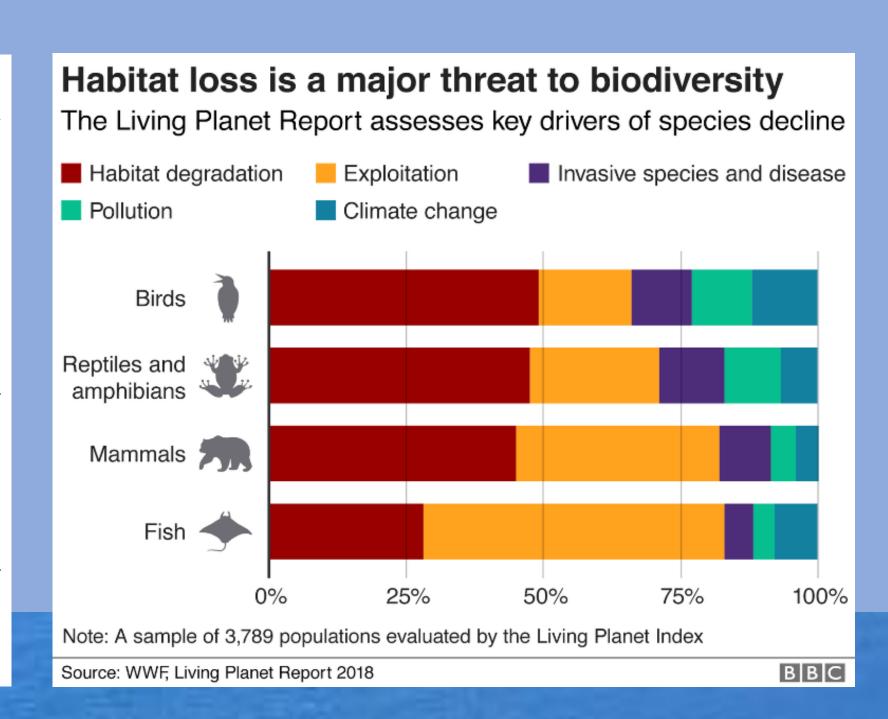
International Summer School: Application of GIS and Remote Sensing in Biodiversity Habitat Conservation

March 9 - 13, 2020
Karimunjawa, Central Java, Indonesia

Target group: MSc and PhD students in Natural Science and various professionals with basic knowledge and experience in using GIS and remote sensing software

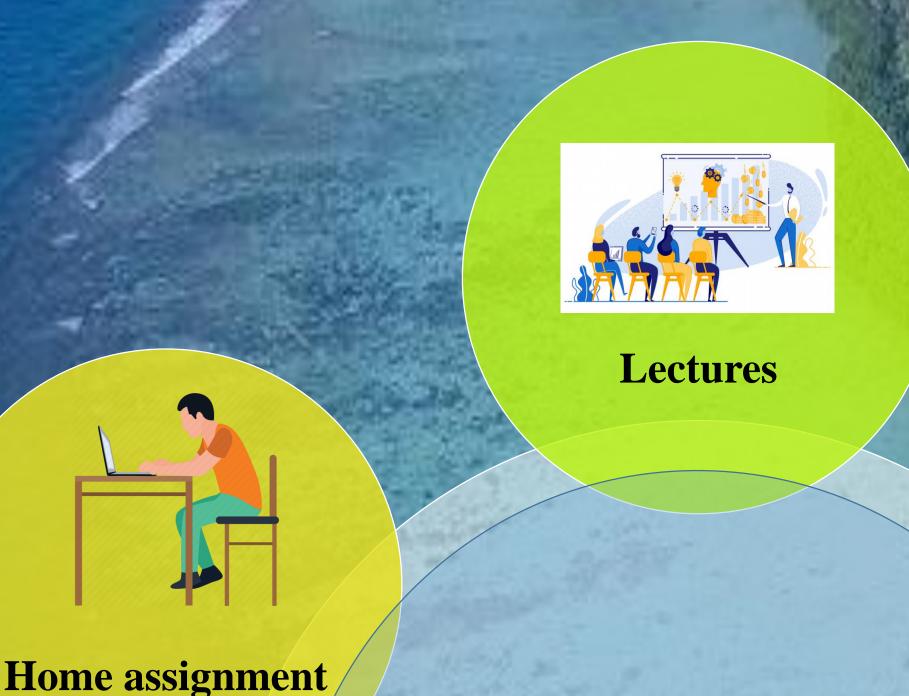
Context

Habitat loss and fragmentation is the greatest threat to biodiversity (De Chazal & Rounsevell, 2009). The main causes for habitat loss are mainly human activities, particularly agriculture, settlement, infrastructure development, among others. Spatial information on habitat status is critical to habitat protection, GIS and Remote Sensing has much to offer in generating information regarding where and when habitat loss is occurring amid human activities.



Educational Concern

Develop capacities in acquisition of scientific information for better biodiversity conservation and protection in developing countries.





Learning environment









Course Content

- ✓ Principles of biodiversity management and concept of habitats loss.
- ✓ Theoretical and application of GIS and Remote Sensing.
- ✓ Data acquisition and processing.

Learning outcomes

- ✓ Express the principles of GIS and Remote Sensing application
- ✓ Reflect and describe the spatial-temporal linkages between land use/cover change and biodiversity conservation.
- ✓ Apply GIS and Remote sensing to solve spatial conservation problem

References

- ✓ WWF. 2018. Living Planet Report 2018: Aiming Higher. Grooten, M. & Almond, R.E.A. (Eds). WWF, Gland, Switzerland.
- ✓ De Chazal, J. & Rounsevell, M.D. 2009. Land-use and climate change within assessments of biodiversity change: a review. Global Environmental Change, 19 (2), 306-315.







Organizers:

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