ISO 19131 Soil Landscapes of Canada – Data Product Specification

Revision: A

Data specification: Soil Landscapes of Canada

- Table of Contents -

Data specification: Soil Landscapes of Canada

1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Informal description

The Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) are a series of datasets that show the major characteristics of soil and land for the whole country.

These datasets are based on existing soil survey maps that have been recompiled at a scale of 1:1 million. Each map area (a polygon) is described by a standard set of attributes. The full array of attributes that describe a distinct type of soil and its associated landscape (for example, surface form, slope, water table depth, permafrost and lakes) is called a soil landscape. SLC polygons may contain one or more distinct soil landscape components and may also contain small but highly contrasting components. However, the location of these components within the polygon is not defined.

SLC information was originally conceived as a standardized database consisting of major attributes important to plant growth, land management and soil degradation. This information has since turned out to be a useful framework to support other databases, including Environment Canada's Ecological Land Classification System.

SLC version 3.2 is the latest revision of the Soil Landscapes of Canada. It was developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to provide information about the country's agricultural soils at the provincial and national levels. SLC version 3.2 replaces SLC version 3.1.1.

1.2. Data product specification metadata

This section provides metadata about the creation of this data product specification.

Data product specification title:	Soil Landscapes of Canada
Data product specification reference date:	February 19, 2013
Data product specification responsible party:	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Data product specification language:	English, French
Data product specification topic category:	Geoscientific Information

1.3. Terms and definitions

Additional technical and processing information can be found on the Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS) web pages:

http://sis2.agr.gc.ca/cansis/nsdb/slc/index.html

- Feature attribute
  characteristic of a feature

- Class
  description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods,

relationships, and semantics [UML Semantics]
NOTE: A class does not always have an associated geometry (e.g. the metadata class).

- Feature
  abstraction of real world phenomena

- Object
  entity with a well-defined boundary and identity that encapsulates state and behaviour [UML Semantics]
  NOTE: An object is an instance of a class.

- Package
  grouping of a set of classes, relationships, and even other packages with a view to organizing the model into more abstract structures

1.4. Abbreviations

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
CanSIS	Canadian Soil Information System
CSSC	Canadian System of Soil Classification
SLC	Soil Landscapes of Canada
GIS	Geographic Information System
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
NAD 83	North American Datum of 1983
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
CMP	Component Table
CRT	Component Rating Table
SNT	Soil Names Table
SLT	Soil Layer Table
LST	Landscape Segmentation Table
LAT	Landscape Area Table
LDT	Landform Definition Table
LET	Landform Extent Table
EFT	Ecological Framework Table
NAHARP	National Agri-Environmental Health Analysis and Reporting Program
NCGAVS	National Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Emission Accounting and Verification System

2. SPECIFICATION SCOPE

This data specification has only one scope, the general scope.

NOTE: The term ‘specification scope’ originates from the International Standard ISO19131. ‘Specification scope’ does not express the purpose for the creation of a data specification or the potential use of data, but identifies partitions of the data specification where specific requirements apply.

3. DATA PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

3.1. Data Series Identification

3.1.1. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 2.2” dataset series provides a set of geo-referenced soil areas (polygons) that are linked to attribute data found in the associated Component Table (CMP), Landscape Table (LAT), Carbon Layer Table (CLYR), and Dom/Sub File (DOM_SUB). Together, these datasets describe the spatial distribution of soils and associated landscapes for Canada.
Purpose	This version of SLC was developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to provide information about the country's soils at the provincial and national levels.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	vector
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	This version includes the following significant changes to the quality of the data and the structure of the dataset. 1. the contents of the Component Table have undergone an extensive manual review by regional CLRN pedologists. 2. The dataset has now gone through a formal set of validation procedures. 3. Water bodies are now found only in the HYDRO coverage, and the new Landscape Table must be used for all area calculations. Although SLC polygons and numbers are effectively unchanged by this release, they can be mapped only by displaying the SLC coverage in conjunction with the HYDRO coverage(see the rationale, and the new data model).
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope identification	series

3.1.2. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2” dataset series provides a set of geo-referenced soil areas (polygons) that are linked to attribute data found in the associated Component Table (CMP), Component Rating Table (CRT), Soil Names Table (SNT), Soil Layer Table (SLT), Landscape Segmentation Table (LST), Landform Extent Table (LET), Landform Definition Table and Ecological Framework Table (EFT). Together, these datasets describe the spatial distribution of soils and associated landscapes for the agricultural areas of Canada. However, some provinces (Alberta, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island) contain CMP, SNT and SLT data for the entire province (that is, beyond the agricultural areas). This version is complemented by the previous SLC version 2.2, which covers the entire country.
Purpose	This version of SLC was developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to provide information about the country's agricultural soils at the provincial and national levels.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	vector
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	The Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) is a series of datasets that show the major characteristics of soil and land for the whole country. They are based on existing soil survey maps which have been recompiled at a scale of 1:1,000,000. SLC polygons are the most detailed spatial entities within the ecological hierarchy employed in Canada: Ecozones --> Ecoprovinces --> Ecoregions--> Ecodistricts --> Soil Landscapes of Canada. The information is organized according to a uniform national set of soil and landscape criteria based on permanent natural attributes. Each area (or polygon) on the map is described by a standard set of attributes. The full array of attributes that describe a distinct type of soil and its associated landscape, such as surface form, slope, water table depth, permafrost and lakes, is called a soil landscape. SLC polygons may contain one or more distinct soil landscape components and may also contain small but highly contrasting inclusion components. The location of these components within the polygon is not defined. The Soil Landscapes of Canada was originally conceived as a standardized database consisting of major attributes important to plant growth, land management, and soil degradation. They provide an excellent ecological framework for integrating and characterizing the biological, physical, climatic and demographic dimensions of land-related information on a regional basis. This common national framework for base maps, soil landscape maps and ecological stratification maps allows for better integration of environmental modeling and assessment activities at national and regional scales. SLCs were compiled for the National Agri-Environmental Health Analysis and Reporting Program (NAHARP), National Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Emission Accounting and Verification System (NCGAVS) and other related national programs. These data have since turned out to be a useful framework to support other databases, including Environment Canada's National Ecological Framework for Canada. The creation of the SLC database has taken a number of years. Updates and corrections to boundaries, attributes and file structures have taken place over the years. New versions are released as major structural or attribute changes are implemented. SLC version 3.2 was released in February, 2011. No changes were made to the polygon line work from the earlier SLC 3.x versions. Version 3.2 retains essentially the data base tables found in the previous SLCv3.1.1 release, with some specific updates and changes to the data model as described below. It also includes a new Landform Definition Table (LDT), a Landform Extent Table (LET) and a Landscape Segmentation Table (LST). These tables indicate the major

	landform types within each SLC polygon, as well as the predicted location of the soil components within each landform. The landform data is provided primarily for agricultural polygons within the national SLCv3.2 coverage. Information in these tables is essentially equivalent to that found in the Component Table, but with greater spatial resolution. See the Cross-Reference section for more details on the association between the attribute and polygon data.
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope identification	series

3.2. Data product identification

3.2.1. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - Boundaries

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – Boundaries (PED_CA_SLC_1M_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 2.2 – Boundaries” dataset contains boundary information for the soil landscape polygons.
Purpose	The Boundaries dataset provides location information for the soil landscape polygons and links them to the associated tables of attributes.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	vector
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Landscapes Identifier, Ecodistrict Identifier

3.2.2. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – Component Table (CMP)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - Component Table (CMP) (PED_CA_SLC_CMP_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 2.2 – Component Table (CMP)" is a table that contains attributes that describe the individual soil and landscape features (components) of a soil landscape polygon. The attributes include the percentage of the polygon occupied by the component and slope, stoniness and local surface form information. The table also contains the Soil Landscapes Identifier attribute, which is used to join the CMP table to the Soil Names Table (SNT).
Purpose	The Component Table provides soil and landscape feature information for soil landscape polygons and a link to the Soil Names Table (SNT).
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Landscapes Identifier, Component Number, Percent of Polygon, Kind of Surface Material, Vegetation Cover, Parent Material Mode of Deposition, Coarse Fragment Content, Rooting Depth, Drainage Class, Soil Development, Parent Material Calcareous Class, Local Surface Form, Slope Gradient, Soil Name Identifier, Soil Code, Soil Code Modifier

3.2.3. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – Landscape Table (LAT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - Landscape Table (EFT) (PED_CA_SLC_LAT_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) version 2.2 – Landscape Table (LAT)" dataset is a table that provides the attributes of the polygon, and attributes which apply to the entire landscape represented by that polygon. All areas are in hectares.
Purpose	The Landscape Attribute Table was developed to simplify the calculation of land and water areas for the SLC polygons, and remove ambiguities in the way water is represented in previous versions. This table was derived from the SLC and HYDRO coverages.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable

Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Landscape Identifier, Total Area of Fresh Water (HA), Area Covered by Ocean (HA), Land Area (HA), Total Area (HA), Area of Small Islands (HA), Area of Small Water Bodies (HA), Fresh Water (HA), Area of Ocean and Fresh Water

3.2.4. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – EcoZone Table

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - EcoZone Table (PED_CA_SLC_ECOZONE_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) version 2.2 – EcoZone Table” dataset is a table that provides the linking attributes from the SLC to the Ecozone.
Purpose	To link the SLC polygons to the EcoZone polygons.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	EcoZone, EcoZone Name, EcoZone Nom

3.2.5. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – EcoRegion Table

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - EcoRegion Table

	(PED_CA_SLC_ECOREGION_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) version 2.2 – EcoRegion Table” dataset is a table that provides the linking attributes from the SLC to the EcoRegion.
Purpose	To link the SLC polygons to the EcoRegion polygons.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	EcoRegion, EcoRegion Name, EcoRegion Nom

3.2.6. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – EcoDistrict Table

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - EcoDistrict Table (PED_CA_SLC_ECODISTRICT_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) version 2.2 – EcoDistrict Table” dataset is a table that provides the linking attributes from the SLC to the EcoDistrict.
Purpose	To link the SLC polygons to the EcoDistrict polygons.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial

	ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	EcoDistrict, EcoDistrict Name, EcoDistrict Nom

3.2.7. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Boundaries

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - EcoZone Table (PED_CA_SLC_ECOZONE_V2_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) version 2.2 – EcoZone Table” dataset is a table that provides the linking attributes from the SLC to the Ecozone.
Purpose	
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Ecozone, Ecozone Name, Ecozone Nom

3.2.8. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Component Table (CMP)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Component Table (CMP) (PED_CA_SLC_CMP_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 – Component Table (CMP)” is a table that contains attributes that describe the individual soil and landscape features (components) of a soil landscape polygon. The attributes include the percentage of the polygon occupied by the component and slope, stoniness and local surface form information. The table also contains the Soil Landscapes Identifier attribute, which is used to join the CMP table to the Soil Names Table (SNT).
Purpose	The Component Table provides soil and landscape feature information for soil landscape polygons and a link to the Soil Names Table (SNT).
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference	textTable

Type	
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Landscapes Identifier, Component Number, Percent of Polygon, Slope Gradient, Surface Stoniness, Local Surface Form, Province, Soil Code, Soil Code Modifier, Soil Profile Type, Soil Name Identifier, Polygon Component Identifier

3.2.9. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Ecological Framework Table (EFT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Ecological Framework Table (EFT) (PED_CA_SLC_EFT_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) version 3.2 – Ecological Framework Table (EFT)” dataset is a table that provides the attributes of ecodistricts. Ecodistricts are made up of groups of soil landscape polygons and can, in turn, be grouped into larger ecoregions, ecoprovinces and ecoregions. An ecodistrict is defined by characteristics such as relief, landforms, geology, soil, vegetation, water bodies and fauna.
Purpose	The Ecological Framework Table (EFT) contains the attributes of ecodistricts.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Ecodistrict Identifier, Ecoregion Identifier, Ecoprovince Identifier, Ecozone Identifier

3.2.10. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landform Definition Table (LDT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landform Definition Table (LDT) (PED_CA_SLC_LDT_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 - Landform Definition Table (LDT)" dataset defines a set of 84 possible landscape segments. Each of 21 landform types is defined using four segments that represent the upper slope, mid slope, lower slope and depression points.
Purpose	The Landform Definition Table (LDT) provides descriptions of landform segments found in soil landscape polygons.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Landform Segment Identifier, Landform Type, Landform Slope Type, Landform Segment Position, Landform Segment Percent, Landform Segment Slope Percent, Landform Segment Slope Length, Landform Segment Name

3.2.11. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landform Extent Table (LET)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landform Extent Table (LET) (PED_CA_SLC_LET_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 - Landform Extent Table (LET)" dataset is a table that contains attributes that describe the predominant landforms found within each soil landscape polygon. For example, the landform type can be level, rolling, ridged or steep and its slope can be gentle, moderate or steep. LET also contains information about the percentage of the polygon that each landform occupies.
Purpose	The Landform Extent Table provides information about the predominant landforms found within each soil landscape polygon and the percentage of the polygon each landform occupies.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.

Description	
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Polygon Landform Identifier, Soil Landscapes Identifier, Landform Type, Landform Slope Type, Polygon Landform Percent

3.2.12. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landscape Area Table (LAT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landscape Area Table (LAT) (PED_CA_SLC_LAT_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 - Landscape Area Table” dataset is a table that contains information about the total area, land area and area covered by water in a soil landscape polygon. The area attribute values for each soil landscape polygon were derived from the HYDRO coverage, which represents land, fresh water and marine water within Canada.
Purpose	This dataset provides information about the total area of a soil landscape polygon and its fresh, ocean and total water area.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Landscapes Identifier, Land Area, Total Water Area, Fresh Water Area, Ocean Water Area, Total Area

3.2.13. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landscape Segmentation Table (LST)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landscape Segmentation Table (LST) (PED_CA_SLC_LST_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 - Landscape Segmentation Table (LST)" dataset is a table that describes the main landform and slope combinations in each soil landscape polygon, and the representative soils found in each of the associated landscape segments. Each soil landscape polygon with soil data has a dominant landform, and some complex polygons may also have a second and third significant landform. The landscape segment is identified by the Landform Segment Identifier attribute, while the estimated extent of the landscape segment within the soil landscape polygon is specified by the Percent of Polygon attribute. For polygons with a single landscape segment, the value of Percent of Polygon is 100.
Purpose	The Landscape Segmentation Table provides information about the main landform and slope combinations located in a soil landscape polygon.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Landscapes Identifier, Landform Type, Landform Slope Type, Landform Segment Position, Percent of Polygon, Agricultural Crop Use, Province, Soil Code, Soil Code Modifier, Soil Profile Type, Polygon Landform Identifier, Landform Segment Identifier, Soil Name Identifier

3.2.14. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Soil Layer Table (SLT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Soil Layer Table (SLT) (PED_CA_SLC_SLT_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The "Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 - Soil Layer Table (SLT)" dataset is a table that describes the chemical and physical properties of layers (horizons) associated with each soil name in the Soil Name Table (SNT).
Purpose	The Soil Layer Table provides attributes that describe the chemical and physical properties of layers (horizons) associated with soil names in the Soil Names Table.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial	textTable

Reference Type	
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Soil Name Identifier, Province, Soil Code, Soil Code Modifier Soil Profile Type, Layer Number, Upper Depth, Lower Depth, Horizon Lithological Discontinuity, Horizon Master, Horizon Suffix, Horizon Modifier, Coarse Fragment Percentage, Dominant Sand Fraction, Very Fine Sand Percentage, Total Percentage Sand, Total Percentage Silt, Total Clay Percentage, Organic Carbon Percentage, pH in Calcium Chloride, Project Report pH, Base Saturation Percentage, Cation Exchange Capacity, Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity, Water Retention at 0 Kilopascals, Water Retention at 10 Kilopascals, Water Retention at 33 Kilopascals, Water Retention at 1500 Kilopascals, Bulk Density, Electrical Conductivity, Calcium Carbonate Percentage, Von Post Decomposition, Woody Material Percentage

3.2.15. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Soil Name Table (SNT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Soil Name Table (SNT) (PED_CA_SLC_SNT_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 – Soil Name Table (SNT)” is a table that provides general soil information.
Purpose	The Soil Names Table provides general soil information.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset

Feature Attribute Names	Soil Name Identifier, Province, Soil Code, Soil Code Modifier, Soil Profile Type, Soil Name, Kind of Material, Water Table Type, Restrictive Layer, Soil Layer Restrictive Soil Type, Drainage Type, Parent Material 1 Texture, Parent Material 2 Texture, Parent Material 3 Texture, Parent Material 1 Chemical Composition, Parent Material 2 Chemical Composition, Parent Material 3 Chemical Composition, Parent Material 1 Mode of Deposition, Parent Material 2 Mode of Deposition, Parent Material 3 Mode of Deposition, CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Order, CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Great Group, CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Subgroup, CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Order, CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Great Group, CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Subgroup

3.2.16. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Component Rating Table (CRT)

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2- Component Rating Table (CRT) (PED_CA_SLC_CRT_V3_2)
Alternate Title	
Abstract	The “Soil Landscapes of Canada (SLC) Version 3.2 - Component Rating Table (CRT)” is a table that contains soil and landform suitability ratings that describe individual components within soil landscape polygon. These ratings are derived from the contents of the Soil Names Table (SNT) and Soil Layers Table (SLT).
Purpose	The Component Rating Table (CRT) provides soil and landform suitability ratings for soil landscape polygons.
Topic Category	Geoscientific Information
Spatial Reference Type	textTable
Spatial Resolution	1:1,000,000
Geographic Description	This specification is applicable within the extent of Canada.
Supplemental Information	
Constraints	Data are subject to the Government of Canada Open Data License Agreement: http://www.data.gc.ca Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada (2011), as represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Thesaurus: Government of Canada Core Subject Thesaurus (http://www.thesaurus.gc.ca/recherche-search/thes-eng.html) Date: February 1, 2000 Keywords: Earth sciences, Agriculture, Soil Taxonomy, Soil, Terrestrial ecosystems, Wetlands
Scope Identification	dataset
Feature Attribute Names	Polygon Component Identifier, 0 to 50 Coarse Fragment Content, 50 to 100 Coarse Fragment Content, Depth to Bedrock, Component Restrictive Soil Type, Water Capacity

4. CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

4.1. Feature-based application schema

4.2. Feature catalogue – Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 – Feature Catalogue

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 2.2 - Feature Catalogue
Scope	
Version Number	1.0
Version Date	2013-01-23
Producer	Agri-Geomatics

System-generated attributes (for example, OBJECTID, Shape, Shape Length and Area) are not defined in the feature catalog.

4.2.1. Feature attributes

4.2.1.1. Soil Landscapes Identifier

Name	Soil Landscapes Polygon Identifier (SL)		
Definition	This polygon identifier is used to link the digital map data to attribute data in soil landscape files and other associated files. This number is not necessarily unique within the country. This identifier contains two parts: • the first two digits identify the map sheet, and • the remaining four digits identify the number assigned to each soil landscape polygon of the map sheet.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.2. Ecodistrict Identifier

Name	Ecodistrict Identifier (ECODISTRICT)
Definition	This four digit integer field indicates which • EcoDistrict, and thus • EcoRegion and • EcoZone the polygon lies within.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Integer
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)
Value Domain	

	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.3. Component Number

Name	Component Number (CMP)		
Definition	An arbitrarily assigned number that uniquely identifies the component within the polygon.		
Aliases	Component of a Polygon		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.4. Percent of Polygon

Name	Percent of Polygon (PERCENT)		
Definition	This figure identifies the percentage of the polygon that is occupied by the component. In the original version 1.0 Component Table, components occupying less than 16% of the polygon were coded only if they had a significant impact on the spatial estimation of soil carbon (see list below). In these cases, a maximum of two components less than 16% were coded.		
Aliases	Percent of polygon occupied by the component		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.5. Slope Gradient

Name	Slope Gradient (SLOPE)
Definition	SLOPE contains categorized slope gradient (in percent) of polygon components for the low end of range (Shields, 1982).
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Character
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)
Value Domain	

	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Little or none	*A*	< 4%
	Gentle	*B*	4 - 9 %
	Moderate	*C*	10 - 15 %
	Steep	*D*	16 - 30 %
	Extremely steep	*E*	31 - 60%
	Excessively steep	*F*	> 60%
		n/a	Not applicable (water)

4.2.1.6. Surface Stoniness

Name	Surface Stoniness (STONE_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Describes the stoniness of the soil surface, which has an impact on a soil's agricultural capabilities.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	None	*N*	
	Slightly Stony	*S*	
	Very Stony	*V*	
	Unknown	*U*	

4.2.1.7. Local Surface Form

Name	Local Surface Form (LOCSF)		
Definition	Descriptions define classes of local physical surface forms (assemblage of slopes) or recurring patterns of forms which occur at the earth's surface. When applied to consolidated materials, form refers to the product of their modification by geological processes. Select only one code per soil landscape, either from mineral surface forms or from wetland surface forms.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Dissected	*D*	A dissected (or gullied) pattern providing external drainage for an area.
	Hummocky (or irregular)	*H*	A very complex sequence of slopes extending from

			somewhat rounded concavities (or swales) of various sizes to irregular conical knolls (or knobs) and short discontinuous ridges; there is a general lack of concordance between knolls and swales. Slopes are generally 4-70%. Examples are hummocky moraines and hummocky fluvioglacial landforms.
	Inclined	*I*	A sloping, unidirectional surface with a generally constant slope unbroken by marked irregularity or gullies; a weakly developed dissected pattern provides external drainage for the local area. Slopes are 2-70%; the form of inclined slopes is not related to the initial mode of origin of the underlying material.
	Knoll and kettle	*K*	A chaotic sequence of knolls and kettles (or sloughs), which occupies 15-20% of an area and has no external drainage. Slopes are generally >3%. Examples are morainal plains and hill lands.
	Level	*L*	A flat or very gently sloping, unidirectional surface with a generally constant slope unbroken by marked elevations and depressions. Slopes are generally <2%. Examples are floodplains and lake plains.
	Rolling	*M*	A very regular sequence of moderate slopes

			extending from rounded and, in some places, confined concave depressions to broad, rounded convexities producing a wavelike pattern of moderate relief. Slope gradients are generally >5% but may be less. This surface form is usually controlled by the underlying bedrock.
	Ridged	*R*	A long, narrow elevation of the surface, usually sharp crested with steep sides; ridges may be parallel, subparallel, or intersecting. Examples are eskers, crevasse fillings, washboard moraines and some drumlins.
	Steep	*S*	Erosional slopes of >70%, present on both consolidated and unconsolidated materials. An example is an escarpment.
	Terraced	*T*	Scarp face and the horizontal or gently inclined surface (or tread) above it. An example is an alluvial terrace.
	Undulating	*U*	A very regular sequence of gentle slopes that extends from rounded and, in some places, confined concavities to broad, rounded convexities producing a wavelike pattern of low local relief. Slope length is generally <0.8 km and the dominant gradient of slopes is usually 2-5%. The terrain lacks an external drainage

			pattern. Examples are some ground moraines and lacustrine material of varying textures.
	Domed bog	*B04*	A large bog (diameter usually >500 m) with a convex surface rising several metres above the surrounding terrain. The centre usually drains in all directions; small crescentic pools commonly form around the highest point; a concentric pattern is formed if the highest point is in the centre, while an eccentric pattern is formed if the highest point is off-centre. Peat development is usually >3 m.
	Polygonal peat bog	*B05*	A perennially frozen bog rising approximately 1 m above the surrounding fen. The surface is relatively flat, scored by a polygonal pattern of trenches that developed over ice wedges. The permafrost and ice wedges developed in peat originally deposited in a nonpermafrost environment.
	Peat plateau bog	*B07*	A bog composed of perennially frozen peat rising abruptly about 1 m from the surrounding unfrozen fen. The surface is relatively flat and even, and commonly covers large areas. The peat was originally deposited in a nonpermafrost environment and is associated in many

			places with collapse scar bogs or fens.
	Atlantic plateau bog	*B09*	A bog with a flat to undulating surface raised above the surrounding terrain. The bog edges commonly slope steeply downwards to the mineral soil terrain. Large pools scattered on the bog reach depths of 2-4 m.
	Basin bog	*B13*	A bog situated in a basin with essentially closed drainage which receives water from precipitation and runoff from the immediate surroundings. The surface of the bog is flat with peat generally deepest at the centre.
	Flat bog	*B14*	A bog having a flat, featureless surface and occurring in broad, poorly defined depressions. The depth of peat is generally uniform.
	String bog	*B15*	A pattern of narrow (2-3 m wide), low (<1 m high) ridges oriented at right angles to the direction of drainage; wet depressions or pools occur between the ridges. The water and peat are very low in nutrients because the water has been derived from other ombrotrophic wetlands. The peat thickness is >1 m.
	Blanket bog	*B16*	A bog consisting of extensive peat deposits that occur more or less uniformly over gently sloping hills and valleys. The peat thickness is usually

			<2 m.
	Slope bog	*B18*	A bog occurring in areas of high rainfall on appreciably sloping land surfaces. The bog is fed by rainwater and by water draining from other nutrient-poor peatlands. The peat may exceed 1 m in thickness.
	Veneer bog	*B19*	A bog occurring on gently sloping terrain underlain by generally discontinuous permafrost. Although drainage is predominantly below the surface, overland flow occurs in poorly defined drainways during peak runoff. Peat thickness is usually <1.5 m.
	Lowland polygon bog	*B20*	A bog with flat-topped or convex peat surfaces (often referred to as "high-centre polygons") separated by trenches over ice wedges that form a polygonal pattern when viewed from above. The peat was deposited in a permafrost environment as shown by internal structures.
	Northern ribbed fen	*F01*	A fen with parallel, low peat ridges ("strings") alternating with wet hollows or shallow pools, oriented across the major slope at right angles to water movement. The depth of peat is >1 m.
	Shore fen	*F07*	A fen with an anchored surface mat that forms the shore of a pond or lake. The rooting zone is affected by the water of the lake

			at both normal and flood levels.
	Slope fen	*F11*	A fen occurring mainly on slow-draining, nutrient-enriched seepage slopes. Pools are usually absent, but wet seepage tracks may occur. Peat thickness is usually <2 m.
	Horizontal fen	*F13*	A fen with a gently sloping, featureless surface. This fen occupies broad, often ill-defined depressions and may interconnect with other fens. Peat accumulation is generally uniform.
	Stream swamp	*S01*	A swamp occurring along the banks of permanent or semipermanent streams. The high water table is maintained by the level of water in the stream. The swamp is seasonally inundated with subsequent sediment deposition.
	Basin swamp	*S04*	A swamp developed in a topographically defined basin where water derived locally may be augmented by drainage from other parts of the watershed. Accumulation of well-decomposed peat is shallow (<0.5 m) at the edge but may reach 2 m at the centre.
	Stream marsh	*M06*	A marsh occupying shorelines, bars, stream beds, or islands in continuously flowing watercourses. The marsh is subject to prolonged annual flooding and is commonly covered by thick layers of

			sediments.
	Shallow basin marsh	*M11*	A marsh occurring in a uniformly shallow marsh depression or swale, having a gradual gradient from the edge to the deepest portion; the marsh edge may be poorly defined. Water levels fluctuate rapidly.
	Shore marsh	*M14*	A marsh occupying the contact zone between high and low water marks bordering semipermanent or permanent lakes. The marsh,usually found along protected shorelines, behind barrier beaches in lagoons, on islands, or in embayments, is subject to flooding by a rise in lake levels, wind waves, or surface runoff.

4.2.1.8. Province

Name	Province (PROVINCE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the province.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.9. Soil Code

Name	Soil Code (SOILCODE)
Definition	A representative soil code (and modifier when present) is included in this detailed legend to provide a link to the national CanSIS soil name and soil layer files. Data in the soil layer file is required for agricultural and nonagricultural use interpretations, simulation modeling and general land evaluation studies. For areas where no soil name is established, # is used for non-applicable.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)

Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.10. Soil Code Modifier

Name	Soil Code Modifier (MODIFIER)		
Definition	Soil code modifiers are used with the Soil Code to define a named soil with more detailed information. As with theSoil Code, modifiers provide a link to the CanSIS soil name and soil layer files.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.11. Kind of Surface Material

Name	Kind of Surface Material (KINDMAT)		
Definition	Kind of soil, rock outcrop or other material at the surface.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Ice and snow	*IC*	Glacial ice and permanent snow.
	Organic soil	*OR*	Contains >30% organic matter as measured by weight.
	Soft rock	*R1*	Rock that can be dug with a shovel (i.e. undifferentiated shales, upper Cretaceous and Tertiary materials).
	Hard rock, acidic	*R2*	Granite.
	Hard rock, basic	*R3*	Limestone.
	Hard rock	*R4*	Hard rock of unspecified origin and undifferentiated properties.
	Mineral soil	*SO*	Predominantly

			mineral particles; contains <30% organic matter as measured by weight.
	Water	*WA*	Water.
	Urban	*UR*	Urban areas. Note that only a few major urban area polygons are included on maps, therefore, do not use for tabulating total urban coverage.
	Rock field	*F*	Frost-heaved bedrock, rock slides and talus material.

4.2.1.12. Soil Name Identifier

Name	Soil Name Identifier (SNF)		
Definition	This code identifies the provincial Soil Name File to which the soil code and modifier refer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.13. Vegetation cover

Name	Vegetation cover (VEGET)		
Definition	Vegetation cover or land use, or both.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Agricultural crops	*A*	Cultivated field crops.
	Bog	*B*	Bogs may be treed or treeless and are usually covered with Sphagnum spp. and ericaceous shrubs.
	Coniferous forest	*C*	Dominated by needle-leaved, cone-bearing species. In the

			Subarctic Ecoclimatic Regions this refers to an open lichen coniferous forest; in the Boreal Ecoclimatic Regions this refers to a closed canopy coniferous forest.
	Deciduous forest	*D*	Dominated by broadleaf species.
	Fen	*F*	Dominated by sedges, grasses, reeds, and brown mosses with some shrubs and, at times, a sparse tree layer.
	Grassland	*G*	Perennial native grassland or improved pasture.
	Arctic desert	*H*	Unvegetated areas in the High Arctic; may be caused by either climatic (too cold or too dry) or edaphic (low soil nutrients or toxic substrates such as salt) factors, or a combination of both.
	Lichen	*L*	Dominated by lichens with significant amounts of mosses and usually including low to medium ericaceous shrubs.
	Mixed forest	*M*	Composed of both coniferous and deciduous tree species (refer to codes C and D).
	Parkland	*P*	A forest - grassland transition consisting of a mosaic of trembling aspen stands interspersed with patches of cropland, grassland, and meadow.
	Marshland	*R*	A mosaic surface pattern composed of pools or channels interspersed with clumps of emergent sedges, grasses, rushes, and reeds, and bordered by

			grassy meadows and peripheral bands of shrubs or trees; submerged and floating aquatics flourish in open water areas.
	Shrubland	*S*	Dominated by shrub species.
	Sedge peat	*SP*	Dominated by Carex spp. and generally moderately decomposed and matted; the sedge leaves are readily identifiable to the naked eye.
	Tundra, alpine	*TA*	Treeless terrain occurring at high altitudes, immediately above the forest zone and the upper altitudinal timberline; vegetation consists of lichens, mosses, sedges, grasses, forbs, and low shrubs (<20 cm) such as heath, dwarf willows, and birches.
	Tundra, high shrub	*TH*	Dominated by 20-60 cm high shrubs occurring in the Low Arctic Ecoclimatic Region.
	Tundra, medium shrub	*TM*	Dominated by 10 - 20 cm high shrubs occurring in the Mid-Arctic Ecoclimatic Region.
	Tundra, low shrub	*TL*	Dominated by <10 cm high shrubs occurring in the High Arctic Ecoclimatic Region.
	Tundra, broken herb - low shrub	*TB*	Dwarf shrubs, Dryas and willows are important components of the vegetation. Other vascular plants are present but have low total coverage. Crustose lichens are common on the ground surface. Ground cover ranges from 10-20%.

	Unvegetated surface	*U*	Unvegetated surface
	Meadow, wet	*W*	Dominated by sedges and cotton grass, with "wet" mosses (e.g., Mnium spp., Sphagnum spp.) and occasional herbs.
		#	Non-applicable

4.2.1.14. Parent Material Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material Mode of Deposition (PMDEP)		
Definition	The mode of deposition of mineral materials and undifferentiated organic materials is shown by a single alpha code whereas the origin of specified organic material is given by a numeric, two-digit code.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Alluvial	*A*	Sediment, generally consisting of gravel and sand with a minor fraction of silt and clay. The gravels are typically rounded and contain interstitial sand; alluvial sediments are moderately to well sorted and display stratification. Examples are channel deposits, overbank deposits, terraces, alluvial fans, and deltas.
	Bog	*B*	Bogs consist of unspecified organic materials formed in an ombrotrophic (nutrient-poor) environment caused by the slightly elevated nature of the bog which dissociates it from nutrient-rich ground water or surrounding mineral soils. Near the surface, materials are usually

			undecomposed (fibric), yellowish to pale brown, loose and spongy in consistence, and entire sphagnum plants are readily identified. These materials are extremely acid, with low bulk density and high fibre content; at lower depths they become darker, compacted, and somewhat layered. Bogs are associated with slopes or depressions on topography with a water table at or near the surface in the spring and slightly below it during the rest of the year. They are usually covered with sphagnum mosses, but sedges may also grow on them. Bogs may be treed or treeless and many are characterized by a layer of ericaceous shrubs.
	Colluvial	*C*	Massive to moderately-well stratified, nonsorted to poorly sorted sediments with any range of particle sizes from clay to boulders that have reached their present position only by direct, gravity-induced movement (except snow avalanches). Processes include slow displacements such as creep and solifluction and rapid movements such as earth flows.
	Residual	*D*	Unconsolidated, weathered, or partly weathered mineral soil material that accumulates by in situ disintegration of

			bedrock.
	Eolian	*E*	Sediment, generally consisting of medium to fine sand and coarse silt particles, which is well sorted and poorly compacted. It may be massive, or show internal structures such as cross bedding or ripple laminae. Individual grains may be rounded and show signs of frosting. These materials have been transported and deposited by wind action. Examples are dunes, shallow deposits of sand and coarse silt, and loess.
	Fluvioglacial	*F*	Material moved by glaciers and subsequently sorted and deposited by streams flowing from the melting ice. Deposits are stratified and may occur in the form of outwash plains, deltas, kames, eskers, and kame terraces.
	Marsh	*H*	Mineral wetland or peatland that is periodically inundated by standing or slow-moving water. Surface water levels may fluctuate seasonally, with declining levels exposing drawdown zones of matted vegetation or mudflats. Waters are rich in nutrients, varying from fresh to highly saline. Substratum usually consists of mineral material, although in some places it consists of well-

			decomposed peat. Soils are predominantly Gleysols, with some Humisols and Mesisols. Marshes characteristically show zonal or mosaic surface patterns composed of pools or channels interspersed with clumps of emergent sedges, grasses, rushes, and reeds, and are bordered by grassy meadows and peripheral bands of shrubs or trees. Submerged and floating aquatics flourish where open-water areas occur.
	Folic	*I*	Upland organic material.
	Lacustrine	*L*	Sediment, generally consisting of either stratified fine sand, silt, and clay deposited on the lake bed, or moderately-well sorted, stratified sand and coarse materials that consist of near lake shore or beach deposits. These materials have either settled from suspension in bodies of standing fresh water or accumulated at their margins through wave action.
	Morainal	*M*	Sediment, generally consisting of well-compacted material that is nonstratified and contains a heterogeneous mixture of sand, silt, and clay particles and coarse fragments in a mixture that has been transported beneath, beside, on, within, or in front of a

			glacier but not modified by any intermediate agent. Examples are basal till (ground moraine), lateral and terminal moraines, rubbly moraines of cirque glaciers, hummocky ice-disintegration moraines, and pre-existing, unconsolidated sediments reworked by a glacier so that their original character is largely or completely destroyed.
	Fen	*N*	Fens consist of unspecified organic materials formed in a minerotrophic environment due to the close association of the material with mineral-rich waters. The material is usually moderately-well to well decomposed, dark brown to black, with fine- to medium-sized fibres; decomposition often becomes greater at lower depths. The materials are covered with a dominant component of sedges, but grasses and reeds may be associated in local pools.
	Organic	*O*	A layered sequence of more than three undifferentiated types of organic material (>30% organic matter by weight).
	Rock	*R*	A consolidated bedrock layer that is too hard to break with the hands (>3 on Mohs' scale) or to dig with a spade when moist.
	Swamp	*S*	Minerotrophic wetlands with the

			water table at or above the peat surface. The dominant unspecified organic materials are forest and fen peat formed in a eutrophic (nutrient-rich) environment due to strong water movement from the margins or other mineral sources. The material is usually moderately well to well decomposed and has a dark brown to reddish brown matrix; the more decomposed materials are black. It has an amorphous or very fine-fibred structure containing a random distribution of woody fragments and trunks of coniferous tree species. The vegetation cover may consist of coniferous or deciduous trees, tall shrubs, herbs, and mosses; in some regions sphagnum mosses are abundant.
	Anthropogenic	*T*	Materials modified by people,including those associated with mineral exploitation and waste disposal. They include materials deposited as a result of human activities or geological materials modified artificially so that their physical properties (structure, cohesion, compaction) have been drastically altered. Examples are areas of landfill, spoil heaps, open-pit mines and levelled irrigated areas.

	Undifferentiated	*U*	A sequence of more than three types of genetic mineral materials outcropping on a steep erosional escarpment. This complex class is to be used where units relating to individual genetic materials cannot be delimited separately at the scale of mapping. It may include colluvium derived from the various genetic materials and resting upon the scarp slope.
	Volcanic	*V*	Volcanic pumice and ash.
	Marine	*W*	Unconsolidated deposits of clay, silt, sand, or gravel that are well to moderately well sorted and well to moderately well stratified (in some places containing shells). The deposits have settled from suspension in salt or brackish water bodies or have accumulated at their margins through shoreline processes such as wave action and longshore drift. Nonfossiliferous deposits may be judged marine if they are located in an area that may reasonably be considered to have contained salt water at the time the deposits were formed.
	Fibric sphagnum	*11*	Sphagnum organic material having a fibric (slight) degree of decomposition in which the fibric materials are readily identifiable as to botanical origin. The

			peat is usually undecomposed (or fibric), light yellowish brown to pale brown, and loose and spongy in consistency with the entire sphagnum plant being readily identifiable.
	Fibric sedge and moss	*20*	Sedge and brown moss organic material having a fibric (slight) degree of decomposition. The peat is composed dominantly of sedge (Carex spp.) and brown mosses (Depranocladus spp.). It is usually slightly decomposed and brown to dark brown; consistency is variable and ranges from loose to matted. The material commonly contains large amounts of very fine sedge roots.
	Mesic sedge	*21*	Sedge organic material having a mesic (intermediate) degree of decomposition. The peat is composed dominantly of sedge (Carex spp.) and is moderately decomposed and matted. The sedge leaves are readily identifiable by the naked eye. This material commonly contains large amounts of very fine roots of the above species.
	Mesic woody sedge	*22*	Woody sedge organic material having a mesic(intermediate) degree of decomposition. The peat is composed dominantly of sedge peat (see code 21)

			with subdominant amounts of woody materials.
	Mesic woody forest	*23*	Woody forest organic material having a mesic(intermediate) degree of decomposition. The peat contains significant amounts of woody materials derived from both coniferous and deciduous tree species. In general, wood fragments are easily identifiable in this peat.
	Marine	*23*	Sphagnum organic material having a mesic (intermediate) degree of decomposition.
	Humic sedge	*31*	Sedge organic material having a humic (most advanced) degree of decomposition in which most of the material is humified and there are few recognizable fibres.
	Non applicable	*#*	Non applicable

4.2.1.15. Coarse Fragment Percentage

Name	Coarse Fragment Content (CFRAG)		
Definition	Rounded, subrounded, flat, angular or irregular rock fragments from 0.2 to 60 cm or more in size expressed in percent by volume.		
Aliases	Coarse fragment content of the control section		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	<10%	*A*	
	10-30%	*B*	
	31-65%	*C*	
	>65%	*D*	
	Non applicable	*#*	

4.2.1.16. Rooting Depth

Name	Rooting Depth (ROOTDP)		
Definition	The unrestricted rooting depth in centimetres.		
Aliases	Rooting depth, unrestricted		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	<20 cm	*A*	
	20-75 cm	*B*	
	>75-150 cm	*C*	
	>150 cm	*D*	
	Non-applicable (e.g. rock, ice)	*#*	

4.2.1.17. Drainage

Name	Drainage (DRAIN)		
Definition	How well water moves through the soil.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Excessive	*E*	Water is removed from the soil very rapidly in relation to supply; excess water flows downward very rapidly if underlying material is pervious; subsurface flow may be very rapid during heavy rainfall provided the gradient is steep; source of water is precipitation.
	Rapid	*R*	Water is removed from the soil rapidly in relation to supply; excess water flows downward if underlying material is pervious; subsurface flow may occur on steep gradients during

			heavy rainfall; source of water is precipitation.
	Well	*W*	Water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly; excess water flows downward into underlying pervious material or laterally as subsurface flow. These soils commonly retain optimum amounts of moisture for plant growth after rains or addition of irrigation water.
	Moderately well	*M*	Water is removed from the soil somewhat slowly in relation to supply due to low perviousness, a shallow water table, lack of gradient, or a combination of these factors; precipitation is the dominant source of water in medium to fine textured soils; precipitation and significant additions by subsurface flow are necessary in coarse-textured soils.
	Imperfect	*I*	Water is removed from the soil sufficiently slowly in relation to supply leaving the soil wet for a significant part of the growing season; excess water moves slowly downward if precipitation is the major supply; if subsurface water, groundwater, or both are the main source the flow rate may vary.
	Poor	*P*	Water is removed so slowly in relation to supply that the soil remains wet for a comparatively large

			part of the time that the soil is not frozen; excess water is evident in the soil for much of the time; subsurface flow, groundwater flow, or both, in addition to precipitation, are the main sources of water; a perched water table may also be present.
	Very poor	*V*	Water is removed from the soil so slowly that the water table remains at or on the surface for a majority of the time the soil is not frozen; groundwater flow and subsurface flow are the major sources of water; precipitation is less important except where there is a perched water table.
	Non applicable	*#*	Non-applicable

4.2.1.18. Soil development

Name	Soil development (DEVEL)		
Definition	Soil development.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Brown Chernozemic	*A*	Dominantly Orthic Brown subgroup with inclusions of other subgroups within the Brown great group.
	Dark Brown Chernozemic	*B*	Dominantly Orthic Dark Brown subgroup with inclusions of other subgroups within the Dark Brown great group.
	Black Chernozemic	*C*	Dominantly Orthic Black subgroup with inclusions of other subgroups within the

			Black great group.
	Dark Gray Chernozemic or Dark Gray Luvisolic	*D*	Dominantly Orthic Dark Gray Chernozemic subgroup or Dark Gray Luvisolic subgroup with inclusions of other subgroups within the Dark Gray great group or of the gleyed Dark Gray Luvisolic subgroup.
	Gray Brown Luvisolic	*E*	Dominantly Orthic Gray Brown Luvisolic subgroup group with inclusions of other subgroups within the Gray Brown Luvisolic great group.
	Gray Luvisolic	*F*	Dominantly Orthic Gray Luvisolic subgroup with inclusions of other Gray Luvisolic subgroups.
	Brown Solonetzic	*G*	May be dominantly Brown Solonetzic, Brown Solodized Solonetzic, or Brown Solod subgroups with inclusions of these subgroups (e.g. dominantly Brown Solodized Solonetzic with inclusions of Brown Solod).
	Dark Brown Solonetzic	*H*	May be dominantly Dark Brown Solonetzic, Dark Brown Solodized Solonetzic, or Dark Brown Solod subgroups with inclusions of these subgroups.
	Brunisolic Gray Luvisolic	*I*	Dominantly Brunisolic Gray Luvisolic subgroup with inclusions of its gleyed subgroup.
	Black Solonetzic	*J*	May be dominantly Black Solonetzic, Black Solodized Solonetzic, or Black Solod subgroups with inclusions of

			these subgroups and their gleyed subgroups.
	Gray Solonetzic	*K*	Dominantly Gray Solodized Solonetzic or Gray Solod subgroups with inclusions of their gleyed subgroups.
	Melanic Brunisolic	*L*	Dominantly Melanic Brunisolic great group.
	Eutric Brunisolic	*M*	Dominantly Eutric Brunisolic great group.
	Sombric Brunisolic	*N*	Dominantly Sombric Brunisolic great group.
	Organic Cryosolic	*O*	Dominantly Organic Cryosolic great group.
	Dystric Brunisolic	*P*	Dominantly Dystric Brunisolic great group.
	Humic Podzolic	*Q*	Dominantly Humic Podzolic great group.
	Regosolic	*R*	Dominantly Regosolic order.
	Static Cryosolic	*S*	Dominantly Static Cryosolic great group.
	Turbic Cryosolic	*T*	Dominantly Turbic Cryosolic great group.
	Gleysolic	*U*	Dominantly Gleysolic order.
	Ferro-Humic Podzolic	*V*	Dominantly Ferro-humic Podzolic great group.
	Humo-Ferric Podzolic	*W*	Dominantly Humo-Ferric Podzolic great group.
	Fibrisol	*X*	Dominantly Fibrisol great group.
	Mesisol	*Y*	Dominantly Mesisol great group.
	Humisol	*Z*	Dominantly Humisol great group.
	Folisol	*2*	Dominantly Folisol great group.
	Podzolic Gray Luvisolic	*3*	Podzolic Gray Luvisolic subgroup (only occurs as subdominant soil).

	Orthic Turbic Cryosolic	*4*	Dominantly Orthic Turbic Cryosolic subgroup.
	Brunisolic Turbic Cryosolic	*5*	Dominantly Brunisolic Turbic Cryosolic subgroup.
	Regosolic Turbic Cryosolic	*6*	Dominantly Regosolic Turbic Cryosolic subgroup.
	Gleysolic Turbic Cryosolic	*	Dominantly Gleysolic Turbic Cryosolic subgroup.
	Orthic Static Cryosolic	*7*	Dominantly Orthic Static Cryosolic subgroup.
	Brunisolic Static Cryosolic	*8*	Dominantly Brunisolic Static Cryosolic subgroup.
	Regosolic Static Cryosolic	*9*	Dominantly Regosolic Static Cryosolic subgroup.
	Gleysolic Static Cryosolic	*$*	Dominantly Gleysolic Static Cryosolic subgroup.
	Non-applicable	*#*	Non-applicable

4.2.1.19. Calcareous class of parent material

Name	Calcareous class of parent material (CALC)		
Definition	Rounded, subrounded, flat, angular or irregular rock fragments from 0.2 to 60 cm or more in size expressed in percent by volume.		
Aliases	Coarse fragment content of the control section		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Noncalcareous	*0*	No $CaCO_3$ detectable with dilute HCl.
	Weakly	*1*	1-5% $CaCO_3$ equivalents (weak effervescence with dilute HCl).
	Strongly	*2*	6-40% $CaCO_3$ equivalents (moderate to strong effervescence with dilute HCl).
	Extremely	*3*	>40% $CaCO_3$ equivalents

			(very strong effervescence with dilute HCl).
	Non applicable	#	(water, rock, ice)

4.2.1.20. Land Area

Name	Land Area (LAND_AREA)		
Definition	This is the total area of land in the SLC polygon.		
Aliases	Area applicable to the Component Table (ha)		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.21. Area of ocean and fresh water (ha)

Name	Area of ocean and fresh water (ha) (WATER_TOTAL)		
Definition	This is the total area of ocean and fresh water in the entire SLC polygon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.22. Area of Fresh Water (ha)

Name	Area of Fresh Water (ha) (HYDRO_FRESH)		
Definition	This is the total area of freshwater lakes and rivers in hectares.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.23. Area Covered by Ocean (ha)

Name	Area Covered by Ocean (ha) (HYDRO_OCEAN)		
Definition	This is the total area of the SLC polygon that forms part of an ocean.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.24. Area of the entire SLC polygon (ha)

Name	Area of the entire SLC polygon (ha) (POLYGON_AREA)		
Definition	This is the total area, including both land, fresh water, and ocean, of the entire SLC polygon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.25. Area of fresh water (ha)

Name	Area of fresh water (ha) (WATER_FRESH)		
Definition	This is the total area of fresh water in the entire SLC polygon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.26. Area of small water bodies (ha)

Name	Area of small water bodies (ha) (SMALL_WATER)
Definition	This is the total area, in kilohectares, of small freshwater lakes in the the entire SLC polygon. Small lakes are perrenial water bodies which are too small to be shown on the hydro coverage.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Integer
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)
Value Domain	
	Feature Attribute Value

	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.27. Area of small islands (ha)

Name	Area of small islands (ha) (SMALL_LAND)		
Definition	This is the total area, in kilohectares, of small islands in the the entire SLC polygon. These islands are too small to depict at the 1:1,000,000 scale of the HYDRO coverage, and are classified as water in that coverage.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.28. Available water capacity (dominant soil landscape)

Name	Available water capacity (dominant soil landscape) (AVWATDOM)		
Definition	That portion of water in a soil that can be readily absorbed by plant roots; most workers consider it to be the water held in the soil between field capacity and a pressure of up to about 15 bars.		
Aliases	Available water capacity in upper 120 cm (dominant soil landscape)		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	50 mm	*1*	
	100 mm	*2*	
	150 mm	*3*	
	200 mm	*4*	
	250 mm	*5*	
	Not applicable	*6*	Solonetzic or saline soils
	Not applicable	*7*	High water table
	Not applicable	*8*	Perennially frozen subsoils
	Not applicable	*#*	Water, ice, rock
	Not identified	-	

4.2.1.29. Available water capacity (subdominant soil landscape)

Name	Available water capacity (subdominant soil landscape) (AVWATSUB)
Definition	That portion of water in a soil that can be readily absorbed by plant roots; most workers consider it to be the water held in the soil between

	field capacity and a pressure of up to about 15 bars.		
Aliases	Available water capacity in upper 120 cm (subdominant soil landscape)		
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	50 mm	*1*	
	100 mm	*2*	
	150 mm	*3*	
	200 mm	*4*	
	250 mm	*5*	
	Not applicable	*6*	Solonetzic or saline soils
	Not applicable	*7*	High water table
	Not applicable	*8*	Perennially frozen subsoils
	Not applicable	*#*	Water, ice, rock
	Not identified	-	

4.2.1.30. Reliability class of polygon

Name	Reliability class of polygon (RELIA)		
Definition	Reliability of generalized maps is required to provide an indication of the confidence that can be placed in derivative interpretations and to assist in assigning priorities for future field-mapping projects. Four levels of map reliability have been established in relation to inspection intensity and publication scale of source documents and whether aerial photographs are used during field mapping.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very low	*V*	
	Low	*L*	
	Medium	*M*	
	High	*H*	
	not identified	-	

4.2.1.31. Complexity class of polygon

Name	Complexity class of polygon (COMPLEXITY)
Definition	Complexity of soil landscape attribute classes is determined from

	information provided on source maps and the accompanying soil reports. The concept of complexity provides an indication of attribute variability within a polygon, particularly with respect to the classes of parent material deposition modes and soil development. Three levels of complexity have been established. They provide a warning of variability to anyone interpreting the information.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Low	*L*	Soil and landscape attributes within the polygon are uniform for most interpretations; in most cases the polygon has only a dominant component.
	Medium	*M*	Soil and landscape attributes are moderately variable but predictable; there are generally dominant and subdominant components, each of which usually have been generalized from no more than two classes of parent material or soil development, or both; there may also be an inclusion in the polygon.
	High	*H*	Soil and landscape attributes are highly variable and unpredictable; dominant, subdominant , and inclusion components are present, each of which has been generalized from more than two classes of parent material or soil development, or both; this class indicates extreme oversimplification in any interpretations

			from the attribute tables.
	not identified	-	Complexity was not identified.

4.2.1.32. Percentage of the polygon occupied by the dominant soil landscape

Name	Percentage of the polygon occupied by the dominant soil landscape (DISTRDOM)		
Definition	Percentage of the polygon occupied by the dominant soil landscape.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.33. Percentage of the polygon occupied by the subdominant soil landscape

Name	Percentage of the polygon occupied by the subdominant soil landscape (DISTRSUB)		
Definition	Percentage of the polygon occupied by the subdominant soil landscape.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.34. Landform Segment Percent

Name	Landform Segment Percent (LFS_EXTENT)		
Definition	Specifies the extent of this landform segment within the landform, in percent.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.35. Landform Segment Slope Percent

Name	Landform Segment Slope Percent (LFS_SLOPE)

Definition	Specifies the typical slope for this landform segment, in percent.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.36. Landform Segment Slope Length

Name	Landform Segment Slope Length (LFS_LENGTH)		
Definition	Specifies the typical length in meters of a landform segment.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.37. Landform Segment Name

Name	Landform Segment Name (LFS_NAME)		
Definition	Specifies the name of the landform segment (landform type, slope class and toposequence position/segment). (???Not sure what the information in brackets is saying – it's not identified as a concatenation.)		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.38. Polygon Landform Identifier

Name	Polygon Landform Identifier (LANDFORM_ID)
Definition	Identifies each landform within the soil landscapes polygon coverage. It is created by concatenating the Soil Landscapes Identifier, Landform Type and Landform Slope Type attributes.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Character
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)

Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.39. Polygon Landform Percent

Name	Polygon Landform Percent (LANDFRM_EXT_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the estimated extent that a landform occupies within a soil landscape polygon, in percent. For soil landscape polygons with a single landform, the value for Polygon Landform Percent is 100.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.40. Agricultural Crop Use

Name	Agricultural Crop Use (CROP_PRD_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies how likely it is that the landscape segment is used for agricultural crop production.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Low	*L*	
	Moderate	*M*	
	High	*H*	

4.2.1.41. Layer Number

Name	Layer Number (HRZN_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the horizon number.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.42. Upper Depth

Name	Upper Depth (HRZN_UDEPTH_CM_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the depth of the top of the horizon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.43. Lower Depth

Name	Lower Depth (HRZN_LDEPTH_CM_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the depth of the bottom of the horizon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.44. Polygon Component Identifier

Name	Polygon Component Identifier (CMP_ID)		
Definition	This field uniquely identifies an instance of a component within a polygon. It is a concatenation of the Soil Landscapes Identifier (SLC_ID) and the Component Number (CMP_NUM).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.45. Ecoregion Identifier

Name	Ecoregion Identifier (ECOREGION_ID)
Definition	Specifies an ecoregion. An ecoregion is the third level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. It is a collection of ecodistricts and a subdivision of an ecoprovince.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)

Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.46. Ecoprovince Identifier

Name	Ecoprovince Identifier (ECOPROVINCE_ID)		
Definition	Specifies an ecoprovince. An ecoprovince is the second level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. It is a collection of ecoregions and a subdivision of an ecozone.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.47. Ecozone Identifier

Name	Ecozone Identifier (ECOZONE_ID)		
Definition	Specifies an ecozone. An ecozone is the highest level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. It is a collection of ecoprovinces.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.48. Horizon Lithological Discontinuity

Name	Horizon Lithological Discontinuity (HRZN_LIT_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies the presence of lithological discontinuity horizons. When present, this attribute uses a value between 2 and 5 to identify the number of the lithological discontinuity.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		

	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.49. Horizon Master

Name	Horizon Master (HRZN_MASTER_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Identifies the master horizon. For more information, see Chapter 2 of The Canadian System of Soil Classification, Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Surface mineral horizon	*A*	
	Subsurface mineral horizon	*B*	
	Parent material horizon	*C*	
	Organic horizon partially decomposed	*F*	
	Organic horizon of indiscernible origin	*H*	
	Organic horizon poorly decomposed	*L*	
	Organic horizon from mosses, rushes and woody materials	*O*	
	Rock	*R*	
	Water	*W*	
	n/a	-	

4.2.1.50. Horizon Suffix

Name	Horizon Suffix (HRZN_SUFFIX_TEXT)		
Definition	Specifies the horizon suffix. For more information, see Chapter 2 of The Canadian System of Soil Classification, Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.51. Horizon Modifier

Name	Horizon Modifier (HZN_MODIFIER_TEXT)		
Definition	Specifies a soil horizon modifier.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.52. Coarse Fragment Percentage

Name	Coarse Fragment Percentage (COFRAG_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the amount of coarse fragments in a layer as a percentage of volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.53. Dominant Sand Fraction

Name	Dominant Sand Fraction (DOMSAND_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Identifies the dominant sand fraction of a layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	n/a	-	

4.2.1.54. Very Fine Sand Percentage

Name	Very Fine Sand Percentage (VFSAND_PERCENT_NUM)
Definition	Indicates the percentage of very fine sand in a layer, by weight.
Aliases	

Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.55. Total Percentage Sand

Name	Total Percentage Sand (TSAND_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of total sand in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.56. Total Percentage Silt

Name	Total Percentage Silt (TSILT_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of total silt in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.57. Total Clay Percentage

Name	Total Clay Percentage (TCLAY_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of total clay in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.58. Organic Carbon Percentage

Name	Organic Carbon Percentage (ORGCARBON_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of organic carbon in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.59. pH in Calcium Chloride

Name	pH in Calcium Chloride (PH_CACL2_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the soil pH, measured using pH in calcium chloride.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.60. Project Report pH

Name	Project Report pH (PH_PRJRPT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the pH as specified in the project report.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.61. Base Saturation Percentage

Name	Base Saturation Percentage (BASE_STRT_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the base saturation in percent.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.62. Cation Exchange Capacity

Name	Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies the cation exchange capacity.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.63. Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity

Name	Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (KSAT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the saturated hydraulic conductivity, in centimeters per hour (cm/h).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.64. Water Retention at 0 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 0 Kilopascals (KP0_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 0 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.65. Water Retention at 10 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 10 Kilopascals (KP10_NUM)
Definition	Identifies water retention at 10 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.
Aliases	

Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.66. Water Retention at 33 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 33 Kilopascals (KP33_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 33 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.67. Water Retention at 1500 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 1500 Kilopascals (KP1500_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 1500 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.68. Bulk Density

Name	Bulk Density (BULK_DENSITY_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies the bulk density of the fine earth fraction of a layer, excluding coarse fragment content.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.69. Electrical Conductivity

Name	Electrical Conductivity (ELEC_CONDUCT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the electrical conductivity of a layer in decisiemens per meter (dS/m).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.70. Calcium Carbonate Percentage

Name	Calcium Carbonate Percentage (CACO3_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies a value that is equivalent to a percentage of pure calcium carbonate.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.71. Von Post Decomposition

Name	Von Post Decomposition (DECOMP_VONPOST_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies peat decomposition using the Von Post method of asessment.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.72. Woody Material Percentage

Name	Woody Material Percentage (WOODY_MAT_PERCENT_NUM)
Definition	Specifies the volume of woody material in a layer as a percentage.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Integer

Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.73. Soil Name

Name	Soil Name (SOIL_NAME)		
Definition	Specifies the complete soil name, without abbreviations. Each Soil Name attribute can be associated with up to two entries in the Soil Names Table (SNT).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.74. Kind of Material

Name	Kind of Material (KIND_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the kind of surface soil, rock outcrop or other material or feature.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Mineral Soil	*M*	Predominantly mineral particles. Contains less than 30% organic matter as measured by weight.
	Organic Soil	*O*	Contains more than 30% organic matter as measured by weight.
	Non-soil	*N*	Rockland, quarry, unclassified, not surveyed and so on.
	Urban	*U*	Urban areas, airports and other artificial features.

4.2.1.75. Water Table Type

Name	Water Table Type (WTRTBL_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the presence of a water table and identifies its characteristics.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Always	*YB*	Present during both seasons
	Growing Season	*YG*	Present during the growing season
	Non growing season	*YN*	Present outside the growing season
	Unspecified time	*YU*	Present during unspecified time
	Never	*NO*	Not present anytime
	Not applicable	-	Not applicable

4.2.1.76. Restrictive Layer

Name	Restrictive Layer (RESTRICT_LAYER_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the soil layer that restricts root growth. A value between 1 and 9 indicates that the layer is restrictive and can be linked to the Layer Number attribute in the Soil Layer Table. A value of 0 indicates that no restricting layer is present. N/A indicates "not applicable".		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.77. Soil Layer Restrictive Soil Type

Name	Soil Layer Restrictive Soil Type (RESTRICT_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the type of soil in the root restricting layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	

	Solonetzic B horizon	*BN*	
	Cryic (frozen) horizon	*CR*	
	Compact (basal) till	*CT*	
	Duric horizon	*DU*	
	Fragipan	*FP*	
	Lithic	*LI*	
	Ortstein horizon	*OR*	
	Placic horizon	*PL*	
	Salinity	*SA*	
	Undifferentiated	*UN*	

4.2.1.78. Drainage Type

Name	Drainage Type (DRAINAGE_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the type of drainage found within a soil profile.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very rapidly drained	*VR*	
	Rapidly drained	*R*	
	Well drained	*W*	
	Moderately well drained	*MW*	
	Imperfectly drained	*I*	
	Poorly drained	*P*	
	Very poorly drained	*VP*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.79. Parent Material 1 Texture

Name	Parent Material 1 Texture (PMTEXTURE1_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the texture of the underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Moderately Coarse	*MC*	

	Medium	*M*	
	Moderately Fine	*MF*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	Coarse Skeletal	*CS*	
	Medium Skeletal	*MS*	
	Fine Skeletal	*FS*	
	Fragmental	*FR*	
	Stratified (Mineral)	*SM*	
	Fibric	*FI*	
	Mesic	*ME*	
	Humic	*HU*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.80. Parent Material 2 Texture

Name	Parent Material 2 Texture (PMTEXTURE2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the texture of the second underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Moderately Coarse	*MC*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Moderately Fine	*MF*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	Coarse Skeletal	*CS*	
	Medium Skeletal	*MS*	
	Fine Skeletal	*FS*	
	Fragmental	*FR*	
	Stratified (Mineral)	*SM*	
	Fibric	*FI*	
	Mesic	*ME*	
	Humic	*HU*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.81. Parent Material 3 Texture

Name	Parent Material 3 Texture (PMTEXTURE3_TYPE_CODE)

Definition	Specifies the texture of the third underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Moderately Coarse	*MC*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Moderately Fine	*MF*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	Coarse Skeletal	*CS*	
	Medium Skeletal	*MS*	
	Stratified (Mineral)	*SM*	
	Fibric	*FI*	
	Mesic	*ME*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.82. Parent Material 1 Chemical Composition

Name	Parent Material 1 Chemical Composition (PMCHEM1_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the chemical composition of the upper layer parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Extremely/Strongly acidic	*EA*	
	Medium acid to neutral	*AN*	
	Weakly calcareous	*WC*	
	Moderately/Very strongly calcareous	*VC*	
	Extremely calcareous	*EC*	
	Calcareous and saline	*SA*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.83. Parent Material 2 Chemical Composition

Name	Parent Material 2 Chemical Composition (PMCHEM2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the chemical composition of the second underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil), if present.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Extremely/Strongly acidic	*EA*	
	Medium acid to neutral	*AN*	
	Weakly calcareous	*WC*	
	Moderately/Very strongly calcareous	*VC*	
	Extremely calcareous	*EC*	
	Calcareous and saline	*SA*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.84. Parent Material 3 Chemical Composition

Name	Parent Material 3 Chemical Composition (PMCHEM3_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the chemical composition of the third underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil), if present.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Extremely/Strongly acidic	*EA*	
	Medium acid to neutral	*AN*	
	Weakly calcareous	*WC*	
	Moderately/Very strongly calcareous	*VC*	
	Extremely calcareous	*EC*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.2.1.85. Parent Material 1 Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material 1 Mode of Deposition (MDEPOSIT1_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the mode of deposition of the uppermost underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Colluvial	*COLL*	
	Fluvioeolian	*FLEO*	
	Undifferentiated Organic	*UNDO*	
	Bedrock, undifferentiated	*RKUD*	
	Igneous, acidic bedrock (dominantly granite)	*RKIA*	
	Igneous, basic bedrock (dominantly basalt)	*RKIB*	
	Calcareous bedrock (dominantly sandstone and shale)	*RKCA*	
	Limestone bedrock (limestone and dolomite)	*RKLS*	
	Shale bedrock	*RKSH*	
	Sandstone bedrock	*RKSS*	
	Slate bedrock	*RKSA*	
	Anthropogenic	*ANTH*	
	Eolian	*EOLI*	
	Fluviolacustrine	*FLLC*	
	Fluvial	*FLUV*	
	Fen Peat	*FNPT*	
	Forest Peat	*FOPT*	
	Glaciofluvial	*GLFL*	
	Glaciolacustrine	*GLLC*	
	Glaciomarine	*GLMA*	
	Lacustrine	*LACU*	
	Lacustro-Till	*LATL*	
	Marine	*MARI*	
	Residual	*RESD*	
	Saprolite	*SAPR*	
	Sphagnum Peat	*SPPT*	

	Till (morainal)	*TILL*	
	Undifferentiated Mineral	*UNDM*	
	Volcanic	*VOLC*	

4.2.1.86. Parent Material 2 Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material 2 Mode of Deposition (MDEPOSIT2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the mode of deposition of the second underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Colluvial	*COLL*	
	Undifferentiated Organic	*UNDO*	
	Bedrock, undifferentiated	*RKUD*	
	Igneous, acidic bedrock (dominantly granite)	*RKIA*	
	Igneous, basic bedrock (dominantly basalt)	*RKIB*	
	Igneous, basic coarse bedrock (coarse grained basalts)	*RKIC*	
	Igneous, basic fine grained bedrock (dominantly andesites)	*RKIF*	
	Calcareous bedrock (dominantly sandstone and shale)	*RKCA*	
	Limestone bedrock (limestone and dolomite)	*RKLS*	
	Shale bedrock	*RKSH*	
	Sandstone bedrock	*RKSS*	
	Siltstone and mudstone bedrock	*RKSM*	
	Schist and phyllite bedrock	*RKSP*	
	Gneiss bedrock	*RKGN*	
	Eolian	*EOLI*	

	Fluviolacustrine	*FLLC*	
	Fluvial	*FLUV*	
	Fen Peat	*FNPT*	
	Forest Peat	*FOPT*	
	Glaciofluvial	*GLFL*	
	Glaciolacustrine	*GLLC*	
	Glaciomarine	*GLMA*	
	Lacustrine	*LACU*	
	Lacustro-Till	*LATL*	
	Marine	*MARI*	
	Residual	*RESD*	
	Saprolite	*SAPR*	
	Sphagnum Peat	*SPPT*	
	Till (morainal)	*TILL*	
	Undifferentiated Mineral	*UNDM*	

4.2.1.87. Parent Material 3 Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material 3 Mode of Deposition (MDEPOSIT3_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the mode of deposition of the third underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Undifferentiated Organic	*UNDO*	
	Bedrock, undifferentiated	*RKUD*	
	Igneous, acidic bedrock (dominantly granite)	*RKIA*	
	Limestone bedrock (limestone and dolomite)	*RKLS*	
	Shale bedrock	*RKSH*	
	Slate bedrock	*RKSA*	
	Fluviolacustrine	*FLLC*	
	Fluvial	*FLUV*	
	Fen Peat	*FNPT*	
	Glaciofluvial	*GLFL*	
	Glaciolacustrine	*GLLC*	
	Glaciomarine	*GLMA*	
	Lacustrine	*LACU*	

	Marine	*MARI*	
	Residual	*RESD*	
	Till (morainal)	*TILL*	
	Undifferentiated Mineral	*UNDM*	

4.2.1.88. CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Order

Name	CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Order (SLC_V2_ORDER_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil order according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Second edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.89. CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Great Group

Name	CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Great Group (SLC_V2_GR_GROUP_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil great group according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Second edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.90. CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Subgroup

Name	CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Subgroup (SLC_V2_SUB_GROUP_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil subgroup according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Second edition. A soil subgroup is a subdivision of a great group.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.91. CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Order

Name	CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Order (SLC_V3_ORDER_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil order according to the Canadian System of Soil Classification, Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.92. CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Great Group

Name	CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Great Group (SLC_V3_GR_GROUP_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil great group according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.93. CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Subgroup

Name	CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Subgroup (SLC_V3_SUB_GROUP_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil subgroup according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Third edition. A subgroup is a subdivision of a great group.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.2.1.94. 0 to 50 cm Coarse Fragment Content

Name	0 to 50 cm Coarse Fragment Content (CFRAG1_TYPE_CODE)
Definition	Specifies the average coarse fragment content of the soil profile, from 0 to 50 centimeters of depth. For root-restricting layers, at less than 50 centimeters of depth.

Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	More than 65%	*D*	
	31-65%	*C*	
	10-30%	*B*	
	Less than 10%	*A*	
	Not Applicable	-	

4.2.1.95. 50 to 100 cm Coarse Fragment Content

Name	50 to 100 cm Coarse Fragment Content (CFRAG2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the average coarse fragment content of the soil profile, from 50 to 100 centimeters of depth. For a root-restricting layer, at greater than 50 centimeters of depth.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	More than 65%	*D*	
	31-65%	*C*	
	10-30%	*B*	
	Less than 10%	*A*	
	Not Applicable	-	

4.2.1.96. Depth to Bedrock

Name	Depth to Bedrock (DEPTH_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the depth to bedrock or a root-restricting layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Less than 25 cm	*1*	
	25-49 cm	*2*	
	50-74 cm	*3*	
	75-99 cm	*4*	

	100 cm or more	*5*	
	n/a (for example, rock or ice)	-	

4.2.1.97. Component Restrictive Soil Type

Name	Component Restrictive Soil Type (RESTRICTION_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the type of soil in a root-restricting layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Solonetzic B horizon	*BN*	
	Cryic (frozen) horizon	*CR*	
	Compact (Basal) till	*CT*	
	Duric horizon	*DU*	
	Fragipan	*FP*	
	Lithic	*LI*	
	Ortstein horizon	*OR*	
	Placic horizon	*PL*	
	Salinity	*SA*	
	Undifferenciated	*UN*	

4.2.1.98. Water Capacity

Name	Water Capacity (WTR_CPCTY_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies a soil's capacity for holding water.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	<50 mm	*1*	
	50-99 mm	*2*	
	100-149 mm	*3*	
	150-199 mm	*4*	
	200-250 mm	*5*	
	Water, ice or rock	-	

4.3. Feature catalogue – Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Feature Catalogue

Title	Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Feature Catalogue
Scope	
Version Number	1.0
Version Date	2013-01-23
Producer	Agri-Geomatics

System-generated attributes (for example, OBJECTID, Shape, Shape Length and Area) are not defined in the feature catalog.

4.3.1. Feature attributes

4.3.1.1. Soil Landscapes Identifier

Name	Soil Landscapes Identifier (SLC_ID, SL)		
Definition	Joins attribute datasets (LAT, CMP and LST) to the Boundaries dataset. More than one polygon in the spatial dataset can share the same Soil Landscapes Identifier. The value of SLC_ID is the Ecodistrict Identifier (one to four digits) followed by a three-digit SLC polygon number. The polygon numbers for each Ecodistrict start at 001.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.2. Ecodistrict Identifier

Name	Ecodistrict Identifier (ECODISTRICT_ID, ECODISTRICT)		
Definition	Specifies the ecodistrict for a soil landscape polygon. An ecodistrict is the fourth level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. Ecodistricts are groups of soil landscape polygons and can in turn be grouped into ecoregions.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.3. Component Number

Name	Component Number (CMP_NUM, CMP)		
Definition	A number that uniquely identifies a component of a polygon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.4. Percent of Polygon

Name	Percent of Polygon (CMP_PERCENT_NUM, PERCENT)		
Definition	Specifies the percentage of the land area of the polygon that the component occupies.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.5. Slope Gradient

Name	Slope Gradient (SLOPE_TYPE_CODE, SLOPE)		
Definition	SLOPE contains categorized slope gradient (in percent) of polygon components for the low end of range (Shields, 1982). First used in SLC 3.0. Identical class definitions to version 1.0 but "Not Applicable" code differs.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Little or none	*A*	Little or no slope: 0 - 3 % gradient.
	Gentle	*B*	Gentle slopes: 4 - 9 % gradient.
	Moderate	*C*	Moderate slopes: 10 - 15 % gradient.
	Steep	*D*	Steep slopes: 16 - 30 % gradient.

	Extremely steep	*E*	Extremely steep slopes: 31 - 60% gradient.
	Excessively steep	*F*	Excessively steep slopes: > 60% gradient.
		n/a	Not applicable (water)

4.3.1.6. Surface Stoniness

Name	Surface Stoniness (STONE_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Describes the stoniness of the soil surface, which has an impact on a soil's agricultural capabilities.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	None	*N*	
	Slightly Stony	*S*	
	Very Stony	*V*	
	Unknown	*U*	

4.3.1.7. Local Surface Form

Name	Local Surface Form (LOCSF_TYPE_CODE, LOCSF)		
Definition	Describes assemblages of slopes or recurring patterns of forms that occur at the earth's surface. When applied to consolidated materials (material that has been transformed to hard rock), it refers to the form produced after modification by geological processes.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Dissected	*D*	A dissected (or gullied) pattern providing external drainage for an area.
	Hummocky (or irregular)	*H*	A very complex sequence of slopes extending from somewhat rounded concavities (or swales) of various sizes to irregular conical knolls (or

			knobs) and short discontinuous ridges; there is a general lack of concordance between knolls and swales. Slopes are generally 4-70%. Examples are hummocky moraines and hummocky fluvioglacial landforms.
	Inclined	*I*	A sloping, unidirectional surface with a generally constant slope unbroken by marked irregularity or gullies; a weakly developed dissected pattern provides external drainage for the local area. Slopes are 2-70%; the form of inclined slopes is not related to the initial mode of origin of the underlying material.
	Knoll and kettle	*K*	A chaotic sequence of knolls and kettles (or sloughs), which occupies 15-20% of an area and has no external drainage. Slopes are generally >3%. Examples are morainal plains and hill lands.
	Level	*L*	A flat or very gently sloping, unidirectional surface with a generally constant slope unbroken by marked elevations and depressions. Slopes are generally <2%. Examples are floodplains and lake plains.
	Rolling	*M*	A very regular sequence of moderate slopes extending from rounded and, in some places, confined concave depressions to

			broad, rounded convexities producing a wavelike pattern of moderate relief. Slope gradients are generally >5% but may be less. This surface form is usually controlled by the underlying bedrock.
	Ridged	*R*	A long, narrow elevation of the surface, usually sharp crested with steep sides; ridges may be parallel, subparallel, or intersecting. Examples are eskers, crevasse fillings, washboard moraines and some drumlins.
	Steep	*S*	Erosional slopes of >70%, present on both consolidated and unconsolidated materials. An example is an escarpment.
	Terraced	*T*	Scarp face and the horizontal or gently inclined surface (or tread) above it. An example is an alluvial terrace.
	Undulating	*U*	A very regular sequence of gentle slopes that extends from rounded and, in some places, confined concavities to broad, rounded convexities producing a wavelike pattern of low local relief. Slope length is generally <0.8 km and the dominant gradient of slopes is usually 2-5%. The terrain lacks an external drainage pattern. Examples are some ground moraines and lacustrine material of varying textures.

	Domed bog	*B04*	A large bog (diameter usually >500 m) with a convex surface rising several metres above the surrounding terrain. The centre usually drains in all directions; small crescentic pools commonly form around the highest point; a concentric pattern is formed if the highest point is in the centre, while an eccentric pattern is formed if the highest point is off-centre. Peat development is usually >3 m.
	Polygonal peat bog	*B05*	A perennially frozen bog rising approximately 1 m above the surrounding fen. The surface is relatively flat, scored by a polygonal pattern of trenches that developed over ice wedges. The permafrost and ice wedges developed in peat originally deposited in a nonpermafrost environment.
	Peat plateau bog	*B07*	A bog composed of perennially frozen peat rising abruptly about 1 m from the surrounding unfrozen fen. The surface is relatively flat and even, and commonly covers large areas. The peat was originally deposited in a nonpermafrost environment and is associated in many places with collapse scar bogs or fens.
	Atlantic plateau bog	*B09*	A bog with a flat to undulating surface raised above the

			surrounding terrain. The bog edges commonly slope steeply downwards to the mineral soil terrain. Large pools scattered on the bog reach depths of 2-4 m.
	Basin bog	*B13*	A bog situated in a basin with essentially closed drainage which receives water from precipitation and runoff from the immediate surroundings. The surface of the bog is flat with peat generally deepest at the centre.
	Flat bog	*B14*	A bog having a flat, featureless surface and occurring in broad, poorly defined depressions. The depth of peat is generally uniform.
	String bog	*B15*	A pattern of narrow (2-3 m wide), low (<1 m high) ridges oriented at right angles to the direction of drainage; wet depressions or pools occur between the ridges. The water and peat are very low in nutrients because the water has been derived from other ombrotrophic wetlands. The peat thickness is >1 m.
	Blanket bog	*B16*	A bog consisting of extensive peat deposits that occur more or less uniformly over gently sloping hills and valleys. The peat thickness is usually <2 m.
	Slope bog	*B18*	A bog occurring in areas of high rainfall on appreciably sloping land surfaces. The bog is

			fed by rainwater and by water draining from other nutrient-poor peatlands. The peat may exceed 1 m in thickness.
	Veneer bog	*B19*	A bog occurring on gently sloping terrain underlain by generally discontinuous permafrost. Although drainage is predominantly below the surface, overland flow occurs in poorly defined drainways during peak runoff. Peat thickness is usually <1.5 m.
	Lowland polygon bog	*B20*	A bog with flat-topped or convex peat surfaces (often referred to as "high-centre polygons") separated by trenches over ice wedges that form a polygonal pattern when viewed from above. The peat was deposited in a permafrost environment as shown by internal structures.
	Northern ribbed fen	*F01*	A fen with parallel, low peat ridges ("strings") alternating with wet hollows or shallow pools, oriented across the major slope at right angles to water movement. The depth of peat is >1 m.
	Shore fen	*F07*	A fen with an anchored surface mat that forms the shore of a pond or lake. The rooting zone is affected by the water of the lake at both normal and flood levels.
	Slope fen	*F11*	A fen occurring mainly on slow-draining, nutrient-enriched seepage

			slopes. Pools are usually absent, but wet seepage tracks may occur. Peat thickness is usually <2 m.
	Horizontal fen	*F13*	A fen with a gently sloping, featureless surface. This fen occupies broad, often ill-defined depressions and may interconnect with other fens. Peat accumulation is generally uniform.
	Stream swamp	*S01*	A swamp occurring along the banks of permanent or semipermanent streams. The high water table is maintained by the level of water in the stream. The swamp is seasonally inundated with subsequent sediment deposition.
	Basin swamp	*S04*	A swamp developed in a topographically defined basin where water derived locally may be augmented by drainage from other parts of the watershed. Accumulation of well-decomposed peat is shallow (<0.5 m) at the edge but may reach 2 m at the centre.
	Stream marsh	*M06*	A marsh occupying shorelines, bars, stream beds, or islands in continuously flowing watercourses. The marsh is subject to prolonged annual flooding and is commonly covered by thick layers of sediments.
	Shallow basin marsh	*M11*	A marsh occurring in a uniformly shallow marsh depression or swale, having a gradual gradient

			from the edge to the deepest portion; the marsh edge may be poorly defined. Water levels fluctuate rapidly.
	Shore marsh	*M14*	A marsh occupying the contact zone between high and low water marks bordering semipermanent or permanent lakes. The marsh,usually found along protected shorelines, behind barrier beaches in lagoons, on islands, or in embayments, is subject to flooding by a rise in lake levels, wind waves, or surface runoff.

4.3.1.8. Province

Name	Province (PROVINCE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the province.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.9. Soil Code

Name	Soil Code (SOIL_CODE)		
Definition	A value used as part of the link to a representative soil in the Soil Names Table (SNT) and Soil Layer Table (SLT). For areas that are not associated with a soil name, the value is '#' (number sign; that is, not applicable).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.10. Soil Code Modifier

Name	Soil Code Modifier (MODIFIER_CODE)		
Definition	Describes a particular set of characteristics related to a soil code. Used as part of the link to a representative soil in the Soil Names Table (SNT) and Soil Layer Table (SLT).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.11. Soil Profile Type

Name	Soil Profile Type (PROFILE_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates whether the soil profile type is agricultural or native. Used as part of the link to a representative soil in the Soil Names Table (SNT) and Soil Layer Table (SLT).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Agricultural soil profile	*A*	
	Native soil profile	*N*	

4.3.1.12. Soil Name Identifier

Name	Soil Name Identifier (SOIL_ID)		
Definition	Joins the Soil Names Table (SNT) to other tables such as the Component Table (CMP). There is only one record in the SNT for each Soil Name Identifier attribute. It is created by concatenating the Province, Soil Code, Soil Code Modifier and Soil Profile Type attributes.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.13. Polygon Component Identifier

Name	Polygon Component Identifier (CMP_ID)		
Definition	This field uniquely identifies an instance of a component within a polygon. It is a concatenation of the Soil Landscapes Identifier (SLC_ID) and the Component Number (CMP_NUM).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.14. Ecoregion Identifier

Name	Ecoregion Identifier (ECOREGION_ID)		
Definition	Specifies an ecoregion. An ecoregion is the third level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. It is a collection of ecodistricts and a subdivision of an ecoprovince.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.15. Ecoprovince Identifier

Name	Ecoprovince Identifier (ECOPROVINCE_ID)		
Definition	Specifies an ecoprovince. An ecoprovince is the second level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. It is a collection of ecoregions and a subdivision of an ecozone.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.16. Ecozone Identifier

Name	Ecozone Identifier (ECOZONE_ID)
Definition	Specifies an ecozone. An ecozone is the highest level of generalization used in the ecological framework of Canada. It is a collection of ecoprovinces.
Aliases	

Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.17. Landform Segment Identifier

Name	Landform Segment Identifier (LANDFORM_SEG_ID)		
Definition	Identifies landform segments and their positions. It is created by concatenating the Landform Type, Landform Slope Type and Landform Segment Position attributes, and is used to link to the Landscape Segmentation Table (LST).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.18. Landform Type

Name	Landform Type (LANDFRM_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	A one-character code that identifies the type of landform.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Hummocky(or irregular)	*H*	
	Inclined or dissected	*I*	
	Level	*L*	
	Rolling	*M*	
	Ridged	*R*	
	Steep	*S*	
	Terraced	*T*	
	Undulating	*U*	

4.3.1.19. Landform Slope Type

Name	Landform Slope Type (LANDFRM_SLOPE_TYPE_CODE)
Definition	Specifies the type of slope for a landform.

Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Little or none	*A*	
	Gentle	*B*	
	Moderate	*C*	
	Steep	*D*	
	Extremely steep	*E*	
	Excessively steep	*F*	

4.3.1.20. Landform Segment Position

Name	Landform Segment Position (LANDFRM_SEG_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Identifies one of four possible positions for a landform segment: upper slope, mid slope, lower slope or depression.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Upper	*U*	
	Middle	*M*	
	Lower	*L*	
	Depression	*D*	

4.3.1.21. Landform Segment Percent

Name	Landform Segment Percent (LFS_EXTENT)		
Definition	Specifies the extent of this landform segment within the landform, in percent.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.22. Landform Segment Slope Percent

Name	Landform Segment Slope Percent (LFS_SLOPE)

Definition	Specifies the typical slope for this landform segment, in percent.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.23. Landform Segment Slope Length

Name	Landform Segment Slope Length (LFS_LENGTH)		
Definition	Specifies the typical length in meters of a landform segment.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.24. Landform Segment Name

Name	Landform Segment Name (LFS_NAME)		
Definition	Specifies the name of the landform segment (landform type, slope class and toposequence position/segment).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.25. Polygon Landform Identifier

Name	Polygon Landform Identifier (LANDFORM_ID)		
Definition	Identifies each landform within the soil landscapes polygon coverage. It is created by concatenating the Soil Landscapes Identifier, Landform Type and Landform Slope Type attributes.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		

	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.26. Polygon Landform Percent

Name	Polygon Landform Percent (LANDFRM_EXT_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the estimated extent that a landform occupies within a soil landscape polygon, in percent. For soil landscape polygons with a single landform, the value for Polygon Landform Percent is 100.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.27. Land Area

Name	Land Area (LAND_HA_AREA)		
Definition	Specifies the total area of land in the soil landscapes polygon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.28. Total Water Area

Name	Total Water Area (WATER_HA_AREA)		
Definition	Specifies the total area in soil landscapes polygon occupied by ocean and fresh water.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.29. Fresh Water Area

Name	Fresh Water Area (FRESH_HA_AREA)
Definition	Specifies the total area of a soil landscapes polygon occupied by fresh

	water.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.30. Ocean Water Area

Name	Ocean Water Area (OCEAN_HA_AREA)		
Definition	Specifies the total area of a soil landscapes polygon that forms part of an ocean.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.31. Total Area

Name	Total Area (TOTAL_HA_AREA)		
Definition	Specifies the total area of a soil landscapes polygon, including land and fresh and ocean water.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.32. Agricultural Crop Use

Name	Agricultural Crop Use (CROP_PRD_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies how likely it is that the landscape segment is used for agricultural crop production.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

	Low	*L*	
	Moderate	*M*	
	High	*H*	

4.3.1.33. Layer Number

Name	Layer Number (HRZN_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the horizon number.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.34. Upper Depth

Name	Upper Depth (HRZN_UDEPTH_CM_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the depth of the top of the horizon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.35. Lower Depth

Name	Lower Depth (HRZN_LDEPTH_CM_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the depth of the bottom of the horizon.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.36. Horizon Lithological Discontinuity

Name	Horizon Lithological Discontinuity (HRZN_LIT_NUM)
Definition	Identifies the presence of lithological discontinuity horizons. When present, this attribute uses a value between 2 and 5 to identify the number of the lithological discontinuity.

Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.37. Horizon Master

Name	Horizon Master (HRZN_MASTER_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Identifies the master horizon. For more information, see Chapter 2 of The Canadian System of Soil Classification, Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Surface mineral horizon	*A*	
	Subsurface mineral horizon	*B*	
	Parent material horizon	*C*	
	Organic horizon partially decomposed	*F*	
	Organic horizon of indiscernible origin	*H*	
	Organic horizon poorly decomposed	*L*	
	Organic horizon from mosses, rushes and woody materials	*O*	
	Rock	*R*	
	Water	*W*	
	n/a	-	

4.3.1.38. Horizon Suffix

Name	Horizon Suffix (HRZN_SUFFIX_TEXT)
Definition	Specifies the horizon suffix. For more information, see Chapter 2 of The Canadian System of Soil Classification, Third edition.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Integer
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)

Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.39. Horizon Modifier

Name	Horizon Modifier (HZN_MODIFIER_TEXT)		
Definition	Specifies a soil horizon modifier.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.40. Coarse Fragment Percentage

Name	Coarse Fragment Percentage (COFRAG_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the amount of coarse fragments in a layer as a percentage of volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.41. Dominant Sand Fraction

Name	Dominant Sand Fraction (DOMSAND_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Identifies the dominant sand fraction of a layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	

	n/a	-	

4.3.1.42. Very Fine Sand Percentage

Name	Very Fine Sand Percentage (VFSAND_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of very fine sand in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.43. Total Percentage Sand

Name	Total Percentage Sand (TSAND_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of total sand in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.44. Total Percentage Silt

Name	Total Percentage Silt (TSILT_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of total silt in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.45. Total Clay Percentage

Name	Total Clay Percentage (TCLAY_PERCENT_NUM)
Definition	Indicates the percentage of total clay in a layer, by weight.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Integer

Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.46. Organic Carbon Percentage

Name	Organic Carbon Percentage (ORGCARBON_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the percentage of organic carbon in a layer, by weight.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.47. pH in Calcium Chloride

Name	pH in Calcium Chloride (PH_CACL2_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the soil pH, measured using pH in calcium chloride.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.48. Project Report pH

Name	Project Report pH (PH_PRJRPT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the pH as specified in the project report.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.49. Base Saturation Percentage

Name	Base Saturation Percentage (BASE_STRT_PERCENT_NUM)

Definition	Indicates the base saturation in percent.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.50. Cation Exchange Capacity

Name	Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies the cation exchange capacity.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.51. Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity

Name	Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (KSAT_NUM)		
Definition	Indicates the saturated hydraulic conductivity, in centimeters per hour (cm/h).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.52. Water Retention at 0 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 0 Kilopascals (KP0_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 0 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		

	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.53. Water Retention at 10 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 10 Kilopascals (KP10_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 10 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.54. Water Retention at 33 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 33 Kilopascals (KP33_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 33 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.55. Water Retention at 1500 Kilopascals

Name	Water Retention at 1500 Kilopascals (KP1500_NUM)		
Definition	Identifies water retention at 1500 kilopascals, in percent of total soil volume.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.56. Bulk Density

Name	Bulk Density (BULK_DENSITY_NUM)
Definition	Identifies the bulk density of the fine earth fraction of a layer, excluding

	coarse fragment content.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.57. Electrical Conductivity

Name	Electrical Conductivity (ELEC_CONDUCT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the electrical conductivity of a layer in decisiemens per meter (dS/m).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.58. Calcium Carbonate Percentage

Name	Calcium Carbonate Percentage (CACO3_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies a value that is equivalent to a percentage of pure calcium carbonate.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.59. Von Post Decomposition

Name	Von Post Decomposition (DECOMP_VONPOST_CODE)
Definition	Specifies peat decomposition using the Von Post method of asessment.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Integer
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)
Value Domain	
	Feature Attribute Value

	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.60. Woody Material Percentage

Name	Woody Material Percentage (WOODY_MAT_PERCENT_NUM)		
Definition	Specifies the volume of woody material in a layer as a percentage.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Integer		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.61. Soil Name

Name	Soil Name (SOIL_NAME)		
Definition	Specifies the complete soil name, without abbreviations. Each Soil Name attribute can be associated with up to two entries in the Soil Names Table (SNT).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.62. Kind of Material

Name	Kind of Material (KIND_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the kind of surface soil, rock outcrop or other material or feature.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Mineral Soil	*M*	Predominantly mineral particles. Contains less than 30% organic matter as measured by weight.
	Organic Soil	*O*	Contains more than

			30% organic matter as measured by weight.
	Non-soil	*N*	Rockland, quarry, unclassified, not surveyed and so on.
	Urban	*U*	Urban areas, airports and other artificial features.

4.3.1.63. Water Table Type

Name	Water Table Type (WTRTBL_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the presence of a water table and identifies its characteristics.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Always	*YB*	Present during both seasons
	Growing Season	*YG*	Present during the growing season
	Non growing season	*YN*	Present outside the growing season
	Unspecified time	*YU*	Present during unspecified time
	Never	*NO*	Not present anytime
	Not applicable	-	Not applicable

4.3.1.64. Restrictive Layer

Name	Restrictive Layer (RESTRICT_LAYER_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the soil layer that restricts root growth. A value between 1 and 9 indicates that the layer is restrictive and can be linked to the Layer Number attribute in the Soil Layer Table. A value of 0 indicates that no restricting layer is present. N/A indicates "not applicable".		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.65. Soil Layer Restrictive Soil Type

Name	Soil Layer Restrictive Soil Type (RESTRICT_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the type of soil in the root restricting layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Solonetzic B horizon	*BN*	
	Cryic (frozen) horizon	*CR*	
	Compact (basal) till	*CT*	
	Duric horizon	*DU*	
	Fragipan	*FP*	
	Lithic	*LI*	
	Ortstein horizon	*OR*	
	Placic horizon	*PL*	
	Salinity	*SA*	
	Undifferentiated	*UN*	

4.3.1.66. Drainage Type

Name	Drainage Type (DRAINAGE_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Indicates the type of drainage found within a soil profile.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very rapidly drained	*VR*	
	Rapidly drained	*R*	
	Well drained	*W*	
	Moderately well drained	*MW*	
	Imperfectly drained	*I*	
	Poorly drained	*P*	
	Very poorly drained	*VP*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.67. Parent Material 1 Texture

Name	Parent Material 1 Texture (PMTEXTURE1_TYPE_CODE)
Definition	Specifies the texture of the underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).

Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Moderately Coarse	*MC*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Moderately Fine	*MF*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	Coarse Skeletal	*CS*	
	Medium Skeletal	*MS*	
	Fine Skeletal	*FS*	
	Fragmental	*FR*	
	Stratified (Mineral)	*SM*	
	Fibric	*FI*	
	Mesic	*ME*	
	Humic	*HU*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.68. Parent Material 2 Texture

Name	Parent Material 2 Texture (PMTEXTURE2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the texture of the second underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Moderately Coarse	*MC*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Moderately Fine	*MF*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	Coarse Skeletal	*CS*	
	Medium Skeletal	*MS*	
	Fine Skeletal	*FS*	

	Fragmental	*FR*	
	Stratified (Mineral)	*SM*	
	Fibric	*FI*	
	Mesic	*ME*	
	Humic	*HU*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.69. Parent Material 3 Texture

Name	Parent Material 3 Texture (PMTEXTURE3_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the texture of the third underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Very Coarse	*VC*	
	Coarse	*C*	
	Moderately Coarse	*MC*	
	Medium	*M*	
	Moderately Fine	*MF*	
	Fine	*F*	
	Very Fine	*VF*	
	Coarse Skeletal	*CS*	
	Medium Skeletal	*MS*	
	Stratified (Mineral)	*SM*	
	Fibric	*FI*	
	Mesic	*ME*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.70. Parent Material 1 Chemical Composition

Name	Parent Material 1 Chemical Composition (PMCHEM1_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the chemical composition of the upper layer parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Extremely/Strongly	*EA*	

	acidic		
	Medium acid to neutral	*AN*	
	Weakly calcareous	*WC*	
	Moderately/Very strongly calcareous	*VC*	
	Extremely calcareous	*EC*	
	Calcareous and saline	*SA*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.71. Parent Material 2 Chemical Composition

Name	Parent Material 2 Chemical Composition (PMCHEM2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the chemical composition of the second underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil), if present.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Extremely/Strongly acidic	*EA*	
	Medium acid to neutral	*AN*	
	Weakly calcareous	*WC*	
	Moderately/Very strongly calcareous	*VC*	
	Extremely calcareous	*EC*	
	Calcareous and saline	*SA*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.72. Parent Material 3 Chemical Composition

Name	Parent Material 3 Chemical Composition (PMCHEM3_TYPE_CODE)
Definition	Specifies the chemical composition of the third underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil), if present.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Character
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)
Value Domain	
	Feature Attribute Value

	Label	Code	Definition
	Extremely/Strongly acidic	*EA*	
	Medium acid to neutral	*AN*	
	Weakly calcareous	*WC*	
	Moderately/Very strongly calcareous	*VC*	
	Extremely calcareous	*EC*	
	Undifferentiated	*UD*	
	Not applicable	-	

4.3.1.73. Parent Material 1 Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material 1 Mode of Deposition (MDEPOSIT1_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the mode of deposition of the uppermost underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Colluvial	*COLL*	
	Fluvioeolian	*FLEO*	
	Undifferentiated Organic	*UNDO*	
	Bedrock, undifferentiated	*RKUD*	
	Igneous, acidic bedrock (dominantly granite)	*RKIA*	
	Igneous, basic bedrock (dominantly basalt)	*RKIB*	
	Calcareous bedrock (dominantly sandstone and shale)	*RKCA*	
	Limestone bedrock (limestone and dolomite)	*RKLS*	
	Shale bedrock	*RKSH*	
	Sandstone bedrock	*RKSS*	
	Slate bedrock	*RKSA*	
	Anthropogenic	*ANTH*	
	Eolian	*EOLI*	
	Fluviolacustrine	*FLLC*	

	Fluvial	*FLUV*	
	Fen Peat	*FNPT*	
	Forest Peat	*FOPT*	
	Glaciofluvial	*GLFL*	
	Glaciolacustrine	*GLLC*	
	Glaciomarine	*GLMA*	
	Lacustrine	*LACU*	
	Lacustro-Till	*LATL*	
	Marine	*MARI*	
	Residual	*RESD*	
	Saprolite	*SAPR*	
	Sphagnum Peat	*SPPT*	
	Till (morainal)	*TILL*	
	Undifferentiated Mineral	*UNDM*	
	Volcanic	*VOLC*	

4.3.1.74. Parent Material 2 Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material 2 Mode of Deposition (MDEPOSIT2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the mode of deposition of the second underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Colluvial	*COLL*	
	Undifferentiated Organic	*UNDO*	
	Bedrock, undifferentiated	*RKUD*	
	Igneous, acidic bedrock (dominantly granite)	*RKIA*	
	Igneous, basic bedrock (dominantly basalt)	*RKIB*	
	Igneous, basic coarse bedrock (coarse grained basalts)	*RKIC*	
	Igneous, basic fine grained bedrock (dominantly andesites)	*RKIF*	
	Calcareous bedrock (dominantly	*RKCA*	

	sandstone and shale)		
	Limestone bedrock (limestone and dolomite)	*RKLS*	
	Shale bedrock	*RKSH*	
	Sandstone bedrock	*RKSS*	
	Siltstone and mudstone bedrock	*RKSM*	
	Schist and phyllite bedrock	*RKSP*	
	Gneiss bedrock	*RKGN*	
	Eolian	*EOLI*	
	Fluviolacustrine	*FLLC*	
	Fluvial	*FLUV*	
	Fen Peat	*FNPT*	
	Forest Peat	*FOPT*	
	Glaciofluvial	*GLFL*	
	Glaciolacustrine	*GLLC*	
	Glaciomarine	*GLMA*	
	Lacustrine	*LACU*	
	Lacustro-Till	*LATL*	
	Marine	*MARI*	
	Residual	*RESD*	
	Saprolite	*SAPR*	
	Sphagnum Peat	*SPPT*	
	Till (morainal)	*TILL*	
	Undifferentiated Mineral	*UNDM*	

4.3.1.75. Parent Material 3 Mode of Deposition

Name	Parent Material 3 Mode of Deposition (MDEPOSIT3_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the mode of deposition of the third underlying parent material (mineral material that is transformed into soil).		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Undifferentiated Organic	*UNDO*	
	Bedrock, undifferentiated	*RKUD*	
	Igneous, acidic bedrock (dominantly granite)	*RKIA*	

	Limestone bedrock (limestone and dolomite)	*RKLS*	
	Shale bedrock	*RKSH*	
	Slate bedrock	*RKSA*	
	Fluviolacustrine	*FLLC*	
	Fluvial	*FLUV*	
	Fen Peat	*FNPT*	
	Glaciofluvial	*GLFL*	
	Glaciolacustrine	*GLLC*	
	Glaciomarine	*GLMA*	
	Lacustrine	*LACU*	
	Marine	*MARI*	
	Residual	*RESD*	
	Till (morainal)	*TILL*	
	Undifferentiated Mineral	*UNDM*	

4.3.1.76. CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Order

Name	CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Order (SLC_V2_ORDER_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil order according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Second edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.77. CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Great Group

Name	CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Great Group (SLC_V2_GR_GROUP_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil great group according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Second edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.78. CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Subgroup

Name	CSSC 2nd Edition Soil Subgroup (SLC_V2_SUB_GROUP_CODE)

Definition	Specifies the soil subgroup according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Second edition. A soil subgroup is a subdivision of a great group.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.79. CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Order

Name	CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Order (SLC_V3_ORDER_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil order according to the Canadian System of Soil Classification, Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.80. CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Great Group

Name	CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Great Group (SLC_V3_GR_GROUP_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the soil great group according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Third edition.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.81. CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Subgroup

Name	CSSC 3rd Edition Soil Subgroup (SLC_V3_SUB_GROUP_CODE)
Definition	Specifies the soil subgroup according to The Canadian System of Soil Classification (CSSC), Third edition. A subgroup is a subdivision of a great group.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Character

Value Domain Type	0 (not enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition

4.3.1.82. 0 to 50 cm Coarse Fragment Content

Name	0 to 50 cm Coarse Fragment Content (CFRAG1_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the average coarse fragment content of the soil profile, from 0 to 50 centimeters of depth. For root-restricting layers, at less than 50 centimeters of depth.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	More than 65%	*D*	
	31-65%	*C*	
	10-30%	*B*	
	Less than 10%	*A*	
	Not Applicable	-	

4.3.1.83. 50 to 100 cm Coarse Fragment Content

Name	50 to 100 cm Coarse Fragment Content (CFRAG2_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the average coarse fragment content of the soil profile, from 50 to 100 centimeters of depth. For a root-restricting layer, at greater than 50 centimeters of depth.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	More than 65%	*D*	
	31-65%	*C*	
	10-30%	*B*	
	Less than 10%	*A*	
	Not Applicable	-	

4.3.1.84. Depth to Bedrock

Name	Depth to Bedrock (DEPTH_TYPE_CODE)
Definition	Specifies the depth to bedrock or a root-restricting layer.

Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Less than 25 cm	*1*	
	25-49 cm	*2*	
	50-74 cm	*3*	
	75-99 cm	*4*	
	100 cm or more	*5*	
	n/a (for example, rock or ice)	-	

4.3.1.85. Component Restrictive Soil Type

Name	Component Restrictive Soil Type (RESTRICTION_TYPE_CODE)		
Definition	Specifies the type of soil in a root-restricting layer.		
Aliases			
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)		
Value Data Type	Character		
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)		
Value Domain			
	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	Not applicable	-	
	Solonetzic B horizon	*BN*	
	Cryic (frozen) horizon	*CR*	
	Compact (Basal) till	*CT*	
	Duric horizon	*DU*	
	Fragipan	*FP*	
	Lithic	*LI*	
	Ortstein horizon	*OR*	
	Placic horizon	*PL*	
	Salinity	*SA*	
	Undifferenciated	*UN*	

4.3.1.86. Water Capacity

Name	Water Capacity (WTR_CPCTY_TYPE_CODE)
Definition	Specifies a soil's capacity for holding water.
Aliases	
Producer	Canadian Soil Information System (CanSIS)
Value Data Type	Character
Value Domain Type	1 (enumerated)
Value Domain	

	Feature Attribute Value		
	Label	Code	Definition
	<50 mm	*1*	
	50-99 mm	*2*	
	100-149 mm	*3*	
	150-199 mm	*4*	
	200-250 mm	*5*	
	Water, ice or rock	*-*	

5. REFERENCE SYSTEM

5.1. Spatial reference system

Horizontal coordinate reference system: WGS 84
Map projection: Geographic; EPSG: 3857 Version 8.1.4

5.2. Temporal reference system

Gregorian calendar

6. DATA QUALITY

6.1. Completeness

6.2. Logical consistency

6.3. Positional accuracy

6.4. Temporal accuracy

6.5. Thematic accuracy

6.6. Lineage statement

6.6.1. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Boundaries

Lineage Statement	SLC version 3.2 is the latest revision of the Soil Landscapes of Canada, which was developed by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to provide information about the country's agricultural soils at the provincial and national levels. SLC v3.2 replaces SLC v3.1.1 and retains the linkage to the national Ecological Stratification System for Canada that was established in SLC v2.2.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Boundaries

6.6.2. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Component Table (CMP)

Lineage Statement	The Soil Landscape Component Table was updated for version 3.2 to meet the requirements of a number of AAFC initiatives including the National Greenhouse Gas and Carbon Accounting Validation System (NGCAVS), and the National Agri-Environmental Health Assessment and Reporting Program (NAHARP). It is based on the SLC version 2.2 component table, but has been updated to reflect new knowledge in the agricultural areas of the country. It has been compiled for all map coverages in Canada. It is a generalized version of the information that can be found in the detailed soil surveys.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Component Table (CMP))

6.6.3. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Ecological Framework Table (EFT)

Lineage Statement	The Ecological Framework Table was new for SLC version 3.2 and contains information formerly found in the Polygon Attribute Table (PAT).
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Ecological Framework Table (EFT))

6.6.4. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landform Definition Table (LDT), Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landform Extent Table (LET), Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landscape Segmentation Table (LST)

Lineage Statement	This is a new set of tables introduced with SLCv3.2. A similar Landform Table was provided for specific clients with SLCv3.1 and v3.1.1. The SLCv3.2 Landform Table is the first version provided to all clients with the official CanSIS download files. Significant changes from the previous SLCv3.1.1 Landform table include: 1. The tables have been restructured into a more normalized form, to make it easier to understand the data and how it was developed. 2. The soil MODIFIER codes were changed from 3 to 5 characters, to match the new 5 character MODIFIER codes used in the SLCv3.2 CMP, SNT and SLT. 3. A new, 11 character SOIL_ID was added, to provide a convenient linkage to the other CanSIS files. 4. New Landform and Landform segment identifier codes were provided, which can be used to link to the specific attributes of each landform segment as defined in the Landform Segmentation Table (LST). 5. Many specific bugs in the assignment of soils to specific SLCv3.1.1 landscape segments were identified and fixed in the SLCv3.2 Landform table. Many of these were in "cross border" SLC polygons, which had landforms and soil components listed for two provinces.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landform Definition Table (LDT), Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landform Extent Table (LET), Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 - Landscape Segmentation Table (LST))

6.6.5. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landscape Area Table (LAT)

Lineage Statement	The Landscape Area Table was developed to simplify the calculation of land and water areas for the SLC polygons, and remove ambiguities in the way water was represented in previous versions. This table was

	derived from the SLC and HYDRO coverages. In earlier SLC versions this table was called the Land Area Table. For version 3.2, field names in this table were renamed in order to improve clarity.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Landscape Area Table (LAT))

6.6.6. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Soil Layer Table (SLT)

Lineage Statement	Updates to this table in SLC version 3.2 include: 1. Duplicate soil component records were eliminated. 2. Records for each soil were reordered so that they appear in sequence. 3. Soils now have complete soil horizon data to 100 cm depth, or to the depth of a significant root restricting layer, such as bedrock. 4. Additional checks were added to ensure that the sand, silt and clay percentages for each soil horizon were valid, and to ensure that the percentage of very fine sand was less than or equal to the total sand percentage. 5. The Soil Layer Table also contains additional soil records for each province that do not occur in the Component Table. Some of these "extra" soils may occur with the Landscape Segmentation Table, while others are minor provincial soils that only occur in provincial detailed soil map polygons. A copy of the most recent provincial Soil Layer file is used as the source for the soil attribute data in the Soil Layer Table. The extra provincial soil records in the Soil Layer Table have also been updated from the SLCv3.1.1 Soil Layer Table.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Soil Layer Table (SLT))

6.6.7. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Soil Name Table (SNT)

Lineage Statement	Updates to this table in SLC version 3.2 include: 1.The Soil Order, Great Group and Subgroup codes in the Soil Name Table for all provinces but Saskatchewan have been rechecked and updated to conform to the Canadian System of Soil Classification Third Edition. 2.An additional check was made to ensure that data fields that identify a lithic, cryic or saline root restricting layer and layer number (RESTRICT_TYPE and ROOTRESTRI) in the Soil Name Table are linked to a valid root restricting layer number for the same soil in the Soil Layer table, with the appropriate horizon designation and attribute values. 3.The chemical property fields for the first, second and third parent materials (PMCALC1, PMCALC2, and PMCALC3) were renamed PMCHEM1, PMCHEM2, and PMCHEM3. The new names better reflect the range of values, which includes acidic classes as well as calcareous classes. The data field code sets are otherwise unchanged. The revised PMCHEM1 and PMCHEM2 data field names are also provided in the SLCv3.2 Component table. 4.Additional checks were made for more complete and consistent identification of soil parent materials (MDEP1,2,3, PMTEX1,2,3, and PMCHEM 1,2,3 fields). A soil with one, two or three parent materials should have valid values in all three of these parent material data field types. 5.The Soil Name Table also contains additional soil records for each province that do not occur in the Component Table. Some of these "extra" soils may occur with the Landscape Segmentation Table, while others are minor provincial soils that only occur in provincial detailed soil map polygons. A copy of the most recent provincial Soil Name file is

	used as the source for the soil attribute data in the Soil Name Table. The extra provincial soils in the SLCv3.2 Soil Name Table have also been updated from the SLCv3.1.1 Soil Name Table.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Soil Name Table (SNT))

6.6.8. Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Component Rating Table (CRT)

Lineage Statement	This is a new table introduced with SLCv3.2. It contains basic interpretations for each component, generated from the contents of the Soil Name and Soil Layer tables. Fields in this table were formerly found in the CMP.
Scope	Dataset (Soil Landscapes of Canada Version 3.2 – Component Rating Table (CRT))

7. DATA CAPTURE

8. DATA MAINTENANCE

AsNeeded

9. PORTRAYAL

Not applicable.

10. DATA PRODUCT DELIVERY

Delivery medium information:

units of delivery: package
medium name: online via HTTP, online via direct access

Delivery format information:

File Geodatabase
format name: Esri Geodatabase (File-based)
format version: 10.1
specification: A collection of various types of GIS datasets held in a file system folder. (http://arcgis.com)
languages: eng
character set: utf8

Delivery format information:

GML
format name: Geography Markup Language
format version: 2.0
specification: Open Geospatial Consortium Inc., OpenGIS®Geography Markup Language (GML) Implementation Specification, Version 3.1.1, 2004-02-07, Reference number of this OGC® project document: 03-105r1 (http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=4700)

languages: eng
character set: utf8

Delivery format information:

csv

format name: Comma Delimited
format version: 1.0
specification: A delimited data format that has fields/columns separated by the comma character
languages: eng
character set: utf8

11. METADATA

The metadata requirements follow the Government of Canada's Treasury Board Standard on Geospatial Data (ISO 19115).