

LB_CODE	LB_HAB_FR	NIVEAU	LB_DESCRIPTION	CRSP_PHYTO	CD_HAB
1	Habitats littoraux et halophiles	1	Oceanic, inshore and offshore waters and their open-water and bottom communities; marine communities of the littoral zone and of coastal lagoons, bays, inlets, estuaries and tidal rivers; coastal and azonal interior halophyte or gypsophyte communities of saltmarshes, salt steppes, salt scrubs and gypsum scrubs; coastal sand dunes, sand beaches, shingle beaches, sea cliffs, rocky shores, coastal islets, rock stacks, reefs, banks and shoals; characteristically coastal agrosystems incorporating seminatural elements.		216
11	Mers et océans, habitats marins	2	Oceanic and continental shelf waters of the world ocean and its connected seas, their associated open-water and bottom communities, and marine vascular vegetation beds; marine communities of the littoral zone and of coastal lagoons. Included within the Palaearctic realm are the waters of the Northeast Atlantic, of the northern part of the West African Atlantic, south to the latitude of the Cape Verde Islands, of the Arabian Sea and of the eastern and northern Red Sea, of the Mediterranean, of the Baltic Sea, of the Arctic Ocean east of Greenland and west of the Bering Strait, and of the northwest Pacific (Marine Region as used by the IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, Kelleher & al., 1995: ii).		932
11.1	Eaux marines	3	Pelagic biocoenoses of the world ocean, its connected seas and coastal lagoons. They can be characterized by their planktonic communities and by the composition of their nektonic or surface-feeding faunas of cephalopods, fish, sea mammals and seabirds.		3252
11.2	Habitats benthiques	3	Communities of marine animals and algae occupying the sea floor. Included are all communities of animals and algae of the infralittoral, circalittoral and deeper zones, situated below the level of average low spring tides, or of regular emergence through wind or atmospheric pressure variations. Also included are communities of marine animals and algae occupying the mediolittoral zone, comprised between the low and high tide levels of average spring tides or within the regular range of wind or atmospheric pressure induced sea-level fluctuations, as well as marine assemblies installed in the supralittoral zone, reached only by spray, exceptional waves or exceptional high tides.		3253
11.3	Herbiers marins à plantes vasculaires	3	Beds of submerged marine vascular vegetation of the oceans, seas and coastal lagoons, except those of brackish seas and lagoons.	[Zosteretea marinae], [Posidonietea], [Halodulo-	3254
11.31	Herbiers atlantiques à Zostères	4	Eelgrass beds dominated by [ <i>Zostera marina</i> ], established between the base of the intertidal zone and a depth of about 10 metres in Palaearctic waters of the Atlantic, the North Sea, the Baltic and adjacent seas of the northern basin.	[Zosterion marinae]: [Zosteretum marinae]	8545
11.315	Eau stagnante salée à <i>Zostera marina</i> de la façade atlantique du	5			15920
11.4	Herbiers des eaux saumâtres	3	Beds of submerged or slightly emergent vascular vegetation of brackish seas, sea inlets, estuaries, permanent pools of mud or sand flats, and coastal lagoons.	[Ruppiaetea maritimae]: [Ruppiaetalia maritimae]:	3255
11.41	Herbiers marins à <i>Ruppia</i>	4	Submerged beds of [ <i>Ruppia maritima</i> ], [ <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> ], [ <i>Zannichellia pedicellata</i> ], [ <i>Chara</i> spp.], [ <i>Tolypella nidifica</i> ] of brackish seas, sea inlets, estuaries, permanent pools of mud or sand flats, and coastal lagoons of the Palaearctic region.	[Ruppiaetea maritimae]: [Ruppiaetalia maritimae]: [Ruppion maritimae]	8546
11.411	Herbiers marins à <i>Ruppia</i> d'Europe moyenne	5	Submerged beds of [ <i>Ruppia maritima</i> ], [ <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> ], [ <i>Zannichellia pedicellata</i> ], [ <i>Chara</i> spp.], [ <i>Tolypella nidifica</i> ] of brackish seas, sea inlets, estuaries, permanent pools of mud or sand flats, and coastal lagoons of Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic coasts of boreal and temperate Europe.	[Ruppion maritimae]: [Ruppiaetum maritimae], [Ruppiaetum cirrhosae]	15921
11.4111	Herbiers marins à <i>Ruppia</i> des côtes atlantiques	6	Submerged beds of [ <i>Ruppia maritima</i> ], [ <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> ], [ <i>Zannichellia pedicellata</i> ], [ <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> ], [ <i>Chara</i> spp.], [ <i>Tolypella nidifica</i> ] of sea inlets, estuaries, permanent pools of mud or sand flats, and coastal lagoons of the temperate and boreal coasts of the temperate and low Arctic North Atlantic, from Iceland and northwestern Norway to central Portugal, of the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, from northern Iceland and northwestern Norway in the north, south to central Portugal.		20526

11.41111	Eau stagnante saumâtre à <i>Ruppia maritima</i> , <i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i> et <i>P. pectinatus</i> des Prés, steppes et fourrés salés	7		21794
15		2	Communities of phanerogamic plants, for the most part halophytes, colonizing sites submerged by high tides at some stage of the annual tidal cycle of oceans and their connected seas. Similar halophyte communities colonizing the fringes and emerged beds of inland permanent or temporary saline, hypersaline or brackish waterbodies, including inland closed seas, lakes, pools, sebkhas, rivers, springs, seeps. By extension, azonal, strongly differentiated, communities developing on habitually dry, alkali, chlorid or gypseous soils of the nemoral, middle Eurasian steppe, Irano-Anatolian, Mediterranean, Saharo-Mediterranean and Macaronesian zones. Zonal communities of the desert and semidesert areas, composed, to varying degrees, of halophytes or gypsophytes, are listed under 7. Some saline communities with strong physionognimic similarity to fresh water ones into which they may merge, have been listed in other sections, together with their freshwater counterparts; it is the case in particular of saline tamarisk stands (44.83 ff.) and of tall helophyte beds (53). More generally, halophile forests and their related thickets have been listed with other forests under 4; in particular mangrove forests and thickets are in 4C.	926
15.1	Gazons annuels pionniers salés	3	Formations composed mostly or prominently of annuals, in particular Chenopodiaceae of genus [ <i>Salicornia</i> ] or grasses, colonizing periodically inundated muds and sands of marine or interior saltmarshes of the Palaearctic.	[Thero-Salicornietea], [Frankenietea pulverulenta], [Saginetea] 3244
15.11	Gazons à Salicornes	4	Annual glasswort ([ <i>Salicornia</i> spp.], [ <i>Microcnemum coralloides</i> ]), seablite ([ <i>Suaeda</i> spp.]), or sometimes saltwort ([ <i>Salsola</i> spp.]), formations colonizing periodically inundated muds of coastal saltmarshes and inland salt-basins of the Palaearctic.	[Thero-Salicornietea] 8537
15.111	Gazons à Salicornes nord-atlantiques	5	Swards of annual [ <i>Salicornia</i> spp.] and [ <i>Suaeda maritima</i> ] of the coastal saltmarshes of the North Sea, the Baltic, the northern Atlantic and the western Eurasian polar basin.	15914
15.1114	Vase salée à <i>Salicornia europaea</i> des zones boréo-atlantiques de	6		20527
15.3	Prés salés côtiers boréonémoraux	3	Salt meadows of the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and connected seas, including the Baltic, the North Sea and the English Channel, within the nemoral and boreal zones. [ <i>Aster tripolium</i> ] can be present or abundant in most western subdivisions.	[Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae] 3245
15.34	Communautés des marais salés atlantiques saumâtres	4	Communities of saltmarshes of the Atlantic and its connected seas developed in areas of varying salinity and humidity, such as estuaries, in coastal basins with fresh water input and along brackish seashores, such as those of the inner Baltic.	8538
15.346	Marais halophile à <i>Carex paleacea</i> et <i>Juncus gerardi</i> des zones boréo-	5		15915
15.35	Communautés à hautes herbes des prés salés et des lisses atlantiques	4	Nitrophilous tall grass communities of Atlantic saltmarshes, green beaches and beach drift accumulations, dominated by [ <i>Elymus pycnanthus</i> ] ([ <i>Agropyron pungens</i> ]), [ <i>Elymus repens</i> ], [ <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> ] or sometimes tall perennial forbs.	[ <i>Agropyron pungentis</i> ] 8539
15.356	Prairie subhalophile à <i>Juncus balticus</i> et <i>Rumex mexicanus</i> des zones boréo-atlantiques de	5		15916
16	Dunes côtières et plages de sable	2	Sand-covered shorelines of the oceans, their connected seas and associated coastal lagoons, fashioned by the action of wind or waves. They include gently sloping beaches and beach-ridges, formed by sands brought by waves, longshore drift and storm waves, as well as dunes, formed by eolian deposits, though sometimes refashioned by waves.	927
16.2	Dunes	3	Onshore wind-carried sand deposits arranged in cordons of ridges parallel to the coast and often colonised and stabilised by communities of coarse maritime grasses.	3246

16.21	Dunes mobiles	4 Mobile sands of the coasts of the boreal, nemoral, steppe, Mediterranean and warm-temperate humid zones, unvegetated or occupied by open grasslands; they may form tall dune ridges or, particularly along the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, be limited to a fairly flat upper beach, still subject in part to inundation.	[Ammophiletea arenariae]: [Ammophiletalia arenariae]: [Agropyron juncei], [Ammophilion arenariae],	8540
16.213	Dunes boréo-arctiques	5 Young dunes of the arctic and boreal latitudes of the Palaearctic region colonized by halonitrophilous perennial vegetation similar to that of unit 16.13, including [Leymus arenarius] ([Elymus arenarius]), [Ammophila arenaria], [Honkenya peploides], [Elymus farctus] ([Elytrigia juncea]), [Elymus repens], [Mertensia maritima].	[Honkenyo-Elymetea]: [Honkenyo-Elymetalia arenarii]: [Honkenyo-Elymion arenarii] [p.]	15917
16.2135	Dune sableuse littorale à <i>Ammophila breviligulata</i> et <i>Smilacina stellata</i> des zones boréo-atlantiques	6 Dune sableuse littorale à <i>Ammophila breviligulata</i> , <i>Leymus arenarius</i> (= <i>Elymus arenarius</i> ), <i>Cakile edentula</i> , <i>Artemisia stelleriana</i> , <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> , <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> , <i>Rosa virginiana</i> , <i>Smilacina stellata</i> , <i>Heracleum maximum</i> .		20530
16.23	Dunes brunes à Camarine	4 [Empetrum nigrum] or [Empetrum hermaphroditum] colonizing dunes of the Arctic Ocean, the North Atlantic, the North Sea and the southern Baltic.		8542
16.233	Pelouse sableuse d'arrière-dune à <i>Empetrum</i> et <i>Ammophila</i> des zones	5		15919
17	Plages de galets	2 Beaches of the oceans, of their connected seas and of their associated coastal lagoons, covered by pebbles, or sometimes boulders, usually formed by wave action.		930
17.2	Végétation des laisses de mer et gazons pionniers sur plages de galets	3 Very open formations of annuals or, particularly in Mediterranean, and mostly East Mediterranean, representatives, of annuals and perennials, occupying accumulations of drift material and gravels rich in nitrogenous organic matter; characteristic are [Cakile maritima], [Salsola kali], [Atriplex spp.] (particularly [Atriplex glabriuscula]), [Polygonum spp.], [Euphorbia peplis], [Mertensia maritima], and, particularly in Mediterranean formations, [Glaucium flavum], [Matthiola sinuata], [Matthiola tricuspidata], [Euphorbia paralias], [Eryngium maritimum].	[Cakiletea maritimae] [p.]: [Cakiletalia edentulae] [p.], [Cakiletalia maritimae] [p.], [Euphorbietalia peplis] [p.]; [Retametea raetami] [p.]: [Ammophiletalia	3250
17.25	Végétation pionnière à <i>Senecio pseudo-arnica</i> et <i>Mertensia maritima</i> colonisant les cordons de galets du bord de mer des zones boréo-	4		8543
18	Côtes rocheuses et falaises maritimes	2 Rock exposures adjacent to the oceans, their connected seas and associated coastal lagoons, or separated from them by a narrow shoreline. The faces, ledges and caves of sea-cliffs and the expanses of rocky shore are important as reproduction, resting and feeding sites for seabirds, sea-mammals and a few groups of terrestrial birds, composing regionally distinct assemblies listed under unit 18.1. The presence of major sea-caves can be indicated by addition of codes of unit 12.7. Sea-cliffs may also harbour highly distinctive, specialized aerohaline plant communities with associated terrestrial faunas, listed under unit 18.2. Other terrestrial plant communities may belong to units 62, 61, 31, 32, 33, 34. The mediolittoral (intertidal or wave-washed) and supralittoral (spray) zones are inhabited by rich and diverse communities of invertebrates, fish and algae that have been listed under unit 11.29.		931
18.1	Parois des falaises maritimes, rochers du bord de mer	3 Palaearctic hard rock sea-cliffs, their faces, ledges and associated caves, rocky shores and isolated seaside rocks, their associated seabird, sea mammal, wader and, in a few cases, terrestrial passerine, communities. The presence of vascular aerohaline vegetation should be indicated by use of the appropriate code from unit 18.2, that of mediolittoral (intertidal or wave-washed) and supralittoral (spray) zone communities of marine invertebrates, lower vertebrates and algae, by use of codes from unit 11.29. Less salt-influenced communities, in particular of units 62, 61, 31, 32, 33, 34, may contribute to the colonisation of the cliffs.		3251

18.13	Falaises et côtes rocheuses de l'Atlantique tempéré	4 Sea-cliffs, their faces, ledges and associated caves, rocky shores and isolated seaside rocks of the Atlantic temperate region, including the North Sea, the English Channel, the Irish Sea and the Bay of Biscay, along the coasts of Scandinavia south of the Arctic Circle, of the Faeroes, of the British Isles and their outlying archipelagoes, of mainland Europe south to Galicia. They are the breeding, resting or feeding places of great numbers of seabirds and sea-mammals, of which [ <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> ], [ <i>Sula bassana</i> ], [ <i>Uria aalge</i> ], [ <i>Alca torda</i> ], [ <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> ], [ <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis aristotelis</i> ] are characteristic.		8544
18.2	Communautés aérohalines des falaises maritimes et des côtes	3 Palaeartic sea-cliffs, or parts of sea-cliffs, and rocky shores colonized by disjunct assemblages of aerohaline chasmophytes or by more or less closed aerohaline grasslands with associated terrestrial invertebrate and vertebrate faunal communities.	[Crithmo-Limonietea] ([ <i>Juncetea maritimi</i> ] [p.], [ <i>Asteretea tripolii</i> ] [p.])	3247
18.21	Groupements des falaises maritimes	4 Vegetated cliffs of the northern Atlantic, the English Channel, the Irish Sea, the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Arctic Ocean and its seas, the northwest Pacific and its seas.		8541
18.212	Groupements des falaises maritimes boréo-arctiques	5 Vegetated cliffs of the northern Atlantic, the northern North Sea, the Baltic, the Arctic Ocean and its seas, the Bering Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk, the northern and western Sea of Japan colonized by relatively cryophile communities.	[Crithmo-Armerietalia]: [ <i>Cochlearia officinalis-Armerion maritimae</i> ]	15918
18.2121	Groupements des falaises maritimes nord-atlantiques	6 Usually open, lacunar, relatively cryophile, moderately nitrophile aerohaline communities of sea-cliffs of the northern Atlantic and northern North Sea coasts of Scotland, the Faeroe Islands, Iceland and Scandinavia, mostly dominated by [ <i>Cochlearia officinalis</i> ], [ <i>Silene vulgaris</i> ssp. [ <i>maritima</i> ] ( <i>Silene uniflora</i> )], [ <i>Matricaria maritima</i> ], [ <i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. [ <i>pruinosa</i> ], with [ <i>Armeria maritima</i> ], [ <i>Plantago maritima</i> ], [ <i>Cochlearia groenlandica</i> ], [ <i>Cochlearia fenestrata</i> ], [ <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> ], [ <i>Poa pratensis</i> ], [ <i>Ligusticum scoticum</i> ], [ <i>Cerastium fortanum</i> ], [ <i>Rhodiola rosea</i> ], [ <i>Plantago maritima</i> ], [ <i>Sedum acre</i> ], [ <i>Asplenium marinum</i> ].	[Crithmo-Armerietalia]: [ <i>Cochlearia officinalis-Armerion maritimae</i> ] [p.]	20528
18.21211	Falaise maritime à <i>Cochlearia cyclocarpa</i> et	7 Falaise maritime à <i>Cochlearia cyclocarpa</i> et <i>Plantago maritima</i> des zones boréo-atlantiques de l'Amérique du Nord.		21795
18.2127	Habitat rocheux maritime à <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> et <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> des zones	6		20529
19	Îlots, empilements rocheux, récifs, bancs	2 Permanently emerging, periodically uncovered, surface-breaking or near-surface raised features of the oceans, their connected seas and coastal waters, with their associated marine and terrestrial communities. The associated marine habitats can be coded by combining subdivisions of prefix 11 with the relevant physiographic subdivisions of 19, the terrestrial habitats by adding codes from units 3 and 4.		928
19.1	Empilements rocheux et îlots	3 Small islands in the sea or coastal waters of the Palaeartic region, mostly important as sites for seabird colonies.		3248
19.3	Îles barrières, flèches littorales	3 Palaeartic spits, barrier beaches, barrier islands, tombolos, features formed of sands and gravels deposited by longshore drift in narrow ridges attached to the land at one end and extending into the sea at the other, or separated from land by channels and lagoons, or linking an offshore island to the coast.		3249
2	Habitats aquatiques non marins	1 All inland and landlocked waters of natural origin, standing or flowing, saline, brackish or fresh, and the aquatic or amphibious, nonmarine, communities associated with them; seminatural aquatic communities occupying manmade water bodies. Included are coastal lagoons, freshwater lakes, ponds or pools, the waters of athalassal saline, hypersaline or brackish pools, lakes and inland seas, permanent or temporary streams and rivers.		215
22	Eaux douces stagnantes	2 Lakes, ponds and pools of natural origin containing fresh ([i.e]. nonsaline) or slightly brackish water. Seminatural aquatic communities occupying manmade freshwater bodies, including artificially created lakes, reservoirs and canals.		929

22.3	Communautés macrophytiques amphibies	3 Macrophytic communities of the Palaearctic adapted to an alternance of emergence and complete submersion, colonizing lake bottoms or lake shores subjected to temporary exposure (unit 22.2) and other periodically or occasionally inundated muddy, sandy or stony basins. They include communities of annuals developing during the exposure phase as well as communities of perennials susceptible of temporary total immersion. Communities of prostrate plants adapted to alternances of floating on shallow water and creeping on wet muds are listed under unit 22.432, as shallow water floating communities.		3256
22.32	Gazons amphibies annuels nains euro-	4 Dwarf oligomesotrophic annual communities of recently emerged muds and sands of the nemoral, boreonemoral and boreal regions of the western and central Palaearctic.	[Isoeto-Nanojuncetea]:	8547
22.324	Sable temporairement inondé à Ranunculus reptans et Eleocharis	5	[Cyperetalia fusci]	15922
22.4	Communautés lacustres d'euhydrophytes	3 Communities of permanent or semipermanent fresh or slightly brackish lakes, ponds, pools or canals of the Palaearctic realm formed by free-floating, floating-leaved rooted, or submerged macrophytes and their associated epiphytic biocoenoses. Tall emergent-dominated formations, rooted in the substratum or constituting soil-retaining floating islands, are excluded and listed in unit 53.		3257
22.45	Mares à Sphaignes et Utriculaires	4 Floating, in part infra-aquatic, formations of [Sphagnum spp.], [Scorpidium scorpioides], [Utricularia minor], [Utricularia intermedia], [Utricularia ochroleuca], [Utricularia breinii], [Sparganium minimum], of dystrophic, oligotrophic or sometimes mesotrophic, bog pools, fen pools, heath pools, woodland ponds of the Palaearctic region.	[Utricularietea intermedio-minoris]: [Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris]: [Sphagno-Utricularion],	8548
22.454	Vasque tourbeuse à Sparganium hyperboreum et	5		15923
22.46	Eau stagnante oligotrophe peu profonde à Eriocaulon	4		8549
22.47	Eau stagnante mésotrophe peu	4		8550
24	Eaux courantes	2 All rivers and streams, permanent or temporary, fresh or saline, including rivers, streams, brooks, rivulets, rills, torrents, wadis or oueds, waterfalls, cascades and rapids.		933
24.4	Végétation euhydrophytique des rivières	3 Beds of water crowfoots, pondweeds, water starworts and other euhydrophytes, including mosses and macroscopic algae, of Palaearctic streams, comprising in particular [Butomus umbellatus] f. [valisneriifolius], [Callitriche cophocarpa], [Callitriche hamulata], [Callitriche obtusangula], [Callitriche stagnalis], [Groenlandia densa], [Potamogeton coloratus], [Potamogeton helveticus], [Potamogeton natans] var. [prolixus], [Potamogeton nodosus], [Ranunculus fluitans], [Ranunculus penicillatus], [Ranunculus trichophyllus], [Sagittaria sagittifolia] var. [vallisneriifolia], [Schoenoplectus lacustris] var. [fluitans], [Sparganium emersum] ssp. [fluitans].	[Potamogetonetea pectinati] [p.]: [Potamogetonetalia pectinati] [p.]: [Ranunculion fluitantis] [i.a.]; [Lemnetea minoris] [p.]; [Charetea fragilis] [p.]	3259
24.41	Végétation des rivières oligotrophes acides	4 Euhydrophyte communities of Palaearctic streams poor in nutrients and in lime, with, in particular, [Myriophyllum alternifolium], [Potamogeton polygonifolius], [Callitriche hamulata], [Littorella uniflora], [Juncus bulbosus], [Scirpus fluitans] or acidophilous mosses and algae. In Iceland, [Montia fontana], [Potamogeton filiformis], [Ranunculus trichophyllus] ([Ranunculus confervoides], [Ranunculus aquatilis] var [diffusus]) and [Fontinalis antipyretica] characterize the community in clear, slowly flowing waters.		8553
24.411	Eau courante oligo-mésotrophe à	5		15925

3	Fruticées, prairies et pelouses	1	Shrub-, grass- or forb-dominated communities constituting either zonal climax communities under nondesert climates unsuitable for forest, or zoogenic or anthropogenic, regressive or progressive, transitional stages in forest successions on well-drained, seasonally inundatable or poorly drained but nonmarshy soils. Included are deciduous, ericaceous, sclerophyllous or lauriphylous shrub communities of boreal, temperate, mediterranean, tropical and high mountain climates, steppes, alpine and other orogenous grasslands, secondary dry, mesophile or humid grasslands and forblands of boreal, temperate, mediterranean and tropical climates, shrub and grass communities of permafrost.		218
31	Landes et fruticées tempérées	2	Shrub communities of nemoral affinities. They include winter-deciduous scrubs or brushes of the subarctic, subantarctic, nemoral, steppe, warm-temperate humid and mediterranean zones, ericoid or coniferous scrubs of the subarctic, subantarctic, nemoral, steppe and warm-temperate humid zones and scrubs, heaths, cushion-heaths or brushes of the cold, extrasylvatic or supradesertic altitude belts of subarctic, subantarctic, nemoral, mediterranean and subtropical high mountains. In the Palaearctic realm, Atlantic heaths, high montane and boreomontane heaths and conifer scrubs, subalpine bush communities, oro-Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian tragacanthic communities, deciduous forest and temperate conifer forest recolonisation communities belong to this unit.		935
31.1	Landes humides européennes	3	Wet or humid ericoid-shrub dominated heaths of the Atlantic and sub-Atlantic domains of the western Palaearctic region, developed on peaty or semipeaty soils, waterlogged for at least part of the year, sometimes temporarily inundated, and usually moist even in summer.	[Oxycocco-Sphagnetalia] [Erico-Sphagnetalia papillosi]: [Ericion tetralicis], [Oxycocco-Ericion tetralicis] ([Calluno vulgaris-Sphagnion papillosi]) [p.]; [Nardo-Callunetea]: [Calluno-Ulicienea]: [Ulicetalia	3260
31.14	Lande tourbeuse à <i>Sphagnum fuscum</i> et <i>Rubus chamaemorus</i> des zones boréo-atlantiques	4			8554
31.4	Landes alpines et boréales	3	Small, dwarf or prostrate shrub formations of the alpine and subalpine zones of the mountains of Eurasia, dominated by ericaceous species, [ <i>Dryas octopetala</i> ], dwarf junipers, brooms or greenweeds; [ <i>Dryas</i> ] heaths of the British Isles.	[Loiseleurio-Vaccinietea] ([ <i>Caricetea curvulae</i> ] [p.]): [Loiseleurio-Vaccinietalia] ([ <i>Empetretalia hermaphroditae</i> ], [ <i>Rhododendro-Vaccinietalia</i> ] [p.]: [Loiseleurio-Arctostaphylion] [p.], [Loiseleurio-Vaccinion], [ <i>Rhododendro-Vaccinion</i> ], [ <i>Juniperion nanae</i> ], [ <i>Junipero-Bruckenthalion</i> ];	3261
31.4C	Lande sèche à <i>Kalmia</i>	4			8555
31.4D	Lande basse arctico-alpine à <i>Diapensia lapponica</i> et <i>Empetrum</i>	4		[Loiseleurio-Diapension]: [Diapensio-Empetretum eamesii]	8556
31.4D1	Variante de « basse » altitude à <i>Hudsonia</i>	5			15926
31.4D2	Variante de « haute » altitude à <i>Salix uva-ursi</i>	5			15927
31.A	Fourrés arbustifs des zones boréo-atlantiques	3			3262

31.A1	Fourré arbustif à <i>Alnus crispa</i> et <i>Amelanchier</i>	4		8557	
35	Pelouses silicicoles sèches	2	Short, mostly secondary, grasslands and therophyte communities colonizing acidic, well-drained soils of the lowland, hill and montane levels of the nemoral, boreal, mediterranean and warm-temperate humid zones. In particular, Atlantic and sub-Atlantic mat-grasslands of strongly acid soils, grasslands and therophyte communities of decalcified sands, Mediterranean siliceous grasslands.	936	
35.1	Pelouses atlantiques acidophiles fermées	3	Closed, dry or mesophile, perennial grasslands occupying acid soils in Atlantic or sub-Atlantic lowland, collinar and montane regions of northern Europe, middle Europe and western Iberia, with [ <i>Nardus stricta</i> ], [ <i>Festuca filiformis</i> ] ([ <i>Festuca tenuifolia</i> ]), [ <i>Festuca ovina</i> ], [ <i>Festuca rubra</i> ], [ <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> ], [ <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> ], [ <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> ], [ <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> ], [ <i>Poa angustifolia</i> ], [ <i>Galium saxatile</i> ], [ <i>Polygala vulgaris</i> ], [ <i>Viola canina</i> ], [ <i>Meum athamanticum</i> ], [ <i>Arnica montana</i> ], [ <i>Centaurea nigra</i> ], [ <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> ], [ <i>Gentianella campestris</i> ], [ <i>Chamaespartium sagittale</i> ], [ <i>Jasione laevis</i> ], [ <i>Potentilla erecta</i> ], [ <i>Carex pilulifera</i> ]. Any of the grasses listed can dominate or codominate distinctive facies; [ <i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i> ] or [ <i>Carex arenaria</i> ] also can invade and dominate some formations.	[Nardetalia]: [Violo-Nardion] ([Nardo-Galion saxatilis], [Violion caninae])	3263
35.12	Pelouses à <i>Agrostis-Festuca</i>	4	Closed mesophile or dry grasslands of the nemoral and boreal zones of Atlantic or sub-Atlantic lowland, collinar and montane regions of Europe formed by [ <i>Agrostis</i> spp.] and [ <i>Festuca</i> spp.], in association with other grasses such as [ <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> ], [ <i>Hierochloa odorata</i> ], [ <i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> ], [ <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> ].	8558	
35.123	Pelouse méso-xérophile de colline à <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> et <i>Carex conoidea</i> des zones	5		15928	
37	Prairies humides et mégaphorbiaies	2	Unimproved or lightly improved wet meadows and tall herb communities of the boreal, nemoral, warm-temperate humid, steppic and mediterranean zones of the Palearctic.	937	
37.1	Mégaphorbiaies de basse altitude	3	Dense stands of tall or medium-tall hygrophile herbs developed in strips on fertile alluvial stream banks of the boreal, nemoral and steppe zone lowlands, and, by extension, tall herb stands colonizing humid hay meadows and pastures after more or less long discontinuation of mowing or grazing. Higher altitude formations, most characteristic of the subalpine zone of mountains, are listed under unit 37.8; the highly distinctive, lowland and montane, very tall herb formations of the Pacific Far East are individualized under unit 37.9.	[Molinio-Arrhenatheretea] [p.]: [Molinietalia caeruleae] [p.]: [Filipendulion ulmariae]; [Calamagrostetea langsdorffii] [p.] [i.a.]	3264
37.12	Mégaphorbiaies boréales	4	River bank and humid depression tall herb communities of the lowlands of the boreal zone dominated by [ <i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> ], with, among others, [ <i>Achillea ptarmica</i> ], [ <i>Dactylorhiza fuschii</i> ], [ <i>Galium uliginosum</i> ], [ <i>Geum rivale</i> ], [ <i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> ], [ <i>Trollius europeus</i> ], [ <i>Valeriana sambucifolia</i> ].	8559	
37.121	Mégaphorbiaie de bord de ruisseau à <i>Thalictrum polygamum</i> et <i>Spiraea latifolia</i> des zones boréo-	5		15929	
37.3	Prairies humides oligotrophes	3	Humid grasslands on soils very poor in nutrients of the deciduous forest and steppe zones of Eurasia.	[Molinio-Arrhenatheretea] [p.]: [Molinietalia caeruleae] [p.]: [Molinion caeruleae],	3265
37.35	Prairie hygrophile à <i>Carex nigra</i> et <i>Juncus</i>	4		8560	
37.36	Prairie méso-hygrophile de collines à <i>Carex nigra</i>	4		8561	

4	Forêts	1 Natural or seminatural communities dominated physiognomically by trees. Included are all natural, near-natural or managed forests and woods, dense or clear, on dry substrates, on permanently or temporarily waterlogged soils or on ground permanently or temporarily inundated by marine or nonmarine waters. By extension, are also included small tree or shrub communities of riverine or marshland sites, as well as plantations of trees within or near their natural area of occurrence, accompanied by seminatural undergrowth.	219
41	Forêts caducifoliées	2 Forests and woodland of native deciduous trees, other than floodplain or mire woods, of the nemoral, boreal, Irano-Turanian, warm-temperate humid and Mediterranean zones; forests dominated by broad-leaved deciduous trees, but comprising broad-leaved evergreen trees, are included.	938
41.J	Boisements à Betula	3	3266
42	Forêts de conifères	2 Forests and woodland of native coniferous trees, other than floodplain and mire woods, of the boreal, nemoral, Irano-Turanian, warm-temperate humid and Mediterranean zones; formations dominated by coniferous trees, but comprising broad-leaved evergreen trees, are included.	939
42.G	Taïgas des zones boréo-atlantiques de	3	3267
42.G1	Sapinières mésotrophes	4	8562
42.G11	Sapinière mésotrophe mésophile à Streptopus	5	15930
42.G12	Sapinière mésotrophe humide sur alluvions à Dryopteris	5	15931
42.G2	Sapinières oligotrophes	4	8563
42.G21	Sapinière oligotrophe mésophile à Cornus	5	15932
42.G22	Sapinière oligotrophe tourbeuse à Sphagnum	5	15933
5	Tourbières et marais	1 Mire communities, for the most part turfogenic, of sedges, grasses, rushes, bryophytes and their associated species; tall helophyte fringes of water bodies. Complex systems of raised bogs, blanket bogs, rich fens, acidic fens, transition mires, boreal marsh-fens, aapa, palsa and polygon mires characterized by the presence of these communities, but also including formations otherwise typical of sections 22, 31, 37, 44. Spring systems.	220



51	Tourbières bombées	<p>2 Highly oligotrophic, strongly acidic communities composed mainly of sphagnum growing on, and forming, peat and deriving moisture and nutrients only from rainfall (ombrotrophic). They form only in cool climates with heavy rainfall. They are most widespread in the boreal zone and in the mountains and hills of the nemoral zone; they occur locally in the lowlands of the nemoral zone and rarely in the middle Eurasian steppe zone. Within the western Palaeartic region, they are characteristic of lowlands and hills of northwestern and northern Europe, the adjacent Hercynian ranges, the Jura, the Alps, the Carpathians. In the eastern Palaeartic, they are known from Amurland, West Kamchatka, East Kamchatka, Sakhalin, the Altai. Their independence from ground water is the result either of upward growth or of changes in the water table. Bogs harbour, in addition to various sphagnum species, which are abundant, dominant and the major component of their formation, a small number of acidophilous plants such as [Eriophorum vaginatum], [Scirpus cespitosus] ([Trichophorum cespitosum]), [Carex pauciflora], [Carex pauperula], [Ledum palustre], [Vaccinium oxycoccos], [Andromeda polifolia], [Drosera rotundifolia] and lichens. Animal species are not numerous but those that are adapted to bogs are highly specialised. Among typical invertebrates figure dragonflies ([Leucorrhinia dubia], [Aeshna subarctica], [Aeshna caerulea], [Aeshna juncea], [Somatochlora arctica], [Somatochlora alpestris]), lepidopterans ([Colias palaeno], [Boloria aquilonaris], [Coenonympha tullia], [Vacciniina optilete], [Hypenodes turfosalis], [Eugraphe subrosea]), beetles, ants ([Formica exsecta]), bugs and spiders ([Pardosa sphagnicola], [Glyphesis cottonae]). Most of the species that bogs harbour are rare and their populations fragmented into isolated relictual elements; several are threatened. The remaining intact or nearly intact communities are exceptional.</p>	<p>[Sphagnetalia magellanici], [Scheuchzerietalia palustris] [p.], [Utricularietalia intermedio-minoris] [p.], [Caricetalia fuscae] [p.]</p>	940
51.1	Tourbières bombées à peu près naturelles	<p>3 Undisturbed, or little disturbed, peat-forming bogs of the Palaeartic region, often taking the shape of a convex lens. Such intact or nearly intact systems have become very rare or even exceptional. They are composed of a number of communities, which form and occupy the topological features of the bog. These communities are interrelated and function as a unit, so that they cannot be regarded as separate subhabitats; their presence and combination, however, characterizes the various types of bogs. Simultaneous use of an appropriate selection of the subunits below can thus contribute to a description of individual bog systems.</p>		3268
51.11	Buttes, bourrelets et gazons tourbeux	<p>4 Vegetation of the higher parts of the plateau of Palaeartic bogs and of its drier, marginal slope. Intact, typical, raised bogs of northern, lowland and low montane central and eastern Europe display an alternance of well-marked sphagnum hummocks, colonized or not, especially in their drier upper part, by small shrubs, lower, wetter, flat lawns and wet hollows or schlenken. Sphagnum hummocks with no, or few, shrubs are listed in unit 51.111, sphagnum hummocks, or parts of them, colonized by shrubs in unit 51.113, lawns in unit 51.112. In bogs under strong oceanic influence, in high-altitude bogs, in bogs subjected to mineralotrophic influences or anthropogenic degradation, a sparse cover of shrubs or tussock-forming graminoids may become ubiquitous and the distinction between hummock and lawn, or even between hummock, lawn and hollow, blurred, in bogs that are often somewhat intermediate towards blanket bogs. Such communities are listed in units 51.114 to 51.116, as well as in 51.17 and in 51.2; in some of them sphagna may be scarce or replaced by bryopsid mosses. Well-defined sphagnum hummocks of unit 51.111 may nevertheless develop in conjunction with them. The dominance role is played by deergrass, [Scirpus cespitosus], in montane central European bogs, or parts of bogs listed in unit 51.114. In Atlantic bogs listed in unit 51.115 it is played by [Erica tetralix]. Somewhat degraded bogs, in particular, bogs affected by anthropozoogenic influences in Atlantic climates, may be overwhelmingly dominated by [Eriophorum vaginatum], usually with complete blurring of the structure. They are listed in unit 51.116. More severely degraded bogs, invaded by [Molinia caerulea], are listed in unit 51.2. The highly distinctive shrub and sphagnum or shrub and moss hummocks bog expanses of the montane, rapidly desiccating, bogs of the boreal and subarctic zones are listed in unit 51.17. Sphagnum hummocks forming in acidic fens (unit 54.4), transition mires (unit 54.5) or, sometimes, rich fens (unit 54.2), are also indicated by codes of units 51.111 or 51.113.</p>	<p>[Sphagnion magellanici], [Oxycocco-Ericion tetralicis] [p.]</p>	8564

51.117	Haut-marais oligotrophe acide à Sphagnum magellanicum et	5		15934	
54	Bas-marais, tourbières de transition et	2	Small-sedge and related communities of fens, transition mires and quaking bogs; vegetation of springs.	941	
54.4	Bas-marais acides	3	Topogenous or soligenous valley, basin or spring mire systems fed by waters poor in bases. As in the rich fens, the water level is at or near the surface of the substratum and peat formation is infra-aquatic. The mire communities themselves, dominated by small sedges and brown mosses or sphagna, belong to the [Caricetalia fuscae], but, in large fen systems, they are accompanied by acidocline wet grasslands ([Molinietalia caeruleae]), large sedge beds ([Magnocaricion]) and reed or related communities ([Phragmition]). Sphagnum hummocks (unit 51.11) form locally and transition mires (unit 54.5) or aquatic (unit 22.3), amphibian (unit 22.2) and spring (unit 54.1) communities colonize small depressions. Thus, codes from all the above categories are used in conjunction with the ones below to completely describe the fen. The subdivisions listed here are, in any case, understood to include, besides strict mire communities, their transitions to humid grasslands, and groupings phytosociologically affiliated with [Molinion] associations, but rich in species of the [Caricion fuscae], provided they are integrated in a fen system (somewhat paralleling the [Junco acutiflori-Caricetalia nigrae] of Rameau [et al.], 1989). Acidic fen communities also occur on small surfaces or within mosaics in other ecosystems, in particular in typical humid grasslands (37), humid woodlands and thickets (44), decalcified dune slacks (unit 16.3) and spring systems (unit 54.1). Their presence can be indicated by codes from this unit used in conjunction with the relevant main codes. Characteristic species of acidic mire communities are [Carex canescens], [Carex echinata], [Carex nigra], [Eriophorum angustifolium], [Eriophorum scheuchzeri], [Scirpus cespitosus], [Juncus filiformis], [Agrostis canina], [Viola palustris], [Cardamine pratensis], [Ranunculus flammula] and the mosses [Calliergon sarmentosum], [Calliergon stramineum], [Calliergon cuspidatum], [Drepanocladus exannulatus], [Drepanocladus fluitans], [Sphagnum recurvum], [Sphagnum auritum], [Sphagnum cuspidatum], [Sphagnum subsecundum], [Sphagnum apiculatum], [Sphagnum papillosum], [Sphagnum russowii].	[Caricetalia fuscae]: [Caricion fuscae]	3269
54.4B	Bas-marais mésotrophe faiblement acide à Triglochin maritimum des zones boréo-	4		8565	
54.5	Tourbières de transition	3	Wetlands mostly or largely occupied by peat-forming plant communities developed at the surface of oligotrophic or meso-oligotrophic water reaching a level above, sometimes well above, the substratum, providing little or no mineral or nutrient supply. Their characteristics are thus intermediate between those of soligenous and topogenous mires and those of strictly ombrogenous bogs. In large systems, the most prominent communities are swaying swards, floating carpets or quaking mires formed by medium sized or small sedges, associated with sphagna or brown mosses. They are accompanied by aquatic and amphibious communities (units 22.3, 22.4) and by formations transitional to these on the one hand, to fens (units 54.2, 54.4), bogs (unit 51.1) or humid grasslands (37) on the other; sphagnum buttes (units 51.11), in particular, are often an important feature. Tall sedge and reed communities (53), willow and alder carrs (44) invade part of the peatland. Transition mires form mostly as colonists of oligotrophic ponds and lakes, large bog pools or lags. Their distribution is mostly northern peri-Alpine, peri-Hercynian and northern European. Outside of transition mire systems, their communities can be found in bog hollows (unit 51.12), in blanket bogs (52), in depressions of rich or acidic fens (units 54.2, 54.4), in spring systems (unit 54.1), in humid heaths (unit 31.1) and a few other habitats. Characteristic species include [Eriophorum gracile], [Carex lasiocarpa], [Carex chordorrhiza], [Carex limosa], [Scheuchzeria palustris], [Hammarbya paludosa], [Liparis loeselii], [Calla palustris]. Transition mires are an extremely important refuge of specialized, threatened species of both plants and animals; their richness and diversity in remarkable invertebrates, dragonflies among others, is even greater than that of most other mire ecosystems.	[Scheuchzerietalia palustris]: [Caricion lasiocarpae], [Rhynchosporion albae] [p.] [i.a.]	3270

54.59	Radeaux à Menyanthes trifoliata et Potentilla palustris	4 Transition mire communities of the Palaearctic domaine constituted by the association of forbs, in particular [Menyanthes trifoliata], [Potentilla palustris] ([Comarum palustre]), [Hydrocotyle vulgaris], [Cicuta virosa], and sphagna or brown mosses, often in floating carpets, occupying wet areas in mire systems or the terrestrialization zone at the edge of watercourses and waterbodies.	[Cicution virosae] [i.a.]	8551
54.591	Radeaux boréo-némoraux à Menyanthes trifoliata et Potentilla palustris	5 Pioneering floating carpets of the boreal Palaearctic and of the nemoral Atlantic, sub-Atlantic and sub-Continental Palaearctic, constituted by [Menyanthes trifoliata], [Potentilla palustris] ([Comarum palustre]), [Hydrocotyle vulgaris], often with [Equisetum fluviatile], [Carex rostrata], [Cicuta virosa], sphagna such as [Sphagnum fallax], [Sphagnum majus], [Sphagnum riparium], [Sphagnum squarrosum], or brown mosses, in particular, [Drepanocladus exannulatus], forming, in mire systems and the terrestrialization zone at the edge of watercourses and waterbodies, a transition between aquatic or amphibious communities and mire communities. Initial stages have [Potamogeton polygonifolius] or [Potamogeton coloratus], late stages, [Carex nigra], [Juncus acutiflorus], [Molinia caerulea].	[Cicution virosae]: [Comaretum palustris], [Menyanthetum trifoliatae], [i.a.]	15924
54.5911	Bas-marais tourbeux très humide à Menyanthes trifoliata et Potentilla palustris des zones	6 Bas-marais tourbeux très humide à Menyanthes trifoliata, Potentilla palustris (= Comarum palustre), Equisetum limosum, Carex lasiocarpa, C. rostrata, Eriophorum tenellum, E. viridicarinatum, Calamagrostis canadensis, Iris versicolor, Viola cucullata, Epilobium palustre, Rumex orbiculata, Onoclea sensibilis, Dulichium arundinaceum, Chelone glabra (R), Salix candida (R).		20531
54.6	Communautés à Rhynchospora alba et communautés des fonds boueux	3 Sparse, bryophyte-poor, sedge and rush communities of bare, extremely wet peat muds of boreal Palaearctic mires, frequently inundated, remaining wet for a prolonged part of dry periods, together with pioneer communities of humid exposed peat or, sometimes, sand, forming on stripped areas of blanket bogs or raised bogs, as well as on naturally seep- or frost-eroded areas of wet heaths and bogs, in flushes and in the fluctuation zone of oligotrophic pools with sandy, slightly peaty substratum.		3258
54.63	Végétation pionnière sur tourbe à nu très humide à Sphagnum pylaesii, Drosera intermedia et Schizaea pusilla des	4		8552
6	Rochers continentaux, éboulis et sables intérieurs	1 Terrestrial habitats and landscapes, free of direct marine influence, in which the mineral substrate, algae, lichens, bryophytes or colonies of animals dominate the physiognomy, and the herb, shrub or woodland communities that occupy enclaves or restricted surfaces within their expanse, in particular rock faces and rock pavements, and the lichen, bryophyte or rock-crack communities that colonize them, unstable screes and lichen, moss, herb, or shrub scree communities, permanent snow and ice, nondesert inland sand systems and all the communities they may support, caves, volcanic features and the specialized bacteria, animal, algae, lichen, moss or herb communities that they support.		217
62	Falaises continentales et rochers exposés	2 Unvegetated, sparsely vegetated, and bryophyte- or lichen-vegetated cliffs, rock faces, rock pavements and rock accumulations formed by erosional processes, of fluvial, glacial, aeolian, frost or past marine origin, not presently adjacent to the sea, and not resulting from recent volcanic activity. Rock accumulations resulting from depositional processes are excluded and listed under unit 61. Plant communities developing in parts of seacliffs free from the influence of wave or wind transported marine salt are included and may be noted by combined use of a code from unit 18.1 with a code from unit 62.	[Asplenieta trichomanis], [Aeonio-Greenovietea], [Adiantetea capilli-veneris] [i.a.]	934
62.2	Communautés chasmophytiques siliceuses et boréo-	3 Rock-crack communities of dry non-calcareous inland cliffs. Specific plant associations colonize montane and Mediterranean cliffs. Most of the subdivisions below refer to them. Northern lowland cliffs usually support fragments of communities listed in other chapters.	[Asplenieta trichomanis]: [Androsacetalia vandellii]	3271
62.2A	Falaises siliceuses boréales	4 Rock and cliff crevice communities of granites, gneisses and acidic rocks of the boreal and arctic zones of the Palaearctic domaine.	[Androsacetalia vandellii]: [Asplenion septentrionalis]	8566
62.2A1	Falaises siliceuses boréo-atlantiques	5 Rock and cliff crevice communities of granites, gneisses and acidic rocks of the mountains and uplands of the boreal and arctic zones of the western Palaearctic domaine, in particular of Fennoscandia and Iceland.	[Androsacetalia vandellii]: [Asplenion septentrionalis] [p.]	15935
62.2A14	Habitat rocheux des collines à Huperzia selago et Polypodium	6 Habitat rocheux des collines à Huperzia selago et Polypodium virginianum des zones boréo-atlantiques de l'Amérique du Nord.		20532

8	Terres agricoles et paysages artificiels	1 Cultivated or built-up areas under the overwhelming influence of human activity; the natural vegetation cover has been totally replaced as a result of agricultural practices, urbanization or industrialization. A natural flora and fauna subsists mainly in areas of extensive and traditional cultivation and dwelling. Wild plants may grow among crops, in hedges, along roads, on walls and in fallow fields. Many animals have, during the course of the past few thousand years, adapted to these man-created habitats.		221
81	Prairies améliorées	2 Land occupied by heavily fertilized or reseeded permanent grasslands, sometimes treated by selective herbicides, with very impoverished flora and fauna, used for grazing, soil protection and stabilization, landscaping or recreation.		942
81.1	Prairies sèches	3 Dry or mesophile intensive pastures and grasslands.		3272
81.11	Prairie anthropique des zones boréo-atlantiques	4		8567
87	Terrains en friche et terrains vagues	2 Fields abandoned or left to rest, roadsides and other interstitial spaces on disturbed ground. They are colonised by numerous pioneering, introduced or nitrophilous plants. They sometimes provide habitats that can be used by animals of open spaces. Expanses occupied by colonies of forbs planted for purposes of soil protection, stabilization, fertilization or reclamation.		943
87.2	Communautés rudérales	3 Communities of pioneering, introduced or nitrophilous plants colonising waste places, disturbed natural or seminatural areas, roadsides and other interstitial spaces or disturbed ground within arctic, boreal, nemoral, mediterranean, steppic, desert or tropical regions of the Palaeartic.	[Polygono-Poetea annuae], [Artemisietea vulgaris], [Stellarietea mediae] [p.]	3273
87.21	Talus et remblai rudéralisés des zones boréo-atlantiques de	4		8568