

Dataset	Link	Duration	Resolution	Description	Comments
TerraClimate, a high-resolution global dataset of monthly climate and climatic water balance	https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata2017191	1958–2015	4km	TerraClimate uses climatically aided interpolation, combining high-spatial resolution climatological normals from the WorldClim dataset, with coarser resolution time varying (i.e., monthly) data from other sources to produce a monthly dataset of precipitation, maximum and minimum temperature, wind speed, vapor pressure, and solar radiation. TerraClimate additionally produces monthly surface water balance datasets using a water balance model that incorporates reference evapotranspiration, precipitation, temperature, and interpolated plant extractable soil water capacity. These data provide important inputs for ecological and hydrological studies at global scales that require high spatial resolution and time varying climate and climatic water balance data.	
SoilGrids — global gridded soil information	https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids	2017, 2020	250m, 1km	<u>SoilGrids is a system for global digital soil mapping that makes use of global soil profile information and covariate data to model the spatial distribution of soil properties across the globe. SoilGrids is a collection of soil property maps for the world produced using machine learning at 250 m resolution. Predictions are made at six standard depths. SoilGrids uses global models that are calibrated using all available input observations and globally available environmental covariates. This results in globally consistent predictions (no abrupt changes in predicted values at country boundaries, etc). SoilGrids spatial predictions (layers) are produced using a reproducible soil mapping workflow, and can therefore be regularly updated as new soil data or covariates become available, after quality control and data standardisation/harmonisation.</u> https://www.nature.com/articles/s41587-020-0356-3?ef272765603-1	
Global Surface Water Explorer	https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/map	1984-2020	30m	A virtual time machine that maps the location and temporal distribution of water surfaces at the global scale over the past 3.7 decades, and provides statistics on their extent and change to support better informed water-management decision-making. https://www.nature.com/articles/nature20584.epdf?author_access_to_ken=C5jSvooRop4jWxyp_qRPLNRgNOjAJWeI9jnR3ZotV0MqBuzCNsmw_DfXrd7sX93nfpzcbm_xTiPLZMl7XrUhadm6EIT9cGDNgN1s6EWrPW3LeadUjApplBoa56xH	
Global Forest Cover Change (GFCC) Tree Cover Multi-Year Global	https://lpdaac.usgs.gov/products/gfcc30tcv003/	2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015	30m	The GFCC Tree Cover Multi-Year Global dataset is available for four epochs centered on the years 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015. The dataset is derived from the GFCC Surface Reflectance product (GFCC30SR), which is based on enhanced Global Land Survey (GLS) datasets. The GLS datasets are composed of high-resolution Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper (TM) and Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) images at 30 meter resolution. GFCC30TC provides tree canopy information and can be used to understand forest changes. Each tree cover product features four files associated with it; a tree cover layer with an embedded color map, a tree cover error (uncertainty) file, and an index (provenance) file, plus a list of path/rows that relate to the Surface Reflectance input files. Note that the index file and file list were not generated for the 2015 epoch. Data follow the Worldwide Reference System-2 tiling scheme.	
Global Forest Change	https://storage.googleapis.com/earthenginepartners-hansen/GFC-2020-v1.8/download.html	2000–2020	30m	Results from time-series analysis of Landsat images characterizing forest extent and change. Trees are defined as vegetation taller than 5m in height and are expressed as a percentage per output grid cell as '2000 Percent Tree Cover'. 'Forest Cover Loss' is defined as a stand-replacement disturbance, or a change from a forest to non-forest state, during the period 2000–2019. 'Forest Cover Gain' is defined as the inverse of loss, or a non-forest to forest change entirely within the period 2000–2012. 'Forest Loss Year' is a disaggregation of total 'Forest Loss' to annual time scales. Reference 2000 and 2019 imagery are median observations from a set of quality assessment-passed growing season observations. This global dataset is divided into 10x10 degree tiles, consisting of seven files per tile. All files contain unsigned 8-bit values and have a spatial resolution of 1 arc-second per pixel, or approximately 30 meters per pixel at the equator.	
Tree biomass loss	https://data.globalforestwatch.org/datasets/gfw-tree-biomass-loss/about	2001-2018	30m	This dataset reflects estimated tons of carbon dioxide emissions to the atmosphere as a result of aboveground biomass loss. Estimates are based on the collocation of aboveground live woody biomass density values for the year 2000 from Baccini et al. 2012 with annual tree cover loss data from 2001 through 2018 from Hansen et al. 2013, both at approximately 30-meter spatial resolution. All of the aboveground carbon is considered to be "committed" emissions to the atmosphere upon clearing. Emissions are "gross" rather than "net" estimates, meaning that information about the fate of land after clearing, and its associated carbon value, is not incorporated. Emissions associated with other carbon pools, such as soil carbon, are not included in these files. Loss of biomass, like loss of tree cover, may occur for many reasons, including deforestation, fire, and logging in the course of forestry operations. Emissions in two different units of area are provided here: 1) tons of CO2 emissions from aboveground woody biomass loss/hectare, and 2) tons of CO2 emissions from aboveground woody biomass loss/pixel. The first is appropriate for visualizing (mapping) emissions because it represent the density of emissions per hectare. The second is appropriate for analyses involving calculating the emissions in a particular area of interest (AOI) because the values of the pixels in the AOI can be	
High Resolution Population Density Data, World Pop	https://dataforgood.fb.com/tools/population-density-maps/ https://www.worldpop.org	2000-2020	30m, 100m, 1km	Facebook's high-resolution population density maps have been used by a range of nonprofit and multilateral agencies to plan vaccination campaigns, respond to natural disasters, and assess the feasibility of rural electrification plans. Researchers have also used these layers to analyze trends in urbanization and to assess the impact of climate change on where people live.	
Relative Wealth Index	https://dataforgood.fb.com/tools/relative-wealth-index/	until 2020	2.4km2 grid cell	The Relative Wealth Index predicts the relative standard of living within countries using de-identified connectivity data, satellite imagery and other nontraditional data sources.	
Global Food Security-Support Analysis Data	https://www.usgs.gov/centers/wgsc/science/global-food-security-support-analysis-data-30-m-gfsad7at-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects	1990 to 2017	30m	The GFSAD30 is a NASA funded project to provide high resolution global cropland data and their water use that contributes towards global food security in the twenty-first century. The GFSAD30 products are derived through multi-sensor remote sensing data (e.g., Landsat, MODIS, AVHRR), secondary data, and field-plot data and aims at documenting cropland dynamics from 1990 to 2017.	

Vegetation Monitoring - eMODIS Land Surface Temperature	https://www.usgs.gov/centers/eros/science/usgs-eros-archive-vegetation-monitoring-emosis-land-surface-temperature?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects	2001 to Present	1km	Moderate resolution remote sensing provides a means for operational monitoring communities to develop historical trend information and use near real-time deviations from temporal averages to identify areas of change. High quality, consistent and well-calibrated satellite measurements are needed to detect and monitor changes and trends, especially in vegetation patterns useful for drought, crop yield, phenology and fire potential studies. The eMODIS LST collection is based on the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) data acquired by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Earth Observing System (EOS). Even though MODIS data are beneficial in vegetation studies, there have been usability issues encountered with the reprojection, file format and sub-setting. Therefore, eMODIS was developed to	
VEGETATION INDEX (NDVI) (1 MONTH - TERRA/MODIS)	https://neo.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/view.php?datasetId=MOD_NDVI_M&year=2000	2000-Present	1km	scientists use NASA satellites to map the "greenness" of all Earth's lands. These vegetation index maps show where and how much green leaf vegetation was growing for the time period shown.	
Precision Agriculture Mapping Satellite Imaging Corporation	https://www.satimagingcorp.com/applications/natural-resources/agriculture/	NA	1.2m to 5m	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the world's population will reach 9.1 billion, 34 percent higher than today's population, by 2050. Due to this expected growth, there is pressure throughout the world for higher agricultural production and reliable crop status information. To achieve these objectives, improved management of the world's agricultural resources are required, especially in developing countries.	
MICROSOFT PLANETARY COMPUTER PEARL: Land Cover Mapping	https://www.landcover.io/	2013-2017	100cm	The Planetary Computer Land Cover Mapping platform uses state of the art ML and AI technologies to drastically reduce the time required to produce an accurate land cover map. Scientists and mappers get access to pre-trained, high performing starter models, and high resolution imagery like NAIP hosted on Microsoft Azure.	Google authentication required. Model runs on only 100sq km area. Application to export our Aoi
Verde	https://registry.opendata.aws/collab/asdi/#agri-culture	NA	NA	Provides precision-ag leaders with incomparable vegetation maps. API delivery ensures direct display in any portal, so farmers access this data easily from their service provider.	Need to login to access
Monitoring Consumptive Water Use for Global Crop Production	https://www.usgs.gov/centers/fort/science/monitoring-consumptive-water-use-global-crop-production?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects	NA	NA	In order to provide timely information on the agricultural economy, products and issues in foreign countries, the USDA's Global Agricultural Information Network (GAIN) relies on U.S. Foreign Service officers stationed overseas to continuously assess and report the agricultural situation of more than 130 countries globally (USDA Foreign Agricultural Service). These Attaché Reports, rely in part on monitoring water use and availability within the region to help assess and forecast agricultural production. Landsat's frequent collection of moderate resolution thermal imagery provides an effective means for measuring evapotranspiration, the combination of evaporation and transpiration, over a broad geographic area.	Duration unclear
Airbus Intelligence	https://www.intelligence-airbusds.com/imagery/	NA	NA	Airbus Intelligence operates the largest constellation of optical and radar Earth observation satellites commercially available today. Derived from our unrivalled data, we process a comprehensive portfolio of high-quality elevation models, layers and grids to provide you with information that perfectly matches your needs. Whether you want to gain insight into changes in a difficult-to-access area, analyse terrain characteristics remotely, orthorectify your remote sensing data or get imagery regardless of lighting conditions - our geospatial data portfolio is the most comprehensive on the market today.	Need to select the appropriate imagery, less information
NAIP Annual Coverage	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=17944d45bbe424fb05a5652d7c28aa5	2010-2017	1m or better	This map shows the availability of NAIP 2010-2017 imagery in the USA NAIP image service by Esri. The USA NAIP service features recent high-resolution aerial imagery for the continental United States, made available through the USDA Farm Services Agency, and is available as a set of layers hosted by Esri	
Harvested Area and Yield for 4 Crops (1995-2005)	http://www.earthstat.org/harvested-area-yield-4-crops-1995-2005/	five-year averages for 1995, 2000, and 2005	10km x 10km at equator	Croplands cover ~15 million km2 of the planet and provide the bulk of the food and fiber essential to human well-being. Most global land cover data sets from satellites group croplands into just a few categories, thereby excluding information that is critical for answering key questions ranging from biodiversity conservation to food security to biogeochemical cycling. Information about agricultural land use practices like crop selection, yield, and fertilizer use is even more limited. Here we present land use data sets created by combining national, state, and county level census statistics with a global data set of croplands on a 5 minute by 5 minute (~10 km by 10 km) latitude/longitude grid. The resulting land use data sets depict five-year averages for 1995, 2000,	
Yield Trends and Changes for Maize, Soybean, Rice, and Wheat	http://www.earthstat.org/yield-trends-changes-maize-soybean-rice-wheat/	1989 to 2008	10km x 10km at equator	There have been scattered reports of yield stagnation in the world's major cereal crops, including maize, rice and wheat. Here we study data from ~2.5 million census observations across the globe extending over the period 1961–2008. We examined the trends in crop yields for four key global crops: maize, rice, wheat and soybeans. Although yields continue to increase in many areas, we find that across 24–39% of maize, rice, wheat- and soybean-growing areas, yields either never improve, stagnate or collapse.	
Water Depletion and WaterGap3 Basins	http://www.earthstat.org/water-depletion-watergap3-basins/	NA	10km x 10km at equator	Shapefile contains 15,084 feature basins. Basins of area smaller than 1,000 km2 were omitted from this study, and are not included.	Duration unclear
Cropland and Pasture Area in 2000	http://www.earthstat.org/cropland-pasture-area-2000/	2000	High-resolution (1-km)	Agricultural activities have dramatically altered our planet's land surface. To understand the extent and spatial distribution of these changes, this data set displays croplands and pastures circa 2000 by combining agricultural inventory data and satellite-derived land cover data. The agricultural inventory data, with much greater spatial detail than previously available, is used to train a land cover classification data set obtained by merging two different satellite-derived products (Boston University's MODIS-derived land cover product and the GLC2000 data set).	
A new global geospatial dataset for agriculture and food security	https://www.geospatialworld.net/blogs/new-global-geospatial-dataset-for-agriculture/	2001-2021	produced weekly at 5-km resolution for the entire globe.	SERVIR, a joint initiative of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID), has released a new global geospatial dataset for agriculture and food security around the world. The dataset, called the Evaporative Stress Index (ESI), is available for analysis and download, and produced weekly at 5-km resolution for the entire globe.	
Crop production -Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	https://data.oecd.org/agroutput/crop-production.htm	1990-till recent	NA	This indicator is presented for wheat, maize, rice and soybean and meat consumption.	Statistics (Not sure about the pictures)

Science Direct - Dataset of crop production by farm size from agricultural censuses and surveys	https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S235234091830708X	2001 - 2015	sub/national level resolution	This dataset was built to provide estimates of the percentage of food produced by farms of different sizes globally.	
The global dataset of historical yields for major crops 1981–2016 Nature.com	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-020-0433-7	1981 to 2016	spatial resolution of 0.5°	We updated the global dataset of historical yields for major crops (GDHY), which is a hybrid of agricultural census statistics and satellite remote sensing, to cover the 36-year period from 1981 to 2016, with a spatial resolution of 0.5°. Four major crops were considered: maize, rice, wheat and soybean. The spatial and temporal resolutions of the MOD12A2 products (1-km and 8-day, respectively) were finer than those of the GIMMS3g products (0.083° or 10-km and bi-monthly or 15-day), although the crop harvested area map with a spatial resolution of 10-km was commonly used for both versions 1.2 and 1.3.	
PLOS ONE Global Agricultural Land Resources – A High Resolution Suitability Evaluation and Its Perspectives until 2100 under Climate Change Conditions	https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0107522	comparing the time period 2071–2100 with 1981–2010	spatial resolution of 30 arc seconds (0.00833°, approx. 1 km2 at the equator)	Global Agricultural Land Resources – A High Resolution Suitability Evaluation and Its Perspectives until 2100 under Climate Change Conditions. We applied a fuzzy logic approach to compute global agricultural suitability to grow the 16 most important food and energy crops according to the climatic, soil and topographic conditions at a spatial resolution of 30 arc seconds. We present our results for current climate conditions (1981–2010), considering today's irrigated areas and separately investigate the suitability of densely forested as well as protected areas, in order to investigate their potentials for agriculture. The impact of climate change under SRES A1B conditions, as simulated by the global climate model ECHAM5, on agricultural suitability is shown by comparing the time-period 2071–2100 with 1981–2010. Our results show that climate change will expand suitable cropland by additionally 5.6 million km2, particularly in the Northern high latitudes (mainly in Canada, China and Russia). Most sensitive regions with decreasing suitability are found in the Global South, mainly in tropical regions, where	
CGIAR-CSI Consortium for Spatial Information	https://cgiarcsi.community/data/global-high-resolution-soil-water-balance/	1950-2000 (not sure)	920 m at the equator	The Global High-Resolution Soil-Water Balance dataset provides hydrological raster data describing actual evapotranspiration and soil water deficit with resolution of 30 arc seconds.	
Measuring the World's Croplands - Earthdata NASA	https://earthdata.nasa.gov/learn/articles/gfsad	2015 (not sure)	30-meter resolution	The Global Food Security-support Analysis Data (GFSAD) collection provides detailed maps of agricultural croplands around the world at 30-meter spatial resolution.	
GLAD Global Cropland Extent	https://glad.umd.edu/dataset/gce/global-cropland-extent	2000-2008	full ~250m resolution or as global mosaics at ~1km resolution.	This study utilized 250m MODIS (MODerate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) data to map global production cropland extent. A set of multi-year MODIS metrics incorporating four MODIS land bands, NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) and thermal data was employed to depict cropland phenology over the period 2000-2008.	
International Water Management Institute - Drought Bulletin	https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/resources/drought-monitoring-system/drought-bulletin/	2018-2021	Spatial resolution (0.5 km X 0.5 km) and in near-real time, whereby new data can be added every 8 or 16 day	The South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS) weekly bulletin is produced by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and is funded by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the CGIAR Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan.	
National Center for Atmospheric Research CLIMATE DATA GUIDE	https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/terraclimate-global-high-resolution-gridded-temperature-precipitation-and-other-water	1958-present	~4-km (1/24th degree)	TerraClimate is a global gridded dataset of meteorological and water balance variables for 1958-present, available on a monthly timestep. Its relatively fine spatial resolution, global extent, and long length are a unique combination that fills a void in climate data. TerraClimate combines spatial climatology from WorldClim with time-varying information from the coarser resolution CRU TS4.0.	
Carbon Emissions from Historical Land-Use and Land-Use Change NCAR CLIMATE DATA GUIDE	https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/carbon-emissions-historical-land-use-and-land-use-change	1799/12 to 2012/09	NA	Annual net land-atmosphere carbon flux and net flux of carbon to the atmosphere due to land-use and land-use change (LULUC) are estimated using an integrated assessment model and three historical reconstructions of land use and land use conversion. The data span 1800-2010 and are aggregated for nine regions of the globe.	
Development and validation of the CHIRTS-daily quasi-global high-resolution daily temperature data set	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41597-020-00643-7.epdf?sharing_token=BfdBFBr7JZBfmTuW2OYANRgNOAJWEl9jnR3ZotVON-8MJG13NJ-Te_1YkZ4AavmdYwS-RieCeQcpkE-OJ4MGHn34wLXPUDCuFPNfIQF3lIsTtd_gxXgEaiUsMrdW-F_1XyI5UXpIsrqlXPYNY4I300FrIDMouseZGtrSSA%3D&fbclid=IwAR3bFfARoHCnR1Blawpl1S6Zq3QBcx4yVldl-SJkY1eUjTVWZjtQvmlc	1983-2016	2-meter	A new data set published in the journal Scientific Data provides high-resolution, daily temperatures from around the globe that could prove valuable in studying human health impacts from heat waves, risks to agriculture, droughts, potential crop failures, and food insecurity.	Article
What is the most common livestock in each country?	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=83a2d535597345b6ad7707a5000b36cd	2010	5 min of arc)	This map displays the number of livestock (pigs, sheep, goats, horses, buffalo, cattle, chicken, and ducks) in each country. The default symbology does not include chickens.	
Monthly Soil Moisture Global	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=37d1241660b34879a7f4b4a19f66356e	2000-present	0.25 degree spatial resolution	The GLDAS Soil Moisture layer is a time-enabled image service that shows average monthly soil moisture from 2000 to the present at four different depth levels. It is calculated by NASA using the Noah land surface model, run at 0.25 degree spatial resolution using satellite and ground-based observational data from the Global Land Data Assimilation System (GLDAS-1). The model is run with 3-hourly time steps and aggregated into monthly averages. Review the complete list of model inputs, explore the output data (in GRIB format), and see the full Hydrology Catalog for all related data and information!	
World Land Cover This map requires an ArcGIS Online subscription.	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=bf906d2c8ea048e2b2a1185f6c7936a4	April 11, 2013 to June 29, 2014	30m	This map features land cover data represent a descriptive thematic surface for characteristics of the land's surface such as densities or types of developed areas, agricultural lands, and natural vegetation regimes	
MODIS (Vegetation Analysis)	https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=38d31a0cc3054a09b57f0785440ba955	Present(not sure)	250m	This series of products from MODIS represents the only daily global composites available and is suitable for use at global and regional levels. This Vegetation product (Bands 1 2 1 Red, Near Infrared, Red) shows the differences in type and density of vegetation. Irrigated agriculture appears bright green, whereas forests are a darker green and lawns are a muted green. Bare soils are light purples to white, and water is dark purple to black. Clouds are light grey to white. There are two Vegetation products, one for each satellite (Aqua and Terra).	
Global Food Security-support Analysis Data (GFSAD) Cropland Extent 30 m V001 for nominal Year 2015 (GFSAD30CE V001)	https://croplands.org/gfsadce30info	2015	30m	Global Food Security-support Analysis Data (GFSAD) Cropland Extent 30 m V001 (GFSAD30CE V001) is the highest spatial resolution global croplands map to date. It was created to help support global food and water security studies for nominal year 2015. It was created by the global food security-support analysis data @ 30-m (GFSAD30) Project Team (https://geography.wr.usgs.gov/science/croplands/index.html) who's goal is to map global croplands and their attributes routinely, rapidly, consistently and accurately year after year.	Article
Pusat Informasi Harga Pangan (PIHPS), Bank Indonesia	https://hargapangan.id/	2016-2021	National, Provincial, District, Market	Provides daily farmgate, wholesale, and retail (traditional and modern markets) price information for 10 strategic commodities in Indonesia	
Portal Informasi Harga Pangan (PRIANGAN) - West Java Provincial Governance	http://priangan.org/		Provincial, District	Provides daily farmgate and retail price information for selected commodities in West Java	

Sistem Pemantauan Pasar dan Kebutuhan Pokok (SP2KP), Ministry of Trade	https://ews.kemendag.go.id/		National, Provincial, Market	Provides daily retail price information for selected commodities in Indonesia. Not downloadable.	
West Java Open Data Portal	https://opendata.jabarprov.go.id/id/organisasi/dinas-tanaman-pangan-dan-hortikultura?data=dataset		District		
SUTAS (Survey Pertanian Antar Sensus) 2018 / Inter-Censal Agriculture Survey 2018	SILASTIK BPS https://jabar.bps.go.id/publication/2018/12/26/9e5ae169b836eeac5a065398/hasil-survei-pertanian-antar-sensus-sutas-2018.html https://jabar.bps.go.id/publication/2019/10/31/92d0808971dea697c4936b22/hasil-survei-pertanian-antar-sensus-sutas-2018-provinsi-jawa-barat-seri-a2.html	2013-2018	Regency/Municipality, Age group	Provides agricultural households profile of West Java	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Kxuy5UuOqIDzYEWt1kEXNNhRpbLmXM7?usp=sharing
Monthly Export-Import Dataset by HS code and port	SILASTIK BPS https://jabar.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2018/12/03/309/perkembangan-ekspor-impor-provinsi-jawa-barat-oktober-2018.html	2017-2018	Monthly	Provides Export and import information by commodity, originating port, and destination country	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Kxuy5UuOqIDzYEWt1kEXNNhRpbLmXM7?usp=sharing
ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed	https://indl.ideo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/ECMWF/S2S/ECMF/forecast/perturbed/pressure_level_a/q/Y/13S/13.5S/RANGEEDGES/S/0000%2014%20May%202015/0000%2031%20Jul%202021/RANGEEDGES/X/103/114E/RANGEEDGES/P/2/200/VALUES/datafiles.html	14 May 2015 - 31 Jul 2021	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Provides ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed pressure_level_q[q] - Humidity	Manual to obtain the data https://docs.google.com/document/d/12o9uQ-QaJoanL7KYkrd8WZj9mJEWFOY/edit?usp=sharing&oid=104871367486203715260&rtpof=true&sd=true
	https://indl.ideo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/ECMWF/S2S/ECMF/forecast/perturbed/pressure_level_t/t/Y/13S/13.5S/RANGEEDGES/S/0000%2014%20May%202015/0000%2031%20Jul%202021/RANGEEDGES/X/103/114E/RANGEEDGES/P/2/200/VALUES/datafiles.html	14 May 2015 - 31 Jul 2021	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Provides ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed pressure_level_t[t] - temperature	
	https://indl.ideo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/ECMWF/S2S/ECMF/forecast/perturbed/pressure_level_u/u/Y/2835%29%2813.55%29RANGEEDGES/S/280000%2014%20May%202015%29%280000%2031%20Jul%202021%29RANGEEDGES/S/X/28103%29%28114E%29RANGEEDGES/P/28200%29VALUES/datafiles.html	14 May 2015 - 31 Jul 2021	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Provides ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed pressure_level_u[u] - Wind	
	https://indl.ideo.columbia.edu/SOURCES/ECMWF/S2S/ECMF/forecast/perturbed/sfc_temperature/skt/Y/2835%29%2813.55%29RANGEEDGES/S/280000%2014%20May%202015%29%280000%2031%20Jul%202021%29RANGEEDGES/S/X/28103%29%28114E%29RANGEEDGES/datafiles.html	14 May 2015 - 31 Jul 2021	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Provides ECMWF S2S ECMF forecast perturbed sfc_temperature	
	https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1nsFRizWir20bDpWuf8UwvNUPCn4pQLp5?usp=sharing	14 May 2015 - 31 Jul 2021	8 pts grid x 8 pts grid	Precipitation (Label)	