GeoAI: A Python package for integrating artificial intelligence with geospatial data analysis and visualization

Qiusheng Wu ![ORCID] [1]

1 Department of Geography & Sustainability, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996, United States

Summary

GeoAI is a comprehensive Python package designed to bridge artificial intelligence (AI) and geospatial data analysis, providing researchers and practitioners with intuitive tools for applying machine learning techniques to geographic data. The package offers a unified framework for processing satellite imagery, aerial photographs, and vector data using state-of-the-art deep learning models. GeoAI integrates popular AI frameworks including PyTorch (Paszke et al., 2019), Transformers (Wolf et al., 2019), PyTorch Segmentation Models (Iakubovskii, 2019), and specialized geospatial libraries like torchange (Zheng et al., 2024), enabling users to perform complex geospatial analyses with minimal code.

The package provides six core capabilities:

1. Interactive and programmatic search and download of remote sensing imagery and geospatial data.
2. Automated dataset preparation with image chips and label generation.
3. Model training for tasks such as classification, detection, and segmentation.
4. Inference pipelines for applying models to new geospatial datasets.
5. Interactive visualization through integration with Leafmap (Wu, 2021) and MapLibre.
6. Seamless QGIS integration via a dedicated GeoAI plugin, enabling users to run AI-powered geospatial workflows directly within the QGIS desktop environment, without writing code.

GeoAI addresses the growing demand for accessible AI tools in geospatial research by providing high-level APIs that abstract complex machine learning workflows while maintaining flexibility for advanced users. The package supports multiple data formats (GeoTIFF, JPEG2000, GeoJSON, Shapefile, GeoPackage) and includes automatic device management for GPU acceleration when available. With over 10 modules and extensive notebook examples, GeoAI serves as both a research tool and educational resource for the geospatial AI community.

Statement of Need

The integration of artificial intelligence with geospatial data analysis has become increasingly critical across numerous scientific disciplines, from environmental monitoring and urban planning to disaster response and climate research (Li & Hsu, 2022; Mai et al., 2024). However, applying AI techniques to geospatial data presents unique challenges including data preprocessing complexities, specialized model architectures, and the need for domain-specific knowledge in both machine learning and geographic information systems (Ma et al., 2019; Zhu et al., 2017).

Existing solutions often require researchers to navigate fragmented ecosystems of tools,

combining general-purpose machine learning libraries with specialized geospatial packages, leading to steep learning curves and reproducibility challenges. While packages like TorchGeo (Stewart et al., 2022), TerraTorch (Gomes et al., 2025), and SRAI (Gramacki et al., 2023) provide excellent foundational tools for geospatial deep learning, there remains a gap for comprehensive, high-level interfaces that can democratize access to advanced AI techniques for the broader geospatial community.

GeoAI addresses this need by providing a unified, user-friendly interface that abstracts the complexity of integrating multiple AI frameworks with geospatial data processing workflows. It lowers barriers for: (1) geospatial researchers who need accessible AI workflows without deep ML expertise; (2) AI practitioners who want streamlined geospatial preprocessing and domain-specific datasets; and (3) educators seeking reproducible examples and teaching-ready workflows.

The package's design philosophy emphasizes simplicity without sacrificing functionality, enabling users to perform sophisticated analyses such as building footprint extraction from satellite imagery, land cover classification, and change detection with just a few lines of code. By integrating cutting-edge AI models and providing seamless access to major geospatial data sources, GeoAI significantly lowers the barrier to entry for geospatial AI applications while maintaining the flexibility needed for advanced research applications.

Acknowledgements

References

Gomes, C., Blumenstiel, B., Almeida, J. L. de S., Oliveira, P. H. de, Fraccaro, P., Escofet, F. M., Szwarcman, D., Simumba, N., Kienzler, R., & Zadrozny, B. (2025). TerraTorch: The geospatial foundation models toolkit. *arXiv Preprint arXiv:2503.20563*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2503.20563

Gramacki, P., Leśniara, K., Raczycki, K., Woźniak, S., Przymus, M., & Szymański, P. (2023). SRAI: Towards standardization of geospatial AI. *arXiv [Cs.LG]*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2310.13098

Iakubovskii, P. (2019). *Segmentation models pytorch*. https://github.com/qubvel/segmentation_models.pytorch.

Li, W., & Hsu, C.-Y. (2022). GeoAI for large-scale image analysis and machine vision: Recent progress of artificial intelligence in geography. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information*, *11*, 385. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi11070385

Ma, L., Liu, Y., Zhang, X., Ye, Y., Yin, G., & Johnson, B. A. (2019). Deep learning in remote sensing applications: A meta-analysis and review. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, *152*, 166–177. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2019.04.015

Mai, G., Huang, W., Sun, J., Song, S., Mishra, D., Liu, N., Gao, S., Liu, T., Cong, G., Hu, Y., Cundy, C., Li, Z., Zhu, R., & Lao, N. (2024). On the opportunities and challenges of foundation models for GeoAI (vision paper). *ACM Transactions on Spatial Algorithms and Systems*. https://doi.org/10.1145/3653070

Paszke, A., Gross, S., Massa, F., Lerer, A., Bradbury, J., Chanan, G., Killeen, T., Lin, Z., Gimelshein, N., Antiga, L., Desmaison, A., Köpf, A., Yang, E., DeVito, Z., Raison, M., Tejani, A., Chilamkurthy, S., Steiner, B., Fang, L., … Chintala, S. (2019). PyTorch: An imperative style, high-performance deep learning library. *Neural Information Processing Systems*, *abs/1912.01703*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1912.01703

Stewart, A. J., Robinson, C., Corley, I. A., Ortiz, A., Lavista Ferres, J. M., & Banerjee, A. (2022). TorchGeo: Deep learning with geospatial data. *Proceedings of the 30th International Conference on Advances in Geographic Information Systems*, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1145/3557915.3560953

Wolf, T., Debut, L., Sanh, V., Chaumond, J., Delangue, C., Moi, A., Cistac, P., Rault, T., Louf, R., Funtowicz, M., Davison, J., Shleifer, S., Platen, P. von, Ma, C., Jernite, Y., Plu, J., Xu, C., Le Scao, T., Gugger, S., … Rush, A. M. (2019). HuggingFace's transformers: State-of-the-art natural language processing. *arXiv Preprint arXiv:1910.03771*. https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1910.03771

Wu, Q. (2021). Leafmap: A python package for interactive mapping and geospatial analysis with minimal coding in a jupyter environment. *Journal of Open Source Software*. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.03414

Zheng, Z., Zhong, Y., Zhao, J., Ma, A., & Zhang, L. (2024). Unifying remote sensing change detection via deep probabilistic change models: From principles, models to applications. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, *215*, 239–255. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2024.07.001

Zhu, X. X., Tuia, D., Mou, L., Xia, G.-S., Zhang, L., Xu, F., & Fraundorfer, F. (2017). Deep learning in remote sensing: A comprehensive review and list of resources. *IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Magazine*, *5*(4), 8–36. https://doi.org/10.1109/MGRS.2017.2762307