

Land Use/ Land Cover classes for Manitoba

1 Agricultural Cropland	Lands dedicated to the production of annual cereal, seed and specialty crops. These lands would normally be cultivated on an annual basis.
2. Deciduous Forest	Forest lands where 75% to 100% of the tree canopy is deciduous. Dominant species include trembling aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), balsam poplar (<i>Populus balsamifera</i>), and white birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>). May encompass small patches of grassland, marsh or fens less than two hectares in size. Dense forest canopy (>60%), open canopy (26-60%), sparse canopy (10-25%).
3. Water Bodies	Consists of all open water – lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, lagoons
4. Grassland/ Rangeland	Lands of mixed native and/or tame prairie grasses and herbaceous vegetation. May also include scattered stands of shrub such as willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), choke-cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.), saskatoon (<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.) and pincherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.). Lands may be used for the harvesting of hay while others may be grazed. Both upland and lowland meadows fall into this class. There is normally (<10%) shrub or tree canopy.
5. Mixedwood Forest	Forest lands where 26% to 74% of the tree canopy is coniferous. May encompass treed bogs, marsh or fens less than two hectares in size. Dense forest canopy (>60%), open canopy (26-60%), sparse canopy (<26%).
6. Marsh	Wetlands comprised of various herbaceous species. Wetlands range from intermittent inundated (temporary, seasonal, semi-permanent) to permanent depending on the current annual precipitation. Common vegetation species include; sedge (<i>Carex</i> spp.), whitetop (<i>Scolochloa festucacea</i>), giant reed grass (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), prairie cordgrass (<i>Spartina pectinata</i>), mannagrass (<i>Glyceria</i> spp.), slough grass (<i>Beckmannia</i> spp.), cattail (<i>Typha</i> spp.), and bulrush (<i>Scirpus</i> spp.).
7. Bogs	Wetlands dominated by bryoid-mosses (ie. <i>Sphagnum</i> spp.) and ericaceous shrubs such as labrador tea (<i>Ledum</i> spp.). Tamarack (<i>Larix laricina</i>) and black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>) are also found with a sparse to dense (10 – 100%) canopy.
8. Treed Rock	Lands of exposed bedrock with less than 60% tree canopy. The dominant tree species include jack pine (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>), and/or black spruce (<i>Picea mariana</i>) with shrub cover such as alder (<i>Alnus</i> spp.). Open canopy (26-60%), sparse canopy (10-25%).
9. Coniferous Forest	Forest lands where 75-100% of the tree canopy is coniferous. Jack Pine, white spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>) and black spruce are the dominant species in this class. May include patches of treed bog, marsh and/or fens less than two hectares in size. Dense forest canopy (>60%), open canopy (26-60%), sparse canopy (10-25%).
10. Wildfire Areas	Forest lands that have been recently burnt (< 5 years) with sporadic regeneration and can include pockets of unburned trees.
11. Open Deciduous Forest/Shrub	Lands characterized by shallow soils and/or poor drainage which support mainly a cover of shrubs such as willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), alder (<i>Alnus</i> spp.), Saskatoon (<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.) and/or stunted trees such as trembling aspen, balsam poplar and birch with a sparse (10-25%) to open canopy (26-60%).
12. Forage Crops	Agricultural lands used in the production of forage such as alfalfa and clover or blends of these with tame species of grass. Fall seeded crops such as winter wheat or fall rye may be included here.

13. Cultural Features	Cities, towns, villages and communities with place names. Also includes; cemeteries, shopping centres, large recreation sites, auto-wreck yards, airports, cottage areas, race tracks and rural residential.
14. Forest Cutovers	Forest lands where commercial timber have been completely or partially removed by logging operations.
15. Bare Rock/Gravel/Sand	Lands of exposed bedrock, gravel and/or sand dunes and beaches with less than 10% vegetation. Also includes gravel quarry/pit operations, mine tailings, borrow pits and rock quarries.
16. Roads/Trails	Highways, secondary roads, trails and cut survey lines or right-of-ways such as railways and transmission lines.
17. Fen	Wetlands with nutrient-rich, minerotrophic water, and organic soils composed of the remains of sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and/or mosses (<i>Drepanocladus</i> spp.), where sedges, grasses, reeds and moss predominate but could include shrub and sparse tree canopy of black spruce and/or tamarack. Much of the vegetative cover of fens would be similar to the vegetation zones of marshes.
18. Lichen Heath	Lands characterized by an abundance of lichen (<i>C. alpestris</i> , <i>C. mitis</i> , <i>C. rangerferina</i>) and heath vegetation (<i>L. decumbens</i> , <i>V. vitis-idaea</i> , <i>V. uglinosum</i> , <i>E. nigrum</i>) located on well drained summits and upper slopes. The forest canopy is sparse (< 10%) with the dominant tree being black spruce. Lichen heath is typically found in the taiga shield ecozone.