

Cross-cutting coordination of Copernicus access to In-Situ Data

Jose Miguel RUBIO IGLESIAS

European Environment Agency





European Environment Agency



Learn more here:















Copernicus' access to In Situ Data

Key user requirements cannot be met unless Copernicus has access to essential in situ data

Copernicus in situ data: observations, reference and ancillary data licensed or provided for use in Copernicus

All Copernicus Services require in situ data to produce and validate their products

The Copernicus Space Component requires in situ data for calibration and validation of Sentinel observations













Copernicus' access to In Situ Data

Where is in-situ data coming from?

- Predominately from national data owners and providers
- Organised in European or global networks, organisations, and European Research Infrastructures.











EEA activities in Copernicus In Situ

Determine State of Play	CIS ² https://insitu.copernicus.eu/state-of-play
Provide access to data	CORDA Copernicus Reference Data Access https://corda.eea.europa.eu/
Engage with data providers	https://insitu.copernicus.eu/data-access/agreements
Provide support and advice	Leave to the state of the state



More in https://insitu.copernicus.eu





In Situ Data Requirements: Copernicus Land (example)

Detailed in situ data requirements

Why do we need access to in situ data?





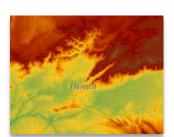


Transport network





LU/LC maps



LUCAS

DEM



Hydrography

1) Supporting the visual interpretation and feature delineation of land cover/land use objects through synergistic use of VHR satellite imagery and complementary national datasets.

2) Increasing the thematic accuracy (quality) of generated products and services.

3) Validation of products and internal quality control steps.

https://insitu.copernicus.eu/state-of-play







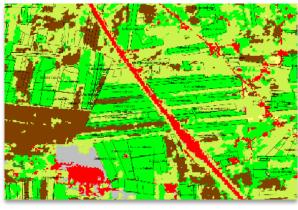
Use cases: Copernicus Land (example)



National Land Cover Land Use (LCLU) data (SIOSE), Spain in N2K and Riparian Zones



National Hydrological Data, Slovenia, in **CLC+ Backbone Vector**



National LPIS data, Portugal, in **CLC+ Backbone Raster**



National transportation data, Romania, combined with OSM in **CLC+ Backbone Vector**



Synoptic Weather Station observations in **HR-Snow and Ice Monitoring**



FLUXNET ground data in HR-Vegetation
Phenology and Productivity





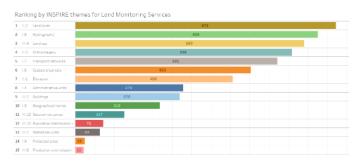




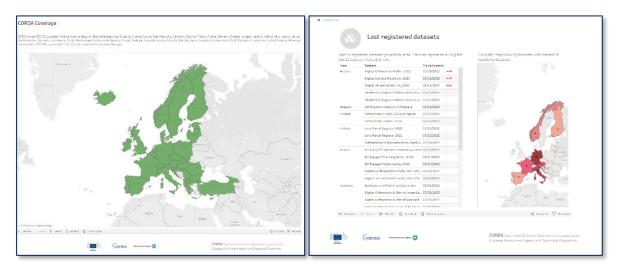
Access to data: CORDA

 Controlled and monitored gateway to geospatial data for Copernicus services





- 268 providers, 2000 datasets
 and 6000 services
- Related to 13 INSPIRE themes
- Multi-country datasets based on national information



https://corda.eea.europa.eu









Access to data: geospatial data

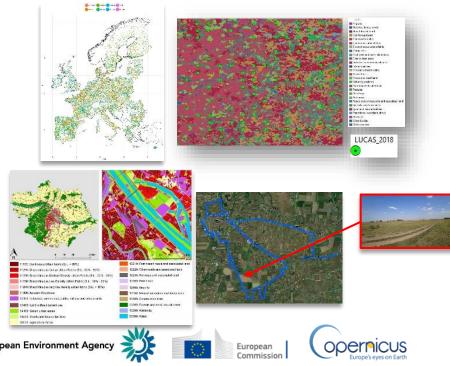
LPIS data for HR VLCC

•	Wetlands	inventory	for	CLC+
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Best practices on using LUCAS data

 Use of crowdsourcing as complementary in situ data sources

 In-situ data sharing across products and services





Access to data: observations

- Homeless atmospheric data
- Hydrological in-situ data for the future
- In situ coordination efforts towards the Regional and Coastal Marine Services
- CO2 Monitoring & Verification
 Support (MVS)
- Arctic data
- Drifting buoys (C-RAID)





















Engaging with data providers: EuroGeographics

- NMCAs signing bilaterally Copernicus
 Services Agreements with EuroGeographics
 - Annex I Emergency Service
 - Annex II Land Service
 - Annex III Security Services





Copernicus Services Framework Agreement

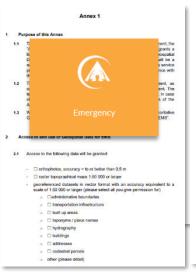
One single license agreement between

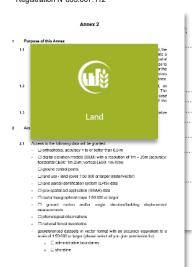
EuroGeographics and EEA representing Copernicus

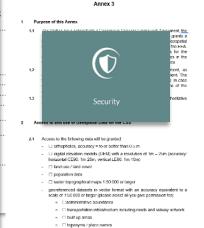
 Key instrument to increase use of data and strengthen cooperation between NMCAs and Copernicus Between:

EuroGeographics AISBL, an international non-profit organisation under Belgian Law, with its registered office at address Rue du Nord, 76, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Registration N°833.607.112













hydrography / hydrographic networ





Thank you for your attention

In situ

jose.rubio@eea.europa.eu









Created by

Erik Buch, erik.buch@eurogoos.eu

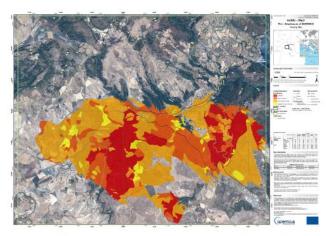
State of play - CIS², factsheets, reports





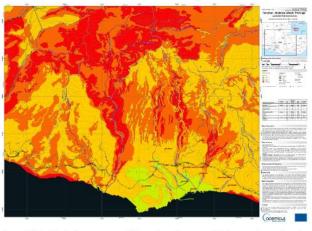
Some examples of in-situ data in CEMS

"The Copernicus EMS needs reliable mapping of transport networks, for example so that relief efforts can be targeted on the most important places."

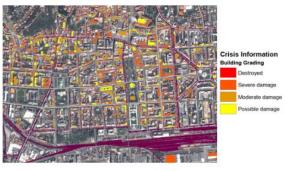


Forest fire Grading Map of the Nurri municipality in Sardinia.

Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2016 European Union), [EMSR171] Nurri: Grading Map



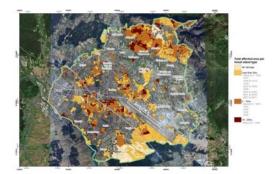
Landslide Risk Assessment Map showing population and assets at risk in Funchal, Madeira Island, Portugal. Copernicus Emergency Management Service (© 2016 European Union), [EMSR031] Funchal: Population and Assets at Risk Map - Landslide Risk Assessment (Details, Tile 2000)



Map showing the damaged buildings in Zagreb (Credit: Copernicus Emergency Management Service; extracted from the mapping product)



Map showing flooded areas at different points during the flood event (Credit: Copernicus Emergency Management Service; extracted from the mapping product)



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Concluding remarks

- Copernicus relies heavily on the availability of Member States' geospatial data (e.g.: via CORDA)
- CIS2, reports and factsheets provides detailed info on requirements per product, their use, and their criticality;
- Stable and readily access is required to make timely products available to end users, especially in emergency management;
- It is essential that national data providers understand their data are important and positively impacts Copernicus product quality and usability;
- The EEA cooperates with the services and data providers to make this happen





