Feature Dataset: Existing Vegetation

The Existing Vegetation feature dataset contains the following feature classes (layers), representing the four mapping levels of the existing vegetation hierarchy:

Feature Class Names:

- EvNational - Existing Vegetation National
- EvBroad - Existing Vegetation Broad
- EvMid - Existing Vegetation Mid
- EvBase - Existing Vegetation Base

Abstract/ Description:	Existing Vegetation is the plant community or floristic composition and vegetation structure occurring at a given location at the current time. This data dictionary describes feature classes for mapping existing vegetation at four hierarchical levels: National, Broad, Mid, and Base. These levels support the various business functions of the agency as defined in the Existing Vegetation Classification, Mapping, and Inventory Technical Guide. The technical guide establishes Forest Service guidelines and procedures for existing vegetation classification, mapping, and inventory activities to improve the consistency and utility of existing vegetation data products. Feature classes are stored within a feature dataset to help organize the data thematically and to facilitate topological editing, such as vertical integration, when needed. Attribute fields capture the key components of vegetation mapping including: Physiognomics: The outward appearance of the dominant plants of a plant community such as “shrubland,” “herbland,” or “forest.” Floristics: The classification of plant communities, emphasizing species composition. Structure: The pattern of growth, such as size, abundance, or coverage. Short field lengths included in the schema below are intended to store codes in domains (lists of valid values). Full-length descriptions for those codes will appear in ARCGIS. National Forest System (NFS) units (i.e., national forests and national grasslands) and Regions will be responsible for managing domains that apply specifically to them. Domains of valid values are provided for standard classification systems used within the Forest Service, such as Society of American Foresters (SAF), Society for Range Management (SRM), and NFS Regional Dominance Types. Regional Dominance can be used to crosswalk to the appropriate level of the United States National Vegetation Classification (USNVC); this classification implements the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) National Vegetation Classification Standard (NVCS, FGDC 2008). USNVC is a dynamic classification that will be updated periodically. The Forest Service also will perform periodic updates to this description, feature classes, attribute values, and domain tables to correspond to the USNVC.

	Note that Regional Dominance and vegetative structure fields repeat using a "_2" and "_3" at the mid and base levels. These fields are for Region 5 use only. Units and regions needing multiple classification fields, for example to accommodate vertical stratification, should use the Local Class fields 1, 2, and/or 3. Altogether, 22 fields were added to accommodate regional needs. Although fields not needed for particular geospatial analyses may be be dropped to reduce processing time, the complete schema should be left intact for data sharing and data publication to provide consistency. In future change management efforts, consideration should be given to manage the region and local fields in related tables within the geodatabase to reduce table size for greater efficiency of use. See footnotes and domain descriptions for these fields below. Feature datasets will be published by NFS Regions in regional extents not strictly limited to regional boundaries. This data dictionary will be published on the Ecosystem Management Coordination Resource Information Group Protocols website. It will be used as a base of information to generate a derived data dictionary, suitable for a general audience and focused on the data structure that will be published on the Forest Service GIS Data Dictionary website.
References:	Existing Vegetation Classification, Mapping, and Inventory Technical Guide (Nelson, Brewer, and Solem 2015) Web Page: http://www.fs.fed.us/emc/rig/protocols/vegclassmapinv.shtml
Spatial Data Source:	Best available source minimum standards for source scale geo-registration as follows: national level– 1:1,000,000 broad level – 1:250,000 mid level – 1:100,000 base level - 1:24,000
Horizontal Accuracy:	Map projects are designed to address specific business needs. Geospatial positioning accuracy is a business requirement that is generally defined during the project planning process. Feasible spatial precision is generally determined by the data sources and methods used to develop a map. In general, the geospatial positioning accuracy of geospatial datasets produced during a mapping project must be calculated according to the standard defined in Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (FGDC-STD-007.3-1998 (FGDC 1998)). If the map is based on aerial or satellite imagery, and the original images have not been subjected to spatial transformation (re-projection or other warping), then the positional accuracy of the derived map products can be assumed to be the same as that of the input imagery. If the imagery has undergone a spatial transformation, or if the maps are not based on satellite imagery with metadata on positional accuracy, then the procedures described in FGDC-STD-007.3-1998 should be used. If the positional accuracy of a dataset cannot be determined by the prescribed procedure, the FGDC (1998) identifies four alternatives for determining positional accuracy:

comparison to an independent source of higher accuracy (preferred), deductive estimate, internal evidence, and comparison to source.

Digital orthophotos are generally the best source of well-defined control points, short of using surveyed points or a high precision GPS. The horizontal geospatial positioning accuracy standards for existing vegetation maps (datasets) are identified in the table below.

The discussion above refers only to the horizontal accuracy of source imagery used for mapping existing vegetation. It does not directly address the horizontal accuracy of existing vegetation polygons.

Horizontal accuracy standards

	Map Level			
	National	**Broad**	**Mid**	**Base**
Map Scale	1:1,000,000	1:250,000	1:100,000	1:24,000
Horizontal Accuracy	± 1666 ft.	± 416 ft.	± 166 ft.	± 40 ft.

Spatial Reference Information:

Level appropriate. Datum: NAD83. Projection: Regions should use their standardized regional projections.

Feature Type:

Polygon

Precision:

Layers (feature classes) should be in high precision.

Existing Vegetation Levels:

Name: National

Description: National-level is the coarsest level in the map hierarchy and is intended to store and depict data at nationwide 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 from existing lower level products where feasible.

Name: Broad

Description: Broad-level products are intended to support state or multi-state information needs. Products at this level may be developed programmatically or aggregated from existing mid-level products where feasible.

Name: Mid

Description: Mid-level products are intended to support regional and multi-unit information needs. Products at this level are typically developed programmatically from remotely sensed data but should integrate standard base level maps where they exist.

Name: Base

Description: Base-level products support local forest/grassland and district information needs and represent the highest thematic detail, spatial resolution, and 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.

Layer Schema Based on the EV Technical Guide

National Level Schema

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
FS_UNIT_NAME	R	STRING	75	
FS_UNIT_ID	R	STRING	4	
PHYSIOGNOMIC_UNIT	R	STRING	2	
USGS_ANDERSON_1 *1	O	STRING	1	
USGS_ANDERSON_2 *1	O	STRING	2	
SAF_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
SRM_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
NVCS_CLASS *2	R	STRING	3	
NVCS_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	3	
NVCS_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	4	
CULTURAL_CLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	5	
NVCS_LEGACY_NAME *4	O	STRING	18	
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE	R	STRING	2	
UPDATE_COMMENT	O	STRING	75	
SOURCE_DATE_YEAR	R	SMALLINTEGER	2	4
SOURCE_DATE_MONTH	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
SOURCE_DATE_DAY	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
REV_DATE	R	DATE	8	
DATA_SOURCE	R	STRING	2	
ACCURACY	O	DOUBLE	8	6,2

Broad Level Schema

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
FS_UNIT_NAME	R	STRING	75	
FS_UNIT_ID	R	STRING	4	
PHYSIOGNOMIC_UNIT	R	STRING	2	
USGS_ANDERSON_1 *1	O	STRING	1	
USGS_ANDERSON_2 *1	O	STRING	2	
SAF_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
SRM_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
NVCS_CLASS *2	R	STRING	3	

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
NVCS_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	3	
NVCS_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	4	
CULTURAL_CLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	5	
NVCS_LEGACY_NAME *4	O	STRING	18	
AGGREGATION_TYPE	O	STRING	1	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE *5	O	STRING	20	
REG_DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE	O	STRING	10	
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_VALUE *6	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
SHRUB_CFA_VALUE *6	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD	O	STRING	5	
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE	R	STRING	2	
UPDATE_COMMENT	O	STRING	75	
SOURCE_DATE_YEAR	R	SMALLINTEGER	2	4
SOURCE_DATE_MONTH	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
SOURCE_DATE_DAY	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
REV_DATE	R	DATE	8	
DATA_SOURCE	R	STRING	2	
ACCURACY	O	DOUBLE	8	6,2

Mid Level Schema

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
FS_UNIT_NAME	R	STRING	75	
FS_UNIT_ID	R	STRING	4	
PHYSIOGNOMIC_UNIT	R	STRING	2	
USGS_ANDERSON_1 *1	O	STRING	1	
USGS_ANDERSON_2 *1	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_ANDERSON_2_SUP *1	O	STRING	2	
SAF_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
SRM_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
NVCS_CLASS *2	R	STRING	3	

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
NVCS_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	3	
NVCS_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	4	
NVCS_DIVISION *2	O	STRING	4	
NVCS_MACROGROUP *2,3	O	STRING	4	
NVCS_GROUP *2	O	STRING	4	
NVCS_ALLIANCE *2	O	STRING	5	
NVCS_ASSOCIATION *2	O	STRING	10	
CULTURAL_CLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_SUBFORMATION *2	O	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_GROUP *2,3	O	STRING	6	
CULTURAL_SUBGROUP *2	O	STRING	6	
CULTURAL_TYPE *2	O	STRING	6	
CULTURAL_SUBTYPE *2	O	STRING	10	
NVCS_LEGACY_NAME *4	O	STRING	18	
AGGREGATION_TYPE	O	STRING	1	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE *5	O	STRING	20	
REG_DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE	O	STRING	10	
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_VALUE *6	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
SHRUB_CFA_VALUE *6	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
CONIFER_CFA_CLASS *6,7	O	STRING	2	
HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS *6,7	O	STRING	2	
HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS *6,7	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD	O	STRING	5	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_2 *7	O	STRING	10	
HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS_2 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_CLASS_2 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_2 *7	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE_2 *7	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD_2 *7	O	STRING	5	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_3 *7	O	STRING	10	
HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS_3 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_3 *6,7	O	STRING	2	

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
LOCAL_CLASS *8	O	STRING	20	
LOCAL_CLASS_2 *8	O	STRING	20	
LOCAL_CLASS_3 *8	O	STRING	20	
LOCAL_CLASS_REFERENCE *8	O	STRING	10	
LOCAL_CLASS_CFA_CLASS *6,8	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_CLASS_CFA_VALUE *6,8	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS *8	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE *8	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1
LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD *8	O	STRING	5	
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE	R	STRING	2	
UPDATE_COMMENT	O	STRING	75	
SOURCE_DATE_YEAR	R	SMALLINTEGER	2	4
SOURCE_DATE_MONTH	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
SOURCE_DATE_DAY	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
REV_DATE	R	DATE	8	
DATA_SOURCE	R	STRING	2	
ACCURACY	O	DOUBLE	8	6,2

Base Level Schema

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
FS_UNIT_NAME	R	STRING	75	
FS_UNIT_ID	R	STRING	4	
PHYSIOGNOMIC_UNIT	R	STRING	2	
USGS_ANDERSON_1 *1	O	STRING	1	
USGS_ANDERSON_2 *1	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_ANDERSON_2_SUP *1	O	STRING	2	
SAF_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
SRM_COVER_TYPE	O	STRING	3	
NVCS_CLASS *2	R	STRING	3	
NVCS_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	3	
NVCS_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	4	
NVCS_DIVISION *2	O	STRING	4	
NVCS_MACROGROUP *2,3	O	STRING	4	
NVCS_GROUP *2	O	STRING	4	
NVCS_ALLIANCE *2	O	STRING	5	
NVCS_ASSOCIATION *2	O	STRING	10	
CULTURAL_CLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_SUBCLASS *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_FORMATION *2	R	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_SUBFORMATION *2	O	STRING	5	
CULTURAL_GROUP *2,3	O	STRING	6	
CULTURAL_SUBGROUP *2	O	STRING	6	
CULTURAL_TYPE *2	O	STRING	6	
CULTURAL_SUBTYPE *2	O	STRING	10	
NVCS_LEGACY_NAME *4	O	STRING	18	
AGGREGATION_TYPE	O	STRING	1	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE *5	O	STRING	20	
REG_DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE	O	STRING	10	
TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_VALUE *6	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS *6	O	STRING	2	
SHRUB_CFA_VALUE *6	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
CONIFER_CFA_CLASS *6,7	O	STRING	2	
HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS *6,7	O	STRING	2	
HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS *6,7	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1

Field Name	Recommended or Optional (R or O)	Type	Length	Precision, scale
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD	O	STRING	5	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_2 *7	O	STRING	10	
HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS_2 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
TREE_CFA_CLASS_2 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_2 *7	O	STRING	2	
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE_2 *7	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1
OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD_2 *7	O	STRING	5	
REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_3 *7	O	STRING	10	
HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS_3 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_3 *6,7	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_CLASS *8	O	STRING	20	
LOCAL_CLASS_2 *8	O	STRING	20	
LOCAL_CLASS_3 *8	O	STRING	20	
LOCAL_CLASS_REFERENCE *8	O	STRING	10	
LOCAL_CLASS_CFA_CLASS *6,8	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_CLASS_CFA_VALUE *6,8	O	SMALLINTEGER	3	
LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS *8	O	STRING	2	
LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE *8	O	DOUBLE	8	3,1
LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD*8	O	STRING	5	
MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE	R	STRING	2	
UPDATE_COMMENT	O	STRING	75	
SOURCE_DATE_YEAR	R	SMALLINTEGER	2	4
SOURCE_DATE_MONTH	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
SOURCE_DATE_DAY	O	SMALLINTEGER	2	2
REV_DATE	R	DATE	8	
DATA_SOURCE	R	STRING	2	
ACCURACY	O	DOUBLE	8	6,2

Footnotes:

*1 – Anderson_1 recommended in all cases. Anderson_2 recommended if non-vegetated. Anderson_2_Sup is optional. Anderson_1 is required if using with the FS Veg Spatial application.

*2 – National Vegetation Classification System (NVCS) fields listed in hierarchical order from broad-scale Class to fine-scale Association.

*3 – Minimum recommended NVCS classification for Base and Mid-level where available.

*4 – Legacy data based on 1997 NVCS standard, such as stored in NRM Classification tables, can be imported into this feature class.

*5 – Regional Dominance is a single classification value following the definition provided in the field and domain description below.

*6 – CFA = Cover From Above as described in the EV Tech Guide glossary and text. See field and domain descriptions below.

*7 – Regional Dominance CFA, and OS Diameter fields applicable to Region 5 only.

*8 – Units and regions can use Local_Class fields to enter classification information not accommodated above. Units and regions needing multiple classification fields, for example to accommodate vertical stratification, should use the Local_Class fields.

Attribute Field Description and Domains, Existing Vegetation

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: FS_UNIT_NAME

FS_UNIT_NAME identifies the name of the National Forest System administrative unit in which this feature is located. The authoritative source is the Automated Lands Program Administrative Forest list of values. See also FS_UNIT_ID.

Regions are responsible for completing this domain. Only an example is provided below.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
Tongass National Forest	Tongass National Forest

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: FS_UNIT_ID

FS_UNIT_ID identifies the National Forest System administrative unit in which this feature is located. FS_UNIT_ID contains the Region and Forest Number. Both the Code and Description contain the Unit ID to ensure that the Unit ID is displayed within ARCGIS. The authoritative source is the Integrated Business Environment (IBE) Standard Administrative Unit Names (and codes) (SAUNa). See also FS_UNIT_NAME.

Regions are responsible for completing this domain. Only an example is provided below.

CODE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION
1005	1005	Tongass National Forest

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: PHYSIOGNOMIC_UNIT

The overall appearance of vegetation defined primarily on the basis of growth form, structure, and cover. Nelson, M.L.; Brewer, C.K.; Solem, S., eds. 2014.

CODE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION
AQ	Aquatic Vegetation	Areas in which floating or submerged aquatic vegetation are the dominant vegetation layer, totaling at least 10 percent cover.
NO	Non-Vegetated	Cover of less than 1 percent vegetation during the peak of the growing season. A category used to classify lands with limited capacity to support life and typically having less than 1 percent vegetative cover.
SV	Sparse Vegetation	Total vegetation cover, including nonvascular, constitutes less than 10 percent cover.
ND	No Dominant Life Form	Total vegetation cover, including nonvascular, constitutes greater than or equal to 10 percent cover, but with no single physiognomic class type equal to or exceeding 10 percent.
NV	Non-vascular Vegetation	Nonvascular plants total greater than or equal to 10 percent cover, where nonvascular plants are defined as plant or plant-

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation		
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: PHYSIOGNOMIC_UNIT		
		like organisms without specialized water or fluid conductive tissue (xylem and phloem).
DV	Developed Vegetation	Areas predominantly covered by vegetation with highly manipulated growth forms (usually by mechanical pruning, mowing, clipping, etc.), but are not used for crop production (FGDC 2008).
AG	Agricultural Vegetation	Areas that are dominated by vegetation grown for the production of crops (food, non-woody fiber and/or ornamental horticulture), including land in any stage of annual crop production, and land being regularly cultivated for production of crops from perennial plants.
CF	Cultural Forest	Cultivated or planted forest vegetation with a distinctive structure, composition, and development determined by regular human activity.
FW	Forest and Woodland	Tropical, temperate, and boreal forests, woodlands, and tree savannas characterized by tree life forms with at least 10 percent cover, where a tree is defined as a woody plant that generally has a single main stem and a more or less definite crown.
SH	Shrubland	Shrubs total greater than or equal to 10 percent canopy cover, where a shrub is defined as a woody plant that generally has several erect, spreading, or prostrate stems which give it a bushy appearance.
HB	Herbland	Herbaceous vascular plants total greater than or equal to 10 percent canopy cover, where herbaceous vascular plants are defined as vascular plants without perennial aboveground woody stems, with perennating buds borne at or below the ground surface.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation		
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: USGS_ANDERSON_1		
USGS Land Use Land Cover - Anderson Level 1 The Anderson classifications (Anderson et al. 1976) are hierarchical, with Level 2 providing more description of what types of land cover are included in Level 1. USDA Forest Service Physiognomic Units generally correspond with Anderson Level 1 classifications as described in the EV Technical Guide, Section 1.		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**DEFINITION**
1	Urban or built-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.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation		
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: USGS_ANDERSON_1		
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 pre-civilization 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.
8	Tundra	Tundra is the term applied to the treeless regions beyond the limit of the boreal forest and above the altitudinal limit of trees in high mountain ranges. In the United States, tundra occurs primarily in Alaska, in several areas of the western high mountain ranges, and in small isolated locations in the higher mountains of New England and northern New York.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation		
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: USGS_ANDERSON_1		
9	Perennial Snow or Ice	Certain lands have a perennial cover of either snow or ice because of a combination of environmental factors which cause these features to survive the summer melting season. In doing so, they persist as relatively permanent features on the landscape and may be used as environmental surrogates. Snow, firn (coarse, compacted granular snow), or ice accumulation in these areas exceeds ablation, which is the combined loss of snow or ice mass by evaporation and melt-water runoff. Adjacent lands most commonly will be classed as Water, Wetland, Barren Land, or Tundra, with their common boundaries being distinguished most readily on late summer imagery.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation		
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: USGS_ANDERSON_2		
USGS Land Use Land Cover - Anderson Level 2 The Anderson classifications (Anderson et al. 1976) are hierarchical, with Level 2 providing more description of what types of land cover are included in Level 1.		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	
Urban or built-up land		
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	
17	Other urban or built-up land	
Agricultural land		
21	Cropland and pasture	
22	Orchards, groves, vineyards, nurseries, and ornament horticultural areas	
23	Confined feeding operations	
24	Other agriculture land	
Rangeland		
31	Herbaceous rangeland	
32	Shrub and brush rangeland	
33	Mixed rangeland	
Forest land		
41	Deciduous forest land vegetation	same as NVC Subclass - deciduous
42	Evergreen forest land	same as NVC Subclass - evergreen
43	Mixed forest land	same as NVC Subclass mixed evergreen-deciduous vegetation
Water		
51	Streams and canals	
52	Lakes	
53	Reservoirs	
54	Bays and estuaries	

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: USGS_ANDERSON_2	
Wetland	
61	Forested wetland
62	Non-forested wetland
Barren land	
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
Tundra	
81	Shrub and brush tundra
82	Herbaceous tundra
83	Bare ground tundra
84	Wet tundra
85	Mixed tundra
Perennial snow or ice	
91	Perennial snowfields
92	Glaciers

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: LOCAL_ANDERSON_2_SUP	
This field has been added to supplement the USGS Land Use Land Cover - Anderson Level 2 to meet local needs, while maintaining the unaltered integrity of the Anderson Level 2. The domain for this field is to be managed by the Region or unit. It is recommended that an alpha character be added to the appropriate Anderson_2 code as in the example below. The domain could include all Anderson Level 2 values plus the supplemental values or just the supplemental values. Only an example is provided below.	
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**
41b	Hardwood (deciduous) type forest land
42b	Conifer (evergreen) type forest land
51b	Intermittent Stream Channel
51c	High Water Line/Gravel/Sand Bar
52b	Intermittent Lake or Pond
54b	Ocean
71b	Playa

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SAF_COVER_TYPE

The classification of Society of American Foresters (SAF) Forest Cover Types is based on existing occupancy of an area by tree species (Eyre 1980).

CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Jack pine
5	Balsam fir
12	Black spruce
13	Black spruce – tamarack
14	Northern pin oak
15	Red pine
16	Aspen
17	Pin cherry
18	Paper birch
19	Gray birch - red maple
20	White pine - northern red oak - red maple
21	Eastern white pine
22	Eastern pine - hemlock
23	Eastern hemlock
24	Hemlock - yellow birch
25	Sugar maple - beech - yellow birch
26	Sugar maple - basswood
27	Sugar maple
28	Black cherry - maple
30	Red spruce - yellow birch
31	Red spruce - sugar maple - beech
32	Red spruce
33	Red spruce - balsam fir
34	Red spruce - Fraser fir
35	Paper birch - red spruce - balsam fir
37	Northern white-cedar
38	Tamarack
39	Black ash - American elm - red maple
40	Post oak - blackjack oak
42	Bur oak
43	Bear oak
44	Chestnut oak
45	Pitch pine
46	Eastern redcedar
50	Black locust
51	White pine - chestnut oak
52	White oak - black oak - northern red oak
53	White oak
55	Northern red oak

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SAF_COVER_TYPE	
57	Yellow-poplar
58	Yellow-poplar - eastern hemlock
59	Yellow-poplar - white oak - northern red oak
60	Beech - Sugar maple
61	River birch - sycamore
62	Silver maple - American elm
63	Cottonwood
64	Sassafras - persimmon
65	Pin oak - sweetgum
66	Ashe juniper - redberry (Pinchot) juniper
67	Mohrs (shin) oak
68	Mesquite
69	Sand pine
70	Longleaf pine
71	Longleaf pine - scrub oak
72	Southern scrub oak
73	Southern redcedar
74	Cabbage palmetto
75	Shortleaf pine
76	Shortleaf pine - oak
78	Virginia pine - oak
79	Virginia pine
80	Loblolly pine - shortleaf pine
81	Loblolly pine
82	Loblolly pine - hardwood
83	Longleaf pine - slash pine
84	Slash pine
85	Slash pine - hardwood
87	Sweetgum - yellow-poplar
88	Willow oak - water oak - diamondleaf oak
89	Live oak
91	Swamp chestnut oak - cherrybark oak
92	Sweetgum - willow oak
93	Sugarberry - American elm - green ash
94	Sycamore - sweetgum - American elm
95	Black willow
97	Atlantic white-cedar
98	Pond pine
100	Pondcypress
101	Baldcypress
102	Baldcypress - tupelo
103	Water tupelo - swamp tupelo

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SAF_COVER_TYPE	
104	Sweetbay - swamp tupelo - redbay
105	Tropical hardwoods
106	Mangrove
107	White spruce
108	Red maple
109	Hawthorn
110	Black oak
111	South Florida slash pine
201	White spruce
202	White spruce - paper birch
203	Balsam poplar
204	Black spruce
205	Mountain hemlock
206	Engelmann spruce - subalpine fir
207	Red fir
208	Whitebark pine
209	Bristlecone pine
210	Interior Douglas-fir
211	White fir
212	Western larch
213	Grand fir
215	Western white pine
216	Blue spruce
217	Aspen
218	Lodgepole pine
219	Limber pine
220	Rocky Mountain juniper
221	Red alder
222	Black cottonwood - willow
223	Sitka spruce
224	Western hemlock
225	Western hemlock - Sitka spruce
226	Coastal true fir - hemlock
227	Western redcedar - western hemlock
228	Western redcedar
229	Pacific Douglas-fir
230	Douglas-fir - western hemlock
231	Port Orford-cedar
232	Redwood
233	Oregon white oak
234	Douglas-fir - tanoak - Pacific madrone
235	Cottonwood - willow

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SAF_COVER_TYPE	
236	Bur oak
237	Interior ponderosa pine
238	Western juniper
239	Pinyon - juniper
240	Arizona cypress
241	Western live oak
242	Mesquite
243	Sierra Nevada mixed conifer
244	Pacific ponderosa pine - Douglas-fir
245	Pacific ponderosa pine
246	California black oak
247	Jeffrey pine
248	Knobcone pine
249	Canyon live oak
250	Blue oak - digger pine
251	White spruce - aspen
252	Paper birch
253	Black spruce - white spruce
254	Black spruce - paper birch
255	California coast live oak
256	California mixed subalpine
260	California cypress
261	Calif. coastal conifers
262	Hard chaparral
000	Not Forest or Woodland

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SRM_COVER_TYPE	
The classification of Society for Range Management (SRM) rangeland cover types is based on existing vegetation and ecological influences that contribute to their present structure (Shiflet 1994).	
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**
101	Bluebunch wheatgrass
102	Idaho fescue
103	Green fescue
104	Antelope bitterbrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
105	Antelope bitterbrush - Idaho fescue
106	Bluegrass scabland
107	Western juniper - big sagebrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
108	Alpine Idaho fescue
109	Ponderosa pine - shrubland
110	Ponderosa pine - grassland
201	Blue oak woodland

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SRM_COVER_TYPE	
202	Coast live oak woodland
203	Riparian woodland
204	North coastal shrub
205	Coastal sage shrub
206	Chamise chaparral
207	Scrub oak mixed chaparral
208	Ceanothus mixed chaparral
209	Montane shrubland
210	Bitterbrush
211	Creosote bush scrub
212	Blackbush
213	Alpine grassland
214	Coastal prairie
215	Valley grassland
216	Montane meadows
217	Wetlands
301	Bluebunch wheatgrass - blue grama
302	Bluebunch wheatgrass - Sandberg bluegrass
303	Bluebunch wheatgrass - western wheatgrass
304	Idaho fescue - bluebunch wheatgrass
305	Idaho fescue - Richardson needlegrass
306	Idaho fescue - slender wheatgrass
307	Idaho fescue - threadleaf sedge
308	Idaho fescue - tufted hairgrass
309	Idaho fescue - western wheatgrass
310	Needle-and-thread - blue grama
311	Rough fescue - bluebunch wheatgrass
312	Rough fescue - Idaho fescue
313	Tufted hairgrass - sedge
314	Big sagebrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
315	Big sagebrush - Idaho fescue
316	Big sagebrush - rough fescue
317	Bitterbrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
318	Bitterbrush - Idaho fescue
319	Bitterbrush - rough fescue
320	Black sagebrush - bluebunch wheatgrass
321	Black sagebrush - Idaho fescue
322	Curlleaf mountain-mahogany - bluebunch wheatgrass
323	Shrubby cinquefoil - rough fescue
324	Threetip sagebrush - Idaho fescue
401	Basin big sagebrush

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SRM_COVER_TYPE	
402	Mountain big sagebrush
403	Wyoming big sagebrush
404	Threetip sagebrush
405	Black sagebrush
406	Low sagebrush
407	Stiff sagebrush
408	Other sagebrush types
409	Tall forb
410	Alpine rangeland
411	Aspen woodland
412	Juniper - pinyon woodland
413	Gambel oak
414	Salt desert shrub
415	Curlleaf mountain-mahogany
416	True mountain-mahogany
417	Littleleaf mountain-mahogany
418	Bigtooth maple
419	Bittercherry
420	Snowbush
421	Chokecherry - serviceberry - rose
422	Riparian
501	Saltbush - greasewood
502	Grama – galleta
503	Arizona chapparal
504	Juniper - pinyon pine woodland
505	Grama - tobosa shrub
506	Creosotebush - bursage
507	Palo Verde - cactus
508	Creosotebush - tarbush
509	Oak - juniper woodland and mahogany - oak
601	Bluestem prairie
602	Bluestem - prairie sandreed
603	Prairie sandreed - needlegrass
604	Bluestem - grama prairie
605	Sandsage prairie
606	Wheatgrass - bluestem - needlegrass
607	Wheatgrass - needlegrass
608	Wheatgrass - gama - needlegrass
609	Wheatgrass – gama
610	Wheatgrass
611	Blue grama - buffalograss

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SRM_COVER_TYPE	
612	Sagebrush – grass
613	Fescue grassland
614	Crested wheatgrass
615	Wheatgrass - saltgrass - grama
701	Alkali sacaton - tobosagrass
702	Black grama - alkali sacaton
703	Black grama - sideoats grama
704	Blue grama - western wheatgrass
705	Blue grama – galleta
706	Blue grama - sideoats grama
707	Blue grama - sideoats grama - black grama
708	Bluestem - dropseed
709	Bluestem - grama
710	Bluestem prairie
711	Bluestem - Sacahuista prairie
712	Galleta - alkali sacaton
713	Grama - muhly - threeawn
714	Grama - bluestem
715	Grama - buffalograss
716	Grama – feathergrass
717	Little bluestem - Indiangrass - Texas wintergrass
718	Mesquite - grama
719	Mesquite - liveoak - seacoast bluestem
720	Sand bluestem - little bluestem dunes
721	Sand bluestem - little bluestem plains
722	Sand sagebrush - mixed prairie
723	Sea oats
724	Sideoats grama - New Mexico feathergrass - winterfat
725	Vine mesquite - alkali sacaton
726	Cordgrass
727	Mesquite - buffalograss
728	Mesquite - Granjeno - acacia
729	Mesquite
730	Sand shinnery oak
731	Cross timbers - Oklahoma
732	Cross timbers - Texas (little bluestem - post oak)
733	Juniper - oak
734	Mesquite - oak
735	Sideoats grama - sumac - juniper
801	Savanna
802	Missouri prairie

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SRM_COVER_TYPE	
803	Missouri glades
804	Tall fescue
805	Riparian
806	Gulf coast salt marsh
807	Gulf coast fresh marsh
808	Sand pine scrub
809	Mixed hardwood and pine
810	Longleaf pine - turkey oak hills
811	South Florida flatwoods
812	North Florida flatwoods
813	Cutthroat seeps
814	Cabbage palms flatwoods
815	Upland hardwood hammocks
816	Cabbage palm hammocks
817	Oak hammocks
818	Florida salt marsh
819	Freshwater marsh and ponds
820	Everglades flatwoods
821	Pitcher plant bogs
822	Slough
901	Alder
902	Alpine herb
903	Beach wildrye - mixed forb
904	Black spruce - lichen
905	Bluejoint reedgrass
906	Broadleaf forest
907	Dryas
908	Fescue
909	Freshwater marsh
910	Hairgrass
911	Lichen tundra
912	Low scrub shrub birch - ericaceous
913	Low scrub swamp
914	Mesic sedge - grass - herb meadow tundra
915	Mixed herb - herbaceous
916	Sedge - shrub tundra
917	Tall shrub swamp
918	Tussock tundra
919	Wet meadow tundra
920	White spruce - paper birch
921	Willow

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SRM_COVER_TYPE	
000	Not Rangeland

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Natural Vegetation

FIELD NAMES: NVCS_CLASS, NVCS_SUBCLASS, NVCS_FORMATION, NVCS_DIVISION, NVCS_MACROGROUP, NVCS_GROUP, NVCS_ALLIANCE, NVCS_ASSOCIATION

The National Vegetation Classification Standard (NVCS, FGDC 2008) by the Federal Geographic Data Committee is the basis for the United States National Vegetation Classification (USNVC) used here (March 2015 version). The fields below represent hierarchical levels of the Classification. The hierarchical levels for both the Natural and the Cultural Vegetation are provided. Domains for upper and mid-levels of the USNVC through Formation level in both hierarchies are provided. The NVCS is a dynamic standard and will change periodically, especially at lower levels. The NVC website contains the latest information on change management. FS will perform periodic updates to this description, feature classes, attribute values, and domain tables.

A comprehensive list of the nation's cultural vegetation types is a goal in the long term application of this Standard. The first approximation of a national list of cultural vegetation types is provided, based on the work of NRI (2003) (See FGDC 2008 -Appendix I), and adapted to meet the goals of the USNVC. Cultural Class through Formation level has been peer reviewed, while the mid and lower levels are provisional.

It is intended that these fields be populated directly or crosswalked as appropriate from the other classifications provided. Only crosswalking to Formation in the NVCS system is required to meet the intent of the NVCS for national and broad level, and to Macrogroup or lower when available for mid and base levels. Regions can manage these domains specifically for the vegetation types occurring in their region.

For the Natural Vegetation Hierarchy levels of Division through Association, only examples of types are provided (not complete listings).

CODE is unique and represents the DatabaseCode in USNVC. DESCRIPTION represents the TranslatedName in USNVC. In the Forest Service, the USNVC ClassificationCode was previously used and is provided for those familiar with it. ClassificationCode is not unique below Division.

DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_CLASS (Accepted as of March 2015)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
C01	Forest & Woodland [Mesomorphic Tree Vegetation] Class	1
C02	Shrub & Herb Vegetation [Mesomorphic Shrub & Herb Vegetation] Class	2
C03	Desert & Semi-Desert [Xeromorphic Woodland, Scrub & Herb Vegetation]Class	3
C04	Polar & High Montane Scrub, Grassland & Barrens [Cryomorphic Scrub, Herb & Cryptogam Vegetation] Class	4
C05	Aquatic Vegetation [Hydromorphic Vegetation] Class	5
C06	Open Rock Vegetation [Cryptogam - Open Mesomorphic Vegetation] Class	6

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Natural Vegetation

DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_SUBCLASS (Accepted as of March 2015)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
S17	Tropical Forest & Woodland Subclass	1.A
S15	Temperate & Boreal Forest & Woodland Subclass	1.B
S01	Tropical Grassland, Savanna & Shrubland Subclass	2.A
S18	Temperate & Boreal Grassland & Shrubland Subclass	2.B
S44	Shrub & Herb Wetland Subclass	2.C
S06	Warm Desert & Semi-Desert Woodland, Scrub & Grassland Subclass	3.A
S11	Cool Semi-Desert Scrub & Grassland Subclass	3.B
S16	Tropical High Montane Scrub & Grassland Subclass	4.A
S12	Temperate to Polar Alpine & Tundra Vegetation Subclass	4.B
S09	Saltwater Aquatic Vegetation Subclass	5.A
S13	Freshwater Aquatic Vegetation Subclass	5.B
S02	Tropical Open Rock Vegetation Subclass	6.A
S04	Temperate & Boreal Open Rock Vegetation Subclass	6.B

DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_FORMATION (Accepted as of March 2015)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
F003	Tropical Dry Forest & Woodland Formation	1.A.1
F020	Tropical Lowland Humid Forest Formation	1.A.2
F004	Tropical Montane Humid Forest Formation	1.A.3
F029	Tropical Flooded & Swamp Forest Formation	1.A.4
F006	Mangrove Formation	1.A.5
F018	Warm Temperate Forest & Woodland Formation	1.B.1
F008	Cool Temperate Forest & Woodland Formation	1.B.2
F026	Temperate Flooded & Swamp Forest Formation	1.B.3
F001	Boreal Forest & Woodland Formation	1.B.4
F036	Boreal Flooded & Swamp Forest Formation	1.B.5
F019	Tropical Lowland Grassland, Savanna & Shrubland Formation	2.A.1
F017	Tropical Montane Grassland & Shrubland Formation	2.A.2
F024	Tropical Scrub & Herb Coastal Vegetation Formation	2.A.3
F038	Mediterranean Scrub & Grassland Formation	2.B.1
F012	Temperate Grassland & Shrubland Formation	2.B.2
F028	Boreal Grassland & Shrubland Formation	2.B.3
F005	Temperate to Polar Scrub & Herb Coastal Vegetation Formation	2.B.4
F002	Tropical Bog & Fen Formation	2.C.1
F016	Temperate to Polar Bog & Fen Formation	2.C.2
F030	Tropical Freshwater Marsh, Wet Meadow & Shrubland Formation	2.C.3
F013	Temperate to Polar Freshwater Marsh, Wet Meadow & Shrubland Formation	2.C.4
F035	Salt Marsh Formation	2.C.5
F039	Tropical Thorn Woodland Formation	3.A.1

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Natural Vegetation		
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_FORMATION (Accepted as of March 2015)		
F015	Warm Desert & Semi-Desert Scrub & Grassland Formation	3.A.2
F033	Cool Semi-Desert Scrub & Grassland Formation	3.B.1
F022	Tropical High Montane Scrub & Grassland Formation	4.A.1
F037	Temperate & Boreal Alpine Dwarf-Shrub & Grassland Formation	4.B.1
F031	Polar Tundra & Barrens Formation	4.B.2
F052	Floating & Suspended Macroalgae Saltwater Vegetation Formation	5.A.1
F053	Benthic Macroalgae Saltwater Vegetation Formation	5.A.2
F054	Benthic Vascular Saltwater Vegetation Formation	5.A.3
F055	Benthic Lichen Saltwater Vegetation Formation	5.A.4
F056	Tropical Freshwater Aquatic Vegetation Formation	5.B.1
F057	Temperate & Boreal Freshwater Aquatic Vegetation Formation	5.B.2
F011	Tropical Cliff, Scree & Other Rock Vegetation Formation	6.A.1
F034	Temperate & Boreal Cliff, Scree & Other Rock Vegetation Formation	6.B.1
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_DIVISION – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
D051	Eastern North American Temperate Cliff, Scree & Rock Vegetation Division	6.B.1.Na
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_MACROGROUP – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
M111	Eastern North American Cliff & Rock Vegetation Macrogroup	6.B.1.Na.1
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_GROUP – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
G340	Polypody species - Rocktripe Lichen species - Poverty Oatgrass Sparse Vegetation Group	6.B.1.Na.1.a
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_ALLIANCE – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
A3993	Acidic / Circumneutral Talus Alliance	6.B.1.Na.1.a
A3991	Lichen Boulderfield Alliance	6.B.1.Na.1.a
A3990	Carbonate Talus Alliance	6.B.1.Na.1.a
A3992	Erosional Bluffs Alliance	6.B.1.Na.1.a

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Natural Vegetation		
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_ASSOCIATION – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
CEGL004385	Toadskin Lichen - Pennsylvania Toadskin Lichen Nonvascular Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL004389	Plated Rocktripe Lichen - Toadskin Lichen - (Stygian Black-parmelia) Nonvascular Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL006618	Maritime Erosional Bluffs and Cliffs Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL002315	Small Eroding Bluffs Midwestern Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL006535	Hairy Beardtongue Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL004454	Virginia Creeper / (Appalachian Bleeding-heart) Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL006534	(Rock Polypody, Appalachian Polypody) / Lichens Nonvascular Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL005203	Igneous Ozark Talus Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL006422	Eastern Red-cedar / Rock Harlequin Cliff Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL005202	Eastern Boreal & Laurentian Sandstone Talus Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL002309	Sandstone Interior Highlands Talus Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL005252	Paper Birch - White Spruce / Mountain Maple - Green Alder / Rock Polypody Talus Shrubland	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL002409	Eastern Boreal & Laurentian Granite - Metamorphic Talus Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL003889	Eastern Poison-ivy / (Cossatot Mountain Leafcup) Sparse Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL002387	Yellow Jewelweed - Bulblet Bladderfern - Moschatel - (Iowa Golden-saxifrage, Northern Monkshood) Algific Talus Herb Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL002308	Limestone - Dolostone Midwest Talus Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL005247	Eastern Boreal & Laurentian Basalt - Diabase Dry & Moist Acidic Talus Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
CEGL004143	Toadskin Lichen - Snow Lichen - Sulphur Dust Lichen Nonvascular Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a
DOMAIN NAME: NVCS_ASSOCIATION – Example		
CEGL004142	(Toadskin Lichen, Pennsylvania Toadskin Lichen) - Golden Moonglow Lichen - Culberson's Black-parmelia Nonvascular Vegetation	6.B.1.Na.1.a

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Cultural Vegetation

FIELD NAMES: CULTURAL_CLASS, CULTURAL_SUBCLASS, CULTURAL_FORMATION, CULTURAL_SUBFORMATION, CULTURAL_GROUP, CULTURAL_SUBGROUP, CULTURAL_TYPE, CULTURAL_SUBTYPE

DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_CLASS (Accepted as of March 2015)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
CCL01	Anthromorphic Vegetation Cultural Class	7

DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_SUBCLASS (Accepted as of March 2015)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
CSC01	Woody Agricultural Vegetation Cultural Subclass	7.A
CSC02	Herbaceous Agricultural Vegetation Cultural Subclass	7.B
CSC03	Herbaceous & Woody Developed Vegetation Cultural Subclass	7.C
CSC04	Agricultural & Developed Aquatic Vegetation Cultural Subclass	7.D

DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_FORMATION (Accepted as of March 2015)

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
CFO01	Woody Horticultural Crop Cultural Formation	7.A.1
CFO02	Forest Plantation & Agroforestry Cultural Formation	7.A.2
CFO03	Woody Wetland Horticultural Crop Cultural Formation	7.A.3
CFO04	Row & Close Grain Crop Cultural Formation	7.B.1
CFO05	Pasture & Hay Field Crop Cultural Formation	7.B.2
CFO06	Herbaceous Horticultural Crop Herbaceous Cultural Formation	7.B.3
CFO07	Fallow Field & Weed Vegetation Cultural Formation	7.B.4
CFO08	Herbaceous Wetland Crop Cultural Formation	7.B.5
CFO09	Lawn, Garden & Recreational Vegetation Cultural Formation	7.C.1
CFO10	Other Developed Vegetation Cultural Formation	7.C.2
CFO11	Developed Wetland Vegetation Cultural Formation	7.C.3
CFO12	Agricultural Aquatic Vegetation Cultural Formation	7.D.1
CFO13	Developed Aquatic Vegetation Cultural Formation	7.D.2

DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_SUBFORMATION – Example

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
CSF01	Tree Orchard Cultural Subformation	7.A.1.1

DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_GROUP – Example

CODE	DESCRIPTION	CLASSIFICATION CODE
CGR001	Fruit Orchard Cultural Group	7.A.1.1.1

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Cultural Vegetation		
DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_SUBGROUP – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
CSG001	Tropical & Temperate Fruit Orchard Cultural Subgroup	7.A.1.1.1.a
DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_TYPE – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
CTY001	Native Caribbean Conifer Plantation Cultural Type	7.A.2.1.1.a.1
CTY002	Exotic Caribbean Conifer Plantation Cultural Type	7.A.2.1.1.a.2
DOMAIN NAME: CULTURAL_SUBTYPE – Example		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**CLASSIFICATION CODE**
CST008393	Pinus caribaea var. hondurensis Planted Forest	7.A.2.1.1.a.2
CST008394	Casuarina equisetifolia Planted Forest	7.A.2.1.1.a.4

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation		
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: NVCS_LEGACY_NAME		
NVCS_Legacy_Name is based on the 1997 NVCS standard and is used for data collected under that standard. The legacy domain is currently stored in Natural Resource Manager (NRM) classification tables in the [fs_nris_ssi] schema supporting the Inventory and Mapping application and the Rangeland Inventory and Monitoring application. The data stored in this system can be imported into the feature class. This domain differs from the current USNVC domain published at http://usnvc.org/explore-classification/. The other USNVC fields provided in this data dictionary from NVCS_CLASS class to NVCS_ASSOCIATION should be used for any new data collection or for crosswalking other classifications to the current USNVC. Within NRM, the type of classification ECOCLS_TYPE, is assumed to be “EVEGCLS” for Existing Vegetation Classification and CLASS_SET_NAME. The name of the classification set, is assumed to be “NVCS” for National Vegetation Classification Standard for all records using this legacy standard. Examples from Class level to Macrogroup level are provided below. The complete domain through Macrogroup is provided in the sample geodatabase domain.		
CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**DEFINITION**
1.	Closed Tree Canopy	*Class level*
1.A.	Closed Tree Canopy. Evergreen	*Sub-Class level*
I.A.6.	Closed Tree Canopy. Evergreen Winter-rain broad-leaved evergreen sclerophyllous (stiff leathery-leaved trees)	*Formation level*
I.A.6.N.	Closed Tree Canopy. Evergreen Winter-rain broad-leaved evergreen sclerophyllous (stiff leathery-leaved trees) Natural.	*Division level*
I.A.6.N.B.	Closed Tree Canopy. Evergreen. Winter-rain broad-leaved, sclerophyllous (stiff leathery-leaved trees). Natural Lowland or submontane	*Macrogroup level*

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: NVCS_LEGACY_NAME

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: AGGREGATION_TYPE

Aggregation type is a map unit attribute to describe the arrangement of vegetation condition found within a map feature or polygon. An aggregation type consists of homogeneous, compositional group, or vegetation complex arrangements of vegetation types.

In Region 5, this field is intended to help select the appropriate Regional Dominance level. For example, if vegetation is a group or complex following a recent stand replacing event, Regional_Dominance_3 may be used.

CODE	DESCRIPTION	DEFINITION
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. (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 Brackney and Jennings 1998)

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES AND DOMAINS: REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE

- applicable to R5
  - REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_2, REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_3

REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE

A dominance type is "a recurring plant community defined by the dominance of one or 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 dominance type classifications have been developed. These dominance type classifications serve as the basis for most mapping projects and the primary crosswalk to NVCS. Domain tables should be maintained by each Region.

Regional Dominance applicable to Region 5

In Region 5, REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE represents dominance type 1 (or DOM 1) which is the species or mixture of taxa representing the highest canopy level as seen from above as determined by its life form of tree (conifer or hardwood), shrub, herbaceous and graminoid, water or barren (including urban or transportation pavements). Therefore, DOM 1 can have any type. Life form is determined by a 10% rule of absolute canopy cover within a group of pixels (raster), an area (field verified) or polygon (vector) determinations.

REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_2

In Region 5 this field represents dominance type 2. Required only if the Aggregation Type is a group or complex.

Regional Dominance Type 2 (DOM_2) is reserved for the hardwood component in a mixture of conifer and hardwood trees, as the overstory is considered to be the conifer specified in DOM_1 except under special conditions for DOM_3. CFA and Size class fields with _2 designation apply to these dominance types.

REGIONAL_DOMINANCE_TYPE_3

In Region 5 this field represents dominance type 3 to be used optionally if the Aggregation Type is a group or complex.

Regional Dominance Type 3 (DOM_3) is reserved for forest stand-replacing events that occurred relatively recently (within the last 10 years or so). When this is populated, it represents the existing vegetation type that could be identified at the time of the remotely sensed image. It may be any life form, depending on the severity of the fire, landslide, beetle-kills, drought, regeneration timber harvest, young plantation or other disturbances. CFA class fields with _3 designation apply to these dominance types.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES AND DOMAINS: REG_DOMINANCE_TYPE_REFERENCE, LOCAL_CLASS_REFERENCE

Reference source for Regional Dominance Type and Local classifications. This is to be managed by the region or unit as a domain with a code and description.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES: TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS, TREE_CFA_CLASS, SHRUB_CFA_CLASS

- applicable to all Regions but Region 5
  - TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS, TREE_CFA_CLASS, SHRUB_CFA_CLASS
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type in Region 5
  - TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA, TREE_CFA_CLASS, HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS, HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_2 in Region 5
  - TREE_CFA_CLASS_2, HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS_2
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_3 in Region 5
  - SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_3, HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS_3
- applicable to Local_Class, Local_Class_2, or Local_Class 3:
  - LOCAL_CFA_CLASS

Cover from above (CFA) is the visible cover from above for vegetation life forms. CFA is defined as the relative percentages of non-overlapping vegetation cover, from a bird's eye view as seen from above in a delineated area on aerial photos or imagery. The sum of all cover within a delineated area will not exceed 100% in a two-dimensional plane, and will be less than 100%, if any other life form or ground surface is visible. Specific CFA fields are described below.

Total Vegetation CFA is the sum of visible cover from above of all vegetation life forms, non-overlapping. Tree, Shrub, conifer, hardwood, Herbaceous CFA is the visible vegetation cover of the respective life form.
Note: When tree cover is present, shrub cover may be hidden from view.

Local CFA applies to the appropriate life form in Local_Class, Local_Class_2, or Local_Class_3. Domains are defined appropriate to mapping level.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
DOMAIN NAME: CFA_BROAD	
LO	Low: less than 30 percent
ME	Medium: 30 - 59.9 percent
HI	High: 60 - 100 percent
DOMAIN NAME: CFA_MID	
01	Less than 10 percent
20	10 - 29.9 percent
40	30 - 59.9 percent
80	60 - 100 percent
DOMAIN NAME: CFA_BASE	
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

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES: TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS, TREE_CFA_CLASS, SHRUB_CFA_CLASS

- applicable to all Regions but Region 5
  - TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA_CLASS, TREE_CFA_CLASS, SHRUB_CFA_CLASS
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type in Region 5
  - TOTAL_VEGETATION_CFA, TREE_CFA_CLASS, HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS, HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_2 in Region 5
  - TREE_CFA_CLASS_2, HARDWOOD_CFA_CLASS_2
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_3 in Region 5
  - SHRUB_CFA_CLASS_3, HERBACEOUS_CFA_CLASS_3
- applicable to Local_Class, Local_Class_2, or Local_Class 3:
  - LOCAL_CFA_CLASS

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME: TREE_CFA_VALUE, SHRUB_CFA_VALUE, LOCAL_CFA_VALUE,

- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type
  - TREE_CFA_VALUE
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_2 in Region 5
  - TREE_CFA_VALUE_2
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type
  - SHRUB_CFA_VALUE
- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_3 in Region 5
  - SHRUB_CFA_VALUE_3
- applicable to Local_Class, Local_Class_2, or Local_Class_3
  - LOCAL_CFA_VALUE

CFA_Value is cover from above when mapped as a pseudo-continuous variable (values 0-100%). These fields allow regions to place a numeric value in lieu or in addition to CFA class. See CFA above.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME: OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS

- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_2 in Region 5
  - OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_2, LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMTER_CLASS
- applicable to Local_Class, Local_Class_2, or Local_Class_3
  - LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS

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).

Overstory tree size class is often determined by calculating the diameter at breast height of the tree of average basal area (Quadratic Mean Diameter or QMD). This calculation usually applies to the top story trees that contribute to tree cover from above, 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 co-dominant trees.

Domains are defined appropriate to mapping level.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
DOMAIN NAME: OS_TREE_DIAMETER_MID	
00	0 to 4.9 inches

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME: OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS

- applicable to Regional_Dominance_Type_2 in Region 5
  - OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS_2, LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMTER_CLASS
- applicable to Local_Class, Local_Class_2, or Local_Class_3
  - LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_CLASS

07	5 to 9.9 inches
15	10 to 19.9 inches
25	20 to 29.9 inches
40	30 to 50+ inches
DOMAIN NAME: OS_TREE_DIAMETER_BASE	
00	0 to 4.9 inches
07	5 to 9.9 inches
15	10 to 19.9 inches
25	20 to 29.9 inches
35	30 to 39.9 inches
45	40 to 49.9 inches
55	50+ inches

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES AND DOMAINS: OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE

- applicable to Regional Dominance Type 2 in Region 5
  - OS_TREE_DIAMETER_VALUE_2, LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMTER_CLASS
- applicable to LOCAL CLASS_2 or LOCAL CLASS_3
  - LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMTER_VALUE

Overstory Tree diameter when mapped as a pseudo-continuous variable (values 0-n inches). This allows regions to place a numeric value in lieu or in addition to OS tree diameter class. See OS_Tree_Diameter Class above.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES AND DOMAIN: OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD

- applicable to Regional Dominance Type 2 in Region 5
  - OS_TREE _DIAMETER_METHOD_2
- applicable to Local Class, Local Class 2, or Local Class 3
  - LOCAL_OS_TREE_DIAMETER_METHOD

Method used to calculate overstory tree diameter.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
QMD	Quadratic Mean Diameter
BAWMD	Basal Area Weighted Mean Diameter
OCE	Ocular Estimate

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAMES AND DOMAINS: LOCAL_CLASS, LOCAL_CLASS_2, LOCAL_CLASS_3

These fields allow a unit to enter a local vegetation classification for use in crosswalking to Regional Dominance. The field is intended to hold a code described in the domain and to be managed by the region or unit responsible for the classification. Units and regions needing multiple classification fields, for example to accommodate vertical stratification, may also choose to use: ***Local_Class_2 and/or Local_Class_3.***

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE

Existing vegetation changes over time due to natural events and man's activity on the land. This is a feature level metadata field for documenting the cause of change to existing vegetation between the time of initial map establishment, and subsequent updates for change. UPDATE_COMMENT can be used to clarify cause or identify causes not in this domain. Note: if "Other" is selected, an update comment is recommended to specify the cause.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
AC	Accuracy assessment related update
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
FT	Fuel Treatments (ground-level active process)
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
SC	Successional Change (ground-level passive process)
SI	Timber Stand Improvements (ground-level active process)
SO	Source original for baseline map, not an update
SP	Seeded and planted
TH	Tree harvest related update
UB	Land conversion to urban, built-up or development
WC	Water Changes (ground-level active or passive process)
OT	Other

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: UPDATE_COMMENT

UPDATE_COMMENT should be used when MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE is "Other." It also can be used to add greater specificity about update cause. For example, if the MAP_UPDATE_CAUSE is "Fire related update," UPDATE_COMMENT could specify the name and year of the fire such as "Seeley Fire July 2012". Narrative explanations about the mapping process should be included in the Process step/Process Description in the dataset metadata record tied to the REV_DATE.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SOURCE_DATE_YEAR

Remote sensing source date is the year when the imagery was captured. This is feature-level metadata for documenting the date for the source of the remote sensing imagery used when establishing or updating features. When field sample data is the source, record the date of sample. The Format is YYYY.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SOURCE_DATE_MONTH

Remote sensing source date is the month when the imagery was captured. This is feature-level metadata for documenting the date for the source of the remote sensing imagery used when establishing or updating features. When field sample data is the source, record the date of sample. The Format is MM.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: SOURCE_DATE_DAY

Remote sensing source date is the day when the imagery was captured. This is feature-level metadata for documenting the date for the source of the remote sensing imagery used when establishing or updating features. When field sample data is the source, record the date of sample. The Format is DD**.**

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation

FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: DATA_SOURCE

Data Source is a feature level metadata field used to document the data used to derive features in the feature class. See the Forest Service Feature Level Metadata Standard at ***http://fsweb.datamgt.fs.fed.us/FeaureLevelMetadata.shtml***

Since image data have no inherent scale, image scale is determined as a function of spatial resolution and positional accuracy using NMAS thresholds for specified map level accuracy requirements, as described above under Horizontal Accuracy.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
00	Unknown
01	Original CFF
02	GPS – Uncorrected Data
03	GPS – Differentially Corrected Data
04	GPS Survey Grade and Sub-meter

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation	
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: DATA_SOURCE	
05	Resurvey Plat
06	Photogrammetric Compilation
07	Digitized from Hard Copy PBS/SEQ
08	Digitized from Hardcopy Orthophoto quad
09	Automated Lands Project (ALP)
20	Digitized Other
21	Geographic Coordinate Database (GCDB)
22	Other Cadastral Information
23	Other Agency Digital
24	Other
30	Remote Sensing Data – Base Level
31	Remote Sensing Data – Mid Level
32	Remote Sensing Data – Broad Level
33	Remote Sensing Data – National Level
41	Geographic Names Information System - GNIS
44	Digital Base Map
46	Digital Broad Scale Map
47	Other Land Survey Data

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation
FIELD NAME AND DOMAIN: REV_DATE
REV_DATE is a feature level metadata field used when changes were made to individual features. See the Forest Service Feature Level Metadata Standard.

Attribute field description and domains, Existing Vegetation
FIELD NAMES AND DOMAIN: ACCURACY
Accuracy is the calculated positional accuracy of map features compared to true ground position based on the FGDC NSSDA (National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (FGDC-STD-007.3-1998). See the Forest Service Feature Level Metadata Standard.

References

Anderson, J.R.; Hardy, E.E.; Roach, J.T.; Witmer, R.E. 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964: A revision of the land use classification system as presented in U.S. Geological Survey Circular 671. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office. 41 p.

Brackney, E.S., and M.D. Jennings, editors. 1998. Gap Analysis Bulletin No. 7. USGS/BRD/Gap Analysis Program, Moscow, Idaho.

Eyre, F.H. 1980. Forest cover types of the United States and Canada. Washington, DC: Society of American Foresters.

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)—Subcommittee for Base Cartographic Data. 1998. Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standards Part 3: National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy. FGDC-STD-007.3-1998. Reston, VA: Federal Geographic Data Committee, U.S. Geological Survey. http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/standards_publications/index_html. (July 2012).

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)—Vegetation Subcommittee. 2008. National Vegetation Classification Standard. FGDC-STD-005-2008 Version 2.0. Reston, VA: Federal Geographic Data Committee, U.S. Geological Survey. http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/vegetation/. Additional of descriptions and discussion about the standard are provided at the USNVC (United State National Classification) site at http://usnvc.org/explore-classification/.

Gabriel, H.W. and S.S. Talbot. 1984. Glossary of landscape and vegetation ecology for Alaska. Alaska Technical Report 10. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

National Resources Inventory (NRI). 2003. Handbook of Instruction for Remote Data Collection, Chapter 13 – Land Cover / Use. Natural Resources Conservation Service. USDA, Washington, DC.

Nelson, M.L.; Brewer, C.K.; Solem, S., eds. 2014. Existing Vegetation Classification, Mapping, and Inventory Technical Guide. Gen. Tech. Rep. WO–67, Version 2.0. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff.

Jennings, M.; Loucks, O.L.; Peet, R.K. [et al.]. 2003. Guidelines for describing associations and alliances of the U.S. national vegetation classification. Version 3.0. Vegetation Classification Panel. Washington, DC: Ecological Society of America.

Shiflet, T.N., ed. 1994. Rangeland cover types of the United States. Denver, CO: Society for Range Management.