

Legend Description of land use and land cover used in the collection 2 of MapBiomás Uruguay

Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Description	FAO Classes *	IPCC Classes **	Google Earth	Imagen Landsat	Photo
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%. Some areas can include a mixture with exotic naturalized species.	FEP, FDP, FSP	FMN, FM, Fsec, CS	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lqimVn2MERxULomUSFZ8jso9g4vFa/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/117mpNL-lqPd_lynfJmhTTs-Im-aap1c/view?usp=drive_link	1. Pampa_Formação_Florastal_Paisagem2.PNG.jpg
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	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XnmDTNf7_vIwVbMNjKbcH7pCWk32ljoP/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eOfnBvYemab818BCJZLLDh4GJ8-Lz6Z/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SzFM4mozrBWIesJMLoFSJD285OUik9rR/view?usp=drive_link
	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 (psamphilic), 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	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TulyEqIbXvDYZO8cc41fHfwuEW0gE5R/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a1TVpljAmZ-ntJ0vFrIhR908K8cU3qszZ/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/126QadclUgxd5Bfx3fRDURR5alOhpr58r/view?usp=drive_link
3. Agricultural and live	3.1. Temporary Crop	Herbaceous annual species crops, which have been planted and harvested during a one-year period. Comprises extensive grain crops, annual greening and horticulture. Also included are areas with a rest period between agricultural plantings (fallow).	OCA, OF	AC	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-Rvp84sfgbq1rAFmvo0S6BLZ-DTmjtzw/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1G0dqW6zd1KRmsUSFXoi2TtmohuoLAI2f/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1F5w6P0nEZUWwBn7qPPFvO6xPevf-3NFQ/view?usp=drive_link
	3.2. Pasture	Herbaceous perennial species crops, which persists for more than one year. Comprises generally exotic grasses and legumes. It requires human intervention to remain as such over time.	OP	Ap	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lq4TapsznNRwxdT7sQV3OjqYhJ6Rr/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1se9BFIqoxjHZixZpIoL3c0nSuA_sAY6/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VT0a3aTbvaHSzgba8EsVlpq3SivAgHqm/view?usp=drive_link
	3.3. Forest plantation	Arboreous woody crops, which have a main stem with apical dominance. Comprises mainly forest and fruit crops.	FPB, FPC, FPM, OCP	Ref	https://drive.google.com/file/d/14i5aAVVvVvEGJsVcyWWZh7X8vEg4Ck3fsKvST_vpiMN2T/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MIH1sK4ocep4Ck3fsKvST_vpiMN2T/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_XAdBkw6lm0u7xMKDSm4t-2/view?usp=drive_link
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	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tU09dXDf6B09yzziRAHY_PcoFZHL_b2/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12Y-99BjWk4cRRTDD9VcDks6SjeyT6gWqu/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QHczj-TSPUNOmcL-UX-QJDExtAtQdMBx/view?usp=drive_link
	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	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zSbF1YFEkF0pmsTmczaz54lSwrG/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/13CBFL3jaufaE-_/view?usp=drive_link	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DxvF15IzJstg_lge5Ej7Rr0e9avivZhtVi/view?usp=drive_link
	6. Not observed	Area blocked by clouds or atmospheric noise, or without observation.					

* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO. Manual for integrated field data collection. FAO: Rome, Italy, 2012, 175p.

** Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovações. Secretaria de Pesquisa e Formação Científica. Quarta Comunicação Nacional do Brasil à Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas sobre Mudança do Clima, Brasília, 2020, 620p.