

- A) Forests: tree canopy cover is >20% and height >5 metres
- 1) Evergreen Needleleaf Forest: The genera *Picea* and/or *Abies* and/or *Pinus* account for at least 80% of the area covered by trees
 - 2) Deciduous Broadleaf Forest: The genera *Betula* and/or *Populus* are dominant, though other broadleaf trees such as *Alnus*, *Quercus* and *Tilia* occur in small numbers
 - 3) Needleleaf/Broadleaf Forest: Needleleaf species account for 60 – 80% of the area covered by trees, broadleaf 20-40%
 - 4) Broadleaf/Needleleaf Forest: broadleaf species account for 60 – 80% of the area covered by trees, Needleleaf 20-40%
 - 5) Mixed Forest: Needleleaf and broadleaf trees present in roughly equal proportions
 - 6) Deciduous Needleleaf Forest: The genus *Larix* accounts for at least 80% of the area covered by trees
- B) Shrublands: shrub canopy cover is >20% and height <5 metres
- 1) Needleleaf evergreen shrubs: The species *Pinus Pumila* are dominant
 - 2) Broadleaf deciduous shrubs: The genera *Betula* and *Alnus* are dominant
- C) Grasslands: tree and shrub canopy cover <20%
- 1) Humid grasslands: Herbaceous vegetation with a growing season >5 months
 - 2) Steppe: Herbaceous vegetation with a growing season of <3 months
- D) Wetlands: permanent mixture of water and vegetation
- 1) Bogs and Marsh: *Sphagnum* moss and lichens, or rushes and sedges are dominant
 - 2) Palsa bogs: Ridge-hollow complex of small water bodies < 0.5 km² and *Sphagnum*
 - 3) Riparian vegetation: Follows watercourses, seasonally flooded, mixture of herbaceous and woody vegetation, growing season >4 months
- E) Tundra: treeless ecosystems beyond the limit of boreal forest and above the altitude limit of trees in high mountain ranges, vegetation consists grasses, sedges, small flowering herbs, low shrubs, lichen, and mosses in varying proportions
- 1) Barren tundra: dry to wet barren regions with sparse, lichens, mosses, scattered herbs
 - 2) Prostrate shrub tundra: dry to moist tundra with patchy dwarfed or semi-erect shrubs <15 cm tall, sedges and lichens are also common
 - 3) Sedge tundra: moist tundra dominated by sedges with dwarf and erect shrubs mostly <40 cm tall, mosses are abundant
 - 4) Shrub tundra: tundra regions dominated by erect shrubs mostly >40 cm tall
- F) Other vegetation types and complexes
- 1) Recent burns: burn scars <4 years old. May contain dead trees, some pioneer vegetation types may be present
 - 2) Croplands: Agriculture following a bare soil, crop cover, harvest, bare soil cycle
 - 3) Forest-Natural vegetation complex: Combination of forest types with grassland or shrubland, cover types present in similar proportions
 - 4) Forest-Cropland complex: Combination of forest types with Cropland, cover types present in similar proportions
 - 5) Cropland-Grassland complex: Combination of Cropland with grassland, both cover types present in similar proportions
- G) Non-vegetated land cover types:
- 1) Bare soil and rock: Never has vegetation cover of any kind
 - 2) Permanent snow/ice: Snow/ice present throughout the year
 - 3) Water bodies: Open water fresh or salt including seas, lakes, reservoirs and rivers
 - 4) Urban: buildings, roads and other structures of anthropogenic origin
 - 5) Salt-pans: bare soil with high salt content
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