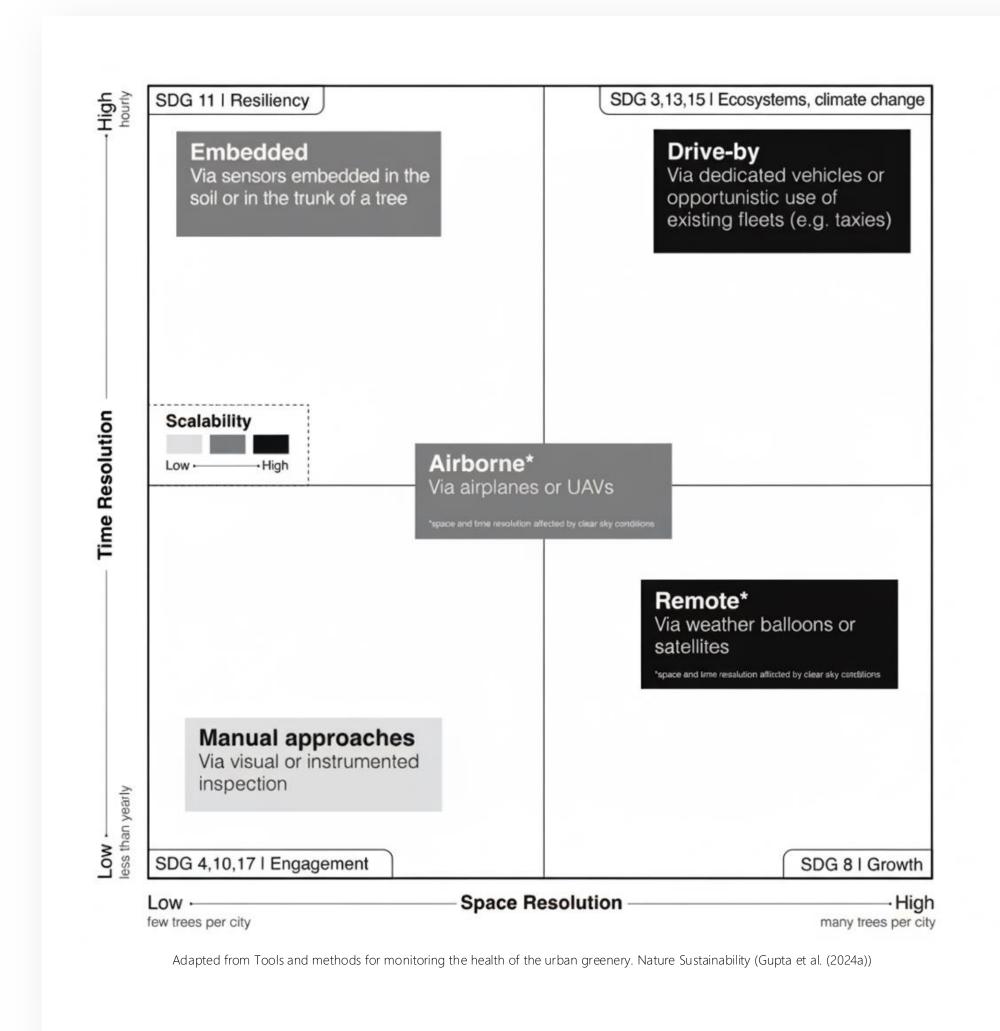
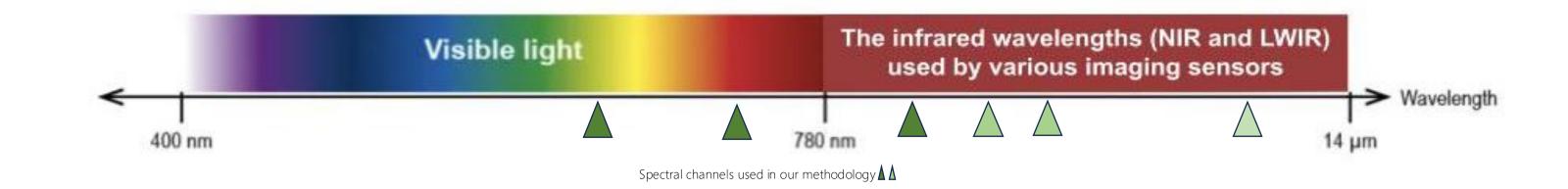
## Gathering synchronized multispectral streetview imagery with opportunistic sensing to facilitate urban environmental insights

Dataset Domain: Multispectral street-view imagery with very-high-resolution remote sensing for estimating the **health** of urban trees

**Ok, but why care about urban trees?** Trees provide multiple ecosystem services, from regulating air temperatures to preventing surface run-off in events of heavy rainfall, while facing multiple stressors exacerbated by climate change.



- Current methods for monitoring **health** of urban trees are non-automated, costly and subjective. First step is visual tree assessment (VTA).
- Still, urban tree health data has both poor spatial and temporal resolutions (typically once every two years)
- Also, this is a problem domain where both top-view and street view from ground should be useful.
- Most street-view datasets are constrained with RGB channels whereas very-high-resolution satellites (30cm) like Pléiades NEO have many more channels.



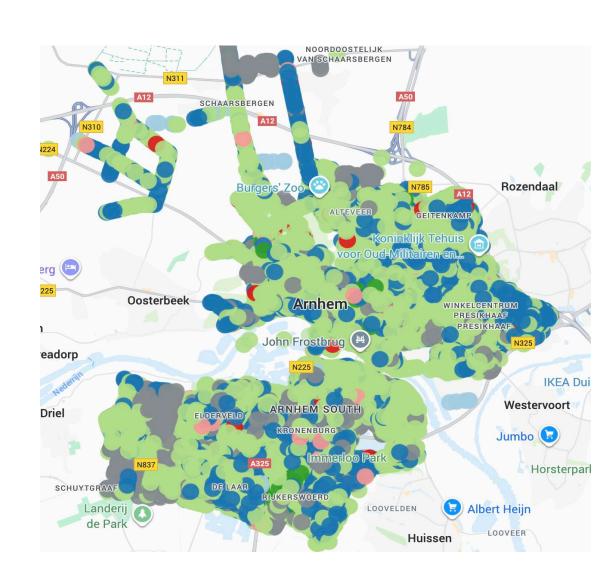
## Methodology

Custom hardware

Segmentation

Opportunistic Sensing

- Hardware with imaging sensors (on bike): RGB,
  Near Infrared, Thermal with GNSS.
- Municipal inventory datasets with health and species (nested long-tail).



Pléiades NEO data from ESA, and YOLO V11 segment applied after fine-tuning.



Fine-tuned Mask-RCNN for extracting tree crown pixels from RGB and then applied to Near-Infrared and Thermal.



**Dataset generated:** Groups of thermal, optical and near-infrared, satellite images centered on a tree, masks and *labels* (tree health assessment by arborist and species), covering three cities in the Netherlands with different urban morphologies: Arnhem, Oirschot, Delft. Currently, we have 7608 synchronized street-view images.



