



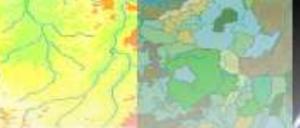
e-SOTER

Regional pilot platform as EU contribution to a Global Soil Observing System

Enhancing the terrain component in SOTER database

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e-SOTER

Overview



- Overview of tested methods for terrain analysis
 - Benchmark datasets
 - New methods
 - Physical entities (hill shed analysis)
 - Homogenous segments (object-based segmentation)
- Assessment
 - Cramer's V statistic
 - Bayesian Networks
- Recommendations for e-SOTER





Benchmark datasets

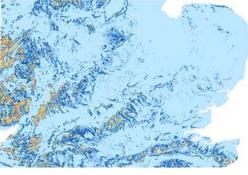


Methods found in literature

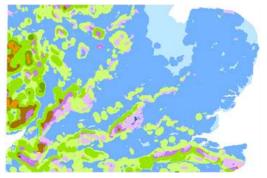
One of the ways to overcome the limitations of grid based methods is incorporation of **objects** into methodology of landform classification

OTTO DOUG

- Search windows of fixed sizes
- Limitations:
 - Sensitive to grid size
 - Sensitive to window size
 - Scale of the landscape may not be represented by the combination of the two factors



900m diameter



7200m diameter



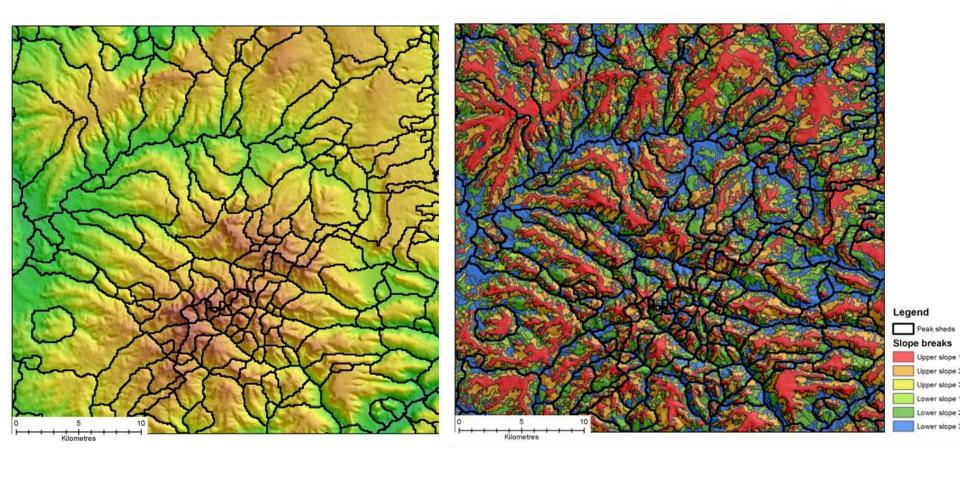
18000m diameter





Physical entities





Peak sheds

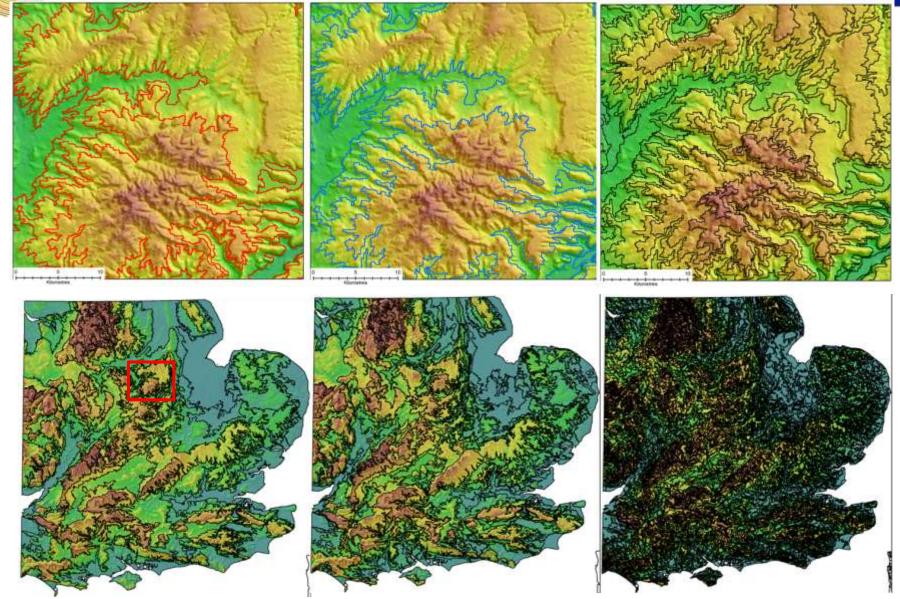
Peak sheds + slope breaks





Homogenous objects





Level 1 Level 2 Level 3



Concept of object based approach



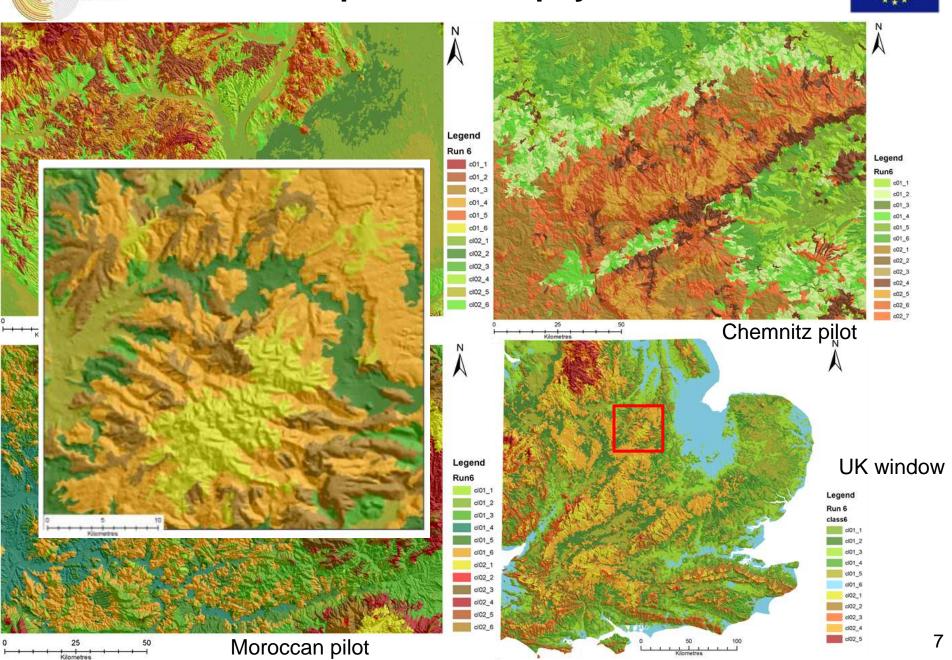
Dissection of landscape into objects	
physical entities	homogenous objects
Basic statistics for each object	
Elevation, slope	
K-means analysis – higher level of landforms	
K-means analysis – lower level of landforms	
Post-processing	
Refinement to target mapping scale	Hammond classification scheme





Cluster maps based on physical entities

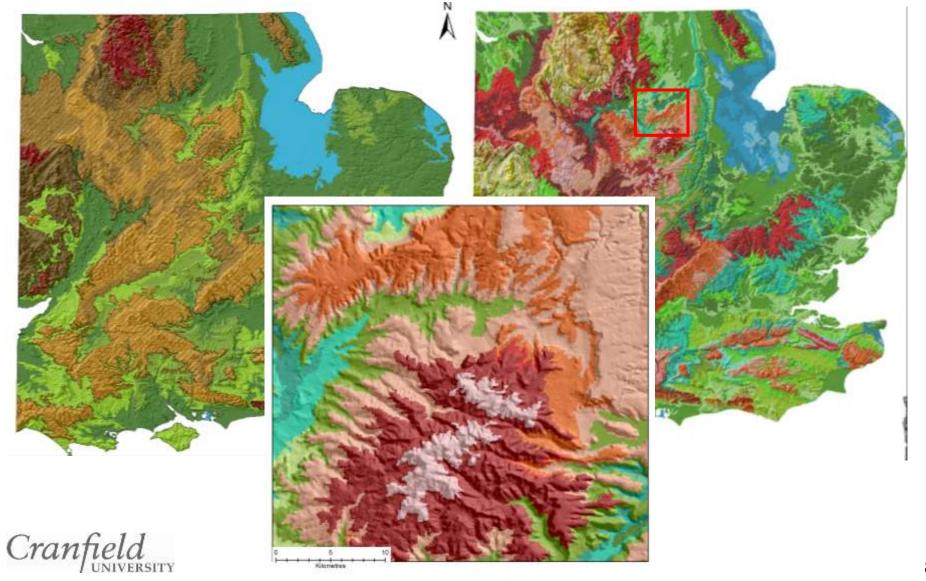






©-SOTER Cluster maps based on homogenous objects



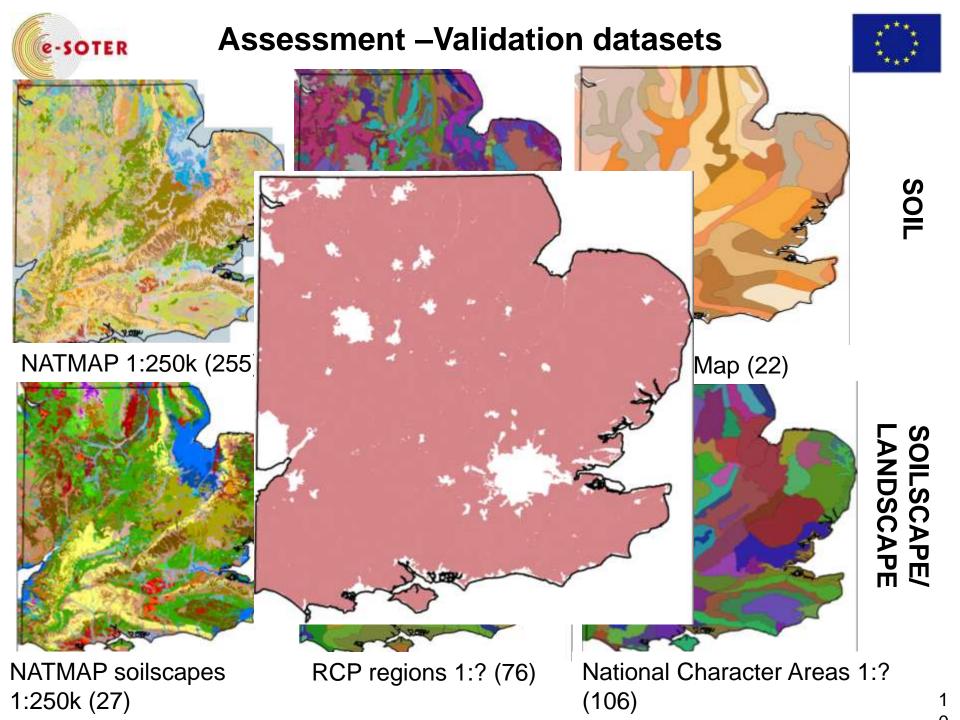


🎉 soter Application of Hammond classification scheme 🔣



- Hammond classifiers:
 - Slope occurrence of slope <8%
 - Local relief
 - Profile type occurrence of lowlands
- Each cluster was characterised with the values of the three classifiers extracted within:
 - peak sheds
 - object-oriented segmentation
- Three-character code applied to ranges of Hammond classifiers (Dikau et al., 1991) → landform subclass
- Landform class and type assigned to each subclass







Assessment – Cramer's V



• Similarity massure between many of different legands and different num

Scatterplot 3D

Final Configuration

Dimension 1 vs. Dimension 2 vs. Dimension 3

NTMP

RCP regions

NATMAPsIscps

Calc

V

0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 ESM

LCA

 $_{_{i}})^{2}$ / E_{ij}

Calc

sets

Multivalid

d all

- •
- List or distances in all dimensions

0.0

2.2 2.2

> 2.3 2.4





Assessment – Bayesian Networks



- Bayesian Belief Networks set to predict validation datasets with the use of various landform maps obtained in the project
- 'Sensitivity to findings' lists for each validation dataset ordering according to the value of entropy reduction
- Indication of importance of each landform map
- Based on a sub-sample of regular points (~300k observations)





Discussion of validation results



- Both methods give different but not dissimilar results
- Bayesian Networks favour approaches based on homogenous objects
- Cramer's V statistic finds more value in approaches based on physical entities.



Legend Hammond classification scheme PHM, A3a, Plains_with_hills OPM, C4a, Open_high_hills TYPE, CLASS, SUBCLASS PHM, A3b, Plains_with_hills OPM, C4b, Open_high_hills PLA, A1a, Flat_or_nearly_flat_plains PHM, A4a, Plains with high hills OPM, C5a, Open_low_mountains OPM, C5b, Open_low_mountains PLA, A1b, Flat_or_nearly_flat_plains PHM, A4b, Plains_with_high_hills PLA, A1c, Flat_or_nearly_flat_plains PHM, A5a, Plains_with_low_mountains TAB, A3c, Tablelands_with_moderate_relief PLA, A1d, Flat or nearly flat plains PHM, B3a, Plains_with_hills TAB, A4c, Tablelands_with_considerable_relief

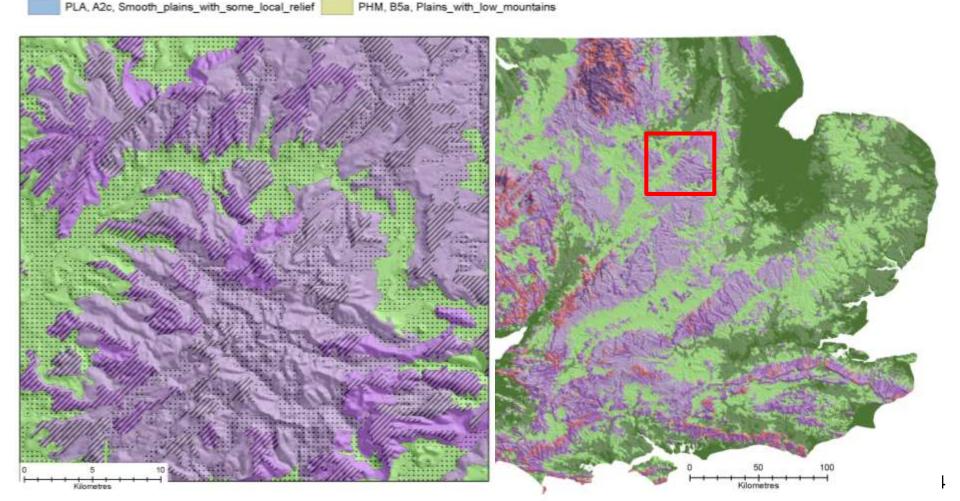
PHM, B4a, Plains_with_high_hills

PHM, B4b, Plains_with_high_hills

TAB, B4c, Tablelands_with_considerable_relief

PLA, A2a, Smooth_plains_with_some_local_relief

PLA, A2b, Smooth_plains_with_some_local_relief





References:



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