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ENGINEERING REPORT FOR OGC CLIMATE RESILIENCE PILOT

ENGINEERING REPORT

DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The OGC Climate Resilience Community brings decision makers, scientists, policy makers, data providers, software developers, and service providers together. The goal is to enable everyone to take the relevant actions to address climate change and make well informed decisions for climate change adaptation.

This pilot brought together data and processing pipelines in the form of various 'components' from lots of organizations, available at different scales for large and small areas to be integrated with scientific processes, analytical models, and simulation environments. These were all presented, including challenges. No single organization has all the data we need to understand the consequences of climate change. As such, the OGC Climate Resilience Pilot identified, discussed, and developed these resources a bit further in a first attempt, thereby enabling the OGC community to start building the guidebooks and Best Practices. This pilot also experimented with new technologies to share data and information to collaboratively start addressing shared challenges.

This pilot sets the starting point for the OGC Climate Resilience Community's vision to support efforts on climate actions and enable international partnerships (SDG 17), and move towards global interoperable open digital infrastructures providing climate resilience information on users demand. In this sense, this pilot contributes to establishing an OGC climate resilience concept store for the community where all appropriate climate information to build climate resilience information systems as open infrastructures can be found in one place, be it Information about data services, tools, software, handbooks, or a place to discuss experiences and needs. The concept store covers all phases of Climate Resilience, from initial hazards identification and mapping to vulnerability and risk analysis to options assessments, prioritization, and planning, and ends with implementation planning and monitoring capabilities.

Broadly speaking, this pilot attempts to answer questions such as:

- What use-cases can be realized with the current data, services, analytical functions, and visualization capabilities that we have?
- How much effort is it to realize these use-cases?
- What is missing, or needs to be improved, in order to transfer the use-cases developed in the pilot to other areas?

KEYWORDS

The following are keywords to be used by search engines and document catalogues.

Climate Resilience, data, ARD, component, use case, FAIR, Drought, Heat, Fire, Floods

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

No security considerations have been made for this document.

INTRODUCTION

IV.A. Enhancing Interoperability for Climate Resilience Information Systems

The OGC Climate Resilience Pilot will be the first phase of multiple long term climate activities aiming to evolve geospatial data, technologies, and other capabilities into valuable information for decision makers, scientists, policy makers, data providers, software developers, and service providers so we can make valuable, informed decisions to improve climate action. The goal is to help the location community develop more powerful visualization and communication tools to accurately address ongoing climate threats such as heat, drought, floods, fires as well as supporting the national determined contributions for greenhouse gas emission reduction. Climate resilience is often considered the use case of our lifetime, and the OGC community is uniquely positioned to accelerate solutions through collective problem solving with this initiative.



Figure 1

As illustrated, big, raw data from multiple sources requires further processing in order to be ready for analysis and climate change impact assessments. Applying data enhancement steps, such as bias adjustments, re-gridding, or calculation of climate indicators and essential variables, leads to “Decision Ready Indicators.” The spatial data infrastructures required for this integration should be designed with interoperable building blocks following FAIR data principles. Heterogeneous data from multiple sources can be enhanced, adjusted, refined, or quality controlled to provide Science Services data products for Climate Resilience. The OGC Climate Change Services Pilots will also illustrate the graphical exploration of the Decision Ready Climate Data. It will demonstrate how to design FAIR climate services information systems. The OGC Pilot demonstrators will illustrate the necessary tools and the visualisations to address climate actions moving towards climate resilience.

IV.B. The Role of the Pilot

The OGC Climate Resilience Community brings decision makers, scientists, policy makers, data providers, software developers, and service providers together. The goal is to enable everyone to take the relevant actions to address climate change and make well informed decisions for climate change adaptation. This includes scientists, decision makers, city managers, politicians, and last but not least, it includes everyone of us. So what do we need? We need data from lots of organizations, available at different scales for large and small areas to be integrated with scientific processes, analytical models, and simulation environments. We need data visualization and communication tools to shape the message in the right way for any client. Many challenges can be met through resources that adhere to FAIR principles. FAIR as in: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable. No single organization has all the data we need to understand the consequences of climate change. The OGC Climate Resilience Community identifies, discusses,

and develops these resources. The OGC community builds the guidebooks and Best Practices, it experiments with new technologies to share data and information, and collaboratively addresses shared challenges.

The OGC Climate Resilience Community has a vision to support efforts on climate actions and enable international partnerships (SDG 17), and move towards global interoperable open digital infrastructures providing climate resilience information on users demand. This pilot will contribute to establishing an OGC climate resilience concept store for the community where all appropriate climate information to build climate resilience information systems as open infrastructures can be found in one place, be it Information about data services, tools, software, handbooks, or a place to discuss experiences and needs. The concept store covers all phases of Climate Resilience, from initial hazards identification and mapping to vulnerability and risk analysis to options assessments, prioritization, and planning, and ends with implementation planning and monitoring capabilities. These major challenges can only be met through the combined efforts of many OGC members across government, industry, and academia.

This Call for Participation solicits interests from organizations to join the upcoming Climate Resilience Pilot, an OGC Collaborative Solution and Innovation Program activity. This six-months Pilot is setting the stage for a series of follow up activities. It therefore focuses on use-case development, implementation, and exploration. It answers questions such as:

- What use-cases can be realized with the current data, services, analytical functions, and visualization capabilities that we have?
- How much effort is it to realize these use-cases?
- What is missing, or needs to be improved, in order to transfer the use-cases developed in the pilot to other areas?

IV.C. Objectives

The pilot has three objectives. First, to better understand what is currently possible with the available data and technology. Second, what additional data and technology needs to be developed in future to better meet the needs of the Climate Resilience Community; and third, to capture Best Practices, and to allow the Climate Community to copy and transform as many use-cases as possible to other locations or framework conditions.

IV.D. Background

With growing local communities, an increase in climate-driven disasters, and an increasing risk of future natural hazards, the demand for National Resilience Frameworks and Climate Resilience Information Systems (CRIS) cannot be overstated. Climate Resilience Information Systems (CRIS) are enabling data-search, -fetch, -fusion, -processing and -visualization. They enable access,

understanding, and use of federal data, facilitate integration of federal and state data with local data, and serve as local information hubs for climate resilience knowledge sharing.

CRIS are already existing and operational, like the Copernicus Climate Change Service with the Climate Data Store. CRIS architectures can be further enhanced by providing climate scientific methods and visualization capabilities as climate building blocks. Based on FAIR principles, these building blocks enable in particular the reusability of Climate Resilience Information Systems features and capabilities. Reusability is an essential component when goals, expertises, and resources are aligned from the national to the local level. Framework conditions differ across the country, but building blocks enable as much reuse of existing Best Practices, tools, data, and services as possible.

Goals and objectives of decision makers vary at different scales. At the municipal level, municipal leaders and citizens directly face climate-related hazards. Aspects thus come into focus such as reducing vulnerability and risk, building resilience through local measures, or enhancing emergency response. At the state level, the municipal efforts can be coordinated and supported by providing funding and enacting relevant policies. The national, federal, or international level provides funding, science data, and international coordination to enable the best analysis and decisions at the lower scales.



Figure 2

Productivity and decision making are enhanced when climate building blocks are exchangeable across countries, organizations, or administrative levels (see Figure below). This OGC Climate Resilience Pilot is a contribution towards an open, multi-level infrastructure that integrates data spaces, open science, and local-to-international requirements and objectives. It contributes to the technology and governance stack that enables the integration of data including historical observations, real time sensing data, reanalyses, forecasts or future projections. It addresses data-to-decision pipelines, data analysis and representation, and bundles everything in climate resilience building blocks. These building blocks are complemented by Best Practices, guidelines, and cook-books that enable multi-stakeholder decision making for the good of society in a changing natural environment.

The OGC Innovation Program brings all groups together: The various members of the stakeholder group define use cases and requirements, the technologists and data providers experiment with new tools and data products in an agile development process. The scientific community provides results in appropriate formats and enables open science by providing applications that can be parameterized and executed on demand.



Figure 3

This OGC Climate Resilience Pilot is part of the OGC Climate Community Collaborative Solution and Innovation process, an open community process that uses the OGC as the governing body for collaborative activities among all members. A spiral approach is applied to connect technology enhancements, new data products, and scientific research with community needs and framework conditions at different scales. The spiral approach defines real world use cases, identifies gaps, produces new technology and data, and tests these against the real world use cases before entering the next iteration. Evaluation and validation cycles alternate and continuously define new work tasks. These tasks include documentation and toolbox descriptions on the consumer side, and data and service offerings, interoperability, and system architecture developments on the producer side. It is emphasized that research and development is not constrained to the data provider or infrastructure side. Many tasks need to be executed on the data consumer side in parallel and then merged with advancements on the provider side in regular intervals.

Good experiences have been made using OGC API standards in the past. For example, the remote operations on climate simulations (roocs) use OGC API Processes for subsetting data sets to reduce the data volume being transported. Other systems use OGC STAC for metadata and data handling or OGC Earth Observation Exploitation Platform Best Practices for the deployment of climate building blocks or applications into CRIS architectures. Still data handling regarding higher complex climate impact assessments within FAIR and open infrastructures

needs to be enhanced. There is no international recommendation or best practice on usage of existing API standards within individual CRIS. It is the goal of this pilot to contribute to the development of such a recommendation, respecting existing operational CRIS that are serving heterogenous user groups



Figure 4

IV.E. Technical Challenges

Realizing the delivery of Decision Ready Data on demand to achieve Climate Resilience involves a number of technical challenges that have already been identified by the community. A subset will be selected and embedded in use-cases that will be defined jointly by Pilot Sponsors and the OGC team. The goal is to ensure a clear value-enhancement pipeline as illustrated in Figure 1, above. This includes, among other elements, a baseline of standardised operators for data reduction and analytics. These need to fit into an overall workflow that provides translation services between upstream model data and downstream output – basically from raw data, to analysis-ready data, to decision-ready data. The following technical challenges have been identified and will be treated in the focus areas cycles of the Pilot accordingly:

- Big Data Challenge: Multiple obstacles still exist, creating big barriers for seamless information delivery starting from Data Discovery. Here the emergence of new data platforms, new processing functionalities, and thus new products, data discovery remains a challenge. In addition to existing solutions based on established metadata profiles and catalog services, new technologies such as OGC's Spatio-Temporal Asset Catalog (STAC) and open Web APIs such as OGC API Records will be explored. Furthermore, aspects of Data Access need to be solved where the new OGC API suite of Web APIs for data access, subsetting, and processing are currently utilized very successfully in several domains.

Several code sprints have shown that server-side solutions can be realized within days and clients can interact very quickly with these server endpoints, thus development time is radically reduced. A promising specialized candidate for climate data and non-climate data integration has been recently published in the form of the OGC API – Environmental Data Retrieval (EDR). But which additional APIs are needed for climate data? Is the current set of OGC APIs sufficiently qualified to support the data enhancement pipeline illustrated in Figure 1? If not, what modifications and extensions need to be made available? How do OGC APIs cooperate with existing technologies such as THREDDS and OPeNDAP? For challenges of data spaces, Data Cubes have recently been explored in the OGC data cube workshop. Ad hoc creation and embedded processing functions have been identified as essential ingredients for efficient data exploration and exchange. Is it possible to transfer these concepts to all stages of the processing pipeline? How to scale both ways from local, ad hoc cubes to pan-continental cubes and vice versa. How to extend cubes as part of data fusion and data integration processes?

- **Cross-Discipline Data Integration:** Different disciplines such as Earth Observation, various social science, or climate modeling use different conceptual models in their data collection, production, and analytical processes. How can we map between these different models? What patterns have been used to transform conceptual models to logical models, and eventually physical models? The production of modern Decision-ready information needs the integration of several data sets, including census and demographics, further social science data, transportation infrastructure, hydrography, land use, topography and other data sets. This pilot cycle uses ‘location’ as the common denominator between these diverse data sets and works with several data providers and scientific disciplines. In terms of Data Exchange Formats the challenge is to know what data formats need to be supported at the various interfaces of the processing pipeline? What is the minimum constellation of required formats to cover the majority of use cases? What role do container formats play? Challenging on technical level is also the Data Provenance. Many archives include data from several production cycles, such as IPCC AR 5 and AR 6 models. In this context, long term support needs to be realized and full traceability from high level data products back to the original raw data. Especially in context of reliable data based policy, clear audit trails and accountability for the data to information evolution needs to be ensured.
- **Building Blocks for processing pipelines:** With a focus on Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence which plays an increasing role in the context of data science and data integration. This focus area needs to evaluate the applicability of machine learning models in the context of the value-enhancing processing pipeline. What information needs to be provided to describe machine learning models and corresponding training data sufficiently to ensure proper usage at various steps of the pipeline? Upcoming options to deploy ML/AI within processing APIs to enhance climate services are rising challenges e.g. on how to initiate or ingest training models and the appropriate learning extensions for the production phase of ML/AI. Heterogeneity in data spaces can be bridged with Linked Data and Data Semantics. Proper and common use of shared semantics is essential to guarantee solid value-enhancement processes. At the same time, resolvable links to procedures, sampling & data process protocols, and used applications will ensure transparency and traceability of decisions and actions based on data products. What level is currently supported? What infrastructure is required to support shared semantics? What governance mechanisms need to be put in place?

IV.F. How is this Pilot Relevant to the Climate Resilience Domain Working Group?

The Climate Resilience DWG will concern itself with technology and technology policy issues, focusing on geospatial information and technology interests as related to climate mitigation and adaptation as well as the means by which those issues can be appropriately factored into the OGC standards development process.

The mission of the Climate Resilience DWG is to identify geospatial interoperability issues and challenges that impede climate action, then examine ways in which those challenges can be met through application of existing OGC Standards, or through development of new geospatial interoperability standards under the auspices of OGC.

Activities to be undertaken by the Climate Resilience DWG include but are not limited to:

- Identify the OGC interface standards and encodings useful to apply FAIR concepts to climate change services platforms;
- Liaise with other OGC Working Groups (WGs) to drive standards evolution;
- Promote the usage of the aforementioned standards with climate change service providers and policy makers addressing international regional and local needs;
- Liaise with external groups working on technologies relevant to establishing ecosystems of EO Exploitation Platforms;
- Liaise with external groups working on relevant technologies;
- Publish OGC Technical Papers, Discussion Papers or Best Practices on interoperable interfaces for climate change services;
- Provide software toolkits to facilitate the deployment of climate change services platforms.

1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recognizing the impacts of climate change and monitoring the environment to achieve Sustainable Development Goals collaborative solutions are required. This calls for standardized data and tools. But how can we ensure an effective exchange of reliable information across disciplines without sacrificing individual users' needs? Climate services require vast volumes of data from different providers to be processed by various scientific ecosystems: Raw data needs to be transformed into analysis ready data and from there into indicators to become more useful for supporting decisions. To provide a processing infrastructure that supports collaboration, we need standards based on the principles of being findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable. OGC standards are aligned with these principles allowing for the reuse of data refinement features across political boundaries, organizations, and administrative levels.

Policy instruments should include technological guidelines, for example mandate the use of international standards for data formats, metadata and machine to machine communication protocols, in order to foster interoperability and software reuse. This would strengthen international collaboration on software development, and in turn contribute to the deployment of effective, robust and scientifically credible climate resilience information systems. With increased data access and interoperability of data, processing tools and data infrastructure, it can reduce human and economic costs and ensure appropriate policies are implemented to benefit all.

The OGC Climate Resilience Pilot, as the initial phase of a series of long-term climate initiatives, aimed to transform geospatial data, technologies, and other capabilities into meaningful information for various stakeholders, including decision makers, scientists, policy makers, data providers, software developers, and service providers. The pilot demonstrated the establishment of data pipelines to convert vast amounts of raw data through various steps into decision-ready information. To get to decision ready information the data first needs to be organised from multiple sources into processing pipelines, towards analysis-ready formats. The importance of analysis-ready data and decision-ready indicators was emphasized through discussions on various aspects of GEODataCubes. The pilot explored scientific aspects of climate impact by examining case studies related to droughts, floods, and wildfires, highlighting assessment tools and the complexities of climate indices. Ultimately, this Climate Resilience Pilot serves as a valuable resource for making informed decisions to support and enhance climate action. It specifically assists the location community in developing powerful visualization and communication tools to effectively address ongoing climate threats such as heat, drought, floods, and wildfires.

With the target user group of non-technical decision makers, the workflow from data to visualisation is being shown at several chapters of this report. A dedicated chapter is pointing out the options and challenges of usage on artificial intelligence to establish a 5D meta world where the efficiency of climate action can be simulated. Reduction of disaster risks due to technical engineering constructions like dams are able to be simulated. Climate resilience is not only an aspect of shift of meteorological phenomena but also related to land degradation and loss of biodiversity. Therefor the vegetation is been pointed out and options of 3D vegetation simulation is shown and how different species are surviving under changing climate conditions. It could be shown that small scale urban planning is being supported by the data to visualisation

application where single tree species are representing the real or simulated situation of a small scale area. The pilot is showing studies of Los Angeles.

The pilot recognizes the significant challenges associated with effectively conveying information to decision-makers, which necessitates a thorough examination of communication methods. As a result, a dedicated chapter has been incorporated into the pilot's work to address this issue. This chapter emphasizes unique approaches that facilitate effective communication with non-technical individuals who frequently hold responsibility for local climate resilience action strategies. By focusing on communication, the pilot aims to bridge the gap between technical and non-technical stakeholders, ensuring that vital information is conveyed accurately and comprehensively. The inclusion of this chapter serves as a testament to the pilot's aim to enhancing communication strategies for improved decision-making in the realm of climate resilience.

Based on the generated data information, there are several areas of focus and further exploration for the scenario tests and analysis in the context of climate data processing. Here is a breakdown of the key points that should be addressed in follow-on activities:

2

CONTRIBUTORS

CONTRIBUTORS

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE OR SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION
Guy Schumann	RSS-Hydro	Lead ER Editor
Albert Kettner	RSS-Hydro/DFO	Lead ER Editor
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Tianyu Tuo	Wuhan University	
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Kailin Opaleychuk	Safe Software, Inc.	
Jérôme Jacovella-St-Louis	Ecere Corporation	
Hanna Krimm	alpS GmbH	
Andrew Lavender	Pixalytics Ltd	Development of drought indicator
Samantha Lavender	Pixalytics Ltd	Development of drought indicator
Jenny Cocks	Pixalytics Ltd	Development of drought indicator
Jakub Walawender	Walawender, Jakub P.	
Eugene Yu	GMU	
Gil Heo	GMU	
Glenn Laughlin	Pelagis Data Solutions	
Patrick Dion	Ecere	
Tom Landry	Intact Financial Corporation	

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ROLE OR SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTION
Nils Hempelmann	OGC	Climate resilience Pilot Coordinator

2.1. About Laubwerk

Laubwerk is a software development company whose mission is to combine accurate, broadly applicable visualizations of vegetation with deeper information and utility that goes far beyond their visual appearance. We achieve this through building a database that combines ultra-realistic 3D representation of plants with extensive metadata that represents plant properties. This unique combination makes Laubwerk a prime partner to bridge the gap from data-driven simulation to eye-catching visualizations.

2.2. About Pixalytics Ltd

Pixalytics Ltd is an independent consultancy company specializing in Earth Observation (EO). We combine cutting-edge scientific knowledge with satellite and airborne data to provide answers to questions about our planet's resources and behavior. The underlying work includes developing algorithms and software, with activities including a focus on EO quality control and end-user focused applications.

3

COMPONENTS

COMPONENTS

The various organizations and institutes that contribute to the Climate Resilience Pilot are described below. Their input to the pilot is indicated in the figure below Figure 5.

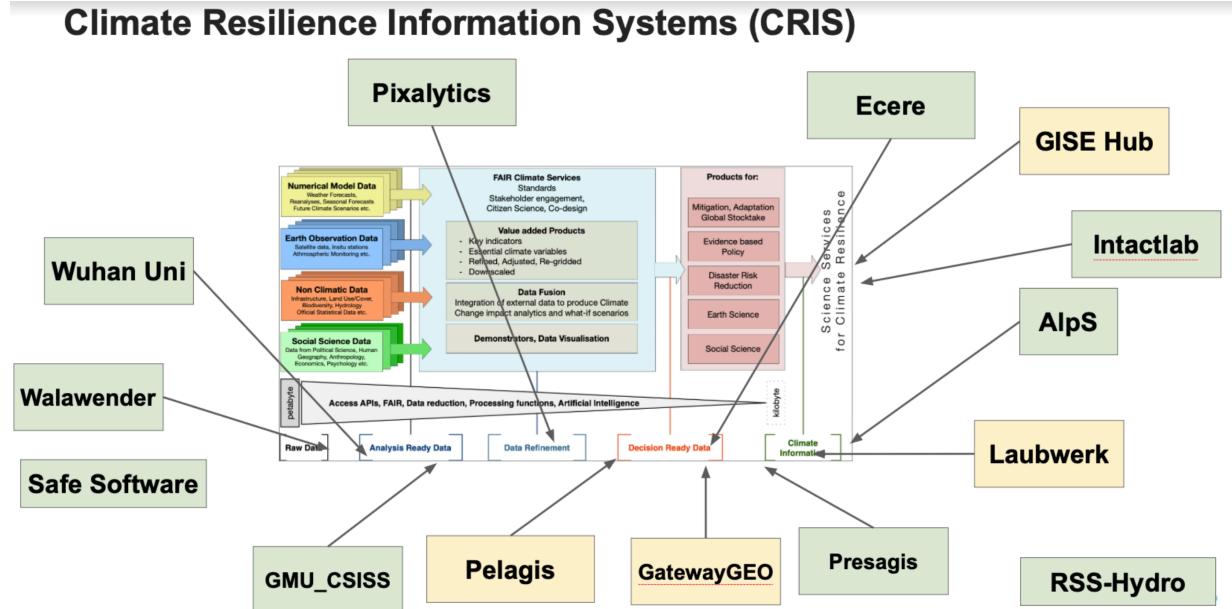


Figure 5 – CRIS overview

3.1. Component workflow

The figure below shows a high level workflow diagram that illustrates the interactions between data, models and the various components.

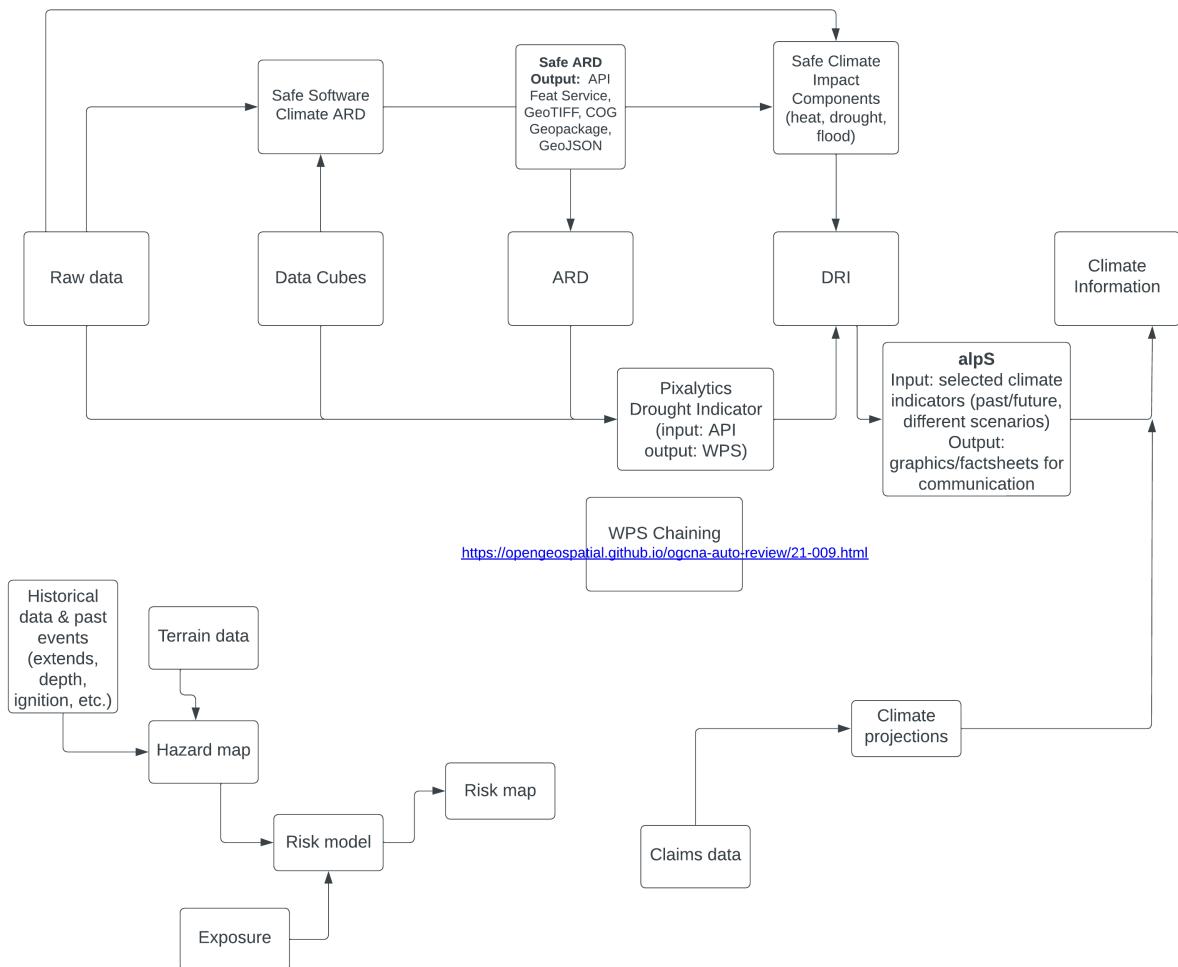


Figure 6 – High level workflow diagram that illustrates the interactions between data, models and the various components

4

RAW DATA TO DATACUBES

RAW DATA TO DATACUBES

4.1. Jakub P. Walawender

- Component: Solar climate atlas for Poland.
- Inputs: In situ solar radiation and sunshine duration data, satellite-based solar radiation and sunshine duration estimates (climate data records), various different geospatial data from different sources (e.g. digital elevation model, climate zones, etc.).
- Outputs:
 - This pilot outputs: Review of available solar radiation datasets and web services, 2 scripts (solar climate data exploratory analysis tool, solar climate data preprocessing tool), report summarizing results of the exploratory data analysis and quality control including discussion of inconsistency factors.
 - In the final result: solar radiation data cube for Poland (40 years of high resolution dataset for selected solar radiation variables), and analysis ready data (dedicated products for different solar-smart applications in the fields of renewable energy, agriculture, spatial planning, tourism, etc.), detailed analysis of the solar climate in Poland (incl. solar regionalisation) and online web map service with an interactive, self-explainable interface enabling easy on-demand information access.
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: This component work (considering the final result) crosses all the components and all of them are actually important.
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce:
 - NetCDF compliant with the CF (Climate and Forecast) convention.
 - WMS, WCS, OGC API

4.2. Ecere Corporation

Ecere is providing a deployment of its GNOSIS Map Server with a focus on a Sentinel-2 Level 2A data cube. *OGC API - Tiles*, *OGC API - Coverages*, *OGC API - Maps*, *OGC API – Discrete Global Grid Systems*, *Common Query Language (CQL2)*, and *OGC API – Processes – Part 3: Workflows & Chaining* are the supported standards and extensions for this task.

The plan is to use machine learning process output from the Wildland Fire Fuel Indicator Workflow to identify vegetation fuel types from sentinel-2 bands, then combine with weather data to assess wildfire hazards risk in Australia. The workflow will use as input the sentinel-2 OGC API data cube from our GNOSIS Map Server.

- Component: Data Cube and Wildfire vegetation fuel map / risk analysis.
- Inputs: ESA Sentinel-2 L2A data (from AWS / Element 84), Temperature / Precipitation / Wind climate data, Reference data for training: vegetation fuel type classification, wildfire risk.

The sentinel-2 Level 2A collection is provided at <https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a>

- Outputs: OGC API (Coverage, Tiles, DGGS, Maps) for Sentinel-2 data (<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a>) including full global coverage, all resolutions/scales, all bands that can be individually selected, CQL2 expressions for band arithmetics; climate data (to be added), vegetation fuel type (possibly by end of pilot, or for DP2023), wildfire risk workflow (possibly by end of pilot, or for DP2023).
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: Any OGC API client component requiring efficient access to Sentinel-2 data, clients requiring climate data once made available, clients presenting vegetation fuel type, wildfire risk (once ready, might extend into DP2023).
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce:
 - OGC API (Coverage – with subsetting, scaling, range subsetting, coverage tiles; Tiles, DGGS (GNOSISGlobalGrid and ISEA9R), Maps (incl. map tiles), Styles), CQL2, OGC API – Processes with Part 3 for workflows (Nested Local/Remote Processes, Local/Remote Collection Input, Collection Output, Input/Output Field Modifiers)
 - Formats: GNOSIS Map Tiles (Gridded Coverage, Vector Features, Map imagery, and more); GeoTIFF; PNG (16-bit value single channel for coverage, RGBA for maps); JPEG.

4.2.1. Overview of standards and extensions available for outputs

4.2.1.1. OGC API – DGGS

There are two main requirements classes for this standard.

- Data Retrieval (What is here? – "give me the data for this zone"),
- Zones Query (Where is it? – "which zones match this collection and/or my query")

Example of data retrieval queries:

```
https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/dggs/GNOSISGlobalGrid/zones/3-4-11/data https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/dggs/ISEA9Diamonds/zones/E7-FAE/data
```

Figure 7

Example of a zones query:

```
https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/SRTM\_ViewFinderPanorama/dggs/ISEA9Diamonds/zones https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/SRTM\_ViewFinderPanorama/dggs/ISEA9Diamonds/zones?f=json (as a list of compact JSON IDs)
```

Figure 8

Level, Row, Column (which encoded differently in the compact hexadecimal zone IDs) can be seen on the zone information page at:

```
https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/dggs/GNOSISGlobalGrid/zones/3-4-11 https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/dggs/ISEA9Diamonds/zones/E7-FAE
```

Figure 9

There are several different discrete global grids. Two are implemented in our service:

- Our GNOSIS Global Grid, which is geographic rather than projected, and is axis-aligned with latitudes and longitudes, but not equal area (though it tends towards equal area – maximum variation is ~48% up to a very detailed level)
- ISEA9R, which is a dual DGGS of ISEA3H even levels, using rhombuses/diamonds instead of hexagons, but much simpler to work with and can transport the hexagon area values as points on the rhombus vertices for those ISEA3H even levels. It is also axis-aligned to a CRS defined by rotating and skewing the ISEA projection.

The primary advantage of OGC API – DGGS is:

- for retrieving data from DGGS that are not axis-aligned or have geometry that cannot be represented as squares (e.g., hexagons), or
- for the zone query capability, most useful for specifying queries (e.g. using CQL2). The extent to which we implement Zones Query at this moment is still limited.

Examples of DGGS Zone information page:

Zone 5-24-6E

for GNOSISGlobalGrid DGGS (sentinel2-l2a)

(View [JSON](#), [ECON](#), [GeoJSON](#) / on [geojson.io](#) representation)

[Back to GNOSISGlobalGrid DGGS zones](#)

Hierarchy Level: 5

Latitude Row: 36

Longitude Column: 110

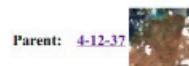
Zone Surface Area: **95,052.63** kilometers square (*1.82% more* than reference mean zone for level 5)

GNOSIS Hash Code: **SE**

Centroid: { lat: -12.65625, lon: 132.1875 }

Extent: { { lat: -14.0625, lon: 129.375 }, { lat: -11.25, lon: 132.1875 } }

[Download data](#)



Child	Zone ID	Code	Map
North-West	6-48-DC	SEG	
South-West	6-49-DC	SEI	
North-East	6-48-DD	SEH	
South-East	6-49-DD	SEJ	

Neighbor	Sibling	Zone ID	Code	Map
North	No	5-23-6F	SB	
West	No	5-24-6D	SE	
East	Yes	5-24-6F	SE	
South	Yes	5-25-6E	SE	

Figure 10 – GNOSIS Map Server information resource for GNOSIS Global Grid zone 5-24-6E

Zone A7-0

for ISEA9Diamonds DGGS (sentinel2-l2a)

(View [JSON](#), [ECON](#) representation)

[Back to ISEA9Diamonds DGGS zones](#)

Hierarchy Level: 0

Row: 4

Column: 3

Zone Surface Area: **51,054,321.41** kilometers square (**0.09% more** than reference mean zone for level 0)

Centroid: { lat: -14.1369208534205, lon: 179.9381166703972 }

Extent: { { lat: -60.1636837367554, lon: -179.4717320723485 }, { lat: 31.8898420299144, lon: 179.9381166703972 } }

[Download data](#)

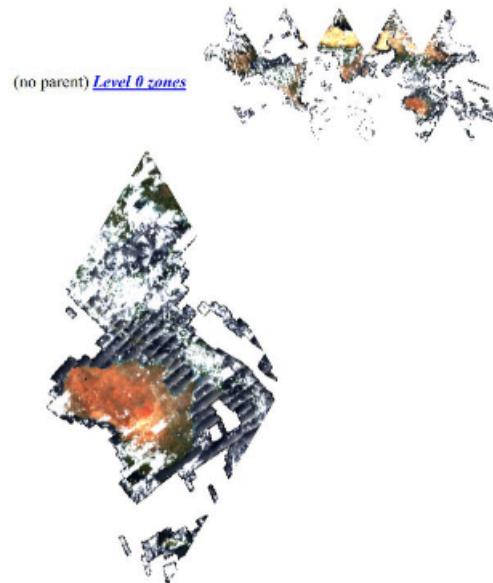


Figure 11 – GNOSIS Map Server information resource for ISEA9Diamonds zone 5-24-6E

Child	Zone ID	Map	
<i>Top-Left</i>	B7-0		
<i>Top-Center</i>	B7-1		
<i>Top-Right</i>	B7-2		
<i>Middle-Left</i>	B7-3		
<i>Middle-Center</i>	B7-4		
<i>Middle-Right</i>	B7-5		
<i>Bottom-Left</i>	B7-6		
<i>Bottom-Center</i>	B7-7		
<i>Bottom-Right</i>	B7-8		
Neighbor	Sibling	Zone ID	Map
<i>Top</i>	Yes	A6-0	
<i>Right</i>	Yes	A8-0	

Figure 12 – GNOSIS Map Server information resource for ISEA9Diamonds zone 5-24-6E sections

4.2.1.2. OGC API – Coverages with OGC API – Tiles

Because they are axis-aligned, both of these DGGS can be described as a TileMatrixSet, and therefore equivalent functionality to the OGC API – DGGS Data Retrieval requirements class can be achieved using OGC API – Tiles and the corresponding TileMatrixSets instead.

Coverage Tile queries for the same zones:

<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17> <https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288>

Figure 13

To request a different band than the default RGB (B04, B03, B02) bands:

<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17?properties=B08> <https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288?properties=B08>

<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288?properties=B08>

Figure 14

To retrieve coverage tiles with band arithmetic to compute NDVI:

[https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17?properties=\(B08/10000-B04/10000\)/\(B08/10000+B04/10000\)](https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17?properties=(B08/10000-B04/10000)/(B08/10000+B04/10000)) [https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288?properties=\(B08/10000-B04/10000\)/\(B08/10000+B04/10000\)](https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/coverage/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288?properties=(B08/10000-B04/10000)/(B08/10000+B04/10000))

Figure 15

4.2.1.3. OGC API – Maps with OGC API – Tiles

Map Tiles queries for the same zones:

<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/map/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17> <https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/map/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288>

Figure 16



Figure 17 – GNOSIS Map Server Map of tiles 3/4/17 in GNOSISGlobalGrid

To retrieve a map of the Scene Classification:

<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/styles/scl/map/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17> <https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/styles/scl/map/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288>

Figure 18



Figure 19 – Sentinel-2 with image classification styling

To filter out the clouds:

[https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/map/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17?filter=SCL<8 or SCL >10](https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/map/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17?filter=SCL<8%20or%20SCL%20>10) [https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/map/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288?filter=SCL<8 or SCL >10](https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/map/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288?filter=SCL<8%20or%20SCL%20>10)

Figure 20

To get an NDVI map:

<https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/styles/ndvi/map/tiles/GNOSISGlobalGrid/3/4/17> <https://maps.gnosis.earth/ogcapi/collections/sentinel2-l2a/styles/ndvi/map/tiles/ISEA9Diamonds/4/373/288>

Figure 21

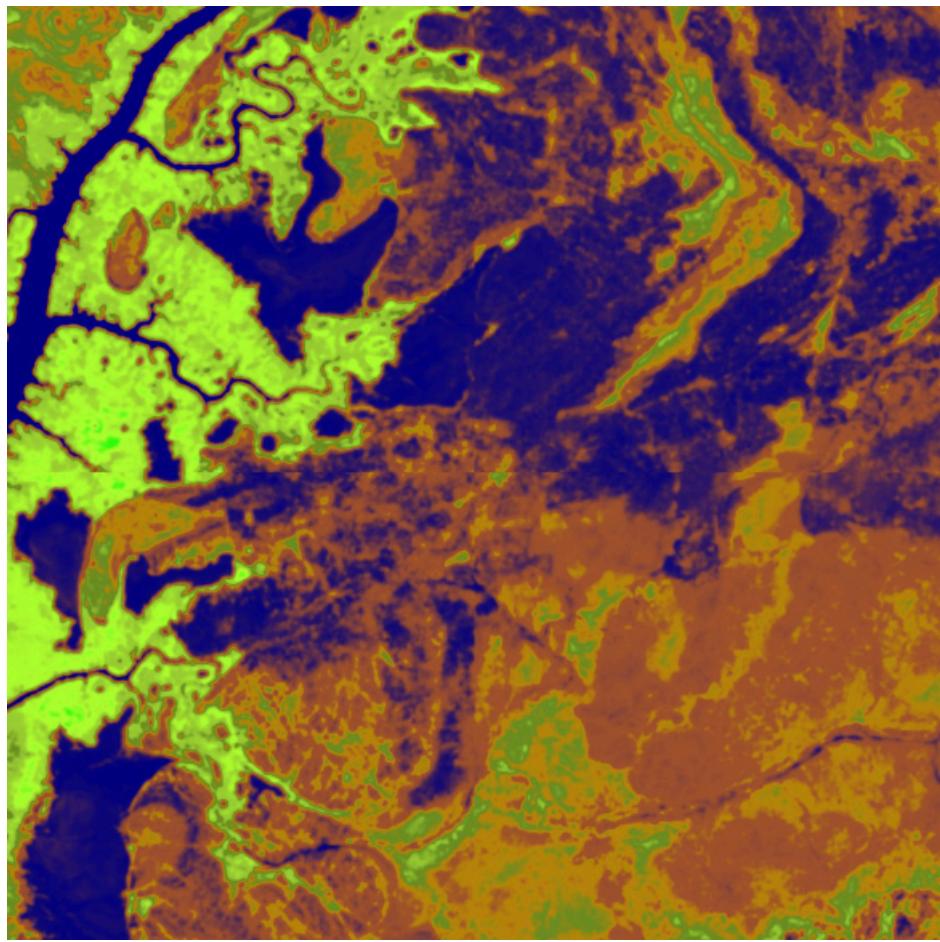


Figure 22 – Sentinel-2 map with NDVI band arithmetic

The same filter= and properties= should also work with the /coverage and /dggs end-points. The filter= also works with the /map end-points.

4.3. Wuhan University (WHU)

Wuhan University (WHU) is a university that plays a significant role in researching and teaching all aspects of surveying and mapping, remote sensing, photogrammetry, and geospatial information sciences in China. In this Climate Resilience Pilot, we will contribute two use-cases: a use-case for drought and wildfire impact, and a use-case for analysis ready data.

- Component: Data Cube and Drought Indicator.
- Inputs: Climate data, including precipitation and temperature. Optical data, such as Landsat-8 and sentinel-2.
- Outputs: Drought risk map and other results in the form of GeoTIFF after processing in a Data Cube.

- What other component(s) can interact with the component: .
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce:
 - OGC API – Coverages to provide the data in Cube
 - OGC API – Processes to provide the calculation of drought indices

5

RAW DATA TO ANALYSIS READY DATA (ARD)

RAW DATA TO ANALYSIS READY DATA (ARD)

CEOS defines Analysis Ready Data as satellite data that have been processed to a minimum set of requirements and organized into a form that allows immediate analysis with a minimum of additional user effort and interoperability both through time and with other datasets. See <https://ceos.org/ard/>, and especially the information for data producers: https://ceos.org/ard/files/CARD4L_Info_Note_Producers_v1.0.pdf.

5.1. Transforming climate relevant raw data to ARD

Several past successful OGC testbeds, including the DP 21 to which this pilot is linked, have looked at ARD and IRD but also in terms of use cases. In this pilot, some main technical contributions have been creating digestible OGC data types and formats for specific partner use cases, so producing ARD from publically available EO and model data, including hydrological and other type of model output as well as climate projections.

These ARD will feed into all use cases for all participants, with a particular focus toward the use cases proposed for Heat, Drought and Health Impacts by participants in the pilot.

Specifically, participants provide access to the following satellite and climate projection data:

- Wildfire: Fire Radiant Power (FRP) product from Sentinel 3 (NetCDF), 5p, MODIS products (fire detection), VIIRS (NOAA); possibly biomass availability (fire fuel).
- Land Surface Temp – Sentinel 3
- Pollution – Sentinel 5p
- Climate Projection data (NetCDF, etc., daily downscaled possible): air temp (10 m above ground). Rainfall and possibly wind direction as well
- Satellite-derived Discharge Data to look at Droughts/Floods etc. by basin or other scale
- Hydrological model simulation outputs at (sub)basin scale (within reason)

The created ARD in various OGC interoperable formats created digestible dataflows for the proposed OGC Use Cases. This proposed data chain by several participants is similar to DP21, in which contributors, like RSS-Hydro, SafeSoftware, and others also participated. A generated climate indicator or EO remotely sensed data (NASA, NOAA, ESA, etc.) from various sources are “simplified” to GeoTIFF and / or vectorized geopackage per time step by other participants’ tools, such as the FME software (by SafeSoftware). Another option as an intermediate data type (IRD) can be COG – cloud optimized geotiff which would make access more efficient. The COG GeoTIFFs are optimized for cloud so data sharing can be made more efficient. ARD and IRD should become more service / cloud based wherever possible.

Besides the data format, data structures and semantics required to support the desired DRI's are important. The time series / raster, and classification to vector contour transform is an approach that worked well in DP21 and has been a good starting point also in this pilot. For example, together in the FME processing engine, time series grids can be aggregated across timesteps to mean or max values, then classify them into ranges suitable for decision making, and then write them out and expose them as time tagged vector contour tables.

In summary, the different ARD and IRD data can be created from the following data sources:

- Inputs: EO (US sources fire related: MODIS, VIIRS); Climate projections, sub catchment polygons, ESA sources; Sentinel-3, Sentinel 5-P.
- Outputs forma & instances: WCS, GeoTIFF spatial / temporal subset, Shape; NetCDF.
- Output parameters: e.g. hydrological condition of a basin (historically/current). So drought / flood etc.
- Output themes: downscaled / subset outputs, hydrologic scenarios.

Another highly relevant input are the Essential Climate Variables (ECV) Inventory (<https://climatedatainfo.info/ecvinventory/>) houses information on Climate Data Records (CDR) provided mostly by CEOS and CGMS member agencies. The inventory is a structured repository for the characteristics of two types of GCOS ECV CDRs:

Climate data records that exist and are accessible, including frequently updated interim CDRs; Climate data records that are planned to be delivered.

Figure 23

The ECV Inventory is an open resource to explore existing and planned data records from space agency sponsored activities and provides a unique source of information on CDRs available internationally. Access links to the data are provided within the inventory, alongside details of the data's provenance, integrity and application to climate monitoring.

Participants, particularly GMU CSISS have demonstrated the use of ECV record information as input with OpenSearch service endpoint (currently CMR(CWIC) and FedEO), and downloading URLs for accessing NetCDF or HDF files.

Outputs in this case include WCS service endpoint for accessing selected granule level product images (GeoTIFF, PNG, JPEG, etc.), focusing on the WCS for downloading images and WMS for showing layers on a basemap.

5.2. Use of API services for climate related use cases

Pixalytics have developed an OGC-compliant Application Programming Interface (API) service, see Figure 24, which will provide global information on droughts. The approach is to take global open data/datasets from organizations such as ESA/Copernicus, NASA/NOAA, and the WMO and combine meteorology, hydrology, and remote sensing data to produce ARD data based on

a composite of different indicators. Where globally calculated drought indicators already exist, these are being used in preference to their re-calculation, although consistency and the presence of uncertainties are also being considered.

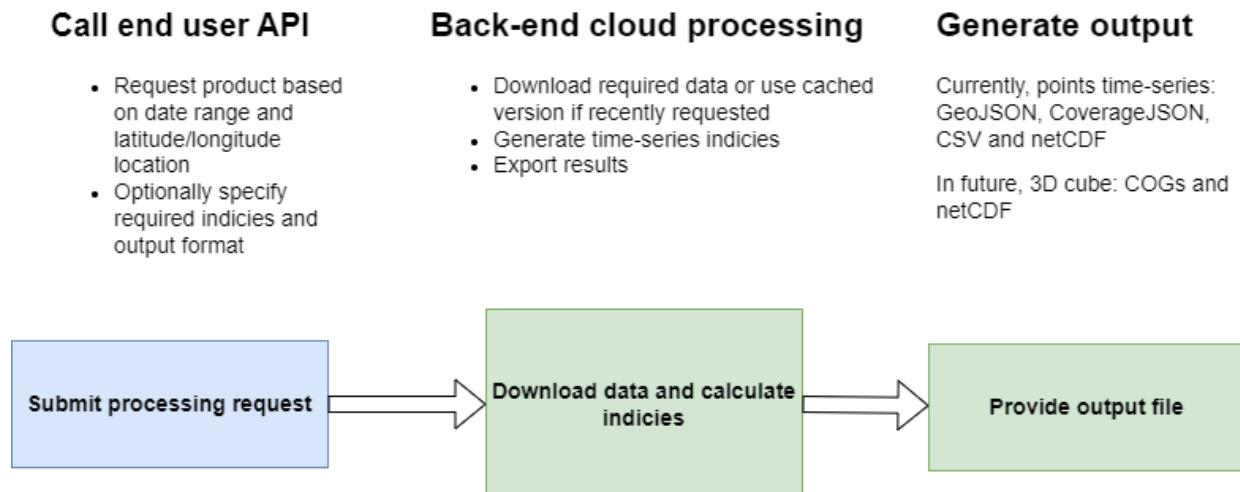


Figure 24 – Pixalytics drought severity workflow architecture

The Drought Severity Workflow (DSW) is built using individual drought indicators for precipitation (SPI), soil moisture (SMA), and vegetation drought that are together using the Combined Drought Indicator (CDI) as described by [Sepulcre-Canto 2012]. The API access has been set up following the Building Blocks for Climate Services (<https://climateintelligence.github.io/smarduck-docs/>) approach.

- Component: D100 Drought indicator.
- Inputs: Meteorological data, including Precipitation, plus Land Surface Temperature, Soil Moisture, and Vegetation Index (or optical data to calculate it from).
- Outputs: Drought Indices — default is CDI — as a time-series dataset output in a choice of download able formats: CSV, GeoJSON (default), CoverageJSON and NetCDF for point data and then COG for areas (to be developed).
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: a desire to link to visualization/DRI analysis components. A QGIS plugin has been updated to be able to perform a request and view the outputted JSON file (<https://github.com/pixalytics-ltd/qgis-wps-plugin>), and the Web Processing Service (WPS) link is <https://api.pixalytics.com/climate/wps?request=GetCapabilities&service=wps>

An example Python query for a location in Canada (Latitude: 55.5 N Longitude: 99.1 W) for the SPI time series, with data for these dates/this location already cached, so runs quicker:

```

from owslib.wps import WebProcessingService, monitorExecution

# contact the WPS client
wps = WebProcessingService("http://api.pixalytics.com/climate/wps", skip_caps=True)

# GetCapabilities
  
```

```

wps.getcapabilities()

# Execute
inputs = [ ("start_date", '20200101'),
           ("end_date", '20221231'),
           ("latitude", '55.5'),
           ("longitude", '-99.1')]

execution = wps.execute("drought", inputs, "output")

outfile = "temp.json"
monitorExecution(execution, download=True, filepath=outfile)

# Wait 5 seconds and check
execution.checkStatus(sleepSecs=5)

# show status
print('Percent complete {}%, generated {}'.format(execution.
percentCompleted, outfile))

# If there's an error print the error information
for error in execution.errors:
    print("Error: ",error.code, error.locator, error.text)

```

Figure 25 – Drought indicator calling code that generated the default output, which is the CDI in GeoJSON format

- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce: Producing data on-the-fly using the WPS, so need to pull data through preferably an API route. The speed that the input data can be made available (i.e., extracting time-series subsets) governs the speed that the drought indicator provides data. To speed this up, input data that is not changing is being cached so that it runs significantly quicker when the API is called for a second time.

Figure 26 shows an example of the output visualized within Python using Streamlit with the intermediate data (cached as NetCDF files) as input.

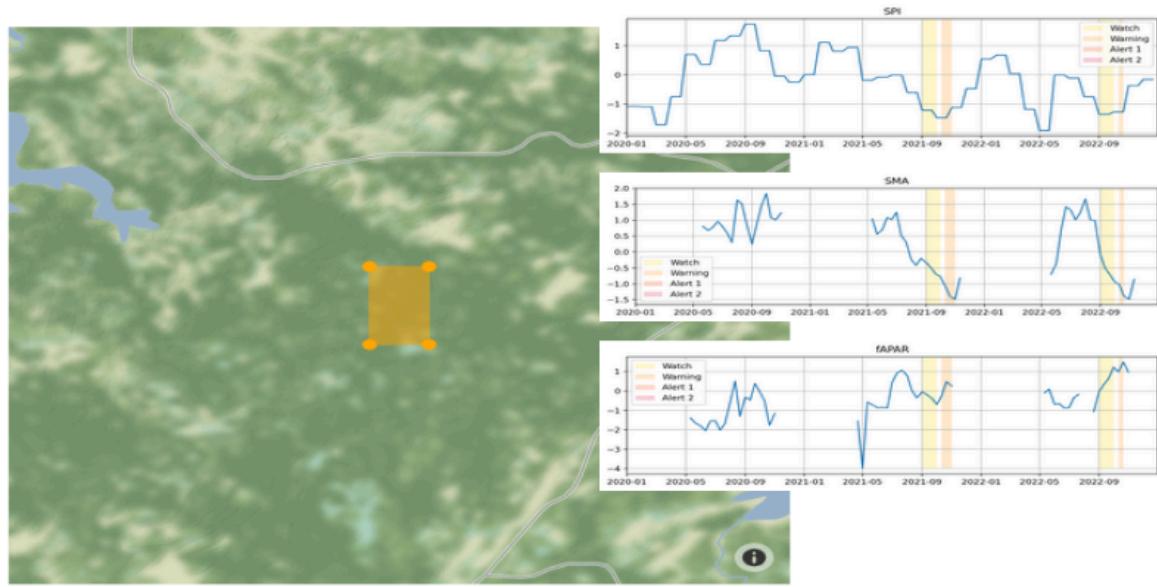


Figure 26 – Pixalytics output of the CDI for a point location in Canada (Latitude: 55.5 N Longitude: 99.1 W); generated using Copernicus Emergency Management Service information [2023]

5.2.1. Data Sources

The Global Drought Observatory

The Global Drought Observatory (GDO), owned by the Copernicus Emergency Management Services, provides a global map of coarsely-gridded agricultural drought risk, along with a breakdown of the risk for each country. The drought risk is computed using the CDI, with the variables used to compute it and other drought-related variables provided in the user portal for [download](#), but the CDI itself is not available for download and so is being calculated in the DSW.

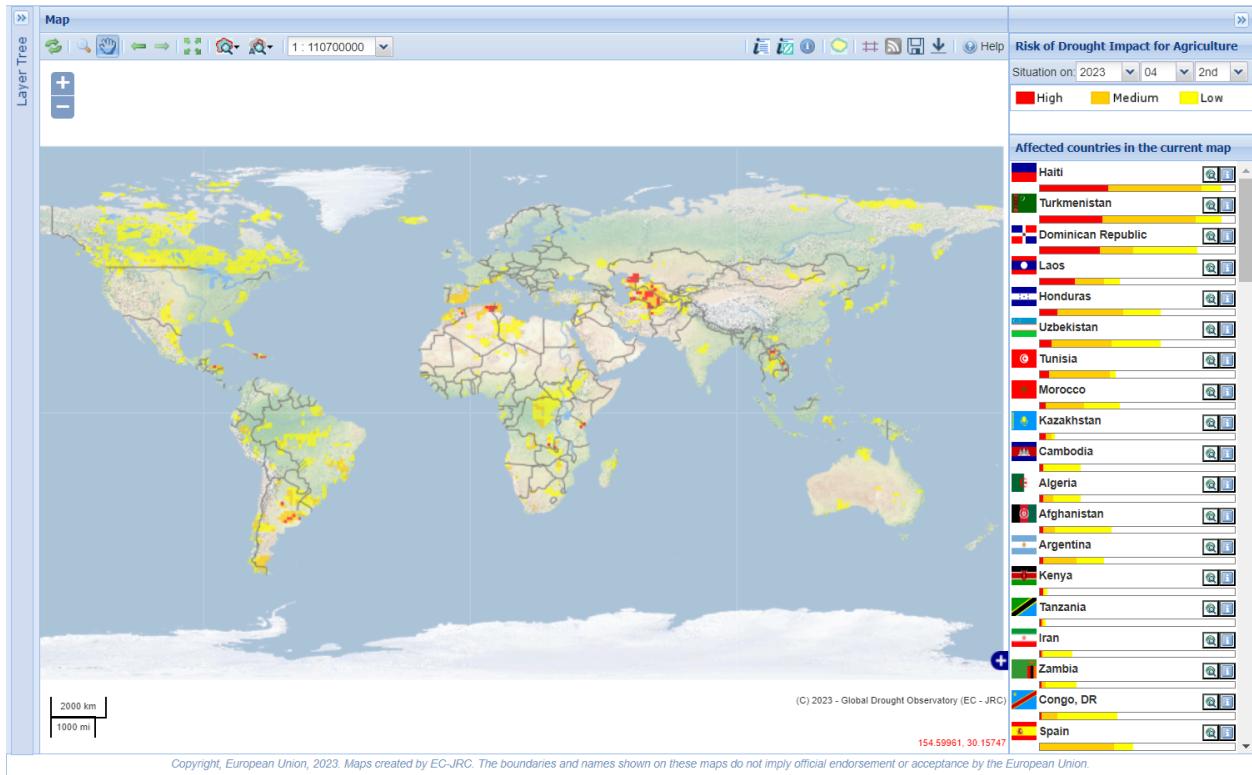


Figure 27 – Global Drought Observatory Web Portal,
<https://edo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/gdo/php/index.php?id=2001>

We obtain SMA and Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation (FAPAR) from the GDO data download service. These are provided as netCDF files and contain pre-computed anomalies, so can be assimilated directly into the back-end. The SMA uses a combination of the root soil moisture from the [LISFLOOD model](#), the MODIS land surface temperature and the ESA Climate Change Initiative (CCI) skin soil moisture [Cammalleri 2016], and the FAPAR is from NASA optical imagery.

ERA5 Reanalysis from ECMWF CDS

The CDS portal provides an API interface to return either hourly or monthly averages of the ERA5 variables. Requesting the hourly data is necessary to compute anything which requires a frequency greater than monthly, which is the case for most drought indicators (e.g. SMA) which are in dekads. To ensure there is no anti-aliasing, the full 24hr dataset for each day of the month must be downloaded. This is very time-consuming and requests will fail if the number of data points exceeds the limit, which will occur for a period of 2 years or more, even for a single location.

There is a separate application, which can also be accessed via API, to return daily data. The CDS employs a queue management system, which determines the priority of each request based partially on the computational demand of the request. The daily data retrieval relies upon an underlying service to compute the daily statistics from the hourly data, demanding more resources than simply extracting the hourly or monthly data which are pre-computed. This means the request is held in the queue for a long time (up to hours), so there is no time benefit over using the hourly data. However, for a longer time-period which would be rejected if

requested hourly, this provides a workaround. A further benefit of requesting daily, rather than hourly, data is that the downloaded file is smaller.

We compute SPI and SMA using variables from the CDS API. The SPI is computed from the total precipitation in monthly intervals. The SMA is computed from the soil water volume, which is available for 4 depth levels. The SMA for each depth is computed by calculating the z-score against a long term mean, using the same baseline time period as the SPI. The most relevant depth layer can then be selected by the user; for instance, a user interested in the health of crops with shallow roots may wish to access the surfacemost layer.

ERA5 Reanalysis from AWS

Input precipitation data was also tested using ERA5 data held within the Registry of Open Data on AWS versus the CDS API and found the Amazon Web Service (AWS) Simple Storage Service (S3) stored data could be accessed faster once virtual Zarrs has been setup, but there is a question over provenance as the data on AWS was put there by an organization other than the data originator and the Zarr approach didn't work for more recent years as the S3 stored NetCDFs have chunking that is inconsistent. An issue was raised for the Python kerchunk library, to be able to cope with variable chunking, as this isn't current supported.

NOAA API

The NOAA API is OGC-compliant and easy to access using OGC-style queries, however is still at an early stage of development and only runs from 9am to 5pm EST, Monday to Friday. Several sources of precipitation data are provided including grided observational data from NOAA's Global Historical Climatology Network (nClimGrid) and CMIP data from the NASA-GDDP and LOCA2 downscaling projects. These datasets are only available for continental North America. We use the precipitation parameter from nClimGrid to compute a monthly SPI with data from 1985 to the present day. This can also be incorporated into the CDI. Further work could include using the LOCA2 projections to predict the SPI in future months/years.

Safe Software

We reviewed the GeoJSON point data extracted from the Climate scenario RPC4.5 downscaled for Canada provided by Safe Software. As the provided point dataset contains precipitation anomaly data (percentage change compared to a reference period), then it isn't a straightforward input for calculating SPI but can be visualized alongside it as another view of the meteorological drought conditions.

5.2.2. Further work

The work in this Pilot has focused on building this initial version of the workflow, deploying it via WPS and pulling data from different sources to understand the advantages and disadvantages of the different sources, including straightforwardness and speed of accessibility. For future Pilot activities we plan to continue to build the robustness of the approach, including testing and improving on the robustness of the interfaces to the input data sources and output provided to other Pilot components.

The current work has focused on the extraction and generation of a point time-series, and so there are plans to expand the code to the extraction and generation of a 3D data cube. This

might involve changing the output API interface to the OGC Environmental Data Retrieval (EDR) API standard.

5.3. From raw data to ARD with the FME engine

- Component:
 - Climate ARD component – Data Cube to ARD.
 - Impact Components general I/O (Heat, Drought, Flood).
- Inputs:
 - Climate ARD component – Data Cube to ARD: Climate scenario data from climate services (NetCDF), for historic and future time periods
 - Impact Components general I/O (Heat, Drought, Flood): Climate impact ARD from Safe's ARD component, including EO data (MODIS, LANDSAT, SENTINEL products), Population/Infrastructure information (OSM), Basemaps, as well as specific requirements per impact:
 - Drought: vegetation, soils, hydrology, basins
 - Flood: DEM, hydrology, basins.
- Outputs:
 - Climate ARD component – Data Cube to ARD: Gridded data, including temperature, soil moisture and precipitation – aggregate grids (GeoTIFF/COG), as well as Vector data, including temperature, soil moisture and precipitation contours (Geopackage, GeoJSON, OGC API Features).
 - Impact Components general I/O (Heat, Drought, Flood): Risk Contours (Geopackage, GeoJSON, OGC API Features).
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: Pixalytics Component: consume variables for Drought Indicator produced by Safe's ARD component. Any other component that requires climate scenario summary ARD to drive DRI.
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce:
 - OGC API Features
 - Geopackage
 - NetCDF
 - GeoJSON

- GeoTIFF/COG
- As needed: GML, KML, PostGIS, geodatabase and about 400 other geospatial formats.

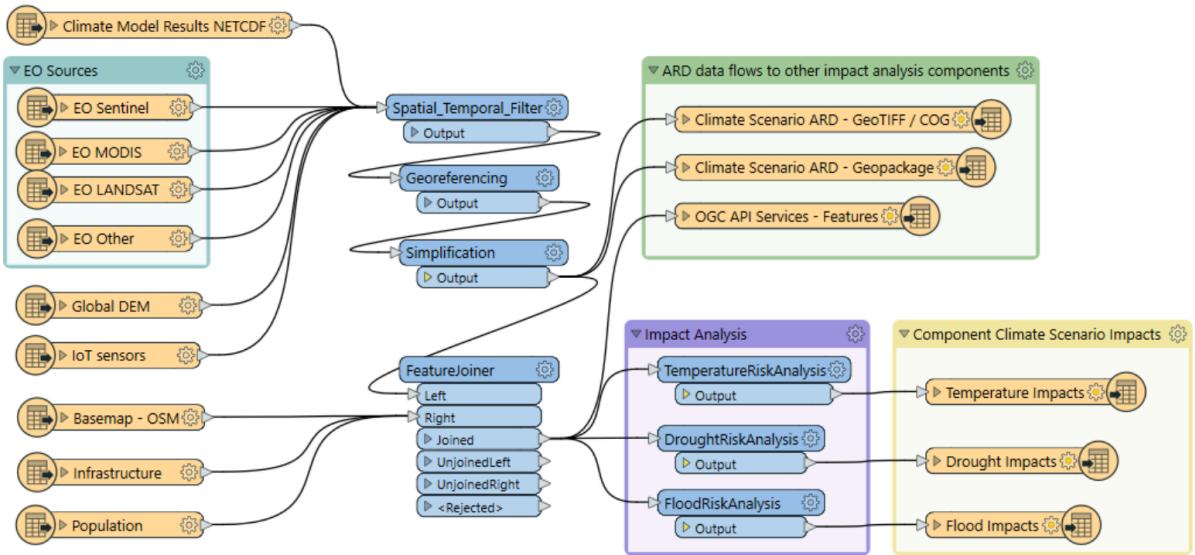


Figure 28 – High level FME ARD workflow showing generation of climate scenario ARD and impacts from climate model, EO, IoT, infrastructure and base map inputs

5.3.1. Company Description

Using the FME platform, Safe Software has been a leader in supporting geospatial interoperability for more than 25 years. A central goal has been to promote FAIR principles, including data sharing across barriers and silos, with unparalleled support for a wide array of both vendor specific formats and open standards. Safe Software also provides a range of tools to support interoperability workflows. FME Workbench is a graphical authoring environment that allows users to rapidly prototype transformation workflows in a no-code environment. FME Server then allows users to publish data transforms to enterprise oriented service architectures. FME Cloud offers a low cost, easy to deploy and scalable environment for deploying transformation and integration services to the cloud.

Open standards have always been a core strategy for Safe in order to support data sharing. SAIF (Spatial Archive Interchange Format) — the first format FME was built to support and the basis for the company name — was an open BC government standard that ultimately served as a basis for GML. We have supported open standards such as XML, JSON and OGC standards such as GML, KML, WMS, WFS for many years. Safe has collaborated over the years with the open standards community. For example, we have actively participated in the CityGML and INSPIRE communities in Europe. We have also been active within the OGC community and participated in many OGC initiatives including Maritime Limits and Boundaries, IndoorGML pilots and most recently the 2021 Disaster Pilot. Safe also actively participates in a number of Domain and Standards working groups including CityGML SWG, MUDDI SWG, 3DIM, EDM, Digital Twins, Health DWGs to name a few.

5.3.2. Component Descriptions

D100 – Client instance: Analysis Ready Data Component

Our Analysis Ready Data component (ARD) uses the FME platform to consume regional climate model and EO data and generate FAIR datasets for downstream analysis and decision support.

The challenge to manage and mitigate the effects of climate change poses difficulties for spatial and temporal data integration. One of the biggest gaps to date has been the challenge of translating the outputs of global climate models into specific impacts at the local level. FME is ideally suited to help explore options for bridging this gap given its ability to read datasets produced by climate models such as NetCDF or OGC WCS. Then aggregate, interpolate and restructure it as needed, inter-relate it with higher resolution local data, and then output it to whatever format or service is most appropriate for a given application domain or user community.

Our ARD component supports the consumption of climate model outputs such as NetCDF, earth observation (EO) data, and the base map datasets necessary for downstream workflows including derivation of analysis ready datasets for impact analysis. It filters, interrelates and refines these datasets according to indicator requirements. After extraction, datasets are filtered by location and transformed to an appropriate resolution and CRS. Then the workflow classifies, resamples, simplifies and reprojects the data, and then defines feature IDs metadata and other properties to satisfy the target ARD requirements. This workflow is somewhat similar to what was needed to evaluate disaster impacts in DP21. Time ranges for climate scenarios are significantly longer – years rather than weeks for floods.

Once the climate model, and other supporting datasets have been adequately extracted, prepared and integrated, the final step is to generate the data streams and datasets required by downstream components and clients. The FME platform is well suited to deliver data in formats as needed. This includes Geopackage format for offline use. For online access, other open standards data streams are available, such as GeoJSON, KML or GML, via WFS and OGC Features APIs and other open APIs.

As our understanding of end user requirements continues to evolve, this will necessitate changes in which data sources are selected and how they are refined, using a model based rapid prototyping approach. We anticipate that any operational system will need to support a growing range of climate change impacts and related domains. Tools and processes must be able to absorb and integrate new datasets into existing workflows with relative ease. As the pilot develops, data volumes will increase, requiring scalability methods to maintain performance and avoid overloading downstream components. Cloud based processing near cloud data sources using cloud native datasets (COG, STAC, etc) supports data scaling. Regarding the FME platform, this involves deployment of FME workflows to FME Cloud.

It is worth underlining that our ARD component depends on the appropriate data sources in order to produce the appropriate decision ready data (DRI) for downstream components. Risk factors include being able to locate and access suitable climate models and EO data of sufficient quality, resolution and timeliness to support indicators as the requirements and business rules

associated with them evolve. Any data gaps encountered are documented under the lessons learned section.

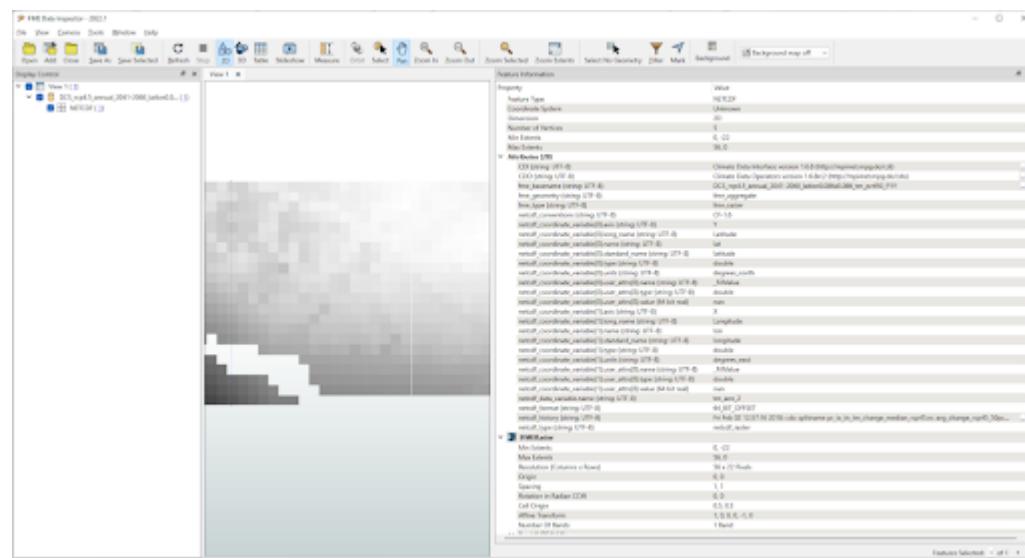


Figure 29 – Environment Canada NetCDF GCM time series downscaled to Vancouver area. From: <https://climate-change.canada.ca/climate-data/#/downscaled-data>

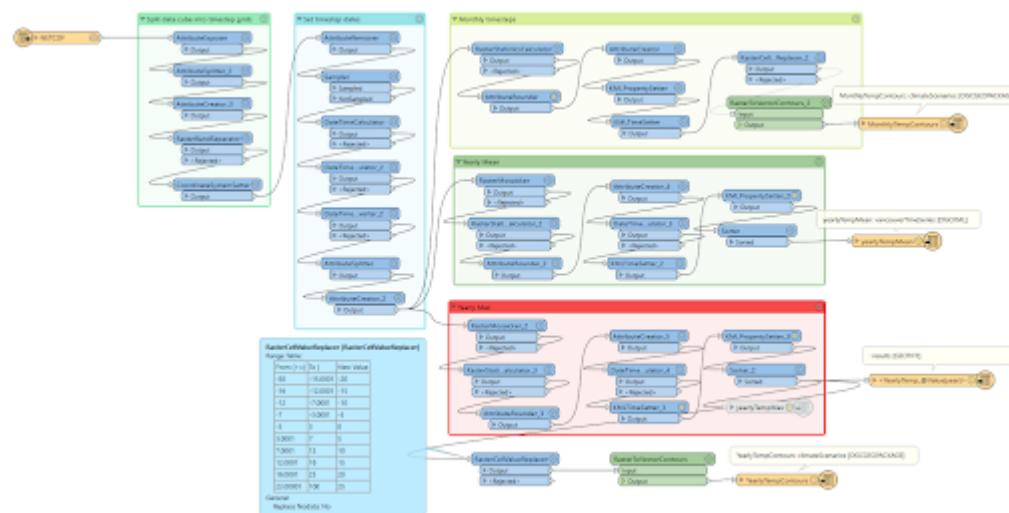


Figure 30 – Data Cube to ARD: NetCDF to KML, Geopackage, GeoTIFF

Data workflow: - Split data cube - Set timestep parameters - Compute timestep stats by band - Compute time range stats by cell - Classify by cell value range - Convert grids to vector contour areas by class

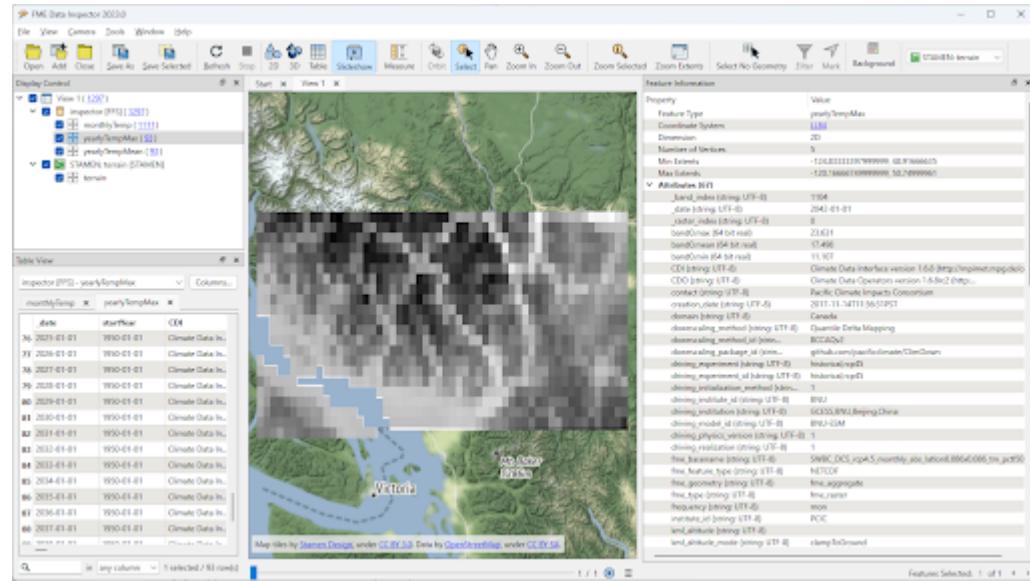


Figure 31 – Extracted timestep grids: Monthly timesteps, period mean T, period max T

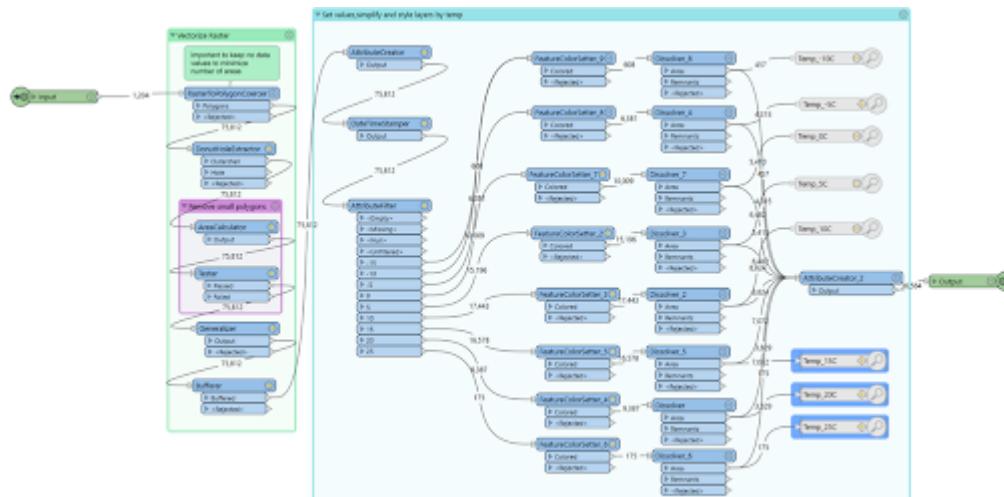


Figure 32 – Convert raster temperature grids into temperature contour areas by class

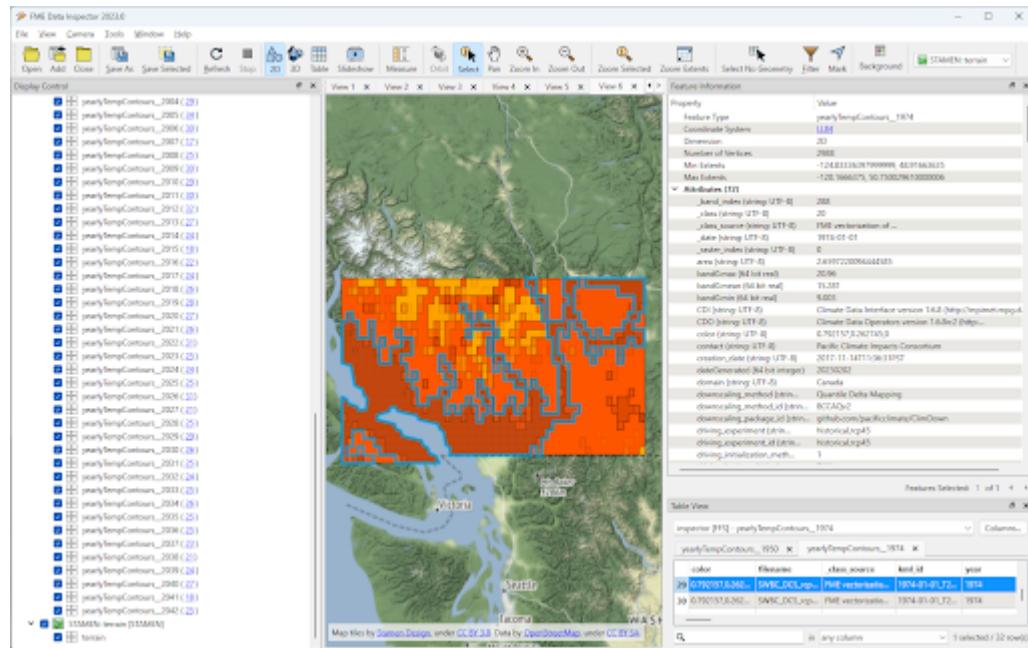


Figure 33 – Geopackage Vector Area Time Series: Max Yearly Temp

5.3.3. D100 – Client Instance: Heat Impact Component

This component takes the climate scenario summary ARD results from the ARD component and analyzes them to derive estimated heat impacts over time, based on selected climate scenarios. Central to this is the identification of key heat impact indicators required by decision makers and the business rules needed to drive them. Process steps include data aggregation and statistical analysis of maximum temperature spikes, taking into account the cumulative impacts of multiple high temperature days. Data segmentation is based on maximum temperature exceeding a certain threshold T for N days in a row. This is because heat exhaustion effects are likely dependent on duration of heat spells, in addition to high maximum temperatures on certain days.

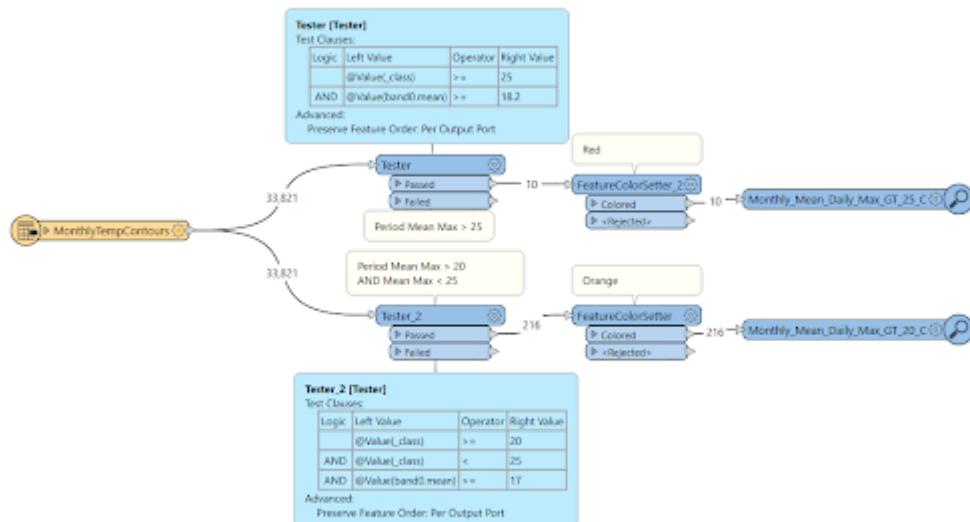


Figure 34 – ARD Query: Monthly Max Temp Contours

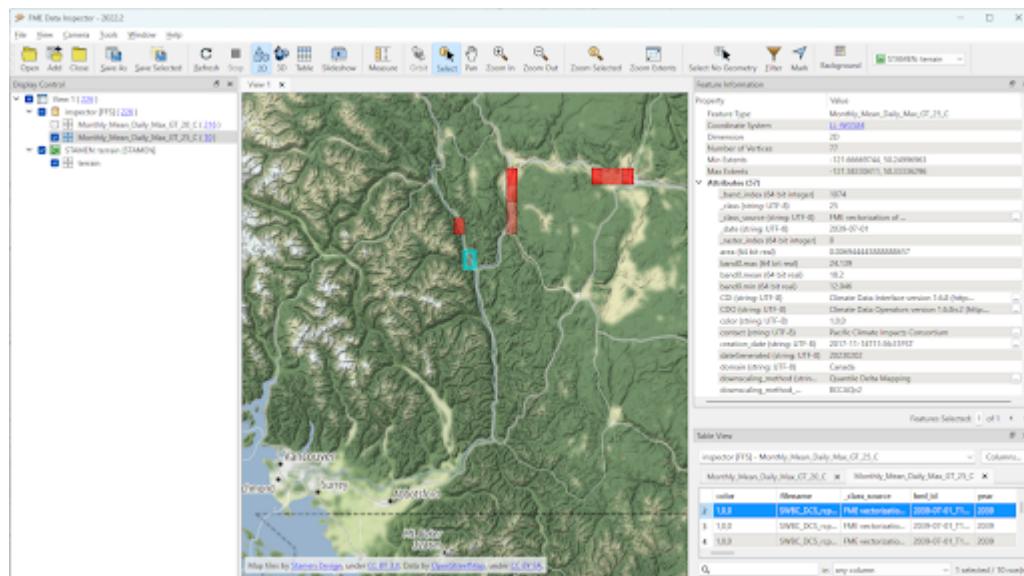


Figure 35 – ARD Query: Max Mean Monthly Temp > 25C

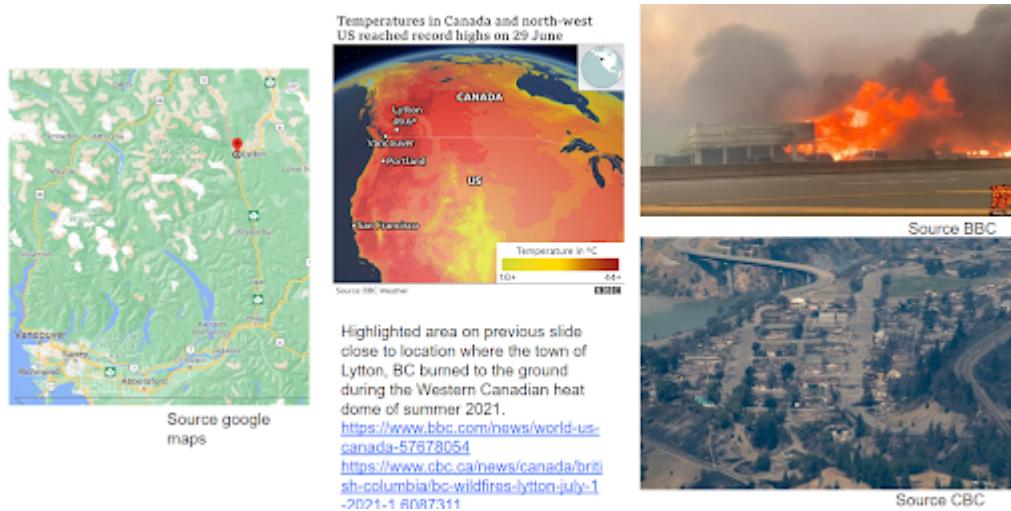


Figure 36 – Town of Lytton - location where entire town was devastated by fire during the heat wave of July 2021 - same location highlighted in ARD query from heat risk query in previous figure

5.3.4. D100 – Client Instance: Flood and Water Resource Impact Component

This component takes the climate scenario summary ARD results from the ARD component and analyzes them to derive estimated flood risk impacts over time, based on selected climate scenarios. Central to this will be the identification of key flood risk impact indicators required by decision makers and the business rules needed to drive them. This process includes data aggregation and statistical analysis of rainfall intensity over time, taking into account the cumulative impacts of multiple consecutive days. This involves, for example, data segmentation based on cumulative rainfall exceeding a certain threshold T within a certain time window (N hours or days), since cumulative rainfall and rainfall intensity over a short period are often more crucial than total rainfall over a longer period. These precipitation scenarios are evaluated by catch basin. This also requires integration with topography, DEMs, and hydrology related data such as river networks, water bodies, aquifers and watershed boundaries.

The FME transformation workflow classifies and segments the time series grid data, followed by vectorization and generalization in order to generate flood contour polygons by time step. The results are loaded to a geopackage which is more readily consumable by a wider variety of GIS applications and analytic tools. We have found that this vectorized data is relatively easy to publish to OGC API Feature Services.

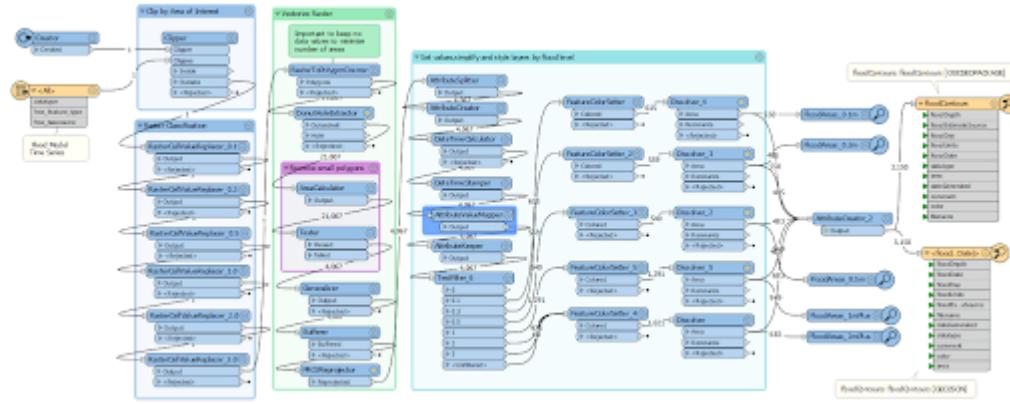


Figure 37 – FME approach for converting flood time series grids to geopackage ARD

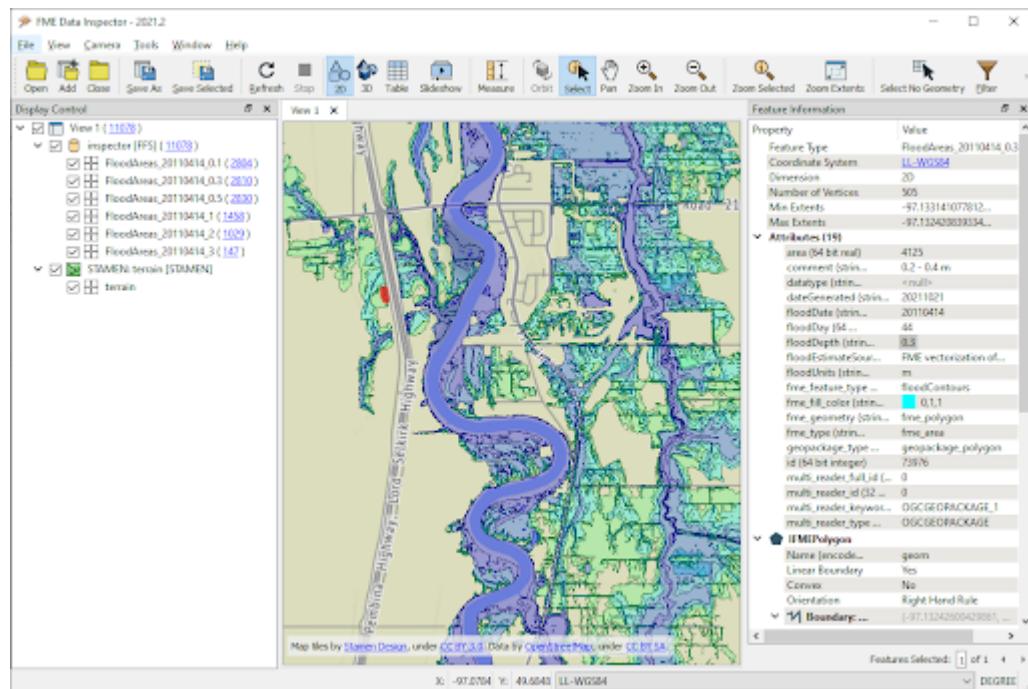


Figure 38 – Flood Contour Geopackage ARD, showing flooded areas south of Winnipeg by date and depth, as displayed in FME Data Inspector.

5.3.5. D100 – Client Instance: Drought Impact Component

This component takes the climate scenario summary ARD results from the ARD component and analyze them to derive estimated drought risk impacts over time based on selected climate scenarios. This involves, for example, data segmentation based on cumulative rainfall below a certain threshold T within a certain time window (days, weeks or months), since cumulative rainfall over time will be crucial for computing water budgets by watershed or catch basin. Besides precipitation, climate models also generate soil moisture predictions which are used by this component to assess drought risk. This also requires integration with topography, DEMs and hydrology related data such as river networks, water bodies, aquifers and watershed boundaries. The specific business rules used to assess drought risk are still under development. FME

provides a flexible data and business rule modeling framework. This means that as indicators and drought threshold rules are refined, it's relatively straightforward to adjust the business rules in this component to refine our risk projections. Also, business rule parameters can be externalized as execution parameters so that end users can control key aspects of the scenario drought risk assessment without having to modify the published FME workflow.

5.4. A framework example for climate ARD generation

Wuhan University (WHU) is a university that plays a significant role in researching and teaching all aspects of surveying and mapping, remote sensing, photogrammetry, and geospatial information sciences in China. In this Climate Resilience Pilot, WHU will contribute three components (ARD, Drought Indicator, and Data Cube) and one use-case (Drought Impact Use-cases).

5.4.1. Component: ARD

- Inputs: Gaofen L1A data and Sentinel-2 L1C data
- Outputs: Surface Reflectance ARD
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: Any components requiring access to surface reflectance data

Surface Reflectance (SR) is the fraction of incoming solar radiation reflected from the Earth's surface for specific incidents or viewing cases. It can be used to detect the distribution and change of ground objects by leveraging the derived spectral, geometric, and textural features. Since a large amount of optical EO data has been released to the public, ARD can facilitate interoperability through time and multi-source datasets. As the probably most widely applied ARD product type, the SR ARD can contribute to climate resilience research. For example, the SR-derived NDVI series can be applied to monitor wildfire recovery by analyzing vegetation index increases. Several SR datasets have been assessed as ARD by CEOS, like the prestigious Landsat Collection 2 Level 2, and Sentinel-2 L2A, while many other datasets are still provided at a low processing level.

WHU is developing a pre-processing framework for SR ARD generation. The framework supports radiometric calibration, geometric ratification, atmospheric correction, and cloud mask. To address the inconsistencies in observations from different platforms, including variations in band settings and viewing angles, we proposed a processing chain to produce harmonized ARD. This will enable us to generate SR ARD with consistent radiometric and geometric characteristics from multi-sensor data, resulting in improved temporal coverage. In the first stage of our mission, we are focusing on the harmonization of Chinese Gaofen data and Sentinel-2 data, as shown in Figure 1, the harmonization involves spatial co-registration, band conversion, and bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF) correction. Figure 2 shows the Sentinel-2 data before and after pre-processing. Furthermore, we wish to seek the assessment of CEOS-ARD in our long-term plan.

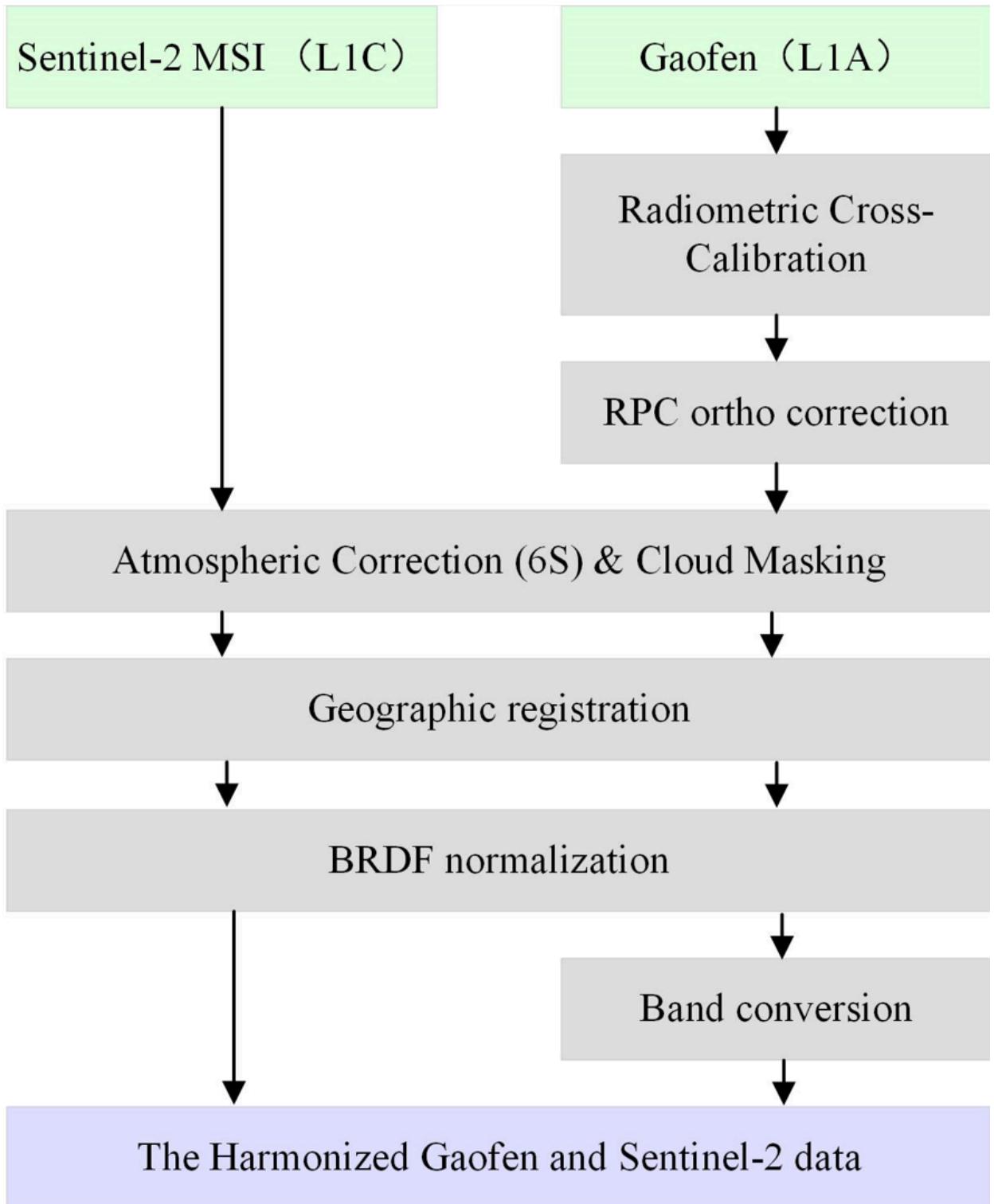


Figure 39 — The processing chain to produce harmonized ARD.

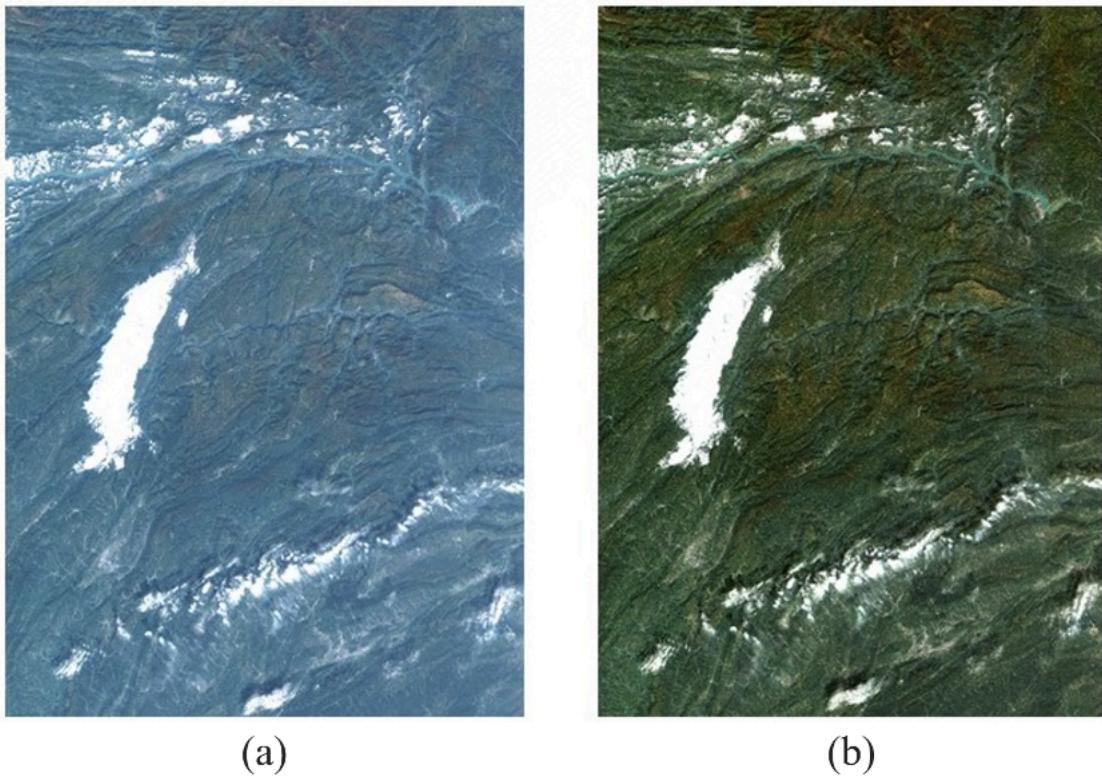


Figure 40 – Sentinel-2 RGB composite (red Band4, green Band3, blue Band2), over Hubei, acquired on October 22, 2020. (a) corresponds to the reflectance at the top of the atmosphere (L1C product); (b) corresponds to the surface reflectance after pre-processing.

5.4.2. Component: Drought Indicator

- Inputs: Climate data, including precipitation and temperature
- Outputs: Drought risk map derived from drought indicator
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: Any components requiring access to drought risk map through OGC API
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce: OGC API – Processes

Drought is a disaster whose onset, end, and extent are difficult to detect. Original meteorological data, such as precipitation, can be obtained through satellites and radar, which can be used for drought monitoring. However, the accuracy is easily affected by detection instruments and terrain occlusion, and the ability to retrieve special shapes, such as solid precipitation, is limited. In addition, many meteorological monitoring stations on the ground can provide local raw meteorological observation data. The SPEI is a model to monitor, quantitatively analyze, and determine the spatiotemporal range of the occurrence of drought

using meteorological observation data from various regions. It should supplement the result of drought monitoring with satellite and radar.

SPEI has two main characteristics: 1) it considers the deficits between precipitation and evapotranspiration comprehensively, that is, the balance of water; 2) multi-time scale characteristics. For 1) drought is caused by insufficient water resources. Precipitation can increase water, while evapotranspiration can reduce water. The differences between the two variables simultaneously and in space can characterize the balance of water. For 2), the deficits value of different usable water sources is distinct at different time scales due to the different evolution cycles of different types, resulting in various representations in temporal. By accumulating the difference between precipitation and evapotranspiration at different time scales, agricultural (soil moisture) droughts, hydrological (groundwater, streamflow, and reservoir) droughts, and other droughts can be distinguished by SPEI.

In our project, the dataset for SPEI calculation is ERA5-Land monthly averaged data from 1950 to the present. We selected years of data about partial areas of East Asia for experiments.

Through the following flow of the SPEI calculation, we obtain the SPEI value for assessments of drought impact. The flow of the SPEI calculation is shown in Figure 3.

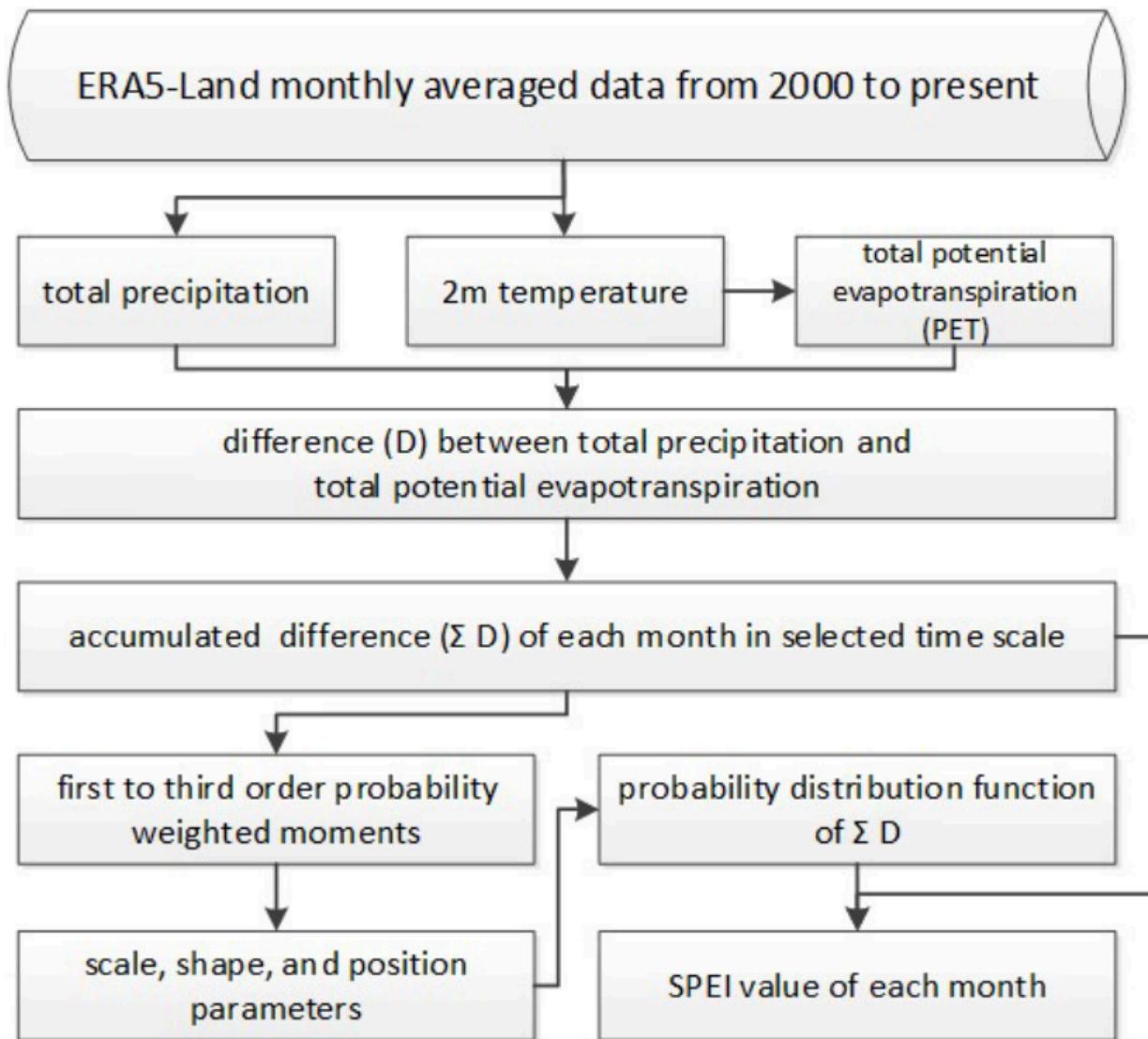


Figure 41 – Flow of the SPEI calculation.

WHU has provided the SPEI drought index calculation services through the OGC API – Processes, enabling interaction with other components. The current endpoint for OGC API – Processes is http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/processes_api. This section will explain how to use this API for calculating the drought index.

- Example : /processes http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/processes_api/processes The API endpoint for retrieving the processes list.
- Example : /processes/{processId} http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/processes_api/processes/spei The API endpoint for retrieving a process description (e.g. spei). This returns the description of “spei” process, which contains the inputs and outputs information.
- Example : /processes/{processId}/execution http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/processes_api/processes/spei/execution The API endpoint for executing the process. The spei

process exclusively supports asynchronous execution, resulting in the creation of a job for processing. The request body:

```
{ "inputs": { "startTime": "2010-01-01", "endTime": "2020-01-01", "timeScale": 5, "extent": { "bbox": [73.95, 17.95, 135.05, 54.05], "crs": "http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84" } } }
```

- Example : /processes/{processId}/jobs/{jobId} http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/processes_api/processes/spei/jobs/{jobId} The API endpoint for retrieving status of a job.
- Example : /processes/{processId}/jobs/{jobId}/results http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/processes_api/processes_spei/jobs/{jobId}/results The API endpoint for retrieving the results of a job, which are encoded as : [{ "value": { "time": "2000_02_01", "url": "http://oge.whu.edu.cn/api/oge-python/data/temp/9BC500C1B0E3438C090AF5C6F8602045/8d0357fb-8ffb-4e62-9c3a-55ad17a5831a/SPEI_2000_02_01.png" } },]

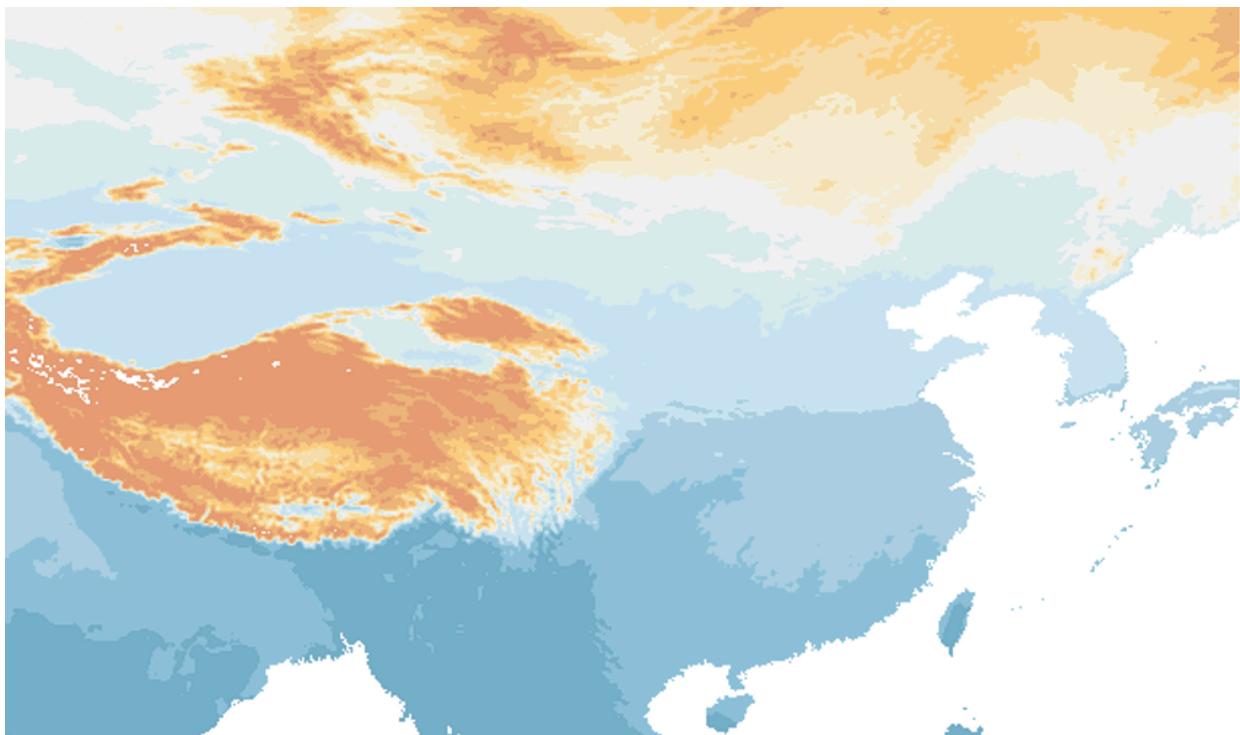


Figure 42 – The SPEI results for the date 2000_02_01.

5.4.3. Component: Data Cube

- Inputs: ERA5 temperature and precipitation data
- Outputs: Results in the form of GeoTIFF after processing in Data Cubes
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: Any components requiring access to temperature and precipitation data in part of Asia through OGC API

- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce: OGC API-Coverages

WHU has introduced GeoCube as a cube infrastructure for the management and large-scale analysis of multi-source data. GeoCube leverages the latest generation of OGC standard service interfaces, including OGC API-Coverages, OGC API-Features, and OGC API-Processes, to offer services encompassing data discovery, access, and processing of diverse data sources. The UML model of the GeoCube is given in Figure 5, and it has four dimensions: product, spatial, temporal, and band. Product dimension specifies the thematic axis for the geospatial data cube using the product name (e.g. ERA5_Precipitation or OSM_Water), type (e.g. raster, vector, or tabular), processes, and instrument name. For example, the product dimension can describe optical image products by recording information on the instrument and band. Spatial dimension specifies the spatial axis for the geospatial data cube using the grid code, grid type, city name, and province name. The cube uses a spatial grid for tiling to enable data readiness in a high-performance form. Temporal dimension specifies the temporal axis for the geospatial data using the phenomenon time and result time. Band dimension describes the band attribute of the raster products according to the band name, polarization mode that is reserved for SAR images, and product-level band. The product-level band is the information that is extracted from the original bands. For example, the Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) band is a product-level band that takes into account the hydrological process and evaluates the degree of drought by calculating the balance of precipitation and evaporation.

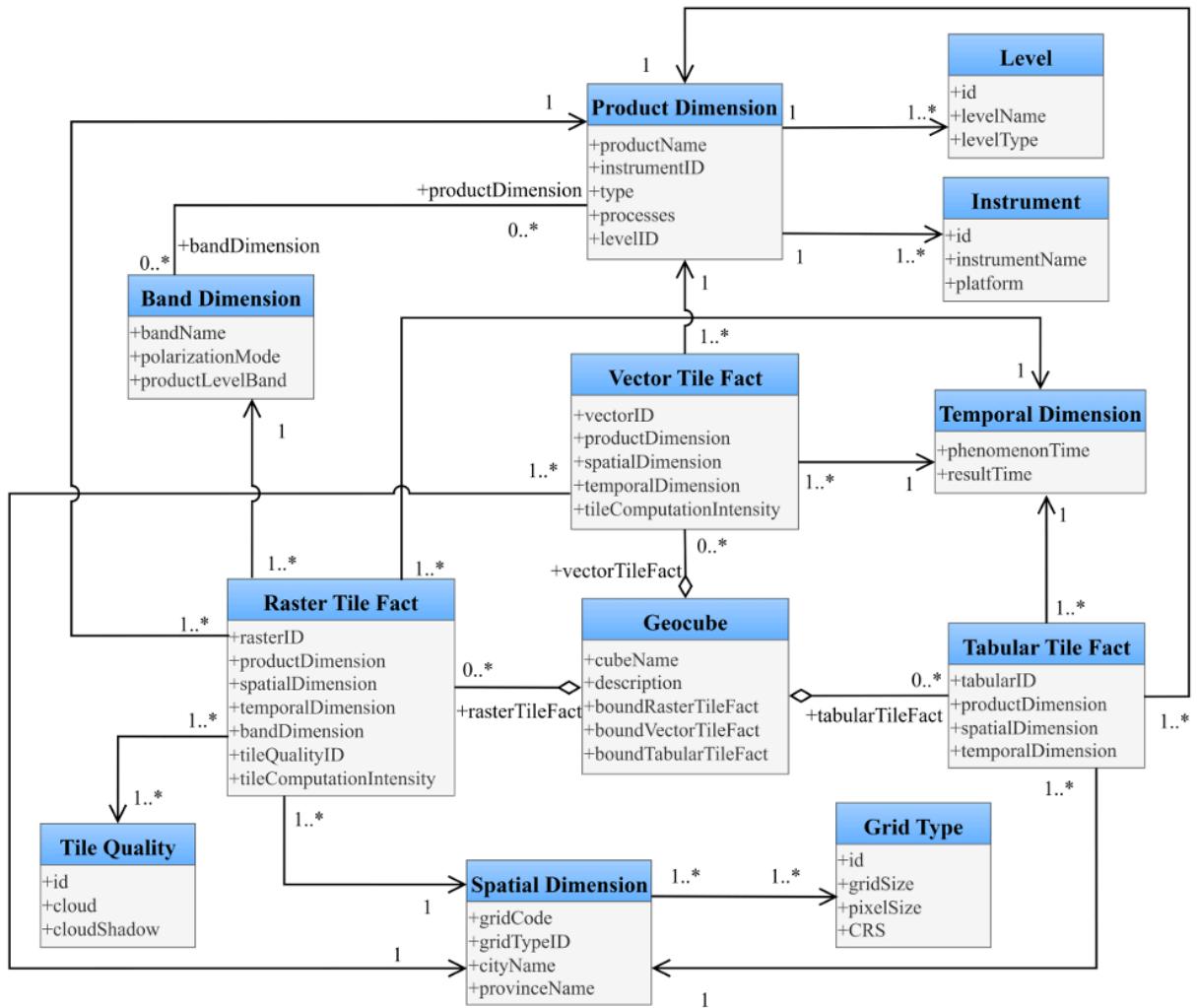


Figure 43 – The UML model of WHU Data Cube.

WHU has organized ERA5 temperature and precipitation data into a cube and offers climate data services through the OGC API – Coverages, supporting the computation of various climate indices. The API endpoint is http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/coverages_api, allowing users to query and retrieve the desired data from the cube. This section provides examples demonstrating how to access the data from the cube using OGC API – Coverages.

- Example : /collections http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/coverages_api/collections?bbox=112.65942,29.23223,115.06959,31.36234&limit=10&time=2016-01-01T02:55:50Z/2018-01-01T02:55:50Z The API endpoint for querying datasets from the cube, and the query parameters including limit, bbox, and time.
- Example : /collections/{collectionId} http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/coverages_api/collections/2m_temperature_201602 The API endpoint for retrieving the description of the coverage with the specified ID from the cube.

- Example : /collections/{collectionId}/coverage http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/coverages_api/collections/2m_temperature_201602/coverage The API endpoint for retrieving the coverage in GeoTIFF format for the specified ID. Here is an example of the response:

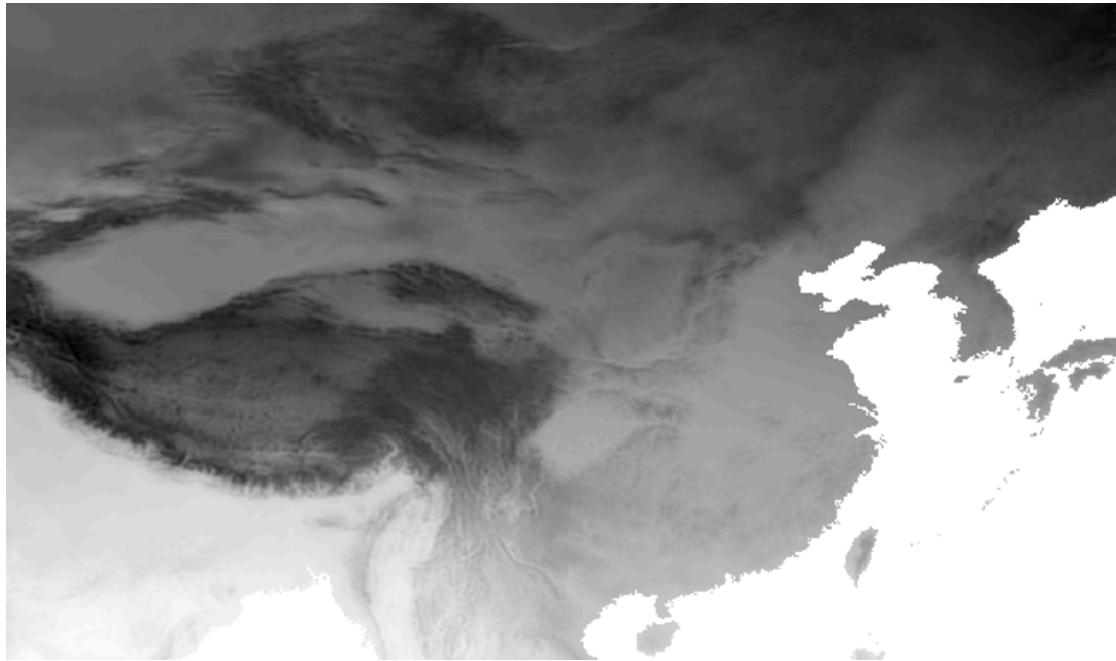


Figure 44 – The coverage with the ID "2m_temperature_201602" in the Asian region.

- Example : /collections/{collectionId}/coverage/rangetype http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/coverages_api/collections/2m_temperature_201602/coverage/rangetype The API endpoint for accessing the range type of the coverage, which is part of the band dimension members in the cube. In this example, the coverage consists of only one band dimension member.
- Example : /collections/{collectionId}/coverage/domainset http://oge.whu.edu.cn/ogcapi/coverages_api/collections/2m_temperature_201602/coverage/domainset The API endpoint for the domain set of the coverage, which is also the domain set of the cube.

6

ARD TO DECISION READY INDICATOR (DRI)

6.1. Intact Financial Corporation

- Component:
 - Wildfire hazard map
- Inputs:
 - National fire database polygon data
 - Fire Weather Index (FWI) daily maps
 - Land cover maps
 - Drought conditions
 - Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
 - Population density
- Outputs:
 - Wildfire hazard map, in GeoTiff
 - Regional risk indicators, as tabular output in CSV format
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: Intact's component is developed for internal use. It is deployed in highly secured data environments, and as such it cannot readily interact with other components of the pilot.
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce:
 - GeoTiff
 - NetCDF
 - WPS

6.1.1. Company Description

Intact is the largest provider of Property & Casualty insurance in Canada. Its purpose is to help people, businesses and society prosper in good times and be resilient in bad times. The company has been on the front lines of climate change with our customers for more than a decade – getting them back on track and helping them adapt. As extreme weather is going to get worse over the next decade, Intact intends to double down on adapting to this changing environment and be better prepared for floods, wildfire and extreme heat.

6.2. Pelagis

The effects of climate change on coastal environments cannot be understated. As the carrying capacity of our oceans as a carbon sink is reaching its limits, research suggests that an integrated approach to oceans resource management can sustainably meet the needs of global food supplies, offset the rate of ocean acidification, and permanently remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. However, accurately measuring both the effect of climate change as well as the mitigation effects of nature-based approaches remains a challenge.

Our participation in the Climate Resilience pilot focuses on enhancing our view of a global oceans observation system by combining real-world ground observations with analysis ready datasets. Monitoring aspects of our oceans through both a temporal and spatial continuum while providing traceability through the observations process allows stakeholders to better understand the stressors affecting the health of our oceans and investigate opportunities to mitigate the longer term implications related to climate change.

6.2.1. About Us

Pelagis is an OceanTech venture located in Nova Scotia, Canada. Our foundation focuses on the application of open geospatial technology and standards designed to promote the sustainable use of our ocean resources. As a member of the Open Geospatial Consortium, we co-chair the Marine Domain Working Group with a focus on developing a federated model of the marine ecosystem (MSDI) compliant with the suite of OGC specifications and standards.

6.2.2. Scope of Work

The project effort centers around 3 key challenges * the ability to collect data relevant to Climate Resilience; * the ability to apply the data in a coherent and standardized manner in which to draw out context; * and the ability to impart insight to community members and stakeholders so as to identify, anticipate and mitigate the effects of climate change across both local and international boundaries.

Each of these activities aligns with the best practices and standards of the OGC and are used as input to the MarineDWG MSDI reference model.

6.2.3. Approach

Our approach to address the needs for the shared use of our ocean resources is to make Marine Spatial Planning a core foundation on which to build out vertical applications. Our platform is based on a federated information model represented as a unified social graph. This provides a decentralized approach towards designing various data streams each represented by their well-known and/or standardized model. To date, service layers based on the OGC standards for Feature, Observations & Measurements, and Sensors APIs have been developed and extended for adoption within the marine domain model. Previous work provides for data discovery and processing of features based on the IHO S-100 standard (Marine Protected Areas, Marine Traffic Management, ...); NOAA open data pipelines for major weather events (Hurricane Tracking, Ocean Drifters, Saildrones ...); as well as connected observation systems as provided by IOOS and its Canadian variant, CIOOS.

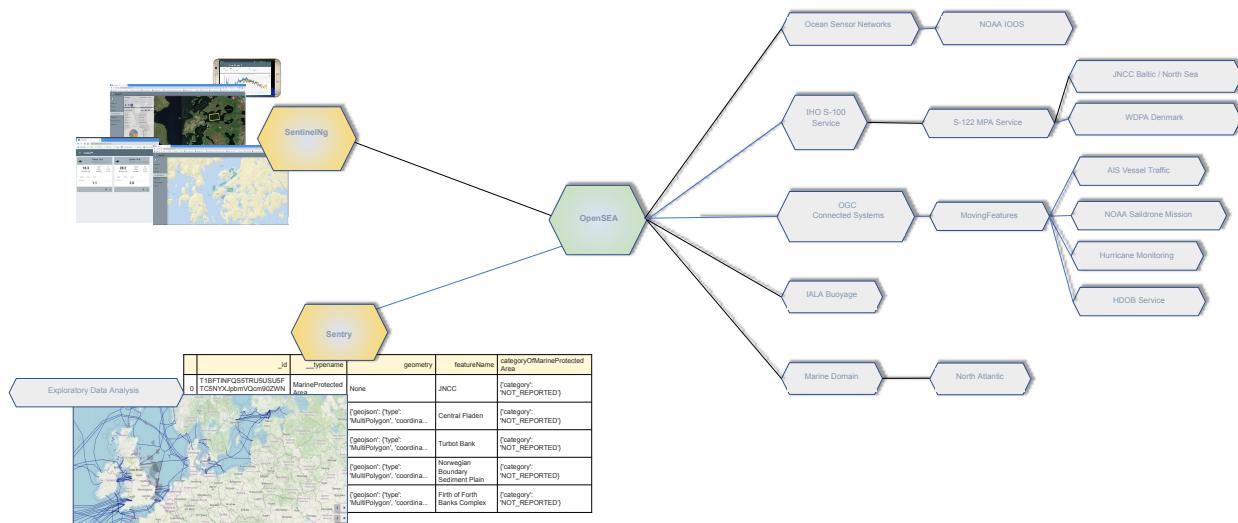


Figure 45 – Architecture

6.3. ECMWF – Copernicus (will be integrated with INTRODUCTION section)

- Component: Copernicus services.
- Outputs: Copernicus Services, including Climate Data Store (CDS) <https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/> and Atmosphere Data Store (ADS) <https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/>.
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: CDS and ADS provide access to data via different interfaces: UI and API. It also offers a toolbox with a set of expert libraries to perform advanced operations on the available data. CDS and ADS

catalogue metadata is also accessible via standard CSW. <https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/geonetwork/srv/eng/csw?SERVICE=CSW&VERSION=2.0.2&REQUEST=GetCapabilities>

- What OGC standards or formats does the component use and produce:
 - CDS and ADS catalogues exposed via CSW.
 - Access to ESGF datasets via WPS.
 - WMS is offered in some published applications.
 - CADS 2.0 (under construction) will implement OGC APIs.

7

FROM DATA TO VISUALIZATION

7.1. 5D Meta World

Presagis offered the V5D rapid 3D (trial) Digital Twin generation capability to Laubwerk Presagis gathered open source GIS dataset for the Hollywood region in order to match the location of the tree dataset from Laubwerk Using V5D, Presagis created a representative 3D digital twin of the building and terrain. Presagis imported Laubwerk tree point dataset providing vegetation type information inside V5D Presagis provided V5D Unreal plugin to Laubwerk in order to allow the insertion of the Laubwerk 3D tree (as Unreal assets) into the scene. Using V5D, Laubwerk is capable of adapting the tree model in order to demonstrate the impact of climate change on the city vegetation

Presagis also provided to Laubwerk its V5D AI extracted vegetation dataset in order to complement the existing tree dataset as needed.



Figure 46

7.2. Visualization Climate Impact on Vegetation

One of the biggest challenges in communicating climate change is to tie global changes to the local impact they will have. Photorealistic visualization is a critical component for assessing and communicating the impact of environmental changes, and possibilities for mitigation. For this to work, it is crucial for visualizations to reflect the underlying data accurately and allow for quick iteration. In this regard, manual visualization processes are inferior. As much as possible, visualizations of real-life scenarios should be driven directly by available data of present states and simulations of possible scenarios. Our contribution is a first attempt at doing just that, determining what already works and what doesn't with existing data and technology.

As our contribution to the Climate Resilience Pilot we explored such data-driven high-quality visualizations, focusing on the impact on vegetation. Due to the nature of this being a pilot, we constrained ourselves in terms of coverage area, to account for limited time and to cope with potentially limited data availability. This ensured that we were able to make the full connection from input data to final visualization, drawing valuable conclusions for broader application in the future. This size limitation will allow us to produce meaningful results if data transfer and processing is slow or even if it must be processed in manual or half-automated ways due to inconsistent formatting. It also lets us visualize a high level of detail without having to account too much for the sheer amount of data we could face with very large areas.

We selected a relatively small section of Los Angeles for actual visualization. The rationale behind this choice of location had several components:

- The given area that will (and already does) see considerable direct impact of climate change through heat, drought, wildfires, etc.
- It contains different areas of land use (from deeply urban and sub-urban to unmanaged areas).
- Since it is part of a major metro area, the results will be relevant to a large population base
- Some known mitigation measures that can be considered for visualization are in place.
- Other external (non climate change) known influences on vegetation, such as pests, irrigation limitations, known life spans of relevant plant species, etc.) are in play that could be considered.

7.2.1. Source Data

Our visualization ties data that is very global together with data that is hyper-local. That means we need to draw on data from a wide variety of sources that are not usually combined. Examples of data sources used for our visualization are:

- Satellite Imagery
- Building Footprints and Heights

- Plant Inventory from Bureau of Street Services and Department of Recreation and Parks
- Results from Climate Models, Ideally in an Analysis Ready Format
- 3D Plant Models from the Laubwerk database
- Plant Metadata to Judge Climate Change Impact on Specific Species through given Environmental factors, also from the Laubwerk database
- Information on local mitigation measures from various sources

7.2.2. Results

The aforementioned data sources were combined to create a detailed visualization of the area in question. The images below show a visualization of the status quo.



Figure 47 – Overview of the Visualized Region



Figure 48 – Above the Corner Sunset Blvd and N Curson Ave Looking North-East



Figure 49 – Corner Franklin Ave And N Sierra Bonita Ave Looking East



 **Figure 50 – Corner Hollywood Blvd And Camino Palmero St Looking North**

7.2.3. Challenges and Learnings

The goal of a visualization like we did is to make data and its implications visible on a hyper-local level. The hope behind this is to turn a large amount of abstract data into something the general public can better judge the very local impact of global changes.

This hyper-locality brings to light a number of problems with the granularity, availability, and machine readability of existing data. Relating to our specific inputs, this means:

- Producing a high fidelity photorealistic 3D model of a specific area is still not easy. Even in an urban area of an industrialized country like we picked (which usually have better data availability), we had to resort to relatively simple elevation data and building footprints. There are solutions for this on the horizon, but general availability is not a given, yet. 3D models based on photogrammetry seem like a promising approach to reach higher fidelity where available, but that generally available datasets like these currently lack classification, so we would not be able to remove and replace vegetation elements. This will probably improve and become more widely available in the near future.
- Information about existing vegetation is of varying quality and completeness. Detailed data is sometimes maintained by different authorities with different scopes. In our case we used data from the [Bureau of Street Services](#) as well as the Department of Recreation and Parks. Those datasets have different data layout, different depth and quality of data. OpenStreetMap also sometimes has vegetation data, but coverage and data quality is also problematic. None of the aforementioned really cover individual plants on private property

or unmanaged land, which we had to fill in from photogrammetry, satellite imagery, and aerial photography.

- Climate projection data is pretty widely available and generally easy to process in terms of data volume, because the areas a visualization will typically cover is pretty small compared to the resolution of most climate models. What is still a challenge is to turn climate scenario data into properties that are needed to easily model the impact on vegetation, like the probability of extreme drought, heat, or fire events. This was partially addressed by other contributions to this pilot and we expect it to see further improvements.
- Exact data on average plant behavior in the context of relevant climate indicators is extremely patchy. Most data is only qualitatively in nature. Data gathering is complex because of the large number of factors at play when judging health of plants. This is a complex research topic that will need more work, both to produce more reliable projections based on existing research, but also on how to gather data about or predict plant health more reliably on a large scale.
- Information about climate change mitigation is often not present in a machine readable format. In our specific case, we gathered information manually from publicly available material, mostly websites. Part of the problem here is that several stakeholders are working on mitigation measures, from different local government organizations, over non-profit organizations, to private companies. Examples relevant to our specific example are [City Plants](#) (a non-profit supported by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power) and the [County of Los Angeles Parkway Trees Program](#). This manual way of data gathering obviously will not scale, is prone to data being missed, and has no unified format. All of this makes automated processing next to impossible at the moment.
- There may be further factors that need to be considered, which are not part of any of the existing data sources. In this specific case we have the pretty high average age and also various pests and diseases that the Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), which has become such a distinctive feature of Southern California, especially Los Angeles, is suffering from. While this isn't directly related to climate change, it still needs to be considered for any visualization to be accurate.

7.2.4. Future Work/Outlook

TODO!

8

PATHWAYS TO A SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE IMPACTS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL (ALPS)

PATHWAYS TO A SHARED UNDERSTANDING OF CLIMATE IMPACTS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL (alpS)

Climate change is happening, and mitigation efforts will simply not be enough to tackle its impacts. Thus, climate action, mitigation as well as adaptation, at the local level is needed. The alpS GmbH supports communities, regions, and industrial partners in their sustainable development and in dealing with the consequences, opportunities, and risks of climate change. Over the last 20 years alpS has worked with more than 250 municipalities and industrial partners.

In the understanding of alpS, climate change consultancy services are successful, if they trigger the implementation of proactive measures that are supported by a large part of actors. However, the degree of effectiveness of the consultancy services of alpS as a function of various communication methods (e.g. intro presentations including processed local climate data, information processing, moderation techniques, discussion tools) and scientific know-how has never been systematically investigated. In the pilot project, alpS therefore evaluated its inventory of methods used in its climate change adaptation workshops. From the results, a guide is currently developed to help find an appropriate workshop setup. The guide will be illustrated with best practice examples and tested in ongoing consultations. First steps in improving communication are already being implemented.

8.1. Approach

alpS conducted a structured evaluation of available datasets of participatory processes with the aim to improve the level of information about climate change impacts and to identify the broadest accepted way of presenting user-related scientific statements. The assessment of adaptation cycles at different spatial levels allowed the further development and improvement of suitable interoperable solutions.

First, a set of questions was developed to measure the success of vulnerability workshops. This involved developing questions on workshop content (e.g., climate information, methodological approach) and permanence (e.g., adaptation measures implemented), in addition to external factors that influence workshop outcomes (e.g., political backing, human resources, time spent, financial commitment to adaptation, geographic conditions). Using a three-step process, workshop participants were surveyed before the workshop, immediately after the workshop, and six months after the workshop. As part of a pre-test, communities were surveyed that were just before or after a workshop at the time of the Climate Resilience Pilot, or where six months had already passed.

(Three-part questionnaire in German language could be attached here)

8.2. Steps in improving communication

In the current workshop design of the vulnerability workshops of alpS, local climate impacts are assessed on a matrix. The responses from workshop participants highlighted the importance of clear, unambiguous, and simple language when communicating climate impacts. Inspired by the responses of the workshop participants, the wording of climate impacts was optimized and broken down in the context of an impact chain from climatic influence to first-order climate impacts to further climate impacts.

(Graphic of the developed climate impact chain for a field of action follows)

- Component: Climate communication and support for adaptation.
- Inputs: Selected climate indicators (past and future, different scenarios), cartographic data (hazard zones, hq areas, etc.), existing plans, strategies and concepts (regional development plans, climate protection strategies, previous analyses).
- Outputs: Target group-specific communication material (factsheets, graphs), description of the vulnerability and visualization of risk maps, adaptation measures, strategies for adaptation to climate change. In the context of this pilot alpS will elaborate a guideline that helps to find a proper workshop-setup. alpS will illustrate the guideline with two to three best practice examples. As far as possible, alpS will test its findings in ongoing consultancies.
- What other component(s) can interact with the component: All components that deliver dri.
- What OGC standards or formats does the component use (and produce): Processed local climate data, NetCDF.

9

USE CASES

9.1. Drought and Wildfire Impact Use-case

Based on the ARD, drought indicator, and data cube components, WHU develops three use-cases based on self-developed Open Geospatial Engine (OGE) for drought impact for rapid response to drought occurrences. Figure 51 shows the technical architecture of the OGE. It has the following features: 1) For data discovery, a catalogue service from OGE data center following OGC API is provided, allowing users to search geospatial data both available from WHU data stores and remote data stores. 2) For data integration, data can be integrated into the WHU software in the form of data cubes with three efforts: formalizing cube dimensions for multi-source geospatial data, processing geospatial data query along cube dimensions, and organizing cube data for high-performance geoprocessing. 3) For data processing, a processing chain is enabled in OGE using a code editor and modelbuilder. 4) For data visualization, a Web-based client for visualization of spatial data and statistics is provided using a virtual globe and charts.

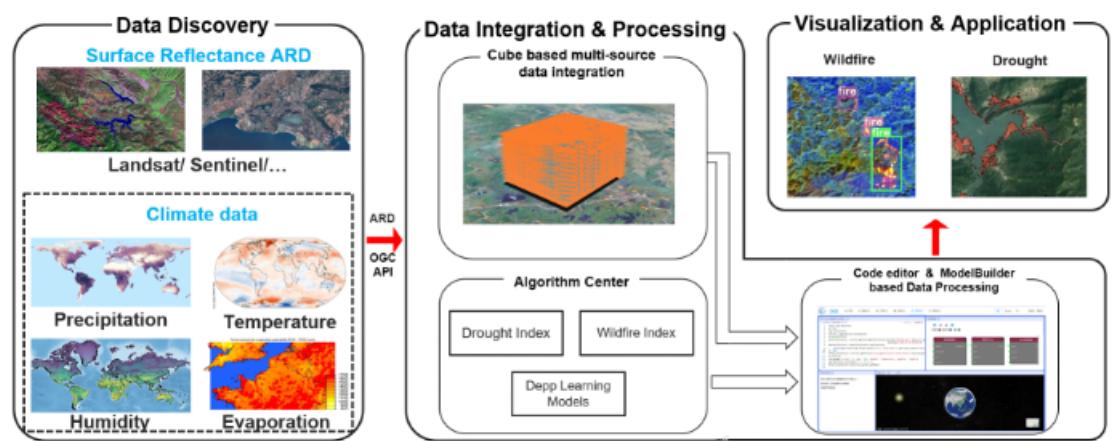


Figure 51 – The technical architecture of the use-case for drought impact.

9.1.1. Case study 1: Visualization for drought indicator

On the fundamant of SPEI and OGE, we visualize the drought risk map on a virtual globe, as given in Figure 52 (a). The color matching of the visualization result is referred to the classification standard for the drought grade of SPEI illustrated in Table 1. The red and orange area in the visualization result represents a trend of drought ($SPEI \leq -0.5$), while the green and blue represent wetness. The SPEI is calculated for each month of the input dataset, and users can visualize the SPEI of any month on the virtual globe for flexible drought analysis. Meanwhile, the use case also supports cubes-based SPEI visualization for time series drought analysis as given in Figure 52 (b), where the height of the cube is a range of time arranged in order of month, and each layer in the cube represents drought impact of one month.

GRADE	TYPE	SPEI VALUE
1	Normal	-0.5 < SPEI
2	Light drought	-1.0 < SPEI ≤ -0.5
3	Moderate drought	-1.5 < SPEI ≤ -1.0
4	Severe drought	-2.0 < SPEI ≤ -1.5
5	Extreme drought	SPEI ≤ -2.0

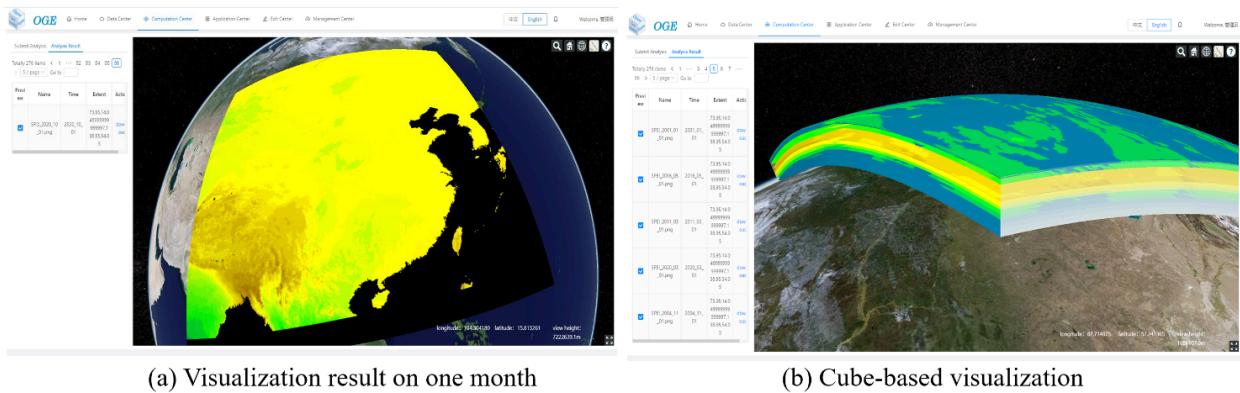


Figure 52 – Visualization of SPEI on a virtual globe.

9.1.2. Case study 2: Drought Risk analysis of Yangtze River basin

In the summer of 2022, an extreme drought hit the Yangtze River basin, posing huge impacts on agriculture, the ecosystem, and human livelihoods. It developed rapidly in the upper, middle, and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, intensifying on a large scale in 10 provinces (municipalities) in the basin (<https://doi.org/10.1002/rvr.2.23>). The water area of Poyang Lake has been reduced by 90%, threatening the habitat for fish and migratory birds, etc. To analyze drought trends in the Yangtze River Basin, we visualized monthly SPEI for 2022, as shown in Figure 53. From the Figure, it can be seen that the drought index in the Yangtze River Basin has been rising since March. In July, the drought risk map turned light yellow, indicating a moderate drought. In August and September, the drought further intensified and reached an extreme drought situation. In October, the drought eased somewhat, and it had subsided mainly by November.

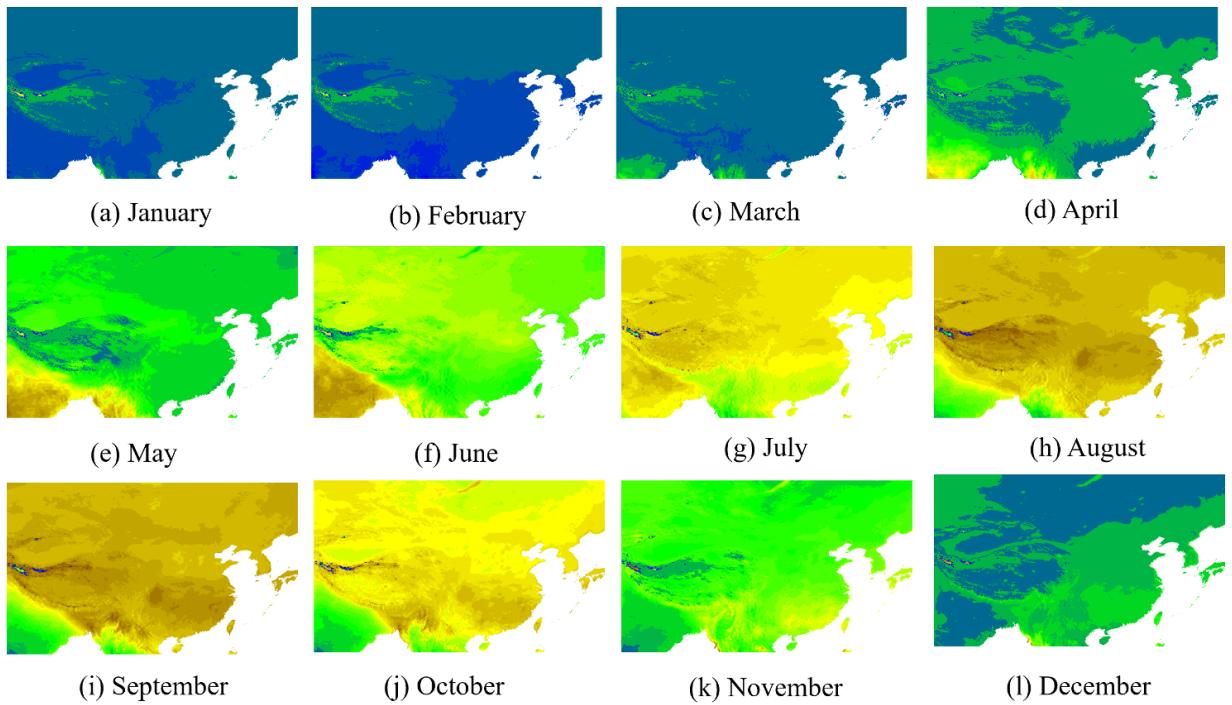


Figure 53 – Drought risk map in part of China.

9.1.3. Case study 3: Drought risk analysis of Poyang Lake

Due to the extreme drought in the Yangtze River Basin, the water inflow into Poyang Lake, the largest freshwater lake in China, declined dramatically due to continuous hot weather with little rain since early summer. Hence, we developed a use case of drought analysis applying multi-source SR ARD.

In this use case, we collected Sentinel-2 SR and Landsat-8 SR, and produced Gaofen-1 WVF SR data in the center area of Poyang Lake (As shown in Figure 54) before and during the drought period. NDWI indices were calculated to monitor water area changes in Poyang Lake. Water bodies typically exhibit positive NDWI values, making it an effortless method to extract water areas. As illustrated in [WHU_image10], the first column represents Poyang Lake before the drought, while the last three columns represent Poyang Lake which was currently experiencing the drought. It is evident from the RGB composite that the water body of Poyang Lake has significantly decreased due to the drought weather. The water body extraction results by NDWI indicate that from May to October, the water area in the study area decreased from ~1800 square kilometers to ~350 square kilometers, representing a reduction of ~ 80% in water area.

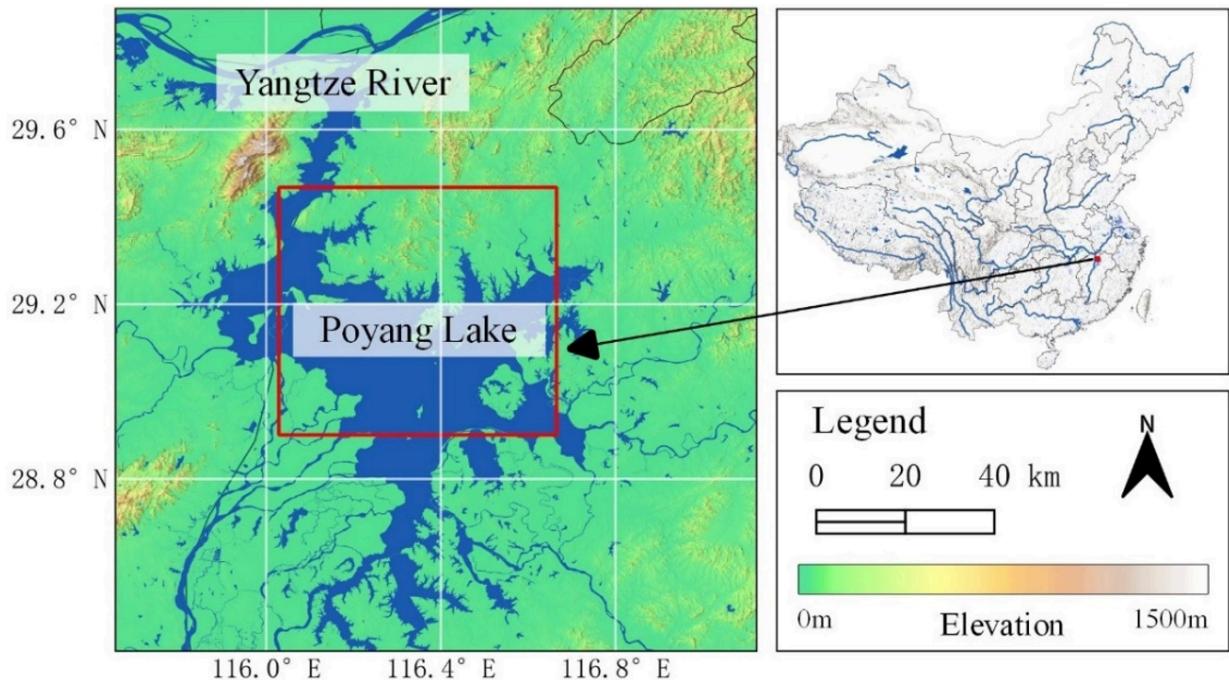


Figure 54 – The study area of the Poyang Lake case.

Figure 55 a is the data center of the proposed use-case, which currently stores multiple sources data from different platforms including 20 years of precipitation data from GPM (Global Precipitation Measurement) used to calculate the drought index. The drought and wildfire risk assessment algorithms are integrated in the algorithm center, which can be invoked by the code editor or modelbuilder to perform drought and wildfire risk assessment. Figure 2b shows the Python code and visualization result of the drought risk assessment in Asia based on precipitation anomaly percentage (PAP) index.

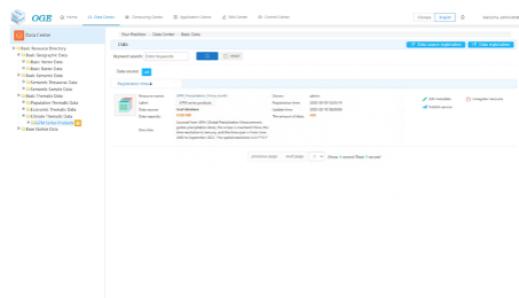


Figure 55

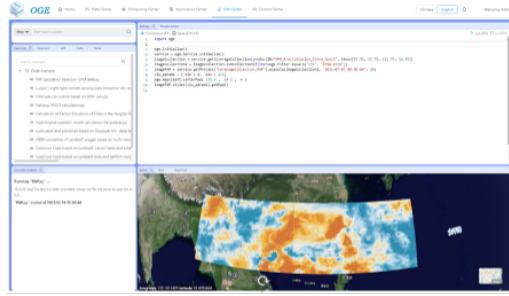


Figure 56 – An example of the drought risk assessment in parts of Asia.

9.2. Analysis Ready Data Use-case

The technical design on how WHU contributed to the ARD use-case encompasses the query, download, and pre-processing of multi-source EO data. The query and download operators collect open EO data from open EO providers (USGS, ESA, and NASA). In addition to EO datasets, we also provide meteorological datasets including ECMWF climate reanalysis and MODIS atmospheric products. The pre-processing workflows create ARD for both optical and SAR imagery. Moreover, for applications that need spectral and angular harmonization, the pre-processing workflow supports the harmonization of multi-source optical imagery. Figure 1 shows the processing chain to produce harmonized ARD. The harmonization involves spatial co-registration, band conversion, and bidirectional reflectance distribution function (BRDF) correction.

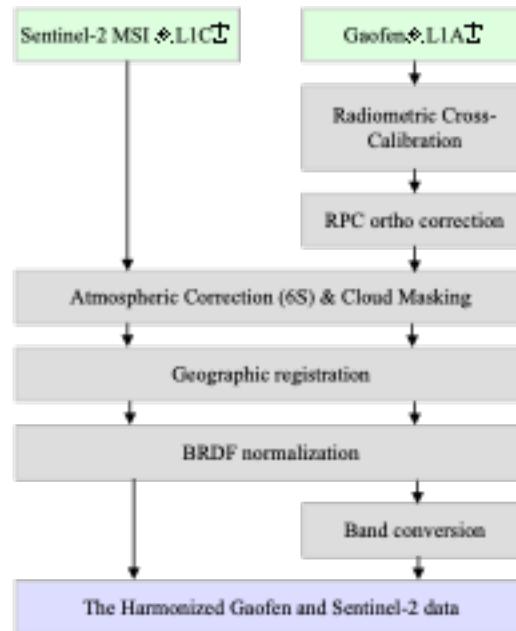


Figure 57 – The processing chain to produce harmonized ARD

To demonstrate our ability to produce ARD and promote the use of Chinese satellite data, we will produce a surface reflectance ARD dataset through the harmonization of Gaofen-1 WVF

(Wide Field of View), Gaofen-6 WFV, and Sentinel-2 data. Figure 2 shows the Sentinel-2 data before and after pre-processing. Besides, we'd like to coordinate with the ARD SWG to promote standards for ARD and ensure that the ARD we produce is stable and reusable. Furthermore, we wish to seek the assessment of CEOS-ARD in our long-term plan.

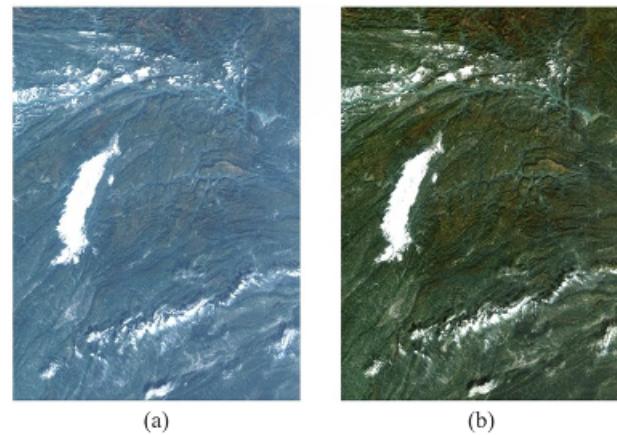


Figure 58 – Sentinel-2 RGB composite (red Band4, green Band3, blue Band2), over Hubei, acquired on October 22, 2020. (a) corresponds to the reflectance at the top of the atmosphere (L1C product), (b) corresponds to the surface reflectance after pre-processing.

9.3. Analysis Ready Data (ARD) Use Case (D-100 Client instance by George Mason University)

9.3.1. Background

Definition of Analysis Ready Data (ARD) (defined by CEOS):

Analysis Ready Data (ARD) is remote sensing data and products that have been pre-processed and organized to allow immediate analysis with little additional user effort and interoperability both through time and with other datasets.

Major steps in preparing satellite data into ARD include conversion of raw reading into radiometric quantity, quality assessment, quantity normalization, and temporal integration. The ARD should follow the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) Data Principles.

Immediate analysis requires that data obtained by the data users exactly matches users' specification in the format, projection, spatial/temporal coverage and resolution, and parameters so that it can be ingested into user's analysis system immediately without further efforts. Since individual data users and projects have different requirements personalized services for customizing the data must be provided in order to meet the requirement of immediate analysis, which we call ARD services.

Essential Climate Variables (ECV) are key data sets for climate change studies. [ECV Inventory](#) houses information on Climate Data Records (CDR) provided mostly by CEOS and CGMS

member agencies. The inventory is a structured repository for the characteristics of two types of GCOS ECV CDRs:

- Climate data records that exist and are accessible, including frequently updated interim CDRs
- Climate data records that are planned to be delivered.

The ECV Inventory is an open resource to explore existing and planned data records from space agency sponsored activities and provides a unique source of information on CDRs available internationally. Access links to the data are provided within the inventory, alongside details of the data's provenance, integrity and application to climate monitoring.

The client is used the existing [CEOS WGISS Community Portal](#). The portal is capable of providing automated discovery and customization services of ECV and satellite data. The client will be able to discover and access ECV and other remote sensing data and customize them into ARD for anywhere in the world to support various climate change resilience analysis.

9.3.2. Approach

The client instance is implemented as a Web application to support the creation and delivery of ARD for climate change impact assessment.

The Carbon Portal conducted data discovery and access in two steps:

- step 1: Data collection search
- step 2: Granule search to search granules in the collection

ARD services are enabled on results of granule search if the collection is an ECV. If the ECV data provider has implemented the WCS service for the dataset, the portal will directly communicate with ECV provider's WCS server for ARD service. If the ECV data provider does not have the WCS service, the portal's server will download entire granule and stage it on the portal server to provide ARD service.

Most of ECV data providers don't provide such service.

The following figure is a software architecture of the CEOS WGISS Carbon Community Portal.

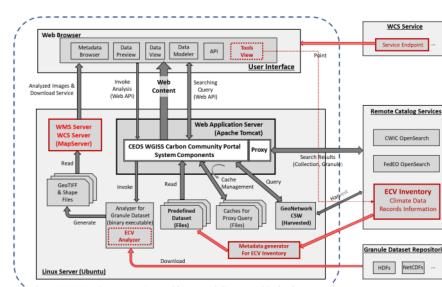


Figure 59 – Software Architecture

ECV Inventory v4.1 records are converted as a unified form of the portal predefined metadata format by a converting tool. Retrieve collection metadata for ECV entries from CWIC/FedEO OpenSearch referred by Data Record Information. There are 1251 ECV inventory records (Same as WGClimate, 870 for Existing, 381 for Planned). The portal supports totally 1910 predefined ECV relative collection datasets from ECV Records.

ARD service for ECVs in case that providers have no WCS services:

- Support when user select one granule entry
- Download granule dataset file from given repository, and manipulate it for serving WCS
- Stage the data in portal backend server and generate a list of all coverages in the granule
- User specifies the specifications of data to download
- User obtains the customized data by downloading via WCS GetCoverage request

ARD service for ECVs with data providers' WCS:

- Directly talk to provider's WCS
- Without granule downloading and stage steps in the portal's backend server.

9.3.3. Use Case: The climate change impact on crop production in Turkmenistan

The use case of the climate change impact on crop production in Turkmenistan. However, the portal can switch to another use case or support multiple use cases if this pilot requests us to do so.

Drought is one of the major climate-related natural hazards that cause significant crop production loss in Turkmenistan. Climate change increases the risk of drought in Turkmenistan. Crop models (such as WOFOST) are often used to support the decision-making in long-term adaptation and mitigation. The client will be used to prepare data to be readily used as parameters and drivers in such modeling processes. Drought impact analysis data may include long time series of precipitation, temperature, or indices for crop conditions, water content, or evapotranspiration. Many of these climate data and products from satellite sensors are served at NASA's Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center, such as GPM data products, MERRA assimilated climate data. These will be used in the case of drought impact assessment in Turkmenistan.

The drought impact ARD case will demonstrate:

1. Applicability of open standards and specifications in support of data discovery, data integration, data transformation, data processing, data dissemination and data visualization
2. Transparency of metadata, data quality and provenance

3. Efficiency of using ARD in modeling and analysis
4. Interoperable dissemination of ARD abiding by FAIR principles

The searching is starting with the following information:

- Keyword: surface soil moisture
- Filter: daily
- Date: 10/1/2021, 10/1/2020, 10/1/2019, 10/1/2018
- Area: Turkmenistan (Bbox: 52.264(Left), 35.129(Bottom), 66.69(Right), 42.8(Top))

Choose a collection dataset:

Groundwater and Soil Moisture Conditions from GRACE and GRACE-F0 Data Assimilation L4 7-days 0.25 x 0.25 degree Global V3.0 (GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D) at GES DISC

Choose the following granule data file:

GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.3.0:GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.A20220926.030.nc4 (for year 2022)
 GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.3.0:GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.A20210927.030.nc4 (for year 2021)
 GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.3.0:GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.A20200928.030.nc4 (for year 2020)
 GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.3.0:GRACEDADM_CLSM025GL_7D.A20190930.030.nc4 (for year 2019)

Retreve the file and choose a variable:

`sfsm_inst` (Surface soil moisture percentile)

Adjust legend color (0 is the least soil moisture), and get the following results:

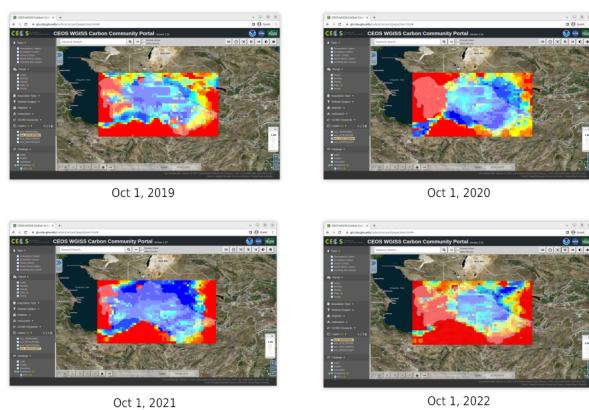


Figure 60 – Surface soil moisture percentile (year 2019-2022)

9.4. Solar climate atlas for Poland – Climate Resilience Information System

Jakub P. Walawender (Freelance climate scientist and EO/GIS expert)
email:contact@jakubwalawender.eu

The project aims at updating previously created solar climate atlas for Poland by:

- increasing spatial and temporal resolution of the datasets;
- extending time span
- replacing static maps with a dynamic and interactive interface;
- using practical solar radiation parameters instead of physical variables;
- making datasets (+ metadata) available for downloaded in interoperable file formats for further use
- sharing a solar climate knowledge base and data/service user guide

in order to:

- advance development of the solar-smart society and economy in PL
- provide know-how and tools, which are easily reusable in other geographical regions

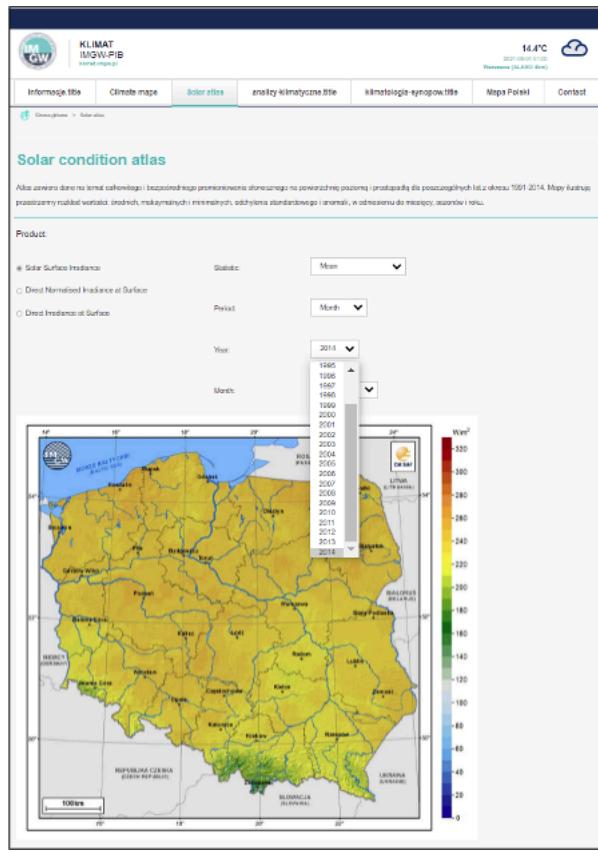


Figure 61 – Solar Climate atlas for Poland available on the IMGW website: <https://klimat.imgw.pl/en/solar-atlas>

Newly created **solar climate data cube and web map service** will be more **FAIR** as they will be made available online, possibly on the official website of the Polish Hydrometeorological Service (IMGW) for an increased findability, upon future agreement (to be discussed) to make them more **Findable** by the general public. The whole process of data access (including authentication) will be transparent and accompanied by appropriate instructions so that the **Accessibility** could be much higher. The format of the datasets in the data cube will be an OGC netCDF standard compliant with the CF (Climate and Forecast) convention, which is suitable for encoding gridded data for space/time-varying phenomena and commonly known in the climate science community but also easily readable with other common spatial data processing and visualization software including most of the GIS software to keep fully **Interoperable**. Finally, even though the proposed solar climate information system (maps+ dataset) are limited to the area of Poland, all processing scripts will be made available on github along with a well-described processing steps (both Jupyter notebooks and instructional videos will be considered) to provide **Reusability** for other countries or geographical regions.

Two objectives for the pilot OGC Climate Resilience Pilot are:

- to document existing solar radiation datasets (satellite, model and reanalysis data) and services (both freely accessible and commercial)
- to verify the accuracy of the in situ measurements and satellite climate data records for the selected solar radiation parameters using proper statistical methods

9.5. Wildfire risk in P&C insurance (Intact Financial Corporation)

9.5.1. Background

Here we describe the role of an P&C insurance company in context of disaster and climate resilience. We introduce our main public references, being Intact Annual Report 2022 and Intact Social Impact & ESG Report 2022, both found on [Intact Annual Reports page](#). We lay out the goals of our participation.

9.5.2. Approach

Here we very briefly present several use cases related to wildfire and other physical risks, at a very high level. These use cases are presented in logical order, from disaster to climate resilience. The intent is to brush a large picture of how insurance companies can contribute to climate resilience, and to leave room for other participants to link their own contributions. We describe what use cases we selected for the pilot, in this case wildfire hazard modelling and wildfire resilience. We tell why we think those two use cases are appropriate for the climate resilience pilot.

- Restoration
- Claims
- Wildfire Hazard modelling
- Underwriting
- CAT modelling
- Risk management
- Loss prevention
- Wildfire resilience
- Adaptation

9.5.3. Use case 1: Wildfire hazard model

Here we describe the various experiments made on our components during the pilot. For this use case, the main actor is a scientist. The component was kept internal, we explain why. We enumerate the various open data repository we tested, and we describe the process at a high

level. We show pictures of the output. We create logical links to other components that could have been used in the process.

9.5.4. Use case 2: Wildfire resilience

Here we describe the selected use case for insurance, where the main actor is either a forestry expert or a landscaper. We introduce the main reference that is WILDFIRE-RESILIENCE BEST-PRACTICE CHECKLIST FOR HOME CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION AND LANDSCAPING. We explain why this use case is a relevant target for Climate Resilience pilot.

9.6. D-100 Client (Pelagis)

The following use cases focus on the impact of climate change to coastal communities and opportunities to mitigate these effects through sustainable aquaculture best practices. =====
Background

9.6.1. Approach

This project takes advantage of the efforts made through the OGC Marine DWG to define a 'federated marine spatial data infrastructure' (FMSDI).

Providers Table of service endpoints – their role, temporal and spatial resolution, and schema

10

LESSONS LEARNED

LESSONS LEARNED

Participants of the various organizations and institutes that contribute to the Climate Resilience Pilot noted the following gaps or challenges do still exist and require additional work (in future) to overcome:

Currently, the Pixalitics Drought indicator utilizes data from the Copernicus Climate Data Store (CDS). However, the project is in the process of testing various other sources and datasets to assess the speed, reliability, and cost of accessing input data from different providers. The goal is to enable on-demand data processing.

During the testing phase, we compared the input precipitation data obtained from the ERA5 dataset within the Registry of Open Data on AWS to the CDS API. It was found that accessing the data stored on Amazon Web Service (AWS) Simple Storage Service (S3) was faster once virtual Zarrs were set up. However, there are concerns regarding the data's provenance, as it was uploaded to AWS by an organization other than the original data provider. Additionally, the Zarr approach faced challenges when dealing with more recent years' data, as the NetCDFs stored on S3 had inconsistent chunking. To address this issue, a request has been submitted to enhance the Python kerchunk library's ability to handle variable chunking. We are pointing this out as it is not specific to this datasource; these challenges can happen to any large datasource that needs to transform into Zarrs to operate faster.

The pilot project aims to achieve multiple objectives, one of which is to reduce the obstacles that users face when accessing CDS/ADS (Atmospheric Data Store) data and services. By identifying these barriers or gaps from the users' perspective, the pilot can adapt and evolve accordingly. This approach ensures that the project engages a broader user community and facilitates their interaction with CDS/ADS.

To provide a clear direction for developers and users, the pilot intends to establish a universal and well-defined climate service workflow. This workflow will serve as a roadmap, guiding individuals through the entire process from raw data to actionable information. By offering a structured framework, the project aims to enhance efficiency and streamline the utilization of climate services.

Several enhancements were planned for the project, including improvements to the performance of the Sentinel-2 data cube. Climate data can be incorporated in this, and vegetation fuel type classification as well. This to support a wildfire risk assessment workflow. These enhancements contribute to expanding the capabilities and functionalities of the pilot project.

The principles of Analysis Ready Data (ARD) are not limited to Earth Observation (EO) data alone. They can also be applied to climate time series data. An effective ARD should be adaptable to various scenarios and capable of addressing a wide range of analytic inquiries. By adopting ARD principles, the pilot aims to generate data that can be readily queried to extract valuable insights regarding climate trends.

During the DP21 phase, a solid foundation was established for exploring data cube extraction and conversion to ARD. The FME data integration platform played a crucial role in facilitating these processes. Furthermore, numerous approaches were explored for tasks such as data extraction, simplification, and transformation. Additionally, different methods were investigated

for selecting, splitting, aggregating, and summarizing time series. The evaluation involved assessing both band and cell statistics to determine their effectiveness. The primary objective was to generate ARD capable of answering questions related to climate trends.

Further experimentation is required to enhance the project's capabilities. This experimentation encompasses various aspects, including analytic techniques, statistical methods, simplification processes, and publication methodologies. Additionally, the project aims to explore cloud-native approaches such as NetCDF to COG conversion and the utilization of APIs. These ongoing experiments contribute to refining the project's methodologies and expanding its range of applications.

The classification rules employed by the project need to more accurately model the impacts of interest. For instance, incorporating business rules related to temperature range and statistical types should form an integral part of the classification process before converting the data into vectors. By refining the classification rules, the project aims to improve the accuracy and relevance of the generated results.

Currently, the participants have implemented the first Drought Index (SPI) using precipitation data from the Copernicus Climate Data Store (CDS). However, they are open to incorporating additional data sources as per the project's requirements. This flexibility ensures that the pilot project remains adaptable to evolving needs and can utilize diverse datasets to enhance its outputs.

In summary, the pilot project seeks to overcome barriers and engage a wider user community by facilitating access to CDS/ADS data and services. A well-defined climate service workflow will guide developers and users through the entire process, ensuring efficiency and effectiveness. Enhancements to the Sentinel-2 data cube, the inclusion of climate data and vegetation fuel type classification, and the development of a wildfire risk assessment workflow will expand the project's capabilities. By applying ARD principles and refining classification rules, the project aims to generate valuable insights into climate trends. Ongoing experimentation and the exploration of different methods contribute to the project's continuous improvement.

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FUTURE WORK //

FUTURE WORK //

During the pilot, participants agreed to the following items where future work would be needed:

- Further scenario tests should be explored, including comparison with historical norms
 - calculate difference between historical max temps and projected max temps. More analysis needs to be done with higher resolution time steps – weekly and daily. At the outset monthly time steps were used to make it easier to prototype workflows. Daily time step computations will take significantly more processing time.



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ANNEX A (INFORMATIVE) REVISION HISTORY

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DATE	RELEASE	AUTHOR	PRIMARY CLAUSES MODIFIED	DESCRIPTION
2023-03-28	0.1	G. Schumann; A.J. Kettner	all	First draft of ER
2023-03-29	0.2	Nils Hempelmann	adapt to new ER schema	revision draft of ER



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