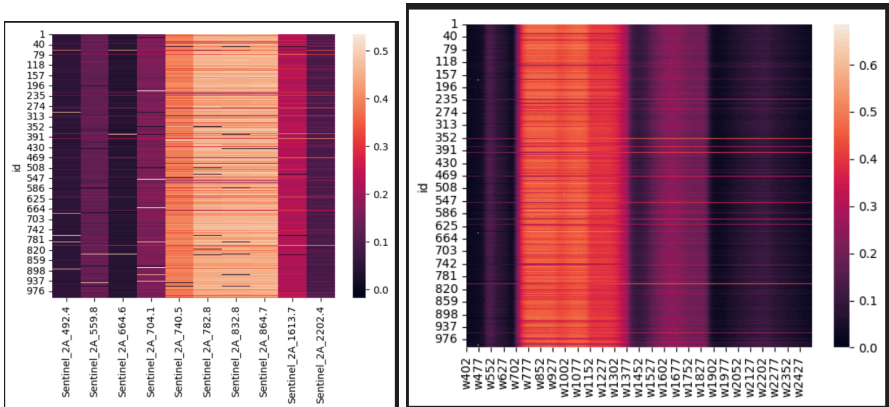


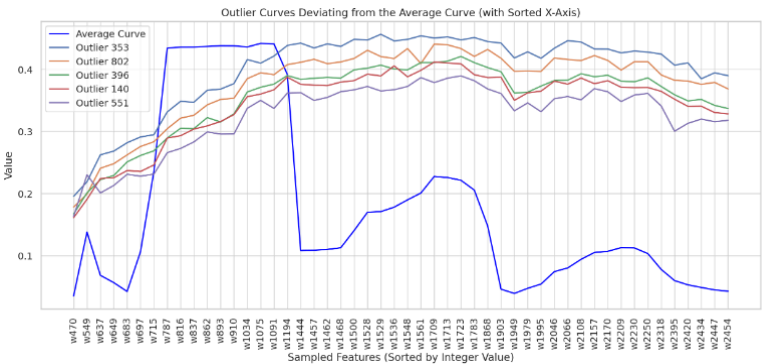
Initial look

Firstly, we take a look at the measured values and the reflection curves:

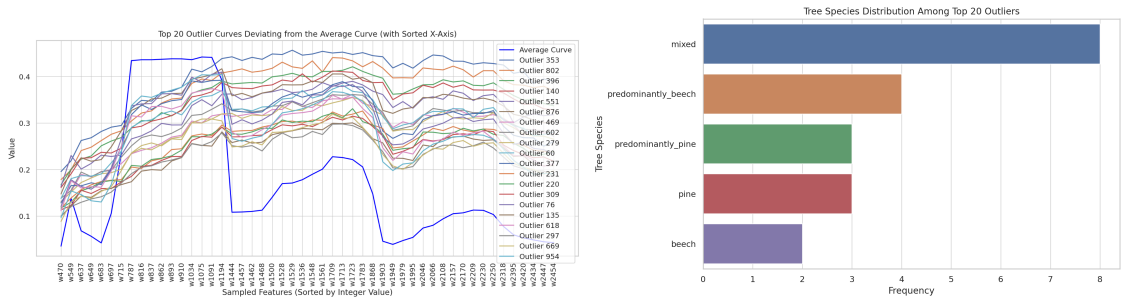


Checking out outlier curves

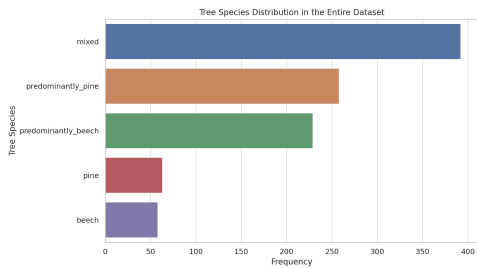
In the second picture(reflections), we can notice red horizontal lines, that clearly represent outliers. By visualizing the particular curves, we can clearly see:



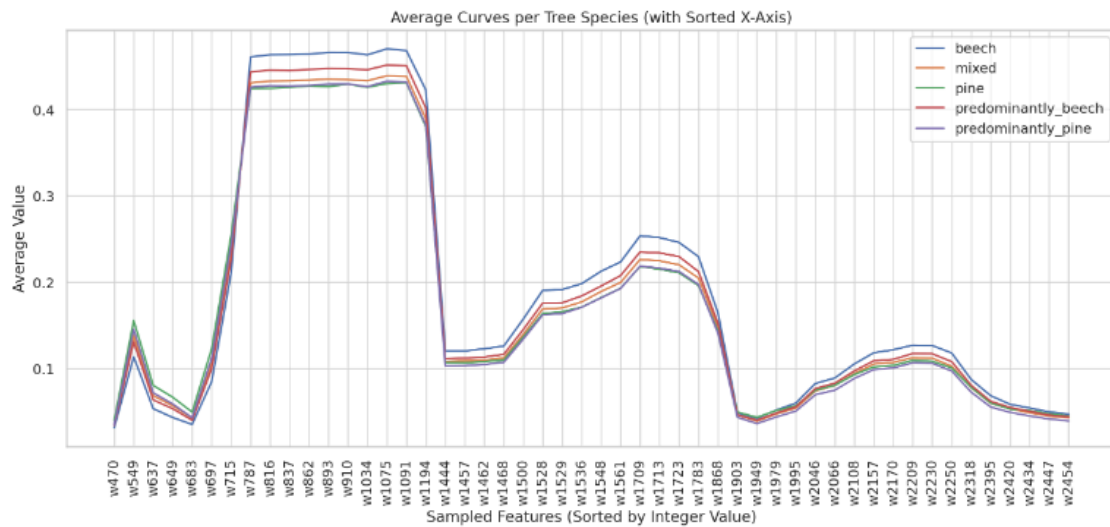
looking at 20 most outlier curves, and its tree species distribution:



we can see that the tree species dst is aligned with the overall tree species dst (below):

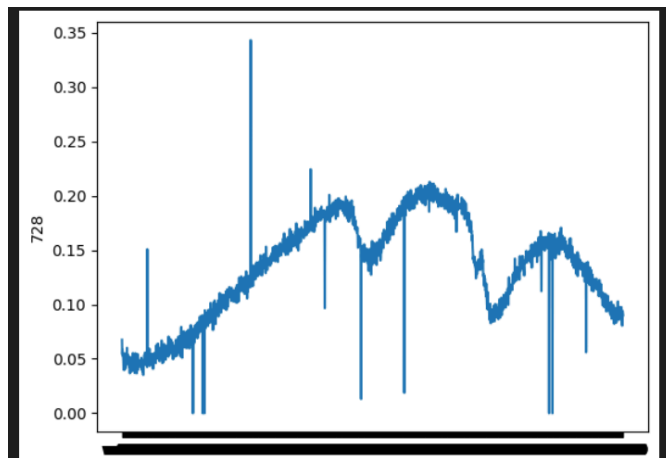


Which suggest that these curves are truly outliers as they are the same across tree_species. And the tree_species avg curves looks:



Investigating outlier values

In the actually measured data, we can see some white and black values, which are also outliers, but in this case related to individual measurements and not the whole curve. An example curve with such outliers looks like:



Other

Finally, we can see that the reflection curve is not sampled uniformly, but there is a big focus on the lower range of the spectrum.

Correlation-wise, there seems to be little direct correlation between wetness and lai. some of the measurement features seems to be quite highly correlated (e.g. 740-864). There is not any clear linear correlation between the measurements and the lai. Although, there seems to a specific exponential-like pattern forming. Therefore preprocessing features by logscaling may lead to interesting correlation.