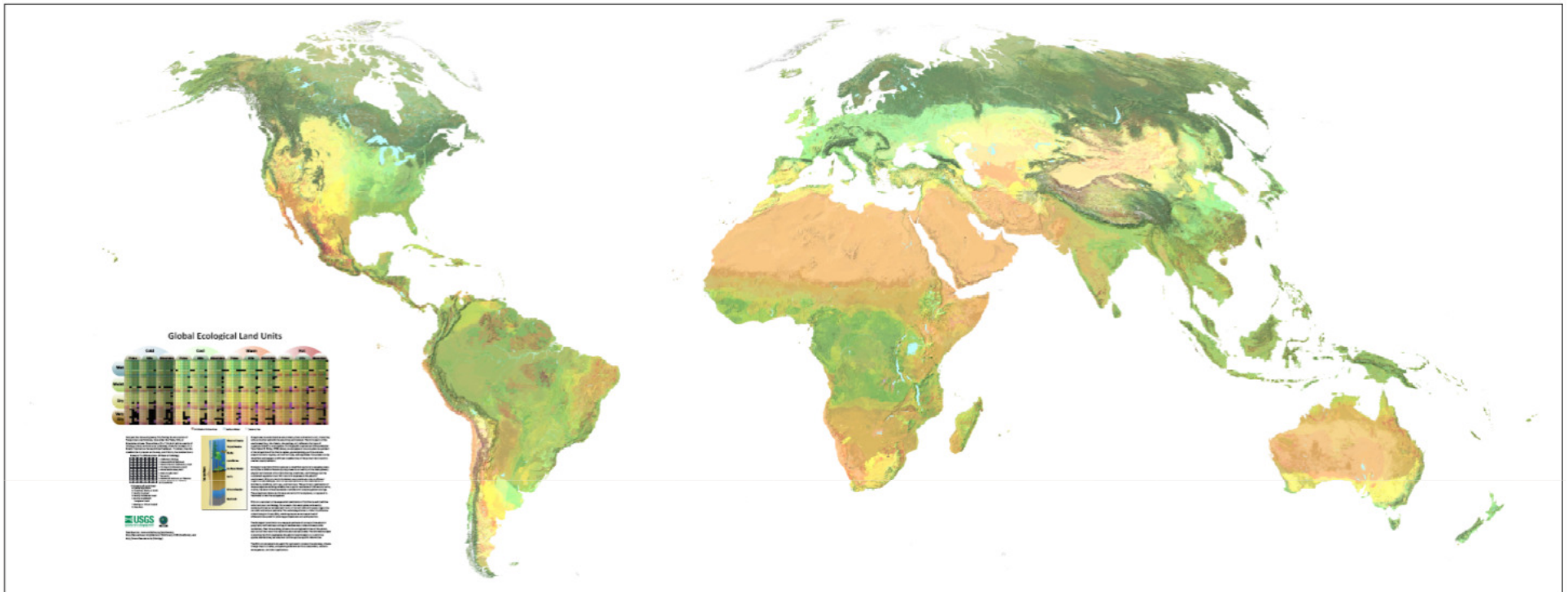


MAPA DE ECOSISTEMAS GLOBALES



Roger Sayre, PhD
Senior Scientist for Ecosystems
Land Change Science Program
U.S. Geological Survey



and



GEOSS Task Lead for ECO-01-C1
Global Ecosystem Mapping

GEOSS Task EC-01-C1

EC-01-C1: Global Ecosystem Classification and Mapping

Desarrollar un mapa de ecosistemas globales, estandarizados, robusto y adecuado para manejo en cada de los siguientes ambientes: terrestre, de agua dulce, y marino.

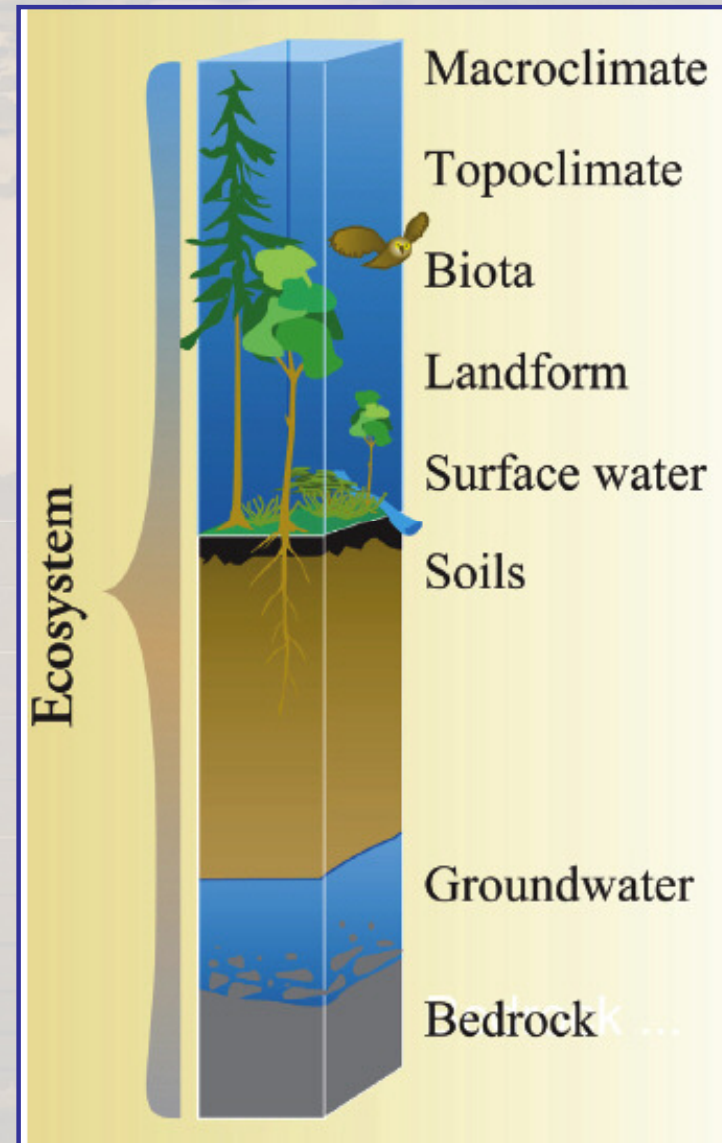
POR QUE MAPEAR ECOSISTEMAS?

- *Valuación económica y no-económica de los productos y servicios de ecosistemas (comida, agua, fibre, sequestración de carbón, control de inundación, etc.)*
- *Conservación de biodiversidad*
- *Estudios de impactos (cambio de clima, fuego, invasivos, uso de suelo, etc.)*
- *Manejo de recursos*

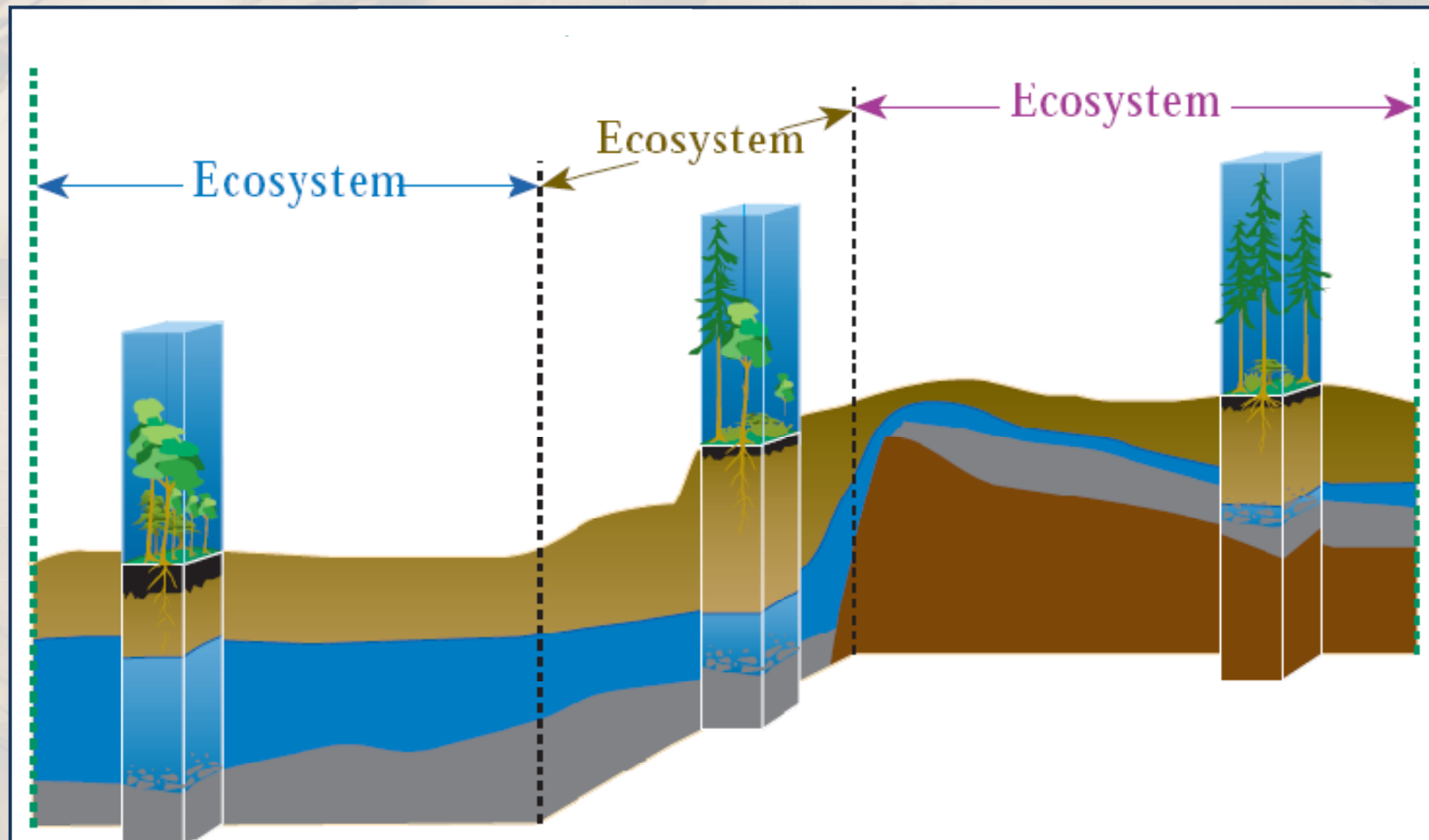
QUE ES ECOSISTEMA?



QUE ES ECOSISTEMA?



LA ESTRUCTURA DE ECOSISTEMAS VARIA



MODELO GEOSS

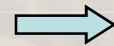
Paso Uno

Fisiografía

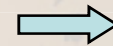
Litología

Bioclima

Vegetación



Huellas de
Ecosistemas



Paso Dos

Clasificación
de
Ecosistemas

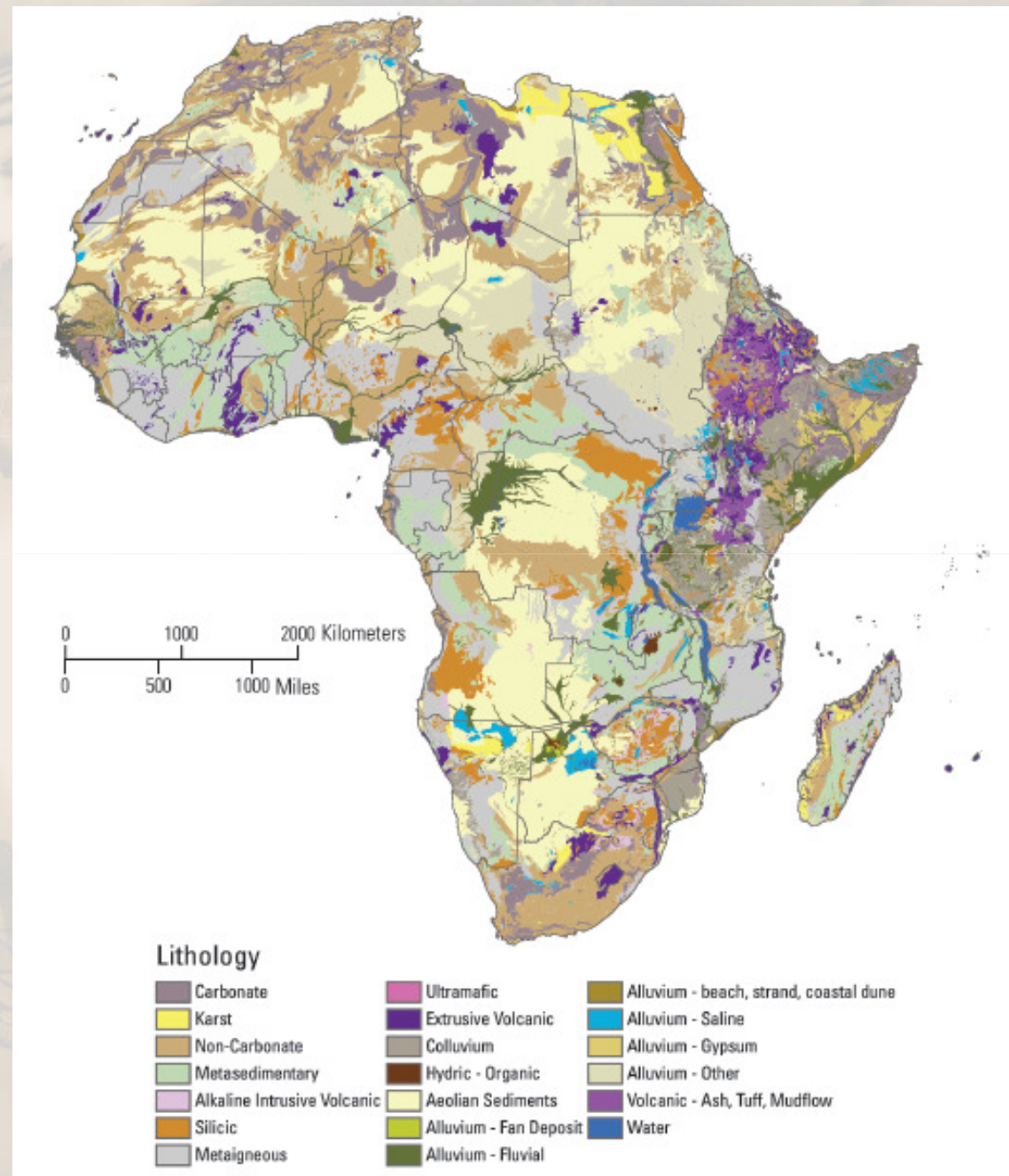


Ecosistemas con
Etiquetas

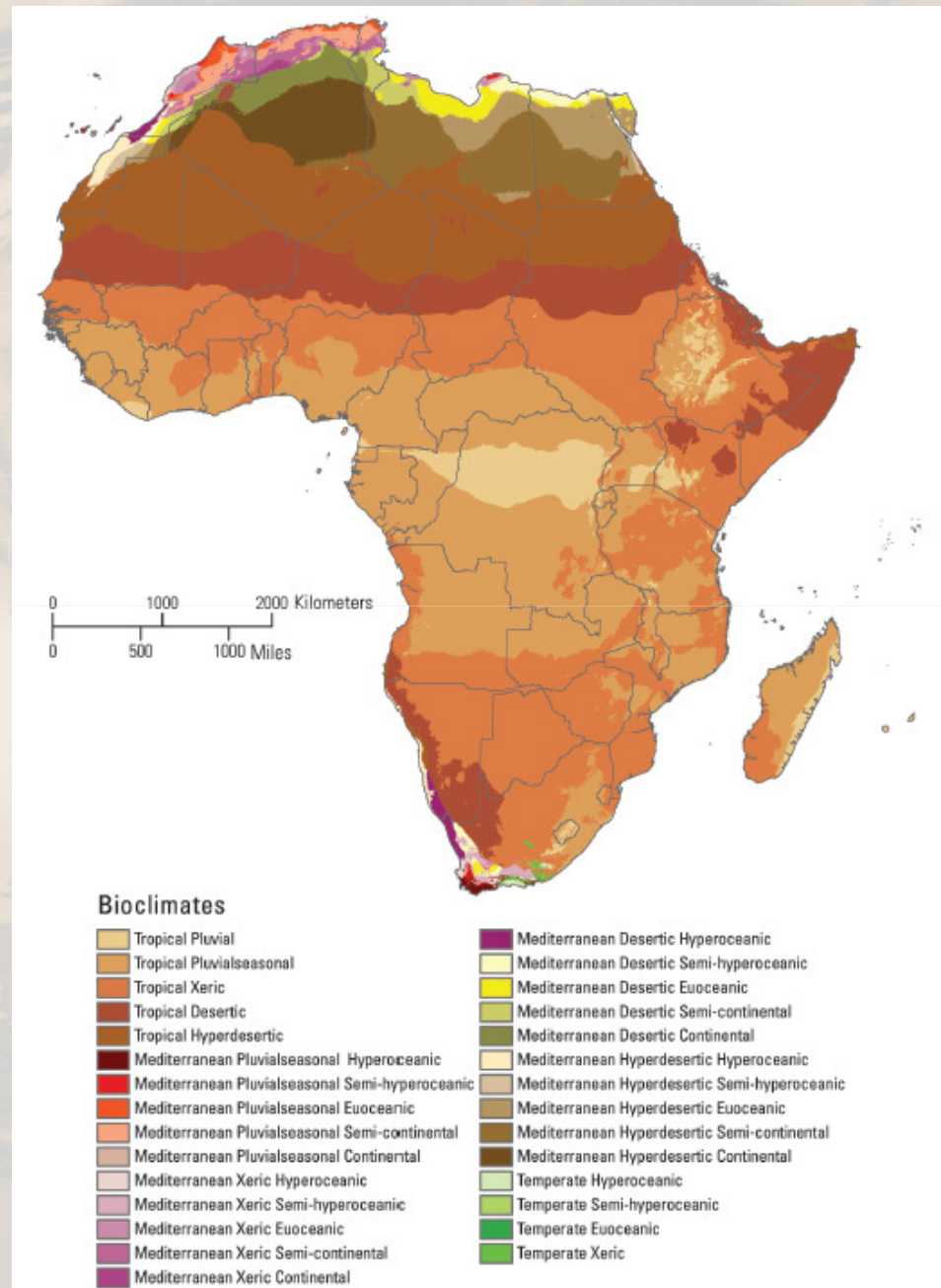
FISIOGRAFIA



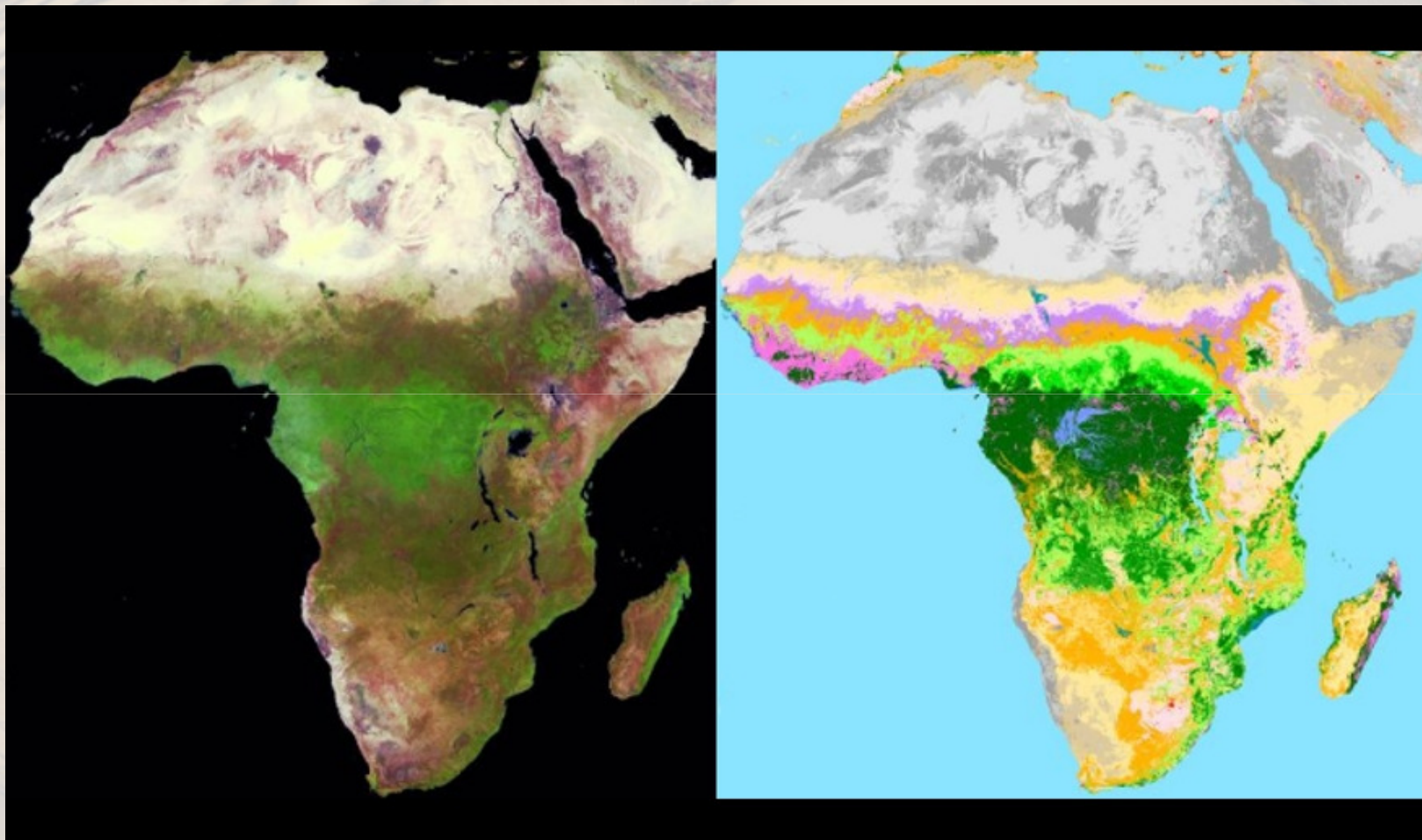
LITOLOGIA



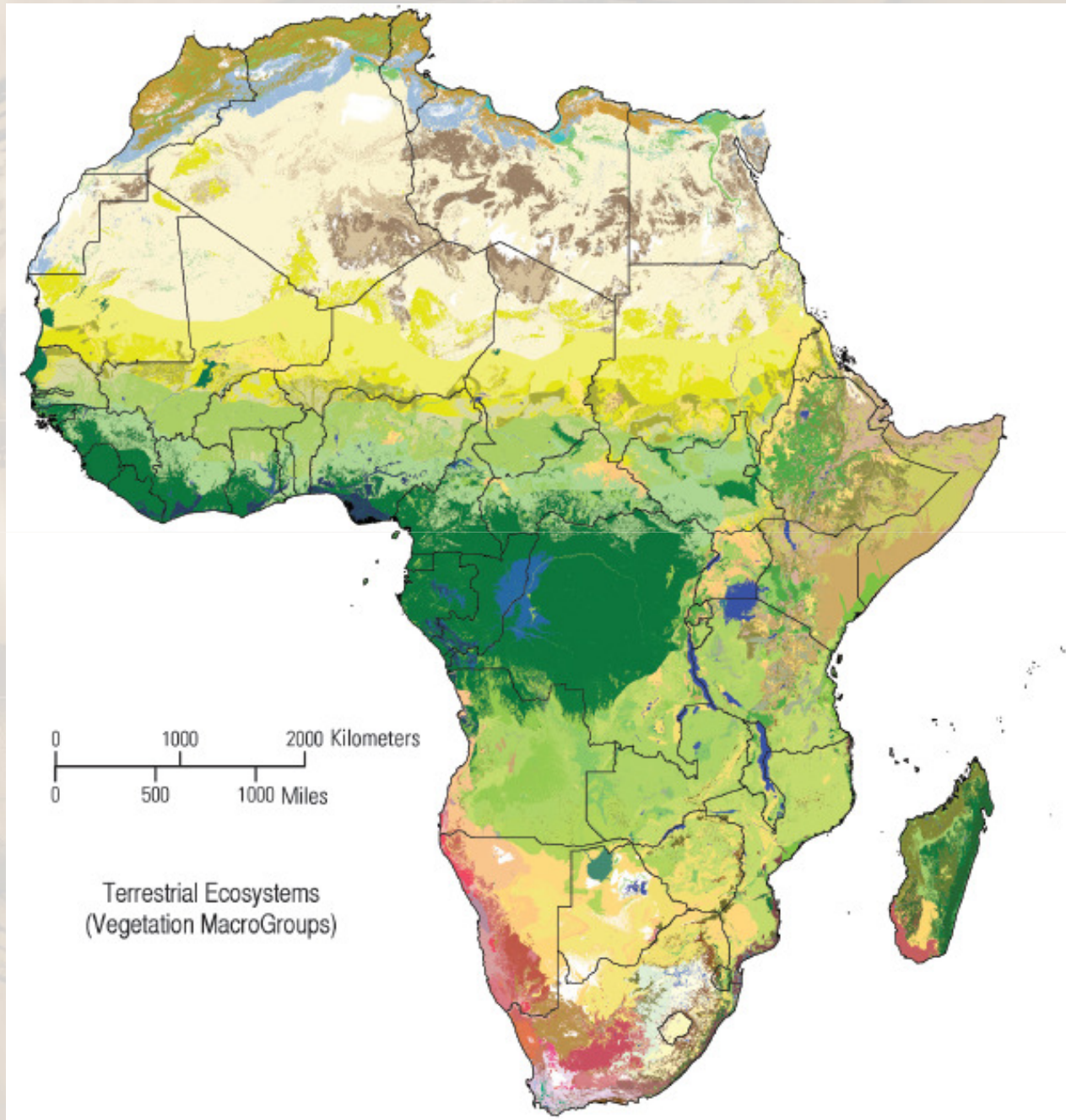
BIOCLIMAS

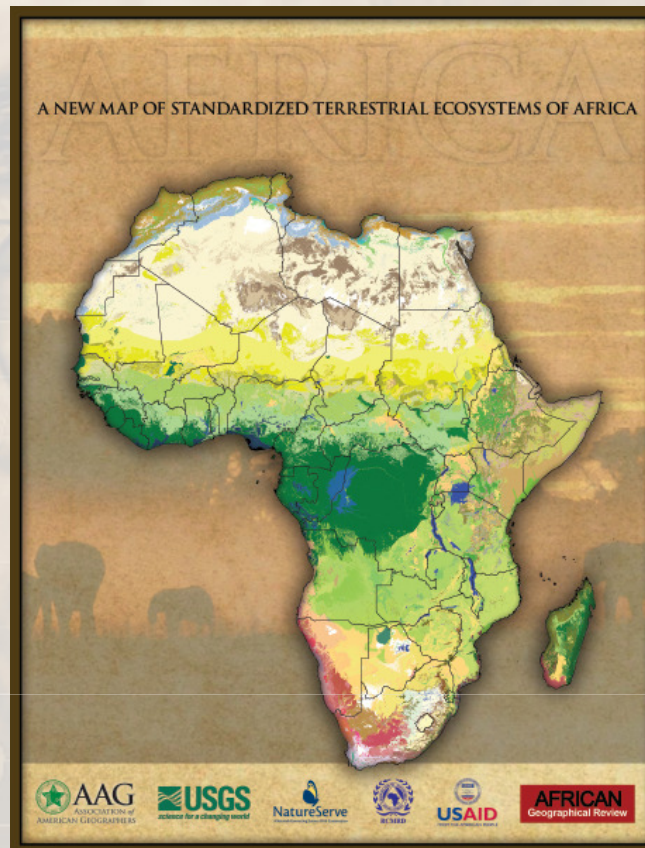


COBERTURA DE LA TIERRA



ECOSISTEMAS



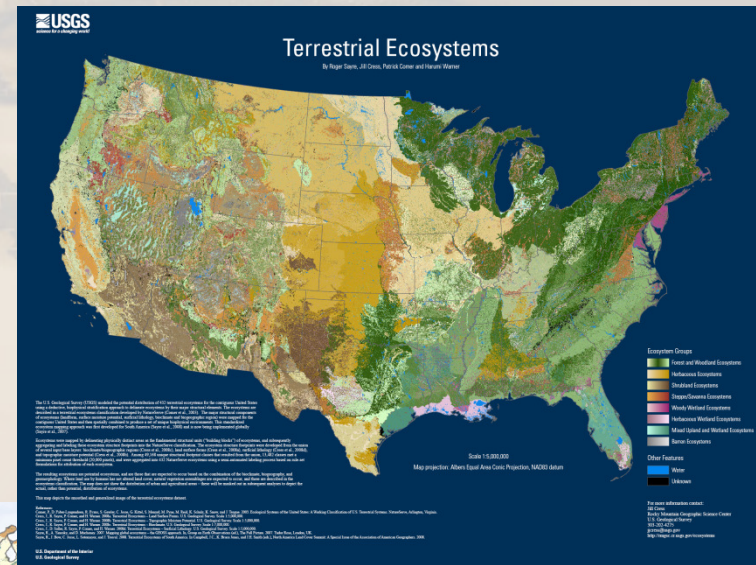
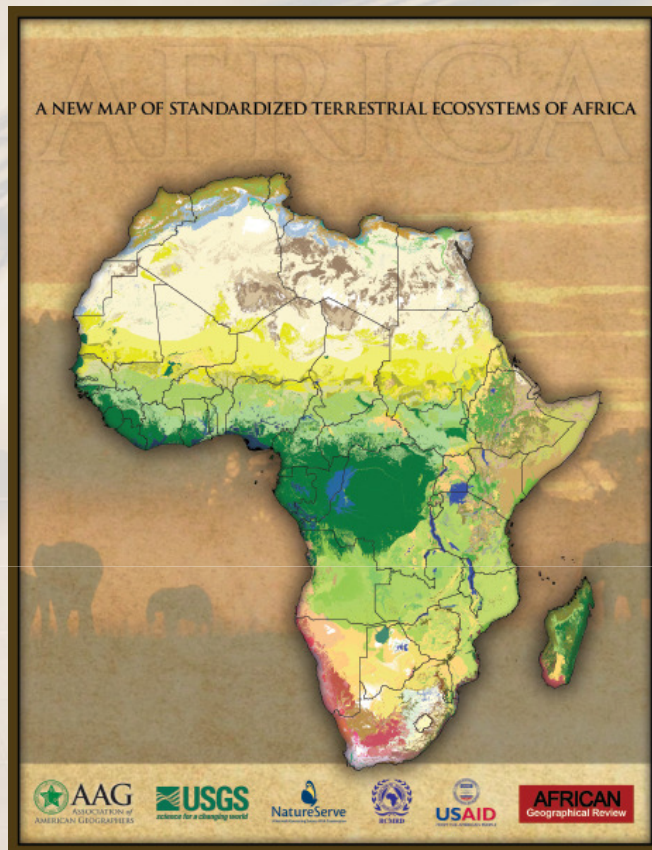


Publicación: USGS Publications Warehouse
<http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/70045097>

Global Ecosystem Mapping Website
<http://rmgsc.cr.usgs.gov/ecosystems/>

Datos: <http://rmgsc.cr.usgs.gov/outgoing/ecosystems/AfricaData/>

HASTA LA FECHA – 3 CONTINENTES



PROCESO GLOBAL

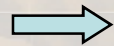
Paso Uno

Fisiografía

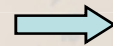
Litología

Bioclima

Vegetación



Huellas de
Ecosistemas



Paso Dos

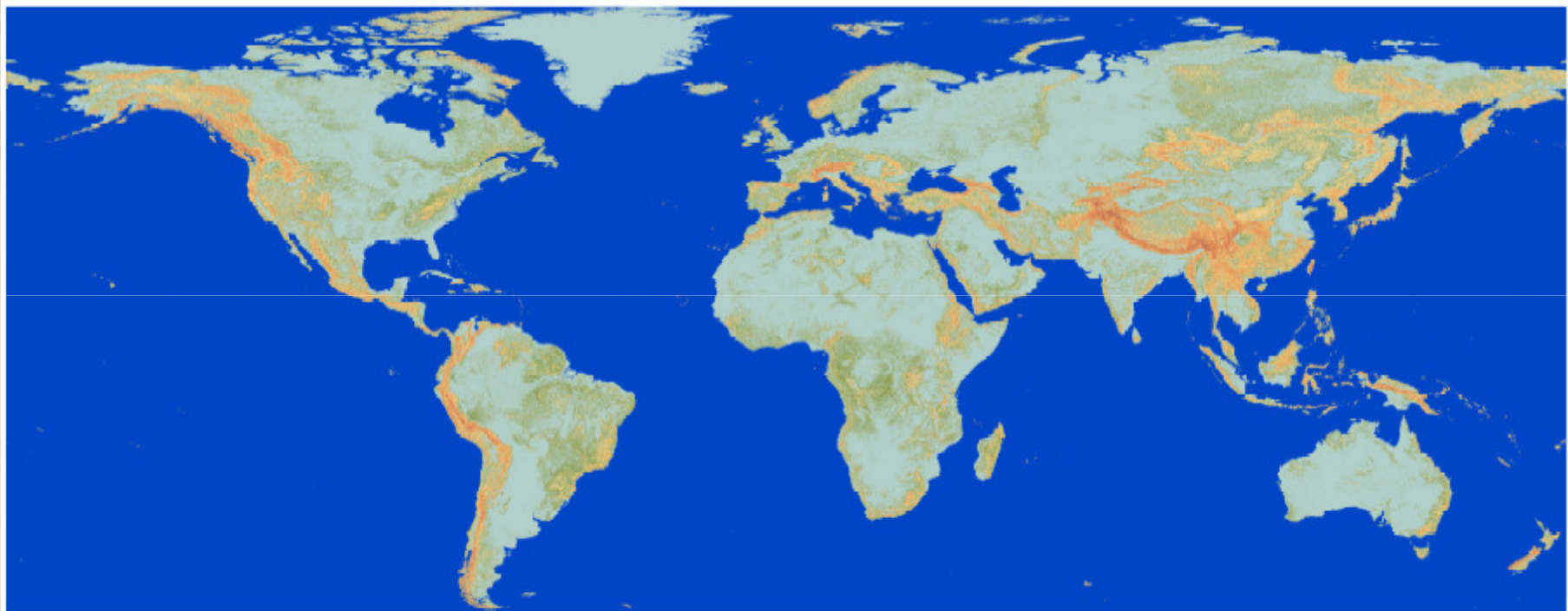
~~Clasificación
de
Ecosistemas~~



Ecosistemas con
Etiquetas



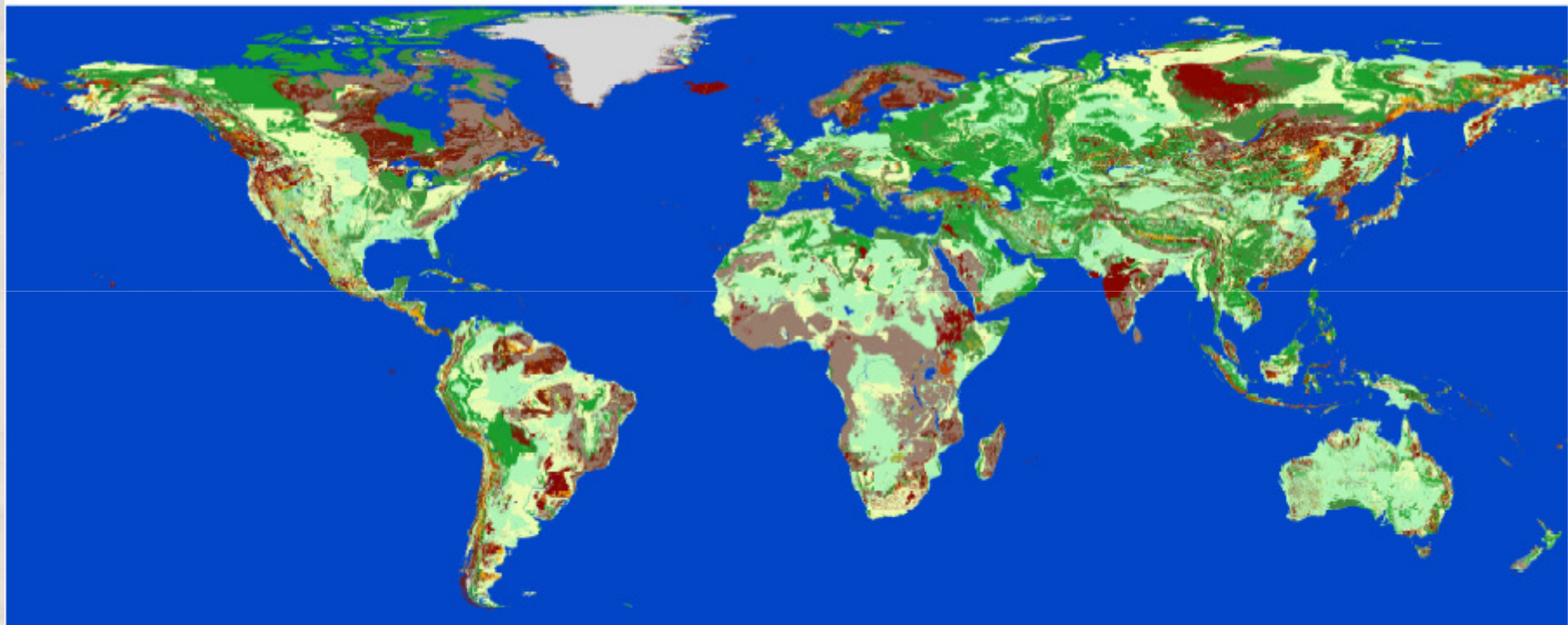
FORMAS DE RELIEVE 250 m



Legend

Water Bodies	Smooth Plains	Escarpments	Hills	Low Mountains
Flat Plains	Irregular Plains	Low Hills	Breaks/Foothills	High Mountains/Deep Canyons

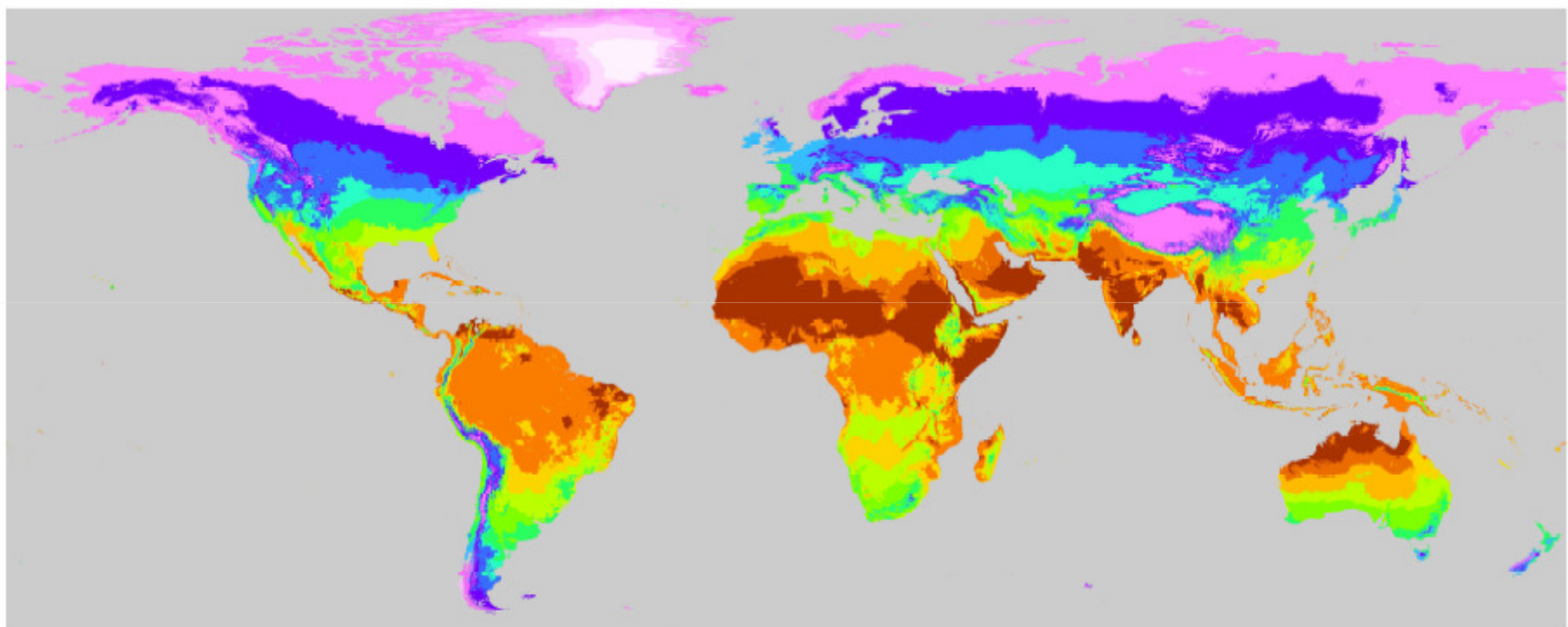
LITOLOGIA 250 m



Legend

Unconsolidated Sediment	Pyroclastics	Carbonate Sedimentary Rock	Acid Volcanic	Basic Volcanics	Intermediate Plutonics	Metamorphics	Ice and Glaciers
Siliciclastic Sedimentary Rock	Mixed Sedimentary Rock	Evaporite	Intermediate Volcanics	Acid Plutonics	Basic Plutonics	Water Bodies	Non-defined

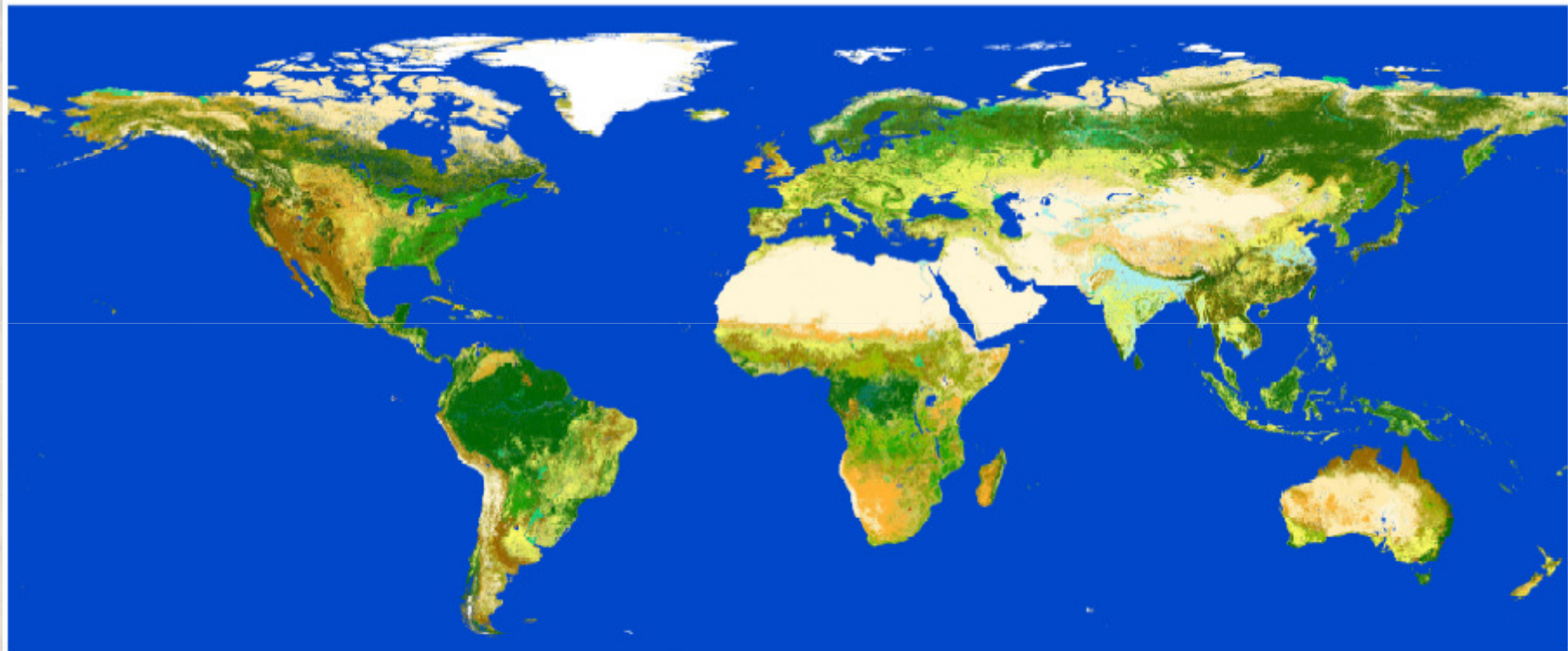
BIOCLIMAS 250 m



Legend

A. Arctic	D. Extremely cold and wet	G. Cold and mesic	J. Cool temperate and moist	M. Hot and mesic	P. Extremely hot and arid
B. Arctic	E. Cold and wet	H. Cool temperate and dry	K. Warm temperate and mesic	N. Hot and dry	Q. Extremely hot and xeric
C. Extremely cold and wet	F. Extremely cold and mesic	I. Cool temperate and xeric	L. Warm temperate and xeric	O. Hot and arid	R. Extremely hot and moist

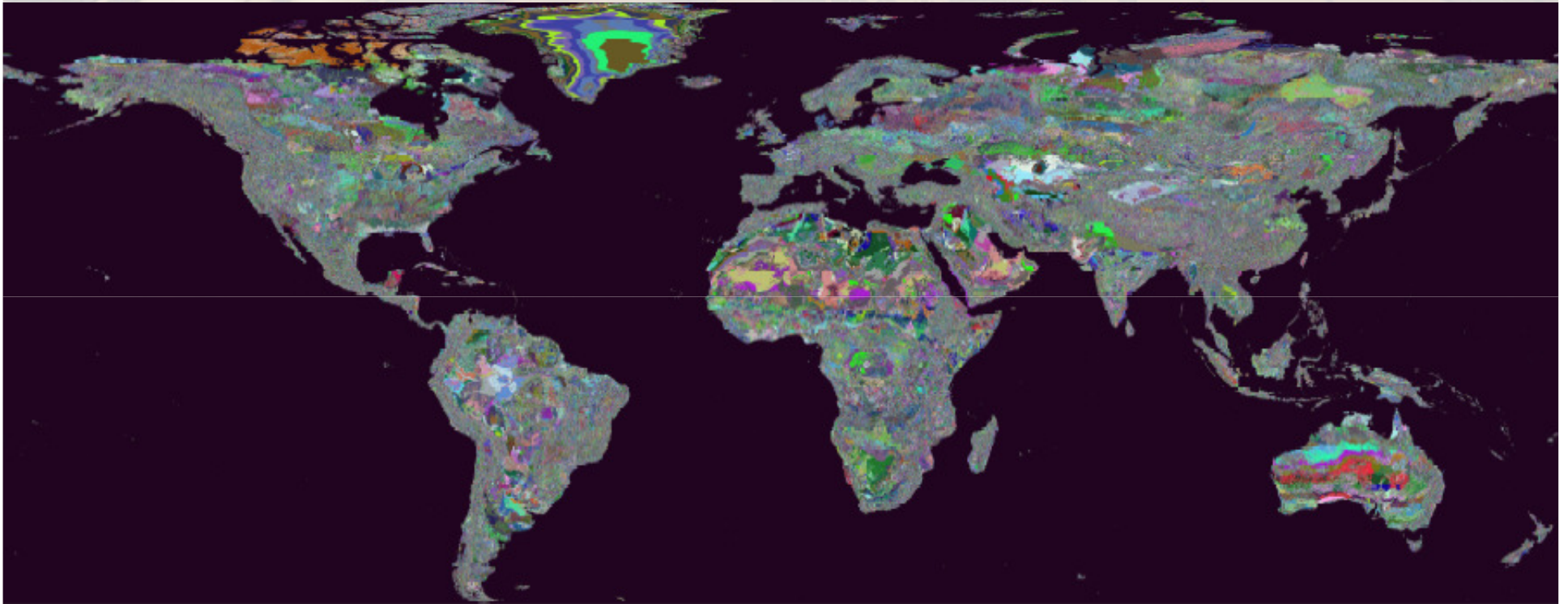
COBERTURA 250 m



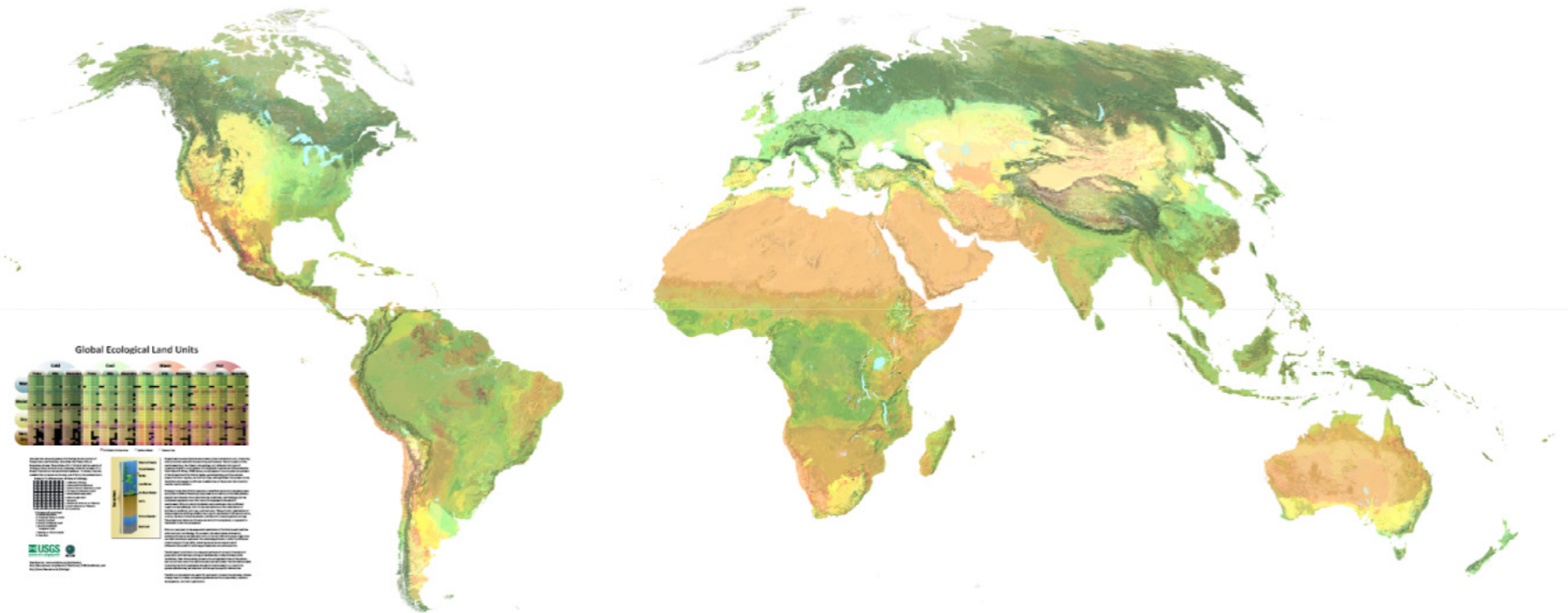
Legend

Irrigated croplands	Open broadleaved deciduous forest	Closed to open shrubland	Artificial areas
Rainfed croplands	Closed needleleaved evergreen forest	Closed to open grassland	Bare areas
Mosaic Croplands/Vegetation	Open needleleaved deciduous or evergreen forest	Sparse vegetation	Water bodies
Mosaic Vegetation/Croplands	Closed to open mixed broadleaved and needleleaved forest	Closed to open broadleaved forest regularly flooded (fresh-brackish water)	Permanent snow and ice
Closed to open broadleaved evergreen or semi-deciduous forest	Mosaic Forest-Shrubland/Grassland	Closed broadleaved forest permanently flooded (saline-brackish water)	No data
Closed broadleaved deciduous forest	Mosaic Grassland/Forest-Shrubland	Closed to open vegetation regularly flooded	

PRODUCTO DE COMBINACION ESPACIAL 250 m 45,568 CLASES



ECOSISTEMAS GLOBALES – 3013 Classes (ECOLOGICAL LAND UNITS – ELUs)



[illegible]