



# **Unleashing the Power of Earth Observations**

30 Years of Earth Observation Research

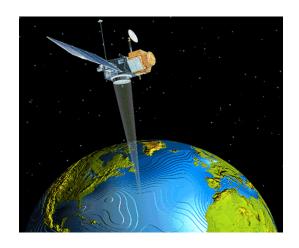
Brussels, Belgium

17 September 2015

Barbara J. Ryan Director, GEO Secretariat Geneva, Switzerland

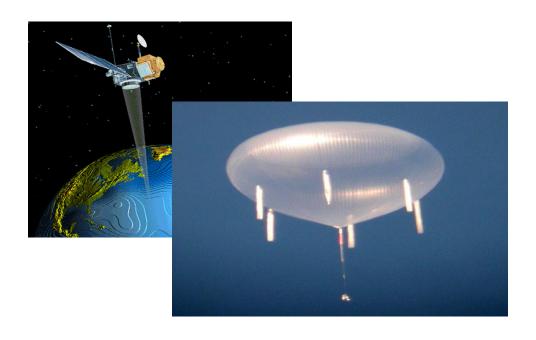




























#### **GEO Vision**

To realize a future wherein decisions and actions, for the benefit of humankind, are informed by coordinated, comprehensive and sustained Earth observations and information.





## A Global System of Systems

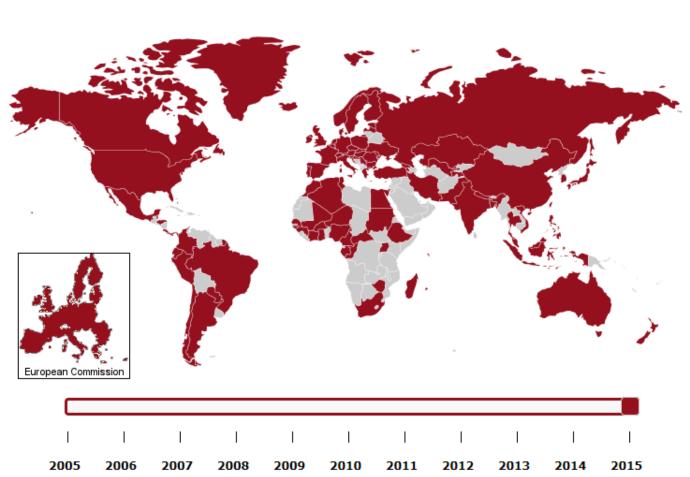






#### **GEO Member States**

GEO Member Map for the year 2015



#### Number of Members (2015)

Africa: 25

Americas: 15

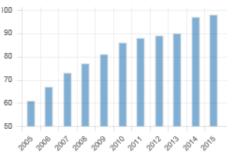
Asia/Oceania: 17

C.I.S.: 7

Europe: 34

Total: 98

#### Number of Members by year





### **87 Participating Organizations**























**Economic Commission for Africa** 























































































































EUMETNET















G Geodesy









**EUMETSAT** 





#### **Commercial Sector Spans Information Value**

Chain

Data providers











Value-Added providers







Downstrear users

















#### **GEOSS Information System**









## GEOSS Resources CEO





## GEOSS Resources GEO

About 45 brokered data providers







## GEOSS Resources GEO

About 45 brokered data providers
Publish

More than 50 Million accessible resources (mix of data collections and datasets)









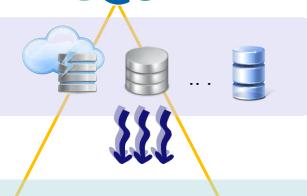


About 45 brokered data providers
Publish

More than 50 Million accessible resources (mix of data collections and datasets)

Contain

More than 174 Million assets (mix of satellite scenes, rain streamgage records, etc.)

















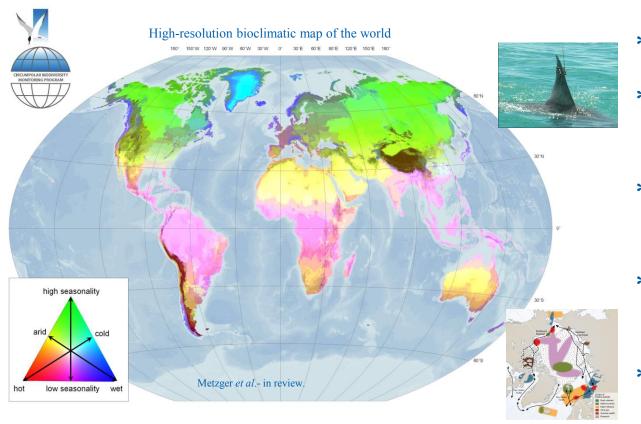


#### **GEO BON**



#### **GEO Biodiversity Observation Network**

(France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, USA, Diversitas, GBIF, IUCN)



- \* Response to CBD
- \* Essential Biodiversity Variables (EBVs)
- \* Global high-res bio-climatic map
- \* Arctic and French Biodiversity Networks
- \* Strong outreach



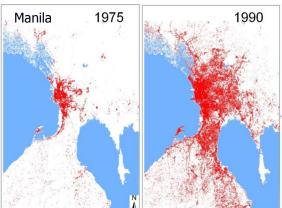


## Global & Local Urban Footprints (China, EC, Germany, Greece, Italy, Pakistan, USA)













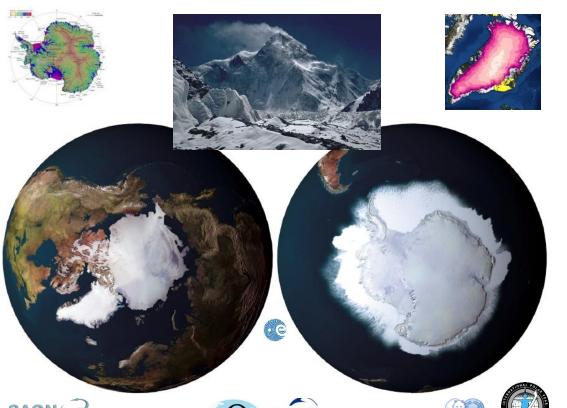
- \* 35-yr evolution of 26 mega-cities
- \* Global night-time lights for 2012
- \* Urban Heat Island patterns
- \* Over 3'700 cities mapped using ASTER (15m)





#### **Cold Regions Monitoring**

(Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Norway, India, Italy, Japan, Spain, USA, ICIMOD, IEEE, WCRP, WMO)

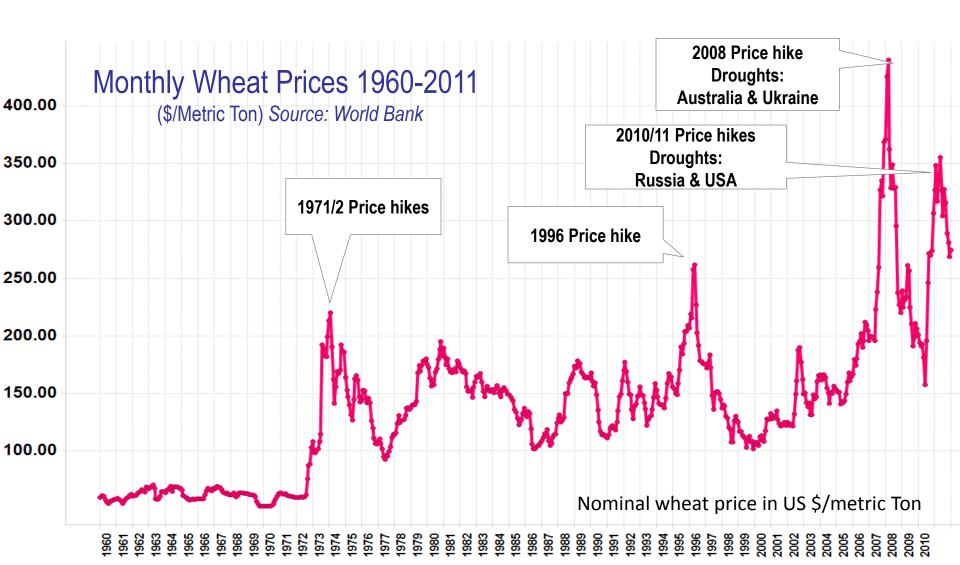


- \* CryoClim climate monitoring service
- \* Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System
- \* Sea-ice ECV for Arctic/ Antarctic snow-cover
- \* Focus on Tibetan Plateau
- \* Glacier dynamics mapping





#### Leveraging Earth Observations for Reducing Price Volatility









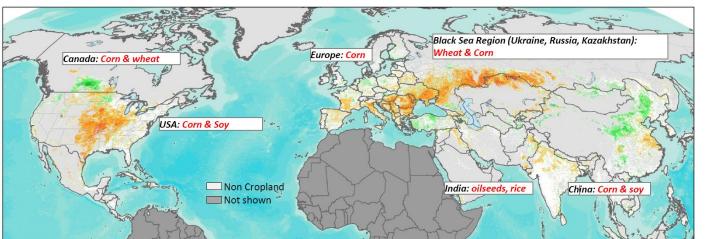
### **Crop Information for Decision-Making**

(Canada, China, EC, France, Japan, Kazakhstan, India, Mexico, Russia, USA, CEOS, FAO, WMO)





Northern Hemisphere NDVI Crop Anomaly, August 13th, 2012



-0.4 0 0.4

Worse than normal Better than normal

- Observed highlights:
- Drought conditions persist in US, south eastern
   Ukraine, Russia, and Kazakhstan, with slight
   improvement in some areas in northern Kazakhstan
- Rains in India mitigate dry conditions

\* GEOGLAM part of G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility

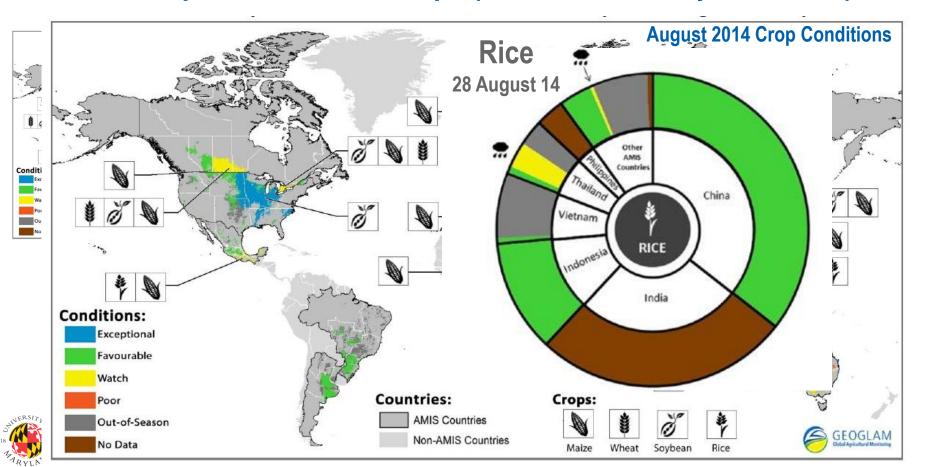
**GEOGLAM** 

- \* New crop outlook
- \* Rice crop monitoring



#### **GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for AMIS**

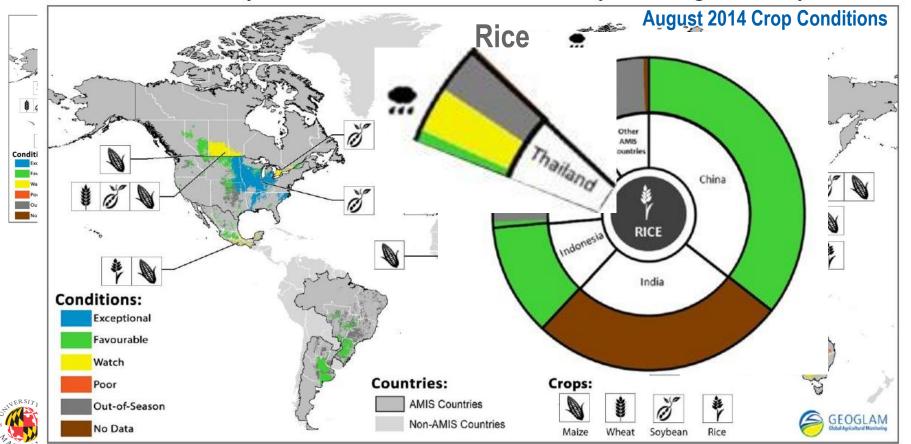
- Operational since September 2013
- 36 institutions, 22 countries + 7 international organizations
- Global map for the 4 AMIS crops (Maize, Wheat, Soybean, Rice)





#### **GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for AMIS**

- **Operational since September 2013**
- 36 institutions, 22 countries + 7 international organizations
- Global map for the 4 AMIS crops (Maize, Wheat, Soybean, Rice)









## **GEOSS Implementation Requires: Data Sharing Principles**

Full and Open Exchange of Data

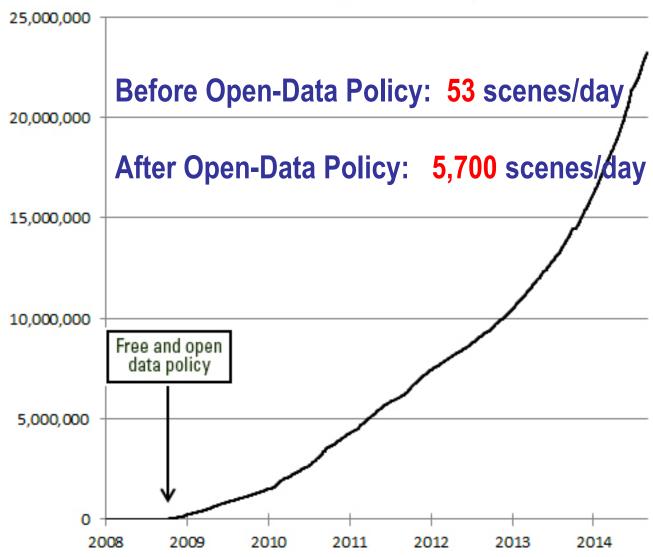
 Data and Products at Minimum Time Delay and at Minimum Cost

Free of Charge or Cost of Reproduction





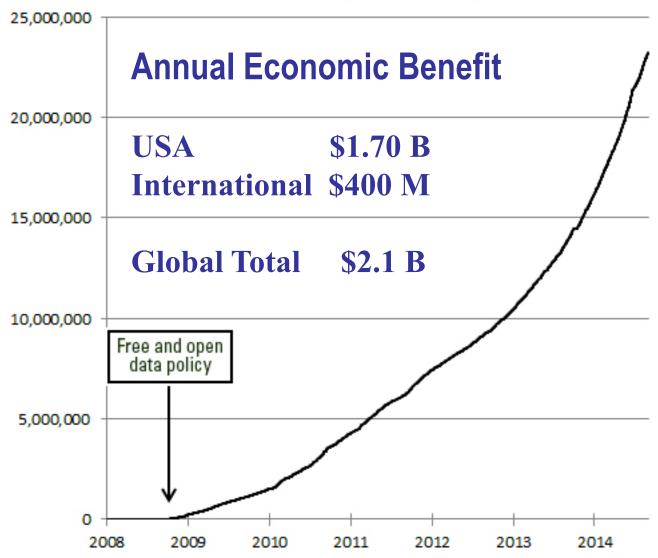








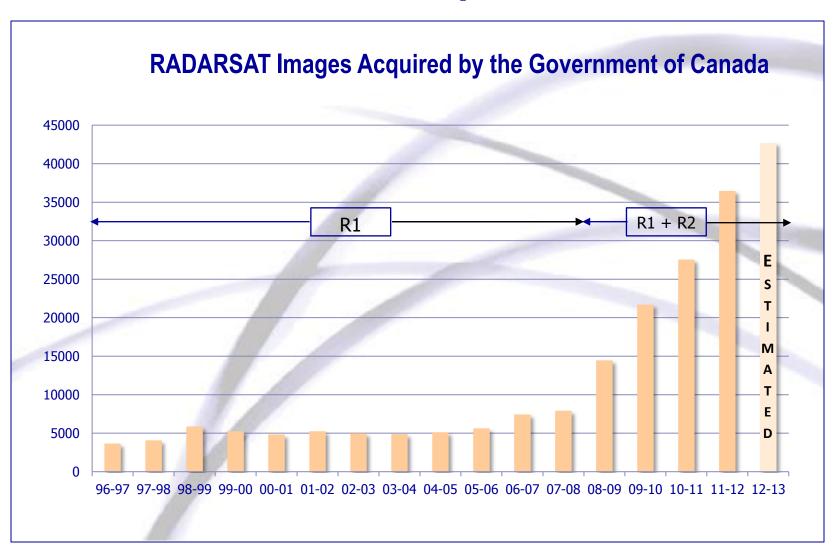


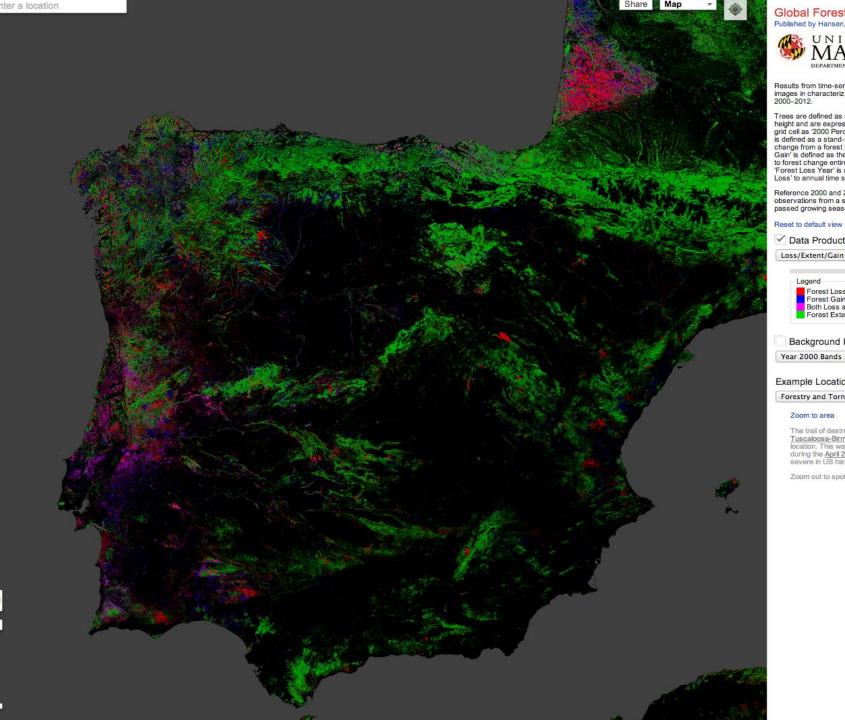






#### Canada's Experience





#### Global Forest Change Published by Hansen, Potapov, Moore, Hancher et al.



Results from time-series analysis of 654,178 Landsat images in characterizing forest extent and change,

Trees are defined as all vegetation taller than 5m in height and are expressed as a percentage per output grid cell as '2000 Percent Tree Cover'. 'Forest Loss' is defined as a stand-replacement disturbance, or a change from a forest to non-forest state. Forest Gain' is defined as the inverse of loss, or a non-forest to forest change entirely within the study period. 'Forest Loss Year' is a disaggregation of total 'Forest Loss' to annual time scales.

Reference 2000 and 2012 imagery are median observations from a set of quality assessmentpassed growing season observations.

✓ Data Products

Loss/Extent/Gain (Red/Green/Blue)

Forest Loss 2000–2012 Forest Gain 2000–2012 Both Loss and Gain Forest Extent

Background Imagery

Year 2000 Bands 5/4/3 ‡

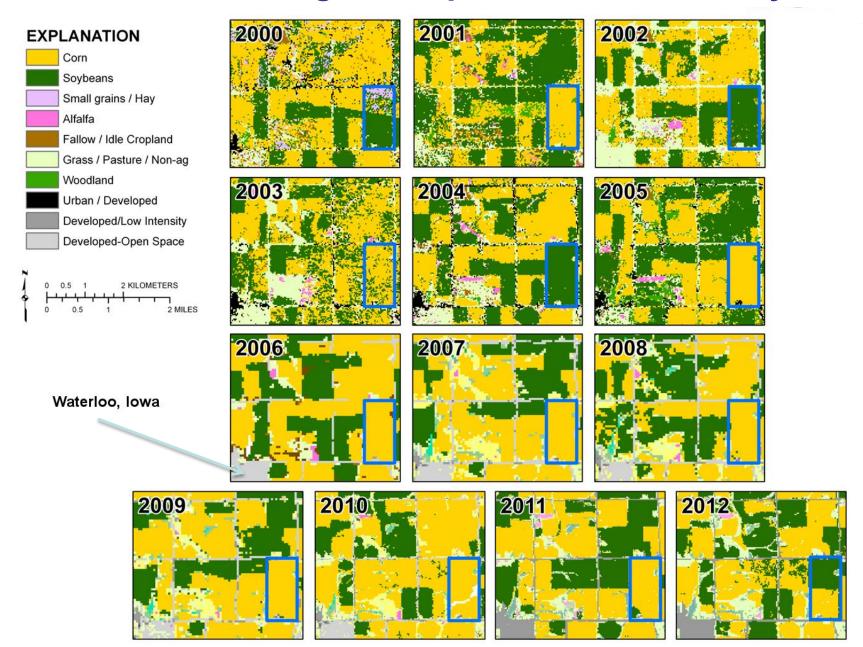
#### **Example Locations**

Forestry and Tornado in Alabama

The trail of destruction from the April 27 2011 Tuscaloosa-Birmingham tornado is clearly visible in location. This was one of 358 recorded tornadoes during the April 25-28, 2011 tornado outbreak, the masevere in US history.

Zoom out to spot tracks from other tornadoes nearly

#### Visualizing the Impact of Public Policy







# Countries have borders; Earth observations don't.

B. Ryan
(Modified from advertisement in NY Times,
11 September 2015)









Mexico City Ministerial Summit and GEO-XII

GEO Week 9-13 November 2015 Mexico City

Barbara Ryan - bryan@geosec.org

www.earthobservations.org