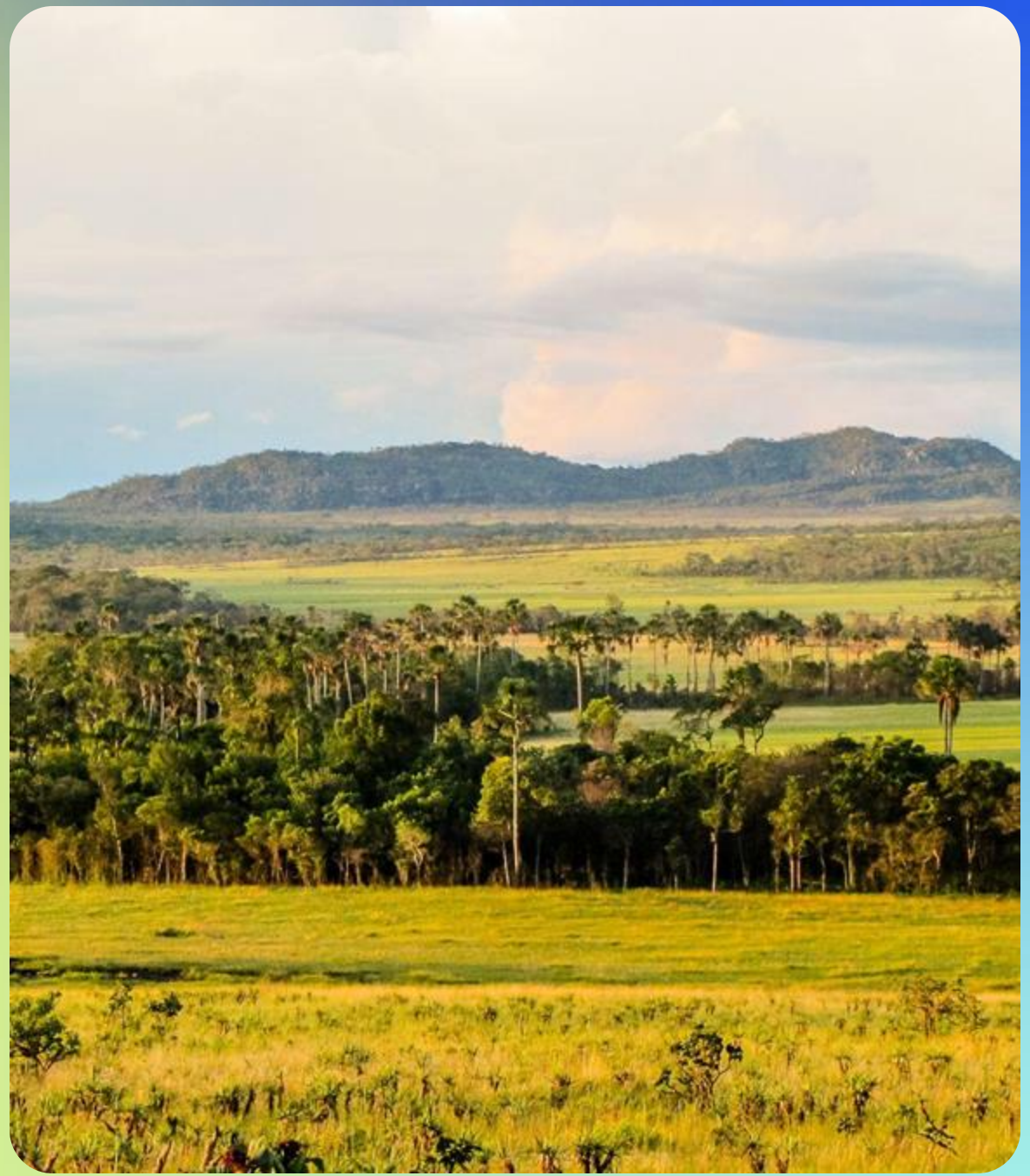
Global Pasture Watch maps Geo-Wiki feedback campaign

Guidelines



Developed by:
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis IIASA

In close collaboration with:
Laboratório de Processamento de Imagens e Geoprocessamento LAPIG, and Open Geo Hub

- Geo-Wiki Platform
  Gallery of images
- Examples and definitions of cultivated and natural/semi-natural grass landscapes

Geo-Wiki Registration & Feedback

- Go to https://www.geo-wiki.org/
- Press Launch Geo-Wiki
- Check out or video on how to get started
- Register for the newsletter to receive updates
- On the upper left corner select the Geo-Wiki branch – Global Pasture Watch Feedback

- On the left side of the Geo-Wiki menu, under *Global Pasture Watch (GPW)* you see the GPW product and different comparison layers. By clicking on one of them the Geo-Wiki will load the map on your screen. You can use all layers to aid your analysis.

- Select *Start to draw an area* to provide your feedback with geometry, and when you have finished press *Submit feedback* at the bottom. We are interested in large areas of approximately 1km or larger. Check out our feedback tutorial.

Overview

- Grasslands: the Global Pasture Watch (GPW) definition of grassland is quite inclusive. Grasslands are defined as any land cover type which contains at least 30% of dry or wet low vegetation, dominated by grasses and forbs (less than 3 meters) and a:
  - maximum of 50% tree canopy cover (greater than 5 meters),
  - maximum of 70% of other woody vegetation (scrubs and open shrubland), and
  - maximum of 50% active cropland cover in mosaic landscapes of cropland and other vegetation.

- In the GPW maps two classes of grasslands are differentiated: cultivated grass and natural/semi-natural grass (see next slides for more details).

- Other classes: all other not included classes of land cover and land use, including, but not limited to, water bodies, rivers, snow, permanent ice, built-up areas, forest, annual crops (e.g. soybean, maize), perennial crops (e.g. coffee), bare ground, rocky outcrops, and wetlands. Generally, we considered everything that does not fit into the cultivated and natural/semi-natural grasslands classes as other land cover.

- Additional information: The GPW map's approach to mapping grasslands is more inclusive in comparison with approaches taken from other maps. See information about the definitions of CGLOPS and UMD GLAD maps.

Task & Definitions

Task: to provide feedback about the Global Pasture Watch Map 2020 for the class grassland, and for the classes cultivated and natural/semi-natural grasslands, using the Geo-Wiki feedback tools

Cultivated grass cover	Natural / Semi-natural grass
• Include areas where grasses and other forage plants have been intentionally planted and managed, as well as areas of native grassland-type vegetation where they clearly exhibit active and 'heavy' management for specific human-directed uses. • Many natural/semi-natural landscapes exist on a human intervention gradient, which is assumed by our criteria to initially be indicated by the presence of livestock-related infrastructure such as fencing and watering points. As interventions become more intensive through time, practices such as regular seeding, ploughing, mowing, fertilization, controlled grazing, and sometimes irrigation, aimed at enhancing productivity and maintaining the desired vegetation cover, start to become visible and/or implied by the visual character of the landscape.	• Include relatively undisturbed native grasslands/short height vegetation, such as steppes and tundra, as well as areas that have experienced varying degrees of human activity in the past. • May contain a mix of native and introduced species due to historical land use and natural processes. • In general exhibit natural-looking patterns of varied vegetation and clearly ordered hydrological relationships throughout the landscape. • Semi-natural areas may still have minimal active management and low-intensity practices such as periodic burning or episodic grazing under human direction to maintain the current grassy state or as part of arid or semi-arid transhumance practices.

Cultivated grassland

Infrastructure
(signs of enclosures)

Contained animals
(signs of managed)

Homogenization
(unnaturally uniform)

Crop rotation &
Inter-field variations
(2-5 years)

Brazilian Cerrado &
northern French

Natural / Semi-natural grassland

Infrastructure
(absence or low signs of delimitations)

Contained animals
(few to no signs of livestock)

Heterogenization
(higher diversity of vegetation)

Seasonal changes
(Natural ecological processes)

Alpine grasslands &
Patagonian steppes

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Don't show any overlays

Global Pasture Watch

- GPW 2020
- GPW 2020 vs C-GLOPS 2019
- GPW 2020 vs GLAD 2019
- GPW vs GLAD & CGLOPS comparison

Show legend Yes No

Related Products

GPW change products

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GPW 2020

show my

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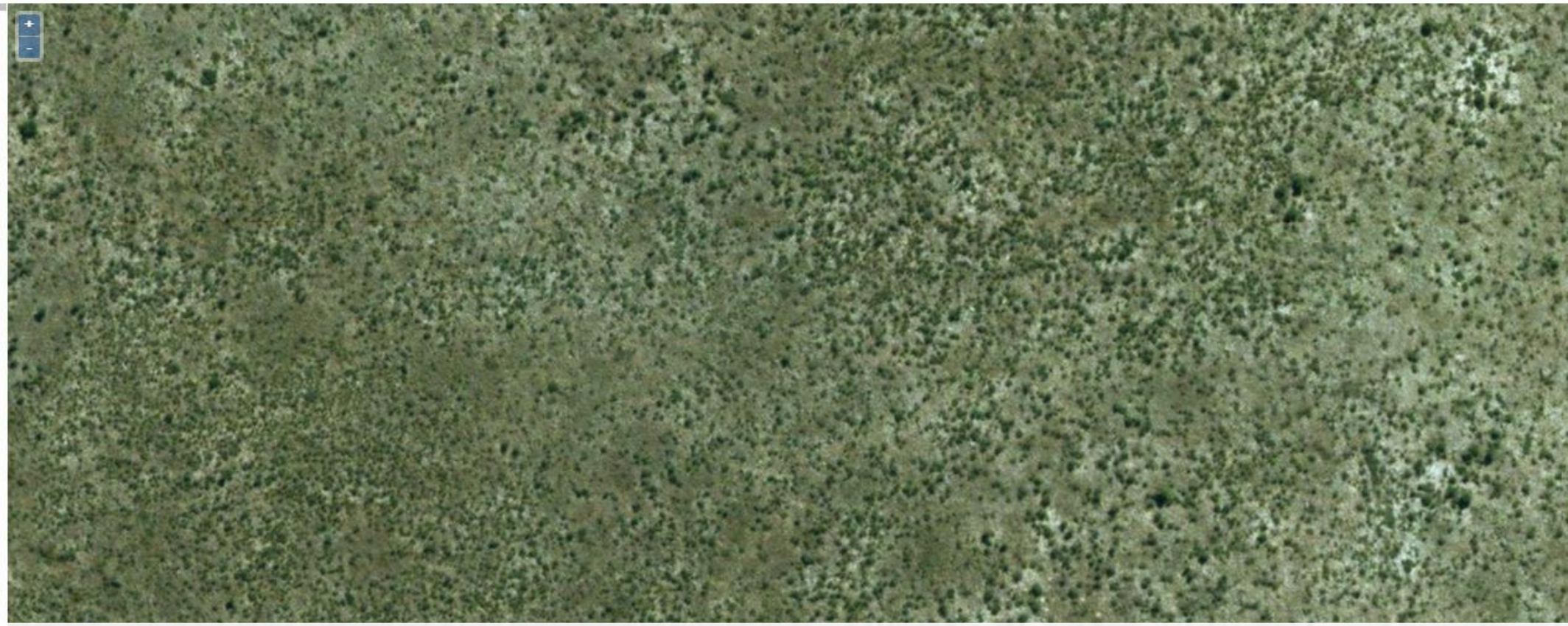
--Please Choose Mapping

--Please Choose LULC Clas

Comment:



Example included: Grassland, Botswana

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Excluded are areas of dense closed shrublands or trees, Paraguay

Global Pasture Watch Feedback

Global Pasture Watch Feedback

Don't show any overlays

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Comment:

Example included: Temporary flooded areas used for grazing, Argentina

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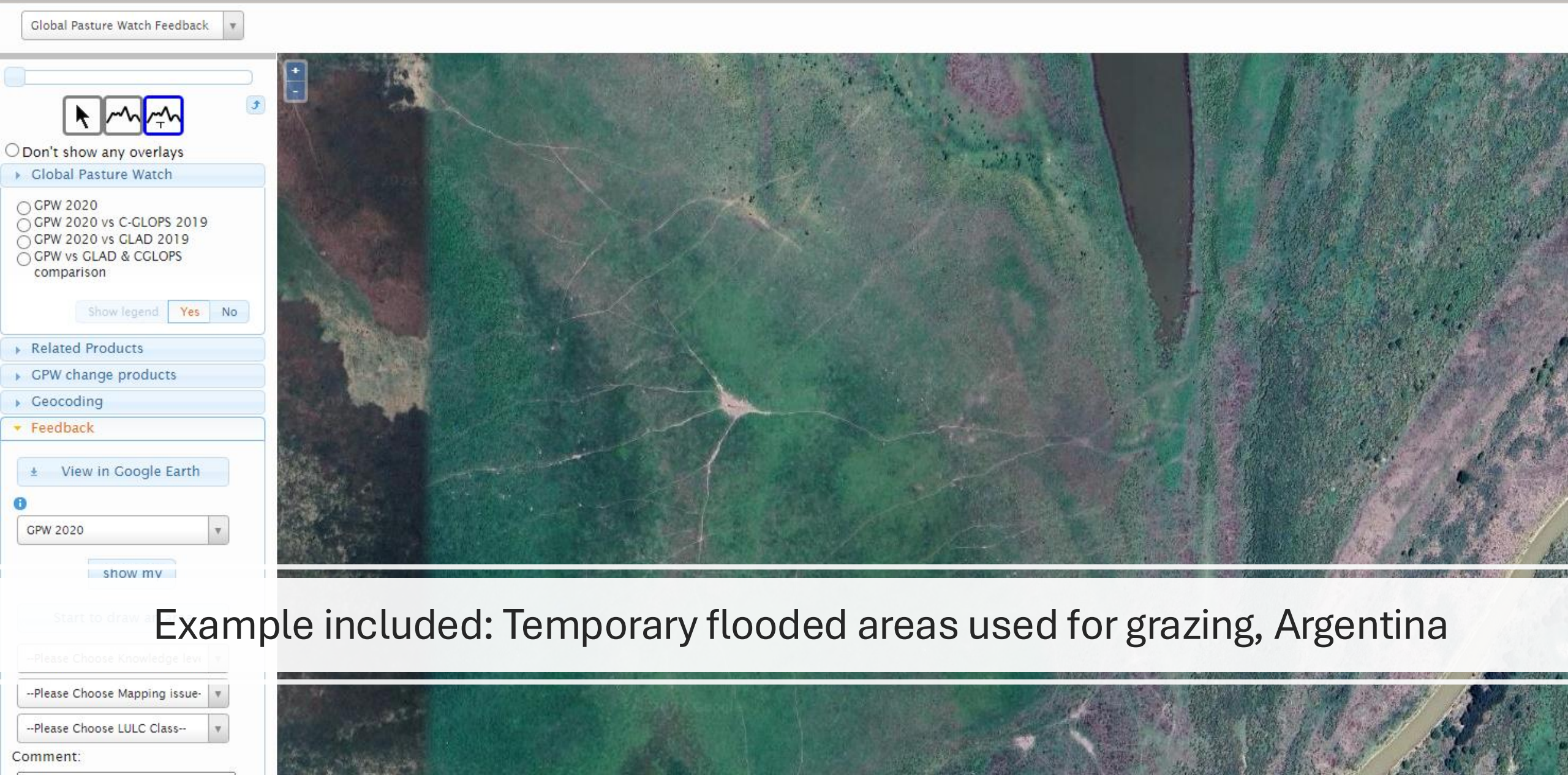

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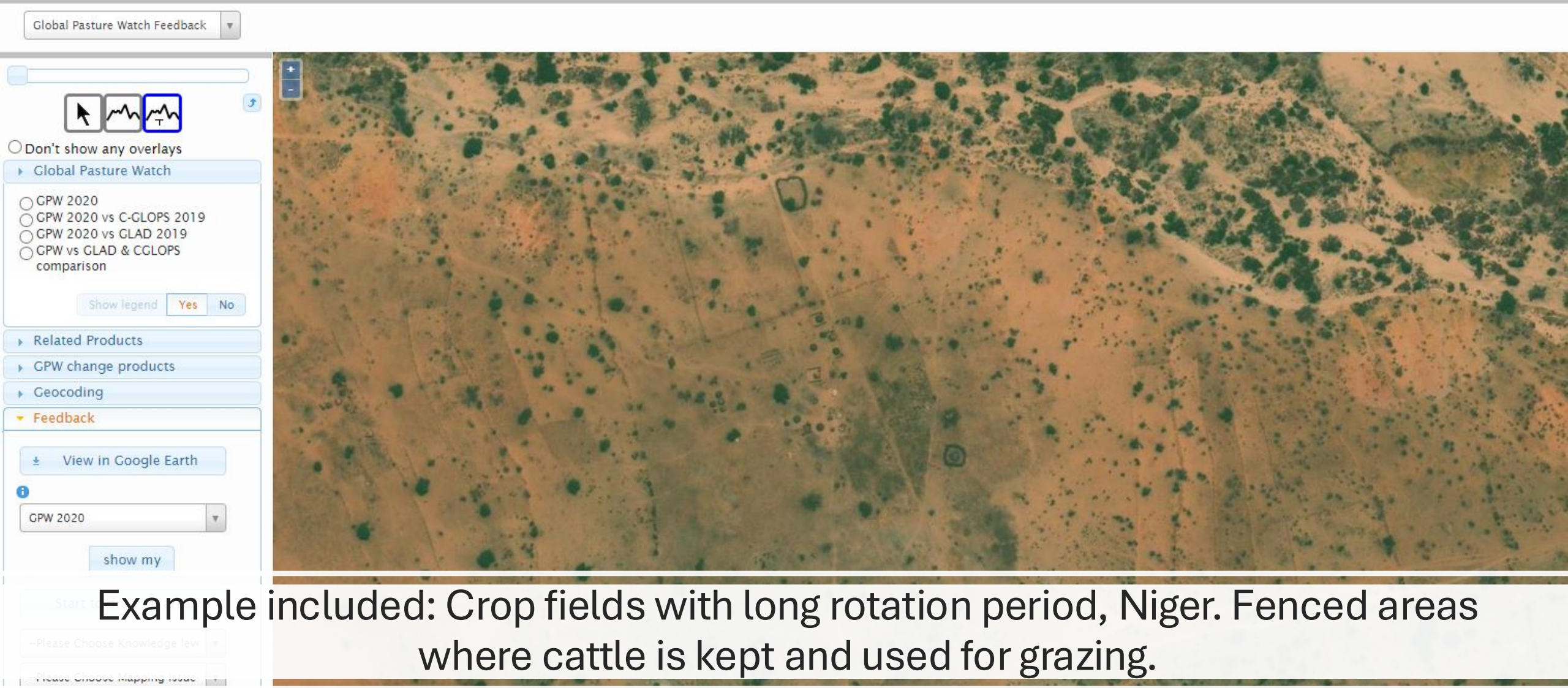

Example included: Crop fields with long rotation period, Niger. Fenced areas where cattle is kept and used for grazing.

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Example included: Grazing areas, cattle trails, Nigeria