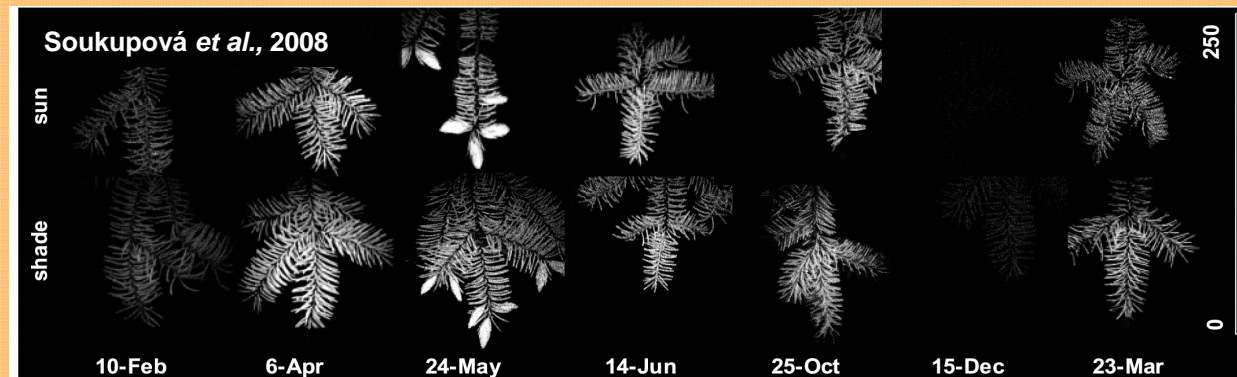


1 Institute of Systems Biology and Ecology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic  
2 Institute of Physical Biology, University of South Bohemia  
3 Centre for Geo-Information, Wageningen University  
4 Photon Systems Instruments Ltd.

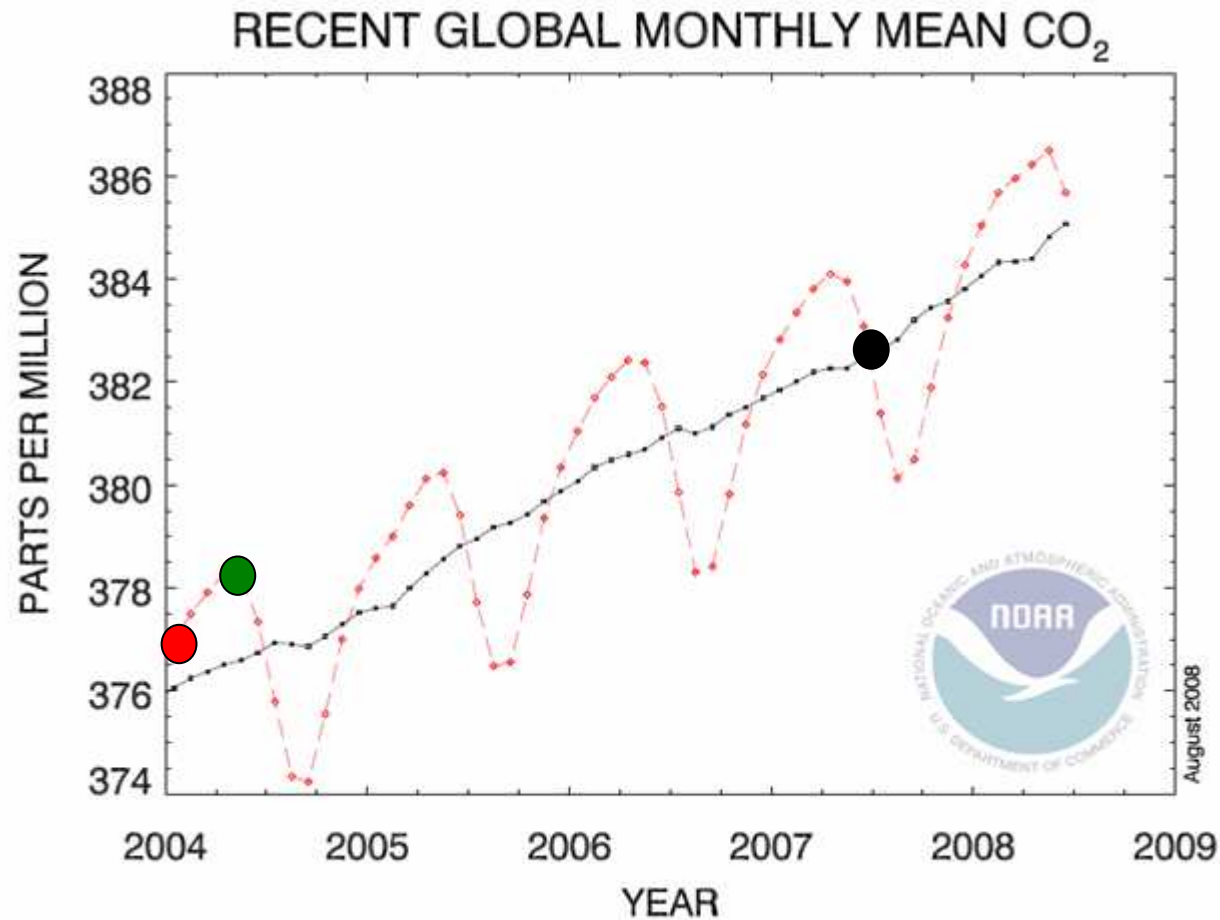
Alexandr Ač<sup>1</sup>, Julie Olejníčková<sup>1,2</sup>, Kumud Bandhu Mishra<sup>1,2</sup>, Zbyněk Malenovský<sup>3,1</sup>, Jan Hanuš<sup>1</sup>, Martin Trtílek<sup>4</sup>, Ladislav Nedbal<sup>1,2</sup>, and Michal V. Marek<sup>1</sup>

## *Towards remote sensing of vegetation processes*

Sensing Changing World  
19-11-2008



**Institute of Systems Biology  
and Ecology**  
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



The highest atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the last 800 000 years

# INTRO

## CARBON FLUX MONITORING

*regional-global scale*

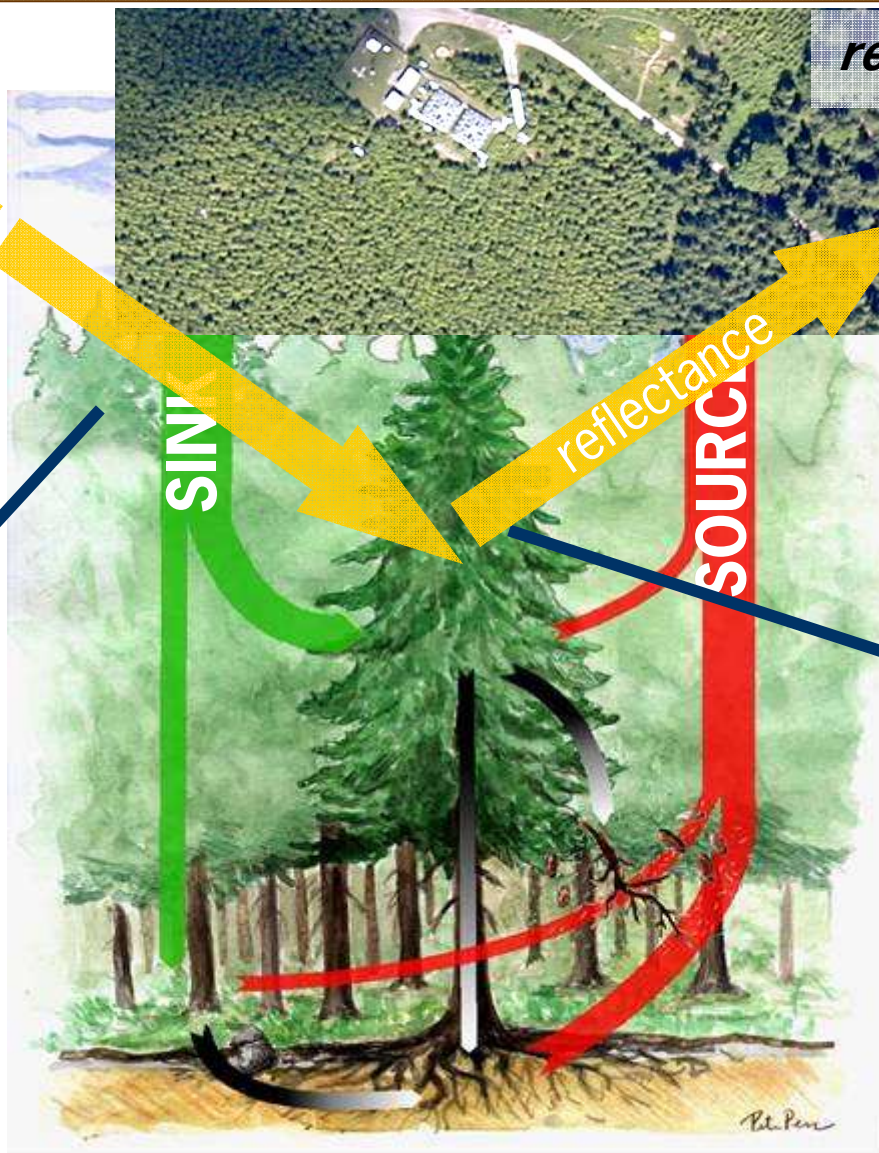


SINK

SOURCE

*canopy scale*

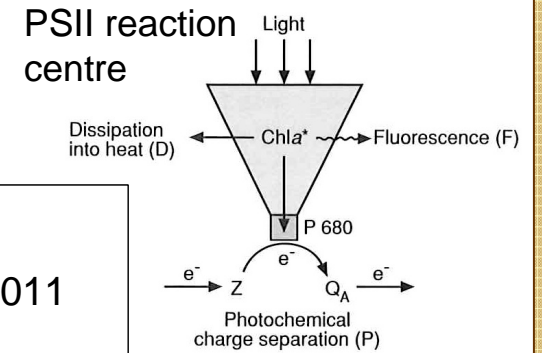
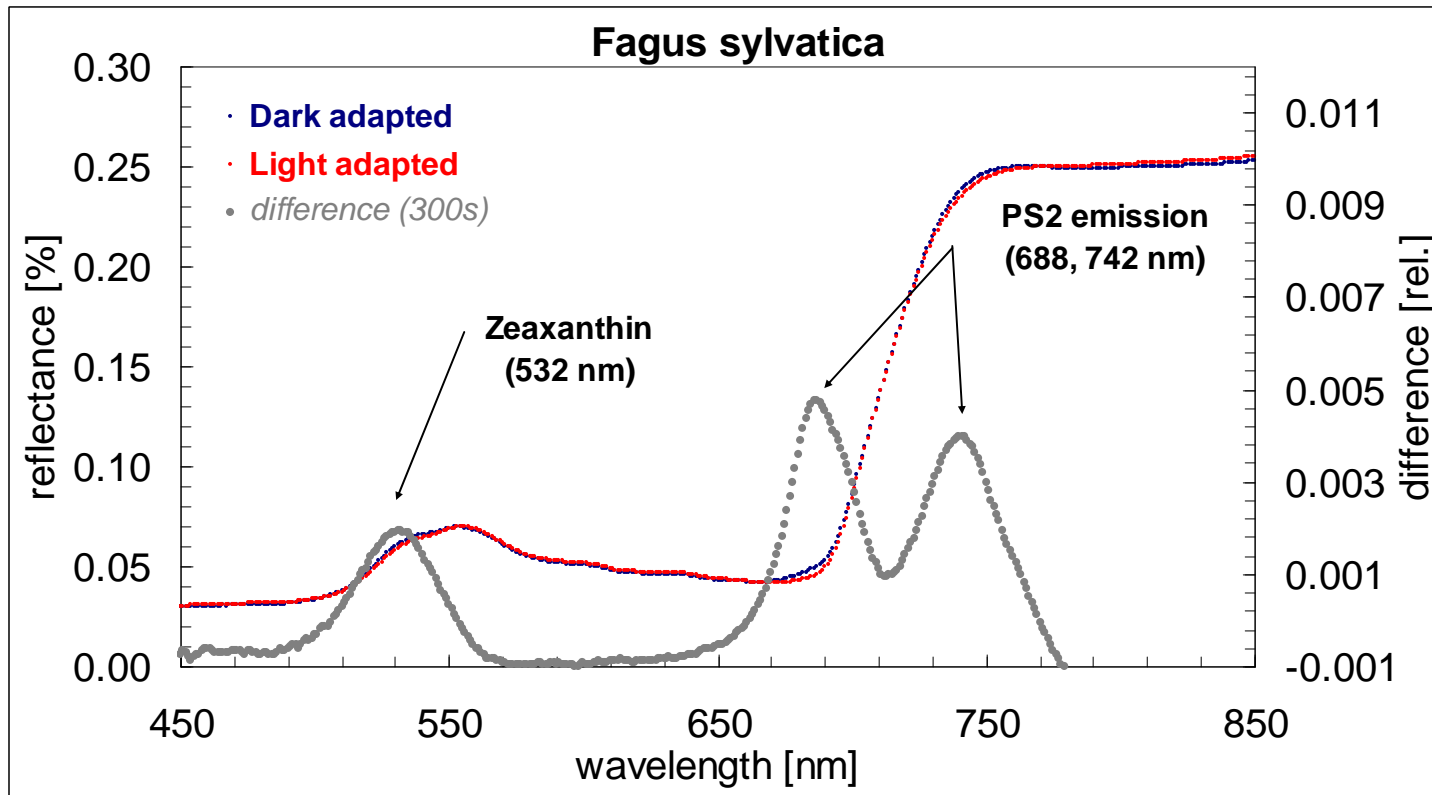
*leaf scale*



INTRO

STEADY-STATE FLUORESCENCE

Leaf reflectance & steady-state fluorescence (Fs) measurements



Vegetation 'process-related' remote sensing (RS)

## EXPERIMENT 1

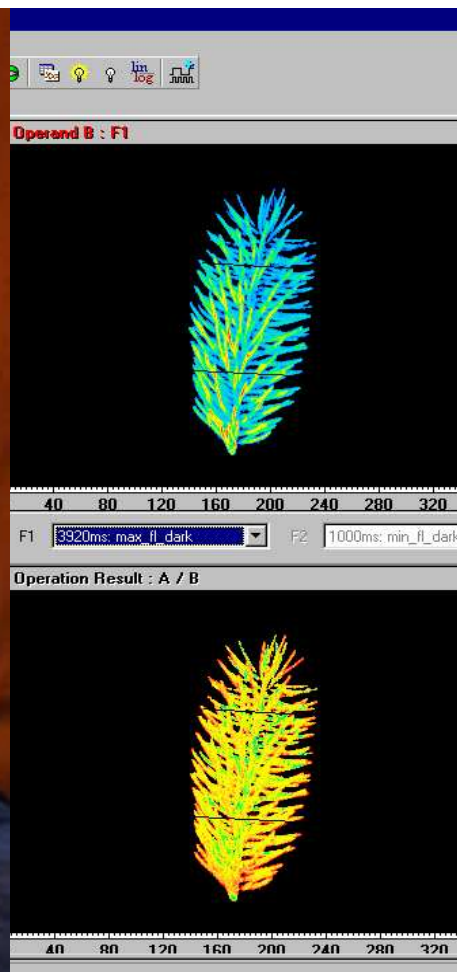
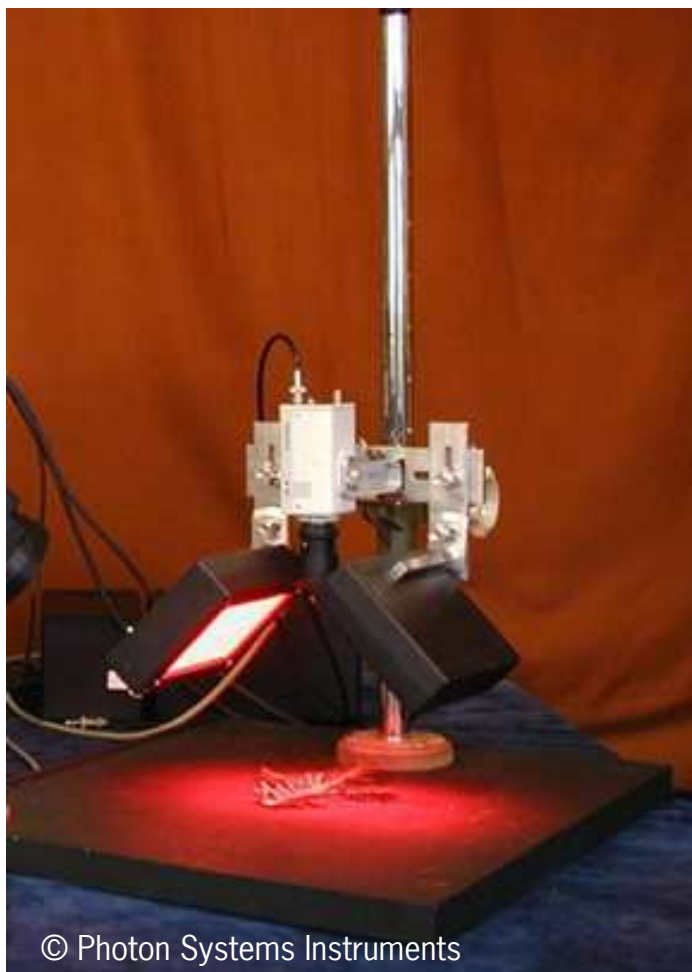
### ***OBJECTIVE***

To investigate the information content in annual changes of steady-state chlorophyll fluorescence yield ( $F_s$ ) of evergreen plant species, as being a passively remotely sensed signal.

# EXPERIMENT 1

## METHODOLOGY

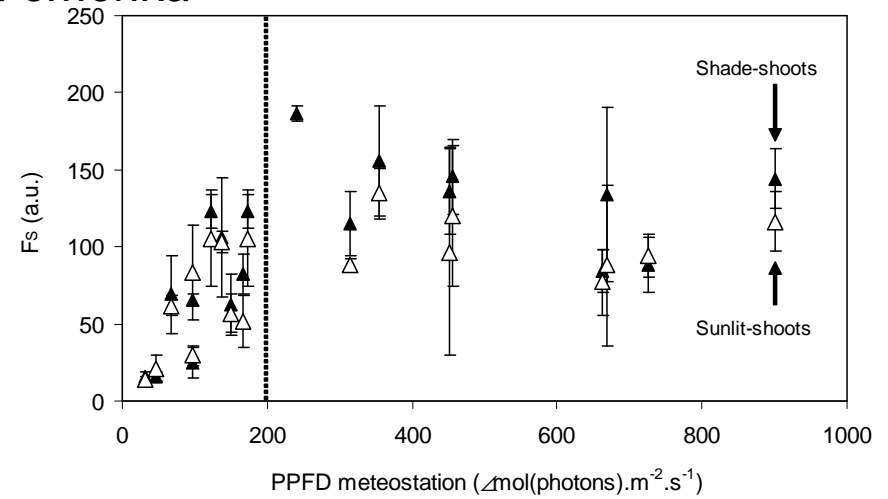
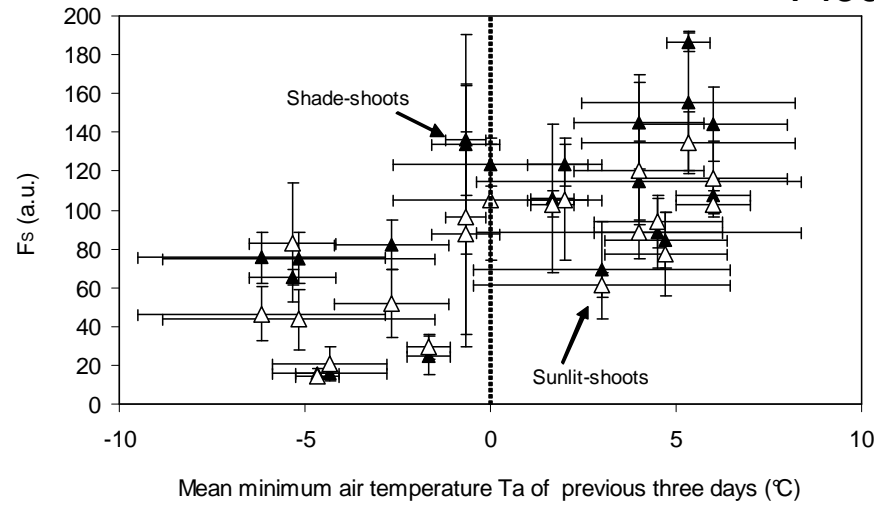
### FLUORCAM (CCD fluorescence camera)



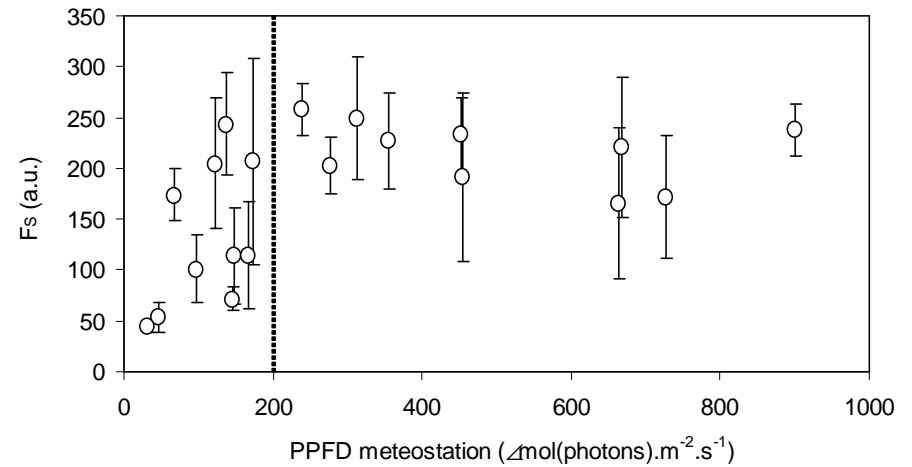
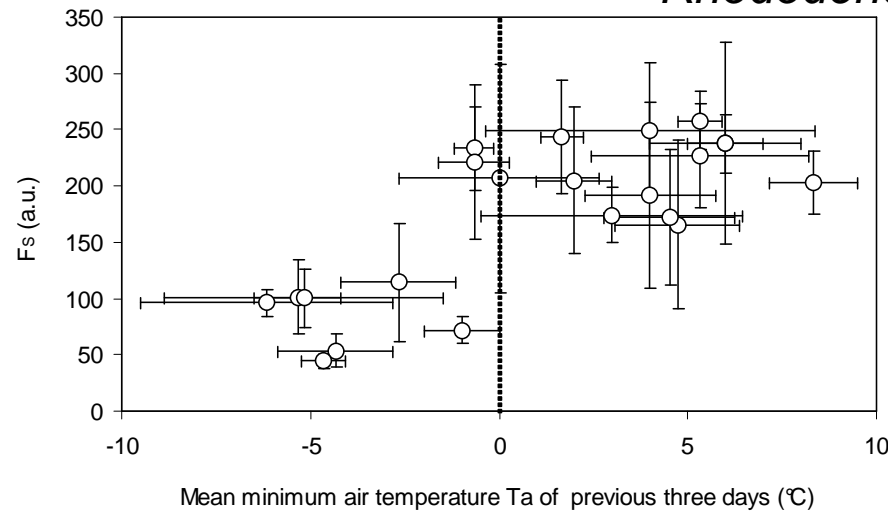
# EXPERIMENT 1

## RESULTS

### *Picea omorika*



### *Rhododendron x hybridum*



## EXPERIMENT 2

### **OBJECTIVES**

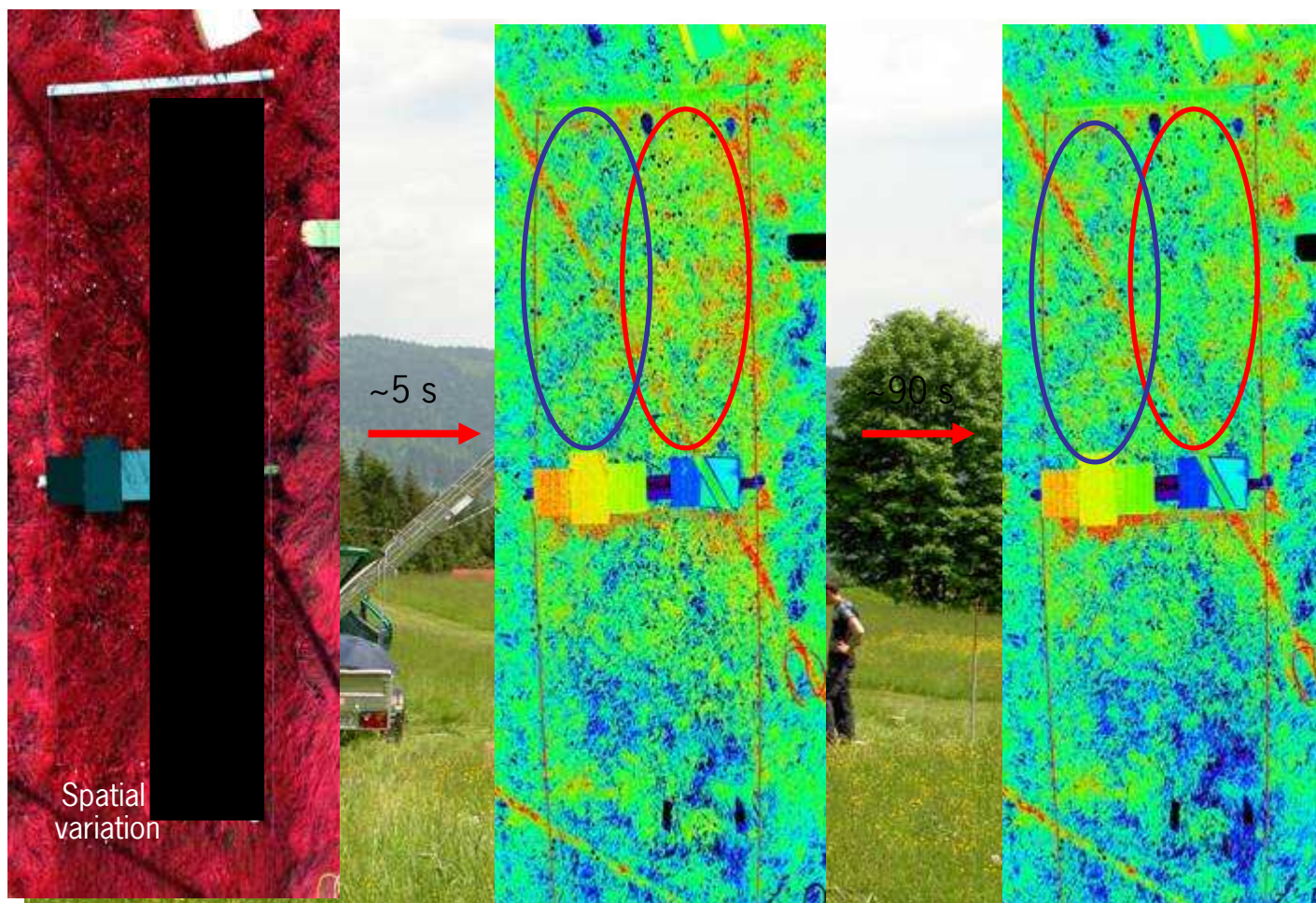
- ① To test sensitivity of the AISA Eagle VNIR imaging spectroradiometer for sensing the grassland and spruce canopy fluorescence signals.
- ② To investigate potential relationships between 'process-related' vegetation optical indices and eddy-covariance flux parameters.



## EXPERIMENT 2

### METHODOLOGY i.

Airborne Imaging Spectrometer for Applications (AISA Eagle) => *spatial* and *temporal* distribution of the vegetation optical indices.



## EXPERIMENT 2

### *METHODOLOGY ii.*

Eddy-covariance system measures exchange of  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  between air and ecosystem canopy resulting in following parameters:

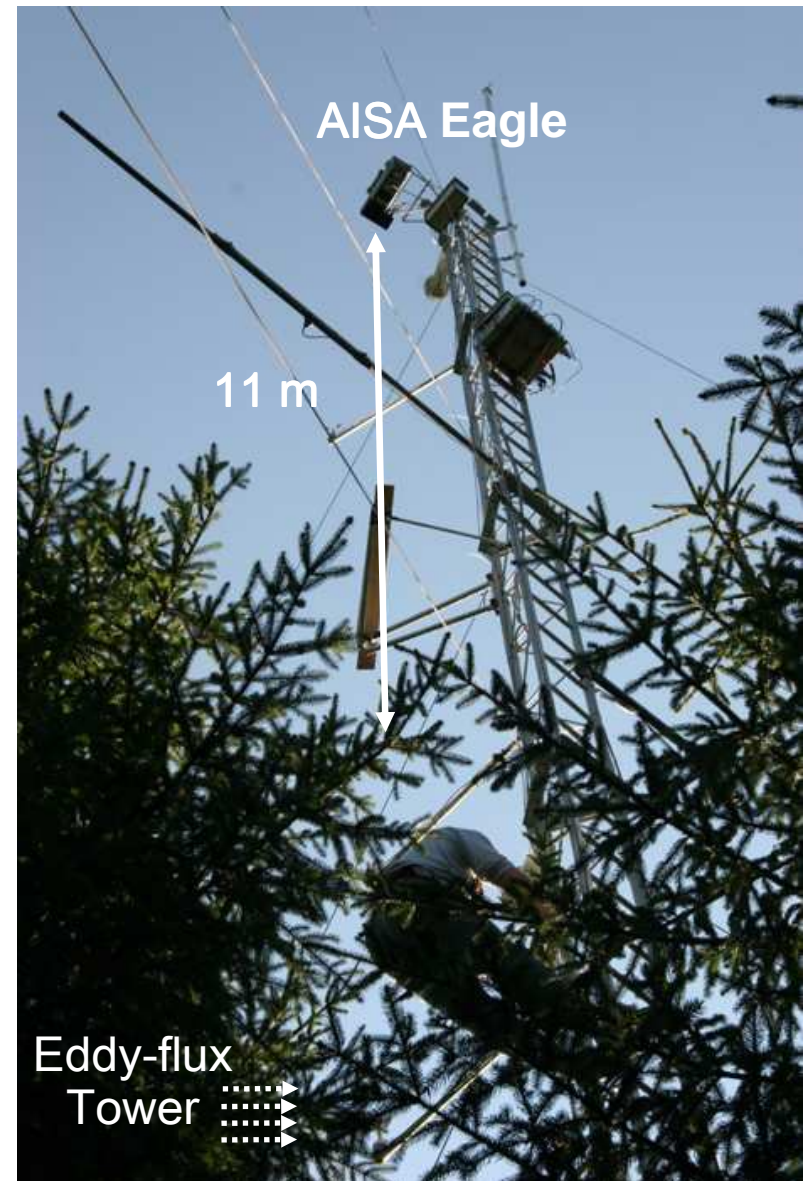
**NEE** – Net Ecosystem Exchange

**GPP** – Gross Primary Production

**R** – Respiration

**RUE** – Radiation Use Efficiency  
(=  $\text{NEE}/\text{PPFD}$ )

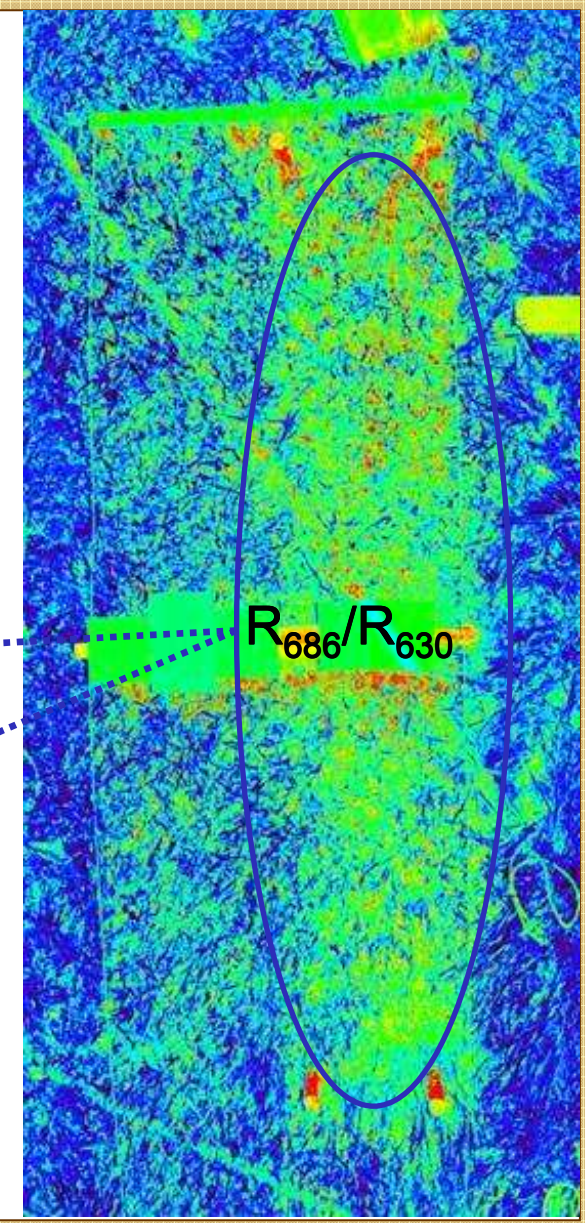
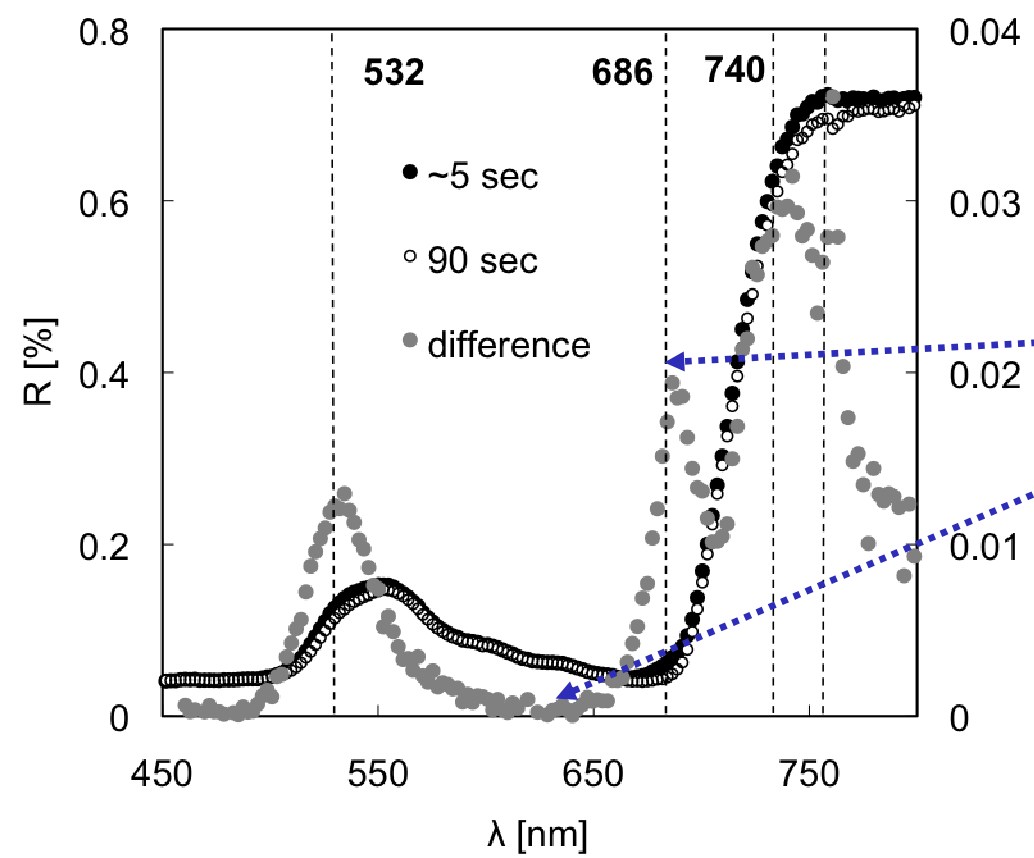
**gRUE** – gross Radiation Use  
Efficiency (=  $\text{GPP}/\text{PPFD}$ )



# EXPERIMENT 2

## RESULTS i.

Vegetation indices used:  
 $PRI = (R_{532} - R_{570}) / (R_{532} + R_{570});$   
 $R_{688} / R_{630} \text{ \& \ } R_{740} / R_{800}$



## EXPERIMENT 2

**RESULTS ii.**

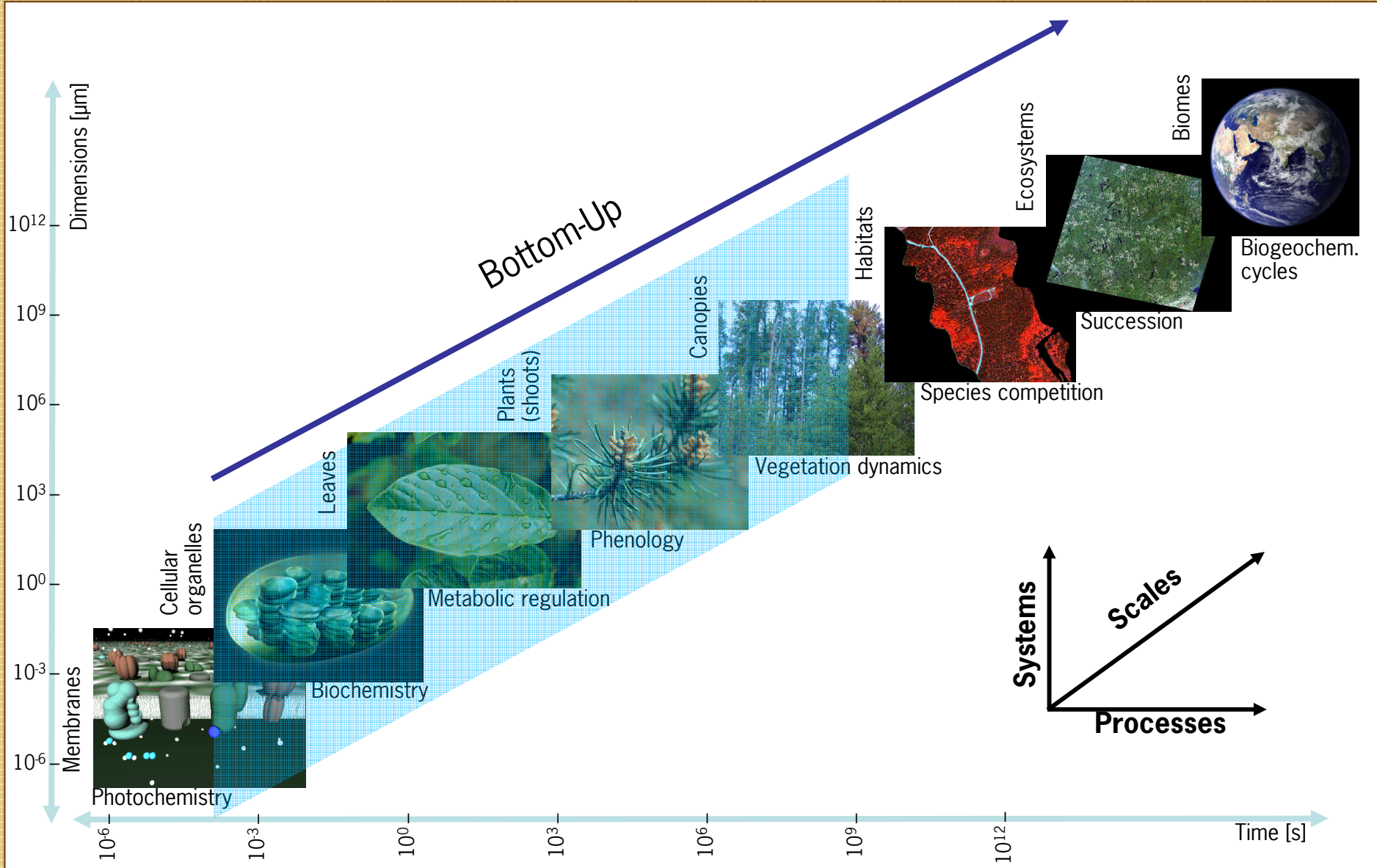
Pearson correlation coefficients between eddy-flux physiological parameters and 'process-related' VIs (grassland and forest data sets analyzed together):

VIs	<i>Respiration</i>	<i>GPP</i>	<i>NEE</i>	<i>gRUE</i>	<i>RUE</i>
PRI	-0.51	0.16	0.25	0.61	0.52
$R_{686}/R_{630}$	0.15	0.93	0.91	-0.45	-0.73
$R_{740}/R_{800}$	0.59	0.33	0.22	-0.93	0.09

Towards remote sensing of vegetation physiological processes using fluorescence signals

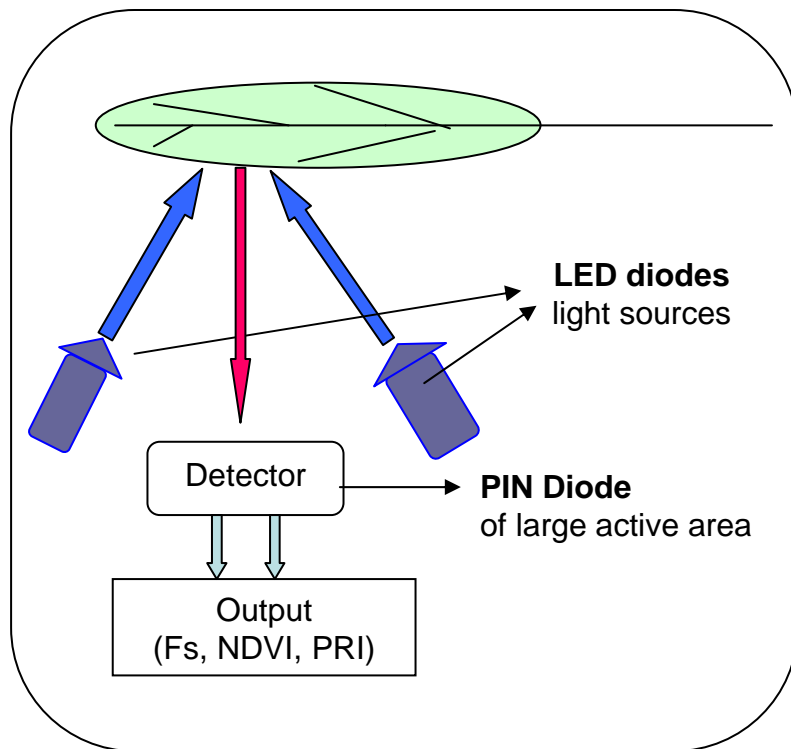
# OBJECTIVE

## UP-SCALING



## SENSOR NET

### POCKET-SIZE FLUORMETERS



© Photon Systems Instruments

### FLUORESCENCE PARAMETERS

(LED light source at 470 nm)

$F(t)$  – fluorescence at any time

$F_v/F_m$  – quantum efficiency of fluorescence

$F_s$  – steady-state fluorescence

### REFLECTANCE PARAMETERS

(LED light source at 644 nm & 760 nm)

$$NDVI = (R_{760} - R_{644}) / (R_{760} + R_{644})$$

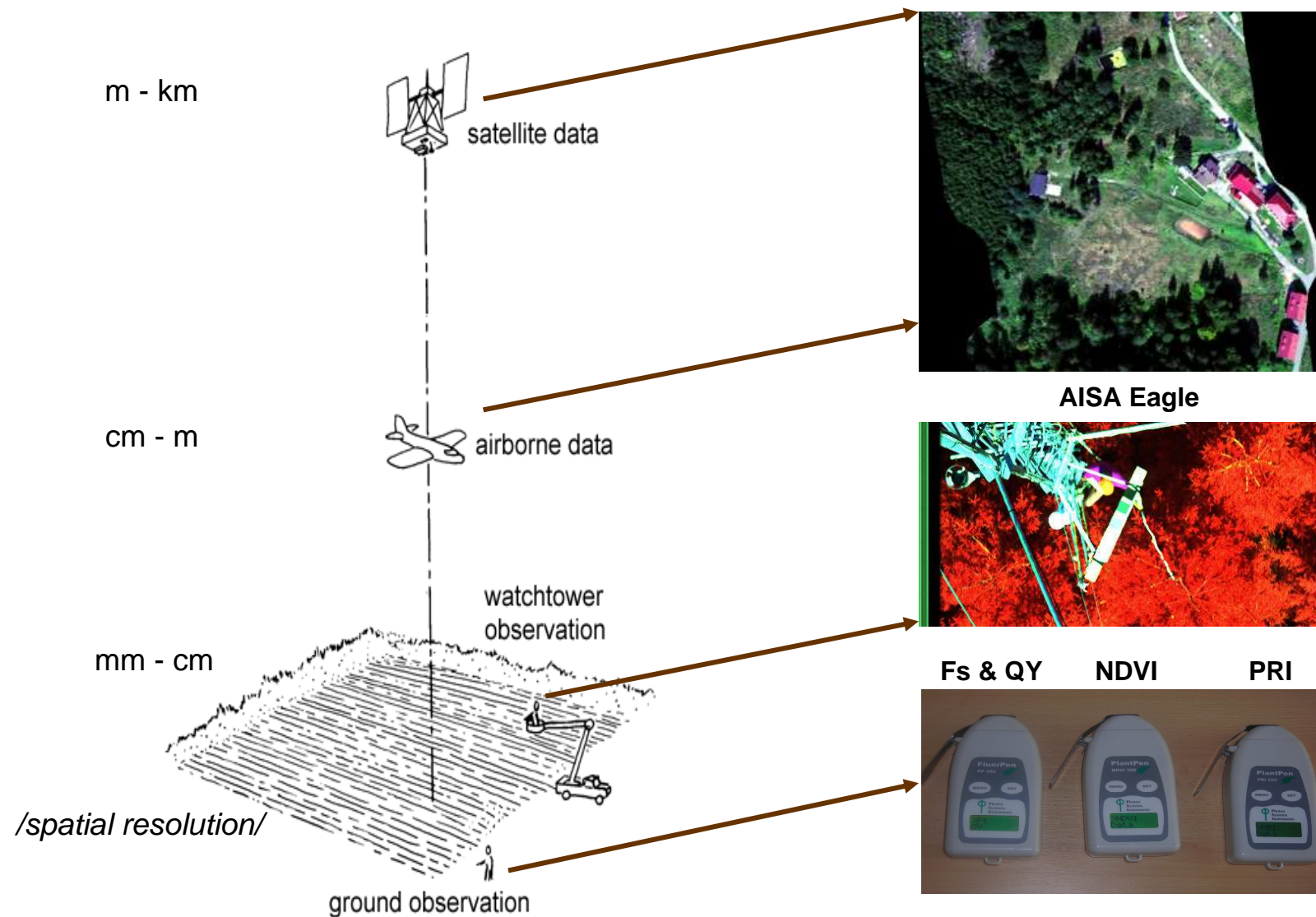
(LED light source at 531 nm & 570 nm)

$$PRI = (R_{531} - R_{570}) / (R_{531} + R_{570})$$

A wide range of *two chips* light emitting diodes (LED's) as light sources and very sensitive PIN diode sensor allows to construct network of pocket size devices measuring nearly any combination of reflectance and fluorescence parameters.

# OUTLOOK

## MULTI-SCALE MONITORING

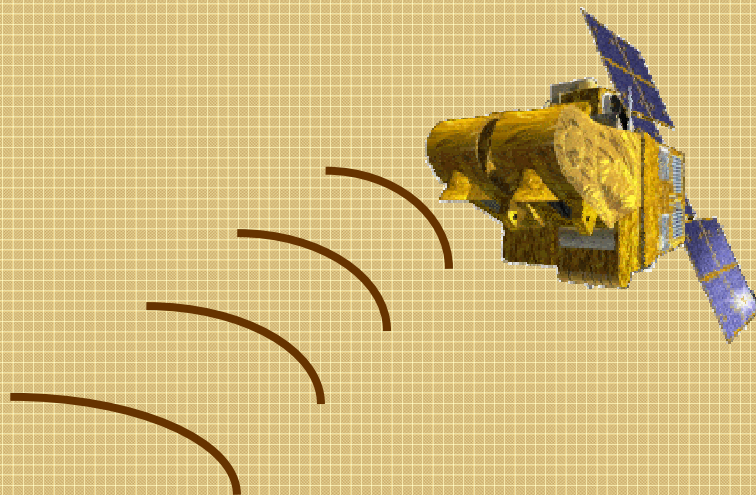


## TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- ① Chlorophyll steady-state fluorescence is an accurate indicator of the active vegetation season for evergreens.
- ② Fluorescence related optical indices of canopy reflectance can be related with the vegetation radiation use and productivity.
- ③ Correct interpretation of the steady-state fluorescence signal needs an appropriate leaf-canopy up scaling approach, based on a joint ground and remote sensing monitoring network.



# QUESTIONS ?



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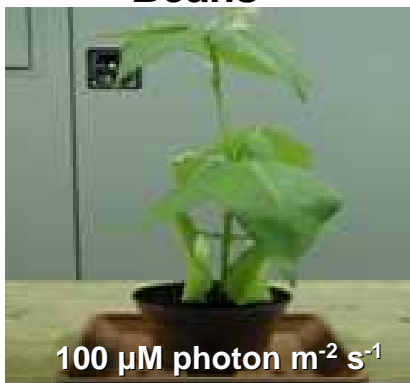


# LAB. EXPERIMENT

## PERFORMANCE

### Beans

LL



ML



HL

