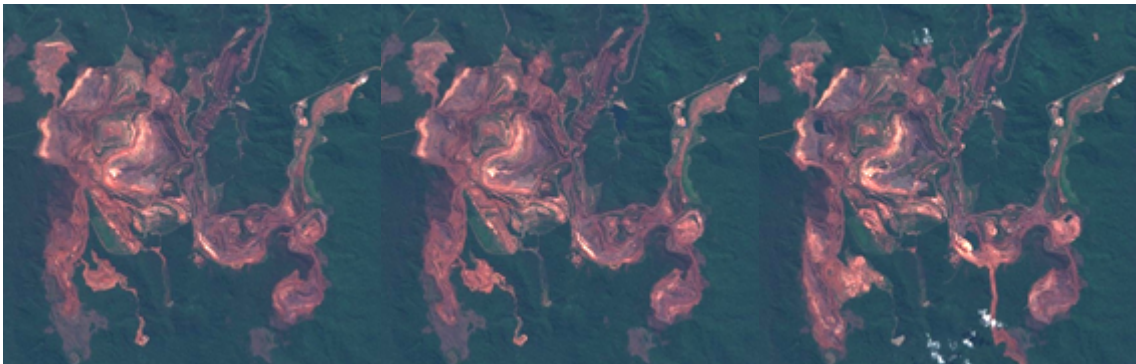


Product Sheet: Land progressively rehabilitated

Land progressively rehabilitated		Download Product Sheet
		
Observation in time (July 2016, 2017 and 2019) of mining and rehabilitation activities at the Carajas mine, Brazil, with the help of Sentinel-2 images (source: Sentinel Hub).		
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION		
Category		
<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Topographic information</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impact assessment</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change detection / continuous monitoring</div><div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land cover / use</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Near surface geology</div></div>	<div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Surface deformation</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Precision ortho-images</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Terrain information</div><div><input type="checkbox"/> Water quantity & quality</div></div>	
Uses		
Design, Construction & Operations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous monitoring of rehabilitation steps and land cover evolution• Flora and Fauna monitoring• Crop health monitoring		
Mine Closure & Aftercare <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Confirm rehabilitation to the original state or agreed endpoint		
Challenges addressed		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development and Operations – Affected Lands Status• Closure and Aftercare – Environmental Monitoring• Closure and Aftercare – Mapping of Infrastructure• Closure and Aftercare – Affected Stakeholders		
Geo-information needs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DO-5: Land progressively rehabilitated• CA-1: Demonstration of rehabilitation/revegetation;• CA-2: Characterisation of flora and fauna;• CA-4: Demonstration of infrastructure removal;• CA-6: Demonstrate no impact on a special area of conservation;• CA-8: Farming activities - confirm a return to baseline conditions for crops/animals		
Description		
<p>The modern approach to managing sustainability is to adopt a strategy of progressive rehabilitation - where the mine operator rehabilitates lands on an ongoing basis. In other words, the land disturbed by mining activities is progressively returned to its original state or agreed endpoint.</p> <p>Remote sensing data (such as optical and infrared imagery products) help in assessing the evolution (in time) of the land cover and the conducted rehabilitating steps by the mine operator. The manual interpretation of the imagery products allows for the digitalization of the nature of the ongoing rehabilitation steps and when they are being conducted. This product provides key information for the demonstration of rehabilitation/revegetation of the mining site to its original state.</p> <p>Several optical sensors onboard satellites mentioned in the input data sources table (with varying spatial and time resolutions) can be used to detect the land progressively rehabilitated (dependent on the resolution required by authorities). Digitalization steps of the progressively rehabilitated land can be conducted by the direct ingestion of optical images into Geographic Information Systems software such as GIS and QGIS.</p> <p>Additionally, the coupling of infrared and visible imagery products can be used (e.g., Landsat-8; SPOT-6 and 7) to estimate how well a previously disturbed land is rehabilitated to its original state (via for example the generation of vegetation index map products).</p>		
Known restrictions / limitations		

In period of intense rehabilitation, a more frequent monitoring and a shorter period between reports might be required. Depending on the geography, climate and season, cloud coverage might be an issue in the investigation of the evolution of the rehabilitation and revegetation steps.
A clear collaboration between the mining and mapping authority is required in order to correctly identify the steps conducted to rehabilitate progressively the land disturbed. The occurrence in time of such steps is vital in order to exactly quantify the re-growth period (how long it takes the vegetation to recover from the conducted disturbances).

Lifecycle stage and demand

Exploration	Environmental Assessment and Permitting	Design, Construction and Operations	Mine Closure and Aftercare

Environmental Assessment & Permitting:

- Information to establish a baseline for land cover
- Initially planned rehabilitation steps during the operational life cycle stage

Design, Construction & Operations:

- Continuous monitoring of rehabilitation steps and land cover evolution

Mine Closure & Aftercare:

- Provide information to confirm rehabilitation to original state or agreed endpoint

Geographic coverage

Demand and coverage is global.

EARSC Thematic Domain

Domain	Land
Sub-domain	Land use
Product description	Monitor land cover and detection change

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Input data sources

Satellite	<i>Sentinel-2</i>	<i>Landsat-8</i>	<i>GeoEye-1</i>	<i>Worldview-1, 2 and 3</i>	<i>SPOT 6, 7</i>	<i>Pleiades</i>
Status	In operation	In operation	In operation	In operation	In operation	In operation
Operator	ESA	NASA	Digital Globe	Digital Globe	Airbus	Airbus
Data availability	Public	Public	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial
Resolution (m)	10-60	15-100	0.46	0.31-0.46	1.5	0.5
Coverage	Global	Global	Global	Global	Global	Global
Frequency (days)	5	16	< 3	< 2	< 1	< 1
Launch year	2015	2013	2008	2007/2009/2014	2012/2014	2011
Website	link	link	link	link	link	link

NOTE: Airborne and drone imagery products (optical and infrared) for local and regional analysis might also be used in order to obtain higher image resolution.

NOTE 2: Most of the satellite operator provide images under raster type of formats such as ".tif" files. Satellite products are often gathered into a single product containing several bands (i.e., images obtained at different wavelengths).

Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU)

Minimum detectable feature size (*dependent on input pixel resolution, ~1 - 3 px*)

Accuracy / constraints

Thematic accuracy:

Progressively rehabilitated area should be detected from optical imagery in most cases (> 90%) if the area is larger than the minimum detectable feature size.

Spatial accuracy:

Dependent on input pixel resolution; typically ~0.5 - 1 pixel.

Accuracy assessment approach & quality control measures

Dependent on input pixel resolution; typically ~0.5 - 1 pixel.

Frequency / timeliness

Digitization of ongoing rehabilitation steps from imagery products can be completed within a few hours/days of work, dependent on how large the rehabilitated area disturbed by mining activities is.

Ongoing rehabilitation changes likely to be reported on a weekly to yearly basis.

Availability

Data from Sentinel satellites are freely available through the open data policy of the European Space Agency. Data is made available typically within 6-12 hours of satellite fly-over (similar for Landsat through NASA open data policy).

GeoEye-1, Worldview, SPOT and Pleiades data are commercially licensed and must be purchased through operator/vendor. Usually available within hour(s) of satellite fly-over. Airborne and drone imagery products can be purchased through operator/vendor. Usually available within hours or days after acquisition.

Delivery / output format

Rehabilitation steps

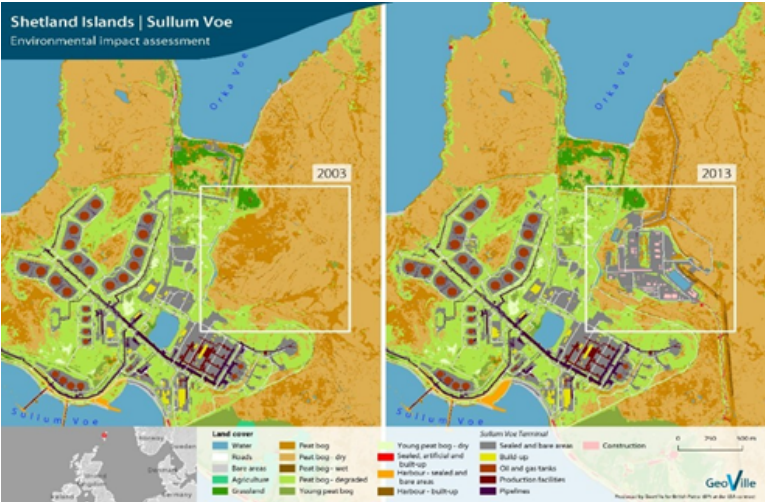
Map showing the evolution (in time) of the rehabilitation steps at the mining site Output: vector formats - shapefile, report on key indicators, client-specified spatial formats

Land cover

Map showing the evolution of land cover in time (as a response to the rehabilitation steps) Map showing the evolution of the vegetation in time (vegetation index)

Output: vector and raster formats - shapefile, GeoTiff, client-specified spatial formats.

USE CASE



Source: GeoVille

Shetland Islands – Environmental impact assessment

The aim of this project was to support environmental impact assessment and to provide guidance to minimize ecological impacts and to value ecosystem services in the region. A detailed very high-resolution land cover and land use classification was provided. The examples were used to identify valuable ecosystem services, to recognize ecosystem services dependencies and the impact caused by the operations. This method may also be applied to map the vegetation and land progressively rehabilitated during mining operation.