

# Part of D2.3.3 EuroSION Dataset Structure Description



European Commission Contract  
Nr. B4-3301/2001/329175/MAR/B3

EADS S&DE  
Toulouse, December 8<sup>th</sup> 2003

KEYWORDS	Dataset description, datasets schema, data model, datasets structure, datasets extracts, attribute, relationships.
SUMMARY	This document provides the datasets structure description for the datasets inventoried and identified to be integrated within the final EuroSION European Level Database. It is a contribution of WP2.

Version	Date		Observations
0.1	15/10/02	creation	
1.0	6/03/03	Update	First delivery on the EUROSION Web Platform
1.1	10/04/03	Update	
2.0	5/08/03	Update	Second delivery on the EUROSION Web Platform and final version
3.0	7/10/03	Update	Integration of IGN FI, BRGM and EUROSTAT remarks, and IFEN dataset description received the 30/09/03.
3.0	31/10/03	Public status set	Review process: rejected by RIKZ.
3.1	8/12/03	Update	Integration of RIKZ and IGN FI remarks.
4.0	28/02/04	Update	Review and Integration of IGN FI remarks Modification of attributes according to the definitive database (EUROSION Release 2)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2. ACRONYMS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. DOCUMENTS OF REFERENCE</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4. ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	10
4.1.1 Overview of the dataset structure	11
4.1.2 Description of the Point Attribute Table of MBEULSI100KV1 coverage	12
4.1.3 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the MBEULSI100KV1 coverage	13
4.1.4 Description of the INFO tables MBLSDS.INF	13
4.1.5 Description of the INFO table MBLSTP.INF	14
4.1.6 Description of the INFO table MBLSDT.INF	15
4.1.7 Description of the INFO table MBLSST.INF	15
4.1.8 Description of the INFO table MBLSSD.INF	16
4.1.9 Description of the INFO table MBLSZT.INF	16
4.1.10 Description of the INFO table MBLSND.INF	17
4.1.11 Description of the INFO table MBLSGD.INF	17
4.2. SHORELINE	19
4.2.1 EuroSION Shoreline	20
4.2.1.1 Overview of the database structure	20
4.2.1.2 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the CLEUER100kv1 coverage	20
<b>5. ELEVATION</b>	<b>22</b>
5.1. MONA PRO EUROPE©	23
5.1.1 Overview of the dataset structure	23
5.1.2 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the DEEUINMPV1 Coverage	23
5.1.3 Description of the Value Attribute Table (.VAT)	23
5.2. ALTIMETRIC 5 METER LINES	24
5.2.1 Overview of the dataset structure	24
5.2.2 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the z5xxI Coverage	24
5.3. METADATA ON ELEVATION	24
<b>6. GEOLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY AND EROSION TRENDS</b>	<b>25</b>
6.1. OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET STRUCTURE	26
6.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARC ATTRIBUTE TABLE OF THE COVERAGE CEEUBG100KV2:	27
6.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEDW.INF	28
6.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEDA.INF	28
6.5. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEDC.INF	29
6.6. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEGO.INF	29
6.7. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEMO.INF	31
6.8. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEEV.INF	32
<b>7. SEA LEVEL RISE AND HYDRODYNAMICS</b>	<b>33</b>
7.1. OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET STRUCTURE	35
7.2. WATER LEVEL	35

7.2.1	Description of the Point Attribute Table of the HDEURK100KV1 coverage	35
7.2.2	Description of the INFO TABLE HDSLRI.INF	35
7.2.3	Description of INFO table HDTIMNAM.INF	36
7.3.	HYDRODYNAMICS	36
7.3.1	Description of INFO table HDAWWIDI.INF	36
7.3.2	Description of the INFO table HDAWWIOM.INF	38
7.3.3	Description of INFO table HDAWWIRO.INF	39
7.3.4	Description of INFO table HDSWWIDI.INF	41
7.3.5	Description of INFO table HDSWWIOM.INF	43
7.3.6	Description of INFO table HDSWWIRO.INF	45
7.3.7	Description of INFO Table HDSLWAWIDI.INF	47
7.3.8	Description of INFO table HDSLWAWIOM.INF	49
7.3.9	Description of INFO table HDSLWAWIRO.INF	51
<b>8.</b>	<b>LAND COVER</b>	<b>55</b>
8.1.	CORINE LAND COVER	56
8.1.1	Overview of the dataset structure	56
8.1.2	Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of Coverage LCXXCO100KV1	56
8.1.3	Description of the INFO table LCEULCCDAT.INF	57
8.1.4	Description of the INFO table LCEULCCDL2AT.INF	58
8.1.5	Description of the INFO table LCEULCCDL1.INF	59
<b>9.</b>	<b>LAND COVER CHANGES SINCE 1975</b>	<b>61</b>
9.1.	LACOST AND LC CHANGES ON CEEC COUNTRIES	62
9.1.1	Overview of the dataset structure	62
9.1.2	Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the LCXXCHI100kv1 coverage	63
9.1.3	Description of the INFO table LCCH.INF	63
<b>10.</b>	<b>LAWS AND DECREES</b>	<b>65</b>
10.1.	LAWS AND DECREES	66
10.1.1	Dataset structure overview	66
10.1.2	Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of XX30 coverage	66
10.1.3	Description of the INFO table LDXXJTDS.INF	67
10.1.4	Description of the INFO table LDJTTP.INF	70
10.1.5	Description of the INFO table LDJTLN.INF	71
10.1.6	Description of the INFO table LDJTSTAB.INF	72
10.1.7	Description of the INFO table LDJTRSTP.INF	72
10.1.8	Description of the INFO table LDJTRS.INF	73
10.1.9	Description of the INFO table LDJDTTP.INF	74
<b>11.</b>	<b>AREA OF HIGH ECOLOGICAL VALUE</b>	<b>76</b>
11.1.	INTRODUCTION	77
11.2.	NATURA2000	78
11.2.1	Overview of the dataset structure	78
11.2.2	Description of the Poygon Attribute Table of NDXXN2100KV1 coverage	78
<b>12.</b>	<b>SEDIMENTS DISCHARGES FROM RIVER BASINS</b>	<b>80</b>
12.1.	OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET STRUCTURE	81
12.1.1	Description of the Point Attribute Table of the coverage SFEUQSIFV1	82
12.1.2	Description of the INFO table SFEUQSDSIF	82
12.1.3	Description of the INFO table SFQSOCD.INF	85
12.1.4	Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the coverage WSEUDSIM	85
12.1.5	Description of the INFO table SFEUWSDSIF (ZHYD)	86
12.1.6	Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M (BVFLUX)	88
12.1.7	Description of the INFO table SFEUTSSDIF	89

<b>13. ANNEXES</b> -----	<b>92</b>
13.1. ANNEX 1: ARC INFO COVERAGE DESCRIPTION -----	93
13.1.1 <i>Generic Attributes of the Arc Attribute Table (AAT)</i> -----	93
13.1.2 <i>Generic attributes of the Point Attribute Table or the Polygon Attribute Table (PAT) of an ArcInfo Coverage</i> 94	
13.1.3 <i>Generic attributes of the Node Attribute Table (NAT) of an Arc/Info coverage</i> -----	94
13.1.4 <i>Generic attributes of a Route attribute table (RAT)</i> -----	94
13.1.5 <i>Generic attributes of a Section table (SEC)</i> -----	95
13.2. ANNEX 2: GISCO NAMING CONVENTION -----	97
13.2.1 <i>Generic rules</i> -----	97
13.2.2 <i>Code list for specifiers contains</i> -----	97
13.3. ANNEX 3: CORINE COASTAL EROSION LAYER FIRST VERSION: CCER 1990 -----	99
13.3.1 <i>Overview of the dataset structure</i> -----	99
13.3.2 <i>Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the Coverage CEEC:</i> -----	99
13.3.3 <i>Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the Coverage CEECIM</i> -----	100
13.3.4 <i>Description of the INFO table CEECAT.INF</i> -----	100
13.3.5 <i>Description of the INFO table CEMO.INF</i> -----	101
13.3.6 <i>Description of the INFO table CEEV.INF</i> -----	101
13.3.7 <i>Description of the INFO table CECL.INF</i> -----	102
13.3.8 <i>Description the Coastal Erosion CoastLine Nomenclature</i> -----	102
13.3.9 <i>Description of the INFO table CEMS.INF</i> -----	102
13.3.10 <i>Description of the INFO table CETR.INF</i> -----	102
13.3.11 <i>Description of INFO Table CEEVLO</i> -----	102
13.3.12 <i>Description the Coastal Erosion EVolution Level 0 nomenclature</i> -----	103
13.3.13 <i>Description of INFO Table CEMLO</i> -----	103
13.3.14 <i>Description the Coastal Erosion MORphology Level 0 nomenclature</i> -----	103

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been undertaken as part of Work Package 2.3 "Design of the European Database Architecture" of EUROSION, a project contracted by the European Commission to a consortium led by the National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management of the Netherlands (RIKZ), for the period 2002-2004. Within the EUROSION framework, EADS S&DE is in charge of designing and supporting implementation of the European Level Database for coastal erosion.

The EuroSION European Level database designed and implemented within the framework of WP 2 encompasses existing information, which will complement and be compatible with related information systems developed or under construction. It is featured:

- **Administrative information:** terrestrial and marine administrative units.
- **Physical information:** infrastructure, hydrographic features, elevation and bathymetry, land cover, coastal erosion, hydrodynamics and sea level, sediment flows from river basins.
- **Socio-economic information:** population, economics, driving forces, legal status and coastal reporting.

This document aims at providing a visibility of the structure (geometry, attributes, relationships...) of the datasets gathered by IGN FI to implement the EUROSION European Level database.

The datasets structure is the needed baseline to design the EUROSION data model. In addition it is the necessary support to identify significant attributes, define new relationships related to coastal erosion theme and thus provide an EUROSION data model with thematic added value.

Significant work has been undertaken to fit with the GISCO naming convention. Within Annex 2 is provided a brief explanation of these conventions and acronyms used to title every EUROSION dataset and their fields.

This document provides an exhaustive description of the EUROSION datasets. Concerning layers linked to "Development of vulnerability indicators" the description is not included within this document as this information is not a contractual deliverable of EUROSION project.

This output is the deliverable of Work Package 2.3, referenced **D2.3.3**. A first version of this document has been provided the 6th of March 2003 and a second version at the end of July 2003, which took into account adaptations needed following the meeting of Copenhagen between EUROSION consortium and the ETC/TE, which reviewed the layers to be integrated by the consortium. The third version took into account remarks of EUROSTAT/GISCO technical team review and description of layers provided by IFEN. This last version (3.1) takes into remarks of RIKZ.

---

## 2. ACRONYMS

EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zones
GEBCO	General Bathymetrical Chart of Oceans
GISCO	Geographic Information System of the European Commission
LaCoast	Land Cover Changes on Coastal Zones
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
SABE	Seamless Administrative Boundaries of Europe
SHOM	Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine
TCIFMS	Trait de Côte et Isobathes de France Métropolitaine du SHOM

### 3. DOCUMENTS OF REFERENCE

- DR1 EuroSION Consortium, **Inventory Report**, EuroSION Deliverable D2.1.1, IGN France International Paris, July 2002
- DR2 The **GISCO Database Manual** – EUROSTAT, November 2001
- DR3 EuroSION Consortium, **EuroSION Questionnaire**, EuroSION Deliverable D2.3.1, EADS S&DE, March 2002.
- DR4 EuroSION Consortium, **Metadata Standards Analysis and Catalogue Interoperability Study**, EuroSION Deliverable D2.3.2, EADS S&DE, October 2002.
- DR5 EuroSION Deliverable D2.6.1 **Methodology to design the Coastal Erosion Layer for EUROSION database**– BRGM/RC-51916-FR, BRGM, October 2002
- DR6 EuroSION Consortium, **Scoping Study**, EuroSION Deliverable D5.2, EUCC The Coastal Union, July 2002
- DR7 EuroSION Deliverable, **EuroSION Database Manuel v2.0**, IGN France International, February 2004
- DR8 **SABE - Seamless Administrative Boundaries of Europe** – User Guide – Refers to SABE 97 version 2.2, EuroGeographics, 1997.
- DR9 EuroSION Consortium, **Corine Costal Erosion** – CD-ROM Manual, G.I.M.
- DR10 EuroSION Consortium, **Projet EUROSION: Notes sur la base CORINE coastal erosion**, BRGM, July 2002.
- DR11 EuroSION Consortium, **Report of the Inventory on Maritimes Boundaries and Methodology of their representation**, N° NO020718-01, IGN France International Paris, June 2002.
- DR12 EuroSION Consortium, **Spécifications pour le formulaire de remplissage de données et métadonnées pour la couche LEGAL\_STATUS**, IGN France International Paris, September 2002.
- DR13 **Corine Land Cover (Installation Manual)**, EEA – M. Chris STEENMANS, 14<sup>th</sup> December 2000.
- DR14 GEBCO, **Guidelines for the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans**, International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, September 2001.
- DR15 EuroSION technical meeting held between EADS S&DE and IGN FI, the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 2003, REF: EUR-00002-CRp-002.
- DR16 COMMISSION DECISION of 28 December 2001 adopting the list of sites of Community importance for the Macaronesian biogeographical region, pursuant to Council Directive 92/43/EEC, 2002/11/EC.

- 
- DR17 Digital Boundary Data for Designated Sites. English Nature, Information Team, Geographic Information Unit, 10 July 2001.
- DR18 NATURA 2000, Special Protection Areas, EUR 15, JUNE 1999, EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG ENV.
- DR19 D2.9.3 Methodology Manual for Land Cover changes since 1975 data base production, EUROSION Deliverable, IGN France International

## 4. ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

### 4.1. MARITIME BOUNDARIES



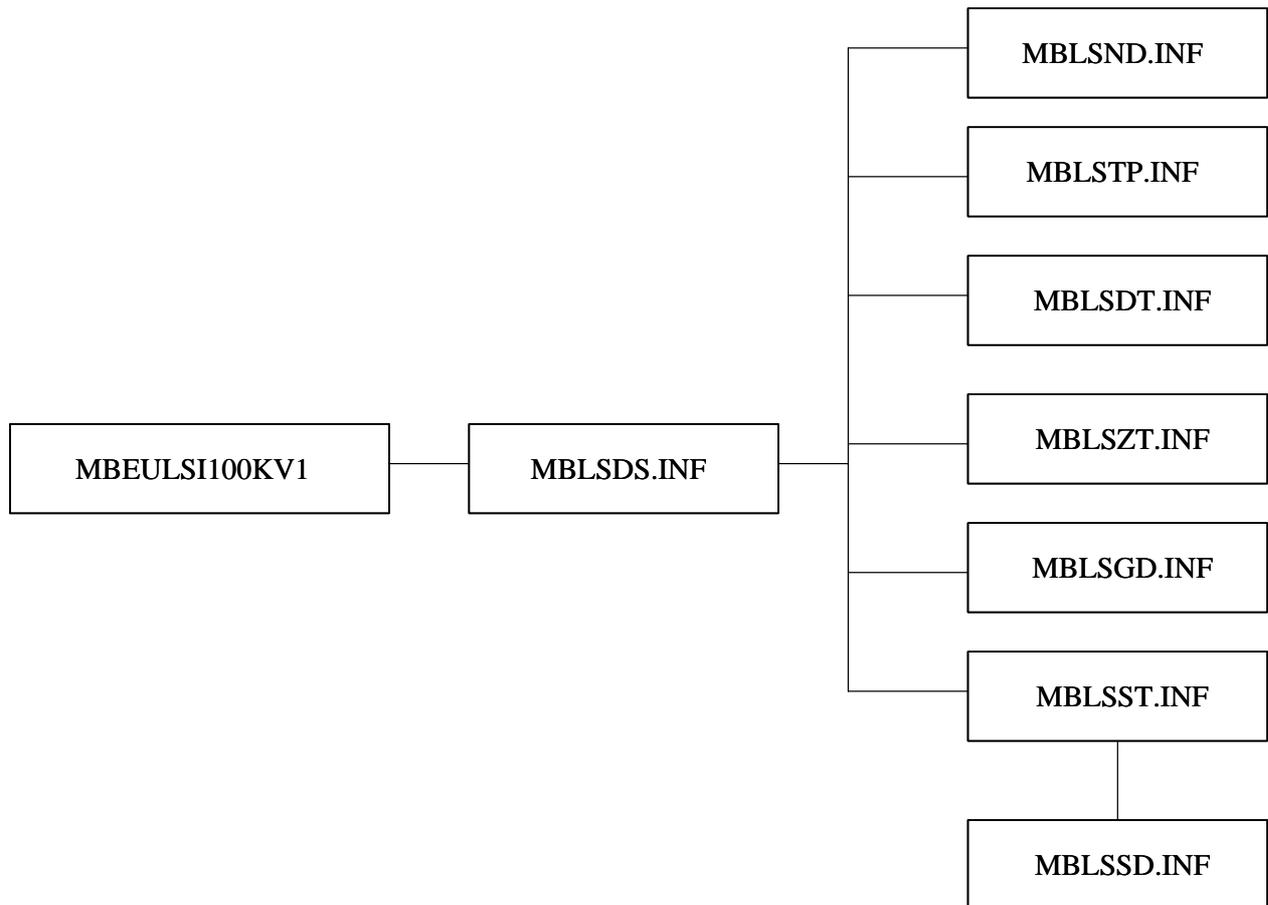
---

## 4.1.1 Overview of the dataset structure

This dataset is going to be implemented by using juridical texts coming from the Law of the Sea (LS) available in PDF file. Those LS documents contain the coordinates of the points defining the area limits this text refers to. In that case limits are integrated (maritime boundaries coverage).

Within the framework of EUROSION project, to follow the GISCO naming conventions, the name proposed for the coverage of Maritime Boundaries is: MBECLSI100kV1, which means:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries,
- EU for EUurope, within the framework of EUROSION project, EC covers the applicant countries and not only the 15 countries of the current EC, the Georeference
- LS for Law of the Sea, the entity
- I for IGN France International, the source
- 100K for the scale
- V1 version 1



#### 4.1.2 Description of the Point Attribute Table of MBEULSI100KV1 coverage

The point attribute table is going to be built with the points coordinates provided for every treaty into the corresponding PDF file. For every point digitised it is recommended to input the point number reference corresponding to the one mentioned within the PDF file or the juridical text.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
Rowid	OID	Point unique identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Point.
MBLSPTID	Integer	Law of the Sea Point Identifier. Point number mentioned within the corresponding Law of the Sea juridical text (provided into a PDF file for every juridical text).
MBLGDD	Integer	Longitude in Decimal Degrees. Point longitude defined within the Law of the Sea juridical text.

MBLTDD	Integer	LaTitude in Decimal Degrees. Point latitude defined within the Law of the Sea juridical text.
MBLSID	Integer	Law of the Sea IDentifier. Unique identifier for the concerned juridical text (act, convention, treaty...).

### 4.1.3 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the MBEULSI100KV1 coverage

This polyline table is going to be built with the points coordinates provided for every treaty into the corresponding PDF file.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
Rowid	OID	Polyline unique identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Polyline
MBLSID	Integer	Law of the Sea IDentifier. Unique identifier for the concerned juridical text (act, convention, treaty...).
MBLSZOTPID	Integer	Law of the Sea ZOne TyPe IDentifier. Unique identifier of the Zone Type. Type of the zone defines the zone to which the juridical text corresponds (e.g. Exclusive Economic Zone, territory sea (12 nm)...). The description of the zone types is provided in table MBLSZT.INF.

### 4.1.4 Description of the INFO tables MBLSDS.INF

This table provides metadata for every maritime juridical text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea
- DS for DeScription

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBLSID	Integer	Law of the Sea IDentifier. Unique identifier for the concerned juridical text.
MBLSNM	String	Law of the Sea NaMe, length at least 250 characters.
MBLSTPID	Integer	Law of the Sea TyPe IDentifier. For example Act, Convention, Treaty etc. These types are defined in the INFO table MBLSTP.INF.

MBLSNTDMID	Integer	Law of the Sea NaTure of the DeliMitation IDentifier. It provides the number of states involved within the juridical text signed. There are 3 possibilities: 1: Unilateral 2: Bilateral 3: Multilateral The description of the nature delimitation is provided in table MBLSDN.INF.
MBLSDT	Date	Law of the Sea DaTe. Date of the Law of the Sea.
MBLSDTTPID	Integer	Law of Sea DaTe TyPe IDentifier. Type of the date, number corresponding to the types defined within the table MBLSDT.INF
MBLSLK	http link	Law of the Sea LinK. Link to the corresponding PDF file containing the juridical text.
MBLSMP	http link	Law of the Sea MaPe. Link to the corresponding PDF file containing the cartographic map for the corresponding juridical text.
MBLSGDID	Integer	Law of the Sea Geodetic Datum IDentifier. Unique identifier of the Geodetic Datum. The description of the Geodetic Datum is provided in table MBLSGD.INF.
MBLSZOTPID	Integer	Law of the Sea ZONE TyPe IDentifier. Unique identifier of the Zone Type. Type of the zone defines the zone to which the juridical text corresponds (e.g. Exclusive Economic Zone, territory sea (12 nm)...). The description of the zone types is provided in table MBLSZT.INF.
MBLSPTNR	Integer	Law of the Sea PoinT NumbeR. Number of points. It is the number of points mentioned in the juridical text.
MBLSCM	String	Law of the Sea CoMments. Free text with not less than 250 characters length.

#### 4.1.5 Description of the INFO table MBLSTP.INF

This table provides information on the type of every maritime juridical text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea
- TP for TyPe

Attribute Name	Type	Description
----------------	------	-------------

MBLSTPID	Integer	Law of the Sea TyPe IDentifier.
MBLSTPNM	String	Law of the Sea TyPe NaMe. Type of the juridical text: 0: Other 1: Act 2: Agreement 3: Amendment Act 4: Convention 5: Decision 6: Declaration 7: Decree 8: Law 9: Legislation 10: Note Verbale 11: Notice 12: Order 13: Ordinance 14: Proclamation 15: Resolution 16: Treaty

#### 4.1.6 Description of the INFO table MBLSDT.INF

This table provides information on the type of the date for every maritime juridical text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea
- DATE for DaTe

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBLSDTTPID	Integer	Law of Sea DaTe TyPe IDentifier. Unique IDentifier of the date type
MBLSDTTPNM	String	Law of the Sea DaTe TyPe NaMe. Type of the date relative to the juridical text: 0: Date of creation 1: Date of update 2: Date of publishing 3: Date of signature 4: Date of ratification 5: Date of enter in force 6: Date of adoption

#### 4.1.7 Description of the INFO table MBLSST.INF

This table ensures the link between every juridical text and every country. For example, if the juridical text is of bilateral nature, this table will contain two occurrences of the juridical text identifier (LSID), one for each 2 country. The proposed name for this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea

- ST for StaTe

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBLSID	Integer	Law of the Sea IDentifier
MBCNCD	String	CouNtry CoDe. Contains the 2-character country code according to the Contains the 2-character country code according to the ISO 3166 nomenclature (e.g. DE for Germany). It is the ICC code from the SABE model.

#### 4.1.8 Description of the INFO table MBLSSD.INFO

This table provides information on the name of every state linked with maritime juridical text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea
- SD for Sate Description

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBCNCD	String	CouNtry CoDe. Contains the 2-character country code according to the ISO 3166 nomenclature (e.g. DE for Germany). It is the ICC code from the SABE model.
MBLSSTNM	String	Law of the Sea StaTe NaMe.
MBLSUNCD	String	3 characters country code

#### 4.1.9 Description of the INFO table MBLSZT.INFO

This table provides information on type of zone delimited by the boundaries defined within the maritime juridical text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS Law of the Sea
- ZT Zone Type

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBLSZOTPID	Integer	Law of the Sea ZOne TyPe IDentifier. Unique identifier of the zone type.

MBLSZOTPNM	String	<p>Law of the Sea ZOne TyPe NaMe.          Name of the zone type.          TYPE = 0: Baseline          TYPE = 1: Territory sea (12 nm)          TYPE = 2: Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nm), EEZ          TYPE = 3: Delimitation line between states          TYPE = 4: Continental shelf          TYPE = 5: Contiguous zone (24 nm)          TYPE = 6: Fishery zone          TYPE = 7: Other</p>
------------	--------	--

#### 4.1.10 Description of the INFO table MBLSND.INF

This table provides information on type of the Delimitation Nature of the Law of the Sea text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea
- ND for Nature of the Delimitation

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBLSNTDMID	Integer	Law of the Sea NaTure of the DeliMitatioN IDentifier.
MBLSNTDMNM	String	<p>Law of the Sea NaTure of the DeliMitatioN NaMe. It provides the number of states involved within the juridical text signed. There are 3 possibilities:            1: Unilateral            2: Bilateral            3: Multilateral</p>

#### 4.1.11 Description of the INFO table MBLSGD.INF

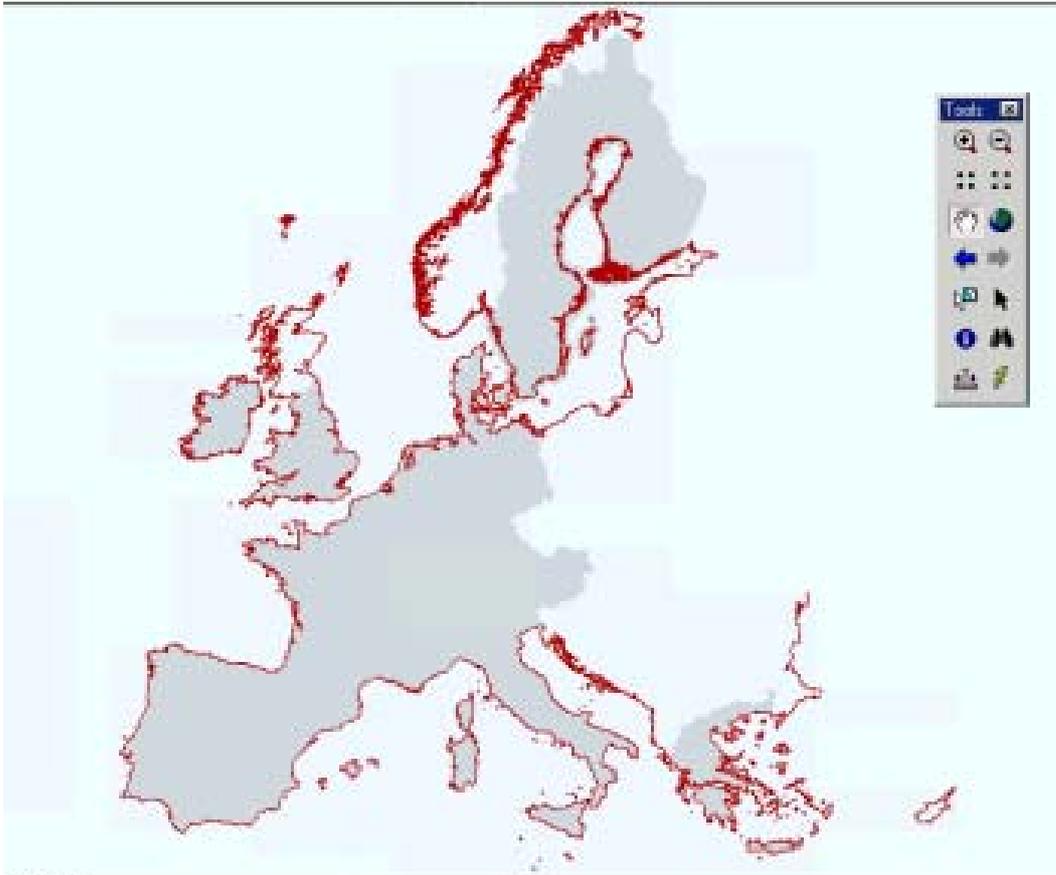
This table provides information on type of the geodetic datum related to the point's coordinates of the maritime juridical text. The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- MB for Maritime Boundaries
- LS for Law of the Sea
- GD for Geodetic Datum

Attribute Name	Type	Description
MBLSGDID	Integer	Law of the Sea Geodetic Datum IDentifier. Unique Identifier of the Geodetic Datum used for creating the points of the juridical text.
MBLSGDNM	String	Law of the Sea Geodetic Datum NaMe. Name of the Geodetic Datum used to reference the points coordinates mentioned within the Law of Sea text.



## 4.2. SHORELINE



## 4.2.1 EuroSION Shoreline

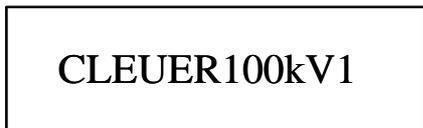
The EUROSION shoreline is initially coming out from Corine Coastal Erosion Version 1 (CCER). This shoreline has been geometrically improved and extended to applicant countries to cover the whole area of interest of EUROSION project. For that purpose, IGN FI has used others sources:

- SCOL (SABE shoreline),
- World Vector Shoreline (WVS)
- GISCO Shoreline,

This extended new shoreline has been provided by IGN FI to BRGM and GIM who are in charge of the update and extension of Corine Coastal Erosion data base.

Furthermore the CCER updating process allows BRGM and GIM to modify the shoreline geometry (new vertices, add or split coastal segments) while they are usually working with more accurate maps than scale 1/100 000, offering more accurate information than for instance, the scale of the WVS shoreline. Improvements are taking part of a pro active process to provide *in fine* the EUROSION Shoreline.

### 4.2.1.1 Overview of the database structure



Within the framework of EUROSION project, to follow the GISCO naming conventions, the name proposed for the EUROSION shoreline coverage is: CLEUER100kV1, which means:

- CL for CoastLine (layer name)
- EU for EUrope (georeference)
- ER for EuRosion (source)
- 100K for scale (scale)
- V1 version

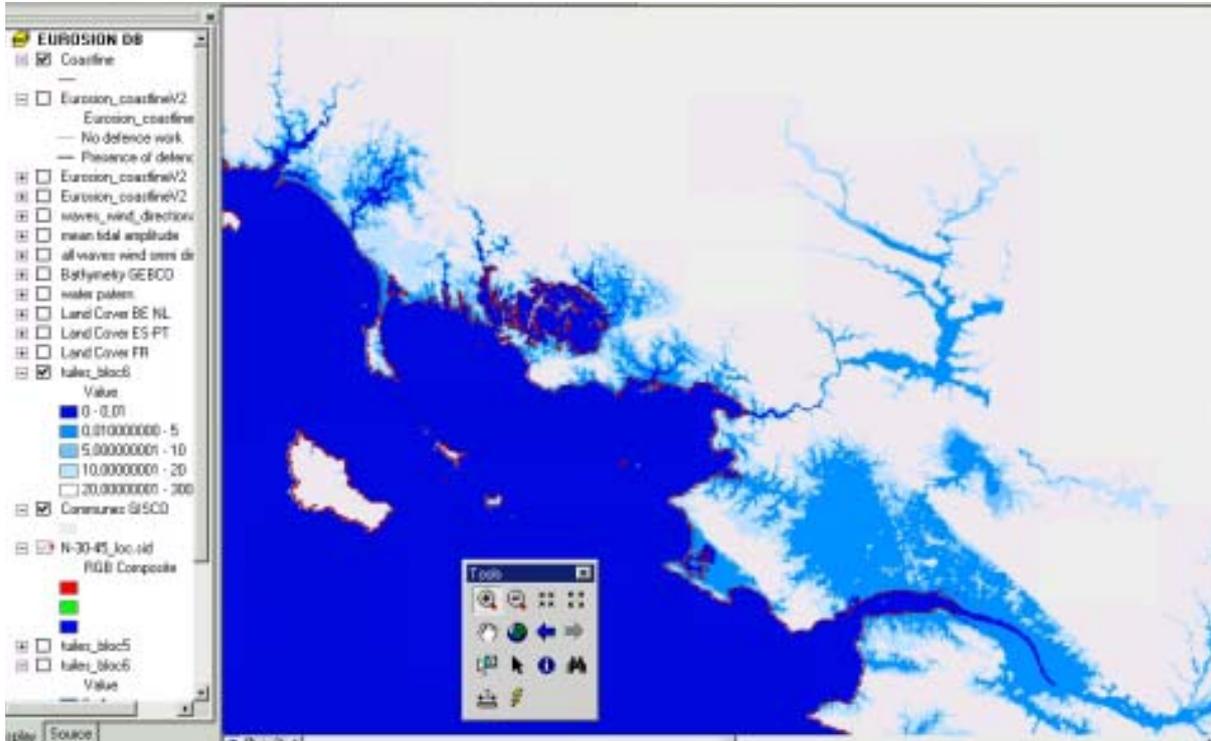
### 4.2.1.2 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the CLEUER100kV1 coverage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique Object Identifier
Shape	Geometry	Polyline
CLCESGCD	String	Coastal Erosion SeGment CoDe. This is the identifier of every coastal segment. It is composed of 2 letters representing the country followed by a sequential number.

---

CLCNCD	String	CouNtry CoDe. Contains the 2-character country code according to the ISO 3166 nomenclature (e.g. DE for Germany). It is the ICC code from the SABE model.
--------	--------	---

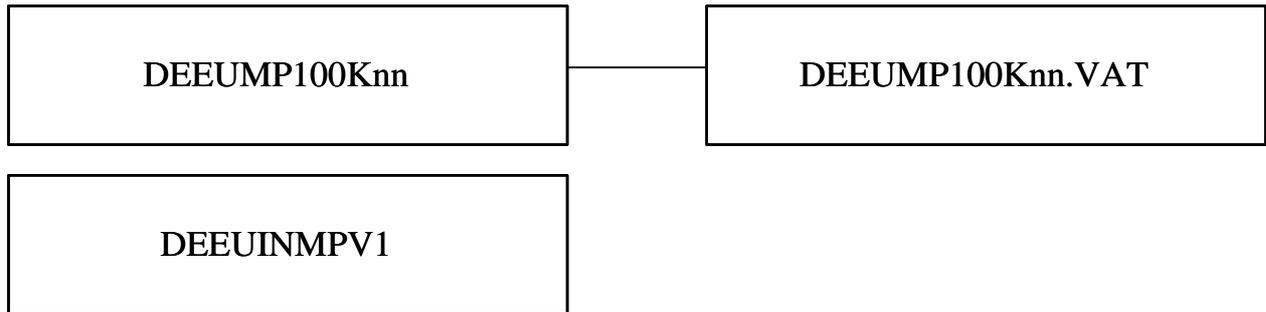
## 5. ELEVATION



## 5.1. MONA PRO EUROPE©

### 5.1.1 Overview of the dataset structure

Every file corresponds to a bloc or a tile. The shape coverage with an INDEX refereeing every bloc number of the tiles is also provided (DEEUINMPV1).



The name of this layer is proposed taking into account the GISCO naming conventions. Thus DEECBCMP100KV1n means:

- DE for Digital Elevation (the layer name)
- EU for EUrope (the georeference)
- MP for MonaPro (the source)
- 100K for scale 1:100 000
- nn identifies the bloc number.

Every bloc in ASCII Grid format is referenced within an INDEX polygon coverage, giving the location (bounding box) of every bloc and its number. According to the GISCO naming conventions this coverage is titled DEECINMP100KV1, which means:

- DE for Digital Elevation (the layer name)
- EU for EUrope (the georeference)
- IN for Index (the entity)
- MP for MonaPro (the source)
- V1 for version 1

### 5.1.2 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the DEEUINMPV1 Coverage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique polygon identification
Shape	Geometry	Polygon
DENRBC	Integer	Number of Bloc. Bloc number.

### 5.1.3 Description of the Value Attribute Table (.VAT)

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique pixel identification

Value	Integer	Altitude of the pixel in meters.
Count	Integer	Number of pixels with an altitude equal to value.

## 5.2. ALTIMETRIC 5 METER LINES

### 5.2.1 Overview of the dataset structure

Dataset are provided as  $z = 5$  m contour lines (altitude = 5 m above the sea level). Names proposed for these coverages are z5xxIF.

- z5 for altitude = 5 m
- xx is the ISO country code. Can be multiple.
- I for IGN-FI, the source

### 5.2.2 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the z5xxI Coverage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique polygon identification
Shape	Geometry	Polygon
ZEV	Integer	Elevation of contour line fixed to 5 m

## 5.3. METADATA ON ELEVATION

Within the framework of EUROSION project it was not planned to acquire the following datasets, and thus only metadata are documented according to the EuroSION ISO 19115 metadata model. These datasets are:

- GDDD from Eurogeographics

## 6. GEOLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY AND EROSION TRENDS



## 6.1. OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET STRUCTURE

The Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL – New CCEr) database is using the updated EuroSION Coastline provided to BRGM by IGN FI. Thus the geometry of the Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL) is slightly different from the geometry of the 1990 CCEr<sup>1</sup>.

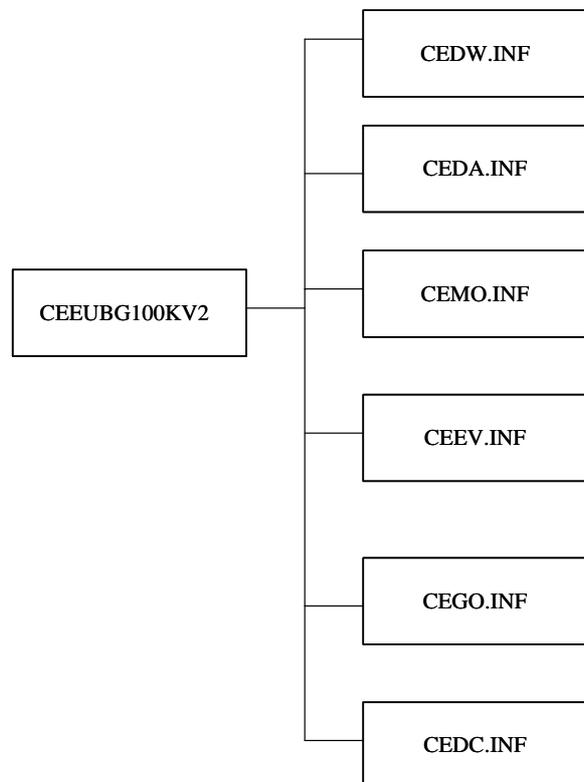
The CEL contains the same attributes as described in the original CCEr, with two new more attributes:

- CEGO: Geology
- CEDA: data availability

Within the framework of EUROSION project according to the Terms Of Reference the database will be produced at 1 / 100 000 scale (the 1990 CCEr is available at 1/100 000 and 1 /1 000 000 scales).

The name proposed for this new coverage according to the GISCO rules is CEEUBG100KV2. Where:

- CE for Coastal Erosion
- EU Europe, this includes applicant countries covered within the framework of EuroSION project
- BG for BrGm, the source
- 100K for scale 1:100000
- V2 for version 2



<sup>1</sup> For more information on the structure of the original database CCEr, please refer to its description in Annex 19.

## **6.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARC ATTRIBUTE TABLE OF THE COVERAGE CEEUBG100KV2:**

<b>Attribute Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Polyline.
CESGLN	Float	Coastal Erosion SeGment LeNgth. Length of the segment in meters. This attribute only has an added value if the final database is in a lat/long coordinate system. If the final database is in a projected coordinate system where the units are meters, this field contains the same information as the required ArcGIS field ShapeLength.
NURGCDV7	String	NUTS ReGion Code Version 7. Identification of NUTS administrative regions on level 3 (NUTS version 7), to which coastal segment belongs.
CESGCD	String	Coastal Erosion SeGment CoDe. This is the identifier of every coastal segment. It is composed of 2 letters representing the country followed by a sequential number.
CEMOV1	String	Coastal Erosion MORpho-sedimentological code Version 1. It is the Morpho-Sedimentology code according to the nomenclature provided in table CEMO.INF.
CEMOV2	String	Coastal Erosion MORpho-sedimentological code Version 2. Coastal Erosion MORpho-sedimentological code in Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL) database – version 2. It is the Morpho-Sedimentology code according to the nomenclature provided in table CEMO.INF.
CEEV1	String	Coastal Erosion EVolutionary trend Version 1. Coastal Erosion EVolutionary trend from Corine Coastal Erosion (CCEr) database version 1. It is the evolutionary trend code according to the nomenclature provided in table CEEV.INF.
CEEV2	String	Coastal Erosion EVolutionary trend Version 2. Coast Erosion EVolutionary trend in Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL) database – version 2. It is the evolutionary trend code according to the nomenclature provided in table CEEV.INF.

CEGOV2	String	Coastal Erosion GeOlogical code. Coastal Erosion GeOlogical code in Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL) database – version 2. It is the geological code according to the nomenclature provided in table CEGO.INF. The nomenclature includes 36 different items within 3 levels of increasing details depending on available knowledge. These 3 levels allow representation of more or less detailed knowledge. The most detailed class code should be attached to each coastal segment when possible.
CEDWV1	String	Coastal Erosion Defense Works Version 1. Coastal Erosion Defense Works in Corine Coastal Erosion (CCEr) database version 1. Indication of presence of man-made defensive structures. The content of this attribute is documented in table CEDW.INF.
CEDWV2	String	Coastal Erosion Defense Works Version 2. Coastal Erosion Defense Works in Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL) database – version 2. Indication of presence of man-made defensive structures. The content of this attribute is documented in table CEDW.INF.
CEDAV2	String	Coastal Erosion Data AVailability in Coastal Erosion Layer (CEL) database – version 2. The Coastal Erosion Data Availability (CEDA attribute) attribute informs on the availability of updated data (same or not) in regard of the CCEr data. The content of this attribute is documented in table CEDA.INF.
CEDC	String	Coastal Erosion Data Change. Indication of change in values between CCEr database (version 1) and CEL (version 2).

### **6.3. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEDW.INF**

This table provides information the presence of defense work.

<b>Attribute Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
CEDW	String	Coastal Erosion Defense Works. Indication of presence of man-made defensive structures.
CEDWDS	String	Coastal Erosion Defense Works DeScription. Indication of presence of man-made defensive structures: Y: presence of defense work N: no coastal defense work (default)

### **6.4. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEDA.INF**

This table provides information the data status.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
CEDA	Integer	Coastal Erosion Data Availability. The Coastal Erosion Data Availability (CEDA) attribute informs on the availability of updated data (same or not) regarding CCEr data.
CEDADS	String	Coastal Erosion Data Availability DeScription. This description is provided in the table below.
<b>CEDA</b>	<b>CEDADS</b>	
0		No data available
1		No new data available. Data are from CCEr 1990,(version 1) if exist
2		CEL data (same as CCEr or updated information)

### **6.5. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEDC.INF**

This table provides information about the data status.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
CEDC	Integer	Coastal Erosion Data Change. Indication of change in values between CCEr database (version 1) and CEL database (version 2).
CEDCDS	String	Coastal Erosion Data Change DeScription. This description is provided in the table below.
<b>CEDC</b>	<b>CEDCDS</b>	
1		No change in attributes values. Data are from CCEr 1990, (version 1)
2		New CEL data (new or updated information)
3		Correction of erroneous information (only for CCEr – version 1)

### **6.6. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEGO.INF**

This table provides the nomenclature of the geological codes. This nomenclature includes 36codes.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
----------------	------	-------------

CEGO	String	Coastal Erosion GeOlogical code. Identification of the geology of the coast. There are 3 levels of increasing details depending on available knowledge.
CEGODS	String	Coastal Erosion GeOlogical code DeScription. Coastal Erosion GeOlogical code DeScription. The description of the 36 codes is provided in the table below.

**CEGO CEGODS**

- A00 Substratum
- A10 Plutonic rock
- A11 Ultramafite and mafic rocks
- A12 Intermediate rocks (diorite, gabbro-diorite...)
- A13 Granitic rocks
- A20 Volcanic rocks
- A21 Lava (basalts, etc.)
- A22 Ashes and stone fragments
- A23 Volcano-sedimentary formations
- A30 Metamorphic rocks
- A31 Gneiss
- A32 Schist
- A33 Marble
- A34 Quartzite
- A40 Sedimentary rocks
- A41 Sandstone
- A42 Marl and consolidated clay
- A43 Limestone
- A44 Chalk
- A45 Evaporities
- A46 "Flysch" and interbedded series

- B00 Non cohesive formations
- B10 Marine deposits
- B11 Undifferentiated recent marine deposits
- B20 Lacustrine deposits
- B21 Undifferentiated recent lacustrine deposits
- B30 Continental deposits
- B31 Eolian sands and dunes
- B32 Fluvial (sand and gravel)
- B33 Peat bog
- B34 Loess and silts
- B35 Moraines and glacial or periglacial deposits
- B36 Non cohesive undifferentiated sediments
- B37 Man made grounds
- C00 No information
- D00 Out of nomenclature

### **6.7. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEMO.INF**

This table provides the nomenclature of the morpho-sedimentological codes.

<b>Attribute Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
CEMO	String	Coastal Erosion MORpho-sedimentological code. Morpho-Sedimentology code.
CEMODS	String	Coastal Erosion MORpho-sedimentological code DeScription. Description of the morpho-sedimentological entity corresponding to the associated CEMS code. This description is provided in the table below.
<b>CEMO</b>	<b>CEMODS</b>	
<b>A</b>		Rocks and/or cliffs made of hard rocks (little subject to erosion) with eventual presence of a rock platform.

- 
- B** Conglomerates and/or cliffs (example: chalk) i.e. subject to erosion: presence of rock waste and sediments (sand or pebbles) on the strand.
- AC** Mainly rocky, little erodible, with pocket beaches (< 200 m long) not localised.
- C** Small beaches (200 to 1000 m long) separated by rocky capes (< 200 m long).
- D** Developed beaches (length of the beach > 1 km) with strands made of coarse sediments: gravels or pebbles
- E** Developed beaches (> 1 Km long) with strands fine to coarse sand.
- F** Coastlines made of soft non-cohesive sediments (barriers, spits, tombolos).
- G** Strands made of muddy sediments: "waddens" and intertidal marshes with "slikkes and schorres"
- H** Estuary (virtual line).
- J** Harbour areas
- K** Artificial beaches
- L** Coastal embankments for construction purposes (e.g. by emplacement of rocks earth etc.)
- M** Polders (reclaimed coastal areas). Only used in CCEr database
- N** Very narrow and vegetated strands (pond or lake shore type)
- P** Soft strands with rocky "platforms" (rocky flat) on intertidal strands
- R** Soft strands with "beach rock" on intertidal strands
- S** Soft strands made of mine-waste sediments
- X** Soft strands of heterogeneous category grain size
- Y** Artificial shoreline or shoreline with longitudinal protection works (walks, dikes, quays, rocky strands) without sandy strands
- Z** Soft strands of unknown category grain size

### ***6.8. DESCRIPTION OF THE INFO TABLE CEEV.INF***

This table provides the nomenclature of the evolutionary trend code. This nomenclature is composed of 10 codes.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
CEEV	String	Coastal Erosion EVolutionary trend.
CEEVDS	String	Coast Erosion EVolutionary trend DeScription. Description of the evolutionary trend codes. This description is provided in the table below.

**CEEV**

**CEEVDS**

- 0** Out of nomenclature.
- 1** No information on evolution
- 2** Stable: Evolution almost not perceptible at human scale
- 3** Generally stable: small "occasional" variations around a stable position; evolutionary trend is uncertain
- 4** Erosion probable but not documented
- 6** Aggradation probable but not documented
- 50** Erosion confirmed (available data), localised on parts of the segment.
- 51** Erosion confirmed (available data), generalised to almost the whole segment.
- 70** Aggradation confirmed (available data), localised on parts of the segment.
- 71** Aggradation confirmed (available data), generalised to almost the whole segment.

## 7. SEA LEVEL RISE AND HYDRODYNAMICS



## 7.1. OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET STRUCTURE

This dataset is composed of one coverage of points, HYEC100KV1 and 11 INFO tables containing the statistics of some sea level and hydrodynamics parameters.

The name of this layer is proposed taking into account the GISCO naming conventions.

Thus HDEURK100KV1 means:

- HD for HydroDynamic (layer)
- EU for EUrope (georeference)
- RK for RIKZ (source)
- 100K for scale 1:100 000 (scale)
- V1 for Version 1 (version)

## 7.2. WATER LEVEL

### 7.2.1 Description of the Point Attribute Table of the HDEURK100KV1 coverage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
OID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Point
HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. Point index. There 237 points were measures or statistics have been processed.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude in Decimal Degrees. Longitude of location centre in decimal degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude in Decimal Degrees. Latitude of location centre in decimal degrees.

### 7.2.2 Description of the INFO TABLE HDLRI.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SL for Sea Level
- RI for Rise

The original name of this table was SEA\_LEVEL\_RISE.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARrea of interest. Index of location centre. Point index or Point number. There are 237 points were measures or statistics have been processed.

HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude in Decimal Degrees. Longitude of location centre in decimal degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude in Decimal Degrees. Latitude of location centre in decimal degrees.
HDSELV	Double	SEa LeVel. Predicted relative sea level rise at the location centers in mm/Year

### 7.2.3 Description of INFO table HDTIMNAM.INF

This table provides information on Mean Tidal Amplitude for every Area Of Interest (AOI). The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- TI for Tidal
- MN for MeaN
- AM for AMplitude

The original name of this table was MEAN\_TIDAL\_AMPLITUDE.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. It is the point index or number. There 237 points were measures or statistics have been processed.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDTIMNAM	Double	Tidal MeaN AMplitude at the location centers. It is defined as the square root of the sum of squared amplitudes of the harmonics. The tidal range is as expected largest in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean and almost vanishing in the Baltic Sea and Mediterranean. The unit is in meters.

## 7.3. HYDRODYNAMICS

### 7.3.1 Description of INFO table HDAWWIDI.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD for HydroDynamic
- AW for All Waves
- WI for WInd
- DI for DIrectional

The original name of this table was ALL\_WAVES\_WIND\_DIRECTIONAL.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.

HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	Double	DIrection. Centre of DIrectional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE. Mean significant wave height while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name: HS_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_10.
HDWAHSOE	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_1.
HDWAHSPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant PErcentage. Percentage of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name HS_#.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAVE Period AVERAGE. Wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_avg .
HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE Period TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	Wave Period OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPIPE	Double	WAVE Period PErcentage. Percentage of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_#.

HDWISPAV	Double	WInd SPeed AVerage. Mean wind speed in m/s, it is the original attribute name, U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WInd SPeed TeN. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 10% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WInd SPeed OnE. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 1% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPPE	Double	WInd SPeed PErcentage. Percentage of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name U10_#.

### 7.3.2 Description of the INFO table HDAWWIOM.INFO

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- AW: for All Waves
- WI for WInd
- OM for OMnidirectional

The original name of this table was ALL\_WAVES\_WIND\_OMNI.INFO.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARrea of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	String	DIrection. Completed with 'OMNI' as the statistics are for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVerage. Mean significant wave height while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_10.

HDWAHSOE	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_1.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAVE PerIod AVerage. Wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.
HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE PerIod TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PerIod OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWISPAV	Double	WInd SPeed AVerage. Mean wind speed in m/s, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WInd SPeed TeN. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 10% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WInd SPeed OnE. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 1% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_1.

### 7.3.3 Description of INFO table HDAWWIRO.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- AW for All Waves
- WI for Wind
- RO for ROse

The original name of this table was ALL\_WAVES\_WIND\_ROSE.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	Longitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	Latitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.

HDDI	Double	Centre of directional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE. Omnidirectional mean significant wave height, it is the original attribute name HS_avg.
HDWAHSAVPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_avg; it is the original attribute name P_Hs_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name HS_10.
HDWAHSTNPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_10%, it is the original attribute name P_Hs_10.
HDWAHSGE	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name HS_1.
HDWAHSGEPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_1%; it is the original attribute name P_Hs_1.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAVE Period AVERAGE. Omnidirectional wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.
HDWAPIAVPE	Double	WAVE Period AVERAGE PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_avg; it is the original attribute name P_Tm_avg.
HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE Period TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Tm_10.

HDWAPITNPE	Double	WAVE PERIOD TEN PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_10%, it is the original attribute name P_Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PERIOD ONE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPIOEPE	Double	WAVE PERIOD ONE PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_1%, it is the original attribute name P_Tm_1.
HDWISPAV	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE. Omnidirectional mean wind speed, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPAVPE	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_avg; it is the original attribute name P_U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WIND SPEED TEN. Wind speed exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPTNPE	Double	WIND SPEED TEN PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_10%, it is the original attribute name P_U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WIND SPEED ONE. Wind speed exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPOEPE	Double	WIND SPEED ONE PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_1%, it is the original attribute name P_U10_1.

### 7.3.4 Description of INFO table HDSWWIDI.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SW for Sea Waves
- WI for Wind
- DI for DIrectional

The original name of this table was SEA\_WAVES\_WIND\_DIRECTIONAL.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	Double	DIrection. Centre of directional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAve Height Significant AVerage. Mean significant wave height while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters; it is the original attribute name HS_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAve Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_10.
HDWAHSOE	Double	WAve Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_1.
HDWAHSSA	Double	WAve Height Significant SAmples. Number of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name HS_n_samples.
HDWAHSPE	Double	WAve Height Significant PErcentage. Percentage of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name HS_#.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAve PerIod AVerage. Wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.
HDWAPITN	Double	WAve PerIod TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in secondes, it is the original attribute name Tm_10.

HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PERIOD ONE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPISA	Double	WAVE PERIOD SAMPLES. Number of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_n_samples.
HDWAPIPE	Double	WAVE PERIOD PERCENTAGE. Percentage of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_#.
HDWISPAV	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE. Mean wind speed in m/s, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WIND SPEED TEN. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 10% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WIND SPEED ONE. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 1% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPSA	Double	WIND SPEED SAMPLES. Number of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector, it is the original attribute name U10_n_samples.
HDWISPPE	Double	WIND SPEED PERCENTAGE. Percentage of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name U10_#.

### 7.3.5 Description of INFO table HDSWWIOM.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SW for Sea Waves
- WI for Wind
- OM for OMnidirectional

The original name of this table was SEA\_WAVES\_WIND\_OMNI.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	Area of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.

HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	String	Completed with 'OMNI' as the statistics are for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE. Mean significant wave height while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_10.
HDWAHSOE	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name HS_1.
HDWAHSSA	Double	WAVE Height Significant SAMPles. Number of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name HS_n_samples.
HDWAHSWB	Double	WAVE Height Significant WeiBull. Weibull shape parameter for significant wave height (omni), it is the original attribute name HS_Alpha.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAVE PerIod AVERAGE. Wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.
HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE PerIod TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PerIod OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPISA	Double	WAVE PerIod SAMPles. Number of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_n_samples.

HDWAPIWB	Double	WAVE PERIOD WEIBULL. Weibull shape parameter for wave period (omni), it is the original attribute name Tm_Alpha
HDWISPAV	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE. Mean wind speed in m/s, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WIND SPEED TEN. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 10% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WIND SPEED ONE. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 1% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPSA	Double	WIND SPEED SAMPLES. Number of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector, it is the original attribute name U10_n_samples.
HDWISPWB	Double	WIND SPEED WEIBULL. Weibull shape parameter for wind speed (omni), it is the original attribute name U10_alpha.

### 7.3.6 Description of INFO table HDSWWIRO.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SW for Sea Waves
- WI for WInd
- RO for ROse

The original name of this table was SEA\_WAVES\_WIND\_ROSE.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	AREA of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	Longitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	Latitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	Double	DIRECTION. Centre of directional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSPE	Double	WAVE HEIGHT SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE. Percentage of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Hs_#.

HDWAHSAV	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE. Omnidirectional mean significant wave height, it is the original attribute name Hs_avg.
HDWAHSAVPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_avg; it is the original attribute name P_Hs_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Hs_10.
HDWAHSTNPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_10%, it is the original attribute name P_Hs_10.
HDWAHSGOE		WAVE Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Hs_1.
HDWAHSGOPE	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_1%; it is the original attribute name P_Hs_1.
HDWAPIPE	Double	WAVE Period PERcentage. Percentage of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_#.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAVE Period AVERAGE. Omnidirectional wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.
HDWAPIAVPE	Double	WAVE Period AVERAGE PERcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omni-directional Tm_avg; it is the original attribute name P_Tm_avg.
HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE Period TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional); it is the original attribute name Tm_10.

HDWAPITNPE	Double	WAVE PerIod TeN PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_10%; it is the original attribute name P_Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PerIod OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional); it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPIOEPE	Double	WAVE PerIod OnE PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_1%, it is the original attribute name P_Tm_1.
HDWISPPE	Double	WInd SPeed PErcentage. Percentage of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name U10_#.
HDWISPAV	Double	WInd SPeed AVerage. Omnidirectional mean wind speed, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPAVP	Double	WInd SPeed AVerage PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_avg; it is the original attribute name P_U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WInd SPeed TeN. Wind speed exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPTNPE	Double	WInd SPeed TeN PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_10%, it is the original attribute name P_U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WInd SPeed OnE. Wind speed exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPOEPE	Double	WInd SPeed OnE PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_1%; it is the original attribute name P_U10_1.

### 7.3.7 Description of INFO Table HDLWAWIDI.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SL for Swell
- WA for WAVes
- WI for Wind
- DI for DirectioNal

The original name of this table was SWELL\_WAVES\_WIND\_DIRECTIONAL.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	Double	DIrection. Centre of directional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAve Height Significant AVerage. Mean significant wave height while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters; it is the original attribute name Hs_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAve Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name Hs_10.
HDWAHSOE	Double	WAve Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name Hs_1.
HDWAHSSA	Double	WAve Height Significant SAmples. Number of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Hs_n_samples.
HDWAHSPE	Double	WAve Height Significant PErcentage. Percentage of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Hs_#.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAve PerIod AVerage. Wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.

HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE PerIOD TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PerIOD OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPISA	Double	WAVE PerIOD SAMPles. Number of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_n_samples.
HDWAPIPE	Double	WAVE PerIOD PERcentage. Percentage of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_#.
HDWISPAV	Double	WIND SPeED AVerage. Mean wind speed in m/s, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WIND SPeED TeN. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 10% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WIND SPeED OnE. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 1% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPSA	Double	WIND SPeED SAMPles. Number of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector, it is the original attribute name U10_n_samples.
HDWISPPE	Double	WIND SPeED PERcentage. Percentage of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name U10_#.

### 7.3.8 Description of INFO table HD\_SL\_WAWIOM.INF

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SL for SwELL
- WA for Waves
- WI for WInd
- OM for OMnidirectional

The original name of this table was SWELL\_WAVES\_WIND\_OMNI.INF.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
----------------	------	-------------

---

FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	ARea of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	LonGitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	LatiTude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	String	DIrection. Centre of directional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAVE Height Significant AVERAGE. Mean significant wave height while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters; it is the original attribute name Hs_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAVE Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name Hs_10.
HDWAHSEO	Double	WAVE Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in meters, it is the original attribute name Hs_1.
HDWAHSWB	Double	WAVE Height Significant WeiBull. Weibull shape parameter for significant wave height (omni), it is the original attribute name Hs_alfa.
HDWAHSSA	Double	WAVE Height Significant SAmPles. Number of samples of significant wave height coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Hs_n_samples.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAVE Period AVERAGE. Wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_avg.
HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE Period TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE Period OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) in seconds, it is the original attribute name Tm_1.

HDWAPIWB	Double	WAVE PERIOD WEIBULL. Weibull shape parameter for wave period (omni), it is the original attribute name Tm_alfa.
HDWAPISA	Double	WAVE PERIOD SAMPLES. Number of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_n_samples.
HDWISPAV	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE. Mean wind speed in m/s, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WIND SPEED TEN. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 10% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WIND SPEED ONE. Wind speed, which is exceeded by 1% of the time (in the direction sector), it is the original attribute name U10_1.
HDWISPWB	Double	WIND SPEED WEIBULL. Weibull shape parameter for wind speed (omni), it is the original attribute name U10_alfa.
HDWISPSA	Double	WIND SPEED SAMPLES. Number of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector, it is the original attribute name U10_n_samples.

### 7.3.9 Description of INFO table HDSLWAWIRO.INFO

The proposed name of this table is defined as follows:

- HD: for HydroDynamic
- SL for Swell
- WA for WAVes
- WI for WInd
- RO for ROse

The original name of this table was SWELL\_WAVES\_WIND\_ROSE.INFO.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
HDAR	Double	AREA of interest. Index of location centre. Point number.
HDLGDD	Double	Longitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDLTDD	Double	Latitude of location centre in Decimal Degrees.
HDDI	Double	Direction. Centre of directional sector, or 'OMNI' for omnidirectional statistics in decimal degrees, it is the original attribute name DIR.

---

HDWAHSPE	Double	WAve Height Significant PErcentage. With wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Hs_#.
HDWAHSAV	Double	WAve Height Significant AVerage. Omnidirectional mean significant wave height, it is the original attribute name Hs_avg.
HDWAHSAVPE	Double	WAve Height Significant AVerage PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_avg; it is the original attribute name P_Hs_avg.
HDWAHSTN	Double	WAve Height Significant TeN. Significant wave height exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Hs_10.
HDWAHSTNPE	Double	WAve Height Significant TeN PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_10%, it is the original attribute name P_Hs_10.
HDWAHSOE	Double	WAve Height Significant OnE. Significant wave height exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Hs_1.
HDWAHSOEPE	Double	WAve Height Significant OnE PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the significant wave height exceeds the omni-directional Hs_1%, it is the original attribute name P_Hs_1.
HDWAPIPE	Double	WAve PerIod PErcentage. Percentage of samples of wave period coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_#.
HDWAPIAV	Double	WAve PerIod AVerage. Omnidirectional wave period while wave direction is in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name Tm_avg
HDWAPIAVPE	Double	WAve PerIod AVerage PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omni-directional Tm_avg; it is the original attribute name P_Tm_avg.

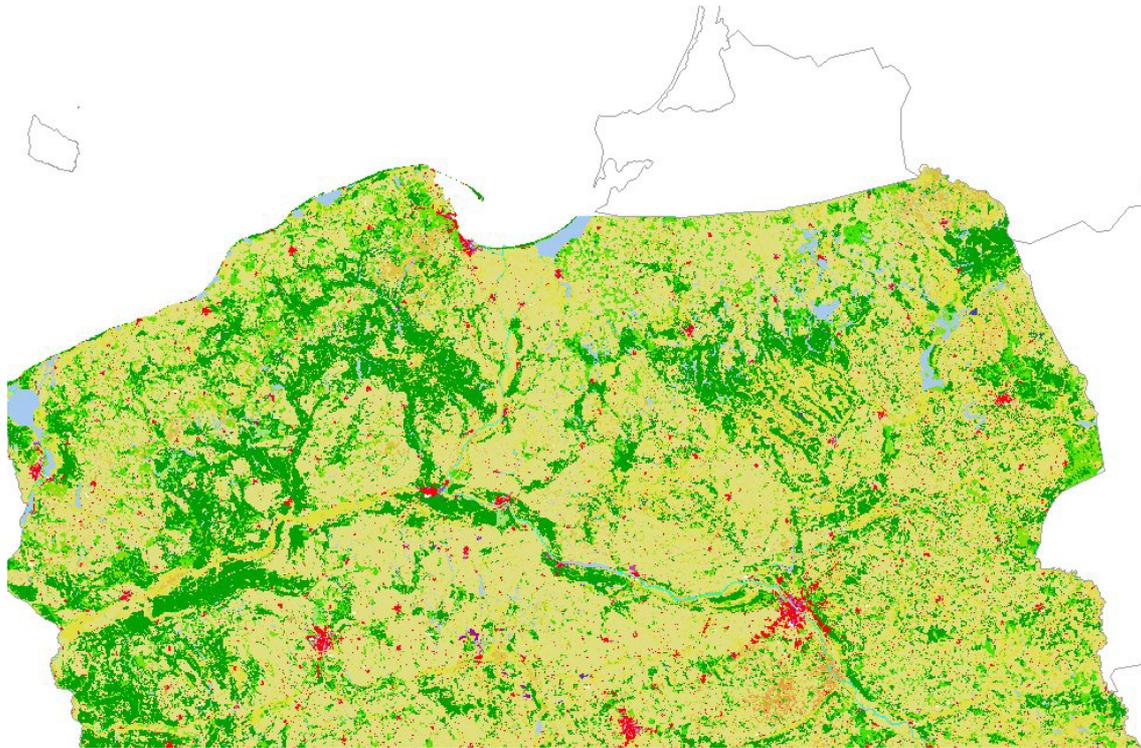
---

HDWAPITN	Double	WAVE PERIOD TeN. Wave period exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Tm_10.
HDWAPITNPE	Double	WAVE PERIOD TeN PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_10%, it is the original attribute name P_Tm_10.
HDWAPIOE	Double	WAVE PERIOD OnE. Wave period exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name Tm_1.
HDWAPIOEPE	Double	WAVE PERIOD OnE PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wave period exceeds the omnidirectional Tm_1%, it is the original attribute name P_Tm_1.
HDWISPPE	Double	WIND SPEED PERCENTAGE. Percentage of samples of wind speed coinciding with wave direction in the given sector (see dir), it is the original attribute name U10_#.
HDWISPAV	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE. Omnidirectional mean wind speed, it is the original attribute name U10_avg.
HDWISPAVP	Double	WIND SPEED AVERAGE PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_avg; it is the original attribute name P_U10_avg.
HDWISPTN	Double	WIND SPEED TeN. Wind speed exceeded during 10% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name U10_10.
HDWISPTNPE	Double	WIND SPEED TeN PERCENTAGE. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omnidirectional U10_10%, it is the original attribute name P_U10_10.
HDWISPOE	Double	WIND SPEED OnE. Wind speed exceeded during 1% of the time (omnidirectional), it is the original attribute name U10_1.

---

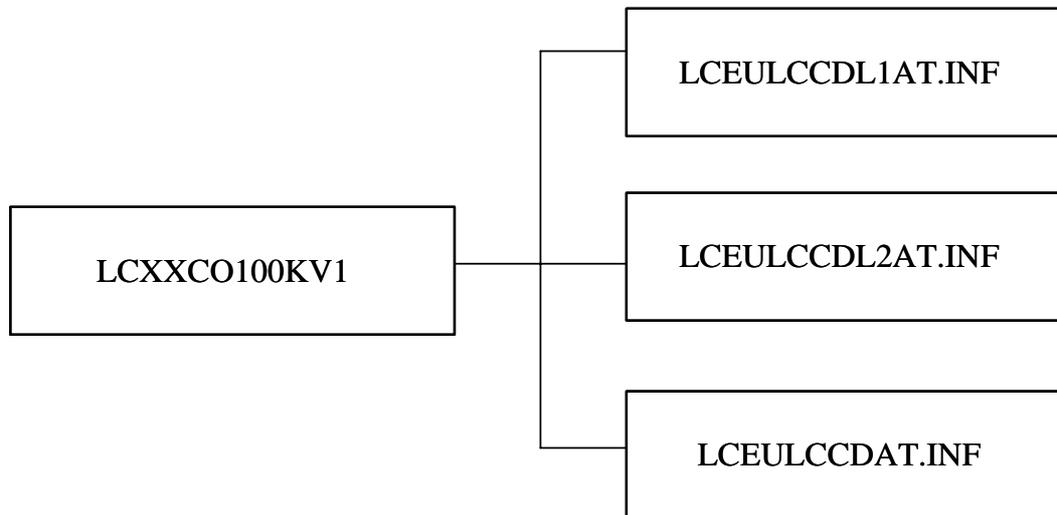
HDWISPOEPE	Double	WInd SPeed OnE PErcentage. Percentage of time that wave direction is in the given sector (see dir) while the wind speed exceeds the omni-directional U10_1%, it is the original attribute name P_U10_1.
------------	--------	---

## 8. LAND COVER



## 8.1. CORINE LAND COVER

### 8.1.1 Overview of the dataset structure



The original Corine Land Cover database is tiled up by 545 tiles. Each tile covers an area of 100 Km\*100 Km. The structure defined here is the one corresponding to the dataset hosted at EEA.<sup>1</sup>

The name of this layer is proposed taking into account the GISCO naming conventions. Thus LCXXCO100KV1 means:

- LC for Land Cover (the layer name)
- XX for two-character code for the EC country or group of countries (the georeference). These countries include the applicant countries covered by EuroSION Project.
- CO: Coastal, as the Land Cover is derived only for the coastal areas.
- 100K for scale 1:100 000
- V1 for Version 1

For every country or group of country there is a coverage. The littoral band covered by these coverages is 10 Km from the coastline.

### 8.1.2 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of Coverage LCXXCO100KV1

This table provides the legend defined for Corine Land Cover 1990.

<sup>1</sup> The structure of this dataset is different from the dataset hosted at EUROSTAT/GISCO. The dataset hosted at GISCO contains an attribute titled "LCGRCD" corresponding to the Land cover code. This code is derived from the original Land Cover Grid CoDe. This code ensures the link to the Corine Land Cover nomenclature description (INFO table LCECAT.INF). Within the EEA dataset there is no LCGRCD within the polygon coverage and the link to the Corine Land Cover nomenclature is ensured by the attribute titled LCCD within the polygon coverage.

The land cover codes are structured according to a nomenclature organized on 3 levels  
 Level 1 corresponds to 5 classes (attribute LCCDL1).  
 Level 2 corresponds to 15 classes (attribute LCCDL2).  
 Level 3 corresponds to 44 classes (attribute LCCD).

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier
Shape	Geometry	Polygon
LCCD	String	Land Cover CoDe. Land cover level 3 class codes. Defines the 44 Land cover codes linked to the level 3.
LCCDL1	String	Land Cover CoDe Level 1. Land cover level 1 class codes. It is defined the 5 Land cover codes linked to the level 1.
LCCDL2	String	Land Cover CoDe Level 2. Land cover level 2 class codes. Defines the 15 Land cover codes linked to the level 2.

### 8.1.3 Description of the INFO table LCEULCCDAT.INF

This table provides the name of the classes for the Level 3 of Corine Land Cover Nomenclature.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
LCCD	String	Land Cover CoDe. Land cover level 3 class codes. Defines the 44 Land cover codes linked to the level 3. The content of this table is provided below with the English names.
LCNMEN	String	Land Cover NaMe English. Name of land cover class in English.
LCNMFR	String	Land Cover NaMe French. Name of land cover class in French.
LCNMDE	String	Land Cover NaMe DEutsch. Name of land cover class in German.

LCCD	LCNMEN
111	Continuous urban fabric
112	Discontinuous urban fabric

---

121	Industrial or commercial units
122	Road and rail networks and associated land
123	Port Areas
124	Airports
131	Mineral extraction sites
132	Dump sites
133	Construction sites
141	Green urban areas
142	Sport and leisure facilities
211	Non-irrigated arable land
212	Permanently irrigated land
213	Rice fields
221	Vineyards
222	Fruit trees and berry plantations
223	Olive groves
231	Pastures
241	Annual crops associated with permanent crops
242	Complex cultivation patterns
243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation
244	Agro-forestry areas
311	Broad-leaved forest
312	Coniferous forest
313	Mixed forest
321	Natural grassland
322	Moors and heathland
323	Sclerophyllous vegetation
324	Transitional woodland-scrub
331	Beaches, dunes, sands
332	Bare rocks
333	Sparsely vegetated areas
334	Burnt areas
335	Glaciers and perpetual snow
411	Inland marshes
412	Peat bogs
421	Salt marshes
422	Salines
423	Intertidal flats
511	Water courses
512	Water bodies
521	Coastal lagoons
522	Estuaries
523	Sea and ocean
950	Ocean
951	European Union
952	Non European union
999	Not Classified

#### **8.1.4 Description of the INFO table LCEULCCDL2AT.INF**

This table provides the name of the classes for the Level 2 of Corine Land Cover Nomenclature.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
LCCDL2	String	Land Cover CoDe Level 2. Land cover level 2 class codes. Defines the 15 Land cover codes linked to the level 2. The content of this table is provided below with the English names.
LCNMENL2	String	Land Cover NaMe English Level 2. Name of land cover class in English.
LCNMFRL2	String	Land Cover NaMe French Level 2. Name of land cover class in French.
LCNMDEL2	String	Land Cover NaMe Deutsch Level 2. Name of land cover class in German.

**LCCDL2 LCNMENL2**

- 11 Urban fabric.
- 12 Industrial, commercial and transport units.
- 13 Mine, dump and construction sites.
- 14 Artificial non-agricultural vegetated areas.
- 21 Arable land
- 22 Permannet crops
- 23 Pastures
- 24 Heterogeneous agricultural areas
- 31 Forests
- 32 Shrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations
- 33 Open spaces with little or no vegetation
- 41 Inland wetlands
- 42 Coastal wetlands
- 51 Inland waters
- 52 Marine waters

**8.1.5 Description of the INFO table LCEULCCDL1.INF**

This table provides the name of the classes for the Level 1 of Corine Land Cover Nomenclature.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.

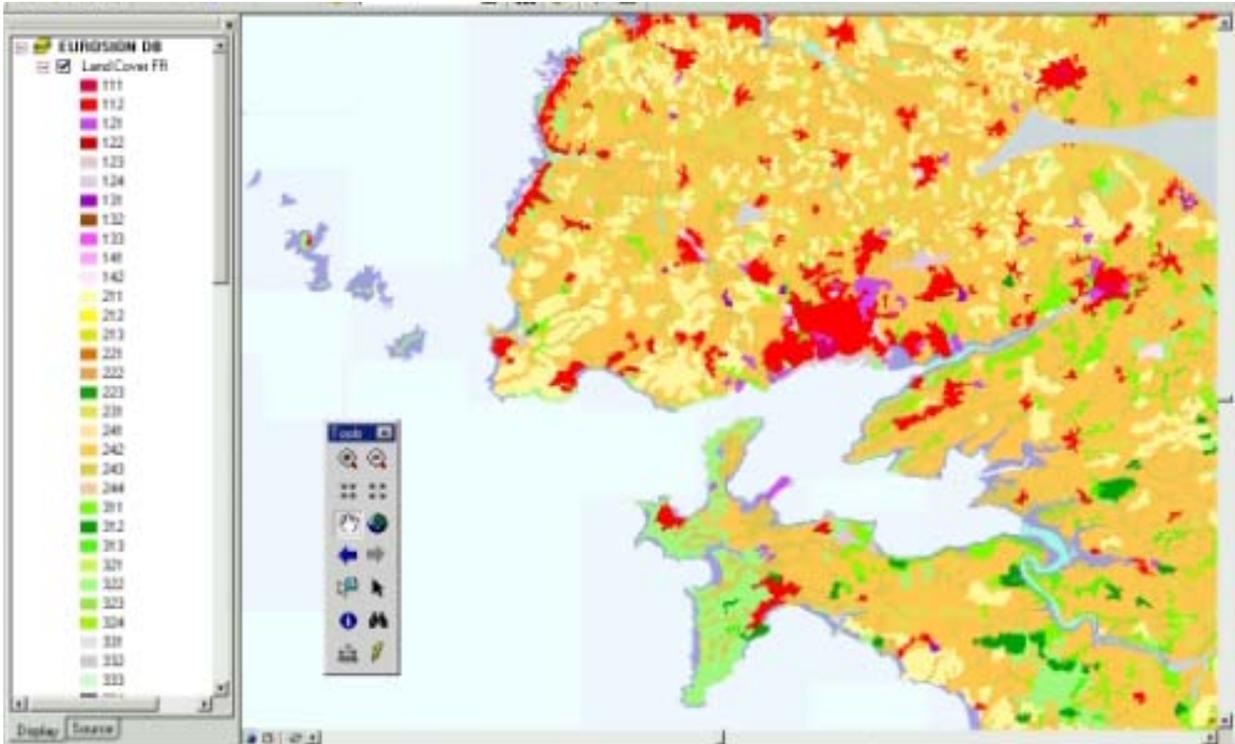
---

LCCDL1	String	Land Cover CoDe Level 1. Land cover level 1 class codes. It is defined the 5 Land cover codes linked to the level 1. The content of this table is provided below with the English names.
LCNMENL1	String	Land Cover NaMe English Level 1. Name of land cover class in English.
LCNMFRL1	String	Land Cover NaMe French Level 1. Name of land cover class in French.
LCNMDEL1	String	Land Cover NaMe Deutsch Level 1. Name of land cover class in German.

**LCCDL1    LCNMENL1**

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Artificial surfaces.           |
| 2 | Agricultural areas.            |
| 3 | Forest and semi-natural areas. |
| 4 | Wetlands.                      |
| 5 | Water bodies.                  |

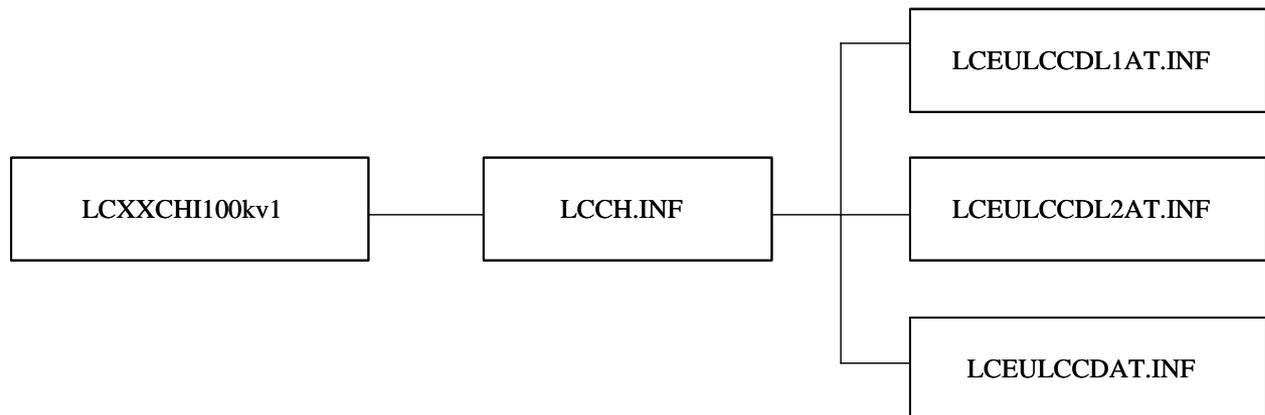
## 9. LAND COVER CHANGES SINCE 1975



## 9.1. LACOAST AND LC CHANGES ON CEEC COUNTRIES

### 9.1.1 Overview of the dataset structure

This structure is derived from the datasets provided from LACOAST dataset in coverage format. This coverage is linked to the INFO tables defined above for the Corine Land Cover 1990 dataset.



Within the framework of EUROSION project, 4 coverages are going to be delivered for the CEEC countries:

- "LaCoast" for EU countries (around 1995),
- For Poland and the Baltic countries,
- For Romania and Bulgaria,
- For Slovenia.

EUROSION is producing the land cover changes dataset according to the **LACOAST** methodology within these countries<sup>1</sup>. The methodology is available within the Deliverable D2.9.2 Methodology Manual for Land Cover changes since 1975 data base production [DR19].

The name of this layer is proposed taking into account the GISCO naming conventions. Thus LCXXCO100KV1 means:

- LC for Land Cover, the layer name
- XX for two-character code for the EC country or group of countries (the georeference). These countries include the applicants countries covered by EuroSION Project, the Georeference (XX = BG, Bulgaria, PL = Poland, RO = Romania, SI = Slovenia, EE: Estonia, LT = Lithuania, LV = Latvia)
- CH: Change, the entity
- I: IGN FI, the source
- 100K for scale 1:100 000
- V1 for Version 1

<sup>1</sup> If the existing LACOAST coverage is going to be merged with the coverages produced by EUROSION it will be needed to add a new attribute referencing the source (IGN FI) within the Polygon Attribute Table (PAT) of the final coverage. If this coverage is not merged, the name of the coverage should include the source IGN FI (I).

### 9.1.2 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the LCXXCHI100kv1 coverage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Polygon
LCCHV1	String	Land Cover Change version 1 YearR 1975.
LCCHCDV1	String	Land Cover CoDE in 1975. It is the Land Cover CoDe of the Corine Land Cover Nomenclature. Land cover level 3 class codes. Defines the 44 Land cover codes linked to the level 3. This attribute related to the attribute LCCD from Corine Land Cover. Remark: For Baltics countries, Poland, Slovenia, Romania and Bulgaria this attribute is not completed.
LCCHCDL2V1	String	Land Cover Change CoDe Level 2 YearR 75. Defines the 15 Land cover codes linked to the level 2.
LCCHV2	String	Land Cover Change YearR 1990.
LCCHCDV2	String	Land Cover CoDE in 1990. It is the Land Cover CoDe of the Corine Land Cover Nomenclature. Land cover level 3 class codes. Defines the 44 Land cover codes linked to the level 3. This attribute related to the attribute LCCD from Corine Land Cover.
LCCHCDL2V2	String	Land Cover Change CoDe Level 2 YearR 90. Defines the 15 Land cover codes linked to the level 2.
LCCHAR	Double	Land Cover Change ARrea. It the change area in HA.

### 9.1.3 Description of the INFO table LCCH.INF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LCCD	String	Land Cover CoDe. Land cover level 3 class codes. Defines the 44 Land cover codes linked to the level 3.

---

LCCDL1	String	Land Cover CoDe Level 1. Land cover level 1 class codes. It is defined the 5 Land cover codes linked to the level 1.
LCCDL2	String	Land Cover CoDe Level 2. Land cover level 2 class codes. Defines the 15 Land cover codes linked to the level 2.

## 10. LAWS AND DECREES

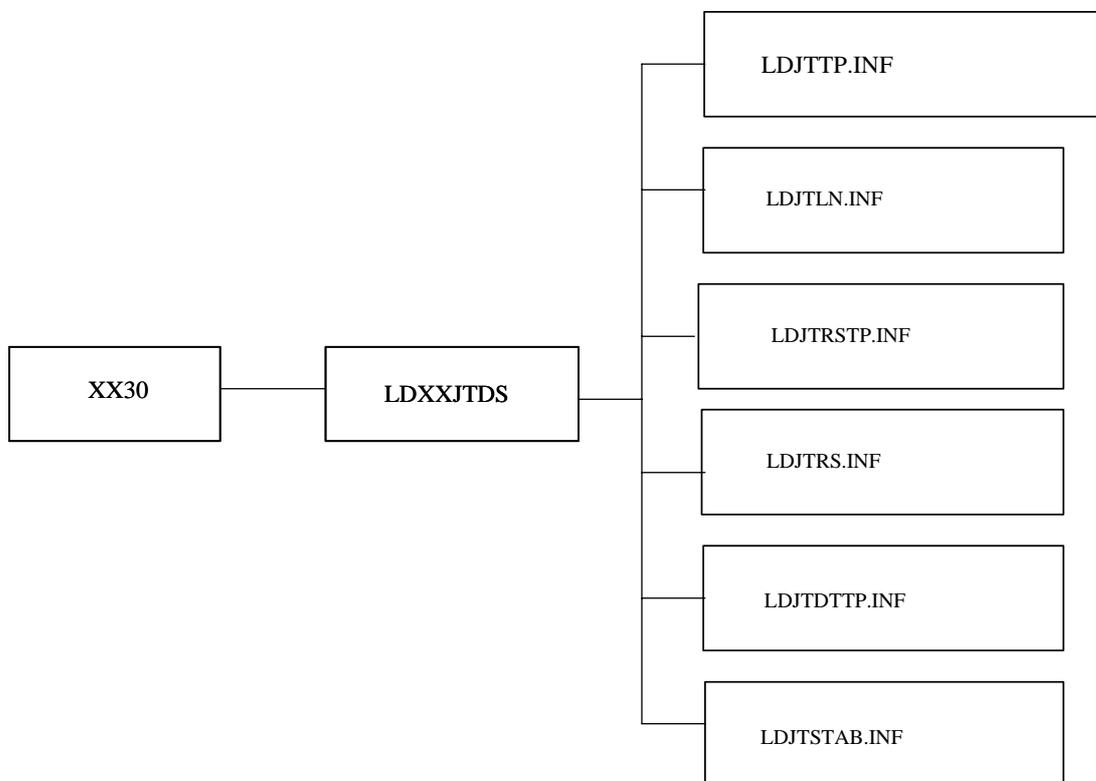


## 10.1. LAWS AND DECREES

### 10.1.1 Dataset structure overview

The Juridical text are collected into a separate table created for every country (XXLDJTDS) and linked to the corresponding national SABE coverage (e.g. XX30) where XX is a 2-character abbreviation for every state.

The link between the polygons of the national SABE coverage (XX30) and the table containing information on the corresponding juridical texts (XXLDJTDS) is ensured by the attribute ICC + SHN, generated for every table and for every national SABE coverage.



### 10.1.2 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of XX30 coverage

We provide here the description of the SABE coverage with its unique identifier ICC + SHN added to the existing SABE coverage to allow the link to each juridical text.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Polygons

SHN	String	This code is derived from the unit's national code if provided by the national mapping agency; otherwise it is created by EuroGeographics. The SHN attribute indicates the administrative unit to which the area belongs. It is possible to have many occurrence of the same value as one or many polygons (administrative area) can belong to one administrative unit. To extract the codes of higher level units you need to know the SHI value. Together, the ICC+SHN codes provide a unique identifier for each administrative unit.
MOC	Integer	Meaning of the centroid of the Administrative Unit. Each unit may consist of several separate areas. Each unit has at least one mainland, and occasionally several islands (exclaves). MOC = 1; Area is mainland and the label points to the residence of the authority MOC = 2; Area is mainland and label does not have a geo-graphical meaning MOC= 3; Area is exclave or island apart from the mainland MOC= 4; Area is condominium MOC= 7; Area is water only MOC = 9; Unknown area.
CNCD	String	Country Code. Contains the 2-characters country code according to ISO 31666 (see above description). It is the item ICC within the SABE model.
ICCSHN	String	Concatenation of attributes ICC and SHN.

### 10.1.3 Description of the INFO table LDXXJTDS.INF

This table corresponds to the metadata linked to every juridical text. The name proposed for this table is XXLDJTDS, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- XX is the 2-characters ISO country code
- JT for Juridical Texts
- DS for DeScription

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTID	Integer	Juridical Text IDentifier. Identification number of each Juridical text, it is the Identifier. This identifier is unique for every occurrence of a juridical text.
LDJTIT	String	Juridical Text TiTle. Title of the document (the resource).

LDJTCA	String	Juridical Text CreAtoR. Entity primarily responsible for making the content of the document. Examples of creator include a person, an organization or a service.
LDJTSTB	String	Juridical Text SuBject. The topic of the content of the document (the resource). Typically, it is expressed by keywords. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme.
LDJTDS	String	Juridical Text DeScription. An account of the content of the document (the resource). Description may include typically an abstract
LDJTTPID	Integer	Juridical Text TyPe IDentifier. Document type. TYPE can take the following values: TYPE = Act TYPE = Convention TYPE = Laws TYPE = International Text TYPE = Other These types are defined within the INFO table LDJTTP.INF.
LDJTSTR	String	Juridical Text SouRce. A reference to a resource from which the present document (the resource) is derived, i.e legal text on which actual text is based, or analytic resource relative to the juridical text.
LDJTTLNID	Integer	Juridical Text LaNguage IDentifier. Identifier corresponding to the language of the intellectual content of the document (the resource). Recommended best practice is to define it with the language values provided by ISO 639 standard. These languages are defined in the INFO table LDJTTLN.INF.
LDJTCNCD	String	Juridical Text CouNtry CoDe. The geographical extent to which the juridical text applies. According to IGN-FI, this field is the concatenation of the original SABE fields: SHN (lowest administrative unit to which the area belongs) and ICC (2 characters country code according to ISO 3166). It the ICC code from the SABE model.

LDJTCDSH	String	Juridical Text CoDe SHn. It is the SHN code within the SABE model. This code is derived from the unit's national code, if provided by the national mapping agencies; otherwise it is created by Eurogeographics. The SHN attribute indicates the administrative unit to which the area belongs. This number is unique within a given country. Together the LDJTCNCD + SHN codes provide a unique identifier for each administrative unit in the SABE nomenclature. This attribute is obtained from the corresponding XX30 polygon attribute table (PAT) of each XX30 coverages.
LDJTCNCDSH	String	Juridical Text CouNtry CoDe SHn. This is the unique identifier for each administrative unit. It is the concatenation of LDJTCNCD and LDJTCDSH (SHN). It is the concatenation of ICC + SHN within the SABE model.
LDJTRSTPID	Integer	Juridical Text ReSource TyPe IDentifier. Identifier corresponding to the type of source of the juridical text. Different types of source types are regrouped in the INFO table LDJTRSTP.INFO table and linked by the JTRSTPID attribute.
LDJTRSID	Integer	Juridical Text ReSource IDentifier. Identifier corresponding to the resource where the content of the juridical text is available. Different resources are regrouped in the INFO table LDJTRS.INFO, and linked by using the JTRSID attribute.
LDJTDTPID	Integer	Juridical Text DaTe TyPe IDentifier. Type of date. It is an identifier corresponding to the type of date. These types are for example: date of signature, date of creation. These types are defined in the INFO table LDJTDTP.INFO and linked to this table by using the JTDTPID attribute.
LDJTDT	Date	Juridical Text DaTe. A date corresponding to the juridical text. The nature of the date is defined into the INFO table LDJTDTP.INFO. A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource.
LDJTLK	http link	Juridical TextLinK. Direct HTTP link to the juridical text, if exists. In most cases this link provides the access to the PDF file with the content of the juridical text.

### 10.1.4 Description of the INFO table LDJTTP.INF

The name proposed for this table is LDJTTP, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- JT for Juridical Texts
- TP for TyPe

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTTPID	Integer	Juridical Text TyPe Identifier. Unique identifier for the juridical text type.
LDJTTPNM	String	Juridical Text TyPe NaMe. Juridical text type name is completed with different value according to the value of JTTPID attribute. These values are provided within the table below.

LDJTTPID	LDJTTPNM
1	Convention
2	Treaty
3	Law
4	Decree
5	Act
6	Regulation
7	Directive
8	Decision
9	Recommendation
10	Opinion
11	Case Law
12	Constitution
13	Communication
14	Proposal
15	Programme
16	Plan
17	Report
18	Agreement
19	Course
20	Written question
21	Code
22	Bulletin

23	Decree-law
24	Project
25	Guide
26	Article
27	Charter
28	Resolution

### 10.1.5 Description of the INFO table LDJTLN.INF

The name proposed for this table is LDJTTP, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- JT for Juridical Texts
- LN for LaNguage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTLNID	Integer	Juridical Text LaNguage IDentifier. Unique identifier of the language
LDJTLNNM	String	Juridical Text LaNguage NaMe. Name of the language. This attribute is completed with different value according to the value of JTLNID. These values are provided within the table below.
LDJTLNCD	String	Juridical Text LaNguage Code. Unique 3 characters language code according to ISO 639 standard.

LDJTLNID	LDJTLNNM	LDJTLNCD
1	Danish	dan
2	Dutch	dut
3	English	eng
4	Finnish	fin
5	French	fre
6	German	ger
7	Greek	gre
8	Irish	iri
9	Italian	ita
10	Portuguese	por
11	Spanish	spa
12	Swedish	swe

13	Bulgarian (Applicant Country)	bul
14	Cyprus (Applicant Country)	
15	Estonian (Applicant Country)	est
16	Latvian (Applicant Country)	lav
17	Lithuanian (Applicant Country)	lit
18	Maltese (Applicant Country)	mlt
19	Polish (Applicant Country)	pol
20	Rumanian (Applicant Country)	rum
21	Slovene (Applicant Country)	slv
22	Turkish (Applicant Country)	tur
23	Other	
24	Multi-language	Mul

### 10.1.6 Description of the INFO table LDJTSTAB.INF

This table contains information about the countries covered by EUROSION project (15 EU member states + 10 accessing states). The name proposed for this table is LDJTTP, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- JT for Juridical Texts
- ST for State
- AB for ABbrevaition

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTCNCD	String	Juridical Text CouNtry CoDe. 2-characters country code according to ISO 31666. It is the ICC code from the SABE model.
LDJTST	String	Juridical Text StaTe.Name of the country
LDJTFL	String	Juridical Text FiLe Name of the corresponding to the country file XX30.nam from SABE, if doesn't exist, NA is filled in.

### 10.1.7 Description of the INFO table LDJTRSTP.INF

The name proposed for this table is LDJTRSTP, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- JT for Juridical Texts
- RS for ReSource
- TP for TyPe

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTRSTPID	Integer	Juridical Text ReSource TyPe IDentifier. Unique identifier for the resource type. Different types of resources could be indexed i.e Web sit
LDJTRSTPDS	String	Juridical Text ReSource TyPe DeScription Name of the resource type. These types are provided in the following table.

LDJTRSTPID	LDJTRSTPDS
1	International text
2	Internet reference
3	File
4	Book

### 10.1.8 Description of the INFO table LDJTRS.INFO

The name proposed for this table is LDJTRS, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- JT for Juridical Texts
- RS for ReSource

Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTRSID	Integer	Juridical Text ReSource IDentifier. Unique identifier for the resource; different types of resources could be indexed i.e Web site, Book, File
LDJTRSPV	String	Juridical Text ReSource ProVider. Resource provider, person, organisation or service making available the content of the resource.
LDJTRSLNID	Integer	Juridical Text ReSource LaNguage IDentifier. Identifier corresponding to the language of the resource. These languages are defined in the INFO table LDJTLN.INFO. The attribute JTLNID of that table ensures the link to attribute JTRSLNID.
LDJTRSKW	String	Juridical Text ReSource KeWord. Keywords corresponding to the resource content.
LDJTRSDDS	String	Juridical Text ReSource DeScription. Short abstract describing the content and structure of the resource.
LDJTRSTT	String	Juridical Text ReSource TiTle. Title of the resource

LDJTRSAB	String	Juridical Text ReSource Abbreviation. Abbreviation of the title of the resource
LDJTRSPC	String	Juridical Text ReSource Point of Contact. Generally e-mail address of the person responsible for the content of the resource.
LDJTRSON	String	Juridical Text ReSource OrgaNisation Name. Name of the organisation providing/hosting the resource.
LDJTRSCN	String	Juridical Text ReSource CouNtry. Country of the physical address
LDJTRSPH	String	Juridical Text ReSource PHone. Telephone number
LDJTRSFA	String	Juridical Text ReSource FAX. Fax number
LDJTRSUR	http link	Juridical Text ReSource URL. URL address for the web site.
LDJTRSIS	String	Juridical Text ReSource ISbn. ISBN code for corresponding book.
LDJTRSPA	String	Juridical Text ReSource PAge. Page number in the book resource.
LDJTDTPID	Integer	Juridical Text DaTE TyPe IDentifier. Event used for the reference date. The type of date is documented within the INFO table LDJTDTP.INF.
LDJTRSFRDT	Date	Juridical Text ReSource ReFeRence DaTe. Reference date for the cited resource.

### 10.1.9 Description of the INFO table LDJTDTP.INF

The name proposed for this table is LDJTDTP, where:

- LD for Law and Decress
- JT for Juridical Texts
- DT for DaTe
- TP for TyPe

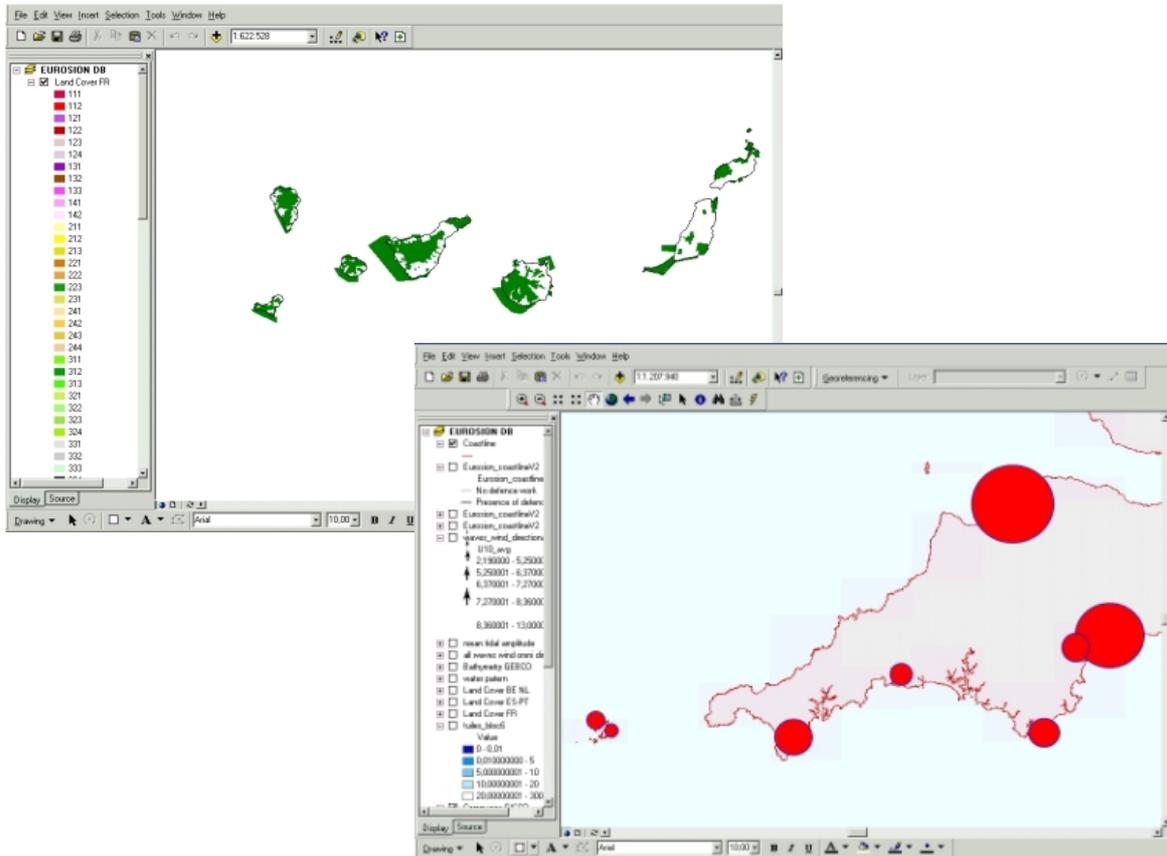
Attribute Name	Type	Description
LDJTDTPID	Integer	Juridical Text DaTE TyPe IDentifier. Unique Identifier for the type of the date. This type of date is corresponding to the date associated to the juridical text description provided in table XXLDJTDS.INF.

---

LDJDTTPNM	String	Juridical Text DaTe TyPe NaMe. Type of date, i.e date of creation, date of signature.
-----------	--------	--

<b>LDJDTTPID</b>	<b>LDJDTTPNM</b>
0	Date of creation
1	Date of update
2	Date of publishing
3	Date of signature
4	Date of ratification
5	Date of enter in force
6	Date of adoption

## 11. AREA OF HIGH ECOLOGICAL VALUE



---

## **11.1. INTRODUCTION**

Areas with high ecological values will be illustrated by Natura2000 officially validated data set.

Other following ecological or thematic area data sets are documented using EUROSION Metadata standard with links to appropriate sites:

- RAMSAR
- NATURA2000
- SPA: Special Protected Areas
- pSCI: Proposed Sites of Community Interest
- CDDA: Common Database on Designated areas

## 11.2. NATURA2000

### 11.2.1 Overview of the dataset structure

Until now, only an extract of this dataset has been provided in shape format for a specific area titled “Macaronesia”. According to the GISCO naming conventions it is proposed to title the coverage as follow DAXXN2100KV1

Thus DAXXN2100KV1 means:

- DA, for Designated Areas (the layer name);
- XX, the country or group of country (the georeference);
- N2, for Natura2000 (the source);
- 100K, for scale 1: 100 000;
- V1, for Version 1.

DAXXN2100KV1

Every Site of Community Importance (SCI) code, is identified by the information supplied in the Natura 2000 format, including the corresponding map, and transmitted by the competent national authorities.

### 11.2.2 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of NDXXN2100KV1 coverage

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Polygon
DASICD	String	Designated Areas Site CoDe. Site of Community Importance (SCI) code. The SCI code comprises 9 characters, the first 2 being the ISO country code for the Member State (for example, PF for Portugal).
DASINM	String	Designated Area Site NaMe. Name of the Site of Community Importance (SCI).
<i>PRIORITY</i>	<i>String</i>	<i>* = presence on the SCI of at least one priority natural habitat type and/or species within the meaning of Article 1 of Directive 92/43/EEC<sup>1</sup>.</i>

<sup>1</sup> Attribute not included within the data excerpt for the Macaronesian region

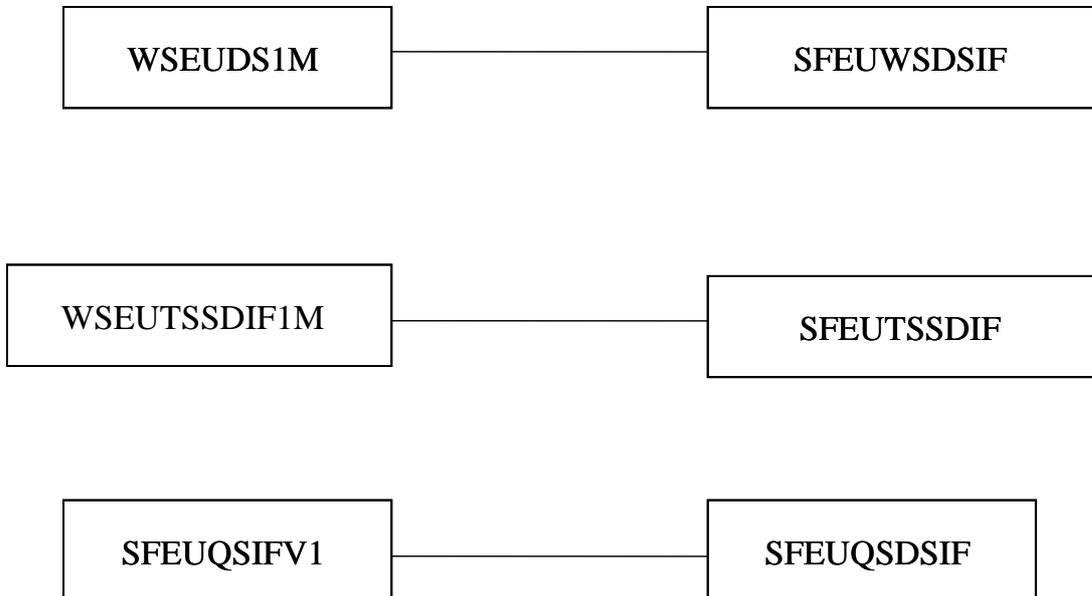
---

DABGNM	String	Designated Area BioGeographical NaMe. Name of the biogeographical region. For example the Macaronesian is a biogeographical region regrouping a list of sites (SCI).
DAAR	Double	Designated Area ARea. Surface area of SCI in hectares
DALE	Double	Designated Aera LEngth. Length of SCI in Km.
DAXCDD	Double	X Coordinate Decimal Degrees <i>Longitude coordinate of SCI.</i>
DAYCDD	Double	Y Coordinate Decimal Degrees. <i>Latitude coordinate of SCI.</i>

## 12. SEDIMENTS DISCHARGES FROM RIVER BASINS



## 12.1. OVERVIEW OF THE DATASET STRUCTURE



This dataset is composed of 3 coverages:

- WSEUDS1M: this is the GISCO watersheds coverage titled WSEU1M. Info table linked to this coverage provides information on the description of the watersheds. Within this coverage only one attribute is added to ensure the link to INFO table SFEUWSDSIF.INF. According to the GISCO naming conventions the name is defined as follows:
  - WS: WaterShed
  - EU: Europe
  - DS: DeScription
  - 1M: scale
- WSEUTSSDIF1M: coverage derived from WSEU1M coverage by dissolving the polygons with attribute WSID\_P. The info table linked to this coverage provides information of Total Suspended Solid (TSS) delivery downstream within the sea. According to the GISCO naming conventions the name is defined as follows:
  - WS: WaterShed
  - EU: Europe
  - TS: Total Suspended
  - SD: SoliD
  - IF: IFen
  - 1M: scale.
- SFEUQSIFV1: point coverage providing the location of quality stations used to derive information on sediments flow. The info table linked to this coverage provides information on the description of the station. According to the GISCO naming conventions the name is defined as follows:
  - SF: Sediment Flows
  - EU: Europe
  - QS : Quality Station
  - IF : IFen
  - V1: version 1

According to the GISCO naming conventions, the names for the tables linked to these coverages are defined as follows:

The table name linked to coverage WSEU1M is: SFEUWSDSIF, where:

- SF: Sediment Flow, the layer name
- EU: Europe, the georeference
- WS: Watersheds
- DS: DeScription, the entity,
- IF: IFen, the source

The table name linked to coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M is SFEUTSSDIF, where:

- SF: Sediment Flow, the layer name
- EU, EUrope, the georeference
- TS: Total Suspended
- SD: SoliD
- IF: IFen, the source

The table name linked to coverage SFEUQSIFV1 is SFEUQSDSIF, where:

- SF: Sediment Flow, the layer name
- EU: Europe, the georeference
- QS: Quality station, the entity
- DS: DeScription
- IF: IFen, the source

### 12.1.1 Description of the Point Attribute Table of the coverage SFEUQSIFV1

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Point
SFQSCD	String	Quality Station CoDe Station. Code of station.

### 12.1.2 Description of the INFO table SFEUQSDSIF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
SFQSCD	String	Quality Station CoDe. Code of station.
SFQSNM	String	Quality Station NaMe. Name of station
SFQSTP	String	Quality Station TyPe. Type of station (type of network). This type is compliant with the EUROWATERNET.
SFQSSN	String	Quality Station SiNgularity. Singularity of location on river stretch.

SFQSPL	String	Quality Station PLace. Description of detailed location of station.
SFQSORCD	String	Quality Station ORganism CoDe. Code of organism managing the station.
SFQSRVCD	String	Quality Station RiVer Stretch CoDe. Code of river stretch on which the station is located.
SFQSPK	Double	Quality Station Point Kilometric. Kilometric point (km)
SFQSRVNM	String	Quality Station RiVer NaMe. River name
SFQSAGCD	String	Quality Station AGENCY CoDe. Code of agency
SFQSWSCDGS	String	Quality Station WaterSheds CoDe GiSco. Code of watershed (ZHYD). It is the GISCO attribute WSEU1M_ID from coverage WSEU1M. This attribute is converted in string. It is coded with 5 characters (with additional 0 when needed).
SFQSGBCD	String	Quality Station Geographic Bassin CoDe. Code of geographic basin. This code is coming from the French hydrographic database titled BDCARTHADE (it is the ZG code).
SFQSOCCD	String	Quality Station Oceanic CoDe. Code of oceanic or sea recipient. These codes are described within the table SFQSOCCDS.INF (MN, MA, AT, ME, MB, BL, NO).
NURGCDV5	String	Code of NUTS5 level entity
SFQSDRAR	Double	Quality Station Drained ARea. Drained area (upstream of station) km2
SFQSWSFxCD	String	Quality Station WaterShed FluX CoDe. Code of basin for riverine loads calculation. It is the code of watershed coming from the coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M (attribute SFQSWSFxCD), the original code provided by IFEN is BVFLUX). This code identifies basins generated from WSEU1M coverage by dissolving polygons with GISCO attribute WSID_P.
SFQSMSNR	Integer	Quality Station MeaSurement NumbeR. Number of measurement in time series file. The file concerns the quality measures of Total Suspended Solid (TSS).
SFQSLGDD	Double	Quality Station LonGitude Decimal Degrees. Longitude of the quality station in decimal degrees.

SFQSLTDD	Double	Quality Station LaTitude Decimal Degrees. Longitude of the quality station in decimal degrees.
SFQSPJLN	Double	Quality Station ProJection LonGitude. Projected longitude in current projection (m)
SFQSPJLT	Double	Quality Station ProJection LaTitude. Projected latitude in current projection (m)
SFQSAL	Double	Quality Station ALtitude. Altitude of the quality station in meters.
SFQSRF	Boolean	Quality Station ReFeRence. Indicates if it is a reference station (indicating unpolluted water). Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSRVLD	Boolean	Quality Station RiVer LoaD. Indicate if it is a riverine loads calculation station. Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSINCM	Boolean	Quality Station INTernational CoMmission. Indicate if it is an international commission station. Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSSL	Boolean	Quality Station SeLect. Indicate if it is a selectable station (with enough time series data). Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSSLAR	Boolean	Quality Station SeLect ARea criteria. Indicate if it is a selected station based on area criteria of EUROWATERNET. Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSSLARAC	Boolean	Quality Station SeLect ARea Antropogenic Criteria. Indicate if it is a selected station based on antropogenic pressure criteria of EUROWATERNET. Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSSLARWN	Boolean	Quality Station SeLect ARea WaterNet. Indicate if it is a selected station based on area criteria of EUROWATERNET. Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSSLWN	Booelan	Quality Station SeLect WaterNet. Indicate if it is a finally selected station of EUROWATERNET network. Values are 1 (Yes) or 0 (No).
SFQSWSCDCR	String	Quality Station WaterShed CoDE CaRthage database. Detail code of the watershed from the French hydrographic database titled CARTHAGE (CODE_HYDRO).

SFQSIXQU	Double	Quality Station IndeX QUality. General quality value index 0 to 100, (0: lowest quality, 100: highest quality).
SFQSLCWS	Boolean	Quality Station LoCation WaterShed. Indicates if station is located on main water body of watersheds.

### 12.1.3 Description of the INFO table SFQSOCD.INF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
SFQSOCCD	String	Quality Station Oceanic CoDe. Code of oceanic or sea recipient.
SFQSOCDDS	String	Quality Station Oceanic CoDe DeScription. The description is provided within the below table.

SFQSOCCD	SFQSOCDDS
MN	Northern Sea
MA	Manche
AT	Atlantic
ME	Mediterranean
MB	Baltic Sea
BL	White Sea
NO	Black Sea

### 12.1.4 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the coverage WSEUDS1M

This coverage has the same attributes as the GISCO coverage WSEU1M. Only the attribute "SFWSCDGS" has been added.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry	Polygon
SFWSCDGS	String	WaterShed CoDe GiSco. The GISCO attribute WSEU1M_ID from coverage WSEU1M. This attribute is converted in string. It is coded with 5 characters (with additional 0 when needed).

### 12.1.5 Description of the INFO table SFEUWSDSIF (ZHYD)

Attribute Name	Type	Description
SFWS CDGS	String	WaterShed CoDe GiSco. Code of watershed (ZHYD). It is the GISCO attribute WSEU1M_ID from coverage WSEU1M. This attribute is converted in string. It is coded with 5 characters (with additional 0 when needed).
SFWS FXCD	String	WaterShed FluX CoDe. Code of riverine load basin (text of WSID_P GISCO code). It is the code of watershed coming from the coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M (attribute SFQSWFXCD), the original code provided by IFEN is BVFLUX). This code identifies basins generated from WSEU1M coverage by dissolving polygons with GISCO attribute WSID_P.
SFWS YRMN	Date	WaterShed YeaR MaNual. Year manually set indicating that the flow in the main river of the zone is obstructed by dam located in this zone and operating since this year (-1 indicate natural lake instead of dam).
SFWS YRAU	Date	WaterShed YeaR AUtomatic. Year automatically set indicating that the flow in the main river of the zone is obstructed by dam located in this zone and operating since this year (-1 indicate natural lake instead of dam).
SFWS YRAUDW	Date	WaterShed YeaR AUtomatic DoWnstream. Year automatically set indicating that the flow in the main river of the zone is obstructed by dam located in this zone or downstream and operating since this year
SFWS ZNPE	Double	WaterShed ZoNe PErcentage. Percentage of zone influenced by dams.
SFWS RVCD	String	WaterShed RiVer CoDe. Code of main river course.
SFWS PKGM	Double	WaterShed Point Kilometric Gis Measurement. Kilometric point of outlet on main river course (GIS measurement) in meters.

---

SFWSPKHM	Double	WaterShed Point Kilometric Hydrologic Measurement. Kilometric point of outlet on main river course (hydrologic measurement) meters.
SFWSLER	String	WaterShed SeLect EuRosion. Indicates if basin is selected in EuroSION study (Y/N).
SFWSCDSS	String	WaterShed CoDe Sub Sector. Code of sub sector. This code comes from the French hydrographic database titled Carthage.
SFWSCDSC	String	WaterShed CoDe SeCtor. Code of sector. This code comes from the French hydrographic database titled Carthage.
SFWSLBCD	String	WaterShed Large Basin CoDe. Code of large basin. This code comes from the French hydrographic database titled Carthage.
SFWSGBCD	String	WaterShed Geographic Basin CoDe. Code of geographic basin. This code comes from the French hydrographic database titled Carthage.
SFWSAREL	Double	WaterShed Area ELementary. Watershed area in km2. This is the area of the elementary watershed derived from the GISCO coverage WSEU1M.
SFWSARUP	Double	WaterShed Area Upstream. Cumulated area upstream of the considered watershed.
SFWSALHI	Double	WaterShed ALtitude HIghest. Highest altitude m.
SFWSALLO	Double	WaterShed ALtitude LOwest. Lowest altitude m.
SFWSRVDWCD	String	WaterShed RiVer DoWnstream CoDe. Code of downstream river stretch.

SFWSBSSE	String	WaterShed BaSin SEa. Indicate if basin is connected to the sea (Y or N).
SFWSGHCD	String	WaterShed General Hierachical CoDe. General arborescence code
SFWSERCD	String	WaterShed EuRosion Hierarchical CoDe. EuroSION arborescence code
SFWSHPLT	Double	WaterShed Hydraulic Productivity Long Term. WaterShed hydraulic productivity (long term average) m3/km2/year
SFWSHPLP	Double	WaterShed Hydraulic Productivity Low Percentile. Hydraulic productivity (10% low percentile) m3/km2/year
SFWSHPANAV	Double	WaterShed Hydraulic Productivity ANnual AVerage. Hydraulic productivity (QMNAaverage) m3/km2/year
SFWSHPTYAV	Double	WaterShed Hydraulic Productivity Two-Year AVerage. Hydraulic productivity (QMNA2years) m3/km2/year
SFWSHPFYAV	Double	WaterShed Hydraulic Productivity Five Years AVerage. Hydraulic productivity (QMNA5years) m3/km2/year
SFWSLKDW	String	WaterShed LinK DoWnstream. Link to downstream

### 12.1.6 Description of the Polygon Attribute Table of the coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M (BVFLUX)

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier.
Shape	Geometry Polygon	

SFWSTSSDFXCD	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD FluX CoDe. Code of riverine load basin (text of WSID_P GISCO code). It is the code of watershed coming from the coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M (attribute SFQSWAFXCD), the original code provided by IFEN is BVFLUX). This code identifies bassins generated from WSEU1M coverage by dissolving polygons with GISCO attribute WSID_P.
--------------	--------	--

### 12.1.7 Description of the INFO table SFEUTSSDIF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
SFWSTSSDFXCD	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD FluX CoDe. Code of riverine load basin (text of WSID_P GISCO code). It is the code of watershed coming from the coverage WSEUTSSDIF1M (attribute SFQSWAFXCD), the original code provided by IFEN is BVFLUX). This code identifies basins generated from WSEU1M coverage by dissolving polygons with GISCO attribute WSID_P. the original code from IFEN is BVFLUX)
SFWSTSSDNM	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD NaMe. Name of watershed basin corresponding to the code WSTSSDFXCD (the original code from IFEN is BVFLUX)
SFWSTSSDGBCD	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD Geographic Basin CoDe. Code of geographic basin. Quality Station Geographic Bassin CoDe. Code of geographic basin. This code is coming from the French hydrographic database titled BDCARTHADE (it is the ZG code).
SFWSTSSDCDGS	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD CoDe GiSco. Code of watershed (ZHYD). It is the GISCO attribute WSEU1M_ID from coverage WSEU1M. This attribute is converted in string. It is coded with 5 characters (with additional 0 when needed). Downstream watershed.
SFWSTSSDOCCD	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD OCeanic CoDe. Code of oceanic or sea receipient. These codes are described within the table SFQSQOCCS.INF (MN, MA, AT, ME, MB, BL, NO).

SFWSTSSDAR	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD ARea. Watershed Area elementary. Watershed area in km2. This is the area of the elementary watershed derived from the GISCO coverage WSEU1M. Area km2
SFWSTSSDRVMX	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD RiVer MAXimum. Maximum of linear river course in basin. This code comes from the French hydrographic database titled Carthage (DRAINPPAL).
SFWSTSSDRVCD	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD RiVer CoDe. Code of main river course.
SFWSTSSDPKGM	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD Point Kilometric Gis Measurement. GIS kilometric point of the downstream point
SFWSTSSDPKHM	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD Point Kilometric Hydrologic Measurement. Hydrologic kilometric point of the downstream point
SFWSTSSDSLER	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD SeLect EuRosion Indicate if basin is selected in EuroSION stud (Y/N).
SFWSTSSDLDYR	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD LoaD YeaR. Load of TSS delivery downstream in Ton/year (natural)
SFWSTSSDRTYR	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD RaTe YeaR. Rate of TSS delivery downstream in Ton/km2/year (natural)
SFWSTSSDRT50	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD RaTe 1950. Rate of TSS delivery downstream Ton/km2/year (year 1950)
SFWSTSSDPEAR50	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD PErcentage ARea 1950. Percentage of basin area influenced by dams. (Year 1950)
SFWSTSSDLDYR20	Double	WaterShed total Suspended SoliD LoaD YeaR 2000. Load of TSS delivery downstream in Ton/year (year 2000)
SFWSTSSDRTYR20	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD RaTe YeaR 2000. Rate of TSS delivery downstream in Ton/km2/year (year 2000)

---

SFWSTSSDPEAR20	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD Percentage ARea 2000. Percentage of basin area influenced by dams. (Year 2000)
SFWSTSSDDILD20	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD Difference LoaD 2000. Difference of sediment load for TSS delivery downstream in Ton/year (natural-year 2000)
SFWSTSSDERTP	String	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD Erosion TyPe. Type erosion on the watershed.
SFWSTSSDRKBS	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD RanK BaSin. Rank size of selected basin.
SFWSTSSDFWMN	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD FloW MaNual. Year manually set indicating that the flow in the main river of the zone is obstructed by dam located in this zone and operating since this year (-1 indicate natural lake instead of dam).
SFWSTSSDFWAU	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD FloW AUtomatic. Year automatically set indicating that the flow in the main river of the zone is obstructed by dam located in this zone and operating operating since this year (-1 indicate natural lake instead of dam).
SFWSTSSDFWAUYR	Double	WaterShed Total Suspended SoliD FloW AUtomatic YeaR. Year automatically set indicating that the flow in the main river of the zone is obstructed by dam located in this zone or downstream and operating since this year.

---

## **13. ANNEXES**

ANNEX 1: ARC INFO COVERAGE DESCRIPTION

ANNEX 2: GISCO NAMING CONVENTION

ANNEX 3: CORINE COASTAL EROSION LAYER FIRST VERSION: CCER 1990

ANNEX 4: GISCO HYDROGRAHY DATASET DESCRIPTION

ANNEX 5: GISCO INFRASTRUCTURE DATASET DESCRIPTION

## 13.1. ANNEX 1: ARC INFO COVERAGE DESCRIPTION

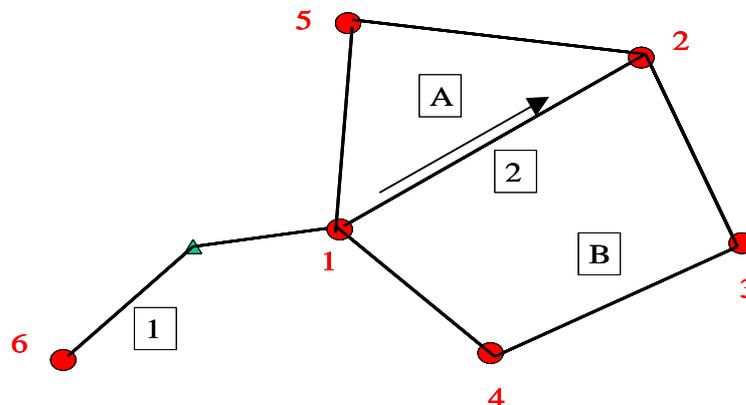
### 13.1.1 Generic Attributes of the Arc Attribute Table (AAT)

"Cover" is the name of the coverage.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
\$ID	Binary	
FNODE#	Binary	From-node sequence number
TNODE#	Binary	To-node sequence number
LPOLY#	Binary	Left-polygon sequence number
RPOLY#	Binary	Right-polygon sequence number
LENGTH	Float	Length in coverage units
Cover#	Binary	Arc internal sequence number (record number) assigned by Arc/Info.
Cover-ID	Binary	User-ID (values assigned by the user) - Arc feature ID

The points (x,y pairs) along the arc, called vertices define the shape of the arc. The endpoints of the arc are called nodes. Each arc has two nodes: a from-node and a to-node. Arcs join only at nodes. This is one of the major topological concepts of ArcInfo: the connectivity. It is also called the Arc-node topology.

Because every arc has a direction ( a from-node and a to-node), Arc/Info maintains a list of the polygons on the left and right sides of each arc. Polygons sharing the same arc are adjacent. In the above example, Arc number 2, is defined by the from-node n°1 and the to-node n°2. The polygon on the left of arc 2 is polygon A and the polygon on the right of arc 2 is polygon B.



Remark: The values for the left and right polygons in an AAT for a coverage containing only lines always equal zero.

- ▲ Vertice
- Node

### 13.1.2 Generic attributes of the Point Attribute Table or the Polygon Attribute Table (PAT) of an ArcInfo Coverage

Point and polygon coverages use the same template the PAT which contains the standards items AREA, PERIMETER, Cover and Cover-ID. Where "cover" is the name of the coverage. An Arc/Info coverage can have either a Point Attribute Table or a Polygon Attribute Table, but not both. At a minimum, PATs contain the following items:

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	
Area	Float	Area of each polygon, measured in coverage units.
Perimeter	Float	Length of each polygon boundary, measured in coverage units.
Cover#	Binary	Internal polygon number (assigned by Arc/Info).
Cover-ID	Binary	User-ID (assigned by the user).

Polygons are represented as a series of X,Y coordinates that connect to enclose area. Arc/Info stores the arcs defining the polygon. A list of the arcs that make up each polygon is also stored and used to construct the polygon when necessary (for example to draw the polygons). Thus a coverage of polygons has an AAT table to store the arcs defining the polygon's limits.

Remark: The PAT for a coverage of points always contains zero values for both AREA and PERIMETER.

### 13.1.3 Generic attributes of the Node Attribute Table (NAT) of an Arc/Info coverage

The Node attribute table (NAT) stores attribute information about a node. At a minimum, NATs contain the following items.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
Arc#		Internal number of an arc to which a node is attached.
Cover#		Node internal number.
Cover-ID		Node feature ID.

### 13.1.4 Generic attributes of a Route attribute table (RAT)

A route is a linear feature composed of one or more arcs or parts of arcs. There is one Route Attribute Table (RAT) for each route-system in a coverage named <cover>. Every route systems is named as follows: <cover>.RAT<subclass>, where "subclass"

is the name of the route-system. An RAT stores attributes. An RAT contains a minimum of items as follows:

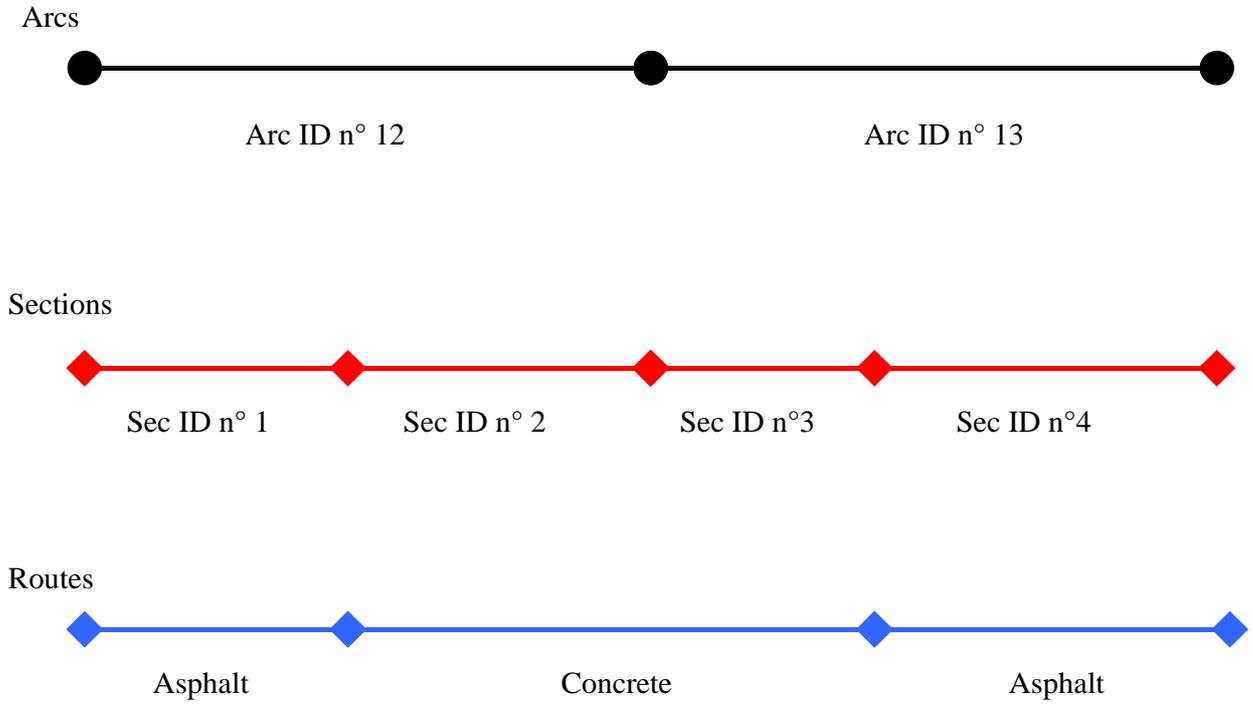
Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	
Shape	Geometry	Polyline with Measure (PolyLine M).
Subclass#	Binary	Internal sequence number (record number) of the route (assigned by Arc/Info).
Subclass-ID	Binary	User-assigned ID number of the route.

### 13.1.5 Generic attributes of a Section table (SEC)

A section (SEC) is an arc or portion of an arc used to define a route. It is the building block of routes. The section table is part of a route-system that defines which arcs constitute a route and calibrates measures along the route. The SEC table holds attributes about sections. For a coverage named <cover>, the section table is named <cover>.SEC<subclass>, where subclass is the name of the route-system. At a minimum, the SEC table for a route-system in a coverage contains the following items.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	
Shape	Geometry	Polyline with Measure (Polyline M).
ROUTELINK#	Binary	Internal sequence number (record number) of the route to which the section belongs. Relates to Subclass# in the RAT table.
ARCLINK#	Binary	Internal sequence number (record number) of the arc to which the section belongs. Relates to Cover# in the ATT.
F-POS		From-position. Location along the arc, recorded as a percentage of its total length, at which the section begins (ex: F-POS = 50% for a section beginning at the midpoint of an arc).
T-POS		To-position. Location along the arc, recorded as a percentage of its total length, at which the section ends (ex: the T-POS = 100% for a section that ends at an arc's to node).
F-MEAS		From-measure. The route-system measure at which the section begins. Uses the same measurement units in which event data is recorded.
T-MEAS		To-measure. The measure of the route-system at which the section ends.
Subclass#	Binary	The internal sequence number of each section.

Subclass-ID                  Binary                  The User-assigned feature ID for each section.  
The following figure shows the link between the arcs, the sections and the route system with an example.



The following figure shows how the tables RAT and SEC are completed for the above example:

<b>ROUTELINK#</b>	<b>ARCLINK#</b>	<b>F-POS</b>	<b>T-POS</b>	<b>SECTION Subclass#</b>
1	12	0	50	1
2	12	50	100	2
2	13	0	30	3
1	13	70	100	4

<b>ROUTE Subclass#</b>	<b>Route Subclass-ID</b>
1	Asphalt
2	Concrete

## 13.2. ANNEX 2: GISCO NAMING CONVENTION

### 13.2.1 Generic rules

For more detail information on GISCO naming convention, refer to the GISCO database Manual [DR2].

#### General GISCO Syntax rules

<layer><georeference><entity><specifier><source><time><scale><version><projection><operation><specifier>.<extension>

#### Syntax rules for Coverages

<layer><georeference>{entity}{specifier}{source}{time}{scale}{version}{projection}{operation}{specifier}.<extension>

Angle brackets <> mean the obligatory use of the topic

Barces {} indicate an optional topic.

#### Syntax rules for attribute tables (INFO tables)

<layer>{georeference}{entity}{specifier}{source}{time}{version}.<extension>

#### Syntax rules for items (attribute)

<layer><entity>{specifier}{source}{time}.<extension>

Remark:

To provide more understandable names, it is possible to add more than one specifier.

### 13.2.2 Code list for specifiers contains

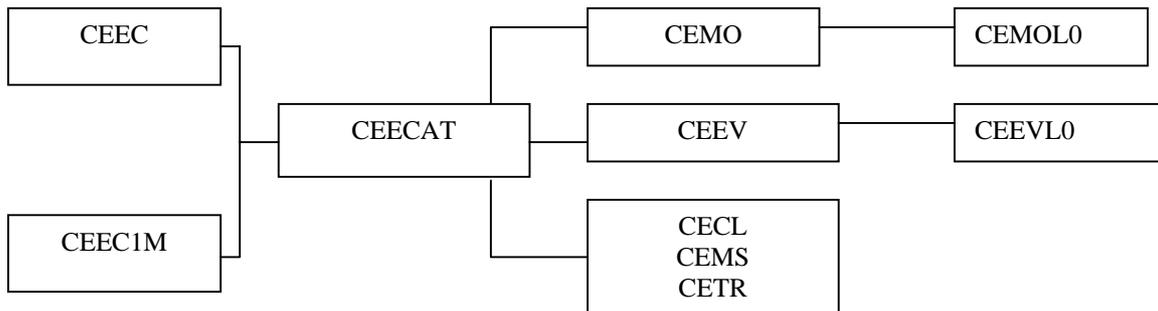
AG	Agency
AL	ALtitude
AM	Amplitude
AR	ARea
AV	Average
CD	CoDe
CN	CouNter
CP	CaPacity
DD	Decimal Degrees
DI	DIrectional
DN	DeNsity
DS	DeScription
DT	DaTe
HI	Hight

ID	IDentifier
IN	INternational
IX	IndeX
LC	LoCation
LE	LEngth
LG	LonGitude
LN	LiNe
LO	Low
LT	LatiTude
LV	LeVel
ML	MaLe
MN	MeaN
MX	MaXimum
NM	NaMe
NR	NumbeR
NT	NaTional
OC	OCean
OR	ORganism
PE	PErcentage
PJ	ProJection
PK	Point Kilometric
PL	PLace
PT	PoinT
PU	PUBlic
RS	ReSolution
RV	RiVer
SI	SIte
SL	SeLect
SP	SPEed
SR	SouRce
RF	ReFERENCE
RK	RanK
RV	RiVer
SL	SeLection
SN	SiNgularity
TN	TeN
TP	TyPe
XC	X Coordinate
YC	Y Coordinate
YR	YeaR

### **13.3. ANNEX 3: CORINE COASTAL EROSION LAYER FIRST VERSION: CCER 1990**

The structure of CCEr 1990 is provided here just for information.

#### **13.3.1 Overview of the dataset structure**



This CORINE COASTAL EROSION (CCEr) database VERSION 1 is hosted on the European Environment Agency (EEA) Web site.

It is composed of 3 compressed ArcInfo exchange:

- CEEC.e00.z Coast line at Scale 1 / 100 000
- CEEC1M.e00.z Coast line at Scale 1 / 1 000 000
- Infofiles.tar.z containing the following attributes tables:
  - o Ceecat.e00
  - o cecl.e00,
  - o ceev.e00,
  - o ceevLO.e00,
  - o cemo.e00,
  - o cemoLO.e00,
  - o cems.e00,
  - o cetr.e00

#### **13.3.2 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the Coverage CEEC:**

This coverage corresponds to the geometry of the Coastline at scale 1 / 100 000.

<b>Attribute Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
FID	OID	Unique object identifier
Shape	Geometry	Polyline

CESGCD	String	Coastal Erosion SeGment CoDe. This is a unique code for every coastal segment. It consists of the ISO country code followed by a sequential number per country.
--------	--------	---

### 13.3.3 Description of the Arc Attribute Table of the Coverage CEEC1M

This coverage corresponds to the geometry of the Coastline at scale 1 /1 000 000. It won't be used to implement the EUROSION European Level database.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
FID	OID	Unique object identifier
Shape	Geometry	Polyline
CESGCD1M	String	Coastal Erosion SeGment CoDe 1 Million. This is a unique code for every coastal segment. It consists of the ISO country code followed by a sequential number per country.

### 13.3.4 Description of the INFO table CEECAT.INF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
rowid	OID	Unique object identifier.
CESGCD	String	Coastal Erosion SeGment CoDe. This is a unique code for every coastal segment. It consists of the ISO country code followed by a sequential number per country.
CESGCD1M	String	Coastal Erosion SeGment CoDe 1 Million. This is a unique code for every coastal segment. It consists of the ISO country code followed by a sequential number per country.
NURGCDV5	String	NUTS ReGion Code Version 5. Identification of NUTS administrative regions on level 3 (NUTS version 5), to which coastal segment belongs.
CEMO	String	Coastal Erosion Morphology. Morphology codes, explained in INFO table <b>CEMO.INF</b> . Item applies to coverage CEEC.
CEEV	Integer	Coastal Erosion Evolution. Evolution codes, explained in INFO table <b>CEEV.INF</b> . Item applies to coverage CEEC.

CEDW	String	Coastal Erosion Defense Works. Indication of presence of man-made defensive structures: Y: defensive structures present N: defensive structures absent Item applies to coverage CEEC.
CECL	String	Coastal Erosion CoastLine. Coastline codes, explained in INFO table <b>CECL.INF</b> . Items apply to coverage CEEC1M.
CEMS	String	Coastal Erosion Morpho-Sedimentology. Morpho-Sedimentological codes, explained in <b>CEMS.INF</b> . Item applies to coverage CEEC1M.
CETR	String	Coastal Erosion evolutionary trends. Evolutionary trends codes are explained in INFO table <b>CETR.INF</b> . Item applies to coverage CEEC1M.

### 13.3.5 Description of the INFO table CEMO.INF

This the description of the Coastal Erosion Morphology codes. This classification is composed of 19 different codes.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
ROWID	OID	Unique object identifier.
CEMO	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology. Morphology codes.
CEMODSEN	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology DeScription ENGLISH
CEMODSFR	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology DeScription FRench
CEMOL0	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology Level 0.

### 13.3.6 Description of the INFO table CEEV.INF

This the description of the Evolution Trend Codes codes. This classification is composed of 10 different codes.

Attribute Name	Type	Description
rowid	OID	Unique object identifier
CEEV	Integer	Coastal Erosion EVolution codes.
CEEVDSFR	String	Coastal Erosion EVolution DeScription FRench
CEEVDSEN	String	Coastal Erosion EVolution DeScription ENGLISH
CEEVL0	String	Coastal Erosion EVolution Level 0

### 13.3.7 Description of the INFO table CECL.INF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
ROWID	OID	Unique object identifier
CECL	Integer	Coastal Erosion CoastLine
CECLDS	String	Coastal Erosion CoastLine DeScription

### 13.3.8 Description the Coastal Erosion CoastLine Nomenclature

ROWID	CECL	CECLDS
1	1	Mouths and estuaries (h)
2	2	Coastlines with known trend (2 to 71)
3	3	Coastlines with unknown trend (1)
4	4	Artificial structures (y l)
5	5	Harbour facilities (j)

### 13.3.9 Description of the INFO table CEMS.INF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
ROWID	OID	Unique object identifier
CEMS	Integer	Coastal Erosion Morpho-Sedimentology
CEMSDS	String	Coastal Erosion Morpho-Sedimentology DeScription

### 13.3.10 Description of the INFO table CETR.INF

Attribute Name	Type	Description
ROWID	OID	Unique object identifier
CETR	Integer	Coastal Erosion TRend
CETRDS	String	Coastal Erosion evolutionary TRend DeScription

### 13.3.11 Description of INFO Table CEEVLO

Attribute Name	Type	Description
----------------	------	-------------

ROWID	OID	Unique object identifier.
CEEVLO	String	Coastal Erosion EVolution Level 0
CEEVLOFR	String	Coastal Erosion EVolution Level 0 DeScription FRench
CEEVLOEN	String	Coastal Erosion EVolution Level 0 DeScription ENGLISH

### 13.3.12 Description the Coastal Erosion EVolution Level 0 nomenclature

ROWID	CEEVLO	CEEVLOFR	CEEVLOEN
1	1	Non applicable	Not applicable
2	2	Donnees non disponibles	Not Information available
3	3	Stabilite	Stable shoreline
4	4	Erosion	Erosion
5	5	Engraissement	Sedimentation

### 13.3.13 Description of INFO Table CEMLO

Attribute Name	Type	Description
ROWID	OID	Unique object identifier
CEMOLO	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology Level 0
CEMOLOFR	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology Level 0 DeScription FRench
CEMOLOEN	String	Coastal Erosion MORphology Level 0 DeScription ENGLISH

### 13.3.14 Description the Coastal Erosion MORphology Level 0 nomenclature

ROWID	CEMOLO	CEMOLOFR	CEMOLOEN
1	1	Cotes Rocheux	Rocky coasts
2	2	Plages	Beaches
3	3	Cote Limono-vaseux	Muddy coast
4	4	Cote fictive	Fictitious coast

---

5

5

Cote artificiel

Artificial coast