

Table 2.2. CORINE land cover nomenclature

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Artificial surfaces	1.1. Urban fabric	1.1.1. Continuous urban fabric 1.1.2. Discontinuous urban fabric
	1.2. Industrial, commercial and transport units	1.2.1. Industrial or commercial units 1.2.2. Road and rail networks and associated land 1.2.3. Port areas 1.2.4. Airports
	1.3. Mine, dump and construction sites	1.3.1. Mineral extraction sites 1.3.2. Dump sites 1.3.3. Construction sites
	1.4. Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas	1.4.1. Green urban areas 1.4.2. Sport and leisure facilities
2. Agricultural areas	2.1. Arable land	2.1.1. Non-irrigated arable land 2.1.2. Permanently irrigated land 2.1.3. Rice fields
	2.2. Permanent crops	2.2.1. Vineyards 2.2.2. Fruit trees and berry plantations 2.2.3. Olive groves
	2.3. Pastures	2.3.1. Pastures
	2.4. Heterogeneous agricultural areas	2.4.1. Annual crops associated with permanent crops 2.4.2. Complex cultivation 2.4.3. Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation 2.4.4. Agro-forestry areas
3. Forests and semi-natural areas	3.1. Forests	3.1.1. Broad-leaved forest 3.1.2. Coniferous forest 3.1.3. Mixed forest
	3.2. Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation association	3.2.1. Natural grassland 3.2.2. Moors and heathland 3.2.3. Sclerophyllous vegetation 3.2.4. Transitional woodland shrub
	3.3. Open spaces with little or no vegetation	3.3.1. Beaches, dunes, and sand plains 3.3.2. Bare rock 3.3.3. Sparsely vegetated areas 3.3.4. Burnt areas 3.3.5. Glaciers and perpetual snow
4. Wetlands	4.1. inland wetlands	4.1.1. Inland marshes 4.1.2. Peatbogs
	4.2. Coastal wetlands	4.2.1. Salt marshes 4.2.2. Salines 4.2.3. Intertidal flats

Nomenclature definitions

1. Artificial surfaces

1.1. Urban fabric

1.1.1. Continuous urban fabric

Most of the land is covered by . Buildings, roads and artificially surfaced area cover almost all the ground. Non-linear areas of vegetation and bare soil are exceptional.

1.1.2. Discontinuous urban fabric

Most of the land is covered by structures. Buildings, roads and artificially surfaced areas associated with vegetated areas and bare soil, which occupy discontinuous but significant surfaces.

1.2. Industrial, commercial and transport

1.2.1. Industrial or commercial units

Artificially surfaced areas (with concrete, asphalt, tamacadam, or stabilised, e.g. beaten earth) devoid of vegetation, occupy most of the area in question, which also contains buildings and/or vegetated areas.

1.2.2. Road and rail networks and associated land

Motorways, railways, including associated installations (stations, platforms, embankments). Minimum width to include: 1 00 m.

1.2.3. Port areas

Infrastructure of port areas, including quays, dockyards and marinas.

1.2.4. Airports

Airport installations: runways, buildings and associated land.

1.3. Mine, dump and construction sites

1.3.1. Mineral extraction sites

Areas with open-pit extraction of industrial minerals (sandpits, quarries) or other minerals (opencast mines). Includes flooded gravel pits, except for river-bed extraction.

1.3.2. Dump sites

Landfill or mine dump sites, industrial or public.

1.3.3. Construction sites

Spaces under construction development, soil or bedrock excavations, earthworks.

1.4. Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas

1.4.1. Green urban areas

Areas with vegetation within urban fabric. Includes parks and cemeteries with vegetation.

1.4.2. Sport and leisure facilities

Camping grounds, sports grounds, leisure parks, golf courses, racecourses, etc. Includes formal parks not surrounded by urban zones.

2. Agricultural areas

v2.1. Arable land

Cultivated areas regularly ploughed and generally under a rotation system.

2.1.1. Non-irrigated arable land

Cereals, legumes, fodder crops, root crops and fallow land. Includes flower and tree (nurseries) cultivation and vegetables, whether open field, under plastic or glass (includes market gardening). Includes aromatic, medicinal and culinary plants. Excludes permanent pastures.

2.1.2. Permanently irrigated land

Crops irrigated permanently and periodically, using a permanent infrastructure (irrigation channels, drainage network). Most of these crops could not be cultivated without an artificial water supply. Does not include sporadically irrigated land.

2.1.3. Rice fields

Land developed for rice cultivation. Flat surfaces with irrigation channels. Surfaces regularly flooded.

2.2. Permanent crops

Crops not under a rotation system which provide repeated harvests and occupy the land for a long period before it is ploughed and replanted: mainly plantations of woody crops. Excludes pastures, grazing lands and forests.

2.2.1. Vineyards

Areas planted with vines.

2.2.2. Fruit trees and berry plantations

Parcels planted with fruit trees or shrubs: single or mixed fruit species, fruit trees associated with permanently grassed surfaces. Includes chestnut and walnut groves.

2.2.3. Olive groves

Areas planted with olive trees, including mixed occurrence of olive trees and vines on the same parcel.

2.3. Pastures

2.3.1. Pastures

Dense, predominantly graminoid grass cover, of floral composition, not under a rotation system. Mainly used for grazing, but the fodder may be harvested mechanically. Includes areas with hedges (bocage).

2.4. Heterogeneous agricultural areas

2.4.1. Annual crops associated with permanent crops

Non-permanent crops (arable lands or pasture) associated with permanent crops on the same parcel.

2.4.2. Complex cultivation

Juxtaposition of small parcels of diverse annual crops, pasture and/or permanent crops.

2.4.3. Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation

Areas principally occupied by agriculture, interspersed with significant natural areas.

2.4.4. Agro-forestry areas

Annual crops or grazing land under the wooded cover of forestry species.

3. Forests and semi-natural areas

3.1. Forests

3.1.1. Broad-leaved forest

Vegetation formation composed principally of trees, including shrub and bush understories, where broad-leaved species predominate.

3.1.2. Coniferous forest

Vegetation formation composed principally of trees, including shrub and bush understories, where coniferous species predominate.

3.1.3. Mixed forest

Vegetation formation composed principally of trees, including shrub and bush understories, where broad-leaved and coniferous species co-dominate.

3.2. Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations

3.2.1. Natural grassland

Low productivity grassland. Often situated in areas of rough uneven ground. Frequently includes rocky areas, briars, and heathland.

3.2.2. Moors and heathland

Vegetation with low and closed cover, dominated by bushes, shrubs and herbaceous plants (heath, briars, broom, gorse, laburnum, etc.).

3.2.3. Sclerophyllous vegetation

Bushy sclerophyllous vegetation. Includes *maquis and garrige*.

Maquis: a dense vegetation association composed of numerous shrubs associated with siliceous soils in the Mediterranean environment.

Garrigue: discontinuous bushy associations of Mediterranean calcareous plateaus. Generally composed of kermes oak, arbutus, lavender, thyme, cistus, etc. May include a few isolated trees.

3.2.4. Transitional woodland/shrub

Bushy or herbaceous vegetation with scattered trees. Can represent either woodland degradation or forest regeneration/colonisation.

3.3. Open spaces with little or no vegetation

3.3.1. Beaches, dunes, and sand plains

Beaches, dunes and expanses of sand or pebbles in coastal or continental, including beds of stream channels with torrential regime.

3.3.2. Bare rock

Scree, cliffs, rocks and outcrops.

3.3.3. Sparsely vegetated areas

Includes steppes, tundra and badlands. Scattered high-altitude vegetation.

3.3.4. Burnt areas

Areas affected by recent fires, still mainly black.

3.3.5. Glaciers and perpetual snow

Land covered by glaciers or permanent snowfields.

4. Wetlands

4.1. Inland wetlands

Non-forested areas either partially, seasonally or permanently waterlogged. The water may be stagnant or circulating.

4.1. 1. Inland marshes

Low-lying land usually flooded in winter, and more or less saturated by water all year round.

4.1.2. Peatbogs

Peatland consisting mainly of decomposed moss and vegetable matter. May or may not be exploited.

4.2. Coastal wetlands

Non-wooded areas either tidally, seasonally or permanently waterlogged with brackish or saline water.

4.2.1. Salt marshes

Vegetated low-lying areas, above the high-tide line, susceptible to flooding by sea water. Often in the process of filling in, gradually being colonised by halophilic plants.

4.2.2. Salines

Salt-pans, active or in process of . Sections of salt marsh exploited for the production of salt by evaporation. They are clearly distinguishable from the rest of the marsh by their segmentation and embankment systems.

4.2.3. Intertidal flats

Generally unvegetated expanses of mud, sand or rock lying between high and low water-marks. On contour on maps.

5. Water bodies

5.1. Inland waters

5.1. 1. Water courses

Natural or artificial water-courses serving as water drainage channels. Includes canals. Minimum width to include: 100 m.

5.1.2. Water bodies

Natural or artificial stretches of water.

5.2. Marine waters

5.2.1. Coastal lagoons

Unvegetated stretches of salt or brackish waters separated from the sea by a tongue of land or other similar topography. These water bodies can be connected with the sea at limited points, either permanently or for parts of the year only.

5.2.2. Estuaries

The mouth of a river within which the tide ebbs and flows.

5.2.3. Sea and ocean

Zone seaward of the lowest tide limit.

NB : When the various national CORINE land cover projects are carried out the above definitions may be tightened up and supplemented in order to make them more operational.