

Geospatial concepts

- Geospatial data
- Vector data
- Raster data
- Coordinate reference system (CRS)
 - Geodetic datum
 - Projection
- Data for this workshop

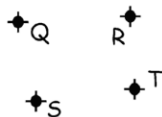
Geospatial Data

Data that has a geographic component to it. The component can be X and Y coordinates, address, city, or zip code.



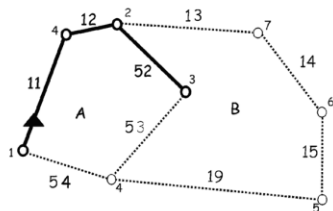
Vector data

Points



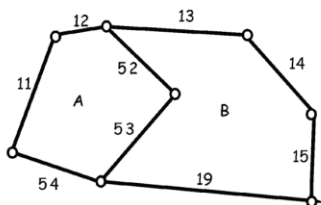
Point ID	X	Y
Q	32.7	45.6
R	76.3	19.5
S	22.7	15.8
etc...		

Lines

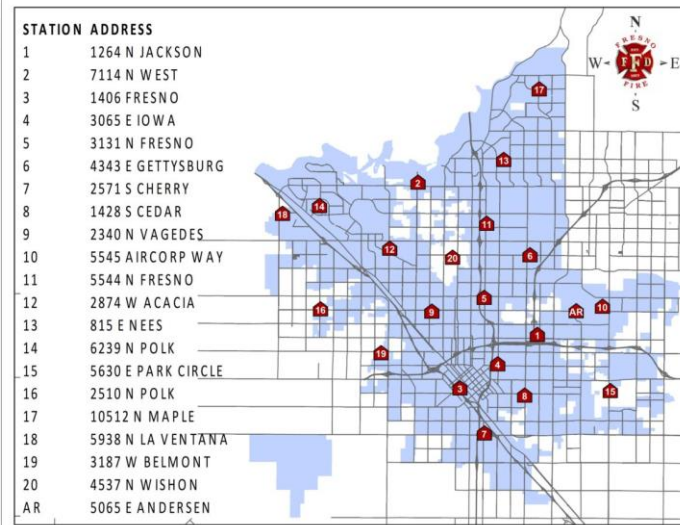


Line ID	Begin node	End node	Left poly	Right poly
11	1	4	...	A
12	4	2	...	A
52	2	3	B	A
etc..				

Polygons



Polygon ID	Lines
A	11,12,52,53,54
B	52,53,19, 15,14,13

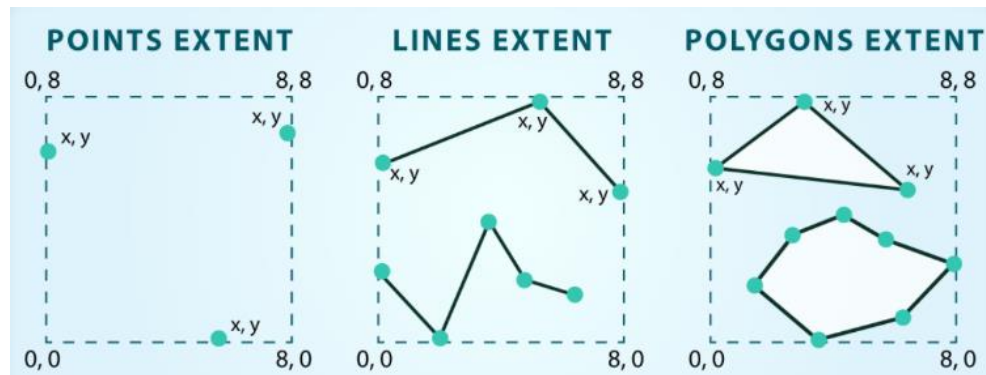


<https://www.fresno.gov/fire/station-locations/>

Vector data – metadata & attributes

Metadata:

- Spatial extent
- File type
- Geometry feature type
- Coordinate reference system
- Other attributes:



HARV_roads

	FID	Shape	OBJECTID	TYPE	NOTES	RULEID	MAPLABEL	SHAPE_LENG	LABEL	BIKEHORSE	Shape_Le_1	ResVehic_1
▶	0	Polyline	48	woods road	Locust Opening Rd	5	Locust Opening Rd	1297.357062	Locust Opening Rd	Y	1297.106167	R1 - All Research Vehicles Allowed
	1	Polyline	91	footpath		6		146.299845		Y	146.299831	R1 - All Research Vehicles Allowed
	2	Polyline	106	footpath		6		676.718042		Y	676.718065	R2 - 4WD/High Clearance Vehicles Only
	3	Polyline	279	stone wall		1		231.789569			231.789625	
	4	Polyline	280	stone wall		1		45.508638			45.508587	
	5	Polyline	281	stone wall		1		198.390429			198.390409	
	6	Polyline	282	stone wall		1		143.192395			143.192406	
	7	Polyline	283	stone wall		1		90.331182			90.331137	
	8	Polyline	284	stone wall		1		35.881462			35.881519	
	9	Polyline	674	boardwalk		2		67.434638		N	67.434658	R3 - No Vehicles Allowed
	10	Polyline	71	woods road	Pierce Farm Rd	5	Pierce Farm Rd	3808.432519	Pierce Farm Rd	Y	1771.631075	R2 - 4WD/High Clearance Vehicles Only
	11	Polyline	71	woods road	Pierce Farm Rd	5	Pierce Farm Rd	3808.432519	Pierce Farm Rd	N	144.565593	R3 - No Vehicles Allowed
	12	Polyline	71	woods road	Pierce Farm Rd	5	Pierce Farm Rd	3808.432519	Pierce Farm Rd	Y	1885.829115	R2 - 4WD/High Clearance Vehicles Only

Vector data

File types:

Shapefile (ESRI ArcGIS)

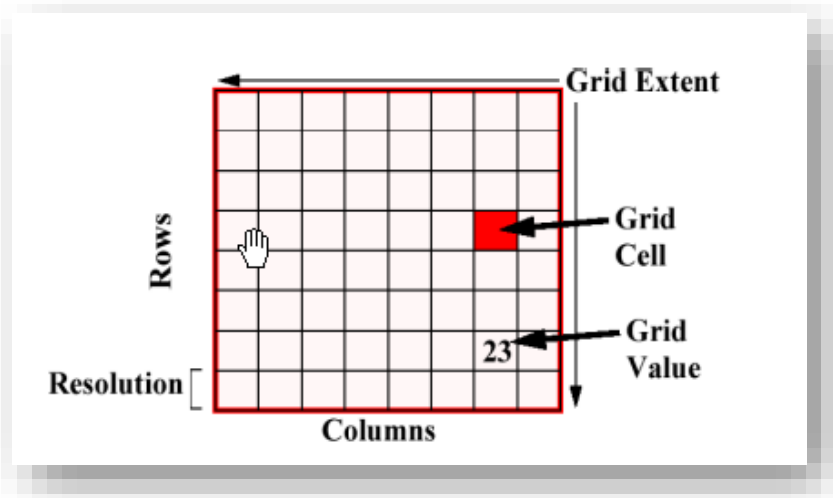
GeoJson

KML /KMZ (Google Earth)

GeoPackage (QGIS)

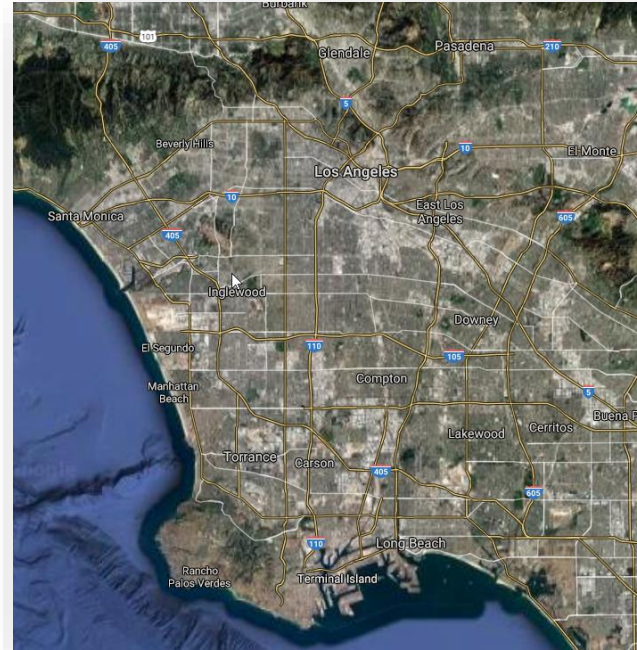
QGIS can process all these types of files.

Raster data



File type:

GeoTIFF, JPG



Satellite image

Raster data – attributes

Raster Spatial Extent

X min, Y max

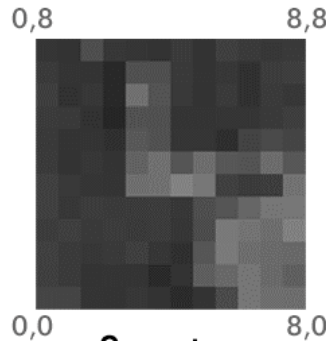
X max, Y max

Extent

X min, Y min

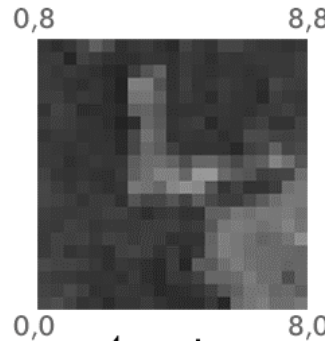


The spatial **resolution** of a raster refers to **the size of the cells in a raster dataset**.

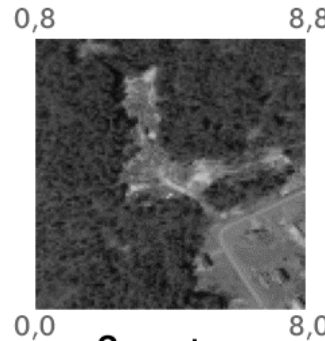


8 meter

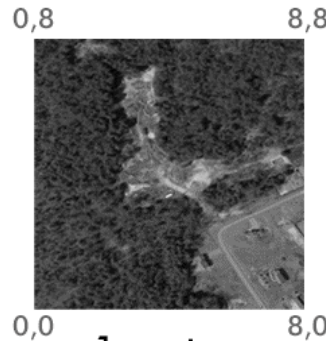
Larger cell size
Low feature spatial accuracy
Smaller file size



4 meter



2 meter

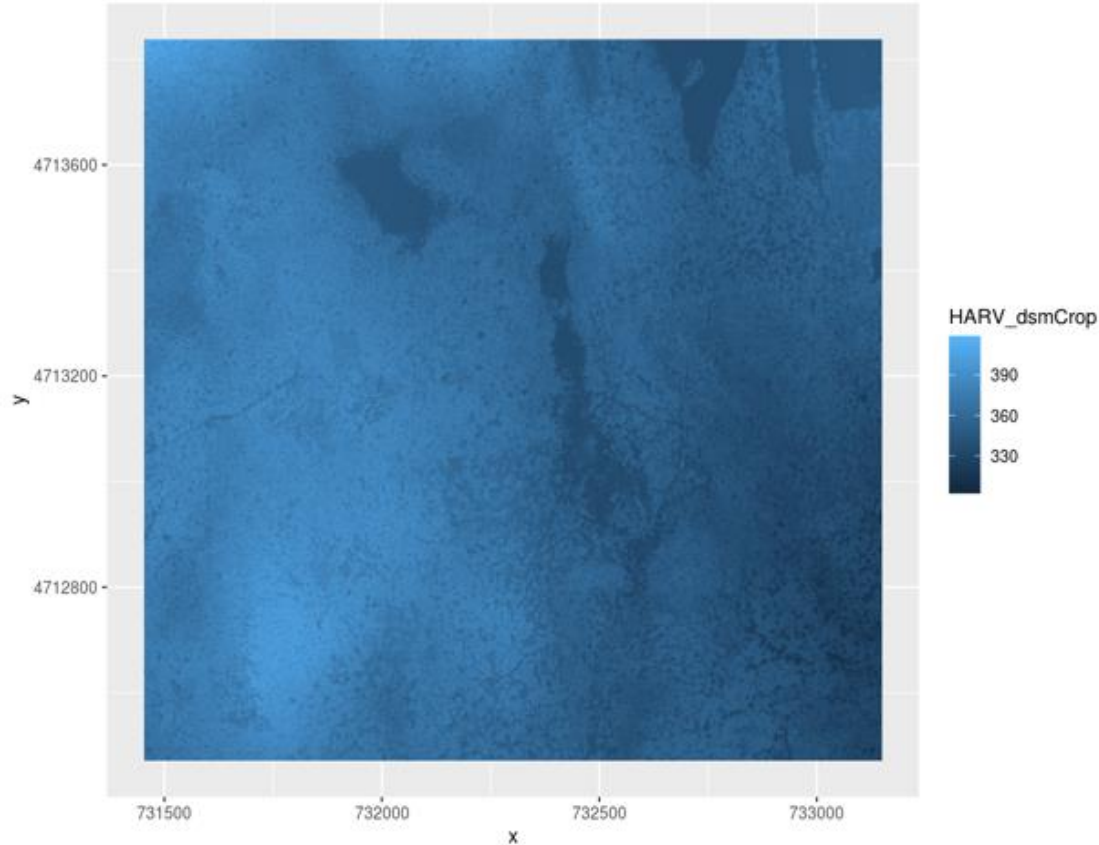


1 meter

Smaller cell size
High feature spatial accuracy
Larger file size

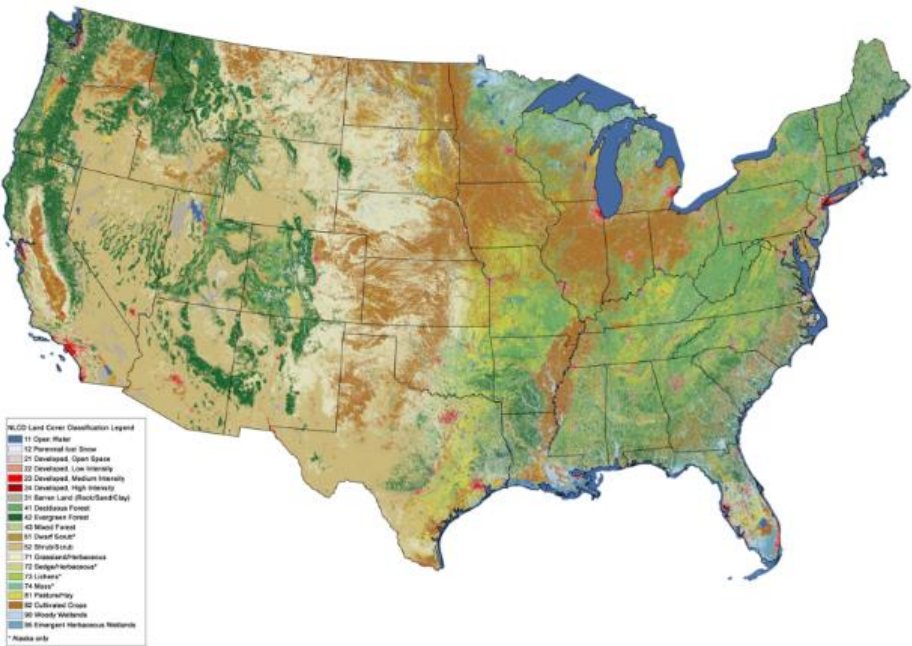
Raster data – continuous

Continuous Elevation Map - NEON Harvard Forest Field Site



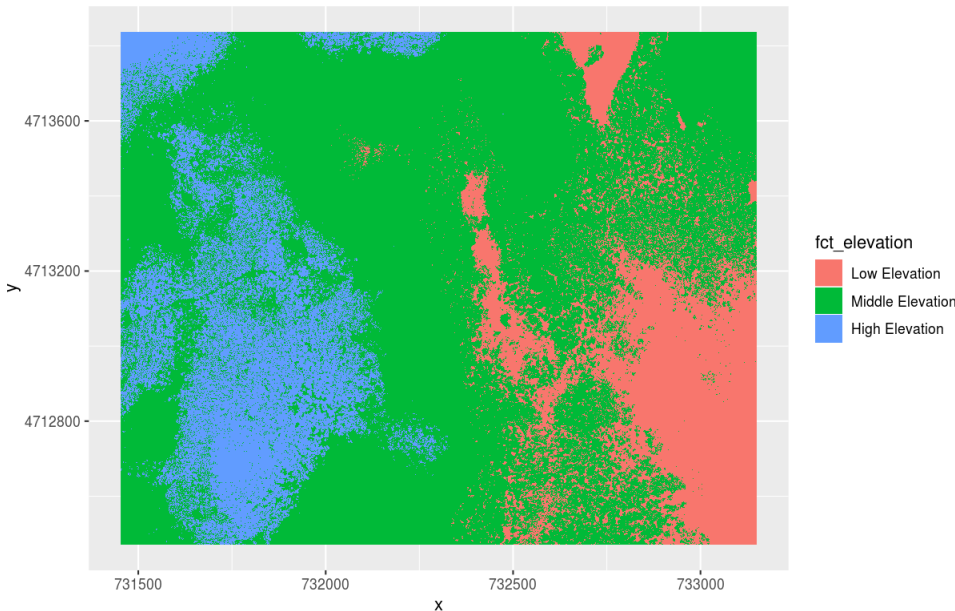
value of a pixel can be continuous (e.g. elevation)

Raster data – categorical



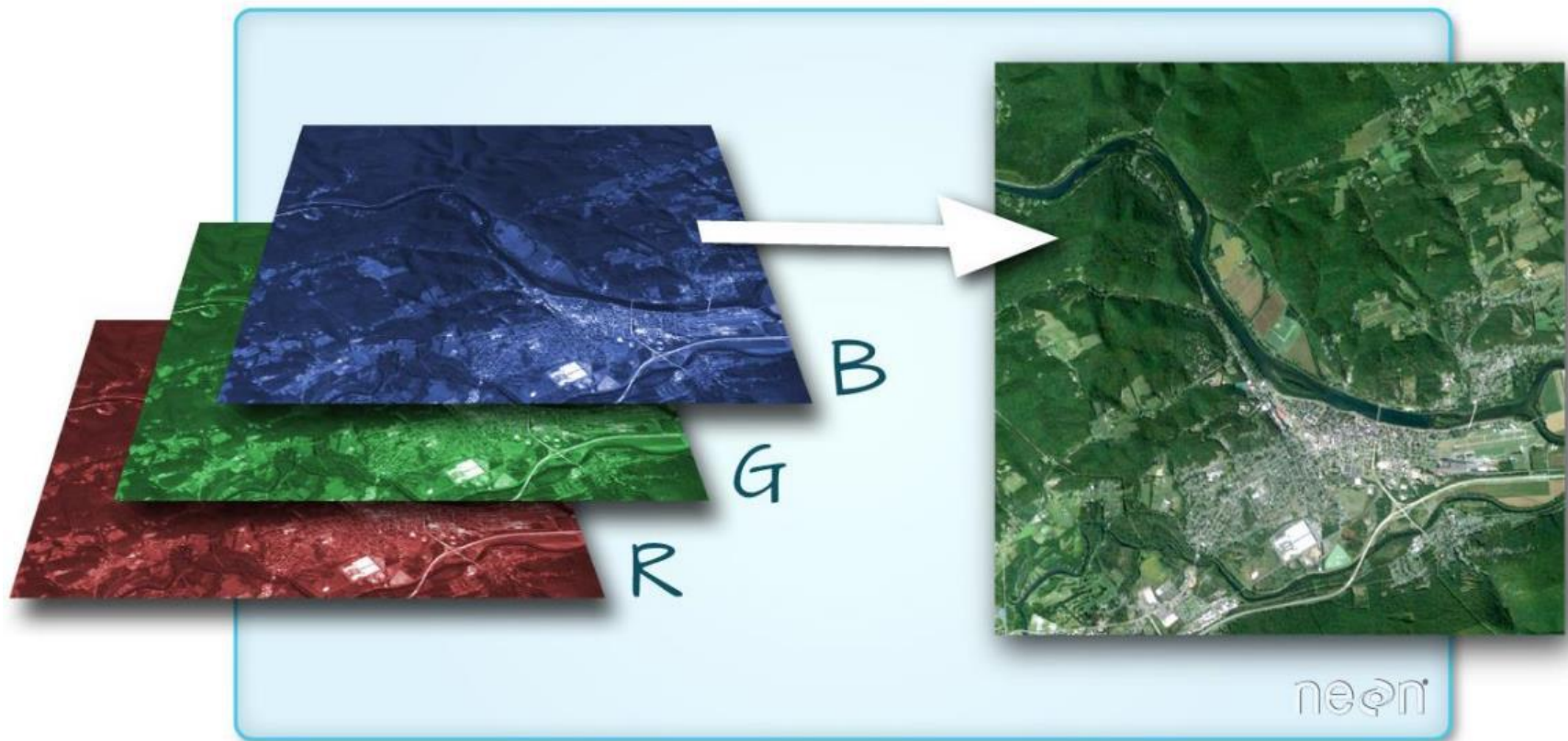
or each pixel can represent
a discrete class such as land cover...

Classified Elevation Map - NEON Harvard Forest Field Site



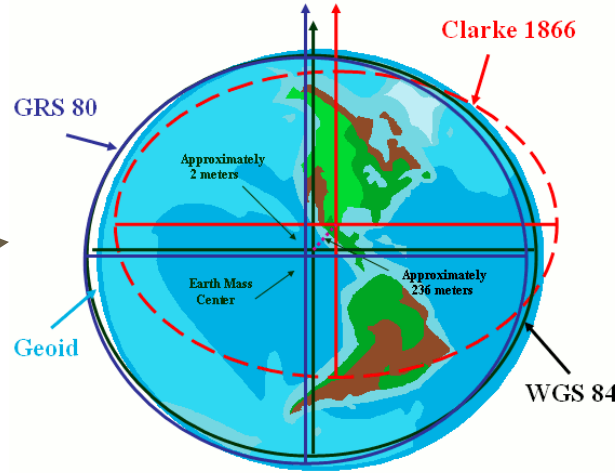
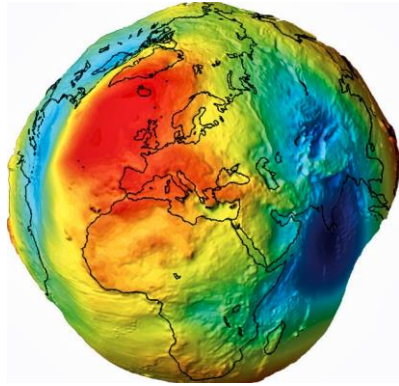
...or elevation

Raster data – multi-band



Coordinate reference system- Geodetic datum

Geoid: Earth shape



A geodetic datum is **a coordinate system**, and a set of reference points, used for locating places on the Earth (or similar objects).

Coordinate reference system- Geodetic datum

- A datum is the choice of fruit to use. Is the earth an orange, a lemon, a lime, a grapefruit?



Geodetic datum - WGS84

WGS84 is one of geodetic datums. It is the standard U.S. Department of Defense definition of a **global reference** system for geospatial information and is the reference system for the Global Positioning System (**GPS**).



GPS collected data represents locations on the globe.

GPS - X and Y Coordinate



X: Longitude

Y: Latitude

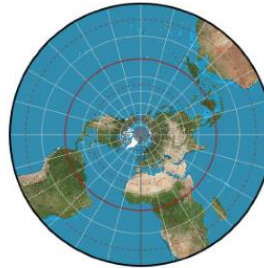
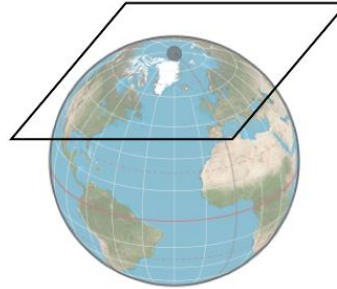


POINT_X	POINT_Y	F
-114.058097	51.045328	
-77.036366	38.895114	
2.352223	48.856618	
-118.144513	34.147788	
-71.292388	42.296799	
-73.908186	42.012871	
-73.196795	42.878094	
-71.059772	42.358431	
-118.243683	34.052235	
-118.564225	34.389818	
-124.082835	40.866652	
-84.772169	37.645634	
-81.935142	40.805058	
-75.394444	40.535835	
-75.163785	39.95234	
-74.005972	40.714354	
-77.036366	38.895114	

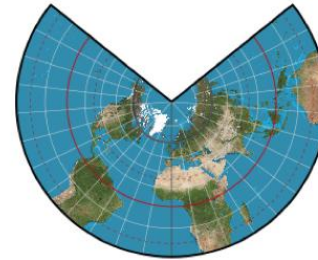
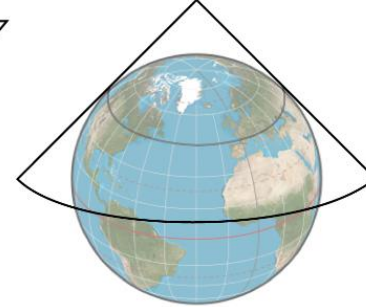
Coordinate reference system- Projection

A map projection is a way to flatten a globe's surface into a plane in order to make a map.

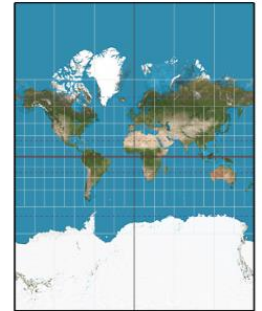
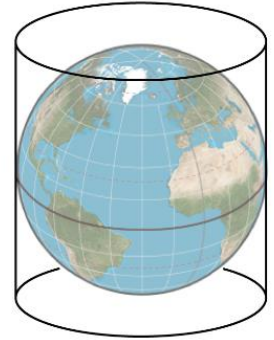
Flat plan



Cone



Cylinder



Coordinate reference system- Projection

POINT_X	POINT_Y	P
-114.058097	51.045328	
-77.036366	38.895114	
2.352223	48.856618	
-118.144513	34.147788	
-71.292388	42.296799	
-73.908186	42.012871	
-73.196795	42.878094	
-71.059772	42.358431	
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-118.564225	34.389818	
-124.082835	40.86652	
-84.772169	37.645634	
-81.935142	40.805058	
-75.394444	40.535835	
-75.163785	39.95234	
-74.005972	40.714354	
-77.036366	38.895114	



X and Y Coordinates are Longitude and Latitude. They represent the locations on the curved surface. We need to project the X and Y coordinates into a flat paper.

Coordinate reference system- Projection

- A projection is how you peel your orange and then flatten the peel.



Coordinate reference system- Projection

- A PROJ4 string includes the following information:
- **proj=**: the projection of the data
- **zone=**: the zone of the data (this is specific to the **UTM** projection)
- **datum=**: the datum use
- **units=**: the units for the coordinates of the data
- **ellps=**: the ellipsoid (how the earth's roundness is calculated) for the data

Example:

+proj=utm +zone=18 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs +ellps=WGS84 +towgs84=0,0,0



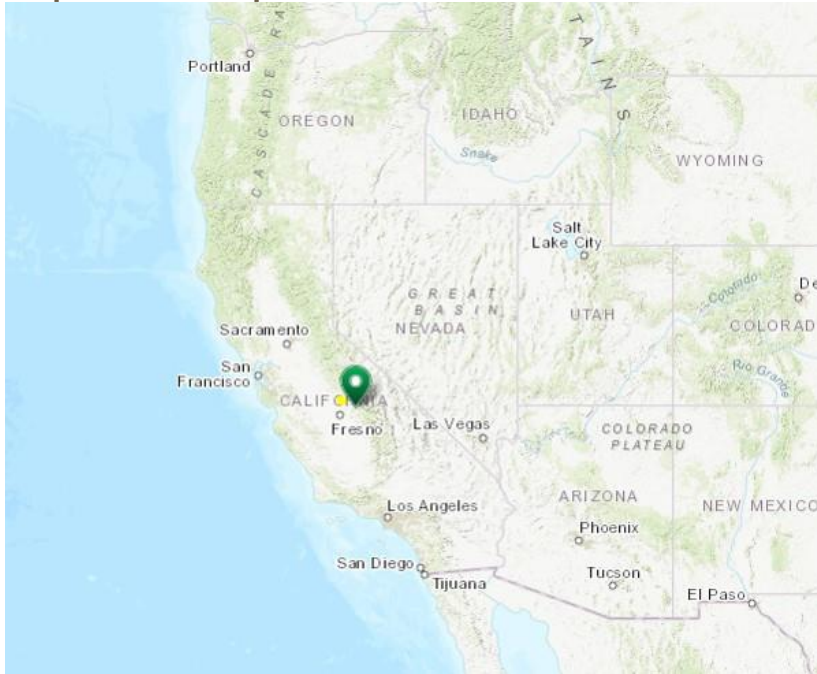
No default



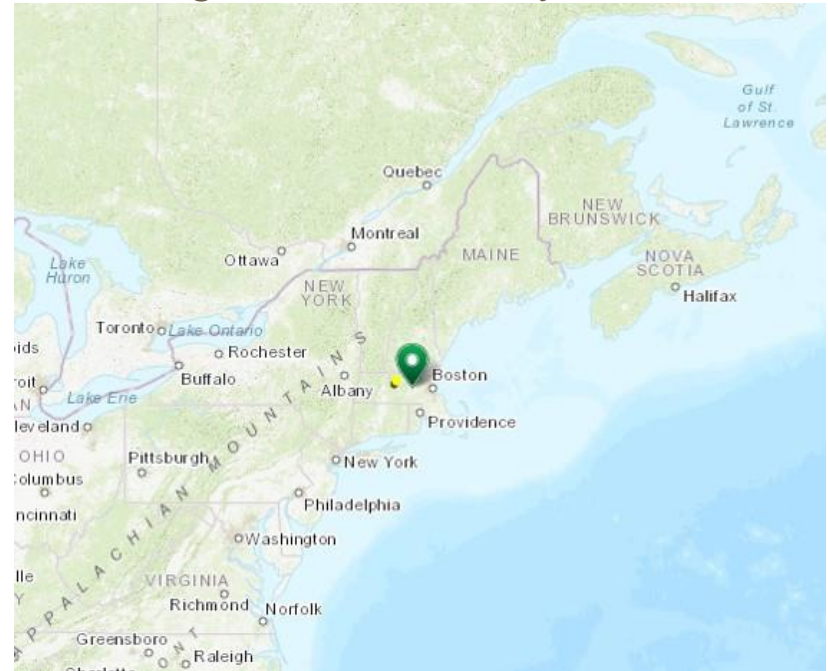
Parameter values if
transform to WGS



Spatio-temporal data for 2 field sites: National Ecological Observatory Network

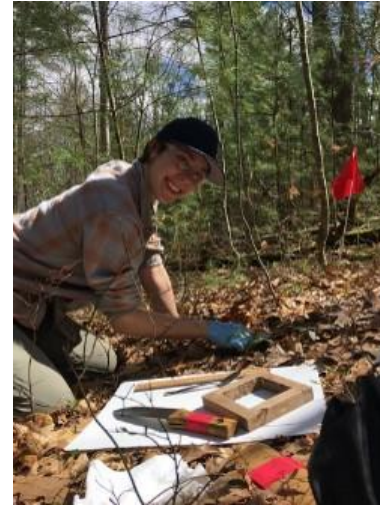
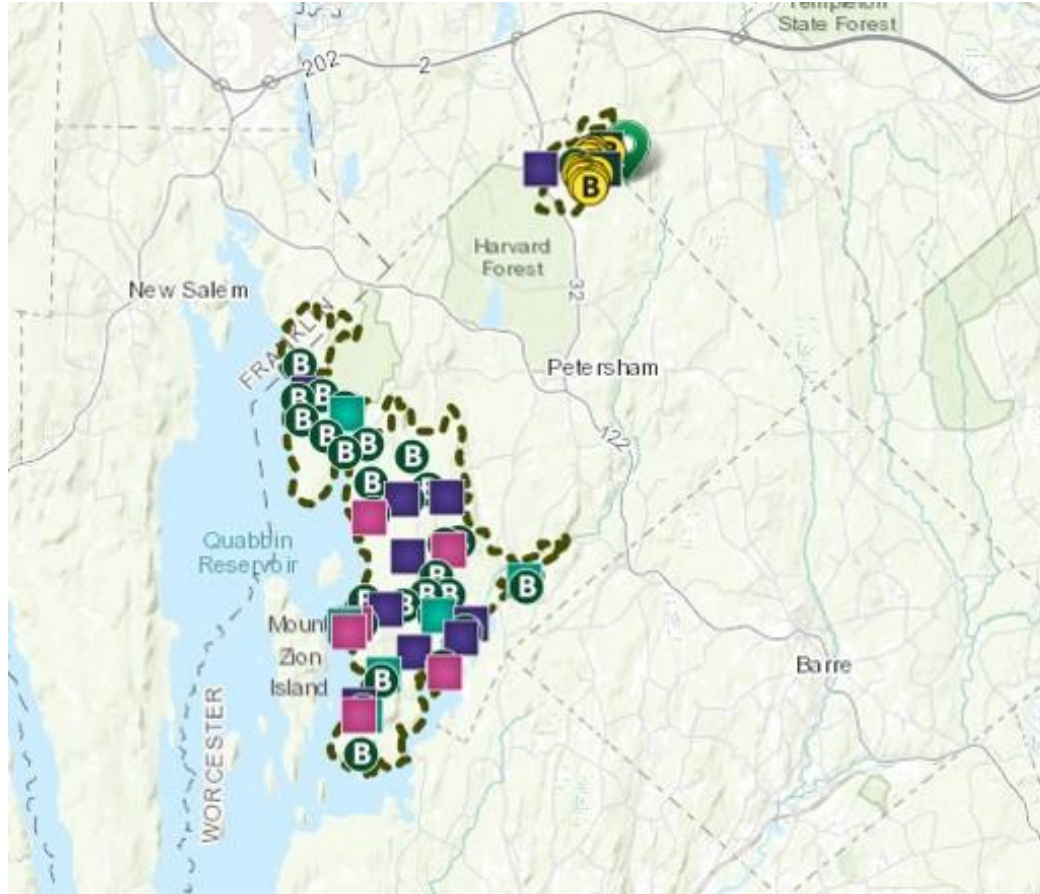


San Joaquin Experimental Range (SJER) -
California

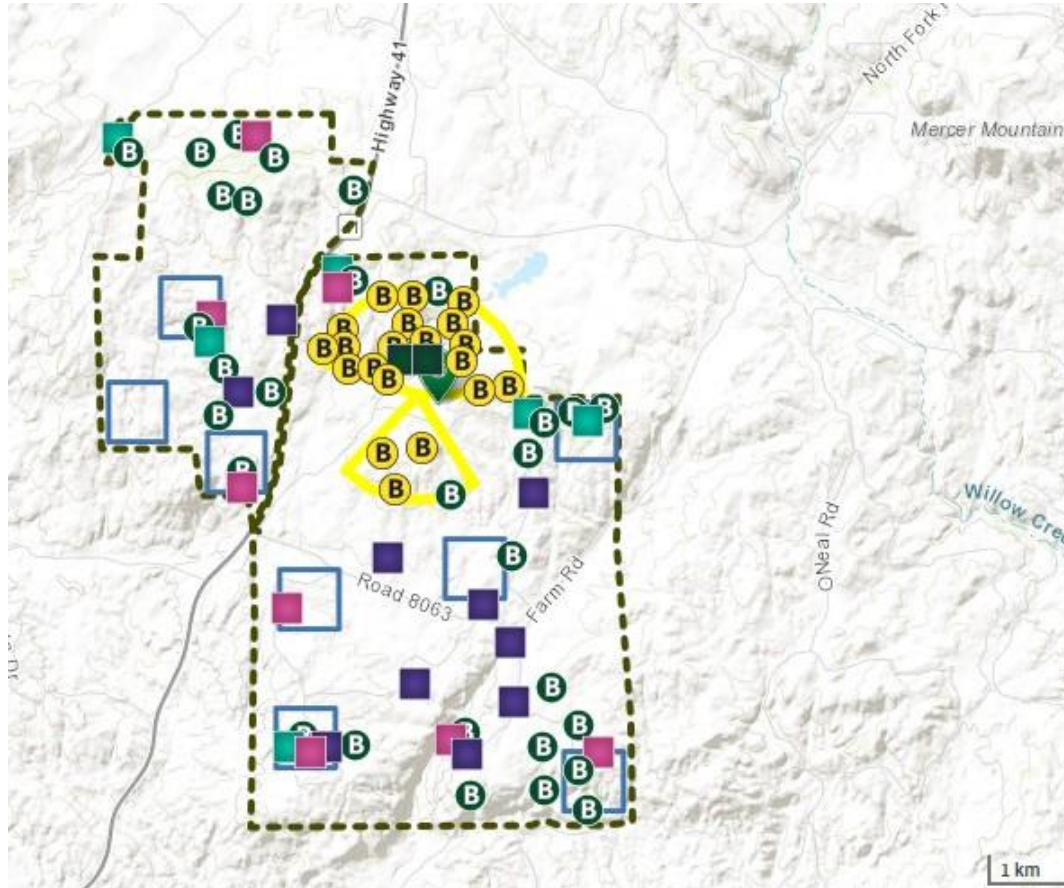


Harvard Forest (HARV) - Massachusetts

Harvard Forest - HARV

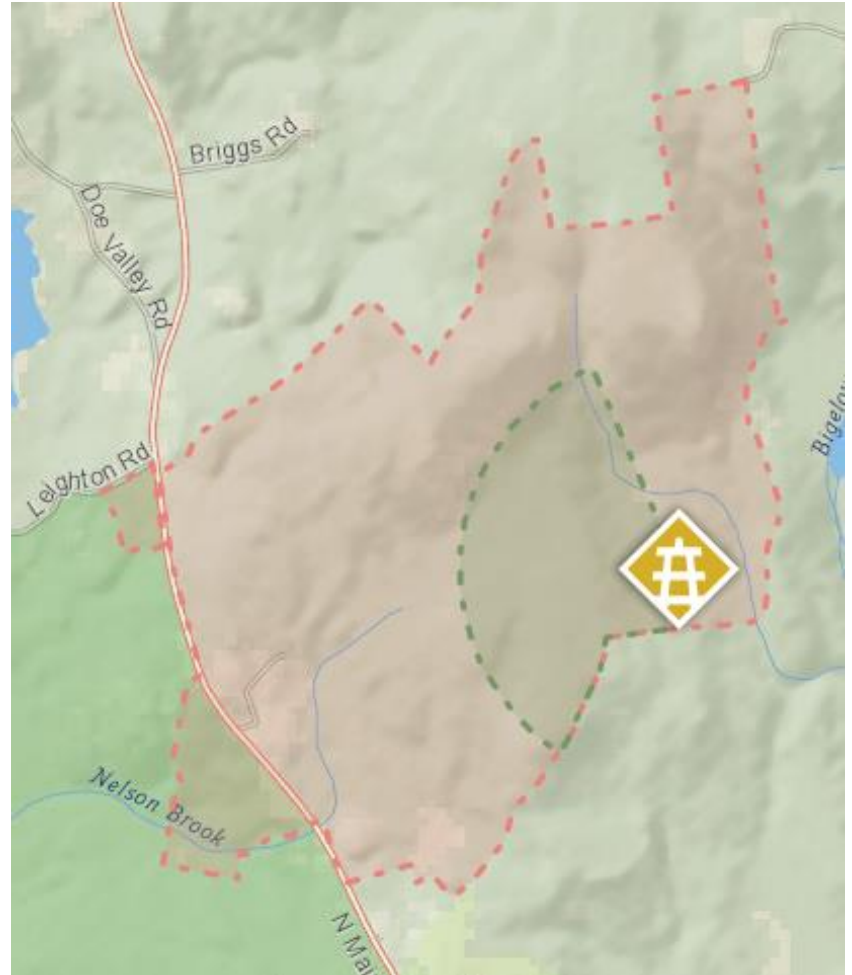
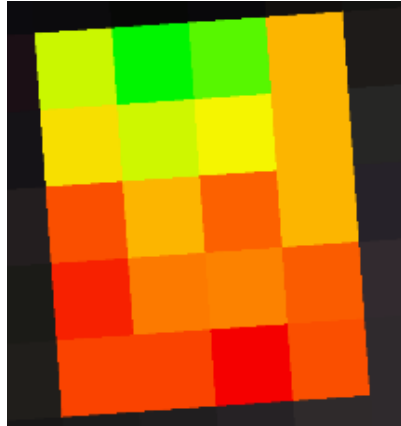
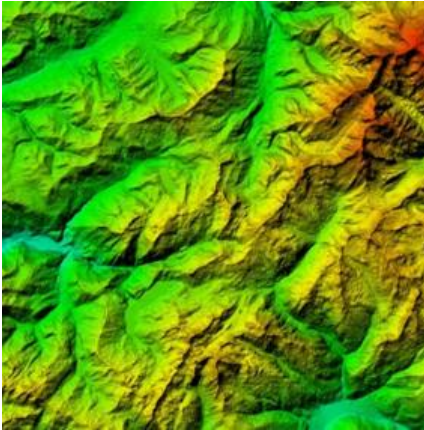


San Joaquin Experimental Range - SJER



4 types of datasets

- 1) Site layout shapefiles
- 2) Meteorological time series data
- 3) Airborne remote sensing data
- 4) Landsat raster images

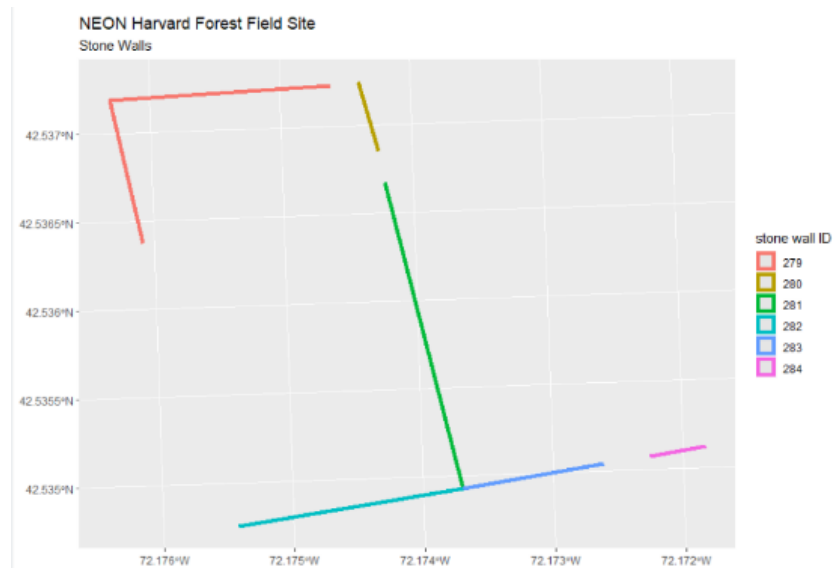


2 datasets (HARV only)

NEON-DS-Site-Layout-Files

Spatial data: boundaries, plot locations, roads

Format: shapefiles/vector



NEON-DS-Met-Time-Series

Meteorological data: precip, temp, day length

Format: text/tabular

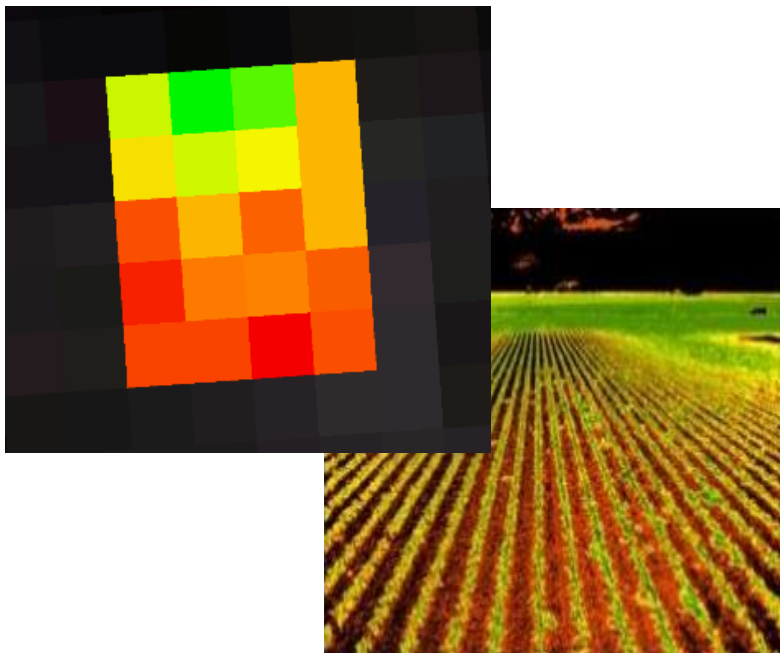
	datetime	jd	airt	f.airt	rh	f.rh	dewp	f.dewp	prec	f.prec	slrr	f.slrr	parr
14025													
5	1/1/2009 0:00	366	-17.3		76		-20.6		0		0		0
14025													
6	1/1/2009 0:15	1	-17.4		75		-20.8		0		0		0
14025													
7	1/1/2009 0:30	1	-17.5		75		-21		0		0		0
14025													
8	1/1/2009 0:45	1	-17.6		75		-21.1		0		0		0
14025													
9	1/1/2009 1:00	1	-17.8		75		-21.1		0		0		0
14026													
0	1/1/2009 1:15	1	-17.8		74		-21.3		0		0		0
14026													
1	1/1/2009 1:30	1	-17.9		74		-21.4		0		0		0
14026													
2	1/1/2009 1:45	1	-18		74		-21.5		0		0		0
14026													
3	1/1/2009 2:00	1	-18		73		-21.6		0		0		0
14026													
4	1/1/2009 2:15	1	-18.1		73		-21.7		0		0		0
14026													
5	1/1/2009 2:30	1	-18.2		73		-21.8		0		0		0
14026													
6	1/1/2009 2:45	1	-18.3		73		-21.9		0		0		0
14026													
7	1/1/2009 3:00	1	-18.4		72		-22.2		0		0		0

NEON-DS-Landsat-NDVI (HARV & SJER)

NDVI

Normalized difference vegetation index

Format: raster GeoTIFF



RBG

Georeferenced aerial photograph

Format: raster GeoTIFF



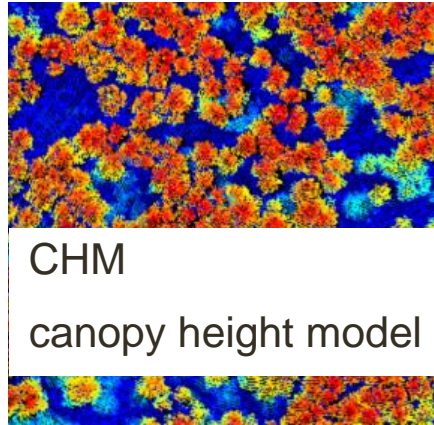
NEON-DS-Airborne-Remote-Sensing (HARV & SJER)



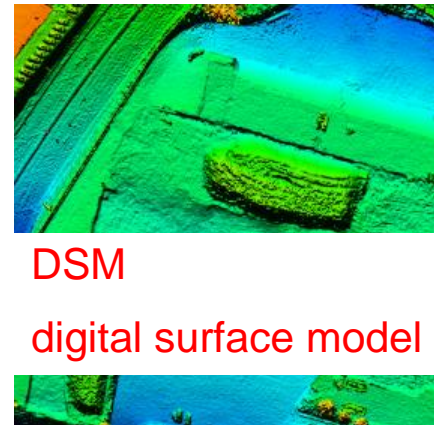
NEON - Airborne Observation Platform (AOP)



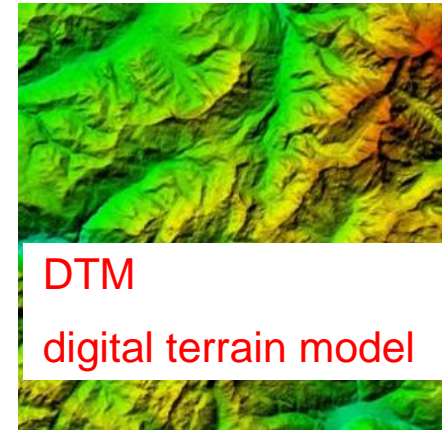
RGB_imagery
aerial photography



CHM
canopy height model



DSM
digital surface model

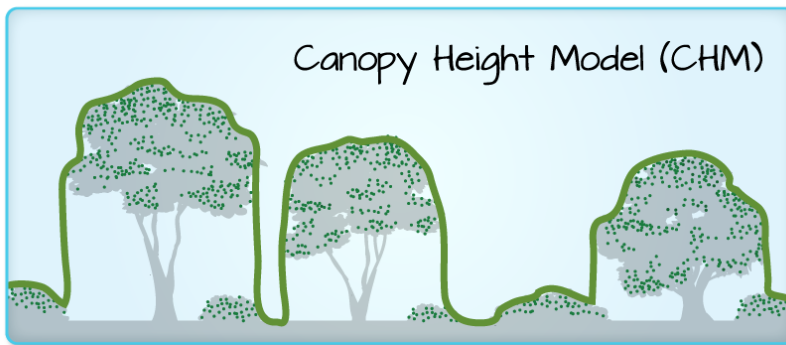
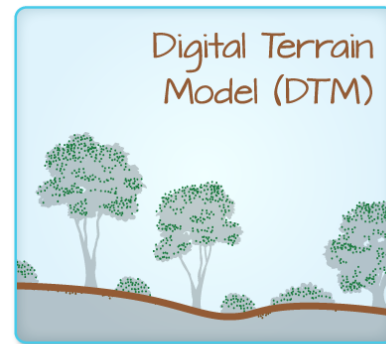
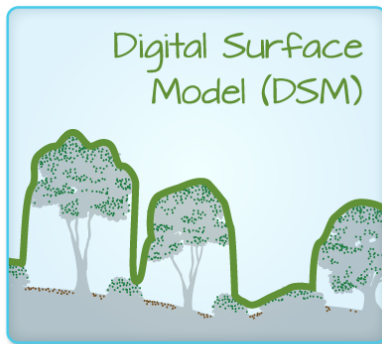


DTM
digital terrain model

Geospatial concepts

- Geospatial data
- Vector data: points, line, polygon
- Raster data: pixel with values
- Coordinate reference system (CRS)
 - Geodetic datum
 - Projection
- Data for this workshop: NEON

Raster Calculation



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{DSM} \text{ (Digital Surface Model)} \\ - \text{DTM} \text{ (Digital Terrain Model)} \\ \hline \text{CHM} \text{ (Canopy Height Model)} \end{array}$$