

EXPLOITING VOLUNTEERED GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION TO EASE LAND USE MAPPING OF AN URBAN LANDSCAPE

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ABSTRACT:

Remote sensing techniques have eased land use/cover mapping substantially by observing the earth remotely through diminishing field surveying and in-site data collection. However, field measurement is still required to identify training sites for defining the existing land use classes, which requires visiting the study area. This paper is intended to utilize volunteered geographic information (VGI) contributions to the OpenStreetMap (OSM) project as an alternative data source instead of gathering training sites through in-site visits and to evaluate how accurate land use patterns can be mapped. High resolution imagery of RapidEye with 5 meter spatial resolution is selected to derive land use patterns of Koblenz, Germany through a maximum likelihood classification technique. The achieved land use map is compared with the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security Urban Atlas (GMESUA) and a Kappa Index of 89% is achieved. The outcomes prove that VGI can be integrated within remote sensing processes to facilitate the process of earth observation and monitoring.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Land Use Mapping

Land cover/use maps play a key role in monitoring environmental phenomena, ecological studies, urban management, etc. Land cover/use maps represent physical and biological cover on the surface and human activities such as agriculture, forestry, and building construction that alter land surface, respectively (de Sherbinin 2002; Ellis 2007; Jokar Arsanjani et al., 2013).

Ever since remote sensing emerged in earth observation, this multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary field has been evolving every day (amongst Anderson 1976). Therefore, less in-field measurements and on-site checks are required, however within applying the remote sensing techniques, researchers are opt to either visit the study area and collect some samples or be given up-to-date information of study area. This implies that in-field checks are still a crucial stage, which keeps researchers dependent on field visits (Saadat et al., 2011). This is not an exception in the case of land use mapping as mappers have to check the resulting maps with the reality through evaluating them with some taken sample points of the actual situation on the earth whilst the land mapper might not be necessarily familiar with the study area. Therefore, either a non-familiar person with land features must be asked to help or the land mapper is ought to spend a while to get familiar with the area. Either way the outputs are prone to land use/cover misclassifications, which results in propagation of uncertainty through modelling and conversions (Pontius et al., 2004).

On the other hand, due to the development of Web 2.0 technologies, a number of data repositories and web map services (WMSs: Esri's Basemaps, Google Earth, Bing Maps as such) are released and available via application programming interfaces (APIs) to enable people to see the latest aerial image of the earth. However, collaborative mapping projects (CMPs, Rouse et al., 2007) also give the opportunity of mapping geographical objects in the hand of interested people by overlaying high-resolution image libraries. So far, a number of CMPs, namely Geo-wiki and OSM, have been launched to collect geolocated information from volunteers (Turner, 2006), which is termed VGI (Goodchild, 2007). Among active CMPs, OSM has been a legendary collaborative project due to attracting high amount of public attention and contribution. Nearly 1,120,000 users until April 2013 have been contributed (OpenStreetMap 2012). Three main issues concerning the OSM contributions must be mentioned: first, some data are new and have never been collected before in the proprietary databases (Neis and Zipf, 2012; Corcoran & Mooney, 2012). Second, OSM contributions with high positional accuracy in comparison with the commercial dataset have been achieved (Helbich et al. 2012). Therefore, it is assumed that VGI data from the crowd have the potential to be an alternative source for collecting training samples as well as sample points instead of field measurements. Hence, this paper aims at exploiting the freely distributed geodata to the VGI services specifically OSM in order to expedite and facilitate the process of land use/cover mapping through remote sensing in two ways, a) providing training samples and b) accessing the accuracy of classification's outputs. In other words, the main objective of

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this investigation is to find out how good an urban landscape can be mapped through replacing traditional in-field training sites with VGI-based training sites.

The paper is structured as follows: an overview of the utilized datasets and the chosen study site is given within the next section. Section 3 presents the applied methods and achieved results. Section 4 presents a discussion on the attained outcomes and concludes this investigation.

2. MATERIALS

2.1 Study area

For this investigation, the city of Koblenz, Germany, is selected. The reasons for selecting this city are that: a) this city has attracted a significant amount of contributions, which is evident in OSMatrix (Roick et al., 2011), b) the selected area of interest (AOI) covers a diverse landscape so that several land features are detected (see <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/urban-atlas>), c) the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security Urban Atlas (GMESUA) data for the AOI has already been generated for the accuracy assessment process. Therefore, the selected area (Figure 1) is representative and typical in order to test the above-mentioned assumptions.

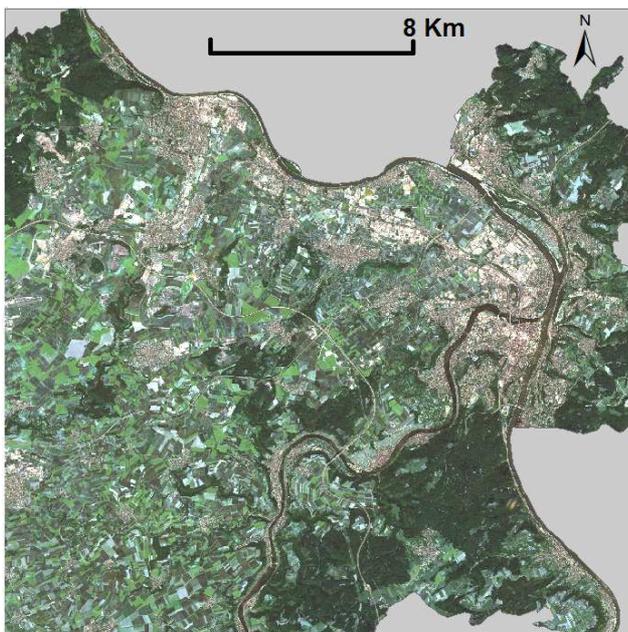


Figure 1: The geographical extent of study area

2.2 Datasets and Data Processing

2.2.1 Remote Sensing Data

The RapidEye mission consisting five satellites was launched in April 2010 aiming at high-resolution mapping of urban landscapes (Tapsall et al., 2010). The RapidEye sensor has a multispectral imager with a spatial resolution of 6.25 m and stores data in five spectral bands from visible to near-infrared. The delivered image is level 3A (Ortho product), which is radiometrically and geometrically corrected based on the digital terrain elevation data level-1 from Shuttle Radar Terrain Mission (SRTM) (RapidEye, 2010; Vuolo et al., 2010).

2.2.2 OpenStreetMap Dataset

The OSM project structures contributions from volunteers into several layers e.g., roads, POIs, buildings, waterways, natural and land use features (OpenStreetMap 2012). The OSM data of the AOI was downloaded from the official data provider Geofabrik in November 2012.

2.2.3 Global Monitoring for Environment and Security Urban Atlas (GMESUA) Dataset

The GMESUA provides pan-European comparable land use patterns for large urban zones with populations of more than 100,000. It has been produced for the mapping urban landscapes and contains information that can be derived chiefly from Earth Observation (EO) data supported by other reference data, such as commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) navigation data and topographic maps (European Union, 2011). In addition to high-resolution satellite images, supplementary data are used to improve the accuracy of classification such as: a) COTS navigation data; b) Google Earth; c) local city maps for certain classes; d) local zoning data; and e) field checks (European Environment Agency, 2010). Currently, this dataset covers 305 urban regions within Europe. Recently, Hagenauer and Helbich (2012) have used GMESUA and OSM to delimitate urban areas. Within the study area twenty different land use categories are distinguished. The GMESUA data of Koblenz was also downloaded from the European Environment Agency (EEA) website, which represents land use patterns of 2010.

3. METHODS AND RESULTS

3.1.1 Classification technique

In order to classify the remote sensing image (RapidEye), a supervised classification approach using the maximum likelihood classification (MLC) algorithm was applied. MLC is a widely-used parametric classifier. To select the most optimal training sites (spectral features), the contributions to OSM i.e., natural features, land use patterns, roads, buildings, POIs, and waterways were harmonized with the GMESUA classes and then imported into the classification process. The classification scheme was based on the European Union standard applied for the GMESUA dataset (see European Union, 2011). This made the resultant land use map compatible with the GMESUA for accuracy assessment. However, the training sites were checked once again with the Google Earth interface and outliers were erased from the database. So, VGI was implemented as an alternative source of information instead of field measurements. The resultant classified land use patterns and GMESUA map are presented in Figure 2 and 3, respectively.

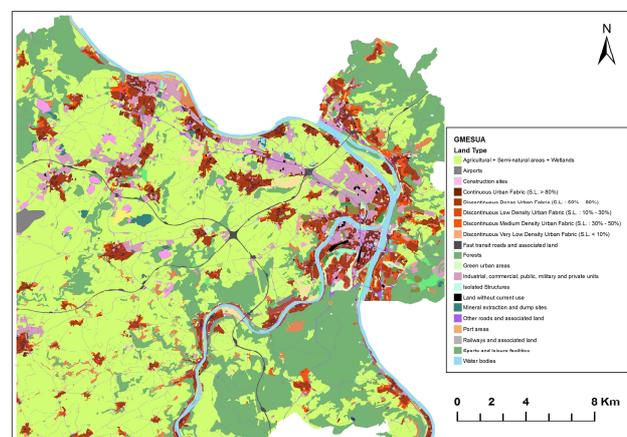


Figure 2: The achieved land use map of Koblenz

classification over a large area in Iran based on single date analysis of satellite imagery. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 66(5), 608–619.

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