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COURSE BROCHURE

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Training Course

31 May – 4 June 2027
New York

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Training Course

Ref: 3280_125001 **Date:** 31 May – 4 June 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 9500 GBP

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis is a 1-week training course for geographic information analysts, surveyors and environmental and resource scientists who must turn scattered field samples into defensible continuous surfaces, and it builds a geostatistical mapping and uncertainty report. Monitoring networks, sampling budgets and public scrutiny now demand maps that state how confident they are, not only what they show. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course.

Why Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Matters Now

Dense sensor networks, drones and satellite products have multiplied the observations analysts must reconcile with sparse ground samples. Regulators, investors and communities increasingly ask how far a contamination boundary, a soil nutrient map or an ore grade estimate can be trusted. Sampling remains costly, so each new core must reduce error most. An organisation that models spatial correlation well spends less on sampling and defends its maps; one that relies on unchecked interpolation risks remediation errors, misallocated budgets and disputed estimates.

Who Gains Most from Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis

- Spatial analysts who produce interpolated surfaces from point measurements for planning and reporting
- Survey practitioners responsible for sample positioning, spatial accuracy and coordinate integrity
- Environmental scientists who map pollutants, groundwater levels, rainfall or soil properties
- Resource evaluators who estimate grades, tonnages or agricultural yields across a site
- Monitoring network designers who decide where and how densely to sample

Mapping units sharing one sampling database gain most when several members attend together and adopt a common validation workflow.

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Capabilities

Participants move from plotting samples to quantifying how values vary with distance and how far each mapped cell can be trusted.

- Assess sample declustering, trends and outliers before modelling — the analyst choosing which observations drive estimates
- Calculate and fit experimental variograms, including anisotropy — the modeller choosing a defensible spatial structure
- Apply ordinary, universal and indicator kriging to field data — the evaluator selecting an estimator for each variable
- Test interpolation choices with cross-validation statistics — the reviewer signing off a published surface
- Build conditional simulations that express spatial uncertainty — the decision-maker weighing exceedance and risk
- Communicate probability maps and confidence limits to non-specialists — regulators, clients and communities

Key Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Terms

- Variogram — a function describing how the dissimilarity between paired measurements grows with the distance separating them.
- Nugget effect — the variogram value at near-zero distance, reflecting measurement error and variation below the sampling spacing.
- Range — the separation distance beyond which sample values no longer show spatial correlation with one another.
- Kriging — a family of weighted interpolation methods that use the fitted variogram to give the best linear unbiased estimate.
- Kriging variance — the estimation error variance kriging attaches to each location.
- Conditional simulation — a method generating many equally probable maps that honour the samples and the variogram.

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Day by Day

Day 1: Spatial Data and Sampling Context

- Sampling Design and Support Size — Choosing What Each Measurement Represents
- Exploratory Spatial Statistics and Histograms — Spotting Skew, Outliers and Mixed Populations
- Declustering Weights — Correcting Bias From Preferentially Clustered Samples
- Trend Surface Detection — Separating Regional Drift From Local Variation
- Coordinate Systems and Positional Error — Protecting Distances Used in Modelling

Day 2: Modelling Spatial Continuity

- Experimental Variogram Calculation — Setting Lag Spacing, Tolerance and Pair Counts
- Variogram Model Fitting With Spherical and Exponential Forms — Selecting Structure
- Directional Variograms and Anisotropy Ellipses — Capturing Preferred Orientation of Variation
- Nugget, Sill and Range Interpretation — Linking Model Parameters to Field Processes
- Data Transformation and Normal Score Conversion — Handling Strongly Skewed Variables

Day 3: Kriging and Spatial Interpolation

- Ordinary Kriging Systems and Search Neighbourhoods — Balancing Smoothness and Local Detail
- Universal Kriging With External Drift — Using Elevation or Imagery as Secondary Information
- Indicator Kriging for Threshold Mapping — Estimating Probability of Exceeding Limits
- Cokriging With Correlated Secondary Variables — Exploiting Cheap Dense Measurements
- Comparison With Inverse Distance and Spline Methods — Justifying the Estimator Chosen

Day 4: Uncertainty and Risk Decisions

- Cross-Validation and Jackknife Statistics — Accepting or Rejecting an Interpolation Model
- Kriging Variance Maps — Targeting Infill Sampling Where Error Is Highest
- Sequential Gaussian Simulation — Producing Equally Probable Realisations for Risk
- Exceedance Probability and Volume Uncertainty — Sizing Remediation or Extraction Zones
- Change of Support and Block Estimation — Matching Estimates to Decision Units

Day 5: Practising the Geostatistical Mapping and Uncertainty Report

- Contaminated Land Case Variogram Review — Applying Continuity Models to Soil Data
- Groundwater Level Kriging Exercise — Applying Interpolation Choices to Well Networks
- Ore Grade and Soil Nutrient Simulation — Applying Uncertainty Methods Across Sectors
- Cartographic Presentation of Probability Maps — Communicating Confidence to Decision-Makers
- Geostatistical Mapping and Uncertainty Report — Assembling Methods, Validation and Maps

Applying Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis After the Course

- Re-run variogram fitting and cross-validation on an existing monitoring dataset and document where the current surface misstates values.
- Use a kriging variance map to propose the next round of infill samples, ranked by expected error reduction.

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis Questions FAQ

What is Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis and why does it matter now?

Geostatistics for geospatial analysis models spatially correlated measurements to estimate values between samples and quantify confidence. It matters now because closer scrutiny of environmental and resource maps requires stated error.

Which roles gain most from Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis?

Spatial analysts, survey practitioners, environmental scientists and resource evaluators gain most, especially when others use their maps to decide on remediation, extraction or monitoring.

How does Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis differ from a general geographic mapping course?

It focuses on the statistics of spatial correlation rather than map production. Here you model variograms, validate kriging estimators and simulate uncertainty before any map is drawn.

What do you bring back from Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis?

You bring back a documented workflow and a mapping report for one of your own datasets. It records variogram, estimator, validation and probability maps so colleagues can repeat it.

Geostatistics for Geospatial Analysis: The Way Forward

The geostatistical mapping and uncertainty report first informs where to sample next and which zones exceed a threshold with stated probability. Project leads, environmental reviewers and resource evaluators use it to defend estimates. After its first use, revisit the variogram model as new samples arrive, because continuity assumptions drawn from early data rarely survive a denser network unchanged.