



Pan-European Forest/Non-Forest Map 2006

Beta version 1.0

Technical Specifications

Forest/Non-Forest Map																	
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Forest Class Description	<p>The forest class should be considered as a <i>forest cover</i> class rather than <i>forest use</i> class. Those areas are defined as “forest” which are occupied by forest and woodlands with a vegetation pattern composed of native or exotic <i>coniferous</i> and/or <i>broad-leaved</i> trees</p> <p><i>this heading excludes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clearcuts - forest roads - forest nurseries and regeneration (with canopy closure less than 30%) - burnt areas - woodlands with trees smaller than 5 m height <p><i>this heading includes:</i></p> <p>broad-leaved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - broad-leaved forest with more than 30% crown cover - plantations of e.g. eucalyptus, poplars - evergreen broad-leaved woodlands composed of sclerophyllous trees (mainly <i>Quercus ilex</i>, <i>Quercus Suber</i>, <i>Quercus Rotundifolia</i>) - arborescent matorral with sclerophyllous species - olive-carob forests dominated by <i>Olea europaea sylvestris</i>, <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> - palm groves woodlands, tamarix woodlands, holly woodlands - broad-leaved wooded dunes - sub-arctic broad-leaved forests not reaching the 5 m height - transitional woodland areas when the canopy closure of trees cover more than 50% of the area and if their average breast height diameter is at least 10 cm <p>coniferous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coniferous forest with more than 30% crown cover - non-evergreen coniferous trees woodland composed of <i>larix</i> species - arborescent matorral with dominating <i>juniperus oxycedrus/phoenica</i> - Christmas trees plantations - coniferous wooded dunes - sub-arctic coniferous forest, not reaching the 5 m height <p>mixed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mixed forest, the share of coniferous or broad-leaved does not exceed 25% in the canopy closure - mixed wooded dunes <hr/> <p>due to the <i>similarity of spectral signatures</i>, following land classes are difficult to separate and may in certain cases also be classified as forest in the forest layer dependent on the tree density and background reflectance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wooded parks - parts of olive groves - fruit tree plantations (e.g. orchards of apple trees) - agro-forestry areas - transitional woodlands
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Reference

P. Kempeneers, F. Sedano, L. Seebach, J. San-Miguel-Ayanz. Data fusion of High and Medium Resolution Remote Sensing images applied to forest type mapping. *Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing* (submitted in 2010).

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