ATLAS Map Viewer User Manual

Version 3.0

October 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The ATLAS (Administration of the Territorial Land Acts System) Map Viewer is a new generation of web mapping that allows users to browse online parcel mapping information and real-time tenure data maintained by Land Administration, Department of Lands. This help document provides an introduction to the components of ATLAS and how to use them.

ATLAS was designed to assist land administrators in determining whether or not a parcel of land is available for disposition. Only applications for untenured Commissioner's or untenured Territorial land are accepted by the Department of Lands. Applications are not accepted where there is an active Interim Land Withdrawal. ATLAS is the primary tool that is used when making decisions on acceptance of land applications.

ATLAS is designed to be used with minimal technical support through intuitive and standard web mapping functions. The easiest way to familiarize oneself with the Map Viewer is to review the *Quick Reference Guide* (on the next page) and then explore the website by trying out each tool. Hover your pointer over tools to see what they do and if more information is required use this full User Manual as a reference that provides more details on how to use the tools.

The ATLAS *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 *ATLAS Map Viewer* application.

1.2 Getting Started

The best way to learn ATLAS is to explore it. You can view the available mapping and tables, or export data and maps to common formats for use in spreadsheets, e-mail, or documents. For GIS users, functions exist to clip data to a desired extent and export map data for use in your desktop applications.

Here are some highlights of the application to help you get started quickly:

- Read the welcome message to the left of the map to get a quick introduction to ATLAS Map Viewer.
- Use the **Toolbars** 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.
- Hover the mouse over the tools to view **Tool Tips** that provide a description of each button.
- Review the Quick Reference Guide on the following pages.
- This User Manual is accessible from the **Home** page and from the **Help** tab.

1.3 Quick Reference Guide Page 1 of 2

Toolbar Menu Tabs:
The Tools toolbar is open by default. Click on other menu tabs to explore other Tools and Search functions for interacting with the mapping data.

Toolbar Buttons:
Use these buttons to perform specific tasks to move around in the map window, explore data, and mark-up the map for printing. See Sections 1.3 to 1.10 in the user manual for a description of each individual toolbar button. Hover the mouse over a button to see the tool tips that describe its function.

Information Window:
By default this window contains some key information about the ATLAS Map Viewer.

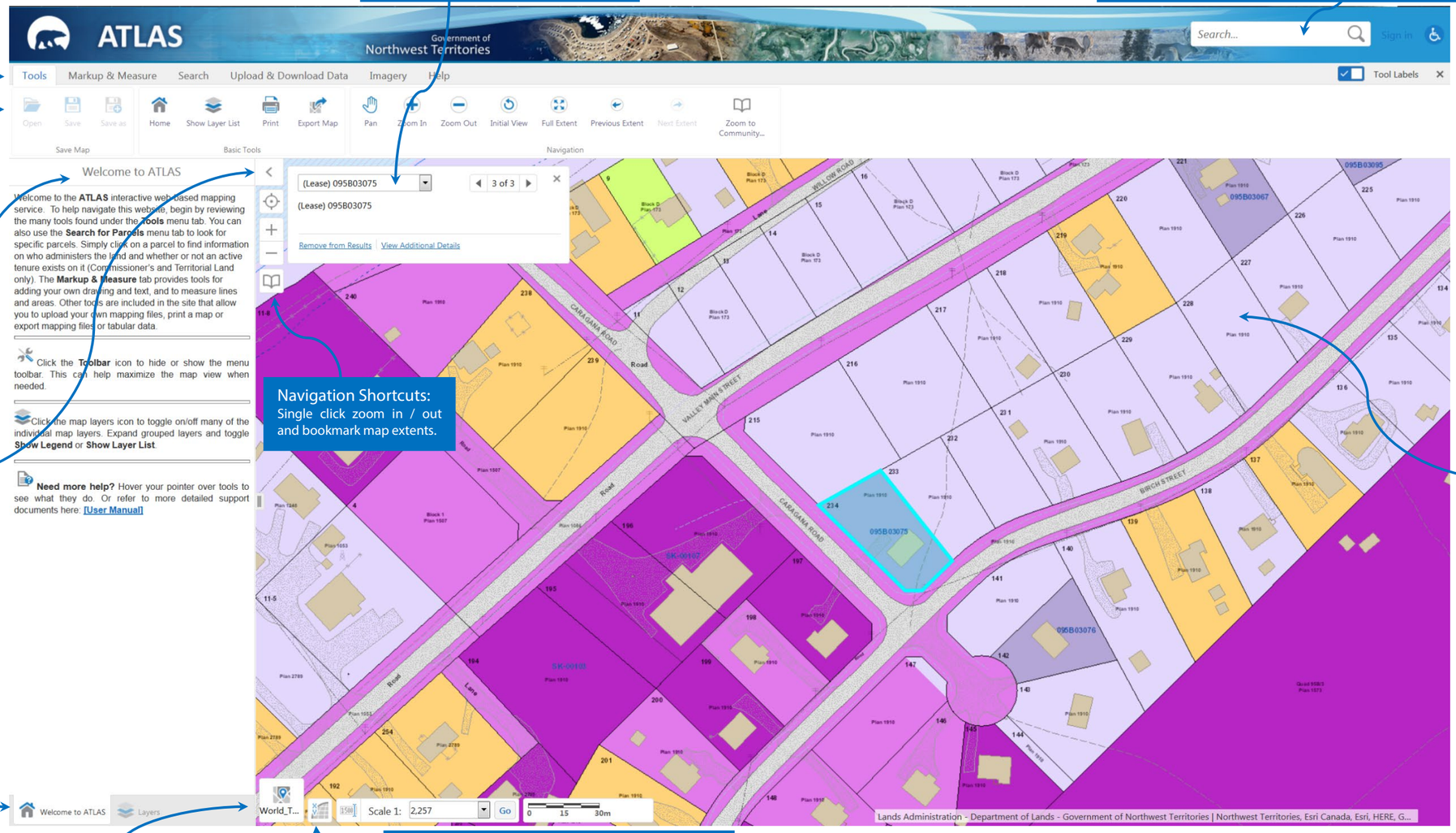
This window can be toggled on/off to add space for the map window.

These tabs control what you see in the Information Window. You will want to toggle between map layers and legend view frequently.

Select a basemap:
Choose between a Topographic and Imagery basemap.

Quick Information:
Single-click on a land parcel or other feature to open a description. The selected parcel is also highlighted in the Map Window.

Global Search:
The global search tool will find results for parcel descriptions, NTS map sheet numbers and lake names. All results will be listed in the Information Window. Select one of the results to automatically zoom to that location.



Navigation Shortcuts:
Single click zoom in / out and bookmark map extents.

Map Window:
The dynamic map displays land parcels and gives information about interests on it. This parcel mapping is enhanced with large-scale topographical base mapping and high resolution photography to support the effective management of the land.

Coordinates Widget:
Choose the coordinate system you want to use to display.

1.3 Quick Reference Guide Page 2 of 2

Managing Map Layers:

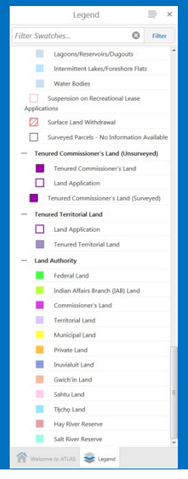
Map Layers:

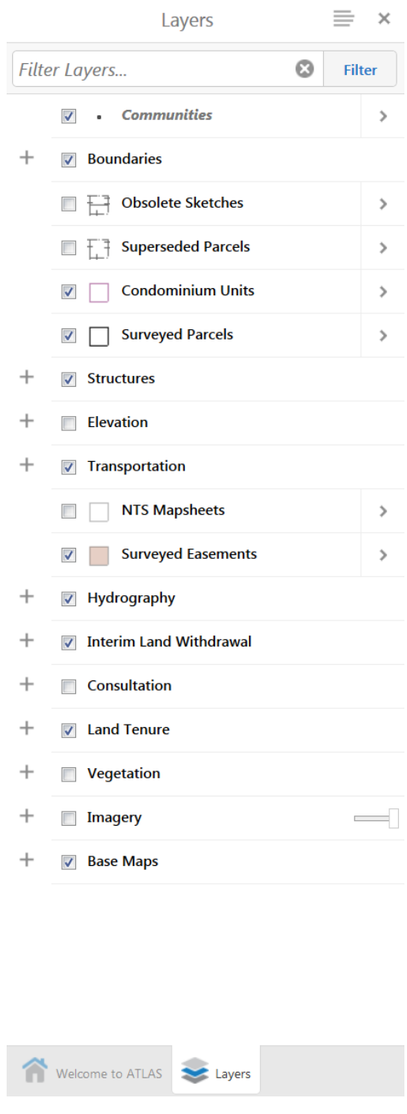
To see the list of Map Layers, also known as the Table of Contents, click the 'Layers' button at the bottom-left of the screen. Use the Map Layers tab to customize the layers that are visible in the map window.

Use check boxes to toggle visibility of individual map layers or groups of layers. (Greyed checks indicate that layers will automatically become visible at other map scales.) Use the Transparency Slider to adjust the transparency of a Imagery or Base Map layers and see other layers that might be drawn underneath.

Click on the + and - to expand or collapse grouped layers to see the individual layers in the group.

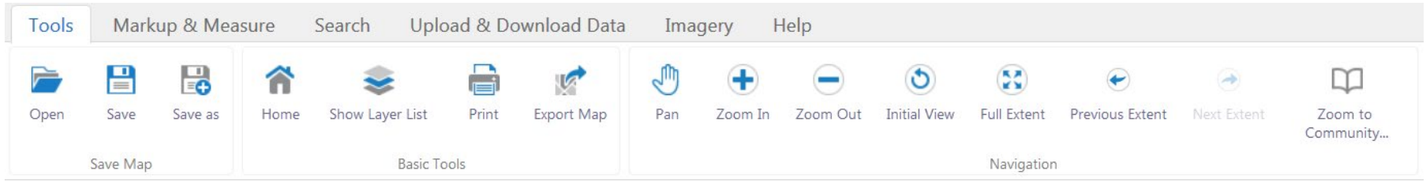
Click on the context menu in the top-right corner of the Map Layers tab to show or hide the legend. The context menu also gives you the ability to change the layer drawing order.



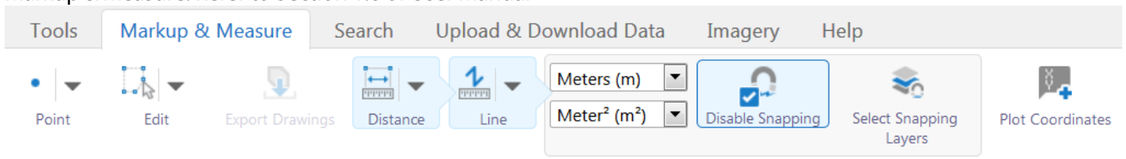


Index of Tools by Toolbar Menu:

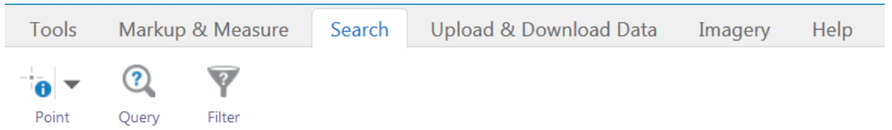
Tools: Refer to Section 1.5 of User Manual



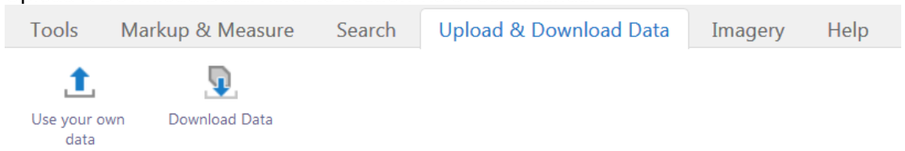
Markup & Measure: Refer to Section 1.6 of User Manual



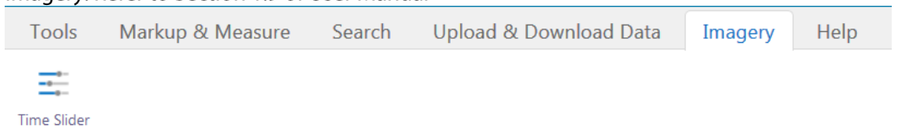
Search: Refer to Section 1.7 of User Manual



Upload & Download Data: Refer to Section 1.8 of User Manual



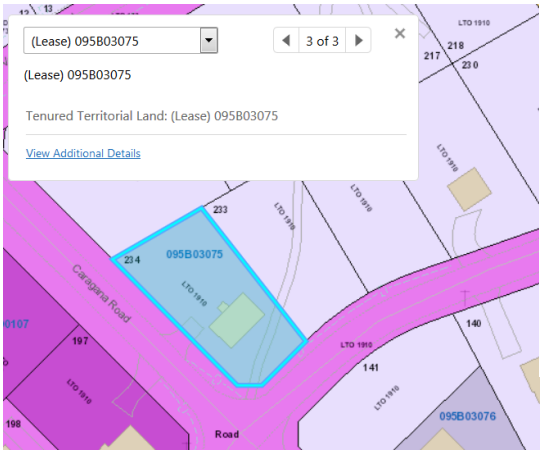
Imagery: Refer to Section 1.9 of User Manual



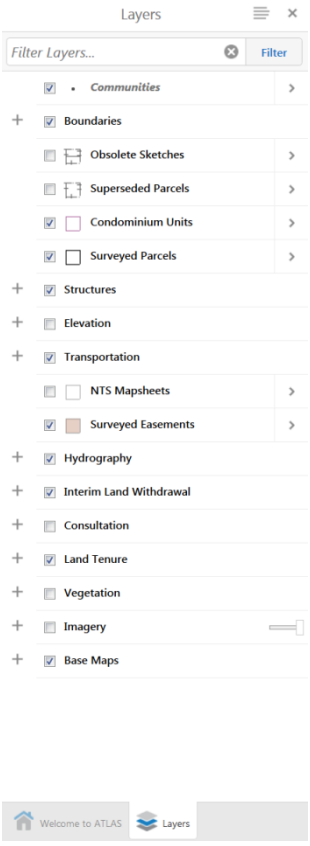
1.4 Common Tasks

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

Parcels of land are coloured according to their authority, or ownership. Those parcels of land that are administered by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) are shown darker when an active tenure exists on the parcel. This symbology of the land allows users of ATLAS to quickly determine who administers a given parcel of land and whether or not it is available for disposition. Land parcels and many other data layers have text labels that become visible as the map is zoomed in close enough to read them.



To find information about a Land Parcel or other mapped feature, click on it to open a *Map Tip* containing the description of the Parcel. Click on *View Additional Details* to see all of the information about the selected parcel or feature. You can also use the *Search for Parcels* tool or the *Global Search* located in the top right-hand corner of the window to select a parcel to obtain more information on it.



Press the *Layers* tab (bottom left corner) to customize the map by turning on/off individual map layers or grouped layers. Layers that contain similar types of features are grouped. To see the layers that are grouped you can click on the + to expand them. Group layers can be collapsed by clicking on the –. Use the transparency slider to the right of some group layers to adjust the transparency and see other layers that might be drawn underneath.

There are a number of options available when you click on the arrow to the right of a layer name. You can turn the layers text labels on or off, or even customize the labels so that they use any one of the attributes that are available for that layer. There is also the option to change how the layer is symbolized by clicking on the *Turn on/off layer visualizations* button and then choosing *Custom Layer Style* from the visualization drop-down. The layer can be symbolized with a simple type where all features are displayed the same, or an attribute can be selected so that features with different attribute values are displayed differently. For example, the Tenured Territorial Land can be symbolized using the *Tenure Type* attribute so that leases are shown in one way, Reserves in another and Licenses in another.

You can display the Legend by clicking on the ☰ to open the *Panel Actions Menu* then click on *Show Legend*.

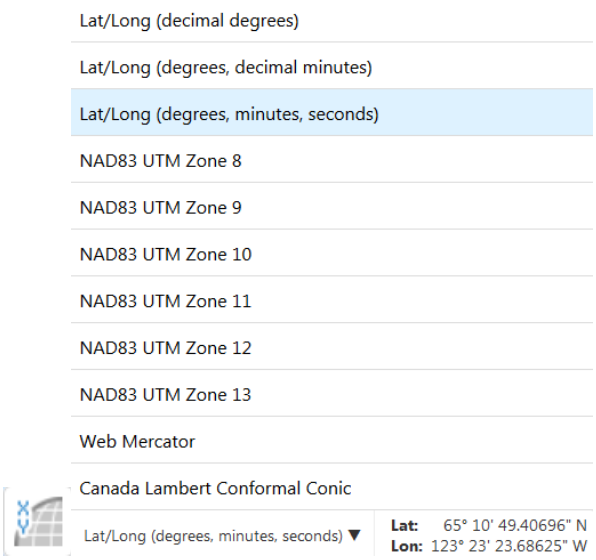
1.5 Common Tools

The *Geolocate* tool is found in the Map Window and locates the user on the map. From a Desktop computer, this tool pans the map to the user's location and marks the location with an indicator and accuracy circle. If you're using ATLAS on a mobile device like a smart phone or tablet, pressing the *Geolocate* tool will present you with three options:

- **Find Me**: Pans the map to your location and marks the location with an indicator.
- **Track Me**: Tracks your location with an indicator without panning the map.

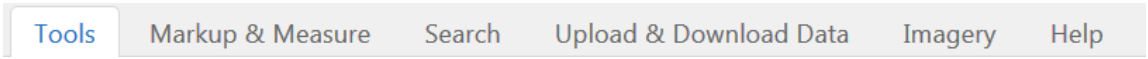
It is common for devices to ask permission before websites can use geolocation. If geolocation is not working, ensure that the device's location services are enabled. Some devices are required to be connected to Wi-Fi to perform geolocation operations.

By default you will see a topographic basemap used as a background when the ATLAS map viewer first opens. This is automatically replaced with the high-resolution vector base mapping when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000. Alternatively, you can select the World Imagery Base Map to display as a background.

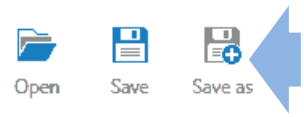


The *Coordinates Widget* allows you select which coordinate system your plotted points are displayed in. You can also use this to convert coordinates between the different systems by plotting coordinates in one coordinate system and then selecting a different one for the points to display in.

The *Tools* Toolbar includes *Save Project* Tools, *Basic Tools* and *Navigation* Tools. Review the following section to learn how to save your map, print or export your map and find more information concerning particular layers at the selected location along with key ways to move around in the map view or zoom to a specific community.



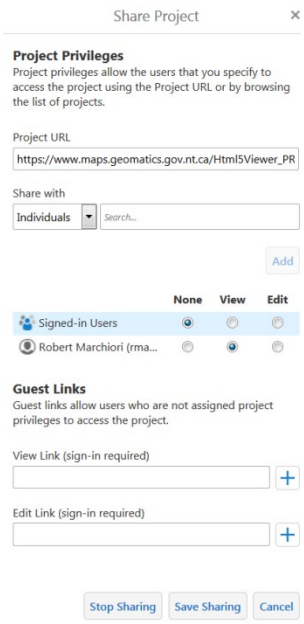
Save Project Tools:



⚠ The *Save Project* tools are only available to internal users who have signed in with a valid GNWT account. These tools allow you to save the state of the viewer and re-open it later.

Click on the *Save* tool to save the current state of the viewer. Use the *Save As* tool to create a new project.

Press the *Open* tool to open the Projects panel where you'll see projects that you have saved. To also see projects listed that others have created and shared with you, uncheck the box next to 'Show my projects only'.



To share a saved project with others, click on Open to see a list of your saved projects. Then click on the arrow to the right of the project and choose 'Share'. This will open the 'Share Project' panel where you can search for individuals within the GNWT who you wish to share your project with. Once you have added the names of GNWT users with whom you wish to share, specify whether they will have 'View' access only, or 'Edit' access that will allow them to save changes after they open the project.

It is recommended that you leave the default settings to 'None' for 'Signed-in Users' to avoid **all GNWT employees** from having access to your project.

To share a project with users who are not employees of the GNWT, simply copy the Project URL and paste it into an email. Anyone who knows this project URL is able to view the saved project.

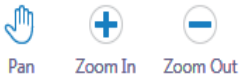
Basic Tools:

Press the *Home* tool to return to the introductory page. Press the *Show Layer List* tool to show the list of layers for the map.

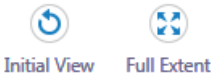
Press the *Print* tool to open the dialog to create a printable PDF version of the map that is suitable for printing. Any markup or measurements that you have added will also be displayed on the map. The tool asks you to select a paper size and orientation, as well as a scale for the output map. You will then have the ability to specify up to two lines of optional Title Text and up to three lines of any optional additional text that will display on the output PDF map.

The *Export Map* tool makes it possible for users to export the current map image in different file formats so that it can be inserted into other documents or email messages.

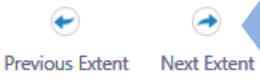
Navigation Tools:



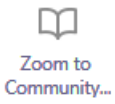
Press these navigation tools, and then drag the mouse in the map window to complete pan or zoom functions.



Return to the *Initial View* map extent to quickly zoom the map to the all of the communities of the Northwest Territories. Or press *Full Extent* to zoom to the full extent of the mapping data.



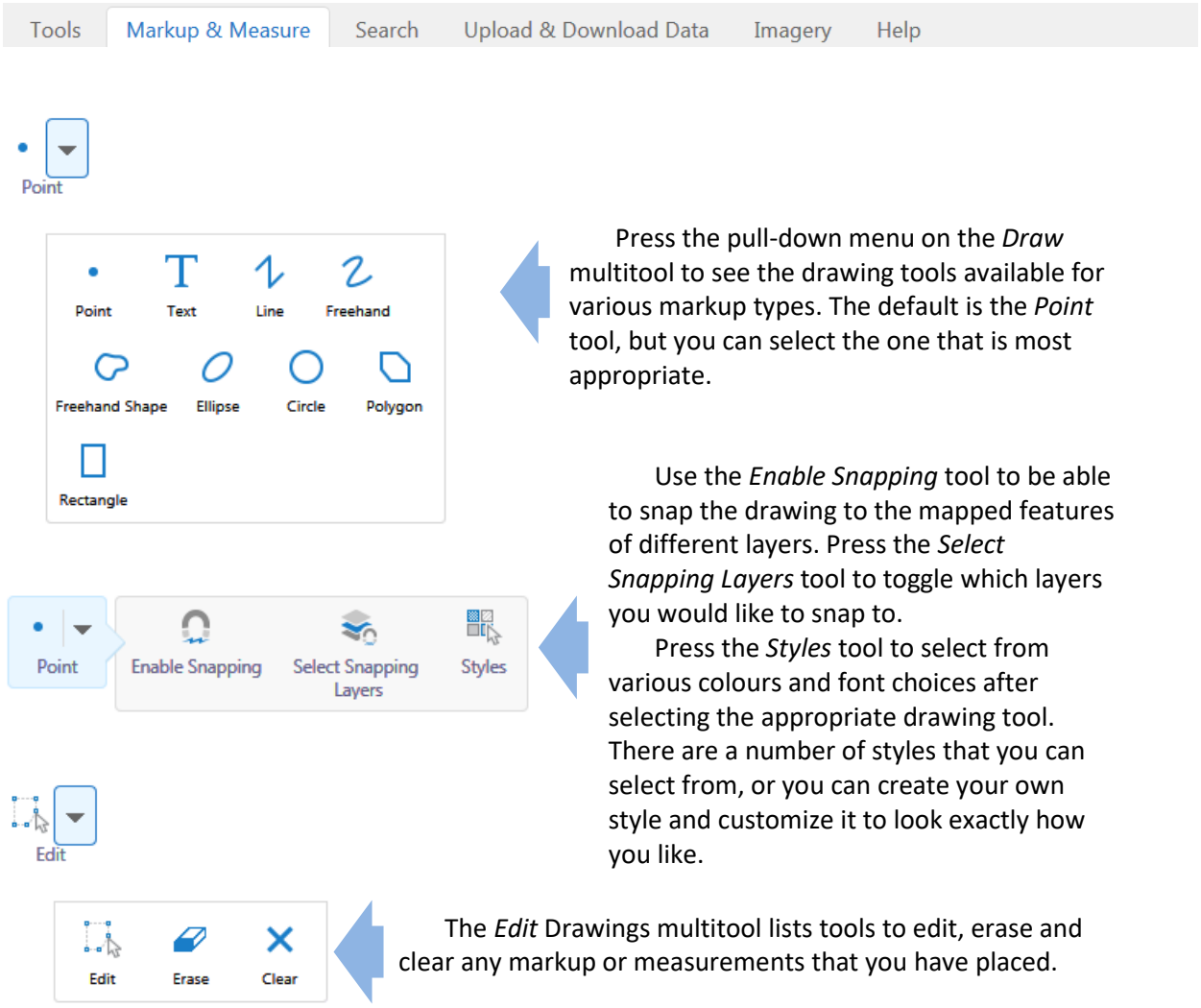
Press these tools to return the zoom level to the *Previous Extent*(s) or advance to the *Next Extent*(s) that you have viewed.



Press the *Zoom to Community…* tool to open the list of *Bookmarked Locations* for the NWT Communities. Then click on the Community you want to quickly zoom in to. If you're signed in as an internal user, you can create new bookmarks that will be listed the next time you sign in.

1.6 Markup & Measure Tools

The *Markup & Measure* toolbar allows a user to add markup text and drawing graphics to the map. This can be useful for documenting ideas prior to printing or exporting the map view as an image. Graphics can be added, symbolized, altered, labeled, or erased prior to printing. Often, mark-up tools can serve to mark an area of interest on a map that can be shared with colleagues or other stakeholders. There are also 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. Any markups added to the map exist only for the duration of the session – when you close the viewer the markup disappears. To save markup across sessions and share it with other users, a signed-in user can save a project.



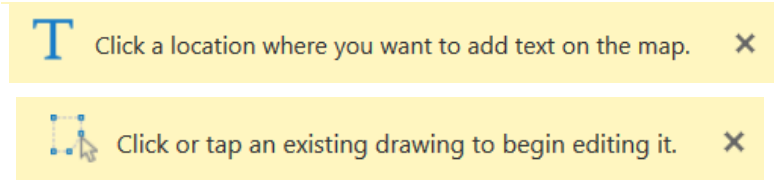
Press the pull-down menu on the *Draw* multitool to see the drawing tools available for various markup types. The default is the *Point* tool, but you can select the one that is most appropriate.

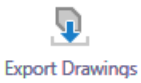
Use the *Enable Snapping* tool to be able to snap the drawing to the mapped features of different layers. Press the *Select Snapping Layers* tool to toggle which layers you would like to snap to.

Press the *Styles* tool to select from various colours and font choices after selecting the appropriate drawing tool. There are a number of styles that you can select from, or you can create your own style and customize it to look exactly how you like.

The *Edit* Drawings multitool lists tools to edit, erase and clear any markup or measurements that you have placed.

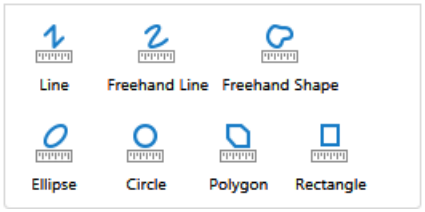
A dialog at the top of the map window provides guidance to any drawing tool that has been selected. Pressing the ⊗ will close this dialog.





Press the *Export Drawings* tool to open the dialog to export all markup drawings from the map to Shapefiles for use in GIS software. The points, lines and polygons will be exported as separate Shapefiles.

Press the pull-down menu on the *Distance* multitool to calculate distance and areas. Line segments will be labeled with lengths shown in the units set in the adjacent pull-down menu (default is Meters (m)). Double-click to end the line measurement. Press the *Area* tool to draw a polygon labeled with total area measured in the units indicated. These tools work more accurately when used with snapping enabled (see above).



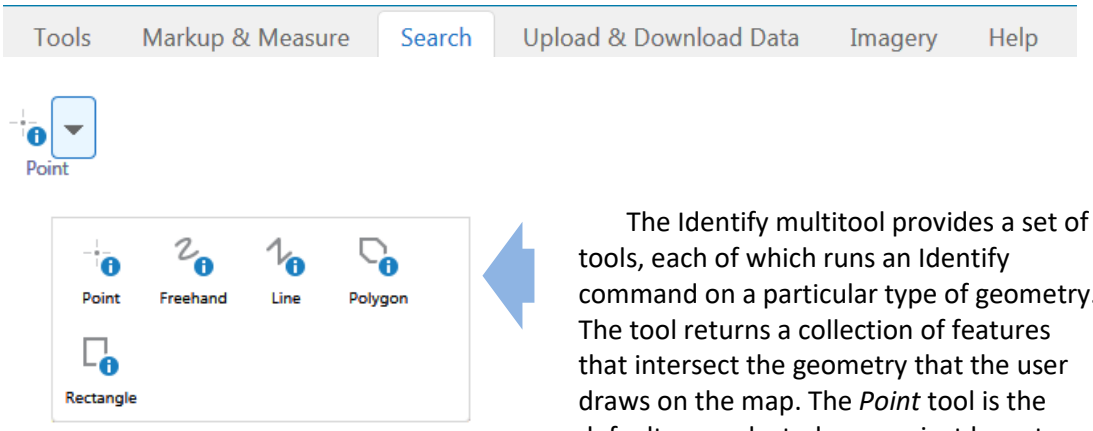
Press the pull-down menu on the *Line* tool for more options to calculate distance and areas using different types of lines and shapes.

The *Plot Coordinates* tool implements the ability to show the coordinates for specific locations on the map. To show the coordinates you can either select the location on the map or input coordinates using text boxes in the Plot Coordinates panel. Plotted coordinates can be printed or saved as part of a project. Unless they are saved in a project, the coordinates will be removed from the map when you end your session.

After you have added a coordinate you can also convert it to another Coordinate System by choosing a different one from the pull-down. Clicking on the coordinate after it has been added zooms the map to those coordinates. The context menu next to the added coordinates gives you the ability to temporarily Hide them from displaying, Edit the location of the coordinate, or Delete the coordinate and permanently remove it from the map.

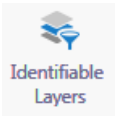
1.7 Search Tools

The *Search* toolbar includes tools for finding out about a location on the map, similar to the Identify tool found in GIS software and the previous version of the ATLAS website. There is also a simple *Query* builder tool and a simple *Filter* builder tool.



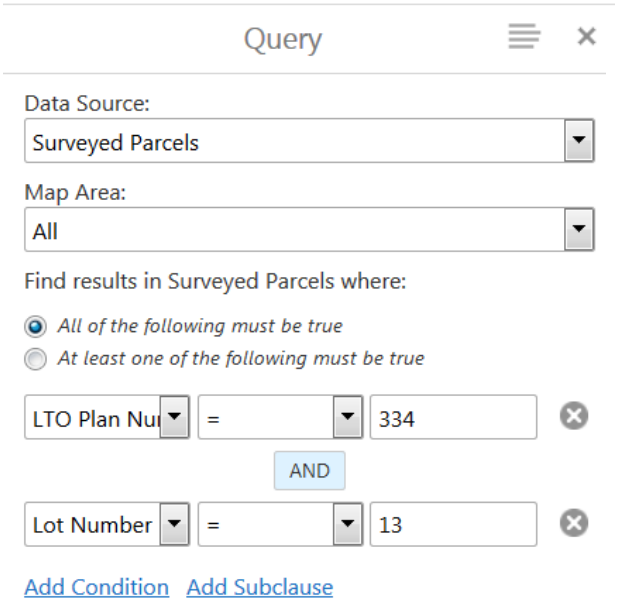
The Identify multitool provides a set of tools, each of which runs an Identify command on a particular type of geometry. The tool returns a collection of features that intersect the geometry that the user draws on the map. The *Point* tool is the default one selected, so you just have to click on a feature to find information about it. Choosing one of the other geometries will force you to use multi-click or dragging operations to draw the chosen geometry.

Press the *Enable buffering* tool to open the dialog where you can enter a distance for the buffer. Any feature intersecting the buffer will be returned in your results. Check the box to Write to Drawing Layer if you wish to add the buffer as a Markup to the map.



Press the *Identifiable Layers* tool to open the dialog and be able to select which layers you want to be identifiable and returned in the results.

Press the *Query* tool to open the simple query builder dialog where you can construct queries that search for specific features on a layer. The results of a query list the features in the specified layer that match the query conditions.



In the simple query builder dialog you can select the Data Source (layer) you want to query. Then select a field from the pull-down, then select an operator and then input the value you are trying to find.

If you want to restrict your results to your current map extent, select the *Map Area* pull-down and select *current extent* before pressing the *Search* button.

The results of your query will be listed in the Information Window and they will all be outlined in red in the Mapping Window. Hovering your mouse over one of the results will highlight it in blue in the mapping.

If unsure of the syntax for an expected value – Enter a common number or letter to open the auto-complete pull-down list. Using *contains* as an operator when searching for a partial string will return all matching results. For example, enter *107B* to return all Tenures that includes those characters in the value.

Queries that you might run often can be saved to a list and rerun at a later time if you are signed in as an internal user. To save a query, click on the context menu in the top-right corner of the query and choose 'Save Query As'. Give the query a name and save it. The query can be opened by choosing 'Open Saved Queries' from the Query context menu.

The *Filter* tool enables you to filter the features that show on the map based that satisfy a query. For example, you might only want to see Surveyed Parcels display in the mapping if they are untenured (i.e. Tenure Type = null), or only Equity Leases (Tenure Type = 'Equity Lease').

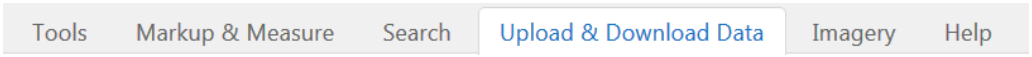
Filtering does not affect which features are listed in search or query results. Filtering is the same as applying a definition query in ArcMap.

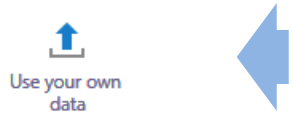
You can clear a filter to show the features that were hidden by filtering.

This tool operates similar to the *Query* tool and lets you filter your results down even further if there are multiple results.

1.8 Upload & Download Data Tools

The *Upload & Download Data* toolbar has tools for uploading your own data for use in the application or downloading selected layers clipped from a user-defined rectangle. You can upload and download spatial data in variety of different formats.

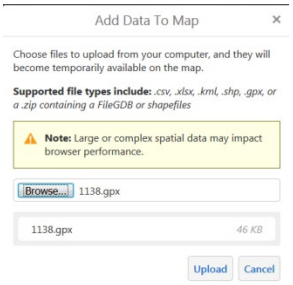


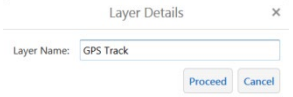


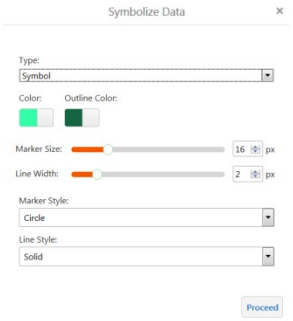
The *Use your own data* tool allows you to upload files containing spatial information. Once uploaded, the data is served as a new feature layer. This is especially helpful when you have been provided spatial data but you do not have the GIS software necessary for viewing the file.

You are the only user who can view the uploaded data and it is removed from the map when your session ends unless you save your project.

A wizard guides you through the upload process:







1. Browse to your file system for files to upload. If you are uploading a set of Shapefiles, make sure that you select all of the files to upload at once.
2. If you uploaded a XLSX or CSV file, you must identify the uploaded data's geographical information.
3. Create a name for the new layer.
4. ATLAS alerts you whether each table record loaded successfully.
5. Modify how the new layer is represented in the map. You can choose the colour, size and shape of the layers symbols.

The new layer appears at the top of the layer list.

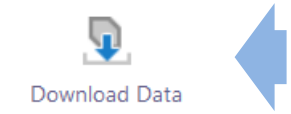
To remove the added layer, press the layer actions button next to the new layer and choose the Remove Layer action to remove the layer.

Uploaded data files require either spatial coordinates or address data. While some supported formats include spatial data by default, CSV and XLSX files require columns in their data tables specifically for spatial coordinates (e.g. Latitude and Longitude).

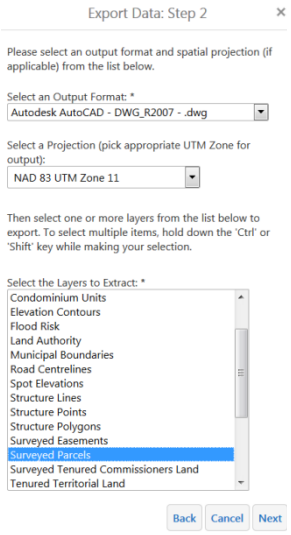
The tool supports uploads in the following file formats:

- CSV
- XLSX
- KML
- GPX
- ZIP (containing Shapefiles or FileGDBs)

The file size limit for uploaded files is 20MB.



Use the *Download Data* tool to download a copy of the mapping to use in your own GIS projects. Note that the tool will time out if you're making large requests. You should make many smaller requests instead of making one large request to avoid timing out.



1. Begin by defining an area of interest on the map. Zoom to the area you're interested in and define the extents by drawing a rectangle or selecting the extents of the screen. The exported data will be clipped to the geometry boundary that you define.
2. Select the Output Format that you want to receive the data in. You then select a Projection. Most users who download CAD data will want to select the appropriate UTM zone for the output. Once you select the output format and projection, choose the layers that you want to extract the features from. Holding down the 'CTRL' or 'SHIFT' key allows you to select multiple layers.
3. Provide all of your contact information and press Next to complete your request. The Department of Lands keeps a record of each download request for reporting purposes to assist in planning for new mapping acquisitions. Areas where requests are made more frequently will be prioritized for updates over areas where fewer download requests are made.

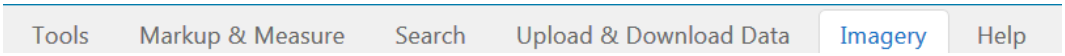
The *Download Data* tool will collect all of the features within the defined extents from the selected layers, project them to the Coordinate System that you selected, and zip them up for you to download. If you requested a large number of features (from many layers, or over a large area) the tool could run for several minutes before completing and will time out after several minutes. For this reason, you should keep your requests as small as possible to minimize the possibility of them failing.

Once complete, click on the 'Exported Data' link to either open the Zip file or save it to your computer.

The data can be downloaded in the following formats:
-File Geodatabase (.gdb)
- Shapefile (.shp)
- AutoCAD - R2007 (.dxf or .dwg)
-Microstation V8 (.dgn)
-Google Earth (.kmz)

1.9 Imagery Tools

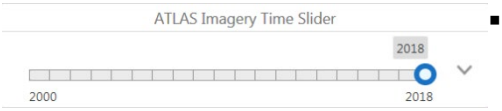
The ATLAS map viewer provides access to the entire collection of high resolution air photography and satellite imagery acquired by Land Administration. To view it, simply turn on the 'Imagery' layer from the list of Map Layers. You will notice that the imagery draws first, with all other layers that are toggled on drawing on top. Toggle these other layers off if you only wish to see the imagery.



The *Time Slider* tool allows you to interact with the time-aware imagery layer. The tool allows you to quickly view imagery that was acquired over multiple years so that changes over time can be detected. When the Imagery layer is first turned on, you are viewing the most current imagery that is available for that area. The time slider allows you to go back in time to explore what older imagery might be available. The tool is collapsed when you first open it and you just adjust the slider to a specific year to hide any imagery that was acquired after that date.

The *Time Slider* tool can be expanded to reveal additional settings including Play Timeline, Step Back and Step Forward controls. The controls allow you to animate the changes to the imagery over time. The selected position on the timeline moves forward or backward consecutively, showing or hiding images based on their acquisition date.

- Start Time: Sets a start time for the timeline.
- End Time: Sets an end time.
- Play Timeline: Animates the changes in the imagery from the beginning to the end. The selected time is highlighted.
- Step Back: Selects the previous position in the timeline.
- Step Forward: Selects the time extent's next position on the timeline.
- More Settings: Opens the Time Slider Settings panel.
    - Time Slider Profile: Selects the default ATLAS Imagery Time Slider
    - Time Mode: Chooses the timeline's time mode
        - Cumulative From Start: Displays cumulative imagery over a time span. Unlike the Time Extent mode, there is no handle to set the beginning of the time span. You use the handle to show more or less data as it accumulates over time
        - Time Extent: Displays a range of time that can be manipulated. The range is defined by two draggable handles which mark the beginning and end of the time extent.

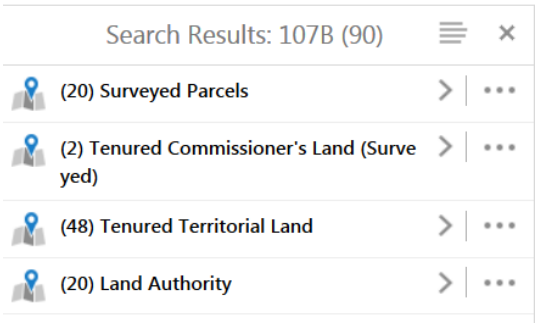


        - Time Instant: Displays a particular instant in time. If there is no imagery for that particular instant in time the map renders no imagery.
    - Time Interval: Chooses how many time interval units should be between each selectable position on the time line.
    - Time Interval Unit: The unit of time that the timeline should display.
    - Playback Delay (Seconds): When the Play Timeline button is selected, the Playback Delay setting slows down the animation.
    - Loop Playback: If the checkbox is selected, playback is looped when the Play Timeline button is selected.
- Close Timeline: Closes the *Time Slider* tool so it is no longer visible.

1.10 Global Search

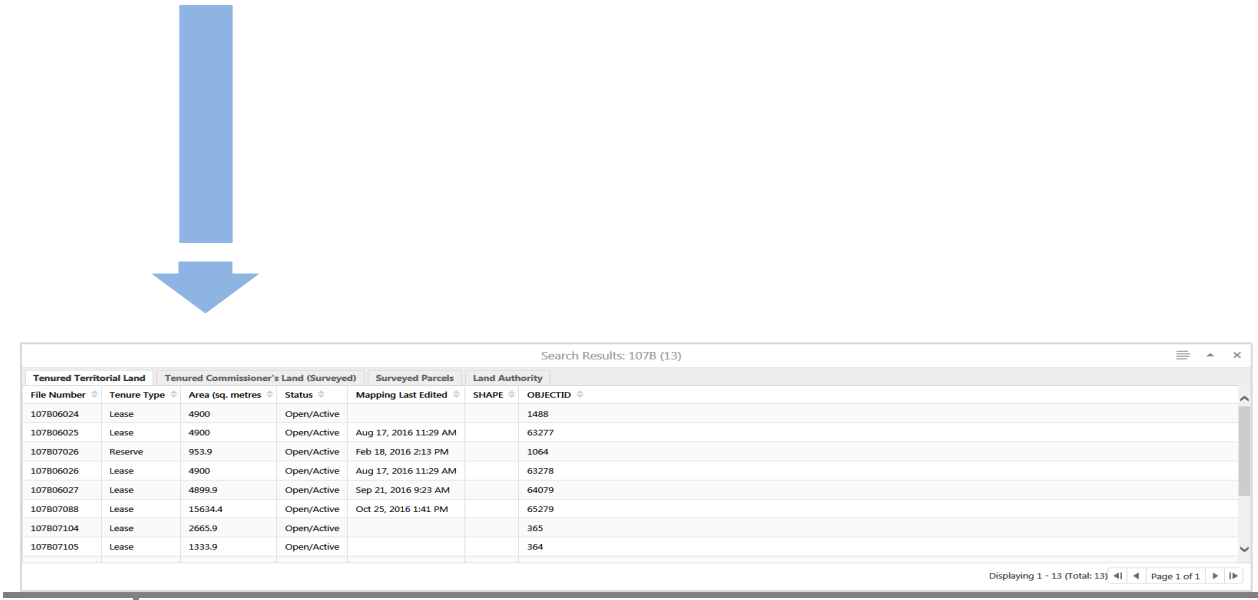
The *Global Search* feature allows you to search for features that match a search term that you enter. It is capable of searching multiple layers at once. The results are aggregated and displayed in the *Results* List or *Results* Table. Specifically, parcel descriptions, NTS map sheet numbers and lake names can be entered to quickly find a feature of interest. Partial names or codes can be entered to return a list of suitable results.

Global Search can act as a simple way to find tenured parcels. Internal users who are logged in can search for a lease number, lessee name, or any other information about a specific land tenure. The search results shown below demonstrates this process.



In this example the user entered *107B* in the global search field and this has returned 90 results found throughout 4 layers. To see the 48 results listed that were found in the 'Tenured Territorial Land' you can click on the layer name. You can click on a single record to zoom the map to it, or you can zoom the map to all of the results by clicking on the context menu in the top-right corner of the results list and selecting 'Zoom to All'. Hovering your mouse over a result without clicking will highlight that single feature in the mapping.

Pressing any single result record will jump to that individual result, however users can also open the full set of results in a table view by opening the context menu and selecting *Switch to Table*.



⚠ Users can export results for using the report in a different program by pressing ☰ and choosing the format they wish to export to. You can also select *Switch to List* and go back to having the list on the left side.

These results will remain on a tab to the left of the map window until another search is completed. Press on a specific result to open the database information pertaining to that location and automatically zoom the map to that location. Press the ✕ on the information panel to close the panel and return back to the list of search results.

1.11 Using ATLAS Published Web Map Services in GIS Software

Many users who have GIS capabilities and software prefer to connect to the published web map services (WMS) from ATLAS so that the data can be used in their own GIS projects. This eliminates the need to download and store the large amounts of data and ensures that you're always connected to the most current mapping and the entire catalog of archived imagery. Instructions will be provided below for connecting to the ATLAS WMS using ArcGIS, but most other GIS software offers the ability to connect to published web map services.

In ArcCatalog, double-click on 'Add ArcGIS Server' from the list of 'GIS Servers'. This will open the Add ArcGIS Server window. Make sure that 'Use GIS services' is selected and click on 'Next'. Paste the following URL into the window and click on OK to create the connection: https://www.apps.geomatics.gov.nt.ca/arcgis/services. Once the connection has been created, double-click on it to see the contents. In the "**GNWT_Operational**" folder you will find the **ATLAS_Public** map service.

In addition to the vector mapping, all of the imagery acquired by Land Administration can be accessed by creating a new ArcGIS Server connection using the following URL: https://www.image.geomatics.gov.nt.ca/arcgis/services. Once connected, you will see a folder called '**Mosaics**' that contains a map service called "ATLAS_Imagery". This contains the full catalogue of air photography and satellite imagery that is served up on the ATLAS web mapping application going back to the year 2000 for some communities. As we continue to acquire new imagery, it will automatically show up in this WMS.

These map services can be added to an MXD in ArcMap by clicking on the 'Add Data' button and navigating to the location of the map services from the connection that you created in ArcCatalog. All of the same layers will be added to your map document with the same symbology and settings as you see them in the ATLAS viewer. And as we continue to update the data you're always using a live connection to the most current information.

Some GIS software other than ArcGIS might require you to connect to the REST services URL instead. The URLs are:

Vector:
https://www.apps.geomatics.gov.nt.ca/arcgis/rest/services/GNWT_Operational/ATLAS_Public/MapServer

Imagery:
https://www.image.geomatics.gov.nt.ca/arcgis/rest/services/Mosaics/ATLAS_Imagery/MapServer

2.0 Contact Information

For more information related to the ATLAS Map Viewer contact:

Manager of Geomatics & Information Technology
Land Administration Division
Department of Lands
Phone: (867) 767-9184 ext. 24098
E-mail: atlasmapping@gov.nt.ca

Manager of Commissioner's Land Administration
Lands Administration Division
Department of Lands
Phone: (867) 767-9184 ext. 24093
E-mail: Derise_Rehm@gov.nt.ca

The map viewer is maintained with the support of the NWT Centre for Geomatics.

NWT Centre for Geomatics
www.geomatics.gov.nt.ca

3.0 Data Set Descriptions

Communities – This shows the labels for communities in the Northwest Territories for reference when the map is zoomed out beyond a scale of 1:100,000.

Boundaries

Block Land Transfer Boundaries – This represents the boundary of the area in which the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories has administration and control of the land. These boundaries are established by an Order In Council (OIC) describing the land to be transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to the Commissioner. The layer is visible by default when zoomed in closer than a scale of 1:1,000,000.

Municipal Boundaries – This represents the defined boundaries of geographic areas within which each community can realistically and regularly enforce its authority over all matters within its jurisdiction. The community boundary reflects a sense of common association whereby people within that boundary relate to the locality as a centre for services. The boundary is of such a size and scope as to allow the community government the capability to meet reasonable service demands for municipal services to be delivered in a cost-effective manner to all community residents. The layer is visible by default when zoomed in closer than a scale of 1:1,000,000.

Development Areas – This represents areas that have been designated under the Area Development Act. The layer is visible by default when zoomed in closer than a scale of 1:1,000,000, at which point a label with the name of the area will show.

Obsolete Sketches (Internal Users only) – This layer represents unsurveyed Commissioner's parcels that are no longer active and is visible when zoomed in to a scale of 1:11,000 or closer.

Superseded Parcels (Internal Users only) – This layer represents surveyed parcels that have been superseded by a subsequent legal survey and is visible when zoomed in to a scale of 1:11,000 or closer. Users should be aware that this historical information only started being retained beginning in 2004 and any parcels that were superseded earlier than this time are not included in this dataset.

Condominium Units - This layer represents all parcels that have been legally surveyed as condominium units. This layer is turned off by default and will only display when toggled on and zoomed in to a scale of 1:50,000.

Surveyed Parcels – This layer represents all parcels that have been legally surveyed, excluding easements and condominiums. Surveyed roads and Hinterland parcels are mapped in this layer as well as all lots in the communities. Each parcel is labelled with a Lot, Block and Plan number and is symbolized with a thick black outline. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000.

Structures

Building Footprints – This data represents the outline of building polygons within each community of the Northwest Territories. The dataset is periodically updated on a community-wide scale and updated with new construction/demolitions as shown on newly-registered plans of survey. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:11,000 or closer.

Structure Points – This data represents the outline of structures, excluding buildings, within each community of the Northwest Territories. Features represented include culverts, towers, dishes, poles,

signs, etc. The dataset is periodically updated on a community-wide scale and updated with new construction/demolitions as shown on newly-registered plans of survey. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:11,000 or closer.

Structure Lines – This data represents the outline of structures, excluding buildings, within each community of the Northwest Territories. Features represented include overhead utility lines, tanks, docks, retaining walls, ramps, bridges, culverts, pipelines, fences, etc. The dataset is periodically updated on a community-wide scale and updated with new construction/demolitions as shown on newly-registered plans of survey. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:11,000 or closer.

Structure Polygons – This data represents the outline of structures, excluding buildings, within each community of the Northwest Territories. Features represented include tanks, docks, retaining walls, ramps, bridges, pits, quarries, parks, etc. The dataset is periodically updated on a community-wide scale and updated with new construction/demolitions as shown on newly-registered plans of survey. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:11,000 or closer.

Elevation

Spot Elevations – This data represents elevations used to define the topography within each community of the Northwest Territories. Elevations are expressed as metres above sea level (ASL) and are automatically labeled when visible and zoomed in closer than a scale of 1:5000. This layer is only visible when zoomed in to a scale of 1:10,000 or closer.

Index Contours – This data represents elevation contours used to define the topography within each community of the Northwest Territories. Elevations are expressed as metres above sea level (ASL). Index contours show major elevation contour lines on a 5-metre interval. All contour lines are automatically labeled with their elevation when zoomed in closer than a scale of 1:5000. This layer is only visible when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000 or closer.

Intermediate Contours – This data represents elevation contours used to define the topography within each community of the Northwest Territories. Elevations are expressed as metres above sea level (ASL). Intermediate contours show elevation contour lines every 1 metre except for those contours considered major or index contours. All contour lines are automatically labeled with their elevation when zoomed in closer than a scale of 1:5000. This layer is only visible when zoomed in to a scale of 1:25,000 or closer.

Transportation

Transportation Lines – This layer represents linear features such as roads (asphalt, gravel, closed, access), sidewalks, curbs, trails, parking lots, railways, runways and airstrips. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000 or closer.

Transportation Polygons – This layer represents features such as the travelled portion of roads (asphalt, gravel, closed, access), sidewalks, curbs, trails, parking lots, railways, runways and airstrips. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000 or closer.

Roads – This layer represents the centre lines of roads and labels them with approved road names where they exist.

1:50,000 NTS Mapsheets – This layer shows the 1:50,000 scale NTS mapsheet boundaries and can be used to quickly determine which quad a parcel of land falls within.

Surveyed Easements – This layer represents all easements that have been defined by a registered legal survey. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000 or closer.

Hydrography

Water Courses – This data represents linear water features such as streams and rivers. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:50,000 or closer. When zoomed out beyond this scale, the topographic base map is displayed instead.

Water Bodies – This data represents polygon water features such as water bodies, intermittent lakes, foreshore flats, lagoons, reservoirs, dugouts, rivers, streams, sand bars, ditches, rapids, waterfalls, dams and marshes. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:50,000 or closer. When zoomed out beyond this scale, the topographic base map is displayed instead.

(Flood Risk Mapping) Floodway – This layer represents the floodway to assist in flood damage reduction in some communities and is for GENERAL INFORMATION only. The floodway shows all elevations below that designated under the Canada - Northwest Territories Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the mid-1980s.

(Flood Risk Mapping) Floodway Fringe – The floodway fringe is a flood risk area and shows all areas where the elevation is 1.0 metre or less higher than the flood water elevation.

Interim Land Withdrawal

Suspension on Recreational Lease Applications – This layer shows an area around Highway 3 and Highway 4 (Ingraham Trail) where new applications for recreational leases will not be accepted. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:1,000,000 or closer, and will show a label over affected areas.

Surface Land Withdrawal – This layer represents parcels of land that are withdrawn from surface disposition under a Commissioner's Land Withdrawal Order. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:1,000,000 or closer.

Subsurface Land Withdrawal – This layer represents subsurface parcels of land that are withdrawn from disposition under a Commissioner's Land Withdrawal Order. The layer is turned off by default, but will display if toggled on and zoomed in to a scale of 1:1,000,000 or closer.

Consultation

Interim Measures Agreement (IMA) Areas (Internal Users only) – This layer outlines areas where land claims are being negotiated with specific groups and interim measures agreements have been implemented. Each area is labelled with the group(s) that needs to be consulted with pursuant to an IMA.

Settled Land Claims (Internal Users only) – This layer outlines the administrative boundaries of Aboriginal land claims settlement areas. Each area is labelled with the name of the settlement region pursuant to a settled claim.

Wek'èezhìı Management Area (Internal Users only) – This layer outlines the Wek'èezhìı Management Area of the Tlicho settlement area.

Land Tenure

Surveyed Parcels – No Information Available – This layer shows surveyed parcels where no attribute information is yet available. This layer displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:100,000 or closer.

(Tenured Land) Tenured Commissioner's Land (Unsurveyed) – This layer shows unsurveyed parcels of Commissioner's land that are actively tenured and displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale

of 1:300,000 or closer. Parcels are automatically labelled with the sketch number when zoomed in to a scale of 1:6000 or closer.

(Tenured Land) Tenured Commissioner's Land (Surveyed) – This layer shows surveyed parcels of Commissioner's land that are actively tenured and displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:300,000 or closer.

(Tenured Land) Tenured Territorial Land – This layer shows parcels of Territorial land that are actively tenured and displays automatically when zoomed in to a scale of 1:300,000 or closer. Parcels are automatically labelled with the sketch number when zoomed in to a scale of 1:6000 or closer.

LIMS Dispositions (Internal Users only) – This layer shows the centre coordinates recorded in LIMS for all records. Records in LIMS with an Open/Active status are shown as a dot the same colour as parcels in the Tenured Territorial Land layer. Inactive files are shown as a red cross, and unauthorized occupants as a red asterisk. This layer is turned off by default and will only display when toggled on and zoomed in to a scale of 1:300,000. When the layer is turned on, each point is labelled automatically with the file number and disposition type when zoomed in to a scale of 1:50,000 or closer.

Land Authority – This layer represents the ownership of parcels of land. In most cases the parcels are defined by surveyed lot lines however titled parcels that are defined by a metes and bounds description are also represented in this layer. Each parcel is symbolized with a colour depending on the value of the [Parcel Authority] field. Possible values of Authority are Federal, Commissioner's, Territorial, Municipal, Private, Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Tłı̨chǫ, Salt River Reserve or Hay River Reserve. The layer is shown more generalized (simplified) when zoomed out beyond a scale of 1:100,000 in order to draw faster.

Vegetation

Cut Lines – This data represents cut lines through a wooded area. This layer is turned off by default and will only display when toggled on and zoomed in to a scale of 1:50,000.

Wooded Areas – This data represents areas of vegetation cover. This layer is turned off by default and will only display when toggled on and zoomed in to a scale of 1:50,000.

Imagery

This layer includes satellite imagery and aerial photography acquired by Lands Administration during most years beginning in the year 2000.

Outside of the extents of the imagery that has been acquired directly by Lands Administration, there is also a good basemap that is available in ATLAS. The World Imagery basemap is updated regularly for much of the Northwest Territories.