





Transregional
Collaborative Research
Centre TR32

Spatial Fluorescence Patterns in a Heterogeneous Agriculture Landscape

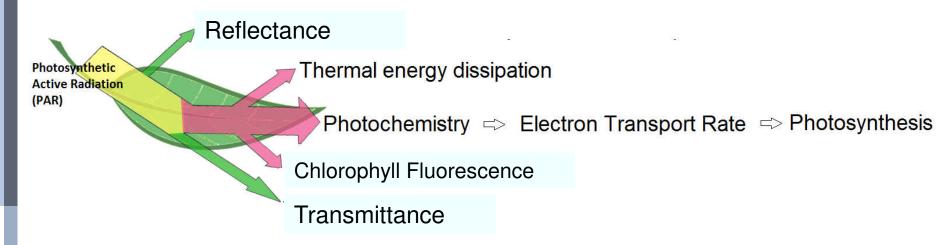
Maria Matveeva, Patrick Rademske, Alexander Damm, Cosimo Brogi, Guido Waldhoff, and Uwe Rascher

Objectives of the work



Investigate the within- and between-species variability of red (F_{687}) and far-red (F_{760}) fluorescence and vegetation indices (VIs) on large areas

Fluorescence



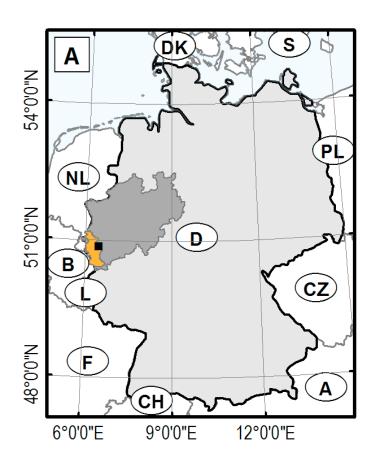
Vegetation indices

Biophysical vegetation parameters, such as LAI, can be approximated from different VIs

Data collection



Agricultural area in Rur catchment, NRW, Germany ~15×15 km



Airborne data: high-performance imaging spectrometer HyPlant



U. Rascher

Dedicated fluorescence spectrometer Spectral ranges:

- 380–970 nm, FWHM 2.6-3.5 nm
- 970–2500 nm, FWHM 8.0-10.4 nm
- 670–780 nm, FWHM 0.2 nm

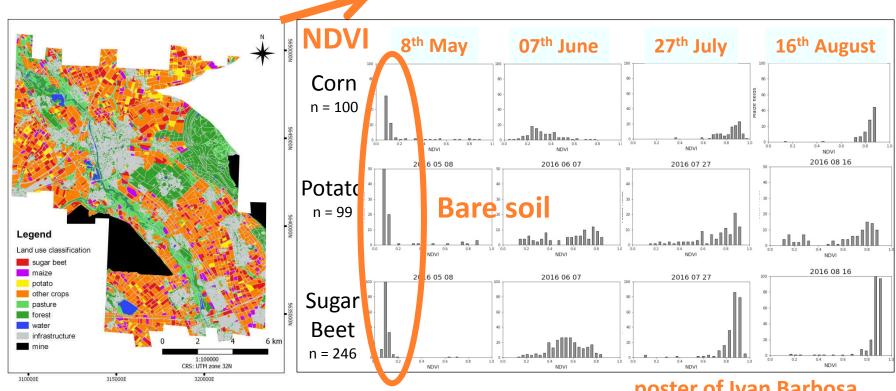
Spatial resolution of 3 meter per pixel



- Top of Canopy (TOC) Reflectance
- Sun Induced Fluorescence

Remote sensing data + ground measurements

Land Use classification Chosen crops: corn, potato, sugar beet



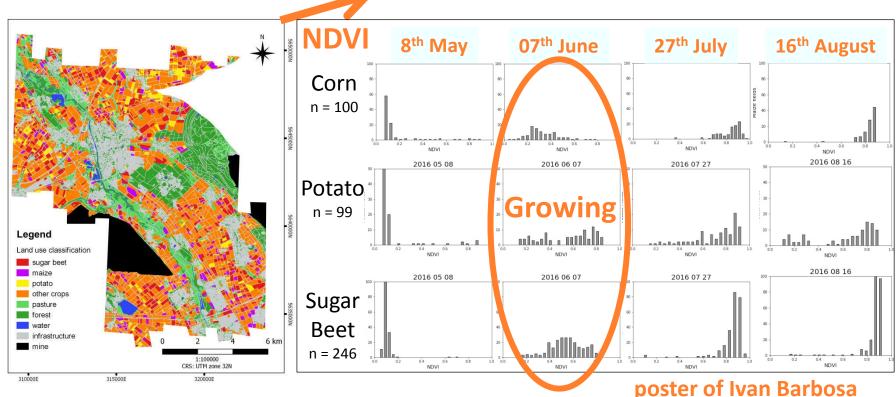


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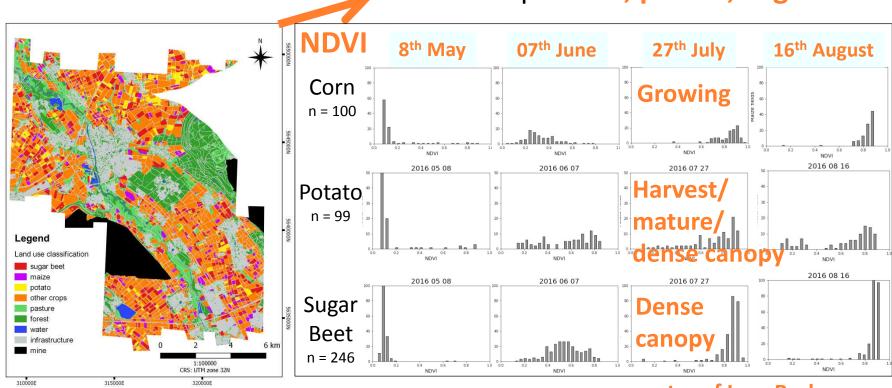




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poster of Ivan Barbosa

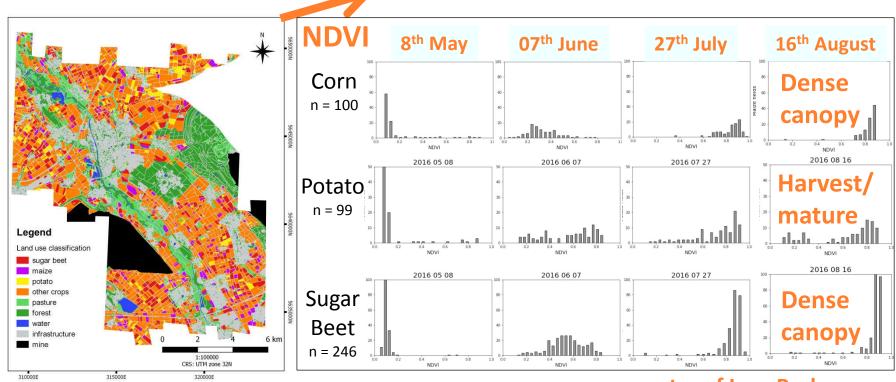


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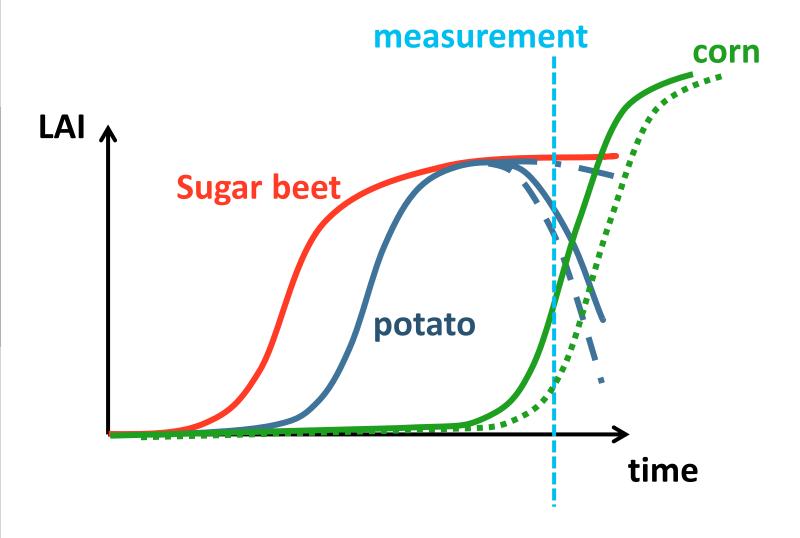
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Changes in greenness with time

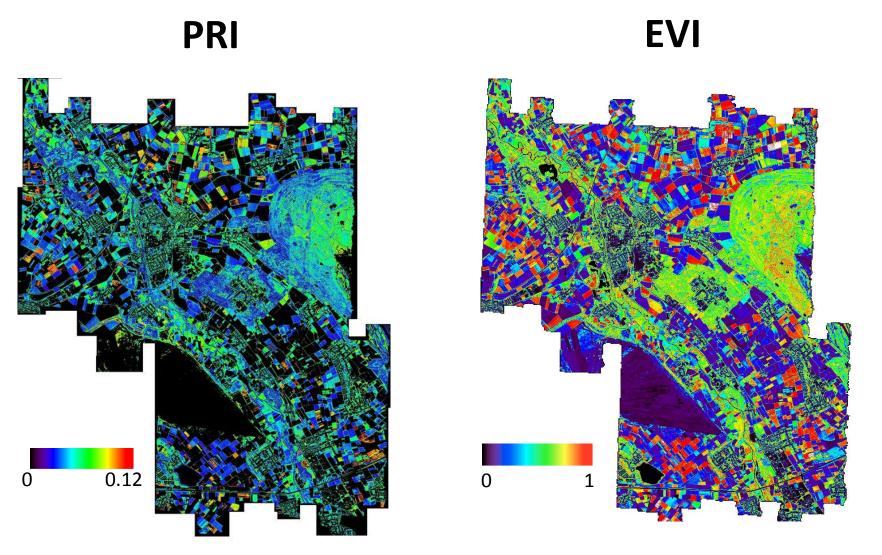




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Examples of VIs and fluorescence maps

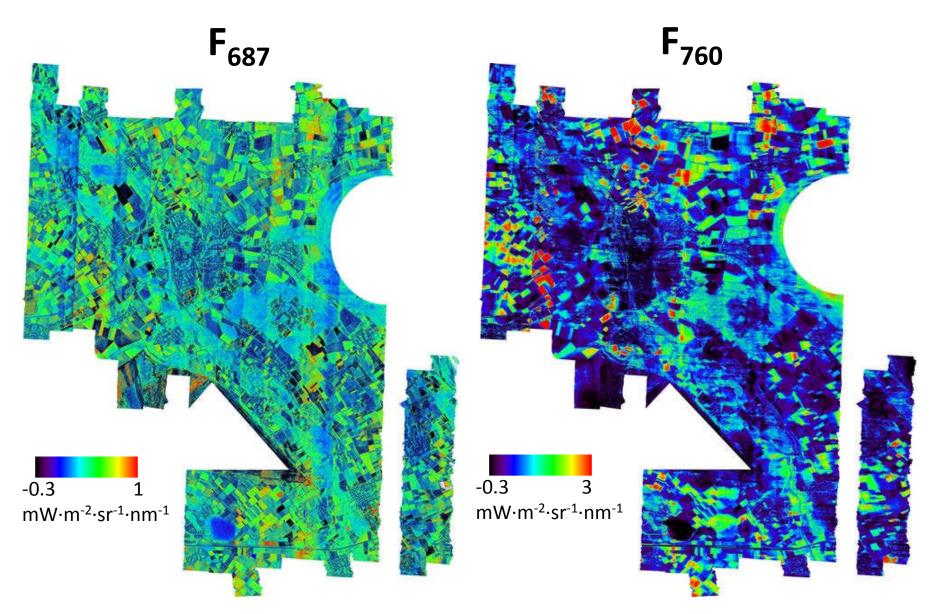




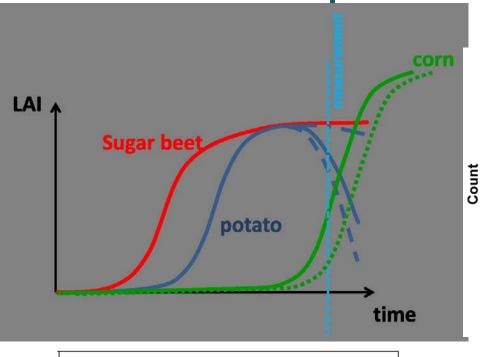
(All not-vegetated pixels are masked out)

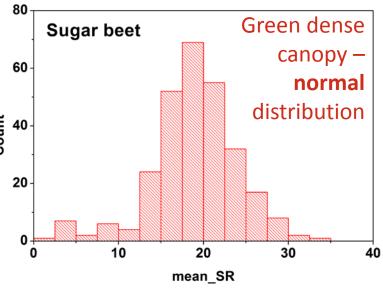
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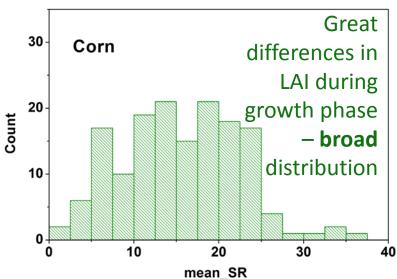


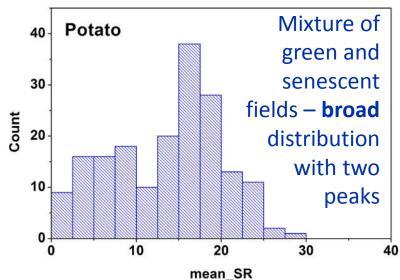








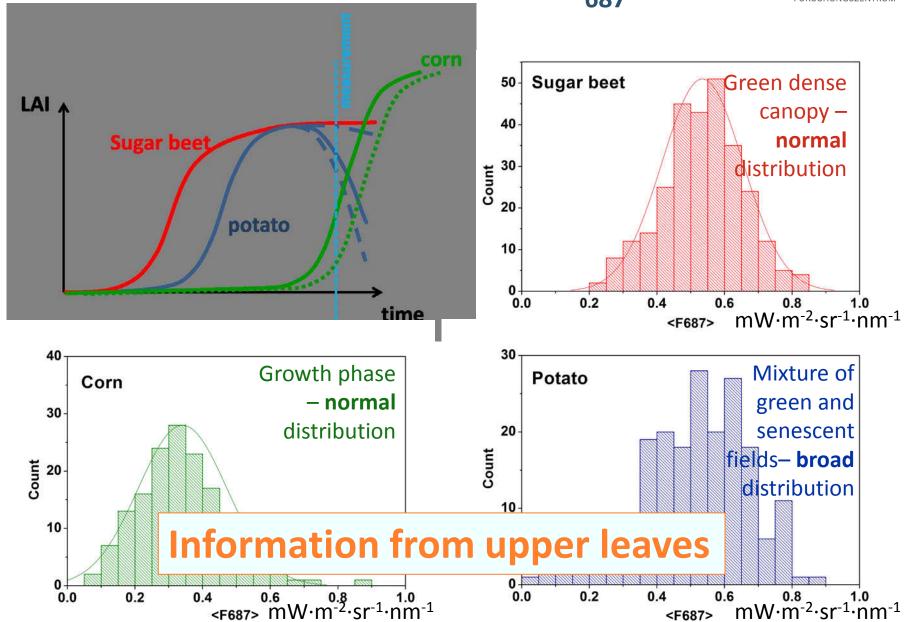




Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

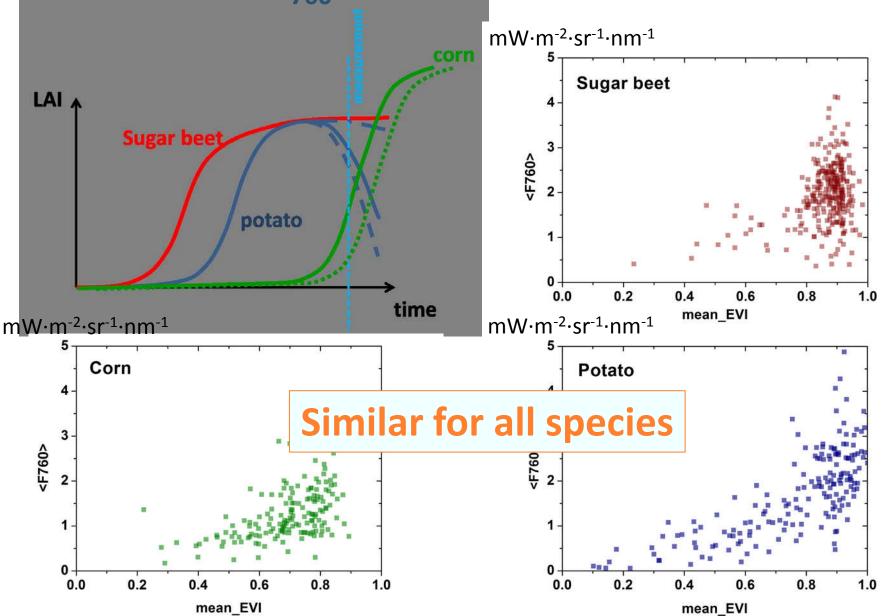
Distribution of red fluorescence F₆₈₇





40 0

structural and photosynthetic state

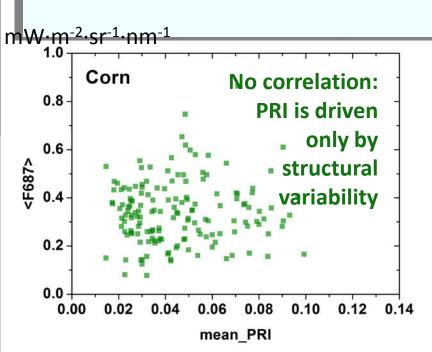


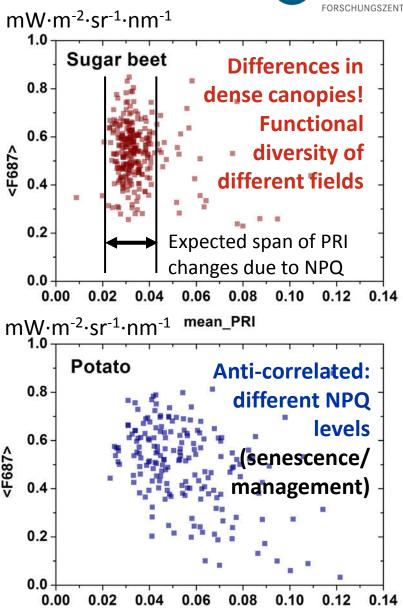
Correlation of F₆₈₇ and PRI

JÜLICH FORSCHLINGSZENTRIJM

- F₆₈₇ is a proxy for photochemical efficiency
- PRI is a proxy for NPQ

Hence they should be anticorrelated





mean PRI

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Functional diversity of different fields





Sugar beet fields
3 days before overflight

Effect of soil water holding capacity on canopy:

Field 1 – normal

Field 2 – drought stressed

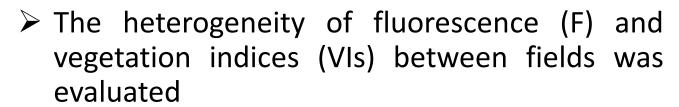


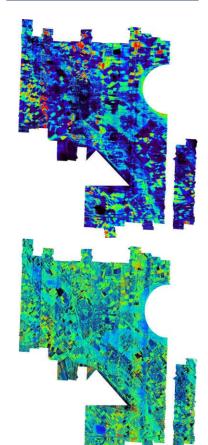
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Summary









- ➤ The variability of F₆₈₇ and F₇₆₀, PRI and SR for green dense canopy is normally distributed
- Broader distributions are caused by structural effects (growing canopies) or canopy senescence
- \triangleright The correlation between F_{760} and EVI was confirmed, with F_{760} still showing variability in dense canopies
- ➤ When PRI is driven by NPQ, PRI and F₆₈₇ are anti-correlated and show functional diversity of different fields

Acknowlegements



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 P. Rademske, U. Rascher
- ➤ Data processing: A. Damm and P. Rademske
- > Land Use data: C. Brogi and G. Waldhoff
- Ground soil moisture measurements: W. Korres and team

Thank you very much for your attention!