2017/18 Land Use/Land Cover Classification – 2022 version

11-15 Water (WATR) = the Chesapeake Bay, lakes and reservoirs, riverine and terrene ponds, large rivers, and water within smaller channels visible through the tree canopy. Included with this class are NWI or state wetlands that are mapped as water in the land cover (MMU = 25m^2)

21 Impervious Roads (ROAD) = Paved, and some unpaved, roads and bridges. Dirt and gravel roads may be mistakenly mapped as impervious depending on the spectral characteristics of the substrate (Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) = 9 square meters).

22 Impervious, Structures (IMPS) = Human-constructed objects made of impervious materials that are greater than approximately 2 meters in height. Houses, malls, and electrical towers are examples of structures (MMU = 9 square meters).

23 Impervious, Other (IMPO) = Human-constructed surfaces through which water cannot penetrate, and that are below approximately 2 meters in height, e.g., sidewalks, parking lots, runways, field-mounted solar panels, rail lines, and some private roads. Barren, low vegetation, scrub-shrub, and emergent wetland cover types within 3 meters of rail lines were reclassed to impervious surfaces and included in this class (MMU = 9 square meters).

24-26 Tree Canopy over Impervious Surfaces (TCIS) = Tree cover that overlaps with roads, structures, or other impervious surfaces rendering them partially or completely invisible from above (MMU = 9 square meters).

27 Tree Canopy over Turf Grass (TCTG) = Tree cover within 30-ft of structures or adjacent turf grass and other impervious in rural wooded areas and within 60-ft of structures or adjacent turf grass and other impervious in developed areas. Developed areas include U.S. Census Bureau defined urban areas and clusters. Rural areas include all lands outside Census urban areas and clusters. The understory in all TCTG areas is assumed to be turf grass or otherwise altered through compaction, removal of surface organic material, and/or fertilization.

28 Turf Grass (TURF) = Low vegetation associated with residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational areas that is assumed to be altered through compaction, removal of organic material, and/or fertilization. These include low vegetation lands within small, developed parcels (≤ 5 acres with ≥ 55 m^2 of impervious cover), recreational fields, and other turf-dominated land uses (e.g., cemeteries, shopping centers, golf courses, airports, hospitals, amusement parks, etc.).

29; 35; 51-53 Pervious Developed, Other (PDEV) = Barren lands in developed parcels and barren or low vegetation lands that may represent the early stages of development, utility rights-of-way, portions of road rights-of-way, landfills, and the pervious portions of solar fields adjacent to panel arrays.

32 Harvested Forest (HARF) = Barren and low vegetation resulting from recently cleared forests and other tree canopy in association with a timber harvest permit (DE, MD, PA, VA, WV) or having a land use history of forest rotation since the mid 1980's. Timber harvest permit data were not reported to the Chesapeake Bay Program by either New York or the District of Columbia.

37-38 Extractive (EXTR) = Barren lands and impervious surfaces within quarries, surface mines, and other surficial excavation sites.

41; 65; 75; 95 Forest (FORE) = All contiguous patches of trees ≥1 acre in extent with a patch width ≥240-ft somewhere in the patch. The 240-ft girth references potential altered microclimate conditions extending inwards up to 120-ft from the patch edge. The forest understory is assumed to be undisturbed/unmanaged. Forests that are also wetlands are included in this class.

42; 64; 74; 94 Tree Canopy, Other (TCOT) = All trees that do not qualify as "Forest" but are presumed to have an undisturbed/unmanaged understory. Such areas include narrow windbreaks adjacent to cropland and roads and tree canopy patches not qualified as "forest" that are fully surrounded by agriculture. Wetlands with "other tree canopy" are included in this class.

16; 54-56 Natural Succession (NATS) = Barren, herbaceous, or scrub-shrub lands that are not classed as cropland, pasture, turf grass, or pervious developed. These are areas that are presumed to be undergoing either natural or managed succession and will eventually become forested although this process may take years to decades to complete. Abandoned mine lands are included in this class.

61-63 Riverine Wetlands, Non-forested (RIVW) = National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) non-pond, non-lake wetlands, emergent wetlands along streams mapped from high-resolution imagery outside Virginia, state designated wetlands, and potential non-tidal wetlands (for Pennsylvania only) located within the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain, DEM-aligned 1:24,000 scale buffered stream network, SSURGO hydric or frequently flooded soils.

71-73 Terrene Wetlands, Non-forested (TERW) = National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) non-pond, non-lake wetlands, emergent wetlands mapped from high-resolution imagery outside Virginia, state designated wetlands, and state potential non-tidal, non-floodplain wetlands (for Pennsylvania only). These are spatially isolated wetlands on ridges and slopes that are most prevalent in the coastal plain where streams may originate from wetland complexes.

81-82; 87-88 Cropland (CROP) = Barren and low vegetation lands on large parcels (> 5 acres) that are mapped as cropland in the 2018 Cropland Data Layer

83-85 Pasture/Hay (PAST) = Barren, low vegetation, and scrub shrub lands on large parcels (> 5 acres) that are mapped as pasture in the 2019 National Land Cover Dataset or the 2018 Cropland Data Layer

91-93 Tidal Wetlands, Non-forested (TDLW) = All wetlands mapped as estuarine or marine according to National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) plus any adjacent freshwater emergent wetlands, and emergent wetlands mapped from high-resolution imagery outside Virginia must be within 1-ft of adjacent tidal water elevations derived from NOAA's Sea Level Rise dataset. (https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Documents/Wetlands-and-Deepwater-Habitats-Classification-chart.pdf)