

Multi-scale phenology from digital time-lapse camera to Sentinel-2 and MODIS over Australian pastures

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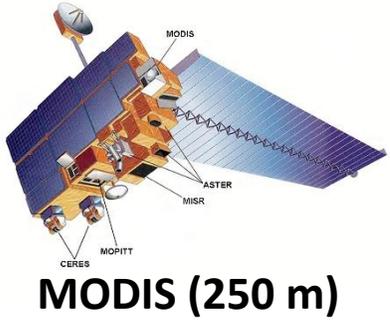
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Introduction & Research questions

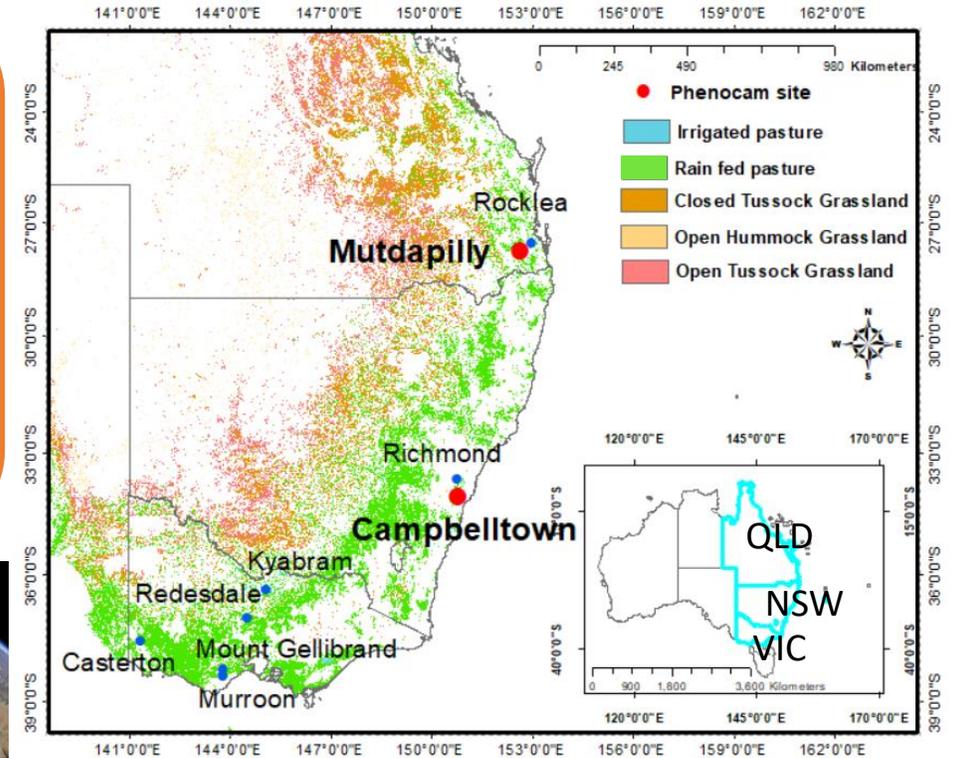
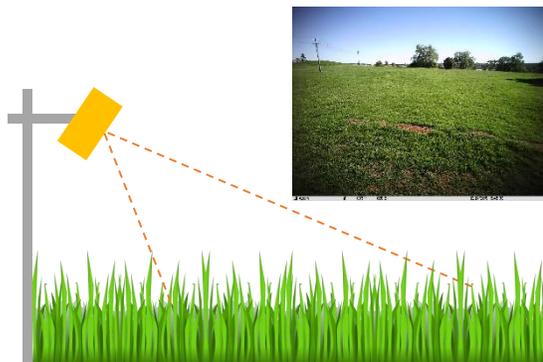
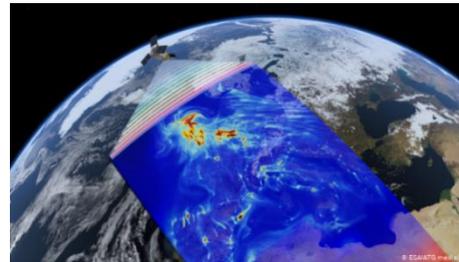


Digital time-lapse camera (phenocam)

- Grass pollen has significant public health impacts on allergic diseases, globally and in Australia
- Phenocams can aid pollen forecasting by providing information on grass greening and flowering phenology
- Here we aim to explore upscaling and extension of phenocam data to satellites

Phenology

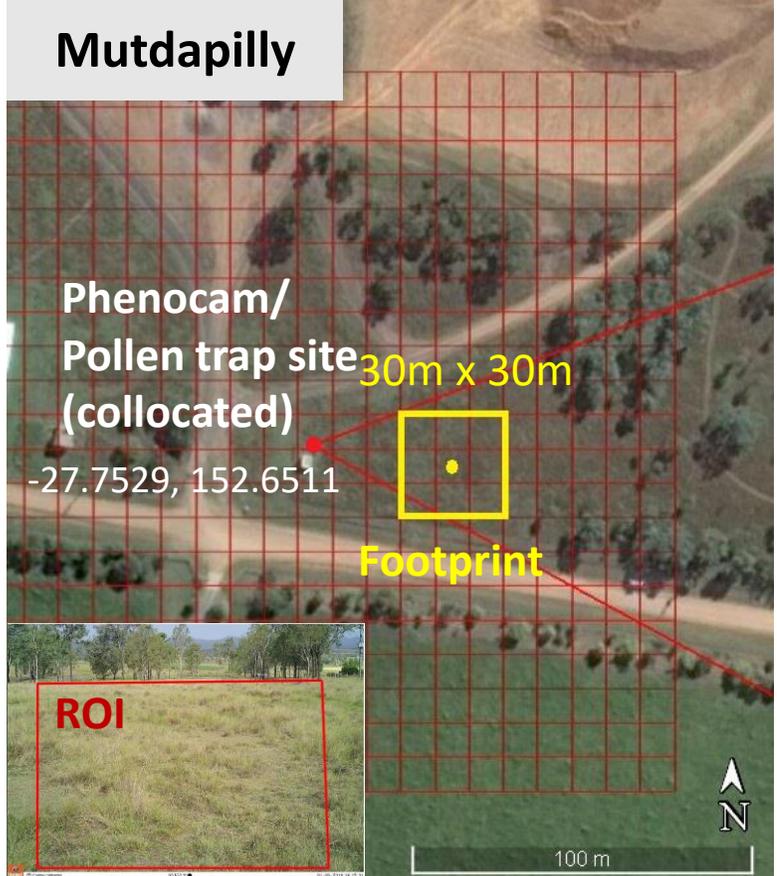
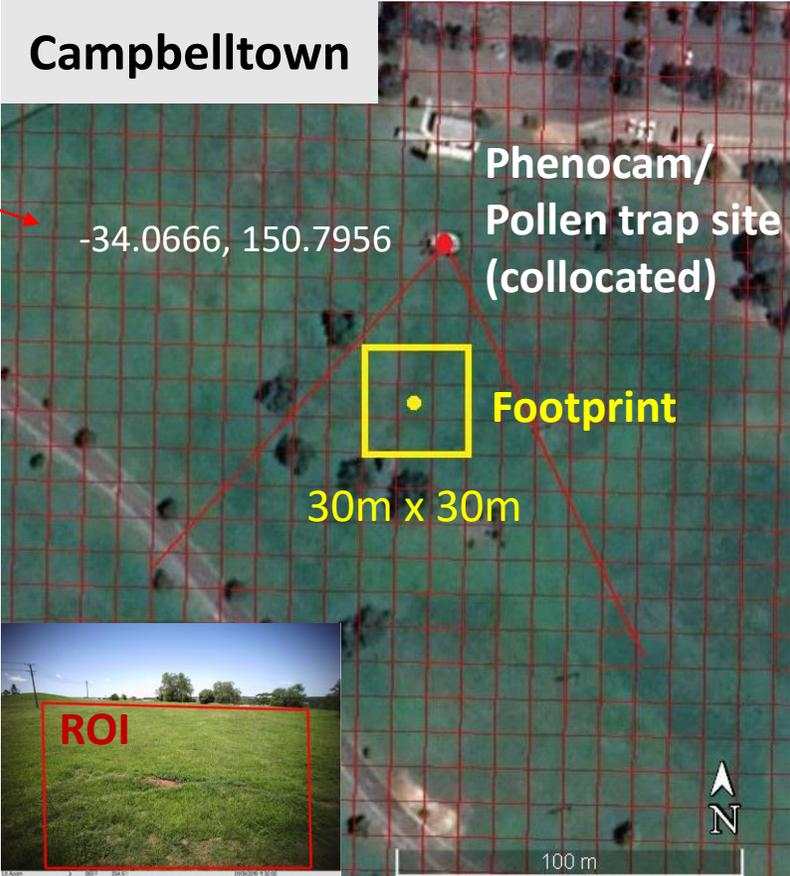
Regional to in-situ scales



- **Q 1:** How well can we calibrate Sentinel-2 'greenness' measures to in-situ phenocam 'greenness'?
- **Q 2:** How well does a site phenocam represent surrounding grassland/ pastures?
- **Q 3:** How can we improve greenness upscaling from phenocam to Sentinel-2 and MODIS?

Q 1: How well can we calibrate Sentinel-2 'greenness' measures to in-situ phenocam 'greenness'?

Fishnet
 The scale of grid:
 10 m x 10 m
 ↓
 One Sentinel-2 pixel



$$GCC = \frac{G_{DN}}{R_{DN} + G_{DN} + B_{DN}}$$

Green chromatic coordinates

- 3x3 pixels
- 9x9 pixels



$$EVI = 2.5 \times \frac{(NIR - RED)}{(NIR + 6 \times RED - 7.5 \times Blue + 1)}$$

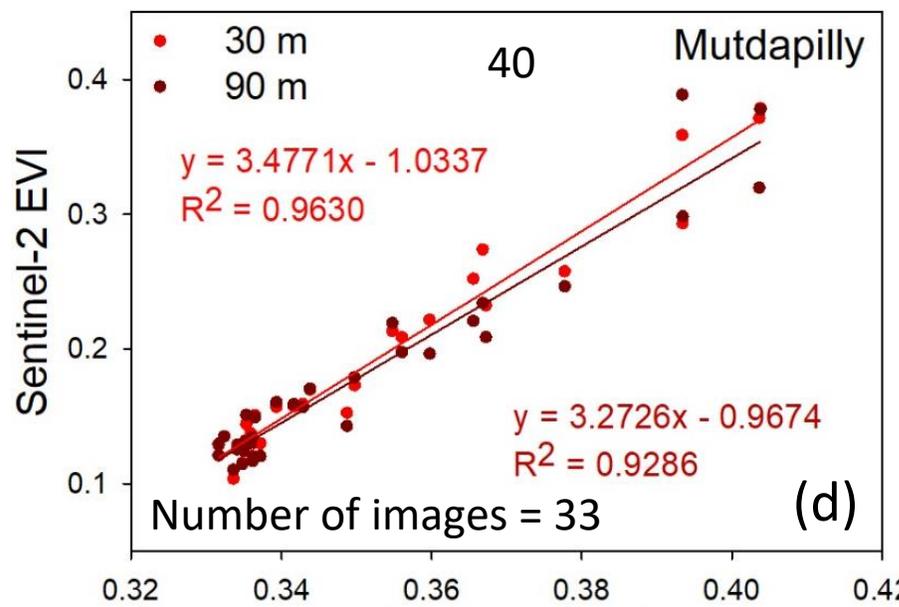
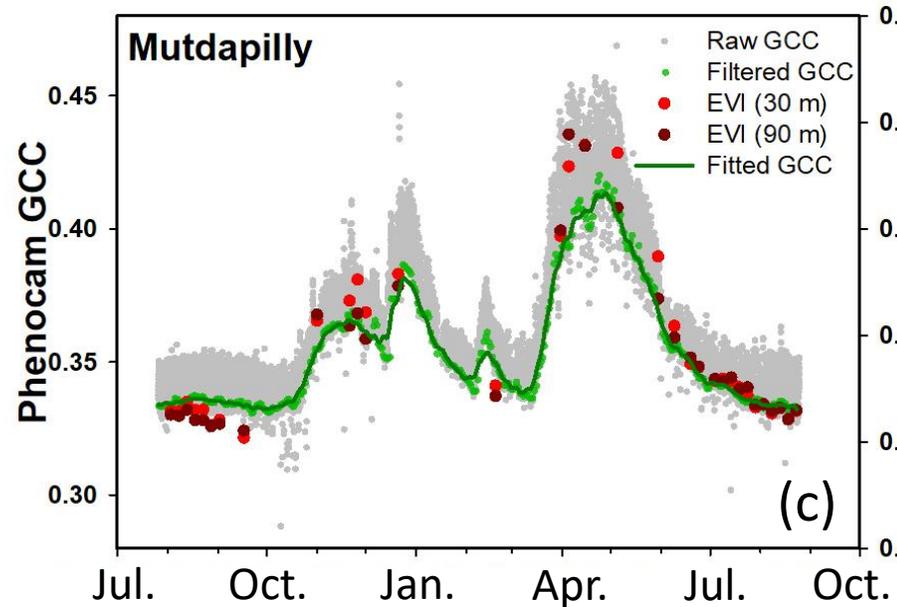
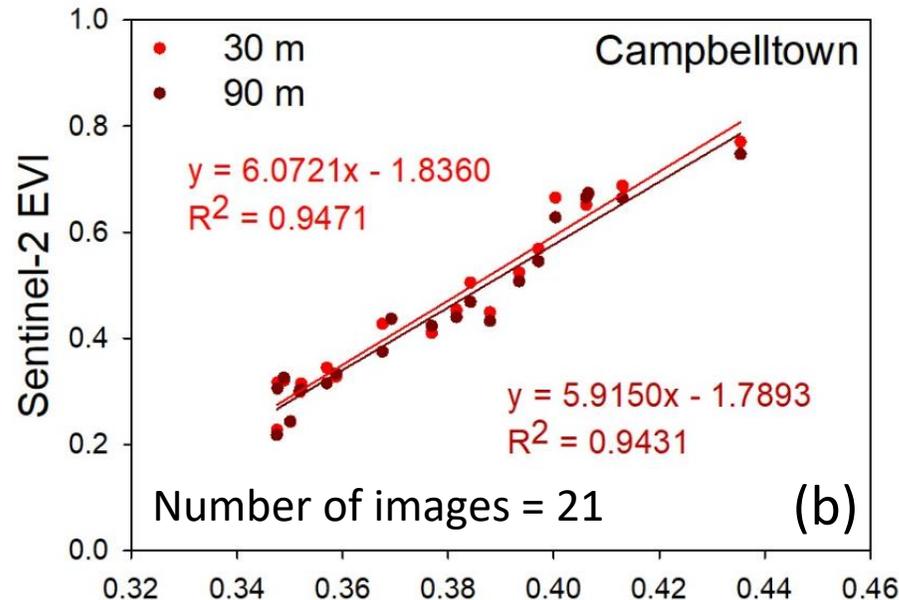
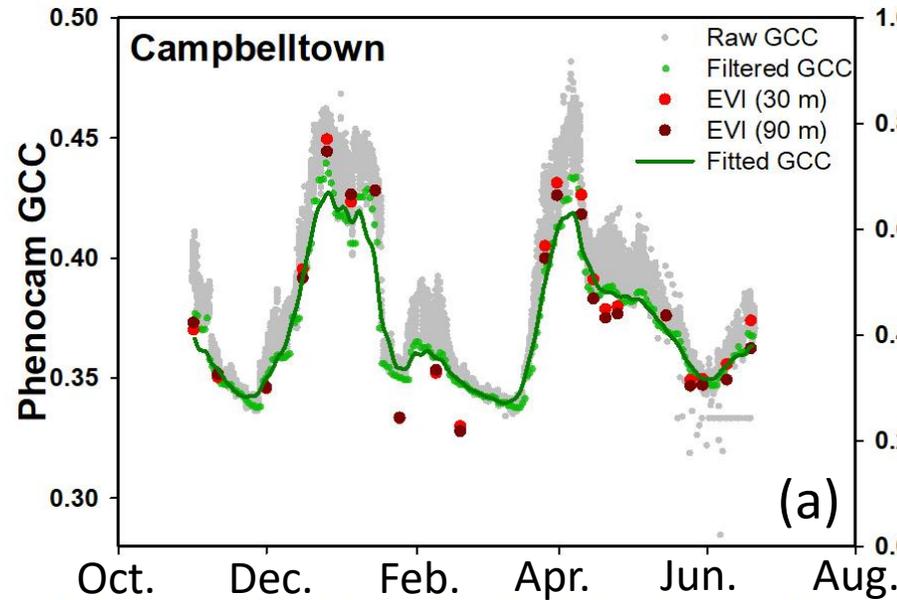
Enhanced vegetation index

(Huete et al., 2002)



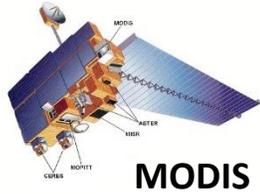
Sentinel-2

Q 1: How well can we calibrate Sentinel-2 'greenness' measures to in-situ phenocam 'greenness'?



Temporal trajectories and correlations between phenocam GCC and Sentinel-2 EVI at footprint (30 m) and 90 m scales, Campbelltown (a & b), Mutdapilly (c & d).

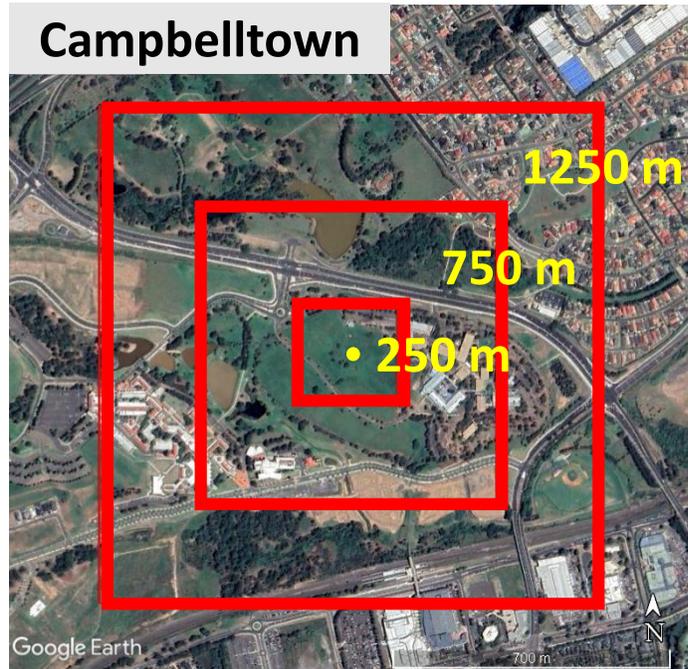
Q 2&3: How well does the phenocam represent the surrounding pastures, and can we improve greenness upscaling by grass land cover masks?



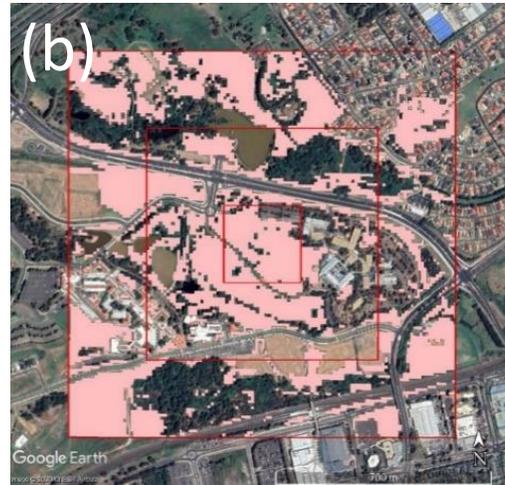
MODIS



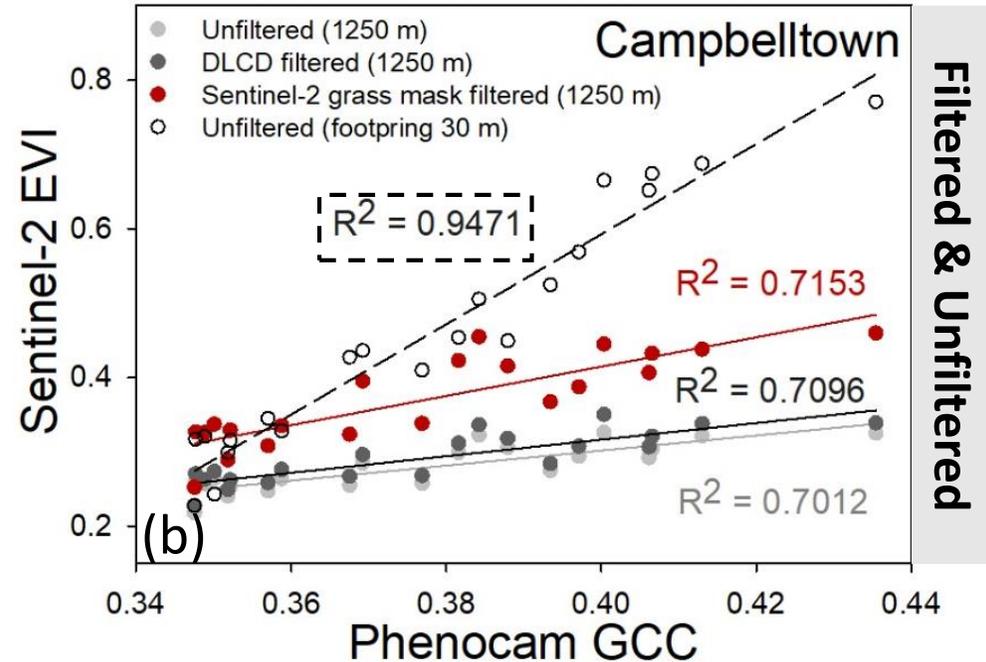
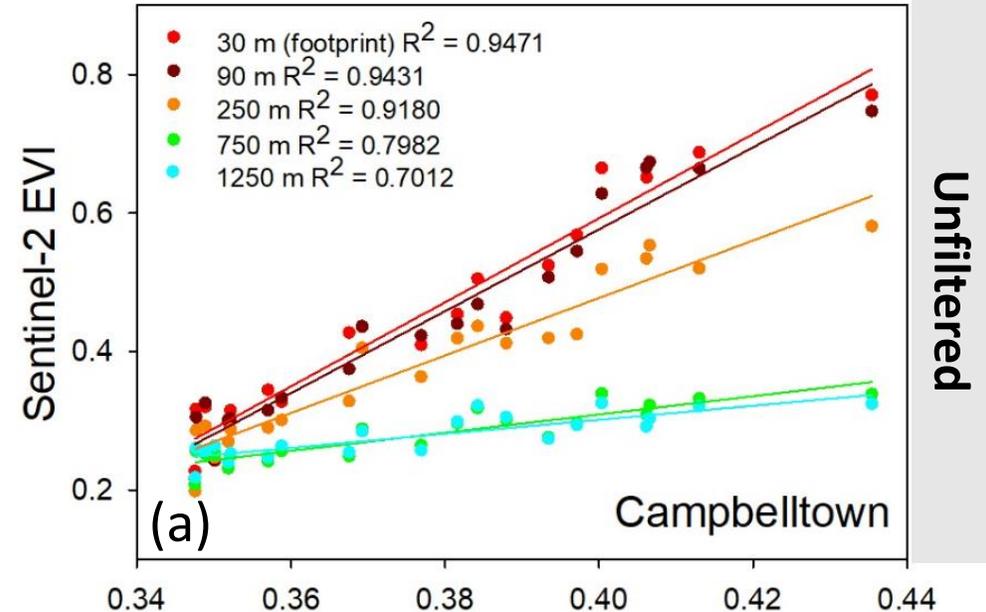
Dynamic Land Cover Dataset (DLCD)



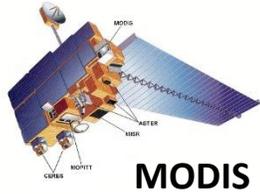
DLCD grass mask (250 m)



Sentinel-2 grass mask (10 m)



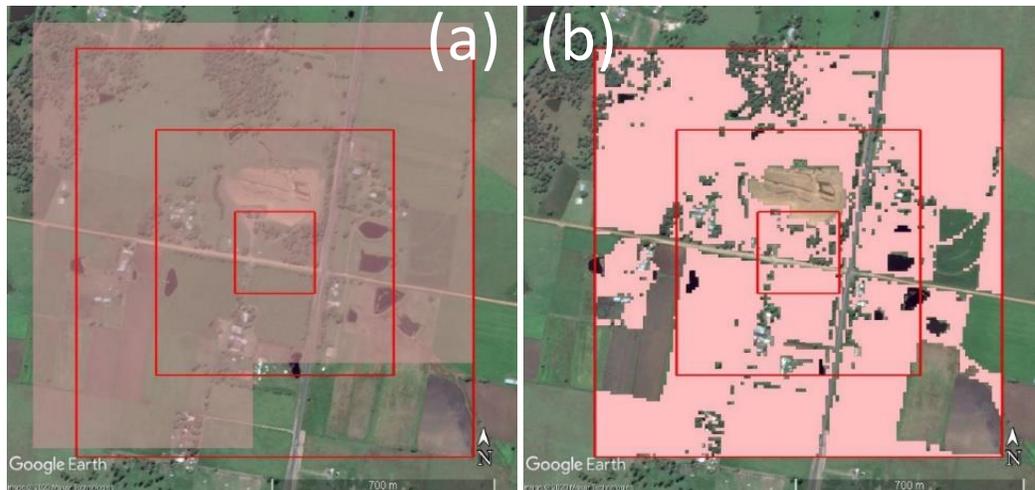
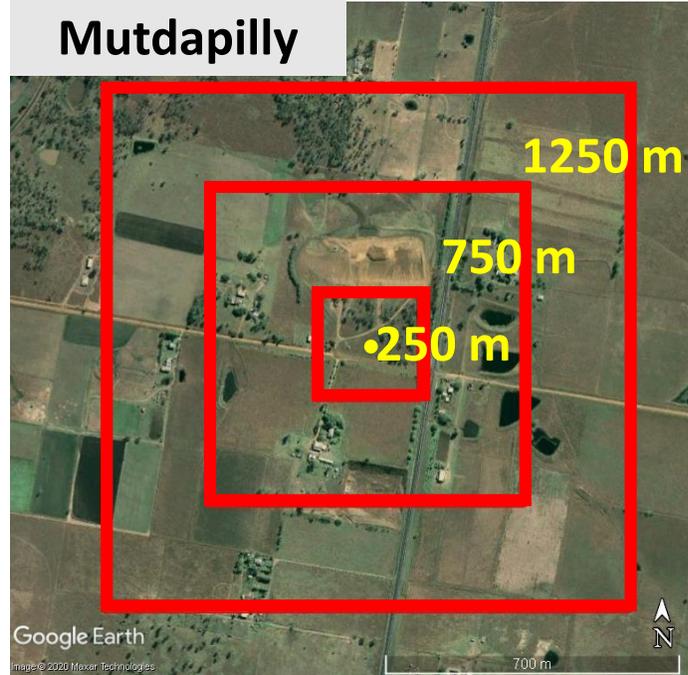
Q 2&3: How well does the phenocam represent the surrounding pastures, and can we improve greenness upscaling by grass land cover masks?



MODIS

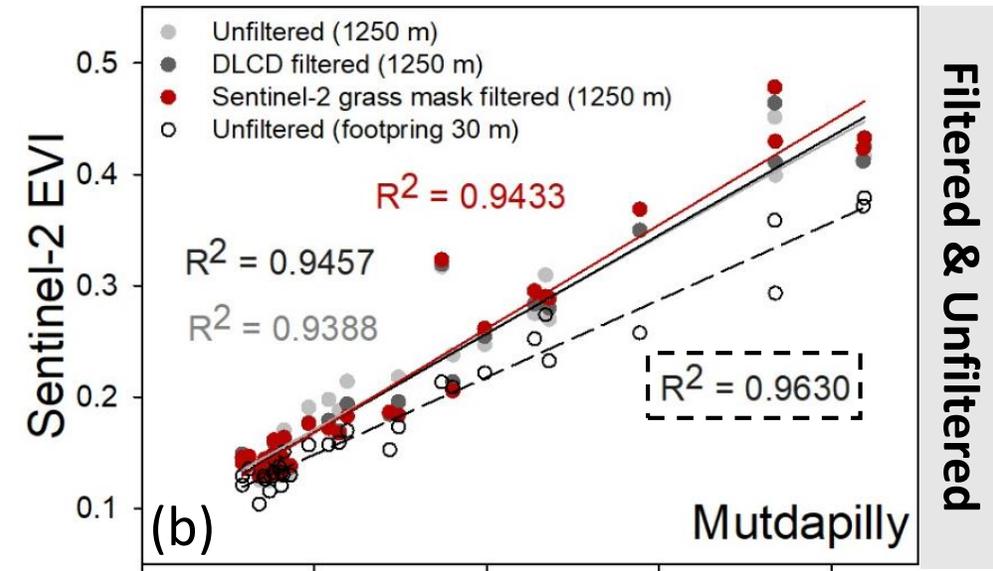
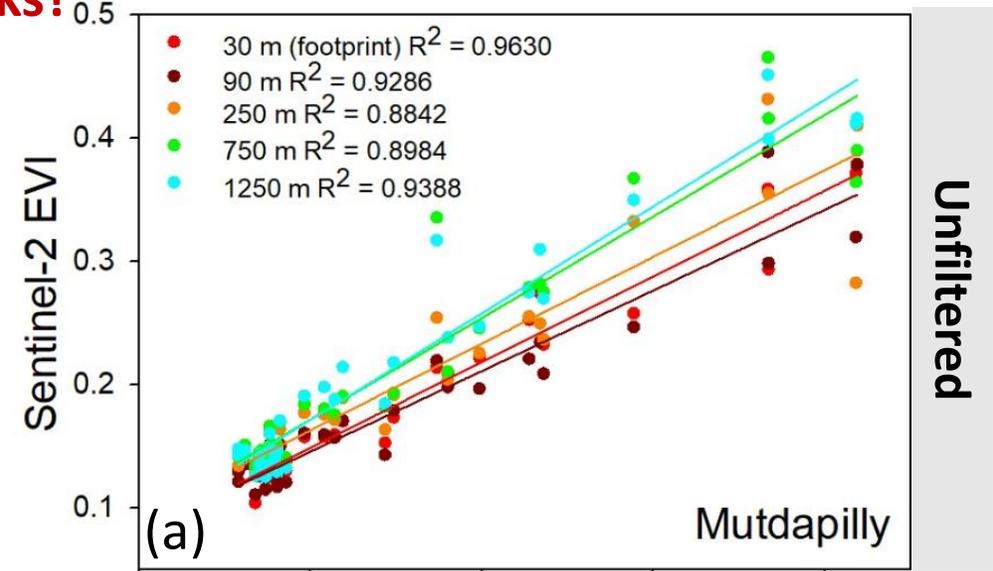


Dynamic Land Cover Dataset (DLCD)

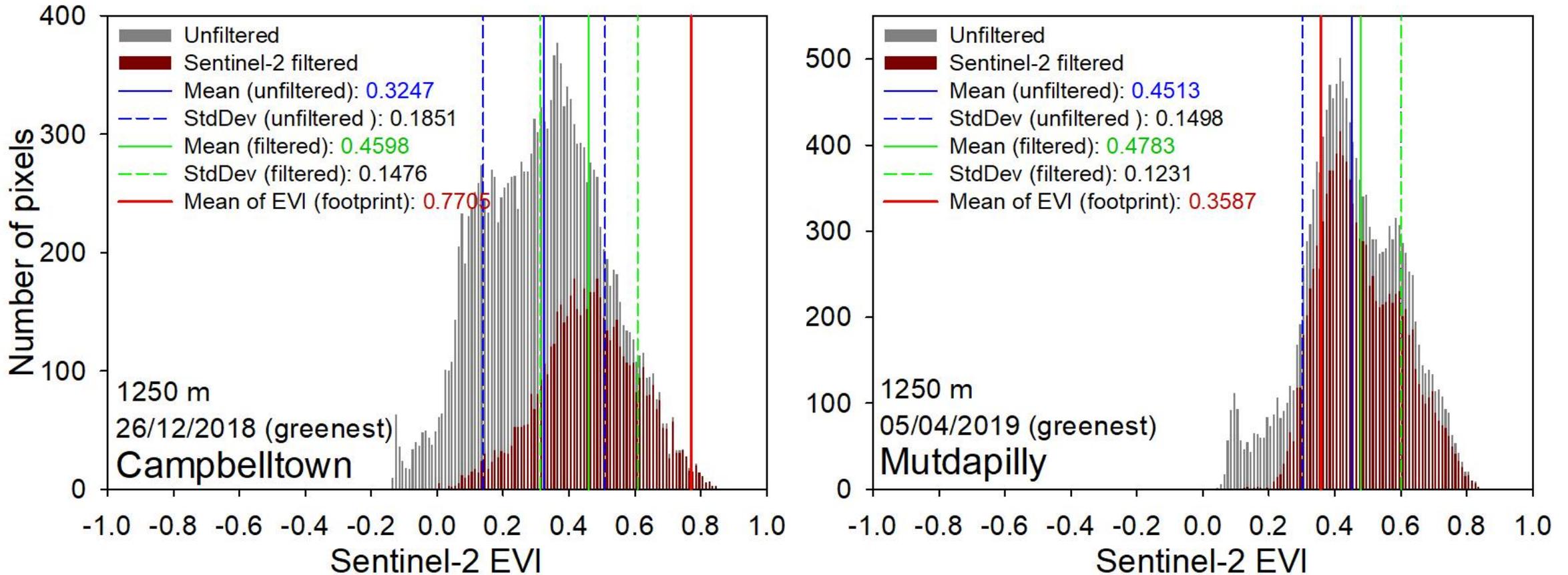


DLCD grass mask (250 m)

Sentinel-2 grass mask (10 m)

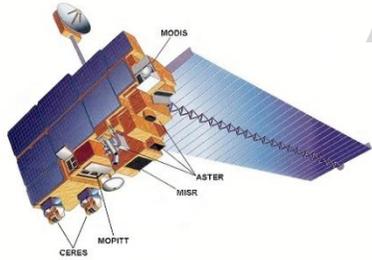


Q 3: Can we improve greenness upscaling from phenocam to satellites by grass masks? (Further discussion to Sentinel-2 grass mask)



The histogram of pixel numbers from unfiltered and filtered (Sentinel-2) EVI images (1250 m) at greenest day, Campbelltown and Mutdapilly. The red solid line represents the average of EVI values from equivalent image with 30 m scale (phenocam footprint).

Conclusions



MODIS (250 m)



Sentinel-2 (10 m)



Phenocam

1. **Sentinel-2** with fine spatial resolution can efficiently capture grassland/ pasture information at phenocam **footprint scale**.
2. The in-situ phenocam better represented the surrounding grass pastures at the more homogeneous land cover site (Mutdapilly), than at the Campbelltown phenocam site which was found to not be representative of the neighboring grassland/ pastures.
3. Both sites showed deteriorating relationships with increasing spatial extension (window sizes).
4. Our results demonstrate the potential of Sentinel-2 data as a **land cover filter** to improve greenness upscaling from phenocam to satellites.

Thanks for your attention

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