



#### **Description of the classes of the legend of the Collection 6 of MapBiomas Amazon**

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Country	Description	FAO Classes *	IPCC Classes **	Imagen Landsat	Google Earth	Photo	
1. Forest formation	Amazonia		Bolivia	In the Upper Amazon region, it corresponds to a plant formation dominated by forest and evergreen physiognomies, which are generally distributed above 1,000 m of altitude to just over 4,000 m, occupying mainly the eastern portion of the tropical Andes. It also includes the Yungueño forest.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec, CS	ID03_AmazoniaAlta_Bosque_Landsat	ID03_AmazoniaAlta_Bosque_GoogleEarth	ID03_AmazoniaAlta_Bosque_Paisaje	
			Brazil	In the Lower Amazon region, it is mainly made up of almost evergreen humid forest (30-45m), evergreen forest (30-35m), evergreen forests in transition to seasonal semi-deciduous forests of the Chiquitano Dry Forest (>25 (30) m). Gallery and forest islands.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec, CS	ID03_AmazoniaBaja_Bosque_Landsat_dl	ID03_AmazoniaBaja_Bosque_GoogleEarth_dl	ID03_AmazoniaBaja_Bosque_Paisaje_dl	
			Colombia	Dense Ombrophilous Forest, Evergreen Seasonal Forest, Open Ombrophilous Forest, Semi-deciduous Seasonal Forest, Deciduous Seasonal Forest, Wooded Savannah, areas under impacts of fire or logging, Forest resulting from natural successional processes, after total or partial primary vegetation suppression by anthropogenic actions or natural causes, which may have remaining trees from primary vegetation. Bamboo forest (Acre State).	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM, FDM, FSM	FMN, FM, FSec	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sMhrG1OpFrIZ8RrS-OF40n5_BATWcd/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sMhrG1OpFrIZ8RrS-OF40n5_BATWcd/view?usp=drive_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RnfhsDW7saOecFSF4HxOBt7PadVpnjU7wsp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RnfhsDW7saOecFSF4HxOBt7PadVpnjU7wsp=drive_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RgYQIGBZhYhBWA7zInfaftHMVu-seAATw/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RgYQIGBZhYhBWA7zInfaftHMVu-seAATw/view?usp=drive_link</a>	
			Ecuador	Natural cover predominantly consisting of dense, evergreen vegetation with an arboreal habit, including some natural palm communities, forming a high, somewhat irregular layer that exceeds 15 meters in height. It is located in areas that do not experience periodic flooding and have not been disturbed or have a low level of disturbance. It includes primary, secondary, riparian, and gallery forests on terra firme, as well as secondary vegetation in an advanced state of succession.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	ILV-C1-ID03-AM.png	GE-C5-ID3-AM	P-C5-ID3-AM	
			Guyana	In the Low Amazon region, areas with dense, primary or secondary tree cover and natural succession regeneration, larger 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 in height, multi-stratified, with abundant lianas and epiphytes, growing in various relief forms, from riverbanks and higher terraces to upland plains and low hills. It includes areas with the presence of bamboo and native palms. It may include anthropogenic forest plantations.	FEP, FEM, FEY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sp_32y_TOOKUPaCQvDmMzW28RzcNP_EPE/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sp_32y_TOOKUPaCQvDmMzW28RzcNP_EPE/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IhpKz7vxcf_ZG-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IhpKz7vxcf_ZG-/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JgYQIGBZhYhBWA7zInfaftHMVu-seAATw/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JgYQIGBZhYhBWA7zInfaftHMVu-seAATw/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Guyana Francesa	In the High Amazon region, areas with dense, primary or secondary tree cover and natural succession regeneration, larger 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 in height, multi-stratified, with abundant lianas and epiphytes, growing in various relief forms, predominantly in steep areas of the hyper-humid slopes of the sub-Andean ranges. It may include small areas of semi-deciduous piedmont forest in the southern part, as well as anthropogenic forest	FEP, FEM, FSP, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IuunXPB0H3reTC_FqZ-no7QdrxJUIWtk/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IuunXPB0H3reTC_FqZ-no7QdrxJUIWtk/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IuunXPB0H3reTC_FqZ-no7QdrxJUIWtk/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IuunXPB0H3reTC_FqZ-no7QdrxJUIWtk/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gm8lPwQKNaYddzna_sO/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Gm8lPwQKNaYddzna_sO/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Peru	Alluvial forest, well-drained river terrace forest, sedimentary plain forest, piedmont edafoxerophilous forest, seasonally evergreen hill forest, humid hill forest, montane humid forest, montane forest, piedmont forest, riparian forest, seasonal semi-deciduous and montane semi-deciduous forest, forests on white sands, riparian successional vegetation complex, and granite inselbergs. Forests resulting from degradation processes or natural succession processes after the total or partial suppression of primary vegetation due to anthropogenic actions or natural causes, and may contain remnant trees from primary vegetation.	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U69Watpuln6SCpr8ccNDVyx2xmzx6/oI5lZD2T2V/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U69Watpuln6SCpr8ccNDVyx2xmzx6/oI5lZD2T2V/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U69Watpuln6SCpr8ccNDVyx2xmzx6/oI5lZD2T2V/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U69Watpuln6SCpr8ccNDVyx2xmzx6/oI5lZD2T2V/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J5oEl-H495M6WvU1ZCxY4IV2C/oI5lZD2T2V/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J5oEl-H495M6WvU1ZCxY4IV2C/oI5lZD2T2V/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Suriname	Alluvial forest, well-drained river terrace forest, sedimentary plain forest, piedmont edafoxerophilous forest, seasonally evergreen hill forest, humid hill forest, montane humid forest, montane forest, piedmont forest, riparian forest, seasonal semi-deciduous and montane semi-deciduous forest, forests on white sands, riparian successional vegetation complex, and granite inselbergs. Forests resulting from degradation processes or natural succession processes after the total or partial suppression of primary vegetation due to anthropogenic actions or natural causes, and may contain remnant trees from primary vegetation.	FDP, FEP, FSP, FEM		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/16zrMUFm8Eni4-KB_8lnfx3RbJdw0_Y-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/16zrMUFm8Eni4-KB_8lnfx3RbJdw0_Y-/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/16zrMUFm8Eni4-KB_8lnfx3RbJdw0_Y-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/16zrMUFm8Eni4-KB_8lnfx3RbJdw0_Y-/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MTnC7GQDG5jBw05s5CKQ7_F-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MTnC7GQDG5jBw05s5CKQ7_F-/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Venezuela	Natural formation dominated by arboreal elements, generally with vertical stratification and the presence of various growth forms according to the stratum: terrestrial herbs, vascular and non-vascular epiphytes, shrubs, and lianas. It features at least one continuous canopy layer. These forest communities include evergreen, semi-deciduous, and deciduous species. It can be found in a wide variety of landscapes such as plains, plateaus, foothills, terraces, hills, knolls, mountains, and valleys.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FDP, FSM, FDY, FSP, FSY	FNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/eXtSn2JEljrMhxZj-XZj-UX72a_p7_HHFUs/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/eXtSn2JEljrMhxZj-XZj-UX72a_p7_HHFUs/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WjG1dFUB0vzb3RrbqKXsLdyb_DjaZ58d/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WjG1dFUB0vzb3RrbqKXsLdyb_DjaZ58d/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v5zz2x1AgOHnHeZQotHiNx5d70k5rQlc3v/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v5zz2x1AgOHnHeZQotHiNx5d70k5rQlc3v/view?usp=sharing</a>	
1. Natural forest	Andes		Bolivia	Dry inter-Andean forests and Polylepis forests. The former are distributed between 1,000 and 3,000 meters in altitude, occupying valleys and lower slopes. They include low, deciduous, and thorny forests, with a shrub-tree canopy of 3 to 5 meters in height and columnar cacti up to 10 meters; and semi-deciduous forests, with a tree canopy of 10 to 15 meters. On the other hand, the Polylepis forests (kewíales) are dominated by various species of this genus, which are distributed above 2,500 meters in altitude, forming scattered patches in a landscape dominated by grassland physiognomies.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec, CS	ID03_Andes_Bosque_Landsat	ID03_Andes_Bosque_GoogleEarth	ID03_Andes_Bosque_Paisaje_dl	
			Colombia	In the Andes Region, it is represented by dense tree cover, composed of high mountain forests (Andean, high-Andean, and transition to páramo), dominated by natural trees and shrubs that form a more or less continuous canopy, higher than 5 meters but less than 15 meters. It has an intense green color and a homogeneous texture. In sloped areas, a fishbone pattern and shaded colors can be observed as a slope effect. It includes Andean riparian forests and secondary or transitional vegetation, originated by the natural succession process after an intervention.	FEY, FSP	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	ILV-C1-ID03-AN.png	GE-C1-ID3-AN	P-C1-ID3-AN	
			Ecuador	Dense forest cover of multistratified, evergreen forests, up to 20-25 meters in height, growing between 2,200 and 3,800 meters in altitude in the Andean mountains of Ecuador in humid to hyper-humid zones and with very rugged relief. They possess 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 from the Polylepis genus. They may include planted forests of introduced species such as Eucalyptus, which have mostly been planted for protection purposes, as windbreaks, to prevent sediment drift by wind influence, and to control landslides in highly sloped areas, especially near human settlements.	FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UpkUSU_kKjl7zchKlrw8djraQZts/wf?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UpkUSU_kKjl7zchKlrw8djraQZts/wf?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C9rawD4sUyKgSL8jh15bTD-bd10ovl/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C9rawD4sUyKgSL8jh15bTD-bd10ovl/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VPOiECZdvt16mz2sEo27mMExD8XRs/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VPOiECZdvt16mz2sEo27mMExD8XRs/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Peru	Tree cover of two types: the very humid forests of the northern region of the country and the relics in the central and southern regions. The former are evergreen, dense, and with trees reaching up to 20 meters. The relics are characterized by scattered trees, of low stature (up to 10 meters), and are located on almost inaccessible mountain slopes between 2,800 and 3,800 meters above sea level or in boundary areas of agricultural activity.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY, FPM	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/12dJgx_23v35PBSt5rgBdnNU-OqrXGg5ga/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/12dJgx_23v35PBSt5rgBdnNU-OqrXGg5ga/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A7E0sT7Uy4T9tPr_3M3MvZAB1K7yKNTe_zFxF7bg7gb3V5RIOt/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A7E0sT7Uy4T9tPr_3M3MvZAB1K7yKNTe_zFxF7bg7gb3V5RIOt/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J2Azu1L3VLNld5BnNwzTz1B2ZrPhd/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J2Azu1L3VLNld5BnNwzTz1B2ZrPhd/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Cerrado	Brazil	Types of vegetation dominated by tree species, with a continuous canopy formation (Riparian Forest, Gallery Forest, Dry Forest, and Cerradão) (Ribeiro & Walter, 2008), as well as seasonal semi-deciduous forests.	FEP, FDP, FSP	FMN, FM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C8C1259VAabfMigTnxS60INrtez9_p9/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C8C1259VAabfMigTnxS60INrtez9_p9/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VPOiECZdvt16mz2sEo27mMExD8XRs/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VPOiECZdvt16mz2sEo27mMExD8XRs/view?usp=sharing</a>
			Chaco	Bolivia	The Chaco forest is distributed in the south of the country and is generally deciduous, micro-foliated, and thorny. It has a shrub-tree canopy between 3 to 5 meters in height, with emergent trees that exceed 10 meters, and columnar cacti are frequently present. The Chaco forest develops on recent sediment deposits in well-drained red soils with rocky outcrops and is characterized by hardwood trees, whose leaves fall off during the dry season.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM	ID03_Chaco_Bosque_Landsat	ID03_Chaco_Bosque_GoogleEarth	ID03_Chaco_Bosque_Paisaje
			Chiquitano	Bolivia	The forests in this biome are characterized by the presence of numerous succulent plants, mostly thorny, with a continuous and low canopy, and isolated emergent species. The floristic composition and structure vary according to edaphic and topographic conditions. The moderately tall semi-deciduous forest has trees between 15-25 meters in height, forming a complex mosaic with other ecoregions such as the Cerrado and the Flooded Savannas.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM	ID03_Chiquitano_Bosque_Landsat	ID03_Chiquitano_Bosque_GoogleEarth	ID03_Chiquitano_Bosque_Paisaje
			Pantanal	Brazil	Tall trees and shrubs in the lower stratum: deciduous and semi-deciduous seasonal forest, wooded savanna, wooded steppe savanna, and pioneer formations influenced by rivers and/or lakes.	FEP, FSP	FMN, FM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Xv7nRiuDxDyfrTQy7bg7gb3V5RIOt/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Xv7nRiuDxDyfrTQy7bg7gb3V5RIOt/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t6n73H5kZC0cmBLexWnDwCe0LspBfnI/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t6n73H5kZC0cmBLexWnDwCe0LspBfnI/View?usp=sharing</a>
			Tucumano-Boliviano	Bolivia	Forests that change in structure, composition, and periodicity according to their altitudinal distribution in the tropical Andes (between 800 and 3,500 meters above sea level). Generally, below approximately 2,000 meters in altitude, they are semi-deciduous, with a tree canopy between 15 and 20 meters in height and emergent trees reaching just over 25 meters. Above approximately 2,000 meters in altitude, the forests are humid and evergreen, thanks to the trade winds. The trees form a canopy between 20 and 25 meters in height, with emergents reaching up to 30 meters.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FSec	ID03_Tucumano_Bosque_Landsat	ID03_Tucumano_Bosque_GoogleEarth	ID03_Tucumano_Bosque_Paisaje
1.2. Savanna formation / Open forest	Valles		Bolivia	Evergreen altimontane Polylepis forests, distributed between 2,400 and 3,900 meters in altitude.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM	ID03_Valles_bosque_landscape	ID03_Valles_bosque_google_earth	ID03_Valles_bosque_paisaje	
			Brazil	Areas with natural vegetation formed by trees, shrubs, or a mixture of both, with a coverage between 20% and 65%.	FMN, FM	FMN, FM	ID04_Bosque_Abierto_Landsat	ID04_Bosque_Abierto_GoogleEarth	ID04_Bosque_Abierto_Paisaje	
			Venezuela	Open vegetation formation with a more or less developed shrub and/or tree layer, and always with a herbaceous layer (class mapped only in the Amazon/Cerrado Ecotone).	WS	FMN, FM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u1PpxvbwUQznmz2hBwBtwkEPbjRPj9wv?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u1PpxvbwUQznmz2hBwBtwkEPbjRPj9wv?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IpmVhDOPpSEfnnmz2hBwBtwkEPbjRPj9wv?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IpmVhDOPpSEfnnmz2hBwBtwkEPbjRPj9wv?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VPOiECZdvt16mz2sEo27mMExD8XRs/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VPOiECZdvt16mz2sEo27mMExD8XRs/view?usp=sharing</a>	
			Cerrado	Brazil	Savanna formations with defined arboreal and shrub-herbaceous strata (restricted Cerrado: dense Cerrado, typical Cerrado, fine Cerrado, and rocky Cerrado).	WS	FMN, FM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u1PpxvbwUQznmz2hBwBtwkEPbjRPj9wv?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u1PpxvbwUQznmz2hBwBtwkEPbjRPj9wv?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t6n73H5kZC0cmBLexWnDwCe0LspBfnI/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t6n73H5kZC0cmBLexWnDwCe0LspBfnI/View?usp=sharing</a>
			Pantanal	Brazil	Small-sized tree species, sparsely distributed, and arranged in the middle of continuous shrub and herbaceous vegetation. The herbaceous vegetation mixes with erect and decumbent shrubs.	FDP, FSP, WS	FMN, FM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/170771ghV-WxVOlspnDvo3QoLuob95/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1747Vcbvya55D4_I8zc/Pc7POqr/View?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1747Vcbvya55D4_I8zc/Pc7POqr/View?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/164F0JPhzR2zd1b8DpBfG154RKhUB/View?

		Chiquitano	Bolivia	Forests develop in riverbeds and floodplains of seasonal streams in the transition zone between the northeastern Chaco and the Chiquitanía. Seasonally flooded forest by stagnant waters of the Chaco-Chiquitanía transition. Low forest, with a dense canopy of 6-8 meters in height and emergent trees of 10-12 meters, develops in shallow depressions.	FEP, FSP	FNM, FSec, CS	ID06_Bosque_Inundable_Chiquitano_Landsat	ID06_Bosque_Inundable_Chiquitano_google_earth	ID06_Bosque_Inundable_Chiquitano_Paisaje.png	
2.1. Flooded grassland / shrubland	Amazonia	Bolivia	Bolivia: Vegetation cover located in the floodable alluvial plain, such as herbaceous wetlands and hydrophytic savannas, which are flooded for long periods of the year. A group of deciduous forests that develops on clayey or silty soils with poor drainage, seasonally flooded in river valleys, which are flooded for long periods of the year.	WW, OM	GNM, GM, GSec	ID11_Amazonia_FNNF_I_mundable_Google_Earth.png	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qRz-pyQIOJZGV-eU05aTdnNjIjC/view?usp=drive_link	ID11_Amazonia_FNNF_I_mundable_Paisaje.png	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=drivelink	
		Brazil	Alluvial plain vegetation or grassland influenced by river and/or lake systems.	OM	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qRz-pyQIOJZGV-eU05aTdnNjIjC/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=drivelink			
		Colombia	Natural herbaceous vegetation (covering more than 70%) or shrub vegetation (covering between 30% and 50%) on hydromorphic soils that are permanently oversaturated and, during rainy periods (4-8 months a year), may be covered by a layer of water. It may feature some arboreal elements in patches or "forest clumps" and areas with palm communities or "morichales", scattered and not exceeding 10%. These areas are generally found in the floodplains of valleys and alluvial plains.	WW, OM, WG	A. Res	ILV-C1-ID11-AM.png	GE-CS-ID11-AM	P-CS-ID11-AM		
		Ecuador	Predominantly herbaceous natural cover that, due to soils and topography, is subject to periodic or permanent flooding, with soils saturated with water for long periods.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=drivelink		
		Guyana	Mixed swamp with palms and lowland wetlands subject to periodic flooding with herbaceous or shrub vegetation.	WS, WG, WW		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing		
		French Guiana	Mixed swamp with palms and lowland wetlands subject to periodic flooding with herbaceous or shrub vegetation.	WS, WG, WW		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing		
		Peru	Vegetation cover located in the floodable alluvial plain, such as herbaceous wetlands and hydrophytic savannas. Characterized by hydromorphic substrate soils, which are flooded for long periods of the year, and when the flood levels decrease, a dense low-growing herbaceous carpet emerges. This also includes hydrophytic savannas with palms in the Pampas de Heath.	WW, OM	GNM, GM, GSec, W	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Suriname	Mixed swamp with palms and lowland wetlands subject to periodic flooding with herbaceous or shrub vegetation.	WS, WG, WW		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing		
		Venezuela	Formations where herbaceous and/or shrub growth forms may dominate. These communities are subject to permanent or seasonal flooding, both intra- and inter-annual. Topographically, these communities are associated with river floodplains, depressions, marsh environments, deltas, and alluvial plains affected by sedimentation and changes in river courses. This class also includes aquatic vegetation communities, floating vegetation, palm savannas, and broad-leaved herbaceous swamps.	WW, OM	NMG, W	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
	Andes	Bolivia	High Andean bog of the xerophytic puna. Located in topographic depressions, near bodies of water or meltwater phenomena, typical of high tropical mountains. Its shape is flat or cushion-like, found at an altitude above 3,000 meters above sea level. High Andean and subnival bog of the xerophytic puna, flooded by mineralized waters.	OM	GNM, GM,	ID11_FNNF1_Andes_Landsat	ID11_FNNF1_Andes_Google_earth	ID11_FNNF1_Andes_Paisaje		
		Ecuador	Areas of vegetation cover composed of native Andean herbaceous species, formed in areas where the soil maintains perennial anoxic conditions, which limit the decomposition of organic matter and promote the accumulation of deep organic soils. These areas may or may not be covered by a layer of water. In some locations, they are dominated by cushion or pillow-forming species that do not exceed 50 cm in height (e.g., Distichia spp., Plantago rigida, Disterigma empetrifolium, Oreobus Ecuadorianus), or by mosaics of herbaceous species and mosses. These formations occur at high elevations (around 3,000-3,500 meters). This cover mainly consists of flooded páramos, wetlands, hydrophilous peatlands, or bofedales.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Peru	Evergreen, compact, and cushion-like vegetation, located in the bottoms of fluvioglacial valleys, volcanic cones, and high Andean plains or terraces. Found above 3,800 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/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Cerrado	Brazil	Vegetation with a predominance of herbaceous layers subject to seasonal flooding (e.g., Campo Úmido) or influenced by rivers/lakes (e.g., Brejo). In some regions, the herbaceous matrix is associated with savanna-forming tree species (e.g., Parque Cerrado) or palms (Vereda, palm groves).	OM	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing
		Chaco	Bolivia	Floods are not very frequent, occurring every eight to ten years. The most affected areas are those located in piedmont landscapes, lowlands, and river slopes.	OG	GNM, GM,	ID11_FNNF_Chaco_Landsat	ID11_FNNF_Chaco_Google_earth	ID11_FNNF_Chaco_Paisaje	
		Chiquitano	Bolivia	Vegetation that develops on heavy, hydromorphic clayey or silty soils with poor internal drainage, seasonally flooded in alluvial plains and river valleys. Composed of hydrophytic savannas with Cerrado mounds in the Chiquitanía region (Pampas-termite mound), distributed in southern and eastern areas, temporarily flooded to varying degrees depending on the topography.		GNM, GM	ID11_Chiquitano_FNNF_I_mundable_Landsat.png	ID11_Chiquitano_FNNF_I_mundable_Google_Earth.png	ID11_Chiquitano_FNNF_I_mundable_Paisaje.png	
		Pantanal	Brazil	Herbaceous vegetation with a predominance of grasses, subject to permanent or temporary flooding (at least once a year) depending on the natural flood pulse. Woody elements may be present in the field matrix, forming a mosaic with shrub or tree plants (e.g., carabazal, paratatal, and carandazal). Swamp areas generally occur on the margins of temporary or permanent lakes, occupied by emergent, submerged, or floating aquatic plants (e.g., swamps and marshes).	OM	GNM, GM, GSec, W	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing
		Tucumano-Boliviano	Bolivia	Flooding is caused by the overflow of rivers, forming mudflows that create a damming effect, affecting vegetation and/or causing potential landslides. In some areas, the soil moisture generated is used by farmers to form water storage pits.	OG	GNM, GM,	ID11_Vales_Landsat	ID11_Vales_google_earth	ID11_Vales_Paisaje	
		Valles	Bolivia	Areas with the presence of flat and/or cushion-like bofedales of the humid puna, located near bodies of water. Aquatic vegetation is found in shallow waters.	OG	GNM, GM,	ID11_Tucumano_Landsat	ID11_Tucumano_google_earth	ID11_Tucumano_Paisaje	
2.2. Grassland	Amazonia	Bolivia	In the low Amazon, savannas with grasses, sedges, and scattered shrubs, cerrado-type savannas with tall grasslands, and the tops of mountain ranges in areas with shallow soils. In the high Amazon, they are found in areas above 3,000 meters above sea level.	WG, OG, WS	GNM, GM, GSec	ID12_Amazonia_FormacionCampestre_Landsat.png	ID12_Amazonia_FormacionCampestre_Google_Earth.png	ID12_Amazonia_FormacionCampestre_Paisaje.png		
		Brazil	Savanna, Park Savanna (Marajó), Steppe-Savanna (Roraima), Grass and Wood Savanna, Campinariana, for regions outside the Amazon/Cerrado biome. In the regions within the Amazon/Cerrado Ecotone, there is a predominance of herbaceous strata.	WG, OG, WS	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Colombia	Herbaceous-type vegetation (grasses) on terra firme, mainly flat to slightly undulating or dissected surfaces, with the presence of scattered or isolated tree and/or shrub elements, mainly located in areas with edaphic 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 zones) or rocky outcrops. At certain times of the year, it may be covered by a layer of water, causing the soils to become permanently oversaturated. In the Colombian Amazon savannas, the physiographic feature of "escarceo" is associated with this cover, which constitutes a microrelief of ridges over 60 cm in height, easily distinguishable by remote sensors.	WG, WW	GNM	ILV-C1-ID12-AM.png	GE-CS-ID12-AM.png	P-CS-ID12-AM		
		Peru	In the High Amazon region, it includes herbaceous-type vegetation. At the transitional limit with the Andes, it includes high-Andean grass vegetation in jalca and páramo ecosystems.	WS, WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Venezuela	Encompasses a wide variety of predominantly herbaceous formations. These communities are characterized by a more or less dense and continuous herbaceous stratum dominated by grasses. In the Amazon, it may include open savannas, wooded savannas, shrub savannas, palm savannas, and scrublands, secondary open savannas, and other secondary herbaceous communities.	WS, WG, OG	NMG	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
	Andes	Bolivia	High Andean grasslands of the humid Puna, distributed in different soil types, from wet to eroded. Found in areas above 3,000 meters above sea level. In the southern zone, high Andean grasslands and shrublands of the southern xerophytic Puna. Areas with grasslands used for camelid grazing.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	ID12_Andes_FormacionCampestre_Landsat.png	ID12_Andes_FormacionCampestre_Google_Earth.png	ID12_Andes_FormacionCampestre_Paisaje.png		
		Ecuador	Areas of vegetation cover composed mostly of natural herbaceous species (grasses) or natural tropical Andean grasslands growing above the treeline (around 3,000-3,500 meters of elevation). They become more scattered as altitude increases and are not subject to periods of flooding. This cover is mainly composed of the so-called páramos of grasslands, whose height does not exceed 2 meters, in mosaics of species where the main components are grasses of the Festuca and Calamagrostis genera, and herbs from the Gentianella, Senecio, Huperzia, and Oritophyllum genera. They may feature scattered tree or shrub elements.	OG	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Peru	Grasslands composed of vigorous grasses and low puna turf, close to ground level. This cover is found approximately between 3,000 and 4,800 meters above sea level.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	
		Cerrado	Brazil	Grassland formations with a predominance of herbaceous strata (campo sujo, campo limpo, and campo rupestre) and some areas of savanna formations such as Parque de Cerrado and Cerrado rupestre.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing
		Chaco	Bolivia	Developed in extremely xeric climate formations called savanna, featuring shrub and tree elements that do not fully develop, over a continuous layer of grasses and/or dominated by grasses.	WG, OG, OP	GNM, GM, GSec	ID12_Campestre_Chaco_Landsat	ID12_Campestre_Chaco_Google_Earth	ID12_Campestre_Chaco_Paisaje	
2. Non-forest natural formation	Chiquitano	Bolivia	Composed mainly of herbaceous species and open shrub savannas. The grass-herbaceous stratum forms a continuous layer that generally does not exceed 1 meter in height. Sclerophyllous scrublands and wooded savannas of the Chiquitanía on well-drained soils.	WG, OG, WS	GNM, GM, GSec	ID12_Chiquitano_FormacionCampestre_Landsat.png	ID12_Chiquitano_FormacionCampestre_Google_Earth.png	ID12_Chiquitano_FormacionCampestre_Paisaje.png		
		Pantanal	Brazil	Vegetation with a predominance of herbaceous strata, with isolated shrubs and stunted woody trees. The botanical composition is influenced by edaphic and topographic gradients and by pastoral management (livestock).	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qD0pcZvYXbypgZByQspMsxe_GLSUV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PpkfhwR7qdPCFHACdXQFQcoOxRqFe0/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z7VwvCBctSHzuox5SLfdxGWtVTC7i/view?usp=sharing
		Valles	Bolivia	Areas with sub-humid montane shrub vegetation and grassland covering more than 65%, with scattered tholares (thickets) and shrublands.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	ID12_Valles_Campestre_Landsat	ID12_Valles_Campestre_Google_Earth	ID12_Valles_Campestre_Paisaje	
		Bolivia	Naturally							

2.4. Other non-forest natural formation	Amazonia	Ecuador	In the Upper Amazon region, it refers to non-forest natural cover with vegetation that is a mix of grasslands and shrublands occurring in small areas with highly specialized flora, such as in the páramo of Volcán Sumaco and the plateaus and slopes of sandstone outcrops in the sub-Andean ranges (2,000-2,400 meters in altitude). These areas feature a mix of sclerophyllous herbaceous plants like bromeliads and orchids growing on the ground, along with sclerophyllous shrubs 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 the sandstone plateaus of the Cordillera del Cóndor.	WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZAM0OuB5l-0I2-BDahvm9zSWmAT0zEZT2WcEwBElNYPoLnew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZAM0OuB5l-0I2-BDahvm9zSWmAT0zEZT2WcEwBElNYPoLnew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RICU40IAfuhm11EZT2WcEwBElNYPoLnew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RICU40IAfuhm11EZT2WcEwBElNYPoLnew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bdvxVG68jeiZMnDE83u3wQw1JpVisj/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bdvxVG68jeiZMnDE83u3wQw1JpVisj/view?usp=sharing</a>	
		Guyana	Montane shrubland on sandstone, lower montane saxicolous shrubland, tepui and upper tepui grassland, hyperseasonal palm groves on plateaus, open savanna and coastal open savanna, shrub savanna, hyperseasonal grassland savanna, montane saxicolous savanna, sclerophyllous vegetation on dunes and rocky outcrops.	WG, OG		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		French Guiana	Montane shrubland on sandstone, lower montane saxicolous shrubland, tepui and upper tepui grassland, hyperseasonal palm groves on plateaus, open savanna and coastal open savanna, shrub savanna, hyperseasonal grassland savanna, montane saxicolous savanna, sclerophyllous vegetation on dunes and rocky outcrops.	WG, OG		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Peru	Vegetation cover dominated by shrubs and some dwarf trees with leathery leaves, located on the plateaus of the Cordillera El Cóndor, above 1,800 meters above sea level. It also includes shrubs in altimontane areas, above 3,500 meters above sea level, in contact with Andean grasslands.	WS, WC, OG	NMG	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1NzIOMan4RwvwmuDefDtgOfOAPSVws">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1NzIOMan4RwvwmuDefDtgOfOAPSVws</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az0SFUnhckU22lvYng4oerQslhvw?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az0SFUnhckU22lvYng4oerQslhvw?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vCaWxKHz3oWle">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vCaWxKHz3oWle</a>	
		Suriname	Montane shrubland on sandstone, lower montane saxicolous shrubland, tepui and upper tepui grassland, hyperseasonal palm groves on plateaus, open savanna and coastal open savanna, shrub savanna, hyperseasonal grassland savanna, montane saxicolous savanna, sclerophyllous vegetation on dunes and rocky outcrops.	WG, OG		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Venezuela	Composed of a variety of shrub communities dominated by woody individuals branching from the base. Generally, less than 5 meters in height with an irregular canopy. In the Amazon, it includes vegetation typical of tepuis, shrublands, and grasslands composed of particular growth forms such as broad-leaved herbs, tubular plants, rosettes, and fruticose plants on rock, sand, and peat. These communities show high diversity and endemism.	WS, WG, OG, OX	NMG	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TM5Y7tOAMcZNEZ2M06C-gICeCTAL/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TM5Y7tOAMcZNEZ2M06C-gICeCTAL/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az0SFUnhckU22lvYng4oerQslhvw?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az0SFUnhckU22lvYng4oerQslhvw?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vCaWxKHz3oWle">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vCaWxKHz3oWle</a>	
	Andes	Bolivia	In this region, the dominant physiognomy corresponds to shrublands or bushes that generally grow below 3,000 meters in elevation. Altimontane shrublands and grasslands of the xerophytic Puna and Altiplano on well-drained soils with fallow lands and extensive meadows. Primarily composed of xeromorphic shrubs with grasses and cacti.	WS, WG	GNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Colombia	In the Andes, the vegetation cover is the result of natural ecological succession, with shrub and herbaceous growth habits, developed on altitudinal mountain zones such as Andean, high-Andean, páramo, and cloud forest formations, with little or no human intervention. These shrub communities form an irregular canopy with perennial plants with woody or lignified stems, branching strongly and lacking a defined crown, with heights ranging from 0.5 to 5 meters. Other types of cover include areas dominated by mainly shrub vegetation with an irregular canopy and the presence of shrubs, palms, vines, and low-growing vegetation. It also includes páramo, sub-páramo, and high mountain grasslands, some burned transitional grasslands, and various types of grasslands that may feature scattered arboreal and/or shrub elements.	WS, WC, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-AN.png">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-AN.png</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-AN.png">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-AN.png</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13-Andes_OtraFNN_F_Paisaje">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13-Andes_OtraFNN_F_Paisaje</a>	
		Ecuador	Areas of vegetation cover composed of native species with a predominance of non-arborescent woody plants that do not exceed 6 meters in height. This cover is mainly composed of tropical Andean shrublands that grow above the treeline (around 3,000-3,500 meters of elevation) and become more open and sparsely covered as the altitude increases. Shrublands of the páramos, particularly in areas that are not frequently burned. The cover may also include semi-deciduous shrublands in dry valleys and pioneering and successional vegetation that occurs in river ravines in anthropized areas.	WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Peru	Vegetation cover dominated by shrubs (shrublands) and the presence of herbaceous plants, from approximately 1,500 to 3,800 meters above sea level, up to the boundary of natural grasslands. Three shrubland subtypes are distinguished according to climatic conditions: Shrublands above 1,500 meters (in the north of the country) are influenced by soil moisture in arid conditions; those at mid and high elevations, between 2,500-3,800 meters, are dominated by deciduous and evergreen shrubs in subhumid conditions; and those at higher levels, between 2,000-3,500 meters (in the center of the country and inter-Andean valleys), 3,500-3,800 meters (west-central), and between 3,600-3,800 meters (south of the country), where better moisture conditions and lower temperatures prevail.	WS, WG	GNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1TCBuSmvrf0-SctUlhycqz7unjaexZb</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Chaco	Composed of chaparral on very sandy soils, where sands have covered the ground with silty and clayey sediments, deposited in old alluvial plains. The climate is very warm but with sharp temperature drops in the dry season due to the influx of cold fronts from the south. It is characterized by a markedly dry climate with summer rains, and precipitation levels vary from north to south between 1,000 and 400 mm.	WG, OG	GNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chaco_OtraFNN_Landsat">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chaco_OtraFNN_Landsat</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chaco_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chaco_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Chaco_OtraFNN_F_Paisaje">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Chaco_OtraFNN_F_Paisaje</a>	
	3.1 Pasture	Chiquitano	Bolivia	Floristically composed of the chaparral of Abayov, which mostly includes broad elements from the Cerrado, followed by some floristic components from the Gran Chaco, characterized by sandy soils. Additionally, it features shrublands, shrub thickets, and low forests with frequent spiny bromeliads, cacti, and xeromorphic ferns.	WS, WC, OG	GNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chiquitano_OtraFNN_Landsat">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chiquitano_OtraFNN_Landsat</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chiquitano_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Chiquitano_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Chiquitano_OtraFNN_F_Paisaje">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Chiquitano_OtraFNN_F_Paisaje</a>
		Tucumano-Boliviano	Bolivia	Predominantly shrubland and grassland physiognomies, limited to the tops of mountain ranges and/or areas with shallow soils or rocky outcrops.	WS, WC, OG	GNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Tucumano_Boliviano_OtraFNN_Landsat">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Tucumano_Boliviano_OtraFNN_Landsat</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Tucumano_Boliviano_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Tucumano_Boliviano_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Tucumano_Boliviano_OtraFNN_Paisaje">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Tucumano_Boliviano_OtraFNN_Paisaje</a>
		Valles	Bolivia	Areas composed of various communities of low shrublands, closed and scattered chaparral.	WG, OG	GNM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Valles_OtraFNN_Landsat">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Valles_OtraFNN_Landsat</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Valles_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13-Valles_OtraFNN_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Valles_OtraFNN_Paisaje">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Valles_OtraFNN_Paisaje</a>
		Bolivia	This cover includes lands occupied by natural grasslands where livestock management practices are evident, as well as cultivated pastures (Brachiarias, Festuca, Sorghum for forage, etc.) for livestock farming. Planted pastures or perennial forage feed have a lifespan of 4, 5, or more years, keeping the soil covered year-round.	OP, OM, OG	Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13_Amazonia_Pasto_Landsat">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13_Amazonia_Pasto_Landsat</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13_Amazonia_Pasto_GoogleEarth">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1D13_Amazonia_Pasto_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Amazonia_Pasto_F_Paisaje">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D13_Amazonia_Pasto_F_Paisaje</a>	
		Brazil	Grassland surface, predominantly planted, linked to agricultural activity. Natural grassland areas are predominantly classified as grassland formation, which may or may not be grazed.	OP, OG	Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Ceug13d793Xo5H0ts_27R20hRa_Oly2z">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Ceug13d793Xo5H0ts_27R20hRa_Oly2z</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Ceug13d793Xo5H0ts_27R20hRa_Oly2z">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Ceug13d793Xo5H0ts_27R20hRa_Oly2z</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
3.2 Agriculture	Amazonia	Colombia	In the Amazon, this cover includes lands occupied by clean pastures where management practices (clearing, liming, and/or fertilization, etc.) and the technology used prevent the presence or development of other covers. In these areas, a geometric pattern is observed due to the subdivision of the properties, which may experience temporary or permanent flooding.	OP	Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1C6-ID15-AM.png">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1C6-ID15-AM.png</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1C6-ID15-AM.png">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1C6-ID15-AM.png</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C6-ID15-AM.png">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C6-ID15-AM.png</a>	
		Peru	Areas occupied by pastures, mostly linked to livestock activity, which may be cultivated or originate as secondary succession due to deforestation. It consists of herbaceous vegetation, mainly grasses. It includes degraded areas where livestock activity once occurred and have been abandoned.	OP	Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Bwxa7U6-P_x1Jbu_l75g9T7Bb597zbu">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Bwxa7U6-P_x1Jbu_l75g9T7Bb597zbu</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Bwxa7U6-P_x1Jbu_l75g9T7Bb597zbu">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1Bwxa7U6-P_x1Jbu_l75g9T7Bb597zbu</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Venezuela	Pasture areas where natural vegetation has been altered or replaced by cultivated grasses and legumes used for livestock feed.	OP	Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az0W8yBmzbJYrLVlR">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1az0W8yBmzbJYrLVlR</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1az0W8yBmzbJYrLVlR">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1az0W8yBmzbJYrLVlR</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1huwJuJxV8vhvEgvgzqW773BwAH0-oPb</a>	
		Bolivia	In the Andean Puna (above 4,000 meters in altitude), livestock farming is practiced on natural pastures, using ancestral practices adapted to production objectives and the harsh natural environment, involving sheep, goats, and cattle farming. There are also some cultivated pastures (alfalfa, clover, orchard grass, oats, barley, etc.). Geometric patterns are present due to land subdivision.	OP, OG	Ap	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az7ZQSKhMv5BJEZ2P2q2sWANIMWgrqA_O/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az7ZQSKhMv5BJEZ2P2q2sWANIMWgrqA_O/</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az7ZQSKhMv5BJEZ2P2q2sWANIMWgrqA_O/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lIe/d/1az7ZQSKhMv5BJEZ2P2q2sWANIMWgrqA_O/</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1	

		Chiquitano	Bolivia	Based on the type of forest cover and areas burned in recent years, it can be said that the expansion of the agricultural frontier is significant, mainly for the cultivation of large areas of soybeans in the summer, and in the winter, sunflower, sorghum, wheat, corn, rice, and chia dominate. Crops with smaller areas include cassava, beans, plantains, bananas, and citrus.	OCM, OF, OP	AC, S	Id18_Chiquitano_Agricultura_Landsat	Id18_Chiquitano_Agricultura_GoogleEarth	Id18_Chiquitano_Agricultura_Paisaje
3. Farming and silviculture		Tucumano-Boliviano	Bolivia	Agricultural production is carried out using agroforestry systems with products such as grapes, peaches, apples, etc. The "territorial" approach is used to carry out traditional cultivation aimed at producing cereals, faba beans, peas, corn, and vegetables, using rain-fed and irrigated methods for self-consumption. Similarly, vegetables, tubers, cereals, and fruit trees are cultivated for commercialization.	OCA, OW, OF	AC, S	Id18_Tucumano-Boliviano_Agricultura_Landsat	Id18_Tucumano-Boliviano_Agricultura_GoogleEarth	Id18_Tucumano-Boliviano_Agricultura_Paisaje
		Valles	Bolivia	These crops are mainly located in areas between hills, usually with a river or stream running through them. A territorial approach is also applied to encourage the cultivation of legumes, such as beans and lentils, as well as grains, such as wheat and barley, using both rain-fed and irrigated methods, with a focus on self-consumption. Similarly, leafy vegetables, edible roots, Andean grains, and fruits are cultivated for subsequent commercialization.	OCA, OW, OF	AC, S	ID18_Valles_Agricultura_Landsat	ID18_Valles_Agricultura_GoogleEarth	ID18_Valles_Agricultura_Paisaje
	Amazonia	Brazil		Tree species planted for commercial purposes (e.g., pine, eucalyptus, araucaria).	FPB, FPC, FPM	Ref			
3.3 Silviculture		Colombia		Covers formed by plantations of arboreal vegetation, established by direct human intervention for forest management purposes. In this process, forest stands are established through planting and/or seeding during afforestation or reforestation, primarily for timber production (commercial plantations). This cover shows a regular geometric pattern in satellite images, consisting of rows of trees generally of the same age.	FPB,FPC,FPM	Ref	ILV-CI-ID9-AM.png	GE-CI-ID9-AM.png	P-CI-ID9-AM
		Venezuela		Monospecific cultivation of trees (standing), of commercial species.	FPC, FPM	MF	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V8D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V8D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=drive_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V8D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=drive_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V8D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=drive_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=share_link</a>
3.3 Oil palm	Andes	Ecuador		Forest mass artificially created with one or different native or introduced timber species, all with the same age, evenly spaced, managed through silvicultural practices, and dedicated to various purposes such as timber production, protection, soil recovery, or recreation. Pine forests of Patula spp. and Radiata spp. have been established for reforestation and timber exploitation purposes.	FPB, FPC, FPM	FM	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/18D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/18D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/18D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/18D2sMDVsabFlm6_c1l8DzWm-m4Kpov/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=share_link</a>
		Peru		This cover corresponds to all areas forested with exotic species (Pinus sp. and Eucalyptus sp.) located on lands with forestry potential in the Andean region, from approximately 3,000 to 3,800 meters above sea level. In these areas, trees have been established to form a forest mass with a defined design, size, and species to achieve specific objectives such as productive plantations, energy sources, agricultural zone protection, slope protection, water body protection, erosion control, and runoff water regulation. This forest plantation thrives in climates ranging from subhumid to humid, that is, above 500 mm/year.	FPB, FPC, FPM	Ref	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MdBZTqUAKT1YhWUMibgnQSOniNRHB/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MdBZTqUAKT1YhWUMibgnQSOniNRHB/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MdBZTqUAKT1YhWUMibgnQSOniNRHB/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MdBZTqUAKT1YhWUMibgnQSOniNRHB/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=share_link</a>
3.4 Oil palm		Brazil		Areas cultivated with oil palm plantations.	OCP	PER			
		Colombia		This cover is present 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 12 meters. Its cultivation is preferably developed on flat to slightly undulating lands, situated below 500 meters above sea level, in warm climates.	OCA	Ac	ILV-CI-ID35-CA.png	GE-CI-ID35-CA.png	P-CI-ID35-CA.png
	Amazonia	Ecuador		Permanent cultivation, primarily of Elaeis guineensis, a tropical palm species suited to warm climates. It may include other permanent crops with similar characteristics to oil palm.	OCP	Ac	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vpLiQDR38u-EKwqRN29tAYe-Q6Yw8Za/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vpLiQDR38u-EKwqRN29tAYe-Q6Yw8Za/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ues-bvfeEr6VmGC_ASv3mCkIGQJolo/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ues-bvfeEr6VmGC_ASv3mCkIGQJolo/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AOfrBLUmGrPAlexQS6nHZ2AWlBRYr7t-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AOfrBLUmGrPAlexQS6nHZ2AWlBRYr7t-/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Peru		Permanent cultivation of oil palm, mainly of the species Elaeis guineensis.	OCP	Ac	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BHa98N7h1q2rtVOKMasbie_TWNOQwL/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BHa98N7h1q2rtVOKMasbie_TWNOQwL/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CvSo6x30midHn_spzmj07GzTeTFaPOD/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CvSo6x30midHn_spzmj07GzTeTFaPOD/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qDf0Yw3P_KvuUmKMSvH2nZKwHP/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Bolivia		In the High Amazon region, this includes small-scale agriculture as well as perennial crops of coca, coffee, and citrus. In the Low Amazon region, mechanized agriculture is practiced, mainly in the northern part of the department of Santa Cruz. However, in recent years, livestock activities have increased, leading to the replacement of large natural areas with introduced pastures.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	ID21_Amazonia_Mosaico_de_Usos_imagen	ID21_Amazonia_Mosaico_de_Usos_Google_Earth	ID21_Amazonia_Mosaico_de_usos_Paisajes
		Colombia		In the Amazon, this cover is constantly expanding as it faces no topographical limitations, with long harvest cycles alternating between pasture management and crops. Some crops found include coffee, fruit trees, and coca, among others. This consists of a mix of crops (permanent and/or temporary), pastures (in rotation, resting, and/or fallow), primarily dedicated to food, fiber, and other industrial raw materials production, as well as heterogeneous agricultural areas with both livestock and agricultural uses. These areas show a defined geometric pattern, and in some large-scale crops, they follow a dendritic pattern aligned with access roads and drainage ditches for export purposes. Temporary crops have a vegetative cycle of less than a year and require replanting after each harvest to continue production. Permanent crops have a vegetative cycle longer than a year, producing multiple harvests without replanting. These include herbaceous and shrub crops. In pastures, areas dedicated to permanent grazing for more than two years are included and may experience temporary or permanent waterlogging in low areas or depressions.	OP, OCA, OCP, OCM	Ac, Ap	ILV-CI-ID21-AM.png	GE-CI-ID21-AM	P-CI-ID21-AM
		Ecuador		These are areas where natural cover has been modified, removed, or replaced by other types of vegetation for anthropogenic use, where cultivated species are grouped for the production of food or fiber in a mosaic, making them indistinguishable individually. Exceptionally, they may be associated with fallow areas or natural successional vegetation.	OP, OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	Ac	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VYdgnEC4EqoSklbKUzMdGpYETYe56Fzrs6eNPG_L5fZeVHz2/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VYdgnEC4EqoSklbKUzMdGpYETYe56Fzrs6eNPG_L5fZeVHz2/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lcjmneV3szFtU2jkLbKUzMdGpYETYe56Fzrs6eNPG_L5fZeVHz2/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lcjmneV3szFtU2jkLbKUzMdGpYETYe56Fzrs6eNPG_L5fZeVHz2/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10lPMdLq6LKI_U07krnwvSMzhaecayllW/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10lPMdLq6LKI_U07krnwvSMzhaecayllW/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Guyana		Rice plantations in the coastal region and agricultural use areas where it was not possible to distinguish between pastures and agriculture, mainly along the riverbank	OCA, OCM, OP, OG		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yxyan1z7oPjOyQaUOIAfbk_pSAO-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Yxyan1z7oPjOyQaUOIAfbk_pSAO-/view?usp=sharing</a>		
		French Guiana		Rice plantations in the coastal region and agricultural use areas where it was not possible to distinguish between pastures and agriculture, mainly along the riverbank.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WsvYIRa_igEkQmCyCa-8VYeklmw3cZ/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WsvYIRa_igEkQmCyCa-8VYeklmw3cZ/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mzR2g_o_a051q_LPgEPAw7n7m65sXxF1F/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mzR2g_o_a051q_LPgEPAw7n7m65sXxF1F/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	
		Peru		In the Amazon biome, these correspond to areas where natural vegetation has been modified, removed, or replaced by other types of anthropogenic vegetation cover, where it was not possible to separate agriculture and pasture classes.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, PC, SC, P	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QYYUJCmOTjpmncXCIHyeSEUw4uPC07am/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QYYUJCmOTjpmncXCIHyeSEUw4uPC07am/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h3NKse3XGFk2k8bB243PNBZMyuocO/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h3NKse3XGFk2k8bB243PNBZMyuocO/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cBGr3_C-u9o3AKbHROapgfk78o5lI/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cBGr3_C-u9o3AKbHROapgfk78o5lI/view?usp=sharing</a>
3.5 Mosaic of uses	Andes	Suriname		Rice plantations in the coastal region and agricultural use areas where it was not possible to distinguish between pastures and agriculture, mainly along the riverbank.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG		<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/10g2caOAASPC96ip5QM2mncLfqMhemo3E/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/10g2caOAASPC96ip5QM2mncLfqMhemo3E/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uWsmpeGbNBCE5UE_aFOSSoakilB7sgXk/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uWsmpeGbNBCE5UE_aFOSSoakilB7sgXk/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KuFBz4BxlESU_aFOSSoakilB7sgXk/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KuFBz4BxlESU_aFOSSoakilB7sgXk/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Venezuela		Encompasses the cultivation of pastures and agriculture, which includes a wide variety of crops in a broad range of production systems. It is not possible to distinguish the boundaries between pastures and agriculture.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OG	AC, PC, SC, P			
		Bolivia		Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, and camels), small-scale agriculture such as quinoa ( <i>Chenopodium quinoa</i> ), and mechanized agriculture with crops such as vegetables, potatoes, corn, alfalfa, barley, oca, faba beans, quinoa, oats, wheat, etc.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, PC, SC, P	ID21_Andes_Mosaico_de_UsosImagen	ID21_Andes_Mosaico_de_Usos_Google_Earth	ID21_Amazonia_Mosaico_de_usos_paisaje
		Colombia		In the Andes biome, areas are limited due to the region's steep topography, which makes developing this type of land cover difficult. Most of the coverage is centered on a mix of areas dedicated to livestock and staple crops (such as peas, blackberries, corn, beans, etc.), which rotate throughout the year depending on the harvest season. It is composed of a mix of crops (permanent and/or temporary), pastures (in rotation, resting, and/or fallow) primarily dedicated to the production of food, fibers, and other industrial raw materials, as well as heterogeneous agricultural areas with both livestock and agricultural uses. These areas exhibit a defined geometric pattern, and some large-scale crops follow a dendritic pattern aligned with access roads and drainage ditches for export purposes. Temporary crops have a vegetative cycle of less than a year, requiring replanting after each harvest to continue producing.	OCM, OP,	Ac, Ap	ILV-CI-ID21-AN.png	GE-CI-ID21-AN	P-CI-ID21-AN
		Ecuador		Areas where natural cover has been modified, removed, or replaced by other types of vegetation for anthropogenic use, where groups of cultivated species for food or fiber production occur in a mosaic, making them indistinguishable individually. Exceptionally, these areas may be associated with fallow areas or natural successional vegetation.	OG	Ac	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EpMzhwQu0Elc7gb4x91bhRmNhYF608yICLc2ohUrsicrp-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EpMzhwQu0Elc7gb4x91bhRmNhYF608yICLc2ohUrsicrp-/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qdEm7EAZyyrk7tPtuwLSAPZ2EaYE900LKI_U07krnwvSMzhaecayllW/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qdEm7EAZyyrk7tPtuwLSAPZ2EaYE900LKI_U07krnwvSMzhaecayllW/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JN61xfkRTTp6uL5AP2ZdEaYE900LKI_U07krnwvSMzhaecayllW/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JN61xfkRTTp6uL5AP2ZdEaYE900LKI_U07krnwvSMzhaecayllW/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Peru		Agro-livestock use areas where it was not possible to separate agriculture and pasture classes. In the Andes biome, livestock farming and the cultivation of cereals, tubers, and vegetables predominate, located in the bottoms and slopes of inter-Andean valleys.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, PC, SC, P	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YiLckhNaanqnlmrn6h0_aOtaQRzQmUf7S6sUDivtuAOAzo_stVi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YiLckhNaanqnlmrn6h0_aOtaQRzQmUf7S6sUDivtuAOAzo_stVi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h3NKse3XGFk2k8B8B243PNBZMyuocO/vi ew?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h3NKse3XGFk2k8B8B243PNBZMyuocO/vi ew?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cbUIUgVT4XNIMYQVxvFaQZ_HLBW9/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cbUIUgVT4XNIMYQVxvFaQZ_HLBW9/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Chaco	Bolivia	Staggered planting of corn crops is practiced, which ensures the germination and sprouting of the plants by utilizing the soil moisture available after the rains, optimizing land use and labor while ensuring better yields. Another important activity is the raising of Creole cattle. The Chaco forest is vast but lacks water resources, along with forage availability, which has led to the implementation of grass production management, allowing the production of forage to supply feed during the most critical months. Semi-intensive and extensive community-based livestock farming. Corn, wheat, and soy crops are cultivated in both the winter and summer seasons.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	ID21_Chaco_Mosaico_de_UsosImagen	ID21_Chaco_Mosaico_de_Usos_Google_Earth	ID21_Chaco_Mosaico_de_usos_Paisaje
		Chiquitano	Bolivia	Grazing livestock, fuel extraction (firewood and charcoal production), small-scale agriculture (peasant communities), and large-scale agriculture (agricultural companies and Mennonite colonies). Intensive Chiquitano livestock farming. Crops include rice, cassava, peanuts, and others.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	ID21_Chiquitano_Mosaico_de_UsosImagen	ID21_Chiquitano_Mosaico_de_Usos_Google_Earth	ID21_Chiquitano_Mosaico_de_usos_Paisaje
		Tucumano-Boliviano	Bolivia	Grazing livestock, selective extraction of species with forest value, and small-scale agricultural activities.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	ID21_Tucumano_Mosaico_de_UsosImagen	ID21_Tucumano_Mosaico_de_Usos_Google_Earth	ID21_Tucumano-Mosaiaco_de_Usos_Paisajes
		Valles	Bolivia	The landscape is characterized by a mixture of cultivated plots and pasture areas. This land use pattern integrates crop fields such as cereals, vegetables, and fruit trees, interspersed with grazing areas dedicated to livestock. Fertile soils and the availability of water from rivers and streams promote agricultural diversity, while the pasture areas provide natural feed for the animals.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG	AC, S	ID21_Valles_MosaicoUso_Landsat	ID21_Valles_MosaicoUso_GoogleEarth	ID21_Valles_Paisaje
4.1. Beach, dune and sand spot	Amazonia	Bolivia		Areas with sandy coverage or no vegetation, transported by rivers and deposited in the eastern plains, forming sandbanks.	OX	O	ID23_Playas_dunas_lndsat	ID23_Playas_dunas_GoogleEarth	ID23_Playas_dunas_Paisaje
		Brazil		Sandy areas, with a bright white color, where no vegetation predominates.	OX	DnM,DnNM			
		Colombia		This cover includes territories where vegetation cover is non-existent or scarce, mainly composed of sandy covers and rocky outcrops. It also includes low and flat terrain composed mainly of sandy and stony soils, which typically lack vegetation or are covered by sparse low shrubs. These areas are found on river beaches, fluvial sandbanks, and dune fields. Surfaces covered by sand, silt, or pebbles in flat coastal and terrestrial environments, which are not associated with the activity of rivers, sea, or wind, are also included.	OX				

		Colombia	Human settlement areas associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built-up infrastructure such as road networks, railways, and associated lands, as well as other artificial areas like hydrocarbon exploitation sites, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas, and non-agricultural green areas such as recreational facilities in urban centers, urban lawns, road separators, and unconventional landing strips in rural areas. Also included are peripheral areas gradually being urbanized for residential and/or industrial purposes.	OB	S	<a href="#">ILV-C1-ID24-AM.png</a>	<a href="#">GE-C0L5-ID24-AM.png</a>	<a href="#">P-C5-ID24-AM.png</a>
4.2. Urban infrastructure		Ecuador	Human settlement areas associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built-up infrastructure such as road networks, railways, and associated lands, as well as other artificial areas like hydrocarbon exploitation sites, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas, and unconventional landing strips in rural areas. Also included are peripheral areas gradually being urbanized for residential and/or industrial purposes.	OB	S	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IsVMNPICg3CWKlSjptuRQgyDTQGQNIq0sBve_isdb_9eoBBl/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IsVMNPICg3CWKlSjptuRQgyDTQGQNIq0sBve_isdb_9eoBBl/</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mf9kdpEYlud7QhfvZvn350QsmplZ/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mf9kdpEYlud7QhfvZvn350QsmplZ/</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ikydu_xQHNhuF5MQ_nq-p6L2eOE5dv/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ikydu_xQHNhuF5MQ_nq-p6L2eOE5dv/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Guyana	Human settlement areas with built-up infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.). Also includes urban development and population centers located in the peripheries, which are in constant expansion.	OB	S			
		French Guiana	Human settlement areas with built-up infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.). Also includes urban development and population centers located in the peripheries, which are in constant expansion.	OB	S			
		Peru	Areas associated with urban centers, where built structures have been identified. Additionally, various types of infrastructure such as urban parks, roads, airports, industrial areas, military and oil bases are included. It is worth noting that the mapped areas are those whose spectral response allowed them to be differentiated from other land covers; thus, small settlements were not identified.	OB	S	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NrCga_NWjzJ5jq0sBve_isdb_9eoBBl/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NrCga_NWjzJ5jq0sBve_isdb_9eoBBl/</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Eu0tdsPW9qfzg3fffn8wOK7u4u5WgA/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Eu0tdsPW9qfzg3fffn8wOK7u4u5WgA/</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D04DrhW748bJpf4s3yY4nHhHptU90FX5r/">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D04DrhW748bJpf4s3yY4nHhHptU90FX5r/</a>
		Suriname	Human settlement areas with built-up infrastructure (roads, buildings, etc.). Also includes urban development and population centers located in the peripheries, which are in constant expansion.	OB	S			
		Venezuela	Human settlement areas with built-up infrastructure, including buildings and road networks. It also incorporates expanding urban peripheries. In the Amazon, it includes indigenous communities.	OB	S	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_87yER8su_KP5xSYO3J-llfx-QH3VIEPdc/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_87yER8su_KP5xSYO3J-llfx-QH3VIEPdc/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/16vzXt4JOT-9yLWA/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/16vzXt4JOT-9yLWA/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ekO-w-h9v03WVXJ7r0TlbBrBkEqxVO/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ekO-w-h9v03WVXJ7r0TlbBrBkEqxVO/view?usp=share_link</a>
4. Non-vegetated area		Bolivia	In Bolivia, there are two types of mining: open-pit and alluvial. Mining involves both underground and open-pit exploitation, where the extracted mineral in both cases is transported to treatment or concentration plants. Mechanical means or explosives are also used to remove the soil covering or surrounding the geological formation of the deposit or material bank. Gold/alluvial mining includes both the exploitation of primary and secondary deposits, with current activities mainly concentrated in the Tiquiuni and K'aka river basins, where deposits in ancient riverbeds or on platforms and terraces of recent rivers are mined.	OQ	Min	<a href="#">ID30_mineria_Amaz_landsat</a>	<a href="#">ID30_mineria_Amaz_google</a>	<a href="#">ID30_mineria_Amaz_Paisaje</a>
		Brazil	Areas related to industrial or artisanal mineral extraction (garimpos), with clear soil exposure due to human action. Only areas near mineral resource references from CPRM (GeoSCB), AhiBrazilien (AHK), the DETER project (INPE), the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA), and FL Lobo et al. 2018 are considered.	OQ	Min			
		Colombia	These areas involve the extraction or accumulation of materials from open-pit or fluvial mining, with clear soil exposure. It does not differentiate whether the mining is industrial, artisanal, riverside, or illegal. Additionally, sedimentation pools associated with this activity are included.	OQ	O	<a href="#">ILV-C1-ID30-AM.png</a>	<a href="#">GE-C5-ID30-AM.png</a>	<a href="#">P-C5-ID30-AM</a>
		Ecuador	Surface areas where stone or mineral materials are extracted, with clear soil exposure. It does not differentiate whether the mining is industrial or artisanal, legal or illegal, metallic or stone-based. Most mining is alluvial, and it is not an activity typically carried out in underground mines. No mining has been mapped in the Andes biome.	OQ	O	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hmtbg246ui7wiAAFq85NpscyOS2VSQOQ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hmtbg246ui7wiAAFq85NpscyOS2VSQOQ/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IW0uAjwSTDXNrdH_E4PMCMiry5w7czQJUe-e/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IW0uAjwSTDXNrdH_E4PMCMiry5w7czQJUe-e/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vizx0DCz93T32fJbm4c10aH6b9v03WVXJ7r0TlbBrBkEqxVO/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vizx0DCz93T32fJbm4c10aH6b9v03WVXJ7r0TlbBrBkEqxVO/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Guyana	Areas of mineral extraction, with clear soil exposure. It does not differentiate whether the mining is industrial, artisanal, riverside, or illegal.	OQ				
		French Guiana	Areas of mineral extraction, with clear soil exposure. It does not differentiate whether the mining is industrial, artisanal, riverside, or illegal.	OQ				
		Peru	Areas of mineral extraction, with clear soil exposure. It does not differentiate whether the mining is industrial, artisanal, riverside, or illegal.	OQ	Min	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B1_u3bNaxvDbRYdASuMYtOvJuU_fGC/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B1_u3bNaxvDbRYdASuMYtOvJuU_fGC/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UK6yUWSF8JwvJyW7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UK6yUWSF8JwvJyW7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Stv1L4_cyUJK0RVjBSV9gxj-60eCocz-60eCocz-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Stv1L4_cyUJK0RVjBSV9gxj-60eCocz-60eCocz-/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Suriname	Areas of mineral extraction, with clear soil exposure. It does not differentiate whether the mining is industrial, artisanal, riverside, or illegal.	OQ				
4.3. Mining		Venezuela	Areas of mineral extraction, generally involving soil removal and exposure of lithological material. It includes various types of industrial mining. In the Amazon, mining operations are usually for metallic minerals, primarily gold. It includes artisanal, riverside, or illegal extraction, which leads to the loss of vegetation cover and soil removal and erosion.	OQ	M	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B1_u3bNaxvDbRYdASuMYtOvJuU_fGC/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B1_u3bNaxvDbRYdASuMYtOvJuU_fGC/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Stv1L4_cyUJK0RVjBSV9gxj-60eCocz-60eCocz-/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Stv1L4_cyUJK0RVjBSV9gxj-60eCocz-60eCocz-/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Bolivia	In the Amazon region, these areas are usually found on low, gentle slopes with some type of erosion or landslides; on plateaus, generally with reduced surfaces and rocky fields. They are also distinguished on cliffs and rock towers. Their soils are shallow and have little organic matter, and are poor in nutrients. In the Andes, Valleys, and Tucumano-Bolivian Biomes, these areas appear on surfaces with saline or clay soils in the semi-arid puna region. Additionally, within this region, there are sediments from water bodies. The soils are saline and mineralized.	OX	S	<a href="#">ID68_Andes_Valles_Landsat</a>	<a href="#">ID68_Andes_Valles_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="#">ID68_Andes_Valles_Paisaje</a>
		Colombia	Includes areas devoid of vegetation or with scarce vegetation cover, originating from natural erosion processes or natural phenomena. These include landslides, wind chagrás (wind-borne soil erosion), among others.	OX	O	<a href="#">ILV-C2-ID68.png</a>	<a href="#">GE-C2-ID68.png</a>	<a href="#">P-C2-ID68.png</a>
		Ecuador	Areas with poorly developed soils and sparse or non-existent vegetation, formed by natural geological and climatic processes. This includes high-altitude deserts, arid zones, and areas affected by landslides, characterized by sandy or rocky soils. These areas may have very sparse vegetation adapted to extreme edaphic and climatic conditions.	OX	O	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1InFTsm7q2v6oFOFWSZV3zN0ihciDtCmpQ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1InFTsm7q2v6oFOFWSZV3zN0ihciDtCmpQ/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IW0uAjwSTDXNrdH_E4PMCMiry5w7czQJUe-e/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IW0uAjwSTDXNrdH_E4PMCMiry5w7czQJUe-e/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vizx0DCz93T32fJbm4c10aH6b9v03WVXJ7r0TlbBrBkEqxVO/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vizx0DCz93T32fJbm4c10aH6b9v03WVXJ7r0TlbBrBkEqxVO/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Guyana	(No specific description provided).	OX	O			
		French Guiana	(No specific description provided).	OX	O			
		Peru	Areas devoid of vegetation or with scarce vegetation cover, originating from natural erosion processes or natural phenomena. These include landslides in the Amazon and exposed Andean soil, among others.	OX	O	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/116-DiSOvUpriE_6zrZ1CN1yPl_Z044kv56uOXd96/hLR02Msav/view?usp=drivve_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/116-DiSOvUpriE_6zrZ1CN1yPl_Z044kv56uOXd96/hLR02Msav/view?usp=drivve_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/103BCN1SrEV1JK5d22ZY031pnYttx0Xi/view?usp=drivve_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/103BCN1SrEV1JK5d22ZY031pnYttx0Xi/view?usp=drivve_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/103BCN1SrEV1JK5d22ZY031pnYttx0Xi/view?usp=drivve_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/103BCN1SrEV1JK5d22ZY031pnYttx0Xi/view?usp=drivve_link</a>
		Suriname	(No specific description provided).	OX	O			
4.4. Other natural non-vegetated area		Bolivia	Areas of transition between crops, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and recently deforested zones.	OX	S	<a href="#">ID68_Andes_Valles_Landsat</a>	<a href="#">ID68_Andes_Valles_GoogleEarth</a>	<a href="#">ID68_Andes_Valles_Paisaje</a>
		Brazil	Areas of impermeable surfaces (infrastructure, urban expansion, or mining) not assigned to specific classes.	OB, OQ	S, Min			
		Colombia	Areas devoid of vegetation or with scarce vegetation cover of anthropogenic origin (infrastructure, urban expansion, or mining) not mapped in specific classes. Also included are burned areas and crop areas in preparation	OX, OB, OQ	O	<a href="#">ILV-C1-ID25-AM.png</a>	<a href="#">GE-C5-ID25-AM</a>	<a href="#">P-C5-ID25-AM</a>
		Ecuador	Areas with little or no vegetation of anthropogenic origin, not mapped in other classes. May include areas of transition between crops, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and recently deforested zones.	OX	O,S	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OC5s7q2v6oFOFWSZV3zN0ihciDtCmpQ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OC5s7q2v6oFOFWSZV3zN0ihciDtCmpQ/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KAX6hDVVKvK93DpU9yElid-S0mSmQaU/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KAX6hDVVKvK93DpU9yElid-S0mSmQaU/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing</a>
		Guyana	Areas with little or no vegetation of anthropogenic origin, not mapped in other classes. May include areas of transition between crops, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and recently deforested zones.	OX				
		French Guiana	Areas with little or no vegetation of anthropogenic origin, not mapped in other classes. May include areas of transition between crops, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and recently deforested zones.	OX				
		Peru	Areas devoid of vegetation or with scarce vegetation cover of anthropogenic origin (infrastructure, urban expansion, or mining) not mapped in specific classes. Also included are burned areas and crop areas in preparation or fallow.	OX	O	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1InFTsm7q2v6oFOFWSZV3zN0ihciDtCmpQ/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1InFTsm7q2v6oFOFWSZV3zN0ihciDtCmpQ/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Vz7imCsUwv19DScem/view?usp=sharing</a>
4.5. Other anthropic non-vegetated area		Suriname	Areas with little or no vegetation of anthropogenic origin, not mapped in other classes. May include areas of transition between crops, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and recently deforested zones.	OX				
		Venezuela	Areas modified or created by human activity where vegetation has been removed or has not developed. These areas include spaces with various infrastructures such as industrial yards, ports, airports, dams, airstrips, major roads, and other infrastructure outside urban areas.	OX	S	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AoEigUgaPvAUROKITYGzG2Q0QuCfEOUw/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AoEigUgaPvAUROKITYGzG2Q0QuCfEOUw/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ChLQ8yA0CPGbZ5H6LxLABSpUhp7evw/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ChLQ8yA0CPGbZ5H6LxLABSpUhp7evw/view?usp=share_link</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C1Ily7cvKfZMbggJITzCmjDcYu7/evw/view?usp=share_link">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C1Ily7cvKfZMbggJITzCmjDcYu7/evw/view?usp=share_link</a>
		Bolivia						
		Brazil						
		Colombia						
5. Water	5.1. River, lake and ocean		Natural or artificial surface water bodies: Includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and other water bodies.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID, IP	A, Res	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/19MeTmPtVat5c9J3yJew/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/19MeTmPtVat5c9J3yJew/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MbggJITzCmjDcYu7/evw/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MbggJITzCmjDcYu7/evw/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C1Ily7cvKfZMbggJITzCmjDcYu7/evw/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C1Ily7cvKfZMbggJITzCmjDcYu7/evw/view?usp=sharing</a>
	6. Not observed		Area of permanent ice or snow cover: Located on Andean summits, resulting from the accumulation, compaction, and recrystallization of snow.		O	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LnrxFCSQo-Z5H_CwUDB_22KJ92ZEJHw/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LnrxFCSQo-Z5H_CwUDB_22KJ92ZEJHw/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BywIL5NWCrXn_RfnzJHw/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BywIL5NWCrXn_RfnzJHw/view?usp=sharing</a>	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1531R0PjI0wNa-WWMkIE1ZTRGr525L/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1531R0PjI0wNa-WWMkIE1ZTRGr525L/view?usp=sharing</a>
	6. Not observed		Areas that could not be identified in their classes: Due to the presence of clouds, cloud shadows, atmospheric noise, or the quality of satellite images.					