

| Main categories | Subcategories |
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| <p>Cropland: land used for cultivation of crops (field crops, orchards)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ca: Annual cropping: land under temporary/ annual crops usually harvested within one, maximally two years (e.g. maize, paddy rice, wheat, vegetables, fodder crops) • Cp: Perennial (non-woody) cropping: land under permanent (not woody) crops that may be harvested after 2 or more years, or where only part of the plants are harvested (e.g. sugar cane, banana, sisal, pineapple) • Ct: Tree and shrub cropping: permanent woody plants with crops harvested more than once after planting and usually lasting for more than 5 years (e.g. orchard/ fruit trees, coffee, tea, grapevines, oil palm, cacao, coconut, fodder trees) |
| <p>Grazing land: land used for animal production</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ge: Extensive grazing land: grazing on natural or semi-natural grasslands, grasslands with trees/ shrubs (savannah vegetation) or open woodlands for livestock and wildlife. Includes the following subcategories: • Nomadism: people move with animals • Semi-nomadism/ pastoralism: animal owners have a permanent place of residence where supplementary cultivation is practiced. Herds are moved to distant grazing grounds. • Ranching: grazing within well-defined boundaries, movements cover smaller distances and management inputs are higher compared to semi-nomadism. • Gi: Intensive grazing/ fodder production: improved or planted pastures for grazing/ production of fodder (for cutting and carrying: hay, leguminous species, silage etc.) not including fodder crops such as maize, cereals. These are classified as annual crops (see above). Intensive grazing can be subclassified into: • Cut-and-carry/ zero grazing: carrying fodder to animals confined to a stall/ shed or another restricted area; in zero-grazing systems the livestock are not permitted to graze at any time • Improved pastures: pasture that is sown with a mixture of introduced grasses and legumes (can be fertilized and/ or inoculated with rhizobia to fix nitrogen). |
| <p>Forests/ woodlands: land used mainly for wood production, other forest products, recreation, protection.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fn: Natural or semi-natural: forests mainly composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man • Selective felling • Clear felling: felling the whole forest at one time • Shifting cultivation: felling (harvesting) only certain valuable trees within a forest • Dead wood/ prunings removal (no cutting of trees) • Non-wood forest use (e.g. fruit, nuts, mushrooms, honey, medicinal plants, etc.) • Fp: Plantations, afforestations: forest stands established by planting or/ and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation • Monoculture local variety • Monoculture exotic variety • Mixed varieties • Fo: Other: e.g. selective cutting of natural forests and incorporating planted species |
| <p>Mixed: mixture of land use types within the same land unit (includes agroforestry)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mf: Agroforestry: cropland and trees • Mp: Agro-pastoralism: cropland and grazing land (including seasonal change between crops and livestock) • Ma: Agro-silvopastoralism: cropland, grazing land and trees (including seasonal change between crops and livestock) • Ms: Silvo-pastoralism: forest and grazing land • Mo: Other: other mixed land |
| <p>Settlements, infrastructure</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ss: Settlements, buildings • St: Traffic lines: roads, railways • Se: Energy lines: pipe lines, power lines • So: Other infrastructure |
| <p>Waterways, waterbodies, wetlands</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wd: Drainage lines waterways • Wp: Ponds, dams • Ws: Swamps, wetlands • Wo: Other waterways |
| <p>Mines, extractive industries</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I: Mines, extractive industries |
| <p>Unproductive land</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U: Wastelands, deserts, glaciers, etc. |