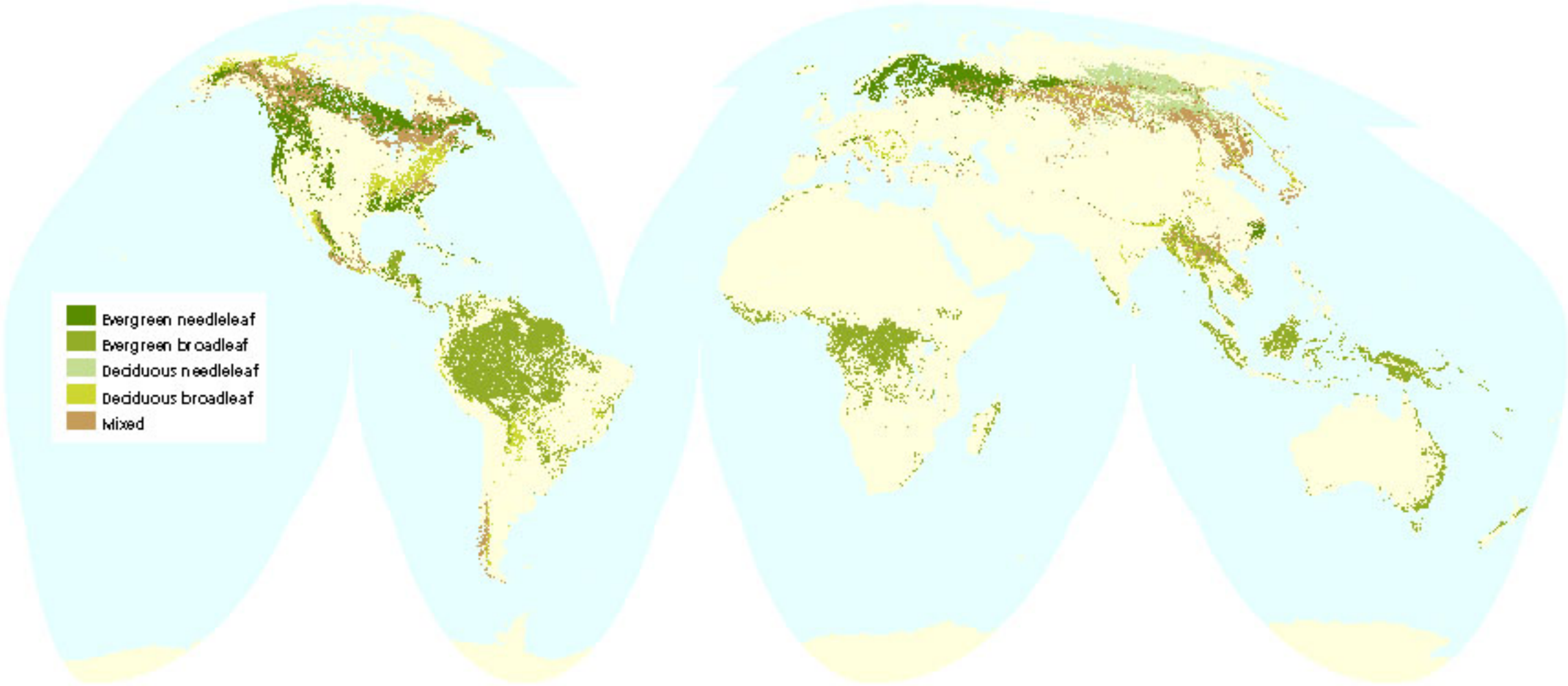
Map 1

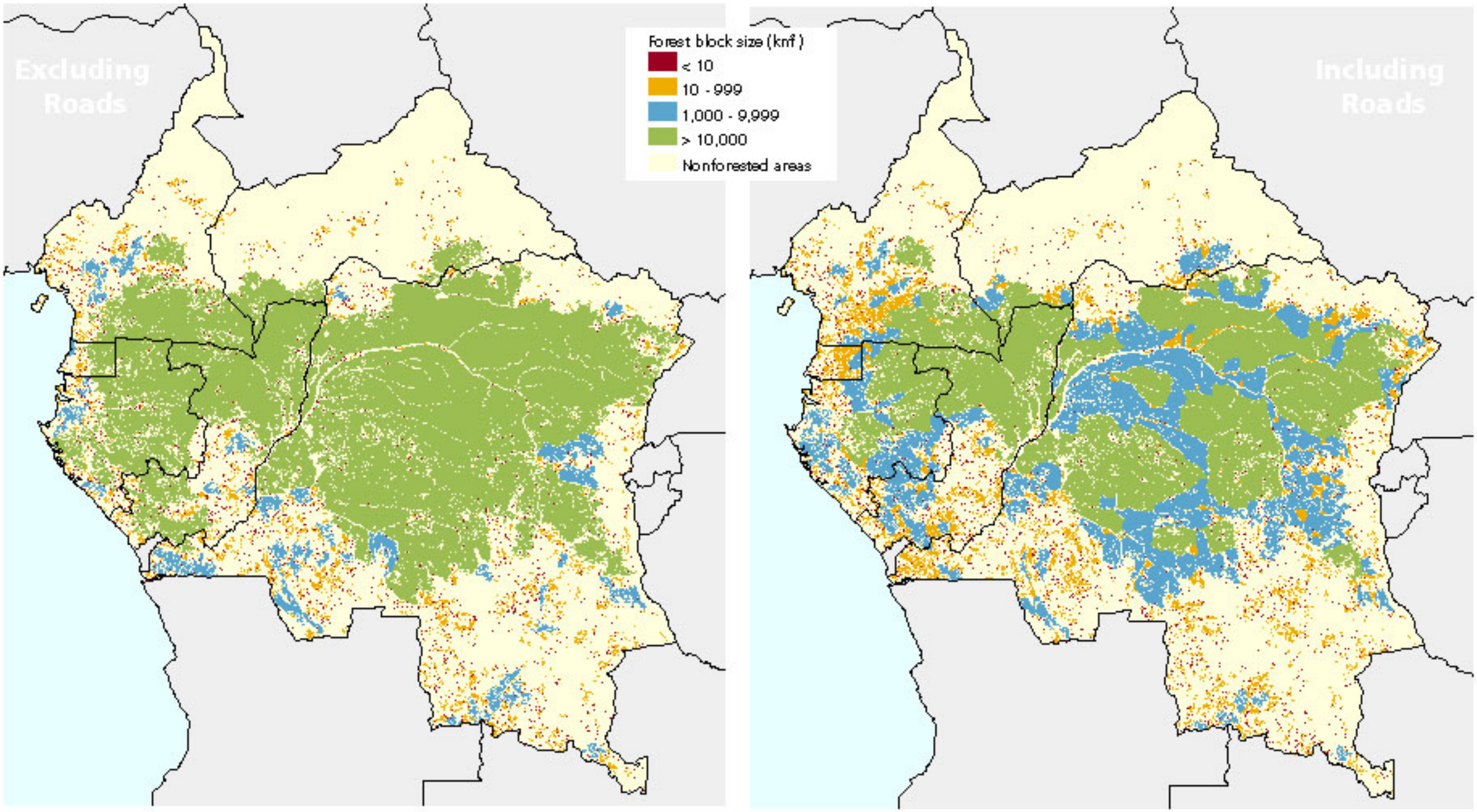
Global Forests: IGBP Classification Scheme



Source: GLCCD, 1998.
Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 6

Central Africa: Forest Fragmentation by Roads

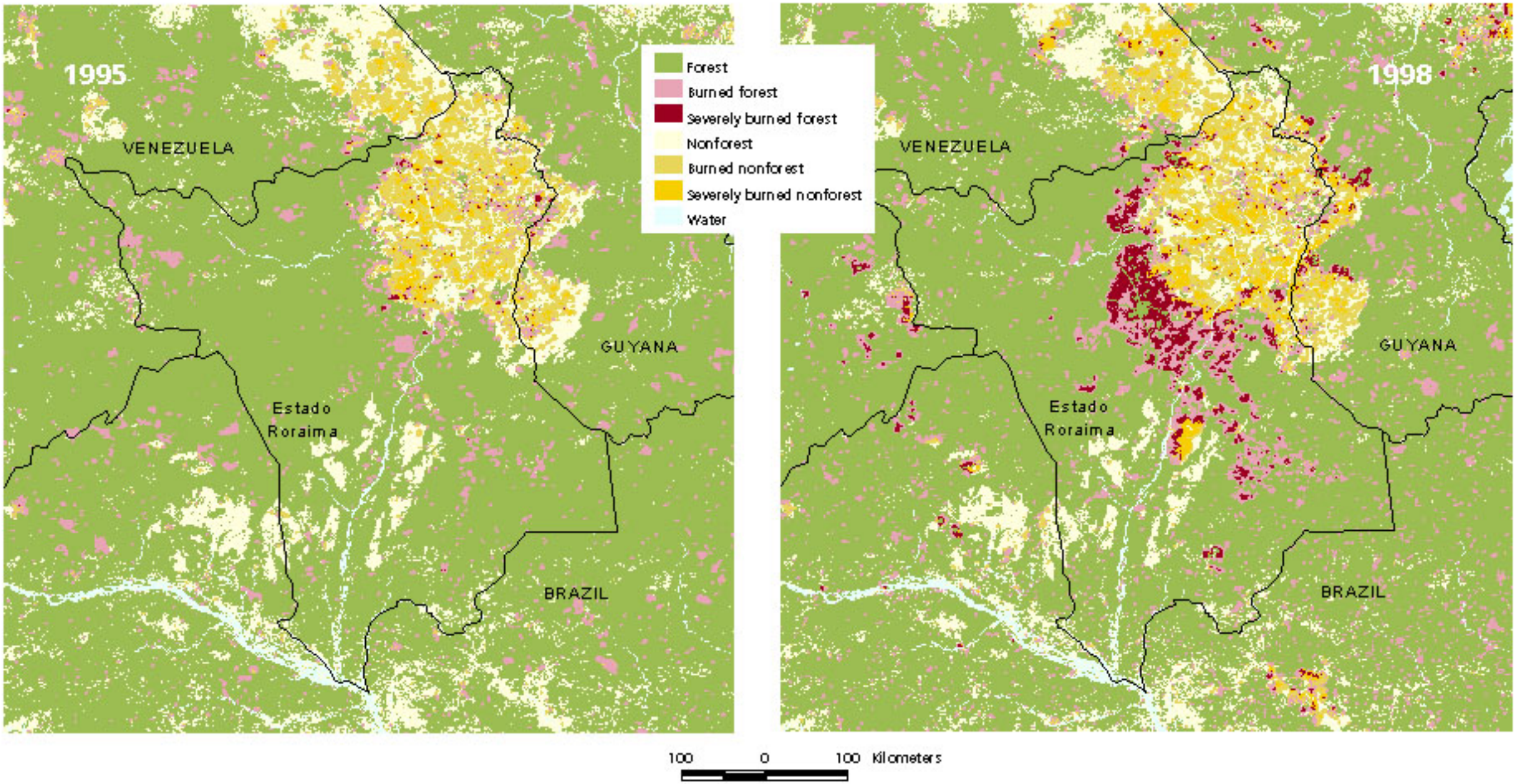


Source: CARPE, 1998; GLCCD, 1998.

Projection: Lambert Equal-Area Azimuthal
Central Meridian 20, Reference Latitude 5

Map 7

Forest Fires in Roraima, Brazil (1995 and 1998)



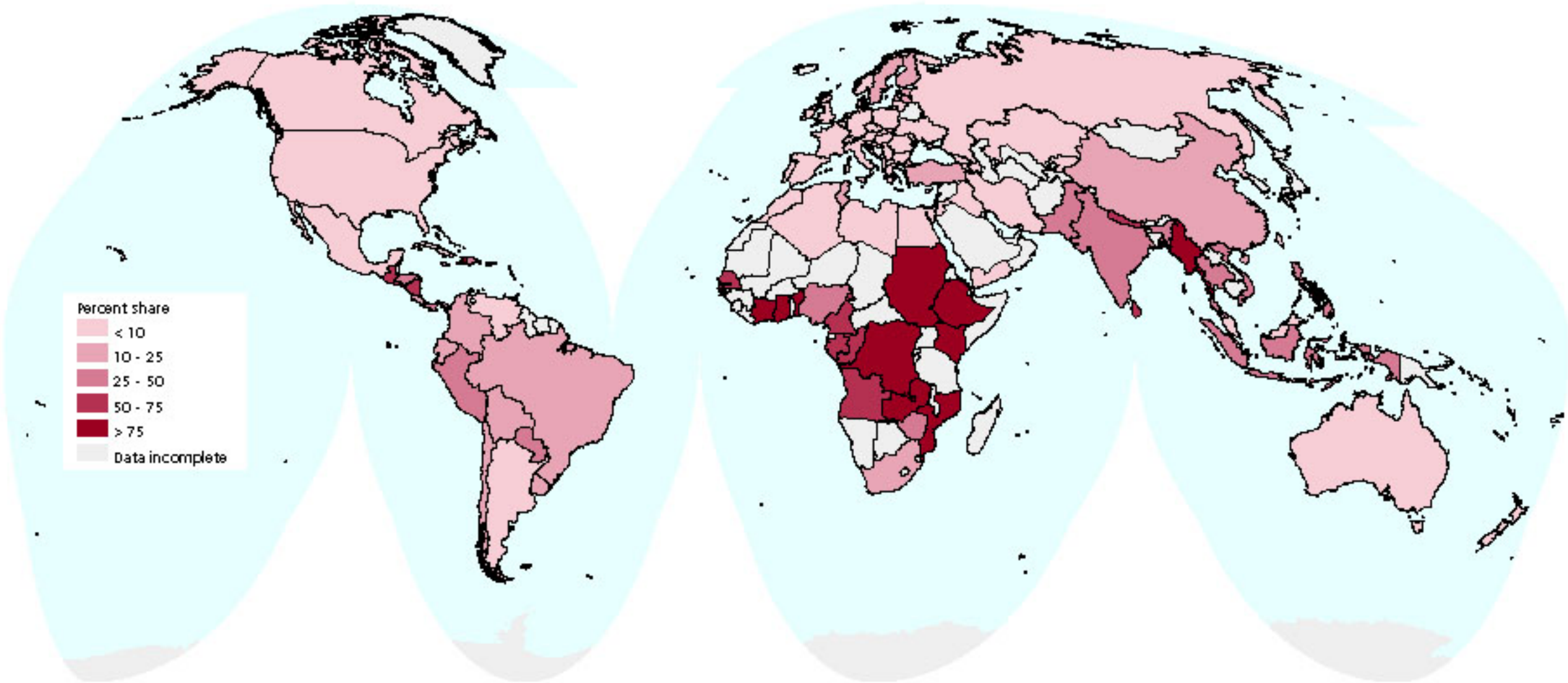
Source: Bvidge et al., 1999; GLCCD, 1998; Jones and Bell, 1997.

Projection: Geographic

Note: Fire data were collected by NOAA-NGDC's Defense Meteorological Satellite Program Operational Linescan System between January and March of 1995 and 1998.
Land cover data are based on the 1992-1993 composite used by the Global Land Cover Characteristics Database (GLCCD). Non-forested areas include grasslands, croplands, and some seasonal wetlands.

Map 8

Share of Woodfuels in National Energy Consumption



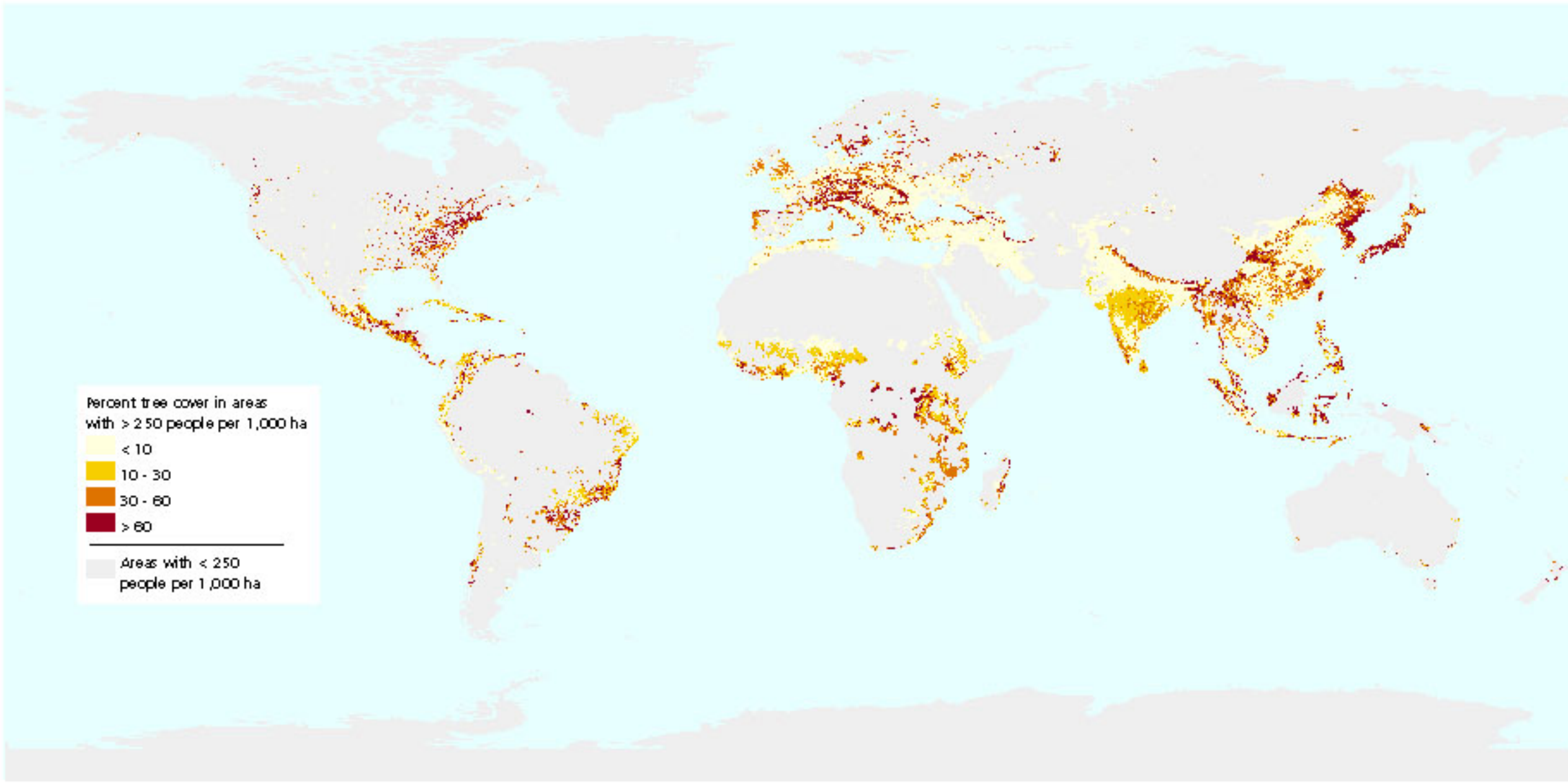
Source: ESRI, 1998; IEA, 1998.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Wood energy includes fuelwood, charcoal, and black liquor, measured in thousand metric tons of oil equivalent (TOE).
Wood energy consumption is expressed as a percentage of total final energy consumption from all energy sources in thousand TOE.

Map 9

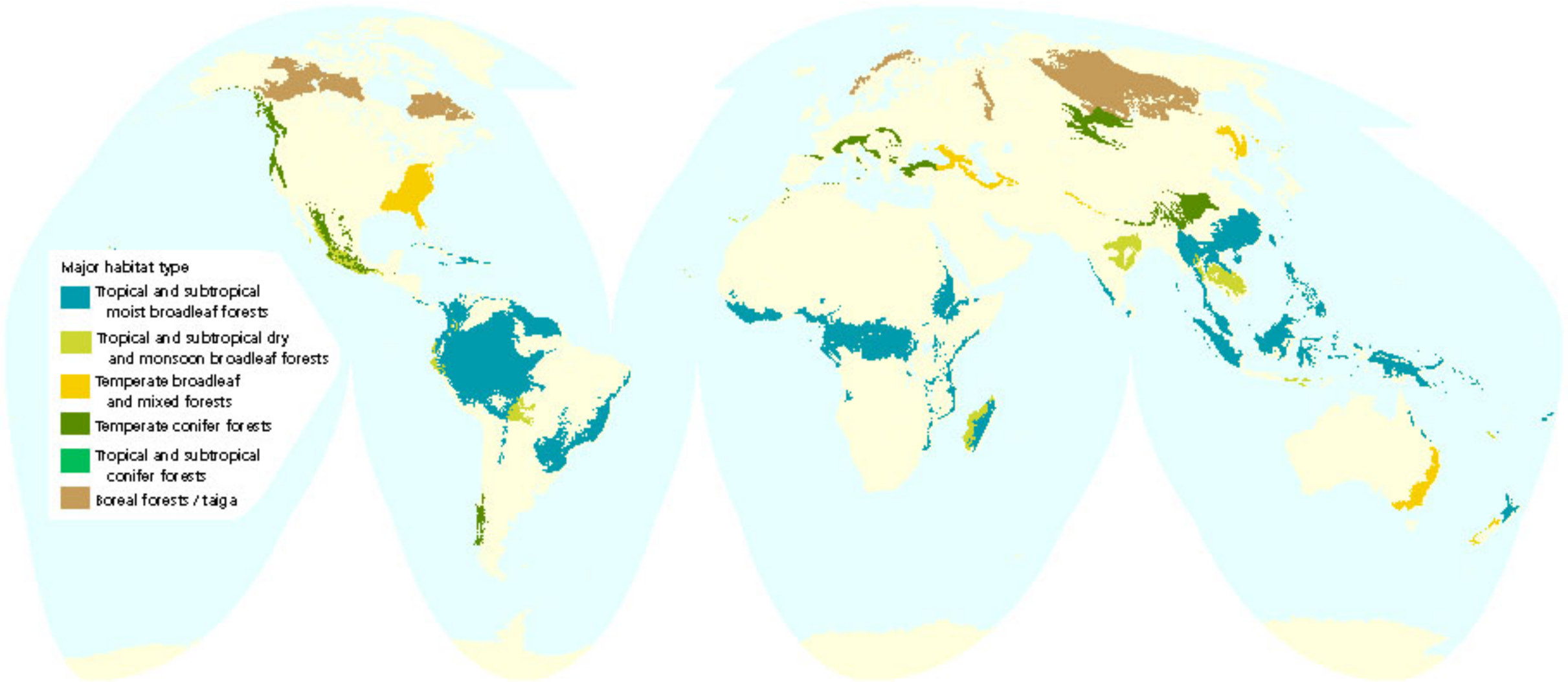
Population Density and Tree Cover



Source: CIESIN, 2000; DeFries et al., 2000.
Projection: Geographic

Map 10

Global 200: Forest Ecoregions



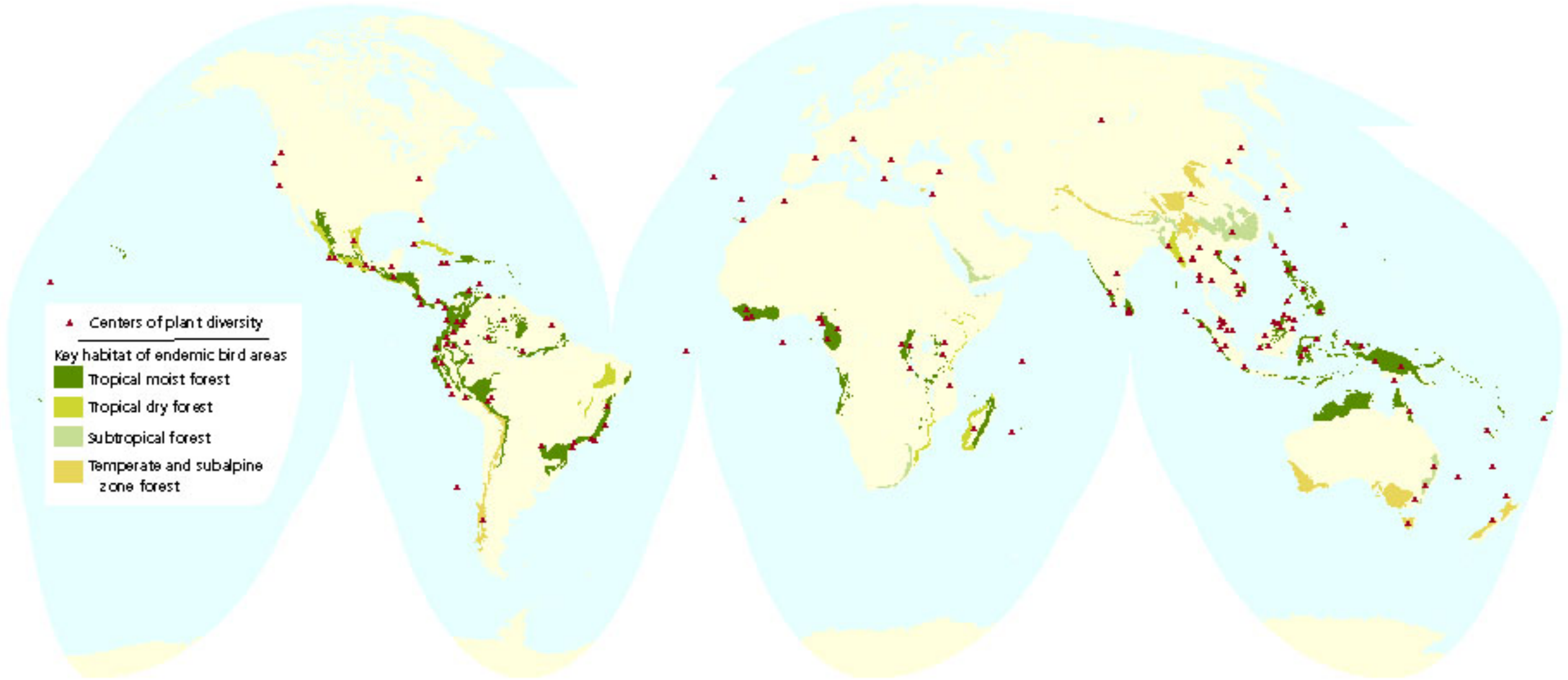
Source: Olson and Dinerstein, 1998.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Forest ecoregions comprise 86 of the 136 terrestrial ecoregions. They are aggregated here into 6 major habitat types.

Map 11

Endemic Bird Areas and Centers of Plant Diversity in Forests



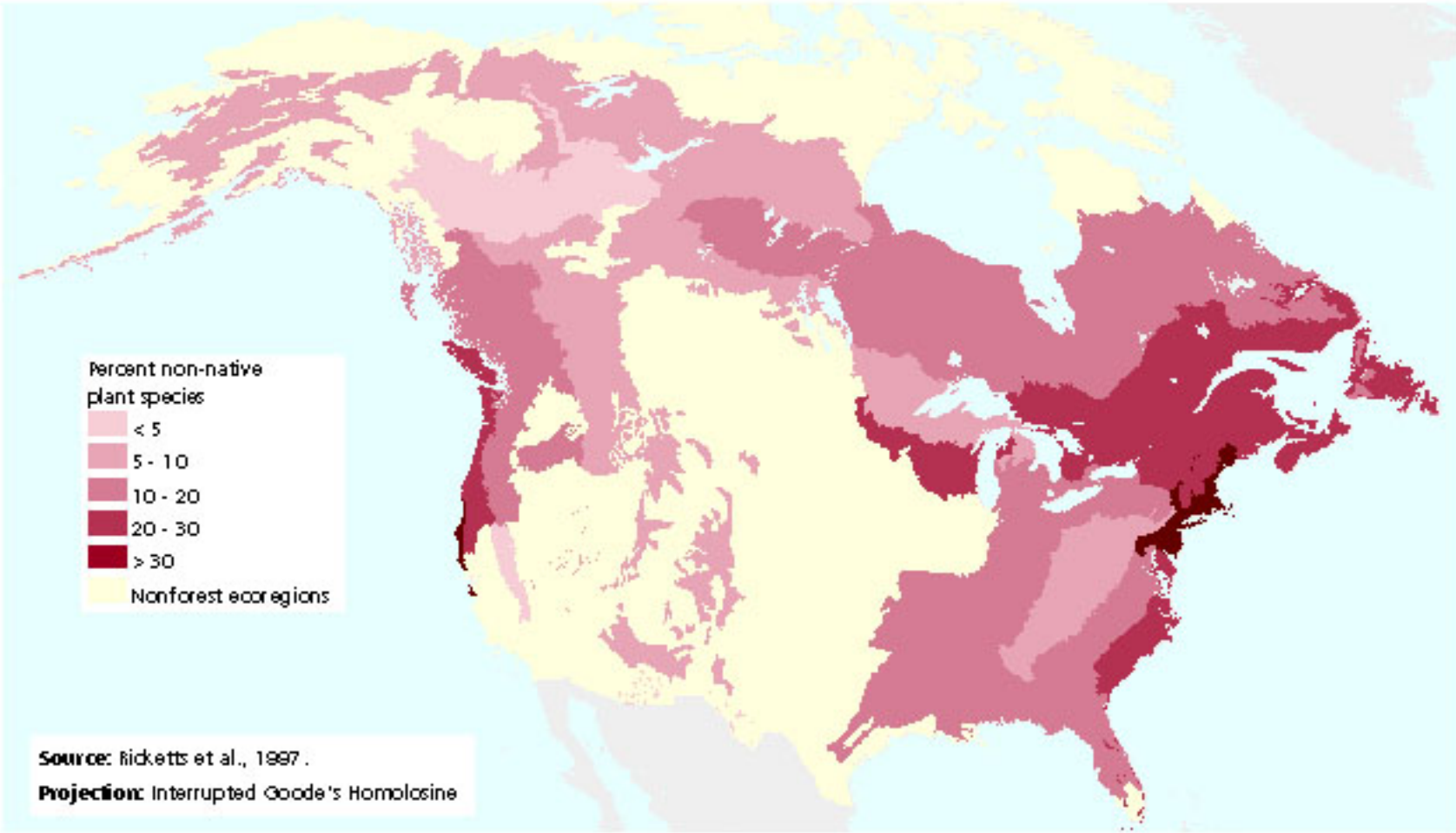
Source: Stattersfield et al., 1998; WWF and IUCN, 1994.
Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 12

Key Forest Areas for Threatened Birds

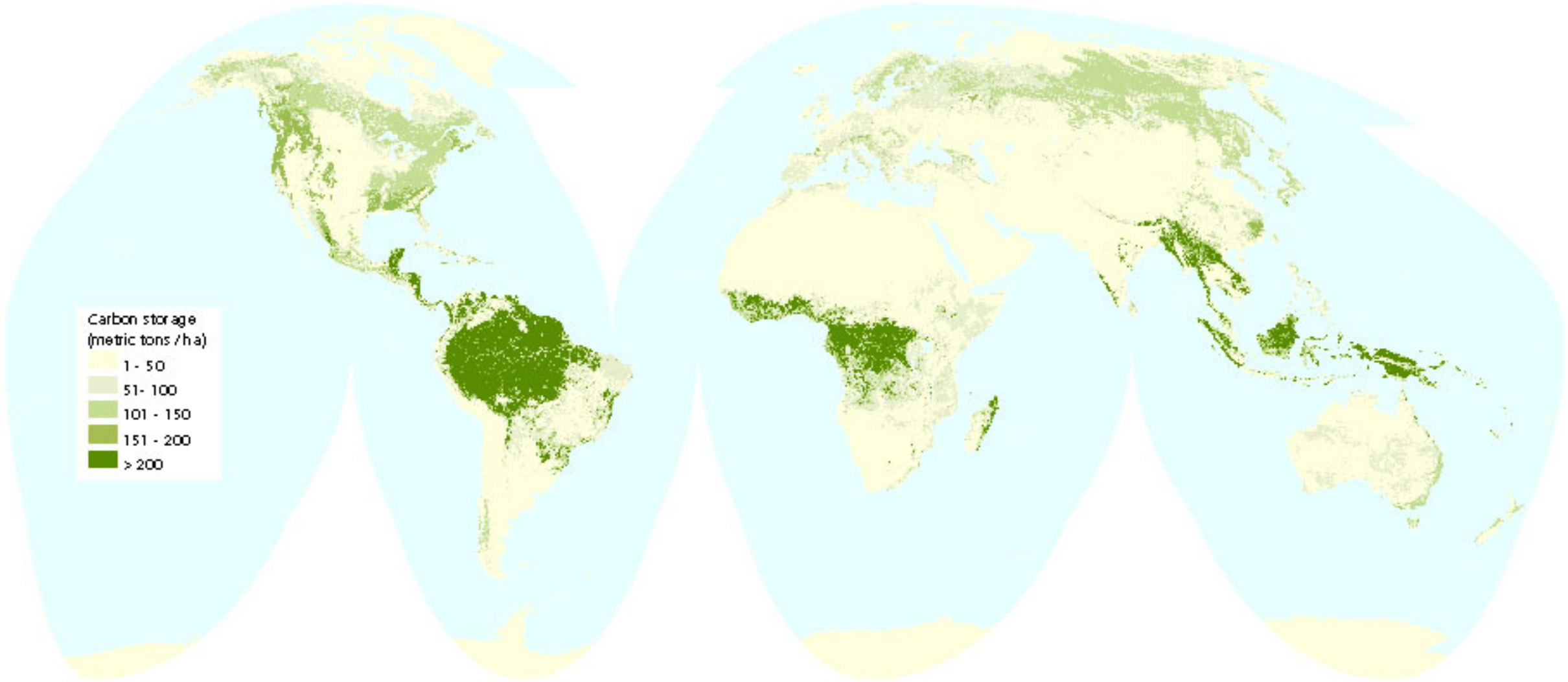
Map 13

Non-Native Plant Species in North American Forests



Map 14

Global Carbon Storage in Above- and Below-Ground Live Vegetation



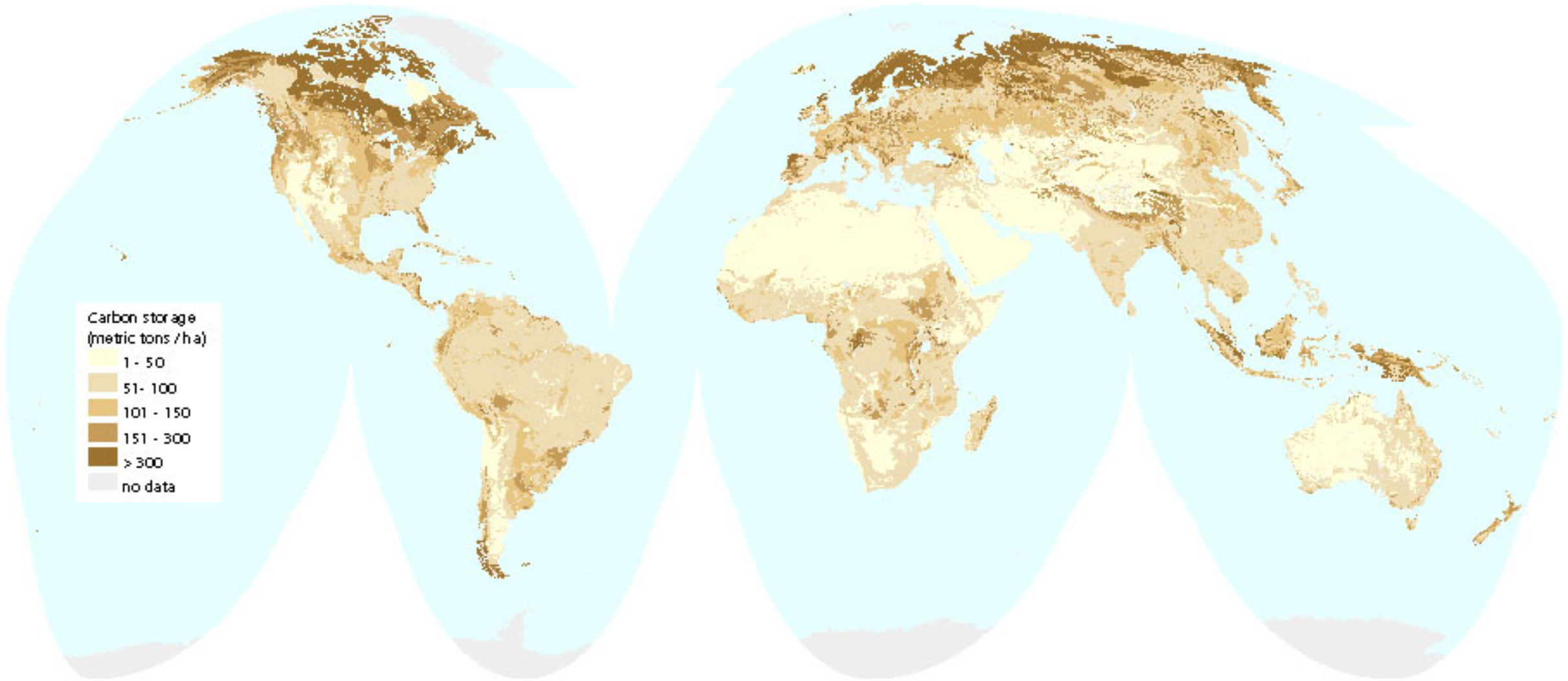
Source: Olson et al., 1983 ; USGS/EDC , 1999.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Olson's estimates of both low and high carbon storage values are expressed as a range (metric tons of carbon per hectare). The map shows storage values at the high end of the range. Carbon storage values in vegetation in the tropics reach a maximum of 250 metric tons per hectare.

Map 15

Global Carbon Storage in Soils



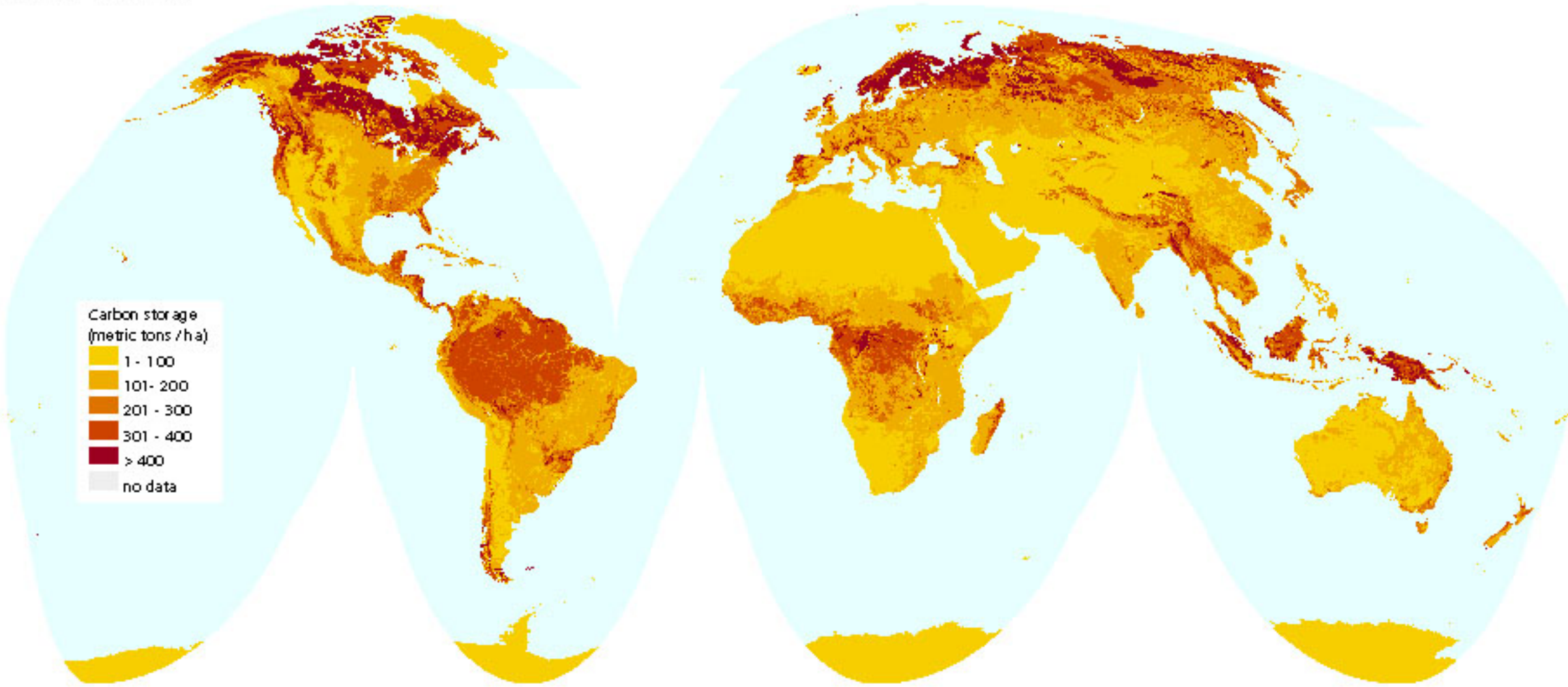
Source: Batjes, 1996; FAO, 1995

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Carbon storage values in the boreal region reach a maximum of 1,250 metric tons of carbon per hectare. Carbon storage values greater than 1,000 metric tons of carbon per hectare account for 2 percent of this boreal area. Carbon storage values are not shown for Greenland and Antarctica, where limited data were available.

Map 16

Global Carbon Storage in Above- and Below-Ground Live Vegetation and Soils



Source: Batjes, 1996; FAO, 1995; Olson et al., 1983; USGS/EDC, 1999

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Global carbon storage values include above- and below-ground vegetation carbon stores in Greenland and Antarctica, but do not include soil carbon stores in these regions due to inadequate data.