



FAIRiCUBE

F.A.I.R. INFORMATION CUBES

WP 6 Dissemination

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Disclaimer

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Table of Contents

Document Control Page	2
Disclaimer	3
Table of Contents	4
List of Tables	5
1 Introduction	6
1.1 The aim of training and innovation workshops	6
1.2 Planning of training and innovation workshops	7
2 Webinars/Seminars	8
2.1 Conducted seminars	8
3 Workshops	12
3.1 Workshops connected to conferences	12
3.2 Workshop/Training day	13
3.2.1 Workshop on Occurrence cubes	13
3.2.2 GDDS Requirements Workshop	14
3.2.3 I-ADOPT Workshops	14
3.2.4 Training (2 days) on FAIRiCUBE Hub	15
3.3 Innovation Show case workshop and Innovation workshop	15
4 Guest lectures	17
5 Bac-, MSc, PhD-students subject provision and support	18
6 Scientific Papers	19
7 Concluding remarks	21



List of Tables

Table 1: Overview of communication channels and KPI's as proposed in Proposal FAIRiCUBE _____ 6

Table 2: Conducted training and education events _____ 7

1 Introduction

The primary goal of WP6 was to optimise the promotion and dissemination of project outcomes. This involved increasing the project's visibility and reaching key target audiences. It also entailed the formulation of relevant and focused messages and the use of new communication channels to engage with stakeholders and gather feedback. Task 6.2 focused on training and education, providing trainings/seminars to relevant stakeholders on using project results. In the proposal, an overview is given of the communication channels and KPIs (Table 1). In the proposal 2 workshops, and 3 training days were proposed.

1.1 The aim of training and innovation workshops

The FAIRiCUBE consortium has been aware of the importance of training relevant stakeholders in the usage of tools that are developed during the project. Attention was needed for creating user-friendly products and demonstrating their importance to stakeholders and further development of the deliverables of this project. Furthermore, innovation management both within the consortium and in a broader context was important. Two innovation workshops were organized to ensure that innovations developed in project are disseminated among project partners (between different cases) and externally. Also, academic guest lectures, thesis subject provision and support are conducted.

This document shows which events took place. In deliverable 6.5 an overview is given of the stakeholder groups, the relevant topics for dissemination via training and education, and the proposed dissemination types. In that deliverable a matrix is provided to visualise this overview; this Matrix is reused in this deliverable to show the coverage of our conducted activities regarding the topics and stakeholders.

Since the deliverables (D6.4 and D6.5) are submitted before the end of the project we refer for a full and up to date overview of the dissemination activities to the EU portal and website.

Table 1: Overview of communication channels and KPI's as proposed in Proposal FAIRiCUBE

Communication channel	KPIs and means of verification
EU policy	~ 3 events (<i>Source: Partners' regular reporting</i>)
Domain specific events	~ 5 events (<i>Source: Partners' regular reporting</i>)
Newsletter	~ 6 newsletters (<i>Source: Partners' regular reporting</i>)
Website	~ 2K views (<i>Source: Google Analytics</i>)
Social media	~ 1K followers (<i>Source: Accounts' data</i>)
Press releases and articles published in national/regional/European online media	~ 5 articles (<i>Source: Partners' regular reporting</i>)
Innovation workshops	~ 2 workshops
Trainings and master workshop	~ 3 training days
Scientific papers	~ 3 papers

1.2 Planning of training and innovation workshops

Table 2 provides an overview of the conducted training, seminars and workshops. The following paragraphs describe the conducted activities.

Table 2: Conducted training and education events

Events (planned)	For Who	Description	Status
4 webinars/seminars (1 per use case)	Research community, students, and specific stakeholders	In preparation: Explanation of use case and ask for feedback	7 webinars/seminars
2 workshops connected to conferences	Research community and students	Various topics	7 workshops
1 training day	Research community and students	Use and possibilities of FAIRiCUBE hub	GEO scripting course sept-oct 2024 WUR
AI innovation workshop	Research community and students	What is new and are the possibilities for further development	GDDS event (24.6.2025) in Vienna: one day for interactive workshops and demonstrations
Innovation show-case workshop	Policy makers	Showing results, what is possible, get ideas about new use cases, stimulate use, create new opportunities	GDDS event (25.6.2025): one half day interactive session with policy makers to inform them on the joint policy brief (with sister projects)
3 Guest lectures	students	Various topics	3 guest lectures
2 Bac/MSc students' subject provision and support	students	Various topics	ACT course (4 weeks full time, MSc students at WUR)
1 PhD students' subject provision and support	Students	CU: 1 PhD student Enhancement of datacube query processing in array databases	Unfortunately, the student stopped and did not finish his PhD

2 Webinars/Seminars

Use case webinars/seminars aimed to address objectives, the approach used, the status, the current struggles and the steps foreseen towards completion. The target groups for these webinars included the data science research community, students, sister projects and specific stakeholders associated with each specific use case. Depending on the UC stage of product development, seminars had different aims. Seminars included an interactive part in which feedback and suggestions were gathered from participants. When the UC just started their work, seminars aimed to present possible end products and gather specific needs from end users. At the mid-term stage of product development, they aimed to show preliminary results and gather feedback from experts and end users on how to improve it. At the last stage they aimed to present the final product and seek interest of possible users.

2.1 Conducted seminars

Three Webinars Use case 3

In 2023 use case 3 (UC3) conducted two seminars to present the FAIRiCUBE consortium and the major project ideas of UC3 based on integrating quantitative earth observation data stored as data cubes with genomic data from worldwide *Drosophila* samples to conduct landscape genomics analyses. The first seminar was presented at the annual DrosEU Workshop in Wageningen/Netherlands (08.-09.05.2023), which was attended by an international group of population geneticists and evolutionary biologists investigating the evolution of different *Drosophila* species. The second seminar was held as part of the "Frontiers in molecular systematics" seminar series at the Natural History Museum (NHM) Vienna, (30.05.2023) and targeted researchers from the museum and from other Viennese research institutions. In 2024 UC3 held another seminar at the next annual DrosEU Workshop in Barcelona/Spain (08.-10.04.2024). In this Seminar, UC3 not only reported updates on the general project progress, but also presented a new synergy project with UC1, which focuses on urban adaptation of *Drosophila* in the city of Vienna as a combination of extensive sampling with the help of citizen scientists, high-resolution environmental data processed by UC1, and population genetic analyses carried out by UC3. The second part of the talk presented another side-project of UC3 which aims to use machine learning to fill gaps in genomic datasets. The seminar stimulated vivid discussions about potential future applications of the presented methods.

Webinar Use case 1 and 4

In March 2024 a webinar has been organised by UC1 and UC4. The use cases presented their possible product options. Presentations were followed by an interactive session, during which feedback has been collected from stakeholders in European cities. Participants included, for example, Ville de Luxembourg, European Environment Agency, Wageningen Environmental Research, Epsilon Italia and Natural History Museum Vienna. A first option presented by UC1 was on the impact of higher temperatures due to climate change and the Urban Heat Island effect. The aim would be to identify cities with a higher impact of heat waves and temperature related phenomena, by clustering cities based on land-related, climatic and socio-economic parameters. This will enable us to evaluating possible reasons behind heatwaves, take measures and, possibly, look at best practice examples.

A second option presented by UC1 was on Planning of green urban areas (EGD). According to the European Green Deal, cities need to increase their area of green spaces. However, they have oftentimes restrictions where new green areas can be planned and developed, at the same time, there is a lack of knowledge on where the best place is to develop them (in terms of bringing the most benefit to citizens). This product aims at helping cities to identify the best places based on their location as a starting point for the final decision.

The third option was on Flood protection. In addition to warming temperatures, the changing climate also leads to heavier rainfall events which then cause heavier flooding, both river-flooding as well as flash floods. To adapt to this situation, it will be necessary for cities to identify areas where construction should be avoided or where other protective measures need to be put in place. Thus, this product aims at identifying those areas based their location, the population at risk and precipitation and flooding events.

UC4 presented three product options. The first option was on Planning for environmentally sound energy retrofitting in residential buildings. Buildings are the cornerstone of our civilization as they provide shelter to protect us from the local environment. Despite their importance, they are responsible for more than 40% and 36% of final energy use and GHG emissions, respectively. Most of the today's buildings were built decades ago without having sustainability in mind which makes them energy inefficient compared with today's energy standard. At the same time, it is expected that many of the buildings that are in use today, will be in use by 2050. Improving energy performance of buildings is one of the EU's priorities to secure its carbon neutrality goal by 2050. "Renovation wave" and "Fit for 55" are a set of policies introduced by the EU with the aim to pave the way to achieve net zero carbon emissions. However, this is a challenging task to fulfil as the current rate of the energy retrofitting in the EU is not at a satisfactory level. The low rate of energy retrofitting combined with different shocks (e.g., the invasion of Ukraine and COVID-19 pandemic) have slowed down the EU to be on its climate goal. Changing the current rate of energy retrofitting requires a holistic approach (at a city/country level) while maintaining a high level of detail is needed to ensure its effectiveness. This implies that there is a need to take a bottom-up approach, quantifying information for individual buildings, and later identified buildings that need to be prioritized for renovation. This product aims at providing such assistance where it estimates energy performance of residential buildings and later quantifies renovation priorities by means of a multi-objective optimization approach.

The second option was In-use building materials. Buildings require immense number of natural resources to be built, and it is expected that the demand for additional buildings will continue to increase due to the constant growth in population and need for new settlement. At the same time, buildings go through a range of maintenance and rehabilitation during their lifetimes to keep/improve their service level. On the global scale, the building and construction sector annually consumes half of the extracted construction minerals (i.e., 43 Gt). The sector is extremely dependent on the inflow of virgin materials, as the large quantity of materials are lost at the end of their life cycle. The loss from the construction and demolition is about 40% of the original mass when extracted. This requires a circular solution to make use of building materials at the end of their lifetimes. However, our knowledge is limited when it comes to mapping the availability of construction materials, and their availability in the future. This product aims at estimating the availability of building materials in the residential buildings in a way that it presents the stocks of building materials in a city.

The third option was a 2.5D model of buildings. Currently, little information is available on 3D representation of buildings. The 3D model of buildings gives research and planners the possibility to carry out various investigations, like noise propagations, pollutant transport, and possibility of solar thermal/PV as well as green roof installation. For some big cities, the 3D representation of buildings might be available; however, not all cities have alike coverage. This product aims at providing a 2.5D model for cities to assist researchers and planners to be able to tap into new findings.

Webinar Use Case 2

In April 2024 a webinar has been organised on Use Case 2, in which the preliminary outcomes of UC2 so far have been presented and feedback gathered by experts and potential users through an interactive session. The outcome is an approach to use Causal AI to assess the impact of farming activities on the environment and biodiversity. The expected result is a prototype of a model that predicts causal relations between changes in farmland bird biodiversity and specific agricultural practices in NL (such as woody landscape elements, grassland mowing intensity, crop type, winter condition of crop parcels and annual greenness). This model can provide a step forward in making more precise estimates of biodiversity in a spatial context, by linking biodiversity with human activities in agricultural areas and related changes in the physical conditions. As such, the model can be used by decision makers in the field of agriculture and environmental protection to support better-informed decisions such as selecting more nature-inclusive practices promoting biodiversity. WENR colleagues introduced three possible model applications in bird conservation in NL.

The first application is ZONING: The results of the Observation and Estimation steps for biodiversity can be used to categorize agricultural landscapes and e.g. administrative regions, based on predicted suitability. For example, the agricultural landscape in Gelderland has a 30% higher predicted suitability for the 'Geelgors' than the Flevopolder. The second application is CAUSAL MODELLING: Causal modelling allows reasoning about counterfactual situations to answer "What-if?" type of questions. For example: What is the predicted change in biodiversity for a specific farmland bird species when the woody landscape elements in a specific agricultural region are increased by 10%? The third possible application is SMART TOOLS: The presented approach aims at improved understanding of causalities between farm activities and changes in biodiversity. When results are sufficiently robust, the model could be incorporated into advisory tools for farmers or policy makers, to help assess the consequences of actions.

Presentations were followed by two interactive sessions. The first one aimed at collecting feedback from biodiversity experts on the environmental and agricultural variables used in the model, the main model components and the correlations explored so far. The second session was aimed to gather feedback on the possible applications of the model for farmland bird conservation (zoning, causal modelling and smart tooling). The webinar concluded with a discussion on broader ethical and feasibility issues: How accurate should the model be? What are the ethical implications of using AI for biodiversity conservation in agricultural landscape? How likely will such a model be adopted?

Webinar Use Case 5

NHM hosted a seminar on Use case 5 (2025), to present the UC results to the scientific community: European universities involved in phytosociology research and the creation of EUNIS Habitats. After the presentation of the FAIRiCUBE Project, and our use case aims and results, an open discussion has been held with the audience to collect feedback on our method and the presented results and tools and promoting its applications in phytosociology and the classification of European habitats. In this regard, we encouraged field experts to include the method in their future research, particularly regarding the classification of European habitats connected with occurrences of typical taxa.

3 Workshops

3.1 Workshops connected to conferences

To promote further innovation, the project hosted workshops dedicated to sharing its advancements with technical and scientific communities. These events supported knowledge exchange around cutting-edge methods, such as data cubes and AI. Synergy workshops with sister projects encouraged ongoing synergy with related initiatives, driving innovation in data sharing and processing for environmental applications. Workshops held during the project were also aligned with relevant conferences and often involved collaboration with related projects. An overview of the workshops that were conducted connected to conferences is provided in Table .

Table 3: Overview of conducted workshops connected to conferences

Partner	Workshop	Description
NHM	DrosEU Workshop Barcelona, GapFilling and Vienna City Fly 8-10.4.2024	Short Talk and workshop participation
NILU	ESA-NASA International Workshop on AI Foundation Model for EO 4-5.5.2025	Participation in workshop based on resolution from UC4 (Estimate Rooftop Heights from Orthophotos: A Machine Learning Approach)
NHM	UC3 participated in a workshop on the usage and research applications of databases in museums at the Natural History Museum Vienna (30.04.2024).	The use case presented the urban adaptation project and discussed how linked data in databases can be used for biodiversity research.

3.2 Workshop/Training day

We organised four workshops. The first two with the sister projects and the second two together with both the sister projects and Go FAIR Foundation (see Table). In the following paragraphs a description of the workshops is given.

Table 4: Overview of workshops organized by FAIRiCUBE

Partner	Workshop	Description
EPSIT	Workshop on Occurrence cubes, Vienna, August 10 th & 11 th 2023	Workshop with sister projects on how to tackle biodiversity occurrence in datacubes.
EPSIT	GDDS Requirements Workshop, Vienna, September 30 th to October 1 st 2024	Workshop with sister projects on the topics Metadata, Observable Properties, Data Provision, Processing and Dissemination/Outreach. Linked to the Open Earth Monitor - Global Workshop 2024 (October 2nd to October 4th, 2024, Laxenburg, Austria)
EPSIT	Two I-adopt workshops February and March 2025 Vienna	Two I-ADOPT workshops (Co-organized by Go FAIR Foundation and OGC OMS SWG, hosted by NHM & UBA

3.2.1 Workshop on Occurrence cubes

FAIRiCUBE hosted a workshop dedicated to the creation and provision of Species Occurrence Cubes at the Natural History Museum in Vienna. This workshop took place 10,11 August 2023, Vienna together with the sibling projects. These are all projects within the same EU call HORIZON-CL6-2021-GOVERNANCE-01-17.

Occurrence Cubes are an emerging format to summarize species occurrence data, as well as make it easier to reflect such initial point/vector-based data against the vast holdings of gridded data being generated by initiatives such as Copernicus. The goal of this meeting was to develop an aligned approach for the creation of Occurrence Cubes, enabling interoperability beyond the individual projects proposing such an approach, and enabling better analysis and processing of biodiversity data for all.

In addition to more general points on the rationale for Occurrence Cubes and relevant governance aspects, the following topics were discussed:

- Required Dimensions
- Measures
- Data Formats
- Metadata
- Accessibility
- Collaboration

3.2.2 GDDS Requirements Workshop

In the following year, FAIRiCUBE hosted a more general workshop on data provision within the GDDS for the sibling projects. This workshop was again hosted at the Natural History Museum in Vienna, taking place from September 30th to October 1st 2024. This event was scheduled to coincide with the Open Earth Monitor - Global Workshop 2024 (October 2nd to October 4th, 2024, Laxenburg, Austria)

In order to prepare the scope of this event, we first had preparatory calls to discover the various pain points being encountered by the sibling projects. Based on these discussions, the following topics were selected as areas of potential collaboration:

- Metadata
- Observable Properties
- Data Provision
- Processing
- Dissemination/Outreach

3.2.3 I-ADOPT Workshops

Spring 2025 FAIRiCUBE was involved in organizing two workshops on the utilization of I-ADOPT, assuring consistency across usage areas. These workshops were run in late February and early March 2025 at the Natural History Museum (NHM) and Austrian Environment Agency (UBA) respectively. Participants included partners from the sister projects, as well as various international organizations involved in sharing data such as NASA (USA) or WMO (UN).

The Interoperable Descriptions of Observable Property Terminology WG (I-ADOPT WG), operating under the auspices of the Research Data Alliance (RDA) Vocabulary and Semantic Services Interest Group, has developed a common method to systematically express or represent observable properties. Through utilization of the I-ADOPT Ontology, the concepts that comprise observable properties can be disaggregated, enabling both comparability across diverse vocabulary services exposing observable properties as well as easier identification of applicable observable properties. This will greatly simplify the identification of relevant datasets across diverse domains.

The core goals of these workshops were:

- Progress on aligning observable properties from the following domains to the I-ADOPT model:
 - Marine data
 - Freshwater data
 - Biodiversity data
 - Meteorological data
- Better understand I-ADOPT in an observational context through alignment with the OGC Observations, Measurements and Samples standard (ISO 19156)
- Initiate work on creation of an LLM that can automatically decompose existing observable properties to the I-ADOPT structure

Together with international experts, both from the mentioned environmental domains as well as semantic experts, we made progress both at detailing the mechanisms involved in I-ADOPT variable decomposition as well as increasing the set of available I-ADOPT variables.

3.2.4 Training (2 days) on FAIRiCUBE Hub

In October 2024 WUR students enrolled in the Geoscripting course were introduced to Use Case-related geospatial challenges that allowed them to apply advanced computational and geospatial techniques. These activities aimed to develop their technical skills while addressing pressing societal and environmental issues. The training was structured around three core challenges; each tied to a specific FAIRiCUBE use case:

- Understanding the Urban Heat Island Effect (use case 1)
- Estimating Building Heights for Urban Planning (use case 3)
- Mapping Invasive Species in European Cities (use case 5)

They worked via the FAIRiCUBE Hub and tried out working with the datasets and tools provided. FAIRiCUBE was introduced by a general presentation of the project and a guest lecture.

3.3 Innovation Show case workshop and Innovation workshop

In March of 2024 a workshop “Observational Data – Special Event” was organized at the OGC¹ TC in Delft (26.03.2024). This workshop brought together diverse standards groups working around the encoding of observational data, in order to gain a common view on how to best express relevant semantics pertaining to observational data. This workshop has triggered further collaborations, enabling the establishment of core conceptual models across technologies and formats, to better merge terrestrial with EO data

On June 24–25, alongside the ESA Living Planet Symposium in Vienna, we joined forces with our sibling projects from the HORIZON-CL6-2021-GOVERNANCE-01 call — AD4GD, B-CUBED, FAIRiCUBE, and USAGE — for a joint event highlighting our shared vision and results. On 24th of June 2025 we organised an innovation workshop together with the sibling projects and focused on lessons learned and shared recommendations for the future Common European Green Deal Data Space. The day featured a number of inspiring keynotes, hands-on demos, 10 insightful posters and two rich panel discussions.

On June 25th we organised a half day for policymakers. During this morning the policy brief was presented and the uptake of the recommendation in future projects and work was discussed. It entails five main recommendations coming forth from three years of experience developing the GDDS. The five recommendations are:

¹ <https://www.ogc.org/>

- Strengthen data harmonisation but stop reinventing the wheel. Adopt and expand cross-domain standards, based on INSPIRE and other established frameworks, avoiding proprietary formats. Prioritise investment in tools that support data transformation and alignment across existing data structures.
- Ensure resilient semantic interoperability on top of strong technical foundations. Promote and enrich comprehensive controlled vocabularies with stable, well-defined concepts under established ontology frameworks, supported by technical infrastructure and governance for adaptability and long-term sustainability.
- Recognise and resource the effort behind metadata. Foster interoperability among varied metadata formats to ease the work of producers and users and expand existing metadata standards to cover critical overlooked elements. Assure resources for metadata creation.
- Enable data exchange between diverse stakeholders of the GDDS. Develop effective strategies that motivate open data providers to participate, ensuring a balanced representation of public and commercial data within the data space, and promoting the use of standardised, GDPR-compliant, and federated technologies for data provision.
- Establish inclusive, participatory and dynamic GDDS governance aligned with the European Green Deal. Prioritise public interest, long-term sustainability, and adaptability. Leverage existing European data initiatives and state of the art solutions to preserve data sovereignty and security. Provide proper training, tools, and guidance—including real-world examples—to support effective adoption by participants of the data space.

4 Guest lectures

This project offered many interesting topics relevant for different types of students (see deliverable D6.5). There are three direct links to universities within the consortium: Constructor University (formally Jacobs University), University Vienna and Wageningen University. In addition, many of the consortium partners have their own personal links with Universities within Europe.

The guest lectures focused on emerging challenges in areas such as machine learning, data interoperability, and data cube technology, sparking interest in project-related topics and creating pathways for students to become involved. The following three guest lectures have been given:

- S4E gave a lecture in September 2024 for WUR students enrolled in the Geoscripting course on the platform used for the ML models related to the challenge “Understanding the Urban Heat Island Effect (use case 1)”
- EPSIt gave a guest lecture on 16.4.2025 at Masaryk University Brno titled: Widen understanding of the Challenges in Gridded Data and ML/AI
- NHM gave a guest lecture on 29.4.2025 at NHM in Vienna titled: Understanding how environmental variation shapes genomic diversity. This is key to studying adaptation, especially under rapid climate change

5 Bac-, MSc, PhD-students subject provision and support

In December 2024 WUR students have been involved through Academic Consultancy Training (ACT). ACT is the biggest course at WUR where students get to work on real cases from external partners, and it is a compulsory course in most Master's programs offered at WUR. In this course, a group of students with different expertise got a real challenge related to FAIRiCUBE and they became consultants to develop a business model related to Use case 5. They worked for 4 weeks full time on this assignment and had regular meetings with EOX, WUR and NILU. In the end they presented their results. Unfortunately, the envisioned PhD student at Construction University has left the university without finishing his PhD program.

6 Scientific Papers

According to the project proposal, we have planned to write at least three scientific peer-reviewed papers as part of the project communication and dissemination activities. In the Table below shows an overview of the papers published and planned.

Table 5: Overview of planned scientific FAIRiCUBE papers

Title	Authors	Year	Open Access	Type of paper
Performance of Null Handling in Array Databases	D. Misev, M. Rodionychiev, P. Baumann	2023	Yes https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10386100	Conference paper IEEE BigData, 12/2023, Sorrento, Italy
AI and Databuses: Towards a Happy Marriage (poster)	P. Baumann, D. Misev	2023	Yes https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/10ba86b1-7c63-11ee-99ba-01aa75ed71a1/language-en	Poster ESA Big Data from Space (BiDS), Vienna, Austria.
On Openness in Service Stacks.	P. Baumann	2024	Yes https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10467764	Conference paper Intl. Conf. on Artificial Intelligence, Computer, Data Sciences and Applications (ACDSA)
Status and Planning Update on Big Data Standardization in OGC and ISO. EGU 2024 (abstract)	P. Baumann	2024		Publication in conference proceeding/workshop Abstract EGU
Analysis-Ready EO Data: A Standards-Centric Perspective.	P. Baumann	2024		Publication in conference proceeding/workshop Abstract EGU
Deep Learning-Enhanced Gap Filling in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> Genomic Data	J. Sharma, S. Jetschny, M. Kapun, M.B. Belaid	2024	No 2024_12_ICMLA_sharma_etal_Deep Learning-Enhanced Gap Filling in <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> Genomic Data.pdf	Publication in conference proceeding/workshop
Unlocking the full potential of	K. Schleidt, S. Jetschny	2025	yes	Policy brief

The green deal data space				
Estimating Residential Building Energy Demand at City Scale: Heuristic vs. Machine Learning	Babak Ebrahimi, Mohamed-Bachir Belaid, Daniel Dean Moran and Stefan Jetschny	2025	No, 2025_03_Babak Ebrahimi_Estimating Residential Building Energy Demand at City Scale Heuristic vs. Machine Learning_submitted.pdf	Publication in conference proceeding/workshop
Scalable Deep Learning for High-Fidelity Imputation of Large-Scale Genomic Fragments	J. Sharma, S. Jetschny, M. Kapun, M.B. Belaid	2026		Publication in conference proceeding/workshop
Footprints of worldwide adaptation in structured populations of <i>D. melanogaster</i> through the expanded DEST 2.0 genomic resource	Kapun, M; Steindl, S	accepted (not yet published)	https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2024.11.10.622744v1	Article in journal
The biodiversity and ecology of urban <i>Drosophila</i> species	Kapun, M; Steindl, S; Ricci, M; Löhnert, M	in preparation		Article in journal
How to catch a fly in the city - fast? Citizen Science on <i>Drosophila</i> ecology helps to raise awareness for biodiversity in urban environments	Kapun, M; Steindl, S	in preparation		Article in journal
Genome-wide signals of adaptation in <i>Drosophila</i> to natural and anthropogenic factors in rural and urban environments in Europe	Kapun, M; Steindl, S	in preparation		Article in journal

7 Concluding remarks

In this deliverable we described the dissemination activities that were conducted throughout the project. It shows that in many cases more activities were conducted than planned. In Deliverable D6.5 we presented an overview of the relevant stakeholders, topics and dissemination activities. It shows that we addressed all the identified stakeholders and that we covered all the topics that were initially identified. During the course of the project a number of topics were added.