Introduction 200 words

170/200

Our team decided to look for suitable areas around the world to reforest. We have chosen this particular theme as we are aware that trees and plants are essential to stop climate change. Every year we destroy around 15.3 billion trees worldwide (in 3 years, around an area the size of Costa Rica is demolished). It affects the species that coexist in the area, but it also hurts us. By destroying these natural wonders, we increase the threat of climate change.

The four main variables that affect if an area is eligible or not to afforest include soil moisture, elevation, slopes, and whether it already contains vegetation (chlorophyll).

**Using already processed data from European satellites (such as SENTINEL 2-A), our python program and three other files/databases that relate to elevation, slopes and soil moisture data obtained from space European entities we collected all the information we needed to choose the eligible areas to reforest.

The Astro-Pi took the images with a the blue filter which were then processed with NDVI principles to find which images haven't got chlorophyll. Images which information is between boundaries applied beforehand of things such as the elevation, slopes, and soil moisture data are accepted. Photos taken at night were rejected and not saved. A final image with the locations that can be potentially afforested will be saved.

Method 200 words

197/200

We used Astro-Pi Izzy which faced the Earth with the blue filter installed. Every time interval, an image was taken. We then found out whether that area in particular is suitable to afforest. In each stage of the algorithm, only previous valid images were analysed. This is a great advantage as the computing processing will be decreased, increasing the possibilities of taking more suitable images.

We searched for the lack of chlorophyll concentration by using the Astro-Pi's NoIR camera to find which areas have more chlorophyll concentration. We did this by using the principles of the NVDI. This means that we know which places already contain a small or no vegetation, therefore, places which contain a forest are already discarded. We then measured things such as altitude, slope, humidity levels and of course the location by using the longitude and latitude of each photo.**

All of our data was processed in Space. We created an excel file in which all of our data was laid out in a very organised way. Data from photo which were taken at night were not saved to have more space for those pictures which were actually successful.

** Añadir los limites, reorganizar la frase.

RESULTS 300 words

205/300

We only got one successful image however our program turned out successful too. Most of the night images were rejected immediately. As for the trajectory of the ISS it sadly took pictures of the sea during the day and of land during the night for the most part.

Below to the left we can see our good result (photo 053). We can see the confluence of the river Zaya (border between Russia and China) into the river Amur. River Zaya acts as a border between Russia and China. Our program identified this as a good area to reforest. In order to prove the success of our program we investigated the area to see if it was truly a good place to afforest. The land is around a river meaning fertile soil due to floods. Trees can actually help control those floods without the need of manmade barriers. The area is also relatively flat meaning easy to access.

To the right we can see a photo of the sea covered by a pattern of clouds. We weren't particularly lucky as many pictures are between 6/8th to 8/8th covered by clouds. This picture in particular is photo 024 taken in the pacific ocean, 2,116 km west from the city of Concepción, Chile.

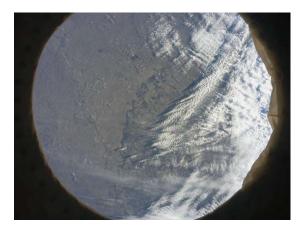
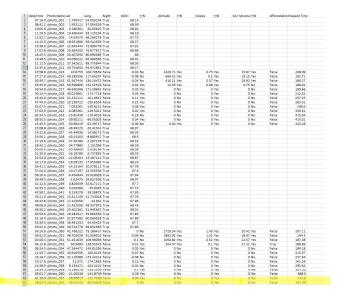


Figure 1: 50°54'30.6"N 128°31'59.7"E (053)



Figure 2: 39°36'07.6"S 96°33'10.9"W (024



Excel all Data

Conclusion 200 words.

109/200

The experiment so to say, was very successful in terms of functionality. Sadly we weren't lucky enough to get more images of land during the day.

If we could change anything, we would've maybe liked to run the program for longer to guarantee more results. Now that we know it works we could also add more categories to ensure the best results possible. In essence the program has a lot of potential and can be modified according to ones needs, having in mind not every plant or tree needs the exact same thing.

Image 053 was our one good result. As we expected the area is great to afforest.