

LEOworks - a freeware to teach Remote Sensing in Schools

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Content

- **Motivation**
- **Introduction**
- **Remote Sensing in schools**
- **Teacher education in Graz (Institute for Geography and Regional Science)**
- **Geo-Spatial Technologies for Teacher**
- **EDUSPACE**
- **LEOWorks**
- **Results of students project work**
- **Conclusion**

Motivation

- **Remote Sensing and Education at the University of Graz
(Institute for Geography and Regional Science)**
 - Development of different Curricula in Geography
 - Remote Sensing workshops in schools
 - Teacher Education

- This presentation documents the **Remote Sensing** part of the curriculum within the **teacher education** curriculum for **secondary schools** at the Institute for Geography and Regional Science University of Graz, Austria.

- Experiences within 3 generations of teacher education

Introduction

- Familiar Remote Sensing (RS) media in school labs and at home:



- Recommended use of RS information in scholar syllabi
- Required knowledge of RS techniques to provide information from RS data

Introduction

- Remote Sensing topic is embedded in the subject “**Geo-Spatial Technologies**”.
- These **3 hours/per week/semester (6 ECTS)** lasting lesson includes the GIS and Remote Sensing techniques and should give an applied introduction into their capabilities for teaching in secondary schools.
- Overview about the **content of teaching** (outweighed balancing between technology transfer, applications and teaching purposes)

Remote Sensing in Schools

➤ Use of Remote Sensing in classrooms:

- **Associative Remote Sensing** (satellite images as companion in class)
- **Interpretative Remote Sensing** (visual und computer aided interpretation of satellite images)
- **Experimental Remote Sensing**
- **Remote Sensing Projects**

(Source: SATGEO)

Remote Sensing in Schools

➤ Remote Sensing context in school syllabus:

- ... obtain, analyze and target oriented representation of geographical and economical information by means of traditional and computer aided methods ...
- ... use and interpretation of topographic and thematic maps and satellite images

Demands on knowledge/infrastructure and RS data - 1

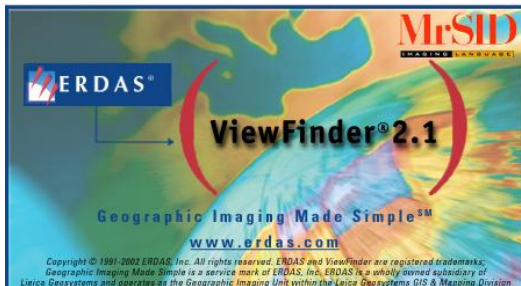
➤ **Demands on expert knowledge:**

- Basic understanding of electro magnetic spectrum in relationship to multispectral characteristics of image data
- Geometric, spectral, radiometric and temporal resolution of RS data
- Short overview about history of RS (from the beginning of aeronautics and photography until high resolution digital imageries)
- Short overview about sensors and platforms
- Applications
- Raster and vector data integration and visualization
- Simple image enhancement tools (radiometric, spectral and geometric)
- Basic classification and image analyses tools
- Cartographic representation and interpretation

Demands on knowledge/infrastructure and RS data - 2

➤ Demands on infrastructure and software:

- Hardware is generally no problem
- Software:
 - Simple (diction and expert knowledge)
 - Low or no costs
 - Functionality: import, visualization, simple enhancement tools, interface to GIS overlay, import/export, cartographic tools, printing)



Demands on knowledge/infrastructure and RS data

➤ Demands on image data - 1:

Image data as teaching materials must fulfill certain requirements for a meaningful use in classrooms

o RS data product

- appropriate sensor, no costs, different products, different thematic data sets (from landuse/landcover to climatic applications), high to low resolution data, panchromatic to multispectral, local - regional - global coverage

o RS data format

- preprocessed, geocoded and well known data formats (TIFF, JPG, MrSid, ECW, ...)

o RS raw data

- (quasi) original data sets for classical image processing (enhancement, georectification, classification, integration into GIS structures, ...)

Demands on knowledge/infrastructure and RS data

➤ Demands on image data -2:

■ Thematic RS data sets

- Allocation of different analogue and digital RS data sets and applications with a focus on geographical topics (integrative and interdisciplinary approach)
- digital tutorials (CD-DVD-WWW; school books, NASA, EDUSPACE, ...)

■ Regionalism

- *Google Earth, World Wind or Virtual Earth* provides images from home town - but no useful download for further image processing !
- local data sets (examples) should be available for schools (provided by universities, research centers, government, school book editors in cooperation with (local) schools)

➤ Synthesis: Subject/Topic and Remote Sensing

TEACHER EDUCATION at the Institute for Geography and Regional Science (Graz/Austria)

➤ **Curricula with Geo-Spatial-Technologies (GIS/Cartography and Remote Sensing):**

- Bachelor: 6 Semester, 180 ECTS
 - Geography
 - Environmental Sciences (focus on Geography)
- Master: 4 Semester, 120 ECTS
 - Regional Sciences
 - Special Mountain- and Climate Geography
 - Geospatial Technologies (together with Technical University)
- Geography and Economic Geography (Teacher education, 9 Semester)

With: Cartography: 2 hrs (per week and 1 semester / 4 ECTS

- Geo-Spatial Technologies (GIS and RS): 3 hrs/ 6 ECTS

TEACHER EDUCATION at the Institute for Geography and Regional Science (Graz/Austria)

- **Integration of Remote Sensing for teacher education - short history**
 - **Start with IDRISI (simple and cheap) in workshops for teacher and workshop for scholars in schools (end of 1990, beginning of 2000)**
 - **Some experiments with simple ERDAS Viewer,**
 - **“Leoworks” from ESA, since 2005 and in ongoing lessons**

Geo-Spatial Technologies (GIS and RS): 3 hrs/ 6 ECTS

➤ Content (15 units = 30 hrs) of the lesson:

- 1: Introduction, goals and aims of the lesson
- 1: Geo-Spatial Technologies and scholar syllabus
- 2: Introduction into GIS methodologies
- 2: **Introduction into RS methodologies**
- 2: Introduction and practice GIS software
- 2: **Introduction in RS interpretation and analyses**
- 1: **Definition and proposal presentation of project work**
- 3: **Accompanied (Tutor) project work**
- 1: **Presentation of project work (ppt)**

Total RS part: 9 units a 1,5 hours

Geo-Spatial Technologies (GIS and RS): 3 hrs/ 6 ECTS

➤ Content (15 units = 30 hrs) of the lesson:

▪ 2: Introduction into RS methodologies (2x 1,5 hours)

- Definition of RS
- Short overview about history
- Electro magnetic spectrum
- Term “resolution” (geometric, spectral, radiometric, temporal and thermal)
- Platforms and sensors
- Applications and examples

Additional ppt files and text book for the students !

Geo-Spatial Technologies (GIS and RS): 3 hrs/ 6 ECTS

➤ Content (15 units = 30 hrs) of the lesson:

▪ 2: Introduction in RS interpretation and analyses (2x 1,5 hours)

- Visual interpretation of RS (e.g. working with (ESA) atlas and analogue/digital images)
- Digital image processing (data types and formats, image viewer, image enhancement)
- Visual and digital classification (unsupervised and supervised classification)
- Making maps (including final interpretation)
- Examples (ESA Atlas, EDUSPACE Homepage, SatGeo, ...)

Additional ppt files and text book for the students !

Geo-Spatial Technologies (GIS and RS): 3 hrs/ 6 ECTS

➤ Content (15 units = 30 hrs) of the lesson:

▪ 2: Definition and proposal presentation of final project work (1,5 hours)

○ Option to:

- use a EDUSPACE example
- generate an own example with selected data sources
- combine GIS and RS topic

○ Digital final Report

- aim of the project
- Possibilities of the integration into scholar syllabus
- detailed workflow and content of scholar lessons
- used media and distributed additional materials (adopted ppt slides, literature, working sheets, etc...)
- all original and processed data and maps

Geo-Spatial Technologies (GIS and RS): 3 hrs/ 6 ECTS

➤ Content (15 units = 30 hrs) of the lesson:

▪ 2: Accompanied (Tutor) project work (3x 1,5 hours)

○ Introduction into LEOWORKS:

- how to get and install the software

○ Working with LEOWORKS

- basic commands (open, save, print ...)
- basic options (image information, histogram, layer management, measurement tool, layer combination ...)
- contrast management, LUT
- NDVI
- classification
- export, making of maps
- interpretation of results

○ LEOWORKS and EDUSPACE examples

○ LEOWORKS and new generated examples (data sources, import, ...)

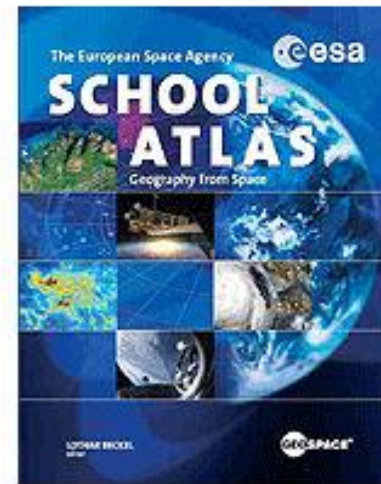
EDUSPACE

➤ EDUSPACE Website



Danish - German - Dutch - English -
Spanish - French - Italian - Portuguese

- Printed school atlas
- Digital school atlas
- Teacher's handbook



EDUSPACE

eduspace - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.eduspace.esa.int/eduspace/main.asp

File Edit View Favorites Extras ?

Google G Works Los geht's! Lesezeichen 1 blockiert Rechtschreibprüfung Übersetzen Senden an leoworks Einstellungen

eduspace

eduspace About Sponsors Search Language is English esa

Welcome Introduction | ESA Education Office | eduspace Home

- Welcome
- Europe From Space
 - Cities
 - The Alps
 - Weather
 - Landscapes
- Himalaya From Space
- Africa From Space
- Global Change
- Disaster Monitoring
- ENVISAT for schools
- Remote Sensing Principles
- School Network & Helpdesk
- Image Processing
- News
- Registration
- Login

Welcome

Europe From Space [de dk es fr it nl pt]
 Would you like to see how Europe does look from space? Select the image of your home town and, with your school teachers' help, try to locate roads, rivers and other places with which you are familiar. You can also explore a satellite image covering the Alps or test your knowledge in a quiz. In 'Weather of Europe' you can make your own weather observations using a real-time Meteosat satellite image.

Himalaya From Space [
 What makes Himalaya, the Roof of the World, so unique? Have a look at this world of extremes, which is the home to such different cultures! Study the region, from the lowlands in the south up to the highest peaks in the world, from rain forests to glaciers and deserts, and understand the interrelation between climate, vegetation and population distribution.

Africa From Space [de dk es fr it]
 Here you can see the whole of the African continent from the height of the satellites at a glance or zoom into the image for greater detail. You can switch instantaneously to the corresponding terrain height information and to the population density map. High-resolution images of African cities and landscapes are provided, together with many ideas on how to interpret and use them in order to gain a better understanding of our environment. You will also find still and moving Meteosat sequences demonstrating in a spectacular way the daily weather and the seasons.

Global Change [de dk es fr it nl pt]
 What effects does sea ice surface change have on the climate of your country? What might be the consequences of ongoing deforestation in tropical countries? Have you heard about the ozone hole and its threats? And...you may know already: if ocean temperatures rise, catastrophic results will occur!

Disaster Monitoring [de dk es fr it nl pt]
 How seriously do catastrophic floods, earthquakes, volcano eruptions affect peoples' lives? Would you like to learn more about how satellite data can help reduce the harmful effects of disasters by enabling the situation on the ground to be evaluated more quickly in order to bring relief or by assessing damage or even by forecasting future events?

ENVISAT for schools [
 Imagine your are standing in the open, on a favourite spot. Look around – perhaps you can see some grass beneath your feet, a nearby clump of trees, and the sea splashing gently onto a shingle beach in the distance. Above, puffy white clouds scud through an otherwise clear sky. Now look up further. You can't see it, but 800 km above your head ENVISAT is streaking across the sky, its ten sensors gathering a hundred million bits of data every second. As ENVISAT looks down at you, what can it see?

Remote Sensing Principles [de dk es fr it nl pt]
 How does Earth Observation work? What are the physical principles underlying it? How are the satellites used? What is an orbit? What is a satellite image? These are some of the questions that will be answered in this section.

School Network & Helpdesk [de dk es fr it nl pt]
 Here you can find information on participating schools, maps, schools' projects, teaching aids and guidelines on how to start or take part in projects involving Earth Observation. There are also a Forum and Chat-rooms!

Image Processing [
 Here you can download useful tools for analyzing satellite images. Can you distinguish agricultural land from mountainous areas?

News [
 March 2008 The ESA School Atlas, a valuable new resource for schools,

Start eduspace - Wind... Dokument1 - Microsof... DE Desktop 21:19

http://www.eduspace.esa.int

EDUSPACE

- **Europe From Space: Cities - The Alps – Weather - Landscapes**
- **Himalaya From Space. Himalaya – Cities – Landscapes - Weather and Climate**
- **Africa From Space. The Continent – Cities – Landscapes - Weather and Climate**
- **Global Change. Land - Oceans - Atmosphere**
- **Disaster Monitoring. Tropical Cyclones – Earthquakes – Floods - Oil Slicks - Volcanoes**
- **ENVISAT for schools: Introduction to Envisat - Envisat's instruments - Envisat's Applications – Images**
- **Remote Sensing Principles: Introduction – Mapping and Satellite data – Remote Sensing – History of Earth observation - Satellite orbits – Weather satellites - Resource Satellite - Viewgraphs**
- **School Network & Helpdesk**
- **Image Processing**
- **News**
- **Registration**



European Space Agency

ESA Education Home Earth from Space **Environmental Issues** Envisat for Schools

Weather and climate...	Overview	Himalayas
Global Change...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental problems in the Himalayas ▪ Urbanisation ▪ The Himalayan region ▪ Mountain ecosystems ▪ Nepal area ▪ Tibet area
Disaster monitoring...	Himalaya - Worksheet	Exercises
Resources...	Environmental problems in the Himalaya – a special focus on Nepal and Tibet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landscape units of Nepal ▪ Urbanisation – 40 years of urban development of Lhasa ▪ Urbanisation – Detection by means of delineation of the city perimeter ▪ Landslide detection in Langtang Himal
Multimedia	Most of the following exercises require the use of the LEOWorks software. Four separate exercises are presented here. The second one does not require the use of LEOWorks.	Links
Earth Images Gallery ▶	Landscape units of Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Further Reading
Image Gallery ▶	This exercise requires the use of LEOWorks. Full story ▶	Eduspace - Software
Video Gallery ▶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LEOWorks
MIRAVI: Earth live ▶	Urbanisation – 40 years of urban development of Lhasa	Eduspace - Download
Services	This exercise does not require the use of LEOWorks. Full story ▶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Himalayas_env1.zip ▪ Himalayas_env2.zip ▪ Himalayas_env3.zip ▪ Himalayas_env4.zip
Search	
<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="GO"/>	Urbanisation – Detection by means of delineation of the city perimeter	
	This exercise is divided into two parts and requires the use of LEOWorks. Full story ▶	
	Landslide detection in Langtang Himal	
	This exercise is divided into two parts and requires the use of LEOWorks. Full story ▶	



European Space Agency

ESA Education Home Earth from Space **Environmental Issues** Envisat for Schools

- Weather and climate... ▶
- Global Change... ▶
- Disaster monitoring... ▶
- Resources... ▶

Multimedia

- Earth Images Gallery ▶
- Image Gallery ▶
- Video Gallery ▶
- MIRAVI: Earth live ▶

Services

Search

BOOKMARK ...

Khumbu's glaciers

Glaciers, glacial lakes and GLOF's

The Khumbu is home to several big glaciers, which include glacial lakes. This has been the impact of global climatic change, which has caused several changes in the high mountainous environment. These changes, such as global warming, of which about 50% is caused by human sources (greenhouse effect), made many of these big glaciers melt rapidly and caused, in this way, the forming of several glacial lakes.

Studies show that most of the glacial lakes have formed during the last 50 years of the past century. In general, the lakes are becoming bigger and are also increasing in number, as the glaciers are gradually melting away.

Due to the faster rate of ice and snow melting, the accumulation of water in these lakes has been increasing rapidly.

The drainage of these large moraine-dammed lakes is a big threat to the local population, causing significant environmental hazards in the Himalayan valleys. Due to the weak natural dams, a sudden discharge of large volumes of water and debris could cause floods. In recent decades, there have been several so called Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF's), which have caused widespread damage to homes, roads, bridges and industry, destruction of farmland, and loss of life. Many more potentially unstable lakes have been identified up-valley in populated regions, and some are the subject of engineering projects to lower their levels and mitigate GLOF hazards. Mitigation works, however, are both expensive and logistically difficult in these badly accessible high altitude environments.



Glacier monitoring

- Introduction
- Glaciers
- Investigation area
- Imja glacier

Exercises

- Location of the study area, Khumbu Himal
- Development of glacial lakes in the Khumbu Himal
- Glacier retreat at Honku glacier

Links

- Further Reading

Eduspace - Software

- LEOWorks

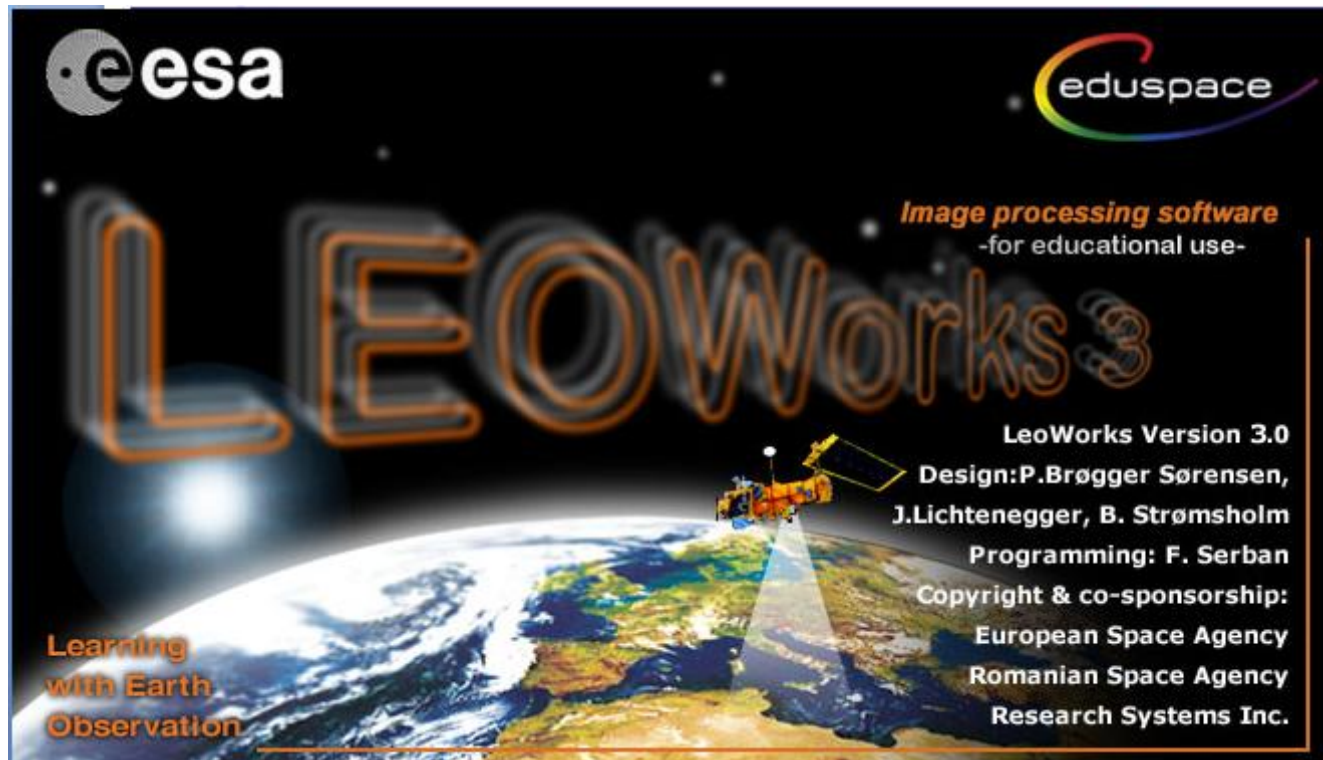
Eduspace - Download

- glacier_worksheet1.zip
- glacier_worksheet2.zip
- glacier_worksheet3.zip

EDUSPACE

➤ *LEOWorks:*

This is image processing software for educational use developed by the EDUSPACE Team. In most of the case studies this software is applied to display, analyse, enhance and interpret images from Earth Observation satellites. It is available free of charge only to registered school classes.



EDUSPACE

➤ Content of LEOWorks Tutorial:

- About LEOWorks Tutorial
- Open and save an image
- Copy, cut and paste an image
- Printing an image
- Inspecting an image
- Measuring distances
- Working with colour images
- Improving an image
- Improving a combined image
- Other image enhancing methods
- Using the LUT editor
- Supervised Classification of an image
- Other classification methods
- Add a legend on a classified image
- Computing NDVI
- Animation
- GIS: Add a new point theme
- GIS: Open a saved shape file
- GIS: Use shape files from other sources
- GIS: Working with polygons
- Geocoding



[ArcExplorer](#) Freeware to display and analyse layers of Geographical Information Systems, (GIS). It includes a complete user guide in Adobe Acrobat format (PDF) that has been made available by ESRI, one of the leading providers of GIS software and GIS solutions.

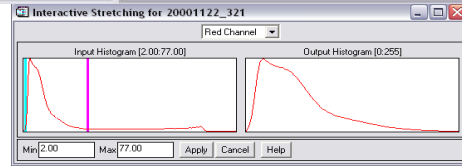
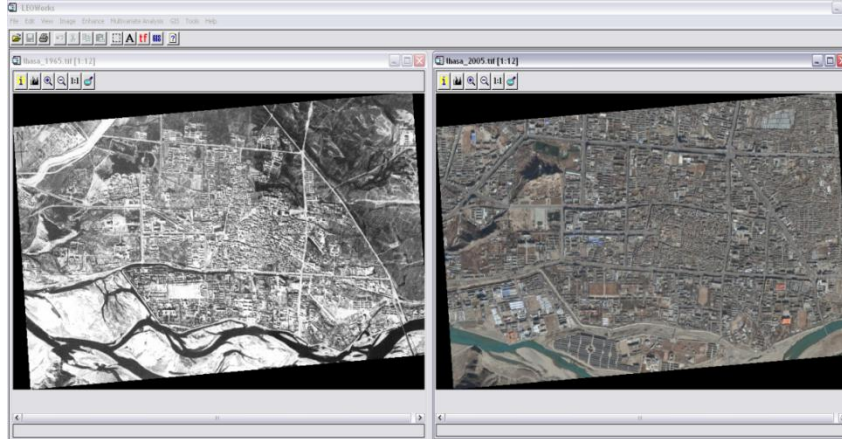
EDUSPACE

LEOWorks:

Load Image

This file contains 7 images
Select Image to Load:

- Romo.tif; image1
- Romo.tif; image1
- Romo.tif; image2
- Romo.tif; image3
- Romo.tif; image4
- Romo.tif; image5
- Romo.tif; image6
- Romo.tif; image7



Unsupervised Classificat...

Select Channels to Classify

- 1988_321[Red Channel]
- 1988_321[Green Channel]
- 1988_321[Blue Channel]
- 1988_432[Red Channel]
- 1988_432[Green Channel]
- 1988_432[Blue Channel]

Nr. of Classes

Nr. of Iterations

OK Cancel Help

Measurement tool

File Units

Current point:

Current segment:

Total distance: 190.13
Perimeter: 197.75
Area: 2856.50

Segment list:

- Segment 1 9.4868326
- Segment 2 10.7703229
- Segment 3 7.6157732
- Segment 4 8.2462111
- Segment 5 9.4338809
- Segment 6 6.0827627
- Segment 7 6.0827627
- Segment 8 9.0523662
- Segment 9 6.0000000
- Segment 10 3.6055512

Close Help

Classified Image [1:1]

LUT Editor

Range: --

Red

Green

Blue

Brightness
Contrast

Cancel Close

LEOWorks

➤ Topics from

- EDUSPACE WWW : to integrate the available case studies into lessons

or

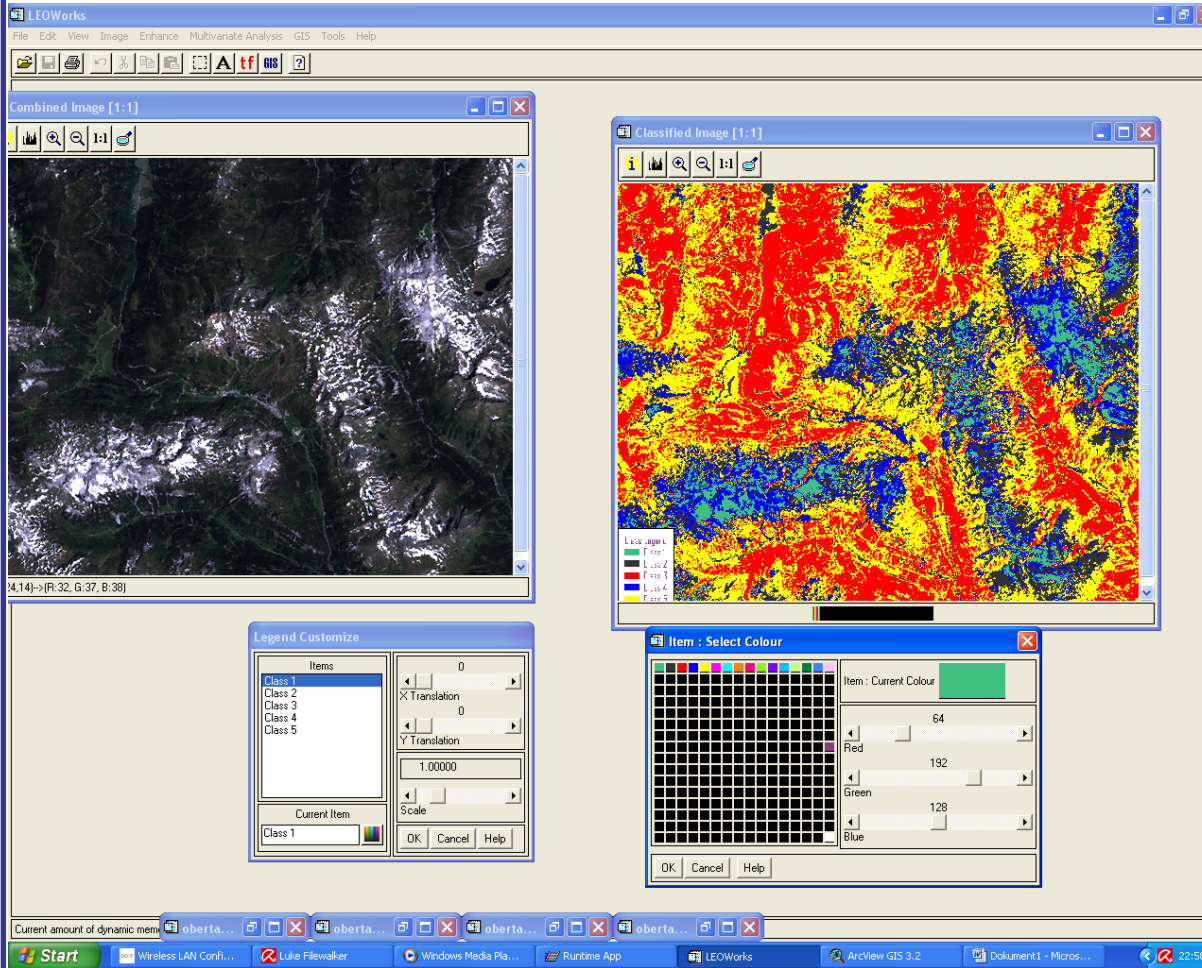
- with original data in the “vicinity of school”: set up a project: definition - data “acquisition” - import - visualization - classification - analyses - presentation - interpretation

➤ Some examples from students projects:



LEOWorks

➤ Obertauern - a touristic alpine landscape



Legende:

Schnee



Verbautes Gebiet



Wald



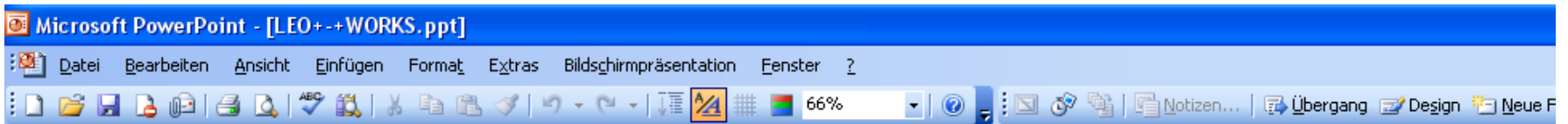
Verbautes Gebiet/Gebirge



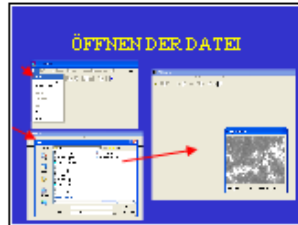
Grünfläche

LEOWorks

➤ Obertauern - a touristic alpine landscape



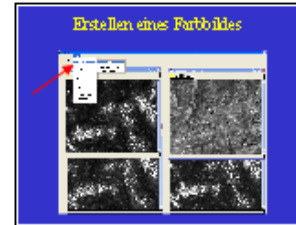
1



2



3



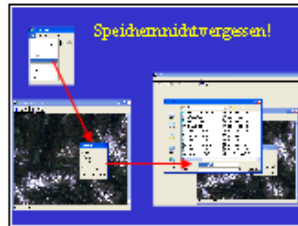
4



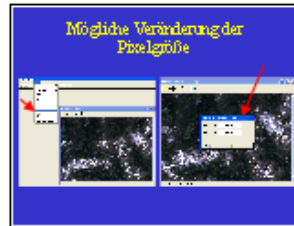
5



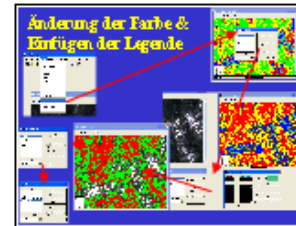
6



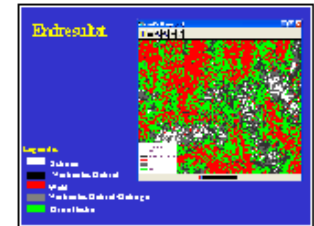
7



8



9



10

LEOWorks

Suez Canal

Bianca Knöbelreiter & Gernot Pichlhöfer

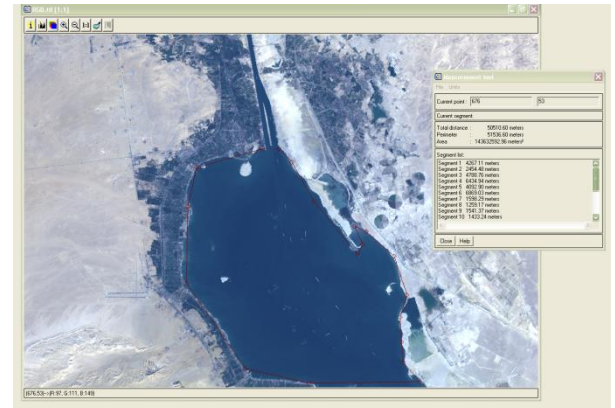
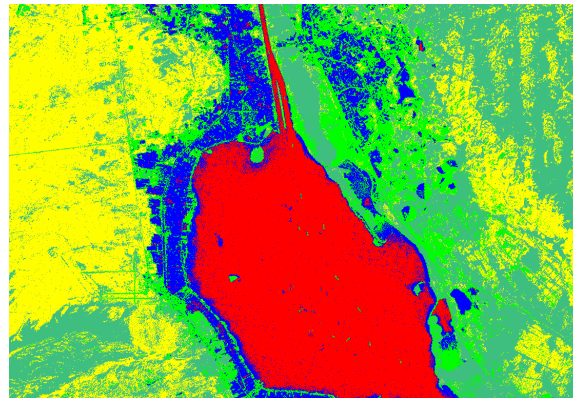
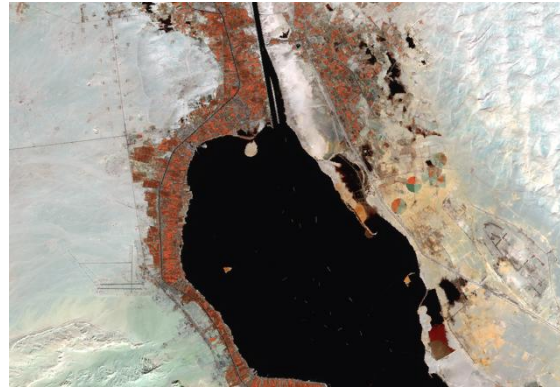
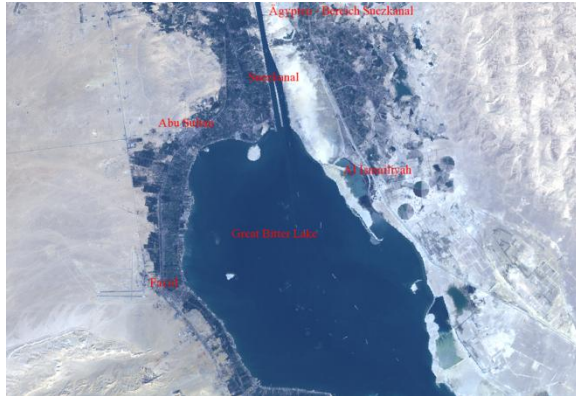
Stundenbild Umgang mit „LEOWorks“	
Schulstufe:	5. Klasse AHS
Lehrgegenstand:	Geographie und Wirtschaftskunde (fächerübergreifend: Informatik)
Lehrstoff:	Umgang mit Fernerkundung, LEOWorks
Dauer:	100 Minuten
Vorkenntnisse:	Theoretische Grundkenntnisse Was ist Fernerkundung? Datenauswertung und Weiterverarbeitung Eigenschaften der Fernerkundung Einsatzgebiete der Fernerkundung Auswertungen von Fernerkundungsdaten
Ziele:	1) Praktischer Umgang mit LEOWorks 2) RGB Bilder, NDVI erstellen können 3) Umgang mit Interactive Stretching 4) Bilder selbständig beschriften können 5) Zielsicherer Umgang mit Landsat-Bildern (verschiedene Kanäle) 6) Klassifikationen erstellen können
Medien:	PC, Beamer, Arbeitsblatt, Fragebogen
Einteilung des Stundenbildes:	
1) Beginn der Unterrichtseinheit	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schüler versammeln sich im Informatiksaal Einteilung der Schüler in 2er Gruppen Austeilen des Arbeitsblattes Der Lehrer zeigt und kommentiert die einzelnen Arbeitsschritte mit Hilfe des Beamers. Die Schüler haben die Möglichkeit diese Schritte danach selbstständig am PC auszuprobieren. 	
2) Einführung in das Programm LEOWorks und in die verschiedenen Kanäle von Landsat-Bildern:	Vortrag des Lehrers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erklärung der verschiedenen Kanäle: Kanal 1: Blau Kanal 2: Grün Kanal 3: Rot Kanal 4: Naher Infrarotbereich 	
3) Erstellen eines RGB-Bildes	Vortrag des Lehrers und Eigenaktivität der Schüler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Öffnen der Kanäle (1, 2, 3) Pfad: \Fernerkundung\DAT Nach Hereinladen der Bilder: Klick auf <Ok> <Taskleiste> <Image> <Combine from...> <[Red Green Blue]> Anordnung der Kanäle: 3/2/1 Speichern des Bildes: <File> <Save As> Klick auf <TIF> Speicherort: \Fernerkundung\RGB_Bild 	

Bianca Knöbelreiter & Gernot Pichlhöfer

5) Interactive Stretching des RGB_Bildes	Vortrag des Lehrers und Eigenaktivität der Schüler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erklärung von interactive stretching: Verbesserung des Kontrastes Anklicken des eben erstellten RGB_Bildes <Enhance> <Interactive Stretching> Ziehen des linken vertikalen Balkens (türkise Farbe) und des rechten vertikalen Balkens (lila Farbe) bis an den jeweiligen Rand des Histogrammes Klick auf <Apply> Speichern des Bildes: <File> <Save As> Klick auf <TIF> Speicherort: \Fernerkundung\RGB_Interactive Stretching 	
6) Beschriftung des eben erstellten „RGB_Interactive Stretching“ Bildes:	Vortrag des Lehrers und Eigenaktivität der Schüler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anklicken des eben erstellten Bildes „RGB_Interactive Stretching“ In der Menüleiste auf das Symbol, das ein großes A darstellt klicken Jetzt kannst du unten im Textfeld, wo „Text“ steht, deine Beschriftungen eingeben Willst du weitere Beschriftungen eingeben, dann musst du oben auf <Select/Edit> umstellen und kannst erst dann einen neuen Namen eingeben, sonst änderst du die eben erstellte Beschriftung. Danach musst du wieder auf <Draw> umstellen. Auch die Größe (Font Size) und die Farbe (color) kannst du ändern. Achte auf die richtige Farbwahl – passend zum Hintergrund. Um eine bessere Darstellung zu gewährleisten, kannst du mit Hilfe von <Objects> <Rectangle> einen Rahmen um die Beschriftung ziehen Speichern des Bildes: <File> <Save As> Klick auf <TIF> Speicherort: \Fernerkundung\RGB_Beschriftete Bezirke 	
7) Erstellen eines NDVI-Bildes	Vortrag des Lehrers und Eigenaktivität der Schüler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schließen aller geöffneten Dateien Erklärung des NDVI: Darstellung der Vegetation (Chlorophyllanteil in den Bereichen des Bildes) Öffnen der Kanäle (3,4) Pfad: \Fernerkundung\DAT Eigenständiges Durchführen des „Interactive Stretching“ <Tools> <Compute NDVI> Reihung der Kanäle (4,3) Speichern des Bildes: <File> <Save As> Klick auf <TIF> Speicherort: \Fernerkundung\NDVI 	
8) Erstellen einer unüberwachten Klassifikation	Vortrag des Lehrers und Eigenaktivität der Schüler
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warum Klassifizieren? Um farblich zu veranschaulichen, wo im Bild z.B. Wiesen, Wasser oder ein Stadtgebiet vorhanden ist Öffnen der Kanäle 1, 2, 4 <Multivariate Analysis> <Unsupervised Classification> 	

LEOWorks

➤ Suez Canal



LEOWorks

➤ NDVI Central Europe and Africa

1. Common tasks Task for scholars:

- Describe the temporal changes of NDVI in Africa and Europe and explain the reasons?
- The description should be applied on a visual interpretation of enhanced (LEOWorks) data.
- The description should be added with atlas information

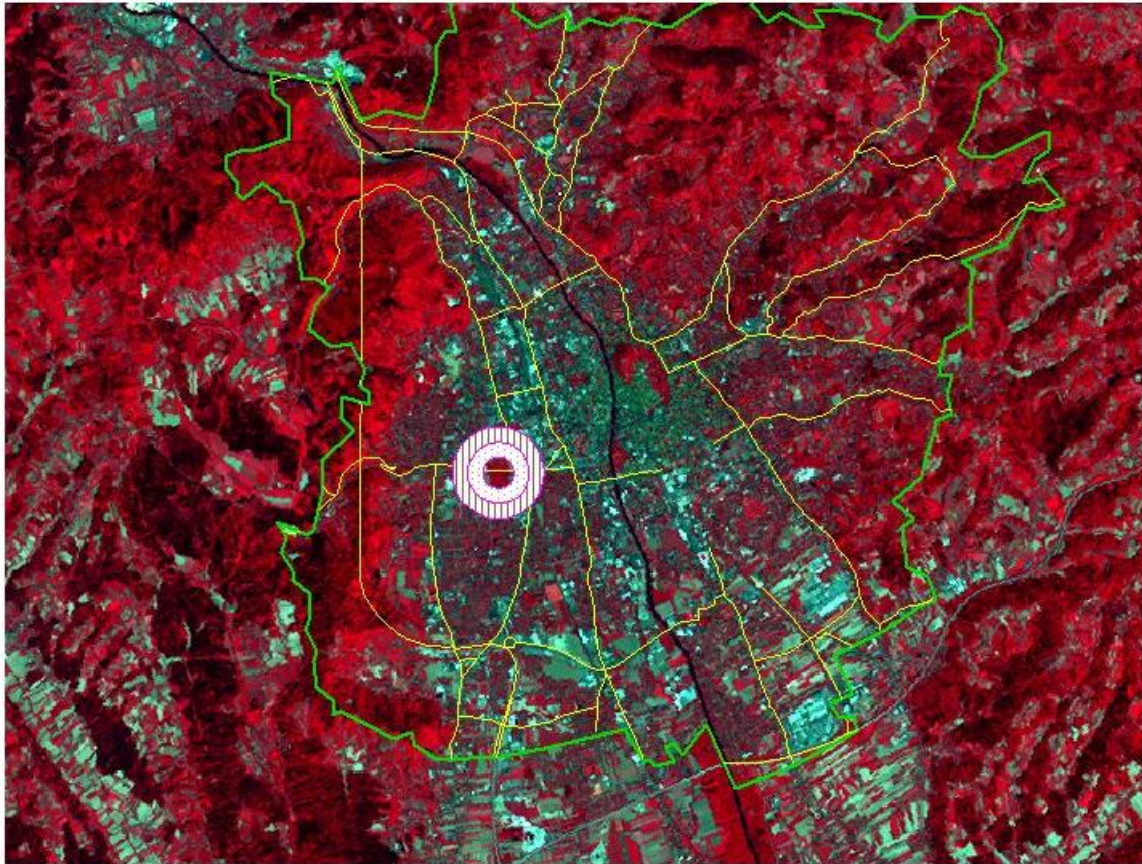
2. Task in details

Description of NDVI

- Generate an image of average NDVI (use the palette file: "EosA.pal") !
- The vegetation index NDVI is represented with colors. Blue means low indices, red means high values.
- Make a rough description, which regions have high and low indices?
- Describe the alterations of NDVI along a N/S profile. Where (latitude) is the highest index?
- Describe the vegetation cycles within a year?
- Apply an animation of 12 months and show an overview of the index development !
- Explain the rhythm of seasons.

LEOWorks

► Combined GIS - RS Application



Graz:
127,5747 km²
226.244 Einwohner (2001)

Buffer:
= 1,767 km² (1,385% v. Graz)
= 3133,9 EW im Einflussbereich

Buffer des Einkaufszentrums

Umkreis bis 250 Metern

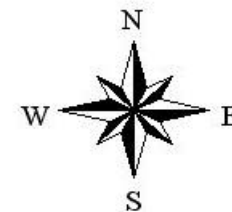
Umkreis bis 500 m

Umkreis bis 750 m

Hauptstraßennetz von Graz

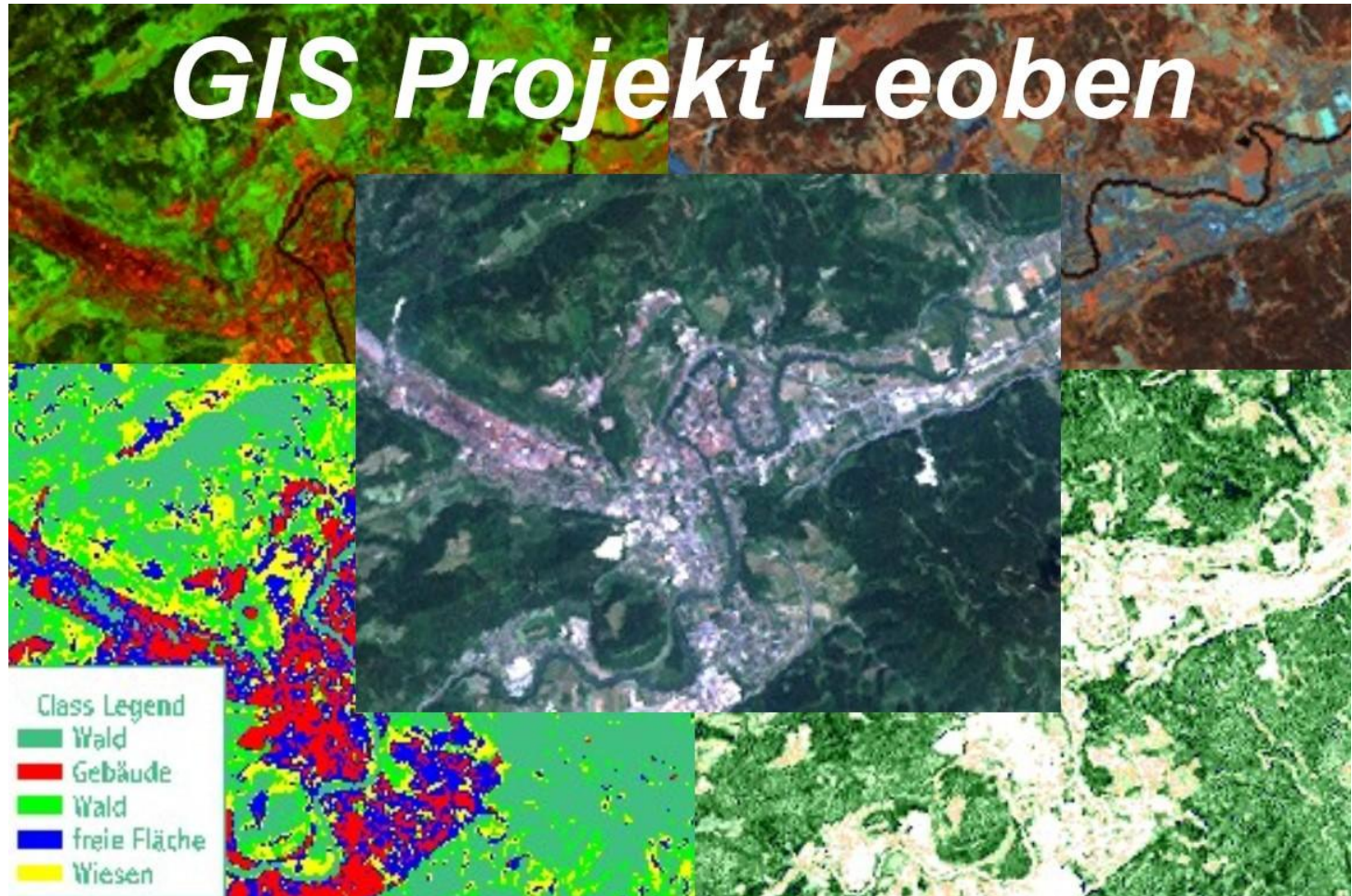
Stadtgemeindegrenze von Graz

4000 0 4000 8000 Meter



LEOWorks

➤ Combined GIS - RS Application



LEOWorks Handout for Scholars

Arbeiten mit einem Fernerkundungsprogramm: LEOWorks 3.0

Grundlagen der Fernerkundung

LEOWorks 3.0 ist ein Programm zur Verarbeitung von Fernerkundungsdaten, hauptsächlich von Satellitenbildern. Unter Fernerkundung versteht man die berührungsfreie Erkundung der Erdoberfläche einschließlich der Erdatmosphäre. Mit Fernerkundung können die Veränderungen der Größe von Megacities und z.B. Regenwälder sowie Klimaveränderungen, Lawinenvorhersagen, Katastropheneinsätze, landwirtschaftliche oder auch militärische Ergebnisse von jedem Punkt der Welt aus, ohne diese Gebiete je selbst aufsuchen zu müssen, beobachtet und analysiert werden. Die Fernerkundungssatelliten, die wichtigsten sind: ERS (*European Remote Sensing Satellite der Europäischen Weltraumbehörde = ESA*) sowie die LANDSAT-Satelliten (*der National Aeronautics and Space Administration = NASA*), umlaufen die Erde in einer Höhe von etwa 800 km in ca. 100 Minuten einmal. Die ERS-Satelliten benötigen etwa 35 Tage, die LANDSAT-Satelliten etwa 16-18 Tage um jeden Punkt der Erde einmal aufzunehmen.

LANDSAT-Satelliten

Für die Erklärung von LEOWorks 3.0 werden die LANDSAT-Satellitendaten herangezogen, die eine Aufnahmegröße von 185 mal 185 Kilometer pro Bild und eine Auflösung von 30 mal 30 Meter für ein dargestelltes Pixel haben. [Die besten Satelliten erreichen zurzeit eine Auflösung von: 1 Pixel = 10 mal 10 cm.]

Die LANDSAT-Satelliten nehmen die Umwelt in 7 verschiedenen Kanälen gleichzeitig auf. Ein jeder Kanal nimmt eine andere Wellenlänge im Farbspektrum der von der Erdoberfläche zurückgestrahlten Strahlung auf. (Siehe Tabelle unten). Innerhalb eines Wellenlängenbereichs eines Kanals wird jeweils ein Mittelwert gemessen. So kann z.B. für Kanal 1, der von 0,45 bis 0,52 µm reicht, der Wert 0,49 µm aufgenommen werden.

Kanal	Wellenlänge	Bereich	Kurzgefasste Charakteristika
1	0,45 - 0,52 µm	sichtbar blau	Unterscheidung von Boden und Vegetation, Anwendung für Küstengewässer, dringt etwas ins Wasser ein
2	0,52 - 0,60 µm	sichtbar grün	im ersten Maximum der Grünreflexion, für Vitalitätsuntersuchungen der Vegetation
3	0,63 - 0,69 µm	sichtbar rot	im Minimum der Grünreflexion, zur Abgrenzung von anderer Vegetation
4	0,76 - 0,90 µm	nahes Infrarot	im Maximum der Chlorophyllreflexion, für Vitalitätsuntersuchungen
5	1,55 - 1,73 µm	mittleres Infrarot	Trockenindikator für Böden und Vegetation (bzw. Feuchtigkeitsindikator)
7	2,08 - 2,35 µm	mittleres Infrarot	zur Unterscheidung von Gesteinen, geologische Anwendungen
6	10,4 - 12,5 µm	thermisches Infrarot	thermale Eigenstrahlung mit reduzierter geometrischer Auflösung von 120 x 120 m

Abb. 1: Kanäle von LANDSAT

1

In der Abbildung 2 werden die Reflexionsgrade von Wasser, Boden und Vegetation und die Bereiche der von den LANDSAT-Satelliten aufgenommenen Kanäle dargestellt. Man erkennt ein erstes sichtbares Maximum der Vegetation im Wellenbereich zwischen 0,8 und 1,4 µm, welches unter LANDSAT im Kanal 4, also nahes Infrarot, dargestellt wird. Wenn dieser Kanal verwendet wird, kann die aktive Vegetation in LEOWorks angezeigt werden.

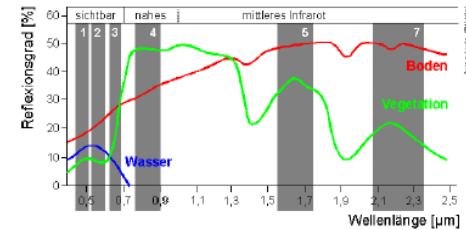
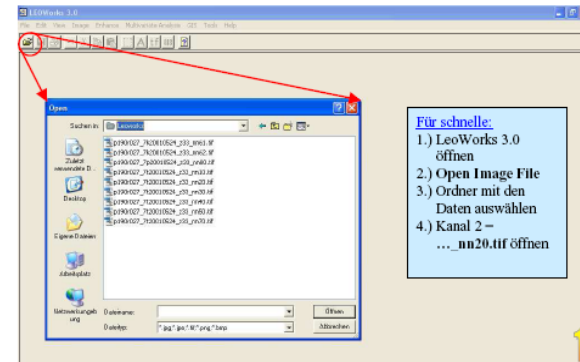


Abb. 2: Spektralkurven von Wasser, Boden und Vegetation

Arbeiten mit LEOWorks 3.0

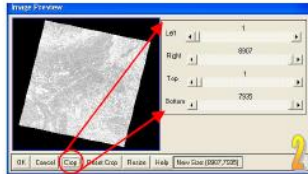
Zuerst soll LEOWorks 3.0 geöffnet werden, es erscheint ein grauer Hintergrund. Als nächsten Schritt müssen die einzelnen aufgenommenen Kanäle der Satellitenbilder in das Programm geladen werden. → **Open Image File (1)**



Um nun eine Vegetationskarte zu erstellen, müssen die Kanäle 2, 3 und 4 geöffnet werden. In diesem Beispiel wird Kanal 2 (sichtbares Grün [p199r027_72c0010524_z33_nn20.tif]) geöffnet und man gelangt zum **Image Preview**. (2) Hier soll mit der Funktion **Crop** der zu bearbeitende Bereich ausgewählt, also das Satellitenbild zugeschnitten werden. Als Beispiel wird der Schulstandort Weiz herangezogen.

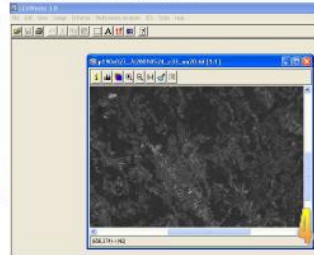
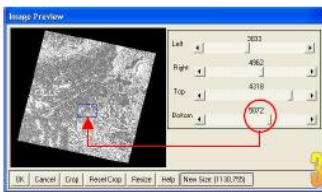
2

LEOWorks Handout for Scholars

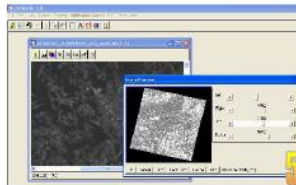


Für schnelle:
5.) Crop drücken
6.) Satellitenbilder begrenzen
7.) mit OK bestätigen

Durch das Verschieben der Balken wird der blaue Bereich ausgewählt. (3) Anschließend wird mit OK bestätigt und der zugeschnittene Bereich des gewählten Bereichs wird angezeigt. (4) → Man wird nicht immer beim ersten Versuch den gewünschten Bereich aus der Satellitenaufnahme „herausschneiden“ können. Einfach ein paar Mal probieren und sich an den natürlichen Begebenheiten wie Berge, Flüsse, Seen, Wälder usw. orientieren, um den gewünschten Bereich genauer darstellen zu können.



Danach werden zusätzlich nacheinander die Kanäle 3 (sichtbares Rot [p190r027_7i20010524_z33_nn30.tif]) und 4 (nahes Infrarot [p190r027_7i20010524_z33_nn40.tif]) wieder zuerst durch öffnen und durch den Klick auf Crop, wobei die vorher eingestellten Werte gleich übernommen werden können (5), und mit Bestätigung auf OK geöffnet (6).

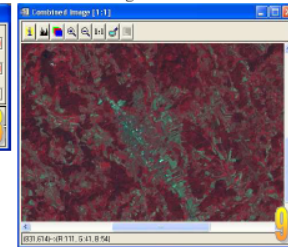
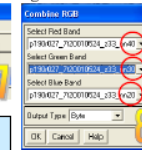
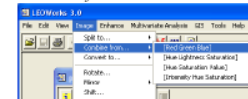


Für schnelle:
8.) Kanal 3 öffnen & mit Crop den vorher eingestellten Wert übernehmen und mit OK bestätigen
9.) Dasselbe mit Kanal 4 durchführen



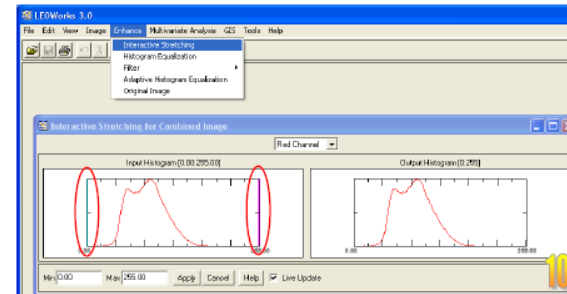
3

Unter Image – Combine from – [Red Green Blue] (7) wird aus den grauen Einzelbildern der drei Kanäle eine rötliche, kombinierte Vegetationskarte erstellt. Im folgenden Fenster – Combine RGB (8) – müssen die geöffneten LANDSAT-Kanäle den LEOWorks-Bändern zugeordnet werden. Im roten Band wird das Nahe Infrarotbild (Kanal 4) eingestellt, im grünen Band der LANDSAT-Kanal für die Farbe Rot (Kanal 3) und im blauen Band der Kanal 2 (sichtbares Grün). Durch bestätigen werden diese drei Kanäle miteinander kombiniert und die aktive Vegetation wird rötlich und somit deutlicher dargestellt. (9) Würde man hier in den drei Bändern – Rot – Grün – Blau – die LANDSAT-Kanäle 3 – 2 – 1 (eben diese Farben) einstellen, bekäme man eine Originalfarbendarstellung der Landschaft. Bebaute Flächen können gut mit den Kanälen 5 – 4 – 3 dargestellt.



Für schnelle:
10.) Image – Combine from... - [Red Green Blue]
11.) Im Band Rot: Kanal 4
Im Band Grün: Kanal 3
Im Band Blau: Kanal 2
einstellen und mit OK bestätigen

Um die Qualität des neu entstandenen Vegetations-Bildes zu verbessern, sollte mit Enhance – Interactive Stretching im neu geöffneten Fenster für alle drei Kanäle die einzelnen Pixel-Werte eingegrenzt werden. Dies kann leicht durch Verschieben des linken blauen und des rechten rosaroten Begrenzungstreifen zur Mitte, also in Richtung der dargestellten Spektralkurve, geschehen.



Diese Begrenzung soll für den roten Kanal (11), den grünen Kanal

4

Conclusion

- Free of costs
- Need of a certain and strict plan of teaching
- Reduced/selected Remote Sensing content
- Well prepared and pre-processed RS data sets
- (Local) example based exercises with LEOWorks
- Hybrid (GIS/RS) project topics
- A lot of homework and self initiative for students
- Need of integrative interdisciplinary approach (link to teaching topics in school)
- GIS/RS/Cartography workflow approach of teaching

Thank you for your attention !