NDVI time series analysis

John Mutua 10 October, 2016, 08:17

Objectives

This manual will help you construct a time series using MODIS data. At the end of this session, you will be able to:

- 1. Import NDVI data into R software
- 2. Insert a temporal ID into the data
- 3. Create a time series
- 4. Plot and export graphs

For more details on source of MODIS data see http://pekko.geog.umd.edu/usda/beta/data_new.php. Otherwise, download the sample dataset we will use in this session from this link https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B_Gkb_0tNKkQUVc5NUhKRzlhZTg

Before you start this session, it is important you have (i) the latest R software and (ii) Rstudio installed in your computer.

You can now start the session but first clear your work space:

```
rm(list = ls(all = TRUE))
```

Preliminaries

You need to first install all the required packages. Type (within R) install packages ("name of package") (This needs to be done just once.). You then load the packages using the 'library' function:

```
library(raster) #working with rasters

## Loading required package: sp

library(rgdal) #working with geospatial data
```

```
## rgdal: version: 1.0-7, (SVN revision 559)
## Geospatial Data Abstraction Library extensions to R successfully loaded
## Loaded GDAL runtime: GDAL 1.11.2, released 2015/02/10
## Path to GDAL shared files: C:/Users/jymutua/Documents/R/win-library/3.1/rgdal/gdal
## GDAL does not use iconv for recoding strings.
## Loaded PROJ.4 runtime: Rel. 4.9.1, 04 March 2015, [PJ_VERSION: 491]
## Path to PROJ.4 shared files: C:/Users/jymutua/Documents/R/win-library/3.1/rgdal/proj
## Linking to sp version: 1.2-0
```

```
library(ggplot2) #creating graphs
library(dplyr) #subsetting by season
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:raster':
##
##
       intersect, select, union
  The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
       filter, lag
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
library(lubridate) #working with dates
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       date
library(grid) #arranging plots
library(gridExtra) #arranging plots
##
## Attaching package: 'gridExtra'
## The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##
       combine
Set your working directory as follows:
```

setwd("C:/Users/jymutua/Documents/LDN_Workshop/Sample_dataset/NDVI_data")

This needs to be done every time you start R. (There is a way to have the package loaded automatically every time, but we won't discuss that here). To get help on the functions and data sets in R, use help() or ?. For example, to view the help file for the calc function, type one of the following:

```
help(calc)
?calc
```

Import all NDVI raster datasets in your working directory and create a raster stack

```
NDVI_Otji_stack <- stack(list.files(getwd(), full.names = TRUE, pattern = ".tif$"))</pre>
```

Insert a Temporal id to the data frame. Characters corresponding to the year are located between the 20 and 23 position, while characters corresponding to the date are located between the 24 and 26 position

```
oldnames<-names(NDVI_Otji_stack)</pre>
head(oldnames)
## [1] "Otjozondjupa_NDVI_.2005001.C05.NDVI.MOD44.D16.R000250.MODAPS.v2_wm2"
## [2] "Otjozondjupa_NDVI_.2005017.C05.NDVI.MOD44.D16.R000250.MODAPS.v2_wm2"
## [3] "Otjozondjupa NDVI .2005033.C05.NDVI.MOD44.D16.R000250.MODAPS.v2 wm2"
## [4] "Otjozondjupa_NDVI_.2005049.C05.NDVI.MOD44.D16.R000250.MODAPS.v2_wm2"
## [5] "Otjozondjupa_NDVI_.2005065.C05.NDVI.MOD44.D16.R000250.MODAPS.v2_wm2"
## [6] "Otjozondjupa_NDVI_.2005081.C05.NDVI.MOD44.D16.R000250.MODAPS.v2_wm2"
year<-substr(oldnames, 20, 23)</pre>
table(year)
## year
## 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015
                                                23
julianDay<-substr(oldnames,24,26)</pre>
Calculate mean NDVI for each raster and convert output array to a data frame
avg_NDVI_Otji <- as.data.frame(cellStats(NDVI_Otji_stack,mean))</pre>
Rename the NDVI column
names(avg NDVI Otji) <- "meanNDVI"</pre>
Add julianDay values as a column in the data frame
avg_NDVI_Otji$julianDay <- julianDay</pre>
Check out the class in the new column
class(avg_NDVI_Otji$julianDay)
## [1] "character"
Create a time vector and convert it to a date
tVector <- paste (year, julianDay, sep="-")
```

Add date values as a column in the data frame

timeNDVI<-as.Date(tVector,format = "%Y-%j")</pre>

```
avg_NDVI_Otji$date <- timeNDVI</pre>
```

Check out classes of the two columns now

```
class(avg_NDVI_Otji$date)

## [1] "Date"

class(avg_NDVI_Otji$julianDay)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

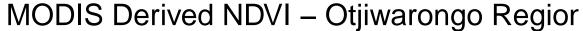
Add site and year columns to the data frame

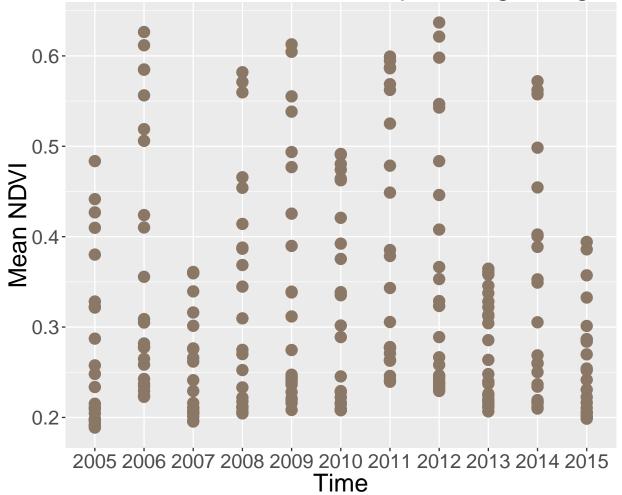
```
avg_NDVI_Otji$site <- "Otjiwarongo Region"
avg_NDVI_Otji$year <- year</pre>
```

Plot time series

Plot NDVI by year although this doesn't make sense

```
ggplot(avg_NDVI_Otji, aes(year, meanNDVI), na.rm=TRUE) +
geom_point(size=4,colour = "PeachPuff4") +
ggtitle("MODIS Derived NDVI - Otjiwarongo Region") +
xlab("Time") + ylab("Mean NDVI") +
theme(text = element_text(size=20))
```





Write NDVI data to a comma separated file in your local drive, Drop the row names column

```
Otji_NDVI_Values<-avg_NDVI_Otji
row.names(Otji_NDVI_Values)<-NULL
write.csv(Otji_NDVI_Values, file="meanNDVI_Otji_2005-2015.csv")</pre>
```

Add month to data frame

```
avg_NDVI_Otji$month <- month(avg_NDVI_Otji$date)</pre>
```

Subset data by season by creating a new categorical variable called season by grouping months together

Let's check to see if that worked

```
head(avg_NDVI_Otji_Seasons$month)

## [1] 1 1 2 2 3 3

head(avg_NDVI_Otji_Seasons$season)

## [1] "Hot-Wet" "Hot-Wet" "Hot-Wet" "Hot-Wet" "Hot-Wet"

tail(avg_NDVI_Otji_Seasons$month)

## [1] 9 10 11 11 12 12

tail(avg_NDVI_Otji_Seasons$season)

## [1] "Hot-Dry" "Hot-Dry" "Hot-Dry" "Hot-Wet" "Hot-Wet"
```

Start of monthly plots

Aggregate data by month

```
monthNDVI<-avg_NDVI_Otji_Seasons %>%
  group_by(month) %>%
  summarise(monthNDVI=mean(meanNDVI, na.rm=TRUE))
```

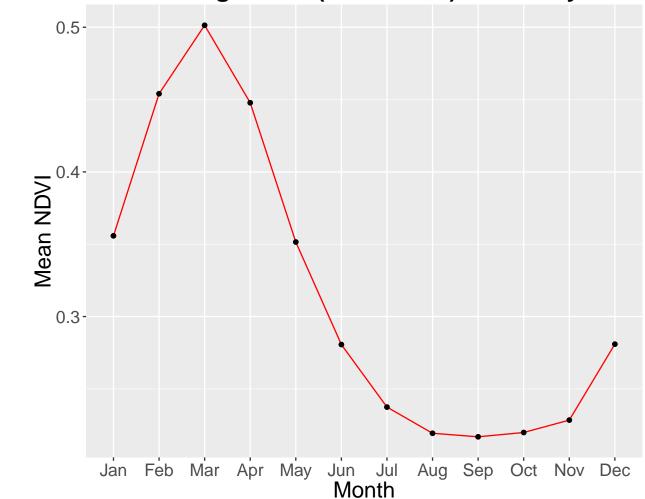
Convert month numeric to month abbreviation

```
monthNDVI$month_name <- month.abb[monthNDVI$month]
```

Reassign the 'month_name' field to a factor

Plot data by month





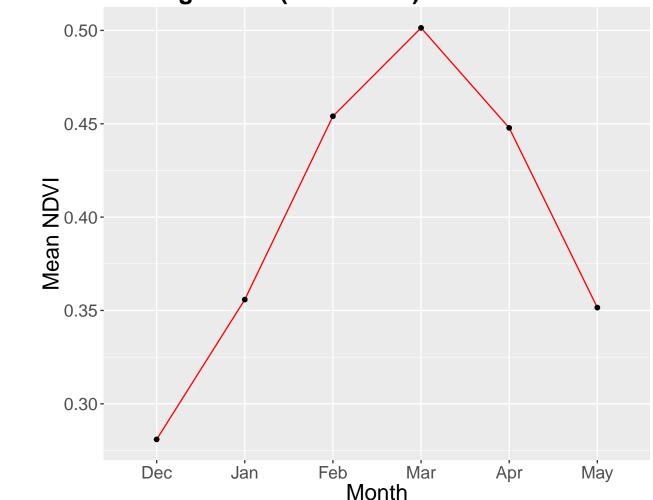
```
ggsave(file="Otjiwarongo_Monthly_NDVI.pdf", width = 297, height = 210, units = "mm")
```

Start of indivindual seasonal plots

Plot HOT-WET Season

```
theme(text = element_text(size=18)) + geom_point()
Hot_Wet_NDVI_Plot
```

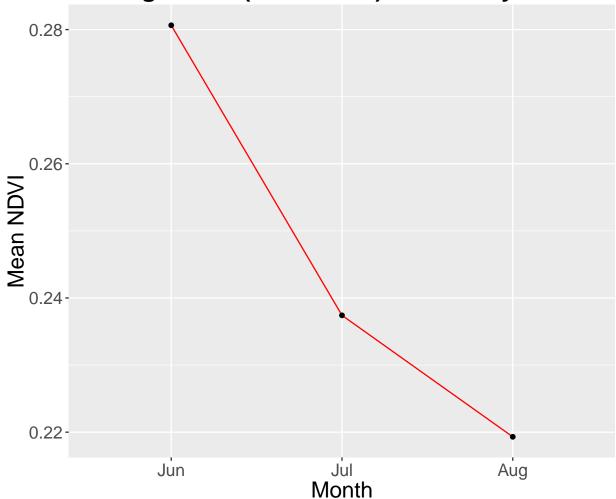




```
ggsave(file="Otjiwarongo_Hot_Wet_NDVI.pdf", width = 297, height = 210, units = "mm")
```

Plot COOL-DRY Season

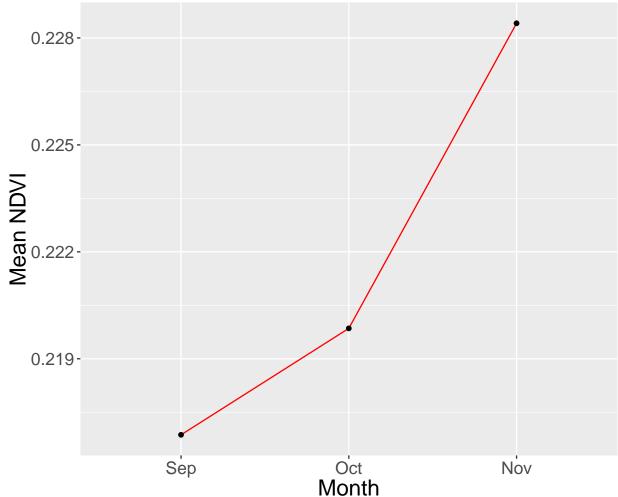




```
ggsave(file="Otjiwarongo_Cool_Dry_NDVI.pdf", width = 297, height = 210, units = "mm")
```

Plot HOT DRY Season





```
ggsave(file="Otjiwarongo_Hot_Dry_NDVI.pdf", width = 297, height = 210, units = "mm")
```

Start of merged seasonal plots

Let's aggregate data by season

```
seasonNDVI<-avg_NDVI_Otji_Seasons %>%
group_by(year, season) %>%
summarise(seasonNDVI=mean(meanNDVI, na.rm=TRUE))
```

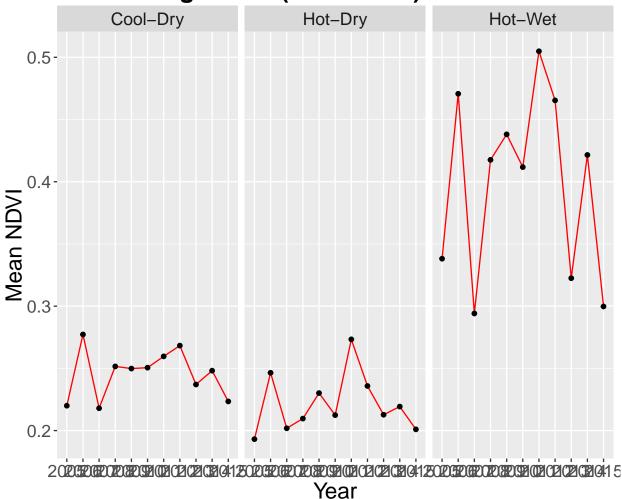
Export comma separated file of seasonal NDVI values

```
write.csv(seasonNDVI, file="Seasonal_NDVI_2005-2015.csv")
```

Plot data by season

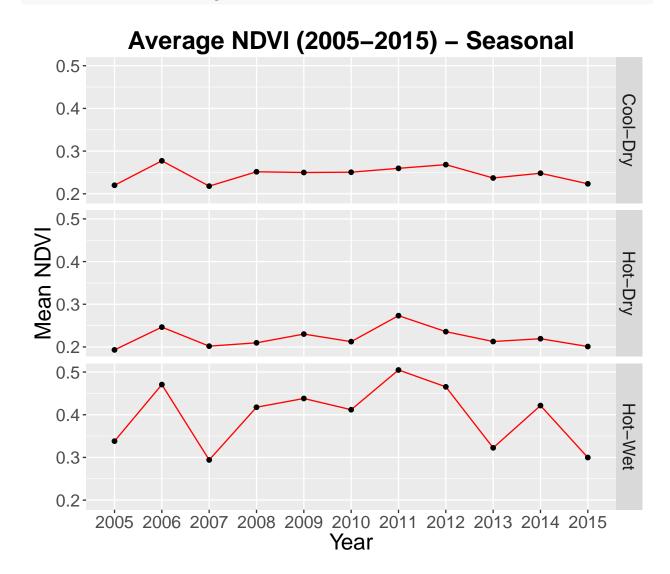
Seasonal_NDVI_Plot + facet_grid(. ~ season)

Average NDVI (2005-2015) - Seasonal



```
ggsave(file="Otjiwarongo_Seasonal_NDVI.pdf", width = 297, height = 210, units = "mm")
```

Plot the same plot in a landscape orientation, save as .pdf



ggsave(file="Otjiwarongo_Seasonal_NDVI.pdf", width = 297, height = 210, units = "mm")