APPLYING MAPPING AND SPATIAL ANALYTICS

DAWN J. WRIGHT AND CHRISTIAN HARDER, EDITORS

CONTENTS

Introduct

GIS for Scie Introductioi Reflections

Part 1= Ho

Global Eco; Using advai resolution, s the impacts

What Lies I For scientis lidar image even in plac

The Anator Working in analysis to:

Predicting Using macl scientists a differing oc

Part 2: H

Extreme H Extreme he in monitor.

Finding a' This chaph GIS can he

Restoring The Natun Mapping t resilience 1

Modeling Gary Lane Using geos be most cr and how tl »ri

; created a highseful for studying terns provide.

3 of Washington, 2 Earth's surface,

use geostatistical [?] South America.

marine resource, to flourish under

AR jd public officials

nd describes how nan dilemma.

d Morgan Chow, Red Cross s to build coastal

n, David Curson, ,udubon Society ^hich habitats will st what is at stake

Part 3: How We Look at Earth	140
Mapping Ancient Landscapes-Jason Ur and Jeffrey Blossom, Harvard University Racing against the clock as development encroaches on important Kurdish heritage sites, a team of landscape archaeologists deploys drones and comparative image analysis to capture previously undetected ancient settlements.	142
Identifying the Natural Efficient Frontier-Jeff Allenby, Chesapeake Conservancy; and Lucas Joppa and Nebojsa Jojic, Microsoft Research To improve conservation efforts across the entire US, scientists are leveraging artificial intelligence and satellite imagery within GIS across large landscapes to find the very best places for restoration.	166
Part framing Future Generations of Scientists	180
A Glacier in Retreat-Jacki Klancher, Todd Guenther, and Darran Wells, Central Wyoming College Wyoming is the third-most glaciated state in the United States after Alaska and Washington. The quest to measure the extent of ice retreat and predict the implications of losing the state's 80-plus glaciers has led a multidisciplinary research team to the Dinwoody Glacier at the base of Gannett Peak—Wyoming's tallest mountain.	182
Panamapping: GIS for Conservation Science-Dan Klooster, David Smith, Nathan Strout, University of Redlands; Experience Mamoni; and Fundacion Geoversity Geographic information system (GIS) technology supports conservation goals in Panama by revealing how physical features of the landscape interact with current and historical human uses of the land, allowing conservation managers to visualize and communicate processes of forest change, locate critical areas, and plan conservation activities.	200
Part 5: Technology Showcase	214
Emergence of the Geospatial Cloud	216
Equal Earth Projection	218
Science of the Hex	221
Modeling the Footprint of Human Settlement	222
Modeling Green Infrastructure	224
Jupyter™ Notebook Analysis	226
3D Empirical Bayesian Kriging	228
National Water Model	230
A High-Resolution Martian Database	233
Sentinel-2 Imagery Viewer	234
The Power of Storytelling for Science	236