

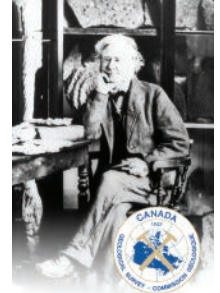


Time travelling through Geography

1842

1842

Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) is formed: Canada's oldest scientific agency and one of its first government organization

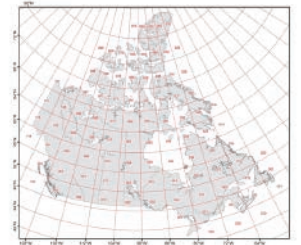


1897

Geographical Names Board of Canada is established: a multi-jurisdictional body responsible for standards and policies on place names

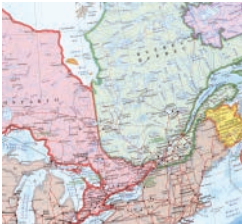
1920

Veteran pilots conduct aerial survey missions: supporting the intensive topographic mapping of Canada



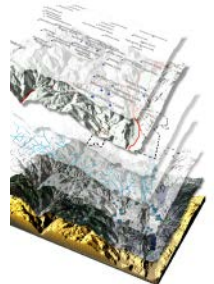
1947

National topographical mapping: depicting landforms and terrain, lakes and rivers, and other man-made features



1962

Geographic Information System (GIS): this modern digital geospatial information system is developed in Canada



1972

NASA launches the 1st Earth Observation (EO) satellite
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS) processes the 1st Landsat images on behalf of the US Government
Canadian Council on Geomatics (CCOG) is founded
NRCan expands: builds network of ground stations

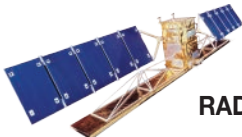
1980

Global Positioning Systems (GPS): is made available to civilians



1995

RADARSAT-1 launches operational radar satellite system: providing useful information to both commercial and scientific users in disaster management, agriculture, cartography, hydrology, forestry, ice studies and coastal monitoring



1999

GeoConnections is launched: an NRCan program that manages geospatial data
Map of Canada is re-drawn: representing the creation of Nunavut



2000

Smart phones are equipped with GPS: making maps available at your fingertips



2007

RADARSAT 2 is launched: ensuring Canada's continued leadership in the global marketplace for radar image data, helping in the management of our natural resources and the monitoring of the environment



2011

NRCan satellite stations are revitalized for new geospatial opportunities



2017

Open Maps is launched: providing Canadians access to the Government of Canada's geospatial information



2017