



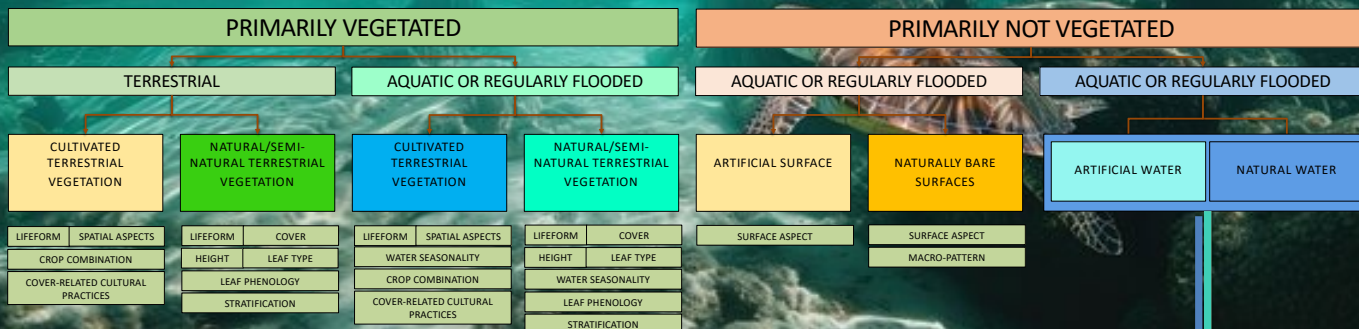
# Proposed Underwater Classification

*Living Earth* constructs land cover classifications according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation's (FAO) Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) and from environmental descriptors retrieved or classified primarily from Earth observation data. A globally applicable change framework is then used to identify and describe change impacts based on evidence gathered through time-series comparison of the land cover maps and contributing environmental descriptors.

A current limitation of the FAO LCCS is that the first dichotomous phase distinguishes primarily vegetation from primarily not-vegetated (Figure 1), which does not allow identification and discrimination of vegetation under water (in freshwater, intertidal and subtidal zones) as well as more detailed description of these. Hence, we present a new approach to the inclusion of submerged environments within the FAO LCCS. A particularly advantage of this is that the change framework can be implemented in this environment and can be connected to human activities and natural events and processes occurring on land or in water that can be co-influential.



## Land



## Biota+

A BIOTIC COMPOSITION					
A1 No biota	A2 One biota		A3 Multiple biota	A4 Two dominant biotas	A5 Three dominant biota
A BIOTA COVER					
A10 (> 65 %)	A12 (40 to 65 %)	A13 (15 to 40 %)	A15 (4 to 15 %)	A16 (1 to 4 %)	
B BIOTA HEIGHT ABOVE SUBSTRATE					
B9 (> 14 m)	B8 (7 to 14 m)		B7 (5 to 7 m)	B6 (2 to 5 m)	
B5 (1 to 2 m)		B4 (0.05 to 1 m)		B3 (0.001 to 0.05m)	
C KINGDOM					
C10 ANIMALIA	C20 PLANTAE	C30 FUNGI	C40 CHROMISTA	C50 PROTISTA	C60 PROKARYOTA
C11 Annelids	C21 Herbaceous	C31 Lichen	C41 Brown algae	C51 Algae	C61 Bacteria
C12 Ascidians	C22 Graminoids	C23 Forbs	C42 Fucoid	C52 Red	C53 Green
C13 Bryozoans			C43 Kelp		C62 Cyanobacteria
C14 Cnidarians					C63 Archaea
C15 Crustaceans					
C16 Echinoderms					
C17 Mollusca					
C18 Sponges					
C19 Zooplankton					
D DOMINANCE OF FIRST BIOTA (ANY)					
D10 (>= 75 %)	D12 (50 to <75 %)	D13 (30 to <50 %)	D15 (10 to <30 %)	D16 (1 to <10 %)	
D DOMINANCE OF SECOND BIOTA		D13 (30 to 50 %)	D15 (10 to <30 %)	D16 (1 to <10 %)	
D DOMINANCE OF THIRD BIOTA			D15 (10 to <30 %)	D16 (1 to <10 %)	
E M_POSITION					
E1 ATTACHED/ROOTED			E2 DETACHED/FLOATING		
F SPATIAL ASPECT					
F1 Colonial	F2 Biogenic reef	F3 Crustose	F4 Cushion	F5 Foliose	
F6 Film	F7 Mat	F8 Turf	F9 Forest		
G PHENOLOGY					
G1 PERMANENT		G2 SEASONAL		G3 EPHEMERAL	

## Substrate

B CONSOLIDATION	
B1 CONSOLIDATED	B2 UNCONSOLIDATED
B MSUBSTRATE	
B3 ROCK	B5 SOFT
B4 BEDROCK	B6 HARD
M50FT	M51RD
B7 MUD	B10 GRAVELS
B8 SILT	B11 GRANULES
B9 SAND	B12 SHINGLE
	B13 PEBBLES
	B14 COBBLES
	B15 BOULDERS
	B16 STONES
	B17 RUBBLE
C MOBILITY	
C1 MOBILE	C2 STATIC

## Water

A PHYSICAL STATUS		
A1 WATER	A2 SNOW	A3 ICE
A. WATER MOVEMENT		
A4 FLOWING <sup>2</sup>	A6 MOVING	
A5 STANDING <sup>1</sup>	A7 STATIONARY	
<sup>1</sup> Riverine; <sup>2</sup> Lacustrine		
B3 TIDAL		
B10 INTERTIDAL (LITTORAL)		
B11 SUBTIDAL (SUBLITTORAL)		
B12 INFRA LITTORAL	B13 CIRCA LITTORAL	
B PERSISTENCE*		
B1 > 9 MONTHS		
B7 7-9 MONTHS		
B8 4-6 MONTHS		
B9 1-3 MONTHS		
C DEPTH		
C1 MEDIUM TO DEEP (> 2 m)		
C2 SHALLOW (< 2 m)		
C BATHYMETRY		C THICKNESS
C3 (0.01-2 m)	C3 (0.01-2 m)	
C4 (2-5 m)	C4 (2-5 m)	
C5 (5-10 m)	C5 (5-10 m)	
C6 (10-20 m)	C6 (10-20 m)	
C7 (20-100 m)	C7 (20-100 m)	
C8 (>= 100 m)	C8 (>= 100 m)	
D.SEDIMENT LOADS		
D ALMOST NO SEDIMENT		D WITH SEDIMENT
E SALINITY		
E1 FRESH		
E2 BRACKISH		
E4 MODERATELY SALINE		
E5 VERY SALINE		
E3 SALINE		
E6 BRINE		
E7 VERY BRINE		
F ENERGY LEVEL		
F1 LOW ENERGY	F2 MODERATE ENERGY	F3 HIGH ENERGY