Proceedings of the Global Land Project 2nd Open Science Meeting, Berlin, March 19-21, 2014

Edited by: Global Land Project, Amsterdam/Berlin/Sao Paulo

NUMBER	TITLE	AUTHORS	COUNTRY
period continue to be used to be used (e.g., *Klein Goldewijk and Ramankutty*, 2004). These data are, for example, incorporated into the Representative Concentration Pathways for the 5th assessment of the IPCC. To facilitate the use of satellite observations better suited to contemporary land cover estimates than are older AVHRR measurements, we assembled global mosaics of the standard MODIS land cover data product in the IGBP classification, projected in geographic coordinates of latitude and longitude. Global data sets are available for each year during the 10 year period 2001-2011. The MODIS data at 500 m pixel resolution are aggregated to two coarser resolutions in common use with integrated assessment models: (1) 0.5 degrees latitude x 0.5 degrees longitude, and (2) 5' latitude x 5' longitude. The Global Land Cover Facility distributes the data in both GeoTIFF and ESRI ASCII Grid file formats. In addition to land cover by classes, we similarly assembled the MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields data product into global mosaics with the same projection and resolutions. Together, these data facilitate analysis of the degree of plant canopy cover by land cover class globally. While these global data derived from MODIS observations should provide better quality land cover representations, integrated assessment models typically combine geospatial land cover data with statistical data in order to estimate measures of land use, such as fraction of land in crops or pasture, with the same geospatial structure. The availability of annual, global land cover data over a significant contemporary period will enable use of inventory data by organizations such as the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization contrasting year-to-year differences to reduce inconsistencies and estimate land use change.			
0714	Geospatial technologies for the assessment of changes in land use in coffee producing regions of Brazil	Tatiana Grossi Chquiloff Vieira, Helena Maria Ramos Alves, Margarete Marin Lordelo Volpato, Marilusa Pinto Coelho Lacerda, Vanessa Cristina Oliveira de Souza	Brazil
Três Pontas is one of the largest and most important coffee producing regions of Brazil. Therefore it is important to know and map the distribution of the coffee lands in the regional landscape and monitor land use change to understand transitions and provide sound information for science based agricultural planning. The objective of this work was to analyze the evolution of coffee fields in time and space using remote sensing and geographic information system. Landsat images from five different dates, during a ten year study period, were used. Land use maps for the years 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2010 were produced using the GIS SPRING. The results showed an increase of 7% in the areas cultivated with coffee from the year 2000 to the year 2010. The total area with adult productive coffee trees increased by 11%, which also resulted in an increase in the region's productivity. Patterns of change in the spatial distribution of the coffee lands were not found. The data produced are important to ensure a more sustainable and competitive coffee agricultural production system.			
0717	Land use decisions in Loíza, Puerto Rico: have climate hazards and demographic vulnerability been considered?	Brenda Castro-Voltaggio, Luz León-López, Hernando Mattei	Puerto Rico
Since the second half of the 20th century global warming has become an issue. The increase of sea level has been one of its consequences, a particularly concern for several islands and coasts around the world. Puerto Rico is a tropical island located in the eastern part of the Caribbean basin. Loíza is a municipality			

Referência bibliográfica

VIEIRA, T.G.C.; ALVES, H.M.R.; VOLPATO, M.M.L.; LACERDA, M.P.C.; SOUZA, V.C.O. Geotechnologies for the assessment of changes in land use in coffee producing regions of Brazil. Global Land Project (eds.), 2014. Proceedings of the Global Project 2nd Open Science Meeting, Berlim, March 19-21,2014. Amsterdam/Berlim/São Paulo. http://www.ihdp.unu.edu/file/get/11621