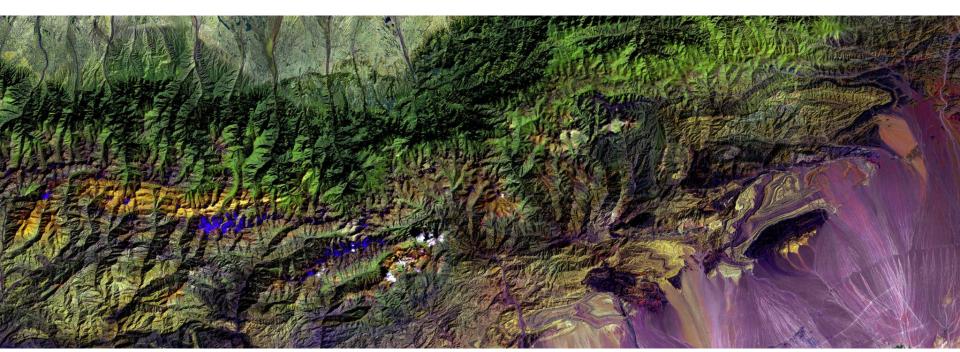
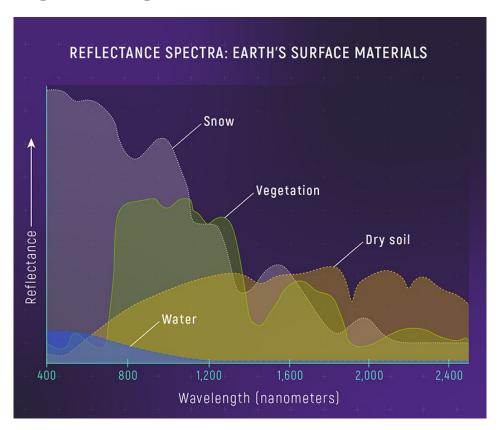
EDS 223: Geospatial Analysis & Remote Sensing Week 8



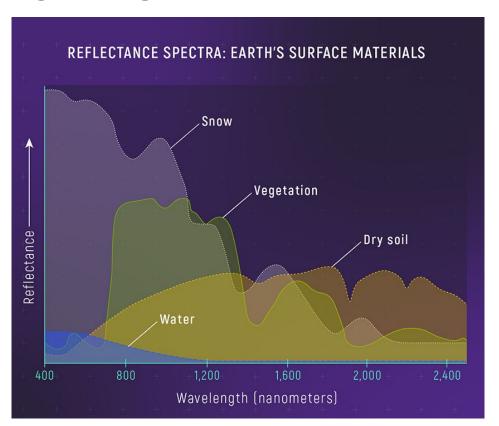
Welcome!

- Remote sensing of vegetation
 - Leaf
 - Canopy
 - Landscape
 - Vegetation indices
- Investigating plant phenology in Southern CA

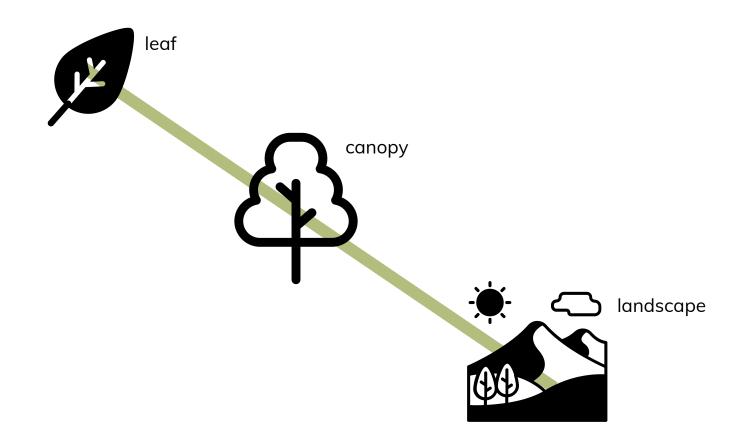


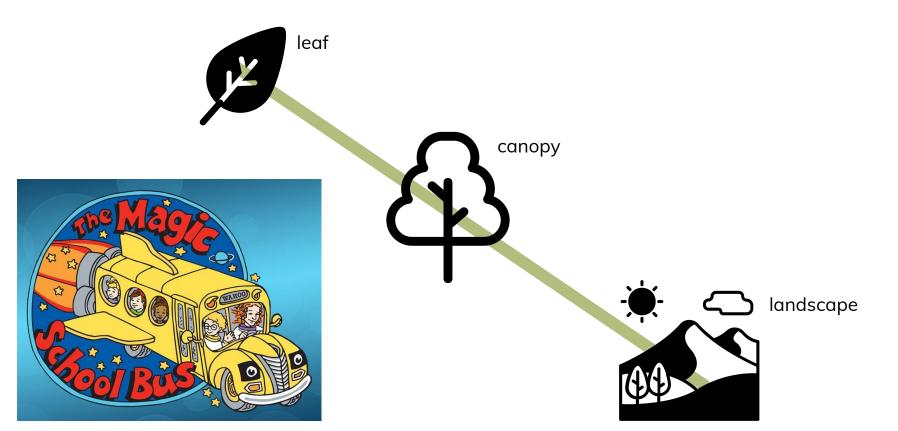
Source: NASA, Leah Hustak

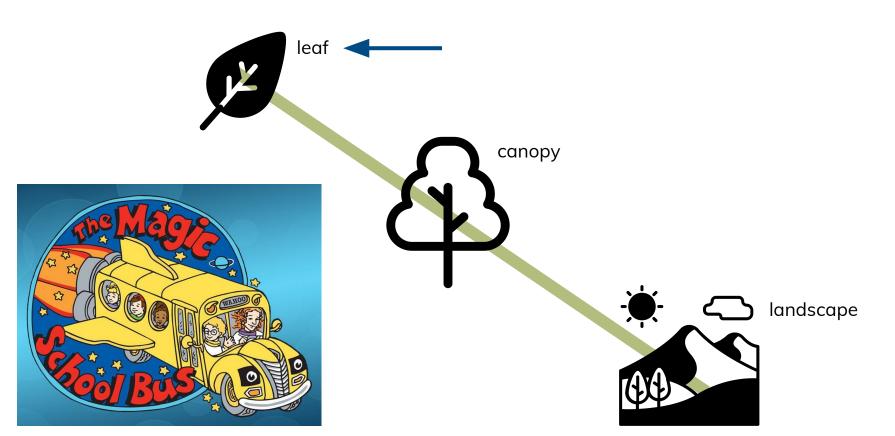
Why does the reflectance spectra for vegetation look like this?

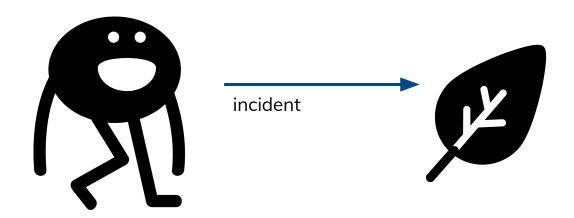


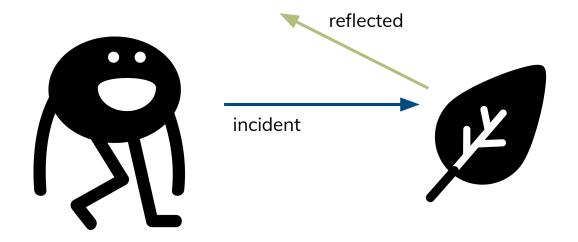
Source: NASA, Leah Hustak

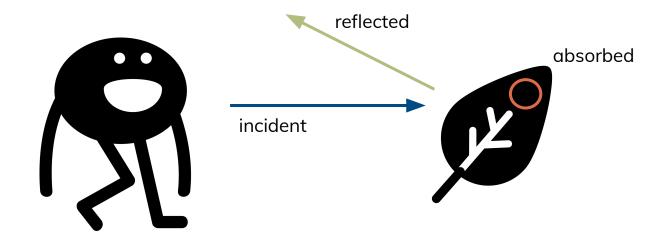


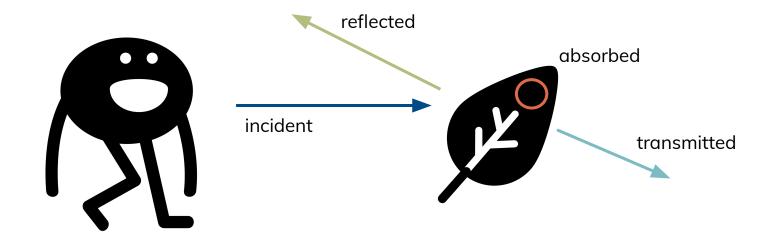


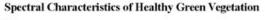


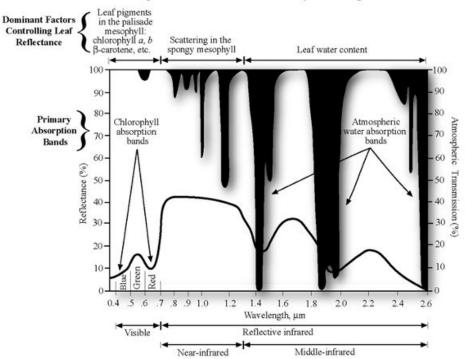


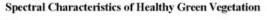


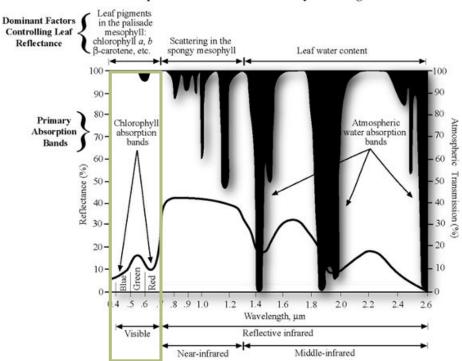


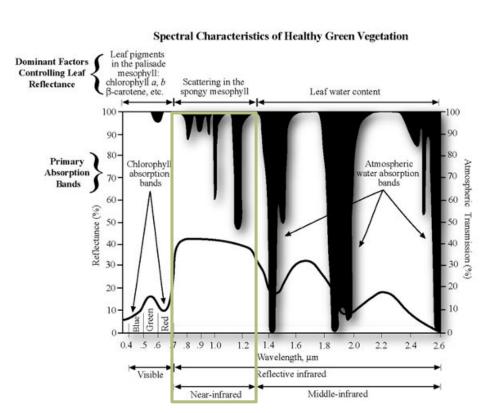


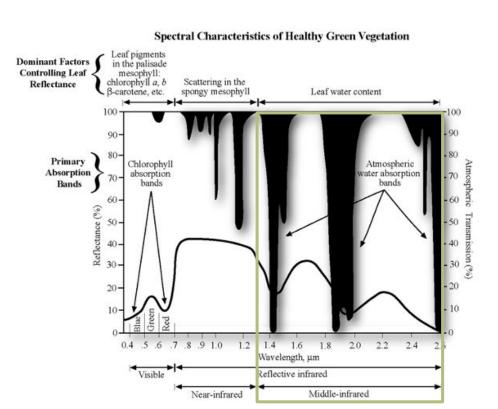




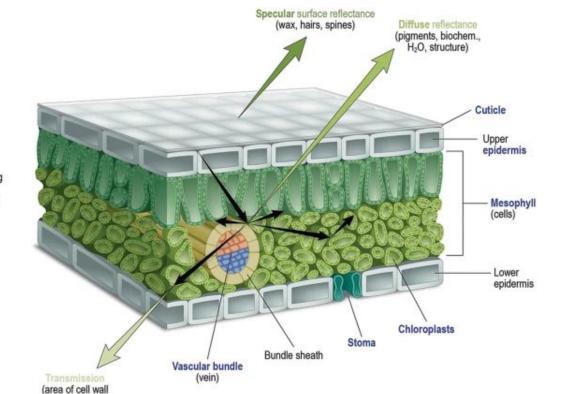






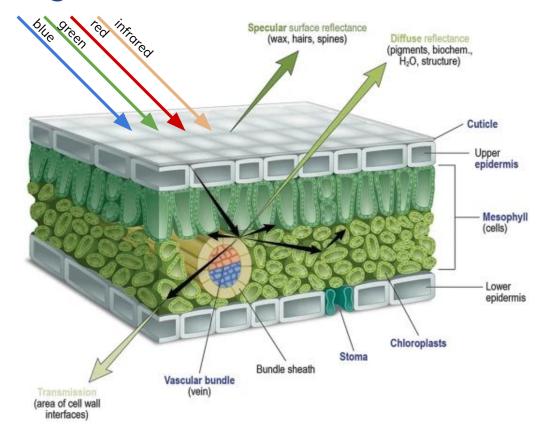


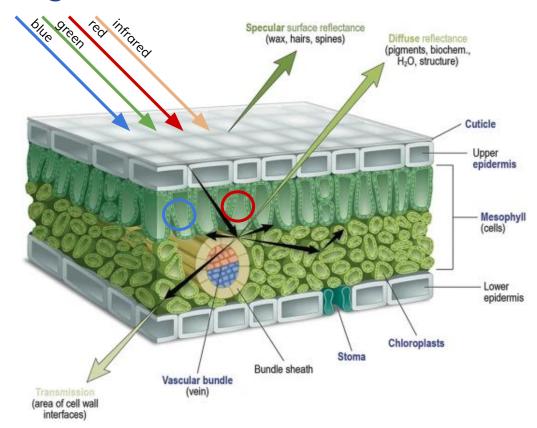
interfaces)

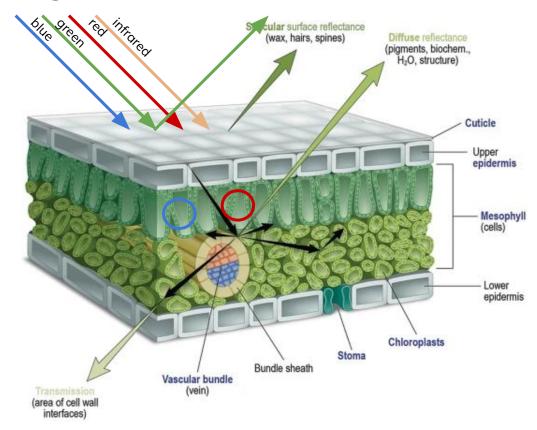


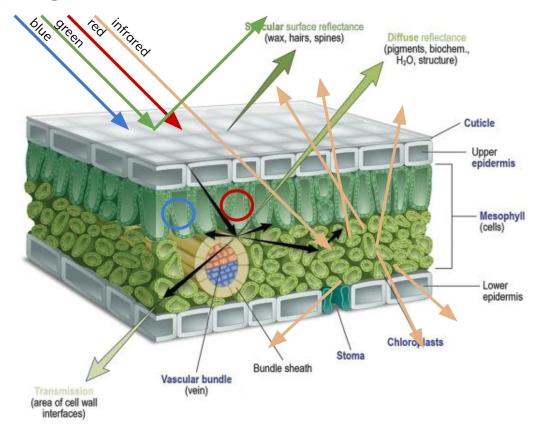
More complex leaves: • More internal scattering

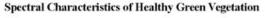
- · Lower transmission
- · More diffuse scattering

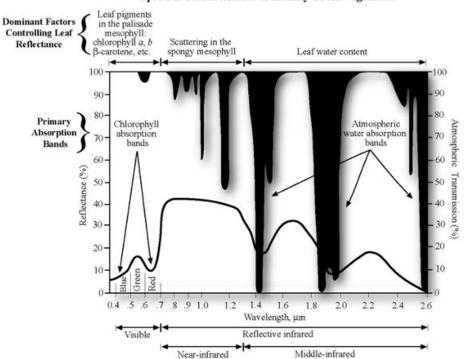


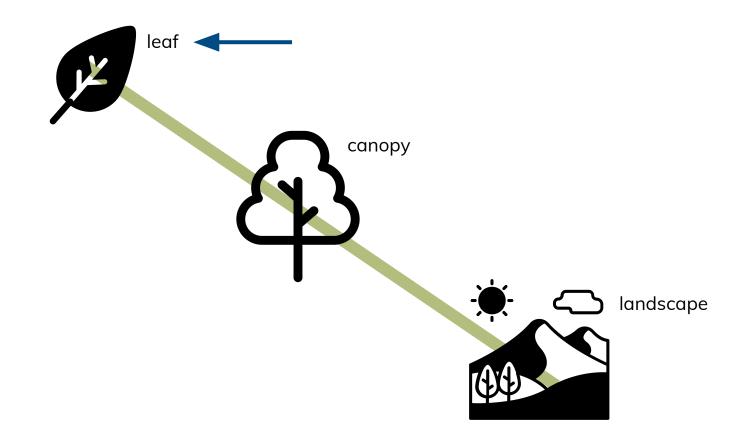


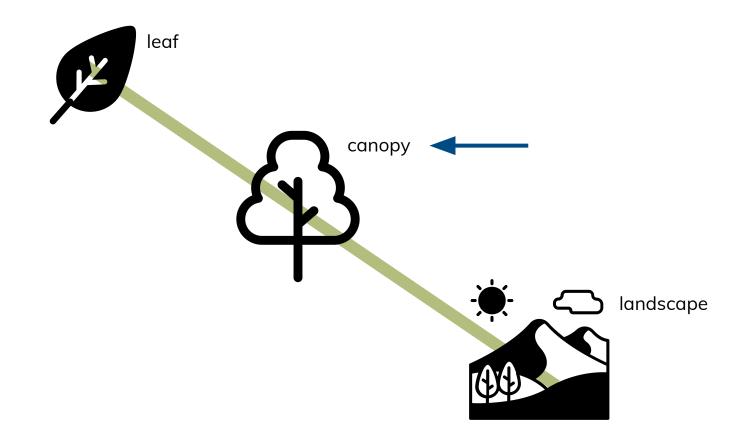


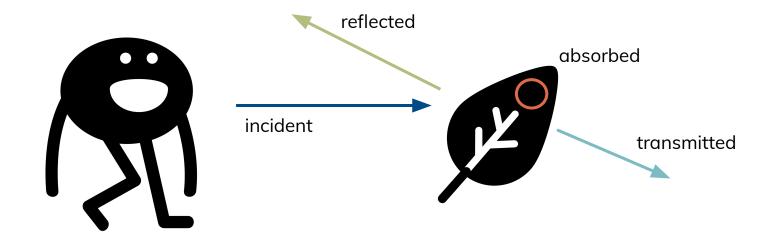


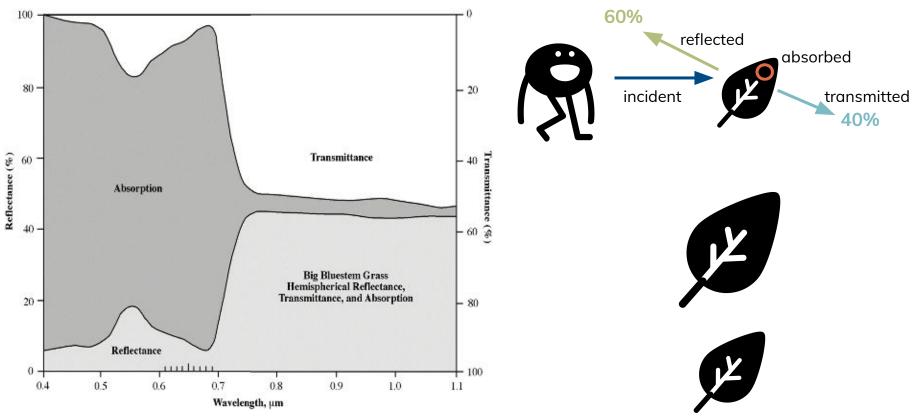


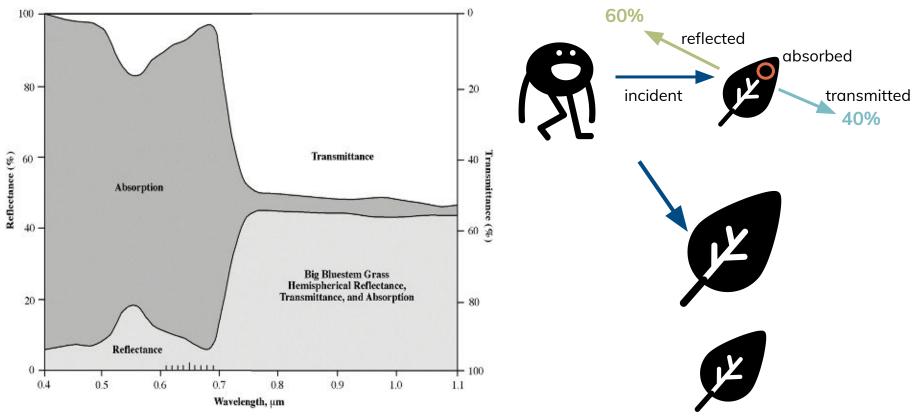


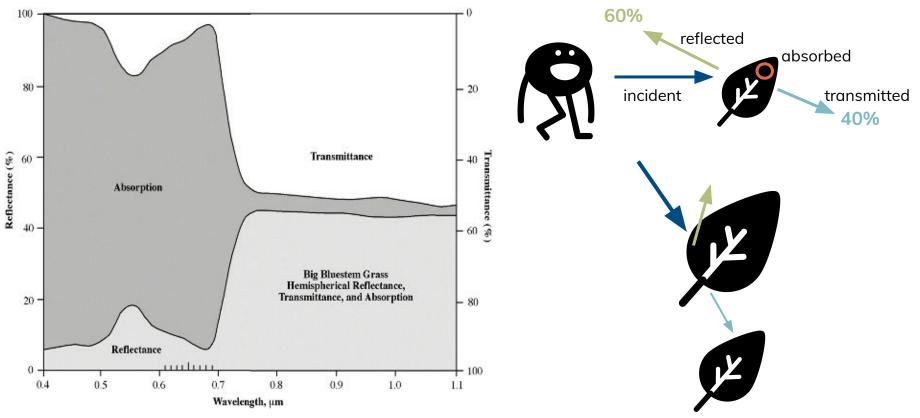


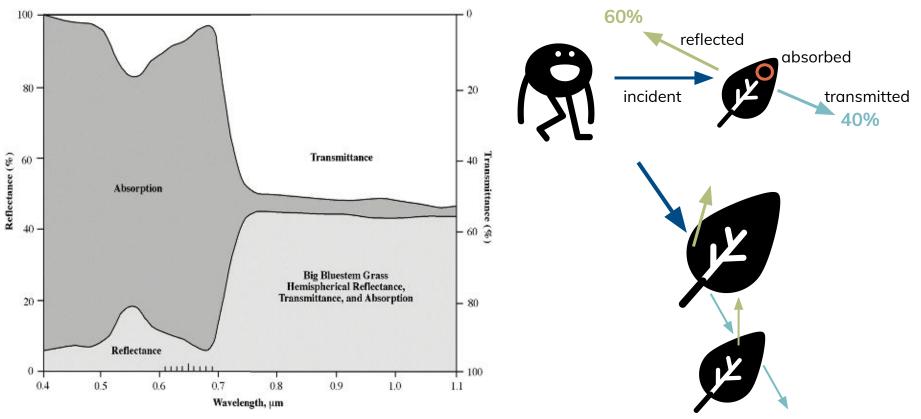


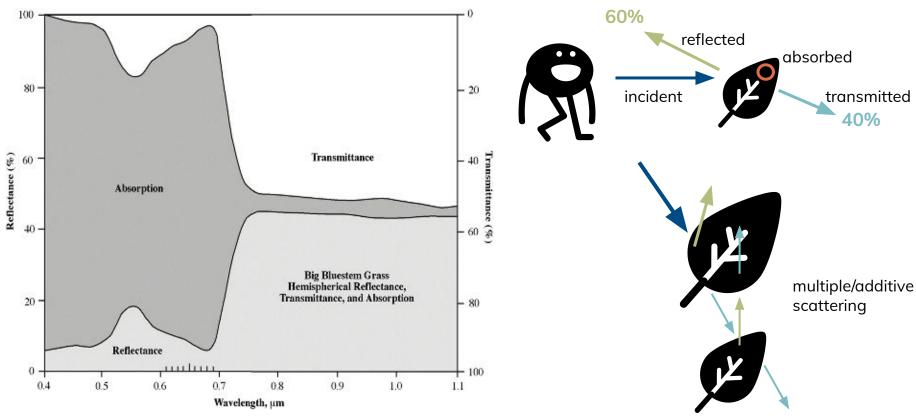


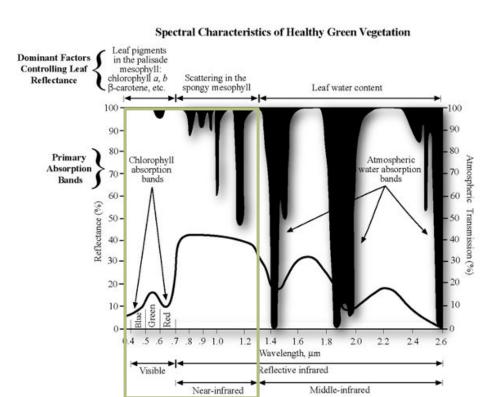


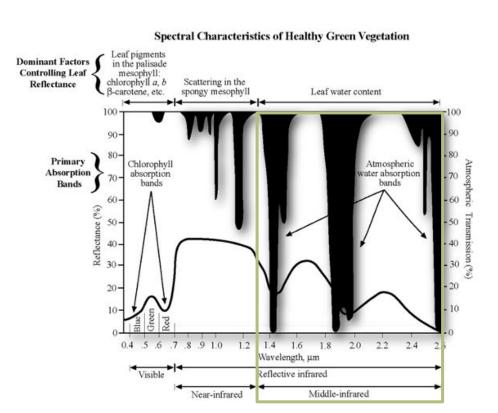




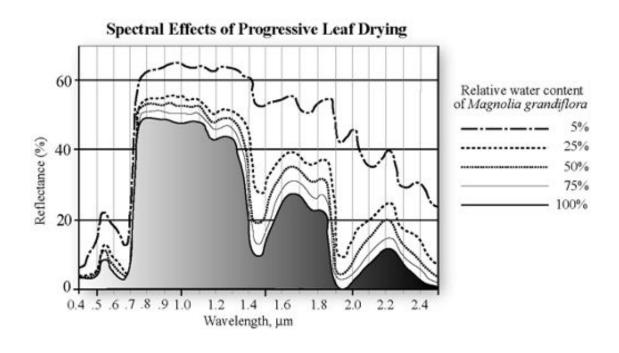






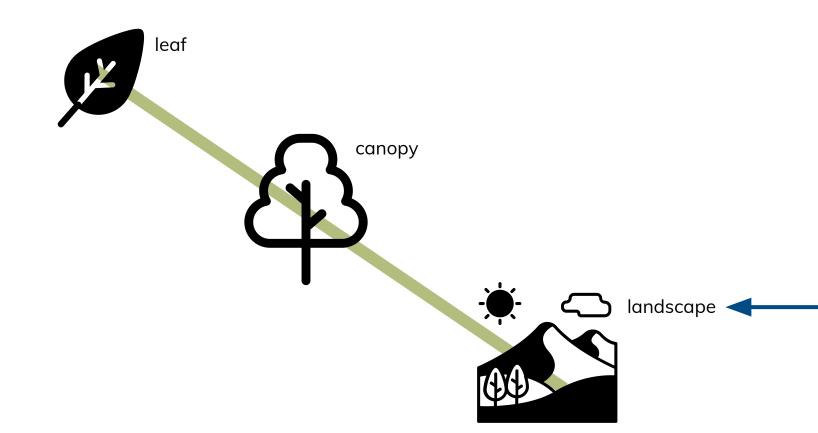


Remotely sensing leaf moisture content

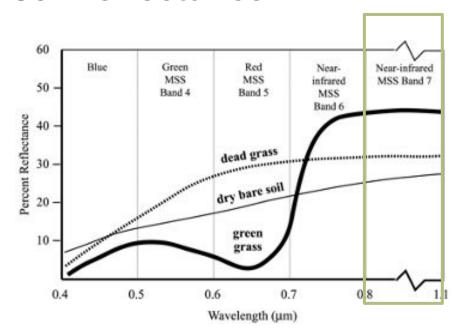




shortwave infrared reflectance

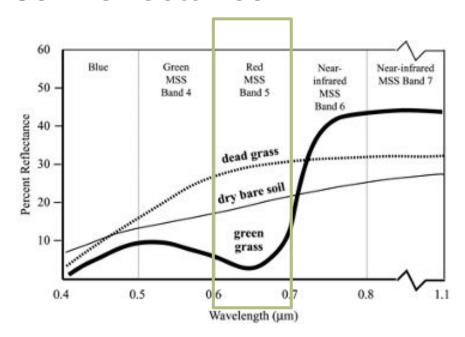


Soil reflectance



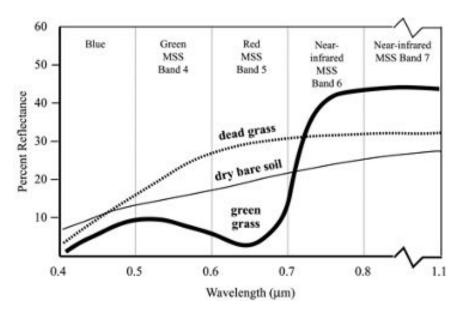
soil and vegetation both strongly reflect near infrared

Soil reflectance

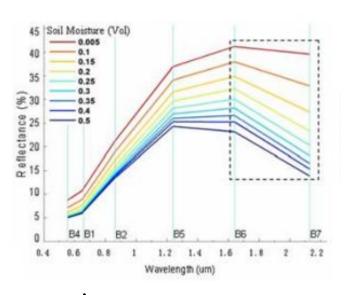


soil and vegetation both strongly reflect near infrared healthy vegetation absorbs more red

Soil reflectance

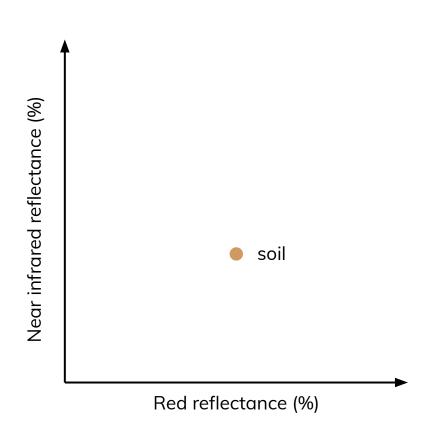


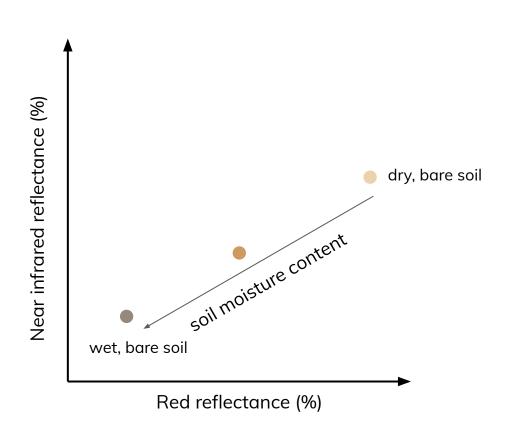
soil and vegetation both strongly reflect near infrared healthy vegetation absorbs more red

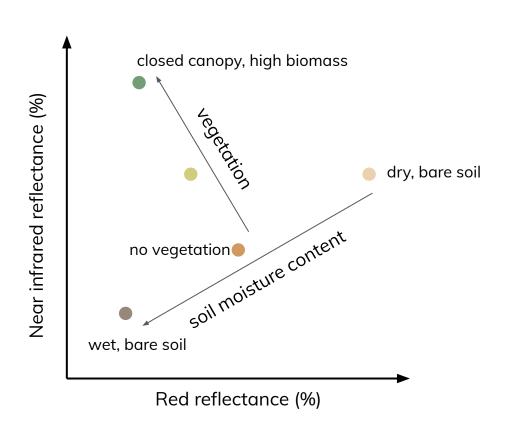


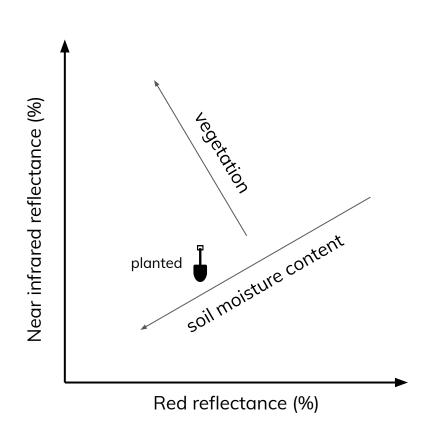
moisture content

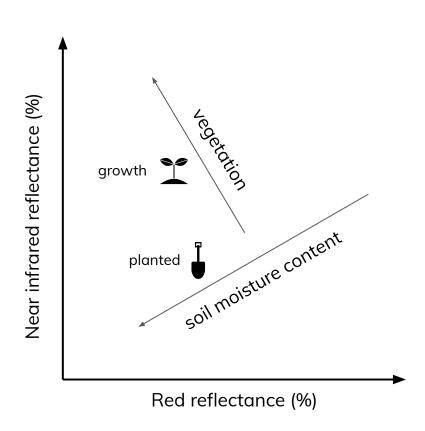
near infrared reflectance

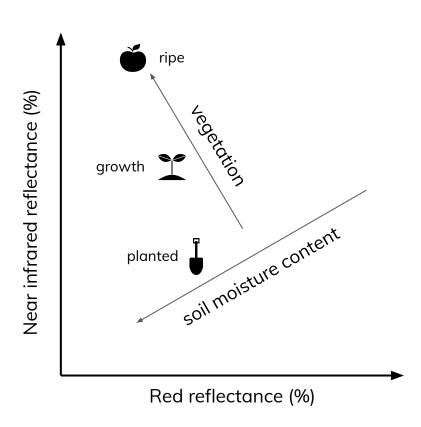


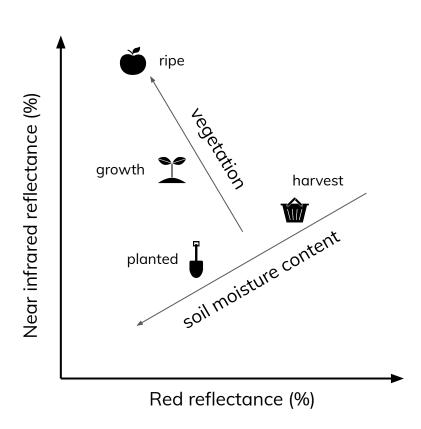


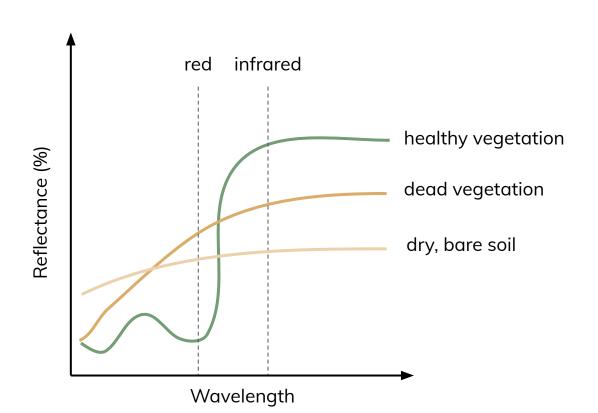


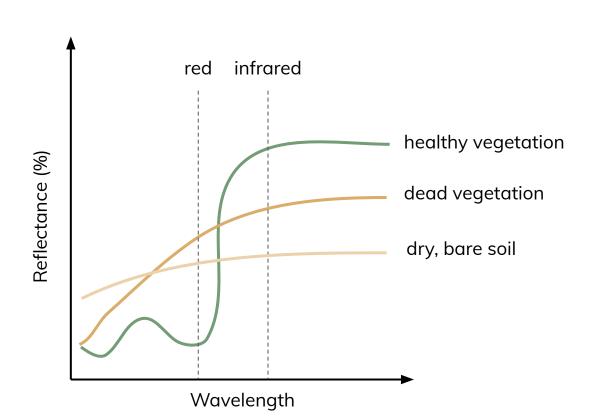






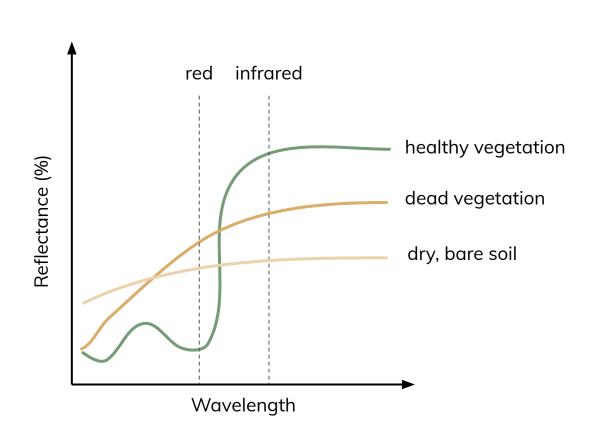






Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetar and soil
- Stay constant across images

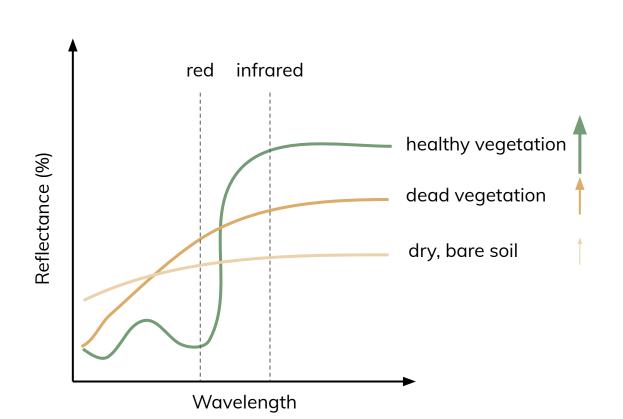


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetar and soil
- Stay constant across images

Difference Vegetation Index

DVI = Near infrared - Red

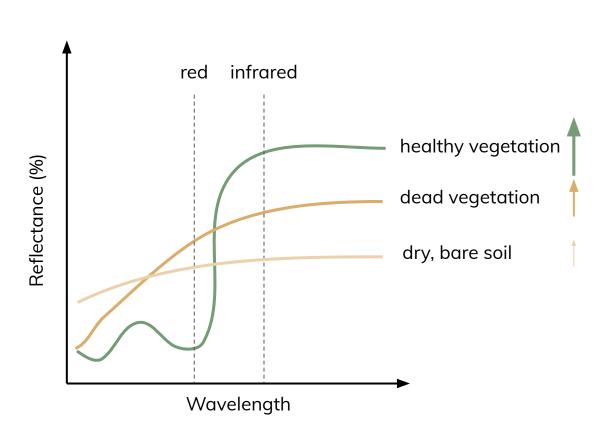


Goals:

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- Stay constant across images

Difference Vegetation Index

DVI = Near infrared - Red

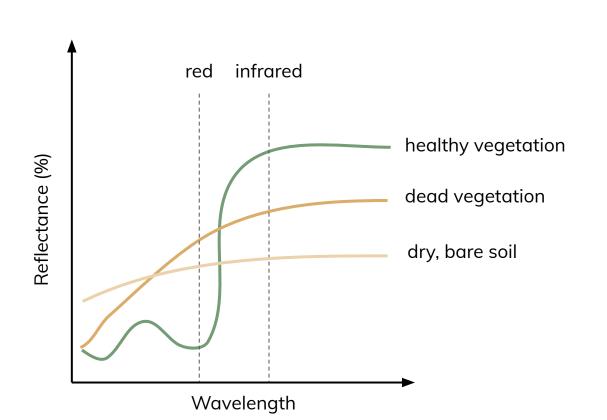


Goals:

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- Stay constant across images

Difference Vegetation Index

DVI = Near infrared - Red

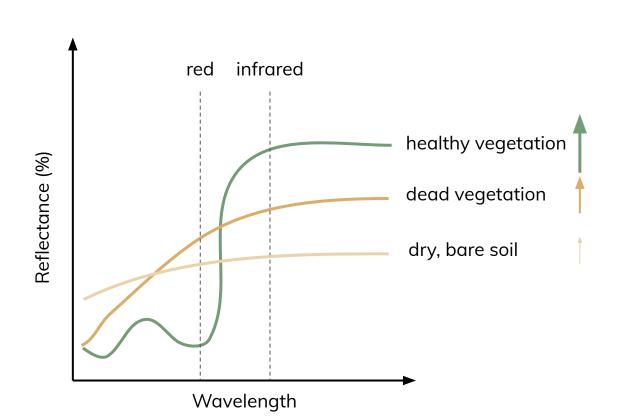


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetar and soil
- Stay constant across images

Ratio Vegetation Index

RVI = Near infrared ÷ Red

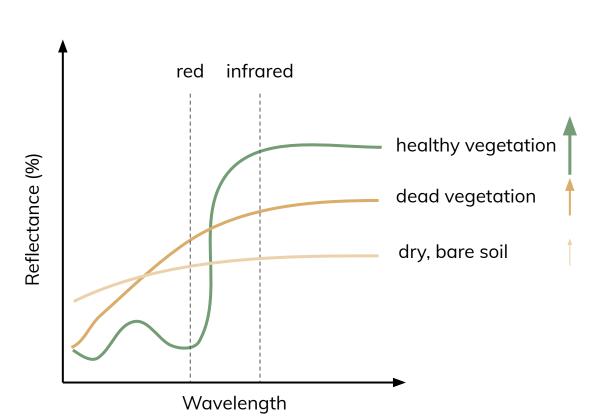


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetar and soil
- Stay constant across images

Ratio Vegetation Index

RVI = Near infrared ÷ Red

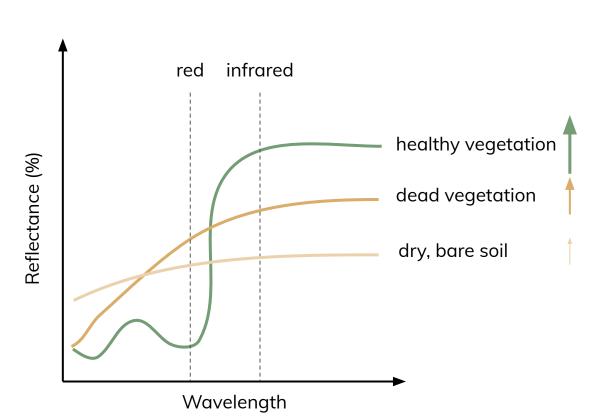


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetare
 and soil
- Stay constant across images

Ratio Vegetation Index

RVI = Near infrared ÷ Red



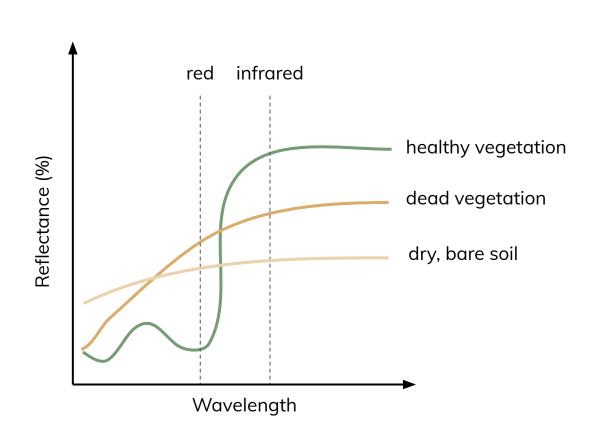
Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetare
 and soil
- Stay constant across images

Ratio Vegetation Index

 $RVI = Near infrared \div Red$

🗴 But, division by zero errors....

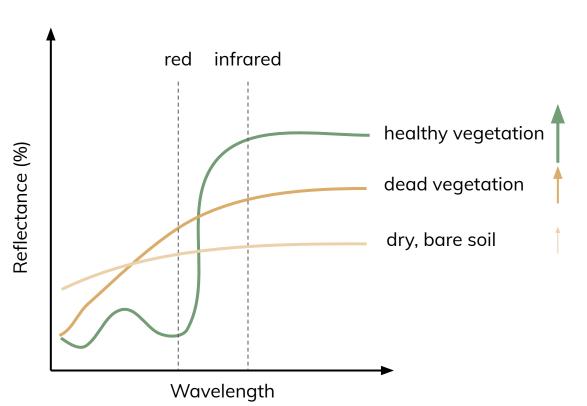


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetar and soil
- Stay constant across images

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

 $NDVI = \frac{\text{Near infrared - Red}}{\text{Near infrared + Red}}$

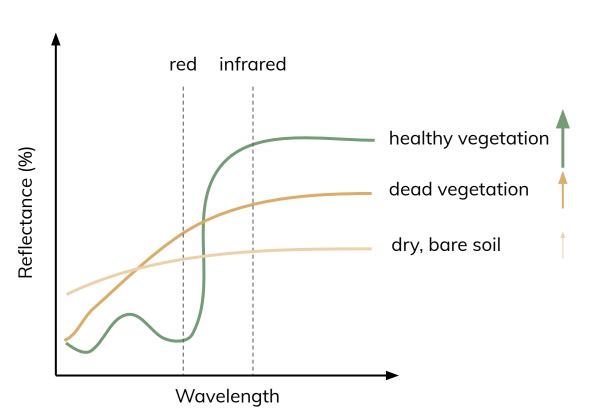


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetar and soil
- Stay constant across images

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

 $NDVI = \frac{\text{Near infrared - Red}}{\text{Near infrared + Red}}$

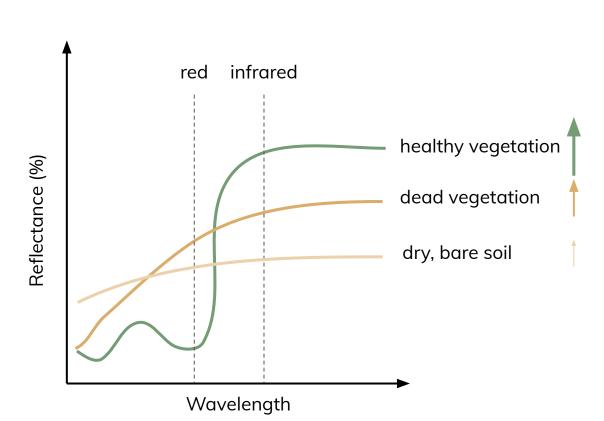


Goals:

- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetage
 and soil
- Stay constant across images

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

 $NDVI = \frac{\text{Near infrared - Red}}{\text{Near infrared + Red}}$



Goals:

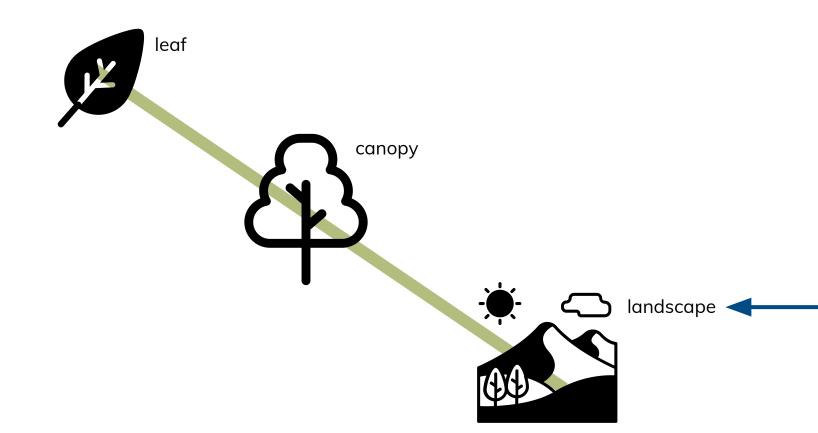
- Distinguish (un)healthy vegetageneral
 and soil
- Stay constant across images

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

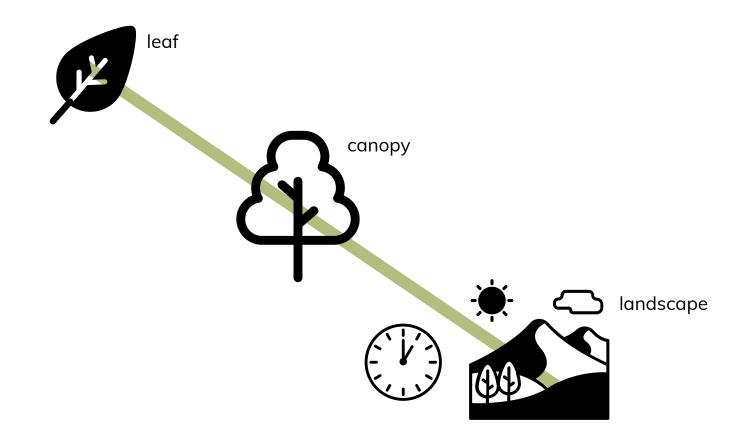
$$\frac{\text{NDVI} = \text{Near infrared - Red}}{\text{Near infrared + Red}}$$

Rarely divides by zero

Remote sensing of vegetation



Remote sensing of vegetation



Vegetation phenology



Source: EcoTree

Vegetation phenology



Goals:

 Understand the phenological cycles of plant communities near the Santa Clara River

Approach:

- Estimate NDVI from monthly Landsat images
- Use study sites representing:
 - Riparian forest
 - Grasslands
 - Chaparral shrublands

Source: The Nature Conservancy