<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main categories</th>
<th>Subcategories</th>
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</table>
| **Cropland:** land used for cultivation of crops (field crops, orchards) | • **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) |
| **Grazing land:** land used for animal production | • **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). |
| **Forests/woodlands:** land used mainly for wood production, other forest products, recreation, protection. | • **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 |
| **Mixed:** mixture of land use types within the same land unit (includes agroforestry) | • **Mf:** Agroforestry: cropland and trees  
• **Mp:** Agro-pastoralism: cropland and grazing land (including seasonal change between crops and livestock)  
• **Ma:** Agro-silvo-pastoralism: cropland, grazing land and trees (including seasonal change between crops and livestock)  
• **Ms:** Silvo-pastoralism: forest and grazing land  
• **Mo:** Other: other mixed land |
| **Settlements, infrastructure** | • **Ss:** Settlements, buildings  
• **St:** Traffic lines: roads, railways  
• **Se:** Energy lines: pipe lines, power lines  
• **So:** Other infrastructure |
| **Waterways, waterbodies, wetlands** | • **Wd:** Drainage lines waterways  
• **Wp:** Ponds, dams  
• **Ws:** Swamps, wetlands  
• **Wo:** Other waterways |
| **Mines, extractive industries** | • **I:** Mines, extractive industries |
| **Unproductive land** | • **U:** Wastelands, deserts, glaciers, etc. |