

Date

Monday 16 July 2007

Title of session

Workshop 4 – Imagery Matters

Name of presenter/chair

Chair: Peter ter Haar, Director of Products, Ordnance Survey, GB

Presenter: Rui Pedro Juliao, Deputy Director General, Portuguese Geographic Institute

Rapporteurs

Nicholas Hutchings, Defence Geographic centre and Jenny Harding, Ordnance Survey

Presentation title: Provision and use of imagery from mapping agencies to global information providers – exploring the implications

The presentation described how imagery is used by a national mapping agency. IGeoP produces cadastral data of Portugal as well as topographic mapping but does not have responsibility for hydrography. IGeoP produces maps at five scales from small to medium, but the largest scale products are produced by local authorities with IGeoP finance, direction and advice. IGeoP maps usually have an update cycle from five to ten years. To compensate for this, IGeoP makes increasing use of digital orthophotography, primarily from aerial platforms. The principal uses are for cadastral data and thematic cartography. This is partly to support the European Union CORINNE and INSPIRE projects.

Questions	Answers
<p>Dr Luis P Fortes, Institute of Geography & Statistics, Brazil: Does IGeoP utilise only aerial imagery, or satellite imagery as well? Does IGeoP own its own aircraft?</p>	<p>Only aerial imagery is used, except for land use where satellite imagery is utilised. Aircraft are not owned, but leased and operated under contract.</p>
<p>Ingrid Vanden Berghe, Nationaal Geografisch Instituut, Belgium:</p> <p>1. Belgium retains a requirement for high quality vector data, not just imagery. Is this the case for IGeoP ?</p> <p>2. A problem with imagery is that interpretation remains difficult for the untrained user. Imagery should complement maps, not replace them.</p>	<p>1. Vector data is still collected by local authorities.</p> <p>2. For vector data, some objects are not collected.</p>
<p>Toru Nagayama, Geographical Survey Institute of Japan asked whether imagery is really useful to the general public. Has IGeoP analysed public needs and requirements ?</p>	<p>The use of imagery has been analysed in several contexts. Three national projects are under way: Fire risk control, Forest inventory and Land-cover - this last is to provide data for compliance with Kyoto Protocols.</p>
<p>The following comment was made: Imagery has become popular because of ease of access but will not be easy to use on mobile devices because their screens are too small.</p>	
<p>Pamela Siminitz, Intergraph, USA: What percentage of vector data will not be collected in the future?</p>	<p>No precise answer available.</p>
<p>Tyrone Leong, Survey and Mapping Division, Trinidad and Tobago: How does IGeoP control other agencies? Is this difficult?</p>	<p>Yes. There is a coordinating body (the Portuguese Council for Cartography) which co-ordinates the work of nearly thirty different government departments and agencies.</p>
<p>Magnus Gudmundsson, National Land Survey of Iceland: Who pays for data collection?</p>	<p>At present, this is done by IGeoP, but in the future it will be shared.</p>