Hypertemporal and Hyperspectral Remote Sensing Applications for Regional Water Quality Assessments

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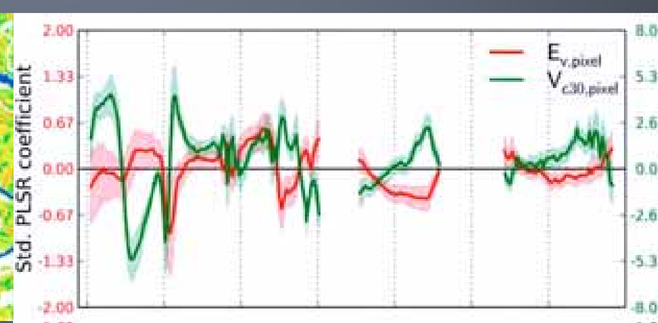

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EcoDyn The Ecosystem Dynamics Laboratory, University of Florida - Gainesville

Background

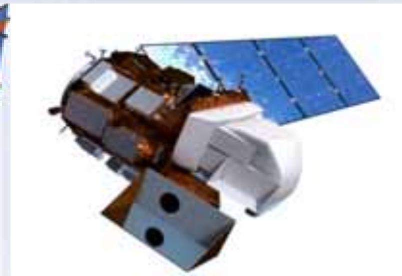
Pressing issues:

- Biodiversity loss, anthropogenic disturbances, climate change etc…
- Increasing pressures on ecosystem service provisioning

- Remote sensing an important tool historically
- Allows regional assessments extrapolations from field-based studies
- Synoptic, repeatable measurements

- Continuing need for new tools and techniques for the most pressing issues

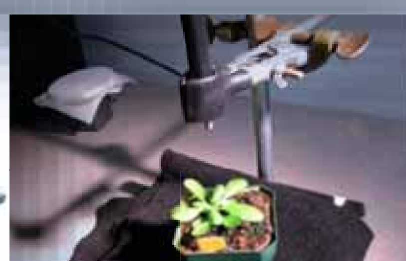
Optical remote sensing: tradeoffs in scale/resolution

Multispectral space-borne:
Landscape scale
Composition, disturbance, phenology …
$

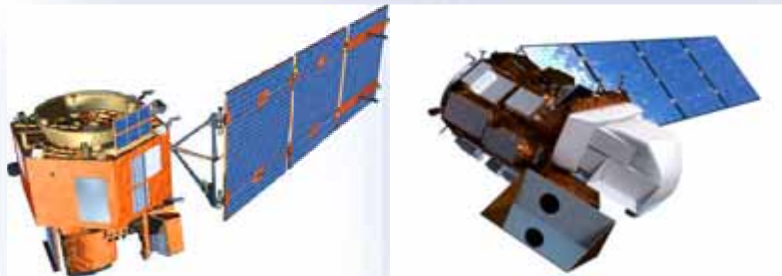

Hyperspectral airborne:
Landscape, field, plot scale
Composition, biochemistry, function, disturbance
$$$$


Hyperspectral UAS, mobile:
Plot, canopy
Plant, canopy biochemistry, function
$$ -$$$

Hyperspectral contact:
Leaf/plant scale
Leaf biochemistry, function
$$-$$$

Organization



Methodological developments in satellite remote sensing

- Landscape-scale nutrient cycling, crop production

Imaging spectroscopy

- Mapping foliar biochemical, morphological and metabolic traits and their uncertainties.

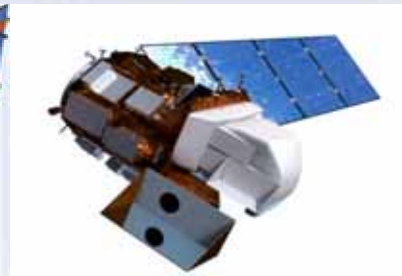
Filling gaps, ongoing research

- Desktop spectroscopy, mobile and airborne remote sensing platforms

Contact spectroscopy

- Deriving foliar biochemical and morphological traits

Organization

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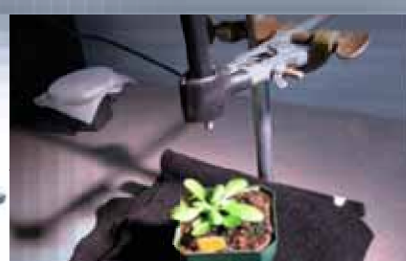

Contact spectroscopy

- Deriving foliar biochemical and morphological traits

Landscape dynamics, satellite imagery, and water quality

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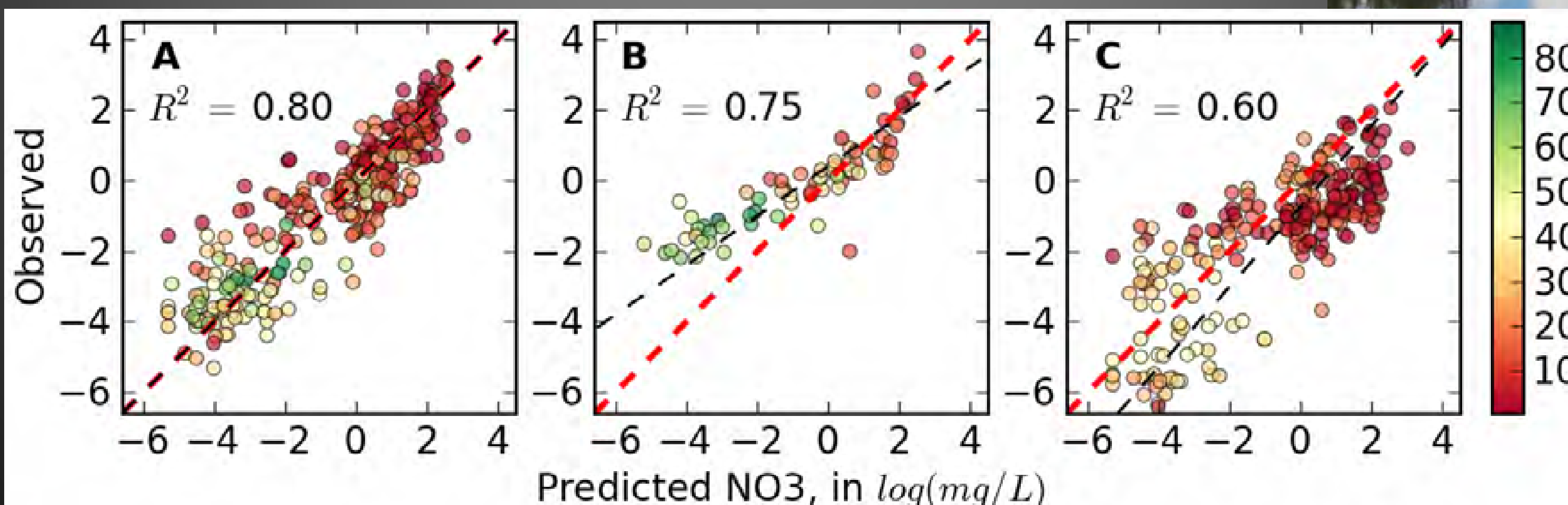
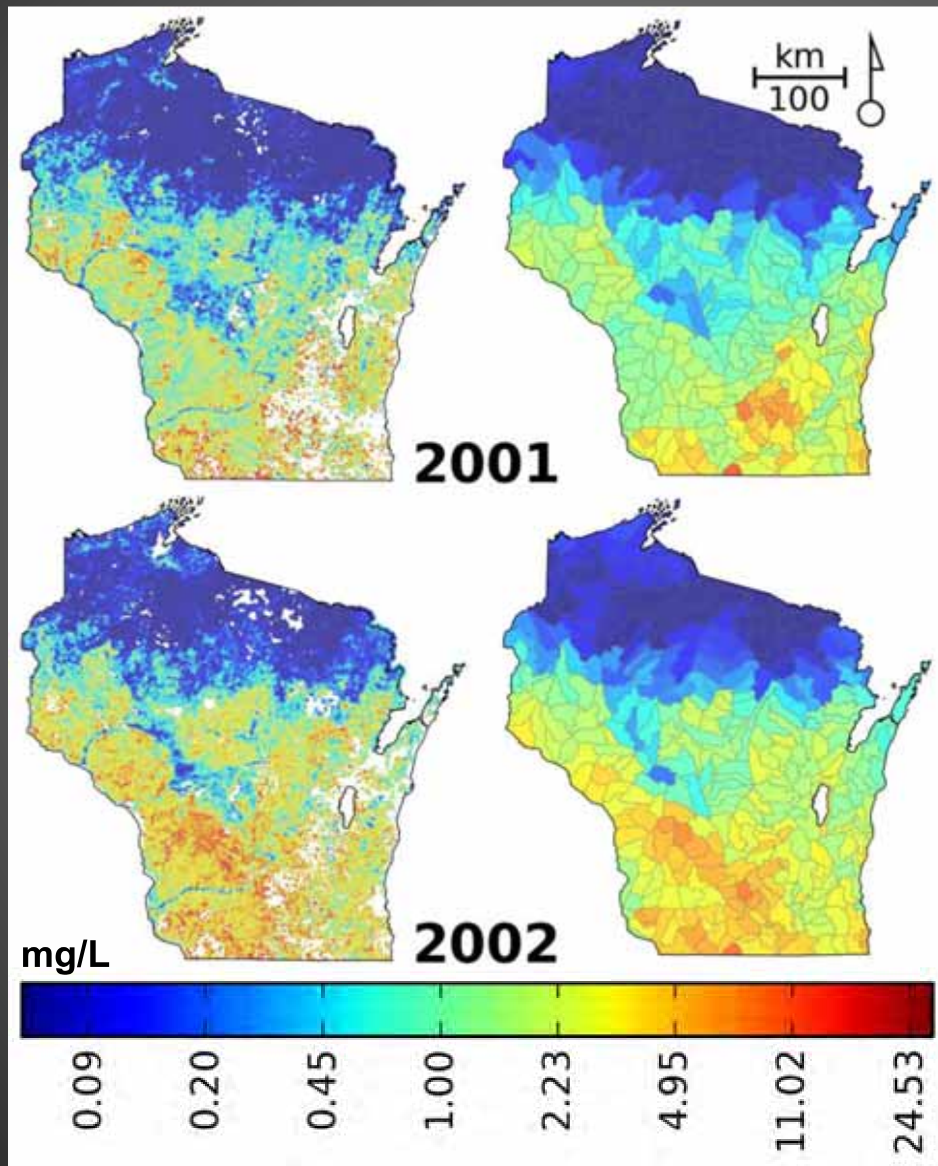
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rse

A MODIS approach to predicting stream water quality in Wisconsin

Aditya Singh[a,*], Andrew R. Jakubowski[b,1], Ian Chidister[c,2], Philip A. Townsend[a,3]



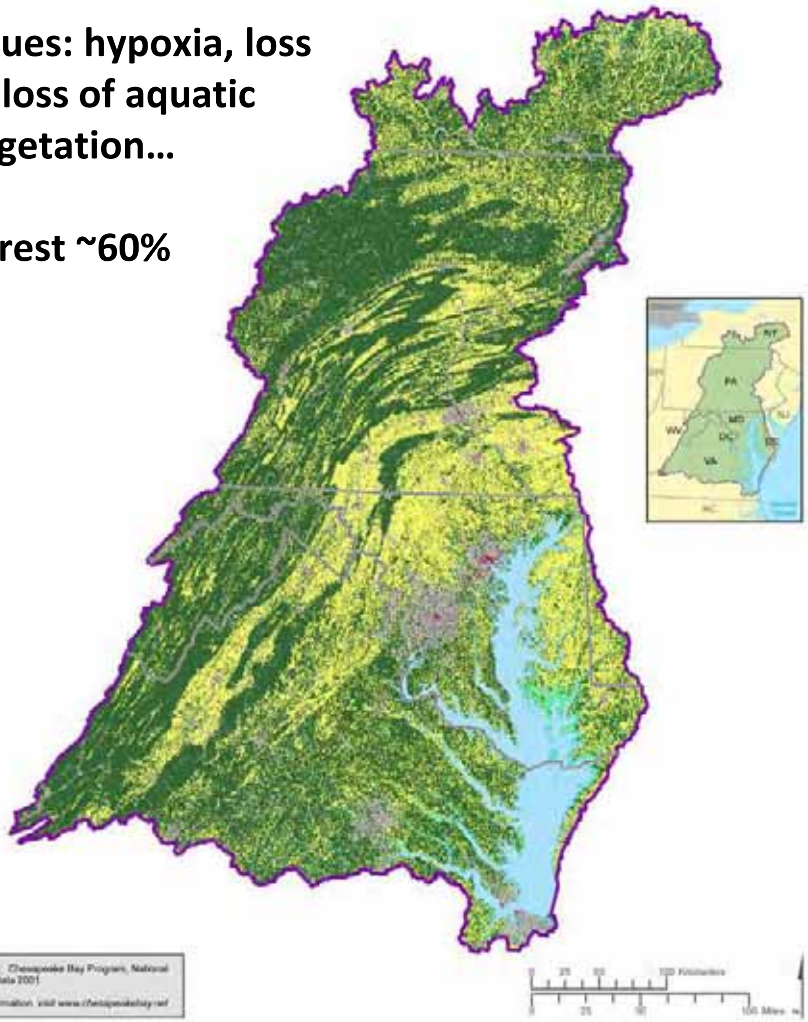
Results: Nitrate-N



Advancing to continuous-time models: The Chesapeake Bay

Issues: hypoxia, loss of loss of aquatic vegetation…

Forest ~60%

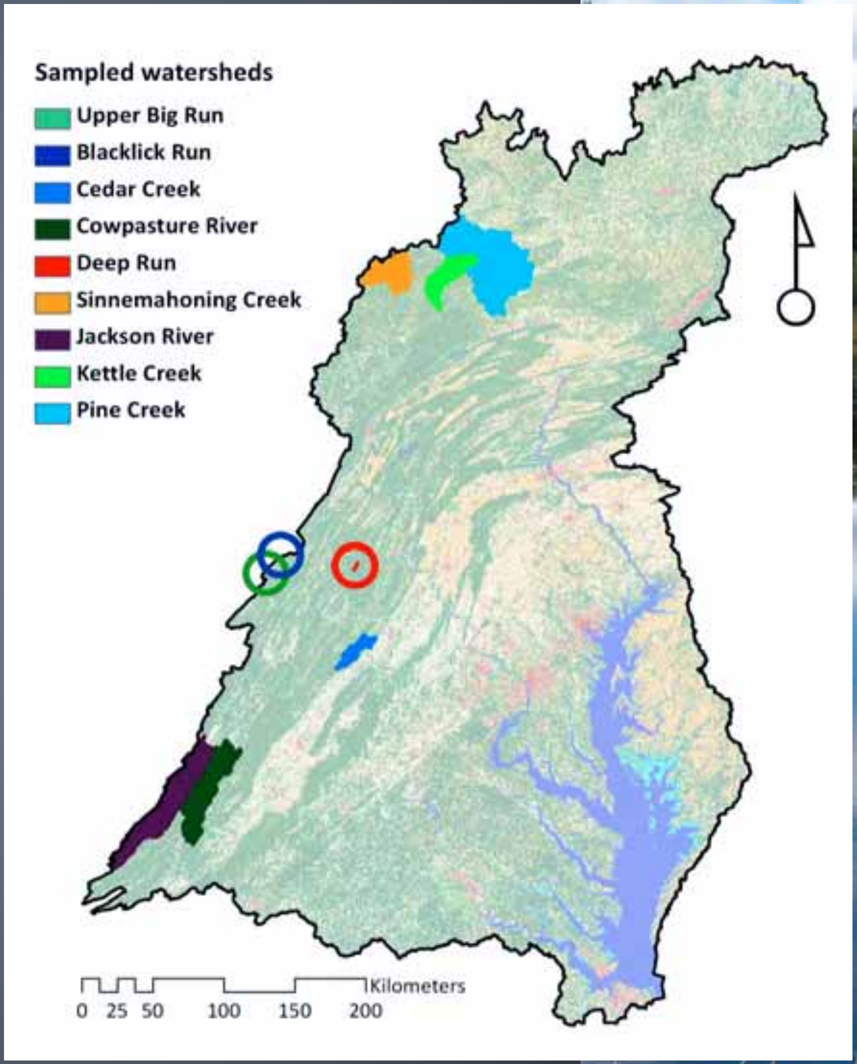


Study area: Chesapeake Bay watershed

10 Years, 9 Watersheds, Monthly Nitrate-N loads

Determine:

- ***what*** **influences water quality and** ***where?***
- ***when*** **are those influences most strong?**

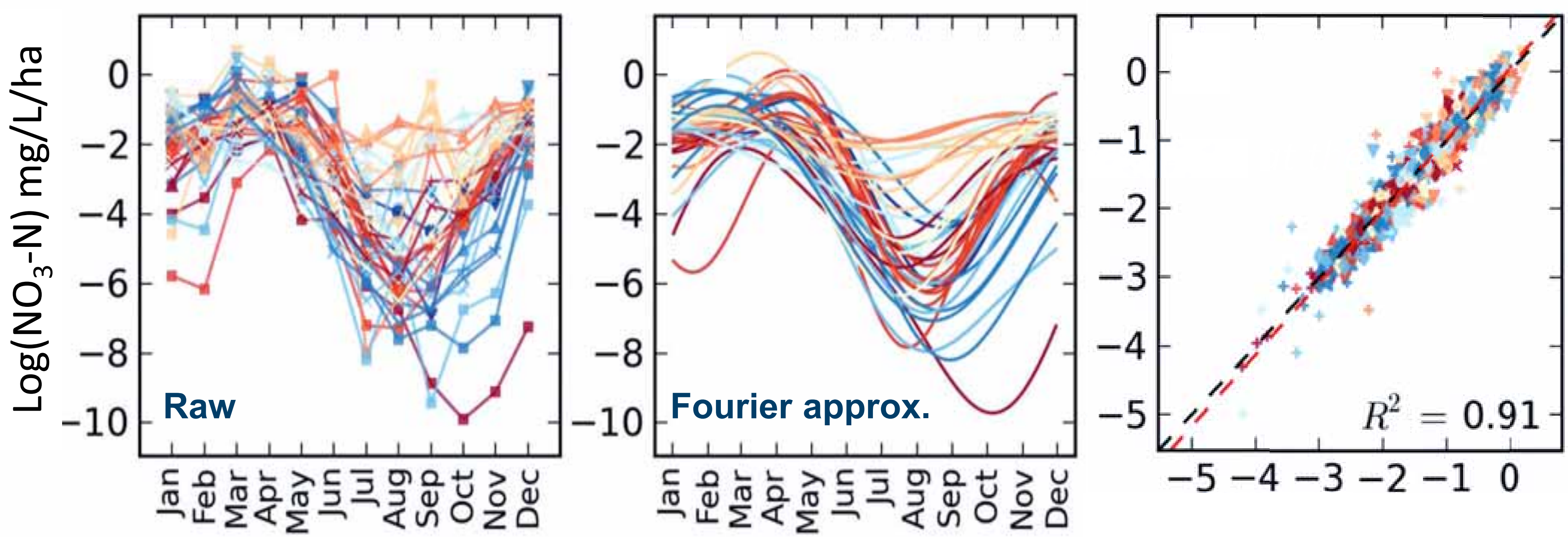


Method: Functional Linear Models (FLMs)

- **Functional models:**
  - Relate observations to *functions* of (…classically, time-varying) predictors:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \beta_j x_{ij} + \varepsilon_i \qquad\qquad y_i = \beta_0 + \int \beta_t x_{it} dt + \varepsilon_i$$

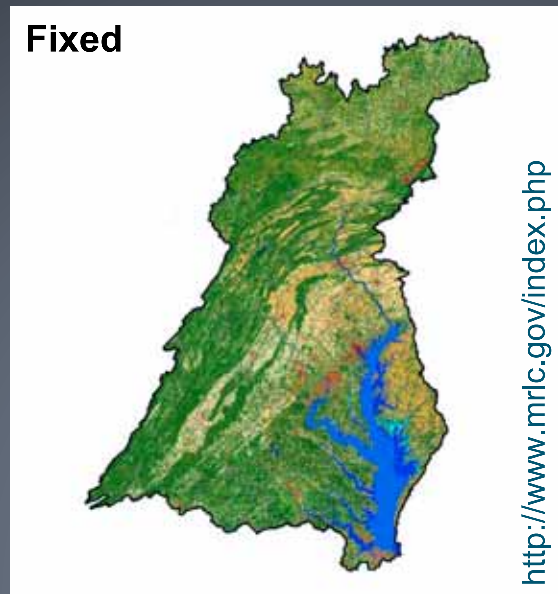
  - Flexible: responses can also be functions (FL *concurrent* models).



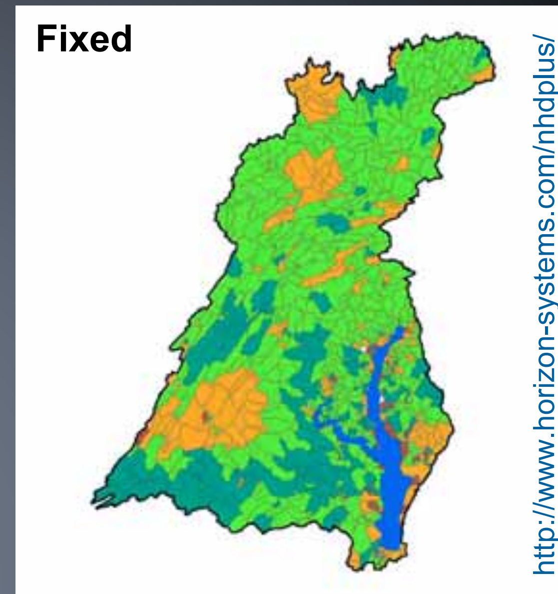
Spatial variables:

- Landcover
- Ws characteristics
- N. Deposition
- Precipitation
- NDVI
- Disturbance

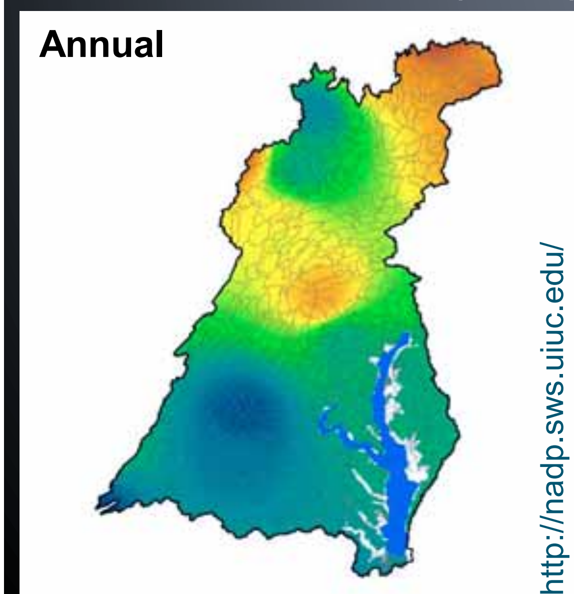
Landcover (NLCD 2006)



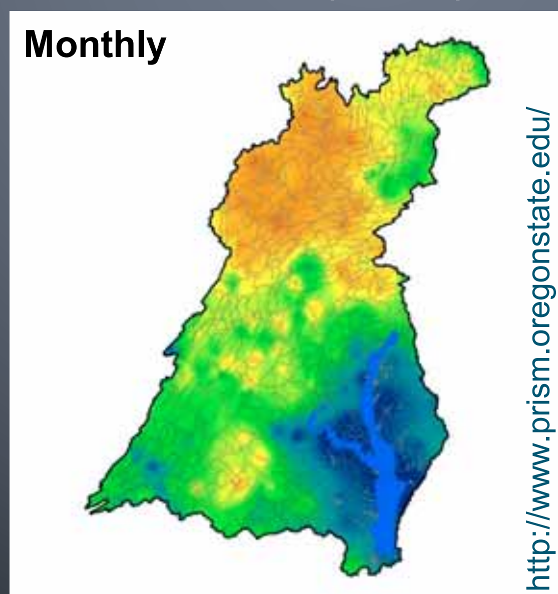
Watershed characteristics



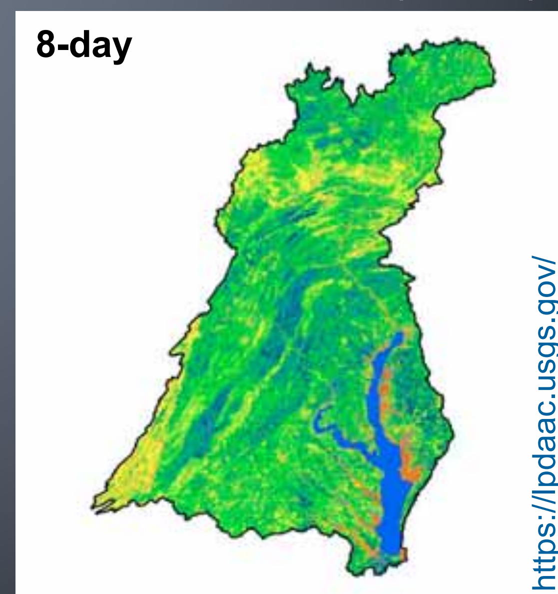
Total Atm. N deposition (NADP)



Precipitation (PRISM)

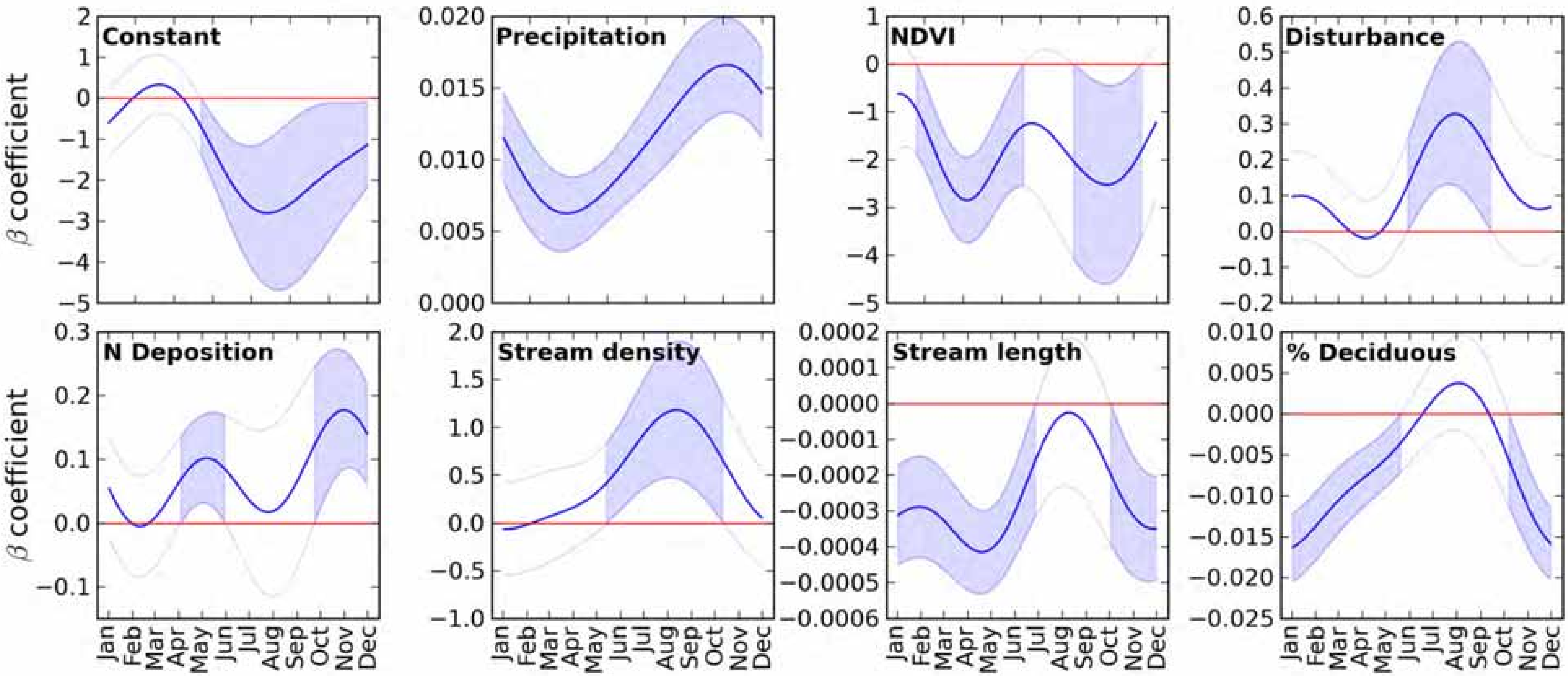


Disturbance, NDVI (MODIS)



Results:

Intercept | Summer flushing | Spring uptake | Summer flushing

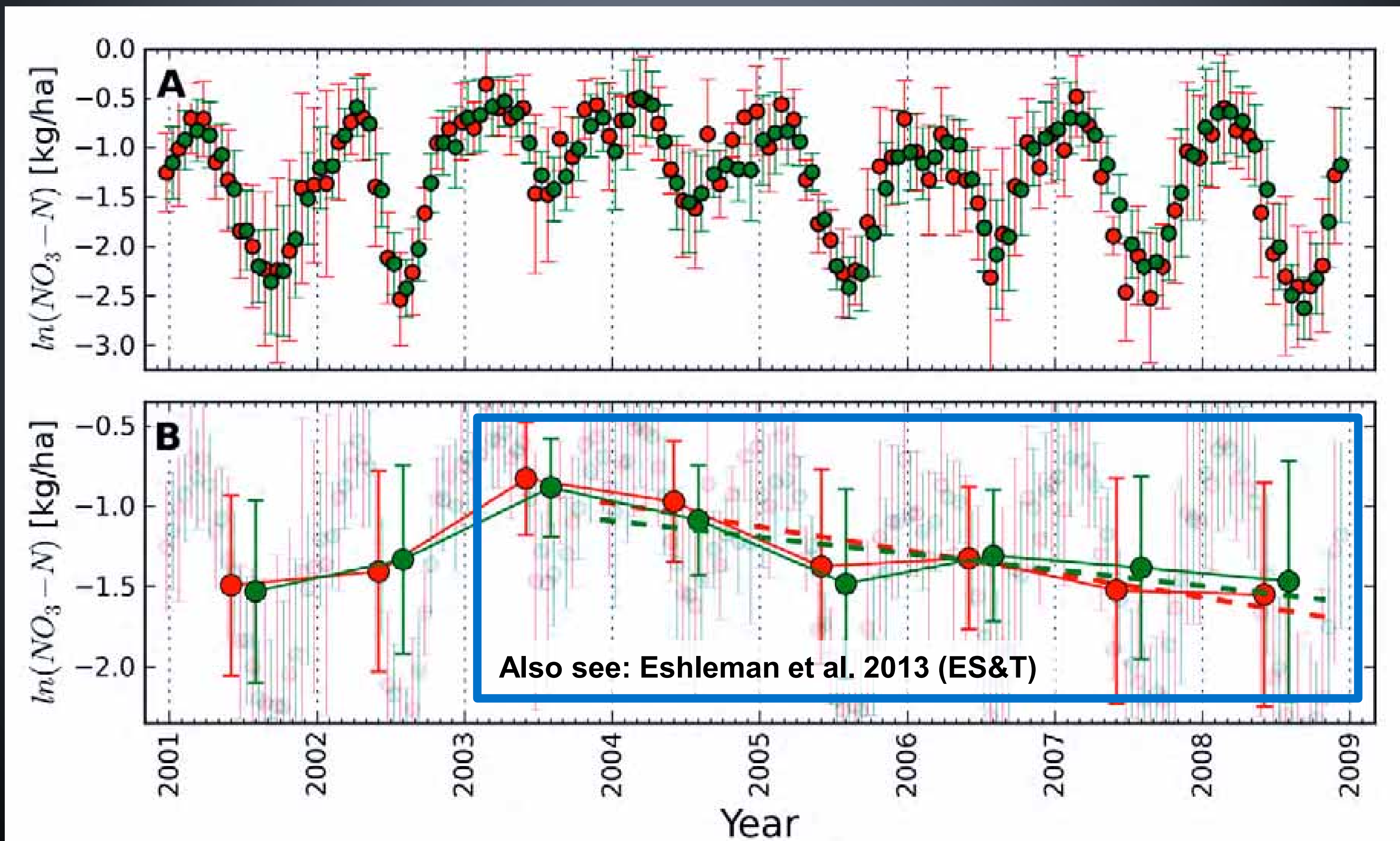


Direct inputs | Shorter flowpath | In-stream processing | Forest functional type

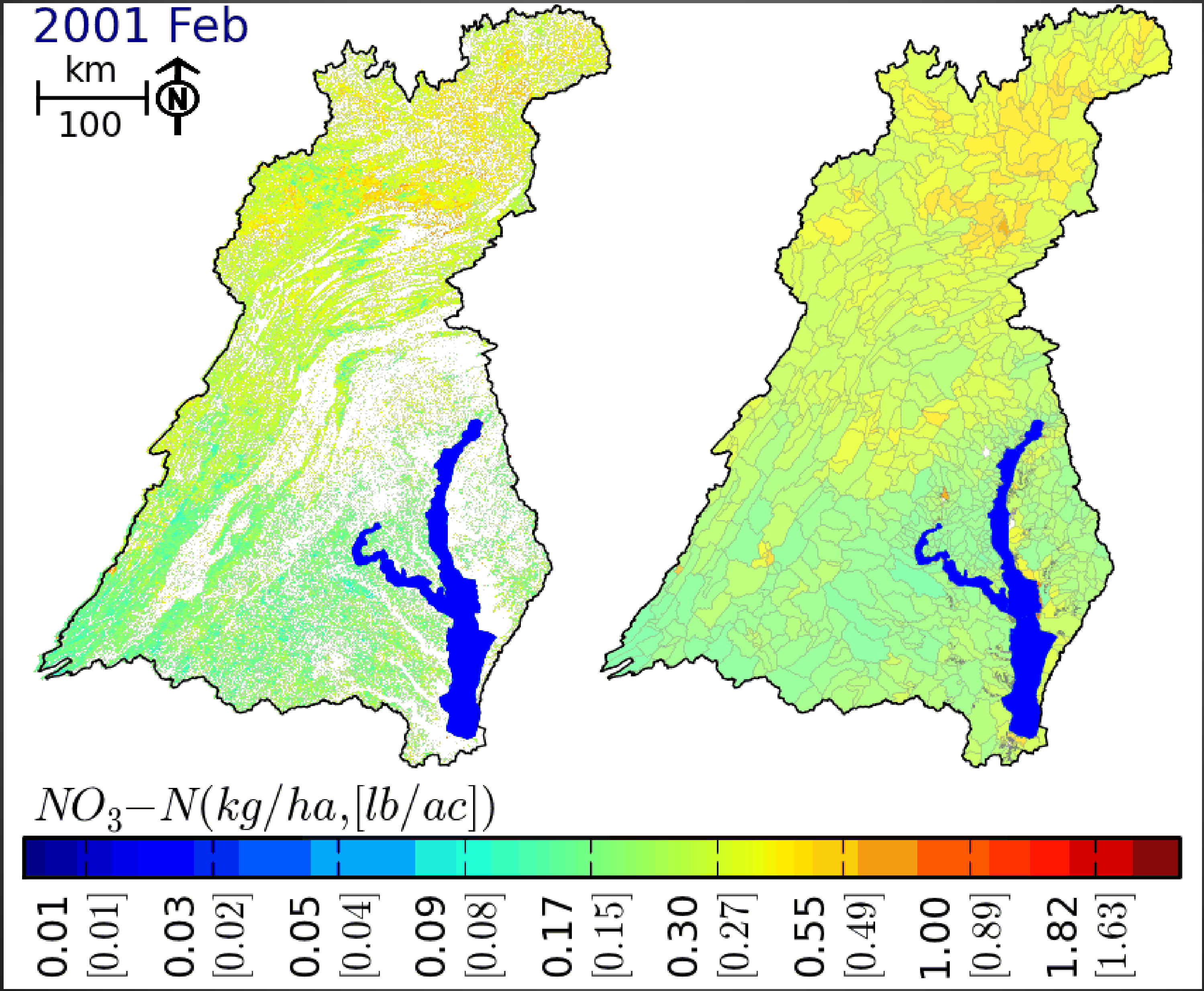
Results:

Model matches both intra- and inter-annual variations well

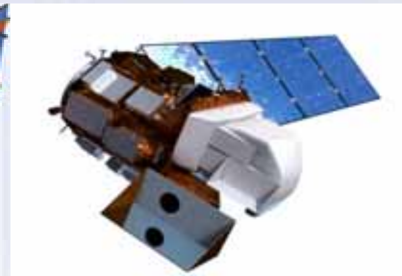
Observed   Predicted



Results: Pixel-wise / watershed averaged predictions:



Optical remote sensing: Issues of scale and resolution

Methodological developments in satellite remote sensing

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Filling gaps, ongoing research

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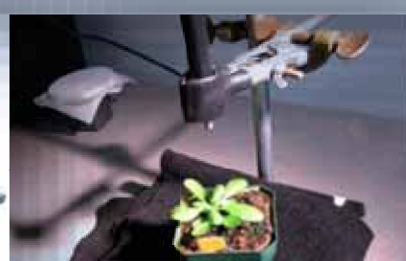
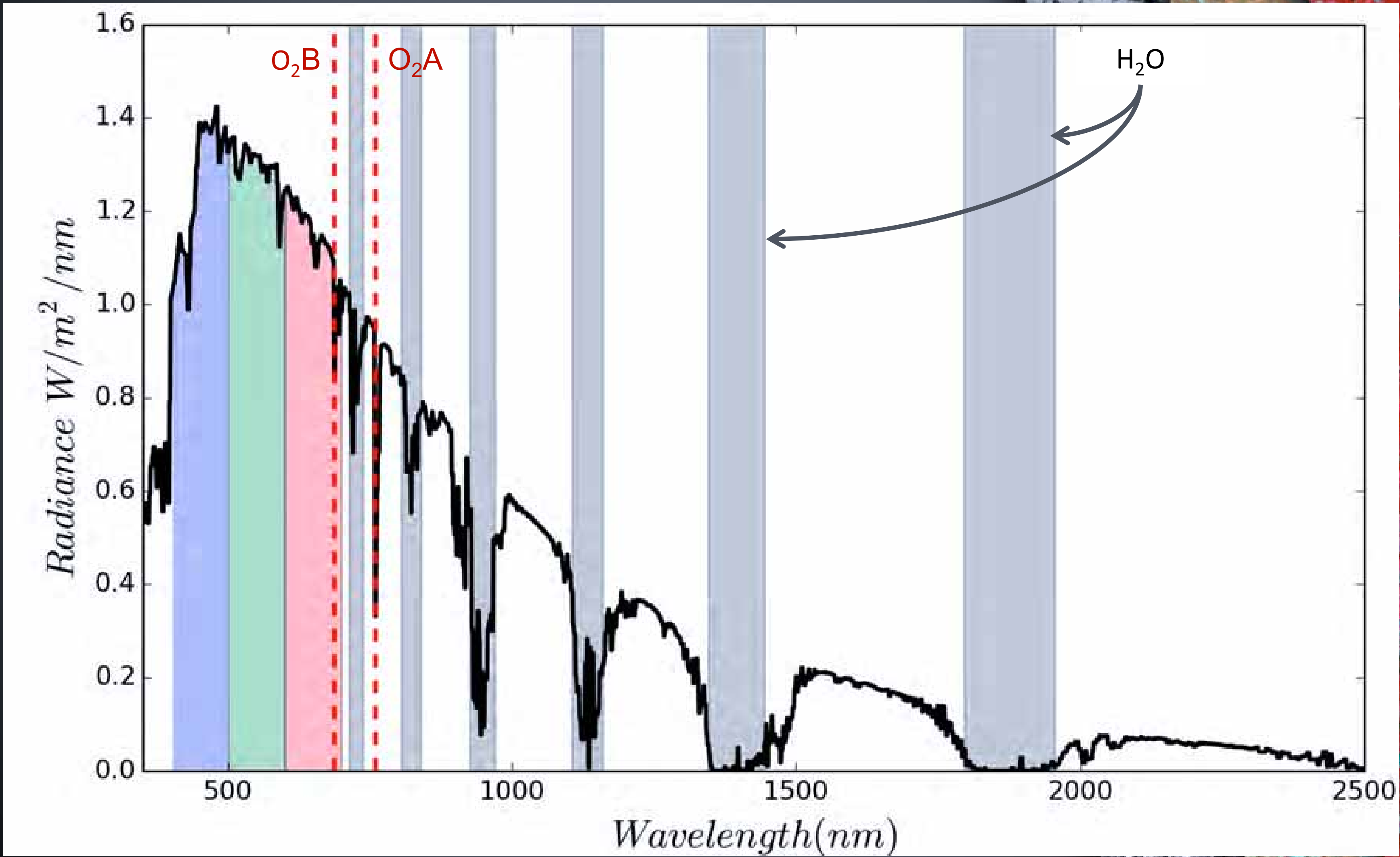


Contact spectroscopy

- Deriving foliar biochemical and morphological traits

Optical remote sensing: Issues of spectral resolution

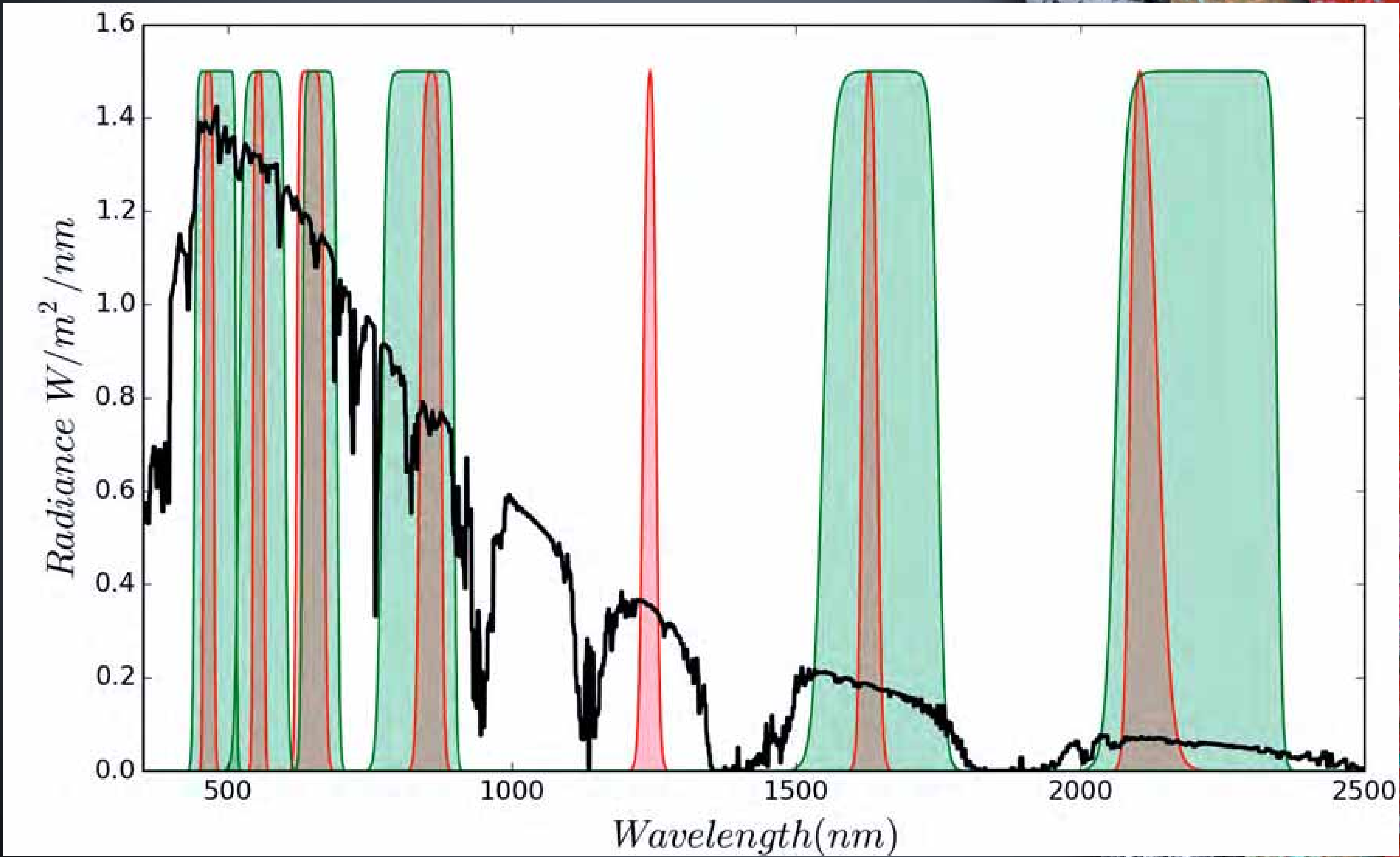
Solar spectral irradiance at sea level



Optical remote sensing: Issues of spectral resolution

Spectral sampling: Multispectral sensors

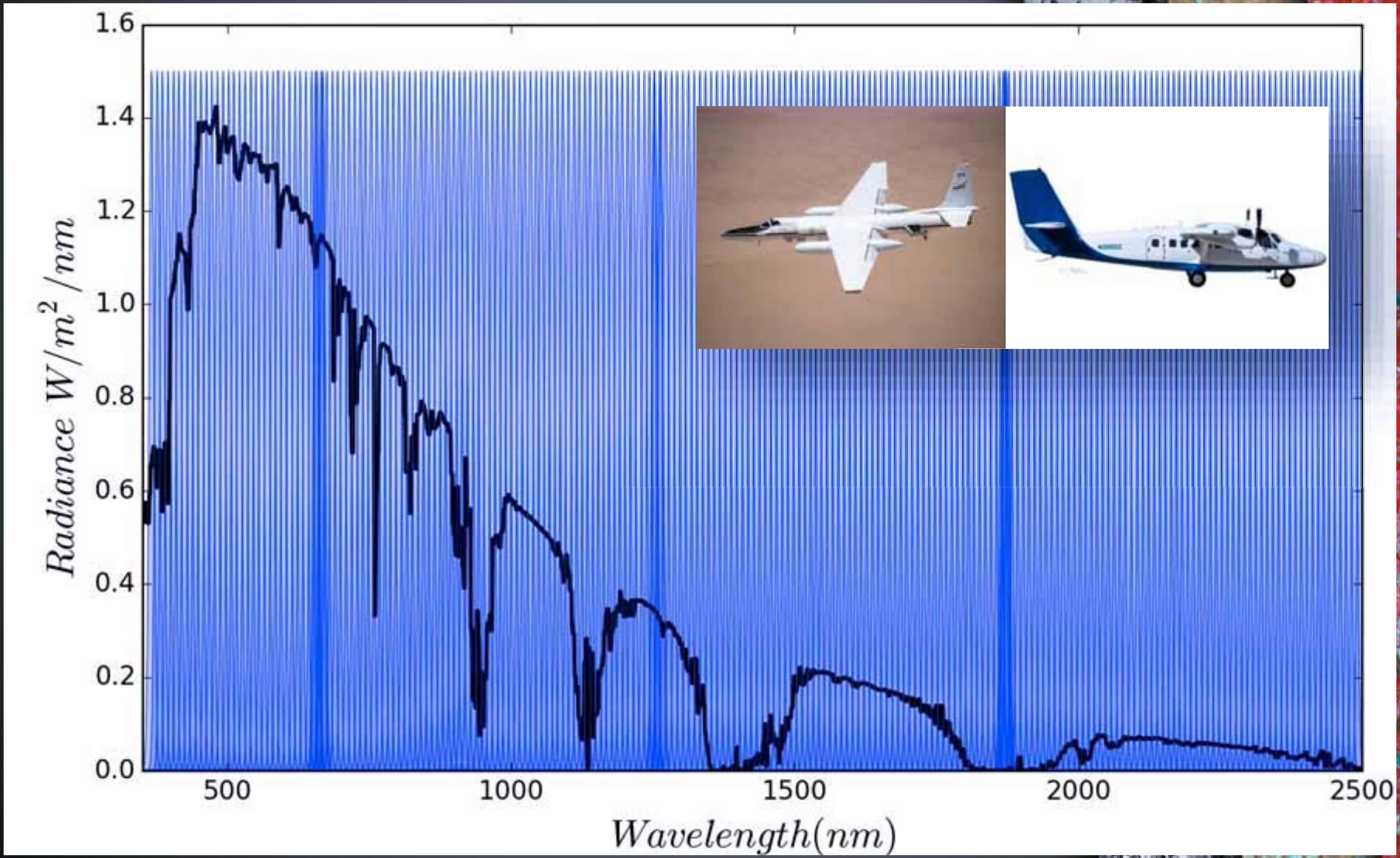
MODIS Terra, **Landsat 7**



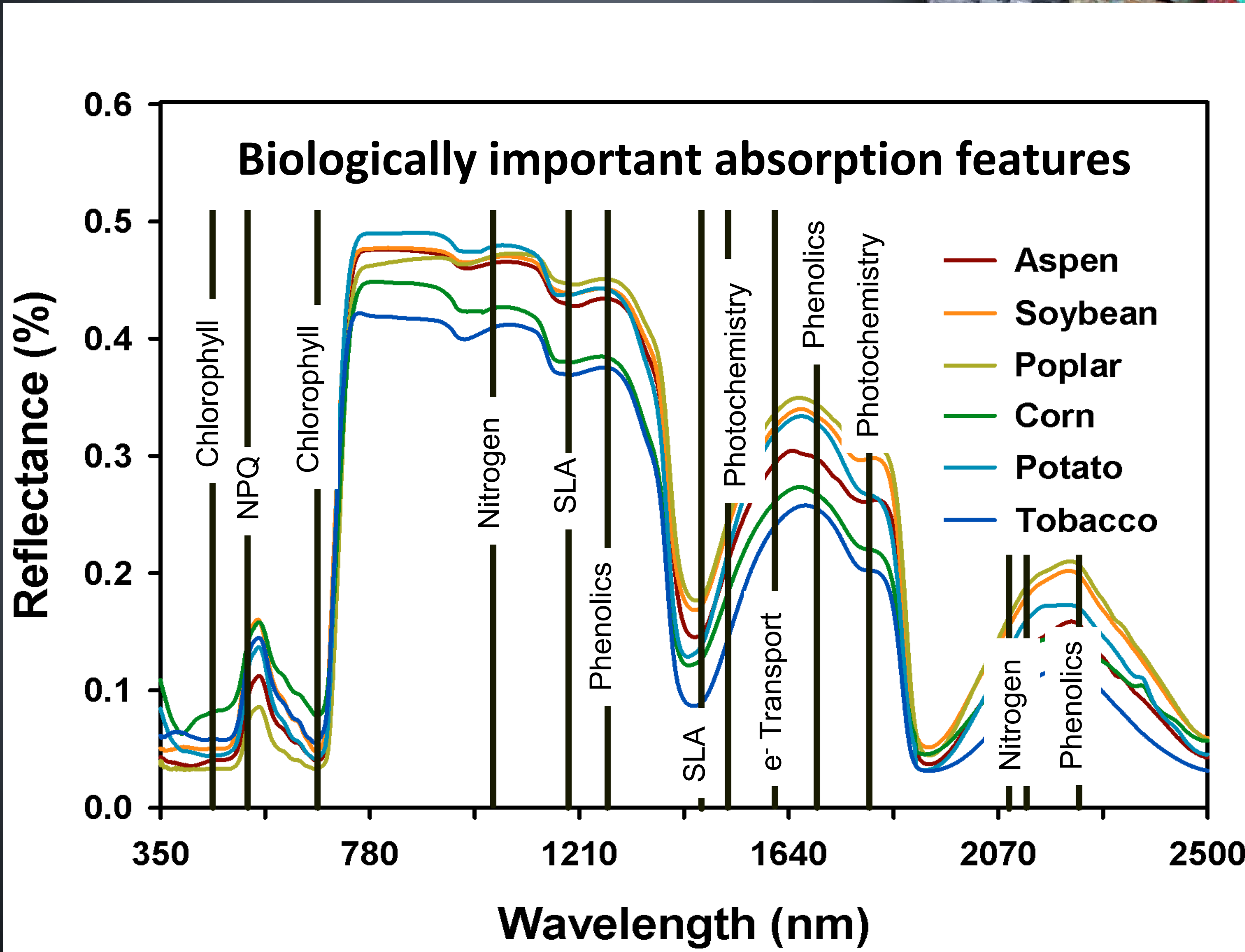
Optical remote sensing: Issues of spectral resolution

Spectral sampling: Hyperspectral sensors

AVIRIS-C

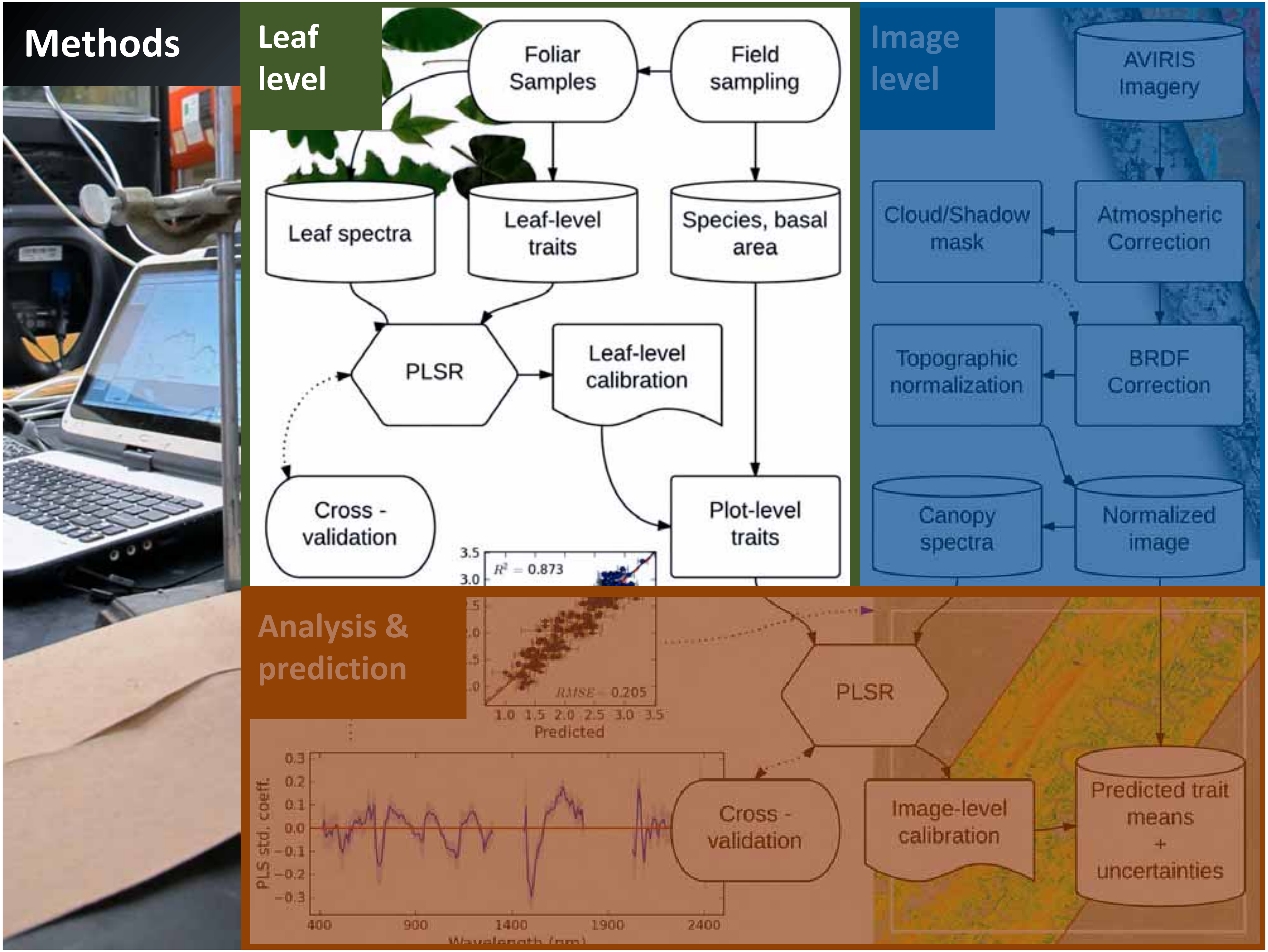


Spectroscopy

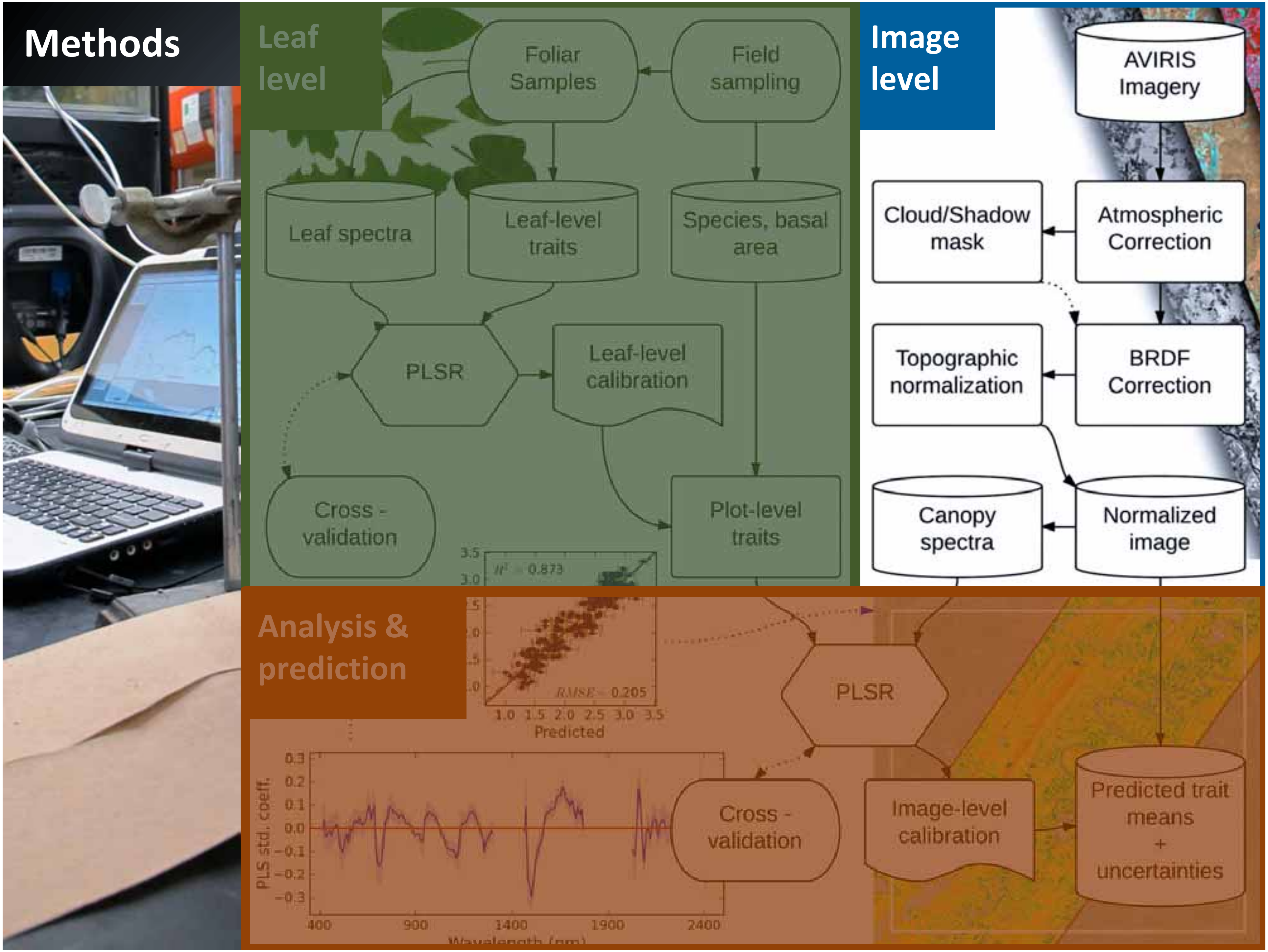


Foliar biochemistry from spectroscopy

4 years (2008-2011), 237 plots, 6 states, 36 species, 7 Traits (N%, LMA, C%, Lignin%, Cellulose% , Fiber%, δ^{15}N)



Methods
Leaf level
Foliar Samples
Field sampling
Leaf spectra
Leaf-level traits
Species, basal area
PLSR
Leaf-level calibration
Cross - validation
Plot-level traits
Image level
AVIRIS Imagery
Cloud/Shadow mask
Atmospheric Correction
Topographic normalization
BRDF Correction
Canopy spectra
Normalized image
Analysis & prediction
$R^2 = 0.873$
$RMSE = 0.205$
Predicted
PLS std. coeff.
Wavelength (nm)
PLSR
Cross - validation
Image-level calibration
Predicted trait means + uncertainties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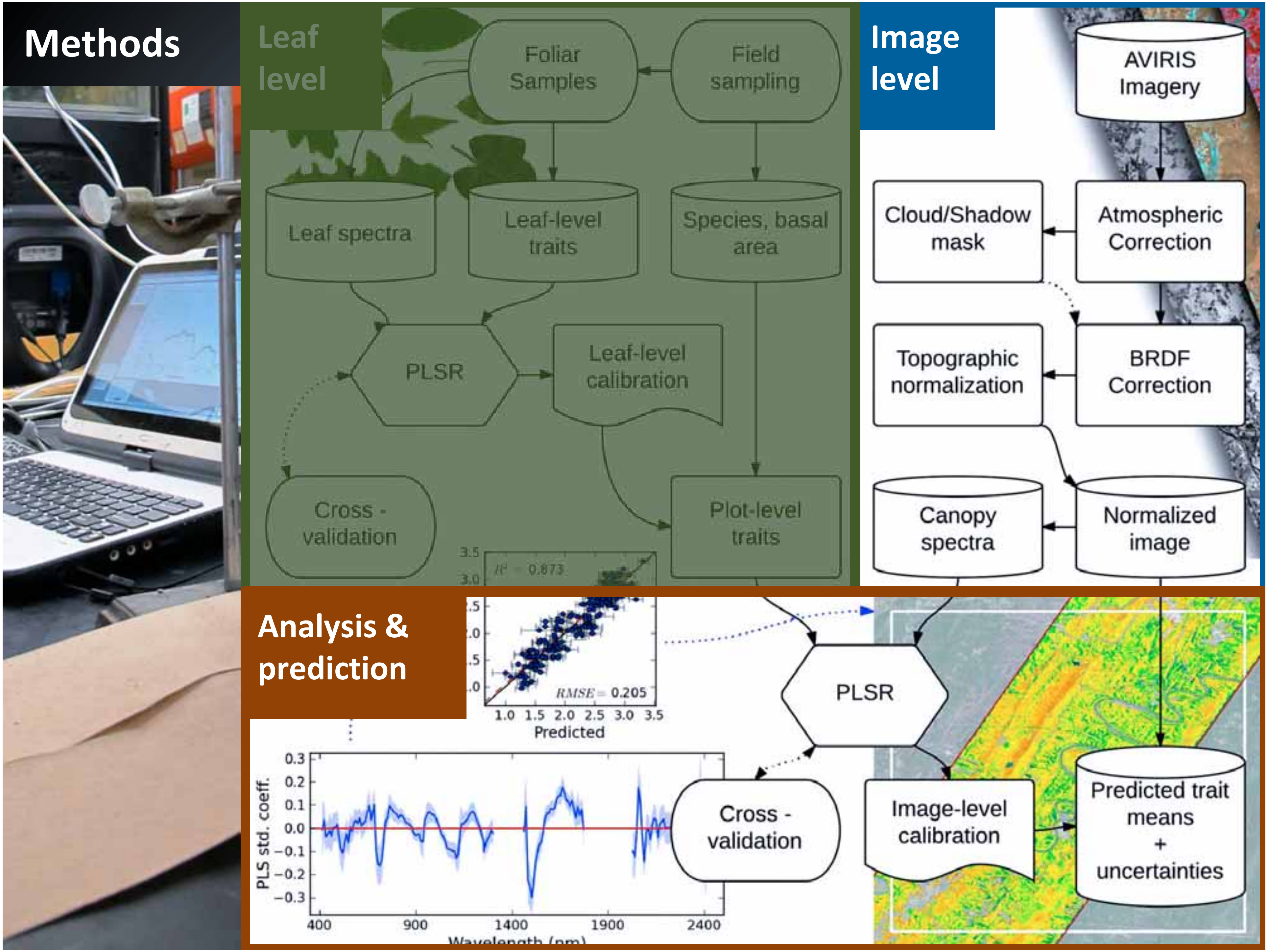

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1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5
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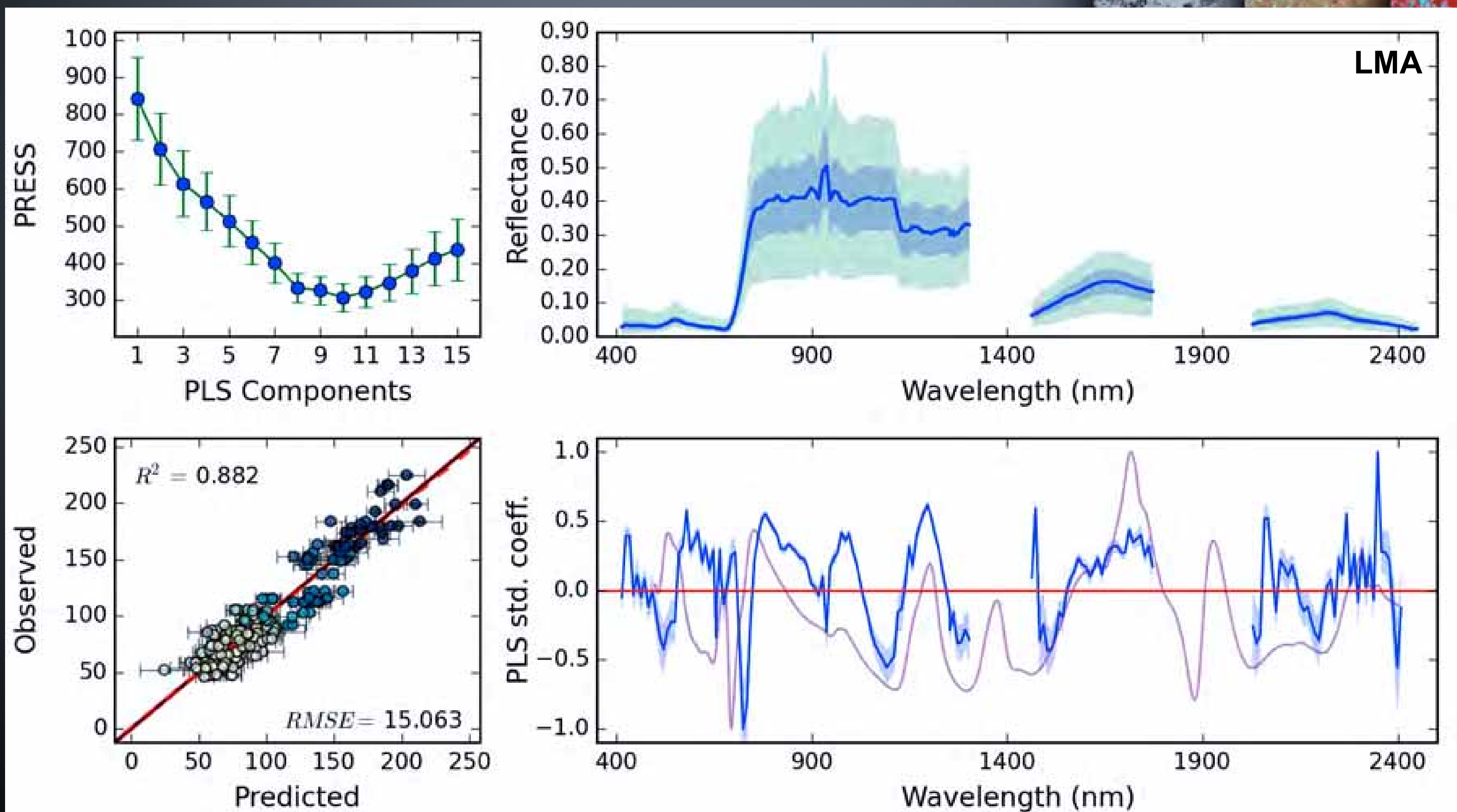
PLS std. coeff.
0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0 −0.1 −0.2 −0.3
400 900 1400 1900 2400
Wavelength (nm)

Foliar traits from imaging spectroscopy

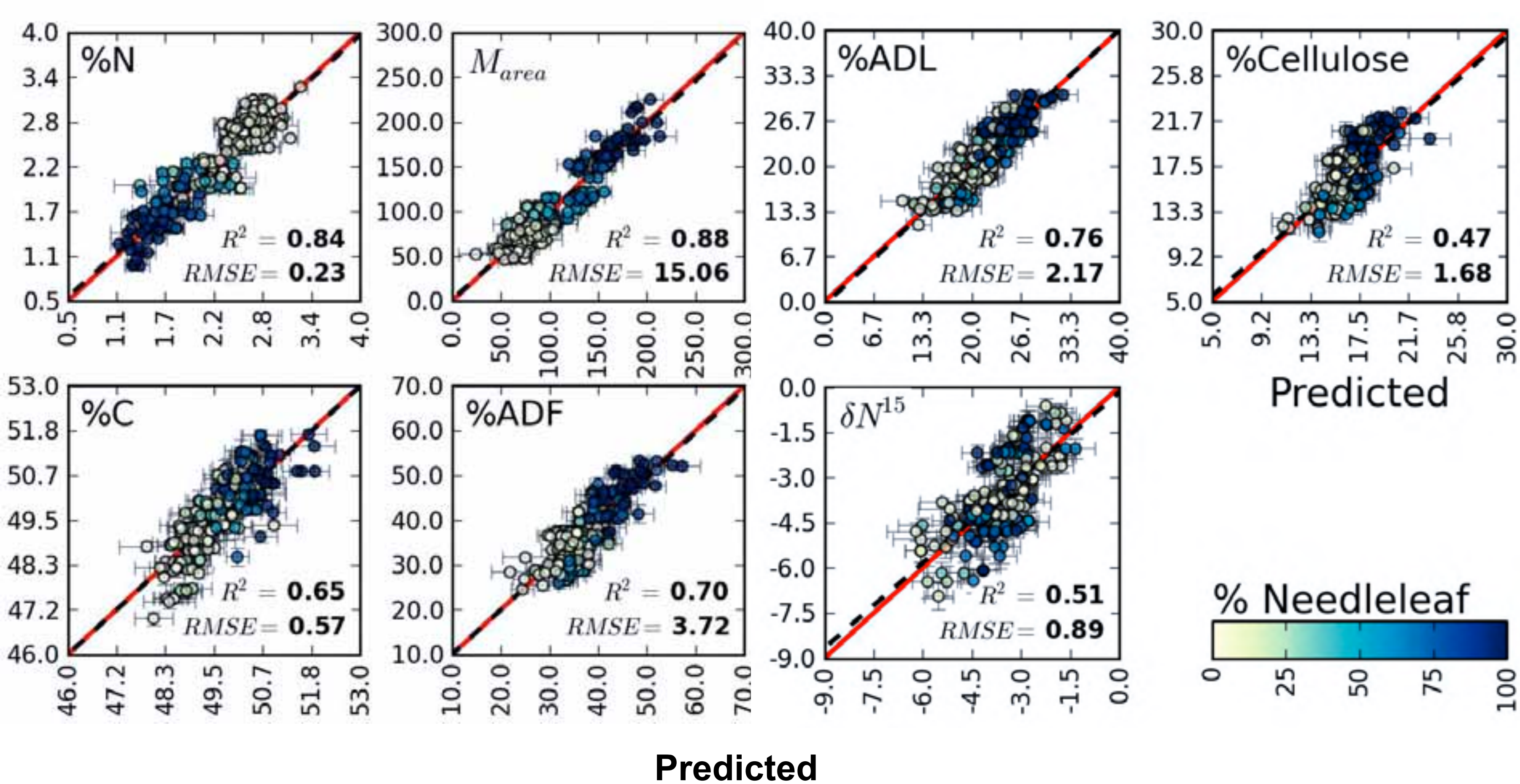
Partial least squares regression

- Chemometric method designed to handle high-dimensional, multicollinear data
- 50/50 Jackknife to get model uncertainties



Foliar traits from imaging spectroscopy

PLSR model results, 25/75 Cal/Val, 500× randomized Jackknife, 237 plots

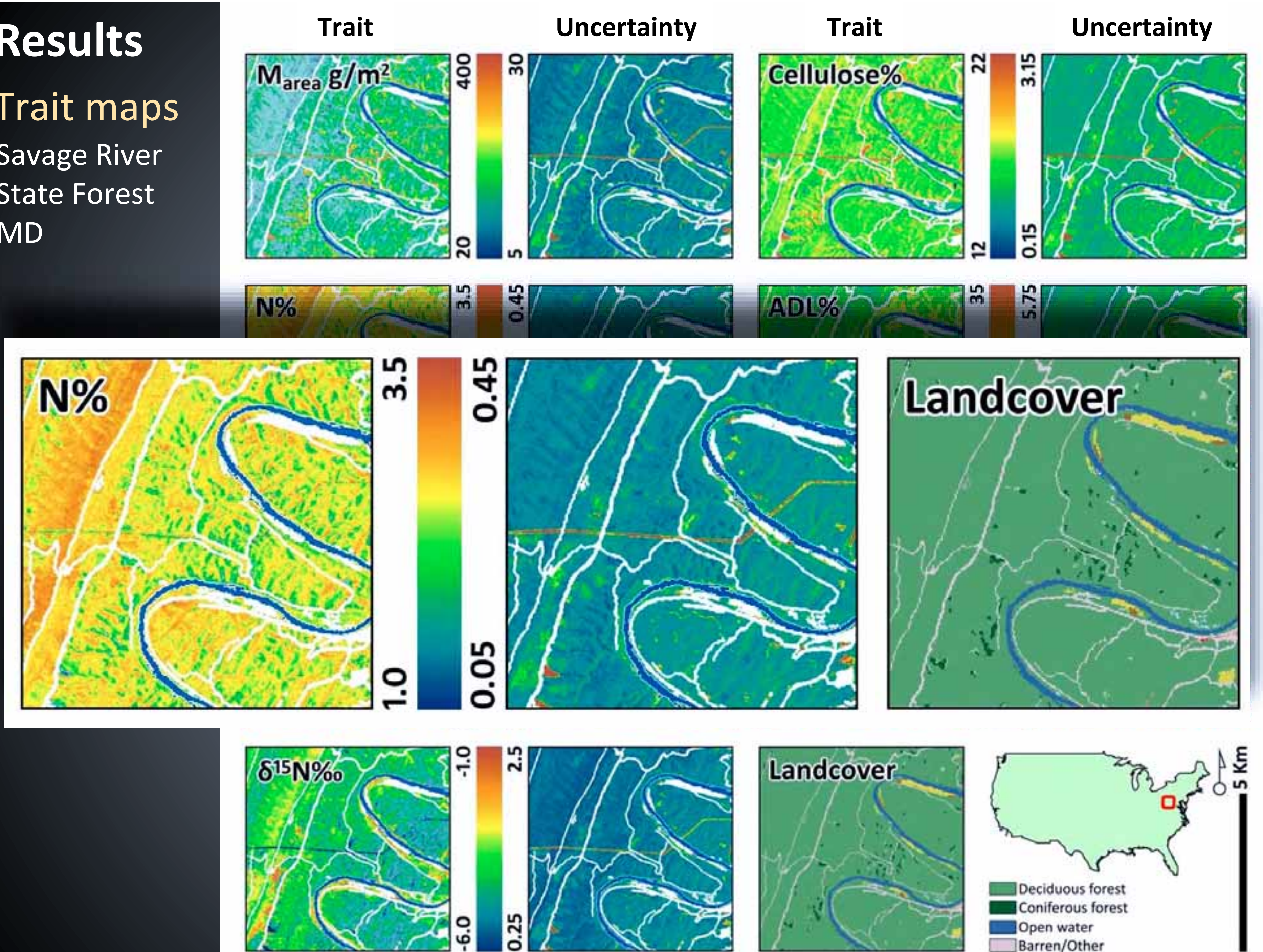


Singh et al. (2015) Ecological Applications

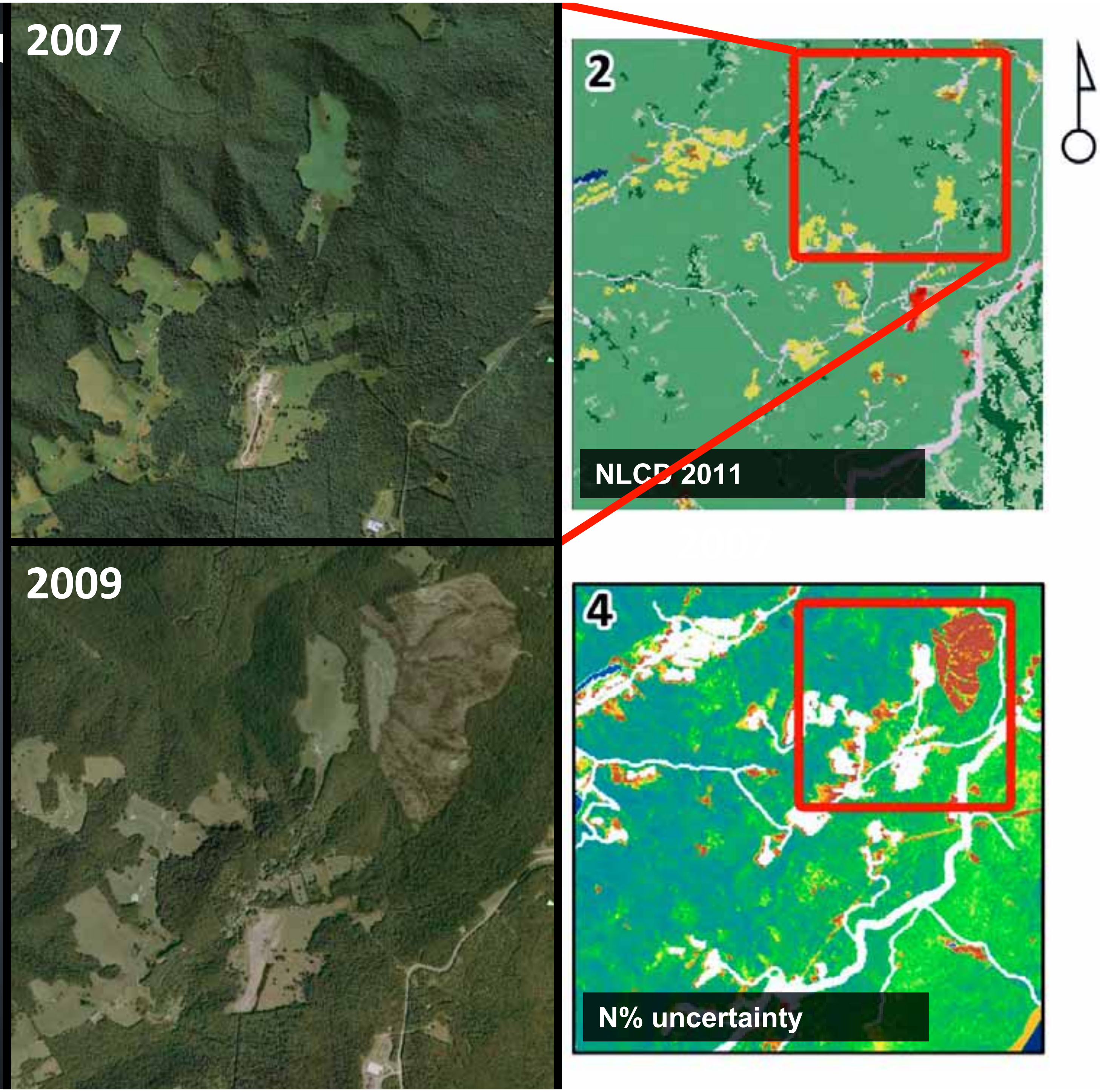
Results

Trait maps

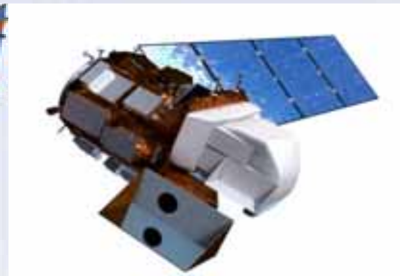
Savage River
State Forest
MD



Emergent patterns



What can we use maps of foliar biochemistry for?

Methodological developments in satellite remote sensing

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Imaging spectroscopy

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Filling gaps, ongoing research

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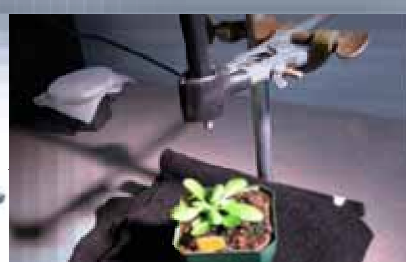


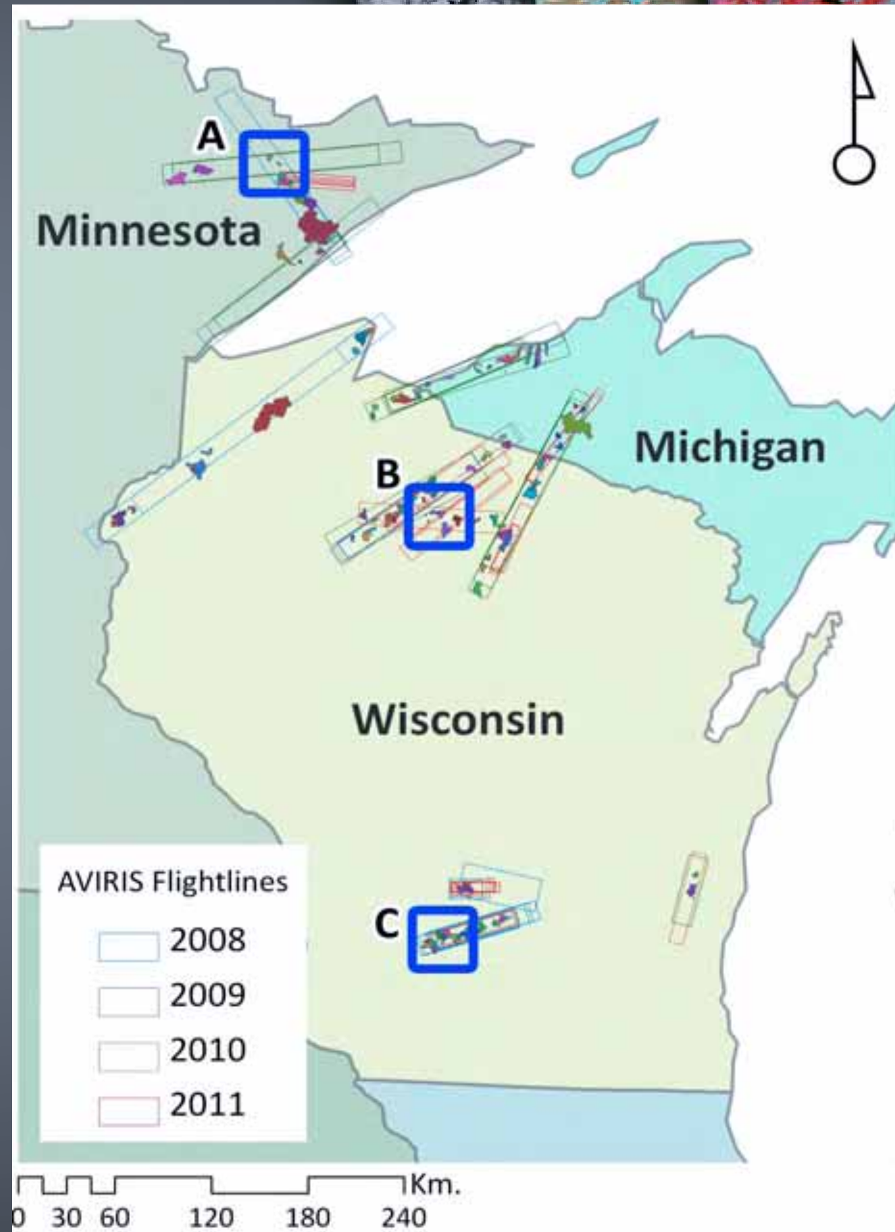
Contact spectroscopy

- Deriving foliar biochemical and morphological traits

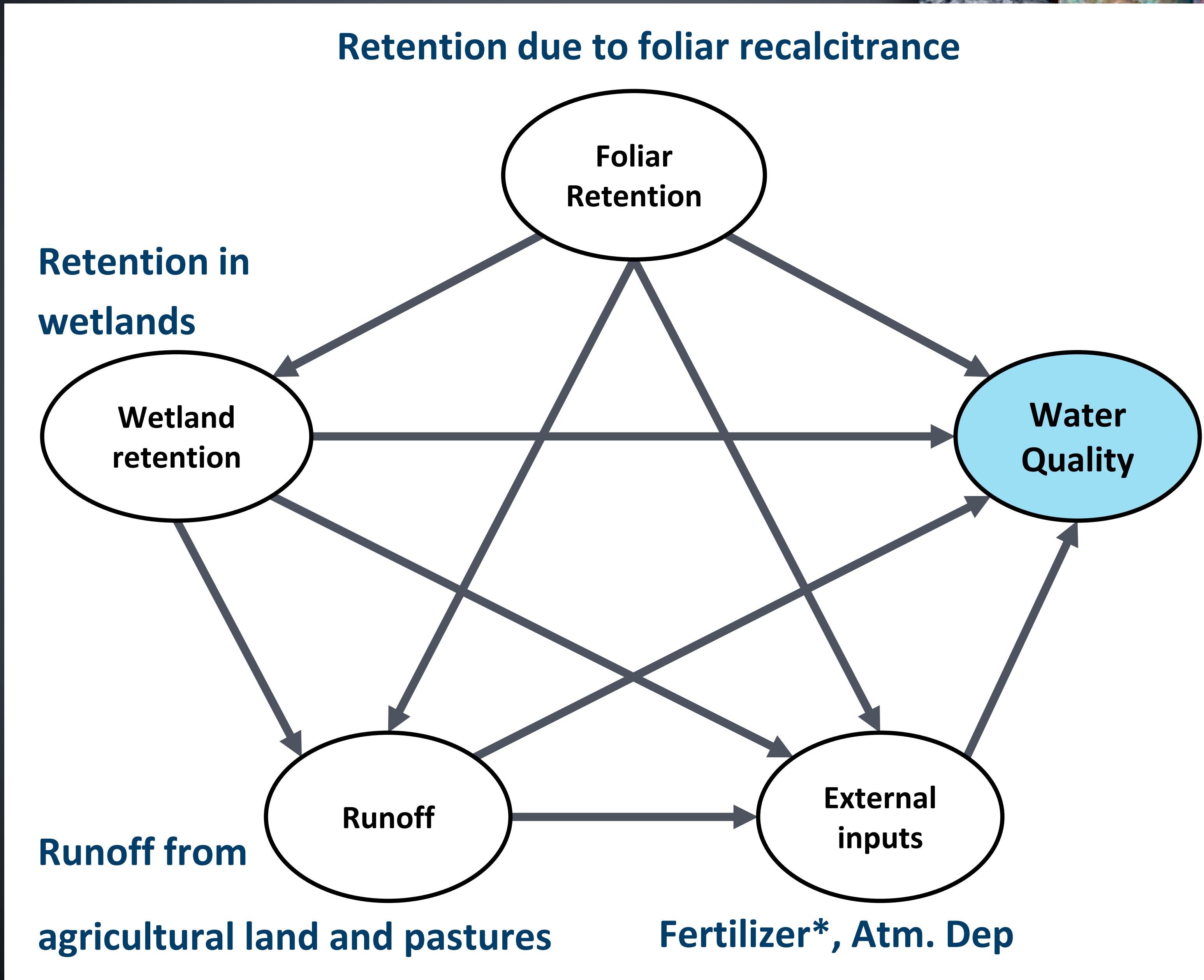
Water quality as a function of foliar traits

- 250 Watersheds across Wisconsin
- NO3-N , SRP
- Data from MODIS, AVIRIS, NLCD

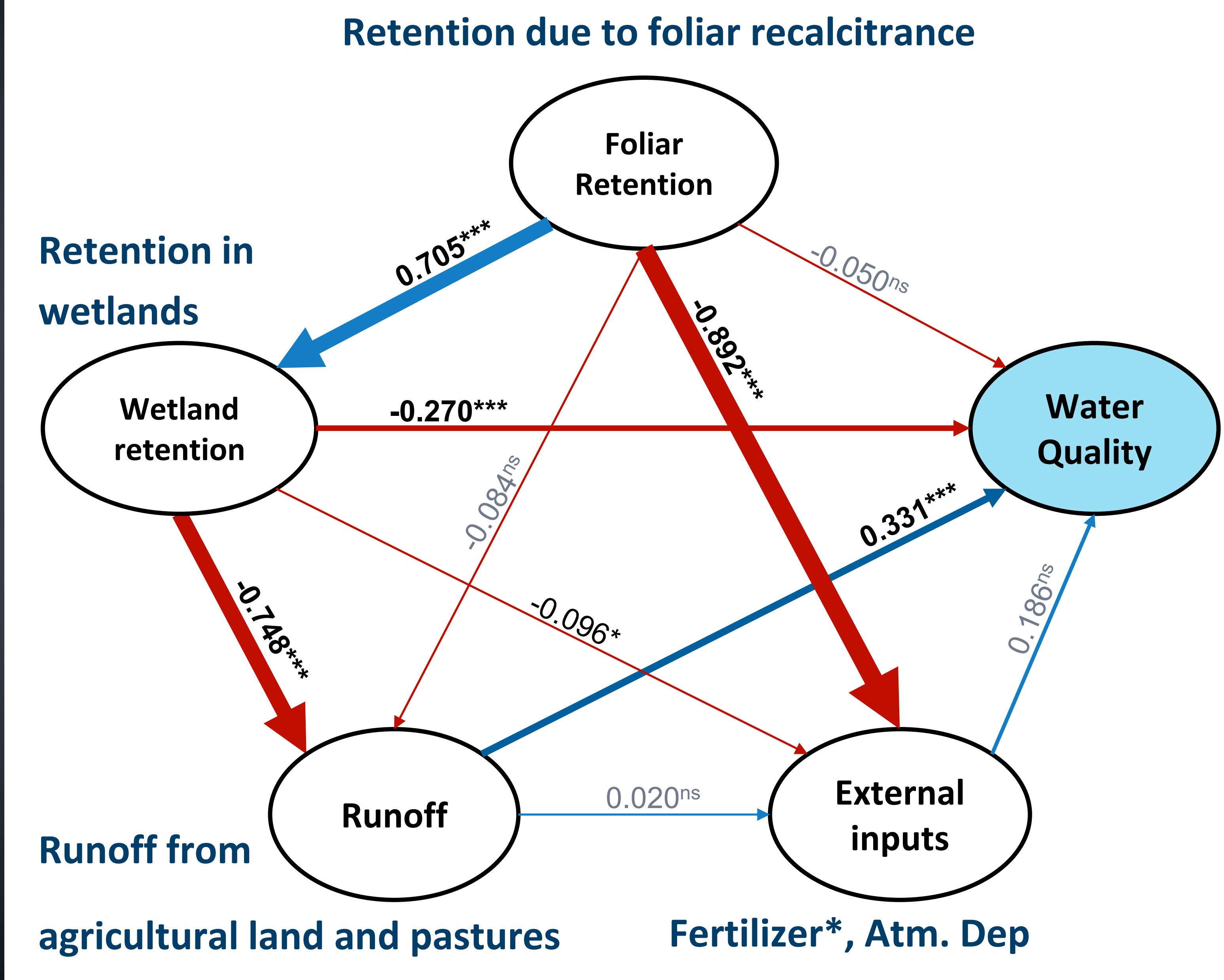
Latent variable	Manifest variable	Source
Foliar retention↓	C : N	**AVIRIS**
	Lignin : N	**AVIRIS**
Wetland retention ↓	TC Wetness index	MODIS
	% Water	NLCD
Runoff from	% Agriculture	NLCD
ag/pasture↑	% Pasture	NLCD
External inputs ↑	Foliar N %	**AVIRIS**
	Atm. Nitrogen dep.	N. Dep
Water quality	$\log(NO_3\text{-}N)$	Field



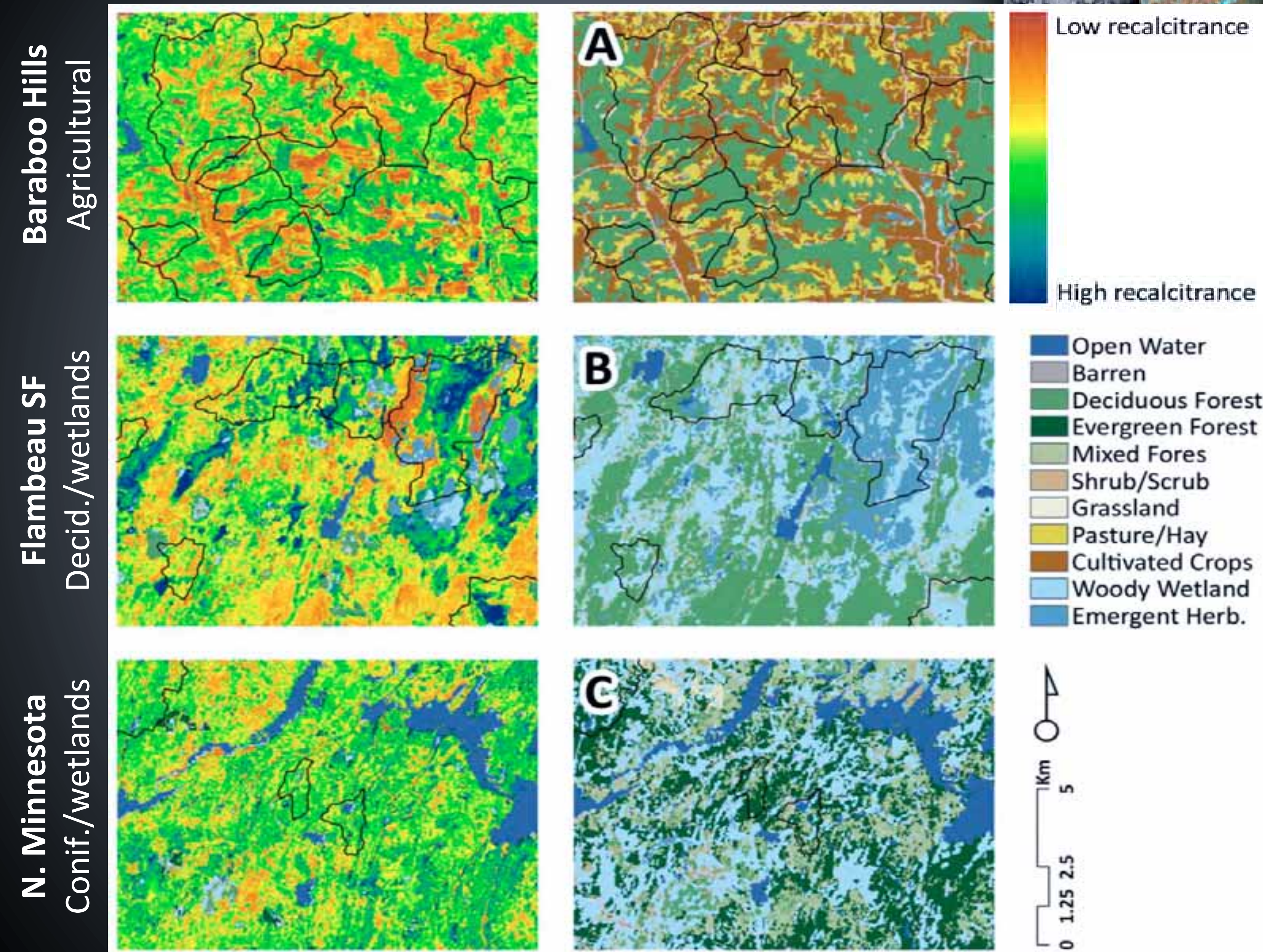
Method: Proposed PLS-path model



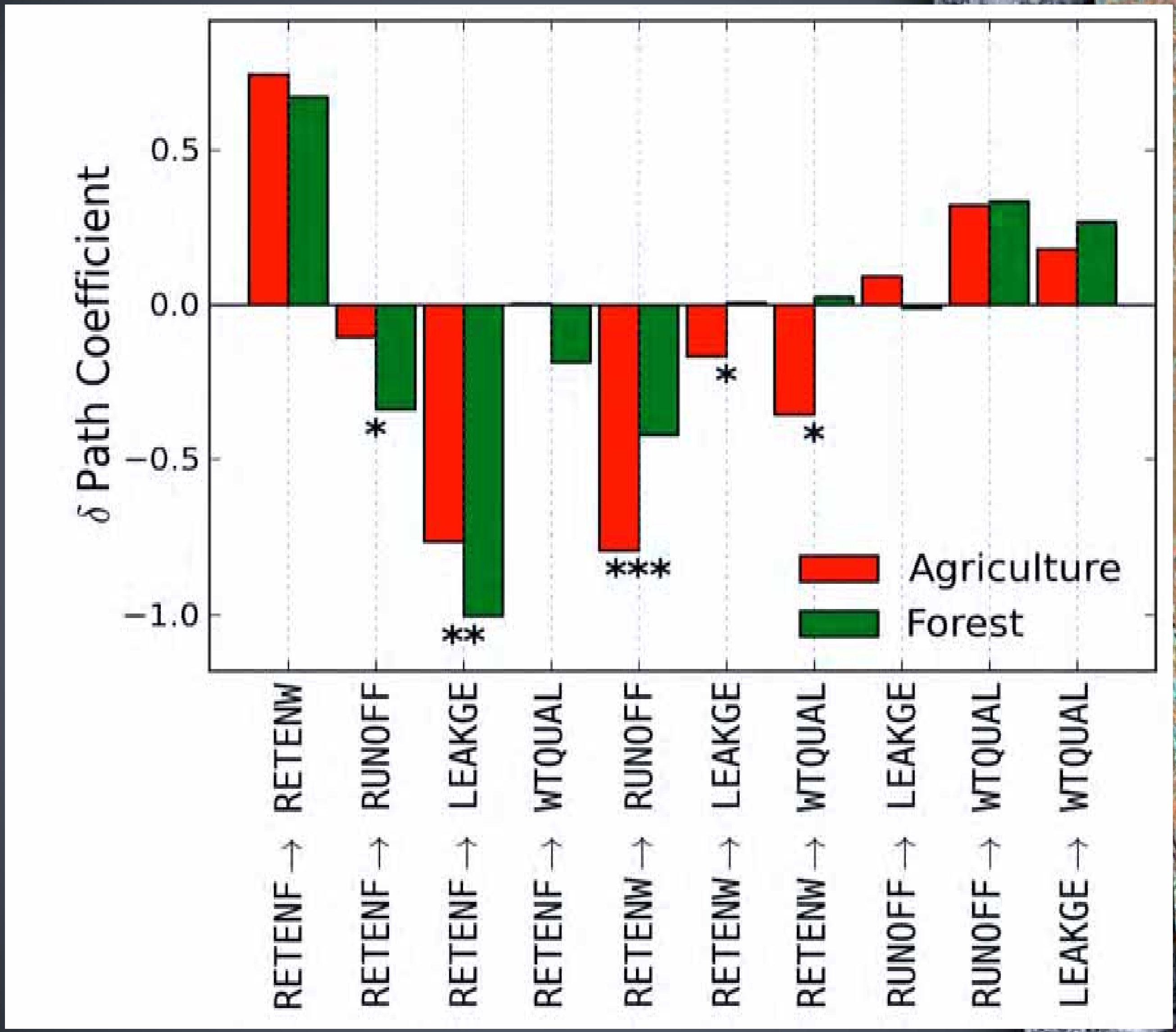
Results: Fitted path model



Path model: Mapping the 'foliar recalcitrance' latent variable

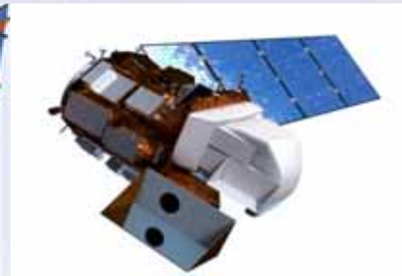


Path model: Results, Comparing forests and agriculture



→ Significant differences between mechanisms

Ongoing and future research

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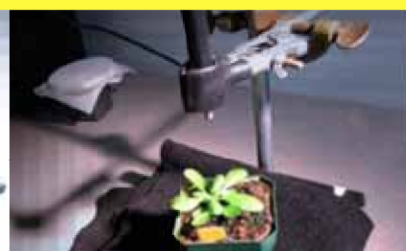

Contact spectroscopy

- Deriving foliar biochemical and morphological traits

Research in progress: UAS spectroscopy

- Parallel system being built at UF
- Headwall Photonics NanoHyperspec (400-1000nm) imaging spectrometer, Thermal
- Will be used to estimate ET at the canopy scale

Conclusion

- Remote sensing and spectroscopy powerful tools for assessing ecological responses to stress, at multiple scales.
- Combined with coordinated field surveys and analysis techniques, can help answer basic and applied questions in ecosystem sciences.
- In combination with process-based models, spatial estimates of ecosystem attributes can help inform responses to environmental change.
- Field-scale instrumentation and UASs can enable better characterization of entire ecosystems across space and time.

Thank you! questions?

Acknowledgements:

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Chesapeake Bay Program
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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

USDA NIFA
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National Institute of Food and Agriculture

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