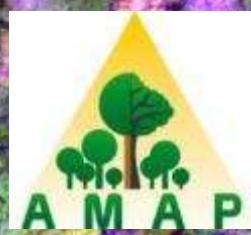


Tropical forest characterization

Using spatial and temporal patterns of optical remote sensing data

Nicolas Barbier
IRD – UMR AMAP
France



Mapping canopy & forest structure

- Field plots:
 - Approached via indirect estimates (DBH);
 - Limited representativity;
 - Variation at different scales.
- Pixelwise/synchronous optical:
 - Saturation for high biomass levels (>250 t/ha, also for radar);
 - Permanent cloud/haze conditions
- Airborne LiDAR:
 - Cost/complexity

Spatial signatures

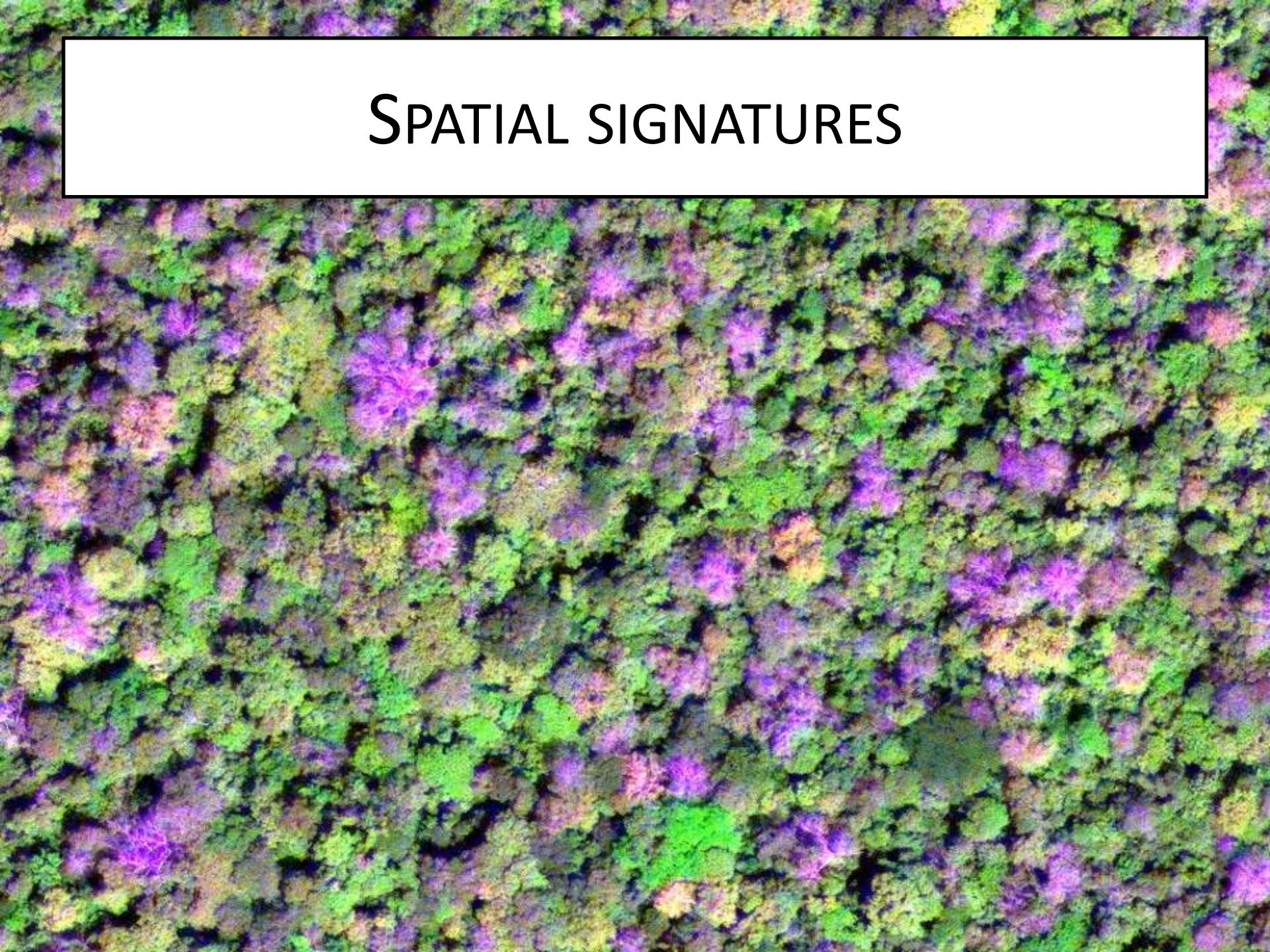
- Where is AGB mostly located in a rain forest?
 - **trunks of larger individuals**
- What is most likely to be correlated to wood stock?
 - **crown sizes, tree heights.**
 - **NOT: fPAR, mean reflectance, etc.!!!**
- Potential of **VHR spaceborne imagery** (Quickbird, Ikonos, etc.) but operational methodologies to be tested.

Temporal signatures

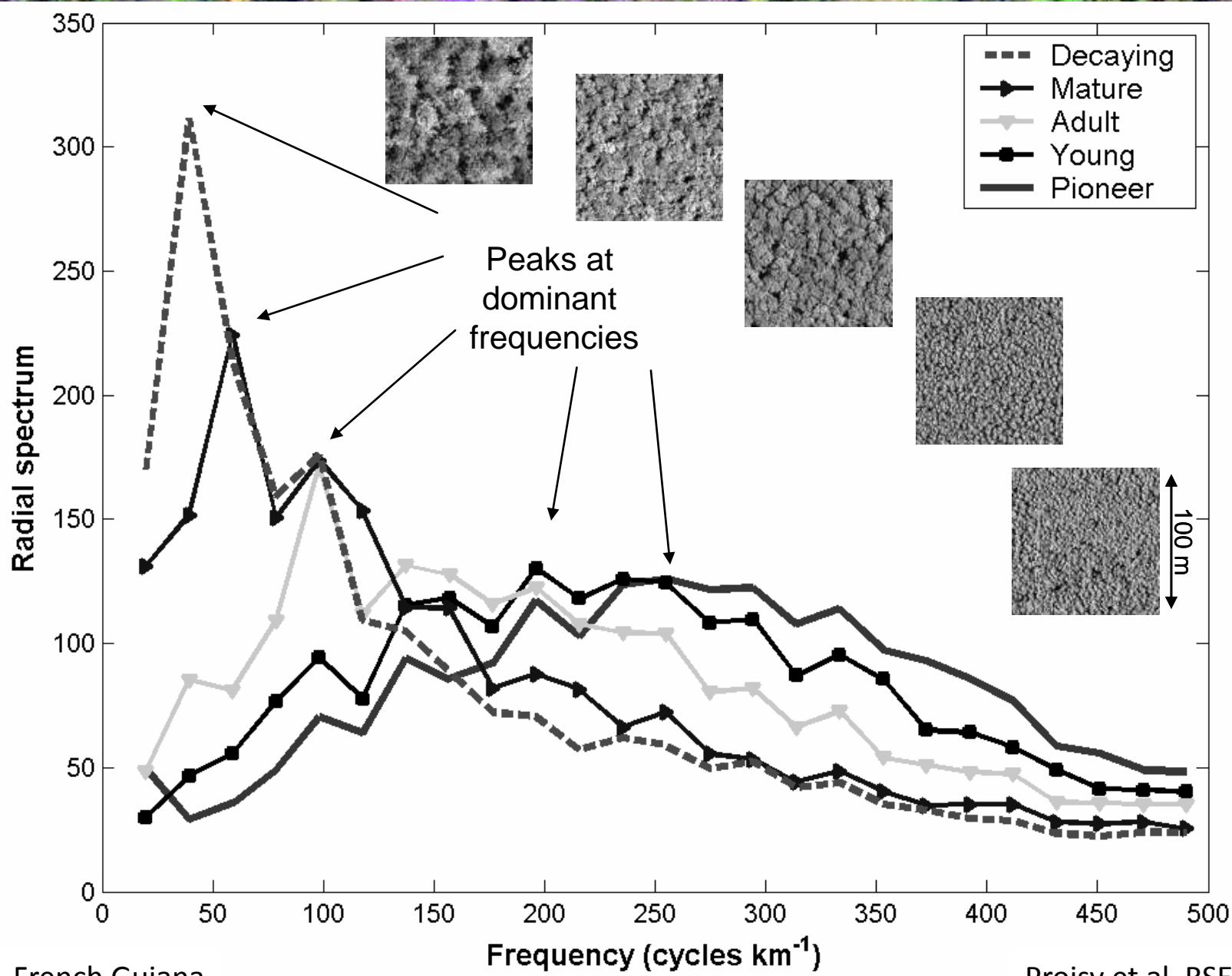
- Main forest gradients (in Africa) linked to canopy phenology variations (Schnell 1974)
- MODIS product (daily temporal resolution, 250m):
 - Promizing results in the Amazon for phenology quantification (Bradley, GCB 2011).
 - But what's captured? Leaf fall or leaf flush?
- Need to bridge the resolution gap (field → MODIS)

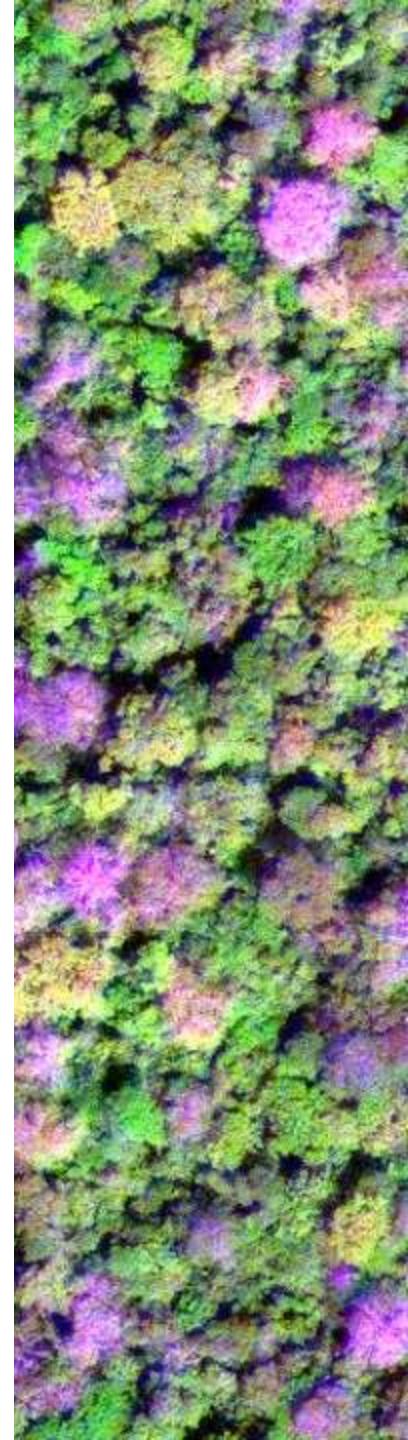
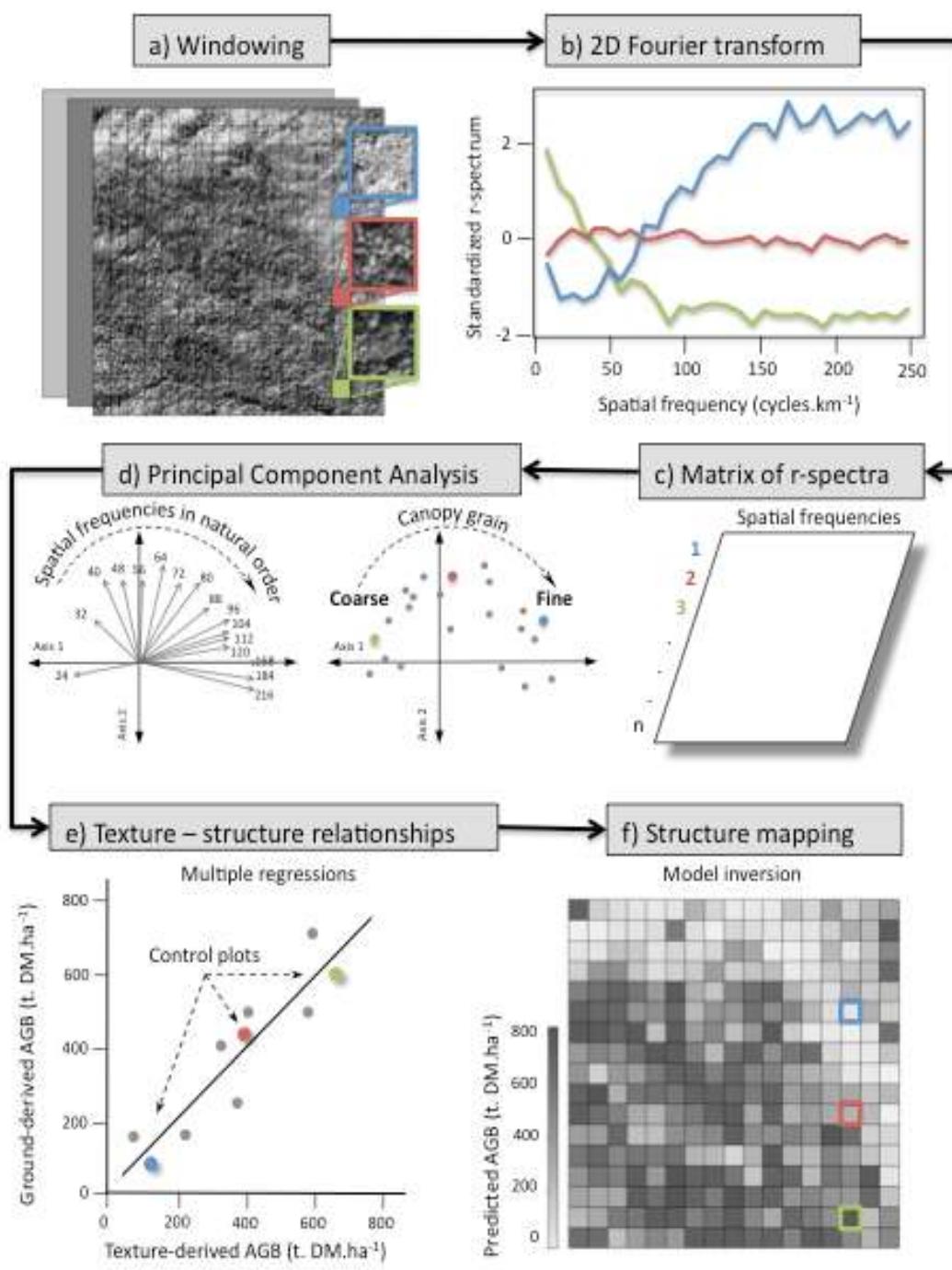
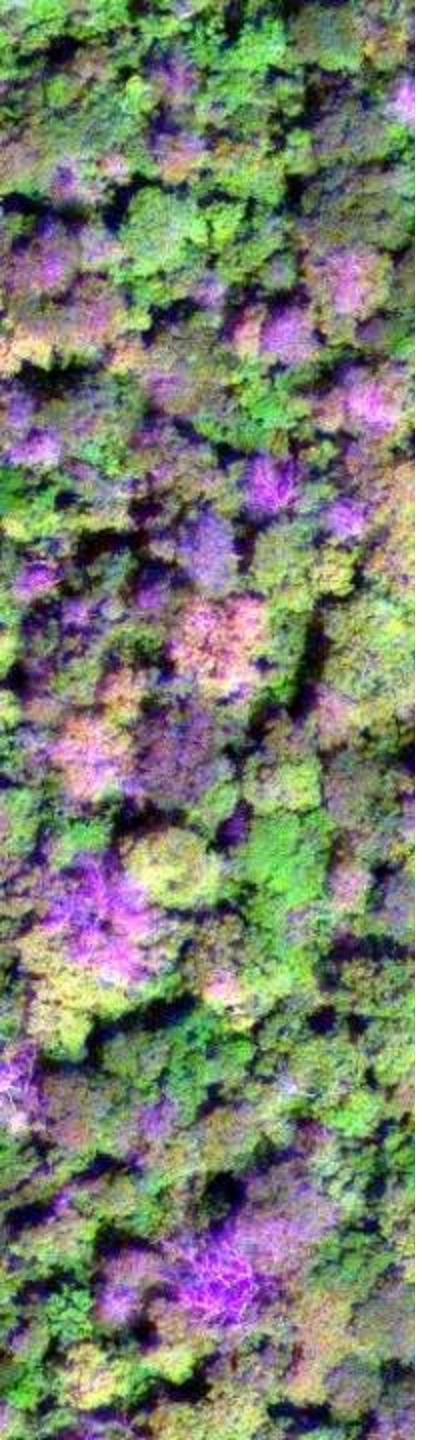


SPATIAL SIGNATURES



Fourier periodograms: quantification of image texture





Textural ordination: principal axes of variation

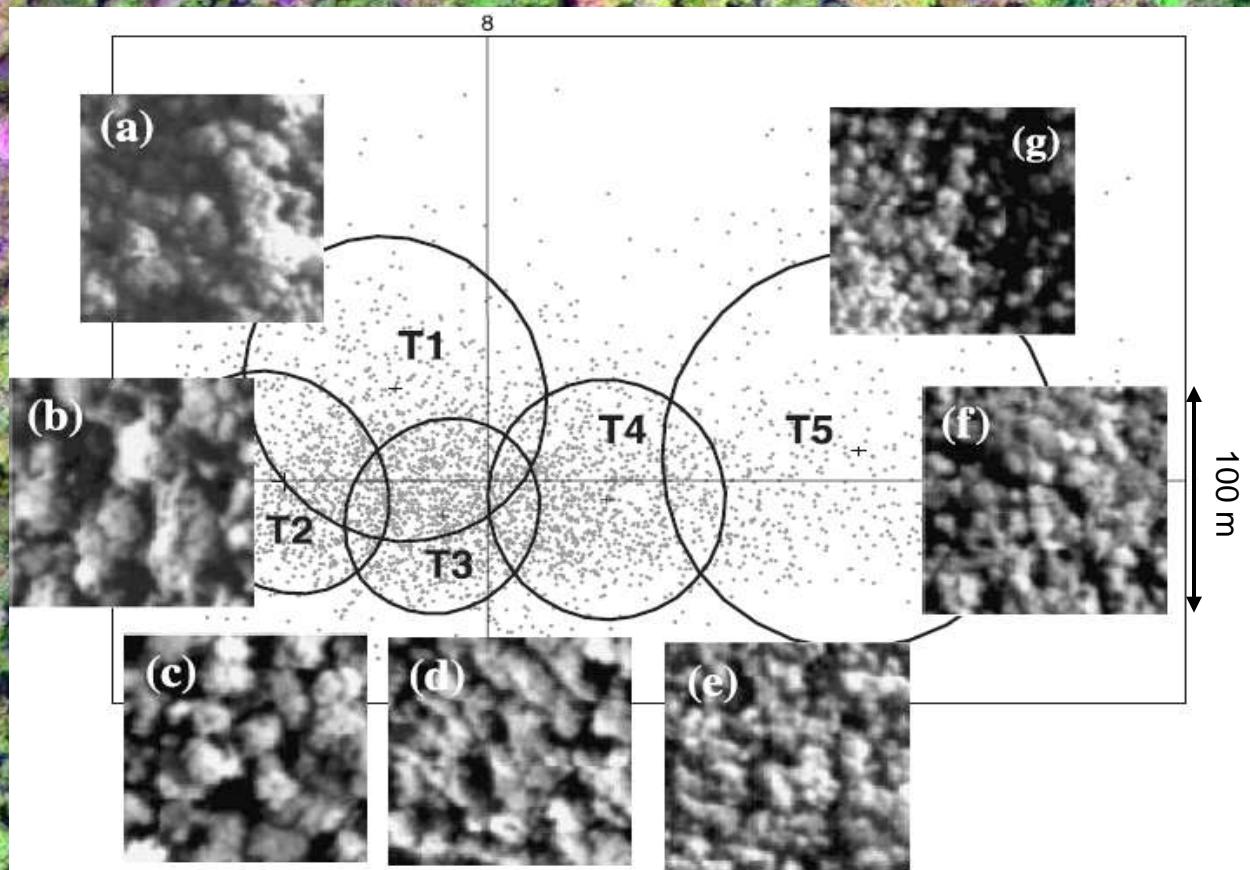
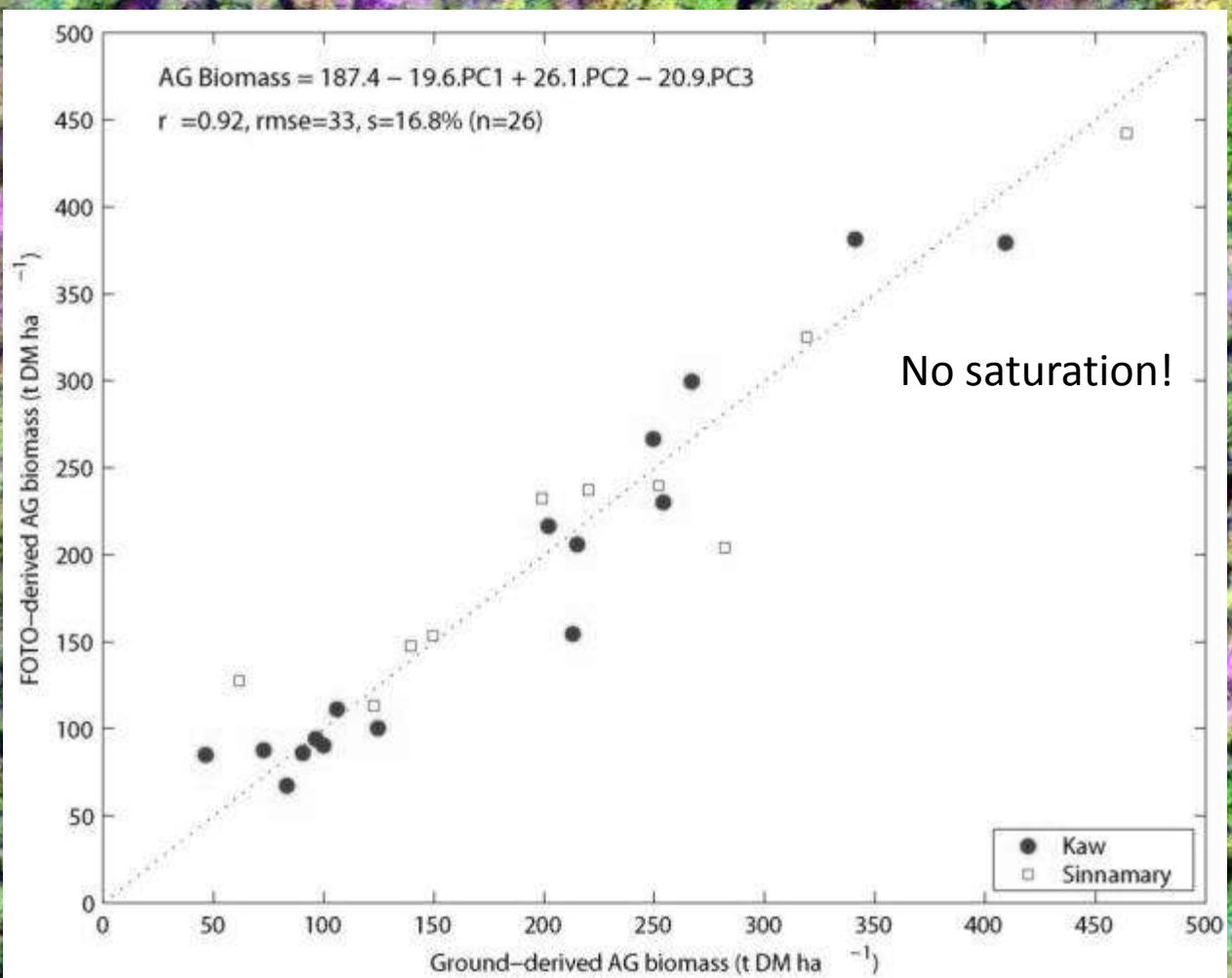


FOTO analysis on aerial photographs in French Guiana

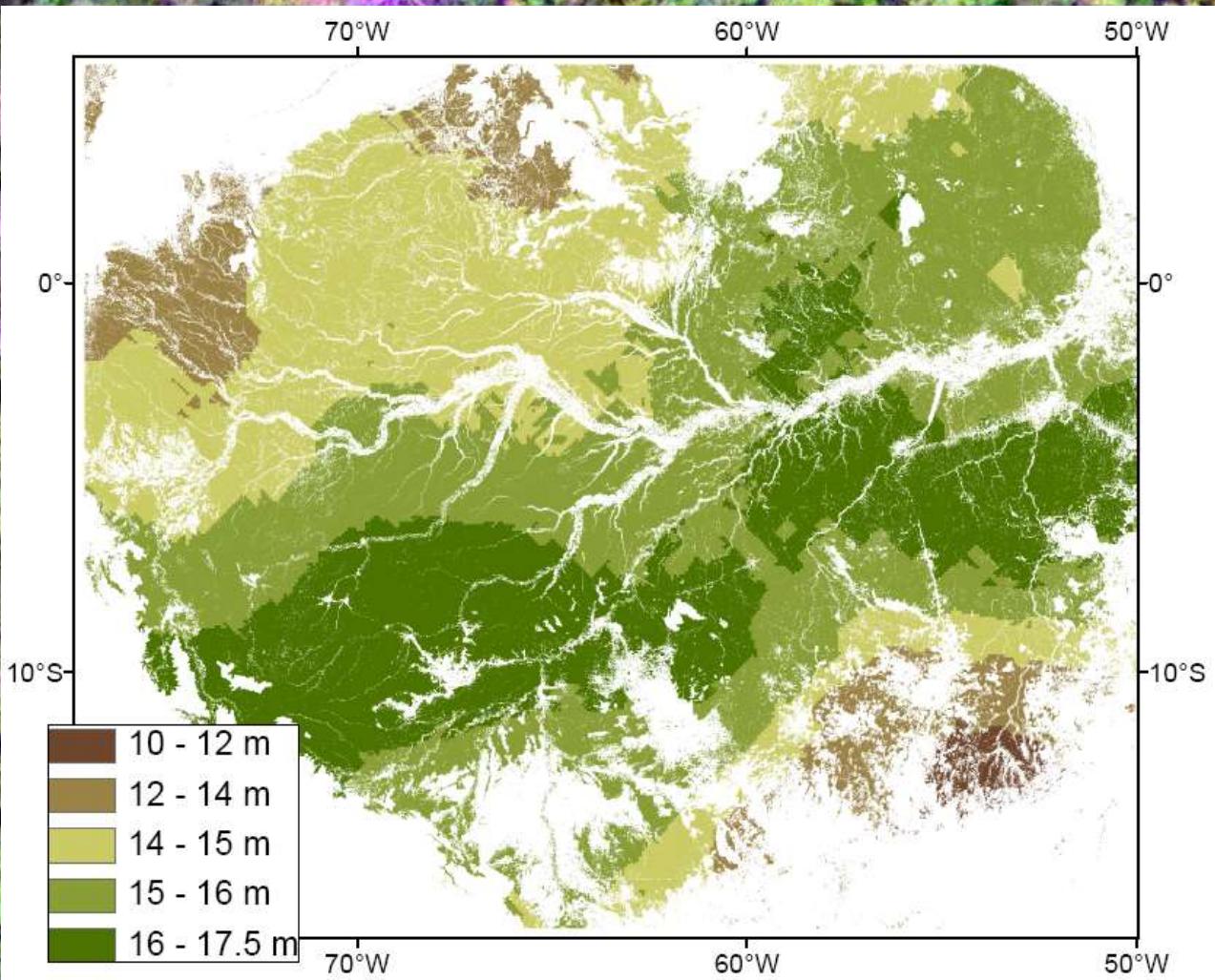
Relationships with forest parameters



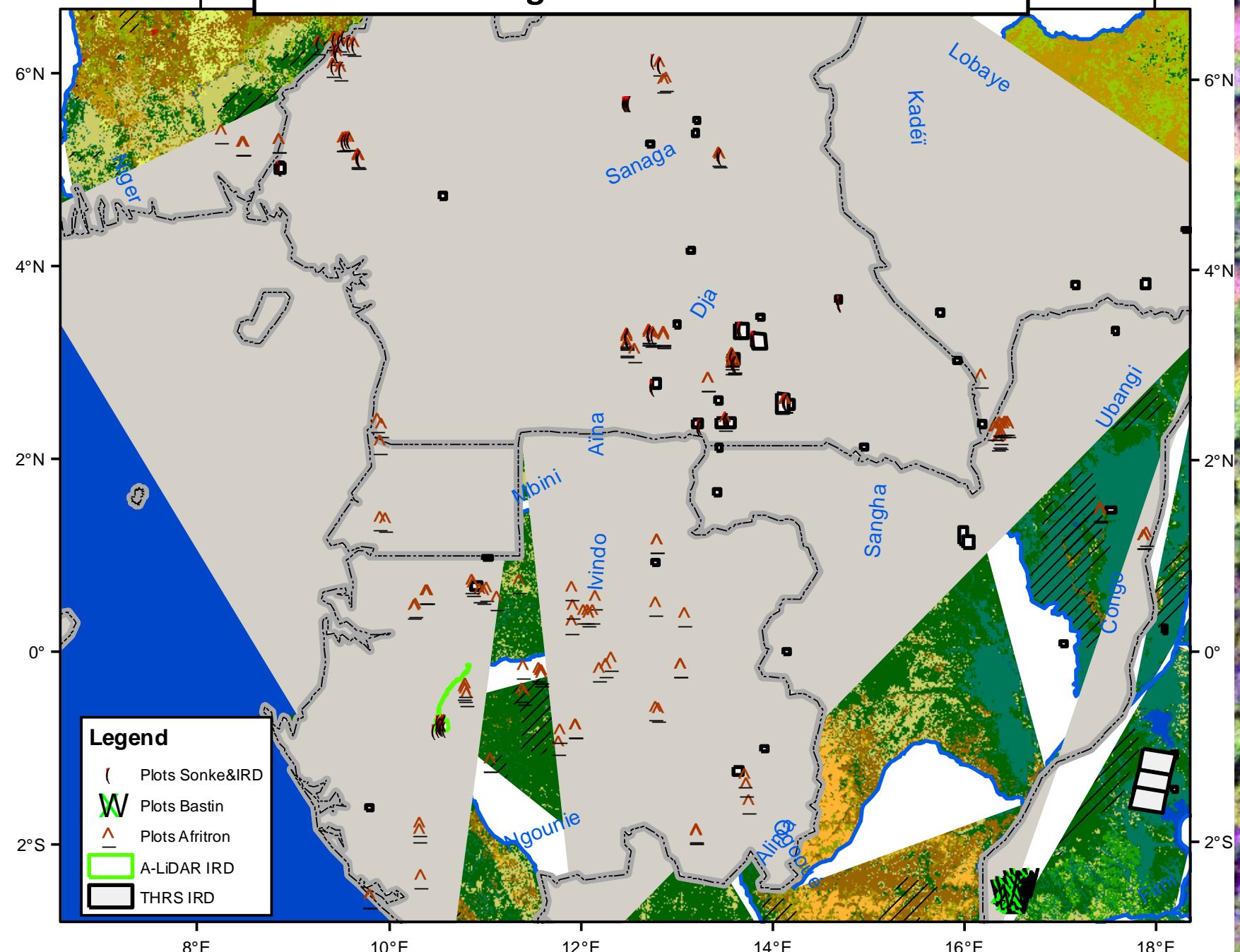
Biomass prediction using Ikonos imagery in mangrove stands; French Guiana

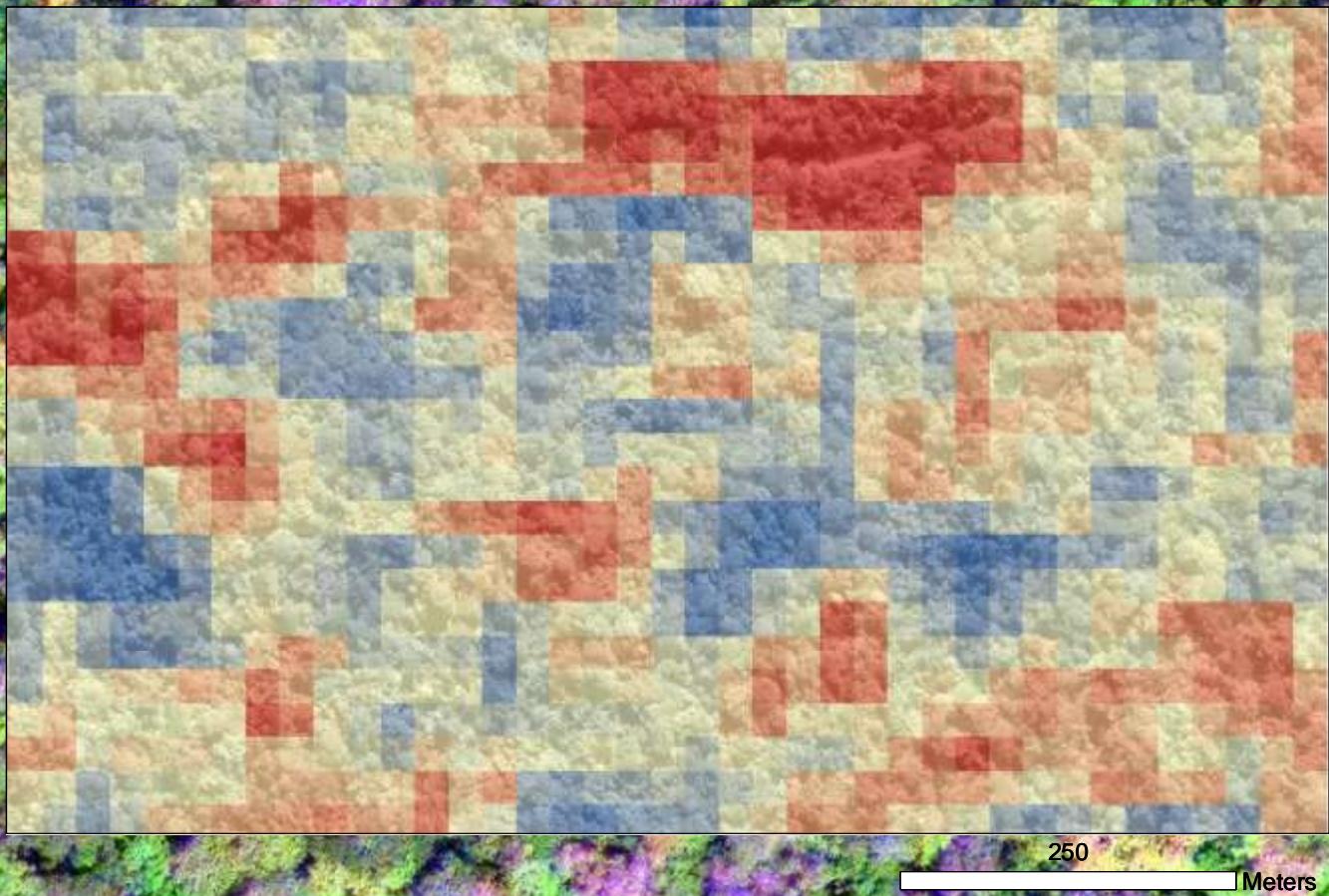
Large scale application

maps of apparent crown size and canopy heterogeneity



Towards a large scale calibration in Africa

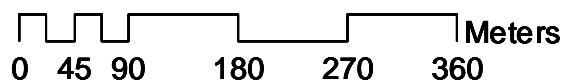
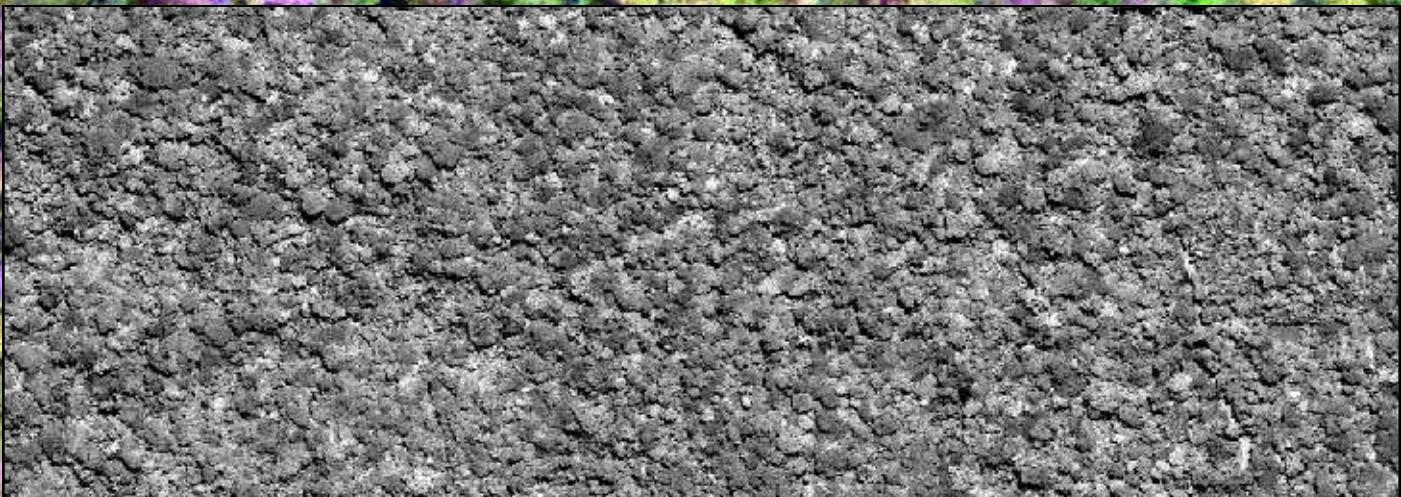




	vz	sv	sz	year
--	----	----	----	------

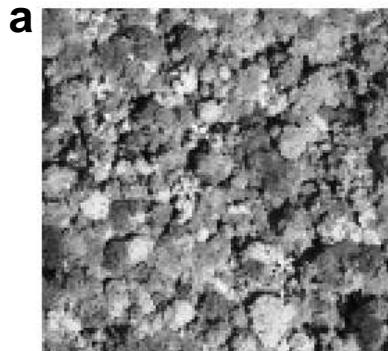
2	15.07558	162.8582	34.72709	2000
4	24.15956	42.2848	28.16477	2000
1	10.09665	92.1472	33.16828	2002
3	13.56898	120.1528	37.70374	2002
9	27.00608	7.2147	31.49029	2006
8	24.97276	45.9589	31.6663	2007
7	23.22279	119.7254	33.18998	2008
5	17.16577	87.9187	21.56988	2009
6	17.17448	14.2949	26.0551	2009

Issue 1: Instrumental effects

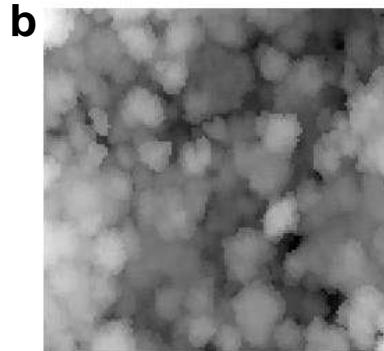


VZ	SV	SZ	year
2	15.07558	162.8582	34.72709
4	24.15956	42.2848	28.16477
1	10.09665	92.1472	33.16828
3	13.56898	120.1528	37.70374
9	27.00608	7.2147	31.49029
8	24.97276	45.9589	31.66663
7	23.22279	119.7254	33.18998
5	17.16577	87.9187	21.56988
6	17.17448	14.2949	26.0551

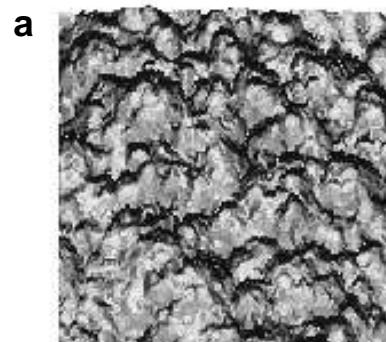
Instrumental effects



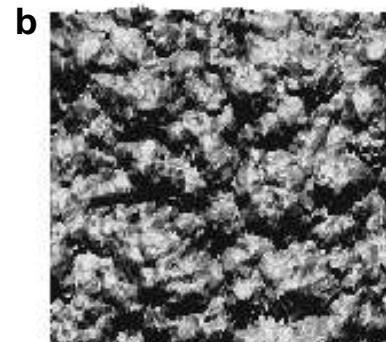
Ikonos VHR



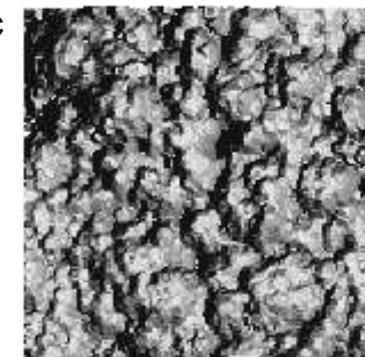
LiDAR



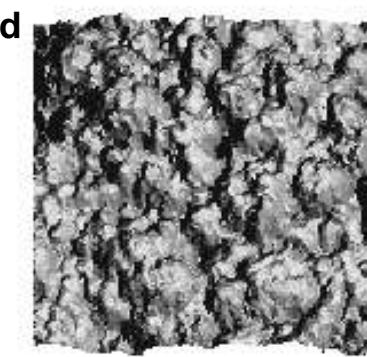
$\phi_{s-v} = 0^\circ; \theta_V = 9^\circ; \theta_S = 59^\circ$



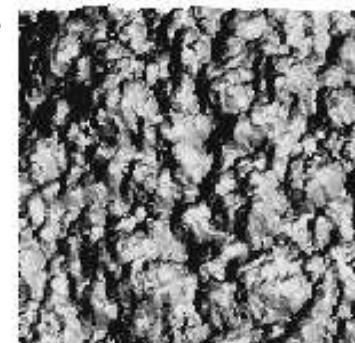
$\phi_{s-v} = 180^\circ; \theta_V = 9^\circ; \theta_S = 59^\circ$



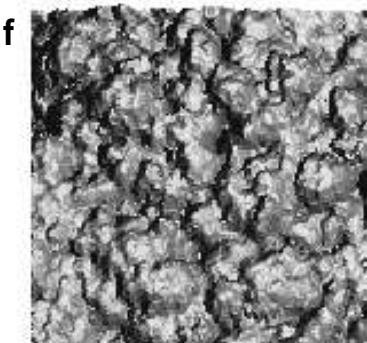
$\phi_{s-v} = 80^\circ; \theta_V = 3^\circ; \theta_S = 59^\circ$



$\phi_{s-v} = 80^\circ; \theta_V = 15^\circ; \theta_S = 59^\circ$

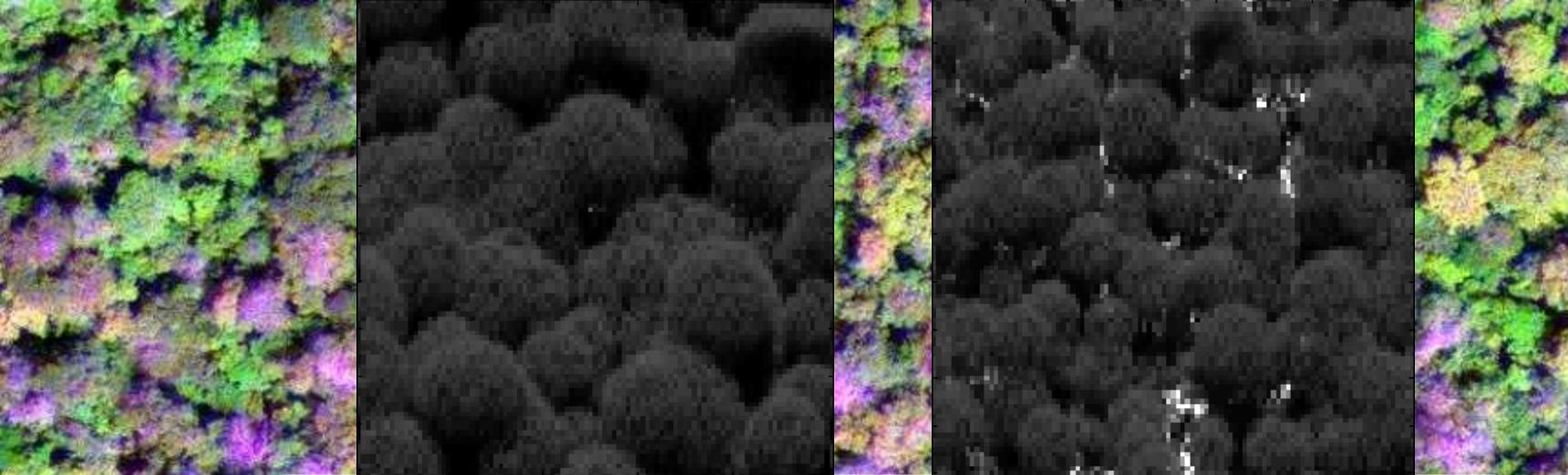


$\phi_{s-v} = 80^\circ; \theta_V = 9^\circ; \theta_S = 47^\circ$

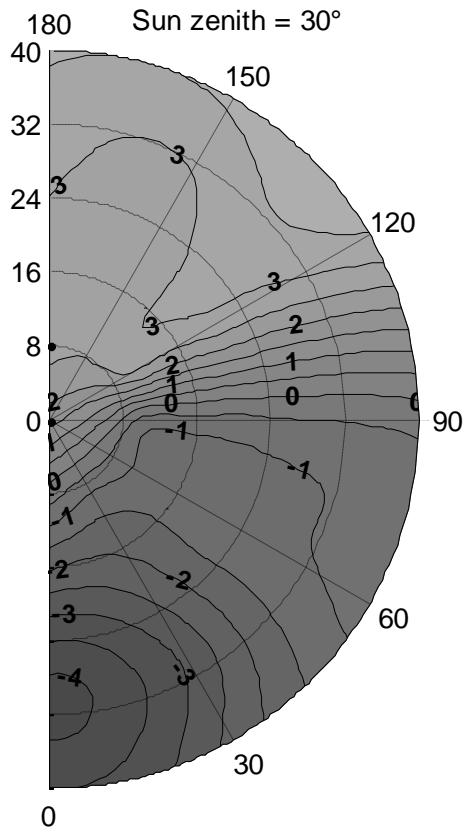


$\phi_{s-v} = 80^\circ; \theta_V = 9^\circ; \theta_S = 71^\circ$

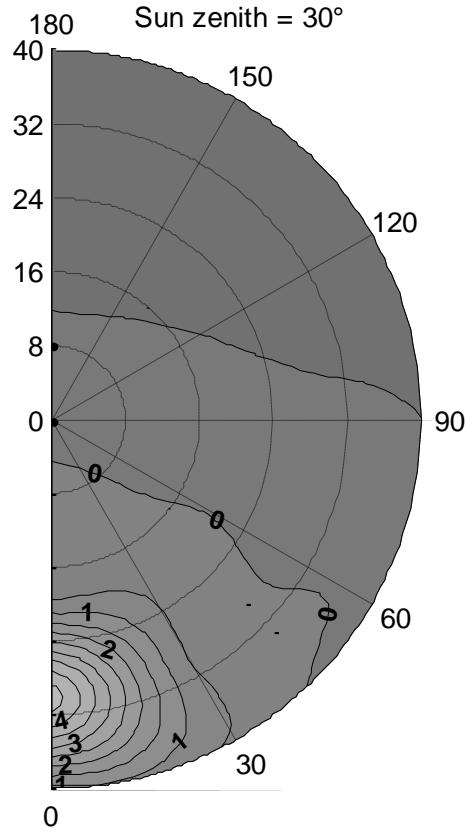
Typical examples of
extreme configurations
using hillshade effects on
LiDAR surface models



DART simulated BTF

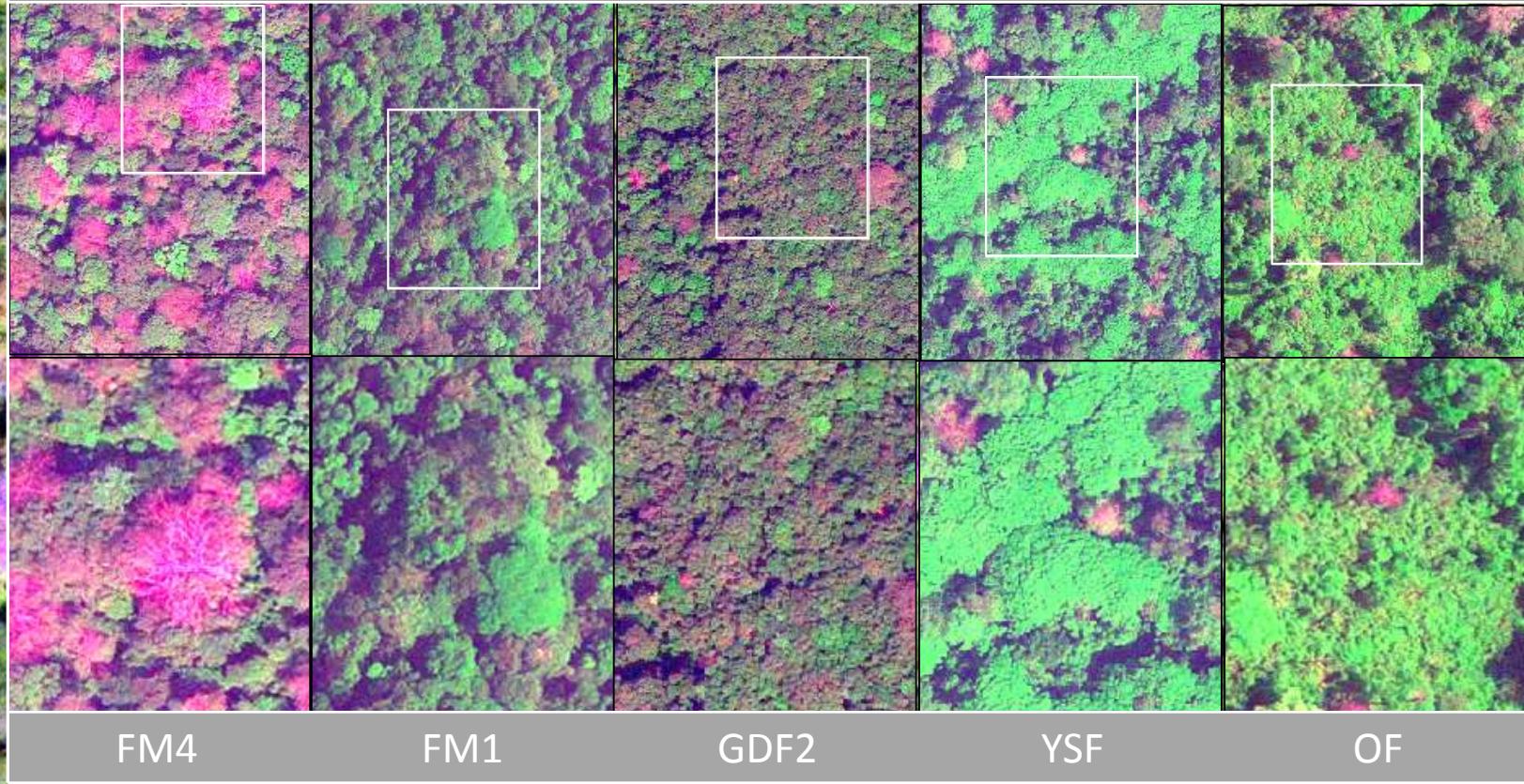


DART simulated BRDF



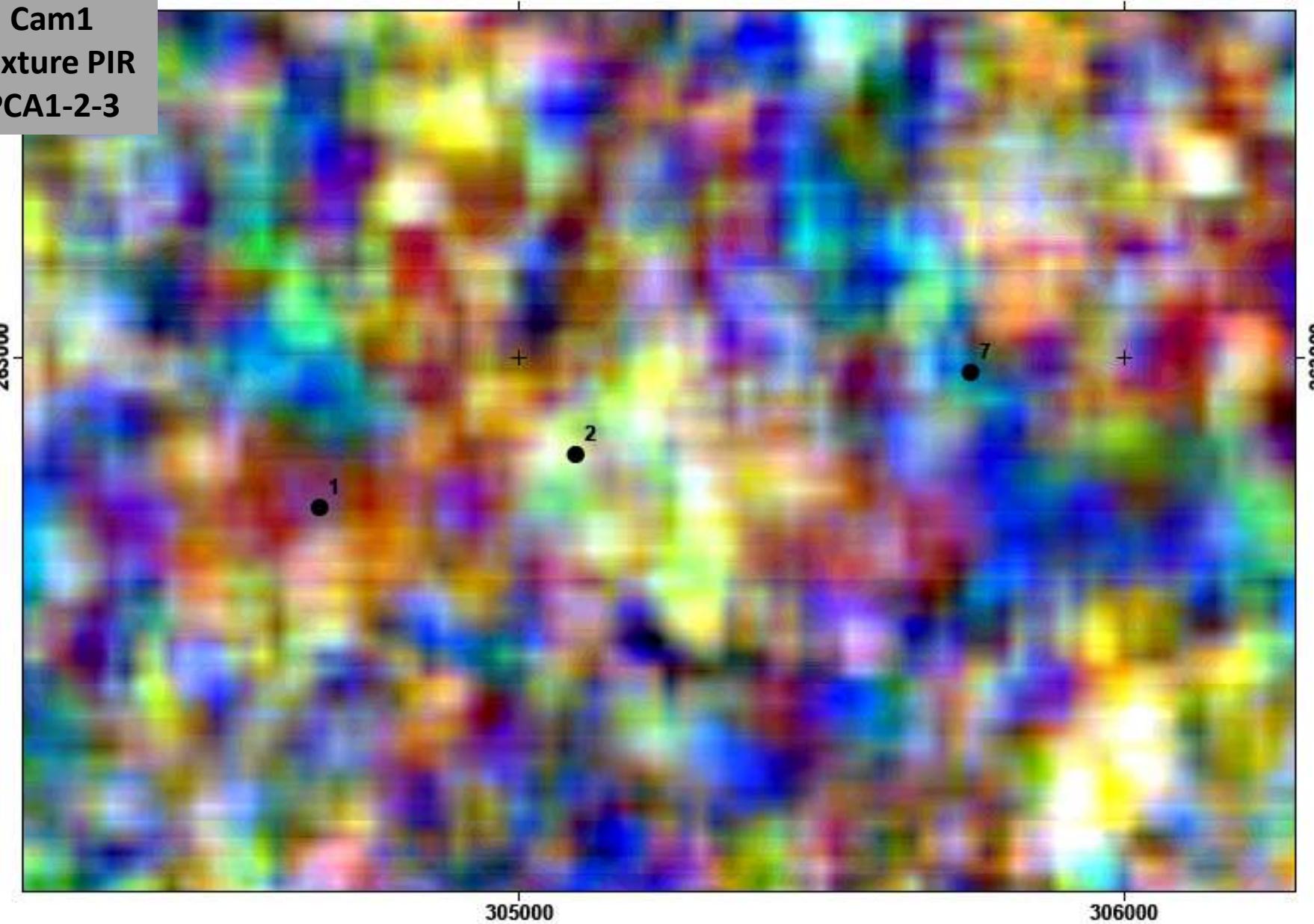
Issue 2: Structural variations

Photointerpretation of GeoEye Image (0.5 m)

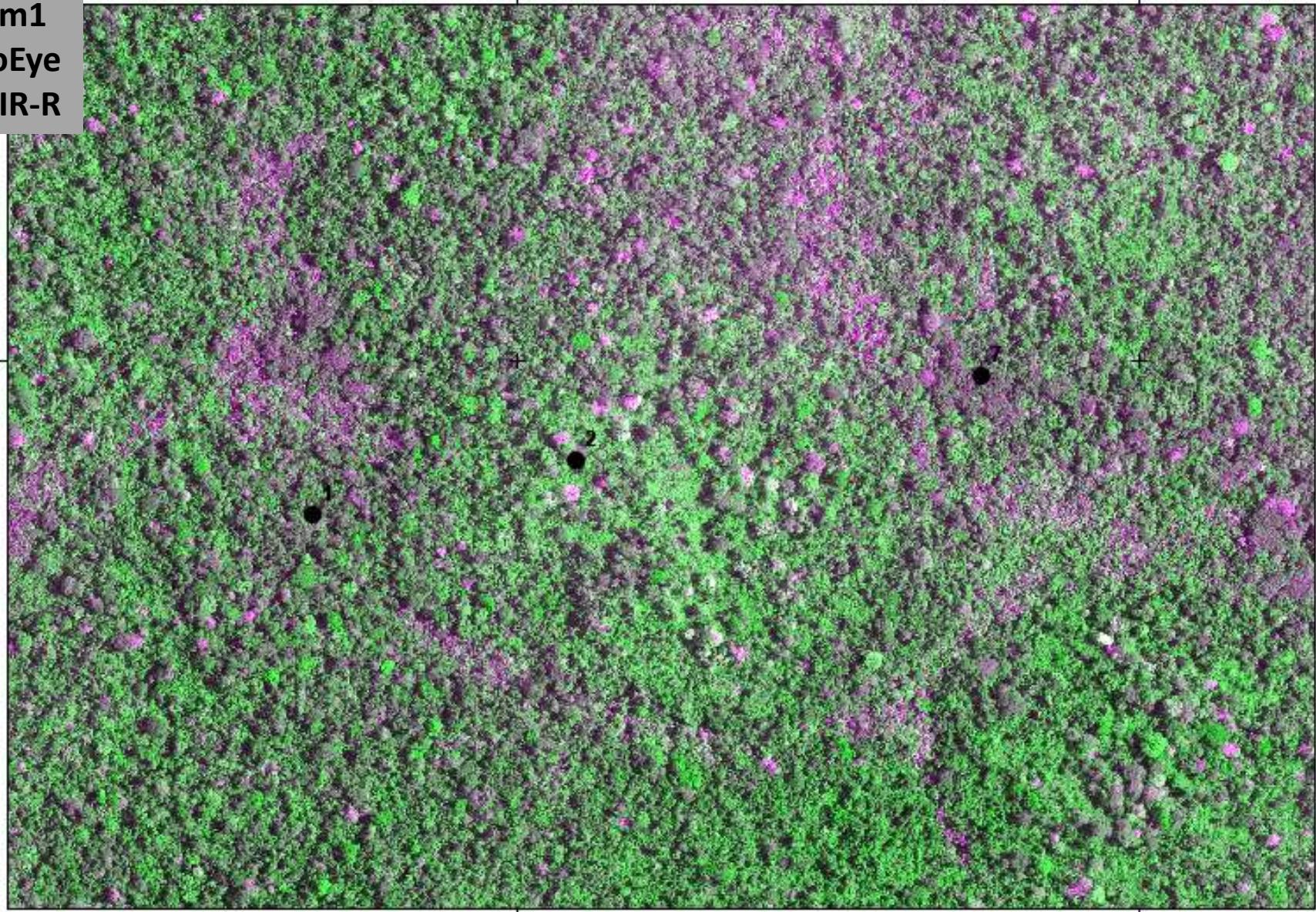


Cam1

Texture PIR
PCA1-2-3



Cam1
GeoEye
R-PIR-R



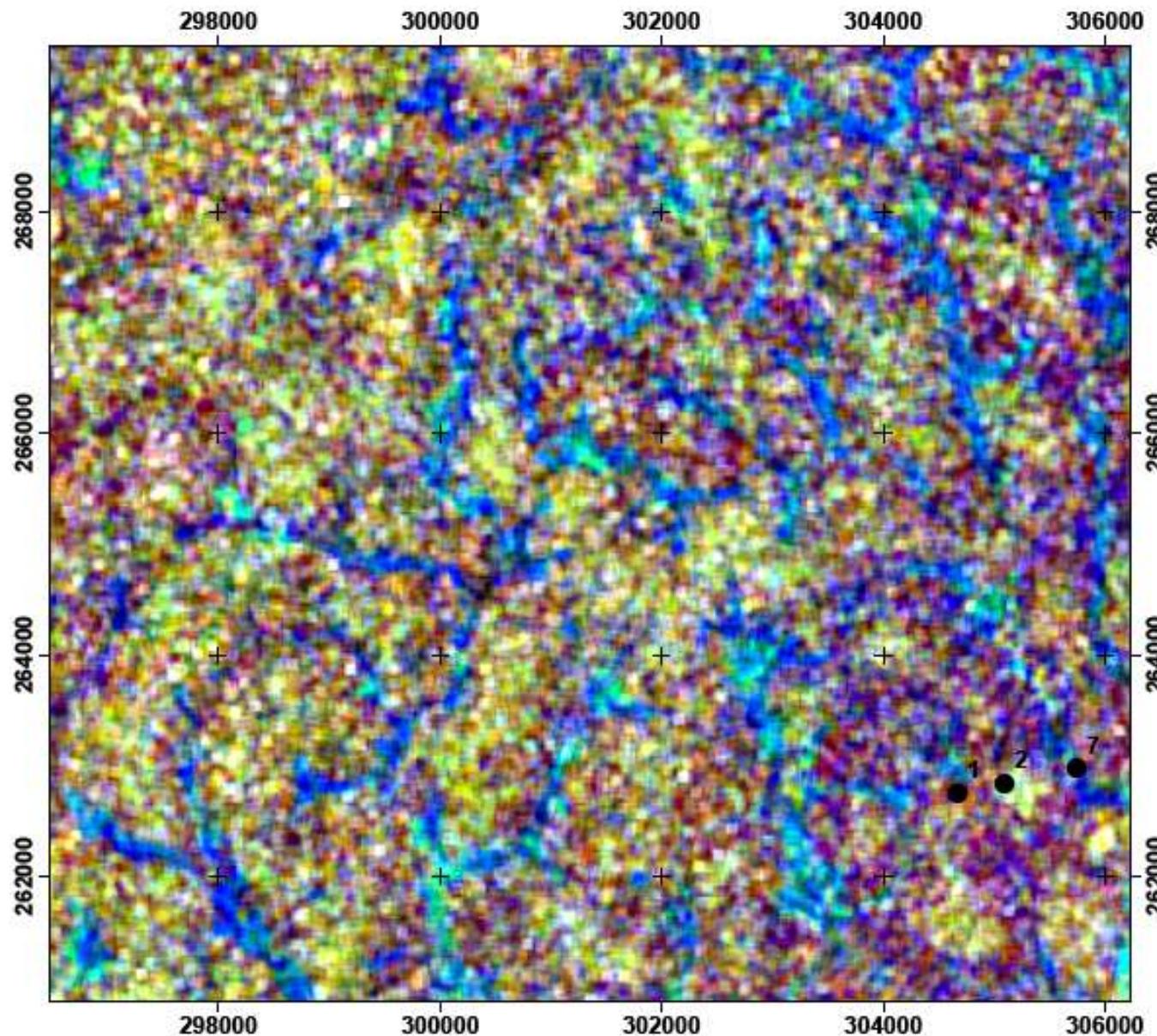
305000

306000

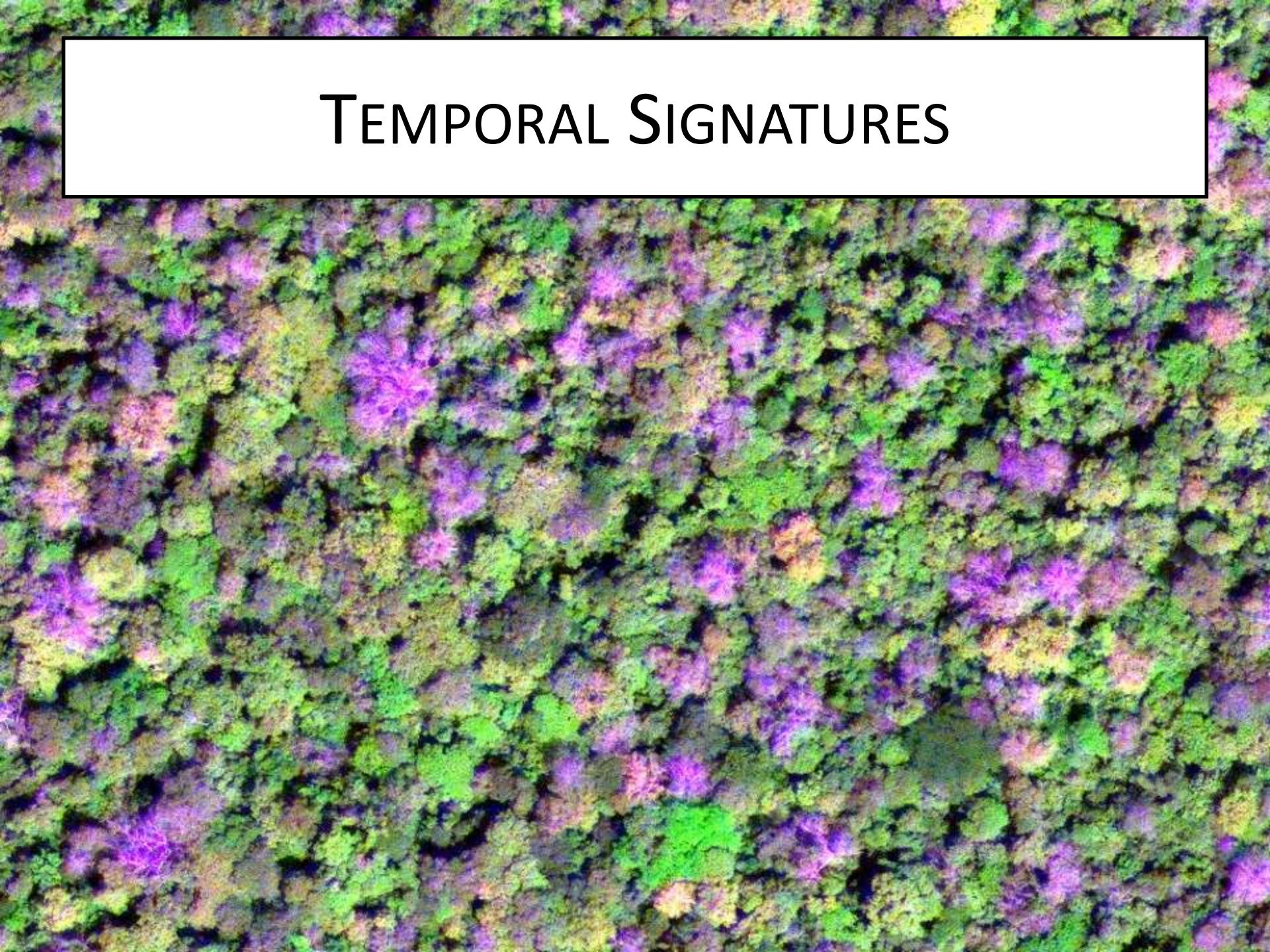
Cam1

Texture PIR

PCA1-2-3



TEMPORAL SIGNATURES



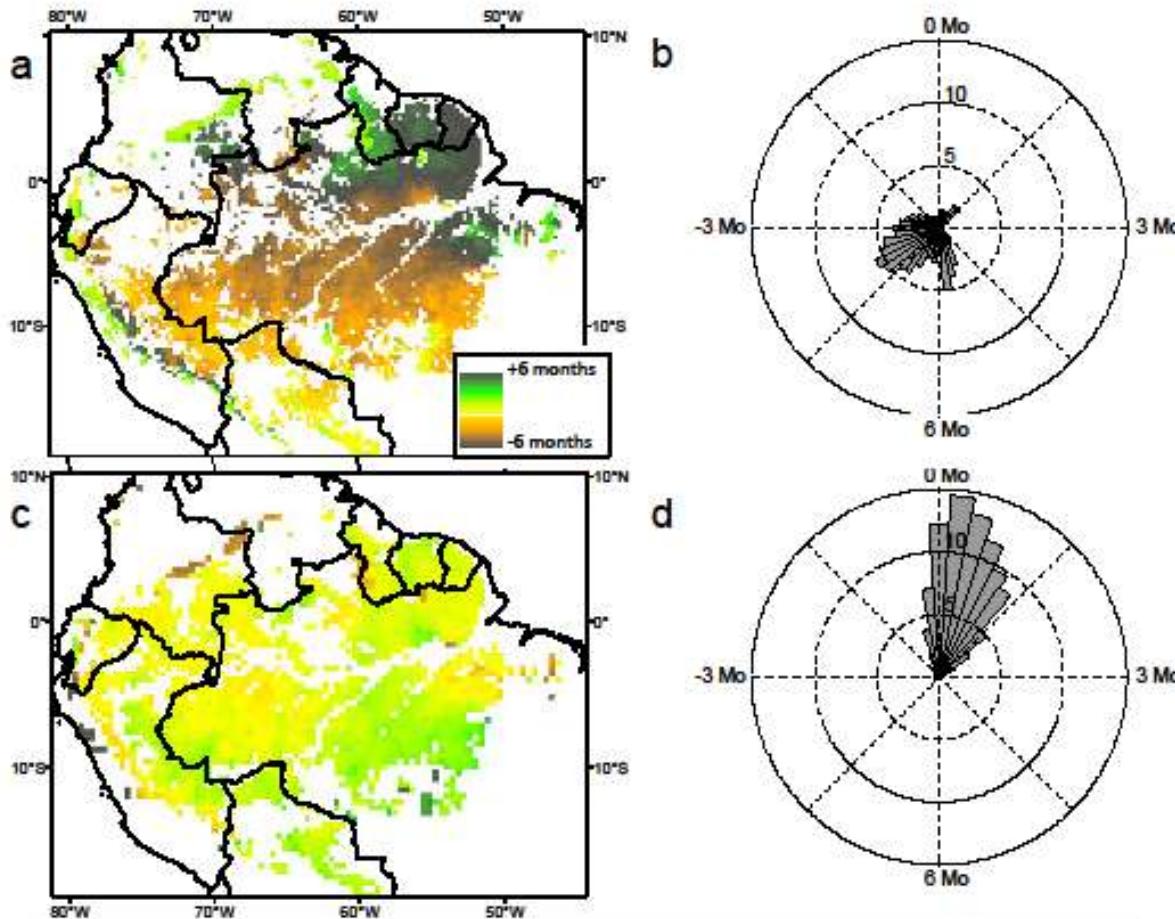


Figure 4. Maps and histograms (in %) of the seasonal phase shift between vegetation index (MODIS - EVI) and climate variables across Amazonia. (a, b) Seasonal phase shift with TRMM rainfall index. (c, d) Seasonal phase shift with GOES radiation (insolation) index. Areas in white are either non-forest or not significantly seasonal and/or correlated with the climate index.

(Bradley et al., GCB 2011)

- Field plots
- Literature
- THR

GeoEye

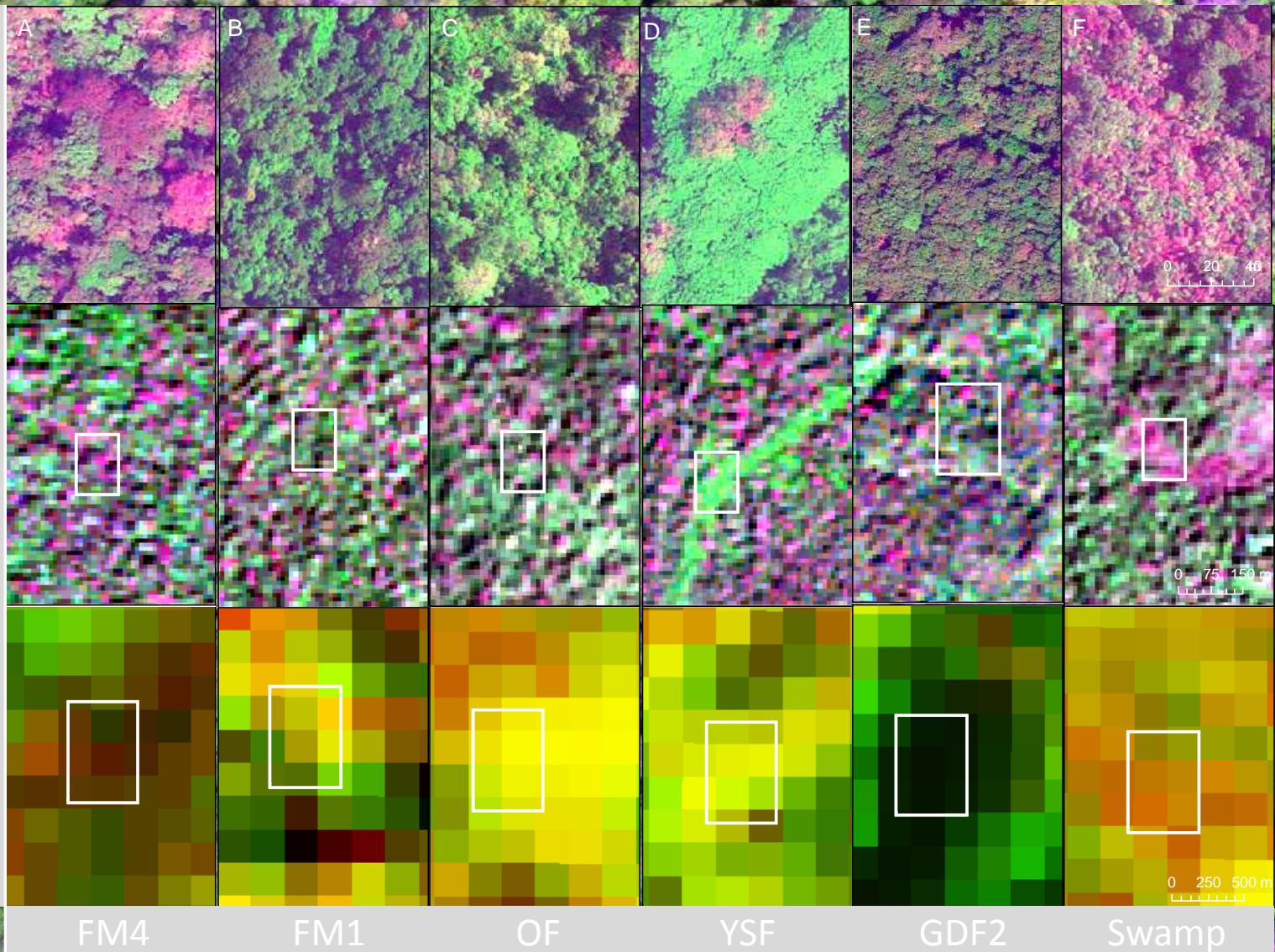
- Discrimination of contrasted forest types

SPOT

- ROI definition
- Deciduous %

MODIS

- Phenology
- Classification



Courtesy G. Viennois

