

Structural / morphological analysis of field boundaries and parcel structure derived from IMAGE 2000

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The "parcelisation index" here presented gives a qualitative estimate of field size variations across Europe. The methodology is based on a segmentation approach that identifies objects having a distinctive spectral behaviour, being characterised by a homogeneous surface bordered by a spectrally significant edge.

The images are analysed without a preceding atmospheric correction that would convert the digital numbers into reflectance. For this reason the methodology must be robust enough to be applied on different sites and different conditions of the atmosphere at the time of recording of the images.

For reasons of simplicity the objects mapped by the segmentation algorithm are referred to as "field boundaries", but it must be outlined that the segmentation provides the delimitation of spectral objects as a function of bio-physical properties which reflect the structure of cadastral units, the land use system, the agricultural practice, therefore the result is a picture of the situation in a precise point in time (the date of image acquisition).



# Image 2000 - the Spatial Reference for Europe

Image2000 products are intended to be the main source of data for updating the European Land Cover database (CORINE Land Cover), but are also reference data in themselves. Primarily derived from Landsat 7 Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM) 7 imagery, they are georeferenced and orthorectified, resulting in a consistent, high quality product.

Image2000 products cover the entire European Union plus candidate countries. They are multi-user and multipurpose, covering a wide range of potential applications.

The main product types are :

•Level Individual orthorectified scenes in national map projection system (approximately 1000 25m resolution scenes. and 12.5m (multispectral) panchromatic). Available for download.

•Level 2 : National image mosaics. An interim product, not distributed.

•Level 5 : European mosaic. In preparation, this product will provide a harmonised dataset from the individual Level 1 scenes.



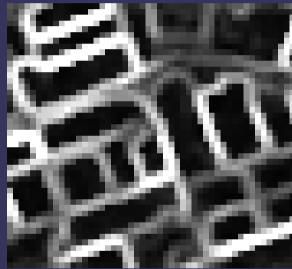
The methodology is based on a multispectral scalar gradient

$$[\rho_{\boldsymbol{s}}(\mathbf{f})](p) = \max \{ d_{\mathcal{E}}[\mathbf{f}(p), \mathbf{f}(p_i)] \mid p_i \in N_{\mathcal{G}}(p) \}.$$

(where  $\rho s$  at a pixel *p* of a multispectral image f as the largest Euclidean distance  $d\varepsilon$  separating f(p) from its neighbours f(pi))



Landsat image (false colour composition bands 4, 5, 3).



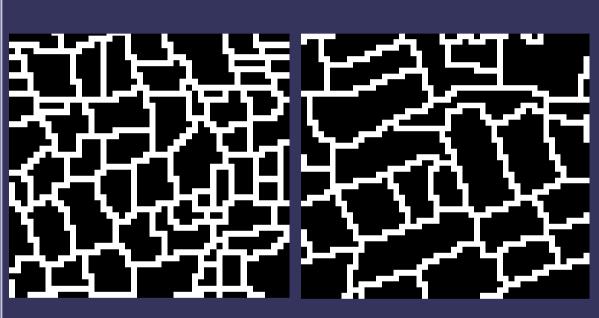
Multispectral gradient according to the eq.above, using a 3 times 3 neighbourhood



Topographic representation of the multispectral gradient



Reces



Watersheds of the gradient image without filtering (note the oversegmentation)

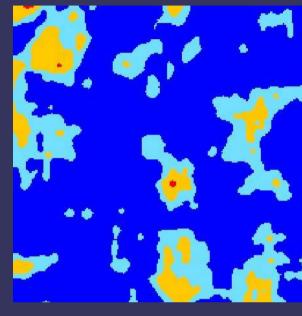
Watersheds on the h-minima transformation of the gradient image using a contrast value of 15 grey levels. Final parcelisation index by convolving the watershed image with a 21 times 21 kernel

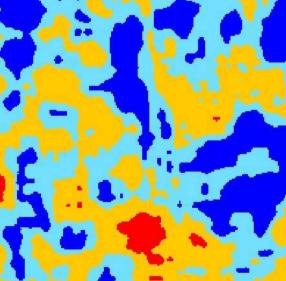










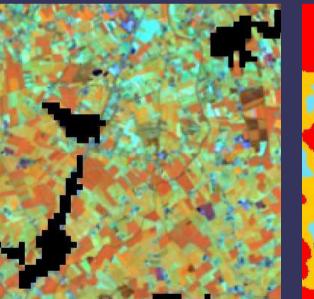


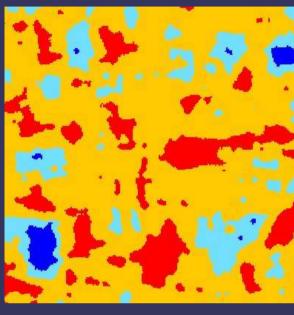
Coarser parcelisation 12 - 80 80 - 100 100 - 130 130 - 210 Finer parcelisation

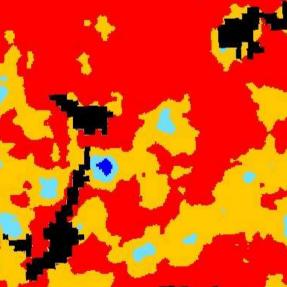












Coarser parcelisation 12 - 80 80 - 100 100 - 130 130 - 210 Finer parcelisation



