

Regional Training Workshop on the
SEEA Ecosystem Accounting – Day 1

GIS concepts

Blanca Perez-Lapena, PhD

June 5, 2023

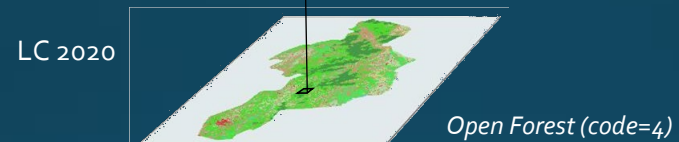
	Closed Forest	Open Forest	Brush/Shrubs	Open/Barren	Grassland	Annual Crop	Total
Opening area	2505074400.0	5566579200.0	4889535300.0	107920800.0	1985937300.0	2409678900.0 ##	17985297600.0
Expansions	307079100.0	883788300.0	1171880100.0	77903100.0	494789400.0	526823100.0 ##	3713033700.0
Regressions	164423700.0	805839300.0	1338323400.0	44153100.0	579357000.0	570425400.0 ##	3713033700.0
Net change	142655400.0	77949000.0	-166443300.0	33750000.0	-84567600.0	-43602300.0 ##	0.0
Closing area	2647729800.0	5644528200.0	4723092000.0	141670800.0	1901369700.0	2366076600.0 ##	17985297600.0

Land cover change matrix

V_Opening	>_Closing	Closed Forest 1	Open Forest 4	Brush/Shrubs 10	Open/Barren 13	Grassland 14	Annual Crop 16
Closed Forest	1	2340650700.0	147035700.0	10170000.0	940500.0	1851300.0	409500.0
Open Forest	4	290448900.0	4760739900.0	379714500.0	3848400.0	56559600.0	50959800.0
Brush/Shrubs	10	10765800.0	592208100.0	3551211900.0	9173700.0	355757400.0	289281600.0
Open/Barren	13	46800.0	1008900.0	3570300.0	63767700.0	10561500.0	8543700.0
Grassland	14	1014300.0	48394800.0	385114500.0	11777400.0	1406580300.0	112129200.0
Annual Crop	16	1112400.0	73788300.0	330057900.0	14897700.0	58254300.0	1839253500.0



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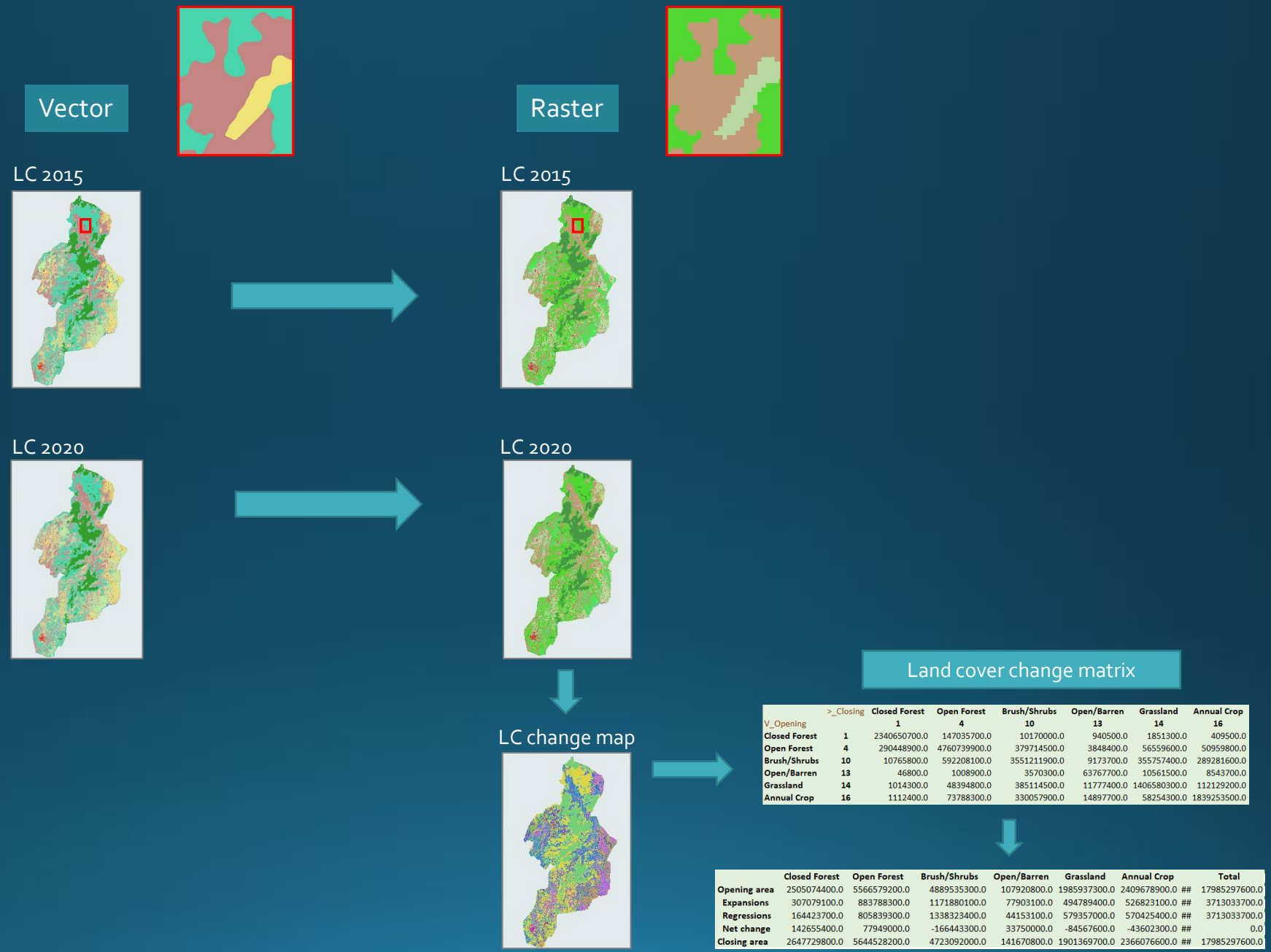


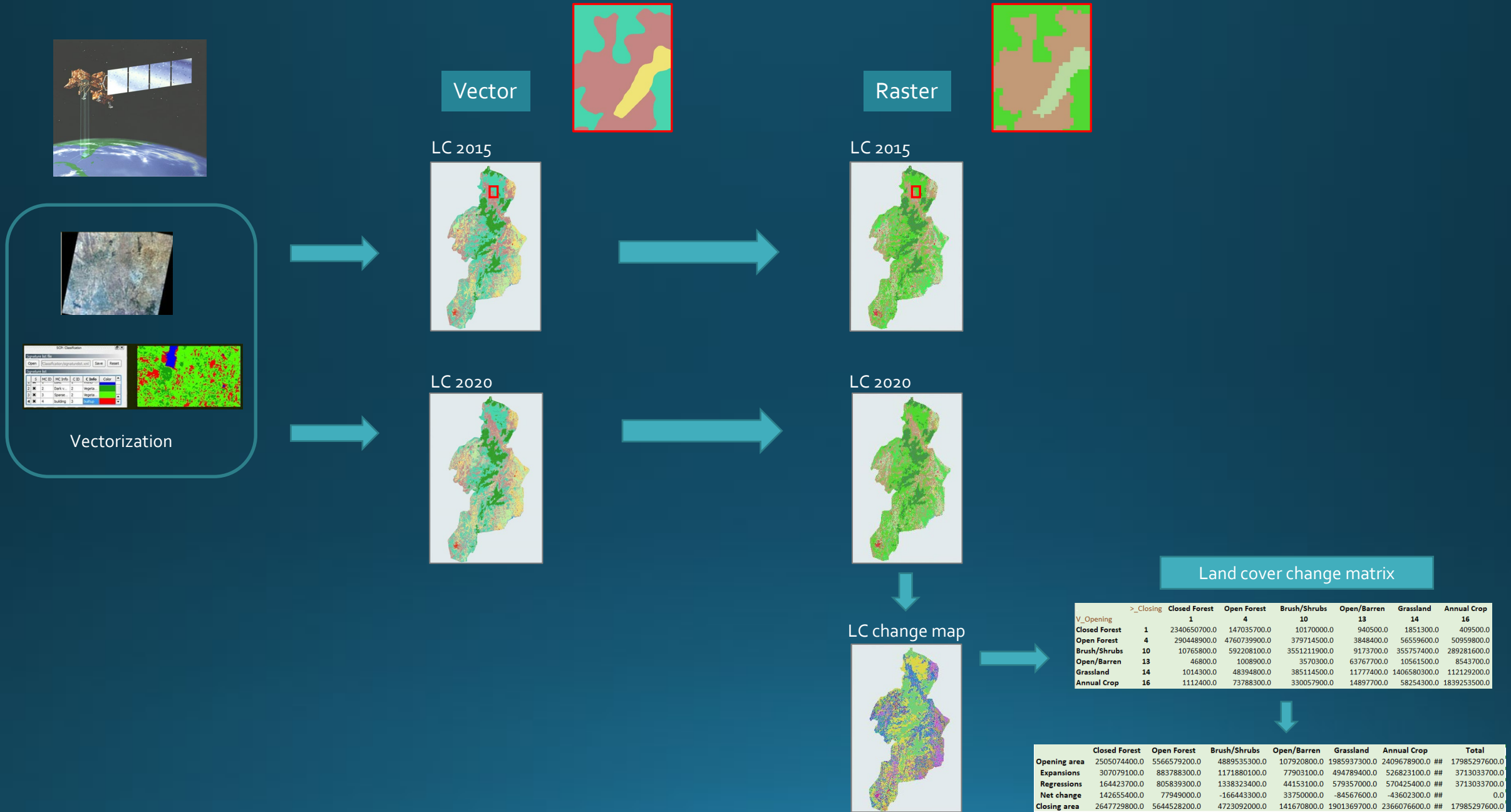
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GIS

- Geographical Information System
- Captures, stores, analyses, and displays geospatial data on a computer screen.

Geospatial data



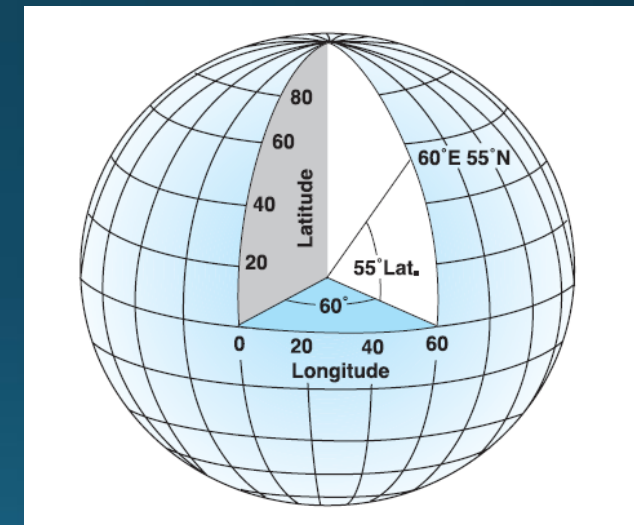
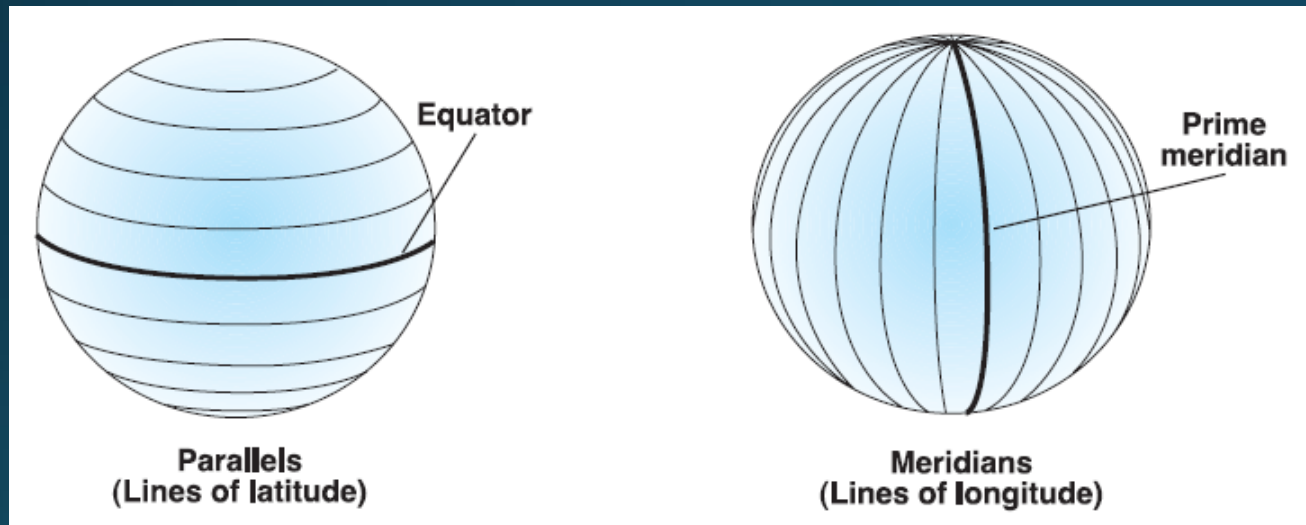
Data that is associated to a geographical location

Coordinate systems

- Types:
 - **Geographic coordinate system:** defines where the data is located on the Earth's surface.
 - **Projected coordinate system:** defines how to draw the data on a flat surface, like on a paper map or a computer screen.

Geographic coordinate system (GCS)

- Uses Latitude and Longitude (angular units) to identify locations on the curved surface of the Earth.

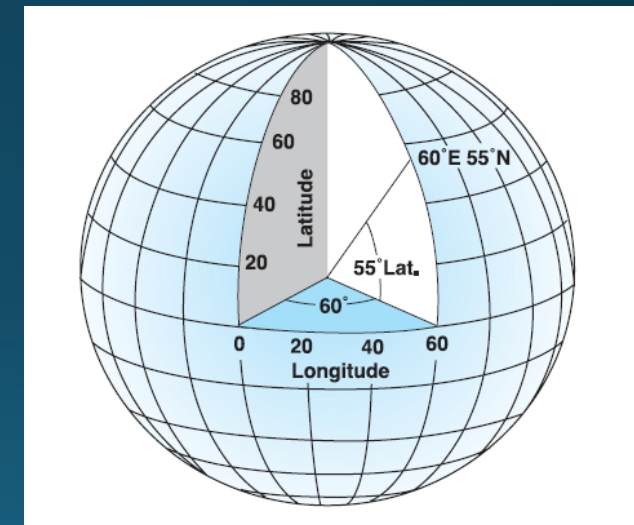
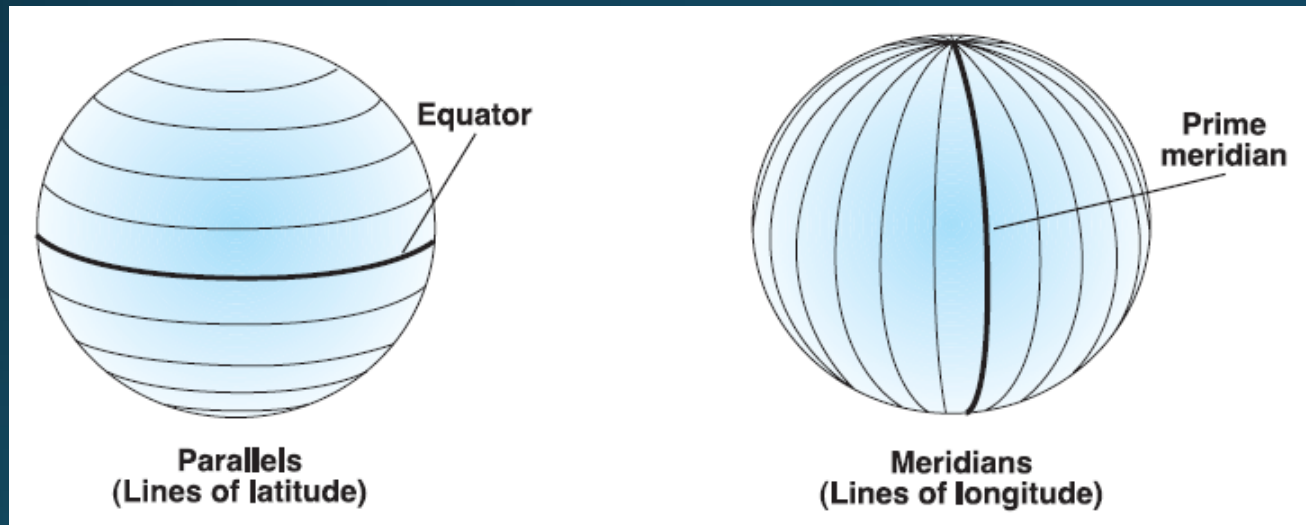


ESRI, 2000

- It is defined by an ellipsoid, geoid and datum, angular unit of measure

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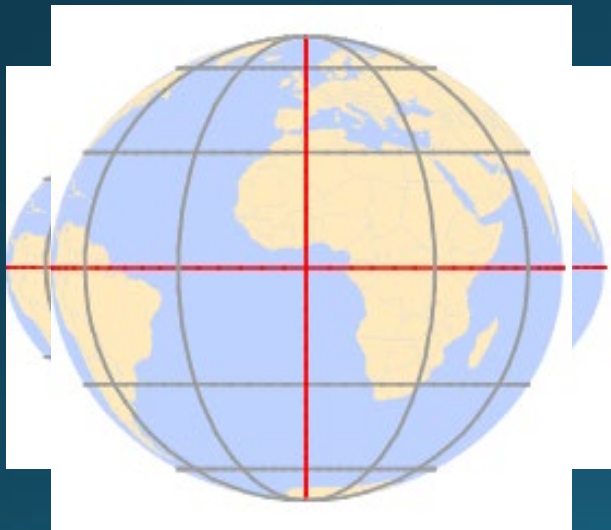


ESRI, 2000

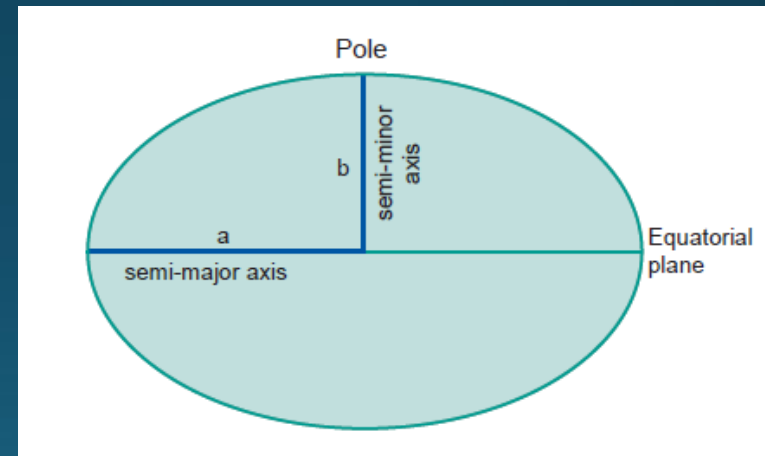
- It is defined by an ellipsoid, geoid and datum, angular unit of measure

GCS – Ellipsoid

- Used as a simplified mathematical representation of the Earth's shape
- The semi-major and semi-minor axes are of defined length



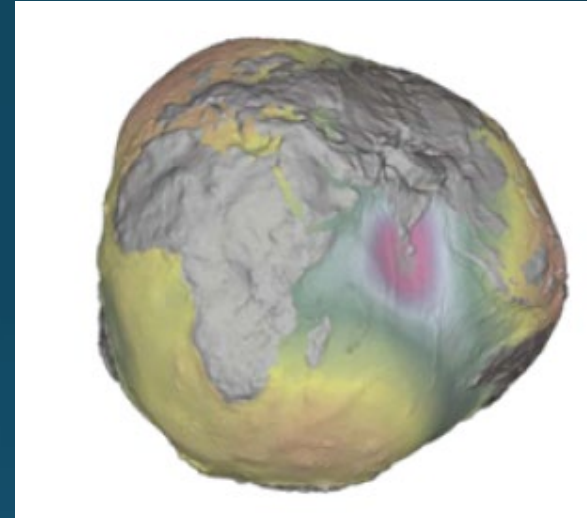
Gimond 2022



- Generally, an ellipsoid is chosen to fit one country or a particular area

GCS – Geoid

- Earth's true shape
- Not a perfectly smooth surface
- Constantly changing

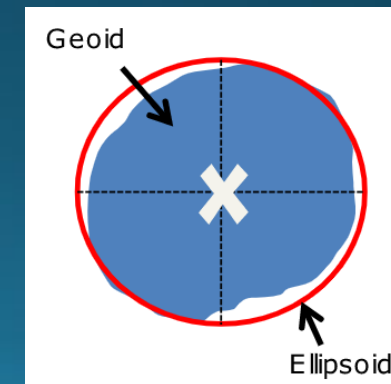
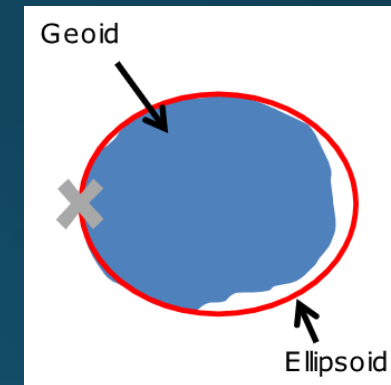


ITC, 2009

How to work with a simple mathematical model of the Earth's shape (ellipsoid) when dealing with the undulating nature of the Earth's surface (geoid)?

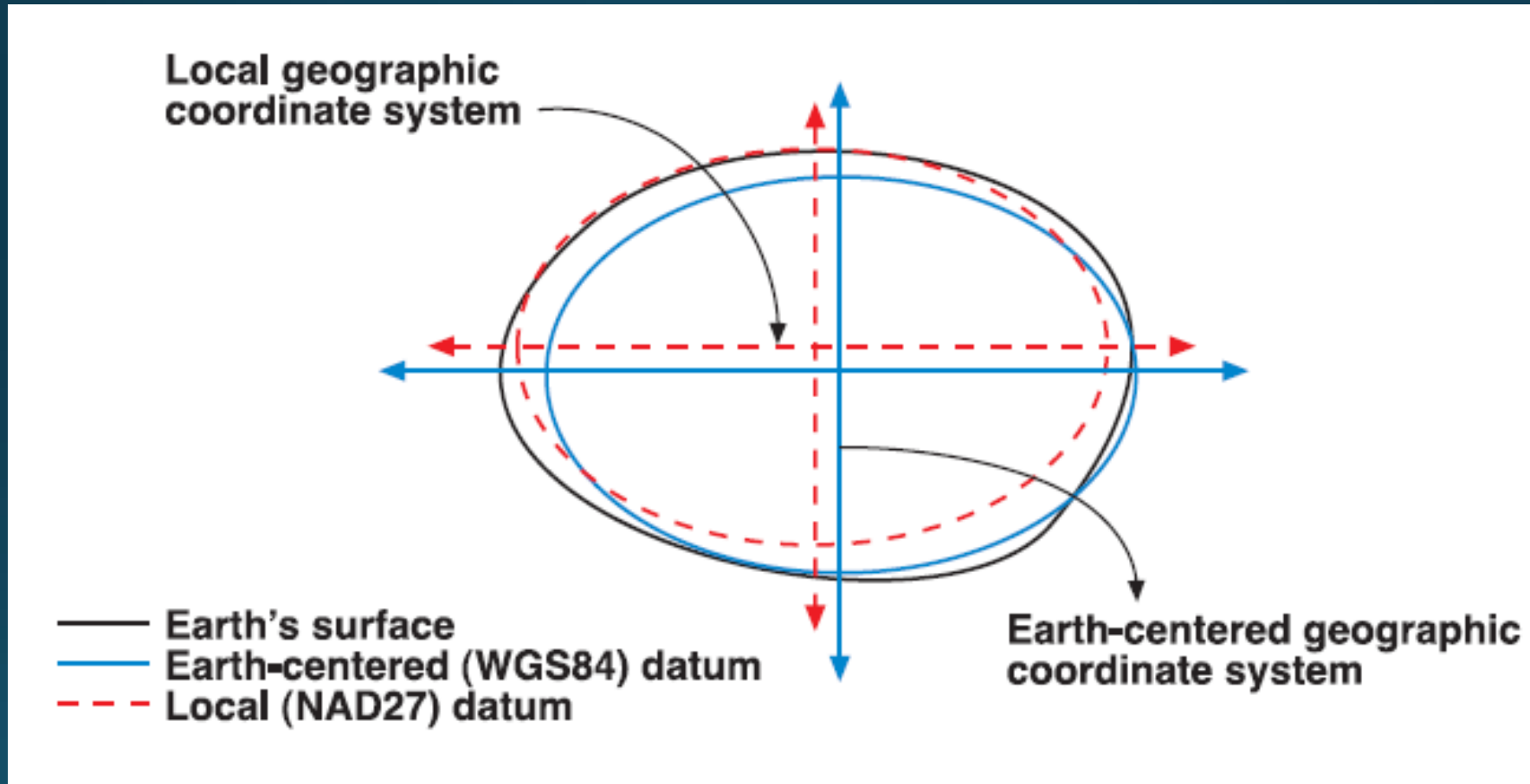
GCS – Datum

- Defines how the ellipsoid is aligned with the geoid
- Alignment:
 - Local datum: the ellipsoid surface is closely fit to the geoid at a particular location on the earth's surface
 - Geocentric datum: the ellipsoid is aligned with the center of the earth



Gimond, 2022

GCS – Datum



ESRI, 2000

GCS – Example

```
GEOGCS["GCS_PRS_1992",  
    DATUM["D_Philippine_Reference_System_1992",  
        SPHEROID["Clarke_1866",6378206.4,294.9786982]],  
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0.0],  
    UNIT["Degree",0.0174532925199433]],
```

Projected coordinate system (PCS)

- How to draw the data on a flat surface, like on a paper map or a computer screen



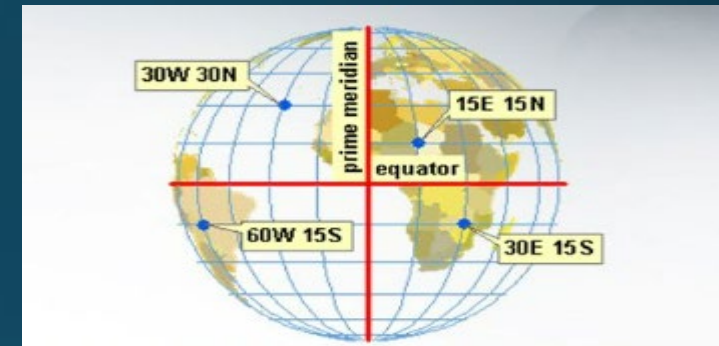
Smith, 2020

PCS – Components

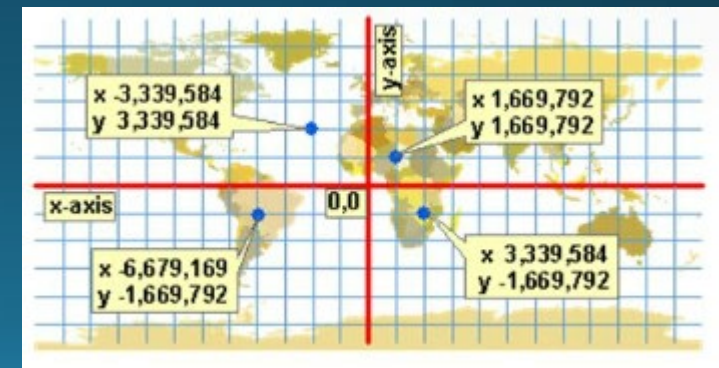
A projected coordinate system consists of:

- a geographic coordinate system
- a map projection
- the specific parameters used by the map projection
- a linear unit of measure (usually meters or feet)

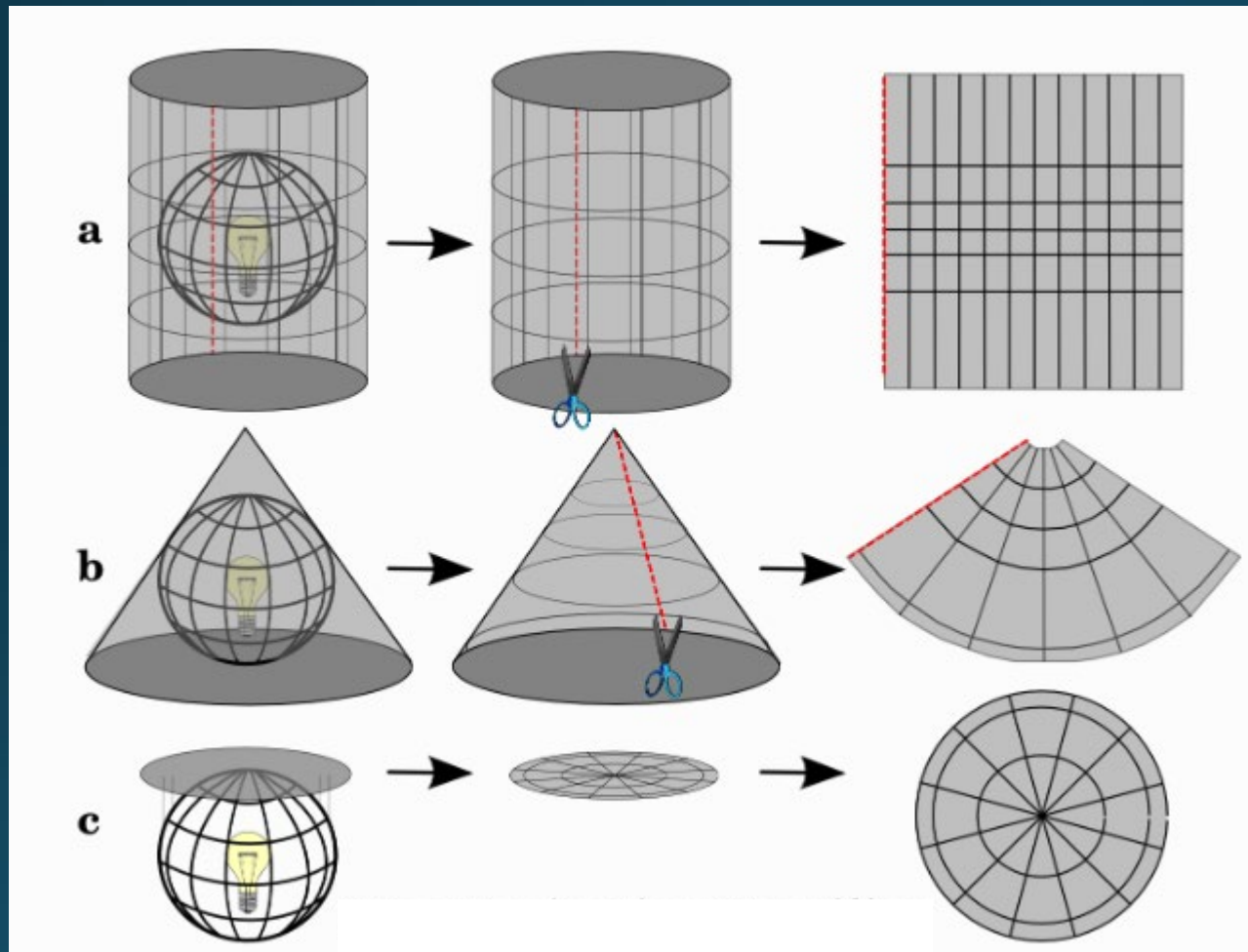
Locations are identified by x,y coordinates on a grid, with the origin at the center of the grid.



Map projection



PCS – Map projections: Classes



Cylindrical

Conic

Planar (azimuthal)

PCS – Map projections: Properties

- The way the surface (cylinder or cone) is 'wrapped' around the Earth and the location of the plane (planar)



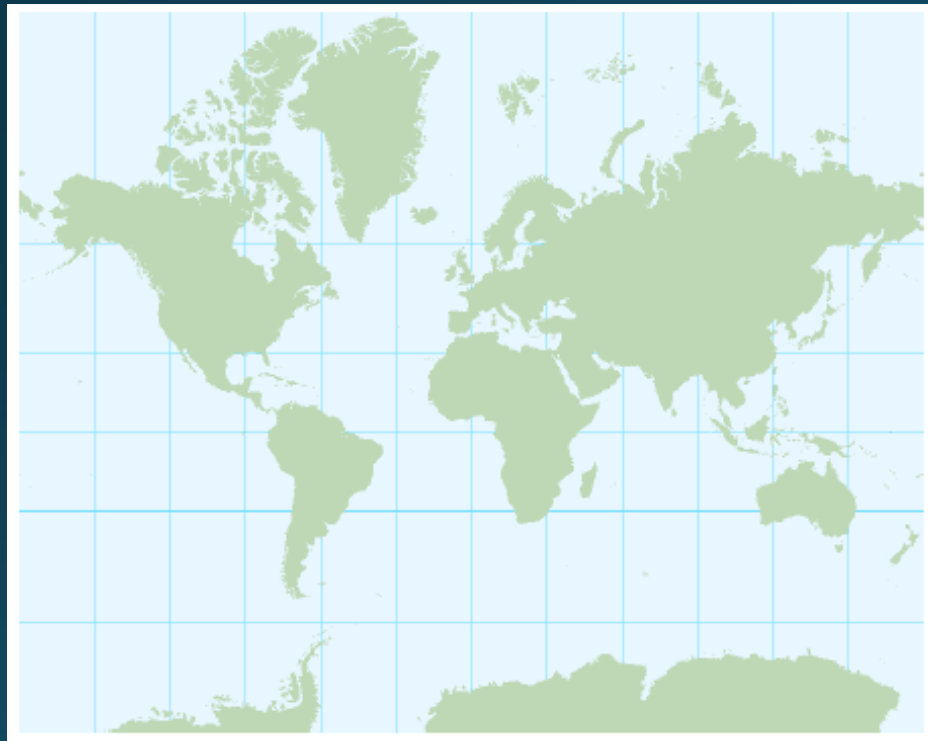
Determine which kind of **distortions** the map will have compared to the original curved surface.

- Conformal map projection: angles (with short sides) and shapes (of small areas) are shown correctly in the map
- Equal-area (equivalent) map projection: areas are represented correctly in the map.
- Equidistant map projection: lengths of particular lines in the map are the same as the lengths of the original lines on the curved reference surface.

PCS – Map projections: Examples

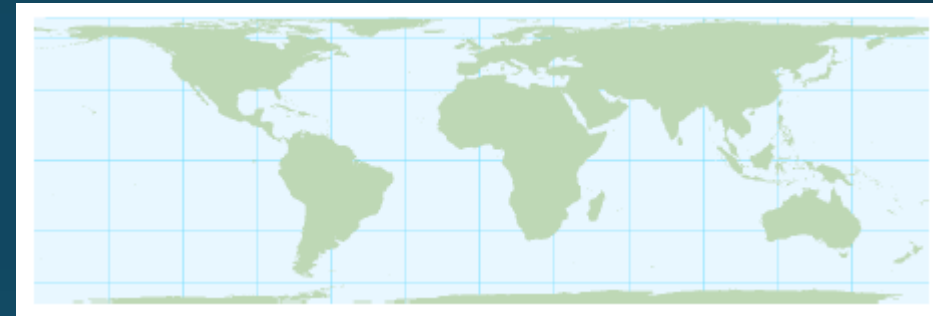
Cylindrical with conformal property
(Mercator projection)

[Animation](#)



ITC, 2009

Cylindrical with equal-area property
(Lambert cylindrical equal-area projection)



ITC, 2009

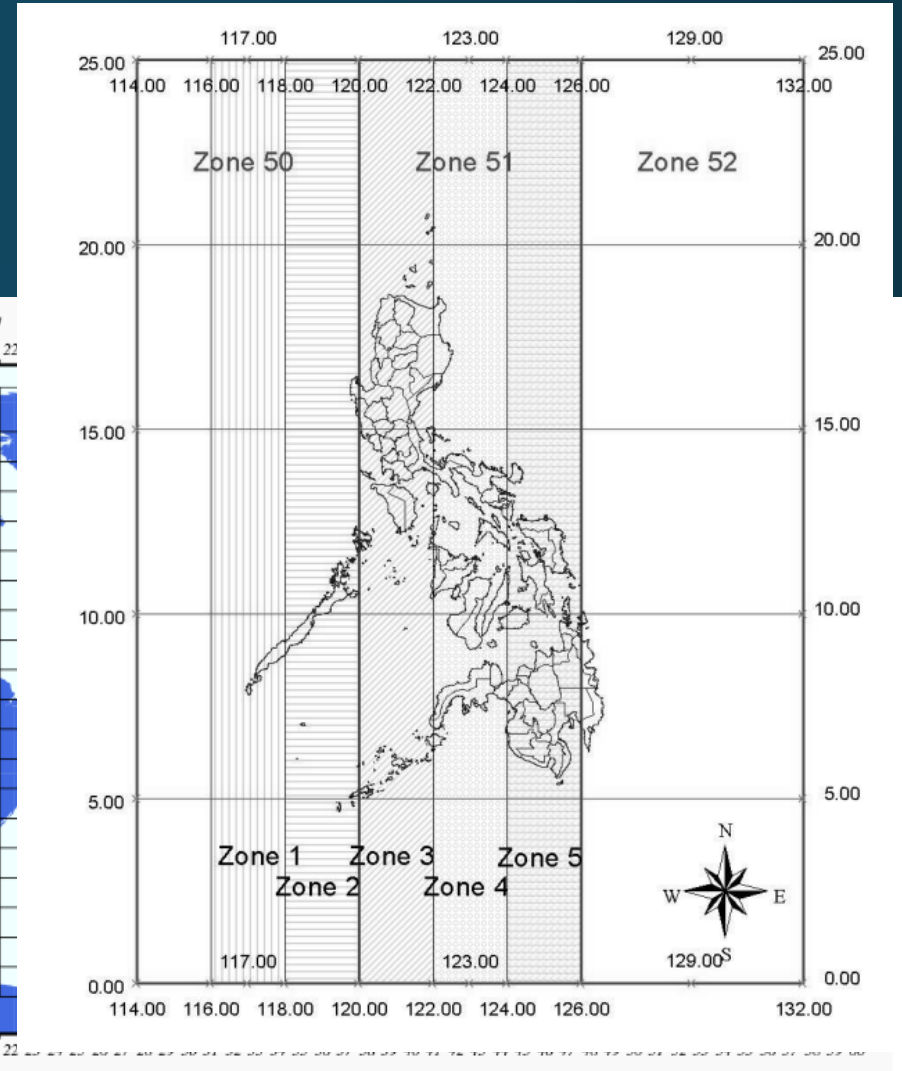
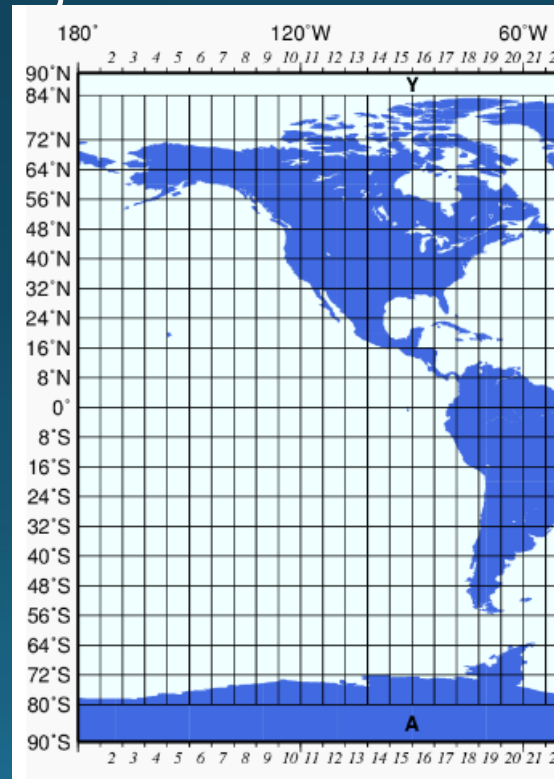
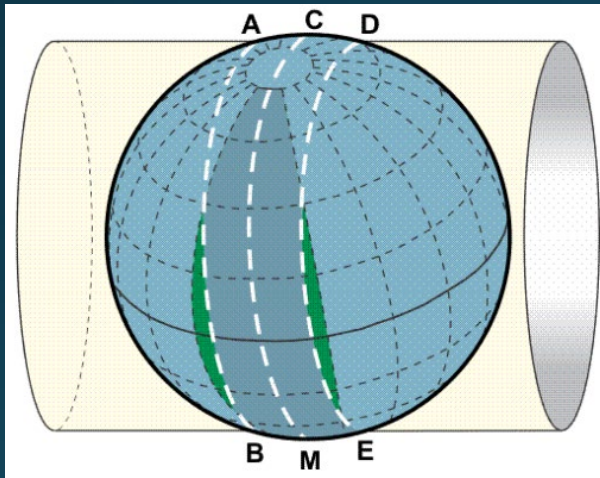
Cylindrical with equidistant property
(Plate Carrée projection)



ITC, 2009

PCS – UTM

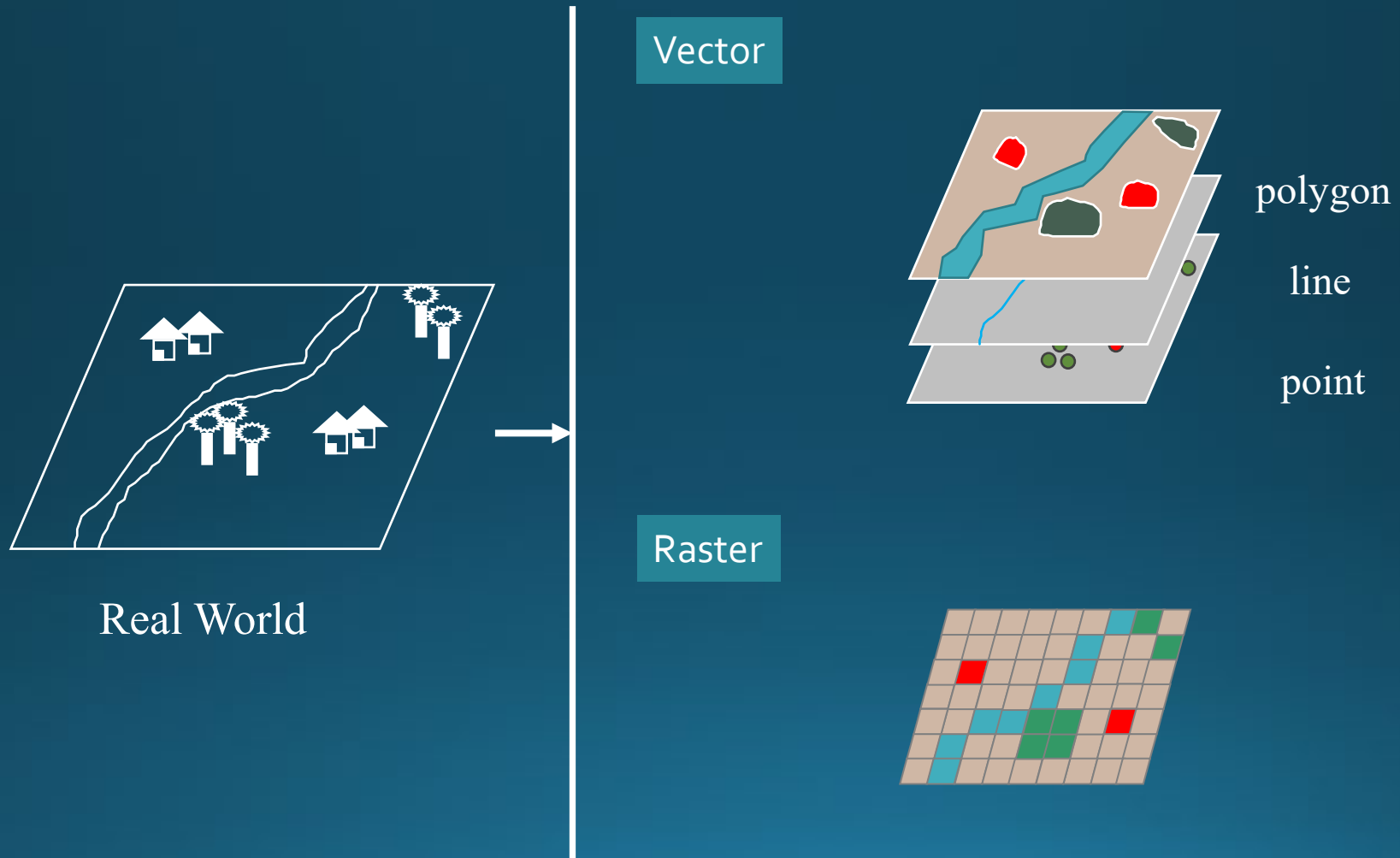
- Based on the secant Transverse Mercator
- The globe is divided into 60 zones, each spanning six degrees of longitude.



PCS – Example

```
PROJCS["PRS_1992_UTM_Zone_51N",  
  GEOGCS["GCS_PRS_1992",  
    DATUM["D_Philippine_Reference_System_1992",  
      SPHEROID["Clarke_1866",6378206.4,294.9786982]],  
    PRIMEM["Greenwich",0.0],  
    UNIT["Degree",0.0174532925199433]],  
  PROJECTION["Transverse_Mercator"],  
  PARAMETER["False_Easting",500000.0],  
  PARAMETER["False_Northing",0.0],  
  PARAMETER["Central_Meridian",123.0],  
  PARAMETER["Scale_Factor",0.9996],  
  PARAMETER["Latitude_Of_Origin",0.0],  
  UNIT["Meter",1.0]]|
```

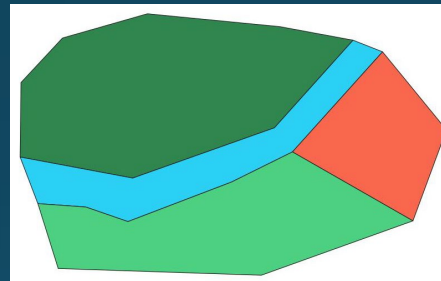
Data representation I



Vector

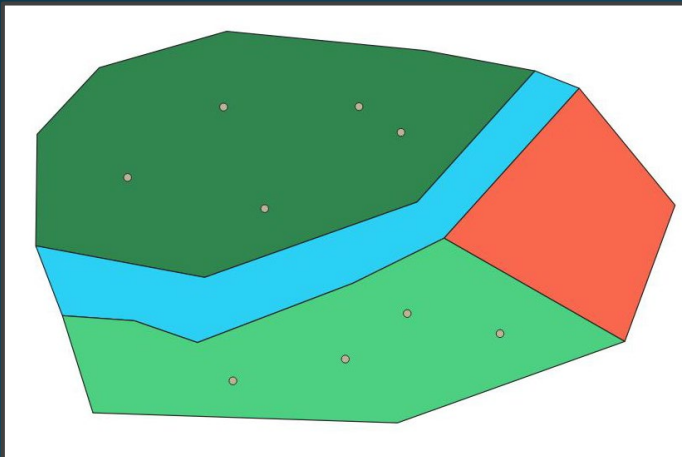
- A spatial object consists of a geometry and a set of attributes.

Polygon layer

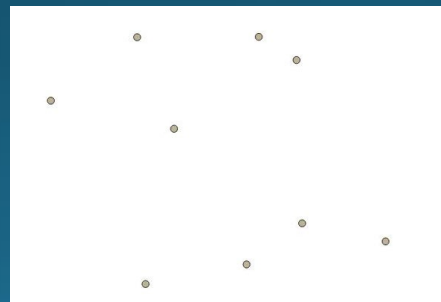


Land_cover — Features Total: 4, Filtered: 4, Selected: 0

id	LC_class	Area_km2
1	1 Forest	1.173
2	2 Water body	0.436
3	3 Urban	0.421
4	4 Grassland	0.795



Point layer







Tree_sp — Features Total: 9, Filtered: 9, Selected: 0

id	TSpecies	height_m	diameter_m	age_years
1	1 Oak	8	50	40
2	2 Maple	6	40	30
3	3 Pine	7	45	35
4	4 Birch	5	35	25
5	5 Oak	10	55	45
6	6 Maple	8	45	35
7	7 Pine	9	50	40
8	8 Spruce	7	40	30
9	9 Fir	6	38	25

Shapefiles

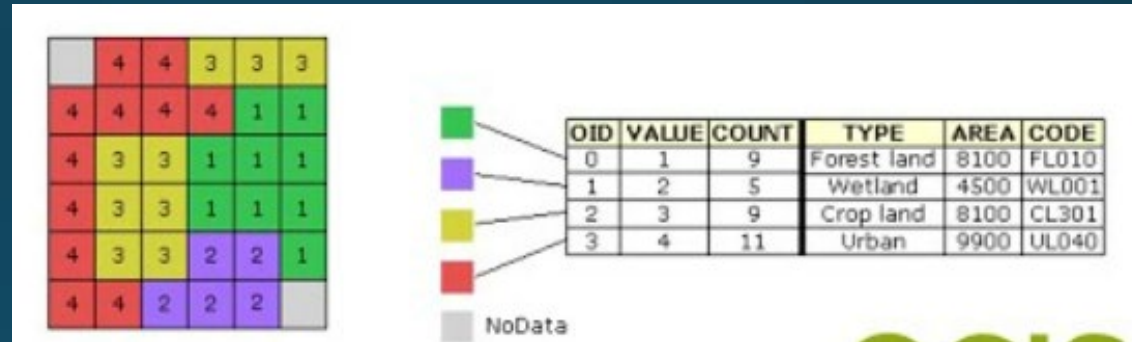
- Common format for storing vector data
- Shapefiles store non-topological vector data with attribute data
- A shapefile consists of several files with the same filename, but different file endings:

 2015_LC_SubLUZON_FixedG_PRS92UTM51.dbf	29/06/2022 15:57 →	DBF File	Attributes
 2015_LC_SubLUZON_FixedG_PRS92UTM51	29/06/2022 15:57 →	PRJ File	Coordinate system
 2015_LC_SubLUZON_FixedG_PRS92UTM51.shp	29/06/2022 15:57 →	SHP File	Feature geometry
 2015_LC_SubLUZON_FixedG_PRS92UTM51.shx	29/06/2022 15:57 →	SHX File	Spatial index*

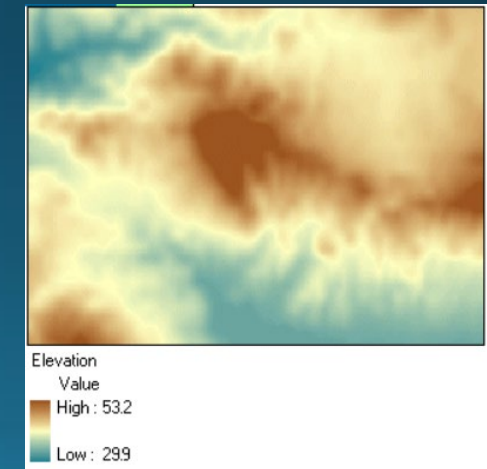
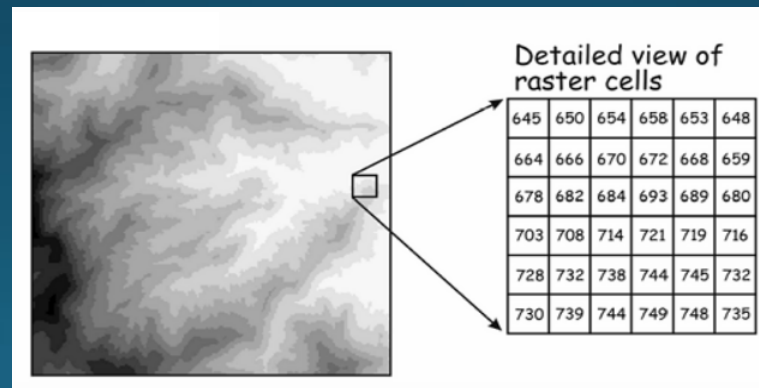
Raster

- Data associated to gridded cells identified by row and column

- Discrete Raster




- Continuous Raster

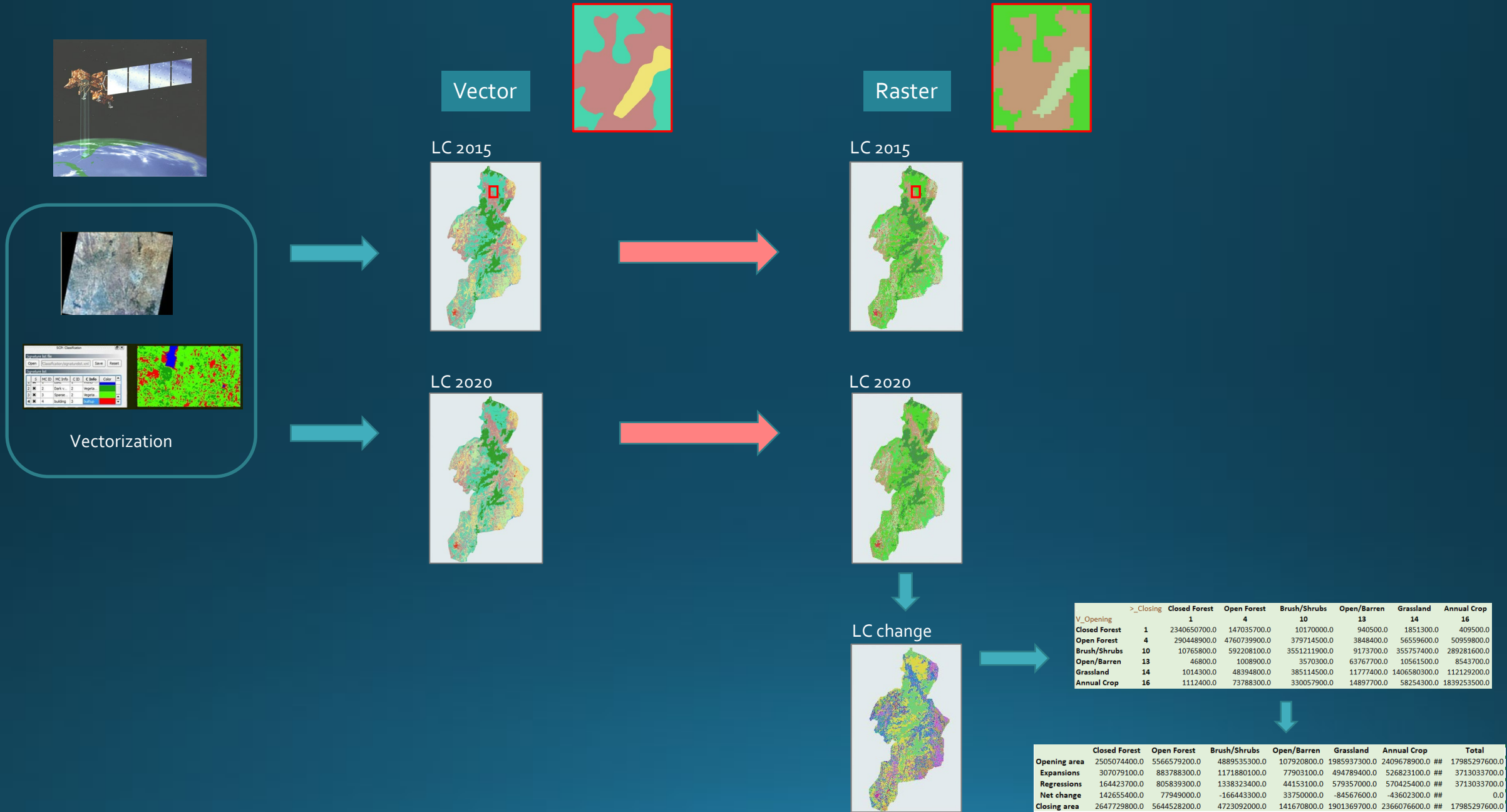


HSU, 2018

GeoTIFF

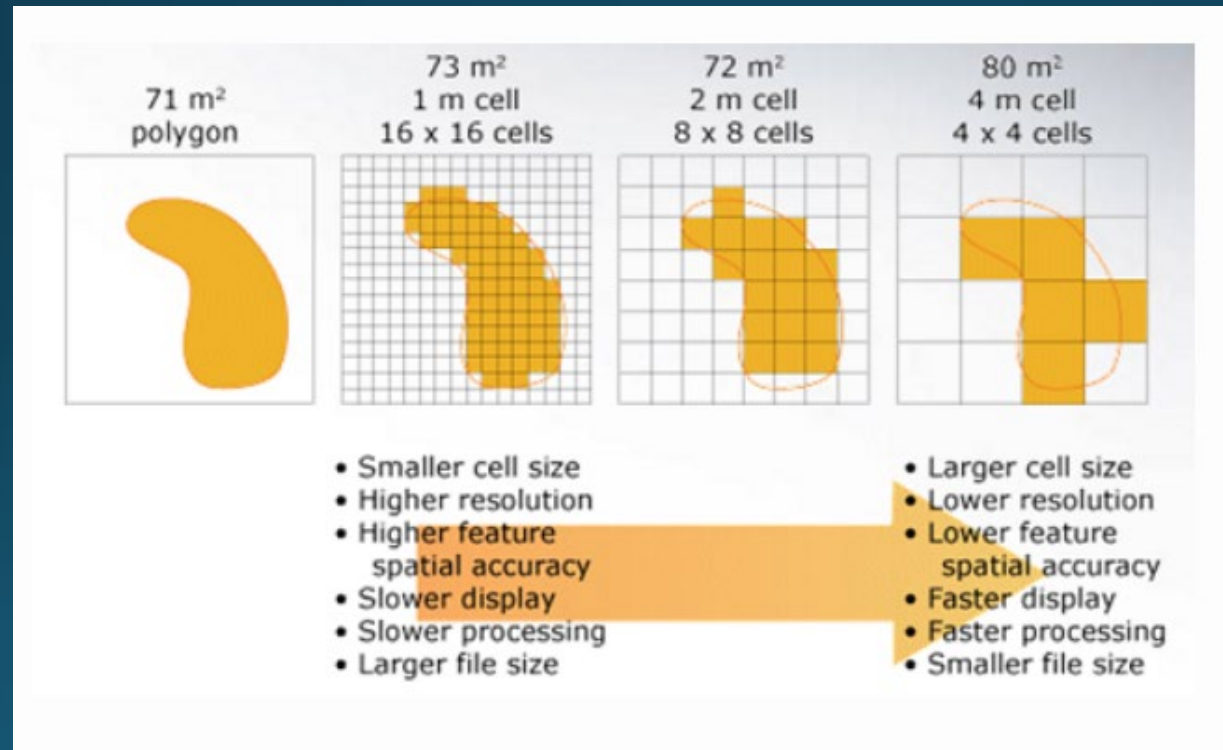
- Metadata standard which has the georeferencing information embedded within the raster file.

Name	Date	Type	Size
 CAR_Improbable_Transitions20152020_v1_30m	29/03/2023 07:48	TIF File	12,530 KB



Raster resolution

- One of the key issues with rasters is the **resolution**
- Dimension of the area covered on the ground and represented by a single cell

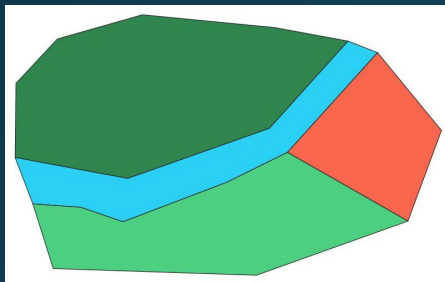


HSU, 2018

Vector analysis

- What is the average tree height within each land cover type?

Polygon layer



Point layer



Land_cover — Features Total: 4, Filtered: 4, Selected: 0

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1	Forest	1.173
2	Water body	0.436
3	Urban	0.421
4	Grassland	0.795

Spatial join

Tree_sp — Features Total: 9, Filtered: 9, Selected: 0

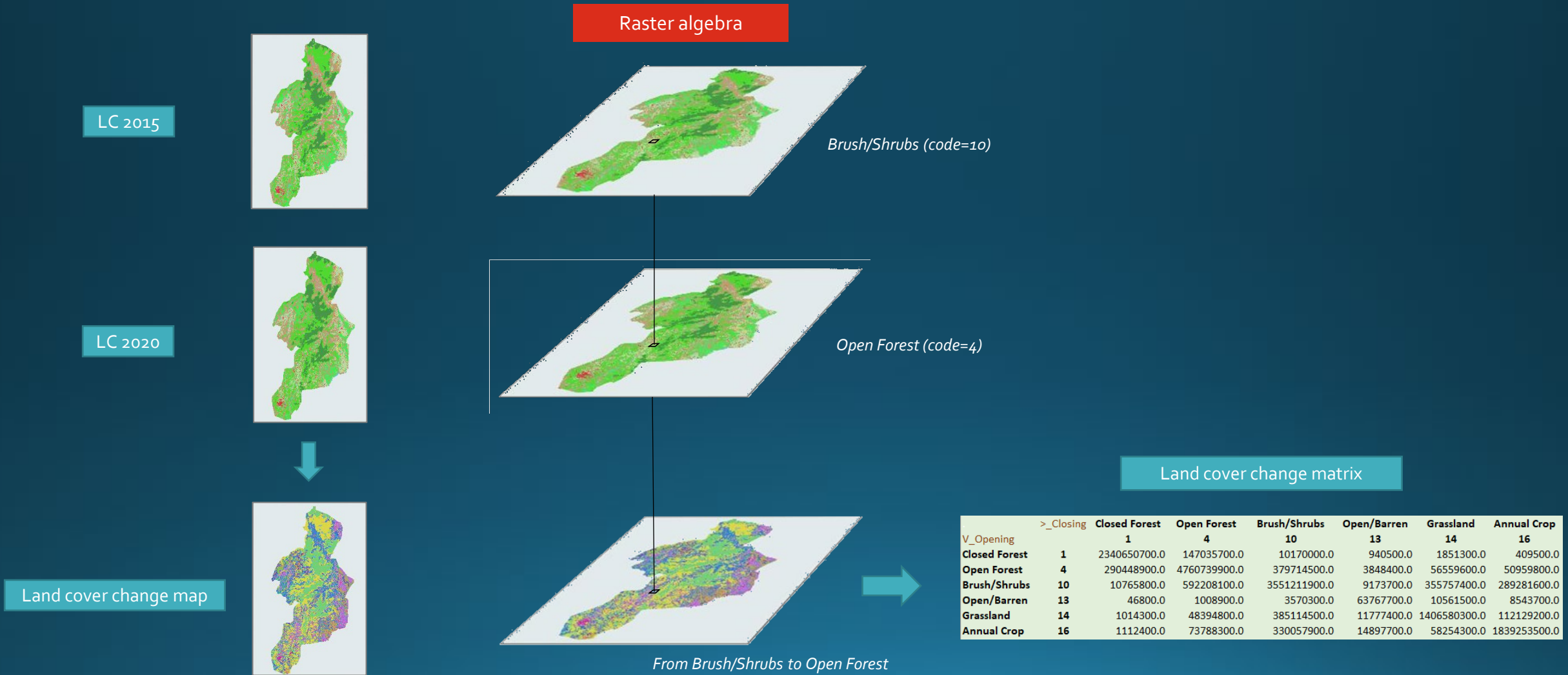
id	TSpecies	height_m	diameter_m	age_years	LC_class
1	Oak	8	50	40	Grassland
2	Maple	6	40	30	Grassland
3	Pine	7	45	35	Grassland
4	Birch	5	35	25	Grassland
5	Oak	10	55	45	Forest
6	Maple	8	45	35	Forest
7	Pine	9	50	40	Forest
8	Spruce	7	40	30	Forest
9	Fir	6	38	25	Forest

Attribute analysis

Statistics by category — Features Total: 2,

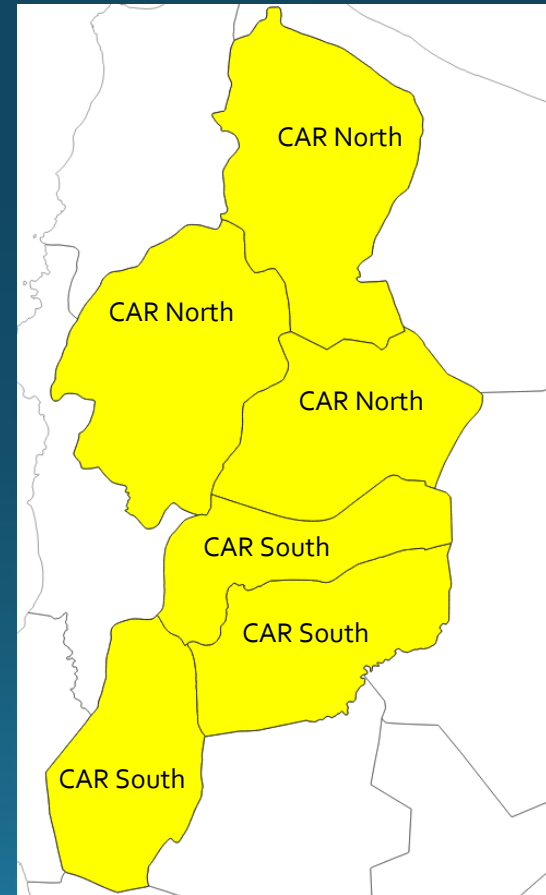
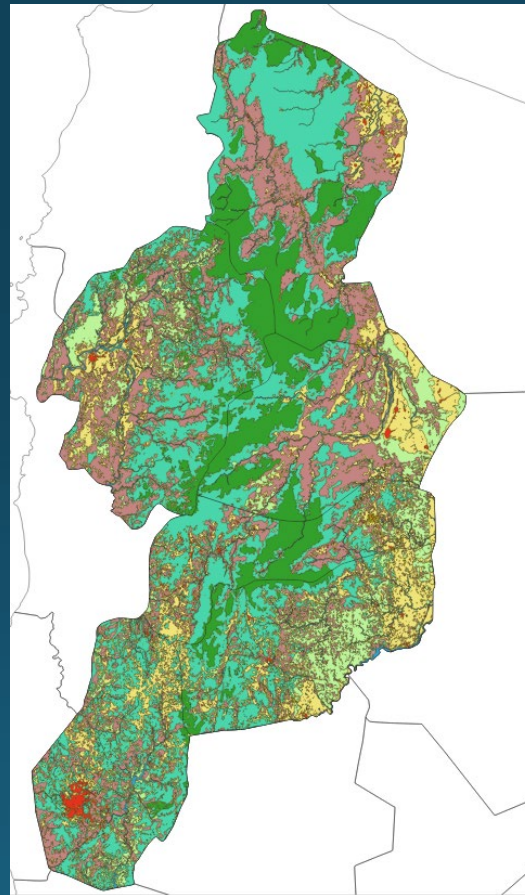
LC_class	avg_height_m
1 Forest	8.0
2 Grassland	6.5

Raster analysis



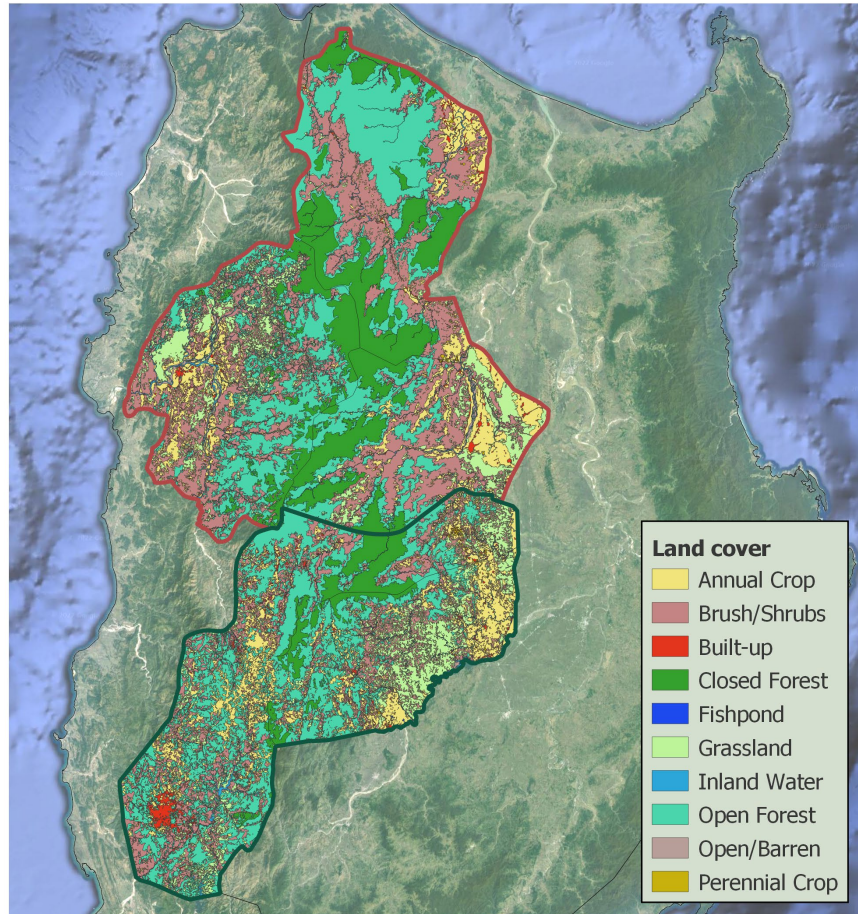
Data presentation

- Map with percent area of land cover classes in CAR North and South region

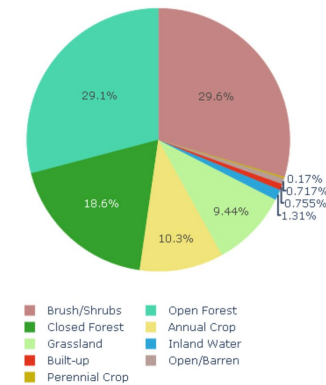


Data presentation

Land cover 2015 in the CAR region



Land cover 'CAR North'



Land cover 'CAR South'

