



Optical properties of vegetation and VIs

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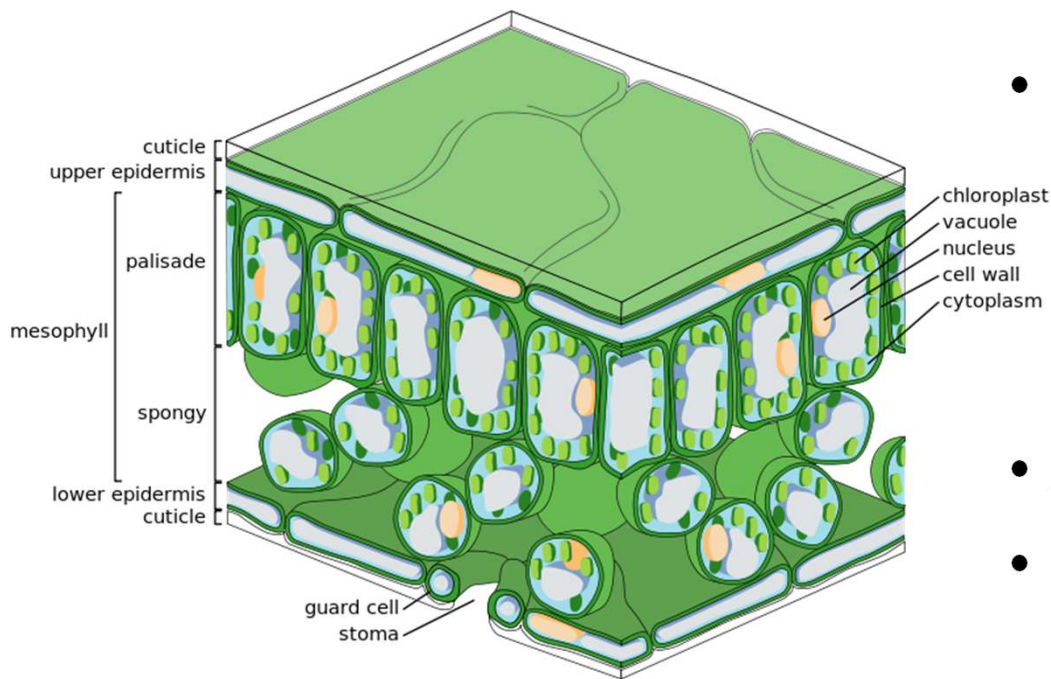
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TerraNor Remote sensing user meeting - Ås, 06.02.2020

Image: colourbox

Leaf tissue structure – optical properties



- Leaf pigments
 - Chl A
 - Chl B
 - Beta Carotene
 - Anthocyanine
- Airspaces
- Water content

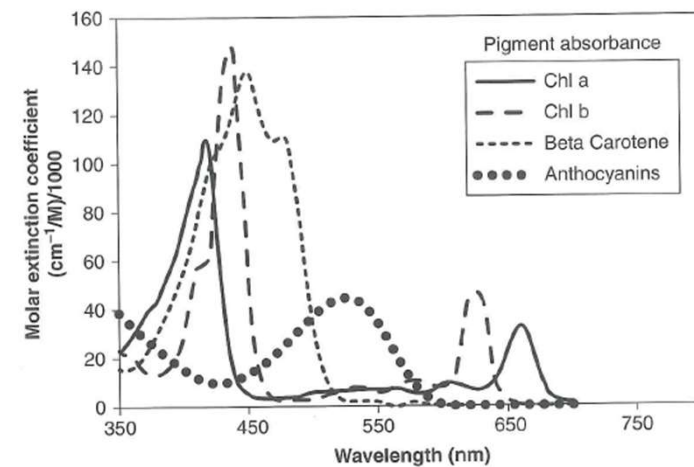
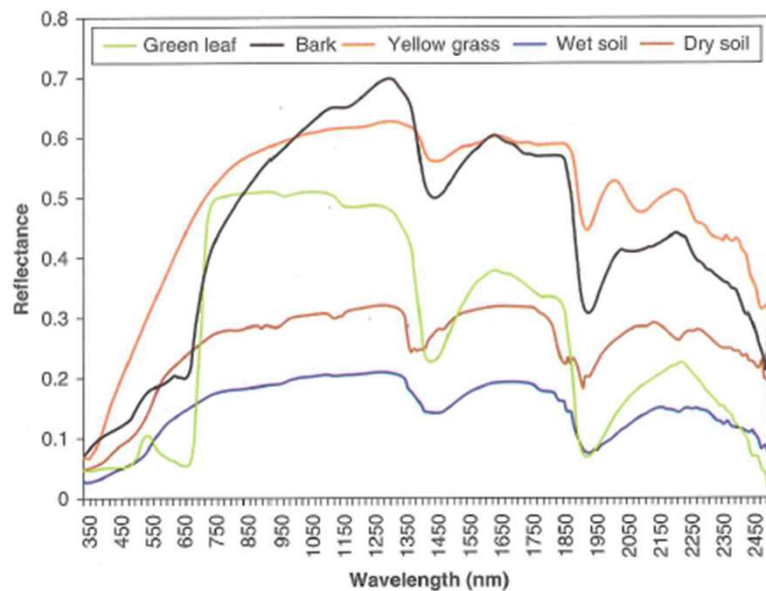
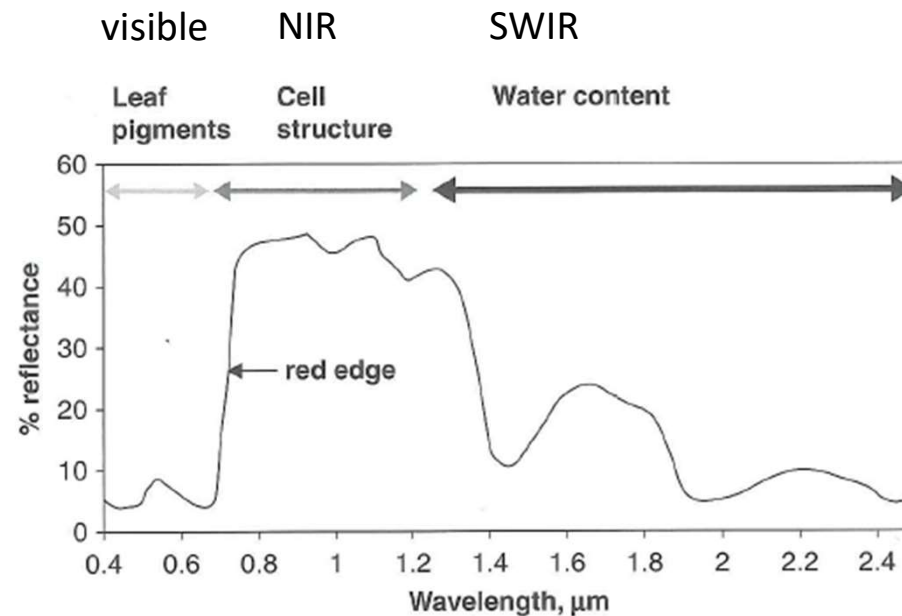


Figure from Eamus et al, 2016

Spectral signatures

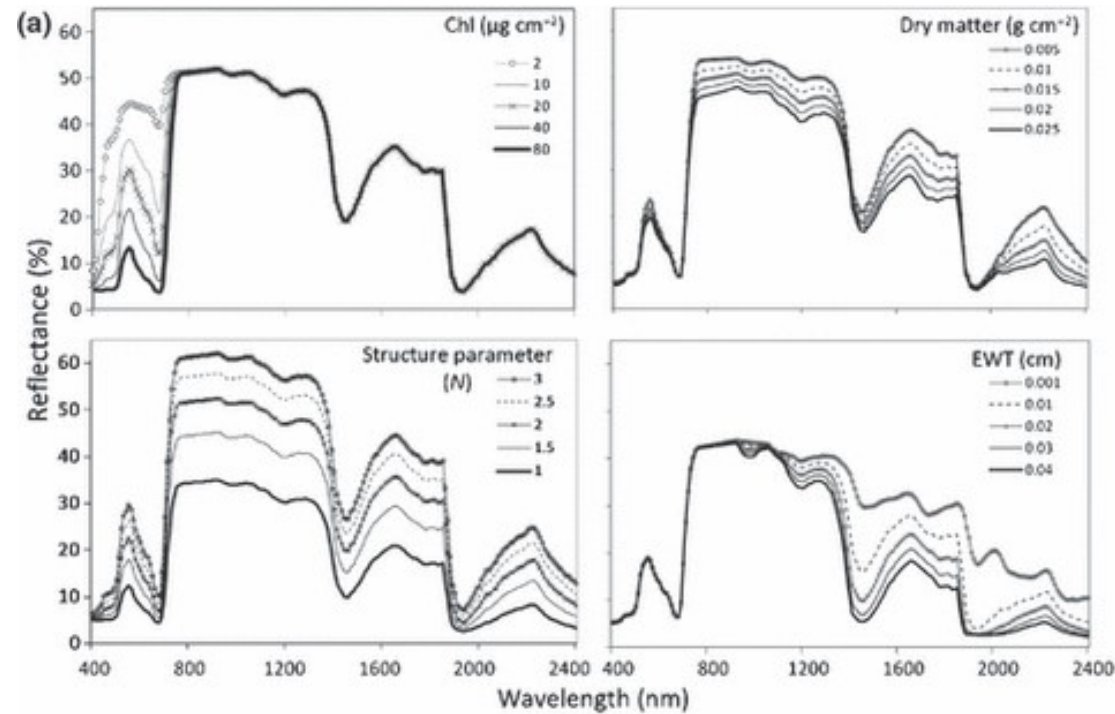
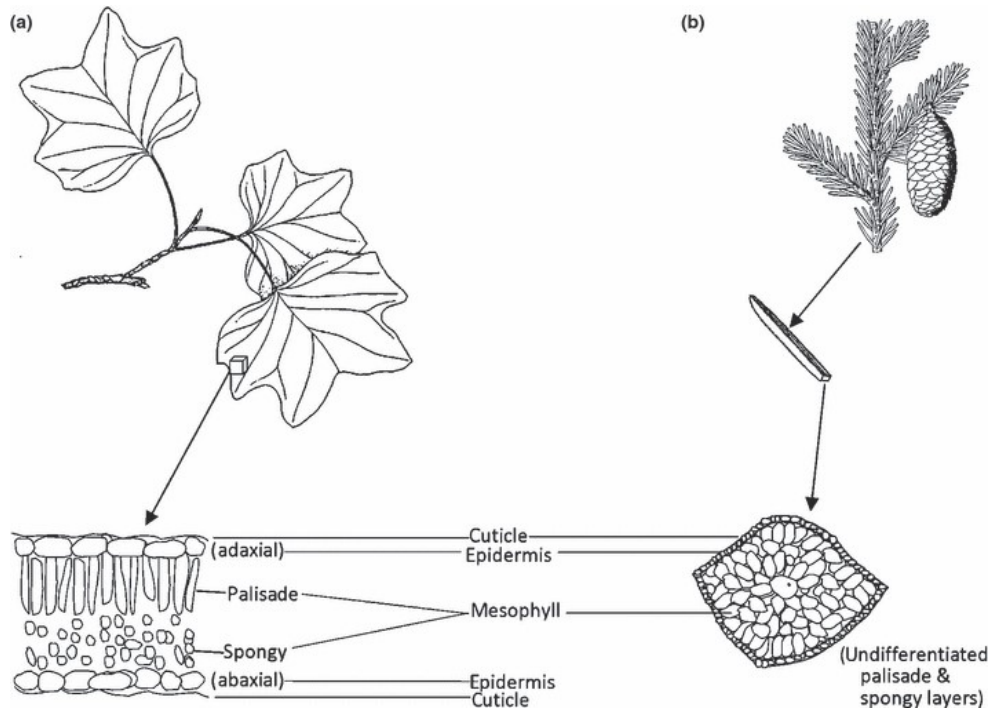


- Comparison of reflectance from vegetation and soil



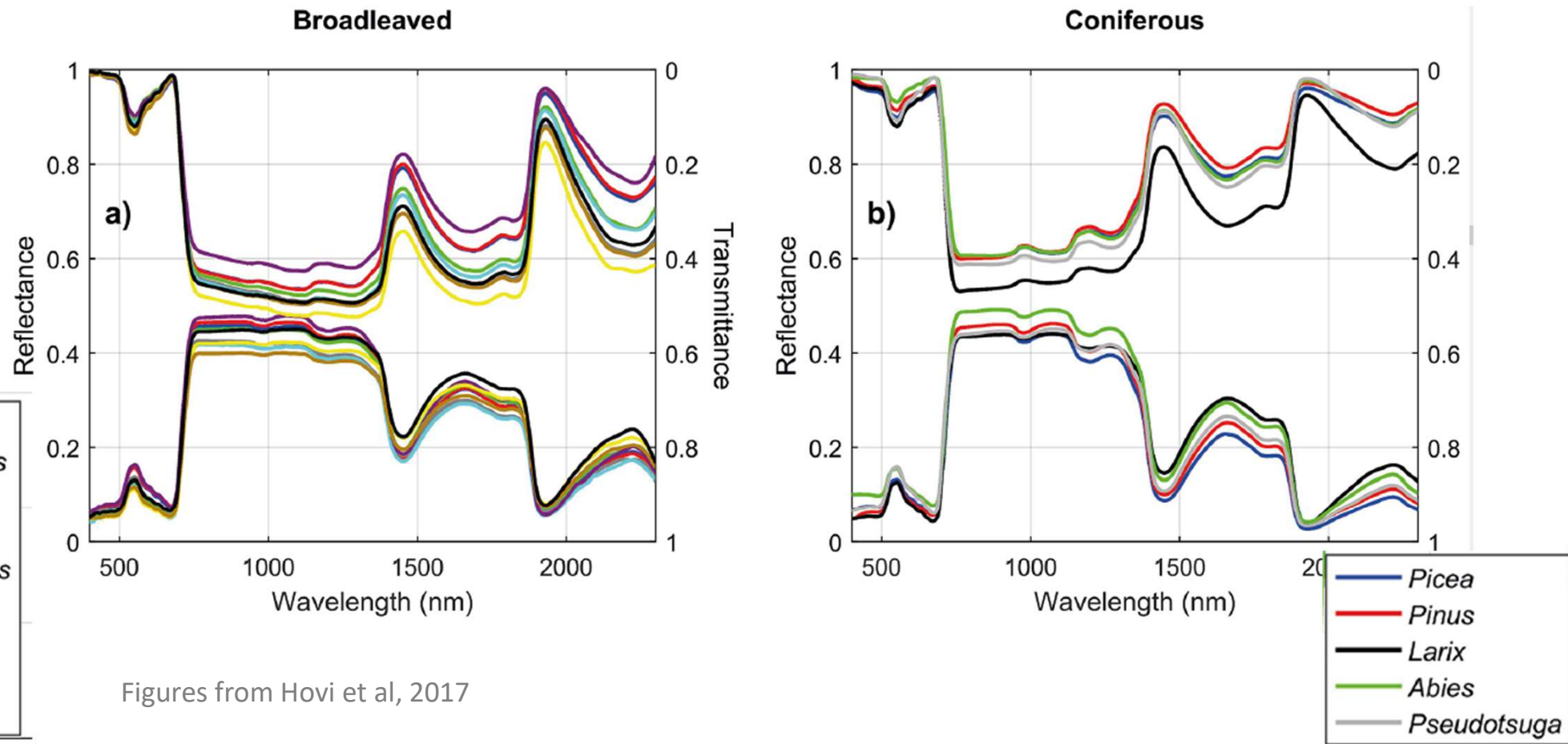
- The three main spectral regions for a green leaf

Leaf structure and spectral reflectance varies



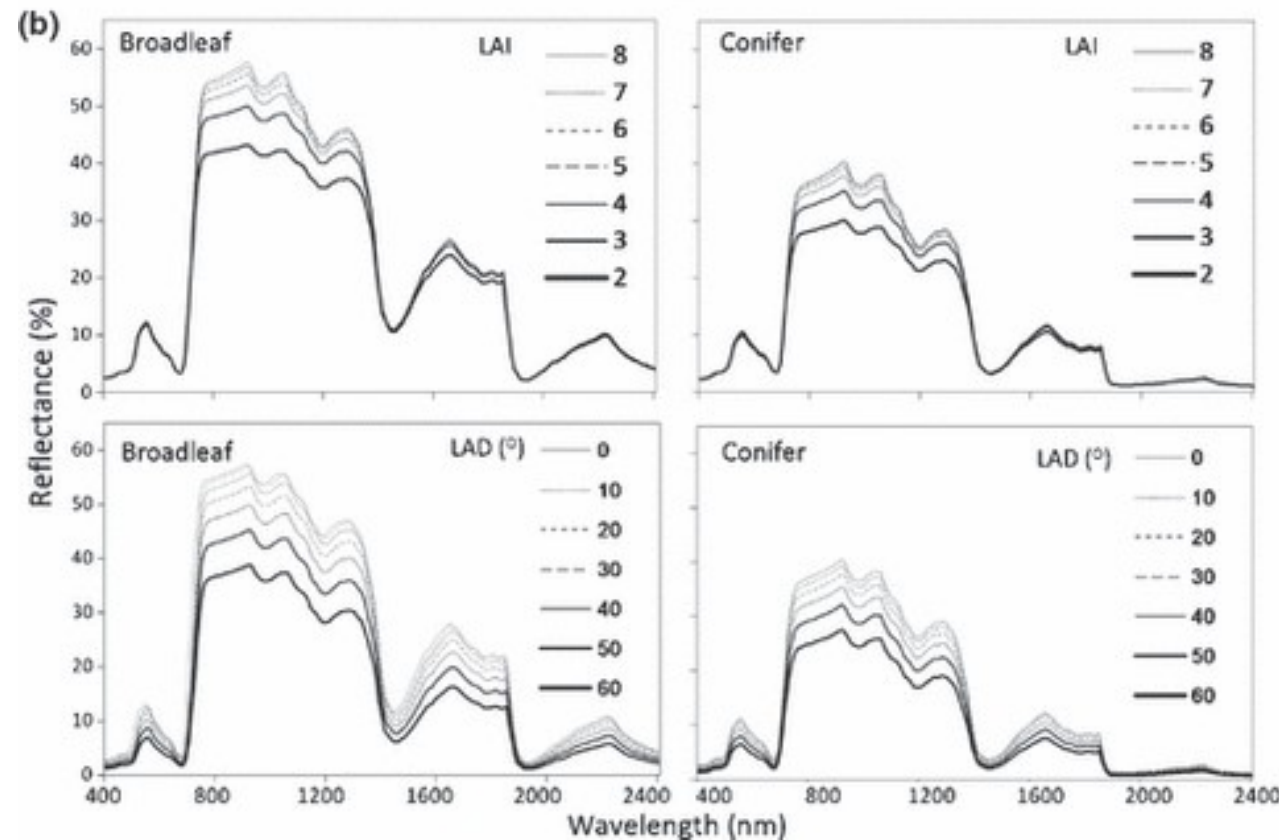
EWT –
Liquid water content

Spectral signature variation across species



Leaves build canopies

- leaf area index (LAI)
 - One of the most widely used descriptors of canopy structure
 - defined as the ratio of total leaf area to ground area.
- leaf angle distribution (LAD)
 - incorporates the gradient between vertically and horizontally inclined leaves within
 - describe the general shape of the crown



The satellite sensor receives a mix of signals

- Leaves – canopies
 - Phenology, structure, ...
- Brown vegetation parts
- Litter on the ground/soil/background
- Other factors also influence the signal
 - Solar - view geometry
 - Atmosphere/aerosol

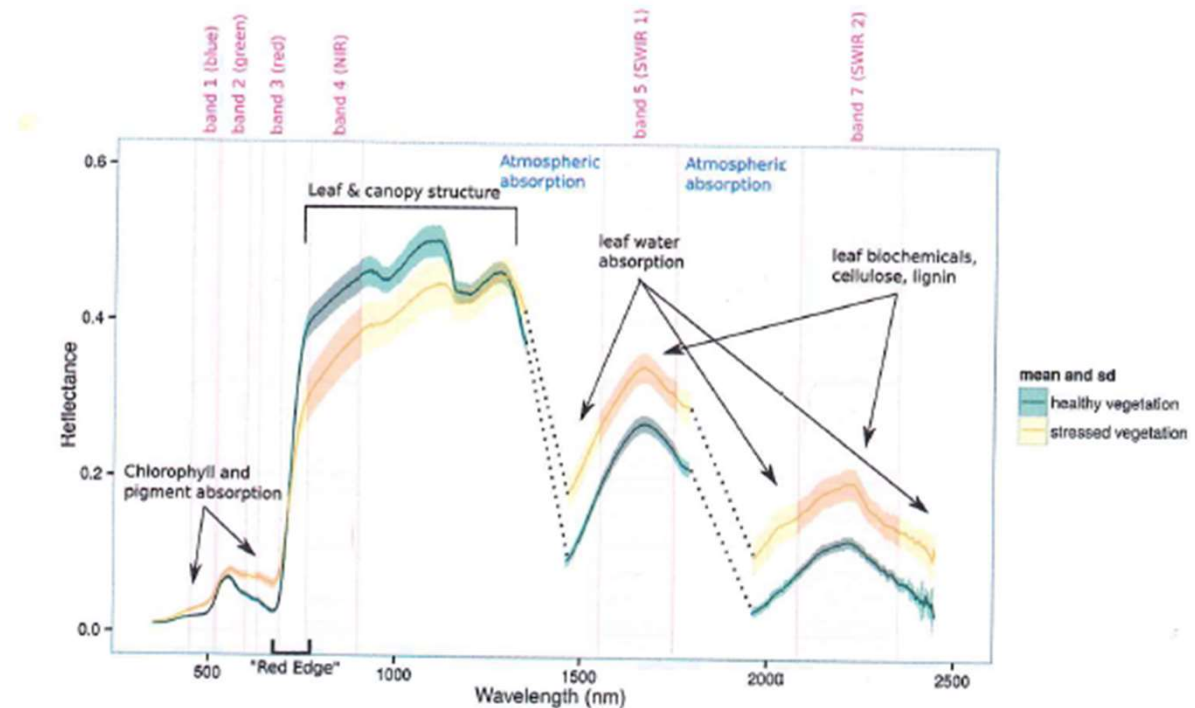
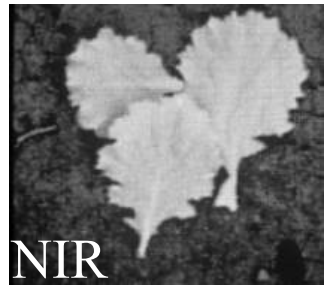
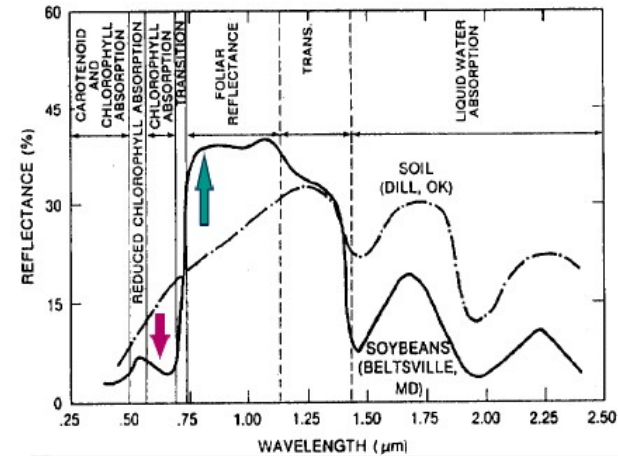


Fig. from Remote sensing and GIS for ecologists

Vegetation indices



- Measures green foliage status of a canopy / greenness
 - Leaf physiology, Canopy structure, Canopy photosynthetic activity
 - Proxy for biophysical variables
- Contrast between R and NIR, in relation to soil line

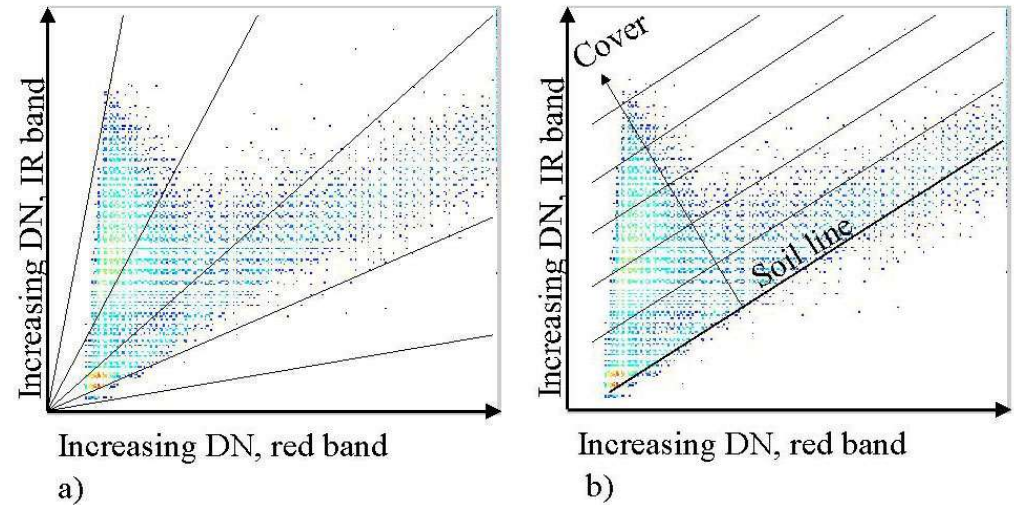


Index	Definition	Reference
MRESR	$\frac{P_{750} - P_{445}}{P_{705} - P_{445}}$	[104, 105]
MSAVI2	$0.5 * \left[(2NIR + 1) - \sqrt{(2NIR + 1)^2 - 8(NIR - R)} \right]$	[106]
MSBI	$(0.406MSS_4 + 0.60MSS_5 + 0.645MSS_6 + 0.243MSS_7)$	[102]
MSAVI	$0.5 * \left[2R_{800} + 1 - \text{SQRT} \left[(2R_{800} + 1)^2 - 8(R_{800} - R_{670}) \right] \right]$	[51]
MSR	$\frac{[(R_{800}/R_{670}) - 1]}{[\text{SQRT} (R_{800}/R_{670} + 1)]}$	[106]
MSI	$\frac{P_{1599}}{P_{819}}$	[107]
MTVI	$1.2 * [1.2(R_{800} - R_{550}) - 2.5(R_{670} - R_{550})]$	[101]
MTVI2	$\frac{1.5 * [1.2(R_{800} - R_{550}) - 2.5(R_{670} - R_{550})]}{\sqrt{(2 * R_{800} + 1)^2 - (6 * R_{800} - 5 * \sqrt{R_{670}}) - 0.5}}$	[101]
MYVI	$(0.723MSS_4 - 0.597MSS_5 + 0.206MSS_6 - 0.278MSS_7)$	[102]
NDGI	$\frac{(G - R)}{(G + R)}$	[78]
NDI	$\frac{(NIR - MIR)}{(NIR + MIR)}$	[108]
NDI1	$\frac{(R_{780} - R_{710})}{(R_{780} - R_{680})}$	[109]

Extracts of 4 pages of tables of Vis from Xue and Su, 2017

Categories of VIs

- Ratio – simple and normalised VIs
 - VI and NDVI
- Linear VIs
 - PVI, tasseled cap greenness
- Optimised VIs
 - Basic radiative transfer theory to account for soil/atmosphere interactions
 - SAVI
- Spectral Mixture Analysis
 - Model pixel value based on spectral signals and cover of each element

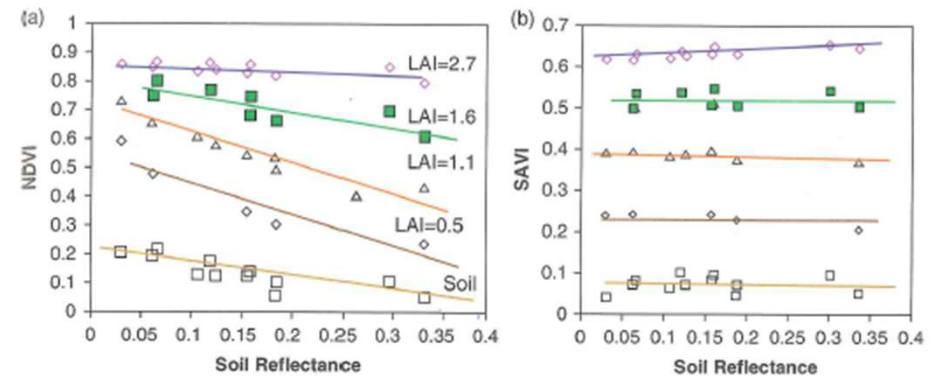


$$VI = IR/R$$

$$NDVI = (IR - R) / (IR + R)$$

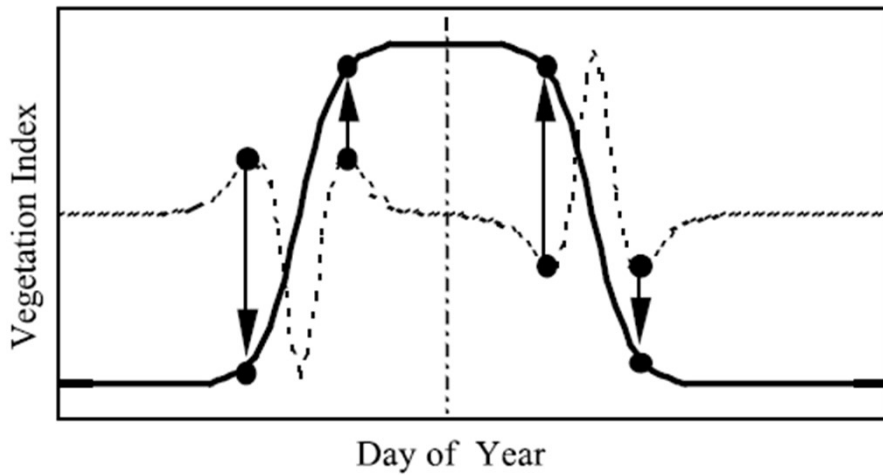
$$PVI = \sqrt{(\rho_{soil} - \rho_{veg})^2_R - (\rho_{soil} - \rho_{veg})^2_{NIR}}$$

$$PVI = (IR - (a * R) - (b)) / (\text{SQRT}(1 + (a * 2)))$$



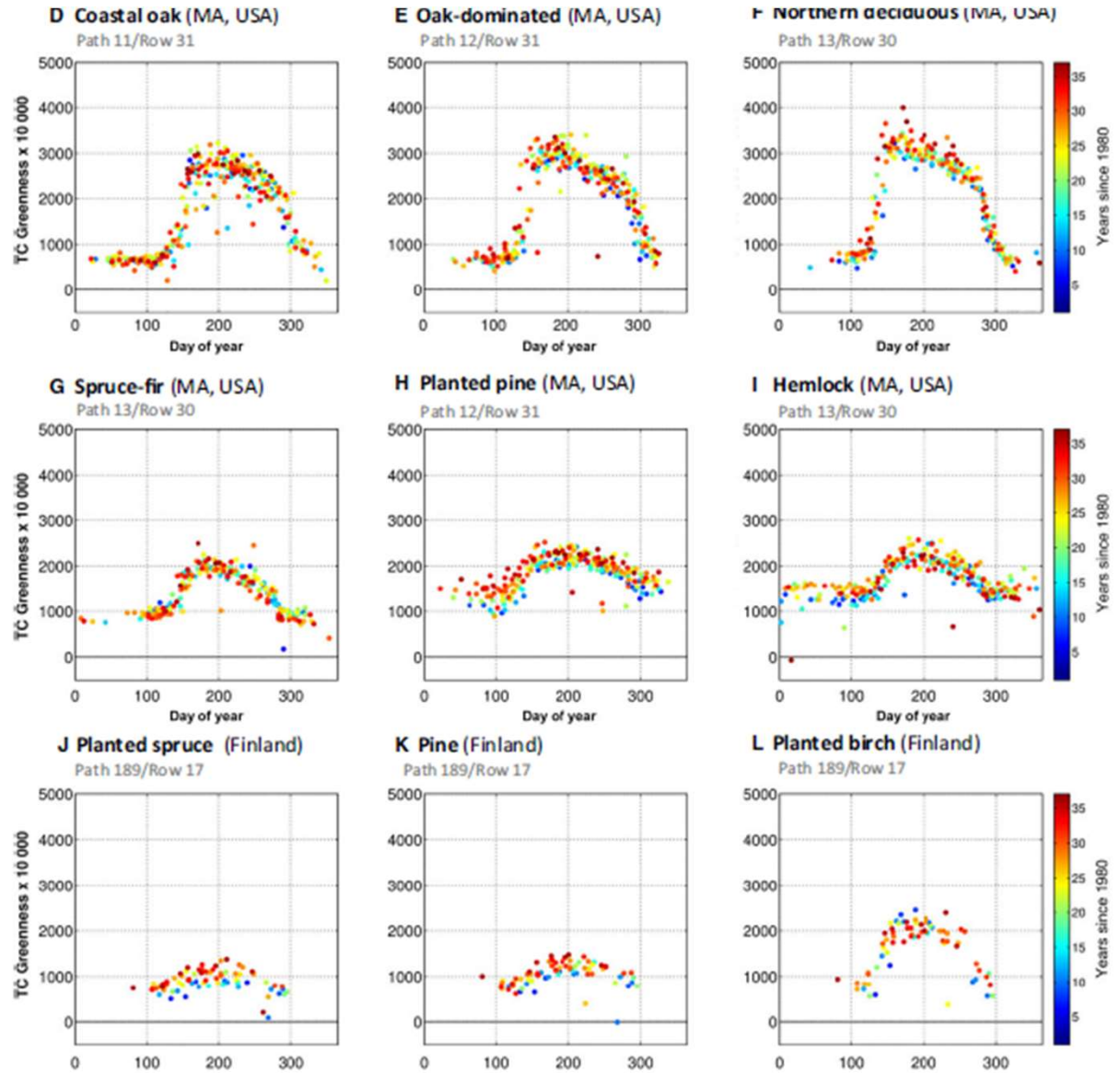
$$SAVI = ((IR - R) / (IR + R + 0.5)) * (1.5)$$

Time as an extra signature variable



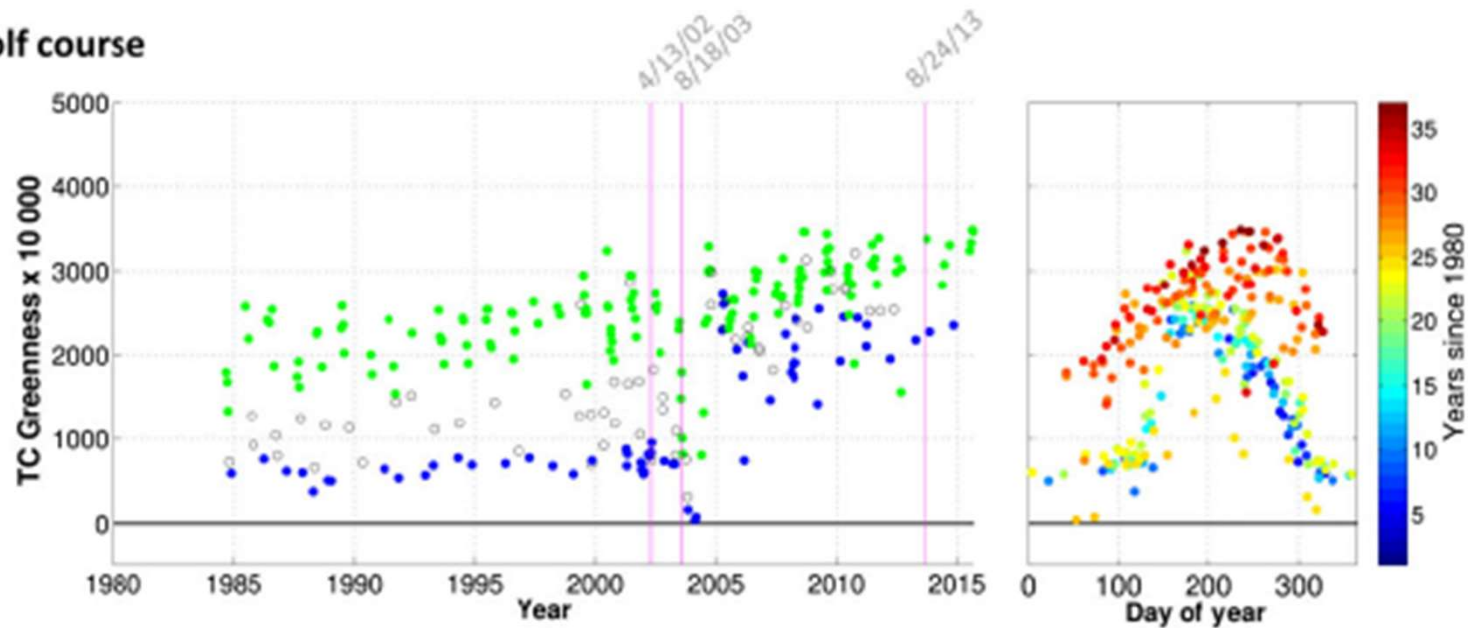
From Zhang et al., 2003

Pasquarella et al., 2016



Timeseries and change

A Forest converted to golf course



Pasquarella et al., 2016

Conclusion

- **A VI is more than NDVI**
- **Different VIs can emphasize different vegetation properties**
- **Different VIs can be used in combination**
- **Leaf – canopy – background – a complex mix of signals**
- **Be aware of noise and bias**
 - BDRF /viewing geometry
 - Topographic effects (sun/shade)
 - Cloud/aerosols

Thank you

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