boreal wellands vegetation

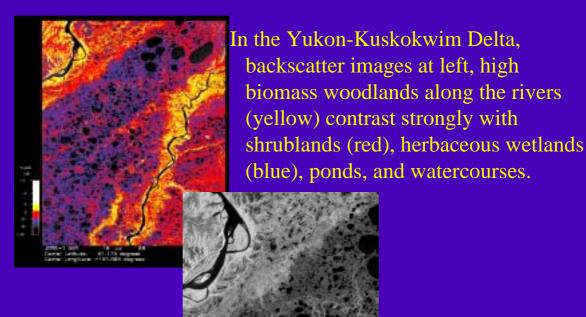
Kyle McDonald, Mahta Moghaddam, Bruce Chapman

- 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 1Km or better is key in improving estimates of the Carbon budget.
 - -Spatially explicit biomass estimates also enable

Yukon-Kuskokwim Deita



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)



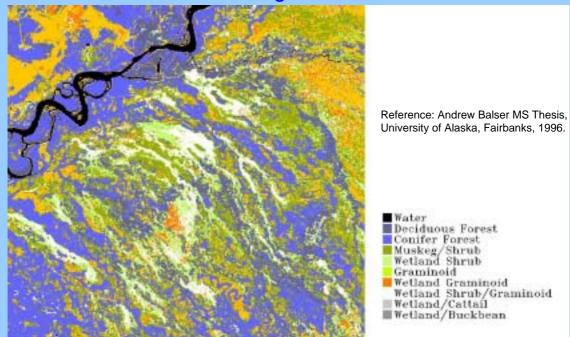
Shallow Water

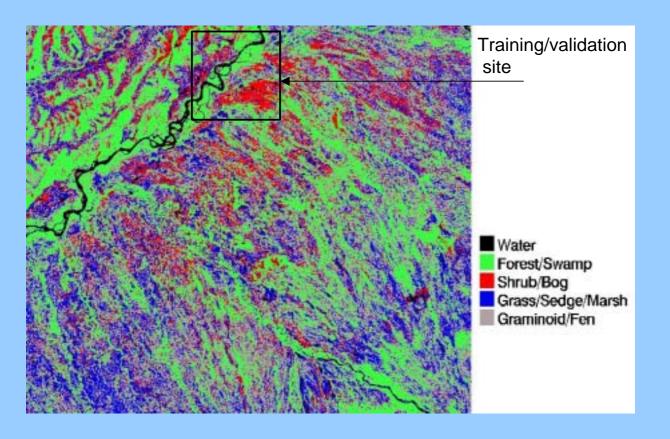
- Transitional between seasonally wet wetlands (bogs, fens, marshes, swamps) and permanent deeper waters (lakes)
- Ponds, pools, shallow lakes, sloughs, reaches, channels



Example: Tanana Flats, Alaska

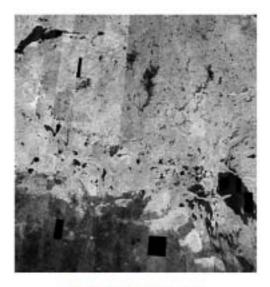
Validation site classified using TM and ERS



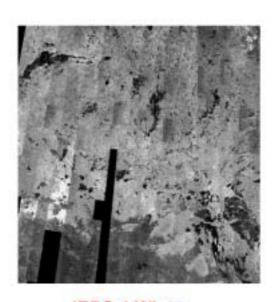


BOREAS Grid (1000km x 1000km)

Training and Validation using TM mosaic



JERS-1 Summer



JERS-1 Winter

