Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics

GOFC-GOLD Activities Recommended **Practices for Land Cover/Forest Cover Change Assessment**

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Brice Mora SCERIN-4 Capacity Building Workshop Zvolen, Slovakia, July 19-22, 2016



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What is GOFC-GOLD?

 Developed in 1997, originally under the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS):

- To improve use of Earth Observation data to address major problems of global concern

- To improve coordination of national programs
- To improve co-operation between providers and users of Earth Observation data for regional and global applications
- Has become one of the Panels of the Global Terrestrial Observing System GTOS (FAO GTOS Secretariat)

- Helping to address the Carbon Theme of the IGOS Partners

 Sponsors: FAO, WMO, UNEP, UNESCO, ICSU, EC-JRC, ESA, NASA, USGS, CSA, CFS

Background to GOFC-GOLD



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Development of in situ Reference Network for Land Cover



Available Land Cover Reference Datasets on GOFC-GOLD Portal

GLC 2000 GlobCover 2005 STEP VIIRS GLCNMO 2008 Urban Dataset





Spatial distribution of the reference datasets available on the portal

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www.gofcgold.wur.nl/sites/gofcgold_refdataportal.php

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Land cover Products at Moderate Resolutions



Land Cover Products at Moderate Resolutions

- Users requirements
- New LC concept
- Efficient prototype system
- 4 major products

MERIS FR & RR 7-day composites SR time series from 2003 to 2012





Global open permanent WB map

Data access: http://maps.elie.ucl.ac.be/CCI /viewer/index.html



Copernicus Global Land Service - Land Cover

- Provides a series of bio-geophysical products at global scale at mid and low spatial resolution since 2013
- Land cover is included as one of the variables in the Copernicus Global Land Operations (C-GLOPS) project (2016-2019).

C-GLOPS- Land Cover

- Annual Global land cover map from 2015 onwards -initially Africa
- 100 m resolution Proba-V data
- Build upon knowledge and data available
- Engaging users and addressing their needs







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Land Cover and Land Use Information for CC Modelling & Mitigation



Starting the dialog between observation and mitigation community



http://gcos.wmo.int



GCOS Workshop on Observations for Climate Change Mitigation

Geneva, Switzerland 5–7 May 2014

Co-sponsored by the Land Cover Project Office of the Global Observation for Forest Cover and Land Dynamics (GOFC-GOLD) Programme



GCOS-185

Representatives from UNFCCC, FAO, IPCC, ICRAF, ESA, etc.

Focus on Land-based mitigation (land use and land management)

ECVs in the context of mitigation

Users and data requirements

Recommendations and actions

Workshop website:

http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/gcos/index.p hp?name=ObservationsforMitigation



Land Use Change after Deforestation

Using JRC TREES III and FAO remote sensing survey data

Land use following deforestation 1990-		
2005	Area (1000 ha) %
Smallholder crop	12123	18.8
Commercial crop	4326	6.7
Tree crop	5584	8.7
Pasture	27305	42.3
Mixed agriculture	404	0.6
Total Agricult.	49781	77.1
Infrastructure	2210	3.4
Other land use	11230	17.4
Water	1073	1.7
Unknown	200	0.3
Total other	14748	22.9
Total	64529	100.0
		(preliminary)

De Sy et al., 2015, ERL (LA)

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Biodiversity Monitoring in Tropical Forests







A SOURCEBOOK OF METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING ESSENTIAL BIODIVERSITY VARIABLES IN TROPICAL FORESTS WITH REMOTE SENSING



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Recommended Practices for Land Cover/Forest Cover Change Assessment



Credits: Pontus Olofsson, Boston U., Ronald McRoberts, US Forest Service IPCC Good Practice Guidance Criteria for Estimation of Activity Data (change)

1. Neither over- nor underestimates

2. Uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable

In: Penman et al. (2003) Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.

Corollary: "MAPS ARE NOT TRUTH!" Ronald McRoberts, US Forest Service

Estimation of Activity Data (change)

- To find change, compare images, not maps
- Frequently magnitude of change less than cumulative error of individual map products.
- Use time-series whenever possible: allows capture of forest growth cycles
- Reference data necessary to compensate for classification errors in map data
- Stratified random sampling useful for rare classes

Reference Data

Greater accuracy than map data

- Ground data (e.g., NFI plot data)
- Finer resolution remotely sensed data
- More careful classification of remotely sensed data
- Use of additional data sources

Acquired using a probability sampling design

- Simple random sample
- Stratified random sample
- Systematic sample

Construct a forest/non-forest change map

Use map classes to define four strata

- Deforestation
- Forest gain
- Stable forest
- Stable non-forest

Collect reference data in the form of change observations

- Stratified random sampling
- Greater sampling intensity for Deforestation stratum

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Pi	xel counts		Refer	ence	in map			
		Defore- station	Forest gain	Stable forest	Stable non- forest	Total	↓ A _{m,i} [pixels]	Wi
	Deforestation	66	0	5	4	75	200,000	0.020
lap	Forest gain	0	55	8	12	75	150,000	0.015
	Stable forest	1	0	117	7	125	3,200,000	0.320
2	Stable non- forest	2	1	9	213	225	6,450,000	0.645
	Total	69	56	139	236	500	10,000,000	1.000

Source: Penman et al. (2016)

Area proportions		Reference					
		Defore- station	Forest gain	Stable forest	Stable non- forest	Total (W _i)	A _{m,i} [pixels]
	Deforestation	0.0176	0.0000	0.0013	0.0011	0.020	200,000
Map	Forest gain	0.0000	0.0110	0.0016	0.0024	0.015	150,000
	Stable forest	0.0026	0.0000	0.2995	0.0179	0.320	3,200,000
	Stable non forest	0.0057	0.0029	0.0258	0.6106	0.645	6,450,000
	Total	0.0259	0.0139	0.3283	0.6320	1.000	10,000,000
$\hat{p}_{ij} =$	$W_i \frac{n_{ij}}{n_{i}}$		$\hat{p}_{\cdot j} = \sum_{i}$	$_{i}W_{i}rac{n_{ij}}{n_{i\cdot}}$	Cochr	an, 1977: E	Eq. 5.52

Area estimate:

 $\widehat{A}_1 = \widehat{p}_{\cdot 1} \times A_{tot} = 0.0259 * 10,000 000 \text{ pixels} = 258,933 = 23,304 \text{ ha}$

Estimate from map: 200,000 pixels, i.e., 18,000 ha => underestimation of 58,933 pixels, i.e., 5,303 ha

Confidence intervals (95%):

 $SE(\hat{p}_{ij}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i} \frac{W_i \hat{p}_{ij} - \hat{p}_{ij}^2}{n_i - 1}}$

Cochran, 1977: Eq. 5.57



Confidence interval calculation (Cochran's Eq. 5.57):

First calculation of variance:

 $V\hat{a}r(\bar{y}_{str}) = \sum_{j=1}^{4} \frac{w_j \cdot p_j - p_j^2}{n_j - 1}$ $= \frac{0.020 \cdot 0.0176 - 0.0176^2}{75 - 1}$ $+ \frac{0.015 \cdot 0.0000 - 0.0000^2}{75 - 1}$ $+ \frac{0.320 \cdot 0.0026 - 0.0026^2}{125 - 1}$ $+ \frac{0.645 \cdot 0.0057 - 0.0057^2}{225 - 1}$

= 0.00000057 + 0.00000000 + 0.00000655 + 0.00001636

= 0.00002348,

Then calculation of Standard Error (SE):

 $SE(\bar{y}_{str}) = \sqrt{0.00002349} = 0.0048$

 $SE(\hat{p}_{.1}) \times A_{tot} = 0.0048 * 10,000 000 = 48,000$

48,000 * 1,96 = 94,08 pixels = 8,467 ha

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Class	Proport	ion area	Area (ha)			
	Ŷ.j	$se(\hat{p}_{.j})$	Confidence interval			
Deforestation	0.0259	0.0048	14,755	31,853		
Forest gain	0.0139	0.0030	7,243	17,717		
Stable forest	0.3283	0.0110	275,991	314,865		
Stable non-forest	0.6320	0.0118	548,058	589,518		

Deforestation class: Estimated area: 23,304 ha.

"I am 95% confident that the true area estimate for the deforestation class is comprised between 14,755 ha and 31,853 ha."

Take-home Messages

- IPCC Good Practice Guidance criteria
 - neither over- nor underestimates
 - uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable

 Because map data are subject to error, estimates based on map data alone do not satisfy IPCC GPG criteria

- Reference data necessary to adjust map-based estimates for classification error
 - of greater quality than map data
 - acquired using probability sampling design

References

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Online

http://beeoda.org/

developed by Pontus Olofsson et al., Boston U.





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