# European Network and ICOS

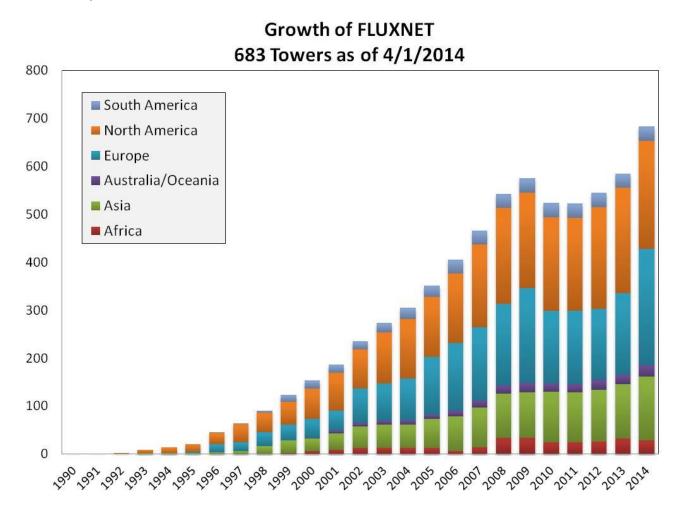
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# Network size and trend

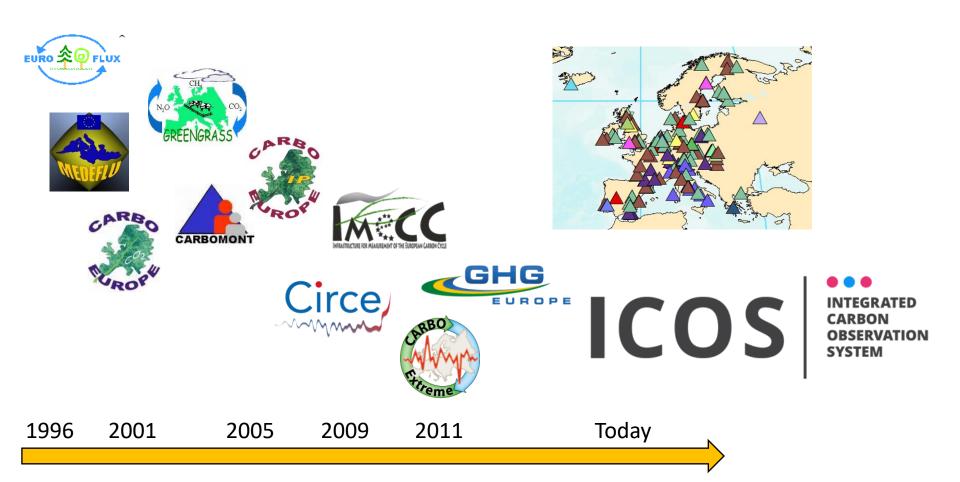
The European network had a constant growth until 2009 and then stopped, increasing again only recently.



The main reason is in the funding scheme...

# Research projects vs long term monitoring

European Union funded different research projects (3-5 years) where eddy covariance data were collected. Often same sites were involved in different projects (but not always)



## The European Network of sites

More than 350 sites registered, about 200 confirmed to have EC data, 180 submitted data. Thanks to EU funded projects outside Europe also data from Africa and Russia are included. But also many sites not funded by EU.









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# **The European Network of sites**

Most of the sites are however in Europe, covering all the countries except the Balkan region where only few sites exist (note: sites in Estonia are chambers + one eddy)

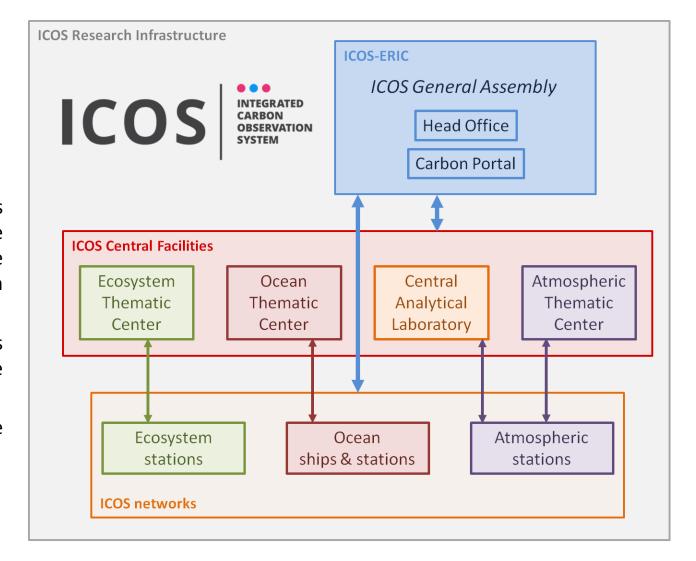


#### What is ICOS

www.icos-ri.eu

#### **ICOS** is:

- A networks of sites measuring GHGs in the ecosystem, atmosphere and ocean compartments
- 2. Four thematic centres that coordinate the activity of the sites
- 3. One EU level head-office and web portal



The ICOS Ecosystem network: about 70 ecosystem sites measuring fluxes of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O

The ICOS **Ecosystem Thematic Center**: coordinates the ecosystem network, does the processing, test and development of new methods and sensors. The main ETC lab is in Italy (Viterbo) with two additional offices/labs in France (Bordeaux) and Belgium (Antwerp).

# **Participation in ICOS**

It is not enough to be interested to share data to participate in ICOS... As European Research Infrastructure there are formal and technical steps needed:

's be

Data quality, data continuity, metadata, constant feedbacks are crucial to ensure that the data will be useful and used. All this is set-up and tested before a site is officially added to the network.

the costs of the the services. For ecosystem sta

3) The site has to apply the agree by the ICOS data policy

4) The station has to go the Not so different respect to other networks. The fact that is linked to each single station makes 1) explicit the importance of the work done and 2) stronger the relation between site and Thematic Centre

d must narticinate to ICOS either as Member or but ICOS is a long term Research ead Infrastructure and for this reason it is important to follow protocols in order to e to increase comparability. ding ncie cari Many sites run two systems in parallel! sted

On open access no needed to comment.

melling process" where the quality, completeness and transmission is tested by the Thematic Centre.

be difficult to understand

#### **The ICOS Network**

Not all the countries in Europe are currently members of ICOS and for this reason the distribution of stations is not homogeneous like in the European Database



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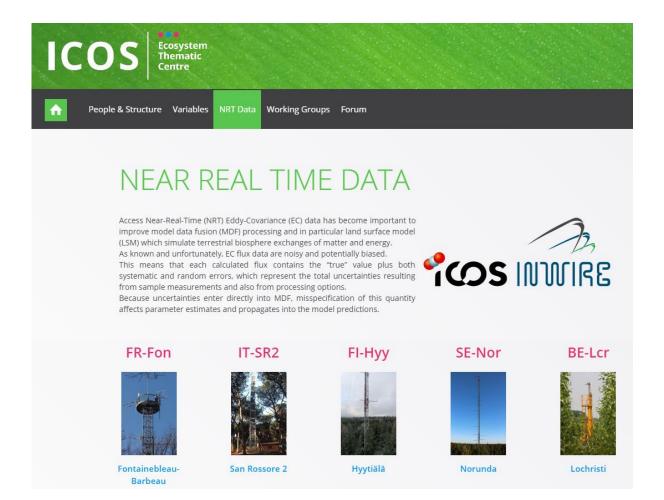


### ICOS Near Real Time data submission and processing

Raw data are submitted daily to the ICOS databases.

Fluxes are computed every morning for the Near Real Time data and periodically for the data releases.

http://www.icos-etc.eu/icos/nrt-data



# ICOS - Common methods to avoid errors and increase comparability

#### Instruction documents

21 instructions manuals (~1900 pages) written and edited by ETC based upon protocols elaborated by the scientific community (>150 scientists involved).



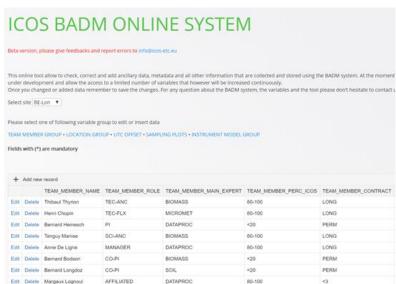
Provides a unique example of standard. The documents (technical) are available for everybody and will be soon online with a DOI.

The protocols (more scientific) are going to be published in a scientific journal (ask Corinna for info)

# ICOS - A new database system, including templates and formats

With Near Real Time data processing and information to be submitted manually often and timely, the database system, templates and formats need to be chanted respect to the European Database.





**HOWEVER**, always without re-inventing anything and ensuring the full compliance with the agreed international standards, in particular with AmeriFlux and the European Database. This means: BADM system, same variable names, same levels definition, same site codes, same formatting rules etc.

# **European Database and AmeriFlux: a story of success...**



In the last years there have been a number of great achievements in the collaboration between these two large databases and their networks

- 1) Common centralized data processing so that the data are fully compliant. This also helped to save resources (no duplications). And you make a lot of friends.
- 2) Same variable names, codes, descriptions, units (!!!), structure. To call the same thing in the same way in USA and in Europe.
- 3) Same final products so that a used can download data from AmeriFlux and from the European Database and just use them, no additional steps needed, QC have the same meaning etc.
- 4) Same data levels definition in order to better organize the process and clearly explain to the users what they have in the hands (with limits and characteristics)
- 5) Same BADM templates, with same options and rules. In this way also the metadata and ancillary data are fully comparable and well organized.

In ICOS we worked (and we are still working) to ensure full compatibility of ICOS data with these agreed standards even if data are in some cases more complex (raw data).

# **European Database and ICOS – near future strategy**

# European Database





A lot of sites from all Europe, Africa, Russia Open to everybody for participation Strong compatibility with AmeriFlux

Low funding level No long term plan

Long term plan
Stable (well, we hope...) funding

Not open to everybody
Sites only from participating countries
Own standards but based on existing stuff



Find a strategy in order to take the positive aspects from both. Viterbo coordinates both (good) but different groups involved, different stakeholders and formal rules to be respected...

