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B. Koetz	JECAM-Belgium	Agriculture	Agriculture	50.65 N - 50.625 N , 5 E - 4.979 E	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-Burkina	Agriculture	Agriculture	11.158 N , 3.743 W	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-Canada	Agriculture	Agriculture	49.633 N , 98.00 W	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-China	Agriculture	Agriculture	36.831 N - 36.842 N , 116.569 E - 116.495 E	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-Germany	Agriculture	Agriculture	53.9 N , 13.2 E	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-Morocco	Agriculture	Agriculture	31.541 N - 31.472 N , 7.814 E- 7.842 W	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	3
B. Koetz	JECAM-Russia	Agriculture	Agriculture	53.63 N , 37.23 E	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-South Africa	Agriculture	Agriculture	27.983 S , 28.466 E	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
B. Koetz	JECAM-Ukraine	Agriculture	Agriculture	50.075 N - 50.065 N , 30.11 E - 30.065 E	1	yes	yes	part of JECAM, crop type and status	2
B. Koetz	USDA Maricopa	Agriculture	Agriculture	42.25 N , 93.5 W				USDA test site	
B. Koetz	JECAM-Mali	Agriculture	Agriculture	12.176142 N , 5.189662 W	1			part of JECAM, crop type and status	1
Klaus Scipal	Kleinaltendorf, Germany	agricultrural research, energy crops	Agriculture	50.625841, 6.989106	1	yes	yes	http://www.cka.uni-bonn.de	2
Klaus Scipal	Summit Greenland	atmospheric correction, cal site (?)	Atmospheric Correction	72° 36'N, 38° 25'W	1	yes	yes	cloud radar, depolarization lidar, micropulse lidar, infrared spectrometer, two microwave radiometers, ceilometer, precipitation occurrence sensor, and a twice-daily radiosonde program	2
Marc Paganini	Austria- Neusiedler	CadasterENV Austria project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 47.9532130364N 16.69137044850E	1	yes	yes	very high variety of landscape, 2 national parks; dry grasslands, reeds, suburban area Vienna	1
Marc Paganini	Austria- Mariazell	CadasterENV Austria project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 47.7816990552N 15.2737310637E	1	yes	yes	forest dominated landscape, spots of mires and dry grasslands, remote area, ecosystem services	1
Marc Paganini	Austria- Waldviertel	CadasterENV Austria project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 48.5834398948N 15.2407280164E	1	yes	no	very heterogeneous landscape, small scale mixture of arable land and grassland, high proportion of bogs and mires; includes Wachau - world heritage cultural landscapes; dry grassland, vineyards	1

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Marc Paganini	Austria-Eisenwurzen	CadasterENV Austria project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 47.7330246395N 14.2537856415E	1	yes	yes	integrated monitoring site Zoebelboden; LTER-site, high density in-situ data (all environmental compartements), forested landscape with a few spots of bogs and mires in alpine valleys, including grassland management in alpine valleys	1
Marc Paganini	Austria-Innsbruck	CadasterENV Austria project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 47.2918338367N 11.5542969534E	1	yes	no	alpine city and sourroundings, high alpine areas, major alpine valley, all altitudinal zones, including suburban fringe of provincial capital	1
Marc Paganini	Sweden - Östergötla	CadasterENV Sweden project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 58.268101N 15.6401E	1	yes	no	Arable land in the northern part of the areas; Can time series help to distinguish between arable land and pastures as well as find arable land that is no longer farmed? Valuable hardwood deciduous forest (such as oak); is it possible to distinguish between different deciduous spices with the help of phenology and time series. Water vegetation; can time series help to distinguish between water and temporary non water as well as find eg reed vegetation.	1
Marc Paganini	Sweden - Mountainous region in Västerbotten	CadasterENV Sweden project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 65.752197N 15.6245E	1	yes	no	The test site is representing the Scandinavian mountainous region which has a very unique landscape with many know problematic LC classes when it comes to satellite based LC classification. Time series analyses are expected to make it feasible to classify: Field layer (e.g. differentiation between mountainous grassland and heathland and different types of grasslands); Temporary wetland;. Sloping bogs.	1
Marc Paganini	Sweden - Sjuhärad	CadasterENV Sweden project, Land Cover	CadasterENV	centre: 57.769199N 13.2522E	1	yes	no	Metria already has a long time series prepared over this area, having collected and calibrated 37 registrations from different satellite sensor (Landsat MSS/TM, SPOT, IRS) over the period from 1972 until 2013. A time series between different years (1972-2013) can within the TAKE 5 experiment be complemented with date within the same year (2015).	1
Ferran Gascon	Antarctic DomeC	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((123.9 -74.9,123.9 -75.3,122.9 -75.3,122.9 -74.9,123.9 -74.9))	1	No	No		1

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Ferran Gascon	LaCrau	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((4.86646550041325 43.5688985455855,4.86590977956047 43.5508997031031,4.85353643562845 43.5511010361776,4.85408847651158 43.5691000045046,4.86646550041325 43.5688985455855))	1	No	Yes	RADCALNET	1
Ferran Gascon	Railroad Valley	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((-115.748549825368 38.54967601597,-115.633820305667 38.5483932173429,-115.635521561576 38.4582976174925,-115.75010830749 38.4595763087006,-115.748549825368 38.54967601597))	1	No	Yes	RADCALNET	1
Ferran Gascon	Libya4	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((23.89 29.05,23.89 28.05,22.89 28.05,22.89 29.05,23.89 29.05))	1	No	No		1
Ferran Gascon	Algeria4	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((5.07178383885501 29.5892174142813,5.07178383885501 30.4907475104288,6.10795034735473 30.4907475104288,6.10795034735473 29.5892174142813,5.07178383885501 29.5892174142813))	1	No	No		1
Ferran Gascon	Figueres	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((3.185128 42.451278,3.187874 42.094606,2.699326 42.093109,2.696579 42.446750,3.185128 42.451278))	1	No	Yes	GCPs	1
Ferran Gascon	Libya1	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((12.85 24.92,13.85 24.92,13.85 23.92,12.85 23.92,12.85 24.92))	1	No	No		2
Ferran Gascon	Mauritania1	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((-9.8 19.9,-8.8 19.9,-8.8 18.8,-9.8 18.8,-9.8 19.9))	1	No	No		2

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Ferran Gascon	Barrax	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((-2.12735829077899 39.0547151971202,-2.13253538137418 39.0721776186621,-2.0198851712687 39.0924161102101,-2.01473458288054 39.074949118852,-2.12735829077899 39.0547151971202))	1	No	Yes	AERONET	2
Ferran Gascon	Esrin	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((12.7327406231704 41.8731462728485,12.7359155524028 41.78314744739,12.6156774917091 41.7807136631781,12.6123343328968 41.8707048349722,12.7327406231704 41.8731462728485))	1	No	Yes	GCPs	2
Ferran Gascon	Uyuni Salt Lake	cal/val	cal/val	POLYGON((-67.45 -20,-67.45 -20.16,-68.05 -20.16,-68.05 -20,-67.45 -20))	1	No	No		2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Yucatan-Quintana Roo, Mexico	Globbiomass project. Model calibration & validation	Biomass	-87.833, 20.512	6	Yes	Yes	Forest Inventory data from CONAFOR	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Central Mexico, Mexico	Globbiomass project. Model calibration & validation	Biomass	-99.627, 18.901	9	Yes	Yes	Forest Inventory data from CONAFOR	2
F.M. Seifert	Durango, Mexico	Carbon estimation	Biomass	Centre 105.49 W, 23.74 N => larger (Latitude: 105°40´W - 104° 20´W Longitude: 24 ° 40´N - 22 ° 40´N)	1	Take 5	Yes	Permanent and temporary plots	1
F.M. Seifert	Chiapas, Mexico	Carbon estimation	Biomass	Centre 16.45 N, 91.40 W => larger (Latitude: 92° 22´W - 90° 25´W Longitude: 16° 00´N - 16° 55´N)	1	Take 5	Yes	Ground plots	1

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F.M. Seifert	Calakmul, Campeche, Mexico	Develop reference emission scenarios at community level for REDD+, and set up a monitoring system for future REDD+activities	REDD+	89.375 W; 18.78 N (centre)	1	Yes (march-april is the month when farmers burn their lands and may cause forest fires)	Yes	Tropical semi-evergreen forest, where various disturbance type events occur, such as slash-and-burn agriculture, management of secondary vegetation, forest harvesting, wind damage and forest fires. We have set up or are in the process of setting up a series of permanent monitoring plots (measured every year or 2-years along various disturbance gradients. We have established 50+ monitoring plots along gradients of slash-and-burn, 25 plots in managed secondary forests, 20 sites are selected to monitor recovery from forest fires (pair-wise approach) and we plan to set up monitoring plots in harvested forests for next year. The area includes about 50 National Forest Inventory plots that are measured every five years and includes an area selected by Conafor as an intensive monitorinf site, where we have about 50 plots where the most important C-dynamics are monitored.	2
Klaus Scipal	Bily Kriz, CZ	Mapping of forest properties; Major campaign site	Forest	49.5021N, 18.5368E (forest Flux Tower) 49.4944N, 18.5429E (grassland Flux Tower)	1	Yes	Yes	permanent Spectrometer; Available data: Spaceborne:	1
Klaus Scipal	Stitna, CZ	Mapping of forest properties; Synergies with Flex; Major campaign site	Forest	49.047578N,18.009828E	1	yes	yes	same as Bily Kriz	1
Klaus Scipal	Harth Forest	Mapping of forest properties;	Forest	47.820342N 7.456409E	1	yes	yes	Sen2Exp Site insitu data collected during the Sen2Exp campaign geoland2 site	2
Klaus Scipal	Hartheim, Germany	energy balance, forest meteorology	Forest	47.933748, 7.597887	1	Yes	yes	radition & energy balance etc.	2
Klaus Scipal	Lobos	Mapping of forest properties;	Forest	52.2184N, 5.8379E	1	Yes	yes	Flux Net Tower	3
Klaus Scipal	Pallas	Mapping of forest properties; seasonal change in a boreal forest snow?	Forest	67.9480N,24.1290E	1	Yes	yes		2
Klaus Scipal	Hyytiälä	Mapping of forest properties; seasonal change in a boreal forest snow?	Forest	61.5735N,24.2423E	1	yes	yes	Flux tower Forestry Field station http://www.helsinki.fi/hyytiala/english/	1
F.M. Seifert	Sumatra-FCT	Monthly forest change alerts	REDD+	Harapan GEO FCT VS	1	Every 5 (10) days	Yes	Geo-referenced field and airphotos, notes	1
F.M. Seifert	Central African Republic (CAR)	Forest disturbance/IPCC compliant land use mapping: "to look at forest degradation from selective logging, subsistence agriculture and fire as well as different of forest types from humid to dry forest"	REDD+	LAT: 3.871981dd / LONG: 17.987394dd WGS84 LAT: 3° 52' 19.131" / LONG: 17° 59' 14.6178"	1	Yes	Yes	VHR data, field visits with ground photos, located around the Mbaïki research station with long term forest monitoring data	1

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F.M. Seifert	Gabon	Forest disturbance: intense forest degradation and deforestation occurring since the establishment of an oil palm plantation.	REDD+	LAT: 0.018052dd / LONG: 10.190556dd LAT: 0° 1' 4.9866" / LONG: 10° 11' 26.0016" WGS84	1	Yes	Yes	VHR data	2
F.M. Seifert	Kafa BR, Ethiopia	Community-based forest monitoring	REDD+	7°30'29.00"N 35°54'29.00"E	1	Yes, 5 days	YES	Forest disturbance data collected at regular intervals by local forest rangers	1
F.M. Seifert	Guyana	Deforestation and degradation monitoring	REDD+	59°12' W 6°24'20.176" N	1	Yes, 5 days	YES	Grouth observation for degradation and deforestation from Guyana Forestry Commission	1
F.M. Seifert	Tapajós National Forest, Brazil	Multiple sustainable use of forest resources and research incentive, forest structure, encroachment	Forest		2				2
F.M. Seifert	Colombia - Caqueta	Time series-based monitoring of land cover change and forest degradation in the Dept of Caqueta, Amazon, Colombia	REDD+	LAT 1.4079, LON -73.5747	1	Yes, a time series as dense as possible going back as far a possible in time is of interest	No		1
F.M. Seifert	Vietnam	Detecting and monitoring degradation in South-East Asian forests	REDD+	22 10 08 N 015 39 06 E	2	No	Yes	Forest Inventory plot data	1
F.M. Seifert	Robson Creek, Far North Queensland, Australia	TERN Supersite. Tropical Rainforest. ecosystem monitoring, carbon and water balance experiments, in stream water quantity and quality measurements and OzFlux energy, carbon and water monitoring	Forest	(dms) 145 37 50E, 17 7 10S (http://www.tern-supersites.net.au/images/asn-documents/TERN%20Robson%20Creek%20Supersite%20DERM.pdf)	1	Yes	Yes	TERN supersite (http://www.tern-supersites.net.au/index.php/warra)	1

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F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Jambi Sumatra	This site is part of the Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity project BIOCLIME of GIZ. Study site for Biodiversity, forest degradation, carbon stock and emission estimate, non permanent forest inventory plots	Forest		3	25, tbd	Yes	The forest management unit Meranti is currently being established and supported by the German Government in order to employ sustainable forest manangement and conserve biodiversity. The site is characterized by a diverse landscape ranging from Primary Dipterocarp Rainforest over a large variety of degraded forests to large scale as well as smallholder agriculture. The remnant forests in the site are impacted by commercial as well as illegal logging selective logging activities and thus provide an ideal location for establishing a case study for the use of high temporal and spatial resolution satellite imagery for degradation monitoring. EO includes airborne LIDAR, SPOT 5,6, Landsat, Rapideye	1
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Sumatra-MIN	Monthly forest change alerts UN Climate Summit	Forest	1. S0 01.601 E100 54.454; 2. S0 36.944 E100 54.454; 3. S0 36.944 E101 29.778; 4. S0 01.601 E101 29.778	1	Every 5 (10) days	Yes	Geo-referenced field and airphotos, notes	1
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Sumatra-PSF	Monthly forest change alerts UN Climate Summit	Forest	1. N0 51.225 E102 22.555; 2. N0 07.325 E102 22.555; 3. N0 07.325 E103 06.363; 4. N0 51.225 E103 06.363	1	Every 5 (10) days	Yes	Geo-referenced field and airphotos, notes	1
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Gabon	Detecting and monitoring degradation of Congolese wet forests	Forest	00 13 30 N 11 03 00 E	2	No	Yes	Forest Inventory plot data	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Malawi (larger area)	Detecting and monitoring degradation of Miombo woodlands (larger area)	Forest	12.879 S 33.677 E	2	No	Yes	Forest Inventory plot data	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Novo Progresso, Brazil	Forest degradation monitoring and effects of selective timber extraction. Study site is part of CarBioCial project including soil carbon, erosion and hydorlogic measurements as result of land use change.	Forest	7°20'4.07"S 55°24'1.82"W	1	Every 10 days (Tbd)	yes	Tropical forest, where various disturbance type events occur (agriculture, management of secondary vegetation, forest harvesting and forest fires). The German Government supports sustainable forest manangement and conserve biodiversity since 4 years within the framework of CarBioCial Project. Inventory plot data, soil carbon information, hydologic fluxes can be provided by CarBioCial. Embargo and Forest Concession information is provided by Brazilian Goverment	2

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F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Paragominas	Frontier Dynamics of Amazon forest carbon stocks	Forest	(-3.0, -47.5)	8	no	yes	Recent airborne lidar coverage (2012-2014), including systematic sample of forest cover, and forest inventory plots	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Feliz Natal	Frontier Dynamics of Amazon forest carbon stocks	Forest	(-12.3, -54.5)	6	no	yes	Recent airborne lidar coverage (2012-2014), including systematic sample of forest cover, and forest inventory plots	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Santarem	Frontier Dynamics of Amazon forest carbon stocks	Forest	(-2.8, -54.75)	4		yes	Recent airborne lidar coverage (2012-2014), including systematic sample of forest cover, and forest inventory plots	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Coronel Portillo	Frontier Dynamics of Amazon forest carbon stocks	Forest	REDD+	4		yes	Planned acquisition of airborne lidar (2014) and forest inventory plots across a range of degraded and intact forest types	2
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Warra, Tasmania, Australia	TERN Supersite. Tall Eucalypt forest. Long-term Ecological Research Site since 1998, Effect of forest distirubance on soil CO2 fluxes (http://www.tern-supersites.net.au/knb/metacat/lloyd.289/asn)	Forest	(decimal degrees, centre) 146.7289E, -43.085278S	2	90	Yes	TERN supersite (http://www.tern-supersites.net.au/index.php/warra)	2
F.M. Seifert	Bafia, Cameroon	Monitor change/degradation	REDD+	4°48'N, 11°02'E	1	Yes	Yes	Biomass plots in 2013	1
F.M. Seifert	Malawi	Detecting and monitoring degradation of Miombo woodlands	REDD+	13°18'7"S 33°6'14" E	1	No	Yes	Forest Inventory plot data	1
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	La Victoria., **Colombia**	Study degradation with time series	REDD+	-74.64,6.26	1	5	YES	Study site for ongoingSilvaCaron and NASA funded CMS study with IDEAM partnership	1
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	MadreDeDios., **Peru**	Study degradation with time series	REDD+	-69.82,-13.20	6	5	YES	Study site for ongoing SilvaCarbon and NASA funded CMS study with MINAM partnership	1

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Philippe Martin	The Netherlands	Geometric reference in preparation for S2A IOC	GeoRef	corner A: latitude 52.69327349715071307 longitude 4.77153280664760349 corner B: latitude 52.06862266872201417 longitude 3.71521656895066288 corner C: latitude 52.03806637418740166 longitude 5.77654227279767962 corner D: latitude 51.42235668466814502 longitude 4.72195379582817409	4	Yes (at least until a cloud-free product is available)	No	Geometric reference in preparation for S2A IOC, and as well to observe potential sun glint on greenhouse roofs between The Hague and Amsterdam. Concerning the site in North East of France over the Harth forest, if my recollection is correct the coordinates of the area were already provided by Tania and Klaus.	1
Klaus Scipal	Lanžhot, CZ	biomass production; energy need	Biomass	48.676689, 16.941828	1	yes	yes		1
F.M. Seifert	Central Kalimantan, Indonesia	Globbiomass (regional AGB estimation and change maps), Spot imagery has the ability to detect logging activities, AGB loss due to logging could thus be validated	Biomass	N -2.415205° E 114.321615°	2	Yes	Yes	Forest inventory plots (n=385) with DBH, tree height, species, information on logging activities	1
F.M. Seifert (BACK-UP OPTION)	Berau, Indonesia	Globbiomass (regional AGB estimation and change maps), Spot imagery has the ability to detect logging activities, AGB loss due to logging could thus be validated	Biomass	N 1.911426° - E 116.955594°	1	Yes	Yes	Forest inventory plots (n=85) with DBH, tree height, species	2
Marc Paganini	Lake Victoria	GlobWetland Africa project, wetlands	GlobWetland	Centre: 00°09'N 33°48'E	1	yes	no	Lake Victoria is set between the Rift Valleys and is bounded by uplifted mountains and highlands associated with rifting. Compared to the other lakes, it is geologically younger and much shallower with markedly lower water clarity. The lake's shores vary in aspect. The lake's southwestern coast is backed by precipices 300 feet (90 metres) high The Lake's deeply indented northern coast is flat and bare. The SPOT-5 Time Series analysis will allow to assess the high seasonal variabiliy in the use of the land, which major impacts are some soil deterioration and weltand degradation.	1

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Marc Paganini	Cameroon part of La	GlobWetland Africa project, wetlands	GlobWetland	Centre: 12°58'N 14°18'E	1	yes	no	The water balance of Lake Chad is dependent on inputs mainly from Chari River (82.3%) and rainfall (14%). Losses include evaporation (95.5%) and infiltration (4.5%). Open waters extend over areas ranging from 1,500 to 14,000km², their peripheries covering vast marshy areas. The dynamic of the Lake is an annual basis. The start of the rainy season at the upstream basin (May, June) determines the flood (August, September), which causes the filling of the lake (October-January) before the associated evaporation at the end of the stream decrease the water level. Contributions of Chari River vary substantially, from single to double and sometimes more, like the Sahel rainfall. Thus, the rhythms of the lake are highly variable. SPOT-5 TAKE5 time series will be complemented with Sentinel 2 data to cover the full hydrological year.	1
Marc Paganini	Inner Niger Delta (M	GlobWetland Africa project, wetlands	GlobWetland	centre: 14°30'N 4°30'W	1	yes	no	Precipitation in the water basins of the upper course of the Bani and Niger rivers makes for rising water levels downstream. A delay exists between the peak amount of precipitation and the maximum water level in the inland delta area. While the rain season lasts three months from July till September, the western and southern edges of the delta area are not flooded until early to mid-October. The consequence is that parts of the delta are flooded while the dry season is well under way. Only the lowest patches are flooded annually. The division in roughly three zones (flooded, periodically flooded and not-periodically flooded), makes for patches that vary in their nature according to their proximity to a main body water and elevation. In turn, this strongly affects land use in and around the inland delta. SPOT-5 TAKE5 time series will be complemented with Sentinel 2 data to cover the full hydrological year.	1
Klaus Scipal	Lake Balaton	inland water quality	Inland Water	46.835193N 17.741583E	1	yes	yes	main site for the FP7 inform project http://www.copernicus-inform.eu/ Apex flights	1
F.M. Seifert	Central Yamal	lake ice & river ice dynamics; flooding & surface water changes, lake shore erosion; resuspension; snow dynamics <->snow melt<-> permafrost degradation & vegetation dynamics	Permafrost, Lake Ice and River Ice	UL 70.4674, 68.1762, LR 69.9849, 69.1518	1	yes	yes	long-term GTN-P permafrost observatories, oldest Russian CALM-site (Vaskiiny Datchi), ground-ice rich plateaus dissected by large fluvial systems, lakes	1

ESA responsible	Site name	Purpose of the site	Sites	Coordinates (centre or so)	Number of Spot 60km products required to cover the site once	relevant for multi-temporal/time series?	in-situ available	in-situ description	priority 1 = can't live without, 2 = backup, 3 = somebody else may have funds for processing
F.M. Seifert	Teshekpuk/DrewPoint (North slope)	lake ice & coastal ice dynamics; surface water changes; lake shore erosion, resuspension; snow dynamics <->snow melt<-> permafrost degradation & vegetation dynamics; coastal erosion	Permafrost, Lake Ice and River Ice	UL 71.92, -157.25; LR 70.99, -155.99	1	yes	yes	longterm TLO research station (www.teshekpuklake.com) and long-term coastal observatory; largest arctic lake (Alaska): lake ice, lake dynamics & lakeshore erosion; subsidence; coast: highest coastal erosion rates (Alaska); (USGS, UAF, BLM, AWI, others)	1
F.M. Seifert	Lena Delta	lake ice & river ice dynamics; flooding & surface water changes; river and lake shore erosion; snow dynamics <->snow melt<-> permafrost degradation & vegetation dynamics	Permafrost, Lake Ice and River Ice	UL 72.672, 125.56; LR 72.13, 127.51	1	yes	yes	Russian Arctic Station, long-term AWI Permafrost observatory Samoylov, GTN-P permafrost boreholes, thermoerosional valleys, subsidence,	2
F.M. Seifert	Kytalyk	lake ice dynamics; flooding & surface water changes; lake shore erosion; resuspension; snow dynamics <->snow melt<-> permafrost degradation & vegetation dynamics	Permafrost, Lake Ice and River Ice	UL 71.5, 146.8; LR 70.5, 148.5; centre 70.8272, 147.4948	1	yes	yes	Russian long-term observatory, GTN-P, EuroFlux, AsiaFlux and Scannet projects; Kytalykh Scientific Tundra Station,	2
Craig Donlon	Agulhas	SEOM Ocean Virtual Laboratory: Preparation for S2	SEOM Ocean	34.S, 23.5E (Use shape file though as this is an area)	8	yes	Yes	Various cruises, moorings	1
Craig Donlon	Great Barrier Reef	SEOM Ocean Virtual Laboratory: Preparation for S2	SEOM Ocean	12.0-16.0 S, 143-145.0E (Use shape file though as this is an area)	8	yes	yes	many varied maeasurments	1
Craig Donlon	New Caledonia	SEOM Ocean Virtual Laboratory: Preparation for S2	SEOM Ocean	22.30S , 166.40E (Use shape file though as this is an area)	3	yes	TBC		2
Craig Donlon	Fiji	SEOM Ocean Virtual Laboratory: Preparation for S2	SEOM Ocean	17.30S,177.30E (Use shape file though as this is an area)	3	yes	TBC		2
Klaus Scipal	Sodankylä	Boreal, bog; seasonal change snow high latitued?	Snow & Ice	67.368N, 26.633E	1	Yes	yes	Supersite of Finish Met Service	1
Klaus Scipal	Glacier de la Plaine Morte,	snow & ice processes	Snow & Ice	46.383156, 7.516649	1	yes	yes	Univ. of Zurich experimental site	1