**UDC 528.4: 528.8**

**GEODESIC INNOVATIONS IN LAND SURVEYING AND CADASTRAL ACTIVITIES: APPLICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES**

**B. NARADOVYI,** ***Post graduate student***

***Lviv National Environmental University***

E-mail: narsboviy25@gmail.com

**I. ROZHI, *Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor***

***Associate Professor Faculty of Natural Sciences***

***PAVLO TYCHYNA UMAN STATE Pedagogical University***

E-mail: inna.rozhi.93@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the study of the implementation of geodetic innovations in the field of land management and cadastral activity. Modern technologies and their impact on the optimization and efficiency of work in the specified areas are considered. The main attention is paid to the methods of geographic information systems, their application for accurate mapping, data analysis and territorial development planning. The purpose of this article is to research and evaluate the use of the latest geodetic solutions in land and cadastral management, as well as to reveal the advantages and potential of their application to optimize the management of land resources. Used: analytical method, cartographic method, mathematical method, methods of digital automated processing of space images. Further research in the field of land management and cadastral activity can be directed to the development of new methods of processing and interpreting geodetic data using artificial intelligence and machine learning, adapting geoinformation systems to the needs of regional land management, in particular, to monitor climate changes, ensure food and water resources. The article can be useful for specialists in the field of land management, cadastre, as well as for everyone who is interested in innovative technologies in geodesy.

**Keywords:** land use, zoning of the territory, satellites and images, geoinformation, geographic information system, remote sensing of the Earth.

**Actuality.** The issue of regulation of land relations in the era of rapid technological development and digitalization acquires special significance not only for ensuring the convenience of citizens, but also for the formation of the socio-economic stability of the country. Currently, all spheres of the public and private sectors of Ukraine are in dire need of an urgent transition to modern development conditions. The importance of solving the land issue, which affects the interests of every citizen of the country and every business entity in the field of land management and cadastral activity, requires a scientifically based concept, a state program of land reform and a mechanism for its implementation based on the implementation and use of geodetic innovations.

The main way to improve the quality and efficiency of land management is innovation based on digital technologies. Modern technologies and appropriate software and hardware allow processing large volumes of information, increasing its accuracy, visibility and reliability, obtaining the most effective design solutions, and producing high-quality land management documentation [5, p. 43].

There is a lack of adequate information on the state of land, a high level of criminalization of land relations, and management bodies are provided with outdated planning and cartographic materials. In Ukraine urban development, urban territories, soil, geobotanical and other surveys are of a local nature and cannot give a picture of the entire land fund. There is a need to reproduce the information base based on the use of new innovative technologies (telecommunications, information and satellite navigation systems for data collection and processing). It is necessary to update the system of land resources management , land management and cadastral activity.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** The application of the landscape approach in land use is based, first of all, on developments such researchers as : Viljanueva J., Blanco A. Ch., Rudenko L., Yamelynets T. Studies on the zoning (zoning) of territories, the use of cadastral systems were conducted by such scientists as: Vertegel S., Vyshnyakov V., Gurelya V., Slastin S., Piskun O., Kharchenko S., Moroz V., Shevchenko R., Chabanyuk V., Polivach K. Issues of development and improvement of methods and technologies for the use of information systems for the purposes of cadastre, land management and land monitoring are considered in the works of: Glotov V., Gunina A., Seyka Z., Kosarev M. V., Yasenev S. O., Lazorenko-Hevel N. Yu. The works of the named authors made a significant contribution to the formation and development of a system approach in land use, zoning of territories and the application of information systems for these purposes. However, these issues require further development and development of modern solutions related to the formation of sustainable landscapes and their monitoring with the use of digital technologies in the field of land management and cadastral activities.

**The aim of the study.** The purpose of the article isstudy and analysis of the application of modern geodetic innovations in the field of land management and cadastral activity, as well as to determine the advantages and possibilities of their implementation to improve the efficiency of land resource management.

Objectives of the study:

* assess the current state of geodetic technologies used in the field of land management and cadastral activities;
* explore the latest surveying innovations and techniques currently entering the market;
* analyze the advantages and limitations of modern geodetic technologies in the context of their application for land management and cadastral activities;
* to determine the main directions of implementation of geodetic innovations in practical activities in the field of land resource management.

The need to manage land resources in the emerging socio-economic conditions requires a wide application of the principles of formation and organization of research, as well as the creation of a single information field in the land management industry.

**Research methods.** The research is based on the use of a number of methods and methodological approaches:

1. Analytical method. This method includes a systematic analysis of data to identify relationships, patterns, and cause-and-effect relationships. Determination of the main characteristics and parameters of land use, as well as identification of factors affecting the structure of land use.

2. Cartographic method. With the help of this method, maps are created and analyzed to visualize spatial data and understand the distribution and dynamics of phenomena on the territory, which allows to form structures in the land use of a certain territory.

3. Mathematical method. Application of mathematical models and formulas for data analysis and presentation. Modeling possible changes in the structure of land use in the future or changes in certain factors.

4. Methods of digital automated processing of space images. These methods include the processing and analysis of satellite and aerospace data using specialized software tools. Acquisition and interpretation of images of the Earth's surface, detection of changes in the structure of land use based on space images.

**Research results.** Land management and land cadastre are closely related to a new innovative field of research - geoinformatics. The tasks of geoinformation go beyond the boundaries of cartography, which makes the basis for the integration of various disciplines from different fields of knowledge for complex system studies. Cartographic materials, including land management and farm planning schemes, are characterized by an extremely low degree of reliability, since they are usually used to generate land use statistics, which further complicates the task of obtaining real information about the condition and use of land [1]. To solve the problems listed above, a source of up-to-date and reliable information, independent of possible abuses, is needed. Such a source of information is the data of remote sensing of the Earth (RSE), which allow to quickly obtain objective information about the use of lands and their physical condition in the conditions of rural areas and urban development.

To analyze the use and monitoring of land resources, it is expedient to use space images of various times, which allow to identify and trace in detail the sources of surface pollution, the nature of violations of the natural environment and their dynamics. With the help of the study of spectral, structural, geometric and complex deciphering features, a detailed description of the land plot can be obtained [13].

For the analysis of long-term changes in certain natural conditions, objects, and ecosystems, there are archival funds of space photography materials. One of these archival funds is the Office of the State Geological Survey of the United States, which stores declassified data from the Earth's space satellites in free access: Landsat-5, SPOT, IKONOS, WorldView-1, WorldView-2, QuickBird, GeoEye-1. Processing of digital images is the most important component of remote sensing of the Earth, the purpose of which is that digital images can be suitable for most areas of their application, namely in the field of land management, land management and cadastral activities [14].

One of the first tasks of processing satellite images is to combine image channels taken in different spectra of the same raster. Pictures from the WorldView-2 and SPOT 6 satellites are divided into several channels - each channel is a monochrome image. Combining different channels in different orders allows you to get a final raster picture with a different gamut. Currently, for each region of the Earth, there are freely available images from the WorldView-2 and SPOT 6 satellites, the detail of which captures on average is 0.98 meters per pixel, which means that the scale of the resulting image will be approximately 1:2000 [15]. On fig. 1 and 2 present satellite images in unnatural and natural colors, obtained by adding various channels, implemented in the ArcMap software complex.

**Fig. 1. Raster of the land area in “unnatural” colors [15]**

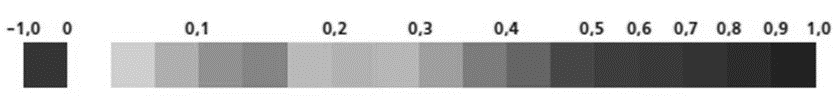
**Fig. 1. Raster of the land area in "natural" colors [15]**

Thus, for the analysis of the state of land resources, even pictures of the optical-electronic satellite WorldView-2 can be used, since this space satellite allows you to receive pictures of ultra-high resolution and has nine spectral channels, and the spatial resolution is 0.46–1, 84 meters, compared to the SPOT 6 satellite, which provides high-resolution imagery and has 3 spectral channels and a spatial resolution of 1.5 - 8 meters, correspondingly lower spatial resolution than WorldView-2. The peculiarity of multi-zone images is that, knowing the peculiarities of the wave characteristics of the channels and their combinations, it is possible to obtain interesting information for us about the properties of various geographical and land objects. Vectorization is designed to convert an image from a raster format to a vector (set of primitives - points, lines, polygons), which is used for further map creation. Let's define the main spectral index used in the study of the state of land resources. Spectral indices, which are most often used to study and assess the state of vegetation, are called vegetation indices. The most popular and frequently used index is NDVI (The normalized difference vegetation index) [16].

Usually, the reflection spectrum in the red and infrared regions is combined, as the vegetation intensively absorbs the study in the red region of the spectrum (up to 90% caused by leaf pigment). At the same time, in the infrared region, green leaves are a strong reflector. A strong contrast of the reflection coefficient is observed only in green vegetation, while the soil devoid of vegetation presents the same reflection coefficient, both in the red and in the infrared region [10]. The index is calculated as the difference of the reflection values in the near-infrared and red regions of the spectrum, divided by their sum, the formula will look like this:

![](data:application/x-msmetafile;base64,) (1)

As a result, the value of the index can vary from “ -1.0 to 1.0” , but the value of the vegetation index usually varies from “0.1 to 0.7” (Fig. 3.).



**Fig. 3. The value of the NDVI index according to the scale of studies of the state of land resources [12]**

Table 1 shows the NDVI values for different types of research objects.

**1. NDVI values for different types of research objects [11]**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Object type | The reflection coefficient in the red zone of the spectrum | The reflection coefficient in the near-infrared zone of the spectrum | NDVI value |
| Dense vegetation | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Sparse vegetation | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Open soil | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.025 |
| Clouds | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0 |
| Snow | 0.375 | 0.01 | -0.05 |
| Water | 0.02 | 0.01 | -0.25 |
| Artificial covering (concrete, asphalt) | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.5 |

A higher index value is associated with a higher level of healthy vegetation cover, while clouds and snow give an index value near zero, giving the impression that the vegetation in that area is less green. Vegetation is characterized by less reflection in the red range compared to the near-infrared zone due to the absorption of light by chlorophyll. Therefore, NDVI indicators for vegetation always exceed “0” [7].

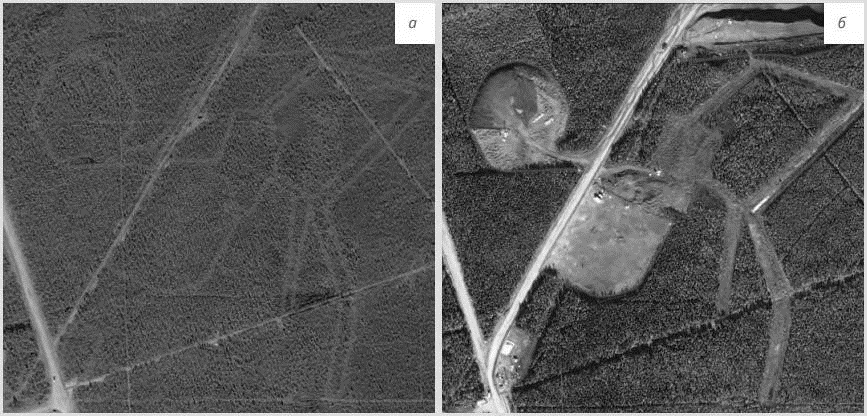
The NDVI index is a dimensionless indicator of the reflectivity of the studied object, which characterizes the activity of vegetation vegetation, which is correlated with the content of chlorophyll, the area of the leaf surface, the closure and architecture of the vegetation cover, which determine the state of land resources (Fig . 4.).



**Fig . 4. An example of selecting the area with the largest plant biomass using the example of the NDVI index (right) and a space image from the Rapid Eye ISS (left) [12]**

In fig. 4. it can be seen that with the help of modern software, it is possible to highlight areas with the largest biomass of plants (red color) in online mode, thereby adjusting the doses of fertilizers on land plots using GPS positioning.

Data after processing are included in thematic GIS to conduct a detailed analysis and determine the trends of positive and negative processes (Fig. 5.).



**Fig. 5. Identification of land plots of the quality of vegetation cover:**

**a) QuickBird snapshot; b) GeoEye image [3]**

Existing satellite systems for land area monitoring provide [2, p. 91-92]:

* sufficient spatial permission for conducting research on the territory;
* calculation based on multispectral observations of various indices characterizing the state of the land;
* the possibility of conducting fairly frequent observations, which are necessary to control the dynamics of the development of the components of the natural environment and its reaction to the influence of adverse factors.

Long-term consecutive observations, which are important for the detection of various features, in combination with modern tools and techniques for studying the Earth from space, software solutions for space data processing and the prevalence of GIS, open opportunities for obtaining in-depth information about the state, characteristics and dynamics of territories. This emphasizes the importance of introducing new systematic methodological approaches for integrated research, analytics and management in various fields and regions [1].

Thus, the index makes it possible to quantitatively assess the state of vegetation, it allows to identify problem areas with oppressed vegetation on technogenically disturbed or polluted territories, it makes it possible to make the most correct decisions aimed at improving the ecological state of the landscape.

In remote sensing, the role of decoding prevails. The knowledge acquired by studying the methods of remote sensing of the Earth allows specialists who work in the field of land management, the formation of real estate cadastre, land use monitoring and environmental protection to receive or be qualified to order and use digital cadastral plans and maps, as well as accompanying special maps .

Geographic information systems (GIS) are complex information solutions that allow collecting, archiving, processing and displaying spatial data, as well as performing analytics on their basis to obtain new information about objects and phenomena with spatial location. The peculiarity of GIS is their ability to process and interact with spatial information, which determines their difference from standard information systems.

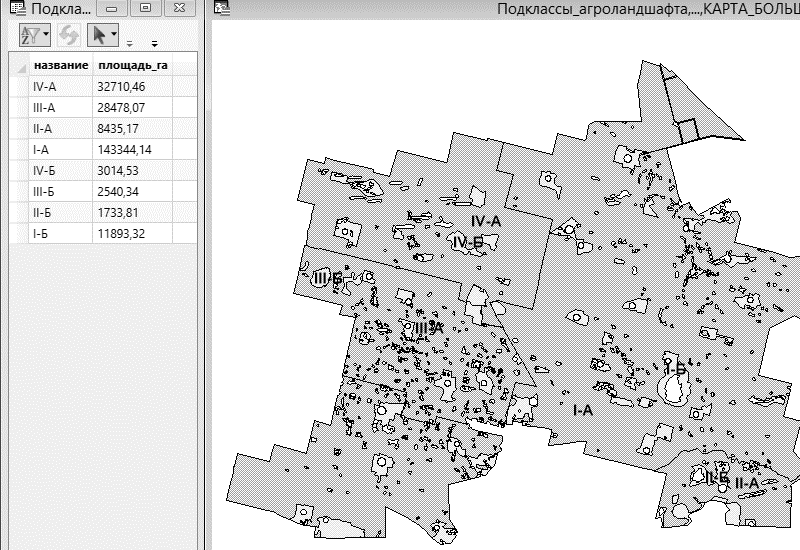
One of the possibilities of working in the GeoMedia Professional system, using various vectorizers, for example EasyTrace. The data can be stored in one of the exchangeable formats (for example, the Mid/Mif format of the Maplnfo Professional system), while it is possible to exchange data with global positioning systems and read directly from the formats of systems for which the appropriate drivers are available. For the GeoMedia Professional system it is: Arclnfo - ArcView Framme Maplnfo - MGE - CAD [6].

When choosing a GiS system, it is necessary to understand that the main exchange formats that are widely used do not convey topological relationships between objects. Such formats include DXF (AutoCAD), MIF (Maplnfo), GEN (Arclnfo), Shape (ArcView), F1-F20V, SXF, etc. As a rule, for the purposes of land management, this condition is not decisive, and the above-mentioned formats are effectively used for inventory. After the completion of the chamber stage, field work is carried out [9]. At this stage, new high-quality planning and cartographic material is selected, adjusted or created.

In connection with this, they carry out aerial photography or correct orthophoto plans prepared using the results of space aerial photography or unmanned aerial photography. Ground geodetic work is carried out to establish reference points and attach photo plans to them in order to obtain the necessary plan and height basis.

System modules include data processing of geodetic measurements, vectorization and archiving of maps, schemes, drawings, transformations of cartographic projections, combining spatial data. MapInfo allows you to get location information by address or name, find street intersections, borders, automatic and interactive geocoding, and place objects from the database on the map. The creation of a map of land resources begins with the formation of a digital model of the territory (DMT) [8]. MapInfo full-featured GIS is used not only in the management of land management, but also in the management of the state real estate cadastre, land monitoring, forest and water cadastre, in urban planning and architecture, telecommunications, in the extraction of minerals, in the operation of electrical networks, in ecology and nature management, geology and geophysics, in railway and road transport, in banking, education, public administration [10].

In fig. 6. the “Subclasses of agrolandscape” layer is shown with an open list and a map containing the captions of the names of subclasses of the agrolandscape.

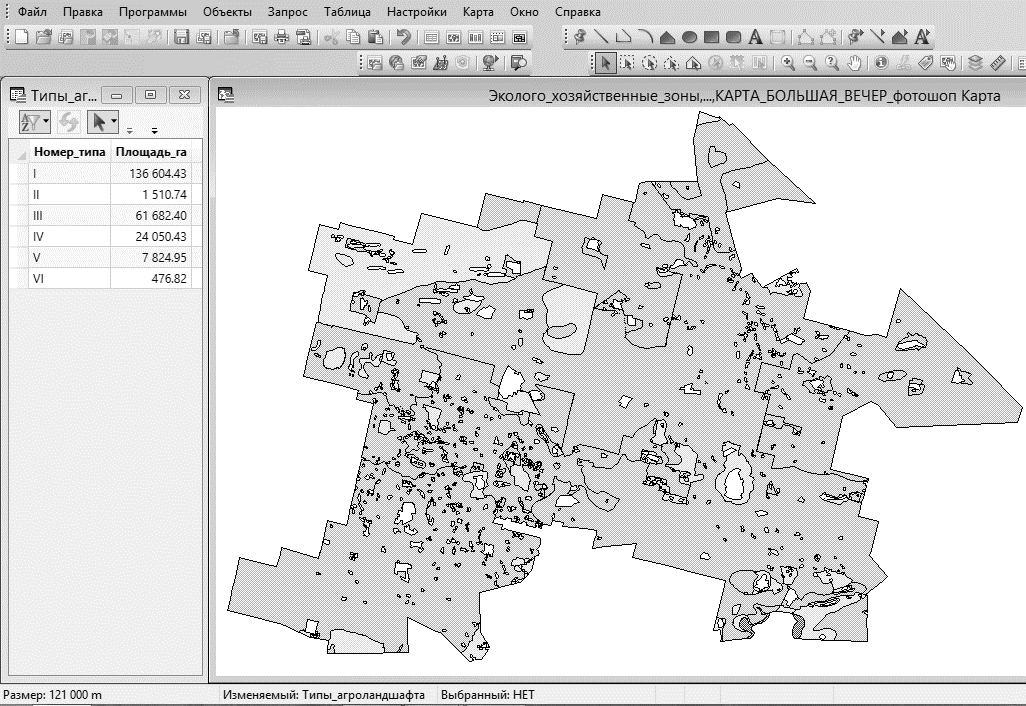


**Fig. 6. Layer "Subclasses of agricultural landscape" [4]**

Types of agrolandscapes within subclasses were formed alternately in the layers “Field types of agrolandscapes” and “Forage types of agrolandscapes”. Based on the information in the layers “Agrolandscape subclasses”, “Soil differences” and “Geomorphological areas” using the commands “Cut with a polyline”, “Delete part” in the layers with field types of agrolandscapes left the soil differences only under arable land, and in the layers with grassland -pasture types of agrolandscape left soil differences only under fodder lands. All contours of arable land and fodder land were cut along the boundaries of soil differences.

The "Ecological and economic zones" layer is the final result of all the work done. The layers “Suitability groups” and “Agrolandscape types” are workers, but they carry important information, so they are included in the structure of the EHZ map. Because of the war, the attributive database is replenished with information.

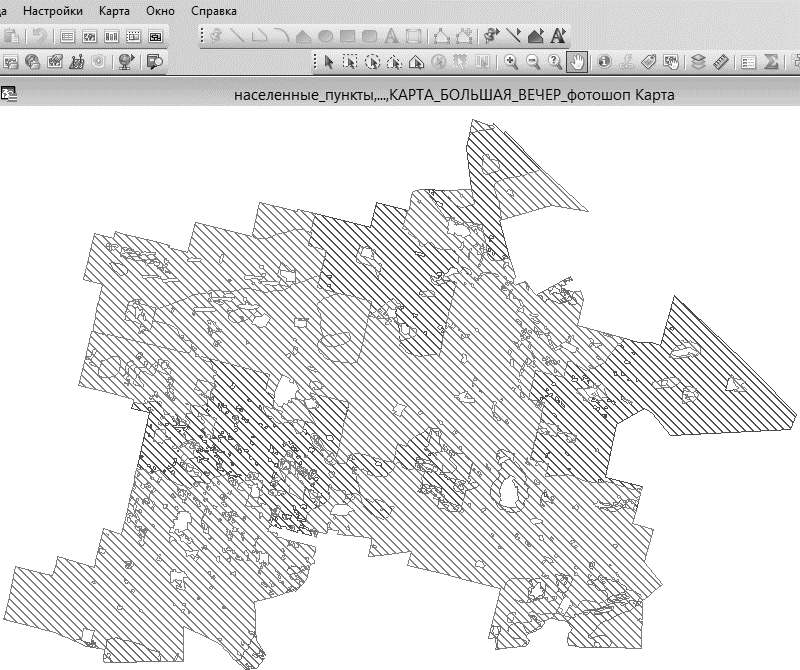
In fig. 7. the “Types of agricultural landscape” layer is shown with an open list and a map.



**Fig. 7. “Types of agricultural landscape” layer of the land area map [4]**

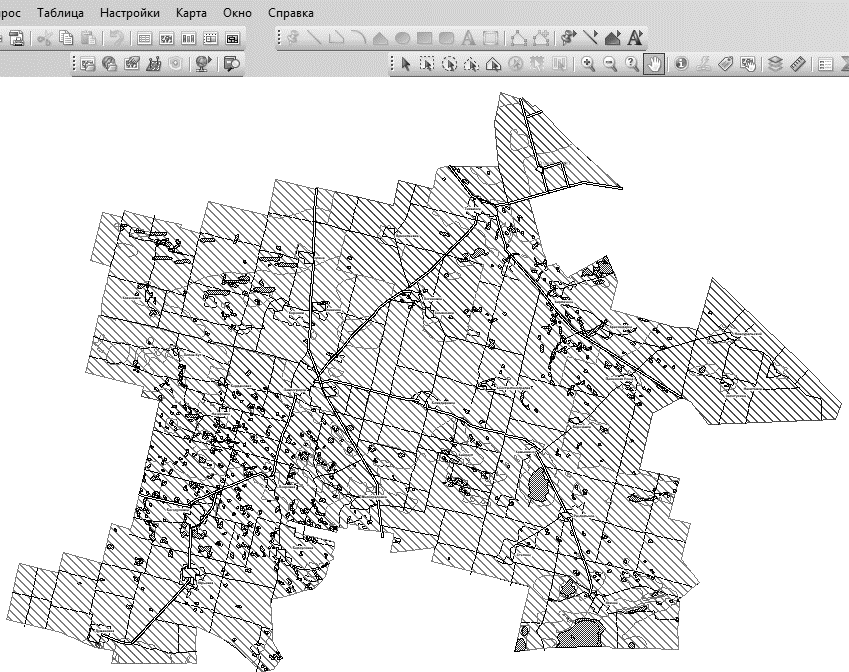
In the MapInfo program, five zones are formed from six types of land in the agricultural landscape in the “Ecological-economic zones” layer with attributive information entered into the list of the “Ecological-economic zones” layer.

Ecological and economic zones are shown with hatching for better visual perception. The “Ecological and Economic Zones” layer of the territory map is presented in Fig. 8.



**Fig. 8. “Ecological and economic zones” layer of the territory map [4]**

The map as a visual result of the performed work on the EHS of the studied territory is presented in fig. 9.



**Fig. 9. Complete land map of the territory [4]**

At the same time, numerous errors in determining coordinates, calculating areas, etc., are often revealed, which must be eliminated. Also, during this stage, a land management survey is carried out with the drawing up of deeds for each land plot or mass of territory that is settled on the land. The act of land management survey shows the following:

* land category: agricultural land.
* name of land use according to documents.
* the nature of land use in the past and now.
* cultural and technical condition of the land area.
* predominant vegetation.
* description of the boundaries of the land massif.
* the presence of restrictions and encumbrances in the use of the land area.
* the distance to the nearest settlements, the center of the economy, livestock complexes and paved roads.
* reasons for disposal of the land plot of active turnover.
* special conditions under which the land plot can be used.

We establish the key areas of implementation of advanced digital solutions in the field of land management and cadastre:

1. Constant monitoring of land plots, analysis and forecasting of changes caused by the influence of anthropogenic and natural factors. On the basis of monitoring data, reports, thematic maps, reports and scientific forecasts are formed, which are submitted to the relevant authorities.

2. Determination of prospects for the development of various territories, taking into account land resources, and further formation of effective land use strategies. Modern geoinformation systems contribute to the rapid analysis of statistical data, ensuring clarity and accessibility of information display.

3. Creating models of optimal land use and protection. Effective land use involves improving the use of land resources, taking into account the growing needs of society and technological capabilities.

4. In-depth study of land resources: their ecological, natural and economic potential, as well as analysis of the impact of human activities on the environment. The intensive use of geoinformation systems allows for a detailed analysis of land aimed at the balance between productivity and ecological stability.

5. Territorial planning is aimed at determining the destination of regions, taking into account a complex of sociological, economic, ecological and other aspects. This helps support sustainable development and modernization of engineering, transport and social infrastructure. The application of geoinformation technologies in this context provides an opportunity to optimize and improve the use of land resources.

**Conclusions and perspectives.** In this article, we identified directions for using innovative geoinformation technologies in land management and land cadastre. This topic is relevant in modern society and requires further improvement of geoinformation systems. Geoinformation technologies make it possible to open up new opportunities for increasing practical productivity, environmental friendliness and profitability of land use. Improvement of the method of soil and agrochemical survey of agricultural and non- agricultural lands the appointment is most promising based on an in-depth analysis of earth remote sensing materials. The use of high-resolution space images, up to 5 m in a pixel, provides the most effective monitoring of the state of the soil cover and the reliability of re-mapping when correcting outdated soil maps. The proposed method of soil survey involves, first of all, the analysis of the content of high-resolution space images with the selection of problem areas of the soil cover of land use, followed by their identification during selective mapping.

The content of the proposed approach consists in the organization of land use at different levels of landscape differentiation of the territory, taking into account both natural-ecological and economic factors. It was determined that the monitoring of land territories is carried out in four stages: classification of agrolandscapes (the result is selected types of agrolandscapes); assessment of types of agrolandscapes (result – determination of the ecological state of types of agrolandscapes, credit score, productivity); selection of land types in agricultural landscapes (result – selected types); selection of ecological and economic zones (result - selected zones).

The areas of application of information systems in the field of land cadastre have been established. Geoinformation resources allow you to work with cadastral information that is relevant for state, municipal bodies, land relations services, commercial organizations, land owners and tenants. Such a system provides access to the necessary information for different categories of users.

**References**

1. Актуальні напрямки розвитку картографії в Україні / За редакцією Руденка Л. Г. Київ : Ін-т географії НАН України, 2019. 90 с.
2. Вертегел С., Вишняков В., Гуреля В., Сластін С., Піскун О., Харченко С., Мороз В. Розробка методики створення і оновлення картографічної основи з використанням космічних знімків від супутників «SUPER VIEW-1». Екологічна безпека та природокористування. 2022. №41(1). с. 89–101. https://doi.org/10.32347/2411-4049.2022.1.89-101
3. Інститут геофізики НАН України. Геофізичний моніторинг. URL: <http://www.igph.kiev.ua/ukr/geomon.html>
4. ГІС Карти: Види Та Застосування Цифрової Картографії. URL: https://eos.com/uk/blog/gis-karty/
5. Косарєв М. В., Ясенев С. О. Космічні знімки як фундаментальна основа картографічних матеріалів та геоінформаційних систем. Проблеми безперервної географічної освіти і картографії. Збірник наукових праць. 2014. Випуск 19. С. 42-45.
6. Лазоренко-Гевель Н. Ю. Створення інформаційних моделей даних моніторингу природних комплексів. Містобудування та територіальне планування. 2014. № 51. С. 275–283.
7. Македон В. В., Байлова О. О. Планування і організація впровадження цифрових технологій в діяльність промислових підприємств. Науковий вісник Херсонського державного університету. Серія «Економічні науки». 2023. Випуск 47. C. 16-26. DOI: 10.32999/ksu2307-8030/2023-47-3
8. Цифрова модель рельєфу SRTM. URL: http://dds.cr.usgs.gov/srtm.
9. Шевченко Р. Ю. Інструментарій моніторингу довкілля м. Києва. Монографія. Київ, 2020. 324 c.
10. Ямелинець Т. Інформаційне ґрунтознавство : монографія. Львів : ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2022. 352 с.
11. Chabaniuk V., Polyvach K. Critical properties of modern geographic information systems for territory management. Cybernetics and Computer Engineering. 2020. No. 3(201). pp. 5–32. DOI:[10.15407/kvt201.03.005](http://dx.doi.org/10.15407/kvt201.03.005" \t "_blank)
12. GIS for Land Administration – Esri. URL: www.esri.com/ industries/cadastre/
13. Hlotov V., Hunina A., Siejka Z. Accuracy investigation of creating orthophotomaps based on images obtained by applying Trimble-UX5 UAV. Reports on Geodesy and Geoinformatics. 2017. 103. pp. 106–118. DOI:[10.1515/rgg-2017-0009](http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/rgg-2017-0009" \t "_blank)
14. Makedon V., Mykhailenko O., Vazov R. Dominants and Features of Growth of the World Market of Robotics. European Journal of Management Issues. 2021. 29(3). pp. 133-141. doi:10.15421/192113.
15. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). All Maps. URL: https://www.usgs.gov/products/maps/all-maps
16. Villanueva J. K. S., Blanco, A. C. Optimization of ground control point (GCP) configuration for unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) survey using structure from motion (SFM). The International Archives of Photogrammetry. Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences. 2019. 42. pp. 167–174. DOI:[10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-4-W12-167-2019](http://dx.doi.org/10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-4-W12-167-2019" \t "_blank)

**References**

1. Rudenko, L. G. (2019). Aktualʹni napryamky rozvytku kartohrafiyi v Ukrayini [Current trends in the development of cartography in Ukraine] Edited by Kyiv: Institute of Geography of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.
2. Vertegel, S., Vyshnyakov, V., Gurelia, V., Slastin, S., Piskun, O., Kharchenko, S., & Moroz, V. (2022). Rozrobka metodyky stvorennya i onovlennya kartohrafichnoyi osnovy z vykorystannyam kosmichnykh znimkiv vid suputnykiv «SUPER VIEW-1» [Development of the methodology for creating and updating the cartographic base using space images from the "SUPER VIEW-1" satellites]. Environmental Security and Nature Management, 41(1), 89–101. https://doi.org/10.32347/2411-4049.2022.1.89-101
3. Institute of Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Geophysical monitoring. Retrieved from: http://www.igph.kiev.ua/ukr/geomon.html
4. GIS Maps: Types and Applications of Digital Cartography. Retrieved from: https://eos.com/uk/blog/gis-karty/
5. Kosarev, M. V., Yasenev, S. O. (2014). Kosmichni znimky yak fundamentalʹna osnova kartohrafichnykh materialiv ta heoinformatsiynykh system [Space images as a fundamental basis of cartographic materials and geoinformation systems]. Problems of continuous geographical education and cartography. Collection of scientific works, Issue 19, 42-45.
6. Lazorenko-Hevel, N. Yu. (2014). Stvorennya informatsiynykh modeley danykh monitorynhu pryrodnykh kompleksiv [Creation of information models of monitoring data of natural complexes]. Urban planning and territorial planning, No. 51, 275–283.
7. Makedon, V. V., Bailova O. O. (2023). Planning and organizing the implementation of digital technologies in the activities of industrial enterprises. Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University. Series "Economic Sciences", Issue 47, 16-26. DOI: 10.32999/ksu2307-8030/2023-47-3
8. SRTM digital terrain model. Retrieved from: http://dds.cr.usgs.gov/srtm.
9. Shevchenko, R. Yu. (2020). Instrumentariy monitorynhu dovkillya m. Kyyeva [Toolkit for environmental monitoring of the city of Kyiv]. Monograph. Kyiv.
10. Yamelynets, T. (2022). Informatsiyne gruntoznavstvo : monohrafiya [Informational soil science: monograph]. Lviv: LNU named after Ivan Franko.
11. Chabaniuk, V., Polyvach, K. (2020). Critical properties of modern geographic information systems for territory management. Cybernetics and Computer Engineering, No. 3(201), 5–32. DOI:[10.15407/kvt201.03.005](http://dx.doi.org/10.15407/kvt201.03.005" \t "_blank)
12. GIS for Land Administration – Esri. Retrieved from: www.esri.com/ industries/cadastre/
13. Hlotov, V., Hunina, A., & Siejka, Z. (2017). Accuracy investigation of creating orthophotomaps based on images obtained by applying Trimble-UX5 UAV. Reports on Geodesy and Geoinformatics, 103, 106–118. DOI:[10.1515/rgg-2017-0009](http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/rgg-2017-0009" \t "_blank)
14. Makedon, V., Mykhailenko, O., & Vazov, R. (2021). Dominants and Features of Growth of the World Market of Robotics. European Journal of Management Issues, 29(3), 133-141. <https://doi.org/10.15421/192113>
15. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). All Maps. Retrieved from: https://www.usgs.gov/products/maps/all-maps
16. Villanueva, J. K. S., & Blanco, A. C. (2019). Optimization of ground control point (GCP) configuration for unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) survey using structure from motion (SFM). The International Archives of Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, 42, 167–174. DOI:[10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-4-W12-167-2019](http://dx.doi.org/10.5194/isprs-archives-XLII-4-W12-167-2019" \t "_blank).