

Anderson 1 - USGS Land Use Land Cover

<i>code</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>definition</i>
1	Urban or build-up land	Urban or Built-up land is comprised of areas of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. Included in this category are cities, towns, villages, strip developments along highways, transportation, power, and communication complexes, and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from urban areas.
2	Agricultural land	Agricultural land is comprised of areas used primarily for production of food and fiber. Included in this category are cropland and pastures, orchards, groves vineyards, nurseries, and ornamental horticultural areas, confined feeding operations and other agriculture land. When the production of agricultural crops is not hindered by wetland conditions, such cropland should be included in the agricultural category.
3	Rangeland	Rangeland is comprised of areas where the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grass like plants, forbs, or shrubs and where natural herbivory was an important influence in its precivilization state. Some rangelands may have been or may be seeded in introduced or domesticated plant species. Categories include herbaceous range, shrub and brush rangeland and mixed rangeland.
4	Forest land	Forest lands have a tree-crown areal density (crown closure percentage) of 10 percent or more, are stocked with trees capable of producing timber or other wood products, and exert an influence on the climate or water regime. Lands from which trees have been removed to less than 10 percent crown closure but which have not been developed for other uses also are included. Categories include deciduous, evergreen, and mixed.
5	Water	Water as includes all areas within the landmass of the United States that persistently are water covered. The delineation of water areas depends on the scale of the presentation and resolution of the remote sensor data used, (refer to minimum map unit criteria for each map level). Categories include streams and canals, lakes, reservoirs, bays and estuaries.
6	Wetland	Wetlands are those areas where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface for a significant part of most years. The hydrologic regime is such that aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation usually is established, although alluvial and tidal flats may be non-vegetated. Wetlands frequently are associated with topographic lows, even in mountainous regions. Examples of wetlands include marshes, mudflats, and swamps situated on the shallow margins of bays, lakes, ponds, streams, and manmade impoundments such as reservoirs. They include wet meadows or perched bogs in high mountain valleys and seasonally wet or flooded basins, playas, or potholes with no surface-water outflow. Shallow water areas where aquatic vegetation is submerged are classed as open water and are not included in the Wetland category. Categories include forested and non-forested wetlands.
7	Barren land	Barren Land is land of limited ability to support life and in which less than one-third of the area has vegetation or other cover. In general, it is an area of thin soil, sand, or rocks. Vegetation, if present, is more widely spaced and scrubby than that in the Shrub and Brush category of Rangeland. Unusual conditions, such as a heavy rainfall, occasionally result in growth of a short lived, more luxuriant plant cover. Categories of Barren Land are: Dry Salt Flats, Beaches, Sandy Areas other than Beaches; Bare Exposed Rock; Strip Mines, Quarries, and Gravel Pits; Transitional Areas; and Mixed Barren Land.