A separoid is an independence relation in the family of subsets of a given set. In particular, oriented matroids are separoids. Since every acyclic separoid arises from a family of convex sets, oriented matroids do. The geometric dimension of a separoid is the minimum where it can be realized as a family of convex sets. The main theorem of this talk is: An uniform acyclic oriented matroid is linear if and only if its geometric dimension is the same that its combinatorial one.