

K&C Phase 3

Australian R&D Support to Global Forest and Above Ground Biomass Mapping

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Innovation and the Arts.

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Tropical Research Institute, Portugal

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Science Team meeting #16 – Phase 3 Kick-off JAXA TKSC/RESTEC HQ, Tsukuba/Tokyo, October 17-21, 2011

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Project area: Focus on Australia

- Focus initially on Queensland.
 - Key LiDAR Sites
 - Change sites (areas affected by cyclones, drought, flooding, fire, clearing, disturbance, degradation, regrowth)
- Extension to New South Wales, Victoria and the Northern Territory
- Subsequent application across Australia



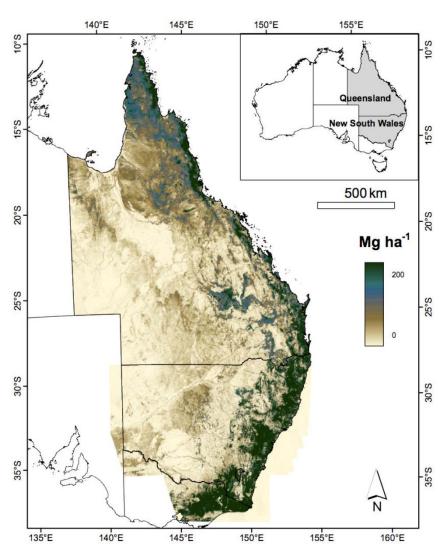


Project objectives and schedule

- To provide R&D support to the generation of JAXA's global forest/nonforest and above ground biomass maps.
 - Advance the development and validation of algorithms by using:
 - Annual, up-to-date statewide forest/non-forest maps (including woodlands) generated from Landsat fractional cover time-series.
 - Field based estimates of AGB generated for a range of remnant and on-remnant forests and woodlands.
 - LiDAR-based assessments of structure, biomass and change.
- Support quantification of:
 - Forest/non-forest extent and change
 - Biomass (carbon)
 - Biomass change and associated carbon losses and gains
- Supporting carbon cycle science, international conventions and environmental conservation

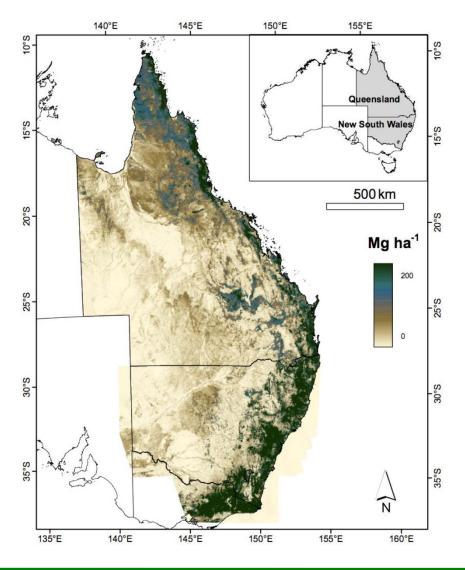
Project schedule

- July, 2012
 - Revised approach to generation of forest/non-forest maps from Landsat sensor data.
 - Extension of AGB map based for Queensland to NSW, the Northern Territory and Victoria (Version 1a)
 - Australian field validation
 - Continued collection of ground and airborne data at sites across Australia
 - Advanced work on retrieval of structural attributes, biomass and change from LiDAR data.
 - Generation of AGB map at 25 m spatial resolution (Version 1b)
 - To be undertaken following finalisation of new products (FPC for Australia) and establishment of advanced methods for biomass retrieval.



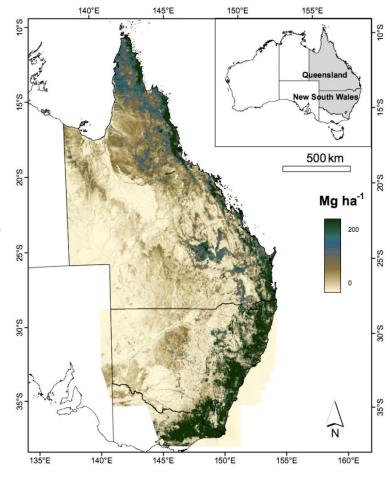
Project schedule

- April, 2013
 - Analysis of case studies in support of JAXA's global forest characterisation, mapping and monitoring
 - Injune
 - Charters Towers
 - Other LiDAR and TERN sites (ALOS-2 proposal also submitted).
 - Other change sites (e.g., for assessing cyclone and fire damage)
 - Advancement of techniques for
 - Forest/non-forest mapping using ALOS-PALSAR
 - Change detection
 - Retrieval of AGB



Project schedule

- April, 2014
 - Generation of Version 2.0 of a 25 m spatial resolution map of AGB for eastern and northern Australia.
- April, 2015
 - Generation of biomass and forest change maps.
 - Extension to Australia



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Biomass library - 1139 sites (2781 plots)

Brigalow Forest Regrowth

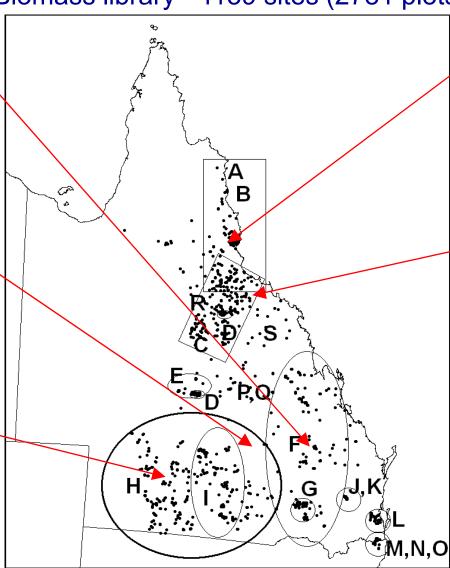


Open Callitris Forest



Low Acacia Woodland





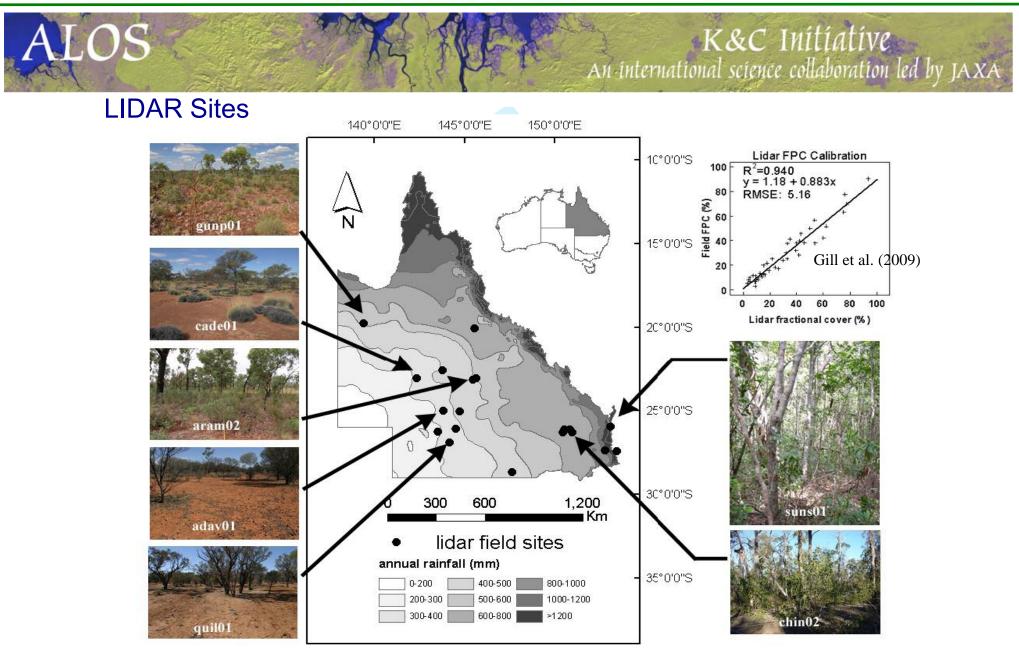
Tall Closed Rainforest



Eucalypt Woodland



Ground truth data for estimating AGB



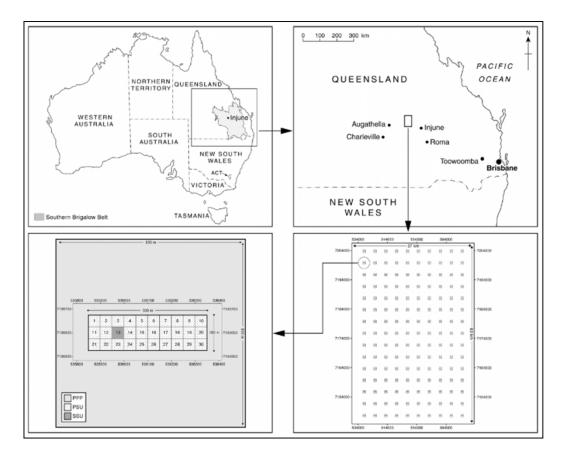
SPDLib and RSGISLib (Bunting et al.,. 2012; open source software supporting visualisation and processing of LiDAR data; remote sensing processing);



Field Campaigns



The Injune Landscape Collaborative Project



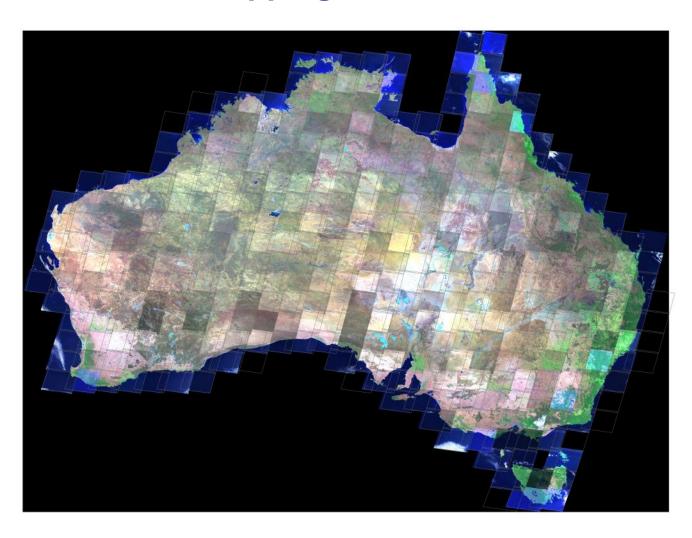


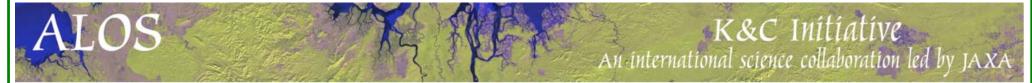




Forest/Non-Forest Mapping/Retrieval of AGB

At-sensor radiance



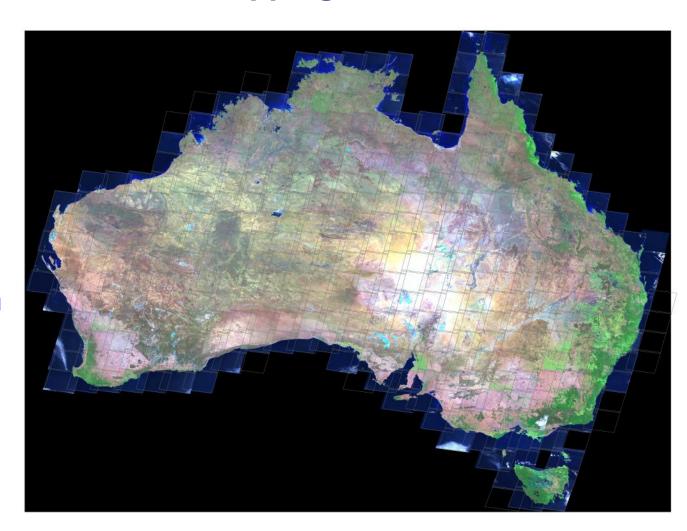


Forest/Non-Forest Mapping/Retrieval of AGB

Standardised reflectance

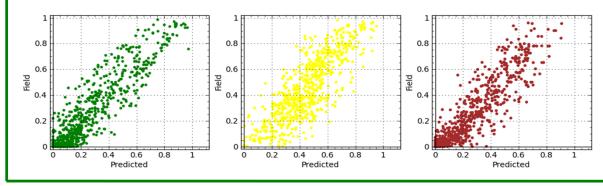
Topographic correction

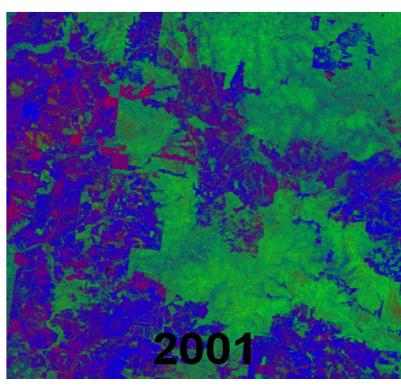
BRDF correction

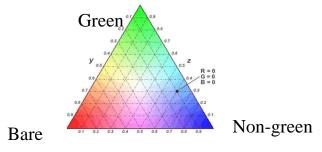


Persistent Green Fraction

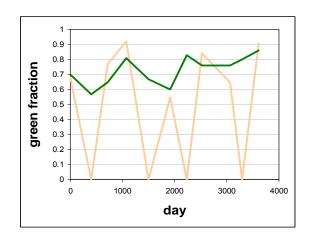
- Fractional cover uses a constrained unmixing model with endmembers derived from field sampling.
- Creates an image with the percentage bare, green and non-green fractions
- Over 800 field sites collected using a consistent, nationally agreed protocol
- Overall RMSE of 11%

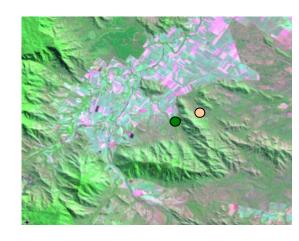




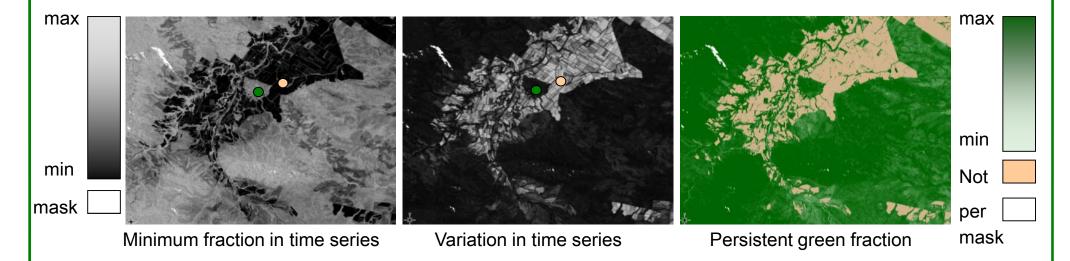


Persistent Green Fraction





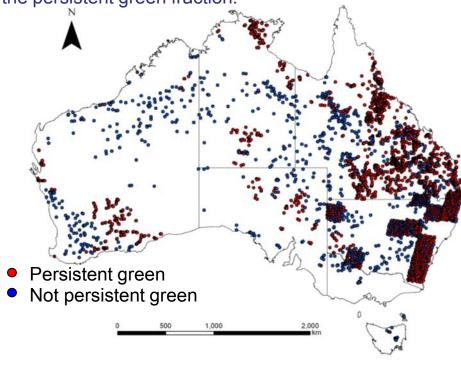
- Robust regression fit to time series of green fraction – robust to account for outliers due to misclassified cloud (or other masked pixel).
- Persistent areas show low variation in green fraction within the time series, and a minimum above a threshold.
- Improved estimation of forest/non-forest



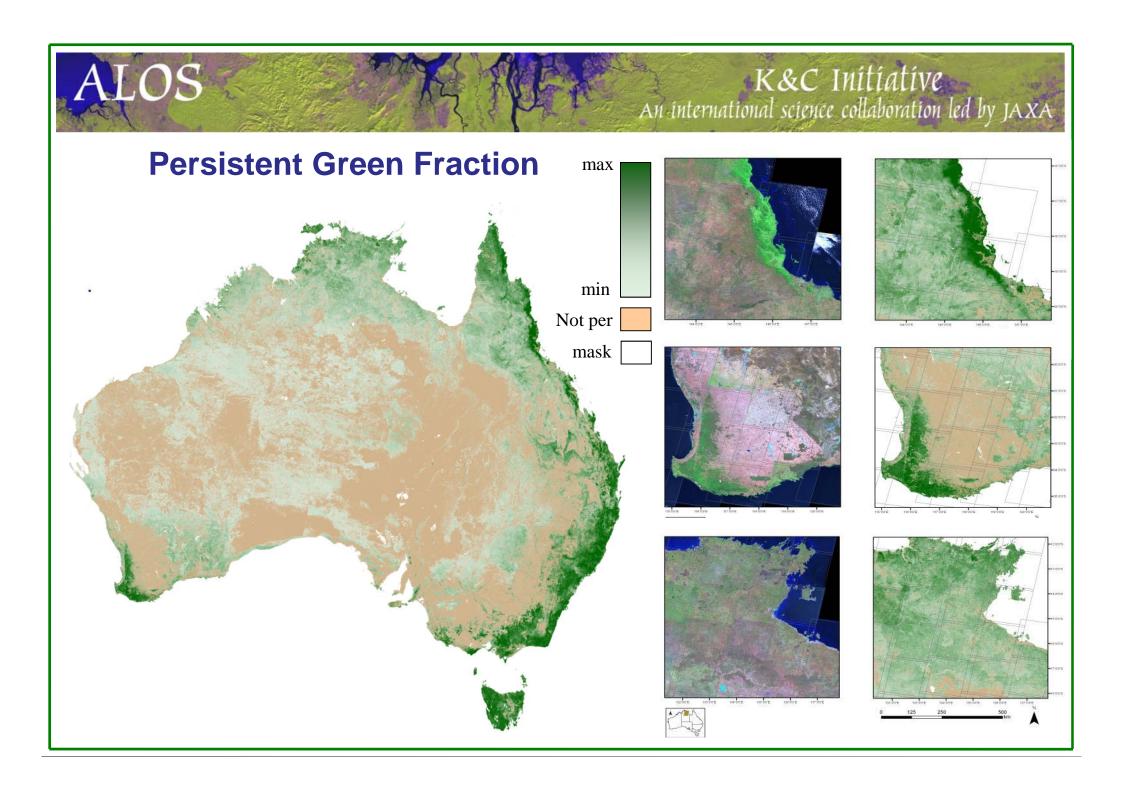
Persistent Green Fraction

- Training data obtained from a range of sources
 - Approx. 5100 sites of which 3800 are persistent green. Star transects at almost 1000 sites.
- Decision tree classifier based on robust regression statistics used to classify each pixel as persistent or not persistent green.

 Robust regression statistics used to predict the persistent green fraction.



SOURCE	DESCRIPTION					
QLD DSITIA	Fractional-cover field sites					
ABARES	Fractional-cover field sites					
NSW OEH	Image-interpretation of woody/not-woody vegetation cover					
NT Bushfires	DBH field sites					
NT NRETAS	Fractional-cover field sites					
ACRIS	Locations of low-foliage scrub					
WA	woody-vegetation sampling sites					
QLD Herbarium	Biomass field sites					





Enhanced Retrieval of AGB

Landsat Foliage Projective Cover

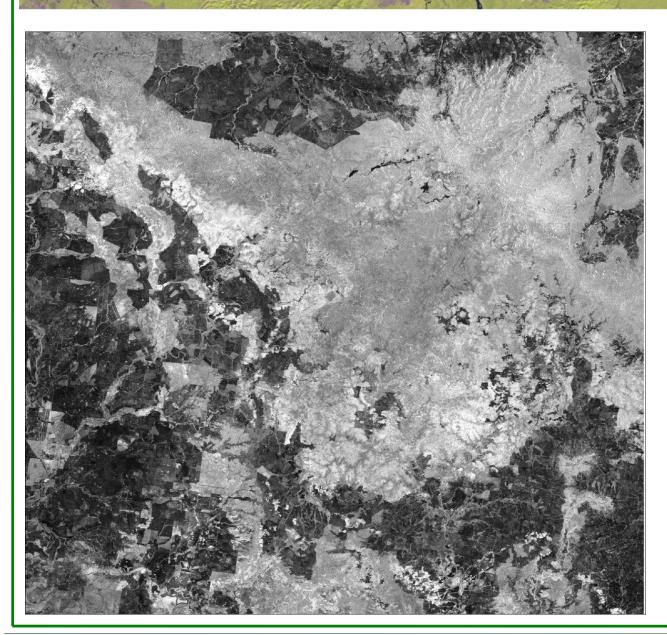
L-band HH

L-band HV

Composite (FPC, L-HH and L-HV)

ICESAT GLAS

Segmentation



Enhanced Retrieval of AGB

Landsat Foliage Projective Cover

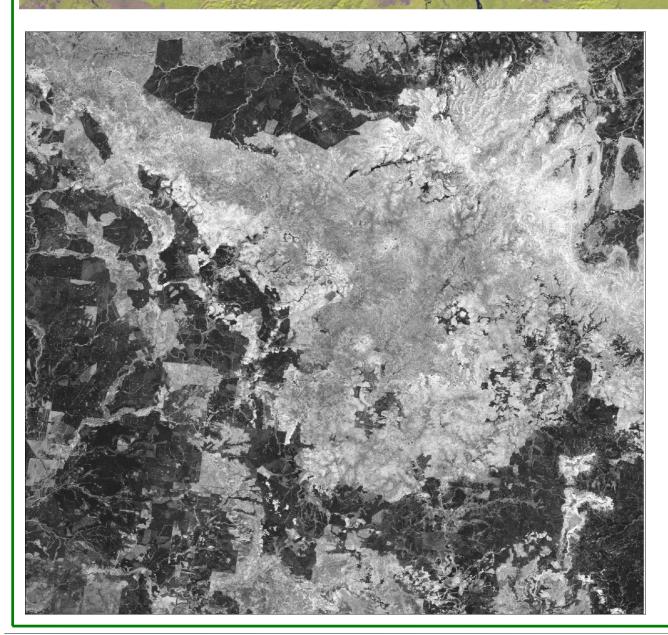
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Enhanced Retrieval of AGB

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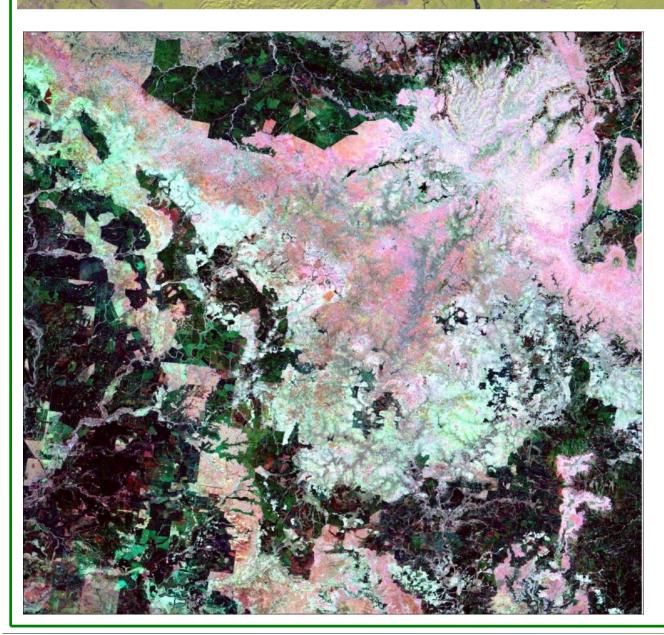
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Enhanced Retrieval of AGB

Landsat Foliage Projective Cover

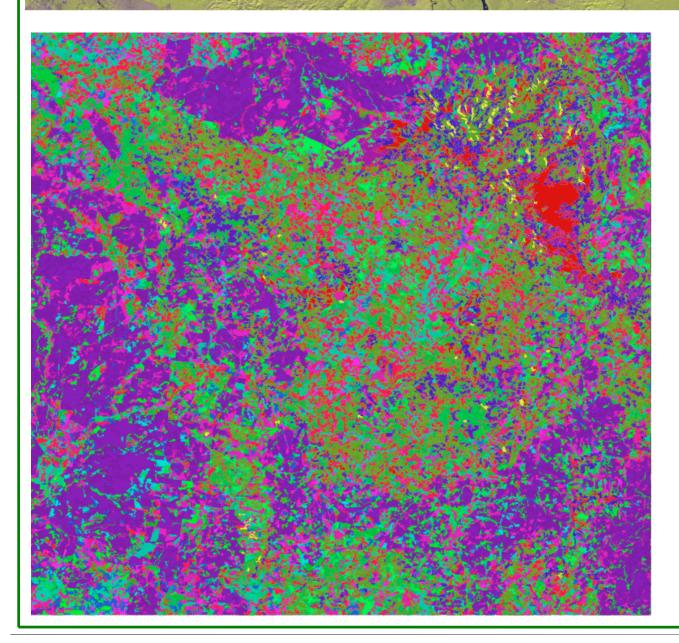
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Enhanced Retrieval of AGB

Landsat Foliage Projective Cover

L-band HH

L-band HV

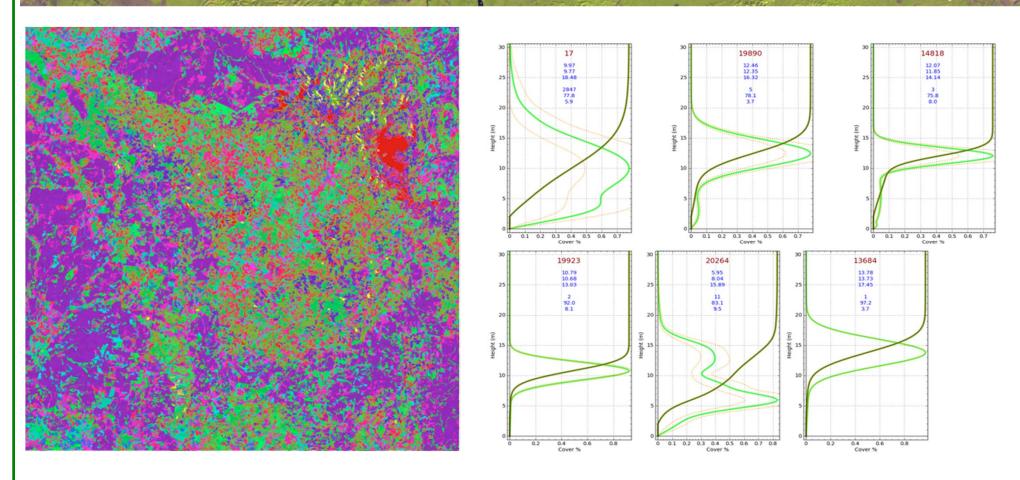
Composite (FPC, L-HH and L-HV)

ICESAT GLAS

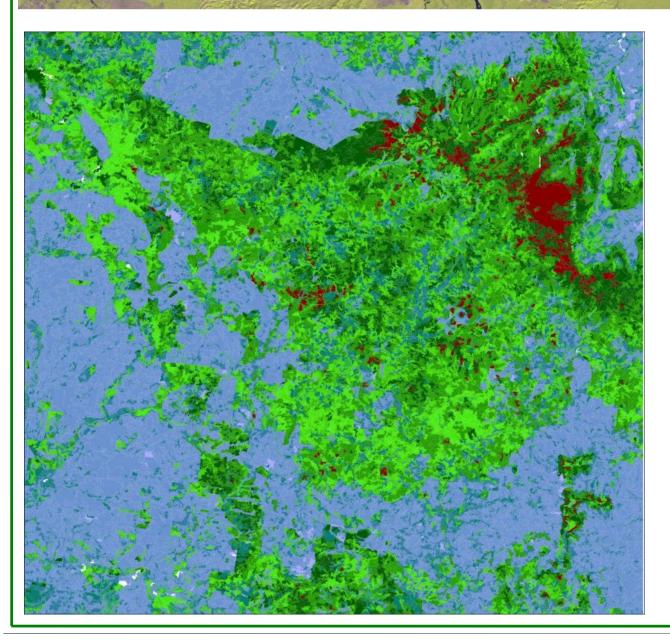
Segmentation

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- Segmentation based on FPC and L-band HH/HV (40 classes)
- Similar vertical vegetation profiles for each class (e.g., 17)



Enhanced Retrieval of AGB

Landsat Foliage Projective Cover

L-band HH

L-band HV

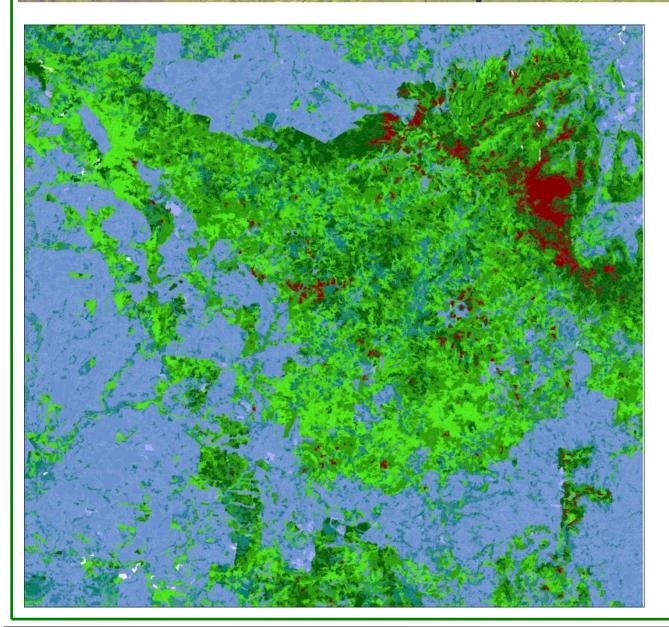
Composite (FPC, L-HH and L-HV)

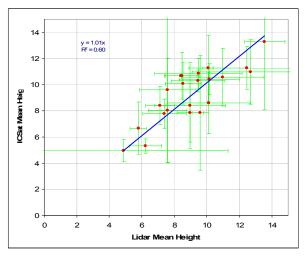
ICESAT GLAS

Segmentation

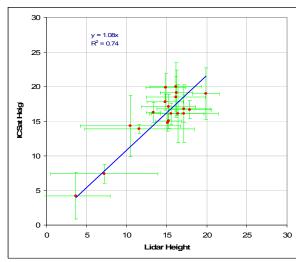
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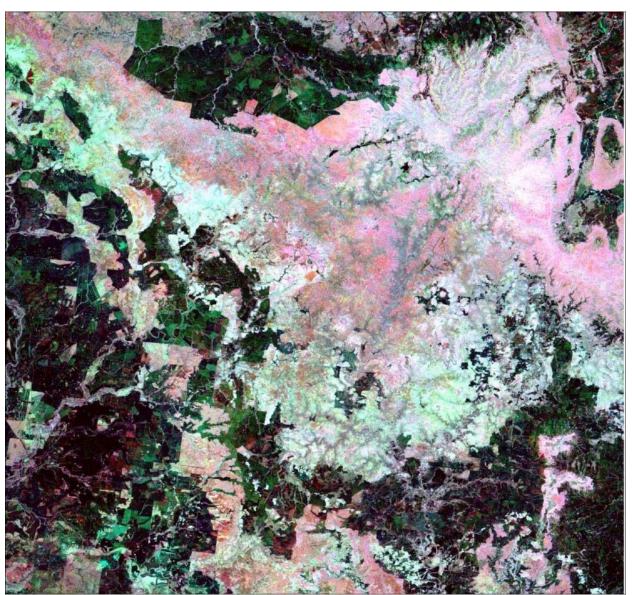


Comparison with ICESAT



Comparison with airborne LiDAR



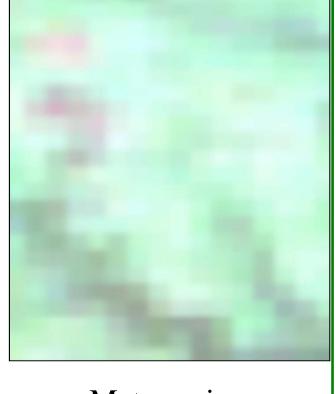




Interpretation of Landsat FPC, L-band HH and HV composites







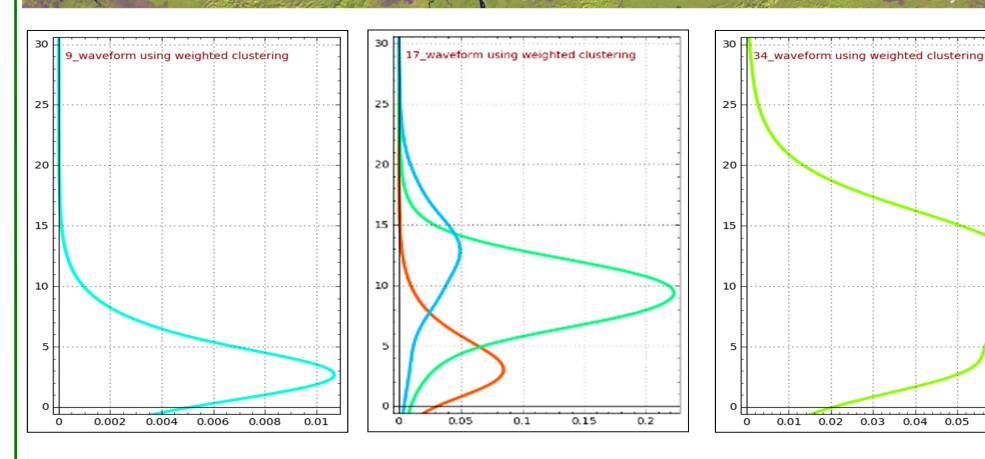
Early Regrowth

Recovery from fire

Mature pine

Interpretation of Landsat FPC, L-band HH and HV composites





Early Regrowth

Recovery from fire

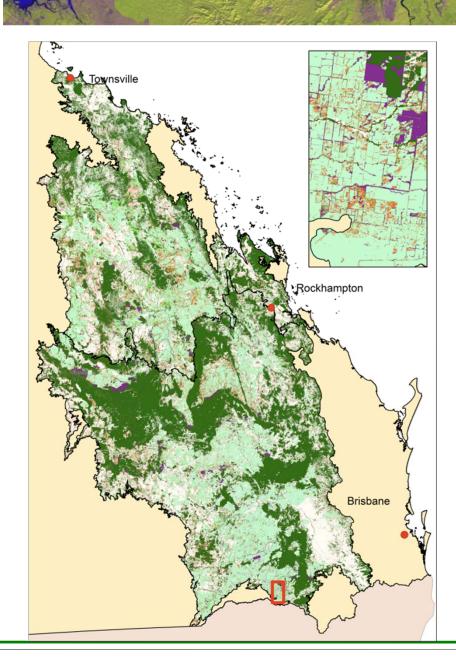
Mature pine

0.05

Interpretation of Landsat FPC, L-band HH and HV composites

Lefsky Simard Scarth et al

Comparison with other products (stand height)

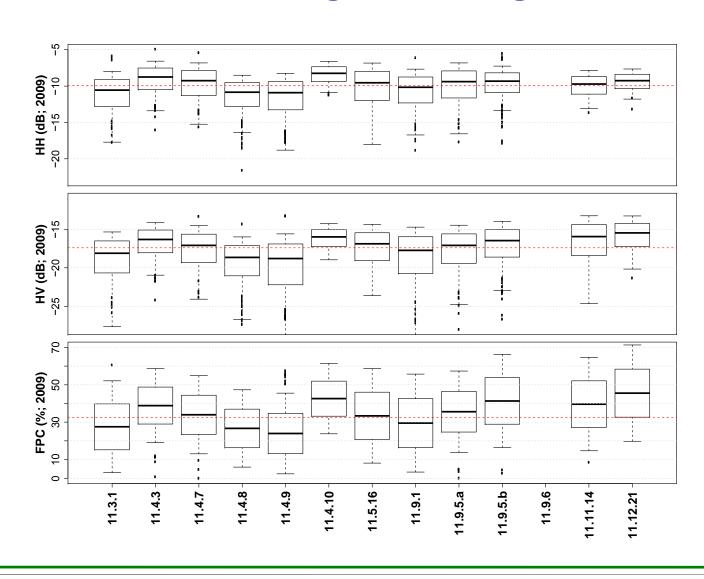


Regrowth stage mapping

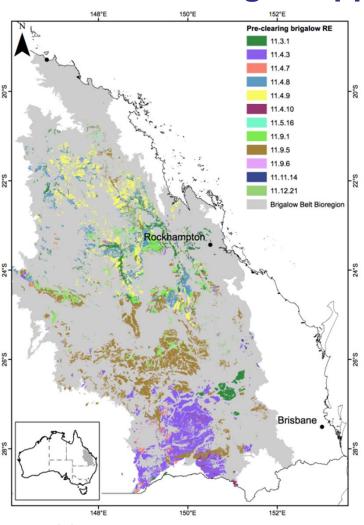
Uses combination of ALOS PALSAR L-band HH, HV and FPC

Based on thresholds for discriminating non-forest, early and intermediate regrowth and relative distributions of data values for mature forest (by Regional Ecosystem)

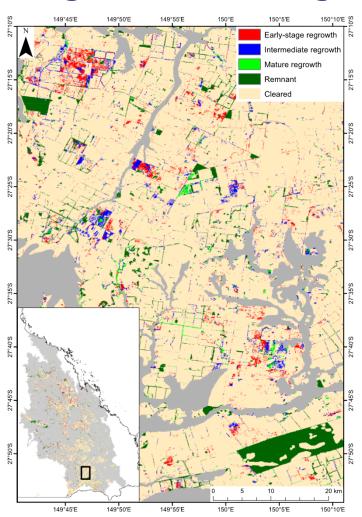
Characteristics of Remnant Vegetation, Brigalow Belt Bioregion



Forest Growth Stage Mapping, Brigalow Belt Bioregion



12 REs with Brigalow



Regrowth classification

Regrowth Extent (Brigalow Belt Bioregion)

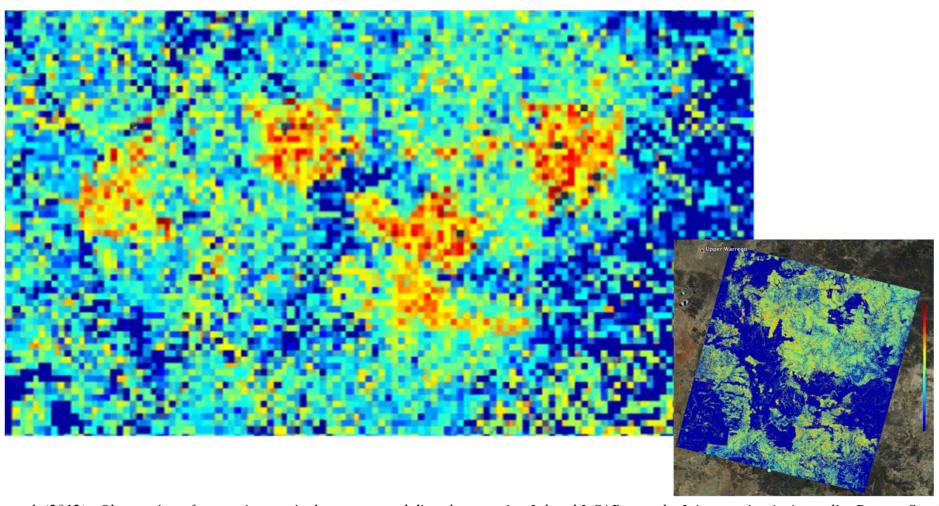
	_									
RE	Pre- clearing	Early-stage		Intermediate		Mature		Remnant		Total (all stages)
11.3.1	668,770	36,938	(5.5)	34,198	(5.1)	10,944	(1.6)	41,763	(6.2)	123,842 (10.5)
11.4.3	1,542,078	39,052	(2.5)	44,354	(2.9)	20,123	(1.3)	69,336	(4.5)	172,865 (14.6)
11.4.7	191,102	9,165	(4.8)	6,752	(3.5)	5,932	(3.1)	15,758	(8.2)	37,607 (3.2)
11.4.8	646,596	60,739	(9.4)	12,593	(1.9)	16,854	(2.6)	56,324	(8.7)	146,510 (12.4)
11.4.9	932,691	82,860	(8.9)	37,991	(4.1)	4,904	(0.5)	70,873	(7.6)	196,629 (16.6)
11.4.10	57,582	1,780	(3.1)	2,644	(4.6)	2,135	(3.7)	5,596	(9.7)	12,154 (1.0)
11.5.16	12,797	903	(7.1)	584	(4.6)	572	(4.5)	2,832	(22.1)	4,892 (0.4)
11.9.1	524,056	37,465	(7.1)	23,631	(4.5)	9,469	(1.8)	40,418	(7.7)	110,982 (9.4)
11.9.5	2,176,007	95,148	(4.4)	64,016	(2.9)	47,761	(2.2)	147,539	(6.8)	354,464 (30.0)
11.9.6	15,317	113	(0.7)	84	(0.6)	157	(1)	204	(1.3)	558 (<0.1)
11.11.14	34,609	1,142	(3.3)	1,927	(5.6)	1,502	(4.3)	3,794	(11)	8,364 (0.7)
11.12.21	71,350	3,169	(4.4)	1,777	(2.5)	3,310	(4.6)	6,063	(8.5)	14,318 (1.2)
Total (all REs)	6,872,955	368,473		230,551	(3.4)	123,662	(1.8)	460,499	(6.7)	1,183,185
Percentage (1,2)	12 DE-2	5.4	31.1	3.4	19.5	1.8	10.5	6.7	38.9	

¹Of total area of the 12 REs; ²Of area of forest within the 12 REs

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Change Detection (Example from Injune)

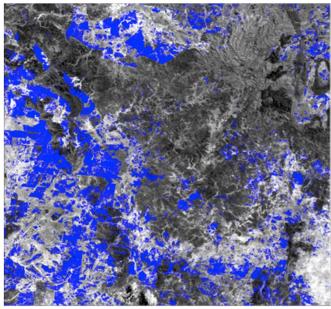


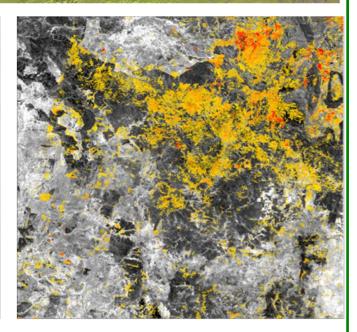
Yang et al. (2012). Observation of vegetation vertical structure and disturbance using L-band InSAR over the Injune region in Australia. Remote Sensing of Environment, K&C Special Issue.

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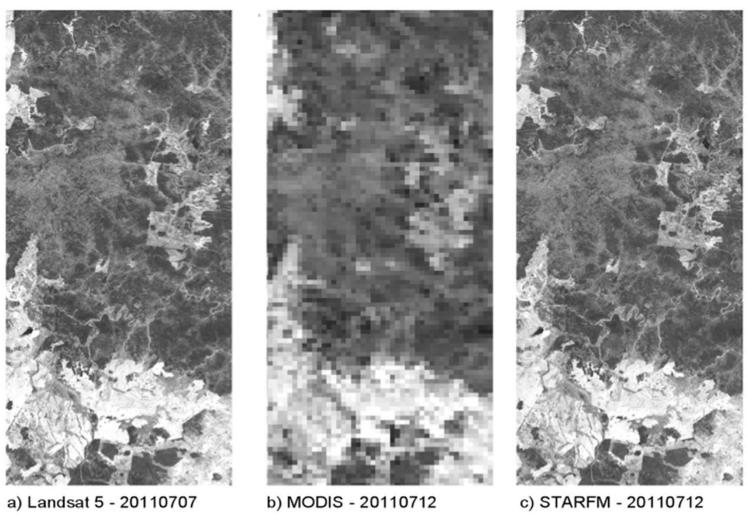
Landsat FPC, ALOS PALSAR L-band HH and HV (RGB)

Total area cleared

Fire history

- Time-series of Landsat sensor data used by Queensland Statewide Land Cover and Trees (SLATS) projects to produce annual statewide estimates of woody vegetation extent.
- Linked to detailed mapping (e.g., from field and aerial photography) of regional ecosystems to establish status (.e., clearance, remnant vegetation).
- Hyper-temporal analysis of Landsat sensor data used to establish dynamics associated with human-induced and natural events and processes.

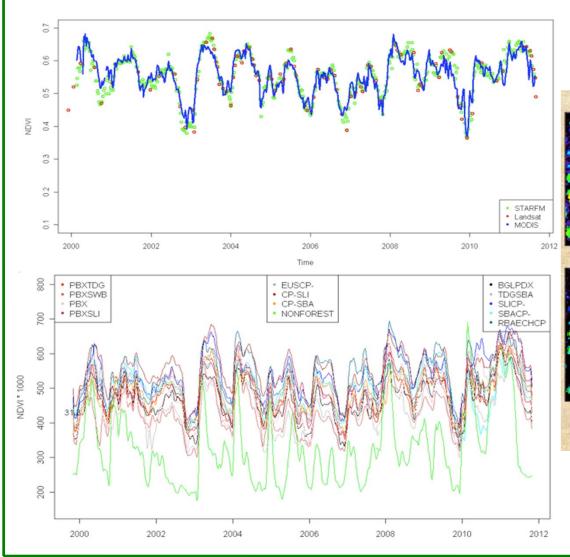
Change Detection using Landsat and MODIS-simulated Landsat

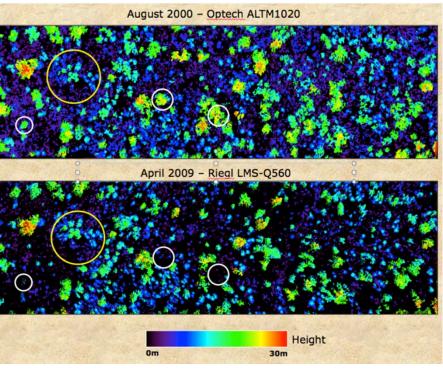


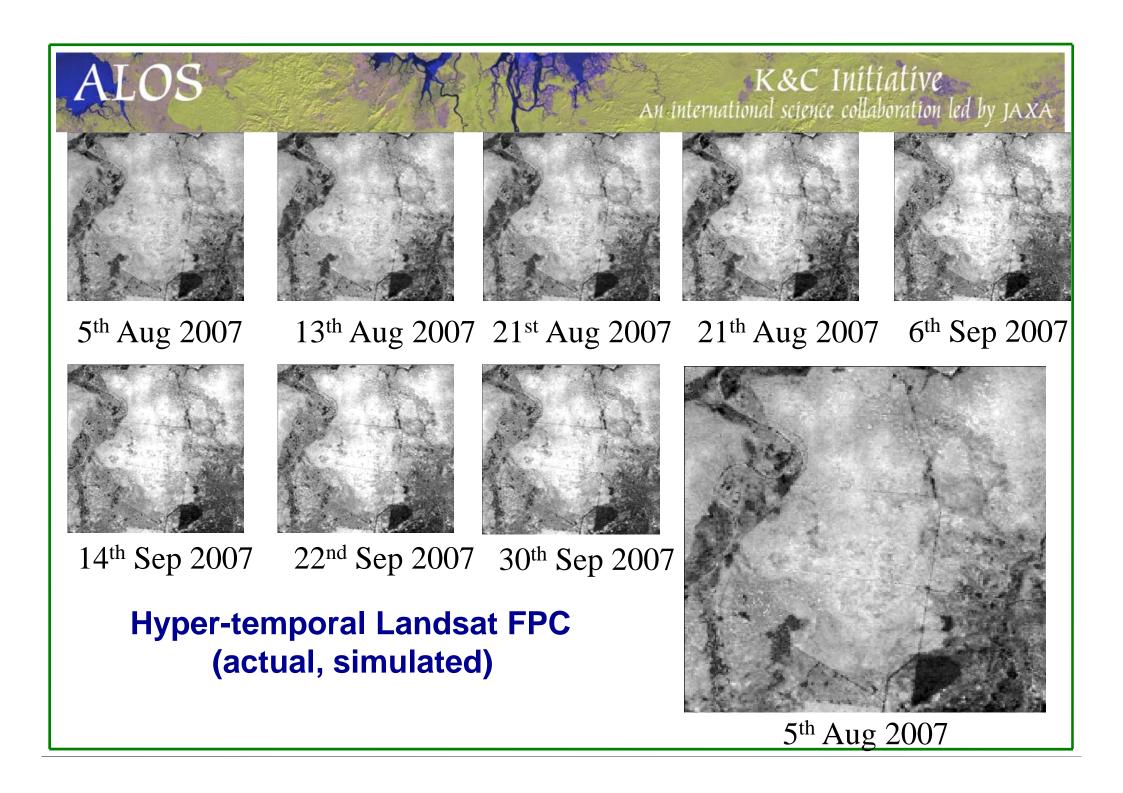
Schmidt et al. (2012). Multi-resolution time series imagery for forest disturbance and regrowth monitoring in Queensland, Australia. Remote Sensing of Environment (in review)

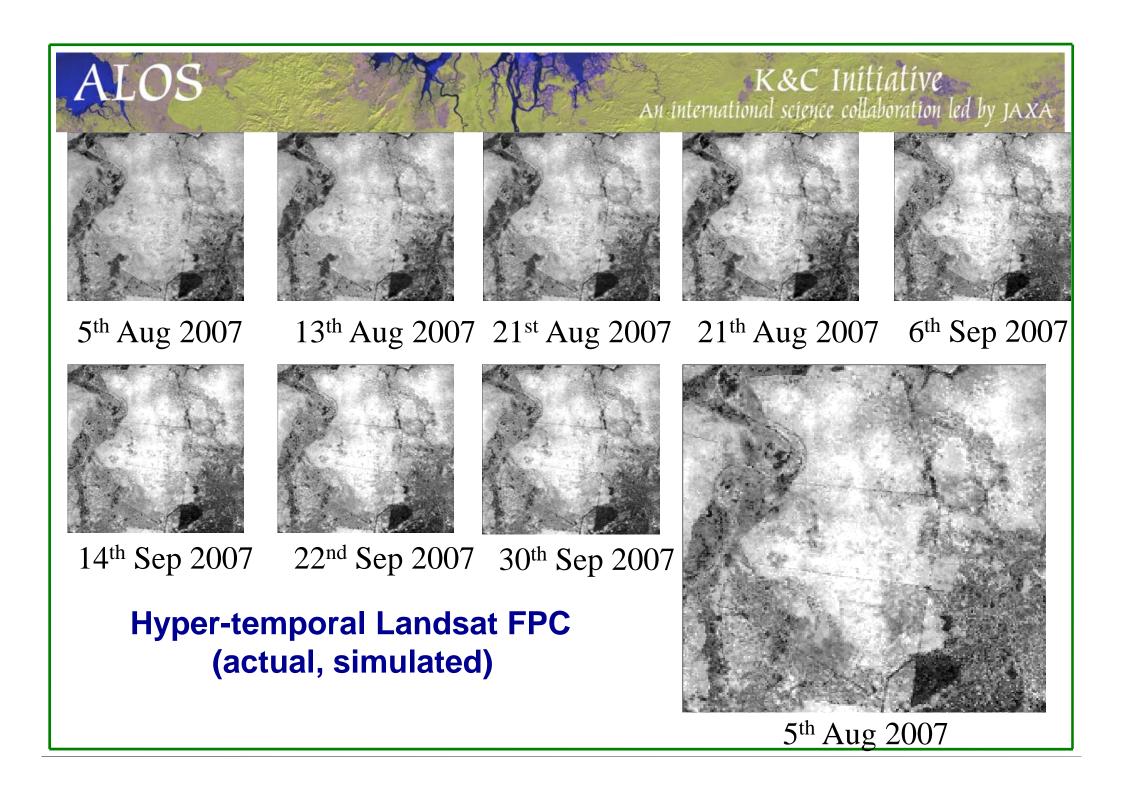


Change Detection







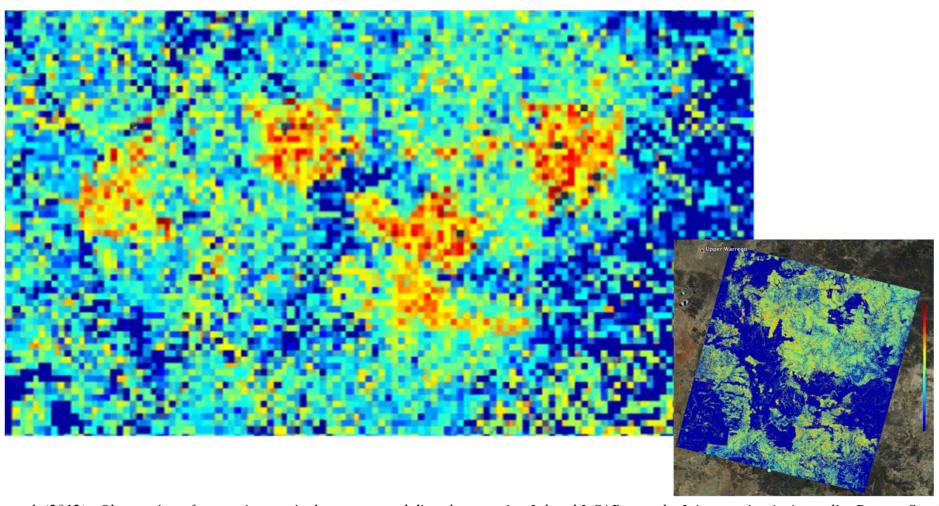


ALOS K&C Initiative An international science collaboration led by JAXA Hyperspectral HYMAP (2000) Worldview 2 (2010)

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Change Detection (Example from Injune)



Yang et al. (2012). Observation of vegetation vertical structure and disturbance using L-band InSAR over the Injune region in Australia. Remote Sensing of Environment, K&C Special Issue.

Support to JAXA's global forest mapping efforts: Deliverables

- Provision of forest/non-forest data and mapping for States then Australia (based on fractional cover)
 - Woodlands as well as forests
 - Definitions based on cover and height (ICESat?)
 - Refinement to forest/non-forest maps through integration of L-band SAR data
- Provision of biomass estimates and mapping for States then Australia
 - Open source segmentation algorithm
 - ALOS PALSAR data alone or in combination with ICESAT and Landsat fractional cover.
- Products developed to align with JAXA maps.
- Collaborative activities and exchange visits
- Assistance with algorithm development.

ALOS

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An international science collaboration

- Acknowledgements
 - JAXA/RESTEC
 - QDERM
 - SLATS
 - Queensland Herbarium
 - UNSW
 - Definiens AG/Trimble
 - University of Massachusetts
 - Tropical Research Institute, Portugal

