

## **LEGEND DESCRIPTION - COLLECTION 1.0**

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Class*	IPCC Class**	Landsat Image	Google Earth	Landscape
1. Forest formation	1.1 Forest	Amazon	In the Lower Amazon region, areas with dense tree cover, whether primary or secondary, and undergoing natural succession regeneration, covering more than half a hectare. It is considered one of the most diverse forests in the world in terms of tree species. These evergreen forests can reach heights of up to 40 meters and are characterized by their multi-layered structure, abundant lianas and epiphytes. They grow on various types of terrain, from riverbanks and higher terraces to upland plains and low hills. This region also includes areas with the presence of bamboo and native palms and may include anthropogenic forest plantations.	FEP, FEM, FEY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1/V/0283Km ucRZIP_vAVzsGhT7vx cf_ZG-/view?usp=sha ring	https://drive.google .com/hie/d/15p_3Z y_t00hkuUC0VdM MzyW28R2cnBPE/vi cw?usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/13-WU XDicxRLkKrwaWeQ IIT1r9jrBSSE/view? usg-sharing
			In the Upper Amazon region, areas with dense tree cover, whether primary or secondary, and undergoing natural succession regeneration, covering more than half a hectare. It is considered one of the most diverse forests in the world in terms of tree species. These evergreen forests can reach heights of up to 40 meters and are characterized by their multi-layered structure, abundant lianas and epiphytes. They grow on various types of terrain, predominantly in steep relief areas on the hyper-humid slopes of the sub-Andean mountain ranges. This region may also include small areas of semi-deciduous foothill forest in the southern part, as well as anthropogenic forest plantations.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/10ErGRfsvR XSJDVINN-22P tzZJFA/r 1Q-Shfvicw/usp=shar ing	https://drive.geogle .com/file/d/1MWGa .dm/t.bavtR@bWQ kZbSzTEuvKesQ/vie wTusp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1GmB Bizotynsd009Dsfn Nabq. VITY2467/vi cwzusp=sharing
		Andes	Areas with multi-stratified dense forest cover, evergreen forests, up to 20-25 m high, that grow between 2200 and 3800 m of altitude in the Andean mountains of Ecuador in humid to hyper-humid areas and with very rugged relief. They have a large biomass of epiphytes. Forests in the lower belt of the range are taller and may show a high frequency of palms, while forests in the upper belt tend to be shorter and have a large proportion of trees with sclerophyllous and/or small leaves. In the paramo areas they include Polylepis species. They may include planted forests of introduced species such as Eucalyptus, which have mostly been planted for protection purposes, such as windbreaks, to prevent sediment carryover due to wind influence, and control of landslides on steep terrain, especially in areas close to human settlements.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.c. om/file/d/LUpkUSU kKijil/zchzKinwögdir a/Cuts/view?usp=sha riog	https://drive.google.com/file/d//32ma wD4sUvkg518lahj5 bTd-bd10ovL/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1VoIE CZ\udViHme9ZE0 gZTmMEDZBXRS/vi ew?usp=sharing
		Equatorial dry forest	Forest areas with evergreen seasonal forest communities occuring in the high and humid foothills of the coastal range in Manabi and Guayas in Ecuador. They generally occur from 400 m in altitude and extend up to 800 m, which is the summit of this chain of coastal hills. They may appear lower if the slope orientation favors the capture of a lot of micoming from the ocean. These are forests of relatively low stature with an irregular canopy. The lower tree stratum ranges from 10 to 14 m, and the upper stratum is between 15 and 18 m in height. Trees of 25 m are considered emergents. One of the reasons is the high number of palms of low-stature species. Like other humid tropical forests, these forests have a high tree density, tree density, tree density, tree density, tree density, tree density, tree density tree trunks lack low branches, and the understory is relatively open. In terms of diversity, these forests are intermediate between humid forests (Chocó) and seasonal dry forests. Among the characteristic species, you can find Carapa guianensis, Matisia grandifolia, Aggiphyla alba, Beilschmiedia sp., Phytelephas aequatorialis, Pleurothyrium sp., Dussia ecuadoriensis, Rheedia edulis, among many others.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.c. om/file/d/1/tmtAwSaa kvct2/kfbv/9/tumhi DJSTp/view?usp=sha ring	https://drive.google.com/file/df/kdJlC LamsuHc.dhChDkW ny819sDc6ssOu/vie w/usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/fleid/11.7/. 92KQAB/81561B 834VACHCGWD VRQ/view/usp-sh aring
		Pacific tropical moist forest	Areas with forest cover dominated by tree species from the families Myristicaceae, Moraceae, Fabaceae, and Meliaceae. 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 Wettinia quinara, with other palms being less abundant. The understory is dense and composed of various species of Rubiaceae and small palms. Epiphytes 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 hemiepiphytes.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D 88jGX2 eDHECIXSCKNYERU1 ImeF_zoL/view?usp= sharing	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1bWhot x1R4CxBFFB 7vg1Jf pZWaJJMS00/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1irkdT IO7u6NWi0FxSviTU cSu7qnFpUq4/view ?usp=sharing
		Galapagos	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.c gm/file/d/1H0Brsb09 GWgRLw40k7FEnc2P gKTWDUf5/view?usp =sharing	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1h5x5N cbZrv/P9TgYiHpXfi g19ph1STZi/view?u sp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1gBAx 2B8egswSPULAAon _pStrot-oB0Ed/vie w?usp=sharing
	1.2. Open forest		Areas with vegetation characterized by seasonally deciduous forests distributed in the western part of the country from the south of the equatorial line to northern Peru. Depending on the available moisture, the included expessivems vary in composition and structure, as well as in overall physiognomy, ranging from low, open, and thorny forests with many cacti to tall forests (15-20m) with dense canopy cover. They share a floristic affinity known as the Equatorial Dry Forest or Tumbesian forest. They grow on the coastal plain of Ecuador due to the dry season of over 4 months. They advance up to approximately 300 m in altitude in the hills of the coastal range in this region and up to about 700 m on the foothills of the Andes further south, at the border with Peru. For the Galapagos biome, it extends to altitudes of approximately 100 to 300 meters. Their floristic composition is highly diverse and includes a high number of species from families such as Bombacaceae, Fabaceae, Burseraceae, Rubiaceae, Bignoniaceae, among others. They cover a broad altitudinal range in a heterogeneous physiographic region, resulting in different vegetation physiognomies and variations in composition. Common features include a clearly seasonal climate (6-8 months of drought) due to the passage of the cold Humboldt current between May and December and multi-year drought cycles due to the El Niño phenomeno. They occur on old alluvial plains, ranging from sandy to clayey soils, on gently sloping terrain or on steep slopes of hills and mountain bases. These are generally fertile soils. The climate is markedly seasonal with an average annual precipitation between 500-900 mm and an average annual temperature of 22-25°C. Due to intense alteration, their current physiognomy and composition are clearly impoverished, with very little remaining of their original extent, and remnants are in good condition. In the Galapagos biome, it includes deciduous forests, seasonal evergreen forests (transition zones), and may include areas with invasive spec	FDP, FDM, FDY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://ddys.google.com/ google/schilds/dd/ Littles/dd/schilds/ Li	https://dvive.seosele. som/htm/d/1985.htm https://doi.org/1985.htm htm://doi.org/1985.htm h	https://drive.googl n.com/file.dd.laylub networks/dd.laylub networks/dd.laylub networks/dd.laylub networks/dd.laylub
	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.c om/file/d/10_10hfs egO1akonxSL5tbsKTd eS_qMX/view?usp=dr ive_link	https://drive.google .com/file/d/12PbBr Uekk5FHRx6CSrb0 W9HPVLUdiQM/vie w?usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/19W5 y/mE9n/TlhaGrx/dC G-mFIfYmkGjn/vie w?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.c om/file/d/1ynm+6rX3 riC8kO7_AF18OAL-0A 930JD/view?usp=sha ring	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1kAsm7 umfXa7T5ARHrDofu veRUawzRTt7/view ?usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1k 6 LzvK1UJJTeO1YF9V MCB7K-f3-kQr/view Zusp=sharing
	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.	ОМ	А	om/file/d/1VdloVpc/ yxybj5yC8yQqMsxfe GL5UY/view?usp=sha ring	.com/file/d/1vglbUf Dhe8iirBxgfMGKgD1 FMVWs2LFH/view?u sp=sharing	e.com/file/d/1PPki hwRTdjPCFHCAdDX FOFcoOXvRqF0/vie w?usp=sharing
		Andes	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 empetifolium, 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 paramos, wetlands, hygrophilous peatlands, or bofedales.	ОМ	Α	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1g8PaZTNS Yg7115FfpBDFmlueG TBKHHNA/view?usp= sharing	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1/VZKH d3udgfX_tQGnng22 AFe8e8cDSTE/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1Pbor G N 7Kcaxi4LKFwD KM8 LAtv.JAV/view? uso=sharing
		Equatorial dry 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, characteried 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.	ОМ	Α	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1qMC3d3f8 Q13TfvNg4PMy5bPLq WBTNTVL/view?usp= sharing	https://drive.google .com/file/d/10DqN5 1YF7LhwAJ3aOt9fH 17gFhiji9op7/view?u sp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1u6zE ObtxmGaq_vf4cYDF gPeeC9k6P010/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.	ОМ	А	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/11255xqhQ AUh8DxMfiVkd4wdZg vZjAIPt/view?usp=sh aring	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1eU4Xd bvGgDvrD6vZ5Xjho 46cfnElcccD/view?u sp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/17GGy lpqilnWxlpw70LGgo tbdq8lmUDK5/vie w?usp=sharing
	2.2. Grassland	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 "paramos 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.c om/file/d/1GMgh7ON 12b07t=LRIDF_HFv_g 4u6pUb9/view?usp=s haring	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1RGqP9 N2BDmHFkPs9Vow cLNdscgtpkH7Y/vie w?usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1vsl-sx Cym752ZSvJBxJJw KzaYKaOxaSc/view ?usp=sharing
2. Natural non		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	OG	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1MrYNHHb sXSOH1-QC0XxzDELe	https://drive.google .com/file/d/17tgM4 xoCq9Hj58UUwd0q	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1epKD nYJXynQCZMMAG8

forest formation	2.3. 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.	ох	0	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/12BdR-IGu O84ASLkKU_MB5gB 363LaPRh/view?usp= share_link	https://drive.google .com/file/d/13R6rJc GCLJdA2cnQ2xQPq emnxkQm1qRs/vie w?usp=share_link	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1HkA Q9aYpdihi/DYISXO uwsbJnPbHP/vier 7usp=share_link
	2.4. Other non forest 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.c om/file/d/1jPXeQeMD 9EBdLg9QfVKfM3JW6 HG2abAe/view?usp=s harin	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1h-Yqhr Sp_VWOPT-NMJSWI UMuf-OCCxlB/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1z-iA Thu9R7p3dzCMK0 7t2C1VIJou0F/viev 7usp=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 (200400 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.c om/file/d/17AM0OuB 3sl-012-BDAhvm9r57 HWmATtD/view?usp= sharing	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1RIGUb AliAEuH113FZTWGc W8EJINfYpLn/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1bdi. VG6BieizM8nDE63 JwQwTJpYlsje/vie ?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.c om/file/d/1mV1VVFgZ OHOSXn5Z0XiZip76o 2Sii0WV/view?usp=sh aring	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1W0EF HVNJshDiXDP2g238 EKPEVaQXXtzR/vie w?usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1Kbf ePQNAPqqj3u2W gPitZglbixtJd/vieu 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.c om/file/d/I/GCVUG37 Ebm0ZWl2cgGgLrlbNJ J90rLl9/view?usp=sh aring	https://drive.google .com/file/d/17zxdvo AtKeG03GXxYwwmv q26hj5tB8HU/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1123 T48qR51g8laPMTi Oaxy5YGDaLKm/v w?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.c om/file/d/19gv/rx635v K37JEhBPGW003lurn xNAhQ5/view?usp=sh aring	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1Uwy6V qtPqb5_atmVcfHUz 7f6oMwpe43z/view 7usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1Cwr ZCOeDkopGtED-90 xl0Br250MXCI/vie- 7usp=drive_link
3. Agricultural and livestock area	3.3. Silviculture		Forestes areas formed anthropogenically with one or different native or introduced timber species of the same age, exhibiting homogeneous spacing, subject to silvicultural management, and dedicated to various purposes such as timber production, protection, soil recovery, or recreation. Pine forests of the Pátula spp and Radiata spp species have been established for reforestation and timber exploitation purposes.	FPB, FPC, FPM	FM	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1Y8D2sMDV 5aBfimj6_cJi5azWm- m4Kpqv/view?usp=s hare_link	https://drive.google .com/file/d/11eRng _Howt4MxXUhl1CD Qzgqw/XUAGfO/vie w?usp=share_link	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1fqD Yw3P_KvuUmKKS MSvh23nZXw-hP/ ew?usp=share_lin
	3.5. Mosaic of cropland and pasture		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.c om/file/d/1aS7ZQSKI HmV5BJE2Pd2sWANI MWgrqR_O/view?usp =share link	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1DON_Y cKFL8GYeYhjsWMi8i yoteoUgofq/view?u sp=share_link	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/14Mi ngjWGEKqiY7Z1 Avw3pEY3NigF/vid w?usp=share_link
	4.1. 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	0	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1htMbg246 ul7wiAAFq85NpscyO S2WSJOO/view?usp= sharing	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1jTWOU aWj5TbXtNrdH_E4P MCtiry5w7cZ/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/1Vizx DCz93T32FjAbm4/ 0aPn60Uje-e/view usp=share_link
4. Non-vegetated area	4.2. Other non vegetated areas		Areas with little or no vegetation, which can be of natural or anthropogenic origin, not mapped in other classes, This may include exposed rock, transition areas between crops, roads and highways, airstrips, industrial yards, and recently deforested areas. It includes infrastructure areas: human settlement areas associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built environment infrastructure such as road networks, railways, and associated lands, as well as other artificialized areas such as oil extraction facilities, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas, and unconventional airstrips in rural areas. It also considers peripheral areas that are gradually being included in a process of urbanization for residential and/or industrial purposes. This category includes river or coesnic beets and dunes: mineral deposits on the shores of the sea or in rivers, formed by sediments that create sandy surfaces on nearly flat terrain. In the Galdapagos biome, it may include arid zones (deciduous herbaceous cover and deciduous herbaceous cover at altitude) due to their spectral signature resembling areas with very little vegetation.	OX, OB	O,S	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/An/O7/dWg7 2AADOHM/DPWHKX3 DrewT9vdd/view?usp ssharing https://drive.google.c om/file/d/11/WMPi Gs/LWKISIPTUEROg 97TOQGNI/view?usp Sharing	https://drive.google com/file/d/19/MxHC QWAK-y8BKLKcESU Zbr8vEm0McH/vle wYusprsharing https://drive.google .com/file/d/1nrf9kd pEYludiYohrioZvnj SObampmLZview? usp=sharing	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/15/27/ 3aWU04J2S7Om9t HHHraFRMGSADO, view?usp=sharing https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/11Kvd u_eDNhuFSMO_r de-D612E-OB3dVvi ew?usp=sharing
5. Water body	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.c om/file/d/11EbDoCG BhXj6dNDKWPr/Ulk ZGxXnG83/view?usp= drive_link	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1wCLS2 HBrN8E0mTSgt52vt AW6zy082WIZ/view ?usp=drive_link	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1_0ut Sj5AAfocONAQey7i IMgQaYsmbvmi/vie w?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	0	https://drive.google.c om/file/d/1pTU_z26F W6gAV/zwtMFv5uaGj 3j22FKFZ/view?usp=d rive_link	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1w3SdU yfuYjM24nN_ccWTj hhuDDd55mW4/vie w?usp=drive_link	https://drive.googl e.com/file/d/1bBYI pt_YCY0mh5vXUW aaZl0BrRnafCJ/vie w?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.c om/file/d/1CypZYg-H BliVgpDP- ACsasdRG- ry6Ul/view?usp=shari ng	https://drive.google .com/file/d/1UaJw3 00lbsG02adeDfECd 4S8EtRoq3CI/view? usp=sharing	https://drive.goog e.com/file/d/16a7 Md8ab3uRfgU9leL jCfYo8ORn7t/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			

<sup>\*</sup> FAO, 2012. Manual for integrated field data collection. Rome: FAO. p.10-12
\*\*IPCC, 2006. 2006 IPCC Guidelines.