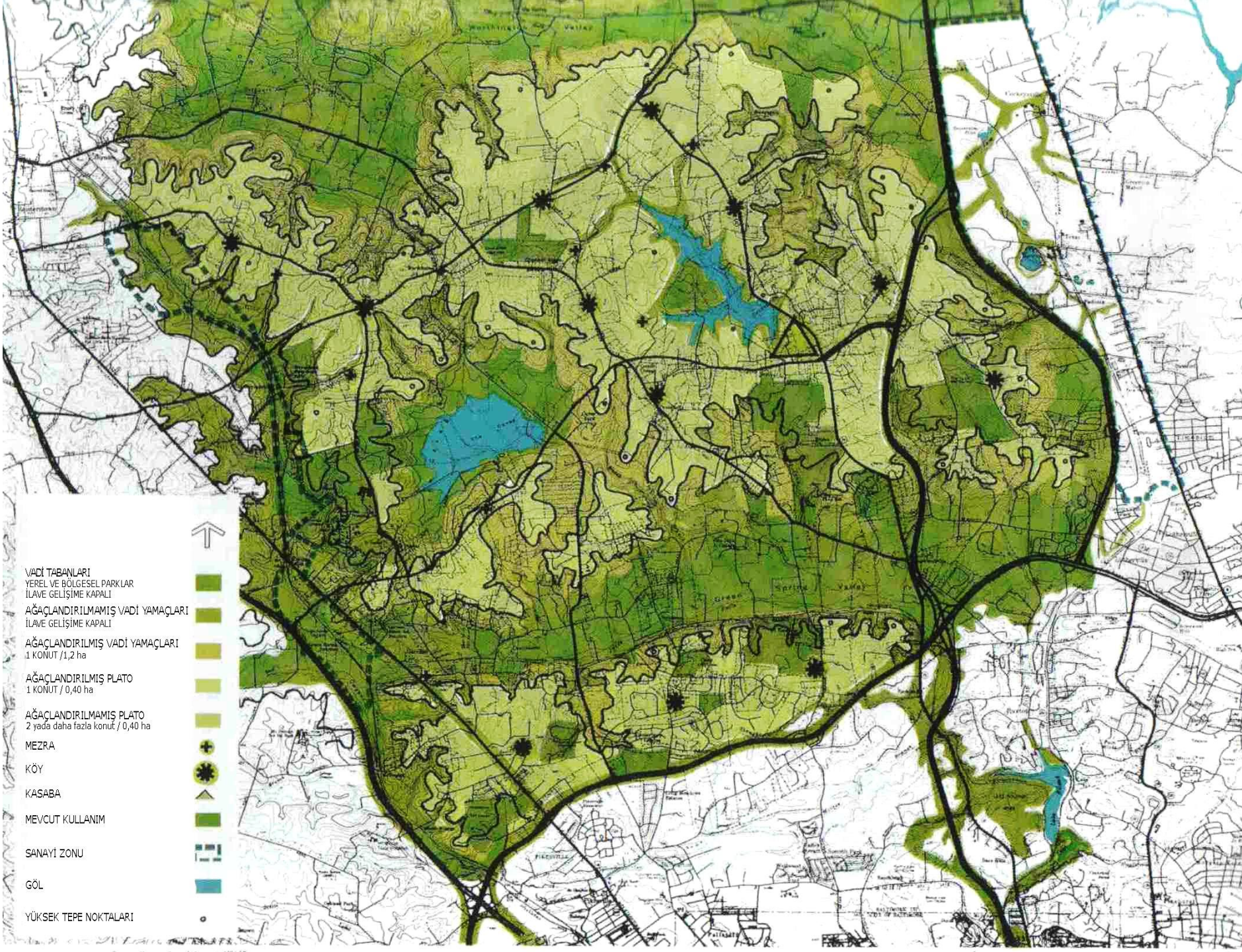
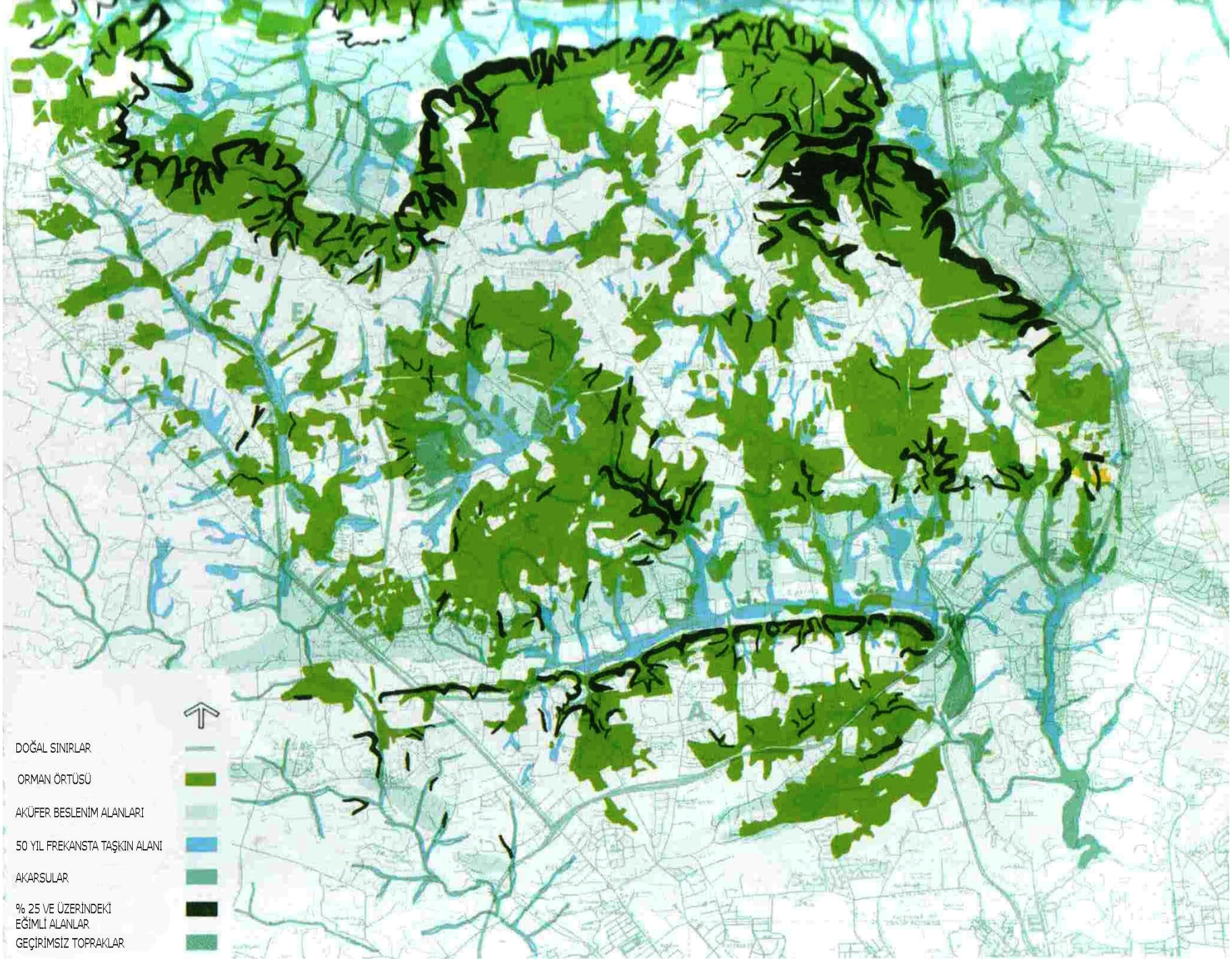
PEYZAJ PLANLAMA II
SUNU-1

Prof. Dr. Şükran Şahin
Ankara Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi
Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü

IAN MCHARG

Atlantic City, New Jersey on October 29th, 2012


VADİ TABANLARI
YEREL VE BÖLGESEL PARKLAR
İLAVE GELİŞİME KAPALI
AĞAÇLANDIRILMAMIŞ VADİ YAMAÇLARI
İLAVE GELİŞİME KAPALI
AĞAÇLANDIRILMIŞ VADİ YAMAÇLARI
1 KONUT /1,2 ha
AĞAÇLANDIRILMIŞ PLATO
1 KONUT / 0,40 ha
AĞAÇLANDIRILMAMIŞ PLATO
2 yada daha fazla konut / 0,40 ha
MEZRA
KÖY
KASABA
MEVCUT KULLANIM
SANAYİ ZONU
GÖL
YÜKSEK TEPE NOKTALARI


DOĞAL SINIRLAR
ORMAN ÖRTÜSÜ
AKÜFER BESLENİM ALANLARI
50 YIL FREKANSTA TAŞKIN ALANI
AKARSULAR
% 25 VE ÜZERİNDEKİ EĞİMLİ ALANLAR
GEÇİRİMSİZ TOPRAKLAR

- McHARG, ekolojinin peyzaj mimarlarını özgürlük sunduğunu hissediyor ve peyzaj mimarlarını planlama-tasarım meslek disiplinleri ile doğal bilimler arasında bir köprü olarak görüyordu.

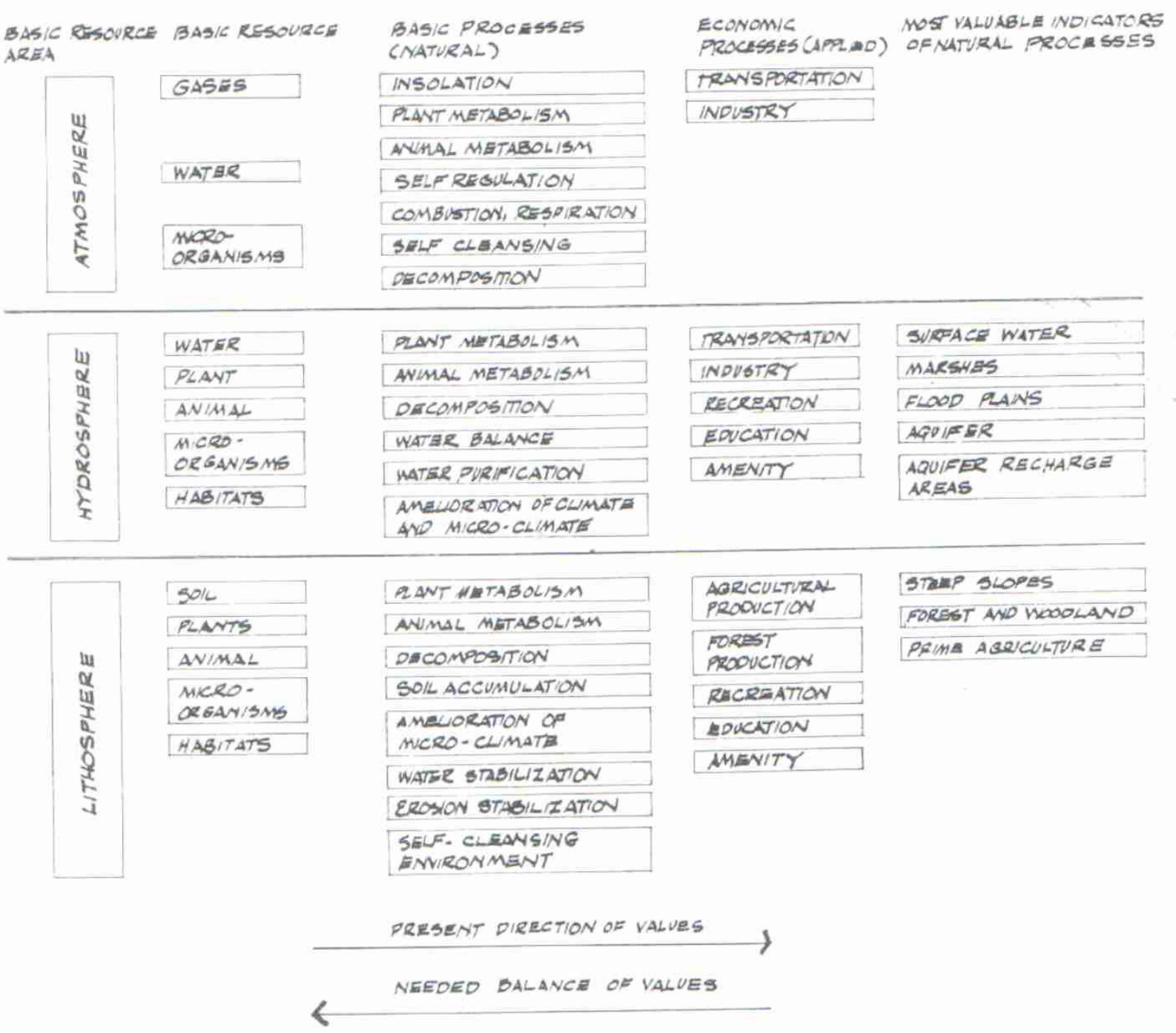
Ekosistem envanteri

- McHARG tarafından doğal süreçler, bir gelişimin yer seçimini ve formunu planlamada doğal bilimlerin sunduğu bilgileri yorumlamakta ve uygulamaktadır.

- McHARG, yaşamsal süreçlere yoğun ilgi göstermiş ve bu süreçleri alan kullanım planlamasında önemli sınırlandırıcı ve özgür kılıcı faktörler olarak nitelendirmiştir.

Doğal süreçlerin göstergeleri

- Yağmur suyu yüzey akışı
- Sulak alanlar
- Taşkın alanları
- Aküferler
- Aküfer beslenim alanları
- Eğimli alanlar
- Orman alanları
- Birincil tarım alanları


BASIC RESOURCE AREA
BASIC RESOURCE
BASIC PROCESSES (NATURAL)
ECONOMIC PROCESSES (APPLIED)
MOST VALUABLE INDICATORS OF NATURAL PROCESSES
ATMOSPHERE
GASES
WATER
MICRO-ORGANISMS
INSOLATION
PLANT METABOLISM
ANIMAL METABOLISM
SELF REGULATION
COMBUSTION, RESPIRATION
SELF CLEANSING
DECOMPOSITION
TRANSPORTATION
INDUSTRY
HYDROSPHERE
WATER
PLANT
ANIMAL
MICRO-ORGANISMS
HABITATS
PLANT METABOLISM
ANIMAL METABOLISM
DECOMPOSITION
WATER BALANCE
WATER PURIFICATION
AMELIORATION OF CLIMATE AND MICRO-CLIMATE
TRANSPORTATION
INDUSTRY
RECREATION
EDUCATION
AMENITY
SURFACE WATER
MARSHES
FLOOD PLAINS
AQUIFER
AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS
LITHOSPHERE
SOIL
PLANTS
ANIMAL
MICRO-ORGANISMS
HABITATS
PLANT METABOLISM
ANIMAL METABOLISM
DECOMPOSITION
SOIL ACCUMULATION
AMELIORATION OF MICRO-CLIMATE
WATER STABILIZATION
EROSION STABILIZATION
SELF-CLEANSING ENVIRONMENT
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
FOREST PRODUCTION
RECREATION
EDUCATION
AMENITY
STEEP SLOPES
FOREST AND WOODLAND
PRIME AGRICULTURE
PRESENT DIRECTION OF VALUES
NEEDED BALANCE OF VALUES

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dört ana değeri

Genel olarak McHARG doğal süreçlere atıf yapılabilecek dört ana değeri belirtmiştir.

1. Süreçlerin doğasında olan nitelikler ya da özellikler (örneğin peyzaj görsel ya da eğitsel değere sahiptir).
2. Süreçlerin üretkenliği (örneğin tarım, orman, rekreasyon)
3. Ekolojik dengenin sürekliliği (örneğin su tutma, temizleme ve depolama)
4. Doğal süreçler ya da kaynakların uygun olmayan kullanımının sonucunda oluşabilecek potansiyel zararlar (eksi değer)

McHARG "sağlığı" mevcut çevrenin en iyi indikatörü olarak değerlendirmiştir.

McHARG'ın analiz süreci

A.Toplam Çalışma Alanı

B. Ekolojik Envanterin Hazırlanması ve Yorumlanlası

1. Doğal ve Kültürel Kaynakların Envanterinin Oluşturulması ve haritalanması

2. Toplam Çalışma Alanındaki Herbir Ayrı Alanın Gelecekte Beklenen Dominant Alan Kullanımlarını Belitmek için Envanterlerin Yorumlanması

a. Yorumlama

b. Uygunluk Haritasının Üretimi

3. Tüm Beklenen Alan Kullanımları için Toplam Çalışma Alanındaki her Birim Alana Bir Değer Biçilmesi

a. Bir Iskalanın oluşturulması

b. Uygun ve Uygun Olmayan Alan kullanmlarının gruplandırılması

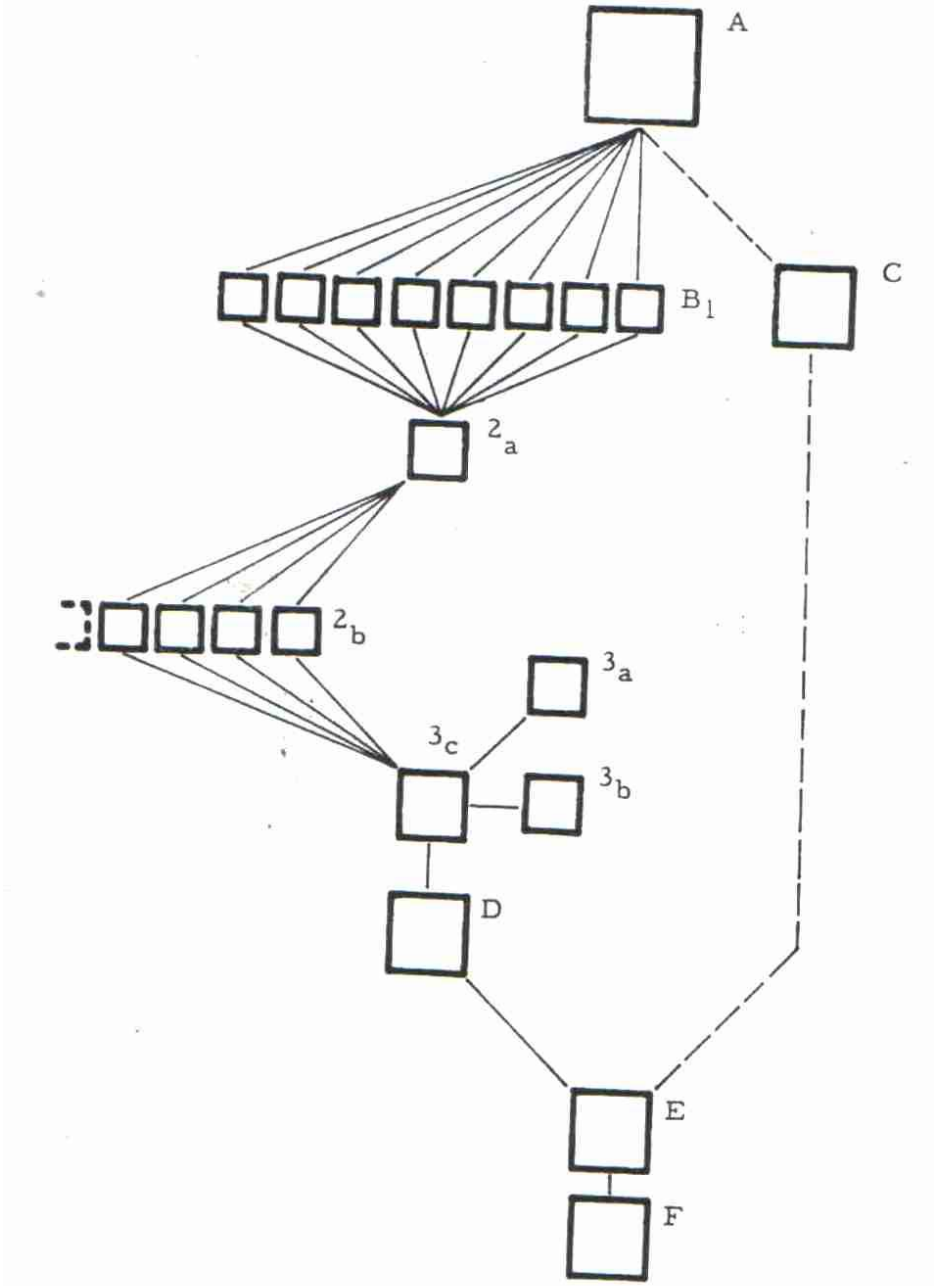
c. Uygunluk Haritası için verilerin sentezi

C. Ekonomik envanterin hazırlanması ve yorumlanması

D. Görünürlük kriterlerinin oluşturulması

E. Form ve Tasarım kriterlerinin oluşturulması

F. Planın gerçekleştirilebilmesi için gücün elde edilmesi



Mcharg'ın analitik sürecinin akış diyagramı

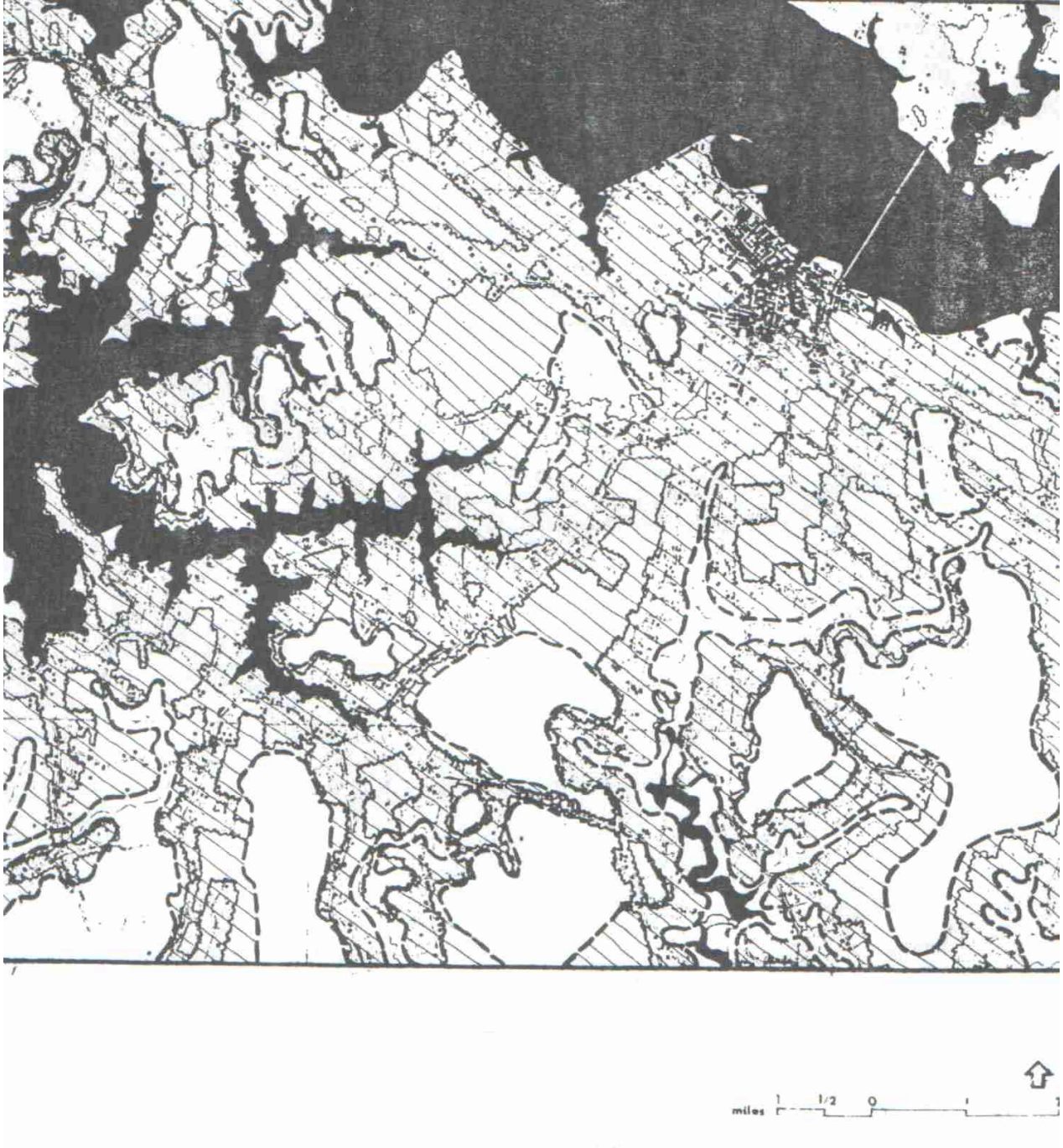
1. Doğal ve Kültürel Kaynakların Envanterinin Oluşturulması ve haritalanması

1. İklim
2. Jeoloji
3. Fizyografya
4. Hidroloji
5. Toprak
6. Bitki toplulukları
7. Yaban yaşamı
8. Alan kullanımı

2. Toplam Çalışma Alanındaki Herbir Ayrı Alanın Gelecekte Beklenen Dominant Alan Kullanımlarını Belitmek için Envanterlerin Yorumlanması

a. Yorumlama

b. Uygunluk Haritesının Üretimi



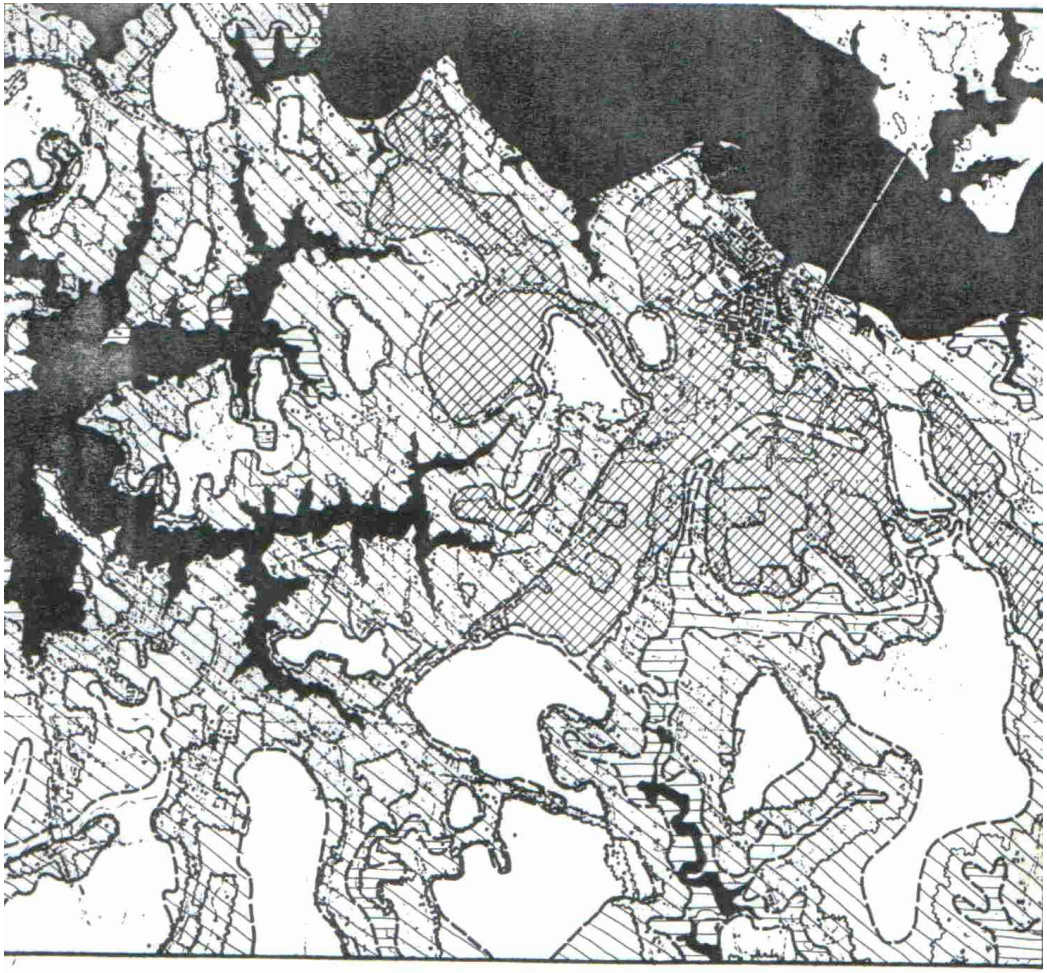
tarım için uygun alanlar

3. Tüm Beklenen Alan Kullanımları için Toplam Çalışma Alanındaki her Birim Alana Bir Değer Biçilmesi

a. Bir Iskalanın oluşturulması,

b. Uygun ve uygun olmayan alan kullanımlarının gruplandırılması

c. Uygunluk Haritası için verilerin sentezi


SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURE
SUITABLE FOR FORESTRY
SUITABLE FOR RECREATION (IE. DUCK HUNTING)
SUITABLE FOR URBANIZATION
miles 1 1-2 0 1 2

Görünürlük analizi

- Gözlem hattı (örneğin su kanalı, demiryolu, karayolu)
- Bu alanlardan görülebilir alan fizyografik bölgelere göre farklılaşacaktır.
- Fizyografyadan bağımsız olarak görsel bariyer sağlayan bitki örtüsünün perdeleme derecesi
- Orman örtüsünün orman görünümünü koruyarak gelişimi absorbe etme derecesi. Bu kriter görsel değere bağlı olarak yoğunluk kontrolü üzerine önerileri belirlerken yardımcı olur. Bu nedenle toplam çalışma alanının görsel kaynaklarını korumak için rasyonel ve tutarlı, düzenlemeler önerilmektedir.

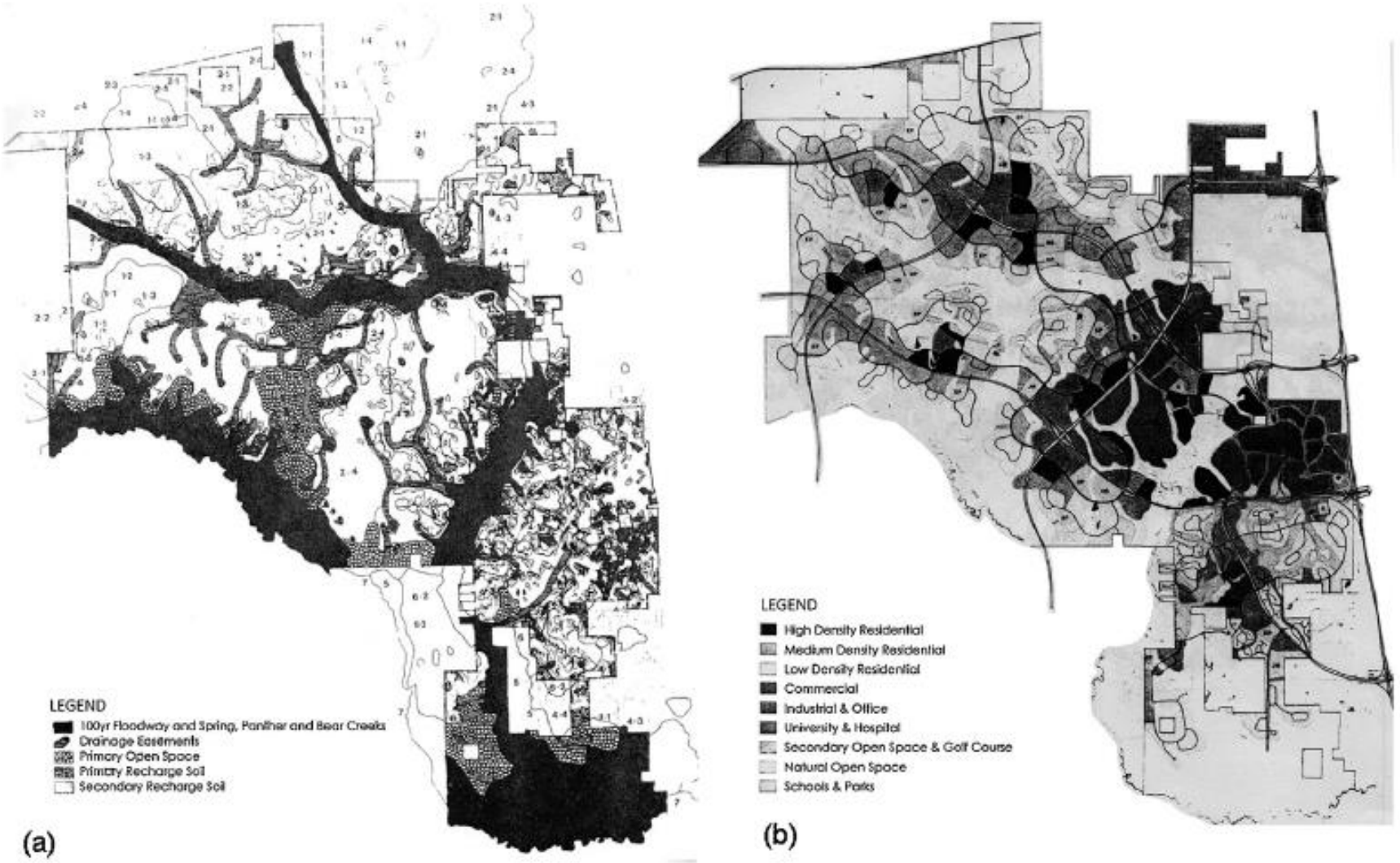
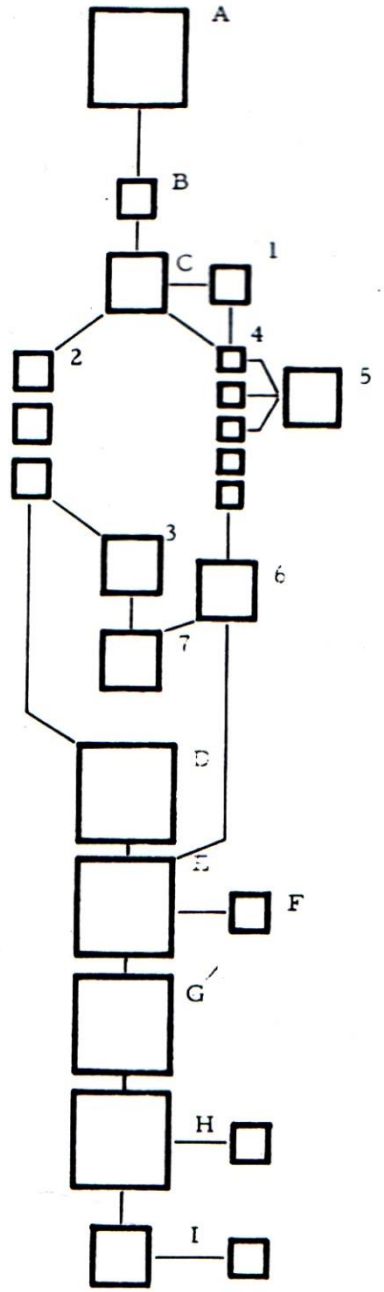
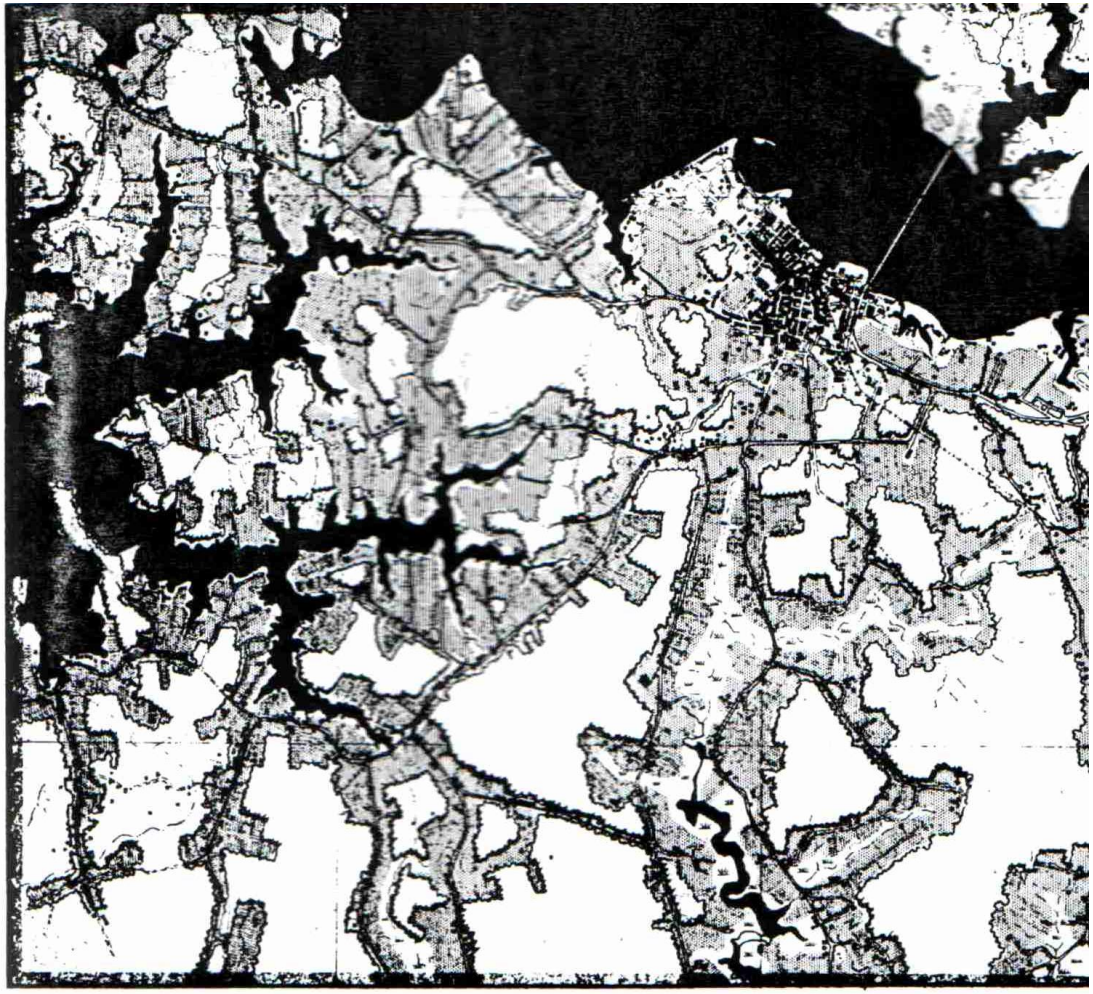


Fig. 3. (1) Location map of The Woodlands, Texas, USA. (2) Community-scale analysis of The Woodlands (a) Design synthesis (WMRT, 1974, p. 35) and (b) proposed land use plan (WMRT, 1974, p. 41). The proposed development locations are largely determined by soil patterns to allow maximum runoff infiltration.

P. LEWIS

DIAGRAMMATIC OUTLINE OF ANALYSIS PROCEDURE





THIS FIGURE ILLUSTRATES PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE LANDSCAPE WHICH ARE ANALYZED FOR THEIR VISUAL CONTRAST AND DIVERSITY. A CROSS-SECTION AND ANALYSIS IS ILLUSTRATED ON FIGURE 6.

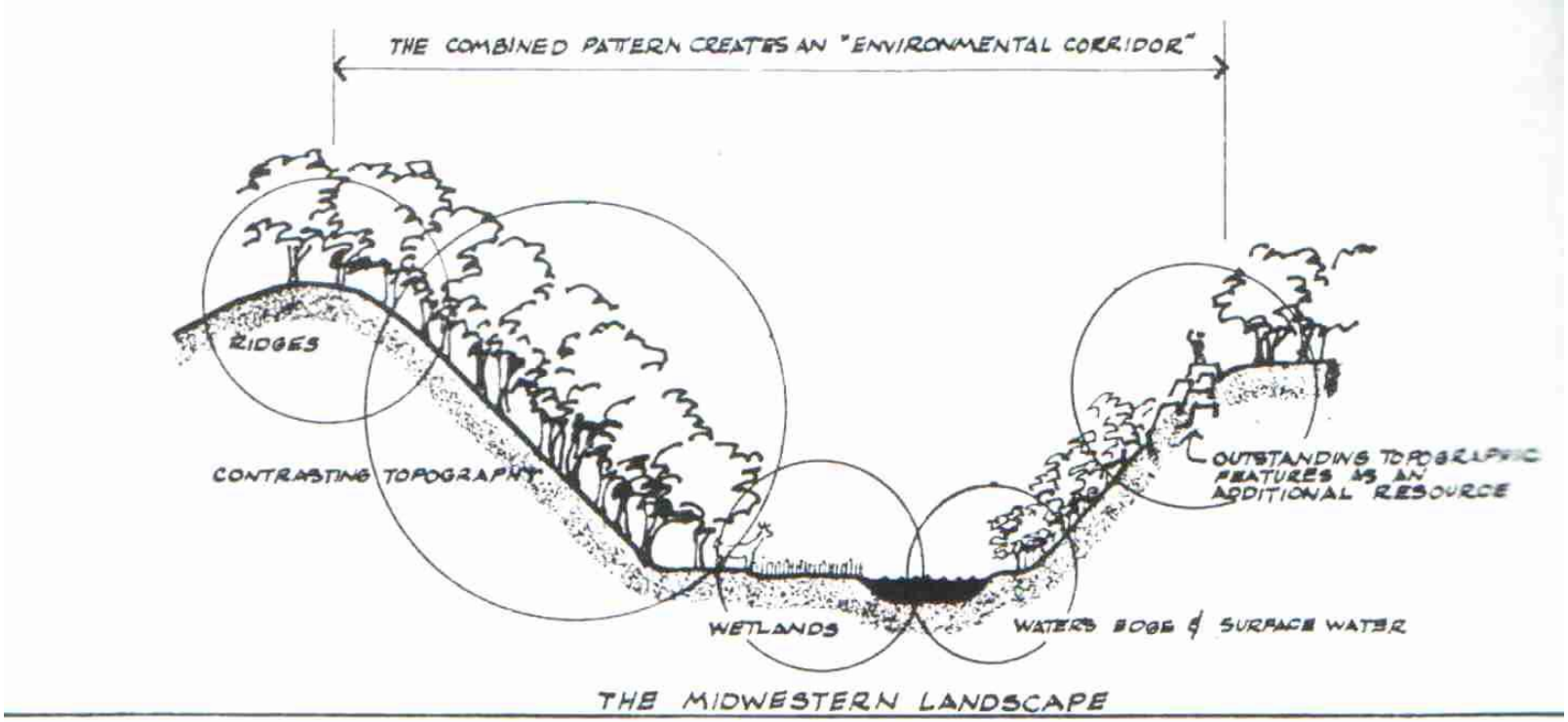
SETTLEMENT

FARMING

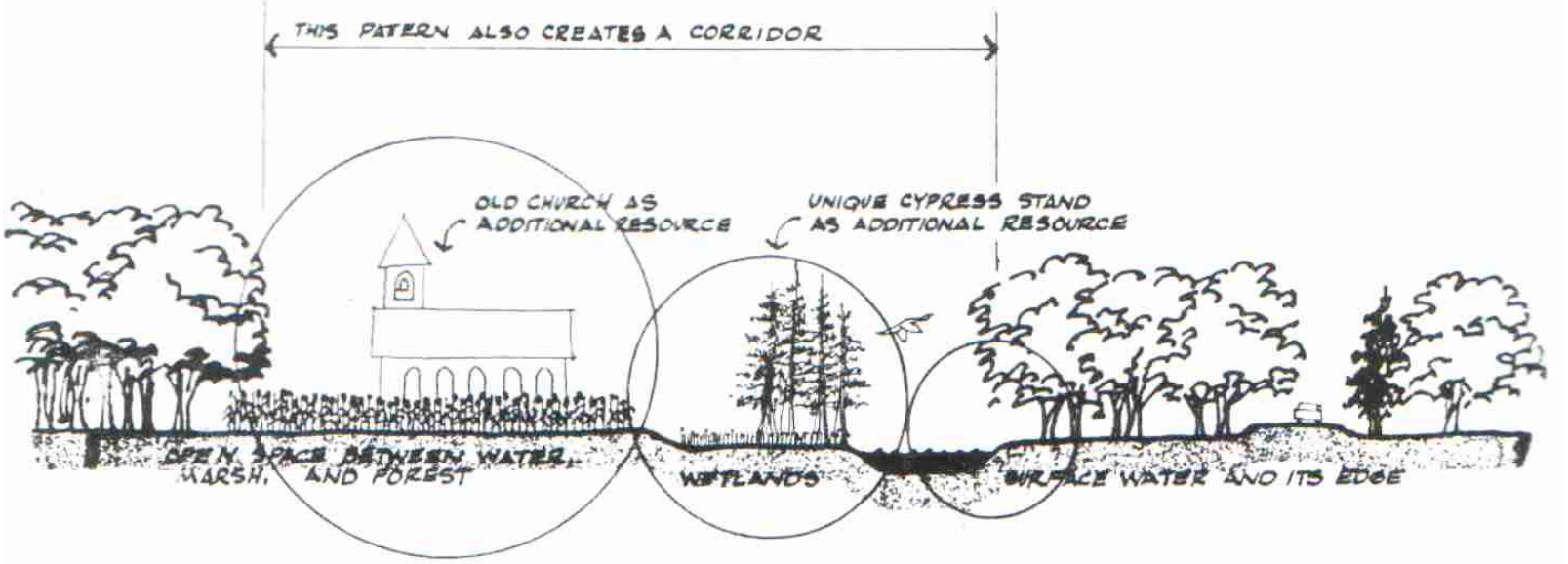
FOREST

WETLANDS

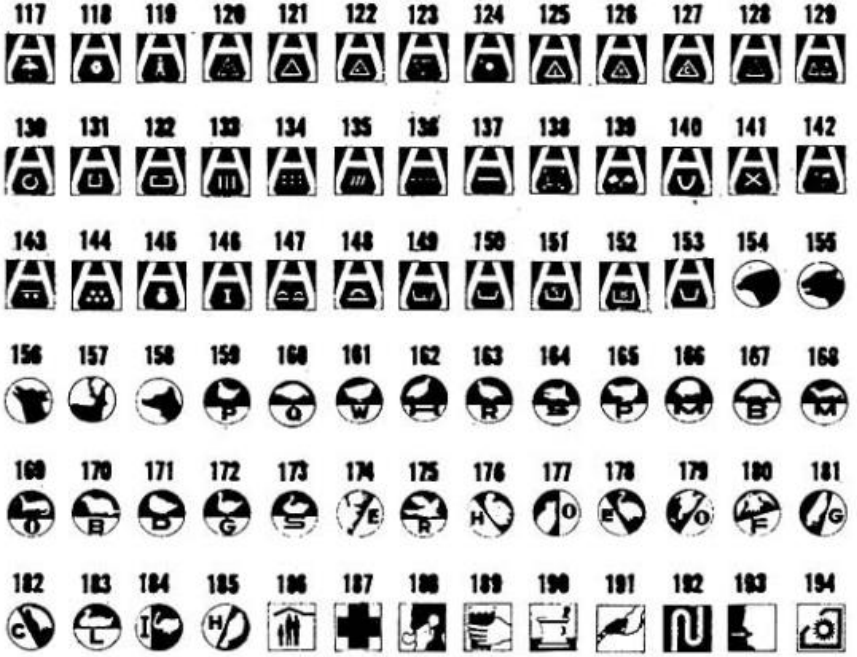
SURFACE WATER



THE MIDWESTERN LANDSCAPE



THE FLAT DELMARVA LANDSCAPE



These are the uniform resource symbols which will be used by the Department of Resource Development in maps showing the recreational resource values of various parts of our state.

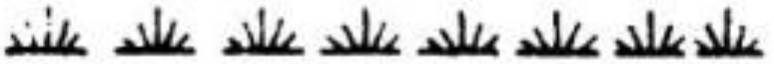
The meaning of each symbol is shown in Table 14.

2. Within these linear environmental corridors lie 4 major surfaces:

a. *Water*

All navigable water in Wisconsin belongs to the public. Kept clean, water offers vast acreages of resource quality and open space within the corridor pattern.

b. *Wetlands*

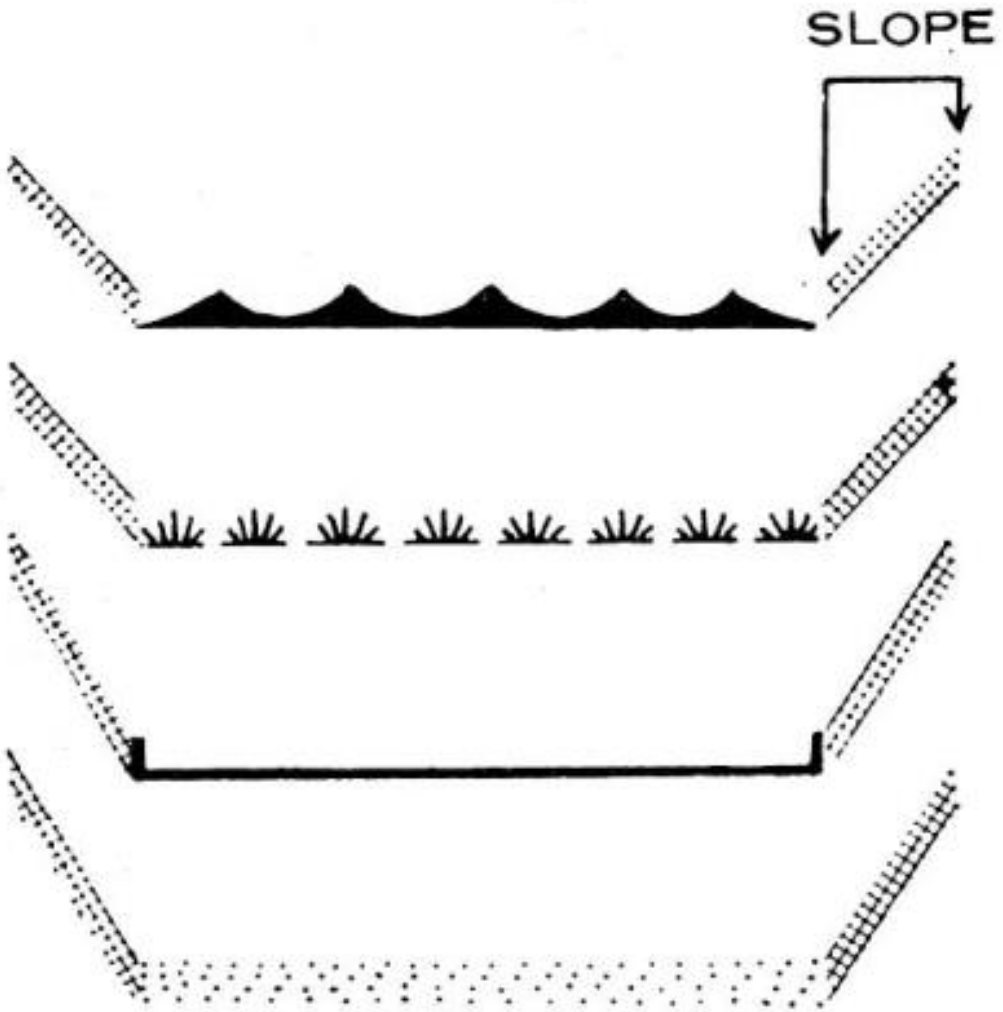


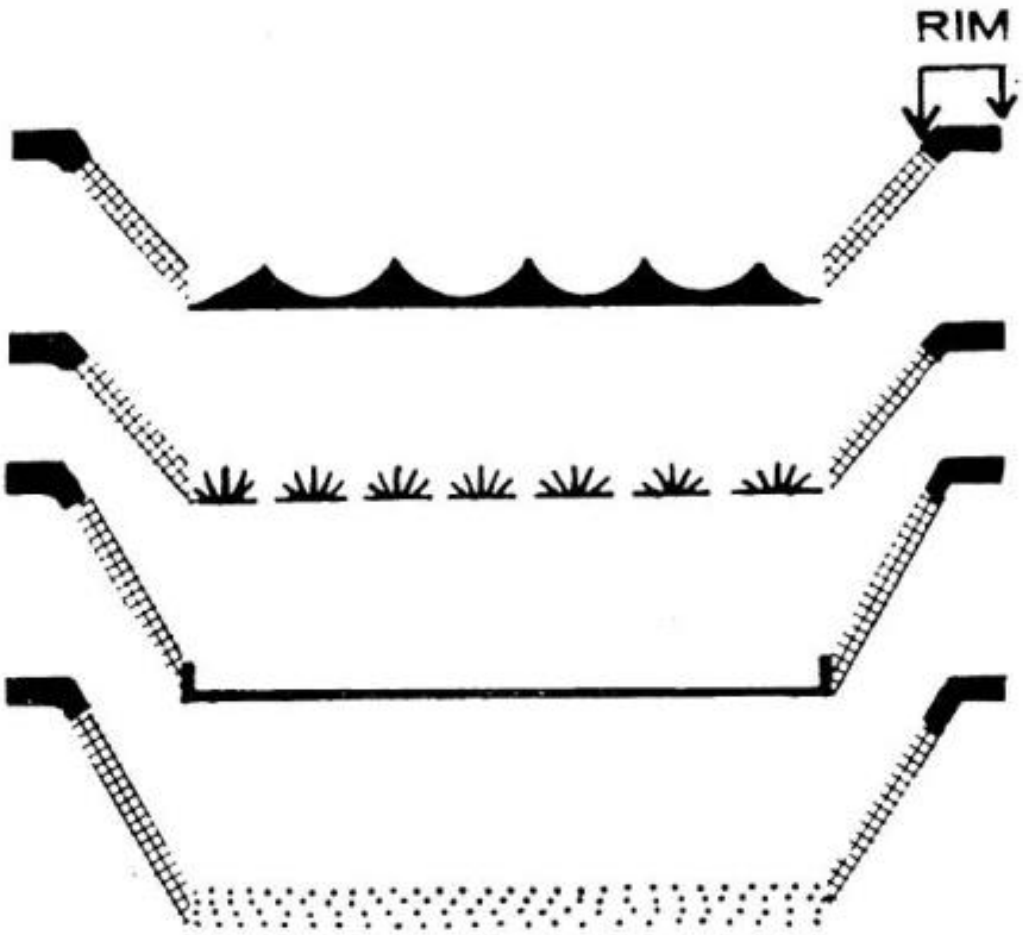
Wetlands serving as headwater marshes, wildlife habitat and sources of natural springs should, when possible, be protected as a valuable surface within the corridor pattern.

c. *Flood Plains*

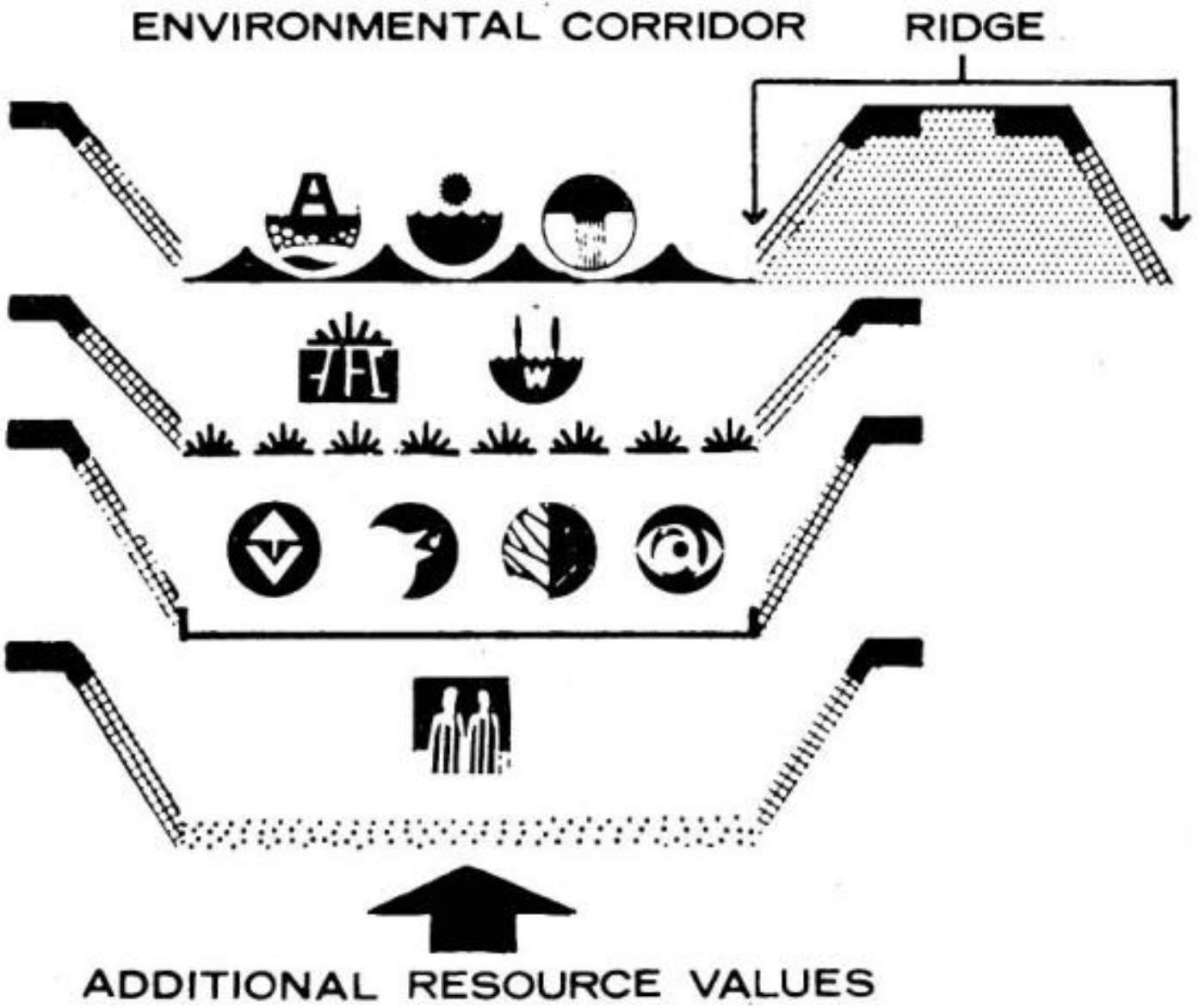
The flood plains of Wisconsin offer exceptional recreational opportunities as well as natural channels for surface water drainage. Subject to flooding these "surface" patterns offer little opportunity for safe man-made development and should be protected from such encroachments.

d. *Sandy Soils*

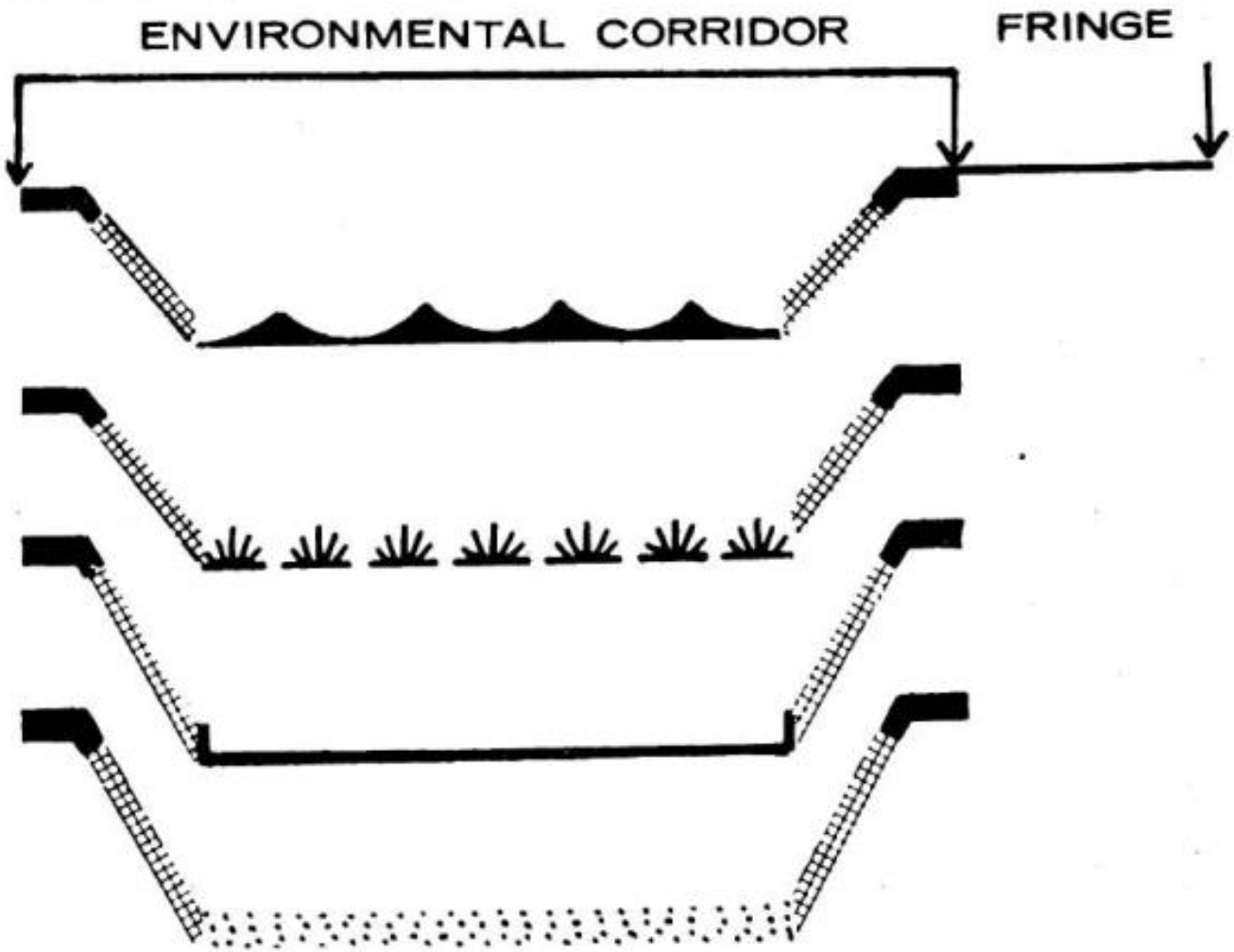

SLOPE

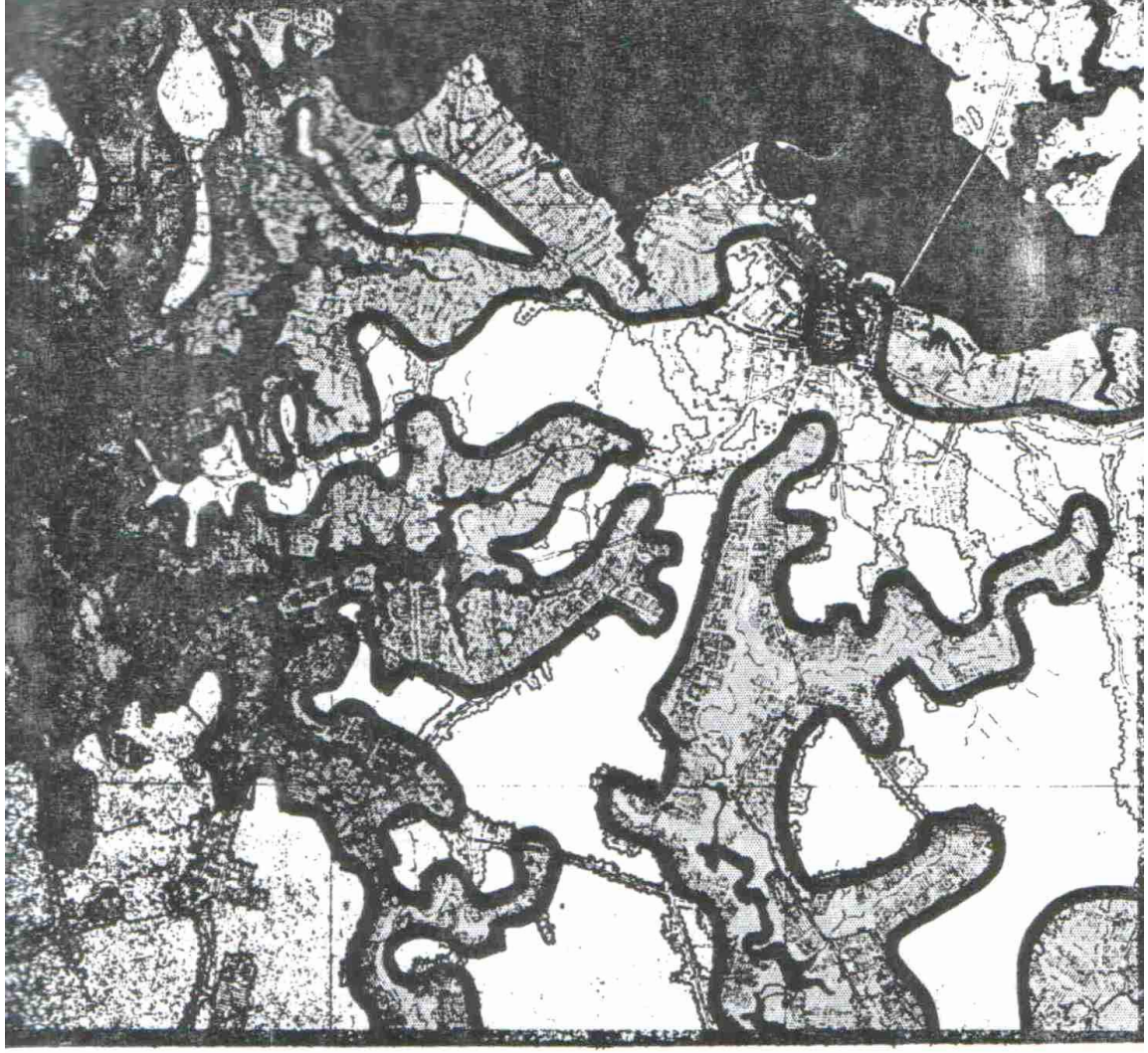

RIM

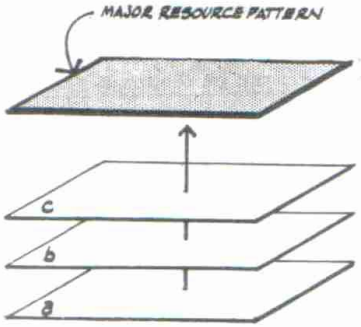
Environmental Corridor—Additional Resource Values



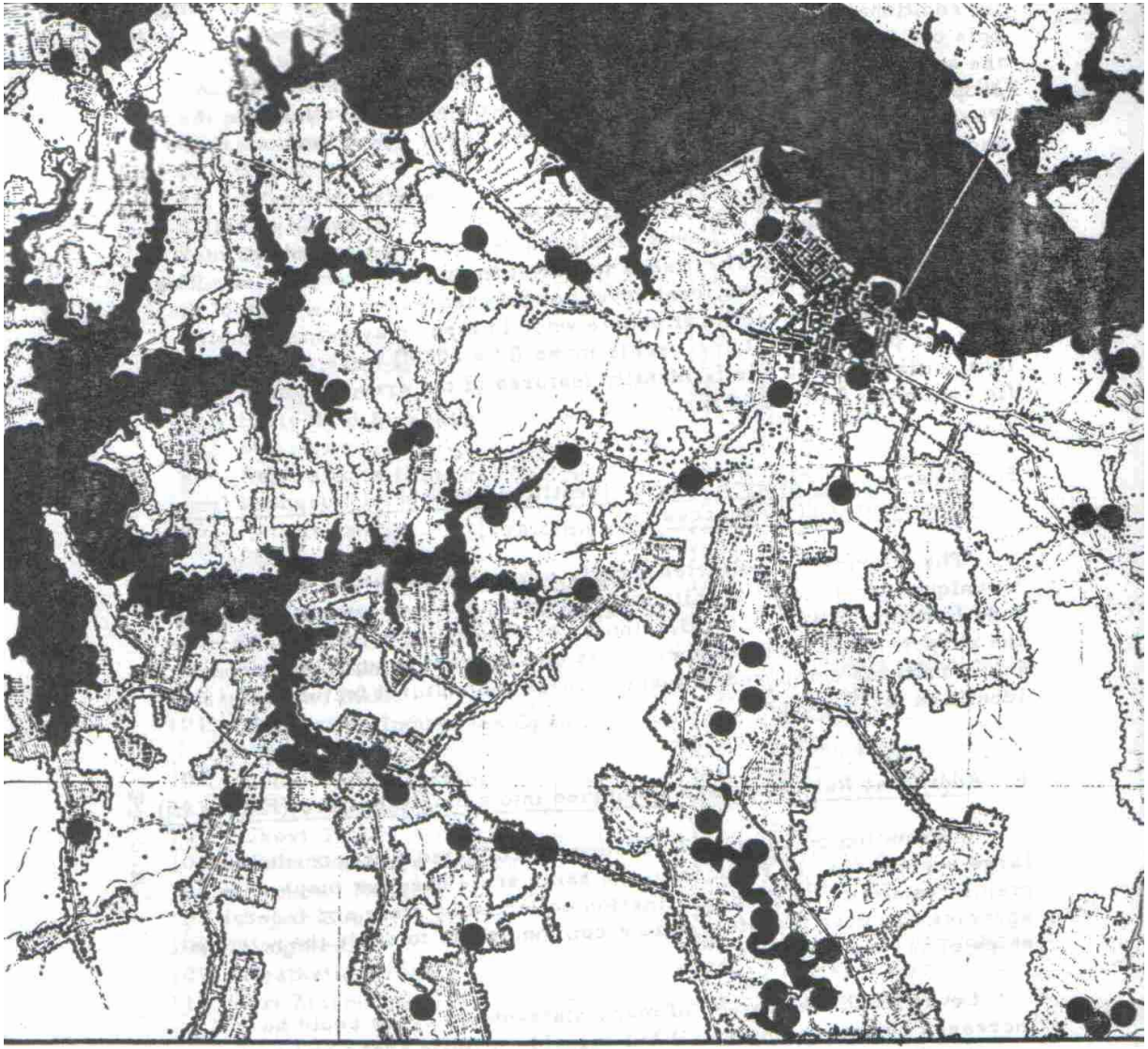
Environmental Corridor—Corridor Fringe Area

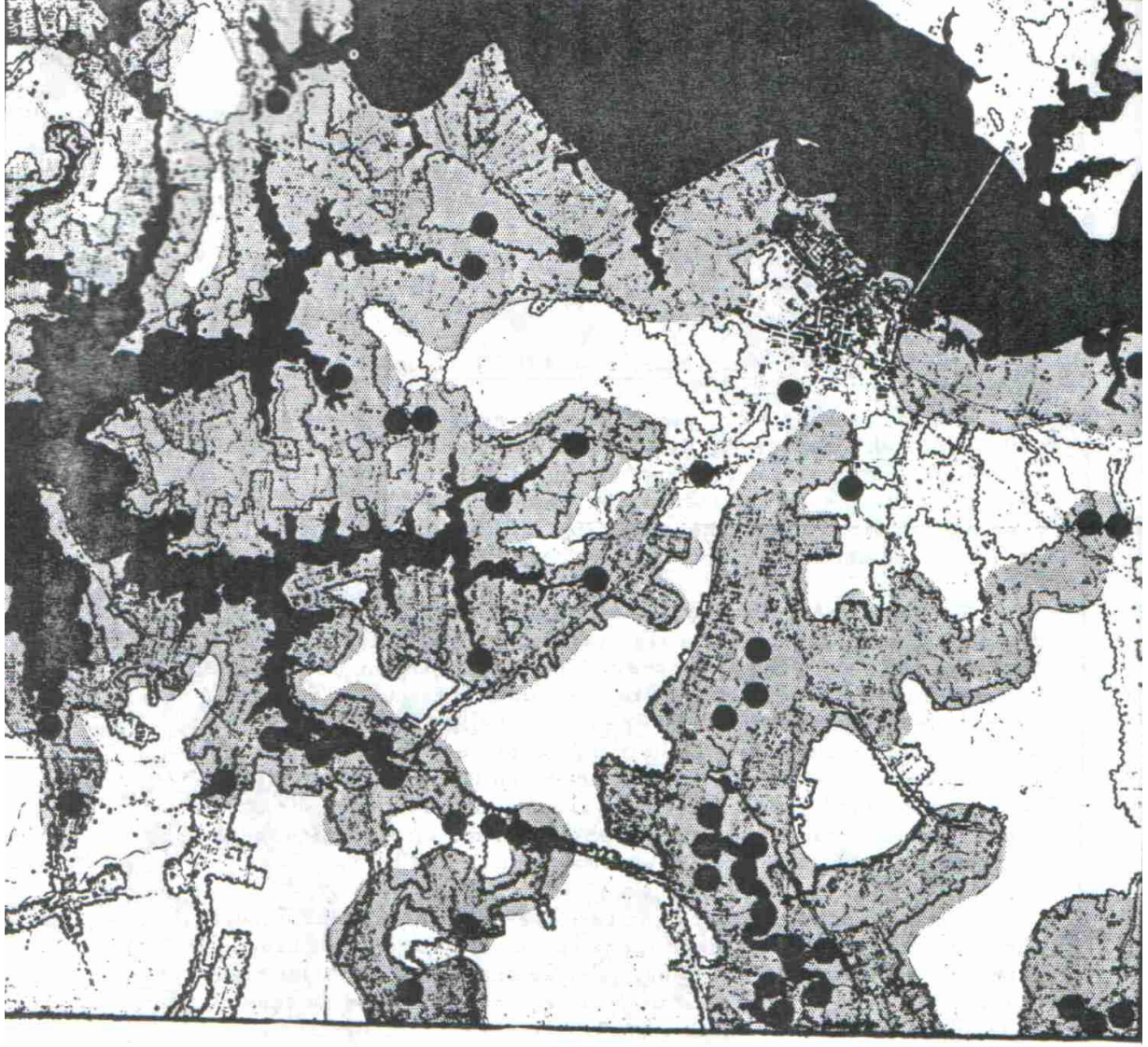






a. SURFACE WATER
b. WET LANDS
c. OPEN SPACE BETWEEN WATER, MARSH, AND FOREST
(SEE FIGURE a.)


100
acres
1
1/2
0
1
miles


100
acres
1
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0
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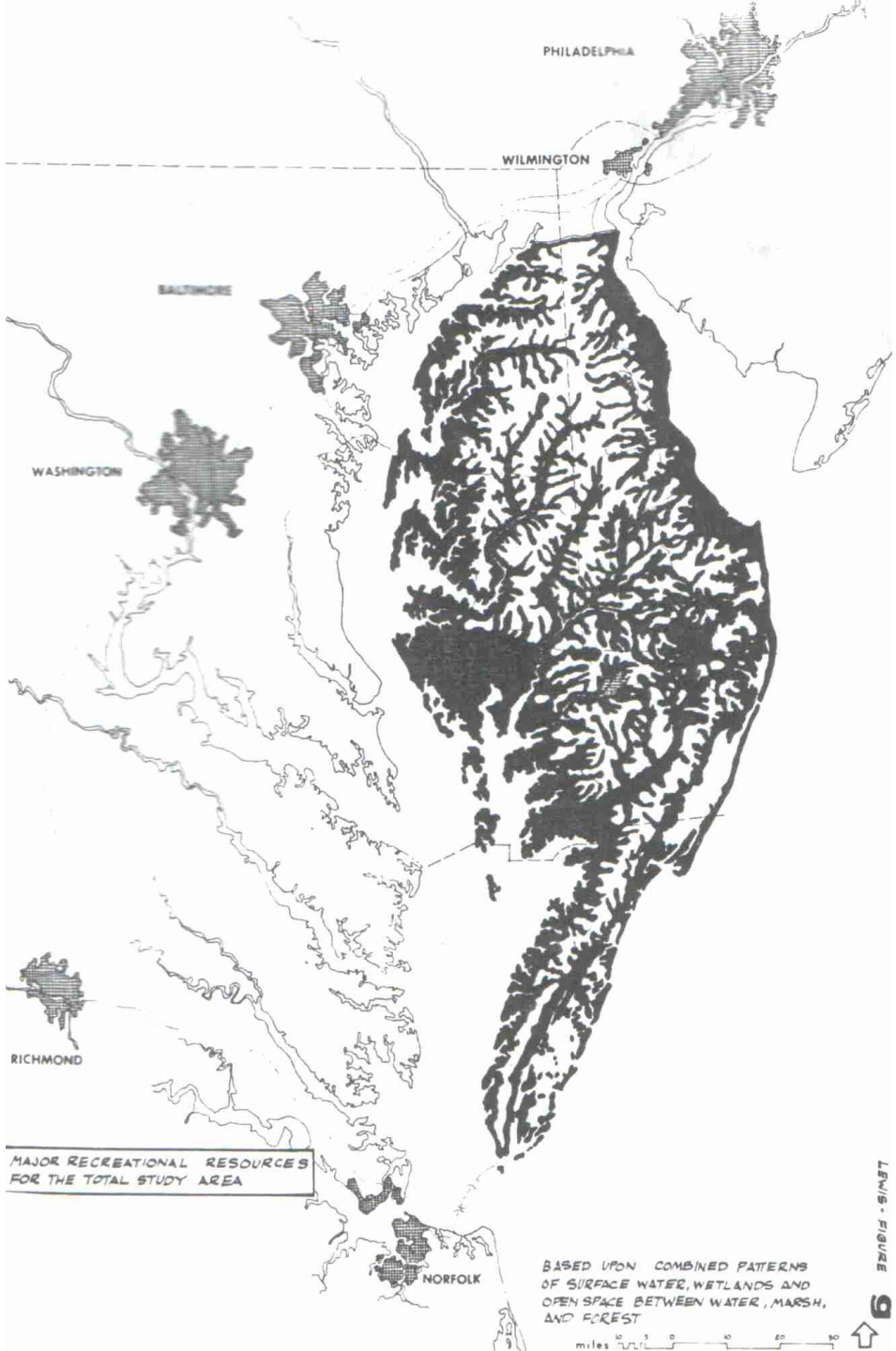
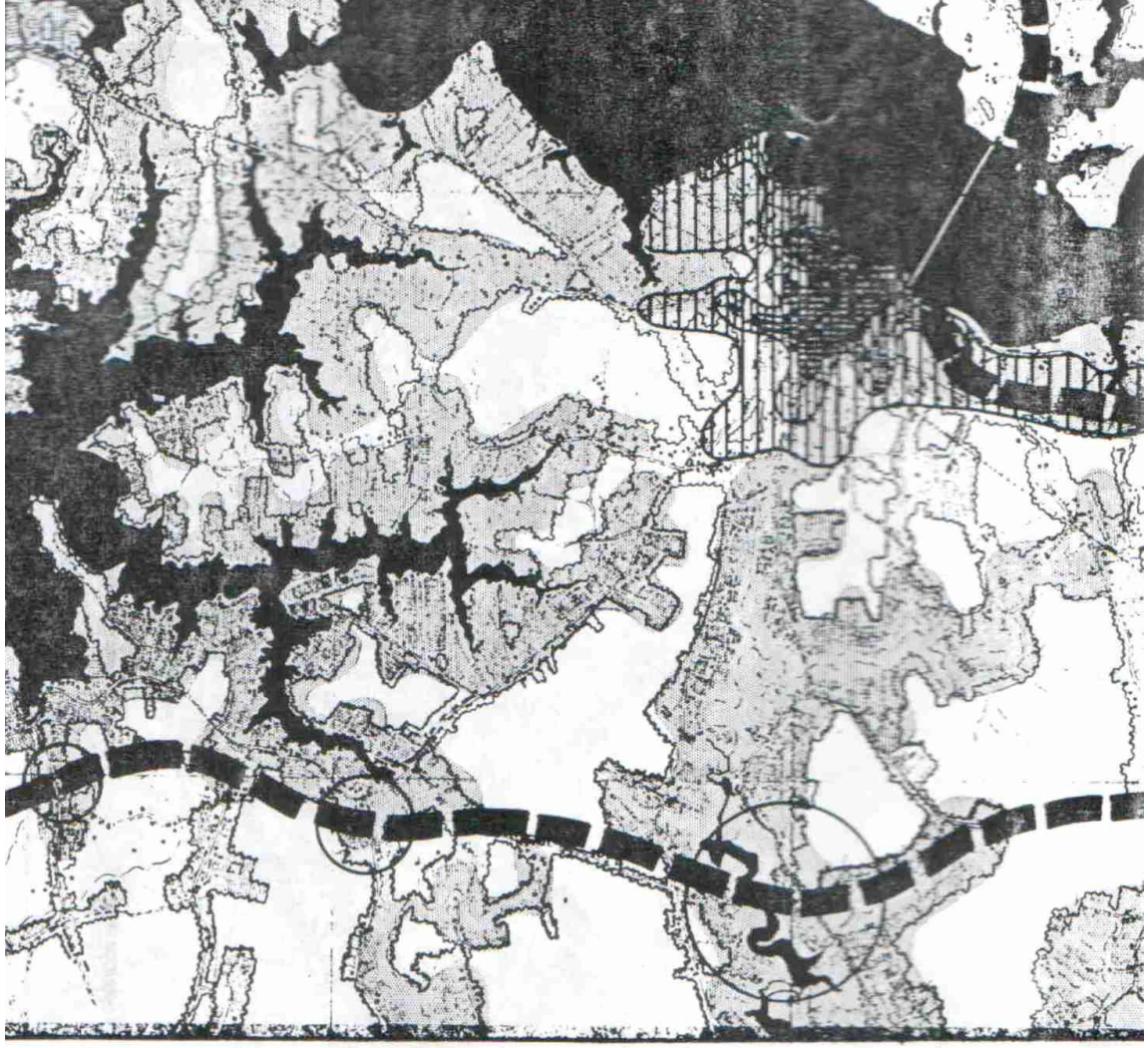
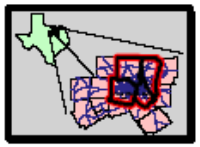


LEWIS - FIGURE 9


URBAN AREA - 1940
URBAN AREA - 1965
PROJECTED URBAN GROWTH
PROJECTED MAJOR HIGHWAY
MAJOR RESOURCE PATERN
POTENTIAL CONFLICT AREAS
100 acres
miles
1
1/2
0
1
2

SEE SAFE CLEAN and GREEN

Regional Environmental Corridors - MPA Trinity



The Metropolitan Planning Area - Trinity (MPA) comprises portions of the four central Trinity River watersheds; the Elm Fork, East Fork, West Fork and Mainstem.

Regional Environmental Corridors

are those corridors that meet any one of the following criteria:

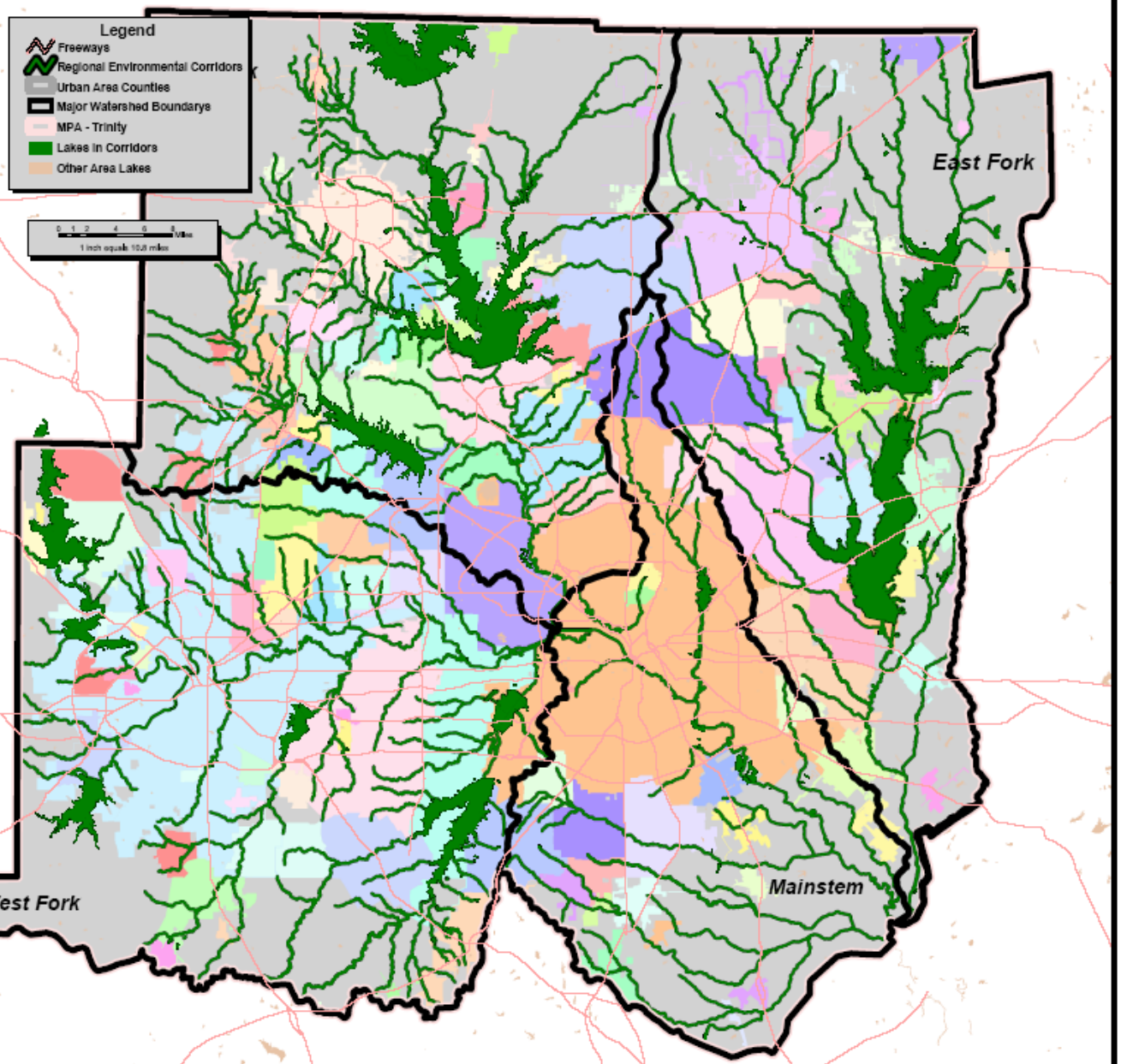
- *Multi-jurisdictional*
- *State designated stream segments (including reservoirs)*
- *Ecologically significant stream segments*

SAFE *regional environmental corridors occur where loss of life and property damage from flooding are reduced, the natural function of the floodplain to safely convey storm water is preserved, and the financial integrity of the*

CLEAN *regional environmental corridors support water quality that meets or exceeds the State's standards for public health and enjoyment, aquatic and wildlife protection; wastewater disposal needs, and sustains aesthetical*

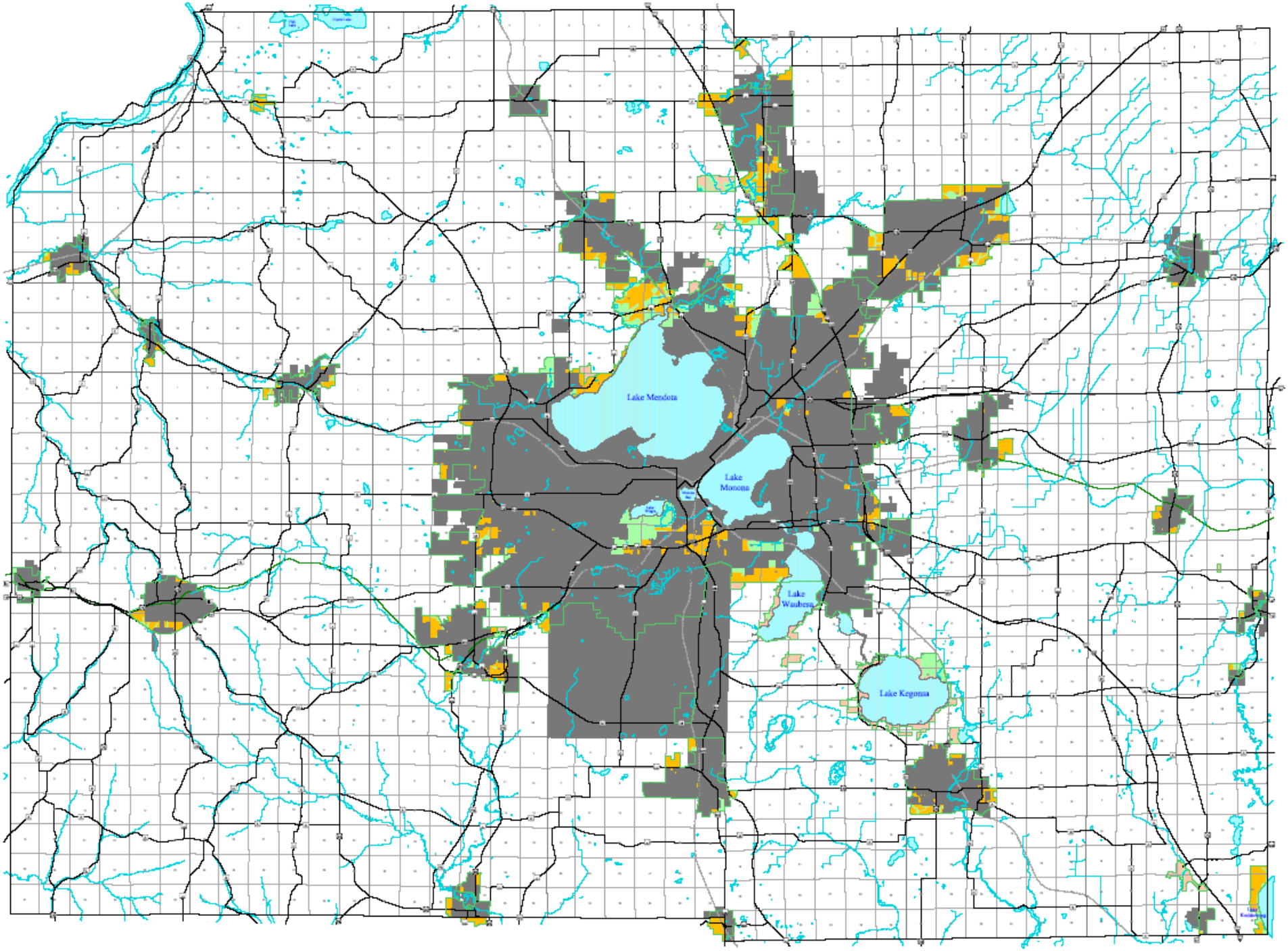
GREEN *regional environmental corridors are ribbons of greenways that tie together ecological areas, open spaces, recreational and mobility opportunities throughout the region.*

The goal by 2025 is to have all regional environmental corridors safe clean and green.



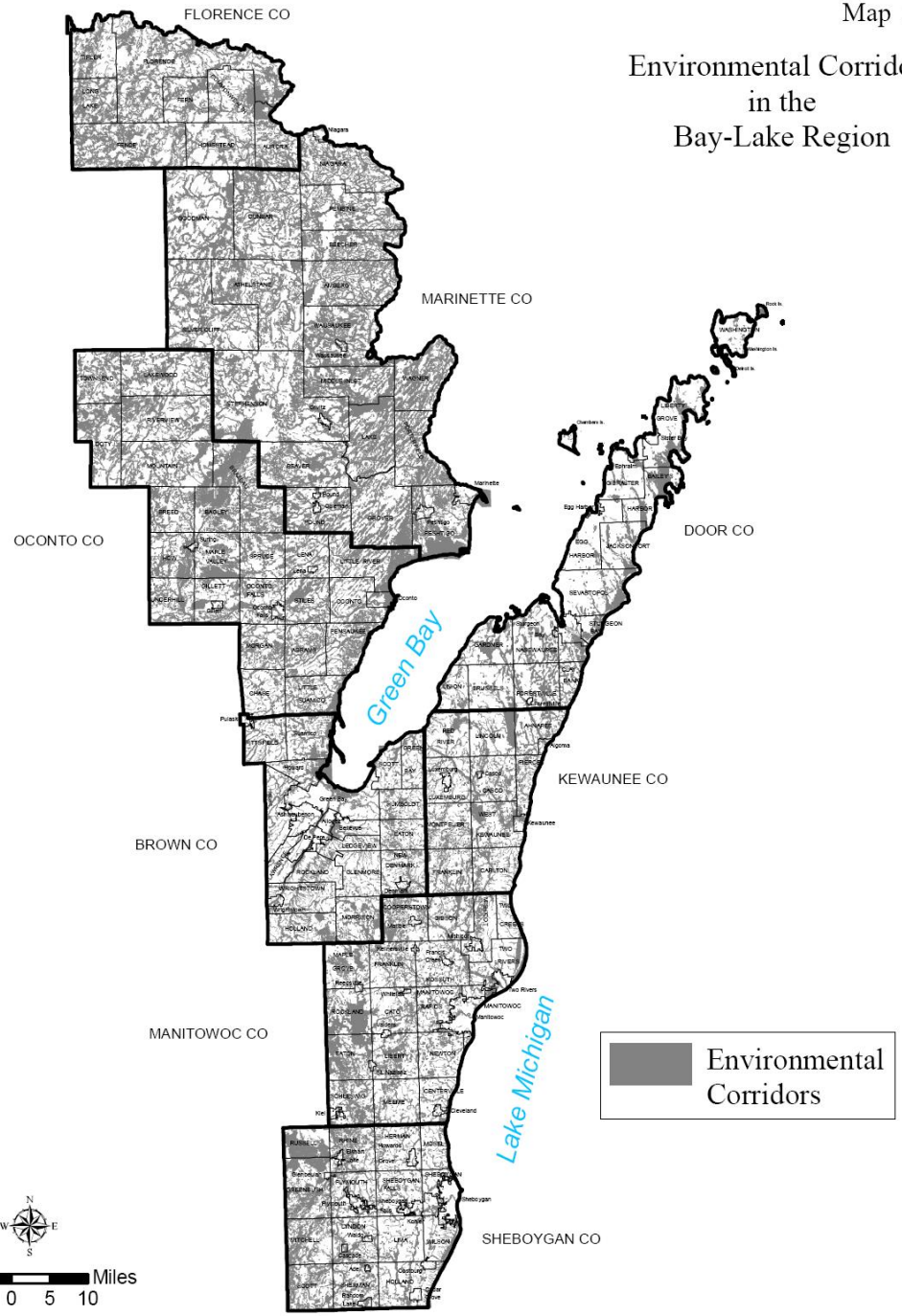
North Central Texas Council of Governments
Environmental Resources

DPD 09/11/02


Lake Mendota
Lake Monona
Lake Waubesa
Lake Kegonsa

Map 5.13

Environmental Corridors in the Bay-Lake Region

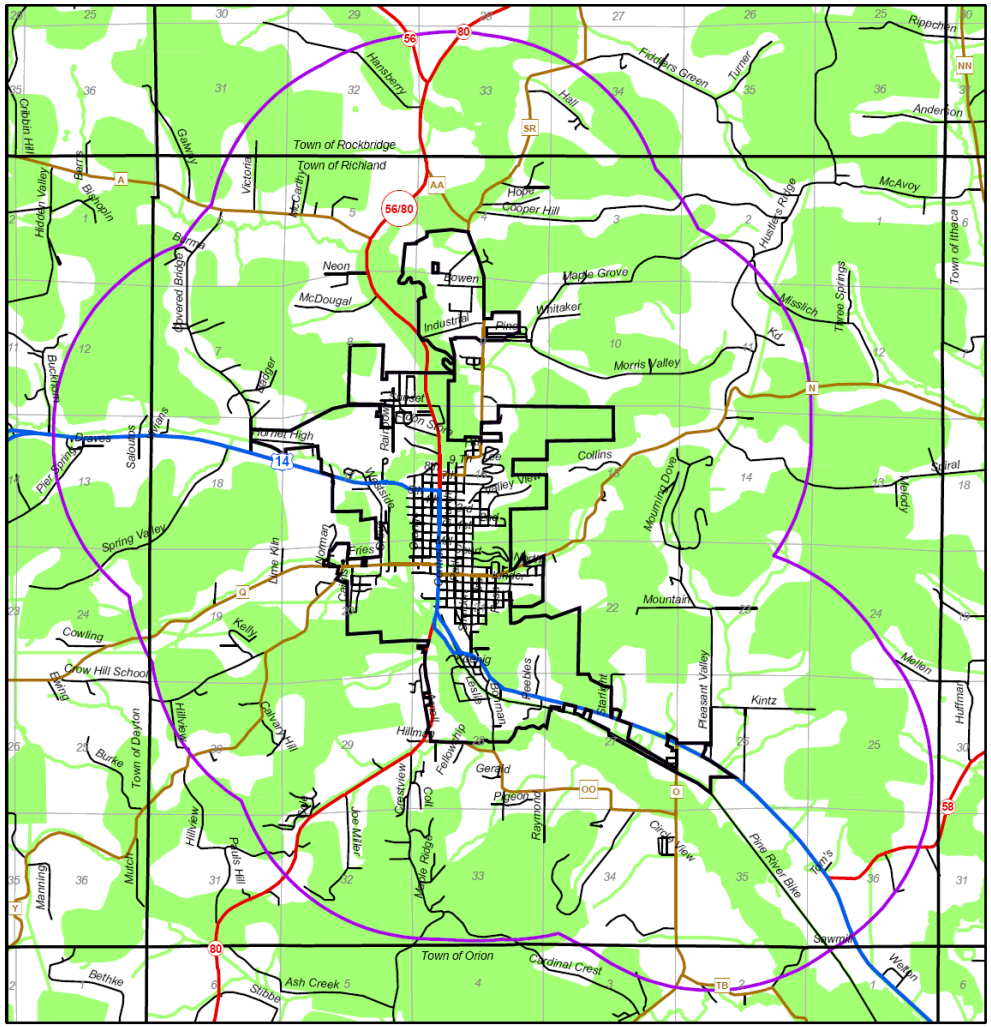


Q:\myfiles\region\master_plan\5_13.mxd
Source: WDNR; FEMA; NRCS; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2005

MAP 3.2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

- CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER -

RICHLAND COUNTY, WISCONSIN



SOUTHWESTERN WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
719 Pioneer Tower
1 University Plaza
Platteville, WI 53818

March 21, 2005

S:\WGroups\SWWRPC\GIS\RichlandCounty\Towns\VillagesCities\RichlandCenterCity\Projects\SmartGrowth\3-2-7-EnviroCor05_RichlandCenterCity

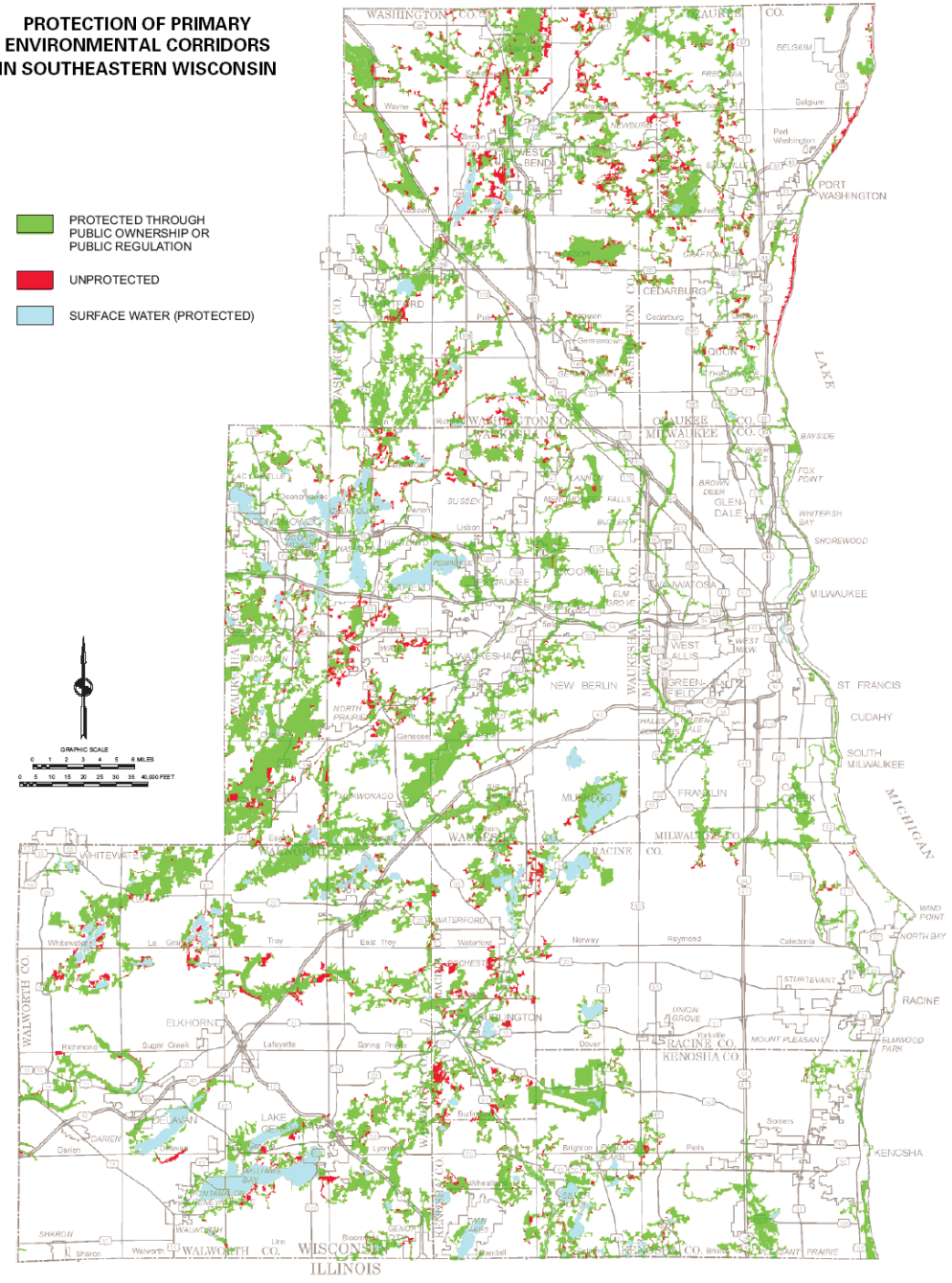
Legend

- Municipal Boundaries
- Sections
- 1.5 Mile ETZ Boundary
- Unincorporated Villages
- Environmental Corridors
- Federal Roads
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads

1 inch equals 1.06 miles

N
W E
S

PROTECTION OF PRIMARY ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS IN SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN



Many important actions have been taken by the concerned agencies and units of government in accordance with the adopted regional land use plan to ensure the preservation of the primary environmental corridors in the Region. By 2000, about 350 square miles, or about 87 percent of all primary environmental corridor lands in the Region, were fully or partially protected through public ownership, State/local shoreland wetland zoning and floodplain zoning, Federal wetland regulations, and State utility extension policies. This map is highly generalized; detailed delineations exist for all communities in Southeastern Wisconsin.

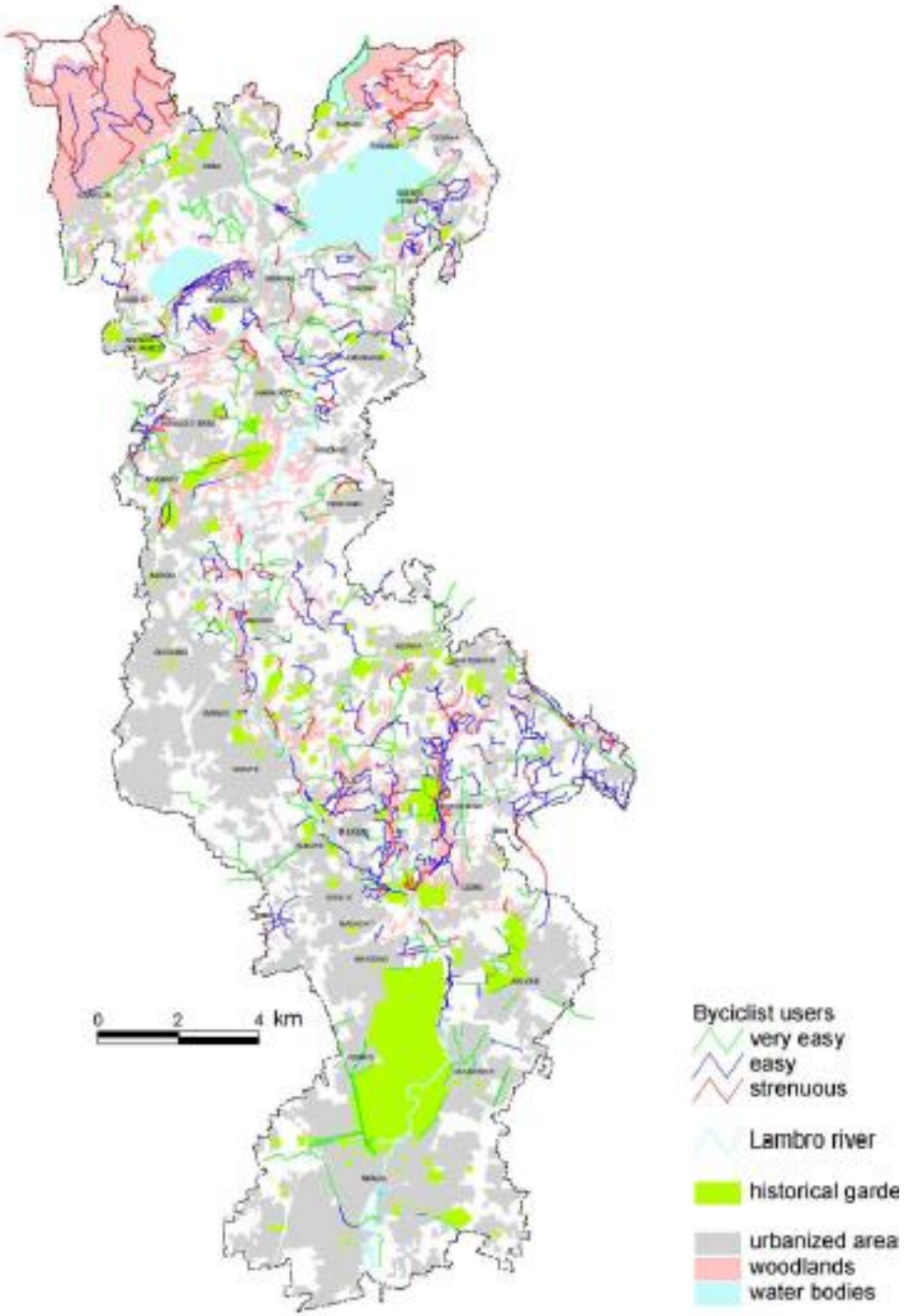


Fig. 3. Greenways network classified on the basis of cycle practicability.

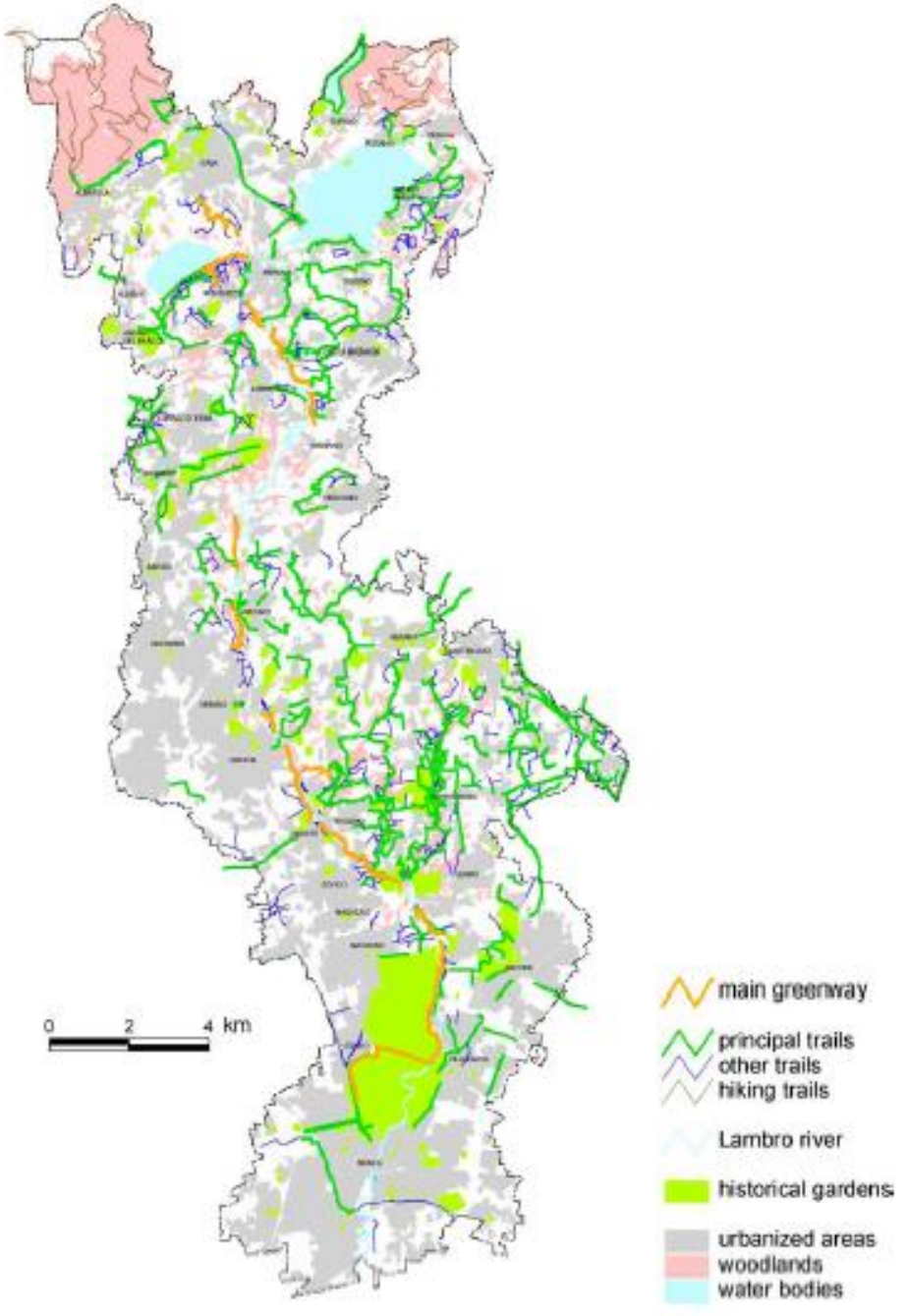


Fig. 4. Classification of the existing green network.

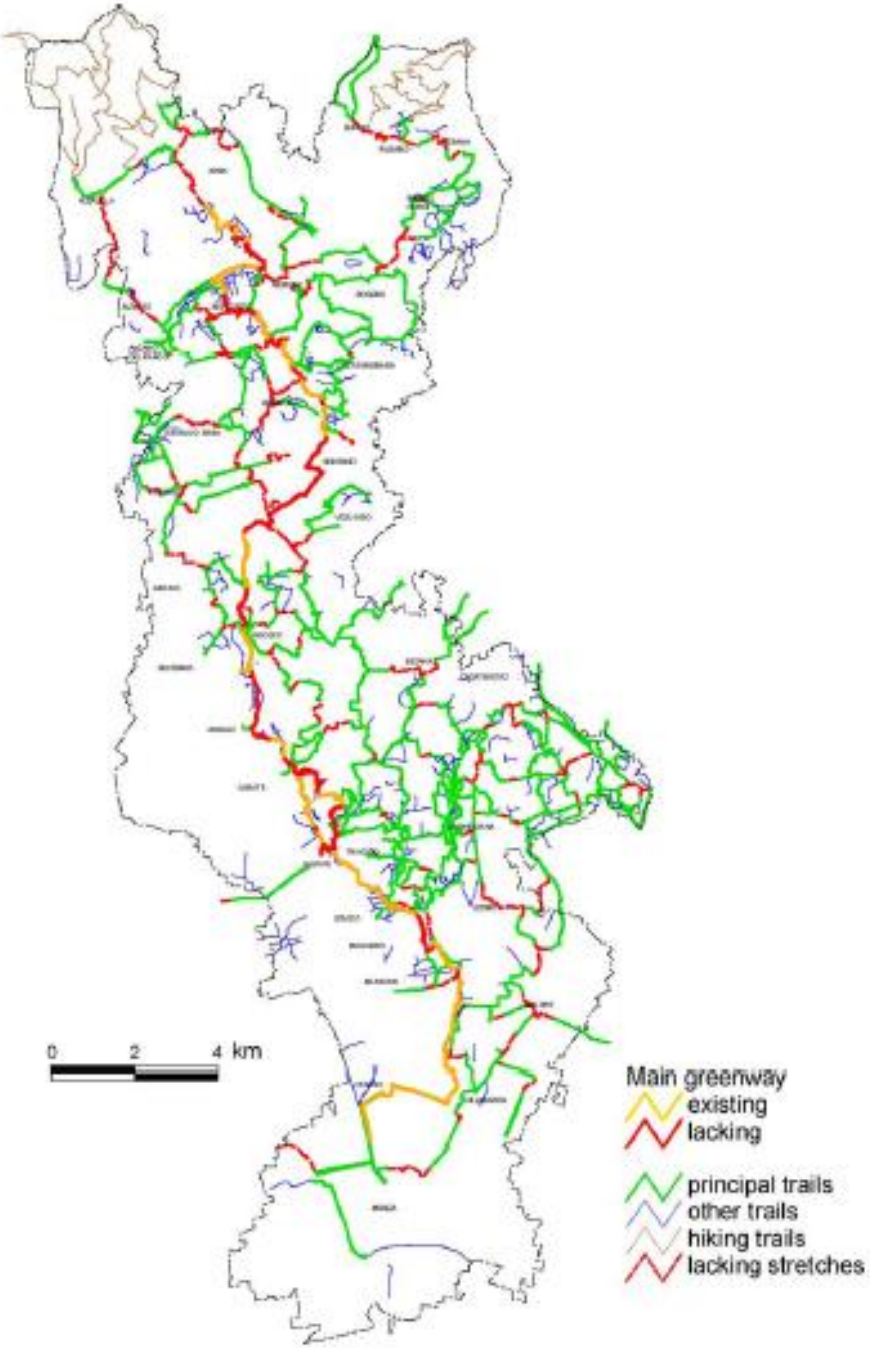
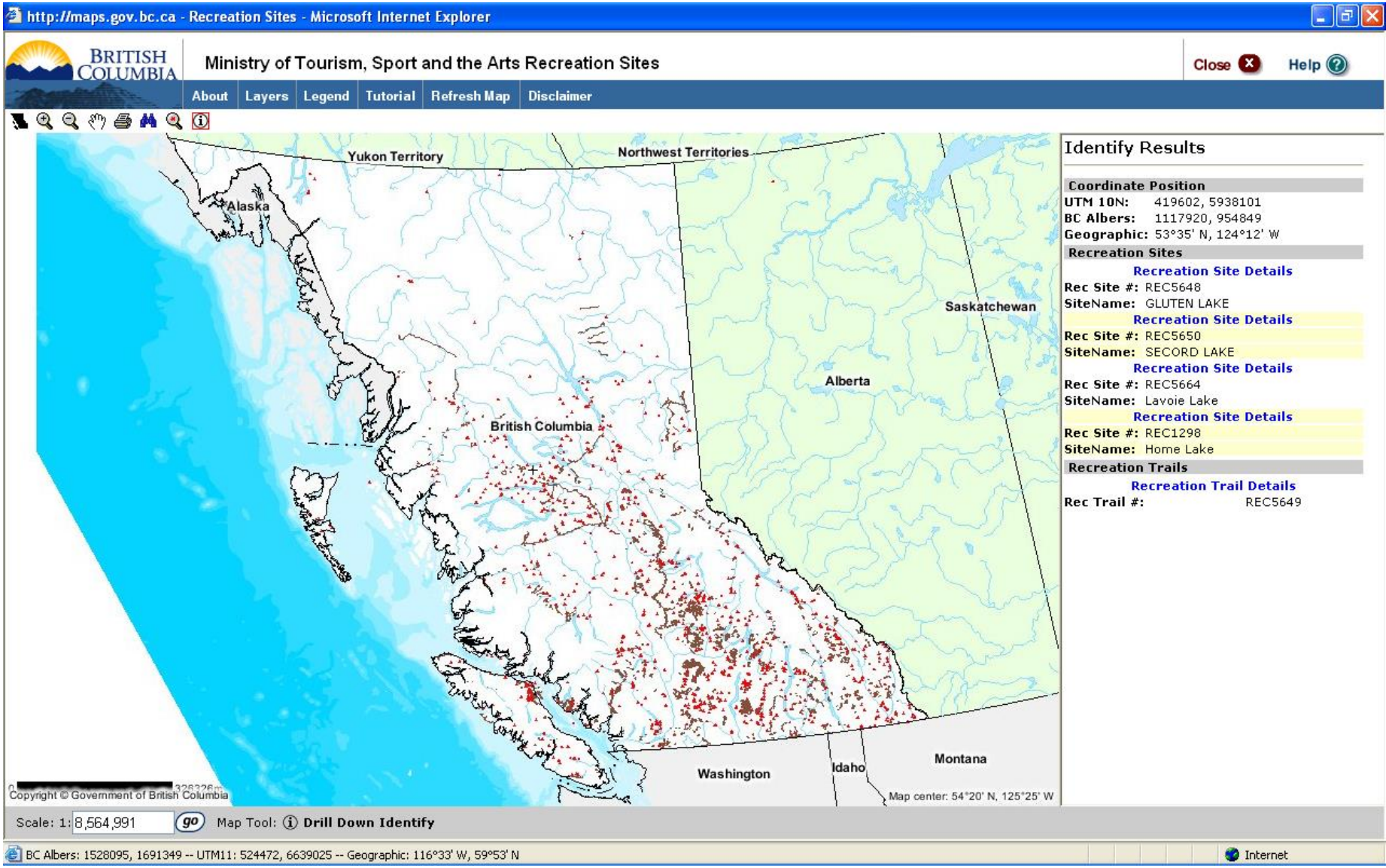
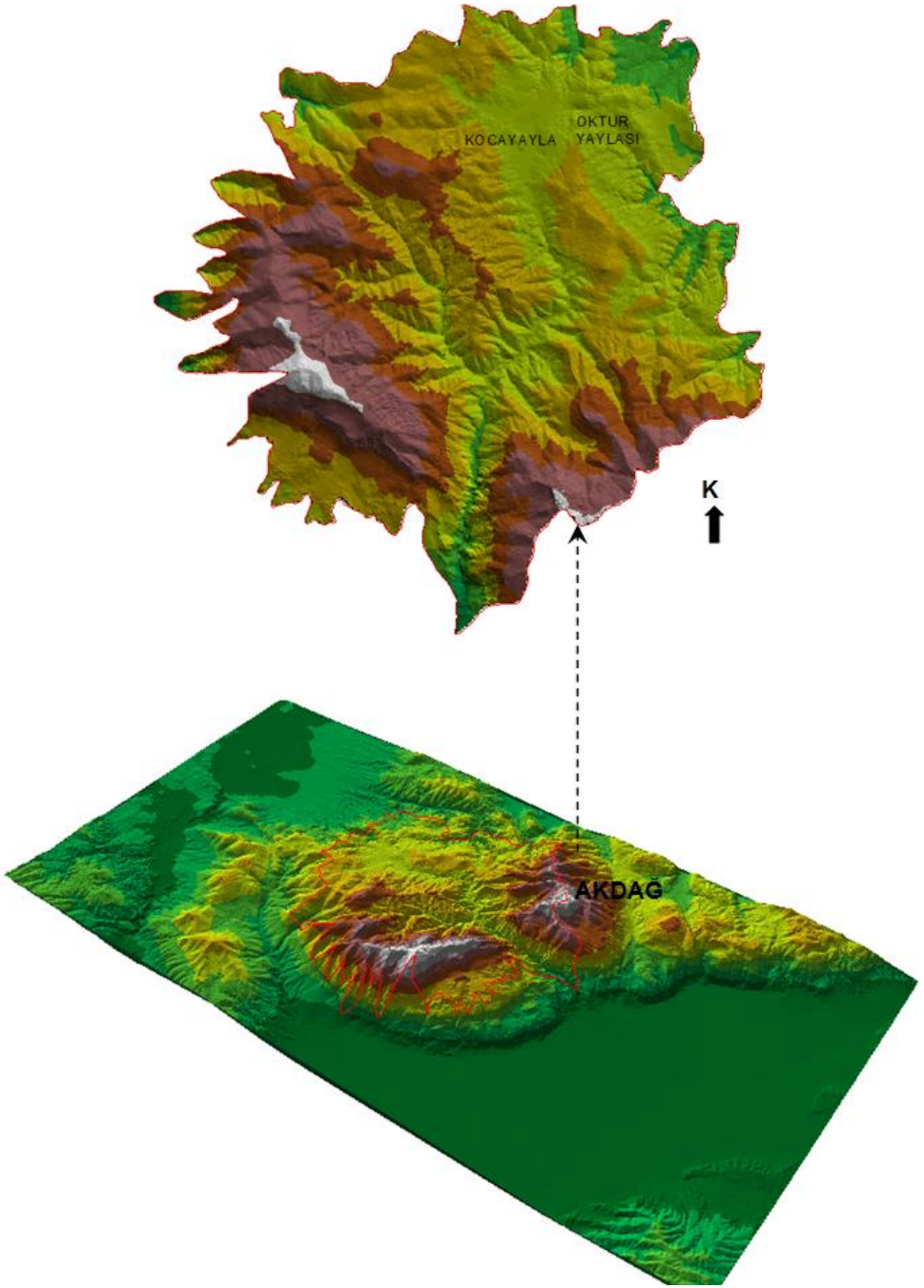


Fig. 5. Greenways plan.


http://maps.gov.bc.ca - Recreation Sites - Microsoft Internet Explorer
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Arts Recreation Sites
Close
Help
About
Layers
Legend
Tutorial
Refresh Map
Disclaimer
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
Alaska
Saskatchewan
Alberta
British Columbia
Washington
Idaho
Montana
Copyright © Government of British Columbia
Map center: 54°20' N, 125°25' W
Identify Results
Coordinate Position
UTM 10N: 419602, 5938101
BC Albers: 1117920, 954849
Geographic: 53°35' N, 124°12' W
Recreation Sites
Recreation Site Details
Rec Site #: REC5648
SiteName: GLUTEN LAKE
Recreation Site Details
Rec Site #: REC5650
SiteName: SECORD LAKE
Recreation Site Details
Rec Site #: REC5664
SiteName: Lavoie Lake
Recreation Site Details
Rec Site #: REC1298
SiteName: Home Lake
Recreation Trails
Recreation Trail Details
Rec Trail #: REC5649
Scale: 1: 8,564,991
go
Map Tool: Drill Down Identify
BC Albers: 1528095, 1691349 -- UTM11: 524472, 6639025 -- Geographic: 116°33' W, 59°53' N
Internet

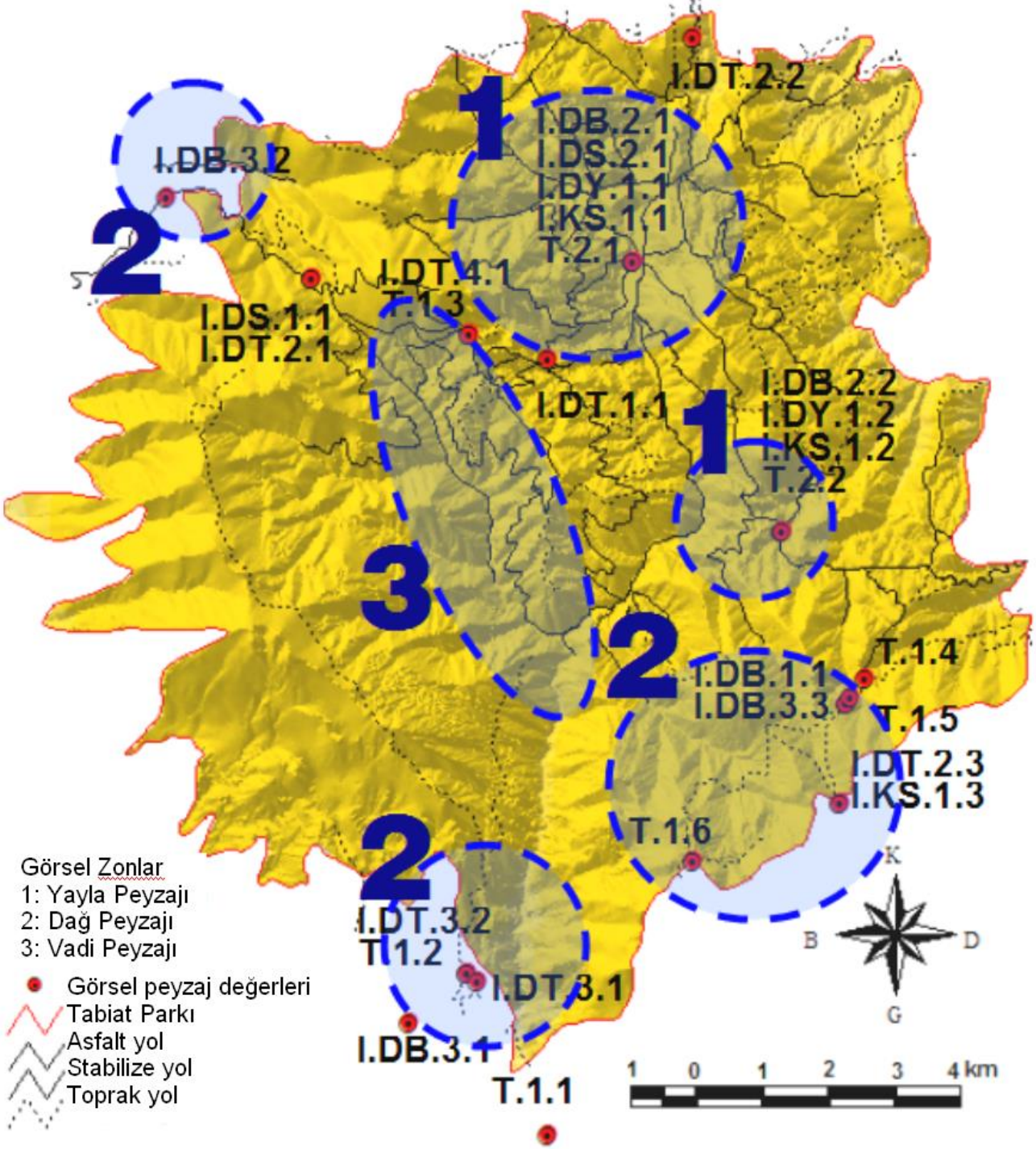

KOCAYAYLA
OKTUR
YAYLASI
K
AKDAĞ

Çizelge 1. Görsel Peyzaj Değerlerinin sınıflandırması

SINIF		**KOD**	**KAYNAK**	
TEMEL GÖRSEL PEYZAJ DEĞERLERİ (T)		T.1	Bakı noktaları	
		T.2	Yaylalar	
SINIF	**ALT-SINF**	**KOD**	**KAYNAK**	
İLAVE GÖRSEL PEYZAJ DEĞERLERİ (İ)	Topografik (İ.DT)	İ.DT.1	İlginç kaya oluşumları	Doğal (İ.D)
		İ.DT.2	Vadiler	
		İ.DT.3	Tepeler	
		İ.DT.4	Düzlükler	
	Bitki örtüsü (İ.DB)	İ.DB.1	Eşsiz vejetasyon	
		İ.DB.2	Çayır-mer'a	
		İ.DB.3	Anıt ağaç	
	Su (İ.DS) yüzeyleri ve ıslak alanlar	İ.DS.1	Akarsu	
		İ.DS.2	Islak alanlar	
	Sosyo-kültürel (İ.KS)	İ.KS.1	Yerleşim	Kültürel (İ.K)

Çizelge 2. Görsel peyzaj değerleri

No	Kaynak Tipi	X	Y	Açıklama
1	İ.DB.1.1	243017	4242582	Anıt ağaç: Eşsiz ağaç örtüsü
2	İ.DB.2.1	239781	4249238	Kocayayla çayırı
3	İ.DB.2.2	242029	4245173	Oktur Yaylası çayırı
4	İ.DB.3.1	761446	4237693	Anıt ağaç
5	İ.DB.3.2	756984	4249898	Anıt ağaç
6	İ.DB.3.3	243017	4242582	Anıt ağaçlar
7	İ.DS.1.1	759250	4248800	Vadi peyzajı : Karanlık Dere yukarı havza
8	İ.DS.2.1	239781	4249238	Kocayayla sulak alanı
9	İ.DT.1.1	238492	4247773	Kaya oluşumları
10	İ.DT.2.1	759250	4248800	Vadi peyzajı: Karanlık Dere girişi
11	İ.DT.2.2	240700	4252623	Vadi peyzajı
12	İ.DT.2.3	242901	4241375	Vadi peyzajı: Yellibel Geçidi
13	İ.DT.3.1	762439	4238387	Kaya oluşumları : Leylek Kayası
14	İ.DT.3.2	762290	4238491	Kaya oluşumları : Akkale ve Karakale tepeleri
15	İ.DT.4.1	761678	4248120	Panoramik bakı ve Düzlük
16	İ.DY.1.1	239781	4249238	Kocayayla:Yılka atları yaşam alanı
17	İ.DY.1.2	242029	4245173	Oktur Yaylası Yılka atları yaşam alanı
18	İ.KS.1.1	239781	4249238	Kocayayla yayla yerleşimi
19	İ.KS.1.2	242029	4245173	Oktur Yaylası yayla yerleşimi
20	İ.KS.1.3	242901	4241375	Yayla yerleşimi
21	T.1.1	238490	4236067	Panoramik bakı: Park'ın mevcut güney girişi
22	T.1.2	762290	4238491	Panoramik bakı
23	T.1.3	761678	4248120	Panoramik bakı
24	T.1.4	243303	4242963	Panoramik bakı
25	T.1.5	243069	4242668	Panoramik bakı
26	T.1.6	240700	4240225	Panoramik bakı: Akdağ Zirvesi
27	T.2.1	239781	4249238	Kocayayla
28	T.2.2	242029	4245173	Oktur Yaylası


I.DT.2.2
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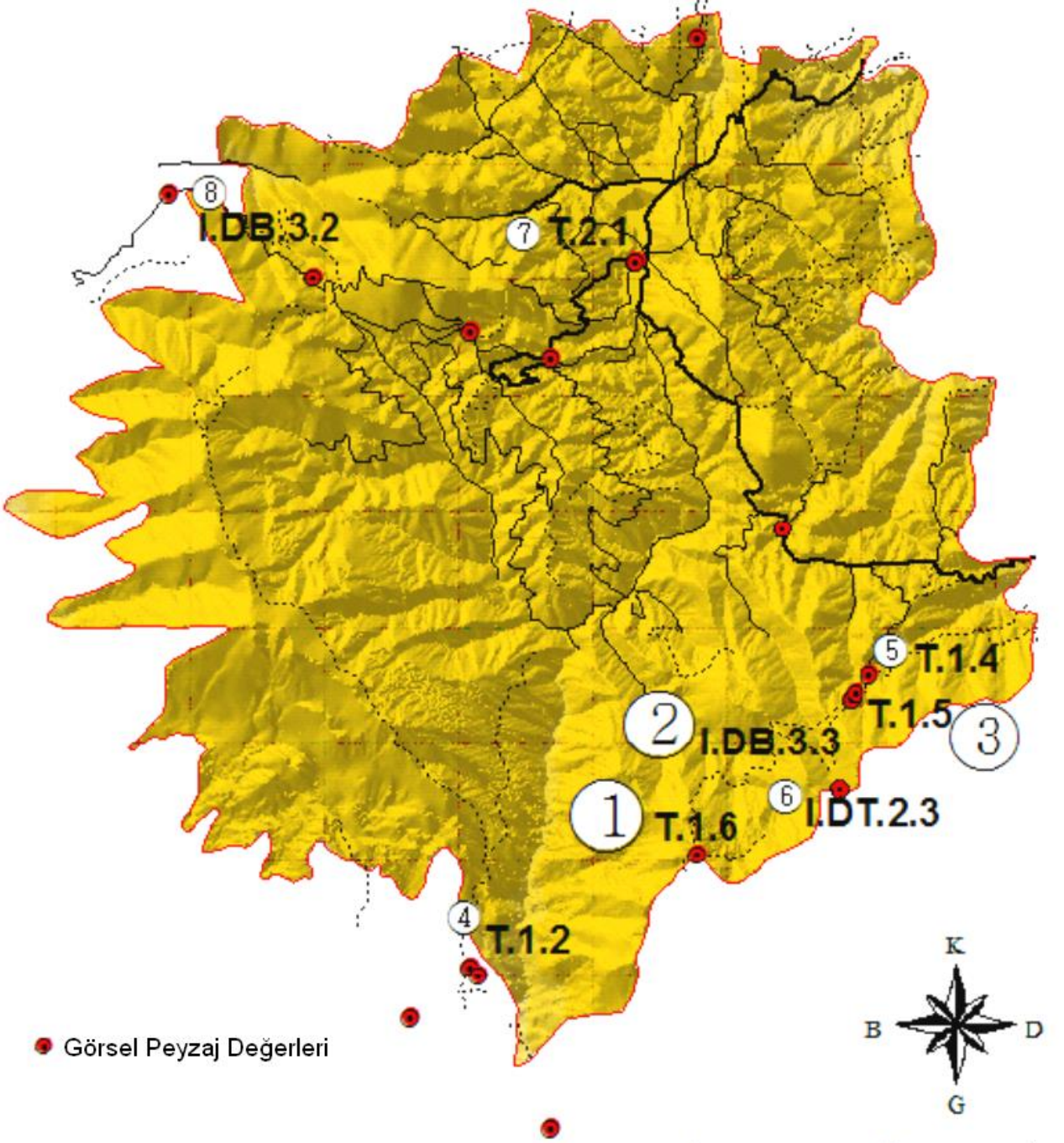
I.DB.2.1
I.DS.2.1
I.DY.1.1
I.KS.1.1
T.2.1
I.DB.3.2
2
I.DT.4.1
T.1.3
I.DS.1.1
I.DT.2.1
I.DT.1.1
1
I.DB.2.2
I.DY.1.2
I.KS.1.2
T.2.2
3
2
I.DB.1.1
I.DB.3.3
T.1.4
T.1.5
I.DT.2.3
I.KS.1.3
T.1.6
2
I.DT.3.2
T1.2
I.DT.3.1
I.DB.3.1
T.1.1
Görsel Zonlar
1: Yayla Peyzajı
2: Dağ Peyzajı
3: Vadi Peyzajı
Görsel peyzaj değerleri
Tabiat Parkı
Asfalt yol
Stabilize yol
Toprak yol
K
B
D
G
1 0 1 2 3 4 km


8
I.DB.3.2
7
T.2.1
5
T.1.4
T.1.5
2
I.DB.3.3
3
6
I.DT.2.3
1
T.1.6
4
T.1.2
Görsel Peyzaj Değerleri
K
B
D
G
1 0 1 2 3 4 km

ANGUS HILLS

kuramsal temeller

- Alan kullanım planlamasının temel belirleyicisi

ARAZİ FORMU

- Çevresel koşulların indikatörü

BİTKİ ÖRTÜSÜ

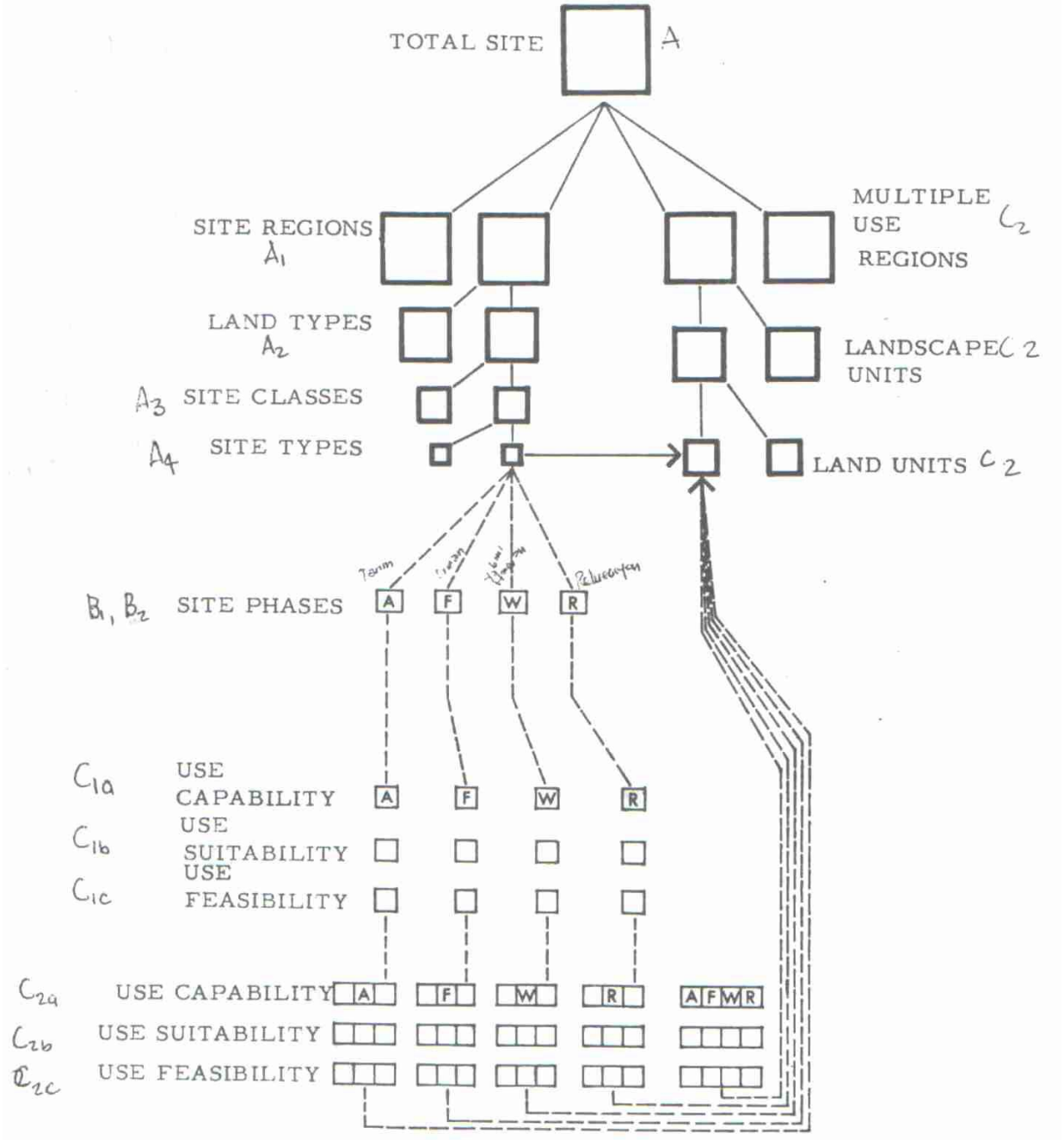
kuramsal temeller

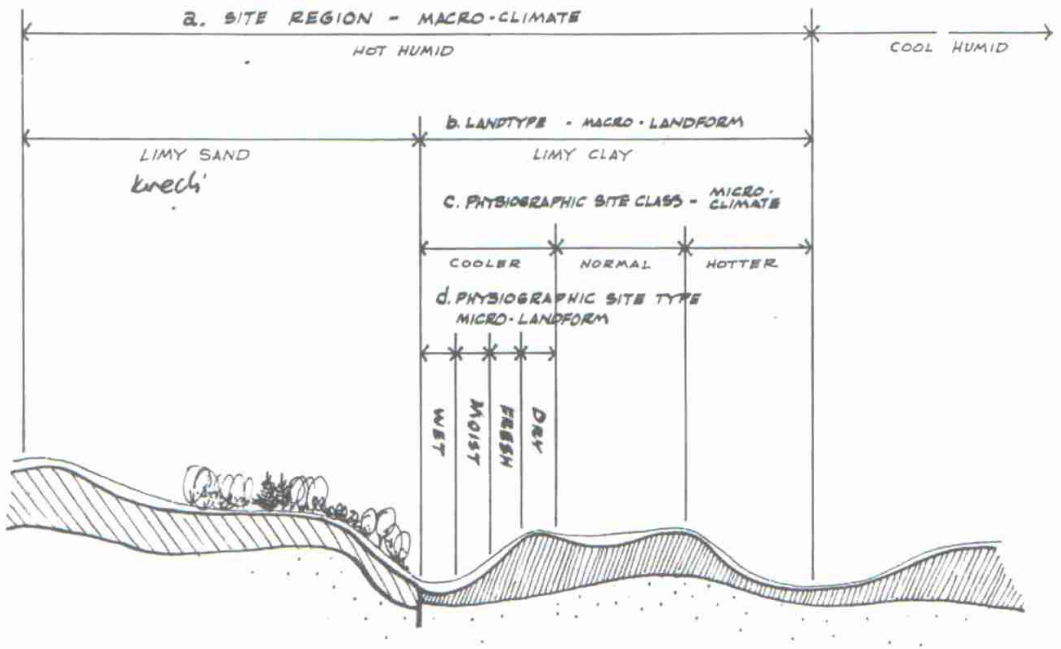
- Kanada’nın potansiyel kapynakları tam olarak ekonomik açıdan tutarlı ve sosyal açıdan arzulanabilir biçimde kullanılıyor mu?
- Eğer böyle değilse yönetimde ne tür değişiklikler ya da alan kullanımında ne tür düzenlemeler yapmak gerekiyor
- Bu soruları cevaplamadaki bilimsel çerçeve ne olmalı?

kuramsal temeller

Yöntem

1. Alanın, potansiyel kullanımlar açısından değelendirmede kullanılacak, homojen birimlere ayrılması
2. Fizyografik sınıfların birçok yönetim düzeyleri ve koşullarında alternatif ve birleştirilmiş çoklu kullanımlar için potansiyellerinin değerlendirilmesi


TOTAL SITE
A
SITE REGIONS
A1
MULTIPLE USE REGIONS
C2
LAND TYPES
A2
LANDSCAPE UNITS
C2
A3 SITE CLASSES
A4 SITE TYPES
LAND UNITS C2
B1, B2 SITE PHASES
A
F
W
R
C1a USE CAPABILITY
C1b USE SUITABILITY
C1c USE FEASIBILITY
C2a USE CAPABILITY
A
F
W
R
A F W R
C2b USE SUITABILITY
C2c USE FEASIBILITY



a. SITE REGION

b. LANDTYPE

C. PHYSIOGRAPHIC SITE CLASS

d. PHYSIOGRAPHIC SITE TYPE

THE OTHER UNITS WHICH ARE ALSO EMPLOYED, BUT NOT ILLUSTRATED ON THIS PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM, ARE:

PHYSIOGRAPHIC SITE PHASE

LANDSCAPE UNIT

LANDSCAPE SUBUNIT

(ALSO SEE PROCEDURAL DIAGRAM)

THE DRY BEACH SITE PHASE IS DEFINED BY:

1. SLOPE OF BEACH
2. WIDTH AND LENGTH
3. MATERIAL OF BEACH

OTHER FACTORS ARE RECORDED AND BECOME IMPORTANT IN RANKING CAPABILITY, ie.

4. NUISANCES ON THE BEACH
5. WEEDS AND ORGANIC MATERIAL

ALL THIS AREA MAY BE IN ONE SITE TYPE, HOWEVER THERE MAY BE SEVERAL SITE PHASES WHICH MAY REPEAT.

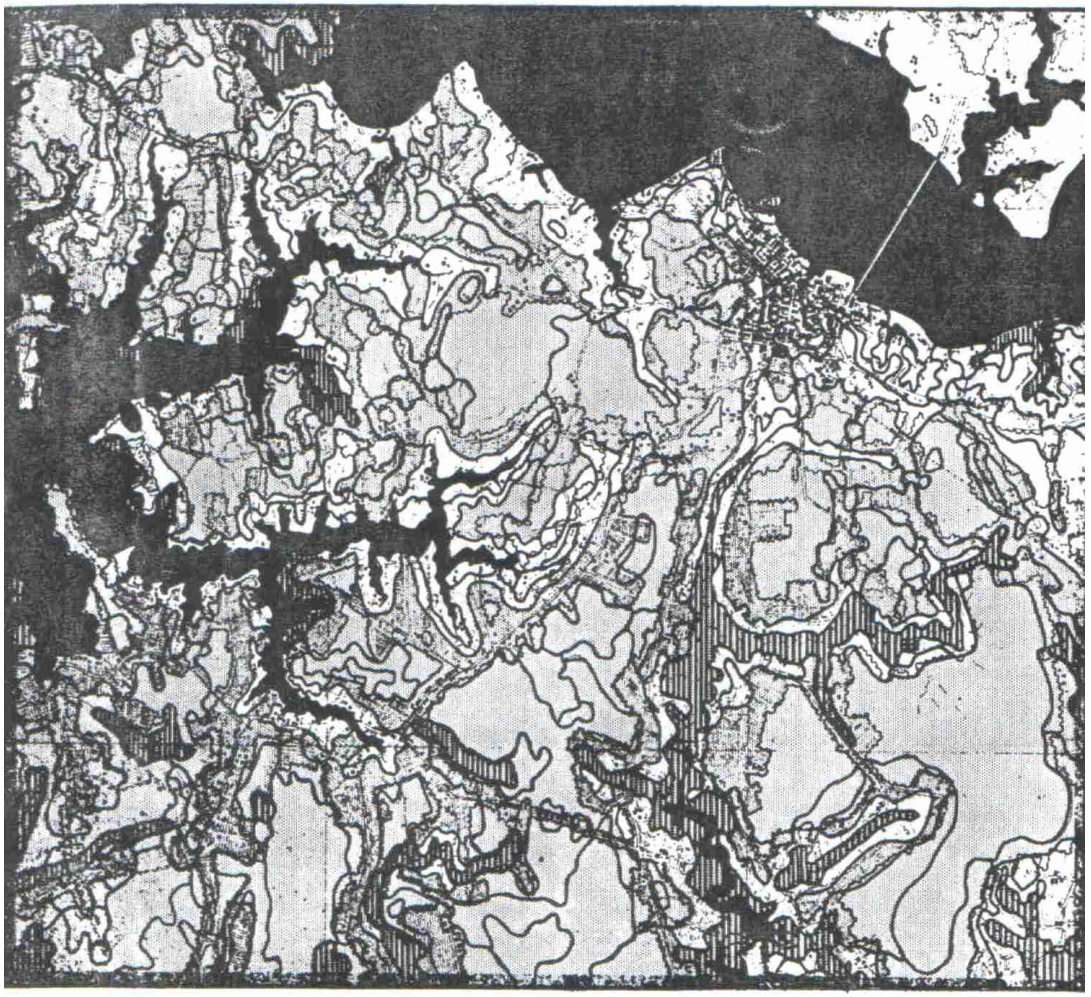
TABLE 1 DEFINITION OF CAPABILITY CLASSES A TO G ON A COMPARATIVE BASIS*

Class	Level of Capability (1)	Relative Intensity of Use Potential (1)	Degree of Limitation	Relative Effort to Obtain and Maintain a High Intensity of Use
A	Very high	Very high	Very low	Not significant
B	High	High	Low	Very low
C	Mod. high	Mod. high	Mod. low	Low
D	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
E	Mod. low	Mod. low	Mod. high	High
F	Low	Low	High	Very high
G	Very low	Very low	Very high	Prohibitory

(1) These are levels to be expected under present normal inputs and social pressures disregarding local differences in present vegetative cover, economic and social factors.

Examples of specific limitations used by Mr. Hills to determine the capability of shoreland units in Ontario are included in Figure (f). A rating for a hypothetical area is illustrated in Figure (e).

*G. A. Hills, Definition of Capability Classes and Benchmark Sites for the Recreational Land Inventory.

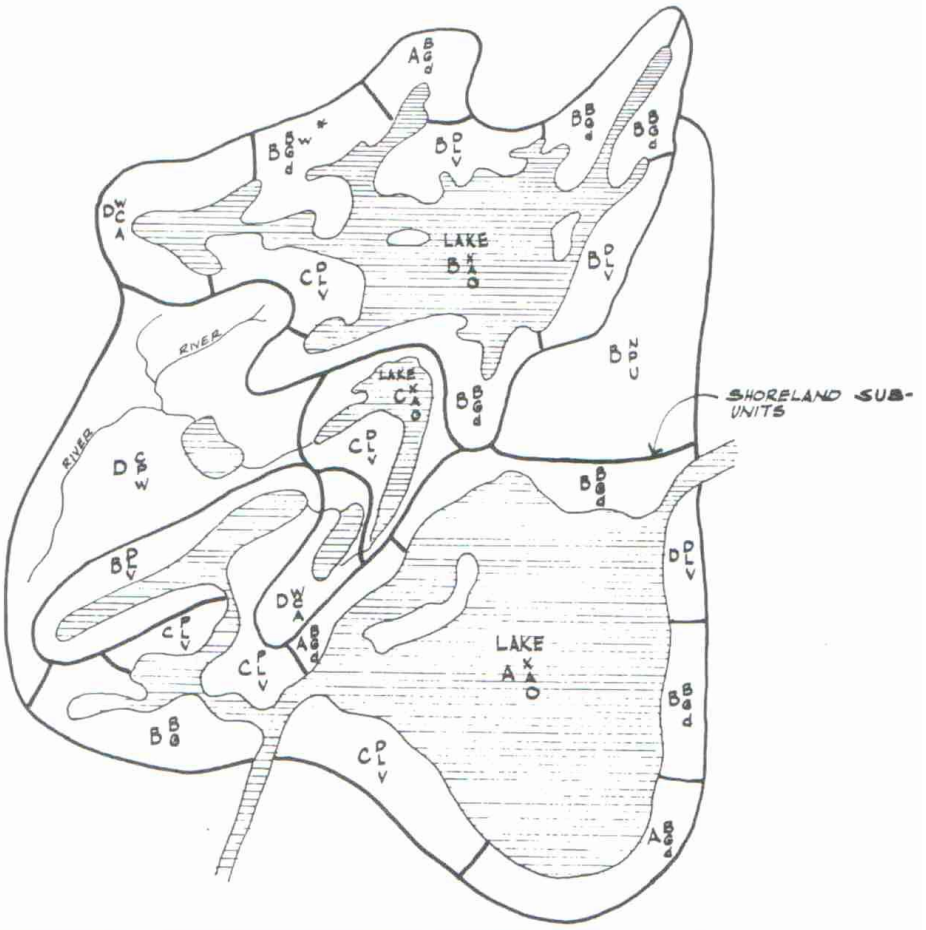


ILLUSTRATED HERE ARE THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC SITE TYPES, (SEE FIGURE 8 FOR DEFINITION).

SINGLED OUT ARE THE BENCH MARKS, WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE TWO EXTREMES, WET (LINES) AND DRY (WHITE).

THIS IS NECESSARY TO DEFINE THE RANGE BETWEEN THESE TWO EXTREMES, (GRAY).

THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC SITE TYPES ILLUSTRATED HERE HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM AN INTERPRETATION OF SOIL TYPES BASED ON SOIL MOISTURE; FROM "SOIL SURVEY-DORCHESTER CO." SERIES 1959, NO. 26, ISSUED AUG. 1963, U.S.D.A., SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE.



*EXPLANATION OF SYMBOL

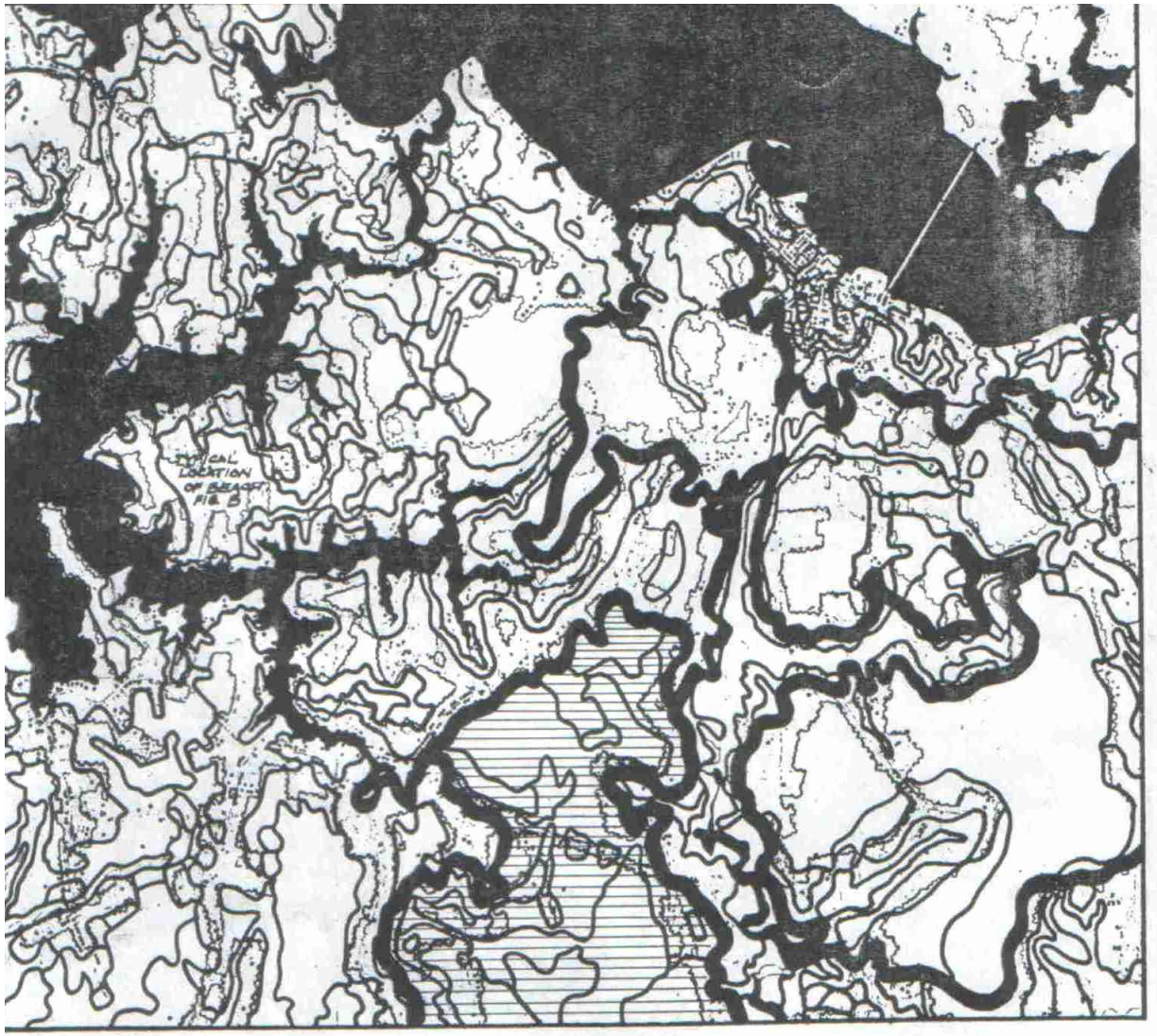
B BW G d

FIRST COLUMN - B - CAPABILITY CLASS
SECOND COL. - B - MAJOR ATRACTIONS
G SUCH AS GOOD BATH-
d ING (B), ADJACENT CAMPGROUNDS (D), & DEEP SHORE WATER
THIRD COLUMN - W - KIND OF LIMITATION, SUCH AS WIDTH OF BEACH RESTRICTED, (W).

NOTE - THIS ILLUSTRATION IS NOT RELATED TO THE CASE STUDY AREA, BUT HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM - G.A. HILLS, "DEFINITION OF CAPABILITY CLASSES AND BENCH MARK SITES FOR THE RECREATIONAL LAND EVALUATION"

LIMITING FEATURES OF BATHING BEACHES*

1. Area of beach
2. Exposure
3. Depth of water (i. e., too deep or too shallow)
4. Erosion hazards
5. Bottom condition of beach (i. e., rocky)
6. Irregular water levels
7. Insect pests
8. Temperature of water surface
9. Length of sand beach
10. Marsh
11. Aquatic vegetation
12. Offensive organic accumulation
13. Pollution of water, air or soil
14. Bedrock at or near the surface
15. Stones or boulders
16. Abrupt slopes at beach
17. Width of beach
18. Exposure from wind



100 acres

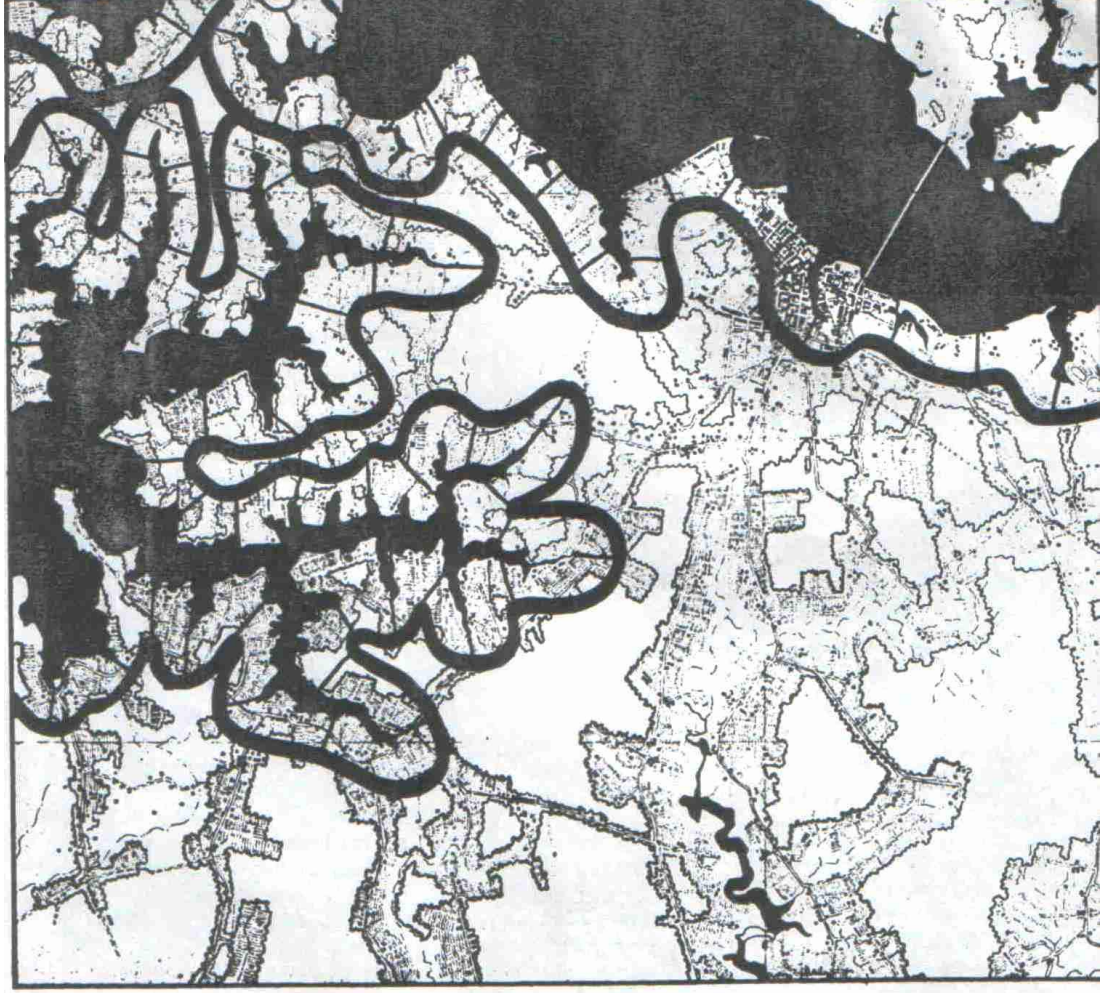
1 1/2 0 1 2

miles

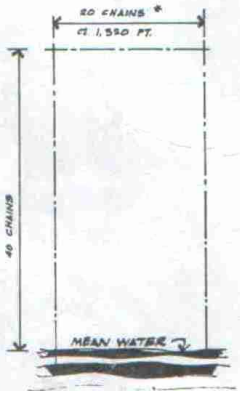
THE LANDSCAPE UNITS ARE PRODUCED BY GROUPING THOSE PHYSIOGRAPHIC SITE TYPES SHOWING NATURALLY CONSISTENT PATTERNS.

THE SHADED AREA ILLUSTRATES ONE TYPICAL LANDSCAPE UNIT.

NORMALLY THE LANDSCAPE UNIT WOULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH A LETTER TYPE OF SYMBOL (AS FIG e).

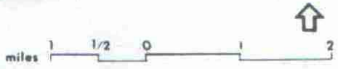


SPECIFICATIONS FOR A SHORELAND UNIT†



*THIS WIDTH APPLIES TO LAKES 1-400 SQ. MILES IN SIZE. FOR LAKES OVER 400 SQ. MILES THE DIMENSION IS ONE MILE. THE ONE MILE DIMENSION HAS BEEN ILLUSTRATED FOR THE CASE STUDY AREA.

† FROM "DEFINITION OF CAPABILITY CLASSES AND BENCHMARK SITES FOR THE RECREATIONAL LAND INVENTORY", JAN. 21, 1966



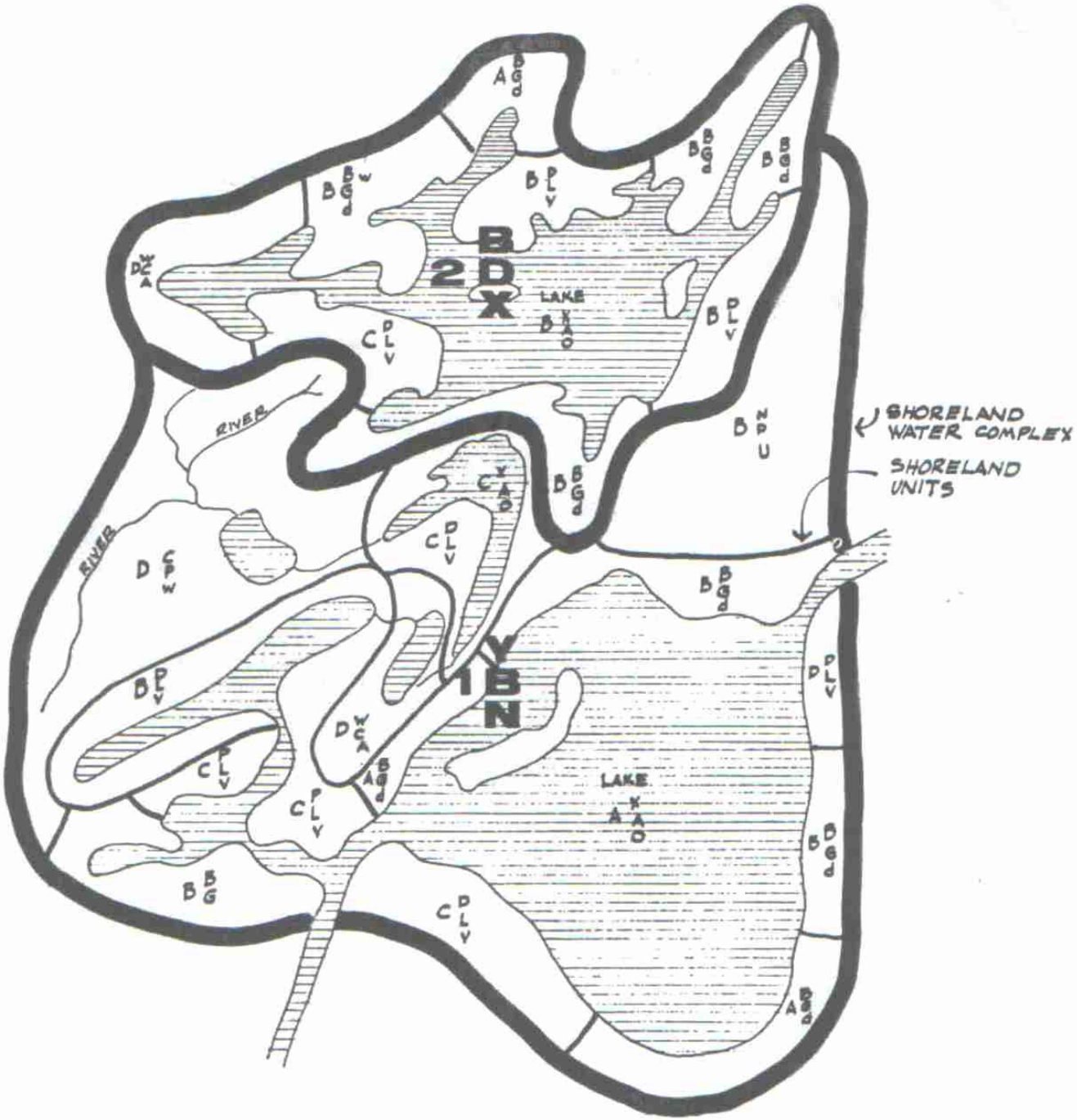

SHORELAND WATER COMPLEX
SHORELAND UNITS
RIVER
RIVER
LAKE
LAKE

Figure (j)

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE TWO MAPPING SCALES*

Figure (i) illustrates the method by which local homogeneous units, the physiographic site types (ranked on the A-to-G scale), are considered as parts of the complex patterns (ranked on the 1-to-7 scale). The areas shown on the map make up two large recreational complexes, ranked on the 1-to-7 scale.

The upper unit is a shoreland-water complex which has been rated $2^{B}_{D}{}_{X}$. When the letters B, D, and X are used in the 1-to-7 series, they indicate a group of attractions rather than the single attractions of the A-to-G series. Because of the limitations of space in the symbol, the nine (or less) attractions of three series must be recorded in the symbol by the most significant one. The following are the groups of attractions indicated by the three letters, each of which is the main attraction of its series, namely:

B Bathing beaches, camping grounds.

D Deep-shore water, lodging sites, viewing sites.

X Boating, angling, on-shore views.

Within this upper unit, ranked as Class 2, there is one unit of Class A, seven units of Class B, and one unit of Class C. The resulting rating of Class 2 would suggest that the summation is an average, since Class 2 is in the same position in the scale as Class B. That this is not necessarily so is illustrated in the other unit.

The lower unit is a land-and-water complex comprising a lake on a yacht route and two land units, one with topography suitable for hill sports, and the other with canoe routes. It is ranked as Class $1^{Y}_{B}{}_{N}$. The three attraction symbols indicate the following:

Y Yacht routes, boating water, angling, etc.

B Bathing beaches, camping and service grounds, deep-shore swimming water, etc.

N Landforms of varied relief, patterns of diversified landscapes, uplands wildlife.

Within this unit there are 16 smaller units, each having a degree of homogeneity for specific recreational attractions. There are three units of Class A, five of Class B, five of Class C, and three of Class D. Although there are only three units of A and 13 units below A, the complex is rated Class 1 for the following reasons:

(i) It is on a yacht route.

(ii) A large lake, ranked A, occupies the dominant position.

(iii) There is the required minimum of sand beaches and deep-shore water.

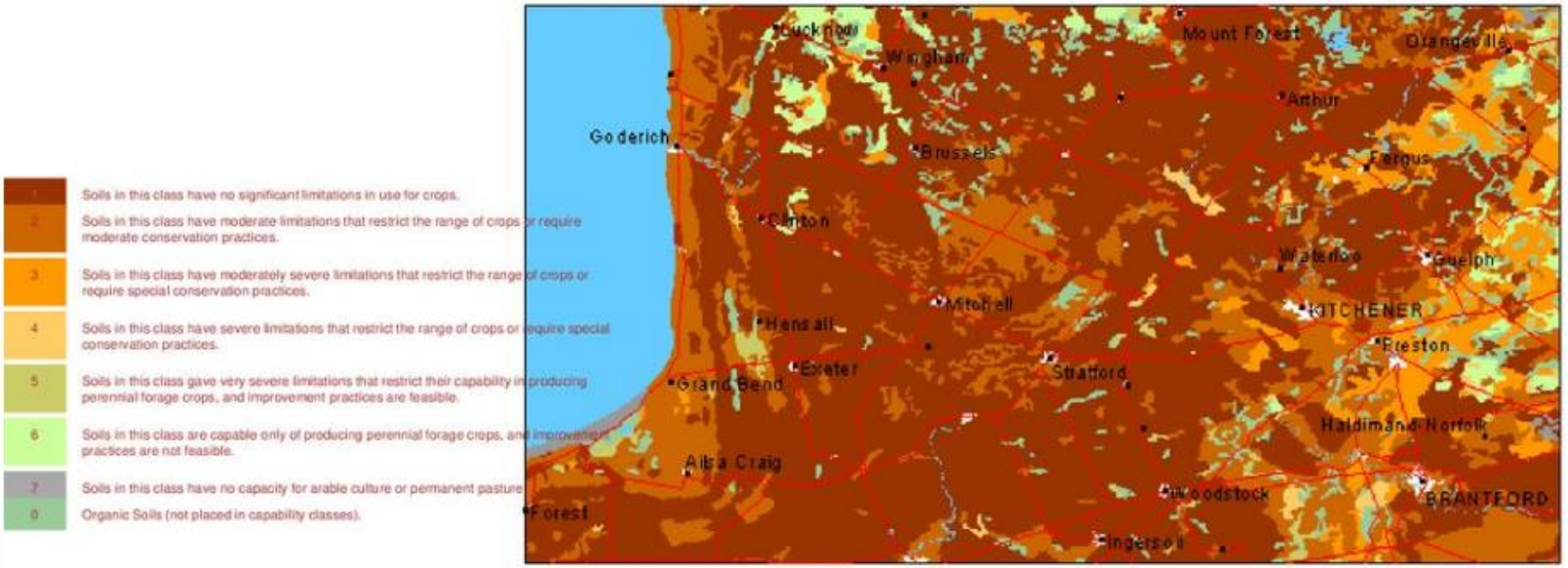
(iv) There is the required variety of recreational potential.

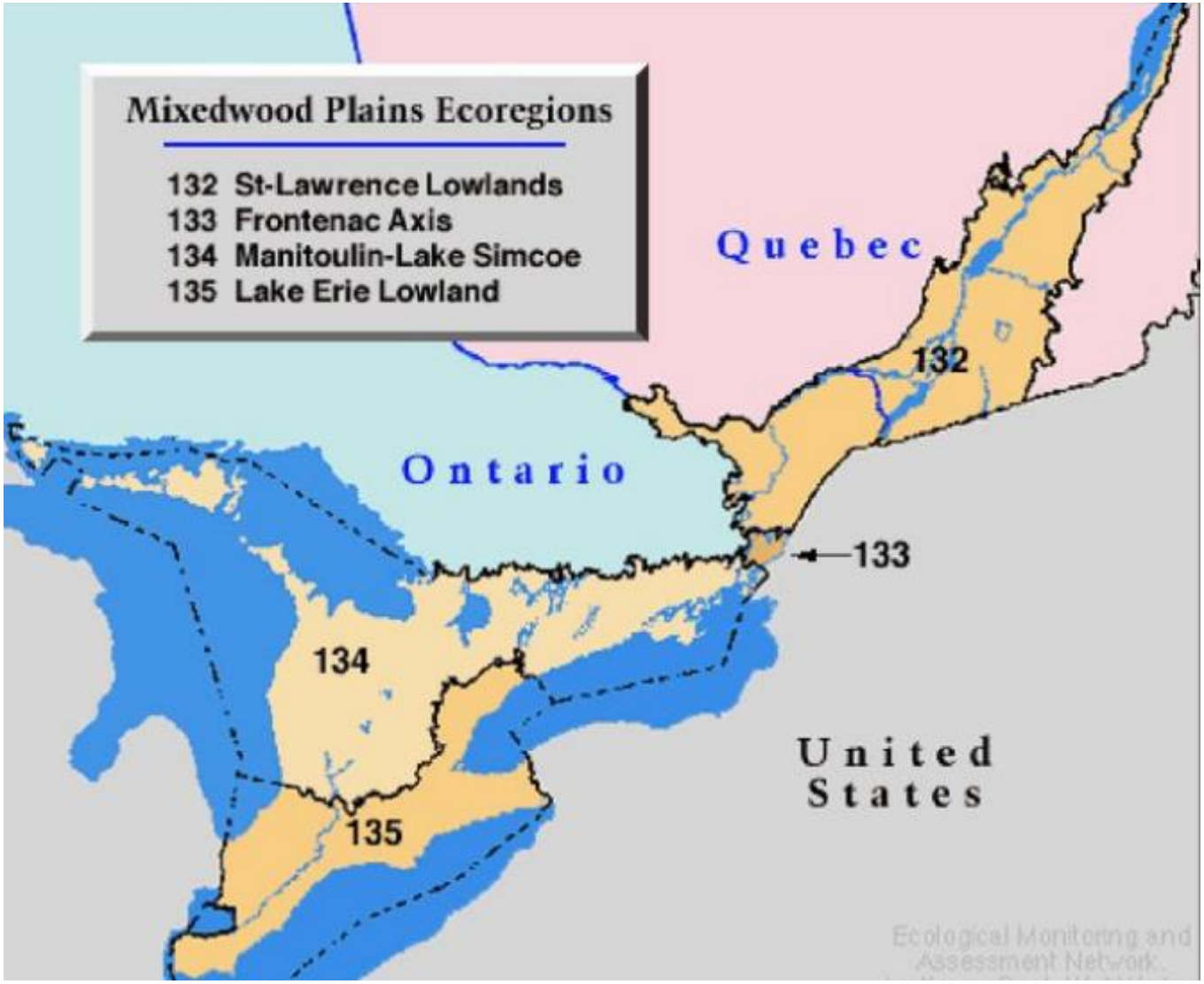
---

*G. A. Hills, Definition of Capability Classes and Benchmark Sites for the Recreational Land Inventory.

Why classify landscapes? (i.e. units of land)

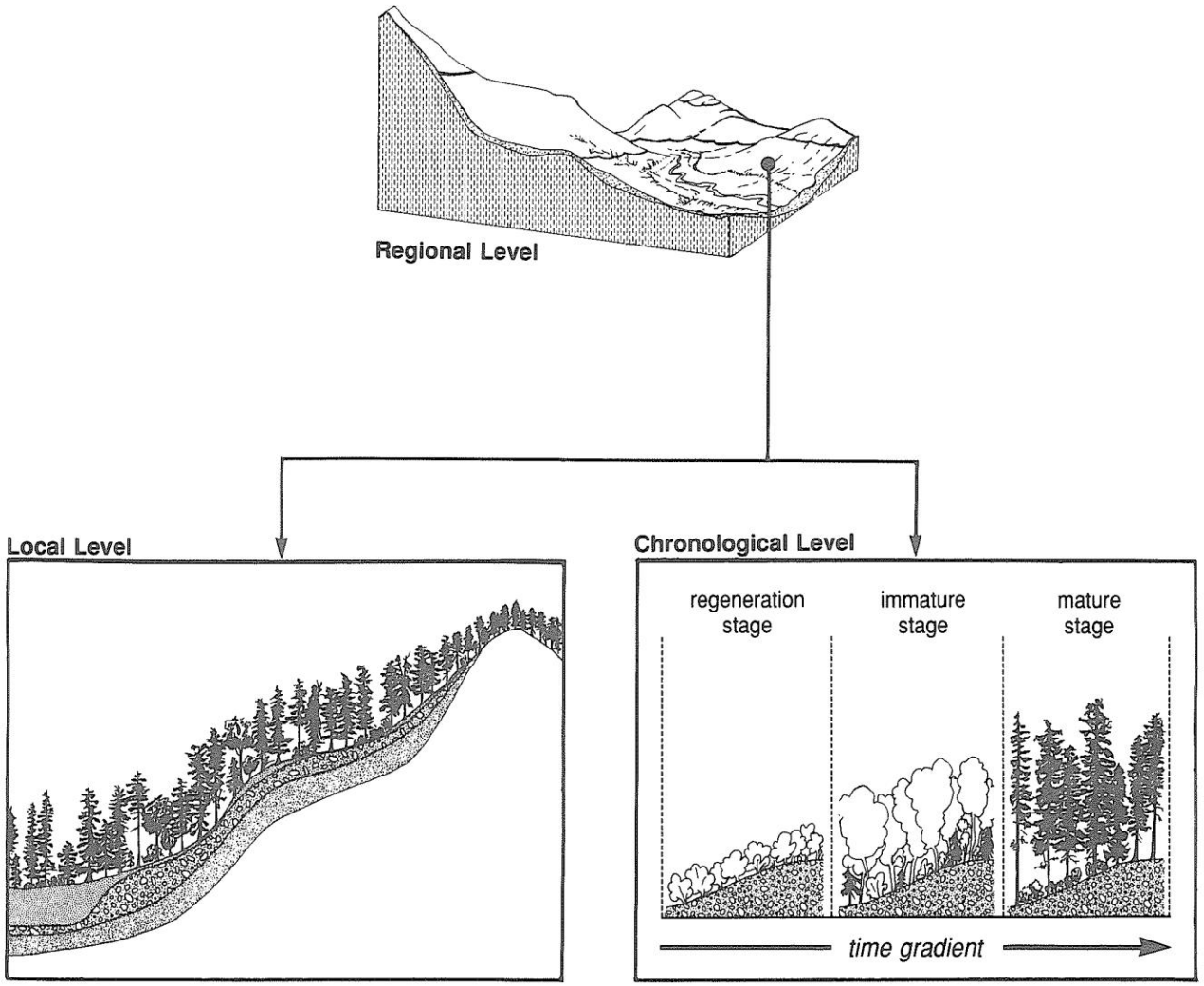
-early purpose: to assess potential of land for agriculture (e.g. CLI – Canada Land Inventory – 1960s)




Mixedwood Plains Ecoregions
132 St-Lawrence Lowlands
133 Frontenac Axis
134 Manitoulin-Lake Simcoe
135 Lake Erie Lowland
Quebec
Ontario
132
133
134
135
United States
Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network

The hierarchical levels of the Canadian Committee on Ecological Land Classification (CCELC) system (after Wiken, 1973).

Level	Description	Common Map Scale
ECOZONE	Areas of large land masses representing very generalized ecological units, based on the consideration that the earth's surface is interactive and continuously adjusting to the mix of biotic and abiotic factors that may be present at any given time (e.g., Boreal Shield).	1:50 000 000 to 1:10 000 000
ECOPROVINCE	Areas of the earth's surface characterized by major structural or surface forms, faunal realms, vegetation, hydrology, soil, and climatic zones (e.g., Island of Newfoundland).	1:10 000 000 to 1:5 000 000
ECOREGION	A part of an ecoprovince characterized by distinctive ecological responses to climate as expressed by vegetation, soil, water, and fauna (e.g., Northern Peninsula Lowland).	1:3 000 000 to 1:1 000 000
ECODISTRICT	A part of an ecoregion characterized by a distinctive pattern of relief, geology, geomophology, vegetation, water and fauna.	1:500 000 to 1:125 000
ECOSECTION	A part of an ecodistrict throughout which there is a recurring pattern of terrain, soil, vegetation, waterbodies and fauna.	1:250 000 to 1:50 000
ECOSITE	A part of an ecosection having a relatively uniform parent material, soil, hydrology, and chronosequence of vegetation.	1:50 000 to 1:10 000
ECOELEMENT	A part of an ecosite displaying uniform soil, topographical, vegetative and hydrological characteristics.	1:10 000 to 1:2 500


Regional Level
Local Level
Chronological Level
regeneration stage
immature stage
mature stage
time gradient