

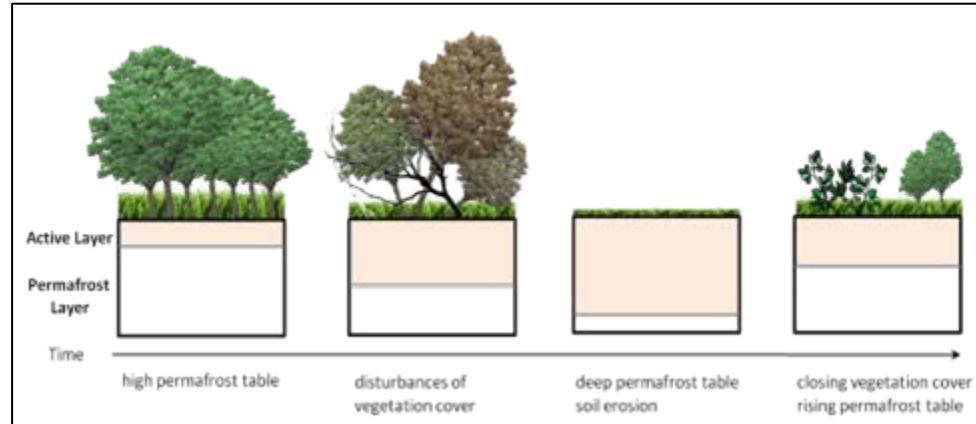
VEGETATIONSMONITORING IN PERMAFROSTGEBIETEN ALS TEIL DES DATA USER ELEMENTS PERMAFROST DER ESA (RUSSLAND, CANADA, ALASKA)

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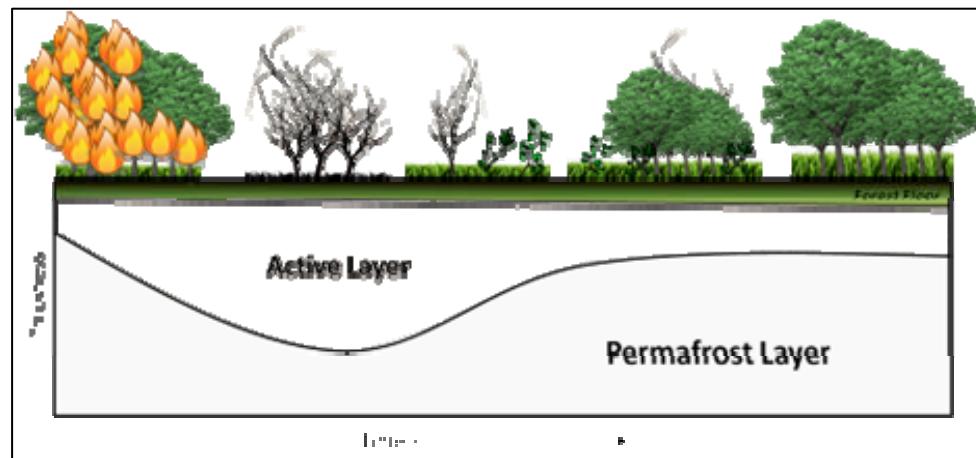


Einleitung

Permafrost - Vegetation Dynamics



Permafrost – Vegetation Interactions (redrawn from BENNINGHOFF 1952).



Impacts of Fires on Permafrost (redrawn from BONAN 1989).

□ Vegetation and Permafrost Interactions

- Changes in one component will alter the other
- Cooling by thermal isolation of forest and mosses layer
- Seasonal freeze/thaw dynamics forcing root system and soil deformations ("drunken trees") (BONAN & SHUGART 1989)

□ Fire and Permafrost Dynamics

- Dramatic increase of fires in northern Eurasia in last 50 years (doubled in 1990s) (ACIA 2004)
- Degradation of vegetation by fires - increase in active layer thickness - shrinking permafrost table (HARDEN et al. 2006)
- Dark organic matter is reducing albedo and will influence the temperature condition in the whole permafrost layer (CHIKAHISA et al. 2005)

Inhalt

- 1 Einleitung
- 2 Das Projekt ESA DUE Permafrost
- 3 Lokale, regionale und pan-boreale Beobachtungsskale
- 4 Building a Permafrost Observation Strategy for Land Cover
- 5 Erfassung von Wasserflächen (lokal)
- 6 Beispielanwendung
- 7 Zusammenfassung

Das Projekt ESA DUE Permafrost

- Definition, Demonstration und Bewertung eines Permafrost Beobachtungssystems von lokaler bis zu globaler bzw. pan-borealer Skala
- Vorgesehen zur Unterstützung des *GCOS implementation plans* durch satellitengestützte Fernerkundung der globalen Permafrostgebiete, (Ausdehnung, Veränderungen....)
- Permafrost Beobachtungsaktivitäten sollen nationale und internationale Forschergruppen zusammenführen und in die Fragestellungen des Klimawandels einbeziehen
- Demonstration von Fernerkundungsanwendungen für Permafrostbeobachtungen mit aktiver Beteiligung von Nutzerorganisationen (user groups) mit wissenschaftlichen und forschungsbasierendem Hintergrund

EO DATA INTEGRATION

- *Land Surface Temperature*
- *DEM*
- *Subsidence*
- *Soil moisture*
- ***Land cover – Vegetation***
- ***Land cover - Water bodies***
- *Snow*
- *Methane*
- *Permafrost Models*

Das Projekt ESA DUE Permafrost

ESA DUE Permafrost:

Plattform von Nutzern und Serviceentwicklern zur Harmonisierung von permafrost-relevanten Informationen sowie die Entwicklungen von Schlüsselwerkzeugen um diese zu benennen:

- Define EO based services for permafrost monitoring based on user requirements
- Integrate the latest EO technology with state of the art ground based measurements
- Demonstrate and validate the services with the user organisations
- Develop mid to long term scenarios for boreal permafrost monitoring
- Contribute to new scientific results in the domain of climate change detection, climate modelling and hydrological modelling" (ESA Statement of Work)

Project Partner



Vienna University of Technology
Institute of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing



Gamma Remote Sensing and Consulting



Department of Geography and Environmental Management Faculty of Environment, University of Waterloo



Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Institute of Geography
Department of Remote Sensing



Alfred Wegener Institute of Polar and Marine Research Potsdam, Germany

Das Projekt ESA DUE Permafrost

Core User Group



Alfred Wegener Institute of Polar and Marine Research
Potsdam, Germany

Geological Survey of Canada
Natural Resources Canada, Earth Sciences Sector Canada

Geophysical Institute: Permafrost Laboratory
University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA

International Arctic Research Center
University of Alaska Fairbanks, USA

Faculty of Geography Lomonosov Moscow State University
Moscow, Russian Federation

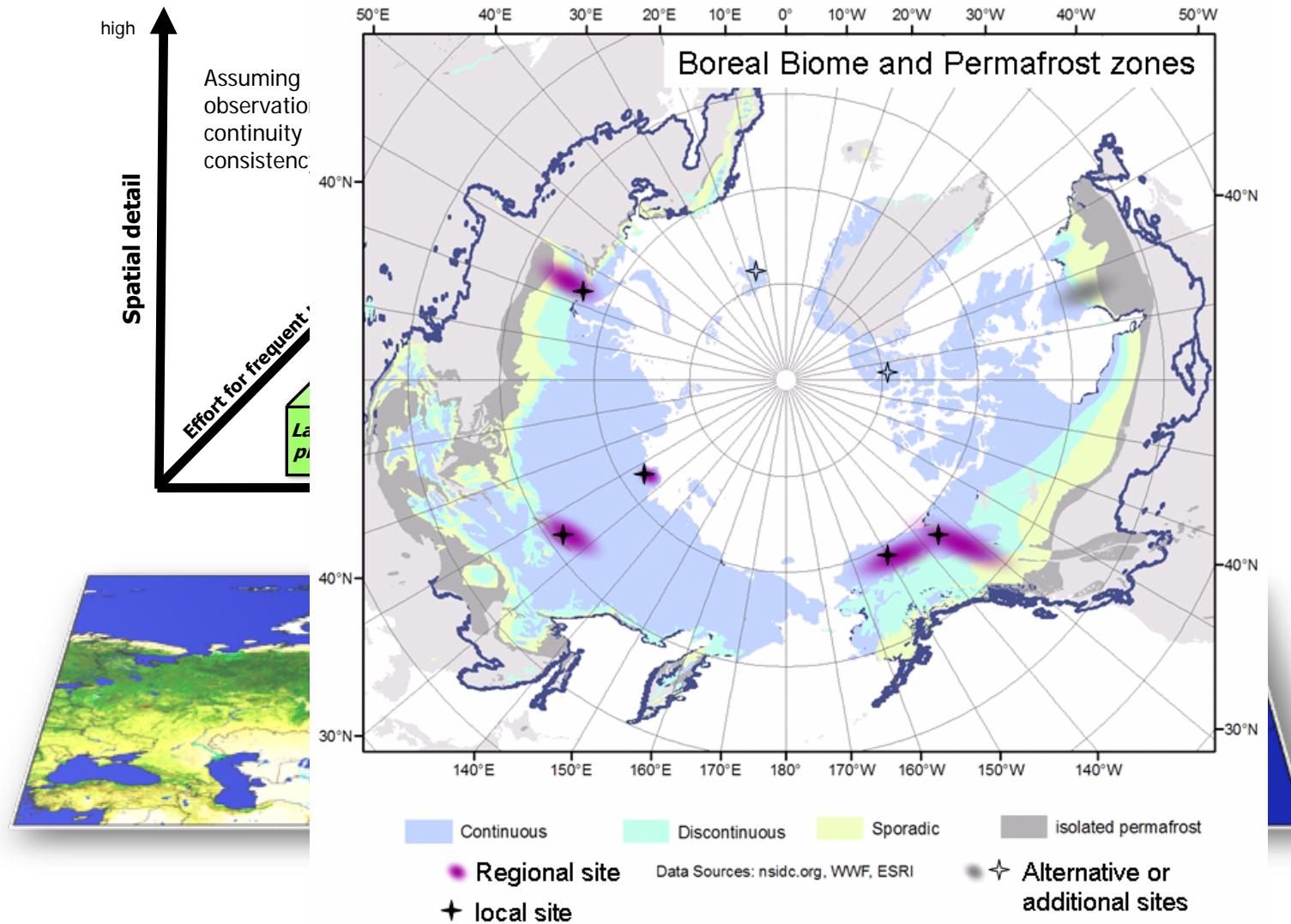
Melnikov Permafrost Institute, Siberian Branch Academy of Sciences Yakutsk, Russian Federation

Hokkaido University - Graduate School of Environmental Science,
Hokkaido, Japan

State Hydrological Institute St. Petersburg
St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

Biogeochemical Model Data Integration Group, Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena, Germany

Lokale, regionale und pan-boreale Beobachtungsskale



high resolution
satellite data & link to
in situ measurements

moderate resolution
Landsat and SAR
time-series data

Regional and
pan-boreal focus

Lokale, regionale und pan-boreale Beobachtungsskale

Vegetation Struktur - Produktziel:

1. Bereitstellung eines hochauflösten Kartierungsprodukt, welches die Verteilung und die Struktur der Vegetationseinheiten unter potentiellen Permafrost Degradationsflächen ausweist, und
 2. die Erzeugung eines hochauflösten Vergleichsproduktes zur Skalierung in regionale und pan-boreale Landbedeckungsebenen.
- Landcover/Vegetation Produkt mit: 2.5-5 m räumlicher Auflösung (basierend auf RE and PRISM Daten),
 - Legenden Definition in Übereinstimmung mit Nutzeranforderungen und in-situ Daten.

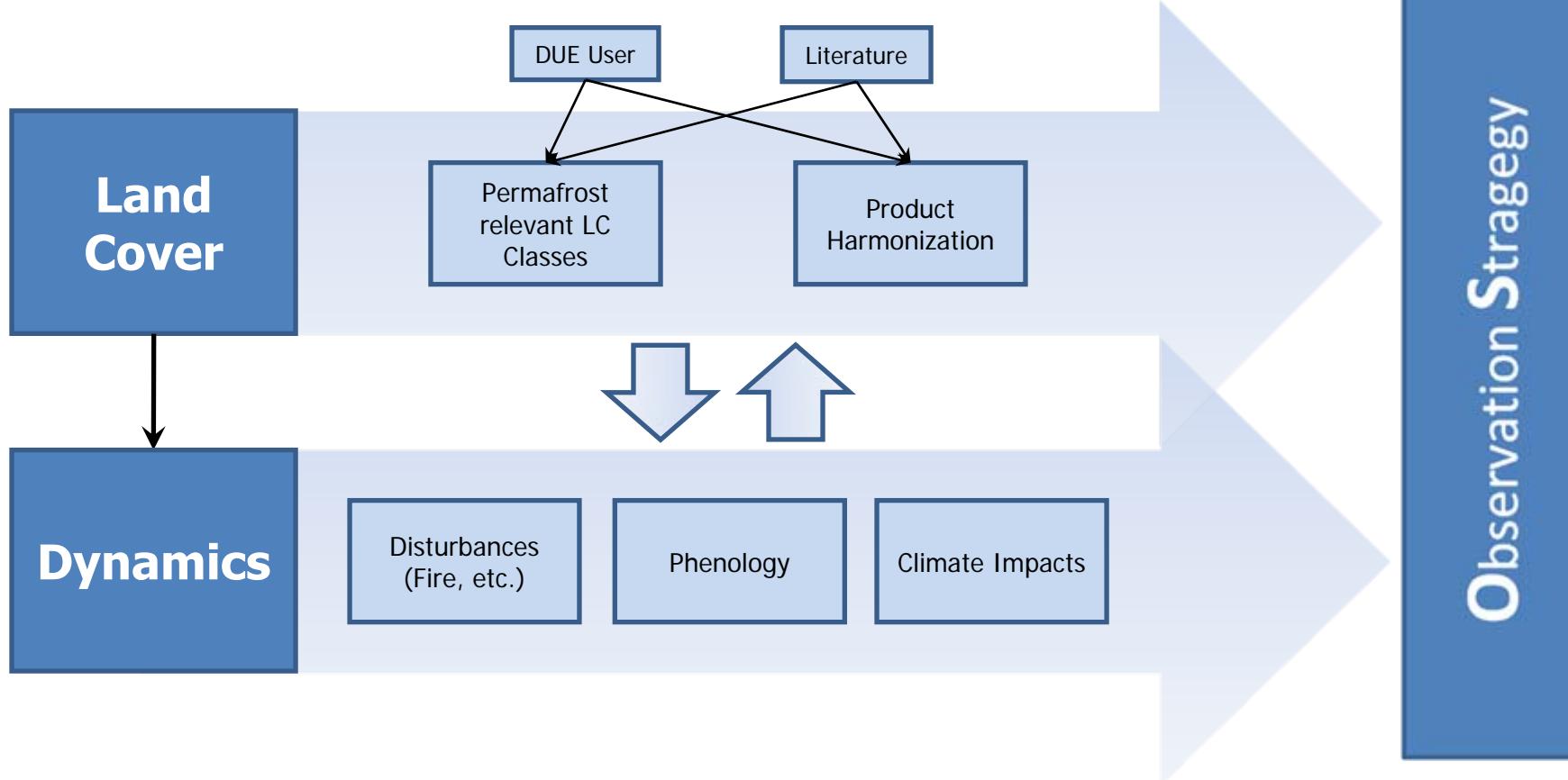
Testsites:

- Central Yakutia (Siberia) (RESA/PRISM)
- Lena Delta (Siberia/Russia) (RESA/PRISM)
- McKenzie RiverValley/Delta/Trout Lake (Canada) (RESA/PRISM)
- North Slope (Alaska/USA) (RESA/PRISM)

Lokale, regionale und pan-boreale Beobachtungsskale

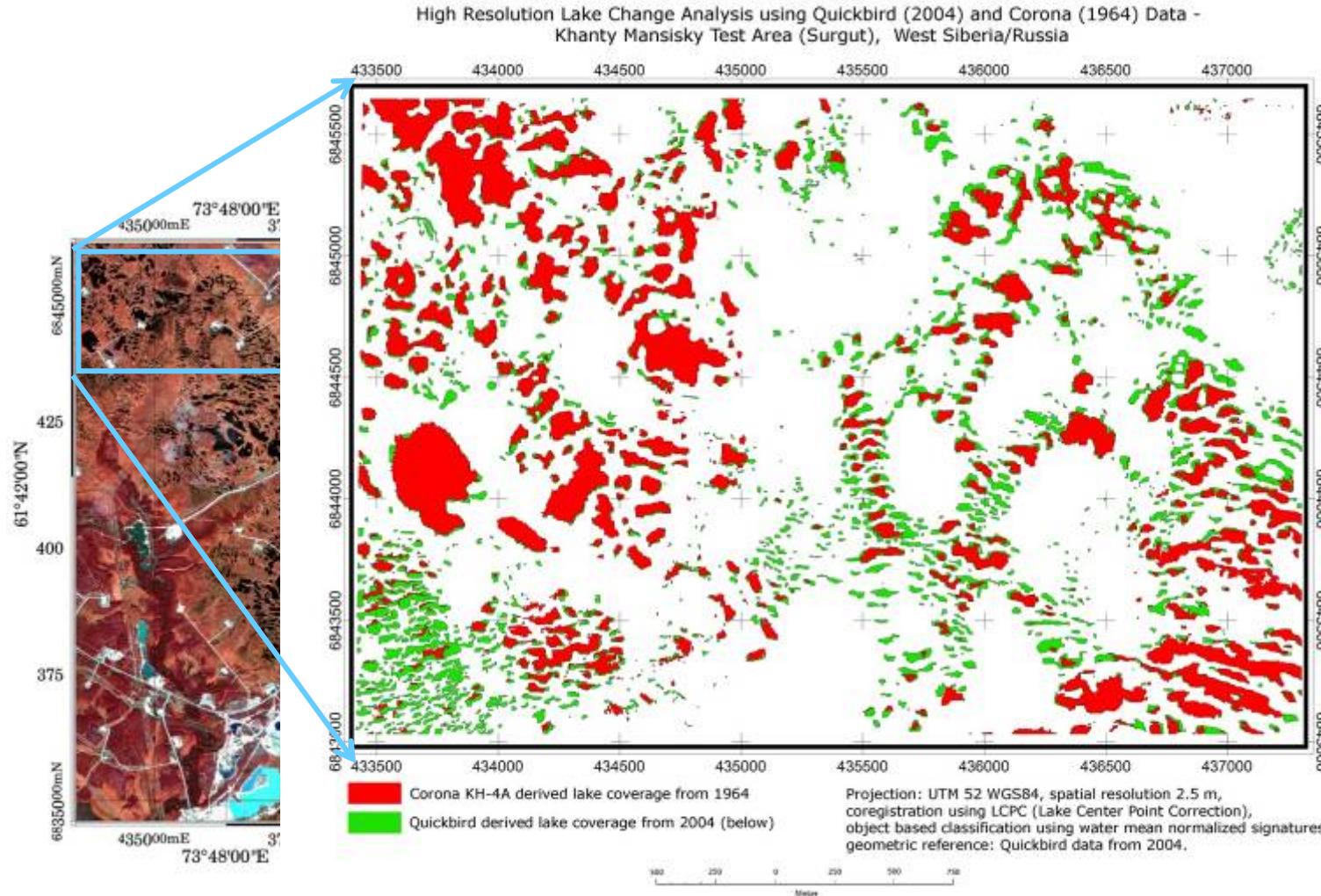
- Regionale Landbedeckung und Vegetationsbeobachtung wird zur Untersuchung von raum-zeitlichen Vegetationsdynamiken benutzt, die Einflüsse auf die Permafrostmuster haben
- grob- bis moderat-aufgelöste Fernerkundungsdaten stellen Informationen und Indikatoren der Permafrostbedingungen und für das Veränderungsmonitoring bereit
 - Messungen mit einer konsistenten globalen Ausrichtung werden zur Erkennung von großflächigen, kumulativen Landveränderungen benötigt, zusätzlich helfen sie als räumliche Indikatoren und zur Ausweisung von Hotspots
 - zwischen- und innerjährliche Dynamiken werden durch die Analyse von Langzeittrends für große Gebiete bereitgestellt
 - Förderung, Verbindung und Lenkung für weitere detaillierte Analysen (feinskalige Beobachtungen und Feldmessungen)
 - Entwicklung von Beziehungen zwischen verschiedenen beobachteten Variablen → raum-zeitliche Muster und ausweisbare Veränderungen in großflächigen Maßstäben

Building a Permafrost Observation Strategy for Land Cover

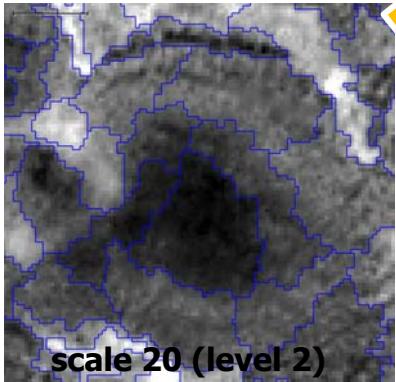
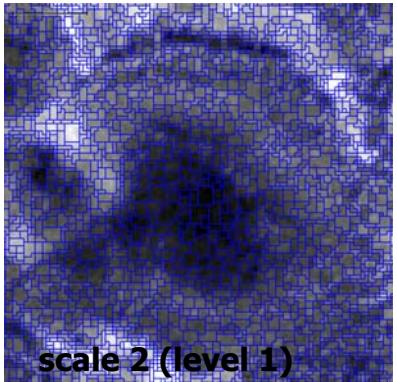
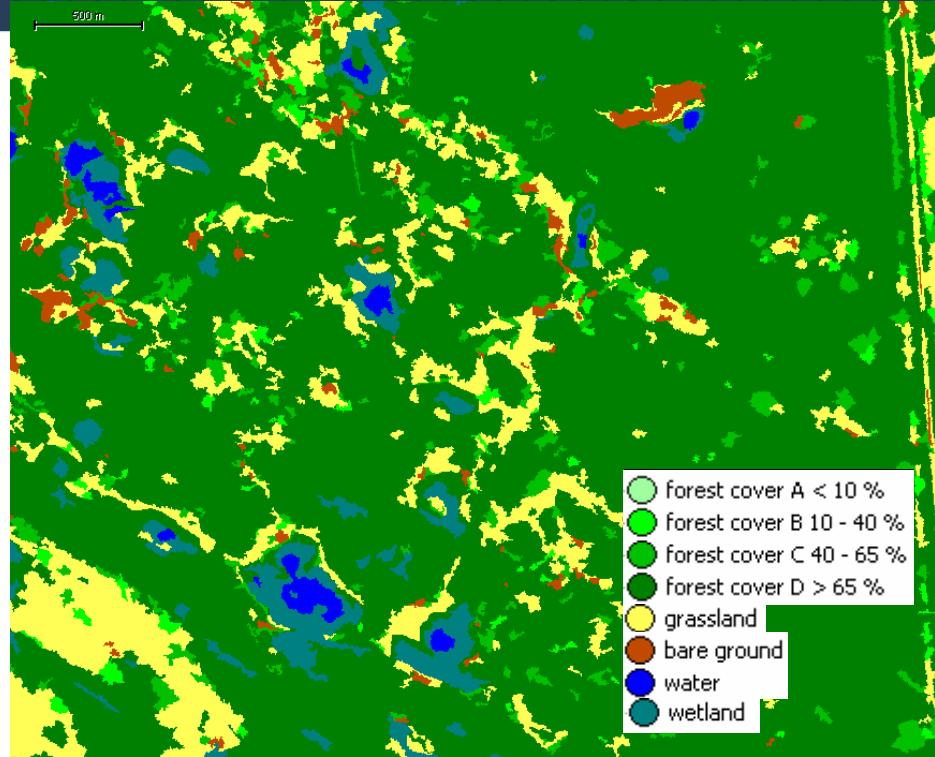
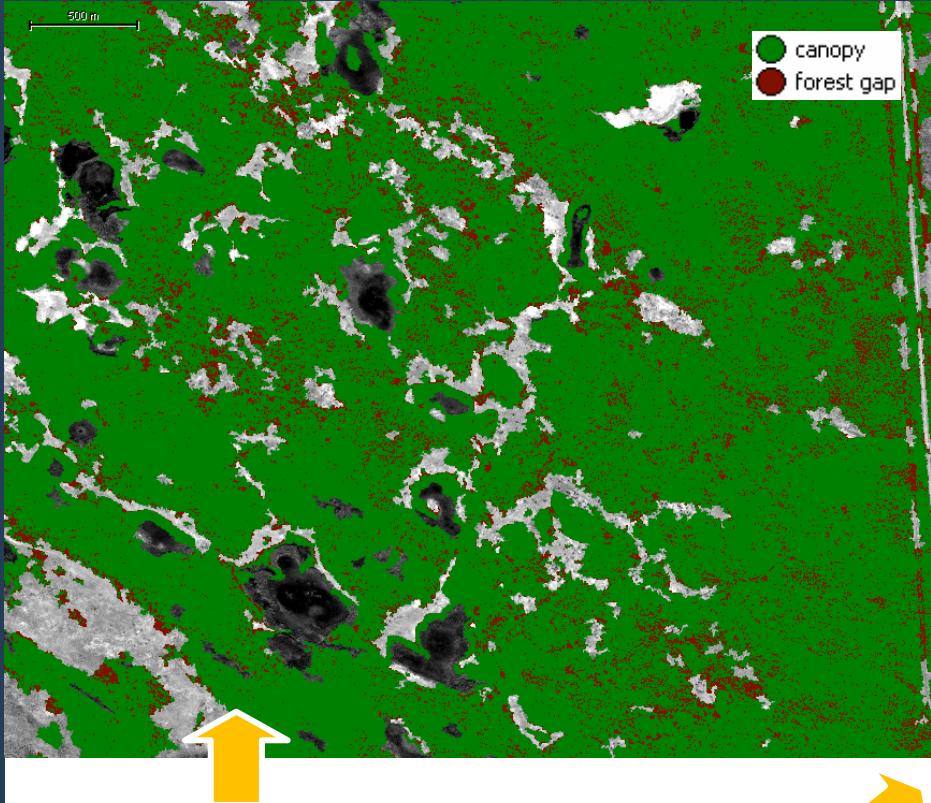


Erfassung von Wasserflächen (lokal)

Thermokarst Lake Change Analysis



Beispielanwendung



- two segmentation levels (fine & coarse)
- classification without ground data, only visual and spectral knowledge
- derivation in simple land cover classes and different forest cover types

Zusammenfassung

- **Land cover** (lokal, regional und pan-boral)
 - Identifizierung der Landbedeckungsklassen mit globalen Datensätzen (forest cover types, shrubs)
 - regionale Landbedeckungsklassifikationen erlauben eine detaillierte Beobachtung der Landbedeckung
 - lokale Beobachtungen und Feldbeobachtungen liefern exakte Referenzdaten (Tundraklassen, Feuchteregime, Moosbedeckungen)
 - gesamt und klassenspezifische Genauigkeiten einzelner Produkte müssen beachtet werden
 - Herausforderung der Produktharmonisierung (global)
- **Disturbances** (active fire, burned area, deforestation)
 - Kombination von Produkten zur Langzeitbeobachtung
 - Verschiedene Phänomene sind nicht konsistent überwachbar auf globaler bzw. pan-boraler Ebene (floods, storm, insects)
- **Phenology** (growing season length and bio-physical characteristics)
 - Zeitserien der Vegetationsentwicklung und Vegetationscharakteristika (LAI, FAPAR, AVHRR)

DANKE FÜR DIE
AUFMERKSAMKEIT!

Building a Permafrost Observation Strategy for Land Cover

Tab. 3: Overview of observation variable land cover/vegetation.

	Data products	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution	Time series
Land Cover	GLOBCOVER	300 m	-	2005/2006
	MODIS Land Cover	500 m	yearly	2001 – 2007
	NELDA	500 m	-	-
	Russian Land Cover (Terra Norte)	1 km	-	2000
	Russian Land Cover (MODIS)	250 m	-	-
Vegetation Dynamics	MODISVCF	500 m	yearly	2000 – 2005
	MODIS LC Dynamics (phenology)	500 m	bi-yearly	2001 – 2004
	NOAA-AVHRR	8 km – 1 km	bi-monthly	since 1982
	GLOBCARBON (LAI,VGC, FAPAR)	1 km	monthly	1998 – 2007
Fire Disturbances	GLOBSCAR (ATSR WFA)	1 km	monthly	since 1995
	MODIS Burned Area	500 m	monthly	since 2000
	GLOBCARBON Burned Area	1 km	monthly	1998 – 2007
	optical and radar imagery	30 m – 60 m		since 1980ies

Building a Permafrost Observation Strategy for Land Cover

- User Feedback leads to following requirements on observation variables for land cover and vegetation dynamics:

- **Land cover**

What type of the land cover classes do you require? Are land cover classes according to the preliminary case scenario (information box) appropriate for your application?

- Higher spatial resolution von CAVM by WALKER et al. (2005)
- Thematic focus on tundra classes
- Area percentage of vegetation physiognomy/barren

- **Disturbances**

What disturbance regime do you use (e.g. fire)?

- Area percentage of disturbances
- Interest in disturbances due to fire, storm, cutting, etc.

- **Phenology**

Which phenological information shall be available from a pan-arctic product?

- Seasonal information of vegetation development (LAI)

Assessment of User

Tab. I: Overview of User Requirements for pan-boreal scale.

	requirements by users		suggested data	issues & challenges
Land Cover	area percentage of vegetation physiognomy, bare soil and water bodies		MODIS Land Cover (IGBP), GlobCover (LCCS), MODIS VCF Land Cover Data Sets of North America and Russia	300 m – 1 km spatial resolution
	vegetation classes (taiga & tundra)	deciduous broadleaf & needleleaf, evergreen needleleaf, mixed forest, shrubs, herbaceous, barren		harmonization of products
	additional	water bodies, urban and cultivated areas		
Dynamics	vegetation development (phenology)		GlobCarbon Vegetation Growth Cycles MODIS Land Cover Dynamics	different spatio-temporal characteristics (500 m to 1 km)
	LAI		GlobCarbon LAI, MODIS LAI	
	FAPAR		MODIS FAPAR	
	greenness index		AVHRR – NDVI	
Disturbances	fire		MODIS/GlobCarbon Burned Area ATSR World Fire Atlas	
	deforestation (cutting)		MODIS VCF hot spots	no area assessment on coarser scale
	storm, thermokarst, flooding, erosion, insects		?	regional to local scale

Assessment of User

Tab. 2: Overview of User Requirements for regional scales.

	requirements by users	suggested data	issues & challenges
Land Cover	vegetation physiognomy (incl. peatland) focus on tundra classes	GlobCover (LCCS) CAVM	harmonization of products
	moisture indicators and regimes: dry vs. green vegetation (grass, mosses)	?	very variable dynamics (need of time series data) no land cover information spatial resolution of 100 – 250 m to coarse potential to use regional water bodies product?
Dynamics	vegetation development (phenology)	high resolution satellite imagery time series (landsat)	data availability and conditions at specific test sites otherwise use global products with high temporal detail
Disturbances	fire	downscaling from observation by using higher resolution imagery (landsat time series)	data availability and conditions at specific test sites
	deforestation (cutting)		
Resolution	300 – 1 km	suggested spatial resolution focus on pan boreal scale to analyze land cover, dynamics and disturbances	
	10 – 60 m	suggested spatial resolution focus on regional scale	