



EGU General Assembly
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Outstanding Student & PhD candidate Presentation contest

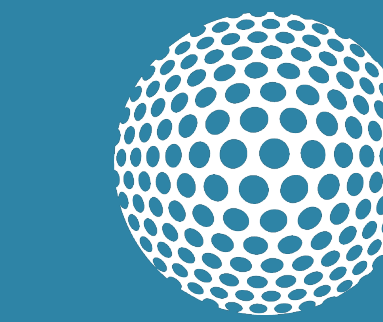
MULTISCALE MAPPING AND MONITORING OF GREEN BIODIVERSITY IN URBAN AREAS

Chiara Bottaro^{1,2}, Giovanna Sona^{1,2}

¹Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering - DICA, Politecnico di Milano, Italy; ²National Biodiversity Future Center – NBFC, Palermo, Italy
chiara.bottaro@polimi.it, giovanna.sona@polimi.it



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

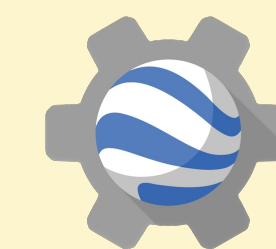


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OBJECTIVE

Designing a web-app tool based in Google Earth Engine to explore the relationship between **Urban Tree Cover** and **Land Surface Temperature (LST)** in European cities. In-depth tests were conducted over the city of Milan, Italy.

WORKFLOW in Google Earth Engine



SATELLITE IMAGERY & PRE-PROCESSING

Image collections:

- Landsat 8, 9 T1L2 (L8-9)
- Sentinel 2 L2A (S2)

LST DOWNSCALING & MODEL PERFORMANCE

Random Forest regression
L8-9 TIR (30 m) to a predicted 10 m LST using all S2 bands as predictors + analysis of residuals

LAND COVER MAP & TREE COVER MASKING

ESA World Cover 10m v200
+ City boundaries from the **Functional Urban Area** boundaries dataset (2021)

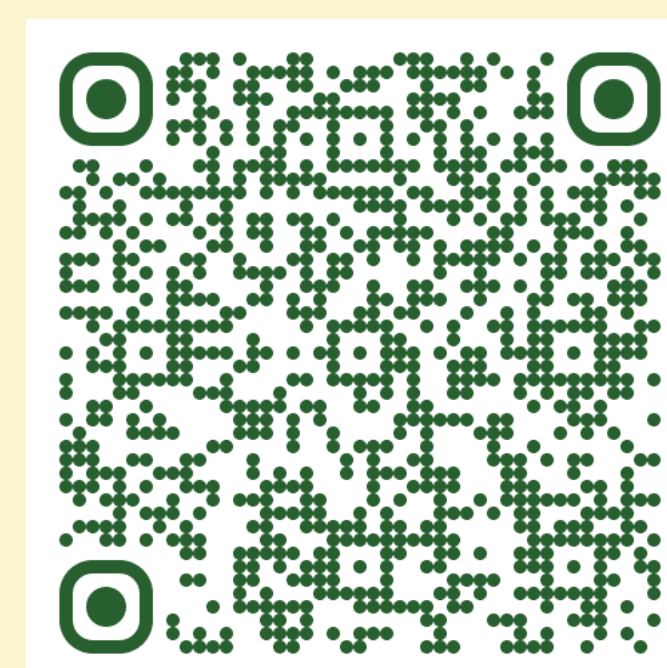
VEGETATION ANALYSIS

- **Tree cover area %** over the city
- Observed L8-9 vs Predicted S2 LST on vegetation
- **NDVI map**

TRY THE APP!

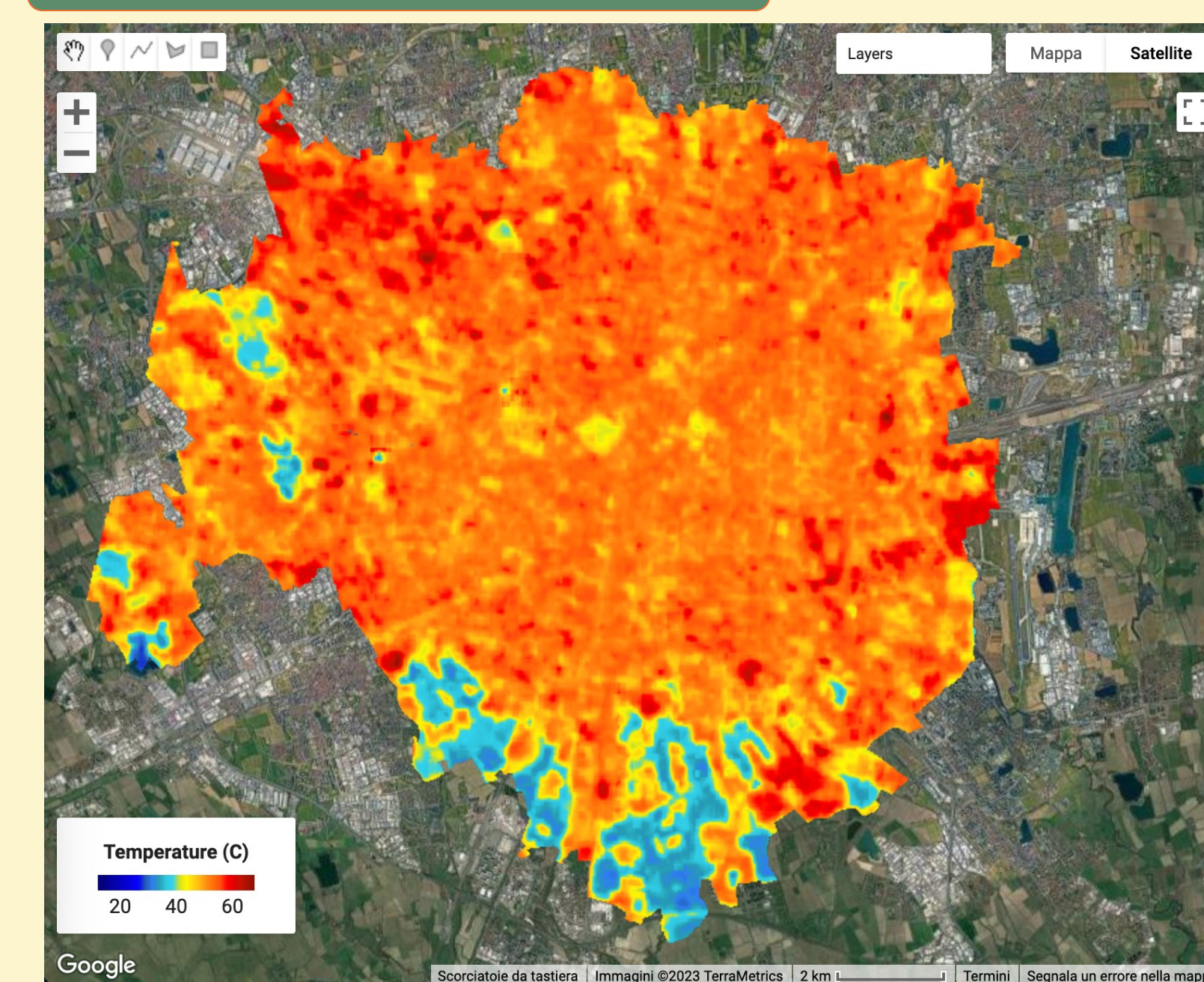
Please keep in mind that this is just a **prototype!** For several European cities, the app provides access to:

- Landsat LST map at 30 m
- Downscaled LST map at 10 m
- Tree cover map
- NDVI map

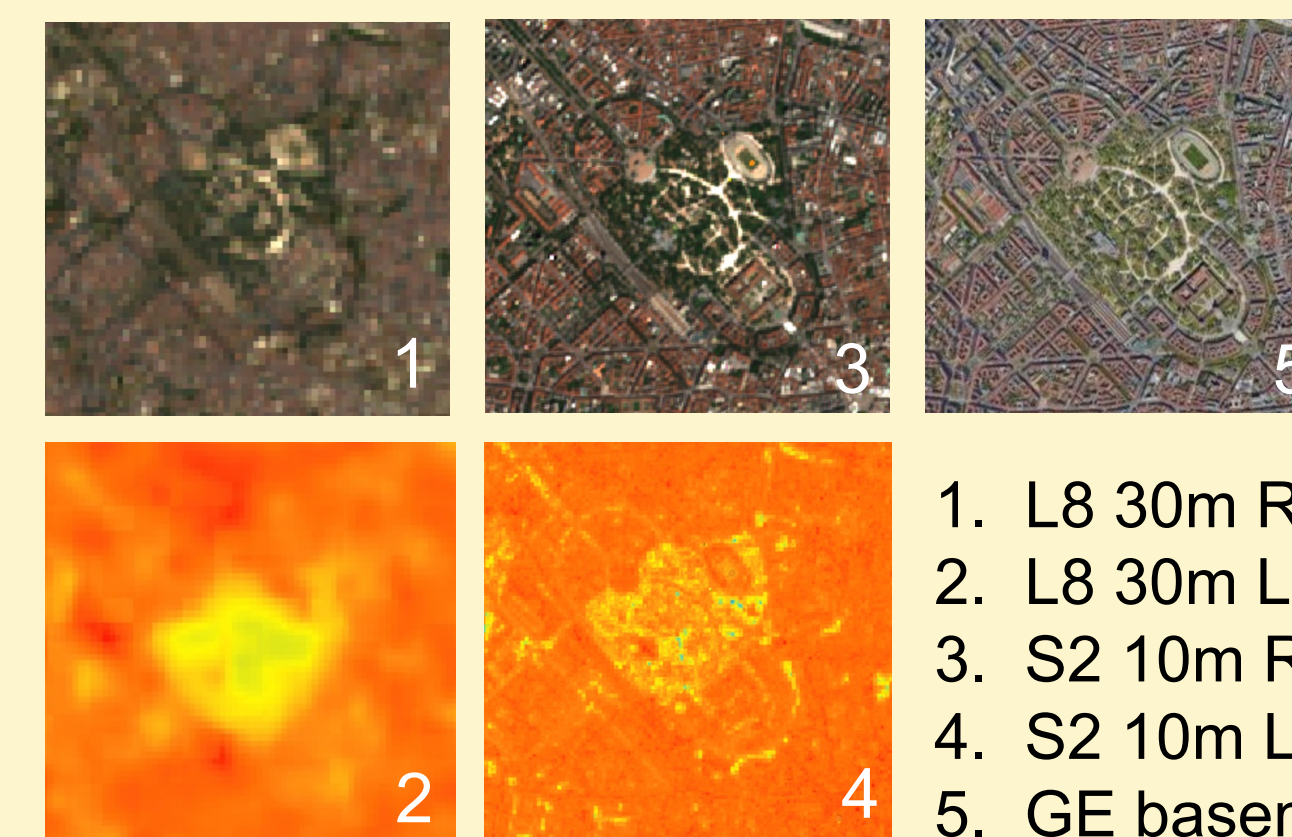


LST DOWNSCALING & MODEL PERFORMANCE

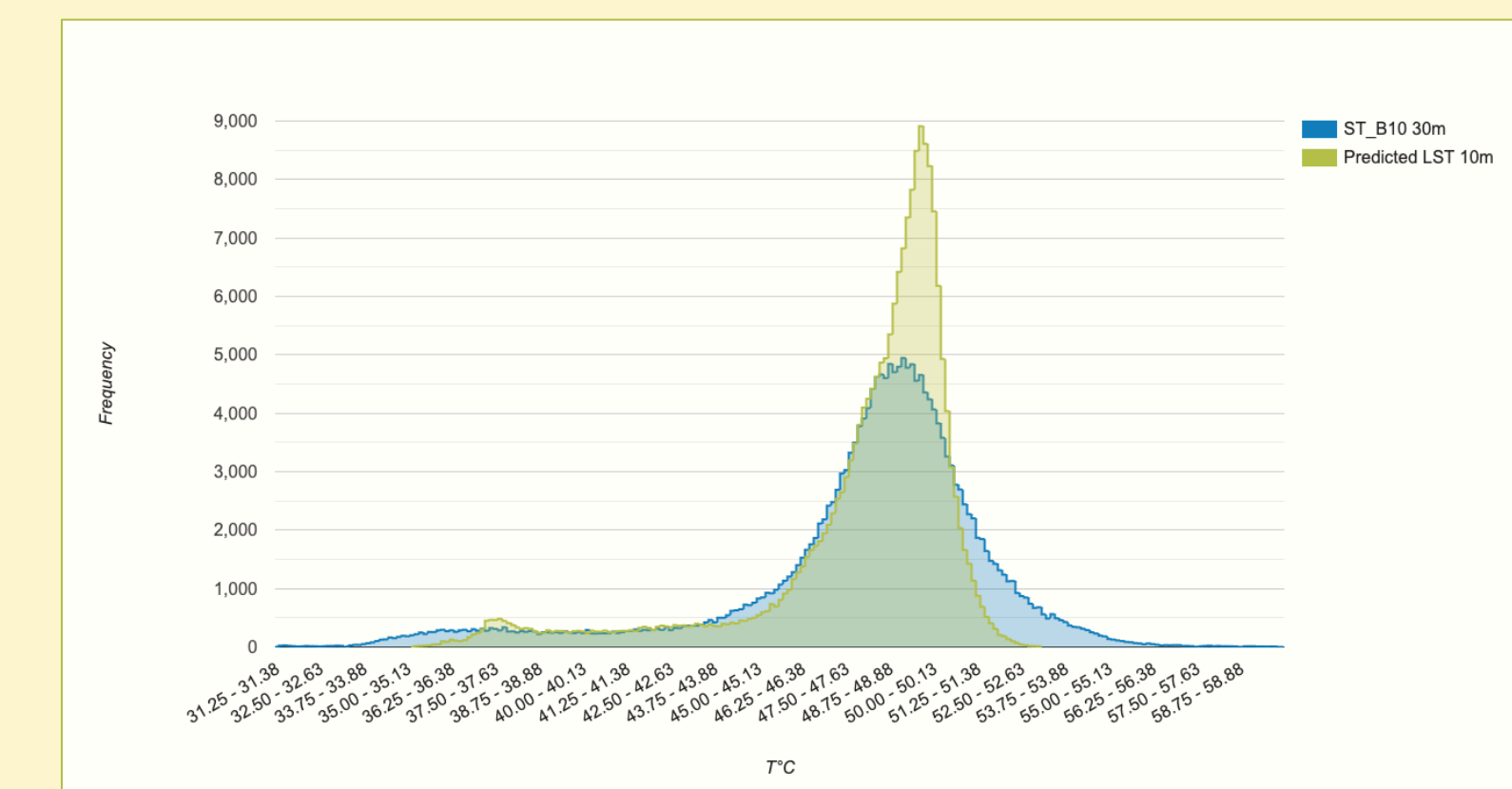
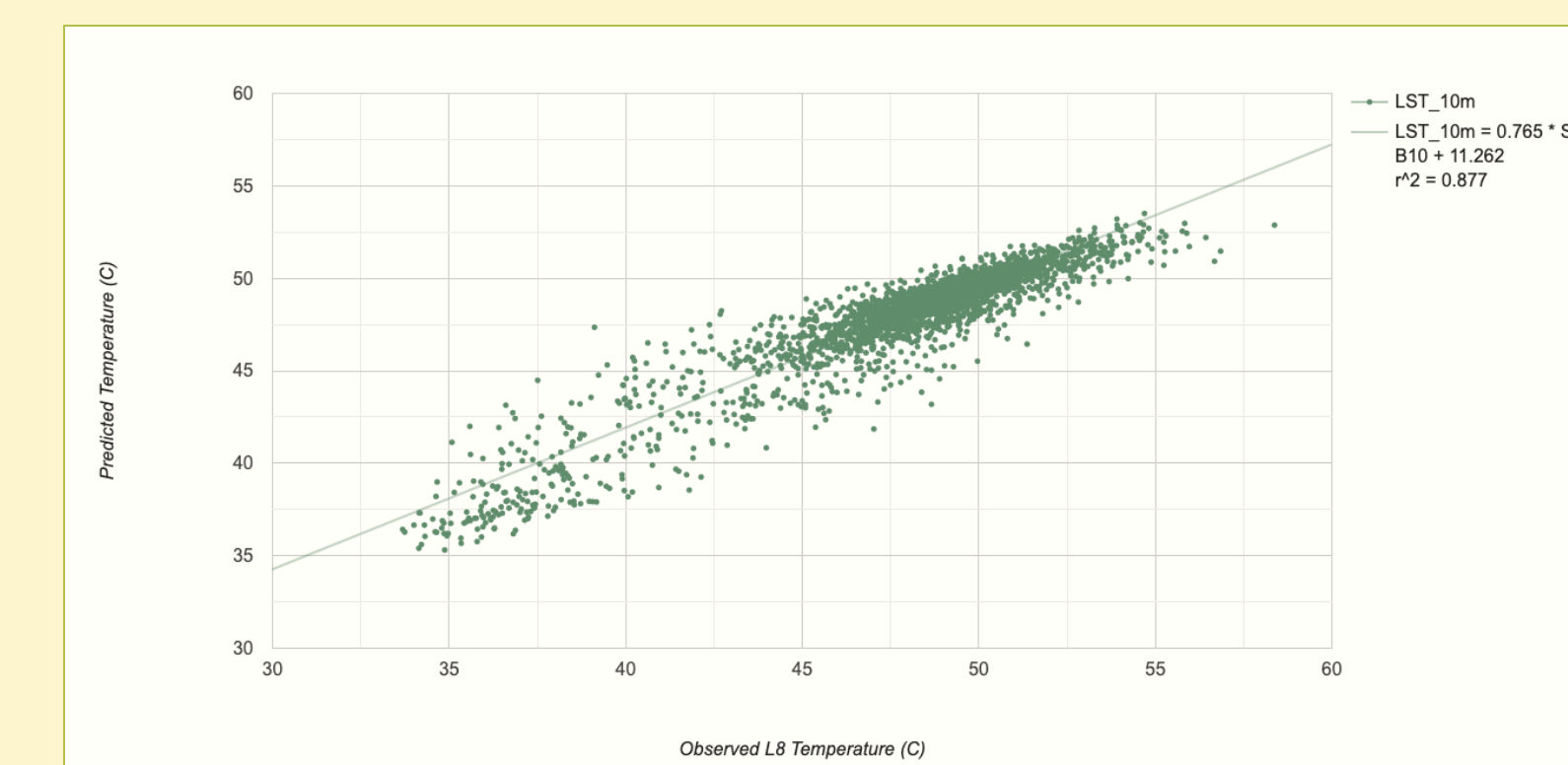
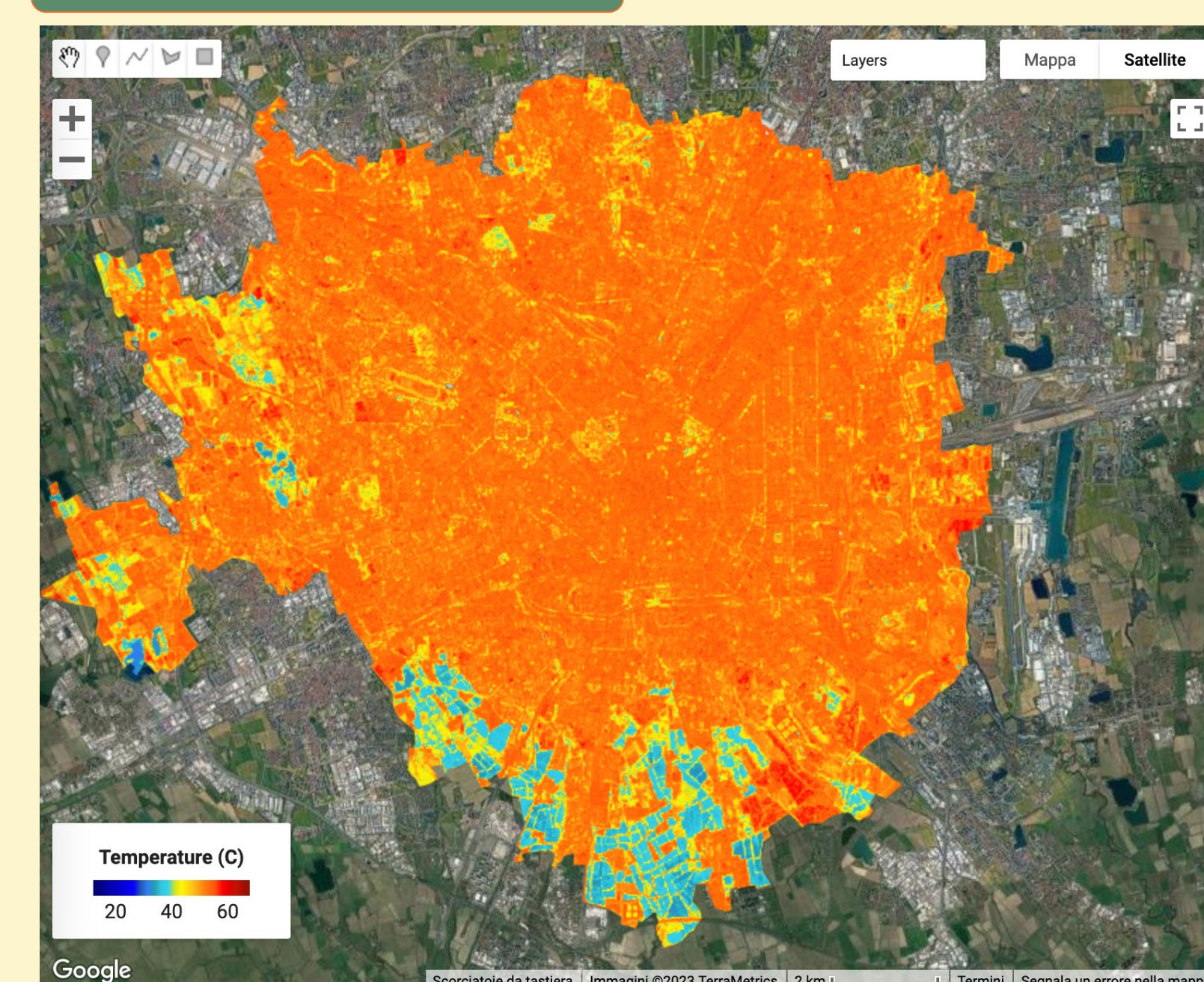
NATIVE LANDSAT LST 30 m



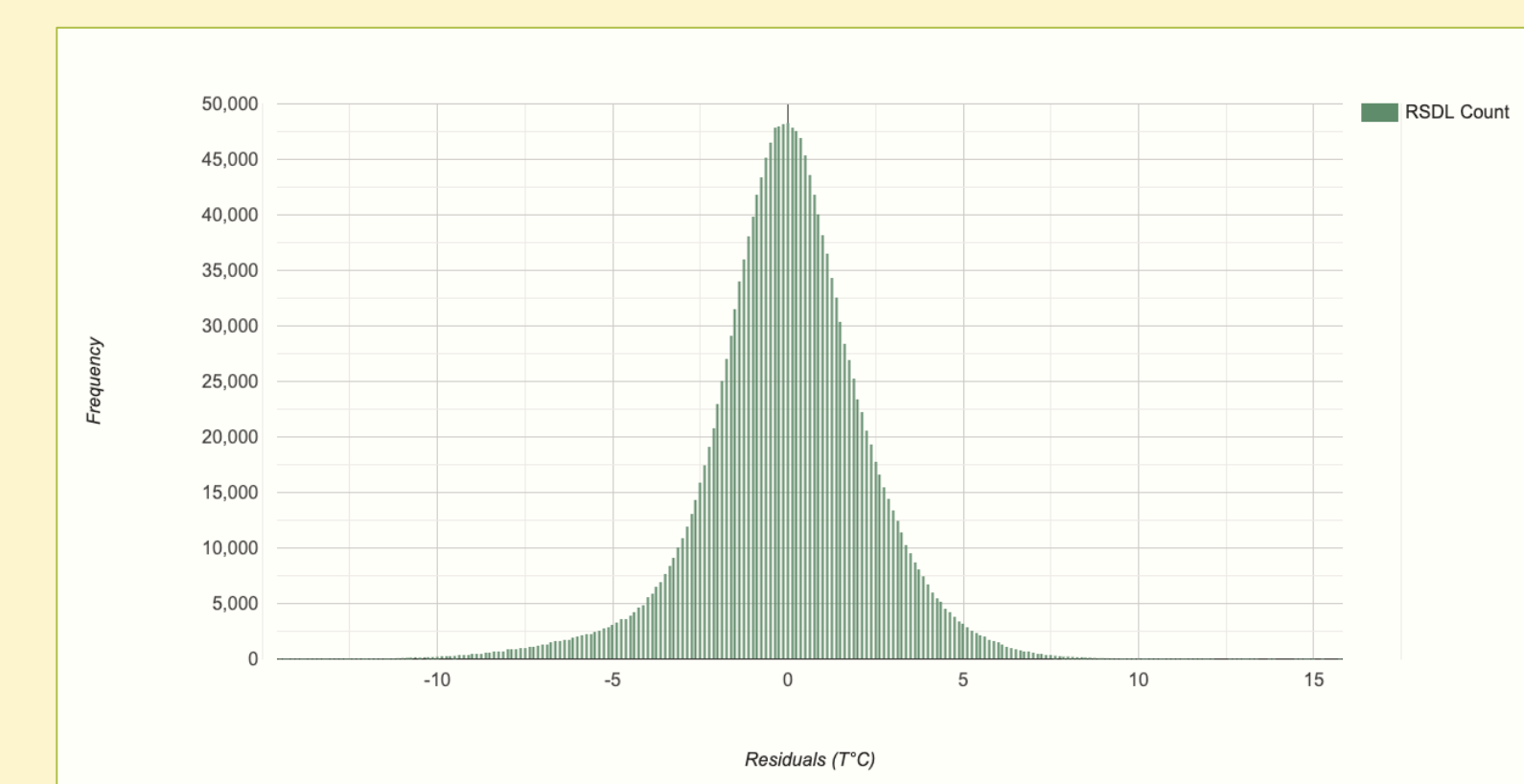
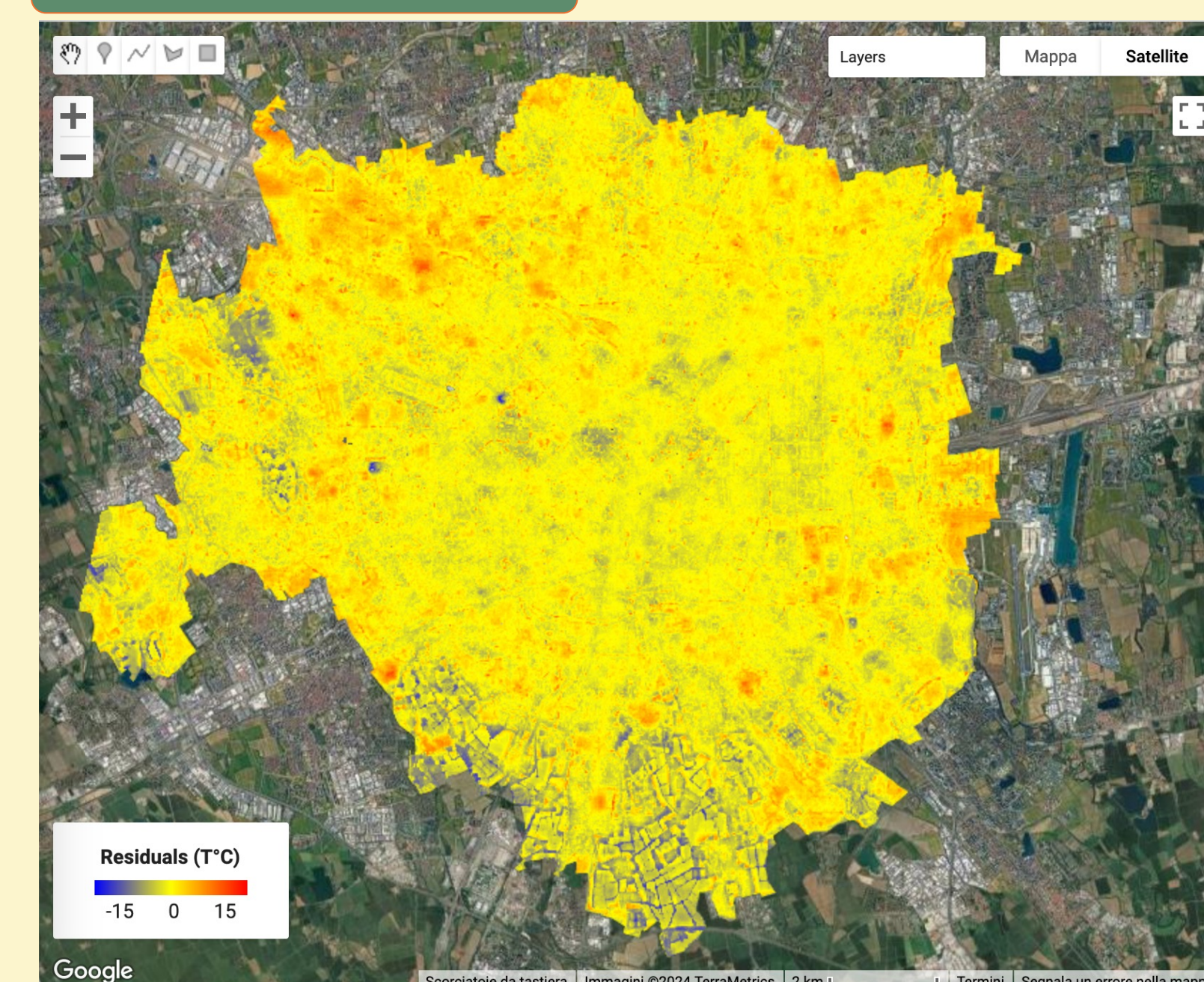
- The downscaling model achieved a R^2 of 0.87 and a RMSE of 1.40°C.
- The residuals are normally distributed and peak around 0.
- In general, predicted LST was coherent with surface type.



PREDICTED LST 10 m



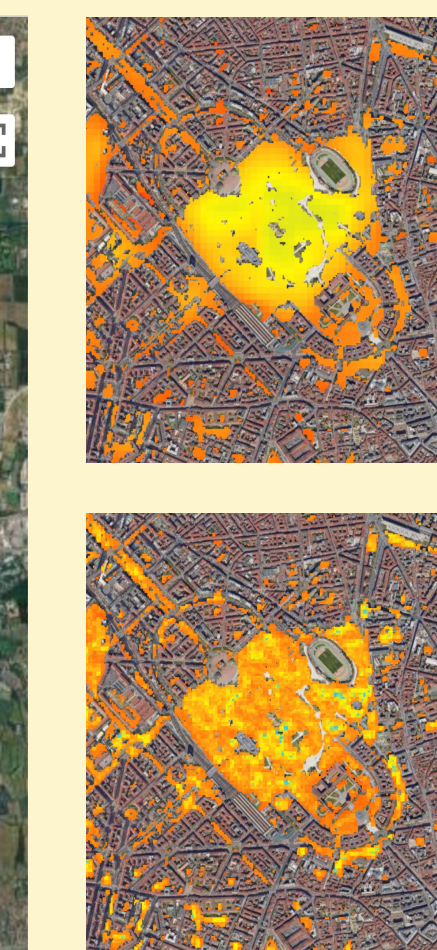
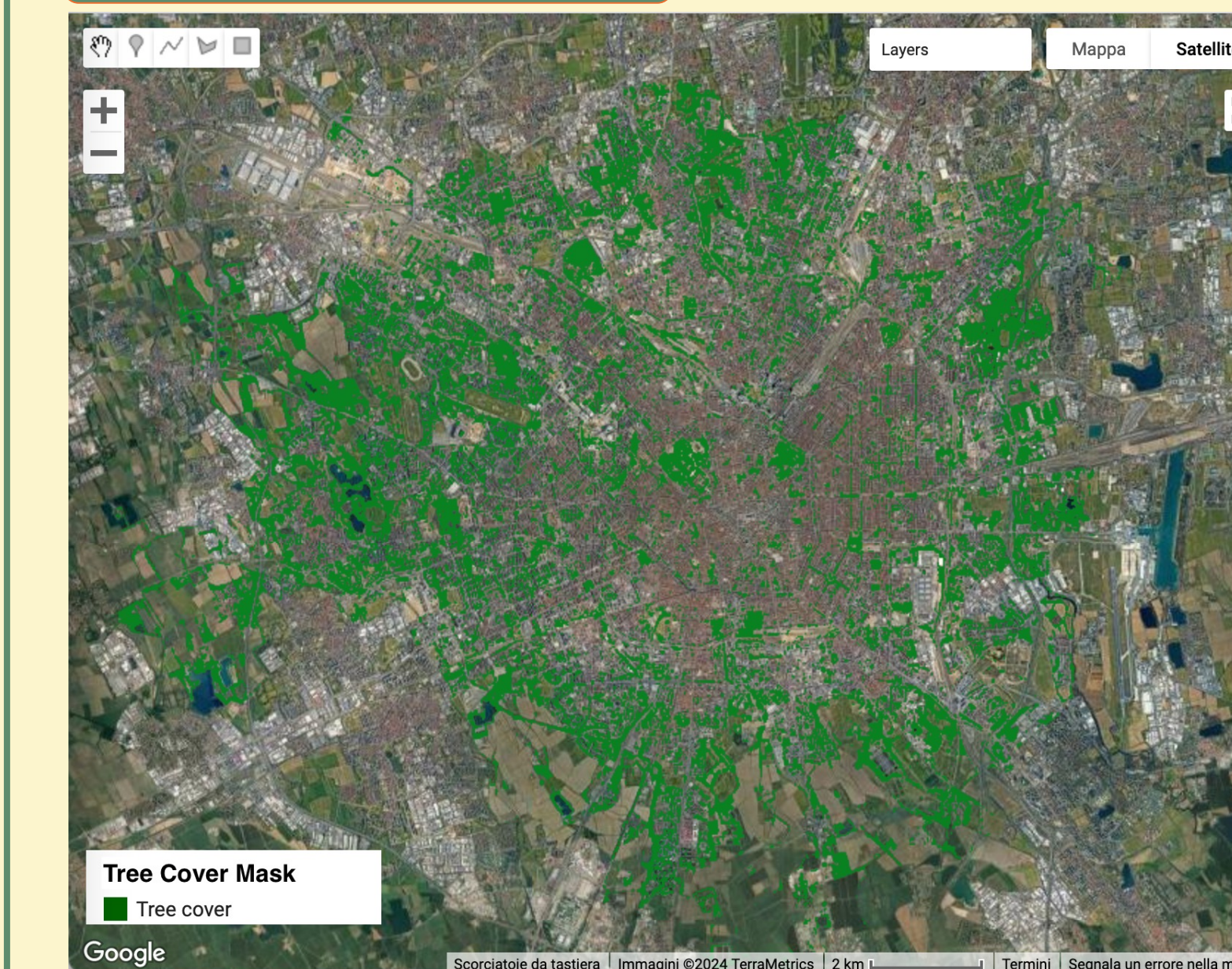
MODEL RESIDUALS



To compute residuals, Landsat LST was resampled at 10m with Nearest Neighbour technique.

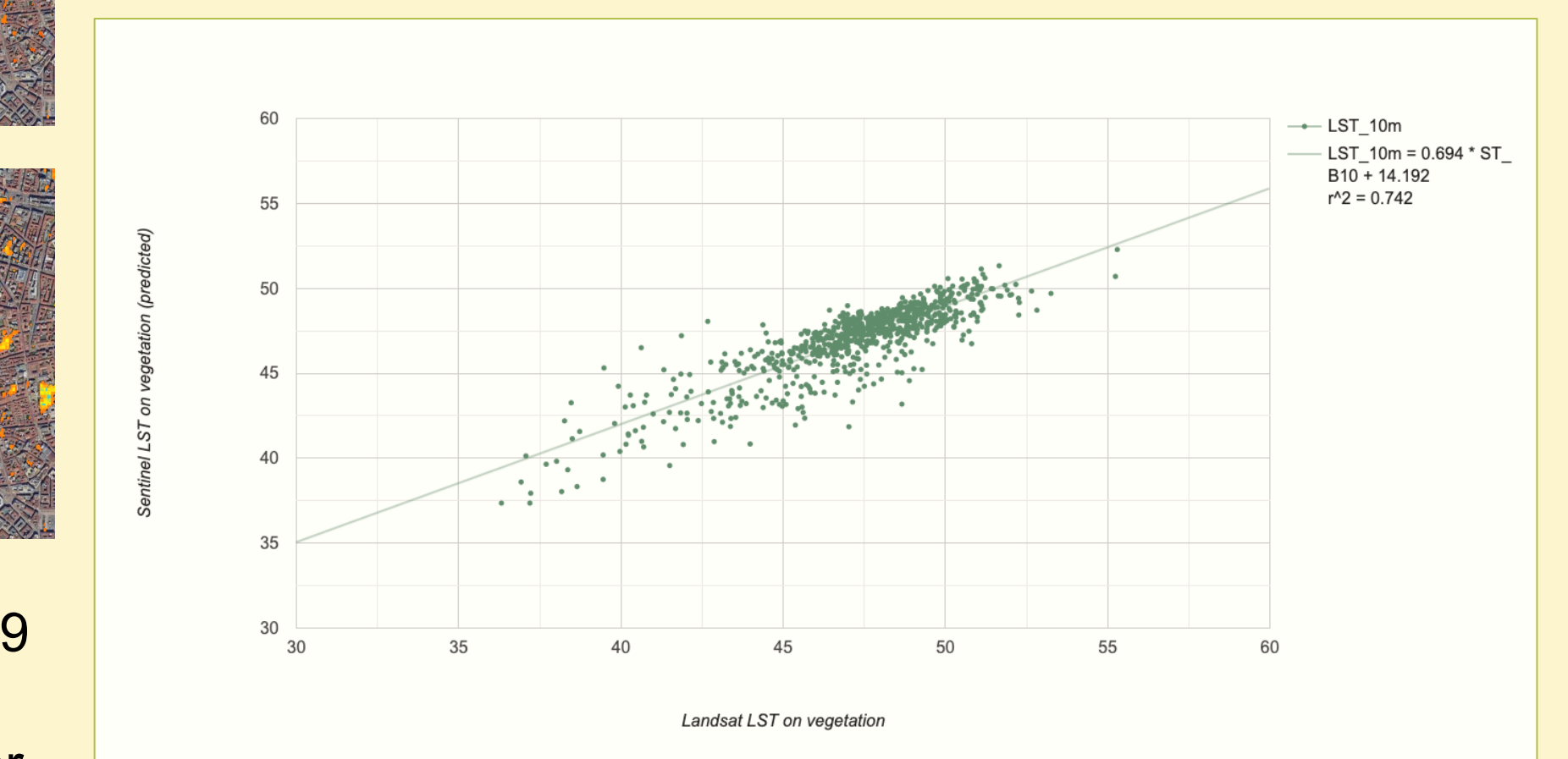
VEGETATION ANALYSIS

TREE COVER MASK

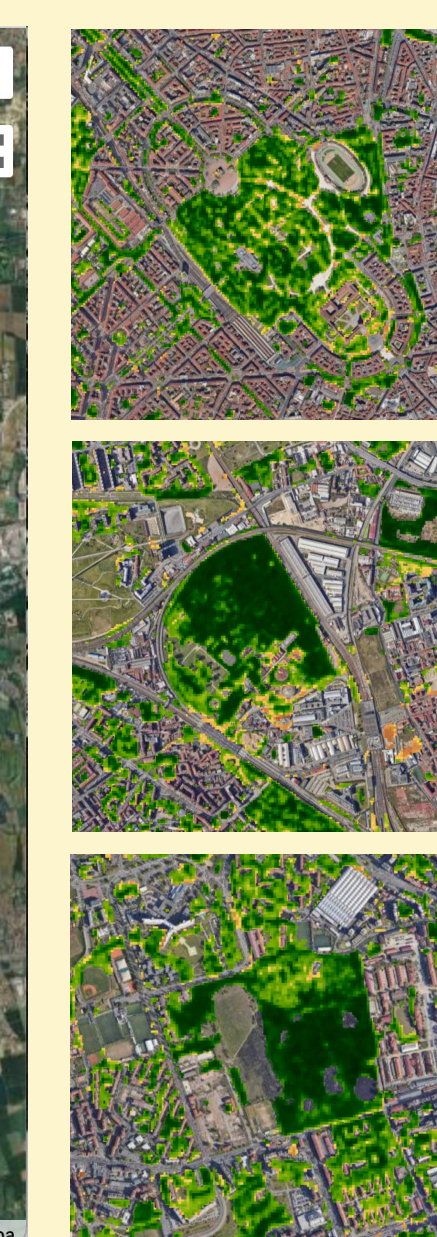
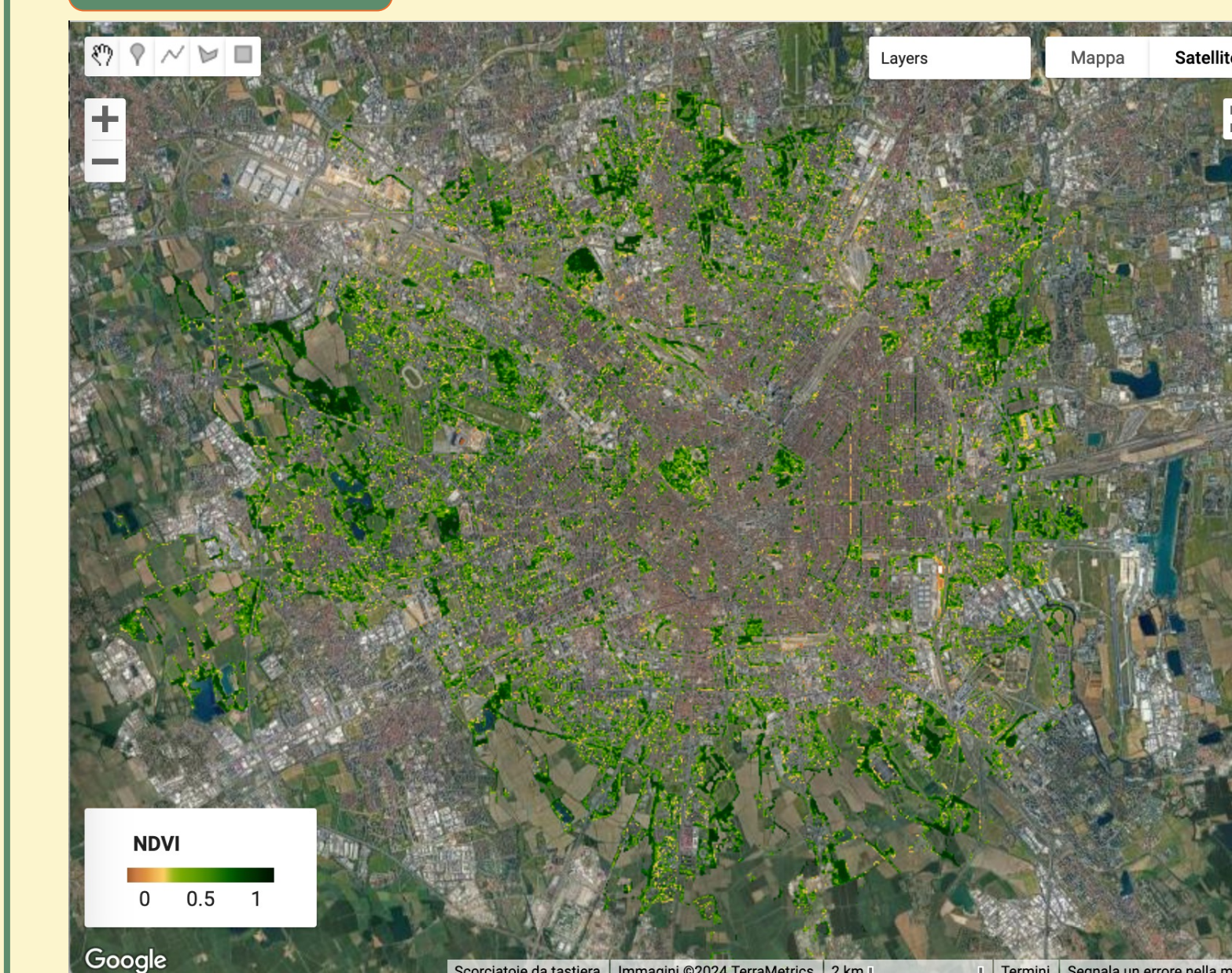


Detail of L8-9 and S2 LST on tree cover

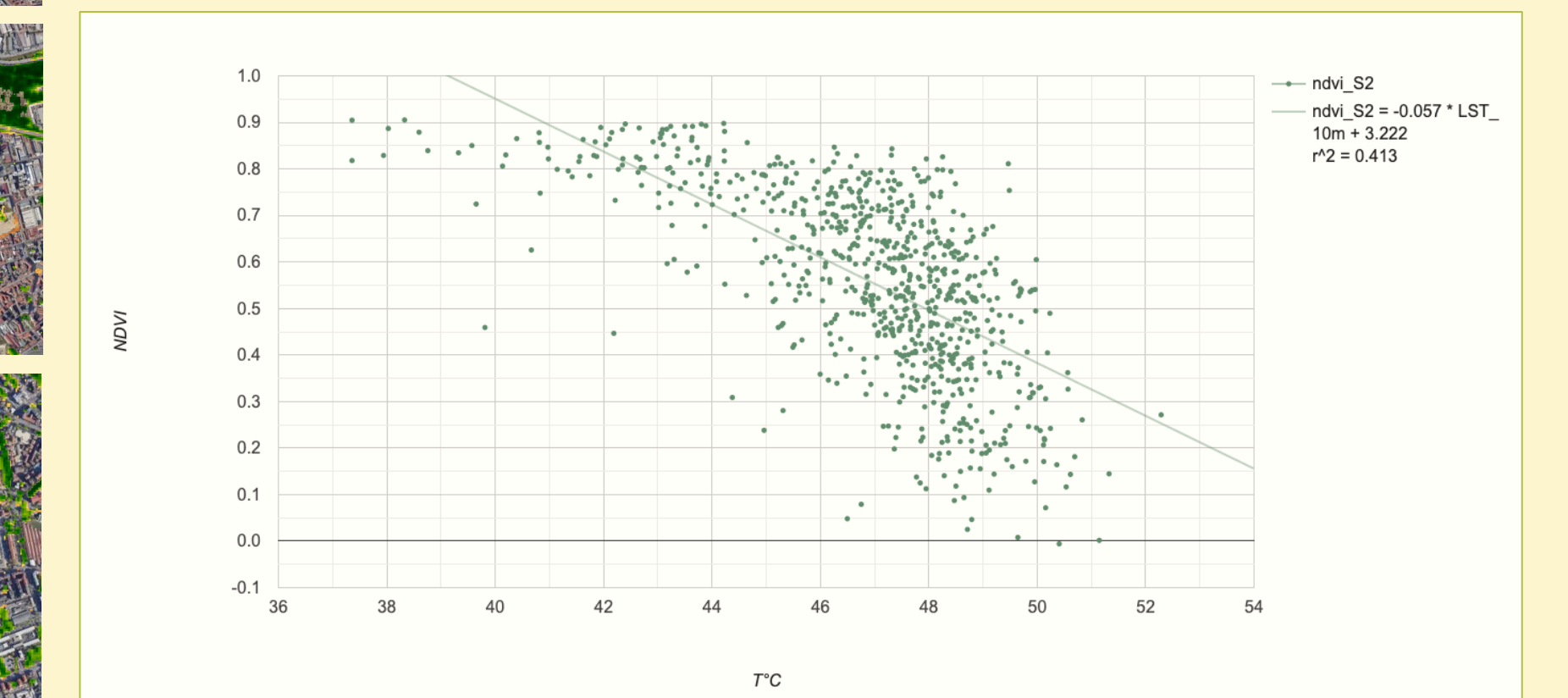
The tree cover mask was used on both L8-9 and S2 LST maps to check the accordance between temperatures on vegetation. The R^2 slightly decreases if compared to the general model.



NDVI MAP



The Tree Cover NDVI dramatically decreases with increasing T°C. The images besides shows the visual difference between a managed urban park and two former industrial sites where spontaneous vegetation colonized back the area.



TAKEAWAYS & FUTURE WORK

- The downscaling model allows to better visualise LST patterns over smaller urban features.
- A more thorough analysis on vegetation is needed to assess specific variations of LST and NDVI connected to the green area type and its surroundings.
- How to implement the analysis of vegetation biodiversity?
→ The application should allow the upload of a point data shapefile containing individual tree species (e.g., coming from municipal tree registers, open street map or ground surveys).

Gorelick, N., Hancher, M., Dixon, M., Ilyushchenko, S., Thau, D., & Moore, R., 2017. Google Earth Engine: Planetary-scale geospatial analysis for everyone. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 202, 18–27.
Onačillová, K., Gallay, M., Paluba, D., Péliová, A., Tokarčík, O., & Laubertová, D., 2022. Combining Landsat 8 and Sentinel-2 Data in Google Earth Engine to Derive Higher Resolution Land Surface Temperature Maps in Urban Environment. *Remote Sensing*, 14(16), Article 16.
Geoportal of the European commission, 2022. Urban Audit 2021-Area Management-Dataset. *Administrative boundaries*: ©EuroGeographics ©FAO (UN) ©TurkStat.

