

Level of Classification			Definition
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1. Forest & Woodland			Forest consists of a continuous stand of trees and includes both forested areas (generally with a closed canopy) and wooded areas.
	1.5 Subtropical/Tropical Dry Forest		Typically forests that are mainly low-land, closer to the coast, exposing them to drier seasons. However some species in this category can grow in lush areas, but this is less frequent.
	1.5.1	Gumwood Woodland	Area dominated by native Commidendrum rubostum GUMWOOD.
	1.5.2	Eucalyptus Woodland	EUCALYPTUS dominated woodland including where naturally regenerant.
	1.5.3	Pine Woodland	PINE tree dominated woodland including where naturally regenerant .
	1.5.4	Bermudan Cedar Woodland	CEDAR Trees dominated woodland including where naturally regenerant. Mainly grows in dryer habitats but is very wide spread and is found in moist highlands as well.
	1.5.5	Wild Mango Woodland	Area dominated by WILD MANGO (Schinus terebinthifoius) likely to have little herb/shrub understory.
	1.5.6	Mixed Woodland	Woodland which can't be classified by dominate speices due to dense mixture. Ideally species needs to be recorded individually. Main list could include: SPOOR, WHITE WEED, BLIBERRY, WHITE OLIVE or ACACIAS.
	1.5.7	Peruvian Pepper Tree Woodland	Area dominated by Peruvian pepper tree, Wild mango is frequent with this habitat.
	1.5.8	Acacia Woodland	Land dominate by Acaica speices this could include, Cootamundra WATTLE, BLACK WATTLE, BLACK BOY AND CEDAR WATTLER. (Tree Acacia species/very large shrubs) However Blackwood can be found in dryer habitats too.
	1.5.9	Silky Oak Woodland	Widely grown as ornamental stands and in plantations. Tends to create a thin litter layer with its large leaves.
	1.6 Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland Forest		Distributed around the island, generally between 350-600 m (but varying with geography and topography).
	1.6.1	Thorn Tree Woodland	Woodland areas formed by mainly THORN trees (of which Eyrthrina caffra). This habitat is formed in stands, used as boundary markers.
	1.6.2	Blackwood Woodland	Woodland formed from BLACKWOOD (Acacia Melaonxylon). At mid-altitudes the understorey is typically sparse with ferns, with other species including AFRICAN OLIVE and old THORN tree.
	1.6.3	Cape Yew Woodland	Podocarpus woodland, (CAPE YEW) Afrocarpusfalcata, including where naturally regenerant.
	1.6.4	Sclerophyllous Woodland	Stands of trees forming a dark, dense canopy of sclerophyllous leaves, e.g. WHITE OLIVE (Elaeodendron capense), SPOOR (Pittosporum viridifolium).
	1.6.5	Bamboo Thicket Woodland	Sinobambusa BAMBOO forest possibly CAPE YEW (Podocarpus) present. Stands are very dense, little sunlight penetrates the ground allowing little understory to grow.
	1.6.6	Cypress Woodland	Areas of land dominated by CYPRESS species, BLACK CYPRESS-PINE, MEXICAN and MONTEREY CYPRESS.
	1.6.7	White Poplar Woodland	High density of WHITE POPLAR areas with other either shrubby or invasive-type vegetation.
	1.6.8	Chinese Fir Woodland	Woodland dominated by CHINESE FIR (Cunninghamia lanceolata), with possible other tree species, e.g. CAPE YEW and EUCALYPTUS.
	1.9 Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane Forest		Distributed in subtropical/tropical regions of the island, generally above c. 500 m (but varying with geography and topography).
	1.9.1	Tree Fern Thicket	TREE FERN thicket, with smaller fern understory and possible other endemic flora. Smaller ferns both endemic and introduced grow on these trees, the most common is the COMMON TONGUE TERN to dwell on this species.
	1.9.2	Black Cabbage Woodland	Habitat with a canopy of BLACK CABBAGE (Melanodendrum intergrifolium). Endemic/invasive FERNS and other plants make up the understory.
	1.9.3	She Cabbage Tree Woodland	Habitat with a canopy of SHE CABBAGE (Lachanodes arborea), with the possible understory of grasses and other species includes TALLOW VINE. Trees can reach 10m in favourable conditions, other species including PINE and EVERGREEN are seen in the She Cabbage habitat.
	1.9.4	Jellico Stands	Dense patches dominated by LARGE JELLICO (Berula bracteata). Areas dominated by JELLICO, these areas are likely to be marshy, with invasive understory of TALLOW VINE or BILBERRY TREE trying to out-compete the JELLICO.
	1.9.5	Moist Upland Species Mix	Dense patches likely to be dominated by CABBAGE TREES, BLACK CABBAGE tree, TREE FERN, DOGWOOD, LOBELIA and WHITE WOOD. These areas are likely to be marshy, with invasive understory of FUSCHSIA, TALLOW VINE, GRASSES or BILBERRY TREE trying to out-compete the native plants.
	1.9.6	Dogwood & White Wood Mix	Habitat comprised predominantly of DOGWOOD and WHITE WOOD.
	1.9.7	Quinine Bark Stands	Stands of QUININE BARK, sparse or in clusters. These plant species is tied to cloud forest only, endemic species are present in this habitat.
	1.9.8	St Helena Redwood	Adapted to mainly higher moist regions of the island, currently growing to 4 m tall. Few grow in wide, mainly planted in plantations and in gardens.
3. Shrubland			Also referred to a shrub, bushland and thicket
	3.5 Subtropical/Tropical Dry Shrubland		Typically dry-shrubland that is at lower altitudes, exposing them to drier seasons. This also includes tree speices that do not consume enough water to grow above 4 m in this habitat.
	3.5.1	Shrubwood Shrub	Native arid shrub dominated by Commidendrum rugosum SHRUBWOOD.
	3.5.2	Sparse Shrub Mixture	Sparse cover of shrubs, with the possible under story of LICHENS/MOSSES.
	3.5.3	Mixed Leucaena Shrubland	Shrublands where YELLOW BOY (Tecoma stans). Includes any ACACIA shrub species on island, with possible understories.

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	3.5.4	Introduced Herb Mixtures	Land dominated by dense herb mixtures. Dryland species that dominate amongst shrubby hillsides and along roadsides, margins of woodland and plantations. E.G. CARDINAL GRASS and WILD CURRENT.
	3.5.5	Succulent Shrub	Land dominated by Succulents this can include the JADE PLANT, ALOE VERA and SPEKBOOM. Dry land species that dominate amongst shrubby hillsides and along roadsides, houses and margins of shrublands.
	3.5.6	Furze Shrub	Clusters of FURZE (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>). Very common in pastures.
	3.5.7	Dense Shrub Mixture	Shrubland or forests dominated by SCLEROPHYLLOUS woody species (e.g. BLACK OLIVE (<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>Africana</i>), SPOOR (<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>), WILD MANGO (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>) and PERUVIAN PEPPER TREE, ACACIAS).
	3.5.8	Lantana Shrub	Arid areas dominated by LANTANA/COTTON MILWEED (<i>Asclepias cancellatus</i>)/COMMON SALTBUSH (<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>)/TREE TOBACCO (<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>), POSION PEACH (<i>Diospyros</i>).
	3.5.9	Wild Coffee Shrub	Arid areas dominated by WILD COFFEE (<i>Chrysanthemoides</i>) possible present speices could also be POISON PEACH (<i>Diospyros</i>)/BLACK OLIVE (<i>Olea africana</i>) and CREEPER.
	3.5.10	Acacia Shrub	Area dominated by Acacia shrubs. This could include: WILLOW, RED-EYED ACACIA, GOLDEN WREATH WATTLE or SEEDWORK.
	3.5.11	Vegetation with Exposed Soil	Vegetation with bare patches of soils possibly with drying or dried plants, e.g. JESTER'S HAT, BLACK OLIVE, ACAICA plants & WILD COFFEE. Litter layer tends to be meduim/thick in this type of classification.
	3.5.12	Eucalyptus Dominated Shrub	JESTER'S HAT (<i>Eucalyptus lahmannii</i>) dominated habitat or any EUCALYPTUS shrub specie.
	3.6	Subtropical/Tropical Moist Shrubland	Humid/semi-humid shrubland types described as evergreen and found mainly on the lowlands, generally above 300 m.
	3.6.1	Wooded Valleys	Ground at low- to mid-altitudes, situated in a valley. Shrubs and trees are present, mainly dominate by WILD MANGO (<i>Schinus terebinthithfoluus</i>), with the understory of herbs, YELLOW GINGER LILY (<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>) and TALLOW VINE (<i>Commenlina diffusa</i>). A flowing stream or another form of water could be present in this habitat.
	3.6.2	Bilberry	Stands of BILBERRY (<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>) Often with the understory of FERNS.
	3.6.3	Buddleja Thickets	Very dense thickets of SMOKEBUSH BUDDLEJA, usually found among other species using them as support, example FLAX or TREES.
	3.6.4	Blue Weed	BLUE WEED (<i>Ageratum conzoides</i>) dominate cross arid hillsides and shrub areas, with grass and woodland species present. Annual flowering plant, considered a weed. Grows well in sunny and somtimes damp habitats.
	3.6.5	Ginger Stands	Dense stands of GINGER, SHELL GINGER (<i>Alpinia Zerumbet</i>) or/and YELLOW LILY GINGER (<i>Hedychium flavescens</i> species). Stands that prefer moist areas to grow though can grown in pasturelands and or hillsides.
	3.6.6	Upland Complex Mosaic	Dense stands of lush intermixed plants, bilberry and ferns are can be common in this class.
	3.6.7	Flax	FLAX (<i>Phormium tenax</i>). Mostly growing on steep hillsides. Grown in rows, naturally regenerates in clusters.
	3.6.8	Whiteweed	Areas dominated with WHITE WEED (<i>Austro eupatorium inulifolium</i>). Creates a thicket, tends to dominate other species, along roadsides, in pastures and through woodland.
	3.6.9	Arum Lily Stand	Marshland dominated by ARUM LILY (<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>).
	3.7	Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude Shrubland	Shrubland types around and above the tree-line in mountainous regions, generally above 500 m
	3.7.1	Native Open Fern Mix	Plastic fern, Lays back fern, Brown scale and Black scale ferns as the possible dominate species.
4.		Native Grassland	Grasslands occur in regions with warm growing season and moderate water shortages. Native grasslands are comprised of grasses and broadleaved herbaceous plants, and are either without woody plants, or the latter are very sparsely distributed (see also 2. Savanna).
	4.5	Subtropical/Tropical Dry Lowland Grassland	Grassland growing in mainly drier lowlands, generally below 500 m.
	4.5.1	Native Rush Grasses	Sparse to dense vegetation of RUSH mainly THATCHING RUSH.
	4.5.2	Lowland Endemic Grass Mix	Lowland HAIR GRASS (<i>Eragostis saxatilis</i>)/ NEGLECTED TUFTED SEDGE (<i>Bulbostylis negeta</i>) and CLIFF HAIR GRASS (<i>Eragrostis episcoulus</i>), with possible scattered other plants such as PRICKLY PEAR, CREEPER or wooden shrubs (WILD MANGO, ACACIA).
	4.5.3	Lowland Endemic Tufted Sedge Dominated Grasses	Lowland sparsely TUFTED SEDGE (<i>Bulbostylis Lichtensteinaiana</i>) with possible scattered other plants such as PRICKLY PEAR or CREEPER.
	4.7	Subtropical/Tropical high Altitude Grassland	Grass types growing in higher altitude, mainly a lush scene, generally above 500 m.
	4.7.1	Highland Endemic Diana's Peak Dominated Grasses	Dominated by highland grass, DIANA PEAK GRASS (<i>Carex diana</i>) with other surrounding ENDEMIC TREE and FERN.
5.		Wetlands	Water courses or damp/flooded areas. Semi-Permanent/Permanent.
	5.1	Permanent Rivers, Streams, Creeks	A permanent flow of water. Includes waterfalls.
	5.1.1	Permanent Stream	Limnic zone of watercourses flowing permanently.
	5.1.2	Permanent Riparian Margins	Littoral zone of permanent watercourses.
	5.1.3	Permanent Riparian shrub	Typical riparian shrub vegetation often dominated by <i>Schinus</i> along watercourses.
	5.1.4	Salt-drip Sedge	Marshy or damp grassland dominated by SALT DRIP SEDGE (<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>).
	5.1.5	Proliferous Spike-rush	Habitat dominated by <i>Isolepis prolifera</i> .
	5.2	Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers, Streams,	Flowing water that is not consistant or permanent evey year. Includes streams and springs.
	5.2.1	Semi-permanent Stream	Limnic zone of watercourses flowing most of the year.
	5.2.2	Semi-permanent Riparian Margins	Littoral zone of semi-permanent watercourses.

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	5.2.3	Semi-permanent Waterfall	Waterfalls.
	5.2.4	Seasonal Gully	Watercourses running dry for most of the year, influenced by water seepage. Flora normally grows lush in this habitat, not including dry areas and areas impacted by heavy erosion.
	5.3	Shrub Dominated Wetlands	Shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, alder thicket on inorganic soils. Includes swampy gutts in a pasture.
	5.3.1	Degraded Fern Swards	Fern sward which has been heavily invaded by vigorous non-native weeds (BLUEWEED, THRUSH, TALLOW VINE, GRASSES, and other invasive plants).
	5.3.2	Fern Swards	Dense stands of ferns, dominated by invasive fern types.
	5.3.3	Rice Paper Plant	Dense stands of RICE PAPER PLANT (<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i>) dominating other species (BILBERRY), the understory is usually fern swards and moisture compatible plants like TALLOW VINE and GINGER.
	5.8	Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools	On inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes
	5.8.1	Seasonal Pond	Areas where ponds are created in raining seasons. Large clay-logged ponds are included even on tracks and flooded fields from existing ponds.
	5.8.2	Wetland Rush Species	Dense RUSH species, prolific SPIKE-RUSH being the dominant.
	5.8.3	Chow-chow Dominated Area	Areas dominated by species of CHOW-CHOW (<i>Sechium edule</i>).
	5.8.4	Aracea Dominated Area	Marsh like habitats, YAM (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>), BREAD FRUIT (<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i>) are commonly found in dense clusters in such areas. Clusters of LILIES/YAM are also found in marshy pasture lands, these tend to be PIG YAM, BENCOOLEN YAM, ARUM LILY and GARDEN YAM.
	5.9	Freshwater Springs and Oases	Springs and naturally occurring water seepage area and still peat ponds.
	5.9.1	Freshwater Springs/Seepage	Naturally occurring spring, seeping water through inorganic materials. Any size spring, however seepage must be consistent and fairly noticeable.
	5.16	Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline	Large and medium pools around the coastal areas, but can also include inland saline pools.
	5.16.1	Saline Pools	Pools filled with saline water most of the year
6.	Inland Barren Areas		Inland rocky cliffs, openings and areas. At least 500m from the coast.
	6.1	Inland Rocky Areas	Includes inland cliffs and other exposed areas of rock.
	6.1.1	Rocky Areas	Exposed rock other than on cliff faces.
	6.1.2	Lichen Covered Ground	Rocky and bare ground covered by LICHENS.
	6.1.3	Barren Rubble	Habitats dominated by large areas of volcanic rock or other types of loose rubble, with sparse vegetation and possibly LICHENS. Not dominated by recognised community types.
	6.1.4	Scree	Scree slopes and loose rubble. Usually but not always greater than 45 degrees.
	6.1.5	Inland Rocky Cliffs	Non-coastal cliffs composed of rock which lie more than 0.5 km from the sea and/or are somewhat sheltered from salt spray, can be vegetated.
	6.2	Inland Bare Ground Areas	Includes inland areas of exposed soil and other non-vegetated habitats listed elsewhere.
	6.2.1	Succulent Native Annuals	Barren areas dominated by native succulents such as, BABY TOES (<i>Hydrodea</i>), ICE PLANT (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>), SEA SPINACH, NEW ZEALAND SPINACH and HORSE- PURSLANE.
	6.2.2	Inland Sand Deposits	Inland areas of pure sand not formed as dunes. Formed through erosion.
	6.2.3	Barren Soil	Habitats dominated by large areas of exposed soils, with sparse vegetation and possibly LICHENS. Not dominated by recognised community types.
	6.2.4	Sparse Shrub	Areas of land where the percentage of bare soil is higher than percentage of vegetation, this is shrub plant predominantly.
8.	Desert		Desert consists of arid landscapes with a sparse plant cover, except in depressions where water accumulates. The sandy, stony or rocky substrate contributes more to the appearance of the landscape than does the vegetation.
	8.4	Subtropical/Tropical Semi-Desert	Not defined.
	8.4.1	Fountain Grass and Prickly Pear Semi-Desert Mix	Bare rocky or fine soil, where sparse FOUNTAIN GRASS and PRICKLY PEAR are dominant species.
	8.4.2	Agave Shrub Semi-Desert	Bare and rocky ground where stands of AGAVE.
	8.4.3	Introduced Low Shrub Semi-Desert	Barren ground colonized by introduced sparse shrub, could include: Small trees shrubs and herbaceous flora. Small bare ground and 'thin' flora cover is frequent in this classification.
	8.4.4	Nargy Weed Low Shrubland Semi-Desert	Dry, rocky, dense clusters of NARGY WEED (<i>Leonotis neptifolia</i>) and other desert-type weed.
	8.4.5	Samphire Semi-Desert	Land dominated by SAMPHIRE (<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i>), forming large patches over the land. Dry land with dominated SAMPHIRE shrub, includes other shrubland types described as SUCCULENT, SUGAR PLANT, BABIES TOES and PRICKLY PEAR.
	8.4.6	Creeper Waste Semi-Desert	Barren arid areas dominated by <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> and <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> . Dense clusters of CREEPER and SALT BUSH, these habitats are usually rocky with patches of very fine soil, lichens are found here also.
	8.4.7	Sparse Prickly Pear	Habitats with little vegetation except for PRICKLY PEAR stands in the early stages of encroachment - either as few large shrubs or as numerous small plants.
12.	Marine - Intertidal		Area of the shore between the extremes of high and low tides.
	12.1	Rocky Shoreline	Intertidal shore composed predominantly of consolidated rock or boulders.
	12.1.1	Rocky Shoreline	Rocky coastal margins.
	12.2	Sandy Shorelines and/or Beaches, Sand Bars,	Intertidal shore comprised predominantly of sandy sediments, mainly volcanic deposits.
	12.2.1	Sandy Shore	Sandy beaches.
	12.3	Shingle and/or Pebble Shoreline and/or Beaches	Intertidal shore composed predominantly of pebble and cobble sediments
	12.3.1	Shingle/Pebble Shore	Shingle, pebble or gravel beaches.

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	12.6	Tidepools	An intertidal depression in rocks or in sandy beaches that continues to hold water during low tide, also called tidal pools.
	12.6.1	Tidepools	Pools filled with sea water all or most of the year.
	12.6.2	Intertidal Beds	Coastal rocks/platforms are exposed above the low-tide mark.
13. Marine - Coastal/Supratidal			Coastal habitats above the high tide mark.
	13.1	Sea Cliffs and Rocky Offshore Islands	Coastal cliffs (45 degrees +), offshore small islands and rocky ledges. Would include limestone areas.
	13.1.1	Sea Cliffs	Coastal cliffs subject to heavy salt-spray exposure and possibly covered by LICHENS.
	13.1.2	Offshore Island	Joint or individual islands.
	13.1.3	Seabird Colonies	Areas heavily influenced by guano (may be further inland).
14. Artificial - Terrestrial			Areas of land influenced by the activities of man.
	14.1	Arable Land	Includes cereal fields, rice paddies, perennial crops and groves. Includes large private crop-land.
	14.1.1	Planted Crops	Planted crops harvested for human or animal consumption. Includes potatoes, corn or tomatoes etc., crops mainly annuals that are maintained and then sold for animal or human consumption or given directly to animals.
	14.2	Pastureland	Includes fertilized or re-seeded permanent grasslands, sometimes treated with selective herbicides and weedkillers. Also includes secondary grasslands and wooded farmland
	14.2.1	Kikuyu Grass Dominated	Areas of pasture dominated by KIKUYU (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>). Grassland, used for grazing of animals.
	14.2.2	Cardinal Tussocks	Large tussock grassland composed predominantly of CARDINAL GRASS (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>). These tussock mainly appear in existing pastures or around them/in valley and over hanging roadsides.
	14.2.3	Grassland Transition Area	Area at the limit of forestry where regression or expansion of pasture land - Grassland with scattered tree often JUNIPERUS and THORN.
	14.2.4	Scattered Tree Pasturelands	Grass lands with sparsely-dense CAFFRA THORN (<i>Erthina Caffra</i>) not in transition area.
	14.2.5	Mixed Grass Areas	Grasslands containing a mixture of grass species, including RUSHES.
	14.2.6	Elephant Grass Meadow	Moderately dense upland grassland dominated by ELEPHANT GRASS (<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>) reaching up to 4 m high, with very few other species between.
	14.2.7	Cow Grass Dominated Area	Dominated by COW GRASS (<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>).
	14.2.8	Thatching Grass Meadow	Dense, pure stands of THATCHING GRASS (<i>Pennisetum macroum</i>), typically close to 1 m high and with few other species present. T
	14.2.9	Neglected Alien Herb Areas	Overgrown grassy or herb-rich patches of alien species, e.g. PURPLE VERVAIN (<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>).
	14.2.10	Bull Grass Dominated	Pastureland that has intense grazing that the Bull grass, ' <i>Juncus capillaceus</i> ', has become the dominate species as it Tolerates grazing better.
	14.2.11	Bamboo Grass Patches	Bamboo Dominated areas of land, predominately in moist valleys near the lowland
	14.2.12	Matt Grass Dominated Ground	Areas dominated by MAT GRASS (<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>).
	14.2.13	Sedge Grasses	Area/patches of sedge species (Yellow Nut- sedge, bottle-brush sedge for example).
	14.3	Plantations	The term is currently most often used for plantings of trees (for fire or furniture etc), orchards and shrubs. The term also tends to be used for plantings maintained on an economic basis other than that of subsistence farming.
	14.3.1	Clearfells	Areas formerly planted with trees but recently cleared.
	14.3.2	Plantation	ORCHARDS/fruit groves/banana/coffee plantations which is mainly harvested for business.
	14.4	Rural Gardens	Rural gardens are located in a rural setting. Rural gardens differ from arable land production by the following features which are usually, but by no means in all cases, found simultaneously: (1) cropping plants for personal consumption that cannot be collected nor supplied by arable farming, (2) small plots, (3) proximity to the house, (4) fencing, (5) mixed or dense planting of a great number of annual, semi-permanent, and perennial crops, (6) a high intensity of land use, (7) land cultivation several times a year, (8) permanence of cultivation, (9) cultivation with hand implements. These gardens also provide space and/or fodder for the raising of small animals (usually poultry, rodents and small ruminants). In extreme cases, the rural garden may be the only source of livelihood and income for the rural poor. If enough space is available, small cash crops may be produced and exchanged or sold for purchased food.
	14.4.1	Rural Gardens	Residential gardens and smallholdings Tended 'looked after' plots of land by owners or employed persons, these gardens house annual, semi-permanent and perennial crops.
	14.5	Urban Areas	Occurs throughout the world. Usually metropolitan and commercial areas dominated by asphalt, concrete and roof. Includes buildings, lawns and parks.
	14.5.1	Urban Areas & Buildings	Urban areas and buildings with extensive concrete standing. Includes Farmsteads (Farms and other low density buildings. Buildings (designed and) used for the sole use of farming) and Derelict Buildings (Derelict buildings which have been partially colonized by vegetation). Includes Tanks and other man-made structures.
	14.5.2	Ruderal	Disturbed waste ground
	14.5.3	Walls	Free-standing walls. Newly constructed walls and rubble older walls, not buildings.
	14.5.4	Tarmacadam	Tarmac and surfaced roads. Tarmac surfaced roads and other surfaced roads, stone and grit roads.
	14.5.5	Unsurfaced Tracks	Unsurfaced tracks. Non tarmac, example, Marl or grit tracks and roads.
	14.5.6	Vegetated Banks	Roadside and other banks with thickets or hedges of alien trees and plant species not covered elsewhere (e.g. non-riparian WILD MANGO/YELLOW BOY (<i>Tecoma</i>)/ POISON PEACH (<i>Diospyros</i>)).

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	14.5.7	Earth Banks	Roadside or other banks with the vegetation scraped or eroded away.
	14.5.8	Organic Refuse	Organic refuse (e.g. compost heaps and manure piles).
	14.5.9	Refuse Area	Waste tips and rubbish dumps.
	14.5.10	Open Grass Field	Mainly dominated by KIKUYU grass, not used for grazing. Public access, for human uses. E.g. Sports fields, Grave yards and parks.
15. Artificial - Aquatic			Human-made wetland habitats.
	15.1	Water Storage Areas	Includes reservoirs, barrages, dams and impoundments
	15.1.1	Reservoir	Artificial water bodies.
	15.2	Ponds	Includes farm pond, stock ponds, small tanks.
	15.2.1	Pond	Man Made Ponds/pools.
	15.5	Excavations (open)	Gravel, brick, clay pits, borrow pits and mining pools
	15.5.1	Quarry	Quarries and construction sites.
	15.7	Irrigated Land	Includes irrigation channels and fields.
	15.7.1	Irrigated Land	Irrigated land.
	15.8	Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	Including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture
	15.8.1	Seasonally Marshy Agricultural Land	Manage/grazed wet land.
	15.9	Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	Linear excavations (varying enormously in size) made specifically to improve drainage of farmland for controlling river courses, for controlling flow of water, for allowing ship movement etc.
	15.9.1	Ditches	Artificial ditches used at least intermittently as water conduits.
	15.11	Marine Anthropogenic Structures	Artificial reefs, docks, seawalls, rip rap, etc.
	15.11.1	Dock/Jetty	Marine structures such as jetties, slipways and walls.
17. Other			A habitat type not covered by any of the other categories in the system.
	17.1	Other Non-Vegetated	Any other non-vegetated habitat not covered.
		n/a	
	17.2	Other Vegetated	Any other vegetated habitat not covered.
		n/a	
18. Unknown			The habitat is unknown.
		n/a	