

NewsLetter

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Interview with Prof. Fuan Tsai
Satellite Imagery Giveaway from DMCii
Webcon winners
Past Events Reports

ISPRS SC NewsLetter



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Would you like to join SC Newsletter team? Do you want to make a difference? Want to learn new skills?

SC Newsletter is at a stage where getting broader and better demands more people to be involved in the process of it's formation. That's why SC Newsletter team is looking for the following volunteers:

- More **people who would be willing to prepare articles** for existing or new rubrics,
- Designers of Newsletter

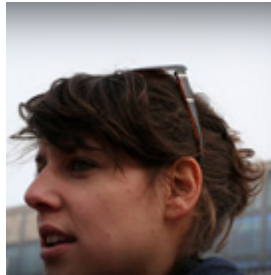
If you can help us with any of the above, please let us know!

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And also...

If you **would like to publish your research work** in the SC Newsletter send us your abstract on email written above. We will soon contact you for further information.

Dear ISPRS SC Newsletter readers,



Recently I have finished interdisciplinary space program SHS-SP organised by ISU (International Space University) and UniSA (University of South Australia), where among other things we talked about satellite dependency on everyday life. I was surprised – although satellite images are my everyday occupation I haven't been exactly aware how much satellites are actually affecting my everyday world. Weather forecasts, traffic navigation, television broadcasts, Earth observations for environmental purposes are only some of the most obvious space technologies that humanity relies on. What about transfer telephone calls with your family and friends from another parts of the world, visiting them using aeroplanes, ATM service usage, mobile phone connection with remote areas, traffic light arrangements, why we take all this for granted?

In the 50 years since satellites first went into orbit, the use of satellite services to benefit our lives has drastically increased. Space technologies have become integrated into everyday day life so deeply that modern society today could not function without them. Satellites have thousands of uses and perform it without most ever being seen. We are no longer at the mercy of unexpected weather patterns that could kill hundreds of people, as our weather satellites warn us of impending disasters. Satellites surrounding the globe allow us to link up with other countries and people in an instant. It is impossible for us now to expect not to see international news "live". People use them also to study the universe, assist in the navigation of ships, trains and aircraft's, monitor crops, for national security, for mobile connections, remote education and health and have many more other important functions.

Raising public awareness is therefore important to stress our importance on space activities. Understanding of relationship between Earth and space can be encouraged more through promotion of science, technology, engineering and mathematics in education, popular culture and related social media, interactive television programs ... Some of this suggestions are already in practice but general satellite importance still lies in the background. Therefore be aware of the advantages that satellites are providing for us and respect how their functions are making our everyday life easier.

Urša Kanjir,
ISPRS SC Chair

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Let's Come Together
to Make The World
Smaller and Smaller,
While Enlarging
and
Powering Our
Student Consortium
Network!!

JOIN US!!!

Interview

by Chao-Yuan Lo



Prof. Fuan Tsai

What are your plans as the Chair of ISPRS WG VI/5 in the next four years?

In the last four years, thanks to the excellent work of Prof. Emmanuel (Manos) Baltsavias and other WG officers, the WG VI/5 organized many successful events for students. These events, including academic exchanges, tutorials and summer schools, provided the young generation great opportunities to establish an international network among ISPRS Student Consortium (SC) members and share knowledge within ISPRS. The regional coordinators within the structure of ISPRS-SC also provided great helps in establishing links between local students and the global network. The number of SC members has increased significantly, Asian youths especially, during the last few years. This indicates that the existing programs are effective and useful for the younger generation. However, we may still need to consider future expansion, especially in the Americas and Africa.

For the next four years, ISPRS WG VI/5 will continue its current programs and promotion and supervision of ISPRS-SC. We look forward to working with students and playing an active role in the enhancement of current situations. The international network should be still an important issue and will need us to maintain connections with ISPRS sister societies. This cooperation should provide an effective platform to invite international students to attend technical tutorials and summer schools. So far, there have been eight summer schools in Europe, Asia and North America. We are thinking about other possible regions to hold the summer school in order to let more students from different countries attend these events. During 2013-2016, the Youth Forum and Summer School will be our major events to promote young professionals as much as we can. In addition, we will work with other ISPRS technical commissions, working groups and sister societies to create opportunities for these scientists. Possible activities include capacity building workshops and establishing effective channels for the exchange of job opportunities and other helpful information. I hope that all students have the chances to be involved in this organization and enjoy their professional careers in the future.

What kind of achievements will you expect in the ISPRS Student Consortium?

The ISPRS-SC is a kind of interface for international members, and work for issues of concern to them. The Student Consortium contributes to the organization of summer schools and related activities. These activities and the SC Newsletters are nice for the students and worth continuing. To expand the ISPRS-SC membership and advertise our programs, I would like to suggest that ISPRS-SC enhance its official website and try other social media. Various social media, including Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and the like, may attract more students and young scientists to our proposed programs. This way, ISPRS-SC could increase the number of members who address the issues and enriching newsletters. In addition to increasing the membership of ISPRS-SC, we could also establish connections with other student organizations for future collaboration and international activities. The student groups in the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) and Asian Association on Remote Sensing (AARS) are two possible opportunities for such cooperation. I believe that in the next four years ISPRS-SC will have more variety and offer broader connections to fortify and promote our knowledge and experience.

Report on Student Activities at the 33rd Asian Conference on Remote Sensing

by Chao-Yuan Lo

Asian Association of Remote Sensing (AARS) worked with the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to hold the 33rd Asian Conference on Remote Sensing in Pattaya, Thailand during 26 Nov. to 30 Nov. 2012. Topics covered included disaster mitigation, environmental science, and data processing. This annual conference was successful in offering knowledge and opportunities for advancements to students and young professionals. In addition to the ordinary technical sessions, several events were organized specifically for the younger generation.



Student Session

Two Student Sessions were devoted to student research activities. At the “White Elephant” workshop, Prof. Armin Gruen, Prof. John Trinder and Prof. Shunji Murai gave instruction in thesis writing, proposal making and presentation skills. In the second student session, representatives from ISPRS Student Consortium (ISPRS-SC) and AARS Student Group (ASG) reported on their latest achievements. Nine students from seven different countries also shared their university research activities.

Eight student teams entered WEBCON2, a contest to create websites promoting geo-information science. The gold prize, silver prize, and bronze prizes went to the teams from Thailand, China Taipei, and Japan, respectively. At the Student Party, the organizers arranged a banquet so that student participants could mingle and establish their own international networks. The number of participants reached 70 including Prof. Armin Gruen, Prof. Shunji Murai, Prof. Emmanuel (Manos) Baltasvias, Prof. Kohei Cho, and Prof. Fuan Tsai.

A student session was first offered in 2007 at the 28th ACRS in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Participants worked for several years to formalize the Asian student organization as a student chapter of AARS. By the 33rd ACRS, AARS finalized the title of Asian student group as AARS Student Group (ASG). The governing statutes of

ASG are still under refinement. ASG initially selected Facebook to promote this organization and distribute the latest information about conferences and issues of concern. This Facebook page, “ASG (Asian Association on Remote Sensing Student Group)”, welcomes students with related backgrounds to get involved in the discussions. Now, ASG is ready to connect with other global student organizations such as ISPRS-SC for further cooperation.



Student Party

Report on the second web contest at the 33rd Asian Conference on Remote Sensing

by Chao-Yuan Lo

The web contest (WEBCON) aims to promote Internet distribution of geospatial information and ideas to students and young scientists in Asian. Any students or professionals under 35 years old registered with the Asian Conference on Remote Sensing (ACRS), was eligible to enter web materials in WEBCON.

The Asian Association on Remote Sensing (AARS) had cooperated with ISPRS WG VI/ 1&2 to organize the first WEBCON at the 32nd Asian Conference on Remote Sensing (ACRS) in Taipei, Taiwan. WEBCON1 was successful with around 50 participants and organizers were encouraged to continue this event. In 2012, WEBCON2 was held at the 33rd ACRS in Pattaya, Thailand. The number of participants this year increased to around 80 participants and web entries. Each team was given 20 minutes to present its materials and answer questions, followed by an hour and half of free demonstrations. Finally, the WEBCON2 Jury selected the following winners. (For detailed information on WEBCON, please visit <http://www.tric.u-tokai.ac.jp/rsite/r1/ACRS/WEBCON/webcon.htm>.)

Gold Prize

Topic: Mae Moh Mine “Map Web Apps”

Authors: Mr. Sakda Homhuan, Mr. Kittisak Phetrungnapha, Mr.Weerayut Chalaruk, Thailand

Silver Prize

Topic: Historical Representation of Multi-temporal NCU using Three-Dimensional Building Models

Author: Mr. Chao-Yuan Lo, China Taipei

Bronze Prize

Topic: Geospatial Cloud Retrieval

Author: Mr. Hirotaka Endo, Japan





UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

DEPARTMENT OF GEODETIC ENGINEERING



The UP Department of Geodetic Engineering: Tracing the Past Scaling the Present Charting the Future

by Sheryl Rose Reyes

The University of the Philippines (UP) is the country’s premiere state university. At present, the UP System is comprised of seven constituent universities in fifteen campuses all over the country. The UP Diliman campus in Quezon City is the flagship campus of the UP System and offers the most courses. The College of Engineering in UP Diliman has eight academic departments, one of which is the Department of Geodetic Engineering.

The Department of Geodetic Engineering was established by UP and the Philippines’ Bureau of Lands as the School of Surveying in 1937. The Department began by offering a 5-year undergraduate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Geodetic Engineering. In 1964, the Training Center for Applied Geodesy and Photogrammetry (TCAGP) was inaugurated and integrated into the Department. The TCAGP, created as an extension of the department, offers short courses in surveying, mapping and geospatial sciences relevant to the needs of government agencies, industry and private individuals involved in the inventory, mapping and planning of natural resources. Graduate courses in Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were offered in the 1990s leading to the degree of Master of Science in Remote Sensing, as part of the RP-Australia Remote Sensing Project. In 1993, the first instructional laboratory, the Remote Sensing and Image Analysis Laboratory, was established. The ESRI GIS Laboratory was then founded in 2003, followed by the formation of the first research laboratory, the Applied Geodesy and Space Technology (AGST) Laboratory, in 2005. In 2010, the graduate program was revised as the Master of Science in Geomatics Engineering, which offers specializations in Remote Sensing, Applied Geodesy and Geoinformatics.

The Department of Geodetic Engineering is the country’s leading institution in geospatial research and education and is recognized by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) as a Center of Excellence in Geodetic Engineering. The department’s mission is “to bring out the best in its students and develop new ways by which science and technology of earth and space observation and measurement

can be strengthened to make it work for the good of the nation.” Its vision is to become “a nationally relevant and internationally recognized academic institution of empowered and competent faculty and staff, globally competitive graduates, with state-of-the-art facilities that will further the causes of academic excellence, leadership, and service to the country.” The department is currently composed of two (2) instructional laboratories and four (4) research laboratories, which include the AGST Laboratory, the Environmental Systems Applications of Geomatics Engineering Laboratory (EnviSAGE), Geosimulation Laboratory (GeoSim), and the Surveying and Land Valuation Laboratory (SurvLAV).

A student session was first offered in 2007 at the 28th ACRS in Kuala Lumpur, MaThe Department of Geodetic Engineering organizes numerous academic activities and participates in various research endeavors. The department hosts a monthly seminar, which discusses various topics in geospatial information sciences that can help students in gaining more knowledge in their selected field of study. Furthermore, the department signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the University of Seoul, South Korea, which aims to establish institutional links for the development of academic cooperation and promotion of mutual understanding through various academic activities. Student research topics are geared towards engineering solutions to various environmental issues through the comprehensive applications of RS and GIS in environmental monitoring, disaster mitigation, risk assessment, mapping of natural resources and many others. The Department of Geodetic Engineering continues to improve and boost its programme through constant faculty development and facility upgrades to be able to keep up with the demands of a developing nation and the challenges in the global community.

UP Department of Geodetic Engineering: <http://updgetcagp.drupalgardens.com/>
College of Engineering, UP Diliman: <http://www.coe.upd.edu.ph/>

The 8th ISPRS Student Consortium and WG VI/5 Summer School

by Sheryl Rose Reyes

The 8th ISPRS Student Consortium and WG VI/5 Summer School was held at Burapha University, Chonburi, Thailand from November 30 to December 4, 2012. The Summer School was one of the concurrent activities of the recently concluded 33rd Asian Conference on Remote Sensing (ACRS 2012). The theme for this Summer School was “Advanced Remote Sensing Coastal Zone Monitoring and Disaster Management.”

Fifty-six participants, twenty-one from Thailand and thirty-five from other countries, gathered for this event. The Summer School consisted of comprehensive lectures from invited speakers coming from academe, industry and other organizations. The lecturers included Dr. Shunji Murai (Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo), Dr. Abhijat Arun Abhyankar (NICMAR, India), Professor Emmanuel Baltzavias (ETH Zurich, Switzerland), Dr. Akira Mukaida, (Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan), Ms. Supaporn Manajitprasert (Faculty of Geoinformatics, Burapha University), Captain Sommart Niemnail (Hydrographic Engineering Department Organization, Royal Thai Naval Academy), and Dr. Anukul Buranapratheprat (Department of Aquatic Science, Faculty of Science, Burapha University).

Participants were warmly welcomed by the local organizers from Burapha University and the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA). The participants toured the 256-acre campus and were given an opportunity to visit the aquarium at the Institute of Marine Science.



To further educate the participants in the use of remote sensing techniques in disaster mitigation, a visit to Thailand’s Eastern Seaboard was organized. Ban Nong Fab and Saeng Chan Beaches were



severely affected by coastal erosion. Professors and students from Burapha University explained how these beaches were being monitored and protected using established methods in remote sensing. The day trip continued with sightseeing at Mab Ta Put and PMY Beaches and a short break at the famous Ko Kloi Market. The Summer School provided a great opportunity for the participants to explore Thailand’s rich culture. The social events showcased Thailand’s popular traditional dances, spicy food, and entertaining games, providing a fun and comfortable environment for the participants. The Icebreaker Party on the first day allowed participants to get to know one another and to show a bit of teamwork through challenging games. Moreover, this Summer School further strengthened the social network among students and young professionals. It was not only a venue for gaining more knowledge in the field of geospatial information sciences, but also a chance to interact and exchange ideas with fellow students and researchers. The week ended successfully with a farewell party, which featured performances from the participants.

The 1st Philippine Geomatics Symposium (PhilGEOS 2012)

by Sheryl Rose Reyes



Dr. Ariel Blanco, Chairman of the Department of Geodetic Engineering, together with the plenary speakers during PhilGEOS

The 1st Philippine Geomatics Symposium (PhilGEOS 2012) was held from November 23-24, 2012 at the College of Engineering, University of the Philippines – Diliman, with the theme

“Philippine Geomatics: Practice, Application and Accomplishments.” This event was organized by the Department of Geodetic Engineering, as one of the major activities of its 75th founding anniversary, in partnership with the Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (PCIEERD-DOST). PhilGEOS was envisioned as a major gathering of researchers, educators and industry experts in the field of geomatics from different parts of the country. PhilGEOS was a pioneering and significant event which aimed to synthesize and publicize the practices and applications of geomatics in the Philippines, and the various accomplishments attained. The symposium provided a platform for various sectors involved in geomatics to gather and exchange knowledge, and to gain insight into the most recent state-of-the-art technology, techniques and solutions. Six plenary speakers were invited in the symposium: (1) Dr. Yousif Ali Hussin, Associate Professor of Remote Sensing and GIS in the Department of Natural Resources of the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation ITC, University of Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands; (2) Dr. Rhodora Gonzalez, Associate Pro-

fessor at the Department of Geodetic Engineering, University of the Philippines; (3) Dr. Enrico Paringit, Associate Professor in the Department of Geodetic Engineering, University of the Philippines; (4) Mr. Alastair Duncan, Technical Specialist with the UK Environment Agency, United Kingdom; (5) Dr. Hiroyuki Miyazaki, Project Researcher at the Earth Observation Data Integration & Fusion Research Initiative (EDITORIA), The University of Tokyo, Japan; and (6) Engr. Rey Adorador, President of Certeza Infosys Corporation. The speakers covered a wide range of topics which are of primary importance in the field of geomatics in the Philippines, including forest carbon stock modeling, LiDAR and remote sensing applications, integration of Earth observation data, current research initiatives, geomatics education, and local trends in surveying and mapping. In addition, OSGeo-PH and the organizing committee hosted a series of pre-conference workshops, featuring the latest free and open source technology for geomatics applications.

Twenty-three oral presentations and 5 five posters were presented in the symposium, in the following session themes: Geomatics Science and Engineering



The participants of PhilGEOS during the Opening Ceremony

Development, Geospatial Technology for Earth Resource Mapping and Assessment, Geomatics and the Environment, and Geomatics in Disaster Risk Assessment and Mitigation. All in all, there were 274 participants who attended, coming from academe (both teachers and students), government, and industry.



Dr. Paringit discussing the new perspectives and challenges of remote sensing research in the Philippines

PhilGEOS was able to establish a powerful academic-industry connection by facilitating the exchange of ideas among the various organizations specializing in the field of geomatics. The symposium further strengthened research and development initiatives in geospatial information sciences and encouraged collaboration in the continuously growing geospatial science and technology field in the Philippines.

Copernicus: The European Earth Observation Programme

by Thanasis Moysiadis

Department of Planning and Regional Development, University of Thessaly

Environmental monitoring is of crucial importance. It helps to understand how our planet and its climate are changing, the role played by human activities in these changes and how these will influence our daily lives. To take the right action, decision makers, businesses and citizens must be provided with reliable and up-to-date information on how our planet and its climate are changing. To achieve this aim, Copernicus, (formerly known as GMES/Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) is the European Programme for the establishment of a European capacity for Earth Observation (<http://copernicus.eu>).

Copernicus consists of a complex set of systems which collect data from multiple sources: earth observation satellites and in situ sensors such as ground stations, airborne and seaborne sensors. It processes these data and provides users with reliable and up-to-date information through a set of services related to environmental and security issues.

Copernicus, supports a wide range of applications, including environment protection, management of urban areas, regional and local planning, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, health, transport, climate change, sustainable development, civil protection and tourism. Its six main thematic areas are:

- Land Monitoring
- Marine Monitoring
- Atmosphere Monitoring
- Emergency Management
- Security
- Climate Change

The above services have reached different degrees of

maturity. Some are already operational (land monitoring and emergency management) while others are still in a pre-operational mode (atmosphere monitoring and marine monitoring) or in a development phase (climate change monitoring and services for security applications). One of the most important issues is that users have free access to these services.

The main users of Copernicus services are policymakers and public authorities who need the information to develop environmental legislation and policies or to take critical decisions in the event of an emergency, such as a natural disaster or a humanitarian crisis.

The provision of Copernicus services is based on the processing of environmental data collected from two main sources, the “space” component and the “in situ” component.

The “space” component is the responsibility of the European Space Agency (ESA), which coordinates the delivery of data from upwards of 30 satellites. The Contributing Missions, which are operated by national, European or international organisations, already provide a wealth of data for Copernicus services; the Sentinels satellites will provide another set of observations. More information on the Sentinel satellites can be found at <http://copernicus.eu/pages-principales/infrastructure/space-component>.

The “in situ” component is the responsibility of the European Environment Agency (EEA), which coordinates the gathering of data coming from both European and non-European organisations. These data come from in situ monitoring networks (e.g. maps, ground based weather stations, ocean buoys and air quality moni-

toring networks) to provide robust integrated information and to calibrate and validate satellite data.

Since the launch of the initial concept of Copernicus back in 1998, substantial investments for in research and development of Earth observation have been made by the European Union, the European Space Agency and their respective member states. Over the last 10 years, numerous R&D projects have contributed to the development of the Copernicus infrastructure and services. Today, several EU- and ESA-funded projects are investigating possible options to complement existing services. A database of past and on-going projects is available at: <http://copernicus.eu/pages-principales/projects/project-database/database-of-projects>.

The Copernicus programme is coordinated and managed by the European Commission. The development of the observation infrastructure is performed under the aegis of the European Space Agency for the space component and of the European Environment Agency and the Member States for the in situ component. For more information and updates on the Copernicus programme, you can subscribe to the “Copernicus Observer” which is a quarterly newsletter, via <http://copernicus.eu/pages-secondaires/newsletters>.

References

1. Copernicus: The European Earth Observation Programme, <http://copernicus.eu>
2. Space - Copernicus - The European Earth Observation Programme, http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/space/copernicus/index_en.htm

Free Satellite Imagery from DMCii for ISPRS-SC Members

Apply before 30.04.2013

Interested students and young professionals that are ISPRS SC members, should submit 1-2 page proposals by e-mail to the following e-mail address

[elenastudent \[at\] hotmail.com](mailto:elenastudent@hotmail.com)

Please read on for more information on how to prepare your proposal, the type of imagery and allowed use of this imagery:

The total number of satellite images for all winners will be 50 image tiles total (up to 10 image tiles per participant).

An 'image' means an image tile as it appears in DMCii catalogue (<http://www.dmcii.com/catalogue.html>). Images vary in size according to how the satellite was configured on the day of acquisition, but the max size tiles are 330x330km. Proposals should include archive images only; no new acquisitions will be done as part of this announcement.

In the proposal, include the full name of the images that you would like to use after you identify them in the image catalogue.

Satellite images included must be from the UK-DMC2 satellite only. Select only images with ID numbers beginning U2 (UK-DMC2) or DU (UK-DMC1) from the catalogue.

By default, L1R products will be supplied. These are band registered and radiometrically corrected, not-orthorectified. If there is an L1T product available that appears in the catalogue it can be included in the proposal.

Data will be licensed for academic use only (no commercial use of the data can be done at any stage).

Offer open to members of ISPRS Student Consortium only.

All winners need to select their datasets by the end of 2013

Selection criteria. Studies that match the following criteria are encouraged:

Applications that really exploit the wide area/multitemporal aspect of DMC data or the use of DMC data to fill gaps in Landsat time-series

Applications those are really suitable for 22m resolution

Winners will supply ISPRS and DMCii with a copy of copy of relevant theses/papers that emerge from their use of the imagery, as well as some brief slides showing results; ISPRS and DMCii will have permission to present these at conferences with the due credit and reference to the authors.

Wavelength Conference 2013

Glasgow, UK, 11-13 March 2013

For more info visit: <http://www.rspsoc-wavelength.org.uk/wavelength2013>

8th EARSeL Imaging Spectroscopy Workshop

Nantes, FRANCE, 8-10 Apr 2013

For more info visit: http://www.sciences.univ-nantes.fr/lpgnantes/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=319&lang=fr

35th International Symposium on Remote Sensing of Environment (ISRSE)

Beijing, CHINA, 22-26 Apr 2013

For more info visit: <http://www.isrse35.org>

The 3rd Int. Workshop on High Resolution Global Land Cover Mapping

Beijing, CHINA, 27-28 Apr 2013

For more info visit: <http://www2.isprs.org/commissions/comm4/icwg428/news.html>

ISPRS Workshop "Global Geospatial Information"

Novosibirsk, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, 25 Apr 2013

For more info visit: http://www.isprs.org/news/announcements/130128_ISPRS_WG_IV-2_Workshop_in_Novosibirsk.pdf

International Summer School on Mobile Mapping Technology 2013

Tainan, TAIWAN, 29-30 Apr 2013

For more info visit: <http://conf.ncku.edu.tw/mmt2013/>

6th International Workshop on Information Fusion and Geographic Information Systems: Environmental and Urban Challenges

St. Petersburg, RUSSIA, 12-15 May 2013

For more info visit: <http://if-gis.com/>

ISPRS Hannover Workshop 2013

High resolution earth information for geospatial information 2013

Hannover, Germany, 21-24 May 2013

For more info visit: <http://www.ipi.uni-hannover.de/hannover2013.html>



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Would you like to join SC Newsletter team? Do you want to make a difference? Want to learn new skills?

SC Newsletter is at a stage where getting broader and better demands more people to be involved in the process of it's formation. That's why SC Newsletter team is looking for the following volunteers:

- More **people who would be willing to prepare articles** for existing or new rubrics,
- Designers of Newsletter

If you can help us with any of the above, please let us know!

info@isprs-studentconsortium.org

And also...

If you **would like to publish your research work** in the SC Newsletter send us your abstract on email written above. We will soon contact you for further information.