



Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Country	Description	Classes FAO*	Clase IPCC**	Landsat Image	Google Earth	Landscape
		Amazon	Bolivia	In the Upper Amazon region, it corresponds to a plant formation dominated by forest and evergreen physiognomies, which is generally distributed above 1000 m altitude (although it drops to almost 300 m following watercourses) up to just over 4000 m, occupying mainly the eastern portion of the tropical Andes. It also includes the Yungo forests.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PDyn21NjInJBqzrvmembVTr5cb68mx/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dHofKZzMe651Jw2bfb-3XIC1Ch2Mly/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1upir1N9RNLphT3jgr5dd2fmhBKmSg9/view?usp=share_link
				In the Lower Amazon region, it is made up mainly of forested and evergreen features, at elevations of up to 1500 m. It includes Amazonian terra firme forests and Amazonian flood forests (which in turn are subdivided into várzea forests and igapó forests).	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jDn1OpVowcznWwTkaa0Jhsafb8D7Z_/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FNM6Sz7yebYpkvZDq1A_DYlJnp62tlZx/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M5Z1CmVzph0HtekW96VJhwUFzSLBICa/viaw?usp=share_link
			Brasil	Dense ombrophilous forest, seasonal evergreen forest, open ombrophilous forest, seasonal semi-deciduous forest, seasonal deciduous forest, wooded savannah, areas that suffered from fire or felling, forest resulting from natural succession processes, after total or partial suppression of vegetation primary due to anthropic actions or natural causes, and there may be remnant trees of primary vegetation. Alluvial Open Ombrophilous Forest established along watercourses, occupying periodically or permanently flooded plains and terraces, which in the Amazon constitute physiognomies of lowland forests or igapó forests, respectively.	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM, FDM, FSM	FMN, FM, FSec			
			Colombia	Natural coverage with a predominance of dense, evergreen, arboreal vegetation, with the presence of some natural palm communities, forming together a more or less irregular high stratum that exceeds 15 meters in height. It is located in areas that do not undergo periodic flooding processes and have not been intervened or have a low degree of intervention. This includes primary, secondary, riparian, and gallery forests on firm ground, as well as secondary vegetation in an advanced state of succession	FEP, FEM, FEY, FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nWfVR0mLE5-nN6M4xmAJU0rmJ8n5YMZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jllRdxZSMnAr9e0DPkgFk8Y9YShws/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PDCW-9-VWj3YmNmDyVwTkuUHynEFl0/viaw?usp=sharing
			Ecuador	In the Lower Amazon region, areas with dense, primary or secondary tree cover and regeneration by natural succession, greater than half a hectare. It is considered one of the most diverse forests in the world in terms of tree species. Evergreen forests up to 40 m high, multilayered, with abundant lianas and epiphytes, which grow in different forms of relief, from river banks and higher terraces, to mainland plains and low hills. Includes areas with the presence of native bamboo and palms. It may include forest plantations of anthropic origin.	FEP, FEM, FEY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V0ZB3KmuCRZlP-vAvzGhT7vxf-ZG-View?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sp_3zy_1Q0hkuUUCOVdMMzyWZ8B2cnBPf/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1i-WUjDlcrRLkKwaWeO-lITl9jR5SE/view?usp=sharing
				In the Upper Amazon region, areas with dense, primary or secondary tree cover and regeneration by natural succession, greater than half a hectare. It is considered one of the most diverse forests in the world in terms of tree species. Evergreen forests up to 40 m high, multilayered, with abundant lianas and epiphytes, which grow in different forms of relief, predominantly in areas of steep relief on the hyper-humid slopes of the sub-Andean mountain ranges. It may include: small areas of foothill semideciduous forest in the southern part, as well as forest plantations of anthropic origin.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uErGRfsy6XSlDvKN-22Plz1FRnQ-5h/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MWGadmYYLhAvHRObWJOk7pS7TFuyKesQ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CmBBzOLyns4DQ9D5hNabq_V1TY2467/view?usp=sharing
			Guyana	Alluvial forest, well-drained river terrace forest, sedimentary plain forest, foothill edaphoxerophyll forest, hilly evergreen seasonal forest, hilly moist forest and montane moist forest, montane forest, piemontaneous forest, riparian forest, seasonal semideciduous and montane semideciduous forest, forests on white sands, riparian successional vegetation complex and granite Inselbergs. Forest resulting from degradation processes or natural succession processes, after total or partial suppression of primary vegetation by anthropogenic actions or natural causes, and remnant trees of primary vegetation may occur.	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM		https://drive.google.com/file/d/15eR1AYNt5iqlXni7K0Cf1J4uD-7vh0VU/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kBK3n1PR00BsaH2558iPwQkNaYddZna/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vg_1PwO1M1nG7GODG5jIB0w5sSCKQ7_F-View?usp=sharing
			Guyana Frances	Alluvial forest, well-drained river terrace forest, sedimentary plain forest, foothill edaphoxerophyll forest, hilly evergreen seasonal forest, hilly moist forest and montane moist forest, montane forest, piemontaneous forest, riparian forest, seasonal semideciduous and montane semideciduous forest, forests on white sands, riparian successional vegetation complex and granite Inselbergs. Forest resulting from degradation processes or natural succession processes, after total or partial suppression of primary vegetation by anthropogenic actions or natural causes, and remnant trees of primary vegetation may occur.	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B8unXP8H13reTCFqZ-no7QdrxJUTWtk/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dAwHMVskUStZrVWHDoY5Tg0ZL_bh1lcn/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vg_1PwO1M1nG7GODG5jIB0w5sSCKQ7_F-View?usp=sharing

1. Natural forest	1.1. Forest formation		Perú	Includes all types of dense forest, with perennial or semi-deciduous foliage, predominantly arboreal in size that can reach 45 m in height in the Lower Amazon region (up to 500 masl) and decreases in height as the altitude reaches 3800 masl, in the Upper Amazon region. Located on terraces, hills and mountains. Includes forests with paca and pure pacaes; as well as forest plantations. Excludes dense forests subject to permanent or seasonal flooding established on poorly drained soils.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY, FPM	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Uf69VatpuIn65Cnpr8ccNDVvXzVmxz6/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZP-H495M5WVuL7Cxy4V2Cvq8I5ZDZ2TV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J5OeL-HOUp8BQBGPBDQvC53wUo3H7spVjw7usp=sharing
			Surinam	Alluvial forest, well-drained river terrace forest, sedimentary plain forest, foothill edaphoxerophyll forest, hilly evergreen seasonal forest, hilly moist forest and montane moist forest, montane forest, pimontaneous forest, riparian forest, seasonal semideciduous and montane semideciduous forest, forests on white sands, riparian successional vegetation complex and granite Inselbergs. Forest resulting from degradation processes or natural succession processes, after total or partial suppression of primary vegetation by anthropogenic actions or natural causes, and remnant trees of primary vegetation may occur.	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM		https://drive.google.com/file/d/16zrMUFM8En14_KB_81nfx3Rb1dhw0_Y/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WfPP89yqUCvqKaVlQKjvrfBS3D457QD1v/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vq_1PwOIMTnG7CQDQ5jB0w5s5CkQ7_E/view?usp=sharing
			Venezuela	Natural formation dominated by woody elements, generally with vertical stratification and the presence of various growth forms according to the stratum: ground herbs, vascular and non-vascular epiphytes, shrubs, and lianas. It includes at least one continuous canopy stratum. These forest communities encompass evergreen, semi-deciduous, and deciduous species. They can be found in a wide range of landscapes, such as plains, plateaus, piedmonts, terraces, hills, foothills, mountains, and valleys.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FDP, FSM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ex1Sn23ElumHxZj_UX72q_n7_HHTUs/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WjGldFUBQvz6j1RbbaKxSLdyb_DqaZ58d/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v5z1AGr0hIneZ0otHxXsd70kpOlc3v/view?usp=sharing
		Andes	Bolivia	Inter-Andean dry forests and Polyplepis forests. The former are distributed between 1,000 and 3,000 m above sea level, occupying valleys and lower parts of slopes. They include low, deciduous and thorny forests, with a shrubby tree canopy from 3 to 5 m in height and columnar cacti up to 10 m; and semi-deciduous forests, with a tree canopy of 10 to 15 m. On the other hand, the Polyplepis forests (kewiñales) are dominated by various species of this genus, which are distributed above 2,500 m altitude, forming scattered patches in the middle of a landscape dominated by rural physiognomies.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WY9t3UvT6unvBpd8SN9-hxCdRQzn5W/a/view?usp=share-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h6c5YH_CPGvYtqLUuKziltzNdaPKD/view?usp=share-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/128MCAavVdxGE_LINckdPLXoZ-hk2qHs/view?usp=share-link
			Colombia	In the Andean region, it is characterized by a dense arboreal cover composed of high mountain forests (Andean, high-Andean, and transitioning to páramo), dominated by natural trees and shrubs that form a more or less continuous canopy, exceeding 5 meters in height but less than 15 meters. It is of an intense green color and has a homogeneous texture. In sloped areas, a fishbone pattern and shaded colors can be observed as a result of the slope. This includes Andean riparian forests and secondary or transitioning vegetation, originating from the natural succession process following an intervention.	FEY, FSP,	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qEnFhuNqsrDj_X2LwmJ8xK7aLtrRr3a/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JKSYRLox53vG8vMrWQAVRWfZMALfdDx/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZdyWtkneCDNxsCdJujurdqsl4m2EB/view?usp=sharing
			Ecuador	Dense forest cover of multi-layered, evergreen forests, up to 20-25 m high, that grow between 2,200 and 3,800 m in altitude in the Andean mountains of Ecuador in humid to hyper-humid areas and very rugged relief. They have a large biomass of epiphytes. Forests in the lower belt of the range are taller and may show a high frequency of palms, while forests in the upper belt tend to be shorter and have a large proportion of trees with sclerophyllous and/or small leaves. In páramo areas they include species of the Polyplepis genera. It can include forest plantations.	FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UkUSU_kKli17czKlnv8gdjrn7QJts/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G2mawD4slyKq5L8lhj5b1qbd10ovL/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VpIECZLudYH4me8z5Gqz7mMEDXBBS/view?usp=sharing
	Perú		It includes two types of forest: very humid forests in the north of the country and remnants forests in the center and south. The first are always green, dense and with trees that reach up to 20 m. The remnants are characterized by scattered, low-growing trees (up to 10 m) and are located on almost inaccessible mountain slopes between 2,800 and 3,800 masl or in border areas of agricultural activity.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY, FPM	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12d1qX_7y35rRPH5qBdNU-OgrxGa5az/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AT7Eo517u4T9Trp_3MjMvZA6Jk7YkNTe/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1I2AZul_3VLNnd58NnwwTrS71B23rPBhd/view?usp=sharing	
	Cerrado		Brasil	Types of vegetation with a predominance of tree species, with continuous canopy formation (Riparian Forest, Gallery Forest, Dry Forest and Cerradão) (Ribeiro & Walter, 2008), in addition to seasonal semi-deciduous forests.	FEP, FDP, FSP	FMN, FM			
	Chaco	Bolivia	The Chaco forest is distributed in the south of the country and is generally deciduous, microfoliated and thorny. It has a shrubby tree canopy between 3 to 5 m high, with emergents that can exceed 10 m, with the presence of columnar cacti being frequent. The Chaco forest develops on sediments of recent origin on well-drained red soils with rocky outcrops, characterized by hardwood trees, whose leaves are shed during the dry season.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uxvKna2rq95ixVWCZiyavz78nslJ/view?usp=share-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DhAX9MqT8ZQjicyaXaf9vDFhgBBCIn/viaw7usp=share-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XUaksa1lJCoH81B9CQRwoiasCn13Dlv7/view?usp=share-link	
	Chiquitano	Bolivia	The forests in this biome are characterized by the presence of numerous succulent plants, mostly thorny, the canopy is continuous and low with isolated emergent species, whose floristic composition and structure varies according to edaphic and topographic conditions. The medium-high semi-deciduous forest with trees between 15-20/25 m in height, which form a complex mosaic with other ecoregions such as the Cerrado and the Floodable Savannahs.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k2v1hE13oiwdzTUjwXyS1all6Z00TM/view?usp=share-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qzEa9_FSieDXdZyCvht7dJxR_2Kou/view?usp=share-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wYzwNOVPSkrq2wEdicsurlTa3bDkAs/view?usp=share-link	

		Pantanal	Brasil	Tall trees and shrubs in the lower stratum: Seasonal deciduous and semi-deciduous forest, wooded savannah, wooded steppe savannah, and pioneer formations with fluvial and/or lacustrine influence.	FEP, FSP	FMN, FM			
		Tucumano-Bolivi	Bolivia	Forests that change in structure, composition and periodicity according to their altitudinal distribution in the tropical Andes (between 800 and 3500 masl). Generally, below ±2000 m altitude, it is of the semi-deciduous type, with a tree canopy distributed between 15 and 20 m in height, and emergent trees that reach a little over 25 m. Above ±2000 m altitude the forests are humid and evergreen, thanks to the trade winds. The trees form a canopy distributed between 20 and 25 m in height, with emergents reaching up to 30 m.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J8dG5SL9yQJzE4k7P-QA8JfIjQe8B2o3/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WJqN2UUDQ876AkoI-QkAveP5xjSElXj/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vqgdPv7Tb_19ebQC6fLHuovAuoVQDQ5U_Mjw7usp=share_link
1.2. Savanna formation / Open Forest	Amazon	Brasil	Formation of open vegetation with a more or less developed shrub and/or tree layer, herbaceous layer always present (class mapped only in the Amazonas/Cerrado Ecotone).	WS	FMN, FM				
		Venezuela	Formation dominated by grasses, along with other herbaceous components. It generally features low and twisted tree and/or shrub individuals with adaptations to fire. The wooded savanna interrupts a more or less continuous and dominant matrix of herbaceous, often xeromorphic plants, commonly known as savanna.	WG	FNM				
	Cerrado	Brasil	Savannah formations with defined arboreal and shrubby-herbaceous strata (Restricted Cerrado: Dense Cerrado, Typical Cerrado, Fine Cerrado, and Rocky Cerrado).	WS	FMN, FM				
	Pantanal	Brasil	Small arboreal species, sparsely distributed and arranged in the middle of a continuous shrubby and herbaceous size vegetation. The herbaceous vegetation is mixed with erect and decumbent shrubs.	FDP, FSP, WS	FMN, FM				
	Andes	Perú	Dry inter-Andean tree cover of scattered trees, which is distributed in deep inter-Andean valleys and on their slopes. It includes trees with low bushy growth (< 8 m high) and deciduous foliage during the dry period.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FMN, FM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fN4ByBBzbCM8Q1QkPrjFYw77QnI5nQ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ASRbCZWQoF6AkoI-QkAveP5xjSElXj/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16vHNT0tz_RZzds1b8DpBfCBt54IHkuBB/view?usp=share_link	
1.3. Mangrove	Amazon	Forest restricted to coastal and deltaic estuarine zones, composed of halophytic trees. It is distributed in shoreline areas, located in tidal-influenced areas and in brackish coastal lagoons.	FEP, FEM	FNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pre32NHk7rljBpFbPHd2WdcLaoIe7Z/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_dBomU5rakUjwY4A6_UAbfIgcCTReAxHView?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dNwdmz-CUWpEF-msJrvmKjC49Xd4shw2x/view?usp=sharing		
1.4. Flooded forest	Amazon	Bolivia	Forest cover made up of várzea forests (flooded by white water, rich in sediments and minerals) with a less diverse plant community that generally flood for about two months or less over the course of a year; and igapó forests (flooded by sewage, rich in organic matter) are flooded for periods of five to six months and even longer, depending on the local geography, they also vary in floristic diversity and appearance, remaining flooded because they have a low stature and scrub look.	FEP, FEM,	FNM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p4JwbL6uF_5e6rn9EWWUQy6HhG3R4Jdv/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e0Kc-713BQCtbS9_rms7ay641TSM-b/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ns8S0hcQazXf70utVoZaNUMdHfW4Km/view?usp=share_link	
		Brasil	Alluvial Open Ombrophilous Forest established along the watercourses, occurring in periodically or permanently flooded plains and terraces, where in the Amazon represent the physiognomies of igapó and lowland forests, respectively	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM, FDM, FSM	FMN, FM, FSec				
		Colombia	Forest cover with canopy height greater than 5 m, present in areas near or adjacent to bodies of water, characterized by plant species that support seasonally (4-8 months a year) or permanently flooded conditions, with soil moisture during most of the year. They are generally found in the floodplains of valleys and alluvial plains.	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM, Res	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yr19TJ7QZw2KvFdyBYFiegKx_SHSo59/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ds3uFThozOMMzZEPx31mYccGMmc_LWh-M/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hEADyG9ne/r578kfu0yLyZaHftG03R/view?usp=sharing	
		Ecuador	Natural cover, predominantly trees, seasonally or permanently flooded that is located in the strips adjacent to bodies of water and overflow plains with periods of flooding.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FR	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ymn-r6x3ric8kO7_Af18OAl-0A93oJD/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kAsm7um7Xa7T5ARHDofoveRUjwzRT7/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k_61zvKlUD7e0TYE9VMCB7K-f3-kOr/view?usp=sharing	
		Perú	Forest cover located in the great alluvial plain and the terraces that are periodically or permanently flooded. It grows in soils with poor drainage and abundant organic matter with slow decomposition. In this forest, palm trees dominate, accompanied by trees such as "rencales" and "pungales".	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kQF6Mj2IUNzj10SOOzZ5KCl0xMaJBPk/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1g9c15baU09fBx-BRW9lbaZ1lWszT6yc/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1VDidl_Ooxh5-VF09XhOkAzaM9WxRCb/view?usp=share_link	
		Venezuela	Forested areas subject to annual fluctuations in river levels, seasonally or permanently inundated depending on their location, with topographic depressions that are permanently saturated.	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15wN98mT1rUbfUuUmKERzGgdGFclPe/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w7oT3Vx3-nhJCh4yd4UTbrQEv-BUAv0A/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vRbQ2y3Yl-2dZXLBNTe_TjcdCUTrN8/view?usp=sharing	
				Bolivia	Vegetation cover located in the alluvial floodplain, such as grasslands and hydrophytic savannahs, which are flooded for a long period of the year. Group of deciduous forests that develops on clayey or silty soils, with poor drainage, seasonally flooded in river valleys.	WW, OM	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pWxH1I1gaIX7Q0NypACPS81GwSCDqb7W/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hAx13wKz4AhHhEh1zosY9AJ_OULWkqIW/view?usp=share_link
		Brasil	Alluvial plain or grassland vegetation that suffers fluvial and/or lacustrine influence.	OM	GNM, GM, GSec				

2.1. Flooded grassland / shrubland	Amazon	Colombia	Natural herbaceous vegetation (cover greater than 70%) or shrubby (cover between 30 and 50%), in permanently supersaturated hydromorphic soils, which during rainy periods (4-8 months a year) may be covered by a sheet of Water. It can present some arboreal elements in the form of patches or "matas de monte" and areas with scattered communities of palms or "morichales", which in no case exceed 10%. They are generally found in the floodplains of valleys and alluvial plains.	WW, OM, WG	A, Res	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CBxtDv937rD4CqMb7vWUf1QDtiQv3y0x/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xN8nsEadfxqphRovlepDMDHCLN3Htn/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15NchnfDgPmIxaK9fCplSHfZ149pf9xv/view?usp=sharing
		Ecuador	Predominantly herbaceous natural cover that, due to the soils and topography, is subject to periodic or permanent flooding in which its soils become saturated with water for long periods.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vq1yvcyZYYbj5yC8yCqMxsfE_G15Uj/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vq1bUJDhe8iirBxqfMGKqD1FmVW5zLFH/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PPkifhwRTdJPcFHCAdDXEQFcpOxvRqF0/view?usp=sharing
		Guyana	Mixed swamp with palm trees and lowland wetlands subject to periodic flooding with herbaceous or shrubby vegetation.	WS, WG, WW		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jvJX7KdCpnW5mQ2-Dt0KhlQ58Wrr83M/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ivQd8Yf5lmlDCAQXpK9uITLGI-D4j/view?usp=sharing	
		Guyana Frances	Mixed swamp with palm trees and lowland wetlands subject to periodic flooding with herbaceous or shrubby vegetation.	WS, WG, WW		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E3aOTVfchYwkFnf7L4Mf1DvHGCTb4/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sOuuQesaf4fdeesNjySkzt2DkUE50/view?usp=sharing	
		Perú	Vegetation cover located in the alluvial floodplain, such as grasslands and hydrophytic savannas. Characterized by hydromorphic substrata soils, which are flooded for a long period of the year and when the flood level drops, a dense low-growing herbaceous tapestry emerges.	WW, OM	GNM, GM, GSec, W	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pe0A0TU0GR1jdgD9cIqzIR25uIqYi-3xu/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RfTqBvsrdf6UjMf_0kTkv37oXbfrChN/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L01-9Lk7Iga713lrUPoKr_IRz0z-VnP/view?usp=share_link
		Surinam	Mixed swamp with palm trees and lowland wetlands subject to periodic flooding with herbaceous or shrubby vegetation.	WS, WG, WW		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PDKec9wkeDginnacXbezZ5a5ra7iPdC/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_cyfnJp8Dr_kfHU2KnTBDUfwnk4ikhp/view?usp=sharing	
	Venezuela	Formations in which herbaceous and/or shrubby growth forms may dominate. These communities are subject to a regime of permanent or seasonal flooding, both intra- and inter-annually. Topographically, these communities are associated with river floodplains, depressions, wetland environments, deltas, and alluvial plains affected by sedimentation and changes in river courses. This category also includes aquatic vegetation communities and even floating vegetation, palm savannas, and broad-leaved herbaceous growth on swampland.	WW, OM	NMC, W	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12wAPwDzE3BZsrw2mNblv1VcgeaqRR3PvJew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nTyoW6k9Zt9BziDdzWwYnBxdsGtKZwAAyew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Nk1hivb2narKXBOUBN3Dca1xHIAOdw/view?usp=sharing	
	Andes	Ecuador	Vegetation cover areas made up of native Andean herbaceous species, which form in areas where the soil maintains perennially anoxic conditions that limit the decomposition of organic matter and promote the accumulation of deep organic soils. They may or may not be covered by a sheet of water. In some localities they are dominated by species that form cushions or pads that do not exceed heights of 50 cm (<i>Disticia</i> spp., <i>Plantago rigida</i> , <i>Disterigma empetrifolium</i> , <i>Oreobus ecuadoriensis</i>), or by mosaics of herbaceous species and mosses. These formations occur at high altitudes (ca. 3000-3500 m elevation). This coverage is constituted mainly by the so-called flooded moors, wetlands, hygrophilous peat bogs or bofedales.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1g8Pa2TNSvq715FpBDfMlueG1BKHhNA/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vYzKHd3udgfX_LOQnq22AFs8e8cDS7E/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PborG1Nf7Kca141kFwDKM61LAtv2AY/view?usp=sharing
		Perú	Evergreen, compact and padded vegetation, located in the bottoms of fluvio-glacial valleys, volcanic cones and high Andean plains or terraces. They are found from 3800 meters above sea level, on permanently flooded and poorly drained soils. Also known as Bofedales.	OM	GNM, GM, GSec, W	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b7cNaAgT9fjYsQyJCKny8FR64RsznW/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HayU991mkX_LOQnq22AFs8e8cDS7E/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zdbkAlT4mGDrJpXbkQLRoeYAx5k_9Dt/view?usp=sharing
	Cerrado	Brasil	Vegetation with a predominance of herbaceous stratum subject to flooding seasonal (eg Campo Úmido) or under fluvial/lacustrine influence (eg Brejo). In some regions, the herbaceous matrix is associated with tree species of formation of savannah (for example, Parque Cerrado) or palm trees (Vereda, palm grove).	OM	GNM, GM, GSec			
	Chiquitano	Bolivia	Vegetation that develops on heavy, clayey or silty hydromorphic soils, with poor internal drainage until seasonally flooded, in alluvial plains and river valleys. Composed of hydrophytic savannas with mounds of the Cerrado in the Chiquitania (Pampas-termite mound), distributed in the southern and eastern areas, which are temporarily flooded to a variable degree depending on the topography.		GNM, GM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kVwU4RizAlivHPkVp-zeBnTezby66f1/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SHJvxPqAsKa4O7Dn7HmiVYTNJdeAbiQV/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sTSsH6zzk1DZRUsL1Rab-r2Q2b8Wki/view?usp=share_link
	Pantanal	Brasil	Herbaceous vegetation with a predominance of grasses subject to permanent or temporary flooding (at least once a year) following natural flood pulses. The woody element can be present in the matrix of the field, forming a mosaic with shrubby or arboreal plants (eg: camarazal, paratudal and carandazal). Wetlands generally occur on the shores of temporary or permanent lakes occupied by emergent, submerged, or floating aquatic plants (eg, swamps and bogs).	OM	GNM, GM, GSec, W			

2. Non forest natural formation	2.2. Grassland	Amazon	Bolivia	In the lower Amazon, savannahs with grasses, sedges and scattered shrubs, closed-type savannahs with tall grasslands and on the tops of the mountains in areas with shallow soils. In the upper Amazon they are present in areas above >3,000 meters above sea level.	WG, OG, WS	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/18-BgNPbiw3IQXb_7enveFAg2DsnXm/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1y240T3y3JSNQVQNWvYR_wdrlQa6WJnOv/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nsBftUGoS_pvG4QE5r2DPMgdlh39Lu2b/view?usp=share_link	
			Brasil	Savannah, Sabana Parque (Marajó), Sabana-Estéptica (Roraima), Savannah of grass and wood, Campinarana, for regions outside the Amazon / Cerrado biome. And for the regions within the Amazon / Cerrado Ecotone, a predominance of herbaceous strata.	WG, OG, WS	GNM, GM, GSec				
			Colombia	Herbaceous vegetation (grasses) on the mainland, mainly flat to slightly undulating or dissected surfaces, with the presence of scattered or isolated arboreal and/or shrub elements, located mainly in areas with soil limitations, between 300 to 800 meters above sea level. It is generally surrounded by gallery forests with natural grasslands and some degraded areas (mining, urban areas, crops or other use areas) or rocky outcrops. In some periods of the year it can be covered by a sheet of water that makes the soil permanently oversaturated. In the savannahs of the Colombian Amazon, the escarceo physiographic element is associated with this cover, which constitutes a microrelief in ridges of more than 60 cm in height, easily distinguishable by means of remote sensors.	WG, WW	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z6pQ8nR2n9bpx8HJLJNCPm7G9BuArQ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UkY_Vw8YXnx8HNe-CFVC_4haTfE2QqZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v3ptMafN1-xMHLao6Cxb07i74-RHavt/view?usp=sharing	
			Perú	In the Lower Amazon region, consider the hydrophytic savannahs of palm trees in the dry season. On the transitional limit with the Andes, it includes high Andean grassy vegetation in jalca and páramo ecosystems.	WS, WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wvM7kzs9uEjNvk_DtzUW5HqmKf6muU7/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NvBuulWqETM7ATC9IO2TD7OL_UyMId/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BGBVhNk6XLbCCPTMw5vZywr9ZSCBZ8f/view?usp=sharing	
			Venezuela	It encompasses a wide variety of predominantly herbaceous formations. These are communities characterized by a more or less dense and continuous herbaceous layer dominated by grasses. In the Amazon, this can include open savannas, wooded savannas, shrubby savannas, savannas with palms and thickets, secondary open savannas, and other secondary herbaceous communities.	WS, WG, OG	NMG	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tY1VoAYyHrwRNURucN5gISqzTnb3CH8/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13sYyVwMvdKxgKqNia2n7sw7B0s0OuE/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R1RMHC5b66agNrsDtDqD3rQIQHF91Dyc/view?usp=sharing	
		Andes	Bolivia	Pajonales, grasses, bofedales that are distributed in scattered patches, occurs in areas >3,000 m.s.n.m.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NnoZpk44GMpCEIm_suf5hMavJk1Wvz0/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dtGDaGiuVwQnGAs-DPzLcpcg-5Ckpwv5/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vMExWipov5frcYHFRNBuig4IDUkz2jeRo/view?usp=share_link	
			Ecuador	Areas of vegetation cover composed mostly of native herbaceous species (grasses) or Andean tropical natural grasslands that grow above the forest line (ca. 3000-3500 m elevation) and become more dispersed as one ascends altitudinally and are not subject to periods of flooding. This cover is made up mainly of the so-called páramos de pajonal, whose height does not exceed 2 meters, in mosaics of species whose main component are grasses of the genera Festuca and Calamagrostis, and herbs of the genera Gentianella, Senecio, Huperzia and Oritophium. They can present scattered arboreal or shrub elements.	OG	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G1Mqh70Nt2bD7e1_RIDF_HFVg4u6pU69/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RGpP9N2BDmHFkPs9VwvLNdscgtpkH7Y4tsw?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ysl-swCym75zZ5v2BxLwKzayKaOxa5c/view?usp=sharing	
			Perú	Pajonales made up of vigorous grasses and puna grass of low height or almost at the ground level. This coverage is approximately between 3,000 and 4,800 meters above sea level.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/18ddojcE_9NZb-0Ebjiz_u3Dc__WNh6/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1owTTCz4nyghxpk1kHwyvPrnPH5G3r/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z1nllaharwCmoafzP5x4YeFTn4c64OQK/view?usp=sharing	
		Cerrado	Brasil	Grassland formations with a predominance of herbaceous strata (dirty field, clean field and rock field) and some areas of savannah formations such as Cerrado Park and Cerrado rock.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec				
		Pantanal	Brasil	Vegetation with a predominance of herbaceous herbaceous strata, with the presence of isolated shrubs and stunted woody trees. The botanical composition is influenced by soil and topographic gradients and by pastoral management (livestock).	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec				
		2.3. Rocky outcrop	Amazon	Brasil	Naturally exposed rocks without soil cover, often with the partial presence of rupicolous vegetation and high slope.	OX	ArM, ArNM			
				Colombia	It corresponds to areas consisting of layers of exposed rocks, where erosion processes and precipitation have led to the exposure of the bedrock, with low or no presence of vegetation. These areas are typically located on steep slopes with strong inclinations. In the Amazon, this coverage is associated with landscapes of hills and rocky outcrops of the Guiana Shield.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eVvYCr7vjbKLPKZCxeWpI8RsfN3qLftm/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BY1HruP2PwFAscDCC6OC2_afPoxwsUhp2/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BUERBM5kOw5HhNy2-s-097ghW4at7wRv/view?usp=sharing
				Venezuela	Rocks naturally exposed on the Earth's surface or the exposure of lithological material due to landslides. In the Amazon, occasionally with partial vegetation cover, such as saxicolous (growing on rocky outcrops, rock walls, or scree slopes) or rupicolous (growing in rock crevices and fissures) vegetation. These are highly specialized communities that thrive on rocky substrates.		RO	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xF1rsfHdEXsyH5C8m5RppNWJLeWJNPz/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mpzhzrx9nreHcfd7clgw3JBMQmeRayH/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wchIR25WXlwhTaXDMazwU_Wymfcz1/view?usp=sharing

		Andes	Ecuador	Geological mass that emerges to the earth's surface and that occupies considerable extensions of stone materials of different sizes. This class is generally found from 4000 meters above sea level, where we find the subalpine, alpine, and snowy altitudinal floors that are characterized by low or no vegetation. It can include scars left by eruptive processes, lahars, and sandbanks.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12BdRjGGu_Q8A5LKKLl_M85gB363LpPRhVieW7usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13P67cC11daZcnQ2xQPocmNxlQmIqRsVieW7usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HkAO9aYpdthjDYlSXOxluvsbJnPbHP/view?usp=share_link
		Amazon	Bolivia	Shrubs, chaparral present in the high Amazon region, with several altitudinal floors and different types of evergreen vegetation, generally <3000 m.s.n.m.	WS, WG, OG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CCG3e_uSheDEWpPqPV9NBCRmtSLU3ThJJVieW7usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Kd6yLQ-2dGyYd8Pc4KJ1D3J59Nk82pVieW7usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MOrUhbGOY-h9h5K0dlnws0XibEzcl/view?usp=share_link
			Colombia	In the Amazon, it corresponds to a plant community dominated by typically herbaceous elements developed naturally which form an open cover; whose intervention is non-existent or selective and do not present an alteration in its original structure and characteristics functions. In general, it does not present elements of arboreal habit in an isolated way, It develops on rocky outcrops of low relief or altitude, some areas of hilly relief, tepuis, and sandy soils that do not significantly retain moisture. Geomorphologically, this type of grasslands develops on geofoms made up of eolian sands, rocky and stony outcrops of the Guyana Shield. In the Colombian Amazon, its predominance is associated with the departments of Vaupés and Guainía.	WS, WG, OG	GNM,GM,GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14CMaQAHr5BNcDdpZ2XHVyqIn-Abv9f5VieW7usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14CMaQAHr5BNcDdpZ2XHVyqIn-Abv9f5VieW7usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15ZpN9k85AtUQ3Qis_aol_3kqWleq5L2/view?usp=sharing
			Ecuador	In the Lower Amazon region, it corresponds to natural vegetation with a predominance of shrub formations and grasslands that occurs in small areas in places where, due to environmental conditions, tree cover does not predominate. Included in this class are areas with highly specialized flora, not mapped in other classes, such as the bamboo-dominated areas of the Amazon. In the Upper Amazon corresponds to the natural non-forest cover whose vegetation is a mixture of grasslands and shrublands that occur in small areas with highly specialized flora, as in the case of the Sumaco Volcano páramo and on the plateaus and slopes of sandstone outcrops, in sub-Andean mountain ranges (2000-2400 m altitude). The latter present a mixture of sclerophyllous herbaceous plants such as bromeliads and orchids that grow on the ground, and sclerophyllous shrublands with abundant epiphytes and hemi-epiphytes. Among them is a diversity of ferns and herbaceous species. It may also include Lower montane evergreen forest on sandstone plateaus of the Cordillera del Cóndor.	WS, FB	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jPxeQeMD9EBdLg9QIVKfM3lW6Hq2abAeVieW7usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EYqhrSp_VW0PI-NM05WUuMuEOCCjBvVieW7usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e-1ASThu9R7p3dzxMK0H7L2GIVDou0F/view?usp=sharing
							https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZAM0OU83sl-0j2-BDAhvm9r5ZHwMAtDvVieW7usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jRlQu4h4FEuH13FZTvwGcV6EjJNfYLn/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bdxvCG6BzrMRnDF63uJwQwT7pYIsq/view?usp=sharing
			Guyana	Montane shrubland on sandstone, lower montane saxicolous shrubland, Tepuyan and Altotepeyan grasslands, hyperseasonal highland palm grove, open savannah and open coastal savannah, shrub savannah, hyperseasonal grassland savannah, montane saxicolous savannah, sclerophyllous vegetation on dunes and rocky outcrops.	WG, OG		https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TC8u3mvrF0-SctUihyqczf7unJiaeXZb	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TC8u3mvrF0-SctUihyqczf7unJiaeXZb	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hUwUuxvBVxhvuEgv2gW773BwsH0-pFb
			Guyana Frances	Montane shrubland on sandstone, lower montane saxicolous shrubland, Tepuyan and Altotepeyan grasslands, hyperseasonal highland palm grove, open savannah and open coastal savannah, shrub savannah, hyperseasonal grassland savannah, montane saxicolous savannah, sclerophyllous vegetation on dunes and rocky outcrops.	WG, OG		https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TC8u3mvrF0-SctUihyqczf7unJiaeXZb	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TC8u3mvrF0-SctUihyqczf7unJiaeXZb	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hUwUuxvBVxhvuEgv2gW773BwsH0-pFb
			Perú	Plant cover with a predominance of shrubs and some dwarf trees with leathery leaves, located on the plateaus located at the top of the El Cóndor Mountain Range, above 1800 meters above sea level. It also includes shrubs in high mountain areas, above 3,500 meters above sea level, in contact with the Andean grassland.	WS, WG, OG	NMG	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Nz1D0Msn4RugvnuDa0tH0Gf0AIP5vWw/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1az05jFVunnhcCKUz2fivVnnc14oeQsH/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14k1V9ApUa6JZ3v9vH5L9HJ2wvYJHz/view?usp=sharing
			Surinam	Montane shrubland on sandstone, lower montane saxicolous shrubland, Tepuyan and Altotepeyan grasslands, hyperseasonal highland palm grove, open savannah and open coastal savannah, shrub savannah, hyperseasonal grassland savannah, montane saxicolous savannah, sclerophyllous vegetation on dunes and rocky outcrops.	WG, OG		https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TC8u3mvrF0-SctUihyqczf7unJiaeXZ	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TC8u3mvrF0-SctUihyqczf7unJiaeXZ	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1hUwUuxvBVxhvuEgv2gW773BwsH0-pE
			Venezuela	It is composed of a variety of shrub communities dominated by woody individuals that branch from the base. Generally, with heights less than 5 m and an irregular canopy. In the Amazon, it includes vegetation characteristic of tepuis, shrublands, and grasslands composed of particular growth forms such as broad-leaved herbs, tubular forms, rosette-like plants, and small woody plants on rock, sand, and peat. These communities exhibit high diversity and endemism.	WS, WG, OG, OX	NMG	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Tms5Ye7GtrNcXZNEZ2M0Gc-gCaEqATAlVieW7usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h7unHewwJlPn5oFyzOTFRxyxRS7Lkx2/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vKActWGMw3vplvDtDZU04VPCQIMskB43/view?usp=sharing
	2.4. Other non forest natural formation		Bolivia	In this region the dominant physiognomy corresponds to bushes or shrubs which generally grow below 3000 m elevation. High montane scrublands and grasslands of the Puna and xerophytic Altiplano on well-drained soils with fallows and extensive meadows. Consisting mainly of xeromorphic scrub with grasses and cacti.	WS, WG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d4QWwad4PxDbhT4m07amxmMZ3q8CvpcA/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1masp6u3NgnGveTvmkt976rnLw8i5ivLj7VieW7usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1496RERQdlb4bzogiw_C_98WJRLSgGAI/view?usp=share_link

Andes	Colombia	In the Andes, the vegetation cover is the product of natural ecological succession, with a bushy and herbaceous growth habit, developed on altitudinal mountain floors such as Andean, high Andean, páramo and cloud forest formations, with little or no anthropic intervention; These shrubby communities form an irregular canopy with perennial plants with a woody or lignified stem structure with heights between 0.5 and 5 m, strongly branched and without a defined crown. Other types of cover are included, such as areas covered by mainly shrubby vegetation with an irregular canopy and the presence of shrubs, palms, vines, and low-growing vegetation. Similarly, it includes páramo, sub-páramo and high mountain grasslands, some burnt grasslands in transition and different types of grasslands that may have some scattered tree and/or shrub elements.	WS, WG, OG	GNM,GM,GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ln58xWMn-87yEKNCkyJ6kDw2gHa8euc/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mx8Dqo_6BY7b7RNH4q08Fsm6ywcPXHa5i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ToVek42LvPrWk6GhQxON700EPJUXxUET/view?usp=sharing	
	Ecuador	Areas of vegetation cover composed of predominantly woody, non-arboreal native species that do not exceed 6 meters in height. This cover consists mainly of Andean tropical scrub that grows above the forest line (ca. 3000-3500 m elevation) and becomes more open and more dispersed in cover as they ascend altitudinally. Páramo shrublands present especially in páramos that do not burn frequently. The cover may also include semi-deciduous scrub from dry valleys and pioneer and successional vegetation that occurs in river ravines in anthropized areas.	WS	GNM, GM, CSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mVYVFaZOH05xn5zOxizip76o25i0Wv/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WQEEHVN1JshDX0P2p238FEKPEyaQXxzRAviaw?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KbPCePQNAPqqi3u2WYJqPitZqjixtId/view?usp=sharing	
	Perú	Vegetation cover with a predominance of herbaceous and shrubs (scrubs), from approximately 1,500 to 3,800 meters above sea level, up to the limit of the natural grasslands. Three subtypes of scrub are distinguished according to climatic conditions: The scrub from 1500 masl (north of the country) are influenced by the moisture condition of the arid soil; those of medium and high floors, between 2,500-3,800 meters above sea level, are dominated by deciduous and evergreen shrubs in sub-humid conditions; and those of the upper level, between 2000-3500 masl (center of the country and inter-Andean valleys), 3500-3800 masl (western center) and between 3600 and 3800 (south of the country), where in all of them there is a better condition of humidity and lower temperature values.	WS, WG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1thxjDjYvM-7EAvcvMpwWwv7kH-2iW_/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AqNqNORQG06LxwVvUyHxTICpNyEOpJ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KkKT9AqUa6Jz3Vt9vH5_9HJ2xvYJHz/view?usp=sharing	
	Chaco	Bolivia	It is made up of chaparral on very sandy soils, where the sands have covered the soil with silty and clayey sediments, deposited in the old alluvial plains. The climate is very warm but with sharp drops in temperature in the dry season due to the influx of cold fronts from the south. It is characterized by having a markedly dry climate with summer rains, precipitation levels vary from north to south between 1,000 and 400 mm.	WG, OG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/169J5NL_cUupHkhvkoJkxPRU7KH-2iW_/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1umYtmuMhjdyaBAkAv7QaTICpNyEOpJ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KbV76-6P3JqMz4_OIDOLP6kMQwucde-c/view?usp=share_link
	Chiquitano	Bolivia	They are floristically made up of the Abayoy chaparral, which mostly comprises broad elements of the Cerrado, followed by some floristic components of the Gran Chaco, characterized by its sandy soils. In addition, it presents shrublands, scrublands and low forests with frequent spiny bromeliads, cacti and xeromorphic ferns.	WS, WG, OG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14JdWcT6A10ub8kaNqDEoXz74PhWtbbC/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pc_1SoHrewl0wbUzTXyeyitBkCYth_/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cHpcGpbiPwny4QZiUTNGdZM2xHHkITG/view?usp=share_link
	Tucumano-Bolivia	Bolivia	They are made up of predominantly scrub and grassland physiognomies, which are limited to the tops of the mountains and/or areas with shallow soils, or with rocky outcrops.	WS, WG, OG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x-EcMyk80Mtzuz9Zasss1CufJkYSmhF/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cEgLOmpCgRPer_eUq4Cid1Oh4YUkxX/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JJvNLN9TPCQ7zed5gr_XFKb5m88CeGHR/view?usp=share_link
Amazon	Bolivia	This coverage includes the lands occupied by natural grasslands where livestock management practices are evident, as well as cultivated pastures (Brachiarias, Fiestuca, Sorghum foragero, etc.) for livestock. Planted grasses or perennial forage feed lasts 4, 5 or more years, keeping the ground covered all year.	OP, OM, OG	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1es6mY7KknVPV0ISJFULCpg0Ov8IKAaqi/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Xaa9pccfSWFATNsCvoifXzxwLKU9Yiv/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DzbzCy5fr5r8A5JrT259kHf6elpW-G-w/view?usp=share_link	
	Brasil	Pasture surface, predominantly planted, linked to the activity farming. Natural pasture areas are predominantly classified as a grassland formation that may or may not be grazed.	OP, OG	Ap				
	Colombia	In the Amazon, this coverage includes lands occupied by clean pastures where management practices (cleaning, liming, fertilization, etc.) and the technological level used prevent the presence or development of other coverages. In these areas, a geometric pattern is observed due to the subdivision of properties, which may experience temporary or permanent flooding	Op	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vuzhy2_EHJ2aNBuLuwct5K68EuKPIEhW/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15PHL7afn9u0M5leinz3Jzdi5NpXWe3d/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bxx3OckqSDMfdXz0GBpRxbiVl817M6/view?usp=sharing	
	Perú	Areas occupied by grass, mostly cultivated and linked to livestock activity, are made up of herbaceous vegetation, mainly grasses. It may include degraded areas where livestock activity has once been carried out and is currently abandoned for recovery.	OP	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bWxa7U6-P_xiJbu_17s5q7TBb597zbuY/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BNoQCBDNyxUy_YFGHDu5txRzOPQk8C/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CyPbbWkDIAUSWwjmLbEJmztVCNmqcCoU/view?usp=share_link	
	Venezuela	Pasture area in which natural vegetation cover has been altered or replaced by the cultivation of grasses and legumes used for livestock feed.		Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1awYzD95Tyk11-EibVUPmo2gdKxdDNPX/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O4NXae960qdelidorkD0AorYXrk7wi/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JMOA8J5Z188xZnlqdyPc65p9nmYeAdq/view?usp=share_link	

3.1 Pasture	Andes	Bolivia	In the Andean puna (> 4,000 meters above sea level), real cattle farmers who make use of ancestral practices adapted to their production objectives and the harsh natural environment, sheep, goat, and cattle, manage large herds of sheep and/or alpacas. These herders produce live animals to sell their meat and wool.	OP, OG	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s9wNv0L5JpbCKfkksBAMlVt4i9-PDDNT/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13vqJ35h2cH7EwC0tWAICAPyn83aB5_Q0VieW?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U2Ytu934dWEv-QsHeHEXy09T8PDhPHGz/viEW?usp=share_link	
		Colombia	In the Andes, it includes lands covered with clean pastures, dedicated to permanent grazing for a period of two or more years. In the high areas it is located closer to the foot of the mountains or in the valleys. As in the Amazon, geometric patterns are presented as an effect of the similarity of the properties.	OP	P	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z53CODMohMENlIuAfl-tk4RaekX0dK/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FCeximmPwx1GUF-7beVxZr5WvQybtCo/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19rAMZpdlv3wClI8ZuRgIPR7gCvCdf2Tu/view?usp=sharing	
		Ecuador	Herbaceous vegetation dominated by introduced grass species, used for livestock purposes (grazing), which for their establishment and conservation require cultivation and management work.	OP	AP	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a57ZQSKHmV5B3E2Pd2sWANMwGrgR_O/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DON_YcKFL8GYeYhisWmi8iyoTeoUgofa/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14Mu_-ngjWGEKqY7Z1KAww3pEY3NiQFVieW?usp=share_link	
		Perú	Pasture areas, planted or natural, linked to livestock activity. High Andean natural pastures are made up of the group belonging to grasses, pseudogramines and herbs. The cultivated forage species that exist in the Andean region are made up of varieties of the species alfalfa, oats and the associated pastures Rye grass, Dactylis and clover.	OP, OG	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IaiZV4yTQOBXNwQoIW8yeMbdBJYRLVrVj/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RvEfoAN2tmDjXmXOvle8QreXCKvdlut/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s5aVHirmwoJLu5EJZmCqKucgbH0cuyT5/view?usp=share_link	
		Chaco	Bolivia	In the Bolivian Chaco, a new form of livestock exploitation has been implemented, characterized by semi-intensive management, called "sustainable community livestock" or new livestock, in communities where the sustainable and rational use of forest and water are its main pillars, this accompanied by rigorous management of the cattle herd. It is characterized by the construction of shortcuts to provide water to livestock due to the scarcity of fodder and water in the dry season.	OP, OG	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14gLMR85IMAN-1EJyaccOetQvoM3L_N3/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C37Hm5LinQjCat-uy52JTh9rdZTisc3/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rjaQ0a60a9qVgZdzfNkt0foHUAi4VPL/view?usp=share_link
		Chiquitano	Bolivia	The Chiquitano biome is historically a territory with a semi-extensive livestock or livestock vocation, this area is characterized by presenting sown pastures and, to a lesser extent, natural ones. Livestock rotation is practiced due to lack of water. Currently it is an important area for the export of beef to international markets and domestic consumption.	OP, OG	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1esVRJEZ9dE5jYPRibscPEgH03bY_Gn2/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IawIbObvQvtmvrswTxsGxH6LGrS46B/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rDP19CzILD_nnWHEmah4dmAlc7i3NjHtVieW?usp=share_link
		Tucumano-Boliviano	Bolivia	Cattle raising is practiced under an extensive production system, where the administration is familiar and following traditional systems. A grazing rotation is practiced, where the high and less humid areas are grazed in rainy seasons and the low areas in dry season. This activity is generally carried out in the communal properties, in the forest or meadows are the spaces for grazing the cattle herd.	OP, OG	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIU_191_bvDOFyMw8Y7yZ2ybtHqWUYH/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1j9M70BTHZCRfnXlf45T2UgK5tyznbeY/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TdcVMSYUHS5Y03uDPHFUeVZLU5TSrjOg/vieW?usp=share_link
		Amazon	Bolivia	Agricultural production is basically developed for internal consumption and is concentrated in the cultivation of rice, cocoa, sugar cane, beans, corn, plantain, papaya, fruit trees (citrus) and cassava. The variation of altitudinal floors and climates generates a diversity of crops.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	AC, S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r9WtcNHciegkmlLvuofAAlw-1PIxnf/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MdmPAGo720a-8D3trwX-cUJevA-B3C32/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aCj853caOTEpvZ7haBcuxVPmveaWVT/vieW?usp=share_link
	Colombia		In the Amazon, Includes areas dedicated to permanent crops (with the exception of oil palm), transitory, possible pasture areas and heterogeneous agricultural areas in which livestock uses can also be given in addition to agriculture, in the same way, they are considered crops of herbaceous species and shrubby crops. In this biome, the modality is oriented towards a lower and more dispersed agricultural intensity, therefore, in terms of their shape, they can usually appear as grouped clumps that spread outwards, or in some areas as sets of lots or defined plots. ; in turn they can be close to populations, indigenous communities and water sources.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13roNOWckXoMeIBRSiq8Iz6GpEb2Kp-Ew/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WRw2ud9HRy9LPd95SikNRcVtZgiA6WnDk/vieW?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MyZsyVyzcaeMnfFhTL08lEjnhPTWcxp/vieW?usp=sharing	
	Ecuador		Areas dedicated to the production of food, drugs and industrial products; They mainly include crops, plantations, orchards, fallow land, and areas with herbaceous species for animal feeding. There are three types of crops: 1) Annual: crops whose vegetative cycle is seasonal, and can be harvested one or more times a year (rice, corn, cotton, soybean, kidney tomato, melon, watermelon, soybean, etc.); 2) Permanent: agricultural crops lasting more than 10 years, mainly for export and agro-industry (coffee, cocoa, coastal fruit trees); 3) Semi-permanent: agricultural crops older than one year intended mostly for export and agro-industry (bananas, plantains, abaca, hearts of palm and sugar cane) and which remain on the ground for a variable period between 2 to 10 years.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bnuaY0m4C48KsFvqrZRaI9wR7J3paNc/vieW?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/119W1cGnh_3Rnyttkb07nStXoORWmIOz/vieW?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yGVHLg_QXbeKdLc6VlupKJGai04tN0s/vieW?usp=share_link	
	Guyana		Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary and perennial crops. They can be active or lands at rest.						
	Guyana Francesa		Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary and perennial crops. They can be active or lands at rest.						
	Perú		Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary, and perennial crops. They can be active or be resting land. This class included rice, oil palm crops, among others.	OCA, OCP, OCM	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U_-gk_Mmxif01Uw6J4AGitcDPK2IYJb/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19OH26suCLOKtzcufV2WM4o2Rd4LeOP7/vieW?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lkwnJHhWzSdqvDOM4k85FKa4yUwFVY6/vieW?usp=share_link	

3.3 Silviculture	Andes	Ecuador	Forest mass formed anthropically with one or different native or introduced timber species, which have the same years of life, present a homogeneous separation, with silvicultural management and dedicated to various purposes such as: timber production, protection, soil recovery or recreation. In reference to the introduced species, the eucalyptus forests without occupying large spaces, since most of them have not been planned for exploitation purposes but rather for protection purposes, such as windbreaks, to prevent the dragging of sediments by the wind influence and landslide control on steep terrain. The pine forests of the Pátula and Radiata species have been established for reforestation and logging purposes.	FPB, FPC, FPM	FM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y8D2sMDV5aBfImj6_cj15azWm-m4Kpqv/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TeRng_Howt4MxUUh1CDQzqawYUAGfO/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fgDfYw3P_KvUuMkKS-Msvh23nZxw-hP/view?usp=share_link
		Perú	This coverage corresponds to all areas forested by exotic species (Pinus sp and Eucalyptus sp.) located on lands suitable for forestry in the Andean region, from approximately 3,000 to 3,800 m. s. no. m. Trees have been established on these surfaces that make up a forest mass and that have a design, size and species defined to meet specific objectives such as productive planting, energy source, protection of agricultural areas, protection of slopes, protection of bodies of water, stopping the soil erosion and regulate runoff water. This forest plantation develops very well in climates from sub-humid to humid, that is, above 500 mm/year.	FPB, FPC, FPM	Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/18RXpFDL.DNHc2Y8hWUmiqbn1QSOInNRHBv/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sMdBZTqUAKT180XepxOwFXg4K4m9ztpu/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DO_YX--PVt0zB1p7T-kzBHRMNFhXAnF/view?usp=share_link
3.4. Palm oil	Amazon	Brasil	Areas cultivated with palm oil plantation.	OCP	PER			
		Colombia	This cover occurs in the Amazon biome and is predominantly composed of the cultivation or monoculture of oil palm (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) on an industrial scale, a perennial plant with a solitary trunk and pinnate leaves belonging to the Arecaceae family, which can reach heights of up to 12m. Its cultivation develops preferentially on flat to slightly undulating land, in lands located below 500 meters above sea level, under warm climates.	OCA	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/141Bl_5g6SxZ7bNjWl-mCrUleZsrLCRngZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pZ7hSNsm5Lg_aQ19hPECd17nct1vTLsY/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BP2BmQ8vrTu2hU_JcLUjz3zkLm-vvUd/view?usp=sharing
		Ecuador	Permanent cultivation, mainly of <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> , a tropical plant of the genus of palms, typical of warm climates. May include other permanent crops with similar characteristics to oil palm	OCP	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vpLiq0R38u-EkwaRN2yI9AYecQ6Yw8Za/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ues-bvIFeOr6VmCG_Asv3mCkiG4Q1o1o/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AcfBLUMoVRmUGPalxOS6nHZZAW1bRvAz/view?usp=share_link
		Perú	Permanent cultivation of oil palm, mainly of the species <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	OCP	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HHra98N7tiq2rtVOKMasBliej_TWNQOwi/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CVSo6X30midHn_spzmjO7iCsZoTFaPOD/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uGHITLAY4nXJv0gTDbGtH9JmWw2oe1T/view?usp=sharing
Amazon	Bolivia	In the Upper Amazon region, it includes small-scale agriculture, as well as perennial coca, coffee, and citrus crops. Mechanized agriculture is practiced in the Lower Amazon region, mainly in the north of the department of Santa Cruz. However, in recent years, livestock activities have increased, causing the replacement of extensive natural areas by introduced pastures.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b6o7quP2CDfekOd_8E22ZhsnrtGTCU5h/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ATih5XVai7pJTQlrVx0xS2xqgVBd7ex/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P1YF7XNhysj9j6M4CLx_ufOKD9nRU4E5/view?usp=share_link	
	Colombia	In the Amazon, this coverage covers an area in constant expansion since it does not present topographic limitations with long-lasting harvest cycles, alternating between the management of pastures and crops, some of the crops that can be found are: coffee, fruit trees, cocoa among others. Made up of an association of crops (permanent and/or transitory), pastures (in rotation, rest and/or fallow) dedicated mainly to the production of food, fibers and other industrial raw materials, as well as heterogeneous agricultural areas with both livestock and livestock uses, as agricultural. They have a defined geometric pattern and in some large-scale crops they have a dendritic pattern that follows the layout of access roads and drainage ditches for export. Transient crops have a vegetative cycle of less than one year, which after harvest requires replanting to continue producing. Permanent crops have a vegetative cycle of more than one year, producing several harvests without replanting, these include herbaceous and shrubby crops. Pastures include areas dedicated to permanent grazing for more than 2 years, they may present temporary or permanent flooding in low areas or depressions in the terrain.	OP, OCA, OCP, OCM	Ac, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13thcJogZhhdQJNQ3GwugxcflR0zchr1/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hKp9cVlWEmtd1QDowrwhKsQol_KGd/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DD0c5mV8T4uy9Umbm_cDSu7D7lkzHzgJc/view?usp=sharing	
	Ecuador	They are areas where the natural cover has been modified, eliminated or replaced by other types of plant cover for anthropic use and where groups of species cultivated for the production of food or fiber occur and are found in mosaic and therefore cannot be individualized, ; and exceptionally they may be associated with fallow areas or natural successional vegetation.	OP, OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vDgnECE4OpjSkLbkU7mGDpYyETV56F/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jcmneV3szFTU2frsz6eNPG_L5fzeVhZ2/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10lPMdlq6LkI_U07X1nwwSMzha5cAyIIW/view?usp=sharing	
	Guyana	Rice plantations in the coastal region and areas of agricultural use where it was not possible to distinguish between pastures and agriculture, mainly on the river bank.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yhxyariz7pFpYjJQaUOAIfBk_pSA0-s/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pNbX5F21keelCwldma4_1XG6z_CIPv7I/view?usp=sharing		
	Guyana Francesa	Rice plantations in the coastal region and areas of agricultural use where it was not possible to distinguish between pastures and agriculture, mainly on the river bank.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WsvfYiRa_lgeLkOmyCpA-8VYekJmw3cZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mPzBg_o_aB5Iq_1PgEPaw7N7m6SsxXf/view?usp=sharing		

3.5 Mosaic of uses	Andes	Perú	In the Amazon biome, it corresponds to areas where natural vegetation has been modified, eliminated or replaced by other types of vegetation covers of anthropic origin, in which it was not possible to separate the classes agriculture and pasture.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, PC, SC, P	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QYVUciMOfpmIcXCHYeSEUWu4qPC07qm/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QlCiGDLWZ-9Ya6Geuwf-IM2WEdaRhXi/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c8Gr3_C-u9e3AK8hDR0apqFkn78o5ll/view?usp=sharing		
		Surinam	Rice plantations in the coastal region and areas of agricultural use where it was not possible to distinguish between pastures and agriculture, mainly on the river bank.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lnvVOWSSbIbIkqSaFz7wDlmmBmE5i/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h3NKse3XGFK2k-88b243P1NBZM4yuoQ0/vi ew?usp=sharing			
		Venezuela	It encompasses pasture cultivation and agriculture, including a wide variety of plant crops in a range of production systems. It is not possible to distinguish the boundaries between pastures and agriculture.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OG	AC, PC, SC, P	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10qG2AOASPC96ip5MO2mncLFqMnemO3E/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uWsmPoGbnBGHxYoFHW0-IDlliztO2ikU/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KufBz4BxE5Ue_aFOzSSOakiB7sqXk/view?usp=sharing		
		Bolivia	Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and camelids), small-scale agriculture, for example quinoa (Chenopodium quinoa) and mechanized agriculture.	OCA,	AC, S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vts2Ge_8DdEAnNPkESQ-c6vqfthpnr6/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1poQZTEO_9O0lml1ShazA92ZRNlFy9AUE/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kufBz4BxE5Ue_aFOzSSOakiB7sqXk/view?usp=sharing		
		Colombia	In the Andes biome, there are small areas due to the topography of the area, which presents steep slopes that make it difficult to develop this type of cover, which is mostly focused on the mixture of areas dedicated to livestock and food crops (such as peas, blackberries, corn, beans, among others,) which rotate throughout the year according to the harvest season. Made up of an association of crops (permanent and/or transitory), pastures (in rotation, rest and/or fallow) dedicated mainly to the production of food, fibers and other industrial raw materials, as well as heterogeneous agricultural areas with both livestock and livestock uses, as agricultural. They have a defined geometric pattern and in some large-scale crops they have a dendritic pattern that follows the layout of access roads and drainage ditches for export. Transient crops have a vegetative cycle of less than one year, which after harvest requires replanting to continue producing.	OCM, OP,	Ac, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dDCVZAZo2iMFi4rSjrCf0Q5PBuX4v8Na/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jHOXa9MYf7F7eIQClGnqCFDjDHhSK2eWz/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zqV4LW12MCGPfb2rnbh-aQ9-gHOaxpKF/vi ew?usp=sharing		
		Ecuador	They are areas where the natural cover has been modified, eliminated or replaced by other types of plant cover for anthropic use and where groups of species cultivated for the production of food or fiber occur and are found in mosaic and therefore cannot be individualized, ; and exceptionally they may be associated with fallow areas or natural successional vegetation.	OG	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EPMzHwOuOnElTqB4x918hRmNhhYF608/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1adEm7EAZywrKya-XIC2oUhisrcikP-qf/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FN6txFkTPTpUwLsAPZEaYE9007pCzB0/vi ew?usp=sharing		
		Perú	Areas of agricultural use, in which it was not possible to separate the agriculture and pasture classes. In the Andes biome, livestock farming and the cultivation of cereals, tubers and vegetables predominate, located in the bottom and slopes of inter-Andean valleys.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, PC, SC, P	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cYlckNaagmymrnz6h0_aOqRzOmUf/vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ueKBko1JJH2kkS6sU7DivtUA0A2o_5t/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_cblUJUGvT4XNIMYQVXwvFaOZ_HLlBW9/vi ew?usp=sharing		
		Bolivia	Staggered planting is practiced in their corn crops, with this it is possible to ensure the germination and sprouting of the plants, taking advantage of the availability of moisture in the soil after the rains, with which it is possible to optimize the use of their lands and the hand work, in addition to ensuring better performance. Another important activity is the raising of Creole cattle, the Chaco forest is extensive but scarce in water resources, together with the availability of forage, for which reason the management of pasture production has been implemented and with this the production of forage that manages to supply food in the most critical months.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mNCUEIDrCJ3eDIO9GRe6alJtdfOaxnH/vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AL-L55iyhYLOnucl_u1brOqNsWmVxmXh/vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lRr3F25X7Awwf0OeYUu8HsgcM5ykc-YSGs/vi ew?usp=share_link		
		Bolivia	Browsing livestock, extraction of vegetable fuel (firewood and charcoal production), small-scale agriculture (peasant communities) and large-scale (agricultural companies and Mennonite colonies).	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lQyDYMHjJmfsbv4GcN94EQaAPhB38-cMw/vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15CENwkt_zcB5OlvTa3VQ20j3FzmGMOn-vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xrsJSPfpNYTmbWNRkLOV8zM5ykc-YSGs/vi ew?usp=share_link		
		Bolivia	Browsing livestock, selective extraction of species with forest value, and small-scale agricultural activities.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EXqPeYXqWT72650GoUC-PeYp9vuaUjEt/vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15uabyOSB3o15lB90eF5FfItB9pGmv/vi ew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s9d8rL9YlpN07KQJAOmOR0tSL2J06c4G/vi ew?usp=share_link		
		4.1. Beach, Dune and Sand Spot	Amazon	Brasil	Sandy areas, with bright white color, where there is no vegetation predominance of any kind.	OX	DnM,DnNM			
				Colombia	This coverage includes those territories in which vegetation cover is absent or scarce, composed mainly of sandy cover and rocky outcrops, also considered areas of low and flat terrain composed mainly of sandy and stony soils, usually lacking vegetation or covered by sparse vegetation of low and scattered shrubs. These areas are found on river beaches, river sandbanks and dune fields. Also included are surfaces made up of land covered by sand, silt or pebbles in flat areas of coastal and terrestrial environments, which are not associated with river, sea or wind activity (FAO, 2000; IDEAM 2010).	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19HbXm88GZBv200l8lqW8eHM-yuhzpmS/vi ew?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k0-c5zO1_cuc3gRKcXzVcOwSuaIT0l-7/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EbwCXPWqWfE3N6GdVtO_MbHkISz5CSjKz/view?usp=sharing

4.2. Urban infrastructure	Bolivia	Urban infrastructure includes all service networks and road structuring necessary for the establishment of urban equipment and housing, whose urban characteristics are: road structuring, predominant built limits, typologies of urban framework of the different areas, structuring of equipment networks and public service, which in short allow the understanding of the "urban form" to describe its conformation, type of line, built density and etc.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kSF7VvXAN4P8Mxq4lKKeKi81KPgw42e/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yT_WGHNFlyu1CWag1UTkyuHClccpR_p/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JG4Snah-PELsX-40PpbJfn9HEDS93V2I/view?usp=share_link
	Brasil	Areas with a significant density of buildings and roads, including areas free of buildings and infrastructure.	OB	S			
	Colombia	Area of human settlement associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built environment infrastructure such as road networks, railways and associated land, in addition to other artificial areas such as hydrocarbon exploitation works, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas and non-agricultural green areas such as recreational facilities in urban centers, urban meadows, road dividers and unconventional airstrips in rural areas. Peripheral areas that are being included in a gradual urbanization process towards residential purposes and/or industrial zones are also considered.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12pH6t3MYEA8vllbSbY8D332dXemOnP17/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BYbcVT16Q_BVpPCXZs5O6msh9mc2JGR5/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pbs4QYzMQAWFPBK-UNHZ8r4u9F9fk-9v/view?usp=sharing
	Ecuador	Area of human settlement associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built environment infrastructure such as road networks, railways and associated land, in addition to other artificial areas such as hydrocarbon exploitation works, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas and unconventional landing strips in rural areas. Peripheral areas that are being included in a gradual urbanization process towards residential purposes and/or industrial zones are also considered.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sWMMNPiGs3CwK5jirPTuERQgvDTQQQNI/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nrf9KopEYUdi7QhfbDZvnJ5ODampmLZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IkYdu_eQHNIuF5MQ_nag6-p6L2E-0E3dV/view?usp=sharing
	Guyana	Human settlement area with built environment infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.). Urban development and population centers located in the peripheries that are constantly expanding are also included.	OB	S			
	Guyana Francesa	Human settlement area with built environment infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.). Urban development and population centers located in the peripheries that are constantly expanding are also included.	OB	S			
	Perú	Areas associated with urban centers, where built buildings have been identified. In addition, various types of infrastructure were included such as urban parks, highways, airports, industrial areas, military and oil bases. It should be noted that the areas that have been mapped are those whose spectral response has allowed to differentiate it from other coverages, for this reason small populated centers have not been identified.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NrGga_NWJz251q0sbVe_tSdb_9eoBBb/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EU6tPd5PW9fiqg3fffn8WQK7U4p5WqA/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DQ4DrW748b1p4S3yY4nHhHptU9OQX5f/view?usp=share_link
	Surinam	Human settlement area with built environment infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.). Urban development and population centers located in the peripheries that are constantly expanding are also included.	OB	S			
	Venezuela	Human settlement area with built environment infrastructure, including buildings and roadways. It also encompasses urban peripheries that are in constant expansion. In the Amazon, it includes indigenous communities.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yq7BLCF5Yz6YQ3L-Ifx-QH3V1EPdc/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1.87YjER8su_KP6Rv1s8xzt4J0T-9yLWA/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eK0-w-h9v03W1XJ7aOTIbBrBlkEqxVO/view?usp=share_link
	4.3. Mining	Bolivia	In Bolivia there are two types of open pit and alluvial mining. The mining present in the underground and/or open pit exploitation, is characterized because the mineral extracted in both cases is taken to treatment or concentration plants, mechanical or explosive means are also used to remove the land that covers or surrounds the geological formation that form to the deposit, or bank of materials. Gold/alluvial mining includes both the exploitation of primary and secondary deposits. At present, exploitation is mainly focused on the Tipuani and K'aka river basins, where deposits are exploited in old river beds or on platforms and terraces, of recent rivers.	OQ	Min	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tVq1k6-A0UJaiXAw7RRRaP-FpPv9A_Bq/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IaCnGITrRZ0qbtzZ1fVDMhAqa5Sv-D7/view?usp=share_link
Brasil		Areas related to the industrial or artisanal extraction of minerals (garimpos), with clear exposure of the soil by human action. Only areas close to the mineral spatial resource references of CPRM (GeoSGB), of AhkBrasilien (AHK), of the DETER project (INPE), of the Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) and FL Lobo et al. 2018.	OQ	Min			
Colombia		It includes the areas where materials are extracted or accumulated from open-pit mining or fluvial mining with clear exposure of the soil. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal, in addition, sedimentation pools associated with this activity were included.	OQ	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YarEoULeolFEUfCwAEJJoHBf6jwwHcs/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AdwPqyGB4f2LCz8xKog_SqnmT0DvsrzG/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mOoO_Sl5Vd8j393vkGbpOJYivY64IP/view?usp=sharing
Ecuador		Surface areas for the extraction of stone or mineral materials, with clear exposure of the soil. There is no difference if it is industrial or artisanal, legal or illegal, metallic or stone. Most of it is alluvial, it is not an activity that can be carried out in underground mines. Mining in the Andes biome has not been mapped.	OQ	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HtMbg246u7wiAAFq85NpsvOS2wSJOQ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ITWOUJaW5tBx1NrdH_E4PMctiry5w7c7/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VixdDCz93T32FjAbm4Cj0aPn60Uje-e/view?usp=share_link

		Guyana	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal.	OQ					
		Guyana Francesa	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal.	OQ					
		Perú	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal.	OQ	Min	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B1_u3bNaxbvDbRyQdA5tuMYT0VxuU_TGC/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Uk6ytUVySF8JwAXp_w4GeWvbkEXEzF7tQvJew?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1StrJL4_cyUJk0RViBVS9qxxj-6OeCocz/view?usp=share_link	
		Surinam	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal.	OQ					
		Venezuela	Mineral extraction areas, usually involving soil removal and exposure of lithological material. It encompasses various types of industrial mining. In the Amazon, metallic mineral exploitations are typically found, primarily gold. This includes artisanal, riverside, or illegal extraction that leads to the loss of vegetation cover, as well as soil removal and erosion.	OQ	M	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U7jIwrNnmkUavz7W7imCSuwwL9DScem/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wTCR_aWt6GAiUZPKf0pa3Hb9anIRPvq0/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KEPhoPapejD5B0LrbPv7qgZ1bmVvz3LVView?usp=share_link	
	4.4. Other non vegetated area	Bolivia	High Andean area without vegetation. Dunes. Beaches.	OX	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Iar1VSw9Xww1DbvruqQN0OH36Kepncj/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c7iskSQzOiiNlHNHAqF8TSjv6Tuckaap/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mtUzTNhdFXMjFtUvYlUmWn9FWHwA/view?usp=share_link	
		Brasil	Areas of non-permeable surfaces (infrastructure, urban expansion or mining) not assigned in their classes.	OB, OQ	S, Min				
		Colombia	Anthropogenically altered areas (infrastructure, urban expansion, or mining) not mapped in their classes and soils devoid of vegetation or with sparse vegetation cover. This also includes burned areas and cultivation or fallow areas	OX,OB,OQ	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aiJDfASZQLT_NhmgCSvH94BfTmLLam3/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-wBGC5Yv2Mz78_2w60U_xPuaGrU05-R/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b27iv3aWUQ4i25T0m9bHHraFRMGsADQ/view?usp=sharing	
		Ecuador	Areas with little or no vegetation, can be of natural or anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. It can include exposed rock, areas of transition crops, beaches of bodies of water, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and areas of recent deforestation.	OX	O,S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lnO7dWg7aZAiDOHMrdBwkkX3Drew79yrd/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VxMlCqWAK-y8BKkEc5UzZb8vEmOmCtH/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aNRGIMPuIi0oFU9DM8gaaf3o6EBM7x/view?usp=share_link	
		Guyana	Natural areas with little or no vegetation or intervened areas of anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. It can include exposed rock, areas of transition crops and beaches of bodies of water.	OX					
		Guyana Francesa	Natural areas with little or no vegetation or intervened areas of anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. It can include exposed rock, areas of transition crops and beaches of bodies of water.	OX					
		Perú	Natural areas with little or no vegetation or intervened areas of anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. It can include exposed rock, areas of transition crops and beaches of bodies of water.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LTzpuEQZy97fwAACfdP9qr_n4eGcZpcG/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-f7EVN_pgfyziv7pv52YJtBv8USFR/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jaNRGIMPuIi0oFU9DM8gaaf3o6EBM7x/view?usp=share_link	
		Surinam	Natural areas with little or no vegetation or intervened areas of anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. It can include exposed rock, areas of transition crops and beaches of bodies of water.	OX					
		Venezuela	Areas devoid of vegetation cover, composed of various infrastructures such as industrial yards, ports, airports, dams, aerodromes, major roadways, and other infrastructures outside urban areas.	OX	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AoEiqUgaVpaURQKItvG4G2OaUCFEQfUw/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hQlfleonHC8vc918ChL61_xLABSUSPnlpe7/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ICllyr7cVkoTKQ-fj16CL08YwA0GpRG8/view?usp=share_link	
5. Water	5.1. River, lake and ocean		Extension of natural or artificial surface water. Includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs and other bodies of water.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID, IP	A, Res	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iERknXrdDE6He93MleTmPTvat5c9V_J/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1222gWKGrjPdrZMblggJlTrZnCmDcYuc/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Cfhw-nrWrP3NzBPbYQ2aj7QmGYoJUqj5/view?usp=sharing	
	5.2. Glacier		Coverage area or mass of permanent ice, located in the Andean summits, product of the accumulation, compaction and recrystallization of snow.		O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LnRxfG5Oo-Z3H_CwJUDB_22KJ89ZEJHw/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zKUO_K4WDIIs6iaBywil5NW_CzXn_Rfn/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15J-iRoRP1iOWNa-wWMkIF1ZTRRGr525L/view?usp=sharing	
6. Not observed			Areas that could not be identified in their classes due to the presence of clouds, cloud shadows, atmospheric noise or quality of satellite images.						

* FAO, 2012. Manual for integrated field data collection. Rome: FAO. p.10-12

**IPCC, 2006. 2006 IPCC Guidelines.