

N2K - Product User Manual (PUM)

Copernicus Land Monitoring Service



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1. Executive summary

Copernicus is the European Union's Earth Observation Programme. It offers information services based on satellite Earth observation and in situ (non-space) data. These information services are **freely** and **openly** accessible to its users through six thematic Copernicus services (atmosphere monitoring, marine environment monitoring, land monitoring, climate change, emergency management and security).

The Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS) provides geographical information on land cover and its changes, land use, vegetation state, water cycle and earth surface energy variables to a broad range of users in Europe and across the world in the field of environmental terrestrial applications.

CLMS is jointly implemented by the European Environment Agency and the European Commission DG Joint Research Centre (JRC).

The local component as part of the CLMS is coordinated by the European Environment Agency and aims to provide specific and more detailed information that is complementary to the information obtained through the Pan-European component. The local component focuses on different hotspots, i.e. areas that are prone to specific environmental challenges and problems. It is based on very high-resolution imagery in combination with other available datasets (high and medium resolution images) over the pan-European area.

Natura 2000 sites are important hotspots for nature conservation therefore, the objective of the **N2K product of CLMS** is to provide detailed Land Cover / Land Use (LC/LU) mapping results, covering a large number (4.790) of grassland-rich Natura 2000 sites. The selection of Natura 2000 sites to be mapped has been prioritized on the basis of occurrence of 32 different grassland habitat types across Europe, as defined by Annex I of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

The aim of the N2K product is to assess whether those selected sites are being effectively preserved and if a decline of certain grassland habitat types is being halted.

The service covers 631,820 km² of land surface across Europe for three reference years: 2006, 2012 and 2018. The reference year 2018 was released together with a revised version of the 2006 and 2012 databases. For each Natura 2000 site, the mapping also covers a 2 km buffer zone.

This is a unique product with a high level of detail (Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) is 0.5 ha), based on Very High Resolution (VHR) satellite data. The classification provides 55 distinct thematic classes and the class definitions follow a pre-defined nomenclature based on the Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services typology of ecosystems (at level 1) and are further harmonised with Corine Land Cover and adapted to the specific characteristics of grasslands habitats (levels 2 to 4). It offers two types of products: status maps for the three reference years and two change products for the two reference periods.

The N2K product offers a good basis to analyse the LC/LU situation in grassland-rich Natura 2000 sites and furthermore allows to devise the general trends and change factors within the sites through the observation periods, as well as within the buffer zone surrounding those.

Hereinafter referred to as “**CLMS N2K**”, a LC/LU product in a selection of Natura 2000 sites.

2. Guide for the reader

2.1 Who is this guide for

This Product User Manual is the primary document that users are recommended to read before using the N2K product. It provides an overview of the product characteristics, product methodology and workflows, user requirements and example/potential use cases, information about the quality assessment checks and their results as well as product technical support.

2.2 Content and structure

The document is structured as follows:

- Chapter 3 recalls the user requirements
- Chapter 4 presents potential application areas and/or use cases examples
- Chapter 5 presents the product description (product content and characteristics, file naming convention and format(s))
- Chapter 6 provides a description of the methodology and production workflows
- Chapter 7 summarizes the quality assessment and/or validation procedure and results
- Chapter 8 provides information about product access and use conditions as well as the technical product support
- Chapter 9 lists references to the cited literature
- Chapter 10 provides annexes

2.3 Applicable documents

ID	Document Name / Content
AD 01	CLMS N2K Nomenclature and Mapping Guideline (Issue 1.4, Date Issued: 03/05/2021) NOMENCLATURE and MAPPING GUIDELINE (copernicus.eu)

ID	Document Name / Content
AD 02	N2K validation report (2006 and 2012 databases) Framework service contract for the GMES Initial Operations / Copernicus Land monitoring services – Validation of products

3. Review of user requirements

The European Commission has been systematically collecting user needs for Copernicus products and services, expressed in different policy areas. Information on specific aspects of land cover, land use and changes such as provided by this CLMS N2K product are an essential prerequisite to support many policies, reporting and monitoring obligations (EC 2019).

The reference baseline for mapping land cover and land use (LC/LU) on the European scale has been the Corine Land Cover classification (Coordination of Information on the Environment Land Cover, CLC) (EEA 1995). It provides a LC/LU time series starting in 1990 at an original scale of 1: 100 000, a minimum spatial resolution of 25ha (5ha for LC/LU changes) and using 44 classes of the 3-level Corine nomenclature. It is supported by additional thematic High Resolution Layers (HRL) providing raster based information at 20 and recently at 10m pixel size on various aspects of the European land cover (e.g. imperviousness degree, forest and grassland cover).

The CLMS N2K supplements these reference mapping products with higher thematic details and spatial resolution. It focuses on a selection of the Natura 2000 network of sites and provides a LC/LU time series at 0.5ha resolution, expressed in a detailed nomenclature of 55 classes.

The central aim of the Natura 2000 protected areas network is to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. Information is still lacking on the effectiveness of conservation measures in Europe's protected areas and how well biodiversity is protected there (EEA 2019, p.79). The CLMS N2K helps to fill these gaps through objective and European-wide harmonised information on LC/LU trends within and in the vicinity of grassland-rich Natura 2000 sites. It directly supports the analysis of trends and progress in stopping the ongoing loss of biodiversity in Europe.

Particularly grasslands are affected by changing agricultural management and land conversion (EEA 2019). Land cover changes can be monitored with this product for the existing time series 2006-2012-2018. This can help to monitor biodiversity health as proposed by the GEOBON working group of the Group on Earth Observation (GEO). The CLMS N2K product can provide information for indicators such as land abandonment, intensification/extensification within agriculture as well as landscape context maps indicating overall landscape configuration or fragmentation.

The new EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 makes it clear that for the good of our environment and our economy additional efforts are needed, to deal with the five

main direct drivers of biodiversity loss – changes in land and sea use, overexploitation, climate change, pollution, and invasive alien species.

The CLMS N2K products supports the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 with specific focus on areas of very high biodiversity value or potential.

4. Product application areas and/or examples of use cases

4.1 Use case: Grassland LC/LU changes and trends analysis in Natura 2000 sites

Established under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, Natura 2000 is the world's largest ecological network of protected areas, a network of key breeding and resting places for rare and endangered species. In addition to the focus on species, the network also aims at protecting more than 200 different Natural habitat types. The network covers about 18% of the EU's land area throughout all 27 EU Member States. It is not a system of strict nature reserves from which all human activities would be excluded. While it includes strictly protected areas, most of the land remains privately owned and managed. EU Member States must ensure that the sites are managed in a sustainable manner to prevent significant impacts on species and habitats for which the sites have been designated. It is part of the policy strategy to conserve Europe's biodiversity and was established on the legal requirements of the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive.

Grassland ecosystems are highly biodiverse and species-rich vegetation types, providing a range of ecosystem services. The selection of Natura 2000 sites mapped was prioritized on the basis of occurrence of 32 different grassland habitat types across Europe, as defined by Annex I of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

Based on a comparative assessment of the N2K product, reference years 2006, 2012 and 2018, LC/LU changes and trends were analysed within the selected Natura 2000 sites and their two km buffer zone.

Due to the known strong decrease of grassland habitats, the focus of the analysis relied especially on semi-Natural and Natural grasslands, as they are vulnerable to different pressures such as intensification of agriculture and grassland management, land abandonment, shrub encroachment, afforestation, urbanisation and several more.

The assessment was based on the mapping of land cover/land use as well as changes between the three reference years 2006, 2012 and 2018 of the selected Natura 2000 sites, including a 2 km buffer zone around each site, to form the total N2K product coverage of around 631.820 km² across Europe.

The assessment of the Grassland Habitat Types concentrated on the grassland areas and its changes. LC/LU changes are associated with the following Land Cover

Change Groups (LCGs), defined in close cooperation with representatives from DG ENV and EEA:

- Urbanisation
- De-urbanisation
- Agricultural intensification
- Agricultural extensification
- Agricultural conversion to managed grassland
- Agricultural conversion to cropland
- Agricultural abandonment
- Forest increase - Natural succession
- Forest increase - Plantation
- Tree encroachment
- Deforestation
- Forest degradation
- Regeneration
- Intensification of grassland use
- Extensification of grassland use
- Decline of woody plants
- Woody plant encroachment
- Shift of tree line
- Colonization by marginal grasses
- Expansion of grassland
- Grassland degradation
- Scrub encroachment
- Scrub retreat
- Sedimentation / Plant succession
- Drainage
- Deconstruction and reNaturation

- Hydrological restoration

The mapped area covers a substantial part of the Natura 2000 sites and the European territory and includes, to different degrees, all MS and most Biogeographical Regions. Some biogeographical zones and MS are better represented than others and therefore the analysis should be read in the context of this representativeness.

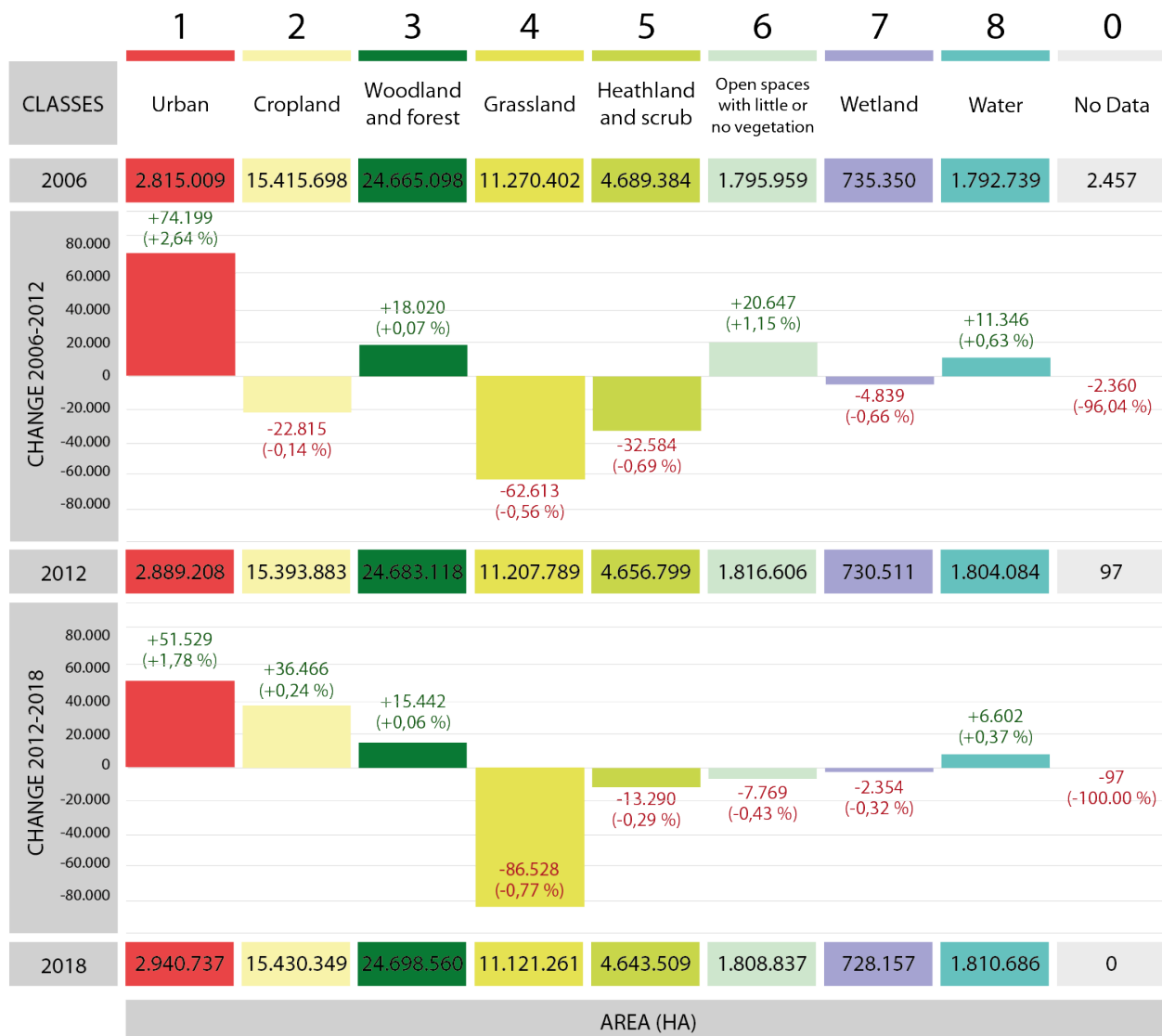
The figure below (Distribution of Level 1 classes in the mapped N2K AoI (Natura 2000 sites and buffer zone) for the reference years 2006, 2012 and 2018.) gives an overview of the eight Level 1 classes, their area coverage and N2K AoI proportion for the three-time steps 2006, 2012 and 2018. The highest share is taken up by *Woodland and forests*, followed by *Cropland* and *Grassland*. *Wetlands* are by far the rarest class, followed by *Water* and *Open spaces with little or no vegetation*.



A look at the changes between the time steps 2006 - 2012 and 2012 - 2018 shown in the figure below (Overview total gains and losses per Level 1 class in ha and % for the periods 2006-2012 and 2012-2018 on European Level) reveals high dynamics in the classes Urban and Grassland, both in total numbers and percentage share. The observation period 2006 - 2012 indicates a considerable high increase of Urban areas (2,64%) whereas Grasslands decreased to a similar total area but a lesser percentage. A percentual high loss was also experienced by Wetlands and Heathland and moorlands.

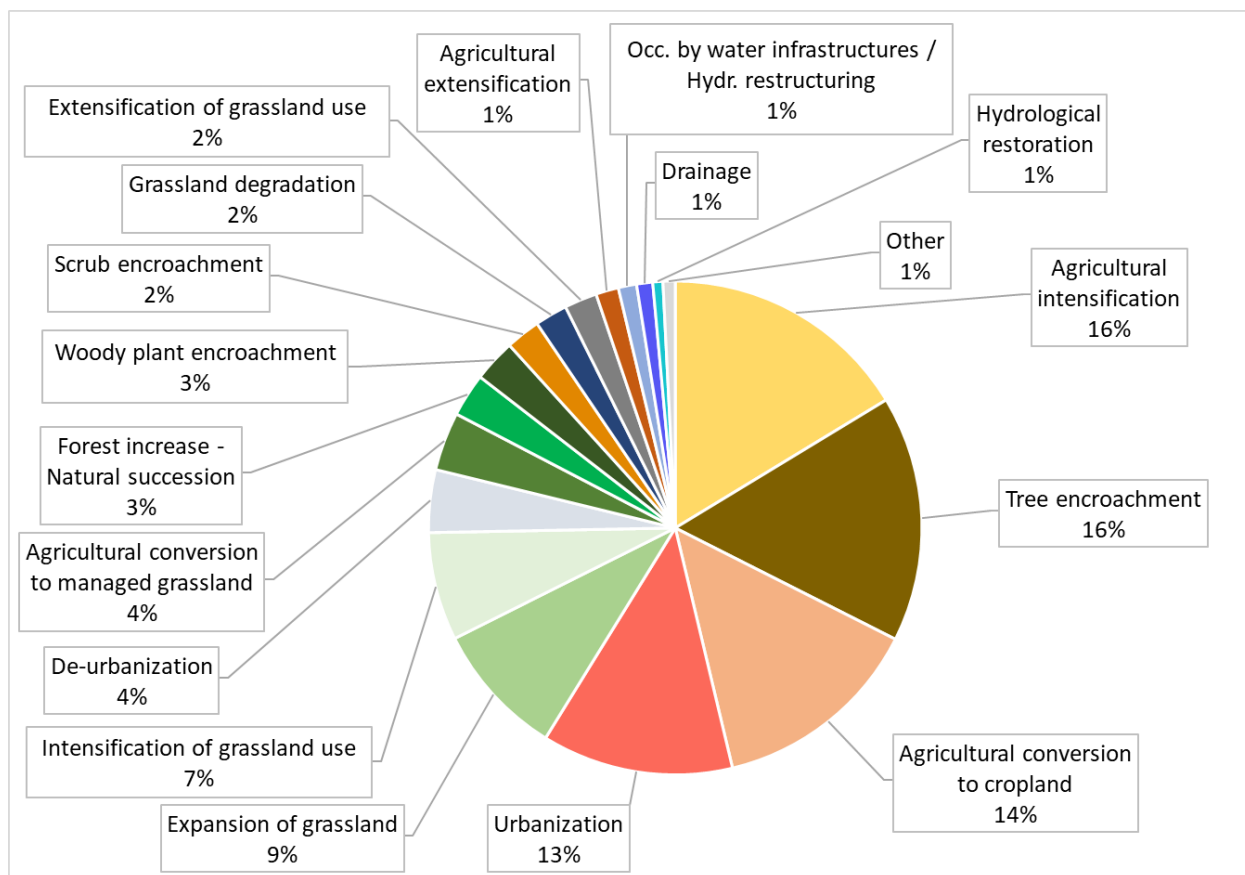
The period 2012 - 2018 is dominated by the high decrease of the Grassland class, with even 0,21 percentage points more than the previous period, and a high increase of Urban area, even though to a lesser extent than in 2006 - 2012.

Comparing the two periods of observation, the decrease of Cropland between 2006 and 2012 is compensated by an increase in the following six years. Both classes, Urban and Grassland, continued their trend in opposite directions. Heathland and moorlands as well as Wetlands continue to loose area, even if to a slower ratio than in the subsequent period. The Open spaces with little or no vegetation class has experienced a reverse trend from an area gain between 2006-2012 to area loss in 2012-2018. One reason behind this may be the recovery of landscape after fire events. The figure also shows the declining area of No Data areas which reached zero in 2018. Since this cannot be considered a real change but is only resulting from a significant improvement in satellite data availability, it appears without bar in the graph.



The figure below shows the most important pressures on grassland habitats for the 2012 - 2018 period. This helps to better understand the changes in the mapped area. The percentage of each pressure is related to the total area of changes.

The most prominent pressures are 'Agricultural intensification' (16%), Tree encroachment (16%) and 'Agricultural conversion to cropland' (14%) and followed by 'Urbanization' (13%). 'Expansion of grassland' (9%) remains the most important change process related to a grassland gain.



4.2 Measuring the effectiveness of EU Member States efforts for protecting Natura 2000 grasslands

In addition to the previous general assessment, Copernicus Land Monitoring Service is helping to support and measure the effectiveness of EU Member States and their efforts for protecting the increasingly important Natura 2000 grasslands.

When looking at the LC/LU inside the Natura 2000 sites, as compared to the 2 km buffer surrounding the sites, and as expected, the more anthropogenic land uses, such as urban and cropland, cover larger areas in the buffer zones as shown in the table below. In contrast, Natural and semi-Natural land cover is more abundant inside the sites. Grasslands are found to an almost equal extent in both areas because the class includes not only Natural and semi-Natural (species-rich) but also

intensely managed (species-poor) grasslands, which are more comparable in their use to croplands.

Overall, a continuous loss of grasslands can be observed, and the trend is visible both in the buffer zone and the sites themselves, even though it is to a lesser amount in the latter.

AREA (%)		N2000 SITES			2 KM BUFFER ZONE		
		2006	2012	2018	2006	2012	2018
CLASSES – Level 1	1 Urban	1,06%	1,09%	1,11%	7,76%	7,96%	8,11%
	2 Cropland	13,41%	13,42%	13,49%	35,11%	35,04%	35,07%
	3 Woodland and forest	45,36%	45,38%	45,40%	32,88%	32,91%	32,94%
	4 Grassland	18,51%	18,46%	18,38%	17,18%	17,03%	16,84%
	5 Heathland and scrub	10,25%	10,17%	10,16%	4,67%	4,64%	4,61%
	6 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	4,48%	4,54%	4,52%	1,25%	1,25%	1,25%
	7 Wetland	2,10%	2,09%	2,08%	0,25%	0,25%	0,25%
	8 Water	4,82%	4,84%	4,85%	0,91%	0,92%	0,93%
	0 No Data	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

Other key findings (shown in the table below) include:

- Grasslands showed a decline for two of the four different classes distinguished in the mapping. Managed grassland (class 4100) and Semi-Natural grassland with woody plants (class 4212) have the highest losses.
- Alpine areas (4220) as the only type being more or less stable.
- Semi-Natural grassland without woody plants (4211) experienced a gain for both reference periods.

Classes Level 4	4100	4211	4212	4220
CLASSES	Managed grassland	Semi-natural grassland with woody plants (CCD \geq 30 %)	Semi-natural grassland without woody plants (CCD < 30%)	Alpine & sub-alpine natural grass-land
AREA (HA)	4100	4211	4212	4220
2006	4.994.954	784.537	4.603.982	886.929
Change 06-12	-43.464 (-0,87 %)	+1.962 (+0,25 %)	-20.970 (-0,46 %)	-142 (-0,02 %)
2012	4.951.490	786.500	4.583.012	886.787
Change 12-18	-40.204 (-0,81 %)	+75 (+0,01 %)	-46.135 (-1,01 %)	-265 (-0,03 %)
2018	4.911.286	786.575	4.536.877	886.522

Looking at the data for Natura 2000 sites and buffer zones separately (Figure below), the grassland classes inside the Natura 2000 network can be seen to still be declining in area, apart from class 4211, which experienced slight gains in both periods, the reason for this most likely being land abandonment leading to shrub encroachment. In the buffer zone, classes 4100, 4212 and 4220 all decline more severely than inside the sites. The graph clearly shows once again that grassland cover seems overall to be subject to bigger changes outside Natura 2000 sites (i.e. in the buffer).





The N2K product allows us to recognise that good work is being done within Natura 2000 areas to lessen the decline of grasslands areas. However, it also tells us more work is required to protect these valuable areas, in particular with the continual monitoring of changing agricultural practices.

The Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (implemented by the European Environment Agency) is committed to the continual improvement of such monitoring schemes to address these challenges collectively. In particular, it is hoped that grasslands can not only be effectively preserved with N2K, but that the monitoring and assessment of biodiversity in line with the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 can also be achieved to the highest level. All of which will help ensure the continual protection of the vitally important Natura 2000 grasslands.

4.3 Use case: Green infrastructure (GI) network

The European Topic Centre on Urban, Land and Soil Systems (ETC-ULS) uses the CLMS N2K data for their study on assessing the contribution of GI to improving the conservation status of species of Community interest and the delivery of ecosystem services in Europe (ETC-ULS 2020). An integrated assessment on the distribution of GI, its multifunctional areas and the conservation status of a particular set of mammal species enable a mapping and prioritisation of where GI should be preserved, restored or further deployed, both within and outside of the Natura 2000 network. Thus, the work presented in their report is intended to improve and strengthen the information about GI mapping and contributes to several political strategies.

4.4 Use case: Copernicus for Natura 2000 (COP4N2K)

The project [COP4N2K](#) aims at developing a prototype to support monitoring and management of Natura2000 sites habitats with Copernicus. To guide the processing of the EO data and hold the results of the analysis a number of reference datasets

were used. One of those datasets was the CLMS N2K, whose objects were used to hold the results of the EO analysis.

4.5 General product application area

The CLMS N2K product provides highly detailed and consistent information on Land Cover / Land Use (LC/LU) for approximately 631.000 km² across Europe. It has a thematic depth of 55 different LC/LU classes with a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) and Minimum Mapping Width (MMW), i.e. the smallest area to be distinguished, of 0.5ha and 10m, respectively.

The product is available for the reference years 2006, 2012 and 2018 and allows due to its technical setup a direct analysis of LC/LU changes across time using a homogenous data source across Europe.

The hierarchical CLMS N2K LC/LU nomenclature is highly compatible to the CLMS Local Component Coastal Zone (CZ) and Riparian Zone (RZ) products. Depending on the LC/LU under investigation, these products could be jointly used to analyse LC/LC trends and changes.

5. Product description

5.1 Product overview

The CLMS N2K product contains two specific information layers for each reference year (Figure 1). The status layer describes the LC/LU situation in the relevant reference year. The change layer describes LC/LU change areas between two reference years. Currently status layers for the reference years 2006, 2012 and 2018 are available, with corresponding change layers for 2006-2012 and 2012-2018. The CLMS N2K product covers an area of 631.820 km² (Figure 2).

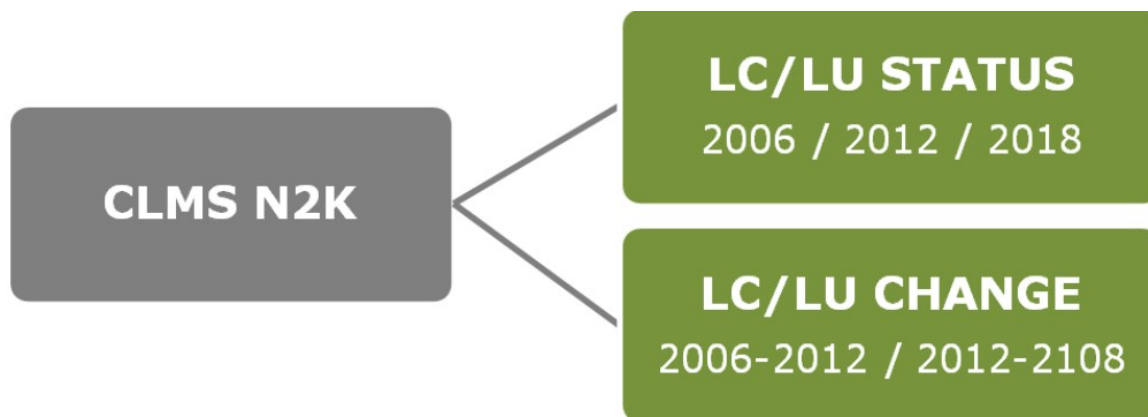


Figure 1: The CLMS N2K product portfolio

The CLMS N2K layers are provided as polygon vector data. They cover 4.790 Natura 2000 sites across Europe (Figure 2), including a 2km buffer zone around each site (Figure 3).

The LC/LU classification is based on visual image interpretation and delineation from Very High Resolution (VHR) satellite imagery. The characteristics of the product are the following:

- LC/LU is encoded following a detailed mapping nomenclature and guideline (AD01) into 55 different classes using a hierarchical LC/LU encoding structure ranging from 8 LC/LU classes at Code level 1 to the full 55 classes at Code level 4
- LC/LU classes are:
 - based on the MAES (Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services) ecosystem types specification at Code level 1
 - largely compatible with CORINE Land Cover (CLC) and Urban Atlas and adapted to the specific characteristics of grasslands habitats (Code levels 2 to 4)
 - harmonized with CLMS Riparian Zones and Coastal Zones products.
- Minimum Mapping Unit is 0.5ha
- Minimum Mapping Width is 10m

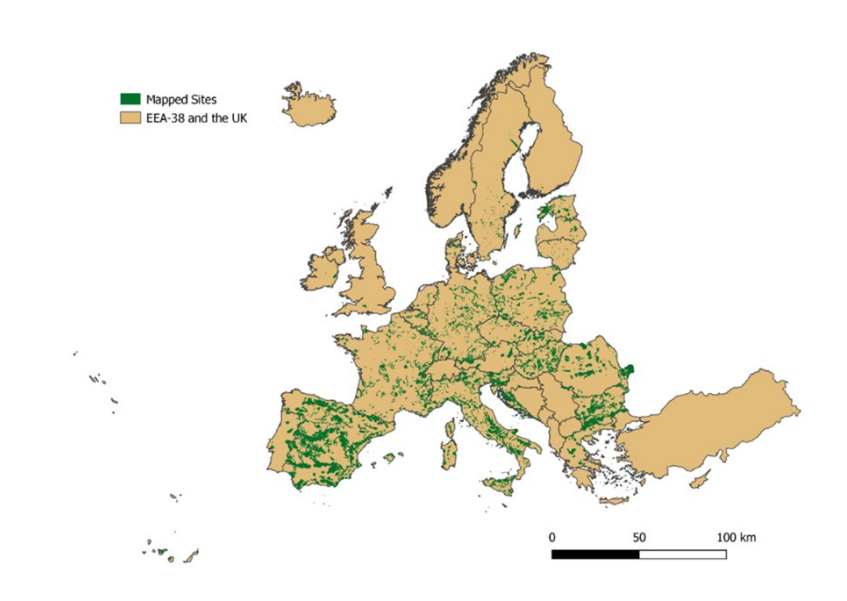


Figure 2: Coverage of the CLMS N2K product

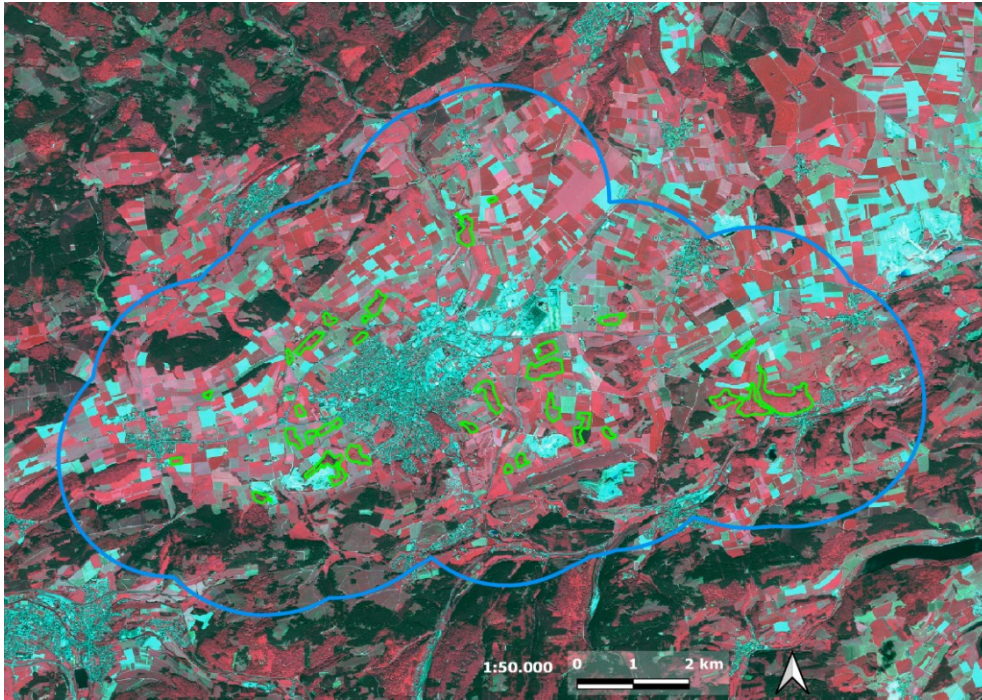


Figure 3: Example coverage of CLMS N2K product for a selected Natura 2000 site (DE4617303 Kalkkuppen near Brilon, Germany). Green= extent of Natura 2000 site, Blue = CLMS N2K product extent.

5.2 Selection of Natura 2000 sites

The selection of Natura 2000 sites to be mapped by the N2K product is based on the occurrence of grassland habitats within the sites. They cover 31 natural and semi-natural grassland formations as defined by Annex I of the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) (Table 1).

Table 1: List of grassland habitat types relevant for the Natura 2000 site selection

6110 Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the Alysso-Sedion albi
6120 Xeric sand calcareous grasslands
6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the Violetalia calaminariae
6140 Siliceous Pyrenean Festuca eskia grasslands
6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands
6160 Oro-Iberian Festuca indigesta grasslands
6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
6180 Macaronesian mesophile grasslands
6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis)
6210 Semi-Natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites)
6220 Pseudo-steppe with grasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea
6230 Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)

6240 Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands
6250 Pannonic loess steppic grasslands
6260 Pannonic sand steppes
6270 Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands
6280 Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks
62A0 Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (<i>Scorzoneralia villosae</i>)
62B0 Serpentinophilous grassland of Cyprus
62C0 Ponto-Sarmatic steppes
62D0 Oro-Moesian acidophilous grasslands
6310 Dehesas with evergreen <i>Quercus</i> spp.
6410 <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)
6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the <i>Molinio-Holoschoenion</i>
6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels
6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the <i>Cnidion dubii</i>
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows
6460 Peat grasslands of <i>Troodos</i> *
6510 Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>)
6520 Mountain hay meadows
6530 Fennoscandian wooded meadows
6540 Sub-Mediterranean grasslands of the <i>Molinio-Hordeion secalini</i>

* grassland habitat type not covered in the N2K product within the 32 types listed in Annex I of the Habitats Directive

5.3 Representativity analysis

The final selection of Natura 2000 sites depended to a large extent also on the satellite data availability for 2006 and 2012 in order to avoid data gaps as much as possible. That led to the fact that the mapped Natura 2000 sites are neither equally distributed across Europe nor equally representative of the Member States or the Biogeographical regions: the distribution of the selected sites with a high representation are in South, South-western, Central and Eastern Europe whereas the Nordic countries and the British and Irish Isles are underrepresented.

Moreover, a considerable number of sites without designated grassland habitats and which were therefore not specifically selected for the mapping, **still overlap with, or lie completely within** the LC/LU mapping boundary (the designated Aol) that is defined by the outline of the selected N2K sites plus a 2 km buffer.

The boundaries of Member States with coastlines were extended 10km to the sea in order to assure full coverage of all the Natura 2000 sites chosen for the mapping. The additional area of coastal waters is included in every MS with marine area.

In a first assessment step, the number of sites per MS which are completely covered by the mapping area was compared to the total number of Natura 2000 sites of each MS.

The mapping area (Natura 2000 sites and buffer) includes sites which are completely covered, as well as some which are only partly covered by the N2K Aol. The number of completely mapped Natura 2000 sites was determined by the N2K LC/LU mapping boundaries. The intention is to show to what degree the Natura 2000 sites with designated grassland habitats of every MS are represented in the CLMS N2K mapping products.

Some sites, however, were not counted as completely mapped, if the GIS operation identified parts of non-coverage. This is often the case along the coastline, where the sea area has been cut out of the N2K Aol even though the Natura 2000 boundary actually extends a bit further into the open water. Further, the area mapped in every MS (Natura 2000 sites + buffer) is compared and put into relation with the calculated area, which may also include a 10km buffer of coastal waters, if applicable.

The first part of the assessment indicates a considerable high representation of Natura 2000 sites (disregarding their designated habitat types) for Hungary (44,38%), Italy (38,04%) and Bulgaria (37,46%) and very low representation of Finland (0,32%), United Kingdom (0,96%) and Ireland (0,99%), with an EU average of 17,17%.

When comparing the area of each MS national territory with the mapped area, Slovenia (42,19%) and Luxembourg (37,76%) as very small countries are at the top of the list but closely followed by large MS like Bulgaria (37,46%) and Spain (31,41%). Again, Finland (0,18%), the United Kingdom (0,33%) and Ireland (0,86%) are only covered to a fraction compared to the EU average of 13,52% (Table 2).

Table 2: Representativeness of CLMS N2K mapping for all Natura 2000 site types within each MS

Member state (MS)	Natura 2000 sites (total)	Natura 2000 sites completely mapped	Share of mapped sites	Total area mapped (km ²)	Area MS (km ²)	% of MS area
Austria	350	53	15.14%	8295.83	83927.63	9.88%
Belgium	310	51	16.45%	6152.43	31349.53	19.63%
Bulgaria	339	127	37.46%	40686.90	113948.15	35.71%
Croatia	779	157	20.15%	13312.80	75603.23	17.61%
Cyprus	63	3	4.76%	440.94	15931.60	2.77%
Czech Republic	1153	160	13.88%	8587.88	78869.90	10.89%
Denmark	384	20	5.21%	2750.28	71628.43	3.84%
Estonia	567	120	21.16%	12385.10	62545.91	19.80%
Finland	1859	6	0.32%	683.41	384010.79	0.18%

Member state (MS)	Natura 2000 sites (total)	Natura 2000 sites completely mapped	Share of mapped sites	Total area mapped (km ²)	Area MS (km ²)	% of MS area
France	1779	394	22.15%	63840.30	585899.90	10.90%
Germany	5200	767	14.75%	47540.00	372524.70	12.76%
Greece	446	34	7.62%	12010.60	236245.66	5.08%
Hungary	525	233	44.38%	26189.30	94022.25	27.85%
Ireland	604	6	0.99%	786.51	91139.82	0.86%
Italy	2613	994	38.04%	78436.60	365392.96	21.47%
Latvia	333	29	8.71%	3418.80	73070.45	4.68%
Lithuania	559	61	10.91%	2565.31	72943.46	3.52%
Luxembourg	66	20	30.30%	980.15	2595.77	37.76%
Malta	52	3	5.77%	114.79	1717.87	6.68%
Netherlands	196	9	4.59%	1918.43	44292.10	4.33%
Poland	984	242	24.59%	45526.40	326678.13	13.94%
Portugal	166	22	13.25%	10444.80	113707.07	9.19%
Romania	606	105	17.33%	38392.70	249883.33	15.36%
Slovakia	683	161	23.57%	9635.40	49665.16	19.40%
Slovenia	355	80	22.54%	8637.47	20473.70	42.19%
Spain	1863	569	30.54%	174763.00	556466.17	31.41%
Sweden	4087	352	8.61%	9476.23	495428.75	1.91%
Switzerland	37	3	8.11%	938.88	41280.13	2.27%
United Kingdom	935	9	0.96%	1078.16	326416.02	0.33%
TOTAL	27893	4790	17.17 %	629989.41	5037658.58	13.52 %*

²MS size is overestimated due to the sea buffer calculation. Since the Eastern European countries, which are not member of the EEA 39, are not included in the layer, the neighbouring countries were treated as sea and buffered with 10km into the neighbouring country.

**Average taken from all MS. The percentage of comparing the sum of all calculated MS areas with the total mapped area would be roughly 8%.*

The focus of the CLMS N2K mapping was put on sites with grassland habitats. These are considered as especially rich in biodiversity and face a declining trend in most parts of the Member States. Table 3 below gives an overview of the number of sites which contain at least one declared type of grassland type (according to the Natura 2000 [Standard Data Forms](#)) and its coverage by the LC/LU mapping.

The assessment of the representativeness of sites with grassland habitats produces a high number for Slovenia (71,64%), Croatia (57,97%) and Bulgaria (56,50%). A low representativeness of grassland habitats is found in Finland (1,85%), the United Kingdom (3,93%) and Ireland (6,76%). In some MS, also a considerable high number of sites with grassland habitats is partly mapped and, in some MS, the percentage of these sites which are not mapped at all is comparably high, e.g. Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. Note that this table includes all sites which were listed in the year 2018 and the number of grassland sites may have been lower when the sites were chosen for the 2006-2012 mapping.

Grassland sites:

Table 3: Representativeness of Natura 2000 sites with grassland habitat types per MS.

Member State	Total	Not Mapped	Partly Mapped	Completely Mapped	% of Completely Mapped Sites
Austria	199	141	19	39	19,60%
Belgium	263	139	75	49	18,63%
Bulgaria	177	28	49	100	56,50%
Croatia	138	41	17	80	57,97%
Cyprus	27	24	0	3	11,11%
Czech Republic	303	161	38	104	34,32%
Denmark	175	132	29	14	8,00%
Estonia	243	85	54	104	42,80%
Finland	271	256	10	5	1,85%
France	1103	557	219	327	29,65%
Germany	3001	1761	602	638	21,26%
Greece	120	72	20	28	23,33%
Hungary	410	110	76	224	54,63%
Ireland	74	68	1	5	6,76%
Italy	1932	638	343	951	49,22%
Latvia	130	99	7	24	18,46%
Lithuania	179	112	15	52	29,05%
Luxembourg	48	16	14	18	37,50%
Malta	5	1	4	0	0,00% ²
Netherlands	100	79	14	7	7,00%
Poland	522	237	74	211	40,42%

Member State	Total	Not Mapped	Partly Mapped	Completely Mapped	% of Completely Mapped Sites
Portugal	83	49	12	22	26,51%
Romania	197	77	44	76	38,58%
Slovakia	437	219	84	134	30,66%
Slovenia	67	7	12	48	71,64%
Spain	1152	346	316	490	42,53%
Sweden	1480	1101	79	300	20,27%
Switzerland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United Kingdom	178	165	6	7	3,93%
TOTAL	13014	6721	2233	4060	31,20%

² Four sites were chosen for LC/LU mapping but due to spatial query settings, those were registered as “partly mapped”. Manual checks produced a coverage of 4 out of the 5 grasslands sites, resulting in an 80% grassland site coverage.

Switzerland as non-EU state is listed in the table because of three Emerald sites there located which are included in the N2K product however it was not included in the representativeness assessment. The Emerald network have some similarities to Natura 2000 network but do not follow exactly the same criteria.

The low numbers of some MS in the two sections of the representativeness assessment are seen as an important indicator for how the results related to these MS can be assessed. In these cases, a projection of the results which derived from a small number of sites, may not represent the situation on the national level.

In conclusion, the mapped Natura 2000 sites are neither equally distributed across Europe nor equally representative of the MS or the Biogeographical regions. The distribution of the selected sites with a high representation are in South, South-western, Central and Eastern Europe whereas the Nordic countries and the British and Irish Isles are underrepresented.

5.4 Natura 2000 boundary changes and the impact in the CLMS N2K product Area of Interest (Aoi)

The Aoi for mapping the LC/LU was setup, changed and extended throughout the evolution of the CLMS N2K product, in three different phases:

First, during the initial setup of the N2K Aoi under the GIO project phase (GMES Initial Operation Phase in 2014) a selection of Natura 2000 grassland-rich sites (representing five grassland habitats types, namely, 6210, 6240, 6250, 6510 and 6520) as identified in Annex I of the Habitats Directive was used;

A list of Natura 2000 sites was proposed by EC DG ENV on the basis of their representativeness and relative importance for the given habitat types. The information for selecting sites on the basis of the above criteria has been taken

from the Natura 2000 sites' Standard Data Forms in the most recent version of the EU-wide Natura 2000 database at the time;

Based on this list of Natura 2000 site codes the corresponding site boundaries were extracted from the Natura 2000 Database (version: Natura 2000 v2013). This led to an AOI area of around 150.800 km²;

A GIS- and EO data analysis was then performed to:

- a. Buffer the Natura 2000 sites by 2km, which increased the N2K AOI area to around 252.600 km²)
- b. Identify existing VHR satellite coverage for the reference years 2006 +/- 1 year (with extension to +/- 2 years for gap-filling) and 2012 +/- 2 years within defined seasonal windows, so that in combination they reach > 80% coverage of the full (buffered) N2000 site size (i.e. in the same areas, for both time steps). This reduced the AOI to around 162.600 km² - 173.800 km²

The finally mapped N2K product during the GIO Phase covered 160.443 km².

In the **second** production phase (started in 2016) the N2K AOI was enlarged. Additional Natura 2000 sites were selected, now based on a list of 32 different Annex 1 grassland habitat types as defined under the Habitats Directive. The additional Natura 2000 site boundaries were again taken from the Natura 2000 Database (this time from version: end2015). The buffer was applied to the newly selected sites and minor adaptations to the N2K Aol were made to correct imprecisions and omission errors. This changed the Aol size and geometry in a way that:

- Missing 2km buffers were included, for mainly buffers around islands were missing
- Wrongly clipped buffers of selected N2K sites were included
- Existing gaps between N2K sites shapefile and EEA39 member states boundary shapefile were filled. Regarding water areas, those gaps over water appeared if EEA39 boundaries do not coincide with N2K site boundaries along coastlines and had also to be corrected and included
- Minor gaps and spikes between the Aols of the first and second phases were corrected and included
- Small angles (<20°) were checked and corrected where feasible.

In the end of the second production phase, the existing 160.443km² were complemented by 471.377 km² leading to the N2K product covering 631.820 km² for the reference years 2006 and 2012.

In the **third** production phase (started in 2020 and finished in May 2021) the N2K product is updated to the reference year 2018, including the change layer 2012-2018. No changes were applied to the geographic coverage of the product.

The option taken for the N2K product was to have a stable Aoi so that the change mapping exercise could be done within the same area and that the derived statistics were not affected by changing Aoi's.

As can be seen from the above “*history*” of the N2K Aoi creation process, there were several input data sets used as well as several geospatial corrections applied to generate the currently used N2K coverage of 631.820km². As stated above there are several factors which prevent a 1:1 relation between the N2K Aoi and Natura 2000 site boundaries:

- Different Natura 2000 database versions were applied to generate the unbuffered N2K site selection (version Natura 2000 v2013 and later version end2015). Changes in the yearly updated Natura 2000 site definitions were not adapted for already mapped N2K sites (Figure 4)
- N2K Aoi adaptations to achieve a technically “clean” dataset may have led to deviations from a strict 2km buffer zone around each selected Natura 2000 site.
- The availability of archived VHR satellite data for the reference years 2006 and 2012 required a threshold to produce N2K LC/LU information also for Natura 2000 sites covered by up to a minimum of 80% satellite data.

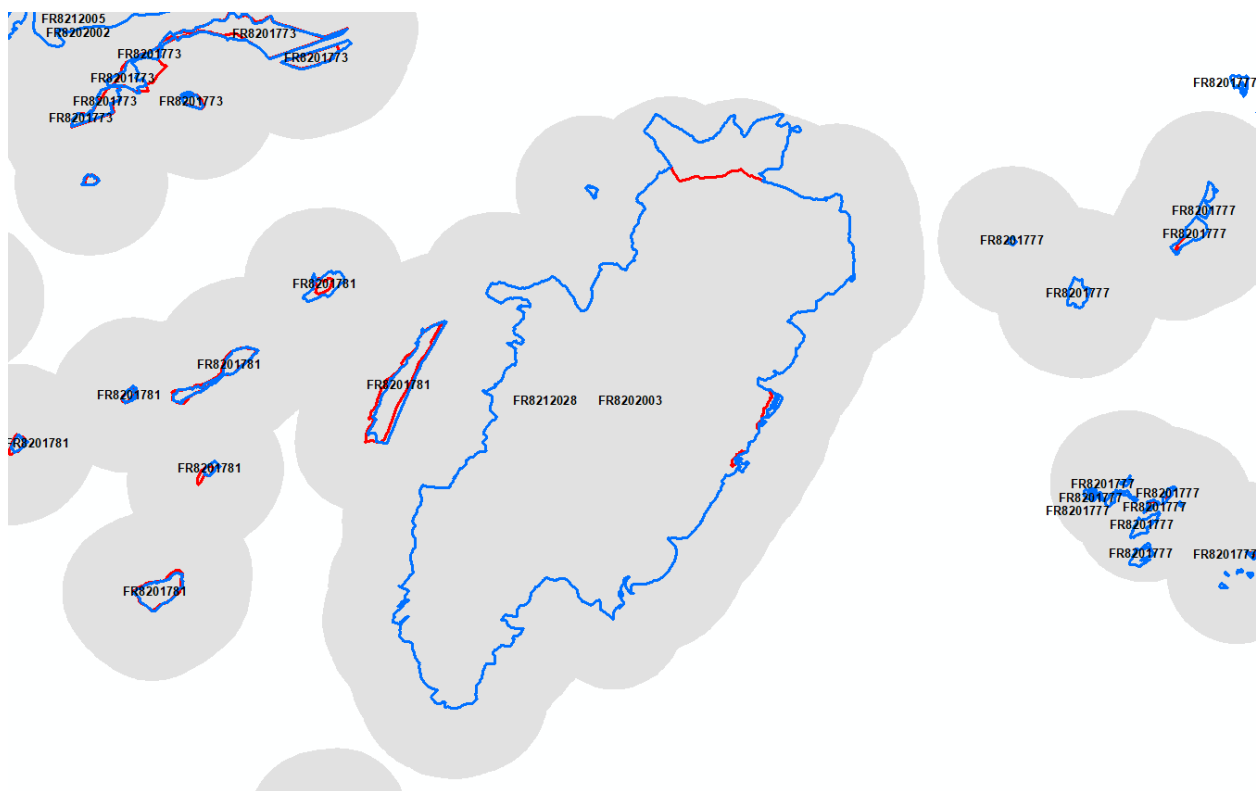


Figure 4: Example of diverging Natura 2000 site boundaries (red 2015 version, blue 2019 version, grey N2K product coverage incl. the 2km buffer)

Also, due to the buffering of the Natura 2000 sites by 2km, the N2K sites may actually cover more than one Natura 2000 site (Figure 5). This has been one the reasons for the removal of the Natura 2000 **Site code** from the N2K Aol, to avoid a misinterpretation of the data. Because within the same N2K polygon there could be reference to more than one Natura 2000 site.

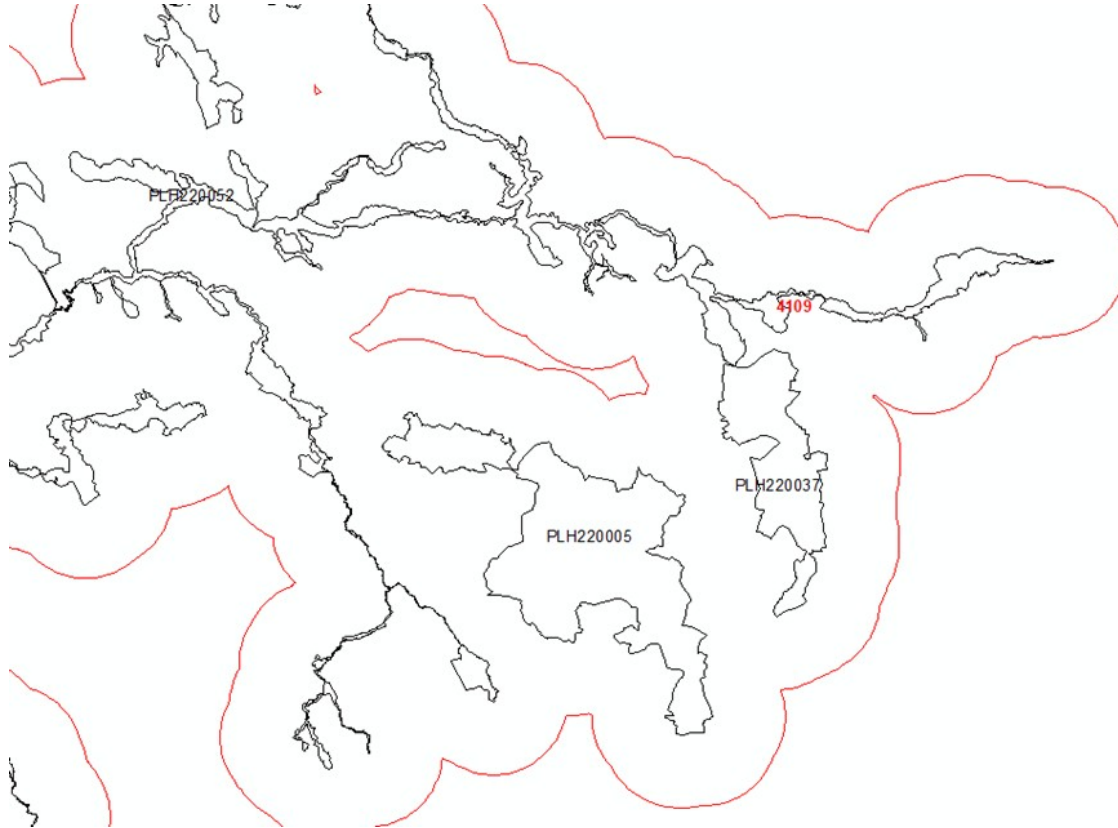


Figure 5 - Example of N2K Aol (red) covering multiple N2K sites (black)

To quantify the effects of the changing Natura 2000 Database on the N2K products a spatial analysis of the Natura 2000 database changes between 2015 and 2018 was performed.

During the data preparation it became evident, that the Natura 2000 databases are more complex than expected. The Natura 2000 sites are very often defined as “multi-part” polygons (Figure 6). This means that multiple detached areas form together one Natura 2000 site. Due to the above described N2K Aol creation process, Natura 2000 sites are not always covered by the N2K product for all their single areas. This is an important fact, if N2K products are related to Standard Data Form (SDF) information, e.g. Habitat coverage within site, which relates to the complete Natura 2000 site.

For this all Natura 2000 sites affected by the full N2K Aol were selected from the 2015 Natura 2000 Database (version: end2015). This resulted in 3872 different site codes. Performing the same process to the 2018 Natura 2000 Database (version: end2018) led to 3868 site codes. Four site codes have changed between 2015 and

2018. Here the Natura 2000 sites had a newer release data. This was for example the case for the Danish site code DK00BX044 in 2015, which was split up into two new site codes DK00BB396 and DK00BB380 (Figure 7). The four changed site codes were also included in the spatial analysis of the 2018 data.

Other Natura 2000 DB changes led to a partial coverage of 2018 geometries of formerly fully covered in 2015 (Figure 8). Partially these changes might still be covered by the N2K AoI, but initially the original 2km buffer around the site is no longer valid for the complete site (Figure 9).

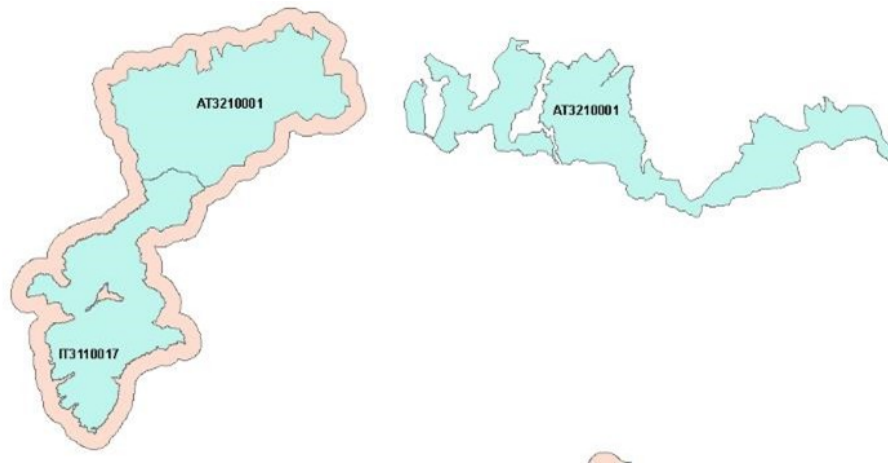
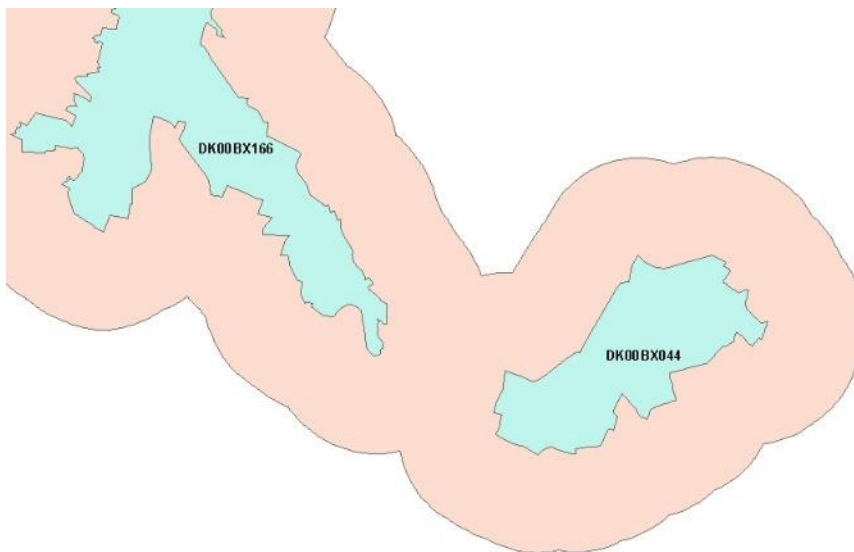


Figure 6 - Example of multi-part Natura 2000 site (AT3210001) only partially covered by N2K AoI



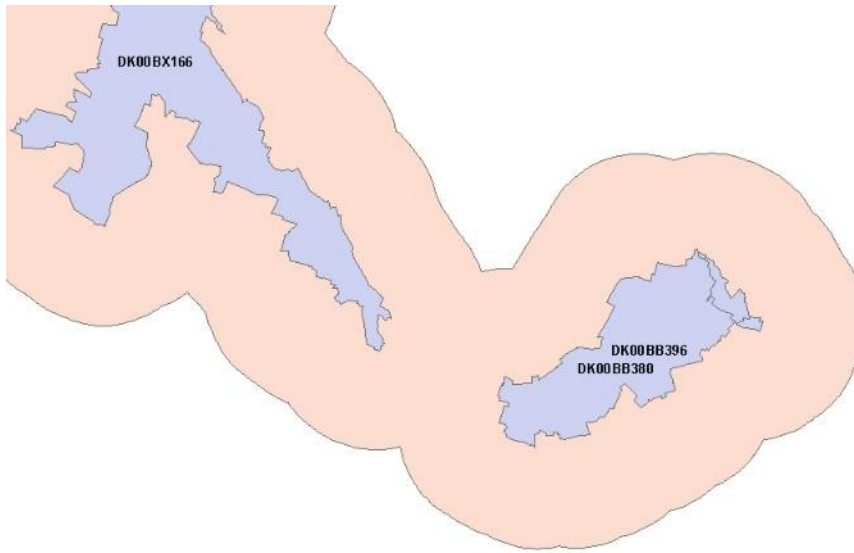
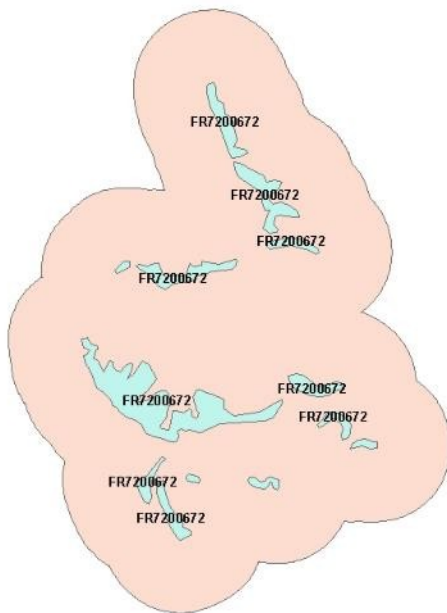


Figure 7 - Example of changed site codes and geometries from 2015 (top) to 2018 (bottom) Natura 2000 DB version



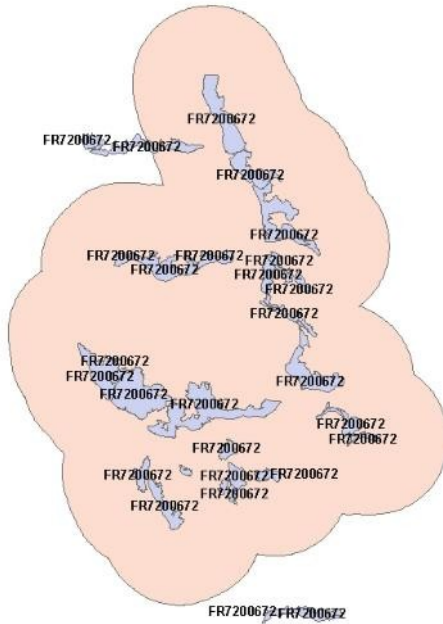
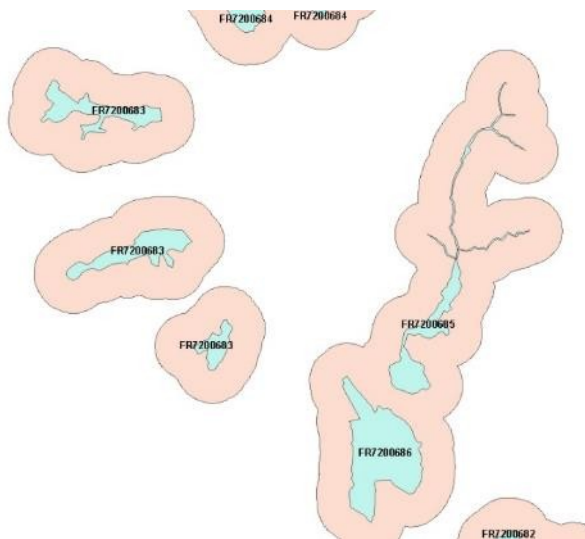


Figure 8 - Example of Natura 2000 DB site changes from 2015 (top) to 2018 (bottom). Background N2K AOI



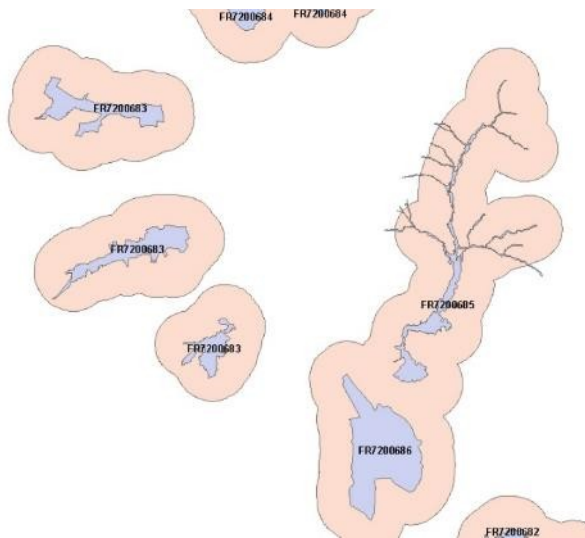


Figure 9 - More examples of Natura 2000 DB site changes from 2015 (top) to 2018 (bottom). Background N2K AOI

The Natura 2000 site boundaries were intersected with the N2K AOI for both years to analyse the total area covered by the Natura 2000 sites, and their spatial overlap with the N2K AOI. Due to the fact that there are overlapping geometries in the Natura 2000 sites DB (Figure 10), the analysis was performed also with the Natura 2000 sites merged to one analysis extent.

The results showed that more than 98% of the area covered by the selected grassland-rich Natura 2000 sites is covered by the N2K product in for both Natura 2000 site definitions, version end2015 and end2018 (Figure 5).



Figure 10 - Example of Natura 2000 DB site overlap. The site codes IT6020025, IT7120201 and IT5340010 overlay the area of site code IT7110128.

Table 4 - Spatial coverage of Natura 2000 DB sites by N2K AOI in 2015 and 2018

	2015	2018	Difference 2015-2018
Total area of Natura 2000 sites (with overlaps) [km ²]	284.19 5,48	284.977 ,85	+ 782,37
Total area of Natura 2000 sites (without overlaps) [km ²]	272.48 3,95	273.266 ,93	+ 782,98
Area of Natura 2000 sites (without overlap) covered by N2K AOI [km ²]	267.82 0,37	268.167 ,05	+ 346,68
Percentage of Natura 2000 area covered by N2K AOI (without overlaps) [%]	98,3	98,1	- 0,2

Comparing the spatial dynamics of the 2015 and 2018 Natura 2000 site boundaries in comparison to the current N2K AOI showed that the selected sites in the 2018 Natura 2000 DB had around 537 km² area removed, which was still contained in the 2015 DB version, whereas around 1.320 km² were newly added in the 2018 DB version. Of this newly added area, 66% was still covered by the unchanged N2K AOI (Figure 6).

Table 5 - Area changes for Natura 2000 DB sites from 2015 to 2018

Natura 2000 area changes 2015-2018		Value
Common area in 2015 and 2018		271.946,91 km ²
Area only in 2015 data (removed)		537,04 km ²
Area only in 2018 data (new)		1320,02 km ²
	covered by N2K AOI (Inside)	871,79 km ² (66 %)
	not covered by N2K AOI (Outside)	448,23 km ² (44 %)

The boundaries of Natura 2000 may change from year to year but usually those are not dramatic changes and are usually covered by the 2km buffer zone. There are however a few occasions when a change in extent may have gone over the N2K established AoI. Extreme situation illustrated below (Figure 11)



Figure 11 – Example of a Natura 2000 site change in extent (enlargement): the green buffer follows the shape of the site in 2012, but in the 2018 Natura 2000 database the site has been enlarged therefore not anymore totally covered by the N2K AoI

This was one of the reasons why it was decided to **remove the Natura 2000 site boundary from the N2K product:** to allow users to use the N2K LC/LU product in combination with the Natura 2000 latest boundary, if they wish so in their dedicated assessments therefore not being bound by an outdated outline that may change on a yearly basis.

5.5 CLMS N2K status layer

The N2K status layer represents the LC/LU status identified on the available satellite images for the specific reference year (Figure 12).

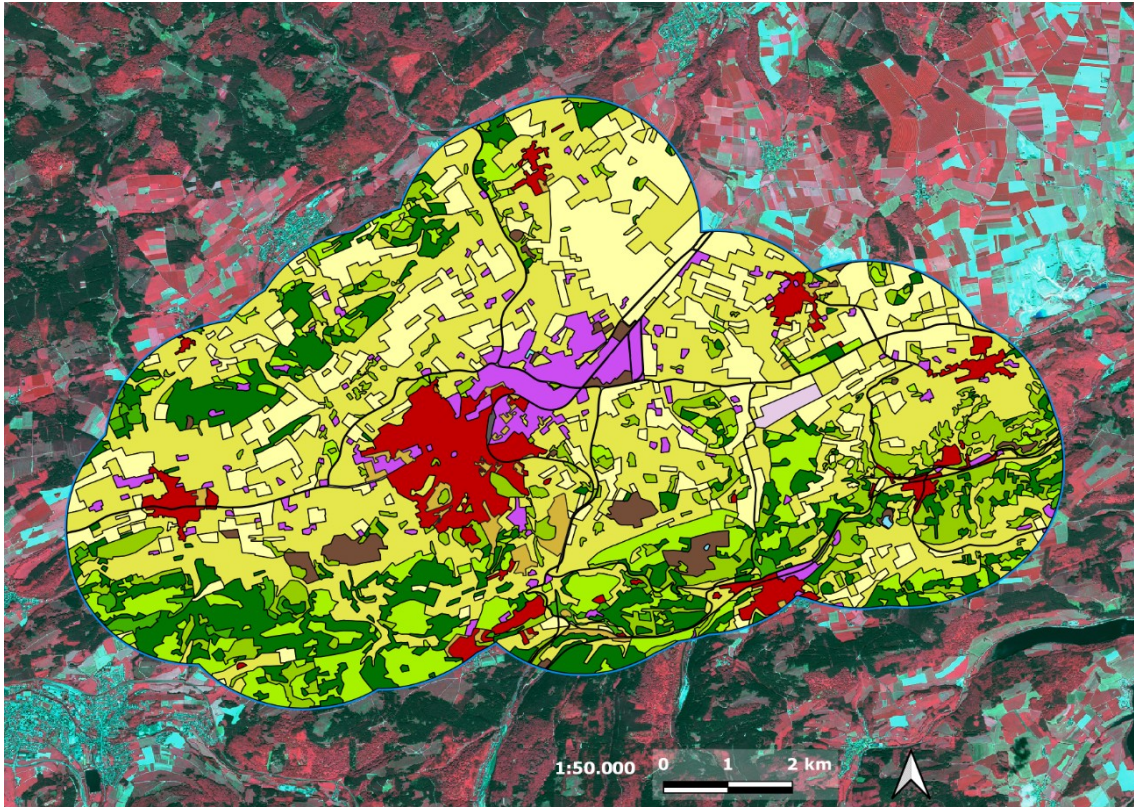


Figure 12: CLMS N2K status product 2018. Example for a selected Natura 2000 site (DE4617303 Kalkkuppen near Brilon, Germany).

5.6 CLMS N2K change layer

The CLMS N2K change layer represents the LC/LU changes between the specific reference years and identifiable on the satellite images (Figure 13).



Figure 13: CLMS N2K Change product 2006-2012 (top) and 2012-2018 (bottom). Example for a selected Natura 2000 site (DE4617303 Kalkkuppen bei Brilon, Germany). Yellow = LC/LU changes mapped between reference years, Blue = CLMS N2K site extent

5.7 Technical specification

Table 6 summarizes the technical specifications of the N2K product.

Table 6: Product overview sheet

Specification	LC/LU status 2018	LC/LU status 2012 (revised)	LC/LU status 2006 (revised)	LC/LU change 2006-2012 (revised)	LC/LU change 2012-2018
Temporal description (VHR coverage reference dates)	2018 (± 1 year)	2012 (± 2 years, due to data availability)	2006 (± 2 years, due to data availability)	2006 and 2012	2012 and 2018
Overall thematic classification accuracy: LC/LU status and change layers	≥ 85 % overall accuracy	≥ 85 % overall accuracy	≥ 85 % overall accuracy	≥ 85 % overall accuracy	≥ 80 % overall accuracy
	≥ 80 % for class specific user and producer accuracies	≥ 80 % for class specific user and producer accuracies		≥ 80 % for class specific user and producer accuracies	

Specification	Applicable to all LC/LU statuses
Geographic Coverage	~ 631 820 km ² across EU27 and the UK and Switzerland (N2K sites including 2km buffer); including three Emerald sites in Switzerland
Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU)	0.5 ha*
Minimum Mapping Width (MMW)	10 m**
Nomenclature	CLMS N2K Nomenclature and Mapping Guideline (Issue 1.4)
Projection	ETRS89 Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area (LAEA) (EPSG 3035)
Delivery format	LC/LU data: ESRI file geodatabase and GeoPackage, containing the three status (2006,2012,2018) and two change layers (2006-2012, 2012-2018)
Ancillary information layer	Parent Scene Identification Layer (PSIL); vector file containing spatial reference information on the satellite images used for producing the LC/LU map (on demand - send email to copernicus@eea.europa.eu)
Positional accuracy	RMSE ≤ 5 meters

* Some exceptions are allowed for polygons at the product boundary and polygons inside the boundary related to linear networks or urban areas and for change polygons in very specific cases.

** Exceptions of 10m over a distance of up to 100m are allowed to maintain continuity of features with mostly linear nature.

The CLMS N2K products are delivered as polygon vector data for the reference years over the selected sites across Europe. Each product is delivered as a separate data set, following a uniform technical specification. The content of a download package is explained below:

Each download package is a *.zip file which contains three folders:

- **DATA** (contains the data files in fgdb and geoPackage formats):
 - o LC/LU status map 2006: LC/LU based on the analysis of satellite images from the reference year period 2006.
 - File name: N2K_2006_3035_v010
 - o LC/LU status map 2012: LC/LU based on the analysis of satellite images from the reference year period 2012.
 - File name: N2K_2012_3035_v010
 - o LC/LU status map 2018: LC and LU classification based on the analysis of satellite images from the reference year period 2018.
 - File name: N2K_2018_3035_v010
 - o LC/LU change map 2006-2012: based on the outputs of the 2012 and 2006 status layers.
 - File name: N2K_Change_2006_2012_3035_v010
 - o LC/LU change map 2012-2018: LC/LU change information based on the comparison of satellite images from the reference year periods 2012 and 2018. The production of this product is the basis for the status map for 2018 as well as for the revision of the previous time steps 2012 and 2006.
 - File name: N2K_Change_2012_2018_3035_v010

- **SYMBOLLOGY**

Contains symbology files in three formats: lyr, sld and qml

- **METADATA**

Contains metadata file in XML format

FILE NAMING CONVENTION:

The filename is composed of a combination of information about the data theme, the reference year/reference period, EPSG code and version number.

| THEME| REFERENCE YEAR/REFERENCE PERIOD | EPSG CODE | VERSION

THEME:

- theme refers to specific layer type: N2K - refers to status layer, N2K_Change - refers to change layer

REFERENCE YEAR:

- reference year refers to the year for which N2K information included in the file were mapped: 2006, 2012, 2018,

REFERENCE PERIOD:

- reference period refers to the period for which N2K change information were mapped: 2006-2012, 2012-2018

All products contain information on the LC/LU class as well as auxiliary information (e.g. on temporal dynamics of the mapped polygon, or change related area size exceptions). The attribute information is given per polygon following a standardized attribution scheme (Table 7 and Table 8).

Table 7: Product attribute definition for the table LC_LU (ESRI GDB representation)

Field	Description	Type	Value(s)	Applicable Products
[OBJECTID]	Dynamic Feature Identifier	Object ID	0 to 2.147.483.647	Status, Change
[Shape]	Polygon (default by ESRI)	Geometry	Polygon	Status, Change
[UID]	Unique Identifier of the feature geometry, generated as combination of OBJECTID and DeliveryUnit-ID in the form of "ID_OBJECTID+1"	String, Length 20	Starting from 1_1	Status, Change
[CODE_1_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 1 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	1 to 10	Status, Change
[CODE_2_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 2 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	11 to 101	Status, Change
[CODE_3]	Class code of LC/LU Level 3 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision	111 to 1011	Status, Change

File Id	Description	Type	Value(s)	Applicable Products
[18]		9		ge
[CODE_4_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	1111 to 10111	Status, Change
[COMMENT_18]	Comment field for additional information for LC/LU 2018	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Status
[NODATA_18]	Unclassifiable area due to clouds, shadows, snow, haze or missing data (no satellite data available)	Long, Precision 9	0,1	Status, Change
[CODE_1_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 1 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	1 to 10	Status, Change
[CODE_2_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 2 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	11 to 101	Status, Change
[CODE_3_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 3 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	111 to 1011	Status, Change
[CODE_4_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	1111 to 10111	Status, Change
[COMMENT_12]	Comment field for additional information for LC/LU 2012	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Status
[NODATA_12]	Unclassifiable area due to clouds, shadows, snow, haze or missing data (no satellite data available)	Long, Precision 9	0,1	Status, Change
[CODE]	Class code of LC/LU Level 1 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision	1 to 10	Status,

File Id	Description	Type	Value(s)	Applicable Products
E_1_06]		sion 9		Change
[CODE_2_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 2 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	11 to 101	Status, Change
[CODE_3_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 3 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	111 to 1011	Status, Change
[CODE_4_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	1111 to 10111	Status, Change
[COMMENT_06]	Comment field for additional information for LC/LU 2006	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Status
[NODATA_06]	Unclassifiable area due to clouds, shadows, snow, haze or missing data (no satellite data available)	Long, Precision 9	0,1	Status, Change
[CHANGECODE]	Change Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2006–2012 (CODE_4_06_CODE_4_12) or 2012–2018 (CODE_4_12_CODE_4_18)	String, Length 11	1111_1111 to 10111_10111	Change
[COMMENT]	Comment field for additional information for change products LC/LU 2006–2012, 2012–2018	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Change
[AREA_HA]	Area in hectare [ha]	Double	0.001 to 1.8E308	Status, Change

Table 8: Product attribute definition for the table LC_LU (GeoPackage .gpkg representation)

Field	Description	Type	Value(s)	Status, Change
[OBJECTID]	Dynamic Feature Identifier	Object ID	0 to 2.147.483.647	Status, Change
[Shape]	Polygon (default by ESRI)	Geometry	Polygon	Status, Change
[UID]	Unique Identifier of the feature geometry, generated as combination of OBJECTID and DeliveryUnit-ID in the form of "ID_OBJECTID+1"	String, Length 20	Starting from 1_1	Status, Change
[CODE_1_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 1 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	1 to 10	Status, Change
[CODE_2_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 2 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	11 to 101	Status, Change
[CODE_3_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 3 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	111 to 1011	Status, Change
[CODE_4_18]	Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2018	Long, Precision 9	1111 to 10111	Status, Change
[COMMENT_18]	Comment field for additional information for LC/LU 2018	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Status
[NO DATA_18]	Unclassifiable area due to clouds, shadows, snow, haze or missing data (no satellite data available)	Long, Precision 9	0,1	Status, Change
[CODE_1_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 1 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	1 to 10	Status, Change
[CODE_2_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 2 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	11 to 101	Status, Change
[CODE_3_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 3 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	111 to 1011	Status, Change

Field	Description	Type	Value(s)	Status, Change
]				ge
[CODE_4_12]	Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2012	Long, Precision 9	1111 to 10111	Status, Change
[COMMENT_12]	Comment field for additional information for LC/LU 2012	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Status
[NO DATA_12]	Unclassifiable area due to clouds, shadows, snow, haze or missing data (no satellite data available)	Long, Precision 9	0,1	Status, Change
[CODE_1_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 1 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	1 to 10	Status, Change
[CODE_2_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 2 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	11 to 101	Status, Change
[CODE_3_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 3 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	111 to 1011	Status, Change
[CODE_4_06]	Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2006	Long, Precision 9	1111 to 10111	Status, Change
[COMMENT_06]	Comment field for additional information for LC/LU 2006	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Status
[NO DATA_06]	Unclassifiable area due to clouds, shadows, snow, haze or missing data (no satellite data available)	Long, Precision 9	0,1	Status, Change
[CHANGE CODE]	Change Class code of LC/LU Level 4 for LC/LU 2006-2012 (CODE_4_06_CODE_4_12) or 2012-2018 (CODE_4_12_CODE_4_18)	String, Length 11	1111_1111 to 10111_10111	Change
[COMMENT]	Comment field for additional information for change products LC/LU 2006-2012, 2012-2018	String, Length 254	Standardized text comments, separated by Semicolon	Change

Field	Description	Type	Value(s)	Status, Change
[AREA_HA]	Area in hectare [ha]	Double	0.001 to 1.8E308	Status, Change

The standardized entries for [COMMENT], [COMMENT_18], [COMMENT_12] and [COMMENT_06] are separated by a semicolon in increasing order following their "Order No" (Table 9).

Table 9: List of allowed [COMMENT] and [COMMENT_XX] entries

Order No	Entry Value	Description / Note	Applicable Products
1	Area size exception (at Natura2000 Aol boundary)	Polygons < 0.5 ha at outer Aol site boundary, that have an apparent continuation outside the Aol boundary, which is visible on the image data.	Status, Change
2	Area size exception (inside Natura2000 Aol boundary)	Polygons < 0.5 ha inside Aol site boundary, that are allowed due to nomenclature guideline rules e.g. to represent changes, to ensure continuity of road/rail/river network at intersections of these classes, to mark urban objects confined by roads or railways ≥ 0.25 ha up to < 0.5 ha	Status, Change
3	Splitted change	Changes over several classes. Each change is < 0.5 ha but overall change (=sum of individual change areas) is > 0.5 ha.	Change
4	Areas related to change	Polygons < 0.5 ha with no change but connected to change polygons (same code at a neighbouring polygon in one of the two years).	Status
5	Temporal fluctuation of water level	Different water levels in comparison of image data taken during dry/wet season and conditions. The water level situation of the reference year 2012 should be used for delineation. A flood event is not considered as a "Temporal fluctuation of water level".	Status, Change
6	Flooded area	Used for extraordinary flooding events where non-water land cover features are covered (partly or fully) by water. Comment is applied only in the year of the flooding event.	Status, Change
7	Braided River	For river banks that are crossed by side arms of a river. Only valid for MAES_4 Code 6213 (river banks).	Status, Change

O r d e r N o	Entry Value	Description / Note	A p p l i c a b l e P r o d u c t s
			an ge

5.8 CLMS N2K nomenclature

The Nomenclature for the LC/LU dataset is structured into four levels (Code level 1-Code level 4). There are 55 different LC/LU classes (Table 10). The detailed description of each class is given in the N2K nomenclature and mapping guideline (AD01). The LC/LU code levels were designed to correspond to the Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES) typology Level 2 (EU 2013).

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	MAES Level 2
1. Urban	1.1 Urban fabric, industrial, commercial, public, military and private units	1.1.1 Urban fabric (predominantly public and private units)		URBAN
		1.1.2 Industrial, commercial and military units		
	1.2 Transport infrastructure	1.2.1 Road networks and associated land		
		1.2.2 Railways and associated land		
		1.2.3 Port areas and associated land		
		1.2.4 Airports and associated land		
	1.3 Mineral extraction, dump and construction sites, land without current use	1.3.1 Mineral extraction sites, dump and construction sites		
		1.3.2 Land without current use		
	1.4 Green urban, sports and leisure facilities			
2. <u>Crop-land</u>	2.1 Arable land	2.1.1 Arable irrigated and non-irrigated land		CROPLAND
		2.1.2 Greenhouses		
	2.2 Permanent crops	2.2.1 Vineyards, fruit trees and berry plantations		
		2.2.2 Olive groves		
	2.3 Heterogeneous agricultural area	2.3.1 Annual crops associated with permanent crops		
		2.3.2 Complex cultivation patterns		
		2.3.3 Land principally occupied by agriculture with significant areas of Natural vegetation		
		2.3.4 Agro-forestry		
3. <u>Wood-land and forest</u>	3.1 <u>Broadleaved forest</u>	3.1.1 Natural & semi-Natural broadleaved forest		WOODLAND AND FOREST
		3.1.2 Highly artificial broadleaved plantations		
	3.2 <u>Coniferous forest</u>	3.2.1 Natural & semi-Natural coniferous forest		

		3.2.2 Highly artificial coniferous plantations		
	3.3 Mixed forest	3.3.1 Natural & semi-Natural mixed forest		
		3.3.2 Highly artificial mixed plantations		
	3.4 Transitional woodland and scrub			
	3.5 Lines of trees and scrub			
	3.6 Damaged forest			
4. <u>Grassland</u>	4.1 Managed grassland			GRASSLAND
	4.2 Natural & semi-Natural grassland	4.2.1 Semi-Natural grassland	4.2.1.1 Semi-Natural grassland with woody plants (C.C.D. \geq 30 %)	
			4.2.1.2 Semi-Natural grassland without woody plants (C.C.D. < 30%)	
		4.2.2 Alpine and sub-alpine Natural grassland		
5. <u>Heathland and scrub</u>	5.1 Heathland and moorland			HEATHLAND AND SCRUB
	5.2 Alpine scrub land			
	5.3 Sclerophyllous scrubs			
6. Open spaces with little or no vegetation	6.1 Sparsely vegetated areas			SPARSELY VEGETATED
	6.2 Beaches, dunes, <u>river banks</u>	6.2.1 Beaches and dunes		
		6.2.2 <u>River banks</u>		
	6.3 Bare rocks, burnt areas, glaciers and perpetual snow	6.3.1 Bare rocks, outcrops, cliffs		

		6.3.2 Burnt areas (except burnt forest)		
		6.3.3 Glaciers and perpetual snow		
7. Wetland	7.1 Inland wetlands	7.1.1 Inland marshes		WETLAND
		7.1.2 Peat bogs	7.1.2.1 Exploited peat bogs	
			7.1.2.2 Unexploited peat bogs	
	7.2 Coastal wetlands	7.2.1 Salt marshes		MARINE INLETS AND TRANSITIONAL WATERS
		7.2.2 Salines		
		7.2.3 Intertidal flats		
8. Water	8.1 Water courses	8.1.1 Natural & semi-Natural water courses		RIVERS AND LAKES
		8.1.2 Highly modified water courses and canals		
		8.1.3 Seasonally connected water courses (oxbows)		
	8.2 Lakes and reservoirs	8.2.1 Natural lakes		
		8.2.2 Reservoirs		
		8.2.3 Aquaculture ponds		
		8.2.4 Standing water bodies of extractive industrial sites		
	8.3 Transitional waters	8.3.1 Lagoons		MARINE INLETS AND TRANSITIONAL WATERS
		8.3.2 Estuaries		
		8.3.3 Marine inlets and fjords		
	8.4 Sea and ocean	8.4.1 Open sea		OPEN OCEAN
		8.4.2 Coastal waters		COASTAL

Table 10: CLMS N2K nomenclature overview (v1.4, dated 03.05.2021)

6. Product methodology and workflow

The CLMS N2K production is based on a three-tier approach (Figure 14). The presented workflow is valid for the 2018 production update cycle. Core to the project is the step visual *Interpretation and Classification* of LC/LU changes with respect to new VHR satellite information for the reference year 2018.

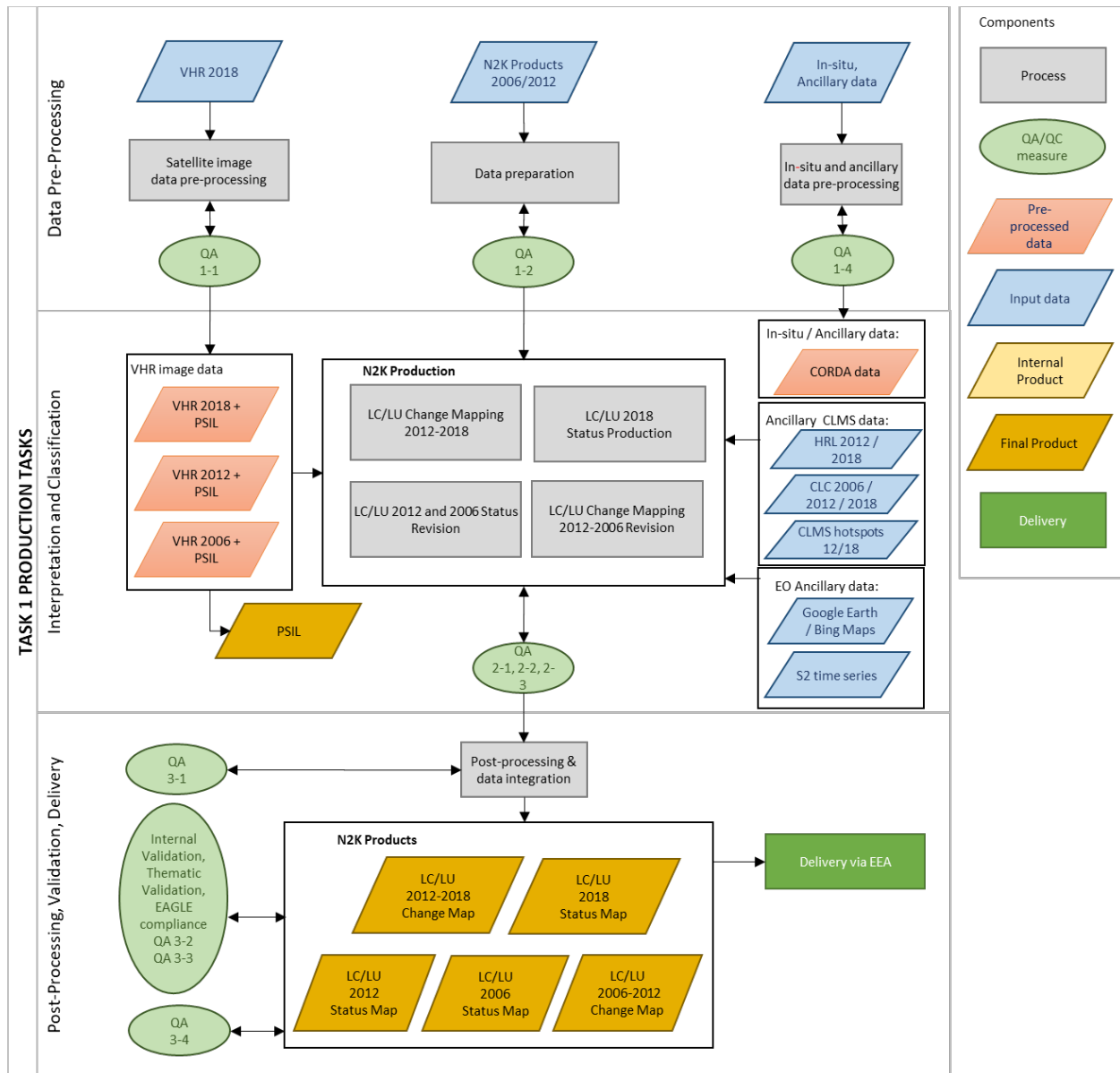


Figure 14: Production workflow for CMLS N2K products

6.1 Data Pre-Processing

During the *Data Pre-Processing* almost cloud-free VHR optical datasets covering EEA39 (VHR_IMAGE_2018, VHR 2018 Enhanced), are prepared for the status layer 2018 production. This VHR imagery has been acquired within predefined time windows corresponding to the vegetation season 2018 (± 1 year), with a spectral resolution comprising visible and NIR bands.

It is a mix of primary satellite missions (Pléiades 1A & 1B, SuperView-1, KOMPSat-3/3-A and PlanetScope) and backup missions (SPOT-6/-7, TripleSat and Deimos-2) at a spatial resolution of 2-4m. Additional in-situ and ancillary datasets relevant for the

CLMS N2K production are also integrated into the production workflow to support the LC/LU analysis.

For the change mapping 2012-2018 and the revision of the formerly produced 2006 and 2012 data, the following ESA data sources are used for the reference years 2006 (± 2 years) and 2012 (± 2 years):

- D2_MG2b_LOLA_011b
- DAP_MG2b_01
- DWH_MG2_CORE_02
- DWH_MG2b_CORE_03
- Natura 2000_Data_Procurement
- VHR_IMAGE_2015
- D2_MG2b_NARA_011b

The satellite data provided via these ESA data sources include different sensor types:

• Deimos-02	• SPOT-4
• Planet DOVE	• SPOT-5
• Quickbird 02	• SPOT-6
• GeoEye 01	• SPOT-7
• IRS-P6-LISS III	• SuperView
• Kompsat 03/04	• TripleSat
• Pleiades 1A	• WorldView 1
• Pleiades 1B	• WorldView 2

Additionally, to overcome cloud problems in restricted areas Sentinel 2 from ESA for 2018 and Landsat 5 and Landsat 8 data from USGS (United States Geological Survey) are used for the reference dates 2006 and 2012 respectively.

6.2 Interpretation and Classification

The *Interpretation and Classification* procedures follow the mapping rules and principles as stated in the CLMS N2K Nomenclature and Mapping Guideline (AD01). This documentation refers specifically to object delineation; MMU and MMW; feature extraction priority rules; water level mapping rules; handling of geometric inconsistencies between the reference years; inclusion of additional data sources and the application of standardized data attributes. Feature delineation is applied at a 1:5.000 mapping scale.

Mapping LC/LU Status

The LC/LU status is mapped through a visual interpretation and object delineation using the above specified VHR data as primary data source. The type of LC/LU is

classified according to the CLMS N2K Nomenclature and Mapping Guideline document (AD01). A minimum mapping unit (MMU) of ≥ 0.5 ha for all objects applies. A minimum width (MMW) of ≥ 10 m is defined. MMU exceptions are allowed for:

- Objects located at a CLMS N2K product border: If an object is cut at a border, the feature is mapped, if the whole object (inside and outside the border) would amount to ≥ 0.5 ha. However, the MMU of those divided features lying inside the site shall have a MMU of at least ≥ 0.1 ha. Smaller objects will be generalized.
- Complex changes (see changes examples below).
- Linear features (roads, railways, rivers) that are split in two or more polygons by other linear elements (e.g. the road/railway network) will be mapped even if the resulting segments are smaller than the MMU in order to preserve the network. However, features < 0.1 ha will be generalized.
- Urban objects which are confined by roads or railways. Features < 0.25 ha will be generalized.

MMW exceptions are allowed:

- To maintain continuity of features with mostly linear nature (Codes 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 6.2.1, 6.2.2, 8.1.1 and 8.1.2), the MMW may fall below the limit of 10 m over a distance of up to 100 m.

Mapping LC/LU Changes

Land Cover Changes (LCC) are changes that occur between the different reference timespans 2006 (+/- 2 years), 2012 (+/- 2 years) and the timespan 2018 (+/- 1 year). Differences resulting from different interpretations of the same subject are not considered as change. A change is mapped if it covers over a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of >0.5 ha. The mapping is carried out by visual interpretation and comparison of two subsequent reference years (2006-2012, 2012-2018) and their corresponding LC/LU vector data and satellite imagery. Changed areas are directly delineated. In CLMS N2K changes are provided as separate vector products (2006-2012 and 2012-2018).

Possible prone to change areas are, for example:

- Construction sites;
- Abandoned land/grassland/cropland near urban areas;
- Damaged forest indicates that a regrowth of forest should appear;
- Transitional woodland indicates that a regrowth of forest should appear.

Interpreters must be aware that not every change visible on the images should be treated as changes, e.g.:

- transient phenomena such as floods and temporary water-logging;
- seasonal changes in Natural vegetation;

- seasonal changes in agriculture, such as effects of crop rotation on arable land;
- forest plantation growth, still not reaching the height and/or canopy closure of forest;
- seasonal changes of water level;
- temporal changes in water cover of fishpond cassettes being part of their management;
- seasonal changes of snow spots in high mountains.

The introduction of false changes must also be avoided. Many of these can and should be excluded by pure logics. These vary from country to country (e.g. while normally sea water do not change into pasture, it might happen in the Netherlands), thus following examples are not exhaustive and not binding for all cases. However, in most cases they can be considered valid.

Highly non-probable changes are for example:

- Urban areas to non-urban classes (1.1.1 → 2.-8.x.x): urban areas seldomly disappear
- Conversion of a highly modified water course (e.g. canal) to a new class (8.1.2 → X.X.X)

Being the most frequently occurring change type, changes > 0.5 ha connected to an existing CLMS N2K polygon are always mapped. In the following example scheme an existing urban site has been enlarged by more than 0.5ha between the reference year t0 (1.1.1) and the reference year t+1.



Figure 15: Simple change mapping

Although the MMU for change mapping is 0.5 ha, in some cases single changes < 0.5 ha are also mapped together. When a polygon, existing for the reference year t0, is split at the later t1 reference into several other areas (e.g. a road construction, urban growth, ...), the individually connected change parts can be mapped together, if they make up a ≥ 0.5 ha complex change polygon. Resulting polygons

in the database <0.5ha receive the COMMENT attribute “Area size exception (inside Natura2000 Aol boundary)” (see chapter Technical specification and AD01).



Figure 16: Complex change mapping. Individual changes with each MMU < 0.5 ha make up a change area of 0.5 ha.

“Splitted” changes can also lead to change polygons <0.5ha. In the example scheme below, an existing industrial site exists in the image t0, but is not mapped in the CLMS N2K product for t0, because it is below the MMU (<0.5ha). The site has enlarged between t0 and t+1 and now forms together an area >0.5ha. The small industrial area from t0 “changes” now as well and forms together with the actual change a complex change area. The formerly too small area receives the COMMENT “Splitted change”.



Figure 17: New established feature with splitted change.

Exceptions for a polygon <0.5 ha are also allowed for unchanged areas in relation to a change situation. In the following example, an existing road in t0 is relocated. Previous road sections change to an urban class (1.1.1) and previous urban area changes to new road (1.2.1) in t+1. A small road section (<0.5 ha) remains as road over the years and does not change. It gets the comment “Areas related to change” in the CLMS N2K product.



Figure 18: Area related to change within road relocation.

7. Quality assessment

7.1 Internal thematic validation

For each CLMS N2K product a thematic validation was performed by the service providers (internal thematic validation). The assessment is based on a scientifically and statistically sound stratification and sampling scheme, tailored to assessing the thematic accuracy of the N2K LC/LU status and change layers.

During the production phase of the 2018 update the following accuracies applied to these products:

- CLMS N2K LC/LU status map 2012 and 2018: ≥ 85 % overall accuracy and ≥ 80 % for class-specific user's and producer's accuracies
- CLMS N2K LC/LU change map 2012-2018: ≥ 85 % overall accuracy and ≥ 80 % for class-specific user's and producer's accuracies

The 2012 and 2006 products have been validated after the production phase by an independent service provider (see AD 02).

Sampling Design and Stratification

The thematic accuracy assessment for the CLMS N2K is based on a stratified random point sampling scheme, in which all areas have a known non-zero probability of sampling. To assess overall and class-specific accuracies, stratifications are conducted on the LC/LU code level 4 (status layer), as well as on omission and commission strata (change layer).

Response Design

All sample points were re-interpreted at Code level 4 during the validation. This step was performed as a visual interpretation by independent, well-trained operators, who were not involved in the production itself, using the applicable Very High-Resolution (VHR) satellite data defined in the production. When re-interpreting the LC/LU sample points, the response design had to respect the latest product specifications and N2K nomenclature guidelines.

Validation results

To keep full statistical rigor and representativeness, and account for unequal inclusion probabilities and the relative occurrence of classes, area related weights were applied according to the area ratio for each class compared to the overall area. To deal with very imbalanced and skewed ratios between changed and unchanged areas at class level 1, an area restriction was implemented to reduce the area weight of polygons > 100ha.

The results of the internal validation proved the sufficient thematic quality of CLMS N2K products, as can be seen in the following tables.

Full details on the class specific user and producer accuracy results can be found in the ANNEX of this document.

Table 11: LC/LU internal ¹accuracy assessment - unweighted results per product

	Thematic accuracy [%]	Confidence* Interval	No. of assessed sample points
LC/LU 2012 overall unweighted accuracy	96.52 %	0.20 %	30 203
LC/LU 2018 overall unweighted accuracy	96.22 %	0.21 %	30 203
LC/LU change 2012-2018 overall unweighted accuracy for level 4	97.85 %	0.16 %	29 088
LC/LU change 2012-2018 overall unweighted accuracy for level 1	98.61 %	0.13 %	29 088

**at a 95% confidence level*

Table 12: LC/LU internal ² accuracy assessment - weighted results per product

	Thematic accuracy [%]	Confidence* Interval	No. of assessed sample points
LC/LU 2012 overall weighted accuracy	96.80 %	0.21 %	30 203
LC/LU 2018 overall weighted accuracy	96.67 %	0.21 %	30 203
LC/LU change 2012-2018 overall weighted accuracy for level 4	98.64 %	0.12 %	29 088
LC/LU change 2012-2018 overall weighted accuracy for level 1	99.33 %	0.08 %	29 088

**at a 95% confidence level*

¹ Performed by the Service provider after production and before delivery to the EEA

² Performed by the Service provider after production and before delivery to the EEA

Table 13: Unweighted User's and Producer's Accuracies for the Change Layer 2012 - 2018

Code Level 1	User's Accuracy				Producer's Accuracy			
	Non-Change	CI [%]	Change	CI [%]	Non-Change	CI [%]	Change	CI [%]
Class 1	99.56	0.21	95.47	1.29	98.78	0.34	98.34	0.80
Class 2	99.66	0.20	96.57	1.10	98.89	0.35	98.93	0.63
Class 3	99.95	0.06	94.95	1.33	98.82	0.31	99.80	0.28
Class 4	100.00	0.00	92.94	1.37	94.56	1.00	100.00	0.00
Class 5	100.00	0.00	96.30	1.20	97.83	0.69	100.00	0.00
Class 6	99.41	0.32	95.11	1.50	98.24	0.53	98.31	0.90
Class 7	100.00	0.00	93.76	2.28	98.12	0.67	100.00	0.00
Class 8	99.68	0.18	96.64	1.53	99.53	0.21	97.73	1.25

Table 14: Area-weighted User's and Producer's Accuracies for the Change Layer 2012 - 2018 with area-restriction applied

Code Level 1	User's Accuracy				Producer's Accuracy			
	Non-Change	CI [%]	Change	CI [%]	Non-Change	CI [%]	Change	CI [%]
Class 1	99.56	0.21	95.47	1.29	99.72	0.08	93.07	3.15
Class 2	99.66	0.20	96.57	1.10	99.63	0.12	96.82	1.82
Class 3	99.95	0.06	94.95	1.33	99.31	0.18	99.65	0.48
Class 4	100.00	0.00	92.94	1.37	98.18	0.35	100.00	0.00
Class 5	100.00	0.00	96.30	1.20	99.78	0.07	100.00	0.00
Class 6	99.41	0.32	95.11	1.50	99.61	0.12	92.72	3.66
Class 7	100.00	0.00	93.76	2.28	99.68	0.12	100.00	0.00
Class 8	99.68	0.18	96.64	1.53	99.91	0.04	89.19	5.45

Table 15: Area-weighted User's and Producer's Accuracies for the Change Layer 2012 - 2018 without area-restriction applied

Code Level 1	User's Accuracy				Producer's Accuracy			
	Non-Change	CI [%]	Change	CI [%]	Non-Change	CI [%]	Change	CI [%]
Class 1	99.56	0.21	95.47	1.29	99.95	0.01	80.47	10.18
Class 2	99.66	0.20	96.57	1.10	99.98	0.01	62.30	13.86
Class 3	99.95	0.06	94.95	1.33	99.93	0.02	96.70	4.43
Class 4	100.00	0.00	92.94	1.37	99.94	0.01	100.00	0.00

	User's Accuracy				Producer's Accuracy			
Class 5	100.00	0.00	96.30	1.20	99.95	0.02	100.00	0.00
Class 6	99.41	0.32	95.11	1.50	99.93	0.02	78.89	11.62
Class 7	100.00	0.00	93.76	2.28	99.97	0.01	100.00	0.00
Class 8	99.68	0.18	96.64	1.53	99.99	0.01	53.48	14.06

7.2 Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) measures

All CLMS N2K products have been produced by service providers with accredited ISO 9001:2015 quality standard management systems. All QA/QC procedures comprise dedicated ongoing quality checks for the various stages of the production workflow, to keep permanent control over the processes and ensure that all quality requirements are constantly met. This includes checks on:

- Data validity & readability
- Thematic & Geometric accuracy & consistency
- Logical / topologic consistency
- Radiometric quality, cloud coverage, haze, shadows, snow and other data gaps of EO data
- Thematic coding/attributes
- Seamless geographic coverage / data completeness
- Impossible, or unlikely change combination
- Processing infrastructure performance and backup functionality
- Metadata completeness and output compliance to INSPIRE
- EAGLE compliance of the data model

Besides these internal QA/QC checks by the producing service providers all CLMS N2K products underwent a QC check and approval via the EEA Copernicus Quality tools, a web-based online system designed to quality-check map layers to be submitted to the EEA (https://github.com/eea/copernicus_quality_tools).

7.3 External independent validation

The objective of the external independent validation of CLMS N2K data is to derive thematic accuracy figures, to assess if dataset has reached the accuracy targets.

Its main goal is to inform users of the databases about quality in quantitative terms. Validation must be based on independent, very-high resolution in-situ data as reference. The date of in-situ data should coincide as much as possible with the

acquisition date of satellite images used to derive the N2K product. In-situ data used in the validation should be independent, i.e. must not have been used in compilation of the N2K databases. Experts working on validation also should be independent, not having participated in the mapping exercise.

Validation in the N2K context means thematic validation.

Not yet performed at the time of writing this report.

8. Terms of use and product technical support

8.1 Terms of use

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9. References

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10. Annexes

Class specific thematic validation results for the 2018 update production phase

Area-weighted User's and Producer's Accuracies for status LC/LU 2018 on code level 4

Code Level 4	User's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points	Producer's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points
	Accuracy [%]	Confidence Interval [%]		Accuracy [%]	Confidence Interval [%]	
1110	97.86	1.20	561	97.31	1.27	561
1120	98.06	1.01	721	96.21	1.31	721
1210	98.57	0.93	629	99.20	0.50	629
1220	98.37	1.12	490	98.71	1.29	490
1230	98.68	1.28	304	98.60	1.92	304
1240	99.52	0.66	418	99.34	0.91	418
1310	96.76	1.04	1111	93.93	1.69	1111
1320	86.78	3.26	416	98.01	1.51	416
1400	94.57	1.92	534	98.65	0.94	534
2110	98.48	0.58	1711	94.19	1.07	1711
2120	92.08	2.77	366	99.59	0.81	366
2210	98.36	0.96	670	98.33	0.76	670
2220	98.57	1.13	421	99.31	0.70	421
2310	88.43	3.84	268	100.00	0.00	268

Code Level 4	User's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points	Producer's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points
2320	93.81	2.27	436	98.16	1.20	436
2330	93.78	2.20	466	98.81	0.98	466
2340	90.25	3.07	359	99.61	0.56	359
3110	99.03	0.67	828	94.71	1.17	828
3120	96.09	1.94	384	98.37	1.64	384
3210	98.99	0.75	693	94.69	1.36	693
3220	93.40	2.80	303	98.63	2.65	303
3310	96.91	1.54	486	99.14	0.63	486
3320	83.78	8.46	74	100.00	0.00	74
3400	95.56	0.91	1984	87.86	1.63	1984
3500	97.78	1.36	450	99.34	0.90	450
3600	68.60	5.67	258	99.19	1.12	258
4100	97.77	1.02	808	96.30	1.15	808
4211	88.93	3.87	253	89.36	3.30	253
4212	95.25	1.14	1348	92.27	1.39	1348
4220	99.11	1.01	336	97.29	1.39	336
5100	97.50	1.17	680	98.13	0.92	680
5200	97.33	1.43	487	98.72	0.84	487
5300	96.68	1.15	933	96.71	1.14	933
6100	92.37	1.74	891	96.34	1.35	891
6210	92.34	2.44	457	97.36	2.52	457
6220	95.43	1.63	635	98.73	1.22	635
6310	96.04	1.62	555	98.78	0.63	555
6320	92.50	2.21	547	100.00	0.00	547
6330	98.14	2.10	161	100.00	0.00	161
7110	97.63	1.38	465	96.51	1.39	465
7121	96.04	3.82	101	100.00	0.00	101
7122	100.00	0.00	168	98.92	1.24	168
7210	98.43	1.15	446	99.77	0.45	446
7220	100.00	0.00	408	100.00	0.00	408
7230	100.00	0.00	202	97.92	2.89	202
8110	98.97	0.76	681	97.57	0.90	681
8120	97.62	1.39	462	99.83	0.34	462
8130	94.21	2.30	397	98.48	2.07	397
8210	97.71	0.95	959	97.85	0.64	959
8220	95.39	1.84	499	96.11	2.85	499
8230	91.24	3.05	331	100.00	0.00	331
8240	98.24	1.08	567	97.08	2.26	567
8310	99.65	0.68	287	98.69	1.03	287
8320	99.63	0.72	273	100.00	0.00	273

Code Level 4	User's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points	Producer's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points
8400	97.86	1.20	525	98.01	0.76	525

Area-weighted User's and Producer's Accuracies for status LC/LU 2012 on code level 4

Code Level 4	User's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points	Producer's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points
	Accuracy [%]	Confidence Interval [%]		Accuracy [%]	Confidence Interval [%]	
1110	98.26	1.19	461	97.09	1.34	461
1120	97.66	1.37	470	96.79	1.29	470
1210	99.42	0.66	514	98.85	0.67	514
1220	98.30	1.17	470	99.11	1.02	470
1230	98.65	1.31	297	98.14	2.53	297
1240	99.50	0.69	399	99.24	1.05	399
1310	96.72	0.90	1523	95.59	1.42	1523
1320	85.40	3.64	363	96.08	3.31	363
1400	94.21	2.01	518	98.66	1.05	518
2110	97.91	0.66	1816	91.29	1.27	1816
2120	92.51	2.83	334	99.49	1.00	334
2210	90.16	2.37	610	97.97	0.92	610
2220	98.50	1.20	399	98.86	0.93	399
2310	88.43	3.84	268	100.00	0.00	268
2320	93.85	2.25	439	98.17	1.20	439
2330	93.58	2.19	483	98.91	0.95	483
2340	90.74	2.93	378	99.36	0.76	378
3110	98.72	0.62	1247	95.68	1.03	1247
3120	96.08	1.95	383	99.51	0.96	383
3210	99.07	0.54	1189	95.89	1.15	1189
3220	93.13	2.91	291	91.18	11.23	291
3310	97.83	1.22	553	99.17	0.63	553
3320	83.78	8.46	74	100.00	0.00	74
3400	96.31	1.30	812	88.52	1.76	812
3500	97.78	1.36	451	98.84	1.30	451
3600	87.39	4.23	238	100.00	0.00	238
4100	97.52	0.98	969	97.52	0.86	969
4211	91.32	3.40	265	92.04	2.86	265
4212	95.10	1.14	1388	93.28	1.32	1388
4220	98.56	1.26	347	97.19	1.43	347

Code Level 4	User's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points	Producer's Accuracy		No. of assessed sample points
5100	97.95	0.97	828	98.19	0.95	828
5200	97.58	1.30	537	98.71	0.89	537
5300	97.11	0.99	1108	96.16	1.22	1108
6100	91.80	1.86	841	96.69	1.37	841
6210	97.59	1.48	415	94.54	2.90	415
6220	96.93	1.40	586	98.78	1.21	586
6310	96.08	1.61	561	98.97	0.56	561
6320	96.53	1.58	519	100.00	0.00	519
6330	98.20	2.02	167	100.00	0.00	167
7110	97.90	1.18	572	97.51	1.22	572
7121	98.31	1.91	177	100.00	0.00	177
7122	100.00	0.00	164	99.66	0.67	164
7210	95.92	1.67	539	99.74	0.50	539
7220	100.00	0.00	396	100.00	0.00	396
7230	100.00	0.00	201	98.69	2.53	201
8110	98.99	0.75	693	99.08	0.61	693
8120	97.36	1.54	416	99.84	0.31	416
8130	94.32	2.17	440	99.25	1.45	440
8210	99.25	0.65	671	98.04	0.60	671
8220	95.08	1.92	488	99.81	0.37	488
8230	93.01	2.76	329	99.19	1.24	329
8240	97.52	1.33	525	98.65	2.01	525
8310	99.62	0.75	263	98.30	1.33	263
8320	99.63	0.72	273	100.00	0.00	273
8400	99.62	0.53	521	99.48	0.42	521