

# Updating the current field of ISA in the urban canopy scheme TERRA\_URB Survey of existing land cover datasets

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# Overview

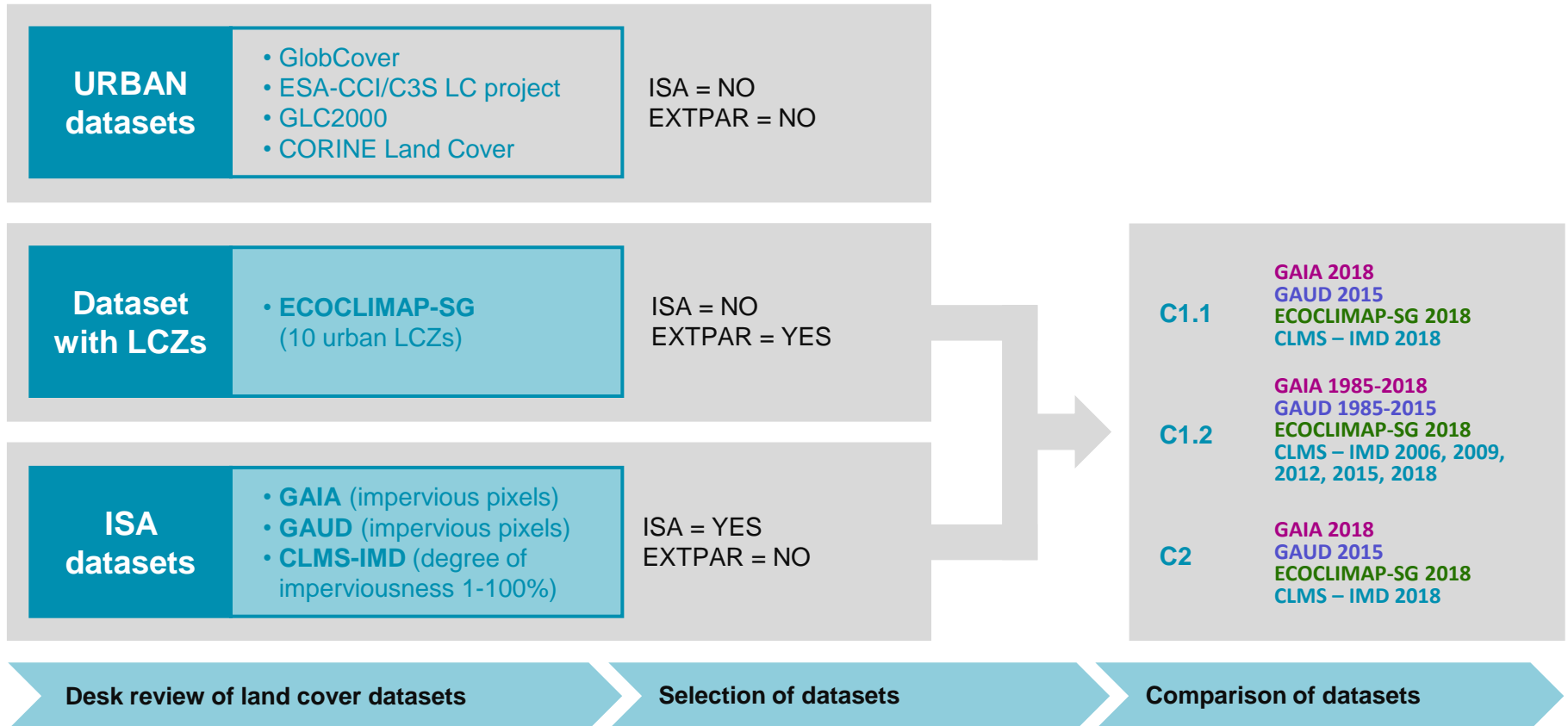
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- Methodology
- Summary of preliminary activities
  - case studies: **Barcelona, Budapest, Milan**
- Comparison between land cover datasets
  - case study: **Naples**



# Methodology

## Impervious Surface Area - ISA



# Methodology

Dataset/ Producer	Resolution		Coverage		Classification scheme	Source
	Spatial	Temporal	Spatial	Temporal		
<i>Land cover datasets (Urban field)</i>						
<b>GlobCover/ESA &amp; UCLouvain</b>	300 m	Single year	Global	2009	FAO LCCS 22 classes	<a href="https://bit.ly/3uzxbxC">https://bit.ly/3uzxbxC</a>
<b>ESA CCI/C3S LC project/VITO on behalf of the ECMWF</b>	0.00277 8° (≈ 300 m)	yearly	Global	1992 - 2020	FAO LCCS 22 classes	<a href="https://bit.ly/3twOnCp">https://bit.ly/3twOnCp</a>
<b>GLC2000 (Regional dataset)/EU-JRC</b>	0.00892 857° (≈ 960 m)	Single year	European	2000	FAO LCCS 23 classes	<a href="https://bit.ly/3ot9tAE">https://bit.ly/3ot9tAE</a>
<b>CORINE Land Cover, CLC/EEA</b>	100 m	Single year	European	1990 - 2000 - 2006 - 2012 - 2018	44 classes	<a href="https://bit.ly/3yI57dL">https://bit.ly/3yI57dL</a>
<i>Land cover dataset with LCZs</i>						
<b>ECOCLIMAP-SG/CNRM</b>	300 m	Single year	Global	2018	33 classes (from ESA-CCI GLC v1.6.1 and CLC)	<a href="https://bit.ly/3bihmDJ">https://bit.ly/3bihmDJ</a>
<i>Impervious areas datasets (ISA field)</i>						
<b>GAIA/Gong et al., 2020</b>	30 m	yearly	Global	from 1985 to 2018	Non-impervious/impervious areas	<a href="https://bit.ly/3bhABxb">https://bit.ly/3bhABxb</a>
<b>GAUD/Liu et al., 2020</b>	30 m	yearly	Global	from 1985 to 2015	Urban grid	<a href="https://bit.ly/3wf9xqw">https://bit.ly/3wf9xqw</a>
<b>CLMS Imperviousness Density, IMD/EEA</b>	100 m 20 m 10 m (2018)	Single year	European (EEA39)	2006 - 2009 - 2012 - 2015 - 2018	Degree of imperviousness (0-100%)	<a href="https://bit.ly/2Qwkipf">https://bit.ly/2Qwkipf</a>

ID	Datasets	Spatial scale	Scope
<b>C1</b>	<b>GAIA 2018</b> <b>GAUD 2015</b> <b>ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018</b> <b>CLMS – IMD 2018</b> + <b>Satellite image</b>	Original resolution	Verify the ability of each dataset in representing urban heterogeneity and similarities and differences between land cover classes and urban environment
<b>C2</b>	<b>GAIA 2018</b> <b>GAUD 2015</b> <b>ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018</b> <b>CLMS – IMD 2018</b>	2km grid	Verify the difference between datasets in terms of ISA values

Desk review of land cover datasets

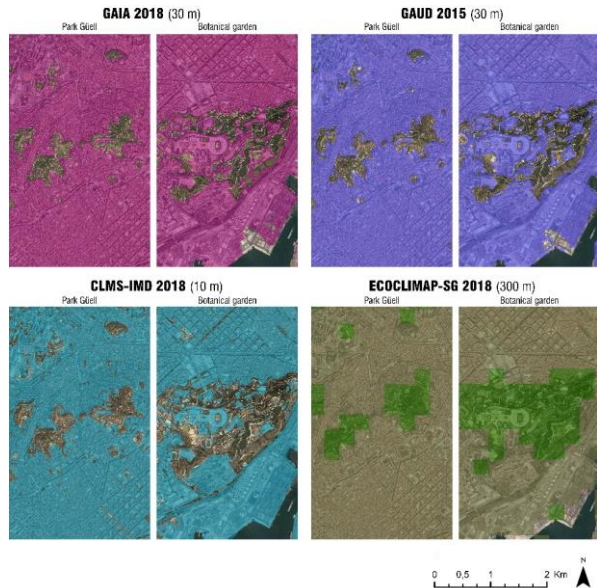
Comparison of datasets at local level



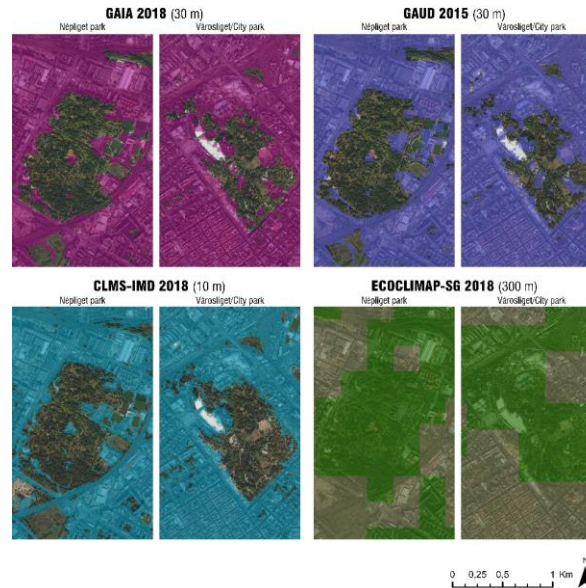
# Summary of preliminary activities

C1

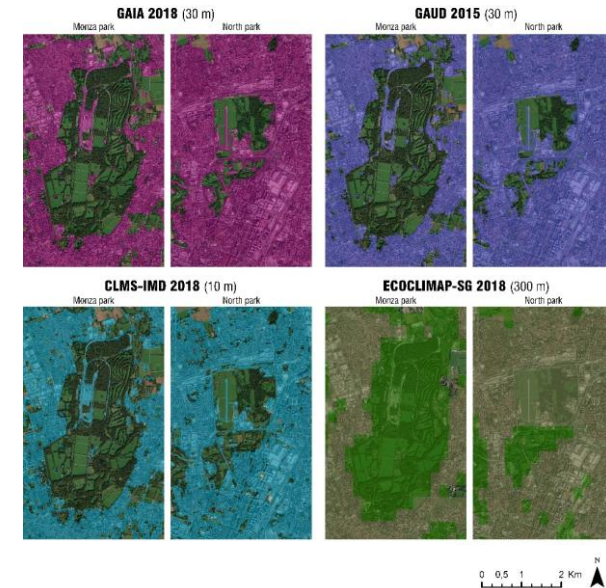
## Barcelona



## Budapest



## Milan



- GAIA 2018 (30m):** Impervious areas
- GAUD 2015 (30m):** Impervious areas
- CLMS-IMD 2018 (10m):** Degree of imperviousness 1-100%
- ECOCLIMAP-SG (300m):** LCZs 1-2-3-5-6-8-10
- ECOCLIMAP-SG (300m):** LCZ 9

ECOCLIMAP-SG includes parks and green areas in the urban LCZs in all three cities: they are mainly identified as **LCZ 9 = Sparsely built.**



## LOCAL CLIMATE ZONES - LCZs

ECOCLIMAP-SG include 10 urban classes derived from CORINE urban classes and translated by adopting LCZs classes.

## ISA dataset

The classes of CLMS-IMD include all artificially sealed areas, which are mapped as the degree of imperviousness (1-100%).

New ISA classes	
ISA high=80%	3
ISA medium=60%	2
ISA low=30%	1

ECOCLIMAP-SG	
ECOCLIMAP-SG classes	LCZs
24-25-26-30-31	1-2-3-7-8
27-28-29-33	4-5-6-10
32	9

CLMS-IMD
71-100%
41-70%
1-40%

Such a classification is our proposal, all suggestions are welcome!

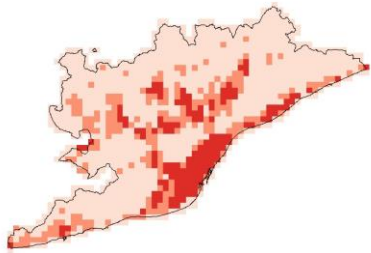


# Summary of preliminary activities

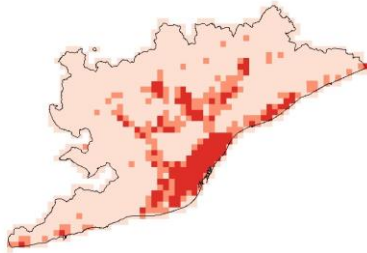
C2

## Barcelona

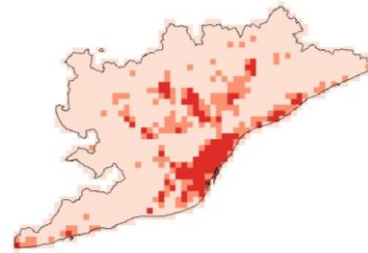
GAIA 2018 (30 m)



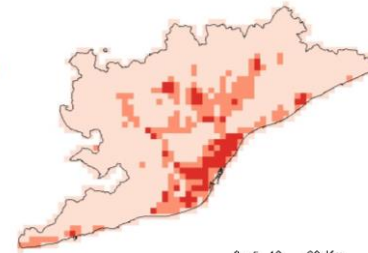
GAUD 2015 (30 m)



CLMS-IMD 2018 (10 m)

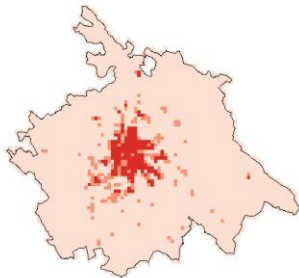


ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018 (300 m)

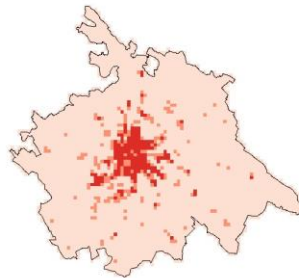


## Budapest

GAIA 2018 (30 m)



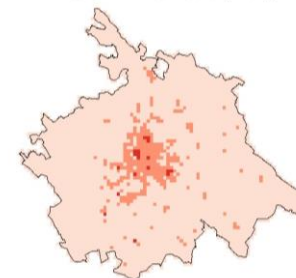
GAUD 2015 (30 m)



CLMS-IMD 2018 (10 m)

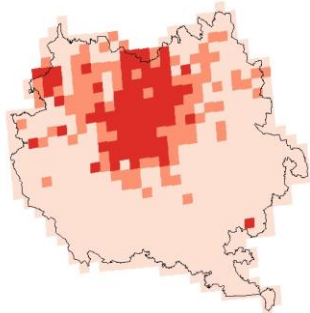


ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018 (300 m)

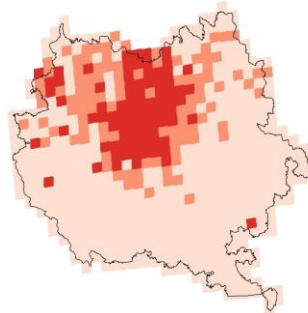


## Milan

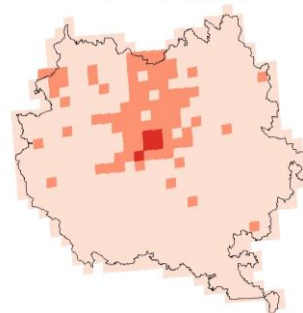
GAIA 2018 (30 m)



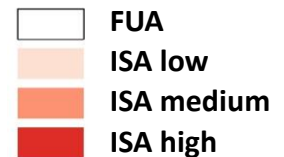
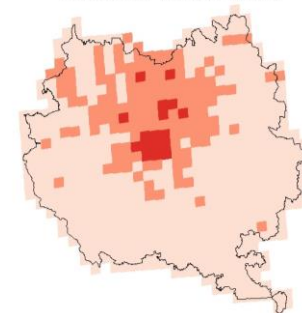
GAUD 2015 (30 m)



CLMS-IMD 2018 (10 m)



ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018 (300 m)



# Comparison between land cover datasets

## PP CITTÀ TASK 3: Numerical experiments





# Comparison between land cover datasets → Naples

C1

**GAIA 2018 (30 m)**

Royal Wood of Portici

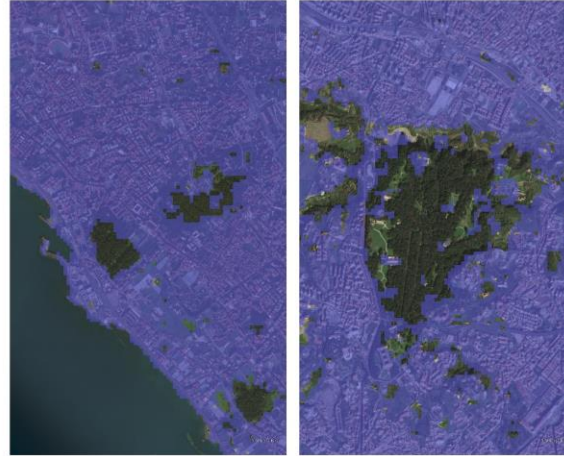
Royal Wood of Capodimonte



**GAUD 2015 (30 m)**

Royal Wood of Portici

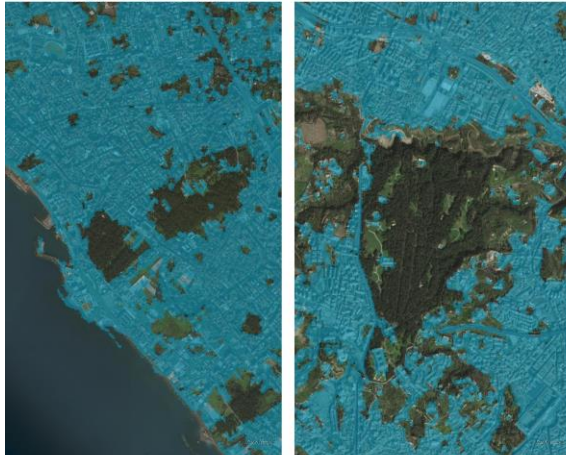
Royal Wood of Capodimonte



**CLMS-IMD 2018 (10 m)**

Royal Wood of Portici

Royal Wood of Capodimonte



**ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018 (300 m)**

Royal Wood of Portici

Royal Wood of Capodimonte



ECOCLIMAP-SG includes parks and green areas in the urban LCZs: they are mainly identified as **LCZ 9 = Sparsely built**.

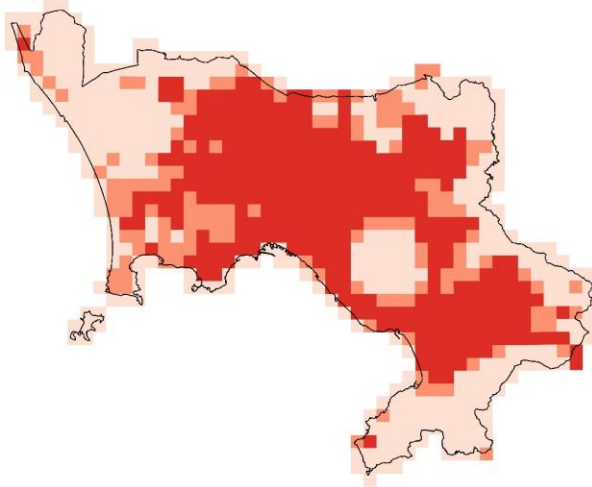
- GAIA 2018 (30m):** Impervious areas
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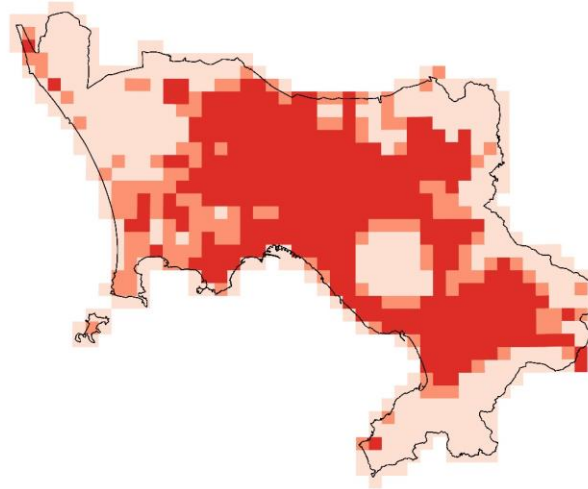
# Comparison between land cover datasets → Naples

C2

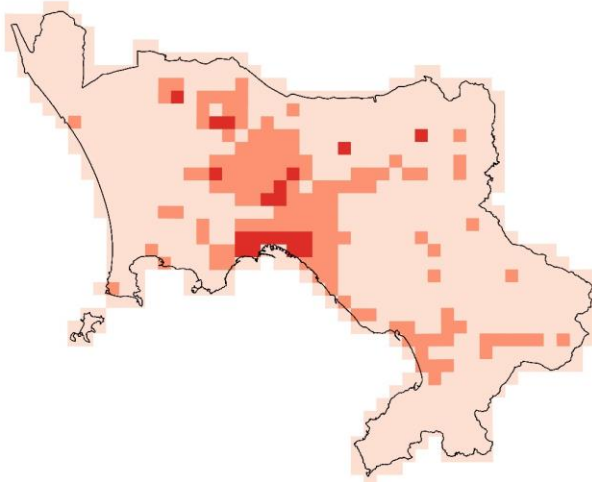
**GAIA 2018** (30 m)



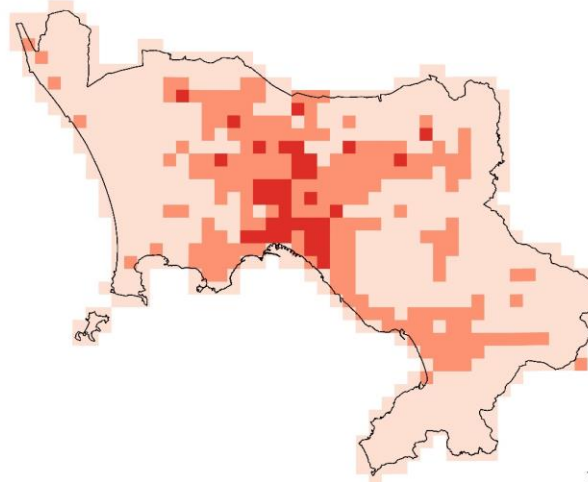
**GAUD 2015** (30 m)



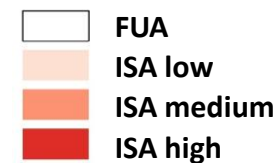
**CLMS-IMD 2018** (10 m)



**ECOCLIMAP-SG 2018** (300 m)



The maps show a great consistency between **GAIA** and **GAUD**, and between **CLMS-IMD** and **ECOCLIMAP-SG**.



# Summary and conclusions

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## **SOME CONSIDERATIONS**

- LCZs looks very promising for the aims of PP-CITTÀ
- ECOCLIMAP-SG could be a good dataset to derive ISA for two reasons: 1) it is a global dataset; 2) it also includes EXTERNAL PARAMETERS
- CLMS-IMD could have an added value related to the degree of imperviousness (1-100%)

## **OPEN ISSUE/ONGOING ACTIVITIES**

- fine-tuning of range/intervals for classifying ISA
- preparing a paper

## **POTENTIAL FUTURE ACTIVITIES (beyond the aim of the task 2 of PP CITY)**

- conversion of Arcgis workflow into Python scripts
- running simulations with new dataset (e.g. run the same year with different ISA datasets)

**All comments and suggestions are welcome!**



# References

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[dataset] CNRM, *ECOCLIMAP Second Generation*. <https://bit.ly/3bihmDJ>

[dataset] Copernicus LMS (2020). *Imperviousness Density 2018*. <https://bit.ly/3oDkdMQ>

[dataset] Huang, Y. (2019). *GAIA File List*. <https://bit.ly/3bhABxb>

Gong P., Li X., Wang J., Bai Y., Chen B., Hu T., Liu X., Xu B., Yang J., Zhang W., Zhou Y. (2020). Annual maps of global artificial impervious area (GAIA) between 1985 and 2018. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 236. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2019.111510>

[dataset] Huang, Y. (2020). *High spatiotemporal resolution mapping of global urban change from 1985 to 2015*. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.11513178.v1>

Liu, X., Huang, Y., Xu, X. et al. (2020). High-spatiotemporal-resolution mapping of global urban change from 1985 to 2015. *Nat Sustain* 3, 564–570. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-0521-x>



# Thank you!

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