

Point Module III—Land Use

The Land Cover/Use classification system is the same system as that used for the 1982, 1987, and 1992 National Resources Inventories (NRI), the 1995 NRI Erosion Update, and the 1996 Special NRI Study. Land cover/use instructions have not changed.

Land Cover/Use

Definition

Land Cover/Use. A term that includes categories of land cover and categories of land use. Land cover is the vegetation or other kind of material that covers the land surface. Land use is the purpose of human activity on the land; it is usually, but not always, related to land cover. The NRI uses the term land cover/use to identify the categories that account for all the surface area in the United States [BS-1982:NRI-92].

Importance

Land cover/use data are used to establish trending and changes in land uses throughout the inventory years of 1982, 1987, 1992, and the collection of data for 1997.

Guidelines and Clarifications

This module has six parts: Land Cover/Use, Cropping History, Use of the Land, Double Cropping, Forest Type Groups, and Native Pasture.

Determinations are made for the field in which the point falls or that portion of the field surrounding the point that would be considered in conservation planning.

While making land cover/use interpretations for the 1997 NRI, apply definitions and concepts uniformly for all inventory years—1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. If prerecorded (historical) land cover/use data seem inconsistent, check and correct any discrepancies in the 1982, 1987, and 1992 data. **Consistent interpretation for all years is essential.**

Land cover/use categories, such as cropland, include a variety of land covers (grass, trees, shrubs, bare soil, small grains). Cropland is classed primarily by its use and secondarily by its cover. In contrast, forest land is a land cover category that includes a variety of uses or multiple concurrent uses. It is classified primarily by its cover and secondarily by its use. The term land cover/use permits both cropland and forest land to be properly included in the same grouping.

The land cover/use category of urban and built-up takes precedence over all other land cover/use categories when the criteria for more than one land cover/use are met. For example, a lawn in front of a house in a subdivision is categorized as urban and built-up. The procedures and rules presented in PSU Module II—Farmsteads and Built-up Areas, PSU Module III—Water Areas, and Point Module I—Ownership should be completed and accounted for before determining land cover/use.

If the land cover/use category All Other Land (code 650) is used, it must be explained in the **Note** section of the PDA.

Categories and Codes

Cropland—Horticultural Crops

Code	Category	Code	Category	Code	Category						
001	Fruit—Orchards Apple Apricots Avocados Bananas (all types) Breadfruit cacao Cherimoya Cherries Citron Coconut Coffee Cumquat (kumquat) Dates Elderberry Figs Grapefruit Jujube K-Early Citrus Lemon Lime Limon Loquat Mango Nectarine Olives Orange Papayas PawPaw (papaw) Peach Pear Persimmons Plantains Plums Pomegranates Pummelo (Pomelo) Quenepa Quince Sapote Soursop Sweetsop Tangelos Temples	002	Nuts—(Tree) Almonds Betelnut Cashew nuts Chestnuts Hazelnuts (Filberts) Macadamias Pecans Walnuts	003	Vineyard Grape Kiwi-fruit Muscadine Passion Fruit Starfruit Hops	004	Bush fruit—(Woody perennial shrub or bush types) Blueberry Currant Evergreen-berry Gooseberry Guava Pepino Bramble shrub Blackberry Boysenberry Dewberry Loganberry Marionberry Olallieberry Raspberry-black Raspberry-red	005	Berries Cranberries (grown in bogs) Strawberries	006	Other Flowers – Large com- mercial operations for bulbs and seed produc- tion and sales Flowers – Large com- mercial operations for cutting
Row and Close Grown Crops											
				Code	Category						
				011	Corn Corn for silage Decorative corn Field corn Grain corn Popcorn Seed corn Sweet corn						
				012	Sorghum						
				013	Soybeans						
				014	Cotton						
				015	Peanuts						
				016	Tobacco						
				017	Sugar beets						
				018	Potatoes						
				019	Other vegetable and truck crops including melons Artichokes Arrugula Asparagus Beans (all types except soybeans)						

Code	Category	Code	Category	Code	Category
019	Other vegetable and truck crops including melons (cont.) Beets (excluding sugar beets) Broccoli Brussel sprouts Cabbage Cantaloupe Cardoon Carrots Casabamelon Cassava (manioa, manihot, tapioca plant) Cauliflower Celeriac Celery Chard, Swiss Chickory Chinese vegetables (truck type) Corn - sweet, decorative, popcorn, (only if a few rows are grown as part of a larger mixed truck crop or farm market operation) Cucumbers Daikon Dasheen Eggplant Endive Escarole Garlic Gourd Honeydew melon Horse-radish Kale Kohirabi Leeks Lettuce (all types) Muskmelon Mustard greens (mustard seed, see other close grown crops) Okra	019	Other vegetable and truck crops including melons (cont.) Onions Parsnip Peas (all types) Peppers (all types) Pumpkins Radish Rhubarb Romaine Rutabaga Salsify Scallions Spinach Squash (all types) Sweet Potato Taniers (tania, tanya) Taro (upland dry types) Tomatoes Turnips Watermelon Yam Zucchini		Cropland—Close Grown 111 Wheat 112 Oats 113 Rice 114 Barley 116 All other close grown crops Alfalfa (for seed) Buckwheat Canola Dill (oil and herb) Emmer Flax (Linseed) Grasses grown for seed Herbs-seasoning Millet Mint (all types) Mustard-seed Rape Rye Rye grass Salt hay Sod Spelt Tritcale Watercress
		020	All other row crops Castorbean Ginger root Ginseng Guar Guayule Jojoba Kenaf Pineapple Safflower Sugar cane Taro (wetland)		Cropland—Hayland 141 Grass 142 Legume 143 Legume-grass
		021	Sunflowers		

Code	Category
Cropland—Other Cropland	
170	Summer fallow
171	Aquaculture in a crop rotation
180	Other cropland not planted
Pastureland and Native Pasture	
211	Grass
212	Legume
213	Grass-forbes-legumes mixed
Rangeland	
250	Rangeland
Forest Land	
341	Forest land, grazed
342	Forest land, not grazed
Other Farmland	
400	Farmsteads and ranch headquarters
401	Other land in farms (not associated with farmsteads) Agroforestry and tree plantations (planted/managed trees grown for specialty uses, such as Christmas trees, oils, fiber, flower, specialty woods, biofuel; e.g., eucalyptus, bamboo, paulownia) Airplane landing strips Commercial Feedlots Duck Farms

Code	Category
401	Other land in farms (not associated with farmsteads)—Cont. Field Windbreaks Greenhouses Hog Facilities Mink Farms Mushroom Farms Nurseries Poultry Facilities
410	Conservation reserve program (CRP) land
Barren Land	
611	Salt flats
612	Bare exposed rock
613	Strip mines, quarries, gravel pits, borrow pits
614	Beaches
615	Sand dunes
616	Mixed barren lands
617	Mud flats
618	River wash
619	Oil wasteland
620	Other barren land
Other Rural Land	
630	Permanent snow and ice fields
640	Marshland
650	All other land
Urban and Built-Up	
700	Urban and built-up, in a unit 10 acres or larger
730	Small built-up, in a unit 0.25 to 10 acres

Code	Category
Rural Transportation Land	
810	Interstate highway
820	Paved primary Federal and state highways
830	Other paved roads
840	Gravel road
850	Dirt road
860	Railroad
870	Other (private) roads
Permanent Open Water Areas	
901	Waterbody, 2 to 40 acres
902	Waterbody, less than 2 acres
911	Perennial stream less than 66 feet wide
912	Perennial stream 66 to 660 feet wide
913	Perennial stream at least 1/8 mile wide
Waterbody of at least 40 Acres	
921	Lake
922	Reservoir
923	Gulf or bay
924	Estuary

PDA Instructions

The entry of the 1997 land cover/use is accomplished through pulldown hierarchical pick lists in the PDA. Each pick list provides text descriptions and numeric codes for each land/cover use. Determinations made for the PSU point for the 1982, 1987, 1992 inventory years have been prerecorded. Check the 1982, 1987, and 1992 entries, and make changes to prerecorded entries if necessary. If changes in the 1982, 1987, or 1992 inventories are necessary, unlock the PDA screen. This can be done by forwarding to the last PDA screen for the specific PSU and unlocking the data for the appropriate inventory year(s). Make the land cover/use change for the applicable inventory year(s). Be aware that all system edit checks are in effect when the PDA information is unlocked.

Upon completion, tap the completion check box in the upper right hand corner of the PDA to verify data entry. Resolve any reported edit checks. A **note** is required in the PDA for the All other land (650) code. If you fail to enter a note, a warning statement reminds you of the needed entry before exiting the module.

Examples

A PSU point falls on an abandoned farmstead that is adjacent to fields that are marginal lands and are currently idle. This is classified as All other land (650). A **note** is required by the PDA to explain why the point is coded 650.

The All other land category is displayed as the land cover/use. The land cover/use will be noted on PDA screen 3.1. Land Use I for the point. Touch the **note** and enter the condition for the All Other Land (650) category. In this example the **note** entry in the PDA would be ***an abandoned farmstead, surrounded by idle farmland.***

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...		
3.1. Land Use I		
Land cover/use at point		Note
(...and prior cropping history)		
	92	97
NRI yr	400	650
-1 yr		
-2 yr		
-3 yr		↕
Uses	97	
#1		
#2		
#3		
#4		
#5		
Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist		

Land/Cover Use Definitions

(The following definitions were extracted from the 1997 Natural Resources Inventory Glossary.)

All other land. A cover/use category used to classify rural land that does not meet the specifications for any of the other specific cover/use categories. [NRI-92]

Barren land. A land cover/use category that includes areas that have limited capacity to support life and have less than 5 percent vegetative cover. Vegetation, if present, is widely spaced. In general, the surface of barren land is sand, rock, or thin soil. [NRI-92]

Bay. A recess in the shore or an inlet of a sea between two capes or headlands, not so large as a gulf, but larger than a cove. [USACE-1984]

Close grown crops. Crops that are generally drill-seeded or broadcast, such as wheat, oats, rice, barley, and flax. [BS-1982]

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Land. A land cover/use category that includes land under a CRP contract. [NCPM]

Conservation Treatment Unit. A field or group of fields or other units of land with similar soil water conservation problems requiring similar combinations of land use and conservation plans. [NCPM]

Cropland. A land cover/use category that includes areas used for the production of adapted crops for harvest. Four subcategories of cropland are recognized: horticultural cropland, row cropland, close grown cropland, and other cropland. [NRI-92]

Estuary. A perennial tidally influenced body of water existing where a river meets the sea. Ocean water is at least occasionally diluted by freshwater. [NRI-97]

Farmsteads and Ranch Headquarters. A land cover/use category that includes land used for dwellings, buildings, barns, pens, corrals, feedlots next to buildings, farmstead or feedlot windbreaks, and family gardens associated with operating farms or ranches. [NRI-92]

Field. A cultivated expanse of land that is set aside for a particular crop or cropping sequence. [NRI-97]

Forest land. A land cover/use category that is at least 10 percent stocked by single-stemmed woody species of any size that will be at least 4 meters (13 feet) tall at maturity. Also included is land bearing evidence of natural regeneration of tree cover (cutover forest or abandoned farmland) and not currently developed for nonforest use. Ten percent stocked, when viewed from a vertical direction is a canopy cover of leaves and branches of 25 percent or greater. The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre, and the area must be at least 100 feet wide. [NRI-92]

Gulf. A relatively large portion of sea, partially enclosed by land. [ASCE-Nomenclature of Hydraulics]

Hayland. A subcategory of cropland managed for the production of forage crops that are machine harvested. These crops may be grasses, legumes, or a combination. Hayland also includes land in set-aside or other short-term agricultural programs. [NRI-92]

Horticultural cropland. A subcategory of cropland used for growing fruit, nut, berry, vineyard, and other bush fruit and similar crops. Nurseries and other ornamental plantings are included. [NRI-92]

Lake. A natural inland body of fresh or salt water of considerable size occupying a basin or hollow on the Earth's surface, and which may or may not have a current or single direction of flow. [ASCE-Nomenclature of Hydraulics]

Marshland. A subcategory of the land cover/use Other Rural Land described as a nonforested area of land partially or intermittently covered with water usually characterized by the presence of monocotyledons, such as sedges and rushes. These areas are usually in a wetland class and are not placed in another NRI land cover/use category, such as rangeland or pastureland. [NRI-92]

Pastureland. The land cover/use category of land managed primarily for the production of introduced or native forage plants for livestock grazing. Pastureland may consist of a single species in a pure stand, a grass mixture, or a grass-legume mixture. Management usually consists of cultural treatments, such as fertilization, weed control, reseeding, or renovation, and control of grazing. (For the NRI, includes land that has a vegetative cover of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs, regardless of whether it is being grazed by livestock.) [NRI-92]

Perennial stream. A natural or artificial watercourse, ranging from a small creek to a major river, that normally flows continuously. [SSM]

Rangeland. A land cover/use category that includes land on which the climax or potential plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing, and introduced forage species that are managed like rangeland. This would include areas where introduced hardy and persistent grasses, such as crested wheatgrass, are planted and practices, such as deferred grazing, burning, chaining, and rotational grazing, are used with little or no chemicals or fertilizer being applied. Grassland, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, and tundra are considered to be rangeland. Certain low forb and shrub communities, such as mesquite, chaparral, mountain shrub, and pinyon-juniper, are also included as rangeland. [NRI-97]

Reservoir. A pond, lake, basin, or other space, created in whole or part by the building of engineering structures, which is used for the storage, regulation, and control of water. [NRI-97]

Row crops. A subcategory of Cropland including row crops, such as corn, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, vegetables, and cotton. [NRI-97]

Rural transportation land. A land cover/use category that consists of all highways, roads, railroads, and associated rights-of-way outside urban and built-up areas; private roads to farmsteads; logging roads; and other private roads (field lanes are not included). [NRI-92]

Urban and built-up areas. A land cover/use category consisting of residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional land; construction sites; public administrative sites; railroad yards; cemeteries; airports; golf courses; sanitary landfills; sewage treatment plants; water control structures and spillways; other land used for such purposes; small parks (less than 10 acres) within urban and built-up areas; and highways, railroads, and other transportation facilities if they are surrounded by urban areas. Also included are tracts of less than 10 acres that do not meet the above definition, but are completely surrounded by urban and built-up land. Two size categories are recognized in the NRI: areas 0.25 to 10 acres, and areas of at least 10 acres. [NRI-92]

Water areas. A land cover/use category that contains waterbodies and streams that are permanent open water. [NRI-97]

Waterbody. A type of (permanent open) water areas that includes ponds, lakes, reservoirs, bays, gulfs, and estuaries. There are three size categories: less than 2 acres, 2 to 40 acres, and at least 40 acres. [NRI-92]

Cropping History

Definitions

Cropping history. A record of the crop that was on the land during each of 3 years prior to the current inventory year. These data are recorded on cropland, pastureland, and CRP land cover/uses only. Data are used to determine some of the values used to calculate water and wind erosion rates. [NRI-97]

Importance

Cropping history is used to track changes in cropping patterns throughout the country. Cropping history helps determine the values for USLE-C, crop management factor, and WEQ-V, the equivalent vegetative cover.

Guidelines and Clarifications

Cropping history is recorded only for points classified as **cropland, pastureland, or CRP land**. Determine the land cover/use category for each of the last 3 years. Verify the pre-recorded data for 1982, 1987, and 1992. If editing is necessary for previous inventory years, forward through to the last screen of the PDA module and unlock the data screen for edits.

Categories and Codes

The categories for cropping history are the same as those for land cover/use (see pages 2, 3, and 4 of this module).

PDA Instructions

From the choice list on PDA screen 3.1. Land Use I, select the 1997 land cover/use for the point. Enter the land cover/use for each of the 3 years prior to 1997.

Verify the prerecorded data for 1982, 1987, and 1992. If editing is necessary for previous inventory years, forward through to the last screen of the PDA module and unlock

Use of the Land

The 1997 NRI classification system and protocols for use of the land are different than those used for previous NRIs. Therefore, data from these previous inventories are not being reviewed or edited as part of the 1997 NRI.

Definition

Use of the Land. The specific kind of activity that takes place on the land. Most areas have more than one associated use. [NRI-97]

Importance

Knowledge about the use of land helps NRCS personnel evaluate conservation needs and assist owners and operators in exploring appropriate management practices. The habitat complexity and land cover/use data elements help describe cover and use characteristics at and in the vicinity of the sample point, but have some ambiguity for other areas. The use of the land section provides further clarification for these ambiguous areas.

Guidelines and Clarification

The 1997 classification system has been modified as compared to the 1992 system as follows:

- Instead of asking for a primary and secondary use, the data gatherer records all appropriate uses.
- Many of the categories in the 1992 system have been deleted. These categories have been deleted for three reasons:
 - Redundancy with the Land Cover/Use system
 - Difficulty in photo-interpretation
 - Lack of importance for users of the NRI data base

Determine all applicable uses from the available list of choices given below. Because this is not an all-inclusive list, there are situations when none of these choices are applicable.

Categories and Codes

	Code	Use
Agricultural Production	01	Livestock grazing
	02	Wood, harvested
Business/Commercial	03	Commercial/industrial
	04	Institutions
	05	Mineral extraction
	06	Agricultural-Commercial businesses
Recreation	07	Land-based recreation

	Code	Use
Residential	08	Concentrated development
	09	Rural estates
	10	Undeveloped rural sites
Waste	11	Agricultural waste
	12	Nonagricultural waste

PDA Instructions

From the choice list select all codes that apply to the area around the point. Enter the use codes on PDA screen 3.1. Land Use I in the Uses window below the land cover/use and cropping history entry boxes. If none of the available choices are applicable, make no entries.

Upon completion, tap the completion check box in the upper right corner of the PDA screen to verify data entry. Resolve any reported edit checks.

Example

The PSU point falls in a field with a land cover/use of continuous wheat. The wheat is grazed by stocker calves over winter. The calves are removed from the wheat field in the spring to allow the wheat to mature for harvest. Livestock grazing is entered as a Use of the Land. It is not possible to record crop production because it is redundant with a cover/use of wheat and is not offered on the choice list.

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...		
3.1. Land Use I		
Land cover/use at point		Note
(...and prior cropping history)		
	92	97
NRI yr	111	111
-1 yr	111	111
-2 yr	111	111
-3 yr	111	111
Uses		97
#1	01	01
#2		
#3		
#4		
#5		

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Use of the Land Definitions

(The following definitions were extracted from the 1997 Natural Resources Inventory Glossary.)

Agricultural waste. A use of land category that includes animal waste lagoons, settling ponds, poultry disposal pits, and other waste storage or treatment facilities. [NRI-97]

Agricultural-commercial businesses. A use of land category (under business/ commercial) that includes granaries, farmer cooperatives, farm machinery dealers, sale barns, slaughter houses, and other agribusiness associated with agricultural operations. Landscape and other ornamental operations, such a sod farms, nurseries, and Christmas tree farms, are included. [NRI-97]

Commercial/industrial. A use of land category (under business/commercial) that includes downtown areas, shopping malls/centers, strip shopping/businesses, lodging facilities, resorts, marinas, manufacturing buildings or plants, warehouses, docks or port facilities, truck terminals, tank farms, airports, and heliports. [NRI-97]

Concentrated development. A use of land category (under residential) that includes closely spaced urban and suburban houses, apartments, condominiums, strip and cluster residential development in rural areas. [NRI-97]

Institutions. A use of land category (under business/commercial) that includes churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals, museums, civic centers, and other public service facilities. [NRI-97]

Land-based recreation. A use of land category that includes such facilities as golf courses, stadiums,

Double Cropping

Definition

Double-cropping. The farming practice where on horticultural, row, or close-grown cropland more than one crop is grown for harvest in the same year on the same land. Double cropping requires that a second crop is planted. Usually the succeeding crop is planted at or near harvest time of the earlier crop. This includes the growing of grain or row crops under or between orchard or vineyard rows. [NRI-97]

Importance

Data about double cropping are used to measure the intensity of the land cover /use. The data are also used for the calculation of the values of C (cover) in USLE and the values for V (vegetative) for WEQ in the calculations for soil erosion.

Guidelines and Clarifications

For cropland areas, the 1997 crop is the first crop harvested during the 1997 crop year, and is reported as the land cover/use for 1997.

Data on double cropping is collected for all points classified as horticultural, row, or close-grown crops. Multiple harvests of hay and pasture are not double cropping. Crops that regenerate after the initial harvest and produce a second harvest are not double cropping.

Where current year information is limited, base the answer on past cropping history. If the field has been double cropped two or more of the last 4 years, the field is considered double cropped.

Categories and Codes

	Code	Category
Cropland-Horticultural Crops	001	Fruit
	002	Nut
	003	Vineyard
	004	Bush fruit
	005	Berries
	006	Other
Cropland—Row Crops	011	Corn
	012	Sorghum
	013	Soybeans
	014	Cotton
	015	Peanuts
	016	Tobacco
	017	Sugar beets
	018	Potatoes
	019	Other vegetable and truck crops
	020	All other row crops
	021	Sunflowers

	Code	Category
Cropland—Close Grown	111	Wheat
	112	Oats
	113	Rice
	114	Barley
	116	All other close grown crops

PDA Instructions

For land that is double cropped during the 1997 crop year, the first crop harvested is recorded as the 1997 land cover/use. If the field is being double cropped, answer **Yes** on PDA screen 3.2. Land Use II (Double Crop). From the choice list select the second crop grown for 1997. Review pre-recorded answers for 1982, 1987, and 1992 to verify categories.

Upon completion, tap the completion check box in the upper right corner of the PDA screen to verify data entry. Resolve any reported edit checks.

Examples

A PSU point falls on a wheat field that is the first crop harvested in 1997. The field is then replanted to soybeans. Data entry for this point would be Wheat (code 111) entered for land cover/use, and Yes, would be entered for double-cropping. The second crop Code entered would be 013-Soybeans.

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...

3.1. Land Use I

Land cover/use at point Note
 (...and prior cropping history)

	92	97
NRI yr	111	111
-1 yr	111	111
-2 yr	111	111
-3 yr	111	111

Uses 97

#1	01
#2	
#3	
#4	
#5	

Navigation icons: > ? [Keypad] C [Close] [Home] [Back] [Forward] [Refresh] [Find] [Assist]

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...

3.2. Land Use II (Double Crop)

Double cropped? Note

92	97
	Yes

Second crop

92	97
	013

Navigation icons: > ? [Keypad] C [Close] [Home] [Back] [Forward] [Refresh] [Find] [Assist]

Forest Type Group

Definitions

Forest land. A land cover/use category that is at least 10 percent stocked by single-stemmed woody species of any size that will be at least 4 meters (13 feet) tall at maturity. Also included is land bearing evidence of natural regeneration of tree cover (cutover forest or abandoned farmland) and not currently developed for nonforest use. Ten percent stocked, when viewed from a vertical direction is a canopy cover of leaves and branches of 25 percent or greater. The minimum area for classification of forest land is 1 acre, and the area must be at least 100 feet wide. [NRI-92]

Forest Type Group. Groupings of forest cover types recognized by the Society of American Foresters and combined in broad categories by the Renewable Resources Evaluation Group (RRE) of the USDA, Forest Service. (Forest Cover Types of the USA and Canada, Society of American Foresters, F.H. Eyre, editor, 1980.) [SAF]

Forest Cover Type. A classification of forest land based on the taxonomic species composition or the major tree species presently forming a plurality of the live tree cover. [SAF]

Importance

Forest type group data provide a means to do analyses that are not possible using the land cover/use classification of forest land alone. The groups of cover types are recognized by forestry professionals and are used in combination with other data collected by the Renewable Resources Evaluation Group of the USDA, Forest Service. This provides a means of linking the NRI data base to data bases maintained by other agencies that also collect forest land information.

Guidelines and Clarifications

Data for forest type groups are collected for points classified as **Forest Land-Grazed** and **Forest Land-Not Grazed** for 1997. If the point was classified as forest land in 1992, the forest type group recorded for 1992 has been prerecorded; this entry should be reviewed to make sure that it is correct for 1997.

The forest type groups used for the 1997 NRI are the same as those used in 1992 NRI with one exception. The type group Pinyon-Juniper has been removed from the Western Type Group—Noncommercial (code 19) and is now a separate category (code 21). Therefore, points classified as noncommercial (code 19) in 1992 need particular review.

The classification system or categories are broken down into two major geographic types: Eastern and Western Type Groups. A transition area is located in the central part of the United States where both the Eastern and Western Type Groups may apply. In the Eastern United States, there is no forest type group for noncommercial species.

Classification is based upon species forming a plurality of live-tree cover.

Categories and Codes

	Code	Type Group
Eastern Type Groups	01	White-red-jack pine
	02	Spruce-fir
	03	Longleaf-slash pine
	04	Loblolly-shortleaf pine
	05	Oak-pine
	06	Oak-hickory
	07	Oak-gum-cypress
	08	Elm-ash-cottonwood
	09	Maple-beech-birch
	10	Aspen-birch
Western Type Groups	11	Douglas-fir
	12	Hemlock-sitka spruce
	13	Ponderosa pine
	14	Western white pine
	15	Lodgepole pine
	16	Larch
	17	Fir-spruce
	18	Redwood
	19	Noncommercial
	20	Western hardwoods
	21	Pinyon-juniper
Tropical Type Group	30	Tropical hardwoods
Nonstocked	90	Nonstocked

PDA Instructions

If a PSU point is coded 341-Forest land, grazed or 342-Forest land, not grazed, on the PDA screen 3.1. Land Use I, the PDA will automatically go to Screen 3.3. Land Use III (Forest Type Group). This entry will usually be prerecorded with the type group from the 1992 NRI. Verify that the prerecorded entry is correct for 1997. If this entry needs changing or is not prerecorded, select the appropriate forest type group from the choice list.

Upon completion, tap the completion check box in the upper right corner of the PDA screen to verify data entry. Resolve any reported edit checks.

Example

The PSU falls in an area that has natural regeneration of oak-hickory. The tree canopy cover is 30 percent. The area is greater than 1 acre and is 1,000 feet wide. The PSU point was designated as native pasture in the 1992 inventory year. Evidence of cattle gathering areas and trails, fences, and hay rings are visible on the aerial photograph. In this case the native pasture code 213-grass-forbs-legumes for land/cover use in 1992 would change to 341-forest land grazed in 1997. The use code **01-livestock, grazing** would be entered as a use of the land. **Note:** It is necessary to code the use of the land as 01-livestock grazing even though code 341 forest land grazed has been recorded as the land cover/use.

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...

3.1. Land Use I

Land cover/use at point Note
 (...and prior cropping history)

	92	97
NRI yr	213	341
-1 yr	213	341
-2 yr	213	341
-3 yr	213	341
Uses	97	
#1	01	01
#2		
#3		
#4		
#5		

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...

3.3. Land Use III (Forest Group)

Forest type group 06 Note

Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist

Forest Type Group Definitions

(The following definitions were extracted from the 1997 National Resources Inventory Glossary.)

Aspen-Birch (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which aspen, balsam poplar, paper birch, or gray birch, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include maple and balsam fir. [RRE-80]

Douglas-Fir (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which Douglas-fir comprises a plurality of the cover. Common associates include western hemlock, western redcedar, the true firs, redwood, ponderosa pine, and larch. [RRE-80]

Elm-Ash-Cottonwood (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple. [RRE-80]

Fir-Spruce (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which true firs, Engelmann spruce, or Colorado blue spruce, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include mountain hemlock and lodgepole pine. Alaskan spruce types are included in this type group. [RRE-80]

Hemlock-Sitka Spruce (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which western hemlock or sitka spruce, or both, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include Douglas-fir, silver fir, and western redcedar. [RRE-80]

Larch (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which western larch comprises a plurality of the cover. Common associates include Douglas-fir, grand fir, western redcedar, and western white pine. [RRE-80]

Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forest in which loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or southern yellow pines, except longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include oak, hickory, and gum. [RRE-80]

Lodgepole Pine (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which lodgepole pine comprises a plurality of the stocking. Common associates include alpine fir, western white pine, Engelmann spruce, aspen, and larch. [RRE-80]

Longleaf-Slash Pine (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include other southern pines, oak, and gum. [RRE-80]

Maple-Beech-Birch (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which maple, beech, or yellow birch, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include hemlock, elm, basswood, and white pine. Hawthorn may be associated with this type group on old pastures. [RRE-80]

Noncommercial (Western Forest Type Group). This type group includes forest types that have little or no commercial wood value. Species such as bristlecone, coulter, digger, knobcone, limber, and whitebark pines; Black spruce (in Alaska); and blue oak, singly, or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. [RRE-80] The noncommercial forest type group does not apply to the Eastern United States.

Nonstocked (Forest Type Group). Forest land bearing evidence of natural regeneration of trees, with less than 25 percent tree cover, and not currently developed for non-forest use. [RRE-80]

Oak-Gum-Cypress (Eastern Forest Type Group). Bottomland forests in which tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover except where pines comprise 25-50 percent, in which case the stand is classified as oak-pine. Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple. [RRE-80]

Oak-Hickory (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover except where pines comprise 25-50 percent, in which case the stand is classified as oak-pine. Common associates include yellow-poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut. Black locust, persimmon, and sassafras are included in this group. [RRE-80]

Oak-Pine (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which hardwoods (usually upland oaks) comprise a plurality of the cover, but in which pine or eastern redcedar comprises 25-50 percent of the stocking. Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow poplar. [RRE-80]

Pinyon-Juniper (Western Forest Type Group). Forests and woodlands in which Singleleaf pinyon, Colorado pinyon and Utah juniper comprise a plurality of the cover. Other common associates include Mexican pinyon, Pary pinyon, Alligator juniper, Oneseed juniper, Rocky Mountain juniper, Arizona cypress, several small oaks, and species of cercocarpus. [SAF]

Ponderosa Pine (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which ponderosa pine comprises a plurality of the cover. Common associates include Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, limber pine, Arizona pine, Apache pine, Chihuahua pine, Douglas-fir, incense-cedar, and white fir. [RRE-80]

Redwood (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which redwood comprises a plurality of the cover. Common associates include Douglas-fir, grand fir, and tanoak. [RRE-80]

Spruce-Fir (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which spruce or true firs, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include white-cedar, tamarack, maple, birch, and hemlock. [RRE-80]

Tropical Hardwoods (Forest Type Group). Forests in which species such as gumbo-limbo, royal palm, mangrove, mahogany, teak, serianthes, monkey pods, acacia, Norfolk Island pine, plumeria and other tropical trees singly, or in combination comprise a plurality of cover. [SAF]

Western Hardwoods (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which aspen, red alder, big-leaf maple, or other western hardwoods, such as cottonwood and oaks, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. [RRE-80]

Western White Pine (Western Forest Type Group). Forests in which western white pine comprises a plurality of the cover. Common associates include western redcedar, larch, white fir, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and Engelmann spruce. [RRE-80]

White-Red-Jack Pine (Eastern Forest Type Group). Forests in which eastern white pine, red pine, or jack pine, singly or in combination, comprise a plurality of the cover. Common associates include hemlock, aspen, birch, and maple. [RRE-80]

Native Pasture

Definition

Native Pasture. Pastureland where the climax vegetation is forest, but is used and managed primarily for the production of native plants for forage; included is cutover forest land cleared and now managed for native or naturalized forage plants. The natural plant succession to woody plants is controlled by mechanical, chemical, or biological methods. [NRI-97]

Importance

The collection of information on native pasture provides information on the acres of pastureland maintained through the management of indigenous plants and the acres that are planted to introduced species.

Guidelines and Clarifications

Active grazing by livestock is not a requirement of native pasture. Evidence of grazing is acceptable and some photo interpretation skills will be needed to determine if the area qualifies as native pasture. If the SOI-5 interpretation record shows that the map unit is a forest soil and the area is growing native grasses and forbs, then the area should be classified as native pasture.

If the point was classified as pastureland and native pasture in 1992, the Yes/No answer for 1992 has been prerecorded; this entry should be reviewed to make sure that it is correct.

PDA Instructions

If the PSU point has been recorded as pastureland and native pasture under land cover/ use on PDA screen 3.1. Land Use I, then a determination must be made as to whether or not it is native pasture. If the point falls on an area that meets the criteria of native pasture, answer **Yes** on PDA Screen 3.4. Land Use IV (Native Pasture). Note that this entry will usually be prerecorded with Yes or No from the 1992 NRI.

Upon completion, tap the completion check box in the upper right corner of the PDA screen to verify data entry. Resolve any reported edit checks.

Examples

A PSU point falls on a soil map unit that the SOI-5 data indicate is a forest soil. The field has a mixture of grasses, legumes, and forbs. There is evidence that the herbaceous cover is being maintained because the field is mowed. The PSU point would be classified as native pasture because the climax vegetation of the field is forest land and the vegetative cover is a mixture of grass, legumes, and forbs that are present because the forest cover is being suppressed by mowing.

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...		
3.1. Land Use I		
Land cover/use at point		Note
(...and prior cropping history)		
	92	97
NRI yr	213	213
-1 yr	213	213
-2 yr	213	213
-3 yr	213	213
Uses		97
#1	01	01
#2		
#3		
#4		
#5		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist </div>		

Point 1:27013:010101R:1:Point Speci...	
3.4. Land Use IV (Native Pasture)	
◆ Native pasture?	Yes
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Names Dates Extras Undo Find Assist </div>	