

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	DESCRIPTION	ID
1. Forest	1.1. Natural Forest	1.1.1. Forest Formation	Natural woody vegetation with a continuous canopy of trees or shrubs with crowns that touch or are slightly separated, with an approximate coverage equal to or greater than 65%.	1
			Natural woody vegetation of trees or shrubs, with an approximate coverage equal to or greater than 20% and less than 65%. It includes the open sclerophyll forest (Caldenal). In Brazil and Uruguay, this class was not discriminated against, so the open woody vegetation with low coverage was mapped together with grassland, and the one with the highest coverage together with forest formation.	2
		1.1.2. Savanna Formation	Natural woody vegetation of trees or shrubs, with an approximate coverage equal to or greater than 20% and less than 65%. It includes the open sclerophyll forest (Caldenal). In Brazil and Uruguay, this class was not discriminated against, so the open woody vegetation with low coverage was mapped together with grassland, and the one with the highest coverage together with forest formation.	3
			Natural woody vegetation of trees or shrubs, with an approximate coverage equal to or greater than 20% and less than 65%. It includes the open sclerophyll forest (Caldenal). In Brazil and Uruguay, this class was not discriminated against, so the open woody vegetation with low coverage was mapped together with grassland, and the one with the highest coverage together with forest formation.	4
	1.2. Forest Plantation	Crops of woody plants for commercial purposes. In general monocultures of exotic species.	9	
2. Non Forest Natural Formation	2.1. Wetland	Areas with herbaceous vegetation significantly influenced by water, under permanent or temporary flooding. Includes wetlands, marshes and shallow lake shores. Vegetation is typically hygrophilous, including grasses, reeds, and sedges, which occupy plains, depressions, and shorelines that remain flooded for long periods.	10	
		Natural or semi-natural herbaceous vegetation (i.e. that does not need human intervention to maintain itself for a long time). In general, is a mixture of grasses, herbaceous or shrubby dicotyledons, and occasionally woody species. Presents a dominance of native species over the planted or naturalized exotics. Their physiognomy and botanical composition are influenced by the edaphic-topographic gradients and by livestock grazing. They occur in deep or shallow soils, up to very flat and rocky soils. They are on well-drained to poorly drained soils (humid grasslands, with a notable presence of sedges), even on the sand and under the saline influence. They are generally used for livestock production.	11	
	2.2. Grassland	Natural or semi-natural herbaceous vegetation (i.e. that does not need human intervention to maintain itself for a long time). In general, is a mixture of grasses, herbaceous or shrubby dicotyledons, and occasionally woody species. Presents a dominance of native species over the planted or naturalized exotics. Their physiognomy and botanical composition are influenced by the edaphic-topographic gradients and by livestock grazing. They occur in deep or shallow soils, up to very flat and rocky soils. They are on well-drained to poorly drained soils (humid grasslands, with a notable presence of sedges), even on the sand and under the saline influence. They are generally used for livestock production.	12	
3. Farming	Includes pasture and agriculture areas. Pastures correspond to the herbaceous vegetation cultivated with one or more perennial forage species, generally of exotic grasses and legumes. It requires human intervention to remain as such in time. Agriculture corresponds to annual crops, planted or harvested during the reference year. It includes the areas of extensive crops, annual greens, horticulture, and under a period of rest between plantings (fallow).		14	
4. Non Vegetated Area	Areas with vegetation cover approximately less than 5%. A mixed class that includes beaches and dunes (bright white sandy ridges, where there is no predominance of vegetation of any kind), urban and rural infrastructure (with a predominance of non-vegetated surfaces such as buildings and asphalt, excluding vegetation patches in settlements such as trees or pastures), mining areas (such as quarries, open-pit mining, without the presence of water) and rocky outcrops (naturally exposed rock on the surface without vegetation cover).		22	
5. Water			26	
	5.1. River, Lake and Ocean	Areas with the presence of permanent surface water. Includes streams, rivers, ocean, lagoons, natural and artificial lakes.	33	
6. Non Observed	Areas blocked by clouds or atmospheric noise, or without observation.		27	