

# Land-cover and land-use descriptions of MapBiomass Indonesia Collection 1.0.

Level 1.	Level 2.	Level 3.	Description.	Land-cover referring to Indonesia National Standard of Indonesia 7645-1:2014 in 1:250.000.	Land-cover referring to Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 1:250.000 of scale.
Forest.	Natural forest.	Forest Formation.	Landscapes dominated by tree vegetation with >5 meters in height and canopy cover of >30%, growing naturally or re-growing once it was damaged (for instance: re-grown forest on logged and/or burned areas), growing on dryland and wetland habitats at uplands (>300 meters above sea level) and lowlands (<300 meters above sea level). Meanwhile, mangrove is a sub-section of natural forest that is specifically separated from forest formations in MapBiomass Indonesia Collection 1.0.	Upland forest, lowland forest, swamp/peat forest.	Primary dryland forest, secondary dryland forest, primary swamp forest, secondary swamp forest.
		Mangrove.	A unique forest that is influenced by tides and edaphic factors, dominated by vegetation species that can survive in relatively high salt content.	Mangrove forest.	Primary mangrove forest and secondary mangrove forest
	Forest plantation.		An artificial forest intentionally planted with certain species aiming to be exploited in the future. The scope of forest plantation termed by MapBiomass Indonesia Collection 1.0 is industrial plantations (called <i>Hutan Tanaman Industri/HTI</i> in	Forest plantation.	Forest plantation.

		Indonesia) meeting with the pulp and paper industry, in a large scale, homogeneous, and commonly planted with acacia species in Indonesia.		
Non forest natural formation.		A formation composed of non-tree vegetation species (for instance: grass, bush, shrub) which is growing naturally, re-growing, or in the early phase of forest regeneration.	Savanna, shrubland, herb and grassland, other natural/semi-natural vegetation coverage.	Scrubland, swamp scrubland, savanna/grassland.
Agriculture.	Palm Oil.	An area planted with oil palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> jacq.) on an industrial scale characterized by large expanses with regular patterns, uniform age, artificial boundaries, having dense roads or canals if it on the peat areas.		
	Other Agriculture.	A cultivation area on dryland or wetland for annual and/or seasonal crops in the form of the plantation, agriculture, or combinations of them.	Plantation with hardwood species, seasonal plantation, wetland seasonal crop, dryland seasonal crop, mixed crop plantation, plant associated with building, other cultivated plant, shifting/cyclical cultivation.	Plantation, paddy field, dry cultivation land, dry cultivation land mixed.
Non vegetated area.	Mining.	An area explored for open-pit mining (such as coal, tin, copper, etc.) or large-scale closed mining (recognized according to the association with other objects, for instance: tailing ground/waste dump) that can be identified from the imageries.	Cultivated open land.	Mining.

	Other Non-Vegetated Area.	Any feature of bare/open land without vegetation cover both natural/semi-natural and artificial/anthropic.	Natural rock/sand stretch, beach sand stretch, mud flat, other natural open land, non-building hardened surface, residential/mixed building, non-residential building.	Settlement, transmigration, bare land.
Water.	Aquaculture.	Inland fisheries (fish/shrimp) or salt mining which are commonly denoted by bund patterns around a coast.	Aquaculture.	Aquaculture.
	River, Lake and Ocean.	Any feature representing water, for instance: seas, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, seagrass beds, and others containing water. Meanwhile, ponds, rice fields and swamps are separated and categorized as other classes of land-cover and land-use.	Ocean, natural lake/pond, inland swamp, coastal swamp, river, other natural bodies of water, artificial reservoir and lake, canal, other reservoir.	Water body.
Non-observed.		Unobservable areas caused by data deficiency or data unavailability.		