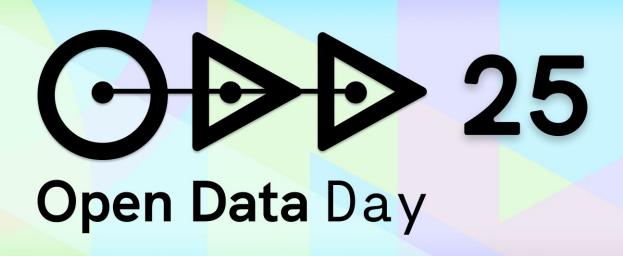




Open Data Day: environmental data sources for exploring the polycrisis

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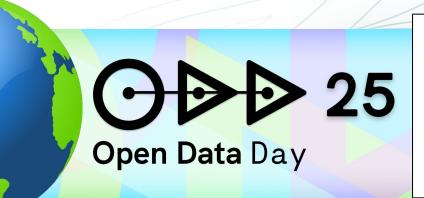
1 - 7 March, 2025





Workshop Overview

- It's Open Data Day (Week) across the world! Brief summary of ODD
- I summarise various sources of open environmental data & why open data is so useful, in general and in the domain
- I summarise the polycrisis, which underlies this year's ODD theme
- We explore sources of open environmental data together: a (relaxed) competition!



Our scope: open data with relevance to environmental (earth, space, etc.) science/research: open environmental data







Overview: what is Open Data Day (/Week)?

- ODD is an annual international celebration of open data
- 15-year history: was first proposed in 2010 by David Eaves, a public policy entrepreneur
- Groups from likely every country create local events on the day where they will use open data in their communities - like our workshop today:)
- ODD is maintained and supported by the Open Knowledge Foundation (OKFN) through the Open Knowledge Network (note: this session was my idea and has no sponsor!)









Overview: (but wait,) what is Open Data?

Open data is data that anyone can access, use and share because it:

- has been made available somewhere easily accessible
- is stored in a standard, machine-readable format
- is licensed conditions of use are made clear
- is free (to download and use)!







Overview: what is the polycrisis?

- The theme of ODD'25 is 'Open Data to Tackle the Polycrisis'. Let's stay on theme!
- Polycrisis = "describes a complex situation where multiple, interconnected crises converge and amplify each other, resulting in a predicament that is difficult to manage or resolve... unlike single crises that may have clearer causes and solutions, a polycrisis involves overlapping and interdependent issues" [Wikipedia definition]







Open data and the polycrisis

- ODD'25 describes this year's theme more specifically as: the concept of polycrisis, and more specifically the intersections between poverty and multiple inequalities, violence and conflict, and climate and disaster response
- Given our short session, we'll just focus on environmental datasets, with the appreciation that any dataset on the environment would be useful for investigating the many interconnection between the above e.g. the climate and inequality/conflict







Our ODD: a (relaxed) competition





Summary: sources of Open Environmental Data

There are numerous sources of open environmental data, but I am going to provide some examples as a guide. You can use any you can find, or already know of/use, to do the challenge coming next!

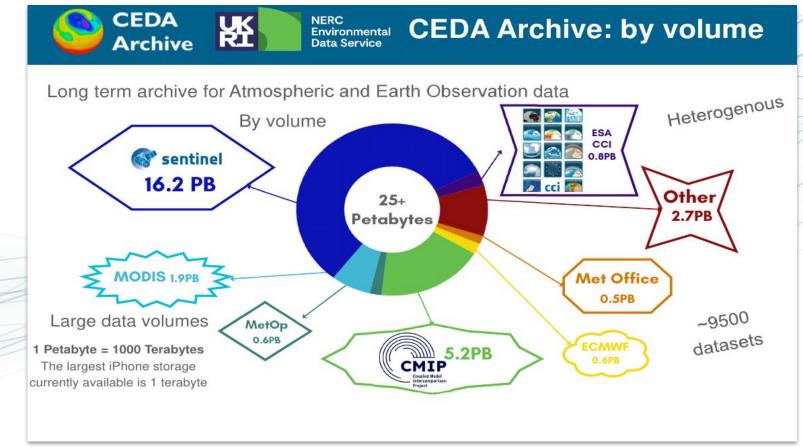
- NCAS's own **CEDA**: https://help.ceda.ac.uk/article/98-accessing-data, the CEDA catalogue search ise a way in: https://help.ceda.ac.uk/article/137-ceda-data-catalogue
- NCEO: https://www.nceo.ac.uk/data-facilities/datasets-tools/?dataset_type=datasets
- Various NASA sources: https://data.nasa.gov/, https://data.nasa.gov/, https://data.nasa.gov/
- Further earth observation data e.g. from EU's Copernicus:
 https://dataspace.copernicus.eu/explore-data
- ODD lists various other environmental sources at https://opendataday.org/#resources
- And so many more! Use any good sources you know of, and please share them with us





CEDA as a great source of Open Environmental Data

Slide kindly provided by / courtesy of Ellie Fisher of CEDA:





CEDA as a great source of Open Environmental Data

Slide (also) kindly provided by / courtesy of Ellie Fisher of CEDA:

EO Open Access Data at CEDA

* access to some data restricted

NCEO

- · MIPAS atmospheric profiles, MIPAS clouds
- Southampton TOPEX data, Plymouth plankton products
- Biomass maps
- Gome O3 profiles
- Leicester LST data
- Swansea GLAS vegetation height
- Weighing Trees with Lasers

Sentinel data

- S1A+B, S2A+B, S3A, S3B, S5P products, most global
- Defra/JNCC S1/S2 ARD (Analysis Ready Data) UK (except Wales)

ESA - ERS and Envisat*

- (A)ATSR, MIPAS, MERIS, SCIAMACHY
- SAR (limited)

Eumetsat - MetOp A+B*

IASI, AVHRR-3, GOME-2

NASA/NOAA

- CALIOP, AVHRR_GAC, Landsat8
- MODIS many products

NERC facilities/projects

- ARF 1978-present
- ARC SST
- NCAVEO (Network for Calibration & Validation of EO data)
- Globolakes

CCI

· Data products for all ECVs

(SST, OC, GHG, Cloud, Aerosol, Landcover, Glaciers, Ice Sheets, Ozone, Sea Level, Soil Moisture, Sea Ice, Fire)

Other

- AATSR Validation data (ISAR, SISTER)
- SLSTR Calibration data
- MTCI (MERIS Terrestrial Chlorophyll Index)
- SEVIRI FRP (Fire Radiative Power)
- Globsnow
- COMET Continuous GPS
- GERB (Geostationary Earth Radiation Budget)





The challenge itself

Challenge: find datasets that you fulfil these criteria as best as you can find, and save the link to them so we can compare answers a group. Notes/clarifications:

- To be eligible, datasets must be **open** and **concern some aspect of the environment in their nature**.
- You do not need to download the dataset for it to count, please save a link to the page which provides the basic information about it (metadata)
- Don't worry about registration needs for the workshop as long as the data is open pending source registration and we can see the description, that is fine (counts)

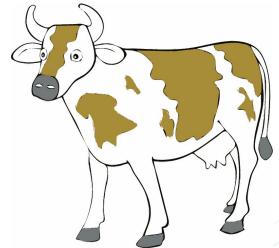




Pre-challenge example



[demo on screen]







Challenge items

Challenge: find datasets that you fulfil these criteria as best as you can find, and save the link to them so we can compare answers a group. To be eligible, datasets must be **open** and **concern some aspect of the environment in their nature**.

Objective cases:

- Oldest dataset, with two cases:
 - oldest by age/time of data represented
 - oldest by dataset creation or editing
- Dataset covering the smallest area of the globe
- Largest single data file (no need to actually download it!)
- Non-terrestrial dataset furthest away from Earth (but still in the solar system!)

Subjective (or hard to tell) cases, to be judged as a group on a most-votes/agreement basis:

- Most unusual!
- (Likely to) have the most variability (i.e. range) across the data
- (Likely to) have the least variability (i.e. range) across the data





Let's compare our findings!









