

Remote Sensing: Fundamentals and Applications

HYDAP Conference Part 3



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Applications

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Hydrology
- Geology
- Land Use
- Change Detection

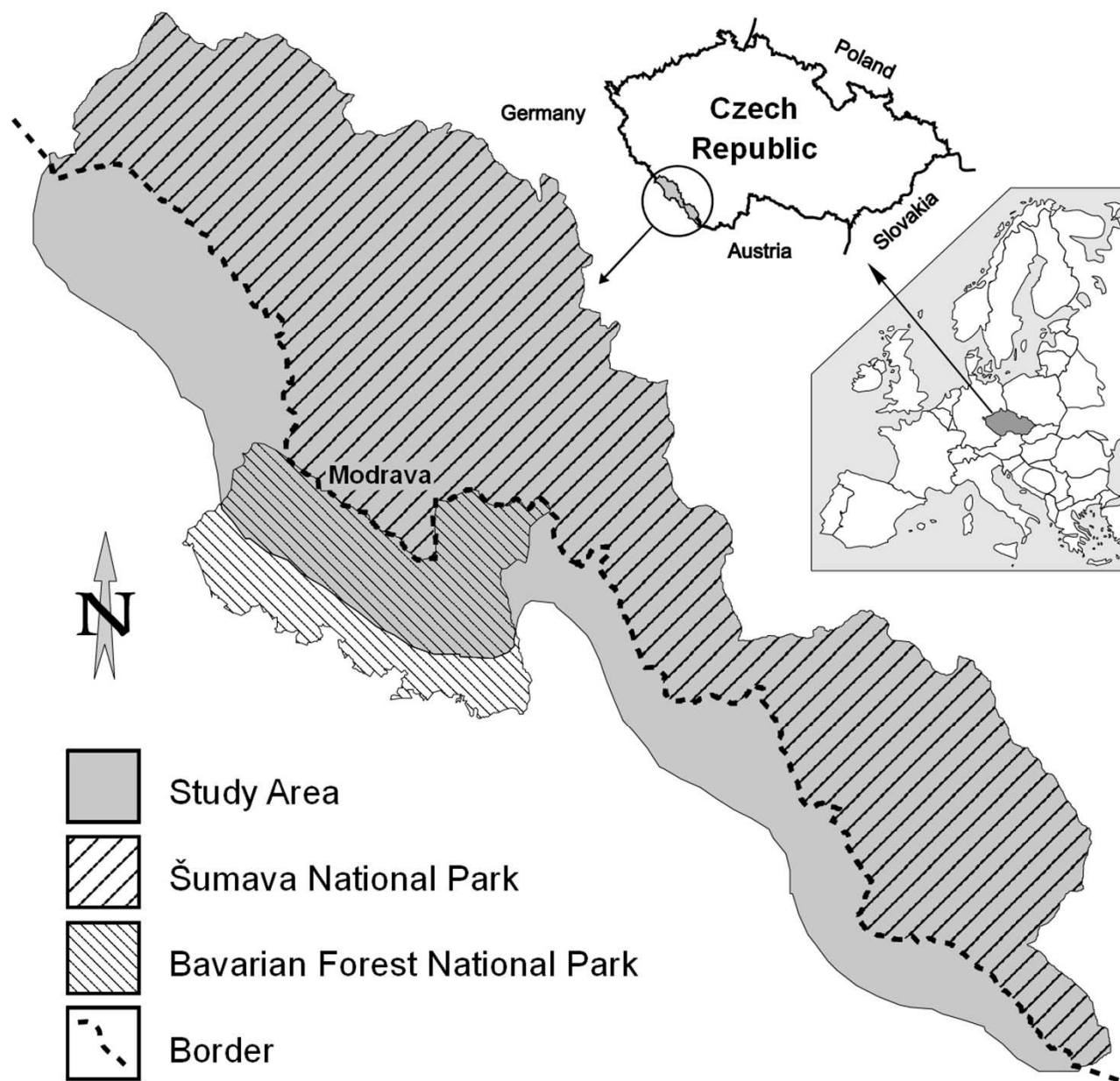
Thermal IR

- Landsat and ASTER both carry thermal IR imagers
- Emitted radiance is a function of both emissivity and temperature
- Emissivity is useful in determining surface composition
- Temperature is useful for surface energy and water balance, and temperature pollution
- At-surface radiances must first be computed
- Temperature-Emissivity separation methods yield LST

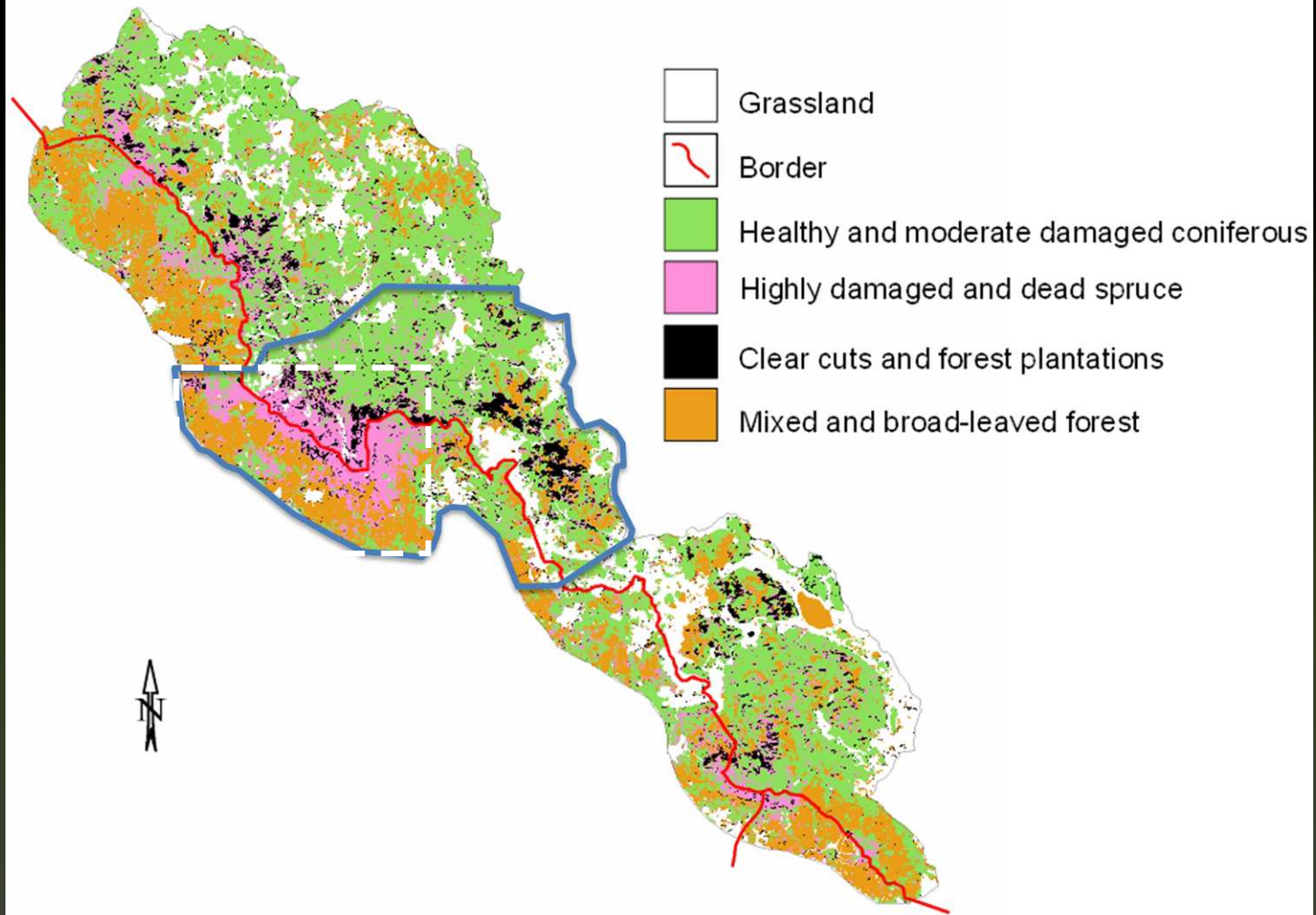
$$L_{s,j} = [\epsilon_j B_j(T) + (1 - \epsilon_j) F_{\text{sky},j} / \pi] \tau_j + L_{a,j}$$

Sumava Bark Beetle

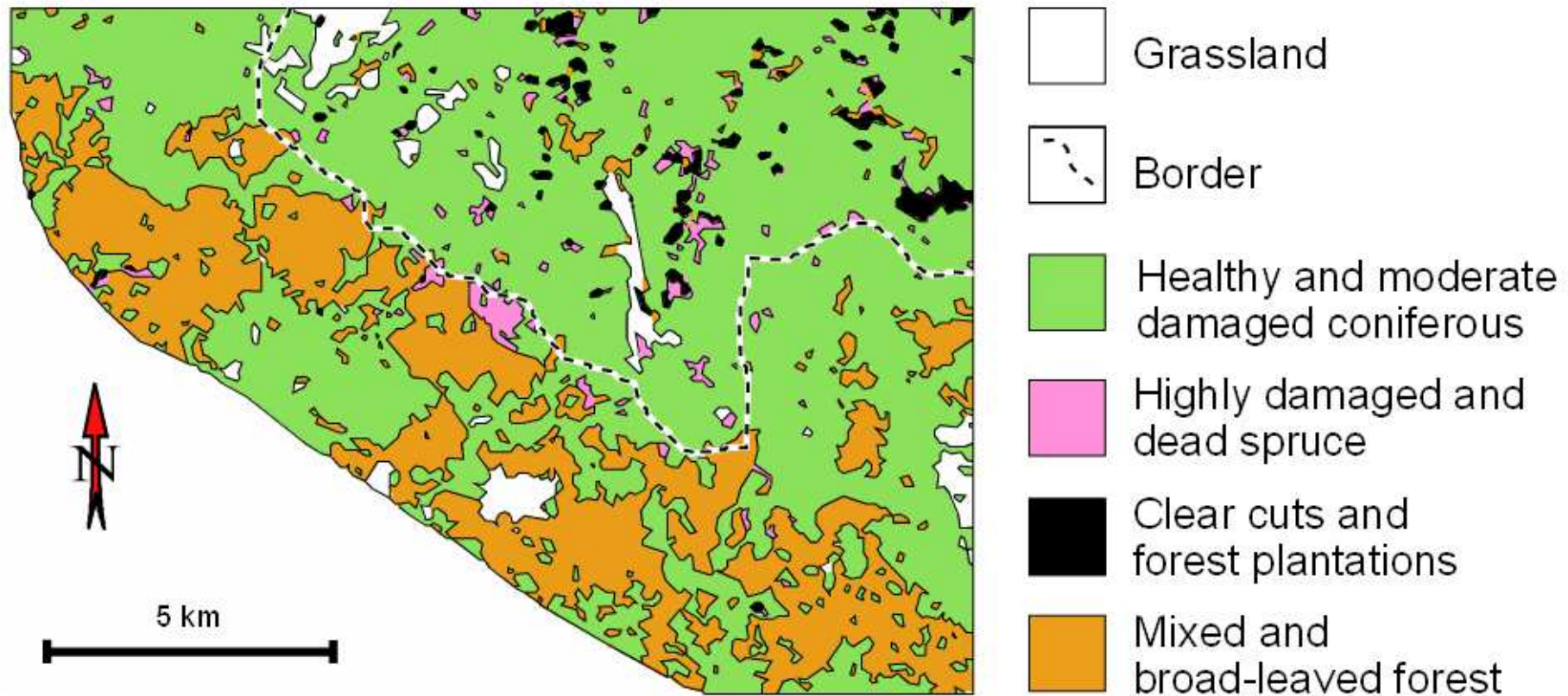
- Using RS to study outbreaks and regeneration process in spruce forests



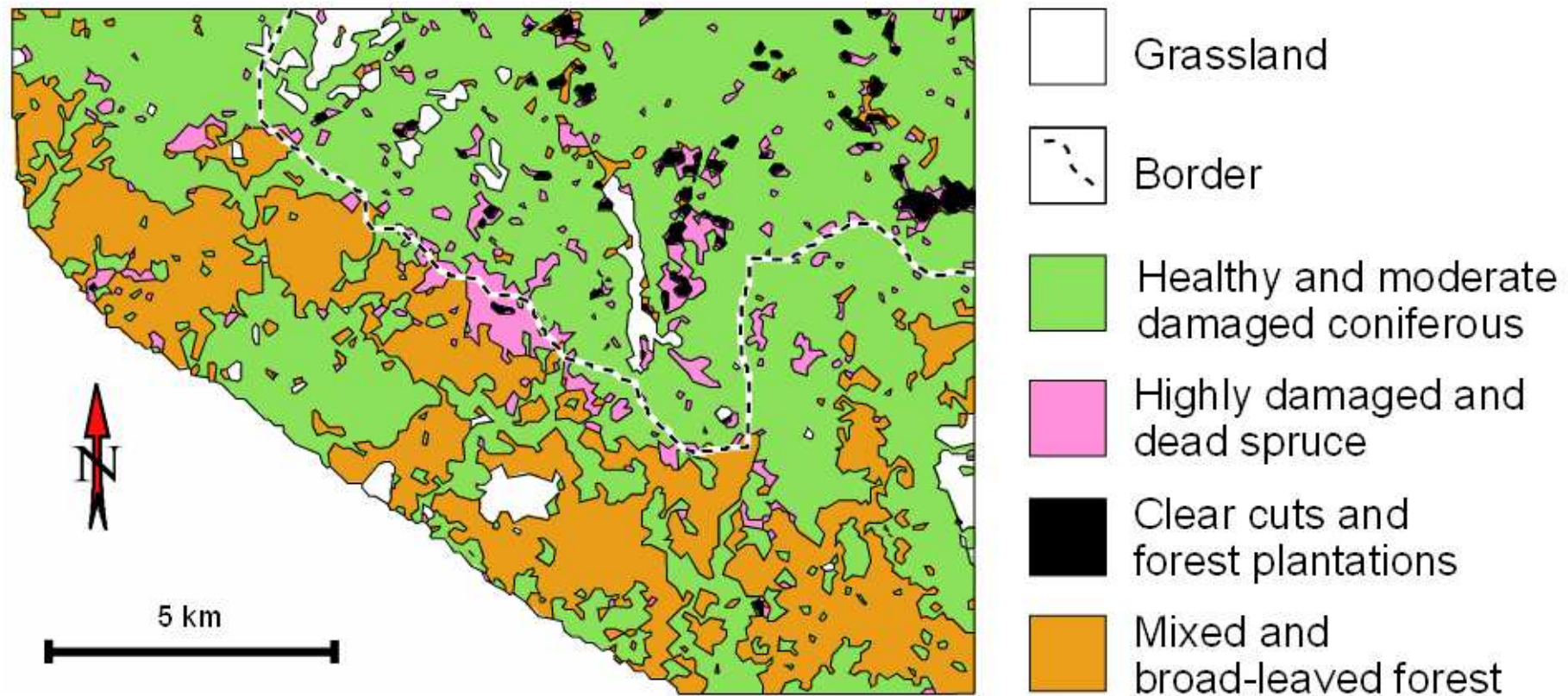
Forest cover classification - Landsat 5 TM, 1998



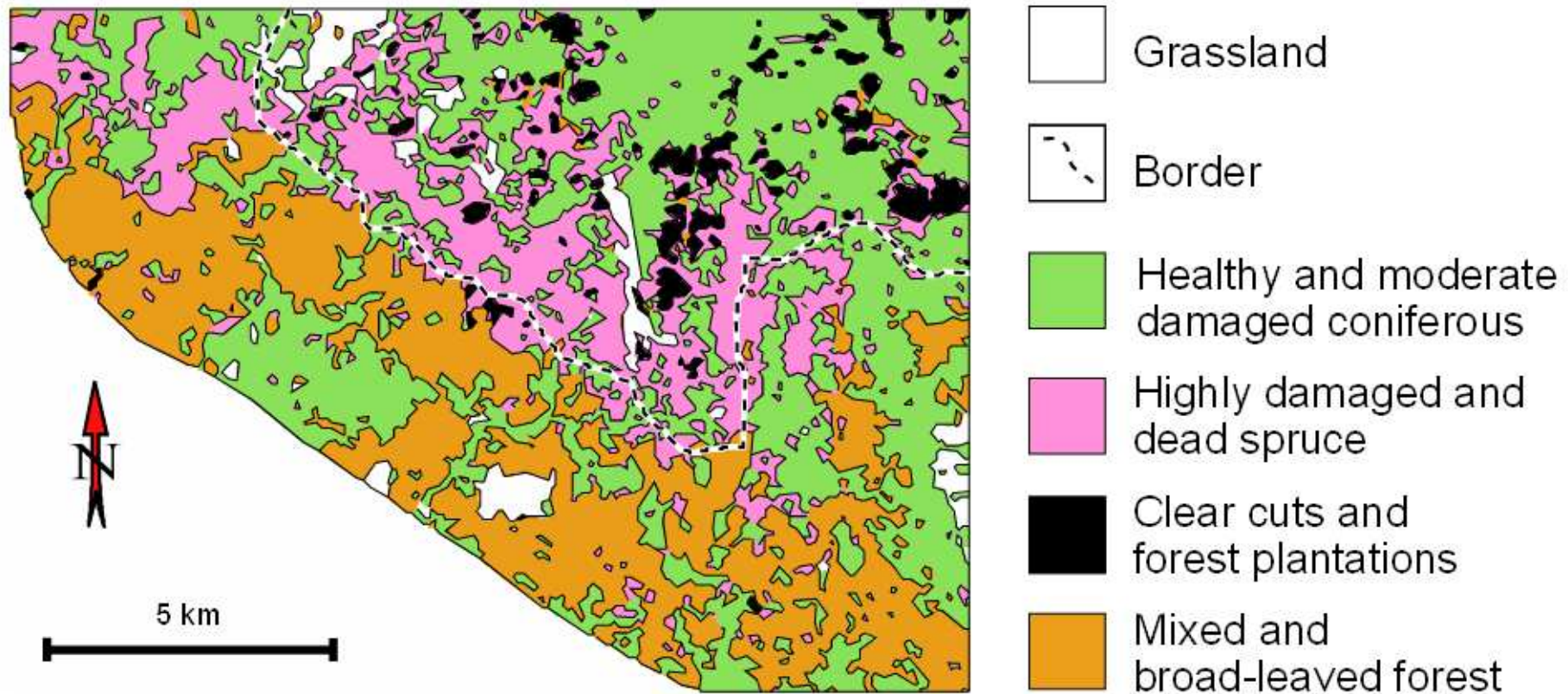
Forest cover changes in the Modrava region in 1989



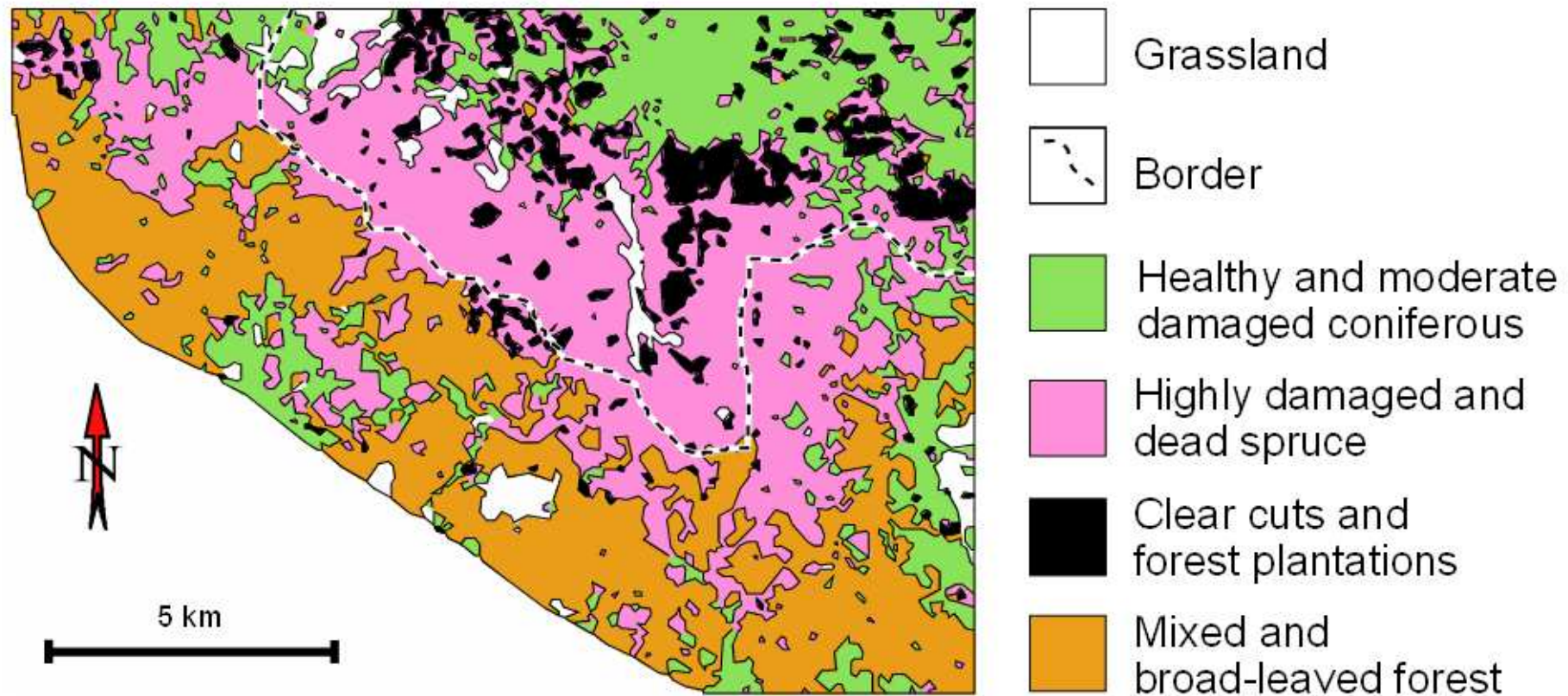
Forest cover changes in the Modrava region in 1992



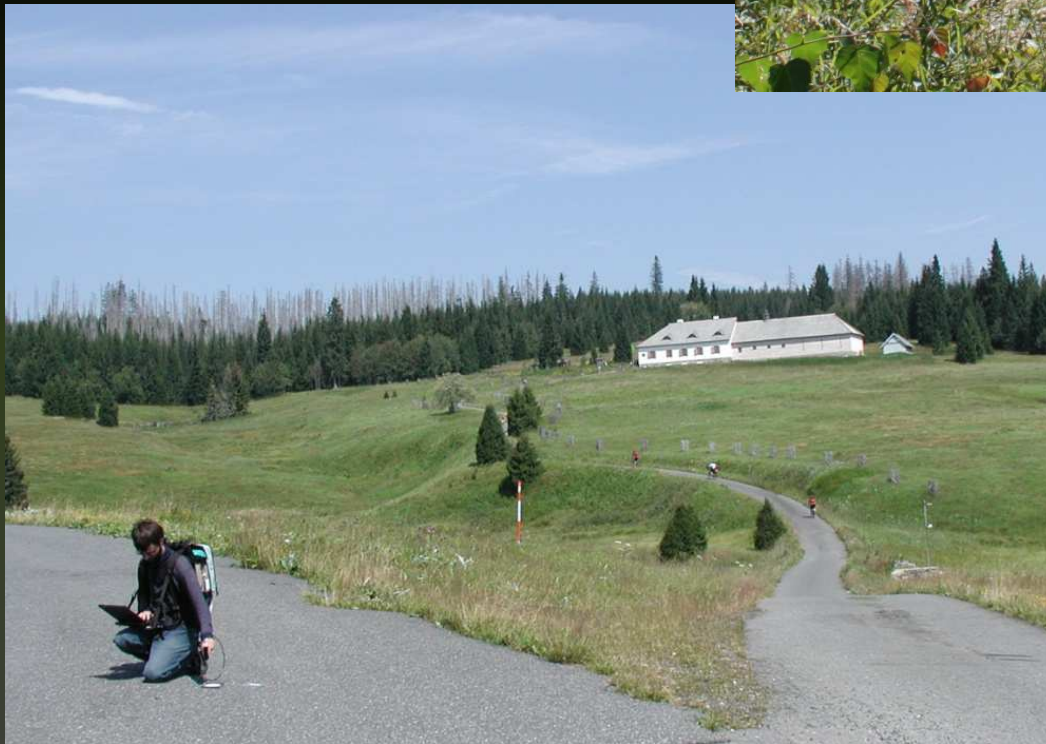
Forest cover changes in the Modrava region in 1995



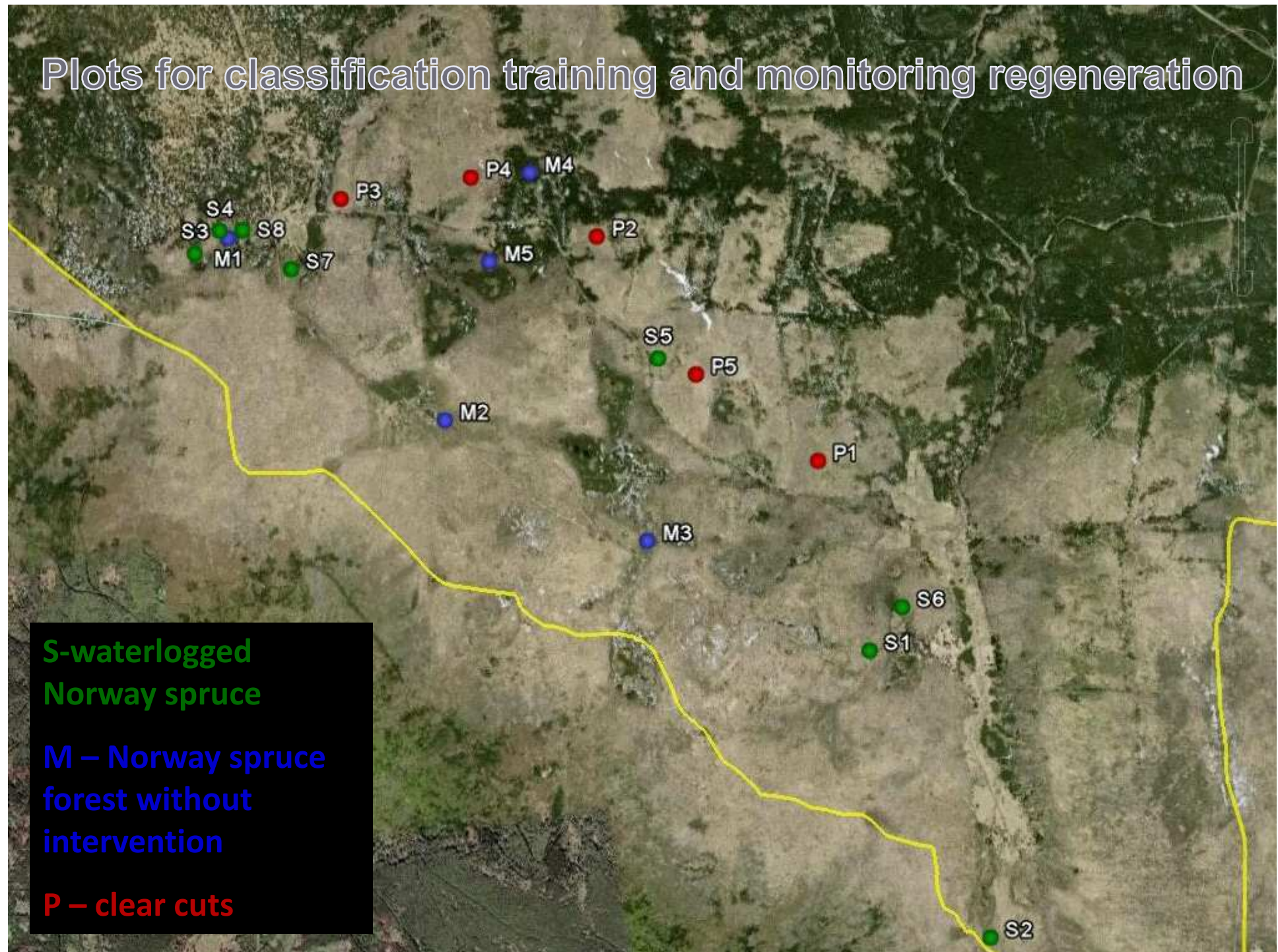
Forest cover changes in the Modrava region in 1998



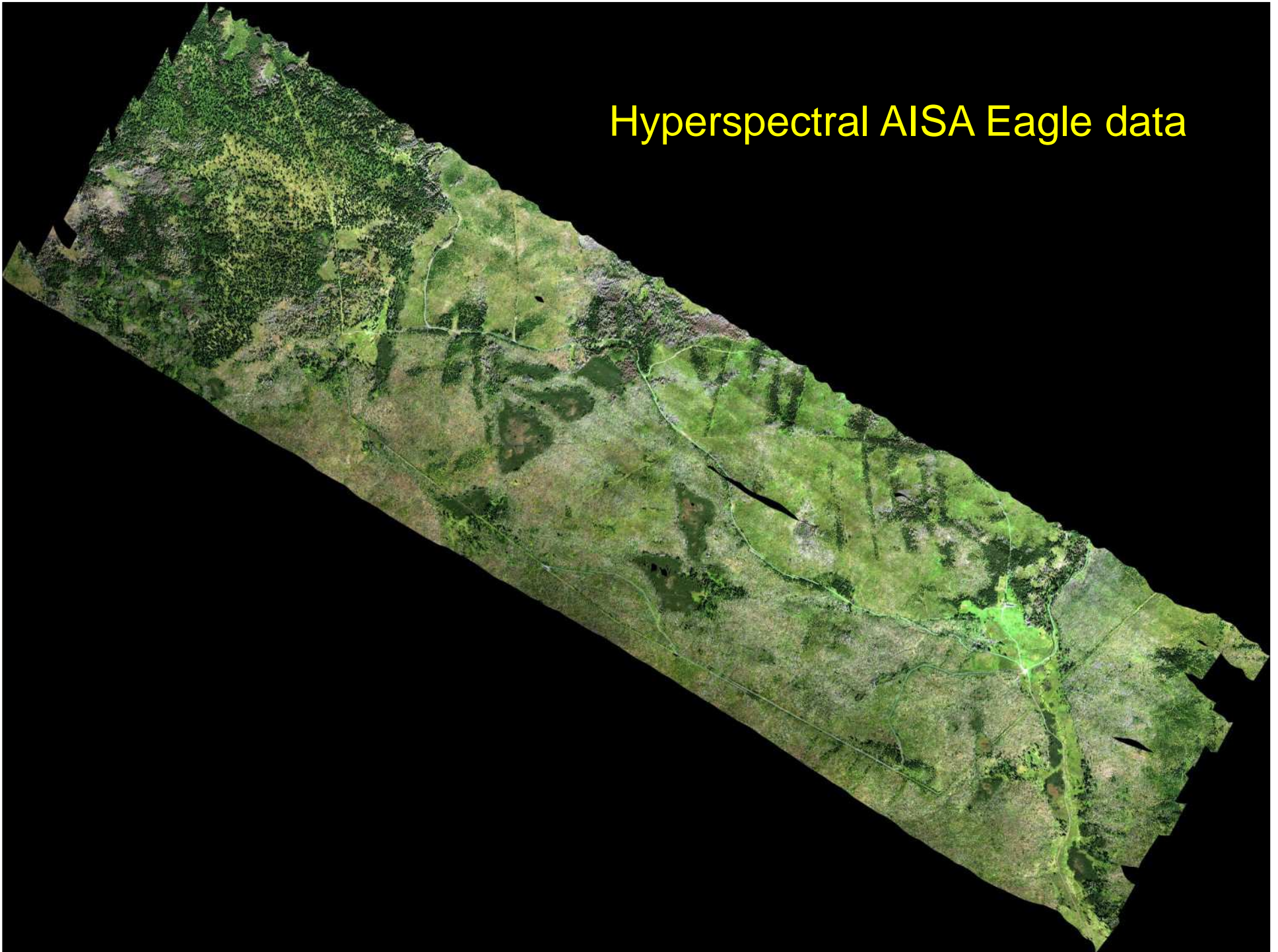
Field measurements in support of airborne data acquisitions.



Plots for classification training and monitoring regeneration



Hyperspectral AISA Eagle data



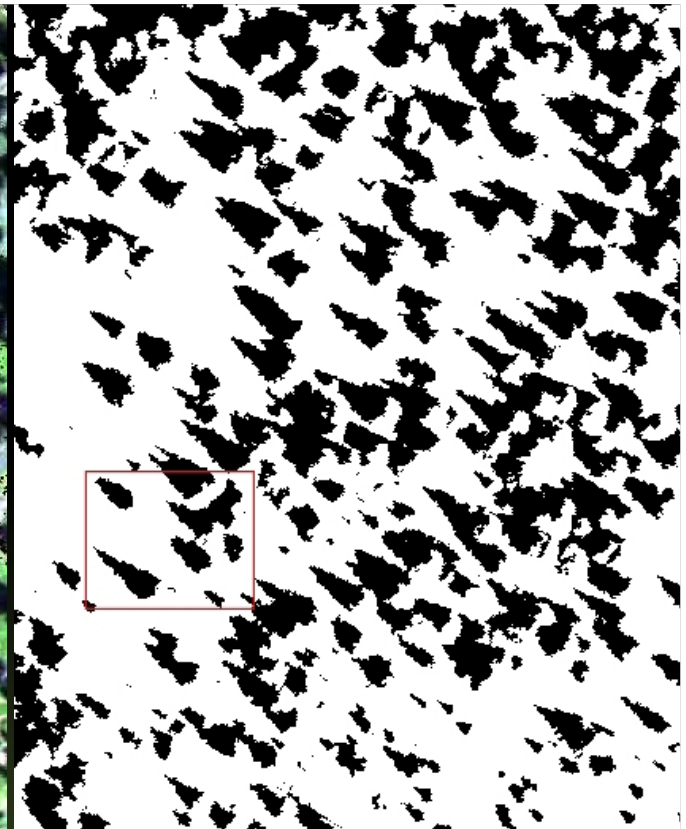
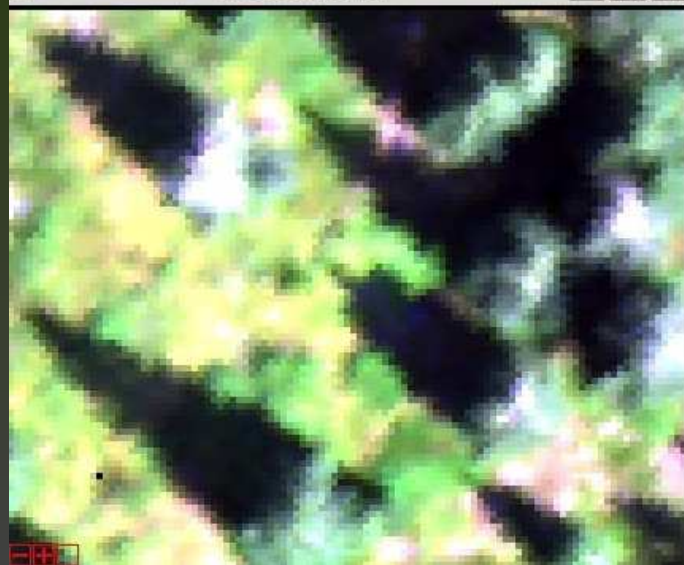
Classifications in Heterogeneous Forest Cover

- Exploitation of different image segmentation strategies on airborne hyperspectral, Color IR and LiDAR data
 - Seek to identify mature trees, young trees and their species, shrubs, standing and fallen dead trees
- Different pixel sizes and spectral resolutions
 - Challenge of coregistration at cm scale

AISA 40 cm



#2 Zoom [4x]



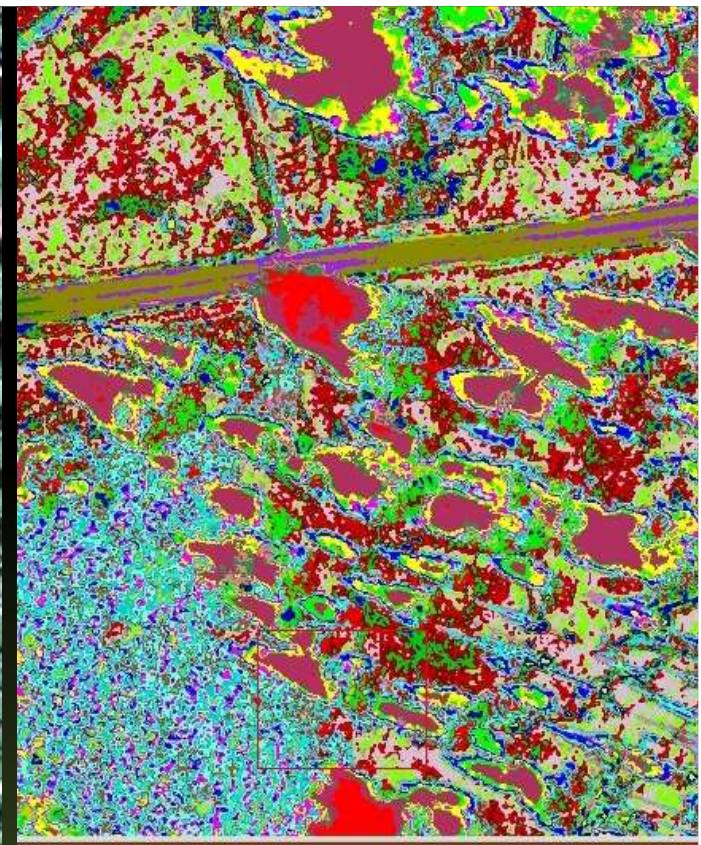
#1 Zoom [4x]



CIR 20 cm



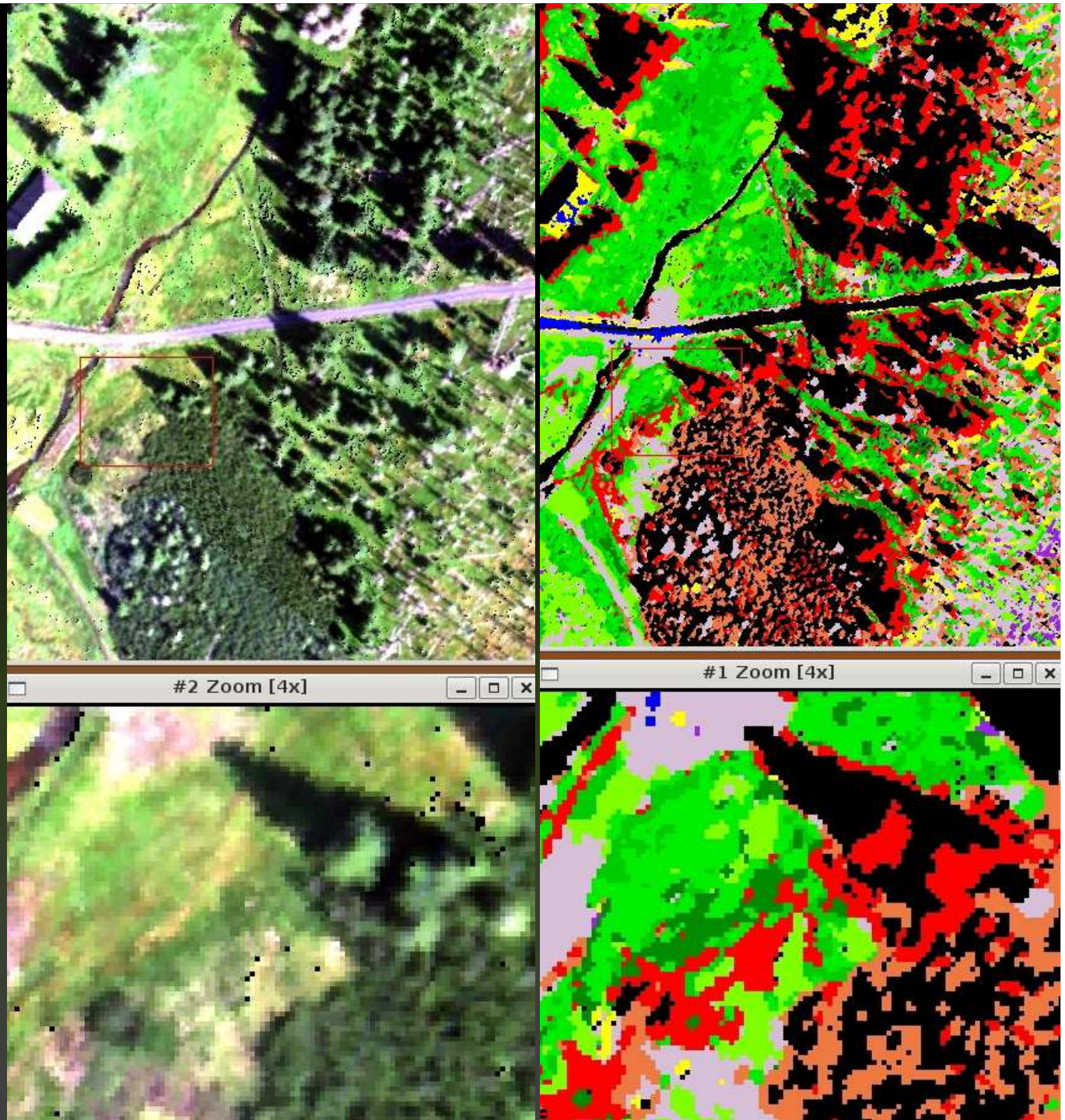
#2 Zoom [4x]



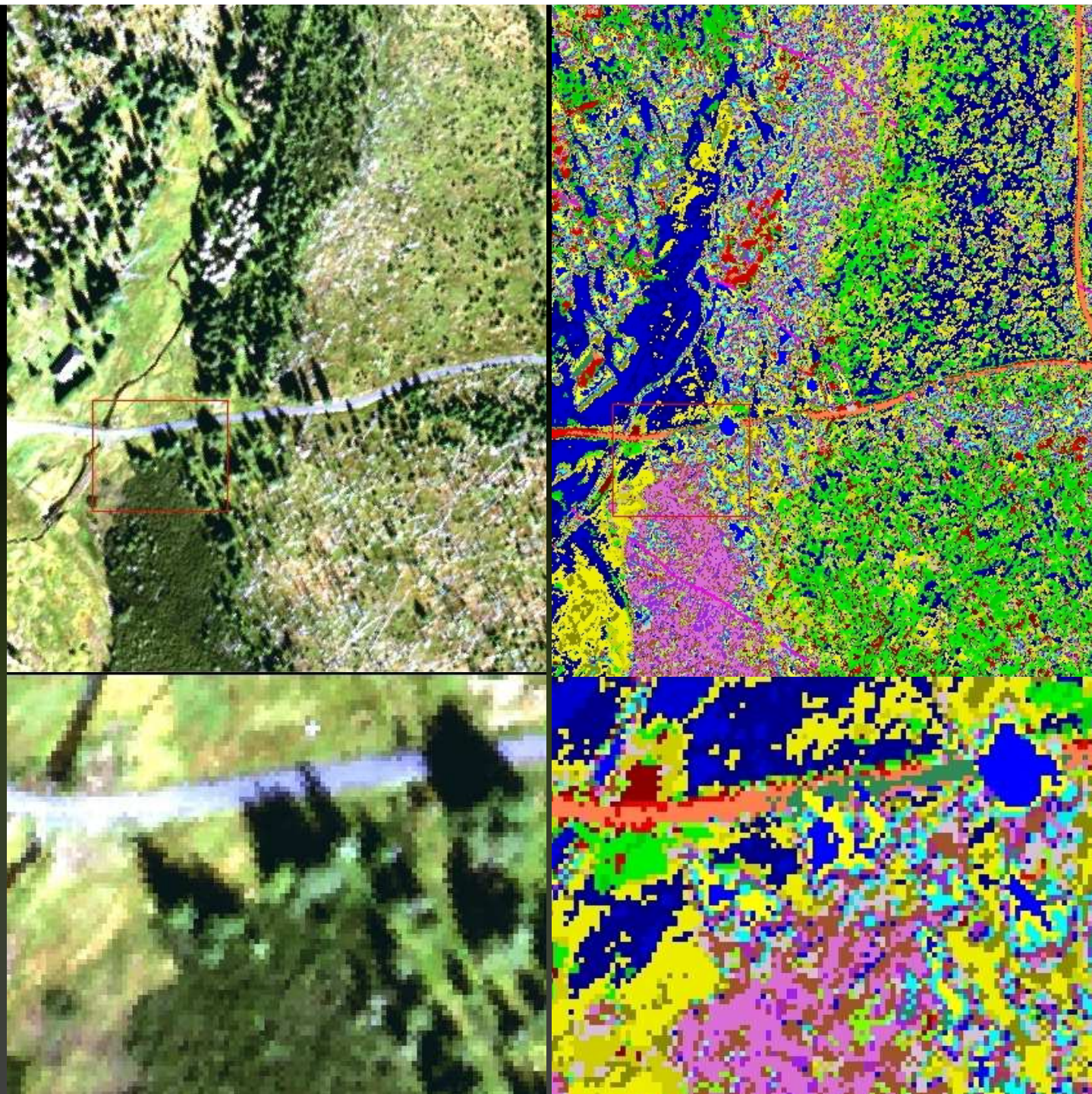
#1 Zoom [4x]



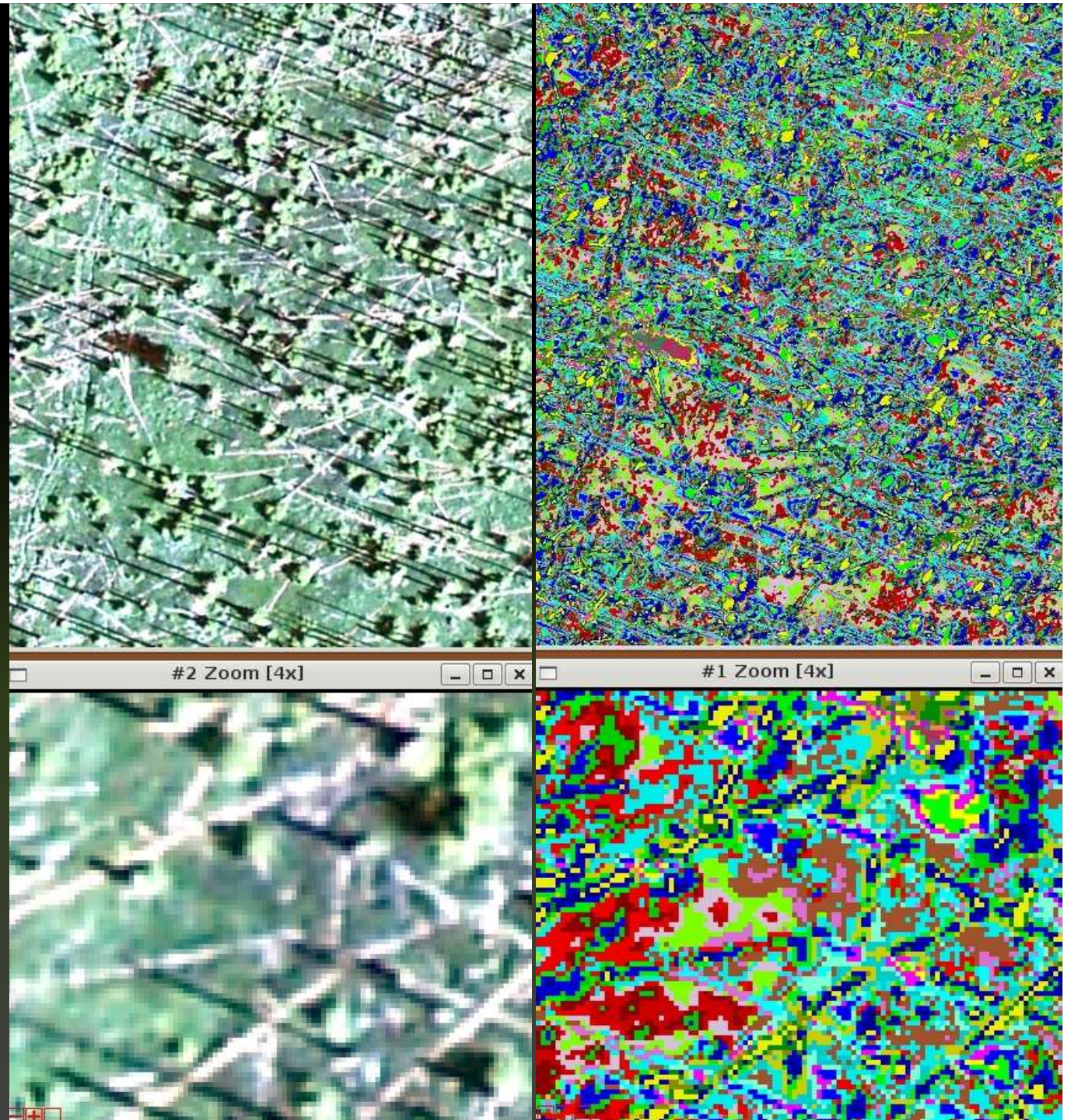
AISA 40 cm



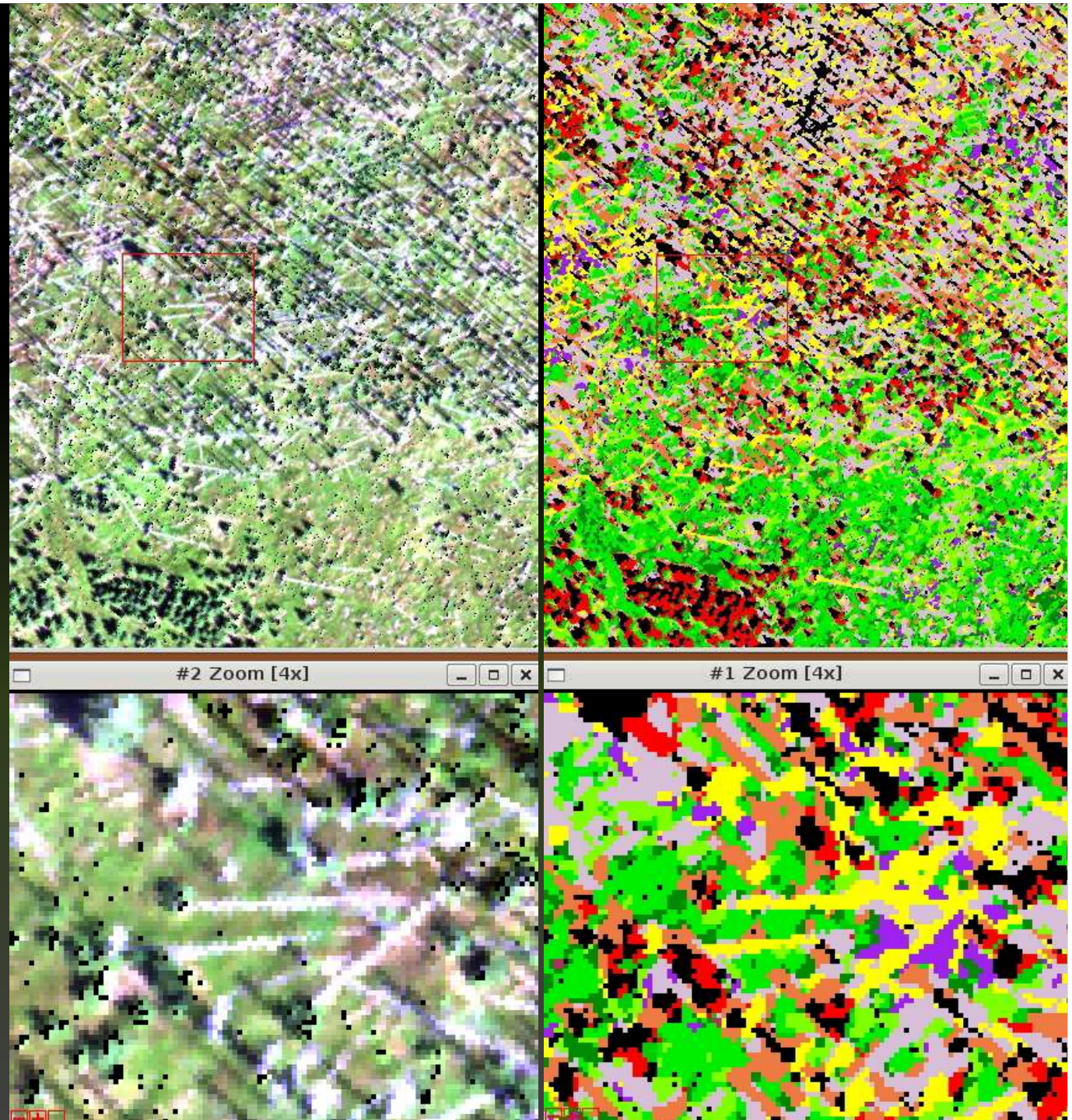
AISA 80 cm



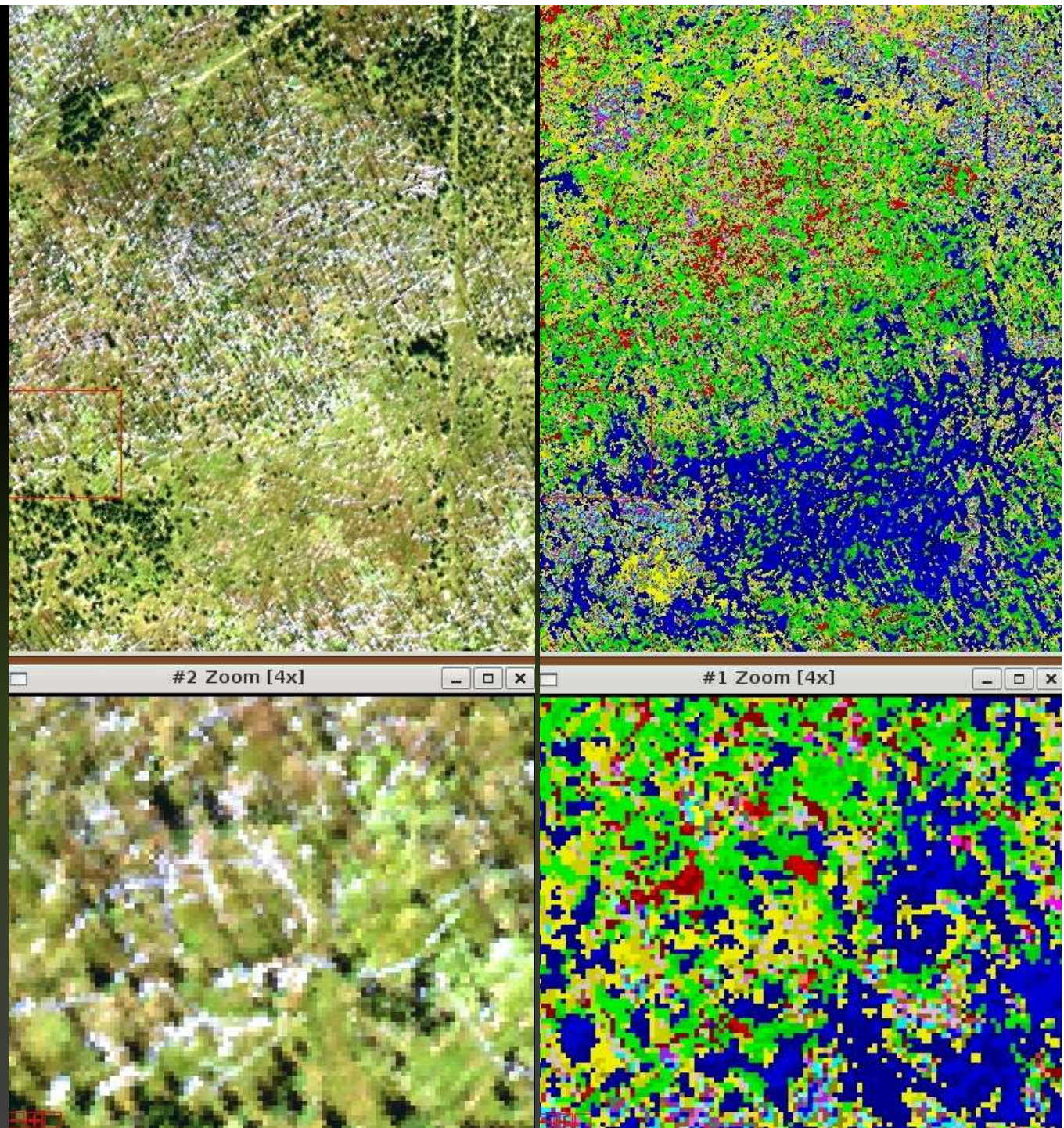
CIR 20 cm



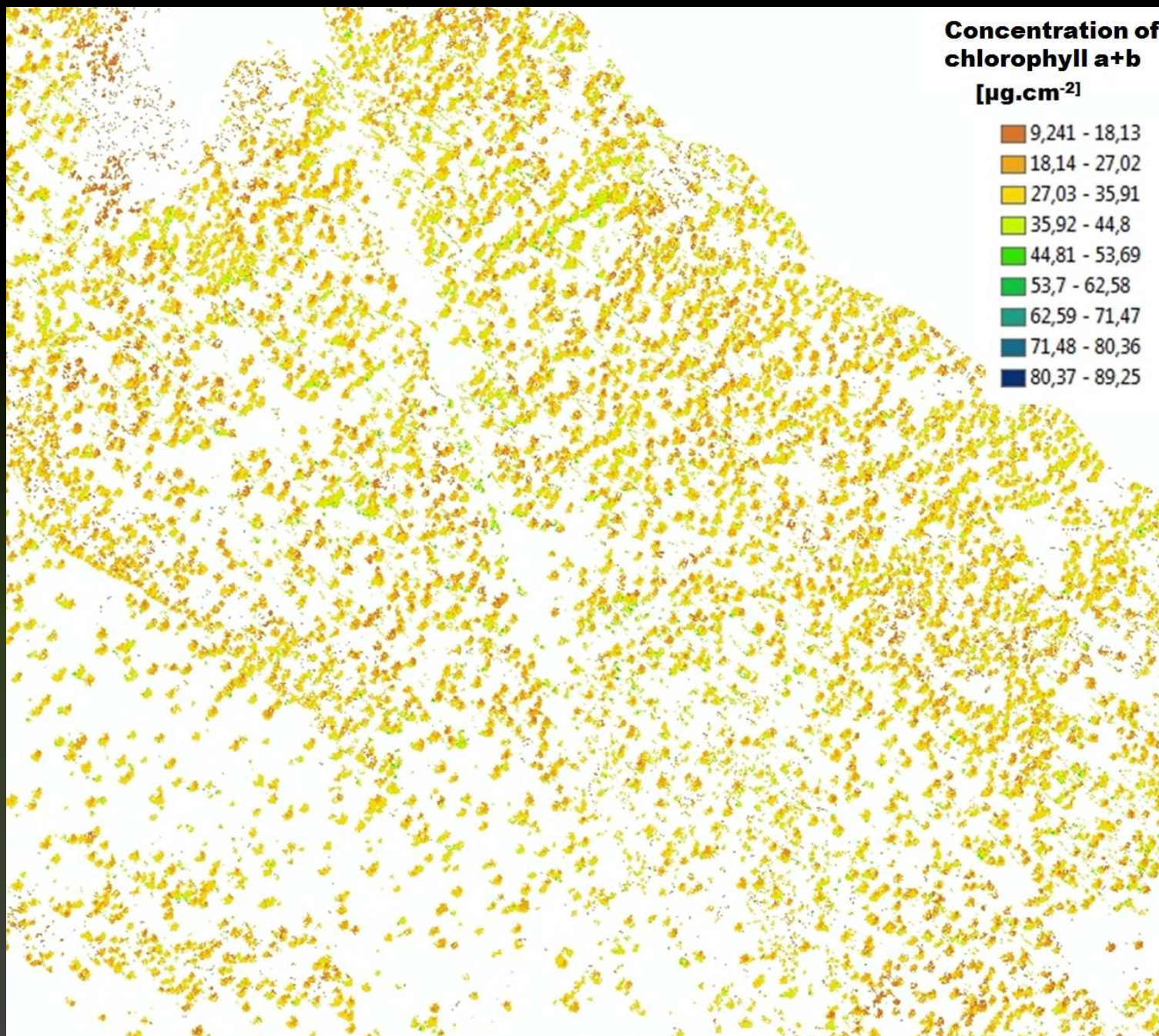
AISA 40 cm



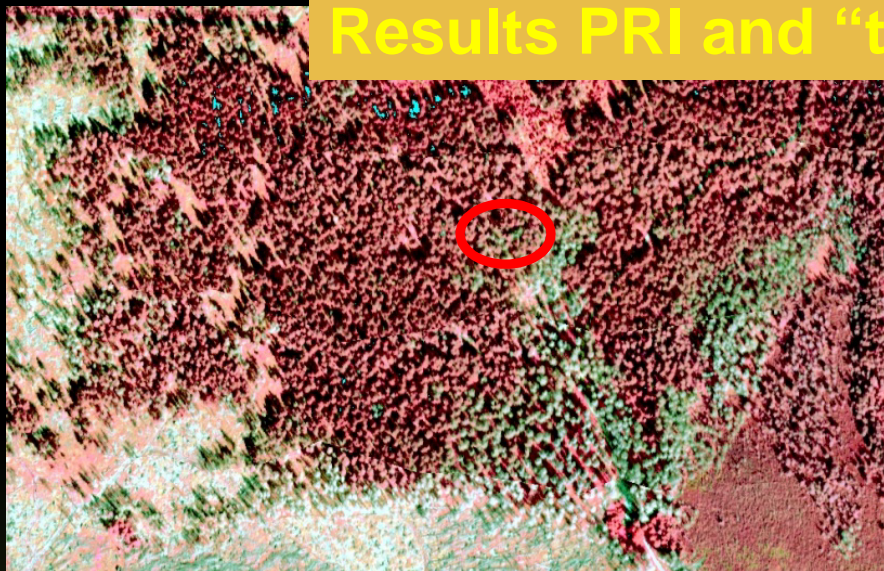
AISA 80 cm



Result - chlorophyll map



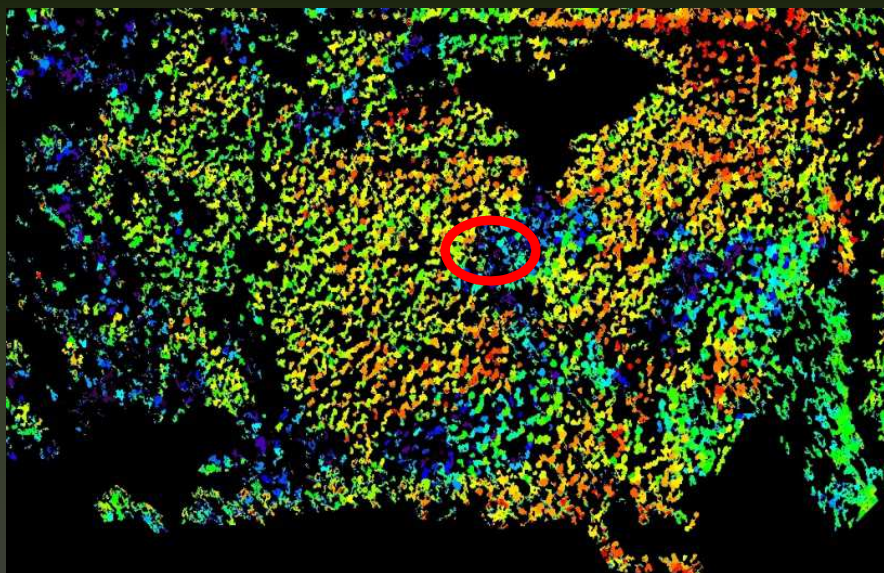
Results PRI and “tree candidates for dead”



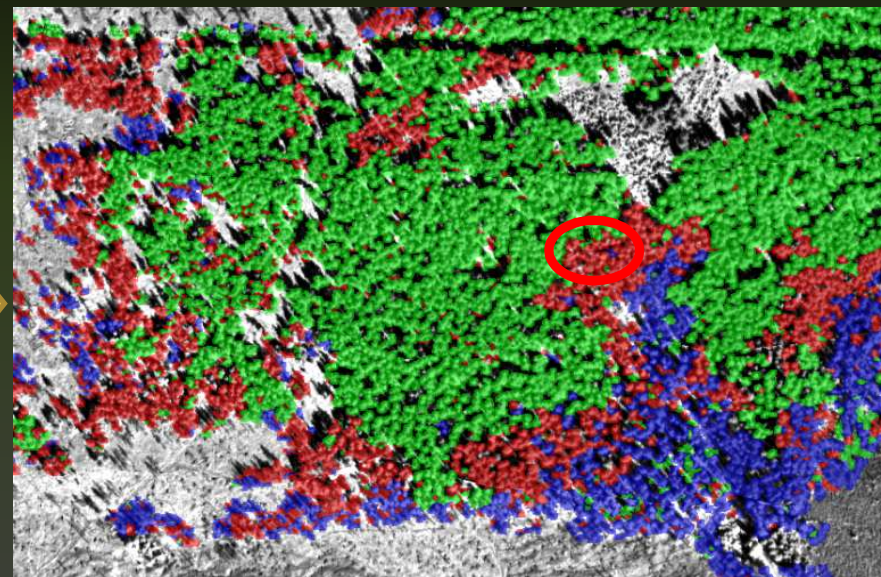
09 / 2009 AISA DUAL



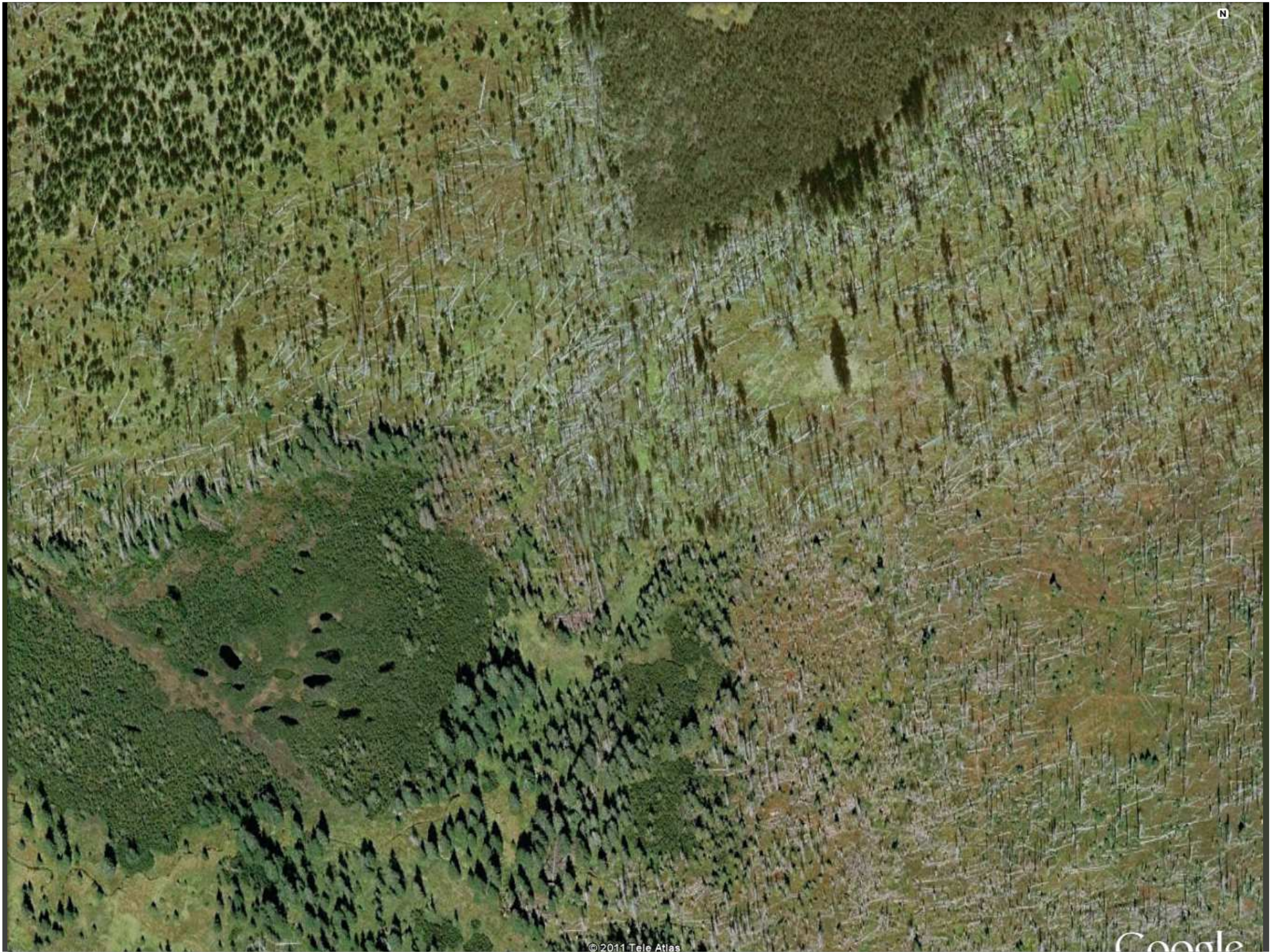
07 / 2010 Vextel UltraCam X



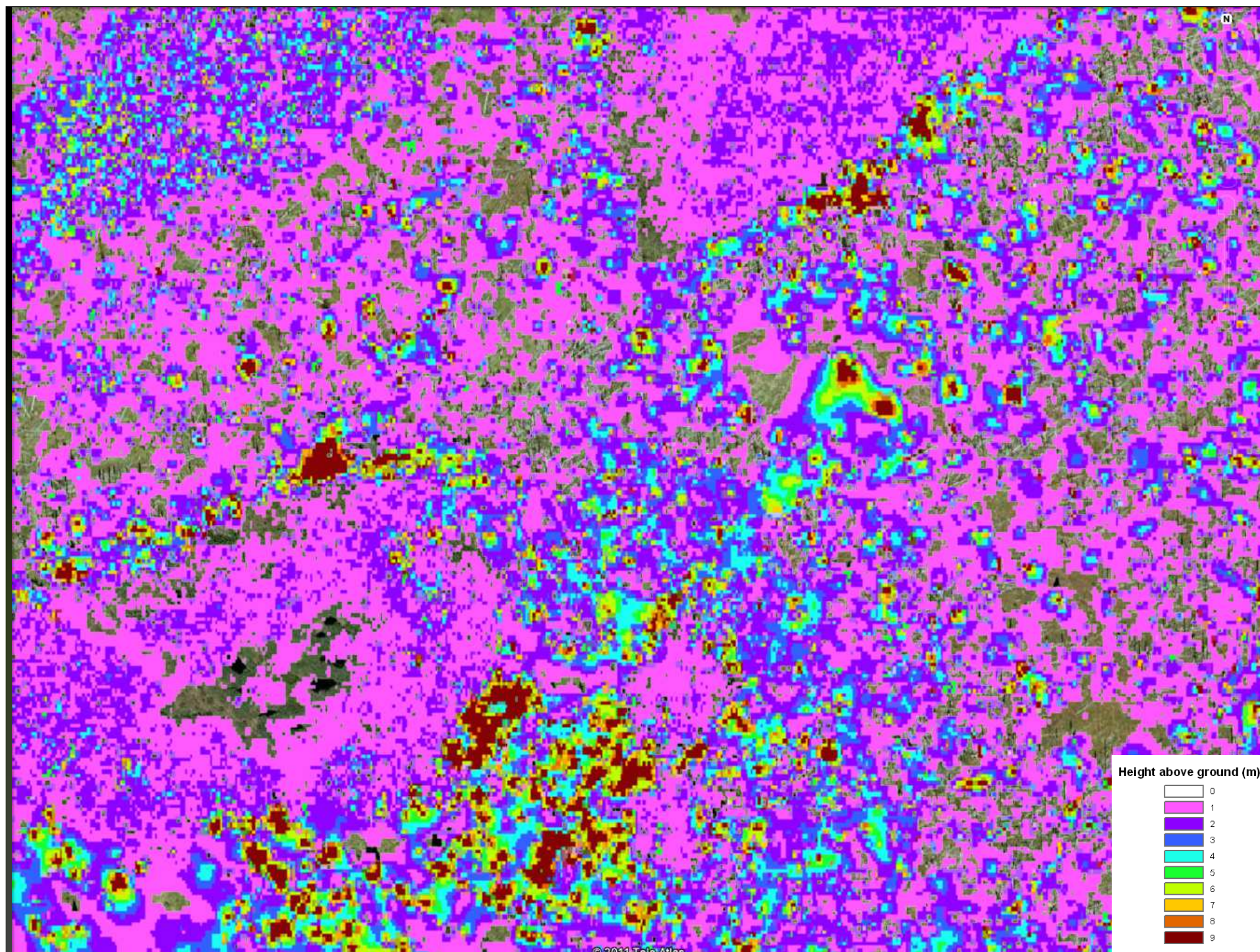
09 / 2009 PRI index of Norway spruce crowns

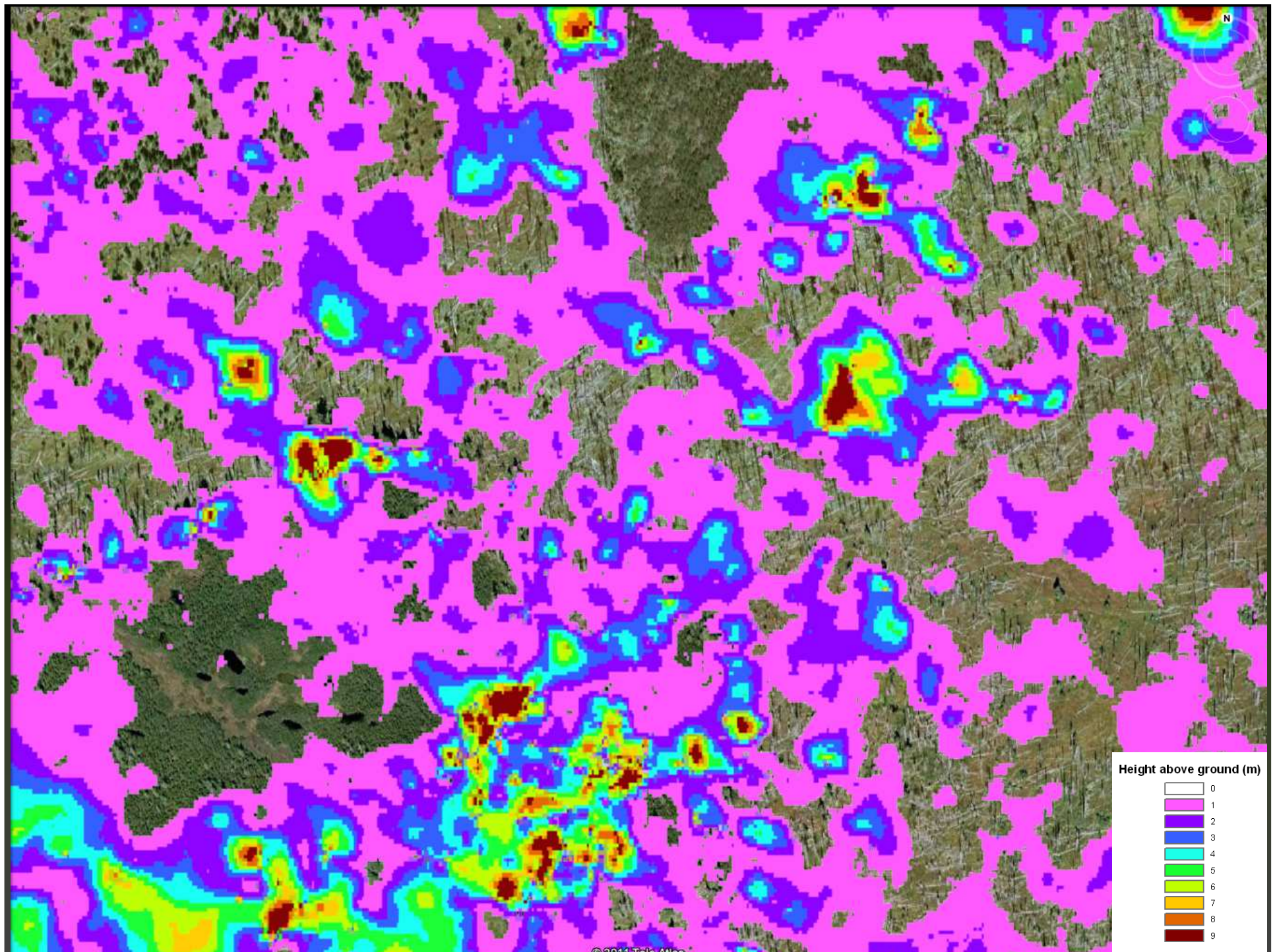


Classification from PRI index



N

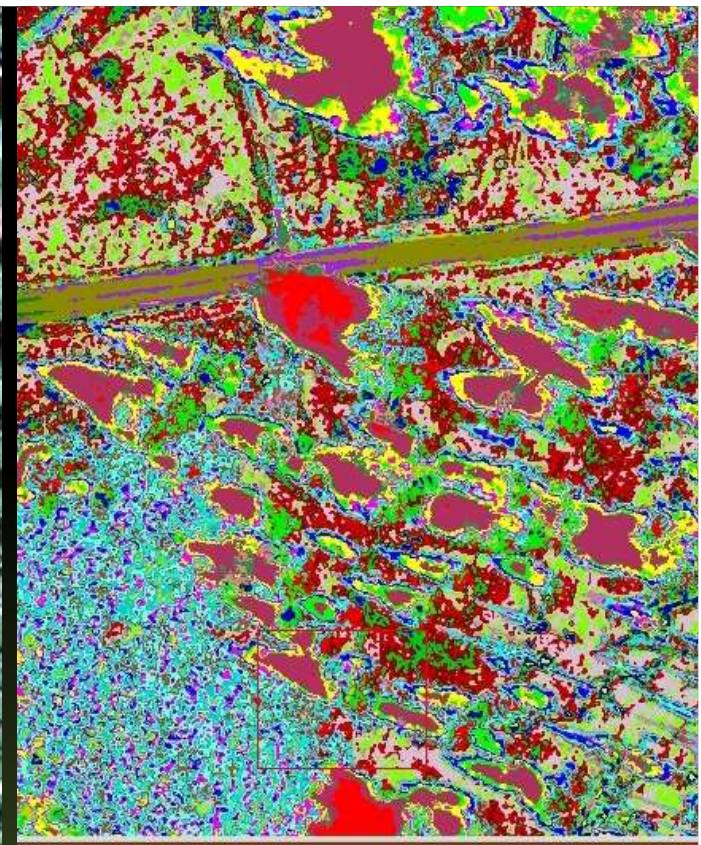




CIR 20 cm

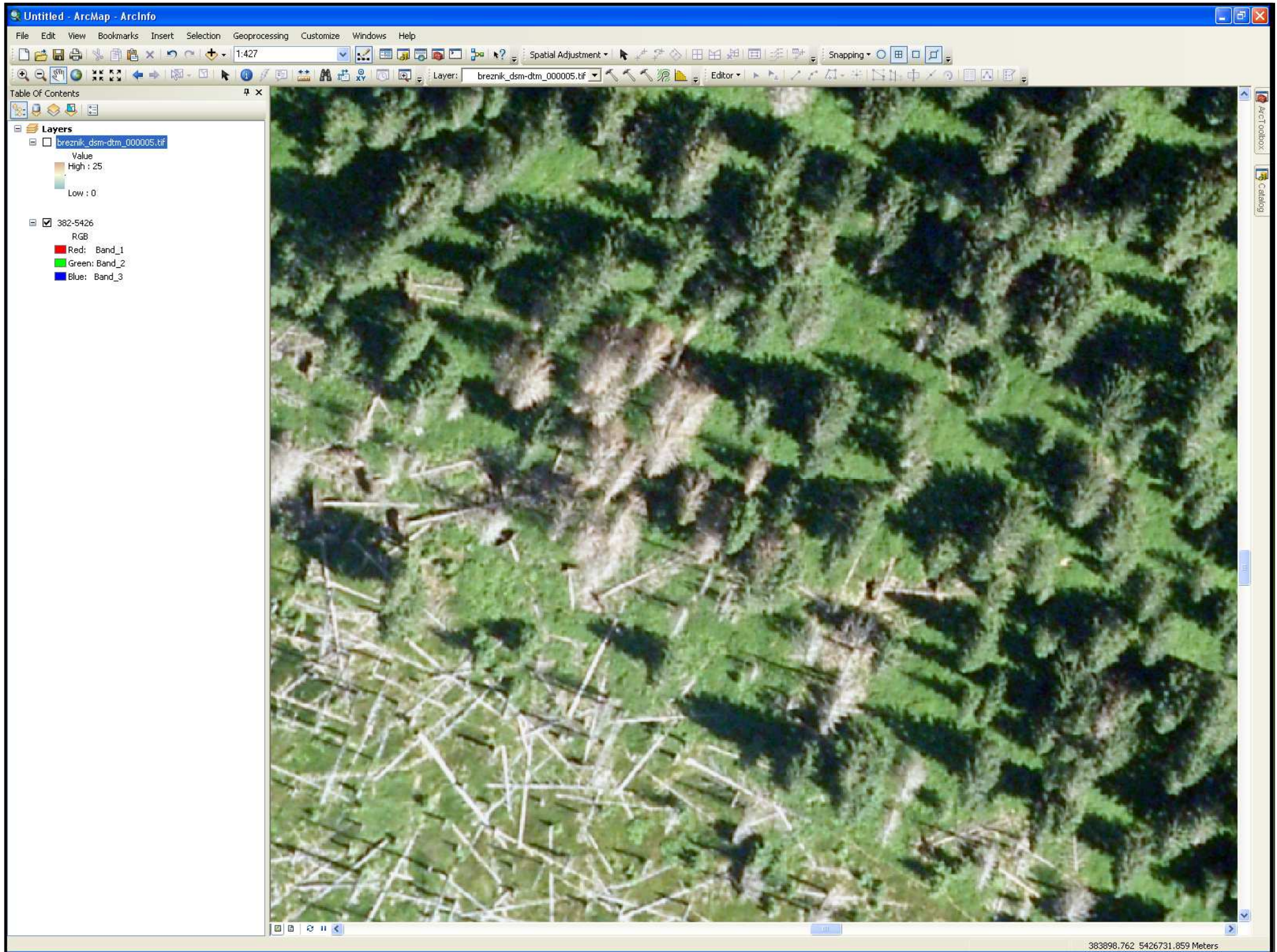


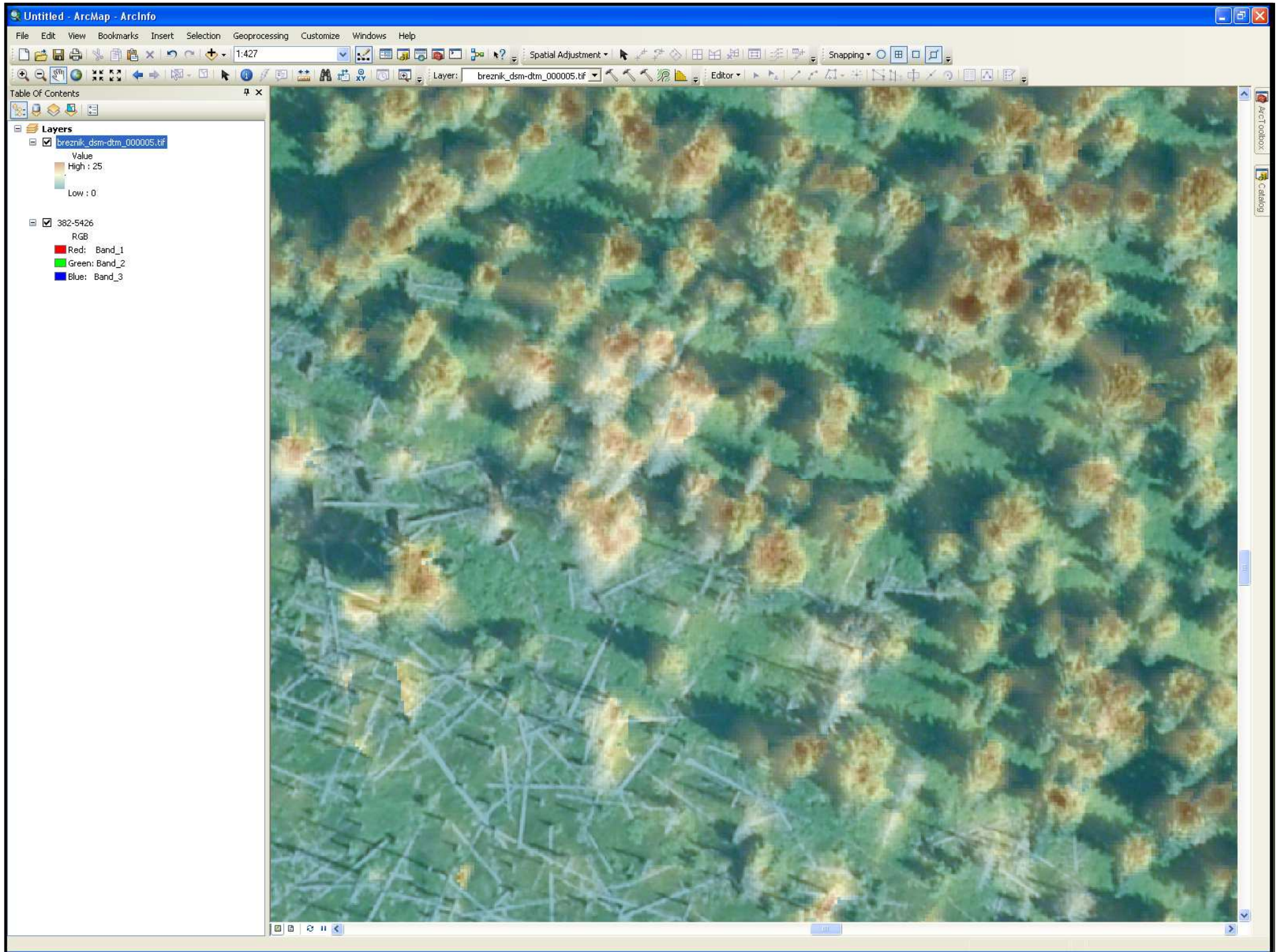
#2 Zoom [4x]



#1 Zoom [4x]







Future Steps

- Seeking measures through which we can quantify regeneration under very heterogeneous forest cover
- Next phase: application of most promising data and methods for the region; field verification; refinement of methods
 - Exploit LiDAR for information about canopy surface
 - Additional field measurement of spectral signatures for better training and verification of classifications
 - Combination (better coregistration) of LiDAR results (CHM) and CIR/HS in NN/OO classifications
- Retrospective analysis – reprocess all Landsat scenes with improved pre-processing and classification methodology