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Nota di contenuto	Supporting Institutions -- CHAPTER 1 Mapping and the Citizen Sensor -- CHAPTER 2 Sources of VGI for Mapping -- CHAPTER 3 A Review of OpenStreetMap Data -- CHAPTER 4 Production of Topographic Maps with VGI: Quality Management and Automation -- CHAPTER 5 Motivating and Sustaining Participation in VGI -- CHAPTER 6 Considerations of Privacy, Ethics and Legal Issues in Volunteered Geographic Information -- CHAPTER 7 Assessing VGI Data Quality -- CHAPTER 8 The Impact of the Contribution Micro-environment on Data Quality: The Case of OSM -- CHAPTER 9 Visualisation and Communication of VGI Quality -- CHAPTER 10 The Relevance of Protocols for VGI Collection -- CHAPTER 11 Data and Metadata Management for Better VGI Reusability -- CHAPTER 12 Integrating Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs) with Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) for creating a Global GIS platform -- CHAPTER 13 VGI in National Mapping Agencies: Experiences and Recommendations -- CHAPTER 14 Opportunities for Volunteered Geographic Information Use in Spatial Planning -- CHAPTER 15 Citizen Science and Citizens' Observatories: Trends, Roles, Challenges and Development Needs for Science and Environmental Governance -- CHAPTER 16 The Future of VGI.
Sommario/riassunto	Maps are a fundamental resource in a diverse array of applications ranging from everyday activities, such as route planning through the

legal demarcation of space to scientific studies, such as those seeking to understand biodiversity and inform the design of nature reserves for species conservation. For a map to have value, it should provide an accurate and timely representation of the phenomenon depicted and this can be a challenge in a dynamic world. Fortunately, mapping activities have benefitted greatly from recent advances in geoinformation technologies. Satellite remote sensing, for example, now offers unparalleled data acquisition and authoritative mapping agencies have developed systems for the routine production of maps in accordance with strict standards. Until recently, much mapping activity was in the exclusive realm of authoritative agencies but technological development has also allowed the rise of the amateur mapping community. The proliferation of inexpensive and highly mobile and location aware devices together with Web 2.0 technology have fostered the emergence of the citizen as a source of data. Mapping presently benefits from vast amounts of spatial data as well as people able to provide observations of geographic phenomena, which can inform map production, revision and evaluation. The great potential of these developments is, however, often limited by concerns. The latter span issues from the nature of the citizens through the way data are collected and shared to the quality and trustworthiness of the data. This book reports on some of the key issues connected with the use of citizen sensors in mapping. It arises from a European Co-operation in Science and Technology (COST) Action, which explored issues linked to topics ranging from citizen motivation, data acquisition, data quality and the use of citizen derived data in the production of maps that rival, and sometimes surpass, maps arising from authoritative agencies.
