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GEMINI

Geospatial Monitoring of Green
Infrastructure by Means of
Terrestrial, Airborne and
Satellite Imagery



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Geospatial Monitoring of Green Infrastructure by Means of Terrestrial, Airborne and Satellite Imagery (GEMINI)

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Introduction

- ▶ Green infrastructure (GI) is a network of natural and semi-natural areas, features and green spaces in rural and urban areas that collectively provide society sustainable, healthy living environment.
- ▶ 2/3 Europe population live in urban areas.
- ▶ GI provides various benefits such as:
 - ▶ environmental (air pollutants, land quality),
 - ▶ social (health and human well-being, green cities, tourism and recreation opportunities),
 - ▶ adaptation and mitigation to climate change (heat island).

Project GEMINI

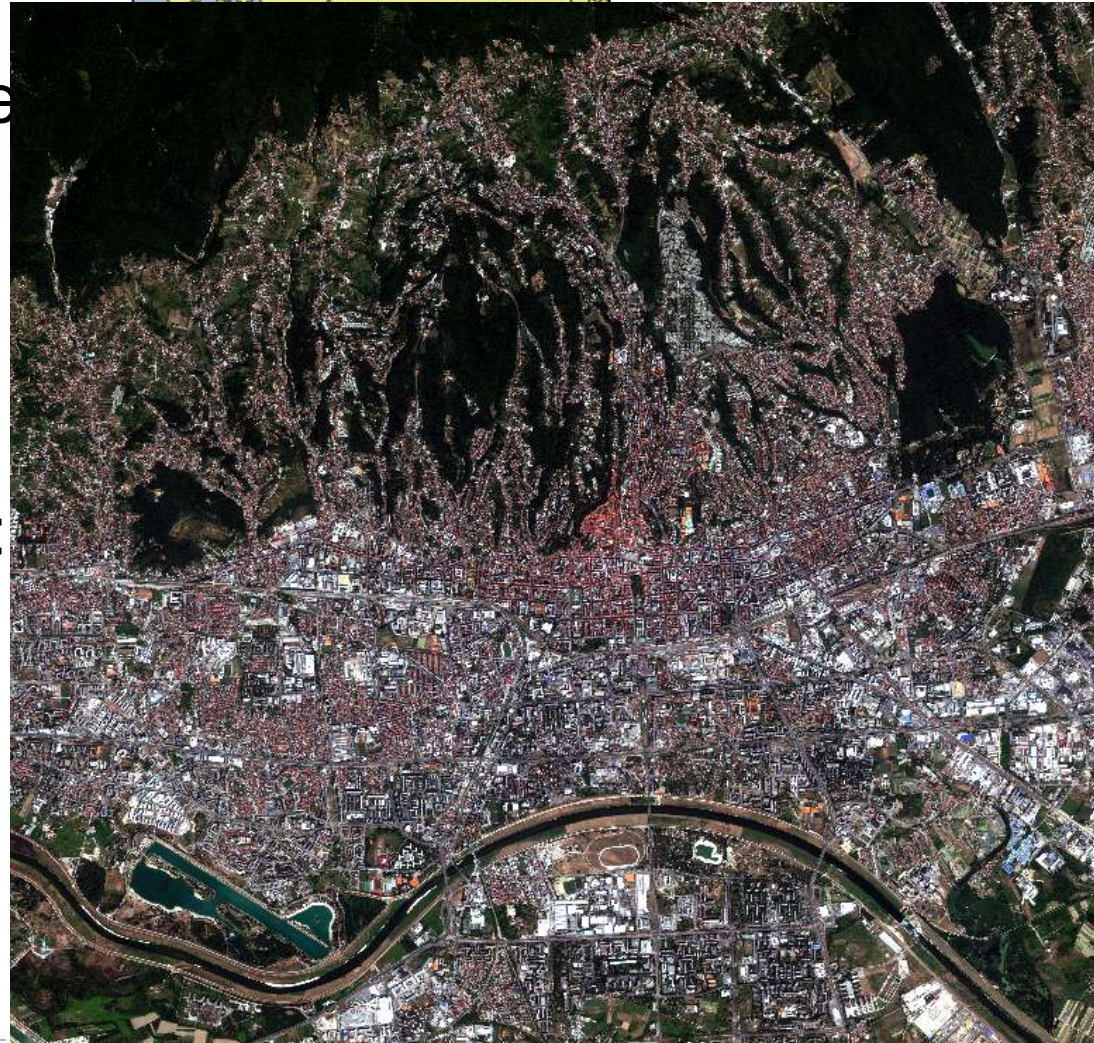
- ▶ GEMINI – Geospatial Monitoring of Green Infrastructure by Means of Terrestrial, Airborne and Satellite Imagery.
- ▶ GEMINI is a scientific project funded by the Croatian science foundation
- ▶ Project holder
 - ▶ Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb
- ▶ Partner institution
 - ▶ Croatian Forest Research Institute
- ▶ Principal investigator
 - ▶ Prof. Dr. Damir Medak
- ▶ Time period: 2017-2021
- ▶ New positions: 1 postdoctoral, 1 doctoral scholarship



Study area



- ▶ The study area is the urban area of the city of Zagreb, Croatia.
- ▶ Focus is on protected green areas inside the city:
 - ▶ Medvednica Nature Park,
 - ▶ Park Maksimir,
 - ▶ Botanical garden,
 - ▶ Lenuzzi's green "horseshoe".



Data types for GI monitoring

▶ Satellite imagery

- ▶ All available imagery from free satellites such as Sentinel, Landsat, etc.
- ▶ Selected imagery from WorldView 1, 2 and 3 satellites

▶ UAV aerial imagery

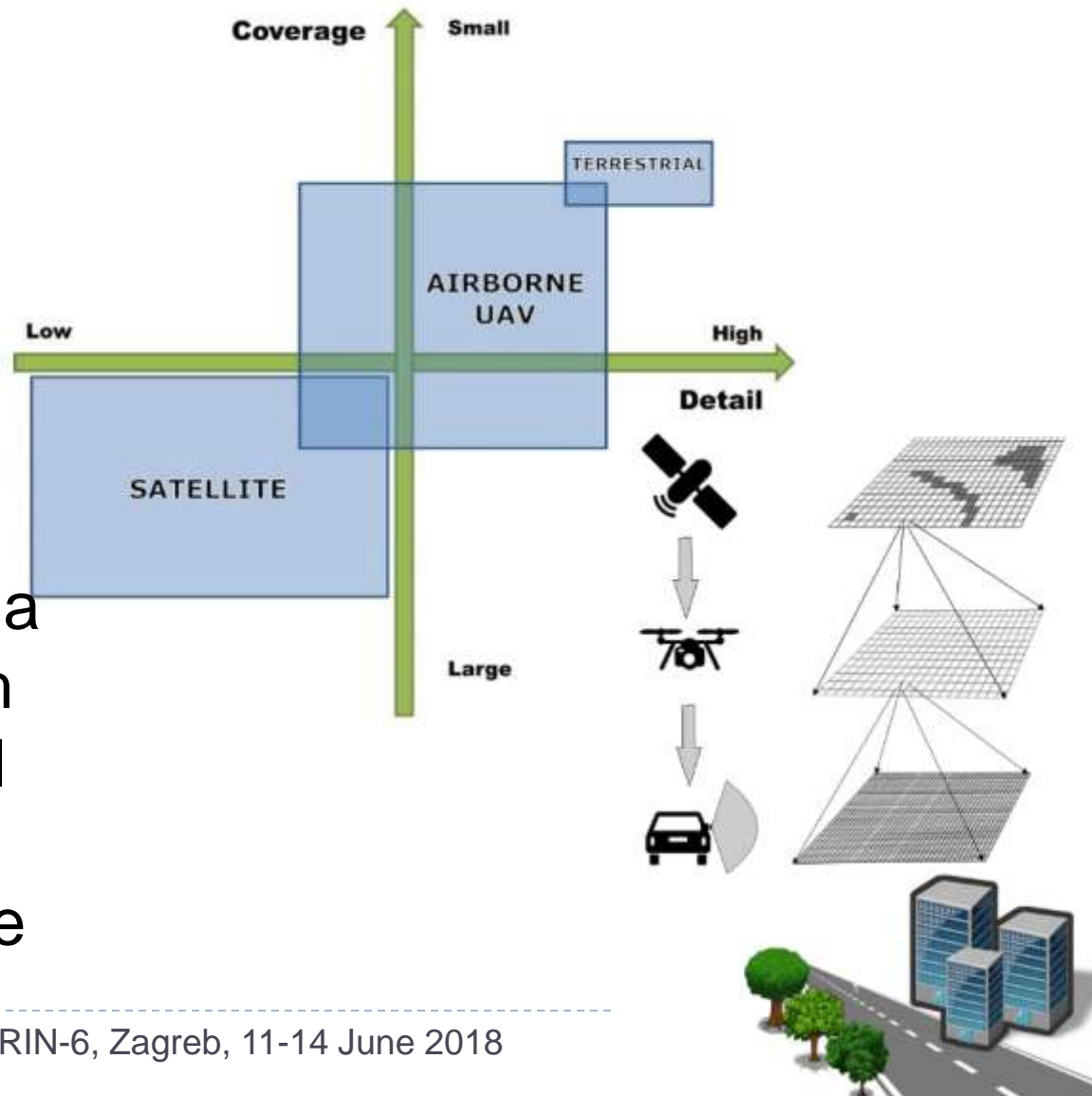
- ▶ Multispectral and thermal data (images and videos) collected from UAV

▶ Terrestrial ground data and measurements

- ▶ Multispectral and thermal data (images and videos) collected from automotive vehicle
- ▶ Ground measurements, e.g. data from meteorological stations and other sensors – for acquisition system calibration

RS methods for GI monitoring

- ▶ Sharpening of multispectral channels with the panchromatic channel.
- ▶ Fusion of satellite imagery (large coverage area but a low resolution) with UAV and terrestrial imagery (medium and small coverage area but a high-resolution).



Geospatial tools and software

- ▶ Calibration and integration of various sensors data and geospatial analysis on project GEMINI are based on open source tools.
- ▶ The following tools are:
 - ▶ GRASS GIS, SAGA GIS and Quantum GIS – for data pre-processing, the implementation of remote sensing methods (segmentation, vegetation indices, feature mapping, classification), data fusion, and geospatial analysis;
 - ▶ R – for imagery pre-processing, data fusion and statistical computing;
 - ▶ Python – for development and implementation of novel methods for data calibration and fusion;
 - ▶ GeoServer, PostGIS – for database development, geospatial data analysis;
 - ▶ MultiSpec, ImageJ and similar programs – for image processing, classification and analysis.



Current GEMINI project status

Free and commercial satellite imagery collecting
Multi-sensor system for autonomous GI monitoring

Current status

- ▶ **Free satellite imagery collection**
 - ▶ Sentinel 2, Landsat 8
- ▶ **Commercial VHRSI**
 - ▶ WorldView-2 for 2011, 2012, 2013 (summer) and 2016 (winter)
 - ▶ WorldView-2, 3 and 4 for 2014 till now
 - ▶ PlanetScope
 - ▶ RapidEye
- ▶ **UAV**
 - ▶ Multi-sensor system for autonomous GI monitoring
 - ▶ Home build design and development

Multi-sensor system for autonomous GI monitoring

▶ Design and development UAV

- ▶ Carbon X8 – coaxial frame, open source (OS) flight controller (pixahawk), 3-axis gimbal + OS controller board, accurate GNSS receivers, RTK GNSS base + rover, 25-30 min flight time.

▶ Obtaining optimal sensors for image acquisition

- ▶ VIS camera (RGB), NIR camera (B, G, R, red edge, near-IR), thermal camera

▶ Sensor calibration and fusion (future)



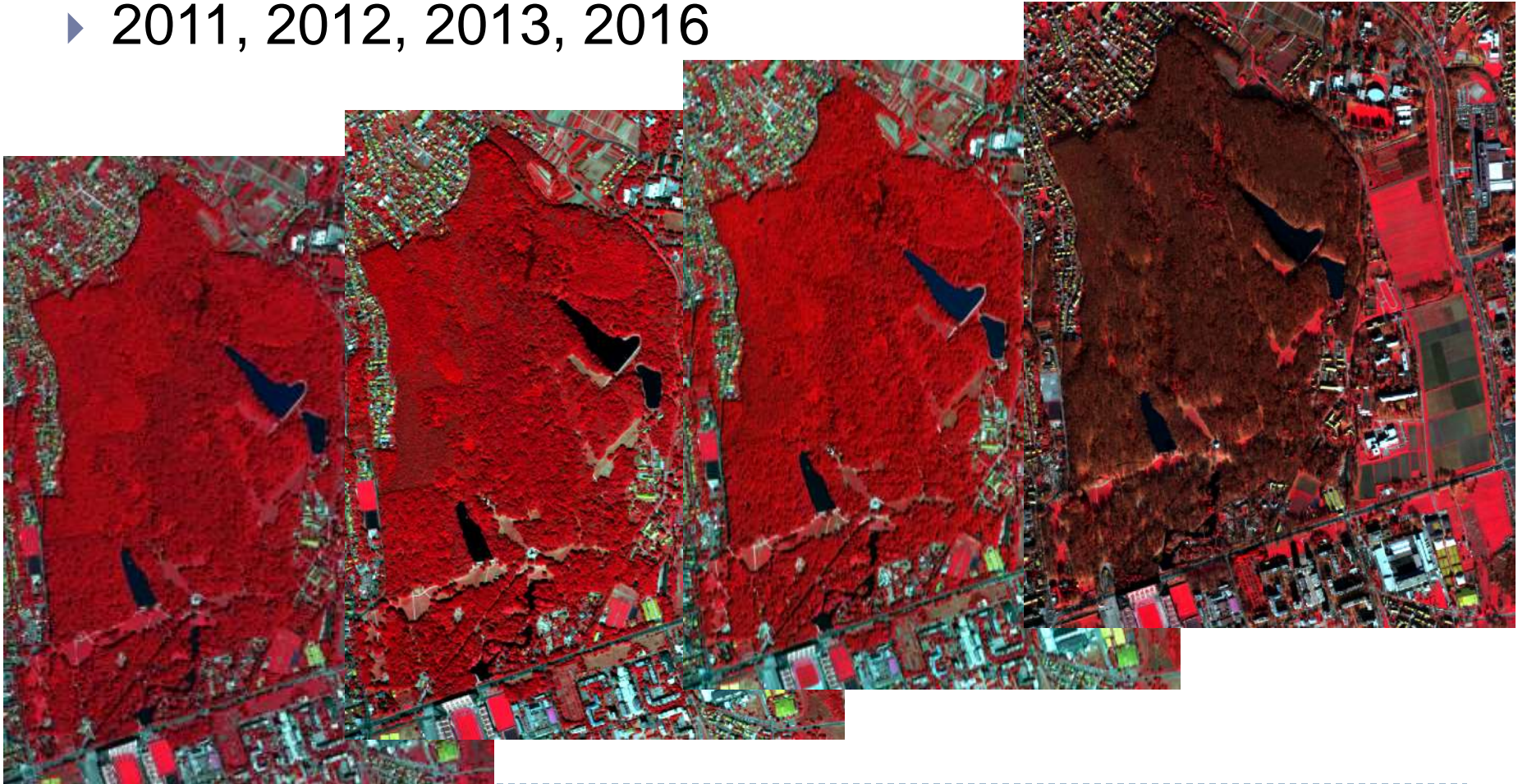
Bundek (recreation zone)

- ▶ WorldView-2 „true color” composite
- ▶ 2011, 2012, 2013



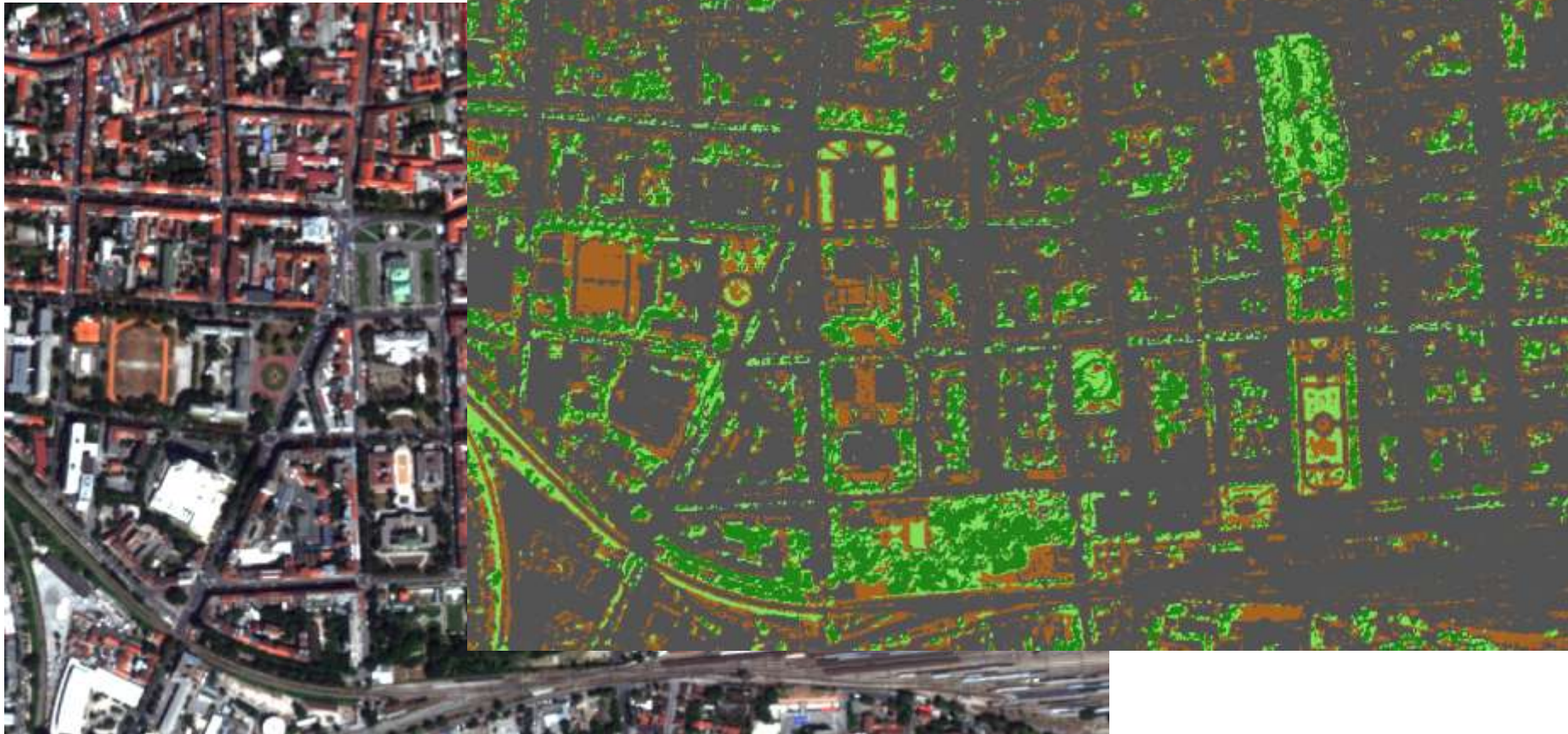
Park Maksimir (recreation zone)

- ▶ WorldView-2 „false color” composite
- ▶ 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016



Urban green infrastructure detection

- ▶ Zagreb center – WorldView-2, supervised classification



Dissemination

▶ Homepage: <http://gemini.geof.hr>

ResearchGate

▶ Published papers

- ▶ Gašparović, Dobrinić, Medak (2018): Spatial accuracy analysis of aerial and satellite imagery of Zagreb // Geodetski list
- ▶ Gašparović, I., Gašparović, M., Medak (2018): Determining and analysing solar irradiation based on freely available data: A case study from Croatia // Environmental Development
- ▶ Gašparović, Seletković, Berta, Balenović (2017): The Evaluation of Photogrammetry-Based DSM from Low- Cost UAV by LiDAR-Based DSM // Seefor – South-East European Forestry
- ▶ Gašparović, Medak, Miler (2017): Geospatial monitoring of green infrastructure – case study Zagreb, Croatia // 17th SGEM 2017
- ▶ Župan, Frangeš, Šutalo (2017): Vegetation index and forest analysis in the Republic of Croatia // 17th SGEM 2017
- ▶ Gašparović, Jogun (2017): The effect of fusing Sentinel-2 bands on land-cover classification // International Journal of Remote Sensing
- ▶ Rumora, Miler, Medak, Majić, Pilaš (2017): Vegetation detection using video data // SCERIN-5

Conclusions

- ▶ The importance of protected GI areas is continuously growing.
- ▶ To preserve them for future generations is necessary to implement a concept of sustainable development in their management.
- ▶ The GEMINI project enables development of new methods and systems for monitoring the urban GI.
- ▶ UAV-based remote sensing offers great possibilities to acquire field data for GI monitoring within the urban areas in a fast and easy way.
- ▶ Future analysis will be of great importance in fields such as forestry, arboriculture, urban and geospatial science.

Lenuzzi's green "horseshoe" in center of Zagreb, Croatia



Thank you for attention

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