Chinese global land cover validation activities

Peng Gong
Center for Earth System Science, Tsinghua University
And

Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management, University of California, Berkeley April 15, 2013

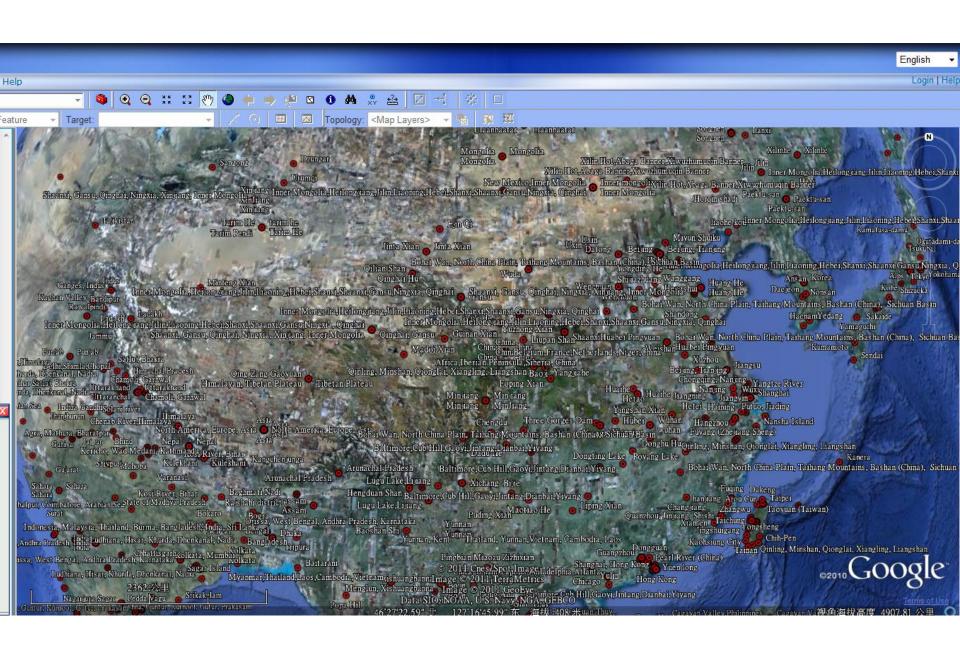
3rd GOFC-GOLD Land Monitoring Symposium, Wageningen, The Netherlands

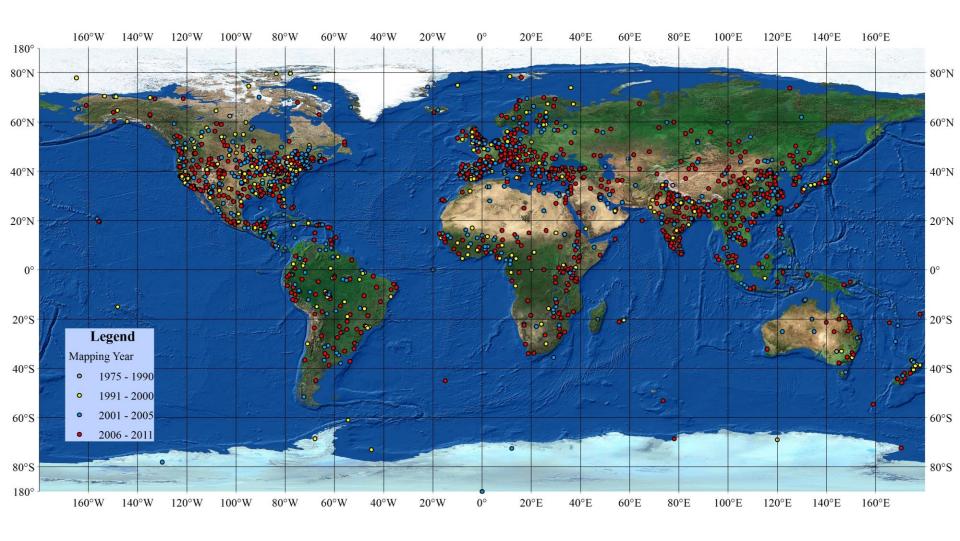
Basic components

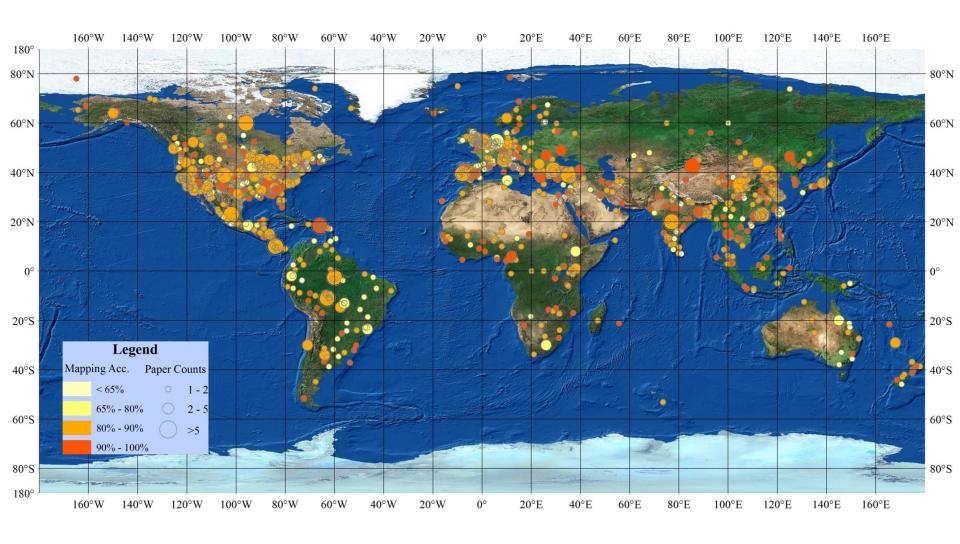
- Literature collection and spatialization a literature database of 6800 articles
- Validation data collection from other global or regional projects
- Field trips
- Validation sample collection and interpretation

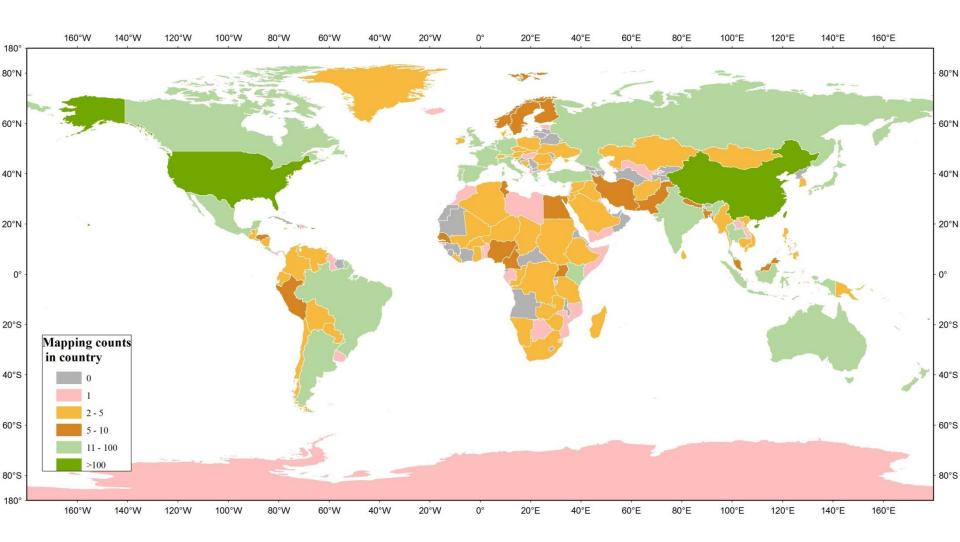
Spatialization of global land cover activities in the world

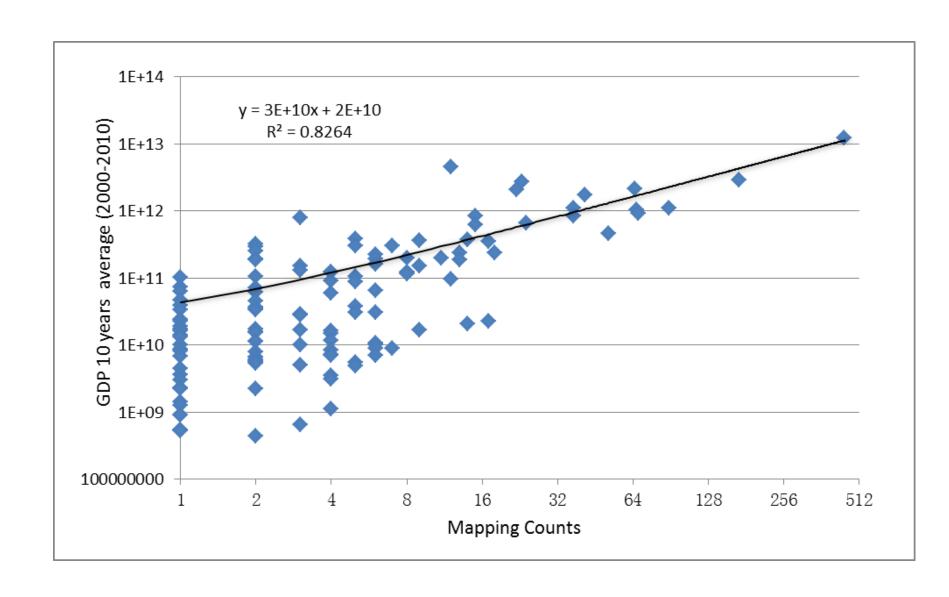
ID	Content	Format	Example (Hansen et al., 2000, IJRS,21(6): 1331-1364)	
1	Corresponding author (email)	Author (author's email)	Hansen, M.C. (mhansen@glue.umd.edu)	
2	Research domain	Review, Method, M ethod comparison, change, (application domain)	Land cover	
3	Study area-place name	place name1, place name2,	Global	
4	Study area-lat/lon	[longitude, latitude]	N	
5	RS dataset	Dataset 1, dataset 2,	AVHRR	
6	Other dataset	Dataset 1, dataset 2,	N	
7	Year for mapping datasets		1992-1993	
8	Classification approach	supervised, unsupervised, maximum likelihood, neural network, support vector machine,	Supervised classification, decision tree	
9	Classification system	classification system, author's own	IGBP, UMD	
10	Result map?	{Y, N}	Υ	
11	Sample location?	{Y, N}	N	
12	Accuracy		65%	
13	How was accuracy evaluated?	expert, confusion matrix, kappa, roc,	Expert	
14	Evaluation on current	{Y, N }	N	



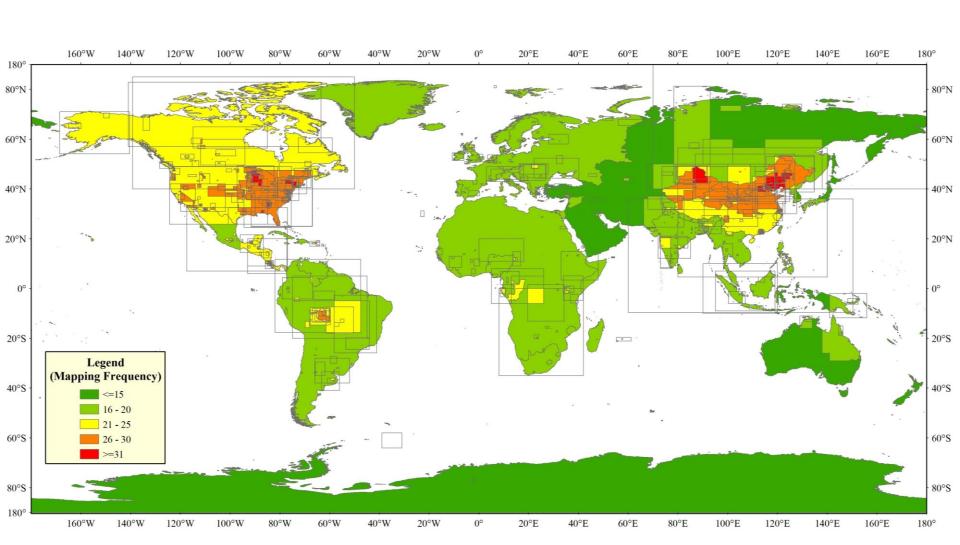




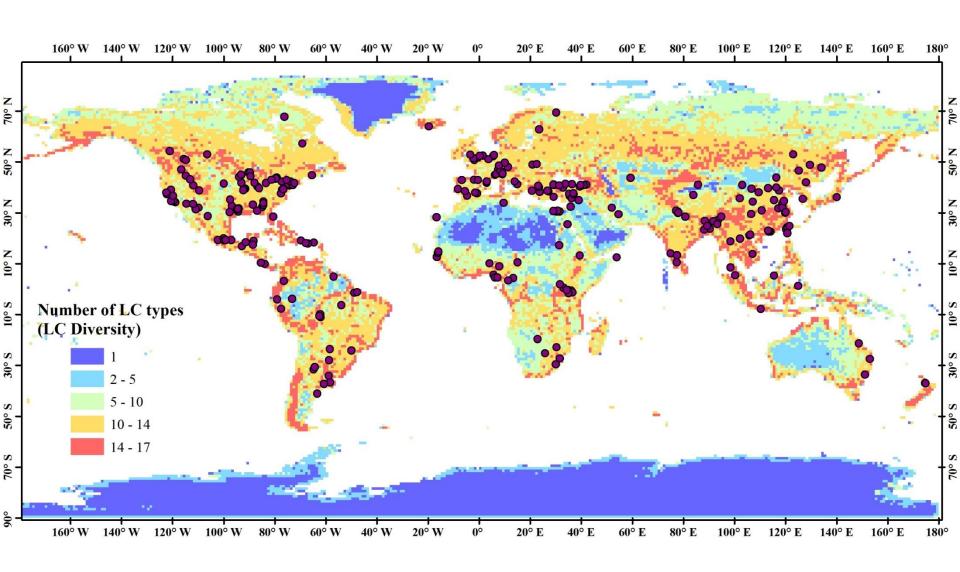




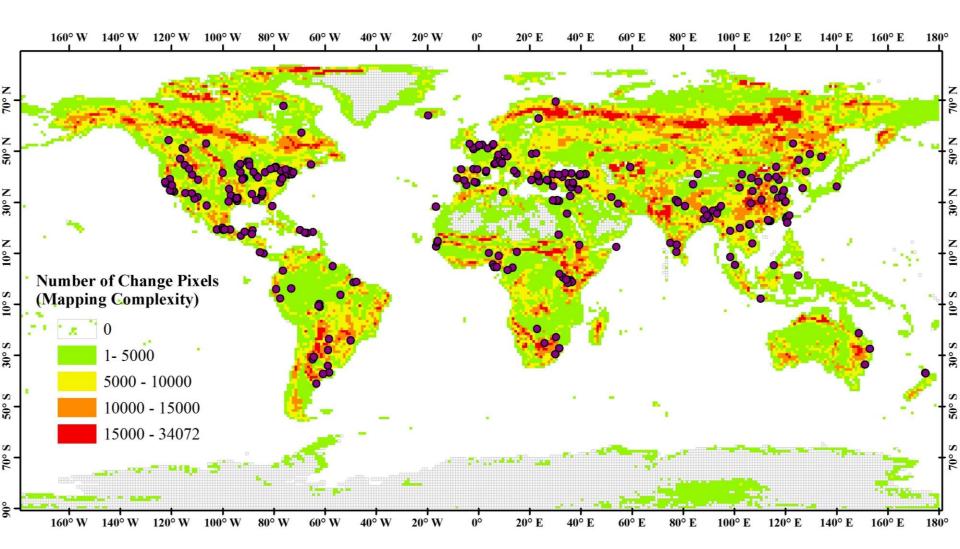
Spatialized land cover mapping activities



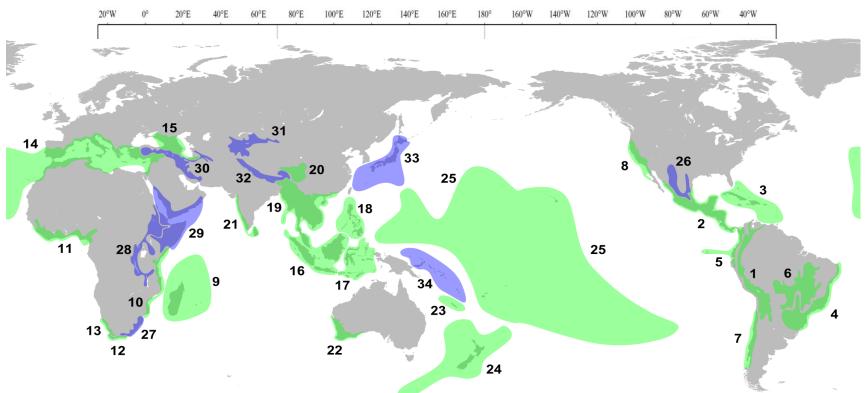
Land cover diversity from MODIS global land cover data products



Land cover complexity



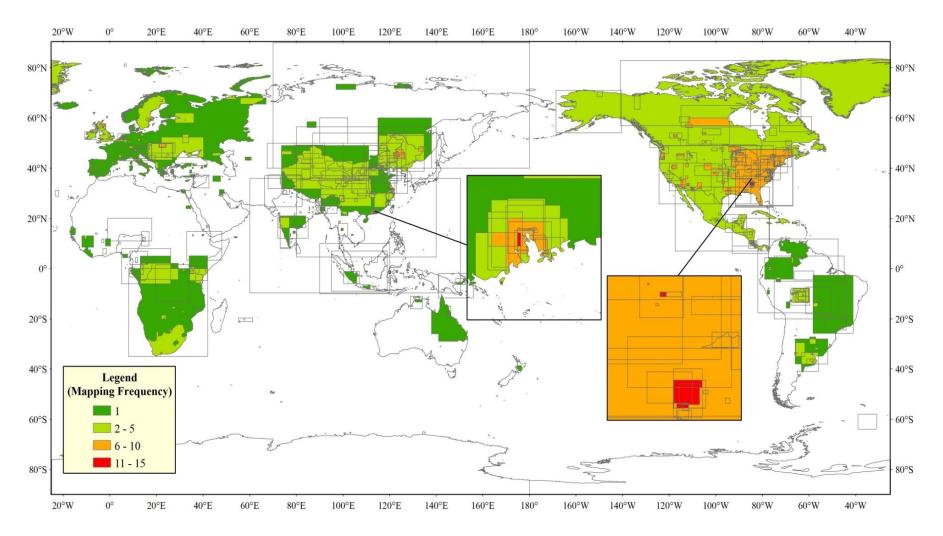
Hot spots of land cover mapping



The twenty-five biodiversity hotspots (green) (Myers, et al. 2000, Nature, 403:853–858 pditional nine hotspots (blue) have since been added

20°W

Hot spots of using 30 meter TM/ETM+



Yu et al., in preparation

Preliminary Fieldwork

Yuanyuan Zhao – Quebec, Canada Yanlei Chen Yue Xu

Yuanyuan Zhao – Austria

Nicholas Clinton – Alaska Le Yu Zhiliang Zhu

Zhenguo Niu – British Columbia Xueyan Li Xiaoyi Wang

Le Yu - India

Lu Liang – Colorado Yanlei Chen Zhiliang Zhu

Liheng Zhong – California Peng Gong

Peng Gong – Brazil

Lu Liang – Chile Peng Gong

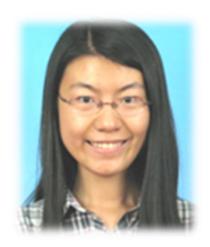
Le Yu - Australia

Validation sample interpretation (Oct 2011-April 2012) – FROM-GLC (Oct 2011-Oct 2012) – new improved samples

Procedure for validation sample collection

- Initial validation sample collection
- Checked by a second interpreter
- Second round of sample verification
- Final round of sample verification by a single
 Yuanyuan Zhao for nearly one year

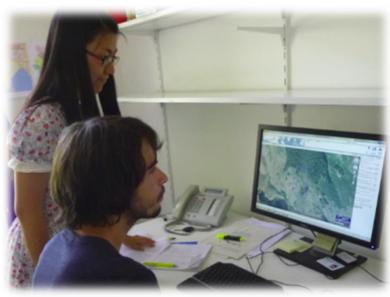
Yuanyuan Zhao, Currently visiting U of Toronto, Canada



Selected to young scientist summer program, IIASA, Luxenburg, Austria

Final controller of the test sample collection team — making the final check of all test samples

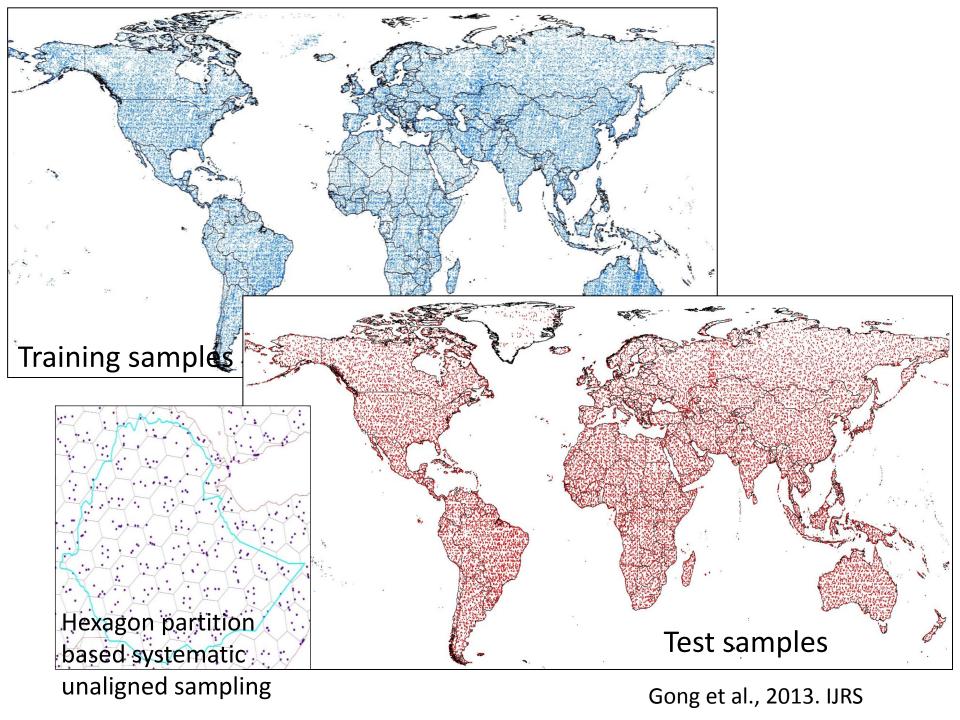
Proficient with GA/GM and the crowdsourcing software developed at IIASA for validation sample collection

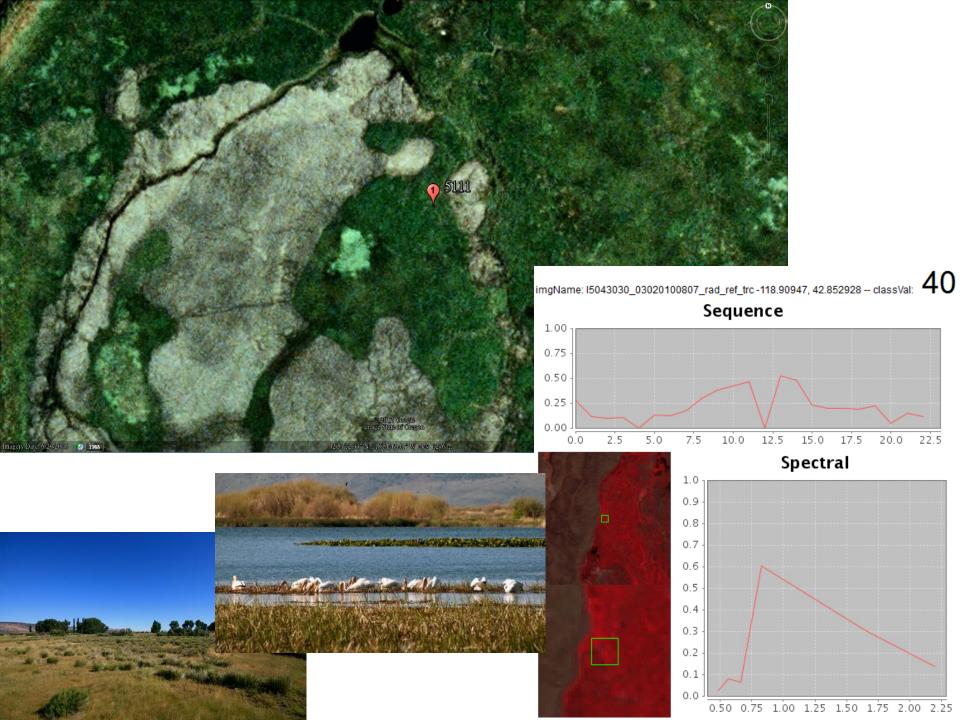




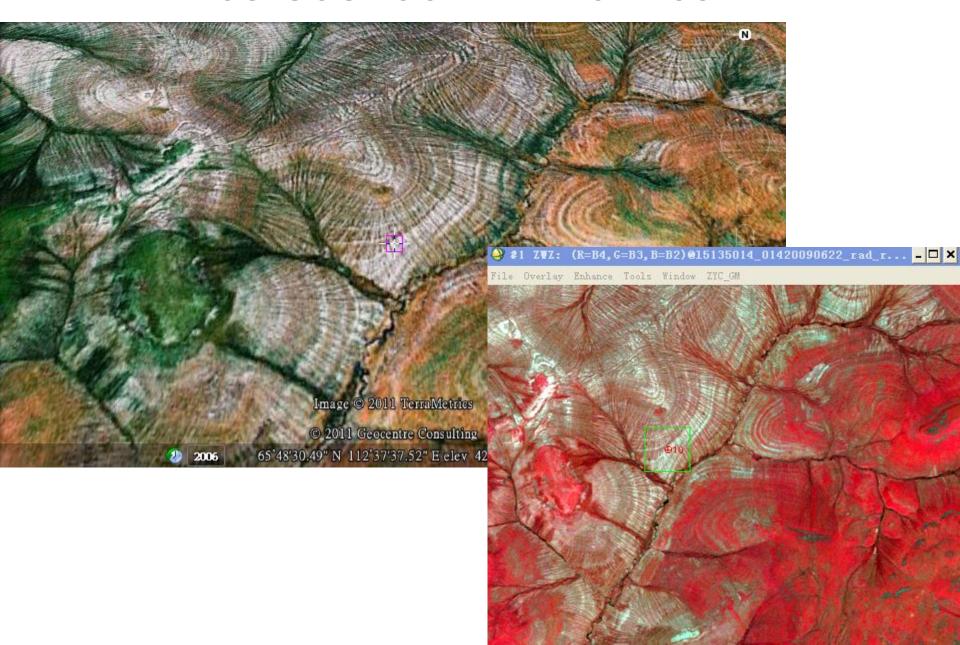
Quality of image interpreters

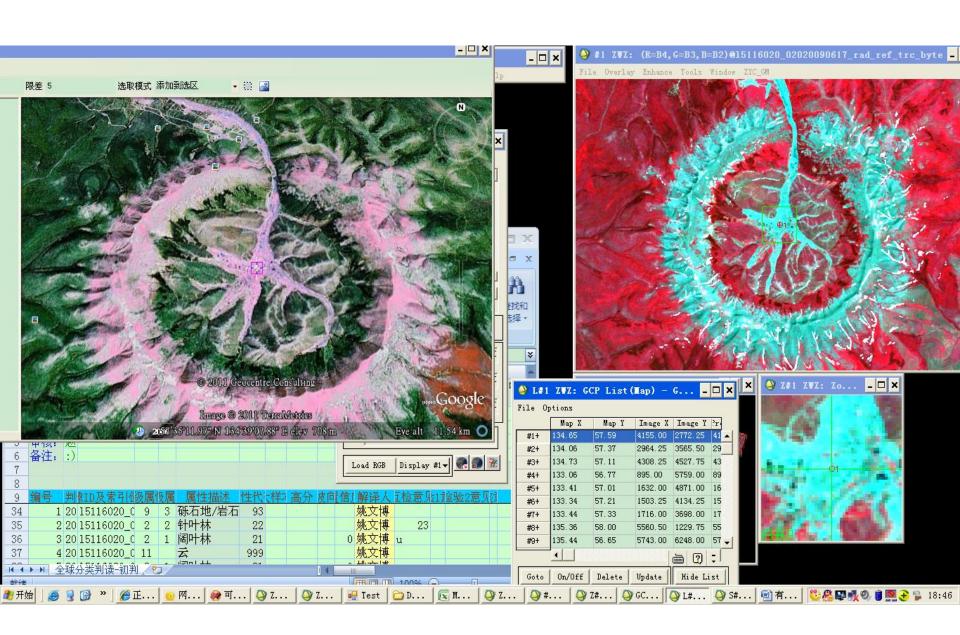
- Interpretation test with over 100 US interpretation keys collected in Florida, Minnesota, Utah, Nebraska, California
- All second round validation sample collectors scored over 70% at level 1
- The final round validation sample inspector scored 90%

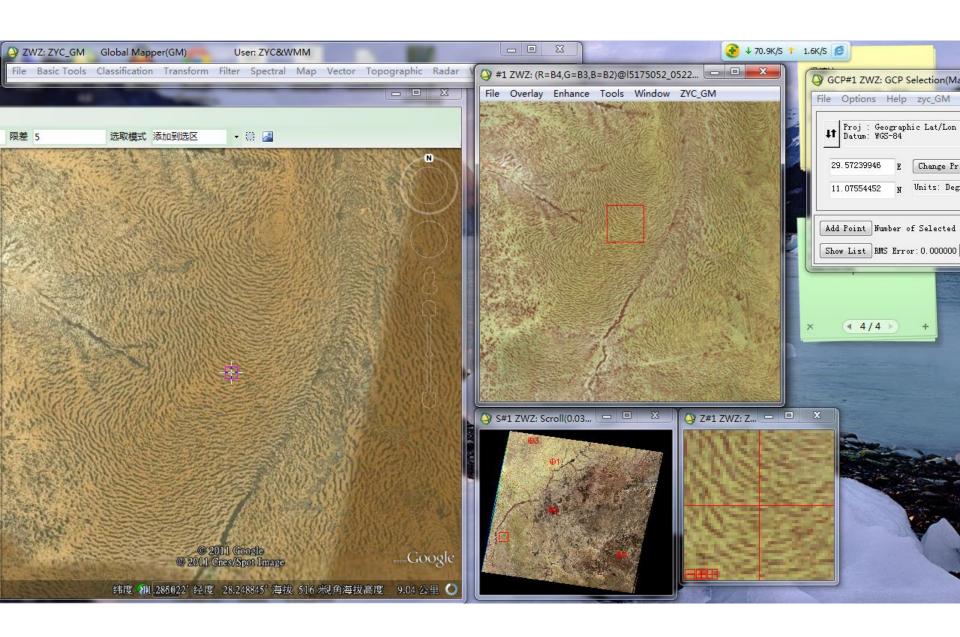


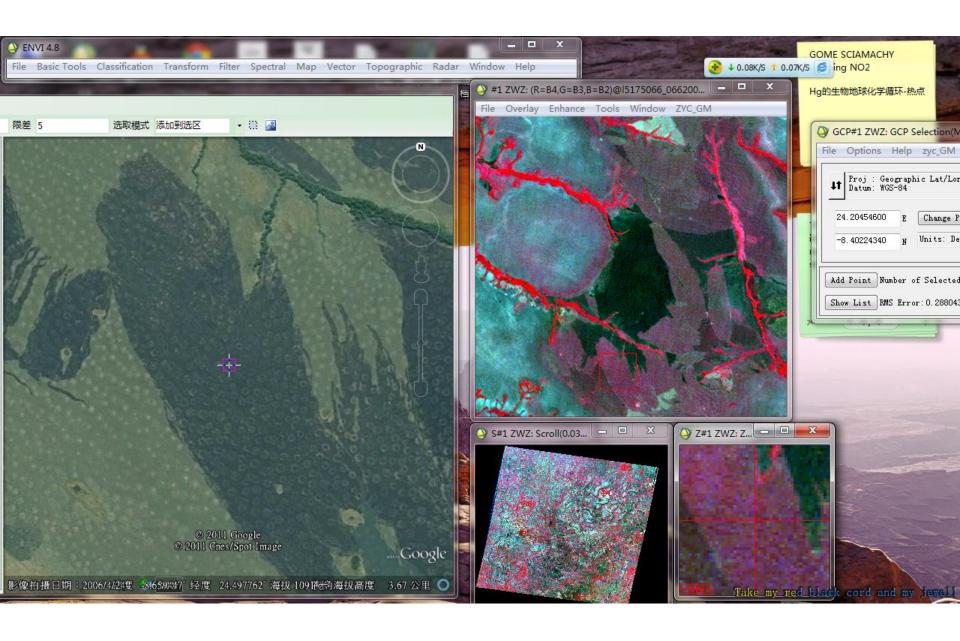


65.808466N 112.62709E









Initial sample summary

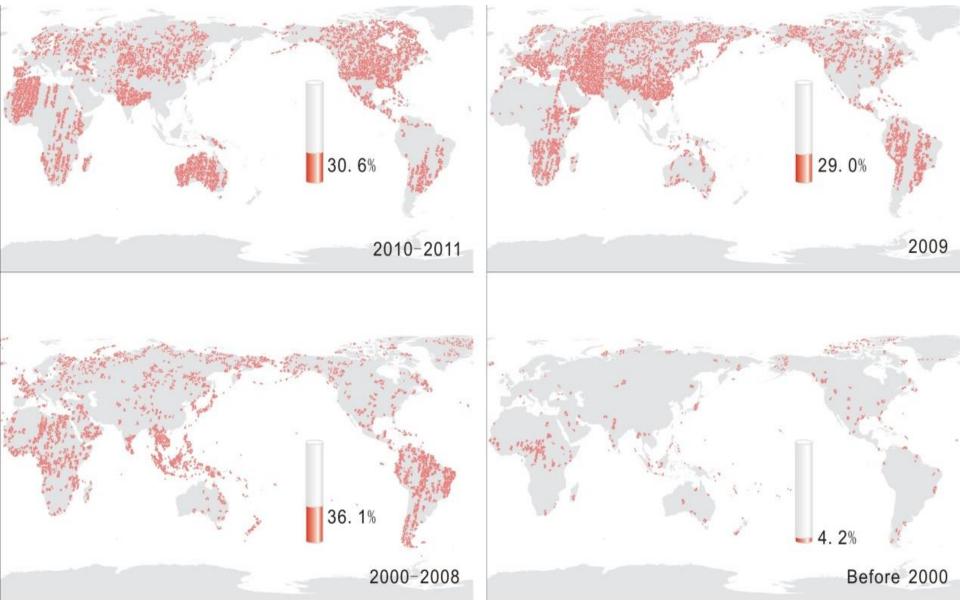
Table 6. Attributes for test sample collection.

10				High	CC1	D		Quality	G1	Ni
ID	name	code	sample	resolution	Confidence	Pure	check	control	Comment	Notes

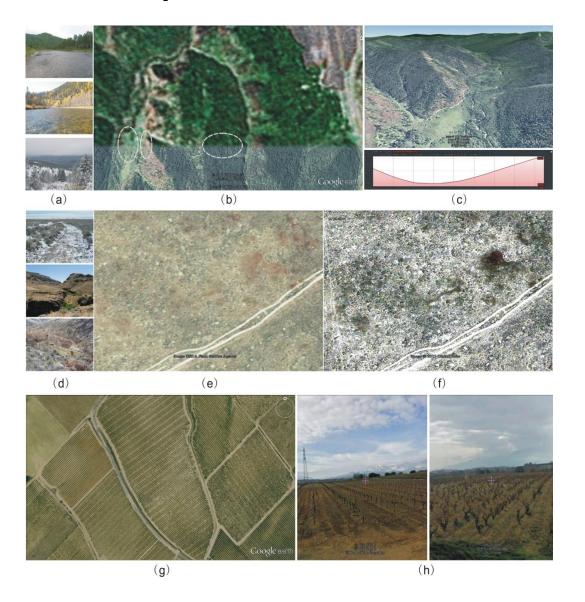
Table 7. Summary of test samples (N = 38,664).

Sample types and quality	Percentage of total			
Large sample – homogeneous area greater than 500 m × 500 m	37.82% (14,623/38,664)			
High resolution images available in Google Earth	59.39% (22,962/38,664)			
Confidence class – sure	80.80% (31,241/38,664)			
Confidence class – not sure	12.42% (4798/38,664)			
Confidence class – highly uncertain	6.78% (2625/38,664)			
Pure pixel	62.43% (24,138/38,664)			

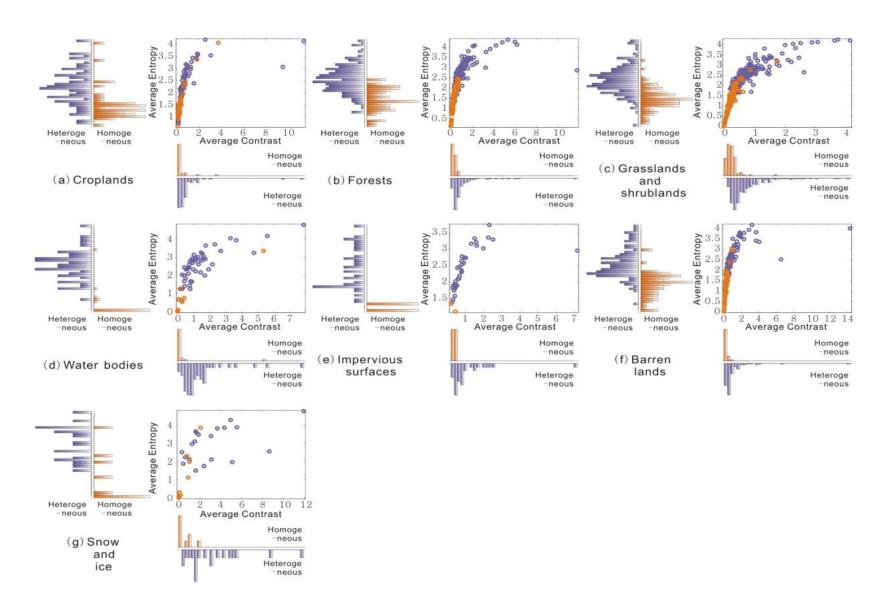
Acquisition time of Landsat images



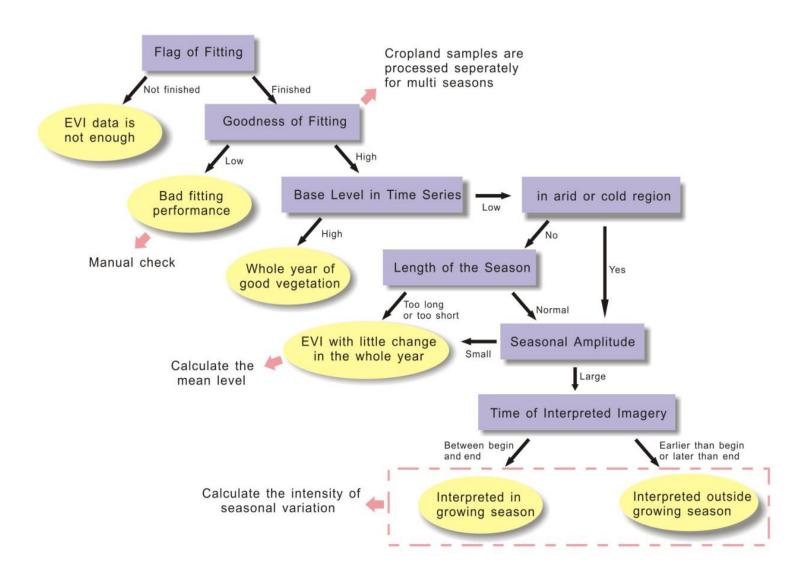
Sample verification



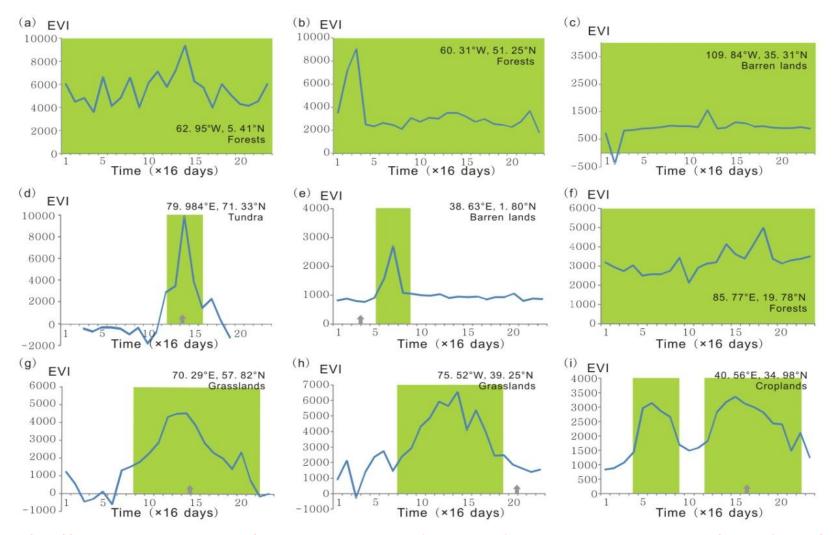
Sample size determination



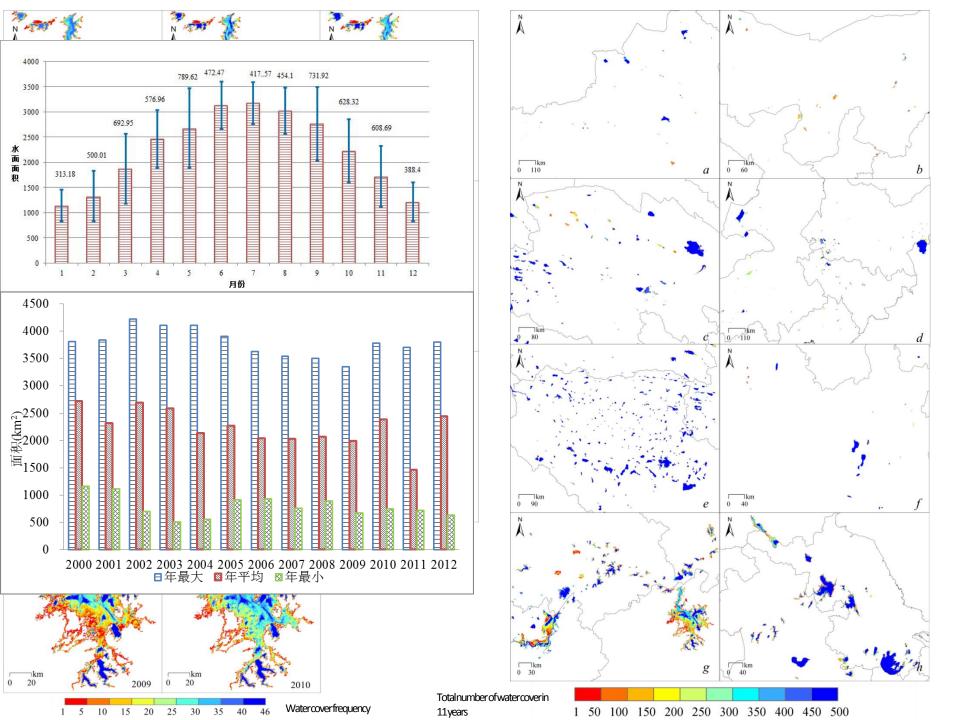
Phenology characterization

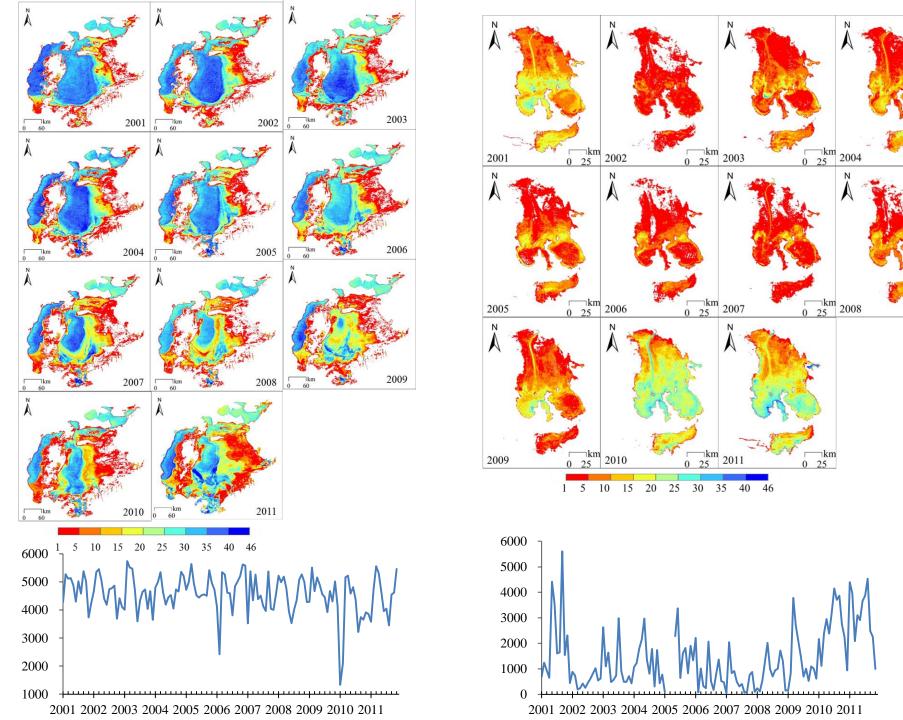


Example of phenology characterization



Challenges – samples are time dependent, sustaining this database requires long-term commitment

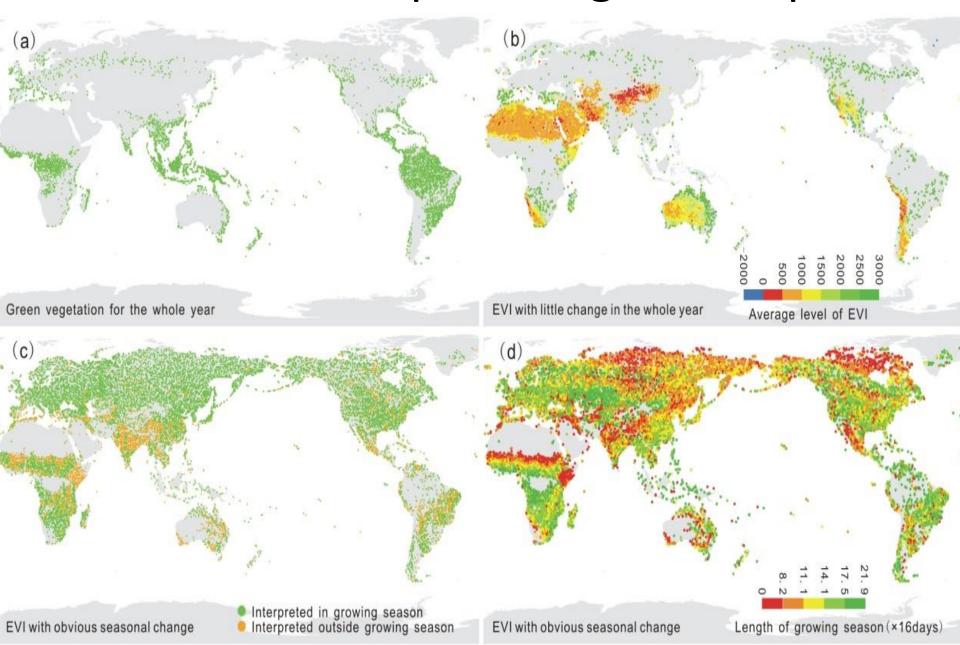




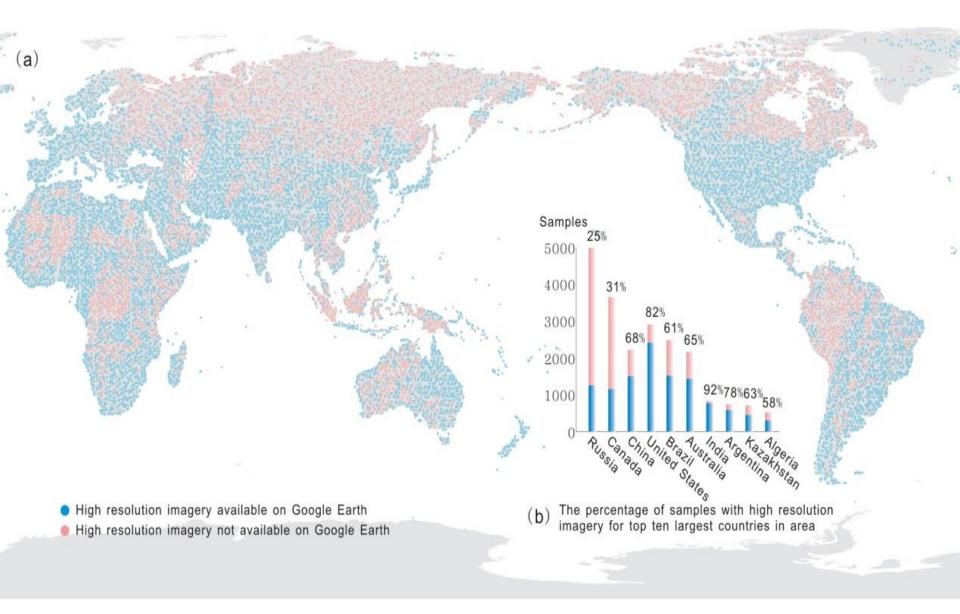
0 25

0 25

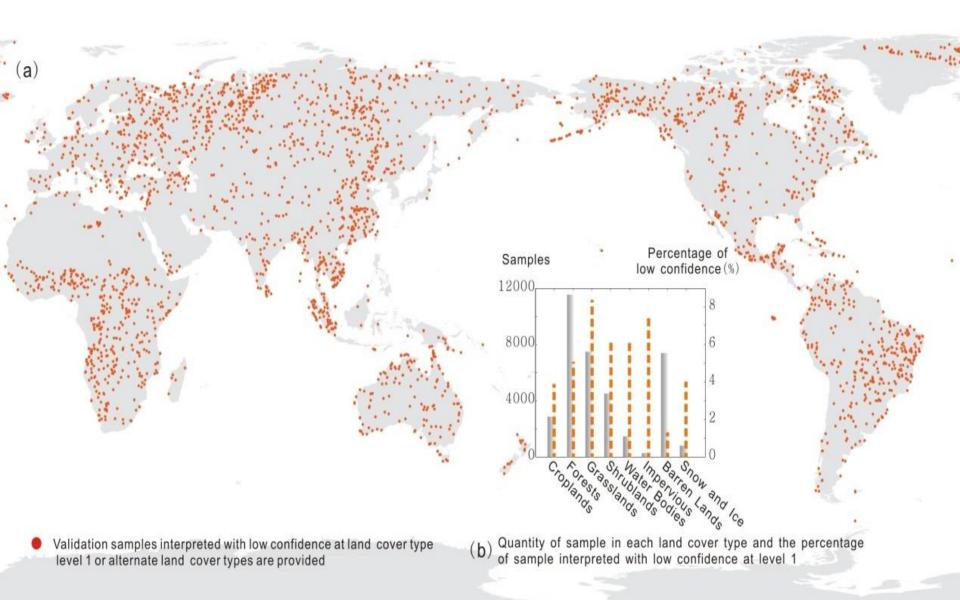
Distribution of phenological samples



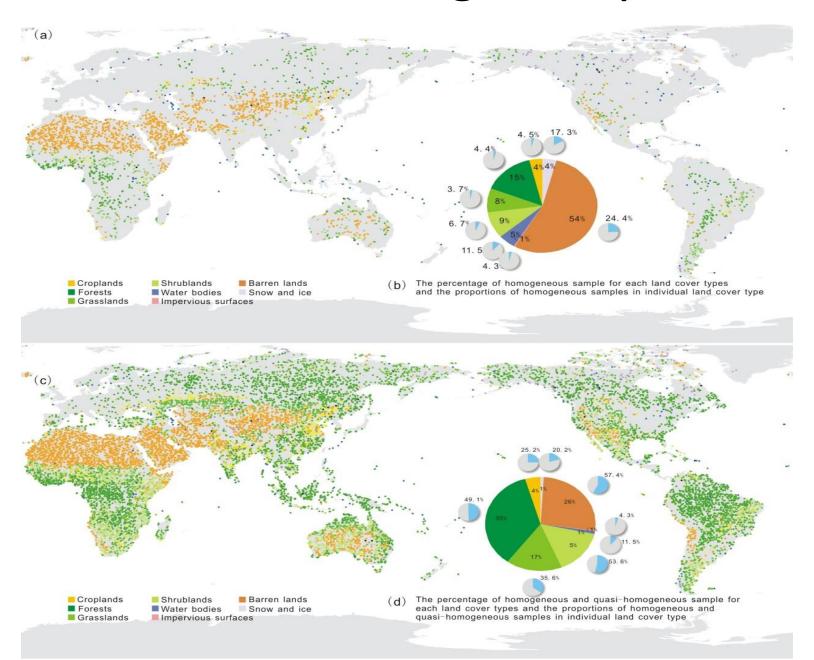
High resolution sample distribution



Distribution of low confidence samples



Distribution of large samples



Acknowledgements

- Yuanyuan Zhao, Le Yu, Luanyun Hu, Tsinghua University
- Lu Liang, Yanlei Chen, Liheng Zhong, UC Berkeley
- Zhenguo Niu, Jie Wang, Yaomin Zheng, Haiying Zhang, Xiaoyi Wang, Shuang Liu, Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth, CAS
- Congcong Li, Xueyan Li, Yue Xu, Beijing Normal University, China
- Zhiliang Zhu, US Geological Survey

Thank you