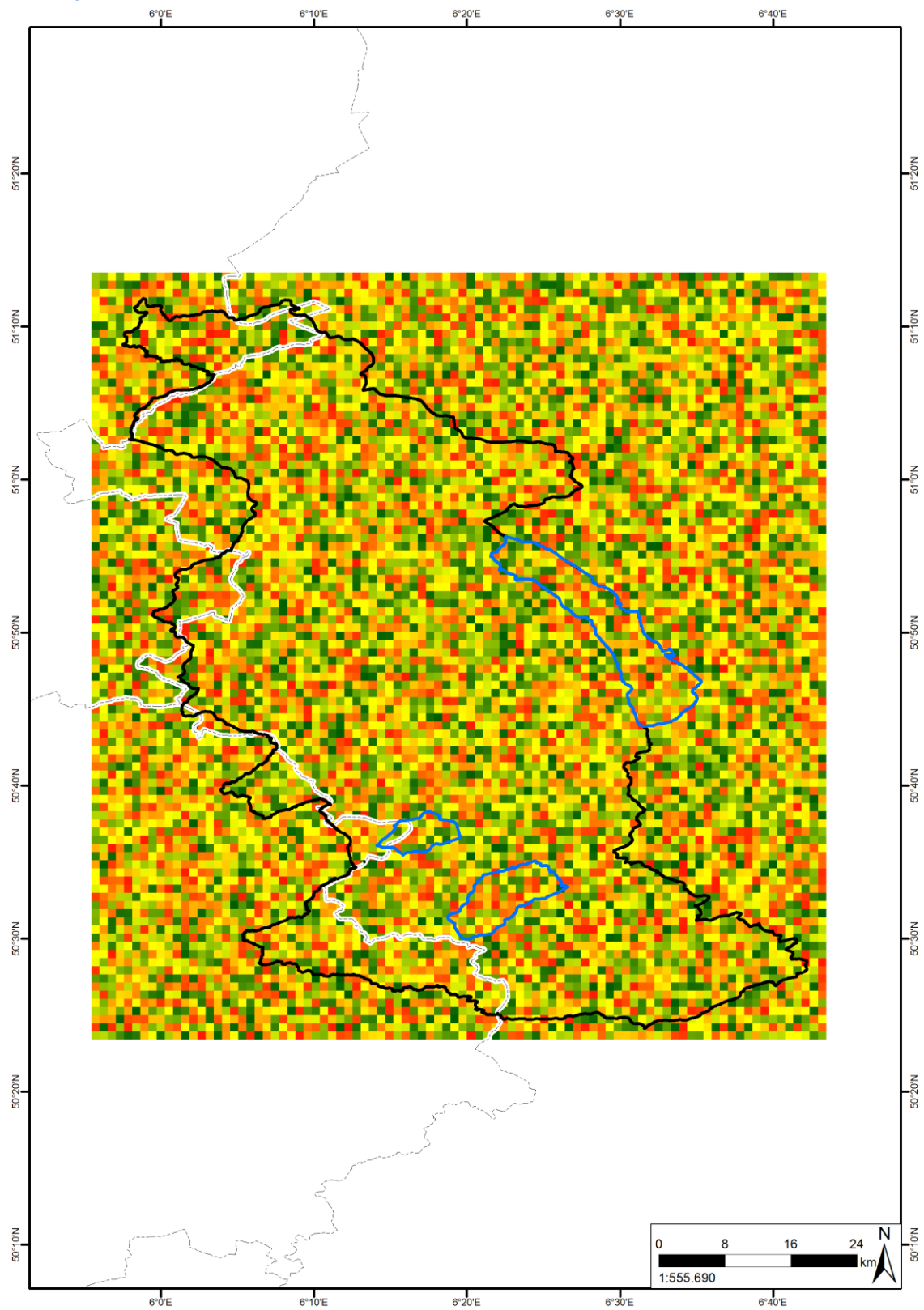


Documentation – Multi resolution grid structure proposed for the Rur catchment reanalysis (1-32 arc seconds)

	<p><u>Note:</u></p> <p>By downloading this dataset you accept adequate reference in case this data will be discussed or used in any publication or presentation. In this case please use the following citation:</p> <p>Waldhoff, Guido (2016): Waldhoff, G., 2016. Multi resolution grid structure proposed for the Rur catchment reanalysis (1-32 arc seconds). CRC/TR32 Database (TR32DB). Accessed from http://tr32db.uni-koeln.de/data.php?dataID=1473.</p>
Content	
files:	<p>The data is provided in the following data formats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raster (folder tif) - point shapefile (folder shape_point) - netCDF (folder netCDF) <p>documentation readme.txt</p>
data size:	237 MB (1.2 GB unzipped)
extend:	Rur Catchment
provider:	Z1 (G. Waldhoff)
language:	english
date of publication:	06/2016
Description	<p>This dataset contains a set of six grids with different cell resolutions in a homogeneous Multi resolution grid structure (MRGS). The MRGD covers the study area of the CRC/Transregio 32: "Patterns in Soil-Vegetation-Atmosphere Systems: monitoring, modelling and data assimilation", which corresponds to the catchment of the river Rur.</p> <p>The MRGS is designed to be the spatial reference for multiresolution investigations of the Rur catchment with the Community Land Model (CLM).</p> <p>The basic features of this set are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spatial reference: Geographic Coordinate System WGS84 - square grid cells in degrees (latitude/longitude) starting at 1 arc second (as) - resolution steps 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 arc seconds - grid cells of all resolutions steps are aligned to each other

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all raster layers have the same spatial extent - grid cells are square in degree and represented rectangular areas in reality (e.g. 1x1 as $\approx 19,5 \text{ m} \times 31 \text{ m}$) - every vector grid point or raster grid cell at a certain location and at a specific resolution can be identified by a corresponding and unique OID, OBJECTID or cell value
abbreviations used in data:	/

Example



Exemplary visualisation of the multi resolution grid structure at 32 arc second spatial resolution.

Author

G. Waldhoff (Z1)