

# Vegetation

Vegetation Theme contains the following layers:

- Existing Vegetation
- Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV)

## Layer: Existing Vegetation

The Existing Vegetation layer contains the following coverages, which represent multiple levels of business functional mapping:

- ev\_national
- ev\_broad
- ev\_mid
- ev\_base

**Coverage Names: *ev\_national, ev\_broad, ev\_mid, ev\_base***

<b>Abstract/Description:</b>	<p>Existing Vegetation (EV) is the plant community, or floristic composition and vegetation structure, occurring at a given location at the current time. This layer also provides for Land Use and Land Cover attributes as well, so as to allow the mapping of a continuous landscape, using Anderson 1 and 2 classification systems. This data dictionary standard provides standards for mapping existing vegetation at four hierarchical levels that support the various business functions of the agency as defined in the Existing Vegetation Classification and Mapping Technical Guide.</p> <p>Associated National Application: Targeted for Natural Resource Information System (NRIS)</p>
<b>References:</b>	<p>Existing Vegetation Classification and Mapping Technical Guide <a href="#">Appendix 3</a> Web Page: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/</a></p>
<b>Spatial Data Source:</b>	<p>Source scale for geo-registration minimum standards are: national level– 1:1,000,000 broad level – 1:250,000 mid level – 1:100,000 base level - 1:24,000 for continental U.S., Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and 1:63,360 for Alaska</p>
<b>Horizontal Accuracy:</b>	<p>Targeted to “Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards, Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy, FGDC-STD-007.3-1998”. NSSDA</p> <p>Accuracy testing must use NSSDA testing guidelines or be reported based on compiled, published test reports appropriate for the data collection method and equipment.</p> <p>The method of determining accuracy should be documented in the process step of the dataset metadata record. If published accuracy results are used, use the statement ‘Compiled to meet ___ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence interval’ in the metadata record, and identify the testing source used. If accuracy is locally tested to NSSDA standards, the statement ‘Tested to meet ___ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence interval’ should be added to the metadata record.</p> <p>Accuracy for legacy data may be reported according to the accuracy standard in place at the time of data collection (typically National Map Accuracy Standards). Document the standard used in the metadata record.</p> <p>(For more information, see: <a href="http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/documents/standards/accuracy/chapter3.pdf">http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/documents/standards/accuracy/chapter3.pdf</a>)</p>

<b>Spatial Reference Information:</b>	Forest appropriate. A complete ArcInfo projection file is required including horizontal coordinate system, datum, and units of measure. Include vertical coordinate system information where necessary.
<b>Feature Type:</b>	Polygon
<b>Precision:</b>	Covers should be in double precision.
<b>Existing Vegetation Levels:</b>	<p><b>Name:</b> national</p> <p><b>Description:</b> National is the coarsest level in the map hierarchy and is intended to store and depict data at nation wide or global extents. Map products at this level will typically have broad map classes and coarse spatial representation. Products at this level may be developed programmatically or aggregated for existing lower level products where feasible.</p> <p><b>Name:</b> broad</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Broad level products are intended to support state or multi-state information needs. Products at this level may be developed programmatically or aggregated for existing Mid level products where feasible.</p> <p><b>Name:</b> mid</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Mid level products are intended to support Regional and multi-forest information needs. Products at this level are typically developed programmatically from remotely sensed data but should integrate standard Base level maps where they exist.</p> <p><b>Name:</b> base</p> <p><b>Description:</b> Base level products support local Forest and District information needs and represent the highest thematic detail and spatial accuracy. Base level information is the least likely to be spatially extensive due to the cost of development; however, it offers the most flexibility for upward integration within the map hierarchy. Products at this level are typically developed from large-scale remotely sensed data and field data.</p>

## INFO Attribute Tables

## ev\_national.pat

COLUMN	ITEM NAME	WIDTH	OUTPUT	TYPE	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	INDEXE
1	AREA	8	18	F	5		-
9	PERIMETER	8	18	F	5		-
17	EV_NATIONAL#	4	5	B	-		-
21	EV_NATIONAL-ID	4	5	B	-		-
25	NATIONAL_CN	34	34	C	-		Indexed

## ev\_broad.pat

COLUMN	ITEM NAME	WIDTH	OUTPUT	TYPE	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	INDEXED
1	AREA	8	18	F	5		-
9	PERIMETER	8	18	F	5		-
17	EV_BROAD#	4	5	B	-		-
21	EV_BROAD-ID	4	5	B	-		-
25	BROAD_CN	34	34	C	-		Indexed

## ev\_mid.pat

COLUMN	ITEM NAME	WIDTH	OUTPUT	TYPE	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	INDEXED
1	AREA	8	18	F	5		-
9	PERIMETER	8	18	F	5		-
17	EV_MID#	4	5	B	-		-
21	EV_MID-ID	4	5	B	-		-
25	MID_CN	34	34	C	-		Indexed

## ev\_base.pat

COLUMN	ITEM NAME	WIDTH	OUTPUT	TYPE	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	INDEXED
1	AREA	8	18	F	5		-
9	PERIMETER	8	18	F	5		-
17	EV_BASE#	4	5	B	-		-
21	EV_BASE-ID	4	5	B	-		-
25	BASE_CN	34	34	C	-		Indexed

**Domain for INFO tables, Existing Vegetation Layer**

ITEM NAME: Description

Valid Values	Value Description
<b>BASE_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>BROAD_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>MID_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>NATIONAL_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.

## Oracle Views (The plans based on the National Protocol)

## existveg\_national\_level

Name	Null?	Type
NATIONAL_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)
ECOREGION_DOMAIN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
ECOREGION_PROVINCE		VARCHAR2(4)
USGS_ANDERSON_1 -- 1/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
USGS_ANDERSON_2		VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_ORDER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_SUBCLASS		VARCHAR2(2)
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS		VARCHAR2(2)
SAF_COVER_TYPE		VARCHAR2(3)
SRM_COVER_TYPE		VARCHAR2(3)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_1		VARCHAR2(2)
DATA_SOURCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
SOURCE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE		VARCHAR2(2)

CFA – Cover From Above

1/ -- Required if non-vegetated

## existveg\_broad\_level

Name	Null?	Type
BROAD_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)
ECOREGION_DOMAIN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
ECOREGION_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_SECTION		VARCHAR2(5)
USGS_ANDERSON_1 -- 1/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
USGS_ANDERSON_2		VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_ORDER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_SUBCLASS		VARCHAR2(2)
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS		VARCHAR2(2)
SAF_COVER_TYPE -- 2/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)

SRM_COVER_TYPE -- 3/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_1		VARCHAR2(3)
DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE_1		VARCHAR2(5)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_1 -- 2/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_1 -- 2/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_1 -- 4/		VARCHAR2(2)
DATA_SOURCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
SOURCE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE		VARCHAR2(2)

CFA – Cover From Above

1/ -- Required if Non-vegetated

2/ -- If NVCS is Tree Dominated

3/ -- If NVCS is Shrub or Herbaceous Dominated

4/ -- Optional, if NVCS is Shrub Dominated

#### existveg\_mid\_level

Name	Null?	Type
MID_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)
ECOREGION_DOMAIN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
ECOREGION_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_SECTION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
ECOREGION_SUBSECTION		VARCHAR2(6)
USGS_ANDERSON_1 -- 1/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
USGS_ANDERSON_2		VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_ORDER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_SUBCLASS -- 2/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS		VARCHAR2(2)
SAF_COVER_TYPE -- 3/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
SRM_COVER_TYPE -- 4/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
AGGREGATION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_1 -- 5/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
NVCS_ALLIANCE_1		VARCHAR2(26)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_1 -- 3/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_1 -- 3/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_1 -- 6/		VARCHAR2(2)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_2 -- 7/		VARCHAR2(3)
NVCS_ALLIANCE_2		VARCHAR2(26)

TREE_CFA_CLASS_2 -- 3/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_2 -- 3/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_2 -- 6/		VARCHAR2(2)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_3 -- 8/		VARCHAR2(3)
NVCS_ALLIANCE_3 -- 8/		VARCHAR2(26)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_3 -- 3/ & 8/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_3 -- 3/ & 8/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_3 -- 6/ & 8/		VARCHAR2(2)
DATA_SOURCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
SOURCE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)

## CFA – Cover From Above

1/ -- Required if Non-vegetated

2/ -- Required if NVCS Order is Tree or Shrub Dominated, optional for other Vegetated Orders

3/ -- If NVCS is Tree Dominated

4/ -- If NVCS is Shrub or Herbaceous Dominated

5/ -- Required, regardless of aggregation type, used to assign all upper levels of NVCS Physiognomic and National Cover Types

6/ -- Optional, if NVCS order is Shrub Dominated

7/ -- Required only if the Aggregation Type is a group or complex

8/ -- Optional, use if the Aggregation Type is a group or complex, and is needed to describe vegetation within any particular map unit

## existveg\_base\_level

Name	Null?	Type
BASE_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)
ECOREGION_DOMAIN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
ECOREGION_PROVINCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
ECOREGION_SECTION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
ECOREGION_SUBSECTION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(6)
USGS_ANDERSON_1 -- 1/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
USGS_ANDERSON_2		VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_DIVISION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_ORDER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_CLASS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
PHYSIOGNOMIC_SUBCLASS -- 2/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(2)
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS		VARCHAR2(2)
SAF_COVER_TYPE -- 3/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
SRM_COVER_TYPE --4/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)

AGGREGATION_TYPE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_1 -- 5/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(3)
DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(5)
NVCS_ALLIANCE_1 -- 5/	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(26)
NVCS_ASSOCIATION_1		VARCHAR2(47)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_1 --3/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_1 --3/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_1 -- 6/		VARCHAR2(2)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_2 -- 7/		VARCHAR2(3)
NVCS_ALLIANCE_2 -- 7/		VARCHAR2(26)
NVCS_ASSOCIATION_2		VARCHAR2(47)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_2 -- 3/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_2 -- 3/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_2 -- 6/		VARCHAR2(2)
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_3 -- 8/		VARCHAR2(3)
NVCS_ALLIANCE_3 -- 8/		VARCHAR2(26)
NVCS_ASSOCIATION_3 -- 8/		VARCHAR2(47)
TREE_CFA_CLASS_3 -- 3/ & 8/		VARCHAR2(2)
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_3 -- 3/ & 8/		VARCHAR2(2)
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_3 -- 6/ & 8/		VARCHAR2(2)
DATA_SOURCE		VARCHAR2(5)
SOURCE_DATE		DATE
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE		VARCHAR2(2)

CFA – Cover From Above

1/ -- Required if Non-vegetated

2/ -- Required if NVCS Order is Tree or Shrub Dominated, optional for other Vegetated Orders

3/ -- If NVCS is Tree Dominated

4/ -- If NVCS is Shrub or Herbaceous Dominated

5/ -- Required, regardless of aggregation type, used to assign all upper levels of NVCS Physiognomic and National Cover Types

6/ -- Optional, if NVCS order is Shrub Dominated

7/ -- Required only if the Aggregation Type is a group or complex

8/ -- Optional, use if the Aggregation Type is a group or complex, and is needed to describe vegetation within any particular map unit

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>		
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description		
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>	
<b>AGGREGATION_TYPE:</b> A map unit attribute to describe the arrangement of vegetation condition found within a map feature or polygon. An aggregation type consists of a homogeneous, compositional group, or vegetation complex arrangements of vegetation types.		
<i>code</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>definition</i>
H	Homogeneous type	Homogeneous Type - a map unit composed of a homogenous condition of vegetation or uniform type, a map unit composed of a single alliance or dominance type, at least 85% of the area within polygon. (NFS, Vegetation Classification and Mapping Team)
G	Compositional group type	Compositional Group – a map unit composed of a grouping of alliances or dominance types with similar community composition and physiognomy. (GAP, Bulletin 7, Brackney and Jennings, 1998)
C	Vegetation complex type	Vegetation Complex – a map unit composed of a grouping of dissimilar alliances or dominance types, which are spatially and ecologically related on the landscape. (Called Ecological Complex in GAP, Bulletin 7, Brackney and Jennings, 1998)
<b>BASE_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.		
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.	
<b>BROAD_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.		
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.	
<b>DATA_SOURCE:</b> This is feature metadata primarily for documenting the source of the remote sensing imagery used when establishing or updating an existing vegetation map. Remote Sensing is the gathering of data regarding an object or phenomenon by a recording device (sensor) that is not in physical contact with the object or phenomenon under observation. When multiple sources are used, record the imagery or photograph that was the primary source for classification and or interpretation. This will usually be the source of the smallest pixel size or largest scale. Field sample data can also be the source for mapping.		
AVHRR	AVHRR Imagery, 1 kilometer	
MODIS	MODIS Imagery, 250 meters	
MSS	Multi Spectral Scanner Imagery, 60 meters	
TM	Thematic Mapper Imagery, 30 meter	
SPOT	Spot Imagery, 10 meter	
IRS	IRS imagery, 5 meter	
IKONO	IKONOS Imagery, 1 meter	
ANC06	Aerial photos - natural color 1:6,000 scale	
ANC12	Aerial photos - natural color 1:12,000 scale	
ANC16	Aerial photos - natural color 1:15,840 scale	

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>	
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description	
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
ANC24	Aerial photos - natural color 1:24,000 scale
<b>DATA_SOURCE (continued)</b>	
ANC40	Aerial photos - natural color 1:40,000 scale
ANC60	Aerial photos - natural color 1:60,000 scale
AIR06	Aerial photos - infrared 1:6,000 scale
AIR12	Aerial photos - infrared 1:12,000 scale
AIR16	Aerial photos - infrared 1:15,840 scale
AIR24	Aerial photos - infrared 1:24,000 scale
AIR40	Aerial photos - infrared 1:40,000 scale
AIR60	Aerial photos - infrared 1:60,000 scale
ABW06	Aerial photos - black and white panchromatic, 1:6,000 scale
ABW12	Aerial photos - black and white panchromatic, 1:12,000 scale
ABW16	Aerial photos - black and white panchromatic, 1:16,000 scale
ABW24	Aerial photos - black and white panchromatic, 1:24,000 scale
ABW40	Aerial photos - black and white panchromatic, 1: 40,000 scale
ABW60	Aerial photos - black and white panchromatic, 1: 60,000 scale
DNC	Digital photos - scanned natural color
DIR	Digital photos - scanned color infrared
DBW	Digital photos - scanned black and white panchromatic
DOQBW	Digital Ortho Quads - panchromatic
DOQIR	Digital Ortho Quads - color infrared
FSD	Field sample data such as walk through or formal vegetation sample
<b>DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE_1,2, or 3:</b> Reference Source for Regional Dominance Type Classifications. (In the future, individual reference tables by Region are anticipated, and to be locally maintained by each Region, but shared nationally as part of the corporate data structure. Their reference information will be listed here, with the tables listed under REGIONAL DOMINANCE TYPE 1,2, or 3.)	
CAL	Region 5 CALVEG Classification System
FSHR9	Region 9 Classification System
<b>ECOREGION_DIVISION:</b> Divisions of the United States	
120	Tundra Division
130	Subarctic Division
210	Warm Continental Division
220	Hot Continental Division
230	Subtropical Division
240	Marine Division
250	Prairie Division
260	Mediterranean Division
310	Tropical/Subtropical Steppe Division
320	Tropical/Subtropical Desert Division
330	Temperate Steppe Division
340	Temperate Desert Division

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>	
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description	
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
410	Savanna Division
420	Rainforest Division
<b>ECOREGION DOMAIN:</b> Domains of the United States	
100	POLAR DOMAIN
200	HUMID TEMPERATE DOMAIN
300	DRY DOMAIN
400	HUMID TROPICAL DOMAIN
<b>ECOREGION PROVINCE:</b> Provinces of the United States	
124	Arctic Tundra
125	Bering Tundra (Northern)
126	Bering Tundra (Southern)
131	Yukon Intermontane Plateaus Tayga
135	Central Trough Humid Tayga
139	Upper Yukon Tayga
212	Laurentian Mixed Forest
231	Southeastern Mixed Forest
232	Outer Coastal Plain Mixed Forest
234	Lower Mississippi Riverine Forest
242	Pacific Lowland Mixed Forest
251	Prairie Parkland (Temperate)
255	Prairie Parkland (Subtropical)
261	California Coastal Chaparral Forest and Shrub
262	California Dry Steppe
263	California Coastal Steppe - Mixed Forest - Redwood
311	Great Plains Steppe and Shrub
313	Colorado Plateau Semi-Desert
315	Southwest Plateau and Plains Dry Steppe and Shrub
321	Chihuahuan Semi-Desert
322	American Semi-Desert and Desert
331	Great Plains - Palouse Dry Steppe
332	Great Plains Steppe
341	Intermountain Semi-Desert and Desert
342	Intermountain Semi Desert
342A	Bighorn Basin
342B	Northwestern Basin and Range
342D	Snake River Basalts
342E	Bear Lake
342F	Central Basin and Hills
411	Everglades
M121	Brooks Range Tundra - Polar Desert
M125	Seward Peninsula Tundra - Meadow

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>	
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description	
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
M126	Ahklun Mountains Tundra - Meadow
M127	Aleutian Oceanic Meadow - Heath
<b>ECOREGION PROVINCE</b> (continued)	
M131	Yukon Intermontane Plateaus Tayga - Meadow
M135	Alaska Range Humid Tayga - Tundra - Meadow
M139	Upper Yukon Tayga - Meadow
M212	Adirondack-New England - Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadows
M231	Ouachita Mixed Forest - Meadow
M242	Cascade Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M244	Pacific Coastal Mountains Forest - Meadow
M245	Pacific Gulf Coastal Mountains Forest - Meadow
M261	Sierran Steppe - Mixed Forest - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M262	California Coastal Range Open Woodland - Shrub - Coniferous Forest - Meadow
M313	AZ-NM Mountains Semi-Desert - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M331	Southern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M332	Middle Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M333	Northern Rocky Mountain Steppe - Open Woodland - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M334	Black Hills Coniferous Forest
M341	NV-UT Mountains Semi-Desert - Coniferous Forest - Alpine Meadow
M411	Puerto Rico
M423	Hawaiian Islands
<b>ECOREGION SECTION:</b> Sections of the United States	
212A	Aroostook Hills and Lowlands
212B	Maine-New Brunswick Foothills and Lowlands
212C	Fundy Coastal and Interior
212D	Central Maine Coastal and Embayment
212E	St. Lawrence and Champlain Valley
212F	Northern Glaciated Allegheny Plateau
212G	Northern Unglaciated Allegheny Plateau
212H	Northern Great Lakes
<b>For a complete list of valid ECOREGION SECTION codes, go to <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/riq/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/riq/</a></b>	
<b>ECOREGION SUBSECTION - Subsections of the United States</b>	
212Aa	Aroostook Hills and Lowlands
212Ab	Aroostook Lowlands
212Ba	Central Maine Foothills
212Bb	Maine-New Brunswick Lowlands
212Ca	Maine Eastern Interior
212Cb	Maine Eastern Coastal
212Da	Central Maine Embayment
212Db	Penobscott Bay Coast

Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation	
ITEM NAME:	Description
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
212Dc	Casco Bay Coast
<b>For a complete list of valid ECOREGION SUBSECTION codes, go to <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/riq/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/riq/</a></b>	
<b>GIS_LINK:</b> Code or label generated by the user. This is a locally unique and locally defined identifier that is used to initially link the spatial coverage to a database. It can continue to be used as a local link, but it is <b>NOT</b> guaranteed unique throughout the Forest Service	
Example: Oly011171999	A locally unique and locally defined code.
<b>MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE:</b> Existing vegetation changes over time, due to natural events and man's activity on the land. This is feature metadata for documenting the cause of change to existing vegetation between the time of initial map establishment, and consequential updates for change.	
AC	Accuracy assessment related update for map improvement
AG	Land conversion to agriculture crops or orchards
BD	Downed forests due to high winds, blow down
CU	Update change where cause is unknown
DE	Defoliation related update from insects or pathogens
FI	Fire related update
GL	Receding or advancing glaciers
IN	Change in vegetation type due to invasive species
IV	Increasing vegetation cover due to re-growth
LS	Changes in vegetation cover due to landslides
MO	Mortality from insect or pathogens related update
PL	Plantation related update, reforestation activity
RC	Rangeland conversion
SO	Source original for baseline map, not an update
TH	Tree harvest related update
UB	Land conversion to urban, built-up or development
<b>MID_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>NATIONAL_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to uniquely identify a record in the database. The value can be brought from Oracle and used as a unique identifier to link spatial feature to attribute values stored in the database. This would be a guaranteed unique identifier throughout the Forest Service.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>NVCS_ALLIANCE_1,2 or 3:</b> An alliance is "a vegetation classification unit containing one or more associations and defined by a characteristic range of species composition, habitat conditions, physiognomy, and diagnostic species, typically at least one of which is found in the uppermost or dominant stratum of the vegetation" (Jennings et al. 2003). For coding conventions using NRCS plants master codes and fixed format columns see write up below.	

Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation	
ITEM NAME:	Description
Valid Values	Value Description
<b>NVCS_ASSOCIATION_1,2 or 3:</b>	An association (or plant association) is “a vegetation classification unit defined on the bases of a characteristic range of species composition, diagnostic species occurrence, habitat conditions, and physiognomy” (Jennings et al. 2003). For coding conventions using NRCS plants master codes and fixed format columns see write up below.

### How to assign a unique database code for NVCS plant alliances and associations:

A standardized approach has been adopted for coding plant alliances and associations for storing as valid values in a reference table. This is needed for the development of a Forest Service standard geospatial database for existing vegetation, and for documenting the results of any formal vegetation classification work. The following approach is to use a fixed format with standard sub-items, and column referencing. It is likely that a unique table structure will be necessary to develop the standard alliance and association codes, allowing other constraint tables for ecological sections and NRCS Plants Master table constraints, as well as including other useful information as common names and descriptions. Once the codes are developed, then they are to be used as valid values for existing vegetation map attributing.

The first sub-item (5 characters) is the **ecological zone** where the alliance or association is found. This reference area should correspond to where the plot data was gathered for classifying the vegetation type. The intent is to document what section the existing vegetation type exists. As classification work progresses, users can reference classifications found with ecological zones, and if the same vegetation type is found in more than one section, then the type can be assigned a higher level province. For widely distributed plant alliances, ecological divisions may be found useful as the reference area; however, it is unlikely for plant associations.

The second, third and fourth sub-items (each 7 characters in size) are used for coding the dominant and or diagnostic species found in the uppermost stratum of a **plant alliance**. Three sub-items are provided for mixed types, to allow for naming of more than one plant species in the coding convention. Each sub-item has a leading number (1, 2, or 3) followed by 6-digit code where the NRCS Plants Master table codes are to be used as valid values. The resulting code for a plant alliance is 26 characters in size.

The fourth, fifth and sixth sub-items (each 7 characters in size) are used for coding the common species composition and or diagnostic species found in the understory. Three sub-items are provided for mixed types, to allow for naming of more than one plant species in the coding convention. Each sub-item has a leading number (4, 5, or 6) followed by 6-digit code where the NRCS Plants Master table codes are to be used as valid values. This allow for up to six species in naming **plant associations**. The resulting code for a plant association is 47 characters in size.

All plant associations belonging to the same plant alliance must share the same coding of species in the second, third and fourth sub-items. Using this database protocol, will allow for the selection of all related plant associations, through the selection of the plant alliance within an ecological zone.

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>	
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description	
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
<b>PHYSIOGNOMIC_CLASS:</b> NVCS Class	
TC	Closed tree canopy
TO	Open tree canopy
TS	Sparse tree canopy
ST	Shrubland class
SD	Dwarf shrubland class
HS	Herbaceous - shrub steppe class
HE	Herbaceous - grassland class
NV	non-vascular class
HH	Group of Herbaceous and non-vascular classes (HS,HE,NV)
SV	Sparsely vegetated class
XX	Non-Vegetated
SX	Group of Sparsely vegetated and non-vegetated classes (SV, XX)
<b>PHYSIOGNOMIC_DIVISION:</b> NVCS Division	
N	Non-vegetated division
V	Vegetated division
<b>PHYSIOGNOMIC_ORDER:</b> NVCS Order	
T	Tree dominated order
S	Shrub dominated order
H	Herbaceous/non-vascular dominated order
N	No dominate life form order
X	Non-vegetated order
Z	Group of No dominate life form and Non-vegetated orders (N,X)
<b>PHYSIOGNOMIC_SUBCLASS:</b> NVCS Subclass	
EV	Evergreen vegetation subclass
DE	Deciduous vegetation subclass
MX	Mixed evergreen-deciduous vegetation subclass
PG	Perennial graminoid subclass
PF	Perennial forb subclass
AN	Annual graminoid and or forb subclass
HV	Hydromorphic rooted vegetation subclass
BR	Bryophyte subclass
LI	Lichen subclass
AL	Alga subclass
RC	Consolidate rock subclass
BG	Boulder, gravel, cobble or talus subclass
UM	Unconsolidated material subclass

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>	
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description	
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
UB	Urban or build-up subclass
XX	Non-Vegetated
NN	Subclass not Determined
<p><b>XX_Regional_Dominance_Type:</b> A <b>dominance type</b> is “a recurring plant community defined by the dominance of one more species which are usually the most important ones in the uppermost or dominant layer of the community, but sometimes of a lower layer of higher coverage” (Gabriel and Talbot 1984 as cited in Jennings et al. 2003). Regional refers to Forest Service administrative Regions, where local dominance typing is complete. Individual reference tables by Region are anticipated, and to be locally maintained by each Region, but shared nationally as part of the corporate data structure.</p>	
<b>Region 5 - Dominance Types (CALVEG classification system)</b>	
AB	Santa Lucia Fir
AC	Cushion Plant
AD	White Bursage
AG	Agricultural
AN	Mendocino Manzanita
DP	Douglas-Fir - Pine
QX	Black Cottonwood
QY	Willow - Alder
QZ	Eucalyptus
RD	Redwood - Douglas-Fir
<p><b>For a complete list of DOMINANCE TYPES, go to <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/</a></b></p>	
<b>Region 9 - Dominance Types (forest only)</b>	
1	Jack pine
2	Red pine
3	Eastern red pine
4	Eastern white pine – hemlock
5	Hemlock
6	Scotch pine
7	Norway spruce
8	White spruce
9	Conifers (Allegheny)
10	Spruce
<p><b>For a complete list of DOMINANCE TYPES, go to <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/</a></b></p>	
<p><b>SAF_COVER_TYPE:</b> Forest Cover Types of the United States and Canada, F.H. Eyre, Editor, Society of American Foresters, Washington, D.C., 1980. The classification of Forest Cover Types based on existing tree cover, includes a description classification of forestland based on present occupancy of an areas by tree species.</p>	
1	Jack pine
5	Balsam fir
12	Black spruce
13	Black spruce – tamarack
14	Northern pin oak

Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation	
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description	
<b>Valid Values</b>	<b>Value Description</b>
15	Red pine
16	Aspen
<b>For a complete list of SAF COVER TYPE, go to <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/</a></b>	
<p><b>SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_1,2,3:</b> Shrub Cover From Above (CFA) is the visible vegetation cover of shrub life form. Vegetation cover from above is the relative percentages of non-overlapping vegetation cover, from a birds eye view as seen from above in a delineated area on aerial photos or imagery. The sum of all shrub cover within a delineated area will not exceed 100% in a one-dimensional plane, and will be less than 100% if any other life form or ground surface is visible. When tree cover is present, shrub cover hidden from view are not included in shrub cover from above. These cover classes are used for shrub cover from above when mapped.</p>	
<b>Base Level</b>	
00	less than 1 percent
05	1 - 9.9 percent
15	10 -19.9 percent
25	20 -29.9 percent
35	30 -39.9 percent
45	40 - 49.9 percent
55	50 - 59.9 percent
65	60 - 69.9 percent
75	70 -79.9 percent
85	80 - 89.9 percent
95	90 - 100 percent
<b>Mid Level</b>	
01	less than 10 percent
20	10 - 29.9 percent
40	30 - 59.9 percent
80	60 - 100 percent
<b>Broad Level</b>	
LO	Low less than 30 percent
ME	Medium 30 - 59.9 percent
HI	High 60 - 100 percent
<b>SOURCE_DATE:</b> Remote Sensing source date is the month, day and year when the imagery was captured.	
MM, DD, YYYY	This is feature-level metadata for documenting the date for the source of the remote sensing imagery used when establishing or updating an existing vegetation map. When field sample data is the source, record the date of sample.
<p><b>SRM COVER TYPE:</b> Rangeland Cover Types of the United States, Thomas N. Shiflet, Editor, Society for Rangeland Management, Denver, Colorado, 1994. The classification of rangeland cover types based on existing vegetation includes descriptions of what one finds on the ground and ecological influences that contribute to their present structure.</p>	
101	Bluebunch wheatgrass
102	Idaho fescue

Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation	
ITEM NAME: Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
103	Green fescue
104	Antelope bitterbrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
105	Antelope bitterbrush - Idaho fescue
106	Bluegrass scabland
107	Western juniper - big sagebrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
For a complete list of SRM COVER TYPE, go to <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/">http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/</a>	
<p><b>TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA:</b> Total Vegetation Cover From Above (CFA) is the sum of visible cover from above of all vegetation life forms, non-overlapping. Vegetation cover from above is the relative percentages of non-overlapping vegetation cover, from a bird's eye view as seen from above, within a delineated area on aerial photos or imagery. The sum of all vegetation cover within a delineated area will not exceed 100% in a one-dimensional plane, and will be less than 100% if any ground surface is visible. These cover classes are used for total vegetation cover from above when mapped.</p>	
Broad Level	
LO	Low less than 30 percent
ME	Medium 30 - 59.9 percent
HI	High 60 - 100 percent
Mid Level	
01	Less than 10 percent
20	10 - 29.9 percent
40	30 - 59.9 percent
80	60 - 100 percent
Base Level	
00	Less than 1 percent
05	1 - 9.9 percent
15	10 -19.9 percent
25	20 -29.9 percent
35	30 -39.9 percent
45	40 - 49.9 percent
55	50 - 59.9 percent
65	60 - 69.9 percent
75	70 -79.9 percent
85	80 - 89.9 percent
95	90 - 100 percent
<p><b>TREE_CFA_CLASS_1,2,3:</b> Tree Cover From Above (CFA) is the visible vegetation cover of tree life form. Vegetation cover from above is defined as the relative percentages of non-overlapping vegetation cover, from a birds eye view as seen from above in a delineated area on aerial photos or imagery. The sum of all tree cover within a delineated area will not exceed 100% in a one-dimensional plane, and will be less than 100%, if any other life form or ground surface is visible. These cover classes are used for tree cover from above when mapped.</p>	
Base Level	
00	less than 1 percent
05	1 - 9.9 percent

Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation		
ITEM NAME: Description		
Valid Values	Value Description	
15	10 -19.9 percent	
25	20 -29.9 percent	
35	30 -39.9 percent	
45	40 - 49.9 percent	
55	50 - 59.9 percent	
65	60 - 69.9 percent	
75	70 -79.9 percent	
85	80 - 89.9 percent	
95	90 - 100 percent	
Mid Level		
01	less than 10 percent	
20	10 - 29.9 percent	
40	30 - 59.9 percent	
80	60 - 100 percent	
Broad Level		
LO	Low	less than 30 percent
ME	Medium	30 - 59.9 percent
HI	High	60 - 100 percent
<p><b>OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_1,2, or 3:</b> Overstory Tree Diameter is defined as the mean diameter at breast height (4.5 ft. 1.37 m. above the ground) for the trees forming the upper or uppermost canopy layer (Helms 1998). Over story tree size class is determined by calculating the diameter (usually at breast height) of the tree of average basal area (Quadratic Mean Diameter or QMD) of the top story trees that contribute to tree cover from above, tree cover as seen from a bird's eye view. Top story trees are those trees receiving light from above and at least one side; these are the open grown, dominant, and codominant trees.</p>		
Base Level		
00	Seedlings - 0 to .9 inches QMD	
02	Saplings - 1 to 4.9 inches QMD	
07	Poles - 5 to 9.9 inches QMD	
15	Small - 10 to 19.9 inches QMD	
25	Medium - 20 to 29.9 inches QMD	
35	Large - 30 to 39.9 inches QMD	
45	Very large - 40 to 49.9 inches QMD	
55	Giant - 50+ inches QMD	
40	Large to giant - For <b>Mid Level</b> mapping, use code for 30 inches and greater size.	
USGS_ANDERSON_1: USGS Land Use Land Cover		
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.

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>		
<b>ITEM NAME:</b> Description		
<b>Valid Values</b>		<b>Value Description</b>
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.
<b>USGS ANDERSON_1 (continued)</b>		
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.
<b>USGS ANDERSON_2: USGS Land Use Land Cover</b>		
<b>Urban or build-up land</b>		
11		Residential
12		Commercial and services
13		Industrial
14		Transportation, communications, and utilities
15		Industrial and commercial complexes
16		Mixed urban or built-up land

<b>Domain for Oracle Tables, Existing Vegetation</b>	
ITEM NAME: Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
17	Other urban or built-up land
<b>Agricultural land</b>	
21	Cropland and pasture
22	Orchards, groves, vineyards, nurseries, and ornament horticultural areas
23	Confined feeding operations
24	Other agriculture land
<b>Rangeland</b>	
31	Herbaceous rangeland
32	Shrub and brush rangeland
33	Mixed rangeland
<b>USGS_ANDERSON_2: USGS Land Use Land Cover</b>	
<b>Forest land</b>	
41	Deciduous forest land, same as NVC Subclass - deciduous vegetation
42	Evergreen forest land, same as NVC Subclass - evergreen vegetation
43	Mixed forest land, same as NVC Subclass - mixed evergreen-deciduous vegetation
<b>Water</b>	
51	Streams and canals
52	Lakes
53	Reservoirs
54	Bays and estuaries
<b>Wetland</b>	
61	Forested and wetland
62	Non-forested and wetland
<b>Barren land</b>	
71	Dry salt flats
72	Beaches
73	Sandy area other than beaches
74	Bare exposed rock
75	Strip mines, quarries, and gravel pits
76	Transitional areas
77	Mixed barren land
<b>Tundra</b>	
81	Shrub and brush tundra
82	Herbaceous tundra
83	Bare ground tundra
84	Wet tundra
85	Mixed tundra
<b>Perennial snow or ice</b>	
91	Perennial snowfields
92	Glaciers

## Layer: Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV)

The Potential Natural Vegetation layer contains the following coverage:

- pnv

### Coverage Name: *pnv*

#### Abstract/ Description:

Potential natural vegetation (PNV) refers to the plant community that would be established if all successional sequences were completed without human interference under the present environmental conditions, including those created by humans. PNV is a useful tool to stratify the landscape into basic units of land capability. PNV maps should, by design, be rather stable. They may, however, be refined or updated as better information becomes available.

In comparison, the concept of existing vegetation is based on the composition and arrangement of plants that exist today. Existing vegetation is best mapped as a separate initiative and layer with separate protocols. Existing vegetation types may be used to describe the seral stages associated with PNV types when the relationship can be clearly demonstrated.

The potential natural vegetation coverage is based on mapping or modeling at the Forest or Ranger District level. It may be derived from Terrestrial Ecological Unit maps if appropriate. Data standards for hierarchical map and classification level codes for PNV are maintained by the NRIS Terra data stewards. Refer to NRIS Terra Data Dictionary on the NRIS Terra website.

This GIS layer is appropriate for legacy layers that may be termed either PNC or PNV at the local level. This layer is intended to be a "legacy" layer. Updated TEUI protocols incorporate this layer and its attributes into the TEUI layer.

Associated National Application: NRIS

#### References:

Forest Service Draft Technical Guide for Terrestrial Ecological Unit Inventory, on the WO-EMC, Resource Information Group website: <http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/em/rig/index.htm>

#### Spatial Data Source:

Best available source with a target source scale of 1:24K for Continental U.S., Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and 1:63,360 for Alaska.

#### Horizontal Accuracy:

Accuracy testing must use NSSDA testing guidelines or be reported based on compiled, published test reports appropriate for the data collection method and equipment.

The method of determining accuracy should be documented in the process step of the dataset metadata record. If published accuracy results are used, use the statement 'Compiled to meet \_\_\_ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence interval' in the metadata record, and identify the testing source used. If accuracy is locally tested to NSSDA standards, the statement 'Tested to meet \_\_\_ (meters, feet) horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence interval' should be added to the metadata record.

Accuracy for legacy data may be reported according to the accuracy standard in place at the time of data collection (typically National Map Accuracy Standards). Document the standard used in the metadata record.

(For more information, see:

<http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/documents/standards/accuracy/chapter3.pdf>).

#### Spatial Reference Information:

Forest appropriate. A complete ArcInfo projection file is required including horizontal coordinate system, datum, and units of measure. Include vertical coordinate system information where necessary.

#### Feature Type:

polygon

#### Precision:

Coverage is in double precision.

## INFO Attribute Tables:

## pnv.pat

COLUMN	ITEM NAME	WIDTH	OUTPUT	TYPE	N.DEC	ALTERNATE NAME	INDEXED?
1	AREA	4	5	B	0	-	-
5	PERIMETER	4	5	B	0	-	-
9	PNV#	4	5	B	0	-	-
13	PNV-ID	4	5	B	0	-	-
17	PNV_CN	34	34	C	0	-	Indexed
51	MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL	20	20	C	0	-	-
71	PROJECT	10	10	C	0	-	Indexed
81	*MAPU_CN	34	34	C	0	-	Indexed

\*Redefined Item

## INFO Table Domains:

Domain for INFO tables, Potential Natural Vegetation	
ITEM NAME: Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
<b>MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL:</b> The map unit symbol code or label generated by the user. This is a locally unique and locally defined identifier that is used to initially link the spatial data layer to the database.	
Example: CPPSBB11	A locally unique and locally defined code.
<b>MAPU_CN:</b> Redefined item created when the database is synchronized with the GIS coverage.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>PNV_CN:</b> Control Number generated by Oracle to identify uniquely each PNV map unit across all Forest Service units. This value is automatically populated in the coverage when the database is synchronized with the coverage and is used to identify unique map units across the landscape. This item is used to join the polygons GIS coverage to the corresponding rows in the Oracle views by matching with the column MAPU_CN column in the view.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>PROJECT:</b> Code value (abbreviation or mnemonic) for the project to which the map units belong.	
Example: BT-EUI	Locally stewarded value.

**Oracle Views:****NRT\_1GIS\_MAPU\_PNV\_VM**

**Description:** Displays Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) classifications assigned to PNV map units.

Name	Null?	Type
MAPU_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)
PROJECT_NAME		VARCHAR2(100)
PROJ_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
METHODOLOGY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
MAP_UNIT NAME		VARCHAR2(240)
MAP_UNIT_CONCEPT		VARCHAR2(2000)
MAP_TYPE_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(8)
MAP_LEVEL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
MAP_LEVEL_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(45)
PNV_LEVEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
PNV_LEVEL_DESC		VARCHAR2(45)
PNV_SET_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
PNV_CODE		VARCHAR2(10)
PNV_SHORT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(55)
PNV_NAME		VARCHAR2(100)

**Oracle View Domains:**

Domain for Oracle tables, Potential Natural Vegetation	
<b>COLUMN NAME:</b> Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
<b>MAP_LEVEL_CODE:</b> Code that indicates the hierarchical level of the map unit, appropriate for 1:24,000-scale mapping, within the designated map type. Valid values are available from and maintained by the NRIS Terra data steward.	
<b>MAP_LEVEL_DESCRIPTION:</b> Description of MAP_LEVEL	
<b>MAP_LEVEL_CODE:</b>	<b>MAP_LEVEL_DESCRIPTION:</b>
PVGR	Potential vegetation group
PVSE	Potential vegetation series
PVSS	Potential vegetation subseries
PVPA	Potential vegetation plant association
<b>MAP_TYPE:</b> Code that indicates the resource(s) being mapped. The value is used in the where clause to	

generate the view of only those values.	
PVEG	Potential Vegetation This is the only valid value for this layer.
<b>MAP_UNIT_CONCEPT:</b> Narrative that describes the rationale for creating the map unit: how it differs from adjacent units and why its boundaries are where they are.	
Example: Unit occurs on rugged mtn crests and upper slopes above the tree line, on talus and scree with little soil development, and tundra vegetation where soil exists.	

Domain for Oracle tables, Potential Natural Vegetation	
COLUMN NAME:	Description
Valid Values	Value Description
Example: Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge	A long name associated with a potential natural community map unit.
<b>MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL:</b> The map_unit_symbol code or label generated by the user, either correlated or uncorrelated. This attribute is repeated in the GIS feature attribute table for data management purposes; it provides a link to GIS when spatial data editing is taking place. When spatial data editing is complete the PNV_CN is assigned/re-assigned to the features based on the association of MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL.	
Example: CPPSBB11	This record in the view will link to the spatial feature with the record in the coverage with the MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL of CPPSBB11
<b>METHODOLOGY:</b> The name for procedures and practices followed in obtaining information.	
<b>METHODOLOGY:</b> National PNV Map Unit	Meaning: National Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) Mapping Method for non-TEUI coverages.
<b>MAPU_CN:</b> Oracle-generated control number to identify uniquely each terrestrial ecologic unit across all Forest Service units. It is used to link the spatial data to the Oracle database. It links to the PNV_CN in the polygon attribute table.	
Example: 99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>PROJ_CODE:</b> Code value (abbreviation or mnemonic) for the project to which the map units belong.	
Example: PAG mapping	Locally maintained value
<b>PROJECT_NAME:</b> Descriptive name of the analysis project to which the map units and classifications belong.	
Example: PAG mapping	Locally maintained value
<b>PNV_CODE:</b> Code for the classification taxa.	
Example: CDG141	A locally maintained value for a classification taxa. Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge Potential Vegetation Plant Association
<b>PNV_LEVEL:</b> Code that indicates the hierarchical level of a classification according to its type.	
<b>PNV_LEVEL_DESC:</b> Description of the PNV_LEVEL code.	

<b>PNV_LEVEL:</b>	<b>PNV_LEVEL_DESC:</b>
PVSE	Potential vegetation series
PVSS	Potential vegetation subseries
PVHG	Potential vegetation habitat type group
PVHT	Potential vegetation habitat type
PVTG	Potential vegetation habitat type phase group
PVHP	Potential vegetation habitat type phase
PVPG	Potential vegetation plant association group
PVPA	Potential vegetation plant association
PVPP	Potential vegetation plant association phase
PVEG	Potential vegetation ecological site group
PVES	Potential vegetation ecological site
<b>PNV_NAME:</b> Longer descriptive classification name.	
Example: Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge	Locally maintained value.
<b>PNV_SET_NAME:</b> Name of a set or group of classes to which this pnc classification belongs. Typically the class-set name is assigned based on where the classification applies.	
Example: Mt Hood.	Mt HoodLocally maintained value. The set or group that this pnc map unit belongs to is Mt Hood.
<b>PNV_SHORT_NAME:</b> A short descriptive classification name.	
Example: PSME/CAGE	

### NRT\_1GIS\_MAPC\_PNV\_VM (Changed substantially from former view NRIS\_GIS\_CORE\_PNC\_VM)

**Description:** Displays Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) classifications assigned to PNV map unit components.

*Note: This view has a many to one relationship between the rows in the table and an associated map unit. A query of this view may result in more than one row associated with a feature in the GIS cover. Users should take into account this relationship as they plan their queries. For the dominant component in a map unit, select where the MAP\_UNIT\_COMP\_LABEL = '1'.*

Name	Null?	Type
MAPU_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)
PROJECT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(100)
PROJ_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
METHODOLOGY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(20)
MAP_UNIT NAME		VARCHAR2(240)
MAP_UNIT_CONCEPT		VARCHAR2(2000)

MAP_TYPE_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(8)
MAP_LEVEL_CODE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
MAP_LEVEL_DESCRIPTION		VARCHAR2(45)
MAP_UNIT_COMP_LABEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(1)
MAP_UNIT_COMP_ACTUAL_PCT		NUMBER(3,0)
PNV_LEVEL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(4)
PNV_LEVEL_DESC		VARCHAR2(45)
PNV_SET_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
PNV_CODE		VARCHAR2(10)
PNV_SHORT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(55)
PNV_NAME		VARCHAR2(100)
MAPUCOMP_CN	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(34)

### Oracle View Domains:

Domain for Oracle tables, Potential Natural Vegetation	
COLUMN NAME: Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
<b>MAP_LEVEL_CODE:</b> Code that indicates the hierarchical level of the map unit, appropriate for 1:24,000-scale mapping, within the designated map type. Valid values are available from and maintained by the NRIS Terra data steward.	
<b>MAP_LEVEL_DESCRIPTION:</b> Description of MAP_LEVEL	
<b>MAP_LEVEL_CODE:</b>	<b>MAP_LEVEL_DESCRIPTION:</b>
PVGR	Potential vegetation group
PVSE	Potential vegetation series
PVSS	Potential vegetation subseries
PVPA	Potential vegetation plant association
<b>MAP_TYPE_CODE:</b> Code that indicates the resource(s) being mapped. The value is used in the where clause to generate the view of only those values.	
PVEG	Potential Vegetation This is the only valid value for this layer.
Domain for Oracle tables, Potential Natural Vegetation	
COLUMN NAME: Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
<b>MAP_UNIT_COMP_ACTUAL_PCT:</b> Percent of the map unit's spatial coverage that is represented by the map unit component.	
Example: 50	50% of the coverage is represented by this particular map unit component.
<b>MAP_UNIT_COMP_LABEL:</b> User defined label for map unit component. Components are numerically labelled in order of abundance or dominance.	

Example: 1, 2, 3 ...	Component 1 is the most abundant, Component 2 is next abundant, and so on.
<b>MAP_UNIT_CONCEPT:</b> Narrative that describes the rationale for creating the map unit: how it differs from adjacent units and why its boundaries are where they are.	
Example: Unit occurs on rugged mtn crests and upper slopes above the tree line, on talus and scree with little soil development, and tundra vegetation where soil exists.	
<b>MAP_UNIT_NAME:</b> A long, descriptive name for the map unit. May be draft or final. A final map unit name must be agreed to by all participating parties through a correlation process.	
Example: Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge	A long name associated with a potential natural community map unit.
<b>MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL:</b> The map_unit_symbol code or label generated by the user, either correlated or uncorrelated. This attribute is repeated in the GIS feature attribute table for data management purposes; it provides a link to GIS when spatial data editing is taking place. When spatial data editing is complete the PNV_CN is assigned/re-assigned to the features based on the association of MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL.	
Example: CPPSBB11	This record in the view will link to the spatial feature with the record in the coverage with the MAP_UNIT_SYMBOL of CPPSBB11
<b>MAPUCOMP_CN:</b> Oracle generated control number for map unit component. Used to identify components and to discriminate among components for a given map unit.	
Example: 7478099210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>MAPU_CN:</b> Oracle-generated control number to identify uniquely each terrestrial ecologic unit across all Forest Service units. It is used to link the spatial data to the Oracle database. It links to the PNV_CN in the polygon attribute table.	
Example:99210277	A unique code generated by Oracle.
<b>METHODOLOGY:</b> The name for procedures and practices followed in obtaining information.	
<b>METHODOLOGY:</b> National PNV Map Unit	Meaning: National Potential Natural Vegetation (PNV) Mapping Method for non-TEUI coverages.
<b>PROJ_CODE:</b> Code value (abbreviation or mnemonic) for the project to which the map units belong.	
Example: PAG mapping	Locally maintained value
<b>PROJECT_NAME:</b> Descriptive name of the analysis project to which the map units and classifications belong.	
Example: PAG mapping	Locally maintained value
<b>PNV_CODE:</b> Code for the classification taxa.	
Example: CDG141	A locally maintained value for a classification taxa. Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge Potential Vegetation Plant Association
<b>PNV_LEVEL:</b> Code that indicates the hierarchical level of a classification according to its type.	
<b>PNV_LEVEL_DESC:</b> Description of the PNV_LEVEL code.	

Domain for Oracle tables, Potential Natural Vegetation	
COLUMN NAME: Description	
Valid Values	Value Description
<b>PNV_LEVEL:</b>	<b>PNV_LEVEL_DESC:</b>
PVSE	Potential vegetation series
PVSS	Potential vegetation subseries
PVHG	Potential vegetation habitat type group
PVHT	Potential vegetation habitat type
PVTG	Potential vegetation habitat type phase group
PVHP	Potential vegetation habitat type phase
PVPG	Potential vegetation plant association group
PVPA	Potential vegetation plant association
PVPP	Potential vegetation plant association phase
PVEG	Potential vegetation ecological site group
PVES	Potential vegetation ecological site
<b>PNV_NAME:</b> Longer descriptive classification name.	
Example: Douglas-fir/Elk Sedge	Locally maintained value.
<b>PNV_SET_NAME:</b> Name of a set or group of classes to which this pnc classification belongs. Typically the class-set name is assigned based on where the classification applies.	
Example: Mt Hood.	Mt HoodLocally maintained value. The set or group that this pnc map unit belongs to is Mt Hood.
<b>PNV_SHORT_NAME:</b> A short descriptive classification name.	
Example: PSME/CAGE	Locally maintained value.

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