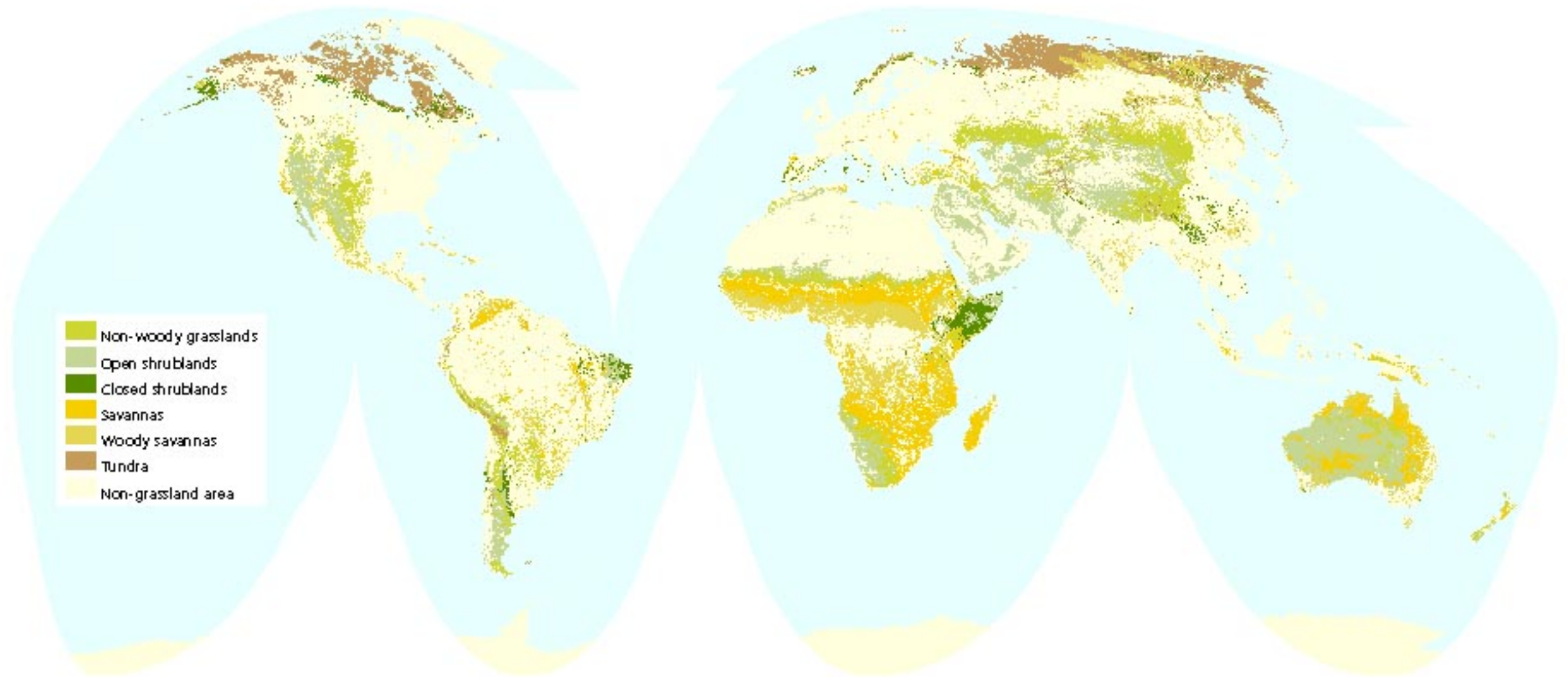


Map 1

Global Extent of Grassland

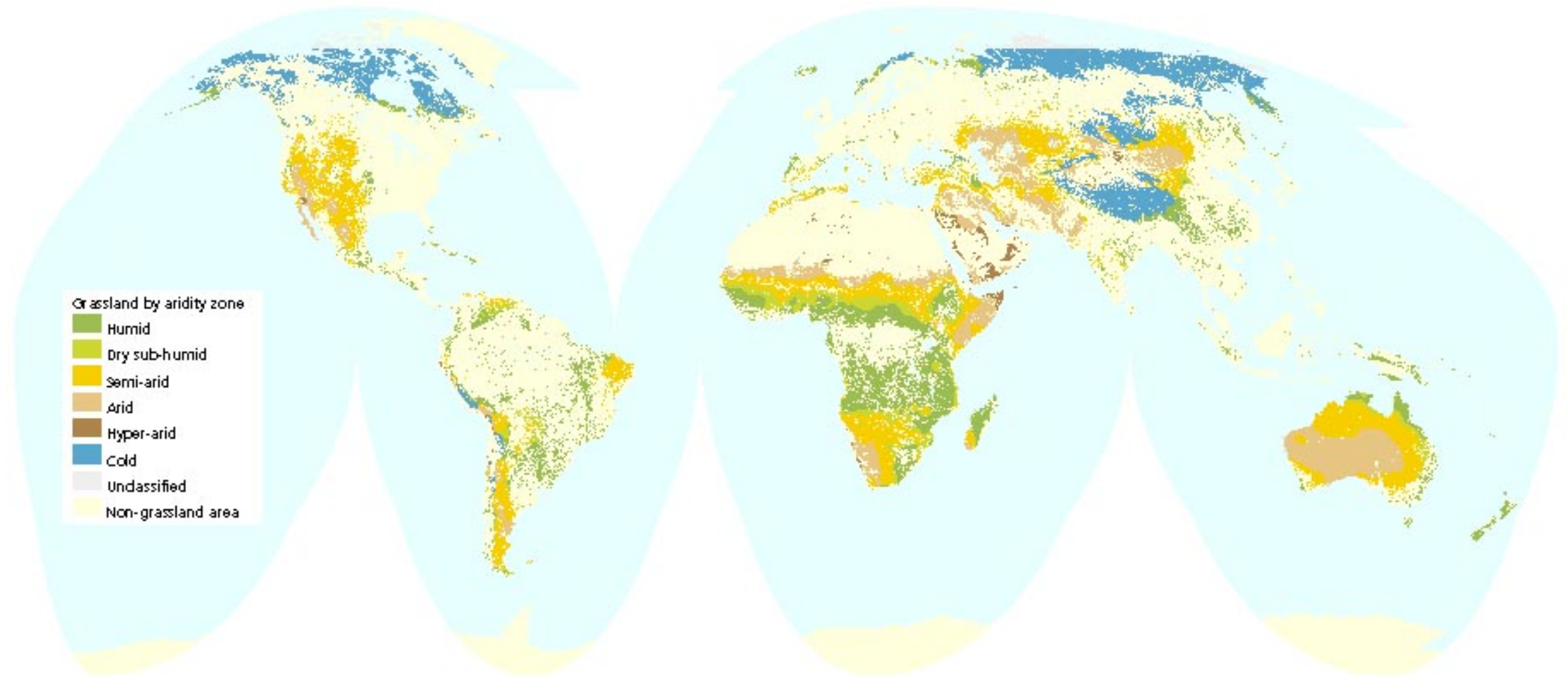


Source: GLCCD, 1998; Olson, 1994a.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 2

Grasslands and Aridity Zones



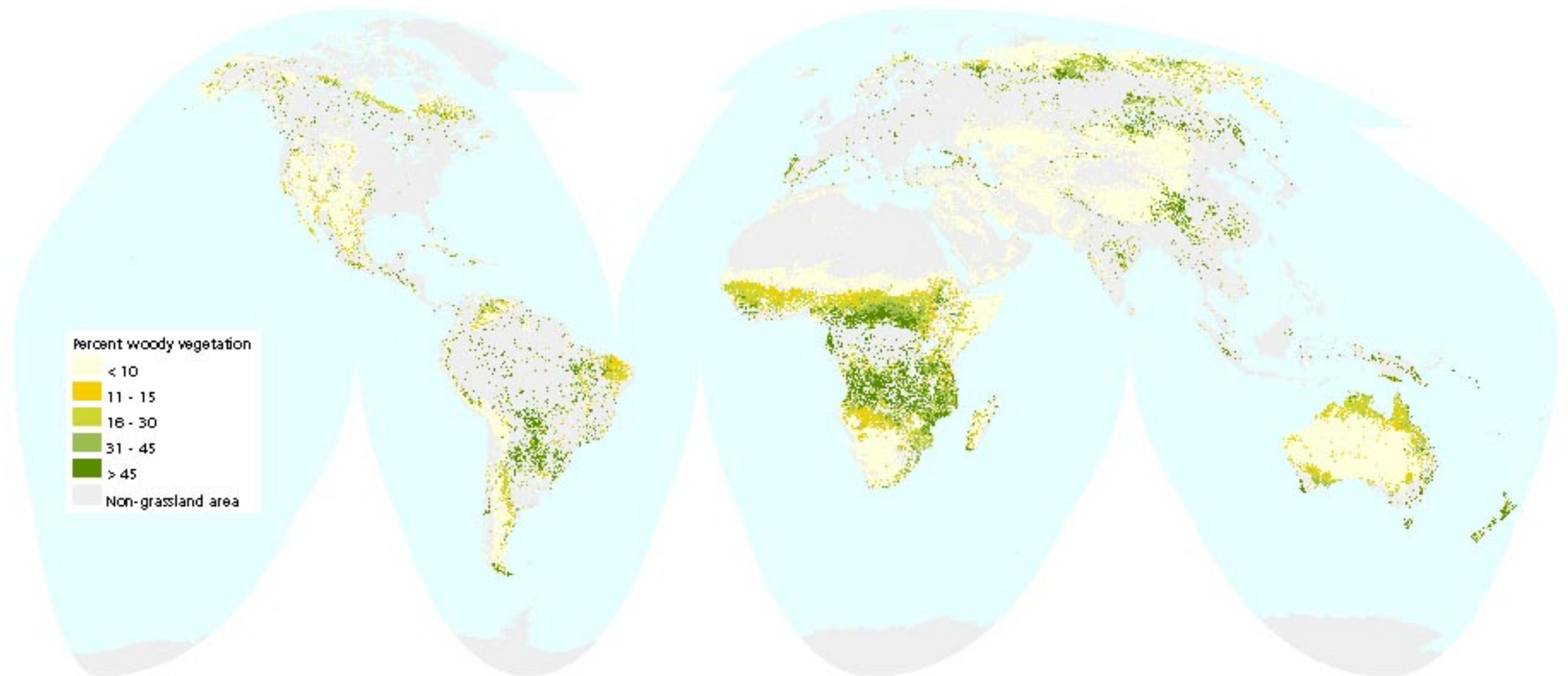
Source: GLCCD, 1998; UNEP, 1997.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: No aridity zone data available north of 70°.

Map 3

Percent Woody Vegetation in Grasslands



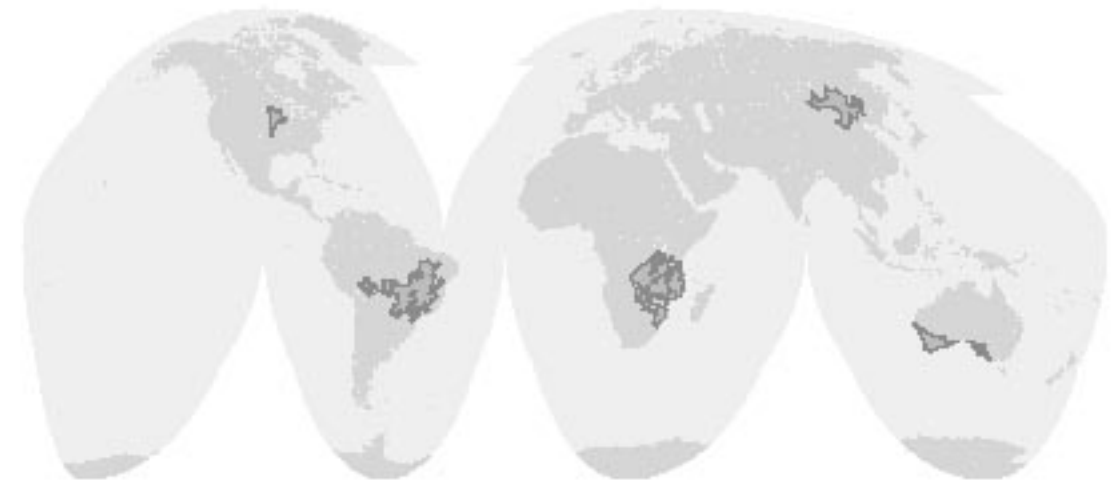
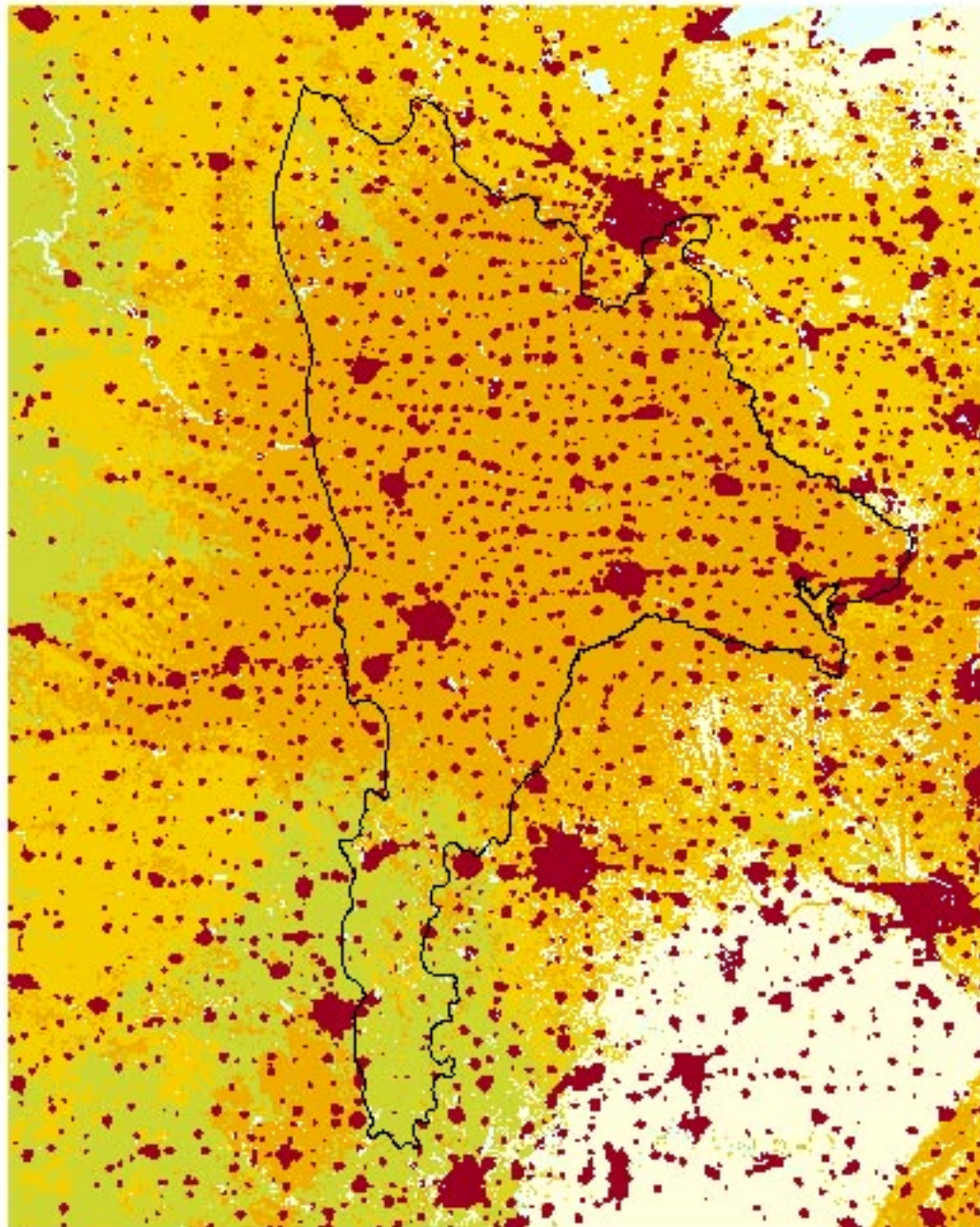
Source: DeFries et al., 2000; GLCCD, 1998.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

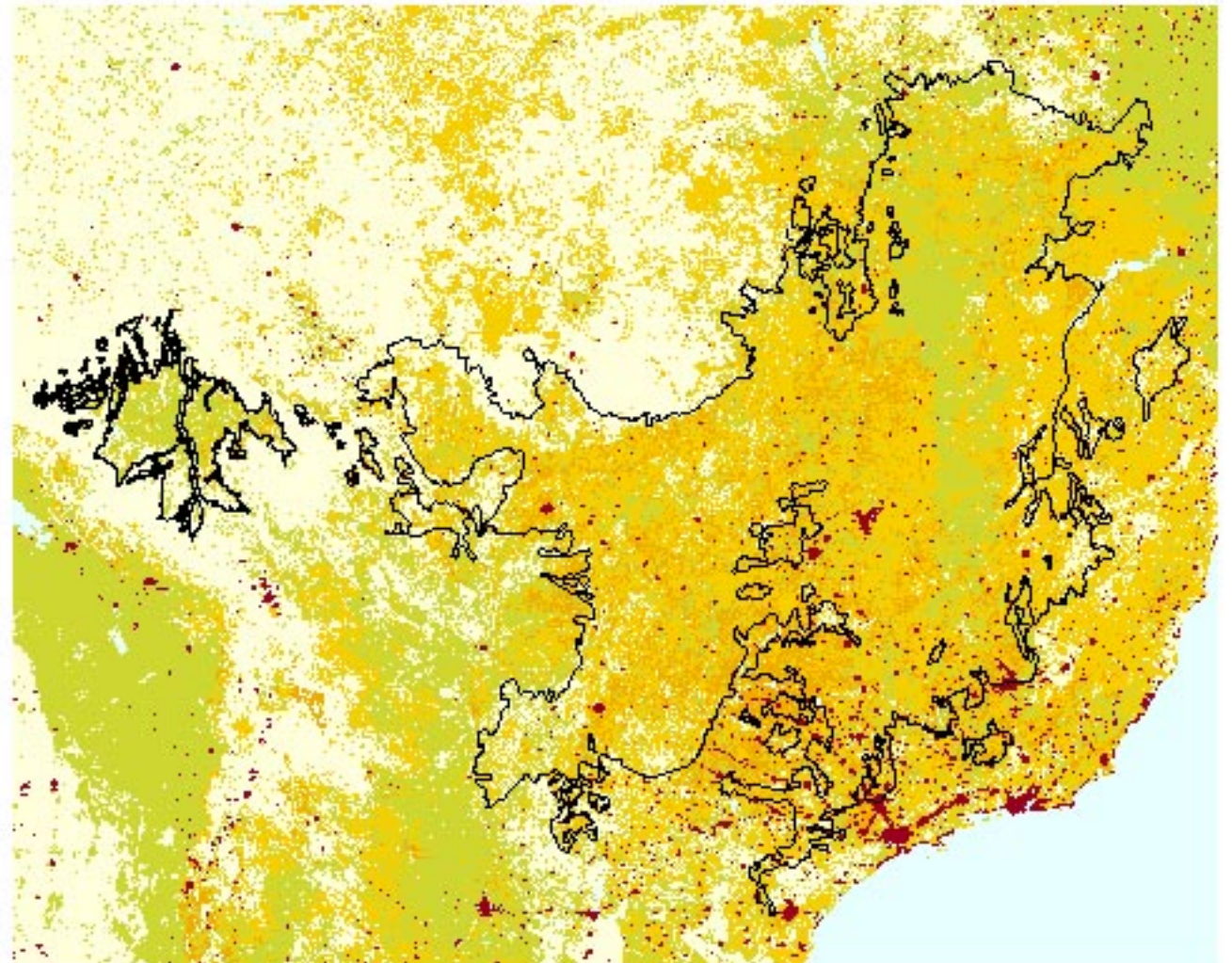
Map 4

Major Grassland Habitat Types

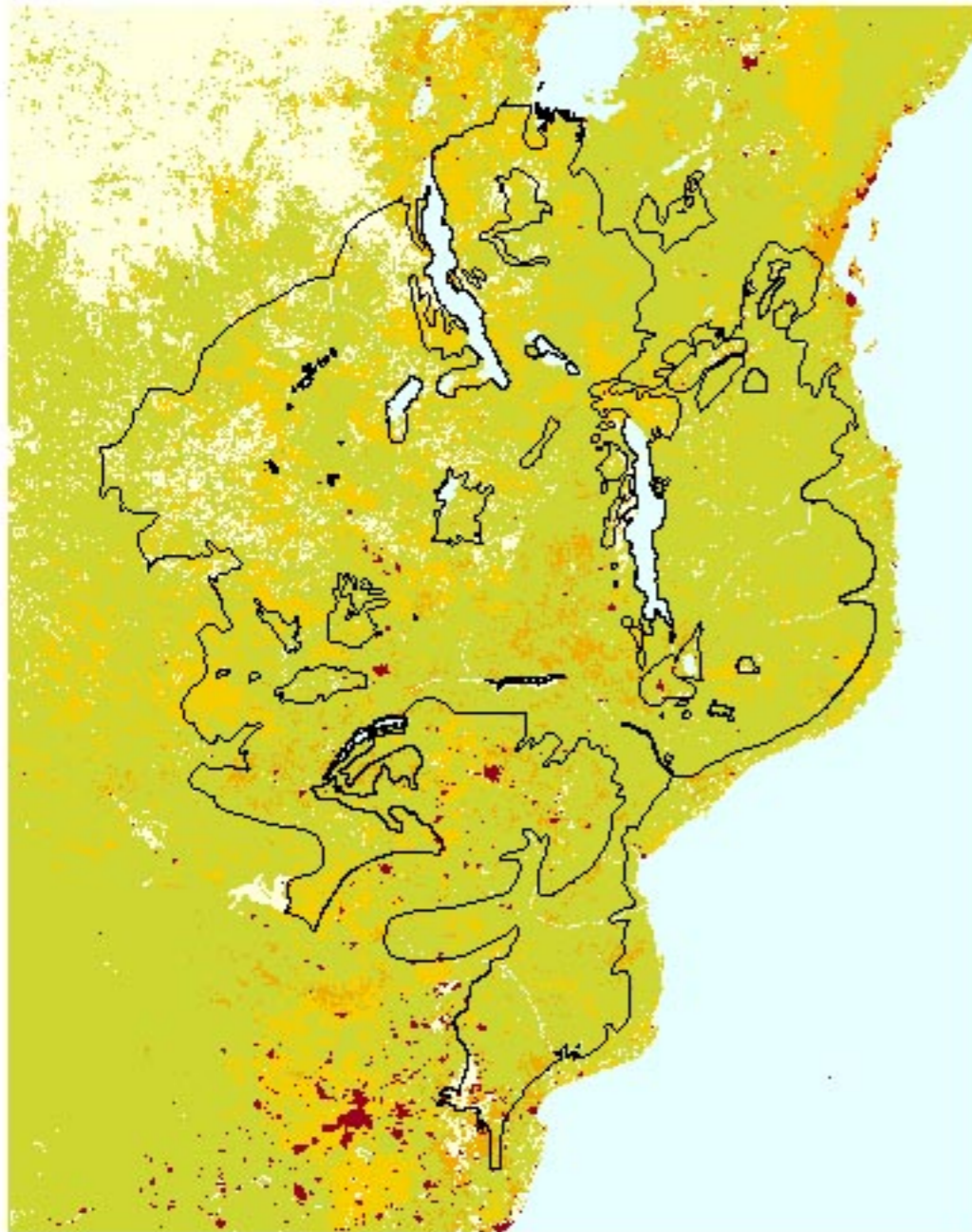
North American Tall Grass Prairie



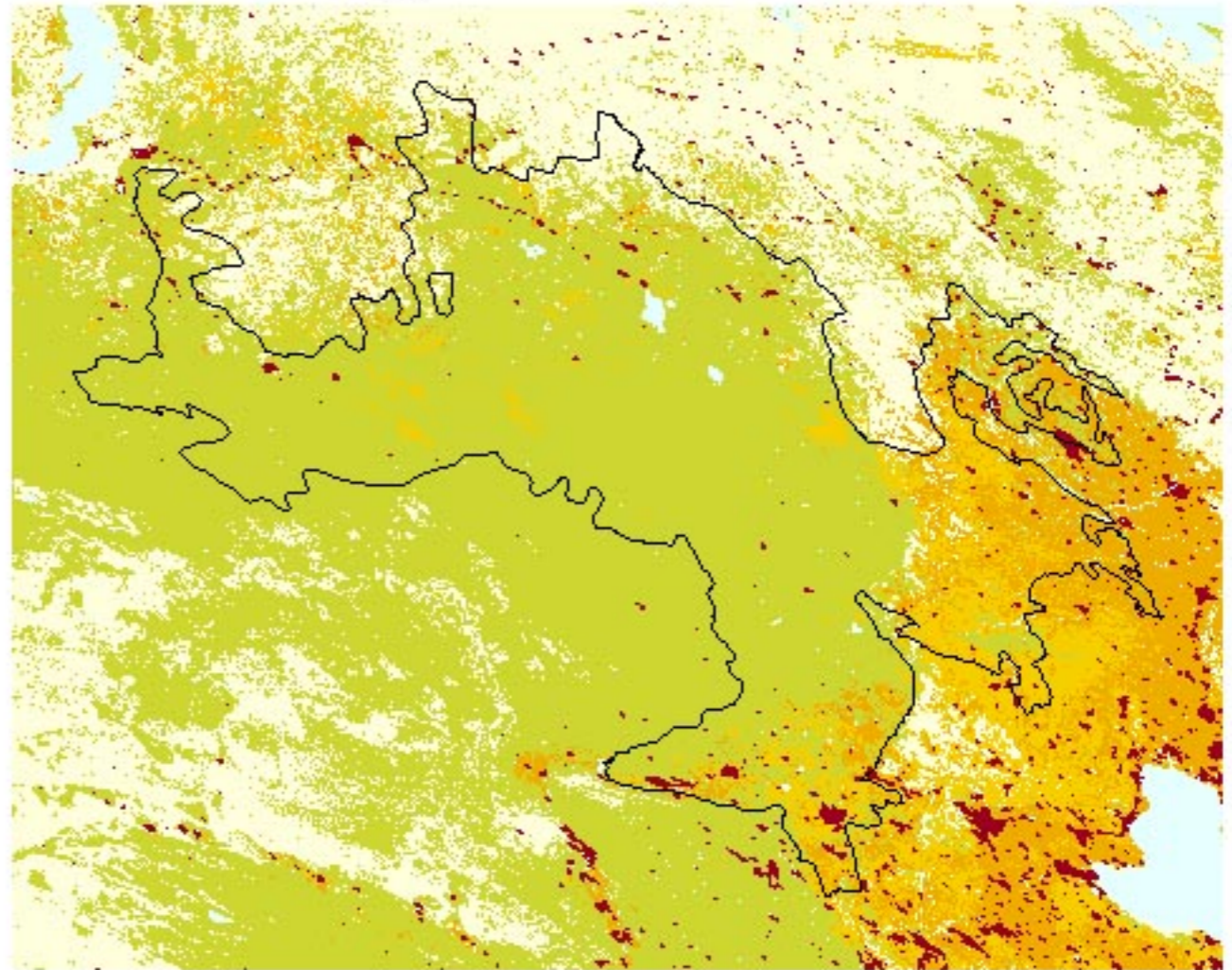
South American Cerrado Woodland and Savanna



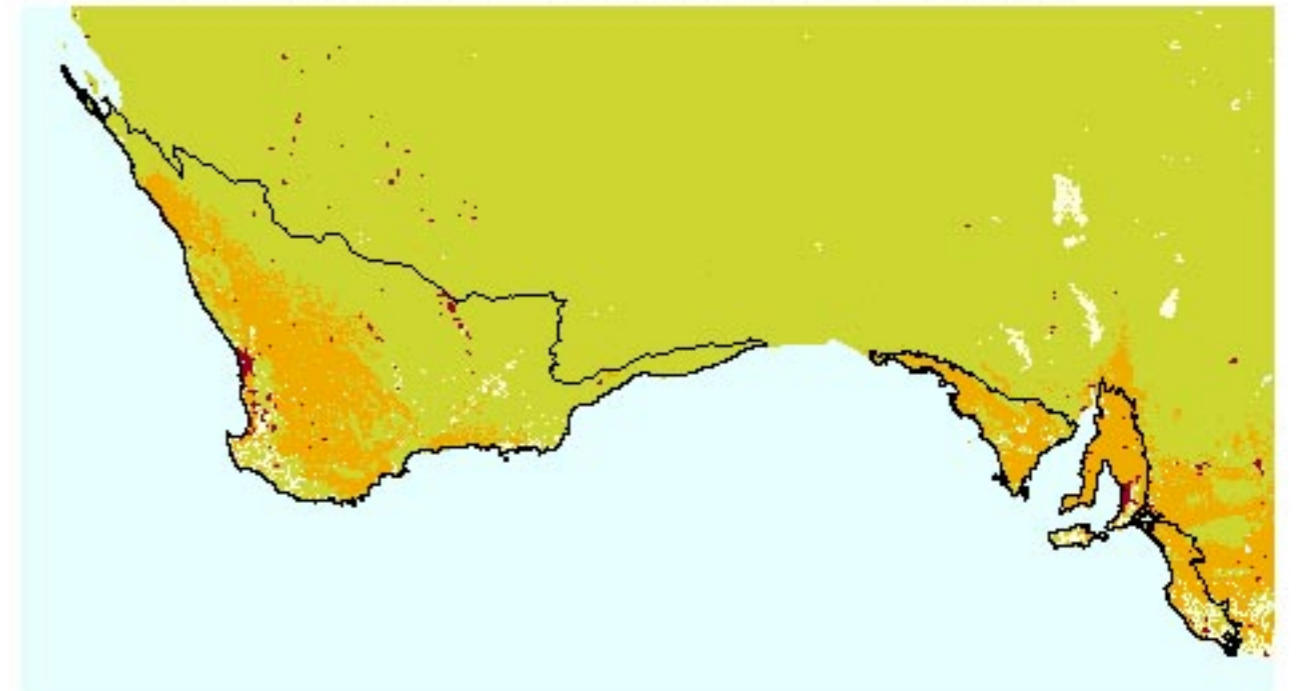
Central and Eastern African Mopane and Miombo Woodlands



Asian Daurian Steppe



Southwest Australian Shrublands and Woodlands



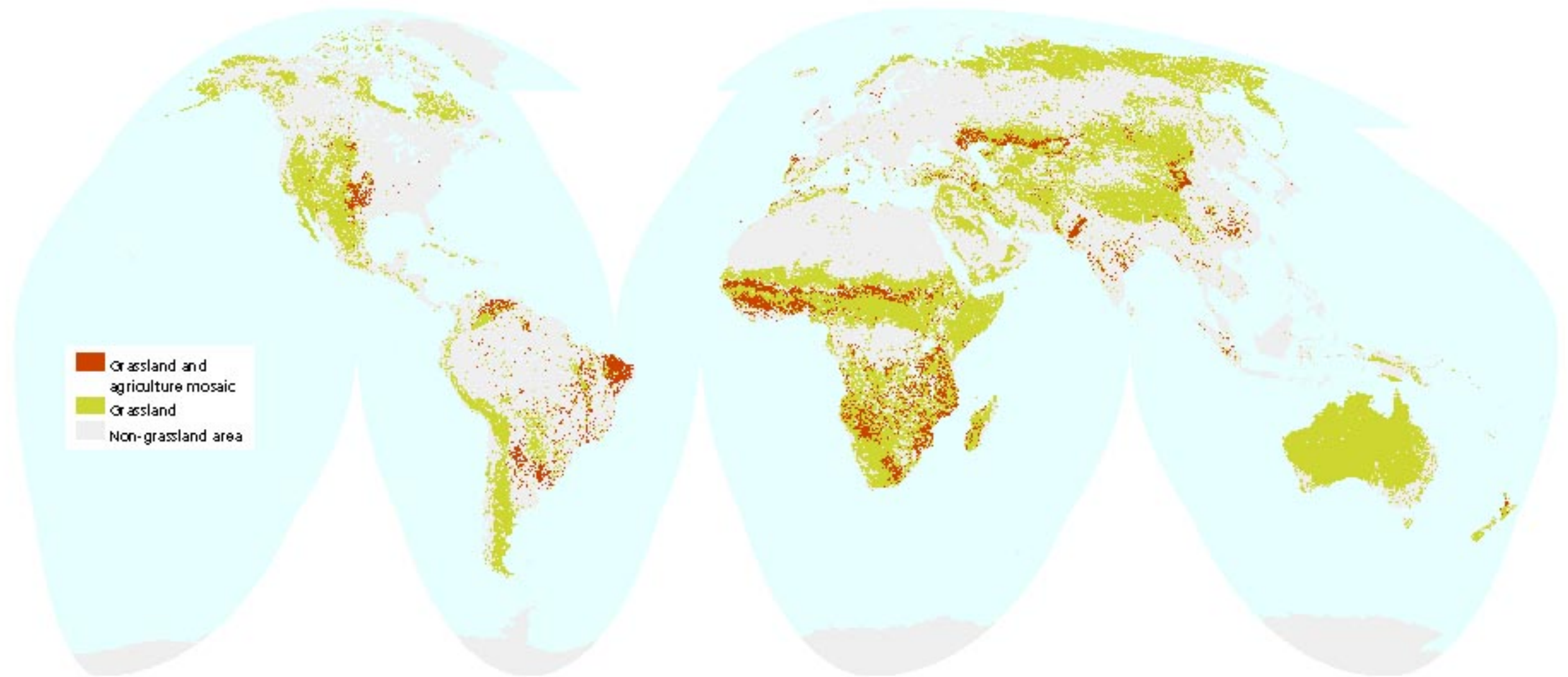
- Grassland
- Permanent cropland
- Cropland mosaic
- Urban
- Other

Source: GLCCD, 1998; WWF-US, 1999.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homocline

Map 5

Agricultural Mosaics and Grasslands

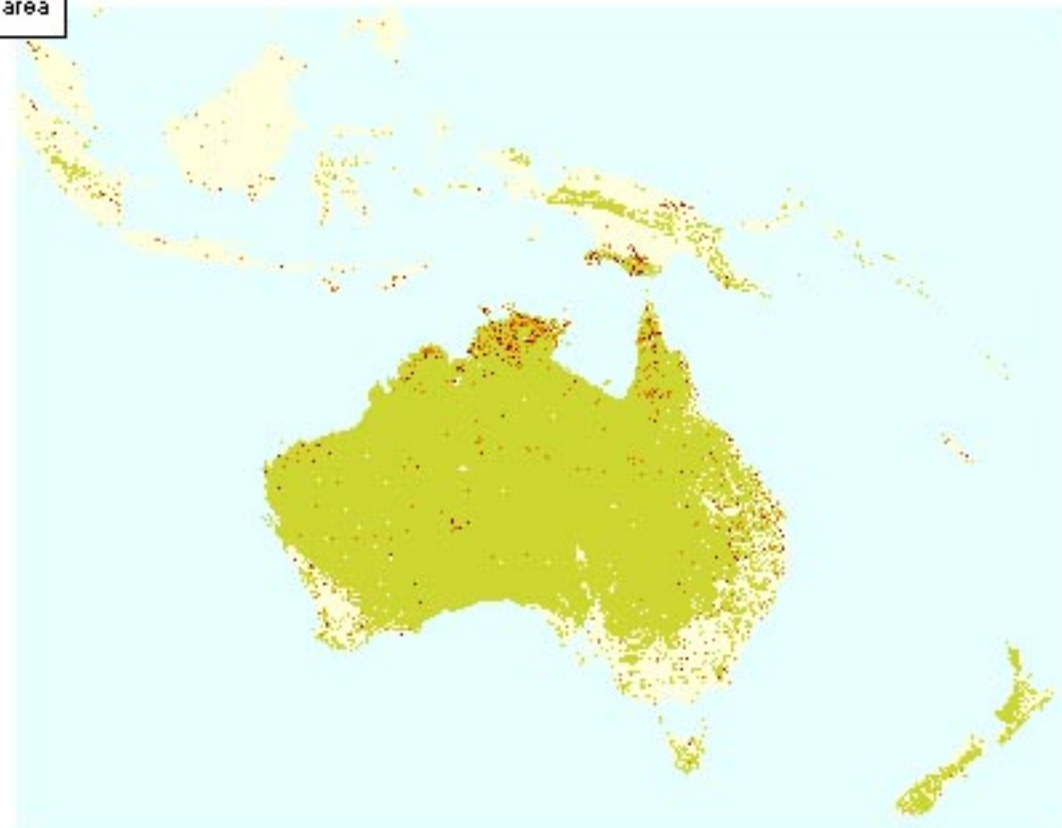
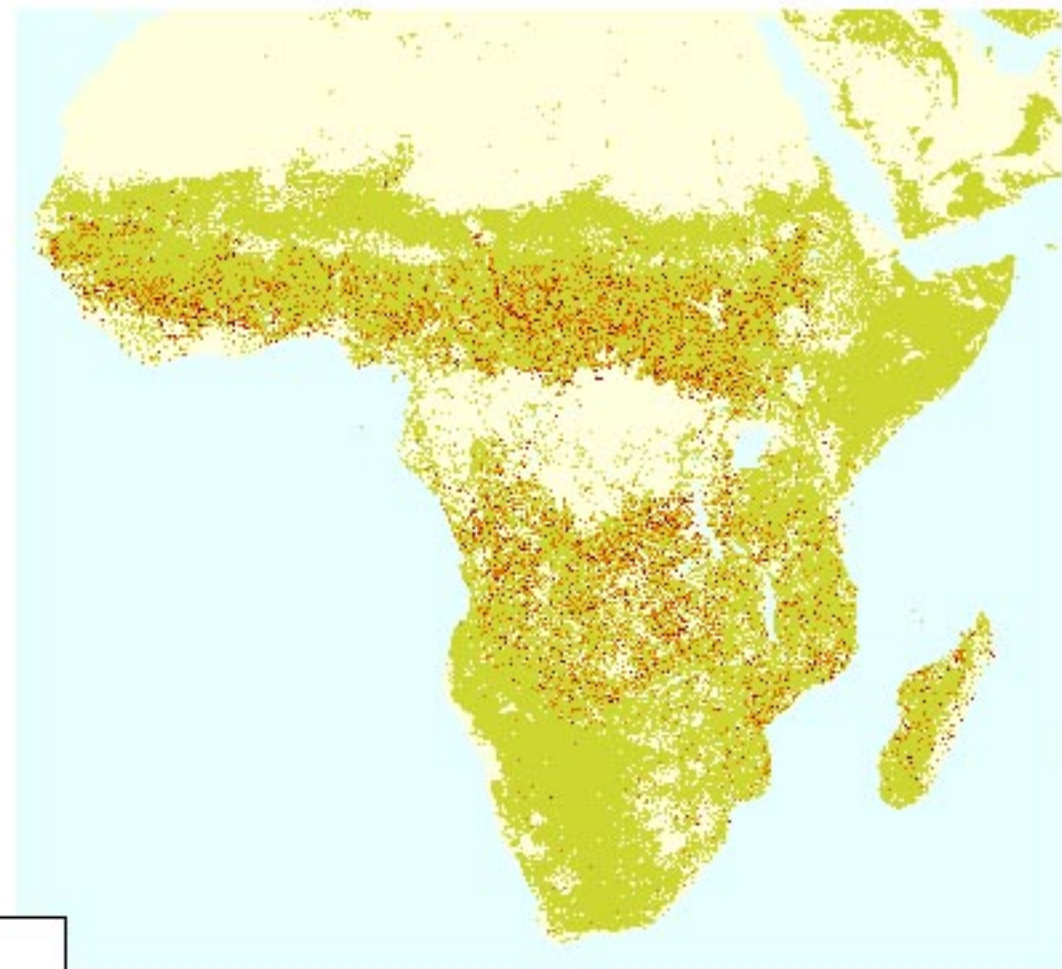


Source: GLCCD, 1998; USGS/EDC, 1996b.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 6

Fires and Grasslands



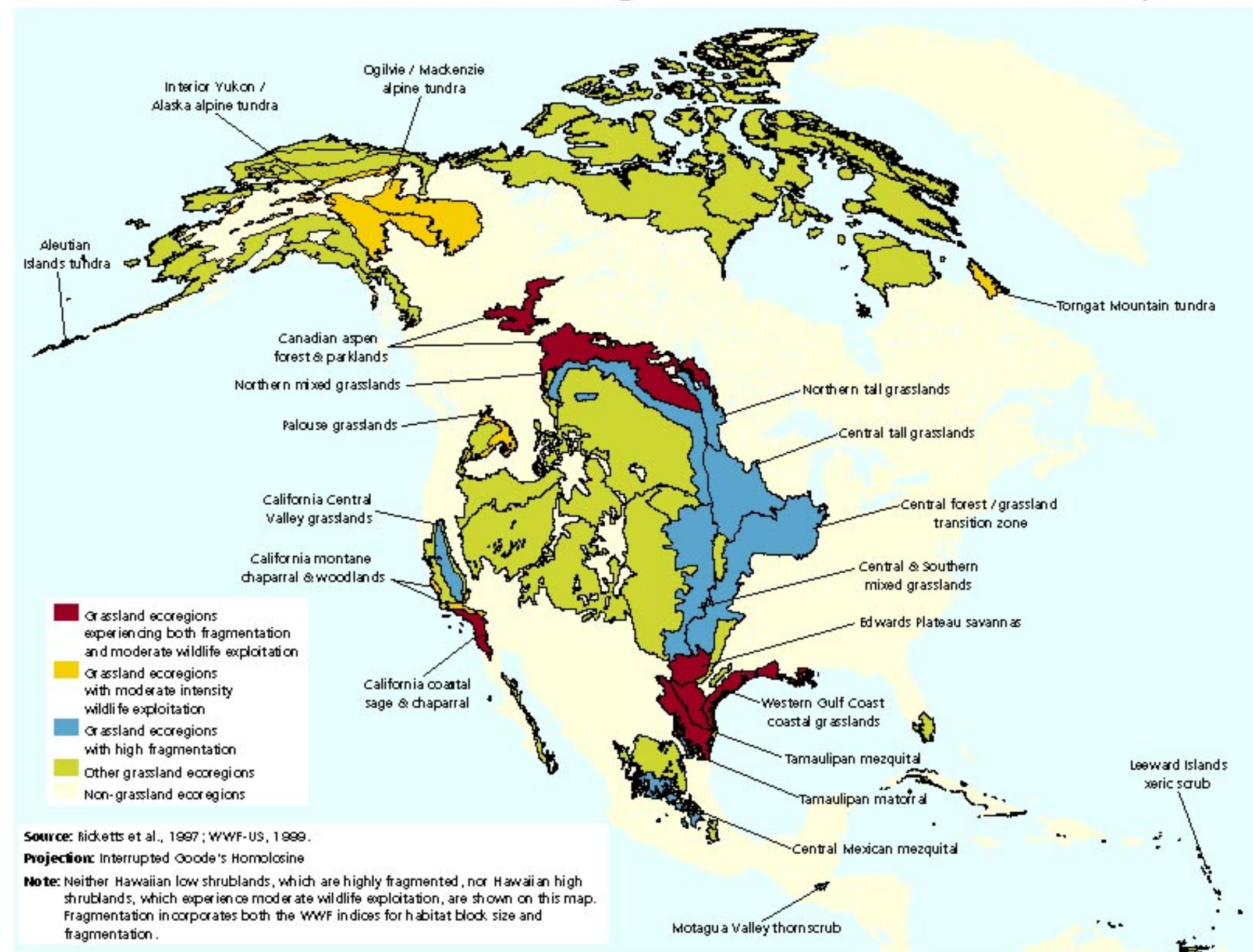
Source: Arino and Melinotte, 1997; GLCCD, 1998.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Fire data were collected by NOAA's Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) satellite during daylight passes in 1993. Cells where fires occurred have been enlarged to enhance visibility.

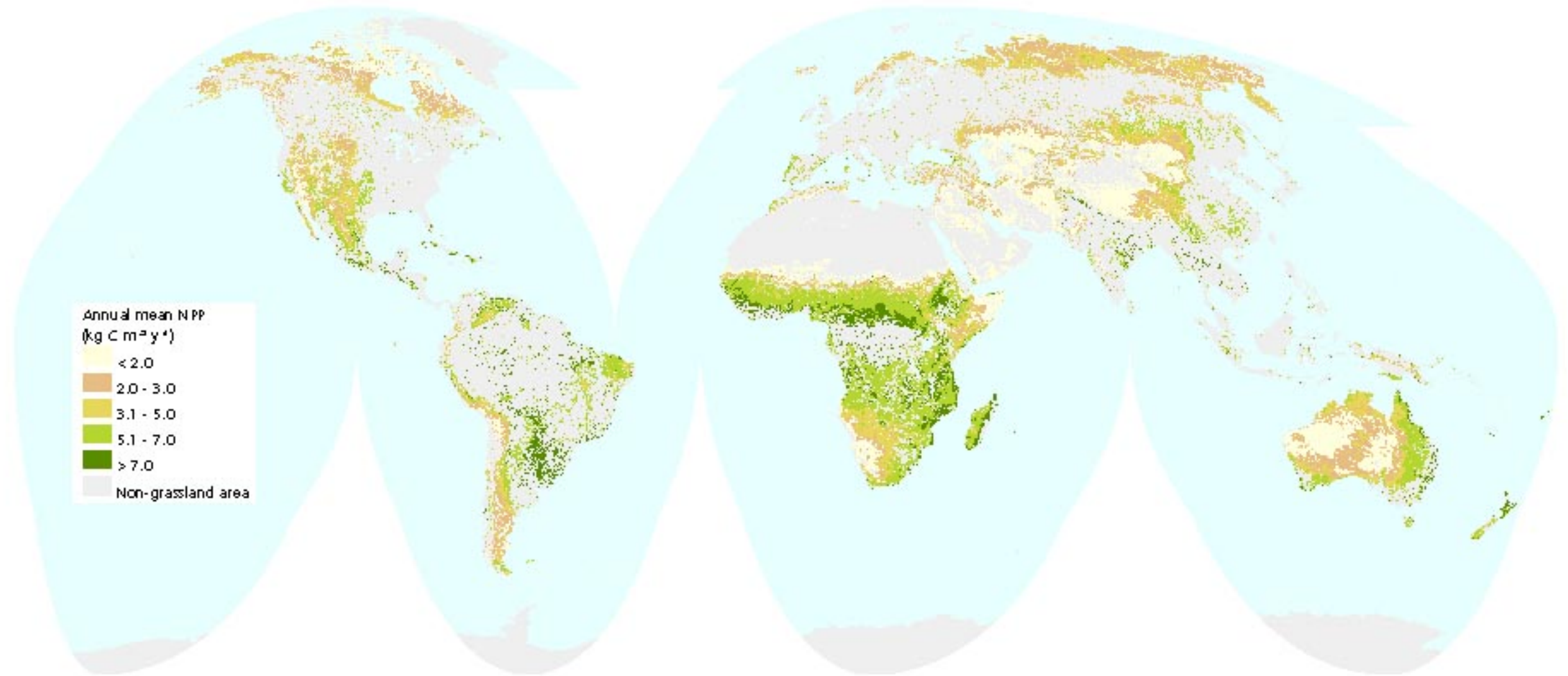
Map 7

Central and North America: Fragmentation and Wildlife Exploitation



Map 8

Global Net Primary Productivity of Grasslands (1982-1993)



Source: GLCCD, 1996; Goetz et al., 1999; Prince and Goward, 1995.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 9

Global Variation in Grassland Net Primary Productivity (1982-1993)



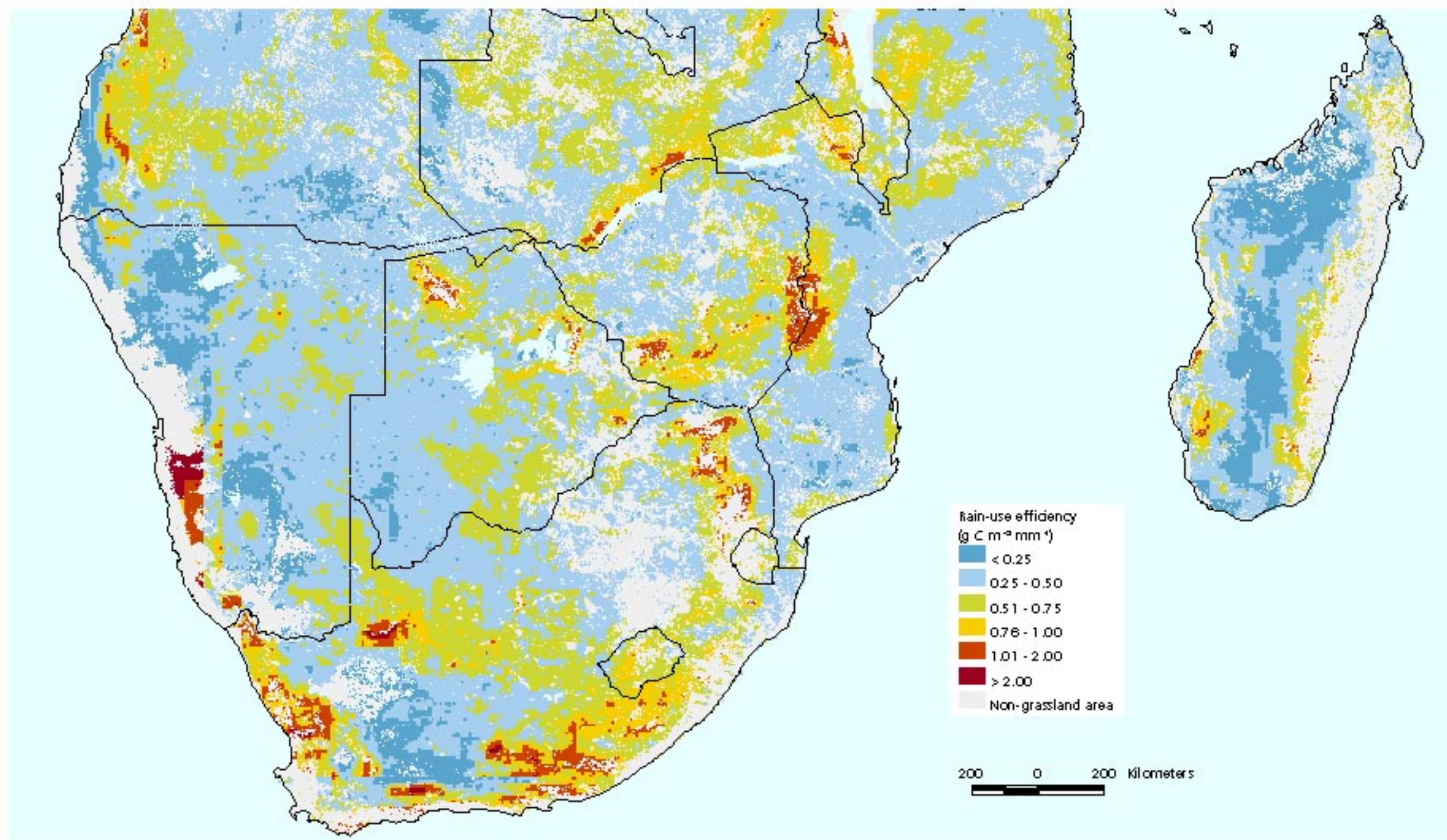
Source: GLCCD, 1998; Goetz et al., 1999; Prince and Goward, 1995.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: These values represent the ratio of the standard deviation of annual net primary productivity to mean NPP values in the period between 1982 and 1993.

Map 10

Southern Africa: Rain-Use Efficiency (1981-1993)



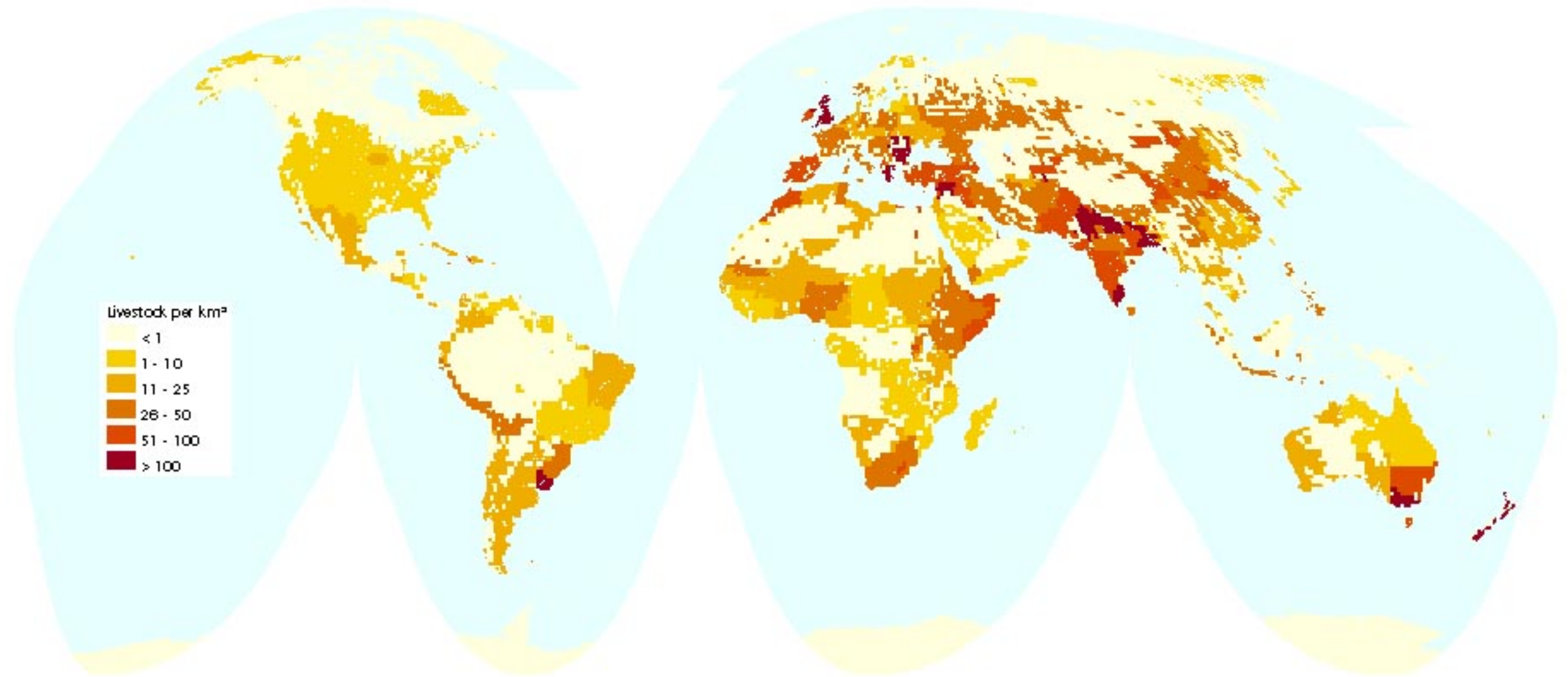
Source: ESRI, 1998; GLCC D, 1996; Goetz et al., 1999; Prince and Goward, 1995.

Projection: Albers Equal-Area Conic
Central Meridian 20, reference Latitude 1

Note: The values in this map represent rain-use efficiencies, expressed as the ratio of annual net primary productivity estimated with the GLD-PEM model to annual precipitation. A maximum rain-use efficiency of 11.50 occurs in Namibia's Namib Desert.

Map 11

Global Livestock Density



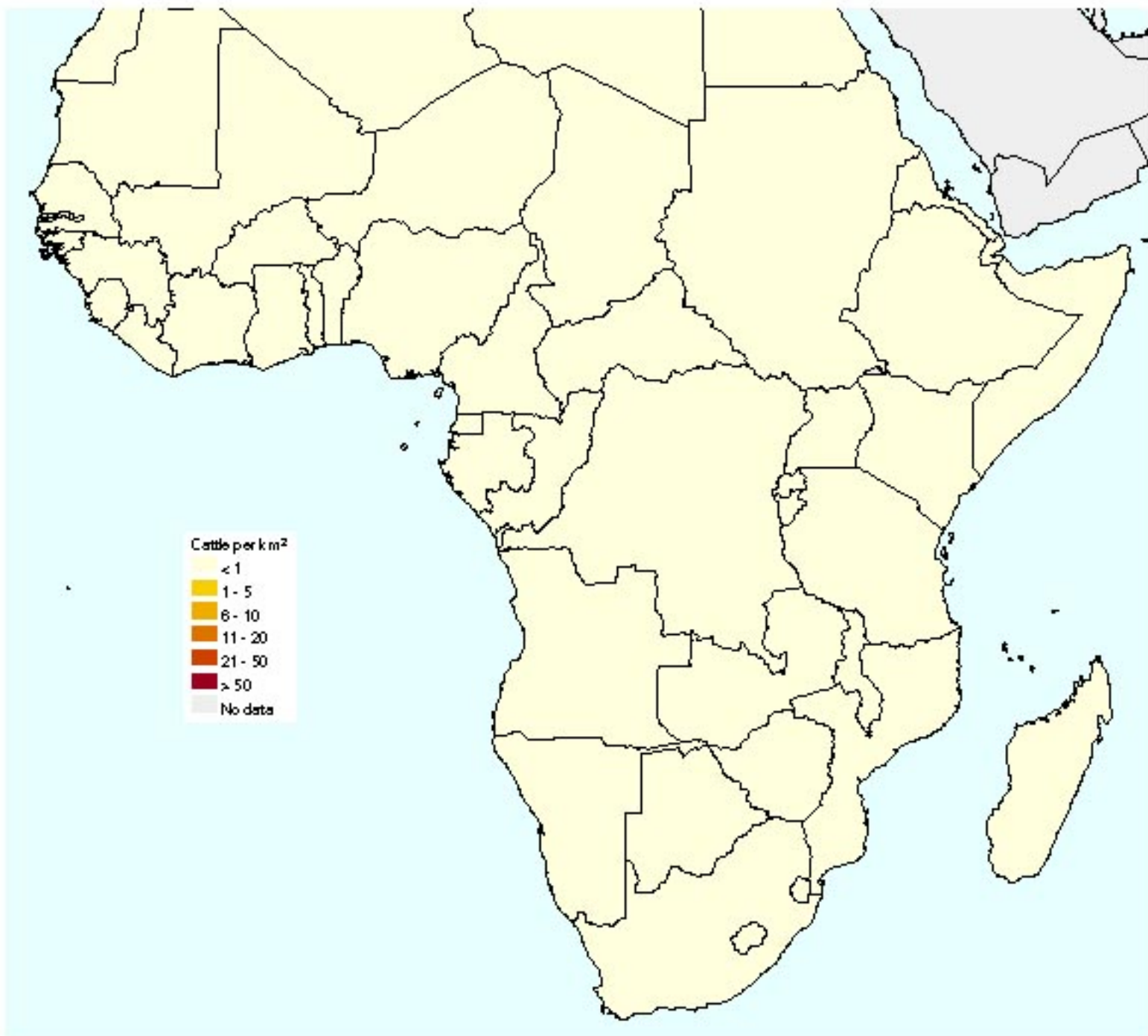
Source: Lerner and Matthews, 1988.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Note: Livestock include cattle, oxen, water buffalo, sheep, goats, horses, camels, and caribou.

Map 12

Africa: Cattle Density

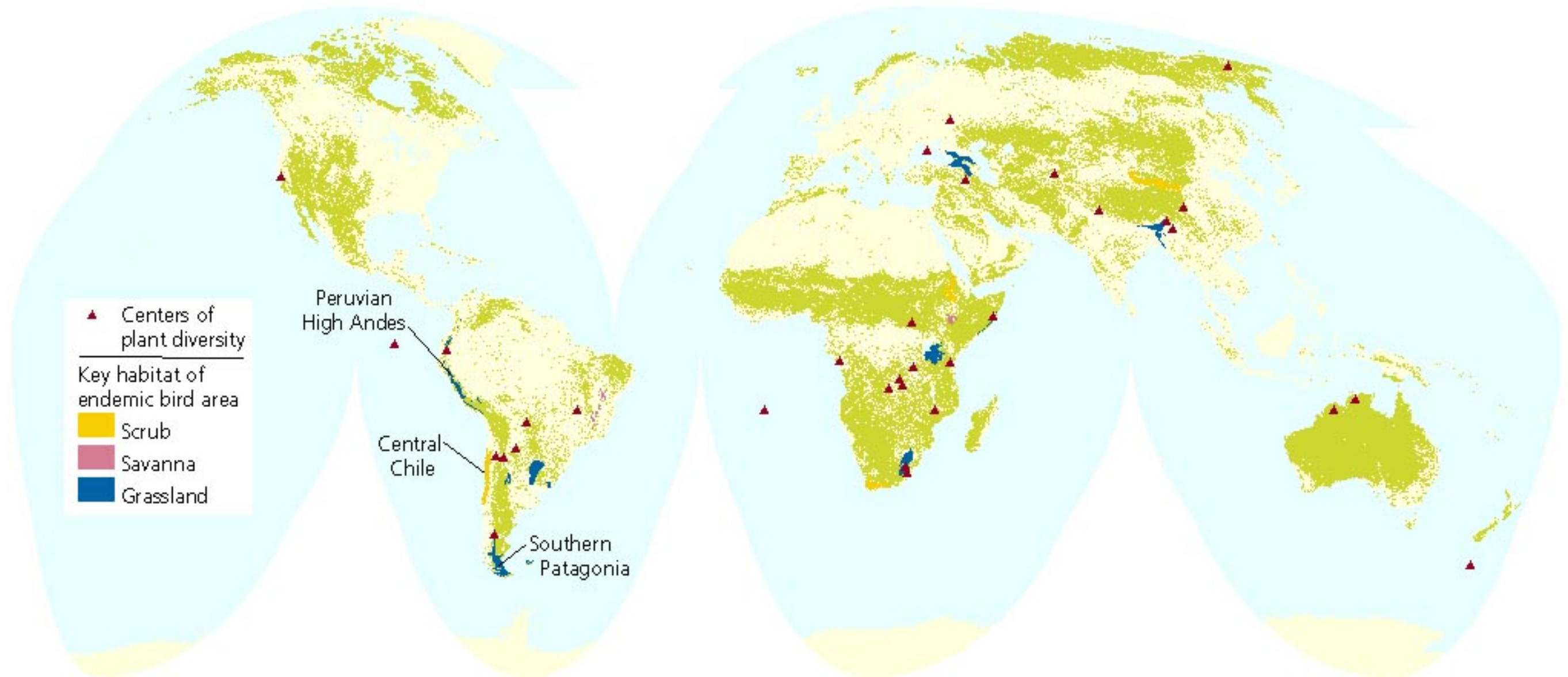


Source: ESRI, 1999; Kruska et al., 1995 (revised in 1998).

Projection: Geographic

Map 13

Endemic Bird Areas and Centers of Plant Diversity in Grasslands

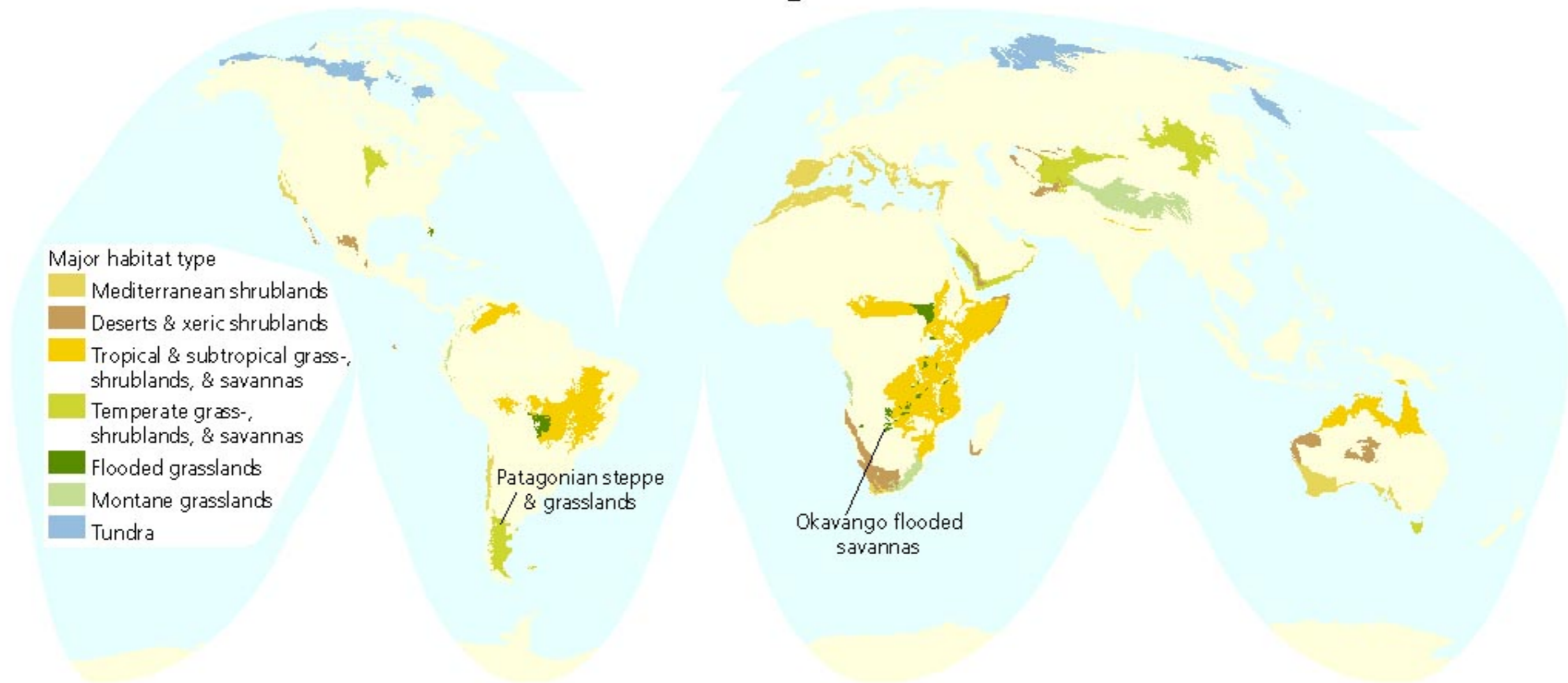


Source: Davis et al., 1994 and 1995; GLCCD, 1998; Stattersfield et al., 1998.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 14

Global 200: Grassland Ecoregions

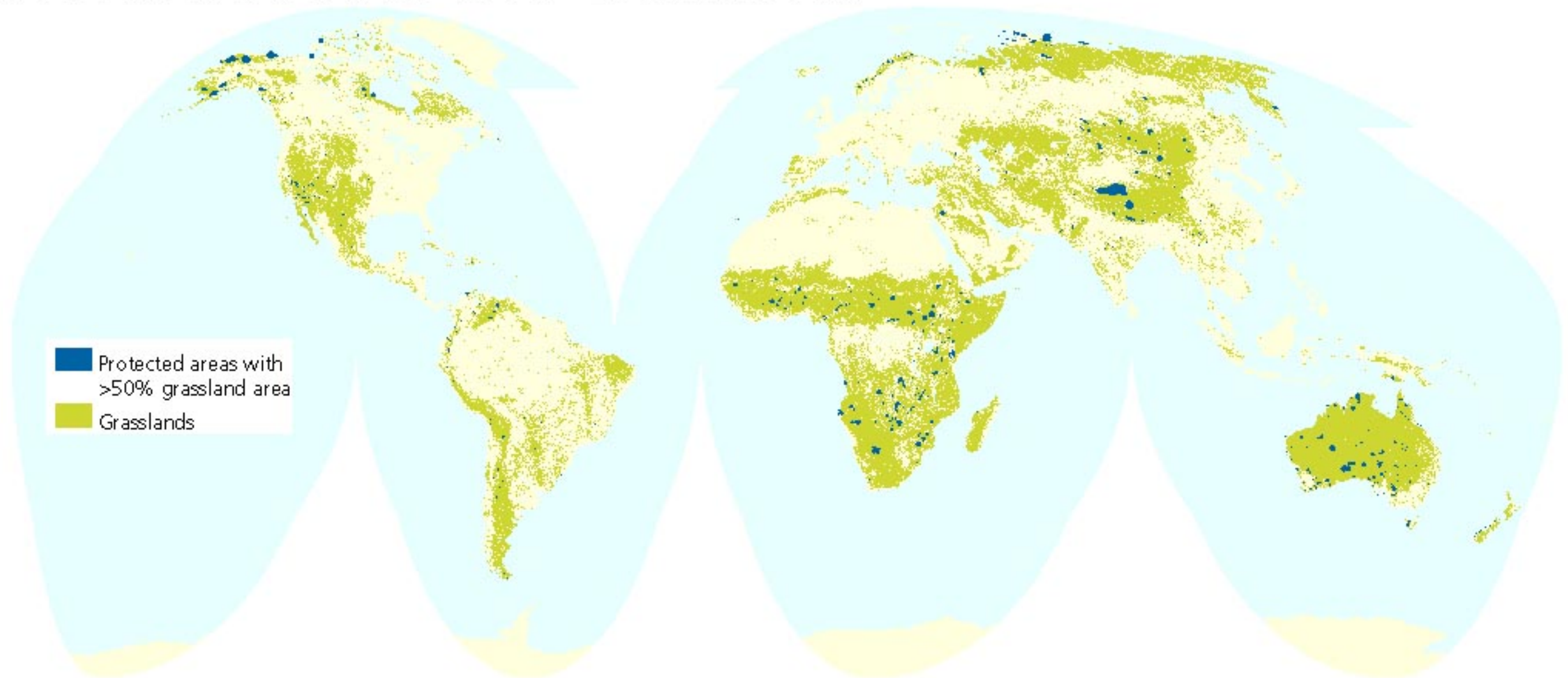


Source: Olson and Dinerstein, 1997; WWF-US, 1999.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

Map 15

Protected Areas and Grasslands

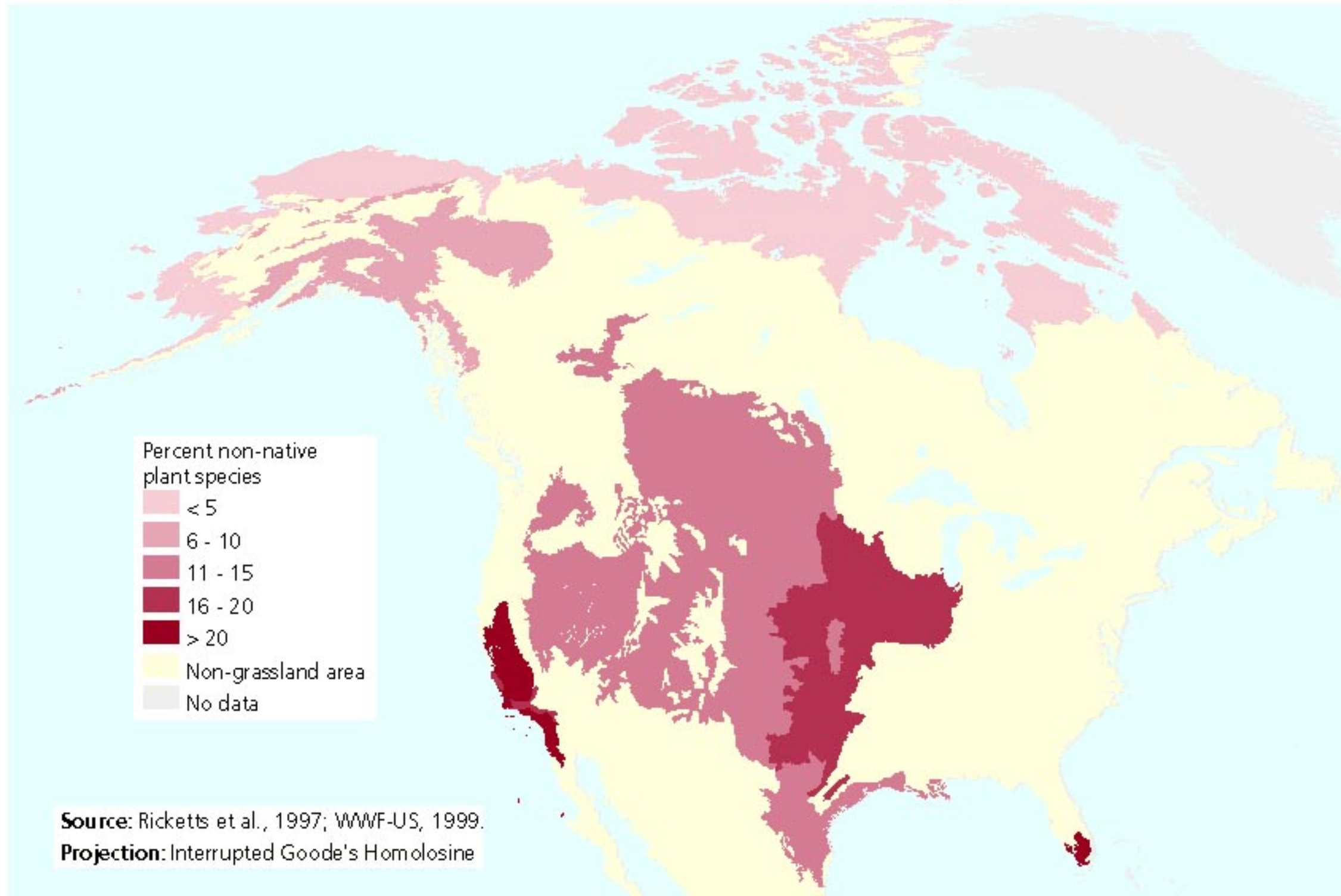


Source: GLCCD, 1998; WCMC, 1999.

Projection: Interrupted Goode's Homolosine

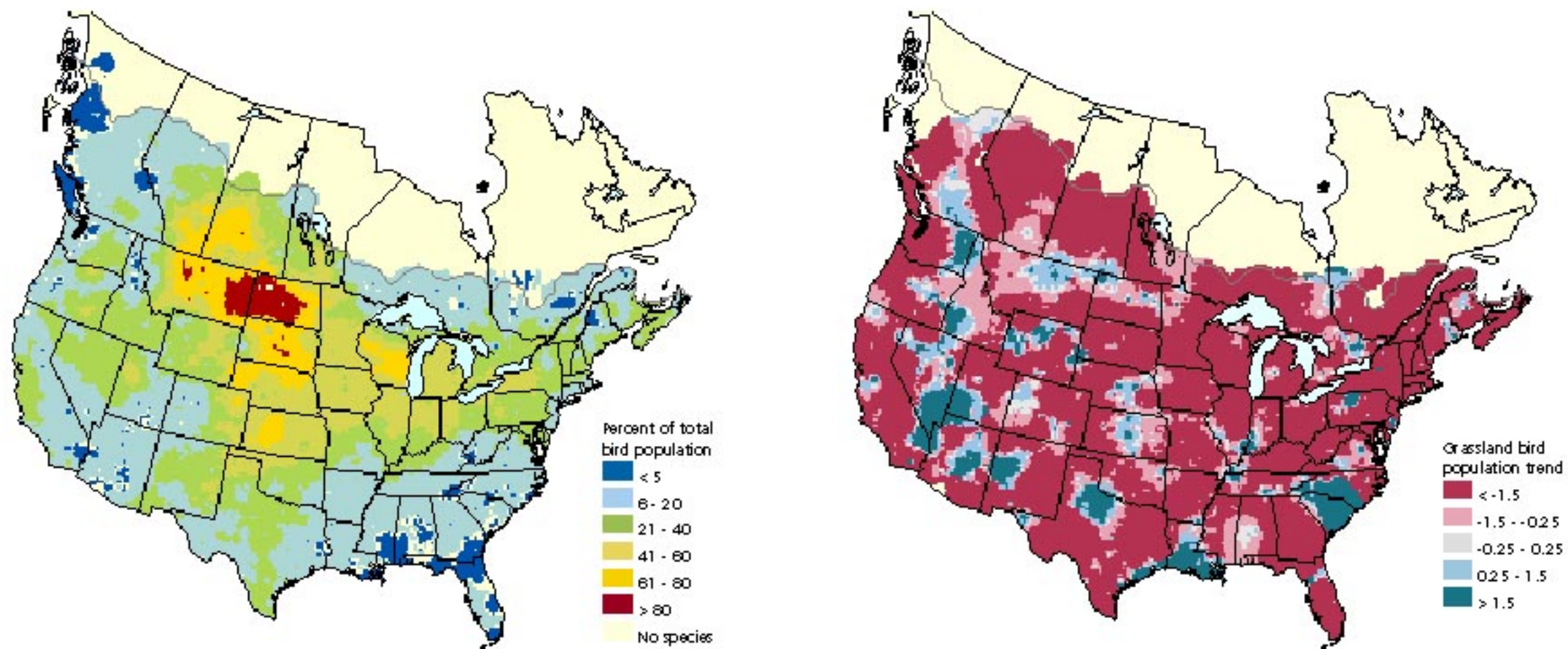
Map 16

North America: Non-Native Plant Species in Grasslands



Map 17

Grassland Bird Populations: Density and Trends



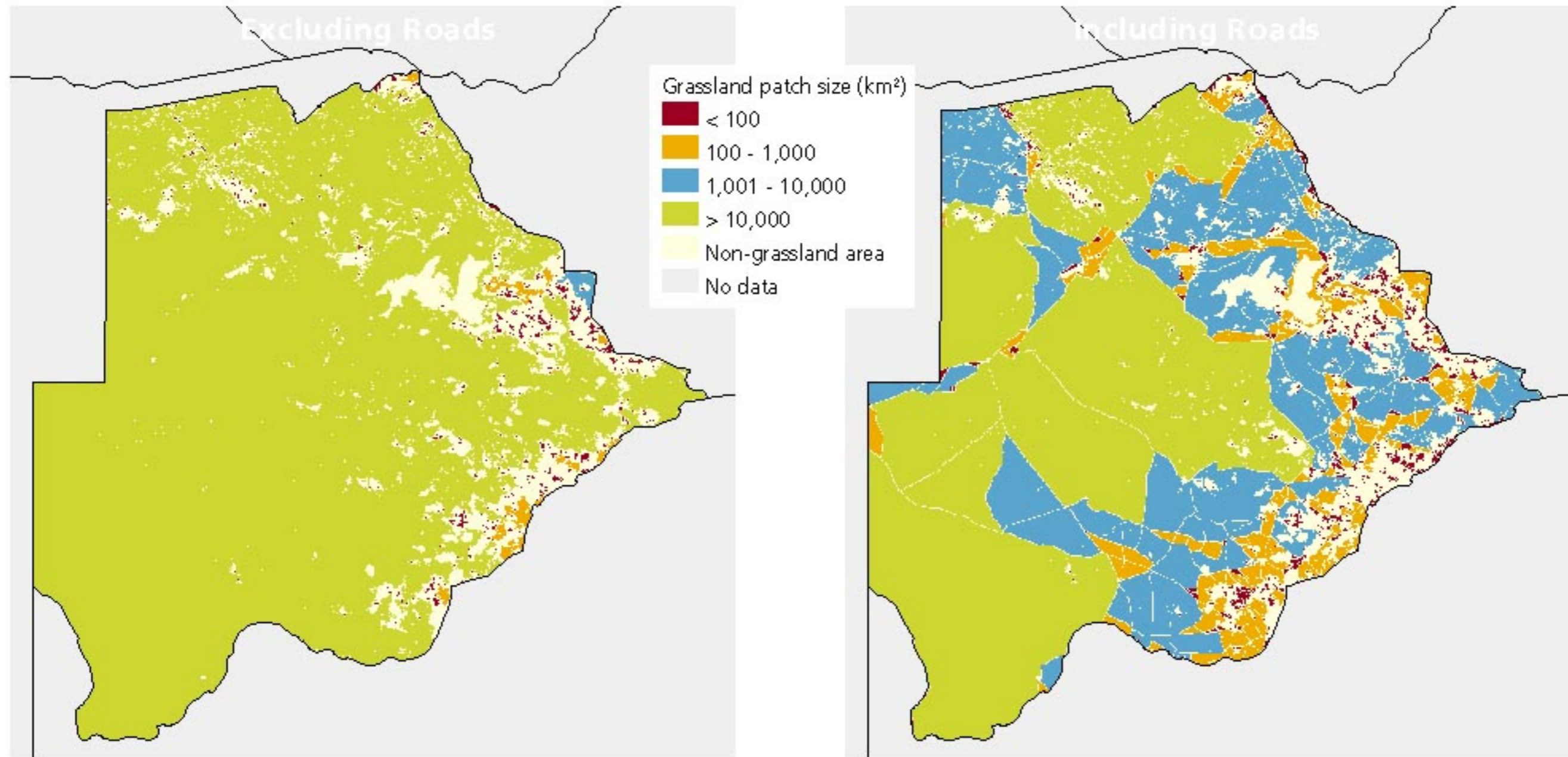
Source: Sauer et al., 1997.

Projection: Albers Equal-Area Conic

Note: Gray line indicates the northern boundary of the data collection area for the North American Breeding Bird Survey.

Map 18

Botswana: Grassland Fragmentation

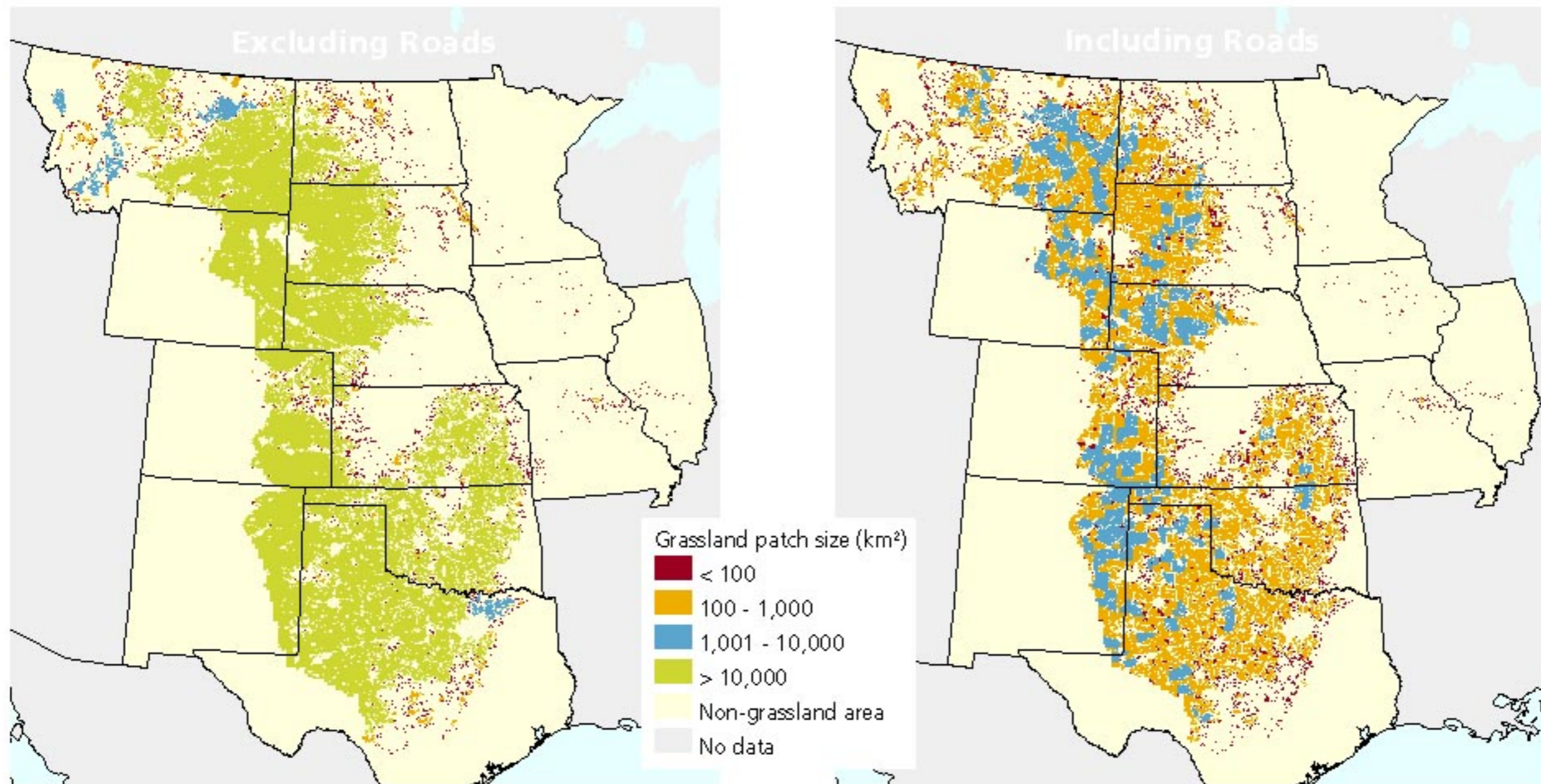


Source: ESRI, 1993; GLCCD, 1998.

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

Map 19

The Great Plains: Grassland Fragmentation

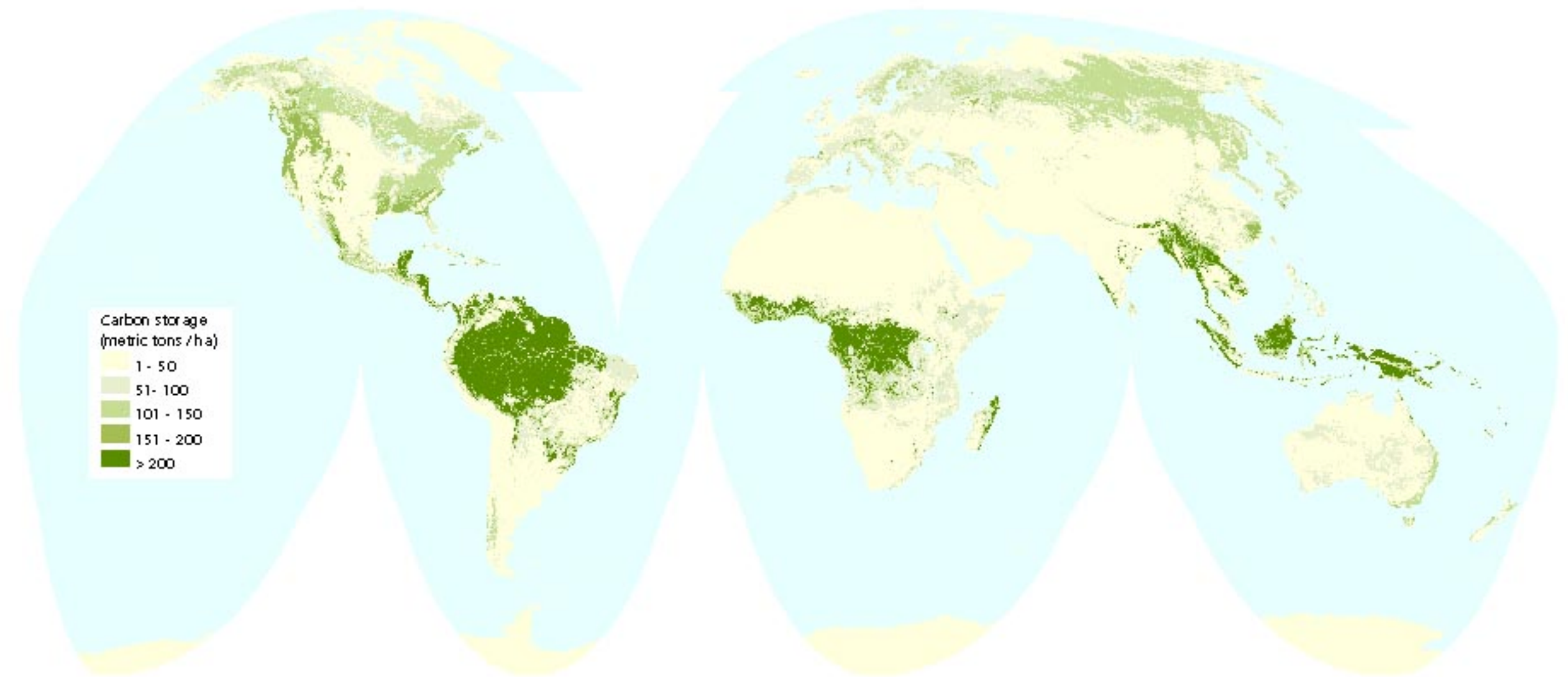


Source: ESRI, 1993; GLCCD, 1998.

Projection: Lambert Equal-Area Azimuthal, Central Meridian -100, Reference Latitude 45

Map 20

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



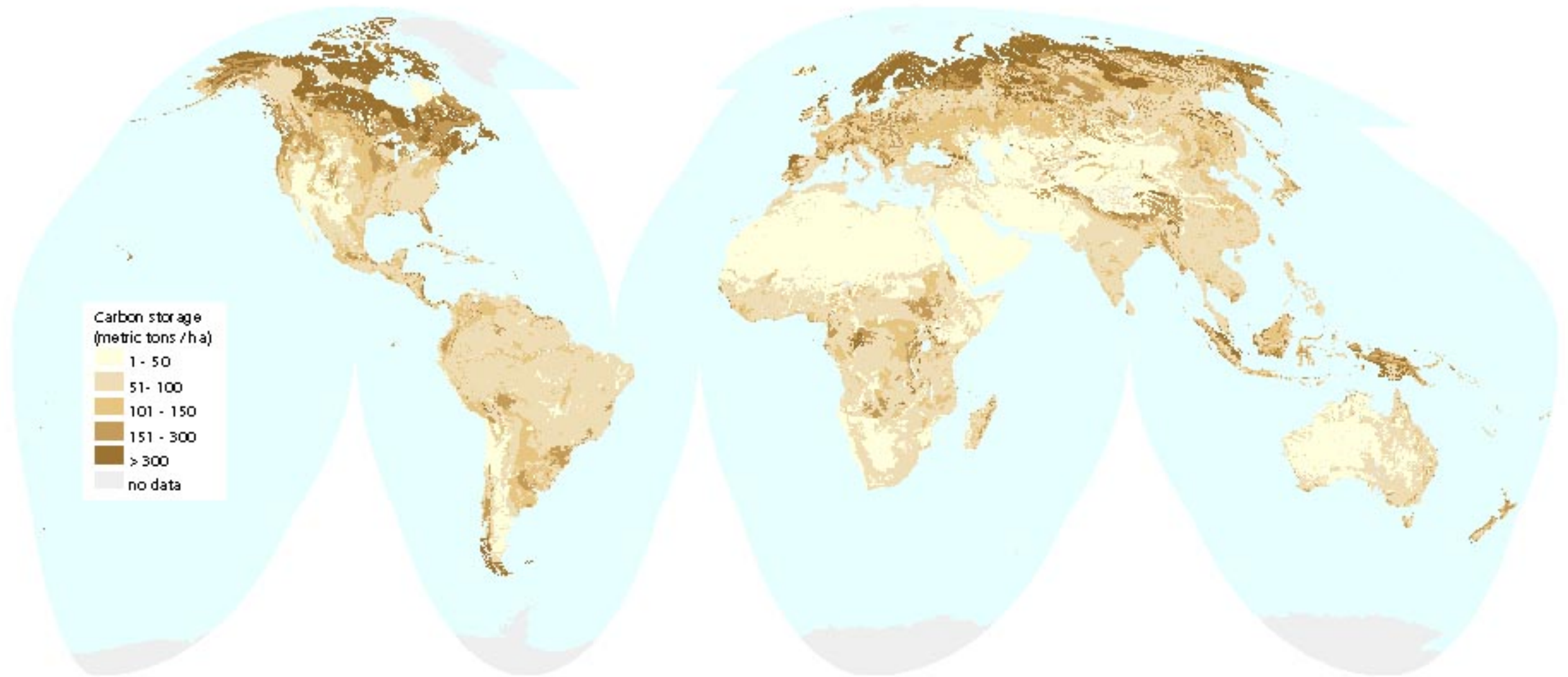
Source: Olson et al., 1983; USGS/EDC, 1999.

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 21

Global Carbon Storage in Soils



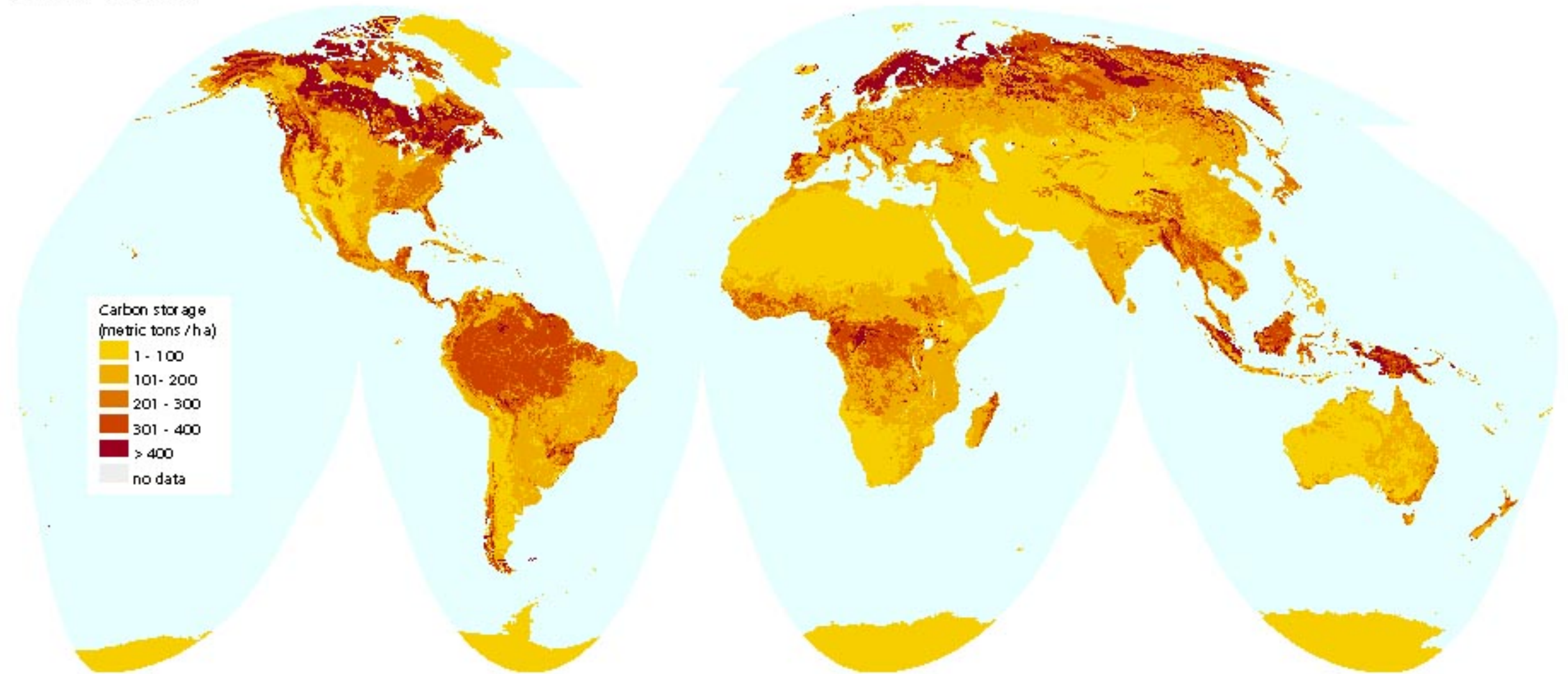
Source: Batjes, 1996; FAO, 1995

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 22

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.