

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Class*	IPCC Class**	Landsat Image	Google Earth	Landscape
1. Natural forest	1.1 Forest formation	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.com/file/d/1Wp02b7m9u-c80r-4d5e5b7TweL_2_6/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Sp_37a_1G87kuUcC9d8H9yVd8R-8RP1/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L-WU0v3949vwaW0-ET17p8b55vaw7-uzp-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, FSU	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u3r89s0x-8399h_Z0F1s5_84z1z_2h/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M6Gd0m1-1h4v80vW0C0c7Ea-4v40/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m82b04y-ncd52m53h10g_3113-2457/view?usp=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, FSU	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17qk4U5U_3h-4h_T0n671w4q9z1Q47-3y/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z0m2e0d-1y4G5_84b531z1-1d10m1/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11v1E77w4y-ncd52m53h10g_3113-2457/view?usp=sharing
		Equatorial dry forest	Forest areas with evergreen seasonal forest communities occurring in the high and humid foothills of the coastal range in Manabí 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 mist coming 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 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 <i>Carapa guianensis</i> , <i>Matisia grandifolia</i> , <i>Aegiphyla alba</i> , <i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp., <i>Phytelephas aequatorialis</i> , <i>Pleurothyrium</i> sp., <i>Dussia ecuadoriensis</i> , <i>Rheedia edulis</i> , among many others.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FSP, FSM, FSU	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Hmda5AaK-VzB2Uk_4w51umh0J51p/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Kd4FLam3-4HC4bChD6Wq819aDc-6j0u/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11v1E77w4y-ncd52m53h10g_3113-2457/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, FSU	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1D_8jG2z0-HECk8CkYvE8U1mef-3oL/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BwDta1B4-Cy8FB-Tvq1_4p_2wa-Jm-500/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rk4T07n6-NW0F5vU1u-5v7n0Fm1-4k0/view?usp=sharing
	Galapagos	Areas of evergreen forest and humid beach forest. These are forested areas dominated by tree species of the endemic genus <i>Scalesia</i> , from the Asteraceae family, which includes 15 species, and <i>Miconia</i> . 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, FSU	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J08pb09G-Wp87aW0k7E4E0Pak1-WU05/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b5S5NcbZy-yP3TgVtp0a19h157X-1Vw/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1g8Az288q3-wSP4Jdon_455m0-4082b10w2-uzp-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 ecosystems 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 Galápagos 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 phenomenon. 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 Galápagos biome, it includes deciduous forests, seasonal evergreen forests (transition zones), and may include areas with invasive species. Among the characteristic species, you can find <i>Achatocarpus pubescens</i> , <i>Loxopterygium huasango</i> , <i>Spondias purpurea</i> , <i>Fulcaldea laurifolia</i> , <i>Tabebuia chrysantha</i> , <i>Tabebuia billbergii</i> , <i>Ceiba trischistandra</i> , <i>Eriotheca ruizii</i> , <i>Cordia alliodora</i> , <i>Cassia oxyphylla</i> , among many others.	FDP, FDM, FDY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G_1Dh5eg-Q1ak0n5L5ba1Des_0-M/view?usp=drive-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XVC5D6WQ-CWFQzGawf-92_j0M02j10h10h157X-1Vw/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11v1E77w4y-ncd52m53h10g_3113-2457/view?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 <i>Rhizophora</i> , <i>Avicennia</i> , <i>Conocarpus</i> , and <i>Laguncularia</i> .	FEP, FEM, FEY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS, Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G_1Dh5eg-Q1ak0n5L5ba1Des_0-M/view?usp=drive-link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XVC5D6WQ-CWFQzGawf-92_j0M02j10h10h157X-1Vw/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/11v1E77w4y-ncd52m53h10g_3113-2457/view?usp=sharing

	1.4 Flooded 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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../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/1VdloVpYzYXh3yC8yQmXvle_GLSVY/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VdloVpYzYXh3yC8yQmXvle_GLSVY/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PPKjhw7dJpCFHAdXDFcoOx8r8fQ/view?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 mats that do not exceed heights of 50 cm (<i>Disticchia</i> spp., <i>Plantago rigida</i> , <i>Disterigma empetrifolium</i> , <i>Oreobos ecuadoriensis</i>), 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/1g8p82TNSYg7115fPBDfmlueGTR8HNA/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V2Kt8BudgX_1QGng22E8e8cDSTE/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1P8o8GmTKcaci4KFKM8IAtJAUY/view?usp=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, 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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?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 "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 <i>Festuca</i> and <i>Calamagrostis</i> , and herbs from the genera <i>Gentianella</i> , <i>Senecio</i> , <i>Huperzia</i> , and <i>Oritophium</i> . They may also include scattered arboreal or shrubby elements.	OG	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing
		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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing
	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.		OX	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing
		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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing
		2.4. Other non-forest formation	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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../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 <i>Bursera</i> , <i>Acacia</i> , <i>Prosopis</i> , <i>Capparis</i> , and <i>Parkinsonia</i> . When dry periods are more prolonged, and there is greater water stress, columnar cactus species like <i>Armatocereus cartwrightianus</i> , <i>Neoraimondia</i> spp., represent the tallest stratum. The soils are sandy-clayey and dry.		WS	GNM, GM, GSec, Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	
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.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	
	3.5. 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/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	
	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	O	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1JmVn-.../view?usp=sharing	

4. Non-vegetated area	4.2. 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/1QCCs7a2vqg0ccrC0pUyEd_sDm5MqU/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KvK6Dh_YkVd4b0y_HTt-ps7YfcoqI/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1W_TTDeQPn05qJraWVFEbu1Q4JAuQrW/view?usp=sharing
	4.3. 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/1i5WmNP633CwV5sPTUeIQGqyDTCQGNi/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nr9K9pEYUd7C7HyOZm3sDDampmLZ/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KvVdu_eQhNhu5Mq2_n9E-p6L2E-0E34V/view?usp=sharing
	4.4. 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/1FnFTsm9SfPv1D1W5T3q200HicDcEmp/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xz6Yb84N2gUK7bnu8xhflamIKG85w/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RvVQvYbuo1W4n8LJpNo_AoITnf1Jp/view?usp=sharing
	4.5. 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/12-1q6tN0kdez6F5d1hb-arqb1aQhDe/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1raO8-EyS2l69g9d8_HD0X1McH9/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B0X0h1J0d5SP4_rE-hPzQ8W0u087/view?usp=drive_link
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.com/file/d/11EbtocG8hKp4n0wWpV8ZGvXnG83/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1raO8-EyS2l69g9d8_HD0X1McH9/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B0X0h1J0d5SP4_rE-hPzQ8W0u087/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/1q1TU_26FW5gAWoxMFCvUuG13Z2FER2/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1w2SdlyfVdM24nL_cWTJhu0Qd55mW4/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bR9pt_YC10mh5vUJua7U6R8nafcL/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/1CypZq-HRllvgpDP-ACsasdCcy6U/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jaw300hsG02adeDfE4458E6Roq3CtU/view?usp=sharing	https://drive.google.com/file/d/16a7Pd8ah3u8fUleISj7Y080n71d/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			

rated field data collection. Rome: FAO, p.10-12

2006. 2006 IPCC Guidelines.