

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Description	Class FAO*	Class IPCC**	Landsat Image	Google Earth	Landscape	
1. Forest formation	1.1 Forest	Amazon	Dense tree cover, with perennial or semi-deciduous foliage, predominantly arboreal that can reach heights of 45 m 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 "pacaless"; 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/111_nmB8u-waIfz2E_V00im8k5So_w/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K0QRgf9b7B7X2WdoJ4Jk8Xka7MPnJUC/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/153q45FC58b64M5Fn5Z5krdB0aYpmQ/view?usp=share_link	
		Andes	Tree cover of two types: very humid forests in the north of the country and remnants 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	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17dkvL6u9p9p9e4n1ZHF1H01qo2ub/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FFD8X9994p9e4n1ZHF1H01qo2ub/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ee_QlHT0vYmN2Mast1Yp_AkmmrX/view?usp=share_link	
		Equatorial dry forest	Tree cover of small extension in the upper part of Tumbes between 600 and 1200 masl. The vegetation is made up of a mixture of species typical of the dry forest as well as species typical of the Amazon forest, where evergreen species predominate over deciduous ones.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KXvP1AWZ_1d1u1Bu_W_UwY7Bdk/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11T1T27vZ0Cv8e8k2885h7K8R3XW/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YgoM57qnlHJk71qpc57Mzpm2bYy8d/view?usp=share_link	
	1.2. Dry forest	Andes	Inter-Andean dry tree cover of scattered trees, which is distributed in deep inter-Andean valleys and on their slopes. Includes low shrubby trees (<8 m tall) and deciduous foliage during the dry period.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FMN, FM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ex3Tr_Uh_01DC19LGlFmT32y4Uz2/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A1b7GQK4EK8F09aCm86WwJ85Cvota/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sh_3cHw6L5Za_vglTocGRVd7Nhb/view?usp=share_link	
		Equatorial dry forest	Small tree cover, generally deciduous with a shrubby-herbaceous lower layer. Includes a) dry savannah-type forests dominated by "algarrobo" type trees (5-8m high), located from close to sea level to 800 meters above sea level; b) dry hill and mountain forests, of semi-dense formation with a canopy height of up to 12 m, that cover an altitude between 400 and 2000 masl; and c) dry riverside forests dominated by "algarrobo" type trees (up to 12 m high) in a dense manner due to the better humidity conditions because of their location in the areas surrounding the watercourses.	FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FMN, FM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M4Vg-P1E4u9p9e4n1ZHF1H01qo2ub/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/147TTCn77db7u1d99z5TkdTa7T0J0/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K5JkxYDv6JdQ8XJ1C3De_0Ym/view?usp=share_link	
		Coastal desert	Tree cover that is located in the areas surrounding the watercourses, dominated by "algarrobo" type trees (up to 12 m high) densely due to the better humidity conditions.	FDP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FMN, FM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BvODIqMgan_305d81W3dC7HIS11/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QNR5eC3v9u9p9e4n1ZHF1H01qo2ub/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P5a-aC3v9u9p9e4n1ZHF1H01qo2ub/view?usp=share_link	
	1.3. Mangrove	Equatorial dry forest	A dense evergreen tree cover that grows in saline or brackish coastal waters.	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM, FSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17K63E1h4h1_BrT1W6z4QqM1L1k85/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G8k40N2m5qk_mJE9ndrxdq12PwU/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wvgt-EDDyQP8abk8E7Fu83Uy3s/view?usp=share_link	
	1.4 Flooded forest	Amazon	Tree 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 "renacales" and "pungales".	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u05Fzw-s45qP8a5tE5cxMH1HAQF/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahdy8LpCH4JdMCI1V4f833N8N/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AlH8a8LpD2Pd4KxKqW3w-n2k/view?usp=share_link	
	2. Natural non forest formation	2.1. Wetland	Amazon	Vegetation cover located in the alluvial floodplain, such as grasslands and hydrophytic savannahs. 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. Also considers the hydrophytic savannahs of palm trees in Pampas de Heath.	WW, OM	GNM, GM, GSec, A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E9X017Vb1N4EaFta-rtAG6V7UwV/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dUy0hUHLf8mGP8K5Zv6w2usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hkK0W16V2p0_4y4S84fM3u3U78Rm7JdeW2usp=share_link
			Andes	Evergreen, compact and padded vegetation cover, 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 <i>Bofedales</i> .	OM		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B0GKVEQm8Y8p84819XnKHJZz8R8aU/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1annFye2KRo5qYc73loH4ZmkhJP/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/160xtLH5tBf6q74/view?usp=share_link
Equatorial dry forest			Vegetation cover where grassy vegetation predominates subject to periodic flooding, by fresh, brackish or salt water. Includes swampy areas temporarily flooded by the El Niño phenomenon.	OM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PJP7pE7ucl_hmDXk1zwmHMcY4o2T/view?usp=share_link		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PCuWJhkoSDLHe8hb7HWruisMRhd289/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1X0DyofndfHaxbbRQaY7Z126H4WQ/view?usp=share_link	
Coastal desert			Vegetation cover where grassy vegetation predominates subject to periodic flooding, by fresh, brackish or salt water. Includes swampy areas temporarily flooded by the El Niño phenomenon.	OM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qv77Z6SjW1Zzq8Q1vss-038eL7LdRn/view?usp=share_link		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jh4v45EmH8GASpsb39mN2rA21DQ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12FEMKp0IEV52H6u5ITeshIE-m317/view?usp=share_link	
2.2. Grasslands / herbaceous		Amazon	In the Upper Amazon region, considers the herbaceous vegetation. On the transitional limit with the Andes, it includes high Andean grassy vegetation part of the <i>jalca</i> and <i>páramo</i> ecosystems.	WS, WG, OG	GNM, GM, GSec	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13XhQ148E5z7C2mWoch45Gz2mEvdY/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13DnngW01xkFAKug6Ahj_hQEYD0G1Q/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KVD73NacNaJdF8V0-wqD2z8k3q/view?usp=share_link	
		Andes	<i>Pajonales</i> made up of vigorous grasses and puna grass of low height or almost at the ground level. This vegetation can be found approximately between 3000 and 4800 meters above sea level.	WG, OG		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t30sRwPUIPvvgndWYanmNLSyRTg/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Qudv7mV2zWwmWH8d72apJ74G18SN/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hJ6be1m9NtQh9Lp9p9S5Q7neK1m2vDdW/view?usp=share_link	
2.3 Salt flat		Coastal desert	Stationary natural areas and product of the accumulation of salts due to evaporation and/or infiltration processes of seawater on the coast.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R8chEYVofHqG7NVDenp-JcKc1T8s/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1emEDLPkrmMR0E5RvDqSE1J6vEWX5e-A7ne2/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14t0BUEdN_1T8U54E1KhrS8EYQ3UJF3/view?usp=drive_link	
Amazon		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. Can also be found in high mountain areas, above 3500 meters above sea level, close to Andean grassland.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/17g5XQghYis_uFX_Nl21ybor4kMNI_n/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zmu1_v0C185wep3X5Z8Cp2kZH0uF0/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xumDBCE52hb5CSW9fG_yumYX5c5p/view?usp=share_link		

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2.4. Scrubland and other non-forest formations	Andes	Plant cover with a predominance of scrubs and the presence of herbaceous plants, from approximately 1500 to 3800 meters above sea level, up to the limit of the natural grasslands. Three subtypes of scrub are distinguished according to climatic conditions: The scrubs from 1500 masl (northern part of Peru) are influenced by the moisture condition of the arid soil; those of medium and high altitudes, between 2500-3800 meters above sea level, are dominated by deciduous and evergreen shrubs in sub-humid conditions; and those of the higher altitudes, between 2000-3500 masl (central Peru and inter-Andean valleys), 3500-3800 masl (western center) and 3600-3800 masl (southern part of Peru), where in all of them there is a better condition of humidity and lower temperatures.	WS, WG, OG	GNM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pW83xscCgIgcU6E8xvWwvQREFG/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/178hQG5W3CfP6GGV0B1av8h_r17a08/04/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JWpt1B5B9V0_UyKvTKxpH183S5m1/view?usp=share_link	
	Equatorial dry forest	The xeric scrub prevails, a xerophytic vegetation cover made up of shrubby associations interspersed with columnar cacti and ephemeral grasslands. The vegetation is not very dense (30-60%), isolated, xerophytic, thorny and stunted, with a slightly diverse floristic composition, but with high endemism. Shrubs and cacti reach up to 4m in height. It is located mainly inside the valleys, on steep terrain between 300 and 2000 meters above sea level.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PPHW-HXo7Sbu0ZT-YoCS2pYvEnBwUpY/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TaDqBk8kVv8umCqyK-VIagShoG_E_RVieW2usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JtjBoc1E4H5M54sGhZ8Qo5S8C75SO/view?usp=share_link	
	Coastal desert	There are 3 types of vegetation cover: a) xeric scrubs in the South, a low-density xerophytic cover made up of shrubby associations interspersed with columnar cacti and ephemeral grasslands, located on steep terrain up to 2000 masl; b) hills (known as <i>lomas</i>) along the entire central-south coast that are a special type of seasonal vegetation (formed due to dense winter fog) with different covers: trees, shrubs and herbaceous; located from 100 to 1000 masl; and c) <i>tillandsias</i> , which is scattered along the entire coastline, with a greater concentration in the South. It is a monogenic plant formation, composed of creeping plants of the genus <i>Tillandsia</i> .			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EChdneW8WuGqG8KjietFokgB3wob1/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NFBqzjPKdHouTWcNjwC5QeRR07u878/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16oUkgjB0y7BfmgGtZ10TgDeY5m587/view?usp=share_link	
3.1. Pasture	Amazon	Areas occupied by pastures, mostly linked to livestock activity, may be cultivated or originate as secondary succession due to clearing. It is composed of herbaceous vegetation, mainly grasses and include resting and degraded pasture areas where livestock activity has once been carried out and has been abandoned.	OP	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GbnQdH1ahFJlncSjvxtG5d:stfXjw/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KODUJ1g1CocAxcct520r5B1ypl1GwV7/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YyleZ7P2hmc1Z72NjB87B8U1-7PX4/view?usp=share_link	
	Andes	Areas occupied by pastures, planted or natural, linked to livestock activity. Andean natural pastures in high altitudes 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.	OG, OP	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DBkIeV8Q07QdH43g6A8hrC-JISoP7/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zm_kk-JiDGwamy9oNlQC-Xh3qPABNX2/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JbF7DE8HHvnmv8W8WPQaH5voryPHN0g/view?usp=share_link	
	Amazon	Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary and perennial crops. They can be active or lands at rest. Within this class, rice and oil palm crops, among others, were included.	OCA, OCP, OCM	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m_BMGvYcu-VouXU165u9NjmjSp2wvA/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E33vosMep8Tjmr9W8r5D5iTyk17AcF/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aTjYmP-s1COU1JmM-UobqD0xK57eNcY2/view?usp=share_link	
	Andes	Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary and perennial crops. They can be active or lands at rest. They are found in the lower altitudes and slopes of the inter-Andean valleys up to the limit with Andean grassland. In this biome, the cultivation of cereals, tubers, vegetables, fruit trees, avocados, etc. predominates.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S5SV4nMmm9m9mKf701SVy1QLWkve1d4GW/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JgQZBUVR-TB0uPp6gKXK-H2E1E8Q1/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vkMPZ-E-71n3d60rKSAV6z1JEANPo/view?usp=share_link	
	Equatorial dry forest	Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary and perennial crops. They can be active or lands at rest. In this biome rice cultivation and agro-export crops (grape, blueberry, among others) predominate.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PgEwchxTLeCfV4Y9TYWzW1uE71ghX/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Xo8t5P8iUdyqZc7GfG6GqCsZLk1G5mq/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Kuc8vzMMNmZG71vayFmV028rZF-UR/view?usp=share_link	
	Coastal desert	Areas where the original cover has been modified or replaced by annual, temporary and perennial crops. They can be active or lands at rest. In this biome, rice, sugar cane, olive (Tacna) and agro-export crops (grape, blueberry, avocado, among others) predominate.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R8XGQgE7250S2wFDH5-N7Vpm1QkqV/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1psgnr5HDX_XR99TY1jM7MSzE74C6x/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DreegeTnNAmtL7COve90hQe-Tv0wMAs/view?usp=share_link	
	Forest plantation	This coverage corresponds to all areas forested by exotic species (<i>Pinus</i> sp and <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.) located on lands suitable for forestry in the Andean region, from approximately 3000 to 3800 masl. Planted trees make up a forest mass and 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 water bodies, stopping the soil erosion and regulate runoff water. This forest plantation develops very well in climates from sub-humid to humid, that is, precipitation greater than 500 mm/year.			FPB, FPC, FPM	Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Agvyc817N5b3xvq4drf6FXR2a2A/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YJ_6BIE4wsvf0MyFLxp_KfDhR0Q87/view?usp=share_link
	Oil palm	Permanent cultivation of oil palm, mainly of the species <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>	OCP	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17B8SEZzWpXpHGsW68EywknP8m0IS2hy/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15pplKx5dP688wqgk_EFnMchbas/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x7phtH1Q_PaT69zATD1qG4mNTPQ86/view?usp=share_link	
	Coastal desert	Permanent cultivation of oil palm, mainly of the species <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WcexHyFo8GY6i7NcPnNmsq_SdFpHv/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JecWcd1EO2Tuav0i8wJpik-JkWh7mly/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jij13_1QH0ryEmiaXGQ3bzwmmp6my/view?usp=drive_link	
	Amazon	Areas where the natural vegetation has been modified, eliminated or replaced by other types of vegetation cover of anthropic origin, made up of a heterogeneous association of agriculture, pasture and agroforestry. Includes rest areas.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oTdrck2Gy04oKkKadTgNDP5Y6u0BdQ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UyX3hP6fou8HxjQ0g80Kb5Se0dQdV/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Uj2JqXkU14hdhXjQ0g80Kb5Se0dQdV/view?usp=share_link	
Andes	Areas of agricultural use, in which it was not possible to separate the agriculture and pasture classes. In this biome, livestock farming and the cultivation of cereals, tubers and vegetables predominate, located in the bottom and slopes of inter-Andean valleys.	OCA,		https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JecMRXg42FmL_s1cQH02ZvfchRD/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EgQ0p8TNZ6aa0pbEMV0R5GtOJW9JzT8/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JymPK8WV0Wwq6FC1qW5nHto23nm7I8/view?usp=share_link		

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	3.5. Agricultural mosaic	Equatorial dry forest	Areas where the natural vegetation has been modified, eliminated or replaced by other types of vegetation cover of anthropic origin, made up of a heterogeneous association of agriculture and pasture. In this biome, cultivation of cereals, vegetables and fruit crops predominate in the river valleys.	OCM, OCM, OP, OG	Ac, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vdE6uZPb7dcdHhAhPli_KnEstz50Jk3Q/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vgR5ty9XN6PmAmweMAZGNwtsjcs4yq5/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1URST_2a0Lh4NKwPp98_yUGTxqWmHq27/view?usp=share_link
		Coastal desert	Areas where the natural vegetation has been modified, eliminated or replaced by other types of vegetation cover of anthropic origin, made up of a heterogeneous association of agriculture and pasture. In this biome, cultivation of cereals, vegetables and fruit crops predominate in the river valleys. It also includes green areas in urban areas.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z2vS5fRkKdviQBX8Rm4un8WKNGzY2/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m0isC6W729r1H5KbLx-u5WnCq356NI/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v_z2zJdW0VM7ZzK2chDZAu1rKkK/view?usp=share_link
4. Non-vegetated area	4.1. Infrastructure	Amazon	Areas associated with urban centers, where buildings have been identified. In addition, various types of infrastructure were included, such as urban parks, highways, airports, industrial areas, military bases, power stations and photovoltaic plants. It should be noted that the areas that have been mapped are those whose spectral response has made it possible to differentiate it from other coverages; therefore, small populated centers have not been identified.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s_6WF_EPNQA13YNA1JF5wZWC5DNWuivw7u5p=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P46wUPsp49n9r5G03kcl-cpqrky/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ITD0e2ChH4p0883Sm9h3h3H8B84/view?usp=share_link
		Andes				https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Z7rKW09EwUua4mQL4sd4D7gg8RvmyjM/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1akmeJ3-3I0Heu7gcJ0xw1s17L7f6a3/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vnpw55Tq4LFT_BH44T98Q5u1E83Z/view?usp=share_link
		Equatorial dry forest				https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T8mT7hGkY6KthIInro7uV55j9vTVS/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VaQcdNfXr37okJum_B0xhLW2B0J6aF/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/199ND_7_MWU0Csw6AtHtH8vTHGw0N/view?usp=share_link
		Coastal desert				https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m2Z8ueu-phlPwVByoyp-z83vua7Mc/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1knNmE1mm-qZDCm6SLe5agp0D7kVsuA/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r3C3utDw1q1cFgGAJGeu8u47K89BdC/view?usp=share_link
	4.2. Mining	Amazon	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal.	OO	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JGH2XAlUOM3C5kEvyX05p0bo77pw/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YwF9_5hdFv3r806r155qED07UoJ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dNqV7X3ZrhGX18E6Z1hH/ViVt-QW_mpo/view?usp=share_link
		Andes	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal, riverside or illegal.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HQ8mfdc-aOHPH8wmx5jPj3s-ZKsC/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/108mTuKMJd4r6n9hChGNhj3pua8SQC/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QMD0oqjP0LBR27C-gT7YTsXvOZvaG/view?usp=share_link
		Equatorial dry forest	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal or illegal.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uqKvC5HkY6GJsdNfEsEE_7IEFM/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EgBXTJALJLk2k3G6ZLu5f36fG/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SLs8RQxYDFW8a7TUpq24mNE17yC0/view?usp=share_link
		Coastal desert	Mineral extraction areas, with clear soil exposure. There is no difference if it is industrial, artisanal or illegal.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C0dPk9L80y-3G8G176Watt-E6m5F/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mhfcxv_yuo8CvWnsp5a3h07s8-shNVx/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hw4E1bnp089n7w_P1c870c0o07/view?usp=share_link
	4.3. Other non-vegetated area	Amazon	Natural areas with little or no vegetation or intervened areas of anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. May include exposed rock, transition crop areas, land clearing debris, landslides, sandy areas such as beaches, and roads.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YwF9_5hdFv3r806r155qED07UoJ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P0UClv-c1Rymn8l93abekks6-zCE/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U0Myd-n795Su08F553n3n3BcKUl/view?usp=share_link
		Andes	Natural areas with little or no vegetation or intervened areas of anthropic origin, not mapped in other classes. Includes exposed rock, crop transition areas, landslides, and roads.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1f0H9kQs3v82PjJ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R0H9kQs3v82PjJ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k6Tm9Y8nDU6fbh_sG8f55VayndQFVW/view?usp=share_link
		Equatorial dry forest	Contemplates areas with little or no natural vegetation, such as sandy soils or with rocky outcrops expanding from sea level to 800 masl. May also include areas of anthropic origin, such as areas of urban expansion and road infrastructure.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Kw6XmGZTcLzAr78MvGRU-Rf6e-5c/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14DMZDJ0A80f1a2Tev6qZM3b86hC/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mvs8pJCB1DFc-3ShpwvDestV7_HM8Mg/view?usp=share_link
		Coastal desert	Contemplates areas with little or no natural vegetation, such as sandy soils or rocky outcrops that cover extensive areas, expanding from sea level to 1,800 (center) and up to 2,500 meters (south). May also include areas of anthropic origin, such as areas of urban expansion and road infrastructure.			https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TBOExQAbySCVqeWbALoqb7jxWJsq/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BNVhenGnRWHyq8eTtQs17TolKlFHV2/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w8ZzhmL-3q2MsEpt_1EPJMfElyQ7/view?usp=share_link
5. Water body	5.1. River, lake or ocean	Amazon	Extension of natural or artificial surface water. Includes rivers, lakes, lagoons, reservoirs and other water bodies.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID, IP, XO	A, Res	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YkY1YFtbH3X0ldromFE2DxmsSpqr8/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CK0Jg7RQk4Y4palMbA6T_h_TpLgijh_/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QJ3q7ZC9QkjF8haqfWV-3EJjm9m57/view?usp=share_link
		Andes				https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YwDT3cyYXOXZqJLdNl8vM20uBwAnc/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1omqhSu8LQ7LkE1Tvw62KJZ941_3h/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1d66grM1Su8Tz7YfNm2g56nMQHgmZ3T/view?usp=share_link
		Equatorial dry forest				https://drive.google.com/file/d/1E1T6G_mLkXq6qbhcsct8uQQINbQ/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SKIXSHsGpekt7SpQ8Be9jVvH6vEqb/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DezxL0xkVgAde6t8zFz2zG8PoHv/view?usp=share_link
		Coastal desert				https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LECx4LyNSHLSogZVh1y4z62Av-lzm/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11H4u8udv6v167aWvQe7UHz45suAq8e/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/135e6GqWvP15MhB6d5MhV5ZDO0SQpUe/view?usp=share_link
	5.2. Aquacultura	Equatorial dry forest	Artificial bodies of water used for shrimp farming. This coverage is made up of a series of adjacent pools, which is why they are characterized by having a regular geometric pattern.	No aplica	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZTCYLLb2nEMdvuW4bgrP_5tHBZ6cE/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Naqmb457X3C-9F5LH82eMz3hLIjW/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YFSk08d1Tccop9EUBuBzrmwEDZ78R/view?usp=drive_link

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - COLLECTION 2.0

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Description	Class FAO*	Class IPCC**	Landsat Image	Google Earth	Landscape
	5.3. Glacier	Andes	Coverage area or mass of permanent ice, located in the Andean summits, product of the accumulation, compaction and recrystallization of snow.	No aplica	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jEXaOl_9M_43ourLdjkysHzDpWHDcqvV/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M_ar7BDLqkn668JPE6no05O-kX01A/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O1DyrbxYSiBm0n0M2CHKkKNGuyKny5/view?usp=share_link
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.	No aplica	No aplica			

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

**IPCC, 2006. 2006 IPCC Guidelines.