

UNSD QUESTIONNAIRE 2001 ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Section: LAND

Country: _____

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Table number	Title of table	Description of table
L1	Land Use by Type	The table asks for information on general trends in land use.
L2	Soil Erosion	The purpose of this table is to collect data on the area affected by water and wind erosion.
L3	Salinization	The purpose of this table is to collect data on the area affected by salinization.
L4	Desertification	The purpose of this table is to collect data on the area affected by desertification.
L5	Supplementary Information Sheet on the Land Section	The table asks for supplementary information on the land section.

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Table L1: Land Use by Type *(Please note that variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Category	Unit	1950 [*]	1960 [*]	1970 [*]	1980 [*]	1990 [*]	1995 [*]	2000 [*]
1	! Total area of the country	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	! of which: protected^a	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	! Total land area	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	! Agricultural land^b	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.1	Arable land ^c	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.2	Land under permanent crops ^d	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.3	Land under permanent meadows and pastures ^e	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.4	Other agricultural land n.e.s. ^f	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.5	Fallow agricultural land ^g	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	! Forest and other wooded land^h	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.1	Land under forest ⁱ	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.1.1	Land under coniferous forest ^j	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.1.2	Land under non-coniferous forest ^k	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.1.2.1	Broadleaved forest ^l	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.1.2.2	Bamboo/Palms formations ^m	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.1.3	Land under mixed forest ⁿ	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.2	Other wooded land ^o	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	! Built-up and related land^p	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.1	Residential land ^q	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.2	Industrial land ^r	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.3	Other built-up land n.e.s. ^s	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	! Wet open lands^t	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	! Dry open land with special vegetation cover^u	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	! Open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover^v	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	! Waters^w	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes:

- * Please alter the years in the columns according to the data available if data for the years requested in the table are not available.
- a **Protected area:** An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and data according to the national definition and give the definition in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- b **Agricultural land:** This refers to the major classes of land use on agricultural holdings. For classification the gross area is surveyed for each class. Agricultural land includes land under scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes, permanently uncultivated land, such as uncultivated patches, banks, footpaths, ditches, headlands and shoulders.
- c **Arable land:** This refers to all land generally under rotation whether for temporary crops or meadows, or left fallow.
- d **Land under permanent crops:** This signifies land used for crops occupying it for a long period of time and which do not have to be planted for several years after each harvest. Land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine, is so classified, as are nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under forests and other wooded land). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded.
- e **Land under permanent meadows and pastures:** This means land used permanently (i.e., for five years and more) for herbaceous forage crops. Permanent meadows and pastures on which trees and shrubs are grown should be recorded under this heading only if the growing of forage crops is the most important use of the area. Measures may be taken to keep or increase productivity of the land (i.e. use of fertilizers, mowing or systematic grazing by domestic animals).
- f **All other agricultural land, n.e.s.:** This includes all agricultural land, which is not specified elsewhere. Such land may be potentially productive or not. Included are scattered farm buildings, i.e. isolated buildings not belonging to closed villages or similar rural localities.
- g **Fallow agricultural land:** Arable land not under rotation that is set at rest for a period of time ranging from one to five years before it is cultivated again, or land usually under permanent crops, meadows or pastures, which is not being used for that purpose for a period of at least one year. Arable land which is normally used for the cultivation of temporary crops, but which is temporarily used for grazing is included.
- h **Forest and other wooded land:** Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent and area of more than 0.5 hectares and land either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 per cent of trees able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees); or with shrub or bush cover of more than 10 per cent.
- i **Forest:** Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent and area of more than 0.5 hectares. May consist 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 per cent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 per cent are included under forest, as are areas 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. **Included** are forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 metres; plantations primarily used for forestry purposes, including rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands.
- Excludes land predominantly used for agricultural practices.
- j **Land under coniferous forest:** This relates to land covered by forest as defined above with a predominance (more than 75 per cent of tree crown cover) of trees of coniferous species (Gymnospermae).
- k **Land under non-coniferous forest:** This relates to land covered by forest as defined above with a predominance (more than 75 per cent of tree crown cover) of trees of non-coniferous species (Angiospermae). Excludes broadleaved species and tree-form species of the bamboo, palm and fern families.
- l **Broadleaved forest:** Forest with a predominance (more than 75 per cent of tree crown cover) of trees of broadleaved species.
- m **Bamboo/Palms formations:** Forest on which more than 75 per cent of the crown cover consists of tree species other than coniferous or broadleaved species (e.g. tree-form species of the bamboo, palm and fern families).
- n **Land under mixed forest:** Forest in which neither coniferous, nor broadleaved, nor palms, bamboos account for more than 75 per cent of the tree crown cover.

- o **Other wooded land:** Land either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 per cent of trees able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees); or with shrub or bush cover of more than 10 per cent.
- p **Built-up and related land:** Land under houses, roads, mines and quarries and any other facilities, including their auxiliary spaces, deliberately installed for the pursuit of human activities. Included are also certain types of open land (non-built-up land), which are closely related to these activities, such as waste tips, derelict land in built-up areas, junk yards, city parks and gardens, etc. Land occupied by scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes (classified in category 3.4) is excluded. Land under closed villages or similar rural localities is included.
- q **Residential land:** Land which is mainly covered by residential or mainly residential buildings, irrespective of whether they are actually occupied or temporarily vacant. Included in residential land are attached private gardens and small green areas, which are mainly used by the inhabitants of the buildings to which they are attached. Residential areas also comprise parking facilities and small playgrounds, which are essentially reserved for use by the local population. Excluded is land used for purposes specified elsewhere, even if it is mainly used by the local population. Respondents should specify the criteria used as a basis for determining whether a building is mainly residential or mainly non-residential.
- r **Industrial land, excluding land used for quarries, pits, mines and related facilities:** Land on which mainly manufacturing activities (ISIC/Rev.3 divisions 15-37) are pursued, including all auxiliary grounds, such as private roads, parkings, storage grounds, office grounds, etc. Included is land used by enterprises primarily engaged in construction work (ISIC/Rev.3 division 45). However, actual construction sites are to be classified in category 5.2. Harbour areas and their storage facilities, although possibly extending to industrial premises, are excluded. Also excluded is land used for quarries, mines, pits and related facilities.
- s **Other built-up land:** Land not included above, including commercial land, land used for public services, land of mixed use, land used for transport and communication and technical infrastructure, and land used for recreational and other open land.
- t **Wet open land:** Non-wooded sites either partially, temporarily or permanently water-logged, the water of which may be fresh, brackish or saline, on blanket or raised peatlands. The water may be either stagnant or running, and is usually shallow, especially if it is saline.
- u **Dry open land with special vegetation cover:** Non-wooded land which is covered by low vegetation (less than 2 metres).
- v **Open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover:** Non-built up land the surface of which either is not covered at all by vegetation or scarcely covered by some vegetation, which precludes its inclusion in other categories of the classification.
- w **Waters:** This relates to the part of the national territory, which is covered by surface waters. The national territory is defined as the surface enclosed by all inland borders and, if applicable, the normal base-line (low-water mark) on the seaward side.

Footnotes

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Table L2: Soil Erosion^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Category	Unit	Light ^b			Moderate ^c			Strong ^d			Extreme ^e			Total ^f			
			1980 [*]	1990 [*]	2000 [*]	1980 [*]	1990 [*]	2000 [*]	1980 [*]	1990 [*]	2000 [*]	1980 [*]	1990 [*]	2000 [*]	1980 [*]	1990 [*]	2000 [*]	
1	! Total area affected ^g	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Agricultural land ^h	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Forest and other wooded land ⁱ	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.3	Dry open land with special vegetation cover ^j	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.4	Open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover ^k	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes:

- * Please alter the years in the columns according to the data available if data for the years requested in the table are not available.
- a **Erosion:** Refers to wind and water erosion (sheet and rill) and is divided into four categories, light, moderate, strong and extreme. If the country has developed a classification for the severity of soil erosion, please provide the data according to the national classification and give a detailed explanation of the system in the Supplementary Information Sheet. If no data according to severity classes are available but on the total area affected by soil erosion, please provide the data in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- b **Erosion - light:** Terrain has somewhat reduced agricultural productivity, but is suitable in local farming systems. Restoration to full productivity possible by modifications of the management systems. Original biotic functions largely intact.
- c **Erosion - moderate:** Terrain has greatly reduced agricultural productivity, but is still suitable for use in local farming systems. Major improvements are required to restore productivity. Original biotic functions are partially destroyed.
- d **Erosion - strong:** Terrain is not reclaimable at farm level. Major investments - engineering works - are required for terrain restoration. Original biotic functions are largely destroyed.
- e **Erosion - extreme:** Terrain is unreclaimable and beyond restoration. Original biotic functions are fully destroyed.
- f **Erosion - Total area affected:** Sum over all four categories, i.e. agricultural land, forest and other wooded land, dry open land with special vegetation cover and open land without, or with insignificant vegetation cover.
- g **Agricultural land:** This refers to the major classes of land use on agricultural holdings. For classification the gross area is surveyed for each class. Agricultural land includes land under scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes, permanently uncultivated land, such as uncultivated patches, banks, footpaths, ditches, headlands and shoulders.
- h **Forest and other wooded land:** Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent and area of more than 0.5 hectares and land either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 per cent of trees able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees); or with shrub or bush cover of more than 10 per cent.
- i **Dry open land with special vegetation cover:** Non-wooded land which is covered by low vegetation (less than 2 metres).
- j **Open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover:** Non-built up land the surface of which either is not covered at all by vegetation or scarcely covered by some vegetation, which precludes its inclusion in other categories of the classification.

Footnotes

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Table L3: Salinization^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

code	Category	Unit	1970 [*]	1975 [*]	1980 [*]	1985 [*]	1990 [*]	1995 [*]	2000 [*]
1	! Total area affected ^b	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Agricultural land ^c	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Forest and other wooded land ^d	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.3	Dry open land with special vegetation cover ^e	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.4	Open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover ^f	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes:

- * Please alter the years in the columns according to the data available if data for the years requested in the table are not available.
- a **Salinization:** The increase in salt concentration in an environmental medium, notably soil. Salinization can be a result of the clearing of native vegetation, or the overuse of irrigation. If the country has developed a national classification for land affected by salinization, please provide the data according to the classification and give a detailed explanation of the system in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- b **Total area affected:** Sum over all four categories, i.e. agricultural land, forest and other wooded land, dry open land with special vegetation cover and open land without, or with insignificant vegetation cover.
- c **Agricultural land:** This refers to the major classes of land use on agricultural holdings. For classification the gross area is surveyed for each class. Agricultural land includes land under scattered farm buildings, yards and their annexes, permanently uncultivated land, such as uncultivated patches, banks, footpaths, ditches, headlands and shoulders.
- d **Forest and other wooded land:** Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent and area of more than 0.5 hectares and land either with a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 per cent of trees able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 per cent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 metres at maturity in situ (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees); or with shrub or bush cover of more than 10 per cent.
- e **Dry open land with special vegetation cover:** Non-wooded land which is covered by low vegetation (less than 2 metres).
- f **Open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover:** Non-built up land the surface of which either is not covered at all by vegetation or scarcely covered by some vegetation, which precludes its inclusion in other categories of the classification.

Footnotes

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Table L4: Desertification^a *(Please note that the variables marked with "!" indicate priority data)*

Code	Category	Unit	1970 [*]	1975 [*]	1980 [*]	1985 [*]	1990 [*]	1995 [*]	2000 [*]
1	! Total area affected ^b	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1	Dry sub-humid areas ^c	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2	Semi-arid areas ^d	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.3	Arid areas ^e	km ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes:

- * Please alter the years in the columns according to the data available if data for the years requested in the table are not available.
- a **Desertification**: The process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors including climatic variations (e.g. drought) as well as direct and indirect human activities (e.g. overgrazing, intensive agricultural cultivation). Countries are asked to provide data according to the national definition of desertification. Please give the definition as well as the description of the methodology applied and possible national severity classification in the Supplementary Information Sheet.
- b **Desertification -Total area affected**: Sum over all three categories, i.e. dry sub-humid areas, semi-arid areas and arid areas.
- c **Dry sub-humid areas**: Dry sub-humid areas have a precipitation to potential evapotranspiration ratio of equal to or greater than 0.50 and less than 0.65, with highly seasonal rainfall regimes and less than 25 per cent interannual rainfall variability. Such areas are very susceptible to degradation, probably enhanced by the seasonality of rainfall, drought periods and the increasing intensity of human use.
- d **Semi-arid areas**: Semi-arid areas have a precipitation to potential evapotranspiration ratio of equal to or greater than 0.20 and less than 0.50, with distinctly highly seasonal rainfall regimes and mean annual values up to 800 millimetres/year in summer rainfall areas and 500 millimetres/year in winter regimes. Interannual variability ranges between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, so despite the apparent suitability for grazing in semi-arid grasslands, this and sedentary agricultural activities are susceptible to seasonal and interannual moisture deficiency.
- e **Arid areas**: Arid areas have a precipitation to potential evapotranspiration ratio equal to or greater than 0.05 and less than 0.20, and mean annual precipitation values up to approximately 200 millimetres/year. Interannual variability is between 50 per cent and 100 per cent.

Footnotes

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Section: LAND**Country:****Contact person:****Contact institution:****E-mail:****Tel:****Fax:****Table L5: Supplementary Information Sheet on the Land Section***(National definition of protected areas (if necessary); definitions, methodologies used and possibly severity classifications for erosion, salinization and desertification, etc.)*