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Entwurf

**Geoinformation –
Klassifizierungssysteme –
Teil 2: Meta-Beschreibungssprache für Landbedeckung
(ISO/DIS 19144-2:2022);
Englische Fassung prEN ISO 19144-2:2022**

Geographic information –
Classification systems –
Part 2: Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) (ISO/DIS 19144-2:2022);
English version prEN ISO 19144-2:2022

Information géographique –
Systèmes de classification –
Partie 2: Métalangage de couverture du sol (LCML) (ISO/DIS 19144-2:2022);
Version anglaise prEN ISO 19144-2:2022

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Nationales Vorwort

Dieses Dokument (prEN ISO 19144-2:2022) wurde vom Technischen Komitee ISO/TC 211 „Geographic information/Geomatics“ in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Technischen Komitee CEN/TC 287 „Geoinformation“ erarbeitet, dessen Sekretariat von BSI (Vereinigtes Königreich) gehalten wird.

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Für die in diesem Dokument zitierten Dokumente wird im Folgenden auf die entsprechenden deutschen Dokumente hingewiesen:

ISO 19101-1:2014	siehe	DIN EN ISO 19101-1:2015-03
ISO 19105:2022	siehe	DIN EN ISO 19105:2022-10
ISO 19109:2015	siehe	DIN EN ISO 19109:2016-05
ISO 19135-1:2015	siehe	DIN EN ISO 19135-1:2016-02
ISO 19144-1:2009	siehe	DIN EN ISO 19144-1:2012-06

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Nationaler Anhang NA (informativ)

Begriffe

Reihenfolge und Inhalt der folgenden Begriffe sind identisch mit denen im Abschnitt Begriffe der englischen Fassung.

Für die Anwendung dieses Dokuments gelten die folgenden Begriffe.

ISO und IEC stellen terminologische Datenbanken für die Verwendung in der Normung unter den folgenden Adressen bereit:

- ISO Online Browsing Platform: verfügbar unter <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: verfügbar unter <http://www.electropedia.org/>

ANMERKUNG 1 Die technischen Begriffe, die sich auf die Pflanzenphysiognomie beziehen, sowie Begriffe aus anderen Disziplinen, die zur Festlegung der Klassifikatoren im Klassifizierungssystem verwendet werden, sind in diesem Teil der ISO 19144 nicht definiert.

ANMERKUNG 2 Der Begriff „Klasse“ wird in der Normenreihe ISO 19144 zur Bezeichnung eines Konstrukts in einem Klassifizierungssystem verwendet; der Begriff hat in anderen Kontexten jedoch mehrere unterschiedliche Bedeutungen, darunter in der Modellierungssprache UML. Gegebenenfalls werden Attribute oder weitere Identifikatoren benötigt, um die verschiedenen Anwendungen des Begriffs „Klasse“ voneinander zu unterscheiden.

3.1.1

abstrakte Prüfreihe

ATS, en: abstract test suite

Reihe von Konformitätsklassen, die Prüfungen für alle Anforderungen einer Spezifikation festlegen. Nachweis der Konformität mit der Gesamtheit oder einem Teil einer Norm, der für das Bestehen einer oder mehrerer der in dieser Norm festgelegten Konformitätsprüfungsklassen vergeben wird

[QUELLE: ISO 19105:2022, 3.3]

3.1.2

Inzidenzbereich

en **area of incidence**

Substratbereich, der vollständig vom gesamten LCML-Grundelement selbst oder von dessen Überdachungseffekt überdeckt wird

3.1.3

Pertinenzbereich

en **area of pertinence**

Bereich, auf den sich ein spezifisches LCML-Element erstreckt

3.1.4

Merkmal

en **characteristic**

<Klassifizierung> unterscheidendes qualitatives Attribut eines Grundelements der Metasprache

3.1.5

Klasse

en **class**

<UML> Beschreibung einer Menge von Objekten mit gemeinsamen Attributen, Operationen, Methoden, Relationen und Semantiken

[QUELLE: ISO/TS 19103:2005, 4.7]

3.1.6

Klasse

en **class**

<Klassifizierung> Ergebnis eines Verfahrens zur Klassifizierung als Teil eines Klassifizierungssystems, das Konzepte innerhalb eines bestimmten Themenbereichs unterteilt

3.1.7

Klassifizierung

en **classification**

abstrakte Repräsentation eines Phänomens der realen Welt unter Verwendung von Klassifikatoren

[QUELLE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.4]

3.1.8

Klassifizierungssystem

en **classification system**

System zum Zuordnen von Objekten zu Klassen

[QUELLE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.5]

3.1.9

Klassifikator

en **classifier**

<Klassifizierung> Definition, die dazu dient, Objekte Legendenklassen zuzuordnen

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Klassifikatoren können algorithmisch definiert werden oder anhand einer Reihe von Regeln, die für das Klassifizierungssystem spezifisch sind.

[QUELLE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.6]

3.1.10

Bedeckung

en **cover**

<Klassifizierung> Inzidenzbereich eines LCML-Grundelements über das Substrat im Pertinenzbereich des Grundelements

3.1.11

Coverage

en **coverage**

Feature, das als Funktion zur Rückgabe von Werten aus seinem Wertebereich für jede direkte Position innerhalb seines Bereichs dient

[QUELLE: ISO/DIS 19123-1, 3.1.8]

3.1.12

diskrete Coverage

en **discrete coverage**

Coverage, die für jede direkte Position innerhalb jedes einzelnen Objekts in ihrem Bereich dieselben Werte des Feature-Attributs liefert

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Der Bereich einer diskreten Coverage besteht aus einer endlichen Menge räumlicher, zeitlicher oder raum-zeitlicher Objekte.

Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Diskrete Coverages haben nur dort Werte, wo sie definiert sind, während kontinuierliche Coverages interpoliert werden können und damit Zwischenwerte liefern.

[QUELLE: ISO/DIS 19123-1, 3.1.15]

3.1.13

Elementportionierung

en **element portioning**

<Klassifizierung> Prozentsatz des Pertinenzbereichs eines einzelnen LCML-Grundelements, wenn mindestens zwei LCML-Grundelemente in derselben Schicht betrachtet werden

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Die Summe sämtlicher Portionierungswerte für alle betrachteten Elemente innerhalb einer Schicht muss immer 100 % ergeben.

Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Elementportionierung ist von Schichtportionierung zu unterscheiden.

3.1.14

Feature

en **feature**

Abstraktion von Phänomenen der realen Welt

BEISPIEL Das Phänomen „Eiffelturm“ kann mit anderen ähnlichen Phänomenen in einer Featureklasse „Turm“ klassifiziert werden.

[QUELLE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.11]

3.1.15

Gitter

en **grid**

nicht leere, geordnete Menge von Achsen mit einer Menge von Positionen entlang jeder Achse, die als Bezugspunkte für zusammenhängende kompakte glatte Hyperflächen dienen, an deren Schnittpunkten direkte Positionen definiert sind

[QUELLE: ISO/DIS 19123-1]

3.1.16

Klasse von Elementen

en **item class**

Menge von Elementen mit gemeinsamen Eigenschaften

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: In diesem Kontext wird Klasse verwendet, um auf einen Satz von Instanzen zu verweisen, nicht das von diesem Satz von Instanzen abstrahierte Konzept.

[QUELLE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.7]

3.1.17

Landbedeckung

en **land cover**

Beobachtete (bio)physikalische Bedeckung der Erdoberfläche

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Landbedeckung ist von Landnutzung zu unterscheiden.

[QUELLE: [44]]

3.1.18

Metasprache für Landbedeckung

LCML

en **land cover metalanguage**

logisches allgemeines Modell zur Beschreibung der Merkmale von Features der Landbedeckung, die als Klassifikatoren verwendet werden, sowie die spezifischeren Regeln, die zusammen ein bestimmtes Klassifizierungssystem ergeben

3.1.19

Landnutzung

en **land use**

Vorkehrungen, Aktivitäten und Eingriffe, die Menschen bei einem bestimmten Landbedeckungstyp unternehmen, um diesen zu erhalten oder eine Veränderung zu bewirken

BEISPIEL „Erholungsgebiet“ ist ein Begriff der Landnutzung, der auf verschiedene Landbedeckungstypen anwendbar sein kann, z. B. sandige Oberflächen wie einen Strand, eine bebaute Fläche wie einen Vergnügungspark und Wälder.

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Die Definition von Landnutzung auf diese Weise schafft eine direkte Verknüpfung zwischen Landbedeckung und den Handlungen von Menschen in ihrer Umgebung. Am selben Ort können mehrere Landnutzungen nebeneinander bestehen (z. B. Forstwirtschaft und Erholung), während sich Landbedeckungsklassen gegenseitig ausschließen.

[QUELLE: [44]]

3.1.20

Legende

en **legend**

Anwendung einer Klassifizierung in einem bestimmten Gebiet unter Verwendung eines definierten Kartierungsmaßstabs und eines spezifischen Datenbestands

[QUELLE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.15]

3.1.21

Legendenklasse

en **legend class**

Klasse, die sich aus der Anwendung eines Verfahrens zur Klassifizierung ergibt

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Das Ergebnis eines Klassifizierungsverfahrens wird als „Legendenklasse“ bezeichnet, um eine Verwechslung mit dem Begriff „Klasse“ zu vermeiden. Diese Verwendung des Begriffs „Klasse“ unterscheidet sich vom Begriff „Klasse“, der in der UML-Modellierung verwendet wird.

[QUELLE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.16]

3.1.22

Punktmenge

en **point cloud**

Ansammlung von Datenpunkten in einem 3D-Raum

[QUELLE: ISO/TS 19130-2:2014, 4.51]

3.1.23

Physiognomie

en **physiognomy**

allgemeines Erscheinungsbild eines Objekts oder Geländes, ohne Bezugnahme auf dessen zugrundeliegenden oder wissenschaftlichen Merkmale

3.1.24

Eigenschaft

en **property**

unterscheidendes zusätzliches physiognomisches Attribut eines Grundelements der Metasprache

3.1.25

Register

en **register**

Menge an Dateien, welche Identifikatoren und Beschreibungen zu Einträgen enthalten

[QUELLE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.9]

3.1.26

Registersystem

en **registry**

Informationssystem, mit dem ein Register gepflegt wird

[QUELLE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.13]

3.1.27

Schichtportionierung

en **strata portioning**

Prozentwert, der den Anteil ausdrückt, zu dem eine Schicht einen Teil des Ganzen umfasst, wobei das Aggregat aus mehreren zusammenhängenden Schichten eingeschränkt ist, so dass die Summe sämtlicher zusammenhängender Schichten (projiziert in die orthogonale Ebene) immer 100 % beträgt

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Dies ermöglicht es, eine Situation auszudrücken, in der Elemente nicht sichtbar sind, weil sie von anderen Elementen verdeckt werden, z. B. wenn es bei einigen Satellitenbildansichten nicht möglich ist, den Bereich unterhalb der Baumkronen zu sehen.

Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Schichtportionierung ist von Elementportionierung zu unterscheiden.

3.1.28

unregelmäßiges Dreiecksnetz

TIN, en: triangulated irregular network

Tesselierung aus Dreiecken

[QUELLE: ISO/DIS 19123-1]

Nationaler Anhang NB (informativ)

Abkürzungen

ATS	Abstract Test Suite (abstrakte Prüfreihe)
CEC	Commission of the European Communities (Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften)
CORINE	Coordination of Information on the Environment (Koordinierung von Informationen über die Umwelt)
LC	Präfix zur Identifizierung von Klassen in der Metasprache für Landbedeckung
LCCS	Land Cover Classification System (Klassifizierungssystem für Landbedeckung)
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids (Gesamtgehalt an gelösten Feststoffen)
UML	Unified Modelling Language
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (Ernährungs- und Landwirtschaftsorganisation der Vereinten Nationen)
UNFAO LCCS	UNFAO Land Cover Classification System (Klassifizierungssystem für Landbedeckung der UNFAO)

Nationaler Anhang NC (informativ)

Literaturhinweise

DIN EN ISO 19101-1:2015-03, *Geoinformation — Referenzmodell — Teil 1: Grundsätze (ISO 19101-1:2014); Englische Fassung EN ISO 19101-1:2014*

DIN EN ISO 19105:2022-10, *Geoinformation — Konformität und Prüfung (ISO 19105:2022); Englische Fassung EN ISO 19105:2022*

DIN EN ISO 19109:2016-05, *Geoinformation — Regeln zur Erstellung von Anwendungsschemata (ISO 19109:2015); Englische Fassung EN ISO 19109:2015*

DIN EN ISO 19135-1:2016-02, *Geoinformation — Registrierungsverfahren für geographische Informationseinheiten — Teil 1: Grundsätze (ISO 19135-1:2015); Englische Fassung EN ISO 19135-1:2015*

DIN EN ISO 19144-1:2012-06, *Geoinformation — Klassifizierungssysteme — Teil 1: Struktur des Klassifizierungssystems (ISO 19144-1:2009); Englische Fassung EN ISO 19144-1:2012*

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Foreword

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This document was prepared jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UNFAO) and Technical Committee ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics* under a cooperative agreement between the two organizations.

In accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2018, Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards, in International Standards the decimal sign is a comma on the line. However, the General Conference on Weights and Measures (Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures) at its meeting in 2003 passed unanimously the following resolution:

“The decimal marker shall be either a point on the line or a comma on the line.”

In practice, the choice between these alternatives depends on customary use in the language concerned. In the technical areas of geodesy and geographic information it is customary for the decimal point always to be used, for all languages. That practice is used throughout this document.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19144 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Efficient assessment of land cover and the ability to monitor change are fundamental to sustainable management of natural resources, environmental protection, food security and successful humanitarian programmes. Such information is also required to help towards raising levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity, enhancing the lives of rural populations and contributing to sustainable growth of the world economy. However, in the past, policymakers and planners have not had access to reliable and comparable land cover data, not only for lower-income countries but sometimes also at the regional and global levels.

Access has been limited by two factors: lack of mapping activities and lack of commonality between systems. The solution has been to carry out separate regional mapping projects using national or regional land cover classification systems. However, it has been difficult to compare or to exchange information between current systems.

The aim of this part of ISO 19144 is to enable the comparison of information from existing classification systems in a meaningful way without replacing them. The aim is to complement the development of future classification systems that can offer more reliable collection methods for particular national or regional purposes by allowing them to be described in a consistent manner.

A critical factor in implementing such global activities is the availability of an international standard for documentation of land cover classification systems. This then provides a reliable basis for interaction without replacing the increasing number of national, regional and global land cover mapping and monitoring activities. This enables comparisons of land cover classes to be made regardless of mapping scale, land cover type, data collection method or geographic location.

Another critical factor is the availability of a common reference for land cover classification systems. This part of ISO 19144 provides a metalanguage expressed as a UML model that allows different land cover classification systems to be described.

This part of ISO 19144 establishes a metalanguage for a set of objects and rules (language) to describe land cover features based on physiognomy that can be part of different land cover legends (nomenclature). This provides a framework for comparing different systems and nomenclatures such as Corine, Africover, Anderson (USGS), Global Map and national systems without replacing them. This is not a description of a nomenclature nor is it a description of a specific set of classes.

An additional part to the ISO 19144 standard series addresses Land Use aspects. Land Use by human activity is different from Land Cover. Land Cover is based on the physiognomic aspects of the plants and other elements covering the observed surface of the earth. Land Use identifies the human activities, such as agriculture, mining or other actions taken by humans to modify the earth cover. Land use is primarily defined in terms of human economic functions which results in a series of different human activities. In this context land cover defines biophysical earth objects on which human activities take place. The two types of classifications are closely related and in some Classification Systems they are sometimes mixed. The Land Use Metalanguage described in a separate part of this standard can be used alone to simply describe Land Use, or it can be combined with the Land Cover Metalanguage to be able to describe classification systems that have mixed aspects of both Land Cover and Land Use.

Another separate part of this ISO 19144 standard series standard is a description of the “*Registration and Implementation aspects for Land Cover Land Use Classification*”. This allows code lists and other details used in the Land Cover and Land Use systems to be registered. Code lists allowed attribute values and other characteristics can be open ended and registration allows these elements to be defined.

EXAMPLE Soil types can make use of the UN FAO soil classification list of soil types, or the more recent World Reference Base for Soil Resources, or the USDA soil taxonomy.

Appropriate references to externally managed lists or listed established particularly for the ISO 19144 series of standards can be registered. In addition, whole classification systems described using the Land Cover or Land Use parts of the ISO 19144 series can be registered.

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Geographic information — Classification systems —

Part 2: Land Cover Meta Language (LCML)

1 Scope

Document specifies a Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) expressed as a UML metamodel that allows different land cover classification systems to be described based on the physiognomic aspects. This document recognizes that there exist a number of land cover classification systems. It provides a common reference structure for the comparison and integration of data for any generic land cover classification system but does not intend to replace those classification systems.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 19109:2015, *Geographic information — Rules for application schema*

ISO/TS 19103:2015, *Geographic information — Conceptual schema language*

ISO/DIS 19123-1,¹⁾ *Geographic information — Schema for coverage geometry and functions — Part 1: Fundamentals*

ISO 19144-1:2009, *Geographic information — Classification systems — Part 1: Classification system structure*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org>

NOTE 1 The technical terms applying to plant physiognomy, and terms from other disciplines used to establish the classifiers in the classification system are not defined in this part of ISO 19144.

NOTE 2 The term class is used in the ISO 19144 series of standards to represent a construct in a classification system; however, the term has several meanings in other contexts, including in the UML modelling language. Where possible attributes or other identifiers are needed to distinguish the various use of the term class.

1) Under preparation. (Stage at the time of publication ISO/DIS 19123-1).

3.1.1

abstract test suite

ATS

set of conformance classes that define tests for all requirements of a specification evidence of conformance to all or part of a standard, awarded for passing one or more of the conformance test classes specified in that standard

[SOURCE: ISO 19105:2022, 3.3]

3.1.2

area of incidence

substratum area entirely topped by the entire LCML basic element itself or by its canopy effect

3.1.3

area of pertinence

area where a specific LCML elements extends

3.1.4

characteristic

<classification> distinguishing qualitative attribute of a metalanguage basic element

3.1.5

class

<UML> description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 19103:2005, 4.7]

3.1.6

class

<classification> result of a classification process as part of a classification system which subdivides concepts within a given topic area.

3.1.7

classification

abstract representation of real world phenomena using classifiers

[SOURCE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.4]

3.1.8

classification system

system for assigning objects to classes

[SOURCE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.5]

3.1.9

classifier

<classification> definition used to assign objects to legend classes

Note 1 to entry: Classifiers can be algorithmically defined or defined according to a set of classification system specific rules.

[SOURCE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.6]

3.1.10

cover

<classification> area of incidence of an LCML basic element over the substratum in the area of pertinence of the basic element

3.1.11

coverage

feature that acts as a function to return values from its range for any direct position within its domain

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 19123-1, 3.1.8]

3.1.12

discrete coverage

coverage that returns the same feature attribute values for every direct position within any object in its domain

Note 1 to entry: The domain of a discrete coverage consists of a finite set of spatial, temporal, or spatio-temporal objects.

Note 2 to entry: Discrete coverages have values only where they are defined, whereas continuous coverages can be interpolated thereby providing intermediate values.

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 19123-1, 3.1.15]

3.1.13

element portioning

<classification> percent value of the area of pertinence of a single LCML basic element when two or more LCML basic elements are considered in the same stratum.

Note 1 to entry: The sum of the whole portioning values for all elements considered within a stratum must be always equal to 100 %.

Note 2 to entry: Element portioning is distinct from strata portioning.

3.1.14

feature

abstraction of real world phenomena

EXAMPLE The phenomenon named “Eiffel Tower” can be classified with other similar phenomena into a feature type named “tower”.

[SOURCE: ISO 19101-1:2014, 4.1.11]

3.1.15

grid

nonempty, ordered set of axes with a set of positions along each axis acting as reference point for connected compact smooth hypersurfaces at whose intersections direct positions are defined

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 19123-1]

3.1.16

item class

set of items with common properties

Note 1 to entry: Class is used in this context to refer to a set of instances, not the concept abstracted from that set of instances.

[SOURCE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.7]

3.1.17

land cover

observed (bio)physical cover on the Earth’s surface

Note 1 to entry: Land cover is distinct from land use.

[SOURCE: ^[44]]

3.1.18

land cover metalanguage

LCML

logical general model used to describe the characteristics of land cover features used as classifiers and the more specific rules that constitute a particular classification system

3.1.19

land use

arrangements, activities and inputs people undertake in a certain land cover type to maintain it or produce change

EXAMPLE “Recreation area” is a land use term that can be applicable to different land cover types, e.g. sandy surfaces such as a beach; a built-up area such as a pleasure park; woodlands etc.

Note 1 to entry: The definition of land use in this way establishes a direct link between land cover and the actions of people in their environment. Multiple land uses can coexist at the same location (e.g., forestry and recreation), contrary to land cover classes that are mutually exclusive.

[SOURCE: ^[44]]

3.1.20

legend

application of a classification in a specific area using a defined mapping scale and specific data set

[SOURCE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.15]

3.1.21

legend class

class resultant from the application of a classification process

Note 1 to entry: In order to avoid confusion with respect to the term “class”, the result of a classification process will be termed a “legend class”. This use of the term “class” is distinct from the term “class” as used in UML modelling.

[SOURCE: ISO 19144-1:2009, 4.1.16]

3.1.22

point cloud

collection of data points in 3D space

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 19130-2:2014, 4.51]

3.1.23

physiognomy

general appearance of an object or terrain, without reference to its underlying or scientific characteristics

3.1.24

property

distinguishing additional physiognomic attribute of a metalanguage basic element

3.1.25

register

set of files containing identifiers assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items

[SOURCE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.9]

3.1.26

registry

information system on which a register is maintained

[SOURCE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.13]

3.1.27

strata portioning

the percent value expressing the portion by which a stratum comprises a part of the whole, where the aggregate of multiple related strata is constrained so that the sum of all of the related strata (projected in orthogonal plane) equals 100 %.

Note 1 to entry: this allows one to express the situation where one cannot see elements that are obscured by other elements, such as not being able to see beneath the tree canopy in views from some types of satellite imagery.

Note 2 to entry: strata portioning is distinct from element portioning.

3.1.28

triangulated irregular network

TIN

tessellation composed of triangles

[SOURCE: ISO/DIS 19123-1]

3.2 Abbreviated terms

ATS	Abstract Test Suite
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CORINE	Coordination of Information on the Environment, EU
LC	Prefix used to identify classes in the land cover metalanguage
LCCS	Land Cover Classification System
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
UML	Unified Modelling Language
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UNFAO LCCS	UNFAO Land Cover Classification System

4 Conformance

4.1 Conformance requirements and testing

Conformance to this part of the ISO 19144 series on Classification Standards consists of alignment with the requirements established in clauses 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 9.2 and 9.3 in this document. The Abstract Test Suite given in Annex A describes a methodology for testing conformance to these requirements.

4.2 Conformance classes

Two conformance classes are identified in this part of ISO 19144, one for the description of a land cover classification system and the other for the comparison between two or more land cover classification systems.

4.3 Conformance class 1 — Description of a land cover classification system

Requirement 1: The description of Legends or Land Cover Application Schem using this part (part 2) of ISO 19144 LCML shall consist of a set of UML classes with associated attributes that correspond to

instantiations of the metalanguage classes described in Clause 8 or the extended metalanguage classes described through the mechanism described in Clause 9.

NOTE The levels of instantiation between the Land Cover Meta Language and a Land Cover Classification System and Application Schema and the relation to the ISO geographic information General Feature Model of ISO 19109 is described in informative Annex B.

4.4 Conformance class 2 — Comparison of land cover classification systems

Requirement 2: The process of comparison of two land cover classification systems shall be performed by developing descriptions of the two land cover classification systems, each in accordance with Requirement 1, and then identifying the differences on a class-by-class basis. This can be repeated for more than two land cover classification systems under comparison.

NOTE The level of detail of the comparison is dependent on the use case.

5 Notation

The conceptual schema specified in this part of ISO 19144 is described using the Unified Modelling Language (UML), following the guidance of ISO 19103.

Several model elements used in this schema are defined in other ISO geographic information standards. By convention within ISO/TC 211, names of UML classes, with the exception of basic data type classes, include a two-letter prefix that identifies the standard and the UML package in which the UML class is defined. UML classes defined in this part of ISO 19144 have the two-letter prefix of LC. Examples in this part of ISO 19144 have the two-letter prefix EL. The classes in the meta model in Annex B use the prefix LM. Table 1 lists the other standards and packages in which UML classes used in this part of ISO 19144 have been defined.

Table 1 — Sources of externally defined UML classes

Prefix	Standard	Package
CL	19144-1	Classification System Structure
CV	19123-1	Coverage geometry

The stereotype <<metalanguage>> is used throughout this standard to identify metalanguage objects that compose the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor. As illustrated in Clause 8.5.1 LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor and its components are at a higher level of abstraction than the LC_LandCoverClass that form a Land Cover Classification System, which are at the Application Schema level. A Legend as described in ISO 19144-1 is the simplest type of Application Schema.

<<metalanguage>> — This stereotype applies to a class whose instances are other classes that are described by the metalanguage class.

The term "class" is a normal English word with a dictionary definition; however, it has several meanings in the ISO 19144 series of standards on "Classification Systems" dependent upon context. Classification is a process and the results of a classification process is a "class". The term <classification> *class* is used in the ISO 19144 series of standards to represent a construct in a classification system. However, the term class has several other meanings in other contexts. A classification system consists of a set of classes subdividing the concepts within a given topic area. There is an unavoidable conflict with the terminology when a modelling language such as UML is used to describe a classification system metalanguage such as the LCML. The UML modelling language uses the term <UML>*class* as a construct in an object-oriented programming or data modelling paradigm, as the template for an object. That is, a UML *class* describes the properties associated with the instances of the *class* called objects. The term *class* is used in normal practice in both modelling and classification, and it is unreasonable for either modelling or classification to avoid the term. The term "Item Class" is also used in the process of registration identifying the item that is registered. This term occurs in other parts of the ISO 19144

series of standards. Adjectives have been used in this document where possible to reduce this confusion, for example UML classes can be called “UML classes” and classification system classes can be called “classification classes” or “legend classes”. At times a UML class describes a classification class and it is possible to dispense with the adjective since both meanings of *class* are equivalent in the context. The conflict results from the fact that there is a deep relationship between data modelling and classification as used in other domains.

There is a similar related potential conflict with the associated terms of “attribute” and “object”. Adjectives have been used where possible, but at times it is necessary to derive the meaning from the context. Other terms where there is a potential for confusion are the terms “element”, “component”, “characteristic” and especially “attribute”. These terms are often referred to as “overloaded”. They have different meanings in different contexts. These terms come from different places and all that can be controlled is their usage in the ISO 19144-series of standards. Care is taken to use adjectives with these terms to endeavour to make their meaning clear.

6 Context

The purpose of this part of ISO 19144 is to define a common reference structure for the description and comparison of legends or application schema for any generic land cover classification system. The approach has been to define a Land Cover Meta Language (LCML) expressed as a UML model that allows different land cover classification systems to be described. This approach provides a rigorous logical framework for the description of any land cover classification system. This will improve the harmonization and integration of spatial data sets defined using different land cover classifications and the legends or nomenclatures developed from these systems and allow them to be compared and integrated.

This part of ISO 19144 defines a LCML for a land cover classification system²⁾. It recognizes that there exist a number of land cover classification systems and nomenclatures in a number of countries and regions, and that these systems are well established and cannot be easily changed. In fact, portions of these systems are set in law in some nations with respect to land use legislation. The definition of wetland is of great importance in some nations because there is environmental legislation in many nations to protect wetlands. Yet the definition of wetland varies between jurisdictions, and there is a need to be able to compare this and other types of land cover object. A wide acceptance of an approach to handling the description of land cover depends upon its flexibility to accommodate nomenclatures derived from different systems.

The approach taken in this part of ISO 19144 is to avoid specific limitations such as fixed value ranges for attributes and the use of specific definitions for classifiers to increase the acceptability to the international community. The LCML defined in this part of ISO 19144 avoids complex definitions, prefixed ranges of values and specific detailed classification rules. It acts as a method to bring the land cover community together to create a common understanding of land cover nomenclatures with the aim to produce global regional and national data sets able to be reconciled at different scales and detail level and geographic places.

EXAMPLE One example of a land cover classification system is the UNFAO Land Cover Classification System^[43]. The purpose of the UNFAO LCCS, which is standardized by the UNFAO, is to give to the international community one possible system to classify land cover with a parametric approach that is compliant with the metamodel defined in this part of ISO 19144. Other land cover classification systems can also be defined by other regional or national bodies. The UNFAO LCCS can be described as a set of classifiers and rules expressed in terms of the LCML. Any other national or multi-national land cover classification system can also be described in terms of the LCML. Examples of different national or regional classification systems are given in C.10 to C.15.

The LCML complies with the general structure for classification systems defined in ISO 19144-1 in that a land cover classification system described in the LCML can be created so as to comply with ISO 19144-1. The structure used to represent the classified data can be that of a discrete coverage as

2) The LCML is derived from the concepts in the land cover classification system (UNFAO LCCS version 3) established by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations ^[43] and ^[44]. The UNFAO LCCS classification system is one particular classification system for land cover based on plant physiognomy and does not exclude other classification systems being established for land cover for other purposes.

described in ISO 19123-1. The classifiers described in accordance with the LCML can be maintained in a register, compliant with ISO 19144-4; that is, the classes described using the metalanguage defined in this part of ISO 19144 can populate a register of classification systems. The register structure defined in ISO 19144-4 can also be used to define code lists and additional metalanguage elements that allow for extension of the LCML.

There are a number of code lists defined in this document that have been left empty. They can be filled by the use of registration as defined in part 4 of this document (ISO 19144-4). However, if they are not populated by registration then the reference to the code list can be considered as a character string attribute where a text string can be included.

The LCML provides a general framework of rules from which more exclusive conditions can be derived to create specific classification systems. It is a language based on physiognomy and stratification of both biotic and abiotic materials. The system can be used to specify any land cover feature anywhere in the world, using a set of independent diagnostic criteria that allow correlation with existing classifications and legends.

Land cover metalanguage descriptor objects are defined by a combination of a set of land cover metalanguage-elements. These land cover metalanguage-elements are divided in two categories: “basic metalanguage-elements”, the elements that constitute the main physiognomic aspects of biotic and abiotic cover features, e.g. for biotic features trees, shrubs, herbaceous vegetation, and “metalanguage-element properties” that further define the physiognomic/structural aspect of the basic metalanguage-elements.

Further definition of the land cover classes can be achieved by adding the metalanguage-element characteristics. The characteristics are of two types: land cover element characteristics and land cover class characteristics. “LC_ClassCharacteristics” and “LC_ElementCharacteristics” are defined as optional descriptive elements not directly related to the physiognomic/structural characterization of the land cover metalanguage-element. “LC_ElementCharacteristics” can be applied to a single basic metalanguage-element. “LC_ClassCharacteristics” relate to a whole land cover class, defined as the combination of single or multiple strata of single or multiple basic metalanguage-elements. The definition of these characteristics in this part of ISO 19144 is informative, not normative, i.e. other sets of characteristics can be established and used with the LCML basic metalanguage-elements. These characteristics do not in any way prescribe how a land cover classification system is to be established. When used they can assist in better defining a land cover class and therefore make it easier to compare classes between land cover classification systems.

The metalanguage generates mutually exclusive land cover classes, with specific rules to deal with the functional elements of the language (basic metalanguage-elements and properties) and the different strata.

All land covers can be accommodated in this highly flexible approach. The metalanguage can be used to describe different land cover classification systems in terms of the same basic metalanguage-elements, thus contributing towards data harmonization and standardization. Data defined using different nomenclatures can be used together with or fused with other data described according to a classification system which is also expressed in the metalanguage. By standardizing the principles and structure of a metalanguage, it is possible to interwork with other application areas or other nomenclatures within an application area. This is similar to interworking between other geographic information systems that comply to the same feature cataloguing methodology but use different feature catalogues, although in this case the concept of features are constrained to that of a classification system that partitions the attribute space (range) of a discrete coverage. Different nomenclatures, which are legends of classes defined in accordance with the LCML system, can be used within multiple product specifications. Nomenclatures defined in accordance with the LCML are in compliance with the general feature model defined in ISO 19109. This point is covered in more detail in Annex B.

7 Conceptual basis

7.1 Definition adopted for land cover

The common integrated approach adopted in this part of ISO 19144 defines land cover as the observed (bio)physical cover on the earth's surface. Land cover is considered to be a geographically explicit feature that other disciplines can use as a geographical reference (e.g., for land use, climatic or ecological studies).

7.2 Geometric aspects of classification

A classification system subdivides any geographic area into smaller units that have a unique type. As identified in ISO 19144-1 Classification system structure, the result is represented as a “discrete coverage”. Coverages are defined in ISO 19123-1. One type of geometry used to represent a classification system is as a discrete coverage composed of a set of polygons. Each polygon would correspond to a coverage function element, discrete in its range and each such element would carry an attribute of type corresponding to a classification system class. When polygon geometry is used each polygon geometry element would correspond to a single classification class type. This is by far the simplest and most common approach since each geometry element represents a pure (single concept) classification system element. However, there are other possible coverage geometries including point clouds, curves, grids, Triangular Irregular Networks (TINs). A grid or other tessellation of space can be used to define the coverage geometry elements. A discrete coverage element can contain a mixture of one or more classification system elements which must be identified and distinguished. This approach is useful for geostatistics, but it makes the data difficult to use in other ways. It also has an advantage in describing change between one classified data set and another. Structures such as a “data-cube” can be used. In addition, continuous coverages can be used together with discrete coverages so that some continuously varying attributes can be carried in a data set in parallel with classified data. The use of alternate geometries including grids and continuous coverages can be used when comparing, integrating and fusing classified data from multiple sources. The metalanguage defined in this document addresses the meaning of independent land cover metalanguage-elements and not the geometry used to represent instances.

7.3 Relationship to land use

Land Use addresses the “arrangements and activities that people undertake with respect to land”. Land Use is defined with respect to different types of human activities that maintain or produce change to the land. There is a clear relationship between Land Cover and Land Use, in fact many existing older land use classifications are based on land cover information. However, the two are and must be well separated concepts. Land Use is determined by the human activities over certain periods of time, while land cover is determined at one moment, including temporal aspects. This document part (part 2) addresses Land Cover. Aspects of Land Use and the relationship between Land Cover and Land Use are addressed in Part 3 the Land Use Meta Language document.

7.4 LCML approach to class definition

7.4.1 LCML basic principle

A given land cover class in a land cover classification system is described by a land cover metalanguage object that has been formed by the combination of a set of pure (single concept) independent land cover metalanguage-elements. The unique combination of the metalanguage-elements describes the land cover class. Two land cover classes (from different land cover classification systems) can be compared by looking at the list of metalanguage-elements that are combined to describe each class.

Land cover metalanguage objects are pure in that they represent single concepts. These metalanguage objects can contain attributes, but these attributes are at the metalanguage level and are therefore templates for the description of attributes at the legend or application schema level one or two levels of instantiation below the metalanguage. The metalanguage object attributes can also include data types;

such as, a Percentage Value type. These attributes are not a value itself, but rather a template for the description of an attribute at a lower level of instantiation.

7.4.2 Land cover classification system design criteria

Land cover classes are defined by a set of land cover metalanguage-elements as represented by the UML class LC_Element and its subtypes. Further definition of the land cover classes can be achieved by adding land cover metalanguage characteristics. “LC_ClassCharacteristic” and “LC_ElementCharacteristic” are defined as descriptive elements not directly related to the physiognomic/structural characterization of the land cover object.

Due to the heterogeneity of land cover metalanguage objects, certain design criteria have been applied.

All vegetated classes are derived from a consistent physiognomic structural conceptual approach that combines the basic metalanguage-elements for growth form with their physiognomic properties and arrange them in strata. At any level specific characteristics can be added.

The non-vegetated metaclasses also use the same physiognomic approach related to the specular properties of the surface material.

The basic elements of each of the two land cover class groups constitute the main physiognomic aspects of biotic and abiotic cover features. For instance, for biotic classes, trees, shrubs, herbaceous vegetation etc., the “properties” that further define the physiognomic/structural aspect of the basic objects are mainly the horizontal and vertical arrangement of the basic metalanguage-element cover and height. All these elements (or part of them) can be arranged in one or more layers or strata.

Further definition of the land cover classes can be achieved by adding land cover characteristics. Land cover characteristics are defined as descriptive elements not directly related to the physiognomic/structural characterization of the class. Land cover element characteristics relate to the basic metalanguage-element itself. Land cover class characteristics relate to the whole final Land Cover metaclass, defined as the combination of single or multiple strata of single or multiple basic meta-elements.

This results in a land cover class defined by specific rules that govern the place and the functional position of all elements of the language as basic metalanguage-elements and their properties, (land cover characteristics) and the different strata composition.

7.4.3 General rules for classification

The factors governing the concepts of classification of Vegetated and Non-Vegetated metaclass groups are:

- the definition of “**appearance**” or physiognomic aspect of the basic meta-elements LC_Vegetation and LC_AbioticSurface
- the definition of the **layering** or **strata** of vegetated and/or abiotic metaelements.

The two main aspects are described in 7.4.4 to 7.4.5.

7.4.4 Land cover metalanguage-elements

The fundamental structure of LCML addresses the physiognomic / structural aspects of Land Cover. Physiognomy which relates to the physical appearance of the elements. This is exemplified by the list of the basic elements (LC_Element) that are further characterized by specific attributes called properties. The structural aspect includes both the horizontal and the vertical disposition of the basic elements. The horizontal disposition of any basic elements (LC_Element) is described by the attribute cover, which is a property of the LC_Element. The vertical aspect is described by the use of the structural object “strata” (LC_Stratum). A horizontal pattern is a mechanism to describe a complex Land Cover object composed by two or more distinct land cover features together.

The description of each of the land cover metalanguage-elements, the subtypes of LC_Element, is given in the glossary of land cover elements in Annex D. This description is informative in that it provides meaning to the subtypes of LC_Element, but it does not in any way provide definitions for classes in a particular land cover classification system. The relationship between each of the land cover metalanguage-elements is given in the UML model in Clause 8. These are arranged by physiognomic aspect. The model also shows how the land cover elements can be combined to form strata and how these can be combined to form land cover metaclasses.

7.4.5 Layering

Several vegetated or abiotic (non-vegetated) basic metalanguage-elements can be combined to form a layer or stratum and these strata can be combined to form a metalanguage descriptor object. There is no limit to the number of strata and to the number of metalanguage-elements (vegetated and/or abiotic) forming the strata. One or more layers can be further characterized by their temporal or vertical relationship.

7.4.6 Packages

The UML model of each of the land cover metalanguage-elements is given in Clause 8. The metalanguage objects are organized into several packages. The package LC_LandCoverClassStructure describes the high-level structure of the model. The packages LC_Vegetation and LC_Abiotic define the basic LC_Element metalanguage objects for vegetation and non-vegetation (abiotic) surfaces. The optional characteristics at the UML class level and at the element level given in LC_ClassCharacteristics and LC_ElementCharacteristics further refine the metalanguage objects. The metalanguage value types given in LC_ValueObjectTypes define the allowable basic numerical types with constraints. These value objects represent templates for the description of attributes with specific data types at lower levels of instantiation and do not take on values at the metalanguage level. This is represented in Figure 1.

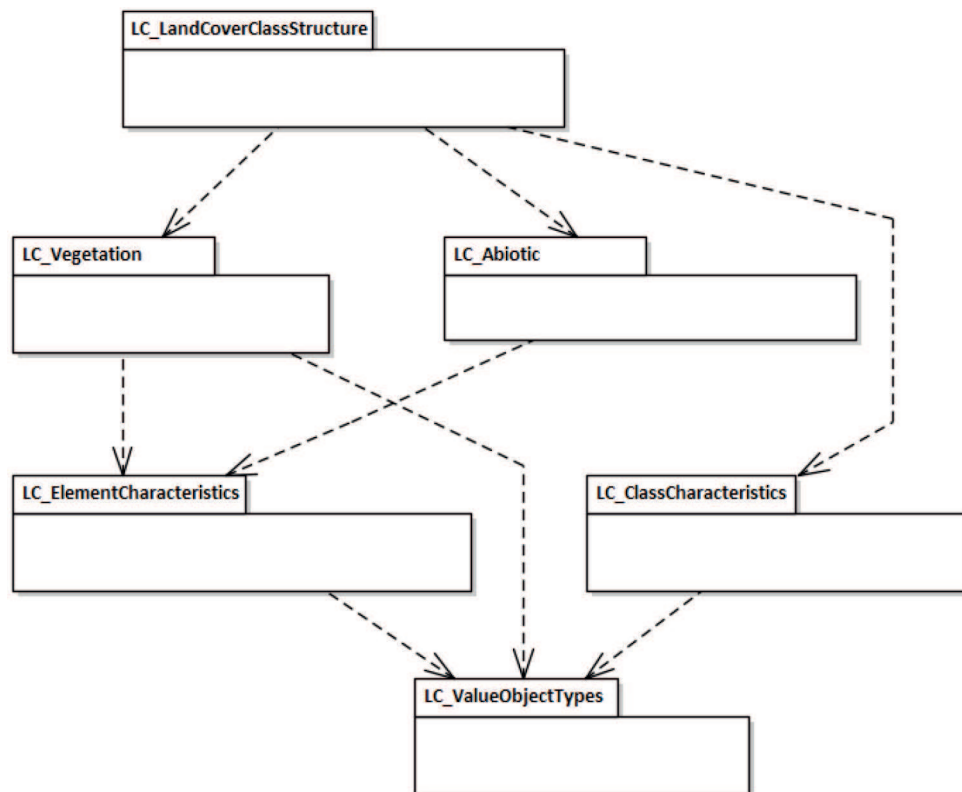


Figure 1 — LCML packages

8 LCML objects

8.1 Overview of LCML objects

The LCML is a metalanguage which can be used to describe a wide variety of land cover classification systems. The LCML operates by describing each land cover class in a land cover classification system in terms of a set of basic elements that when combined describe each aspect of the land cover classification system class. That is, each land cover class in a land cover classification system can be modelled using the basic element objects defined in the LCML. These elements are all subtypes of the object `LC_Element`, so any particular land cover classification system class can be described as a combination of a set of `LC_Element` subtype `A+B+Q+Y` etc. Two different land cover classification system classes (from different land cover classification systems) can be compared by examining the `LC_Element` subtypes of which it is composed. If one classification class from one system is composed of `LC_Element` subtype `A+B+Q+Y` and another of `LC_Element` subtype `A+B+Y` then one can determine that the difference is the “Q” element. Being able to compare land cover classification systems in this detailed manner is important for establishing mappings so that data sets can be generated by the fusion of data from different sources.

The LCML described in this part of ISO 19144 is one of many possible metalanguages. Any set of basic elements that fully describe a topic area could be chosen as the basic vocabulary to establish a metalanguage. It is possible to establish other metalanguages based on different criteria. However, in order to do a comparison and to integrate data from different land cover systems it is necessary to standardize one metalanguage. This avoids the need to standardize classification systems.

8.2 Relation to ISO 19144-1 Classification system structure

The LCML metalanguage is used to describe a land cover classification system which is itself a UML model of classes that is then used to generate a legend (or nomenclature).

A classification system consists of a set of Land Cover Classes that are established to exhaustively represent a particular aspect of the reality. The totality or a subset of these classes can be selected to describe a particular geographic area establishing a legend or nomenclature. A land cover classification system is general in that its classes do not address a specific geographic area or collection scale, whereas a legend or nomenclature is established specifically for a geographic area. The relationship between a classification system and legend is described in ISO 19144-1. There are two separate semantic levels of abstraction involved. A legend (or nomenclature) is concrete in that it defines legend classes, instances of which can exist within a particular geographic area. A classification system is a semantic level of abstraction above a legend that characterizes the functional relationship of a set (finite or infinite) of possible classes and defines their descriptive criteria. The LCML metalanguage is another semantic level of abstraction higher. The metalanguage provides the structure so that a classification system can be described.

The initial (root) UML class of the LCML model is the `LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage` object. This object is composed of all the land cover elements used to describe the classes that make up a classification system as given by `LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem`. `LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage` object is an aggregation of the land cover descriptor objects `LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor`. The `LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor` object describes the `LC_LandCoverClass`, which is a subtype of `CL_LegendClass` as defined in ISO 19144-1. The `LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor` object is the link to the more general classification system structure in ISO 19144-1. An application schema for a land cover classification system described in conformance with this part of ISO 19144 and established in conformance with ISO 19109 includes the classification system structures defined in ISO 19144-1.

8.3 Composition of a `LC_LandCover` object

The `LC_LandCover` objects are composed of classification system elements `LC_Element`. These elements can be organized into strata (or layers) through the `LC_Stratum` object. Specific rules apply to the composition of a stratum and the relationship of elements in different stratum. The `LC_Elements` in

a stratum can also be organized so as to describe a horizontal pattern through the UML class LC_HorizontalPattern.

The LC_Element metalanguage object is an abstract UML class that is a generalization of a large number of subtypes. These subtypes form the basic elements of the LCML metalanguage model. A classification system, described in terms of the metalanguage, consists of land cover classes formed as instantiations of the LCML metalanguage model sub-elements in various combinations.

The structure of the LCML is represented in UML. The definitions of each of the land cover basic element classes, the subtypes of LC_Element, are contained in an associated glossary. The glossary is informative in that it is used as a guide for matching classes in a land cover classification system with a set of descriptive elements from the metalanguage, but it does not dictate the definitions of the classes in any land cover classification system. The definitions and their inheritance and other relationships are also contained in a register. This makes the LCML extensible since additional basic elements can be defined as required. Registration is described in a separate part of this standard.

8.4 Elements of the LCML metamodel

The schema specified in Clause 8 describes the structure of the LCML. The schema consists of the elements defined in 8.5 to 8.28. The schema is specified in UML 2.0³⁾ in conformance with ISO 19103.

8.5 High level structure

8.5.1 High level structure subtypes

The high-level structure of the LCML consists of the relationships between the LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage object and the aggregation of a set of LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor objects. The LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage object is a description of a land cover classification system as represented by the UML class LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem. The individual LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor objects can be serialized to produce LC_LandCoverClass(s) which correspond to individual classes in a land cover classification system. LC_LandCoverClass is a subtype of CL_LegendClass as defined in ISO 19144-1. This is represented in Figure 2.

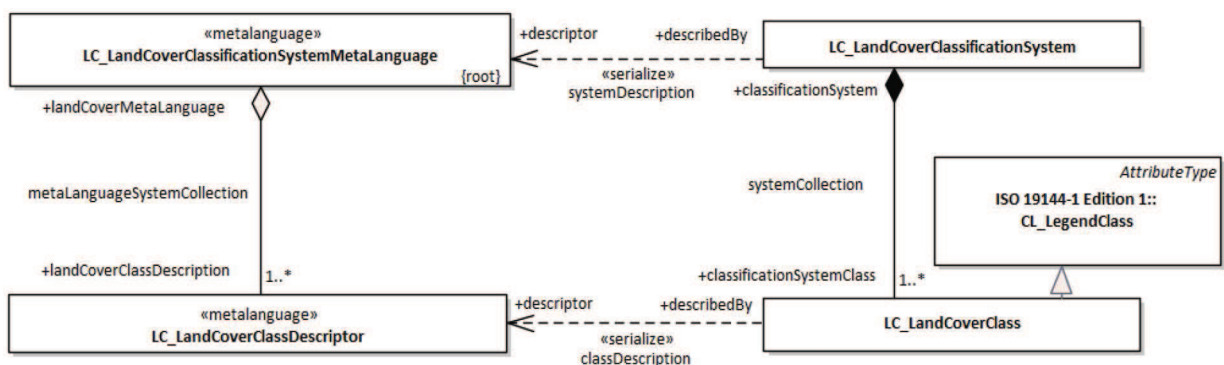


Figure 2 — High level structure of the Land Cover Classification model

3) The UML model makes use of constructs available in UML 2.0. In particular the elements of the metalanguage are described using the <<metalanguage>> stereotype which is a particular type of interface at a higher level of instantiation. The Land Cover Classification System elements conform to the metalanguage interface that the Land Cover Meta Language model element establishes.

8.5.2 High level structure classes

8.5.2.1 LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage

The LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage object is composed of all the land cover elements that when serialized describe the classes that make up a classification system as given by LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem.

The LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage object has one relationship *MetaLanguageSystemCollection*. LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage is an aggregation of the land cover objects LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor.

The diagram in Figure 2 shows that there is a parallel relationship between the descriptors that compose the metalanguage and the land cover classes that compose a land cover classification system. The descriptors are used to describe each classification class in a land cover classification system, and the whole metalanguage is used to describe the whole classification system. The LC_LandCoverClass is a subtype of the more general CL_LegendClass described in ISO 19144-1.

8.5.2.2 LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem

The LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem object is described by the components of the LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage object. It corresponds to a land cover classification system. It consists of all the land cover classes in a land cover classification system.

This object has the relationship *systemCollection*. It is an aggregation of LC_LandCoverClass objects. It is also related to LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage by the dependency relation that indicates a LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem described by the serialization of the metalanguage objects that compose the LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage.

8.5.2.3 LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor

The LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor object is the metalanguage level template for a land cover class in a land cover classification system. The LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor object is used to describe the LC_LandCoverClass.

This UML class is an element in the aggregation in the *metaLanguageSystemCollection* relationship with the LC_LandCoverClassificationSystemMetaLanguage object. It is also related to LC_LandCover by the dependency relation which indicates that the LC_LandCoverClass is described by the serialization of the metalanguage objects that compose the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor.

8.5.2.4 LC_LandCoverClass

The LC_LandCoverClass metalanguage object is the result of the serialization of the LC_LandCover object; that is, it is related to LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor by a dependency relationship that indicates that the LC_LandCoverClass is described by the serialization of the metalanguage objects that compose the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor. It corresponds to a single land cover class in a land cover classification system.

This object has a relationship *systemCollection* with the object LC_LandCoverClassificationSystem.

This object is a subtype of the UML class CL_LegendClass as defined in ISO 19144-1; that is, it is a specialization of a general classification system Legend Class for the use of land cover.

8.6 Land Cover Meta Language object structure

8.6.1 Land Cover Meta Language object structure subtypes

The meta language object structure establishes the rules for the aggregation of occurrences of LC_Element, into the object LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor, that when realized produces a classification

class in a land cover classification system or application schema at a lower level of instantiation than the metalanguage. Occurrences of LC_Element can be combined in layers using the *multiStrataComposition* relationship between LC_Element and LC_Stratum. The relationship of the LC_Elements within a layer is given by the *sequentialTemporalRelationship*. Several types of relationships can be described by the LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum association class. There can be any number of strata. The relationship between the strata is given by the *interStrataRelationship*. Several types of relationships including a *conditional* relationship and an *onTop* relationship can be described. Elements in a stratum can be built upon the same baseline or they can be indicated to be on top of another stratum. This allows the description of the vertical relation between strata. The *multiStrataComposition* relationship allows for the construction of horizontal patterns. The relation class LC_PlanarStrataComposition provides the attribute *strataPortioning* which expresses the portion by which the stratum comprises a part of the whole. This is represented in Figure 3.

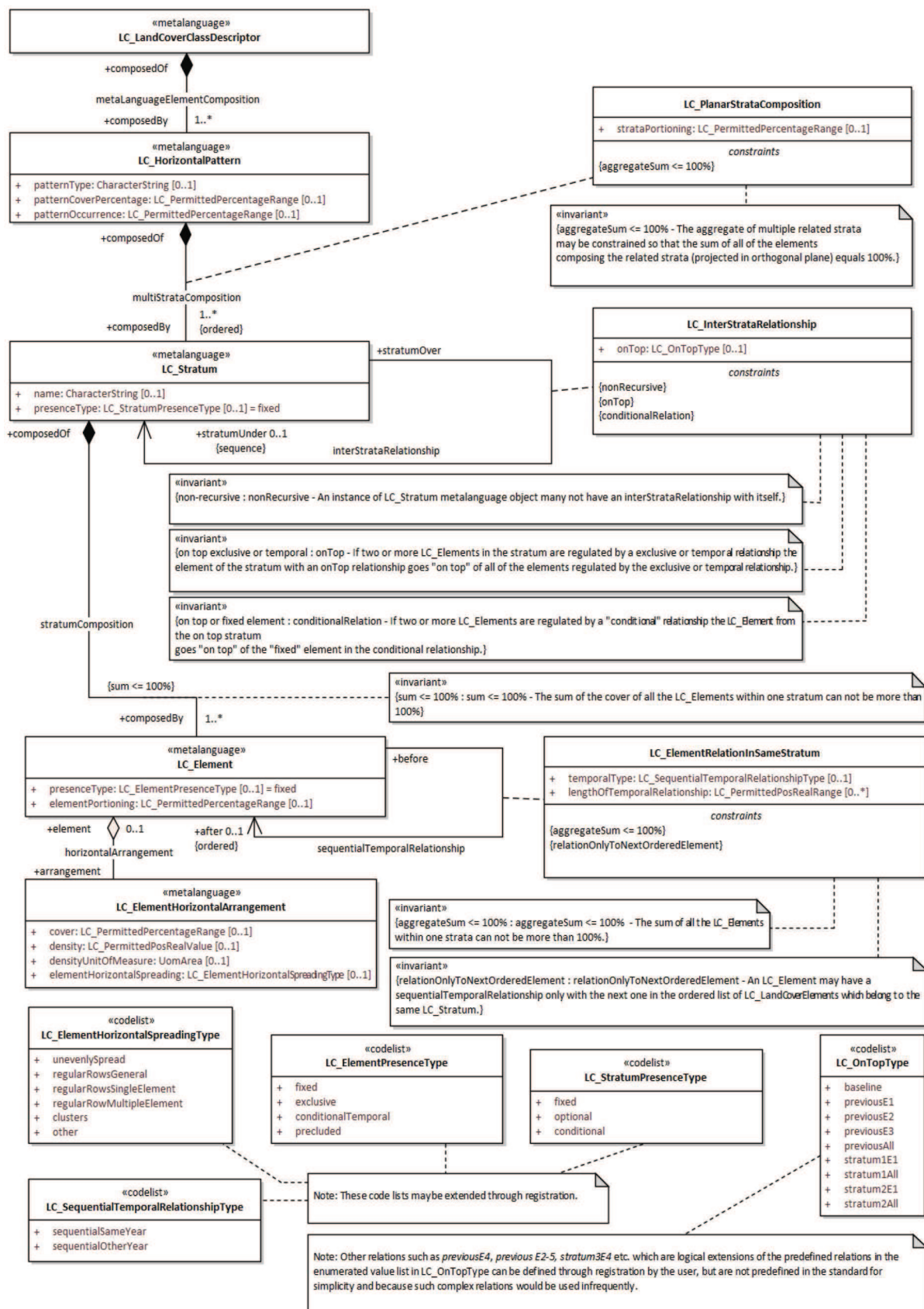


Figure 3 — Land Cover Meta Language object structure

8.6.2 Land Cover Meta Language object structure classes

8.6.2.1 LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor

The Land Cover Meta Language object structure establishes the rules for the aggregation⁴⁾ of occurrences of LC_Element, into the object LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor. An LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor object is composed of classification system elements LC_Element. These elements can be organized into stratum (or layers) through the LC_Stratum object. Specific rules apply to the composition of a stratum and the relationship of elements in different stratum. The LC_Elements in a stratum can also be organized so as to describe a horizontal pattern through LC_HorizontalPattern.

This object has a composition relationship with the object LC_HorizontalPattern through the relation *metaLanguageElementComposition*.

8.6.2.2 LC_HorizontalPattern

The LC_HorizontalPattern object allows the ordering of LC_Stratum objects consisting of single or groupings of LC_Elements, into one or more horizontal pattern(s). The horizontal pattern can be used when a complex description of particular Land Cover features is needed.

For instance, this is the case when a land feature is composed by two or more distinct land cover aspects that is handled or perceived as a “unicum”⁵⁾ independently from scale constraints.

An additional use is the detailed description of the vertical/horizontal relationship of the basic elements constituting a specific land cover feature.

The LC_HorizontalPattern object permits the expression of relationships such as “grass under trees”⁶⁾ by developing horizontal patterns that include the composition of two or more strata that have a vertical relationship.^{[15][35]} This vertical relationship can be described by the relation *interStrataRelationship*.

EXAMPLE 1 An example is shown in Figure 4 where there are two strata, one containing trees and one containing grass. The strata representing grass can be organized into two portions, one representing grass under trees and the other grass that is not under the trees. The description of vertical relationship is important for applications such as agricultural crop monitoring.

In part (a) of the figure each stratum is independent from each other, therefore the cover percentage is independent from the other strata. The tree cover is 20 % in one stratum and the grass is 100 % in the other stratum. In part (b) of the figure a vertical relationship can be expressed between elements in different strata. The tree cover is 20 % in one stratum and the grass under trees is also 20 % in the other stratum, with the grass not under trees 80 %.

4) This is a UML strong aggregation (composition) which is a combination of the occurrences of the constituent elements.

5) The term “unicum” in this context designates a heterogeneous set of land cover elements represented as a single unit. This is used where the given land cover type makes sense only if the distinct land cover features are treated together. For example, polders in Netherlands or dehesas in Spain and Montado in Portugal. The main component in both cases, is the grass, but this grass will not exist, if the dykes on the former or the trees in the later case, are not present/accounted. Unicum — “A unique example, specimen, or thing”. See Shorter Oxford English Dictionary (SOED) 1993.

6) Based on the tegon concept developed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and used in applications, such as the European Union Common Agricultural Policy.

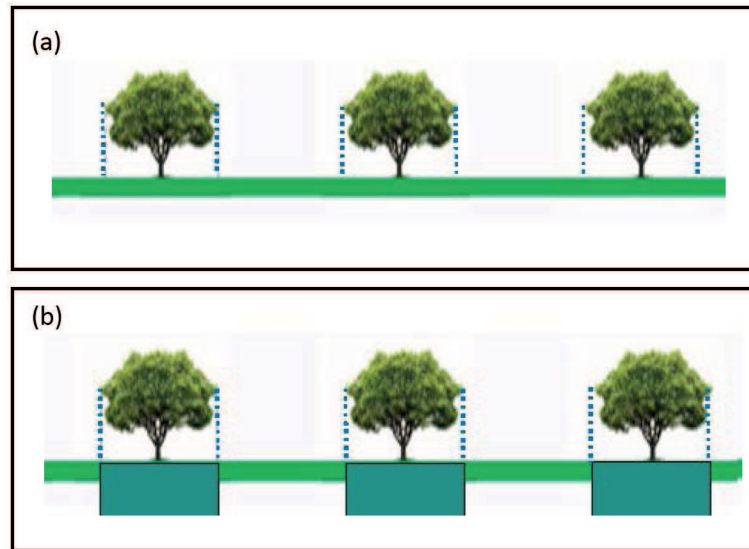


Figure 4 — Example of vertical relationship between strata

EXAMPLE 2 An example of the first use is the representation of the vegetation formation called “tiger bush” which consists of a combination of patches of open shrubs and patches of open grassland in a specific horizontal pattern. These two LC_Element objects are treated together as one land cover object, independent of scale. An example of tiger bush is given in C.2. Using the horizontal pattern construct a user can indicate that at any scale this object will be always a combination of these two LC_Element objects.

EXAMPLE 3 An example of the second case occurs when it is necessary to detail the vertical relationship of different elements. In the European Union Common Agricultural Policy there is a need to describe permanent grassland with scattered shrubs and trees which are subject to local agronomic practices (grazing, collection of vegetation usable for forage, reduce tillage, mulching, cleaning up of scrub encroachment). These “mixed” grasslands are called “pro-rata grasslands” and are integral to the “green dimension” of the European Union Common Agricultural Policy. Many European countries, especially in the Mediterranean region, declare presence of such grasslands on their territory and record them spatially and define their typologies in local land cover nomenclatures. In certain pro-rata grassland types with denser tree coverage, the vegetation present beneath the woody plants plays an important role in the quantification of the eligible area available, as well as in the evaluation of the contribution of the grassland with respect to environment and climate. An example is given in Annex C.17.

NOTE A horizontal pattern for an object is distinct from the combination of two LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor objects that would otherwise be distinct but are combined because they cannot be distinguished at a given scale.

EXAMPLE 4 Closed trees (classification class A) in a grassland (classification class B) area that due to the scale of representation of the data cannot be mapped separately and are therefore combined into a combined class A/B. At other scales these would be separate land cover descriptor meta classes.

The object LC_HorizontalPattern has three optional attributes: *patternType*, *patternCoverPercentage* and *patternOccurrence*. The permitted values of the attribute *patternType* are described in free text in a character string. The permitted values of the attribute *patternCoverPercentage* are described by the value object LC_PermittedPercentageRange. The permitted values of the attribute *patternOccurrence* are described by the LC_PermittedPercentageRange. The attribute *patternCoverPercentage* describes the percentage of the different horizontal patterns while the attribute *patternOccurrence* describes the range of probability that this pattern is present.

In order to represent land cover legend classes or application schema that describe heterogeneous areas, the attribute *patternOccurrence* describes the probability that a certain recurrent feature can be

part of the whole class. Any attribute provided in a metalanguage level class is an attribute descriptor, which is a template so that an attribute can be used at a lower level of instantiation.

EXAMPLE 5 In a complex agricultural mosaic one can have small herbaceous crop fields, small clumps of trees, vineyard fields and ponds; however, the occurrence of ponds is much less frequent than the other three elements. The attribute *patternOccurrence* allows this structure to be described.

The *LC_HorizontalPattern* object has a composition relationship with the object *LC_Stratum* through the relation *multiStrataComposition*. This composition relationship is an ordered aggregation of the *LC_Stratum* elements that make up a horizontal pattern. There is an associated optional relationship class *LC_PlanarStrataComposition* that carries an attribute *strataPortioning*.

All attributes in *LC_HorizontalPattern*, and the relationship class *LC_StrataPortion* are optional. If a class descriptor as represented by *LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor* contains only a single stratum then all of these optional attributes would not be expressed and the horizontal pattern would be null.

8.6.2.3 LC_PlanarStrataComposition

The relationship *multiStrataComposition* carries the relationship class *LC_PlanarStrataComposition*, which has the one optional attribute *strataPortioning*. This whole relationship class is optional since its only attribute is optional. The attribute *strataPortioning* takes on a percentage value expressing the portion by which the strata comprise a part of the whole.

The aggregate of multiple related strata can be constrained so that the sum of all of the related strata (projected in orthogonal plane) equals 100 %. That is, the portion of each strata together comprise the whole. The portion for each stratum is expressed by the associated relationship class *LC_PlanarStrataComposition* carrying the attribute *strataPortioning*. The attribute *strataPortioning* takes on a percentage value within a range.

EXAMPLE An example of how this structure is used is shown in Figure 5. The same situation of grass and trees is again shown. The coverage of the trees is 20 %. The coverage of the grass can be more than 80 % because the grass can grow under the tree canopy, but this information can not be available. For example, the data can have been gathered using data that does not allow one to view below the tree canopy, such as some types of satellite imagery. The portion of the grass in this example is 80 %. The portion and cover are different concepts. Figure 5 shows the trees and grass as seen from above.



Figure 5 — Example of planar strata composition

NOTE The aggregate sum of the strata portions is $\leq$ 100 %. The tree cover strata portion is 20 % and the grass strata portion is 80 %.

8.6.2.4 LC_Stratum

Individual or groups of land cover elements (vegetated and/or non-vegetated) can be assembled into strata (or layers). The *LC_Stratum* object represents a grouping of land cover elements (*LC_Element*) that make a layer. This layer can then be considered as the definition of a component of an *LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor* object. Several strata can be combined in an ordered sequence to model specific land cover classes in certain environments.

EXAMPLE An example is a savannah or woodland composed by three separate layers of trees, shrubs and herbs with different cover of the woody component of the vegetation types. The cover of the elements in each stratum can overlap since each stratum is independent from each other. Examples of the use of the *LC_Stratum* and the layering construct are given in Annex C.

The LC_Stratum object can be a component of the description of a land cover class in a land cover classification system, and form a component of a legend class in a legend derived from that classification system.

This object has three relationships:

- It is an element in the composition relationship *multiLayerComposition* with the LC_HorizontalPattern object.
- It has a composition relationship *multiStrataComposition* with the object LC_Element. Any number of LC_Element (Vegetated and/or non-vegetated) can be combined in a stratum. The only constraint on this relationship is that {the sum of the cover of all the LC_Elements within one stratum cannot be more than 100 %}.
- There is an optional *interStrataRelationship* relationship between separate instances of land cover class components from the LC_Stratum object. The properties of this relation are given in the association class LC_InterStrataRelationship.

The object LC_Stratum has two optional attributes, which are: name and presenceType. The attribute *name* can be used to describe the stratum. The permitted value of the attribute *name* is in free text in a character string.

The attribute *presenceType* allows one to indicate whether a stratum is fixed (mandatory); that is, it is always present in the composition of elements for an LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object, or whether it is conditional. This allows one to model a situation where a certain stratum is permitted but not always present in the definition of an LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object; for example, in describing a type of forested area where a stratum containing the object representing a tree is fixed (mandatory) whereas one for a shrub is conditional (optional). The permitted values of the attribute *presenceType* are described by the code list LC_StratumPresenceType. The *presenceType* of conditional is useful when describing a land cover classification system that contains classes or legends based on ambiguous definitions or when one wants to indicate that a further refinement of the land cover class is possible. The default value of the attribute *presenceType* is “fixed”.

8.6.2.5 LC_InterStrataRelationship

The associated relationship class LC_InterStrataRelationship defines the relationship between instances of the LC_Stratum object. Two or more LC_Elements are required in a stratum to have portioning.

A constraint is that {An instance of LC_Stratum metalanguage object cannot have an interStrataRelationship with itself}.

The associated relationship class LC_InterStrataRelationship has the optional attribute *onTop*. The permitted values of the attribute *onTop* are defined by the code list LC_OnTopType.

The LC_Stratum object describes a set of Land cover elements that are assembled into strata (or layers). Several strata can be combined in an ordered sequence. The *onTop* attribute indicates a relationship between strata where one stratum is defined in reference to another. This relationship can either be with respect to a common background such as the soil surface of the earth, or can be with respect to another strata.

EXAMPLE 1 Three elements: trees, shrubs and herbs might exist in separate stratum and all originate from the same soil background. See C.3 for an example using three strata.

By default, if the *onTop* relationship flag is not specified then all the strata within an LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object have a common background reference. That is, the default relationship is to the common baseline. In cases where the relationship with the background is different it is necessary to define other values of the *onTop* relationship explicitly.

EXAMPLE 2 A “roof tree garden”, could be expressed as a building forming the first stratum with the object tree forming the second stratum on top of the first stratum.

This construct is very useful to describe trees with epiphytes or lianas, boulders with lichen or mosses etc.

There are two constraints on the *onTop* relationship:

- {If two or more LC_Elements in the stratum are regulated by an exclusive or temporal relationship LC_Element from the on top stratum goes goes “on top” of all of the elements regulated by the exclusive or temporal relationship.}, and
- {If two or more LC_Elements are regulated by a “conditional” relationship the LC_Element from the on top stratum goes “on top” of the “fixed” element in the conditional relationship.}.

8.6.2.6 LC_Element

The LC_Element object is a generalization of a large number of subtypes. These subtypes form the basic elements of the LCML metalanguage model. A classification system, described in terms of the metalanguage, consists of land cover classes formed as serializations of the LCML metalanguage model LC_Element subtypes in various combinations.

The object LC_Element must be “pure”; that is, it is composed of single concept independent land cover metalanguage-elements.

If the LC_Element object is used with no subtypes, it describes an area with no data.

The attribute *presenceType* allows one to indicate whether an LC_Element in a stratum is fixed (mandatory); that is, it is always present in the composition of elements for an LC_Stratum and indirectly for a LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object, or whether it is exclusive, conditionalTemporal or precluded. The permitted values of the attribute *presenceType* are described by LC_ElementPresenceType. This attribute has a default value of “fixed”. The attribute *elementPortioning* represents the percent value, within a range, of the area of pertinence of a single LCML basic element when two or more LCML basic elements are considered in the same stratum. The sum of the whole portioning values for all elements considered within a stratum must be always equal to 100 %.

This object has three relationships:

- It is an element in the ordered relationship *multiStrataComposition* with LC_Stratum.
- There is a *sequentialTemporalRelationship* between separate instances of the LC_Element objects. The elements in the same stratum are regulated by four different relationship statuses: Fixed, Exclusive, Conditional and Sequential Temporal as described in LC_ElementPresenceType which is a code list for the attribute *presenceType* in the UML association class LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum.
- There is a composition relationship where LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement is a component of LC_Element. The LC_Element object is purely physiognomic and LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement is additional information regarding the horizontal structure of that element over the ground.

The constraint on the relationship *multiStrataComposition* is that {the sum of the cover of all the LC_Elements within one stratum cannot be more than 100 %}.

The constraint on the *sequentialTemporalRelationship* is that {an LC_Element can have a sequentialTemporalRelationship only with the next one in the ordered list of LC_LandCoverElements which belong to the same LC_Stratum}.

8.6.2.7 LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum

The UML association class LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum defines the relationship between instances of the LC_Element object.

The UML association class LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum has two optional attributes: *temporalType* and *lengthOfTemporalRelationship*.

The attribute *temporalType* is optional. If the attribute exists it indicates whether a sequential temporal relationship exists. This structure allows one to model a situation where a certain LC_Element is permitted but not always present in the definition of an LC_Stratum and indirectly an LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object; that is optional, and also the situation where one of two LC_Elements is permitted but not both (exclusive OR — XOR).

The attribute *temporalType* for the UML association class LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum is optional and by default that there is no sequential temporal relation. This attribute allows one to indicate a temporal relationship between LC_Elements. One element can exist at one time and another element at a different time. (See C.10).

The attribute *lengthOfTemporalRelationship* in the UML association class LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum describes the length of the temporal relationship using a value object representing a positive real range. For “sequentialSameYear” value of the attribute *temporalType* the value is measured in months. For “sequentialOtherYear” value of the attribute *temporalType* the value is measured in years. See 8.28.2.7 for a description of LC_PermittedPosRealRange.

Optionality is useful when describing a land cover classification system that contains classes or legends based on ambiguous definitions or when one wants to indicate that a further refinement of the land cover class is possible.

8.6.2.8 LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement

The optional component LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement provides for a description of the structural aspect of an LC_Element. The structural aspect in general describes both the horizontal and vertical aspect / relationship of the LC_Element. The use of stratum (LC_Stratum) describes the vertical relationship and object LC_HorizontalPattern describes the horizontal relationship of LC_Elements within a stratum. The LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement describes the horizontal aspect within an LC_Element. These properties are characterized by three attribute types: *cover*, and *density* (with associated *densityUnitOfMeasure*) and *elementHorizontalSpreading*.

The attribute *cover* describes “the area of incidence of a element over the bare ground”. The permitted values of the attribute *cover* are described by the value object LC_PermittedPercentageRange.

The attribute “density” is the number of LC_Elements in an area defined using a specific unit of measure (e.g., elements per hectare). The attribute density is expressed as a real number in terms of a unit of measure given in the attribute UnitOfMeasure taking on the value type UomArea.

The attribute *densityUnitOfMeasure* gives the value type *UomArea* for the attribute *density*.

The attribute *elementHorizontalSpreading* describes the horizontal structure of that element over the ground.

8.6.2.9 LC_ElementHorizontalSpreadingType

The code list LC_ElementHorizontalSpreadingType contains a list of types of horizontal structure of an element over the ground. The codelist values are:

- *unevenlySpread* — The LC_BasicElement types are erratically dispersed over the ground. The spreading is uniform. It is a typical disposition of growth forms of natural vegetation or artificial or natural elements that do not have an artificial (man induced) disposition pattern.
- *regularRows* — The LC_BasicElement types are arranged in systematic, ordered rows or strips.
- *regularRowsSingleElement* — The LC_BasicElement types are arranged in systematic, ordered rows or strips. The row is formed by a line of a single type of LC_Basic Element.
- *regularRowsSingleElement* — The LC_BasicElement types are arranged in systematic, ordered rows or strips. The row is formed by two or more adjacent lines of two or more LC_Basic Element types.

- *clusters* — The components of the LC_BasicElement are arranged in groups that form a specific pattern over the overall irregular disposition of them.
- *other* — The LC_BasicElement types are arranged in another manner.

This list can be extended through registration.

8.6.2.10 LC_StratumPresenceType

The code list LC_StratumPresenceType contains a list of types of stratum relationships, see 8.6.2.6. This list contains three types: *fixed*, *optional* and *conditional*. This list can be extended through registration. The attribute *presenceType* for the UML association class LC_InterStrataRelationship is optional and is by default the first value of this enumeration, namely “*fixed*”. The presence types are:

- *fixed* — The LC_Stratum is always present in the LC_HorizontalPattern and indirectly in the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object.
- *_optional* — The presence of an LC_Stratum can optionally exist
- *conditional* — The LC_Stratum exists dependant upon the temporal existence of the element composing the strata.

8.6.2.11 LC_ElementPresenceType

The code list LC_ElementPresenceType contains a list of types of element relationships, see 8.6.2.6. This list contains four types: *fixed*, *exclusive*, *conditional*, *precluded*. This list can be extended through registration. The attribute *presenceType* for the UML association class LC_ElementRelationInSameStratum is optional and is by default the first value of this enumeration “*fixed*”. The presence types are:

- *fixed* — The LC_Element exists in the stratum
- *exclusive* — One of two or more LC_Elements can exist in the stratum (XOR relationship) linked with a *sequential* temporal relationship
- *conditionalTemporal* — The existence of an LC_Element in a stratum can optionally exist and is regulated by a temporal relationship. It is conditional on a temporal relationship being defined.
- *precluded* — When the absence of a LC_Element must be explicitly stated.

two or more LC_Elements can exist in a stratum in an exclusive (XOR) relationship linked with a sequential temporal relationship. For instance, it is possible to model in a very detailed way a situation when and how long one field remains with bare ground or with crop or when in a field there are two crops and related harvest periods in the same field. The two crops grow in a sequential order. It is also possible to model fallow land that remains as fallow for one or two years and in the third year the land is cultivated. See C.10.

8.6.2.12 LC_SequentialTemporalRelationshipType

The code list *LC_SequentialTemporalRelationshipType* contains a list of types of temporal relationships. This list contains two types: *sequentialSameYear* and *sequentialOtherYear*. This list can be extended through registration.

8.6.2.13 LC_OnTopType

The code list *LC_OnTopType* contains a list of types of on-top relationships for the onTop attribute of the LC_InterStrataRelationship association class, see 8.6.2.6. The onTop relationship make use of a code list in order to make it possible to define as many values as one wants and give them explicit meanings. This is the most flexible approach to handling the onTop relation. This list contains nine types. This list can be extended through registration. The attribute *onTopType* for the UML association class LC

InterStrataRelationship is optional and is by default the first value of this enumeration “*baseline*”. The on top relationship types are:

- *baseline* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the baseline, where the baseline is a reference surface which corresponds to the surface of the earth (or water) covered by the land cover features that are instantiations of the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object. Baseline is the default value of the relationship onTop.
- *previousE1* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the first element (or set of elements regulated by an exclusive, temporal or conditional relationship) of the previous stratum.
- *previousE2* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the second element (or set of elements regulated by an exclusive, temporal or conditional relationship) of the previous stratum.
- *previousE3* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the third element (or set of elements regulated by an exclusive, temporal or conditional relationship) of the previous stratum.
- *previousE1-2* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the first to second elements of the previous stratum (where either the first and /or second element can be a set of elements regulated by an exclusive, temporal or conditional relationship).
- *previousAll* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of all the elements of the previous stratum.
- *stratum1E1* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the first element (or set of elements regulated by an exclusive, temporal or conditional relationship) of the first stratum defined in the set of stratum which are components of the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object.
- *stratum1All* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of all of the elements of the first stratum defined in the set of stratum which are components of the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object.
- *stratum2E1* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of the first element (or set of elements regulated by an exclusive, temporal or conditional relationship) of the second stratum defined in the set of stratum which are components of the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object.
- *stratum2All* — Elements of a stratum are “on top” of all of the elements of the first stratum defined in the set of stratum which are components of the LC_LandCoverClassDescriptor metalanguage object.

NOTE Other relations such as *previousE4*, *previousE2-5*, *stratum3E4* etc. which are logical extensions of the predefined relations can be defined through registration by the user, but are not predefined in this part of ISO 19144 for simplicity and because such complex relations would be used infrequently.

8.7 LC_Element

8.7.1 LC_Element subtypes

The LC_Element metalanguage object has two subtypes representing the two basic types of land cover and the optional component LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement. This is represented in Figure 6.

The metalanguage operates by representing land cover classes in a land cover classification system in terms of the subtypes of LC_Element or set of LC_Element(s), with associated attributes and characteristics. That is, a particular land cover class in a land cover classification system can be modelled by the metalanguage objects in the LCML and compared with another land cover class in a different land cover classification system by examining the relationship between the models of the two classes in the metalanguage representations.

EXAMPLE A particular concept can have a detailed explicit classification class in one land cover classification system but it can only be able to represent it by a more general classification class in another land cover classification system. In this case it would be easy to determine from the representations of the two land cover classification systems in the LCML that one classification class was a specialization of the other.

In order for the LCML to operate, it is necessary to have definitions for the elements in the metalanguage. The classes in different land cover classification systems are modelled with respect to these definitions and so the metalanguage objects in the LCML cannot be vague. Definitions of the subtypes of LC_Element are given in the glossary in Annex D. These are not prescriptive definitions and do not limit the definitions that can be used in any land cover classification system. They are a set of reference definitions for the LCML that can be used to facilitate translations or comparisons.

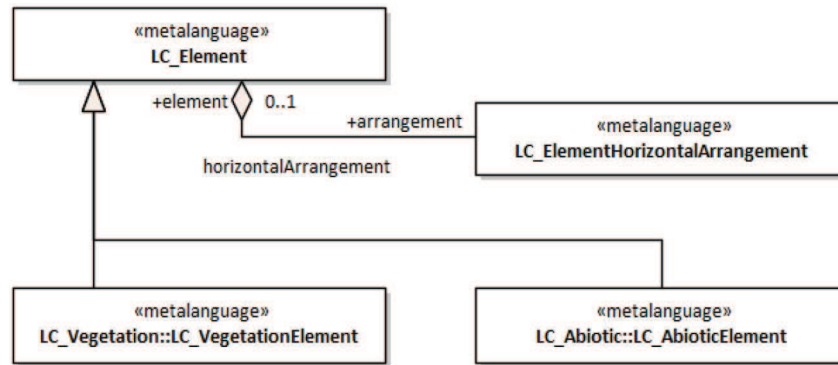


Figure 6 — Subtypes of LC_LandCoverElement

The optional component LC_ElementHorizontalArrangement allows for the description of the horizontal arrangement within an LC_Element.

8.7.2 LC_Element classes

8.7.2.1 LC_VegetationElement

The LC_VegetationElement metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_Element and represents one of the basic types of land cover that can be used in a land cover classification system. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all vegetation covered surfaces.

8.7.2.2 LC_AbioticElement

The LC_AbioticElement metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_Element and represents one of the basic types of land cover that can be used in a land cover classification system. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all abiotic surfaces.

8.8 LC_VegetationElement

8.8.1 LC_VegetationElement subtypes

The LC_VegetationElement metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_Element. It has one subtype: LC_GrowthForm and has a relationship *growthFormCharacteristics* to a component LC_LandCoverElementCharacteristic. This is represented in Figure 7.

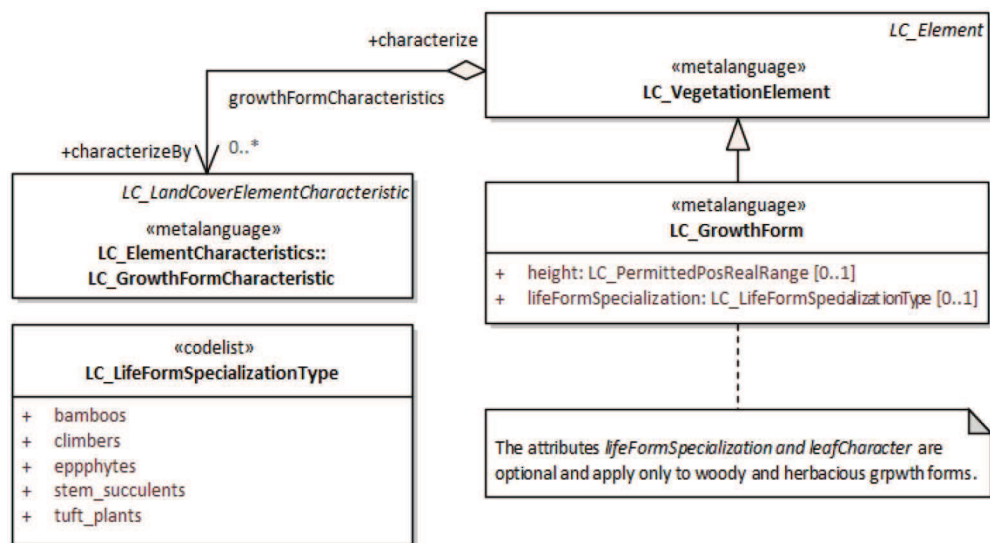


Figure 7 — Subtypes of LC_VegetationElement

8.8.2 LC_VegetationElement classes

8.8.2.1 LC_GrowthForm

The LC_GrowthForm metaclass object is a subtype of LC_VegetationElement. It has two optional attributes: *height*, and *lifeFormSpecialization*. The permitted values of the attribute *height* are described by the value object LC_PermittedPosRealRange. The permitted values of the attribute *lifeFormSpecialization* are described by the codelist LC_LifeFormSpecializationTypes. The attribute *height* describes the height of the growth form in the units used in the data set.

LC_LifeFormSpecializationTypes is an additional attribute of Growth forms to refine the description of their physiognomic aspect. It refers to specific traits of vegetation contributing to its further definition. It is categorized in five different types:

- bamboos: taxonomically speaking bamboos are grasses, but because they are woody growth forms they are inserted into the woody plant section. The present attribute it will be used to specify their specific character.
- climbers (lianas): the term is used to name all the plants that climb trees and shrubs.
- epiphytes: plants which grows upon other plants. In effect it is not a specific physiognomic aspect but more a structural one.
- stem succulents: plants with a specific succulent stem (barrel cacti in semi-arid regions is an example)
- tuft plants: plants usually with an unbranched trunk which carries at its apex a tuft of leaves (most of the palms)

8.8.2.2 LC_GrowthFormCharacteristic

The component LC_GrowthFormCharacteristic is related to the LC_VegetationElement metaclass object by the relation *growthFormCharacteristics*. The component LC_GrowthFormCharacteristic can be used to refine the metaclass object LC_VegetationElement or any of its subtypes to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.9 LC_GrowthForm

8.9.1 LC_GrowthForm subtypes

The LC_GrowthForm metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_VegetationElement and has four subtypes: LC_WoodyGrowthForm, LC_HerbaceousGrowthForm, LC_LichenAndMoss and LC_Algae. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all growth form vegetation covered surfaces. This is represented in Figure 8.

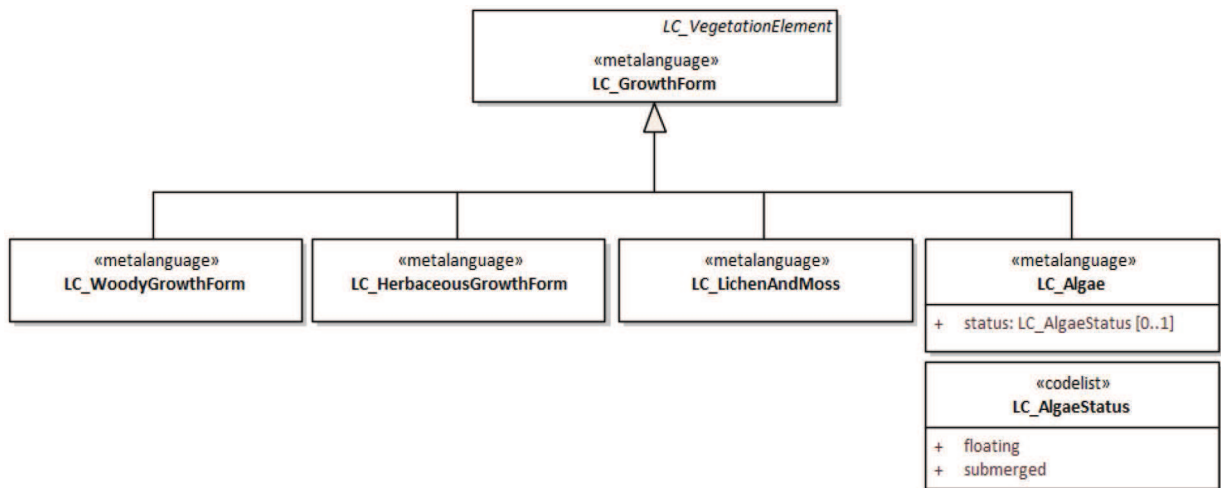


Figure 8 — Subtypes of LC_GrowthForm

8.9.2 LC_GrowthForm classes

8.9.2.1 LC_WoodyGrowthForm

The LC_WoodyGrowthForm metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_GrowthForm. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all vegetation covered surfaces where the cover is a woody growth form.

8.9.2.2 LC_HerbaceousGrowthForm

The LC_HerbaceousGrowthForm metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_GrowthForm. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all vegetation covered surfaces where the cover is a herbaceous growth form.

8.9.2.3 LC_LichenAndMoss

The LC_LichenAndMoss metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_GrowthForm. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all vegetation covered surfaces where the cover is a lichen and/or moss.

8.9.2.4 LC_Algae

The LC_Algae metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_GrowthForm. It has one optional attribute: *status*. The permitted values of the attribute *status* are described by the code list LC_AlgaeStatus. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all vegetation covered surfaces where the cover is algae.

8.9.2.5 LC_AlgaeStatus

The code list LC_AlgaeStatus contains a list of algae status. This list contains two types: *floating* and *submerged*. This list can be extended through registration.

8.10 LC_WoodyGrowthForm

8.10.1 LC_WoodyGrowthForm subtypes

The LC_WoodyGrowthForm metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_GrowthForm and has two subtypes: LC_Tree and LC_Shrub and two components LC_WoodyLeafType and LC_WoodyLeafPhenology. The relationship *leafType* is to LC_WoodyLeafType and the relationship *leafPhenology* is to LC_WoodyLeafPhenology.

This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a general land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all woody growth form vegetation covered surfaces. This is represented in Figure 9.

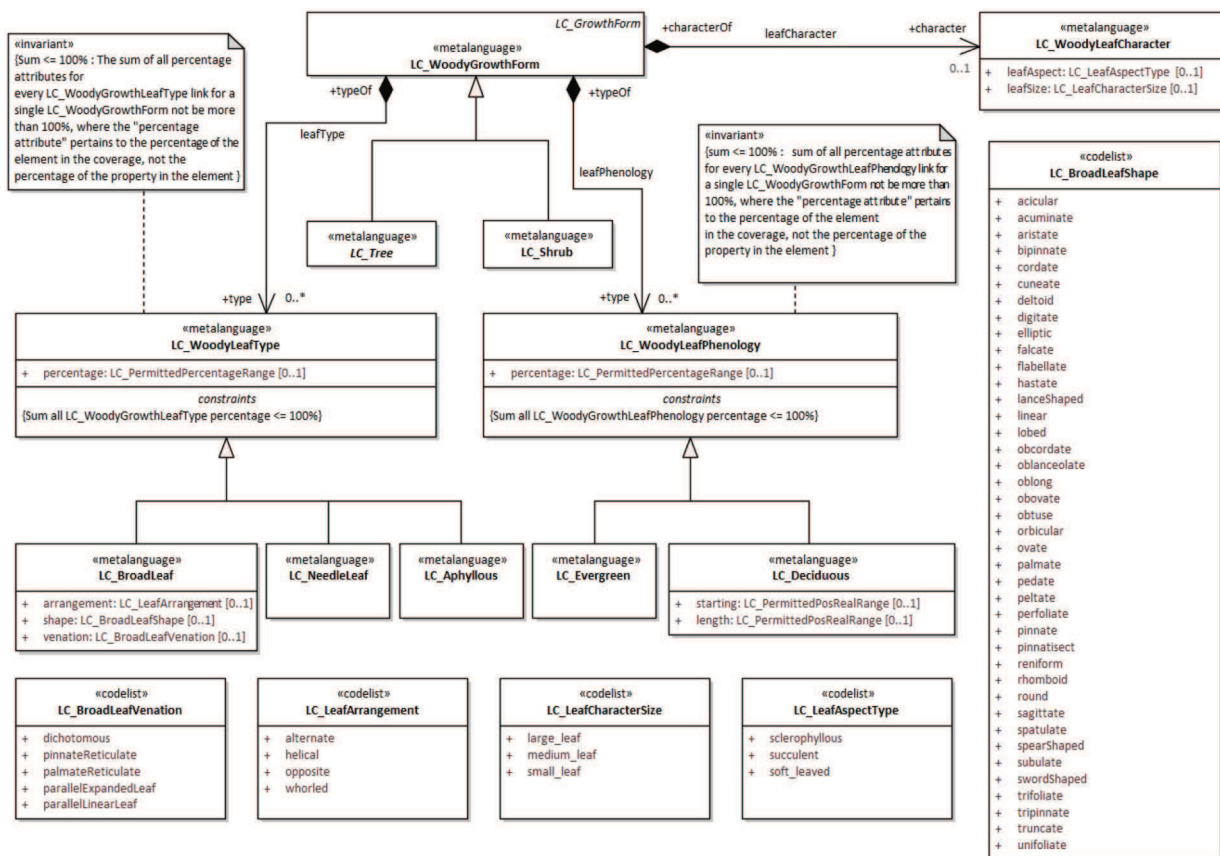


Figure 9 — Subtypes of LC_WoodyGrowthForm

8.10.2 LC_WoodyGrowthForm classes

8.10.2.1 LC_Tree

The LC_Tree metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyGrowthForm. It has a constraint on the *height* attribute inherited from LC_GrowthForm of a certain threshold in height. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all tree covered surfaces.

NOTE The height threshold is described in Annex D.

8.10.2.2 LC_Shrub

The LC_Shrub metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyGrowthForm. It has a constraint on the *height* attribute inherited from LC_GrowthForm of a certain threshold in height. This metalanguage object, when instantiated, allows the generation of a land cover feature class in a land cover classification system for all shrub covered surfaces.

NOTE The height threshold is described in Annex D.

8.10.2.3 LC_WoodyLeafType

The component LC_WoodyLeafType is related to LC_WoodyGrowthForm by the relation *leafType*. It has three subtypes: LC_NeedleLeaf, LC_Aphyllous and LC_BroadLeaf. It has one optional attribute: *percentage*. The permitted values of the attribute *percentage* are described by the value object LC_PermittedPercentageRange with the constraint that {it is required that the sum of all percentage attributes for every LC_WoodyGrowthLeafType link for a single LC_WoodyGrowthForm not be more than 100 %}. The concept of percentage pertains to the percentage of the element in the coverage, not the percentage of the property in the element. The component LC_WoodyLeafType can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.4 LC_BroadLeaf

The LC_BroadLeaf metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyLeafType. The properties of broadleaf leaves can be further characterized by leaf “Arrangement” on the stem, leaf “Shape” and leaf “Venations”. This is represented by the three optional attributes *arrangement*, *shape* and *venation*. The permitted values of the attributes *arrangement*, *shape* and *venation* are described by the enumerated value objects LC_LeafArrangement, LC_BroadLeafShape, and LC_BroadleafVenation respectively. Additional attributes can be established through registration. This sub-component can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.5 LC_NeedleLeaf

The LC_NeedleLeaf metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyLeafType. Attributes can be established through registration. This sub-component can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.6 LC_Aphyllous

The LC_Aphyllous metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyLeafType. Attributes can be established through registration. This sub-component can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.7 LC_WoodyLeafPhenology

The component LC_WoodyLeafPhenology is related to WoodyGrowthForm by the relation *leafPhenology*. It has two subtypes: LC_Deciduous and LC_Evergreen. It has one optional attribute: *percentage*. The permitted values of the attribute *percentage* are described by the value object LC_PermittedPercentageRange with the constraint that the {it is required that the sum of all percentage attributes for every LC_WoodyGrowthLeafPhenology link for a single LC_WoodyGrowthForm not be more than 100 %}. The concept of percentage pertains to the percentage of the element in the coverage, not the percentage of the property in the element”. The component LC_WoodyLeafPhenology can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.8 LC_Evergreen

The LC_Evergreen metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyLeafPhenology. Attributes can be established through registration. This sub-component can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.9 LC_Deciduous

The LC_Deciduous metalanguage object is a subtype of LC_WoodyLeafPhenology. It has two optional attributes: *starting* and *length*. The permitted values of the attributes *starting* and *length* are described by the value object LC_PermittedPosRealRange. This sub-component can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system. The attribute *starting* describes the time at which a plant generates new leaves. The attribute *length* describes the duration of the persistence of the leaves on a plant. The Unit of Measure (uom) for these two attributes is by default months. This can be changed by the use of the *uom* attribute to the value object LC_PermittedPosIntegerRange. The value of *starting* is with respect to January as month 1.

8.10.2.10 LC_LeafArrangement

The code list LC_LeafArrangement contains a list of leaf arrangements. At the metalanguage level this list is representative and can be extended through registration. The detailed values are described in Annex D.

8.10.2.11 LC_BroadLeafShape

The code list LC_BroadLeafShape contains a list of broadleaf shapes. At the metalanguage level this list is representative and can be extended through registration. The detailed values are described in Annex D.

8.10.2.12 LC_BroadLeafVenation

The code list LC_BroadLeafVenation contains a list of broadleaf venation which describes the arrangement of the veins on the leaf. At the metalanguage level this list is representative and can be extended through registration. The detailed values are described in Annex D.

8.10.2.13 LC_WoodyLeafCharacter

The component LC_WoodyLeafCharacter is related to LC_WoodyGrowthForm by the relation *leafCharacter*. It has two optional attributes: *leafAspect* and *leafSize*. The permitted values are described in the codelists LC_LeafCharacterSize and LC_LeafAspectType. The component LC_WoodyLeafCharacter can be used to refine the metalanguage object LC_WoodyGrowthForm to permit the generation of a more specific land cover feature class in a land cover classification system.

8.10.2.14 LC_LeafAspectType

The code list LC_LeafAspectType contains a list of leaf types. This list can be extended through registration.

The values are:

- sclerophyllous: leaves “leather like”
- succulent: fleshy leaves that are always striking in their appearance due to their water content.
- soft-leaved: soft leaves (the common state).