

EO 4 Ecosystem Accounting 2022



Introduction Urban ecosystems Thematic accounts Session 4

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Introduction to Urban ecosystem accounts – examples from Oslo, Norway,

David N. Barton (Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA))

Understanding the human footprint from space – the World Settlement Footprint,

Mattia Marconcini (German Aerospace Center)

Improving Urban Ecosystem Accounts in the United States Through Hyper-parameterized Machine Learning

Lucila Marie Corro (United States Geological Survey)

The Use of EO Data for Urban Ecosystem Extent and Condition Accounting in Canada

Nicholas Lantz (Statistics Canada)

Remote Sensing To Monitor Air Quality At 1-Kilometer Resolution,

Fabien Castel (Murmuration)

Introduction to urban ecosystem accounts – examples from Oslo, Norway

David N. Barton (NINA)



Recognise differences in national and urban ecosystem accounting purposes and data needs

USERS:

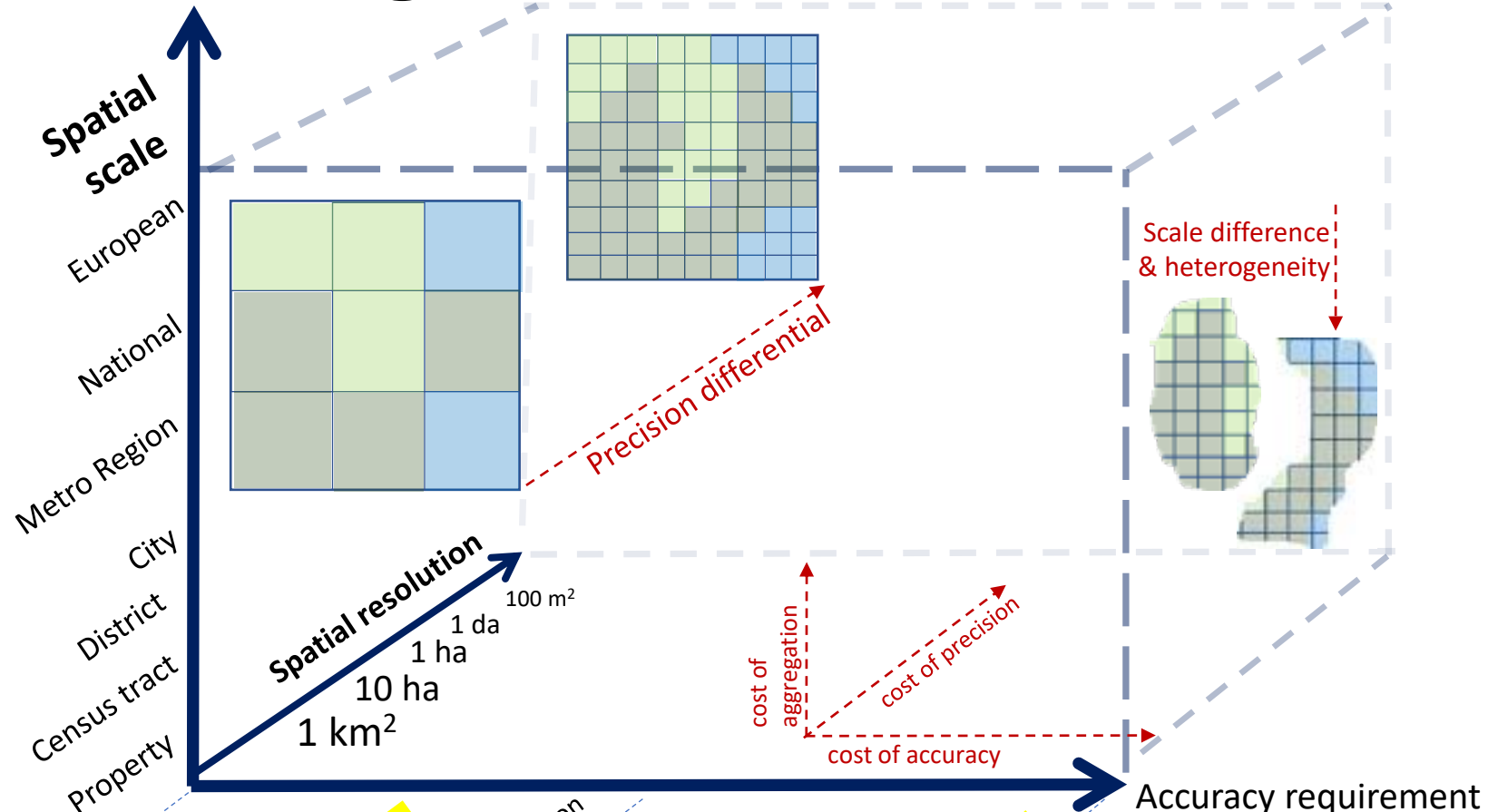
- International agencies
- National governments
- Finance sector
- Industrial sectors
- Land & water authorities
- Local governments
- Producers & utilities
- Civil society - managers
- Landowners - residential

PURPOSES:

- Awareness ES importance
- Performance – **trend detection**
- Benchmarking- sector comparison
- ES access, environ. justice
- Planning scenario analysis
- Zoning benefit-cost
- Building **permitting**
- Utilities pricing & taxation
- Infrastructure **inventory**

National accounts

Urban accounts

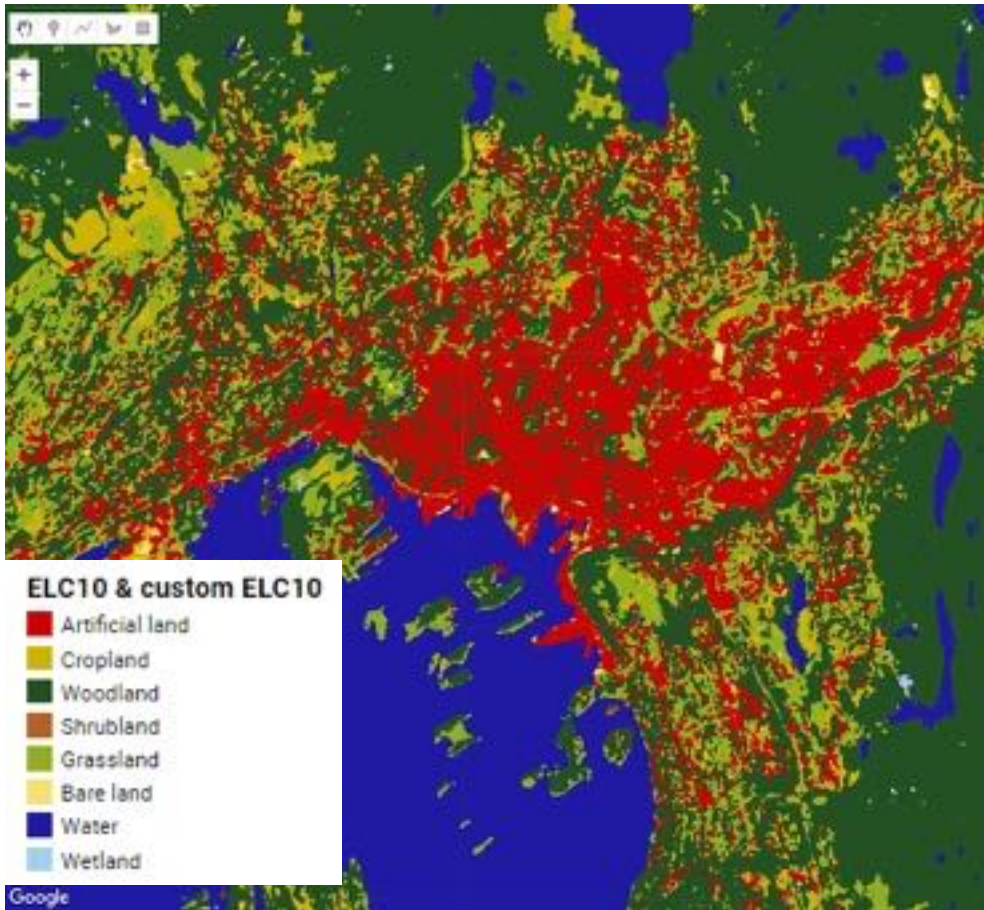


Accuracy requirement (error reduction)

Source: adapted from Zulian, G. et al. (2017)

FROM MAPPING URBAN ECOSYSTEM LANDCOVERS TO BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS (1/2)

LANDCOVERS OF URBAN ECOSYSTEM AT CITY SCALE



Source: <https://nina.earthengine.app/view/landcover-compare>
 Venter, Z.S., Sydenham, M.A.K., 2021. Continental-Scale Land Cover Mapping at 10 m Resolution Over Europe (ELC10). Remote Sensing 13, 2301.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13122301>

BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS AT PROPERTY SCALE



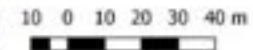
Legend

- BGF_flat**
- Open permanent water surface that can receive rainwater
 - Partially permeable surface like gravel, crushed stone, and reinforced grass surface
 - Impermeable surfaces with drainage to vegetated areas or an open drainage magazine
 - Impermeable surfaces with drainage to a local closed storm water drainage
 - Surfaces with vegetation associated with soil or bedrock
 - A6 Surfaces with vegetation, not associated with soil > 80 cm
 - A7 Surfaces with vegetation, not associated with soil 40 - 80 cm
 - A8 Surfaces with vegetation, not associated with soil 20 - 40 cm
 - A9 Surfaces with vegetation, not associated with soil 5 -20 cm
 - Blue additional qualities
 - Green additional qualities - trees
 - Green additional qualities - other
 - Connection of structures
 - NOT MAPPED PROPERLY
 - BGF_locality_area

BLUE GREEN FACTOR in QGIS

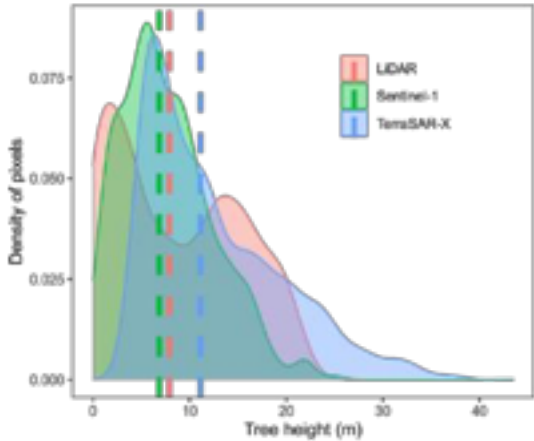
Locality number 1

FINAL BGF SCORE = 0.871



Source: Horvath, P., Barton, D.N., Hauglin, E.A., Ellefsen, H.W., 2017. Blue-Green Factor (BGF) mapping in QGIS. User Guide and Documentation, 47. Norsk institutt for naturforskning (NINA).

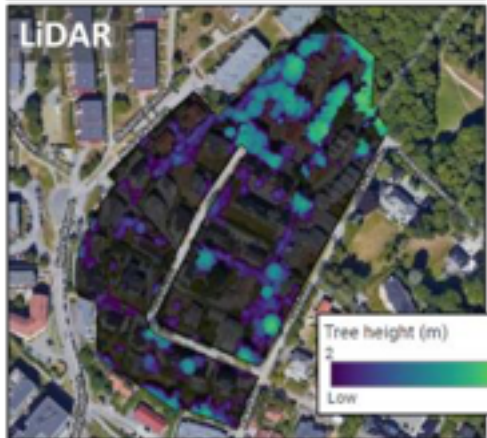
MAPPING URBAN TREE CANOPY EXTENT AND HEIGHT USING DIFFERENT SENSORS



3D «raster» tree



LiDAR



LiDAR



TerraSAR-X



Sentinel-1



Sentinel-2

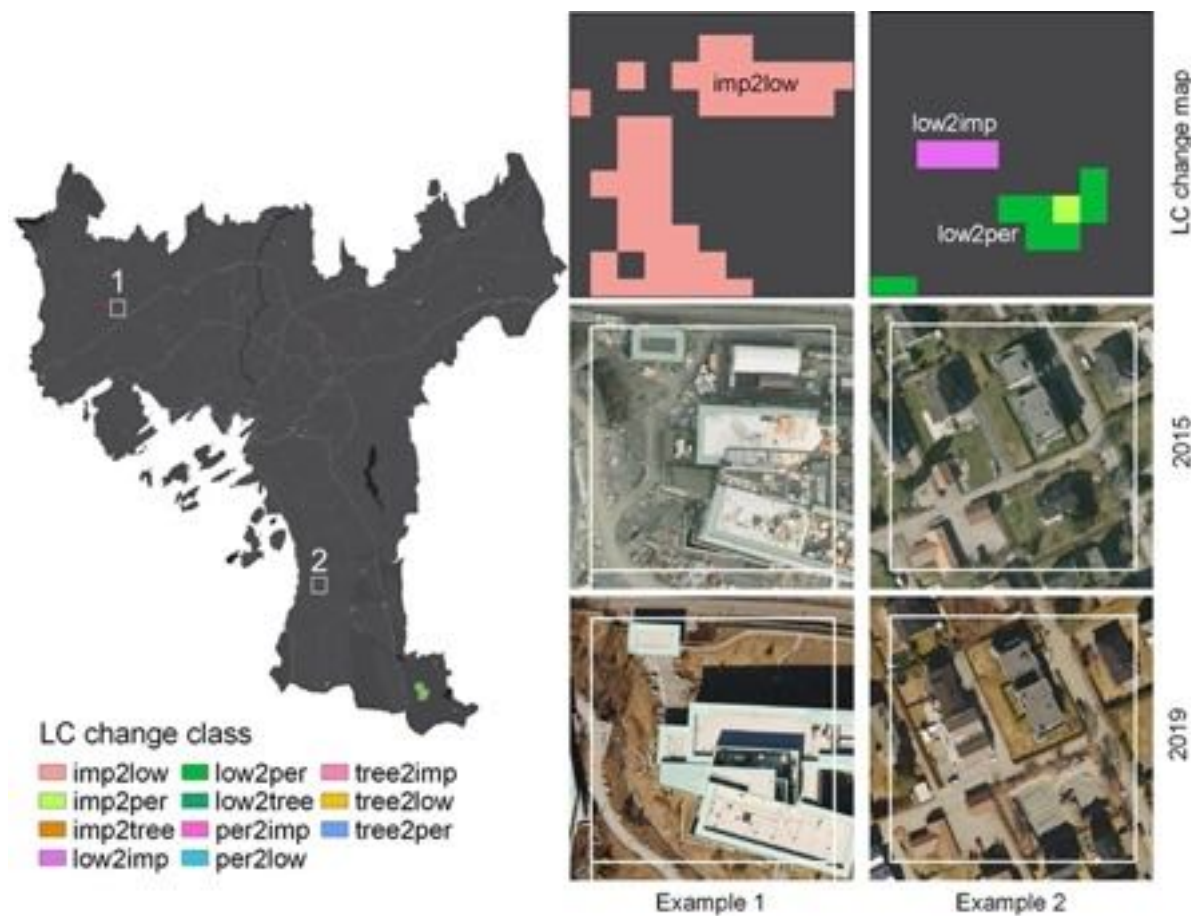


2D «raster» tree»

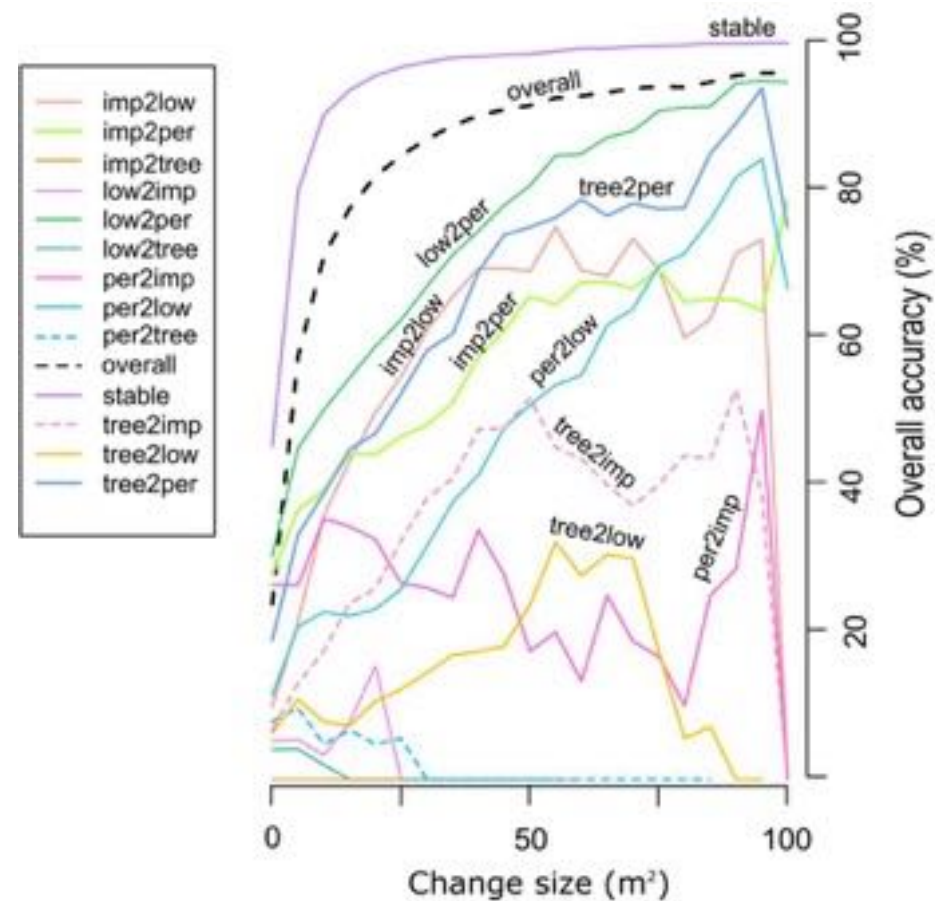
Note: Pixel resolutions of TerraSAR-X (25m2) and Sentinel-1 (25m2), Pixel resolution of Sentinel-2 (10x10m). Lidar (1m2). Source. Venter et al. (2022)

ADEQUATE TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL RESOLUTION FOR CHANGE DETECTION

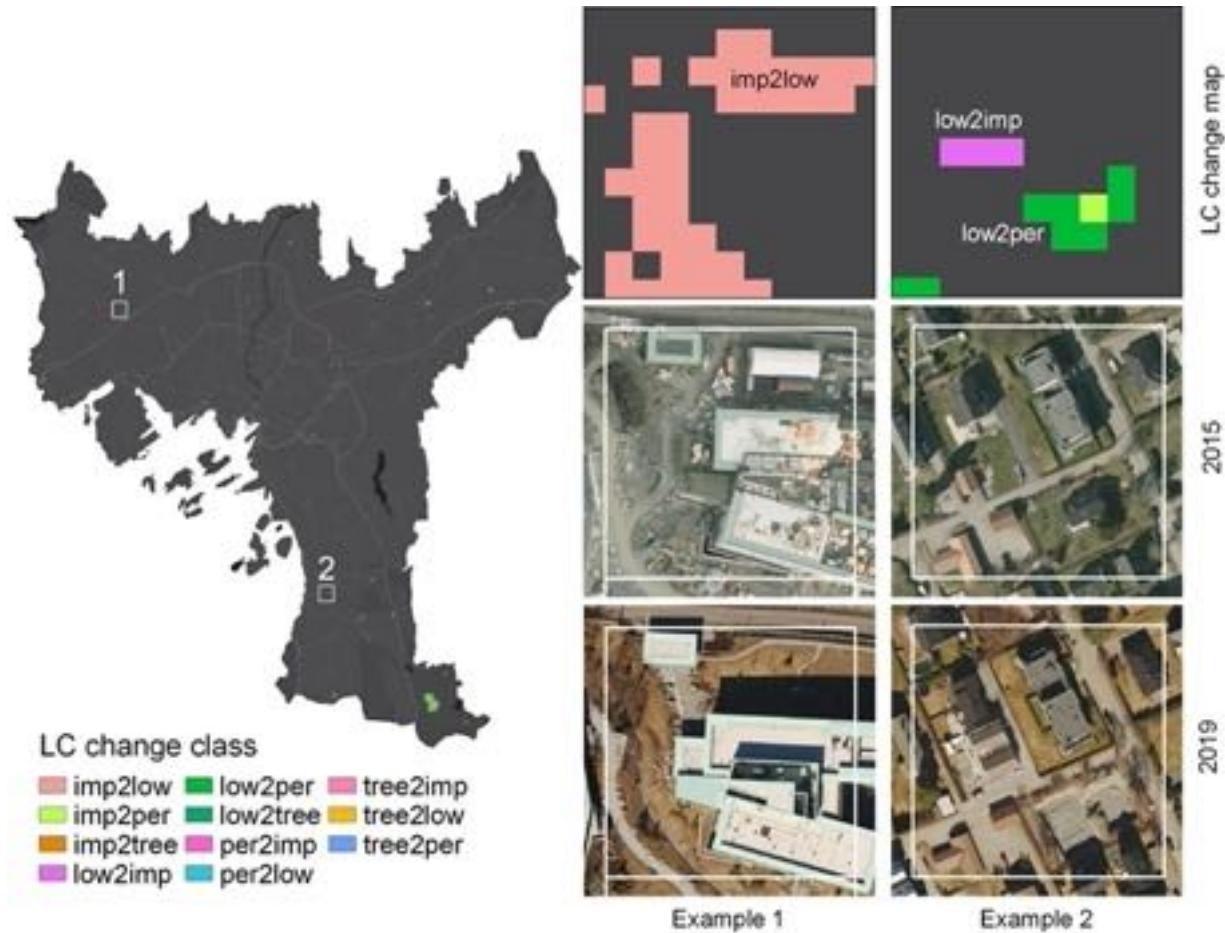
CHANGE MAPPING



CHANGE DETECTION ACCURACY BY CHANGE RESOLUTION



CHANGE MAPPING



CHANGE DETECTION CONFIDENCE

Change type	Area of change (ha)	95% CI (ha)
imp2low	39.85	17.21
imp2per	27.51	14.2
imp2tree	0.01	0
low2imp	105.95	29.73
low2per	81.85	21.92
low2tree	2.22	4.31
per2imp	49.60	20.17
per2low	39.08	17.74
tree2imp	63.29	21.92
tree3low	124.54	31.81
tree2per	34.72	14.92
stable	13944.45	64.70

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR URBAN ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING

1. What are the main challenges in the uptake of urban ecosystem accounts for municipal planning and policy purposes (in Oslo)?

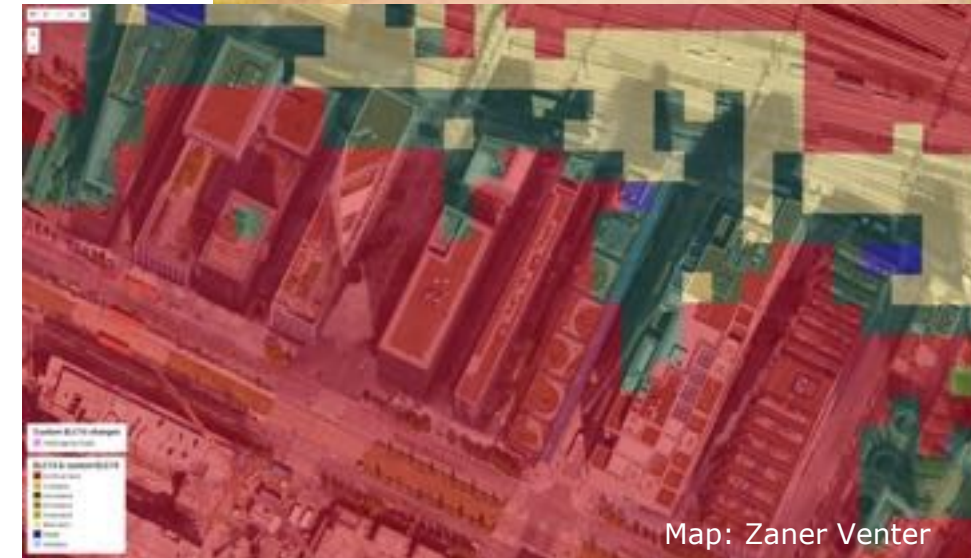
- Urban landcover change detection and accounting
- Combined extent-condition presentations (e.g. tree canopy)
- Identifying blue-green infrastructure assets and their condition
- “Utility-oriented” ecosystem service indicators
- Monetary accounts - zero rent municipal services, open access amenities.



Photo: David N. Barton

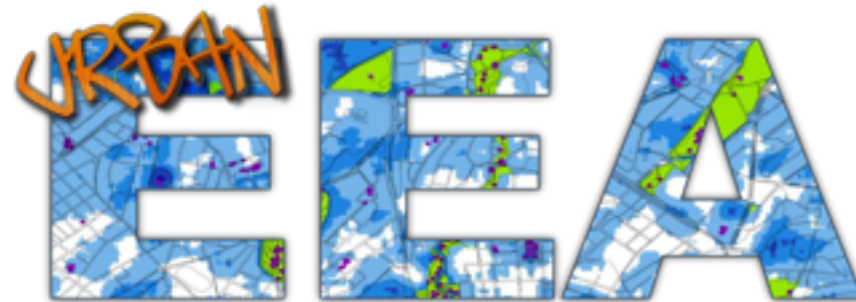
2. What are the priority actions for the next 5 years in urban ecosystem accounting (in Oslo)?

- Combining multiple sensors, human-labeled training data and AI to identify blue-green assets
- Bespoke urban accounting typologies for municipal govts. (beyond NSO reporting)
- Linking ES accounts to public health indicators

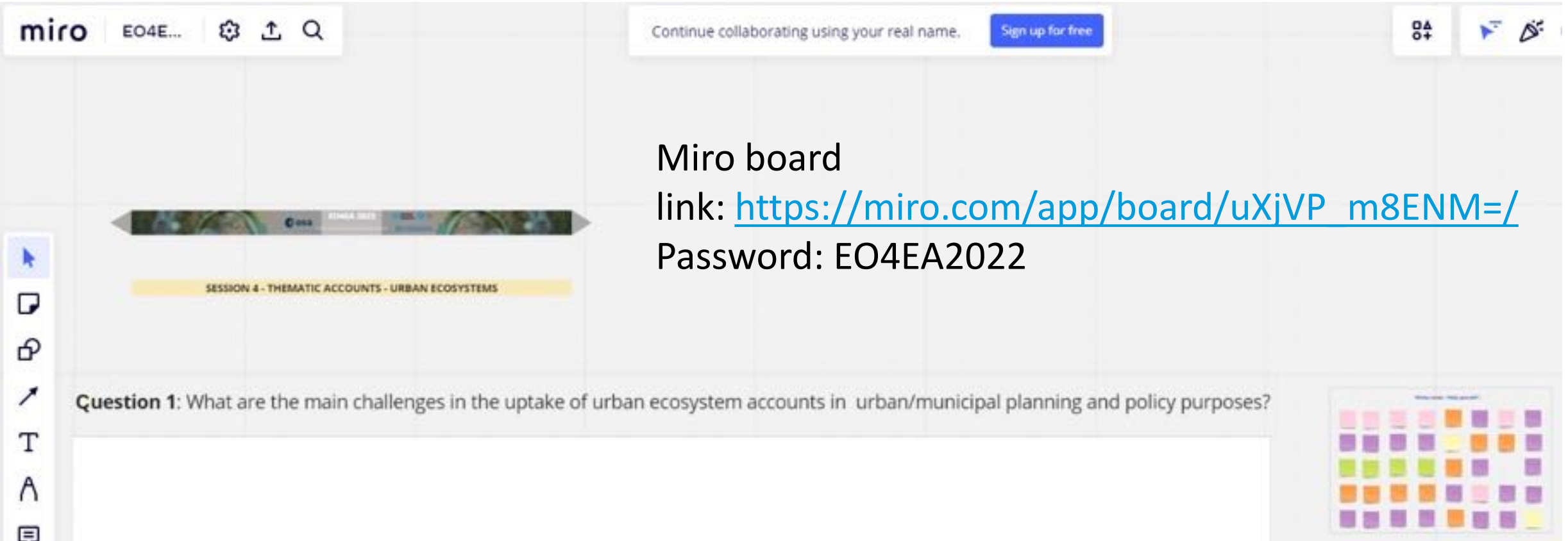


Map: Zaner Venter

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



DISCUSSION – MIRO BOARD BRAINSTORMING



Miro board

link: https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVP_m8ENM=/

Password: EO4EA2022

Sticky notes:

1. What are the main challenges in the uptake of urban ecosystem accounts for municipal planning and policy purposes?
2. What are the priority actions for the next 5 years in urban ecosystem accounting ?

1. What are the main challenges in the uptake of urban ecosystem accounts for municipal planning and policy purposes?

- Understand municipal policy **applications** of urban accounts and their data challenges
- **Diversity** of municipal needs vs. **standardisation** of accounts at national level
- **Sufficient** spatial and temporal **resolution** for municipal purposes
- **Uncertainty** estimation for significant change detection
- Ease of access for municipal purposes (**dashboards**, ad hoc online analytics)
- Complement extent-condition accounts at the national level with **green infrastructure/ asset** accounting at municipal level

2. What are the priority actions for the next 5 years in urban ecosystem accounting?

- **Urban boundary definition** and sprawl analysis
- **Differentiate products** for different purposes (change detection, asset valuation)
- ‘**Super-resolution**’ approaches (use of AI for asset identification)
- Integration of EO with big data on **mobility and health**