

GO SURF: A Course on GIS and Remote Sensing Data for Monitoring Forest Ecosystems

Francesca Giannetti, Solaria Anzilotti (University of Florence), Danijela Šarić Bartolović (CEKOM)

Sustainable forest management is vital for maintaining ecological balance, ensuring biodiversity, and combating climate change. The presence of geospatial technologies, particularly Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing, has revolutionized forest monitoring and management. The GO SURF operational group (OG) represents a significant step forward in this field, providing a structured course designed to enhance the capabilities of professionals involved in forest ecosystem monitoring.

GO SURF did not developed only an advanced decision support system but also an educational program aimed at equipping stakeholders with essential skills in GIS and remote sensing. This article provides insight into the course's objectives, structure, and impact, emphasizing its importance in sustainable forest management.

The primary goal of the GO SURF course is to provide comprehensive training in GIS and remote sensing, focusing on their applications in forest ecosystem monitoring. The specific objectives include:

- **Understanding the Fundamentals:** Participants gain a thorough understanding of GIS and remote sensing principles.
- **Data Acquisition and Processing:** Training in acquiring, preprocessing, and managing geospatial data.
- **Application in Forest Monitoring:** Practical skills in using these technologies to monitor forest health, track changes, and support sustainable management.
- **Decision-Making Support:** Enhancing the ability to make informed decisions based on spatial data analysis.

The GO SURF course is meticulously designed to cover all critical aspects of GIS and remote sensing. It is divided into several modules, each focusing on different facets of these

technologies and their applications in forest monitoring.

Module 1: Introduction to GIS and Remote Sensing

This foundational module introduces participants to the basic concepts and principles of GIS and remote sensing. Key topics include:

- **GIS Fundamentals:** Understanding spatial data types, coordinate systems, and map projections.
- **Remote Sensing Basics:** Overview of satellite imagery, aerial photography, and the electromagnetic spectrum.
- **Software Tools:** Introduction to popular GIS and remote sensing software such as QGIS, ArcGIS, and Google Earth Engine.

Module 2: Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

High-quality data is crucial for effective analysis. This module covers:

- **Data Sources:** Techniques for acquiring satellite imagery, aerial photographs, and field data.
- **Preprocessing Techniques:** Steps like geometric and radiometric correction, calibration, and enhancement.
- **Data Integration:** Methods for integrating data from various sources to create comprehensive datasets.

Module 3: Forest Ecosystem Applications

Participants learn how to apply GIS and remote sensing technologies to monitor forest ecosystems:

- **Forest Cover Mapping:** Techniques for creating accurate forest cover maps and detecting changes over time.
- **Forest Health Assessment:** Using remote sensing to identify diseases, pest infestations, and environmental stressors.

- Deforestation and Reforestation Monitoring: Tracking changes in forest cover and assessing reforestation efforts.
- Carbon Stock and Biomass Estimation: Estimating forest biomass and carbon stocks for climate change mitigation.

Module 4: Advanced Analytical Techniques

This module focuses on advanced analytical methods:

- Spatial Analysis: Techniques for analysing spatial patterns and relationships within forest ecosystems.
- Time Series Analysis: Monitoring changes in forest cover and health using time series data.
- Machine Learning: Applying machine learning algorithms to classify land cover and predict forest changes.

Module 5: Practical Sessions and Case Studies

Hands-on training is a critical component of the course. This module includes:

- Practical Exercises: Working with real-world datasets to apply the concepts learned.
- Case Studies: In-depth analyses of successful applications of GIS and remote sensing in forest monitoring.
- Project Work: Participants undertake projects to apply their skills to specific forest monitoring problems.

Module 6: Policy and Decision-Making

Understanding the role of GIS and remote sensing in policy and decision-making is crucial for effective forest management:

- Environmental Policy: The role of geospatial technologies in formulating and implementing environmental policies.
- Impact Case Studies: Examples of how GIS and remote sensing data have informed policy decisions and conservation strategies.

Participants of the GO SURF course gain numerous benefits, enhancing their capabilities

in forest monitoring and management.

Technical Proficiency - The course provides in-depth training on GIS and remote sensing software, enabling participants to become proficient in these tools. This technical proficiency is essential for conducting accurate analyses and producing reliable results.

Analytical Skills - Participants develop strong analytical skills, allowing them to interpret geospatial data effectively and make informed decisions based on their analyses. These skills are critical for identifying trends, patterns, and relationships within forest ecosystems.

Practical Experience - Hands-on training with real-world datasets and case studies ensures that participants can apply their skills in practical situations. This practical experience is invaluable for professionals working in forest management and conservation.

Networking Opportunities - The GO SURF course provides opportunities for participants to connect with professionals and experts in the field of forest monitoring and environmental management. These connections can lead to collaborations, partnerships, and professional growth.

Applications of GIS and Remote Sensing in Forest Monitoring - The application of GIS and remote sensing in forest monitoring is vast and varied. Some key applications include:

1. **Forest Cover Mapping** - Accurate forest cover maps are essential for understanding the extent and distribution of forests. GIS and remote sensing technologies enable the creation of detailed and up-to-date forest cover maps. These maps are used for a variety of purposes, including land use planning, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation.

2. **Deforestation and Reforestation Monitoring** - Monitoring deforestation and reforestation trends is crucial for assessing the impacts of

human activities and natural disturbances on forest ecosystems. Remote sensing data can be used to detect changes in forest cover over time, identify hotspots of deforestation, and evaluate the success of reforestation efforts.

3. Forest Health Assessment - Forest health is influenced by a range of factors, including diseases, pests, and environmental stressors. Remote sensing technologies can be used to monitor forest health by detecting changes in vegetation cover, identifying signs of disease or pest infestations, and assessing the impacts of environmental stressors such as drought or pollution.

4. Biomass and Carbon Stock Estimation - Forests play a critical role in sequestering carbon and mitigating climate change. Estimating forest biomass and carbon stocks is essential for understanding the carbon dynamics of forest ecosystems and developing strategies for carbon management. Remote sensing data, combined with field measurements and GIS analysis, can be used to estimate forest biomass and carbon stocks accurately.

5. Habitat and Biodiversity Monitoring - Forests are home to a vast array of plant and animal species. Monitoring habitat and biodiversity is essential for conservation efforts. GIS and remote sensing technologies can be used to map habitat types, assess habitat quality, and monitor changes in biodiversity over time.

To illustrate the impact of the GO SURF, let's examine a case study where the course and its applications have made a significant difference in forest monitoring and management.

The GO SURF was implemented in the Tuscany region of Italy, an area known for its diverse forest ecosystems. The project aimed to improve forest management practices by leveraging GIS and remote sensing technologies.

The specific objectives of the project included:

- Enhancing Forest Monitoring: Improving the accuracy and efficiency of forest cover mapping and health assessment.
- Supporting Sustainable Management: Providing data-driven insights to support sustainable forest management practices.
- Engaging Stakeholders: Involving local communities, policymakers, and forest managers in the monitoring process.

The project was carried out in several phases:

- Training and Capacity Building: The GO SURF course was conducted to train local stakeholders in the use of GIS and remote sensing technologies. Participants included forest managers, policymakers, and researchers.
- Data Collection and Analysis: High-resolution satellite imagery and field data were collected and processed using GIS and remote sensing software. Advanced analytical techniques were applied to generate forest cover maps, health assessments, and biomass estimates.
- Decision Support: The processed data and analyses were integrated into a decision support system, providing stakeholders with actionable insights for forest management.

The project achieved several positive outcomes:

- Improved Monitoring: The accuracy and efficiency of forest monitoring were significantly improved, enabling the timely detection of changes in forest cover and health.
- Informed Decision-Making: Data-driven insights supported more informed decision-making, leading to better management practices and policies.
- Stakeholder Engagement: The involvement of local stakeholders in the monitoring process fostered greater collaboration and commitment to sustainable forest management.

While GIS and remote sensing technologies offer powerful tools for forest monitoring, several challenges remain:

Data Availability and Quality - Access to high-quality and up-to-date remote sensing data can be a challenge, particularly in regions with limited resources. Efforts to increase the availability of free and open-access data, as well as improvements in data quality, are essential for effective forest monitoring.

Technical Expertise - The effective use of GIS and remote sensing technologies requires a certain level of technical expertise. Training programs like the GO SURF course are crucial for building capacity and ensuring that professionals have the skills needed to utilize these technologies effectively.

Integration of Data Sources - Integrating data from multiple sources, including satellite imagery, aerial photographs, and field measurements, can be complex. Developing methods for seamless data integration is essential for providing a comprehensive understanding of forest ecosystems.

Advancements in Technology - Rapid advancements in remote sensing technologies, such as the development of new sensors and the increasing use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), offer new opportunities for forest monitoring. Keeping up with these advancements and incorporating them into monitoring programs is crucial for staying at the forefront of forest management.

The GO SURF and its comprehensive course on GIS and remote sensing data, represents a significant advancement in the field of forest ecosystem monitoring. By equipping stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge, the course contributes to the sustainable management and conservation of forest ecosystems. As forests continue to face pressures from human activities and climate change, initiatives like GO SURF are essential for ensuring their health and resilience for future generations. Through technical proficiency, analytical skills, practical experience, and networking opportunities, participants are

empowered to make data-driven decisions that support sustainable forest management and conservation efforts.

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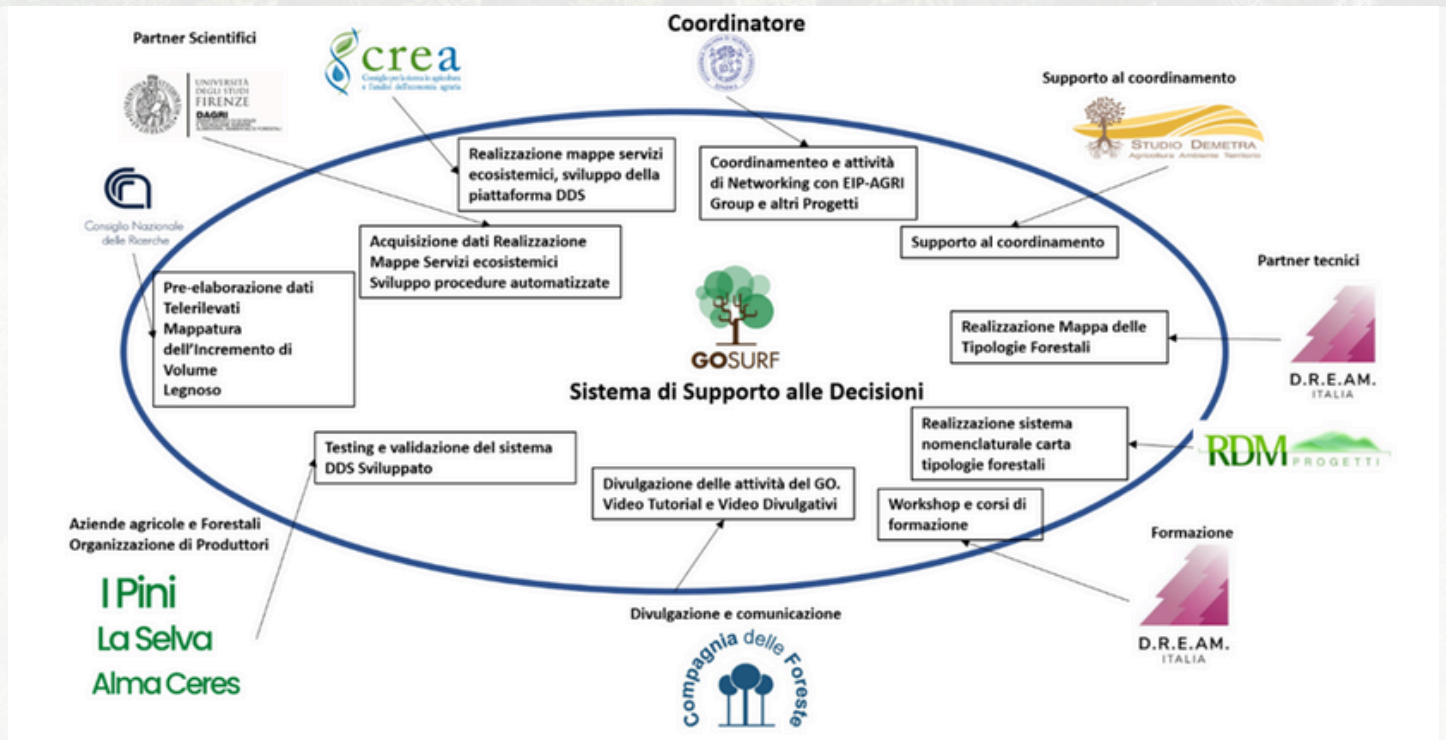
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Further information

[Further information on GO SURF Operational Group.](#)

Contacts

Francesca Giannetti, University of Florence, francesca.giannetti@unifi.it
 Danijela Šarić Bartolović, bartolovic@cekom.hr

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