



ST_LUCAS reference data for online automated land cover mapping

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- What is LUCAS?
- What is ST_LUCAS system?
- ST_LUCAS demonstration
- Conclusions





What is LUCAS?

- Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey
- Managed by Eurostat
 eurostat
- Accessible as plain CSV files, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lucas
- Started in 2000 to identify changes in land cover and land use
- Sampling density given by 2x2 km grid

Year	EU countries	Points
2006	11	168 402
2009	23	234 623
2012	27	270 272
2015	28	339 696
2018	28	337 854





What is LUCAS?

- Examine land cover (76 classes) and land use (41 classes)
- Structural elements in the landscape
- Evaluate agro-environmental information
- Take a 500-gram topsoil sample at one out of 10 points
- Collect photos (facing + 4 directions)









What is LUCAS?

- LUCAS attributes evolution
 - 5 removed 0
 - 77 added \bigcirc
 - 24 renamed 0
 - 30 coding changed example (LC1): Ο
 - C21 Other broadleaved tree land (2006)
 - C21 Spruce dominated coniferous woodland (2012 2018)
- Conclusions
 - **Real and unique ground-true data** for land products validation and new models calibration Ο
 - Not analysis-ready dataset for temporal change analysis Ο



rear	Number of attributes
2006	20
2009	44
2012	46
2015	59
2018	97

Number of attributes

Voor







What is ST_LUCAS system?



What is ST_LUCAS system?

- Provides harmonized (fully automated) LUCAS data
- Provides harmonized **space-time** (ST) aggregated LUCAS data
- Configurable & Extensible system
- Standardized data interface (OGC OWS)
- Python API for geospatial developers and scientists
- QGIS plugin for wider audience
- Translation method to provide LUCAS land cover data in other nomenclatures
- Allow user-defined analytics as e.g. the legend aggregation



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The use of in sub-telefences in Earth observation monitoring is a fundamental need. LOCAS (Lahr Use and Coverage Area frame Survey) is an activity that has performed repeated in situ surveys over Europe every three years since 2006. The dataset is unique in many aspects; however it is currently not available through a standardized interface, machine-to-machine. Moreover, the evolution of the surveys limits the performance of change analysis using the dataset. Our objective was to develop an open-source system to fill these gaps. This paper presents a developed system solution for the LUCAS in situ data harmonization and distribution. We have designed a multi-layer client-server system that may be integrated into end-to-end workflows. It provides data through an OGC (Open Geospatial Consortium) compliant interface. Moreover, a geospatial user may integrate the data through a Python API (Application Programming Interface) to ease the use in workflows with spatial, temporal, attribute, and thematic filters. Furthermore, we have implemented a QGIS plugin to retrieve the spatial and temporal subsets of the data interactively. In addition, the Python API includes methods for managing thematic information. The system provides enhanced functionality which is demonstrated in two use cases.

Keywords: LUCAS; in situ; data harmonization; data distribution; web services; QGIS plugin





ST_LUCAS architecture

Persistent data storage (P1, P2)

Automation of the harmonization process & space-time aggregation (A1)

Standardized (OGC) web service (A2)

Client Python API (C1) & QGIS plugin (C3)







ST_LUCAS deployment

1. Configure system (step 0)

POSTGRES_PASSWORD=very_secret_pw0 POSTGRES_DB=lucas POSTGRES_SCHEMA=data MAPSERVR_SCHEMA=ms

2. Perform deployment (steps 1-3)









ST_LUCAS automated tests





No.

Component ID	Test IDs	Description
A1, P1	1_001	Primary data are downloaded according to the system configuration.
A1, P2	2a_001	DB is initialized according to the system configuration.
	2b_001- 003	Primary data are imported according to the system configuration.
	2c_001- 002	Coordinates are harmonized according to the system configuration.
	2d_001	Attributes are harmonized according to the system configuration.
	2e_001- 002	Data values are harmonized according to the system configuration.
	2f_001	Data types are harmonized according to the system configuration.
	2g_001- 004	Harmonized data are merged according to the system configuration.
	2h_001- 003	Data are space-time aggregated according to the system configuration.
	2i_001-004	Publication views are created according to the system configuration.
	2j_001	DB recovery file is created according to the system configuration.
A1, A2	3a_001- 003	Test case consists of checking OGC WFS operations: GetCapabilities, DescribeFeatureType and GetFeature.
	3b_001- 003	ST_LUCAS dataset available via WFS.
	3c_001- 003	The test cases consist of checking that ST_LUCAS metadata are published according to the deployed database.
C1, C2	001-007	Test cases consist of checking LucasRequest and LucasI0 classes methods to build a request, download a LUCAS subset, store retrieved data on the local file syste and access associated photos.



ST_LUCAS automated tests

• Integration tests (daily)





ST_LUCAS Python package

Functionality:

- Access data provided by ST_LUCAS system
- Access photos provided by GISCO service
- Perform class aggregation
- Perform nomenclature translation

Install:

pip install st_lucas





ST_LUCAS Python package

	from st_lucas import LucasRequest, LucasIO
	# define request
	request = LucasRequest()
Spatial filters	# using bbox
	request.bbox = $(4504276, 3020369, 4689608, 31052)$
	# or by countries
	request.countries = ['CZ', 'SK']
	# or by user-defined polygon (GML)
	request.aoi_polygon =

90)





ST_LUCAS Python package

from st lucas import LucasRequest, LucasIO

define request

request = LucasRequest()

Additional filters

by years request.years = [2006, 2009]# by thematic groups (subset of attributes request.group = 'CO'# by attributes request.propertyname = 'LC1 H' from owslib.fes import PropertyIsEqualTo request.operator = PropertyIsEqualTo request.literal = $^{A30'}$

LC1_H

code	name
-1	Not relevant
A11	Buildings with one to three floors
A12	Buildings with more than three floors
A13	Greenhouses
A21	Non built-up area features
A22	Non built-up linear features
A30	Other artificial areas





ST_LUCAS QGIS Plugin

QGIS Python Plugins Repository







Import st_lucas package		U411	Abandoned industrial areas
Defin	ne request	U412	Abandoned commercial areas
		U413	Abandoned transport areas
In [1]:	<pre>from st_lucas import LucasRequest, LucasI0</pre>	U414	Abandoned residential areas
	from owslib.fes import PropertyIsLike	U415	Other abandoned areas
In [2]:	<pre>request = LucasRequest() request.countries = ['CZ']</pre>	t() U420 Semi-natural and natural areas not 'CZ'] U420 Semi-natural and natural areas not	Semi-natural and natural areas not in use
	request.years = [2018]		
	request.operator = PropertyIsLike		
	<pre>request.literal = 'U41%' # Abandoned areas</pre>		





- Download data
- Investigate data using GeoPandas

In [3]: lucasio = LucasIO()
 lucasio.download(request)
 print("Number of LUCAS points:", lucasio.count())

2023-06-29 12:03:51,994 - LUCAS - INFO - io.download successfuly finished. Size of downloaded data: 144kb Number of LUCAS points: 30

In [4]: df = lucasio.to_geopandas()
 df.groupby(['lu1_h'])['lu1_h'].count()

Out[4]: lu1_h U411 4 U412 1 U414 2 U415 23 Name: lu1_h, dtype: int64

OSS4G



U411	Abandoned industrial areas
U412	Abandoned commercial areas
U413	Abandoned transport areas
U414	Abandoned residential areas
U415	Other abandoned areas
U420	Semi-natural and natural areas not in use



• Display photos for selected LUCAS points

```
In [7]: import requests
from IPython.display import Image, display
for point in df[["point_id", "lu1_h"]].values[1:4]:
    images = lucasio.get_images(2018, point[0])
    r = requests.get(images["P"])
    print("ID:", point[0])
    print("LU1:", point[1])
    display(Image(r.content, width=400))
```

```
ID: 48262870
LU1: U415
```





U411	Abandoned industrial areas
U412	Abandoned commercial areas
U413	Abandoned transport areas
U414	Abandoned residential areas
U415	Other abandoned areas
U420	Semi-natural and natural areas not in use



Conclusions



Conclusions

- <u>https://geoforall.fsv.cvut.cz/st_lucas/</u>
- Harmonized (and space-time aggregated) LUCAS data easily accessible via
 - Python API or
 - QGIS plugin
- Real and unique ground-true analysis ready data
- Open source (MIT and GNU GPL): <u>https://gitlab.com/geoharmonizer_inea/st_lucas</u>
- Co-financed under Grant Agreement Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) Telecom project 2018-EU-IA-0095 by the European Union

Connecting Europe

The **Connecting Europe Building Blocks** enable secure cross-border digital interactions between citizens, businesses and public administrations.





Thank you for your attention! Questions?

