

Red-edge satellite information improves early stress detection in forests

Jan U.H. Eitel ^{a,b}, Lee A. Vierling ^b, Marcy Litvak ^c, Dan Krofcheck ^c, Leo Stoscheck ^c

^a McCall Outdoor Science School, University of Idaho, McCall, ID 83638, USA

^b Geospatial Laboratory for Environmental Dynamics, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-1135, USA

^c University of New Mexico, Biology Department, Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001, USA



McCall Outdoor Science School
an experience for all learners

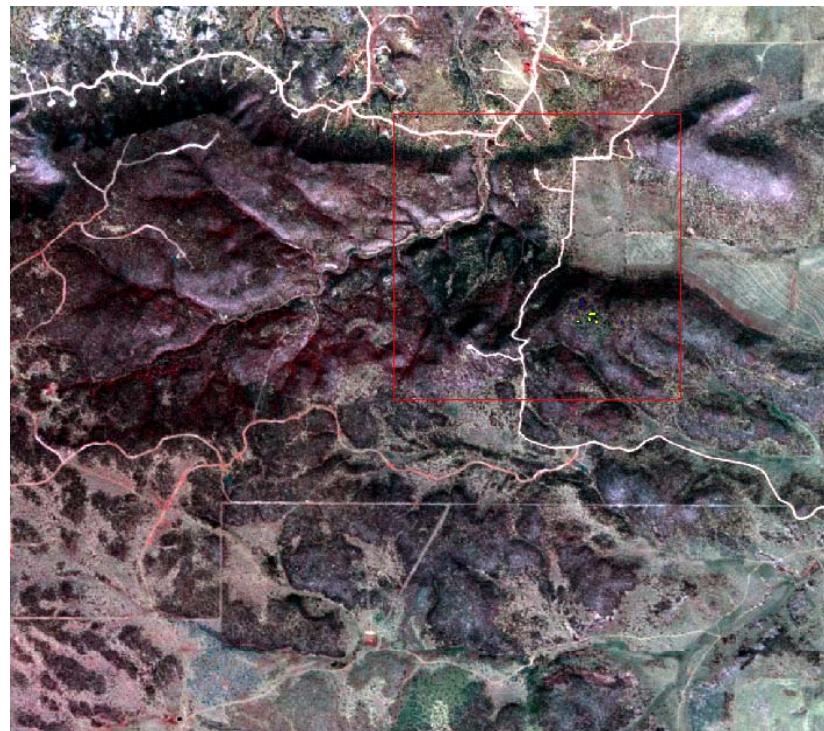


Introduction



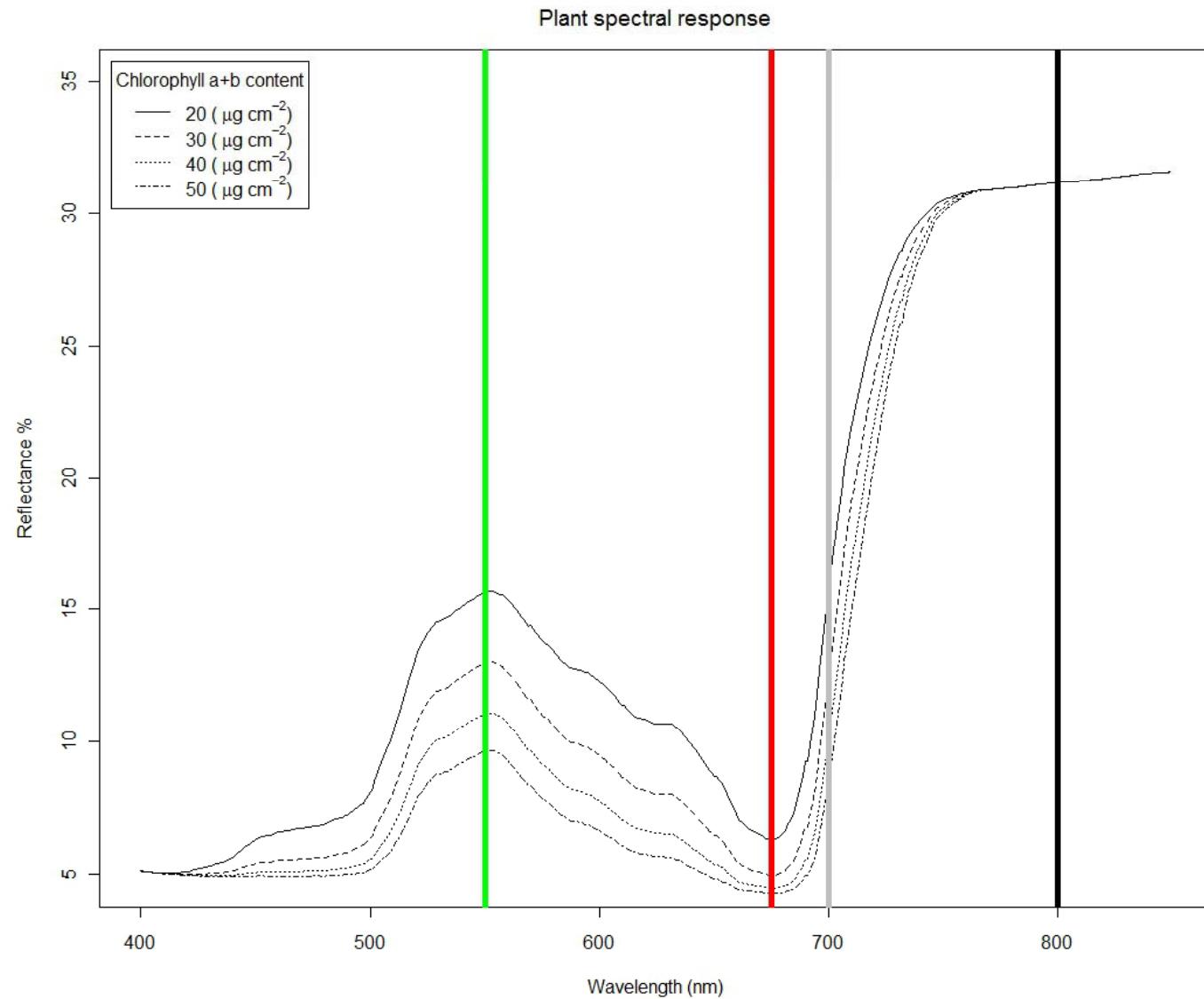
Credit: Leo Stoscheck

Introduction (cont.)



Credit: RapidEye

Introduction (cont.)



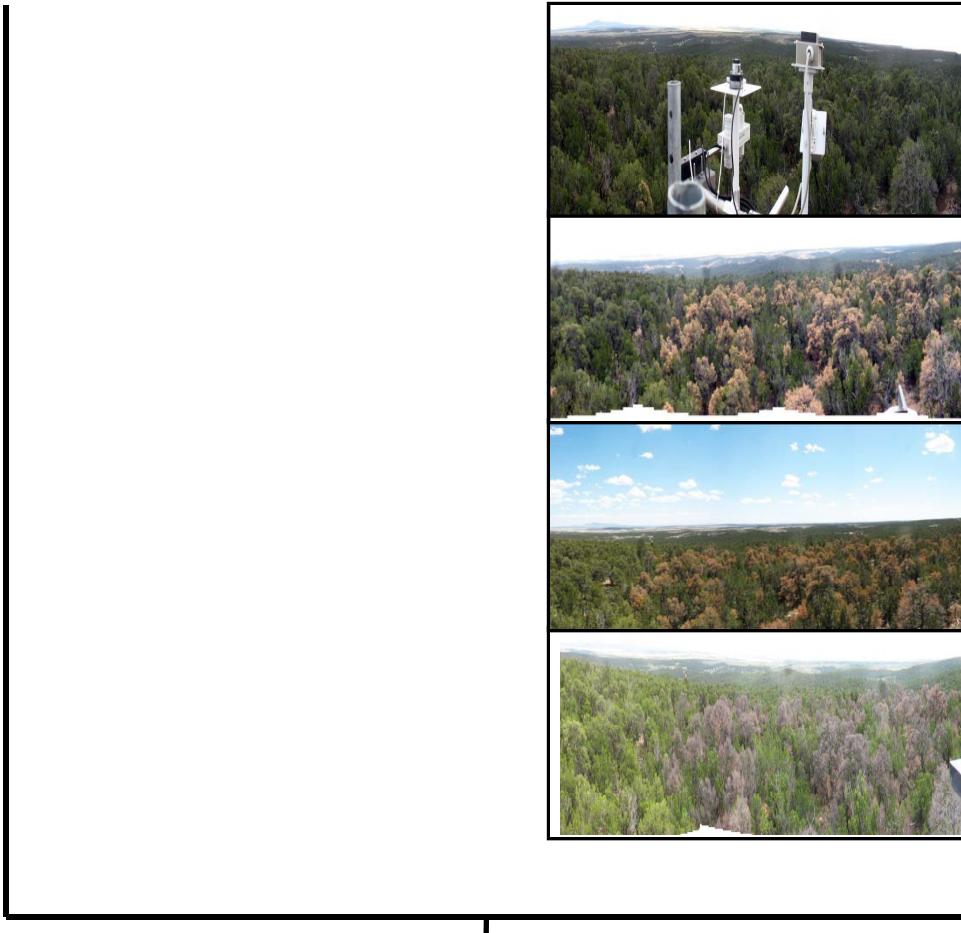
Objective

The overall goal of this study was to test if broadband, red-edge information from satellites improves early stress detection in forests



Methods

Control

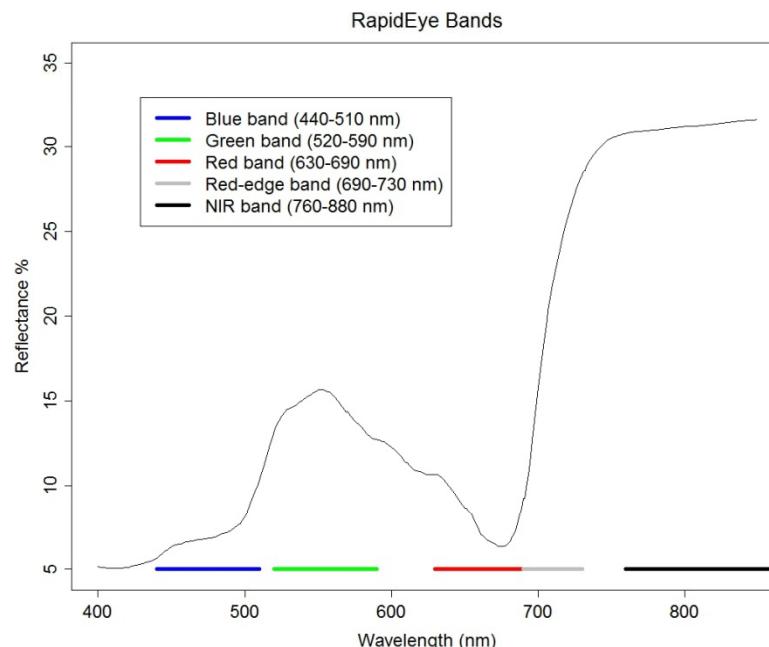


Treatment

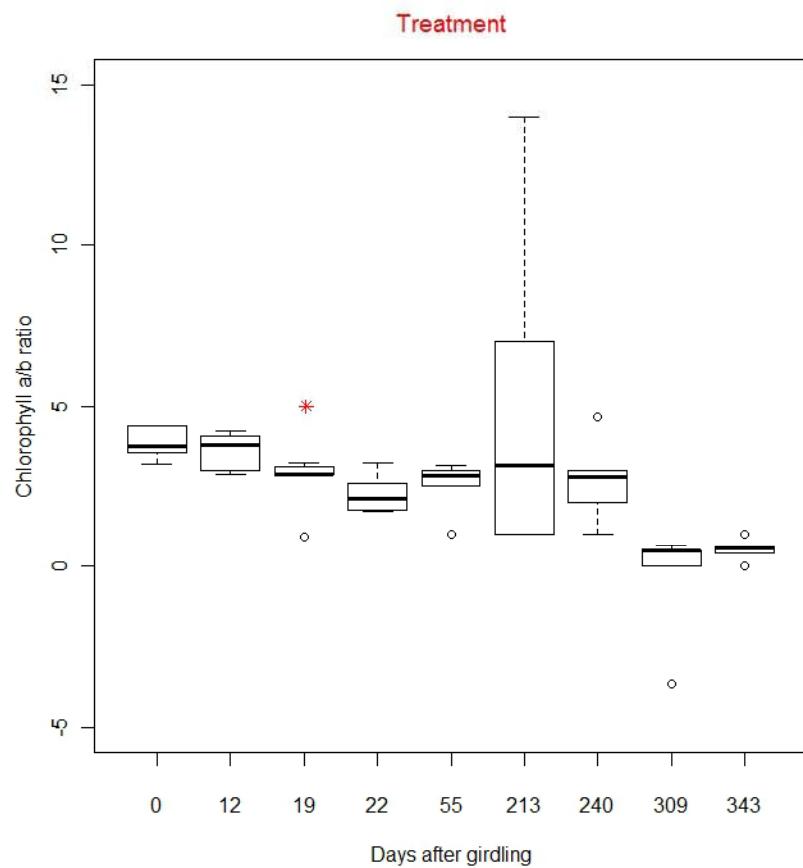
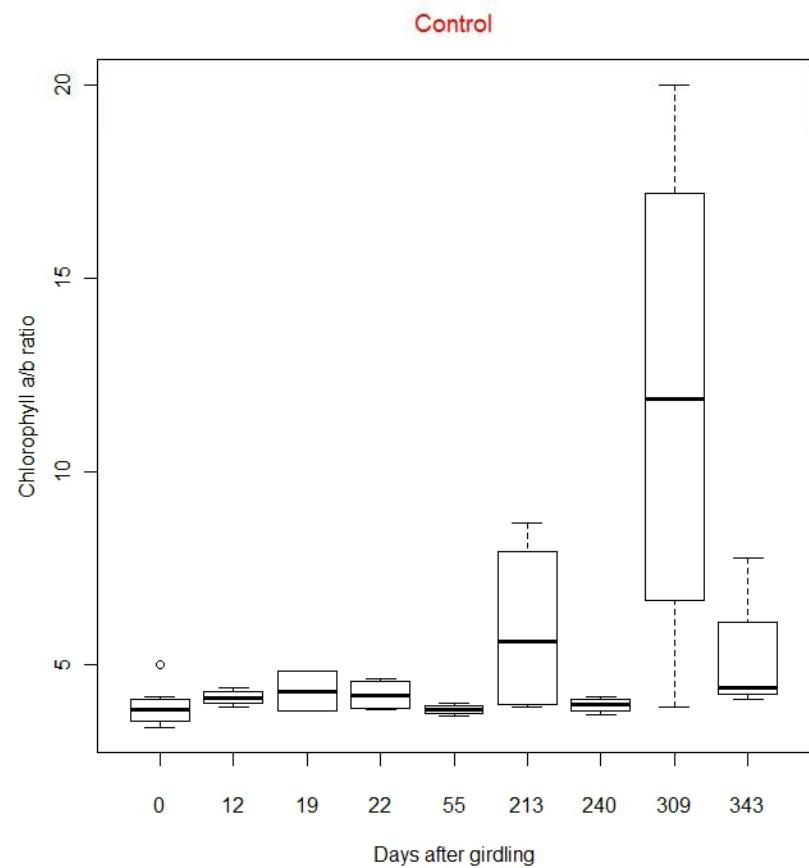
- Chlorophyll a/b ratio
- 16 satellite images between 7-Sept-09 to 21-Sept-2010

Methods (cont.)

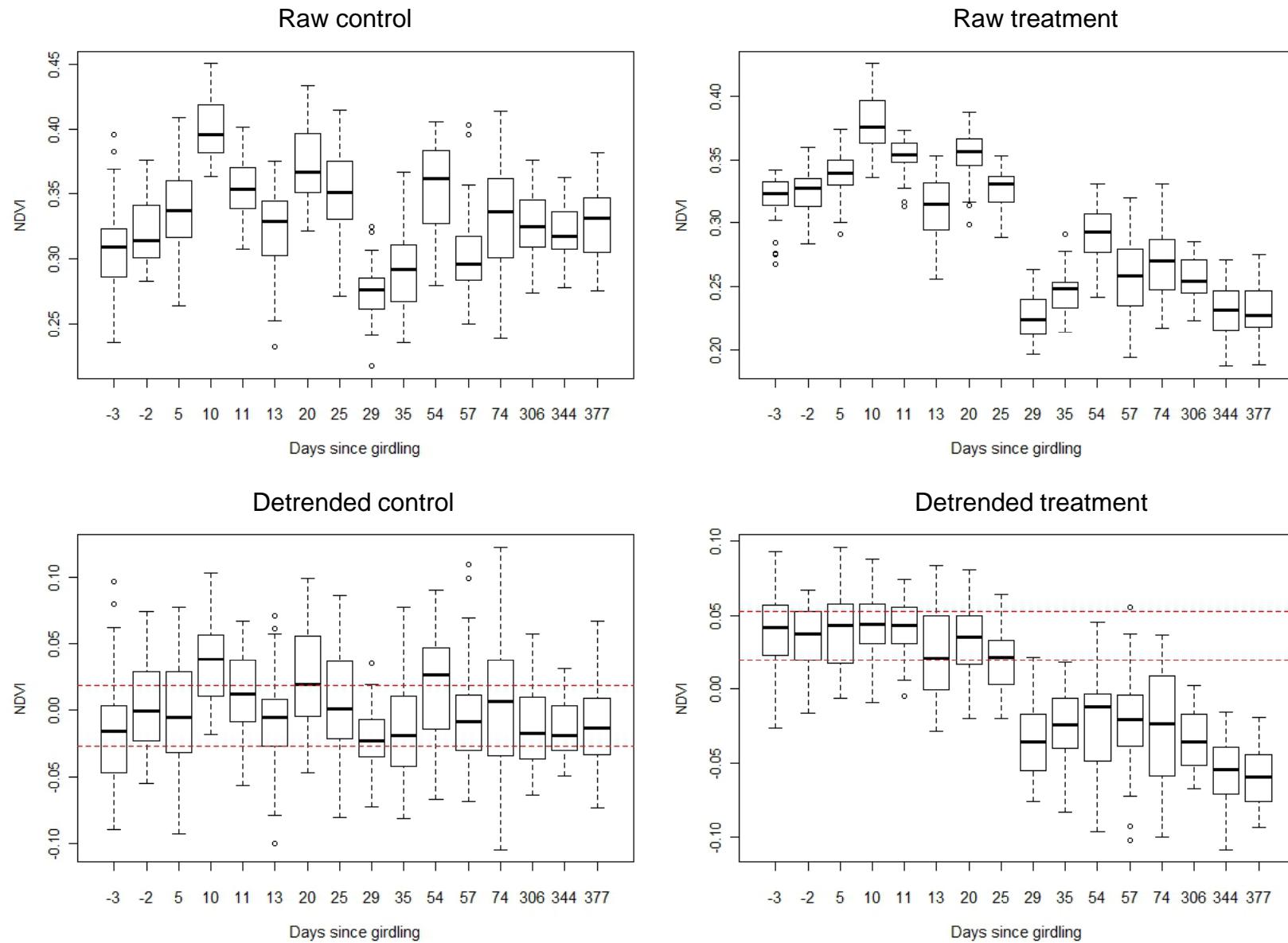
| Vegetation Index | Equation | Reference |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) | $NDVI = \frac{(R_{band5} - R_{band3})}{(R_{band5} + R_{band3})}$ | Rouse et al. (1974) |
| Green Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (GNDVI) | $GNDVI = \frac{(R_{band5} - R_{band2})}{(R_{band5} + R_{band2})}$ | Gitelson and Merzlyak (1998) |
| Normalized Difference Red-Edge Index (NDRE) | $NDRE = \frac{(R_{band5} - R_{band4})}{(R_{band5} + R_{band4})}$ | Barnes et al. (2000) |



Results and discussion

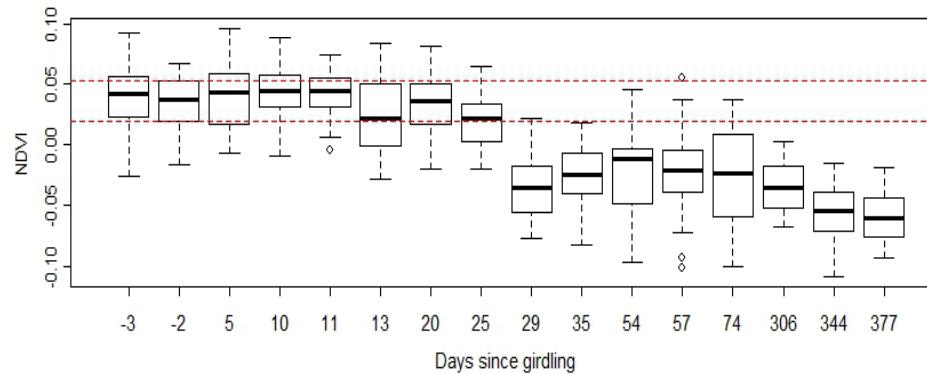


Results and discussion (cont.)



Results and discussion (cont.)

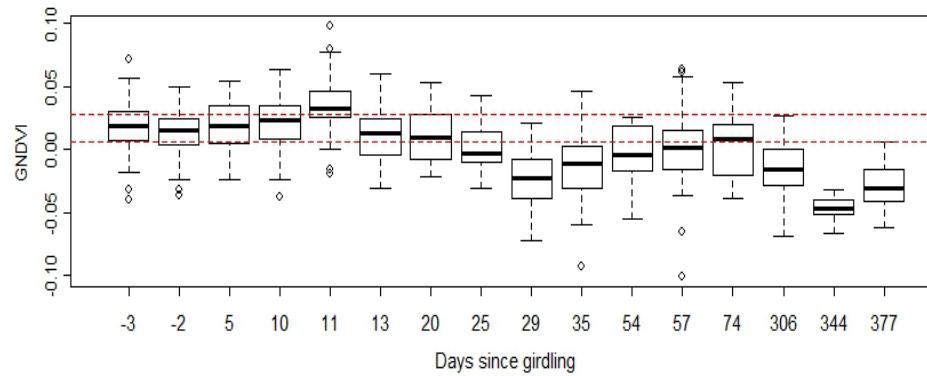
Red index



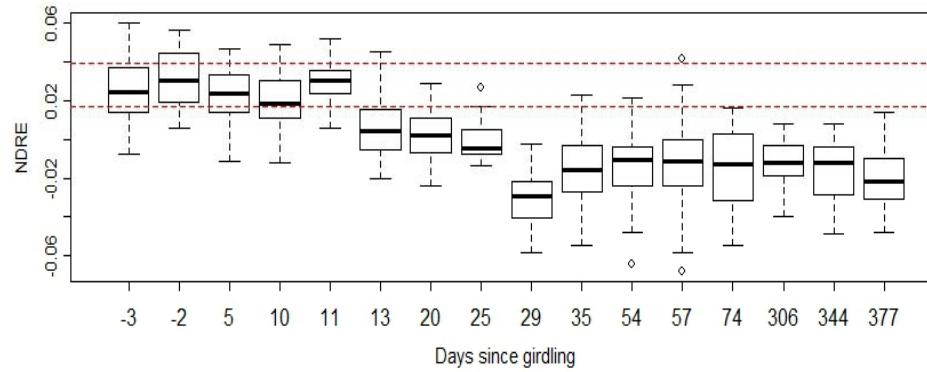
75th percentile

25th percentile

Green index

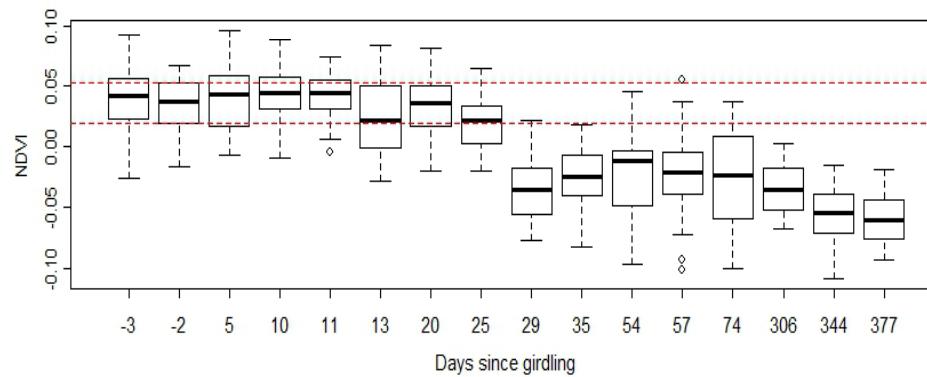


Red-edge index



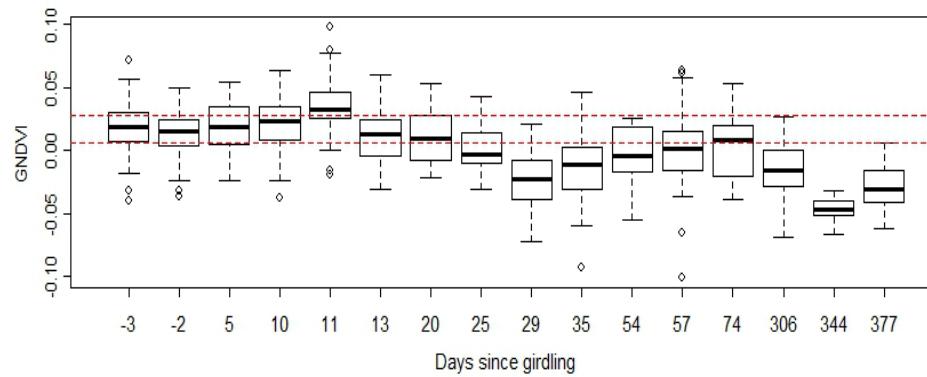
Results and discussion (cont.)

Red index



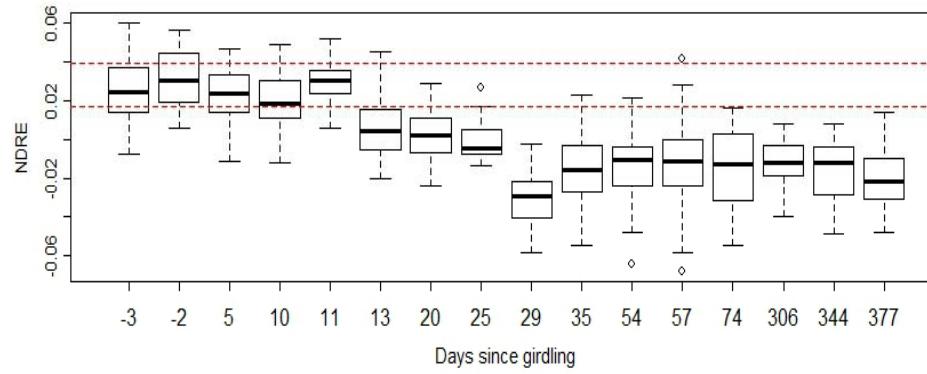
25-29 days

Green index



25-29 days

Red-edge index



11-13 days

Conclusion

Red-edge employing index detected stress after 11-13 days – up to 18 days earlier than traditional indices.

Red-edge information could be of great importance for improving forest health monitoring from satellites and should be considered when monitoring forest health in a changing climate



Acknowledgements

EPSCoR/MOSS for travel support, John McCallum, Leo Stoscheck, Urs Schulthess, Alan Ager, RapidEye, USDA-Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station



Contact: Jan Eitel (jeitel@vandals.uidaho.edu)

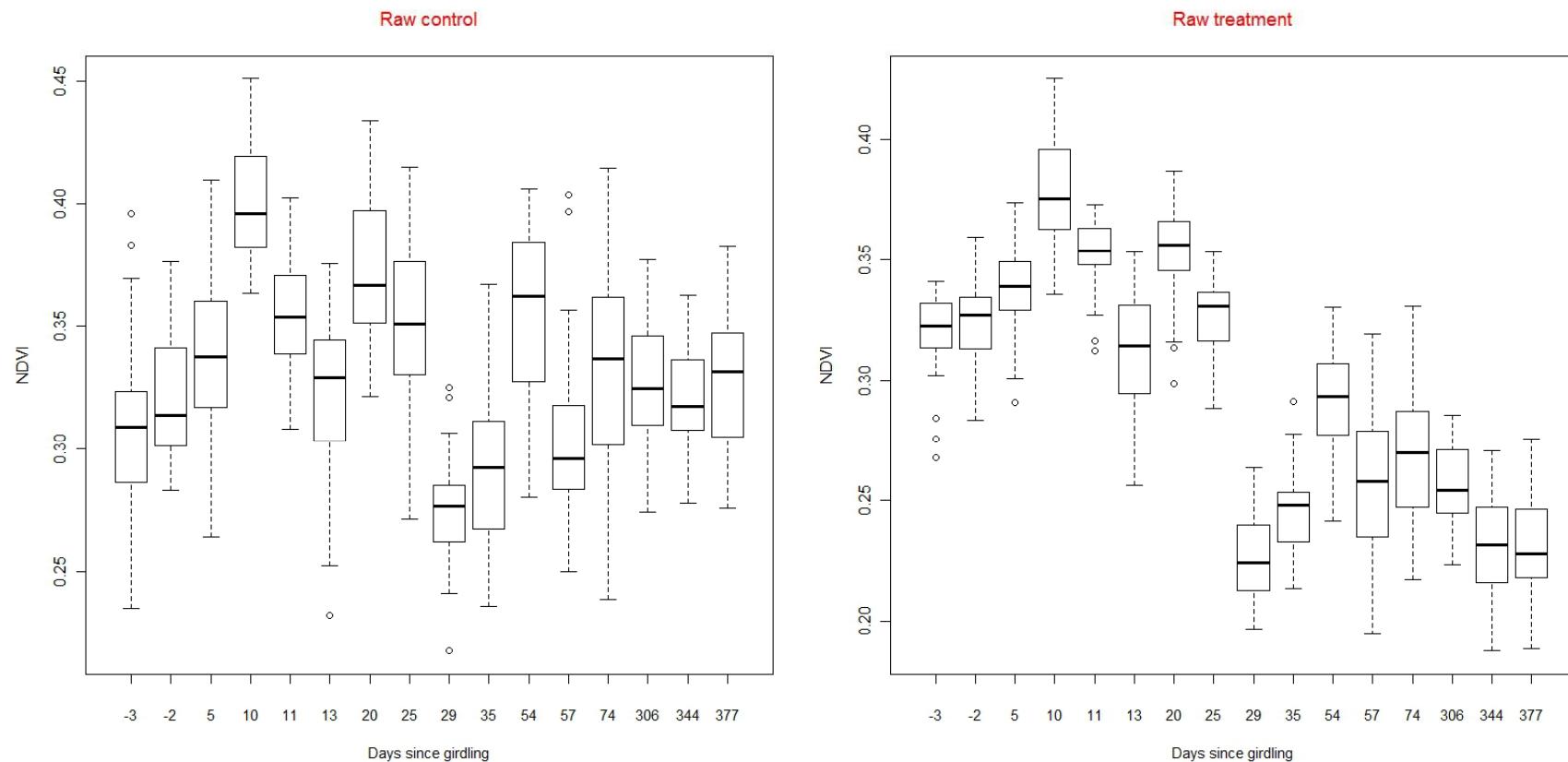
Thank you

Contact Information:

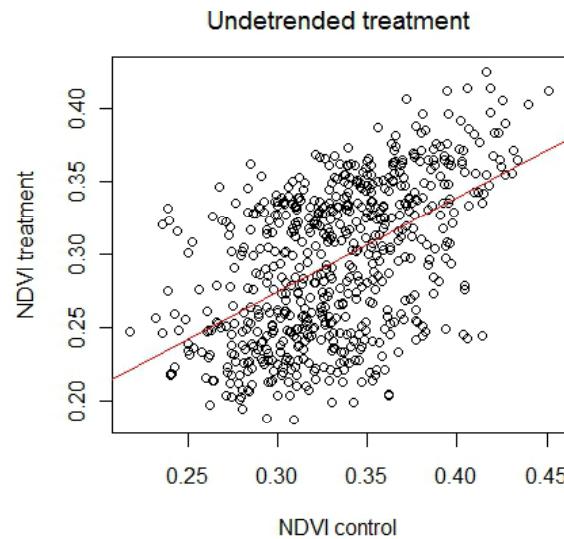
Jan Eitel (jeitel@vandals.uidaho.edu)



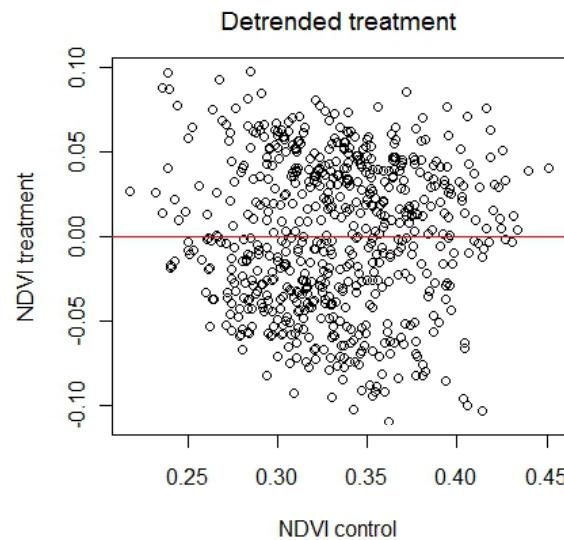
Results and discussion (cont.)



Detrending



$$y = \alpha + \beta x + \varepsilon \quad [1]$$



$$y_d = y - (\alpha + \beta x) \quad [2]$$