

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - COLLECTION 4.0

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Class*	IPCC Class**	Landsat Image	Google Earth	Landscape
1. Natural forest	1.1 Forest	Amazon	Dense, primary or secondary tree cover, predominantly arboreal in structure and characterized by evergreen foliage, with a multilayered structure and abundant lianas and epiphytes. In the Lower Amazon, it can reach heights of up to 40–45 m and occurs across different landforms, ranging from river banks and high terraces to terra firme plains, hills, and low mountains. It includes forests with the presence of paca, pacaes, bamboo, and native palms, as well as forest plantations of anthropogenic origin. Dense forests subject to permanent or seasonal flooding and established on poorly drained soils are excluded.	FEP, FEM, FEY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VtIQ_2B3kmucB2IE_VAYzsGhT7vxcf_ZG/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15p_3zy_1Q0hkuUCQVdMMzyW_2BB2cnBPE/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11-yVtuxDck8LkKrwWwQ-llTlr3rB5SE/view?usp=sharing
			It consists of evergreen, multilayered forests with high tree species diversity, reaching heights of up to 40 m, with abundant lianas and epiphytes. These forests occur across different landforms, predominantly in steep areas along the hyper-humid slopes of the Sub-Andean mountain ranges, with their height and structure varying according to topographic and altitudinal conditions. It includes small areas of **semi-deciduous foothill forest** in the southern part of the region, as well as forest plantations of anthropogenic origin.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uFq_GBfsvpXSIDVvKtN_22Plz5JBArdQ-sh/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MWGadimYVt_bAvHRObWIOkZ_bSxTEuyKesQ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GmBBxOLynsdQO9D5fhNabq_VITY2467/view?usp=sharing
		Andes	Areas with dense, primary or secondary tree cover, comprising evergreen and multilayered forests that occur between 2,200 and 3,800 m a.s.l., in humid to hyper-humid environments and mountainous, rugged, and steep terrain. Trees can reach heights of 20–25 m, with abundant epiphytic biomass; at higher elevations, forests are shorter and dominated by small-leaved and/or sclerophyllous species. It includes species of the genus <i>Polylepis</i> in areas near the páramo and may include forest plantations of introduced species, such as <i>Eucalyptus</i> .	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ujpk_U8d_kkqim7chzKrw8qdjra7QJts/vjw7u8p=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C2rnawD4sUyKq5i8ahj5btd-bd10xvL/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VpIECZiudvYt4me9ZsE0n27rmMEpYBxBs/view?usp=sharing
		Equatorial dry forest	Areas with forest cover comprising seasonal evergreen forests that occur mainly on the high, humid foothills of the Coastal Range, particularly in Manabí and Guayas, generally between 400 and 800 m a.s.l. These forests are relatively short in stature, with an irregular canopy and high tree density, where evergreen species predominate over deciduous species. The vegetation combines species characteristic of dry forests with species typical of Amazonian forests and may occur at lower elevations in areas favored by the capture of oceanic fog.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1trmjAwSaakVcB2fkibJw91umhD75ITp/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KaUICLam5uH_CdhChDkV/rv8J8sDc6siOr/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Lz7L8ZKQAB78fS6t8BAv4OxvCwWDPv60/view?usp=sharing
		Pacific tropical moist forest	Areas with forest cover dominated by tree species from the families <i>Myristicaceae</i> , <i>Moraceae</i> , <i>Fabaceae</i> , and <i>Meliaceae</i> . The canopy is approximately 40 m high, more or less continuous with few clearings. The absence of clearings and the relative abundance of large trees (DBH ≥ 70) are characteristics that differentiate them from Amazon forests. Occasionally, there are emergent trees over 60 m, and in the understory, the dominant species is <i>Wettinia quinara</i> , with other palms being less abundant. The understory is dense and composed of various species of Rubiaceae and small palms. <i>Epiphytes</i> are common, covering the lower part of most tree trunks; in contrast, lianas are infrequent, and instead, there is a rich variety of shrubby and arborescent <i>hemiepiphytes</i> .	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D_8iQX2eDHECkx8CKNyERUllmeF_zol/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bVvDxvR4CxBcFB_7vqIJTpZWaJxm5QD/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lpx4Tt07u6NvWj0FXSvUUC5u7qnFolJg4/view?usp=sharing

		Galápagos	Areas of evergreen forest and humid beach forest. These are forested areas dominated by tree species of the endemic genus Scalesia, from the Asteraceae family, which includes 15 species, and Miconia. They only develop in the higher and more humid parts of the islands, typically between 400 and 700 m above sea level, and can grow up to 20 m in height with a trunk circumference of 60 cm. They have a uniform canopy cover over the forest floor. Some species are widely distributed, while others are only found on specific islands. It may include transition forest zones (seasonal evergreen forests) and areas with the presence of invasive species.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1H0BrshO9CwQWqBlw4Qk7FEnc2PakTWDUfS/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b5NcbZrVvP9TgYIHnXfia9phjSTZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aBAv2B8engw5BLUAA6op_p5t160-6B0Ed/view?usp=sharing
	1.2. Open forest		Areas with vegetation cover characterized by seasonally deciduous forests distributed across western Ecuador, from south of the Equator to northern Peru, with floristic affinity to the Ecuadorian or Tumbesian dry forest. Their structure varies according to moisture availability, ranging from low, open, and thorny forests with cacti to dense forests reaching 15–20 m in height. They occur mainly on coastal plains and hilly areas, from sea level to approximately 300 m a.s.l., reaching around 700 m a.s.l. in the southern Andean foothills and between 100 and 300 m a.s.l. in the Galápagos Islands. They experience a markedly seasonal climate with prolonged dry periods and are currently highly transformed, with remnants of natural vegetation. In the Galápagos Islands, they include deciduous forests and seasonal evergreen forests and may include areas with invasive species.	FDP, FDM, FDY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vMHEQUR1LElhpUjQ14ktr9kCTEBAZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/15XCDKwQcWfCvCawf52_10kQ12l0xb/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qUBSOnPMtnNyHNEShtXoaqFfWOVlVrk4iaw?usp=sharing
	1.3. Mangrove		An area with dense and evergreen forest cover dominated by mangrove species occurring in intertidal zones, river mouths, and estuaries. These mangroves are adapted to shallow brackish waters and have specific adaptations to thrive in flat, muddy soils. The prevalent mangrove genera in this area include Rhizophora, Avicennia, Conocarpus, and Laguncularia.	FEP, FEM, FEY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OJDhFsegQlakhnX5tbskTde5_gMx/view?usp=drive-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12PbBrJskk5FEHx6CSrbdW9HPv1UdIQM/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19Vv5v7mF9p7IhaGnxYdCG-mEfyMkGln/view?usp=sharing
	1.4 Floodable forest		An area with predominantly tree-covered natural vegetation that becomes seasonally or permanently flooded, located in strips adjacent to bodies of water and floodplains with periods of inundation.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FR	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vncm-r6x3rdCkC7-AF18OAI-0A93eJDN7VL/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kAsm7um7Xa7T5ARHrDofuveRUwzBT7/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k_gLzK1U1T7eQIYF9VMCB7K-F3-kOr/view?usp=sharing
2. Non-forest natural formation	2.1. Non forest wetland	Amazon	Predominantly herbaceous natural cover that, due to the soils and topography, is subject to periodic or permanent flooding, during which its soils become saturated with water for extended periods.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VdlqVpcyZYXyb5yC8yQaQdXfe_G15Uy/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yqlbUfDHe8iirBxqfMCqKqDfEMVW52L FH/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PPkifhwRTdIPCFHCADdXFOFcoOXvRqE0/view?usp=sharing
		Equatorial dry forest	Areas of non-tree natural vegetation associated with temporarily or permanently flooded areas, characterized by poorly drained soils and seasonal moisture conditions. They occur mainly in depressions, plains, and low-lying areas of the Ecuadorian Dry Forest, where temporary water accumulation determines vegetation adapted to alternating periods of flooding and drought.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qM3d3f8Q13TfNq4PMv5bPlQWBTN7VL/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QDqN5lYF7LhwAJ3aOt9fH7qFhij9op7/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u6zEOhtxmGag_vf4cYDFqPeC9k6PQl0/view?usp=sharing
		Pacific tropical moist forest	A formation of shallow and marshy waters of little depth, constituting a transitional zone between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. An area with permanently moist terrain and special ecological conditions, characterized by vegetation adapted to humid environments, poorly drained soils, and a permanent or migratory fauna. According to RAMSAR, a wetland is an area of the terrestrial surface that is temporarily or permanently inundated, regulated by climatic factors and in constant interrelation with the living beings that inhabit it.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1l2S5xqhOAUh8DxMfjVkd4wdZqv2iAIPt/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eU4XdbyGgDvrD6vZ5Xlho46cfnElcccd/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17CGvlpainWxlpw70LCactbdqBImUDK5/view?usp=sharing

2.2. Grassland	Galapagos	Areas of vegetation predominantly composed of native herbaceous species (grass) or natural tropical grasslands. This includes Deciduous Herbaceous Cover and Deciduous Herbaceous Cover at Altitude (arid zones located mainly in the high parts of the volcanic cones on Isabela Island).	OG	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MrY_NHHbsXSOH1-Q_C0XxzDE1e-7ndVpvo/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17tgM4xoCg9Hj5_8U1Jwd0qsYOM_Z3o-OnYI/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1epKDnY3XynQCZMMAG8EPBc91ddzAH-qUjv/view?usp=sharing
2.3. Andinean Herbaceous and Shrubby Vegetation	Andes	Areas of vegetation predominantly composed of native herbaceous species (grasses) or natural tropical Andean grasslands that grow above the tree line (approximately 3000-3500 m elevation). These grasslands become more scattered as altitude increases and are not subject to flooding periods. This cover is primarily constituted by the so-called "páramos de pajonal," whose height does not exceed 2 meters. They consist of mosaics of species, with the main components being grasses from the genera Festuca and Calamagrostis, and herbs from the genera Gentianella, Senecio, Huperzia, and Oritophium. They may also include scattered arboreal or shrubby elements.	OG	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GMqh7QNT2bO7t-LBjDE_HFv_q4u6pU_b9/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RGqP9N2BDm_HfKPs9VowcLN_dscatpkH7Y/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vsl-sx-Cym75Z7SvJBlJwKzaYKaOxaSc/view?usp=sharing
2.4. Flooded Andinean Herbaceous		Areas of vegetation composed of native andean herbaceous species that form in areas where the soil maintains perennially anaerobic conditions, limiting the decomposition of organic matter and promoting the accumulation of deep organic soils. They may or may not be covered by a water sheet. In some locations, they are dominated by species that form cushions or pads that do not exceed heights of 50 cm (Distichia spp., Plantago rigida, Disterigma empetrifolium, Oreobus ecuadoriensis), or by mosaics of herbaceous species and mosses. These formations occur at high altitudes (approximately 3000-3500 m elevation). This vegetation is primarily constituted by so-called flooded páramos, wetlands, hygrophilous peatlands, or bofedales.	OM	A	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1q8Pa2TNSYq7115FpBDfEmueGT8KHHNA/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YvZKHd3udafX_tQGnng22AFe8e8cDS7E/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PboriGIN17Kcaxi4LKFwDKMBLlAtvJAV/view?usp=sharing
2.5. Rocky outcrop		A geological mass that emerges on the earth's surface and occupies considerable expanses of rocky materials of different sizes. This category includes scars left by eruptive processes, lahars, and sand fields. In the Galápagos biome, it encompasses areas of old and recent lava. In the Andes biome, this category is generally found above 4000 meters above sea level, where the subalpine, alpine, and nival altitudinal zones are characterized by low or no vegetation.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12BdR-lGu_Q84ASLkKU_MB5qB363LaPRh/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13R6r1cGC1jda2c_nO2xOPqempxkQm1qRs/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HkAI09aYpdihjDYISXOxiUwvsnPbHP/view?usp=share_link
2.6. Other non-forest natural formation	Amazon	In the lower amazon region, it corresponds to areas with natural vegetation predominantly consisting of shrub formations and grasslands. These occur in small patches in places where, due to environmental conditions, tree cover is not predominant. This class includes areas with highly specialized flora, not mapped in other classes, such as those dominated by bamboo in the Amazon.	WS, FB	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iPX_eQeMD9EBdLq9_QfVkfM3iW6HG2abAe/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h-yqhrSp_VW0P_T-NMJSWiUMuf-OCQxIB/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z-iASThu9B7p3dzCMK0H7t2CTV1Jou0F/view?usp=sharing
	Andes	In the upper amazon region, it corresponds to non-forest natural coverage with vegetation that is a mixture of grasslands and shrublands. These occur in small patches with highly specialized flora, as seen in the case of the Sumaco Volcano paramo and on plateaus and slopes of sandstone outcrops in sub-Andean mountain ranges (2000-2400 m in altitude). The latter feature a mix of sclerophyllous herbaceous plants such as bromeliads and orchids growing on the ground, along with sclerophyllous shrublands with abundant epiphytes and hemi-epiphytes. Among them, there is a diversity of ferns and herbaceous species. It may also include: Montane evergreen forest on sandstone plateaus in the Cordillera del Cóndor.	WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ZA_M0OuB3sl-0I2-B_DAhvm9r5ZHW_NfYpln/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RiGUb4liAEuH1l3FZTWGcW8EJiNfYpln/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bduxVG6BieizM8nDF63uJwQwTJpYisq/view?usp=sharing
		Areas of vegetation composed of native species, predominantly non-arboreal woody plants that do not exceed 6 meters in height. This cover is primarily constituted by Andean tropical shrublands that grow above the tree line (approximately 3000-3500 m in elevation) and become more open and sparsely covered as they ascend in altitude. Paramo shrublands are especially present in paramos that are not frequently burned. The cover may also include semi-deciduous shrublands in dry valleys and pioneer and successional vegetation that occurs in river valleys in anthropized areas.	WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mV1YVFqZOH05Xn5_zOxiZ1p76o2SiiQ_WV/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1W0EFHVNjshDjX0P2q238FKPEVaOXtZR/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kbPCePQONAPgqi3u2WYJqPitZalbxtJd/view?usp=sharing

		Equatorial dry forest	Areas of vegetation primarily composed of deciduous shrub species and desert shrublands. It is characterized by a combination of warm and extremely dry conditions, with an average annual precipitation of less than 60 mm, mainly restricted to the margin of the Ecuadorian coast. It includes predominantly low, spiny shrublands with widely spaced low trees, featuring genera characteristic of the tropical Pacific coast such as Bursera, Acacia, Prosopis, Capparis, and Parkinsonia. When dry periods are more prolonged, and there is greater water stress, columnar cactus species like Armatocereus cartwrightianus, Neoraimondia spp., represent the tallest stratum. The soils are sandy-clayey and dry.	WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GCVUG37Ebmq0ZWL2cgGqLrlbN1J90rLi9/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TzxdoAtKeG03GXXyWwmvq26hi5tB8HU/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L23UT48qR51g8laPM1TxQOaxy5YGDaLKm/view?usp=sharing
		Galapagos	Areas of deciduous shrublands with the presence of abundant cactus species, typically distributed in the lowlands of the islands.	WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/19qvy7x635yK37JFhBPcW0O3lurnxNAhQ5/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ujwy6VqtPqb5atmVcfHlUz7f6gMwpe43z/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CwocZCOe0kqpGtED-9v7xi0Br250MXCI/view?usp=drive_link
3. Farming and silviculture	3.1. Silviculture		Areas of forest cover established and managed through silvicultural practices in different regions of the country, consisting of one or more native or introduced timber species, generally of similar age and with homogeneous spatial distribution. These plantations may be established for timber production, protection, soil restoration, or recreation. They include plantations of species such as Pinus patula, Pinus radiata, and different Eucalyptus species, established mainly for reforestation and timber production.	FPB, FPC, FPM	FM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Y8D2sMDV5aBfmi6cJi5azWm-m4KpQv/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IeRng_Howt4MxXUhlICDOzqgwYXUAGtO/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fqDfoYw3P_KvuUmKKS-MSvh23nZxw-hp/view?usp=share_link
	3.2. Mosaic of uses		Areas where natural coverage has been modified, eliminated, or replaced by other types of vegetation for agricultural and livestock use. These areas contain groups of cultivated species for the production of food, fibers, or pastures and are in mosaic patterns, making them difficult to individualize. Exceptionally, they may be associated with fallow areas or natural successional vegetation.	OP, OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aS7ZOSKlHmV5B3JE2Pd2sWANIMWargR_O/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DON_YcKFL8CYeYhisWmi8ivoteoUqofg/view?usp=share_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14Mu_-nqiWGEKqiy771KAwv3pEY3NiqF/view?usp=share_link
	3.3. Banana		Perennial crop, mainly Musa × paradisiaca, which belongs to the Musaceae family. It is a herbaceous plant that can reach up to 7.5 meters in height and is found primarily on the Ecuadorian coast, where the tropical climate and humidity favor its growth. Several varieties of banana and plantain are considered, produced mainly in large-scale commercial plantations almost exclusively dedicated to export.	OCP	Ac	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n3sh_KAAePS-Kap9qERzledKmbKLJT4a/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lo6a_8KysmHy8PkBnHd-Pl0Pl6UXCwlu/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1k1qDYeuCRz9s9wxqO2iSGiWVY4eiMjyd3/view?usp=drive_link
4. Non-vegetated area	4.1. Urban infrastructure		Human settlement area associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built environment infrastructure such as road and rail networks and associated lands, as well as other artificial areas such as hydrocarbon extraction works, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas, and unconventional airstrips in rural areas. Peripheral areas undergoing a gradual process of urbanization for residential and/or industrial purposes are also considered.	OB	S	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IsVVMNPiGsJCWki5JrPTuER0qyDTIOOGNI/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nrf9KdpEYlud7QhfvDZyn1S0DqmmpmLZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lkYdu_eQHnh_uE5MQ_nq6-p6L2E-0E3dV/view?usp=sharing
	4.2. Mininig		Surface areas for the extraction of stone or mineral materials, with clear soil exposure. There is no distinction regarding whether it is industrial or artisanal, legal or illegal, metallic, or non-metallic. The majority of these activities are alluvial, and it does not involve mining in underground mines. Mining has been mapped in the Amazon biome and partially in the Andes biome.	OQ	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1htMbg246ul7wiAAFa85NpscyOS2WS1OO/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jTWQaWf5TbxtNrdH_F4PMctiry5w7cz/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VizxdDCz93T32FjAbm4CIQaPn60Uie-e/view?usp=share_link
	4.3. Beach, dune and sand spot		Coastal and riparian areas formed by the action of waves and currents, where the soil varies from fine and coarse sands to pebbles or gravel, and may support little vegetation adapted to salinity and moisture. It includes dunes, sandbanks, and beaches of bodies of water, characterized by loose sandy soils and sparse vegetation.	OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12-lq16YN0kdevz6P6EdihAwzgbJAQHD_e/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1taQ08-FvSi2li6h9gpAAAt-tjDDXIMcfhF/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BDXDihJ0d55Pru_xR-bPzQ8WlOlzu8h2/view?usp=drive_link

	4.4. Other anthropic non-vegetated area	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	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OC-Cs7q2va6OFCC9-DpU9yEld-sOm5MqU/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KAXk6Dh_VKvKkbXb-MTj-qvs7vfKoaIT/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1W_TTDoQPnOj5qJraWVEBuQ1O4iAugRw/view?usp=sharing
	4.5. Other natural non-vegetated area	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	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FlnETsmXtSIPV1DW-SZV3zN0iHciDcFmp/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x6yb84N2GYt7hAnyBzknhfamWC9k5wr/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RVwQIXybuoJWf4nBJ1IpNoAoITaY1jp/view?usp=sharing
5. Water	5.1. River, lake or ocean	Extension of natural or artificial surface water. It includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs, and other bodies of water.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID, IP, XO	A, Res	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IEbDoCGBhXj6dNDkvWPrVJlkZGxXnG83/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wCL52HBrN8E0mTSqt52vtAW6zv082WIZ/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ouus5AAfocONAOey7KIMQQAysmbvmj/view?usp=drive_link
	5.2. Glacier	Area of permanent ice cover or ice mass located in the Andean summits, formed through the accumulation, compaction, and recrystallization of snow.	N/A	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p6TJwz26FW6qAWzwtMEv5uaGl3j22EKfZ/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w35dUyfiYIM24nN_ccWtjhhuDd55mW4/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bBYBpt_YCYOmh5vXUW1aaZj0BrRnafCJ/view?usp=drive_link
	5.3 Aquaculture	Artificially created surface water areas dedicated to productive activities, such as saltwater pools for captive shrimp farming or freshwater pools for fish farming.	N/A	Res	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CypZYq-HBIIVapDP-_ACsasdRC-ry6Uj/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Uaiw300lbsG02adeDfECd4S8EtBoq3Cl/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16a7PMd8ab3uRfqU9lelSfCFYo8ORn7t/view?usp=sharing
6. Not observed		Areas that have not been able to be identified in their classes due to the presence of clouds, cloud shadows, atmospheric noise, or satellite image quality issues.	90	NO			

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

**IPCC, 2006. 2006 IPCC Guidelines.