

From Our Members



Remote Sensing in the Information Society

By Professor Ray Harris, University College London, e-mail: r.harris@geog.ucl.ac.uk

World Summit on the Information Society

The first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) took place in Geneva in December 2003. The World Summit is a recognition of the digital revolution that is the internet. The internet is a key global resource that can be a passport to equitable participation in the information society as well as a tool for financial, economic, social and educational development. Literacy, cultural diversity, the creative industries, sustainable development and environmental protection are all benefiting from the internet. At the same time as recognising the benefits of the digital revolution, the World Summit also recognised the challenge of the digital divide. The divide can most easily be seen in the First World – Third World contrast, especially for Africa; but it can also be seen as rural – urban divide and as an old – young divide. The momentum from the first phase of the WSIS is being continued with the second phase and a meeting in Tunis (notably a city on the continent of Africa) in November 2005 when the two themes of internet governance and finance will be prominent.

ICSU Policy

Although the internet is a technical innovation, the concerns of WSIS are primarily with the social, economic and political issues of internet exploitation. At about the same time as WSIS phase II in Tunis the General Assembly of the International Council for Science (ICSU) will be held in Suzhou, China (October 2005). Data and information are of course key to much progress in science today, especially in environmental science and biomedicine. One of the reports that the ICSU General Assembly will review will be the 2004 Priority Area Assessment on Scientific Data and Information. One of the major recommendations of that report is the need for an international infrastructure and capacity for scientific data and information¹ *management and access* (my italics) that meets the needs of scientists in all countries and protects the interests of current and future generations of scientists. A role for ICSU in leading and coordinating scientific data and information management is very welcome. Earth observation data are a particularly good example of where ICSU could play a useful role because (1) Earth observation data are very voluminous, (2) the data are clearly useful in monitoring global change and (3) Earth observation data analyses typically need data from other sources (for example, mapping agencies, *in situ* monitoring, socio-economic data). A

greater concern at WSIS for internet policy combined with a greater concern at the ICSU General Assembly to develop firmer policies for management and access to data and information may provide a happy temporal coincidence to make big strides in improving access to the very large volumes of Earth observation data collected each day and largely unused.

Global Monitoring

The European initiative on Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) has played an important part in directing attention to how Earth observation can move from an experimental basis to a more sustainable, operational basis. GMES has an objective to develop sustainable observation systems by 2008, a highly unlikely date in reality but a useful piece of rhetoric to focus the minds of the key participants. Taking the context of WSIS and ICSU, the challenges that the global monitoring activities such as GMES face tend to be more policy, market or legal issues than the technical capability to produce scientific results.

Physical access to Earth observation data for global monitoring could be improved by making all data available over the internet with no costs or charges for access. However, this would deprive the supplier organisations of any revenue and so diminish their motivation. It is possible to envisage all data being encrypted and then made available free of charge: the focus of attention then shifts to the decryption keys that would give access to the real data. These keys could be sold and provide the revenue stream to the supplier organisations. The lessons from satellite television are relevant here. The decryption keys could be tailored to be specific to certain time periods, areas of the world, product types and processing levels. At times of humanitarian crisis, such as the Indian Ocean tsunami on 26 December 2004, the decryption keys for *all* the encrypted data could be published openly and widely so that all the Earth observation data that is needed by aid agencies is available, with no concern for revenue generation in the short term. The European Galileo satellite navigation system will encrypt three of its four levels of information provision: the unencrypted signal will have no barriers to access but neither will it have any guarantees of service availability. EUMETSAT is already implementing an open/closed access policy by encrypting most of its data but giving open access free of charge to its six-hourly products. The information society can be improved

¹ The ICSU report is available at http://www.icsu.org/1_icsuinscience/DATA_Paa_1.html

through encryption and decryption technology by allowing a focus on the conditions of control of the information rather than on the technical means of information delivery.

Small Satellites

The information society as serviced by Earth observation is changing. Traditionally Earth observation has been the domain of western governments with large budgets to build, launch and operate space satellites. Small satellites are changing the *modus operandi* of Earth observation. Algeria, Nigeria and Turkey are examples of countries that have launched small satellites in recent years: all of them based on the technology developed by Surrey Satellite Technology Limited (SSTL), a spin-off company of the University of Surrey, and purchased in the context of the Disaster Monitoring Constellation (DMC). India has developed the most coherent satellite Earth observation programme of all the countries on Earth, and yet India is hardly a wealthy western nation.

The cost of Earth observation satellites such as Landsat, ERS and Envisat have been in the range of hundreds of millions of euros: Envisat for example cost approximately two billion euros. The cost of the SSTL small satellites is approximately US\$ 7 million for the satellite, US\$ 2 million for the launch and US\$ 1 million for the ground seg-

ment. These costs can change the way in which the information society sees space. Now individual government departments in most countries and large corporations can conceive of buying their own Earth observation missions to fulfil their own specific requirements, rather than relying on general purpose missions. These organisations can then control the information flows for their own purposes, which can include a better information society. Small satellites can even aid democracy by making environmental events more open and transparent.

The information Society

The information society concept has tended to focus on the information part of the term. The society part is of course vital as that is what the information is for, ie improvements in society. Earth observation has shown and is showing its technical capabilities to capture environmental data. Perhaps we are now at a stage that can be summarised by reference to a phrase from Brutus in Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*:

There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries. On such a full sea are we now afloat. And we must take the current when it serves, or lose our ventures.

ASPRS Announces Establishment of the Robert N. Colwell Memorial Fellowship Award



The American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) announces the establishment of The Robert N. Colwell Memorial Fellowship Award. Friends and colleagues of Dr. Colwell

(1918-2005) created this Award as a memorial to him from donated funds to be administered by the ASPRS Foundation. The award consists of a \$2000 check, a certificate, and a one-year student or associate membership (new or renewed) in ASPRS. The award will be made to a graduate student (Masters or Ph.D. level) currently enrolled or intending to enroll in a college or university in the U.S. or Canada, or a recently graduated (within three years of graduation) post-doctoral researcher, who is pursuing a program of study aimed at a career in remote sensing or other related geospatial information technologies. It is expected that the award will be given for the first time at the ASPRS 2006 Annual Conference in Reno, Nevada next May.

Over the course of more than a half century, Dr. Colwell developed a reputation as one of the world's most respected leaders in remote sensing, a field that he stew-

arded from the interpretation of aerial photographs during World War II, to the advanced acquisition and analyses of many types of geospatial data from satellite platforms. His career included nearly 40 years of teaching and research at the University of California, Berkeley, a distinguished record of military service reaching the rank of Rear Admiral, and prominent roles in private industry and as a consultant for many U.S. and international agencies. Among the many awards bestowed upon Dr. Colwell, he had the distinction of being one of the 25 Honorary Members of ASPRS, chosen from the Society's 6000 members. The ASPRS Foundation's goal is to eventually fully endow this award. An initial period of fund raising will occur over a five-year period, thus allowing a potential contributor to make a pledge with incremental contributions. One-time contributions will be accepted and encouraged. Six contribution levels have been established that reflect Dr. Colwell's professional and/or personal life: Hiker (\$99 or less), Fisherman (\$100 to \$499), Consultant (\$500 to \$999), Professor (\$1,000 to \$4,999), Admiral (\$5,000 to \$9,999), Honorary (\$10,000 or more). Donations to the Robert N. Colwell Memorial Fellowship are invited and may be made online at www.asprsfoundation.org/donate; by mailing checks, money orders or credit card information to ASPRS, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 210, Bethesda, Maryland,

20814-2160; or faxing credit card information to ASPRS (fax: (301) 493-0208). Information about the ASPRS Foundation's other awards can be found at www.asprsfoundation.org.

Founded in 1934, ASPRS is an international professional organization of 6,000 geospatial data professionals. ASPRS is devoted to advancing knowledge and improving understanding of the mapping sciences to promote responsible application of photogrammetry, remote sensing, geographic information systems and supporting technologies.

The ASPRS Foundation, Inc., founded in 1979, is an independent 501(c)3 organization established to provide grants, scholarships, loans and other forms of aid to individuals or organizations pursuing knowledge of imaging and geospatial information science and technology, and their applications across the scientific, governmental, and commercial sectors. The Foundation is the primary funding source for all non-sponsored awards and scholarships recognized by the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing.



International Workshop on Geographic Hypermedia

'Geographic Hypermedia: Concepts and Systems.' Date: April 4-5, 2005 - Duration: 2 days in parallel with the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG)
By Dr Emmanuel Stefanakis, e-mail: estef@hua.gr

The 1st International Workshop on Geographic Hypermedia has been held in Denver, CO last April. The workshop has taken place in parallel with the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) and was entitled as: 'Geographic Hypermedia: Concepts and Systems.'

The integration of the Web and Multimedia technologies with Geographical Information Science (GIS) has recently led to the development of new forms of multimedia georepresentations. Currently, many Geomatics solutions are web-based and provide access to multimedia elements in order to support efficiently specific application domains.

A wide number of research and professional activities in Spatial Decision Support, Geographic Database Management and Exploration, Geovisualization, Virtual and Augmented Reality, Location Based Services and Geographic Messaging Services, Hypermedia Cartography, Hypermaps and Hypermedia Atlases, and Web-based and Virtual Wayfinding Services – to name a few – share the same concepts and tools. We approach these concepts and tools under the tag "Geographic hypermedia."

The scope of this workshop was to allow multi-disciplinary researchers and professionals in the area of Geographic Hypermedia present their work and exchange ideas. The objectives of this workshop were: (a) surveying the state and variety of research areas in geographic hypermedia, (b) reviewing the current state-of-the-art geographic hypermedia applications, (c) providing guidance to geographic hypermedia system implementers from user experience, and (d) surveying geographic hypermedia for open questions and future research directions.

Two experts from the same or a closely related discipline as the authors reviewed each of the nearly twenty submissions. The program committee and the additional

experts who willingly took on the burden of careful review made a strong contribution to the quality of the workshop. Fourteen papers have been chosen. These papers were of high quality and contributed to a successful and fruitful workshop. Their authors have as origin eight countries and three continents.

The papers have been presented into five Sessions. Session A – with three papers – presented the novel forms to geographic representations and information access. Session B – with two papers – focused on the design aspects of Geographic Hypermedia systems. Session C – with three papers – contributed to the development of enhanced Geographic Hypermedia infrastructures. Session D – with three papers – focused on the generation of novel data and operation repositories for effective geographic decision support. Finally, Session E – with three papers – presented a set of specialized applications of Geographic Hypermedia. The workshop program is available at: www.dbnet.ece.ntua.gr/~stefanak/GeoHypermedia/

Springer will publish extended versions of the papers (as Chapters) plus some invited Chapters in a stand-alone volume. The volume will be available early 2006. We kindly acknowledge the Denver Central Library; specifically Ms. Sherry Spitnaugle for arranging the meeting facilities and Mr. Bruce Hanson for offering the attendees a tour of the multimedia collections and laboratories.

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25th EARSeL Symposium, Porto, Portugal, 6-9 June 2005

'Global Developments in Environmental Earth Observation from Space'

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This year's Annual Symposium was held in Portugal during one of the hottest summers on record – even many of the locals were wilting. This did not detract, however, from the enjoyment of a record number of participants of an excellent scientific conference in an ideal venue, not to mention the requisite full social programme.

The meeting was held in the new Mathematics building of the University of Porto. When I first entered the building two years ago, soon after it was opened, my immediate reaction was that it would make an ideal venue for a conference. There were a number of suitably sized lecture rooms, several computer rooms, plenty of circulation space and good catering facilities. A quick email to Madeleine with an offer from Andre Marçal resulted in this year's very successful meeting. Most of the delegates I spoke to seemed to confirm this opinion.

Over 150 delegates were registered for the symposium itself, the best for several years. This number was swelled by those attending the two Workshops held towards the end of the week on Coastal Zone monitoring (84) and 3D remote sensing (46), reports of which will be given separately. Because there were often three parallel sessions, it was not possible for one person to attend everything, and I am afraid that I really go to conferences to meet people and make contacts, and I have never been a good attender at scientific sessions. But I did dip into a few to get a flavour of the atmosphere and to sample the subjects covered.

In all there were 20 lecture sessions, three plenary sessions, a workshop and two poster sessions. A record number of papers were submitted, but inevitably the number actually presented was considerably less. Only 27 of the 50 posters accepted were actually displayed, and worryingly some of these appeared to have been put up by co-authors rather than the first authors, none of whom actually attended. Several authors were unable to attend because of difficulties in obtaining visas, which is always a pity. At least the policy of the Association to produce the proceedings after the meet-



Joint Symposium and RSCZ Workshop plenary session.

ing prevents the dishonest practice of people sending in papers (perhaps to more than one conference) with no intention of attending but to claim them as publications.

Unfortunately my plane arrived too late for me to personally experience all of the opening keynote talks, but they did appear to be thought provoking and informative. Ian Dowman, the President of ISPRS, addressed the question as to whether Remote Sensing is delivering benefit to society. In Aberdeen last year at the RSPSoc Annual Conference I gave a keynote talk entitled 'Remote Sensing, a success or a disappointing failure?' and concluded that remote sensing had been oversold. Ian was considerably more optimistic than I! This was followed by Rainer Sandau on Small Satellites – Possibilities and Restrictions.



Group photo with the old part of Porto in the background.

Keith McCloy (Denmark) discussed the analysis of temporal image data, and this topic has had the admirable spinoff of spawning a new Special Interest Group. The enthusiasm was such that during the symposium a meeting of interested people was convened and it was decided to hold a workshop in Copenhagen next January. The last presentation by Stefano Bruzzi, from ESA, updated us on ESA's current EO programme and in particular on GMES.

Themed parallel sessions on Agriculture, Forestry and Vegetation, Geological Hazards, Atmosphere, Image Processing Techniques, World Heritage, Land Use Cover, Data Fusion, Environmental Applications, Hydrology, High Resolution Data, Oceanography, Physical Processes, Land Degradation and Desertification, Urban Temporal Analysis and New Sensors and Instruments demonstrate the huge range of interests of the participants. With only four papers in most sessions, these were certainly more digestible and relaxed than what might occur when a large number of short presentations are crammed into long sessions.

The last day overlapped with the two workshops, and there were several common sessions, particularly in 3D Remote Sensing. The Symposium finished with a common tutorial given by Carsten Brockmann (Brockmann Consult) on get-



Speeches at the Symposium dinner.

ting, using and understanding MERIS products, particularly for coastal zone applications, and a final keynote by Delilah Al Khudhairi, from the JRC, on the role that remote sensing can play in detecting and responding to Tsunamis. Also, in the middle of all this, was found time to hold the General Assembly. This is a legally required business meeting, and was as well attended as any I can remember for many years.

Those who know me understand that I always consider the social programme to be an important factor in any meeting. You ask anyone what they remember about a particular meeting and I guarantee that it will not be any particular scientific paper, but where they had the Symposium dinner. In Dresden in 2000 it was roast suckling pig in the Powder Tower, in Lyngby it was held in Ellsinore Castle. We have had boat trips, and dinners in castles, caves and cafes. In Eger and Valladolid they were held in old wine caves. This year, not to be outdone, there was both a boat trip and an excellent meal in a Port Wine cellar (well, strictly speaking there was a tour of the cave and dinner was actually served at ground level. This was accompanied by plenty of local wine and, of course, copious supplies of port wine.

It was particularly encouraging to see the large number of younger scientists present, many presenting papers, perhaps for the first time. It is very important that we should encourage the younger generation, as in them lies the

future of remote sensing. I understand that Andre had managed to secure funding for a number of these from the Science Foundation... Delegates from Europe (in its wider sense) came from as far away as you can get – Vladivostok. But participation was not confined to Europe – visitors came from all over the world – Australia, Japan, Korea, USA, Canada, Algeria, South Africa and Côte d'Ivoire. In all, 33 countries were represented.

The proceedings will as usual be published by Millpress, and will be available in hard copy and on CDROM early next year.

Overall, it was one of the best Symposia I have attended, not only for the weather and food, but for the high level of scientific content and the enthusiastic participation of all the delegates. The only thing which detracted from the overall pleasure of the meeting was the unfortunate absence of Madeleine Godefroy, our long-serving secretary. That is not to say that Gesine Boettcher and her band of little helpers, did not do an excellent and efficient job, but we did miss dreadfully Madeleine's cheery presence – we all wish her a speedy recovery and a happy retirement.

Andre Marçal must be congratulated on the quality of the arrangements and the efficiency of the organization and I speak enviously as one who has organized several such events in the past. He was successful in receiving some financial support from the Antonio Almeida Foundation to enable several students to attend and also from the Gulbenkian Foundation and the National Science Foundation. There will inevitably be some organisational problems, but the main thing is not to let the customers know. My motto is; be like a swan, calm and serene on top, even if you are paddling like hell below the water! I am delighted that he has been rewarded (or perhaps punished) by being elected Secretary General of EARSeL, I wish him every success. Overall, this has presented a challenge that the organizers of next year's meeting in Warsaw will find hard to beat. I look forward to their efforts and hope to see many of you there.

International Geodetic Students Meeting and Young Surveyors' Days 2005

International Geodetic Students Meeting and Young Surveyors' Days 2005 Joint Meeting were held in Istanbul Technical University, in Turkey between 13-18 June 2005. Istanbul Technical University Geodesy and Photogrammetry Student Club and Chamber of Cadastre and Surveying Engineers were the host of the organization. 277 participants from 14 different countries participated in this fruitful and unforgettable meeting. 103 participants were from foreign countries and the rest were from the Turkish Universities. International Geodetic Students Meeting was organized for the first time together with another Geodetic organi-

zation, which is Young Surveyors' Days. This combination made this meeting unforgettable and gave a chance to the participants to know each other, share the experiences and learn the cultures of each other.

At the General Assembly of IGSO, it was decided that the 20th IGSM will be held in Bulgaria.

Welcome Party (13th June 2005)

Some bands presented both Turkish and universal music samples in the activity and the night finished with a DJ performance.



Geodetic students.



Cultural show.



Opening ceremony.

Opening Ceremony (14th June 2005)

The formal opening of the meeting was on 14th June. After the opening ceremony various folk dance performances from different regions of Turkey was performed.

Presentations (15 th June 2005)

Some technical and social presentations were made by both professors and students from different countries and schools about the new developments in our profession.

"Remote Sensing in TURKEY & the Role of ITU-CSCRS" Prof. Dr. Filiz Sunar Erbek, Istanbul Technical University

"Monitoring of Crustal Deformation on the North Anatolian Fault by Geodetic Studies" Assist. Prof. Haluk Özener, Bogazici University

"Run (Story) of Surveying in 5.000 Years" Prof. Dr. Erol Köktürk, Kocaeli University

"Organisation of Geodesy and Photogrammetry Engineering Students' in the World and in Turkey" Bahadır Külür (ITU), Ender Özerdem (ITU), Istanbul Technical University-Yıldız Technical University

"The Structure of Student Organization for IGSM2004" Jaakko Jarvinen, Helsinki University of Technology

"Students' Association at the Faculty Geodesy and Cartography at Warsaw University of Technology" Artur Oruba, Warsaw University of Technology

Forum "Carrier Organizations"

In the forum session, Carrier Organizations all over the world were discussed by the participants.

Concert (15 th June 2005)

Yeni Türkü, which is a famous Turkish Band gave a concert in the concert field in Istanbul Technical University Ayaza_a Campus

Picnic (16th June 2005)

On 16.06.2005 a picnic was held in Büyükada. Participants were picked up from the campus after breakfast and went to the Büyükada by a boat where they had a chance to walk around the island, see the beautiful view of Istanbul and visit some historical places.

Banquet (17th June 2005)

On the last night of the meeting, all participants met at the banquet and had an enjoyable night viewing the marvelous Bosphorus scenery.



Report on OSG '05 – Open Source Geospatial Software Conference

Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA from 16-18 June 2005

By Brian Huberty, ASPRS Primary Data Acquisition Division Director,

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OSG '05 is the first conference for the entire Open Source - Geospatial software development community. <http://mapserver.gis.umn.edu/mum/mtg2005.html>

This international conference addressed geospatial data technologies developed for the Open Source community – Mapserver, EOGeo, OSGIS, GRASS, OpenMap, PostGIS, Chameleon, OSSIM to name a few. The conference t-shirt

was aptly represented by a crossword puzzle. This was the first day was filled with multiple workshops discussing the basics to advance tools for beginners and experts. OSG Workshop After an intensive day of learning, an outdoor barbeque social was in order at Historic Fort Snelling.

Barbeque at Historic Fort Snelling with the Conference Crossword Puzzle t-shirt displayed in the center of the

image. Conference Co-chairman Steve Lime (left) walking off the stage after introducing the kickoff speaker, GRASS Researcher, Markus Neteler (right).

On Friday, conference kicked off with nine lightning talks (5 minutes each) discussing the current status of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) around the globe. This was followed by the keynote address by Markus Neteler. His talk focused on the recent release of GRASS 6 and related features as well as illustrating some explosive, environmental applications. Shortly thereafter, the technical and presentation sessions began for the rest of the day and into Saturday morning. The conference wrapped up by awarding the first Sol Katz award for Geospatial Free and Open Source Software (GeoFOSS). Sol Katz spent several years working for the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and was an early pioneer of GFOSS. He left behind a large body of work in the form of applications,

format specifications, and utilities before he passed away in 1999. In the early 1980's, Sol assisted in the development of a public domain package called MOSS – Map Overlay and Statistical System. The award went this year to Frank Warmerdam, Geospatial Hack and Consultant as well as a primary author of PCI software technologies. The conference concluded by a very interesting and thought provoking talk by Dirk-Willem van Gulik, President, Apache Software Foundation. The Apache foundation has grown to be one of the largest open source communities. It started as a webserver and now covers the entire web application environment which runs on 70% of the worlds servers! Dirk-Willem's talk highlighted the proper balance behind developing and managing open software community by giving software developers freedom to code while developing a process for oversight and legal protection. Dirk-Willem van Gulik See you next year in Switzerland at the next OSG conference.

Short Conference on High-resolution Elevation Models

Swiss Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Attracts Well Over 200 Attendants

By Stephan Nebiker ()*

From the 23rd to the 26th of June 2005 the annual Swiss geomatics days (Geomatiktage 2005) were held in Basel. The Swiss geomatics days traditionally host the general assemblies of all professional associations within the geomatics domain. This year's programme was complemented by two short conferences organised by the Swiss Society of Geoinformation (SOGI) and the Swiss Society of Photogrammetry, Image Analysis and Remote Sensing (SGPBF). The two consecutive half-day conferences attracted well over 200 attendants from a variety of disciplines and numerous young professionals, including some 70 geomatics students of the Basel University of Applied Sciences. The first conference was dedicated to geospatial web services. The second, organised by SGPBF, was entitled "high-resolution elevation models – technologies and applications".

The SGPBF conference was chaired by the author who had the honour to introduce one former and two acting members of the ISPRS council as conference speakers. In addition to a welcome address, Orhan Altan, president of the XXth ISPRS congress in Istanbul, also provided a short introduction to the ISPRS and its mission. The technical part of the conference was opened by Manos Baltsavias from ETH Zurich who provided a very comprehensive and dense overview on modern technologies for high-resolution DSMs and DTMs – ranging from airborne LIDAR and SAR to airborne and spaceborne optical sensors. André Streilein from Swisstopo then provided some interesting insights into the generation of a new nation-wide DTM and DSM for Switzerland using airborne laser scanning, with a particular focus on methods and procedures for assuring the quality of such huge data sets. In the following presentation

Armin Gruen from ETH Zurich highlighted the enormous potential offered by high-resolution satellite imagery and multi-image matching, claiming an accuracy level of 1 meter for DSM generation in open areas. The first session was concluded by Claus Brenner from Hannover University with a very interesting presentation on the automated extraction of buildings and roads from LIDAR data. In the second session Felix Morsdorf of the University of Zurich presented methods for extracting the geometry of trees from LIDAR data and promising applications, such as the modelling of forest fires based on such vegetation models. In the following talk Javier Corripio of ETH Zurich illustrated various applications of DEMs in hydrological modelling. The conference was concluded by Erich Meier of the University of Zurich with a fascinating insight into the monitoring of geometrical changes of the earth's surface by means of SAR interferometry.

The short conference on high-resolution elevation models was well received by the attendants. It provided an ideal platform for demonstrating the current possibilities and future potential of modern geospatial imaging technologies – also to professionals outside the photogrammetric and remote sensing domain. All presentations can be downloaded from the SGPBF homepage under the following address: <http://www.sgpbf.ch/de/mitteilungen.html>.

() Prof. Dr. Stephan Nebiker is Professor for Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics at the Basel Institute of Applied Sciences (FHBB) and newly elected President of the Swiss Society of Photogrammetry, Image Analysis and Remote Sensing (SGPBF).*
