



# Predicting and comparing canopy biomass by satellite-extracted vegetation indices and a temperature-driven phenological modelling approach

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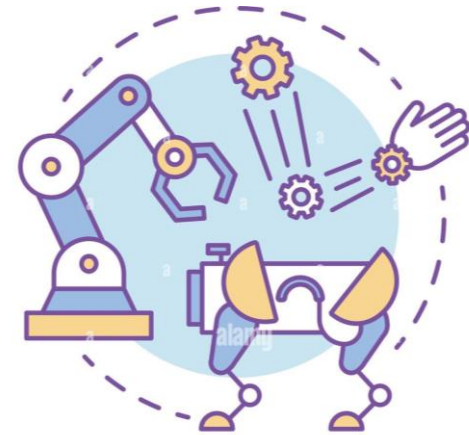
# Capturing Dynamics of Urban Forest Canopy Biomass



Urban Forest



Remote Sensing



System Dynamics

## Objective

- Predicting canopy biomass dynamics by system dynamics method
- Extracting vegetation indices by remote sensing approach
- Comparing the two methods in capturing tree phenological activities



# Research Area & Street Trees

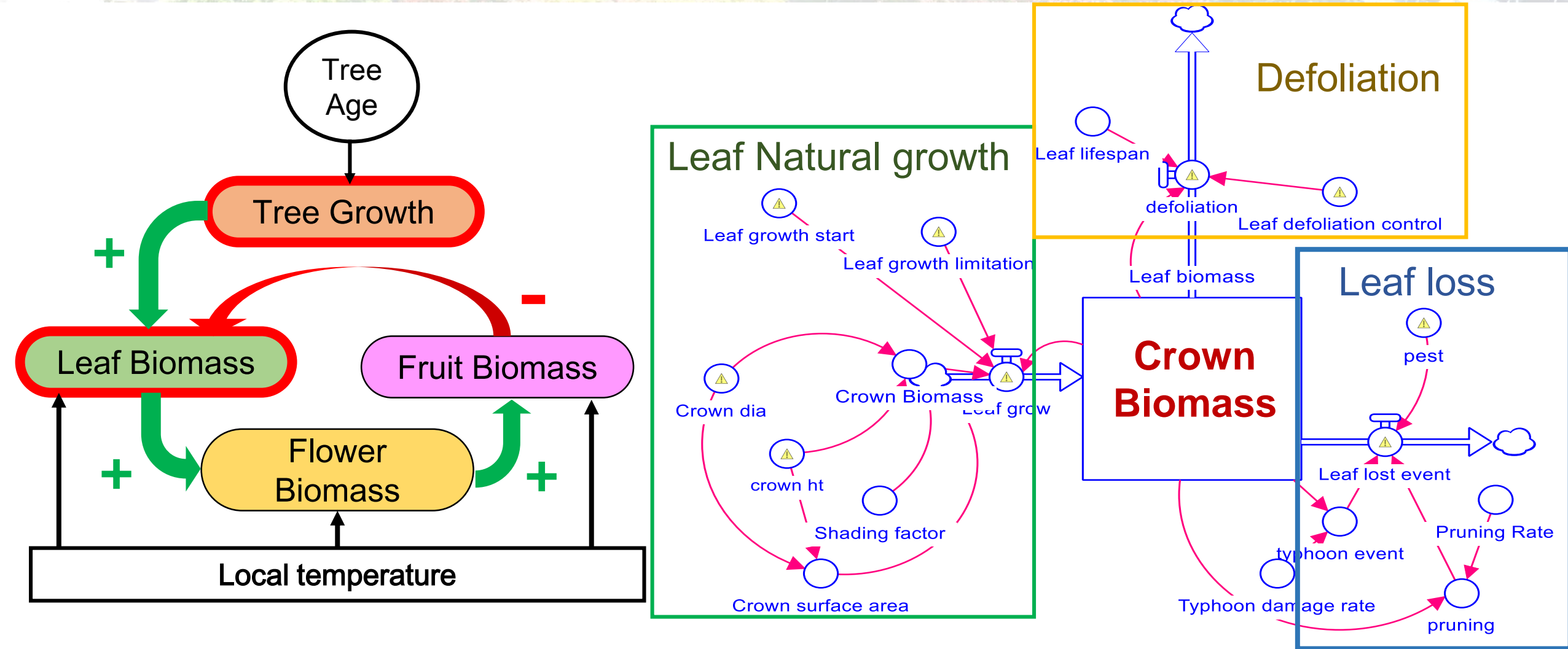


Street Trees



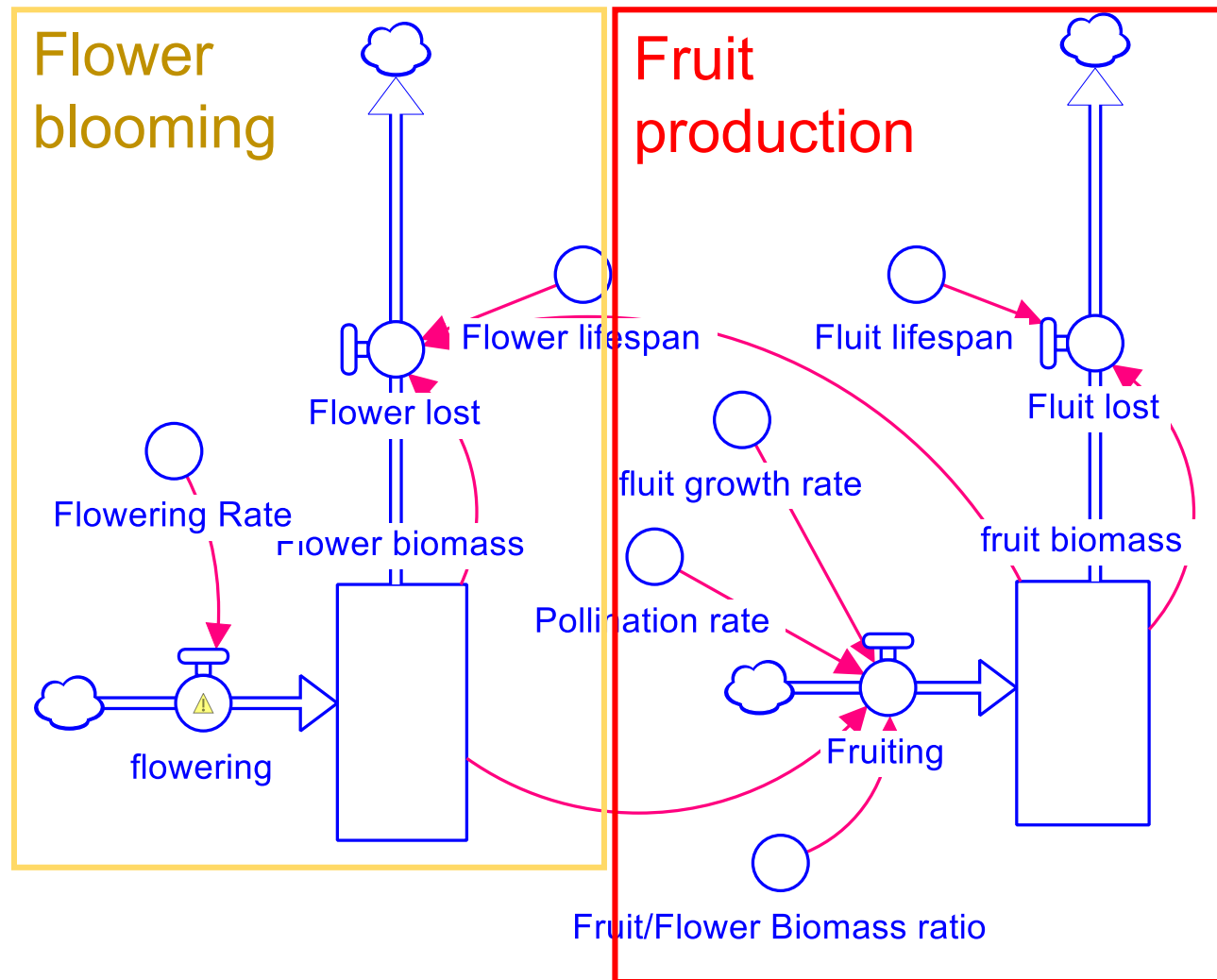
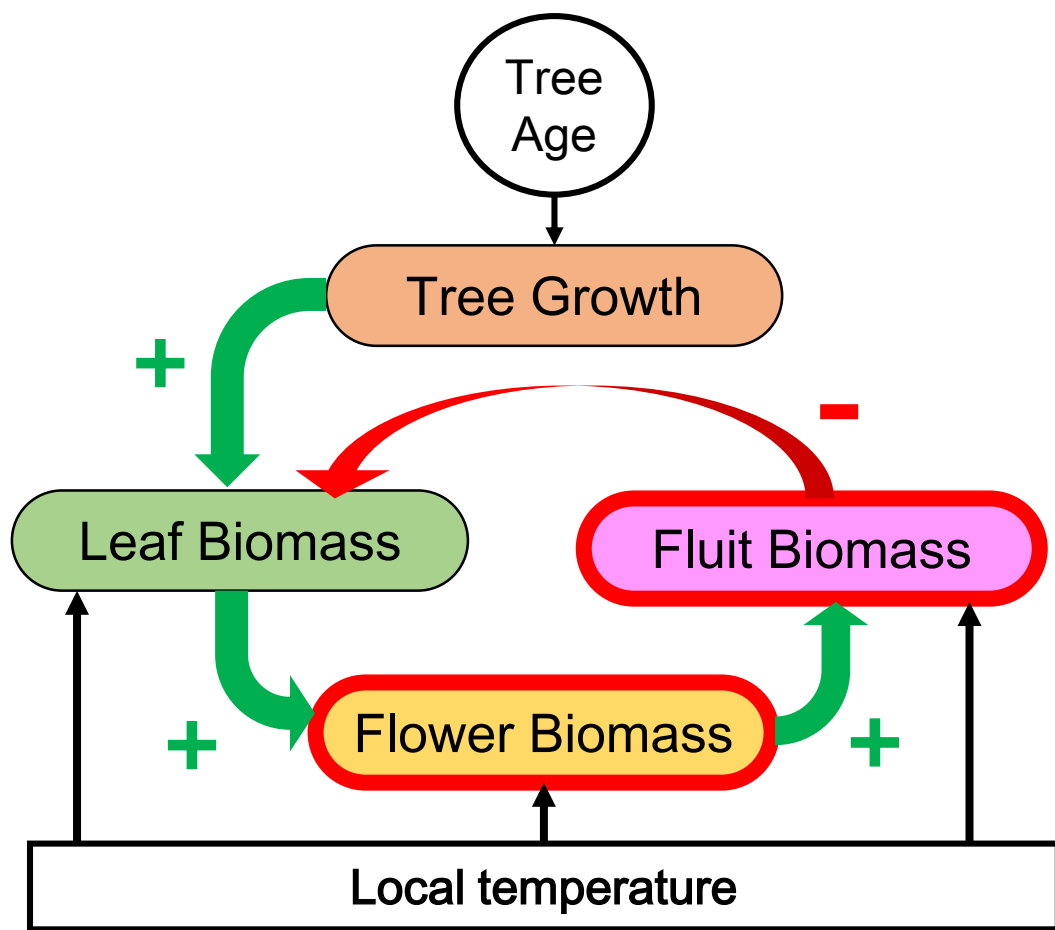
*Koelreuteria henryi*

# Crown Biomass Model Structure

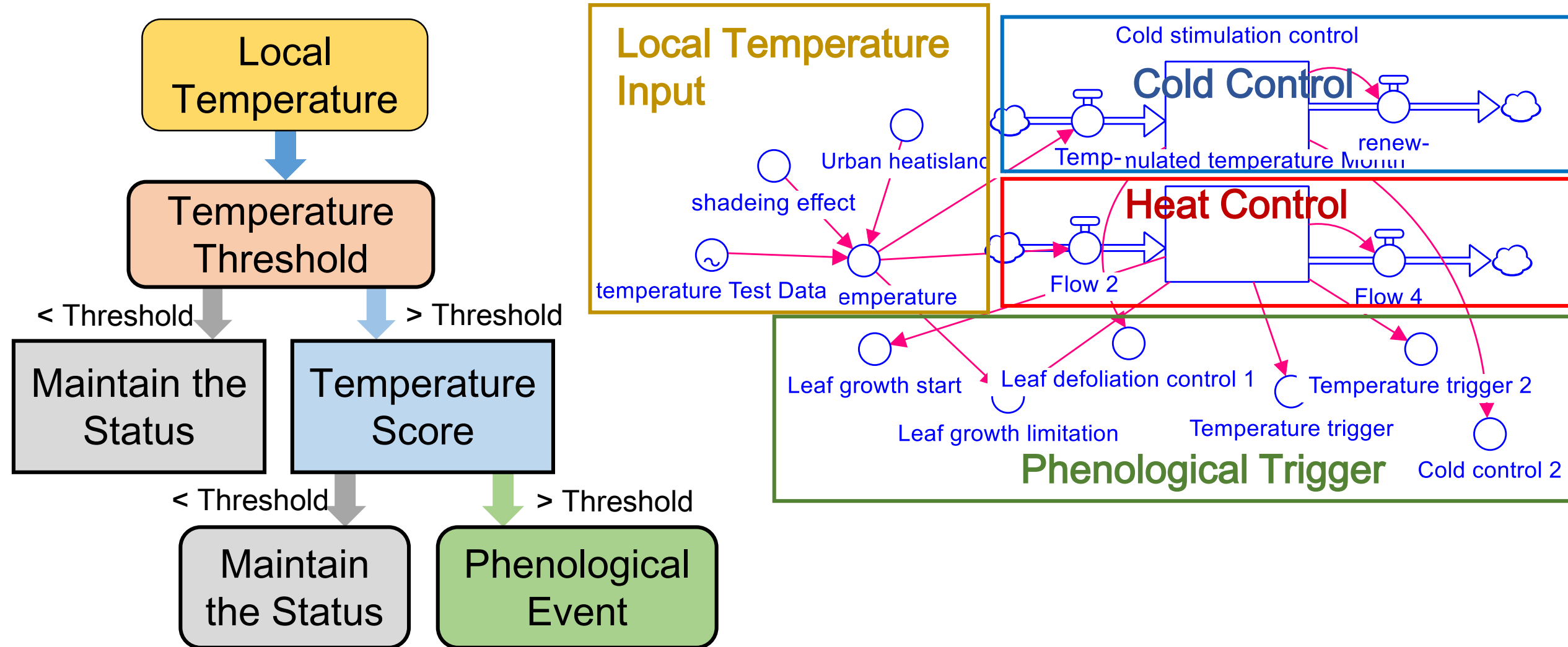




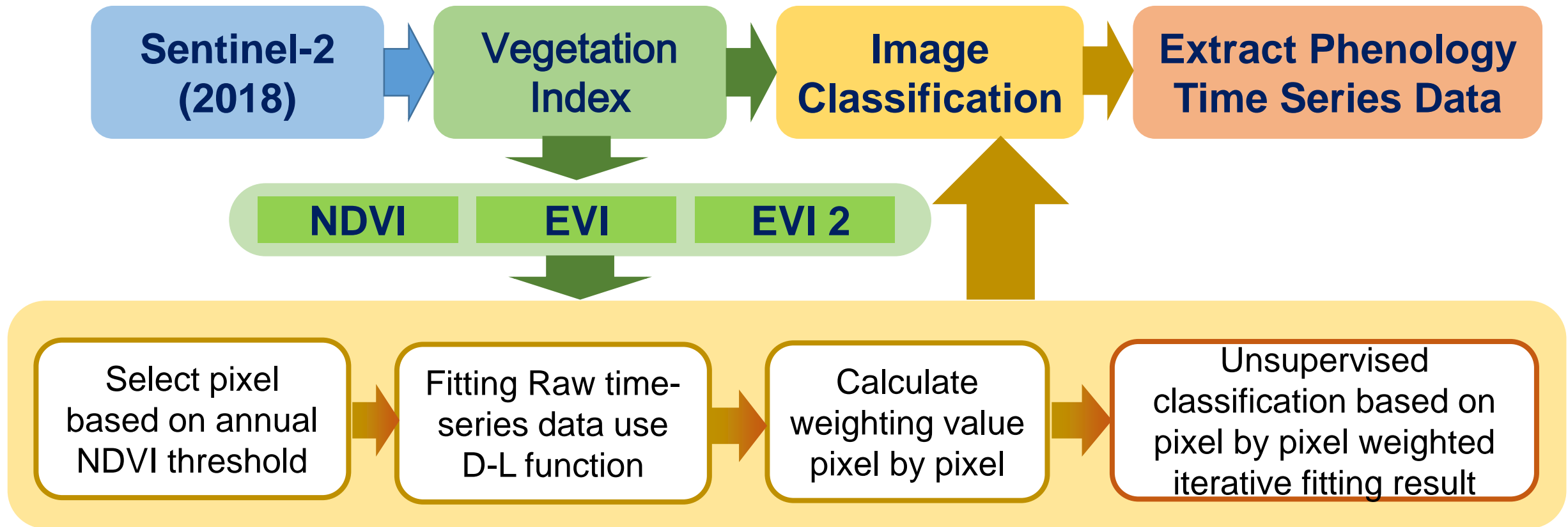
# Crown Biomass Model Structure



# Thermal Time Control



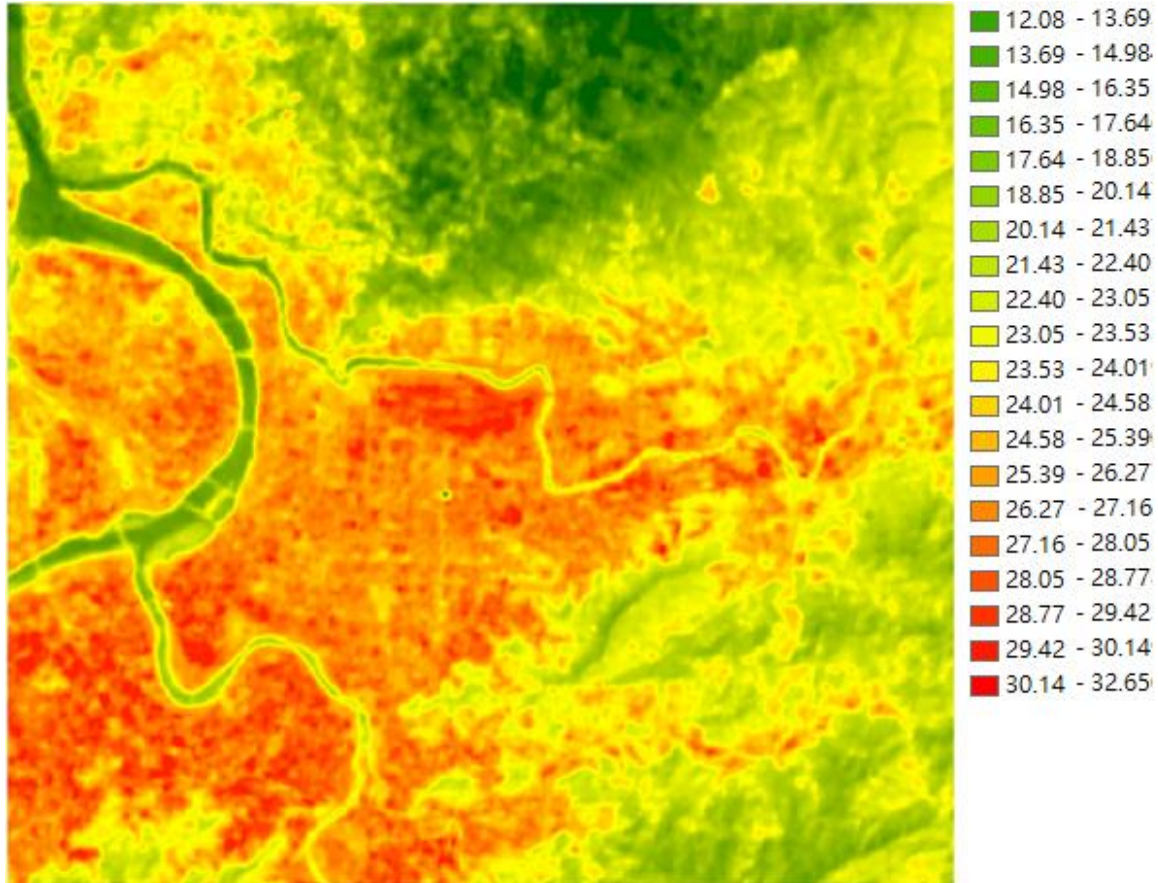
# Remote Sensing Data Extract



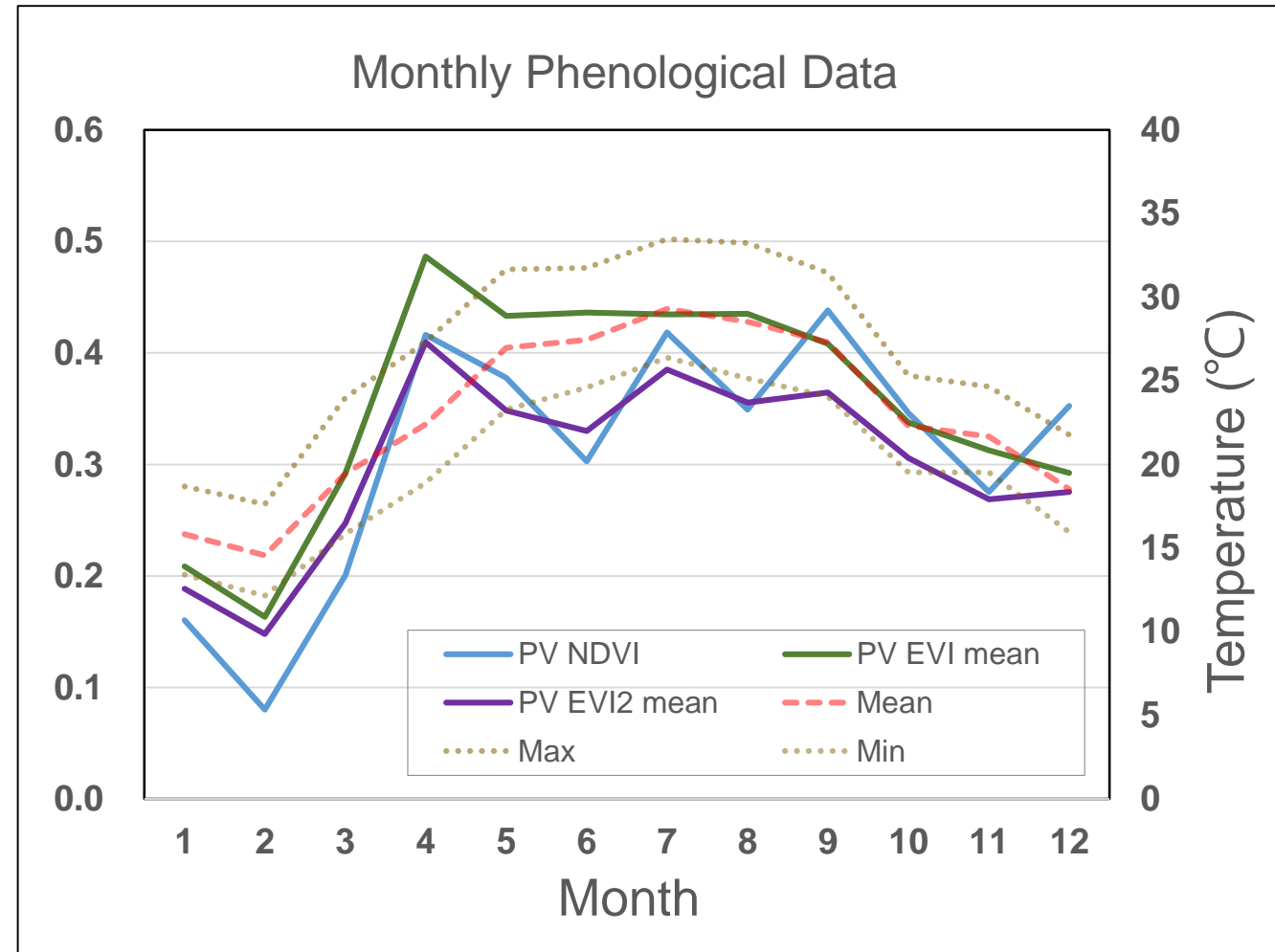
(Carlos et al., 2020)



# Monthly Phenological Data



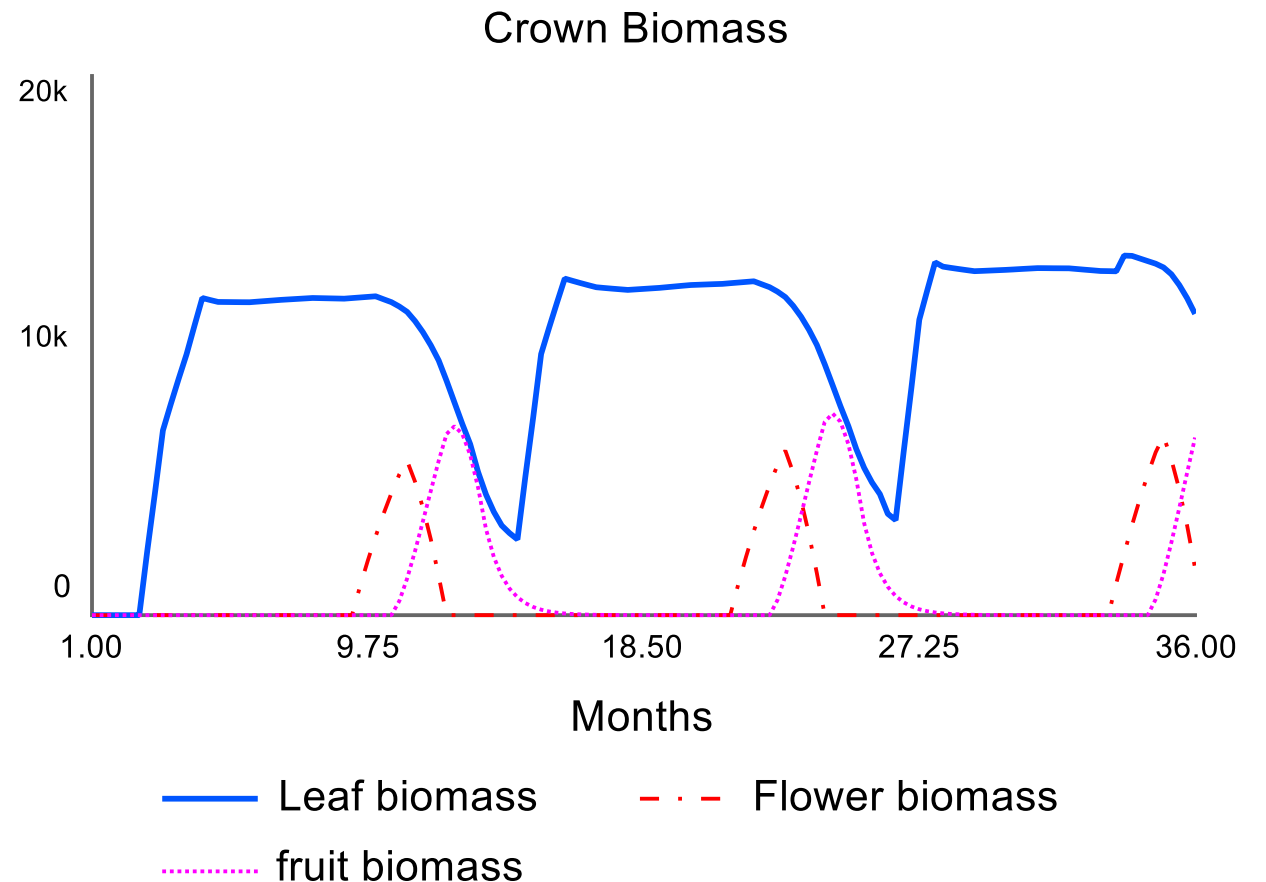
Land surface Temperature from Landsat 8





# Simulation of Canopy Biomass

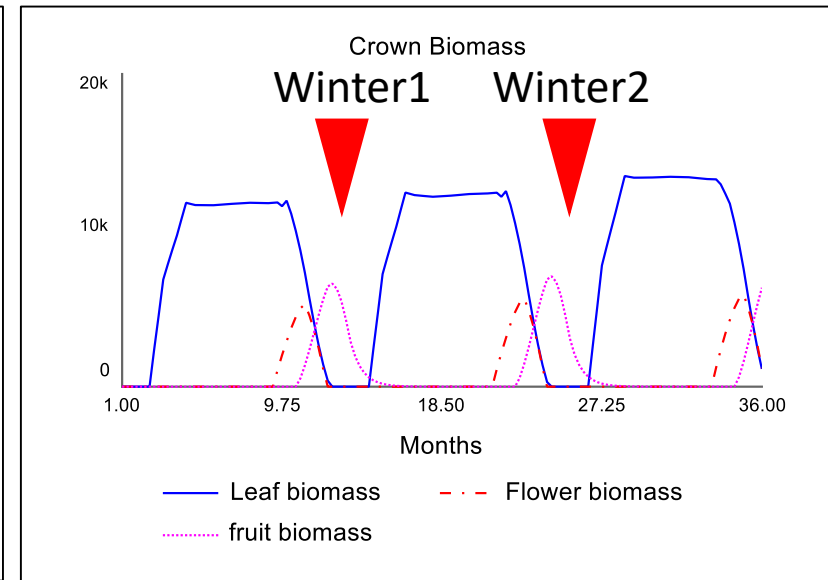
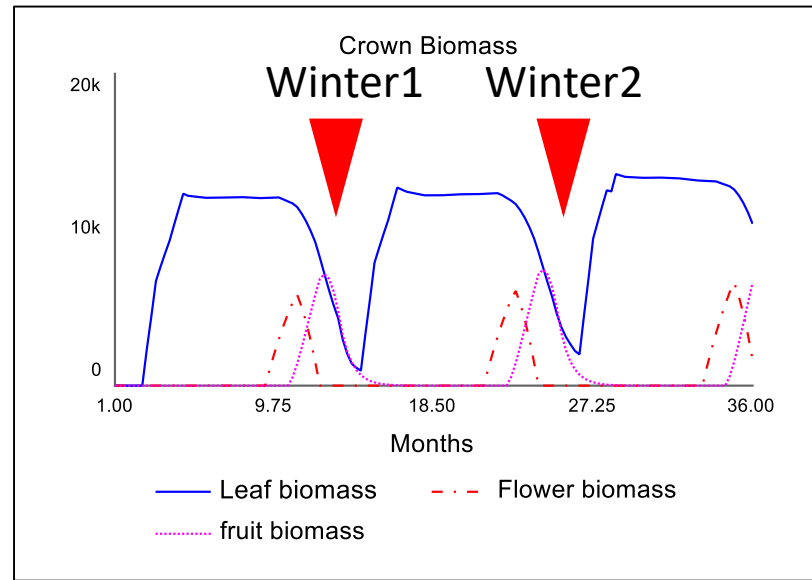
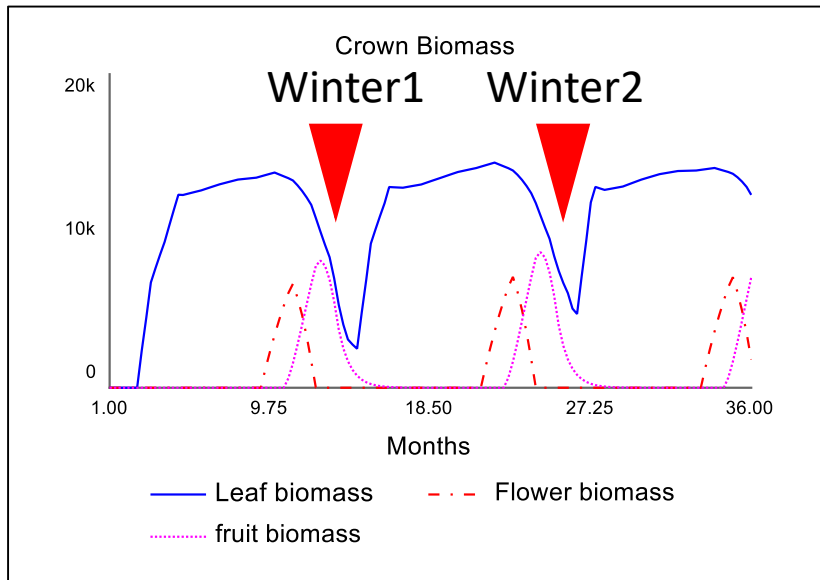
- A 3-Year canopy biomass simulation on *Koelreuteria henryi*.
- Canopy biomass activity is in line with seasonal temperature trends.
- Evaluate how changes in air temperature or leaf growth affect the magnitude of canopy biomass.



# Effect of Temperature on Canopy Biomass

Higher Temperature

Lower Temperature



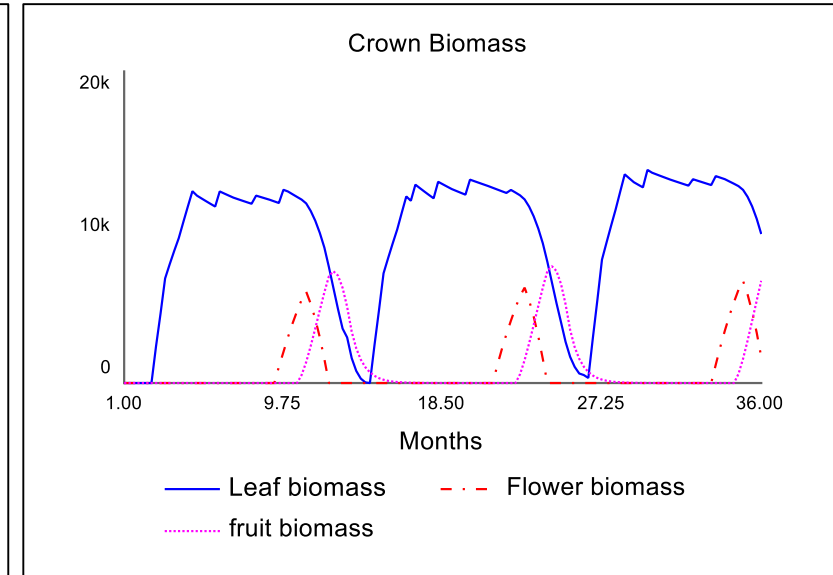
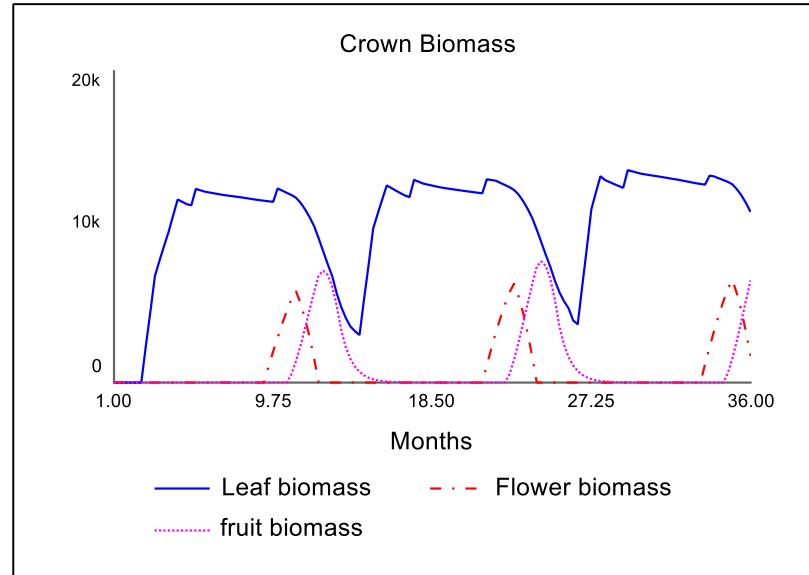
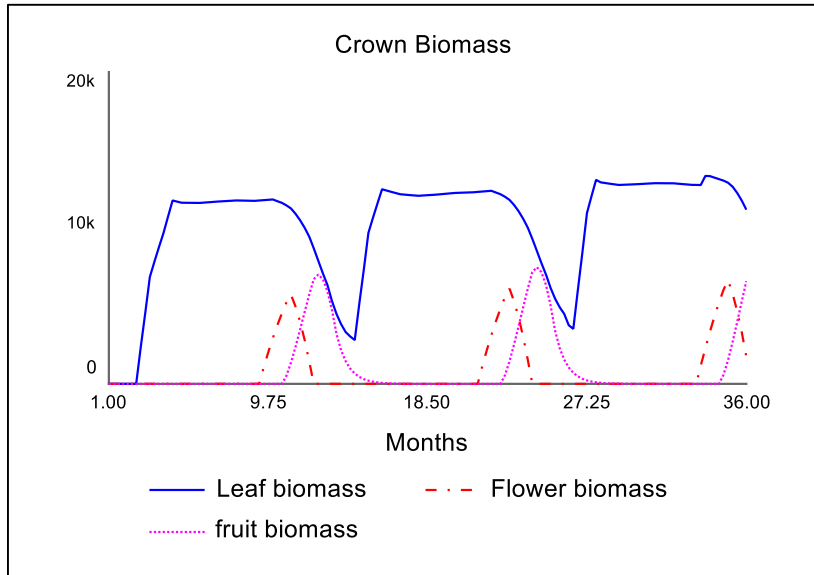
- Lower temperature → Early and faster defoliation
- Complete leaf fall from tree canopy



# Effect of Leaf Growth Rate on Canopy Biomass

Higher Rate

Lower Rate



Different leaf growth rate or duration of leaf life cycle affects the magnitude and shape of the canopy biomass curve.

This presentation participates in OSPP



Outstanding Student & PhD  
candidate Presentation contest



# Acknowledgement



Ministry of Science and Technology  
→ Funding - MOST 108-2621-M-002-010-MY3



European Space Agency, ESA



Central Weather Bureau, MOTC, ROC

Thanks for listening