



MAPBIOMAS
INDONESIA

Legend Description – Collection 3.0

Level 1	Level 2	Class Descriptions of Land Cover and Land Use – MapBiomass Indonesia, Collection 3.0	Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 7645-1:2014, scale 1:250,000	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, scale 1:250,000
1. Forest	1.1. Forest Formation	A natural vegetation formation predominantly composed of tree species, either in undisturbed condition or in previously logged and/or burned areas that have undergone natural regeneration. This formation is characterized by consistently high canopy density and occurs across both dryland and wetland habitats.	Highland Forest (Montane/Hill Forest), Lowland Forest, Swamp / Peat Forest.	Primary Dryland Forest, Secondary Dryland Forest, Primary Swamp Forest, Secondary Swamp Forest
	1.2. Mangrove	A type of wetland forest located in coastal areas, characterized by land influenced by tidal seawater, with muddy substrates and brackish water. The vegetation in this ecosystem consists of species adapted to	Mangrove Forest	Primary Mangrove Forest, Secondary Mangrove Forest

		survive in relatively high salinity conditions.		
	1.3. Peat swamp forest	A wetland forest ecosystem that develops on peat soils with relatively high pH levels and hydroperiodic conditions characterized by permanent flooding throughout the year.	Swamp Forest	Primary Swamp Forest, Secondary Swamp Forest
2. Non-Forest Natural Vegetation	2.1. Non-Forest Natural Vegetation	A type of non-forest vegetation that grows naturally, either in a climax condition or as part of a regeneration process following disturbances such as logging, grazing, shifting cultivation, or fire. This vegetation type is characterized by low canopy height and density, and includes grasslands, shrubs, wetlands, or vegetation associated with inundated areas such as rivers, lakes, and coastal zones.	Savanna, Shrubs and Thickets, Herbs and Grasses, Other Natural/Semi-Natural Vegetation Cover.	Thickets, Swamp Thickets, Savanna/Grassland
3. Agriculture	3.1. Rice Paddy	Seasonal wetland cropland characterized by banded field patterns that require irrigation	Wetland Seasonal Crops.	Rice Paddy

		and inundation during the growth phase.		
	3.2. Oil Palm	Land planted with industrial-scale oil palm plantations, typically characterized by large, continuous blocks with a relatively uniform pattern: even-aged stands, often forming rectangular boundaries (some adjusted to topographic contours), with dense road networks and canal systems in peatland areas.	Plantation	Plantation
	3.3. Pulpwood Plantation	Large-scale monoculture timber plantations cultivated and harvested for pulp and paper production, predominantly composed of Eucalyptus and Acacia species.	Forest Plantation	Forest Plantation
	3.4. Other Agriculture	Land used for perennial and/or seasonal crops, including plantations, agriculture, or a combination of both, cultivated	Hardwood Tree Plantation, Seasonal Crop Plantation, Mixed Garden and Crops (Perennial and Seasonal), Upland Seasonal Crops, Other	Dryland Agriculture, Dryland Agriculture Mixed with Shrubs/Mixed Gardens

		on either dryland or wetland areas.	Cultivated Crops, Shifting/Cyclical Cultivated Vegetation.	
4. Non-Vegetated Area	4.1. Mining Pit	Areas of exposed land caused by mining activities—including coal, tin, copper, bauxite, nickel, and gold—comprising tailing disposal sites and water-filled excavations in post-mining landscapes.	Cultivated Open Land	Mining
	4.2. Urban Area	Built-up area resulting from human activities, characterized by the presence of physical structures such as houses, roads, public facilities, and other supporting infrastructure, replacing the natural condition of the land.	Built-up Area	Urban Area

	4.3. Other Non-Vegetation	All open land surfaces without vegetation cover, whether natural/semi-natural or artificial/cultivated.	Natural Rock/Sand Expanse, Coastal Sand Area, Mudflat, Other Natural Open Land, Hardened Non-Building Settlement Area, Residential/Mixed Buildings, Non-Residential Buildings.	Settlement, Transmigration Area, Open Land, Airport or Seaport.
5. Water Body	5.1. Aquaculture	Inland aquaculture (fish/shrimp) or salt farming activities, typically identified by bunded patterns, usually located near coastal areas.	Saltwater/Brackish Water Pond, Freshwater Pond	Aquaculture
	5.2. River, Lake, Ocean	All water bodies, including seas, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and others. Aquaculture ponds, rice fields, and swamps are classified separately.	Inland Swamp, Coastal Swamp, Marine Water, Natural Lake/Pond, River, Other Natural Water Bodies, Reservoir and Artificial Lake, Water Canal, Other Water Storage Bodies.	Water Body
6. Not observed		Unobservable areas caused by persistent cloud cover in satellite imagery and/or absence of available data.		Cloud