

 DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA LEYENDA - COLECCIÓN 2.0				
Class Level 1	Class Level 2	Class Level 3	Description	FAO Class*
1. Forest formation	1.1. Forest		Vegetation formations dominated by native tree species over 2 meters tall. This includes primary, secondary (regrowth), and dwarf native forests. Forest is defined as having a minimum canopy cover of 25%.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FDP, FDM, FDY
	1.1. Forest	1.1.1 Primary Forest	Forests with diverse vertical and horizontal structure. They contain large individuals, according to their ecoregion, that remain stable during the study period. In the imagery, this is reflected as textural diversity due to the influence of structural heterogeneity and the presence of shadows and gaps.	FEP, FDP, FSP
		1.1.2 Secondary Forest	Forests with homogeneous vertical and horizontal structure. They contain individuals of similar size and age, which may or may not remain stable during the study period. In the imagery, this is reflected as lower textural diversity compared to primary forests. In general, they are represented by a single dominant species.	FEM, FEY, FDM, FDY, FSM, FSY
		1.1.3 Dwarf forest	Forest ecosystems characterized by the presence of low-stature trees and very dense forest. In general, they show interlaced crowns and are dominated by a single species. These forest communities, mainly of the genus Nothofagus, develop under restrictive environmental conditions such as poor soils, wind exposure, high radiation, low water availability, or high elevations, which limit the vertical growth of the species. In the imagery, this is reflected as lower textural diversity compared to secondary forests.	N/A
2. Natural non forest formation	2.1. Wetland		Ecosystems associated with water-saturated substrates, either temporarily or permanently. For delimitation purposes, the presence of hydrophilic vegetation is considered. They are generally found in topographic depressions or poorly drained soils. They may correspond to marshes, swamps, high-Andean wetlands (bofedales), and peatlands of natural or artificial origin, with stagnant or flowing water, fresh or saline.	OM, WW
	2.2. Grassland		Areas dominated by natural herbaceous vegetation.	OG
	2.3. Steppe		This class is subdivided into two types based on their geographic distribution: (1) High Andean steppe: Areas dominated by natural formations of herbaceous vegetation of the pajonal type. In this class, the presence of low woody species of the tolar type with variable cover is allowed. This class is mainly found above 3,200 m a.s.l., which may vary according to latitude. (2) Patagonian steppe: Areas dominated by natural formations of herbaceous vegetation of the pajonal type. In this class, the presence of low woody species with variable cover is allowed.	N/A
	2.4. Shrubland		Vegetation formations dominated by shrub or low-stature tree species (less than 2 meters tall), whether native or exotic, with a minimum canopy cover of 25%. Shrublands may have different densities and can mix with other classes.	WS, WG
	2.5. Rocky Outcrop		Areas with exposed rocks, generally found in steep slope zones or severely eroded areas.	OX
3. Farming and silviculture	3.1. Silviculture		Areas covered by exotic species of silvicultural interest, mainly from the genera Pinus and Eucalyptus. This class includes harvested stands and areas invaded by natural regeneration of these species. No distinction is made between different regimes of ownership or land use (silvicultural, agricultural, or other).	FPB, FPC, FPM
	3.2. Agriculture		Areas covered by annual, temporary, and/or perennial crops, either active or in fallow. Orchards, fruit trees, vineyards, and greenhouses are included.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OF
	3.3. Pasture		Areas covered by herbaceous vegetation, associated with livestock activity.	OP
4. Non-vegetated area	4.1. Infrastructure		Urban and industrial areas, main roads, and other artificial structures such as seaports and airports. Mining and solar energy areas are not included.	OB
	4.2. Beach, Dune and Sand Spot		Areas covered by different types of sand with little or no vegetation.	OX
	4.3. Salt Flat		Areas characterized by large expanses of flat land covered by a layer of salt or mineral salts. Water bodies within salt flats are classified as water.	OX
	4.4. Other non-vegetated area		Areas characterized by large expanses of flat land covered by a layer of salt or mineral salts. Water bodies within salt flats are classified as water.	OX
5. Water bodies	5.1. River, lake or ocean		Areas permanently covered by water, of natural or anthropic origin.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID, IP, XO
	5.2. Ice and snow		Areas with permanent and superficial snow or ice cover, generally located in the Andean peaks. Debris-covered or rock glaciers are not included.	N/A
6. Not observed	6. Not observed		Unclassified areas due to the presence of permanent clouds and shadows, atmospheric noise, low quality of satellite imagery, or lack of information.	90

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