- Mapping of spatial features.
- Contiguous regional acquisitions.


## Significance for Carbon Cycle Science

The type and extent of high latitude wetlands are important indicators of methane source areas, while upland forests in the taiga are important methaneconsuming sinks.
Vegetation biomass stocks and their changes are one of the major indicators of carbon sequestration and/or release.

Large-scale, accurate quantification of vegetation biomass at resolution scales of 1 Km or better is key in improving estimates of the Carbon budget.

Spatially explicit biomass estimates also enable


## Wetlands Class Definitions

"Canadian Wetlands Classification System"

- Bogs
- Surface raised or level with surrounding terrain
- Water at or near surface
- Dominate by sphagnum moss with tree or shrub cover



## - Fens

- Surface level with water table
- Water flows at or under surface
- Water level fluctuates
- Dominated by graminoids and

- Tall shrubs, deciduous or coniferous trees



## - Marshes

- Shallow, fluctuating surface water
- Emergent aquatic vegetation (reeds, grasses, sedges, floating macrophytes)



## - Shallow Water

- Transitional between seasonally wet wetlands (bogs, fens, marshes, swamps) and permanent deeper waters (lakes)
- Ponds, pools, shallow lakes, sloughs, reaches, channels



## Example: Tanana Flats, Alaska

## Validation site classified using TM and ERS



## BOREAS Grid ( $1000 \mathrm{~km} \times 1000 \mathrm{~km}$ )

## Training and Validation using TM mosaic




