

IUCN Habitats Classification Scheme			
Version: 3.1			
Level of Classification		Definition	* See Additional Notes on usage at end *
1	2	3	Exposition
1. Forest & Woodland		Forest consists of a continuous stand of trees and includes both forested areas (generally with a closed canopy) and wooded areas (canopy more open, but see 2. Savanna).	Includes primary and secondary forest habitats and forest edges/margins.
	1.1 Boreal Forest	Distributed across the high latitudes of the northern hemisphere (occurring between 50 and 60° N) in a broad belt across Eurasia and North America. Trees are predominantly coniferous (pine, fir and spruce), though a few deciduous genera are nearly ubiquitous in their distribution and are locally common (see 1.4).	
		<i>Includes forest types described as taiga, coniferous, coniferous deciduous, and broadleaved deciduous.</i>	
	1.2 Subarctic Forest	Included for completeness sake - probably little forest occurs at these high latitudes.	
	1.3 Subantarctic Forest	Stunted forest on subantarctic islands.	
		<i>Forest on Auckland and Snares Islands (to New Zealand), bosques sub-antárticos (Argentina).</i>	
	1.4 Temperate Forest	Distributed in the temperate regions (under the influence of moist continental climates) of North and South America (primarily Chile), Europe, Asia (China/Korea/Japan) and Australia/New Zealand. Includes forest types described as coniferous, broadleaved evergreen, broadleaved deciduous, and mixed; also riverine and alluvial. The deciduous trees shed their leaves in the winter season. In the northern hemisphere, the coniferous (or needleleaf evergreen) component increases towards the north where the mixed forest transitions to Boreal Forest (see 1.1).	
		<i>Includes Mediterranean forests but these might also be placed under 1.5 [needs resolution] and pine-oak forests found in Mexico and the southern US.</i>	
	1.5 Subtropical/Tropical Dry Forest	Distributed in the subtropical/tropical regions of the Neotropics, Africa and Indo-Malesia. Typically forests that experience a dry season of several months.	
		<i>Includes forest types described as deciduous, makatea, atoll/beach, palm, thorn and spiny; Florida rockland hammocks, pune rocklands, marine hammocks, shellmounds (last 4 from SE USA); bosque chaco, espinal, bosque de algarrobo/prosopis (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay); forest in the seasonally dry inter-Andean valleys.</i>	

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			<i>Examples</i>
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	1.6 Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland Forest		Distributed in the subtropical/tropical regions of the Neotropics, Africa and Indo-Malesia, generally below c.1,200 m (but varying with geography and topography).
			<i>Includes (lowland/hill rain/wet/humid/moist) forest types described as evergreen or semi-evergreen or broadleaved evergreen, deciduous, dipterocarp and mixed; also riparian/riverine and gallery, Sierra maestra se Cuba, selva paranaense, bosque de quebrada, bosque sammofilo (Uruguay)</i>
	1.7 Subtropical/Tropical Mangrove Forest Vegetation Above High Tide Level		Distributed in the subtropics and tropics, growing in sheltered estuaries and along coastlines in brackish or salt water
	1.8 Subtropical/Tropical Swamp Forest		Distributed in the subtropics and tropics. Typically flooded for at least part of the year and dependent on this flooding for its existence.
			<i>Includes forest types described as peat swamp, bog, and varzea/igapo.</i>
	1.9 Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane Forest		Distributed in the subtropical/tropical regions of the Neotropics, Africa and Indo-Malesia, generally above c.1,200 m (but varying with geography and topography).
			<i>Includes (lower and upper montane/mountain rain/wet/moist) forest types described as cloud, mossy, elfin, dwarf, Polylepis, coniferous, pine, pine-oak and evergreen, mesophyllous, yungas (to Peru/Bolivia/Argentina).</i>
2. Savanna			
Savannas are transitional between grasslands and forests. They are ecosystems dominated by a grass ground cover with an overstorey of widely spaced trees and shrubs. May be referred to as savanna woodlands, savanna parklands, savanna grasslands, low tree/shrub savannas, thicket/scrub savannas. Distributed largely in Africa, Australia (mostly northern), Asia (India, SE Asia) and South America.			
	2.1 Dry Savanna		Needs to be defined
			<i>Includes savanna types described as Eucalyptus and Acacia woodland, mopane/miombo/Brachystegia woodlands (Africa), cerrado/campos/caatinga (Brazil, Guiana), chaco seco (Argentina/Uruguay) and mulga (Australia), oak woodlands (mid-western USA)</i>

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	2.2 Moist Savanna	Needs to be defined	
		<i>Includes savanna types described as pantanal (Brazil/Bolivia/Paraguay), chaco or chaco húmedo (Paraguay/Bolivia/Argentina), and llanos (Venezuela/Colombia).</i>	
3. Shrubland Also referred to as scrub, bushland and thicket.			
	3.1 Subarctic Shrubland	Needs to be defined	
	3.2 Subantarctic Shrubland	Needs to be defined	
	3.3 Boreal Shrubland	Needs to be defined	
	3.4 Temperate Shrubland	Needs to be defined. Compare to 3.5, 4.4 and 4.5	
		<i>Includes semi-deserts dominated by shrubs, coastal beach shrublands (e.g. to be added)</i>	
	3.5 Subtropical/Tropical Dry Shrubland	Needs to be defined. Found mainly on the lowlands. Compare to 3.4, 4.4 and 4.5.	
		<i>Includes (arid/semi-desert/dry) shrubland types described as succulent, thorn or thorn scrub, karoo, strandveld (South Africa), Kalahari (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa), restingas (coastal scrub in Brazil); coastal strand; xerophyllous scrub; chapparal (Mexico and SW US); enclave, matorral sammofilo, matorral seco (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay).</i>	
	3.6 Subtropical/Tropical Moist Shrubland	Humid/semi-humid shrubland types described as evergreen and found mainly on the lowlands	
		<i>Includes vegetation on river islands and in the riparian zones; matorral húmedo (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay)</i>	
	3.7 Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude Shrubland	Alpine/subalpine shrubland types around and above the tree-line in mountainous regions.	
		<i>Some of the shrublands are dominated by rhododendron, juniper or birch; prepuna (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay).</i>	

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	3.8 Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	Distributed in Mediterranean ecosystems of Australia, Chile, Europe/North Africa, North America (primarily California) and South Africa. Evergreen shrubs and sclerophyllous trees (low in stature with a relatively open canopy) are the dominant plant forms, and frequent fires have historically played an important role in regulating community composition and structure. The areas are characterized by warm dry summers.	
		<i>Includes shrubland types described as garrigue, chaparral (California), maquis (Mediterranean), mallee or mallee scrub (Australia), matorral (Chile) and fynbos (South Africa).</i>	
4. Native Grassland			
Grasslands occur in regions with warm growing seasons 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).			
	4.1 Tundra	Grasslands which have developed over permafrost. Confined to the northern hemisphere where it encircles the north pole and extends south to the Boreal Forests. The area is characterized by its extremely cold desert-like conditions.	
	4.2 Subarctic Grassland	Not defined	
	4.3 Subantarctic Grassland	Tussock grassland on subantarctic islands.	
	4.4 Temperate Grassland	Not defined. See 3.4, 3.5 and 4.5.	
		<i>Includes grassland types described as prairies (North America); steppe (Eurasia); calcareous; siliceous; edaphic; pampa or pampas (South America); pastizal patagónico, patagonia, pastizal pampeano (Argentina).</i>	
	4.5 Subtropical/Tropical Dry Lowland Grassland	Not defined. See 3.4, 3.5 and 4.4.	
		<i>Includes (arid/dry) grassland types described as hummock/tussock (Australia); estepa (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay).</i>	
	4.6 Subtropical/Tropical Seasonally Wet/Flooded Lowland Grassland	Not defined.	

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	4.7 Subtropical/Tropical High Altitude Grassland	Sometimes also referred to as alpine tundra. The night time temperatures are usually below freezing, but the soils are well-drained.	
		<i>Includes (alpine/subalpine/highveld) grassland types described as paramos, altiplanos, puna, pastizal de altura.</i>	
5. Wetlands (Inland)		Not defined.	Inland wetlands correspond to the wetland types recognized by Ramsar. Note that other aquatic habitats are dealt with under other habitats (see 1. Forest, 4. Grassland, 9-12. Marine, 13. Coastal and 15. Artificial).
	5.1 Permanent Rivers, Streams, Creeks	Not defined. Includes waterfalls.	
	5.2 Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers, Streams, Creeks	Not defined.	
	5.3 Shrub Dominated Wetlands	Shrub swamps, shrub-dominated freshwater marshes, shrub carr, alder thicket on inorganic soils.	
	5.4 Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	Generally over 8 ha. Also includes mires.	Excludes saline marshes (see 5.16 and 5.17). Note that the size difference between marshes coded here versus under 5.7 or 5.8 .
		<p><i>Bogs are peat-accumulating systems fed only by rainwater and thus have very low nutrient levels. They are usually strongly acidic, and water flow is restricted. The water table is either at or just below the surface and remains relatively constant.</i></p> <p><i>Fens have a predominantly peat substrate, but the peat is shallower and more decomposed than bogs. They are fed by both rain and groundwater resulting in low to moderate nutrient and acidity levels. The water table is typically just below the peat surface but there are small noticeable fluctuations.</i></p> <p><i>Swamps are relatively high in nutrients supplied via surface runoff and groundwater from the surrounding land. The water table is usually above some of the ground surface, but there are large, seasonal fluctuations.</i></p> <p><i>Marshes are characterized by large periodic fluctuations of water table or water level.</i></p>	
	5.5 Permanent Freshwater Lakes	Over 8 ha. Includes large oxbow lakes (see 13.5).	Includes Caspian Sea
	5.6 Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes	Over 8 ha. Includes floodplain lakes (see 13.5).	

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	5.7 Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools	Ponds (below 8 ha), marshes and swamps on inorganic soils; with emergent vegetation water-logged for at least most of the growing season.	
	5.8 Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools	Below 8 ha. On inorganic soils; includes sloughs, potholes, seasonally flooded meadows, sedge marshes.	
	5.9 Freshwater Springs and Oases	Not defined.	
	5.10 Tundra Wetlands	Includes tundra pools and temporary waters from snowmelt.	
	5.11 Alpine Wetlands	Includes alpine meadows, seepages, temporary waters from snowmelt.	
	5.12 Geothermal Wetlands	Wetlands influenced by heated geothermal water or chemistry derived from current or former geothermal activity. Often found in volcanically active areas.	
	5.13 Permanent Inland Deltas	Created by a river dividing into multiple branches, these usually rejoin and continue to the sea. They often occur on former lake beds. In some cases a river flowing into a flat arid area splits into channels which then evaporate as it progresses into the desert.	
		<i>The Inner Niger Delta and Peace–Athabasca Delta are notable examples. The Amazon has an inland delta before the island of Marajó and the Okavango Delta is the best example of a desert inland delta .</i>	
	5.14 Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes	Not defined.	
	5.15 Seasonal/Intermittent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Lakes and Flats	Not defined.	
	5.16 Permanent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	Not defined.	
	5.17 Seasonal/Intermittent Saline, Brackish or Alkaline Marshes/Pools	Not defined.	
		<i>Salinas in South America.</i>	
	5.18 Karst and Other Subterranean Inland Aquatic Systems	Not defined.	
6. Inland Rocky Areas		Not defined.	No types specified.

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		<i>Includes inland cliffs, mountain peaks, talus, feldmark.</i>	

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7. Caves & Subterranean Habitats		Not defined.	
	7.1 Dry Caves	Underground spaces produced naturally by the weathering of rock. Can extend deep underground, or can be much smaller rock	
	7.2 Other Dry Subterranean Habitats	Not defined.	
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.	
	8.1 Hot Desert	Not defined.	
		<i>[Deserts where the main form of precipitation is rain, thus would include the Arabian Desert; various Australian deserts - Great Sandy, Victoria, Simpson, Gibson and Sturt; Sahara; and the Thar in India].</i>	
	8.2 Temperate Desert	Not defined.	
		<i>[Not clear, but might include the Takla Makan Desert in China, and the desert areas of Turkestan and possibly the Iranian Desert].</i>	
	8.3 Cold Desert	Not defined.	
		<i>[Deserts where the main form of precipitation is snow or fog, and thus would include the Atacama Desert (Peru and Chile), Gobi Desert (China and Mongolia), Namib Desert (Namibia and bit of South Africa), Antarctica and parts of the Arctic].</i>	
9. Marine - Neritic		Submergent (below extreme low tide), nearshore, on or over the continental shelf or oceanic island shelf. [Continental shelf is the expanded perimeter of each continent, which is gently sloping and covered by relatively shallow seas (typically limited to a depth of around 200 m) or embayments. The shelf usually ends at a point of increasing slope (called the shelf break)].	
	9.1 Pelagic	The division of the marine environment composed of all the ocean's water; living in the water column, away from the bottom.	
	9.2 Subtidal Rock and Rocky Reefs	Bottom habitat consisting predominantly of boulders (any loose rock larger than 256 mm in diameter) or consolidated rock (includes submerged coastal karst systems, but see 12.1).	

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	9.3 Subtidal Loose Rock/Pebble/Gravel		Bottom habitat consisting predominantly of unconsolidated cobbles (sediment size 64 to 256 mm diameter) and pebbles (sediment size 2 to 64 mm diameter).
	9.4 Subtidal Sandy		Bottom habitat consisting of loose particles of rock or mineral sediments (predominantly ranges in size from 0.0625–2.0 mm in diameter).
	9.5 Subtidal Sandy-Mud		Bottom habitat consisting predominantly of a mixture of sandy (see 9.4) and muddy (see 9.6) sediment types.
	9.6 Subtidal Muddy		Bottom habitat consisting of wet clay (any particle smaller than 0.002 mm in diameter) and silt-rich sediment (silt consists of loose particles of rock or mineral (sediment) that ranges in size from 0.002–0.0625 mm in diameter).
	9.7 Macroalgal/Kelp		Bottom habitat consisting predominantly of large algae, typically brown algae, which often forms dense macroalgal beds or forests.
	9.8 Coral Reef		Massive limestone structure built up through the cementing and depositional activities of colonial stony corals, predominantly of the order Scleractinia, and other calcareous invertebrate and algal species.
		9.8.1 Outer Reef Channel	Coral reef habitat on the foreslope (see 9.8.3) within or around the surge channels (spur and groove formations).
		9.8.2 Back Slope	The area opposite of the foreslope (see 9.8.3), also referring to the reef flat or inner part of a barrier reef or atoll.
		9.8.3 Foreslope (Outer Reef Slope)	The outer, seaward margin of a coral reef, also referring to the seaward side of a barrier reef or atoll.
		9.8.4 Lagoon	A shallow (less than a depth of 200 m), sheltered body of water separated from the open sea by coral reefs; also refers to the area between the shore and a fringing reef, between the coast and a barrier reef, or the portion of an atoll surrounded by the reef.
		9.8.5 Inter-reef Soft Substrate	Area between reefs typically consisting of sandy substrate (see 9.4), but sometimes also with clay or silt sediments (see 9.5 and 9.6).
		9.8.6 Inter-reef Rubble Substrate	Area between reefs consisting predominantly of coral or calcareous fragments.
	9.9 Seagrass (submerged)		A bottom habitat consisting predominantly of grass-like marine flowering plants that grow and reproduce while submerged in seawater, such as eelgrass and turtle grass.

* See Additional Notes on usage at end *

Note that the coral habitats listed here refer primarily to habitats found below water. The unvegetated coral habitat found above sea-level is not specifically included in this classification, hence for the interim this habitat can be recorded as **9.8** [also need to consider use of **12.1** or **13.1** for such cases]. If it has been colonized by plants, one of the other appropriate habitat types should be used. Note, it is not mandatory to code the coral habitats to the third-level.

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		<i>Examples</i>	
	9.10 Estuaries	A semi-enclosed coastal embayment where fresh water and seawater meet and mix.	
10. Marine - Oceanic		The pelagic habitat deeper than and beyond the continental or island shelf (see 9.0 and 9.1).	
	10.1 Epipelagic (0–200 m)	The oceanic pelagic environment from the surface to a depth of around 200 m; also refers to the lighted or photic pelagic zone.	
	10.2 Mesopelagic (200–1,000 m)	Uppermost oceanic pelagic aphotic zone from a depth of approximately 200 to 1,000 m.	
	10.3 Bathypelagic (1,000–4,000 m)	Pelagic aphotic zone lying between the mesopelagic and abyssalpelagic zones between 1,000 to 4,000 m.	
	10.4 Abyssopelagic (4,000–6,000 m)	Pelagic aphotic zone from a depth of 4,000 to 6,000 m.	
11. Marine - Deep Ocean Floor (Benthic and Demersal)		The bottom habitats described in the marine deep ocean floor zone are used by both benthic (living on or in the substrate at the bottom) and demersal (typically free-swimming near the bottom) organisms.	
	11.1 Continental Slope/Bathyl zone (200–4,000 m)	The bottom habitat on the steeper, seaward section of the continental or island margin from a depth of around 200 to 2,000 m.	
	11.1.1 Hard Substrate	Bottom type consisting of loose or consolidated rock, including deep karst systems (see 9.2 and 9.3).	
	11.1.2 Soft Substrate	Bottom type consisting of mud or sand or a mixture of mud and sand; most typically consisting of mud (see 9.4 , 9.5 , 9.6 for sediment sizes).	
	11.2 Abyssal Plain (4,000–6,000 m)	The nearly flat area of the deep ocean floor lying between 4,000 and 6,000 m.	
	11.3 Abyssal Mountain/Hills (4,000–6,000m)	The hilly or mountainous area of the deep ocean floor lying between 4,000 and 6,000 m.	
	11.4 Hadal/Deep Sea Trench (>6000 m)	The bottom below 6,000 m.	
	11.5 Seamount	Extinct volcano or steep-sided formation that rises abruptly from the deep sea floor but does not reach the surface.	
	11.6 Deep Sea Vents (Rifts/Seeps)	An environment with ambient temperatures above normal, on the deep sea floor that depends on geothermal energy as the basis for biological productivity.	

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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 (see 9.2).	
	12.2 Sandy Shorelines and/or Beaches, Sand Bars, Spits, etc.	Intertidal shore composed predominantly of sandy sediments (see 9.4 for sediment size characteristics).	
	12.3 Shingle and/or Pebble Shoreline and/or Beaches	Intertidal shore composed predominantly of pebble and cobble sediments (see 9.3 for sediment size characteristics).	
	12.4 Mud Shoreline and Intertidal Mud Flats	Intertidal shore or bottom composed predominantly of mud or sandy-mud sediments (see 9.4 and 9.5 for sediment size characteristics).	
	12.5 Salt Marshes (Emergent Grasses)	A grassy area that extends along the shores of estuaries and sheltered coasts in temperate and subpolar regions with emergent vegetation rooted in soils alternately inundated and drained by tidal action.	
	12.6 Tidepools	An intertidal depression in rocks or in sandy beaches that continues to hold water during low tide (also called tidal pools).	
	12.7 Mangrove Submerged Roots	Intertidal zone in mangrove forests (see 1.7).	
13. Marine - Coastal/Supratidal		Coastal habitats above the high tide mark	These largely match to the coastal habitats used by Ramsar.
	13.1 Sea Cliffs and Rocky Offshore Islands	To be defined. <i>Would include limestone areas</i>	
	13.2 Coastal Caves/Karst	Karsts, sea caves and other subterranean hydrological systems along the coast. (See 9.2 and 12.1).	
	13.3 Coastal Sand Dunes	Dune systems (including humid dune slacks).	Note that inland dune systems and sandspits along rivers or near lakes (not in deserts) are not currently covered by this classification scheme. Code this under 18. Other .
	13.4 Coastal Brackish/Saline Lagoons/Marine Lakes	Brackish to saline lagoons and lakes with at least one relatively narrow connection to the sea. Often formed from sea inlets by silting and cut off from the sea by sand or mud banks.	
	13.5 Coastal Freshwater Lakes	Includes freshwater delta lagoons (see 5.5 and 5.6).	

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14. Artificial - Terrestrial			
	14.1 Arable Land	Includes cereal fields, rice paddies, perennial crops, orchards and groves (but see 14.3 and 14.4).	Secondary grasslands may be coded here or under 14.2 , depends on the usage.
	14.2 Pastureland	Includes fertilized or re-seeded permanent grasslands, sometimes treated with selective herbicides, with very impoverished flora and fauna. Also includes secondary grasslands and wooded farmland.	
	14.3 Plantations	A plantation is an intentional planting of a crop, on a larger scale, usually for uses other than cereal production or pasture. The term is currently most often used for plantings of trees and shrubs. The term tends also to be used for plantings maintained on economic bases other than that of subsistence farming. Plantations are typically (but not exclusively) found in tropical or semitropical countries and usually require resident labourers.	
		<i>Examples include cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, banana, sisal, coffee, rubber, oil palm, coconut, timber trees, pineapples.</i>	
	14.4 Rural Gardens	Rural gardens are located in a rural setting, serving families whose main income comes from wage labour (rural or urban). 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, and (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.	Market gardens should be coded here.
	14.5 Urban Areas	Occurs throughout the world. Usually metropolitan and commercial areas dominated by asphalt, concrete and roof. Includes buildings, lawns and parks.	
	14.6 Subtropical/Tropical Heavily Degraded Former Forest	Former subtropical or tropical forest that has been extensively cleared or impacted by human activities. Often there is some degree of regeneration or there are small fragments of forest remaining.	There is currently no differentiation between lowland and montane types.

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15. Artificial - Aquatic		These are human-made wetland habitats	Mostly match those of Ramsar.
	15.1 Water Storage Areas	Generally over 8 ha. Includes reservoirs, barrages, dams and impoundments.	
	15.2 Ponds	Generally below 8 ha. Includes farm ponds, stock ponds, small tanks.	
	15.3 Aquaculture Ponds	For example, fish or shrimp ponds.	
	15.4 Salt Exploitation Sites	Salt pans, salines, etc.	
	15.5 Excavations (open)	Gravel, brick, clay pits, borrow pits and mining pools.	
	15.6 Wastewater Treatment Areas	Sewage farms, settling ponds, oxidation basins, etc.	
	15.7 Irrigated Land	Includes irrigation channels and paddy (rice) fields.	
	15.8 Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	Including intensively managed or grazed wet meadow or pasture.	
	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.	
	15.10 Karst and Other Subterranean Hydrological Systems	Human-made subterranean systems.	
	15.11 Marine Anthropogenic Structures	Artificial reefs, docks, seawalls, rip rap, etc.	
	15.12 Mariculture Cages	Cages (made out of net or mesh) located in an open environment which includes both the sea and inland brackish water areas, for the culture of organisms, both plants and animals.	
	15.13 Mari/Brackish-culture Ponds	Human-made saltwater or brackish ponds for the cultivation of organisms, both plants and animals.	
16. Introduced Vegetation		Includes only non-cultivated species or those that have escaped from cultivation.	No type specified

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	17. Other	A habitat type not covered by any of the other categories in the system.	No type specified
	18. Unknown	The habitat is unknown.	
Additional Notes:			
	1. Habitats are recorded in the SIS database via the Habitats module using the "Add General Habitat Information" or "Quick Add to General Habitat Information" functions.		
	2. For each habitat recorded, additional required information is requested on how suitable and how important the habitat is to the taxon concerned.		
	3. The Coral Reef habitats (9.8) have a third-level, which is not mandatory, unlike other instances where there are three levels.		