

## Corine Land Cover 1990 (raster 250m) - series

This series references all versions of Corine Land Cover 1990, raster 250m starting with version 13.

With the help of CLC data it is possible to provide support for protecting ecosystems, halting the loss of biological diversity, tracking the impacts of climate change, assessing developments in agriculture and implementing the EU Water Framework Directive.

CLC data is an important data set for the implementation of key priority areas of the Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community. CLC data can show, for instance, where fragmentation of the landscape by roads and other infrastructure is worsening and thus increasing the risk that ecosystems can no longer connect with each other, putting the survival of their flora and fauna in danger. In the agricultural field CLC data can highlight where major structural changes are continuing or intensifying, such as the conversion of pasture to arable land, expansion or reduction in the area of fallow land and land taken out of production ('set aside'), or the abandonment of farming altogether. CLC serve as input to the EC 'Inspire' (INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe - <http://inspire.jrc.it>) initiative. This initiative intends to trigger the creation of a European spatial information infrastructure that delivers to the users integrated spatial information services. CLC programme is also a contribution to the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES <http://gmes.info>) initiative, run by the European Commission and the European Space Agency, to provide environmental information from a combination of air- and space-based observation systems and in-situ monitoring.

### Simple

<b>Citation identifier</b>	eea_r_3035_250_m_clc_1990_series
<b>Status</b>	Obsolete
<b>Maintenance and update frequency</b>	Biannually
<b>EEA topics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use</li> </ul>
<b>Use limitation</b>	EEA standard re-use policy: unless otherwise indicated, re-use of content on the EEA website for commercial or non-commercial purposes is permitted free of charge, provided that the source is acknowledged ( <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/legal/copyright">http://www.eea.europa.eu/legal/copyright</a> ). Copyright holder: European Environment Agency (EEA).
<b>Access constraints</b>	Other restrictions
<b>Other constraints</b>	<a href="#">no limitations to public access</a>
<b>Aggregate Dataset identifier</b>	1e13d0a3-5085-43b5-aa10-672781f9b4d0
<b>Association Type</b>	Is composed of
<b>Aggregate Dataset identifier</b>	2ef6f33f-a1d3-40aa-b898-62dfc98f4223
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<b>Aggregate Dataset identifier</b>	c20e2810-f274-40bf-ade9-a1e9d096f3ab
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<b>Aggregate Dataset identifier</b>	3e2ff175-f15b-4ba0-a866-cc8cd7e9673b
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<b>Aggregate Dataset identifier</b>	d6d6e5d2-d0dc-449c-a40e-12e5acfb35e9
<b>Association Type</b>	Is composed of
<b>CRS identifier</b>	<a href="#">EPSG:3035</a>

<b>Distribution format</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GeoTIFF ( )</li> </ul>
<b>Hierarchy level</b>	Dataset

## Conformance result

<b>Date (Publication)</b>	2010-12-08
<b>Explanation</b>	See the referenced specification

<b>Statement</b>	<p>Product is based on CLC databases provided by National Teams within CLC mapping related projects (I&amp;CLC2000, CARDS, FTSP /CLC2006 update etc.. All features in original vector database were classified and digitised based on satellite images with 100 m positional accuracy (according to CLC specifications) and 25 ha minimum mapping unit (5ha MMU for changes) into the standardized CLC nomenclature (44 CLC classes). LCEUGRIDS represent the final product of European CLC data integration. The process of data integration started when national CLC deliveries have been accepted. Delivered national data were produced in local national systems of all participating countries. Each national Coordinate Reference System (CRS) definition had to be known precisely together with its geometric relationship to a standard system in order to accurately transfer all national data into a standard coordinate reference (LAEA5210/ETRS89) for European wide geographic data. Mostly, the process itself was carried out by global equation-based transformation to ETRS89 (e.g. seven-parameters Bursa-Wolf methods). The accuracy of a particular transformation ranges from centimetres to meters depending on the method and the quality and number of control points available to define the transformation parameters, but, in any case, the accuracy is far above the actual CLC2000 data resolution (for more details see DBTA reports for particular country). Due to large data volume, national data, when transformed into the common European reference, are rasterized. The resolution of the data is 100 x 100 and 250 x 250 metres (change grids 100 x 100 metres).</p>
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## Metadata

<b>File identifier</b>	344865b4-006e-47a4-a642-ea53ea130842 <a href="#">XML</a>
<b>Metadata language</b>	English
<b>Character set</b>	UTF8
<b>Hierarchy level</b>	Series
<b>Hierarchy level name</b>	series
<b>Hierarchy level name</b>	series
<b>Hierarchy level name</b>	Series
<b>Date stamp</b>	2019-11-26T08:20:15Z
<b>Metadata standard name</b>	ISO 19115/19139
<b>Metadata standard version</b>	1.0

## Overviews

### Provided by



