INTEGRATED PROJECT
INTERDISCIPLINARY | INTEGRATED | INTERACTIVE

Lecture 11 | Final preparation

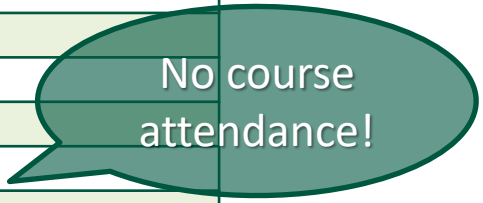
Short presentations

- **Part 1: Poster preparation, design and presentation in mini conference**
- Part 2: Project documentation, Geodata & Metainformation

Assoc Prof Dr Hermann Klug
☎ +43 662 8044 7561
✉ hermann.klug@sbg.ac.at
https://www.plus.ac.at/zgis/klug
TechnoZ | Building 13 | Room 311

Recap: IP Schedule

No	Date	Content
1	**04.03.2025**	**Introduction to the Course**
2	11.03.2025	Project Management I
3	18.03.2025	Abstract presentations
4	25.03.2025	Project Management II (hands on Kanban, Gitlab, Wiki, Gantt) Blended Learning with video tutorial!
5	01.04.2025	Consulting 1 (Poll Link)
6	08.04.2025	Consulting 2 (Poll Link)
	15. + 22.04.2025	Easter Break
7	29.04.2025	Preparing the mid-term Pecha Kucha presentation
8	06.05.2025	Mid Term presentation
9	13.05.2025	Consulting 3 (Poll Link)
10	20.05.2025	Consulting 4 (Poll Link)
	27.05.2025	No course presence (working on the project!)
11	03.06.2025	Communication & Presentation
	10.06.2025	Whit "Tuesday" (working on the project!)
12	17.06.2025	Consulting 5 (Poll Link)
13	24.06.2025	Final Poster Presentation & Submission
	30.06.2024	Submission of the project achievements (no course attendance)



Recap: Main Goals of the IP

- Facilitation of a project based on (some) practical question(s)/challenge(s)
- Data capturing and integration (don't forget about metadata!)
- Organisation of data: Geodatabase, what else?
- Problem specific spatial analysis workflows
- Learn your software in depth (e.g. ArcGIS 10.x)
- Cartography at its best: bring in your skills

Recap: Grading in the IP

Project management

- Defining the project idea (project abstract 10 %, extended abstract 10 %)
- PIP, risk log and 'lessons learned' report (PM homework 15 %)
- Progress during the semester (midterm Pecha Kucha presentation 10 %)

Communication & Presentation

- Poster presentation of the results (final presentation 10 %) → Input today
- Project Documentation (progress during the semester) → ePortfolio

Contents of the project

- Content and formalities of manuscripts (final manuscript 45 %)
- Discussion

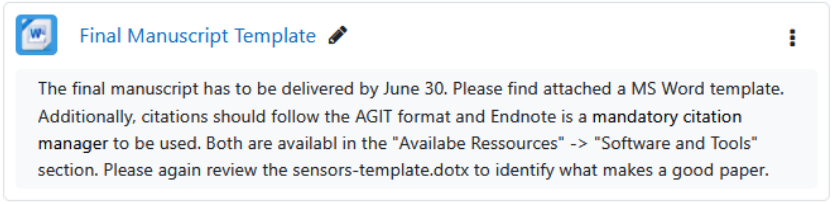
Recap: Deliverables

Deliverables 24.06.2025 | 6am

- 'Pitch' presentation 5 min + 3 min discussion
- Poster (digital, part of presentation)

Deliverables 30.06.2025 (all information in GitLab)

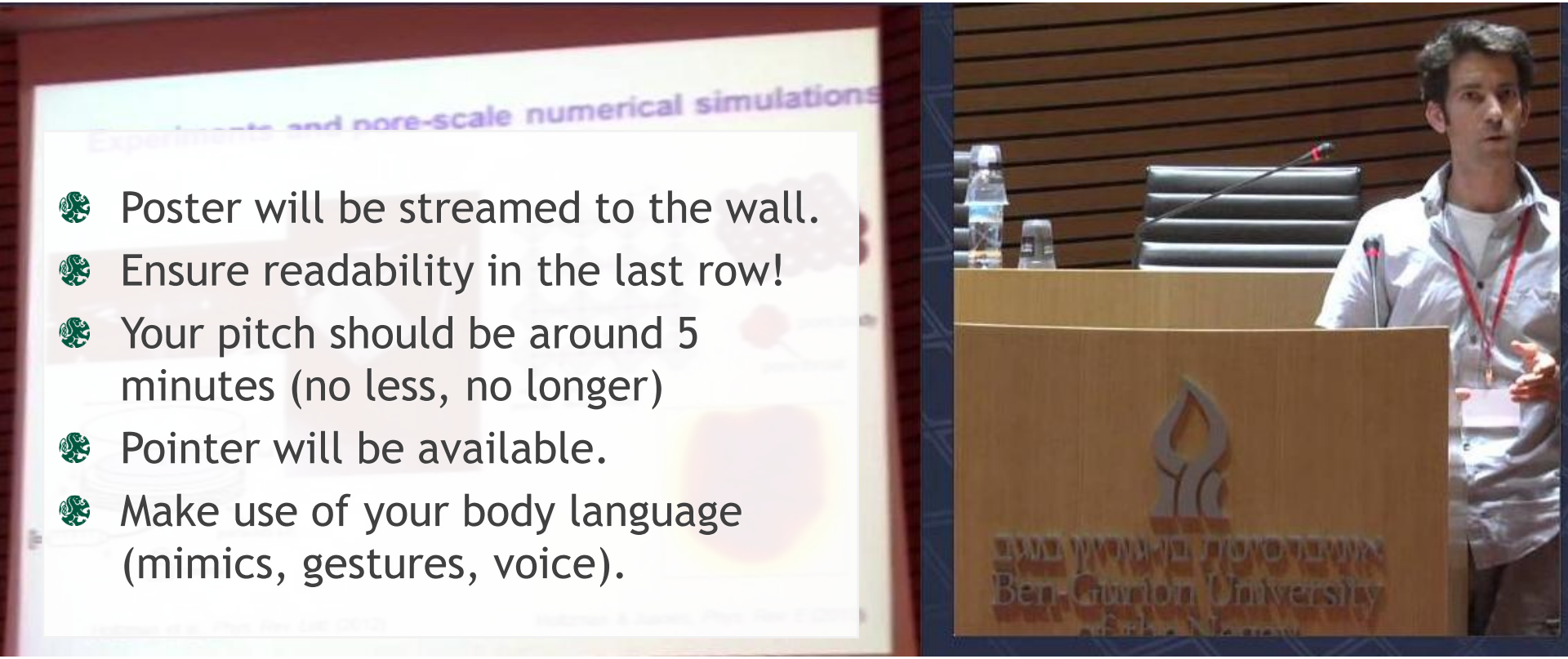
- Geodata & meta-information
- Refined poster
- Project documentation



Final Manuscript 30.06.2025 (Blackboard + GitLab)

- Use of given template!

Streaming poster presentation



Example: https://coursecast.its.waikato.ac.nz/Panopto/Pages/Viewer.aspx?id=eda6f0d0-47f1-c3e5-8676-b1956f09407e

Final presentation

Z_GIS

DEPARTMENT OF GEOINFORMATICS | UNIVERSITY OF SALZBURG

Agenda MSc Applied Geoinformatics Final Conference

Tuesday June 24, 2025 | 08:00 – 12:00 | GI Lecture room

ID	Time	Person(s)	Discussant
1	08:15 – 08:25	Klug (Welcome)	
2	08:25 – 08:35	Xie, Xinyun	Bao, Yizhou
3	08:35 – 08:45	Tkalec, Isabella	Xie, Xinyun
4	08:45 – 08:55	Schneeberger, Max Walter	Tkalec, Isabella
5	08:55 – 09:05	Liu, Yiqi	Schneeberger, Max Walter
6	09:05 – 09:15	Liu, Xiao	Liu, Yiqi
	09:15 – 09:25	**Short Break**	
7	09:25 – 09:35	Hopp, Timm	Liu, Xiao
8	09:35 – 09:45	Herbst, Florian Georg	Hopp, Timm
9	09:45 – 09:55	Guo, Wenxu	Herbst, Florian Georg
10	09:55 – 10:05	Chen, Yueyi	Guo, Wenxu
11	10:05 – 10:15	Bao, Yizhou	Chen, Yueyi
	10:15 – 10:25	Klug (Conclusion)	

The procedure is as discussed in the meeting preparing the poster presentation. After an introductory talk from Hermann Klug, the first discussant takes over responsibility for an introduction of the next presenter. The presenter presents the poster. The discussant keeps the time of the presentation and takes over again for leading the discussion on the presented poster. Once the discussion is finished, Chen takes over responsibility for the next presenter. This procedure follows until the final presentation.

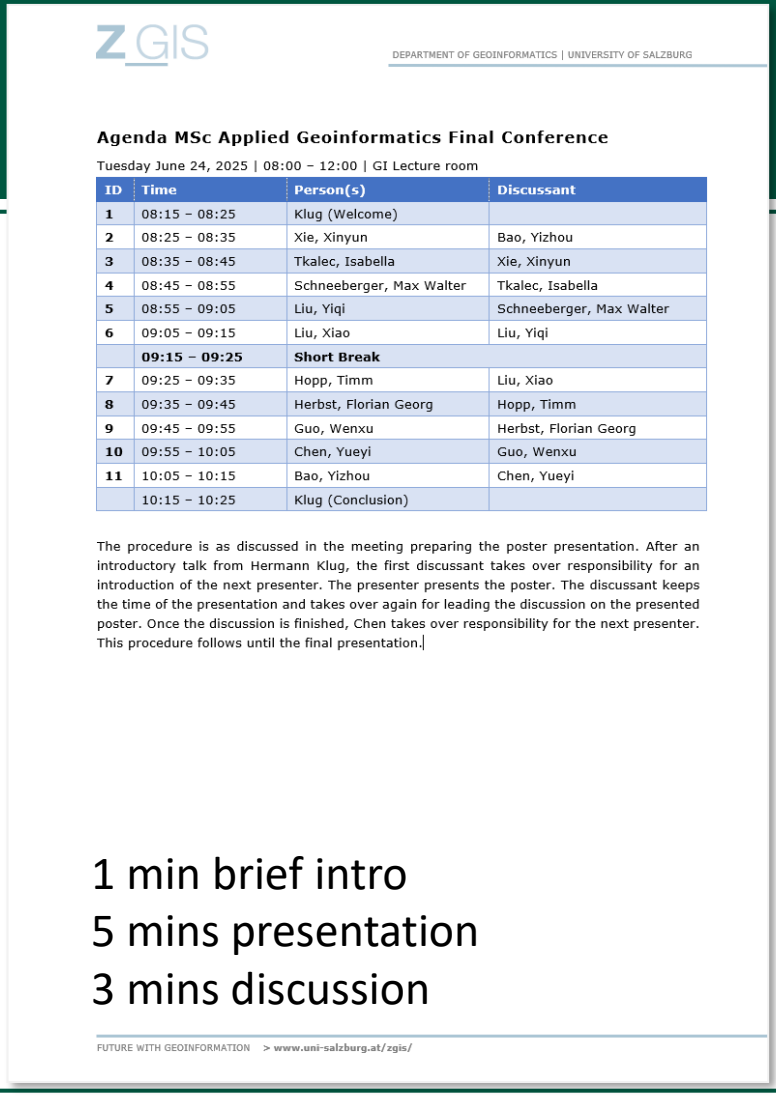
1 min brief intro
5 mins presentation
3 mins discussion

FUTURE WITH GEOINFORMATION > www.uni-salzburg.at/zgis/

Mini Poster Conference

- Introduction: Project topic, challenges, research question, objective(s)
- Study area
- Method(s) & Implementation
- Result(s)
- Discussion & Outlook
- References

Role of discussants



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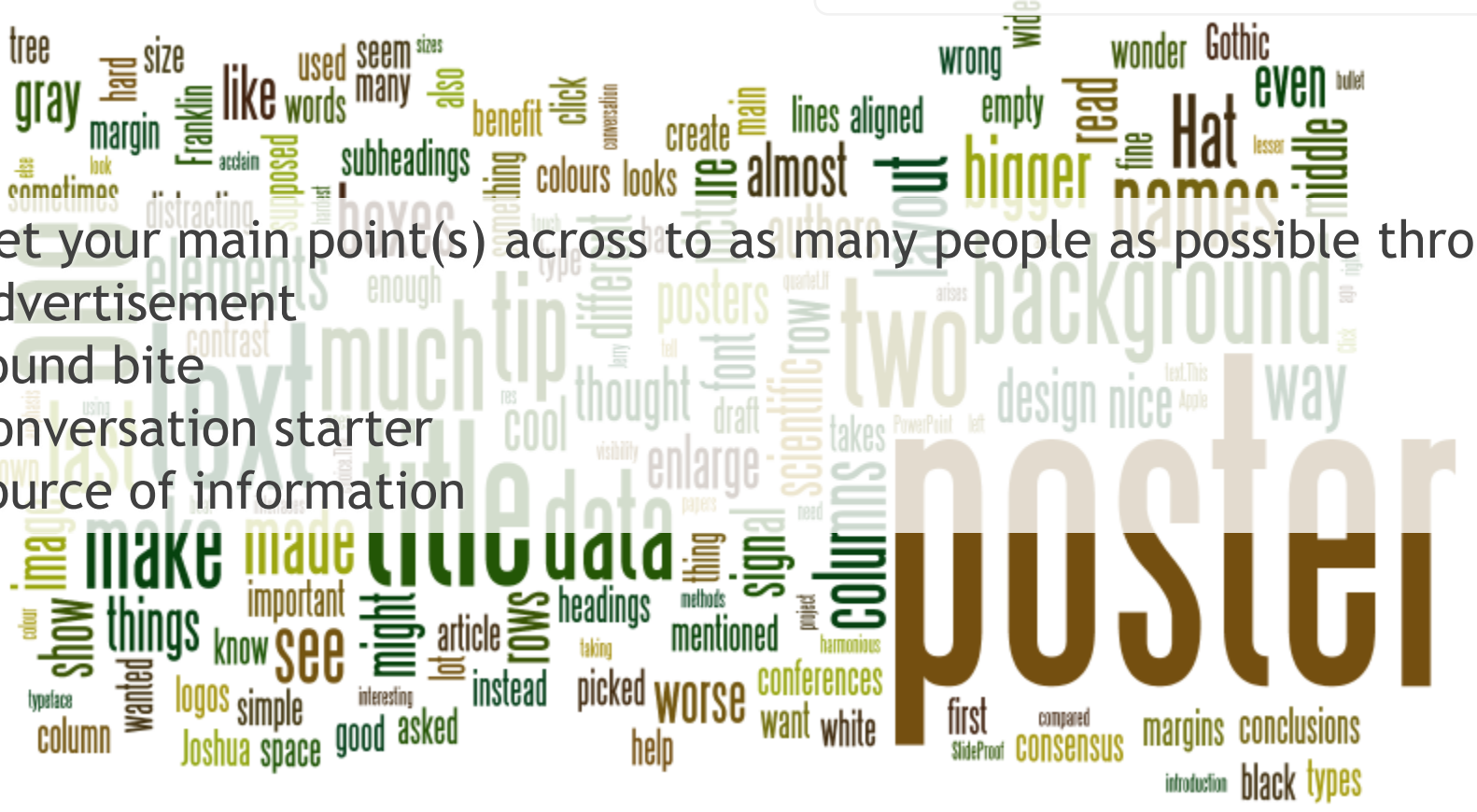
1 min brief intro
5 mins presentation
3 mins discussion

FUTURE WITH GEOINFORMATION > www.uni-salzburg.at/zgis/

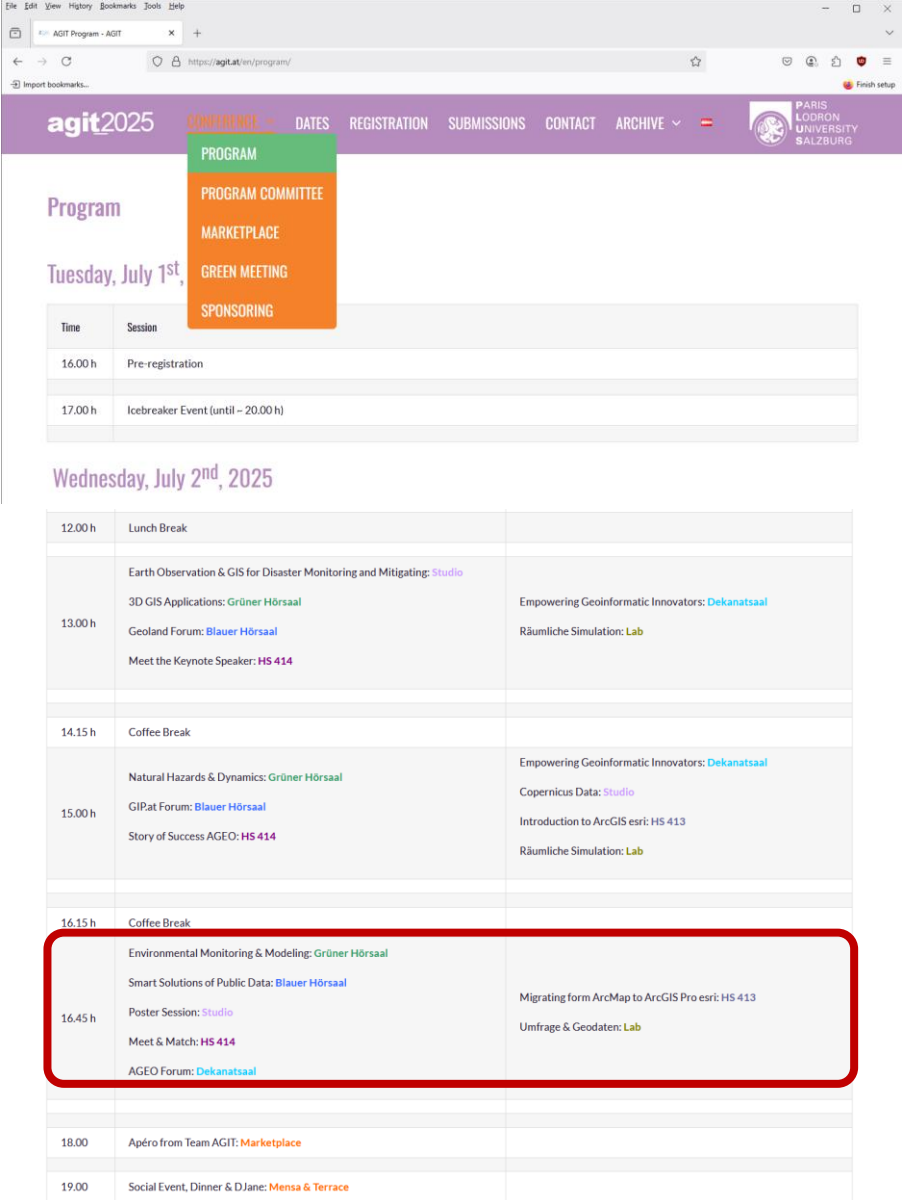
- Introducing the next presenter
- Keeping the time
- Stimulating discussion
- Asking a question if the audience is silent

What is a poster?



... get your main point(s) across to as many people as possible through

- advertisement
- sound bite
- conversation starter
- source of information



Conference announcement

agit2025

Getting there - From the idea to the presentation

It all starts with an idea

You must turn that idea into a succinct message and support it with a combination of images and short blocks of text.

Know your message

What is the **ONE** thing you want your audience to learn?

Focus on your message throughout the poster

If it doesn't reinforce your message, leave it out!!

Know your audience

Your audience determines the tone and content of your poster

Write an effective abstract

You have to get your poster accepted -- and get people interested in viewing it.

Create an effective poster

Carefully plan, draft, edit, and construct your poster.

Present your poster effectively

What to do when you get to the meeting.

Evaluate the results

Incorporate what you've learned into your next poster.

20 ways to reuse repository content

Leveraging connections to external services and encouraging the reuse of repository content. We share methods used in LSE Research Online and more...

LSE Library Services

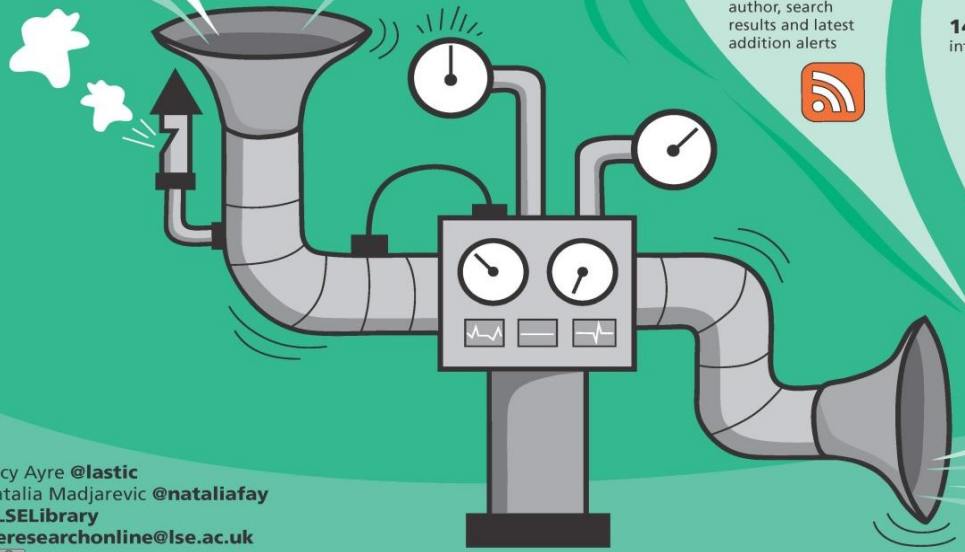
What do we need to consider?

OPEN ACCESS DIGITAL FILES

Research papers including AAMs and permitted publisher PDFs, theses, images, blogs, reports, grey literature, learning objects

RESEARCH DATA

DESCRIPTIVE METADATA



SHARING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA AND ALERTS

18 Social media sharing tools eg, AddThis

19 Setting up automatic tweets of new content on Twitter via @LSERsrchOnline

LSERO

20 RSS feed subscriptions for author, search results and latest addition alerts

ANALYSING USAGE

1 Statistics packages eg, EPrints IRStats2

2 Link records to external altmetric services and find out how content is discussed on social media, in the news and government documents eg, Altmetric.com

3 Google Analytics usage data to assess traffic sources, referrals and bounce rate

4 Benchmark usage across institutions by exposing data eg, IRUS-UK

IRUS-UK

ENHANCING METADATA AND REPORTING

14 Metadata enhancements to record funding information eg, RIOXX, V4OA

15 Becoming OpenAIRE compliant and providing data for monitoring open access in Europe

16 Bibliographic metadata used to report to funders eg, HEFCE and EPrints REF 2014 Bazaar package for UK research reporting

17 Adopting a reliable author name authority eg, ORCID

INTEGRATING WITH INTERNAL SERVICES

5 Adding repository content as data source to a unified resource discovery tool eg, Primo

6 Current Research Information Systems (CRIS)

7 Populating staff profile or webpages publication lists

EXPORTING

8 Export records to reference management software

NEW JOB!

9 Transferring records eg, for a researcher moving institutions

10 Exporting records to populate academic profile pages, eg, Google Scholar Citations

HARVESTING BY OTHER DATABASES

11 Subject repositories eg, Research Papers in Economics (REPEC)

RePEc

12 National repositories eg, ETHOS for theses

BRITISH LIBRARY

13 International OA aggregating repositories eg, CORE

Lucy Ayre **@lastic**
Natalia Madjarevic **@nataliafay**
@LSELibrary
lseresearchonline@lse.ac.uk

What's my message?

- You must be able to state your main point(s) or conclusion(s) succinctly.
- Pick one thing you want readers to learn.
- If visuals and text do not support that message, leave them out!
- What is the average time spent at a poster?

Effective Poster Design …

- delivers a clear message
- is highly visual
- is read easily from 1-2 meters away

→ https://agitposters2021.blogspot.com/

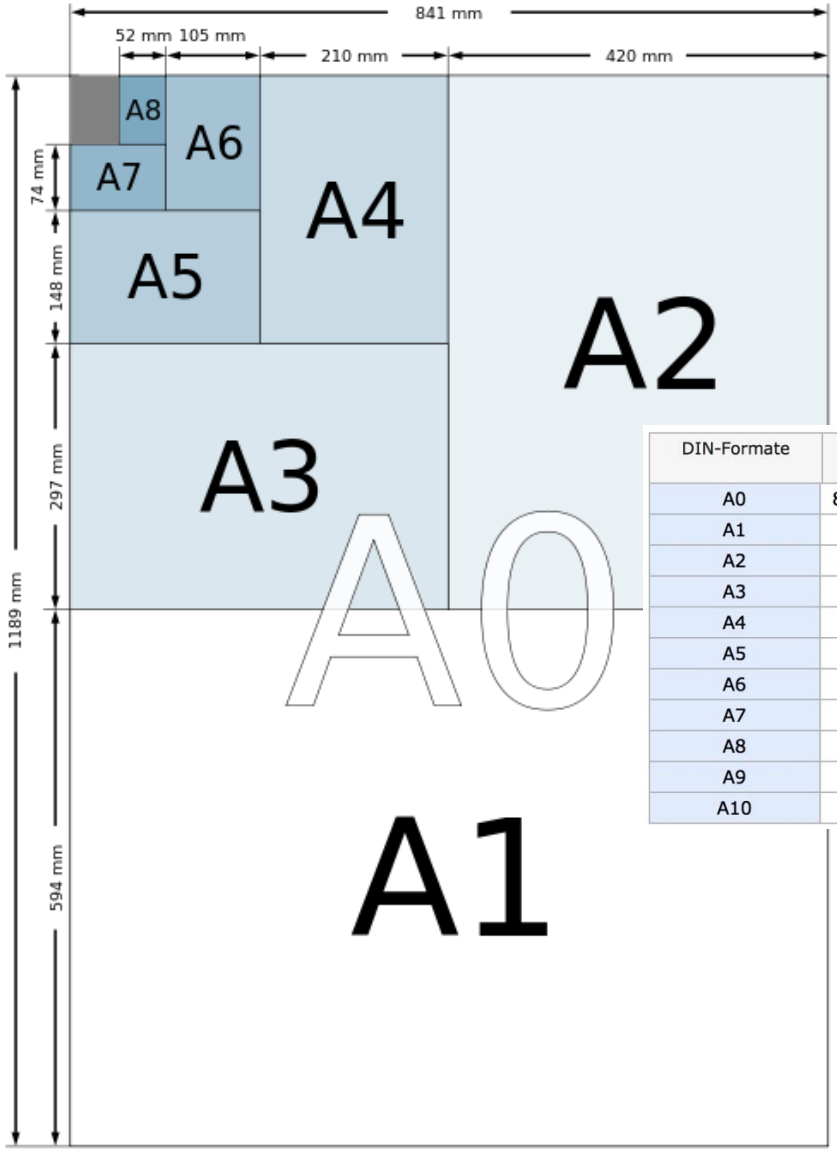
Software


Serif
PosterDesigner Pro
For HP
edition PAGE
InDesign CS6
Das umfassende Handbuch
Schneeberger, Feix
Adobe InDesign CS6
Das umfassende Handbuch
→ Alle Werkzeuge, Funktionen und Techniken
→ Druckvorstufe, Tablet-Publishing, Automatisierung, EPUB
→ Mit Praxis-Workshops und Profi-Tipps
LEHR-Programm gemäß §14 JuSchG
edition PAGE
Illustrator CS6
Das umfassende Handbuch
Monika Gause
Adobe Illustrator CS6
Das umfassende Handbuch
Das Standard-werk
→ Alle Werkzeuge, Funktionen und Techniken
→ Zum Lernen und Nachschlagen
→ Mit Praxis-Workshops und Profi-Tricks
LEHR-Programm gemäß §14 JuSchG
Alle Beispieldateien aus den Workshops, über 1 Stunde Video-Lektionen
Microsoft
Office
Home & Student
2016
Mac
Contiene
Word
Excel
PowerPoint
OneNote
Per 1 Mac
PowerPoint
Ihr Trainer:
Sven Fischer
Video-Training
Photoshop CS6
Die Grundlagen
Adobe
Photoshop CS6
Die Grundlagen
Das große Photoshop-Training – alles über Ebenen, Auswahlen, Filter, Korrekturen und alle Werkzeuge
LEHR-Programm gemäß §14 JuSchG
DVD ROM
für Windows und Mac
Galileo Design

Poster contents

- Title of the project
- Involved persons and institutes
- Introduction
- Material & Methods
- Results
- Discussion & Outlook
- (Acknowledgement)
- Logos
- Literature, References, Sources

Poster formats



DIN-Formate	in mm	enthalten in A0	Pixel bei 300 ppi (dpi*)	Pixel bei 150 ppi (dpi*)	Pixel bei 72 ppi (dpi*)	Größe in qm	in qm bei Teilung von 1
A0	841 x 1189	1 x	9933 x 14043	4967 x 7022	2384 x 3370	0,999949	1
A1	594 x 841	2 x	7016 x 9933	3508 x 4967	1684 x 2384	0,499554	0,5
A2	420 x 594	4 x	4961 x 7016	2480 x 3508	1191 x 1684	0,24948	0,25
A3	297 x 420	8 x	3508 x 4961	1754 x 2480	842 x 1191	0,12474	0,125
A4	210 x 297	16 x	2480 x 3508	1240 x 1754	595 x 842	0,06237	0,0625
A5	148 x 210	32 x	1748 x 2480	874 x 1240	420 x 595	0,03108	0,03125
A6	105 x 148	64 x	1240 x 1748	620 x 874	298 x 420	0,01554	0,015625
A7	74 x 105	128 x	874 x 1240	437 x 620	210 x 298	0,00777	0,0078125
A8	52 x 74	256 x	614 x 874	307 x 437	147 x 210	0,003848	0,00390625
A9	37 x 52	512 x	437 x 614	219 x 307	105 x 147	0,001924	0,001953125
A10	26 x 37	1024 x	307 x 437	154 x 219	74 x 105	0,000962	0,0009765625

- Portrait or landscape format
- Three colours maximum
- Highlight important things
- Leave enough space
- Avoid abbreviations

Poster formats

GISalzburg23
July 4-6 | Salzburg, Austria

Department for Geoinformatics – Z_GIS
Schillerstrasse 30
5020 Salzburg – Austria
Your contact:
Hermann Klug
+43 (0)662 8044 - 7561
hermann.klug@plus.ac.at | www.gi-salzburg.org

Information for Poster & Storymap Presentations at the GI_Salzburg23

Dear Poster/Storymap Author,

thank you for your poster/storymap contribution to GI_Salzburg23. We look forward to your presentation during our GI_Salzburg23 poster session. Below are some tips for the session.

*** The ideal poster**
The ideal poster generates attention and interest. Attractive posters stimulate discussion and pique the interest of others. It should provide a creative brief overview of your work and the results obtained.

*** Poster Guidelines ...**
→ A poster is created in either portrait A0 or landscape A1 format.
→ A storymap is easily readable on a screen from two meters away (16:9 format)
→ Both tell a story and are creatively connected by a common thread
→ They include a title, graphics, images, tables, explanations and author contacts
→ A consistent summary is available (possibly also as a printout)

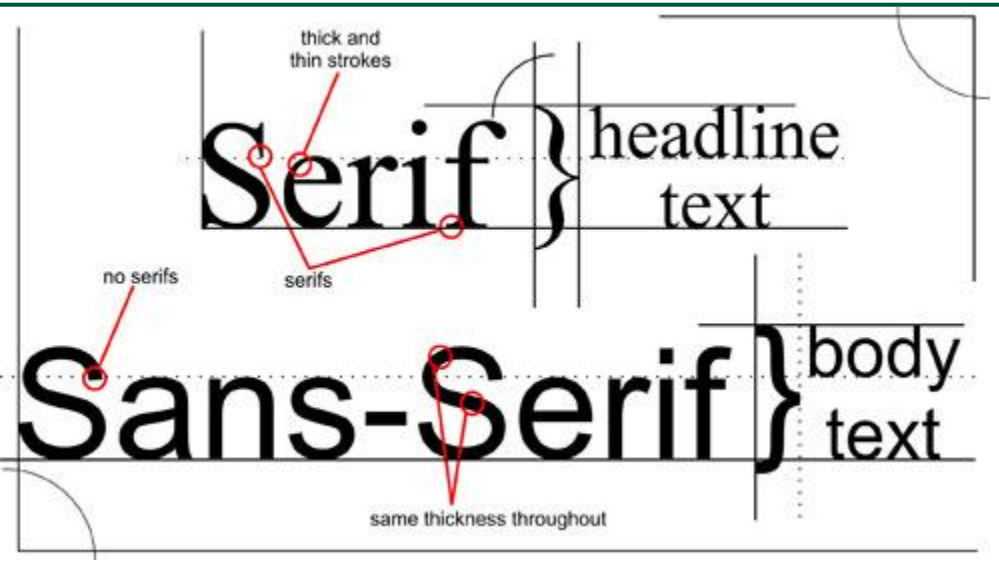
*** Submission**
Please upload your finished poster/storymap to our platform **by June 1** as a **jpeg file** with a **maximum size of 10 MB** (https://www.conftool.com/gi-salzburg2023). For storymap submission, please take a screenshot & upload it to Conftool along with the relevant link.
When submitting, please write in the comments field whether it is a poster or a storymap.

*** Format**
Posters will be mounted on one (1) moderation wall with four (4) pins provided. The format of the moderation wall provides for **A0 (841 x 1189 mm, portrait)**, or **A1 (841 x 594 mm, landscape)** format. Please print your poster in advance. We are unable to provide on-site poster printing. We will inform you about time & place of poster hanging in time. There will be a list on site at the beginning and at the end of the poster exhibition with assigned moderation wall/ and screen respectively.
Storymaps will be displayed as interactive posters on screens and therefore should be in **16:9 format**. Please ensure that the information is easily readable from two meters away.

But what about virtual poster presentations?

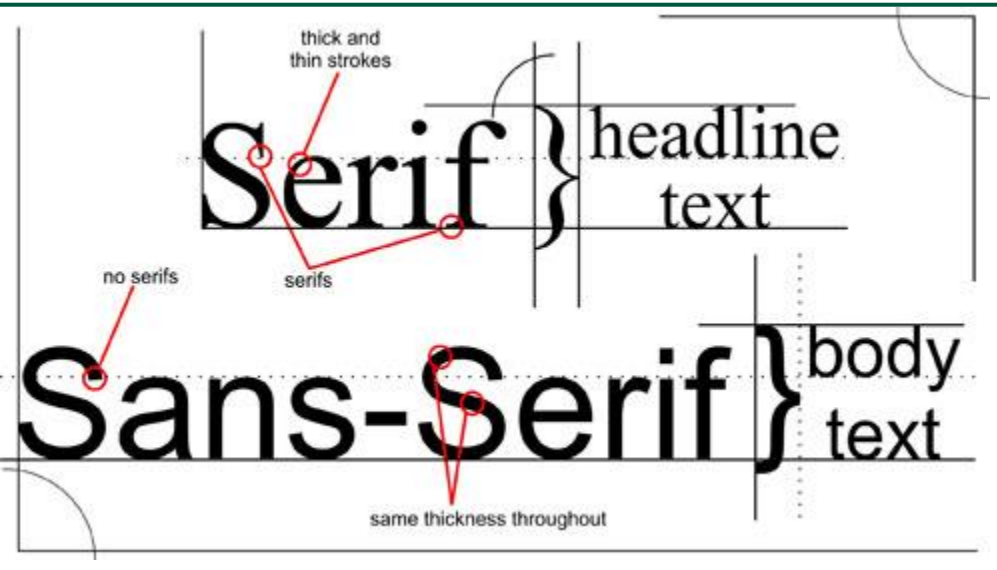
- Use screen format 16:9 or 16:10
- Ensure readability of (less) text
- Consider participants looking at 24" monitors

Poster text



- Font type
- Font size printed (min 36/24 pt)
- Font combinations
- Indents and spacing
- Bold, italicised, underlined, shadowed
- Alignment
- Contrast

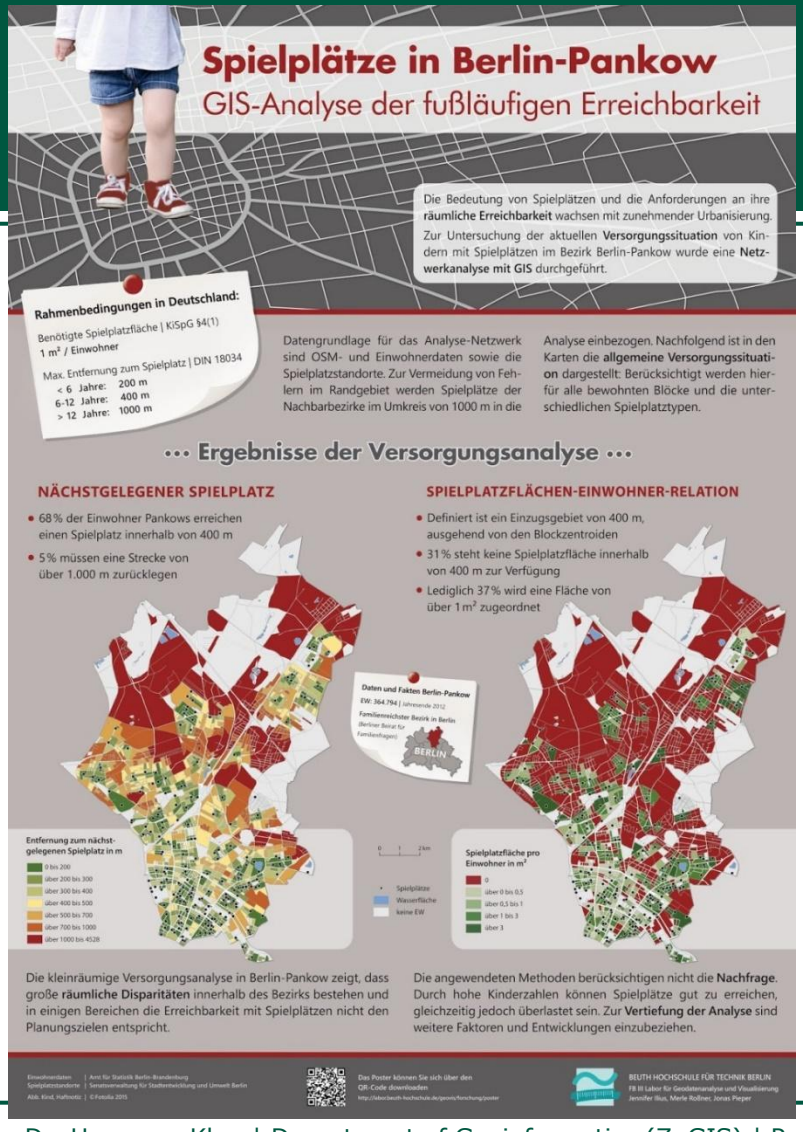
Poster text



- Bullet points
- Avoid excessive text & long sentences
- Keep text elements to 50 words or less (on printed version)
- Use an active voice
- Short title and heading
- Reflect on text colour

https://webapps.towson.edu/ows/index.asp

Playgrounds in Berlin Pankow



Lines and sinuosity

Lines and sinuosity –

A GRASS GIS tool detecting lineaments on remotely sensed data.

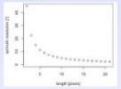
Sebastian Baumann[1], Jörg Robl[1], Lorenz Wendt[2] and Sylke Hilberg[1].
[1]University Salzburg, department of Geography and Geology; [2]University Salzburg, department of Geoinformatics.

Theoretical basics:

The identification of geological structures is an essential task of groundwater surveys in hard rock aquifers *(1)*. Due to minor or no primary porosity in hard rock aquifers, geologic structures as joints and fractures largely determine the rock bodies' water transmissibility. Lineaments on satellite images or hillshades of digital elevation models possibly indicate such hydrogeologically relevant structures. We present an automated lineament extraction tool for remotely sensed data and discuss the results for different freely available input data (Landsat, SRTM). We compare these results with a hand-drawn lineament map and investigate the theoretical and practical limitations of our lineament extraction tool.

Automated lineament analysis on remotely sensed data requires two general process steps: The identification of neighboring pixels showing high contrast and the conversion of these domains into lines. The target output is the lineaments' position, extent and azimuth. We use the established Canny edge detection algorithm *(2, 3)* to generate such domains in a GRASS GIS environment and focus on the line conversion of these raster maps to line vector maps.

The dependency of azimuth resolution on line length is a fundamental limitation of such a conversion. A straight line generated from a raster map needs at least a length of eleven pixels to ensure a azimuth resolution of 5°. Therefore our line conversion tool uses an adjustable line length threshold to generate the required azimuth resolution.



Line conversion:

In a first step the binary edge image of the Canny algorithm is transformed to a line vector map. This lines show all kinds of curvatures. The lineament extraction tool chooses randomly a starting or ending node of such a line and adds further nodes until an upper limit for sinuosity is exceeded. An upper limit close to 1.1 ensures to detect lineaments that deviate slightly from perfect straight lines, but also to reject line segments that are too bent. If the sinuosity limit is reached and an analysed line segment is longer than the line length threshold, its starting and ending node define the resulting lineament. The remaining line segment is analyzed in a next step. This process is repeated until all lines of the line vector map are analysed.

The upper limit for sinuosity is also crucial regarding azimuth errors. A too high upper limit results in lineaments' azimuths that strongly deviate from the line segments' azimuths. On the other hand a too low value generates many short lineaments with unsatisfactory azimuths. However, the azimuth direction of the final lineament is always the mean azimuth direction of shorter line segments.

Step 6 on the workflow chart shows a visualisation of the line conversion process.

Workflow:

The lineament extraction tool works for any raster graphics but is presented here for digital elevation models. Lineaments derived from DEMs solely rely on elevation information and therefore represent topographic features that are linked to geologic structures. Reflectence images or aerial photographs also contain anthropogenic features as streets and buildings that do not originate from geologic structures *(1)*. Another benefit using DEMs for lineament extraction is that lineaments can be filtered with topographic information. E. g. the Canny algorithm detects ridges as edges also on reflactance images. Ridges of course have a geologic source and mark watersheds but are not relevant for ground water flow in the first place. The curvature of the topography can be used to detect ridges and to filter the edge output.

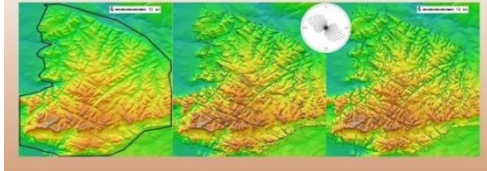
Result	Process
Input image Any raster graphics, e. g. Landsat, SRTM, Photographs. Here shown for SRTM with a resolution of 1 arcsec.	
Several hillshades Only required for DEM's to generate contrasts.	1 Hillshades are calculated for different sun azimuths and altitudes. 8 azimuth directions and a altitude of about 30° are sufficiant for most areas.
Combined hillshades First principal component of several hillshades.	2 To generate a single image the hillshades are combined using a principal component analysis. In most cases the first two principal components comprise more than 95% of the variability of the generated hillshades and are used for further analysis
Smoothed image Gaussian or median filter to smooth edges.	3 A Gaussian filter with a sigma value of 3 pixels is applied.
Detected edges The Canny edge detection is already implemented as a GRASS GIS extension called i.edge.	4 The Canny algorithm generates two orthogonal gradient images and detects high contrast neighboring pixels. The output is a binary thinned raster map.
Preserved edges If input is a DEM, topographic information can be used to classify edges, e.g. to delete ridges for hydrogeological purposes.	5 The DEM's curvature is calculated and pixels with a curvature lower than zero are used as a mask to preserve non-ridge edges.
Lineament result	6 The edge raster map is converted in a line vector map. Thresholds for line length and sinuosity define if a line is considerd as a lineament. Bent lines are disconnected and calculated seperatly.

Application:

DEM, SRTM, 1 arcsec

Lineaments, computed hillshade PCA 1

Lineaments, computed hillshade PCA 2



Landsat 8, Band 8, 15 m

Lineaments, computed Landsat Band 8

Lineaments, hand-drawn Landsat Band 8

Test site and input data:

The chosen test site is an area with clear and distinct, large-scale lineament features. The area is close to the Marakele National Park in the northeastern part of South Africa on the western edge of the Watersberg mountains.

As input data we used free available SRTM DEMs with a resolution of one arcsec and Landsat 8 (band 8) surface reflectance image with a resolution of 15 meters.

A lineament map was hand-drawn on the basis of the Landsat 8 (band 8) reflectance image and both input datasets were computed with our lineament extraction tool. The data was processed as described in the workflow chart and an upper limit for sinuosity of 1.1 was used. To ensure a appropriate azimuth resolution the line length threshold was set to a length of twenty pixels. The curvature filter was used computing the lineaments from the DEM. The black framings on the input maps mark the computed area.

Conclusion:

Results of automated lineament extraction tools are reproducible and independent from a processors' conception. This is the main advantage compared to hand-drawn lineament maps.

In general all approaches detect the large-scale structures, but differ in small-scale features. This is especially clearly documented on the azimuth rose diagrams of the computed and hand-drawn lineament map of the Landsat surface reflectance image: The azimuth rose diagram of the hand-drawn lineament map shows an explicit preferred orientation. In contrast the azimuth rose diagram of the computed lineament map slightly shows such a preference, but shows a broad range of azimuths in nearly every direction. Interestingly this azimuth "noise" is reduced if the line length threshold is increased. The following azimuth rose diagram shows the azimuth of lineaments longer than one kilometer computed from the Landsat reflectance image.

The main advantage of a hand-drawn lineament map is that the length of large scale structures are preserved. In contrast the automatically detected lineaments are separated in areas where lineaments with other orientations intersect.

Lord of the rings

HOW WELL DO TERRAIN OBJECTS DERIVED FROM PRE-EVENT DIGITAL ELEVATION MODELS SPATIALLY CORRESPOND TO LANDSLIDES?

Clemens EISANK, Daniel HÖLBLING, Barbara FRIEDL

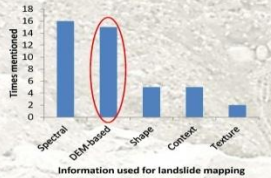
Department of Geoinformatics – Z_GIS, University of Salzburg, Schillerstraße 30, Salzburg, Austria

(clemens.eisank@sbg.ac.at; daniel.hoelbling@sbg.ac.at; barbara.friedl@sbg.ac.at)

Background

In Earth Observation (EO) based landslide mapping digital elevation models (DEM) and derived terrain objects (e.g. landforms) and terrain variables (e.g. slope, curvatures) are commonly integrated with optical satellite images to map landslides and to classify landslide types. Ideally, the EO data and the DEM should document the same state of the environment, i.e. data should be acquired at similar points in time.

However, this is rarely the case, since EO data is being produced at higher temporal frequencies than DEMs. Consequently, the DEMs used for automated landslide mapping are often outdated, i.e. they are significantly older than the EO data. This leads to the problem that the DEM does not represent all the landslides that are present in the optical images.

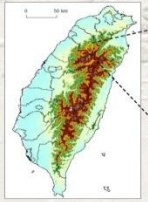


Aim

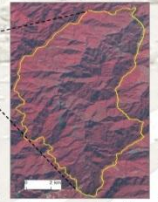
The aim of this study is to analyze how well terrain objects that are derived from a pre-failure (outdated) DEM spatially correspond to landslides.

Study area & data

The study area, the Baichi catchment, is located in Northern Taiwan, and covers about 120 km². Elevation ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 m.a.s.l. The area is frequently affected by landslide events, mainly caused by heavy rainfalls during typhoons.

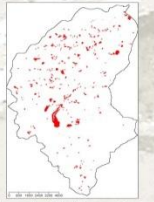


Topography of the island of Taiwan



Study area Baichi

5 m DEM derived from orthophotos taken in 2002 and 2003 (relief-shaded view)

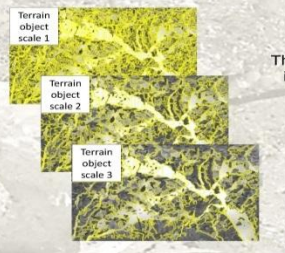


Landslide inventory Manually orthophoto-delineated landslides from 2004 and 2005 (n = 463)

Methodology

1) Calculation of 40 terrain variables

Based on the pre-failure 5 m DEM basic (e.g. slope, curvature) and more complex terrain variables (e.g. terrain wetness index, Slope Length Factor (LS factor)) were computed.



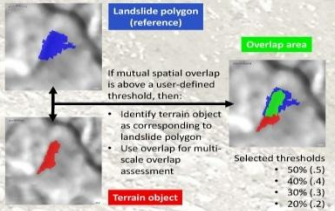
2) Generation of terrain objects for each variable

The multiresolution segmentation (MRS) as implemented in eCognition was applied to partition each terrain variable into consecutive coarser scales of terrain objects. MRS applies region-growing to merge neighboring grid cells with similar values to objects.

The statistical method of local variance was employed to identify the three most significant terrain object scales for each variable.

3) Identification of terrain objects corresponding to landslides

The mutual spatial overlap between terrain objects at each scale and reference landslide polygons was calculated. Based on selected thresholds the corresponding terrain objects were identified.



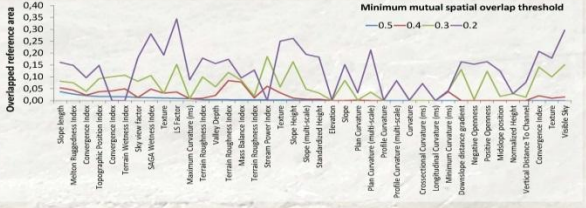
4) Calculate the percentage of overlapping reference landslide area

The corresponding terrain objects at the three scales were merged into one dataset. The merged objects were intersected with the reference polygons to eventually compute the percentage of the overlapped reference area.

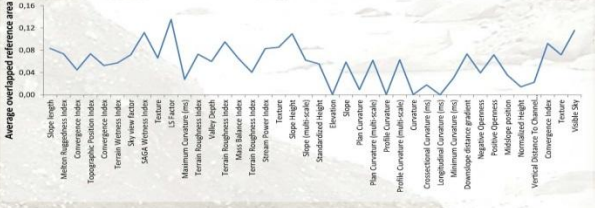
Results & Discussion

The diagrams below show the percentage of the total landslide reference area that is overlapped by the corresponding terrain objects, i.e. the set of merged objects that fulfilled the respective minimum mutual overlap threshold (step 4 of the methodology).

The higher the threshold, the fewer landslides were overlapped by the terrain objects, regardless of terrain variable. Highest agreements between reference landslides and terrain objects (up to 35%) were achieved for the Slope Length Factor (LS Factor), Visible Sky, and Slope Height.



When averaging the produced spatial overlaps over the four thresholds, similar conclusions can be drawn: obviously, LS Factor objects have the most predictive power with respect to landslide mapping.



Conclusion

This study demonstrated that terrain objects based on pre-event DEMs generally have a limited landslide predictive capacity. However, some terrain variables generated significantly higher spatial overlaps with reference landslides. In cases where no post-event DEM is at hand, especially these variables should be preferred as auxiliary layers for automated EO based landslide mapping.

Acknowledgements

This research is being funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF - P25446-N29).

Project facts

Title: Integrated Semi-Automated Landslide Delineation, Classification, and Evaluation | **Akronym:** iSLIDE | **Funding agency:** Austrian Science Fund (FWF)| **Duration:** 03/2013 – 08/2015 | **Website:** islide.zgis.net

Urban Transportation

GIS Supported Analyses of the Urban Bus Transportation Network in Udine

Carolin Ortner

Dept. of Geoinformation and Environmental Technologies
GIS lab
Dipartimento Scienze Umane

Motivation

In urban areas bus networks represent a very important component of public transport and transit. Population and important facilities always change. As well exists a lack of parking facilities. Since 1995 the company SAF Autoservizi F.V.G SpA is mainly responsible for the public transportation service in Province of Udine, Friuli-Venezia Giulia (FVG), northeast of Italy. To improve the transport infrastructure regarding the population's needs GIS techniques can be very useful to support the bus company.

Study Area

- Municipality Udine and its surroundings

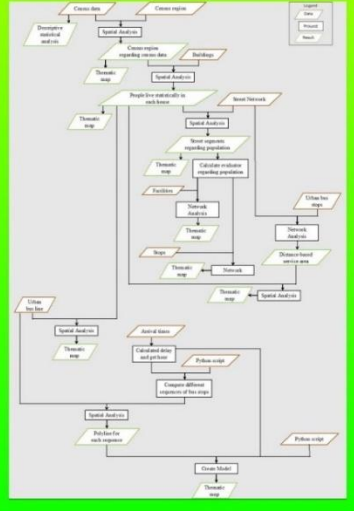
Geodata

- Road network
- Administrative units
- Socio-economic data
- Buildings
- Bus network
  - Stop
  - Lines
  - Departure times
  - Etc.

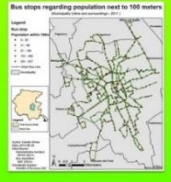
Implementation

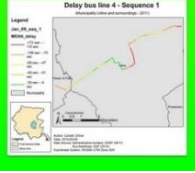
- SPSS Statistics
- ArcGIS 10.2
  - Data Management Tools
  - Analysis Tools
  - Network Analyst
  - ModelBuilder
  - ArcPy

Methodology



Results





What were on the posters?

Which one do you remember most?

Poster Awards AGIT 2015

Gewinner Postersession 2015

1. Platz

"Herr der Ringe – Mit Geoinformation sicher durch Mittelerde"

Melanie Regenfelder, Josef Fritzer, Johannes Miedl, Marius Vietz, FH Kärnten

http://www.echostories.com/the-power-of-storytelling/

A poster should tell a story

- Spray perfume to the poster
- Imagine 3d buildings on a poster
- Insert something to touch
- Some interaction

60-Second Poster Evaluation

Presenter _____
Poster Title_____
Evaluator _____

Overall Appearance
Cluttered or sloppy appearance. Gives the impression of a solid mass of text and graphics, or pieces are scattered and disconnected. Little white space.
Pleasant to look at. Pleasing use of colors, text, and graphics
Very pleasing to look at. Particularly nice colors and graphics.

White Space
Very little. Gives the impression of a solid mass of text and graphics.
OK. Sections of the poster are separated from one another.
Lots. Plenty of room to rest the eyes. Lots of separation.

Text / Graphics Balance
Too much text. The poster gives an overwhelming impression of text only. **OR**
Not enough text. Cannot understand what the graphics are supposed to relate.
Balanced. Text and graphics are evenly dispersed in the poster; enough text to explain the graphics.

Text Size
Too small to view comfortably from a distance of 1-1.5 meters.
0.5 Main text OK, but **text in figures too small**
Easy to read from 1-1.5 meters
Very easy to read.

Organization and Flow
Cannot figure out how to move through poster
Implicit. Headings (Introduction, Methods, etc.) or other device implies organization and flow.
Explicit numbering, column bars, row bars, etc.

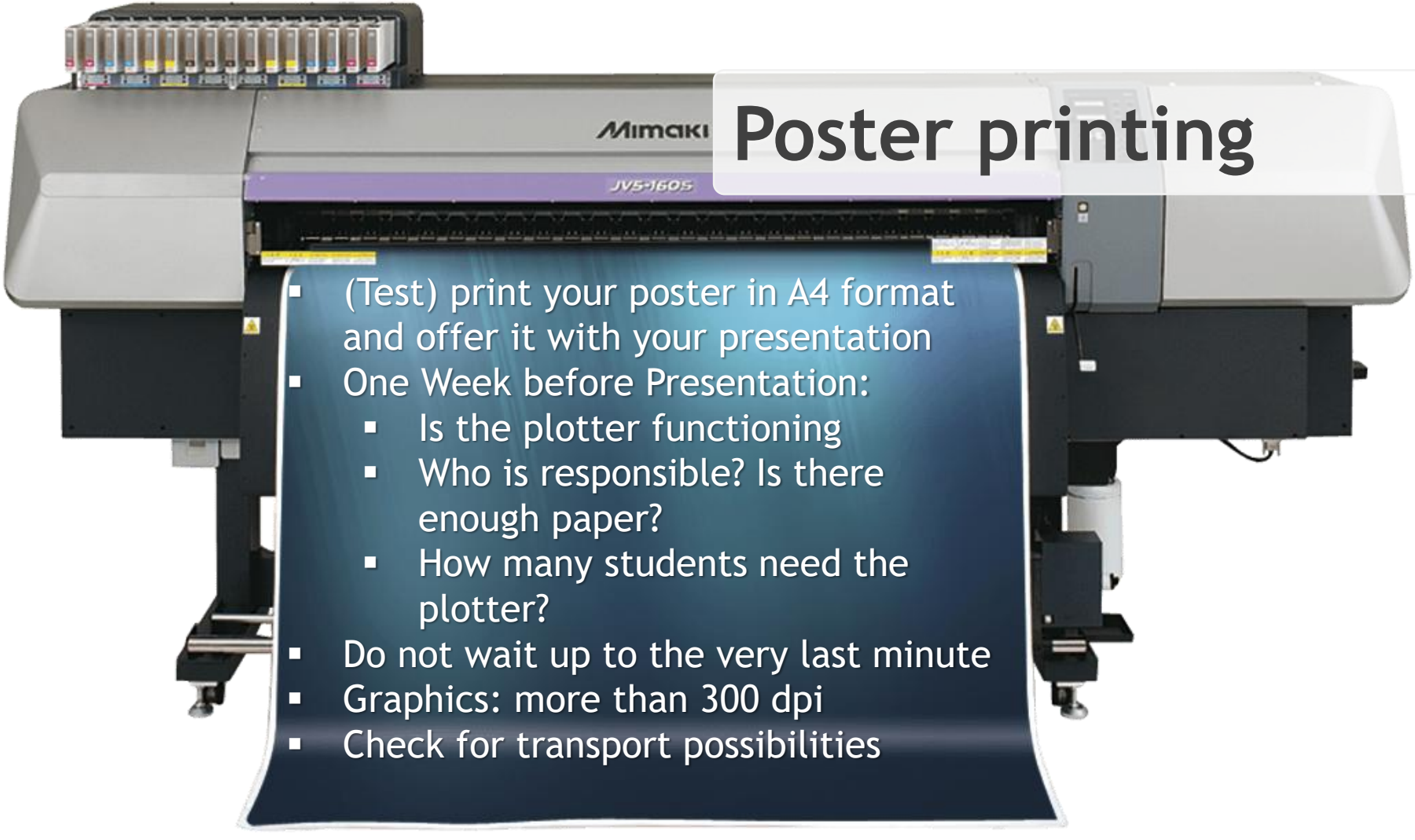
Author Identification
None.
Partial. Not enough information to contact author without further research. This includes missing zip codes on addresses
Complete. Enough information to contact author by mail, phone, or e-mail without further research.

Research Objective
Can't find.
Present, but not explicit. Buried at end of "Introduction", Background", etc.
Explicit. This includes headings of "Objectives", "Aims", "Goals", etc.

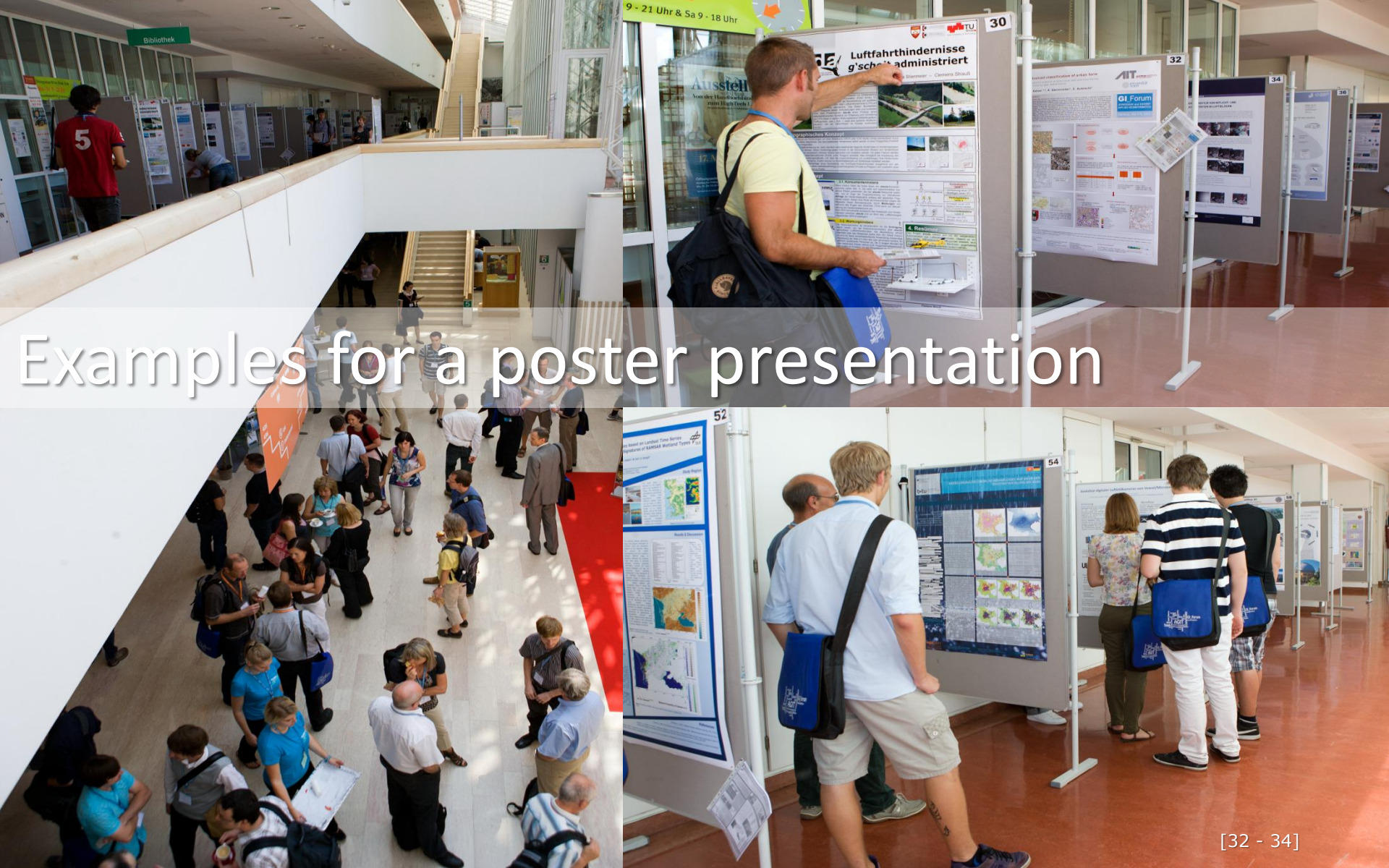
Main Points
Can't find.
Present, but not obvious. May be imbedded in monolithic blocks of text.
Explicitly labeled (e.g., "Main Points", "Conclusions", "Results").

Summary
Absent
"Summary", "Results", or "Conclusions" section **present**

Poster printing



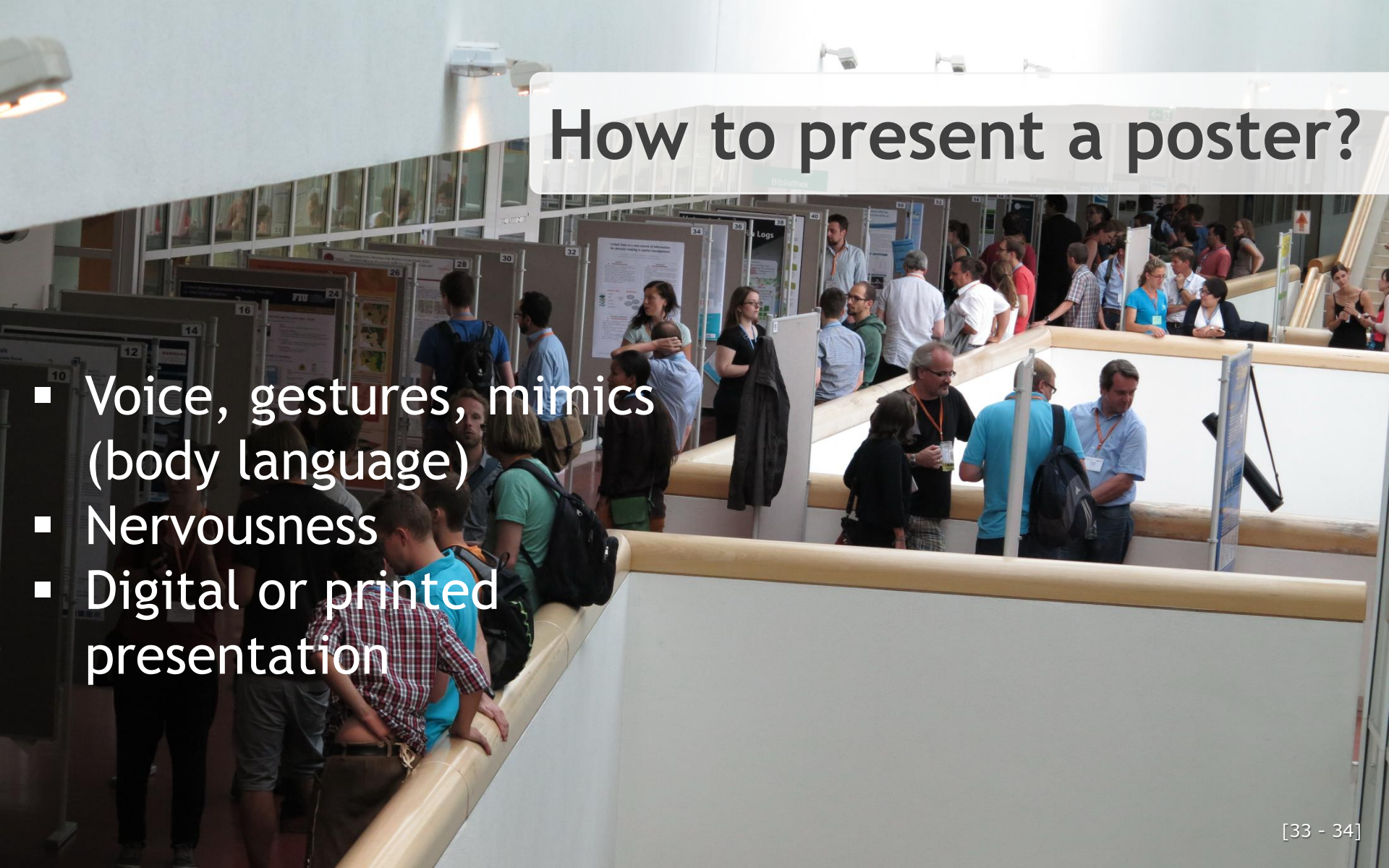
- (Test) print your poster in A4 format and offer it with your presentation
- One Week before Presentation:
  - Is the plotter functioning
  - Who is responsible? Is there enough paper?
  - How many students need the plotter?
- Do not wait up to the very last minute
- Graphics: more than 300 dpi
- Check for transport possibilities



Examples for a poster presentation

[32 - 34]

How to present a poster?



- Voice, gestures, mimics (body language)
- Nervousness
- Digital or printed presentation

Scientific presentation

Contact to audience

Transport enthusiasm

Overcoming a Blackout

self-conscious appearance

Body language

Convincing

seating arrangement

surpassing stage fright