



# LandSeaLot Deliverable 6.1

Data landscape report

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## Executive summary

In the context of the LandSeaLot Work Package 6 "Data management and services", this document describes the different dataflows in the 9 LandSeaLot Integration Labs (LILs) and defines the ambition for management of these flows. Insight is provided in the method followed to gather the dataflow information from the LILs and the results are described of a first, high-level analysis of the information compiled on the data flows as per month 9 in the project. This analysis provides an improved understanding of what is needed regarding data management to defragment and reduce gaps in environmental observations at the Land Sea Interface area and allows to set a series of data management focus actions differing from LIL to LIL.



## Abbreviations

B	Baltic Sea
BGC	Biogeochemistry
BODC	British Oceanographic Data Center
CC-BY	Creative Commons by
CDOM	Colored dissolved organic matter
CF	Climate and Forecast
CMEMS	Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service
CSV	Comma-separated values
CTD	Conductivity temperature depth
DD	Danube delta and coastal area
DOI	Digital Object Identifier
EDMERP	European Directory of Marine Environmental Research Projects
EDMO	European Directory of Marine Organisations
EMODnet	European Marine Observation and Data Network
ERDDAP	Environmental Research Division Data Access Program
FAIR	Findable, accessible, interoperable, reusable
FF	Firth of Forth
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GRL	Gulf of Lions and Rhone delta
LIL	LandSeaLot Integration Lab
MOHID	Modelo Hidrodinâmico
MOOSE	Mediterranean Ocean Observing System on Environment
NA	North Aegean Sea
NetCDF	Network Common Data Form
ORCID	Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier
PNA	Po delta and North Adriatic
PSU	Practical salinity unit
RI	Research Infrastructure
ROR	Research Organization Registry
SCM	Swedish Coastal zone Model
SEB	Seine estuary and bay
SeaDataNet	Pan-European infrastructure for ocean and marine data management
SEA	scieNtific Open data Edition
SISMER	Systèmes d'Informations scientifiques pour la Mer
TSS	Tagus and Sado estuaries system
THREDDS	Thematic Real-time Environmental Distributed Data Services
WP	Work Package
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WoRMS	World Register of Marine Species
WSFS	Watershed simulation and forecasting system
WSRE	Wadden Sea, Rhine delta and Elbe River



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# 1. Introduction

The LandSeaLot project aims at closing the observation gaps in the Land-Sea interface area, with a specific focus on river deltas and effects close to the coast. The project has at its core to address selected, regional societal challenges in the 9 LandSeaLot Integration Labs (LILs, see Fig. 1). To respond to these challenges, targeted products combining data sources, will be developed. LandSeaLot is bringing together and providing access to 5 types of data:

1. multidisciplinary data from “traditional” *in situ* marine observations;
2. model data;
3. river load and discharge data;
4. remote sensing data;
5. cost-efficient sensor data collected by citizens and scientists.

The aim of LandSeaLot Work Package (WP) 6 “Data management and services” is to:

- a. Support the closing of observation gaps by developing interoperability solutions for river data, low-cost sensors and citizen science concepts;
- b. Create a data flow for the involved river, low-cost sensor and citizen science data into EU aggregators;
- c. Support semantic data interoperability in the coastal area from *in situ*, remote sensing and modelling; and
- d. Develop data access and visualisation services and interfaces to support the work in the LandSeaLot Integration Labs.

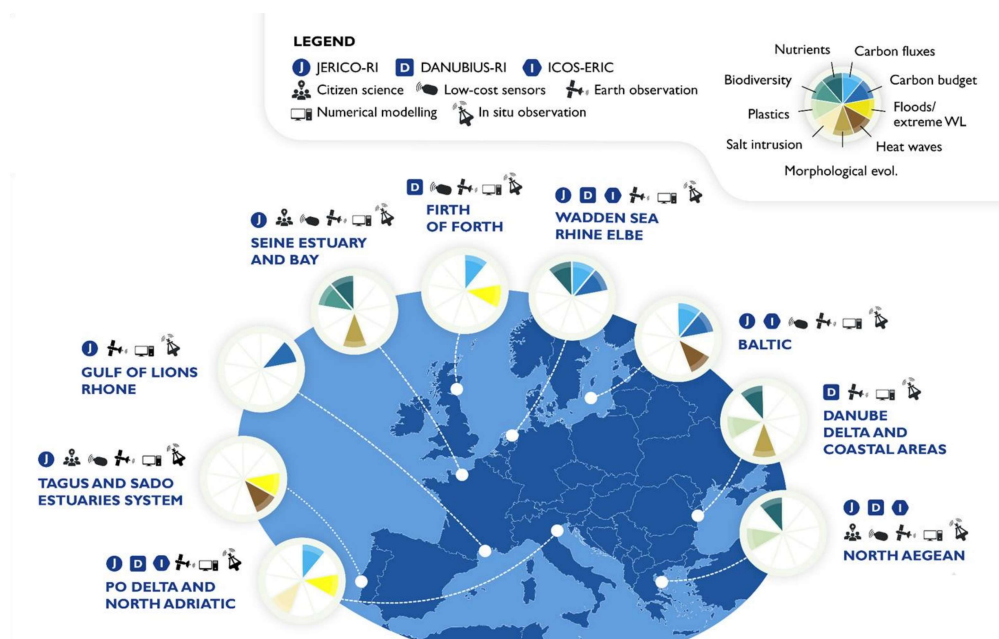


Figure 1: Distribution of the 9 LandSeaLot Integration Labs in Europe and the data type they intend to use



At the inception of the project, it is essential for WP6 to frame the LILs data flows to identify which data are in scope in which LIL (Figure 1), and where support actions from the WP6 team will be required. D6.1 “Data landscape report” documents and analyses the data flow landscape of the land-sea interface area as relevant in the LILs, with a focus on the five data types mentioned above.

## 2. Methodology

Originally, the description of task 6.1 proposed to analyse four types of data flows: river discharge and load, low-cost technologies, citizen science concepts and remote sensing, and to select 2 LILs per type. However, after concertation, the WP6 partners decided to expand the analysis and to consider all five data flow types (adding the *in-situ* observations) for every LIL, giving a comprehensive overview, as complete as possible at the time of the deliverable, of the data management needs.

A spreadsheet template, including examples, was created and all 9 LIL leads were asked to complete the table within 3 weeks. The survey included per dataset columns with metadata as listed in table 1.

Table 1: Categories and information requested to the LILs leads

<b>General info</b>	LIL (dropdown menu: FF, B, WSRE, SEB, PNA, DD, GRL, TSS, NA) PS: for LIL abbreviations used, see section 3 of this document)
	Partner
	Contact person and email
<b>Data summary</b>	Dataset name / brief description
	Preexisting data or data generated in LandSeaLot? (dropdown menu: Generated in LandSeaLot, Generated from pre-existing data, Pre-existing data)
	If already existing, DOI or link
	Purpose, target user
	Observation, model? (dropdown menu: Observation, Model)
	Real time or delayed data (dropdown menu: Real time data, Delayed mode data)
	Data source (instrument, sensor, model short name, samples: sampler, analysis instrument)
	Expected size
	Level of processing and description
	Variables and units
	Expected accuracy of data (description for each variable)
	Link to expected accuracy of data (es. datasheet of the sensor)
	Are the observation data uniquely identifiable in this and other data stores, to facilitate de-duplication?
	Are sensor calibrations involved in the data set traceable to laboratory standards, and is this process described/linked in the metadata of each observation?





	Is per-observation uncertainty included in the dataset?
	Is generic uncertainty information included in the dataset?
	Spatial extent and resolution
	Time span and resolution
	Metadata provided
<b>Timing</b>	When will be ready to share with partners
	When will be ready to publish
<b>Interoperability</b>	File format
	Will you use standard vocabularies? Which? (see info tab : Table 2)
	If you need your own vocabulary, will you provide mappings?
	Will the data be open access? (dropdown menu : Yes, No)
	If it can't be published, provide the reason
	Which repository will you use?
	Are there any ethical or legal concerns? (dropdown menu: Yes, No)
	Which license will you use?
<b>LIL's challenges</b>	Does the data source formatting already support the type of analysis required to address the challenges in this LIL? (dropdown menu: fully, partially, not at all)
	Does the data source timeliness already support the type of analysis required to address the challenges in this LIL? (dropdown menu: fully, partially, not at all)
	Does the data source quality control already support the type of analysis required to address the challenges in this LIL? (dropdown menu: fully, partially, not at all)
	Does the data source metadata already support the type of analysis required to address the challenges in this LIL? (dropdown menu: fully, partially, not at all)

One of the information fields requested was referring to the use of standard vocabularies and metadata models. To facilitate the response, table 2 was provided.

Table 2: List of standard vocabularies and metadata models

<b>Controlled vocabularies and codes</b>	
<a href="#">SeaDataNet / BODC controlled vocabularies catalogue</a>	Variables, ships, instruments, units, mappings to other vocabularies
<a href="#">EDMO catalogue</a>	Marine research organizations
<a href="#">EDMERP catalogue</a>	Marine environmental research projects
<a href="#">CORDIS catalogue</a>	European project information
<a href="#">ROR catalogue</a>	Research institutions
<a href="#">Climate and Forecast</a>	Variables (climate, meteorology, oceanography)
<a href="#">ORCID</a>	PI identifiers



<a href="#">Creative Commons</a>	Licenses
ISO8601	DateTime
<a href="#">Global Change Master Directory Keywords</a>	Keywords
<a href="#">WMO/OceanOPS platform ID</a>	Identifiers for platforms
<a href="#">WoRMS</a>	Marine species identifier
<a href="#">OceanSITES Data Format Reference Manual</a>	Quality control flag level, schema and method
<b>(Meta)data standards and formats</b>	
<a href="#">CF netCDF</a>	
<a href="#">GBIF Darwin Core</a>	
<a href="#">SeaDataNet</a>	
<a href="#">Copernicus Marine Service In Situ netCDF</a>	
<a href="#">Attribute Convention for Data Discovery (metadata)</a>	

### 3. Results and analysis for each of the 9 LILs

All LILs information on their data flows landscapes are described in a (not yet public) overview spreadsheet (Annex 1). It includes the datasets that each LIL expects to use, both the existing files from various sources (internal and external), as well as new datasets that will be collected via cost-effective sensors. The cost-effective sensors data are expected data as no sensors were purchased yet at the time of delivery of this deliverable.

**The overview spreadsheet will be kept as a living document** to be able to update the information every time a new sensor is deployed. For the analysis of the data flow information, each LIL was scrutinised and is presented individually hereafter.

#### Firth of Forth (FF)

The Firth of Forth LIL plans to use 2 real time observation datasets of remote sensing reflectance, latitude, longitude and time, using the 'CF Standard Name' standard vocabulary. Both datasets will not be open access and their publication or sharing with the partners depend on the agreement with end users. Both sets have a unique ID to identify them, and sensor calibrations involved in the datasets are not traceable to laboratory standards.

One set is a pre-existing dataset using trios radiometers on So-rad platform in Scottish waters while the other one is to be generated using a cost-effective sensor, possibly WISP radiometers from WaterInsight deployed in Forth ports.

It is also indicated that the 2 data sources formatting, timeliness, quality control and metadata already *fully* support the type of analysis required to address the LIL challenges.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- Integration support for existing **in situ sensor data** with the **WISP cost-efficient sensor**.
- Metadata and data model of the WISP output needs to be checked for potential mappings on syntax and vocabularies used.
- Needs to be confirmed if there are not more datasets involved, e.g. remote sensing from Copernicus.



## Baltic Sea (B)

The Baltic Sea LIL plans to use 13 datasets, 8 generated from pre-existing data (among which 2 are model data from WSFS-VEMALA and unknown) and 5 generated in LandSeaLot (among which 1 is model data from SCM-Swedish Coastal zone Model). From the observation data, absorption by CDOM and turbidity data issued from *in situ* observation and remote sensing, will be used. Only one dataset is real time data: turbidity from automated river stations, all other datasets are in delayed mode.

There is little information provided with regards to the Interoperability questions (format, use of standard vocabulary, use of repository). However, it is informed that half of the datasets will be open access.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- If possible, the regional data needs to be taken from the international standardised aggregator, not the local dataset in national standard.
- The LIL integrates ***in situ* datasets from international sources** (aggregators) with new data from **cost-efficient sensors**. Metadata and data model from deployed sensors need to be investigated and mappings supported.
- The LIL also involves data from **river discharge stations**. These do not have international standards. Analyse the **standards for the river discharge** stations. Current standards for river data (in e.g. DANUBIUS-RI) will be used and improved (if needed) and demonstrate the new dataflow with this LIL, creating required mappings where required.

## Wadden Sea, Rhine delta and Elbe estuary (WSRE)

The Wadden Sea, Rhine delta and Elbe estuary LIL plans to use 8 delayed mode observation datasets, 6 are pre-existing datasets and 2 generated in LandSeaLot. The pre-existing datasets are from water samples and lab analysis as well as from *in situ* measurements (including FerryBox) and have a DOI. One of the datasets is from remote sensing via Sentinel-2 satellite. Four datasets are open access and 3 of them use standard vocabularies.

For the 2 datasets generated in LandSeaLot, one will include temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, chlorophyll fluorescence and turbidity at the Cuxhaven station measured by the FerryBox system. The dataset will have a data unique identifiable, follow FAIR principle, be open access on Pangea and use standard vocabularies. The other one will include salinity and temperature data (possibly turbidity and dissolved oxygen) measured by low-cost sensors purchased by LandSeaLot and deployed by citizens.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- If possible, the regional data needs to be taken from the international standardised aggregator, not the local dataset in the national standard.
- This LIL combines remote sensing, *in situ* (from aggregators), river discharge and newly collected cost-efficient sensors, therefore the data management actions will be to:
  - analyse the **cost-efficient sensor** metadata and data model and provide best practices,
  - Analyse the **standards for the river discharge** stations. Current standards for river data (in e.g. DANUBIUS-RI) will be used and improved (if needed) and demonstrate the new dataflow with this LIL, creating required mappings where required.



- check mappings between *in situ*, remote sensing, river and cost-efficient sensors metadata, vocabularies and data model.

## Seine estuary and bay (SEB)

The Seine estuary and bay LIL plans to use 10 datasets of which 9 are pre-existing data and 1 generated in LandSeaLot as output from modelling. Among the 9 pre-existing datasets, 3 are from *in situ* observation (river station, mooring, and CTD bottle), and 6 are from models.

Very little information was provided about the interoperability of the datasets.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- Analyse the metadata and data from the **model output**. Support in mapping to optimise integration.
- Analyse the **standards for the river discharge** stations. Current standards for river data (in e.g. DANUBIUS-RI) will be used and improved (if needed) and demonstrate the new dataflow with this LIL, creating required mappings where required.
- **Cost-efficient sensor** data is not being mentioned in the table yet, but it is in the plans to collect data in this way via cooperation with local marinas. Depending on the sensors purchased, their data flows need to be investigated and where possible adjusted to increase FAIRness.

## Po delta and North Adriatic (PNA)

The Po delta and North Adriatic LIL plans to use 16 datasets:

- 7 pre-existing observation datasets most with DOI or links to access them,
- 5 generated from pre-existing data from remote sensing and modelling,
- 3 generated in LandSeaLot from model output and *in situ* measurements.

All datasets are delayed mode data. No information was provided about the interoperability of the datasets.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- The core work in this LIL will focus on integration of mode, river and marine *in situ* from main aggregators (like Copernicus).
- Analyse the metadata and data from the **model output**. Support in mapping to optimise integration.
- Analyse the metadata and data from models from the ***in-situ* datasets**. Support in mapping to optimise integration.
- Analyse the **standards for the river discharge** stations. Current standards for river data (in e.g. DANUBIUS-RI) will be used and improved (if needed) and demonstrate the new dataflow with this LIL, creating required mappings where required.

## Danube delta and coastal area (DD)

The Danube delta and coastal area LIL plans to use 13 datasets (12 indicated as pre-existing and 1 without info). 6 datasets have a DOI, a link where to access the data and 5 datasets are owned by GeoEcoMar and available upon request. Most datasets will be/are open access. 2 datasets are satellite images, others are lab analysis or *in situ* measurements.



Data management actions with this LIL:

- The core work in this LIL will focus on integration of *in situ* and river data.
- When **marine *in situ* data** is still in national formats, it first needs to be transformed and published to EU aggregator standards.
- The Danube is an important river for DANUBIUS-RI. In the LandSeaLot project, current standards for river data (in e.g. DANUBIUS-RI) will be used and improved (if needed), best practices drafted and, if possible, demonstrate the new dataflow with this LIL, creating mappings where required.

## Gulf of Lions, Rhone delta (GRL)

The Gulf of Lions, Rhone delta LIL plans to use 14 datasets, 12 from observations with a processing level L2 and 2 from models with a processing level L4 (hydrodynamic and BGC model, and neural network, both will be generated during LandSeaLot, open access and use ERDDAP). All datasets are/will be available in csv, netCDF or other formats, and all are using/will use the CF Standard Name vocabularies. 8 datasets are pre-existing data with DOI measured by fixed buoy (4) and ship visits (4), they use SEANOE and SISMER repositories and are open access, using the CC-BY 4.0 license. Four other observation datasets will be generated in LandSeaLot, measured by low-cost mooring, ocean glider and ship visits. The data will use CORIOLIS and SISMER as repositories and will not be open access except for the data issue from the MOOSE-GE 2024 cruise.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- The core work in this LIL will focus on integration of pre-existing marine *in situ* data, and newly collected *in situ* data, partly collected via cost-efficient sensors.
- When **marine *in situ* data** is still in local/national formats, it first needs to be transformed and published to EU aggregator standards.
- Analyse the **cost-efficient sensor** metadata and data model. Provide best practices for the developer.

## Tagus and Sado estuaries system (TSS)

The Tagus and Sado estuaries system LIL plans to use 4 open access netCDF datasets following the 'CF Standard Name' standard vocabularies.

- 1 dataset of water level, water velocity, temperature and salinity is generated from pre-existing data, model data from the LisOcean model based on MOHID numerical model. The data are available now to LandSeaLot partners and to be published on THREDDS Data Server,
- 3 datasets are from observation (1 pre-existing with DOI and 2 to be generated by LandSeaLot).
  - The pre-existing one is from High Frequency Radar, a real time dataset of total velocity of the coastal surface ocean currents available now to share with LandSeaLot partners and to be published.
  - The 2 datasets generated by LandSeaLot will be produced by cost-effective sensors, the water level in real time and the temperature in delayed mode. Both sets will be shared with partners and published on EMODnet after 6 months. Sensor calibrations involved in the datasets are not traceable to laboratory standards.

It is also indicated that the 4 data sources formatting, timeliness, quality control and metadata already *fully* support the type of analysis required to address the LIL challenges.



Additionally, the LIL makes use of existing local/national marine *in situ* datasets.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- The core work in this LIL will focus on integration of pre-existing marine *in situ* data in local/national standards, with the newly collected *in situ* data, partly collected via cost-efficient sensors.
- The **marine *in situ* data** is still in local/national formats, therefore it first needs to be transformed and published to EU aggregator standards, before it can be supported by mappings.
- The newly generated **cost-efficient sensors** first need to be analysed for their metadata and data model. WP6 will provide best practices for the developer to produce FAIR data output that can be integrated.

## North Aegean (NA)

The North Aegean LIL plans to use 16 datasets: 11 datasets with DOI or links from pre-existing data and 5 generated in LandSeaLot from observations (1 from remote sensing and 4 via low-cost devices purchased by LandSeaLot).

The pre-existing datasets are in netCDF format and open access. The ones obtained from satellite observations follow CMEMS vocabularies (except one following GlobColour vocabularies). One of the pre-existing datasets is output from a biogeochemical reanalysis model.

The 4 datasets generated in LandSeaLot via low-cost devices will be:

- macroplastics counts ( $\#/m^2$ ), macroplastics surface, macroplastic flow via a Camera: macroplastic count, flow and surface in delayed mode
- microplastics counts ( $\#/m^3$ ) via net samples: microplastics counts in delayed mode
- temp\_surface ( $^{\circ}C$ ), salinity (PSU), oxygen (ml/L), turbidity, Chl-a Fluor ( $mg/m^3$ ) via low-cost buoys in real time
- salinity (PSU) via low-cost sensors in delayed mode

Their interoperability parameters are all to be determined.

Data management actions with this LIL:

- The core work in this LIL will focus on integration of remote sensing data, with the pre-existing marine *in situ* data in national/EU aggregator standards, and with the newly collected *in situ* data, collected via cost-efficient sensors.
- The **marine *in situ* data** is already available in NetCDF (two datasets in Copernicus), which needs to be checked for FAIR metadata and used vocabularies, before it can be supported by mappings.
- The newly generated **cost-efficient sensor** data first need to be analysed for their metadata and data model. WP6 will provide best practices for the developer to produce FAIR data output that can be integrated.
- The **remote sensing data** from Copernicus will be analysed for its metadata model and vocabularies and supported with mappings towards the other data types.

## 4. Conclusions

The analysis presented in this document provides a first overview of the datasets expected in each of the LILs, and in this way obtains an improved understanding of what is needed on the data management side to defragment and reduce gaps in environmental observations at the Land Sea



Interface. By knowing the datasets involved, their status of FAIRness, and setting initial targets for what is required by each LIL, it sets up the foundation for planning the WP6 work approach. In line with D1.2 “Draft Data Management Plan and Data Sharing Policy”, LandSeaLot WP6 partners will develop a series of data management solutions for each of the following LILs and data types. For each data type, these will be different, and for each LIL, different solutions can be tested in practice. This is indicated in the analysis results.

For river data, there is not a broadly used existing metadata and data standard yet. Where needed, there will be built upon existing metadata and data standards, based on e.g. DANUBIUS-RI work, and these will be further developed together with the DANUBIUS-RI partners. Additional required vocabularies, supporting mappings, will be set-up, and then tested in relevant LILs.

For cost-efficient sensor data, the documentation regarding metadata and data format of the cost-effective sensors to be purchased will be analysed, assisted by the detailed content of the catalogue of sensors developed by WP4. This will lead to a set of best practices for the sensors, and guidance on the metadata and data model output, which will be provided and discussed with the sensor developers.

For existing marine *in situ* data from aggregators and remote sensing data from Copernicus the standards and vocabularies already exist. If necessary, vocabularies will be extended to support mappings between the datasets.

Marine *in situ* data available in local/national standards will not be supported with mappings but should first be published to the EU aggregators (as should be normal procedure), after which it can be used and integrated, supported by mappings.



## **Annex 1. Comprehensive spreadsheet of all LILs data flows**

[https://deltares.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/teams/dlt40497/\\_layouts/15/doc2.aspx?sourcedoc=%7BBAB26801F-6861-474C-B7CD-1F70DCD84992%7D&file=LandSeaLot\\_Datasets%20information%20form.xlsx&action=default&mobileredirect=true](https://deltares.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/teams/dlt40497/_layouts/15/doc2.aspx?sourcedoc=%7BBAB26801F-6861-474C-B7CD-1F70DCD84992%7D&file=LandSeaLot_Datasets%20information%20form.xlsx&action=default&mobileredirect=true)

PS: non-public yet