MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA COLLECTION 4.0

Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Forest formation	Forest	Amazon	Natural cover with a predominance of dense, evergreen vegetation of arboreal habit, with the presence of some natural palm communities, which together form a more or less irregular high stratum that exceeds 15 m in height. It is located in areas that do not present periodic flooding processes and have not been intervened or have a slight degree of intervention. It includes primary, secondary, riparian and gallery forests on the mainland, secondary vegetation in an advanced stage of succession.	FEP, FEM, FEY, FDP, FDM, FDY, FSP, FSM, FSY	FNM, FM, FSec, CS	3.1.1.1.1. - 3.1.1.2.1. - 3.1.2.1.1. - 3.1.2.2.1. - 3.1.3 - 3.1.4	T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4	ILV-C1-ID03-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID03-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID03-AM.png	GE-C5-ID3-AM	P-C5-ID3-AM
		Andes	Natural cover with a predominance of dense, evergreen vegetation of arboreal habit, with the presence of some natural palm communities, which together form a more or less irregular high stratum that exceeds 15 m in height. It is located in areas that do not present periodic flooding processes and have not been intervened or have a slight degree of intervention. It includes primary, secondary, riparian and gallery forests on the mainland, secondary vegetation in an advanced stage of succession.					ILV-C1-ID03-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID03-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID03-AN.png	GE-C1-ID3-AN	P-C1-ID3-AN
		Caribbean	Natural cover of dry land consisting mainly of arboreal elements, with the presence of some natural palm associations, which form a more or less regular canopy of more than 5 m in height. In a large part of the region, this cover is found bordering the natural savannas of the Orinoco, following the course of rivers and natural drainages. It includes terra firme gallery forests, low and high dense forests, secondary vegetation in an advanced state of succession, where part of its attributes have already been recovered.					ILV-C1-ID03-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID03-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID03-CA.png	GE-C1-ID3-CA	P-C1-ID3-CA
		Orinoco	Natural land cover consisting mainly of arboreal elements, with the presence of some natural palm associations, which form a more or less regular canopy of more than 5 m in height. In a large part of the region, this cover is found bordering the natural savannas of the Orinoco, following the course of rivers and natural drainages. It includes terra firme gallery forests, low and high dense forests, secondary vegetation in an advanced state of succession, where part of its attributes have already been recovered.(IDEAM, 2010, IDEAM, IGAC e Instituto Humboldt, 2017)					ILV-C1-ID03-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID03-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID03-OR.png	GE-C1-ID3-OR	P-C1-ID3-OR
		Pacific	Natural cover dominated by dense evergreen vegetation of arboreal habit, with the presence of some natural palm communities, which forms a high, more or less irregular stratum that exceeds 15 m in height. It is located in areas that do not present periodic flooding processes and have not been intervened or have a slight degree of intervention. It includes primary, secondary, riparian and upland gallery forests, secondary vegetation in an advanced stage of succession					ILV-C1-ID03-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID03-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID03-PA.png	GE-C1-ID3-PA	P-C1-ID3-PA
Forest formation	Mangrove	Caribbean	Natural cover consisting of tree and shrub strata, with heights varying between 5 to 25 meters, distributed from the Gulf of Urabá to the upper Guajira, and in the insular zone. They grow on flat, sandy to silty-clay soils, poorly drained, in intertidal zones such as estuaries, bays, inlets, coastal lagoons, among others, where they receive the contributions of continental runoff waters and the influence of marine or brackish waters.	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM, FSec	3.1.1.1.2.2.	T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4	ILV-C1-ID5-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID5-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID5-CA.png	GE-C1-ID5-CA.png	P-C1-ID5-CA
		Pacific	Natural cover with a predominance of mangrove-type woody vegetation, composed of different species adapted to saline environments (halophytes), with dense foliage and reaching heights of up to 30 meters. It is located in low-lying areas with gentle slopes. The terrain is characterized by the influence of brackish water, saturated soils with poor drainage and a low rate of organic matter decomposition. These ecosystems are distributed from the limits with Panama to the south, on the border with Ecuador, forming a strip along the coast. They are found in river mouth areas such as Baudó, Dagua, Limones, Yurumanguí, Timbiquí, Guapi, Iscuandé, Satinga and San Juan, as well as in coves and the bays of Málaga and Buenaventura.					ILV-C1-ID5-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID5-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID5-PA.png	GE-C1-ID5-PA	P-C1-ID5-PA

MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA

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Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Forest formation	Floodable forest	Amazon	Forest cover with a canopy height greater than 5 m, present in areas near or adjacent to bodies of water, characterized by plant species that support seasonally (4-8 months per year) or permanently flooded conditions, with moisture in the soil during most of the year. They are generally found in the floodplains of valleys and alluvial plains.	FEP, FEM, FEY, WW	FNM, FM, Fsec	3.1.1.1.2. - 3.1.1.2.2. - 3.1.2.1.2. - 3.1.2.2.2. - 3.1.3. - 3.1.4. - 3.2.3.1	T1.1 T1.2 T1.3 T1.4	ILV-C1-ID6-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID6-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID6-AM.png	GE-C5-ID6-AM	P-C5-ID6-AM
		Andes	Forest cover present on the riverbanks, comprising vegetation in different strata, highlighting the formation of woody tree plants, high Poaceae (Guadua) or palms with heights from 3 meters and upwards and considerable density to be natural forest, this is characterized by settling on the banks of temporary or permanent rivers which limits its amplitude to a strip no more than 50 m from the riverbed.					ILV-C2-ID6-AN.png	ILR-C2-ID6-AN.png	ILR-C2-ID6-AN.png	GE-C2-ID6-AN.png	P-COL1-ID31-AN.jpg
		Caribbean	This includes vegetation in different strata, highlighting the formation of woody or arboreal plants with heights from 3 meters and up, this is characterized by being established on the banks of temporary or permanent rivers, due to its uneven terrain this formation is also known as gallery forests, although it does not imply that all gallery forests are.					ILV-C1-ID6-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID6-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID6-CA.png	GE-C1-ID6-CA.png	P-C1-ID6-CA
		Orinoco	Cover present in most of the riverbanks, where tree vegetation can be observed with a height of more than 3 meters, it is characterized by being established near the riverbeds and streams. These are known as gallery forests, although it does not imply that all gallery forests are floodable, in the same way, you can find plant associations such as morichales within these floodable formations.					ILV-C1-ID6-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID6-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID6-OR.png	GE-C1-ID6-OR	P-C1-ID6-OR
		Pacific	Floodable forests are forest cover present on the banks of rivers, this includes vegetation in different strata, highlighting the formation of woody or arboreal plants with heights from 3 meters onwards, this is characterized by being established on the banks of temporary or permanent rivers, Due to its slightly rugged orography, this formation is also known as gallery forests, although this does not imply that all gallery forests are floodable. Likewise, in the Colombian Pacific, floodable formations can be found such as the sajales and the guandales, which are coeval species that subsist under these edaphic conditions of high flooding.					ILV-C1-ID6-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID6-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID6-PA.png	GE-C1-ID6-PA.png	P-C1-ID6-PA
Forest formation	Wooded sandbank vegetation	Caribbean	Wooded formations (subxerophytic) located below 800 masl on sandy soils, mainly conformed by the very dry and arid xerophytic ecosystems of the Guajira in temperature ranges exceeding 24°C, characterized by its sclerophyllous vegetation of hard and deciduous leaves (generally tends to reach heights between 1 and 4 meters) located on slightly sloping flat terrain.	FDP, FDM, FDY, WS	FNM, O	3.2.1.2.1, 3.2.1.2.2, 3.2.2.1, 3.2.2.2	T5.1	ILV-C1-ID49-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID49-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID49-CA.png	GE-C1-ID50-CA	P-C1-ID50-CA

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LEGEND DESCRIPTION - MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA COLLECTION 4.0

Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Non forest natural formation	Wetland	Amazon	Natural herbaceous vegetation (coverage greater than 70%) or shrubs (coverage between 30 and 50%), on permanently oversaturated hydromorphic soils, which during rainy periods (4-8 months per year) may be covered by a sheet of water. It can present some arboreal elements in the form of patches or “matas de monte” and areas with communities of palms or “morichales”, dispersed, that in no case exceed 10%. They are generally found in the floodplains of the valleys and alluvial plains.	WW, OM, WG	A	3.2.1.1.2.1 - 3.2.1.1.2.2 - 3.2.1.1.2.3	T4.2	ILV-C1-ID11-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID11-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID11-AM.png	GE-C5-ID11-AM	P-C5-ID11-AM
		Andes	This cover is found in low marshy, spongy textured soils, whose soil is mainly composed of mosses and decomposing plant material, commonly called peat bogs, which are located above 3,200 meters above sea level. It also includes herbaceous and shrub vegetation established in swampy areas near bodies of water such as wetlands (macrophytes with some degree of vegetative exposure outside the water when the sensor captures it), and those natural plant species that partially or totally cover the sheet of water, as is the case of Andean lakes and lagoons in the process of eutrophication					ILV-C1-ID11-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID11-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID11-AN.png	GE-C1-ID11-AN	P-C1-ID11-AN
		Caribbean	This type of cover is found in low coastal areas covered by herbaceous and, to a lesser extent, shrub vegetation adapted to brackish environments, which are under the influence of the tide. Also in areas associated with river deltas, estuaries, marshes, coastal lagoons and marine flood plains. They are characterized by being subjected to periods of flooding.			3.2.1.1.2.1 - 3.2.1.1.2.2 - 3.2.1.1.2.3 - 3.2.1.1.2.4		ILV-C1-ID11-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID11-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID11-CA.png	GE-C1-ID11-CA	P-CA-ID11-CA
		Orinoco	Herbaceous vegetation, mostly grasses, subject to permanent or temporary flooding (at least once a year) according to natural flood pulses, generally located in low areas, which may be constituted by watercourse diversion zones, flood plains, old diversion meadows and natural depressions where the water table rises permanently or seasonally. It may present some scattered arboreal and/or shrubby elements.			3.2.1.1.2.1 - 3.2.1.1.2.2 - 3.2.1.1.2.3		ILV-C1-ID11-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID11-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID11-OR.png	GE-C1-ID11-OR	P-C1-ID11-OR
		Pacific	Areas with a predominance of natural herbaceous vegetation that may present some arboreal elements to a lesser extent, areas with scattered communities of palms or “morichales”, which in no case exceed 10%. They are generally found in the flood plains of the valleys and alluvial plains.					ILV-C1-ID11-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID11-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID11-PA.png	GE-C1-ID11-PA	P-C1-ID11-PA
Non forest natural formation	Grassland	Amazon	Natural cover of herbaceous type (grasses) on dry land, mainly flat to slightly undulating and dissected surfaces, with the presence of scattered or isolated tree and/or shrub elements, located mainly in areas with edaphic limitations, between 300 to 800 m.a.s.l. It is generally surrounded by gallery forests with natural pastures and some degraded areas (mining, urban areas, crops or other use zones) or rocky outcrops. At certain times of the year it may be covered by a sheet of water that causes the soils to be permanently oversaturated. In the savannas of the Colombian Amazon, the scarce physiographic element is associated with this cover, which constitutes a micro-relief in ridges.	WG, WW	GNM	3.2.1.1.1.1,3.2.1.1.1.2	T4.1, T4.2, T4.5,	ILV-C1-ID12-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID12-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID12-AM.png	GE-C1-ID12-AM.png	P-C5-ID12-AM
		Orinoco	Geomorphologically flat land area covered by natural vegetation, mainly grasses, subxerophytic grasses, abundant fruticals (perennial plant, with woody stems and branches from the base, similar to shrubs), without trees or with scattered presence of them. In the Colombian Orinoquia, this vegetation characterizes the Sabana ecosystem and its predominance indicates edaphological factors in the area, such as nutrient deficiency and high soil permeability, which favors rapid drying in the dry season and soil washing in the rainy season. The continuity of this vegetation is interrupted by the presence of gallery forests that cover the course of rivers and streams, as well as by grazing activities and periodic burns that have a regenerative function in the savanna, the latter being evidence of the expansion of anthropogenic activities into these natural areas.			3.2.1.1.1.1,3.2.1.1.1.2	T4.1, T4.2, T4.5,	ILV-C1-ID12-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID12-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID12-OR.png	GE-C5-ID12-OR	P-C5-ID12-OR

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								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Non forest natural formation	Hypersaline tidal flat	Caribbean	Stationary area of natural origin characterized by an accumulation of salts due to evaporation processes and/or infiltration of seawater, which can be intervened or unintervened, the former through land development without reaching a scale of industrial extractivism. At the climatic level it is found in arid or semi-arid climates, conditions that favor its active state, and together with its composition there are extremophile microorganisms.	OX	O	4.2.2	FM1.2	ILV-C1-ID32-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID32-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID32-CA.png	GE-C1-ID32-CA.png	P-C1-ID32-CA
Non forest natural formation	Rocky outcrop	Amazon	Natural areas made up of exposed rock layers, where erosion and precipitation processes have caused the exposure of the bedrock, with little or no vegetation; generally located on steep, steep slopes. In the Andes and the Caribbean they are also usually associated with mountain glaciers, volcanoes, faults and geological deformations, generally in areas of steep slopes and steep inclines forming escarpments and cliffs where erosion processes have caused the exposure of the bedrock to the earth's surface, with little or no vegetation. However, in the Pacific it corresponds to cliffy coastal areas of volcanic formation, referring to Malpelo Island	OX	O	3.3.2.	T3.4 - T6.2	ILV-C1-ID29-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID29-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID29-AM.png	GE-C5-ID29-AM	P-C5-ID29-AM
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID29-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID29-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID29-AN.png	GE-C1-ID29-AN	P-C1-ID29-AN
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID29-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID29-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID29-CA.png	GE-C1-ID29-CA	P-C1-ID29-CA
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID29-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID29-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID29-OR.png	GE-C1-ID29-OR	P-C1-ID29-OR
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID29-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID29-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID29-PA.png	GE-C1-ID29-PA	P-C1-ID29-PA
Non forest natural formation	Herbaceous sandbank vegetation	Caribbean	Herbaceous vegetation located below 800 m.a.s.l. in arid and very dry environments predominantly in the upper and middle Guajira with temperature ranges above 24°C, located in open areas with little presence of other natural cover associated with grazing areas.	OX, OG	GNM	3.2.1.2.1, 3.2.1.2.2, 3.2.2.1, 3.2.2.2	T5.1	ILV-C1-ID50-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID50-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID50-CA.png	GE-C1-ID49-CA	P-C1-ID49-CA
Non forest natural formation	Other non forest formation	Amazon	Natural cover with a predominance of herbaceous elements that create an open cover of less than 5 m in height. This vegetation has been minimally intervened, preserving its original structure and functions. It develops on rocky outcrops, areas with hilly relief, tepuis and sandy soils with low moisture retention. .	WS, WG, OG	GNM,GM,G Sec	3.2.1.2.1	T4.1	ILV-C1-ID13-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID13-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID13-AM.png	GE-C1-ID13-AM.png	P-C5-ID13-AM.png
		Andes	Vegetation cover of natural origin that includes shrub and herbaceous strata with heights of less than 5 meters. It develops in different altitudinal levels, such as Andean formations, high Andean, moorland and cloud forests, with minimal human intervention. The shrub communities form an irregular canopy, with perennial plants with woody stems and abundant branches. There are also areas covered by shrub vegetation, with the presence of shrubs, palms, vines, low vegetation and some isolated trees. In addition, there are moorland, submoorland and high mountain grasslands, as well as different types of grasslands with scattered arboreal and/or shrub elements.			3.2.1.1.1.3. 3.2.1.1.1.1. 3.2.1.1.1.2, 3.2.1.1.2.1.,3.2.1.1.2.2.	T6.4	ILV-C1-ID13-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID13-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID13-AN.png	GE-C1-ID13-AN.PNG	P-C1-ID13-AN.png
		Caribbean	Natural cover composed mainly of shrubs and herbaceous plants, which form grasslands developed in areas that are not subject to periods of flooding. These areas may or may not have scattered arboreal and/or shrub elements.			3.2.1.1.1.3. 3.2.1.1.1.1. 3.2.1.1.1.2	MT2.1	ILV-C1-ID13-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID13-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID13-CA.png	GE-C1-ID13-CA.PNG	P-C1-ID13-CA.png
		Pacific	Corresponds to a natural cover consisting of grasslands, which develop in areas that are not subject to periods of flooding, which may or may not have scattered arboreal and/or shrub elements. This category also includes other forms of cover, such as areas where shrub vegetation prevails with an irregular canopy structure and the presence of shrubs, palms, vines and small plants.			3.2.1.1.1.3 - 3.2.1.1.1.1 - 3.2.1.1.1.2	MT2.1	ILV-C1-ID13-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID13-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID13-PA.png	GE-C1-ID13-PA.PNG	P-C1-ID13-PA.png

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								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Non forest natural formation	Andinean Herbaceous and Shrubby Vegetation	Andes	Natural vegetation cover restricted to the Andes—characteristic of high-Andean zones and situated above the treeline, starting at 2,900 meters above sea level—with transitions determined by local conditions, particularly edaphic and climatic factors. It is dominated primarily by herbaceous species, with a smaller proportion of shrubs; its physiognomy and floristic composition vary widely. Among the most representative plant families are Poaceae, Asteraceae, Ericaceae, Melastomataceae, Rosaceae, and Orchidaceae, as well as Cyperaceae, Bromeliaceae, and Fabaceae, all of which contribute to the ecosystem's high diversity and endemism. These communities are adapted to conditions of high humidity, frequent cloud cover, heavy precipitation, direct solar radiation, low temperatures, and soft soils. They constitute one of the most unique ecosystems, while simultaneously being among those most threatened by human pressure.	WG,WS,OM	Res	3.2.1.1.1.2	T6.5	ILV-C3-ID81-AN.png	ILR-C3-ID81-AN.png	ILB-C3-ID81-AN.png	GE-C3-ID81-AN.png	P-C3-ID81-AN.png
		Amazon										
Non forest natural formation	.Flooded Andinean Herbaceous and Shrubby Vegetation	Andes	Natural vegetation cover restricted to the Andes, associated with freshwater lake, marsh, and river systems, dominated mainly by herbaceous species and, to a lesser extent, by shrubs. It develops in alluvial plains, riparian areas, and marshy environments above 2,900 meters above sea level. It is characterized by vegetation adapted to conditions of high humidity, frequent cloud cover, high rainfall, direct solar radiation, low temperatures, and soft soils composed largely of mosses and decomposing organic matter that form peat bogs. It also includes species that partially or totally cover the water surface in Andean lakes and lagoons undergoing eutrophication.	WG,WS,OM	Res	4.1.2 - 4.1.3	T6.5	ILV-C3-ID82-AN.png	ILR-C3-ID82-AN.png	ILB-C3-ID82-AN.png	GE-C3-ID82-AN.png	P-C3-ID82-AN.png
		Amazon										
Agricultural and livestock area	Palm oil	Amazon	Coverages of anthropogenic origin destined for extractive purposes, whose production is carried out on an industrial scale. These coverages are characterized by the presence of extensive areas of cultivation with oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) plantations, arranged in a symmetrical and regular manner. In general, these are permanent crops grown on plots considerably larger than those used in traditional agriculture. The height of the canopy varies according to the stage of development of the plantation; at its optimum stage of productivity, this type of cover does not usually exceed 15 meters in height. This cover is characterized by an open canopy, designed to maximize the capture of solar radiation by each individual, thus optimizing photosynthetic efficiency and, consequently, crop productivity. The optimal development of the oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) occurs in soils of volcanic origin, as well as in alluvial and marine clays, located at low altitudes (less than 500 m a.s.l.), with good permeability and adequate drainage.	OCP	Ac	2.2.3.2	T7.3	ILV-C1-ID35-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID35-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID35-CA.png	GE-C1-ID35-CA	P-C1-ID35-CA
		Andes										
		Caribbean										
		Orinoco										
		Pacific										
Agricultural and livestock area	Forest plantation	Amazon	Cover of anthropogenic origin destined for forest management, made up of homogeneous plantations of tree vegetation. These areas are established by seeding or planting during afforestation or reforestation processes, with the objective of producing timber, pulp or other timber and non-timber forest products. The cover is organized in stands, where canopy height and density are determined by the species planted and the type of product expected. It presents a regular geometric pattern, with rows of trees generally of the same age. They are usually located in areas of gentle to medium slopes, with a uniform and continuous canopy, and are often established on areas previously occupied by pasture or secondary vegetation.	FPB, FPC, FPM	Ref	3.1.5.	T7.3	ILV-C1-ID9-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID9-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID9-AM.png	GE-C5-ID9-AM.png	P-C5-ID9-AM
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID9-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID9-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID9-AN.png	GE-C1-ID9-AN	P-C1-ID9-AN
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID9-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID9-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID9-CA.png	GE-C1-ID9-CA	P-C1-ID9-CA
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID9-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID9-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID9-OR.png	GE-C1-ID9-OR	P-C1-ID9-OR
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID9-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID9-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID9-PA.png	GE-C1-ID9-PA	P-C1-ID9-PA

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								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Agricultural and livestock area	Banana (beta)	Caribbean	Area dedicated to intensive and technified cultivation of Musa species, mainly banana (Musa spp.), established under large-scale agricultural systems for commercial purposes. This type of coverage represents areas continuously occupied by perennial plantations, managed in a specialized and sustained manner over time. It is characterized by a high plant density, regular crop distribution and permanence of the cover for several years without evident rotation.	OCP	Ac	2.2.1.3.	T7.3	ILV-C3-ID74.png	ILR-C3-ID74.png	ILB-C3-ID74.png	GE-C3-ID74.png	P-C3-ID75.png
Agricultural and livestock area	Mosaic of agriculture and pasture	Amazon	An area of anthropogenic origin characterized by the combined use of agricultural and livestock activities, where transitory and/or permanent crops are grown together with areas of managed pasture. These areas form a heterogeneous mosaic of small to medium-sized plots, with both regular and irregular spatial patterns, defined by the dynamics of sowing, rotation and grazing. This class ranges from intensive production systems to family farming practices, distributed in regions without significant topographic restrictions and adapting to diverse environmental conditions and management practices. In the Andean region, permanent crops such as coffee, fruit trees and bananas predominate, combined with transitory crops such as corn and legumes, as well as small pastures for non-intensive livestock. These activities are usually located on hillsides and present complex spatial patterns that make it difficult to individualize them. In the Orinoco region, cover is dominated by a mosaic of transitory crops (rice, corn, soybeans) and permanent crops (cacao, citrus), accompanied by extensive areas of pasture used for extensive cattle ranching. Coverage varies seasonally, especially in areas subject to flooding, which generates high tonal variability in satellite images. In the Caribbean region there are crops such as cassava, sugarcane, fruit trees and oil palm, combined with non-extensive pastures. The variation in agricultural and livestock practices, as well as in the phenological stages of the crops, generates similarities with other land covers, making it difficult to differentiate them. The Pacific region is dominated by family agriculture with crops such as bananas, sugarcane and fruit trees; pasture mosaics are small and associated with non-intensive livestock farming, and phenological variability also makes their classification difficult. Finally, in Amazonia there are extensive areas for livestock production, especially in the northwestern zone. However, there are also areas of family agriculture and the presence of some industrial crops, generating a diverse coverage in terms of patterns and land use.	0	Ac, Ap	2.1.1 - 2.1.2 - 2.1.3 - 2.1.4 - 2.1.5 - 2.2.2 - 2.2.3 - 2.2.4 - 2.3.1- 2.3.2 - 2.3.3 - 2.4.1 - 2.4.2 - 2.4.3- 2.4.4 - 2.4.5	T7.2 T7.1 T7.5	ILV-C1-ID21-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID21-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID21-AM.png	GE-C5-ID21-AM	P-C5-ID21-AM
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID21-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID21-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID21-AN.png	GE-C1-ID21-AN	P-C1-ID21-AN
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID21-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID21-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID21-CA.png	GE-C1-ID21-CA	P-C1-ID21-CA
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID21-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID21-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID21-OR.png	GE-C1-ID21-OR	P-C1-ID21-OR
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID21-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID21-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID21-PA.png	GE-C1-ID21-PA	P-C1-ID21-PA
Agricultural and livestock area	Rice	Amazon	An area of anthropogenic origin dedicated to the cultivation of rice (Oryza sativa), established using medium- to large-scale mechanized systems. It consists of contiguous, regularly shaped, geometric plots delineated by canals, drainage channels, and internal access paths. Rice is a seasonal, short-cycle crop grown on flat to slightly undulating terrain, typically under irrigation or controlled flooding, and—to a lesser extent—via mechanized rain-fed cultivation. The land cover exhibits high seasonal variability: during soil preparation and sowing, the ground appears either bare or covered by a thin layer of water; during the growth and maturation phases, it features a dense, uniform, low-growing herbaceous cover; and following harvest, it consists of crop stubble and exposed soil. This land use is distinguished from a mosaic of mixed agriculture and/or pasture by the continuity and size of the plots, as well as by the specialized management of a single crop.	OCA	Ac	2.1.2	F3.3	ID40-654-OR.png	ID40-564-OR.png	ID40-764-OR.png	ID40 -OR.png	P-ID40-OR.jpg
		Andes										
		Caribbean										
		Orinoco										
		Pacific										

MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA COLLECTION 4.0

Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Agricultural and livestock area	Agriculture (beta)	Amazon	Areas in the Amazon region altered for agricultural activities, reflecting a combination of traditional systems, rural colonization, and agricultural expansion. This includes chagras—indigenous, ancestral systems of rotational land use—which feature a high diversity of food, medicinal, and fruit crops managed in an integrated manner with the forest. It also encompasses agroforestry systems established by peasant and settler communities, which combine crops with woody species of local or commercial value. Concurrently, there is evidence of medium- to large-scale mechanized agriculture, often linked to recent deforestation and the expansion of the agricultural frontier. This category represents a transformation of the Amazonian landscape that integrates various forms of land occupation, ranging from community-based management to intensive, extractive models.	OCA, OCP, OCM, OF	Ac	2.1. - 2.2. - 2.1.1 - 2.1.2 - 2.1.3 - 2.1.4 - 2.1.5 - 2.2.2 - 2.2.3 - 2.2.4	T7.1	ILV-C7-ID18-AM.png	ILR-C8-ID18-AM.png	ILB-C8-ID18-AM.png	GE-C8-ID18-AM.png	P-C8-ID18-AM.png
Agricultural and livestock area	Pasture (beta)	Amazon	Lands covered by managed pastures—of anthropogenic origin—used for grazing and livestock production on a permanent basis for a period of two years or more. These areas are characterized by a continuous, homogeneous herbaceous cover with few or no trees, established on land previously occupied by forest or natural vegetation. In satellite imagery, it exhibits regular geometric patterns resulting from the subdivision of land, fencing, and access roads; it is often associated with the expansion of the agricultural frontier, particularly in the northwestern part of the region. It is distinguished from natural herbaceous vegetation by its regular shape and its connection to human intervention.	OP	Ap	2.3.1 - 2.3.2 - 2.3.3	T7.2	ILV-C7-ID15-AM.png	ILR-C8-ID15-AM.png	ILB-C8-ID15-AM.png	GE-C8-ID15-AM.png	P-C8-ID15-AM.png
Non vegetated area	Beach, dune and sand spot	Amazon	Natural covers formed by the accumulation of loose sediments such as sand, silt or gravel, in fluvial, coastal or aeolian environments. They are characterized by little or no vegetation and high reflectance in satellite images. Beaches are located on river or sea margins; dunes, in coastal or inland areas shaped by the wind; and sandbanks, in river beds or margins, emerging seasonally or permanently. In the Andean region, this cover corresponds to relicts of mobile banks and abandoned meanders, with sandy or rocky soils and sparse vegetation, as well as desert or xerophytic formations with vegetation cover of less than 20%. In the Caribbean region, it occurs both in coastal areas and in desert environments, especially in La Guajira, where sandy soils and sparse xerophytic vegetation predominate. Sandbanks associated with old watercourses have also been identified. In the Orinoco region, it appears in flat formations of sandy soils, as in the southeast of Arauca, with high light reflectance and sparse vegetation. It also includes sand banks formed in relicts of meanders and old riverbeds. In the Pacific region, it is associated with areas of abandoned meanders and mobile banks, with sandy or rocky cover and very limited vegetation, generally less than 20%. In the Amazon region, this cover occurs mainly on river beaches, sandbanks and areas of temporary alluvial deposits, where water dynamics prevent the development of dense vegetation. These sectors have bare soils or very sparse vegetation cover, especially on the banks of large rivers, clearings opened by natural or anthropogenic action, and river terraces in the process of early succession.	OX	O	3.3.1	MT1.3 MFT1.1 MT2.1	ILV-C1-ID23-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID23-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID23-AM.png	GE-C1-ID23-AM.png	P-C5-ID23-AM.PNG
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID23-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID23-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID23-AN.png	GE-C1-ID23-AN.png	P-C1-ID23-AN
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID23-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID23-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID23-CA.png	GE-C1-ID23-CA.png	P-C1-ID23-CA
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID23-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID23-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID23-OR.png	GE-C1-ID23-OR.png	P-C1-ID23-OR
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID23-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID23-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID23-PA.png	GE-C1-ID23-PA	P-C1-ID23-PA

MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA COLLECTION 4.0

Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Non vegetated area	Urban area	Amazon	Area of human settlement associated with large and small urban centers (towns) with built environment infrastructure such as road and rail networks and associated land, in addition to other artificialized areas such as hydrocarbon exploitation works, hydroelectric plants, military bases, airports, port areas and non-agricultural green areas such as recreational facilities in urban centers, urban lawns, road dividers and non-conventional airstrips in rural areas. Peripheral areas that are being included in a gradual process of urbanization for residential purposes and/or industrial zones are also considered.	OB	S	1.1.1. - 1.1.2. - 1.2.1. - 1.2.2. - 1.2.3. - 1.2.4 - 1.2.5. - 1.4.2.	T7.4	ILV-C1-ID24-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID24-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID24-AM.png	GE-COL5-ID24-AM.png	P-C5-ID24-AM.png
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID24-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID24-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID24-AN.png	GE-COL1-ID24-AN.png	P-C1-ID24-AN.png
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID24-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID24-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID24-CA.png	GE-COL1-ID24-CA.png	P-C1-ID24-CA.png
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID24-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID24-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID24-OR.png	GE-COL1-ID24-OR.png	P-C1-ID24-OR.png
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID24-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID24-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID24-PA.png	GE-COL1-ID24-PA.png	P-C1-ID24-PA.png
Non vegetated area	Mining	Amazon	Areas of extraction or accumulation of materials from open-pit mining activity or river mining with clear exposure of the soil. It does not differentiate whether it is industrial, artisanal, riverine or illegal. It includes areas dedicated to the extraction of materials (sand, gravel, quarries), areas for the exploitation of coal, gold, among others; as well as salt extraction areas associated with maritime salt mines.	OQ	O	1.3.1	T7.4	ILV-C1-ID30-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID30-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID30-AM.png	GE-C5-ID30-AM.png	
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID30-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID30-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID30-CA.png	GE-C1-ID30-AN.png	P-C1-ID30-AN
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID30-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID30-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID30-AN.png	GE-C1-ID30-CA.png	P-C1-ID30-CA
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID30-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID30-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID30-OR.png	GE-C1-ID30-OR	P-C1-ID30-OR
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID30-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID30-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID30-PA.png	GE-C1-ID30-PA	P-C1-ID30-PA
Non vegetated area	Other natural non vegetated area	Amazon	Areas devoid of vegetation or with scarce vegetation cover, originated by natural erosive processes or natural phenomena. Including landslides, areas of importance such as the Tatacoa desert and the Sabrinsky desert.	OQ	O	3.3.3 - 3.3.4	T3.4, T5.2 - T5.3 - T5.4 - T5.5	ILV-C2-ID68.png	ILR-C2-ID68.png	ILB-C2-ID68.png	GE-C2-ID68.png	P-C2-ID68.png
		Andes					T3.4, T5.2 - T5.3 - T5.4 - T5.6					
		Caribbean					T3.4, T5.2 - T5.3 - T5.4 - T5.7					
		Orinoco					T3.4, T5.2 - T5.3 - T5.4 - T5.8					
		Pacific					T3.4, T5.2 - T5.3 - T5.4 - T5.9					
Non vegetated area	Other non vegetated area	Amazon	Intervened areas of anthropogenic origin (infrastructure, urban expansion or mining) not mapped in their classes and soils devoid of vegetation or scarce vegetation cover. Also included are burned areas and areas of cultivation in preparation or fallow.	OX, OB, OQ	O	1.1.1 - 1.1.2 -1.2.1 -1.2.2 -1.2.3 - 1.2.4 - 1.3.1 - 1.3.2 - 1.4.1 - 1.4.2 - 3.3.3 - 3.3.4	T7.1, T7.2, T7.3, T7.4	ILV-C1-ID25-AM.png	ILR-C1-ID25-AM.png	ILB-C1-ID25-AM.png	GE-C5-ID25-AM	P-C5-ID25.AM
		Andes						ILV-C1-ID25-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID25-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID25-AN.png	GE-C1-ID25-AN	P-C1-ID25-AN
		Caribbean						ILV-C1-ID25-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID25-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID25-CA.png	GE-C1-ID25-CA	P-C1-ID25-CA
		Orinoco						ILV-C1-ID25-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID25-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID25-OR.png	GE-C1-ID25-OR	P-C1-ID25-OR.png
		Pacific						ILV-C1-ID25-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID25-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID25-PA.png	GE-C1-ID25-PA	P-C1-ID25-PA.png

MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA COLLECTION 4.0

Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Non vegetated area	Solar panel farm	Amazon Andes Caribbean Orinoco	Extensive areas of land used to generate electricity by converting solar radiation into electricity through photovoltaic modules. These areas are made up of sets of solar panels mounted on fixed structures or with solar tracking systems, in addition to electrical substations, internal connection networks and other infrastructure necessary for the transmission, distribution and management of the energy produced.	OB	O	1.4.	T7.4	ILV-C3-ID75.png	ILR-C3-ID75.png	ILB-C3-ID75.png	GE-C3-ID75.png	P-C3-ID75.png
Water body	River, lake and ocean	Amazon Andes Caribbean Orinoco Pacific	Permanent or seasonal water surfaces, of natural or anthropogenic formation, mainly associated with the supply of aqueducts and energy production. Includes rivers, lakes, lagoons, oceans, reservoirs, swamps, canals and ponds.	IRP, IRS, IL, ID, IP	A	5.1.1. - 5.1.2. - 5.1.3. - 5.1.4. 5.1.1. - 5.1.2. - 5.1.3. - 5.1.4. - 5.2.1 - 5.2.2. 5.1.1. - 5.1.2. -5.1.3. - 5.1.4. 5.1.1. - 5.1.2. -5.1.3. - 5.1.4. - 5.2.1 - 5.2.2.	F1.1 - F1.2 F1.3 - F1.4 - F1.5 - F1.6 - F1.7 - F2.1 - F2.2 - F2.3 - F2.4 - F2.5 - F2.6 - F2.7 - F2.8 - F2.9 - F2.10 - F3.5 F1.1 - F1.2 F1.3 - F1.4 - F1.5 - F1.6 - F1.7 - F2.1 - F2.2 - F2.3 - F2.4 - F2.5 - F2.6 - F2.7 - F2.8 - F2.9 - F2.10 - F3.5 - FM1.2 - FM1.3 F1.1 - F1.2 F1.3 - F1.4 - F1.5 - F1.6 - F1.7 - F2.1 - F2.2 - F2.3 - F2.4 - F2.5 - F2.6 - F2.7 - F2.8 - F2.9 - F2.10 - F3.5 F1.1 - F1.2 F1.3 - F1.4 - F1.5 - F1.6 - F1.7 - F2.1 - F2.2 - F2.3 - F2.4 - F2.5 - F2.6 - F2.7 - F2.8 - F2.9 - F2.10 - F3.5 - FM1.2 - FM1.3	ILV-C1-ID33-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID33-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID33-AN.png	GE-C1-ID33-AN	P-C1-ID33-AN
Water body	Aquaculture	Andes	Artificial water surfaces intended for the rearing of fish, shrimp and crustaceans in freshwater or saltwater environments. They are composed of a series of adjacent pools that present a regular geometric pattern, characteristic of aquaculture production systems.	NOT APPLICABLE	A	5.1.4.3.	F3.4	ILV-C1-ID31-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID31-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID31-AN.png	GE-COL1-ID31-AN	P-COL1-ID31-AN
		Caribbean				5.1.4.3 - 5.2.3.	F3.4 - M4.2	ILV-C1-ID31-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID31-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID31-CA.png	GE-COL1-ID31-CA	P-COL1-ID35-CA
		Orinoco				5.1.4.3.	F3.4	ILV-C1-ID31-OR.png	ILR-C1-ID31-OR.png	ILB-C1-ID31-OR.png	GE-COL1-ID31-OR	P-COL1-ID31-OR
		Pacific				5.1.4.3. - 5.2.3.	F3.4 - M4.2	ILV-C1-ID31-PA.png	ILR-C1-ID31-PA.png	ILB-C1-ID31-PA.png	GE-COL1-ID31-PA	
		Amazon				5.1.4.3.	F3.4	ILV-C7-ID31-AM.PNG	ILR-C7-ID31-AM.PNG	ILB-C7-ID31-AM.PNG	GE-COL7-ID31-AM	P-C7-ID31-AM

MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA

LEGEND DESCRIPTION - MAPBIOMAS COLOMBIA COLLECTION 4.0

Level 1	Level 2	Biome	Description	FAO Classes	Land cover (IPCC)	CLC	UICN	Landsat images			Natural color	Landscape
								False color combination RGB 654	False color combination RGB 564	False color combination RGB 764		
Water body	Glacier and nival	Andes	Area covered by a permanent ice mass and/or constant snow, located in accumulation and ablation zones (Serrano & González, 2004). It is located in a focal or distributed form on the summits of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and in the Andes Mountains, above 4,000 m asl. It lacks vegetation cover and is usually surrounded by rocky outcrops and glacial lakes. This cover is found within the Páramo orobiome and corresponds to an edaphogenetic environment of low temperatures	NOT APPLICABLE	O	3.3.5.1,3.3.5.2	T6.1	ILV-C1-ID34-AN.png	ILR-C1-ID34-AN.png	ILB-C1-ID34-AN.png	GE-C1-ID34-AN	P-C1-ID34-AN
		Caribbean		NOT APPLICABLE		3.3.5.1,3.3.5.2	T6.1	ILV-C1-ID34-CA.png	ILR-C1-ID34-CA.png	ILB-C1-ID34-CA.png	GE-C1-ID34-CA	P-C1-ID34-CA
Non observed			Areas that could not be identified in their classes due to the presence of clouds, cloud shadows, atmospheric noise or quality of satellite images throughout the series	NOT APPLICABLE	NO	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	IL-C1-ID27.PNG			-	-