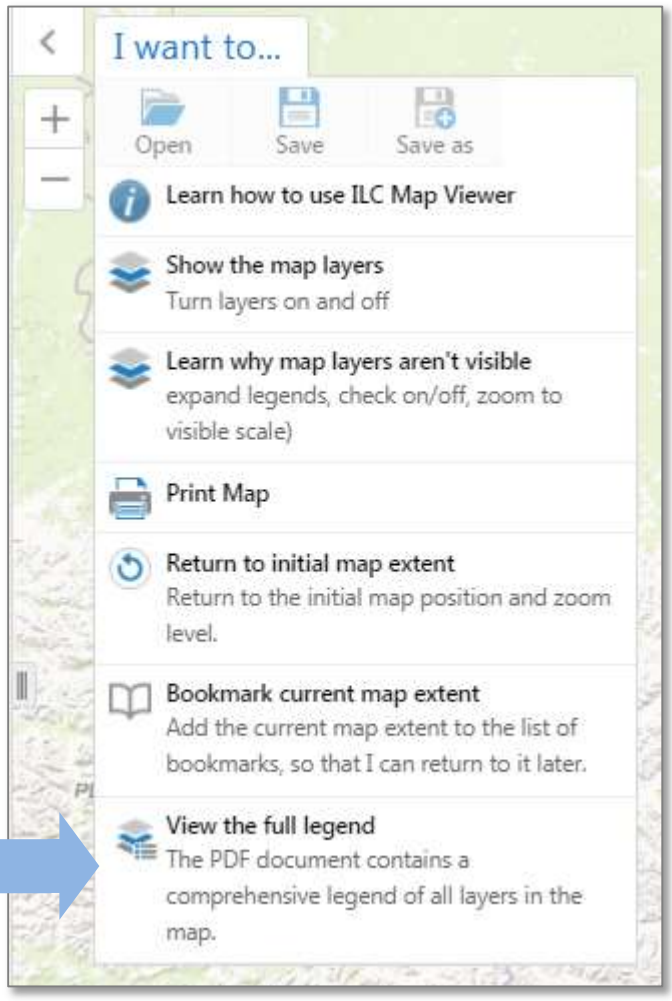
Category	Feature	Description	Location
Search	*Search Toolbar*	Query or filter a data layer by date, date range, or attributes.	
	Global Search	Search designed to provide an easy way to find specific data layers or places. Search for a geographic place, map sheet, or layer name.	
Navigation	*Navigation Toolbar*	Simple tools to pan, zoom, and quickly change map extents. Printing options are also found in this toolbar.	
	Coordinate Button	Change the coordinate system of the map window. Navigate around the map and the coordinates will update according to the mouse location.	
	Zoom Controls	Zoom in and out within the map window.	
Editing/Analysis	*Tools Toolbar*	Plot coordinates and locate the coordinates of a point. Calculate area and distance. Use various shapes to identify features on the map.	
	Map Mark-Up Toolbar	Add text or draw within the map window. Marked-up objects will be included in printed maps.	
	Print Map	Select print extent by drawing a box within the map window. Select an output format and page size.	
Contribute	*Data Toolbar*	Provide direct feedback or submit data suggestions or contributions. Feedback may be general or relate to a specific data issue.	

3.3 Common Tasks

The information contained within this section outlines key ways to complete common tasks using the ILC Map Viewer.

3.3.1 I Want To…

Use this menu located inside the map window to quickly find and launch common tasks.



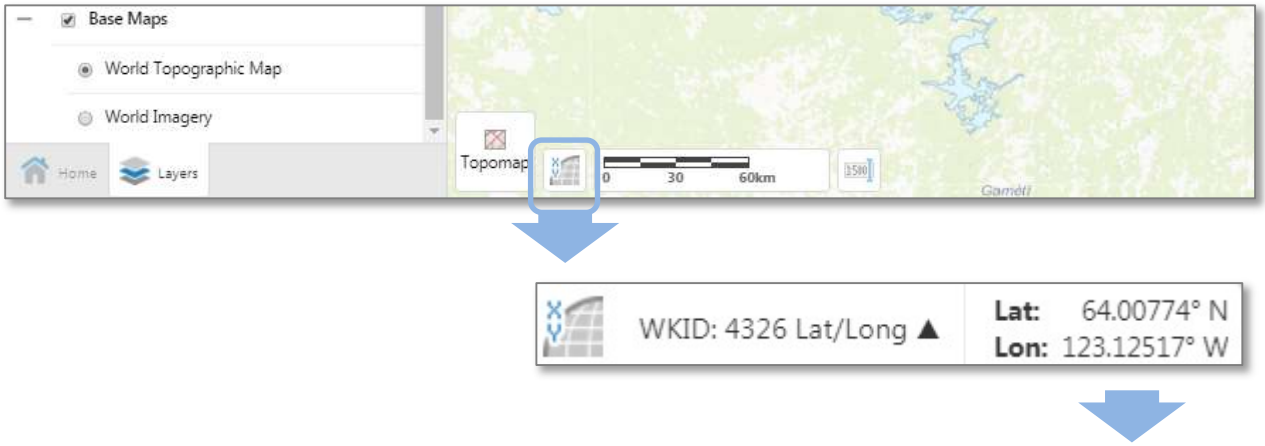
It can be helpful to print out a copy of the full map legend (available as a .PDF file). This legend should also be printed and included with any printed map products created using the *Print Map* tool in the *I Want To…* menu or in the *Navigation* toolbar (pg. 14).

3.3.2 Scale

The scale bar is located in the bottom left corner of the map window. Press the scale bar icon to view the current scale or to change to one of the pre-set scale options.

3.3.3 Coordinate System

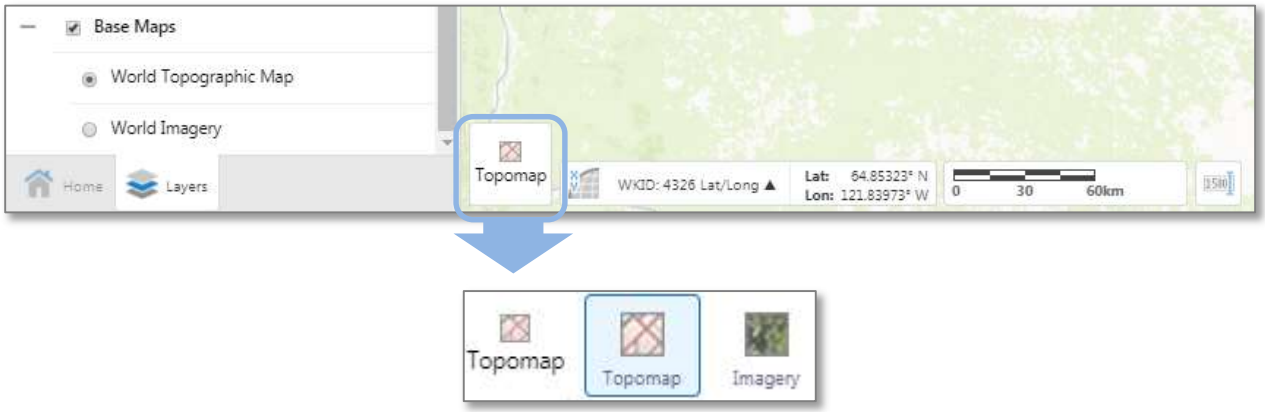
Click the coordinate system button to display the current coordinate system for the map viewer. Click the black arrow to change the coordinate system to a set of predefined choices.



Move the mouse around the map and the coordinates will dynamically change.

3.3.4 Base Maps

Change base map options using the shortcut icons on the bottom right of the map window. Or you'll find base maps at the bottom of the layers list.



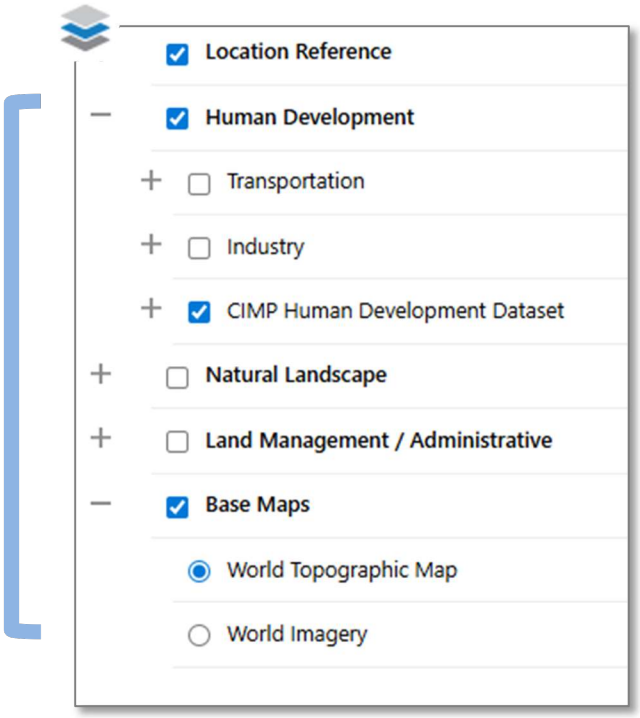
4.0 LAYER WINDOW

4.1 Map Layers

4.1.1 Default Map Layers

The map layers tab displays a table of contents for all data layers within the Map Viewer.

Several map layers are turned off by default (e.g., the *Natural Landscape* and *Land Management/ Administrative* layers), but you may expand layer groups and turn on layers as needed. To turn on (make visible) or off (hide) a layer, click the checkbox. To expand or minimize a layer category, click the + or – buttons.

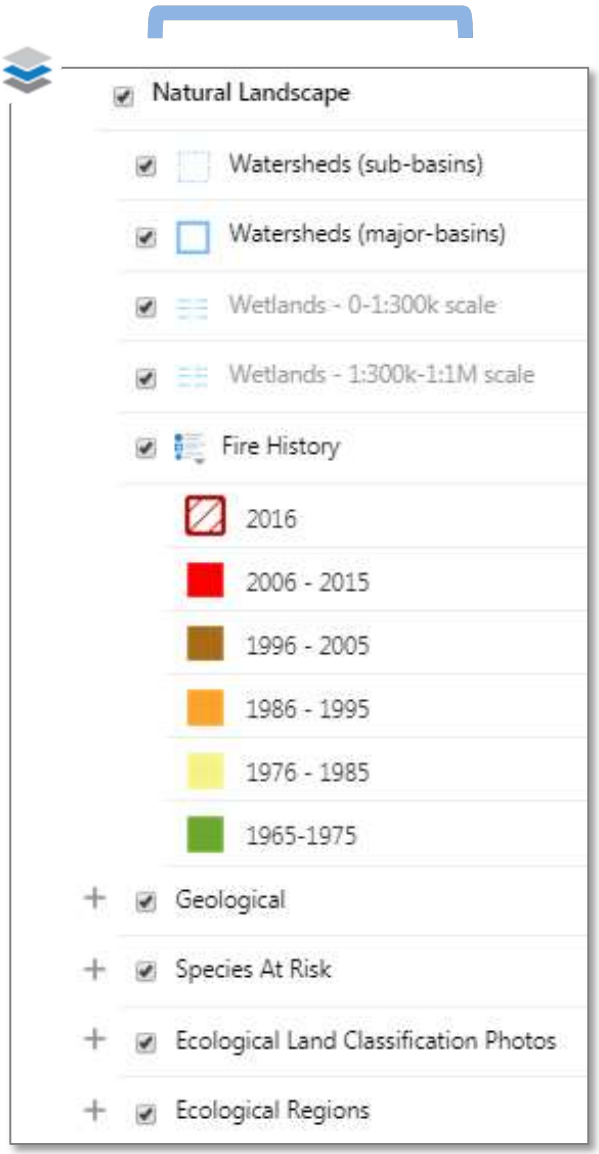


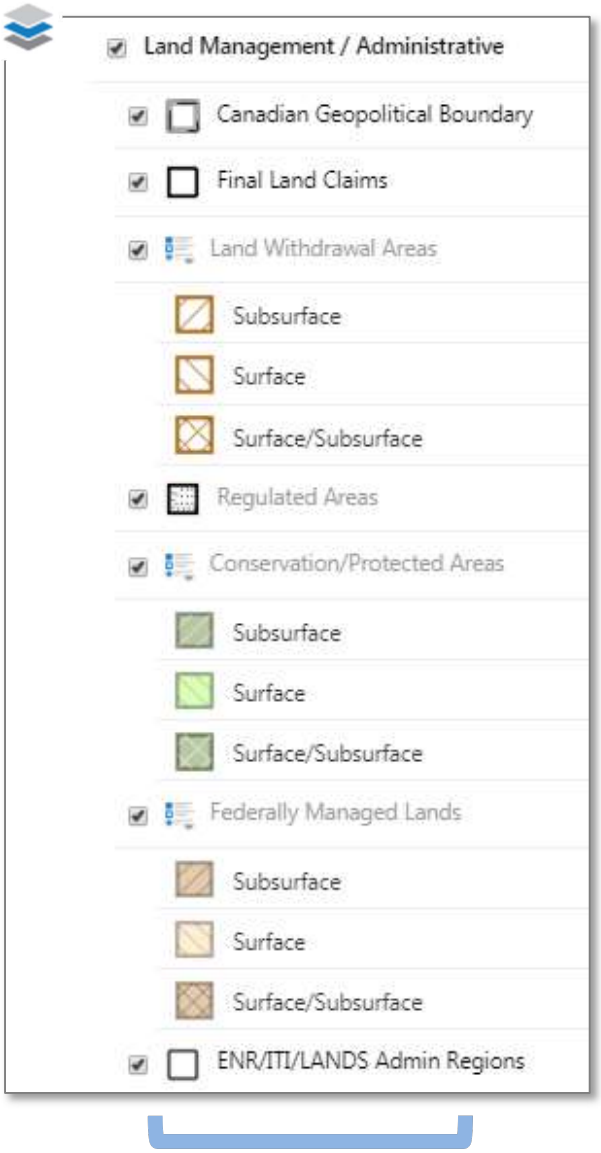
4.1.2 Expanded Map Layers

The map layers are grouped into three main categories: (1) Human Development, (2) Natural Landscape, and (3) Land Management/Administrative. Each category holds a series of relevant data layers.

The **Human Development** category holds a set of subcategories. *Transportation* includes road, airport, and railway features. *Industry* is composed of mining, leases, and oil/gas features. *Power and Communications* includes transmission/fibre optic lines as well as facilities. *Permit Registry Information* is further split into Permitted Features (active – as of current date – and inactive) and Additional Observed Features. Other Mapping Initiatives includes mapping initiatives completed by other agencies (i.e., contaminated sites, arctic change imagery, and caribou recovery strategies).

The **Natural Landscape** category holds a set of hydrology and fire history layers as well as four subcategories: *Geological*, *Species at Risk*, *Ecological Land Classification* Photos and *Ecological Regions*.

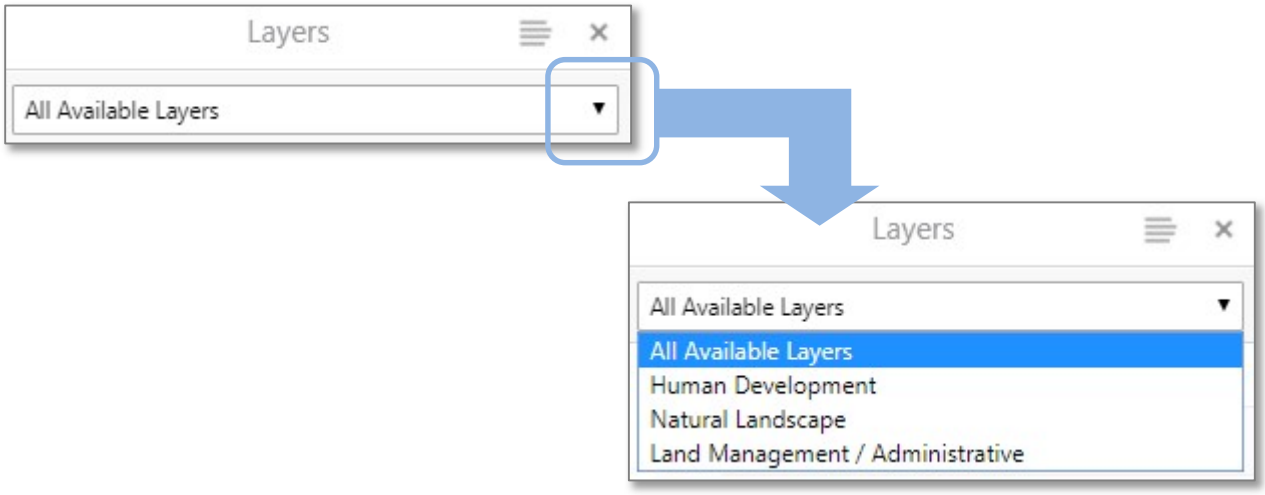




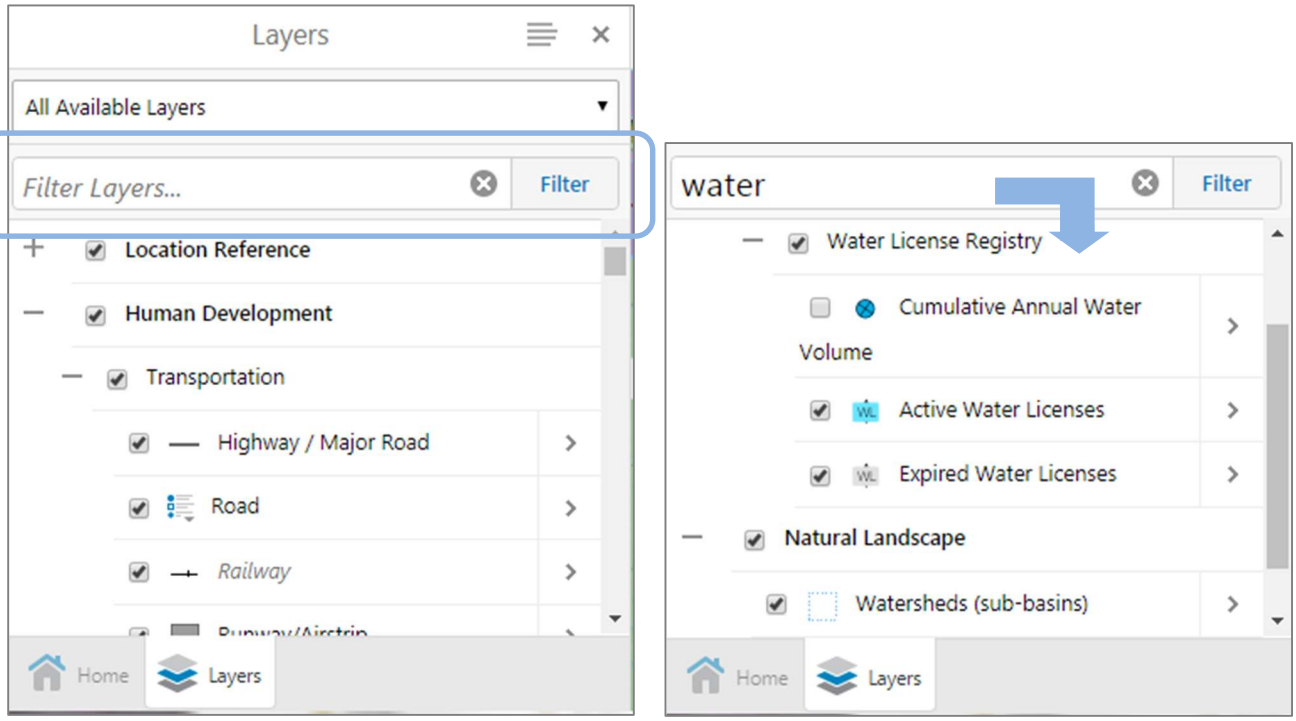
The **Land Management/ Administrative** category holds a series of administration related data layers, including political boundaries, land claims, as well as protected and regulated areas. *Land Withdrawal Areas* are those regions where land disposal is limited or prohibited. *Federally Managed Lands* include all public lands and *ENR/ITI/LANDS Administration Regions* are provided for reference.

4.2 Layer Themes / Filters

Layer themes are used to quickly turn on a selected category while simultaneously turning off other, unrelated, layers. This function aims to streamline the process for narrowing down layers to specific types of desired features (i.e., to focus on the Natural Landscape context vs. the Human Development context). To switch between layer themes, click the drop down menu (black arrow) at the top of the layer window. Select the desired category from the list to make visible all layers within the chosen theme. To return to the default selections choose the *All Available Layers* option.



The Filter Layers tool is used to only show certain layers in the Layer List window to the left of the map window. In the example below a filter is applied to only show layers that include 'water' in the layer name.

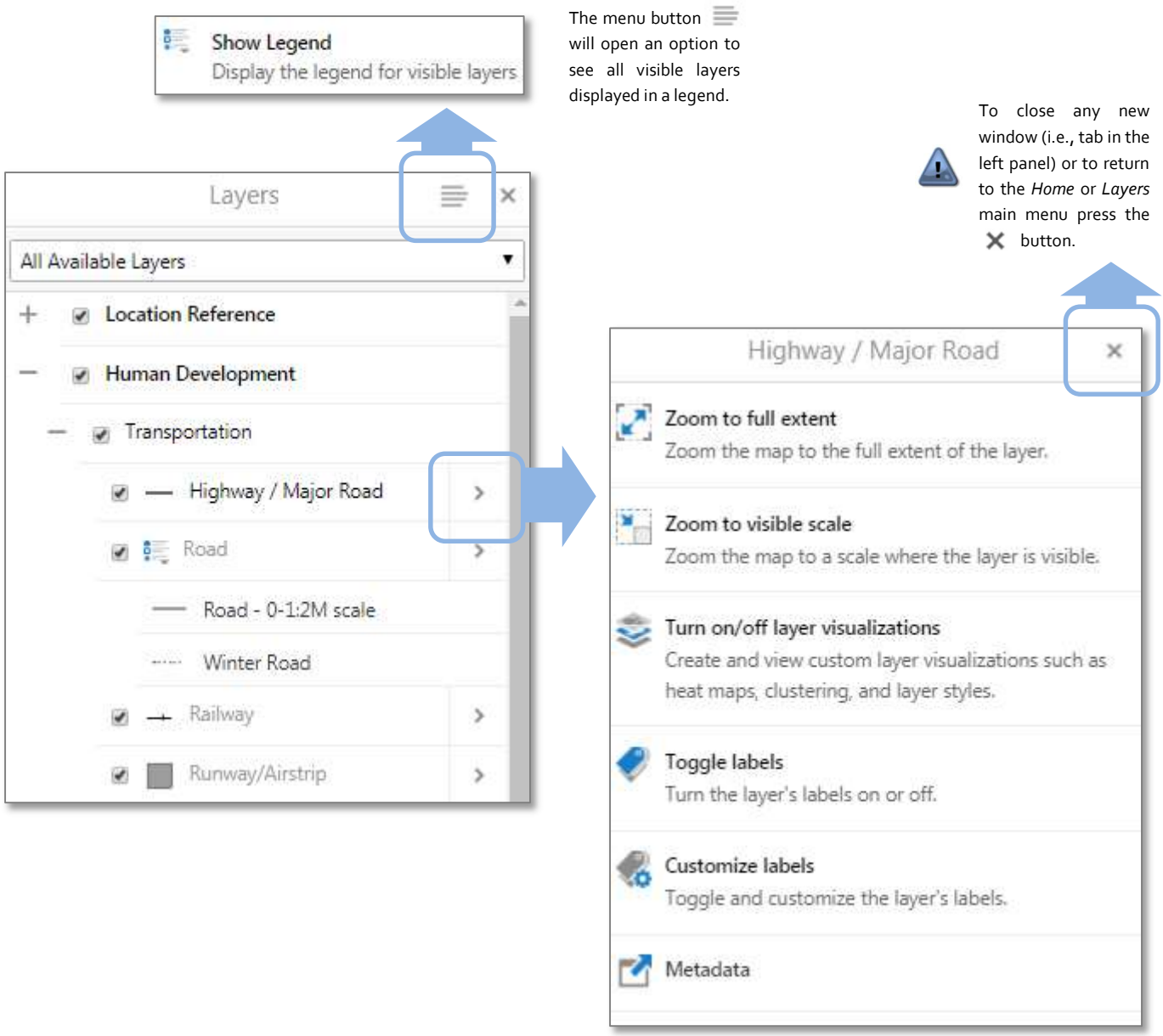


4.3 Layer Customization and Information

To access basic tools and to get more detailed layer information, click the › icon next to the layer name. A new tab will open and will be titled with the selected layer name. To return to the layer main menu, click the ✕ button in the top right hand corner of the layer window.

The *Zoom to Full Extent* option will automatically zoom the features in the map window to the full extent of the layer. All features contained within the layer should be subsequently visible within the map window. However, some layers are only visible within certain scale ranges. Use the *Zoom to Visible Scale* tool to zoom to the visible extent of the selected layer.

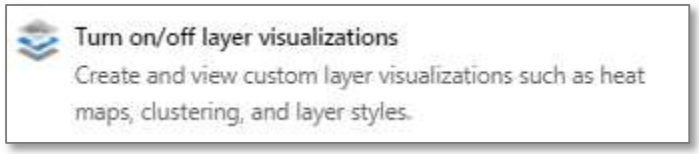
Additional customization tools are discussed in sections 3.3.1 (Turn on/off layer visualizations), 3.3.2 (Customize Labels), 3.3.3 (Toggle Labels), and 3.3.4 (Metadata).



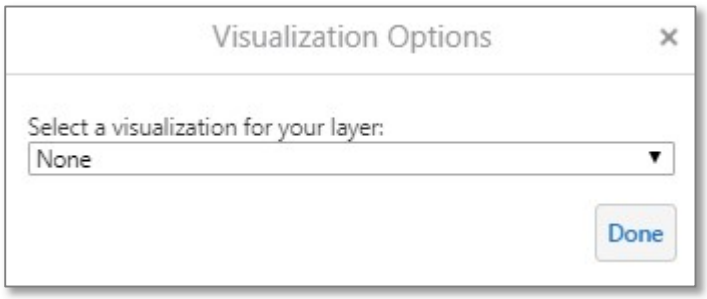
4.3.1 Turn On/Off Layer Visualizations

Layer visualizations tool provides a way for the user to customize how each layer is symbolized within the map viewer. Users can change the colours, line widths, or make layers semi-transparent to see other datasets more clearly.

To access layer visualizations, click the › button next to the layer name and select the *Turn On/Off Layer Visualizations* button.



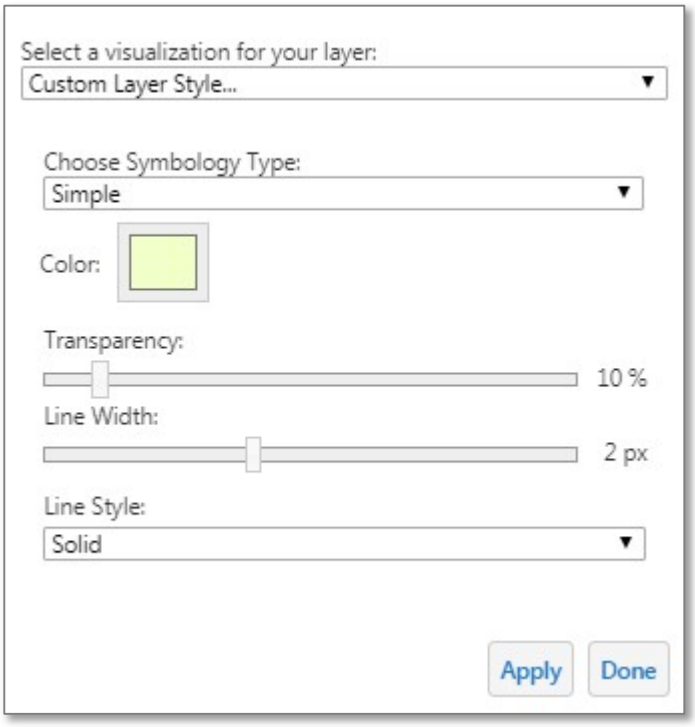
Click the black arrow to expand the drop down menu. Select custom layer style.



A layer can be symbolized using the simple or attribute symbology type selected from the drop down menu under the *Choose Symbology Type* option.

The simple symbology menu will provide options to change the colour, transparency and line style and width of the selected layer (as illustrated on the right).

The attribute symbology menu will provide a drop down list of available attributes for the selected layer. Select the attribute to be symbolized. Additional selections then become available. Adjust colour, transparency and line/marker style as necessary.

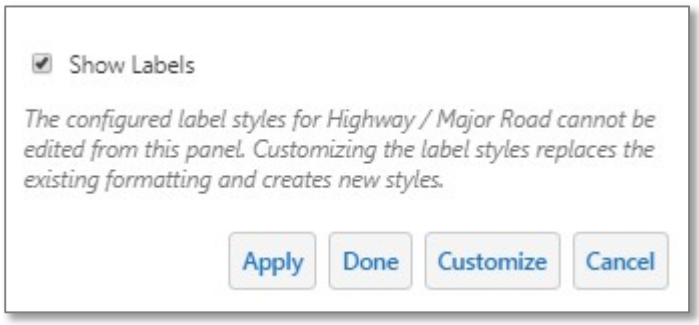


4.3.2 Customize Labels

Use the *Customize Labels* tool to change the font size, colour, or placement of the layer labels in the map window. The illustration below uses the Highway/ Major Road layer as an example.

To access *Customize Labels*, click the › button next to the layer name and select the *Customize Labels* button.

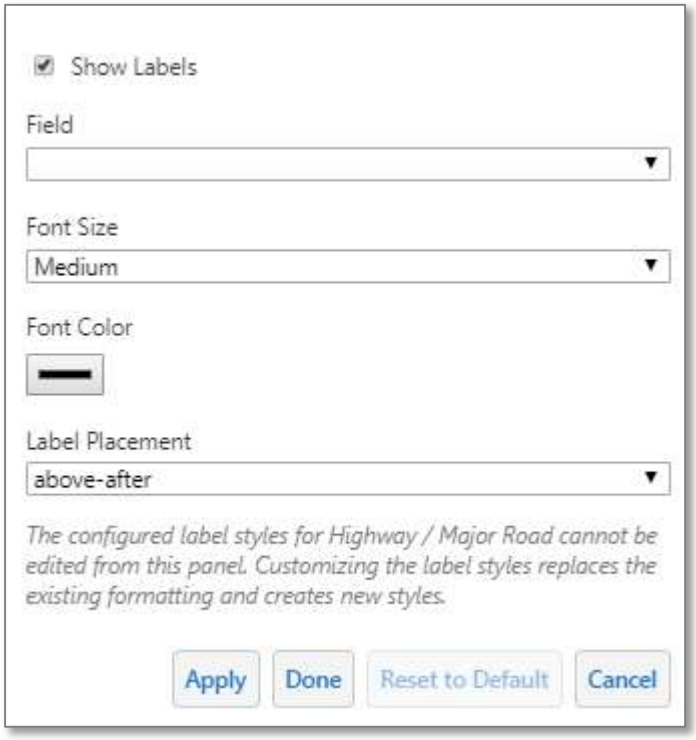
Click the *Customize* button to open the customization window.



The *Show Labels* toggle controls the label visibility. Check the box to make the label visible in the map window or uncheck to hide all labels.

Select the layer field (attribute) that contains the attribution of desired information.

Change font size and colour as necessary and adjust the label placement by selecting one of the options from the drop down menu.

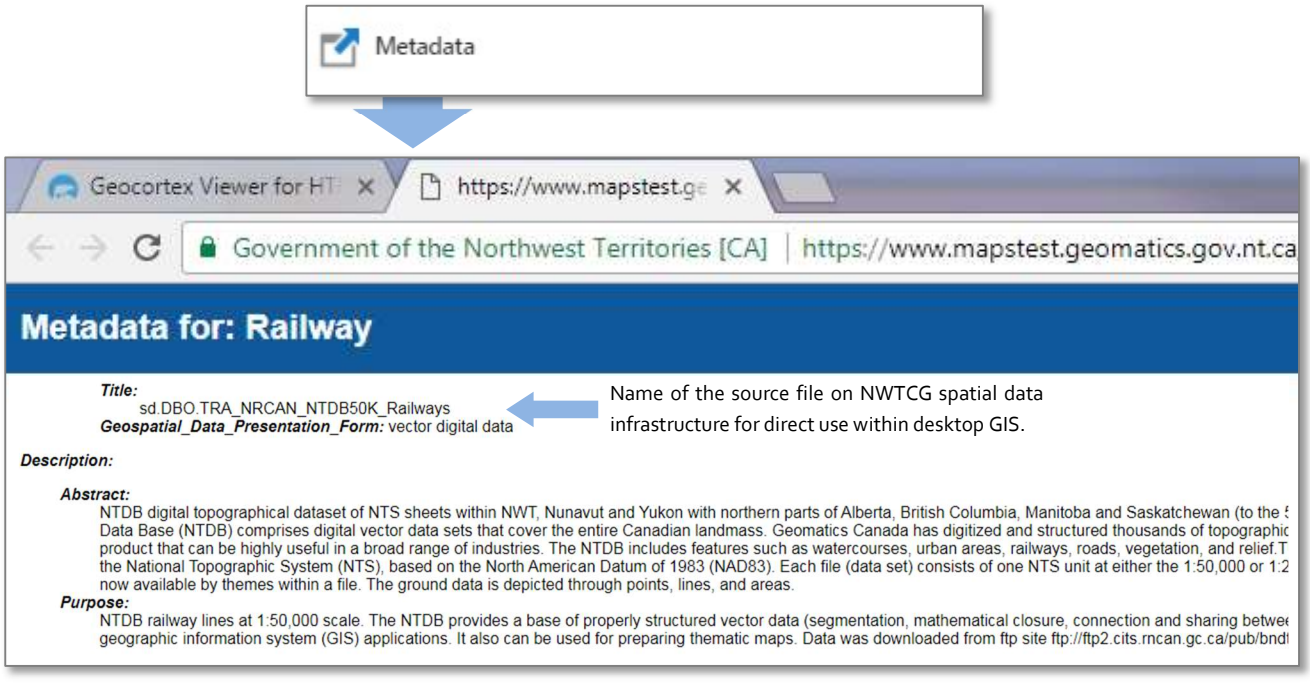


4.3.3 Toggle Labels

The *Toggle Labels* feature will turn on and off the layer labels within the map window. The example below toggles the labels of the Mining (Advanced Exploration) layer.

4.3.4 Metadata

Layer metadata contains the important information (e.g., spatial reference, description, citation, and dataset credit) associated with a particular dataset. To access the metadata for a particular layer, click the > button next to the layer name and select the *Metadata* button. A new internet browser tab will open with the metadata information. To return to the Map Viewer, click the internet browser Geocortex tab.

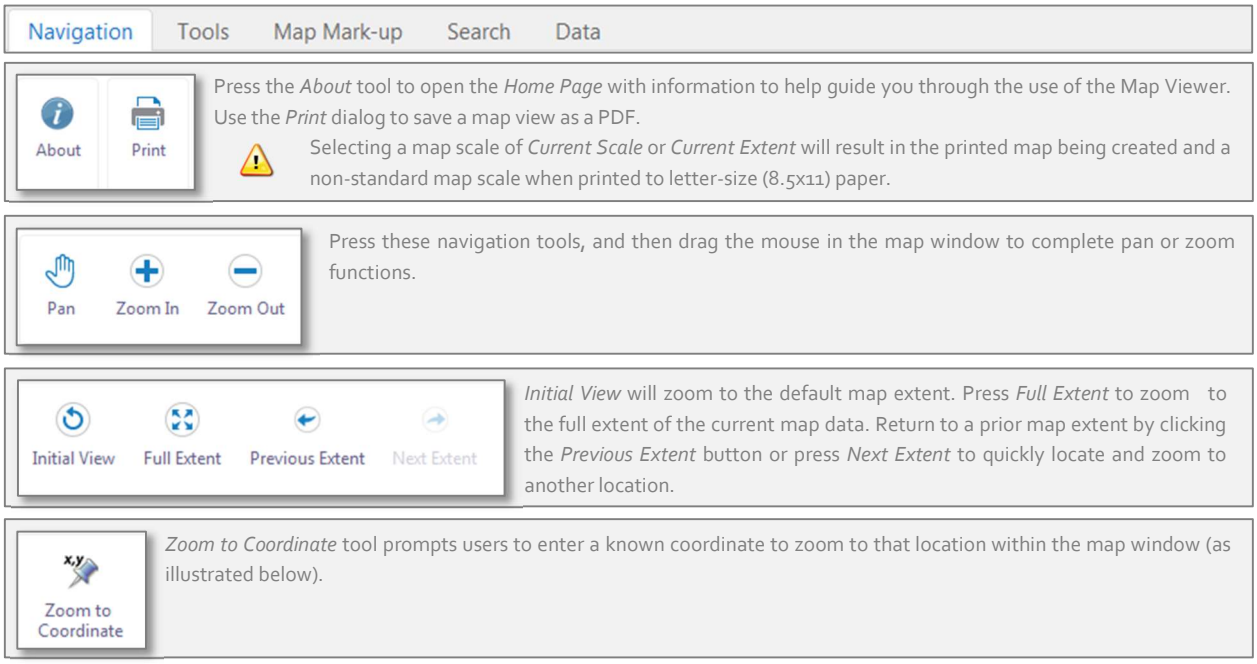


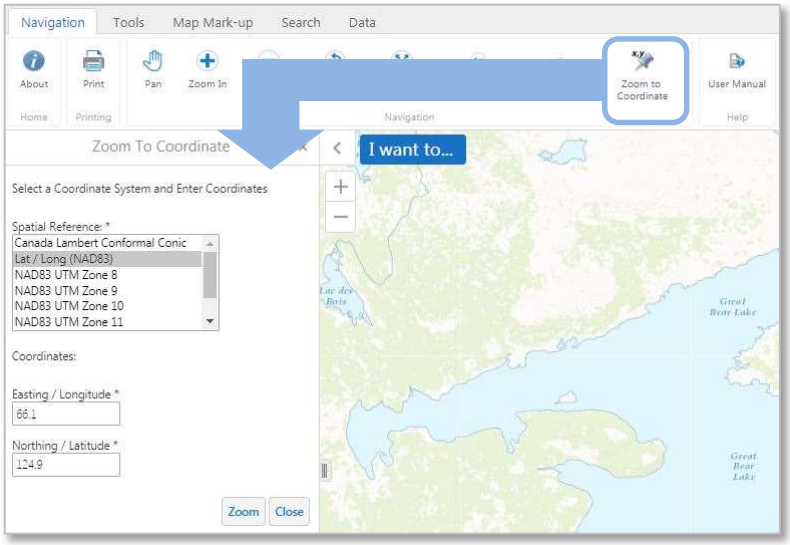
5.0 TOOLBARS

The five toolbars hold a variety of map functions, editing tools and analysis options. Hover over each tool to view a description. Select the *User Manual* button to be directed to the user manual and quick start guide.

5.1 Navigation Toolbar

The *Navigation Toolbar* includes several tools to help zoom to an area of interest or browse the mineral tenure landscape cartographically. Review the following section to learn about key ways to move around in the map view and find more information concerning particular layers at the selected location. The user guidance shown below is activated by using the associated tool buttons.

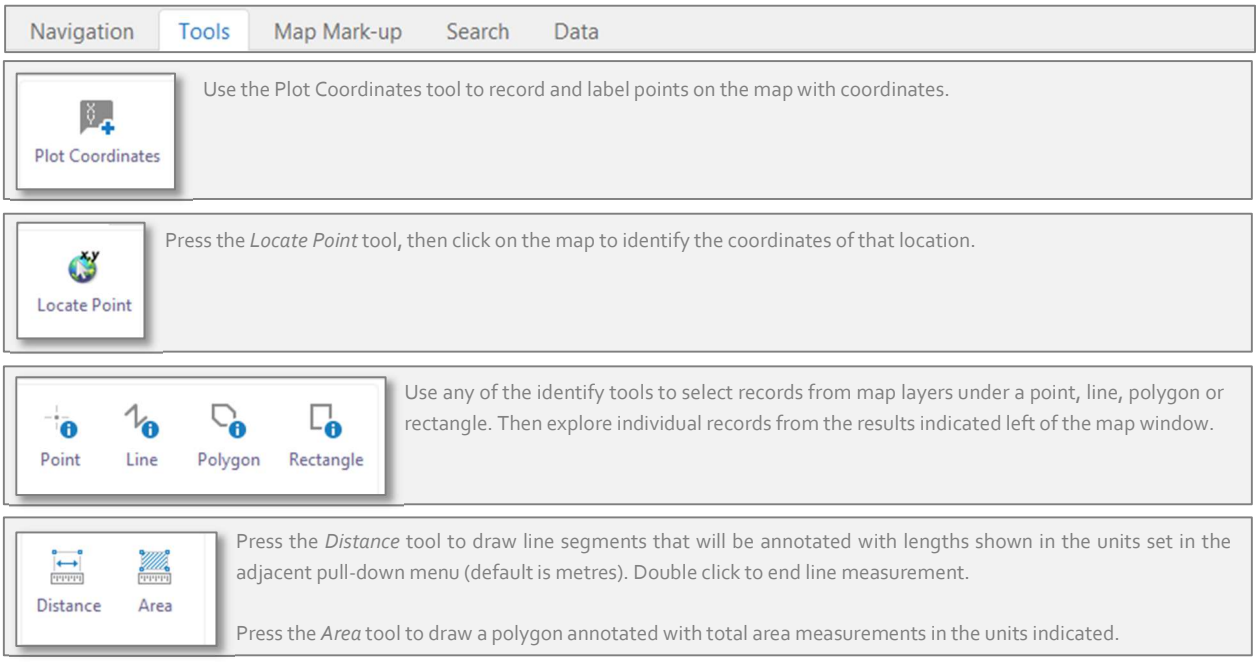




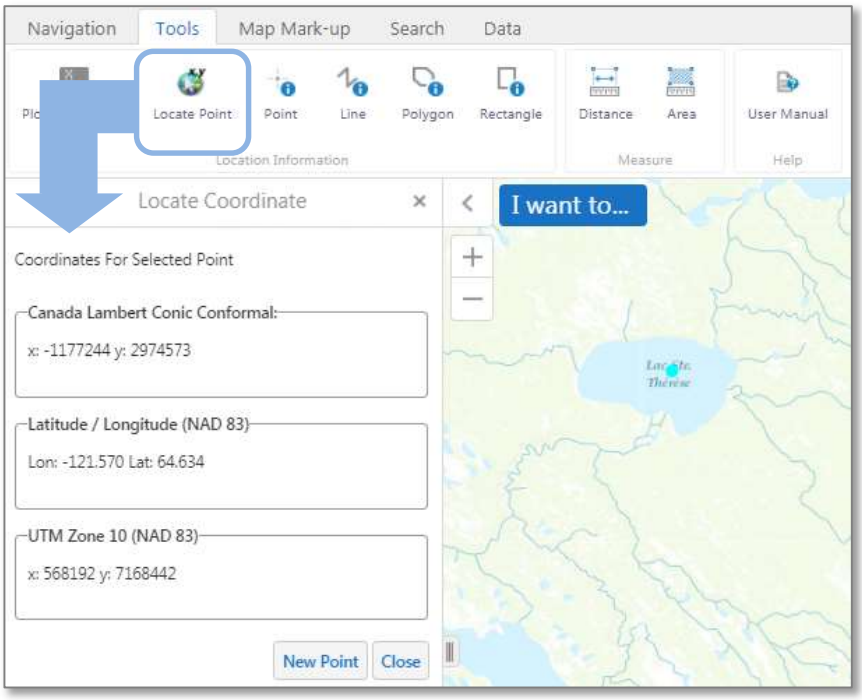
The *Zoom to Coordinate* tool is used to pan the map directly to a specific coordinate users enter. Be sure to select the appropriate *Spatial Reference* (coordinate system) from the available choices. Then enter the pair of coordinate values and press the *Zoom* to complete the task.

5.2 Tools Toolbar

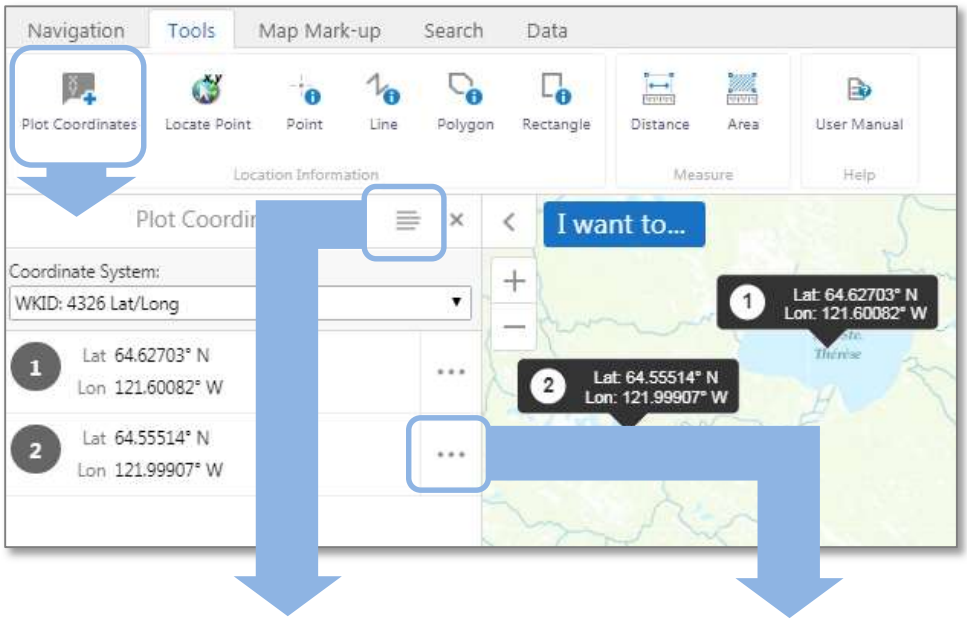
The *Tools* Toolbar includes tools to measure distances or areas, and view the information of map features at any point location or larger area of interest on the map. The user guidance shown below is activated by using the associated tool buttons.



When using the *Locate Point* tool, click on a location within the map and coordinates are displayed in common coordinate systems. UTM (North American Datum 1983) coordinates are automatically assigned to the correct UTM zone. Press *New Point* to display another location or *Close* to continue with another task.



When using the *Plot Coordinates* tool, choose a coordinate system from the drop down menu. Click on a location within the map and a label populates on the screen and records the coordinates to the left of the map.

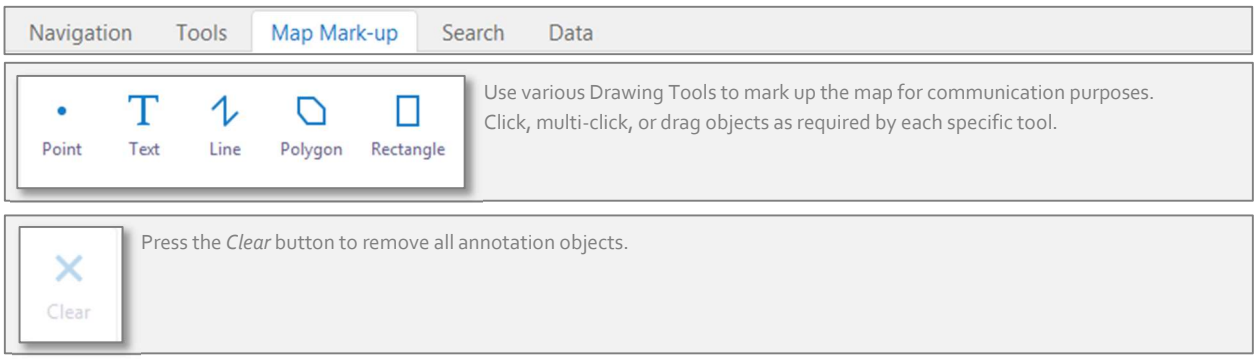


To hide all coordinate points, click on the ☰ symbol to open the menu options. Press the *Hide All Coordinates* button. Press the *Delete All Coordinates* button to remove the all points.

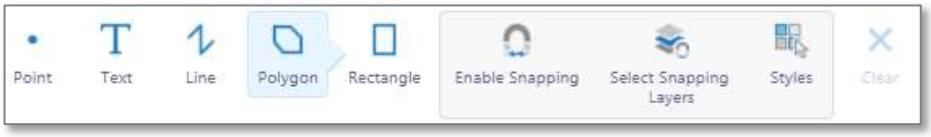
To remove a point, click on the ••• symbol to open the menu options. Press the *Delete* button to remove the selected point.

5.3 Map Mark-Up Toolbar

The *Map Mark-up* toolbar includes drawing tools to add *points*, *lines*, *polygons* and *text* annotation to the dynamic map. This can be useful document ideas prior to printing (.PDF) or exporting the map view as an image (.JPG). Graphics can be added, symbolized, altered, labeled, or erased prior to printing. Due to the nature of web mapping, these graphics are only intended to be temporary and can only be saved as an image or PDF map output using the *Print Map* tool. Often, mark-up tools can serve to mark an area of interest to a map that can be shared with colleagues or other stakeholders. The user guidance shown below is activated by using the associated tool buttons.



Select the type of annotation required (point, text, line, polygon, or rectangle). Once selected, the snapping and styles options become available.



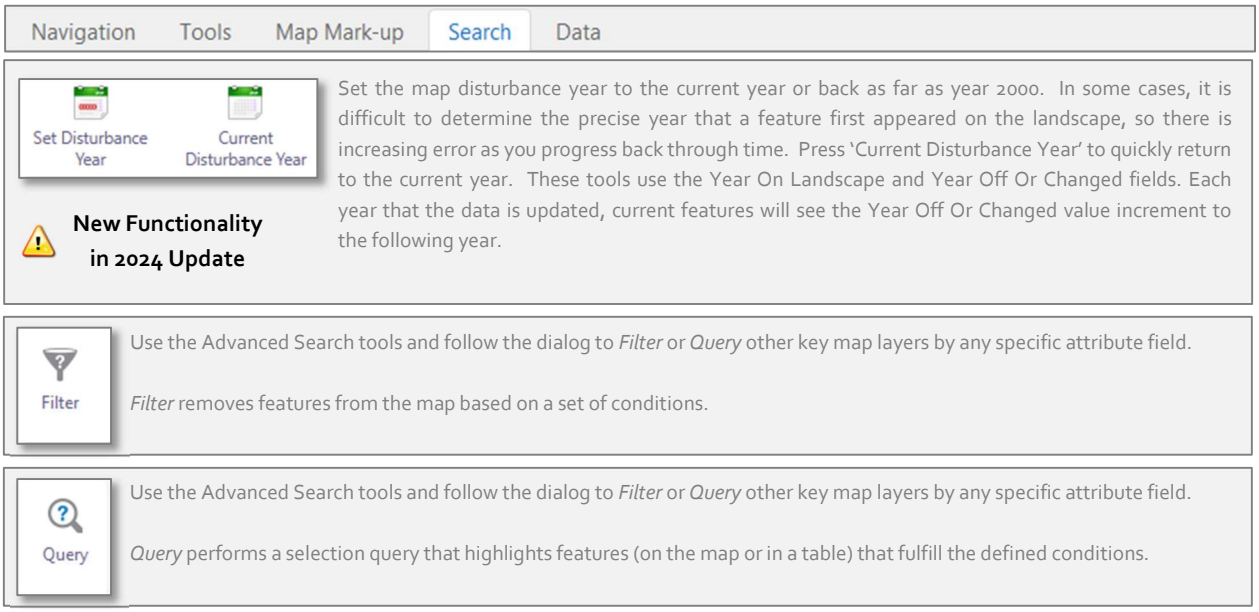
Single click on the map to start the drawing process. To finish, double click to complete the shape or text. The shape will turn blue.

To change the look of the shape click the *Styles* button in the toolbar tab before starting the drawing process. To clear all shapes or text, click the *Clear* button.

A dialog on the bottom of the map window provides guidance to any drawing tool that has been selected. Be sure to press the close the dialog before beginning the next task.

5.4 Search Toolbar

The *Search* Toolbar contains a series of tools that are focused on filtering human development by date for the Permit Registry Information layers or conducting *Advanced Search* (filter or query to select) based on attributes for key map layers. The user guidance shown below is activated by using the associated tool buttons.

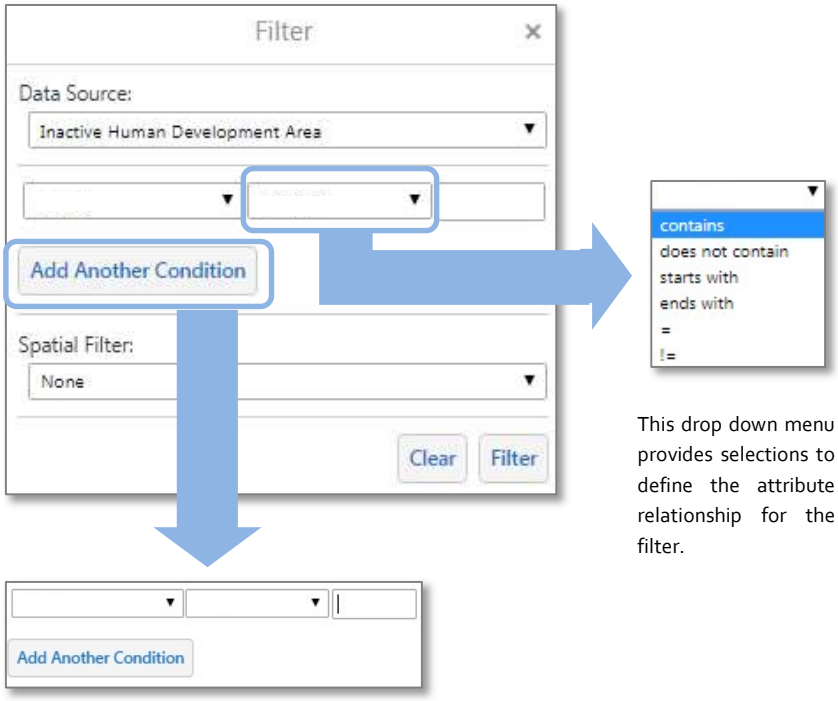


Filters hide all features that fulfill the selected conditions.

Once a data source is selected (e.g., *Inactive Human Development Area*) selections for three boxes below will be available. These boxes define the filter conditions.

The first box allows the user to choose of any available attributes specific to the data layer selected as the data source. Select a new attribute from the drop down menu and define the attribute relationship in the adjacent box. The last box provides a way to manually enter values/attributes or click within the box to open a list based on the information contained within the selected layer.

Spatial filters will search the entire layer (selected as *None*) or only the data visible within the current map extent (selected as *Current*

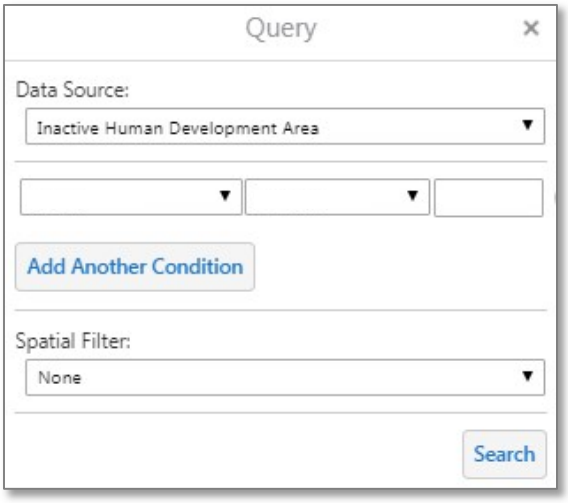


This drop down menu provides selections to define the attribute relationship for the filter.

Multiple attributes may be filtered. To add another condition click the *Add Another Condition* button. The new condition will be added to any current filters.

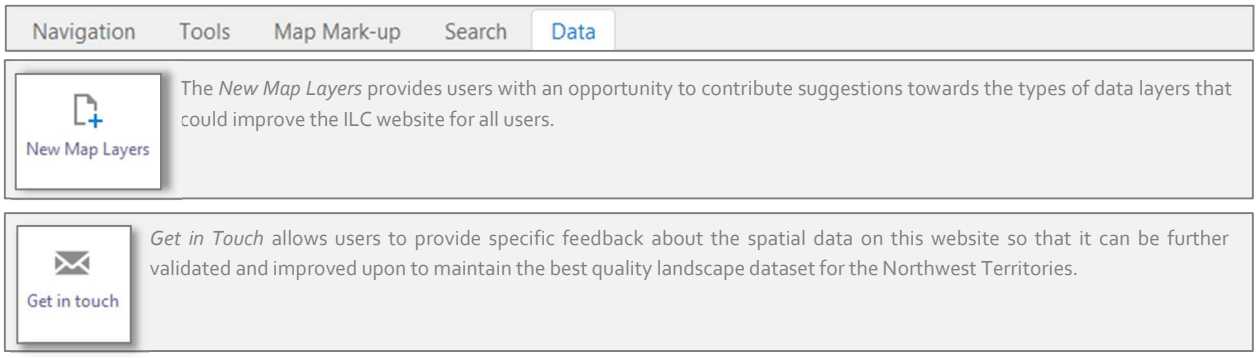
Queries are similar to filters, but will highlight features that fulfill the selected conditions rather than hide features.

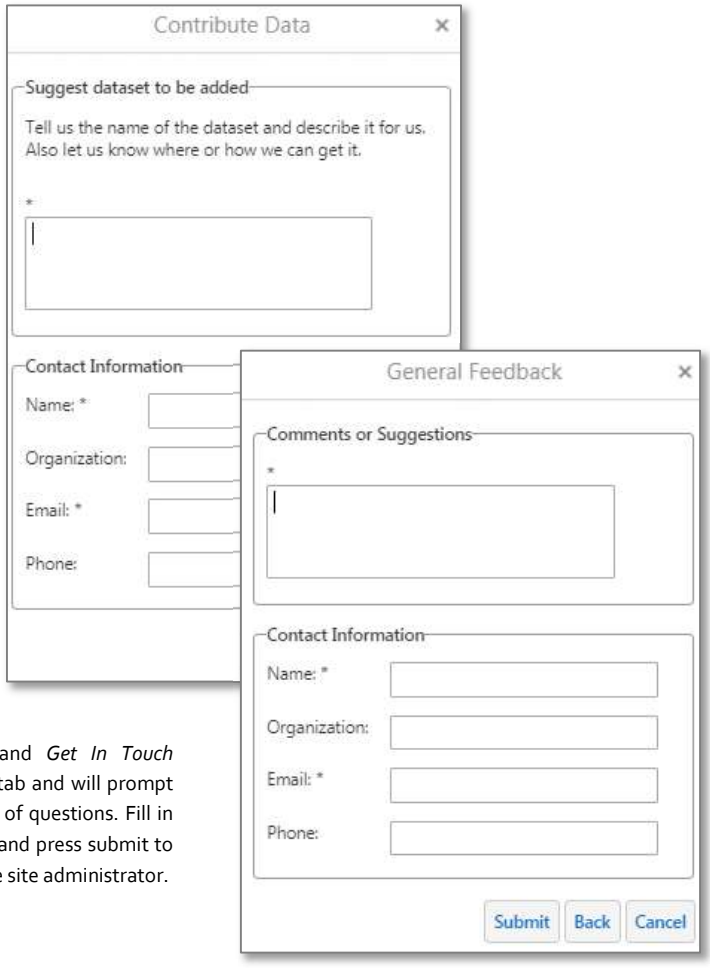
The process for querying is the same as filtering data. See the filter section above for more information.



5.5 Data Toolbar

The *Data* Toolbar includes a set of tools intended to provide users with a way to contribute towards improving the information used on this website. The user guidance shown below is activated by using the associated tool buttons.





The *New Map Layers* and *Get In Touch* buttons will open a new tab and will prompt the user through a series of questions. Fill in the appropriate sections and press submit to send your feedback to the site administrator.

6.0 GLOBAL SEARCH

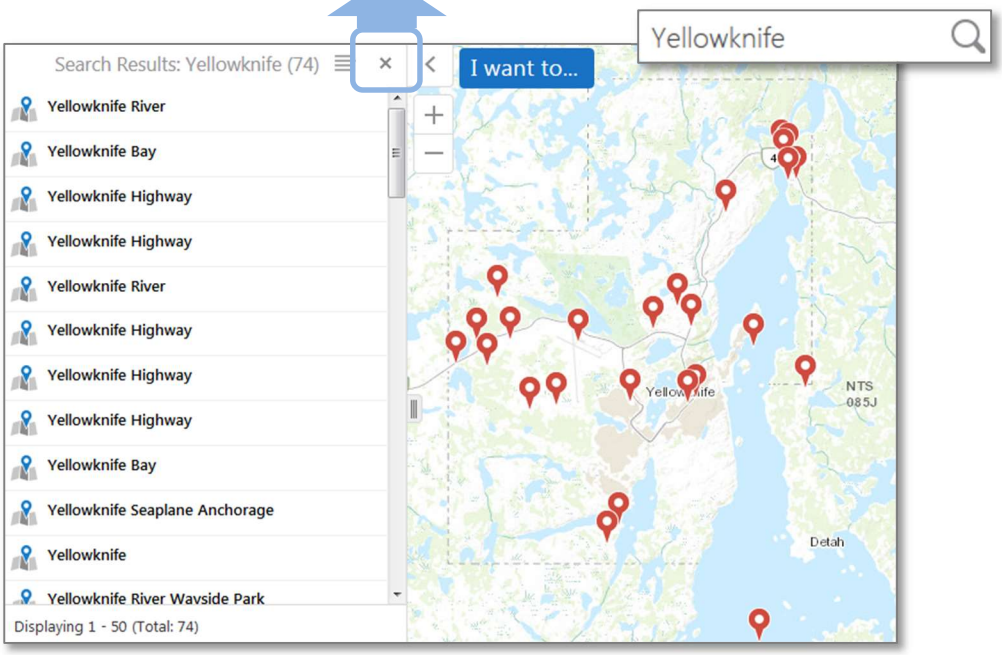
Global Search is a simple way to zoom to a known feature or geographical region, such as the city of Yellowknife used in the example below. Place names (communities, geographic features, lakes, and rivers) and NTS Mapsheets (1:50,000 and 1:250,000) are a few of the map layers that are searchable using the Global Search Tool.

The Global Search tool is located in the top right corner of the Map Viewer, within the ILC banner.

Press the ✕ to close the search results window.

Enter the search term in the Global Search box. Notice the relevant results that populate in a new tab to the left of the map window.

Click any result to zoom into the area of the selected feature or geographic area.



7.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information related to the ILC Map Viewer contact:

NWT Centre for Geomatics
Shared Services Centre for
Environment and Natural Resources,
Industry, Tourism and Investment

www.geomatics.gov.nt.ca

NWT Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
5102-50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8

www.enr.gov.nt.ca/programs/nwt-cimp

The map viewer has been developed with the assistance of Caslys Consulting Ltd.

Caslys Consulting Ltd.
Unit 10 – 6782 Veyaness Road
Saanichton, B.C., V8M 2A1

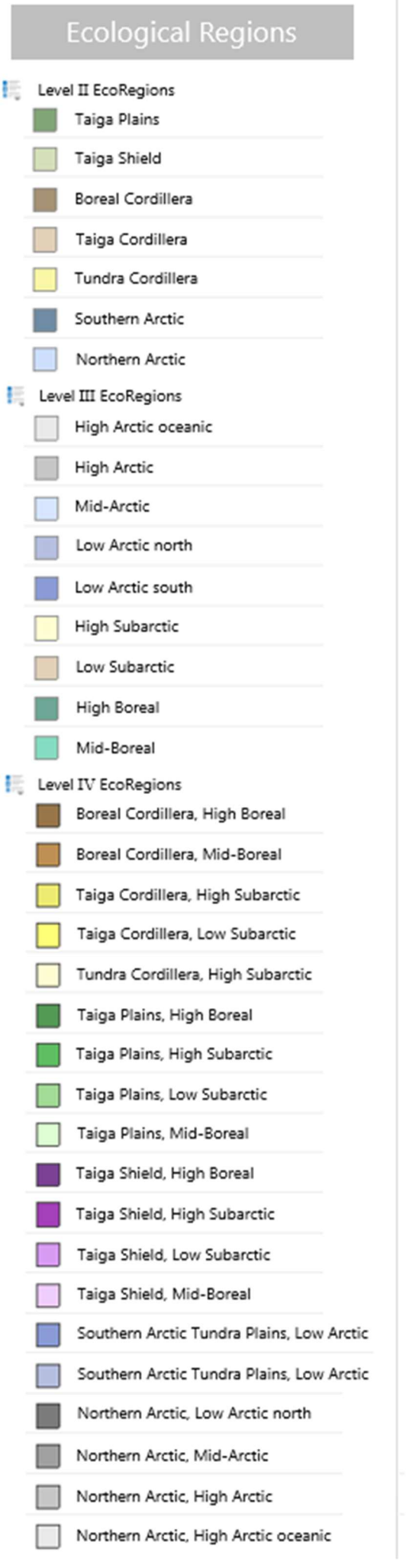
Contact: ILC Project Lead
Tel: (250) 652-9268; Fax: (250) 652-9269
Email: info@caslys.ca

Inventory of Landscape Change Map Viewer:

MAP LEGEND

v4.0

- **Human Development**
  - Transportation
    - Highway / Major Road
    - Railway
  - Industry
    - Oil and Gas
      - CIRNAC Oil and Gas Rights
        - Exploration Licence
        - Pioneer Production Licence
        - Significant Discovery Licence
      - ITI NWT Oil and Gas Rights
        - Pioneer Production Licence
        - Production Licence
        - Significant Discovery Licence
    - Mining (Advanced Exploration)
    - Current Mineral Lease
  - CIMP Human Development Dataset
    - Human Development Footprint (Lines)
      - Highway
      - All-Season Road
      - Winter Road
      - Powerline, Fibre Optic Lines
      - Mining, Mineral Exploration
      - Oil and Gas
      - Trail
      - Cutline
      - Other
    - Human Development Footprint (Areas)
      - Community
      - Camp
      - Communications
      - Runway / Airstrip
      - Quarrying
      - Industrial
      - Power Generation
      - Forestry
      - Mining-Active
      - Mining-Closed
      - Mineral Exploration
      - Oil and Gas
      - Other
  - Water License Registry
    - Cumulative Annual Water Volume
    - Active Water Licenses
    - Expired Water Licenses
    - Point Bathymetry
- **Natural Landscape**
  - Watersheds (sub-basins)
  - Watersheds (major-basins)
  - Wetlands – 0 – 1:300k scale
  - Wetlands – 1:300k – 1:1M scale
  - Fire History
    - 2019 - 2024
    - 2009 - 2019
    - 1999 - 2009
    - 1990 - 1999
    - 1979 - 1989
    - 1950 - 1979
  - Geological
    - Eskers
    - NTGS Slumps
    - NTGS Slump Density Grid
      - High
      - Medium
      - Low
      - None
  - Ecological Land Classification Photos
    - Ecological Land Classification Photos
    - Ecological Land Classification Flight Lines
      - 2005
      - 2006
      - 2007
      - 2009
      - 2010
      - 2011
  - Ecological Regions (See page 2 for expanded list)
    - Level II Ecoregions
    - Level III Ecoregions
    - Level IV Ecoregions
- **Land Management / Administrative**
  - Canadian Geopolitical Boundary
  - Final Land Claims
  - Land Withdrawal Areas
    - Subsurface
    - Surface
    - Surface / Subsurface
  - Regulated Areas
  - Conservation / Protected Areas
    - Subsurface
    - Surface
    - Surface / Subsurface
  - Federally Managed Lands
    - Subsurface
    - Surface
    - Surface / Subsurface
  - ENR / ITI / LANDS Admin Regions
- **Location Reference**
  - Place Names
    - NWT Community Boundary
    - Geonames
    - 1:50,000 Scale Location Labels
    - Communities
  - Reference Grids
    - 1:50,000 NTS Grid – 0 -1:1M scale
    - 1:250,000 NTS Grid – 1:250k – 1:20M scale
    - UTM Grid Zones
- **Base Maps**
  - World Topographic Map
  - World Imagery


Ecological Regions
Level II EcoRegions
Taiga Plains
Taiga Shield
Boreal Cordillera
Taiga Cordillera
Tundra Cordillera
Southern Arctic
Northern Arctic
Level III EcoRegions
High Arctic oceanic
High Arctic
Mid-Arctic
Low Arctic north
Low Arctic south
High Subarctic
Low Subarctic
High Boreal
Mid-Boreal
Level IV EcoRegions
Boreal Cordillera, High Boreal
Boreal Cordillera, Mid-Boreal
Taiga Cordillera, High Subarctic
Taiga Cordillera, Low Subarctic
Tundra Cordillera, High Subarctic
Taiga Plains, High Boreal
Taiga Plains, High Subarctic
Taiga Plains, Low Subarctic
Taiga Plains, Mid-Boreal
Taiga Shield, High Boreal
Taiga Shield, High Subarctic
Taiga Shield, Low Subarctic
Taiga Shield, Mid-Boreal
Southern Arctic Tundra Plains, Low Arctic
Southern Arctic Tundra Plains, Low Arctic
Northern Arctic, Low Arctic north
Northern Arctic, Mid-Arctic
Northern Arctic, High Arctic
Northern Arctic, High Arctic oceanic