

Remotely sensed green-up trends in Europe (1989-2007)

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What is phenology?

Phenology for ECV & EBV

Remotely sensed data, the NDVI

NDVI2

NDVI3

NDVI4

NDVI5

NDVI6

NDVI7

NDVI8

NDVI9

Problem statement

Methods

Methods

Metrics compared to ground observations

Mean phenological metrics

Mean metrics over methods

Trends of green-up dates

Conclusions

What is phenology?

- ▶ Phenology is the study of recurring life cycle events such as bird migration, budburst of trees, flowering or fruit ripening.
- ▶ First observations related to cultural events. First scientific networks from 1882 in an agricultural context.



(a) Budburst



(b) Apple flowering

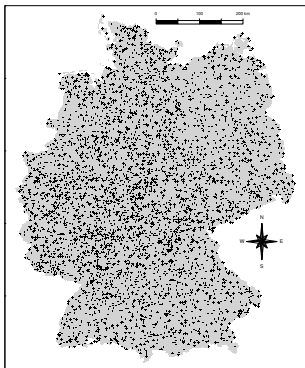


(c) Leaf colouring

- ▶ Strong indicator of climate change impact on e.g. vegetation and strong link to global carbon sequestration

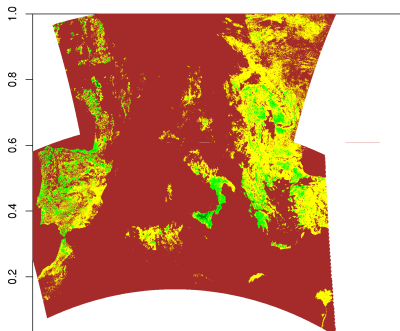
Phenology for ECV & EBV

- ▶ Identified as important variable for climate and biodiversity assessment, species traits
- ▶ Phenological monitoring done via ground networks and remotely sensed
- ▶ Long time series from ground networks, but large-scale and area-wide only remotely sensed

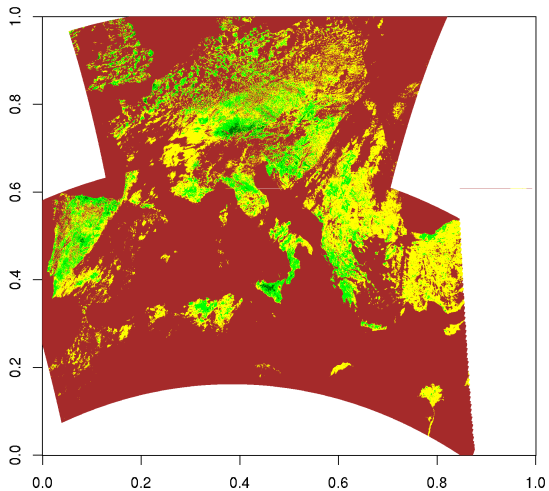


Remotely sensed data, the NDVI

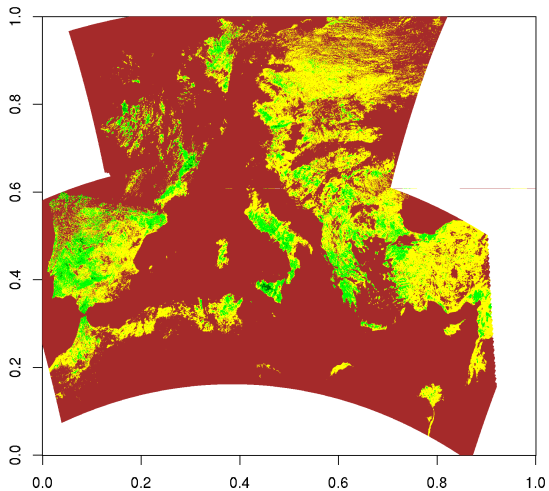
- ▶ Daily observations of the Normalized Difference vegetation Index
- ▶ Influenced by clouds, atmospheric haze, viewing angle, sun position etc.
- ▶ Range of satellite products (Landsat, MODIS, Spot) with different space-time resolutions
- ▶ Long time series from NOAA AVHRR (since 1981)



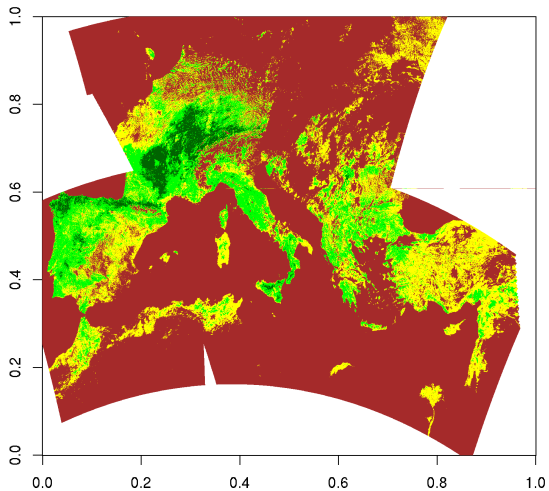
NDVI over time



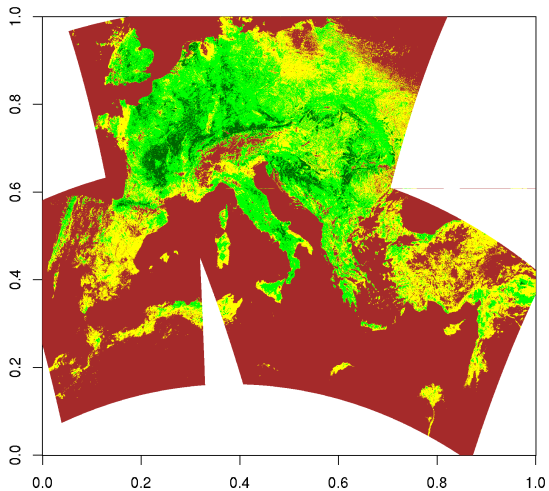
NDVI over time



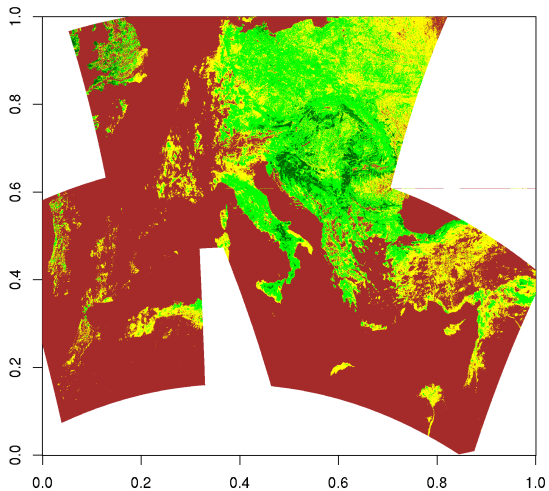
NDVI over time



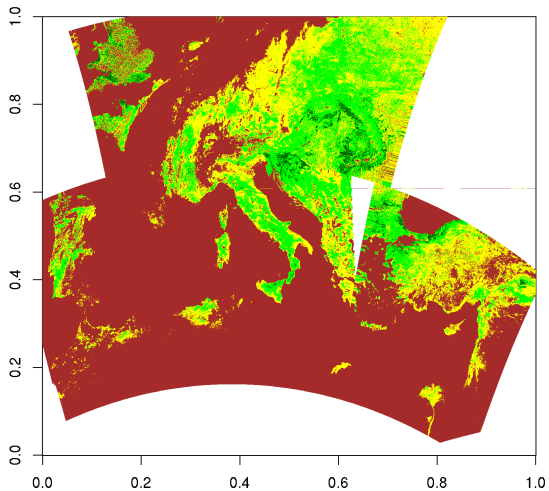
NDVI over time



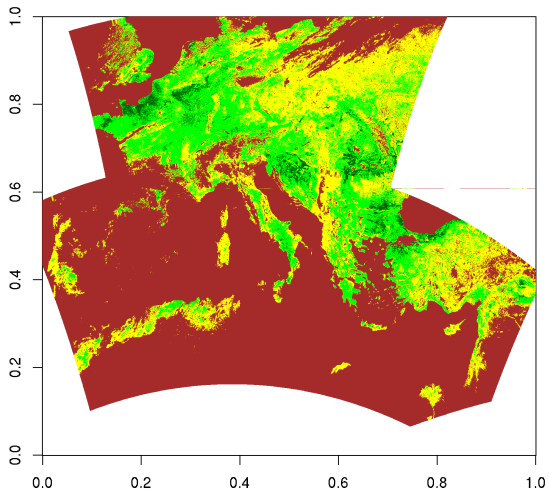
NDVI over time



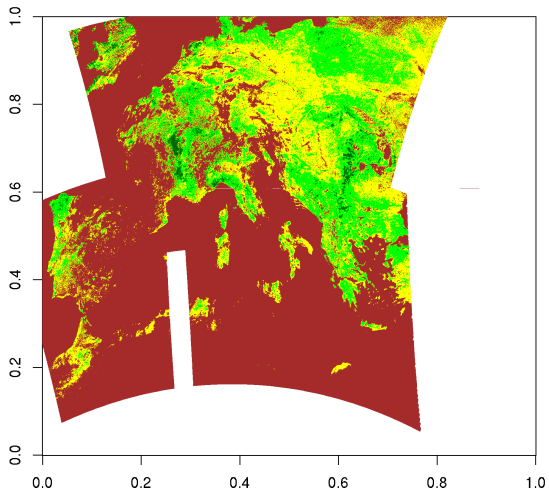
NDVI over time



NDVI over time



NDVI over time

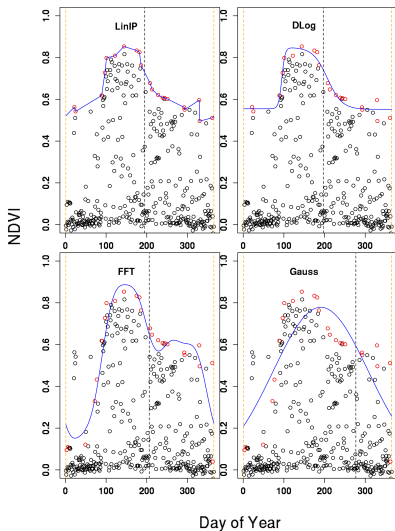


Problem statement

- ▶ No universally accepted method for extracting phenological metrics
- ▶ Use of different observation sets / NDVI products
- ▶ Incoherent validation against ground observations
- ▶ => Does this effect phenological trend estimates ?

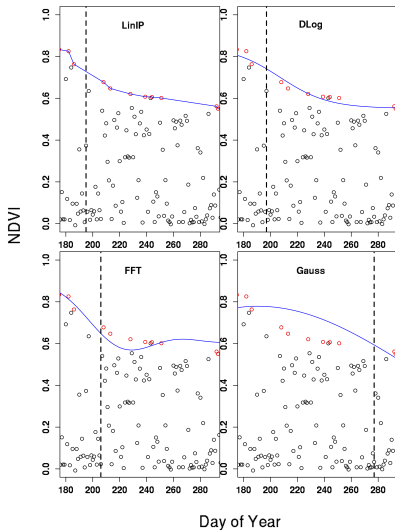
Methods

- ▶ Dynamic filtering, approximating and interpolating methods



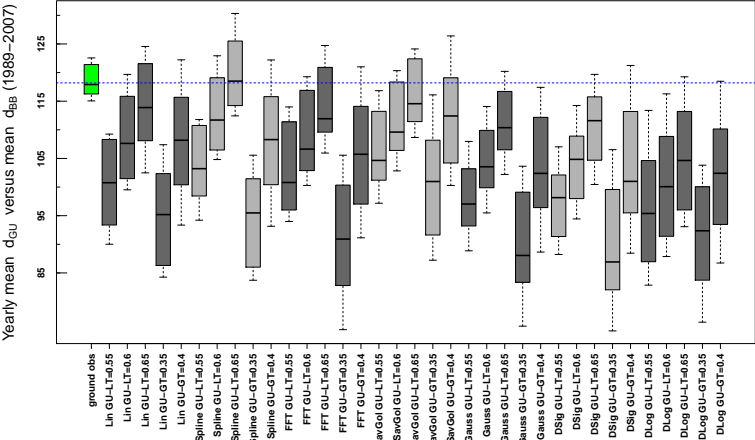
Methods

- ▶ Substantial differences between methods extracting phenological metrics



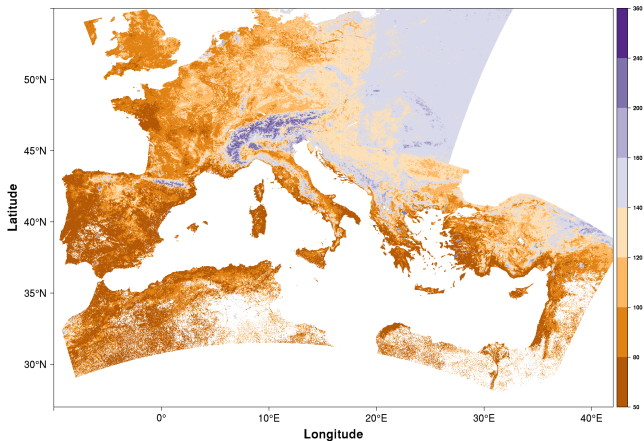
Metrics compared to ground observations

▶ Remotely sensed metrics in line with ground observations



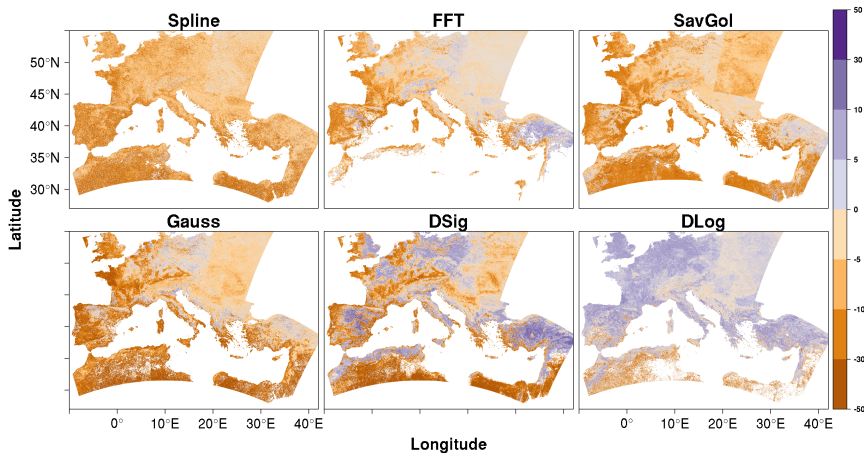
Mean phenological metrics

- ▶ Mean e.g. green-up dates vary spatially according to climatic factors



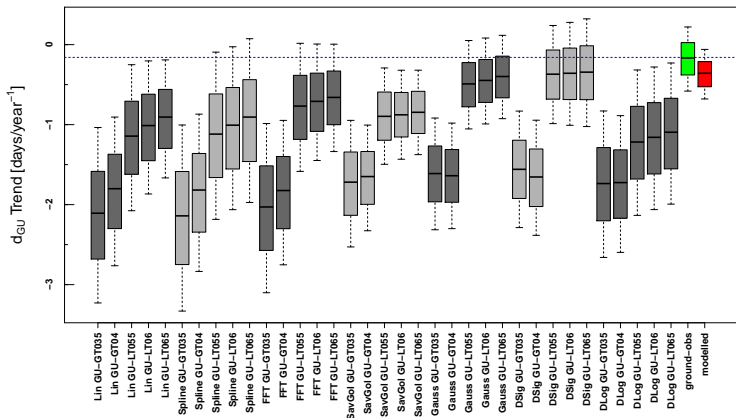
Mean metrics methods

- ▶ Substantial variance between methods and between land-cover



Trends of green-up dates

- ▶ Trend towards earlier green-up over all methods
- ▶ Trend differences between methods minor



Conclusions

- ▶ Metrics between methods differ substantially for single years
- ▶ Metrics between methods differ substantially for land-cover classes
- ▶ Trend estimates are more affected by threshold rather than methods
- ▶ Spatial resolution has a considerable effect on derived green-up trends