

Evaluation of High Resolution Data for LCLUC Science

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Project Title: Prototyping Multi-Source Land Imaging (MuSLI) Canopy Chlorophyll (MuSLI Chl) for the Assessment of Vegetation Function and Productivity

Objectives (0)

Goal: evaluate the ability of commercial very high resolution (VHR) imagery to develop approaches for remote sensing of canopy chlorophyll content (Chl), and evaluate the uncertainties, as they vary among different vegetation types and structures and in response to seasonal and environmental changes.

- O1: evaluate the radiometric stability of the VHR commercial imagery containing red edge bands (WV-3, -4 and RapidEye), as compared to ground measurements of stable targets
- Q2: test the VHR data ability to provide consistent VIs to develop stable, transferable algorithms and derive TOC Chl estimates
- The accuracy of the estimates will be compared to satellite (L-8 and S-2) and field <u>TOC Chl</u> estimates across the phenology for crops and forests.
- > We will assess the ability of the Planet SkySat constellations to provide accurate characterization of canopy topography and structural BRDF parameters.
- Expected data usefulness and benefits:

Objectives (O)

Expected data usefulness and benefits:

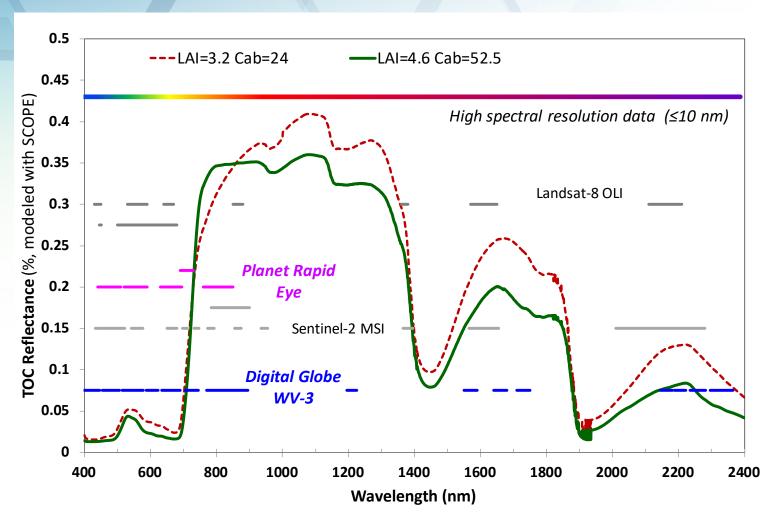
The research will evaluate the potential to generate VHR multi-temporal maps of TOC Chl at a resolution that exceeds Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Land ECV by a factor of 10x when using VHR.

Successful mapping of chlorophyll content at higher spatial resolutions (1-10 m) has applications to support <u>precision agriculture</u> as well as being able to delineate characteristics of smaller fields found in developing countries. Further, spatial variability in chlorophyll can identify the change in <u>productivity of natural ecosystems</u> at the scale of tree crowns, useful information for describing <u>forest phenology</u> and <u>biodiversity</u>.

The commercial satellite data have the potential to directly address Decadal Survey 2017 and NASA Ecosystem science and application questions by quantifying the distribution of functional traits such as TOC Chl and canopy BRDF spatially and over time, and potentially contributing for generating high temporal resolution maps, by combining observations from multiple satellites.

Technical Approach - Comparisons **Research FOCUS** Field data Satelli e data VHR: DG WV-3, PL RE S-2 L-8 Leaf: Canopy: VHR Processing (team) **HLS Processing** % PV, NPV, Samples SPAD readings Radiometric adjustment Radiometric adjustment Shade, Soil select many Atmospheric correction Atmospheric correction Ortho-rectification and Geometric resampling CO₂ flux Geometric resampling **BRDF** Adjustment SPAD to Chi Chl Temperature conversion extracts HLS reflectance (30m) VHR reflectance TIRS1 temperature LAL Scenes & DEMs Chl content Canopy Canopy Fractions Fractions CFs 30 m CFs 2 m Measured Canopy Chl Leaf Chlx LAI Normalize callopy structure VIs 30 m ► VIs 2 m vali late Error assessment i Chl x VI Algorithms Chl Maps for Crops and Forests Chl Dense Phenology Time Series

Technical Approach – Calibration and Validation



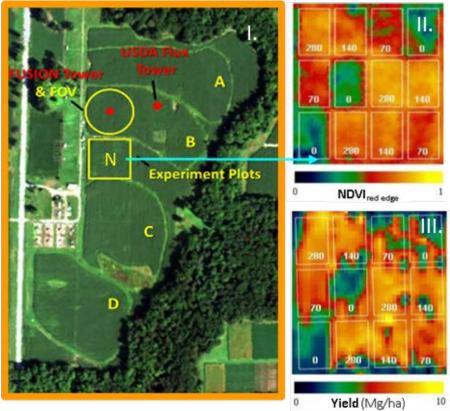


Figure 1. The OPE3 watershed (I. A, B, C and D) and the N plots (Corp et al. 2010). The NDVI_{red edge} index was calculated using \sim 1m airborne imaging spectrometer (AISA) data (II.). NDVI_{red edge} is indicative of canopy chlorophyll, distinguished the N treatments, and was indicative of crop productivity and grain yield (III.).

Data Requested and Status

Study Sites and Region

	Study areas	Vegetation cover type(s)	Location (ID, center lat/lon)	Ground data collections
1	 OPE3^{1,2} USDA, MD, USA Watershed – present award N Experiment plots – NEW 	Maize (N treatments)	OPE3 (39.030686, -76.84546)	weekly
2	SERC ³ , MD, USA	Mixed hardwood forest	SERC (38.889359, -76.556269)	monthly
3	Mead, NE, USA: Ne1/Ne2 ¹ irrigated/not	Maize-Soybean rotation	Ne2 (41.1649, -96.4701)	bi-weekly
4	Czech Republic (agriculture, tundra, forest ^{1, 5})	Agricultural crops Alpine tundra Norway spruce forest (BK1) Beech forest, ForestGEO	CZ_K_S (50.194215, 15.145881) CZ_Tun (50.723796, 15.694413) CZ_BK1 (49.502115, 18.539068) Cz4GEO (34.978994, 32.731402)	seasonal
5	Paphos forest ⁴ , Cyprus	Deciduous forest	PF (34.978994, 32.731402)	seasonal

¹Fluxnet, http://fluxnet.ornl.gov/site_list; ²Long Term Agricultural Research (LTAR); ³National Ecological Observatory Network (NEON), ⁴SpecNet, http://specnet.info; ⁵Czech Globe, http://www.czechglobe.cz/en/home

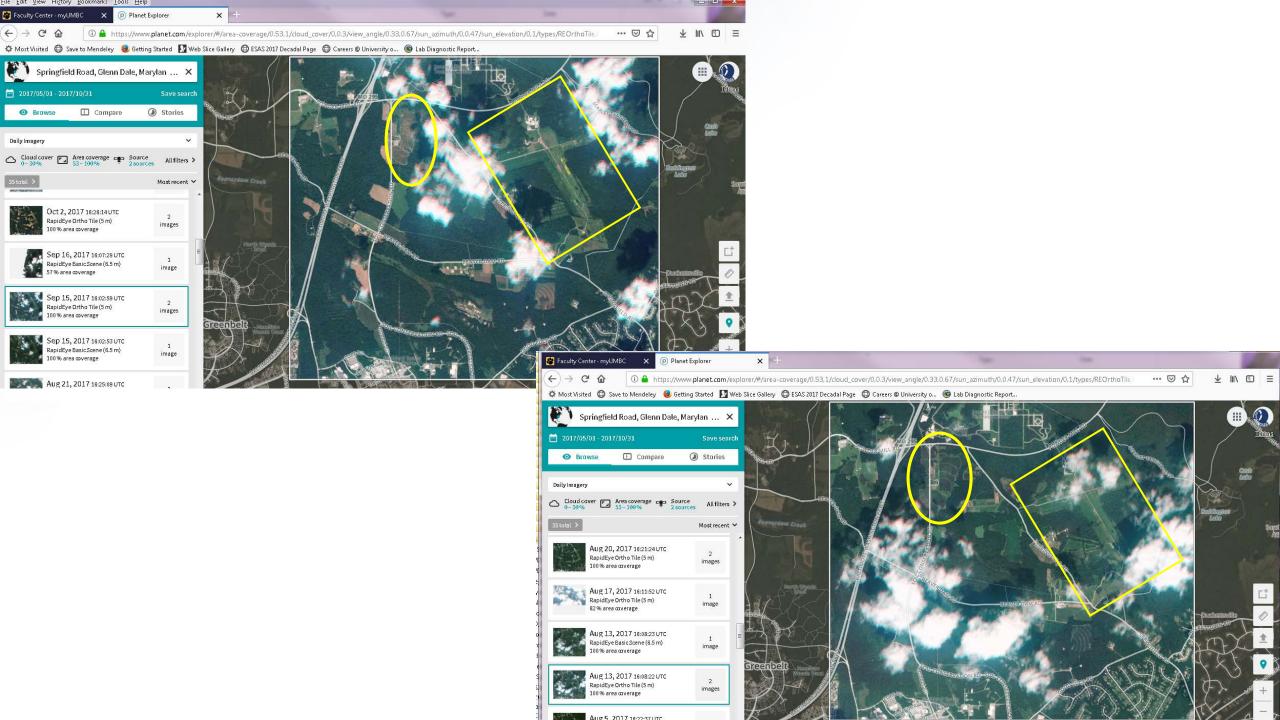
Data Requested and Status

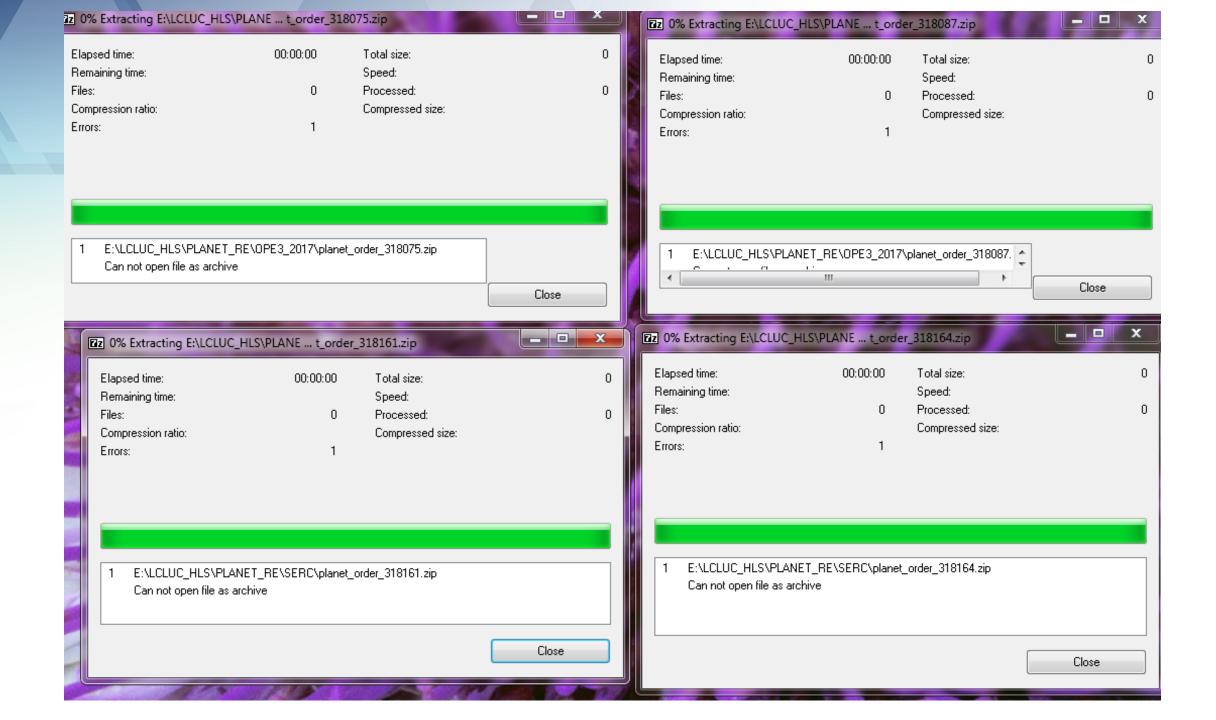
- Data download status and plans:
 - Data type: DigitalGlobe WV-2,-3 and -4, SkySat and RapidEye specifics on next chart
 - Amount of data:
 - May-October, 2015-2019 including
 - Downloaded 2017 for primary sites
 - Going over 2015 and 2018 images to select
- Issues or challenges in downloading the data:
 - Cloud cover obscuring the sites
 - Issue extracting the files cannot open the *.zip files (36.4 %)

Data Requested (Specifics)

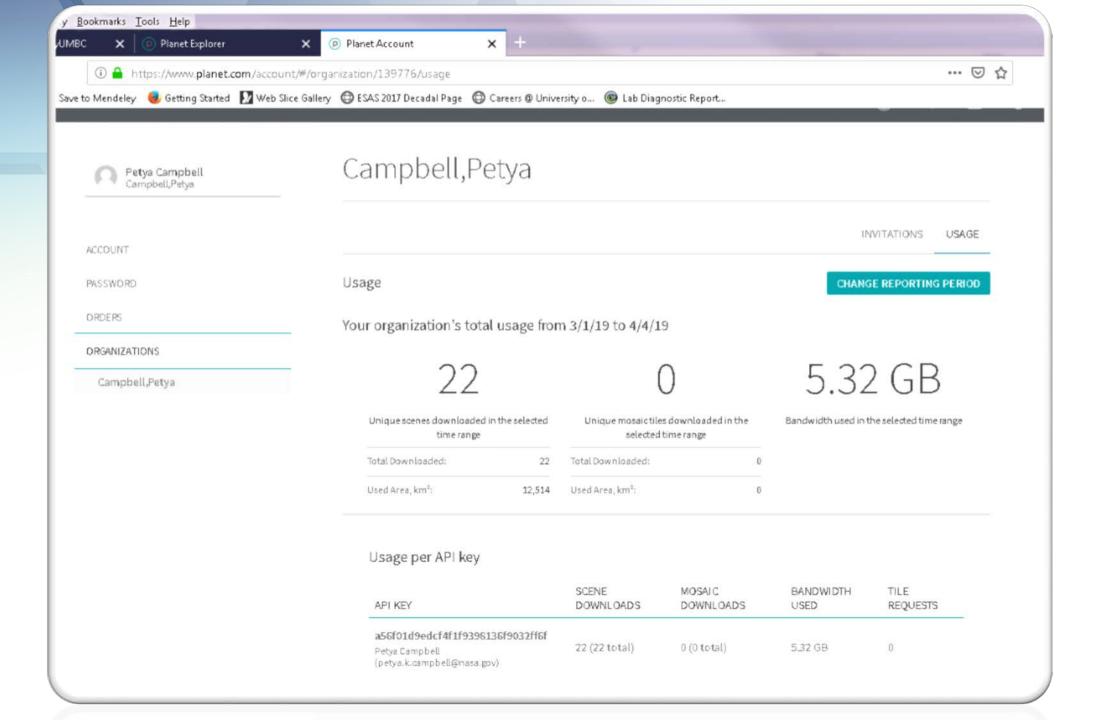
• VHR Data Requests – existing and new acquisitions (2019)

Provider	Platform	Dataset	Frequency	Evaluation / Products
Digital Globe	WorldView-2 WorldView-3 WorldView-4	L1B (4 and 8 band bundles, red-edge key; VNIR, WV-3 SWIR, and CAVIS)	weekly	Radiometric stability and geolocation accuracy VIs (TOC Chl and dry matter, ECVs included NDVI & NDWI) Stereo-pairs: TOC topography, canopy density, sun/shade, DEMs LCC due to water and nitrogen availability, and phenology
Planet Labs	RapidEye constellation SkySat	RapidEye (6.5 m) SkySat-(4-13)	weekly bi-weekly	Radiometric stability and geolocation accuracy; Red-edge VIs for estimation of TOC Chl Point-clouds, canopy surface topography, sun/shade
	constellation	stereo-pairs		green/brown fractions



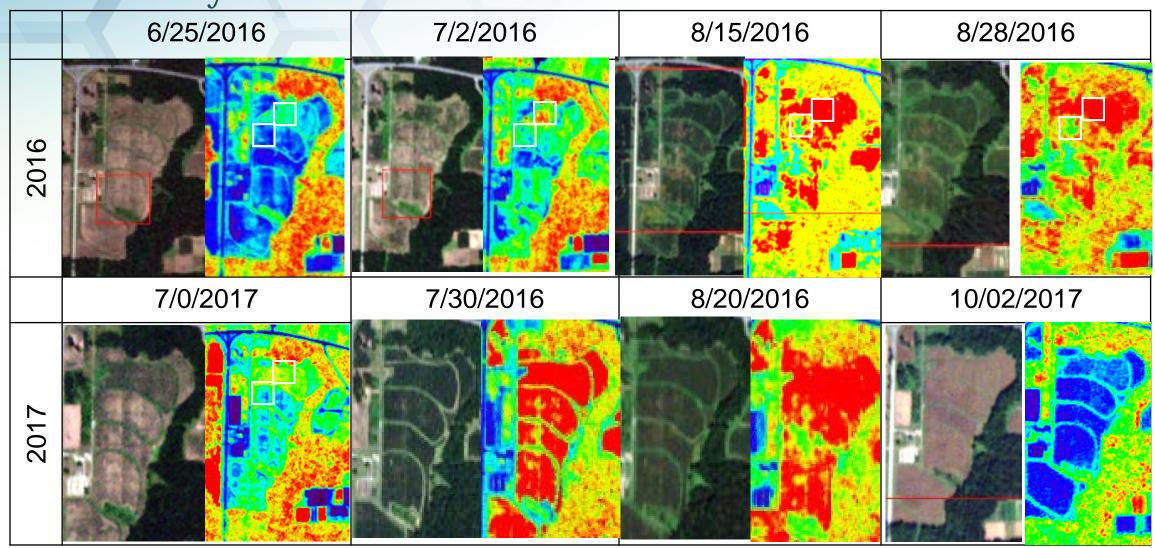


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OPE_Aug26_2018 (#318158)	3	3/8/19 at 5:14 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_Sep30_2018 (#318157)	3	3/8/19 at 5:13 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_Aug6_2018 (#318156)	3	3/8/19 at 5:10 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_Jul18_2018 (#318155)	3	3/8/19 at 5:07 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_Jul8_2018 (#318153)	3	3/8/19 at 5:05 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_aug28_2016 (#318146)	3	3/8/19 at 4:53 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_aug15_2016 (#318144)	3	3/8/19 at 4:51 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_Jul2_2016 (#318143)	3	3/8/19 at 4:49 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE_6_25_2016 (#318138)	3	3/8/19 at 4:43 PM	Downloaded	Download	
Oct2_2017 (#318091)	3	3/8/19 at 3:52 PM	Downloaded	Download	
Aug20_2017 (#318090)	3	3/8/19 at 3:49 PM	Downloaded	Download	
August5_2017 (#318087)	3	3/8/19 at 3:47 PM	Downloaded	Download	
Jul_9_2017 (#318079)	3	3/8/19 at 3:43 PM	Working	Almost ready	
OPE 7_29_2017 (#318075)	3	3/8/19 at 3:38 PM	Downloaded	Download	
SERC2017_Jul30_1 (#316297)	3	3/4/19 at 12:20 PM	Downloaded	Download	
OPE3_Jul30_2017_1 (#316293)	3	3/4/19 at 12:08 PM	Downloaded	Download	



Preliminary Results

• Preliminary data evaluation: Clred = n/re - 1



Next Steps

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Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Task 1. Tasking and assembly of satellite VHR data	XXX	XXX	XXX	
Task 2. Collection and assembly of field data	X	XXX	XXX	Х
Task 3. VHR data processing and corrections to surface reflectance	XX	XXX	XXX	
Task 4. Generating VHR DEMs, characterization of canopy structure				
4.1 WV-2,-3, RapidEye - using established approaches and available GSFC tools	Х	XXX	XXX	
4.2. SkySat constellation – using 'structure from motion' approach		XX	XXX	Х
Task 5. Evaluation of radiometric stability and geologation accuracy	X	X	X	X
Task 6. Algorithm development and implementation		XX	XXX	Х
Task 7. Assessment of uncertainties	Х	Х	Х	X
Reporting		Х	Х	XX

Next Steps

Data analysis

- Spectral analysis
- Spatial analysis

Algorithms

- Calculate VIs
- TOC Chl calibration
- Transferability

Index	wl	fwhm	expr	convolution
NDVI	800;670	10;10	(a-b)/(a+b)	mean
PRI	531;570	2;2	(a-b)/(a+b)	mean
MTCI	754;709;681	7;10;7	(a-b)/(b+c)	mean
EVI	800;670;480	10;10;10	2.5*(a-b)/(a+6*b-7.5*c+1)	mean
REP	670;800;700;740	10;10;10;10	700+40*((a+b/2)-c)/(d-c)	mean
TCARI	700;670;550;670	5;5;5;5	3*(a-b-0.2*(a-c)*a/d)	mean
REDCI	785;725	15;5	a/b-1	mean
mCRI	510;725;785	5;5;15	c/(a-b)	mean

• Validation

- Evaluation against field data
- Evaluation against TOC Chl estimates from HLS
- Enhancing LCLUC science