

The International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Collect Earth an innovative tool

Danilo Mollicone



Ingredients for the success:

1) Open source software

2) Developed on Google technology

3) Rely of existing open source software (e.g. Saiku)

4) Learning from what is working

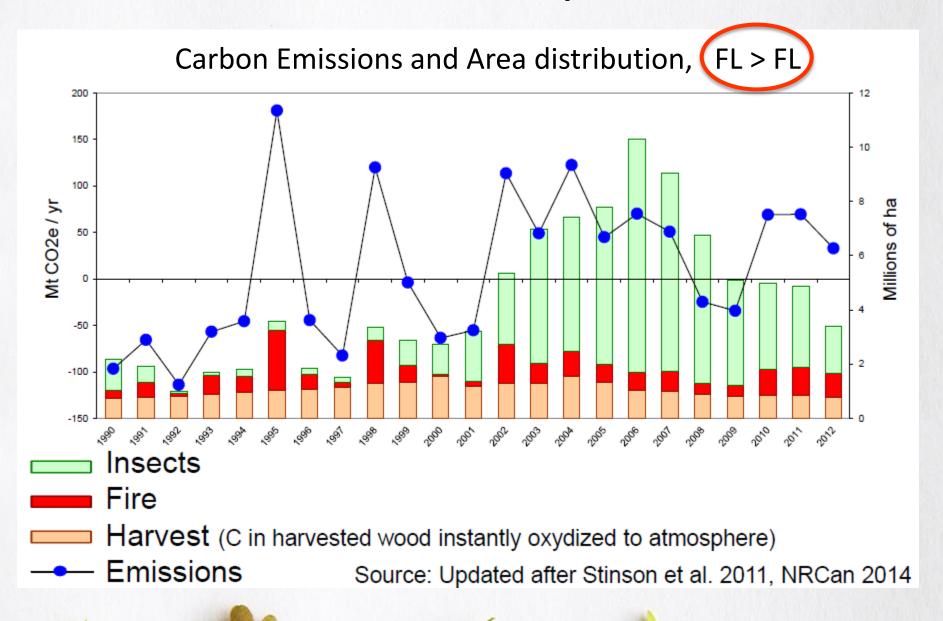
5) A clear strategy from measurements to submission under



Learning from what is working:

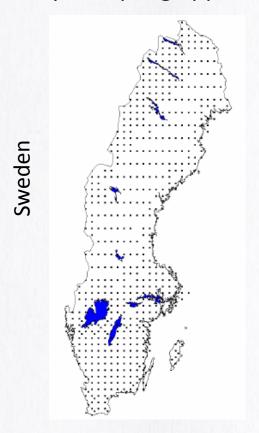
Collect Earth has been developed by learning from experiences from Annex I countries reporting activity data under UNFCCC

Canada's forest C balance as reported to UNFCCC

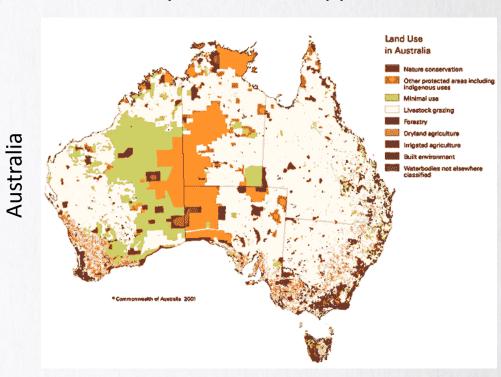


All Annex I countries use IPCC Approach 3 to assess activity data:

countries use mainly sampling approaches



countries use mainly wall to wall approaches



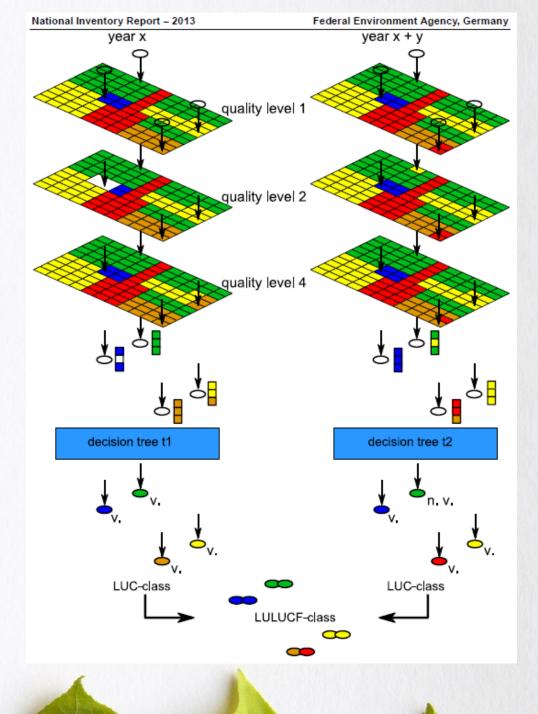
National Inventory Report Germany

Schematic representation of allocation of sample points to a landuse category

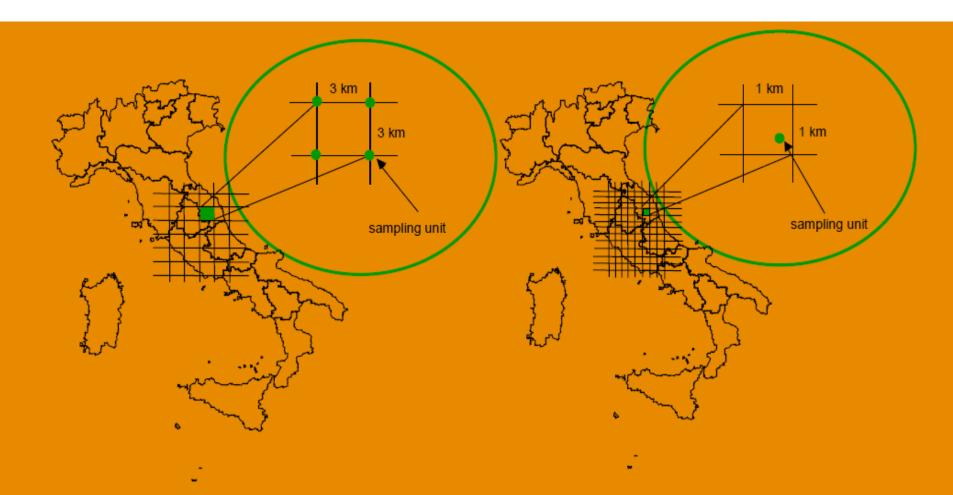
GHG NIR Germany 2013

http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions_ /items/7383.php

The National Forest Inventory surveys the state of forests, and of forest production potential, on a large scale throughout Germany, using a standardised sampling procedure. The National Forest Inventory is a terrestrial sampling inventory that uses permanently marked sample points in a 4 km x 4 km basic grid whose resolution, at the request of the Länder, has been increased on a regional basis



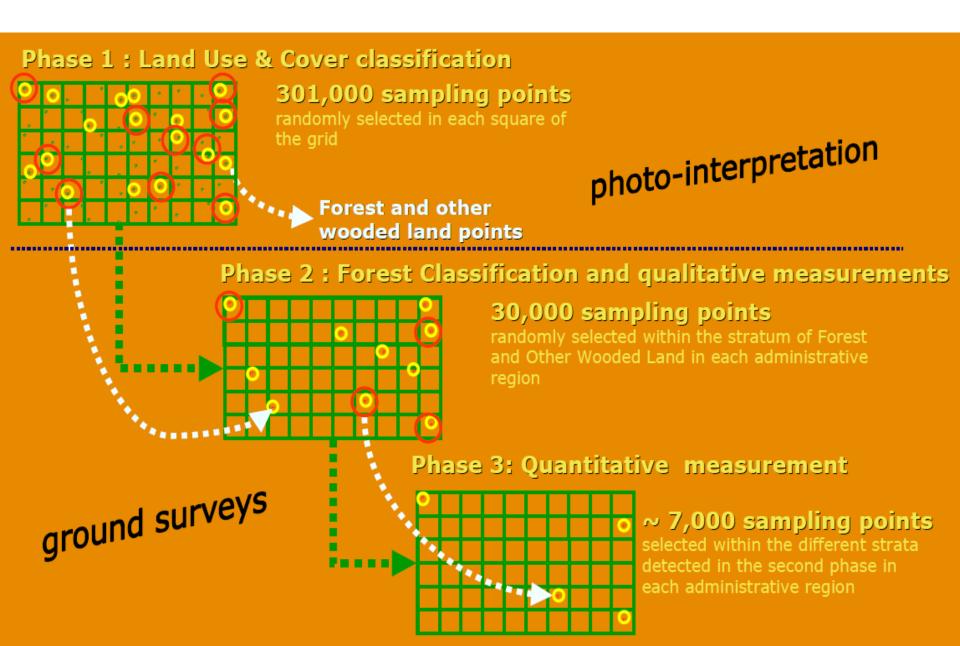
The Italian sampling system (within NFI)



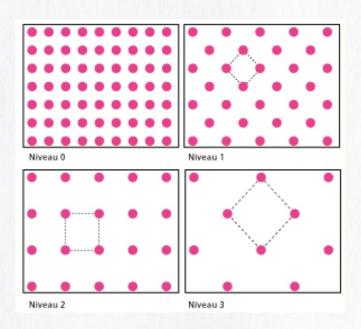
IFNI85
30,000 sampling units
Aligned Systematic Sampling
One-phase Sampling Design

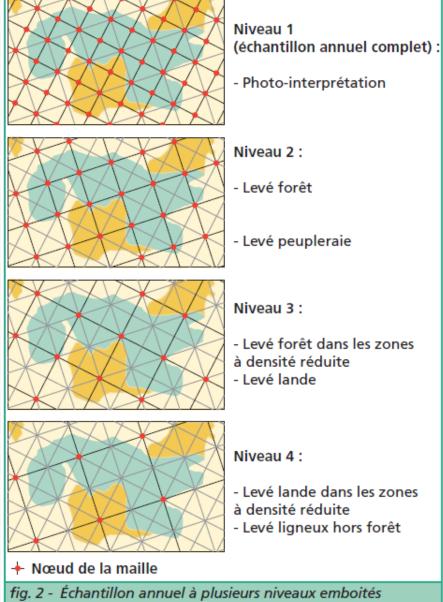
INFC2005 300,000 sampling units Unaligned Systematic Sampling Three-phase Sampling Design

The Italian multi-phase sampling system (within NFI)

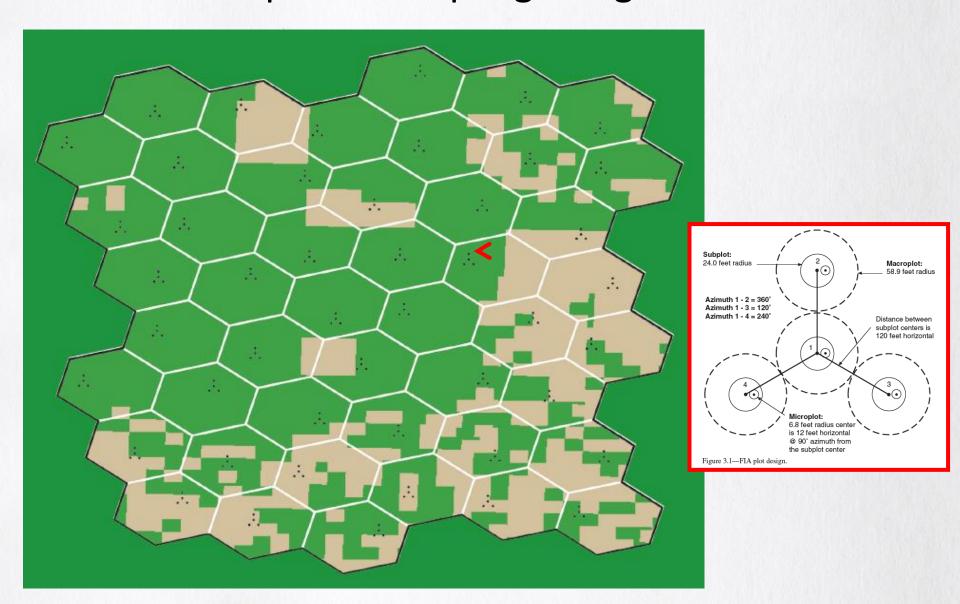


France NFI multi-phase sampling design





USA NFI multi-phase sampling design

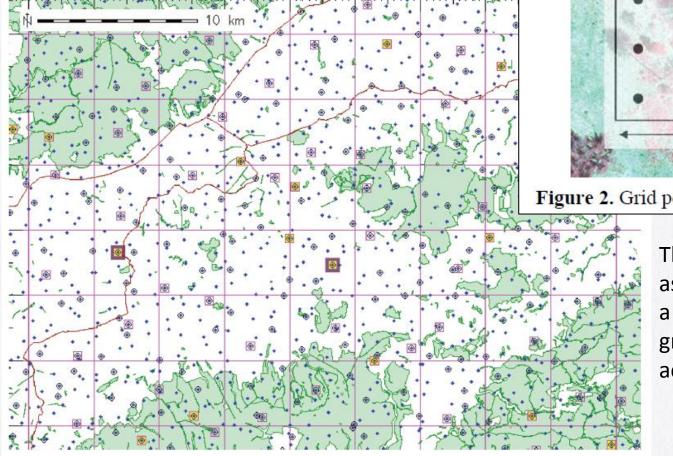


USA NFI multi-phase sampling design

Table 2.1—Summary of general attributes associated with FIA Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 3 sampling

Attribute	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Sample type	Photo point or satellite pixel	Ground plot, subset of Phase 1	Ground plot, subset of Phase 2
Sample configuration	Point or pixel	Cluster of four 1/300-acre microplots, four 1/24-acre subplots, and optional four 1/4-acre macroplots	Same as Phase 2 ^a
Purpose	Stratification ^b of the landscape for the purpose of variance reduction	Samples FIA tradi- tional attributes of interest, primarily related to tree species of all sizes	Samples FIA traditional attributes of interest, plus additional attributes associated with forest health
Tesselation method	Supplemental regional grid super- imposed over the population of interest ^d	Systematic national hexagonal cell grid	Systematic national hexagonal cell grid (subset of Phase 2 grid)
Base-grid intensity	At the discretion of each FIA unit	One plot per every 6,000-acre hexa- gonal cell	One plot per every 1/16 6,000-acre hexa- gonal cell (i.e., one per 96,000 acres)

NFI Sampling design in Czech Republic



10m 50m 50m

Figure 2. Grid points in the interpretation quadrate

The photogrammetric assessment will take part on a four times denser sample grid, with a limited set of acquired variables.

Figure 1. Czech NFI2 sampling grid.





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About the NFI Inventory Purpose Methods inventory concept aerial photo interpretation field survey Organisation Content Implementation Projects Results Services Publications Glossary / dictionary

Contact

Inventory concept

There are more than 500 million trees in Switzerland - far too many to investigate individually. Random sampling, however, yields adequate information. For that purpose a 1km-grid was mapped over Switzerland in the first NFI. The intersections defined the location of the sample plots in the forest.

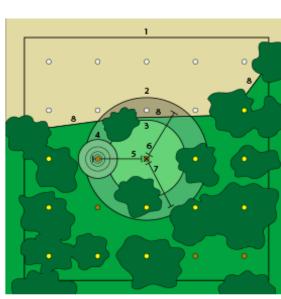
Since the second NFI, only half of these plots, roughly 6500, have been located in the field. The grid, which originally had a mesh size of 1 km, was extendend to 1.4 km. To compensate for this reduction, the aerial photos were interpreted in a grid of 500 m.

The same methods have been carried out since switching from a periodic to a continuous survey in the fourth NFI, but the sample plots are now located over a period of nine years. Thereby another ninth of the sample plots, which are evenly distributed all over Switzerland, are surveyed every year.

Circles and radii of sample plots

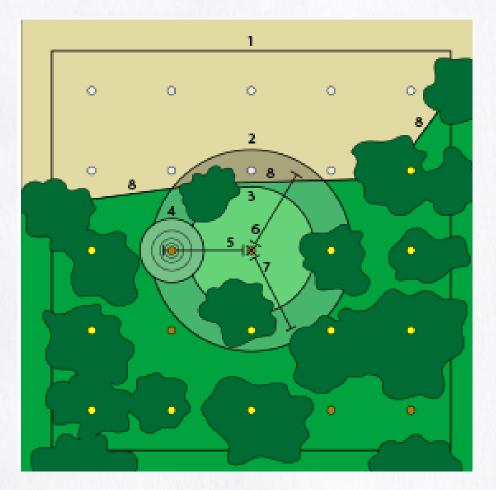
The center of the sample plot is marked by a metal pole in the ground. Roughly 130,000 sample trees were measured in the NFI1 and marked so as they can be found again in later inventories. Thanks to the exact sketches, about 98% of the sample plots could be found directly during the NFI2 without having to search for them. In the NFI4, the position of the centers of the sample plots are located exactly with a GPS.

Within a 200 m² circle, every tree which has a diameter larger than 12 cm is recorded, and within a 500 m² circle, every tree which has a diameter larger than 36 cm is recorded. These diameters are measured at a height of 1.3 m (diameter at breast height DBH). The radii are 7.98 m (r_1) and 12.62 m (r_2) on level terrain.



- 1 NFI3 sample plot
- 2 circle for survey of trees with a DBH greater than 36 cm.
- 3 circle for survey of trees with a DBH greater than 12 cm
- 4, 5 circle for survey of young forest
- 5, 6, 7 transect for survey of deadwood
- X sample plot center
- Movie of the first NFI (1983) (in German)

Swiss NFI sampling design



First Phase

1 Visual interpretation of NFI3 sample plots

Second Phase

2 circle for survey of trees with a DBH greater than 36 cm.

3 circle for survey of trees with a DBH greater than 12 cm

4, 5 circle for survey of young forest

5, 6, 7 transect for survey of deadwood

X sample plot centre

Collect Earth:

- 1) Open source software
- 2) Developed on Google technology
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The **Open Foris Initiative** launched in October

2014. Five tools, and others on the way



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Tools -

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openforis

Free open-source solutions for environmental monitoring

What is openforis'



Collect



Collect Mobile



Collect Earth



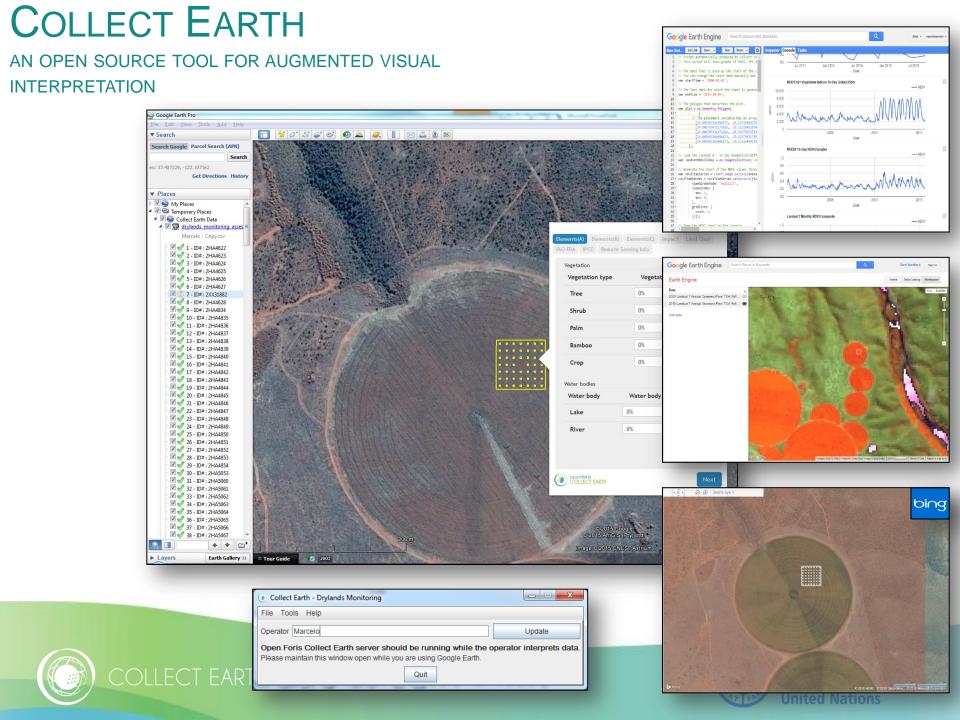
Calc



Geospatial Toolkit

www.openforis.org







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Remote Sens. 2016, 8(10), 807; doi:10.3390/rs8100807 (registering DOI)

Open Access

Collect Earth: Land Use and Land Cover Assessment through Augmented Visual Interpretation

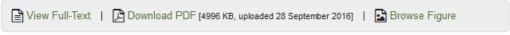
Adia Bey 1,* \boxtimes , Alfonso Sánchez-Paus Díaz 1 \boxtimes , Danae Maniatis 2,3 \boxtimes , Giulio Marchi 1 \boxtimes , Danilo Mollicone 1 \boxtimes , Stefano Ricci 1 \boxtimes , Jean-François Bastin 1,4 \boxtimes , Rebecca Moore 5 \boxtimes , Sandro Federici 1 \boxtimes , Marcelo Rezende 1 \boxtimes , Chiara Patriarca 1 \boxtimes , Ruth Turia 6 \boxtimes , Gewa Gamoga 6 \boxtimes , Hitofumi Abe 1 \boxtimes , Elizabeth Kaidong 6 \boxtimes and Gino Miceli 5 \boxtimes

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Academic Editors: Chandra Giri, James Campbell, Clement Atzberger and Prasad S. Thenkabail

Received: 2 June 2016 / Revised: 11 September 2016 / Accepted: 22 September 2016 / Published: 28 September 2016

(This article belongs to the Special Issue Monitoring of Land Changes)



Abstract

http://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/8/10/807









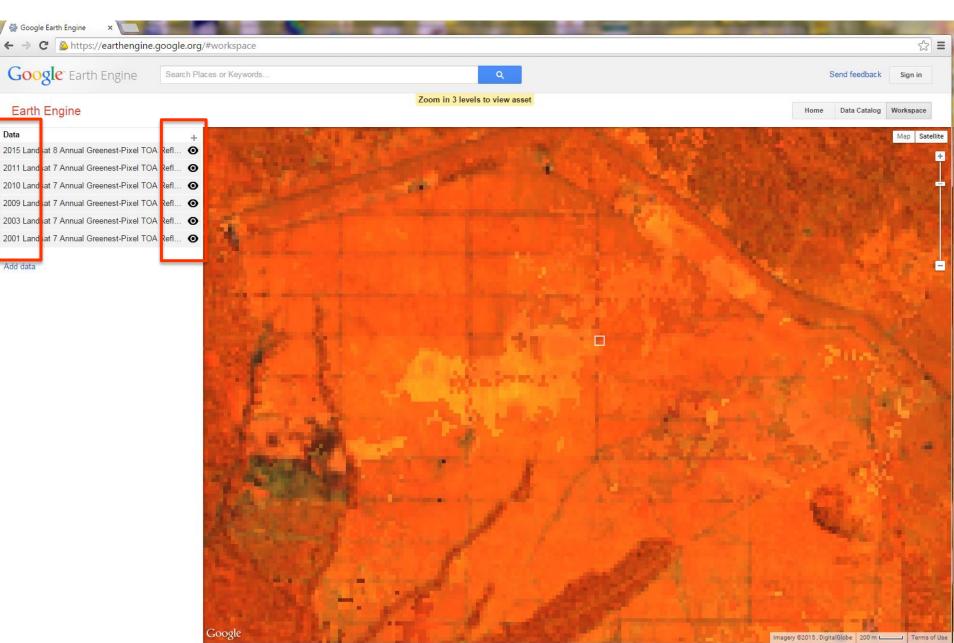
open**foris** COLLECT EARTH

LECT EARTH sampling grid in Bhutan, 8,000 points



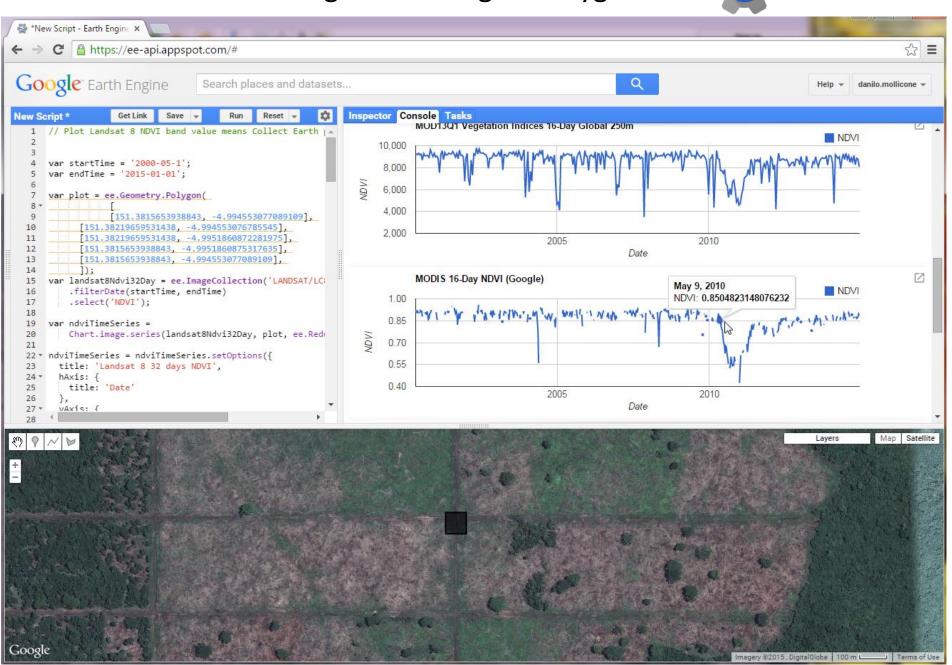
openforis COLLECT EARTH in Google Earth Engine

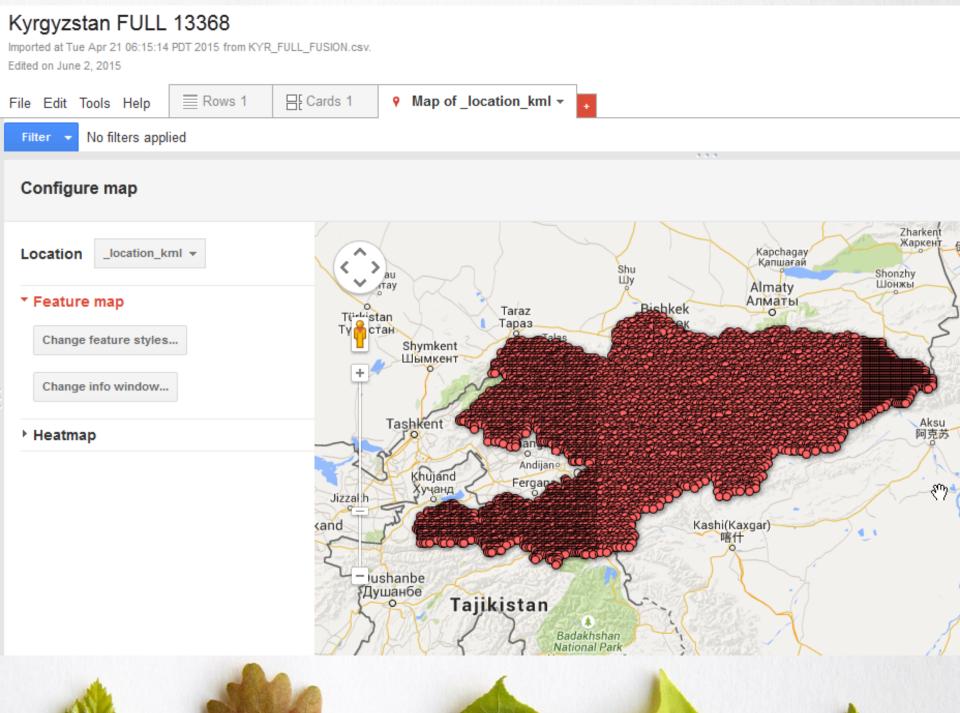




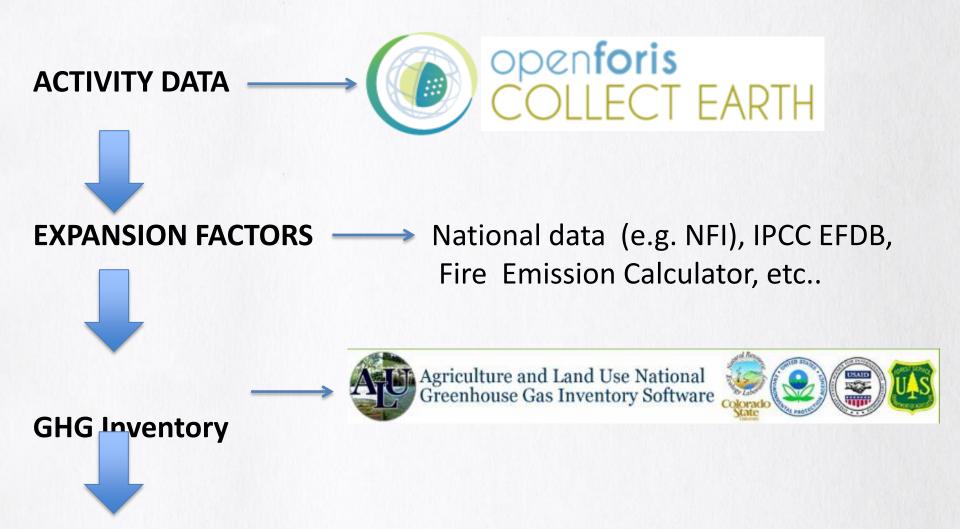
openforis COLLECT EARTH in Google Earth Engine Playground







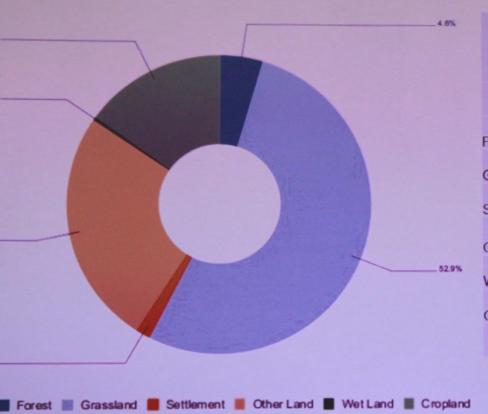
A clear strategy up to submission to UNFCCC:



Submission by NAIIS Web Application / REDD+ Platform (UNFCCC)



площадь по категориям землепользования





COLLECT EARTH



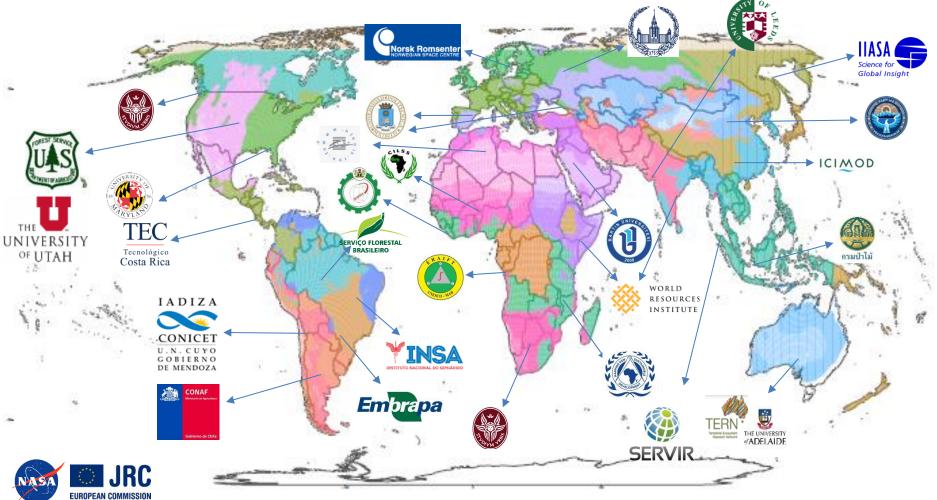






LOUD PARTNERS

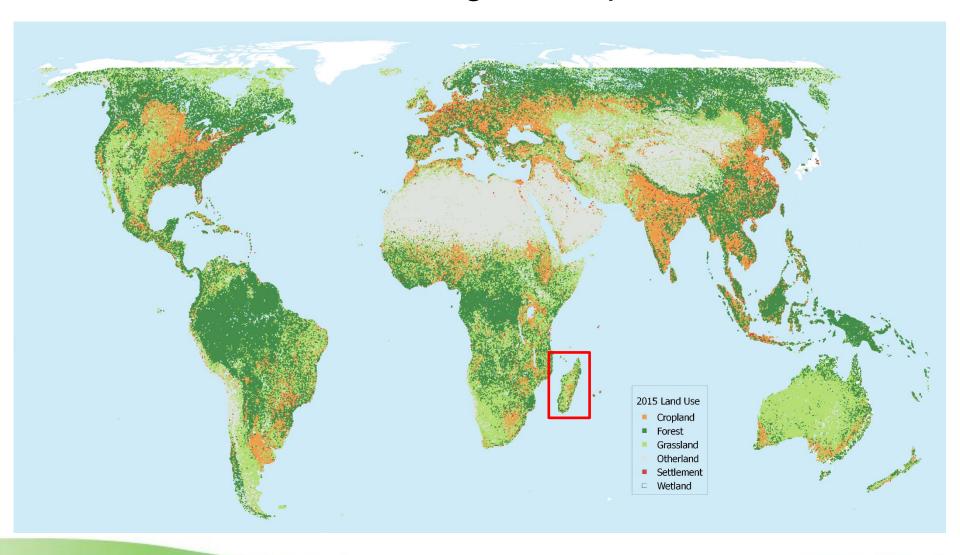
+ 500 000 points / + 34 partners / + 500 operators







The first Land Use global representation







Other plantation









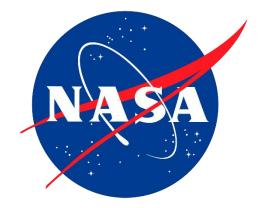












In 2017 a new Collect Earth







Thank you

