

**Table 2.4. List of classes in second iteration of land cover.**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Class Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
7	Beach	Open sand, sandbars, mud, and some sand dunes - natural environments as well as exposed sand from dredging and other activities. Mainly in coastal areas, but also inland, especially along the banks of reservoirs.
9	Coastal Dune	Sand dunes and associated vegetation.
11	Open Water	Lakes, rivers, ponds, ocean, industrial water, aquaculture.
18	Transportation	Roads, railroads, airports, and runways.
20	Utility swaths	Open swaths maintained for transmission lines.
22	Low Intensity Urban - Nonforested	Low intensity urban areas with little or no tree canopy.
24	High Intensity Urban	Commercial/industrial and multi-family residential areas.

31	Clearcut - Sparse Vegetation	Recent clearcuts, sparse vegetation, and other early successional areas.
33	Quarries, Strip Mines	Exposed rock and soil from industrial uses, gravel pits, landfills.
34	Rock Outcrop	Rock outcrops and mountain tops.
72	Parks, Recreation	Cemeteries, playing fields, campus-like institutions, parks, schools.
73	Golf Course	Golf courses.
80	Pasture, Hay	Pasture, non-tilled grasses.
83	Row Crop	Row crops, orchards, vineyards, groves, horticultural businesses.
201	Forested Urban - Deciduous	Low intensity urban areas containing mainly deciduous trees.
202	Forested Urban - Evergreen	Low intensity urban areas containing mainly evergreen trees.
203	Forested Urban - Mixed	Low intensity urban areas containing mixed deciduous and evergreen trees.

410	Mesic Hardwood	Mesic forests of lower elevations in the mountain regions (Blue Ridge, Cumberland Plateau, and Ridge and Valley) and upper Piedmont. Includes species such as yellow-poplar, sweetgum, white oak, northern red oak, and American beech.
411	Sub-mesic Hardwood	Moderately mesic forests of the mountain regions and upper Piedmont. Includes typical oak-hickory forests. The dominant natural cover class in most mountain areas.
412	Hardwood Forest	Mesic to moderately mesic forests of the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain. Includes non-wetland floodplain forests of yellow-poplar and sweetgum, ravines of oaks and American beech, and many upland oak-hickory stands.
413	Xeric Hardwood	Dry hardwood forests found throughout the state, although most common in the mountain regions, and progressively more rare southward. Includes areas dominated by southern red oak, scarlet oak, post oak, and blackjack oak.
414	Deciduous Cove Hardwood	Mesic forests of sheltered valleys in the Blue Ridge and Cumberland Plateau at moderate to high elevations. Typically includes northern red oak, basswood, buckeye, and yellow-poplar.
415	Northern Hardwood	Restricted to the highest elevations of the Blue Ridge. Dominant tree species may include yellow birch, black cherry, and American beech.
420	Live Oak	Forests dominated by live oak. Most common in maritime strands along the Atlantic Coast. Also may occur in strip along southern border into southwest Georgia.
422	Open Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine	Only mapped in the Piedmont. Includes older, fairly open stands that may be almost savanna-like in appearance.
423	Xeric Pine	Very dry evergreen forests restricted to the mountain regions and upper Piedmont. Includes Virginia, shortleaf, pitch, and table mountain pines.
424	Hemlock-White Pine	Mesic evergreen forests frequently associated with riparian areas. Restricted to Blue Ridge and Cumberland Plateau.

425	White Pine	Moderately mesic evergreen forests of the Blue Ridge, usually dominated by white pine.
431	Montane Mixed Pine-Hardwood	Moderately mesic mixed forests of the Blue Ridge. Typical species include white pine, white oak, hickories, and yellow-poplar.
432	Xeric Mixed Pine-Hardwood	Dry mixed forests found throughout the state, although most common in the mountain regions, and progressively more rare southward. Includes areas dominated by a mix of pines (most frequently shortleaf or Virginia in the mountains, and shortleaf or longleaf elsewhere) and hardwood species such as southern red oak, scarlet oak, post oak, and blackjack oak.
433	Mixed Cove Forest	Mesic mixed forests of sheltered valleys and riparian areas in the Blue Ridge and Cumberland Plateau at moderate to high elevations. Typically includes eastern hemlock, yellow-poplar, and black birch.
434	Mixed Pine-Hardwood	Mesic to moderately dry forests of mixed deciduous and evergreen species found throughout the state at lower elevations. May include areas dominated by sweetgum, yellow-poplar, various oak species, and loblolly or shortleaf pine.
440	Loblolly-Shortleaf Pine	Found from the upper Coastal Plain northward (rare in the Blue Ridge except at the lowest elevations). Includes many stands heavily managed for silviculture as well as areas regenerating from old field conditions.
441	Loblolly-Slash Pine	Found on the lower Coastal Plain. Includes many heavily managed stands as well as a few natural areas.
511	Shrub Bald	Restricted to mountain tops at high elevations of the Blue Ridge. May be dominated by mountain laurel, rhododendron, or blueberry.
512	Sandhill	Areas of scrub vegetation on deep, sandy soils on the Coastal Plain, especially near the Fall Line and along larger streams. May be dominated by turkey oak, blackjack oak, live oak, holly, and longleaf pine.
513	Coastal Scrub	Thickets between coastal dunes, typically dominated by wax myrtle. Sometimes found adjacent to saltmarsh areas.

620	Longleaf Pine	Open, savanna-type stands. Heavily managed plantations would likely be classed with 440 or 441. Most common on the lower Coastal Plain, although found up to the lower Piedmont and historically in the Ridge and Valley.
890	Cypress-Gum Swamp	Regularly flooded swamp forests mainly found on the Coastal Plain. May include either riparian or depressional wetlands. Usually dominated by pond or baldcypress and/or tupelo gum.
900	Bottomland Hardwood	Less frequently flooded wetland forests found throughout the state, but most common on the Coastal Plain. To the north, may be dominated by sweetgum, elms, and red maple. To the south, wetland oaks (water oak, willow oak, overcup oak, swamp chestnut oak), black gum, and even spruce pine become more common.
920	Saltmarsh	Emergent brackish or saltwater wetlands dominated by <i>Spartina</i> or <i>Juncus</i> .
930	Freshwater Marsh	Emergent freshwater wetlands found throughout the state. May be dominated by grasses or sedges.
980	Shrub Wetland	Closed canopy, low stature woody wetland. Found throughout the state, although most common on the Coastal Plain. May be result of clearcutting of wetland forests. Frequently includes willows, alders, and red maple.
990	Evergreen Forested Wetland	Restricted to the Coastal Plain. Includes forests dominated by bay species, wet pine forests (typically slash or pond pine), or Atlantic white cedar.