

CopLAC-Chile A Regional Copernicus Center for LAC

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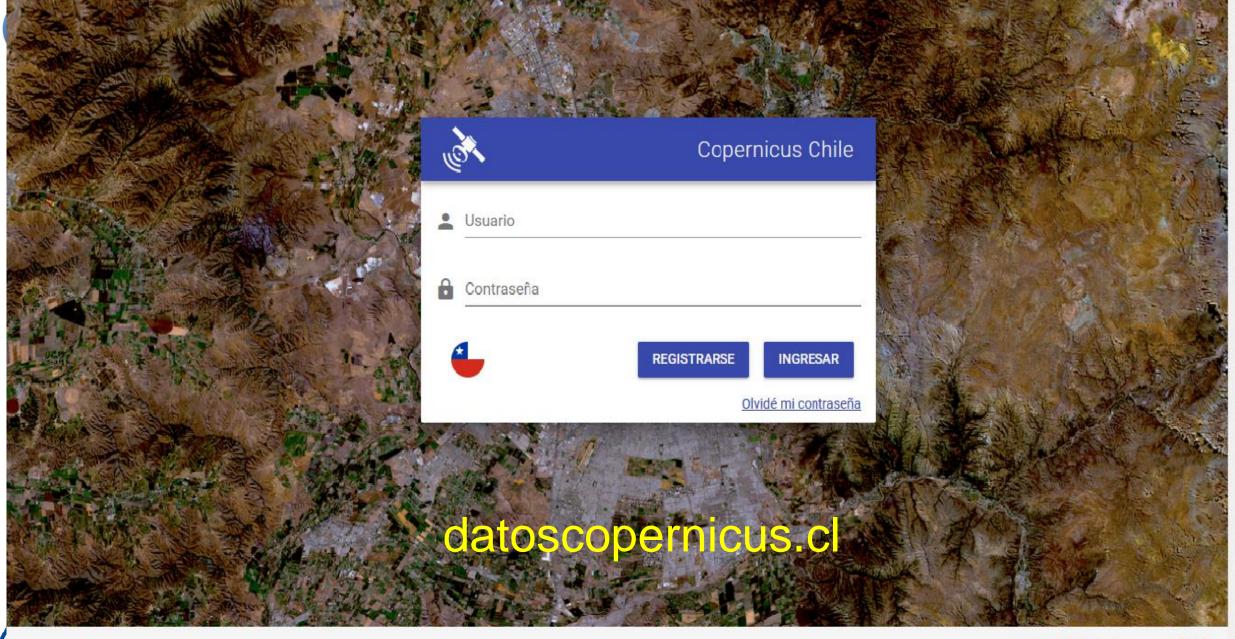
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Data access evolution



No current archiving facility

Old data recovery

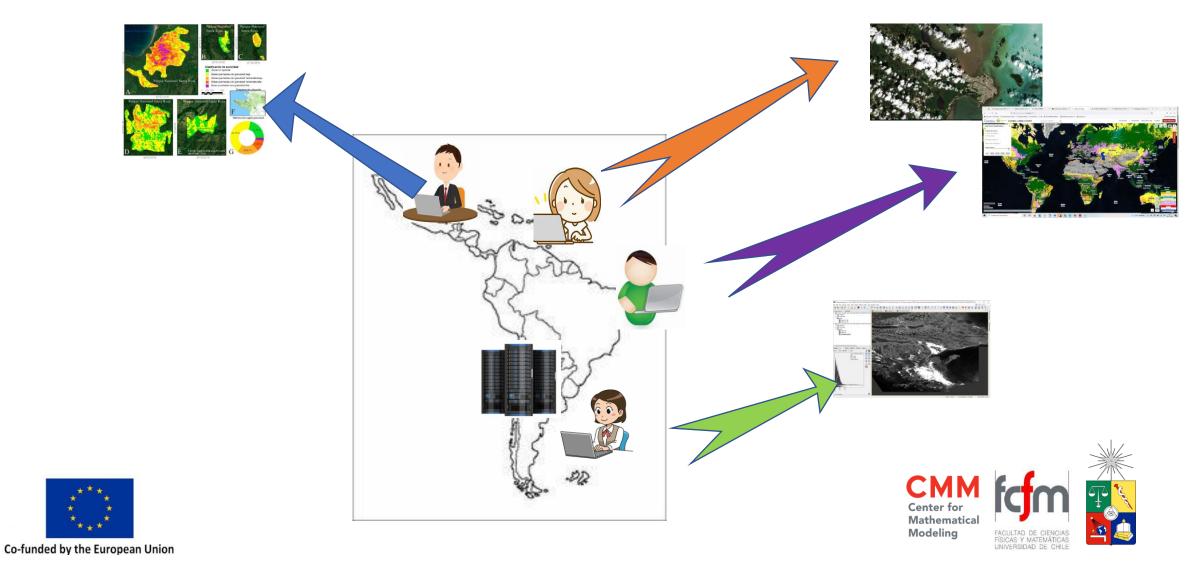
Full archiving facility (2014-)







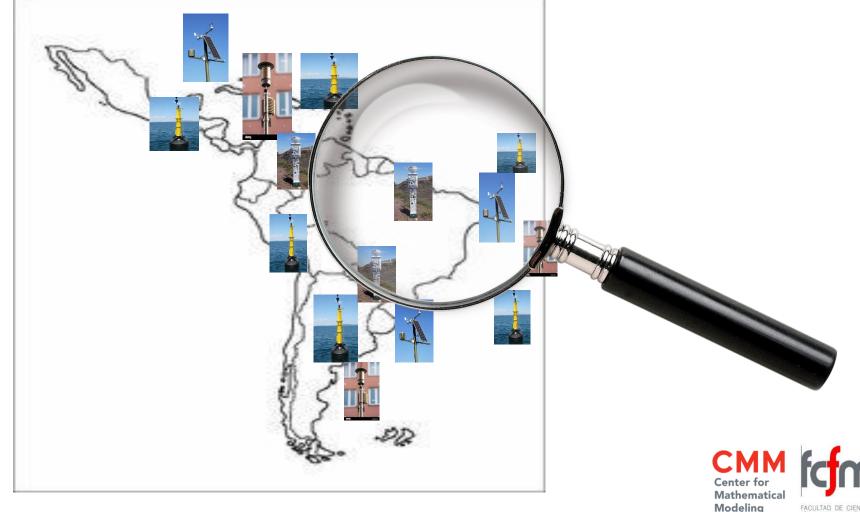
A private cloud for Satellite Imagery





A Federation of "In Situ" Data and Search

Engine





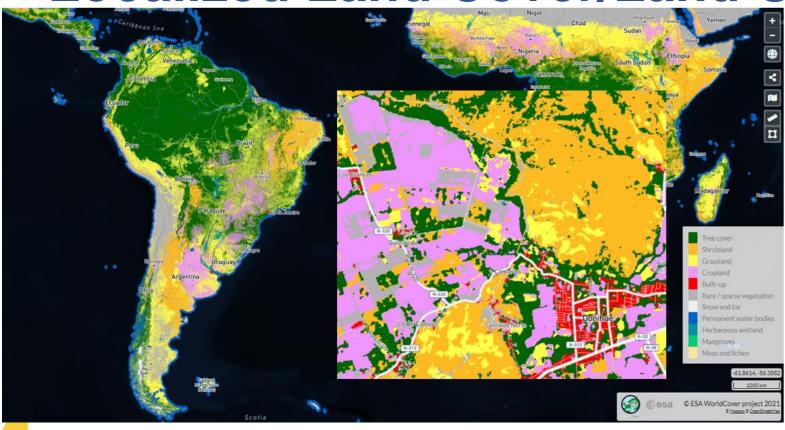






Public Value Added Services:

Localized Land Cover/Land Use for LAC



There are several classifications, depends on the users.







COPERNICUS GLOBAL LAND SERVIÇE LAND COVER LEVEL 1

CGLS-LC-100	
Forest	
Shrubs	
Herbaceous vegetation	
Herbaceous wetland	
Moss and lichen	
Bare / sparse vegetation	
Cultivated and managed	
vegetation/agriculture (cropland)	
Urban / built up	
Snow and Ice	
Permanent water bodies	
Open sea	

- Global maps of annual land cover between the years 2015-2019 with 80% precision and reference year 2015 with a resolution of 100 m.
- Training set: 168,000 points at 10m and coverage fraction layers for 2015







MODIS ANUAL GLOBAL LAND COVER (MCD12Q1) LEVEL 1

MCD12Q1	
Barren	
Permanent Snow and Ice	
Water Bodies	
Evergreen Needleleaf Forests	
Evergreen Broadleaf Forests	
Deciduous Needleleaf Forests	
Deciduous Broadleaf Forests	
Mixed Broadleaf/Needleleaf Forests	
Mixed Broadleaf Evergreen/Deciduous Forests	
Open Forests	
Sparse Forests	
Dense Herbaceous	
Sparse Herbaceous	
Dense Shrublands	
Shrubland/Grassland Mosaics	
Sparse Shrublands	
Urban and Built-up Lands	
Forest/Cropland Mosaics	
Natural Herbaceous/Croplands	
Mosaics	

- The maps are prepared from the supervised reflectance classification obtained from the MODIS Nadir BRDF-Adjusted Reflectance (NBAR) bands averaged every 8 days.
- Prepares annual land surface coverage and use classifications from 2001 to the present at a resolution of 500m







FAO GLOBAL LAND COVER SHARE (GLC-SHARE) LEVEL 1

GLC-SHARE	
Tree Covered Areas	
Shrubs Covered Areas	
Herbaceous vegetation, aquatic or	
regularly flooded	
Grassland	
Mangroves	
Sparse vegetation	
Baresoil	
Cropland	
Artificial Surfaces	
Snow and glaciers	
Water bodies	
Unclassified	

- Available biannually since 2014.
- Spatial resolution of 30 arc-seconds (~1km).
- Prepared from the UN-FAO LCCS classification system.
- Land cover data from various sources are combined and integrated at the level (from sub-national to global) to create a coherent global product.

*Clases de cobertura nivel 1







FSA Climate Change Initiative (ESA-CCI) LEVEL 1

ESA CCI	
Cropland, rainfed	
Cropland, irrigated or post-flooding	
Mosaic cropland (>50%) / natural vegetation (tree, shrub,	
herbaceous cover) (<50%)	
Mosaic natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover)	
(>50%) /cropland (<50%)	
Tree cover, broadleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, mixed leaf type (broadleaved and needleleaved)	
Mosaic tree and shrub (>50%) / herbaceous cover (<50%)	
Mosaic herbaceous cover (>50%) / tree and shrub (<50%)	
Shrubland	
Grassland	
Lichens and mosses	
Sparse vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<15%)	
Tree cover, flooded, fresh or brackish water	
Tree cover, flooded, saline water	
Shrub or herbaceous cover, flooded, fresh/saline/brackish	
water	
Urban areas	
Bare areas	
Water bodies	
Permanent snow and ice	
No Data	
Unclassified	

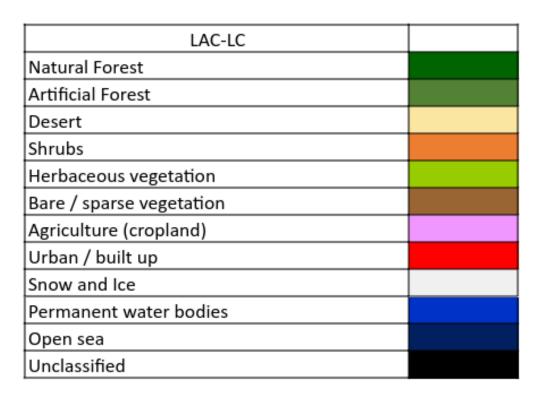
- Available annually from 1992 to 2020.
- Spatial resolution of 300 meters.
- Its development process is divided into two periods: Version 1 from 1999 to 2015 and version 2 from 2016-2020. Prepared from the UN-FAO LCCS classification system





Our Proposal: LAC-LC

Preliminary conclusions and ideas



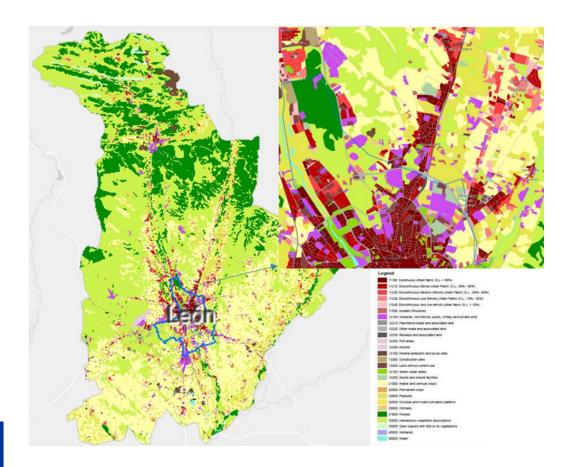
- LULC global products are developed based on general ideas or criteria for landscape description. We need to construct a new classification adapted to our reality.
 - We suggest including Desert and distinguishing between natural forest and forestry cultivation, e.g.: Sterile soils vs deserts; tree plantations vs jungle or native forests.
- There are some classification levels that could include continuous variables for their definition, e.g. % of class coverage or density.
- We recommend incorporating measurements of surface using active sensors to improve classification performance.
 - Different classes of tree cover
 - Higher resolutions and differences in urban areas
- If we do a "cross-examination" of the suggested products and classes, we can have an idea into which Level 2 classes need to be discussed.

Modeling





Public Value Added Services: Urban Monitoring/Development Scenarios











What information do we hope to produce?

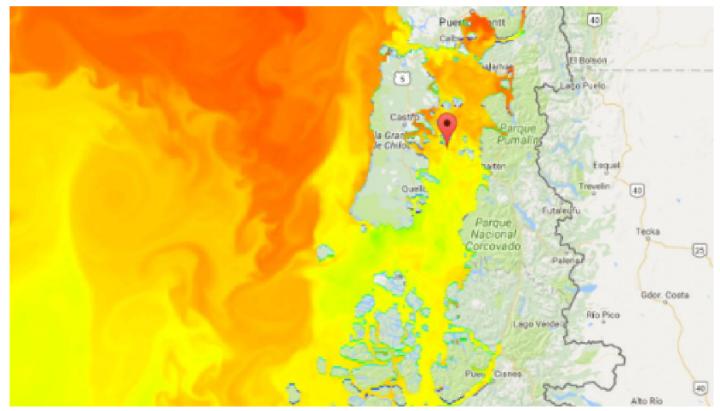
- Urban Atlas Coverage and land use (17 classes)
- Urban street tree layer: Corridors or contiguous patches of trees covering at least 500 m² and a minimum mapping width of 10 m on artificial surfaces
- Urban building height (10 m raster)
- Waterproofing (10 m raster)
- We need to select the cities in LAC with our partners







Public Value Added Services: Localized Ocean Monitoring





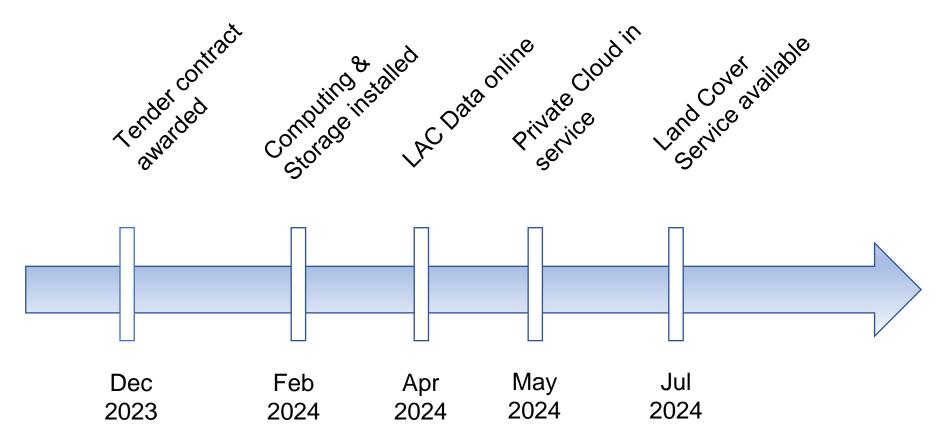








Project Calendar









Thank you





