The 30 m global land cover products from China: datasets and methodology

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Evolution of large area mapping in China with satellite remote sensing

China scale mapping
- IOG led (Wu Chuanjun)
  - Land use based on MSS 1980s
- IRSA led by Liu Jiyuan
- SMA Yongwei Sheng
- Activities in 2000s
  - BNU Yaozhong Pan (AVHRR)
  - IRSA/IOG Liu JY/Zhang ZX Land use 2000, 2005, 2010 (Landsat)
  - IRSA Bingfang Wu (SPOT Vegetation, HJ-1)

Mainly general purp. Manual int

Large area mapping from 2007
- IRSA wetland mapping 78-10
  - Landsat MSS, TM; CBERS
- IRSA/Tsinghua urban mapping
  - Landsat TM 90, 00, 10
- Tsinghua 30 m global LC 2010, later 2000, 1990
- Tsinghua 250 m global LC 2001, 2010, later annual
- Tsinghua 30 m global Crop C.
- Tsinghua 30 m China LC
- NJU/IRSA/Tsinghua 500 m 8 day global water
- NGC 30 m global water 00-10

Strategies

- Produce the best maps for China efficiently
- Develop environmental datasets for China in support of scientific applications – health, food security, climate change, biodiversity
- From land cover to land use
- Focus research on hard to map areas – Russia, Africa and India
- Intensify international collaboration networks for validation, scientific application and policy assessment

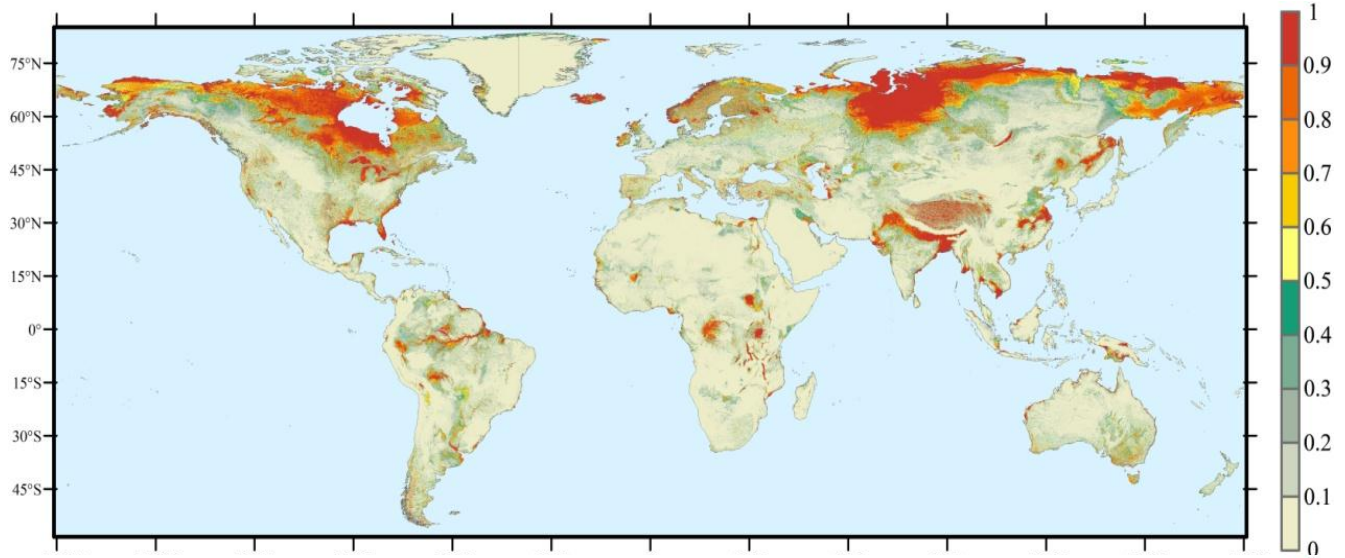
From avian influenza H5N1 research to China's wetland maps – based on optical data only

2000 – Landsat TM
1990 – Landsat TM
1978 – Landsat MSS
2008 – CBERS
2010 – In progress (to be completed this month)
2010 – global In progress (to be completed in 2013)

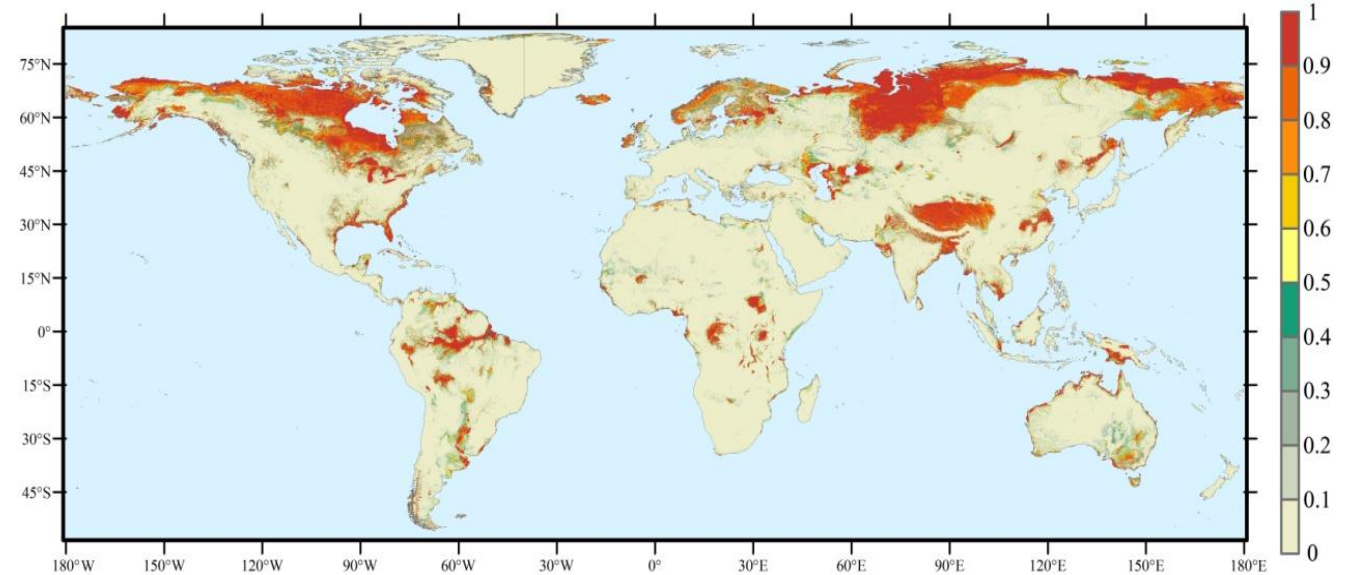
For references:

Niu, Gong, Cheng et al., 2009, Science in China: Series D
Gong, Niu, Cheng et al., 2010, Science China, Earth Science
Niu, et al., 2012, Chinese Science Bulletin

From 1 km global potential wetland mapping to 30 m wetland mapping



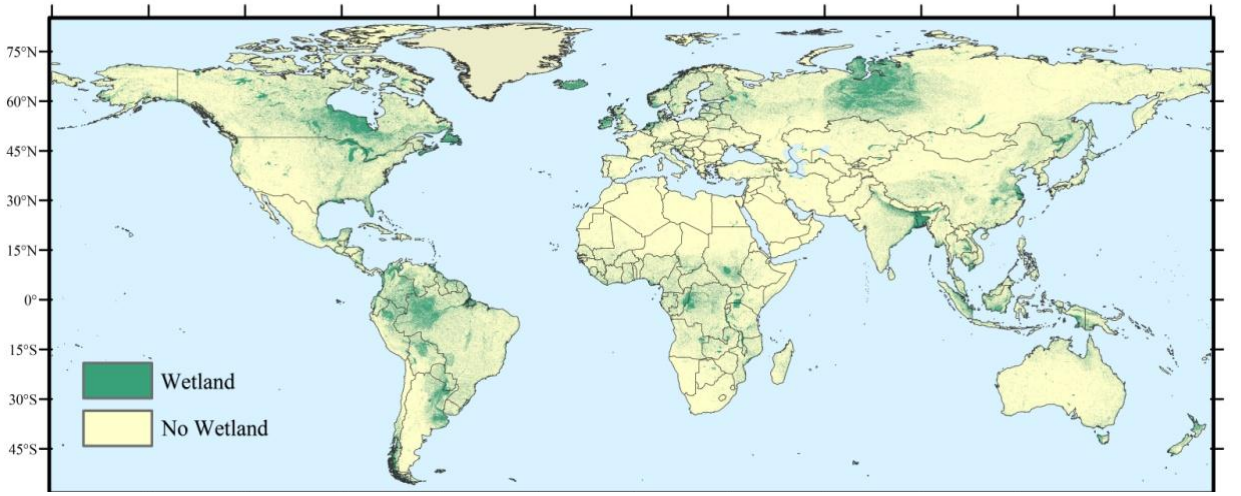
Natural Suitability Predicted by BRT



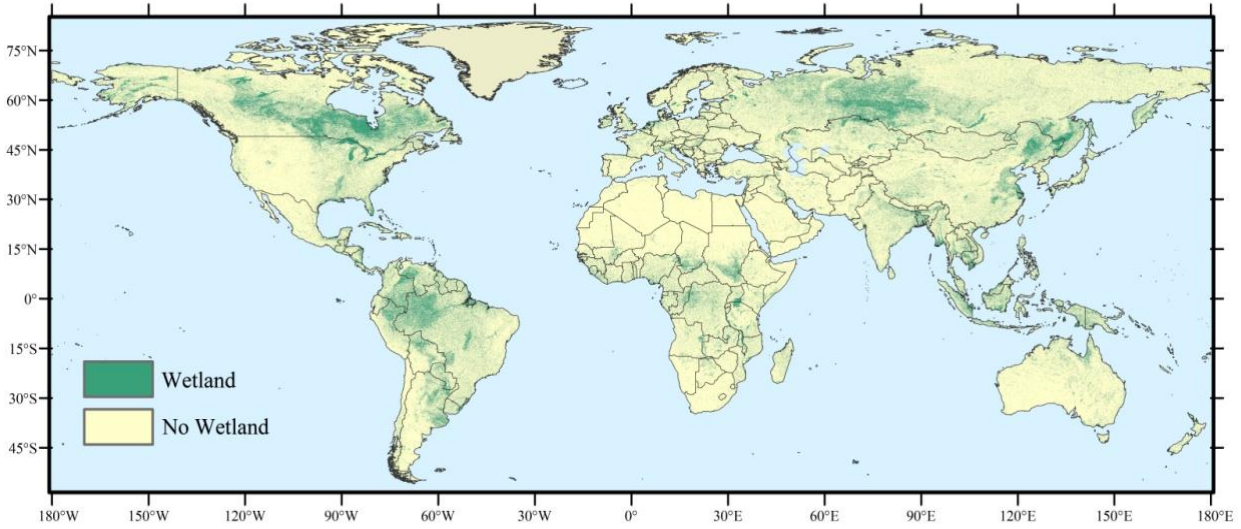
Modified by Human Converted areas

Zhu P et al, In prep

From 1 km global potential wetland mapping to 30 m wetland mapping



Modelled Local Water Balance methods



Interpolated Modelled Groundwater Table Method

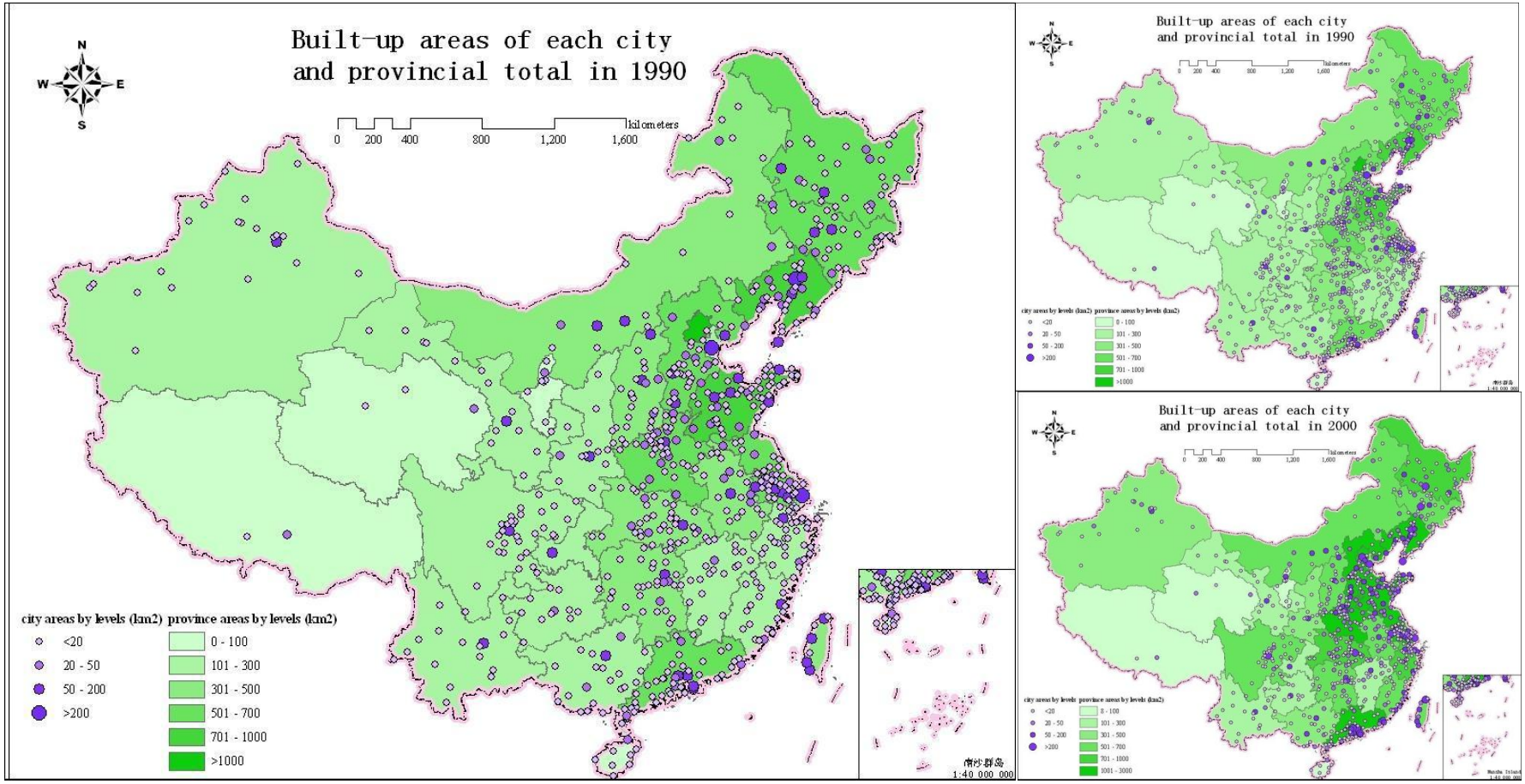
Fan et al, 2013

From health research to China's urban expansion maps

1990 – Landsat TM
2000 – Landsat TM
2010 – Landsat TM/ETM+
In progress all settlements that can be mapped in these three years (to be completed in May, 2013)

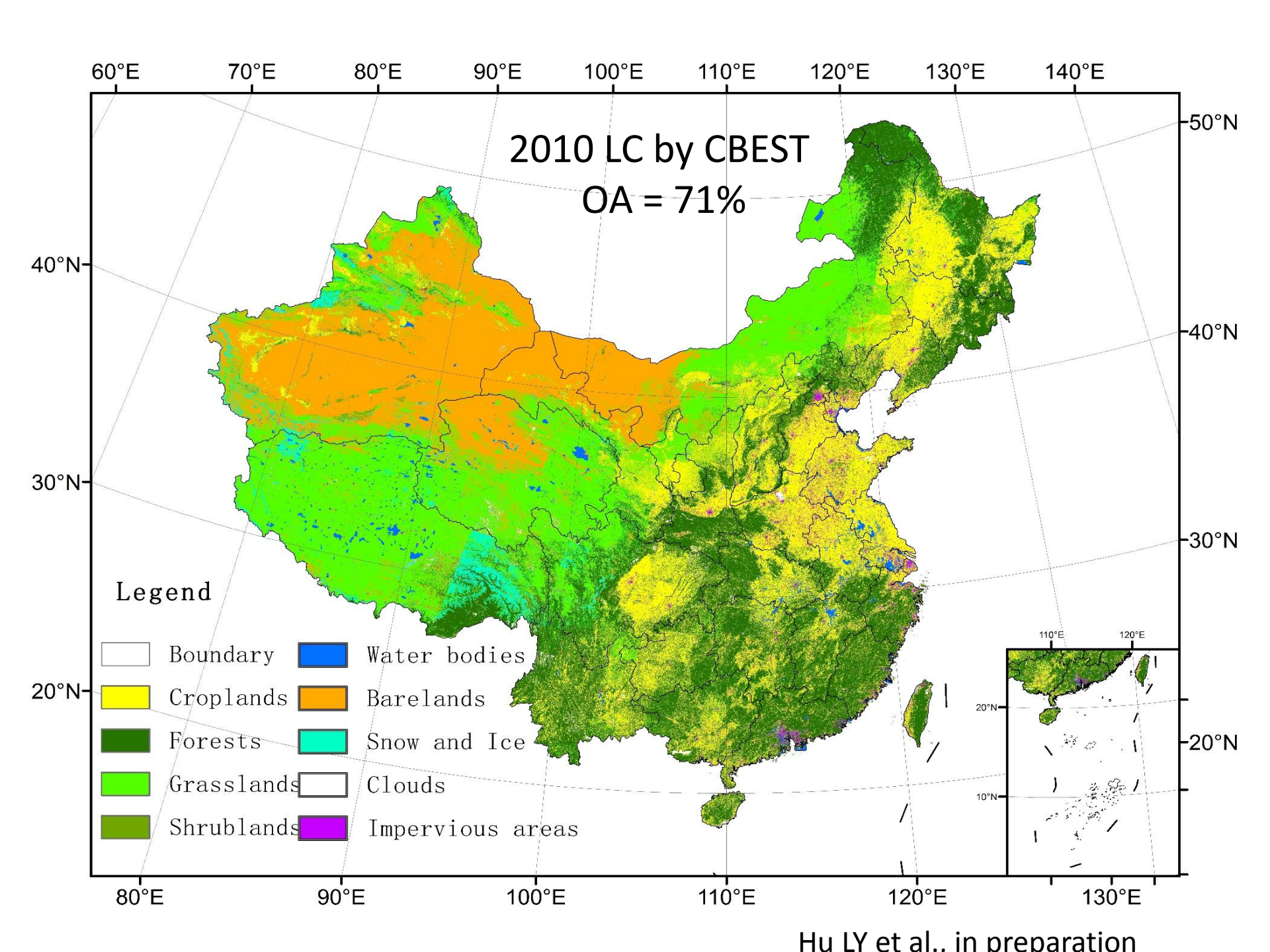
For references:

Wang, Li, Ying, et al., 2012. Chinese Science Bulletin
Gong et al., 2012. Lancet,

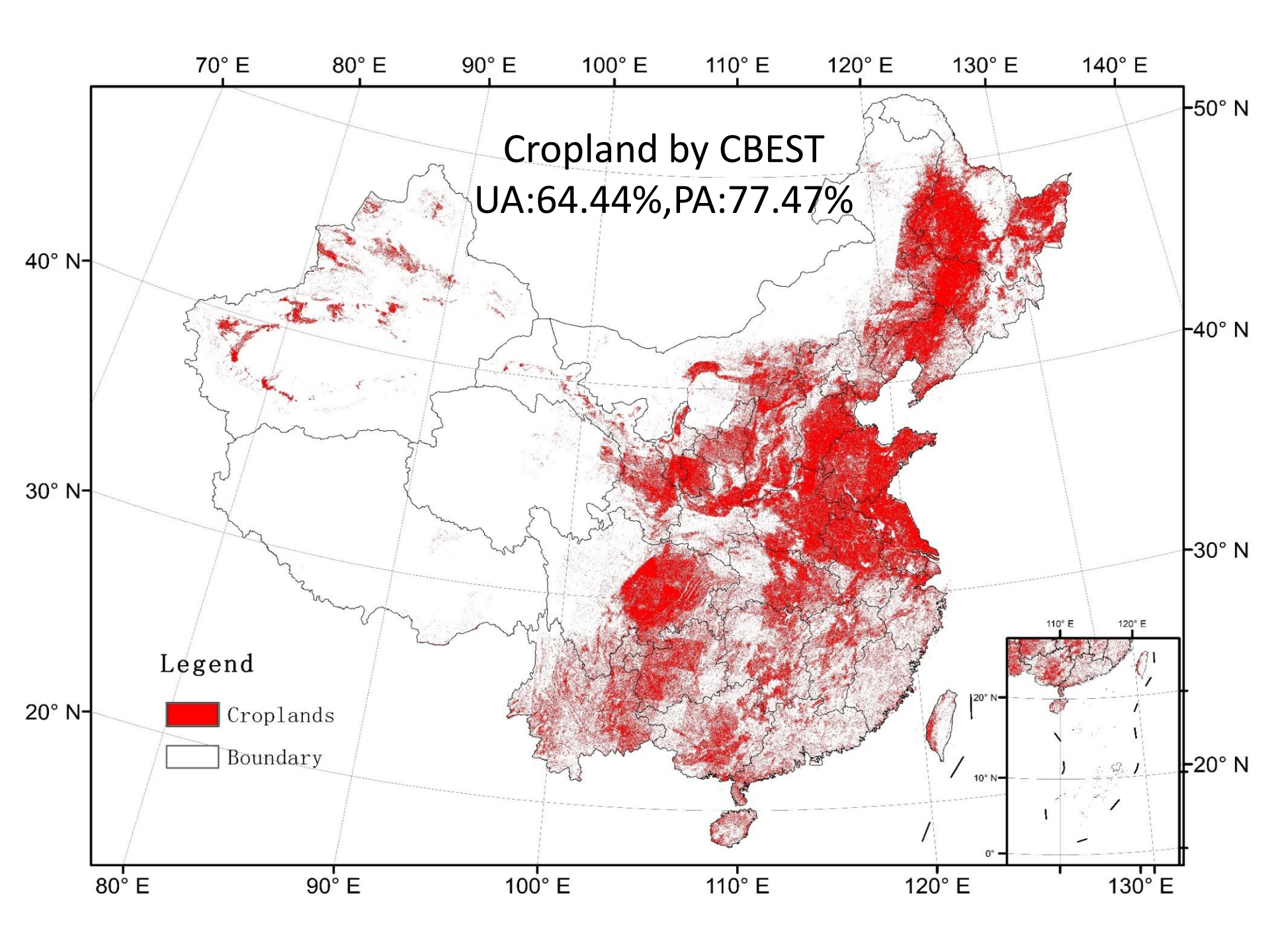

Built-up areas of each city
and provincial total in 1990
N
W
E
S
0 200 400 800 1,200 1,600
kilometers
city areas by levels (km2)
province areas by levels (km2)
<20
20 - 50
50 - 200
>200
0 - 100
101 - 300
301 - 500
501 - 700
701 - 1000
>1000
Built-up areas of each city
and provincial total in 1990
Built-up areas of each city
and provincial total in 2000
1001 - 3000

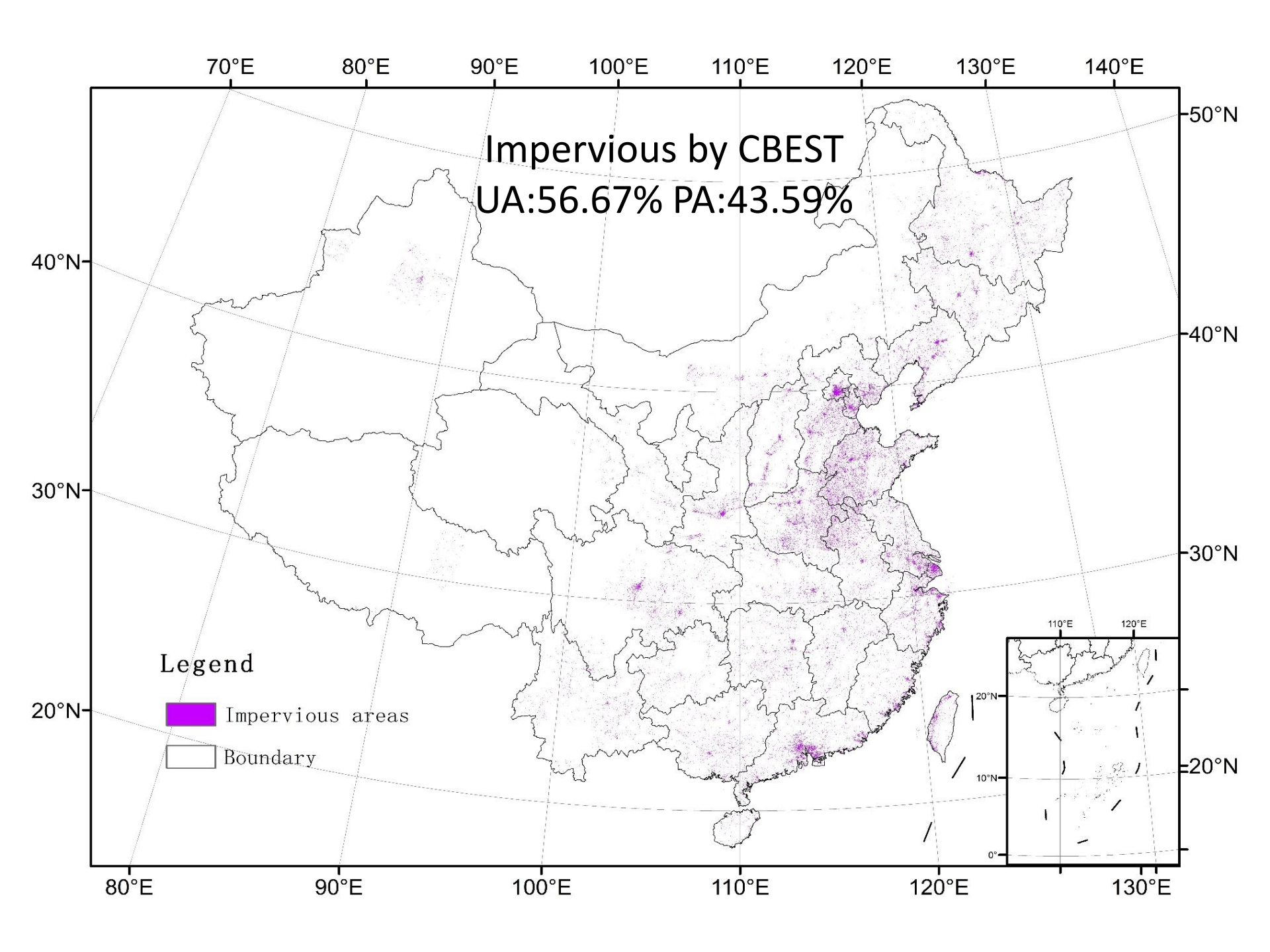
Intensive test of algorithms for China's land cover mapping

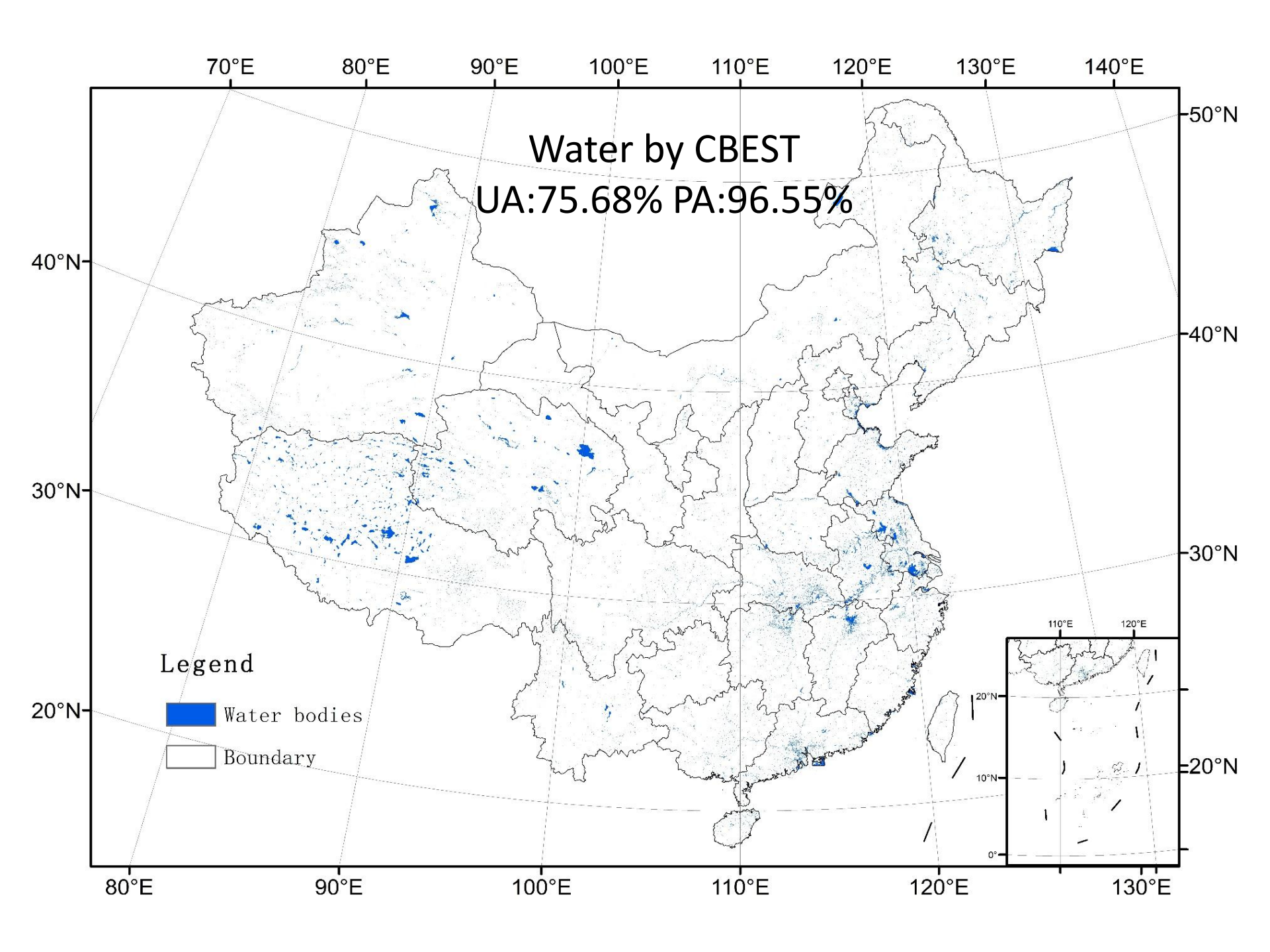
- Faster algorithms
- More features
- Individual class extraction – forest, water, etc.

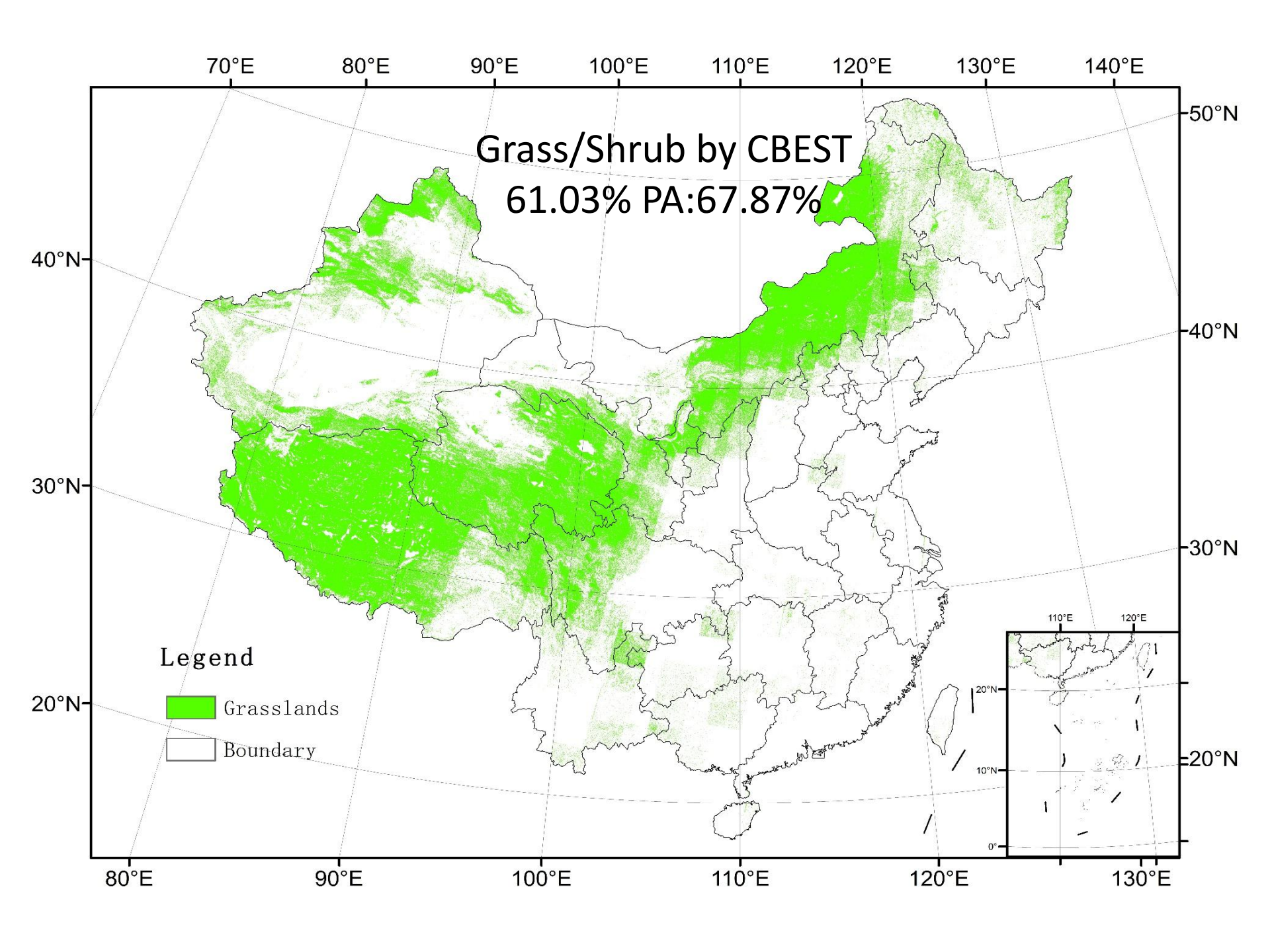


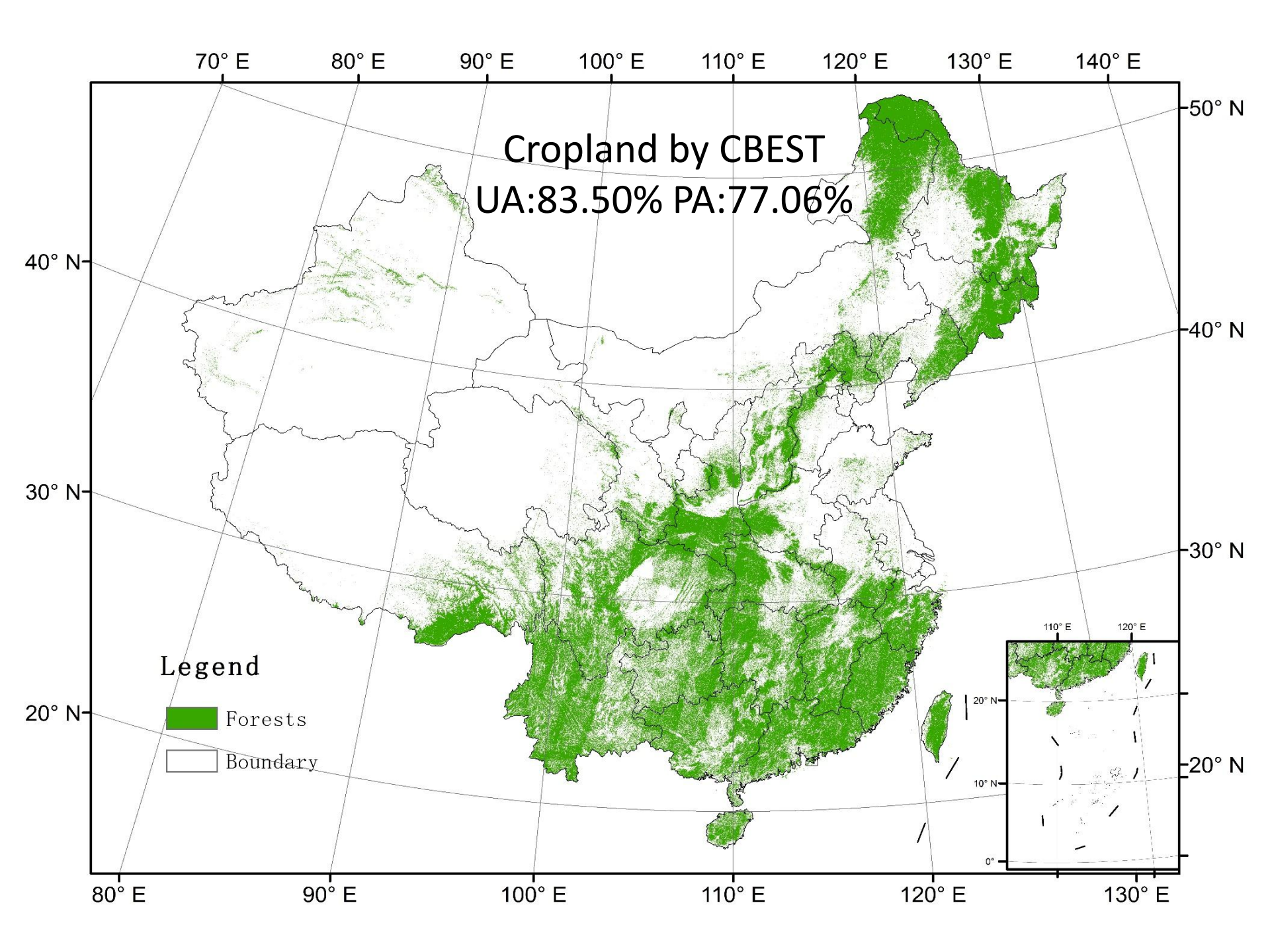
Hu LY et al., in preparation

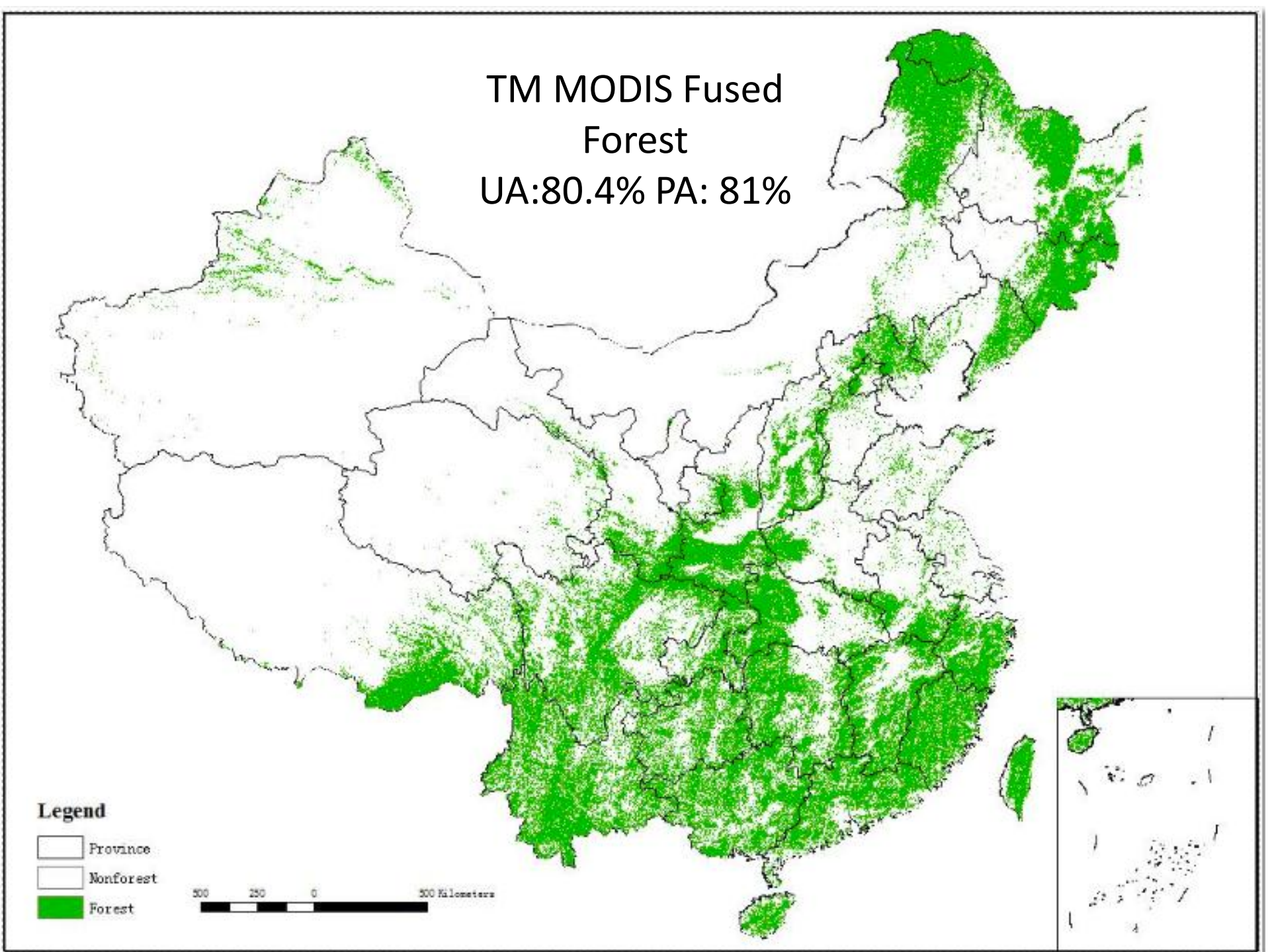

Cropland by CBEST
UA:64.44%,PA:77.47%
70° E
80° E
90° E
100° E
110° E
120° E
130° E
140° E
50° N
40° N
30° N
20° N
Legend
Croplands
Boundary
10° N
0°

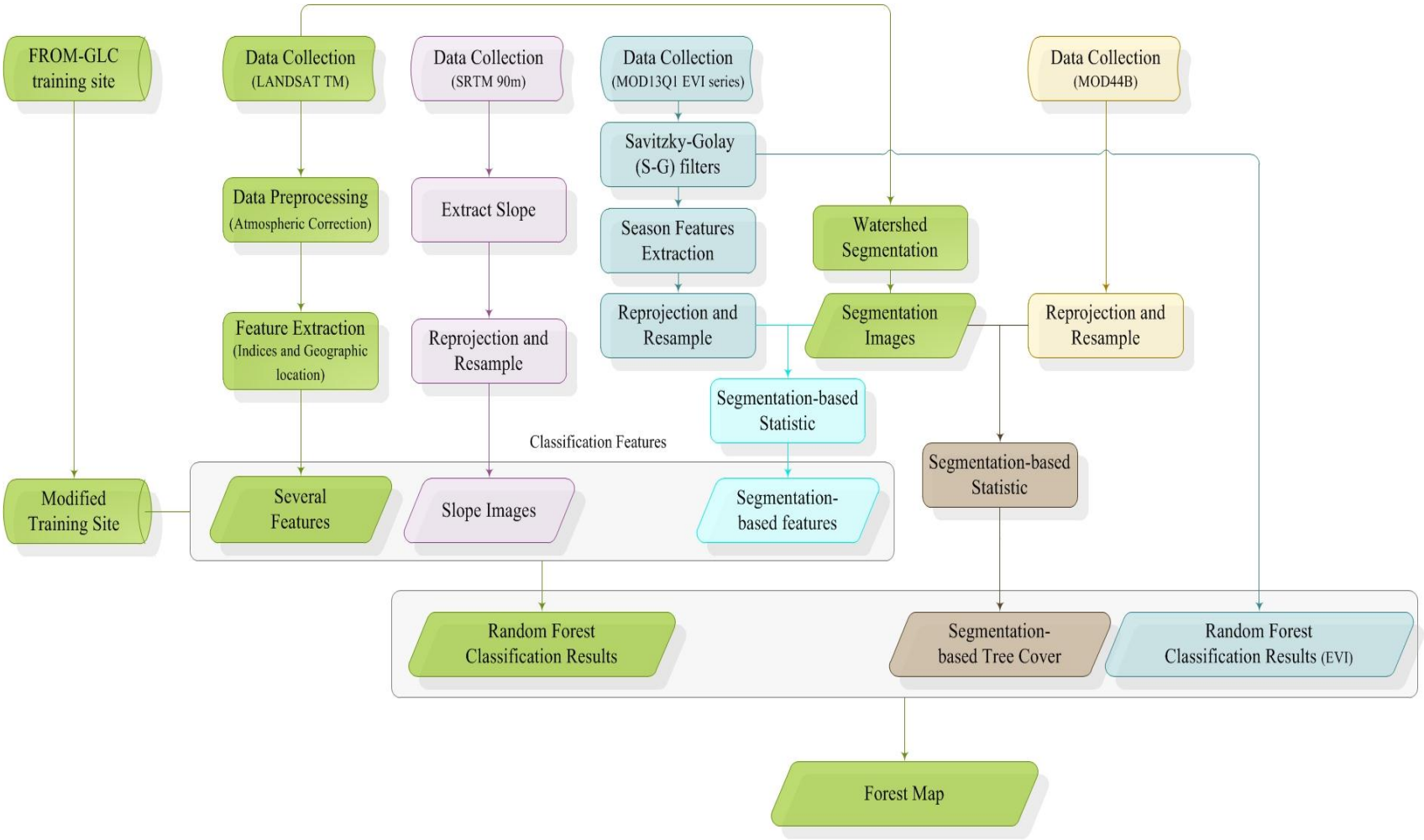

Impervious by CBEST
UA:56.67% PA:43.59%
70°E
80°E
90°E
100°E
110°E
120°E
130°E
140°E
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
10°N
0°
Legend
Impervious areas
Boundary


Water by CBEST
UA:75.68% PA:96.55%
70°E
80°E
90°E
100°E
110°E
120°E
130°E
140°E
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
Legend
Water bodies
Boundary
110°E
120°E
20°N
10°N
0°


Grass/Shrub by CBEST
61.03% PA:67.87%
Legend
Grasslands
Boundary
70°E
80°E
90°E
100°E
110°E
120°E
130°E
140°E
50°N
40°N
30°N
20°N
10°N
0°

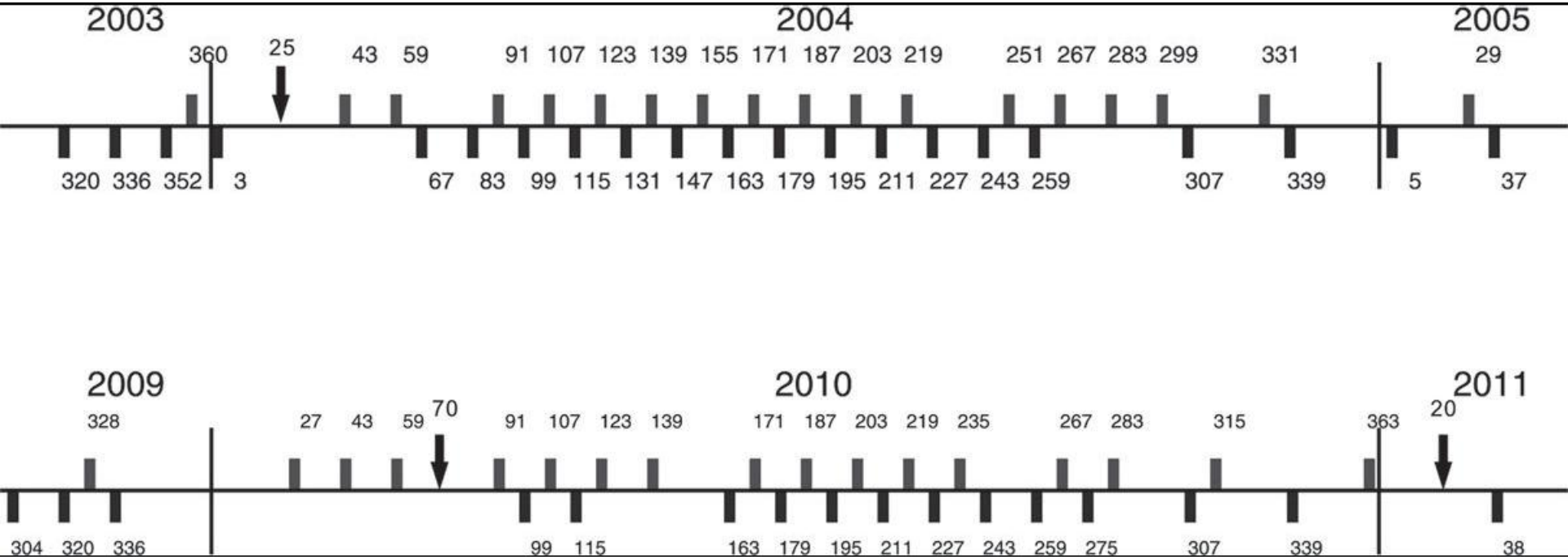

Cropland by CBEST
UA:83.50% PA:77.06%
Legend
Forests
Boundary
70° E
80° E
90° E
100° E
110° E
120° E
130° E
140° E
50° N
40° N
30° N
20° N
10° N
0°


TM MODIS Fused
Forest
UA:80.4% PA: 81%
Legend
Province
Nonforest
Forest
500 250 0 500 Kilometers



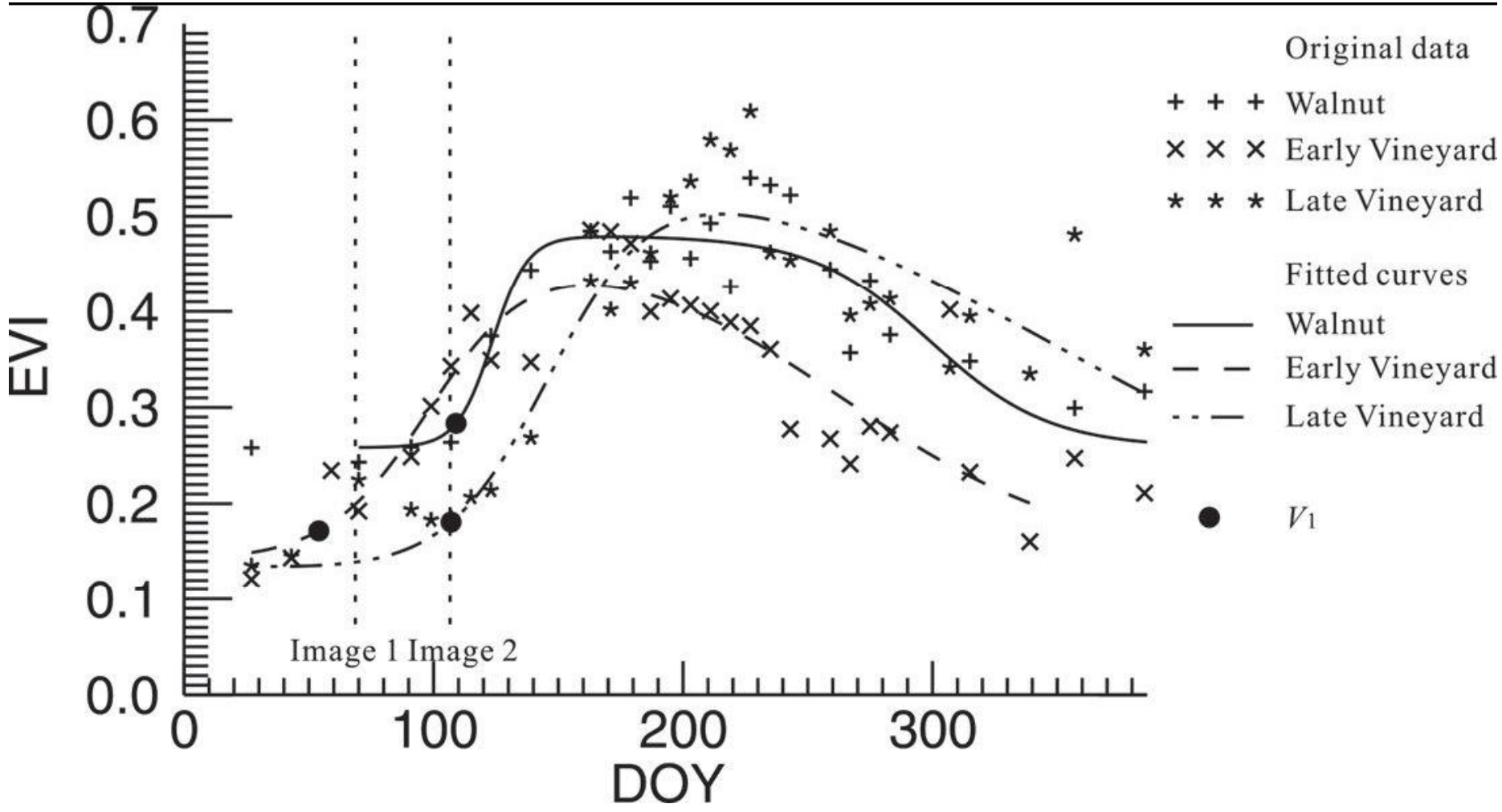
Li CC et al., in preparation

Crop types in Central Valley California from Phenological analysis of Landsat TM images

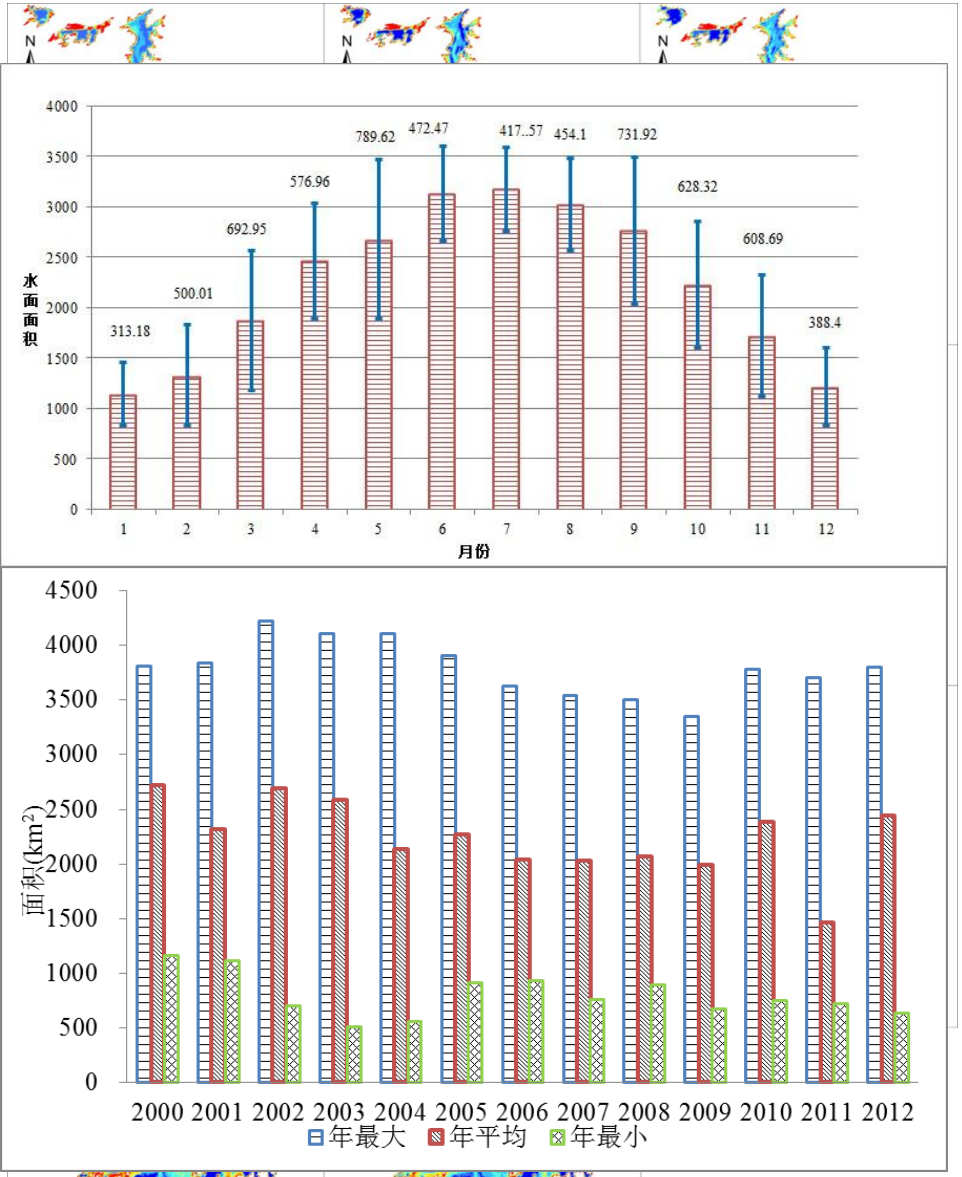


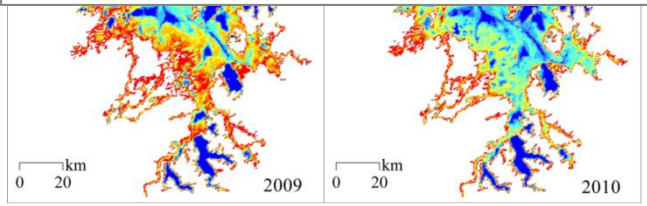
Zhong, Biging, Gong, 2012, PE&RS

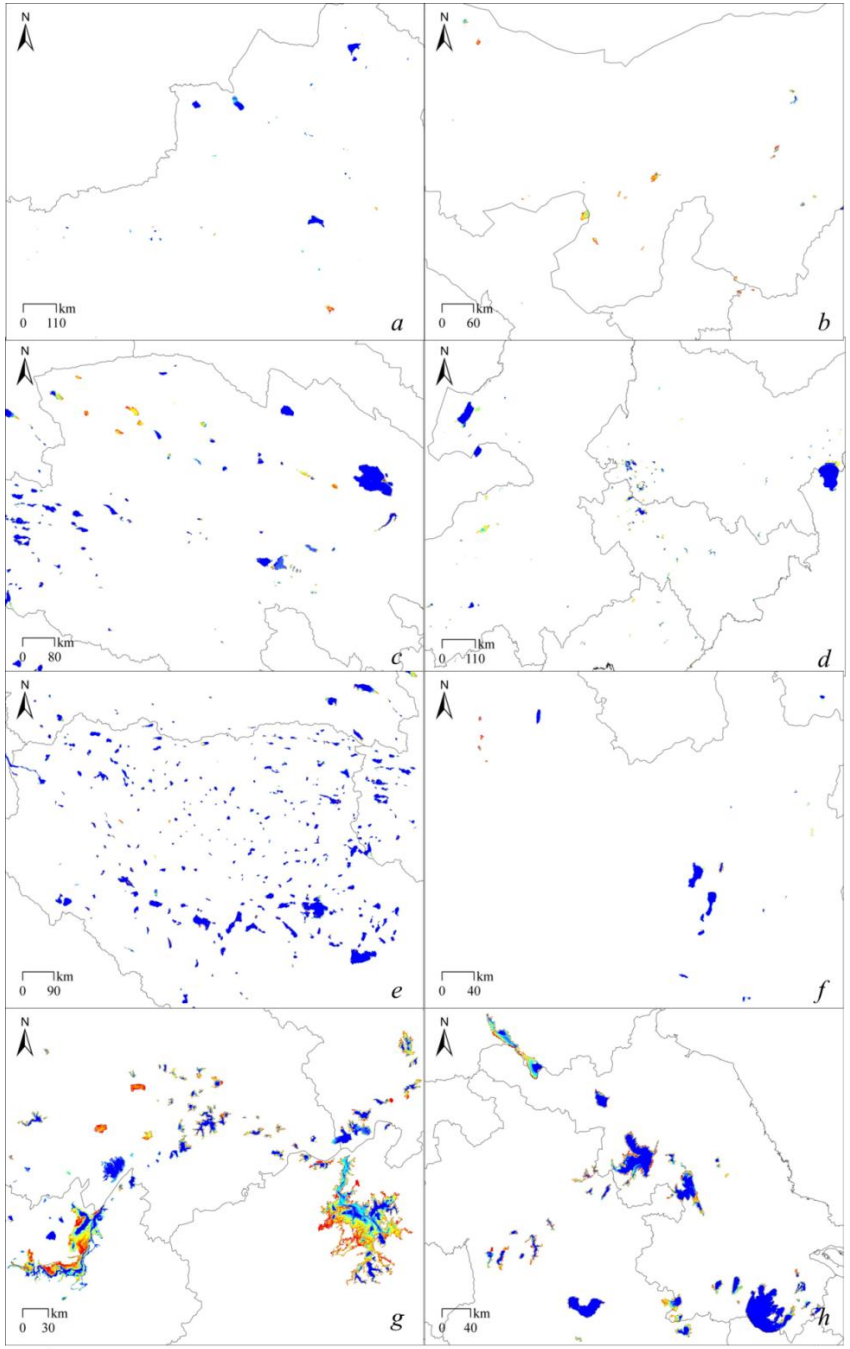
Mapping crop types in Central Valley California



Zhong, Biging, Gong, 2012, PE&RS


水面面积
313.18
500.01
692.95
576.96
789.62
472.47
417..57
454.1
731.92
628.32
608.69
388.4
月份
面积(km²)
2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012
年最大
年平均
年最小


2009
2010
km


a
b
c
d
e
f
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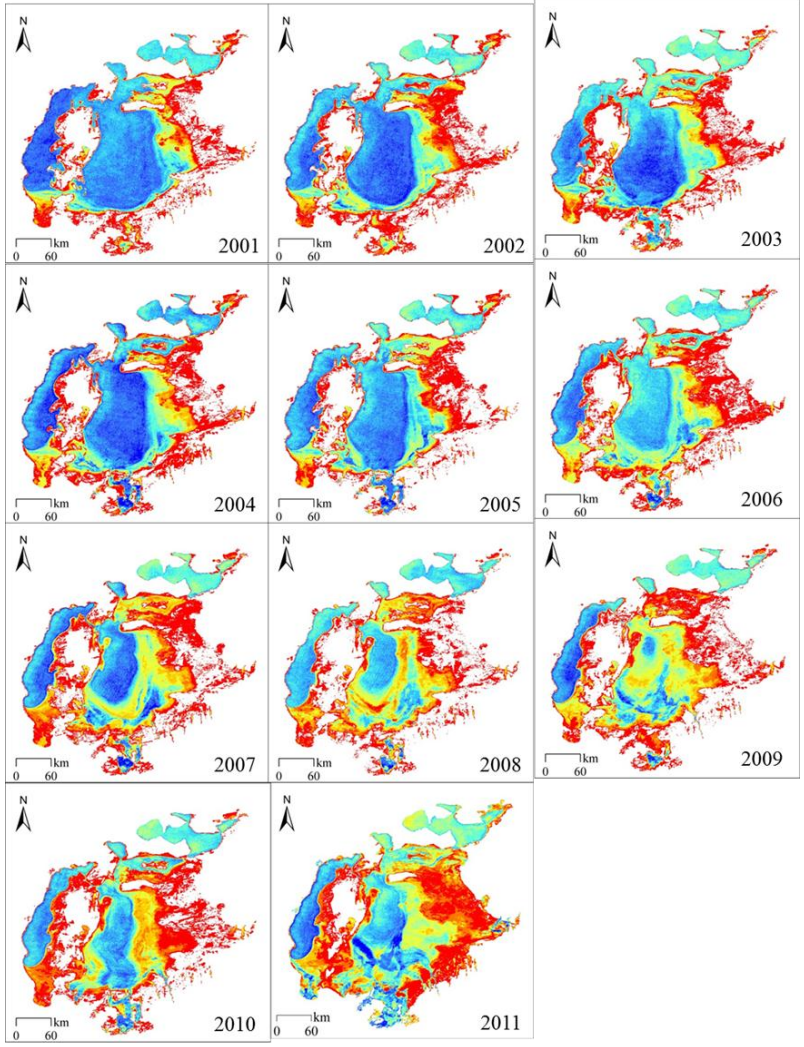
h
km

1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 46
Watercoverfrequency

Totalnumberofwatercoverin
11years
1 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500


N
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2011
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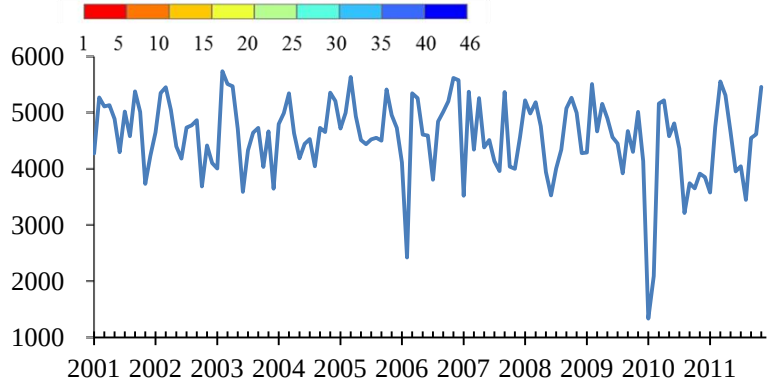
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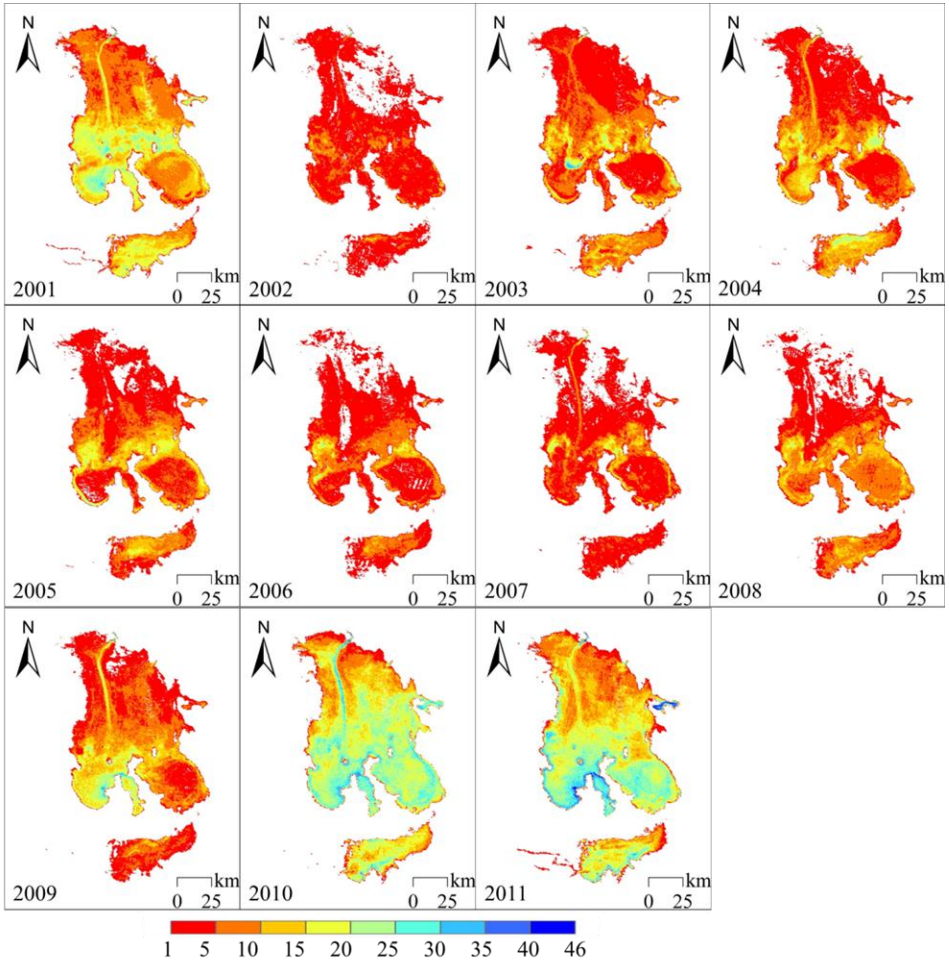
N
km
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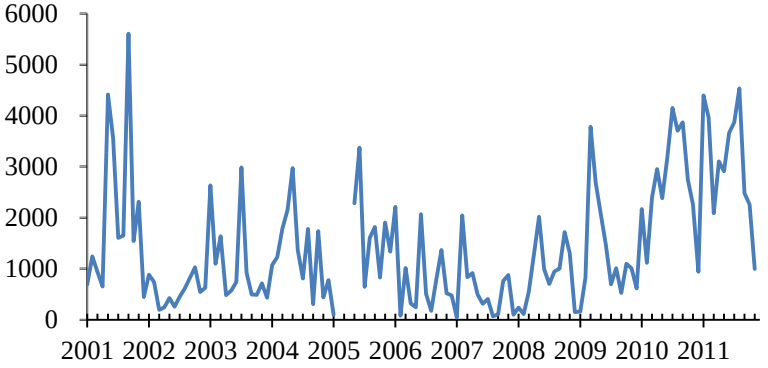
2011
1 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 46


6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Three existing 30m land cover map products

FROM-GLC – only used Landsat TM or ETM+ data

FROM-GLC-SEG used Landsat, 250m MODIS 16 day time series and other bioclimatic data products

FROM-GLC-AGG aggregates previous two products, NOAA night light impervious surface area and Boston/Wisconsin urban land products

FROM-GLC-MetaPrediciton in progress (scheduled to complete in June 2013)

All three products downloadable from data.ess.tsinghua.edu.cn

Homepage | Download by MODIS Tile (FROM-GLC) | Download by Path/Row (FROM-GLC) FROM-GLC download web URL: http://data.ess.tsinghua.edu.cn/index.html

omglcseg_0_1.html
omglcagg_0_1.html

News
Release of FROM-GLC Version 1 (08 N
FROM-GLC download web URL: http:/
FROM-GLC-seg download web URL: ht
FROM-GLC-agg download web URL: ht
* If you do not know the MODIS tile
* If you do not know the Landsat Pat

About FROM-GLC
Global land cover data are key sources
using Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) a
walked to existing global land cover clas

Classification system

Level 1 Type	Level 1 Code	Level 2 Type	Lev
Crop	10	Rice	10/
Forest	20	Broadleaf	20/
Grass	30	Managed	30/
Shrub	40		
Wetland	50	Grass	50/
Water	60	Lake	60/
Tundra	70	Shrub	40/
Impervious	80	High albedo	80/
Bareland	90	Saline-Alkali	90/
Snow/Ice	100	Snow	100
Cloud	120		

Legend

Land cover type (Level1)	Level 1 Code	Level
Background		
Cropland	10	
Forest	20	
Grass	30	
Shrub	40	
Water	60	
Impervious	80	
Bareland	90	
Snow/Ice	100	
Cloud	120	

Methods
FROM-GLC was produced using 9143
guns respectively. In addition, the spectr
Four sets of global land cover maps wer
The SVM produced the highest overall c
fourth.

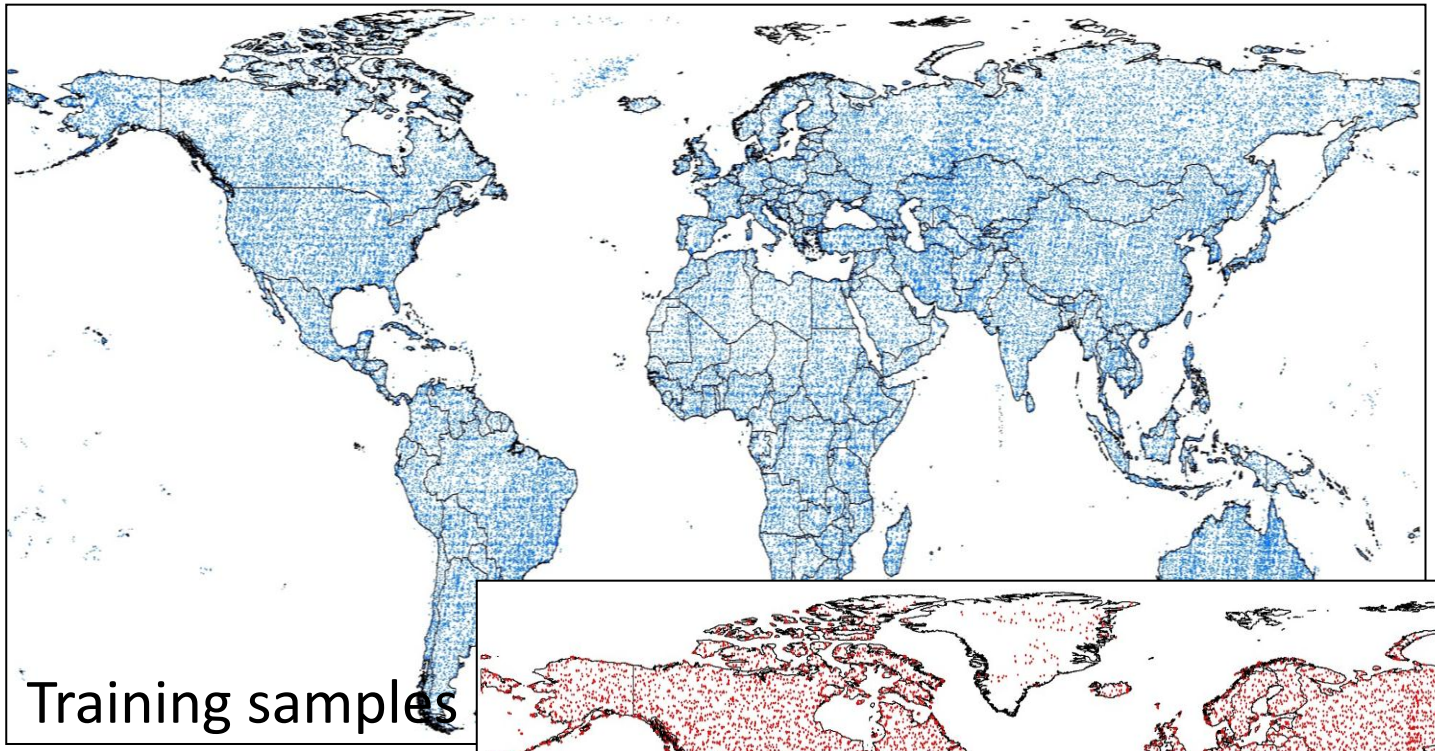
Reference
Gong, P., Wang, J., Yu, L., Zhao, Y., Z
Liu, X., Shi, T., Zhu, M., Chen, Y., Yan

20 March, 2013 - 15 April, 2013

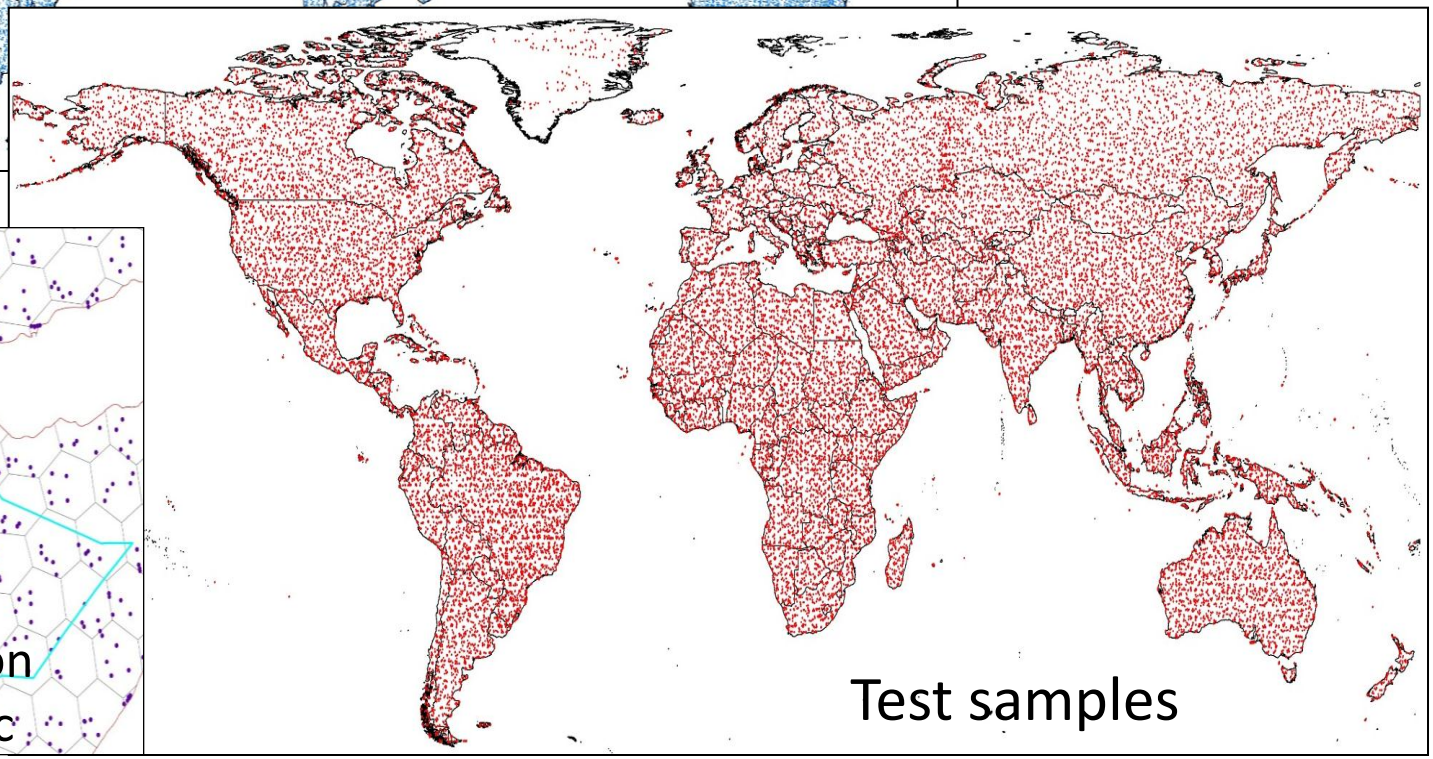
	Code	Type	Code
ke	95	Other	96

ution
global
lts with
Landsat TM and ETM+ data. IJRS, 34(7): 2607-2654.

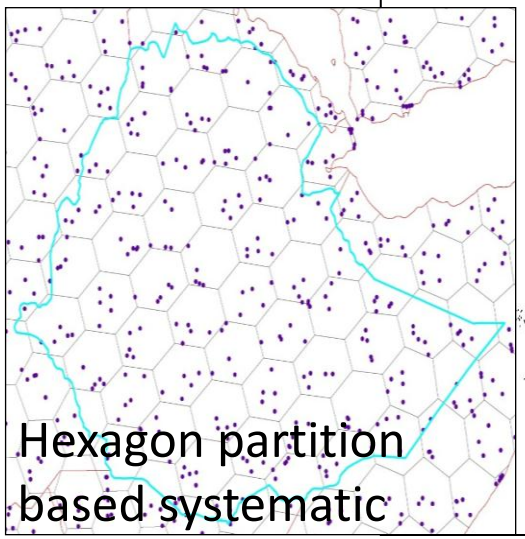
http://data.ess.tsinghua.edu.cn/



Training samples

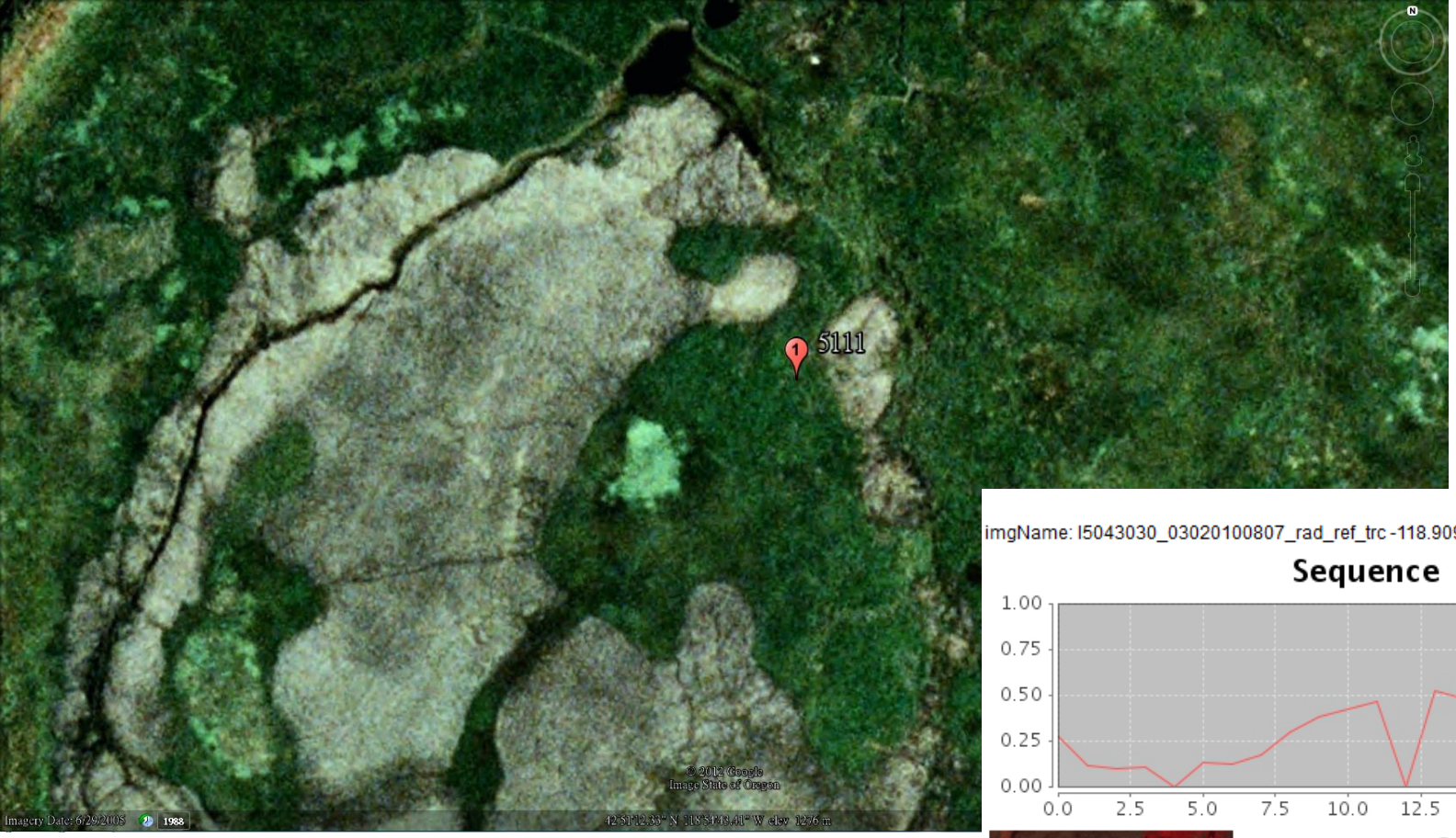


Test samples



Hexagon partition based systematic unaligned sampling

Gong et al., 2013. IJRS



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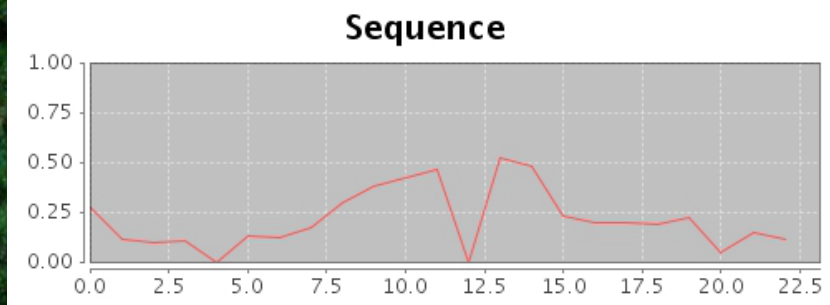
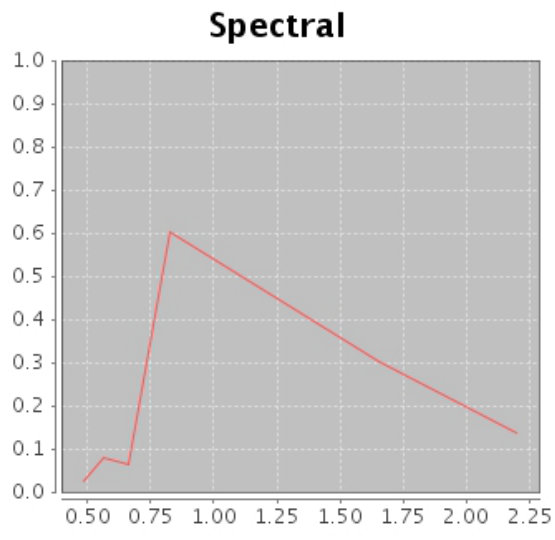




Initial sample summary

Table 6. Attributes for test sample collection.

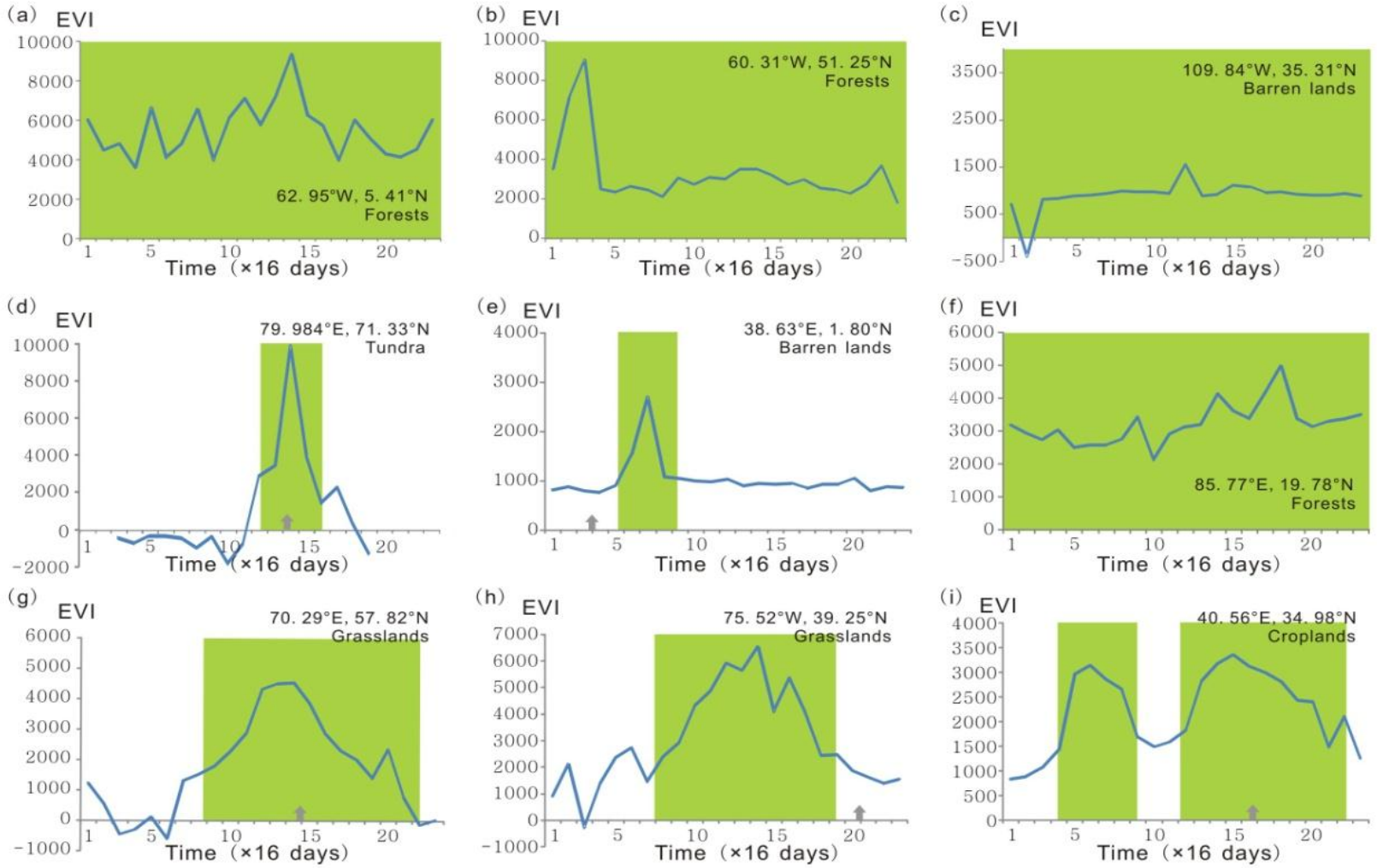
ID	Img-name	Type code	Large sample	High resolution	Confidence	Pure	Cross-check	Quality control	Comment	Notes

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)

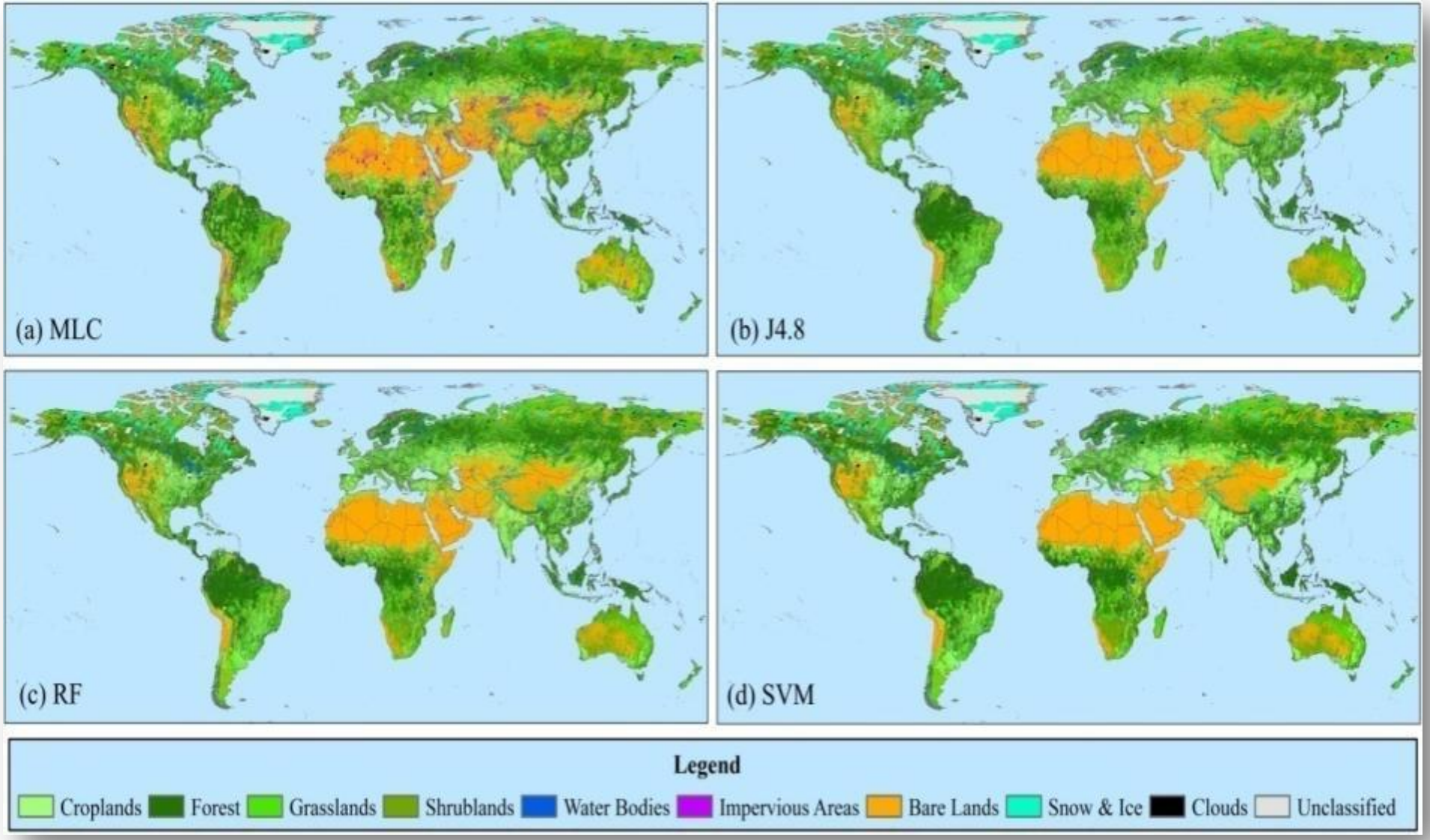
Gong P et al., 2013, IJRS

Example of phenology characterization

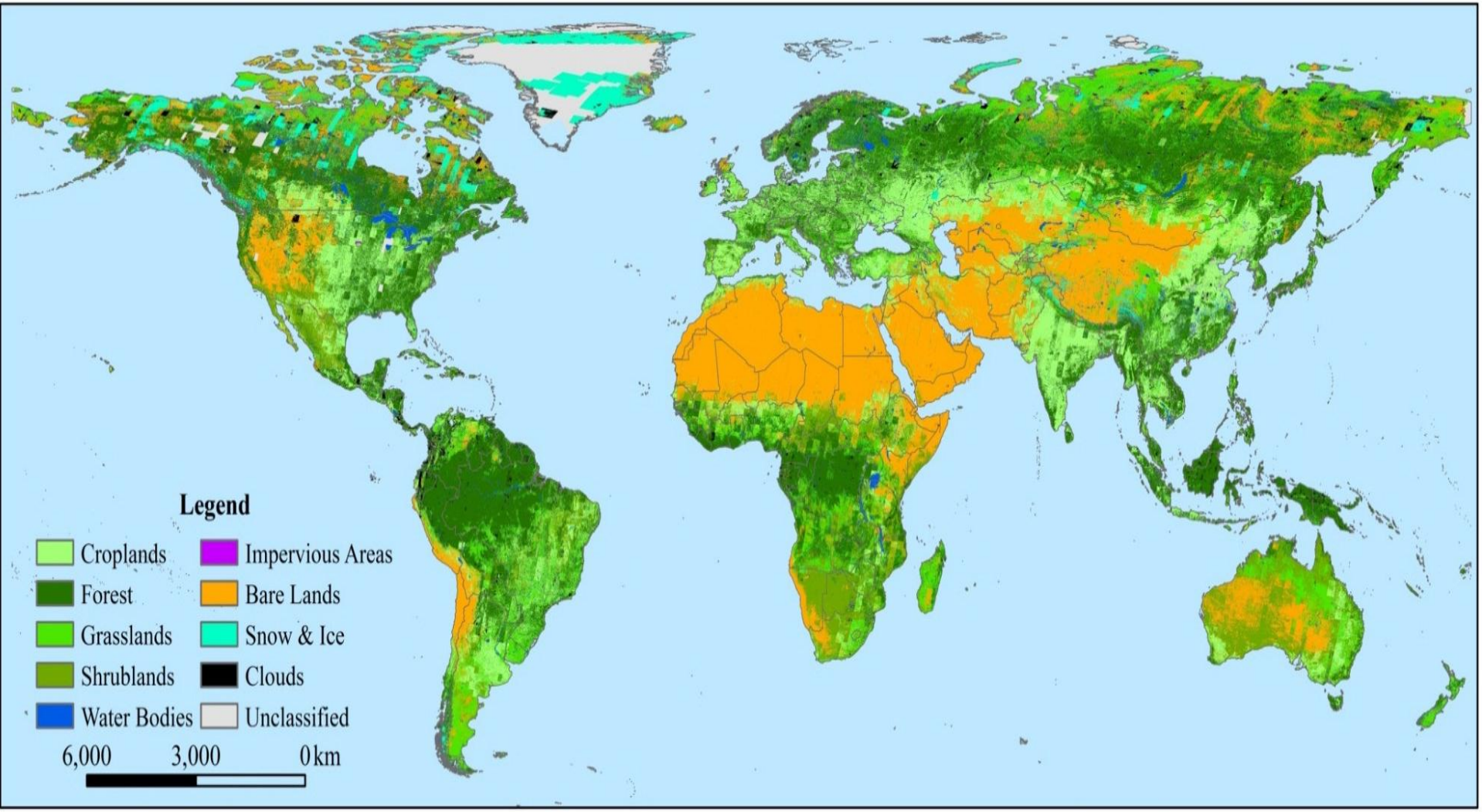


Challenges – samples are time dependent, sustaining this database requires long-term commitment

30 m resolution global land cover mapping



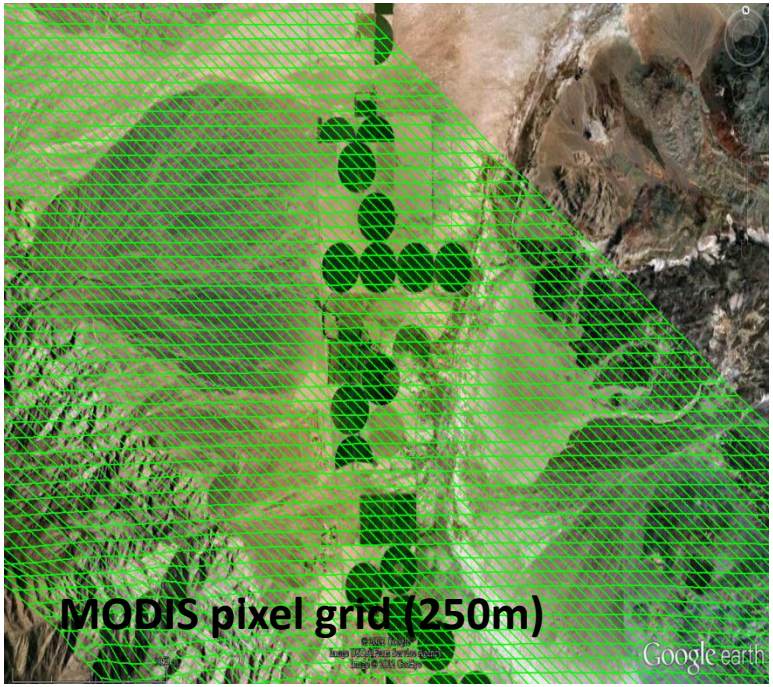
FROM-GLC (Accuracy: 63.72%)

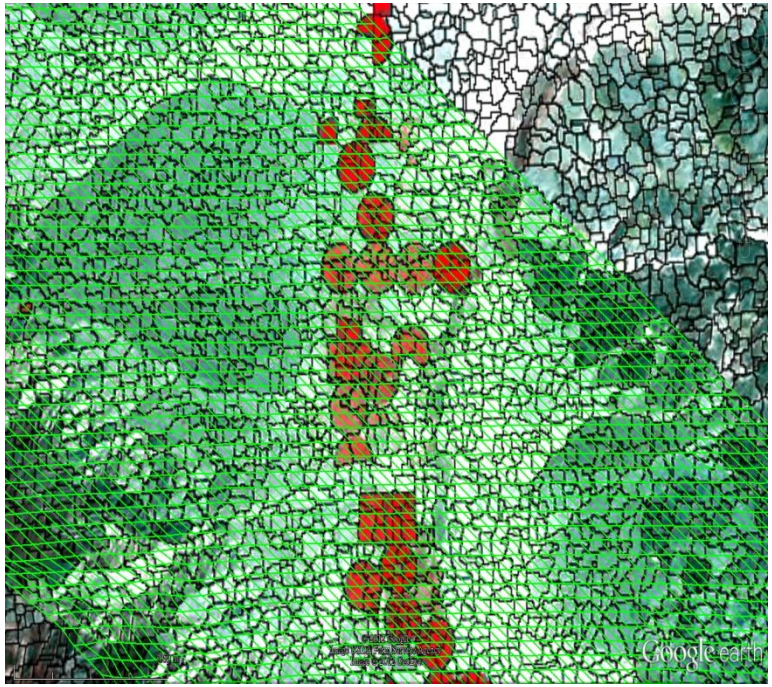


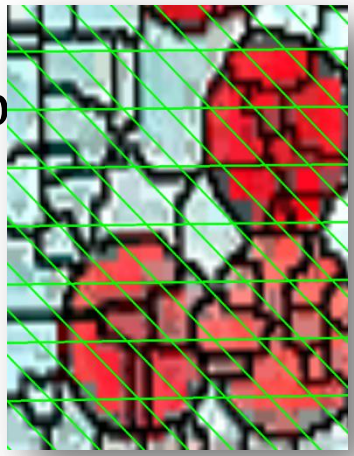
Gong et al., 2013. IJRS

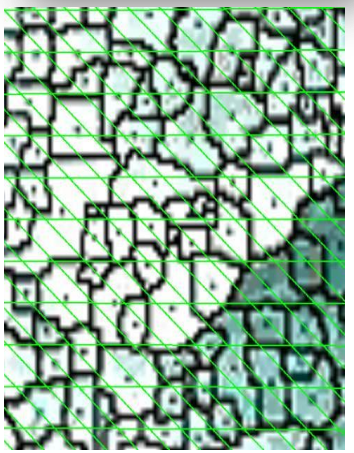
FROM-GLC-SEG, a segmentation-based multi-resolution integration

- Spatial down-scaling
  - TM/ETM 30m -> MODIS EVI 250m, Bio/DEM/Soil-Water1km
  - Homogeneous polygon (watershed segmentation)
- Extracting MODIS EVI (and other features) values b the center of segment polygon

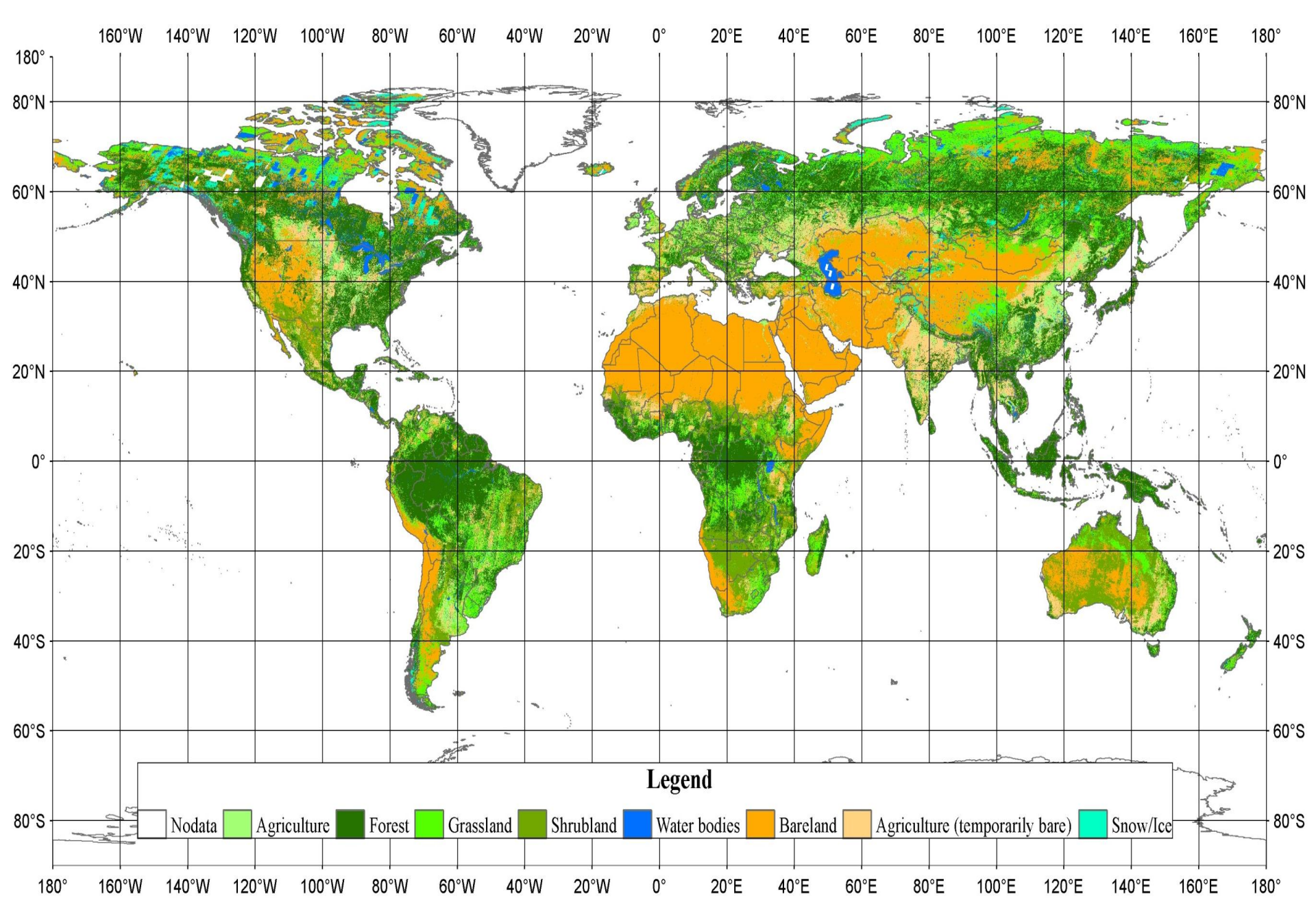






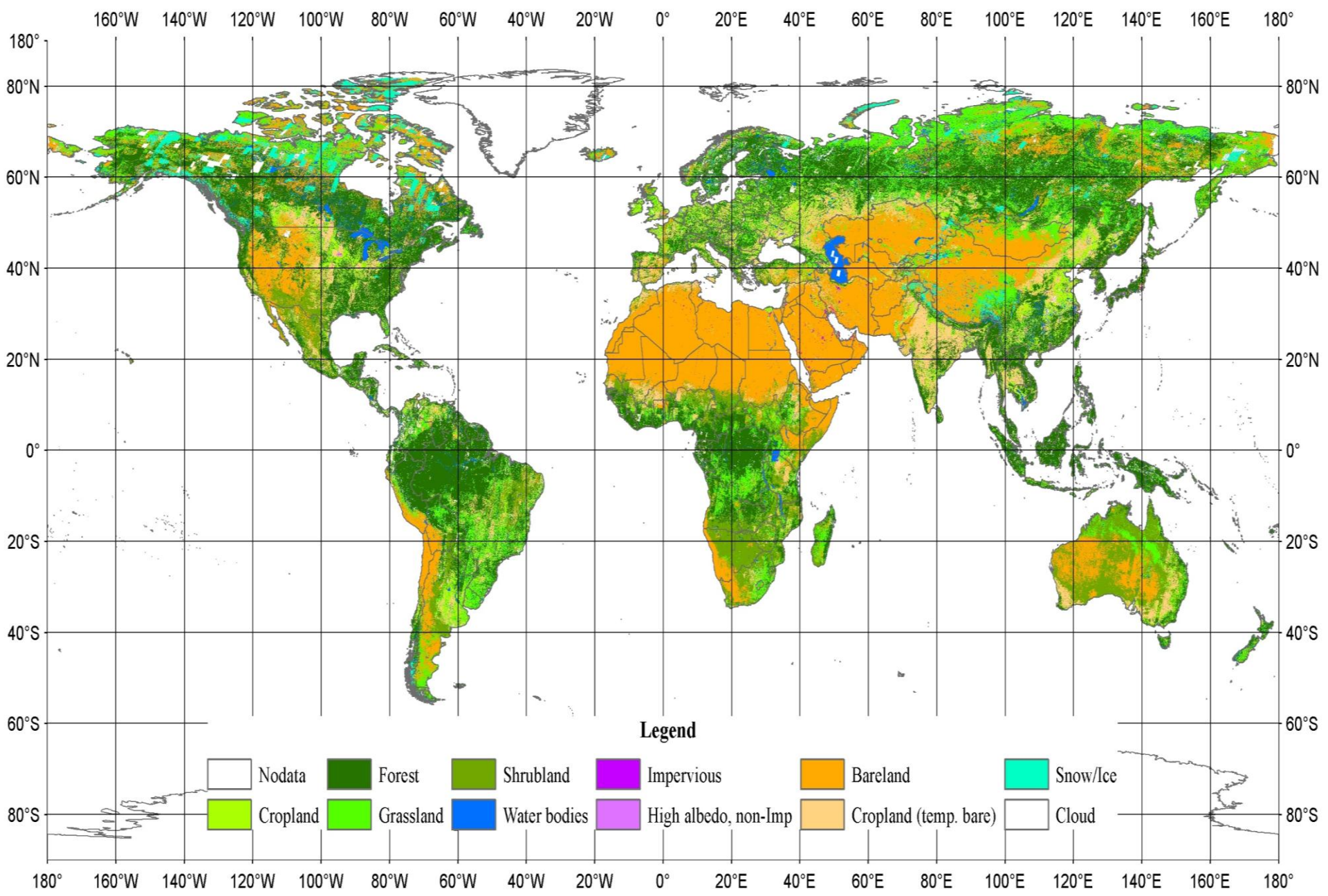


Yu et al., in press, IJRS



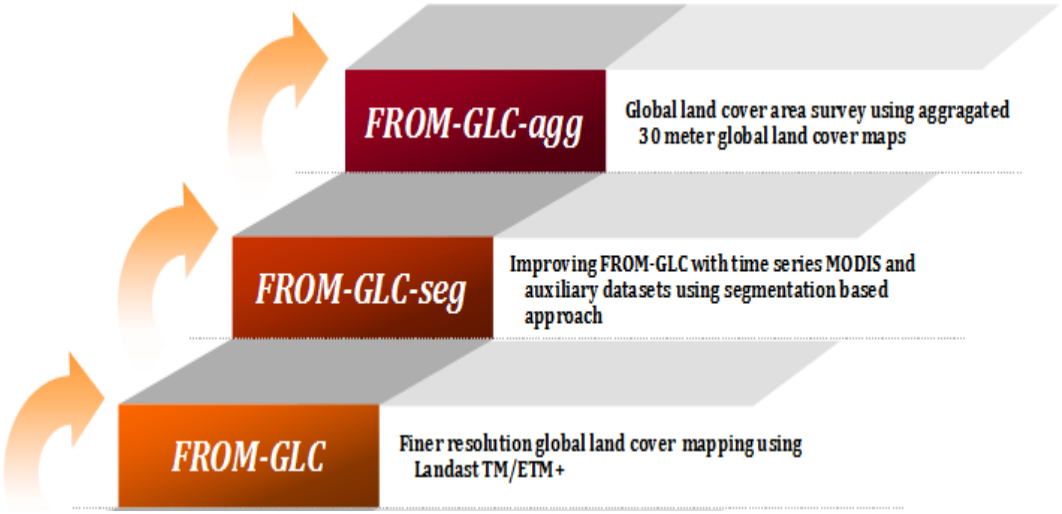
FROM-GLC-SEG (Accuracy: 64.63%)

Yu et al., in press, IJRS



FROM-GLC-AGG (Accuracy: 66.00%) Yu et al., submitted

Three global land cover products

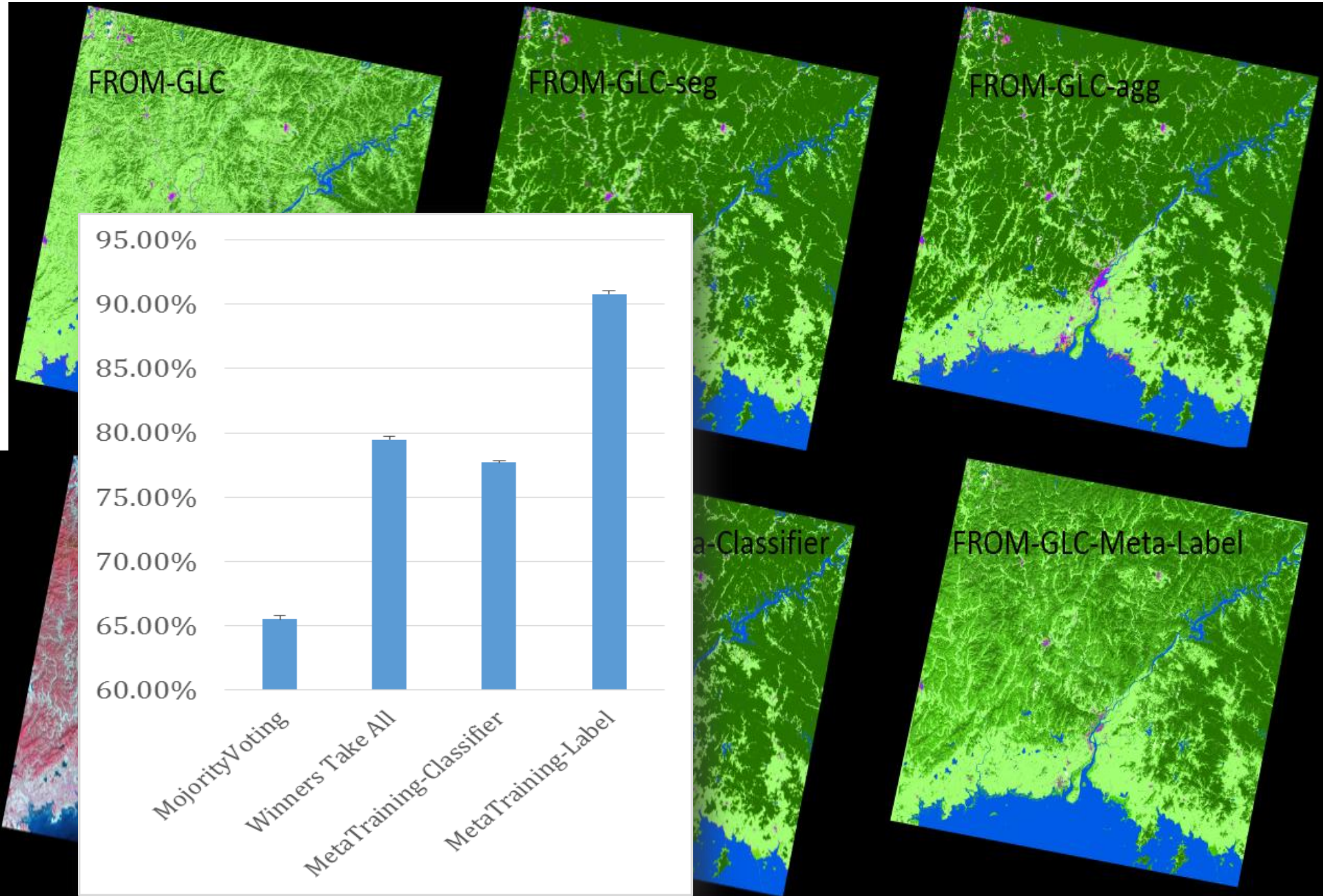


- FROM-GLC
  - Landsat TM/ETM+
- FROM-GLC-seg
  - Landsat TM/ETM+, Landsat TM/ETM+, MODIS EVI, Bioclimatic variables, DEM…
  - Segmentation based
- FROM-GLC-agg
  - Aggregation of FROM-GLC, FROM-GLC-seg, and two 1km global impervious products (Elvidge et al., 2007), Schneider et al., 2009, 2010)

	FROM-GLC		FROM-GLC-seg		FROM-GLC-agg	
OA	63.69%		64.42%		65.51%	
K	0.5429		0.5562		0.5722	
K_{var}	9.2804e-6		9.2137e-6		9.1341e-6	
CI	[0.5370,0.5489]		[0.5502,0.5621]		[0.5663, 0.5781]	
	UA (%)	PA (%)	UA (%)	PA (%)	UA (%)	PA (%)
Cropland	43.24	37.59	*55.21*	**67.63**	**57.60**	*66.62*
Forest	**80.16**	77.10	79.13	**80.09**	*80.07*	*79.06*
Grasslands	**53.66**	34.18	52.43	**34.57**	*53.14*	*34.42*
Shrublands	**49.11**	34.73	*48.89*	**38.45**	48.31	*37.93*
Water Bodies	**82.88**	*88.41*	*72.02*	87.72	69.51	**93.10**
Impervious	34.88	10.53	-	-	**40.59**	**25.00**
Barelands	56.38	**93.45**	*60.64*	91.23	**62.43**	*90.60*
Snow & Ice	*96.54*	**85.94**	80.87	*63.35*	**97.95**	58.58
Cloud	65.82	83.63	-	-	66.97	83.50

Meta-prediction results

Clinton, Yu et al, in prep

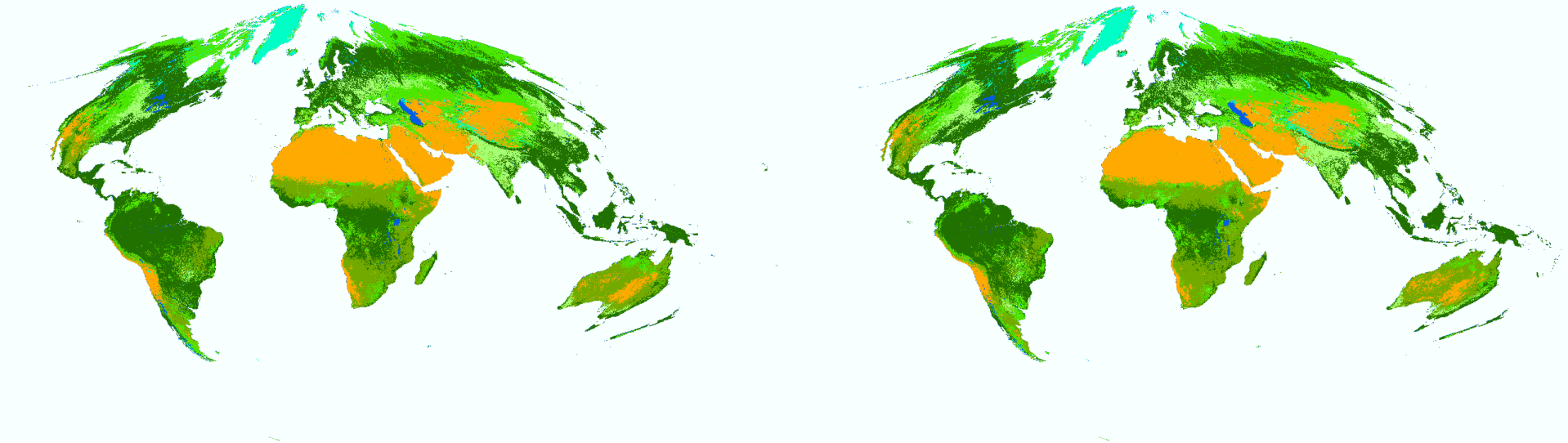


250 m global land cover change maps

250 m global land cover using Random Forest classifier
- overall accuracy = 77%
by cross-validation

250 m global land cover 2001, 2010 using spatial-temporal contextual classification

With 3 yr MODIS time series data
Method – Liu, Kelly and Gong, 2006, RSE
Liu, Song, Townshend, Gong, 2008, RSE



2000 – 2001 - 2002

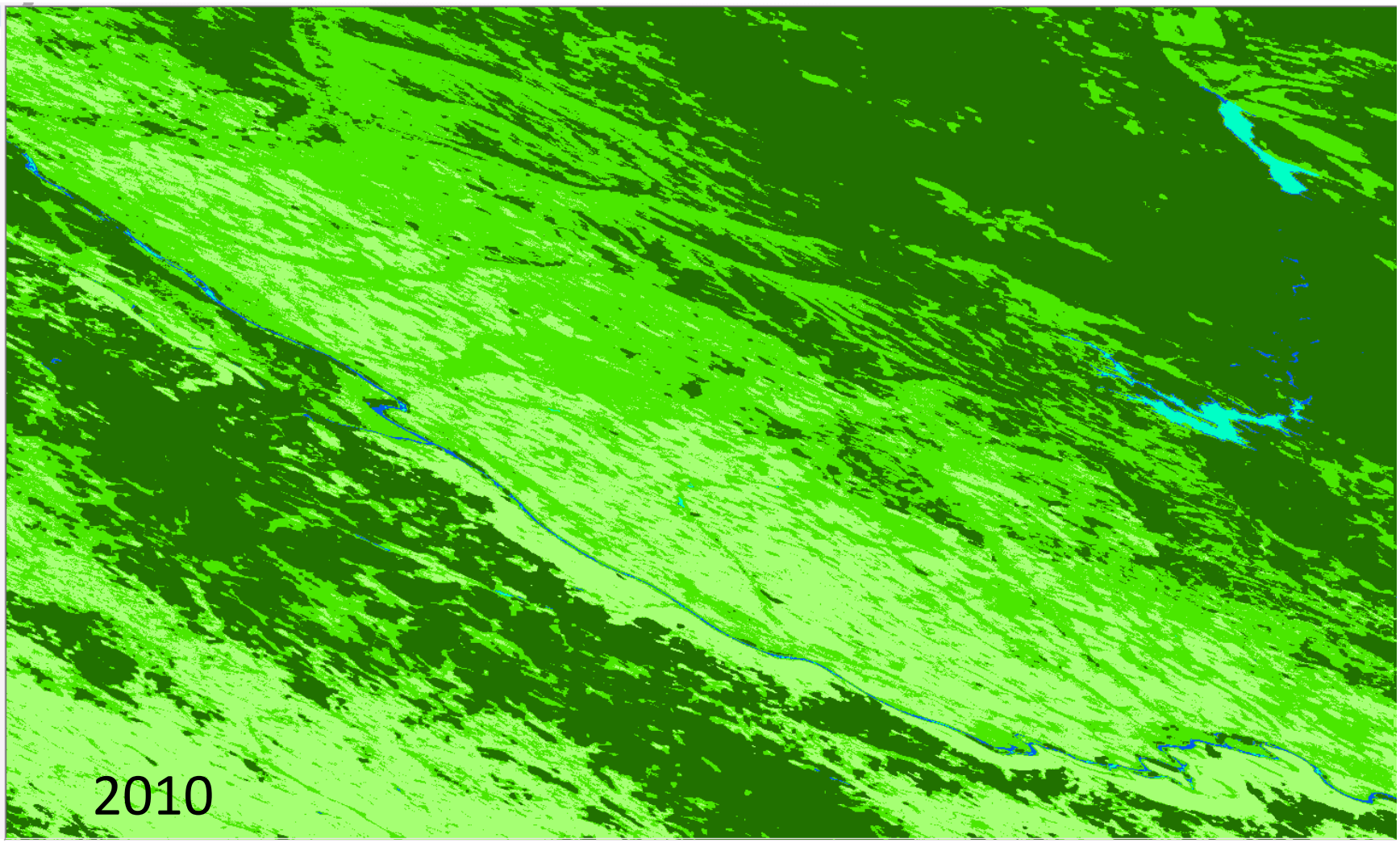
2009 – 2010 - 2011

Legend

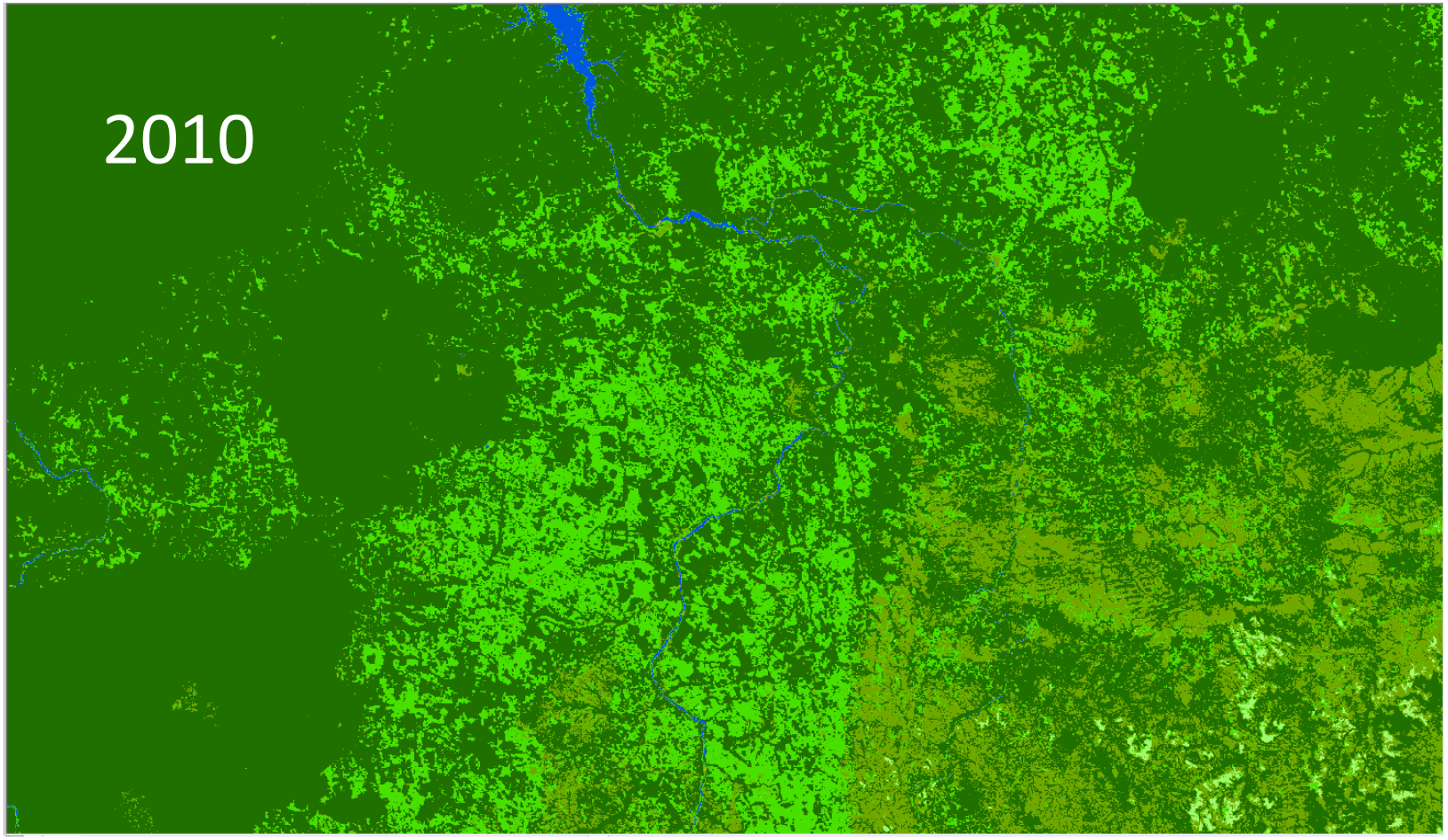
Water | Forest | Shrubland | Snow/Ice
Cropland/Pasture | Grassland | Barren

Wang et al., in prep

Russian and China border (2001,2010)
(127.7E, 50.5N)

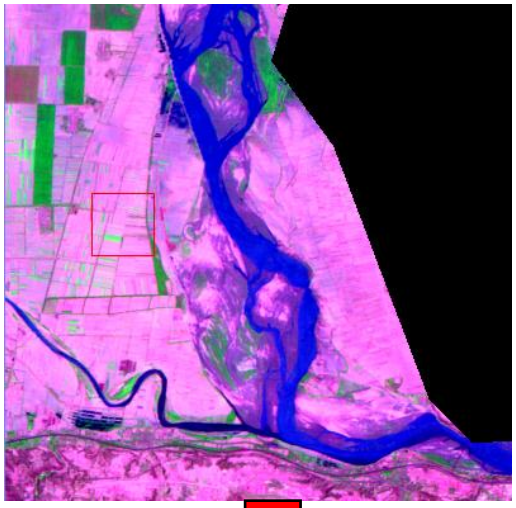


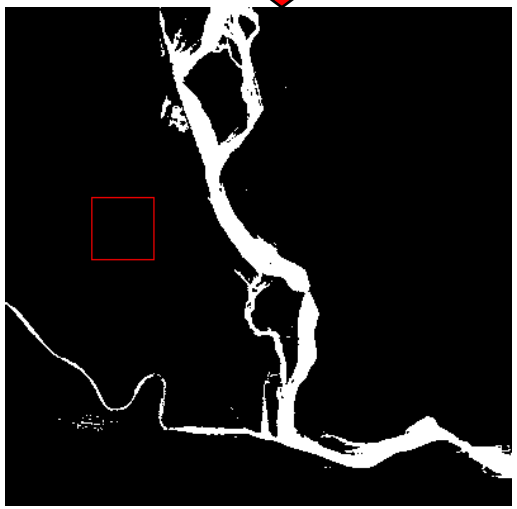
Amazon Basin (2001,2010)
(49.7W, 5.9S)

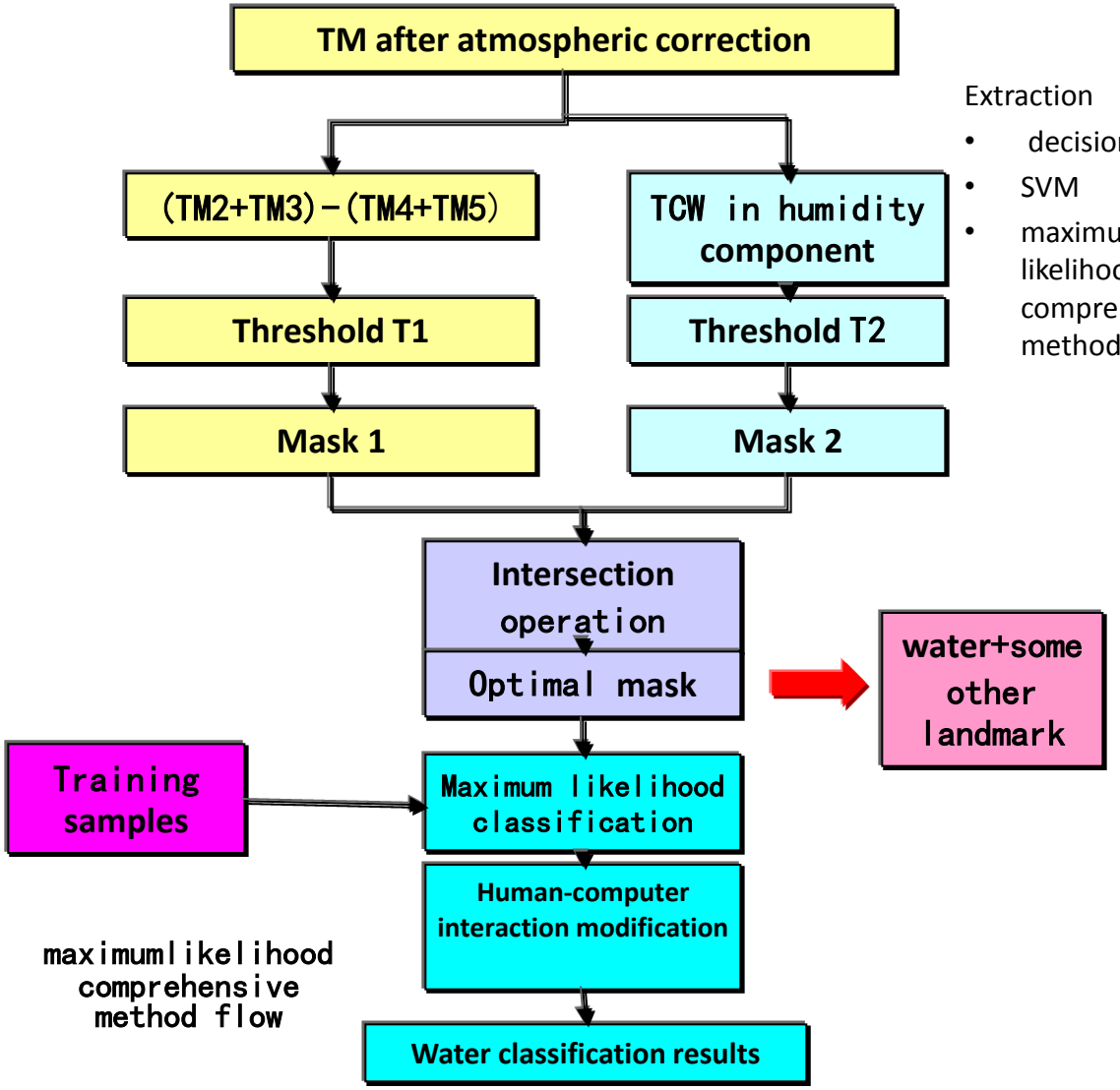


30 m global water masks, 2000, 2010

Extraction of Open Water



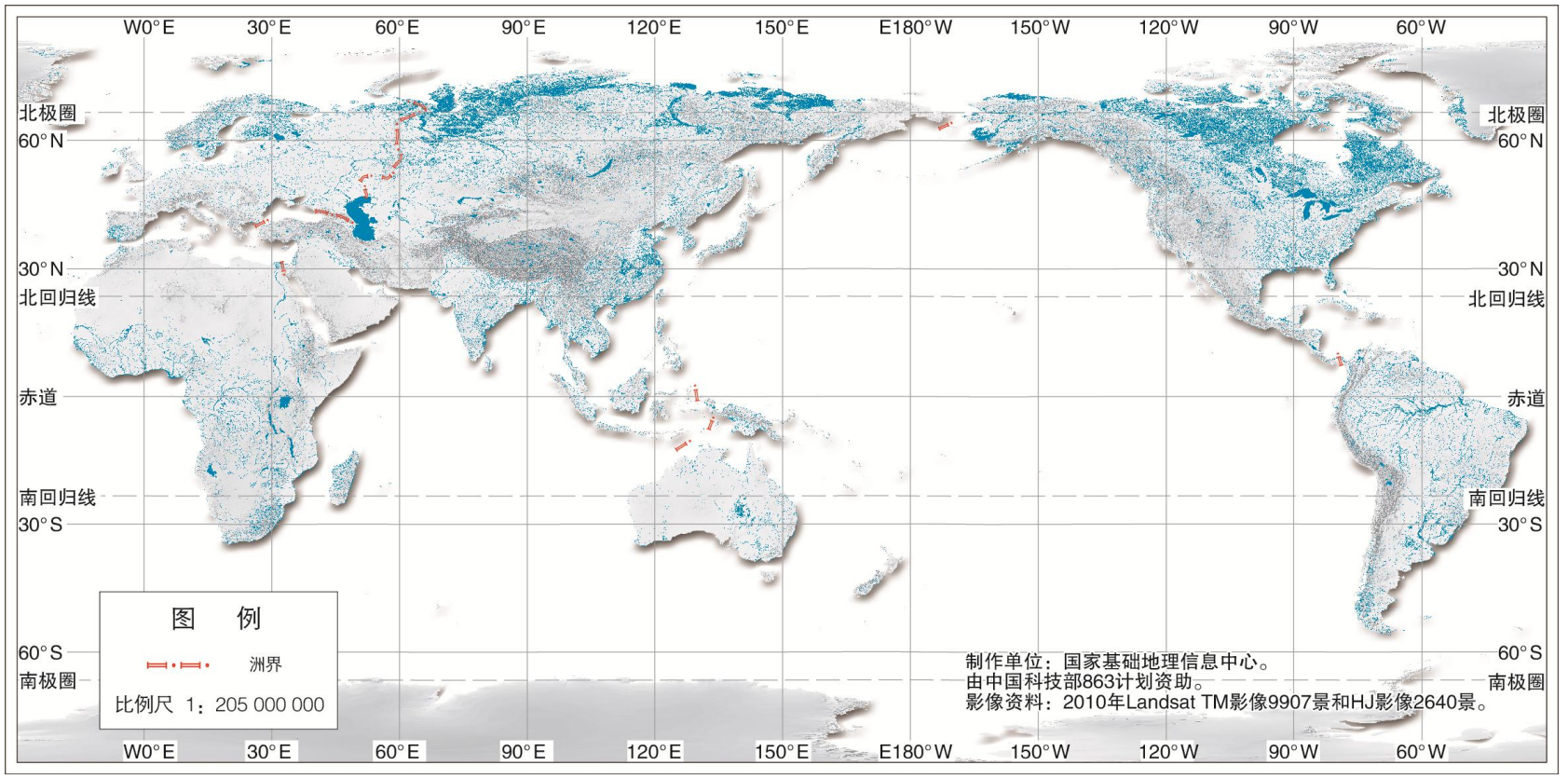


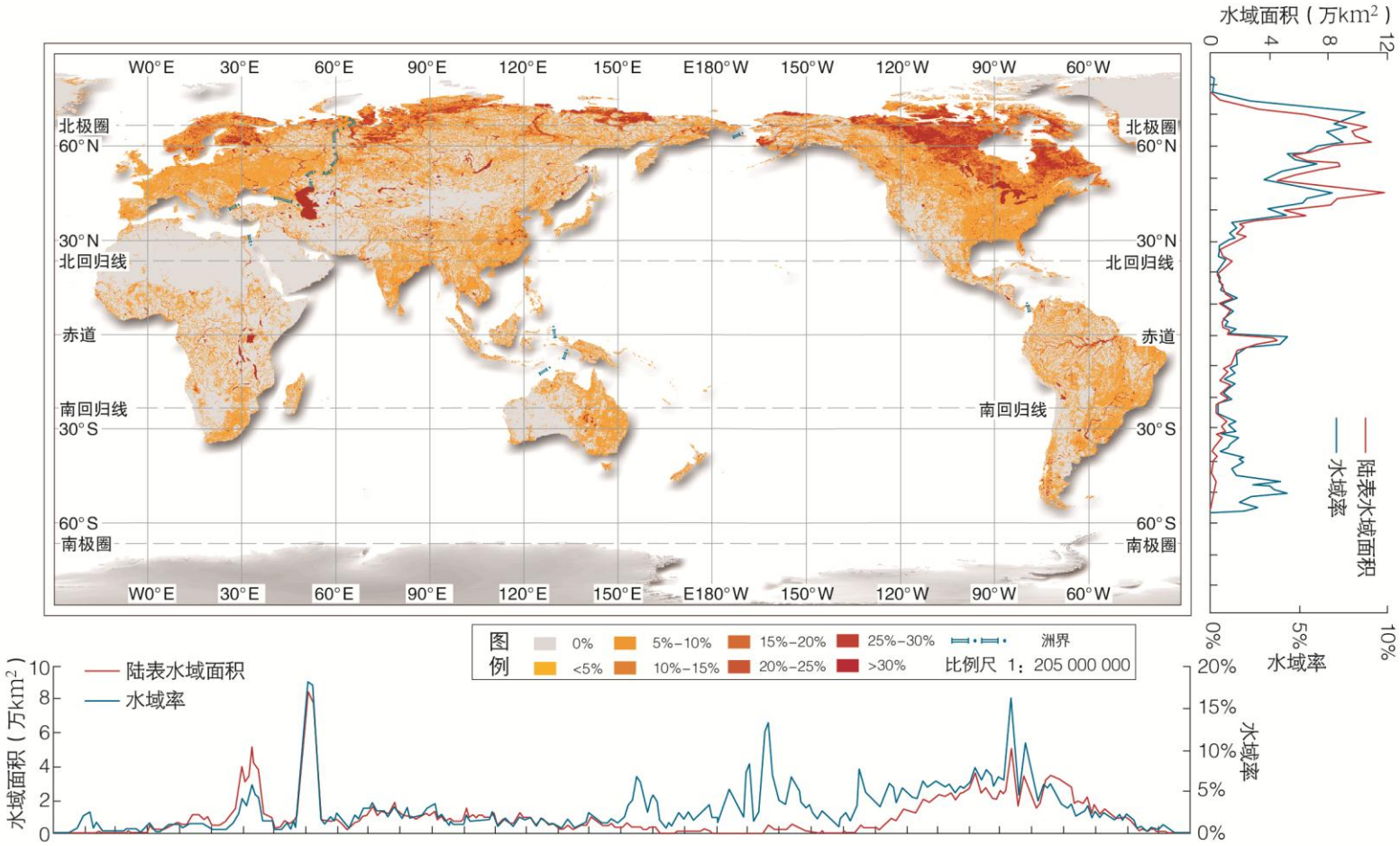


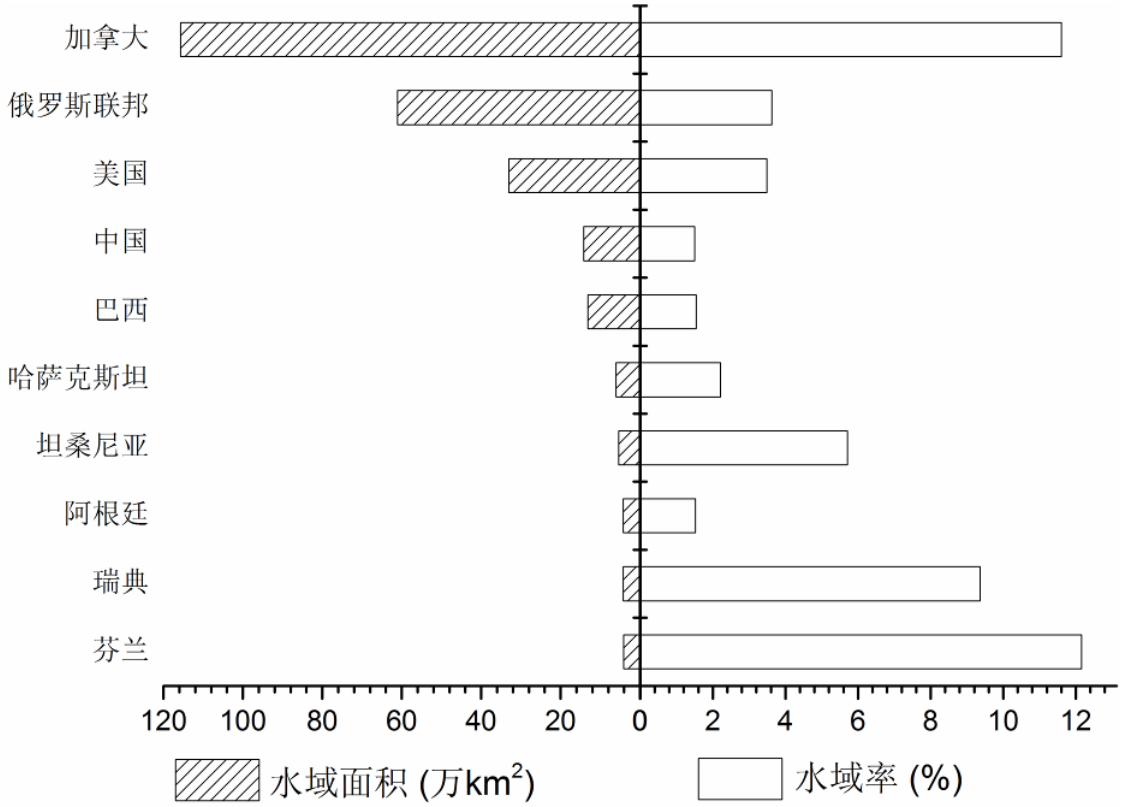
maximumlikelihood comprehensive method flow

Extraction

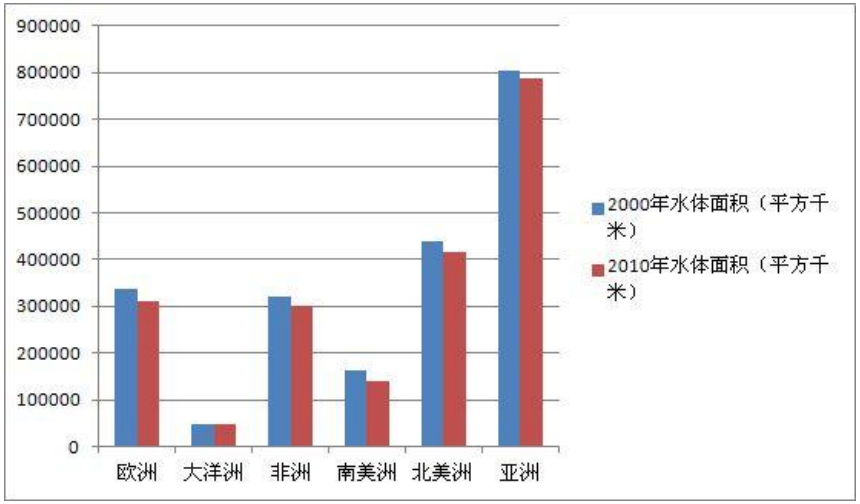
- decision tree
- SVM
- maximum likelihood comprehensive method


W0°E
30°E
60°E
90°E
120°E
150°E
E180°W
150°W
120°W
90°W
60°W
北极圈
60°N
30°N
北回归线
赤道
南回归线
30°S
60°S
南极圈
图 例
洲界
比例尺 1：205 000 000
制作单位：国家基础地理信息中心。
由中国科技部863计划资助。
影像资料：2010年Landsat TM影像9907景和HJ影像2640景。


W0°E
30°E
60°E
90°E
120°E
150°E
E180°W
150°W
120°W
90°W
60°W
北极圈
60°N
30°N
北回归线
赤道
南回归线
30°S
60°S
南极圈
图例
0%
<5%
5%–10%
10%–15%
15%–20%
20%–25%
25%–30%
>30%
洲界
比例尺 1：205 000 000
水域面积（万km²）
陆表水域面积
水域率


加拿大
俄罗斯联邦
美国
中国
巴西
哈萨克斯坦
坦桑尼亚
阿根廷
瑞典
芬兰
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
水域面积 (万km²)
水域率 (%)

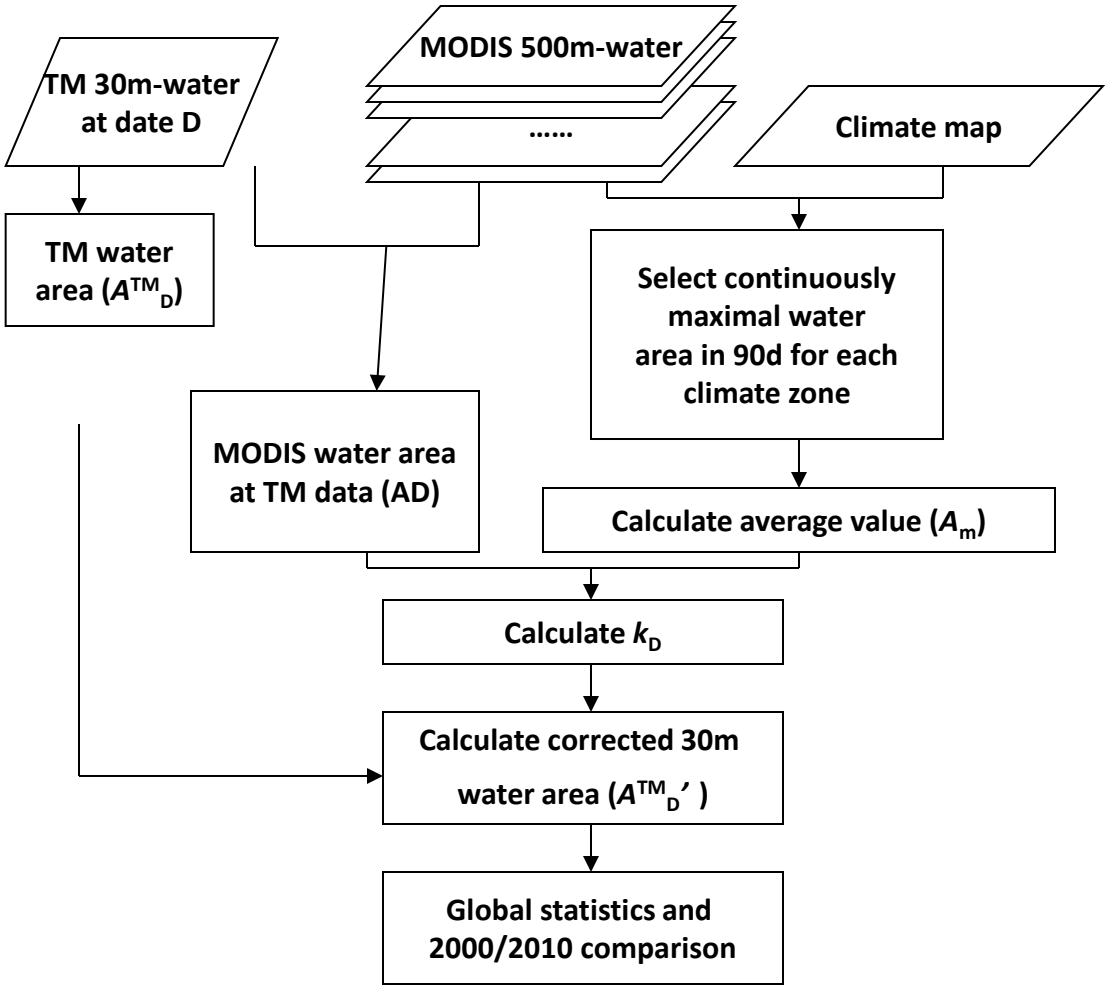
Global Land Surface Water (2000-2010)



- 2000 367.56 **$10^4 km^2$**,
- 2010 367.67 **$10^4 km^2$**

Continents name	2000 water area($10^4 km^2$)	2010 water srea($10^4 km^2$)
Europe	31.56	31.59
Oceania	4.61	4.82
Africa	27.23	27.19
South America	26.57	26.78
North America	153.05	153.02
Asia	124.55	124.28
Globe	367.56	367.67

Statistical Correction



- **At TM date (D), the correction coefficient (k_D) can be calculated as:**

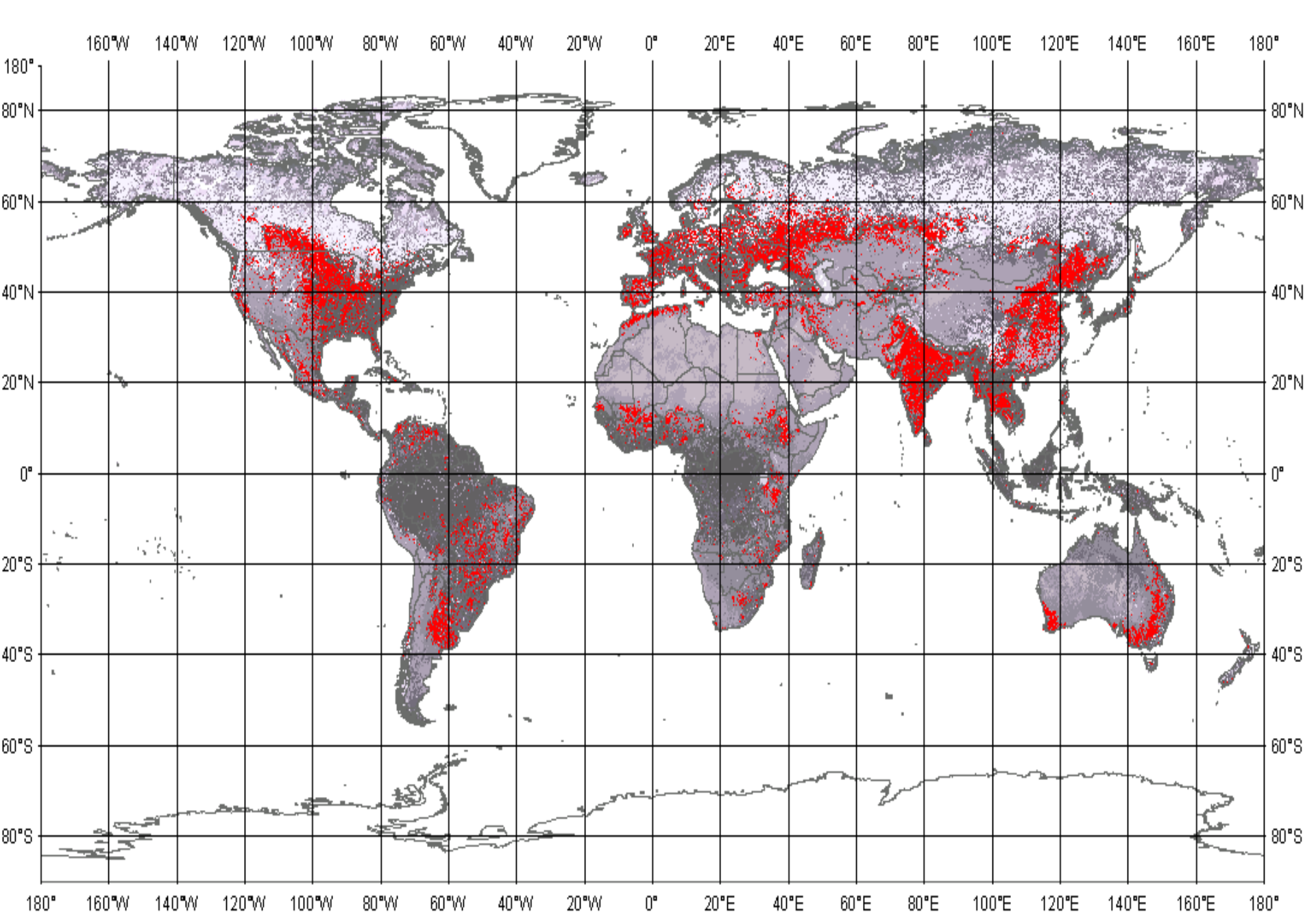
$$k_D = A_m / A_D$$

- **The corrected 30m water area (A^{TM}_D') for each TM scene is calculated as:**

$$A^{TM}_D' = A^{TM}_D * k_D$$

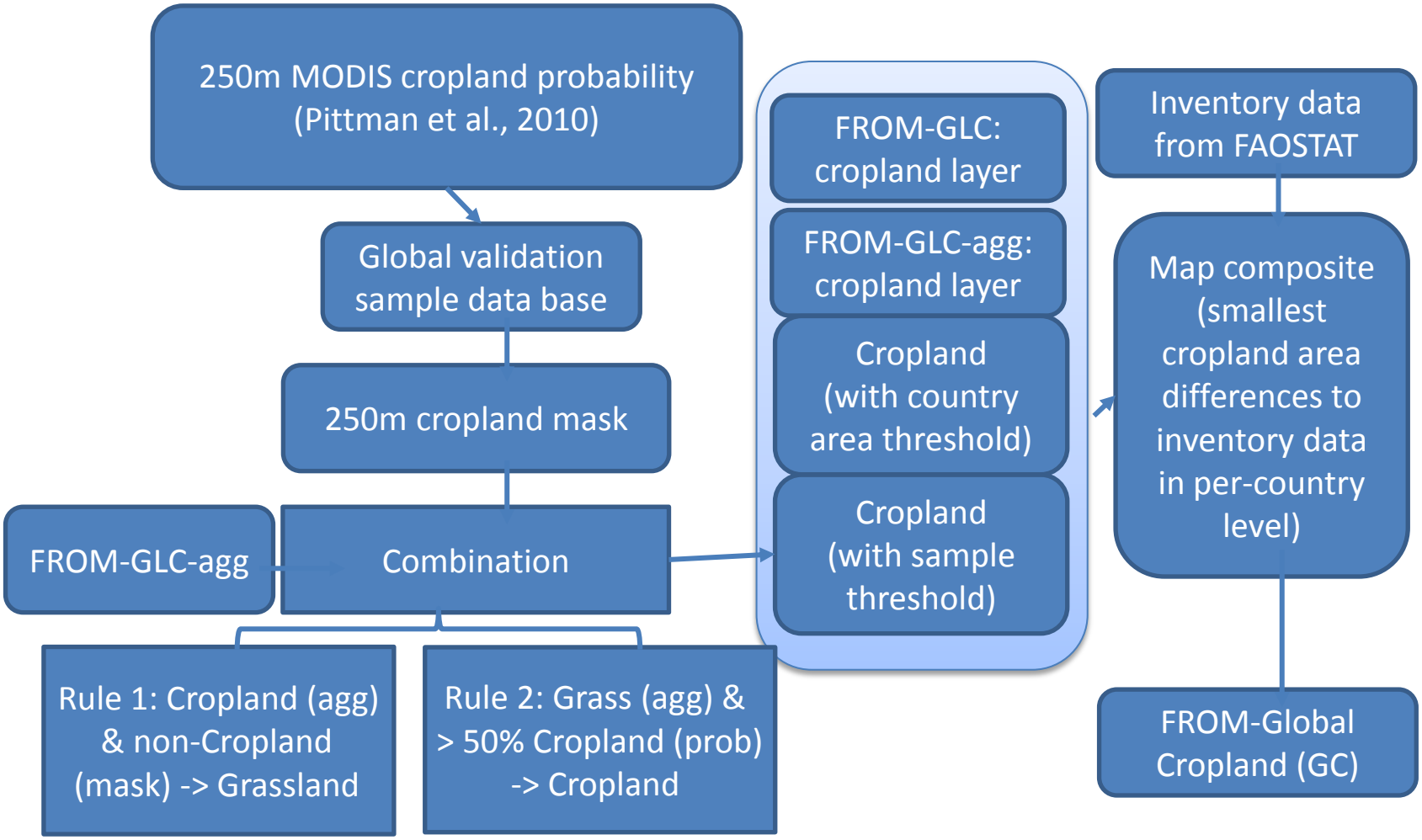
- **Finally, we can carry out the global regional statistics and 2000/2010 comparison using the corrected 30m-water data.**

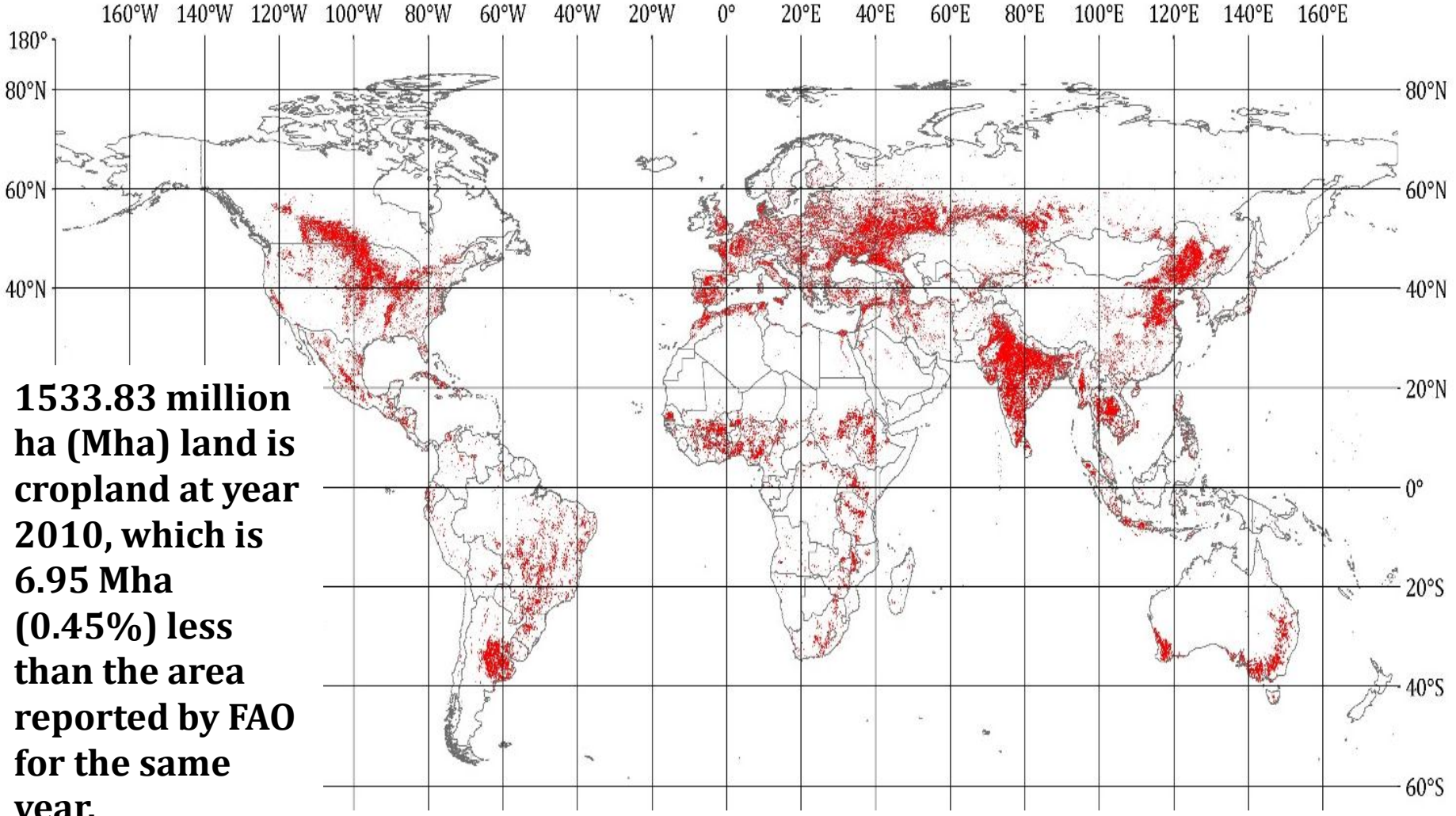
30 m global cropland mask – FROM-GC initiative led by Le Yu



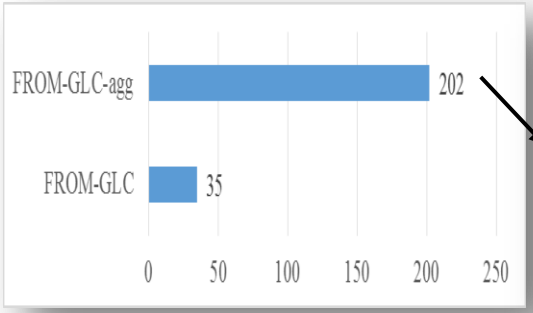
Global Cropland Distribution, UA/PA approx. 60%

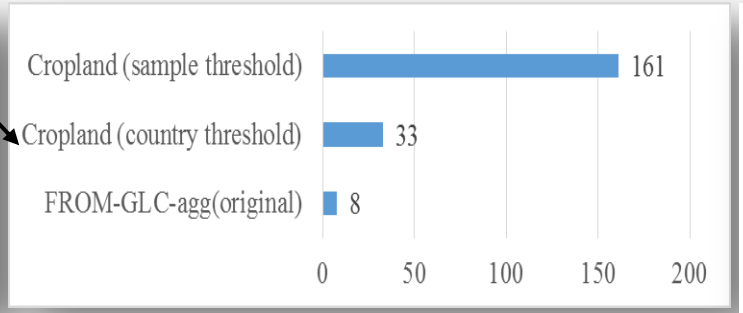
FROM-Global Cropland

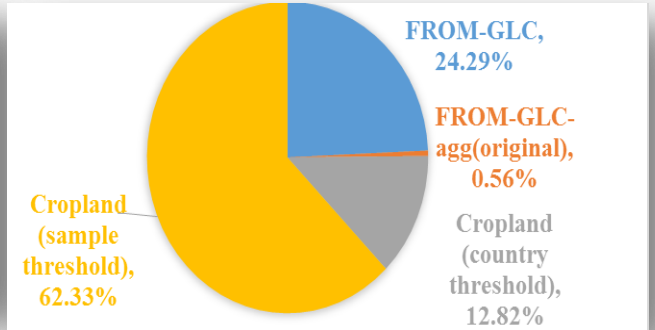


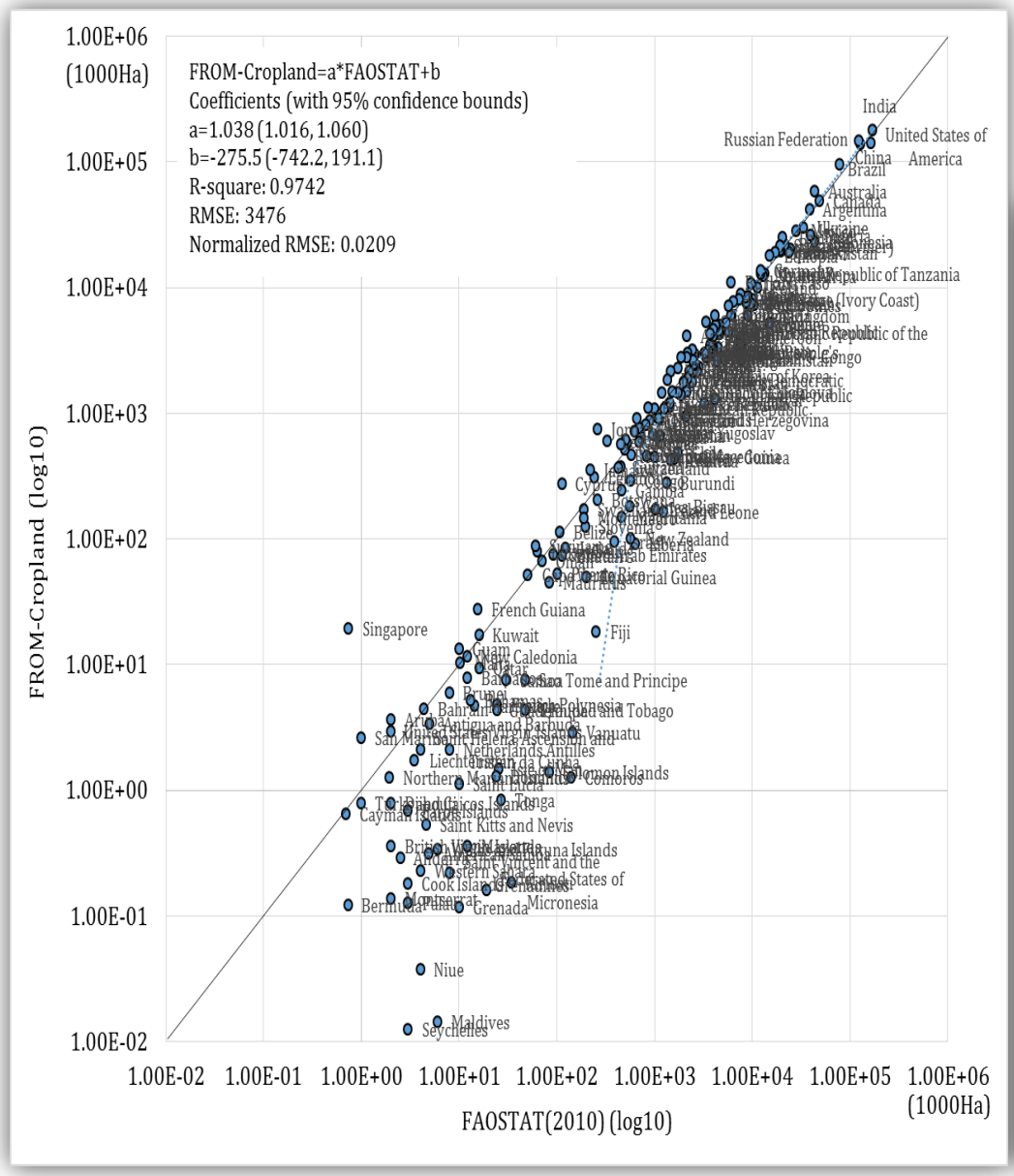


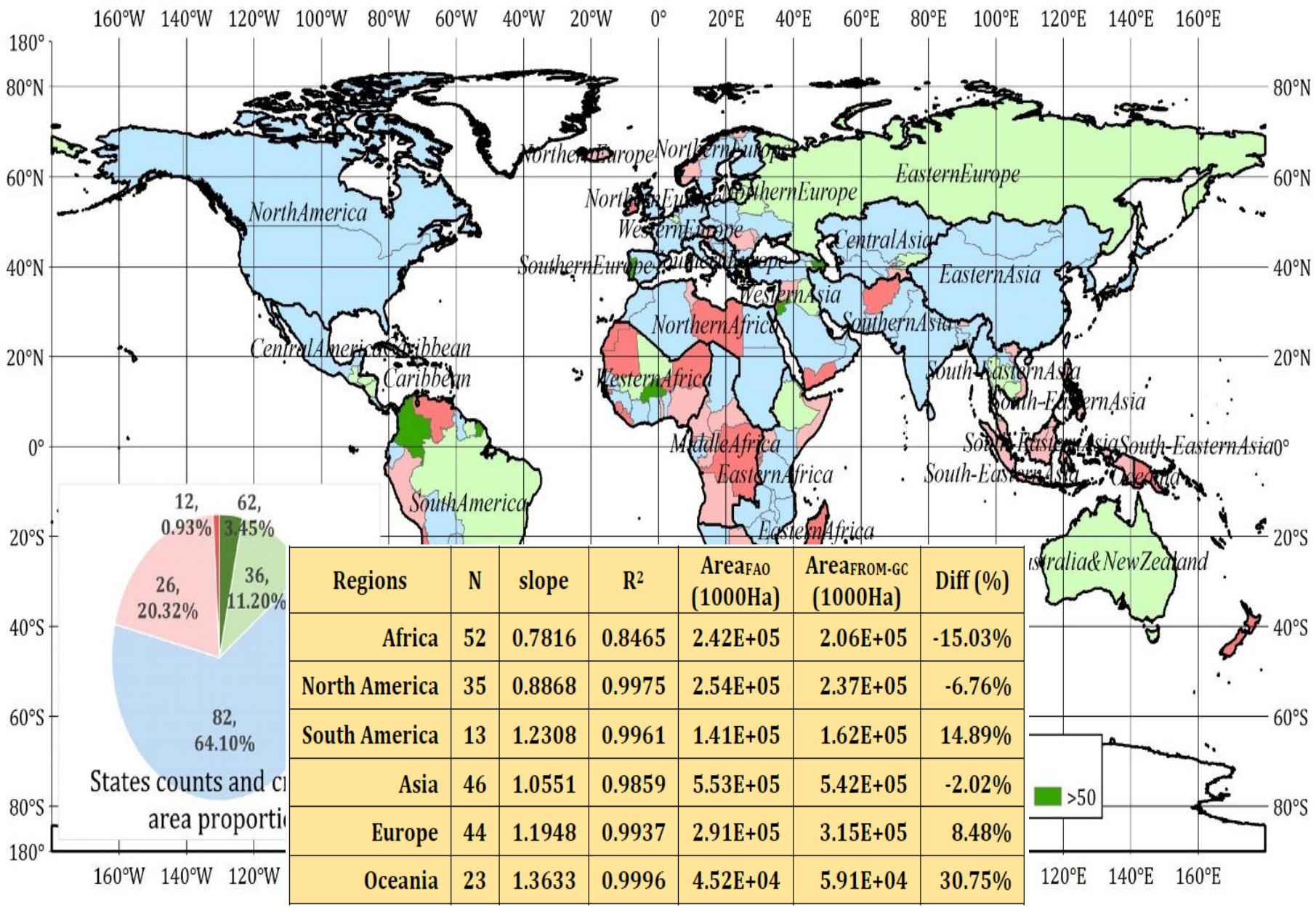
1533.83 million ha (Mha) land is cropland at year 2010, which is 6.95 Mha (0.45%) less than the area reported by FAO for the same year.







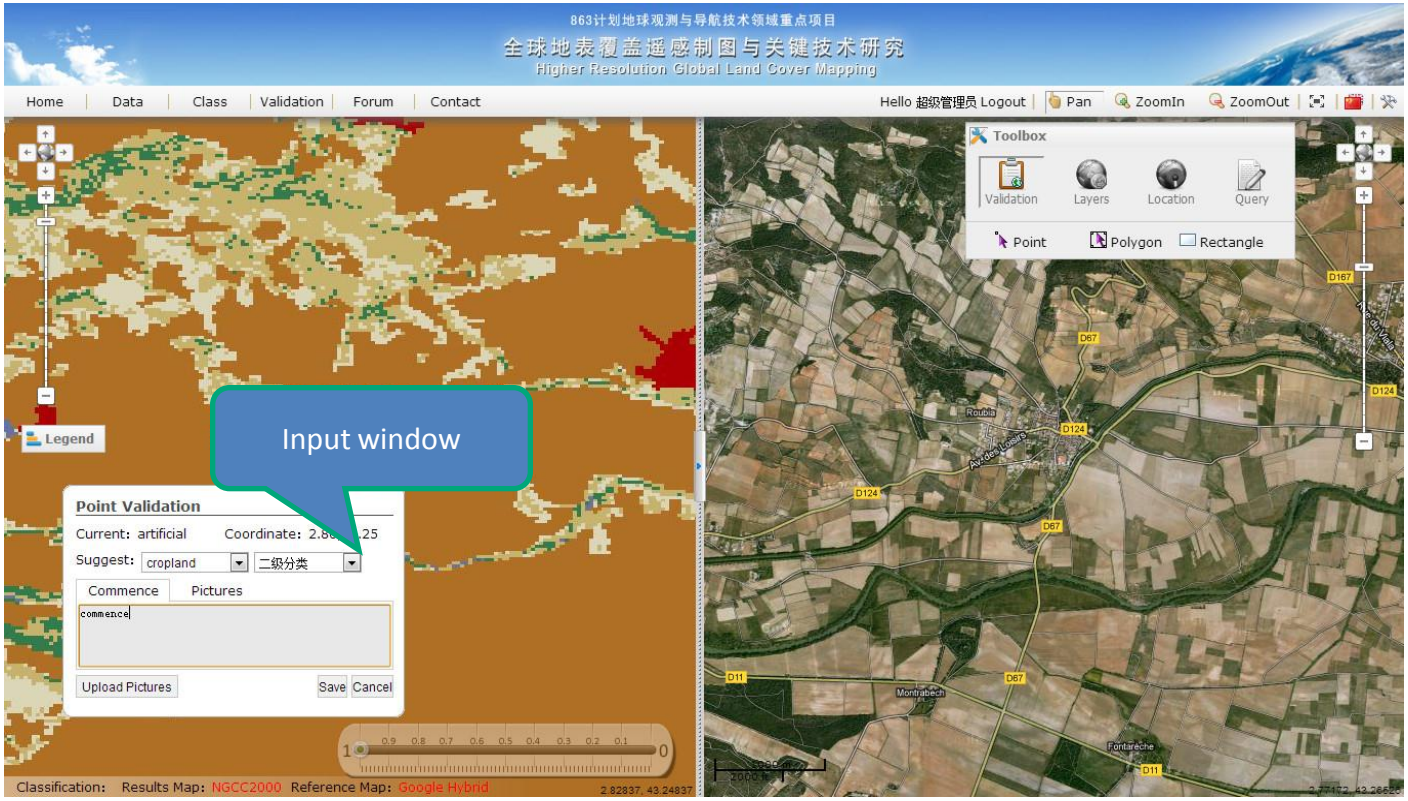

FROM-Cropland=a*FAOSTAT+b
Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds)
a=1.038 (1.016, 1.060)
b=-275.5 (-742.2, 191.1)
R-square: 0.9742
RMSE: 3476
Normalized RMSE: 0.0209
FROM-Cropland (log10)
1.00E+06 (1000Ha)
1.00E+05
1.00E+04
1.00E+03
1.00E+02
1.00E+01
1.00E+00
1.00E-01
1.00E-02
1.00E-02 1.00E-01 1.00E+00 1.00E+01 1.00E+02 1.00E+03 1.00E+04 1.00E+05 1.00E+06 (1000Ha)
FAOSTAT(2010) (log10)
India
Russian Federation
United States of America
China
Brazil
Australia
Argentina
Singapore
French Guiana
Kuwait
Fiji
Niue
Maldives
Seychelles
Grenada
Micronesia
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Netherlands Antilles
Comoros
Tonga
Saint Lucia
Vanuatu
Trinidad and Tobago
Bahrain
Antigua and Barbuda
Brunei
Cyprus
Burundi
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Sierra Leone
New Zealand
Mauritius
Equatorial Guinea
Puerto Rico
Sao Tome and Principe
Guam
New Caledonia
Qatar
Cayman Islands
Bermuda
Cook Islands
Western Sahara
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Northern Mariana Islands
Liechtenstein
Monaco
Andorra
San Marino
Aruba
Luxembourg
Iceland
Malta
Namibia
Jamaica
Lesotho
Botswana
Gabon
Mauritania
Suriname
Guyana
Solomon Islands
Swaziland
Djibouti
Belize
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Armenia
Georgia
Albania
Moldova
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Macedonia
Croatia
Slovenia
Lithuania
Latvia
Estonia
Slovakia
Uruguay
Costa Rica
Panama
Jordan
Lebanon
Israel
Ireland
Switzerland
Austria
Hungary
Portugal
Greece
Sweden
Belgium
Czech Republic
Romania
Bulgaria
Serbia
Finland
Denmark
Norway
Netherlands
Poland
Italy
Spain
Turkey
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Pakistan
Indonesia
Nigeria
Mexico
Ukraine
Thailand
Ethiopia
Kazakhstan
Viet Nam
Philippines
Niger
Ukraine
Canada
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
China
Russian Federation
United States of America
India
2.56E+05 (1000Ha)
1.28E+05
6.40E+04
3.20E+04
1.60E+04
8.00E+03
4.00E+03
4.00E+03 8.00E+03 1.60E+04 3.20E+04 6.40E+04 1.28E+05 2.56E+05 (1000Ha)
FAOSTAT(2010) (log2)
FROM-Cropland=a*FAOSTAT+b
Coefficients (with 95% confidence bounds)
a=1.050 (0.968, 1.132)
b=-1238 (-6170, 3693)
R-square: 0.9606
RMSE: 9704
Normalized RMSE: 0.0604
FROM-Cropland (log2)



Regions	N	slope	R^2	$Area_{FAO}$ (1000Ha)	$Area_{FROM-GC}$ (1000Ha)	Diff (%)
Africa	52	0.7816	0.8465	2.42E+05	2.06E+05	-15.03%
North America	35	0.8868	0.9975	2.54E+05	2.37E+05	-6.76%
South America	13	1.2308	0.9961	1.41E+05	1.62E+05	14.89%
Asia	46	1.0551	0.9859	5.53E+05	5.42E+05	-2.02%
Europe	44	1.1948	0.9937	2.91E+05	3.15E+05	8.48%
Oceania	23	1.3633	0.9996	4.52E+04	5.91E+04	30.75%

Finally

Web-based Validation



30m Land Cover Data(left) and Google Images(Right)

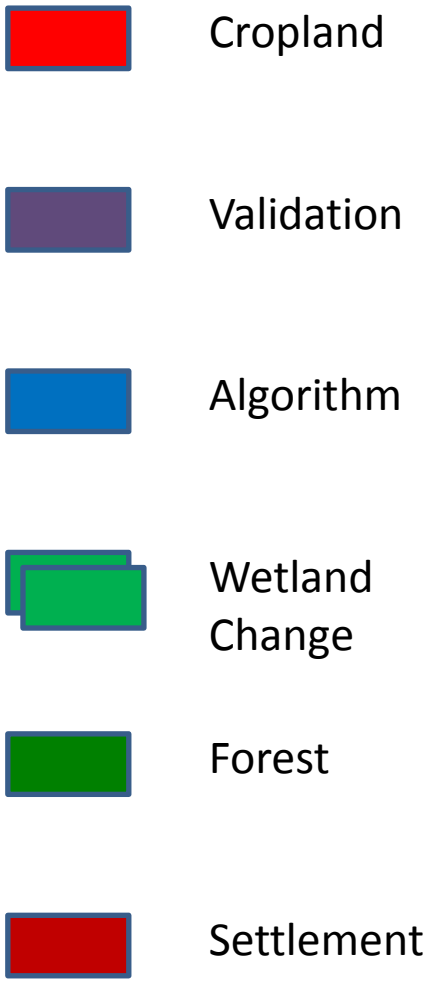
- Images and mapping results
- Convenient tools for on-line evaluat.
- Post-analysis and modification

Call for Participation to Validation

- More information
  - www.globallandcover.com.cn
- Contact: glc@ngcc.cn
- Future Mtg: April 29-30, 2013, Beijing
  - Presentation of the results of GLC mapping
  - Evaluation of the data products
- Future Mtg: June 25-27, 2013, Nairobi
  - Presentation of the results of GLC mapping
  - Contact: luliang@berkeley.edu

Acknowledgements

- Le Yu, Yuanyuan Zhao, Luanyun Hu, Qinchuan Xin, Nicholas Clinton, Tsinghua University
- Lu Liang, Yanlei Chen, Liheng Zhong, UC Berkeley
- Zhenguo Niu, Jie Wang, Lei Wang, Peng Zhu, Wei Fu, Huabing Huang, Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth, CAS
- Congcong Li, Yue Xu, Xueyan Li, Jin Chen, Beijing Normal University, China
- Fangdi Sun, Nanjing University
- Jun Chen, National Geomatics Center, China
- Zhiliang Zhu, US Geological Survey



Thank you for your attention!