
Contents

Introduction	xi
Chapter 1. Monitoring Coastal Bathymetry Using Multispectral Satellite Images at High Spatial Resolution	1
Bertrand LUBAC	
1.1. Definition, context and objective	1
1.2. Description of the methodology.	3
1.2.1. Step 1: selection and preprocessing of MSI images.	5
1.2.2. Step 2: calibration of the bathymetry inversion model	7
1.2.3. Step 3: preparation and application of the masks	8
1.2.4. Step 4: characterization of the morphological evolution of the main sedimentary structures	9
1.3. Practical application.	10
1.3.1. Software and data.	10
1.3.2. Step 1: extraction of the region of interest and preprocessing.	13
1.3.3. Step 2: calculation of bathymetry	20
1.3.4. Step 3: preparation and application of masks	25
1.3.5. Step 4: characterization of the morphological evolution of the main submarine sedimentary structures.	31
1.4. Bibliography	33
Chapter 2. Contribution of the Integrated Topo-bathymetric Model for Coastal Wetland Evolution: Case of Geomorphologic and Biological Evolution of Ichkeul Marshes (North Tunisia).	35
Zeineb KASSOUK, Zohra LILI-CHABAANE, Benoit DEFFONTAINES, Mohammad EL HAJJ and Nicolas BAGHDADI	
2.1. Coastal wetland dynamic.	35
2.2. Ichkeul marshes wetland	36

2.3. Object-oriented classification method integrating the topo-bathymetric terrain model	39
2.3.1. Construction of the topo-bathymetric DTM	40
2.3.2. Image preprocessing	44
2.3.3. Segmentation	48
2.3.4. Classification	49
2.3.5. Limitations of the methodology	51
2.3.6. Case example of topo-bathymetric transect with the associated vegetation communities	51
2.3.7. Conclusion	53
2.4. From a practical point of view in QGIS	53
2.4.1. Software and data	53
2.4.2. Computation of the topo-bathymetric DTM	55
2.4.3. Image preprocessing	58
2.4.4. Segmentation	65
2.4.5. Classification	71
2.5. Bibliography	76
Chapter 3. Reservoir Hydrological Monitoring by Satellite Image Analysis	77
Paul PASSY and Adrien SELLES	
3.1. Context and scientific issue	77
3.1.1. Scientific issue	77
3.1.2. Physical and human context	77
3.1.3. The importance of water resources in Central India	78
3.2. Methods and data set	78
3.2.1. Methods	78
3.2.2. Data set	79
3.2.3. Data set preparation	80
3.3. Extraction and quantification of the Singur reservoir area	82
3.3.1. Calculation of the AWEI Index	82
3.3.2. Construction of the water–land binary raster	83
3.3.3. Vectorization of the binary raster	84
3.3.4. Selection of water polygons	85
3.3.5. Calculation of the water area of the reservoir	86
3.4. Characterization of vegetation	88
3.4.1. Choosing an indicator of the state of vegetation	88
3.4.2. Calculation of the SAVI on the study area	88
3.4.3. Creating a land–water mask	89
3.4.4. Statistics of the SAVI land surface index	90

3.5. Automation of the processing chain via the construction of a QGIS model	91
3.5.1. Model setting	91
3.5.2. Construction of the chain of treatments for the extraction of the reservoir	92
3.6. Conclusions.	103
3.7. Bibliography	103
Chapter 4. Network Analysis and Routing with QGIS	105
Hervé PELLA and Kenji OSE	
4.1. Introduction.	105
4.2. General notions	105
4.2.1. Definition of a network	105
4.2.2. Network topology.	106
4.2.3. Topological relationships	107
4.2.4. Graph traversal – example of the shortest path (Dijkstra)	109
4.3. Examples of development and analysis of hydrographic networks	109
4.4. Thematic analysis	111
4.4.1. Introduction	111
4.4.2. Useful data.	112
4.4.3. Step 1: verification of network consistency	113
4.4.4. Step 2: routes organization	119
4.4.5. Step 3: alignment of points on a network.	121
4.4.6. Step 4: network classification.	123
4.4.7. Step 5: stations characterization	124
4.4.8. Step 6: distance calculation between observation points	129
4.4.9. Step 7: upstream path and drainage basins calculation	133
4.4.10. Step 8: downstream path.	135
4.4.11. Step 9: calculation of availability areas	140
4.5. Bibliography	144
Chapter 5. Representation of the Drainage Network in Urban and Peri-urban Areas Using a 2D Polygonal Mesh Composed of Pseudo-convex Elements	145
Pedro SANZANA, Sergio VILLAROEL, Isabelle BRAUD, Nancy HITSCHFELD, Jorge GIRONAS, Flora BRANGER, Fabrice RODRIGUEZ, Ximena VARGAS and Tomas GOMEZ	
5.1. Definitions and context	145
5.1.1. General context and objectives	145
5.1.2. Derivation of input GIS layers	148
5.1.3. Identification of badly-shaped HRUs and methodology to improve the model mesh quality	149

5.2. Implementation of the TriangleQGIS module and general methodology	153
5.2.1. Used technologies	153
5.2.2. Context and general methodology	153
5.2.3. Structure of the QGIS plugin	155
5.2.4. Basic used library: MeshPy	156
5.2.5. Installation of the plugin in Windows	156
5.2.6. Installation of the virtual box, QGIS plugin and Geo-PUMMA	160
5.3. Illustration of the TriangleQGIS plugin and some Geo-PUMMA scripts.	167
5.3.1. Insertion of nodes for long and thin polygons	168
5.3.2. Triangulation using the TriangleQGIS plugin	169
5.3.3. Dissolution of triangulated elements	178
5.3.4. Effect of the model mesh improvement.	181
5.4. Acknowledgments	182
5.5. Bibliography	183
Chapter 6. Mapping of Drought.	185
Mohammad EL HAJJ, Mehrez ZRIBI, Nicolas BAGHDADI and Michel LE PAGE	
6.1. Context	185
6.2. Satellite data	186
6.2.1. MODIS products	186
6.2.2. Land cover map	187
6.3. Drought index based on satellite NDVI data	187
6.4. Methodology	188
6.4.1. Preprocessing of MOD13Q1 images (step 1)	189
6.4.2. Delimitation of drought zones (steps 2–5)	189
6.4.3. Calculate the area of agricultural, urban and forest zones affected by the drought (step 6)	190
6.5. Implementation of the application via QGIS	191
6.5.1. Download MODIS MOD13Q1 data	191
6.5.2. Preprocessing of MODIS MOD13Q1 data (step 1)	193
6.5.3. Calculate VCI index (steps 1 and 2)	195
6.5.4. Delimitation of drought zones (steps 2–5)	199
6.5.5. Calculation of agricultural, forest and urban areas affected by drought (step 6).	204
6.5.6. Visualization of results (step 7).	206
6.6. Drought map	212
6.7. Bibliography	213

Chapter 7. A Spatial Sampling Design Based on Landscape Metrics for Pest Regulation: The Millet Head Miner Case Study in the Bambey Area, Senegal	215
Valérie SOTI	
7.1. Definition and context	215
7.2. The spatial sampling methodology	217
7.2.1. Step 1: quantification of landscape metrics.	218
7.2.2. Step 2: sampling plan production	221
7.2.3. Step 3: exportation of selected sampling sites to a GPS	223
7.3. Practical application.	223
7.3.1. Software and data.	223
7.3.2. Step 1: landscape variables calculation	224
7.3.3. Step 2: sampling plan production	232
7.3.4. Step 3: integrating sampling points into a GPS device	238
7.3.5. Limits of the method	241
7.4. Bibliography	242
Chapter 8. Modeling Erosion Risk Using the RUSLE Equation.	245
Rémi ANDREOLI	
8.1. Definition and context	245
8.2. RUSLE model	246
8.2.1. Climatic factor: rainfall aggressiveness R	248
8.2.2. Topographic factor: slope length and gradient.	249
8.2.3. Soil types and land cover factors.	251
8.2.4. Estimation of soil losses A	254
8.2.5. Limits of the method considered	254
8.3. Implementation of the RUSLE model	255
8.3.1. Software and data.	255
8.3.2. Step 1: R factor calculation	257
8.3.3. Step 2: LS factor calculation	263
8.3.4. Step 3: preparation of the K factor.	274
8.3.5. Step 4: C factor creation.	275
8.3.6. Step 5: soil loss A calculation from the RUSLE equation	280
8.4. Bibliography	281
List of Authors	283
Index	285
Scientific Committee	289