

Land Use Maps



Sample image patches and their corresponding ground truth land use masks in Turkey using Worldview-3 images (0.3m) (Source: Sertel, E., Ekim, B., Ettehadi Osgouei, P. and Kabadayi, M.E., 2022. Land use and land cover mapping using deep learning based segmentation approaches and vhr worldview-3 images. Remote Sensing, 14(18), p.4558.)

Land Use 🗌 Natural Disaster 🗌 Coast Management 🗌 Earth's Surface Motion		
Land Cover		
Financial Domain(s)		
Investment management Risk analysis Insurance management Green finance		
User requirements		
UN10: Need to understand population density when making investment decisions.		
UN11: Realistic assessment of accessibility to assets.		
UN13: Need to geo-map clients.		
UN27: Need to assess historical trends and baseline of natural assets.		
UN43: Need to monitor changing precipitation patterns and flood risk in the vicinity of vulnerable		
assets.		
UN47: Need up-to-date geospatial data on residential and industrial infrastructures' locations.		
UN56: Need to detect changes in land use (at the level of individual buildings).		
Description		
Land use maps provide information not only about the physical attributes of the Earth's surface, such as land cover but also detail the human activities and utilization of the land. These maps distinguish primary land cover categories, like urban areas, into various subcategories representing specific anthropogenic uses, such as residential zones, industrial areas, transportation networks, structures, and agricultural lands. By providing crucial insights into the spatial distribution of land cover types and anthropogenic activities, these maps enable informed decision-making in real estate development, market analysis, and infrastructure planning. New technologies like deep learning based-image segmentation algorithms such as Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) have shown impressive accuracy in segmenting complex images with intricate boundaries. Using such techniques gives promising results in land use classification even for complex areas with multiple land use classes.		
maps which are important for many applications.		

Spatial Coverage Target			
Asset level			
Data Throughput			
Rapid tasking	🔲 High 📕 Low		



Data availability 🔲 High 📕 Low

Product specifications		
Main processing steps	It can ingest high-resolution EO data, such as satellite imagery or aerial photographs. Then, pre-preprocess the data by performing the atmospheric correction, radiometric calibration, and geometric alignment, as necessary. Split the data into training, validation, and testing sets. Manually label the training data to create a ground-truth dataset. This involves identifying and marking different land cover classes in the images. Land cover data can be used to segment land covers which makes it easier to classify the land use classes based on corresponding land cover. The labelled data will be used to train the deep learning model. To enhance the training process and improve model generalization, data augmentation techniques can be applied, followed by choosing an appropriate deep learning model like U-Net.	
Input data sources	Optical: VHR based on the availability like Pleiades 1A/1B & NEO, WorldView2&3, and SPOT6/7 Radar: N.A Satellite-based products: N.A Supporting data: Land cover data such as ESA CCI Land cover (20m resolution)	
Accessibility	Optical VHR imagery: commercially available on demand from EO service providers.	
Spatial resolution	Optical VHR: ≤ 1 m	
Frequency (Temporal resolution)	Optical VHR: Sub-daily to Daily	
Latency	< 1 Day	
Geographical scale coverage	Globally	
Delivery/ output format	Data type: Raster File format: GeoTIFF	
Accuracies	Thematic accuracy: 80-90% Spatial accuracy: 1.5-2 pixels of input data	
Constraints and limitations	 Cloud presence Creating high-quality and diverse labelled data for land use mapping can be challenging for specific land cover classes. 	
User's level of knowledge and skills to extract information and perform further analysis on the EO products.	Skills: Essential Knowledge: Essential	