

HIGH-RESOLUTION LAND USE LAND COVER DATASET FOR METEOROLOGICAL MODEL- LING: ECOCLIMAP-SG+

ACCORD surface working week

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STRUCTURE

1. Introduction

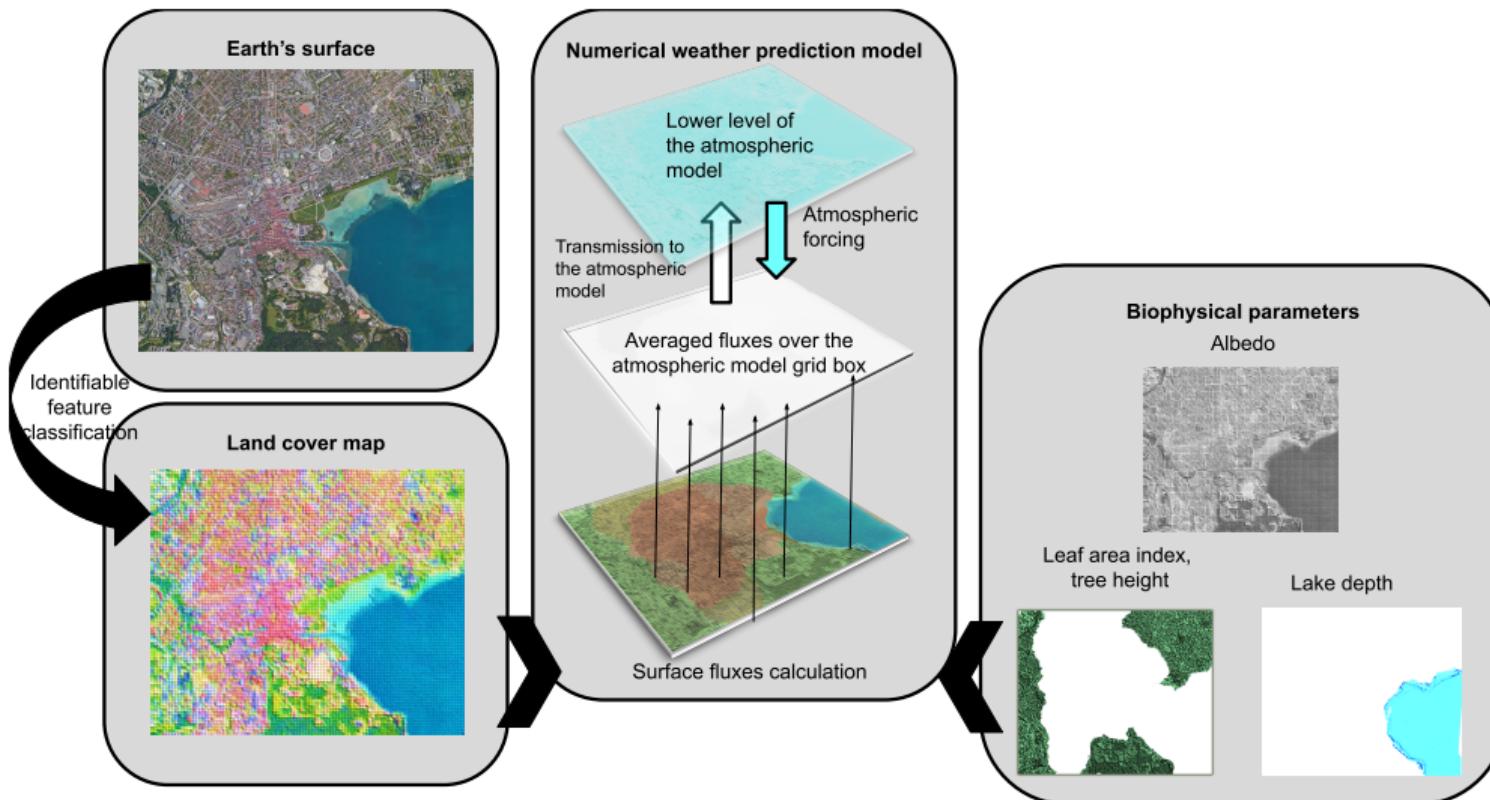
2. Method

3. Evaluation

4. Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

LAND COVER MAP AND ITS USE IN NWP

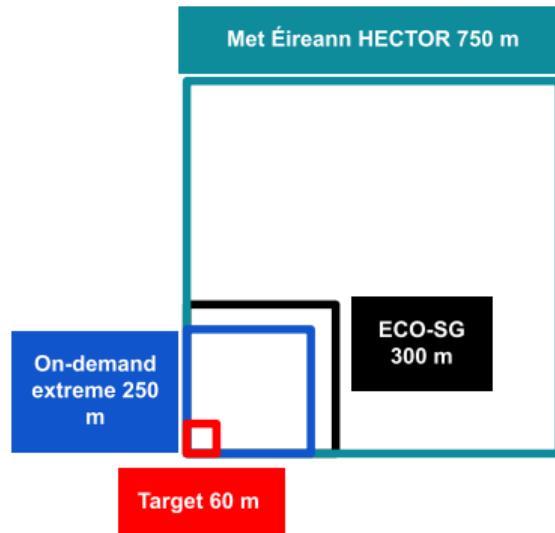


LIMITATIONS IN ECOCLIMAP-SG (ECO-SG)

- Hectometric NWP requires fine resolution land cover map
- ECO-SG 300 m resolution is not sufficient for hectometric NWP
- ECO-SG is based on ESA-CCI v1.6.1 which starts to be outdated

Objective

Leverage open-access data to produce a high-resolution (60m) physiography map with ECO-SG labels.

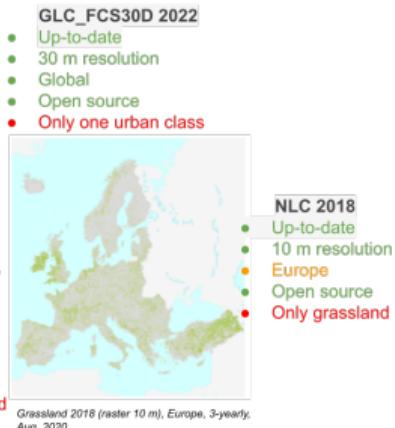
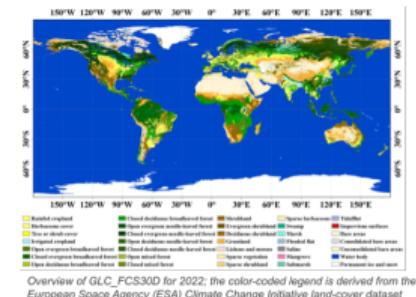


PROBLEMS WITH EXISTING HIGH-RESOLUTION DATASET

Existing products are **heterogeneous, and all have limitations** due to spatial coverage, spatial accuracy, semantic accuracy, and how up-to-date they are.

Issue for NWP

no high-resolution dataset with European or global coverage with ECOSG labels available



PREVIOUS MACHINE LEARNING EFFORTS AT MET ÉIREANN

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Using machine learning to produce a very high resolution land-cover map for Ireland

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Using machine learning to produce a cost-effective national building height map of Ireland to categorise local climate zones

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There is no reference dataset available to produce a high-resolution version of ECO-SG

ECOCLIMAP-SG+ OBJECTIVES

- high-resolution (60m) physiography map with ECO-SG labels
- A quality score that indicates certainty to enable the creation of reference data
- Agreement-based method to merge multiple map sources and handle coverage, resolution, and accuracy variations.

METHOD

OVERCOME HETEROGENEOUS SEMANTIC COVERAGE

Backbone maps M_{bb}

- High-resolution
- Easy translation to primary labels
- Global or local coverage

Examples of maps used as backbone map

ESA Worldcover v200



Occupation des sols France



Primary labels \mathcal{L}_1

Water bodies
Bare land

Snow

Forest

Shrubs

Grassland

Crops

Flooded vegetation
Urban

Hierarchical relationship h

Secondary labels \mathcal{L}_2

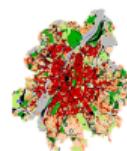
1. Sea and oceans
2. Lakes
3. Rivers
4. Bare land
5. Bare rock
6. Permanent snow and ice
7. Boreal broadleaf deciduous
8. Temperate broadleaf deciduous
9. Tropical broadleaf deciduous
10. Temperate broadleaf evergreen
11. Tropical broadleaf evergreen
12. Boreal needleleaf evergreen
13. Temperate needleleaf evergreen
14. Boreal needleleaf deciduous
15. Shrubs
16. Boreal grassland
17. Temperate grassland
18. Tropical grassland
19. Winter C3 crops
20. Summer C3 crops
21. C4 crops
22. Flooded trees
23. Flooded grassland
24. LCZ1: compact high-rise
25. LCZ2: compact mid rise
26. LCZ3: compact low-rise
27. LCZ4: open high-rise
28. LCZ5: open midrise
29. LCZ6: open low-rise
30. LCZ7: lightweight low-rise
31. LCZ8: large low-rise
32. LCZ9: sparsely built
33. LCZ10: heavy industry

Specialist maps M_{sp}

- Provides secondary labels

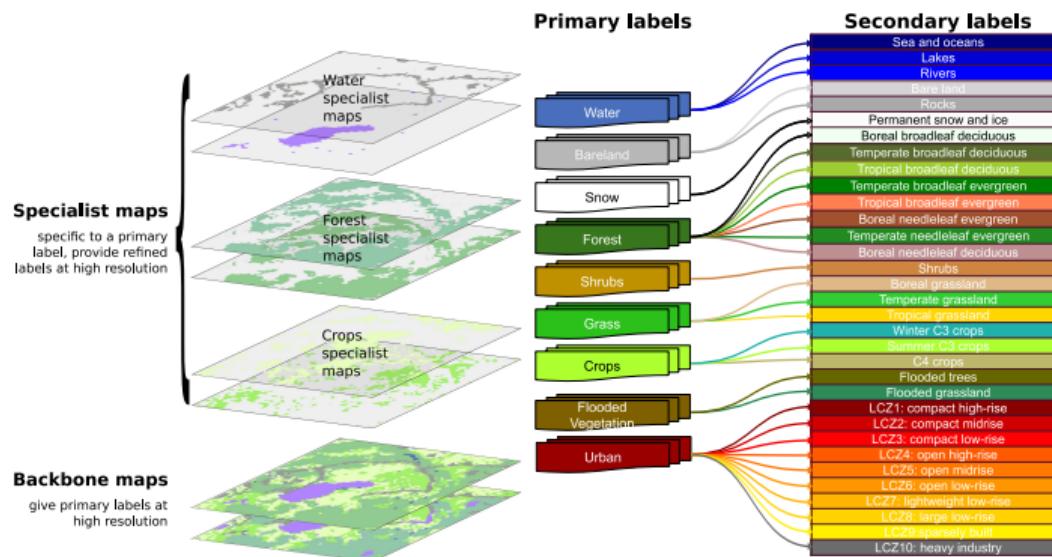
Example of dataset used as a specialist map

Geoclimate LCZ map

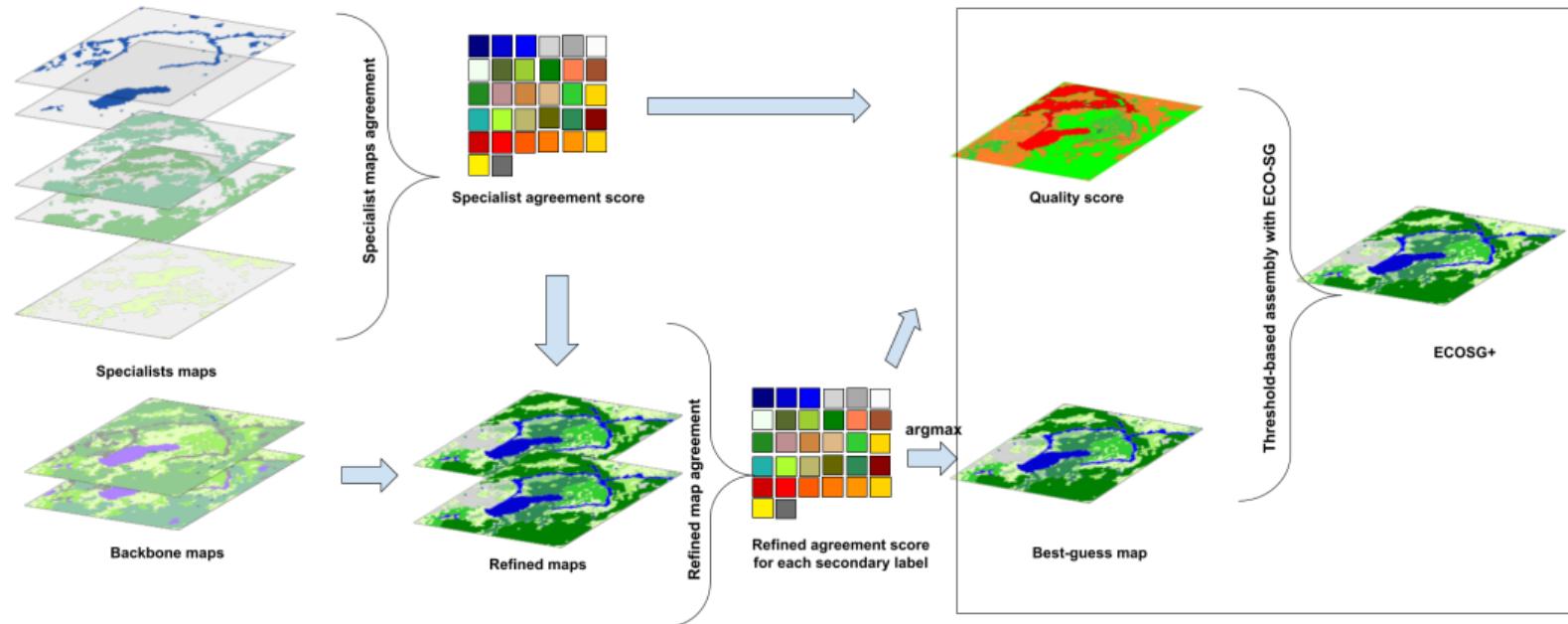


METHOD IDEA

Superpose the specialist maps

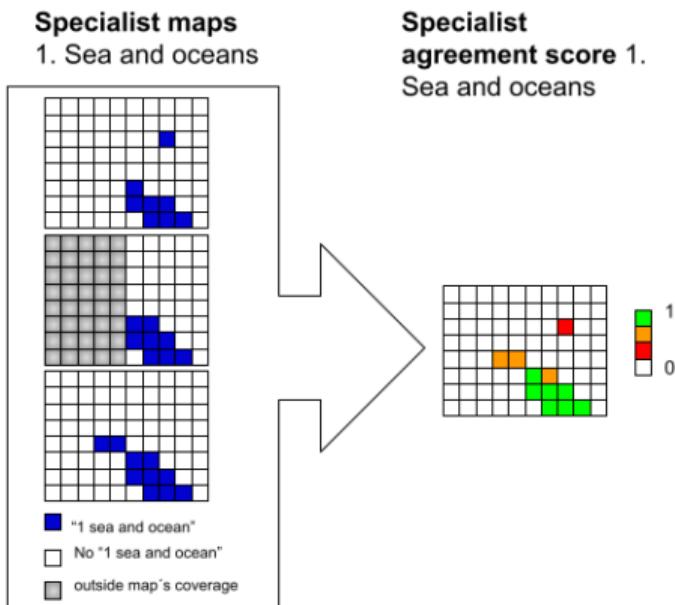


METHOD OVERVIEW



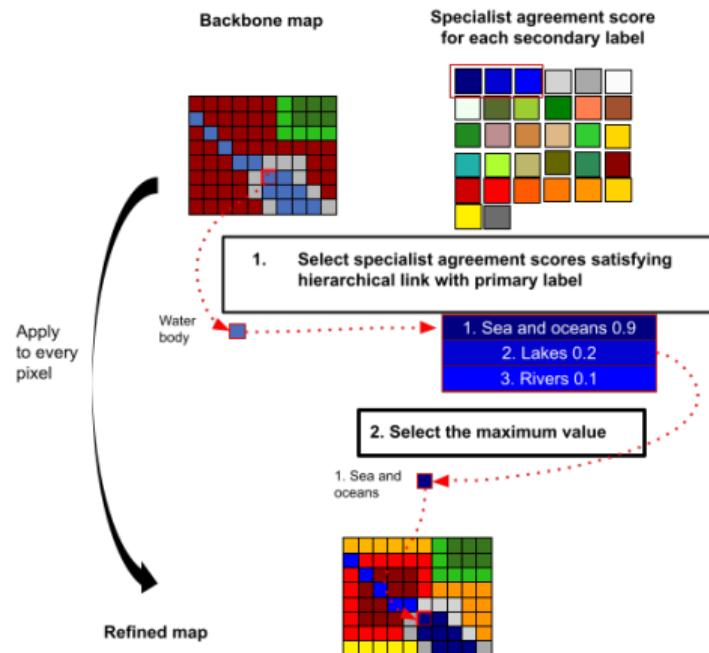
SPECIALIST AGREEMENT SCORE

Ratio between the number of specialist maps that agree with a secondary label and the number of specialist maps available at that location



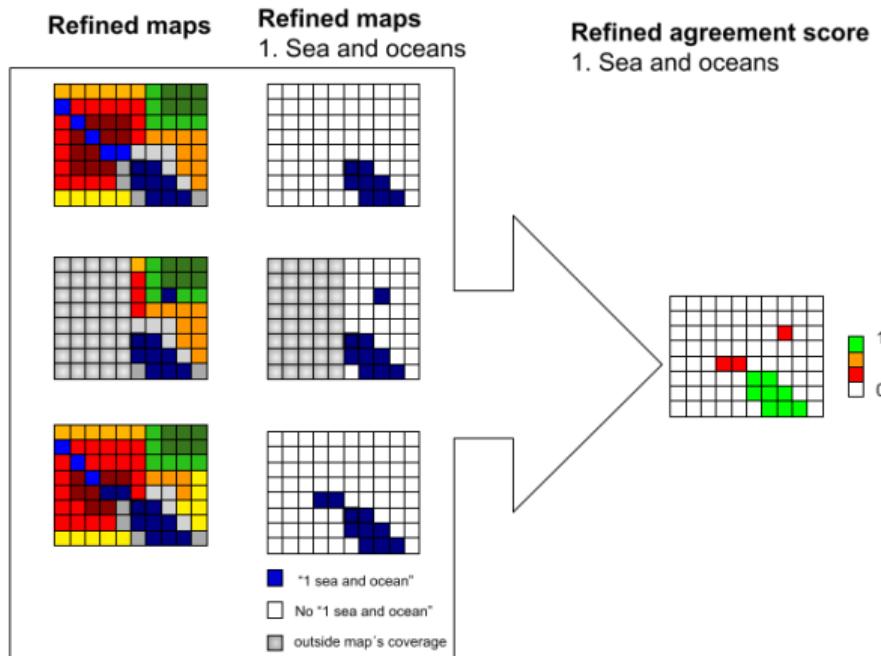
REFINED MAP

Best-guess map secondary label with the highest refined agreement score, quality score, the geometric mean of Specialist and Refined agreement score



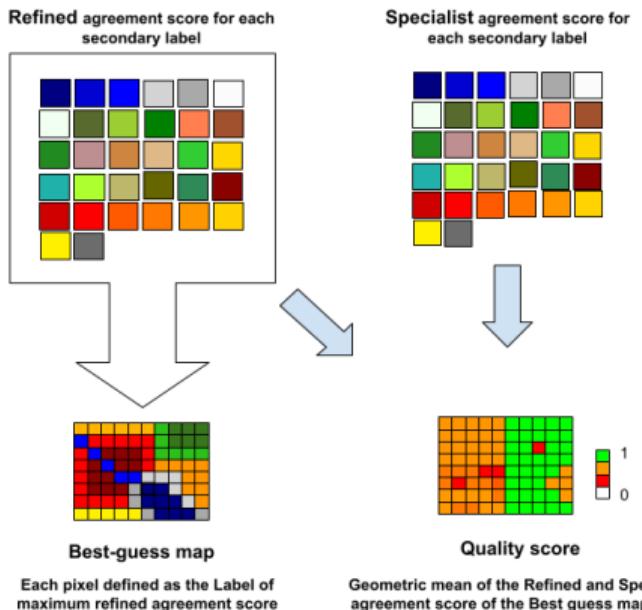
REFINED AGREEMENT SCORE

Ratio between the number of refined maps that agree with the secondary label at a location versus the maximum number of overlapping maps



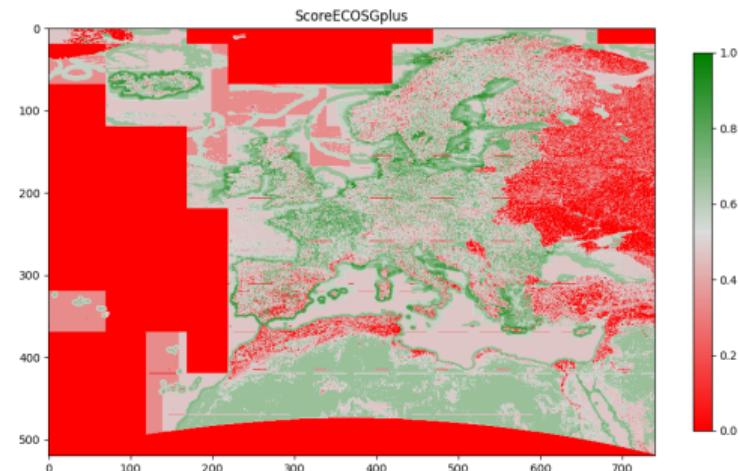
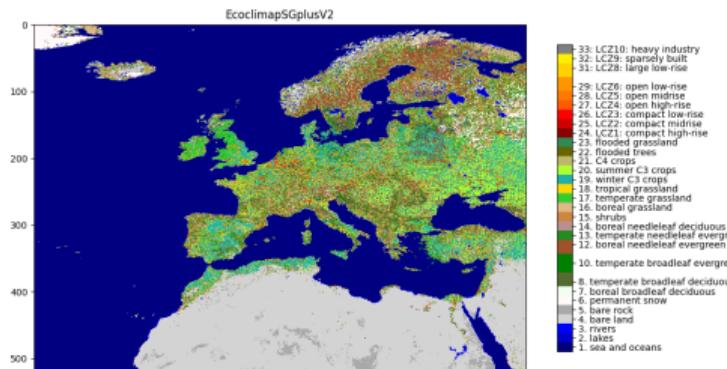
BEST GUESS MAP AND QUALITY SCORE

Secondary label with the highest specialist agreement score while satisfying the hierarchical link with the backbone map primary label



THRESHOLD BASED ASSEMBLY

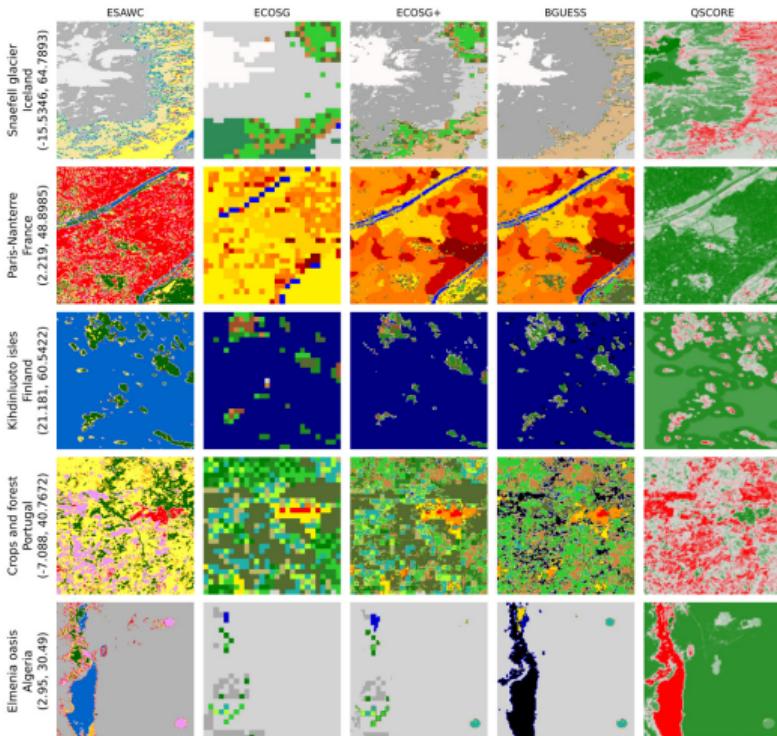
ECO-SG if Score < 0.525 best-guess map else



EVALUATION

- Qualitative evaluation
- Evaluation over Europe against the in-situ dataset LUCAS
- Detailed evaluation of primary label against Ireland's NLC2018
- Full set of label evaluation against Icelandic version of ECO-SG (Bolli Palmasson)

QUALITATIVE EVALUATION



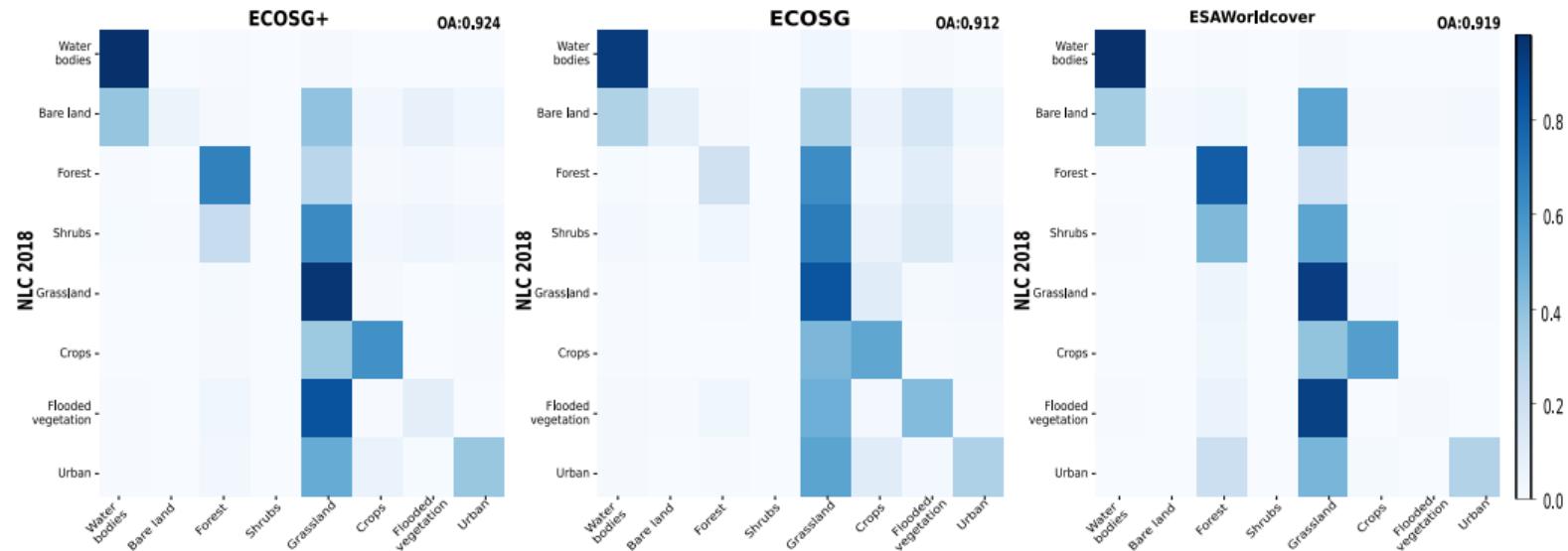
F1-SCORE LUCAS OVER EUROPE

ECOSG+ F1-score is superior for every primary label, a downsampled version
ECOSG+300 is superior for every label except shrubs

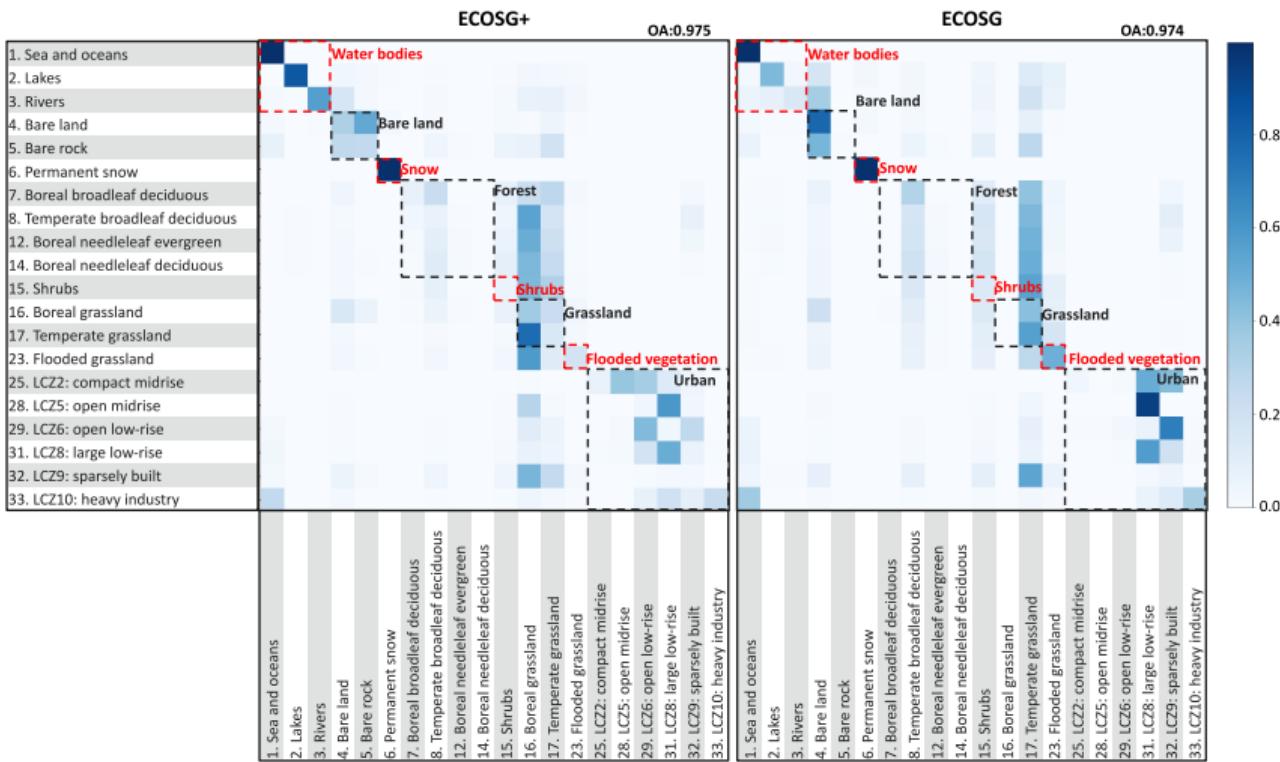
	ECOSG+	ECOSG+300	ECOSG	ESA WorldCover
Water bodies	0.762	0.726	0.625	0.782*
Bare land	0.154*	0.151	0.125	0.120
Snow	0.763*	0.760	0.695	0.606
Forest	0.666	0.645	0.550	0.685*
Shrubs	0.100	0.084	0.092	0.141*
Grassland	0.534	0.510	0.303	0.547*
Crops	0.587	0.572	0.477	0.648*
Flooded vegetation	0.405*	0.374	0.344	0.336
Urban	0.338*	0.319	0.279	0.326

EVALUATION AGAINST IRELAND'S NLC 2018

ECOSG+ is similar to ESAWorldcover and reduces ECO-SG grassland overestimation



EVALUATION AGAINST ICELANDIC VERSION OF ECO-SG (BOLLI PALMASSON)



CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

- We built a reference map (ECOSG+) at 60 m resolution with ECOSG labels by mixing existing LULC maps
- ECOCLIMAP-SG+ outperforms ECO-SG regarding the F1-score against LUCAS 2022 over Europe and the Irish national land cover 2018 dataset.
- Similarly, it outperforms ECOSG against the Icelandic version of ECO-SG for most of the represented secondary labels
- Quality is heterogeneous the method is flexible to insert new datasets
- The addition of a quality score enables machine learning application
- ECOSG+ is available here **<https://zenodo.org/records/10944693>**
- The code to produce ECOSG+ is available here
https://gitlab.com/gbessardon/ecoclimap-sg_plus.git