

Transregional
Collaborative Research
Centre TR32



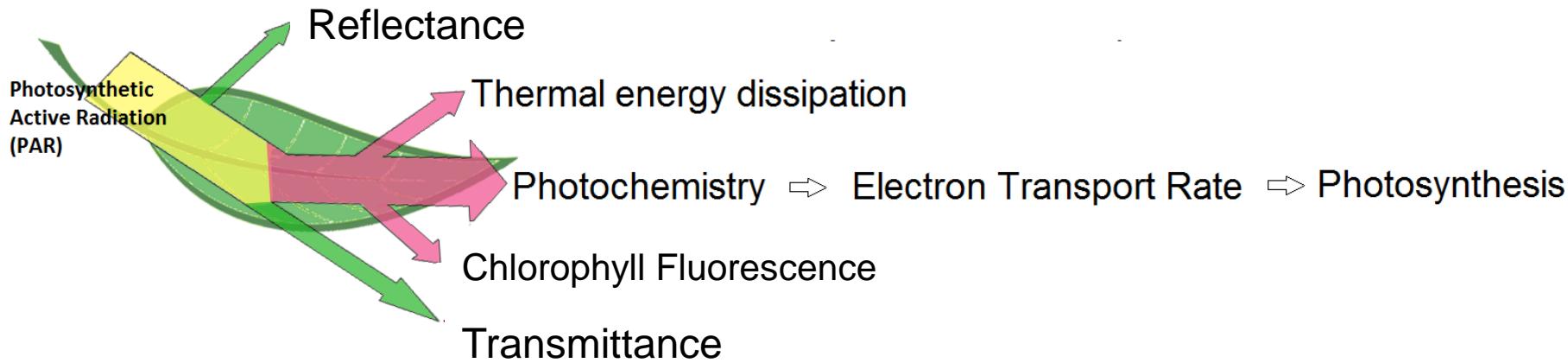
Spatial Fluorescence Patterns in a Heterogeneous Agriculture Landscape

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

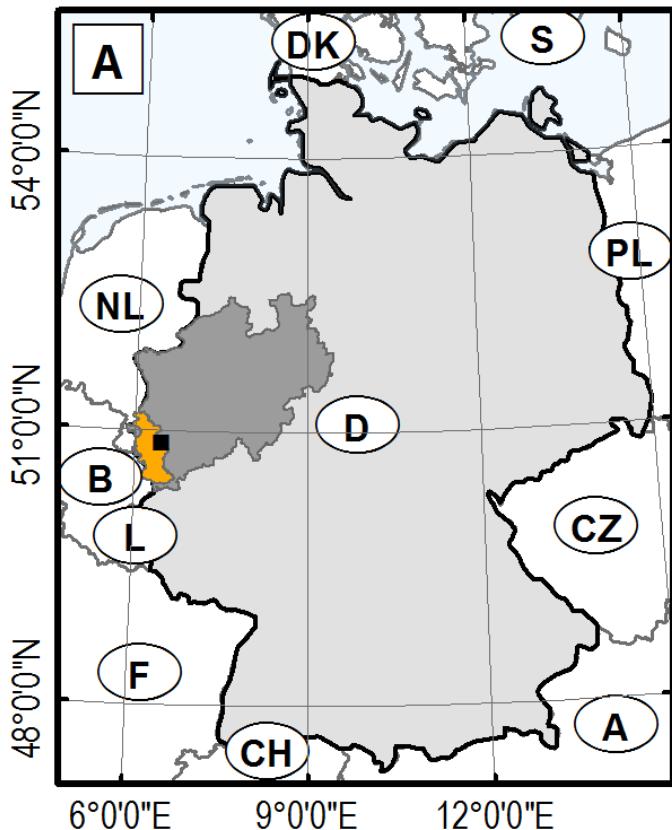


Vegetation indices

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

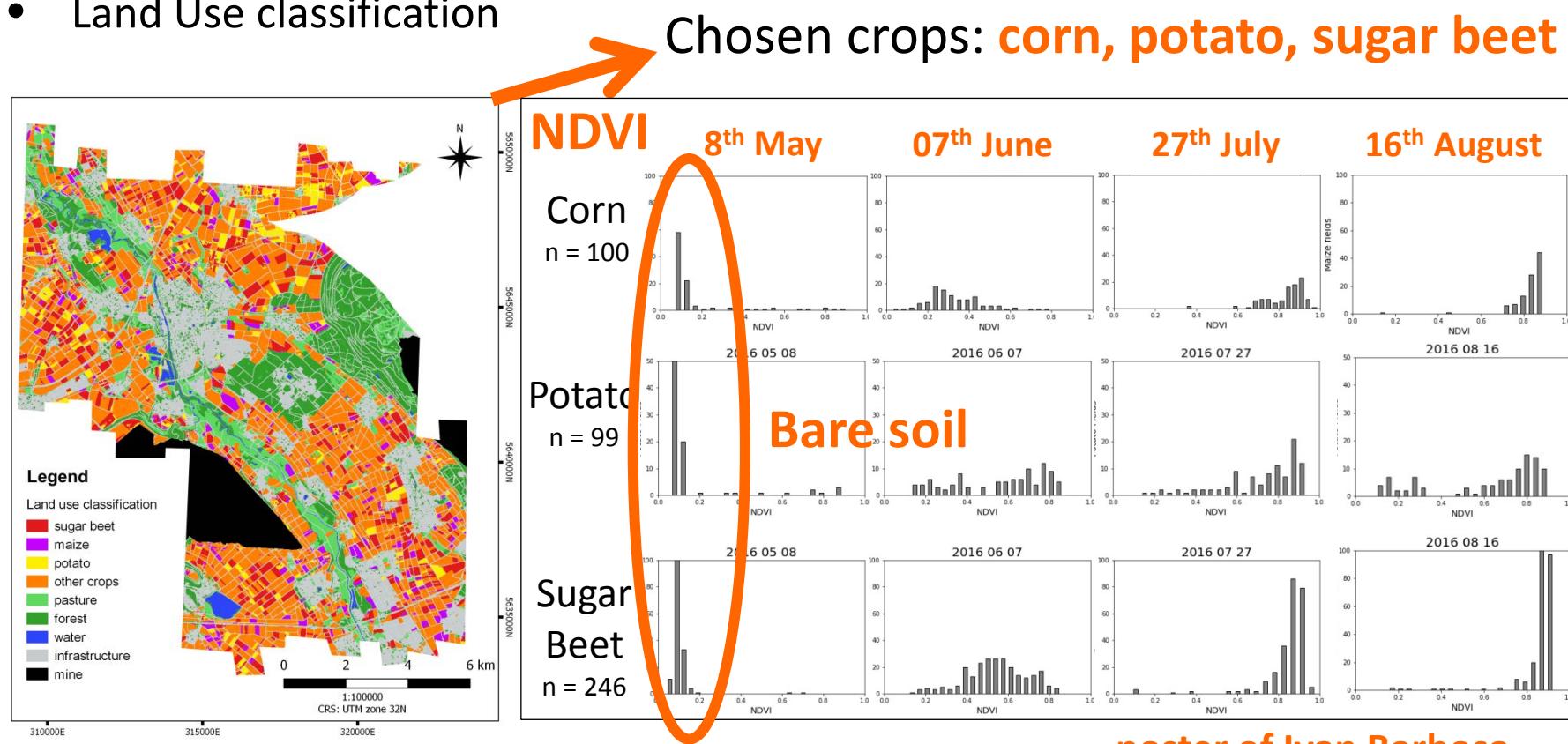
Experiment

Airborne data (19-20th July 2016)

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

Remote sensing data + ground measurements

- Land Use classification



poster of Ivan Barbosa

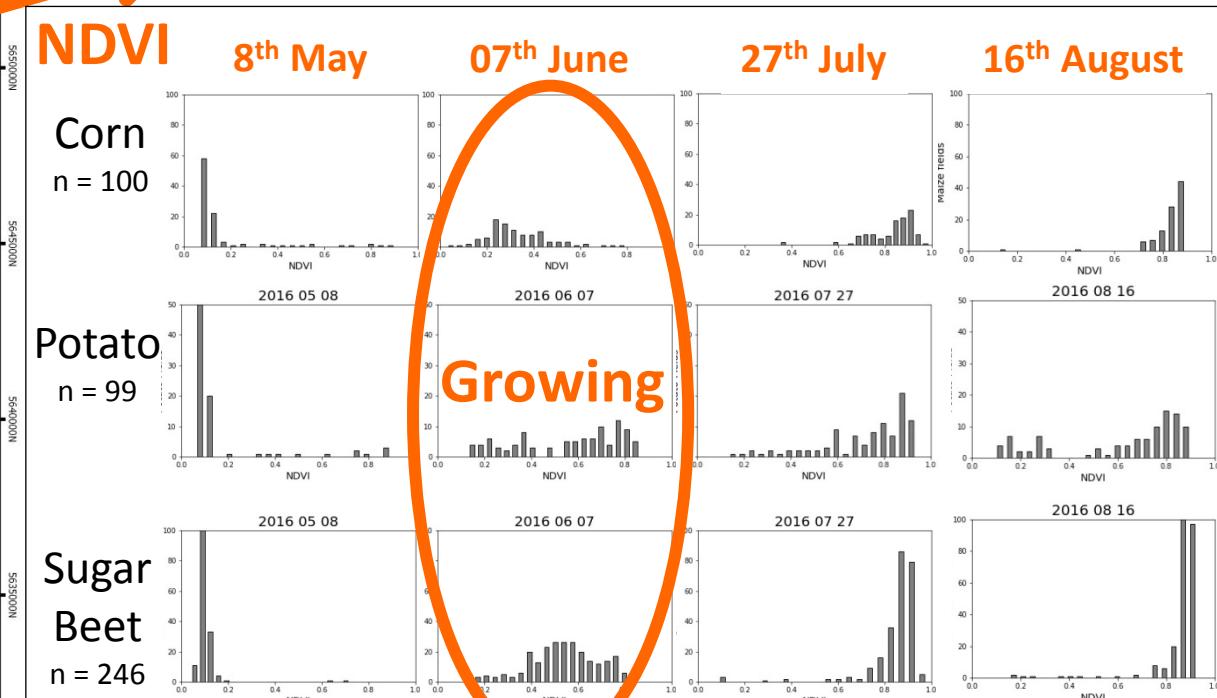
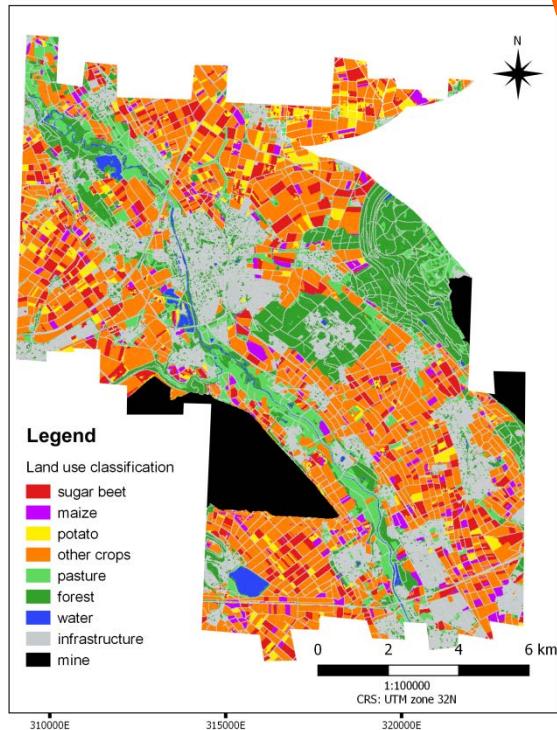
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Chosen crops: corn, potato, sugar beet



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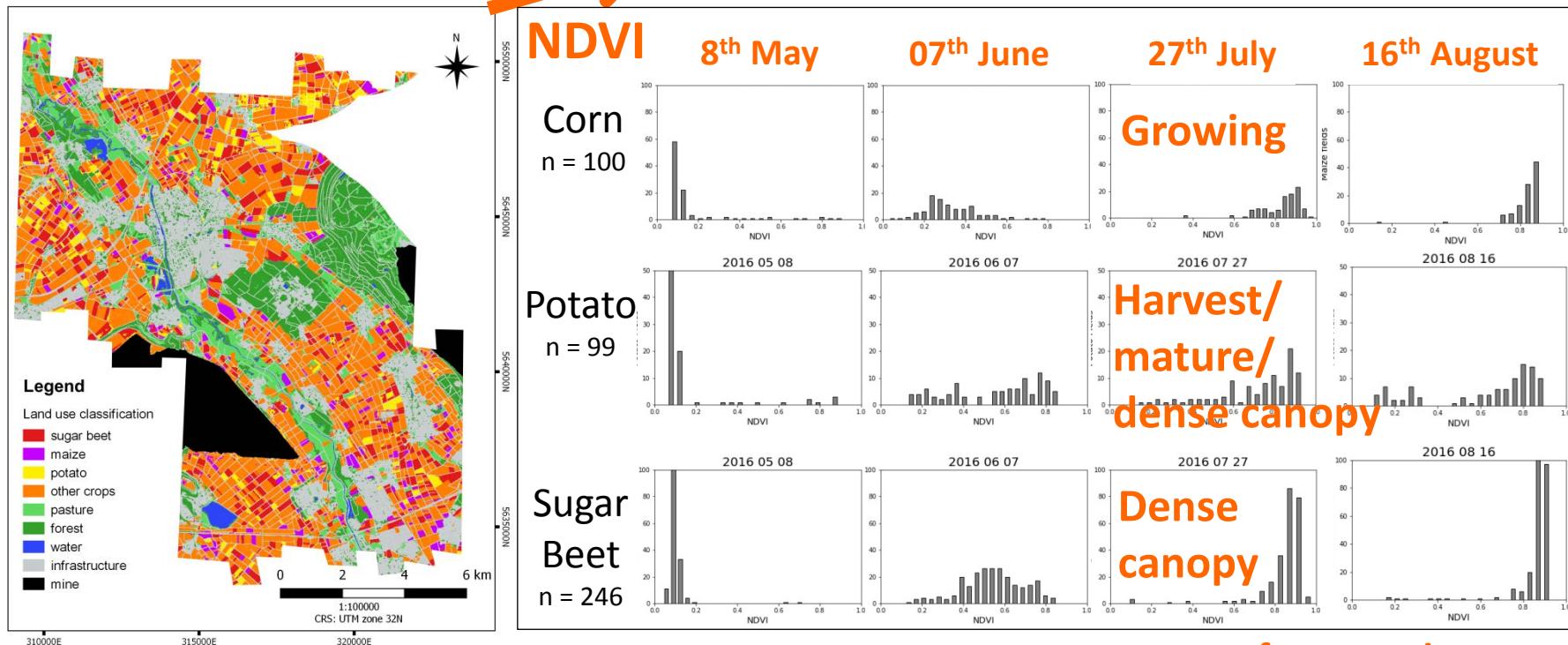
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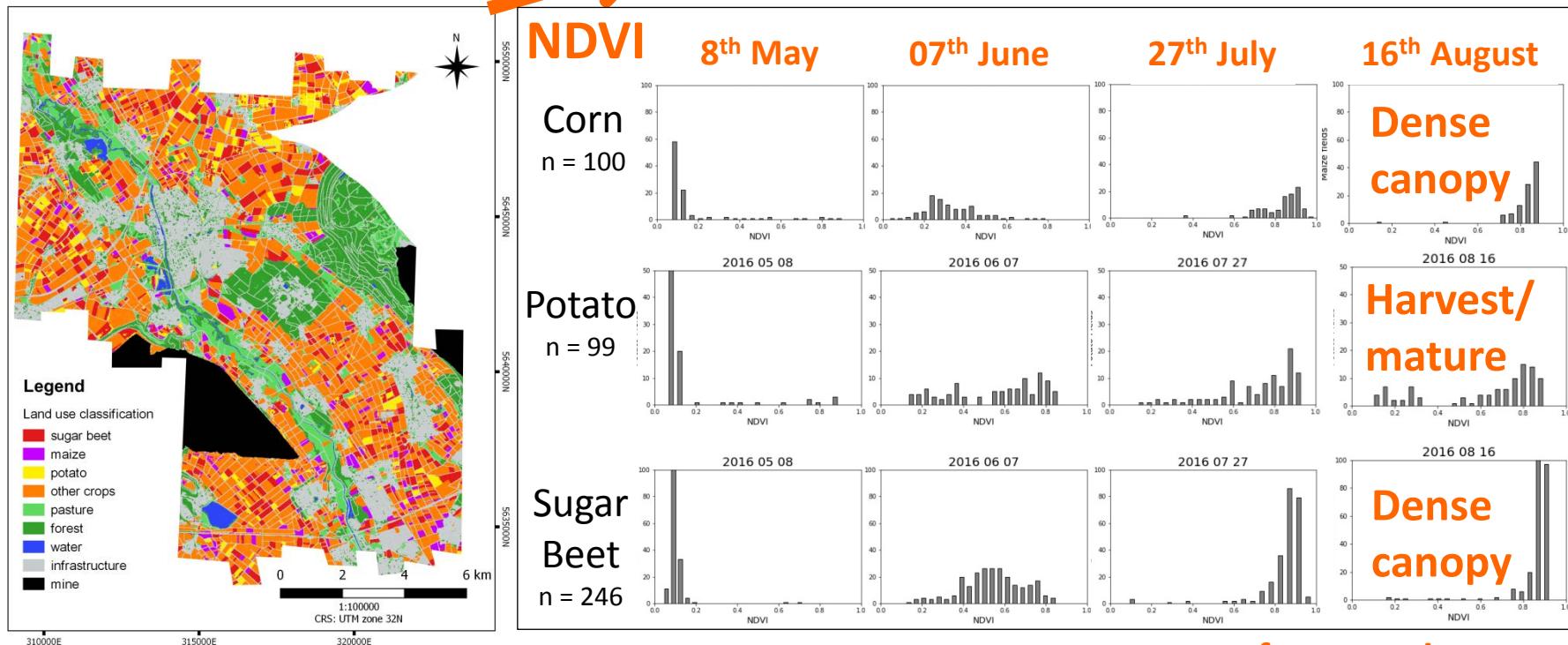
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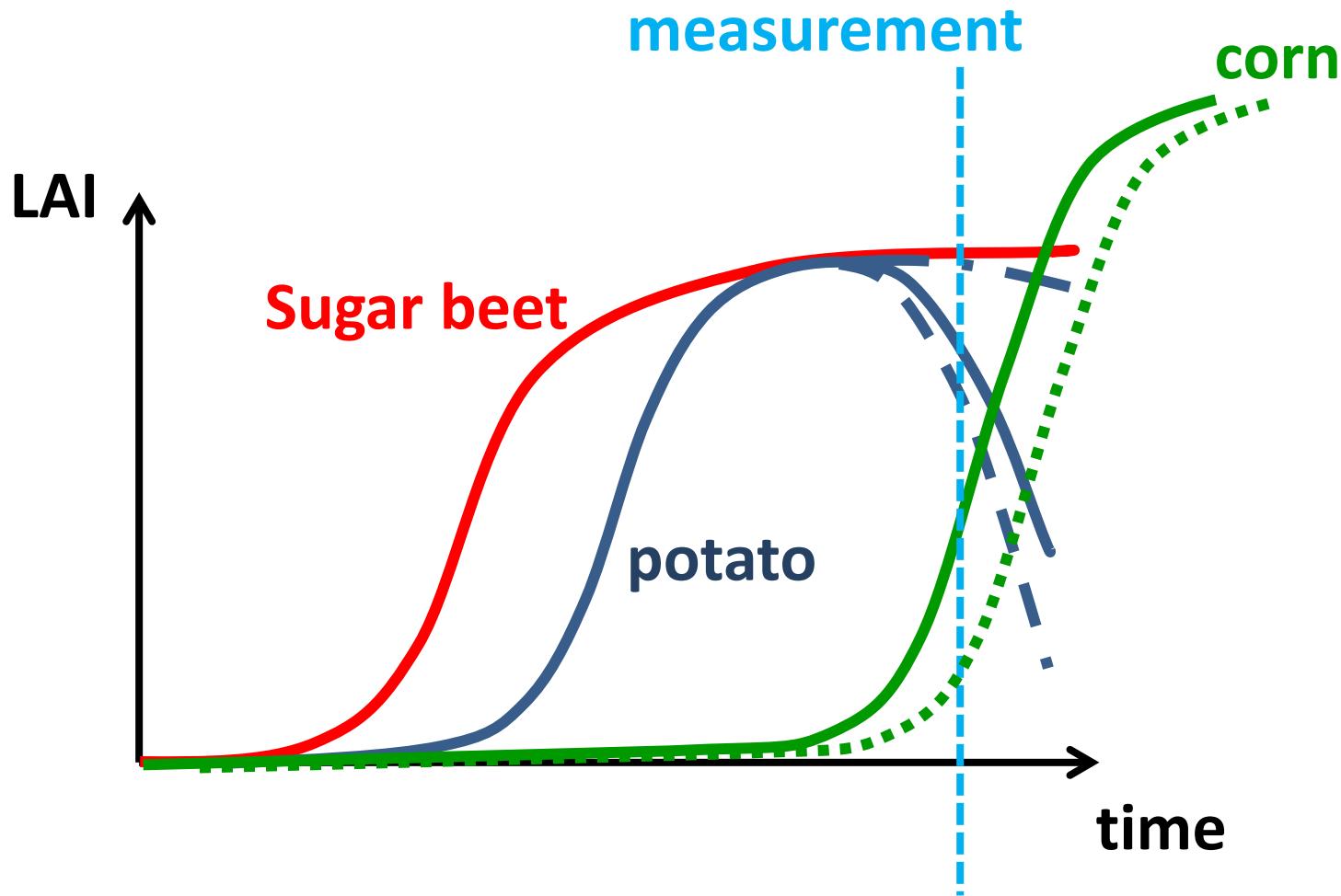
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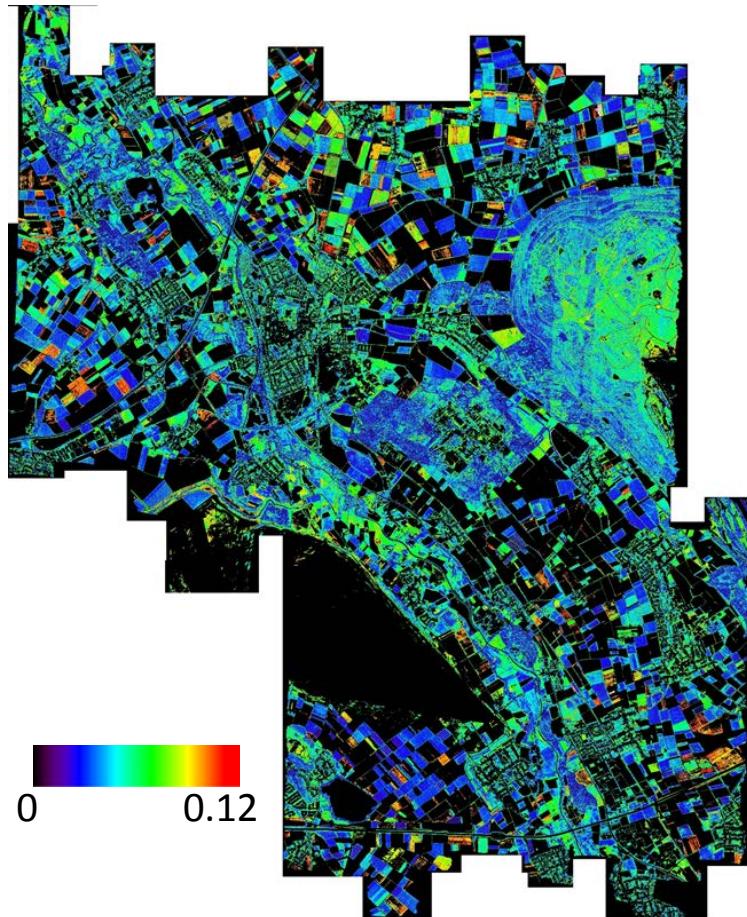
poster of Ivan Barbosa

Changes in greenness with time

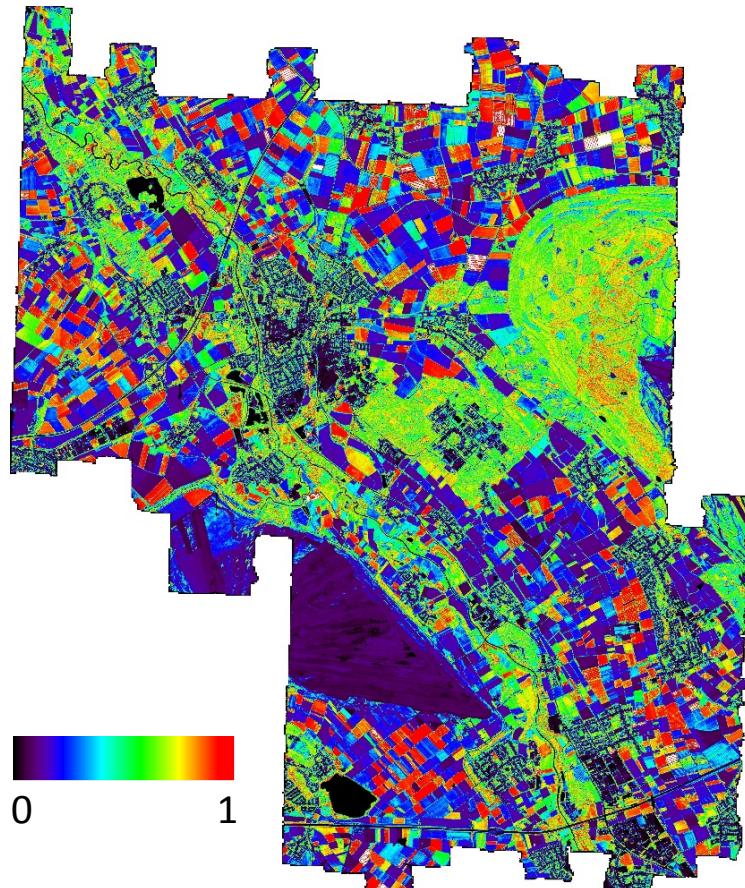


Examples of VIs and fluorescence maps

PRI

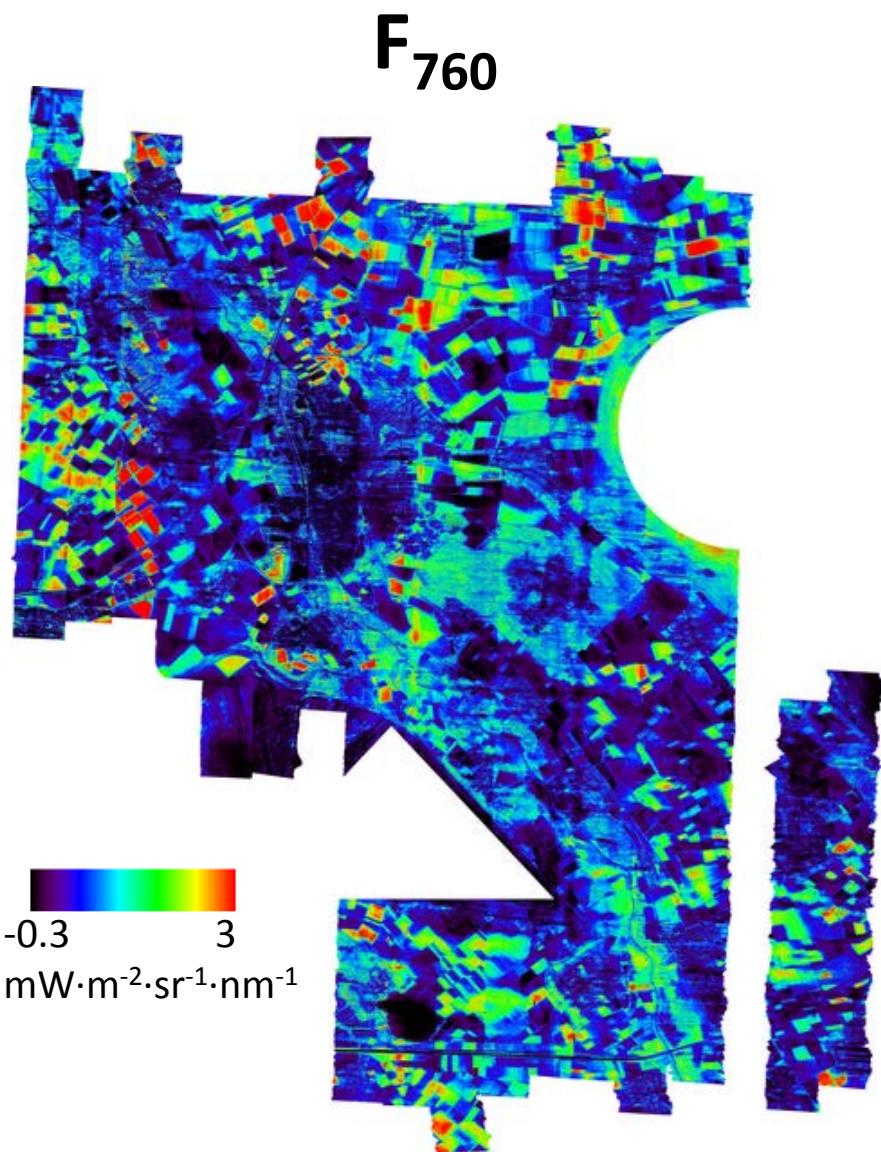
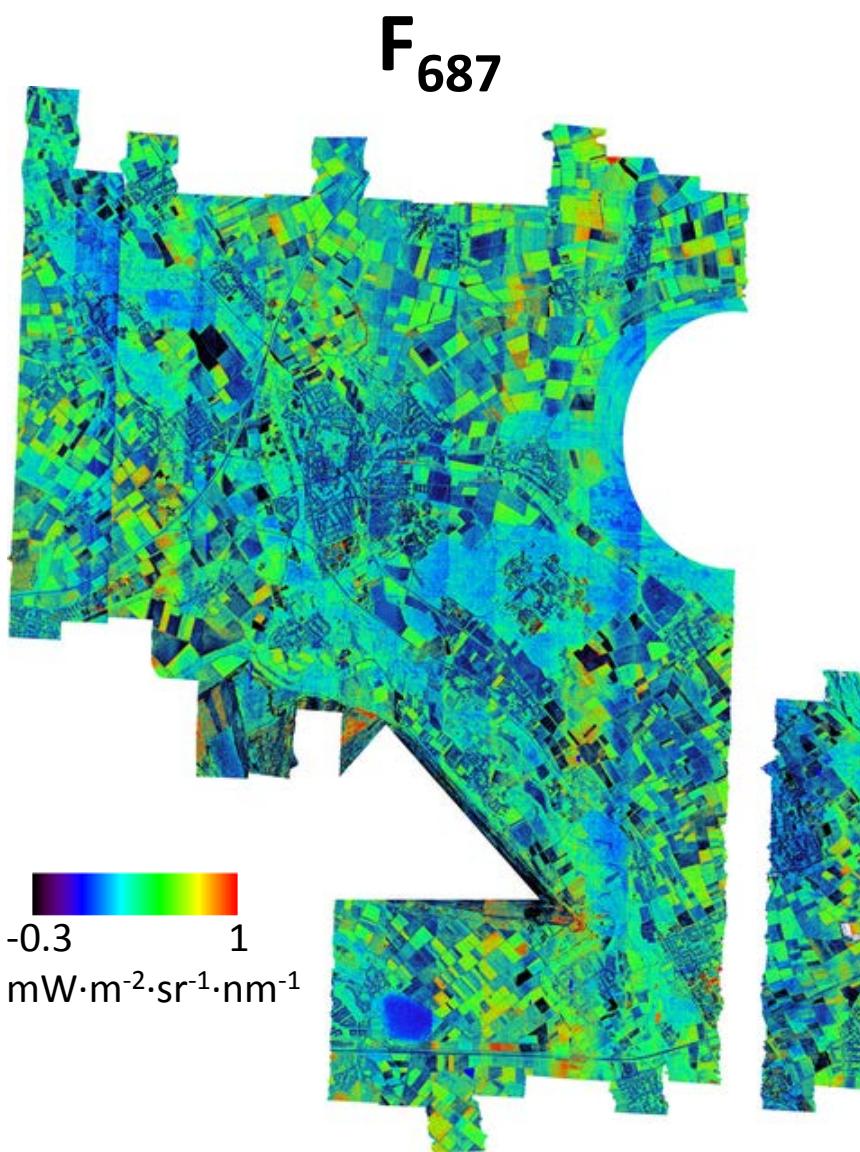


EVI

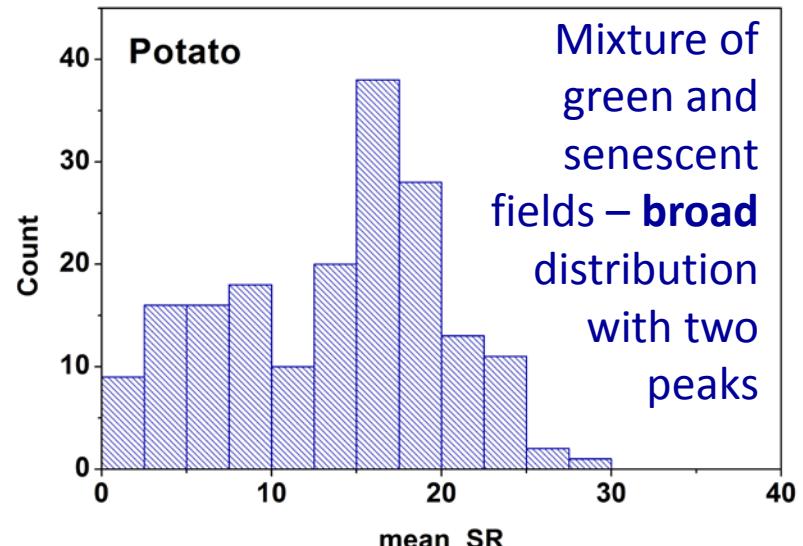
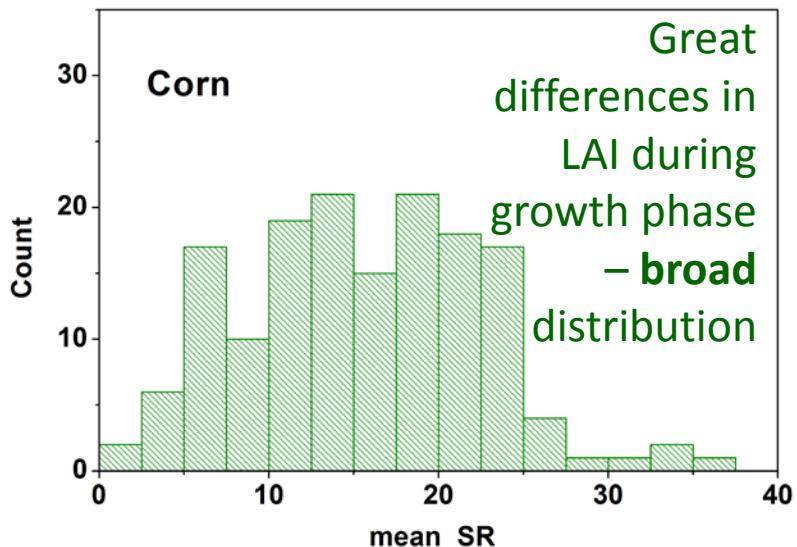
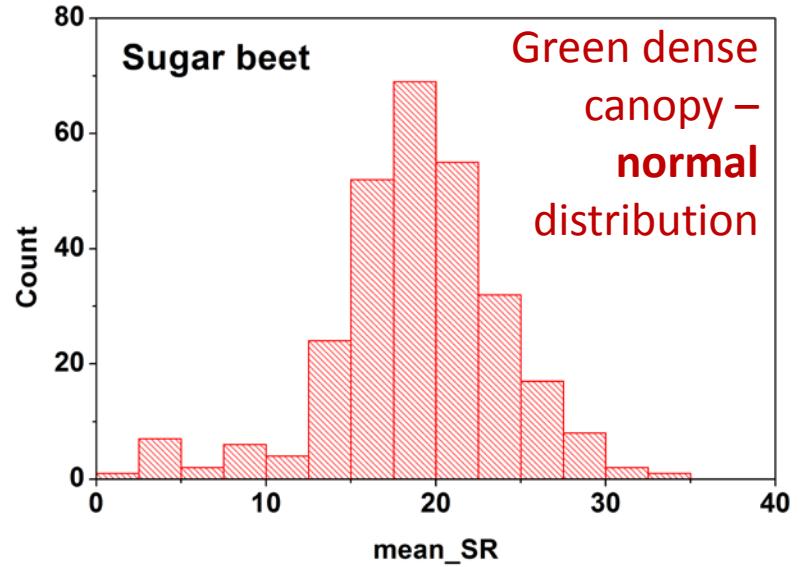
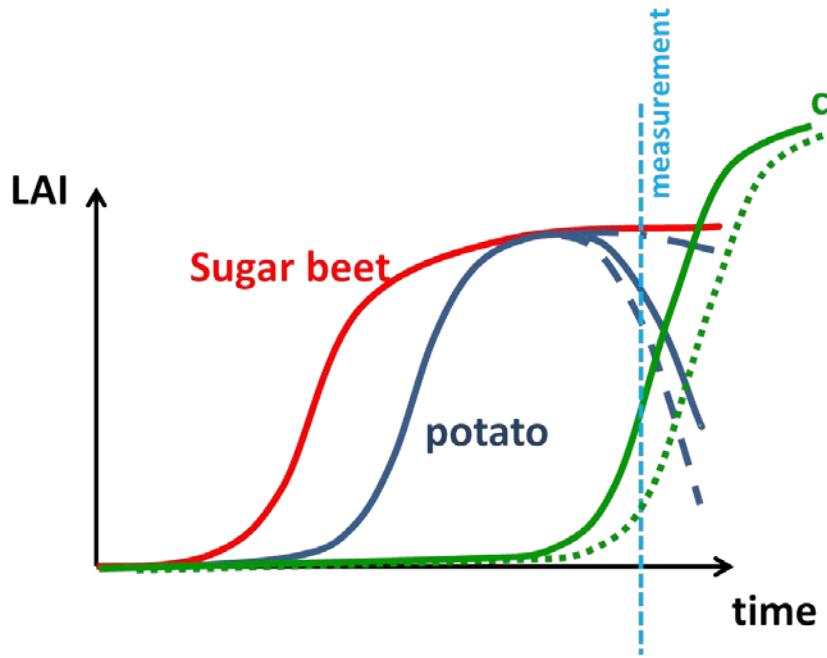


(All not-vegetated pixels are masked out)

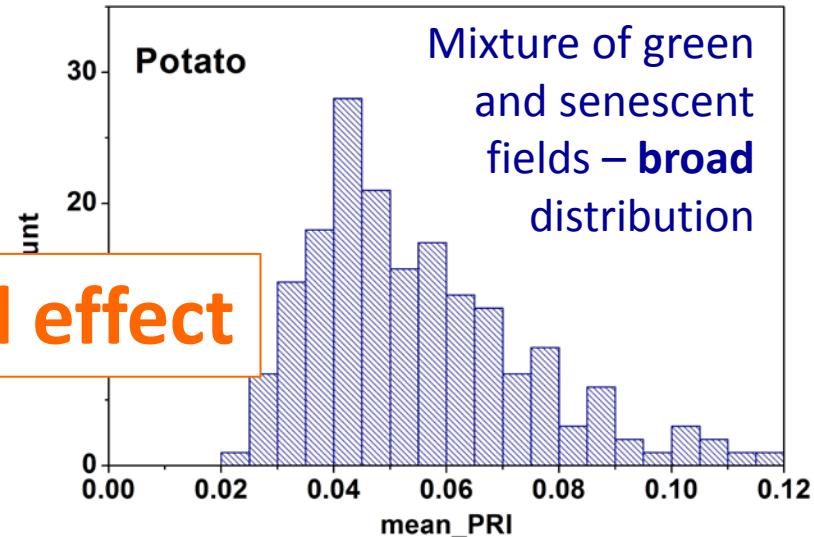
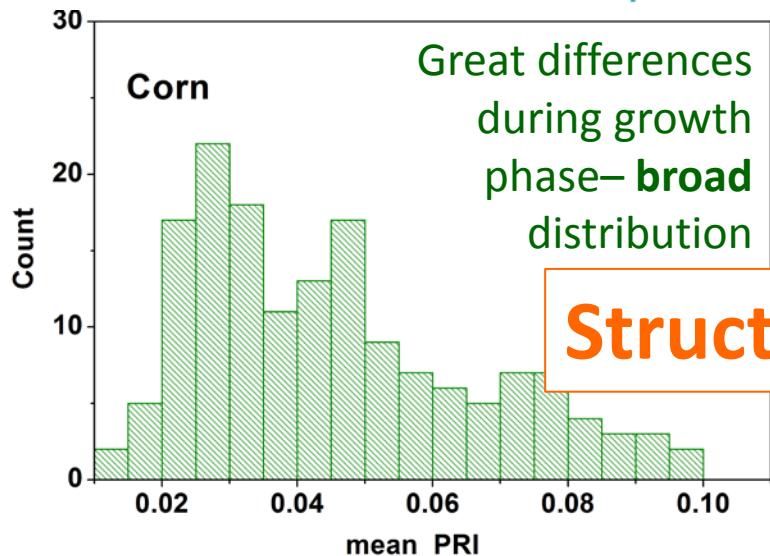
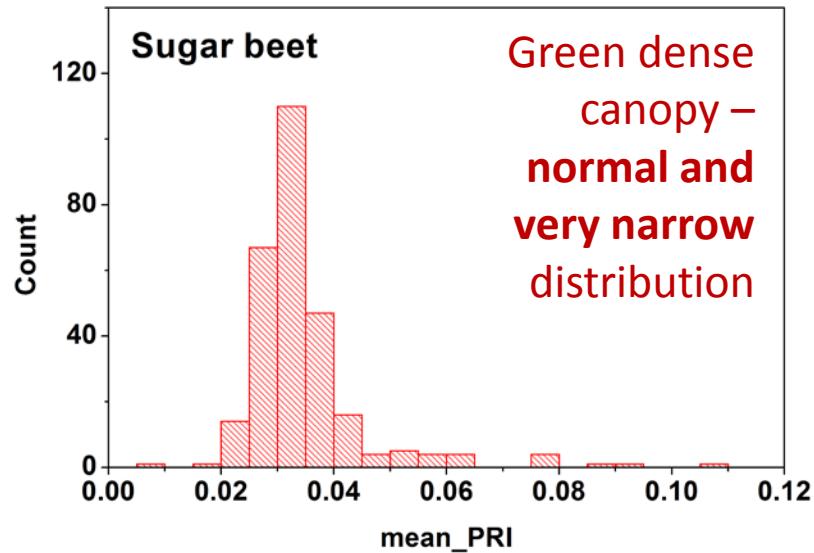
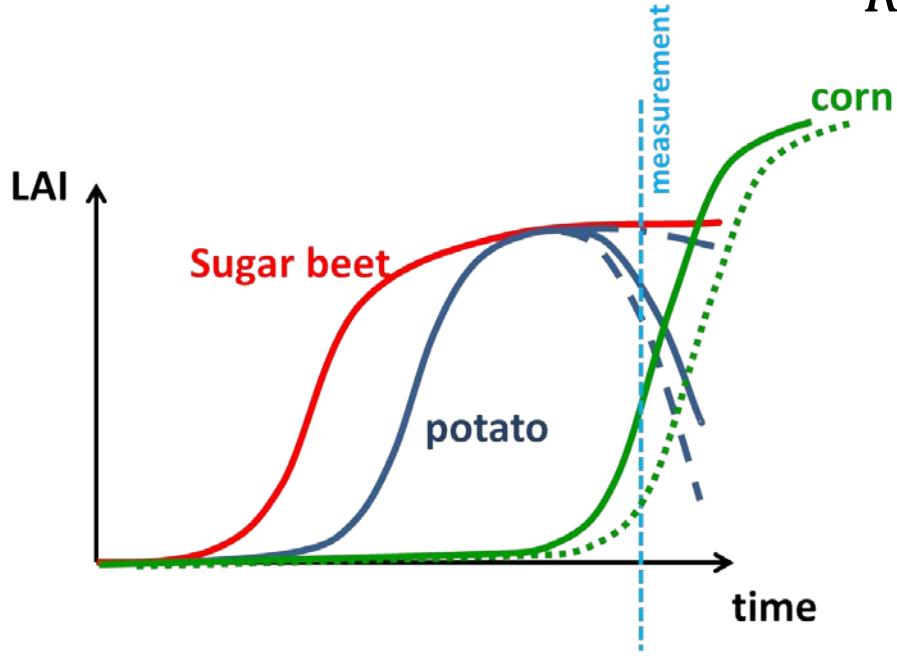
Examples of VIs and fluorescence maps



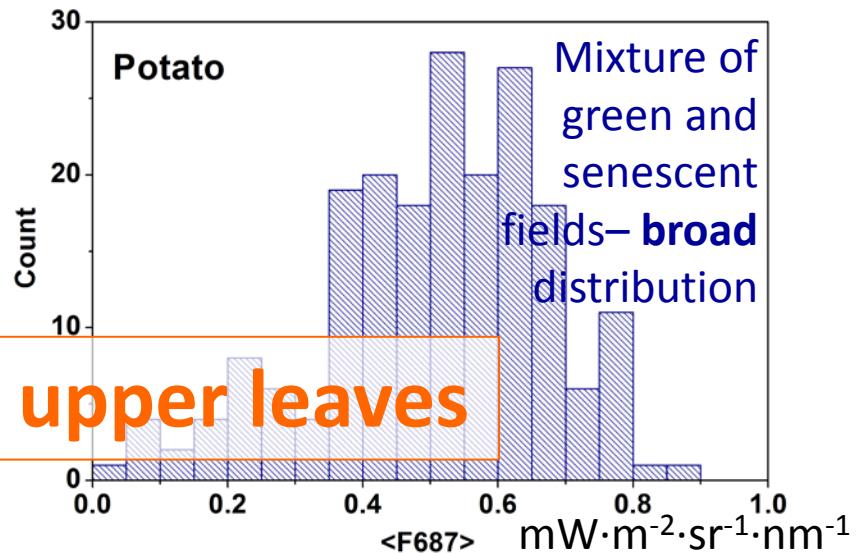
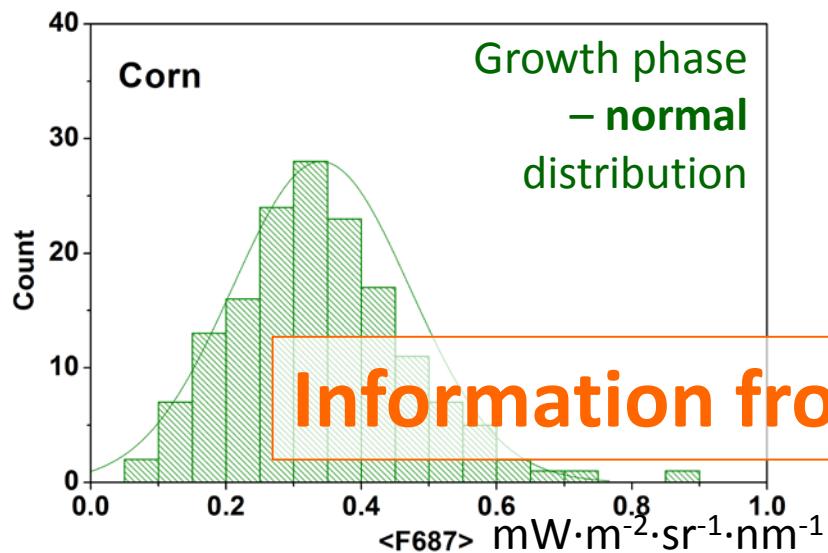
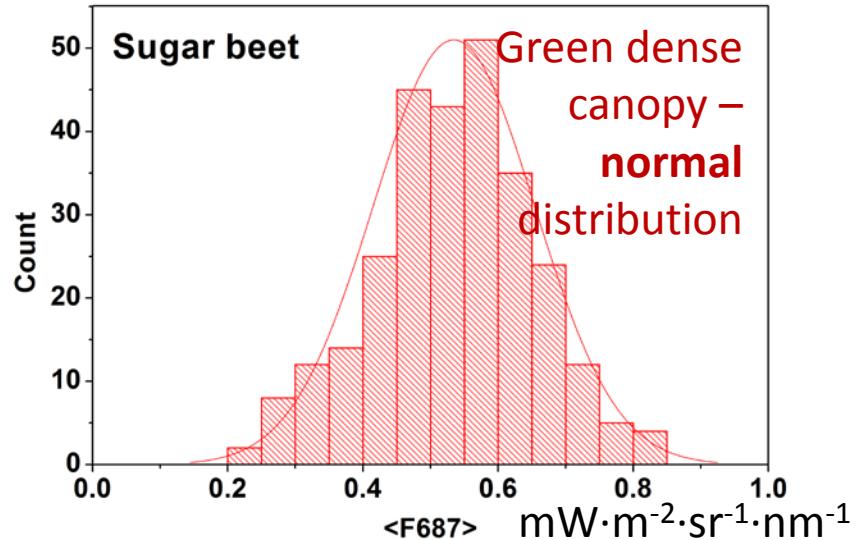
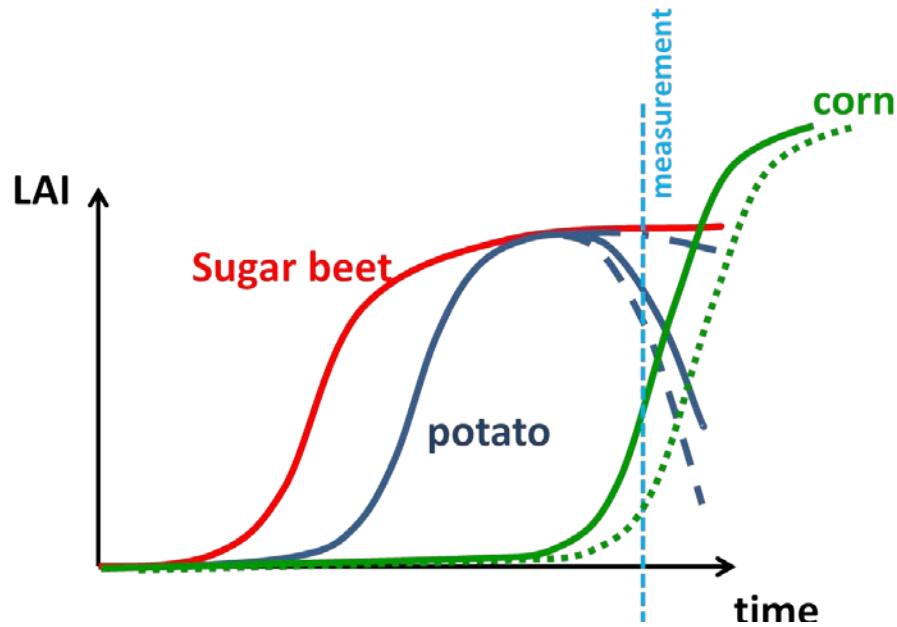
Distribution of Simple Ratio ($SR = \frac{R_{<800>}}{R_{<680>}}$)



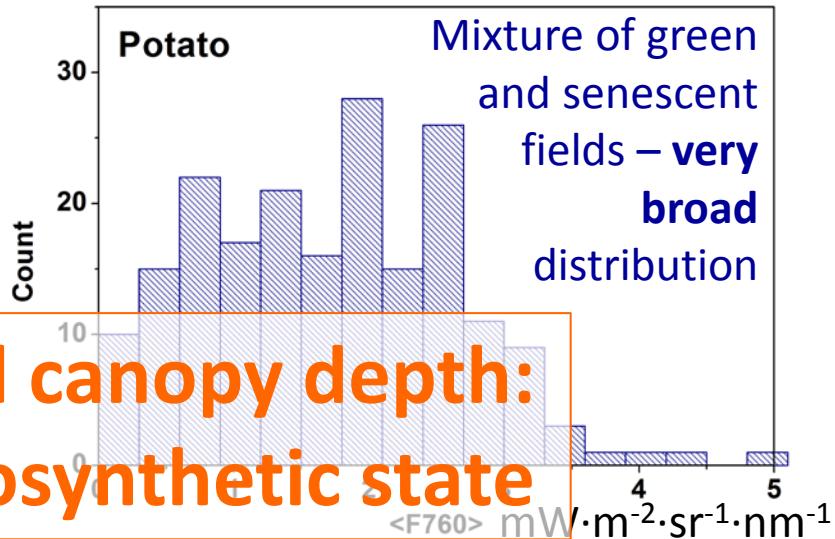
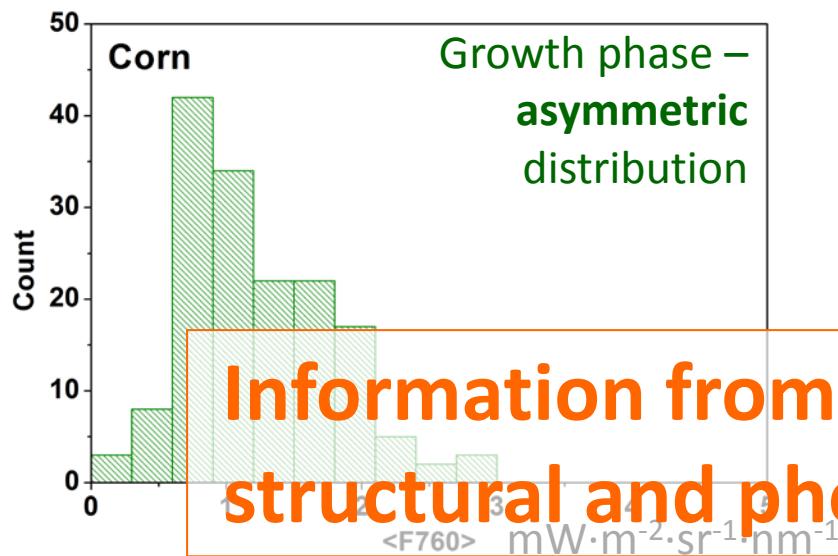
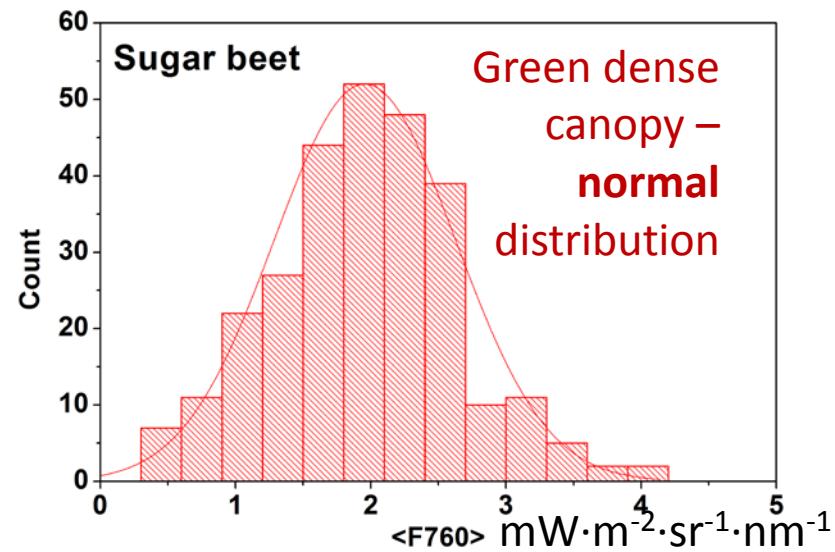
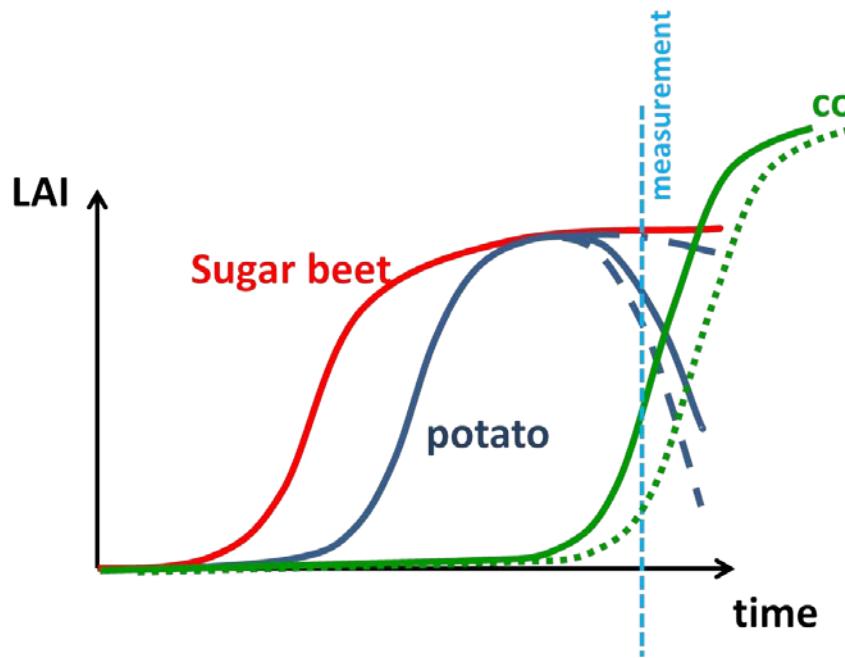
Distribution of PRI ($PRI = \frac{R_{<570>} - R_{<531>}}{R_{<570>} + R_{<531>}}$)



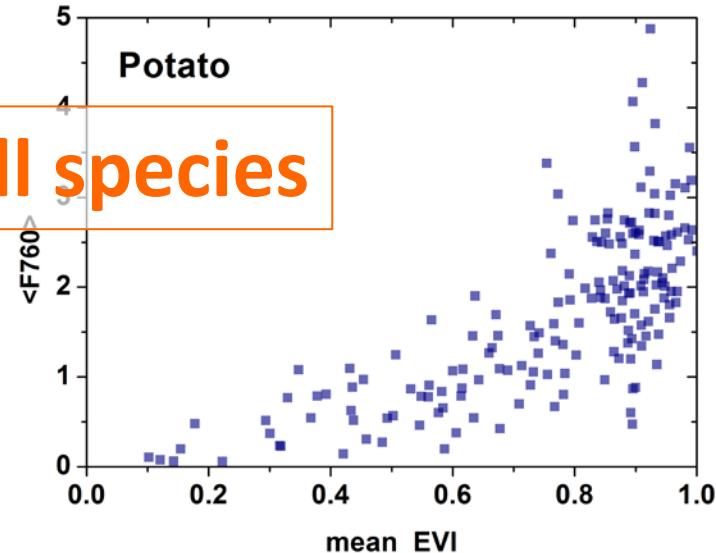
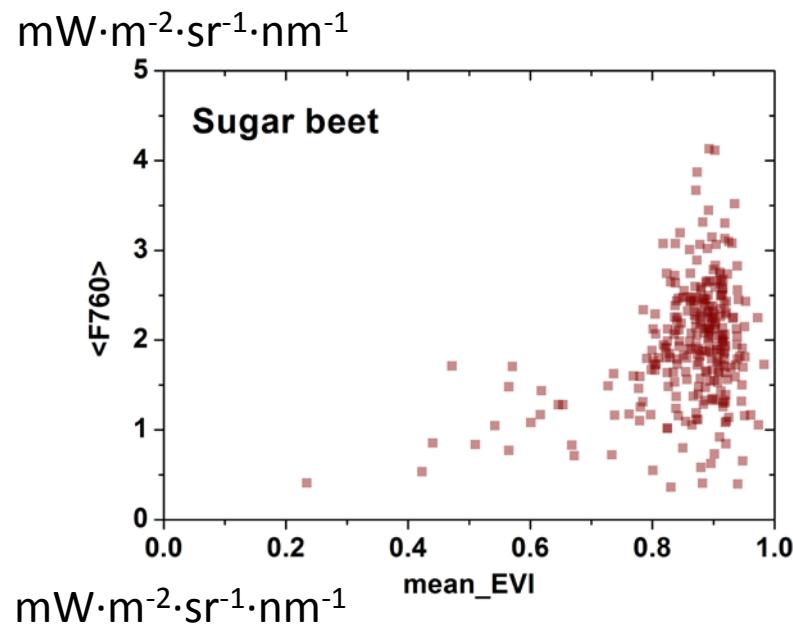
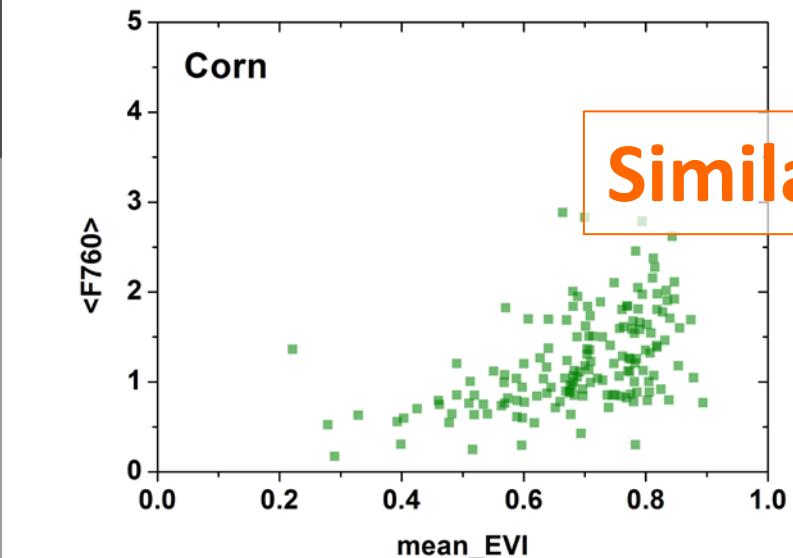
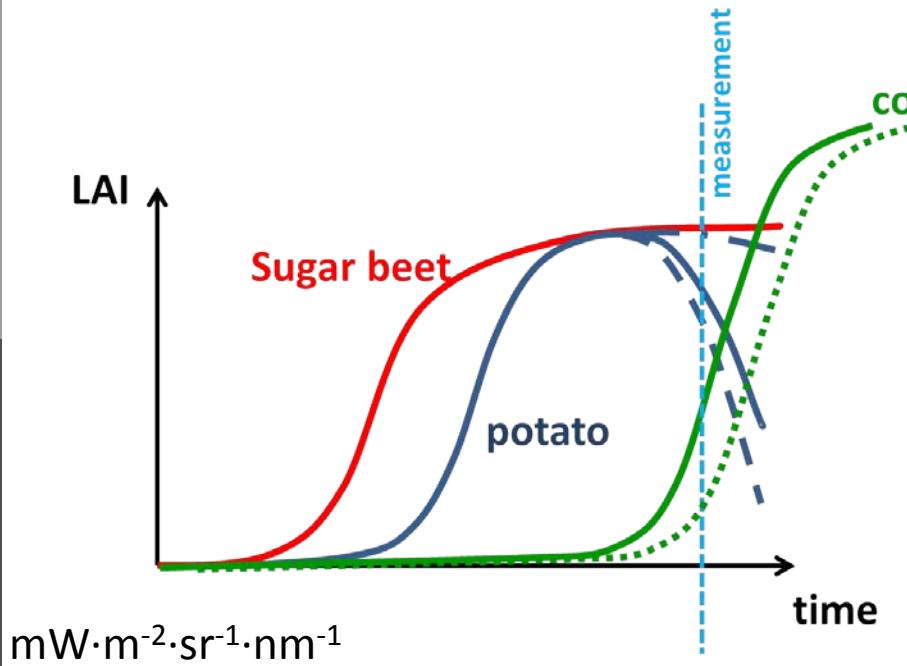
Distribution of red fluorescence F₆₈₇



Distribution of far-red fluorescence F_{760}



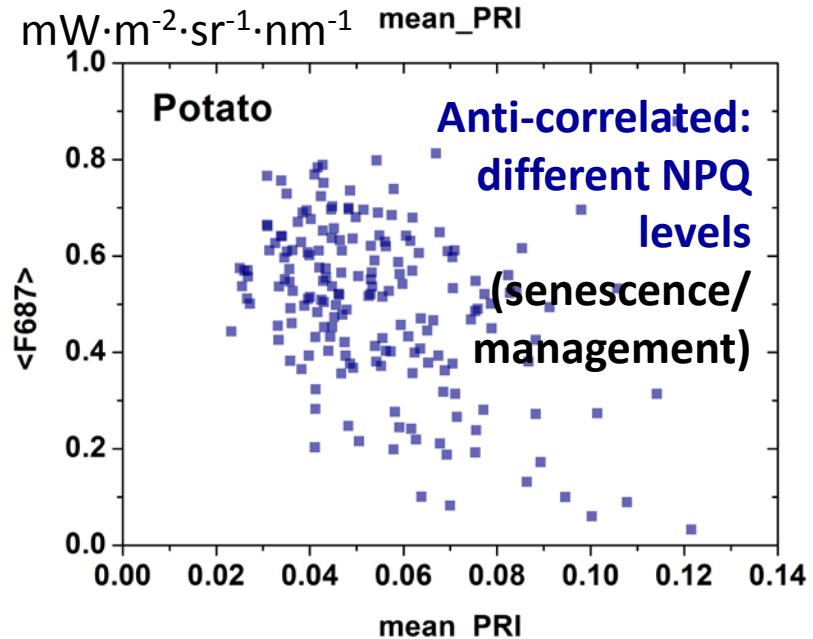
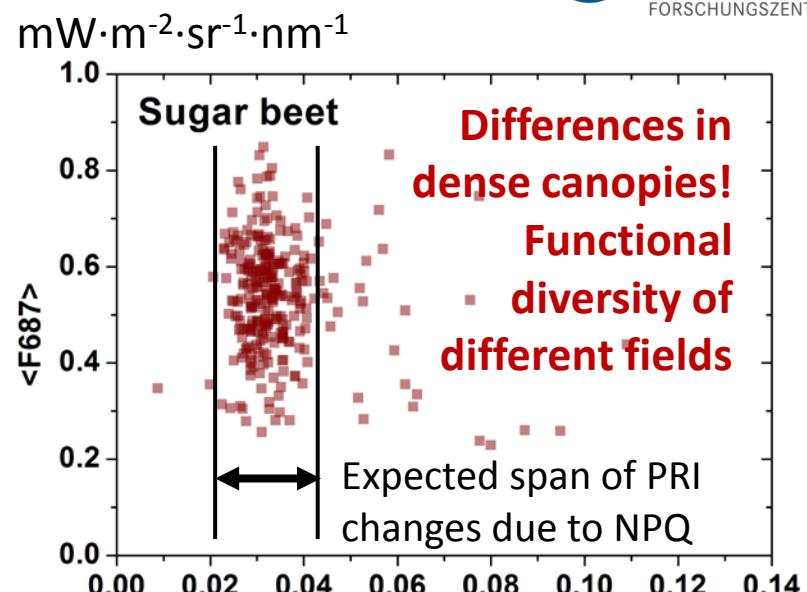
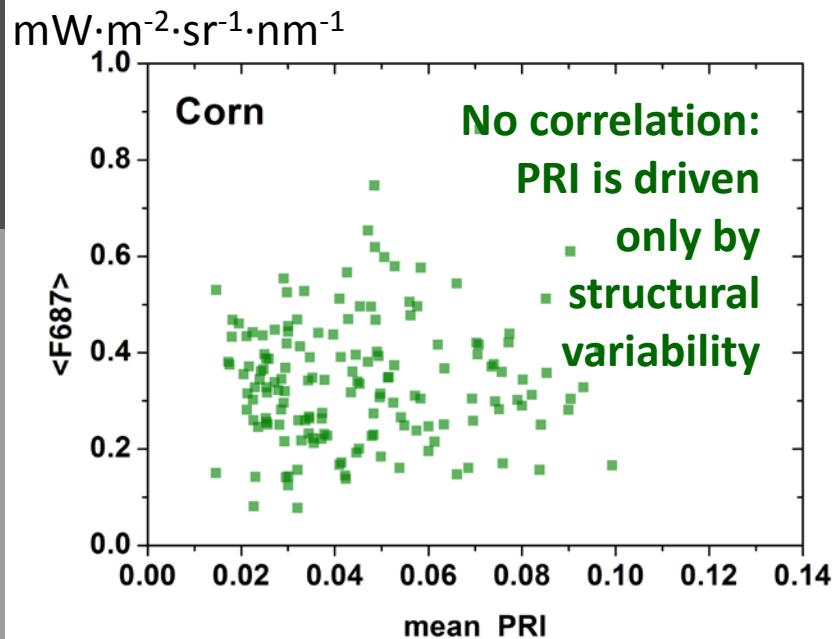
Correlation of F_{760} and EVI



Correlation of F_{687} and PRI

- F_{687} is a proxy for photochemical efficiency
- PRI is a proxy for NPQ

Hence they should be anti-correlated



Functional diversity of different fields

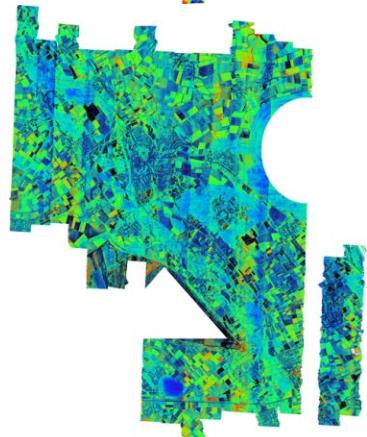
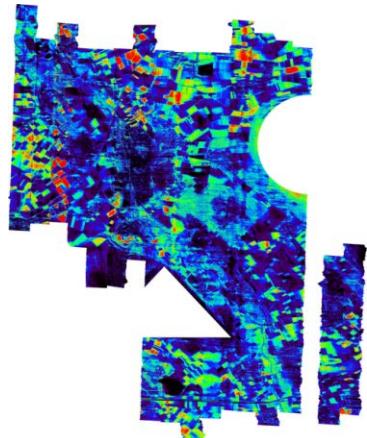


Sugar beet fields
3 days before overflight

Effect of soil water holding capacity on canopy:
Field 1 – normal
Field 2 – drought stressed



Summary



- The heterogeneity of fluorescence (F) and vegetation indices (VIs) between fields was evaluated
- The **variability** of F_{687} and F_{760} , PRI and SR for **green dense canopy is normally distributed**
- **Broader distributions are caused by structural effects** (growing canopies) **or canopy senescence**
- 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 F_{687} are anti-correlated** and show functional diversity of different fields

Acknowledgements

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- 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!