



Level 1	Level 2	Description	FAO	IPCC
1. Natural woody vegetation	1.1. Closed forest and closed shrubland	Natural woody vegetation with a continuous canopy of trees or shrubs, with crowns that touch or are slightly separated with a coverage greater than 65%.	FEP, FDP, FSP	FMN, FM, Fsec, CS
	1.2. Open forest	Natural woody vegetation of trees or shrubs, with discontinuous crowns, with a coverage greater than 20% and less than 65%. Includes the open sclerophytic forest (Caldenai). In Brazil and Uruguay this class was not discriminated, and open woody vegetation with low coverage was mapped together with grassland and that with greater coverage together with Forest and closed shrubland.	FDP, FSP, WS	FMN, FM
2. Natural herbaceous vegetation	2.1. Wetland	Predominantly native herbaceous natural vegetation influenced by excess water. It occupies hydromorphic soils, which are permanently or temporarily flooded. It includes wetlands, estuaries and shores of lagoons and other bodies of water with typically hygrophilous vegetation, with aquatic and marsh herbaceous plants, which occupy plains and depressions that remain flooded for brief (months) or extended periods (years).	OM	A, Res
	2.2. Grassland	Natural herbaceous vegetation, or naturalized (i.e. that does not require human intervention to maintain itself for a long time). In general, it contains a mixture of grasses and herbaceous dicotyledons, or subshrubs and occasionally woody plants with a coverage of less than 20%. In general, there is dominance of native species over established or naturalized exotics. Its physiognomy and botanical composition are influenced by edaphic-topographic gradients and pastoral use. It occupies deep or shallow soils, up to very flat and rocky, well-drained (psamophilic), poorly drained (humid, with notable presence of sedges), and under saline influence (halophilic). In general, it is used for livestock purposes.	WG, OG	GNM, GM, G Sec
3. Agricultural and livestock area	3.1. Agriculture or pasture	Includes agricultural or pasture areas. In Brazil, spring-summer agricultural crops (soybeans and rice) predominate, while winter covers are generally for soil protection and grazing. In Uruguay, there is a cyclical alternation of some years with agriculture and others with pasture. In Argentina, these two classes were mapped separately (the detailed map can be downloaded) and were added in this joint class to maintain harmony with the map of Brazil and Uruguay.	OCA, OCM, OP, OG, OF	AC, PER, Ap, APD
	3.2. Forest plantation	Forestry corresponds to the use of areas with crops of woody plants, generally exotic tree species.	FPB, FPC, FPM	Ref
4. Non-vegetated area		Area with vegetation cover of less than 5%, with beaches and dunes (bright white sandy ridges, where there is no predominance of vegetation of any type), with urban and rural infrastructure (with a predominance of non-vegetated surfaces such as buildings and asphalt, excluding situations of vegetation in settlements such as trees or pastures), with mining activity (such as quarries, open pit mining, without the presence of water) and/or with rocky outcrops (rock naturally exposed on the surface without vegetation cover).	OB, OQ, OX	S, SE, DnM, DnNM, Min
5. Water body	5.1. River, lake or ocean	Area with permanent presence of water on the surface. It includes streams, rivers, oceans, lagoons, natural and artificial lakes.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID	A, Res
6. Not observed		Area blocked by clouds or atmospheric noise, or without observation.		NO