

ISPRS Society



Exploring Tourist Cities of China - II Shanghai – Modern Metropolis of China

By Chen Jun, Congress Director ISPRS Council 2004 – 2008



Shanghai, the largest modern metropolis in China, is located at the mouth of the Yangtze River. It covers an area of 6,341 square kilometers and has a population of more than 13 million. As a famous international port, Shanghai's communication, industry and commerce have been flourishing. In the long term development, it has formed its own unique city scene and cultures. Many buildings with various styles from the 1920s and 1930s, are well preserved in the Old City section of Shanghai. You may have a sense of familiarity when strolling around the area. Shanghai is an open city where different cultures are respected. The mixture of cultures will make you easy to be part of it. Shopping is always a necessary activity for many tourists. Shanghai has got the reputation as "Oriental Paris" for its rich kinds of commodities and comfortable shopping atmosphere. The Nanjing Road, a well-known shopping street, is a must-go place. Shanghai is a paradise for gourmands, too. You may have local delicacies, try various kinds of food with different regions' flavors, even enjoy the food you are used to at home. Last but not least, the night of Shanghai is beautiful and sleepless. Shops, theaters, bars, teahouses and restaurants are open till late. Colorful and brilliant illumination will help you easily find a spot to enjoy your leisure time at night.

Top Attractions in Shanghai: Yuyuan Garden

Yuyuan Garden was a private garden, established in 1559. An official of Ming dynasty spent almost 20 years and all of his savings to build the garden for his parents in their old age. "Yu" in Chinese means "peace and health". "Yuan" means garden.

The garden occupies an area of two hectares and is built in a style associated with the renowned Suzhou gardens, which are characterized by an exquisite layout, beautiful scenery and artistic architecture. Each pavilion, hall, stone and stream in the garden expresses the essence of South China's landscape design in the Ming and Qing dynasties. There are more than 40 scenic spots scattered throughout the garden, which is divided into six parts by five boundary walls with curling brick-made dragons. The six scenic areas include the Grand Rockery, the Ten Thousand-Flower Pavilion, the Hall of Heralding Spring, the Hall of Jade Magnificence, the Inner Garden, and the Lotus Pool.



Yuyuan Garden is a representative of the classical architectural style and is acknowledged as an architectural miracle in the Yangtze River's southeast region.

Jade Buddha Monastery

The Jade Buddha Monastery, established in 1882, is in the western part of Shanghai. It covers a total area of 8400 square meters. It is famous for two jade statues of Sakya-muni, brought in from Burma by a monk in Qing dynasty. One statue is in a sitting position, the other in a reclining position. The Sitting Buddha is 190 centimeters high and encrusted by agate and emerald jewels, portraying the



Buddha at the moment of his meditation and enlightenment. The Recumbent Buddha is 96 centimeters long, lying on the right side with the right hand supporting the head and the left hand placing on the left leg, showing the peaceful mood of Sakyamuni when he left this world. Displayed in the exhibition room of the monastery are some Sutra texts, stone-carved statuettes, painted portraits of Buddha, etc.

Although the history of the Jade Buddha Monastery is not very long, the old-time and classical architectural style makes the monastery unique and inimitable in this modern city.

The Bund

The Bund, the most famous landmark, is a symbol of Shanghai. It is 1.5 kilometers long.

The most attractive sight is at the west side of the Bund. There are 52 big buildings with different architectural styles including Gothic, Baroque, Romanesque, Classicism and the Renaissance. Although the buildings were designed by different architects and built in different peri-



od, their architectural patterns are in perfect harmony. Towards east side, you can see the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, 465 meters high, the highest TV tower in Asia and the Jinmao tower, 420.5 meters high, the third highest building in the world.

In this article, I don't mention much about modern Shanghai. You can easily understand it upon you step in it. Visit Shanghai to feel the process of China's modernization!

Joint CCC 2005 / ISPRS WG VIII/6 workshop

Remote Sensing for Coastal Zone Research, Monitoring and Management

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, 7 November 2005

by Costas Armenakis, Regional Coordinator ISPRS WG VIII/6 and Gavin Manson, CCC 2005.

This 1-day workshop was held along with the 12th Canadian Coastal Conference 2005 (CCC 2005) and was co-organized by the Canadian Coastal Science and Engineering Association and the ISPRS WG VIII/6 Coastal Management, Ocean Colour, and Ocean State Forecasting. It was held in Dartmouth, just across from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

The workshop covered the following topics:

- Mapping and monitoring coastal environments using remote sensing

- Integrated coastal zone management using remote sensing and GIS techniques
- Extraction of shorelines from imagery
- Coastal zone DEM from LIDAR
- Change detection
- Visualization of coastal zones and their changes.

In total 10 papers were presented, distributed in three sessions. Session 1: LIDAR Applications; Session 2: Geomorphic/Biologic Applications; and Session 3: GEO and CGEO and overall discussion.



In Session 1, the presentations covered the application and calibration of the SHOALS-TI000 airborne bathymetric LIDAR system for different coastal environments; the use of LIDAR for coastal erosion, coastal geohazards monitoring, and mapping and for determining the relationship between the LIDAR intensities and the different geological parameters of the coastal zones; the 3D geological modeling using aerial photographs, geological maps and LIDAR data; and the use of LIDAR data to generate flood risk maps due to storm surge events.

Session 2 addressed the mapping and monitoring of shorelines from aerial and satellite orthoimages; the use of remote sensing and GIS for the investigation of the dynamics of the shallow community coastal ecosystems;

the use of GIS for the determining aquaculture sites; and the use of hyperspectral surveys in temperate and tropical waters.

Finally, in Session 3 there was an invited presentation on the Canadian Group of Earth Observation (CGEO) and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) on user requirements approach to achieving societal benefits. This session also included a floor discussion about the overall use of remote sensing in coastal zones.

All papers presented were from Canada and are included in the CCC 2005 CD ROM proceedings. About 40 participants attended the workshop.

Joint ISPRS/IEEE Workshop "Towards Benchmarking Automated Calibration, Orientation and Surface Reconstruction from Images"

(BenCOS'05) Beijing, China, 15 October 2005 (http://www.ipf.tuwien.ac.at/isprs/wgiii1/ws2005_wg12.html)

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The workshop took place in Beijing on Saturday 15th October, at the Beijing Hotel. It was held within the workshop program of the 10th IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV), which lasted from 15th to 21st October. This workshop program consisted of a total of 10 workshops in various areas, organized on three days before and after the main ICCV conference. The BenCOS workshop had the scientific sponsorship of ISPRS and IEEE and the local organization was handled by the ICCV organization committee. The workshop was organized by two ISPRS working groups: WG III / 1 'Automatic Calibration and Orientation of Optical Cameras' and WG III / 2 'Surface Reconstruction'. It was chaired by Olaf Hellwich (TU Berlin), Ilkka Niini (Mapvision Ltd.), Camillo Ressel (TU Wien), Daniel Scharstein (Middlebury College) and Peter Sturm (INRIA). Volker Rodehorst (TU Berlin) took charge of the workshop proceedings. The Program Committee consisted of 20 leading researchers in Photogrammetry and Computer Vision, from 9 countries.

The main goals of this workshop and of the organizing working groups are to be a forum for the communication of scientific results in the areas of automatic calibration and orientation and surface reconstruction, and to work towards a definition of benchmarks for these. Further, this should benefit from bringing together researchers from the Computer Vision and the Photogrammetric communities.

Paper selection was based on a double-blind peer review of full papers. Altogether 17 papers were submitted to the workshop. Based on the results of the reviews, 10 papers from 7 countries were accepted for publication and oral presentation. The proceedings are available online from the workshop homepage and as Vol. XXXVI – 3/W36 of the International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing, and Spatial Information Sciences. The workshop had about 40 participants.

The workshop had 4 sessions: the accepted papers were presented in 3 sessions ("Orientation and Calibration", "Performance Evaluation", and "Surface Reconstruction"). The last session started with an invited talk by Wolfgang Foerstner (I.P.B.) on "Performance Evaluation and Benchmarking of Algorithms or Systems for Calibration, Orientation and Surface Reconstruction" and continued with an open discussion among the participants. Overall, the accepted papers covered all the topics of the workshop. Most of the papers dealt with new scientific results in the different areas and 2 papers were mainly dedicated to aspects of benchmarking, such as the generation of benchmark data sets and the definition of evaluation criteria. These aspects were also the focus of the invited talk and the open discussion. One of the main conclusions of this workshop is that the need for benchmarks for automatic orientation and surface reconstruction is widely acknowledged, but also that establishing them requires a joint effort of interested researchers.

The next related event will be the Symposium of Commission III on Photogrammetric Computer Vision, to be held in Bonn in September 2006.

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SMALL SATELLITES EARTH OBSERVATION FOR REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

19 – 22 NOVEMBER 2007
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Organisers

National Space Agency of Malaysia
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
ISPRS Working Group WG 1/6

Background

We are motivated by a desire to concentrate on the remote sensing applications of small satellites, both in terms of original mission definition and in terms of data accessibility and utilization. It seems to be widely agreed that the days of "all-singing, all-dancing" missions, of which Envisat is a prime example, are numbered; they take too long to plan and too long to construct and integrate, while too many compromises have to be made between different objectives and different instruments, and a failure of the whole system means the deaths of many different projects. The future is likely to see more small satellites, each of which is dedicated to a particular mission objective and carries a single instrument. More and more countries around the world are becoming involved in Earth observation from space, not just in using data from the major established systems but also in constructing their own systems.

The established series of annual conferences on small satellites run by the AIAA/USU is all-embracing. The aim of this Workshop is to complement those conferences by concentrating on the remote sensing aspects and which, while being international, would also be more accessible to workers from the Asia-Pacific region.

Objective of the Workshop

The objective of the workshop is to provide a platform for scholars and professionals in the small satellite community to review recent successes, explore new directions, and introduce emerging technologies in spacecraft development for remote sensing application. It is also hoped that this workshop will create an excellent environment for networking and communicating with experts in industry, and academic fields.

Workshop Themes

The Workshop offers a program of international relevance, focusing on the key challenges and opportunities facing the small satellite community today.

- Fundamental and applied aspects related to small satellite technology for remote sensing
- New concepts of small satellites for remote sensing
- Small satellite key technologies development for remote sensing
- Usage of individual small spacecraft and multiple small satellite-based constellations for Earth observation
- Technical solutions using small satellites for remote sensing
- Launch vehicles for small satellites
- Ground infrastructure: telemetry, reception, information processing, small satellites missions control
- Information extraction from data from small satellites for operational purposes

Registration

Registration fee is USD 300, which covers participation in all workshop sessions and technical exhibition, workshop proceedings, welcome reception, lunches and coffee breaks. Participants will be responsible for all other expenses such as accommodation and transportation.

Dates

19 - 22 November 2007

Location

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Who should attend?

Academics and professionals involved in small satellite development.

Expected attendance

200 – 300 participants

Scientific Committee

Chairman: Prof. Dr. Arthur Philip Cracknell

Co-Chair: Prof. Dr. Mohd Ibrahim Seeni Mohd

Members:

- Alain de Lefte (Toulouse, France) alain.deleffe@cnes.fr
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National Organising Committee

Chairman: Prof. Datuk Dr. Mazlan Othman (ANGKASA)

Co-Chair: Prof. Dr. Mazlan Hashim (UTM)

Members

- Prof. Dr. Kamaruzaman Jusoh (UPM)
- Dr Abdul Latif Ibrahim (UTM)

Announcement and Call for Papers

ISPRS Technical Commission VIII

" Remote Sensing Applications and Policies "

<http://geo.haifa.ac.il/~isprs/tc8>



Mid-Congress Symposium on:
REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE
4-7 September, 2006

Workshops and Tutorials
1-3 September, 2006

University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

Symposium Objectives

The main Objectives of the symposium are to present and discuss the state of the art, experience and trends in the topics dealt with by ISPRS Commission VIII Working Groups and other institutions and individuals as presented (but not limited to) below. Issues as sustainability, contribution for the community and society and cooperation crossing disciplines and administrative borders will be emphasized by special sessions:

- WG VIII/1 Human Settlements and Impact Analysis
- WG VIII/2 Hazards, Disasters and Public Health
- WG VIII/3 Atmospheric, Climate and Weather Research
- WG VIII/4 Management of Tropical Environments Research
- WG VIII/5 Policies, Treaties and Data Access

- WG VIII/6 Coastal Management Ocean Colour and Ocean state Forecasting
- WG VIII/7 Water Resources Security and Management
- WG VIII/8 Polar and Glaciers Research
- WG VIII/9 Arid Lands, Land Degradation and Desertification
- WG VIII/10 Precision Farming and Sustainable Food Production
- WG VIII/11 Sustainable Forest and Landscape Management
- WG VIII/12 Resources Monitoring, Geological Mapping, Geomorphology and Geomorphometry

Important dates

- Call for papers: November, 2005
- Early-bird registration: 3 February, 2006
- Abstracts submission deadline: 17 March, 2006
- Full papers submission deadline: 17 March, 2006
- Notification to Authors: 17 April, 2006
- Early registration: 7 June, 2006
- Full papers for publication deadline: 14 July, 2006

For more details please refer to the ISPRS Commission VIII Web site <http://geo.haifa.ac.il/~isprs/tc8>
