

# Basic Education

## Department of Remote Sensing

Cornelia Gläßer



# Objectives

- Development from Diploma to BSc and MSc
- Structure and Course setting
- Content and goals
- Lectures, exercises, excursion
- E-learning and E-assessment



**Pre-Diploma**  
basic knowledge

- Basic Cartography
- Basic GIS
- Basic Remote Sensing
- Statistics

**Diploma**  
advanced knowledge

- Thematic Cartography
- Applied Remote Sensing
- Mapdesign
- Geostatistics
- Block Course

 lectures    
  exercises/block internship



# Pre-Diploma

## Basic Cartography

2 CHs lecture  
one full week practice " block internship"

## Basic Remote Sensing

2 CHs lecture  
one full week practice " block internship"

## Basic GIS

2 CHs lecture  
2 CHs exercises

## Statistics

2 CHs lecture  
2 CHs exercises

# Diploma

## Thematic Cartography

2 CHs lecture

## Generation and design of maps

2 CHs

## Applied remote Sensing

2 CHs lecture

2 CHs areal photo interpretation

## Block course

digital image processing

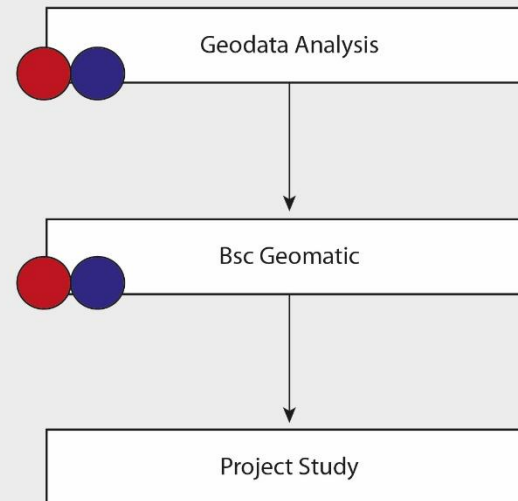
## Geostatistics

2 CHs combination lecture and exercises

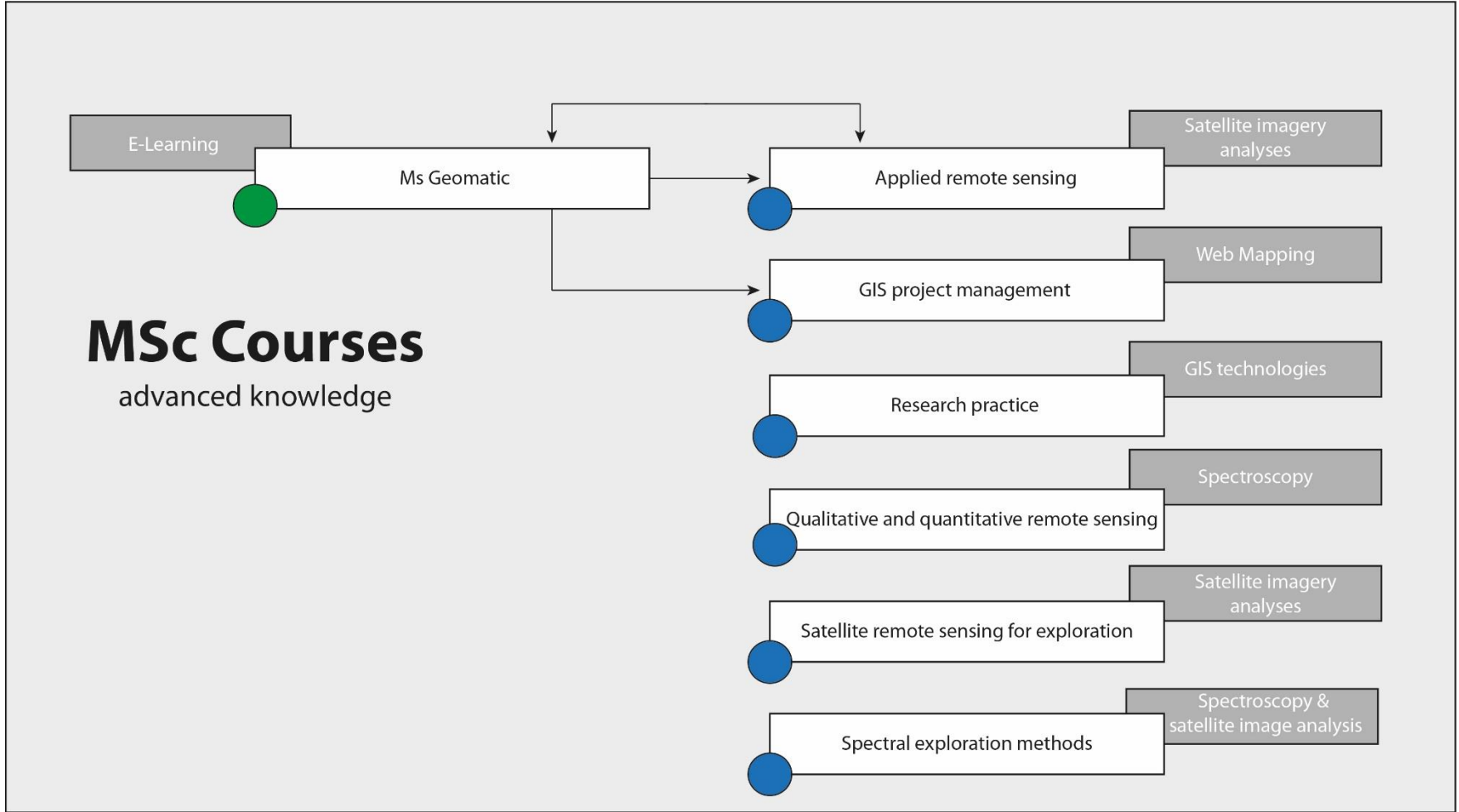


# BSc Courses

basic knowledge



 lectures  exercises



lectures



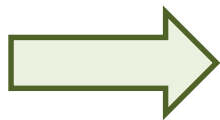
research seminars



- Basic understanding of geodata
- Basic knowledge using the data (interpretation, analyses, visualisation )
- Geodata as spatial models of the landscape
- Types of geodata
  - Basic topographic data
  - Thematic data
  - Remote sensing data
  - Digital terrain models
- Scales and generalization



- Geodetic background
- Geodata infrastructure
- Basic GIS
- Basic cartography



- Combination of theoretical and practical knowledge
- Fulfil the requirements of the job market
- Fundamentals for the MSc

- Some basic topics like map projection are not the favorites of students
  - Introduction with some impressive examples
  - Changing of 0° median
  - View to the world through type of projection
  - Webbased modules to map projection and coordinate systems – with exercises



<b>Name</b>	<b>Längengrad</b>	<b>Verwendungsbeispiel</b>
Ferro	-17° 39' 46"	Nullmeridian deutscher Karten bis 1884
Paris	2° 20' 44"	Nullmeridian Französischer Karten bis 1911
Rom	12° 27' 08"	Früherer Nullmeridian italienischer Karten
Berlin	13° 23' 44"	Nullmeridian Preußischer Karten bis circa 1850
Pulkovo	30° 19' 39"	Nullmeridian Russischer Karten bis circa 1920



Heutiger Nullmeridian:  
Greenwich

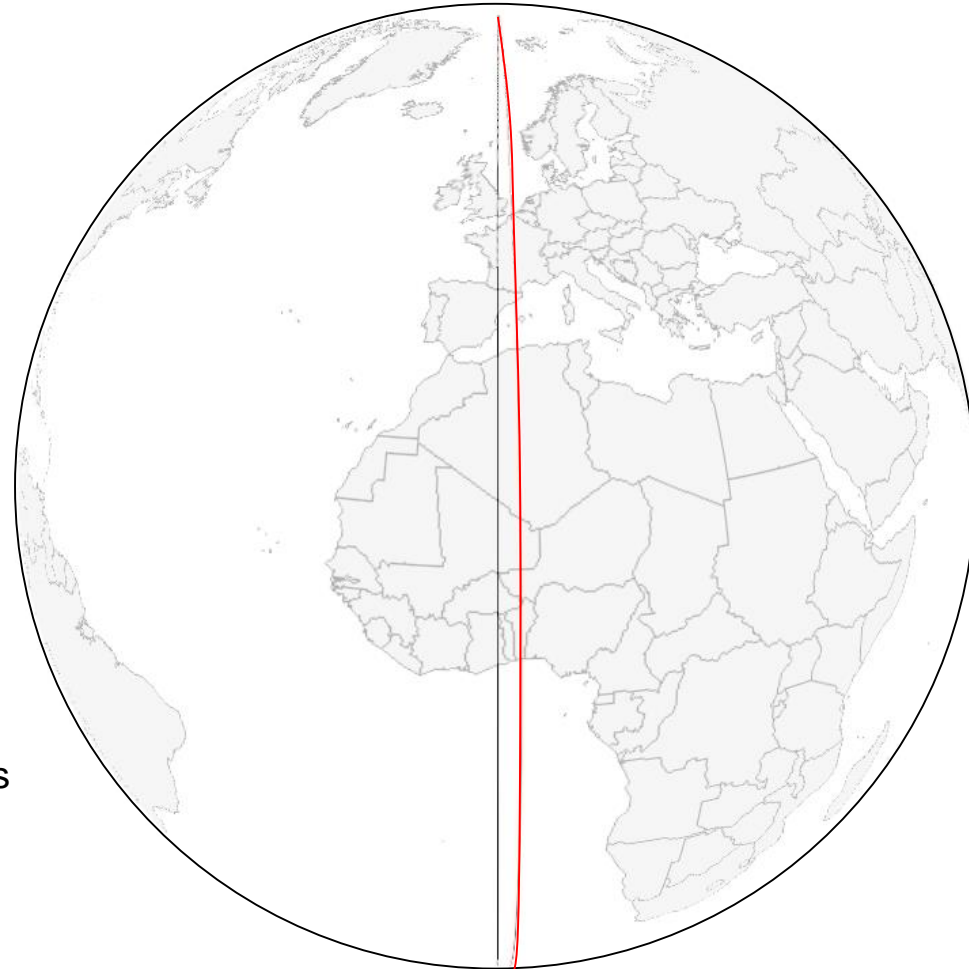
Abbildung generiert mit ArcGlobe.

Gläßer, 2013





Meridian von Ferro  
-17° 39' 46"



Meridian von Paris  
2° 20' 14"



Meridian von Rom  
12° 27' 08"

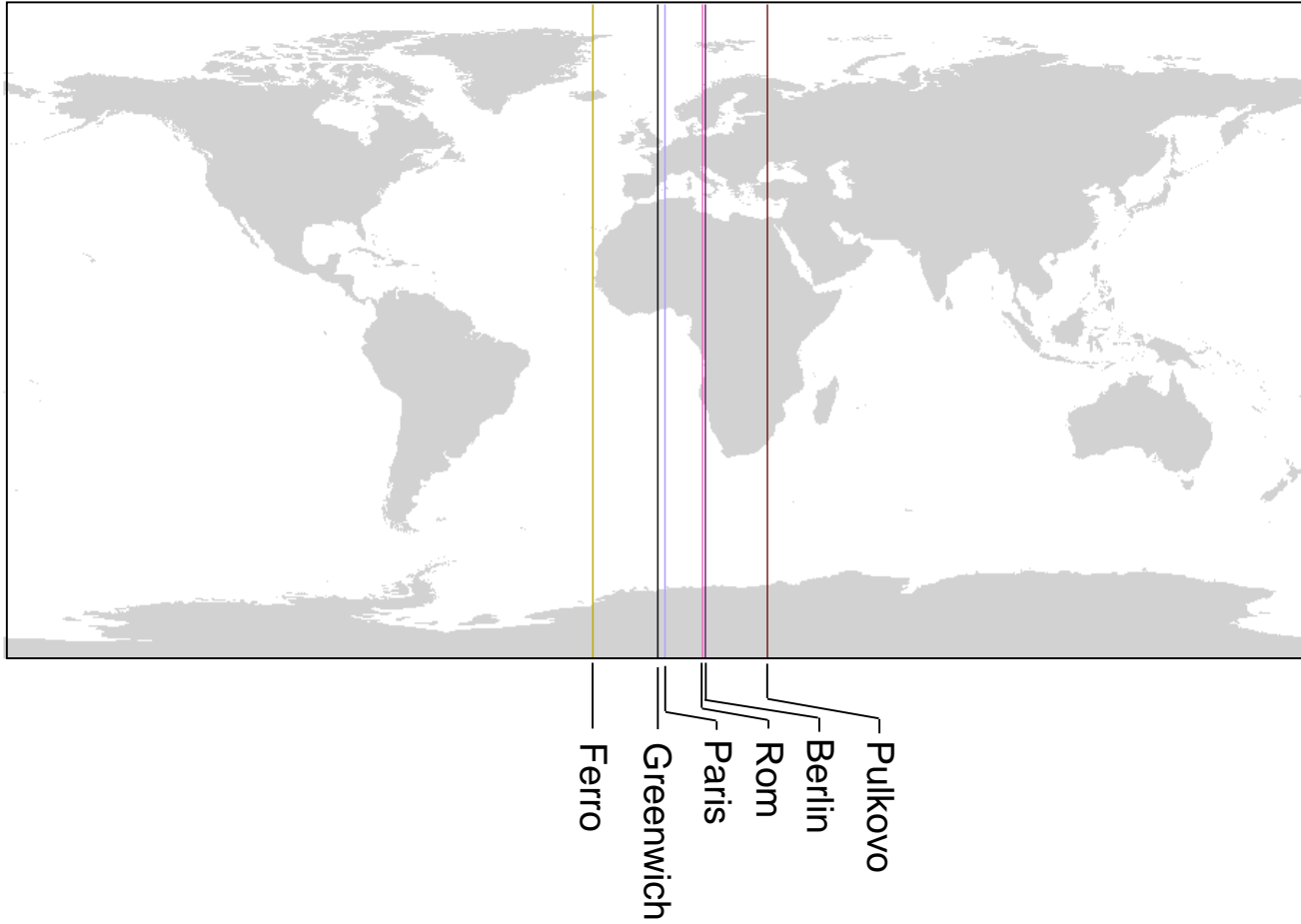


Meridian von Berlin  
13° 23' 44"





Meridian von Pulkovo  
30° 19' 39"



- Amsterdam Gauge,
- Measurements in the 17 century flood gate of Haarlem
- Since 1818 for the Netherlands
- Seit 1877 for Prussia
- Reference for Germany
- Planung: EU- weit?



## *Other Gauges:*

Triest  
Genoa  
Marseille  
Tregde

Austria, Croatia  
Italy, Switzerland  
France  
Norway





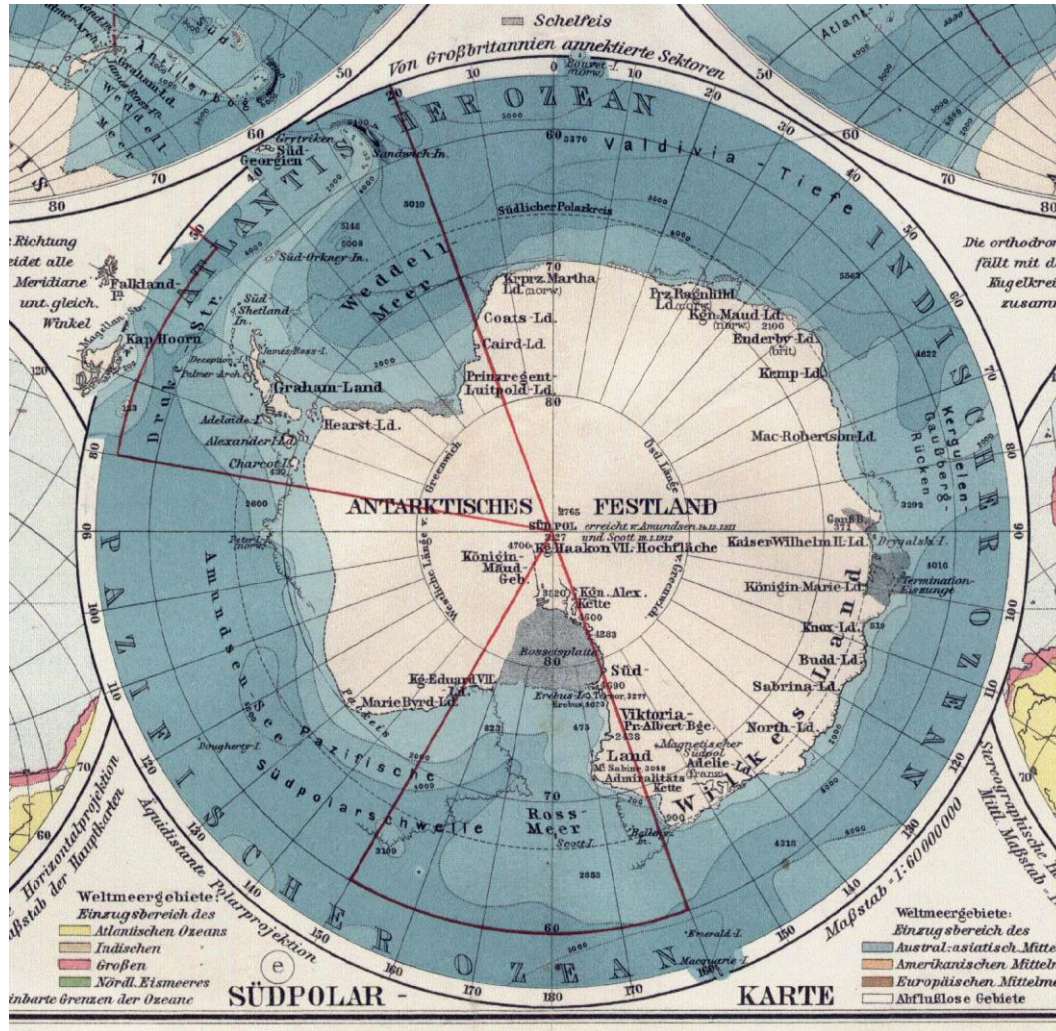
### Reference tide gauges

	Alicante		Cascais		Kronstadt		Ostend
	Amsterdam		Constanta		Malin Head		Trieste
	Antalya		Durres		Marseilles		other
	Belfast		Genoa		Newlyn		no information

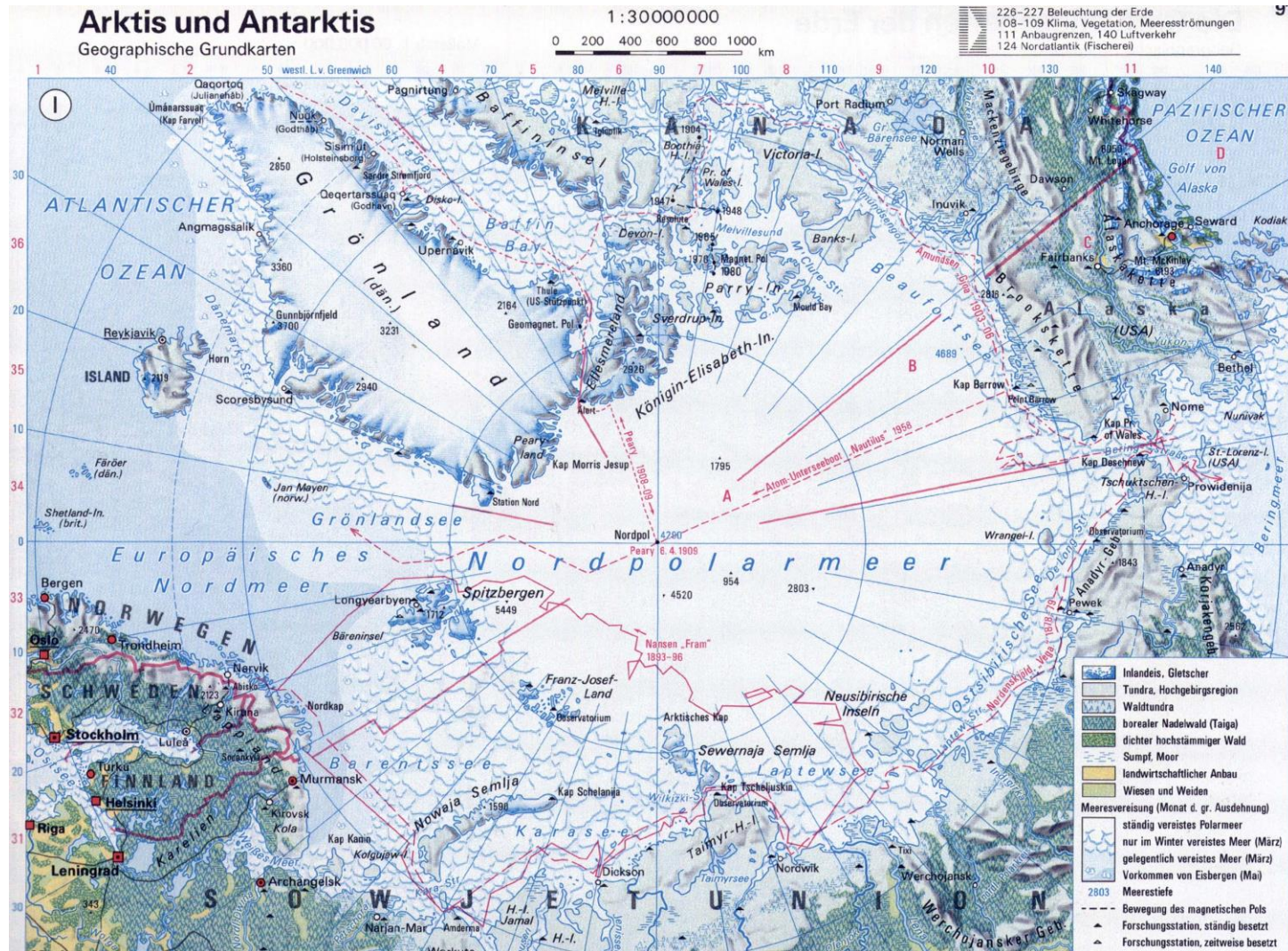
[www.bkg.bund.de](http://www.bkg.bund.de)



Kronstadt Gauge  
 Former UdSSR  
 Used GDR and  
 All countries  
 Warsaw act  
 Russia



Quelle: Sydow-Wagners Meth. Schul-Atlas. Justus Perthes, Gotha 1932, Karte Nr. 5



Quelle: Alexander Weltatlas. Klett Schulbuchverlag Stuttgart, 1982, S. 91



Quelle: The Times Atlas of the World. Times Books, London, 1990, Karte 97



Quelle: Sydow-Wagners Meth. Schul-Atlas. Justus Perthes, Gotha 1932, Karte Nr. 60





Quelle: Alexander Weltatlas. Klett Schulbuchverlag, Stuttgart 1982, S. 78



Quelle: The Times Atlas of the World. Times Books, London 1990, Karte 38

# ARKTIS



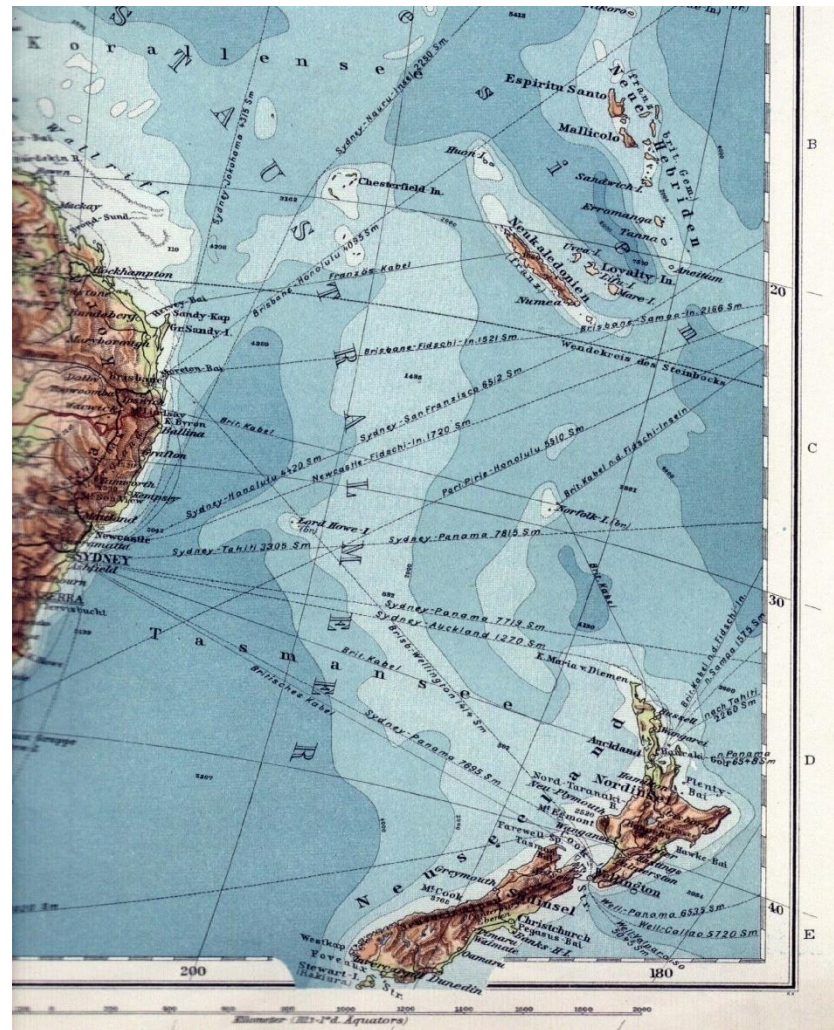
Quelle: Österreichischer Unterstufen-Atlas. Wien, Ed. Hölzel, 1978, S. 121



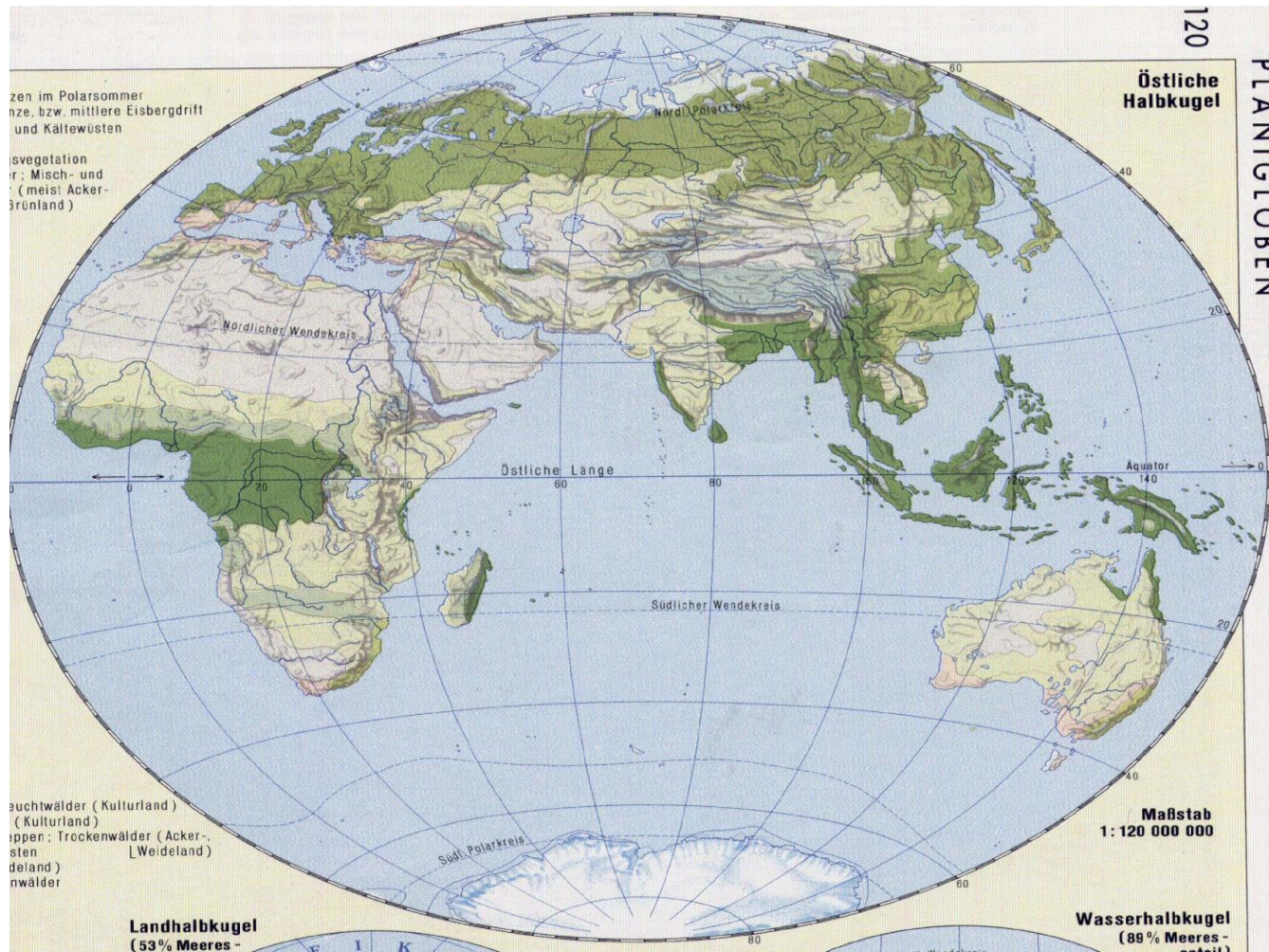
Quelle: Seydlitz Weltatlas. Cornelsen & Schroedel & Geogr. Verlagsgesellschaft, Hannover, Bielefeld, Berlin 1986, S. 132-133



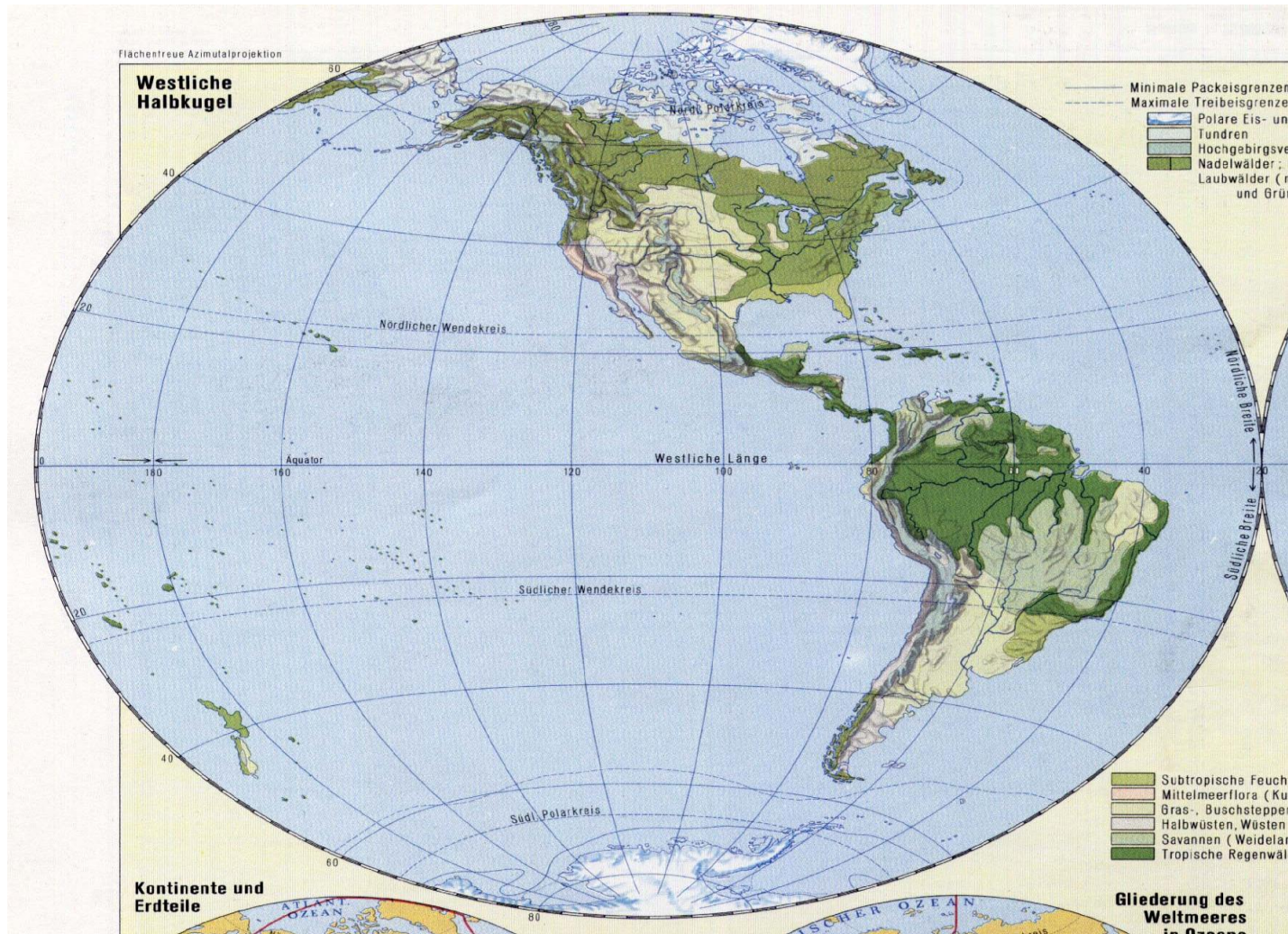
Quelle: The Times Atlas of the World. Times Books, London 1990, Karte 49



Quelle: Sydow-Wagners Meth. Schul-Atlas. Justus Perthes, Gotha 1932, Karte Nr. 53



Quelle: Österreichischer Unterstufen-Atlas. Wien, Ed. Hölzel, 1978, S. 120

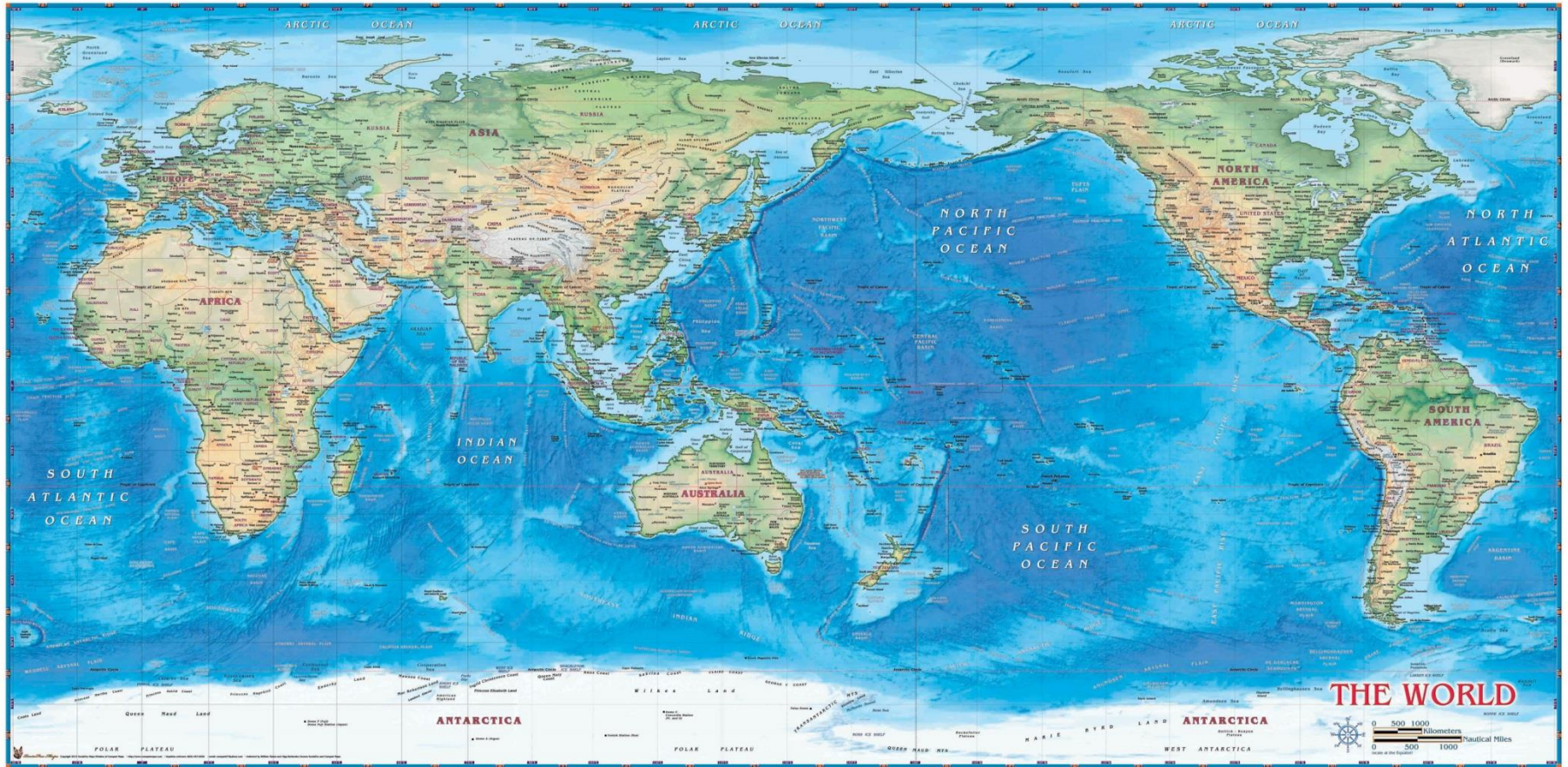


Quelle: Österreichischer Unterstufen-Atlas. Wien, Ed. Hölzel, 1978, S. 120

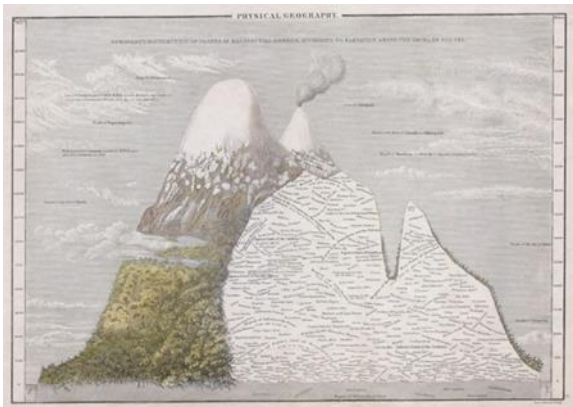








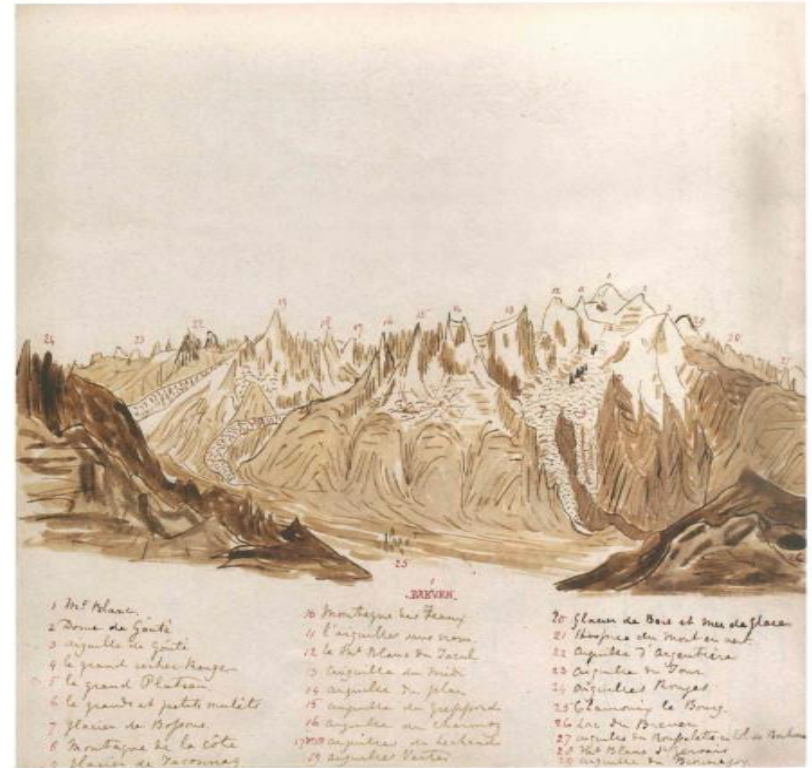
- Limited time
- Digital natives
- „Ready for the job“
- Highly dynamic topics
- Increasing of types of data, models
- Scenarios ...
  
- Landscape development needs knowledges about past, present and future
- Historic maps and old aerial photos as well as time series of satellite data
  
- History of Science is important



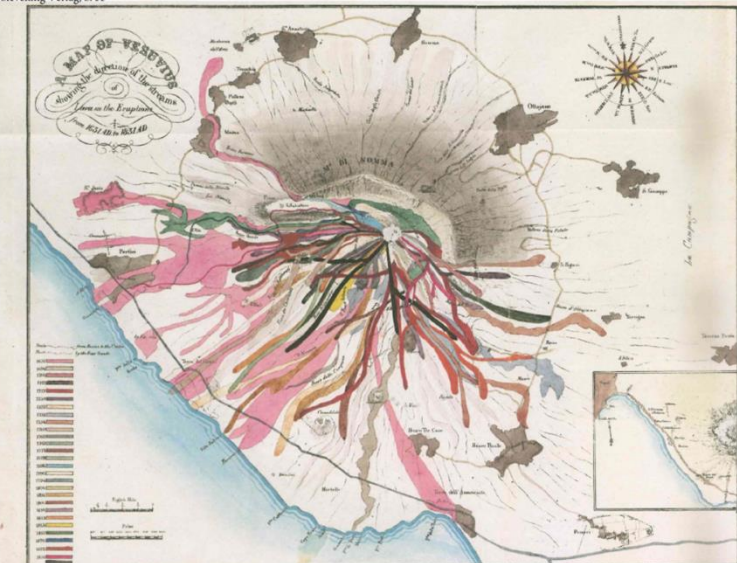
John Auldjo 1805-1886, in: Lewis-Jones, Huw; Herbert Kari; Vorwort von Robert Macfarlane, Kosmos grosser Entdecker: Leben, Skizzen und Notizen. Sieveking Verlag, S. 30



Auldjos Zeichnung der Besteigung des Montblanc, bei der er «bestrebt war, so genau wie es eine Skizze eben erlaubte, die Route einzuzichnen, der ich bei dem Aufstieg folgte»



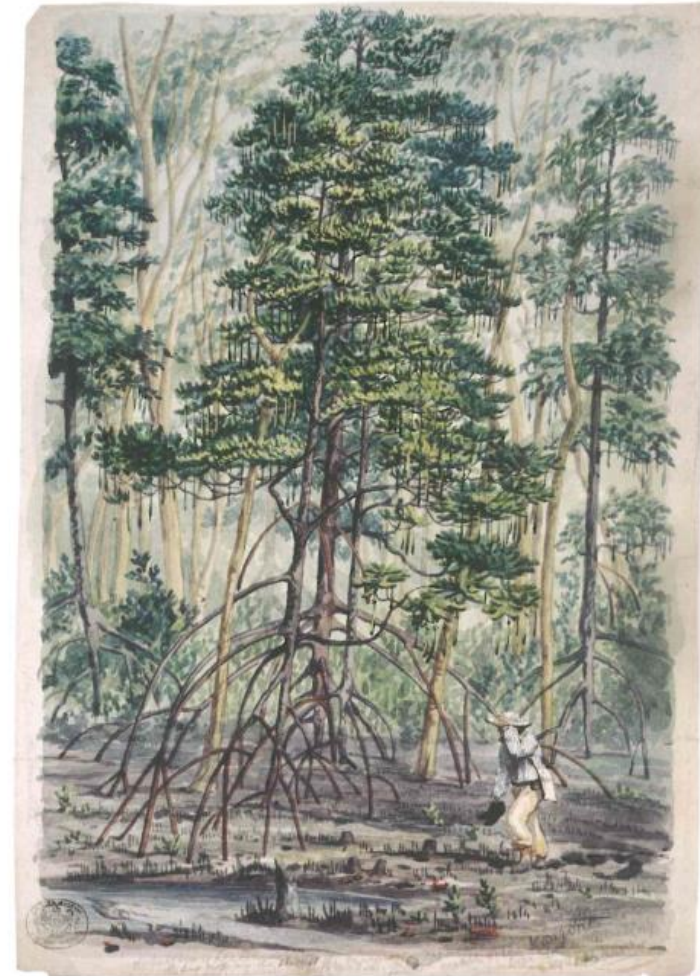
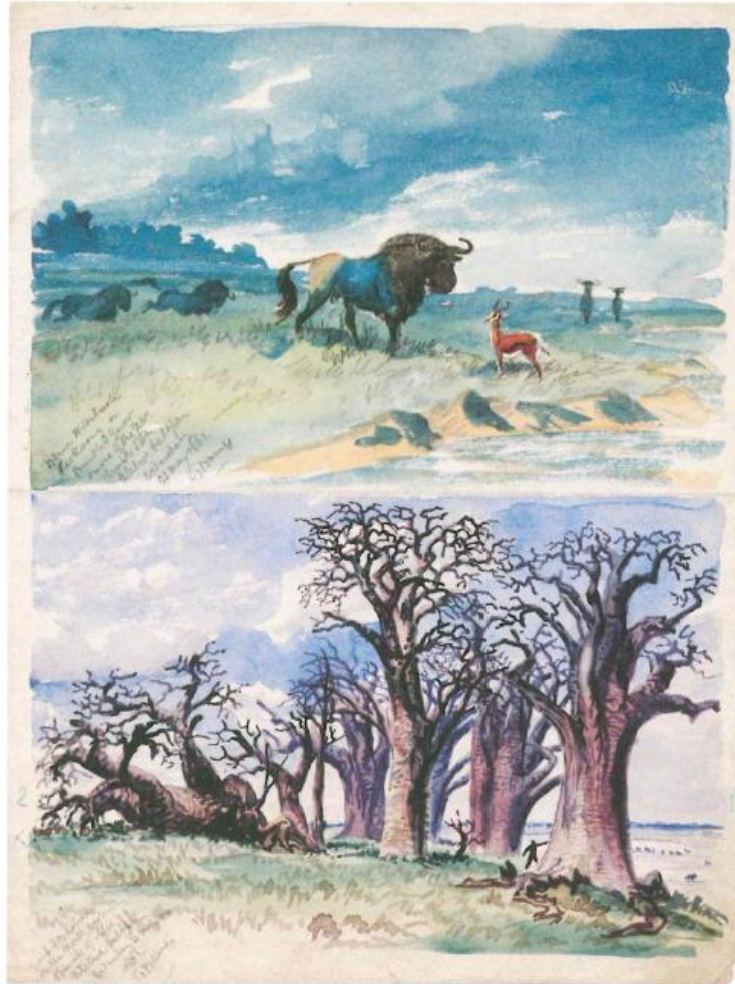
30 JOHN AULDJO



Eine Karte des Vesuv, auf der historisch verbiefte Lavaströme von Ausbrüchen verzeichnet wurden - eine bahnbrechend neue Art, geografische Informationen und Naturphänomene zu visualisieren. Auldjos illustrierte Berichte verlockten Reisende, den Vesuv selbst zu besuchen.

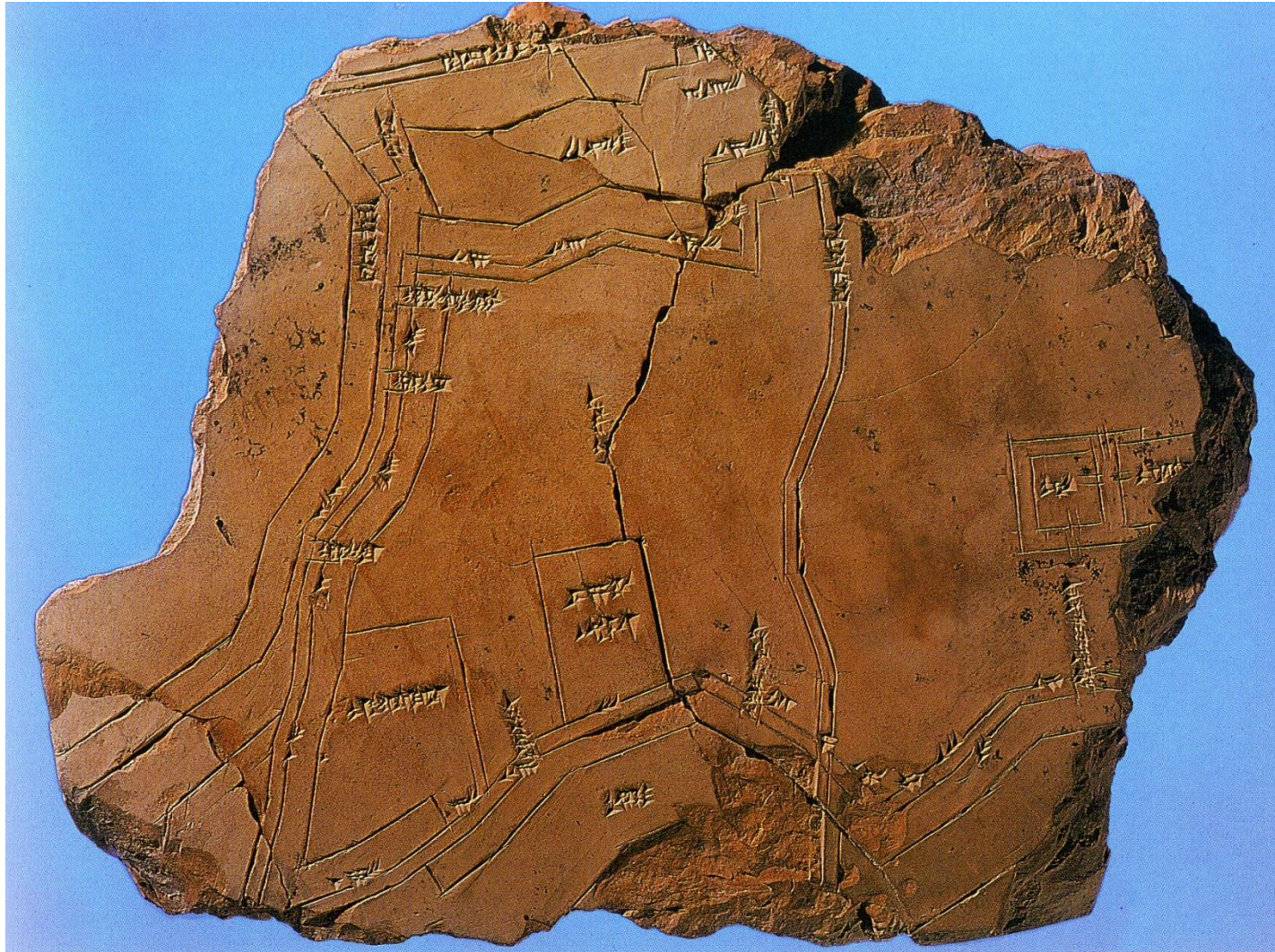


Thomas Baines 1820-1875, Lewis-Jones, Huw; Herbert Kari; Vorwort von Robert Macfalane, Kosmos grosser Entdecker: Leben, Skizzen und Notizen. Sieveking Verlag, S. 35



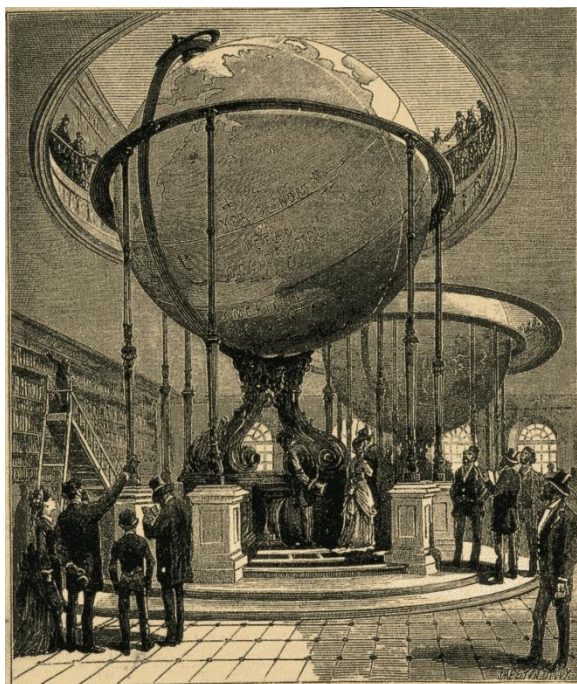
Baines' Aquarellzeichnungen von Streifengnus und Baobabbäumen in der Nähe der Ntwetwe-Salzpflanze (1862). Daneben ein Mangrovensumpf bei Niedrigwasser (22. November 1859): "Der schlanke Baum ist eine Doacenna. Die langen Tropfen sind die Samen der Mangrove, die beim Herabfallen in den weichen Schlamm dringen".





Sammet (1990): 53





Erd- und Himmels-  
globus von Coronelli  
1683 – Anfertigung für  
Ludwig XIV

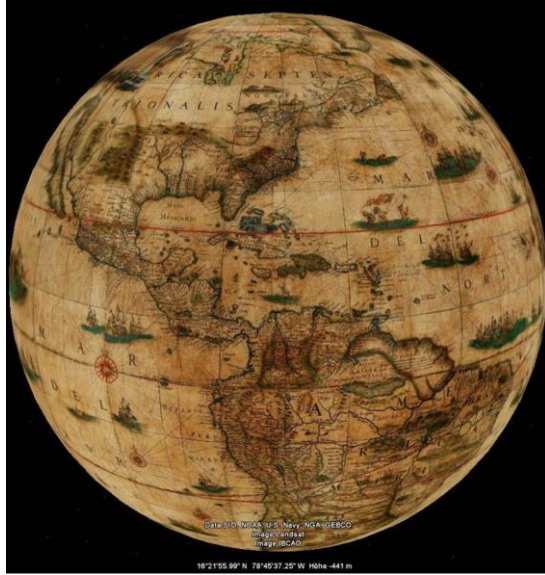


Globensegmente von  
Gerard Mercator 1541

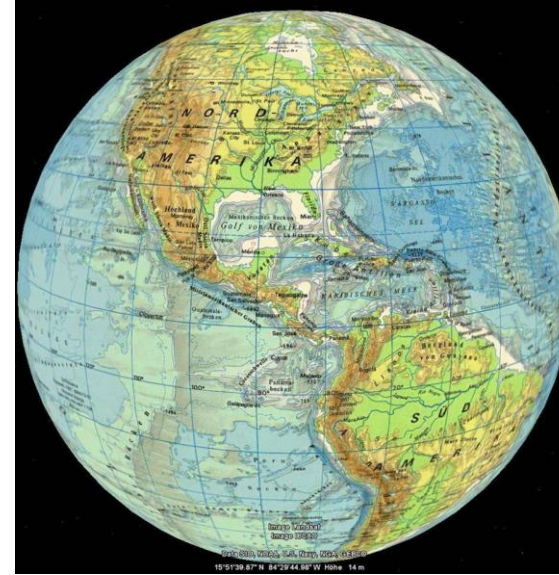


Rekonstruktion historischer Globen

Sammet (1990): 116



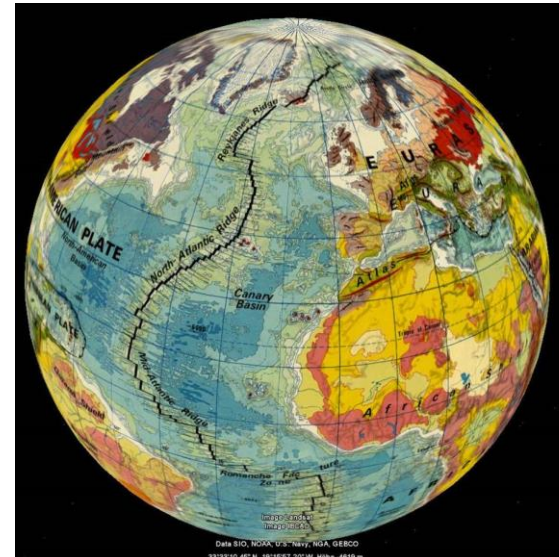
Globus von  
Willem Janszon  
Blaeu 1645,  
Niederlande



Physikalischer  
Globus von 1987,  
Ungarn



Globus von  
Vincenzo M.  
Coronelli  
1700, Italien

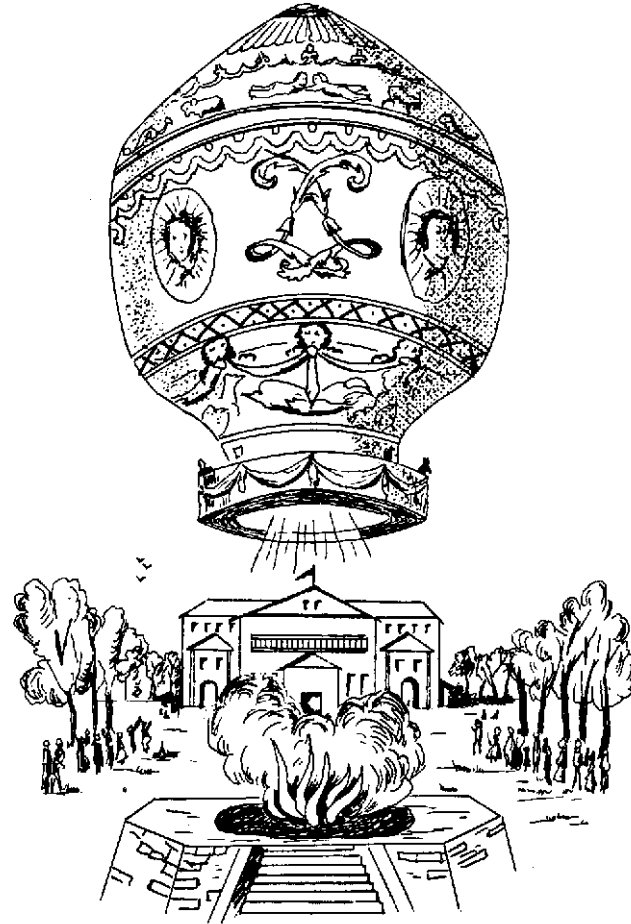


Tektonischer  
Globus von 1988,  
Ungarn

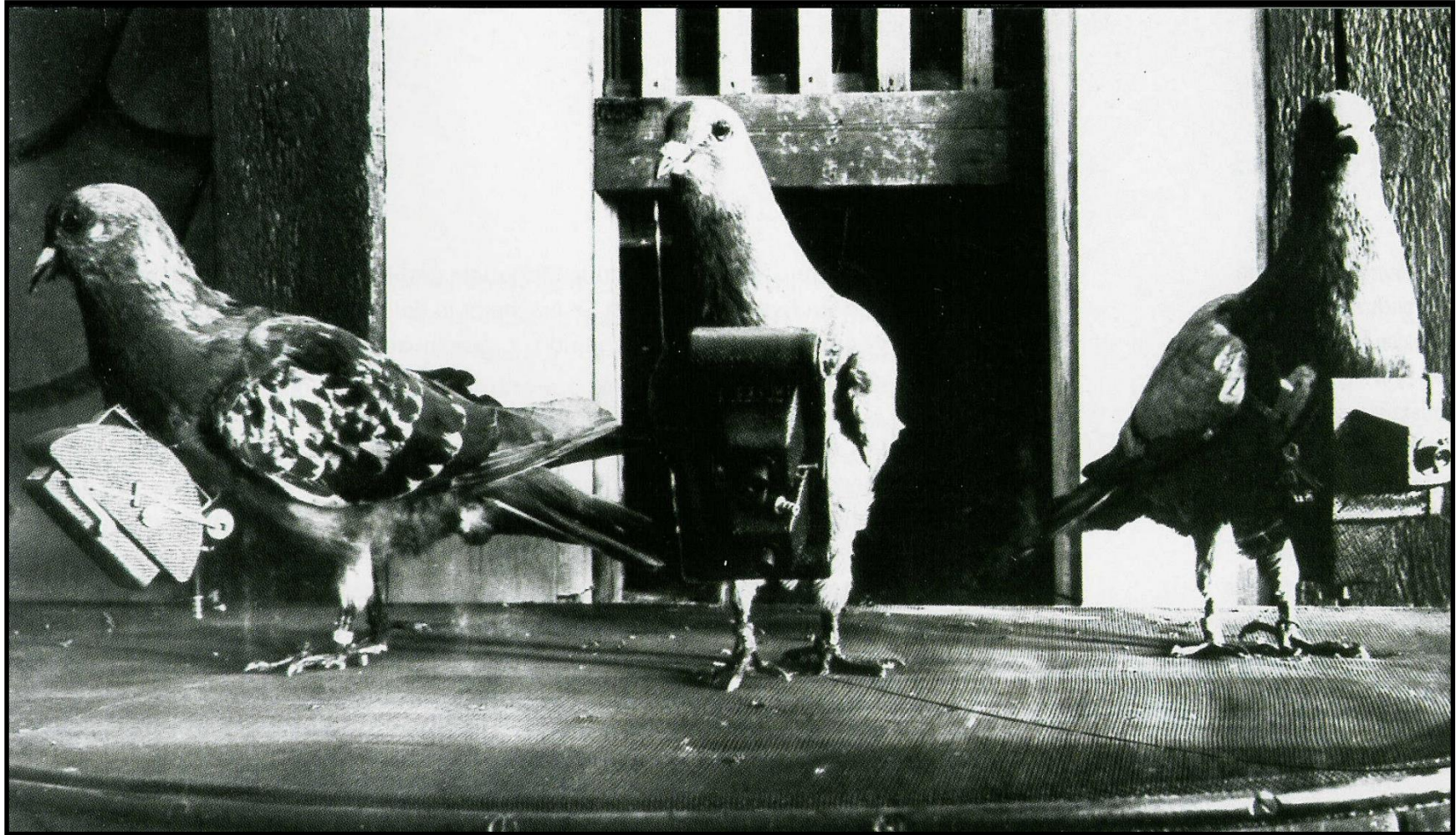
Virtual Globes Museum  
<http://terkepar.elte.hu/vgm/2/>

Paris, 21.11.1783

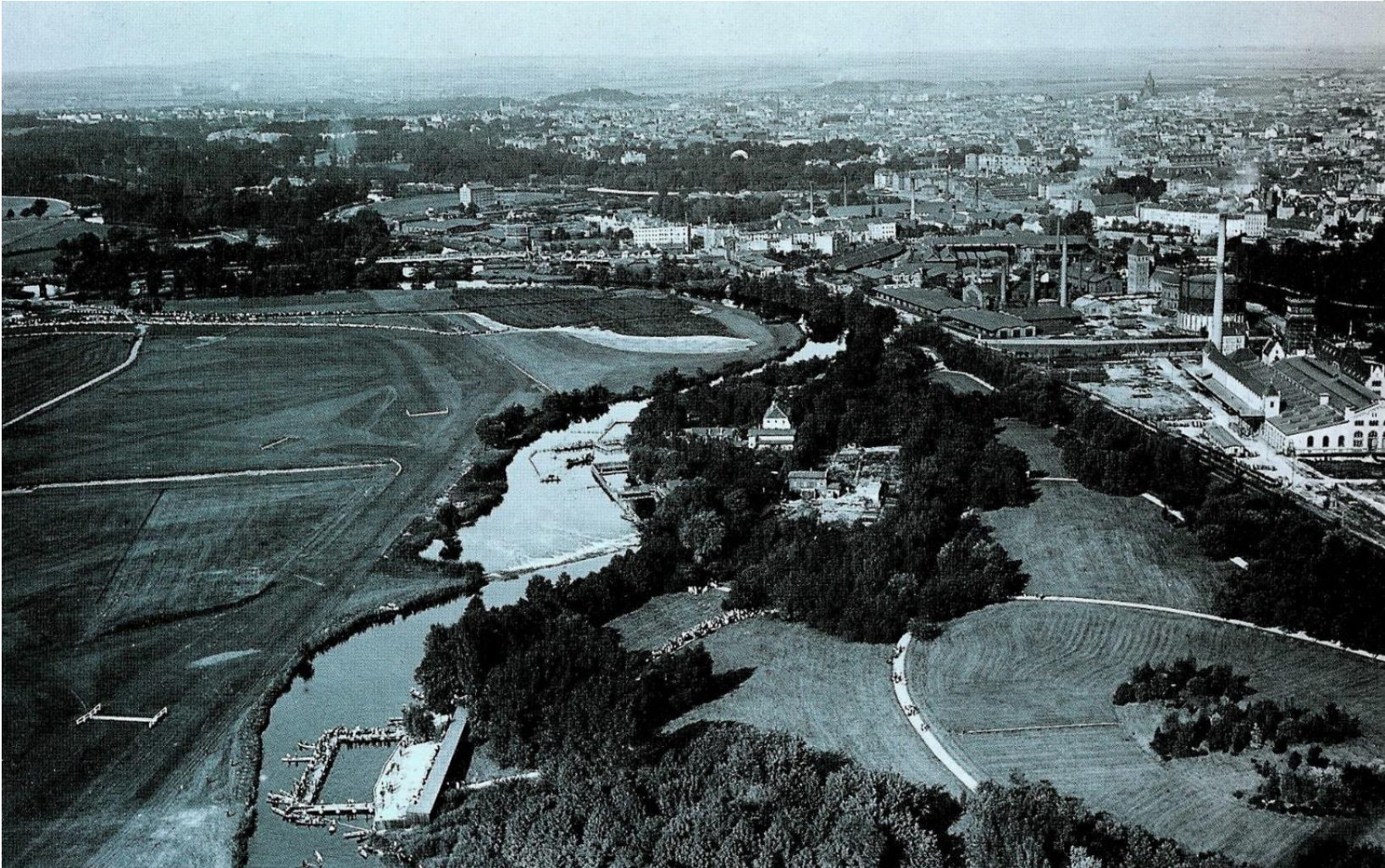
Pilatre de Rozier und Marquis d' Arlandre



- 23m above ground
- 5m Diameter
- Strohfeuer



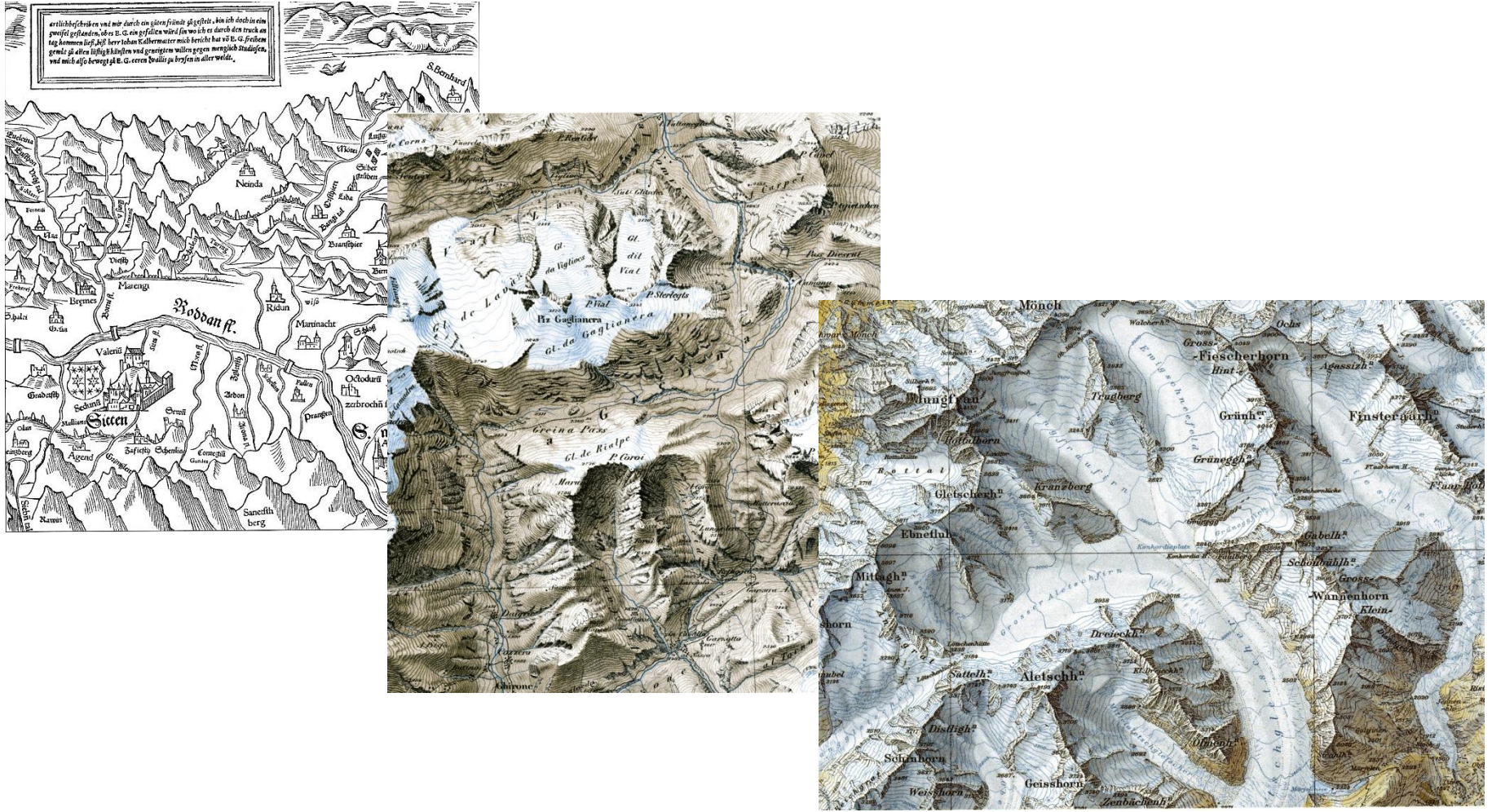
# Zeppelin above Halle



Jacob, R. [Hrsg.] (2000): Mit dem Luftschiff über Halle und Umgebung, S.61)



# Development of morphology in maps

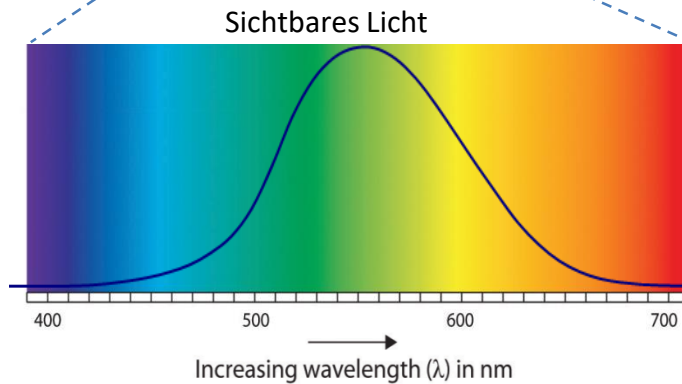
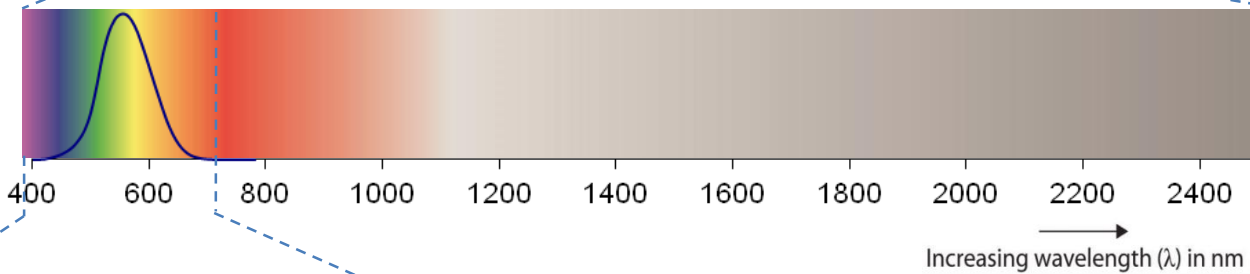
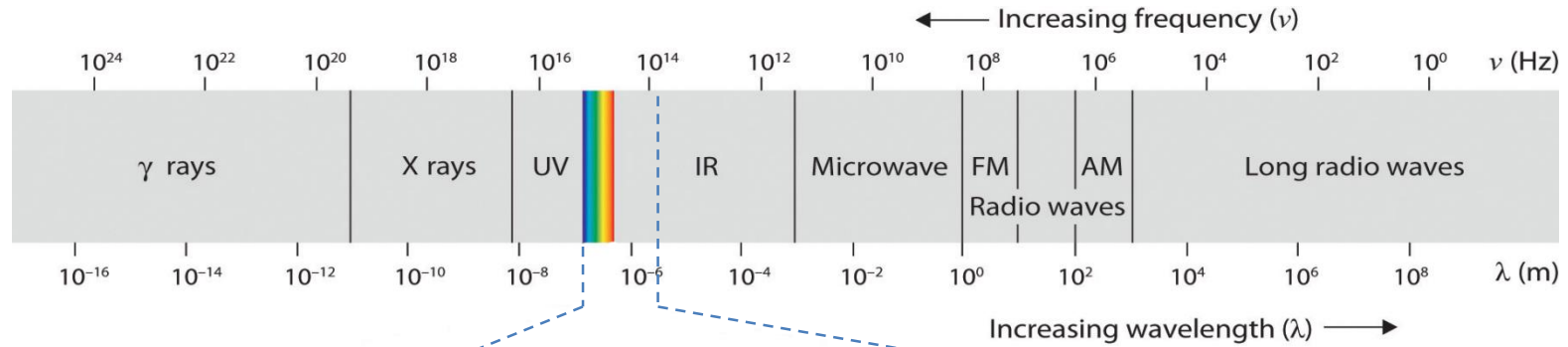


Sammet, 2010

- Lectures and elearning modules
- Exercises
  - 180 students, PC pool with 40 places
  - „ready to use“
  - Standardization
  - Examples for all BSc studies
- Excursion
  - Training site in the surrounding of Halle (public transport, bike)
  - Short field trip and self study
  - Increasing of knowledges landscape – maps-remote sensing data



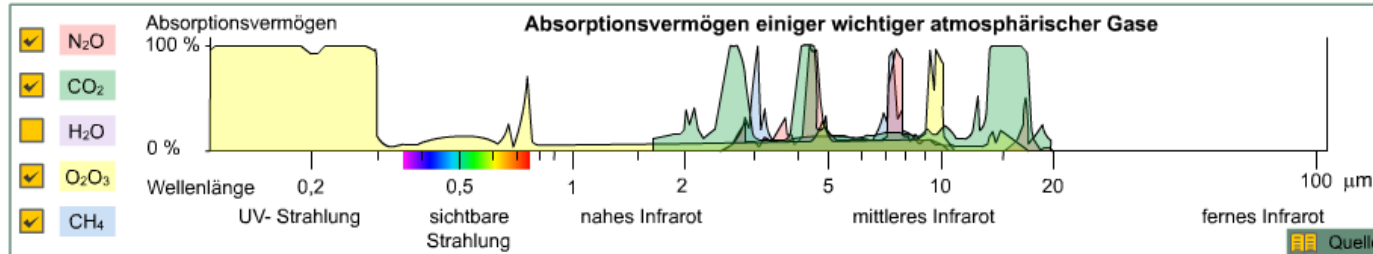
- EMS, spectral reflectance in geology, soils and vegetation
- Platforms ( UAV, airborne, spaceborne)
- Active and passive systems
- Multitemporal remote sensing
- Multiscale remote sensing
- Examples- global-regional-local
- Basic image interpretation
- Basic digital image processing



Sensitivitätskurve des menschlichen Auges

Gläser, 2015

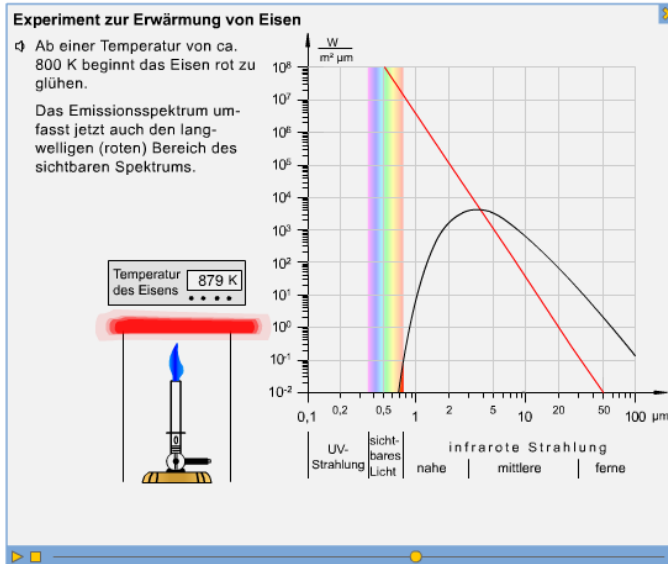
Atmospheric absorption → [http://www.webgeo.de/r\\_002/](http://www.webgeo.de/r_002/)



[http://www.webgeo.de/r\\_002/](http://www.webgeo.de/r_002/)

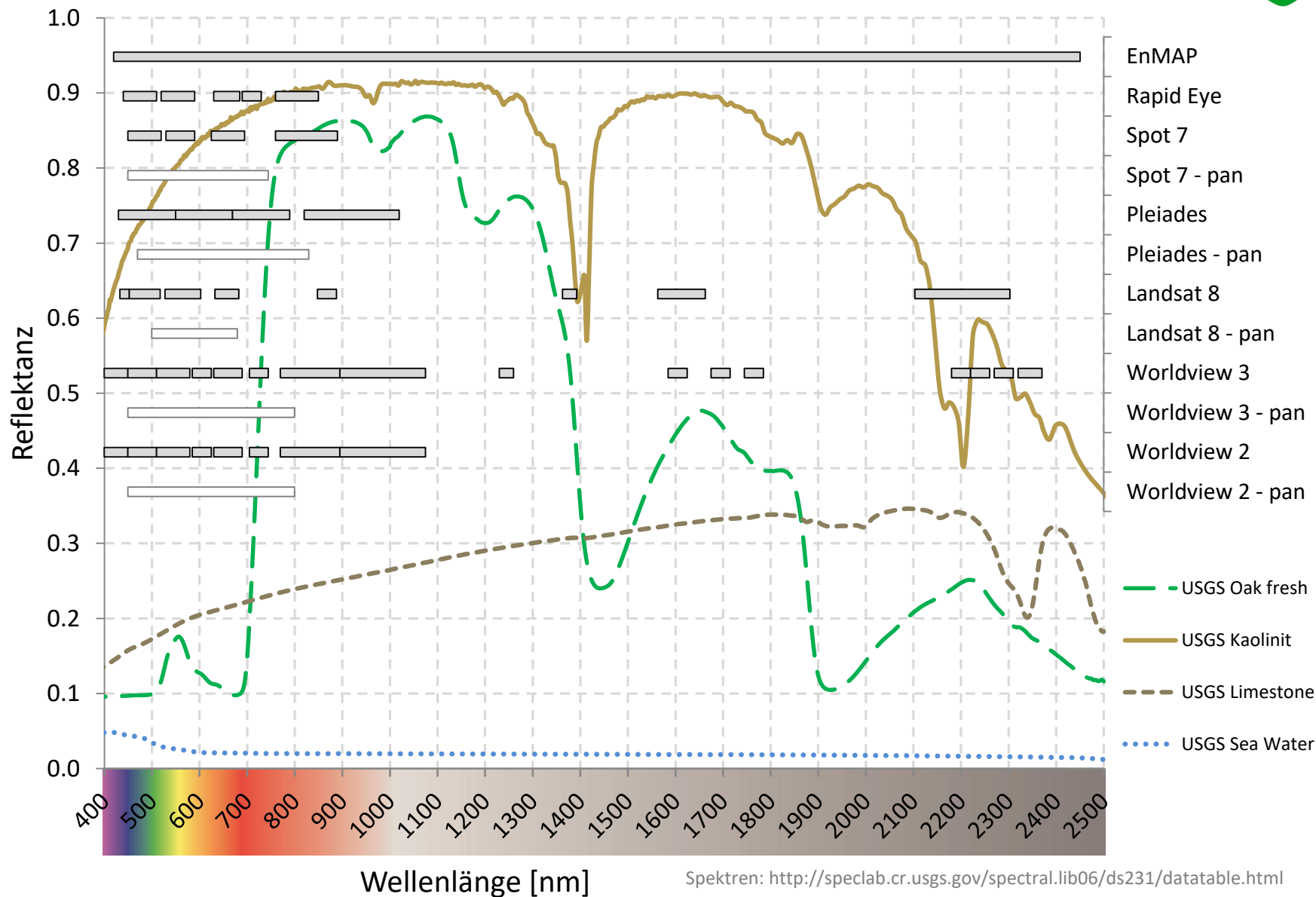
Wien's displacement law → [http://www.webgeo.de/k\\_304/](http://www.webgeo.de/k_304/)

Das Wiensche Verschiebungsgesetz



[http://www.webgeo.de/k\\_304/](http://www.webgeo.de/k_304/)

# Remote Sensing Sensors and spectral reflectance





**Ballon**

[http://kansan.com/media/2013/04/geology\\_jjakowatz21.jpg](http://kansan.com/media/2013/04/geology_jjakowatz21.jpg)



**Starrflügler**

[http://media.defenceindustrydaily.com/images/AIR\\_UAV\\_RQ-11\\_Raven\\_lg.jpg](http://media.defenceindustrydaily.com/images/AIR_UAV_RQ-11_Raven_lg.jpg)



**Oktokopter**

[http://www.utas.edu.au/\\_data/assets/image/0003/276618/IMG\\_7323.jpg](http://www.utas.edu.au/_data/assets/image/0003/276618/IMG_7323.jpg)



Flugzeug

<http://arsf.nerc.ac.uk/images/g-envr-image2.jpg>,  
[http://www.intergraph.com/global/de/assets/images/ILV-Flugzeug-3\\_Copyright\\_ILV-Fernerkundung-GmbH.jpg](http://www.intergraph.com/global/de/assets/images/ILV-Flugzeug-3_Copyright_ILV-Fernerkundung-GmbH.jpg)



Helikopter

<http://blog.lidarnews.com/nasa-tests-lidar-2>,  
[http://radio.aalto.fi/en/research/space\\_technology/hutscat-mounted.jpg](http://radio.aalto.fi/en/research/space_technology/hutscat-mounted.jpg)

- Understanding of the technical principles of the sensors
- Understanding of resolution:
  - Spatial
  - Spectral
  - Temporal
  - Radiometric

Many students have problems in understanding relation:

Pixel sizes – landscape parameters- information in the images

Examples from one area in different pixel sizes

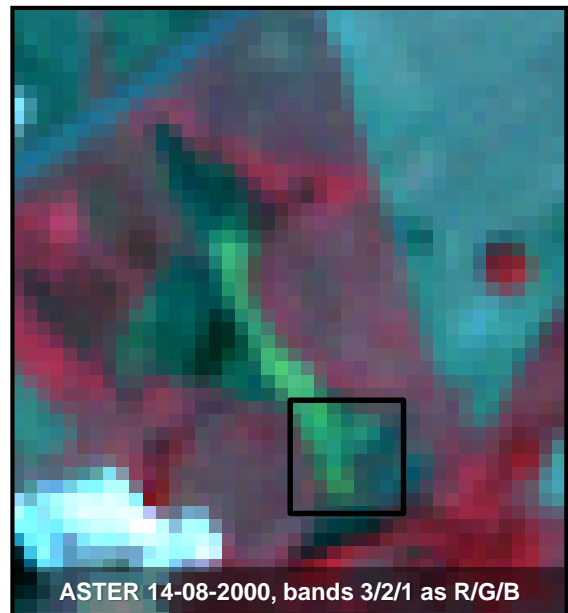
# Issues of different geometric/spatial resolutions



high resolution aerial photograph

airborne hyperspectral scanner

spaceborne multispectral sensor



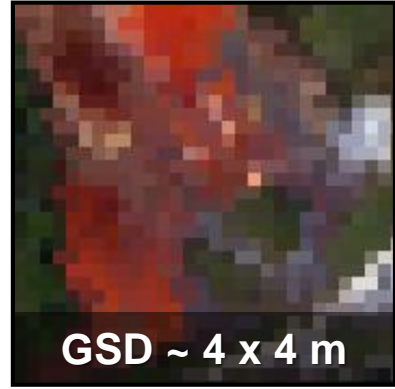
aerial photograph SHS GmbH 04/2009

HyMap image 19-08-2009, bands 14/7/1 as R/G/B

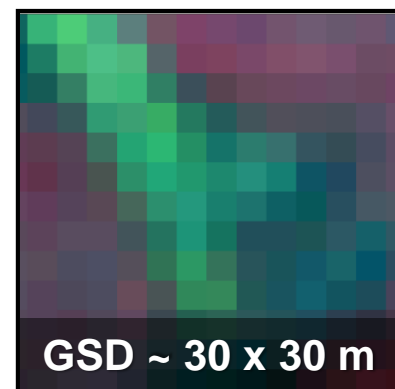
ASTER 14-08-2000, bands 3/2/1 as R/G/B



GSD ~ 20 cm



GSD ~ 4 x 4 m



GSD ~ 30 x 30 m

Digital airborne camera

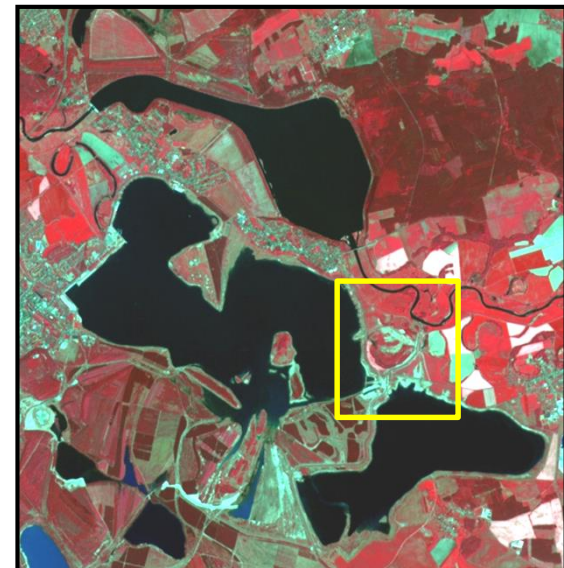
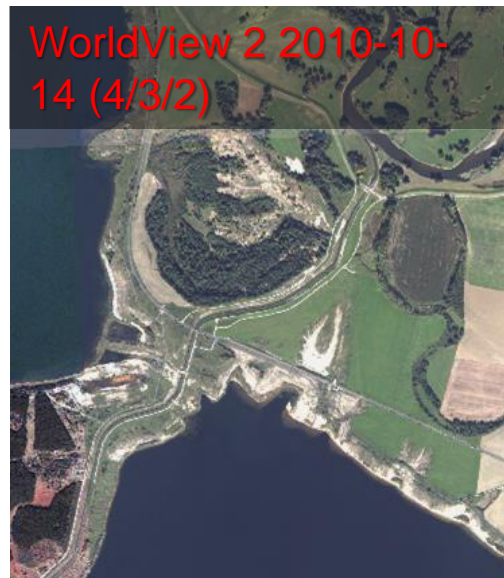
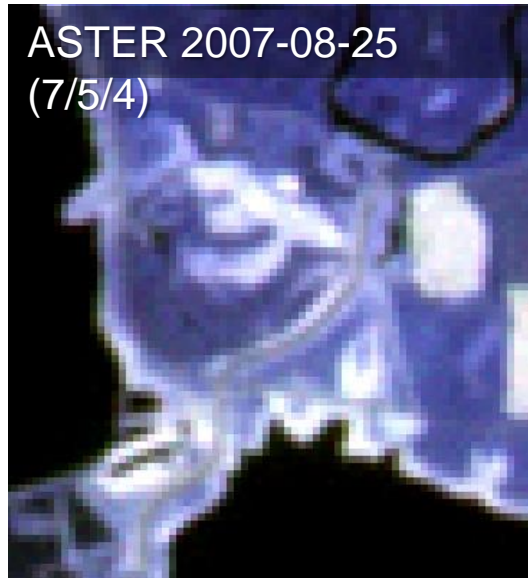
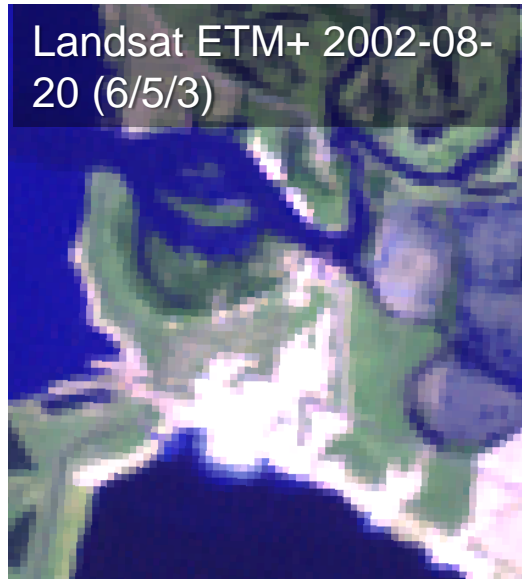
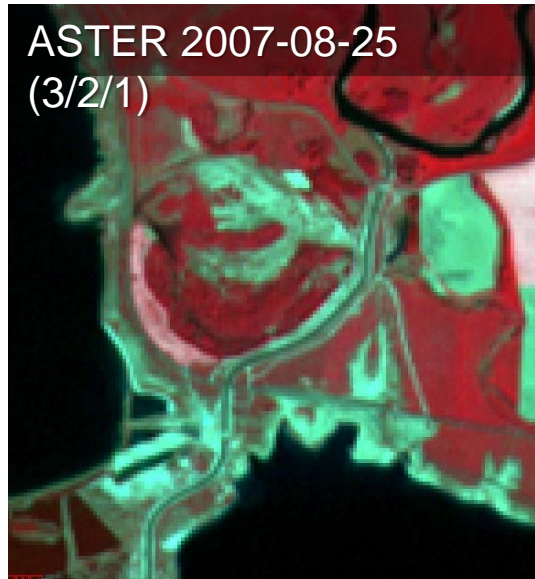
Airborne HyMap data

Satellite ASTER data





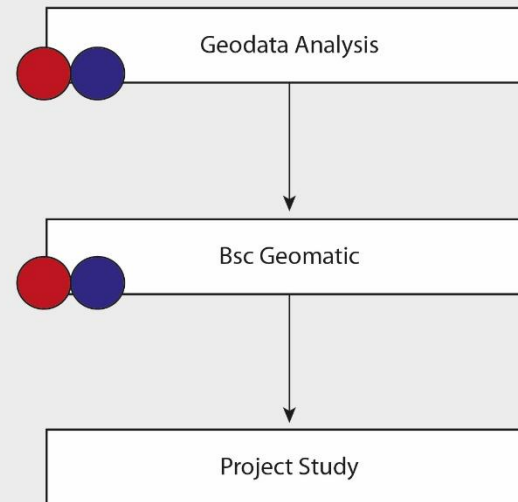
# Spatial resolution of spaceborne remote sensing





# BSc Courses

basic knowledge



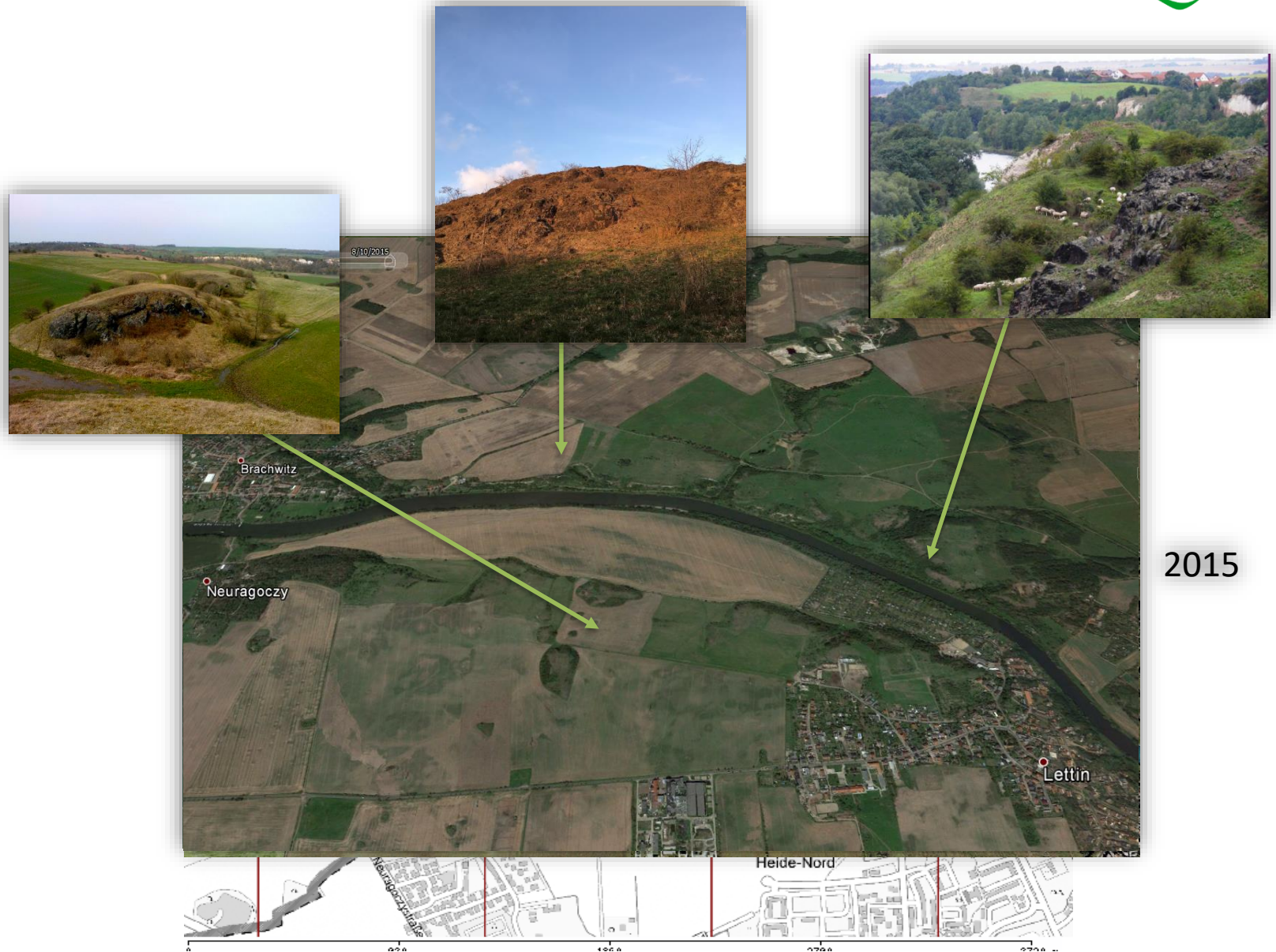
 lectures  exercises



- Main content similar to the geodata analyses
- Examples in one area to increase the understanding for:
  - Official geodata
    - Topographic data/ATKIS
    - Orthophotos ( RGB, CIR)
    - DTM
    - Soil maps
    - Geological maps
    - CORINE/BTNT
  - Scales
  - Generalization
  - Geodata infrastructure
  - GIS

- For all topics show examples world wide and in addition in **one site**
- The test site is very near to the university
- The small test site shows a large variety in the landscape parameters
- We do have a large variety of official governmental data and remote sensing data in different scales as well as free and commercial data





2015

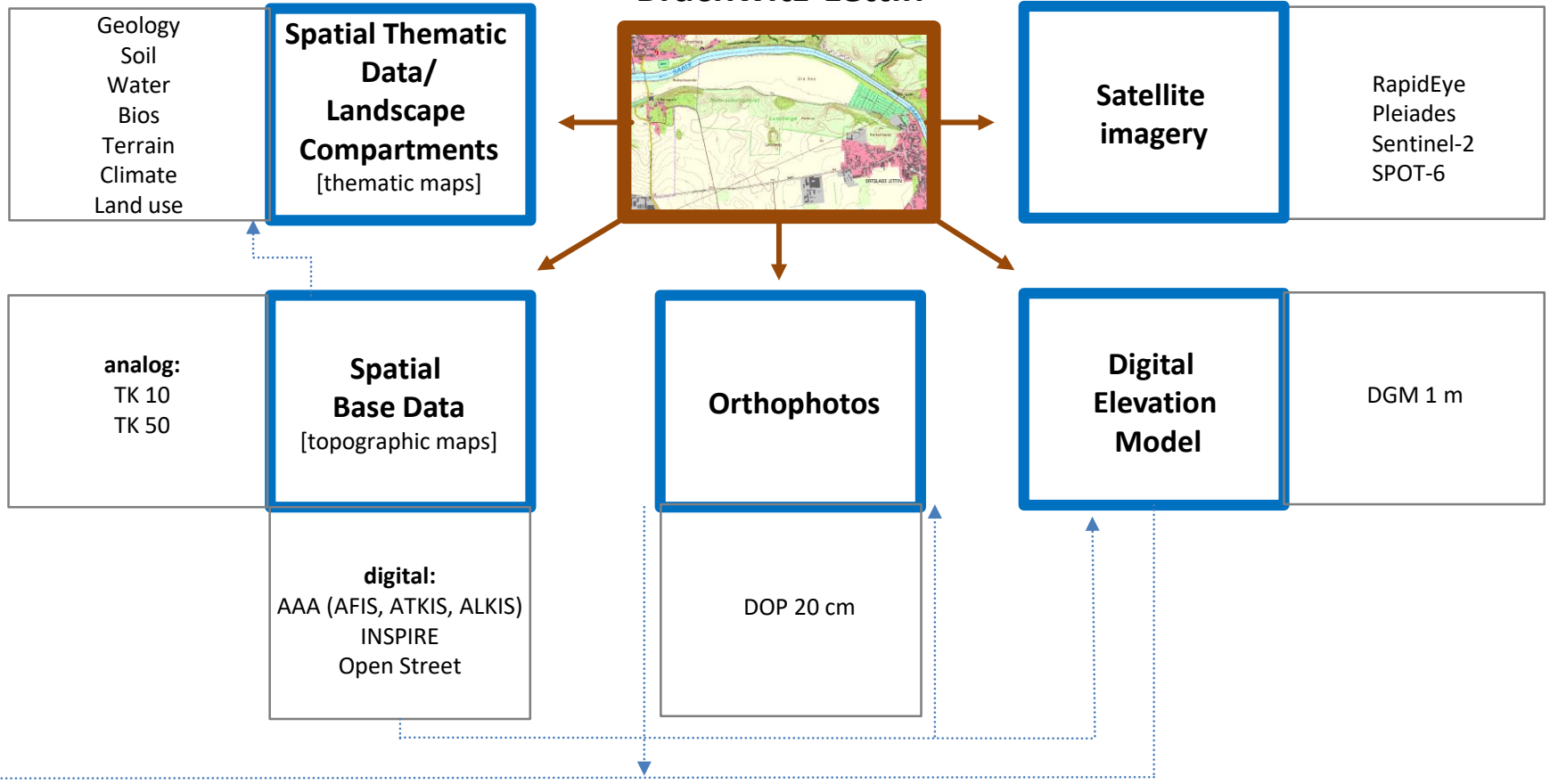
# Landscape impression



# Study area Brachwitz-Lettin



(Steinhardt et al. 2012  
nach Löffler 2002b)



# Virtual excursion – Darß Peninsular (Germany)

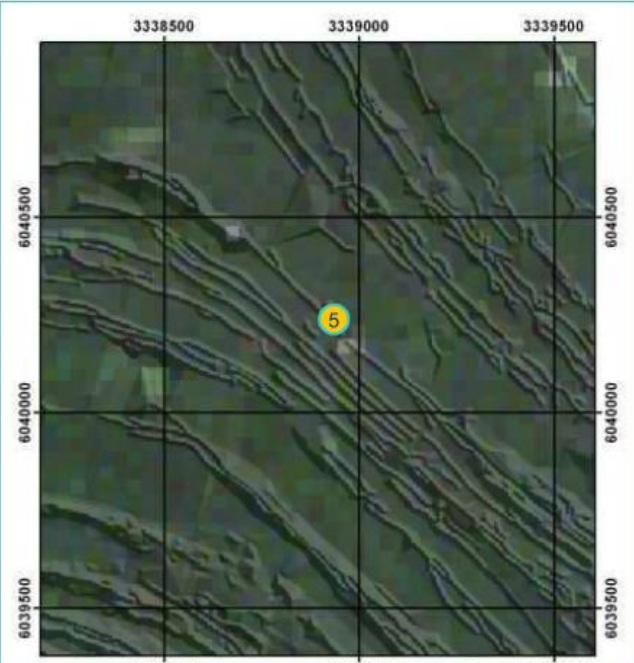
[http://www.webgeo.de/d\\_003/](http://www.webgeo.de/d_003/)

## Virtuelle Exkursion Darß

Inhalt

5. Standort: K-Gestell Neudarß

Start Inhalt Ende



Zurück im Darßfeld liegt der 5. Exkursionsstandort unweit der

### Topographische Karten

<b>TK10</b>	<b>TK25</b>
100 %   0 %	100 %   0 %
Transparenz	Transparenz

### Thematische Karten

<b>Touristische Karte</b>	<b>Biotoptypenkarte</b>
100 %   0 %	100 %   0 %
Transparenz	Transparenz


### Fernerkundungsdaten

<b>Landsat-Satellitenbild (Kanalkombination 3/2/1 in RGB)</b>	<b>panchromatisches Luftbild</b>
100 %   0 %	100 %   0 %
Transparenz	Transparenz

### Digitale Geländemodelle

<b>DGM 5</b>	<b>Schattenmodell</b>
100 %   0 %	100 %   0 %
Transparenz	Transparenz

[Kartenübungen](#)

 **Das Kartenmaterial** vermittelt Ihnen Abbilder des Geländes des Exkursionsstandortes in verschiedenen Maßstabsebenen und Generalisierungsgraden. **Achten Sie** besonders auf die Darstellung des Strandwallsystems, der Bewachsung und der Bodenbeschaffenheit in den Topographischen Karten!  
**Überprüfen Sie** Ihre Kenntnisse in den Kartenübungen!

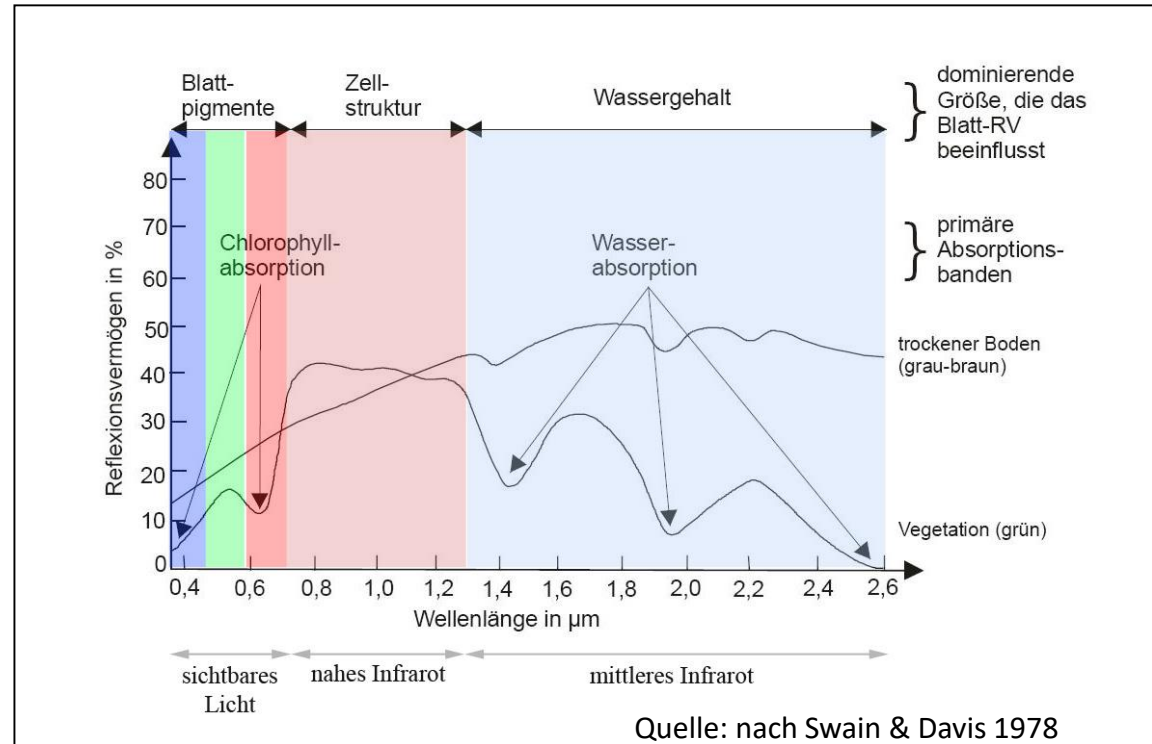
Page: 6 / 10    Powered by WebKit Freiburg - Impressum    File: contents/d\_003\_06.swf ID: 2-5

displaying a wide variety of geodata

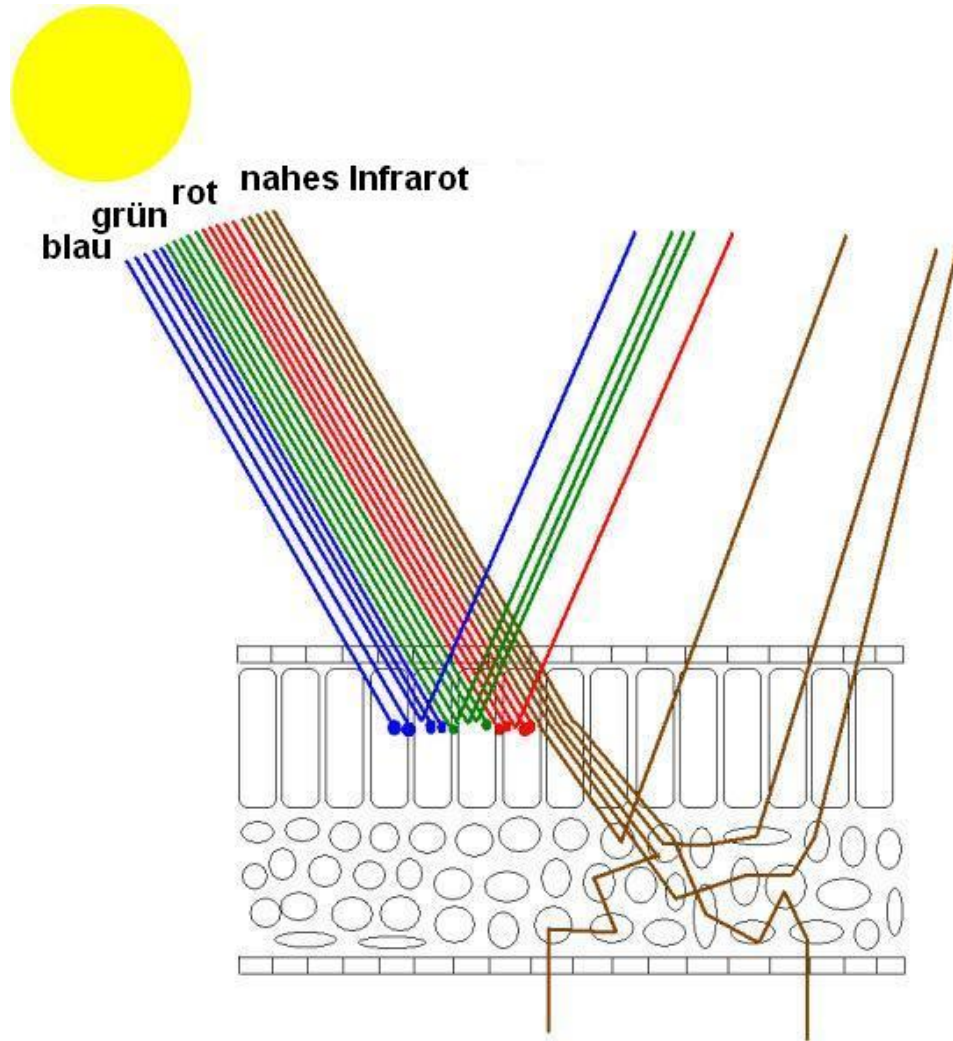


Das spektrale Verhalten grüner und vitaler Blattorgane kann in drei typische Bereiche differenziert werden:

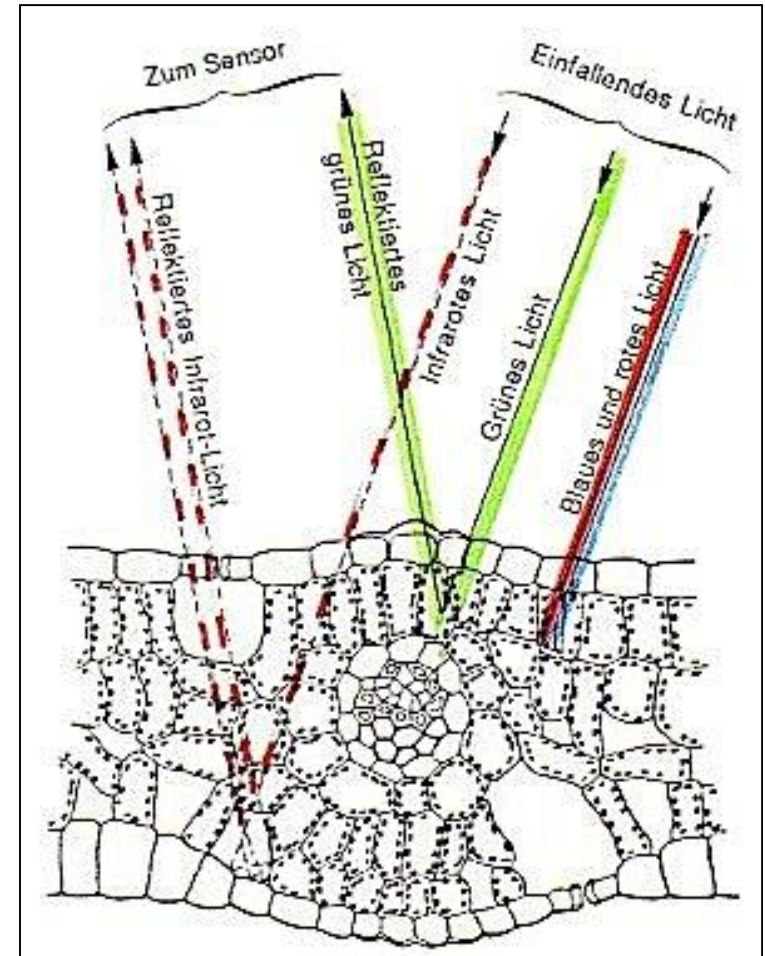
- 0,4-0,7  $\mu\text{m}$  (Absorption der Blattpigmente im Bereich des sichtbaren Lichtes)
- 0,7-1,3  $\mu\text{m}$  (interne Streuung und Brechung der Zell- und Gewebestrukturen)
- 1,3-2,5  $\mu\text{m}$  (Absorption von Wasser im Blattgewebe)



## Strahlungsweg durch das Blatt



[http://www.seos-project.eu/modules/agriculture/images/leaf\\_structure\\_large-de.jpg](http://www.seos-project.eu/modules/agriculture/images/leaf_structure_large-de.jpg)



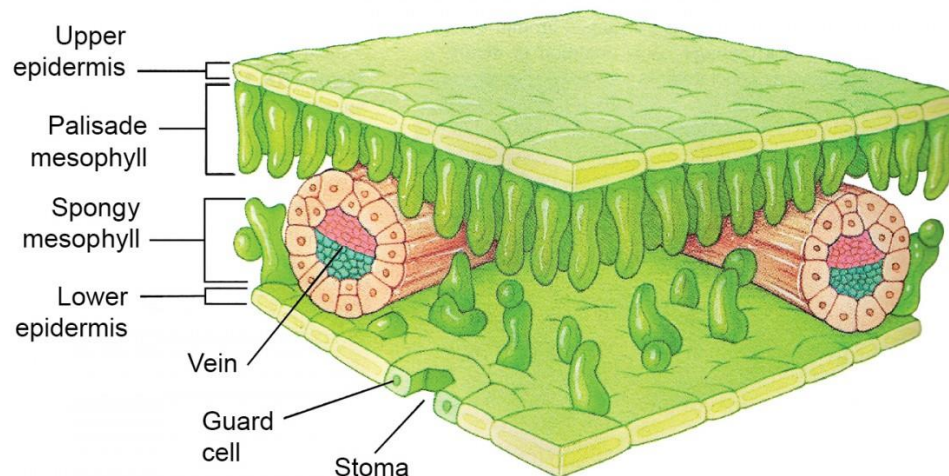
Schematische Darstellung vom einfallenden Licht durch das Blatt nach Wellenlängenbereichen

Quelle: satgeo.zum.de

## Blattstruktur

### Dorsiventrale Struktur (meist zweikeimblättrige P.)

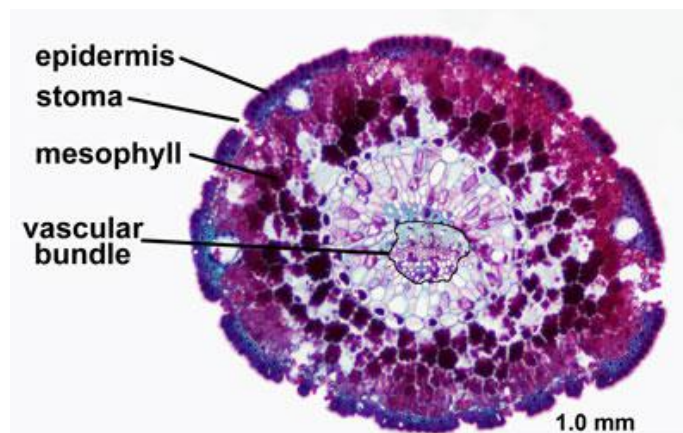
- bifazial (eine Symmetrieachse) aufgebaut
- Schwamm- und Pallisadenparenchym sind getrennt



<https://online.science.psu.edu/sites/default/files/biol011/fig-9-15-Leaf-Strucutre.jpg>

### Kompakte Struktur (meist einkeimblättrige P.)

- Äquifazial („gleiche“ Ober- und Unterseite) aufgebaut
- Schwamm- und Pallisadenparenchym sind nicht deutlich getrennt
- Nadelblätter, Mais

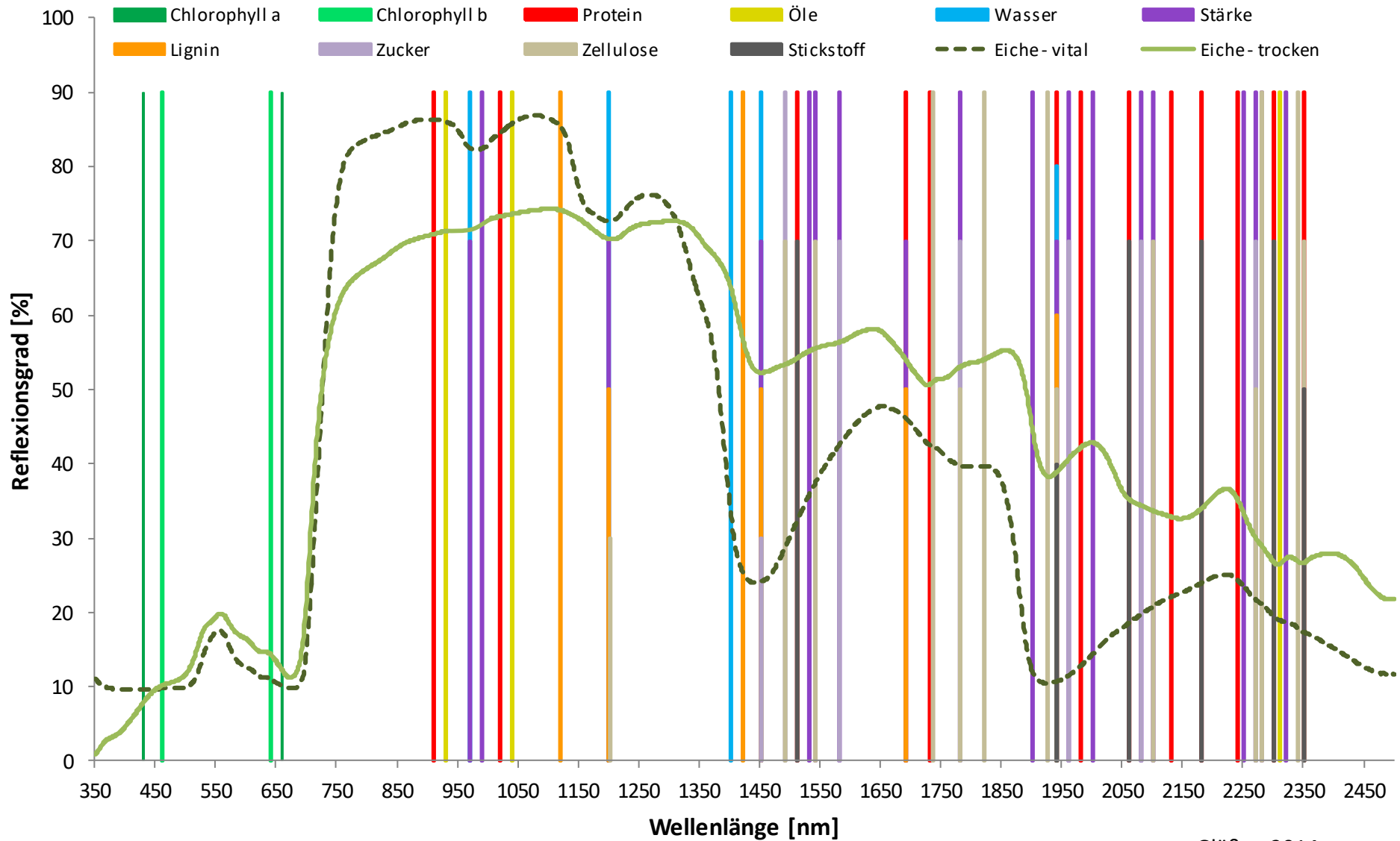


[http://www.deanza.edu/faculty/mccauley/6a\\_site\\_images/plants-images/pinus-1needle-b-400.jpg](http://www.deanza.edu/faculty/mccauley/6a_site_images/plants-images/pinus-1needle-b-400.jpg)

Blattaufbau vom Laub- und Nadelblatt

Quelle: [www.storm.uni.edu](http://www.storm.uni.edu)

# Advanced information in Master: detailed spectral features, related to hyperspectral data



Gläser, 2014



## *Increasing understanding landscape - statial models*

- Seeing
- Discovering
- Observing
- Analysing
- Interpretation

## *Practical exercises:*

- Pixelsizes - Landscape components
  - Orientation with different coordinate systems
  - Morphology
  - Landuse types
  - Estimation and measuring, like horizontal distances, inclination, curvatore
- 
- Example: Isohypsies from maps - profile versus DTM, Lasersannerdata
  - Demonstration of field equipement for gound measurements
    - GNSS
    - LAI
    - Spectrometer

- Teamwork, 10 – 15 students, 2 semester
- Thematic Topic with enhanced application in RS and GIS

## *Examples from the last years:*

- Shrinking Dead Sea, Isarel
- Extrem Flood Events at Elbe Riover: 2002, 2006,2010, 2013
- Water tourism concept at the Saale river
- Invasive Species in the Town Forest DölauerHeide
- Salty Cotton - Buchara Oases, Usbekistan



„ Geography in the trust sense of the science“

## Why?

- 200 students, very limited staff
- New technical approaches
- Long term experiences in E-learning
- In the beginning time consuming, later on time saving
- Pool of questions

## How?

- Up to 5 PC Pools in two houses parallel
- Support by LLZ
- Electronic test must be named in the examination rules

## Bsc in Geography

- Students from Halle University
- Students with knowledges on cartography and GIS and very few remote sensing
- Students with enhanced knowledges in RS and GIS

## Students from other Bsc

- Forestry
- Agriculture
- Spatial Planning
- Geology
- Regional sciences
- Social and Economical Sciences



- Large variety and amount in education in GIS and RS
- Variation from „only statistics“ up to advanced GIS and digital image processing



- all students in MSc Geography have to start with 4 basic courses
- one course in each department
- no staff capacity to integrate students in Bsc courses – „ Bridging Courses“



In relation to the large variety of the students we developed a new integrated teaching approach between lectures and self study concept