



Institute of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Junior Professorship in Environmental Remote Sensing

Assessing the sensitivity of multi-frequency vegetation optical depth to biomass and canopy moisture content: towards an application-oriented evaluation

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Sensitivity of VOD to vegetation properties

- Vegetation Optical Depth (VOD) retrievals from microwave satellites provide novel opportunities to observe changes of vegetation on a global scale and over decades
- Theoretically, VOD is sensitive to vegetation water content (VWC), above-ground biomass (AGB), and the
 relative fuel moisture content (FMC) of vegetation: VOD = b * VWC = b * FMC * AGB
- Past studies found correlations between VOD and Leaf Area Index (LAI), productivity, biomass, or vegetation water status and used VOD to estimate changes in biomass, vegetation isohydricity, or tree mortality
- Different VOD products exist from different:
 - satellite sensors
 - microwave frequencies (Ku, X, C, L-bands)
 - retrieval algorithms

Key questions:

- Differences in temporal dynamics, short-term variability, and different regional relations e.g. with LAI
- \rightarrow Which vegetation properties is VOD actually "measuring"?
- \rightarrow Which VOD product might be the most suitable for a certain ecological application?

Aim: Assess several VOD products with respect to ecological interpretability and quantify the co-varying sensitivities of high- (Ku, X, C-bands) and low-frequency (L-band) VOD products to AGB, LAI, and LFMC









Data and methods

- We currently constrained the analysis to Australia because of the availability of LFMC data (Yebra et al. 2018)
- All datasets were aggregated to monthly time steps and 0.25° spatial resolution
- We used Generalized Additive Models (GAM) to quantify sensitivities of VOD to AGB, LAI and LFMC
- Results are shown for VOD X- and L-band, per land cover, and season

| Variable | Used temporal coverage | Dataset |
|------------|-------------------------|--|
| VOD C-band | 2017 | VODCA (Moesinger et al., 2019) |
| VOD X-band | 2017 | VODCA (Moesinger et al., 2019) |
| VOD K-band | August 2016 – July 2017 | VODCA (Moesinger et al., 2019) |
| VOD L-band | 2017 | SMAP (van der Schalie et al., 2016) |
| AGB | 2017 | ESA Biomass CCI (Santoro & Cartus, 2019) |
| LFMC | 2017 | Yebra et al. (2018) – derived from MODIS |
| LAI | 2017 | MOD15A2H - MODIS (Myneni et al., 2015) |
| Land cover | 2015 | ESA CCI Land Cover |







Datasets (Example: monthly mean for January 2017)









Comparison of VOD X-band and L-band - AGB









Comparison of VOD X-band and L-band – LFMC









Comparison of VOD X-band and L-band - LAI









Sensitivity of VOD to vegetation properties: AGB

We predict VOD from ecosystem properties using Generalized Additive Models:

VOD_{band} = s(AGB) + s(LFMC) + s(LAI) ... with s() smoothing spline functions of original predictors



A different contribution of AGB to the two VOD bands is not clearly visible, except in case of forests.







Sensitivity of VOD to vegetation properties: LFMC

- Relationship of VOD and LFMC is only positive in croplands
- No clear difference between X and L-band









Sensitivity of VOD to vegetation properties: LAI

• Relation between VOD and LAI is positive but both VOD bands saturate at high LAI









Conclusion

- All VOD bands show the strongest relationship with LAI
- VOD shows positive relation with LFMC in croplands
- Relationship with biomass is non-linear
- Differences between high-frequency (Ku, X, C) and low-frequency (L-band) are rather small
- Sensitivities of VOD to vegetation properties differ per land cover types

Outlook

- Including longer time series
- Moving towards a global-scale analysis
- More detailed assessment of land cover types
- We would like to include VOD datasets from other retrieval algorithms and sensors (e.g. SMOS)
 → VOD producers: Please contact us if you are interested in including your dataset in the comparison.









Literature

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