

This table gives the EUNIS units which correspond to the broad habitat classes of table 'habitat2', as with any table of correspondence between systems of classification it cannot be exact and should only be used as a guide.

HAB CODE	NAME	EUNIS	Description (English)
N01	Marine areas, Sea inlets	A : Marine habitats	Marine habitats are directly connected to the oceans, i.e. part of the continuous body of water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface and which surrounds its land masses. Marine waters may be fully saline, brackish or almost fresh. Marine habitats include those below spring high tide limit (or below mean water level in non-tidal waters) and enclosed coastal saline or brackish waters, without a permanent surface connection to the sea but either with intermittent surface or sub-surface connections (as in lagoons). Rockpools in the supralittoral zone are considered as enclaves of the marine zone. Includes marine littoral habitats which are subject to wet and dry periods on a tidal cycle including tidal saltmarshes; marine littoral habitats which are normally water-covered but intermittently exposed due to the action of wind or atmospheric pressure changes; freshly deposited marine strandlines characterised by marine invertebrates. Waterlogged littoral saltmarshes and associated saline or brackish pools above the mean water level in non-tidal waters or above the spring high tide limit in tidal waters are included with marine habitats. Includes constructed marine saline habitats below water level as defined above (such as in marinas, harbours, etc) which support a semi-natural community of both plants and animals. The marine water column includes bodies of ice.
N02	Tidal rivers, Estuaries, Mud flats, Sand flats, Lagoons (including saltwork basins)	A2.2 Littoral sand and muddy sand	Shores comprising clean sands (coarse, medium or fine-grained) and muddy sands with up to 25% silt and clay fraction. Shells and stones may occasionally be present on the surface. The sand may be duned or rippled as a result of wave action or tidal currents. Littoral sands exhibit varying degrees of drying at low tide depending on the steepness of the shore, the sediment grade and the height on the shore. The more mobile sand shores are relatively impoverished (A2.22), with more species-rich communities of amphipods, polychaetes and, on the lower shore, bivalves developing with increasing stability in finer sand habitats (A2.23). Muddy sands (A2.24), the most stable within this habitat complex, contain the highest proportion of bivalves. Situation: A strandline of talitrid amphipods (A2.211) typically develops

			at the top of the shore where decaying seaweed accumulates. Fully marine sandy shores occur along stretches of open coast, whilst muddy sands are often present in more sheltered lower estuarine conditions and may be subject to some freshwater influence. Temporal variation: Littoral sandy shore environments can change markedly over seasonal cycles, with sediment being eroded during winter storms and accreted during calmer summer months. The particle size structure of the sediment may change from finer to coarser during winter months, as finer sediment gets resuspended in seasonal exposed conditions. This may affect the sediment infauna, with some species only present in summer when sediments are more stable. More sheltered muddy sand shores are likely to be more stable throughout the year, but may have a seasonal cover of green seaweeds during the summer period, particularly in nutrient enriched areas or where there is freshwater input.
		A2.3 Littoral mud	Shores of fine particulate sediment, mostly in the silt and clay fraction (particle size less than 0.063 mm in diameter), though sandy mud may contain up to 40% sand (mostly very fine and fine sand). Littoral mud typically forms extensive mudflats, though dry compacted mud can form steep and even vertical structures, particularly at the top of the shore adjacent to saltmarshes. Little oxygen penetrates these cohesive sediments, and an anoxic layer is often present within millimetres of the sediment surface. Littoral mud can support communities characterised by polychaetes, bivalves and oligochaetes. Most muddy shores are subject to some freshwater influence, as most of them occur along the shores of estuaries. Mudflats on sheltered lower estuarine shores can support a rich infauna, whereas muddy shores at the extreme upper end of estuaries and which are subject to very low salinity often support very little infauna. Situation: Muddy shores are principally found along the shores of estuaries where there is enough shelter from wave action to allow fine sediment to settle. Muddy shores may also be present in sheltered inlets, straits and embayments which are not part of major estuarine systems. Temporal variation: [Enteromorpha] spp. and [Ulva lactuca] may form mats on the surface of the mud during the summer months, particularly in areas of nutrient enrichment or where there is significant freshwater influence.
		C2.4 : Tidal rivers, upstream from the estuary	Portions of rivers subject to the tide, upstream from the estuary.
		J5.1 : Highly	Highly artificial inland saline or brackish waterbodies with no perceptible flow,

		artificial saline and brackish standing waters	together with their associated containers. Includes saltworks with active or recently abandoned salt-extraction evaporation basins.
		X01 Estuaries	Downstream part of a river valley, subject to the tide and extending from the limit of brackish waters. River estuaries are coastal inlets where there is generally a substantial freshwater influence. The mixing of freshwater and sea water and the reduced current flows in the shelter of the estuary lead to deposition of fine sediments, often forming extensive intertidal sand and mud flats. In addition to herbs, they can also be colonised by shrubs creating thickets (e.g. [Tamarix] spp.). Where the tidal currents are faster than flood tides, most sediments deposit to form a delta at the mouth of the estuary. Baltic river mouths, considered as an estuary subtype, have brackish water and no tide, with helophytic wetland vegetation and luxurious aquatic vegetation in shallow water areas. Littoral and sublittoral habitat types typical of estuaries are included in A2 and A5, although many other habitat types including tidal rivers may occur in estuaries. Includes Transitional waters as defined by the Water Framework Directive.
		X02 Saline coastal lagoons	Lagoons are expanses of shallow coastal salt water, of varying salinity and water volume, wholly or partially separated from the sea by sand banks or shingle, or, less frequently, by rocks. Salinity may vary from brackish water to hypersalinity depending on rainfall, evaporation and through the addition of fresh seawater from storms, temporary flooding of the sea in winter or tidal exchange. With or without vegetation of seagrasses or charophytes. Habitat types typical of lagoons are included in A5, although many other habitat types may also occur in lagoons.
N03	Salt marshes, Salt pastures, Salt steppes	A2.5 Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Angiosperm-dominated stands of vegetation, occurring on the extreme upper shore of sheltered coasts and periodically covered by high tides. The vegetation develops on a variety of sandy and muddy sediment types and may have admixtures of coarser material. The character of the saltmarsh communities is affected by height up the shore, resulting in a zonation pattern related to the degree or frequency of immersion in seawater.
		D6.1 Inland saltmarshes	Salt meadows and swards of [Salicornia] and other [Chenopodiaceae] of inland salt basins of the nemoral zone. Inland saltmarshes of middle Europe are remarkable, extremely threatened communities occurring in a few isolated stations of Saxony and Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia, Hesse, Lorraine, Auvergne, the Midlands and southeastern Poland (lower Nida valley).

N04	Coastal sand dunes, Sand beaches, Machair	B1 : Coastal dunes and sandy shores	Sand-covered shorelines of the oceans, their connected seas and associated coastal lagoons, fashioned by the action of wind or waves. They include gently sloping beaches and beach-ridges, formed by sands brought by waves, longshore drift and storm waves, as well as dunes, formed by aeolian deposits, though sometimes re-fashioned by waves.
		X27 Machair complexes	Machair complexes are characterised by the effects of wind-blown calcareous sand with a predominance of shell fragments, a low proportion of sand-binding vegetation and a long history of agricultural use. Machair in its strict sense (B1.9) refers to short-turf grassland on relatively flat and low-lying sand plains formed by dry or wet (seasonally waterlogged) sandy soil above peat or impermeable bedrock. Machair complexes (X27) correspond to machair in the broad sense, including the beach zone (B1.2), mobile and semi-fixed foredunes (B1.3), dune-slack pools (C1.16), fens (D4.1), lochs (C1), some of them brackish, and saltmarsh (A2.5), as well as machair grassland (B1.9) and land cultivated on a strip rotation (I1).
N05	Shingle, Sea cliffs, Islets	B2 : Coastal shingle	Beaches of the oceans, of their connected seas and of their associated coastal lagoons, covered by pebbles, or sometimes boulders, usually formed by wave action.
		B3 : Rock cliffs, ledges and shores, including the supralittoral	Rock exposures adjacent to the oceans, their connected seas and associated coastal lagoons, or separated from them by a narrow shoreline. The faces, ledges and caves of sea-cliffs and the expanses of rocky shore are important as reproduction, resting and feeding sites for seabirds, sea-mammals and a few groups of terrestrial birds. Sea-cliffs may also harbour highly distinctive, specialised salt-tolerant vegetation with associated terrestrial fauna.
N06	Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water)	C : Inland surface waters	Inland surface waters are non-coastal above-ground open fresh or brackish waterbodies (e.g. rivers, streams, lakes and pools, springs), including their littoral zones. Includes constructed inland freshwater, brackish or saline waterbodies (such as canals, ponds, etc) which support a semi-natural community of both plants and animals; seasonal waterbodies which may dry out for part of the year (temporary or intermittent rivers and lakes and their littoral zones). Freshwater littoral zones include those parts of banks or shores that are sufficiently frequently inundated to prevent the formation of closed terrestrial vegetation. Excludes permanent snow and ice. Note that habitats that intimately combine waterlogged mires and vegetation rafts with pools of open water are considered as complexes.

N07	Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens	D : Mires, bogs and fens	Wetlands, with the water table at or above ground level for at least half of the year, dominated by herbaceous or ericoid vegetation. Includes inland saltmarshes and waterlogged habitats where the groundwater is frozen. Excludes the water body and rock structure of springs (C2.1) and waterlogged habitats dominated by trees or large shrubs (F9.2, G1.4, G1.5, G3.D, G3.E). Note that habitats that intimately combine waterlogged mires and vegetation rafts with pools of open water are considered as complexes.
N08	Heath, Scrub, Maquis and Garrigue, Phygrana	F : Heathland, scrub and tundra	Non-coastal land which is dry or only seasonally inundated (with the water table at or above ground level for less than half of the year) with greater than 30% vegetation cover. Tundra is characterised by the presence of permafrost. Heathland and scrub are defined as vegetation dominated by shrubs or dwarf shrubs of species that typically do not exceed 5 m maximum height. Includes shrub orchards, vineyards, hedges (which may have occasional tall trees). Also includes stands of climatically-limited dwarf trees (krummholz) < 3 m high, such as occur in extreme alpine conditions. Includes [Salix] and [Frangula] carrs. Excludes coppice (G5.7) and [Alnus] and [Populus] swamp woodland (G1.4).
N09	Dry grassland, Steppes	E1 : Dry grasslands	Well-drained or dry lands dominated by grass or herbs, mostly not fertilized and with low productivity. Included are [Artemisia] steppes. Excluded are dry mediterranean lands with shrubs of other genera where the shrub cover exceeds 10%; these are listed as garrigue (F6).
N10	Humid grassland, Mesophile grassland	E2 : Mesic grasslands	Lowland and montane mesotrophic and eutrophic pastures and hay meadows of the boreal, nemoral, warm-temperate humid and mediterranean zones. They are generally more fertile than dry grasslands (E1), and include sports fields and agriculturally improved and reseeded pastures.
		E3 : Seasonally wet and wet grasslands	Unimproved or lightly improved wet meadows and tall herb communities of the boreal, nemoral, warm-temperate humid, steppic and mediterranean zones.
N11	Alpine and sub- Alpine grassland	E4 : Alpine and subalpine grasslands	Primary and secondary grass- or sedge- dominated formations of the alpine and subalpine levels of boreal, nemoral, mediterranean, warm-temperate humid and Anatolian mountains.
N12	Extensive cereal cultures (including Rotation cultures with regular	I1 : Arable land and market gardens	Croplands planted for annually or regularly harvested crops other than those that carry trees or shrubs. They include fields of cereals, of sunflowers and other oil seed plants, of beets, legumes, fodder, potatoes and other forbs. Croplands comprise intensively cultivated fields as well as traditionally and extensively

	fallowing)		cultivated crops with little or no chemical fertilisation or pesticide application. Faunal and floral quality and diversity depend on the intensity of agricultural use and on the presence of borders of natural vegetation between fields.
N13	Ricefields	I1.4 : Inundated or inundatable croplands, including rice fields	Inundated or inundatable fields used for the cultivation of rice ([<i>Oryza sativa</i>]). When not too heavily treated, they may provide substitution habitats for some wetland faunal elements, in particular, birds, including ducks, rails and herons.
N14	Improved grassland	I1 : Arable land and market gardens	
N15	Other arable land	I1 : Arable land and market gardens	
N16	Broad-leaved deciduous woodland	G1 : Broadleaved deciduous woodland	Woodland, forest and plantations dominated by summer-green non-coniferous trees that lose their leaves in winter. Includes woodland with mixed evergreen and deciduous broadleaved trees, provided that the deciduous cover exceeds that of evergreens. Excludes mixed forests (G4) where the proportion of conifers exceeds 25%.
N17	Coniferous woodland	G3 : Coniferous woodland	Woodland, forest and plantations dominated by coniferous trees, mainly evergreen ([<i>Abies</i>], [<i>Cedrus</i>], [<i>Picea</i>], [<i>Pinus</i>], [<i>Taxus</i>], Cupressaceae) but also deciduous [<i>Larix</i>]. Excludes mixed forests (G4) where the proportion of broadleaved trees exceeds 25%.
N18	Evergreen woodland	G2 : Broadleaved evergreen woodland	Temperate forests dominated by broad-leaved sclerophyllous or lauriphyllous evergreen trees, or by palms. They are characteristic of the Mediterranean and warm-temperate humid zones.
N19	Mixed woodland	G4 : Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland	Forest and woodland of mixed broad-leaved deciduous or evergreen and coniferous trees of the nemoral, boreal, warm-temperate humid and mediterranean zones. They are mostly characteristic of the boreonemoral transition zone between taiga and temperate lowland deciduous forests, and of the montane level of the major mountain ranges to the south. Neither coniferous, nor broadleaved species account for more than 75% of the crown cover. Deciduous forests with an understorey of conifers or with a small admixture of conifers in the dominant layer are included in

			unit G1. Conifer forests with an understorey of deciduous trees or with a small admixture of deciduous trees in the dominant layer are included in unit G3.
N20	Artificial forest monoculture (e.g. Plantations of poplar or Exotic trees)	G1.C : Highly artificial broadleaved deciduous forestry plantations	Cultivated deciduous broad-leaved tree formations planted for the production of wood, composed of exotic species, of native species out of their natural range, or of native species planted in clearly unnatural stands, often as monocultures.
		G2.8 : Highly artificial broadleaved evergreen forestry plantations	Cultivated evergreen broad-leaved tree formations planted for the production of wood, composed of exotic species, of native species out of their natural range, or of native species planted in clearly unnatural stands, often as monocultures.
		G5 Lines of trees, small anthropogenic woodlands, recently felled woodland, early-stage woodland and coppice	Woods, often riparian, formed by palm trees of the Mediterranean and Macaronesian zones, [<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>] of Crete and western Anatolia, and [<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>] of the Canary Islands.
N21	Non-forest areas cultivated with woody plants (including Orchards, groves, Vineyards, Dehesas)	E7.3 Dehesa	A characteristic landscape of the southwestern quadrant of the Iberian peninsula in which crops, pasture land or Mediterranean scrub, in juxtaposition or rotation, are shaded by a fairly closed to very open canopy of native oaks, [<i>Quercus suber</i>], [<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>], [<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>], [<i>Quercus faginea</i>]. It is an important habitat of raptors, including the threatened Iberian endemic eagle [<i>Aquila adalberti</i>], of the crane [<i>Grus grus</i>], of large insects and their predators and of the endangered Iberian lynx [<i>Lynx pardinus</i>].
		G1.D : Fruit and nut tree orchards	Stands of trees cultivated for fruit or flower production, providing permanent tree cover once mature. Extensively cultivated and old orchards are habitats supporting

			rich flora and fauna.
		G2.9 : Evergreen orchards and groves	In Europe these are mostly olives and citrus.
N22	Inland rocks, Screes, Sands, Permanent Snow and ice	H : Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats	Non-coastal habitats with less than 30% vegetation cover (other than in crevices of rocks, screes or cliffs) which are dry or only seasonally wet (with the water table at or above ground level for less than half of the year). Subterranean non-marine caves and passages including underground waters and disused underground mines. Habitats characterised by the presence of permanent snow and surface ice other than marine ice bodies.
N23	Other land (including Towns, Villages, Roads, Waste places, Mines, Industrial sites)	J : Constructed, industrial and other artificial habitats	Primarily human settlements, buildings, industrial developments, the transport network, waste dump sites. Includes highly artificial saline and non-saline waters with wholly constructed beds or heavily contaminated water (such as industrial lagoons and saltworks) which are virtually devoid of plant and animal life. Excludes disused underground mines (H1.7).
N24	Marine and coastal habitats (general)	A : Marine habitats	Marine habitats are directly connected to the oceans, i.e. part of the continuous body of water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface and which surrounds its land masses. Marine waters may be fully saline, brackish or almost fresh. Marine habitats include those below spring high tide limit (or below mean water level in non-tidal waters) and enclosed coastal saline or brackish waters, without a permanent surface connection to the sea but either with intermittent surface or sub-surface connections (as in lagoons). Rockpools in the supralittoral zone are considered as enclaves of the marine zone. Includes marine littoral habitats which are subject to wet and dry periods on a tidal cycle including tidal saltmarshes; marine littoral habitats which are normally water-covered but intermittently exposed due to the action of wind or atmospheric pressure changes; freshly deposited marine strandlines characterised by marine invertebrates. Waterlogged littoral saltmarshes and associated saline or brackish pools above the mean water level in non-tidal waters or above the spring high tide limit in tidal waters are included with marine habitats. Includes constructed marine saline habitats below water level as defined above (such as in marinas, harbours, etc) which support a semi-natural community of both plants and animals. The marine

			water column includes bodies of ice.
		B : Coastal habitats	Coastal habitats are those above spring high tide limit (or above mean water level in non-tidal waters) occupying coastal features and characterised by their proximity to the sea, including coastal dunes and wooded coastal dunes, beaches and cliffs. Includes free-draining supralittoral habitats adjacent to marine habitats which are normally only affected by spray or splash, strandlines characterised by terrestrial invertebrates and moist and wet coastal dune slacks and dune-slack pools. Excludes supralittoral rock pools and habitats adjacent to the sea which are not characterised by salt spray, wave or sea-ice erosion.
N25	Grassland and scrub habitats (general)	E : Grasslands and lands dominated by forbs, mosses or lichens	Non-coastal land which is dry or only seasonally wet (with the water table at or above ground level for less than half of the year) with greater than 30% vegetation cover. The vegetation is dominated by grasses and other non-woody plants, including mosses, macrolichens, ferns, sedges and herbs. Includes semiarid steppes with scattered [<i>Artemisia</i>] scrub. Includes successional weedy vegetation and managed grasslands such as recreation fields and lawns. Excludes regularly tilled habitats (I1) dominated by cultivated herbaceous vegetation such as arable fields.
		F : Heathland, scrub and tundra	Non-coastal land which is dry or only seasonally inundated (with the water table at or above ground level for less than half of the year) with greater than 30% vegetation cover. Tundra is characterised by the presence of permafrost. Heathland and scrub are defined as vegetation dominated by shrubs or dwarf shrubs of species that typically do not exceed 5 m maximum height. Includes shrub orchards, vineyards, hedges (which may have occasional tall trees). Also includes stands of climatically-limited dwarf trees (<i>krummholz</i>) < 3 m high, such as occur in extreme alpine conditions. Includes [<i>Salix</i>] and [<i>Frangula</i>] carrs. Excludes coppice (G5.7) and [<i>Alnus</i>] and [<i>Populus</i>] swamp woodland (G1.4).
N26	Woodland habitats (general)	G : Woodland, forest and other wooded land	Woodland and recently cleared or burnt land where the dominant vegetation is, or was until very recently, trees with a canopy cover of at least 10%. Trees are defined as woody plants, typically single-stemmed, that can reach a height of 5 m at maturity unless stunted by poor climate or soil. Includes lines of trees, coppices, regularly tilled tree nurseries, tree-crop plantations and fruit and nut tree orchards. Includes [<i>Alnus</i>] and [<i>Populus</i>] swamp woodland and riverine [<i>Salix</i>] woodland. Excludes [<i>Corylus avellana</i>] scrub and [<i>Salix</i>] and [<i>Frangula</i>] carrs. Excludes stands of climatically-limited dwarf trees (<i>krummholz</i>) < 3m high, such as occur at the arctic or alpine tree limit. Excludes parkland and dehesa with canopy less than

			10%, which are listed under sparsely wooded grasslands E7.
N27	Agricultural habitats (general)	I : Regularly or recently cultivated agricultural, horticultural and domestic habitats	Habitats maintained solely by frequent tilling or arising from recent abandonment of previously tilled ground such as arable land and gardens. Includes tilled ground subject to inundation. Excludes lawns and sports fields (E2.6), shrub orchards (FB), tree nurseries (G5.7) and tree-crop plantations (G3.F etc.).