Public / Private / Licensed	Data Type	Dataset Name	Dataset ID	Datalayer ID	Datalayer Name	Description	Spatial Range	Temporal Range	Pairs Update Interval	Pairs Update Interval Description	Temporal Resolution	Temporal Resolution Description	PAIRS Level	Spatial Resolution Meters	New
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50188	Cloud cover	ECMWF parameter name tcc; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50186	Convective precipitation rate	ECMWF parameter name crr; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50184	Dewpoint	ECMWF parameter name 2d; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50177	Ground temperature	ECMWF parameter name 2t; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50191	Maximum precipitation rate	ECMWF parameter name mxtpr3(6); 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50190	Minimum precipitation rate	ECMWF parameter name mntpr3(6); 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50179	Solar irradiance (direct normal irradiance)	ECMWF parameter name sird; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50178	Solar irradiance (global horizontal irradiance)	ECMWF parameter name fdir; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50185	Surface albedo	ECMWF parameter name fal; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50187	Surface pressure	ECMWF parameter name sp; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50189	Total Precipitation	ECMWF parameter name tp - converted to mm; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50180	Wind towards east (10 m)	ECMWF parameter name 10u; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50182	Wind towards east (100 m)	ECMWF parameter name 100u; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50181	Wind towards north (10 m)	ECMWF parameter name v10; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	329	50183	Wind towards north (100 m)	ECMWF parameter name 100m; 10-day ahead weather forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Moreover, the dataset contains the results of the 0:00 UTC forecast run. One thus obtains the forecast for, say 15:00 UTC by querying for 15:00 UTC with "horizon" 15. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	13	7295.43	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50772	Maximum temperature (daily)	ECMWF parameter name mx2t6; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50773	Minimum temperature (daily)	ECMWF parameter name mn2t6; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50774	Precipitation (daily)	ECMWF parameter name tp; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95	
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50775	Soil water (layer 1)	ECMWF parameter name swvl1; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95	

Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50776	Soil water (layer 2)	ECMWF parameter name swvl2; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50777	Soil water (layer 3)	ECMWF parameter name swvl3; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (coarse)	326	50778	Soil water (layer 4)	ECMWF parameter name swvl4; 10-day ahead weather forecasts for select parameters. The daily aggregate forecasts in this dataset are derived from the ECMWF HRES forecast. Timestamps in this dataset correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called \"horizon\", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	-	Every 1 days	-	9	116726.95
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49166	Maximum temperature (daily)	Daily aggregated maximum temperature in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49167	Minimum temperature (daily)	Daily aggregated minimum temperature in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49168	Precipitation (daily)	Daily aggregated total precipitation in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49169	Soil water (layer 1)	Daily averaged SWVL1 in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49170	Soil water (layer 2)	Daily averaged SWVL2 in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49171	Soil water (layer 3)	Daily averaged SWVL3 in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (daily)	144	49172	Soil water (layer 4)	Daily averaged SWVL4 in GMT time.; Medium range (up to ten days ahead) weather forecast from the European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). In contrast to dataset 26, the data in which comes from the same source, this dataset contains the complete forecast history. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26004	10 meter wind towards east	Wind speed towards east at 10 m above ground.; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26005	10 meter wind towards north	Wind speed towards north at 10 m above ground.; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26006	100 meter wind towards east	Wind speed toward east at 100 m above ground.; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26007	100 meter wind towards north	Wind speed towards north at 100 m above ground.; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26015	Cloud cover	Total cloud cover fraction; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26013	Convective precipitation rate	Instantaneous convective precipitation rate.; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26018	Daily maximum temperature	Daily maximum temperature aggregated from the maximum temperature predictions of the ECMWF forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26019	Daily minimum temperature	Daily minimum temperature aggregated from the minimum temperature predictions of the ECMWF forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	49097	Daily precipitation	Daily total precipitation aggregated from the ECMWF precipitation forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26008	Dewpoint	ECMWF dewpoint; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26001	Ground temperature	Temperature at 2 meters above ground; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43

Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26010	Maximum precipitation rate	Maximum precipitation rate (3 hourly); A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26016	Maximum temperature	Maximum temperature (3 hourly); A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26011	Minimum precipitation rate	Minimum precipitation rate (3 hourly); A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26017	Minimum temperature	Minimum temperature (3 hourly); A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26012	Precipitation rate	Averaged precipitation rate from ECMWG GRIB parameter tp, converted to mm/hour; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26003	Solar irradiance (direct normal irradiance)	ECMWF direct normal solar irradiance (shortwave); A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26002	Solar irradiance (global horizontal irradiance)	ECMWF global horizontal solar irradiance (shortwave); A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26009	Surface albedo	Surface albedo; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	26014	Surface pressure	ECMWF surface pressure; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	13	7295.43
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	49098	Volumetric soil water (0 to 7 cm)	Daily soil moisture for 0-7 cm depth (level 1) aggregated form the ECMWF forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	49101	Volumetric soil water (100 to 289 cm)	Daily soil moisture for 100-289 cm depth (level 4) aggregated form the ECMWF forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	49100	Volumetric soil water (28 to 100 cm)	Daily soil moisture for 28-100 cm depth (level 3) aggregated form the ECMWF forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	10 day weather forecast (ECMWF) (latest)	26	49099	Volumetric soil water (7 to 28 cm)	Daily soil moisture for 7-28 cm depth (level 2) aggregated form the ECMWF forecast .; A numerical weather prediction system, run twice daily, designed to produce state-of-the-art medium (10 days) global forecasts. In contrast to dataset 144, the data in which stems from the same source, this dataset only contains the latest forecast. Specifically, this dataset contains data from the 0:00 UTC run. If the complete forecast history or data from the 12:00 UTC run are of interest, one should use 144. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers. Generally it lies between 3 and 6 hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	10 m res elevation (US NED)	14	140	USA elevation	USA Digital Elevation Map; USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED). Raster-based land elevation data for the conterminous United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and territorial islands, providing basic elevation information for earth science studies and mapping applications.	CONUS	2013 - 2013	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5	54	Blue (band 3)	MODIS Aqua 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 3 (blue); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5	56	Composite day of the year	MODIS Aqua 16 Days Composite Day of the Year; Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5	55	Mid infrared (band 7)	MODIS Aqua 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 7 (mid-infrared); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98

Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5 53	Near infrared (band 2)	MODIS Aqua 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 2 (Near-infrared); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5 51	Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)	MODIS Aqua 16 day normalized vegetation index; Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5 52	Red (band 1)	MODIS Aqua 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 1 (red); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	5 57	Vegetation index quality assesment	MODIS Aqua 16 days vegetation index quality assesment; Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Aqua 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 16 days	PAIRS checks for new data each day, even though the data only comes every 16 days.	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 74	Blue (band 3)	MODIS Terra 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 3 (blue); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 76	Composite day of the year	MODIS Terra 16 day composite day of the year; Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 75	Mid infrared (band 7)	MODIS Terra 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 7 (Mid Infrared); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 73	Near infrared (band 2)	MODIS Terra 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 2 (Near Infrared); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 71	Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)	MODIS Terra 16 Day Normalized Vegetation Index; Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 72	Red (band 1)	MODIS Terra 16 Day Spectral Image of Band 1 (red); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assessment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98

Public	Raster	16 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	7 77	Vegetation index quality assesment	MODIS Terra 16 Days vegetation index quality assesment; Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red), 2 (near-infrared), 3 (blue), and 7 (mid-infrared), plus the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and an NDVI quality assesment. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. The images, called Terra 13 Q1, come once every 16 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 16-day period to minimize cloud cover and viewing angle and maximize NDVI. NDVI is a standardized measure of live green vegetation made by ratioing the difference between the NIR and red spectral bands to the sum of these bands. The ratio makes this index independent of actual brightness. It shows vegetation because leaves reflect nearly all of the incident NIR while absorbing the red in chlorophyll.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 16 days	-	Every 16 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50203	Average precipitation	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50196	Ground relative humidity	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50195	Ground temperature	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50204	Maximum temperature	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50205	Minimum temperature	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50197	Solar irradiance (GHI)	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50202	Surface pressure	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50198	Wind towards east (10 meter)	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50200	Wind towards east (100 meter)	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50199	Wind towards north (10 meter)	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS)	330 50201	Wind towards north (100 meter)	Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS). The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days. This dataset currently contains forecasts from the daily 18:00 UTC run. Moreover, timestamps generally correspond to the valid time of the forecast; that is, the timestamp the forecast is for. All layers in this dataset have a dimension called "horizon", indicating the difference between the issue and valid time in hours. Thus, one obtains a forecast for 0:00 UTC issued at 18:00 the day before by querying 0:00 with "horizon" 6.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49173	Daily maximum temperature	GFS Forecast Daily Maximum Temperature 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49174	Daily minimum temperature	GFS Forecast Daily Minimum Temperature 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49175	Daily precipitation	GFS Forecast Daily Precitation 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49176	Volumetric soil water (layer 1)	GFS Forecast Daily Soil Water Volume Fraction Layer 1 for 0-0.1m Depth 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49177	Volumetric soil water (layer 2)	GFS Forecast Daily Soil Water Volume Fraction Layer 2 for 0.1-0.4m Depth 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49178	Volumetric soil water (layer 3)	GFS Forecast Daily Soil Water Volume Fraction Layer 3 for 0.4-1m Depth 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (daily)	145 49179	Volumetric soil water (layer 4)	GFS Forecast Daily Soil Water Volume Fraction Layer 4 for 1-2m Depth 0.5 degree grid with issuetime and horizon as dimensions; Medium range (up to 16 days ahead) weather forecast issued by NCEPs Global Forecast System (GFS).	Global	2015 - 2021	-	Daily updates.	-	Up to three hours.	10	58363.47

Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	50294	100 meter wind towards east	The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	50305	100 meter wind towards north	The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16700	Average precipitation	Average precipitation .; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16200	Ground relative humidity	Relative humidity at 2 m above ground .; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16100	Ground temperature	Temperature at 2 m above ground .; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	48873	Maximum temperature	GFS Global Daily Maximum Temperature; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	48874	Minimum temperature	GFS Global Daily Minimum Temperature; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16300	Solar irradiance	Global global horizontal solar irradiance (shortwave); The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16600	Surface pressure	Surface pressure .; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	49057	Volumetric soil moisture (0 to 10 cm)	0-0.1 m below ground liquid volumetric soil moisture (non frozen) [proportion].; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2018 - 2020	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	49058	Volumetric soil moisture (10 to 40 cm)	0.1-0.4 m below ground Liquid Volumetric Soil Moisture (non Frozen) [Proportion]; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2018 - 2020	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	49060	Volumetric soil moisture (100 to 200 cm)	1.0-2.0 m below ground liquid volumetric soil moisture (non frozen) [proportion]; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2018 - 2020	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	49059	Volumetric soil moisture (40 to 100 cm)	0.4-1.0 m below ground liquid volumetric soil moisture (non frozen) [proportion].; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2018 - 2020	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16400	Wind towards east	Wind speed towards east at 10 m above ground .; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	16 day weather forecast (GFS) (latest predictions)	16	16500	Wind towards north	Wind speed towards north at 10 m above ground .; The Global Forecast System (GFS) is a global numerical weather prediction system containing a global computer model and variational analysis run by the United States National Weather Service (NWS). The mathematical model is run four times a day, and produces forecasts for up to 16 days in advance, but with decreased spatial resolution after 10 days.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 10800 seconds	The temporal resolution varies across layers between 3 and 12 hours.	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	250 m res elevation (GMTED 2010)	254	49525	Elevation max	A global elevation model comprising a series of statistics such as mean, minimum or maximum over a set input data sources. The primary data source for GMTED is the SRTM (see PAIRS data set 249). Gaps in the SRTM were filled using: non-SRTM DTED, Canadian Elevation Data (CDED), Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT 5) Reference3D, National Elevation Dataset (NED) for the continental United States and Alaska, GEODATA 9 second digital elevation model (DEM) for Australia, an Antarctica satellite radar and laser altimeter DEM and a Greenland satellite radar altimeter DEM. Using these data sets, voids in the SRTM data were filled using the Delta Surface Fill (DSF) method developed by NGA (Grohman and others, 2006). The DSF method replaces the void with fill source posts that are adjusted to the SRTM values found at the void interface. This process causes the fill to more closely follow the trend of the original SRTM surface while retaining the useful characteristics from the source fill data. [Adapted from the GMTED2010 Technical Documentation]	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	250 m res elevation (GMTED 2010)	254	49523	Elevation mean	A global elevation model comprising a series of statistics such as mean, minimum or maximum over a set input data sources. The primary data source for GMTED is the SRTM (see PAIRS data set 249). Gaps in the SRTM were filled using: non-SRTM DTED, Canadian Elevation Data (CDED), Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT 5) Reference3D, National Elevation Dataset (NED) for the continental United States and Alaska, GEODATA 9 second digital elevation model (DEM) for Australia, an Antarctica satellite radar and laser altimeter DEM and a Greenland satellite radar altimeter DEM. Using these data sets, voids in the SRTM data were filled using the Delta Surface Fill (DSF) method developed by NGA (Grohman and others, 2006). The DSF method replaces the void with fill source posts that are adjusted to the SRTM values found at the void interface. This process causes the fill to more closely follow the trend of the original SRTM surface while retaining the useful characteristics from the source fill data. [Adapted from the GMTED2010 Technical Documentation]	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	250 m res elevation (GMTED 2010)	254	49524	Elevation median	A global elevation model comprising a series of statistics such as mean, minimum or maximum over a set input data sources. The primary data source for GMTED is the SRTM (see PAIRS data set 249). Gaps in the SRTM were filled using: non-SRTM DTED, Canadian Elevation Data (CDED), Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT 5) Reference3D, National Elevation Dataset (NED) for the continental United States and Alaska, GEODATA 9 second digital elevation model (DEM) for Australia, an Antarctica satellite radar and laser altimeter DEM and a Greenland satellite radar altimeter DEM. Using these data sets, voids in the SRTM data were filled using the Delta Surface Fill (DSF) method developed by NGA (Grohman and others, 2006). The DSF method replaces the void with fill source posts that are adjusted to the SRTM values found at the void interface. This process causes the fill to more closely follow the trend of the original SRTM surface while retaining the useful characteristics from the source fill data. [Adapted from the GMTED2010 Technical Documentation]	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	250 m res elevation (GMTED 2010)	254	49526	Elevation min	A global elevation model comprising a series of statistics such as mean, minimum or maximum over a set input data sources. The primary data source for GMTED is the SRTM (see PAIRS data set 249). Gaps in the SRTM were filled using: non-SRTM DTED, Canadian Elevation Data (CDED), Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT 5) Reference3D, National Elevation Dataset (NED) for the continental United States and Alaska, GEODATA 9 second digital elevation model (DEM) for Australia, an Antarctica satellite radar and laser altimeter DEM and a Greenland satellite radar altimeter DEM. Using these data sets, voids in the SRTM data were filled using the Delta Surface Fill (DSF) method developed by NGA (Grohman and others, 2006). The DSF method replaces the void with fill source posts that are adjusted to the SRTM values found at the void interface. This process causes the fill to more closely follow the trend of the original SRTM surface while retaining the useful characteristics from the source fill data. [Adapted from the GMTED2010 Technical Documentation]	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	250 m res elevation (GMTED 2010)	254	49527	Elevation standard deviation	A global elevation model comprising a series of statistics such as mean, minimum or maximum over a set input data sources. The primary data source for GMTED is the SRTM (see PAIRS data set 249). Gaps in the SRTM were filled using: non-SRTM DTED, Canadian Elevation Data (CDED), Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT 5) Reference3D, National Elevation Dataset (NED) for the continental United States and Alaska, GEODATA 9 second digital elevation model (DEM) for Australia, an Antarctica satellite radar and laser altimeter DEM and a Greenland satellite radar altimeter DEM. Using these data sets, voids in the SRTM data were filled using the Delta Surface Fill (DSF) method developed by NGA (Grohman and others, 2006). The DSF method replaces the void with fill source posts that are adjusted to the SRTM values found at the void interface. This process causes the fill to more closely follow the trend of the original SRTM surface while retaining the useful characteristics from the source fill data. [Adapted from the GMTED2010 Technical Documentation]	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	30 m res elevation (JAXA ALOS 3D)	167	49298	Auxiliary data source	This layer indicates what auxiliary data sources - if any - have been used to generate the elevation information at the corresponding location .; Global elevation data with a vertical accuracy of 5 meters (1 standard deviation). The data set contains three layers: The actual elevation data, a quality band and a layer indicating any auxiliary data source that has been used to fill missing value.	Global	2018 - 2018	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	21	28.5 *
Public	Raster	30 m res elevation (JAXA ALOS 3D)	167	49296	Global elevation	JAXA global elevation data .; Global elevation data with a vertical accuracy of 5 meters (1 standard deviation). The data set contains three layers: The actual elevation data, a quality band and a layer indicating any auxiliary data source that has been used to fill missing value.	Global	2018 - 2018	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	21	28.5
Public	Raster	30 m res elevation (JAXA ALOS 3D)	167	49297	Quality	Quality band indicating the validity of the elevation value at the same location .; Global elevation data with a vertical accuracy of 5 meters (1 standard deviation). The data set contains three layers: The actual elevation data, a quality band and a layer indicating any auxiliary data source that has been used to fill missing value.	Global	2018 - 2018	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	21	28.5

Public	Raster	30 m res elevation (NASA SRTM)	249 49506	Elevation	Global elevation data from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). The datasets result from a collaborative effort by NASA and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, as well as the participation of the German and Italian space agencies. Together, this international space collaboration generated a near-global digital elevation model of the Earth using radar interferometry. The 'targeted landmass' consisted of all land between 60â° North and 56â° South latitude, which comprises almost exactly 80% of the Earthâ€™s total landmass. The coverage reached somewhat further north than south because the side-looking radar looked toward the north side of the Shuttle. NASA Version 3.0 SRTM (SRTM Plus) data includes topographic data from non-SRTM sources to fill the gaps (â€œvoidsâ€) in earlier versions of SRTM data. [Source: SRTM User Guide, edited]	Global	2013 - 2013	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	-	Data has no time dependence.	21	28.5
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48958	10 meter wind gust	10 meter wind gust in the last 6 hours. ECMWF parameter name:10fg6 ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48948	10 meter wind towards east	10 meter eastward wind component. ECMWF parameter name: 10u; ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48949	10 meter wind towards north	10 meter northward wind component. ECMWF parameter name: 10v ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48951	Dewpoint	2 meter dewpoint temperature. ECMWF parameter name: 2d ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48954	High cloud cover	High cloud cover. ECMWF parameter name: hcc ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	No new data ingested for this layer from mid 2018 onwards. Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48952	Low cloud cover	Low cloud cover. ECMWF parameter name: lcc ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	No new data ingested for this layer from mid 2018 onwards. Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48959	Maximum temperature	Maximum temperature at 2m above ground in the last 6 hours. ECMWF parameter name: mx2t6 ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48946	Mean sea level pressure	Mean sea level pressure. ECMWF parameter name: msl ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48953	Medium cloud cover	Medium cloud cover. ECMWF parameter name: mcc ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	No new data ingested for this layer from mid 2018 onwards. Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48960	Minimum temperature	Minimum temperature at 2m above ground in the last 6 hours. ECMWF parameter name: mn2t6 ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48940	Snow albedo	Snow Albedo. ECMWF parameter name: asn ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48941	Snow density	Snow density. ECMWF parameter name: rsn ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48945	Snow depth	Snow depth. ECMWF parameter name: sd ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48956	Snowfall	Snow fall. ECMWF parameter name: sf ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48955	Solar radiation	Solar surface radiation downward. ECMWF parameter name: ssrd ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48942	Surface pressure	Surface pressure. ECMWF parameter name: sp ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48950	Temperature	2 meter temperature. ECMWF parameter name: 2t ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48947	Total cloud cover	Total cloud cover. ECMWF parameter name: tcc ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48943	Total column water	Total column water. ECMWF parameter name: tcw ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48944	Total column water vapour	Total column water vapor. ECMWF parameter name: tcwv ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 48957	Total precipitation	Total precipitation. ECMWF parameter name: tp ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 49092	Volumetric soil water layer 1	Volumetric soil water layer 1. ECMWF parameter name: swv1 ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 49093	Volumetric soil water layer 2	Volumetric soil water layer 2. ECMWF parameter name: swv2 ; Long range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step si 11		29181.74

Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 49094	Volumetric soil water layer 3	Volumetric soil water layer 3. ECMWF parameter name: swv13 ; Long-range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step is 1	1	29181.74
Licensed	Raster	46 day weather forecast (ECMWF)	124 49095	Volumetric soil water layer 4	Volumetric soil water layer 4. ECMWF parameter name: swv14 ; Long-range forecast (up to 46 days ahead) from ECMWF's Ensemble Prediction System. ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast up to 46 days ahead (1104 hours). Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	ECMWF issues forecasts that cover the full 46 day ahead range every Monday and Thursday. On all other days, Every 21600 seconds	The temporal resolution decreases with increasing forecast horizon. Up to 90 hours ahead the forecast step is 1	1	29181.74
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1700	Ground pressure	NAM USA Surface Pressure; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2015 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1300	Ground relative humidity	NAM USA Relative Humidity at 2m Above Ground; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1200	Ground temperature	NAM USA Temperature at 2m Above Ground; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1800	Precipitation	NAM USA Precipitation Rate; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2015 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1220	Snow depth	NAM USA Snow Depth; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1400	Solar irradiance	NAM USA Global Horizontal Solar Irradiance (short Wave); NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1210	Water equivalent of accumulated snow	NAM USA Water Equivalent of Accumulated Snow; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1500	Wind toward east	NAM USA Wind Speed toward East at 10 m Above Ground; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	60 hour weather forecast North America (NAM)	12 1600	Wind toward north	NAM USA Wind Speed toward North at 10 m Above Ground; NOAA National Center for Environmental Information North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM). A numerical weather prediction system designed for short-term forecasting with finer detail than other forecast models. The model is run four times a day out to 84 hours in advance with 12 km horizontal resolution and three-hour temporal resolution.	CONUS	2014 - 2021	-	As of 2018-12-03, data uploads are temporarily paused.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 49783	Band 3 (blue)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 49786	Band 4 (green)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 49787	Band 5 (SWIR1)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 49788	Band 6 (SWIR2)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 49789	Band 7 (SWIR3)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 49792	Day of year	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 62	Near infrared (band 2)	MODIS Aqua 8 Day Spectral Image of Band 2 (Near Infrared); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	6 61	Red (band 1)	MODIS Aqua 8 Day Spectral Image of Band 1 (red); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Aqua MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Aqua 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloud cover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	18	227.98 *

Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 49793	Band 3 (blue)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 49794	Band 4 (green)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 49795	Band 5 (SWIR1)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 49796	Band 6 (SWIR2)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 49799	Band 7 (SWIR3)	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 49798	Day of year	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 82	Near infrared (band 2)	MODIS Terra 8 Day Spectral Image of Band 2 (Near Infrared); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	8 day 250 m res imagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	8 81	Red (band 1)	MODIS Terra 8 Day Spectral Image of Band 1 (red); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. Generally, MODIS images in 36 different spectral bands (wavelength intervals) and provides spatial resolutions of 250m, 500m, or 1,000m. Contains global images from Terra MODIS spectral bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) at 250 m resolution, corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer. Also included is a Surface Reflectance Quality Control image. These images, called Terra 09 Q1, come once every 8 days. For each pixel, the best value is selected from the 8-day period to minimize cloudcover and optimize other things like solar zenith.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 8 days	-	Every 8 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Vector	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC)	277 P100C419	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC).Real time data, analyzed refractivity	In the raw data files, this is the 'Ref' column.; GPS Radio Occultation (GPS-RO) data from the COSMIC mission. (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere and Climate) Also known as FORMOSAT-3 and COSMIC-1. The COSMIC mission uses the refraction of the GPS signal when traversing the atmosphere between signals to obtain information on the state of the atmosphere. For practical purposes, one might think of the dataset as a number of weather stations that are floating randomly at high altitude.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	The data is updated daily at 9am.	-	Not Applicable.	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC)	277 P100C420	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC).Real time data, observed refractivity	GPS Radio Occultation (GPS-RO) data from the COSMIC mission. (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere and Climate) Also known as FORMOSAT-3 and COSMIC-1. The COSMIC mission uses the refraction of the GPS signal when traversing the atmosphere between signals to obtain information on the state of the atmosphere. For practical purposes, one might think of the dataset as a number of weather stations that are floating randomly at high altitude.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	The data is updated daily at 9am.	-	Not Applicable.	15	1823.86 *
Public	Vector	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC)	277 P100C417	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC).Real time data, pressure	GPS Radio Occultation (GPS-RO) data from the COSMIC mission. (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere and Climate) Also known as FORMOSAT-3 and COSMIC-1. The COSMIC mission uses the refraction of the GPS signal when traversing the atmosphere between signals to obtain information on the state of the atmosphere. For practical purposes, one might think of the dataset as a number of weather stations that are floating randomly at high altitude.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	The data is updated daily at 9am.	-	Not Applicable.	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC)	277 P100C416	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC).Real time data, temperature	GPS Radio Occultation (GPS-RO) data from the COSMIC mission. (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere and Climate) Also known as FORMOSAT-3 and COSMIC-1. The COSMIC mission uses the refraction of the GPS signal when traversing the atmosphere between signals to obtain information on the state of the atmosphere. For practical purposes, one might think of the dataset as a number of weather stations that are floating randomly at high altitude.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	The data is updated daily at 9am.	-	Not Applicable.	15	1823.86 *
Public	Vector	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC)	277 P100C418	Atmospheric weather (COSMIC).Real time data, vapor pressure	GPS Radio Occultation (GPS-RO) data from the COSMIC mission. (Constellation Observing System for Meteorology, Ionosphere and Climate) Also known as FORMOSAT-3 and COSMIC-1. The COSMIC mission uses the refraction of the GPS signal when traversing the atmosphere between signals to obtain information on the state of the atmosphere. For practical purposes, one might think of the dataset as a number of weather stations that are floating randomly at high altitude.	Global	2014 - 2019	Every 1 days	The data is updated daily at 9am.	-	Not Applicable.	15	1823.86
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48757	Divergence	Divergence; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-		10	58363.47 *
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48764	Fraction of cloud cover	Fraction of cloud cover; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-		10	58363.47

Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48752	Geopotential	Geopotential; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48761	Ozone mass mixing ratio	Ozone mass mixing ratio; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48751	Potential vorticity	Potential vorticity; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48760	Relative humidity	Relative humidity; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48762	Specific cloud ice water content	Specific cloud ice water content; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48763	Specific cloud liquid water content	Specific cloud liquid water content; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48754	Specific humidity	Specific humidity; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48753	Temperature	Temperature; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48755	Vertical velocity	Vertical velocity; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48756	Vorticity (relative)	Vorticity (relative); ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104 48758	Wind towards east	U component of wind; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47

Licensed	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ECMWF)	104	48759	Wind towards north	V component of wind; ECMWF global atmospheric reanalysis from 1979, continuously updated up to 1-2 months before real time. The spatial resolution is about 80km. The product is updated once a month usually. This gridded data products include a large variety of 3-hourly surface parameters, and some 12 hourly accumulated parameters. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere(i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47	
Public	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ERA5)	306	50053	Geopotential	Gravitational potential energy of a unit mass relative to mean sea level.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. The dataset contains the "pressure level" data. That is, data that is not at surface level but at different altitudes, where height (in the atmosphere) is measured in hPa. Users interested in surface level data should use dataset 190. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalsis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible.	Global	2010 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	11	29181.74	
Public	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ERA5)	306	50054	Relative humidity	Water vapor pressure as a percentage of the value at which the air becomes saturated.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. The dataset contains the "pressure level" data. That is, data that is not at surface level but at different altitudes, where height (in the atmosphere) is measured in hPa. Users interested in surface level data should use dataset 190. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalsis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible.	Global	2010 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	11	29181.74	
Public	Raster	Atmospheric weather (ERA5)	306	50055	Temperature	Parameter short name (in the raw GRIB files) is t.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. The dataset contains the "pressure level" data. That is, data that is not at surface level but at different altitudes, where height (in the atmosphere) is measured in hPa. Users interested in surface level data should use dataset 190. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalsis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible.	Global	2010 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	11	29181.74	
Public	Raster	Bathymetry (GEBCO)	269	49645	Gridded Bathymetric data	A global terrain model for ocean and land at 15 arc-second intervals. The GEBCO_2019 Grid was the first global bathymetric grid released by the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) that had been developed through the Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 Project. This is a collaborative project between the Nippon Foundation of Japan and GEBCO. The Seabed 2030 Project aims to bring together all available bathymetric data to produce the definitive map of the world ocean floor and make it available to all. The Nippon Foundation of Japan is a non-profit philanthropic organisation active around the world. GEBCO is an international group of mapping experts developing a range of bathymetric data sets and data products, operating under the joint auspices of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). The GEBCO_2019 product provides global coverage, spanning 89 deg 59' 52.5"N, 179À° 59' 52.5"W to 89 deg 59' 52.5"S, 179 deg 59' 52.5"E on a 15 arc-second grid. It consists of 43200 rows x 86400 columns, giving 3,732,480,000 data points. The data values are pixel-centre registered i.e. they refer to elevations at the centre of grid cells.	Global	Not Applicable	-	-	-	Single timestamp - 2014-01-01	16	911.93	
Public	Vector	Buoy Data Wave Summary	369	P540C5819	Buoy Data Wave Summary.SWD	Swell wave direction (SWD), i.e. the direction from which the swell waves at the swell wave period (SWP) are coming.; Precise wave conditions around bouys belonging to NOAA's buoy network. Local measurements of wave attributes and their spectral decomposition into swell and wind wave components. These attributes are period, height, and direction, respectively.	Global	2019 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	1 day	Every 3600 seconds	1 day but varying across buoys	15	1823.86	*
Public	Vector	Buoy Data Wave Summary	369	P540C5817	Buoy Data Wave Summary.SWH	Swell height (SWH) is the vertical distance (meters) between any swell crest and the succeeding swell wave trough..; Precise wave conditions around bouys belonging to NOAA's buoy network. Local measurements of wave attributes and their spectral decomposition into swell and wind wave components. These attributes are period, height, and direction, respectively.	Global	2019 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	1 day	Every 3600 seconds	1 day but varying across buoys	15	1823.86	*
Public	Vector	Buoy Data Wave Summary	369	P540C5818	Buoy Data Wave Summary.SWP	Swell period (SWP) is the time (usually measured in seconds) that it takes successive swell wave crests or troughs pass a fixed point.; Precise wave conditions around bouys belonging to NOAA's buoy network. Local measurements of wave attributes and their spectral decomposition into swell and wind wave components. These attributes are period, height, and direction, respectively.	Global	2019 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	1 day	Every 3600 seconds	1 day but varying across buoys	15	1823.86	*
Public	Vector	Buoy Data Wave Summary	369	P540C5821	Buoy Data Wave Summary.WWD	The wind wave direction (WWH), i.e. the direction from which the wind waves at the wind wave period (WWPD) are coming.; Precise wave conditions around bouys belonging to NOAA's buoy network. Local measurements of wave attributes and their spectral decomposition into swell and wind wave components. These attributes are period, height, and direction, respectively.	Global	2019 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	1 day	Every 3600 seconds	1 day but varying across buoys	15	1823.86	*
Public	Vector	Buoy Data Wave Summary	369	P540C5820	Buoy Data Wave Summary.WWH	Wind wave height (WWH) is the vertical distance (meters) between any wind wave crest and the succeeding wind wave trough (independent of swell waves).; Precise wave conditions around bouys belonging to NOAA's buoy network. Local measurements of wave attributes and their spectral decomposition into swell and wind wave components. These attributes are period, height, and direction, respectively.	Global	2019 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	1 day	Every 3600 seconds	1 day but varying across buoys	15	1823.86	*
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P596C6213	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Employment	Number of people in the labor force who are currently employed.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P597C6219	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Employment	Number of people in the labor force who are currently employed.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P596C6212	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Labor_Force	Number of people able to work.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P597C6218	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Labor_Force	Absolute and relative, monthly, seasonally adjusted (un-)employment numbers for the U.S. States and Puerto Rico.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 1 months	Uploads to this layer will be periodic.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P596C6214	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Unemployment	Number of people in the labor force who are not currently employed but looking for work.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P597C6220	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Unemployment	Number of people in the labor force who are not currently employed but looking for work.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P596C6215	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Unemployment_Rate	Proportion of the labor force which is unemployed.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	
Public	Vector	Bureau of Labor Statistics	384	P597C6221	Bureau of Labor Statistics.Unemployment_Rate	Proportion of the labor force which is unemployed.; Economic data of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics regarding employment, occupation, and overall labor market activity in the United States. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces periodically macroeconomic datasets for states and counties of the United States which relate to the national labor market. Among others, the data represent the economic activity by providing insights about key indicators of the labor market such as (un-)employment, wages, occupation, and wages.	CONUS	1989 - 2018	Every 30 days	Depending on the dataset, updates are provided on a monthly, quarterly, or yearly basis.	-	Not Applicable	23	7.12	

Public	Raster	Burned area (MODIS)	297	50035	Burned area	Indicates (with a value of 1) whether an area was burned on a given day.; A MODIS-based dataset indicating burned areas and burn date uncertainty. This dataset at present includes two layers. The first layer, "Burned area," indicates whether an area was burned on a given day. A value of one is assigned to an area that was burned and to the beginning of the burn day (i.e., at time 00:00:00). Note that this is structured differently than the "burn date" layer in the original dataset which specifies the day (1-366) of the burn and assigns these values to the beginning of the first day of each month. The burn date is an estimate from an algorithm which detects rapid changes in infrared and visible surface reflectance imagery. The uncertainty, in days, of this estimate is given in the second layer, "Uncertainty."	Global	2000 - 2020	Every 31 days	Uploads are currently paused, yet will resume in near future. Note that the raw data becomes available at irre	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Burned area (MODIS)	297	50036	Uncertainty	Uncertainty (in days) in the burn date.; A MODIS-based dataset indicating burned areas and burn date uncertainty. This dataset at present includes two layers. The first layer, "Burned area," indicates whether an area was burned on a given day. A value of one is assigned to an area that was burned and to the beginning of the burn day (i.e., at time 00:00:00). Note that this is structured differently than the "burn date" layer in the original dataset which specifies the day (1-366) of the burn and assigns these values to the beginning of the first day of each month. The burn date is an estimate from an algorithm which detects rapid changes in infrared and visible surface reflectance imagery. The uncertainty, in days, of this estimate is given in the second layer, "Uncertainty."	Global	2001 - 2020	Every 31 days	Uploads are currently paused, yet will resume in near future. Note that the raw data becomes available at irre	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Census USA (raster data)	50	35059	Income mean	Income Mean (county) of USA 48 States; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing.	CONUS	2010 - 2010	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Census USA (raster data)	50	35060	Income median	Income Median (county) of USA 48 States; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing.	CONUS	2010 - 2010	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Census USA (raster data)	50	35058	Population density	Population Density of USA 48 States; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing.	CONUS	2010 - 2010	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	18	227.98
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P67C327	Census USA (vector data).Median age by county	Estimated median age by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2016	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P67C331	Census USA (vector data).Median age by county (female only)	Estimated median age of females by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2016	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P67C332	Census USA (vector data).Median age by county (female only) (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median age of females by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2016	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P67C329	Census USA (vector data).Median age by county (male only)	Estimated median age of males by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2016	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P67C330	Census USA (vector data).Median age by county (male only) (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median age of males by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2016	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P67C328	Census USA (vector data).Median age by county (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median age by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2016	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P68C337	Census USA (vector data).Median age by zip code	Estimate of the median age by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P68C341	Census USA (vector data).Median age by zip code (female only)	Estimated median age of females by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P68C342	Census USA (vector data).Median age by zip code (female only) (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median age of females by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P68C339	Census USA (vector data).Median age by zip code (male only)	Estimated median age of females by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P68C340	Census USA (vector data).Median age by zip code (male only) (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median age of males by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P68C338	Census USA (vector data).Median age by zip code (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median age by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P69C347	Census USA (vector data).Median HH income by country	Estimated median household income by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P71C359	Census USA (vector data).Median house value by county	Estimated median house value by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P71C360	Census USA (vector data).Median house value by county (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median house value by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P72C365	Census USA (vector data).Median house value by zip code	Estimated median house value by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P72C366	Census USA (vector data).Median house value by zip code (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median house value by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P69C348	Census USA (vector data).Median household income by county (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median household income by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P70C353	Census USA (vector data).Median household income by zip code	Estimated median household income by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P70C354	Census USA (vector data).Median household income by zip code (margin of error)	Margin of error of the estimated median household income by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P594C6201	Census USA (vector data).Population	Population count; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2009 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P73C371	Census USA (vector data).Total population by county	Total population estimate by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P73C372	Census USA (vector data).Total population by county (margin of error)	Margin of error of the total population estimate by county.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P74C377	Census USA (vector data).Total population by zip code	Total population estimate by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Vector	Census USA (vector data)	101	P74C378	Census USA (vector data).Total population by zip code (margin of error)	Margin of error of the total population estimate by zip code.; An authoritative source of statistical information about the populace of the United States. Dataset coverage includes population, economy, business, income and poverty, families and living arrangements, education, employment, health and housing. The data is aggregated to administration districts, such as zip code, or county.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only.	21	28.5
Public	Raster	Controlled airspace (FAA UAS)	348	50329	Permissible altitude	Altitudes at which UAS, operating under the Small UAS Rule (14 CFR 107), can be authorized to fly within the surface areas of controlled airspace.; Permissible altitude of unmanned aircraft systems (drones) according to the FAA across the United States of America. UAS Facility Map is designed to identify permissible altitudes (above ground level) at which UAS, operating under the Small UAS Rule (14 CFR 107), can be authorized to fly within the surface areas of controlled airspace. No data entries indicate no FAA limitation regarding the UAV altitude.	US	2019 - 2018	-	Uploads are run irregularly.	-	Years. Temporal resolution depends on the frequency of updates in the regulation measures.	18	227.98

IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49304	Dew point	The temperature to which air must be cooled at constant pressure to reach saturation. The Dew Point is also an indirect measure of the humidity of the air and will never exceed the temperature. Unit: K; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49314	Driving Difficulty on scale of 0 to 100	0-100 value taking into account wind and precipitation (including fog), representing the difficulty the weather present to a driver. 0 =no difficulty, 100 =extreme difficulty. ; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49308	Maximum temperature past 24 h	Max temperature in the last 24 hours. Unit:K; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49309	Minimum temperature past 24 h	Min temperature in the last 24 hours. Unit: K; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49249	Precip past 1 h	Rolling one-hour liquid precipitation amount. Unit:mm; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49250	Precip past 24 h	Rolling twenty-four hour liquid precipitation amount. Unit: mm; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49251	Precip past 6 h	Rolling six-hour liquid precipitation amount. Unit:mm; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49248	Pressure change past 3 h	The change in the barometric pressure reading over the last three hours. Unit: Pa; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49252	Relative humidity surface	The relative humidity of the air, which is defined as the ratio of the amount of water vapor in the air to the amount of vapor required to bring the air to saturation at a constant temperature. Unit: %; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49253	Sensible weather	The layer gives a numerical value that categorizes the weather in terms of descriptions such as "clear", "light rain" or "sleet".; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49254	Snow past 1 h	Rolling one-hour snowfall amount. Unit: m; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49255	Snow past 24 h	Rolling twenty-four hour snowfall amount. Unit: m; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49256	Snow past 6 h	Rolling six-hour snowfall amount. Unit: m; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49257	Temperature above ground	Temperature in defined unit of measure. Unit: K; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72 *
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49305	Temperature change past 24 h	Change in temperature compared to the report 24 hours ago. Unit: C; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49310	Temperature feels like	Hourly "feels like" temperature. An apparent temperature. It represents what the air temperature feels like on exposed human skin due to the combined effect of wind or humidity. Unit: K; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49311	UV index	TWC-created UV index. Enumerated value: -2 = Not Available -1 = No Report 0-2 = Low 3-5 = Moderate 6-7 = High 8-10 = Very High 11-16 = Extreme; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49312	Visibility surface	The horizontal visibility at the observation point. Visibilities can be reported as fractional values particularly when visibility is less than 2 miles. Visibilities > 10 statute miles are 999 Unit: m; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 50463	Wind Direction	The direction from which the wind blows expressed in 10 degree interval between 0 and 359 degrees.; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2017 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49247	Wind gust	Sudden and temporary variations of the average Wind Speed. Always shows the maximum wind gust speed recorded during the observation period. Unit: m/s; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
IBM	Raster	Current and historical weather (IBM TWC)	157 49313	Wind speed	The wind is treated as a vector, hence, winds must have direction and magnitude (speed). The wind information reported in the hourly current conditions corresponds to a 10-minute average. Unit: m/s; Data layers from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. 4km landmass and coastal waterways grid; hourly data back to July 2015. Special Cases are: Driving Difficulty Index only from 2015-12-15 17Z, Pressure Mean Sea Level only from 2017-07-17 15Z, Wind Direction from 2017-07-17 15Z	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	The data is updated hourly (every 20 minutes past every hour).	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS)	94 48642	Near infrared (band 2) (Aqua)	MODIS Daily Aqua Satellite Spectral Image of Band 2 (Near Infrared); Daily images at 250 m resolution from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellites Aqua and Terra. This is Level 2 gridded data (L2G), so bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) are single-time measurements put on a regular Earth grid. They are corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The raw NDVI is calculated from the L2G data in bands 1 and 2. In general, Level 2 data are raw satellite data that have not yet been placed on a regular Earth grid system but which have been radiometrically calibrated and corrected for the atmosphere, thereby representing values at ground level. The Level 3 processing step puts the L2 data on a regular Earth grid, combining, interpolating, and averaging the L2 measurements for each L3 grid point. The disadvantage with L3 is that measurements from different times are mixed in each grid point. Level 2 gridded data (L2G) in the present files avoid this time mixture by taking only single measurements and placing them on the L3 grid, even if some grid cells are incomplete. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Daily 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS)	94 48640	Near infrared (band 2) (Terra)	MODIS Daily Terra Satellite Spectral Image of Band 2 (Near Infrared); Daily images at 250 m resolution from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellites Aqua and Terra. This is Level 2 gridded data (L2G), so bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) are single-time measurements put on a regular Earth grid. They are corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The raw NDVI is calculated from the L2G data in bands 1 and 2. In general, Level 2 data are raw satellite data that have not yet been placed on a regular Earth grid system but which have been radiometrically calibrated and corrected for the atmosphere, thereby representing values at ground level. The Level 3 processing step puts the L2 data on a regular Earth grid, combining, interpolating, and averaging the L2 measurements for each L3 grid point. The disadvantage with L3 is that measurements from different times are mixed in each grid point. Level 2 gridded data (L2G) in the present files avoid this time mixture by taking only single measurements and placing them on the L3 grid, even if some grid cells are incomplete. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98

Public	Raster	Daily 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS)	94	48644	Quality index (Aqua)	MODIS Daily Aqua Satellite Image Quality Control; Daily Images at 250 m resolution from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellites Aqua and Terra. This is Level 2 gridded data (L2G), so bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) are single-time measurements put on a regular Earth grid. They are corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The raw NDVI is calculated from the L2G data in bands 1 and 2. In general, Level 2 data are raw satellite data that have not yet been placed on a regular Earth grid system but which have been radiometrically calibrated and corrected for the atmosphere, thereby representing values at ground level. The Level 3 processing step puts the L2 data on a regular Earth grid, combining, interpolating, and averaging the L2 measurements for each L3 grid point. The disadvantage with L3 is that measurements from different times are mixed in each grid point. Level 2 gridded data (L2G) in the present files avoid this time mixture by taking only single measurements and placing them on the L3 grid, even if some grid cells are incomplete. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Daily 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS)	94	48643	Quality index (Terra)	MODIS Daily Terra Satellite Image Quality Control; Daily Images at 250 m resolution from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellites Aqua and Terra. This is Level 2 gridded data (L2G), so bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) are single-time measurements put on a regular Earth grid. They are corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The raw NDVI is calculated from the L2G data in bands 1 and 2. In general, Level 2 data are raw satellite data that have not yet been placed on a regular Earth grid system but which have been radiometrically calibrated and corrected for the atmosphere, thereby representing values at ground level. The Level 3 processing step puts the L2 data on a regular Earth grid, combining, interpolating, and averaging the L2 measurements for each L3 grid point. The disadvantage with L3 is that measurements from different times are mixed in each grid point. Level 2 gridded data (L2G) in the present files avoid this time mixture by taking only single measurements and placing them on the L3 grid, even if some grid cells are incomplete. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Daily 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS)	94	48641	Red (band 1) (Aqua)	MODIS Daily Aqua Satellite Spectral Image of Band 1 (red); Daily Images at 250 m resolution from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellites Aqua and Terra. This is Level 2 gridded data (L2G), so bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) are single-time measurements put on a regular Earth grid. They are corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The raw NDVI is calculated from the L2G data in bands 1 and 2. In general, Level 2 data are raw satellite data that have not yet been placed on a regular Earth grid system but which have been radiometrically calibrated and corrected for the atmosphere, thereby representing values at ground level. The Level 3 processing step puts the L2 data on a regular Earth grid, combining, interpolating, and averaging the L2 measurements for each L3 grid point. The disadvantage with L3 is that measurements from different times are mixed in each grid point. Level 2 gridded data (L2G) in the present files avoid this time mixture by taking only single measurements and placing them on the L3 grid, even if some grid cells are incomplete. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer.	Global	2002 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Daily 250 m resimagery (NASA MODIS)	94	48639	Red (band 1) (Terra)	MODIS Daily Terra Satellite Spectral Image of Band 1 (red); Daily Images at 250 m resolution from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellites Aqua and Terra. This is Level 2 gridded data (L2G), so bands 1 (red) and 2 (near-infrared) are single-time measurements put on a regular Earth grid. They are corrected for atmospheric conditions such as gasses, aerosols, and Rayleigh scattering. The raw NDVI is calculated from the L2G data in bands 1 and 2. In general, Level 2 data are raw satellite data that have not yet been placed on a regular Earth grid system but which have been radiometrically calibrated and corrected for the atmosphere, thereby representing values at ground level. The Level 3 processing step puts the L2 data on a regular Earth grid, combining, interpolating, and averaging the L2 measurements for each L3 grid point. The disadvantage with L3 is that measurements from different times are mixed in each grid point. Level 2 gridded data (L2G) in the present files avoid this time mixture by taking only single measurements and placing them on the L3 grid, even if some grid cells are incomplete. The images are 1200x1200 km in the form of 4800 rows and 4800 columns of 16-bit signed integer.	Global	2000 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Daily 500 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	248	49504	Blue	Blue filter (459-479 nm); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. MOD09GA consists of earth surface reflection images in wavelength bands 1 through 7 and a resolution of 500 m, corrected for the atmosphere. There are also nine wavelength bands with 1 km resolution. These images are used for many other MODIS data products.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Daily 500 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	248	49505	Green	Green Filter (545-565 nm); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. MOD09GA consists of earth surface reflection images in wavelength bands 1 through 7 and a resolution of 500 m, corrected for the atmosphere. There are also nine wavelength bands with 1 km resolution. These images are used for many other MODIS data products.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Daily 500 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	248	49784	Surface reflectance b04 green	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. MOD09GA consists of earth surface reflection images in wavelength bands 1 through 7 and a resolution of 500 m, corrected for the atmosphere. There are also nine wavelength bands with 1 km resolution. These images are used for many other MODIS data products.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Daily 500 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Aqua)	248	49785	Surface reflectance b04 SWIR1	Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Aqua, which, along with the satellite Terra, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. MOD09GA consists of earth surface reflection images in wavelength bands 1 through 7 and a resolution of 500 m, corrected for the atmosphere. There are also nine wavelength bands with 1 km resolution. These images are used for many other MODIS data products.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Daily 500 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	247	49502	Blue	Blue filter (459-479 nm); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. MOD09GA consists of earth surface reflection images in wavelength bands 1 through 7 and a resolution of 500 m, corrected for the atmosphere. There are also nine wavelength bands with 1 km resolution. These images are used for many other MODIS data products.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Daily 500 m resimagery (NASA MODIS Terra)	247	49503	Green	Green Filter (545-565 nm); Images from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) instrument aboard the NASA satellite Terra, which, along with the satellite Aqua, views the entire Earth surface every 1 to 2 days. MOD09GA consists of earth surface reflection images in wavelength bands 1 through 7 and a resolution of 500 m, corrected for the atmosphere. There are also nine wavelength bands with 1 km resolution. These images are used for many other MODIS data products.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122	49185	Maximum temperature	GFS analysis based daily maximum temperature; Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122	49186	Minimum temperature	GFS analysis based daily minimum temperature; Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122	49187	Precipitation	GFS analysis based daily precipitation; Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122	49181	Volumetric soil water (0 to 10 cm)	GFS analysis based daily soil water volume fraction layer 1 (0-0.1 m depth); Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47 *
Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122	49184	Volumetric soil water (1 to 2 m)	GFS analysis based daily soil water volume fraction layer 4 (1 - 2 m depth); Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122	49195	Volumetric soil water (10 to 40 cm)	GFS analysis based daily soil water volume fraction layer 2 (0.1-0.4 m depth); Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47

Public	Raster	Daily global weather (NOAA)	122 49183	Volumetric soil water (40 to 100 cm)	GFS analysis based daily soil water volume fraction layer 3 (grid 0.4 - 1 m depth); Real time analysis data from NOAA's GDAS system resampled by the IBM PAIRS team to daily aggregates. "The Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) is the system used by the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) Global Forecast System (GFS) model to place observations into a gridded model space for the purpose of starting, or initializing, weather forecasts with observed data. GDAS adds the following types of observations to a gridded, 3-D, model space: surface observations, balloon data, wind profiler data, aircraft reports, buoy observations, radar observations, and satellite observations." [NOAA website] GDAS data is issued 4 times a day in 0.25 degree spatial resolution.	Global	2007 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	The raw data comes in temporal resolutions between one and several hours. Data in the relevant PAIRS layers 10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 92	Daily maximum temperature	Daily maximum temperature for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	1980 - 2021	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49002	Daily maximum temperature normal	Daily maximum temperature normal for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49014	Daily maximum temperature standard deviation	Standard deviation of the daily maximum temperature for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 94	Daily mean temperature	Daily mean temperature for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	1980 - 2021	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49004	Daily mean temperature normal	Daily mean temperature normal for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49016	Daily mean temperature standard deviation	Standard deviation of the daily mean temperature for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 93	Daily minimum temperature	Daily minimum temperature for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	1980 - 2021	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49003	Daily minimum temperature normal	Daily minimum temperature normal for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72 *
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49015	Daily minimum temperature standard deviation	Standard deviation of the daily minimum temperature for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 91	Daily precipitation	Daily precipitation for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	1980 - 2021	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49001	Daily precipitation normal	Daily precipitation normal for the United States.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Daily US weather (PRISM)	9 49013	Daily precipitation standard deviation	Standard deviation of the daily precipitation for the united states.; PRISM Climate Pattern Model. Spatial climate datasets, derived from a network of measurement stations, a terrain elevation model, and other spatial data, used to observe short- and long-term climate patterns. Produced by the PRISM Climate Group in partnership with the Northwest Alliance for Computational Science & Engineering, both based at Oregon State University. The data is issued in 3 versions of increasing quality. These are issued on an irregular schedule. Newer, better, data overwrites the previous versions.	CONUS	2015 - 2020	-	These layers are climatology data, so they do not get updated.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P617C6329	Epidemiology Covid 19.Confirmed	Confirmed Covid-19 cases.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P618C6334	Epidemiology Covid 19.Confirmed	Confirmed Covid-19 cases.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P619C6339	Epidemiology Covid 19.Confirmed	Confirmed Covid-19 cases.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P621C6355	Epidemiology Covid 19.current_impact	Current impact derived from fatalities per 100,000 capita; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P623C6373	Epidemiology Covid 19.current_impact	Current impact derived from fatalities per 100,000 capita; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P625C6389	Epidemiology Covid 19.current_impact	Current impact derived from fatalities per 100,000 capita; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P621C6356	Epidemiology Covid 19.current_trend	Current trend derived from rate of change in fatalities; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P623C6374	Epidemiology Covid 19.current_trend	Current trend derived from rate of change in fatalities; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P625C6390	Epidemiology Covid 19.current_trend	Current trend derived from rate of change in fatalities; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6347	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_cases_per_100000_capita	Daily cases per 100K capita (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6366	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_cases_per_100000_capita	Daily cases per 100K capita (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6383	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_cases_per_100000_capita	Daily cases per 100K capita (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6344	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_fatalities_per_100000_capita	Daily fatalities per 100K capita (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6363	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_fatalities_per_100000_capita	Daily fatalities per 100K capita (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6380	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_fatalities_per_100000_capita	Daily fatalities per 100K capita (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6348	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_percentage_growth_cases	Daily percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6367	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_percentage_growth_cases	Daily percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6384	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_percentage_growth_cases	Daily percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6345	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_percentage_growth_fatalities	Daily percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6364	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_percentage_growth_fatalities	Daily percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6381	Epidemiology Covid 19.daily_percentage_growth_fatalities	Daily percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6461	Epidemiology Covid 19.day14_percentage_growth_cases	14 day percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6465	Epidemiology Covid 19.day14_percentage_growth_cases	14 day percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6469	Epidemiology Covid 19.day14_percentage_growth_cases	14 day percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6460	Epidemiology Covid 19.day14_percentage_growth_fatalities	14 day percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12

Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6464	Epidemiology Covid 19.day14_percentage_growth_fatalities	14 day percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6468	Epidemiology Covid 19.day14_percentage_growth_fatalities	14 day percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6349	Epidemiology Covid 19.days_to_double_cases	Days to double (cases) (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6368	Epidemiology Covid 19.days_to_double_cases	Days to double (cases) (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6385	Epidemiology Covid 19.days_to_double_cases	Days to double (cases) (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6346	Epidemiology Covid 19.days_to_double_fatalities	Days to double (fatalities) (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6365	Epidemiology Covid 19.days_to_double_fatalities	Days to double (fatalities) (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6382	Epidemiology Covid 19.days_to_double_fatalities	Days to double (fatalities) (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P617C6330	Epidemiology Covid 19.Fatal	Covid-19 fatalities.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P618C6335	Epidemiology Covid 19.Fatal	Covid-19 fatalities.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P619C6340	Epidemiology Covid 19.Fatal	Covid-19 fatalities.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P621C6357	Epidemiology Covid 19.projected_trend	Projected trend derived from rate of change in diagnosed cases; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P623C6375	Epidemiology Covid 19.projected_trend	Projected trend derived from rate of change in diagnosed cases; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P625C6391	Epidemiology Covid 19.projected_trend	Projected trend derived from rate of change in diagnosed cases; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P617C6331	Epidemiology Covid 19.Recovered	Number of people who recovered from a Covid-19 infection.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P618C6336	Epidemiology Covid 19.Recovered	Number of people who recovered from a Covid-19 infection.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P619C6341	Epidemiology Covid 19.Recovered	Number of people who recovered from a Covid-19 infection.; Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12 *
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6459	Epidemiology Covid 19.wow_percentage_growth_cases	Week over week percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6463	Epidemiology Covid 19.wow_percentage_growth_cases	Week over week percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6467	Epidemiology Covid 19.wow_percentage_growth_cases	Week over week percentage growth in cases (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P620C6458	Epidemiology Covid 19.wow_percentage_growth_fatalities	Week over week percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P622C6462	Epidemiology Covid 19.wow_percentage_growth_fatalities	Week over week percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19	398 P624C6466	Epidemiology Covid 19.wow_percentage_growth_fatalities	Week over week percentage growth in fatalities (rolling 7 days); Cases by local, state, and country level as provided by various Health departments.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily.	Every 1 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19 (impact study)	431 P638C6488	Epidemiology Covid 19 (impact study).Count	Regional aggregates for each answer to a given question.; Restricted Use - COVID 19; Representative survey involving 157 questions covering social, physical, economical and demographic aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In processing this data, IBM generated regional aggregates from the raw data. In doing so, the columns:[INC_BANNER, RACE2_BANNER, PHYS11_TEMP, MAILSO, LGBT, MARITAL, P_OCCUPY2, ECON4, HH_BANNER, RACE1_BANNER, P_DENSE] were dropped from the raw data. The rationale here being that there are other, more accurate data sources for state-wise aggregates of these attributes. (The situation is different if one studies the un-aggregated data. In which case these attributes are highly relevant.) For aggregation, IBM used the regional and national population weights respectively. For the regional table, samples with missing 'P_GEO' are dropped before aggregation. For the national table, all samples were aggregated.	CONUS	2020 - 2020	-	The data will be updated as new data becomes available.	Every 7 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	Epidemiology Covid 19 (impact study)	431 P639C6493	Epidemiology Covid 19 (impact study).Count	National aggregates for each answer to a given question.; Restricted Use - COVID 19; Representative survey involving 157 questions covering social, physical, economical and demographic aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic. In processing this data, IBM generated regional aggregates from the raw data. In doing so, the columns:[INC_BANNER, RACE2_BANNER, PHYS11_TEMP, MAILSO, LGBT, MARITAL, P_OCCUPY2, ECON4, HH_BANNER, RACE1_BANNER, P_DENSE] were dropped from the raw data. The rationale here being that there are other, more accurate data sources for state-wise aggregates of these attributes. (The situation is different if one studies the un-aggregated data. In which case these attributes are highly relevant.) For aggregation, IBM used the regional and national population weights respectively. For the regional table, samples with missing 'P_GEO' are dropped before aggregation. For the national table, all samples were aggregated.	CONUS	2020 - 2020	-	The data will be updated as new data becomes available.	Every 7 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	Example data	303 P515C5653	Example data.precip	Data for PAIRS tutorials and examples. The data are for pure testing of the PAIRS platform as well as demonstration purposes, only. Neither tempo-spatial consistency nor frequent data update and ingestion can be assumed for the layers consolidated under this dataset.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2018	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Not Applicable.	18	227.98
Public	Vector	Example data	303 P515C5656	Example data.tmax	Data for PAIRS tutorials and examples. The data are for pure testing of the PAIRS platform as well as demonstration purposes, only. Neither tempo-spatial consistency nor frequent data update and ingestion can be assumed for the layers consolidated under this dataset.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2018	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Not Applicable.	18	227.98
Public	Vector	Example data	303 P515C5654	Example data.tmean	Data for PAIRS tutorials and examples. The data are for pure testing of the PAIRS platform as well as demonstration purposes, only. Neither tempo-spatial consistency nor frequent data update and ingestion can be assumed for the layers consolidated under this dataset.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2018	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Not Applicable.	18	227.98
Public	Vector	Example data	303 P515C5655	Example data.tmin	Data for PAIRS tutorials and examples. The data are for pure testing of the PAIRS platform as well as demonstration purposes, only. Neither tempo-spatial consistency nor frequent data update and ingestion can be assumed for the layers consolidated under this dataset.	Tiles as needed	2018 - 2018	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Not Applicable.	18	227.98
Public	Raster	GDFC Flood and Drought maps	473 S0753	Annual max inundation	Annual maximum inundated percentage of grid cell for fluvial event; Estimates of large-scale drought and flood risk derived from observed meteorological drivers and hydrological simulations. Products from the Global Drought and Flood Catalogue (GDFC) for 1950-2016, created by merging in situ and remote sensing datasets with land surface and hydrodynamic modelling to provide a continuous and consistent estimate of the terrestrial water cycle and its extremes. Global hazard maps are available in PAIRS for drought and fluvial events of different durations (from 1-3 months to 12 months+) calculated using two different methods: 3-month standardized precipitation index (SPI3) and soil moisture percentile (SMPct). Hazard maps are also available for fluvial risk, showing annual maximum inundation fraction of grid cells and annualmaximum daily streamflow for event return periods of 5 to 500 years.	Global	1949 - 2016	-	One-time upload of static maps.	<None>	Temporal resolution varies from model to model ranging from 1 day to 1 month.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	GDFC Flood and Drought maps	473 S0752	Annual max streamflow	Annual maximum daily streamflow for fluvial flood event; Estimates of large-scale drought and flood risk derived from observed meteorological drivers and hydrological simulations. Products from the Global Drought and Flood Catalogue (GDFC) for 1950-2016, created by merging in situ and remote sensing datasets with land surface and hydrodynamic modelling to provide a continuous and consistent estimate of the terrestrial water cycle and its extremes. Global hazard maps are available in PAIRS for drought and fluvial events of different durations (from 1-3 months to 12 months+) calculated using two different methods: 3-month standardized precipitation index (SPI3) and soil moisture percentile (SMPct). Hazard maps are also available for fluvial risk, showing annual maximum inundation fraction of grid cells and annualmaximum daily streamflow for event return periods of 5 to 500 years.	Global	1949 - 2016	-	One-time upload of static maps.	<None>	Temporal resolution varies from model to model ranging from 1 day to 1 month.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	GDFC Flood and Drought maps	473 S0748	Drought return period according to SMPct	Return period of pluvial event calculated from Soil Moisture Percentile; Estimates of large-scale drought and flood risk derived from observed meteorological drivers and hydrological simulations. Products from the Global Drought and Flood Catalogue (GDFC) for 1950-2016, created by merging in situ and remote sensing datasets with land surface and hydrodynamic modelling to provide a continuous and consistent estimate of the terrestrial water cycle and its extremes. Global hazard maps are available in PAIRS for drought and fluvial events of different durations (from 1-3 months to 12 months+) calculated using two different methods: 3-month standardized precipitation index (SPI3) and soil moisture percentile (SMPct). Hazard maps are also available for fluvial risk, showing annual maximum inundation fraction of grid cells and annualmaximum daily streamflow for event return periods of 5 to 500 years.	Global	1949 - 2016	-	One-time upload of static maps.	<None>	Temporal resolution varies from model to model ranging from 1 day to 1 month.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	GDFC Flood and Drought maps	473 S0747	Drought return period according to SPI	Return period of pluvial event calculated from Standard Precipitation Index; Estimates of large-scale drought and flood risk derived from observed meteorological drivers and hydrological simulations. Products from the Global Drought and Flood Catalogue (GDFC) for 1950-2016, created by merging in situ and remote sensing datasets with land surface and hydrodynamic modelling to provide a continuous and consistent estimate of the terrestrial water cycle and its extremes. Global hazard maps are available in PAIRS for drought and fluvial events of different durations (from 1-3 months to 12 months+) calculated using two different methods: 3-month standardized precipitation index (SPI3) and soil moisture percentile (SMPct). Hazard maps are also available for fluvial risk, showing annual maximum inundation fraction of grid cells and annualmaximum daily streamflow for event return periods of 5 to 500 years.	Global	1949 - 2016	-	One-time upload of static maps.	<None>	Temporal resolution varies from model to model ranging from 1 day to 1 month.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	GDFC Flood and Drought maps	473 S0746	Pluvial return period according to SMPct	Return period of pluvial event calculated from Soil Moisture Percentile; Estimates of large-scale drought and flood risk derived from observed meteorological drivers and hydrological simulations. Products from the Global Drought and Flood Catalogue (GDFC) for 1950-2016, created by merging in situ and remote sensing datasets with land surface and hydrodynamic modelling to provide a continuous and consistent estimate of the terrestrial water cycle and its extremes. Global hazard maps are available in PAIRS for drought and fluvial events of different durations (from 1-3 months to 12 months+) calculated using two different methods: 3-month standardized precipitation index (SPI3) and soil moisture percentile (SMPct). Hazard maps are also available for fluvial risk, showing annual maximum inundation fraction of grid cells and annualmaximum daily streamflow for event return periods of 5 to 500 years.	Global	1949 - 2016	-	One-time upload of static maps.	<None>	Temporal resolution varies from model to model ranging from 1 day to 1 month.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	GDFC Flood and Drought maps	473 S0745	Pluvial return period according to SPI	Return period of pluvial event calculated from Standard Precipitation Index; Estimates of large-scale drought and flood risk derived from observed meteorological drivers and hydrological simulations. Products from the Global Drought and Flood Catalogue (GDFC) for 1950-2016, created by merging in situ and remote sensing datasets with land surface and hydrodynamic modelling to provide a continuous and consistent estimate of the terrestrial water cycle and its extremes. Global hazard maps are available in PAIRS for drought and fluvial events of different durations (from 1-3 months to 12 months+) calculated using two different methods: 3-month standardized precipitation index (SPI3) and soil moisture percentile (SMPct). Hazard maps are also available for fluvial risk, showing annual maximum inundation fraction of grid cells and annualmaximum daily streamflow for event return periods of 5 to 500 years.	Global	1949 - 2016	-	One-time upload of static maps.	<None>	Temporal resolution varies from model to model ranging from 1 day to 1 month.	29	0.11

Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50486	10 meter u wind component	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10u.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50487	10 meter v wind component	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10v.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50484	100 meter u wind component	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 100u.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50485	100 meter v wind component	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 100v.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50504	Dewpoint	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 2d.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50335	Maximum temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mx2t.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50334	Minimum temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mn2t.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50336	Solar radiation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ssrd.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50489	Surface pressure	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sp.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87 *
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50333	Temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 2t.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50490	Total cloud coverage	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcc.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global climate (ERA5 derived)	350 50337	Total precipitation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tp.; A climatology calculated from ERA5 reanalysis surface level data (PAIRS dataset 190). The climatology was calculated by the IBM PAIRS team from ERA5 data spanning 2010-2019. The methodology similar for that used in the ERA-interim climatology. See the linked references by Jung and Leutbecher as well as JanouÅ¡ek. That is, a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing linearly from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. This is in contrast to those references (and the ERA-interim climatology), where weights are determined by second-order polynomial.	Global	2020 - 2020	-	Irregular updates planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49062	1 km Crop dominance	GFSAD1KCD data of 8 classes of crop dominance for nominal 2010 is derived from the map of the five dominant crops and the global irrigated and rainfed cropland area of the world.; Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49180	1 km Crop fraction	Aggregated 1 km resolution Global crop land mask from 30m resolution layer; Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49548	15 km Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49545	2 km Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	15	1823.86
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49307	250 m Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49564	29 km Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49546	4 km Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49563	500 m Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49547	8 km Crop fraction	Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	13	7295.43
Public	Raster	Global crop land	133 49073	Global 30 m cropland	Global crop land mask at 30 m resolution; Global land use. (Note: For a better visualization, the maximum value of the color scale has to be set to a single digit integer.)	Global	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 timestamp	21	28.5
Public	Raster	Global population (SEDAC)	106 48774	Global population density	Global Population Density; Global population density at 1 km spatial resolution. Distribution of human population (counts and densities) on a continuous global raster surface updated on local census data. "For GPWv4, population input data are collected at the most detailed spatial resolution available from the results of the 2010 round of Population and Housing Censuses, which occurred between 2005 and 2014. The input data are extrapolated to produce population estimates for the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020." [Source: Product description]	Global	2000 - 2020	-	Data is generated by the data provider at time interval of 5 years.	-	Five years.	16	911.93 *
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48868	10 meter wind gust (maximum)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10fg.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48657	10 meter wind gust (maximum) (6 and 18 UTC only)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10fg.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47 *

Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48550	10 meter wind towards east	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10u.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48551	10 meter wind towards north	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10v.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48545	Atmospheric water content	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcw.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48546	Atmospheric water vapor content	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcwv.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48553	Dewpoint	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 2d.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48556	High cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is hcc.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48554	Low cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is lcc.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48869	Maximum temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mx2t.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48548	Mean sea level pressure	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is msl.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48555	Medium cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mcc.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47 *
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48870	Minimum temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mn2t.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 49064	Sea surface temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sst.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48542	Snow albedo	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is asn.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48543	Snow density	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is rsn.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47

Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48547	Snow depth	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sd.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48866	Snowfall (12 h interval)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sf.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47 *
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48660	Snowfall (6 h interval)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sf.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 49065	Soil water (0 to 7 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl1.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 49068	Soil water (100 to 289 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl4.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 49067	Soil water (28 to 100 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl3.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 49066	Soil water (7 to 28 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl2.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48865	Solar radiation (12 h interval)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ssrd.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48658	Solar radiation (6 h interval)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ssrd.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48544	Surface pressure	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sp.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48552	Temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 2t.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48549	Total cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcc.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48867	Total precipitation (12 h interval)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tp.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1979 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Global weather (ECMWF)	91 48661	Total precipitation (6 h interval)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tp.; Historical weather data from ECMWF's Interim Reanalysis. A reanalysis is not a measurement. Instead, the technique combines observations from weather stations, balloons or satellites with the computational technique of numerical weather prediction in order to model the state of the atmosphere (i.e. describe the weather) at some point in the past. The data is especially useful to understand weather phenomena over areas with few or no weather stations or other sources of measurements. Note: ECMWF has announced to cease production of ECMWF Interim with the release of August 2019 data. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1999 - 2019	Every 60 days	ECMWF updates this data on an irregular basis. Monthly updates are the standard, yet at times the intervals a Every 21600 seconds	Usually six hours. For select layers, the resolution is 3, 12 or 24 hours.	10	58363.47

Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49426	10 meter wind gust (instantaneous)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10fg.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49419	10 meter wind gust (maximum)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10fg.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49420	10 meter wind towards east	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10u.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49421	10 meter wind towards north	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 10v.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49417	100 meter wind towards east	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 100u.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49418	100 meter wind towards north	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 100v.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50455	Angle of sub grid scale orography	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is anor.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50454	Anisotropy of sub grid scale orography	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is isor.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49457	Atmospheric water content	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcw.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49458	Atmospheric water vapor content	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcwv.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49422	Dewpoint	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 2d.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50452	Gravitational potential energy	Also known as orography. The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is z.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49425	High cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is hcc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87

Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 50447	High vegetation cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is cvh.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 50444	Lake cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is cl .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 50445	Lake depth	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is dl .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 50457	Land sea mask	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is lsm.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49427	Low cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is lcc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 50446	Low vegetation cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is cvl .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49433	Maximum precipitation rate	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mxtpr .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49430	Maximum temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mx2t .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49434	Mean sea level pressure	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is msl .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49428	Medium cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mcc .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49432	Minimum precipitation rate	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mntpr .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49429	Minimum temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is mn2t .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190 49435	Precipitation type	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ptype .; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87

Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49455	Rain water content of atmosphere	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcrw.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49442	Sea surface temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sst.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50456	Slope of sub grid scale orography	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is slor.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49436	Snow density	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is rsn.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49437	Snow depth	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sd.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49456	Snow water content of atmosphere	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcsw.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49438	Snowfall	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sf.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49443	Soil temperature (0 to 7 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is stl.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49445	Soil temperature (21 to 72 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is stl3.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49444	Soil temperature (7 to 21 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is stl2.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49446	Soil temperature (72 to 189 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is stl4.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50450	Soil type	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is slt.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49450	Soil water (0 to 7 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl1.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87

Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49452	Soil water (21 to 72 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl3.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49451	Soil water (7 to 21 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl2.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49453	Soil water (72 to 189 cm)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is swvl4.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49440	Solar radiation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ssrd.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49441	Solar radiation (clear sky)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ssrdc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49460	Solar radiation (top of atmosphere)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tsr.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49461	Solar radiation (top of atmosphere) (clear sky)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tsrc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49424	Solar radiation (total sky)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is fdir.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50453	Standard deviation of orography	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sdor.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50451	Sub grid scale elevation (standard deviation)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sdfor.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49439	Surface pressure	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is sp.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49423	Temperature	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is 2t.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49447	Thermal radiation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is strd.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87

Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49448	Thermal radiation (clear sky)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is strdc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49462	Thermal radiation (top of atmosphere)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ttr.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49463	Thermal radiation (top of atmosphere) (clear sky)	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is ttrc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49454	Total cloud cover	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tcc.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	49459	Total precipitation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tp.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50449	Type of high vegetation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tvh.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50448	Type of low vegetation	The short name of this parameter (as used in the raw GRIB files) is tvl.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	2020 - 2020	Every 3600 seconds	The data is independent of time. No further uploads are planned.	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50057	Wave direction	Mean direction of ocean/sea surface waves.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50056	Wave height	Average height of the highest third of surface ocean/sea waves generated by wind and swell.; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (ERA5)	190	50058	Wave period	Average time it takes for two consecutive wave crests to pass through a fixed point; A global reanalysis data set produced by ECMWF, the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts. ERA5 is the direct successor to the ERA Interim reanalysis. It provides global, hourly data at a resolution of 0.25 by 0.25 degrees. As any reanalysis product, ERA5 combines observed data with the output of meteorological models. Note that there are actually two versions of ERA5 data. Initial data is referred to as ERA5T and available in near real time. I.e., ERA5T data lags real time by about three days. About three months later, the final version of the data is released. This is the actual ERA5 data. This dataset contains both ERA5 and ERA5T data. With the latter being uploaded initially and overwritten once the former is available. As far as currently known, differences between the two versions are negligible. The dataset contains data for 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005 and from 2009 onwards.	Global	1980 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 3600 seconds	-	12	14590.87
Public	Raster	Global weather (NOAA CPC)	1020	49554	Maximum temperature	Global weather analysis from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.	Global	1979 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	Global weather (NOAA CPC)	1020	49555	Minimum temperature	Global weather analysis from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.	Global	1979 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	Global weather (NOAA CPC)	1020	49556	Precipitation	Global weather analysis from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.	Global	1979 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	11	29181.74
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177	49688	Aerosol optical thickness	"AOT describes attenuation of sunlight by a column of aerosol."; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177	49690	Band 1 (coastal aerosol)	Central wavelength 443.9/442.3 nm, bandwidth 27/45 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	20	57

Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49686	Band 11 (SWIR 1610 nm)	Central wavelength 1613.7/1610.4 nm, bandwidth 143/141 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49687	Band 12 (SWIR 2200 nm)	Central wavelength 2202.4/2185.7 nm, bandwidth 242/238 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49680	Band 2 (blue)	Central wavelength 496.6/492.1 nm, bandwidth 98/98 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49681	Band 3 (green)	Central wavelength 560.0/559.0 nm, bandwidth 45/46 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49360	Band 4 (red)	Central wavelength 664.5/665.0 nm, bandwidth 38/39 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49682	Band 5 (vegetation red edge)	Central wavelength 703.9/703.8 nm, bandwidth 19/20 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49683	Band 6 (vegetation red edge)	Central wavelength 740.2/739.1 nm, bandwidth 18/18 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49684	Band 7 (vegetation red edge)	Central wavelength 782.5/779.7 nm, bandwidth 28/28 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49361	Band 8 (NIR)	Central wavelength 835.1/833.0 nm, bandwidth 145/133 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12 *
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49685	Band 8a (narrow IR)	Central wavelength 864.8/864.0 nm, bandwidth 33/32 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25

Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49691	Band 9 (water vapor)	Central wavelength 945.0/943.2 nm, bandwidth 26/27 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	20	57
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 50250	Cloud probability map	A 20m mask indicating the calculated probability of cloud appearing at each pixel; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49464	Normalized difference vegetation index	A measure of the amount of vegetation at the pixel.; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49362	Scene classification	Pixel-by-pixel classification in image of 4 types of clouds, cloud shadows, vegetation, soils/deserts, water and snow.; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2)	177 49689	Water vapor	Atmospheric water vapor content derived from bands 8a and 9 using the APDA algorithm.; Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 2A (L2A) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they are corrected for the atmosphere so they represent ground conditions. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red), 8 (NIR) and SCL (Scene Classification). An NDVI layer, called "NDVI sh", is calculated from Bands 4 and 8. Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	22	14.25 *
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2) (TOA)	176 50096	Band 10 (SWIR 1370 nm)	Central wavelength 1373.5/1376.9 nm, bandwidth 75/76 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; This dataset contains layers from the Level-1C product. Pixel values correspond to top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances. Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 1C (L1C) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they represent conditions at the top of the atmosphere. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red) and 8 (NIR). Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	20	57
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2) (TOA)	176 49358	Band 4 (red)	Central wavelength 664.5/665.0 nm, bandwidth 38/39 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; This dataset contains layers from the Level-1C product. Pixel values correspond to top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances. Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 1C (L1C) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they represent conditions at the top of the atmosphere. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red) and 8 (NIR). Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2020	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2) (TOA)	176 49359	Band 8 (NIR)	Central wavelength 835.1/833.0 nm, bandwidth 145/133 nm respectively (Sentinel 2 A/B satellite).; This dataset contains layers from the Level-1C product. Pixel values correspond to top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances. Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 1C (L1C) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they represent conditions at the top of the atmosphere. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red) and 8 (NIR). Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2020	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (ESA Sentinel 2) (TOA)	176 50364	hollstein	A cloud mask as defined in a paper by Hollstein et al.; This dataset contains layers from the Level-1C product. Pixel values correspond to top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances. Images from the European Space Agency Sentinel 2 satellite pair which view land surface regions in 13 spectral bands every 5 days or faster. Sentinel-2 is a set of two satellites in polar orbit 180 degrees apart. It monitors land surface and coastal waters every 5 days at the equator and more frequently at mid-latitudes. The coverage is between latitudes 56Â° south and 84Â° north. Images are in 13 spectral bands at various ground resolutions: 4 bands at 10 m, 6 at 20 m and 3 at 60 m; the orbital swath is 290 km wide. Level 1C (L1C) images are 100x100 km ortho-rectified and spatially registered on a global reference system; they represent conditions at the top of the atmosphere. Currently PAIRS ingests Bands 4 (red) and 8 (NIR). Tiles are ingested on request. Currently there is some coverage for tiles in USA, Brazil, India and the Netherlands for selected days in 2018 and 2019. Timestamps in this dataset are rounded down to 0:00 UTC from the Satellite's sensing time.	Tiles as needed	2015 - 2020	Every 1 days	Uploads are run daily. However, note the temporal resolution.	Every 5 days	5 days at the equator, less at mid latitudes.	23	7.12
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49669	Band 1 (coastal aerosol)	Deep blue and violet band (413 - 453 nm) at 30 m resolution; Called coastal/aerosol band due to two main uses: imaging shallow water and tracking fine particles like dust and smoke.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49677	Band 10 (TIRS 1)	Thermal infrared (10600 - 11190 nm) brightness temperature at 100 m resolution.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49678	Band 11 (TIRS 2)	Thermal infrared (11500 - 12510 nm) brightness temperature at 100 m resolution.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49670	Band 2 (blue)	Blue band (452 - 512 nm) at 30 m resolution.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49671	Band 3 (green)	Green band (533 - 590 nm) at 30 m resolution.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49672	Band 4 (red)	Red band (636 - 673 nm) at 30 m resolution.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273 49673	Band 5 (NIR)	Near-infrared (NIR) band (851 - 879 nm) at 30 m resolution; It is useful to measure NDVI index, thus monitoring plant health.; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5

Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273	49674	Band 6 (SWIR 1)	Shortwave infrared (SWIR 1) band (1566 - 1651 nm) at 30 m resolution; Together with SWIR 2, it is useful to differentiate wet Earth from dry Earth, and for geology such as rock-soil differentiation. ; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273	49675	Band 7 (SWIR 2)	Shortwave infrared (SWIR 2) band (2107 - 2294 nm) at 30 m resolution; Together with SWIR 1, it is useful to differentiate wet Earth from dry Earth, and for geology such as rock-soil differentiation. ; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273	49676	Band 9 (cirrus)	Cirrus band (1363 - 1384 nm) at 30 m resolution; It covers very thin slice of wavelength, and is designed for clouds, especially cirrus clouds. ; High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High res imagery (NASA Landsat 8) (TOA)	273	49679	Quality assessment	Quality assessment band. "Each pixel in the QA band contains unsigned integers that represent bit-packed combinations of surface, atmospheric, and sensor conditions that can affect the overall usefulness of a given pixel." (Source: USGS Landsat documentation). High resolution imagery from NASA's Landsat 8 satellite. The dataset includes the level 1 products which provide top of atmosphere (TOA) reflectances.	Global	2013 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 16 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	49240	1 meter blue band	Blue channel at 1 meter resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	Texas	2010 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	26	0.89
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	49239	1 meter green band	Green channel at 1 meter resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	Texas	2010 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	26	0.89
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	49241	1 meter near infrared	Near infrared channel at 1 meter resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	Texas	2012 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	26	0.89
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	49238	1 meter red band	Red channel at 1 meter resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	Texas	2010 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	26	0.89
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	50062	50 cm blue band	Blue channel at 50 cm resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	CONUS	2018 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	50061	50 cm green band	Green channel at 50 cm resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	CONUS	2018 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	50063	50 cm near infrared band	Near infrared channel at 50 cm resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	CONUS	2018 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	High resolution aerial imagery (USDA NAIP)	63	50060	50 cm red band	Red channel at 50 cm resolution.; High resolution (<1m) aerial imagery from the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) of USDAs Farm Service Agency (FSA). National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) acquires aerial imagery during the agricultural growing seasons in the continental U.S. NAIP imagery is acquired at a one-meter ground sample distance (GSD) with a horizontal accuracy that matches within six meters of photo-identifiable ground control points, which are used during image inspection.	CONUS	2018 - 2020	-	Data is generated every 2 years and data availability can be delayed by 1 year.	-	In principle this is 2 years, although data becomes available at irregular intervals.	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48651	Max temperature standard deviation	Daymet 35 Years Daily Maximum Temperature Standard Deviation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48645	Maximum temperature	Daymet 35 Years Average Daily Maximum Temperature; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48652	Min temperature standard deviation	Daymet 35 Years Daily MinimumTemperature Standard Deviation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48646	Minimum temperature	Daymet 35 Years Average Daily MinimumTemperature; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48647	Precipitation rate	Daymet 35 Years Average Daily Precipitation Rate; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48653	Precipitation rate standard deviation	Daymet 35 Years Daily Precipitation Rate Standard Deviation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48654	Short wave rad standard deviation	Daymet 35 Years Daily Short Wave Horizontal Global Irradiance Standard Deviation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48648	Short wave radiation	Daymet 35 Years Average Daily Short Wave Radiation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48649	Snow water equivalent	Daymet 35 Years Average Daily Snow Water Equivalent; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48655	Snow water equivalent standard deviation	Daymet 35 Years Daily Snow Water Equiv Standard Deviation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48650	Vapor pressure	Daymet 35 Years Average Daily Vapor Pressure; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Historical climate (Daymet 35 year averages)	97	48656	Vapor pressure standard deviation	Daymet 35 Years Daily Vapor Pressure Standard Deviation; Weekly average of climate normal from 35 years of Daymet daily data. From 1981-2015, and stored as 2015 data (for temporal properties). e.g. 2015-01-01 data is the average of Jan 1 to Jan 7 each year from 1981-2015, and the result is stored as 2015-01-01 climate normal.	North America	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	1 day	16	911.93
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49055	10 meter wind speed mean (si10 mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49056	10 meter wind speed std (si10 std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49049	10 meter wind towards east (mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47

Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49050	10 meter wind towards east (ustd)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49051	10 meter wind towards north (mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49052	10 meter wind towards north (std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49053	2 meter temperature mean (t2m mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49054	2 meter temperature std (t2m std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49041	Ice temperature layer 1 mean (istl1 mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49042	Ice temperature layer 1 std (istl1 std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49045	Mean sea level pressure mean (msl mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49046	Mean sea level pressure std (msl std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49037	Sea ice cover mean (ci mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49038	Sea ice cover std (ci std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49039	Sea surface temperature mean (sst mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49040	Sea surface temperature std (sst std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49043	Soil temperature layer 1 mean (stl1 mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49044	Soil temperature layer 1 std (stl1 std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49047	Total cloud cover mean (tcc mean)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Licensed	Raster	Historical climate (ECMWF)	131	49048	Total cloud cover std (tcc std)	Climatology issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). The climatology is derived from the ECMWF Interim Reanalysis. It is based on the 20 year period from 1989 to 2008. To calculate the climatology, ECMWF uses a 61 day weighted rolling window with the weights decreasing from their maximum value at the center of the window to zero at +-30 days. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	2010 - 2010	-	Dataset is complete. No further updates are currently planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Historical crop planting map (USA)	11	48522	Crop 250 m	USA Crop Planting Map Aggregated to 250m Resolution; Crop-specific land cover data. A dataset created annually for the conterminous United States showing what crops have been planted where. More formally, it is a raster, geo-referenced, crop-specific land cover dataset created using moderate resolution satellite imagery and extensive agricultural ground truth.	CONUS	1997 - 2019	Every 365 days	Data is being updated annually.	Every 365 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Historical crop planting map (USA)	11	111	Crop_30_m	USA Crop Planting Map from USDA with 30m Resolution; Crop-specific land cover data. A dataset created annually for the conterminous United States showing what crops have been planted where. More formally, it is a raster, geo-referenced, crop-specific land cover dataset created using moderate resolution satellite imagery and extensive agricultural ground truth.	CONUS	1997 - 2020	Every 365 days	Data is being updated annually.	Every 365 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	Historical crop planting map (USA)	11	48845	Cultivated land mask	USA Cultivated Land Mask; Crop-specific land cover data. A dataset created annually for the conterminous United States showing what crops have been planted where. More formally, it is a raster, geo-referenced, crop-specific land cover dataset created using moderate resolution satellite imagery and extensive agricultural ground truth.	CONUS	1997 - 2018	Every 365 days	Data is being updated annually.	Every 365 days	-	21	28.5
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262	49592	10 meter wind speed	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262	49590	10 meter wind towards east	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72

Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49591	10 meter wind towards north	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49589	2 meter dewpoint temperature	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49588	2 meter temperature	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49627	80 meter wind towards east	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49628	80 meter wind towards north	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49597	Downward long wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49593	Downward short wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49631	High cloud cover	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49633	Low cloud cover	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49632	Medium cloud cover	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49594	Percent frozen precipitation	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49595	Precipitation rate	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49634	Snow cover	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49635	Snow depth	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49587	Surface pressure	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49596	Upward long wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49598	Upward short wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49586	Visibility	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2018	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49629	Visible Beam Downward Solar Flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49630	Visible Diffuse Downward Solar Flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	262 49626	Wind speed (gust)	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh	North America	2018 - 2019	Every 3600 seconds	Updated hourly.	Every 3600 seconds	-	14	3647.72

Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50665	Bare cover	Percent Vegetation Cover (PVC) for bare-sparse-vegetation land cover class.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50664	Bare cover (std)	Quality indicator (std. dev.) of the bare-sparse-vegetation PVC regression.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50668	Classification	Land cover classification.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50669	Classification probability	Quality indicator (classification probability) of the discrete classification.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50667	Cropland cover	Percent Vegetation Cover (PVC) for cropland land cover class.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57 *
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50666	Cropland cover (std)	Quality indicator (std. dev.) of the cropland PVC regression.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50663	Data density	Data density indicator for the algorithm's input data.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50670	Forest type	Forest Type for all pixels with tree PVC bigger than 1%.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50672	Grass cover	Percent Vegetation Cover (PVC) for herbaceous vegetation land cover class; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57 *
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50671	Grass cover (std)	Quality indicator (std. dev.) of the herbaceous vegetation PVC regression.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50674	Moss cover	Percent Vegetation Cover (PVC) for moss & lichen land cover class.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50673	Moss cover (std)	Quality indicator (std. dev.) of the moss&lichen PVC regression.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50681	Permanent water cover	Percent Ground Cover for permanent water land cover class; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50682	Seasonal water cover	Percent Ground Cover for seasonal water land cover class; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50676	Shrub cover	Percent Vegetation Cover (PVC) for shrubland land cover class.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50675	Shrub cover (std)	Quality indicator (std. dev.) of the shrubland PVC regression.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or â€œfraction mapsâ€• for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57

Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50677	Snow cover	Percent Ground Cover for snow & ice land cover class; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or 'fraction maps' for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50679	Tree cover	Percent Vegetation Cover (PVC) for forest land cover class.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or 'fraction maps' for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50678	Tree cover (std)	Quality indicator (std. dev.) of the forest PVC regression.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or 'fraction maps' for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land cover (Copernicus)	464	50680	Urban cover	Percent Ground Cover for built-up land cover class.; Global land cover layers derived from PROBA-V satellite measurements. "The CGLS Land Cover product provides a primary land cover scheme at three levels, 12 classes at level 1 up to 23 classes at level 3, with classes according to the Land Cover Classification System (LCCS) scheme. Next to these discrete classes, the product also includes continuous field layers or 'fraction maps' for all basic land cover classes that provide proportional estimates for vegetation/ground cover for the land cover types." [Source: product description] The dataset contains the version 2.0 data that is available for 2015 alone. According to the Copernicus Land Service, version 3.0 data with annual coverage from 2016 onwards is in preparation.	Global	2015 - 2015	-	No regular updates are planned.	-	While yearly versions of this data have been announced, they have not been released.	20	57
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50126	Catchment scale land use	Land use in Australia on the so-called catchment scale; i.e. medium resolution scale.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	2008 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50173	Low res land use 1992 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 1992-93.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50127	Low res land use 1992 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 1992-93.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 1992	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50172	Low res land use 1993 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 1993-94.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50128	Low res land use 1993 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 1993-94.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1993 - 1993	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50171	Low res land use 1996 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 1996-97.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50129	Low res land use 1996 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 1996-97.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1996 - 1996	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312	50170	Low res land use 1998 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 1998-99.; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i. e. are inherently 'national' . However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11

Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50130	Low res land use 1998 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 1998-99 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1998 - 1998	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50169	Low res land use 2000 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 2000-01 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50131	Low res land use 2000 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 2000-01 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	2000 - 2000	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50168	Low res land use 2001 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 2001-02 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50132	Low res land use 2001 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 2001-02 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	2001 - 2001	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50167	Low res land use 2005 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 2005-06 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50133	Low res land use 2005 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 2005-06 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	2005 - 2005	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50166	Low res land use 2010 (ALUM)	Processed land use in Australia on national scale, 2010-11 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	1992 - 2017	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Raster	Land use Australia	312 50134	Low res land use 2010 (raw data)	Raw land use in Australia on national scale, 2010-11 .; Land use classification of Australia as provided by the Department of Agriculture compiled with various dates, scales and classification schemes. Australian land use classification scheme of 100+ classes has a hierarchical, three-level structure (primary: degree of human intervention, secondary: land management objective, ternary: commodity group). The classification scheme (ALUM) has been modified over the years. The current version is ALUM v8. The so-called 'catchment scale' refers to one medium-resolution survey whereas the 'national scale' refers to the 8 low-resolution surveys (which have been published once every 1 to 5 years). For the latter 'national' scale, the raw data layers (simple aggregation of the state/province datasets to national 'raw' land use map) as well as the aggregation according to the respective ALUM classification scheme, is provided. Regardless, both scales do not refer to a geographic location as both provide data for all of Australia, i.e. are inherently 'national'. However, the classification scheme versions (ALUM) slightly vary across the surveys.	Australia	2010 - 2010	-	No scheduled update as surveys (and their respective updates) arrive irregularly in time.	-	Irregular publication of new data in the range of 1-7 years.	29	0.11
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179 P265C4169	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).MODIS - Brightness temperature (channel 21/22)	Brightness temperature of channels 21 and 22. These have a spectral range of 3.929â€“3.989 and 3.929â€“3.989 micrometers respectively .; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179 P265C4175	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).MODIS - Brightness temperature (channel 31)	Brightness temperature of channel 31. The channel has a spectral range of 10.780â€“11.280 micrometers .; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179 P265C4173	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).MODIS - Confidence	Confiden indicated as 0-100% .; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179 P265C4176	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).MODIS - Fire radiative power	Pixel-integrated fire radiative power in megawatts (MW) .; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179 P265C4170	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).MODIS - Pixel size along scan	Actual pixel size along the scan direction .; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179 P265C4171	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).MODIS - Pixel size along track	Actual pixel size along the scan direction .; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86

Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179	P263C4159	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).VIIRS - Brightness temperature (Longwave infrared, 10.5 - 12	I-5 channel brightness temperature of the fire pixel measured in Kelvin. The spectral range of the channel is 10.5 - 12.4 micrometers.; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179	P263C4153	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).VIIRS - Brightness temperature (Shortwave infrared, 3.55 - 3.	I-4 channel brightness temperature of the fire pixel measured in Kelvin. The spectral range of the channel is 3.55-3.93 micrometers.; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179	P263C4160	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).VIIRS - Fire radiative power	Pixel-integrated fire radiative power in megawatts (MW).; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179	P263C4154	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).VIIRS - Pixel Size Along Scan	VIIRS pixels do not have a uniform size. Instead, the algorithm produces approximately 375 m pixels at nadir.; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE)	179	P263C4155	Near real time earth observations (NASA LANCE).VIIRS - Pixel Size Along Track	VIIRS pixels do not have a uniform size. Instead, the algorithm produces approximately 375 m pixels at nadir.; Near real time (NRT) data products issued by NASA's Earth Observing System (EOS) to support users to monitor and react to natural and man-made phenomena. The dataset contains data from the "Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS)".	Global	2018 - 2021	Every 3600 seconds	-	Every 1 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Raster	Near real time imagery (GOES 16)	252	49521	Blue image	Blue band at 0.47 micron wavelength; image of the whole hemisphere around North and South America; The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite with 16 wavelength bands of coverage (GOES-16) is a system of two satellites covering the eastern and western parts of North and South America, operated by NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) The 16 spectral bands include 2 visible, 4 near-infrared and 10 infrared wavelengths. There is also a Lightning Mapper and four other instruments for monitoring space weather and the Sun. The bands can map cloud formation, atmospheric motion, convection, land surface temperature, ocean dynamics, flow of water, fire, smoke, volcanic ash plumes, aerosol and air quality, and vegetative health. The red band has 0.5 km pixels. The other visible light and near-infrared bands have 1 km pixels, and the infrared bands have 2 km pixels. The data was available starting early 2017.	North & South America	2019 - 2019	Every 600 seconds	Data has been updated continuously from May to Dec 2019, but is currently paused.	Every 600 seconds	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Near real time imagery (GOES 16)	252	49821	Near infrared image	Near-infrared band at 0.865 microns; image of the whole hemisphere around North and South America; The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite with 16 wavelength bands of coverage (GOES-16) is a system of two satellites covering the eastern and western parts of North and South America, operated by NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) The 16 spectral bands include 2 visible, 4 near-infrared and 10 infrared wavelengths. There is also a Lightning Mapper and four other instruments for monitoring space weather and the Sun. The bands can map cloud formation, atmospheric motion, convection, land surface temperature, ocean dynamics, flow of water, fire, smoke, volcanic ash plumes, aerosol and air quality, and vegetative health. The red band has 0.5 km pixels. The other visible light and near-infrared bands have 1 km pixels, and the infrared bands have 2 km pixels. The data was available starting early 2017.	North & South America	2019 - 2019	Every 600 seconds	Data has been updated continuously from May to Dec 2019, but is currently paused.	Every 600 seconds	-	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Near real time imagery (GOES 16)	252	49522	Red image	Red band at 0.64 micron; image of the whole hemisphere around North and South America; The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite with 16 wavelength bands of coverage (GOES-16) is a system of two satellites covering the eastern and western parts of North and South America, operated by NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) The 16 spectral bands include 2 visible, 4 near-infrared and 10 infrared wavelengths. There is also a Lightning Mapper and four other instruments for monitoring space weather and the Sun. The bands can map cloud formation, atmospheric motion, convection, land surface temperature, ocean dynamics, flow of water, fire, smoke, volcanic ash plumes, aerosol and air quality, and vegetative health. The red band has 0.5 km pixels. The other visible light and near-infrared bands have 1 km pixels, and the infrared bands have 2 km pixels. The data was available starting early 2017.	North & South America	2019 - 2019	Every 600 seconds	Data has been updated continuously from May to Dec 2019, but is currently paused.	Every 600 seconds	-	17	455.96
Public	Raster	Near real time imagery (GOES 16)	252	49822	Thermal infrared image	Thermal Infrared band at 10.35 microns; image of the whole hemisphere around North and South America; The Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite with 16 wavelength bands of coverage (GOES-16) is a system of two satellites covering the eastern and western parts of North and South America, operated by NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) The 16 spectral bands include 2 visible, 4 near-infrared and 10 infrared wavelengths. There is also a Lightning Mapper and four other instruments for monitoring space weather and the Sun. The bands can map cloud formation, atmospheric motion, convection, land surface temperature, ocean dynamics, flow of water, fire, smoke, volcanic ash plumes, aerosol and air quality, and vegetative health. The red band has 0.5 km pixels. The other visible light and near-infrared bands have 1 km pixels, and the infrared bands have 2 km pixels. The data was available starting early 2017.	North & South America	2019 - 2019	Every 600 seconds	Data has been updated continuously from May to Dec 2019, but is currently paused.	Every 600 seconds	-	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	News coverage (GDELT)	380	P577C6086	News coverage (GDELT).NewsFraction	Portion of news coverage about specific area and time related to Covid-19/Coronavirus.; Global events derived from worldwide news coverage. "The GDELT Event Database records over 300 categories of physical activities around the world, from riots and protests to peace appeals and diplomatic exchanges, georeferenced to the city or mountaintop, across the entire planet dating back to January 1, 1979 and updated every 15 minutes. Essentially it takes a sentence like "The United States criticized Russia yesterday for deploying its troops in Crimea, in which a recent clash with its soldiers left 10 civilians injured" and transforms this blurb of unstructured text into three structured database entries, recording US CRITICIZES RUSSIA, RUSSIA TROOP-DEPLOY UKRAINE (CRIMEA), and RUSSIA MATERIAL-CONFLICT CIVILIANS (CRIMEA)." [Source: GDELT project website]	Global	2019 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49779	Current towards east	U-component of current .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49780	Current towards north	V-component of current .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49778	Cyclone heat potential	Tropical cyclone heat potential .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49765	Depth below sea surface	Geometric depth below sea surface .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49777	Downward heat flux	Total downward heat flux at surface .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49764	Evaporation precipitation	Difference of evaporation and precipitation. Can be thought of as the net water flux into the ocean .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49770	Heat content	Ocean heat content .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49781	Ice drift towards east	U-component of ice drift .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49782	Ice drift towards north	V-component of ice drift .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49767	Ice thickness	Ice thickness .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49768	Momentum flux u component	Momentum flux U component .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49769	Momentum flux v component	Momentum flux V component .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49771	Potential temperature	Potential temperature .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49772	Salinity	Salinity .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49774	Sea ice cover	Sea-ice cover .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49773	Sea surface height	Sea surface height relative to Geoid .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49775	Snow depth	Snow depth .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49776	Temperature	Temperature .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Public	Raster	Ocean model (CFSv2)	281	49766	Vertical velocity	Geometric vertical velocity .; Ocean conditions as predicted by the CFSv2 seasonal forecast.	Global	2019 - 2019	Every 86400 seconds	Currently updates are paused.	Every 21600 seconds	-	9	116726.95
Licensed	Raster	Ocean wave forecast (ECMWF ENS)	332	50236	Mean direction of total swell	GRIB shortName mdts ,; 15-day ahead forecast of ocean conditions. The ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast as well as the first 10 perturbations. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 21600 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Licensed	Raster	Ocean wave forecast (ECMWF ENS)	332	50238	Mean period of total swell	GRIB shortName mpts ,; 15-day ahead forecast of ocean conditions. The ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast as well as the first 10 perturbations. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 21600 seconds	-	11	29181.74
Licensed	Raster	Ocean wave forecast (ECMWF ENS)	332	50237	Significant height of total swell	GRIB shortName shts ,; 15-day ahead forecast of ocean conditions. The ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS) creates 51 forecasts - a control forecast as well as 50 perturbations. The data set contains the control forecast as well as the first 10 perturbations. Queries involving this dataset are subject to the following restrictions: Regular queries return data in non-geotagged graphic formats. (Synchronous) point queries are disabled.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 21600 seconds	-	11	29181.74
IBM	Raster	Reference evapotranspiration (IBM derived)	15	15300	ECMWF based reference evapotranspiration	ECMWF based Reference Evapotranspiration; Numerical weather forecast-based reference evapotranspiration (Penman-Monteith). Daily evaporation (in mm) from the ground and evaporation + transpiration from crops under optimal conditions where the soil water content does not limit evaporation. It has three different layers derived from 3 weather forecasts: ECMWF, GFS, NAM.	Global	2016 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates.	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43
IBM	Raster	Reference evapotranspiration (IBM derived)	15	15200	GFS based reference evapotranspiration	GFS based Reference Evapotranspiration; Numerical weather forecast-based reference evapotranspiration (Penman-Monteith). Daily evaporation (in mm) from the ground and evaporation + transpiration from crops under optimal conditions where the soil water content does not limit evaporation. It has three different layers derived from 3 weather forecasts: ECMWF, GFS, NAM.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates.	Every 1 days	-	11	29181.74
IBM	Raster	Reference evapotranspiration (IBM derived)	15	15100	NAM based reference evapotranspiration	NAM based USA Reference Evapotranspiration; Numerical weather forecast-based reference evapotranspiration (Penman-Monteith). Daily evaporation (in mm) from the ground and evaporation + transpiration from crops under optimal conditions where the soil water content does not limit evaporation. It has three different layers derived from 3 weather forecasts: ECMWF, GFS, NAM.	CONUS	2015 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates.	Every 1 days	-	14	3647.72
Public	Raster	Satellite based radar (ESA Sentinel 1)	335	50254	VH polarization	Synthetic Aperture Radar with VH Partial polarization; Sentinel-1 is an imaging radar mission providing continuous all-weather, day-and-night imagery at C-band (5.4 GHz). Data is acquired in two polarization VV and VH. Sentinel-1 provides dual polarization capability, very short revisit times and rapid product delivery. Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) has the advantage of operating at wavelengths not impeded by cloud cover or a lack of illumination and can acquire data over a site during day or night time under all weather conditions. The Interferometric Wide Swath Mode gives 5-by-20-meter resolution and a 250 km swath. The data is provided in two polarization: VV (partial dual polarization, VV only) and VH (partial dual polarization, VH only). The data is preprocessed with the ESA toolbox. The following corrections are performed: 1) Application of orbit file, 2) radiometric calibration, 3) terrain flattening, 4) terrain correction.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 10 days	Data is generated continously. Spatial coverage is covering France and Belgium and partially India.	Every 10 days	-	23	7.12

Public	Raster	Satellite based radar (ESA Sentinel 1)	335	50253	VV polarization	Synthetic Aperture Radar with VV Partial polarization; Sentinel-1 is an imaging radar mission providing continuous all-weather, day-and-night imagery at C-band (5.4 GHz). Data is acquired in two polarization VV and VH. Sentinel-1 provides dual polarization capability, very short revisit times and rapid product delivery. Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) has the advantage of operating at wavelengths not impeded by cloud cover or a lack of illumination and can acquire data over a site during day or night time under all weather conditions. The interferometric Wide Swath Mode gives 5-by-20-meter resolution and a 250 km swath. The data is provided in two polarization: VV (partial dual polarization, VV only) and VH (partial dual polarization, VH only). The data is preprocessed with the ESA toolbox. The following corrections are performed: 1) Application of orbit file, 2) radiometric calibration, 3) terrain flattening, 4) terrain correction.	Global	2015 - 2021	Every 10 days	Data is generated continously. Spatial coverage is covering France and Belgium and partially India.	Every 10 days	-	23	7.12
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2)	100	48664	10 meter wind towards east	Wind u 10 m; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2)	100	48665	10 meter wind towards north	Wind v 10 m; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48685	Accumulated snow depth	Accumulated snow depth (water equivalent); Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48668	Albedo	Albedo; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48672	Downward shortwave radiative flux	Downward shortwave radiative flux; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48666	Geopotential height	Geopotential height; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48677	High cloud cover	High cloud cover; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48679	Low cloud cover	Low cloud cover; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48680	Maximum temperature	Maximum temperature; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48678	Middle cloud cover	Middle cloud cover; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48681	Minimum temperature	Minimum temperature; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47 *
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48675	Near infrared beam downward solar flux	Near IR beam downward solar flux; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48676	Near infrared diffuse downward solar flux	Near IR diffuse downward solar flux; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48683	Precipitable water	Column integrated precipitable water content.; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48682	Precipitation rate	Precipitation rate; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48667	Pressure	Ground pressure.; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48669	Rain (categorical)	Rain (categorical); Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48670	Snow cover	Snow cover; Climate Forecast System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecast. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48686	Snow depth	Snow depth; Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48684	Snowfall rate	Snowfall rate (water equivalent); Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48687	Specific humidity	Specific humidity 2 m above ground.; Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48663	Temperature	Temperature 2 m above ground.; Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48671	Total cloud cover	Total cloud cover; Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48673	Visible beam downward solar flux	Visible beam downward solar flux; Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2)	100	48674	Visible diffuse downward solar flux	Visible diffuse downward solar flux; Climate Forecat System (CFS) v2 seasonal forecat. Surface parameters, up to nine months ahead.	Global	2014 - 2021	Every 1 days	Daily updates run between 15:00 and 18:00 EST.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49414	Clear sky downward solar flux	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 4, parameter number 196.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49409	Maximum temperature	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 0, parameter number 4.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49410	Minimum temperature	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 0, parameter number 5.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49411	Precipitable water content	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 1, parameter number 3.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49403	Precipitation rate	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 1, parameter number 7.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49413	Snow cover	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 1, parameter number 201.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49412	Snow depth	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 1, parameter number 11.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecat (CFSv2) (climatology)	188	49416	Snowfall rate	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 1, parameter number 12.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecat. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecats." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecat data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47

Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2) (climatology)	188 49407	Specific humidity	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 1, parameter number 0.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecast. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecasts." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecast data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2) (climatology)	188 49408	Surface pressure	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 3, parameter number 0.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecast. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecasts." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecast data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2) (climatology)	188 49406	Temperature	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 0, parameter number 0.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecast. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecasts." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecast data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2) (climatology)	188 49404	Wind towards east	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 2, parameter number 2.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecast. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecasts." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecast data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Seasonal weather forecast (CFSv2) (climatology)	188 49405	Wind towards north	GRIB codes: Discipline 0, parameter category 2, parameter number 3.; The dataset contains the model climate of the "Climate Forecast System Version 2" seasonal weather forecast. The methodology used in calculating this model climate follows that of Jung, Leutbecher, "Scale-dependent verification of ensemble forecasts." Quart.J.Roy.Meteor.Soc. 134: 973-984. The climatology uses forecast data from 2014 to 2017. For each day of the year (ignoring February 29 2016) and each hour of the day (out of 0, 6, 12, 18), predictions with up to 90 days forecast horizon were averaged. The final climatology arises from applying a 61 day weighted moving average. The weights increase/decrease linearly from 0 (at +- 30 days from the center) to their maximum at the center.	Global	2017 - 2017	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	Every 21600 seconds	-	10	58363.47
Public	Raster	Snow coverage USA (NSIDC)	87 48524	Snow depth	Snow Depth Observation; NOAA daily snow depth and snow water equivalent data in the continent of USA. Data was derived from interpolation of station measurement data.	CONUS	2003 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	16	911.93
Public	Raster	Snow coverage USA (NSIDC)	87 48523	Snow water equivalent	Snow Water Equivalent Observation; NOAA daily snow depth and snow water equivalent data in the continent of USA. Data was derived from interpolation of station measurement data.	CONUS	2003 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	16	911.93
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48623	Clay (0 to 50 cm)	Clay content in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48710	Clay (0 to 50 cm) (coarse)	Clay content in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	18	227.98
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48698	Clay (100 to 150 cm)	Clay content in 100 to 150 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48693	Clay (50 to 100 cm depth)	Clay content in 50 to 100 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48621	Sand (0 to 50 cm)	Sand content in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48708	Sand (0 to 50 cm) (coarse)	Sand content in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	18	227.98
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48699	Sand (100 to 150 cm)	Sand content in 100 to 150 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48694	Sand (50 to 100 cm)	Sand content in 50 to 100 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48622	Silt (0 to 50 cm)	Silt content in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48709	Silt (0 to 50 cm) (coarse)	Silt content in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	18	227.98
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48700	Silt (100 to 150 cm)	Silt content in 100 to 150 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48695	Silt (50 to 100 cm)	Silt content in 50 to 100 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48625	Sum (0 to 50 cm)	Sum of 3 contents in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48707	Sum (0 to 50 cm) (coarse)	Sum of 3 contents in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	18	227.98
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93 48701	Sum (100 to 150 cm)	Sum of 3 contents in 100 to 150 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5

IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48696	Sum (50 to 100 cm)	Sum of 3 contents in 50 to 100 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48626	Texture (0 to 50 cm)	Soil texture in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48706	Texture (0 to 50 cm) (coarse)	Soil texture in 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	18	227.98
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48702	Texture (100 to 150 cm)	Soil texture in 100 to 150 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48697	Texture (50 to 100 cm)	Soil texture in 50 to 100 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48689	Water holding capacity (0 to 50 cm)	Available water holding capacity for 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48705	Water holding capacity (0 to 50 cm) (coarse)	Available water holding capacity for 0 to 50 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	18	227.98
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48691	Water holding capacity (100 to 150 cm)	Available water holding capacity for 100 to 150 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
IBM	Raster	Soil properties USA	93	48690	Water holding capacity (50 to 100 cm)	Available water holding capacity for 50 to 100 cm depth.; The USA soil property data is derived from the USDA SSURGO database - IBM Analytics product. It contains information about soil as collected by the National Cooperative Soil Survey over the course of a century. It is available for most areas in the United States and the Territories, Commonwealths, and Island Nations served by the USDA-NRCS. The survey data was gathered by walking over the land and observing the soil. Many soil samples were analyzed in laboratories.	CONUS	2015 - 2015	-	Currently there are no updates planned.	-	Single timestamp only. The data is based on the SSURGO database as of 2015.	21	28.5
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50492	Bulk density	Bulk density (g/cm3) of the fine earth fraction (<2mm).; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50507	Cation exchange capacity	Cation exchange capacity of the soil .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50494	Clay	Proportion of clay particles (< 0.002 mm) in the fine earth fraction .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50508	Coarse fragments	Volumetric fraction of coarse fragments (> 2 mm) .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50509	Nitrogen	Nitrogen content .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50498	Organic carbon density	Organic carbon density .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50506	Organic carbon stocks	Organic carbon stocks (0-30cm depth); Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50496	pH	Soil pH (in water) .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50493	Sand	Proportion of sand particles (>0.05 mm) in the fine earth fraction .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50495	Silt	Proportion of silt particles (greater than or equal to 0.002 mm and less than or equal to 0.05 mm) in the fine earth fraction .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50510	Soil class probability	Soil class probabilities of the Reference Soil Groups (RSG) of the World Reference Base for Soil Resources (WRB 2006).; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50511	Soil classification most probable class	Summary map containing the most probable soil class.; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	SoilGrids	62	50497	Soil organic carbon	Soil organic carbon content in the fine earth fraction .; Global soil properties at 250m resolution including soil profile information from 0 to 200cm. Collections of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that make use of all available input point data to map a property across the globe. This results in consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc).	Global	2019 - 2019	-	Typically single timestamp, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release dat	-	Single timestamp only, except in cases of major version revisions. The timestamp denotes the release date of 118		227.98
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49373	10 meter wind towards east	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3 km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72

Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49374	10 meter wind towards north	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49372	2 meter dewpoint temperature	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49371	2 meter temperature	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49368	80 meter wind towards east	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49369	80 meter wind towards north	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49379	Downward long wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49375	Downward short wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49376	Percent frozen precipitation	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49377	Precipitation rate	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49370	Surface pressure	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	*
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49378	Upward long wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49380	Upward short wave radiation flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49367	Visibility	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	1969 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49624	Visible Beam Downward Solar Flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49625	Visible Diffuse Downward Solar Flux	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
Public	Raster	Sub hourly weather forecast North America (HRRR)	182	49623	Wind speed (gust)	The HRRR is a NOAA real-time 3-km resolution, hourly updated, cloud-resolving, convection-allowing atmospheric model, initialized by 3km grids with 3km radar assimilation. Radar data is assimilated in the HRRR every 15 min over a 1-h period adding further detail to that provided by the hourly data assimilation from the 13km radar-enhanced Rapid Refresh. [Source: HRRR Website. See link.]	North America	2018 - 2021	Every 900 seconds	Data is uploaded at irregular intervals depending on availability of new data. Usually that is around 15 minut	Every 900 seconds	-	14	3647.72	
IBM	Raster	TWC Seasonal Weather Forecast	466	50685	Average temperature	Data layers for seasonal forecasts across the globe from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. The TWC Seasonal Seasonal PFP offering consists of 50 equally likely scenarios. Maximum, minimum and average temperature, as well as total precipitation forecasts, are offered, extending out to 6-months at daily resolution. Forecasts are produced at monthly intervals (corresponding to the valid times of the forecasts), spanning from February 1981 to present. The underlying data source is from the ECMWF-S5 climate model, which is calibrated against the ERA5 dataset.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 30 days	Uploads are run monthly	Every 1 days	string	29	0.11	*
IBM	Raster	TWC Seasonal Weather Forecast	466	50684	Maximum temperature	Data layers for seasonal forecasts across the globe from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. The TWC Seasonal Seasonal PFP offering consists of 50 equally likely scenarios. Maximum, minimum and average temperature, as well as total precipitation forecasts, are offered, extending out to 6-months at daily resolution. Forecasts are produced at monthly intervals (corresponding to the valid times of the forecasts), spanning from February 1981 to present. The underlying data source is from the ECMWF-S5 climate model, which is calibrated against the ERA5 dataset.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 30 days	Uploads are run monthly	Every 1 days	string	29	0.11	*
IBM	Raster	TWC Seasonal Weather Forecast	466	50683	Minimum temperature	Data layers for seasonal forecasts across the globe from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. The TWC Seasonal Seasonal PFP offering consists of 50 equally likely scenarios. Maximum, minimum and average temperature, as well as total precipitation forecasts, are offered, extending out to 6-months at daily resolution. Forecasts are produced at monthly intervals (corresponding to the valid times of the forecasts), spanning from February 1981 to present. The underlying data source is from the ECMWF-S5 climate model, which is calibrated against the ERA5 dataset.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 30 days	Uploads are run monthly	Every 1 days	string	29	0.11	*
IBM	Raster	TWC Seasonal Weather Forecast	466	50686	Total precipitation	Data layers for seasonal forecasts across the globe from The Weather Company, an IBM Business. The TWC Seasonal Seasonal PFP offering consists of 50 equally likely scenarios. Maximum, minimum and average temperature, as well as total precipitation forecasts, are offered, extending out to 6-months at daily resolution. Forecasts are produced at monthly intervals (corresponding to the valid times of the forecasts), spanning from February 1981 to present. The underlying data source is from the ECMWF-S5 climate model, which is calibrated against the ERA5 dataset.	Global	1969 - 2021	Every 30 days	Uploads are run monthly	Every 1 days	string	29	0.11	*
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P574C6063	US healthcare infrastructure.Available_Hospital_Beds	The number of hospital beds which are available on an average hospitalization rate for the given state.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2019 - 2019	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P574C6064	US healthcare infrastructure.Available_ICU_Beds	The number of ICU beds which are available on an average ICU hospitalization rate for the given state.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2019 - 2019	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P572C6049	US healthcare infrastructure.Beds	The number of beds in the hospital.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2015 - 2017	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P578C6090	US healthcare infrastructure.Beds	The number of beds in the nursing home.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2017 - 2018	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P572C6051	US healthcare infrastructure.Helipad	Binary variable which encodes if the hospital has a helipad.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2015 - 2017	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P578C6091	US healthcare infrastructure.Population	The number of inhabitants of the nursing home.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2017 - 2018	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P578C6092	US healthcare infrastructure.Status	Status (open or closed) of operation of the nursing facility.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2017 - 2018	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P574C6061	US healthcare infrastructure.Total_Hospital_Beds	The total number of all hospital beds available for the given state.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2019 - 2019	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P574C6062	US healthcare infrastructure.Total_ICU_Beds	The total number of all ICU beds available for the given state.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2019 - 2019	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P572C6050	US healthcare infrastructure.Trauma	Binary variable which encodes if the hospital includes a trauma center.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2017 - 2017	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86	

Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P57BC6093	US healthcare infrastructure.Type	Type of operation (assisted living or nursing home) of the nursing facility .; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2017 - 2018	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	US healthcare infrastructure	379	P585C6129	US healthcare infrastructure.Type	Type of emergency service.; Dataset includes data layers with relevant information pertaining to the healthcare infrastructure of the United States and its territories, including hospital locations and bed capacity, hospital capacity at the state-level, nursing home locations and bed capacity, and emergency medical services.	US	2007 - 2007	Every 17 days 2428 seconds	-	-	Not Applicable	15	1823.86
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P640C6499	US mobility (Descartes Labs).CriticalMobilityIndex_4weekRolling	Critical Mobility (rolling 4 weeks); Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P610C6293	US mobility (Descartes Labs).Mobility	Median of the maximum-distance mobility.; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P611C6298	US mobility (Descartes Labs).Mobility	Median of the maximum-distance mobility.; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P612C6303	US mobility (Descartes Labs).Mobility	Median of the maximum-distance mobility.; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P610C6294	US mobility (Descartes Labs).MobilityIndex	Mobility as fraction of the initial value during the period from 2020-02-17 to 2020-03-07 .; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P611C6299	US mobility (Descartes Labs).MobilityIndex	Mobility as fraction of the initial value during the period from 2020-02-17 to 2020-03-07 .; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P612C6304	US mobility (Descartes Labs).MobilityIndex	Mobility as fraction of the initial value during the period from 2020-02-17 to 2020-03-07 .; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P640C6498	US mobility (Descartes Labs).MobilityIndex_7dayRolling	Mobility (rolling 7 days); Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P640C6500	US mobility (Descartes Labs).RelativeDifference_MobilityIndex_CritcalMobilityIndex	Difference between Mobility and CriticalMobility normalized by the sum of Mobily and Critical Mobility; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	2020 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P610C6295	US mobility (Descartes Labs).SampleSize	Sample size.; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P611C6300	US mobility (Descartes Labs).SampleSize	Sample size.; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Vector	US mobility (Descartes Labs)	392	P612C6305	US mobility (Descartes Labs).SampleSize	Sample size.; Mobility data derived from mobile devices. Note that the exact source of the data – i.e. which mobile device dataset it is based on – is not known.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	20	57
Public	Raster	Wildfire risk potential	284	S0403	Fire potential index	The Fire Potential Index (FPI) is a moisture-based vegetation flammability indicator. The FPI is calculated once daily for the continental U.S. at a resolution of 1 square kilometer .; Wildfire Hazard Potential can help to inform evaluations of wildfire risk or prioritization of fuels management needs across very large landscapes.Is is calculated by the USDA Forest Service and by USGS. Wildfire Hazard Potential* for the conterminous United States	CONUS	2017 - 2021	Every 86400 seconds	Last generated data layer is 2018 for wildfire hazard potential. The fire potential index is generated daily frp, i	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43
Public	Raster	Wildfire risk potential	284	49820	Wildfire hazard potential	USDA generated Wildfire Hazard Potential; Wildfire Hazard Potential can help to inform evaluations of wildfire risk or prioritization of fuels management needs across very large landscapes.Is is calculated by the USDA Forest Service and by USGS. Wildfire Hazard Potential* for the conterminous United States	CONUS	2017 - 2020	Every 1 days	Last generated data layer is 2018 for wildfire hazard potential. The fire potential index is generated daily frp, i	Every 1 days	-	18	227.98
Public	Raster	Wildland fire (USFS)	299	S0113	10 hour fuel moisture	0.25-1 inch diameter fuel sticks. Computed from observation time temperature, humidity and cloudiness. Can also be an observed value from fuel sticks weighed as part of the fire weather observation .; Fire danger indexes for dead fuel extracted from individual weather station and interpolated to a spatial grid. The dead fuel moisture threshold (10â€˜hour, 100â€˜hour, or 1,000â€˜hour), called a time lag, is based upon how long it would take for 2/3 of the dead fuel to respond to atmospheric moisture.The fuel moisture index is a tool that is widely used to understand the fire potential for locations across the country. Fuel moisture is a measure of the amount of water in a fuel (vegetation) available to a fire, and is expressed as a percent of the dry weight of that specific fuel. 10â€˜hour \t0.25 to 1 inch diameter \tComputed from observation time temperature, humidity, and cloudiness. Can also be an observed value, from a standard set of fuel sticks that are weighed as part of the fire weather observation. 100-h, 1 to 3 " diameter. Computed from 24-hour average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges. 1000-h, 3 to 8 " diameter. Computed from a 7-day average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43
Public	Raster	Wildland fire (USFS)	299	S0114	100 hour fuel moisture	1-3 inch diameter fuel sticks. Computed from 24 hour average conditions composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.; Fire danger indexes for dead fuel extracted from individual weather station and interpolated to a spatial grid. The dead fuel moisture threshold (10â€˜hour, 100â€˜hour, or 1,000â€˜hour), called a time lag, is based upon how long it would take for 2/3 of the dead fuel to respond to atmospheric moisture.The fuel moisture index is a tool that is widely used to understand the fire potential for locations across the country. Fuel moisture is a measure of the amount of water in a fuel (vegetation) available to a fire, and is expressed as a percent of the dry weight of that specific fuel. 10â€˜hour \t0.25 to 1 inch diameter \tComputed from observation time temperature, humidity, and cloudiness. Can also be an observed value, from a standard set of fuel sticks that are weighed as part of the fire weather observation. 100-h, 1 to 3" diameter. Computed from 24-hour average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges. 1000-h, 3 to 8 " diameter. Computed from a 7-day average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43
Public	Raster	Wildland fire (USFS)	299	S0115	1000 hour fuel moisture	3-8 inch diameter fuel sticks. Computed from a 7 day average conditions composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.; Fire danger indexes for dead fuel extracted from individual weather station and interpolated to a spatial grid. The dead fuel moisture threshold (10â€˜hour, 100â€˜hour, or 1,000â€˜hour), called a time lag, is based upon how long it would take for 2/3 of the dead fuel to respond to atmospheric moisture.The fuel moisture index is a tool that is widely used to understand the fire potential for locations across the country. Fuel moisture is a measure of the amount of water in a fuel (vegetation) available to a fire, and is expressed as a percent of the dry weight of that specific fuel. 10â€˜hour \t0.25 to 1 inch diameter \tComputed from observation time temperature, humidity, and cloudiness. Can also be an observed value, from a standard set of fuel sticks that are weighed as part of the fire weather observation. 100-h, 1 to 3" diameter. Computed from 24-hour average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges. 1000-h, 3 to 8 " diameter. Computed from a 7-day average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43
Public	Raster	Wildland fire (USFS)	299	S0039	Fire danger rating	A Fire Danger Rating level taking into account current and antecedent weather, fuel types, and both live and dead fuel moisture.; Fire danger indexes for dead fuel extracted from individual weather station and interpolated to a spatial grid. The dead fuel moisture threshold (10â€˜hour, 100â€˜hour, or 1,000â€˜hour), called a time lag, is based upon how long it would take for 2/3 of the dead fuel to respond to atmospheric moisture.The fuel moisture index is a tool that is widely used to understand the fire potential for locations across the country. Fuel moisture is a measure of the amount of water in a fuel (vegetation) available to a fire, and is expressed as a percent of the dry weight of that specific fuel. 10â€˜hour \t0.25 to 1 inch diameter \tComputed from observation time temperature, humidity, and cloudiness. Can also be an observed value, from a standard set of fuel sticks that are weighed as part of the fire weather observation. 100-h, 1 to 3" diameter. Computed from 24-hour average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges. 1000-h, 3 to 8 " diameter. Computed from a 7-day average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.	CONUS	1969 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43
Public	Vector	Wildland fire (USFS)	299	P513C5644	Wildland fire (USFS).fire_danger_index	Fire danger indexes for dead fuel extracted from individual weather station and interpolated to a spatial grid. The dead fuel moisture threshold (10â€˜hour, 100â€˜hour, or 1,000â€˜hour), called a time lag, is based upon how long it would take for 2/3 of the dead fuel to respond to atmospheric moisture.The fuel moisture index is a tool that is widely used to understand the fire potential for locations across the country. Fuel moisture is a measure of the amount of water in a fuel (vegetation) available to a fire, and is expressed as a percent of the dry weight of that specific fuel. 10â€˜hour \t0.25 to 1 inch diameter \tComputed from observation time temperature, humidity, and cloudiness. Can also be an observed value, from a standard set of fuel sticks that are weighed as part of the fire weather observation. 100-h, 1 to 3" diameter. Computed from 24-hour average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges. 1000-h, 3 to 8 " diameter. Computed from a 7-day average boundary condition composed of day length, hours of rain, and daily temperature/humidity ranges.	CONUS	2019 - 2021	Every 1 days	-	Every 1 days	-	13	7295.43