

Landsat Science Team: Issues and Priorities

- Curtis Woodcock (Boston University)
- Tom Loveland (USGS EDC)



Landsat Science Team

- Rich Allen (U Idaho) - thermal - water resources
- Martha Anderson (USGS ARS) - thermal - water resources
- Alan Belward (European Commission) - deforestation data policy and access
- Bob Bindschadler (NASA GSFC) cryosphere
- Warren Cohen (USFS PNW) - forests, carbon and change
- Feng Gao (ERT - GSFC) data fusion - international sensors
- Sam Goward (UMD) kitchen sink (LTAP, future sensors, forests, change ...)
- Dennis Helder (SDSU) - calibration
- Eileen Helmer (USFS) - tropical forests - change
- Rama Nemani (NASA Ames) - LAI
- Lazaros Oreopoulos (UMBC) - Clouds
- John Schott (RIT) - Water Quality and Sensors
- Prasad Thenkabail (USGS) - Irrigated Agriculture
- Eric Vermote (UMD) - Atmosphere/Clouds
- James Vogleman (SAIC EDC) - Ecosystem Change
- Curtis Woodcock (BU) - operational land cover change
- Mike Wulder (CFS) - forests, carbon, land cover change
- Randy Wynne (VPI) - forest applications
- A number of Co-Is!!!!

Ongoing Issues

- Getting access to all Landsat imagery
- Coordination with ESA on Sentinel 2
- Push for a new future mission (L9)
- Long term solution to observation strategy

Landsat Data Products (current plans)

- Surface Reflectance and Temperature
 - Recommendations for standard products
 - Clear path forward
 - Need an implementation plan
- Cloud and Shadow Masking
 - Bakeoff coming (lots of approaches, no good understanding of which work best when and where and why)
 - need for ground truth images, particularly for clouds (David Roy helping!!)

What Next? Land Cover Products???

What should a high resolution land cover product look like?

- Accurate representation of land cover at any time (maps)
- The differences between times (maps) are representative of change in land cover

Don't forget about the importance of the time dimension!!

Future Issues (my take)

- Operational land cover change monitoring
 - Definition and implementation of a standard product
- Cloud screening the archive
 - Routinely cited as the primary impediment to more automated use of Landsat imagery over large areas/multiple time periods
- Reconstructing the history of the surface of Earth in the satellite era
 - A community agenda
- Definition of longer term sensing scenarios
 - What should happen after L9?

Accuracy Assessment of Global Land Cover Products

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Overview

1. As the land cover community matures, an increasing emphasis on validation and accuracy assessment
 - i. Difficult
 - ii. somewhat unpleasant
 - iii. surprisingly expensive
 - iv. Essential (Whither ECVs?)
2. In Coordination with CEOS Working Group on Cal/Val GOFC-GOLD LC IT is trying to support the broader community through validation
3. Idea is to collect ground reference data independent of any single land cover product to support validation of many land cover datasets
4. Intent is to supplement and complement ongoing validation activities associated with individual land cover datasets

Notion of a “Best Currently Available” Land Cover Map

Combine the strengths of multiple sources of land cover data across multiple extents and resolutions (national, regional and global sources)

Based on what is learned in the validation exercise

A transparent and community endorsed activity

LCCS compatibility is critical

Simple guidance criteria:

- more accurate is better

- finer spatial resolution is better

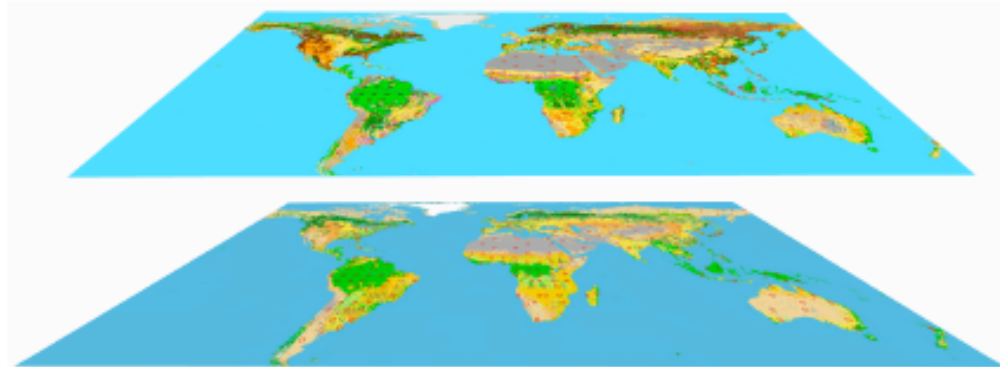
- more thematic detail is better

International consensus on technical issues

“Best Practices Document”

Strahler et al., 2006

GLOBAL LAND COVER VALIDATION: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EVALUATION AND ACCURACY ASSESSMENT OF GLOBAL LAND COVER MAPS



A “Living Reference Dataset”

A set of validation sites distributed around the globe

Based on very high resolution imagery (1m or less)
interpreted by regional experts (the regional networks)

Checked annually for land cover change, and updated periodically

Limited set of land cover classifiers

- life form - (trees, shrubs, herbaceous)

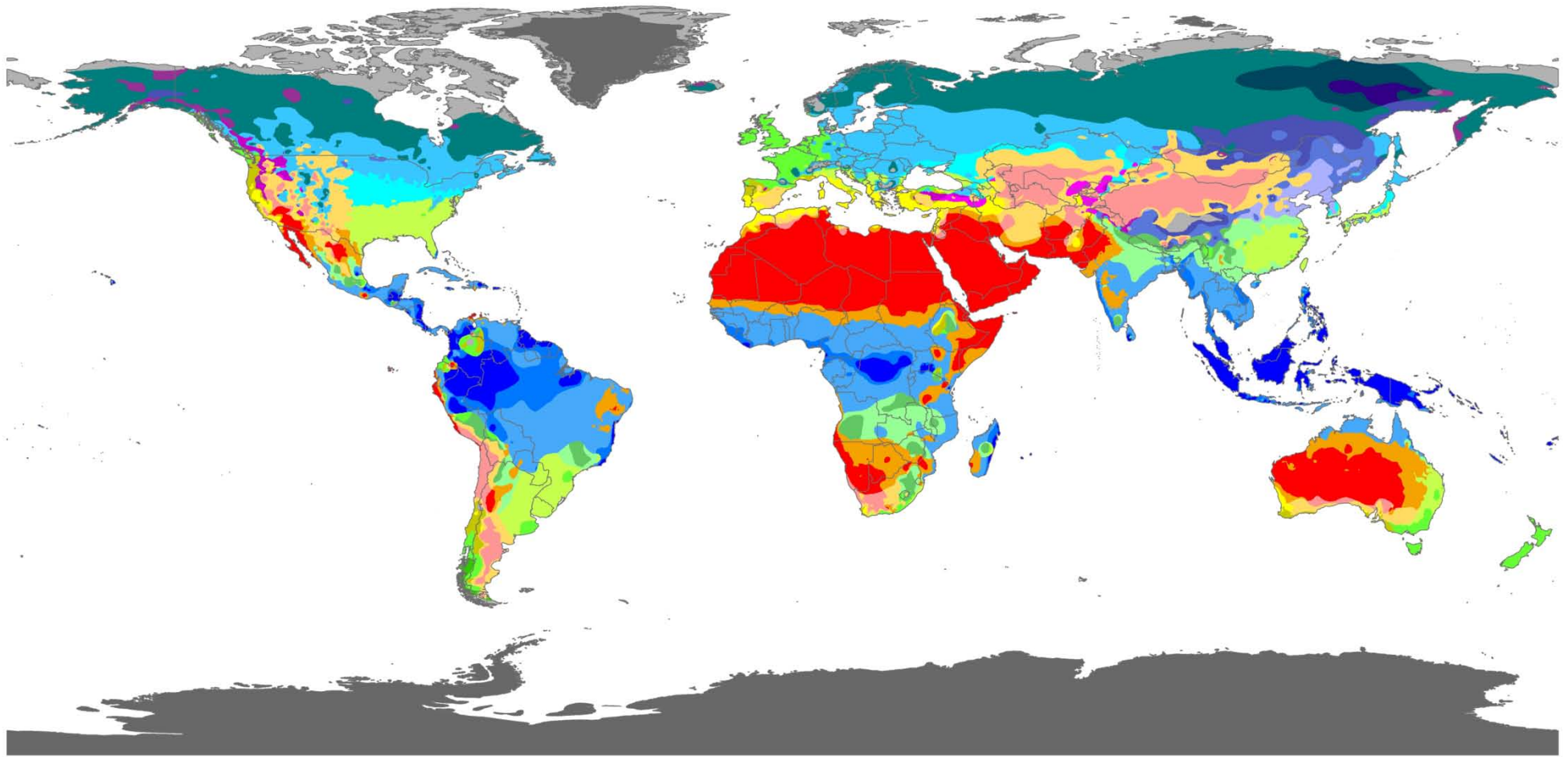
- leaf type






























- leaf phenology

Sampling Design

- Random, stratified, global sampling
- Continents and national boundaries not taken into account
- Must be independent of land cover (LC) products
 - strata can not be based on any LC product
- Strata based on the Koppen Climate System, population density and land/water proportion
- 500 5 X 5 km blocks sampled globally

World map of Köppen-Geiger climate classification



 Af	 BWh	 Csa	 Cwa	 Cfa	 Dsa	 Dwa	 Dfa	 ET
 Am	 BWk	 Csb	 Cwb	 Cfb	 Dsb	 Dwb	 Dfb	 EF
 Aw	 BSh	 Cwc	 Cfc	 Dsc	 Dwc	 Dfc		
 BSk				 Dsd	 Dwd	 Dfd		

DATA SOURCE : GHCN v2.0 station data
Temperature (N = 4,844) and
Precipitation (N = 12,396)

PERIOD OF RECORD : All available

MIN LENGTH : ≥30 for each month.

RESOLUTION : 0.1 degree lat/long

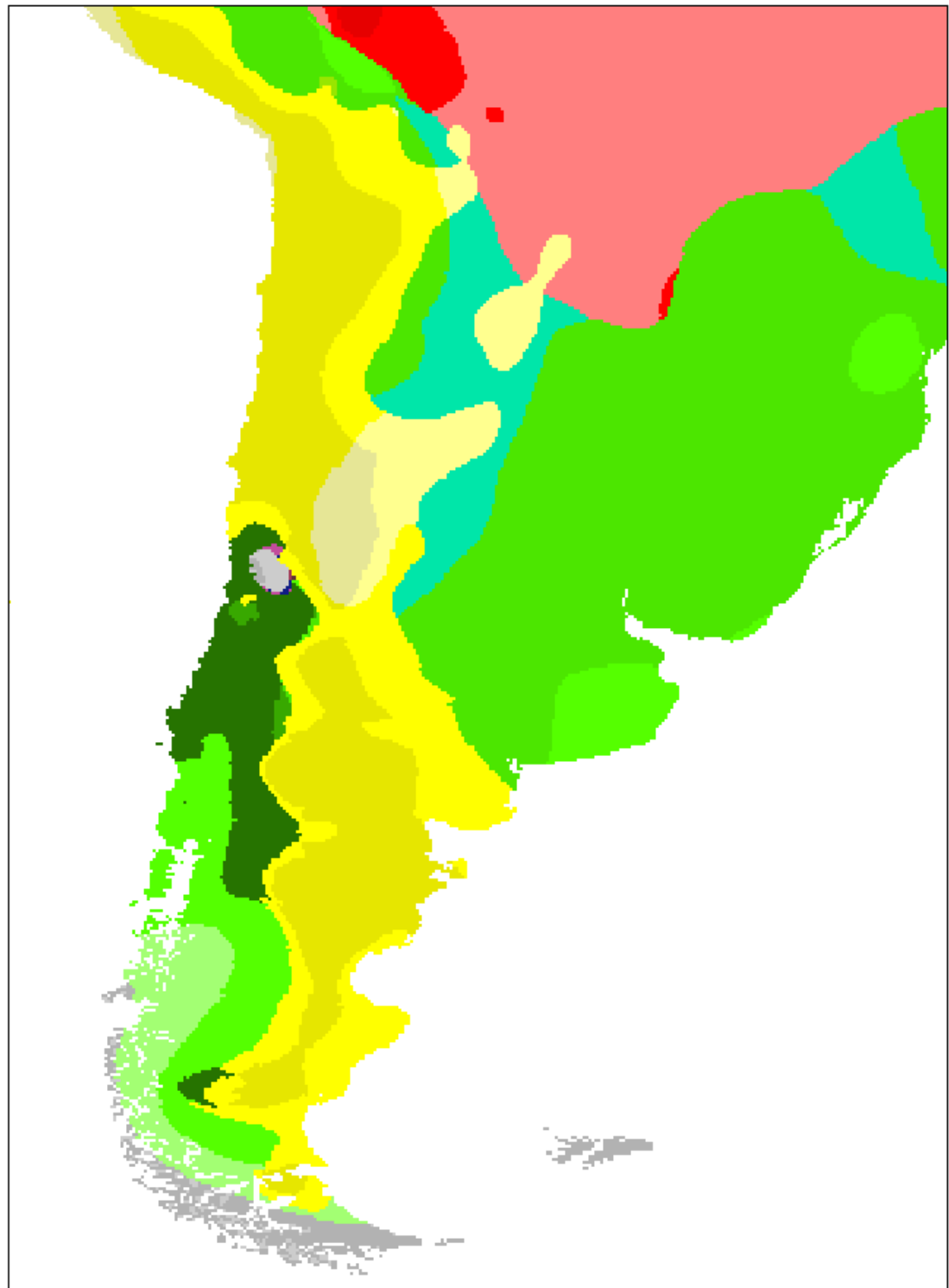
Contact : Murray C. Peel (mpeel@unimelb.edu.au) for further information





THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

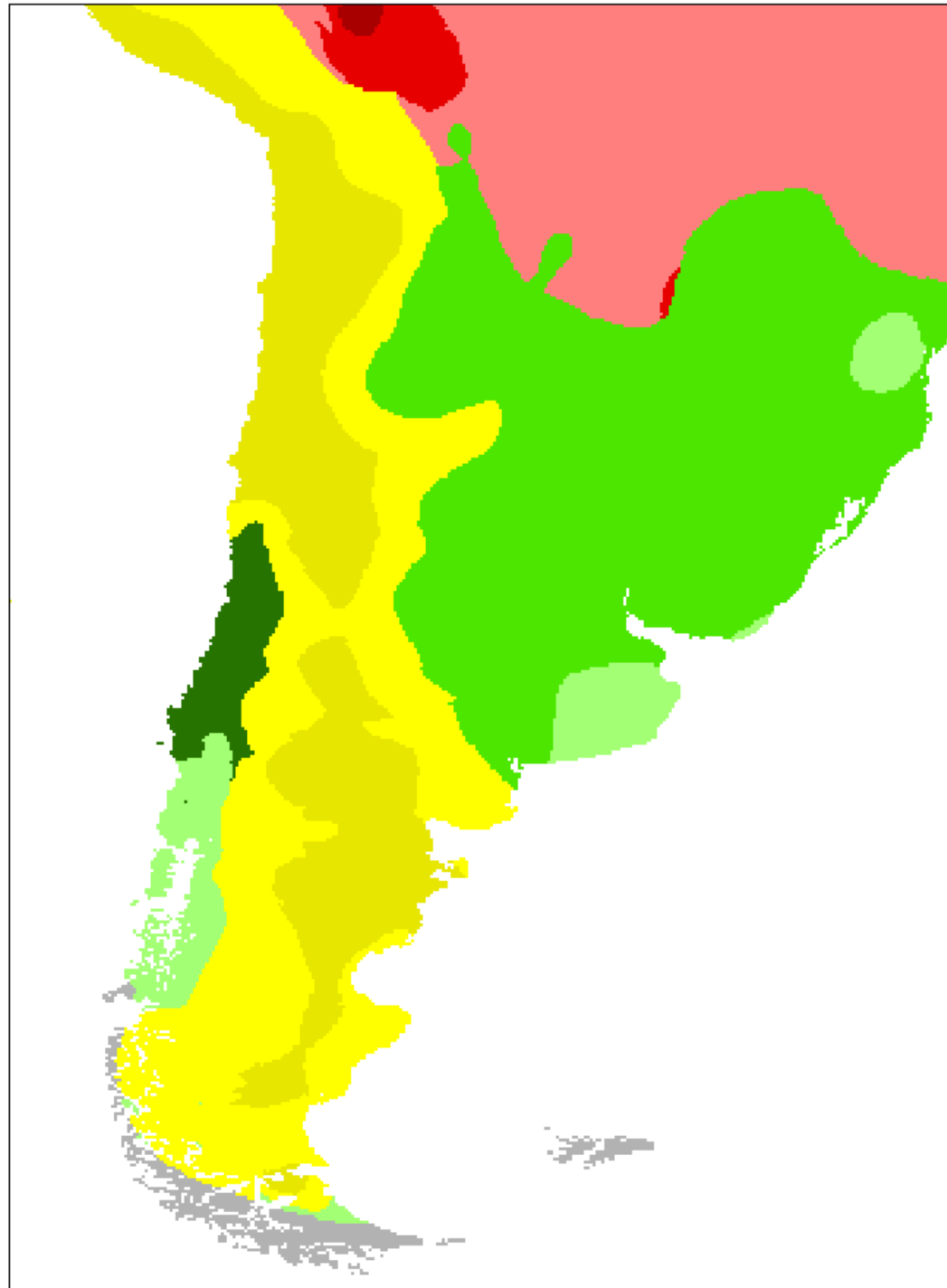
Original Koppen classes

- Af. Tropical Rainforest
- Am. Tropical Monsoon
- Aw. Tropical Savannah
- BWh. Arid Desert Hot
- BWk. Arid Desert Cold
- BSh. Arid Steppe Hot
- BSk. Arid Steppe Cold
- Csa. Temp Dry Summer Hot Summer
- Csb. Temp Dry Summer Warm Summer
- Cwa. Temp Dry Winter Hot Summer
- Cwb. Temp Dry Winter Warm Summer
- Cwc. Temp Dry Winter Cold Summer
- Cfa. Temp No dry season Hot Summer
- Cfb. Temp No dry season Warm Summer
- Cfc. Temp No dry season Cold Summer
- ET. Polar Tundra

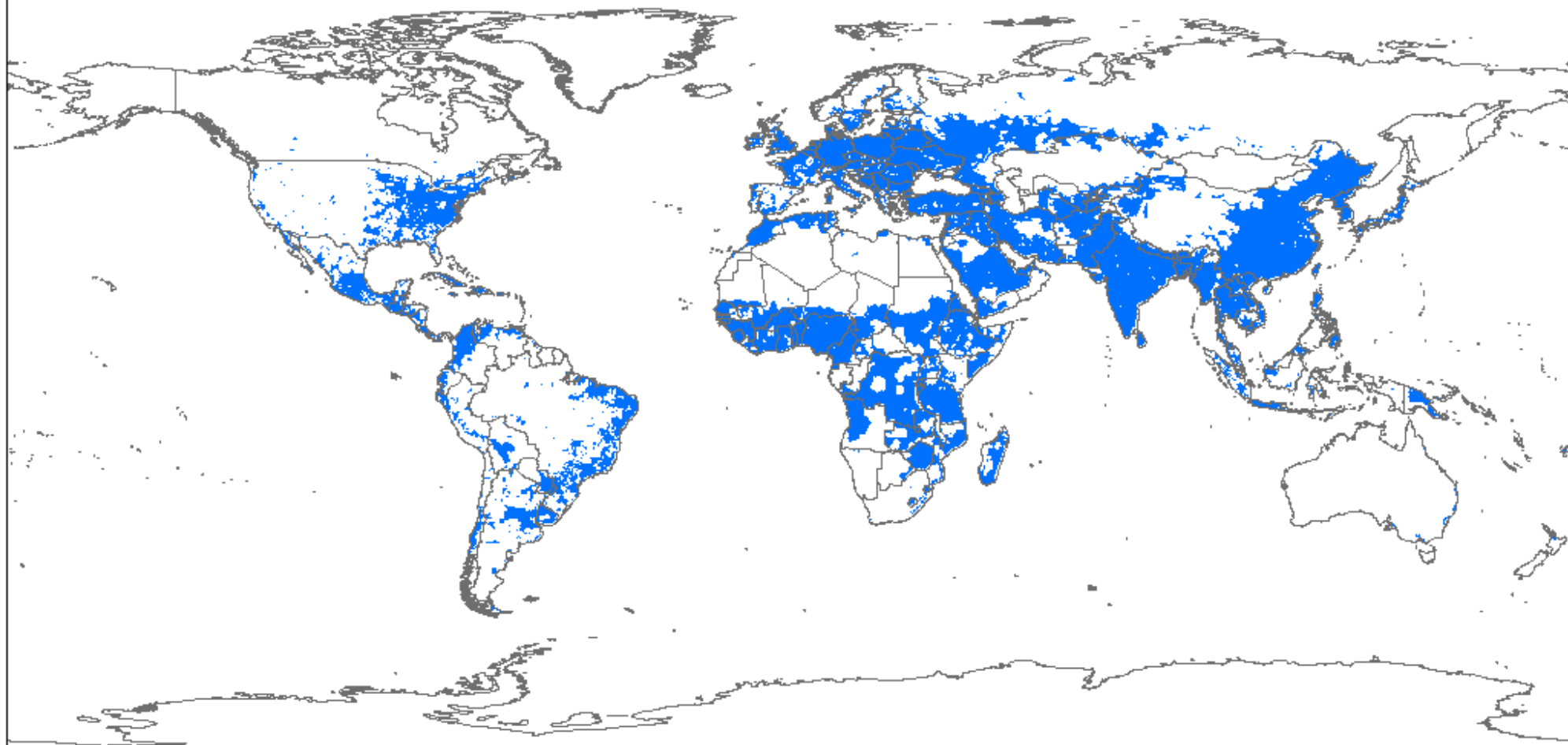


Edited Koppen classes

-  Tropical Rainforest
-  Tropical Seasonal Forest
-  Tropical Savannah
-  Desert
-  Steppe
-  Mediterranean
-  Temperate Evergreen Forest
-  Marine West-coast
-  Tundra



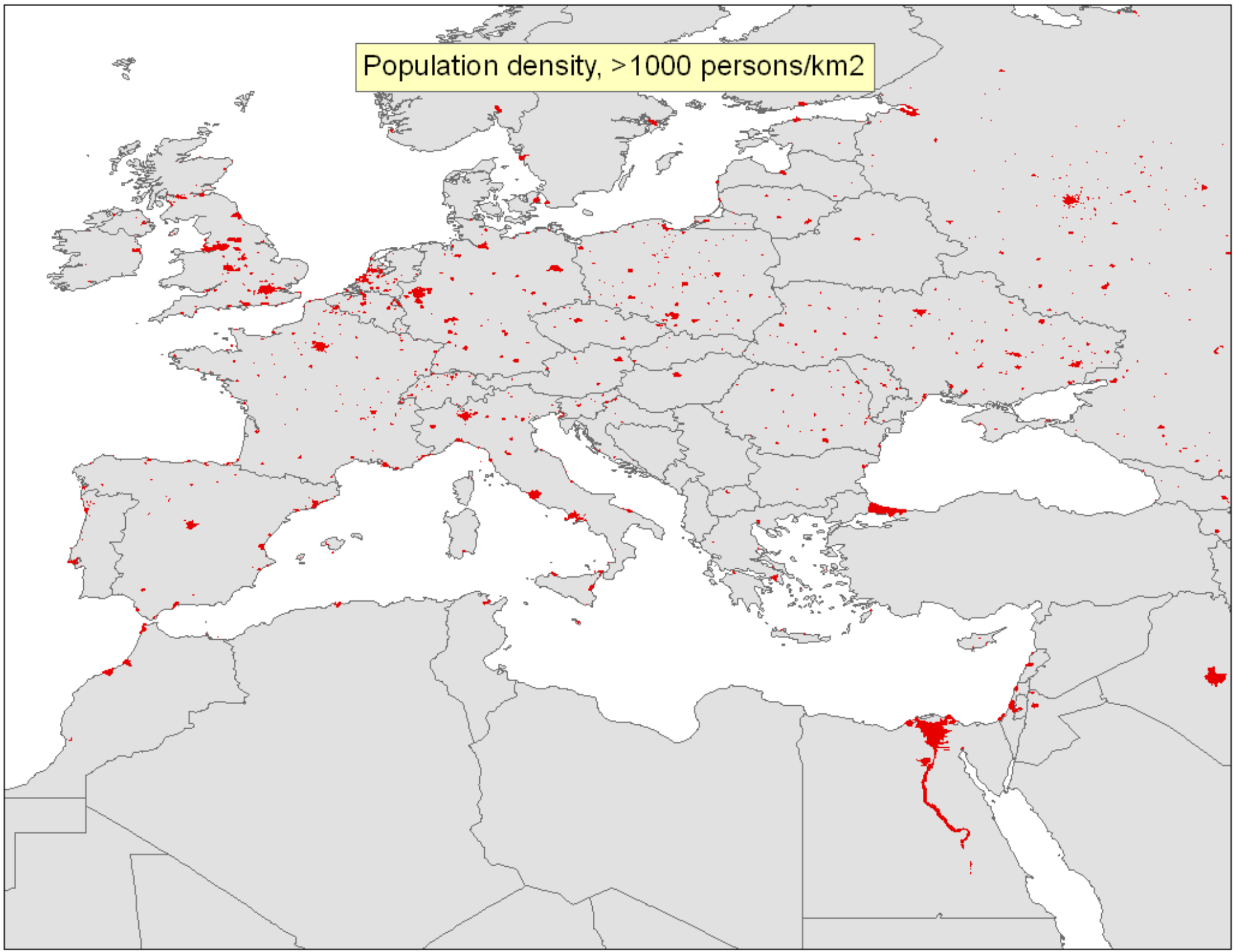
Population density, >5 persons/km²



















Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University; and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT) 2005. Gridded Population of the World Version 3 (GPWv3): Population Density Grids. Palisades, NY: Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC), Columbia University.

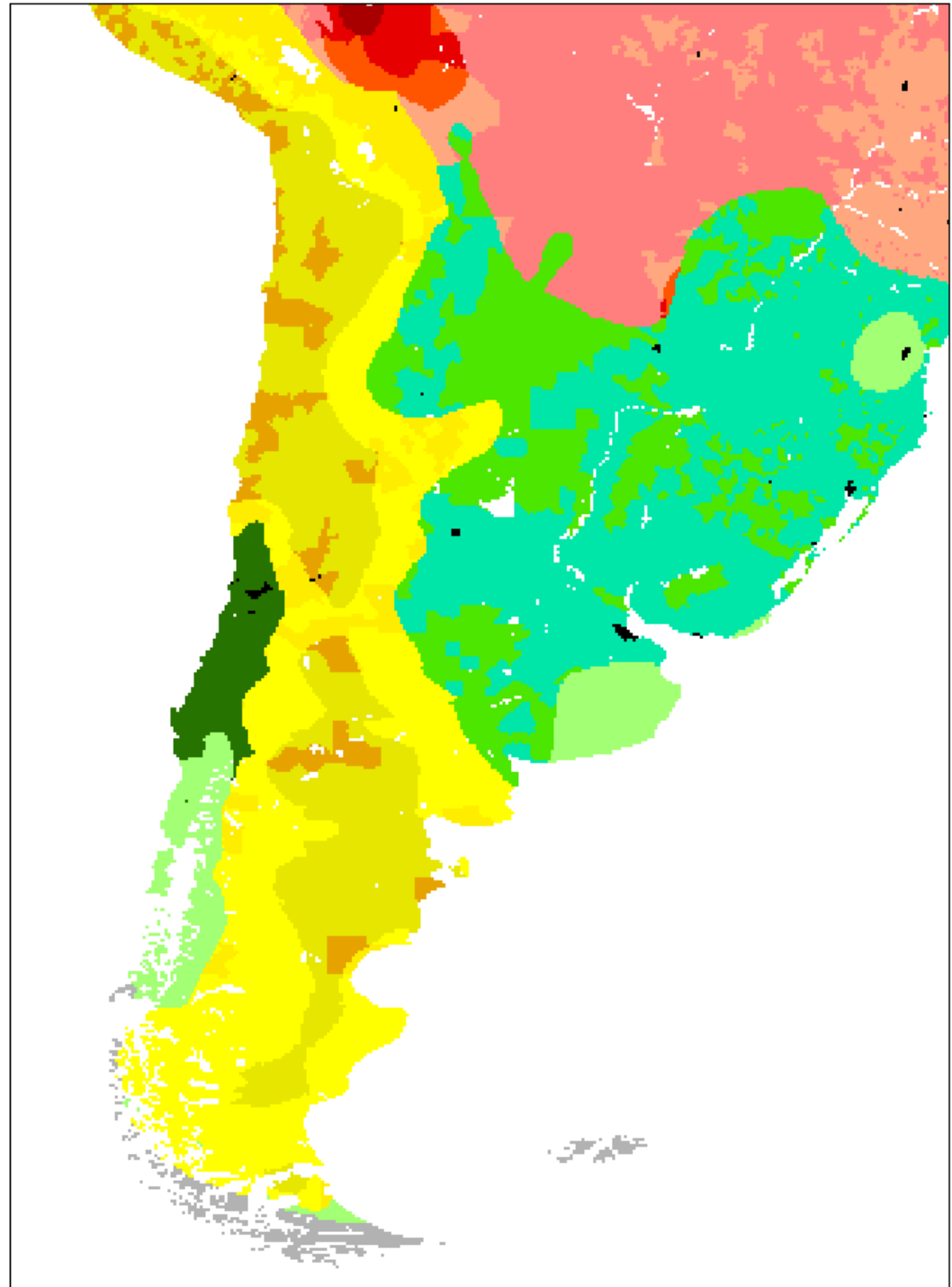
Available at <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw>. (data download June 2009).

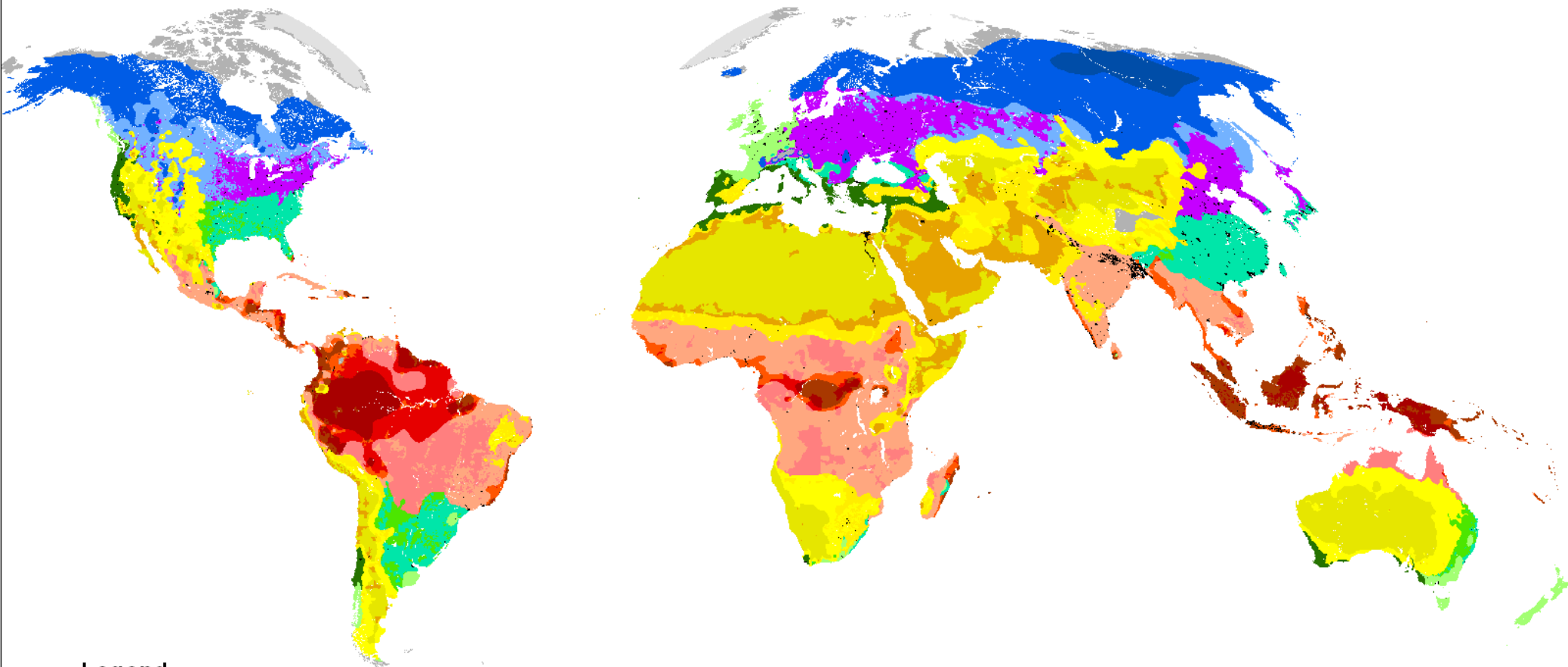
Population density, >1000 persons/km²



Final strata

-  Tropical Rainforest
-  Tropical Seasonal Forest
-  Tropical Savannah
-  Desert
-  Steppe
-  Mediterranean
-  Temperate Evergreen Forest
-  Marine West-coast
-  Tundra
-  pTropical Rainforest
-  pTropical Seasonal Forest
-  pTropical Savannah
-  pDesert
-  pSteppe
-  pTemperate Evergreen Forest
-  Urban

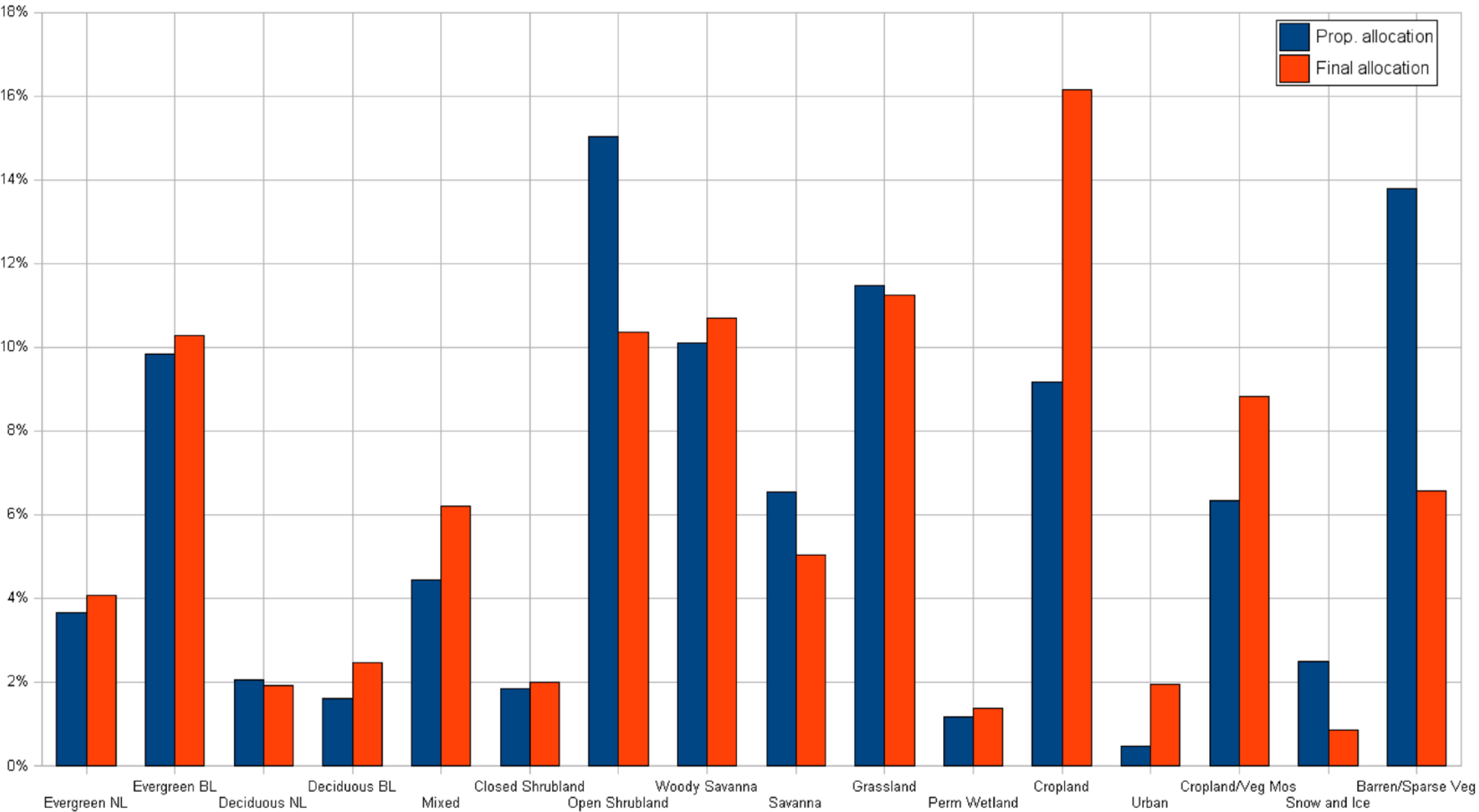




Legend

 Tropical Rainforest	 Mediterranean	 Cold Boreal Forest	 pSteppe	 Tundra
 Tropical Seasonal Forest	 Temperate Evergreen Forest	 pTropical Rainforest	 pTemperate Evergreen Forest	 Snow and Ice
 Tropical Savannah	 Marine West-coast	 pTropical Seasonal Forest	 pContinental Forest	
 Desert	 Continental Forest	 pTropical Savannah	 Urban	
 Steppe	 Boreal Forest	 pDesert		

Distribution of MODIS LC Classes



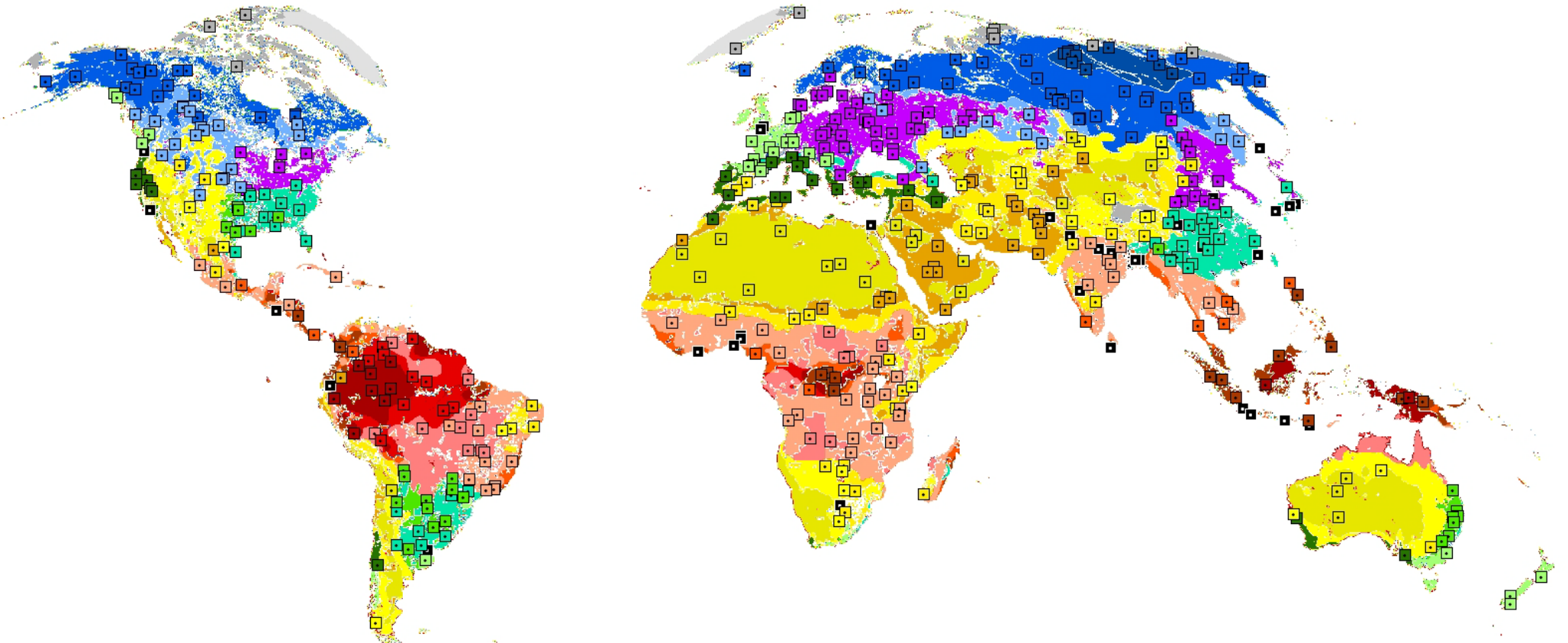
Global Prop Final				
#	Final strata	cover	all.	all.
1	Tropical rainforest	2.4%	12	10
2	Tropical seasonal forest	2.0%	10	10
3	Savannah	5.0%	25	15
4	Desert	14.4%	72	20
5	Steppe	8.3%	41	20
6	Mediterranean	1.6%	8	25
7	Temp. evergreen forest	1.2%	6	25
8	Marine west-coast	1.6%	8	25
9	Continental forest	4.3%	22	30
10	Boreal forest	12.7%	63	50
11	Cold boreal forest	1.2%	6	10
12	Tundra	3.3%	17	10
13	Frost	1.2%	6	0
14	pTropical rainforest	2.2%	11	15
15	pTropical seasonal forest	1.9%	10	10
16	pTropical savannah	11.0%	55	40
17	pDesert	6.0%	30	25
18	pSteppe	7.0%	35	35
19	pTemp. evergreen forest	5.2%	26	40
20	pContinental forest	6.7%	34	50
21	Urban	0.6%	3	35
Sum		100%	500	500

“p” denotes strata with >5 pers/km².

“Prop. all.” is the sample allocation proportional to the area of the strata.

“Final all.” is the allocation that we decided.

Location of Sample Sites



- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Tropical Rainforest | Mediterranean | Tundra | pTropical Savannah | Urban |
| Tropical Seasonal Forest | Temperate Evergreen Forest | Snow and Ice | pDesert | |
| Tropical Savannah | Marine West-coast | Cold Boreal Forest | pSteppe | |
| Desert | Continental Forest | pTropical Rainforest | pTemperate Evergreen Forest | |
| Steppe | Boreal Forest | pTropical Seasonal Forest | pContinental Forest | |

Response Design

LCCS-based legend (minimum required)

A. Tree

1. Needleleaved 2. Broadleaved 3. Mixed

a. Evergreen

a. Evergreen

b. Deciduous

b. Deciduous

B. Shrub

1. Needleleaved 2. Broadleaved

C. Herbaceous

1. Cultivated lands

2. Pasture

3. Tundra

4. Other

D. Urban (built)

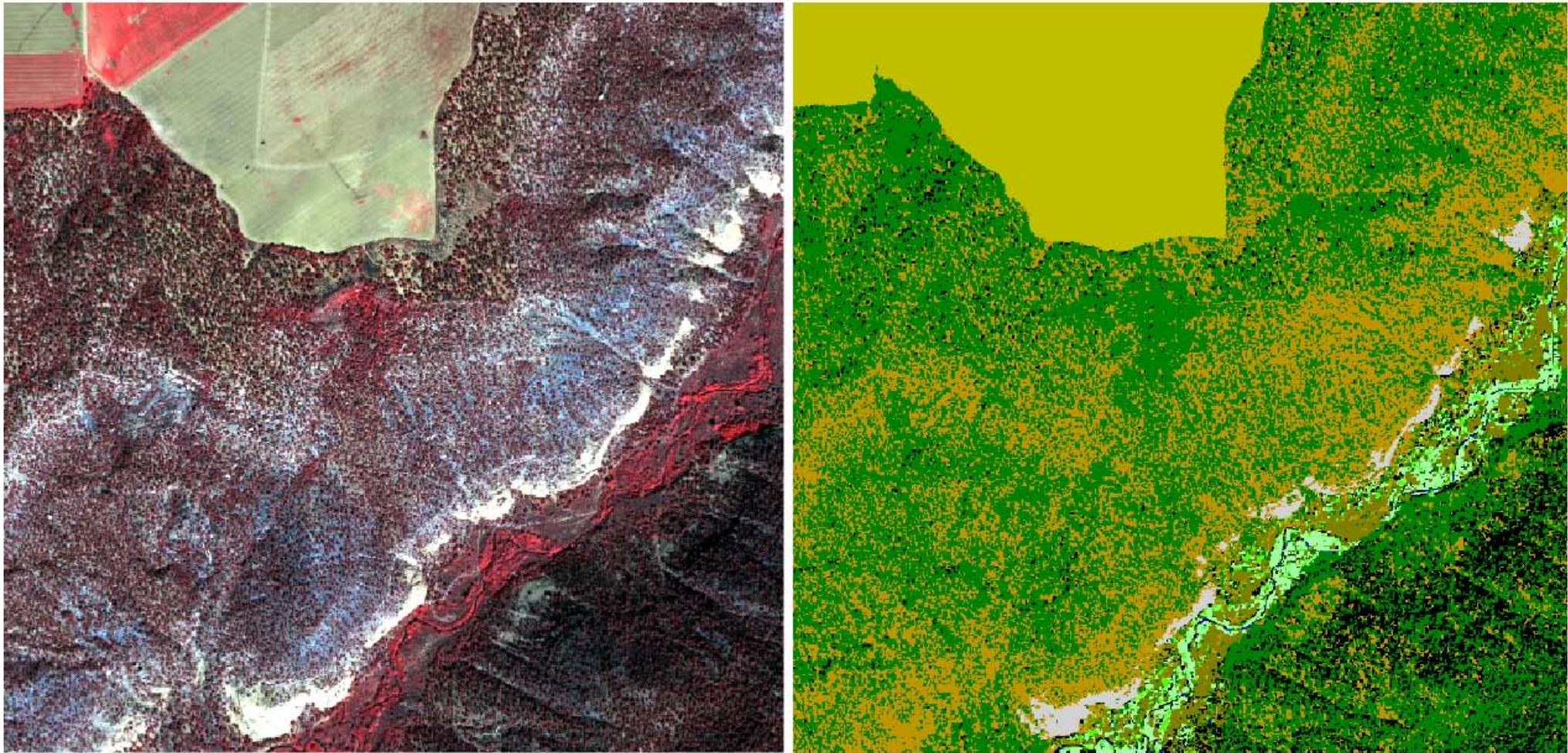
E. Bare areas

F. Snow and ice (present > 11 mo/year)

G. Water (present > 11 mo/year)

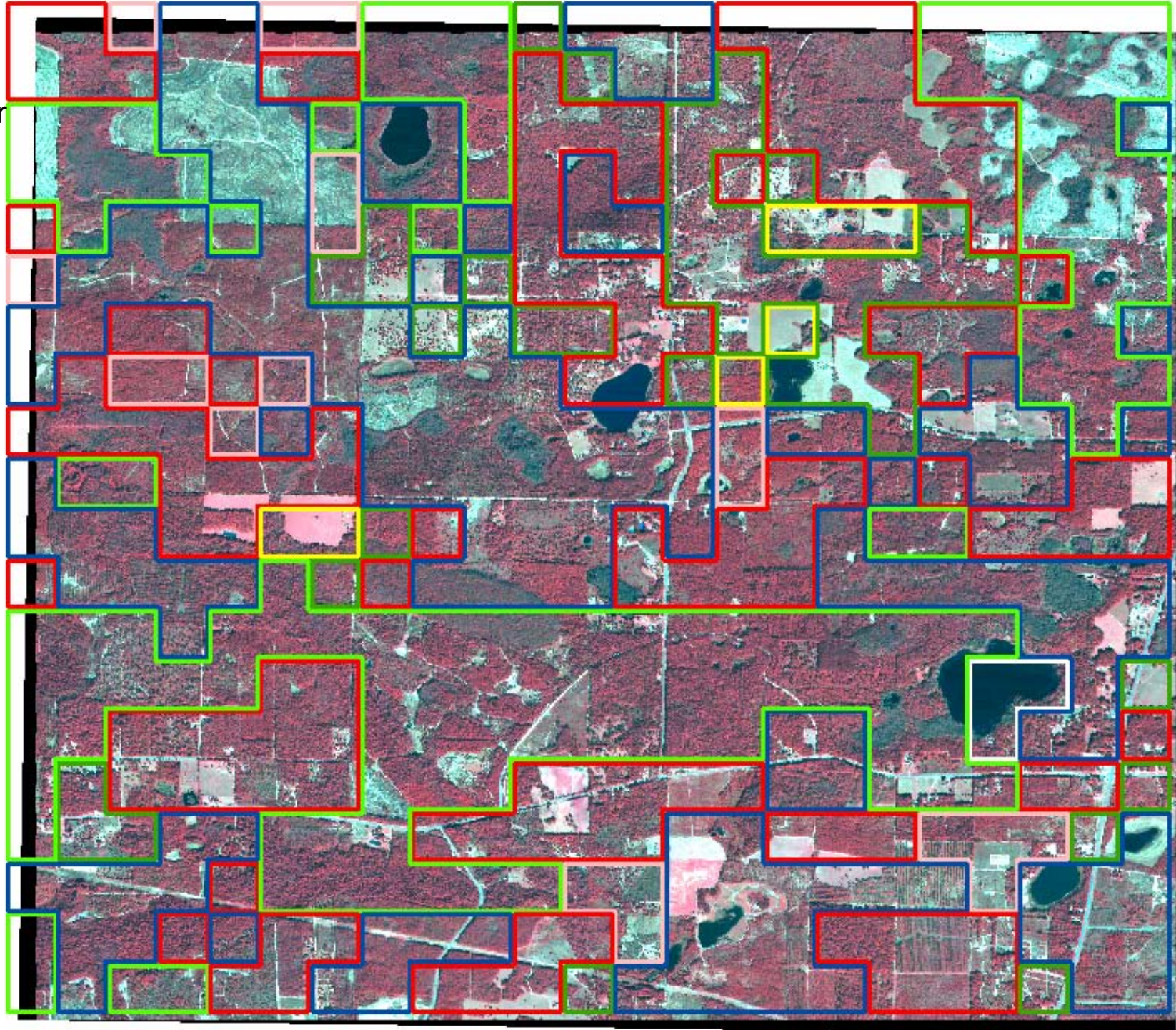
H. Shadow

An Example of a Test site: SW USA



QuickBird image, NW
Florida, Nov. 20th,
2009.

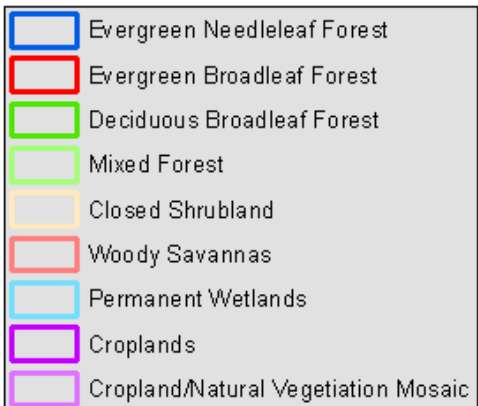
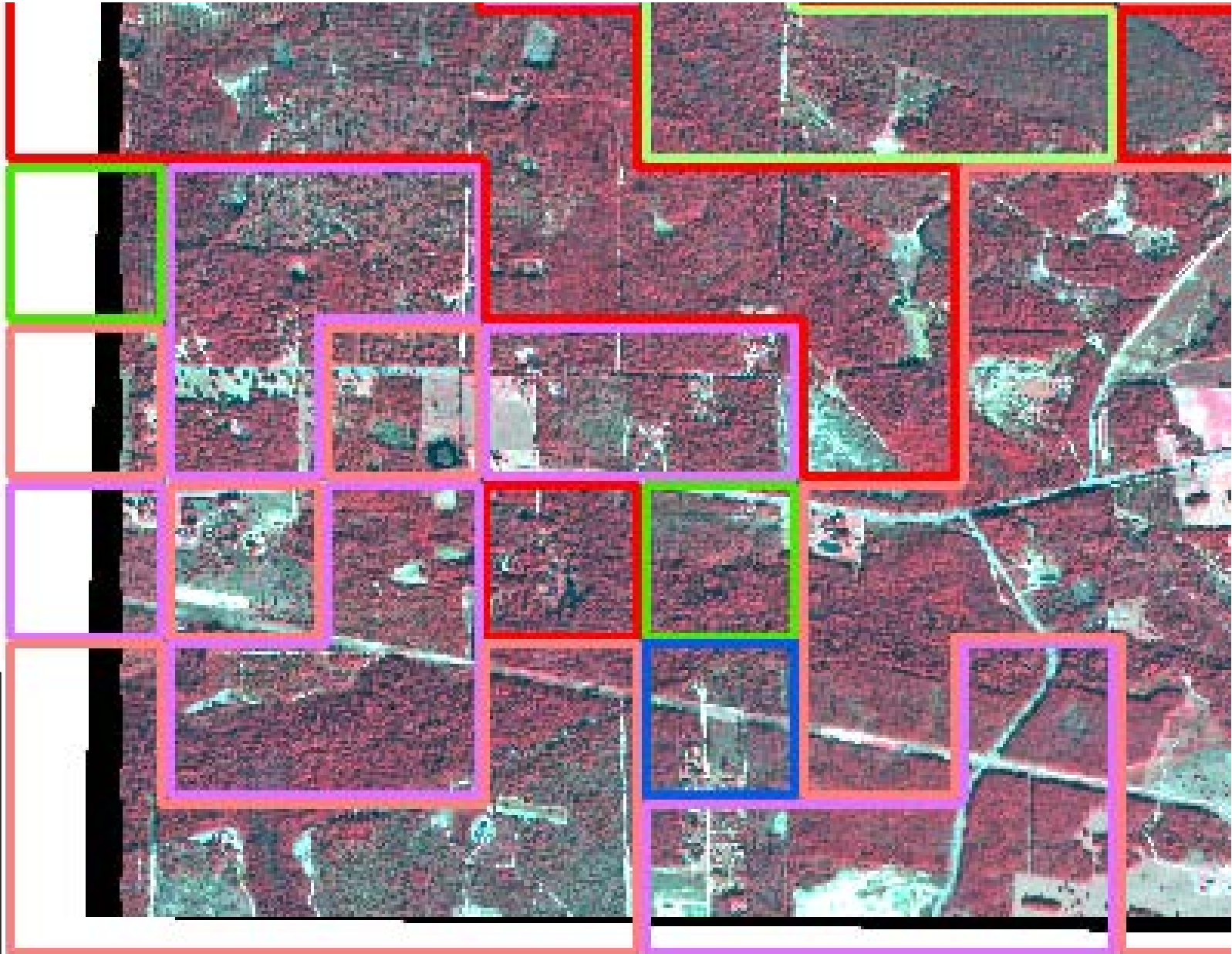
GlobCover land cover
product (2005)
overlaid.



QuickBird image,
NW Florida, Nov.
20th, 2009.

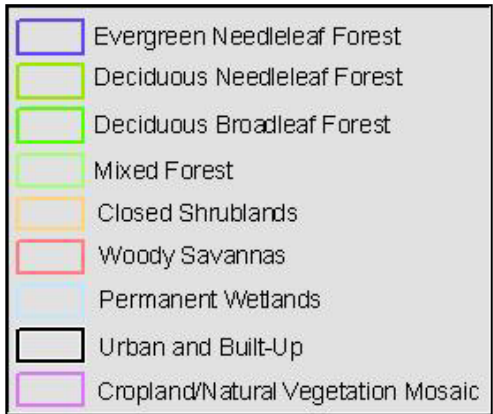
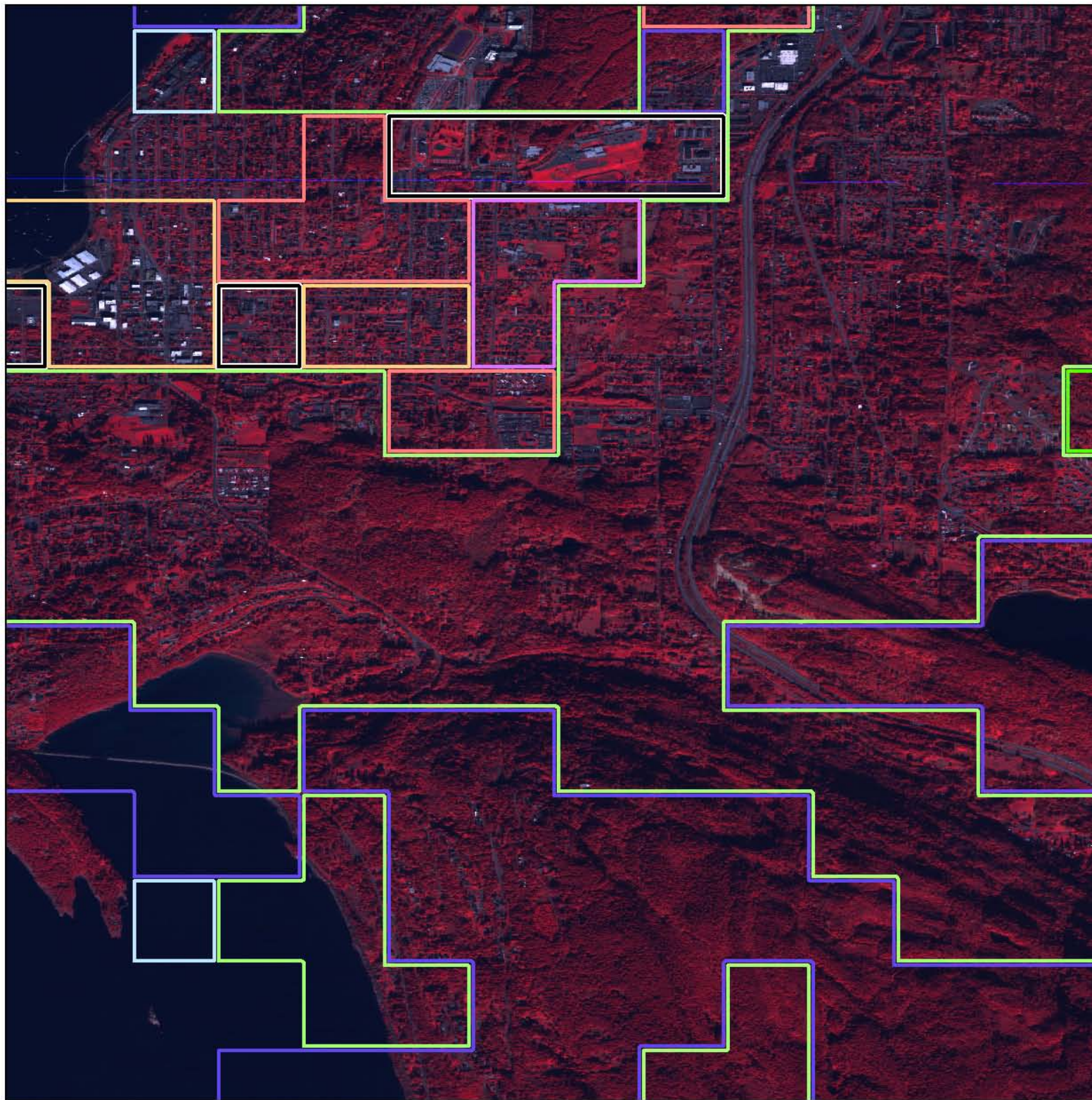
MODIS IGBP land
cover product
(2005) overlaid.

A blow-up



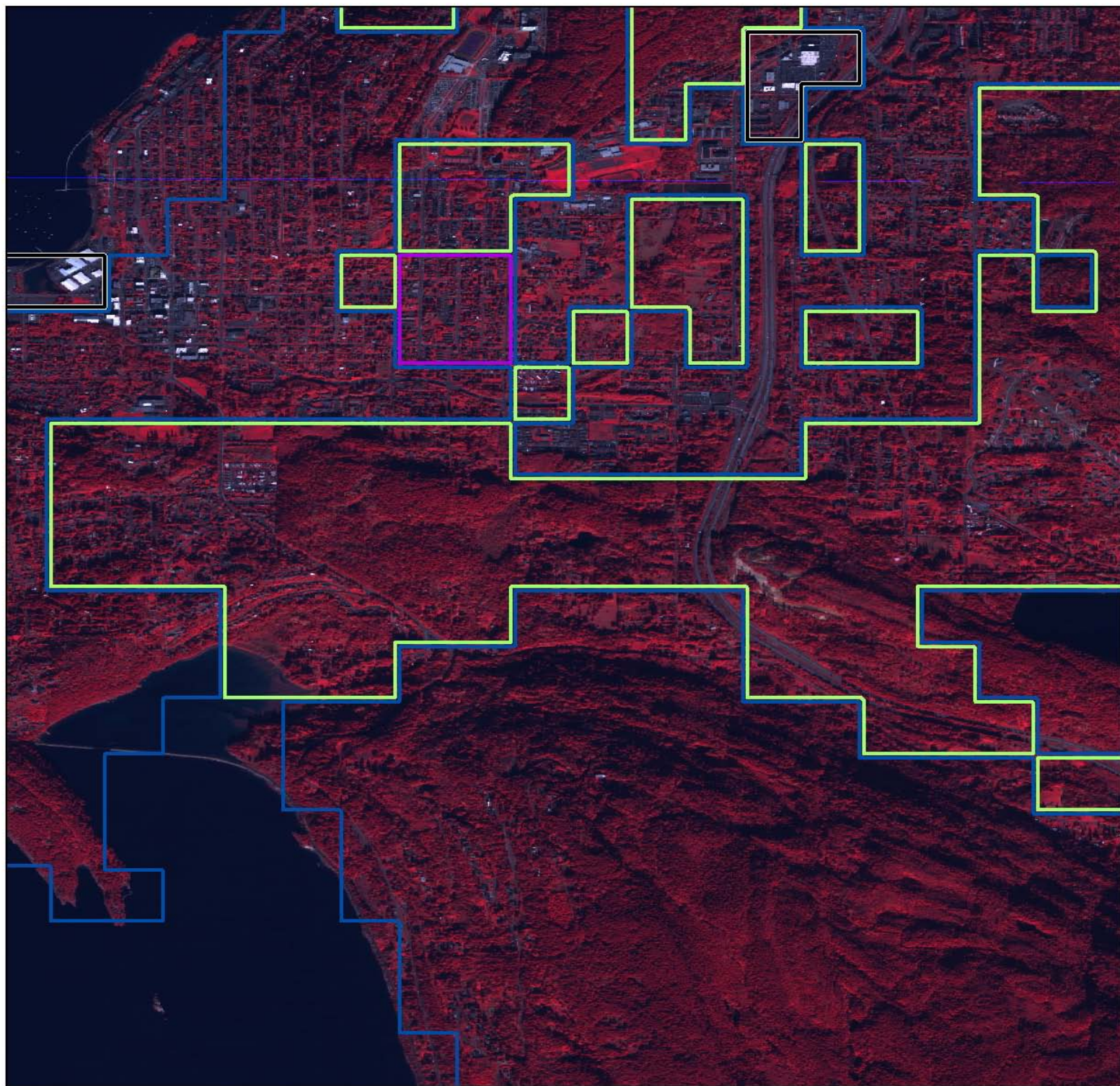
QuickBird image, NW
Washington, Oct.
26th, 2007.

MODIS IGBP land
cover product (2005)
overlaid.



QuickBird image, NW
Washington, Oct.
26th, 2007.

GlobCover land cover
product (2005)
overlaid.



Next Steps

- Finish analysis of stratification (efficiency)
- Finalize Response Design
- Start doing test sites (we have imagery for 6 sites in NA)
- Continue Workshops to solicit help from local experts