

The Land-SAF suite of Vegetation Products

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de
València

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1. Description of the MSG vegetation products
2. Validation of products
3. Added value and potential applications

Characteristics of SEVIRI vegetation (VEGA) products

⇒ Status: preoperational

exhaustive validation analysis, competitive against existing products

Input: BRDF parameters (AL2 product)

Frequency of production: 1 day (time scale of 5 days)

Resolution & coverage: SEVIRI disk

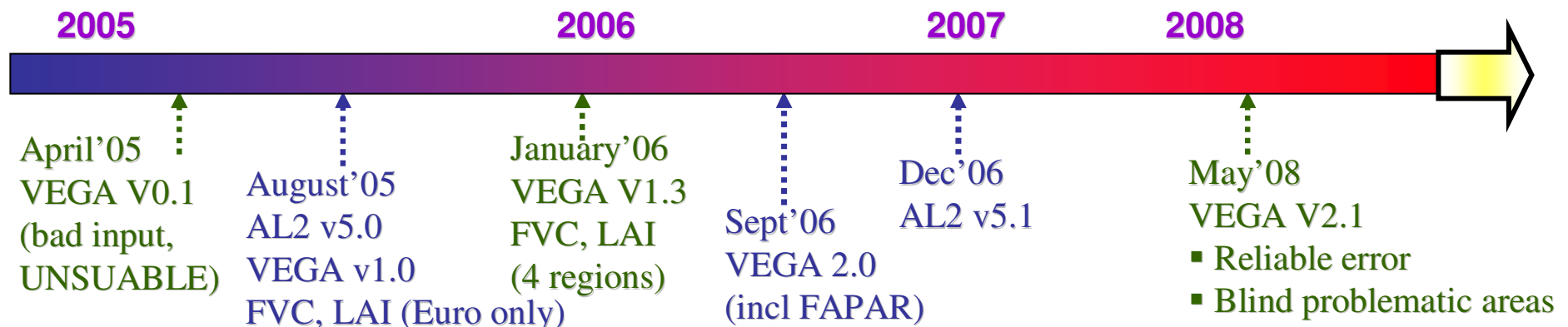
3 data sets: product, error estimate and quality flag

See Detailed documents (updated)

- Product User Manual: LSA LAND UV PUM VEGA 2.1 (2008)

- Validation Report: LSA LAND UV VR VEGA v2.1

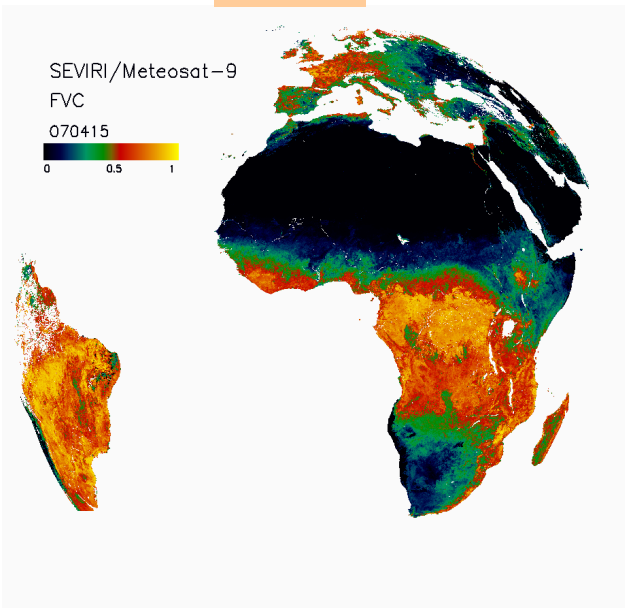
- FAPAR: fraction of PAR (400-700 nm) absorbed by the canopy
statistical relationship in an optimal geometry (Roujean & Bréon, 1995)



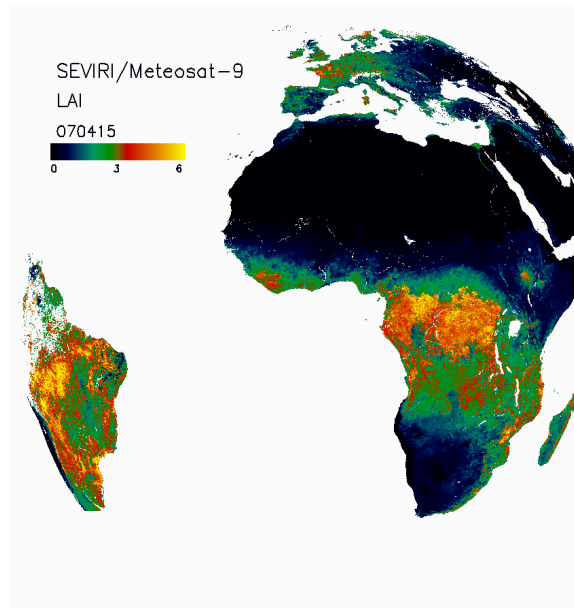
The product content

Example: 15 April 2007

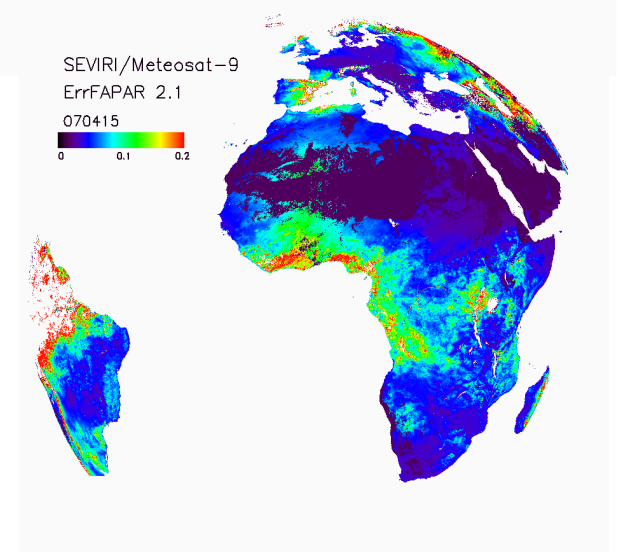
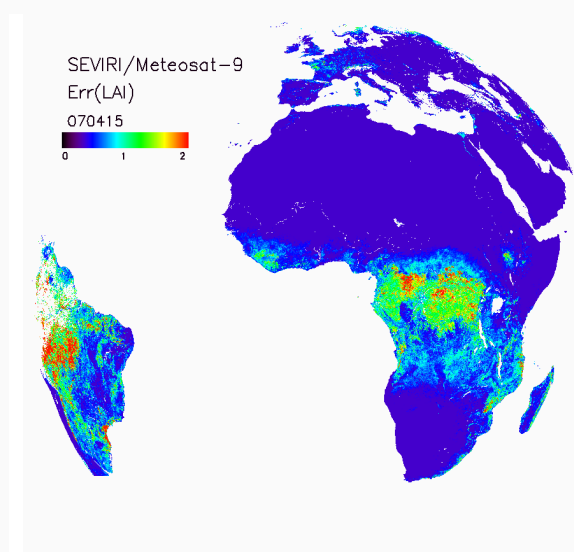
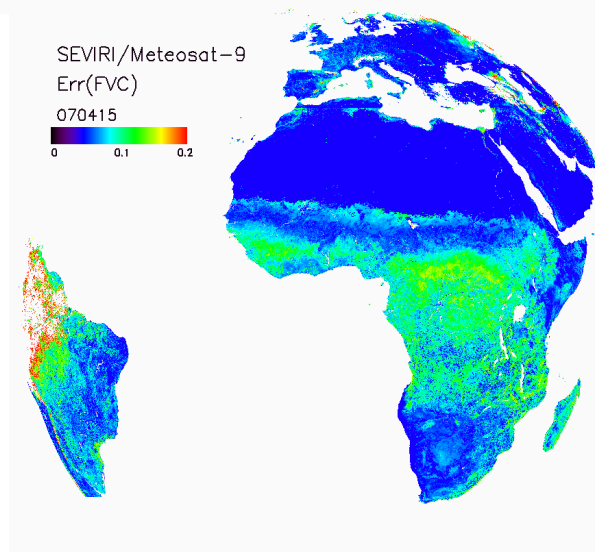
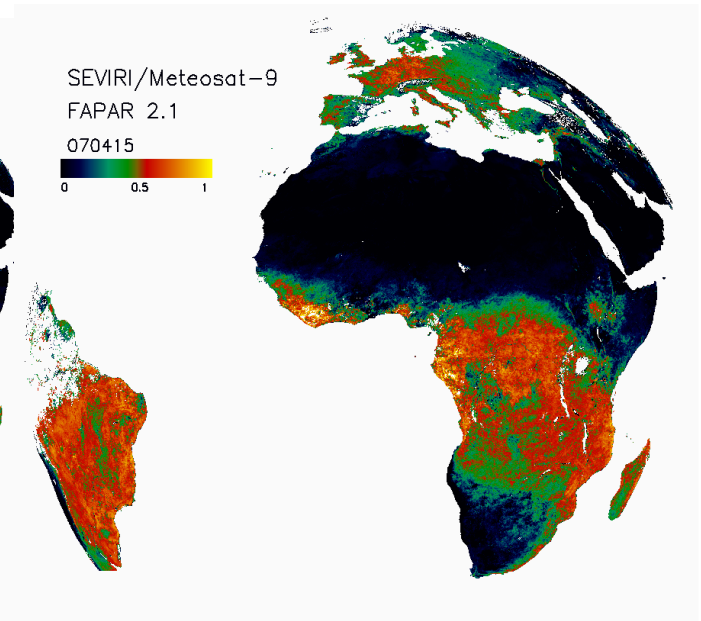
FVC



LAI



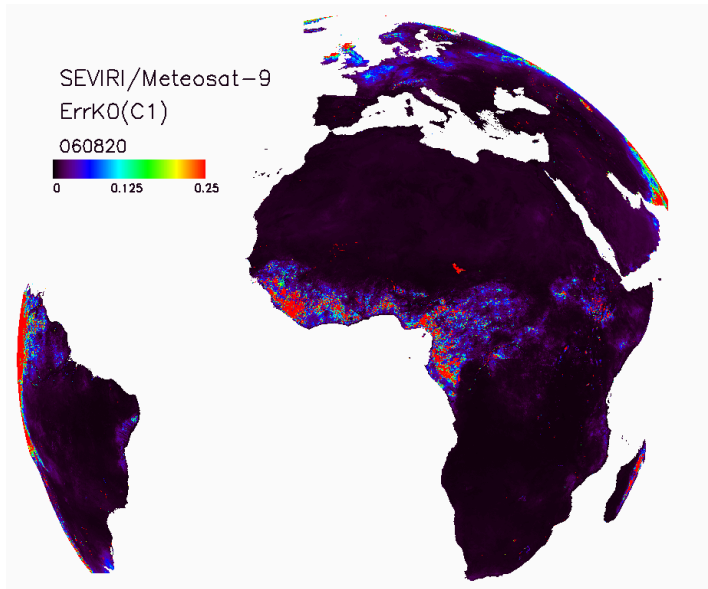
FAPAR



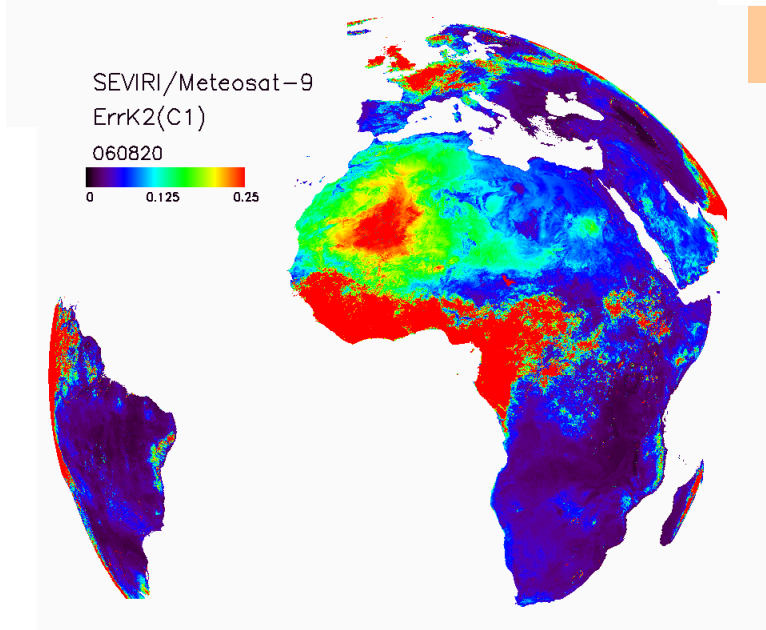
Input data quality

Error estimate (k0, k2)

Summer

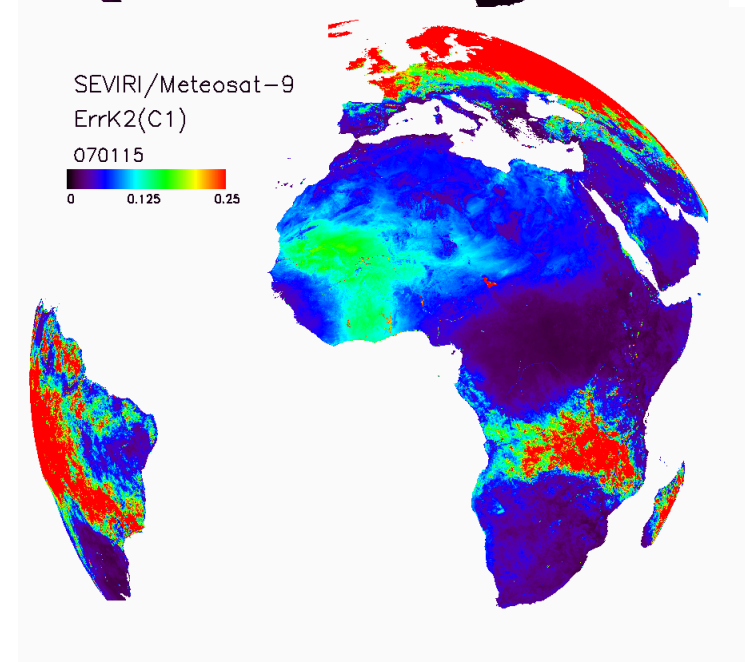
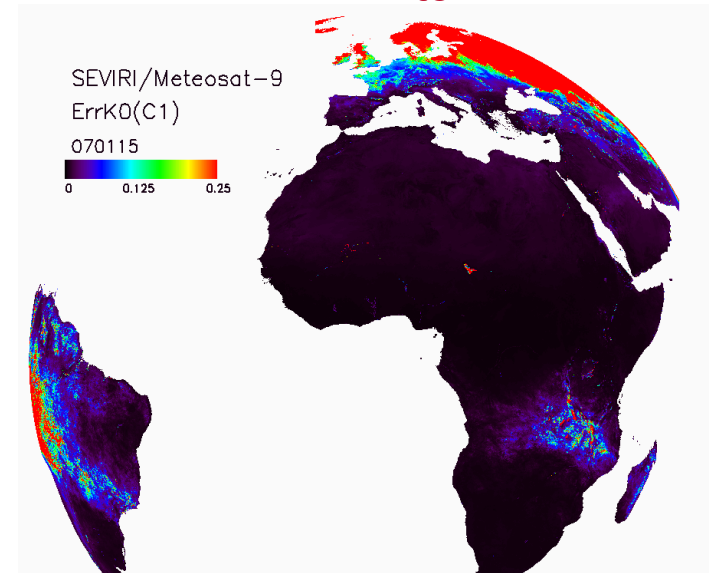


K0



K2

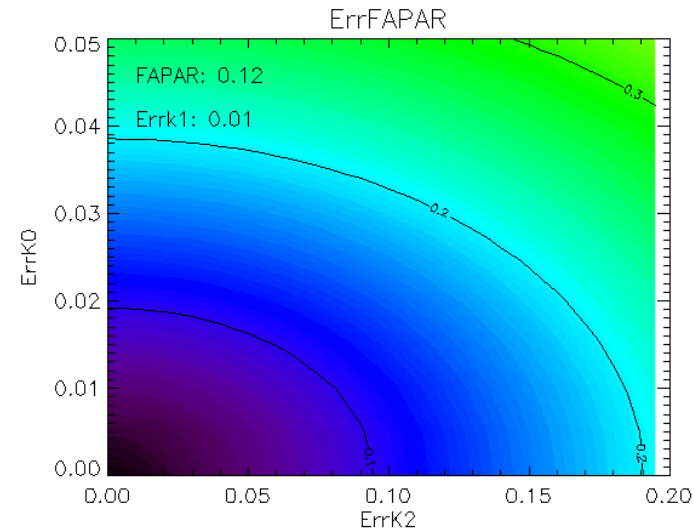
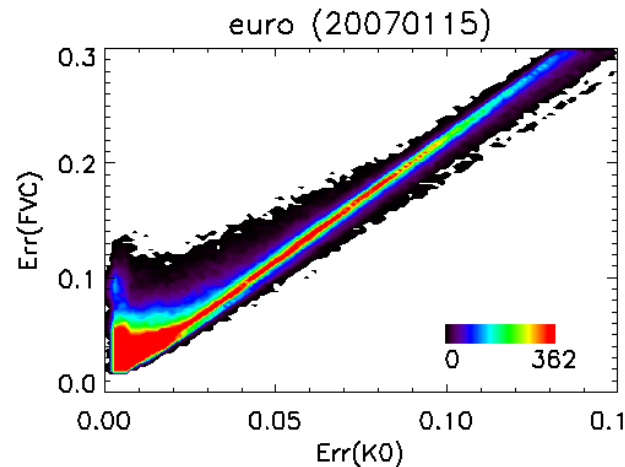
Winter



Blind problematic areas

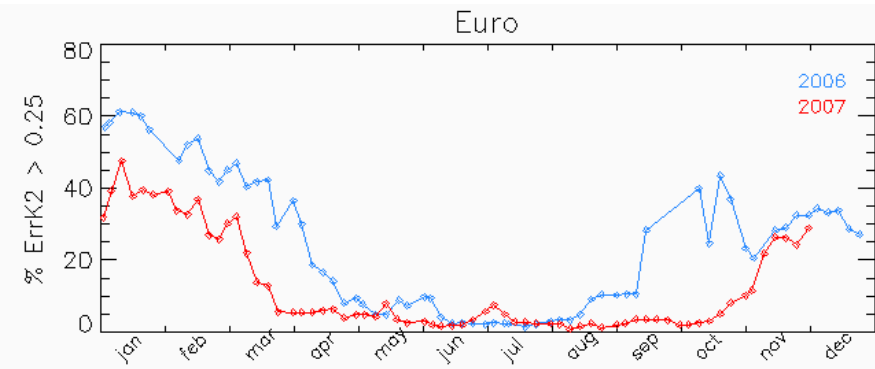
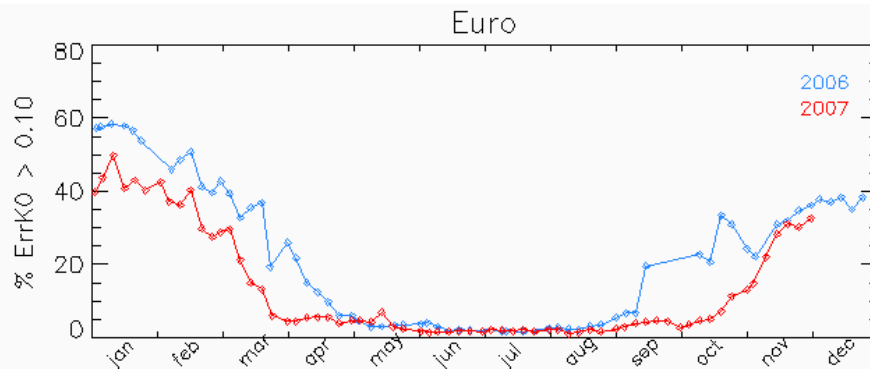
Large errors

- Assessment of VEGA products uncertainties



- Outcomes with large errors are not given

Unacceptably large input errors: $K0 > 0.10$ $k2 > 0.25$



Blind problematic areas

Traces of snow

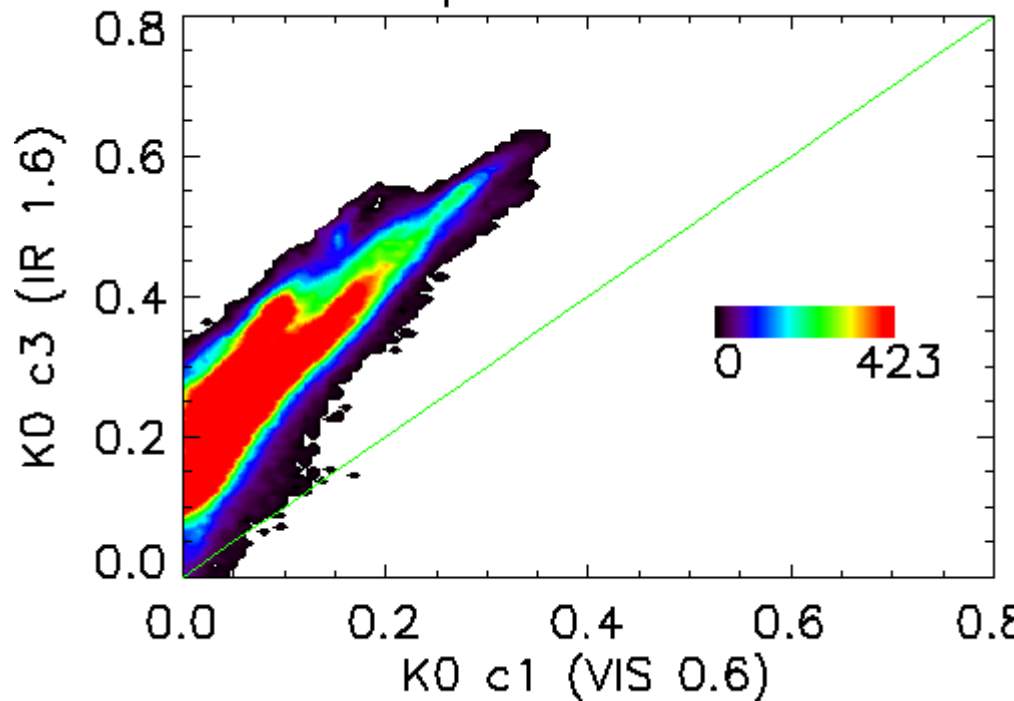
Bias in the input due to unmodeled environmental factors (e.g. snow)

- A “traces of snow” condition → discard unreliable inputs (prone to large errors)

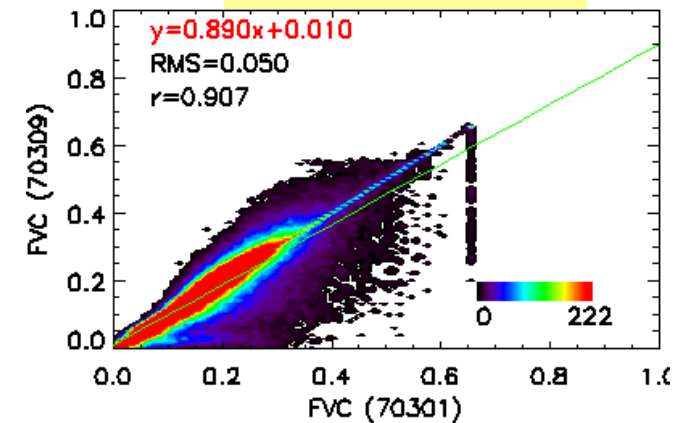
$$k_o(c_1) - k_o(c_3) > Th$$

$$Th \cong 0$$

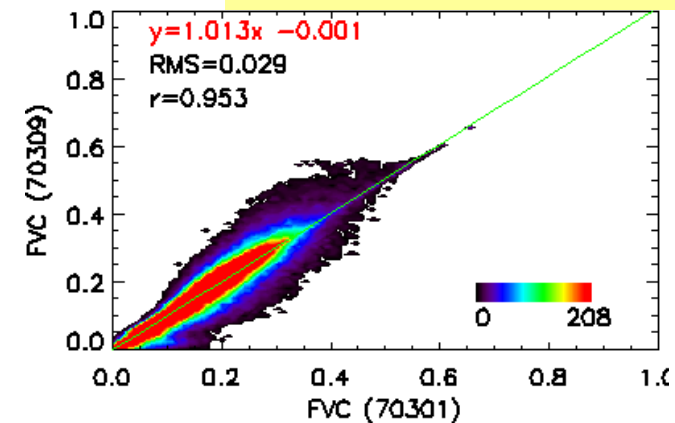
Europe 20070915



All pixels



Without traces of snow

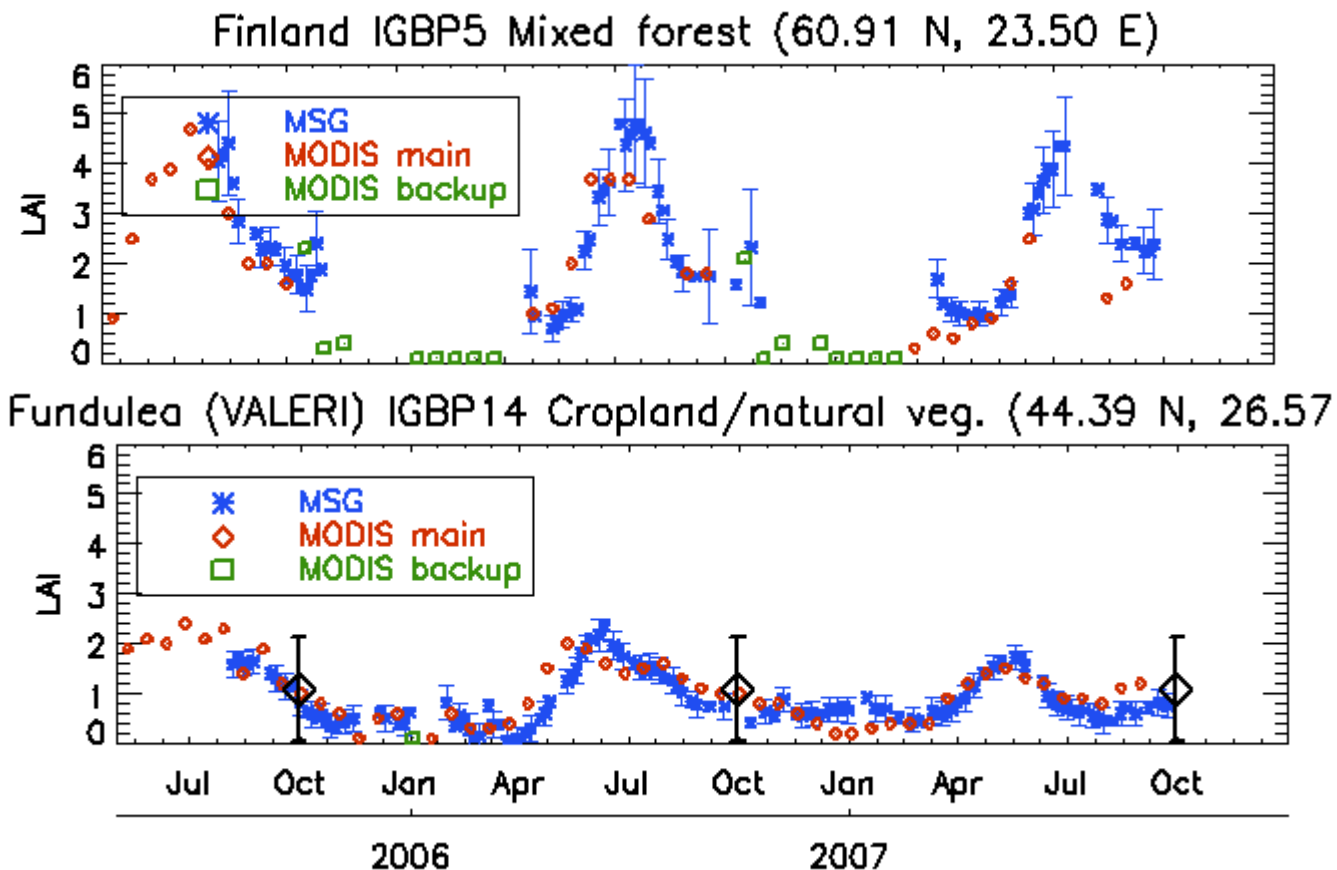


Blind problematic areas

Temporal profiles, Euro

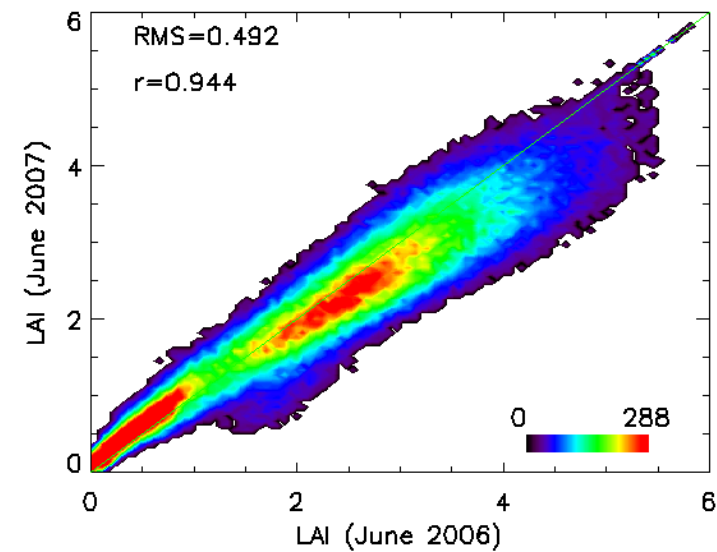
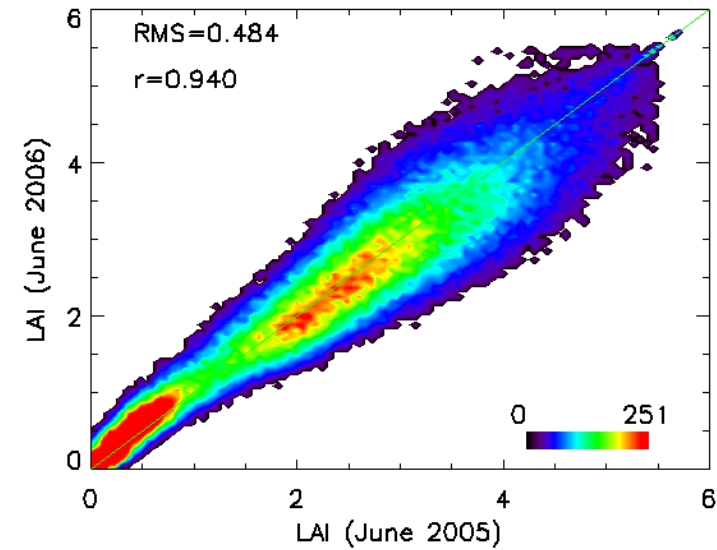
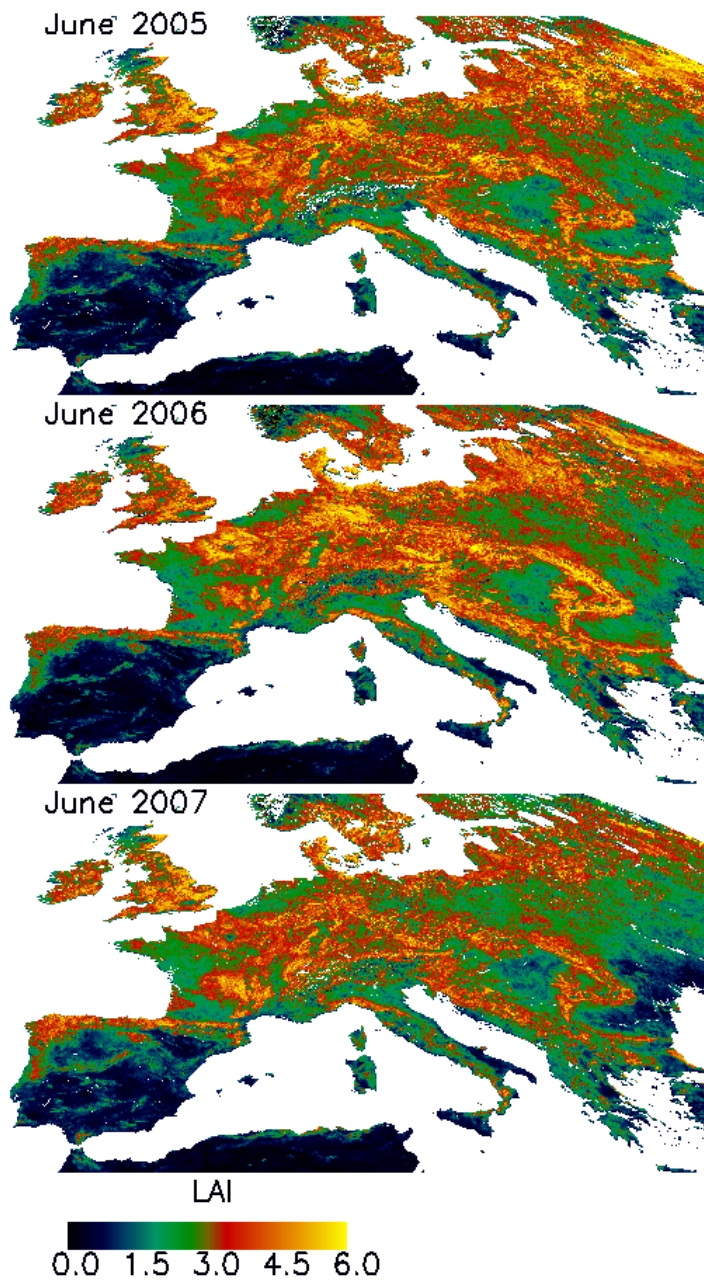
Consolidation of problematic areas

- v2.0: traces of snow were processed (and flagged)
- v2.1: unreliable pixels are not processed → clean temporal profiles



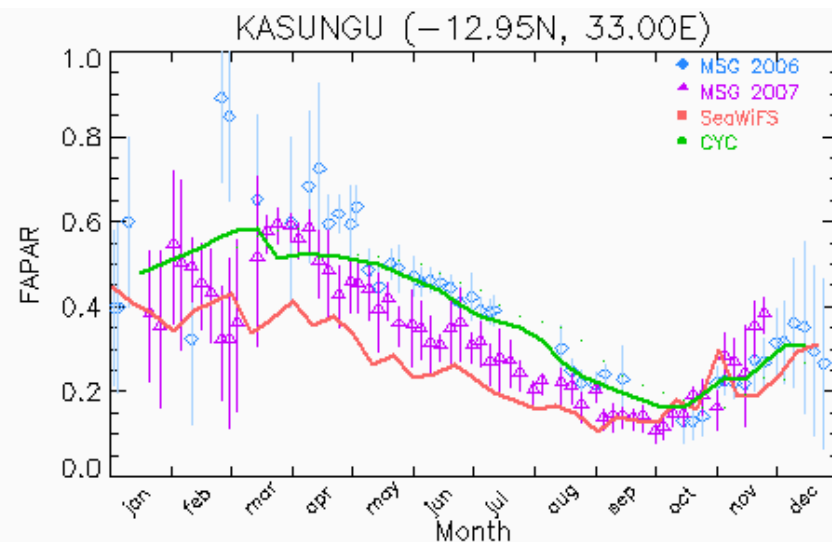
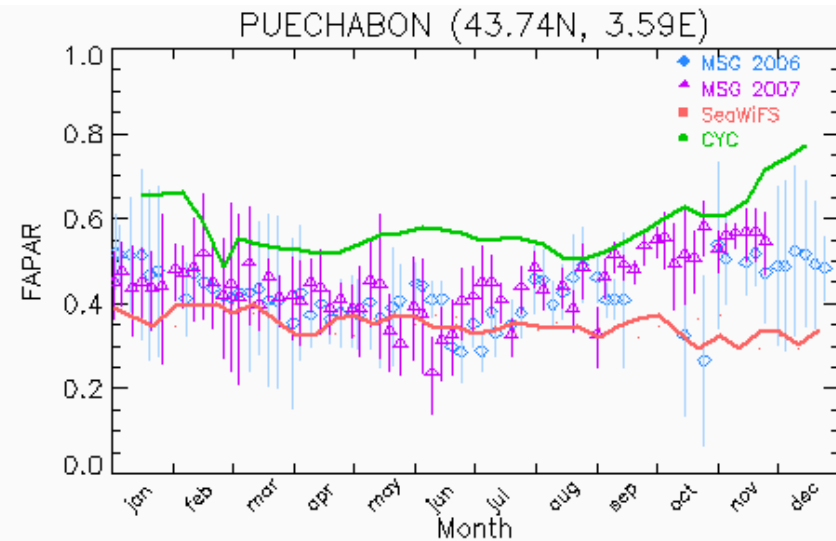
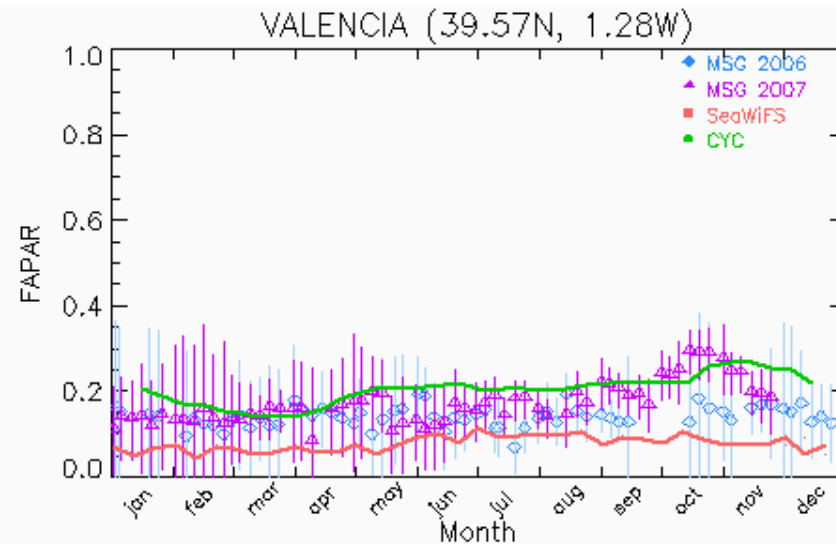
Products analysis

Spatial consistency



Uncertainties assessment

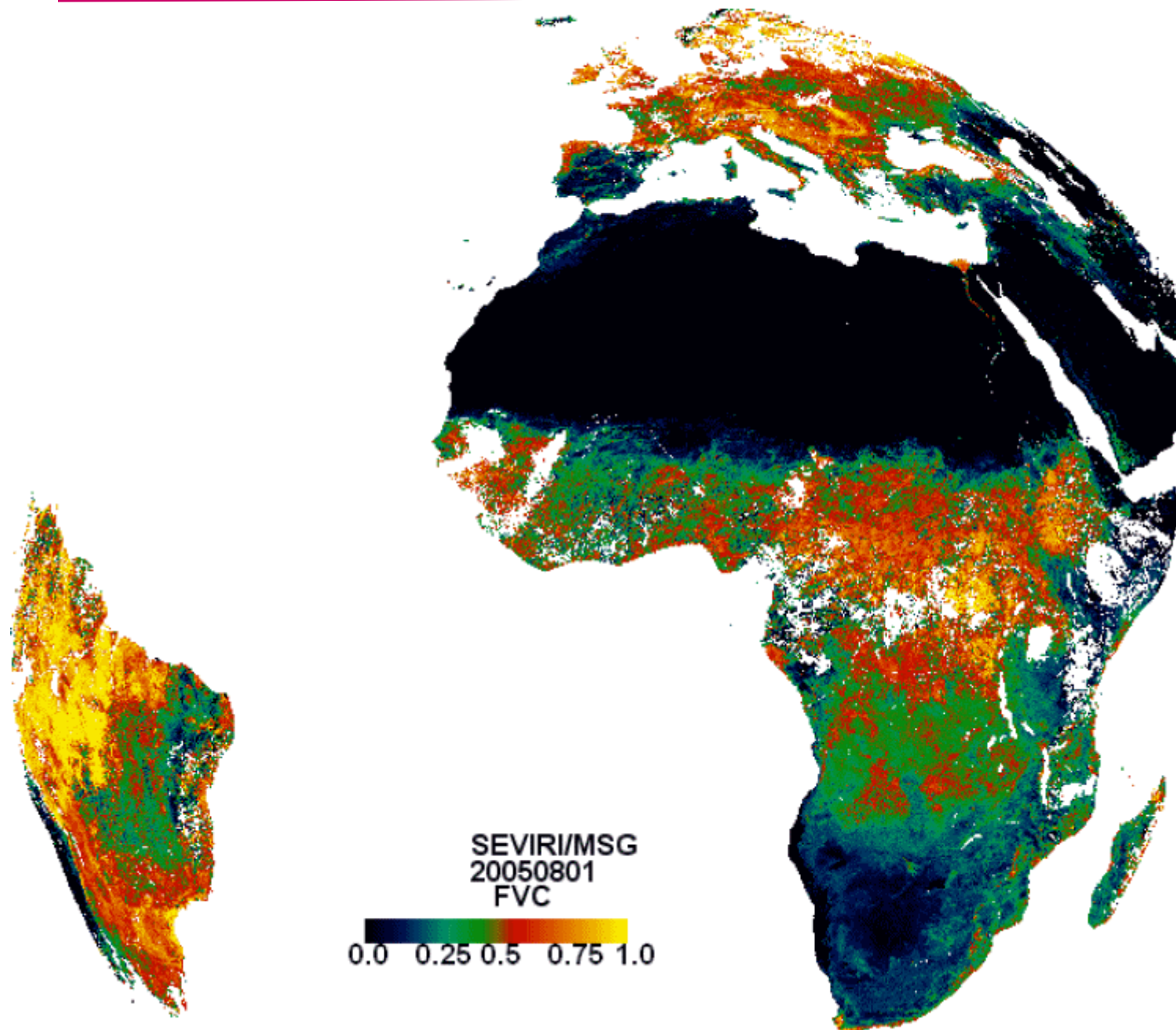
Analysis of temporal profiles



- Error bars provide reliable information about the accuracy level
- MSG FAPAR product fits well with the baseline products (SeaWiFS, CYC) within the error bar

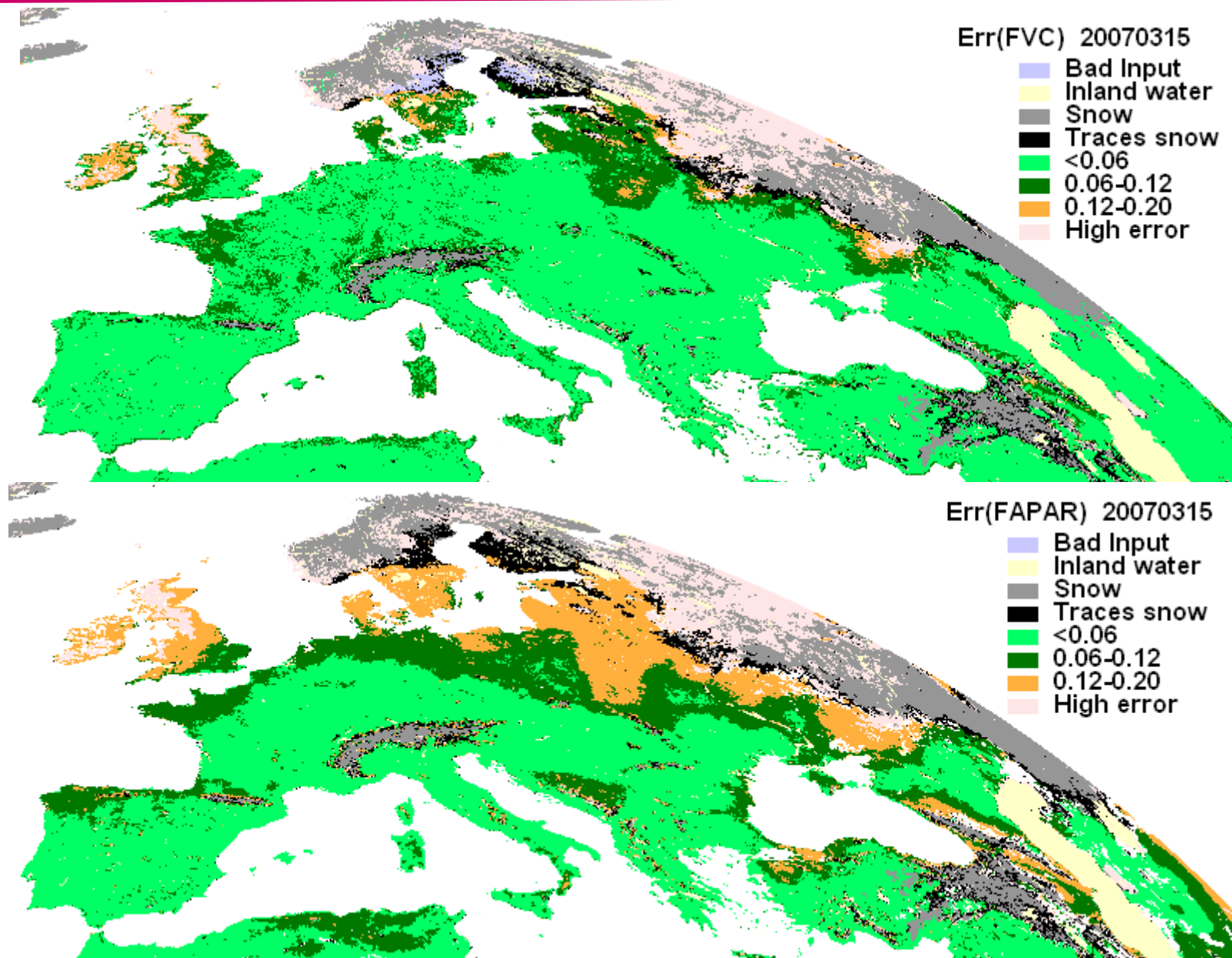
FVC (Sept' 05- Sept'07)

FVC v2.1



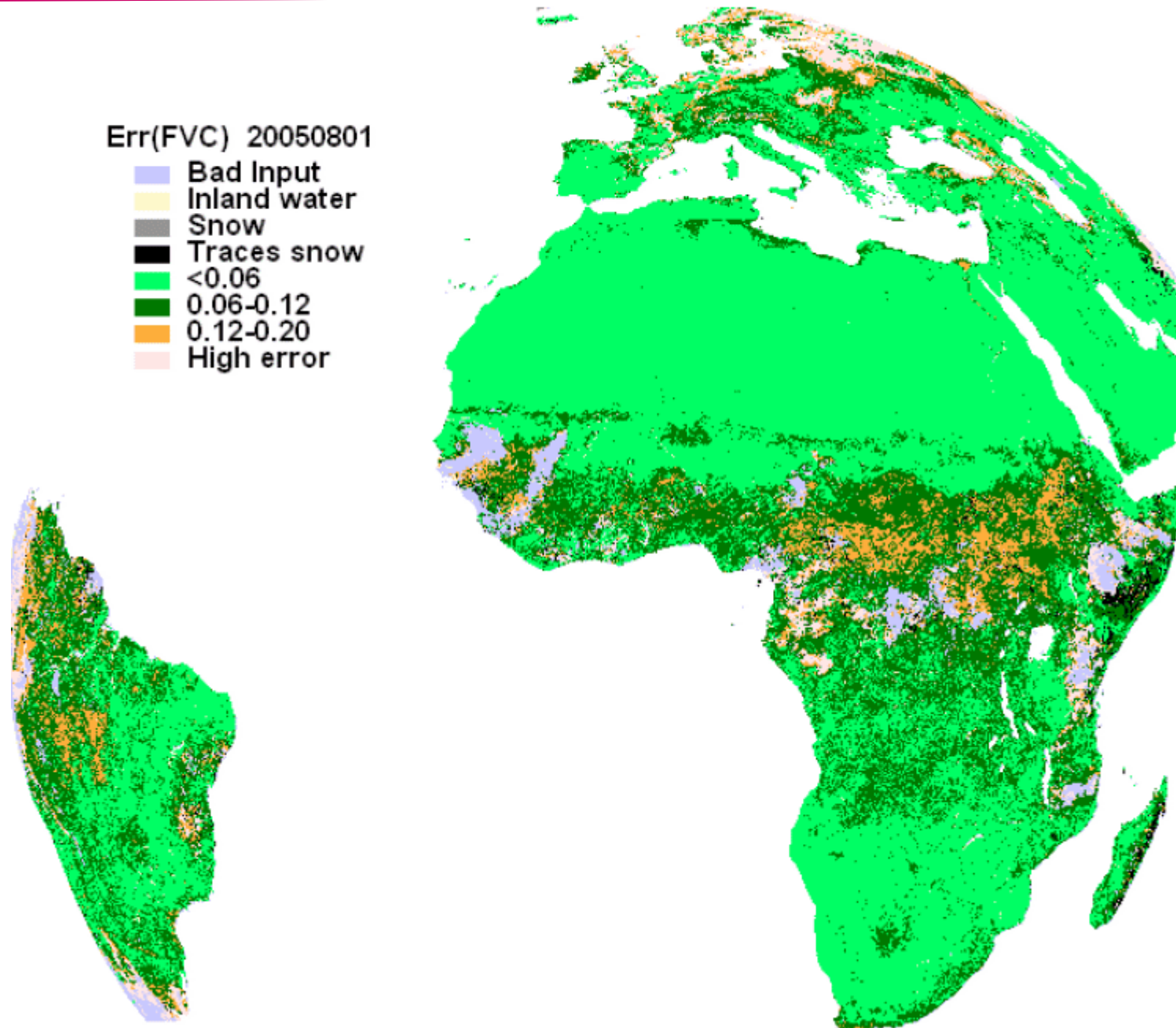
Error estimate and quality flag of products

Wintertime Europe



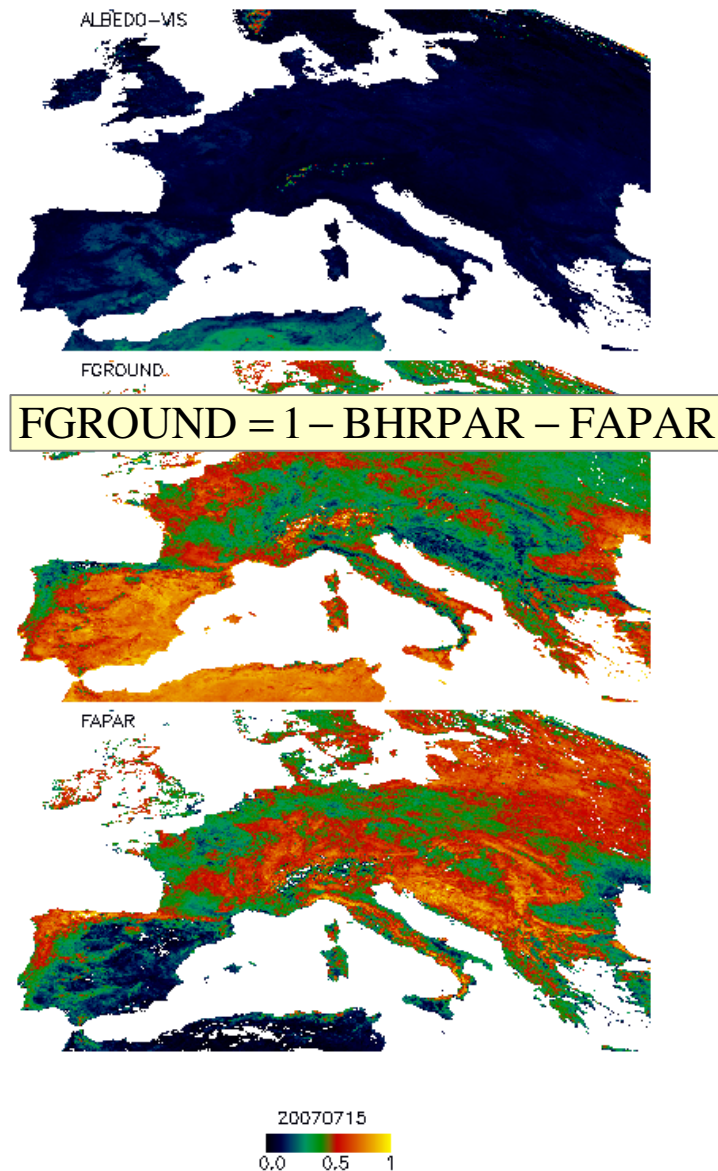
Error Map (Sept'05-Sept'07)

FVC v2.1



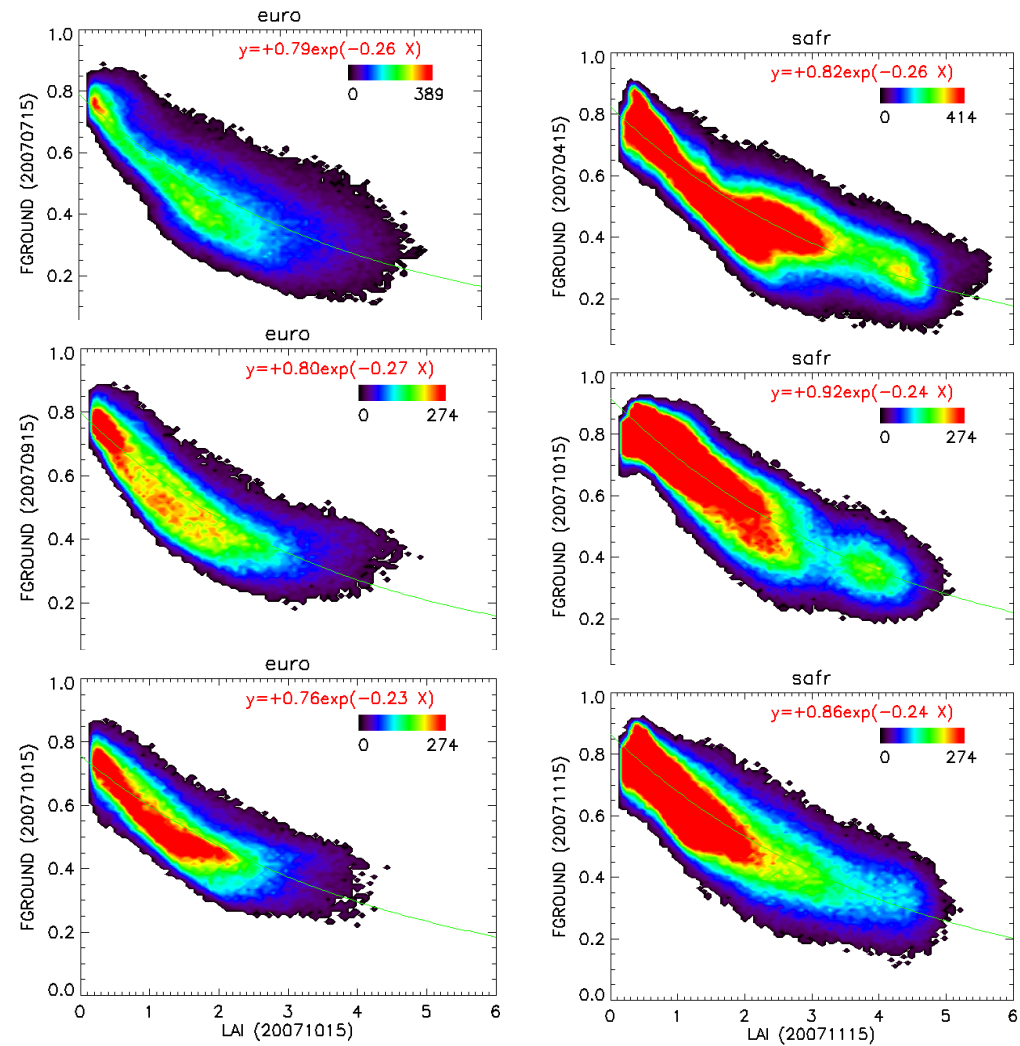
Internal consistency among products

VEGA +ALBEDO



Hu et al. 2007:

$$FGROUND \approx \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \alpha_r} \exp[-G(\theta_s) \cdot LAI / \cos(\theta_s)]$$



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1. Description of the MSG vegetation products

2. Validation of products

3. Added value and potential applications

Validation of products

DIRECT VALIDATION

- VALERI global sites
- Temporal profiles (Mongu, Dahra)
- Spatial gradient along the Kalahari transect

INDIRECT VALIDATION

- Product analysis (histograms, coverage, spatial consistency, seasonality)
- Temporal analysis (dynamics, cleanliness of profiles)
- Spatial and temporal consistency against reference products
 - class level, regional level, pixel level (BELMANIP, MODIS ascii sites)
 - statistical indicators (bias, correlation, RMS)

REFERENCE PRODUCTS

MODIS C5 -1km 8-day, monthly.

MERIS/ENVISAT-1km 10-day (MGVI & TOAVEG)

VEGETATION-SPOT-1km. 10-day (JRC, CYCLOPES)

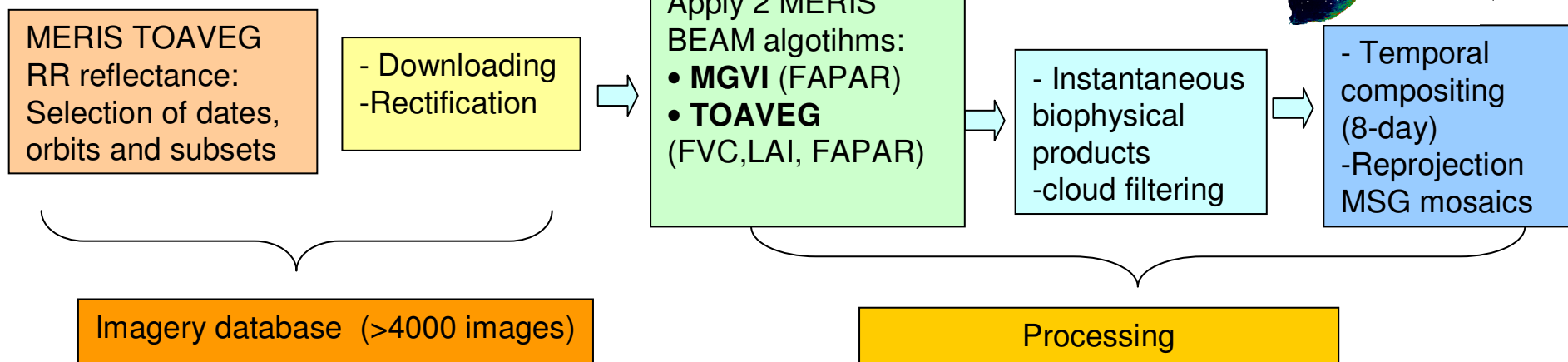
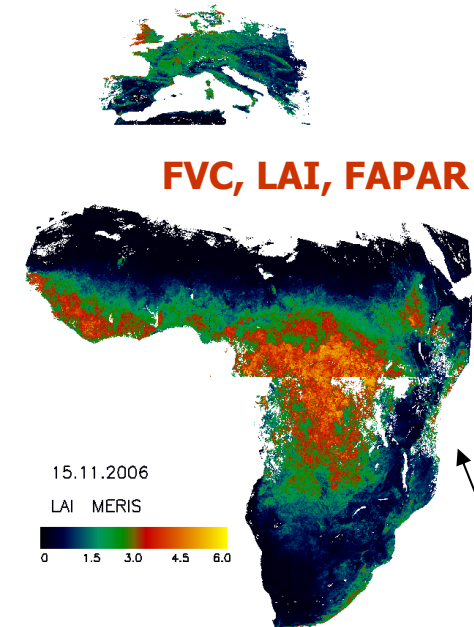
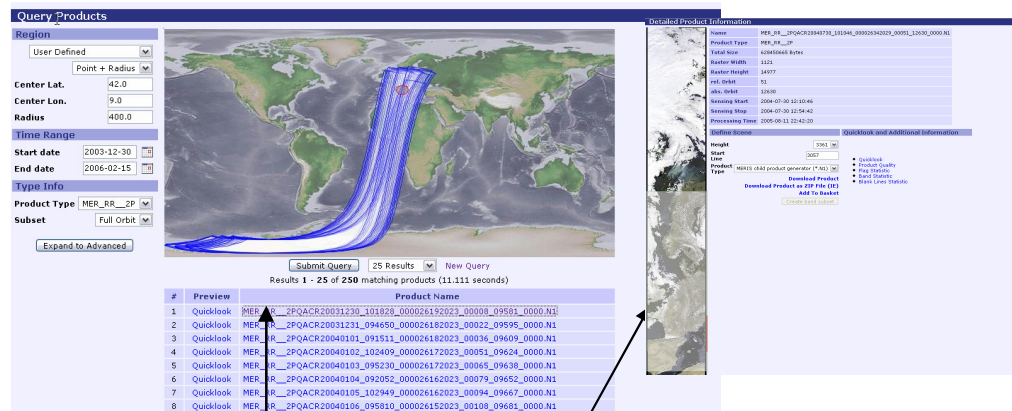
SEAWIFS-2km. 10-day

POLDER/PARASOL-6km

INDIRECT VALIDATION

MERIS/ENVISAT Products

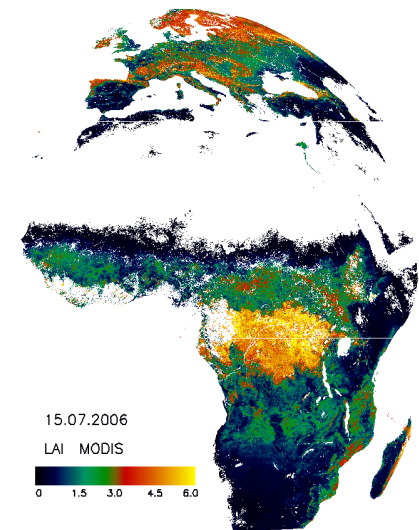
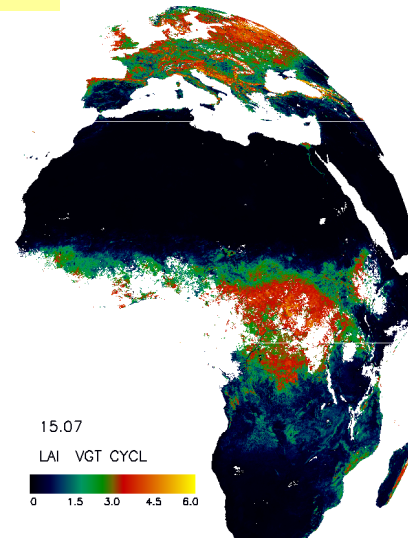
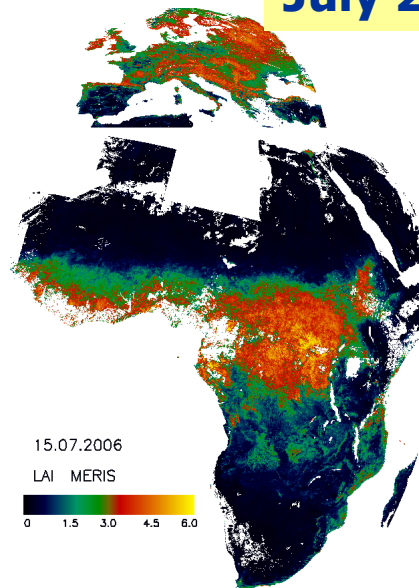
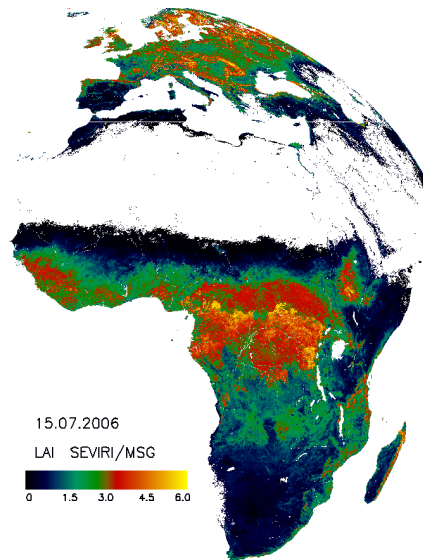
Application of MERIS data to the validation of coarse resolution vegetation ESA category-1 Research Projects Program



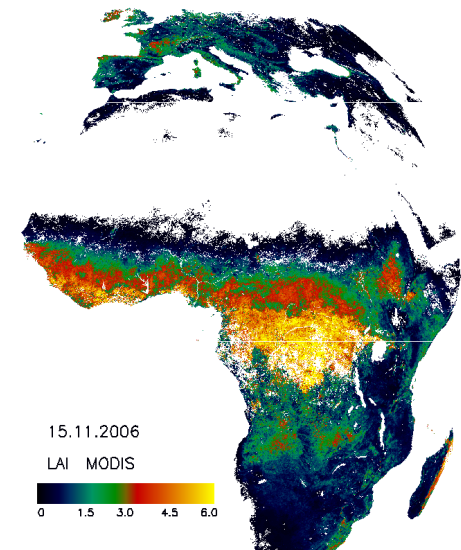
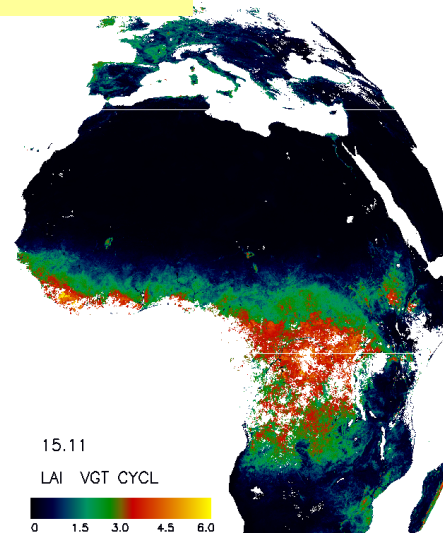
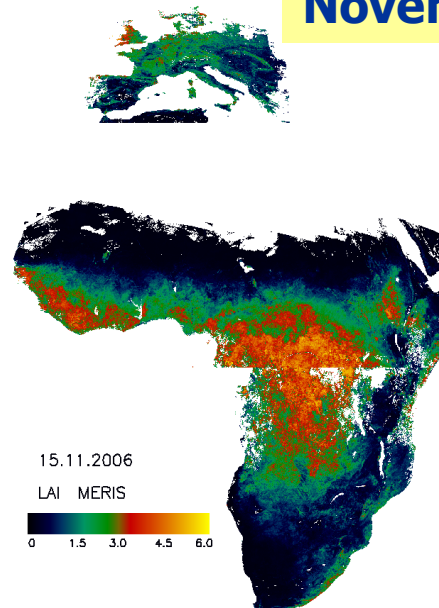
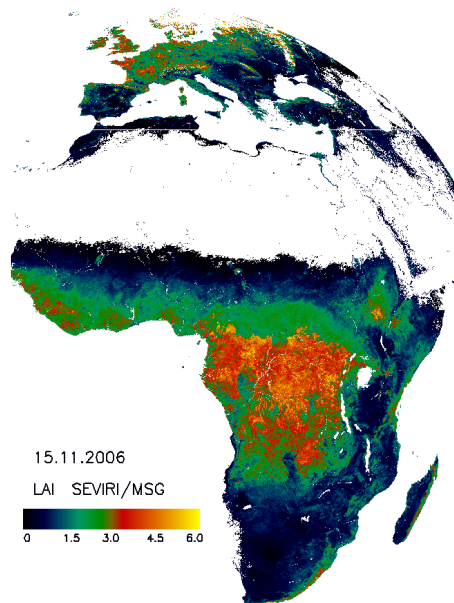
INDIRECT VALIDATION

Spatial consistency

July 2006



November 2006

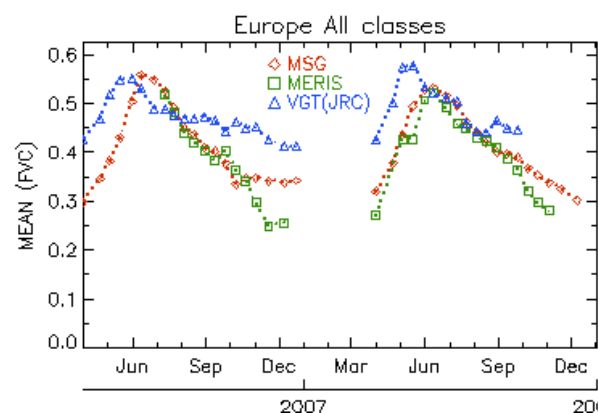


INDIRECT VALIDATION

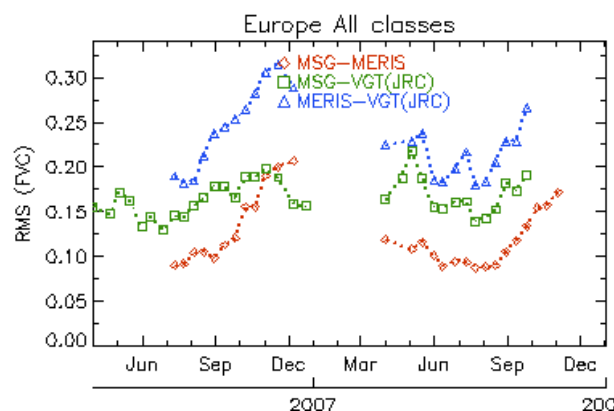
Time series of FVC statistics

FVC (all valid pixels in Europe)

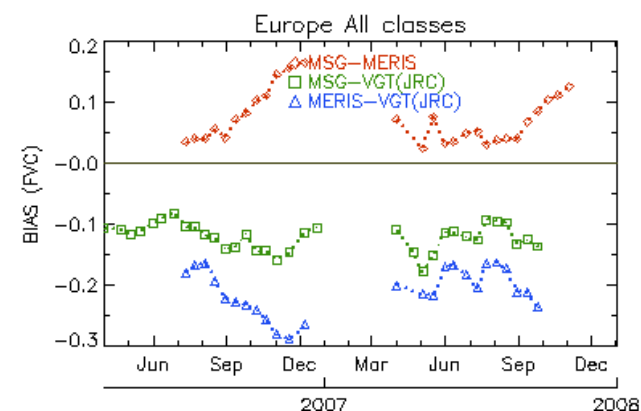
Mean



RMS

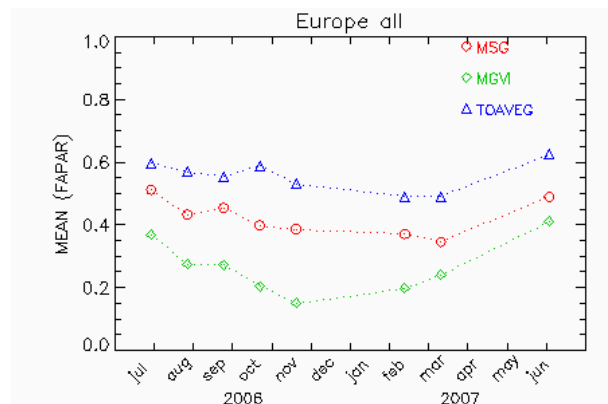


Bias

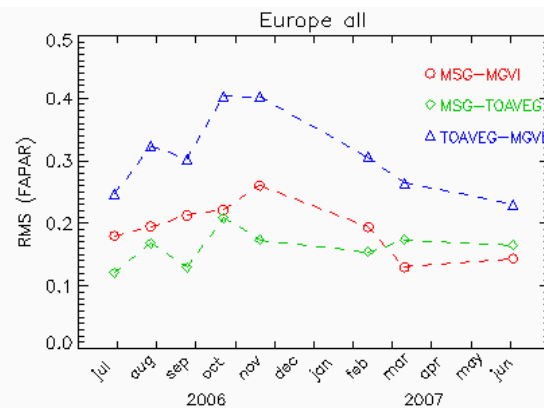


FAPAR (all valid pixels in Europe)

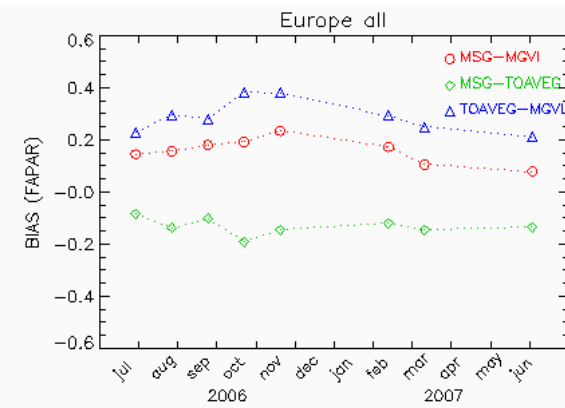
Mean



RMS



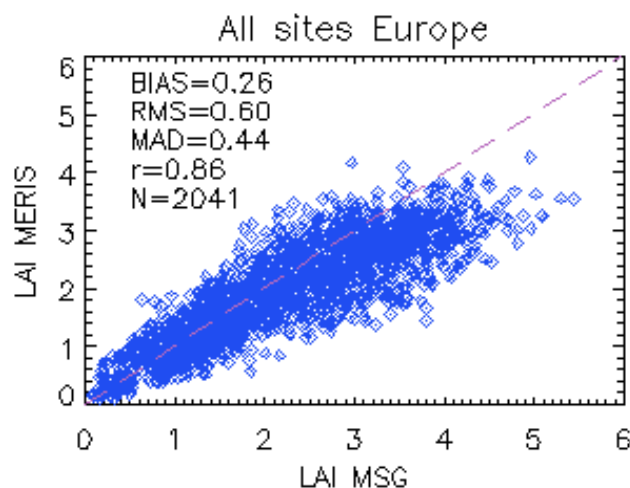
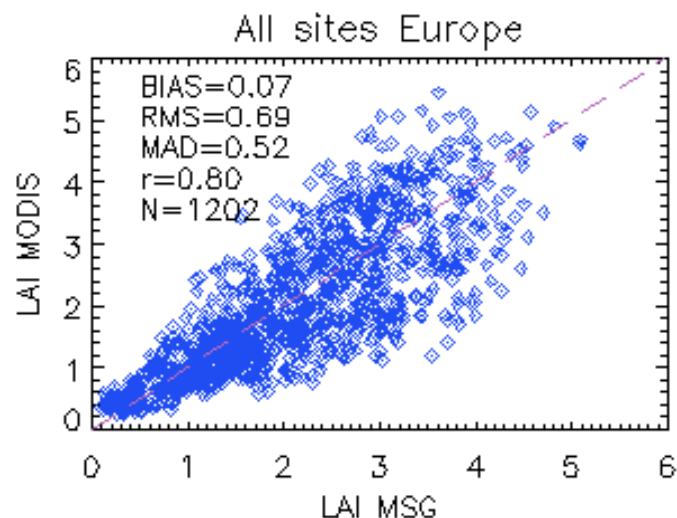
Bias



INDIRECT VALIDATION

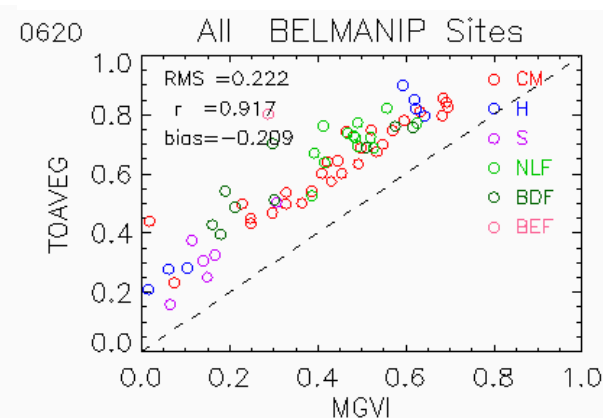
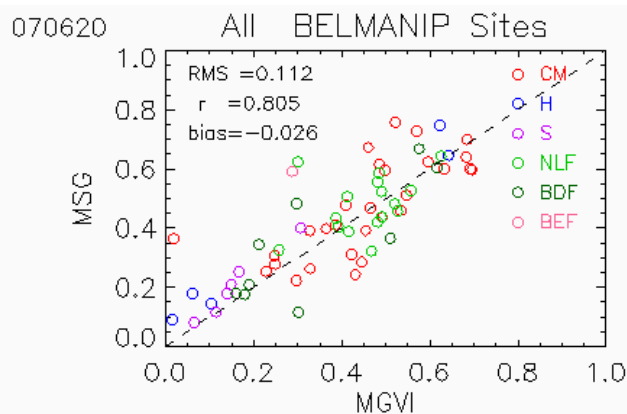
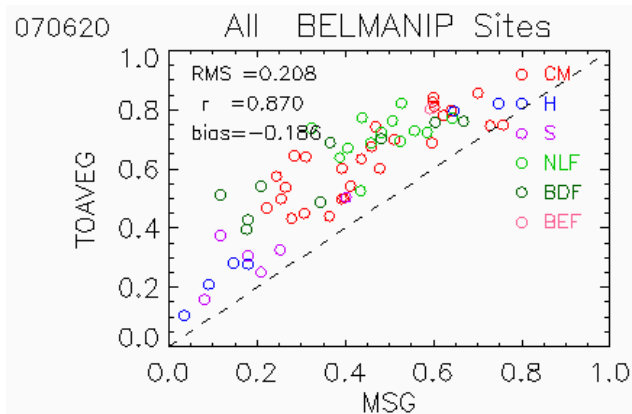
Scatter-plot BELMANIP sites in Europe

LAI products Europe (2006-2007)



MSG LAI is spatially and temporally consistent (RMS<0.70)

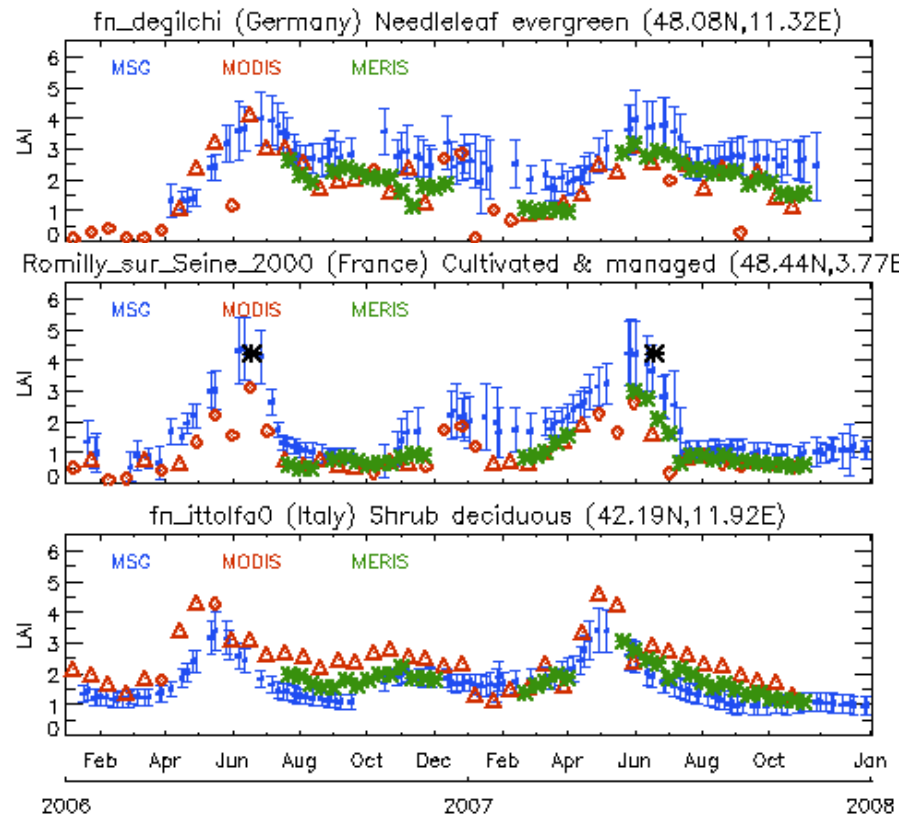
FAPAR products 20 June 2007



MSG FAPAR retrievals are between MERIS estimates from MGVI and TOAVEG

INDIRECT VALIDATION

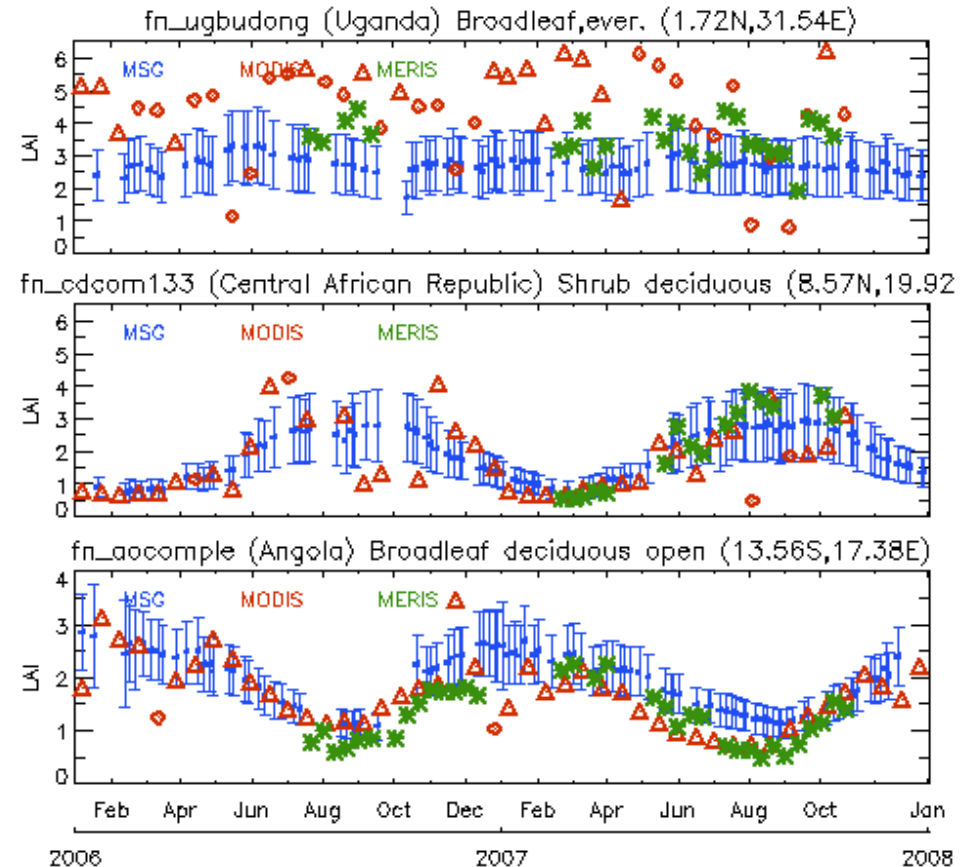
Europe



- some biome-dependent differences (e.g. needle-leaf forest)
- partial coverage and higher errors for high latitudes
- stable and in good agreement with MODIS and MERIS in Mediterranean areas

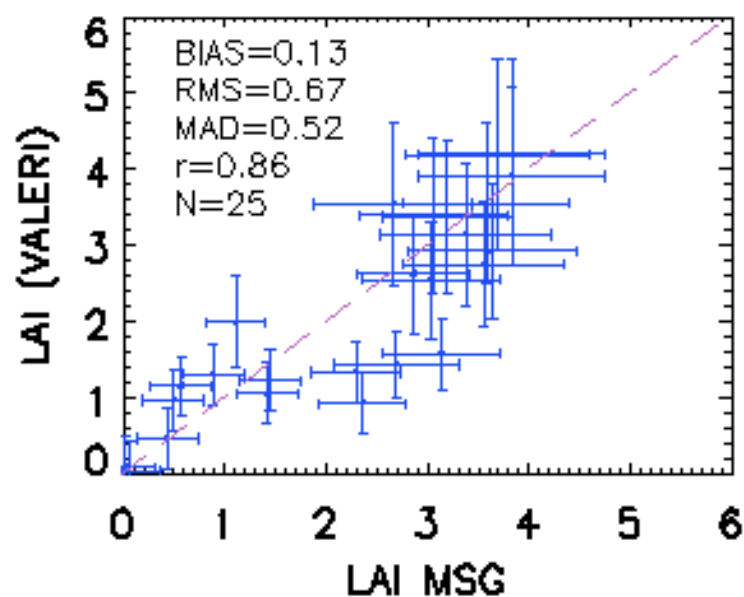
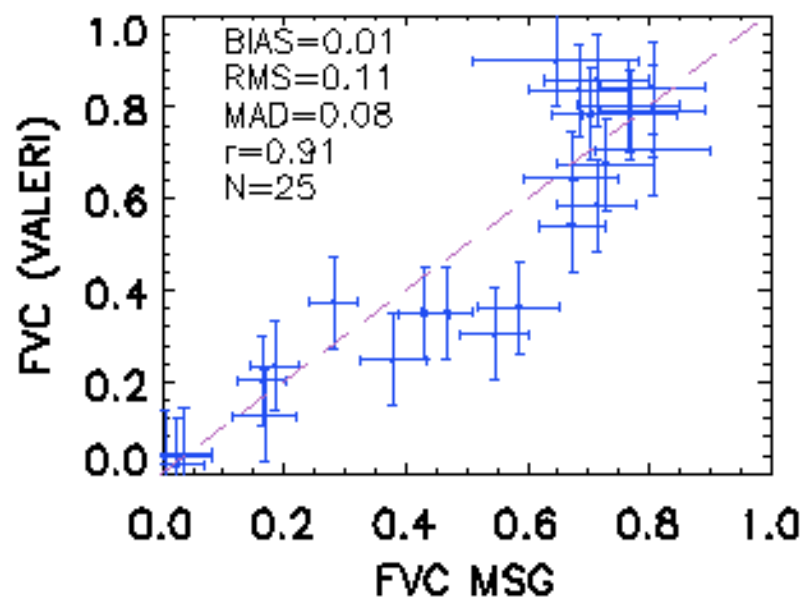
MSG LAI time profiles

Consolidated regions (Africa)



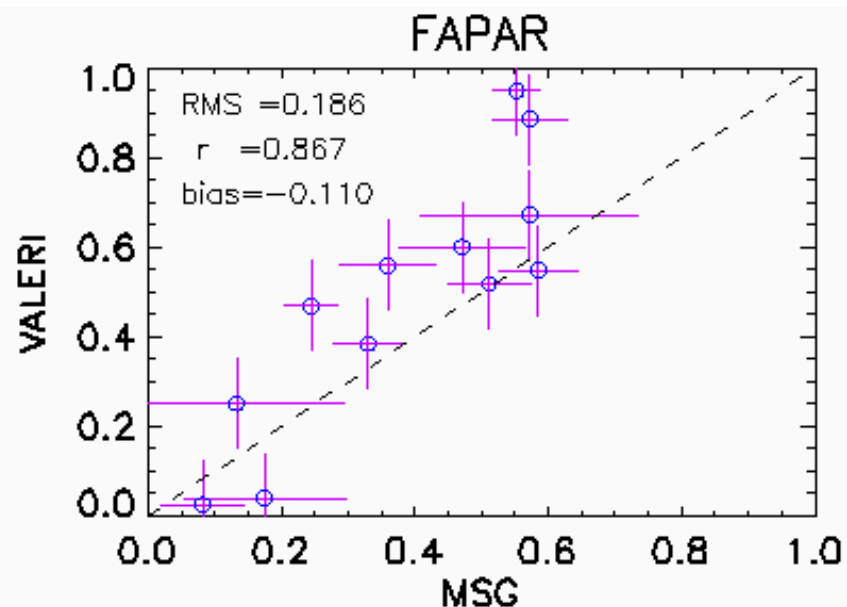
- optimal quality for all biomes
- product is available all the time, with no gaps during the growing season

DIRECT VALIDATION

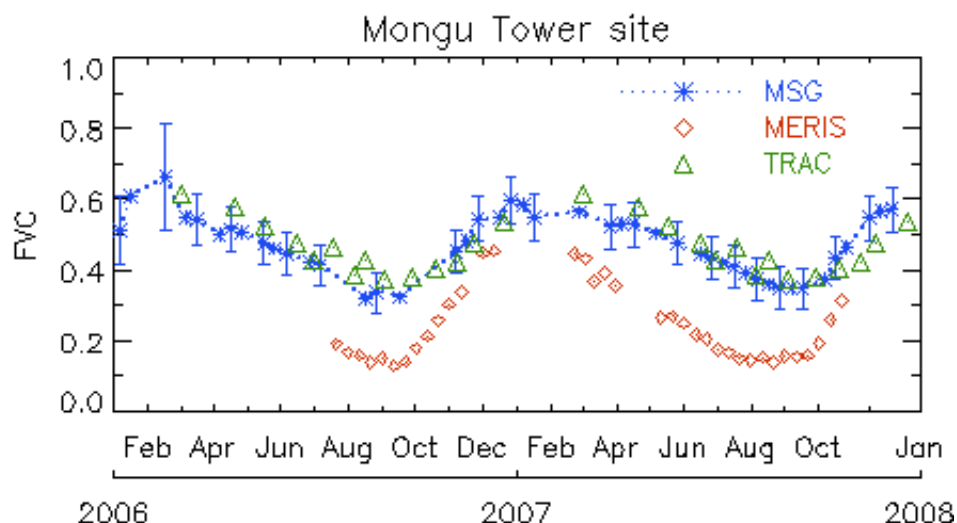
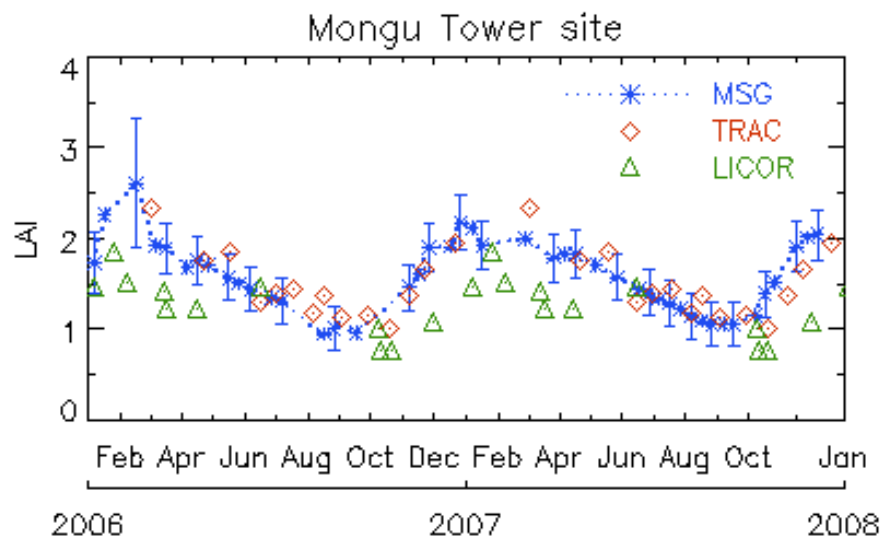


VALERI ground based maps

Land-SAF products compare well with globally distributed VALERI in-situ based maps



Data supplied by SAFARI team

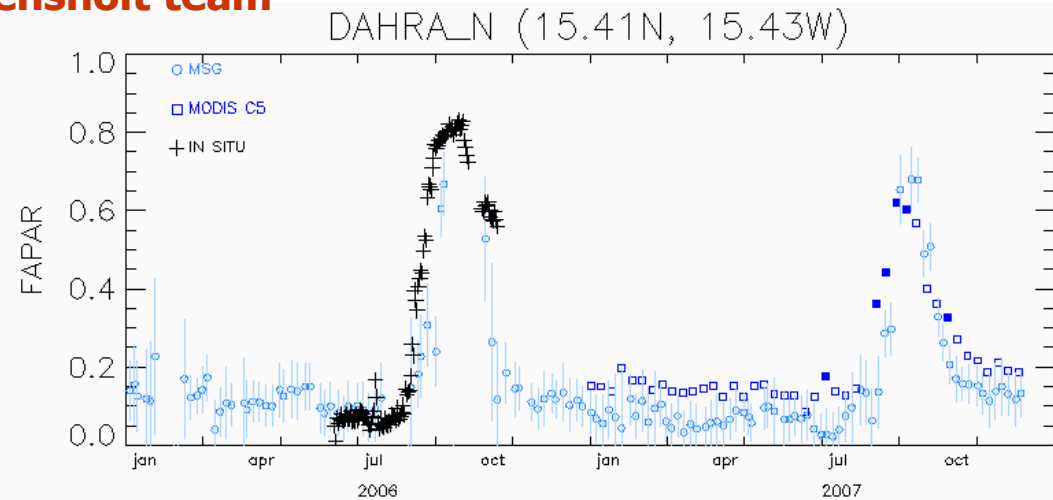
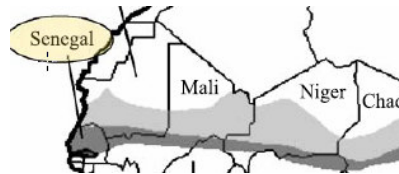


- LAI and FVC describe the pattern of seasonal vegetation change observed at a Kalahari Woodland, Mongu (Zambia)
- FVC is closer than MERIS to ground measurements

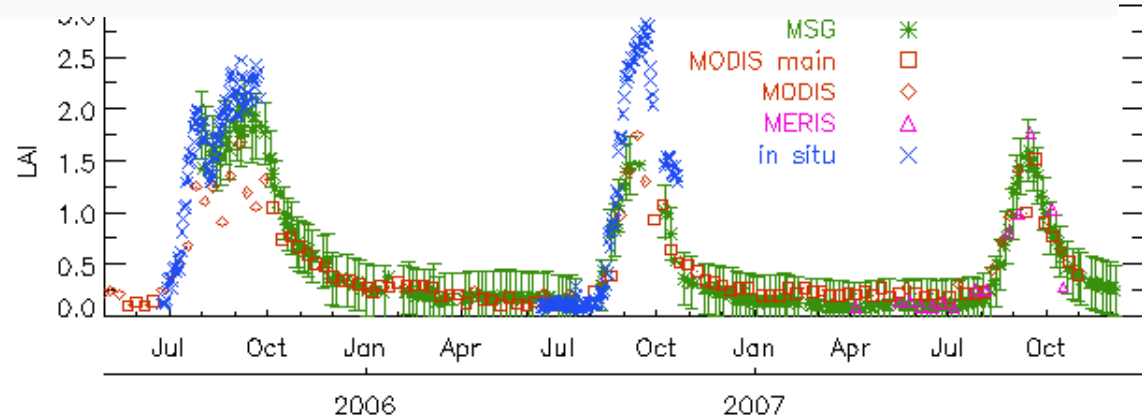
DIRECT VALIDATION

Perfiles temporales

Data supplied by Rasmus Fensholt team



$$FAPAR \approx 1 - \exp\left[\frac{-G(\mu_0)}{\mu_0} \langle LAI \rangle\right]$$

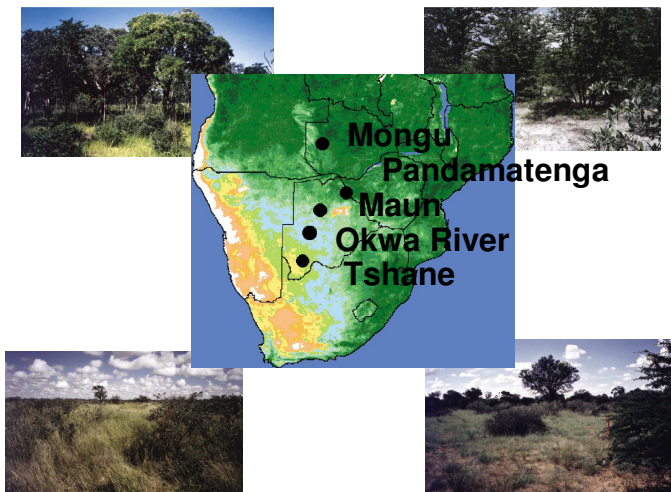
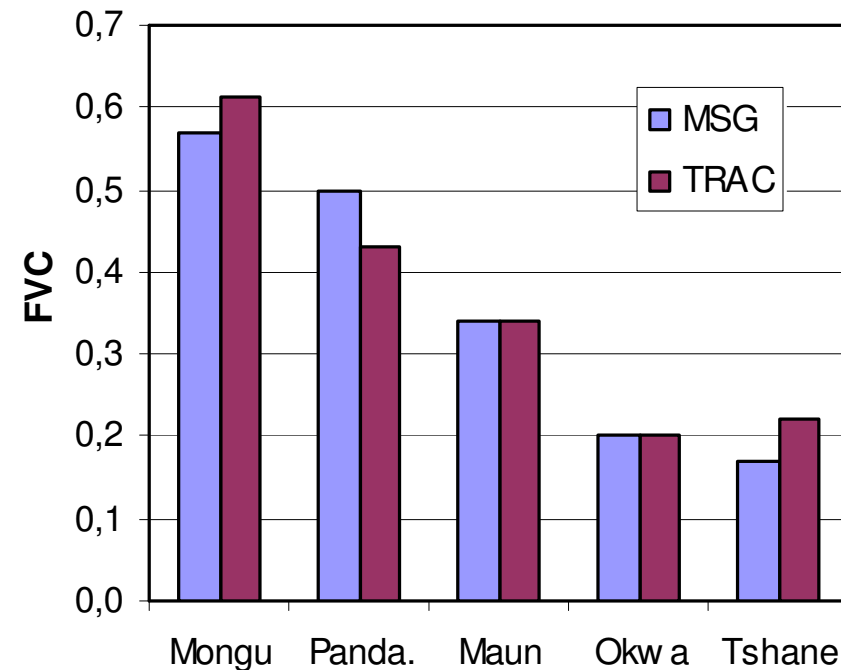
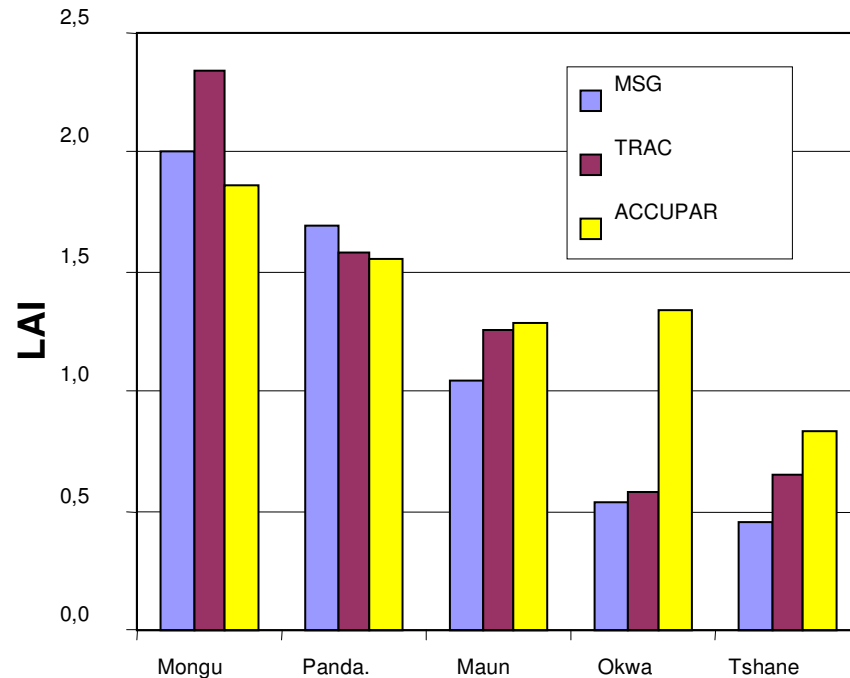


- FAPAR and LAI products follow the seasonality of the vegetation activity during 2005 and 2006 at Sahel grasslands, Dahra (Senegal).

Comparison with ground measurements (SAFARI 2000)

KALAHARI TRANSECT

A gradient with different shrubland/woodland structures



FVC and LAI captured the decreasing vegetation productivity along the Kalahari transect in the wet season

We conclude that Land-SAF products performed remarkably well for African semiarid grasslands, woodlands and savannas

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1. Description of the MSG vegetation products
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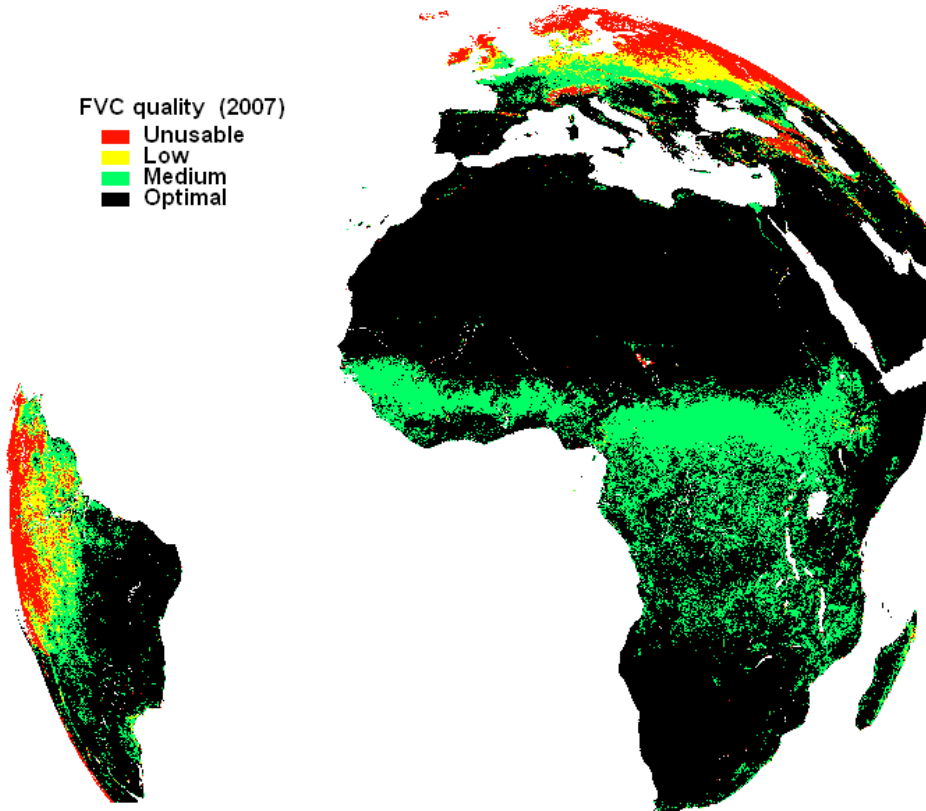
3. Added value and potential applications

Compliance with the URD

Mean values over 2007

FVC quality (2007)

Unusable
Low
Medium
Optimal

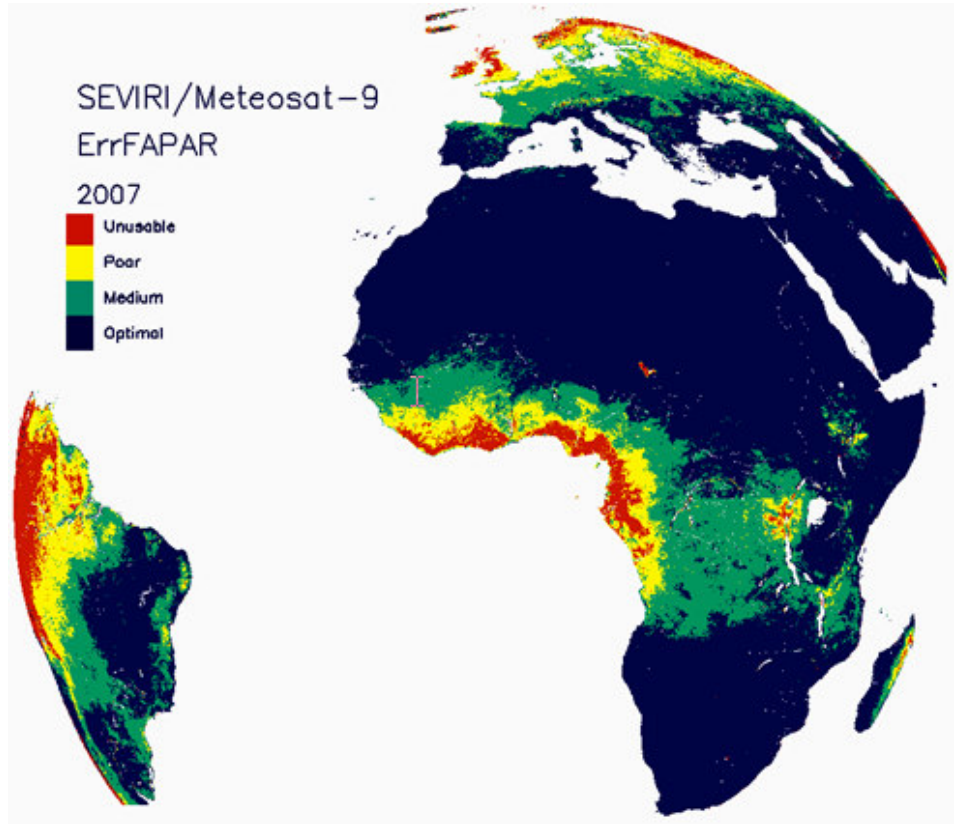


Optimal: $\text{Err}(\text{FVC}) < 0.10$
Medium: $0.10 < \text{Err}(\text{FVC}) < 0.15$
Low: $0.15 < \text{Err}(\text{FVC}) < 0.20$
Unusable: $\text{Err}(\text{FVC}) > 0.20$

SEVIRI/Meteosat-9
ErrFAPAR

2007

Unusable
Poor
Medium
Optimal

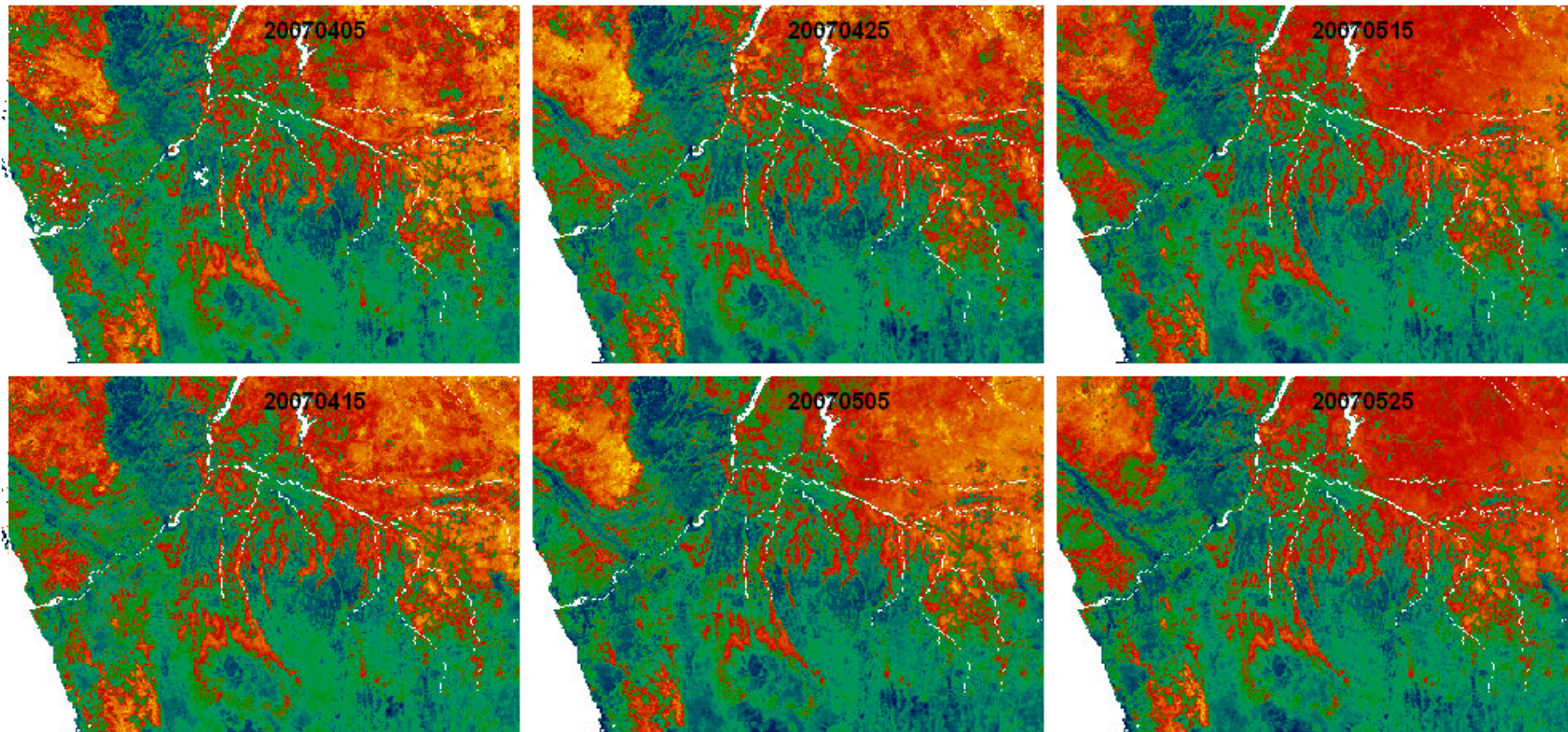


Optimal: $\text{Err}(\text{FAPAR}) < 0.10$
Medium: $0.10 < \text{Err}(\text{FAPAR}) < 0.15$
Low: $0.15 < \text{Err}(\text{FAPAR}) < 0.20$
Unusable: $\text{Err}(\text{FAPAR}) > 0.20$

FURTHER ADDED-VALUE WITH REGARD TO SIMILAR PRODUCTS

Sequence of products over a 50-day period, S_Africa (0° S, 11.2° E – 8.3° S, 23.2° E).

Land-SAF LAI product



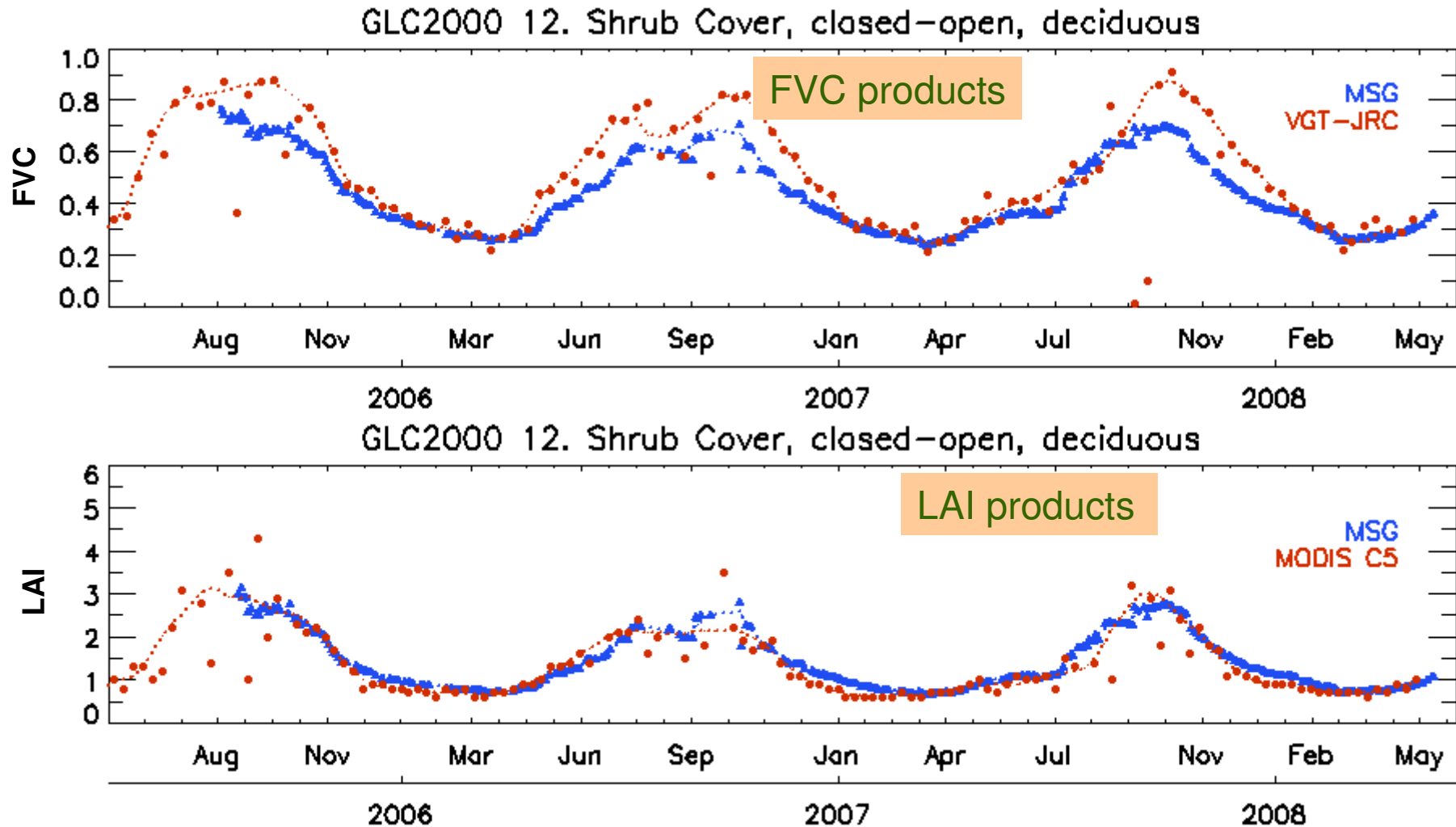
The temporal continuity and stability of LAI MSG product clearly outperforms that of MODIS collection 5 product.

APPLICATION: INTERANNUAL DYNAMICS

FVC & LAI (Subsahelian region)

Reconstruction of inter and intra-annual trajectories from time series of products

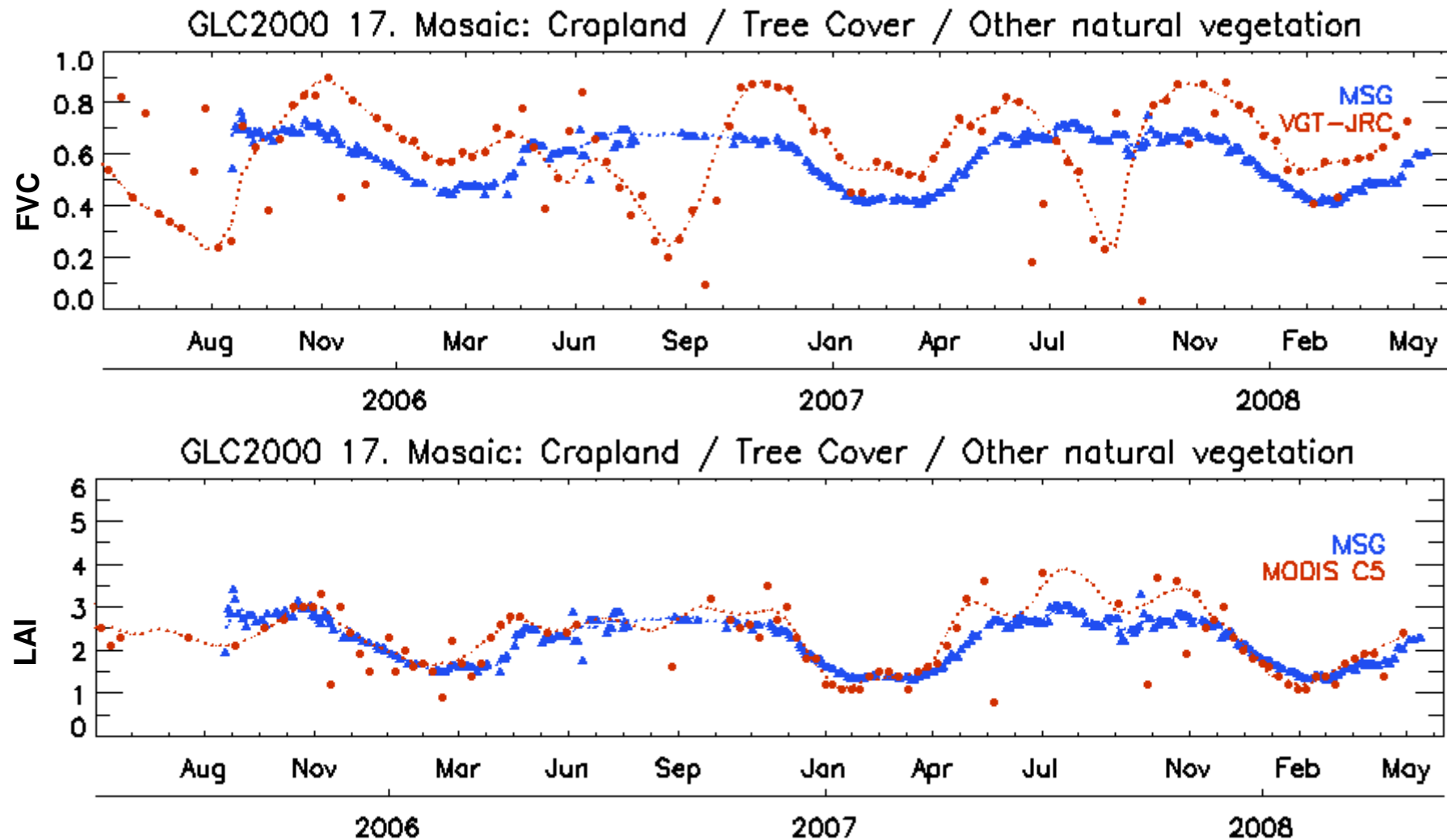
→ Robust Loess (Locally weighted) methods



MSG (every 2 days): reconstruction is straightforward, residual are negligible

APPLICATION: SEASONALITY RECONSTRUCTION

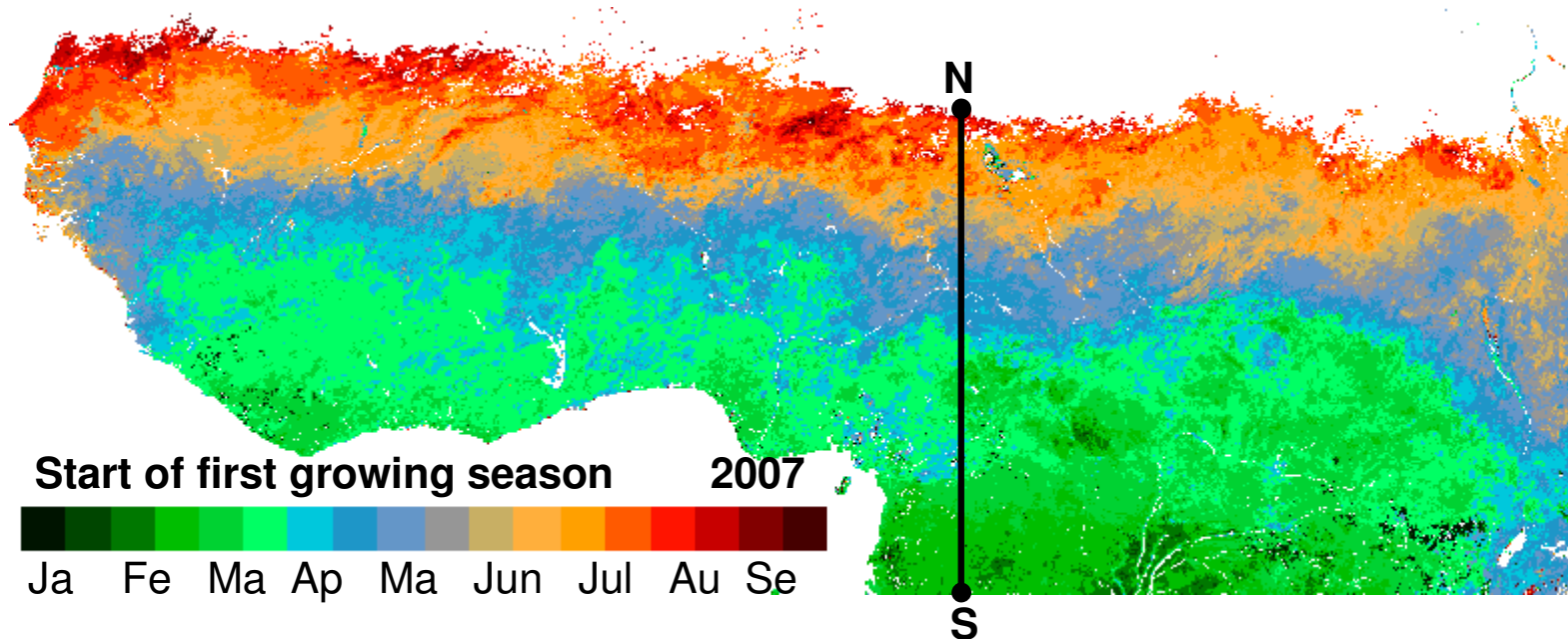
FVC & LAI (C.Afri-Guinean Gulf)



- Robust against double-seasons false alarms
- The temporal continuity benefits the accurate retrieval of key seasonal parameters

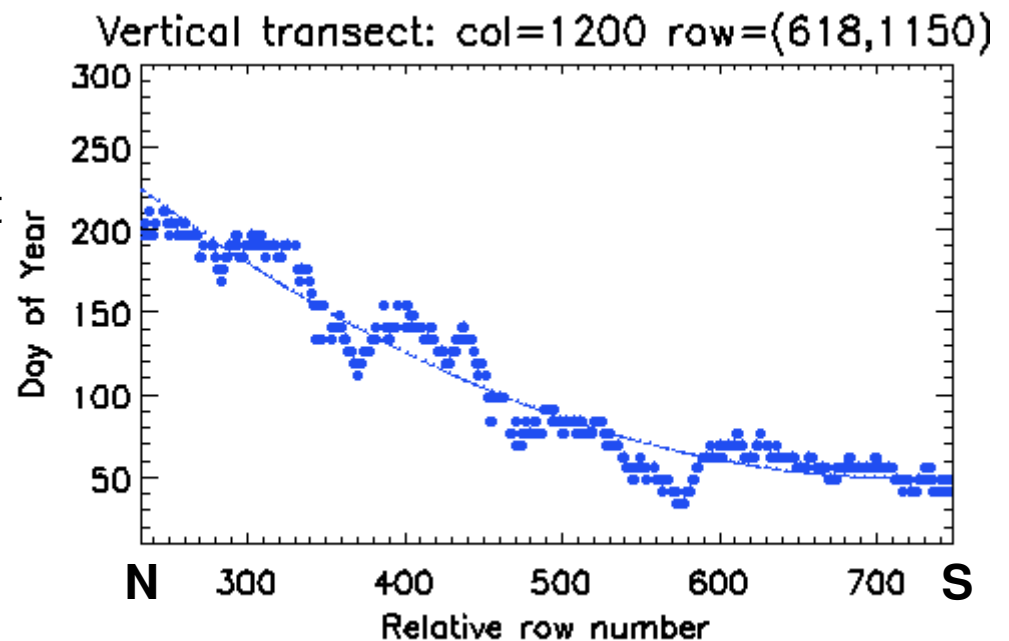
APPLICATION: DERIVATION OF PHENOLOGY PARAMETERS

NAfr



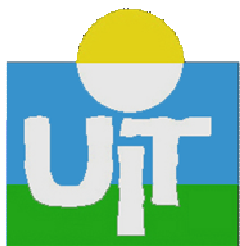
FVC MSG time series:

- ability to generate spatially consistent images of phenology parameters
- good agreement with pattern of the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ)



8. Concluding remarks

- . The suite of daily VEGA products provides relatively clean profiles for monitoring vegetation activity
- The product values fit well with the existing satellite products within the (reliable) error bar
- MSG VEGA products present added value against operational ones (MODIS, VGT, MERIS). In particular, due to its high spatial and temporal continuity, as well as temporal stability
- The products could meet the requirements of several communities involved in both application domains and research activities
- **The Project team is willing to establish contacts with potential users to improve existing applications (*Visiting Scientist* planned)**
- Different frequencies of production are also possible if required by the user needs

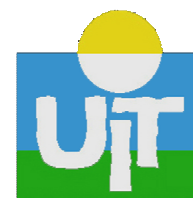


The Land-SAF suite of Vegetation Products

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