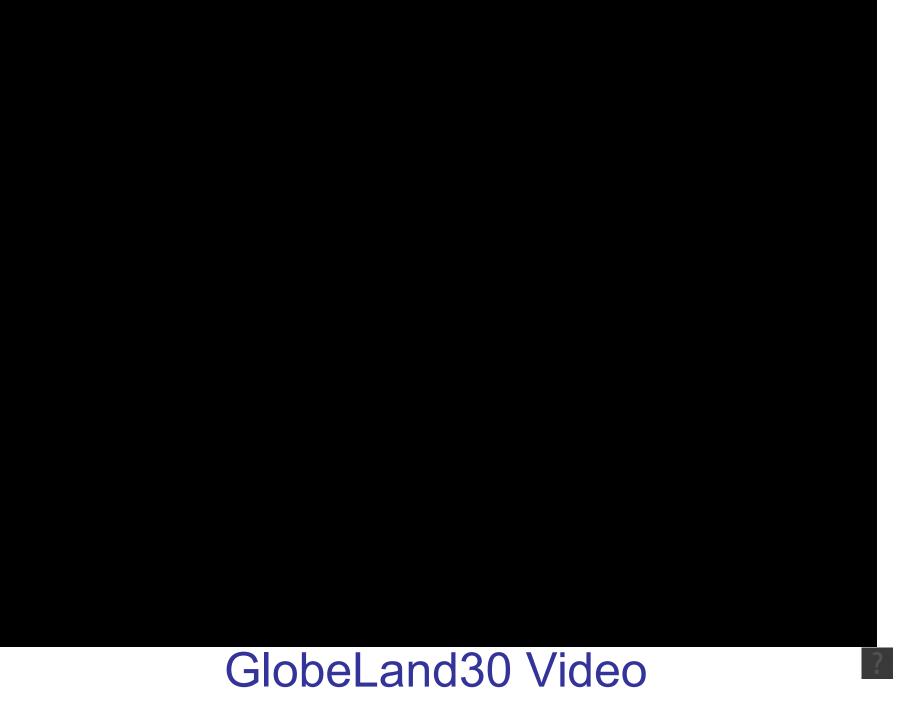
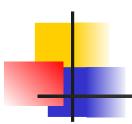
China's Global Land Cover Mapping at 30 M Resolution

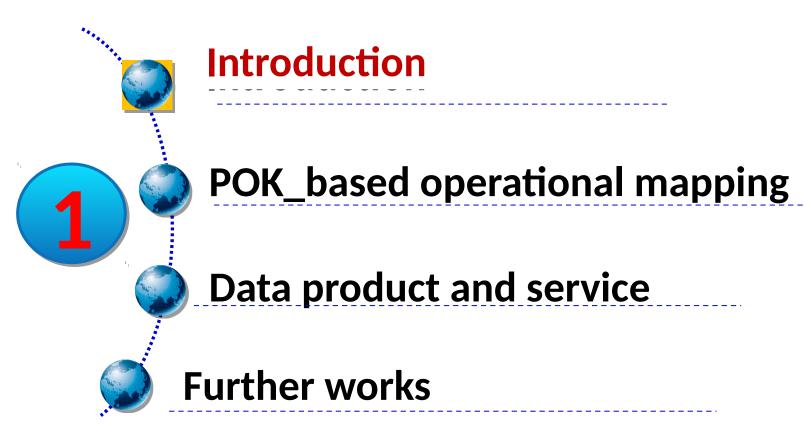
Jun Chen^{1,2}

¹National Geomatics Center, ²ISPRS Lisbon, Portugal, May 28,2015





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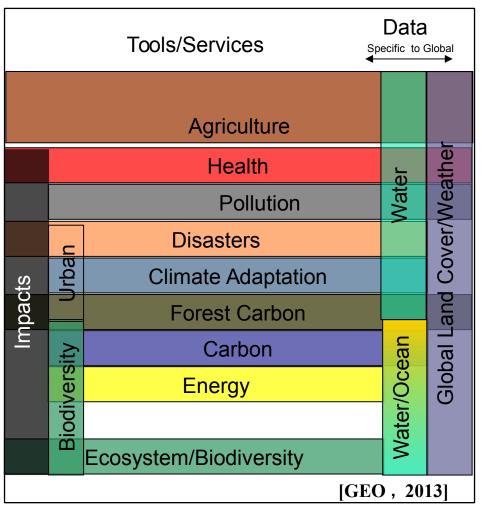


Land Cover and Change Information









- Natural
 attributes
 /characteristics of a
 variety of material
 types covering the
 surface of the globe
- Requested by all the nine SBAs as identified by GEO

Global Land Cover Data Products

Level	Data Products	Spatial Resolution	Temporal Resolution
Global	USGS	1km	One year
	UMD	1km	One year
	BU	1km	One year
	GLC2000	1km	One year
	GLC2005	300m	One year
Regional	EU- Corine	1:100,000/ 100m	
National	USGS	30m	
	China	30m	
	Spain		

Coarse spatial and temporal resolution

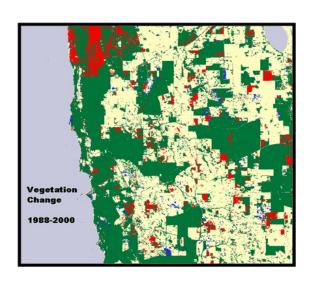
Low spatial accuracy and consistency

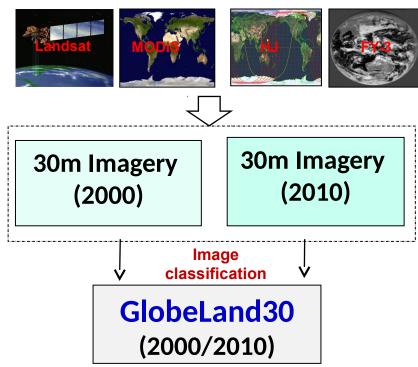
Global Land Cover Mapping at 30 m Resolution



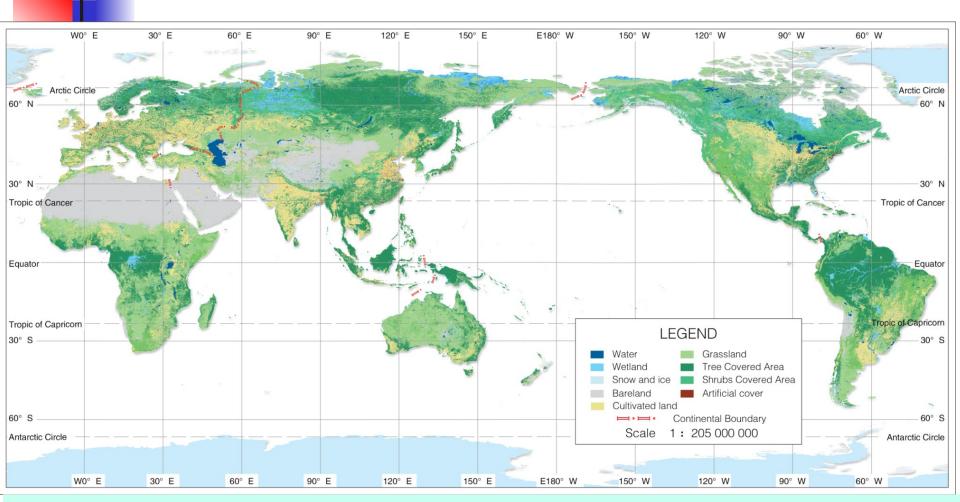




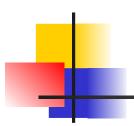




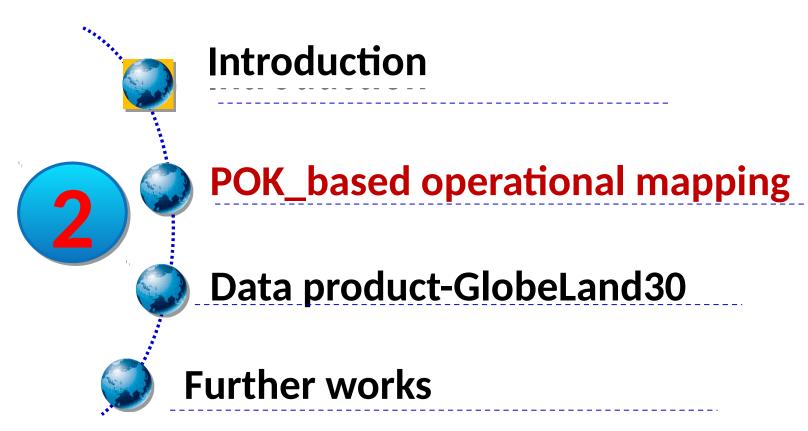
GlobeLand30-30m Global Land Cover Data Sets



Chen Jun, et.al., 2014, China: Open access to Earth land-cover map, Nature, 514:434, 23 Oct. 2014



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Experiential/Operational Mapping

Experimental and operational classifications are two different approaches for large area land cover mapping and monitoring (Hansen and Loveland, 2012).

Experimental: development and performance testing of **novel** algorithms and models

Operational: development and delivery of **reliable data products** within a pre-defined time schedule.

Challenges raised by the Global Scale

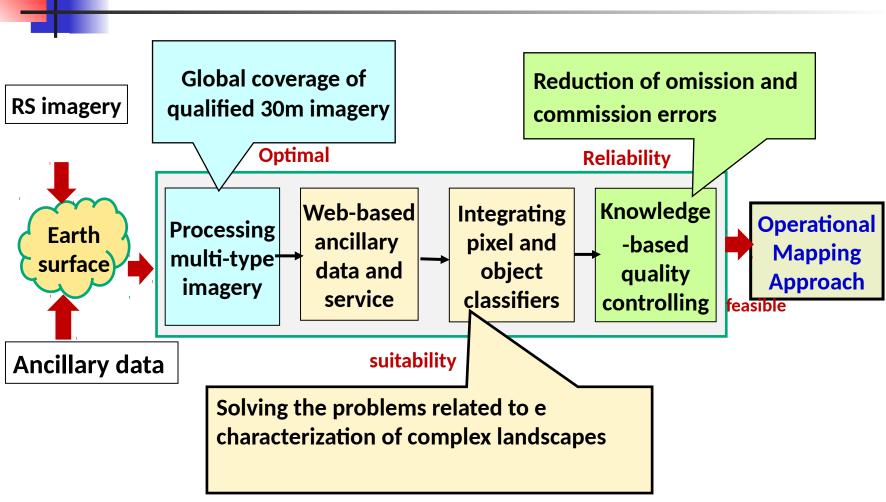
30m GLC mapping project

- Data products for 2010 and 2000
- **2010.1- 2013.12**

Three Major Challenges from Global Scale

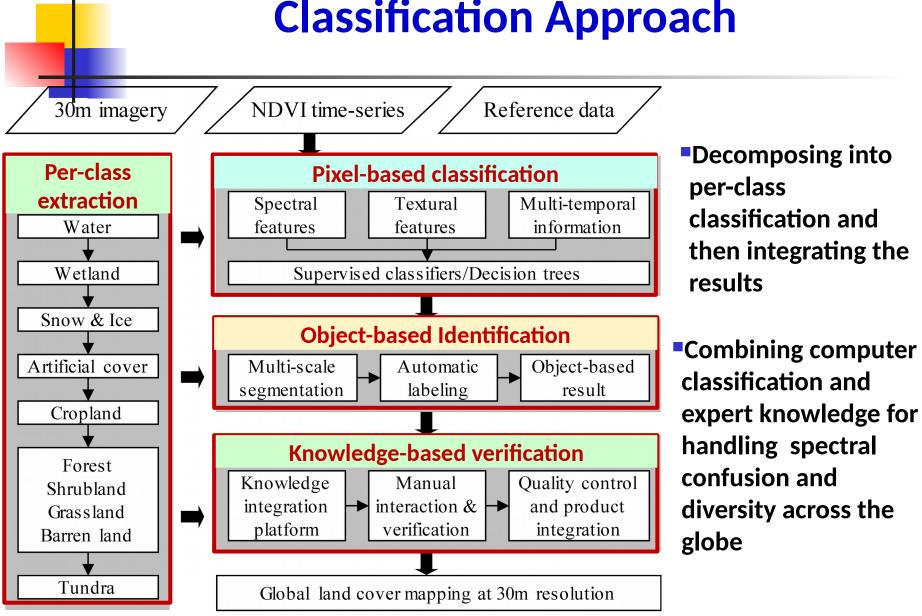
	Local Scale	Global Scale	Major Challenges
Data Acquisition	Easy access of remotely sensed data with full coverage	Difficult access of remotely sensed data with global coverage	1. Geometric and radio- metric reconstruction for global 30m imagery
Data Processing	 Consistent acquisition season, being easy for geometric and radiometric correction 	 Various acquisition season, arising difficulty in geometric and radiometric correction 	coverage 2. Appropriate
Land Cover Classification	Single classifier is enough	Single classifier is not widely applicable	classifiers for handling spectral confusion and diversity
Sampling and Validation	Low cost for acquiring training and test samples	High cost for sampling, and samples are generally incomplete	3. Assurance of data product quality
Classification scheme	 Available scheme could be selected from existing schemes under specific requirement 	Not only satisfy the requirement of global change research, but also be crosswalkable to existing schemes	

POK based Operational Approach

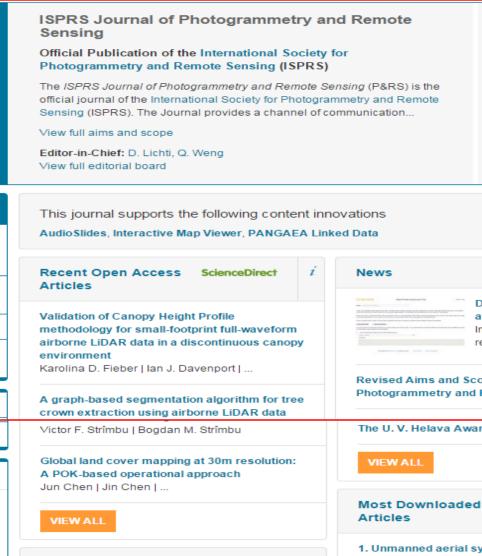


Chen Jun, et/.al., 2015. Global Land Cover Mapping at 30m Resolution: a POK-based Operational Approach, ISPRS Journal of Photogramme try and Remote Sensing, 103 (2015): 7-27

Integrating Pixel OK-based Classification Approach



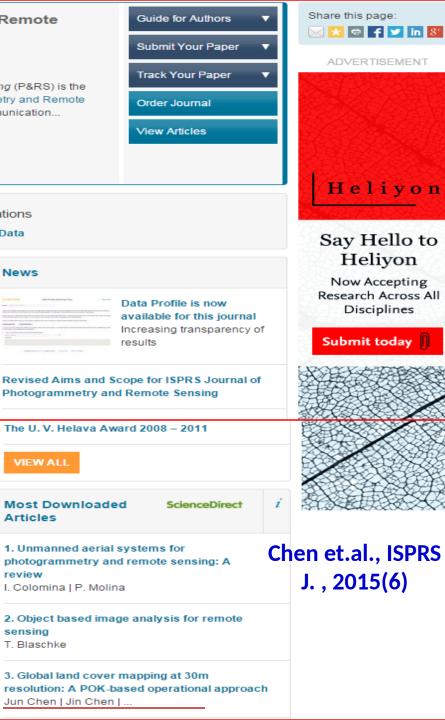




XXIII ISPRS Congress

review

sensing T. Blaschke



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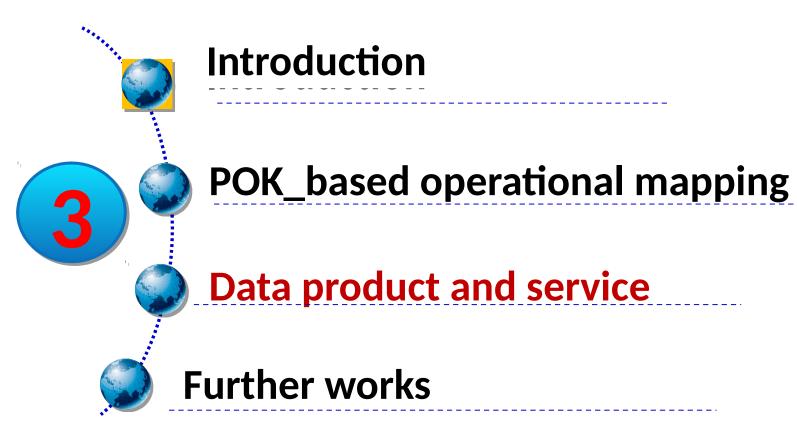
PRAGUE 2016

Conferences

VIEW ALL



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Four Characteristics

- Spatial resolution: 10 times higher
- Temporal dimension: 2000/2010
- Accuracy: 83% given by 3rd party
- Open Access: donated to UN and

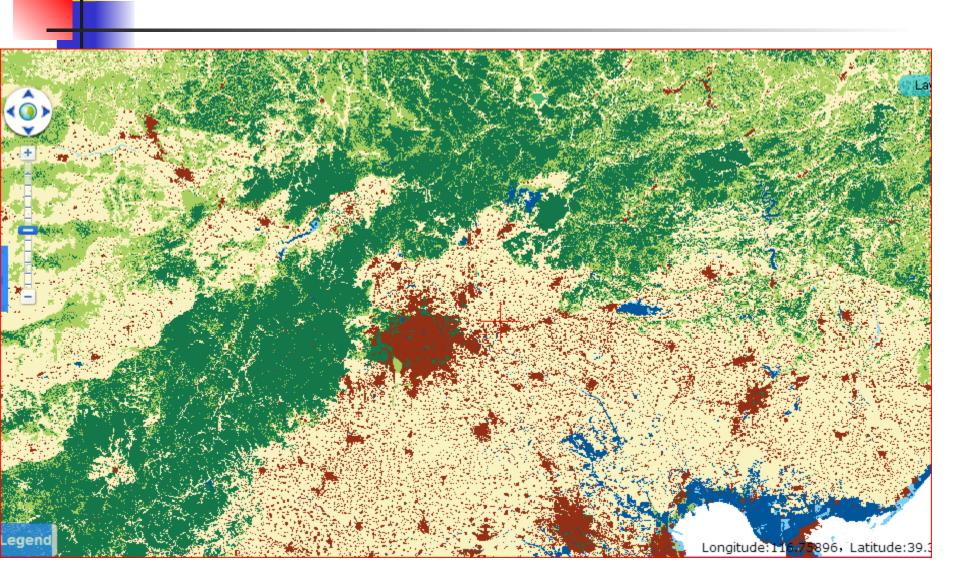
•••

1st 30m Global Land Cover Data Product

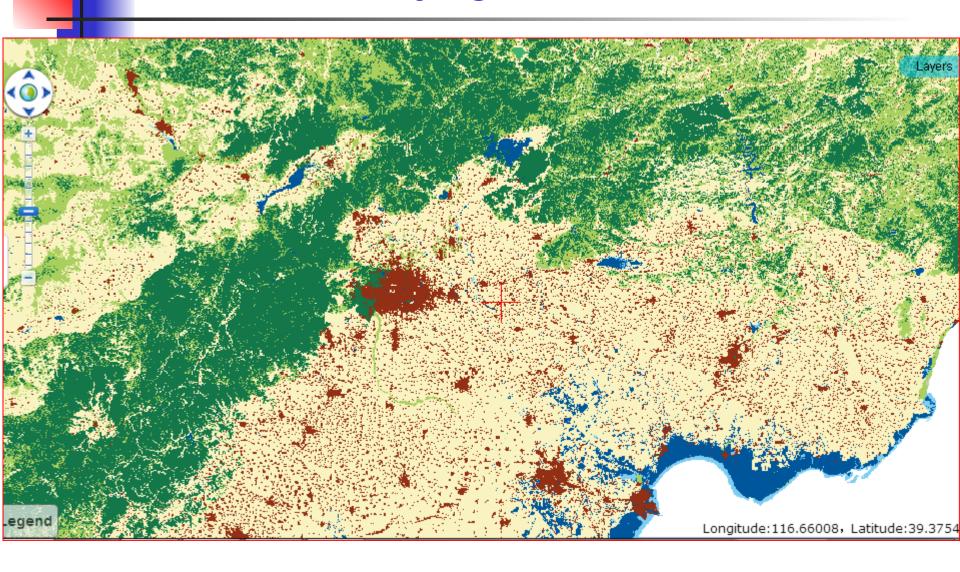
Level	Data Products	Spati Resol			Temporal Resolution
Global	USGS	1km			One year
	UMD	1km			One year
	BU	1km			One year
	GLC2000	1km			One year
	GLC2005	300m			One year
	GlobeLand3	80	30m	20	00/2010
Regional	EU- Corine	1:100 100m			
National	USGS	30m			
	China	30m			
	Spain				

30m permits
detection of land
change at the scale of
most human activity
[Loveland, 2010]

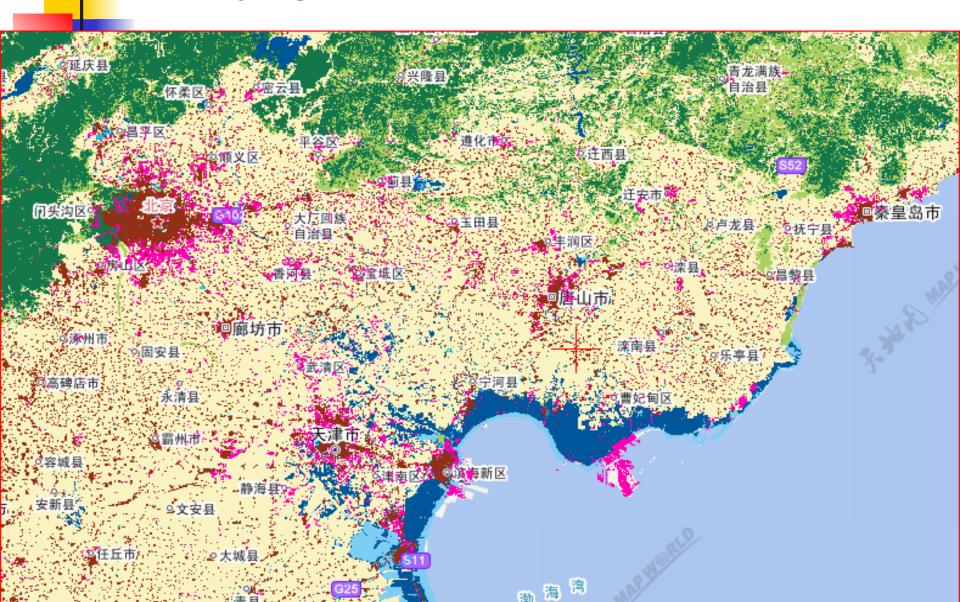
Beijing- 2010



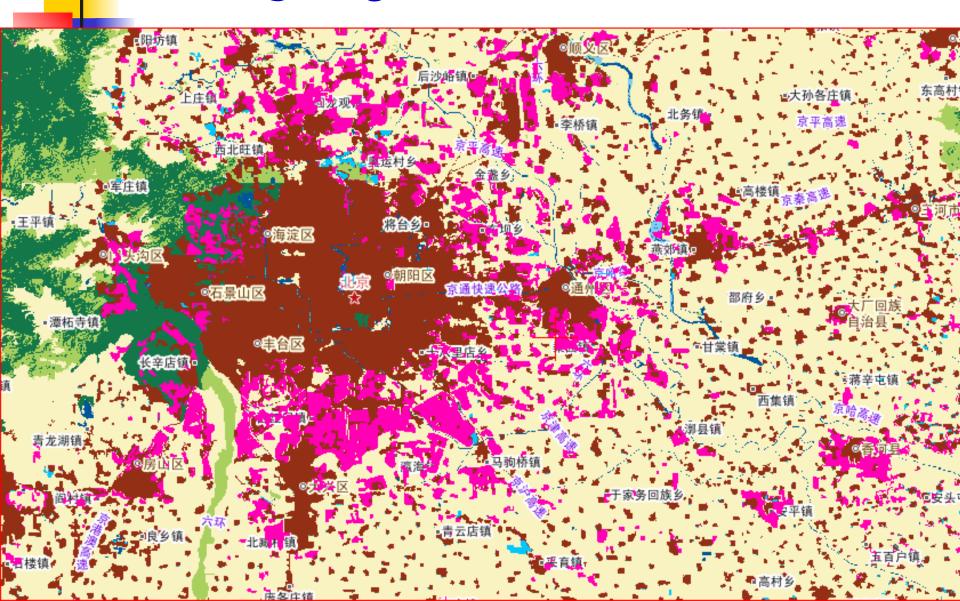
Beijing- 2000



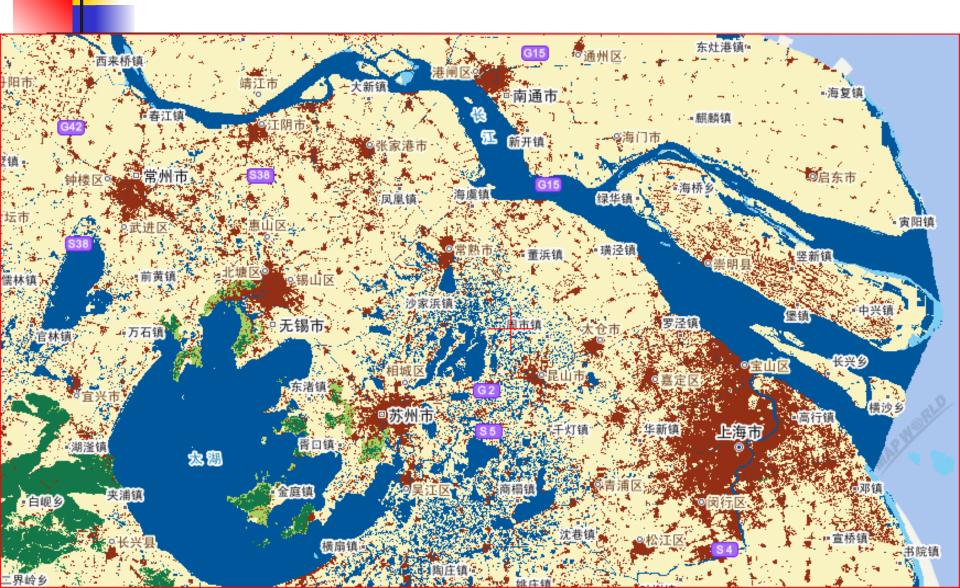
Beijing-2000+10



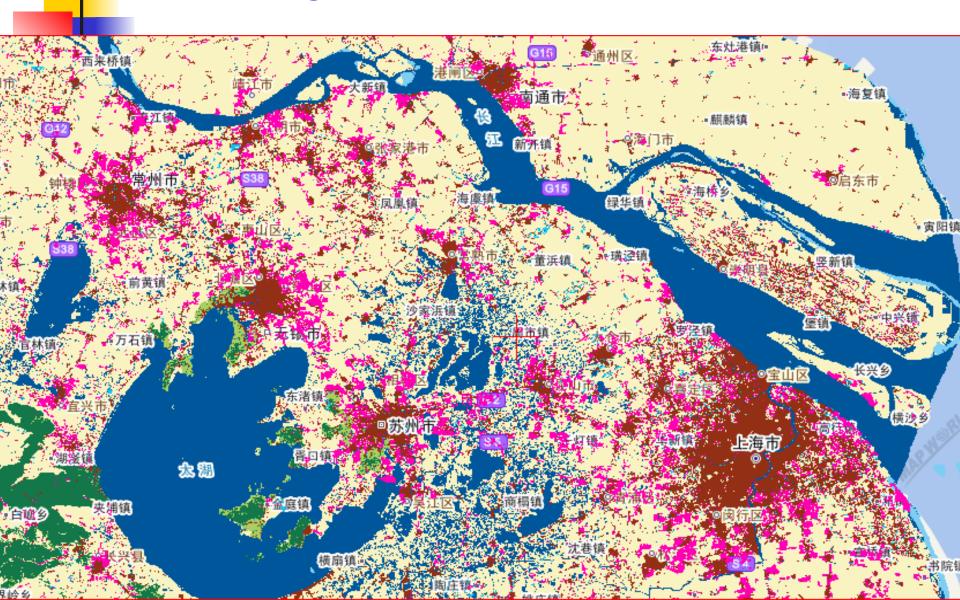
Beijing-2000+10



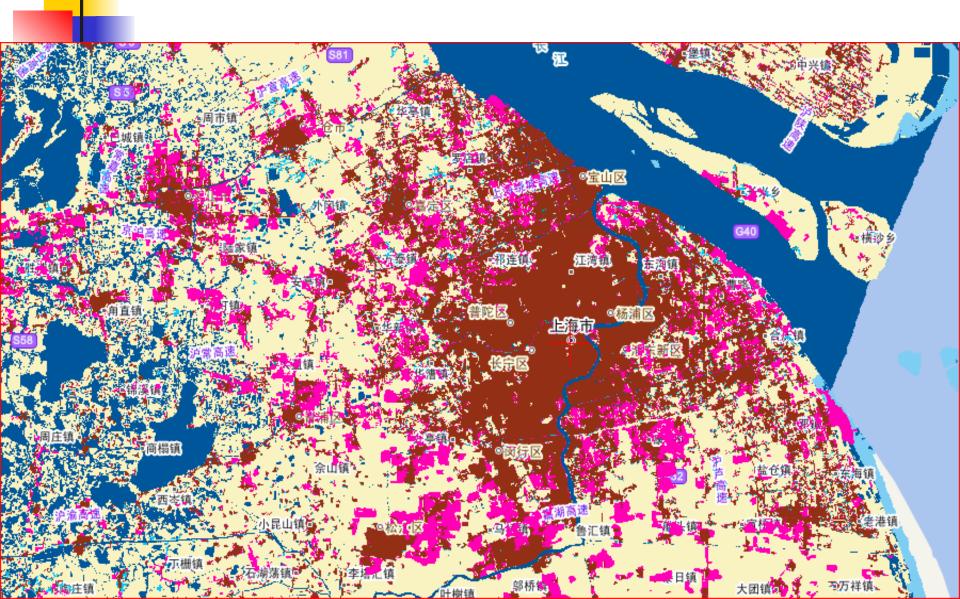
Shanghai-2000



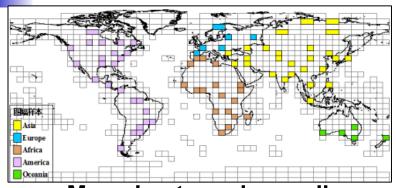
Shanghai-2000+10



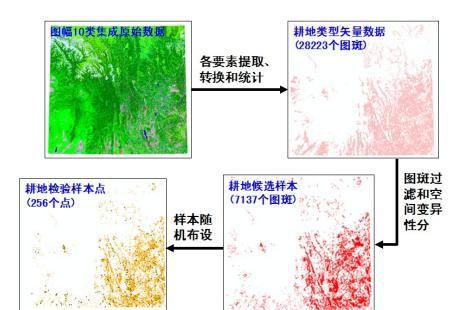
Shanghai - 2000 + 10



Accuracy Assessment



Map sheets and smapling



Map sheets selected: 80

■ Total samples: 154,070

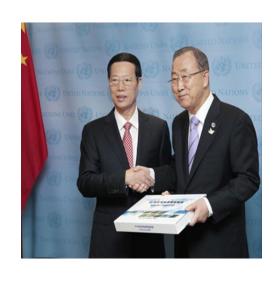
Region	Map sheet s	smaple s
Asia	26	60165
Europe	6	12792
Africa	18	25656
Americ a	25	45822
Oceani C	5	9635
Total	80	154070

Accuracy Assessment

		2010	
Class	User acc.	Area %	Total accur.
croplands	83.06%	0.1619	
forest	89.00%	0.0174	
grass	76.88%	0.2910	
shrub	72.52%	0.0869	
wetland	79.63%	0.0340	83.50%
water	92.09%	0.0264	±0.18%
artificial	86.97%	0.0100	
bareland	77.33%	0.1830	
Ice	75.86%	0.0203	

Donated to United Nations

Sept.22 2014, New York, donation ceremony of GlobeLand30



UN SG Ban Ki-moon said:

- The World needs solid, science-based information for making wise decisions for sustainable development.
- These detailed data sets will help us to better understand, monitor and manage changes in land cover and land use all over our planet

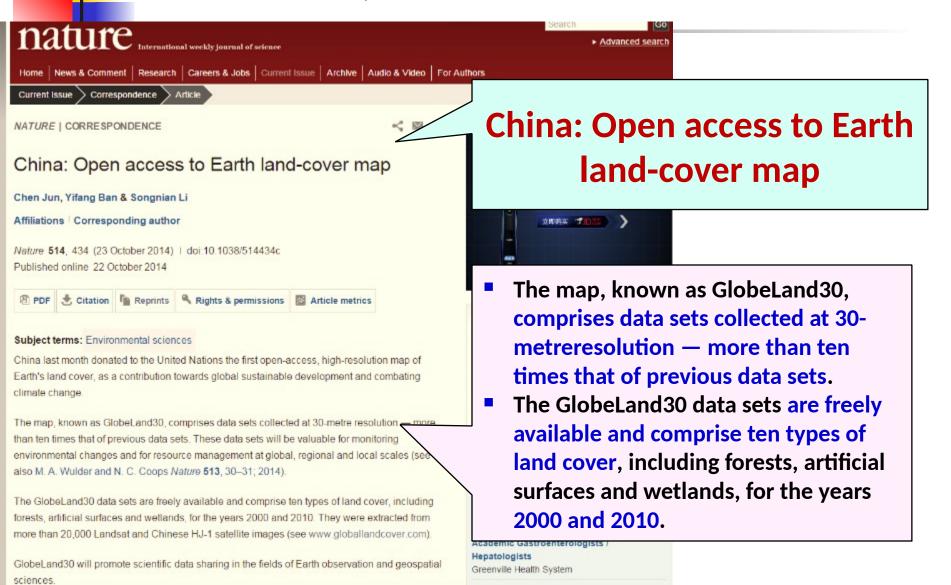


On Line Service

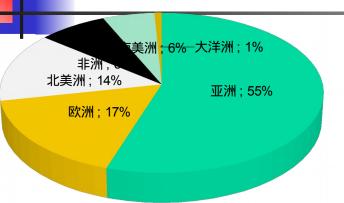


Nature Published a Letter

(514:434, 23 Oct. 2014)

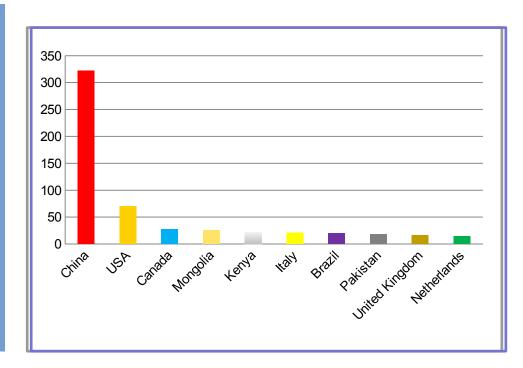


Downloading- Up to May 25, 2015



国家	申□次数	下□□幅
中国 China	322	7695
美国 USA	70	808
加拿大 Canada	27	537
蒙古 Mongilia	26	134
肯尼□ Kenya	22	248
意大利 Italy	21	1241
巴西 Brasil	20	123
巴基斯坦 Pakistan	18	83
英国 UK	16	288
荷□ Neitherlands	15	562

- More than 5000 users from 90 countries
- 120, 0,000 map sheets downloaded

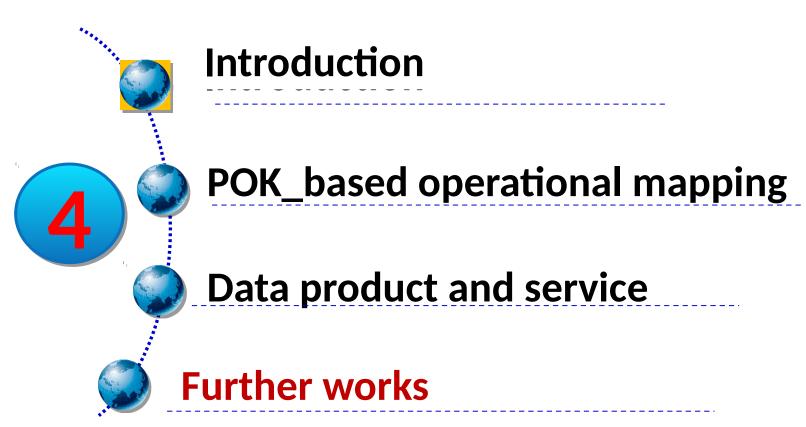


Example of Users

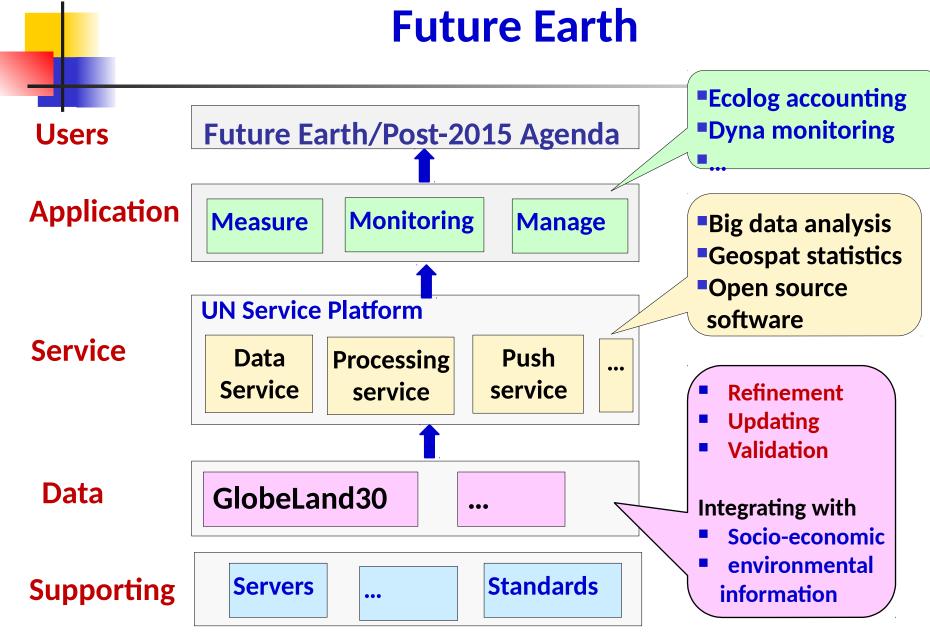
Users	Name of Orgnaisations		
UN systems	FAO UNEP UN-Habitat UNMIS UNDESA ESCAP UN Unit in Mali UNESCO Islamabad,		
NGO	WWF 、TNC, The Nature Conservancy) 、Conservation International,		
GO	NASA GSFC 、USGS、European Commission,		
Research institutes	JRC、DFZ、IIASA、INPE、Indian Institute of Science、Space Research Institute of Ukraine、IERSD/NOA,		
Universities	Harvard、Yale、Un. Maryland、Glombia Uni.,		



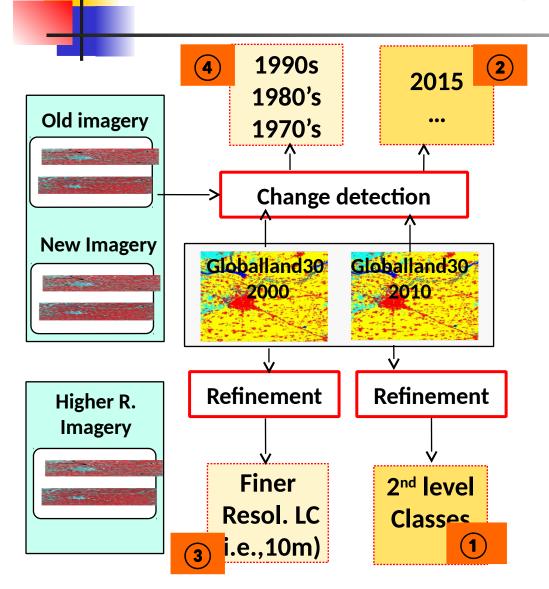
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Supporting Post-2015 Agenda and Future Earth



Continuous Updating and Refinement



- 1 2nd level classification (for certain classes)
- **(2)** Globalland30-2015
- 3 Finer resolution (10m) mapping (hot spot areas)
- 4 Historical mapping (backward)

