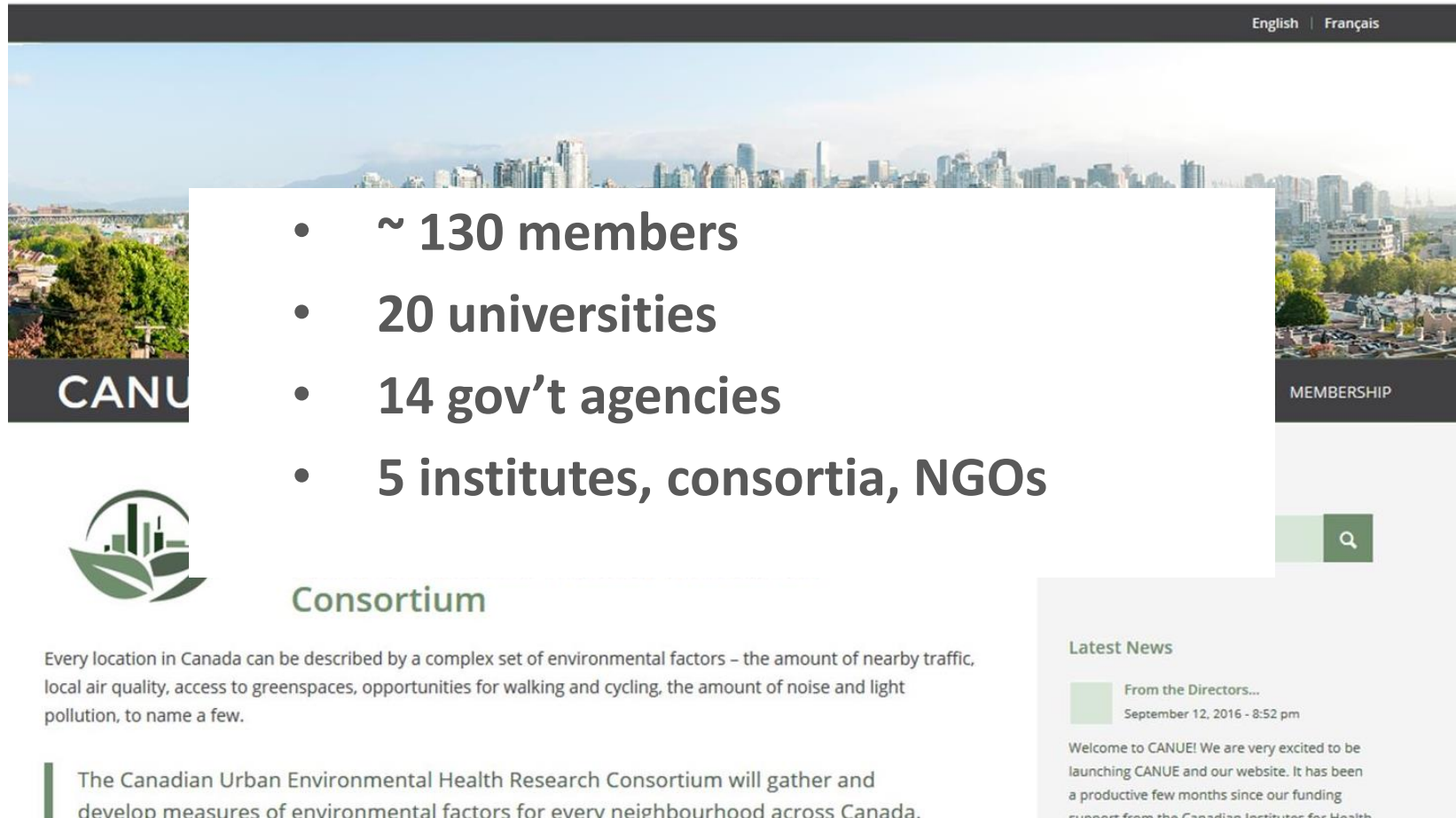


## Agenda

- Short round table introductions of participants
- Overview of CANUE current and planned activities on greenness metrics
- Round table of any other ongoing activities being conducted by participants
- Discussion

# \$4.2 MILLION (2016 – 2021)



The screenshot shows the CANUE website with a city skyline background. A central white box contains a bulleted list of members. To the left is a sidebar with the CANUE logo and a description of the Consortium. To the right is a 'MEMBERSHIP' section with a search bar and a 'Latest News' section featuring a welcome message from the directors dated September 12, 2016.

- ~ 130 members
- 20 universities
- 14 gov't agencies
- 5 institutes, consortia, NGOs

**Consortium**

Every location in Canada can be described by a complex set of environmental factors – the amount of nearby traffic, local air quality, access to greenspaces, opportunities for walking and cycling, the amount of noise and light pollution, to name a few.

The Canadian Urban Environmental Health Research Consortium will gather and develop measures of environmental factors for every neighbourhood across Canada.

**MEMBERSHIP**

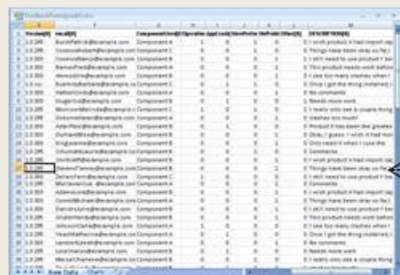
**Latest News**

From the Directors...  
September 12, 2016 - 8:52 pm

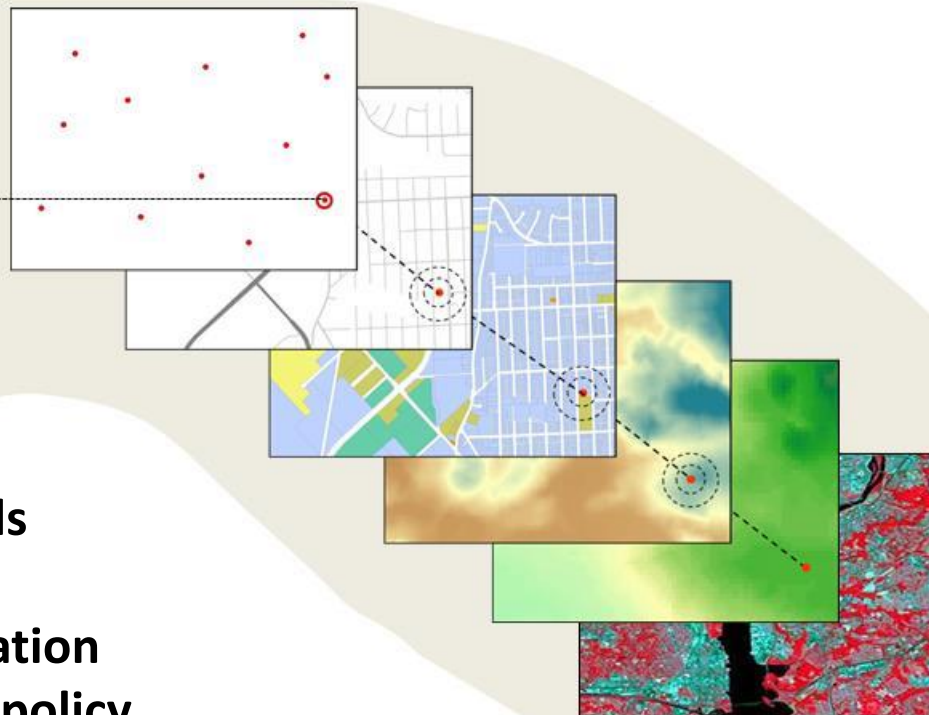
Welcome to CANUE! We are very excited to be launching CANUE and our website. It has been a productive few months since our funding support from the Canadian Institutes for Health

- A wide variety of urban form metrics, well documented and reproducible at the postal code level for all of Canada, from 1980 onward...
- Procedures in place for providing these data, free of charge, to any and all Canadian cohorts and administrative health data stewards for use by researchers...
- New and improved multi-exposure epidemiological studies that provide policy-relevant evidence
- New and improved population exposure characterization, risk assessment and environmental equity studies
- Support for extending our efforts beyond Canada's borders, by incorporating global data sets and seeking out international collaborations with the same research interests

# DATA/METHODS/TOOLS PLATFORM



ID	Name	Component	Notes
1.1.1.1	...	...	...
1.1.1.2	...	...	...
1.1.1.3	...	...	...
1.1.1.4	...	...	...
1.1.1.5	...	...	...
1.1.1.6	...	...	...
1.1.1.7	...	...	...
1.1.1.8	...	...	...
1.1.1.9	...	...	...
1.1.1.10	...	...	...
1.1.1.11	...	...	...
1.1.1.12	...	...	...
1.1.1.13	...	...	...
1.1.1.14	...	...	...
1.1.1.15	...	...	...
1.1.1.16	...	...	...
1.1.1.17	...	...	...
1.1.1.18	...	...	...
1.1.1.19	...	...	...
1.1.1.20	...	...	...
1.1.1.21	...	...	...
1.1.1.22	...	...	...
1.1.1.23	...	...	...
1.1.1.24	...	...	...
1.1.1.25	...	...	...
1.1.1.26	...	...	...
1.1.1.27	...	...	...
1.1.1.28	...	...	...
1.1.1.29	...	...	...
1.1.1.30	...	...	...
1.1.1.31	...	...	...
1.1.1.32	...	...	...
1.1.1.33	...	...	...
1.1.1.34	...	...	...
1.1.1.35	...	...	...
1.1.1.36	...	...	...
1.1.1.37	...	...	...
1.1.1.38	...	...	...
1.1.1.39	...	...	...
1.1.1.40	...	...	...
1.1.1.41	...	...	...
1.1.1.42	...	...	...
1.1.1.43	...	...	...
1.1.1.44	...	...	...
1.1.1.45	...	...	...
1.1.1.46	...	...	...
1.1.1.47	...	...	...
1.1.1.48	...	...	...
1.1.1.49	...	...	...
1.1.1.50	...	...	...



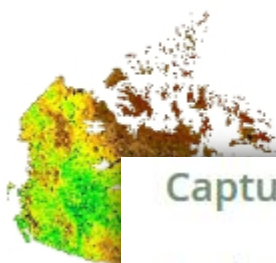
Methods  
Tools  
Documentation  
Distribution policy

1980

2050

CANUE DATA

## NDVI: linking to every Canadian neighbourhood



The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is based on satellite measurements of radiation reflected by the Earth's surface. Different characteristics of the reflected spectra can be combined to identify green vegetation – trees, grass and other plants. The NDVI has been widely used to study greenness and health. We are compiling a

## Capturing different greenness qualities

Data from the NDVI only indicate greenness, which prevents us from unraveling the causal pathways between green places and health. We are developing a suite of measures to investigate these pathways, including accessibility of green space, type of vegetation, tree canopy cover, and related estimates of ecosystem services. Building on current work in Vancouver, we will also help to enhance NDVI with measures of green space access and quality by linking municipal data and applying quality appraisal with Google Street.



Complete NDVI → postal codes for:

- 30m Landsat 5 – 8      1985 - present
- 250m MODIS            2002 - present
- 1 km AVHRR            1979 – present

Green View Index → postal codes

- MIT code from 2015 (can implement for Canadian postal codes)
- Talking with Google now re: premium account for increased access
- Developing neural network/machine learning to identify vegetation pixels vs other green (signs, cars, buildings, etc)

Comprehensive review for methods and data discovery, implement metrics next fiscal (April 2018 →)

- Metrics including access to greenness
- Metrics including type of greenness (playground, sports field, garden...)
- Work on urban tree inventories
- Many other satellite-based measures possible:
  - enhanced vegetation index,
  - leaf area index
  - vegetation continuous fields
  - Soil moisture
  - Normalized difference water index
  - Tassel cap brightness, etc.
  - which to include, if any?

Completing NDVI → postal codes for:

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| • 30m Landsat 5 – 8 | 1985 – present |
| • 250m MODIS        | 2000 - present |
| • 1 km AVHRR        | 1979 – present |

On hand:

Average of annual max  
within 100m for each  
postal code, 2004 to  
2016)



Approach:

- Use Google Earth Engine to produce cloud free water masked composites and export summary stats per pixel (min, max, mean, others?) – Export times are an issue so want think about what is useful
- Develop python script to calculate values for neighbourhoods (tested 800,000 postal codes → 100 sec for 100m; 176 sec for 1000m)



# GREENNESS - NDVI

Year/Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1985	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1986	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1987	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1988	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1989	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1990	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1991	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1992	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1993	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1994	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1995	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1996	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1997	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1998	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
1999	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2000	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2001	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2002	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2003	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2004	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2005	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2006	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2007	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2008	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2009	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2010	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2011	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2012	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2013	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2014	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2015	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2016	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
2017	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o



Should we create a 'base' data set that can be used to calculate temporal and spatial aggregations as needed?

OR

Will simple annual and growing season (May 1 – Aug 31?) be enough?

Landsat 5 → Landsat 8 'bridge' – method to calibrate?

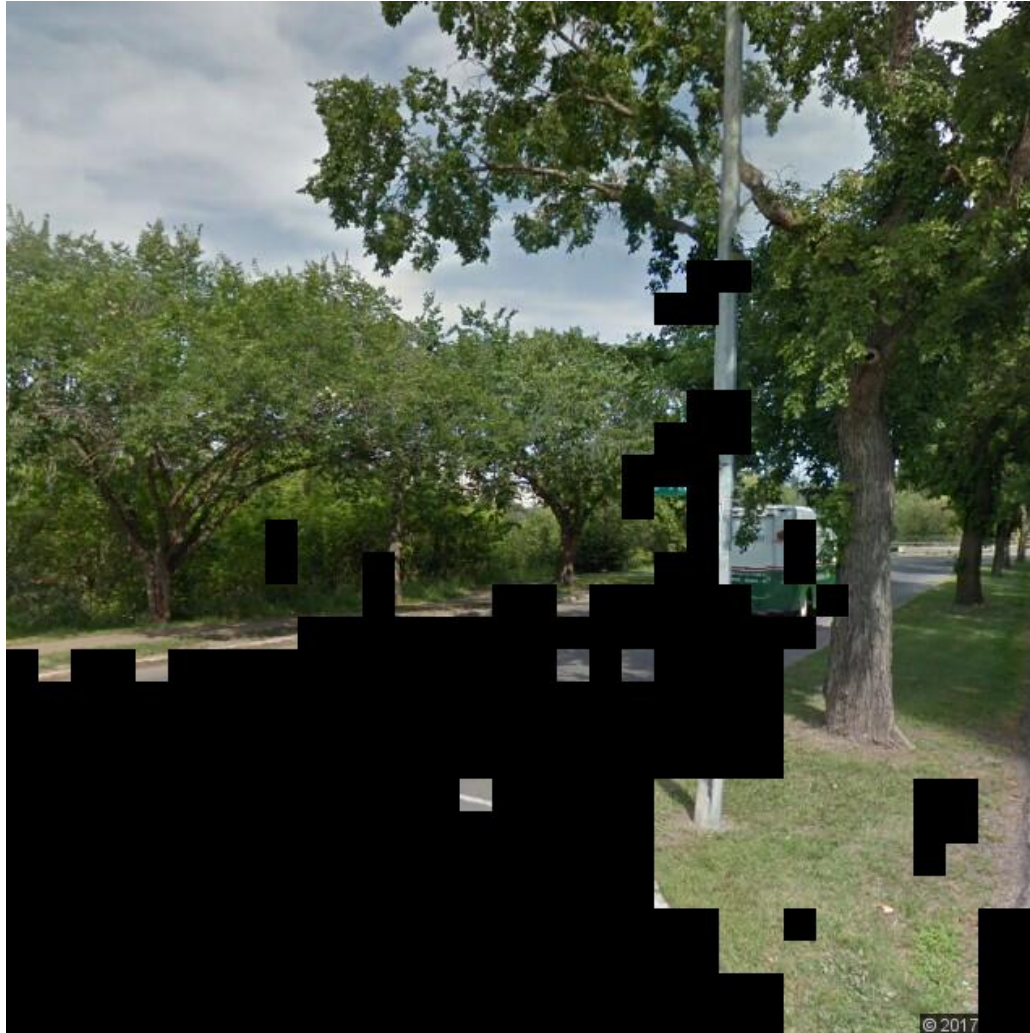
- Missing 2012 – no overlap
- Literature suggests difference is not large, but EVI is more comparable than NDVI

# GREENNESS – Neural Network/Machine Learning



- 30 seconds per image
- 6 images per postal code
- 800,000 postal codes

(can parallel process)



Not so good:

- Sky
- Green vehicle

Good:

- Removed street sign



# GREENNESS – Neural Network/Machine Learning





Better...

# GREENNESS – Neural Network/Machine Learning

First, select the CSV file of interested province:  BC\_Just\_Co...ICode.csv Then, upload it:

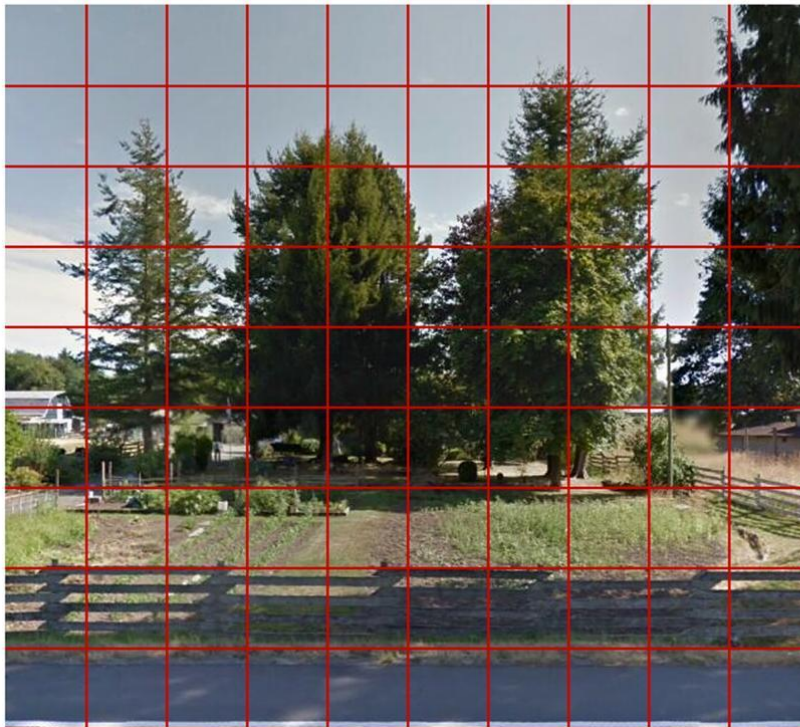
If you encounter any kind of error you can change the image:

Now, please choose all the cells on the image that have >50% vegetation. You can adjust the total vegetation percentage with the green buttons on the right side of the image.

When you are done with the current image, please submit your result:

When you had enough for this session, please export the results, otherwise they are gone:  Now, you are good to go:

Please come back again! :-)



Greenness  
Percentage:

0 %



Amazon Turk – could have this done for \$.10 per image... \$100 for 1000 images...

- How are others creating good training data?
  - How sensitive are results to training input?
  - (Tree trunks vs phone poles...)
  - Timing/date of pictures?
- Frequency of recalculation?