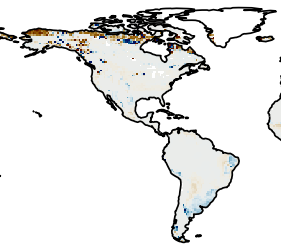
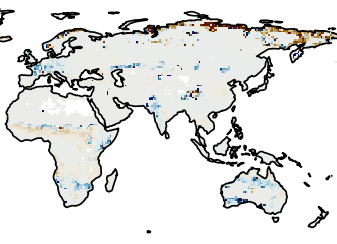


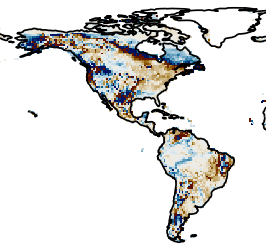
## CABLE-POP



CLASSIC



CLM5.0



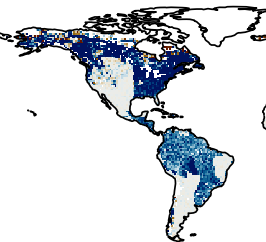
## DLEM



IBIS



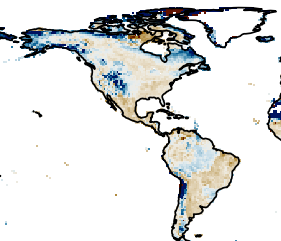
ISAM



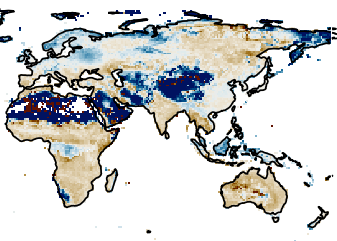
A world map showing the distribution of the genus *Euphorbia*. The map uses a color scale from light blue to dark blue to represent the density of species. Dark blue areas, indicating high species richness, are concentrated in Europe, North Africa, and across much of Asia, particularly in the Himalayan region and Southeast Asia. Lighter blue areas indicate lower species richness, while white areas represent regions with no recorded species, such as Australia, South America, and parts of Africa and Asia.

A world map illustrating the distribution of the world population. The map uses color shading to represent population density, with darker blue areas indicating higher concentrations of people. Major population centers are visible in Europe, North America, and East Asia. The map also shows the outlines of the continents and major bodies of water.

ISBA-CTrip



JSBACH



JULES



LPJ



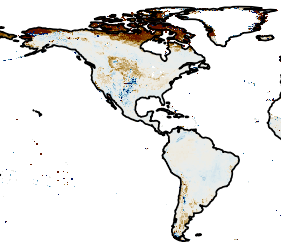
LPJ-GUESS



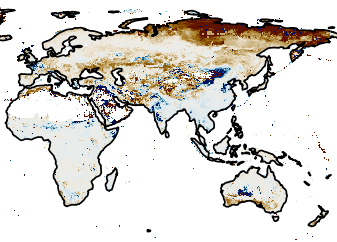
LPX-Bern



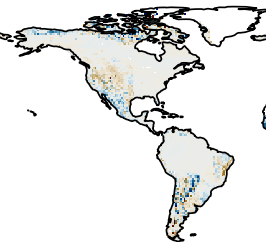
# ORCHIDEE



SDGVM



## VISIT



A black and white outline map of the Western Hemisphere, showing the continents of North America and South America. The map is oriented with North at the top. The outlines of the continents are clearly defined against a plain background.

## VISIT-NIES

