

**Annex-BR-12-2004-01:AFF-01**  
**AGRICULTURE, FISHERY AND FORESTRY**

1. **Land cover** - the observed (bio) physical cover of the earth's surface.  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
2. **Forest cover** - refers to natural and manmade forests, including forests within wetlands and built-up areas.  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
3. **Forest** – refers to land with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ. It consists either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10 percent or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest.  

These are normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest. It includes forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest within protected areas; windbreaks and shelter belts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and width of more than 20 meter; plantations primarily used for forestry purposes, including rubber wood plantations. It also includes bamboo, palm and fern formations (except coconut and oil palm).  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
4. **Natural forest** - composed of indigenous trees, not planted by man.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
5. **Bamboo/palm formation** - forest on which more than 75 percent of crown cover consist of bamboo/palm species.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
6. **Beach forest** - a narrow strip of woodland along the sandy and gravelly beaches of the seacoast dominated by *Terminalia catappa*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Barringtonia asiatica*, *Sonneratia caseolaris*, *Acacia farnesiana* and *Erythrina orientalis*.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
7. **Broadleaved forest** - forest with a predominance (more than 75 percent of tree crown cover) of trees of broad-leaved species.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
8. **Closed formation/forest** - formations where trees in the various storeys and the undergrowth cover a high proportion (>40 percent) of the ground and do not have a continuous dense grass layer. They are either managed or unmanaged forests, in advanced state of succession and may have been logged –over one or more times, having kept their characteristics of forest stands, possibly with modified structure and composition.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
9. **Open formation/forest** - formations with discontinuous tree layer with coverage of at least 10 percent and less than 40 percent. They are either managed or unmanaged forests, in initial state of succession.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000

10. **Coniferous forest** – forest with predominance (more than 75 percent of tree crown cover) of trees of coniferous species.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
11. **Mixed forest** - forest in which none of the species groups such as conifer, broadleaved, bamboo and palm accounts for more than 75 percent of the tree crown cover.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
12. **Mossy forest** – forest stand found principally on high elevations and very rough mountainous regions characterized by steep ridges. The trees are mostly dwarf with stems and branches usually covered by epiphytes (moss) and dominated by Podocarpaceae, Myrtaceae, and Fagaceae.  
Reference: Natural Forest Resources of the Philippines, Philippines-German Forest Resources Inventory Project Report, 1988
13. **Plantation forest** - established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
14. **Other wooded land** - those lands either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent not able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity, e.g., dwarf or stunted trees; or with shrubs or bush cover of more than 10 percent.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
15. **Fallow** - refers to woody vegetation resulting from the clearing of natural forest for shifting to agriculture. It is an intermediate class between forest and non-forest land uses. Part of the area, which is not under cultivation may have the appearance of a secondary forest.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
16. **Shrubland** - where the dominant woody vegetation are shrubs, generally of more than 0.5 meter and less than 5 meter in height in maturity and without a definite crown. The growth habit can be erect, spreading or prostrate. The height limits for trees and shrubs should be interpreted with flexibility, particularly the minimum tree and maximum shrub height, which may vary between 5 and 7 meters approximately.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
17. **Wooded grassland** - areas predominantly vegetated with grasses, such as Imperata, Themeda, Saccharum and where the trees cover between 5 percent to 10 percent of area and their height may reach 5 meters at maturity.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
18. **Other land with tree cover** - the land primarily not under forest having more than 0.5 hectare with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity. It includes urban parks and gardens.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
19. **Other land** - land with tree cover less than 5 percent. It includes agricultural land, pastures, built-up areas, bare areas, grasslands, etc..  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
20. **Built-up area** - composed of areas of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. It includes cities, towns, villages, strip developments along highways, transportation, power, and communication facilities, and areas occupied by mills, shopping centers, industrial and commercial complexes, and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from urban areas.  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000

21. **Cultivated land** - land not classified as forest or other wooded land used by man for agriculture or pastures.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
22. **Annual cropland** - land cultivated with crops with a growing cycle under one year, which must be newly sown or planted for further production after harvesting.  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
23. **Perennial cropland** - land cultivated with long term crops that do not have to be replanted for several years after each harvest; harvesting components are not timber but fruits, latex and other products that do not significantly harm the growth of the planted trees or shrubs; orchards, vineyards and palm plantations, coffee, tea, sisal, banana, abaca, etc.  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
24. **Pastureland** - land managed for raising livestock.  
Reference: Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
25. **Natural land** - land not classified as forest or other wooded land undisturbed by man.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
26. **Bare areas** - land not covered by (semi-) natural or artificial cover. These include, among others, sand dunes, riverwash, lahar-laden areas and rocky or stony areas.  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000
27. **Grassland** - areas predominantly vegetated with grasses such as Imperata, Themeda, and Saccharum spp., among others.  
Reference: Inter-Agency Task Force on Geographic Information Resolution No. 1, Series of 1995
28. **Wetlands** - areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static, flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water, the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.  
Reference: Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Article 1.1 as amended in 1982 and 1987, Ramsar, Iran, 1971
29. **Mangrove** - forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly of Rhizophora, Bruguiera, Ceriops, Avicenia, Aegiceras, and Nipa species.  
Reference: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and Presidential Decree No. 705 or the Revised Forestry Code, Section 3, May 19, 1975.
30. **Marshland** - natural area usually dominated by grass-like plants such as cat tails and sedges, which are rooted in bottom sediments but emerge above the surface of the water. It contains emergence vegetation and usually develops in zones progressing from terrestrial habitat to open water.  
Reference: Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1992
31. **Inland water wetlands** - bodies of water surrounded by land (e.g. rivers, lakes, streams, mudflats, ponds/fishponds, dams and reservoirs).  
Reference: Forest Resource Assessment, Food and Agriculture Organization, 2000