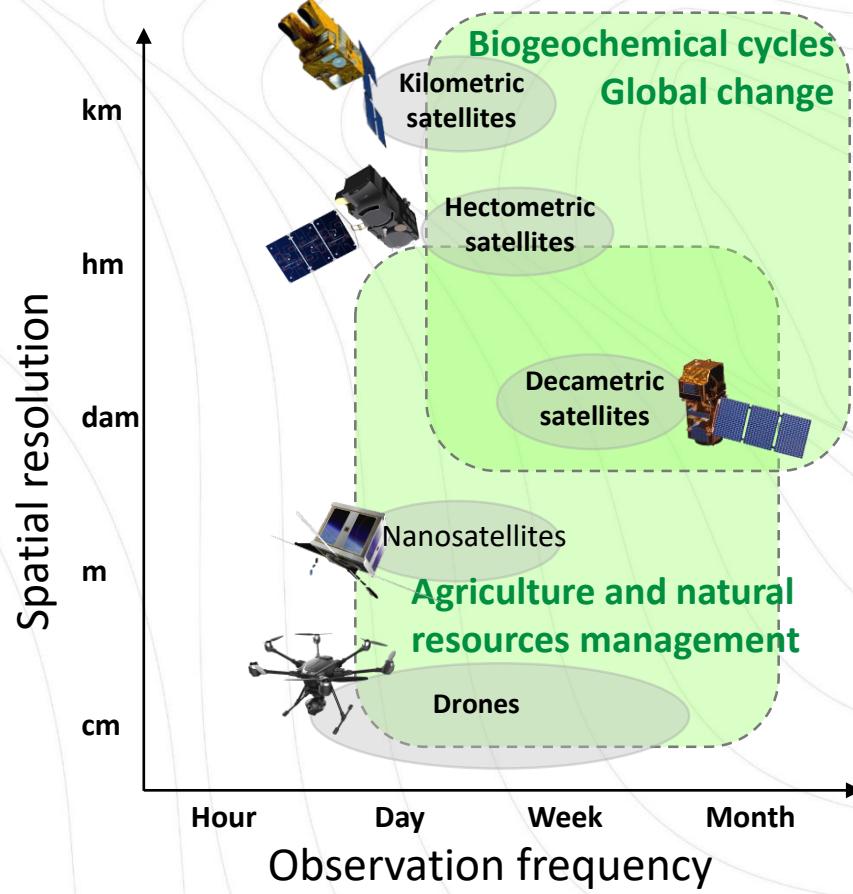


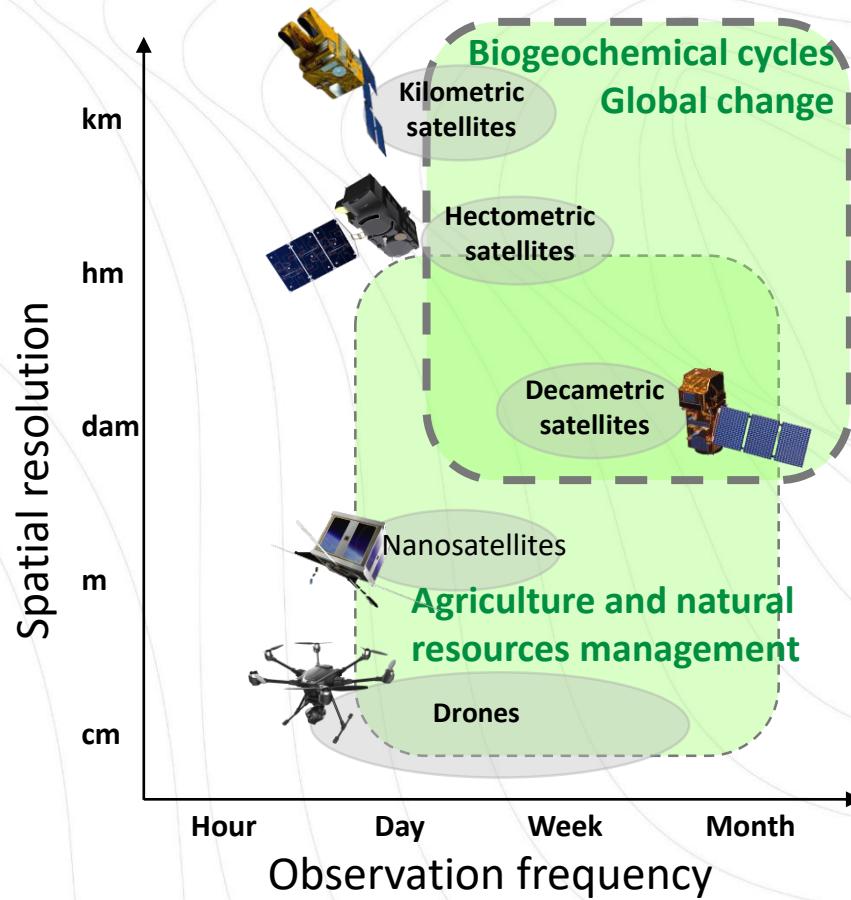
CGLS AND THEIA BIOPHYSICAL VEGETATION VARIABLES

Aleixandre Verger



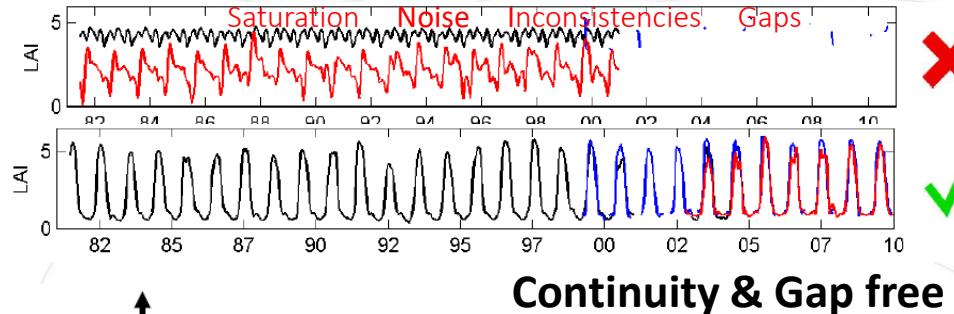
+++++





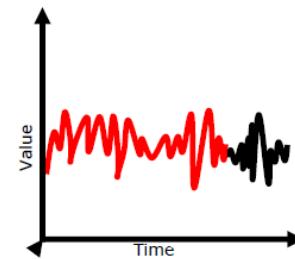
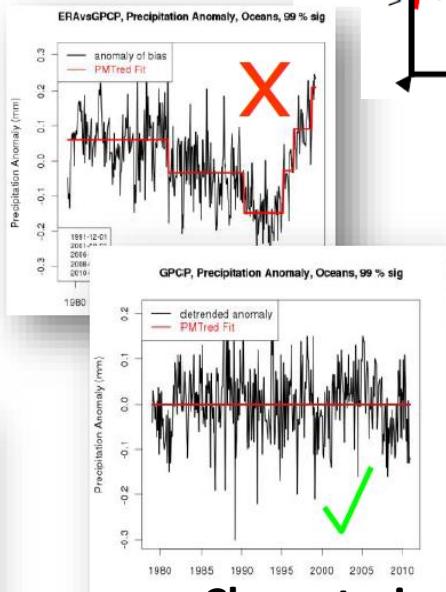
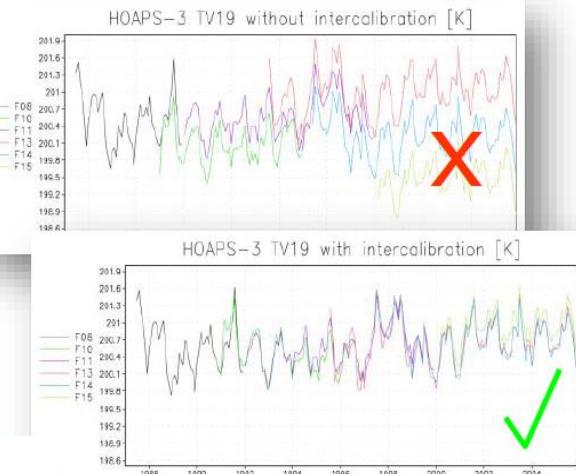
DATA REQUIREMENTS

Free / accessible / open



Consistency
Stability

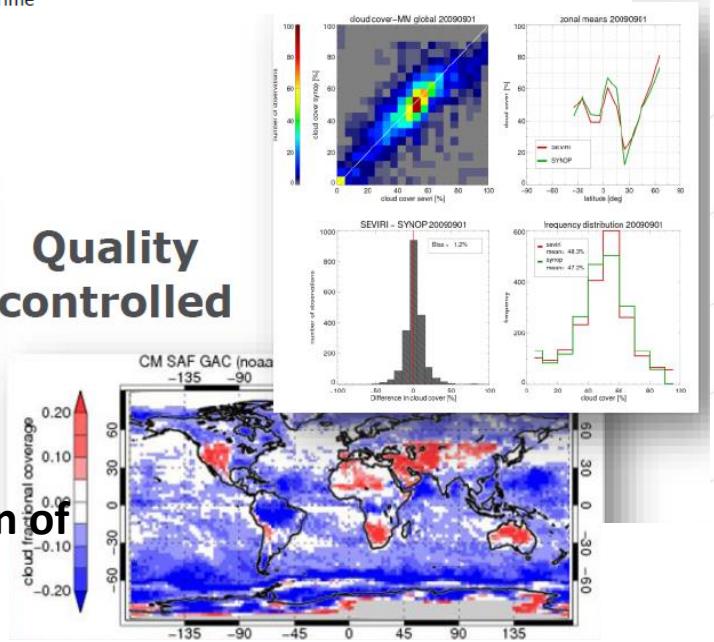
Calibrated



Sufficiently long
time series

Quality
controlled

Characterization of
uncertainties
Traceability



ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES

ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLE (ECV) FACTSHEET

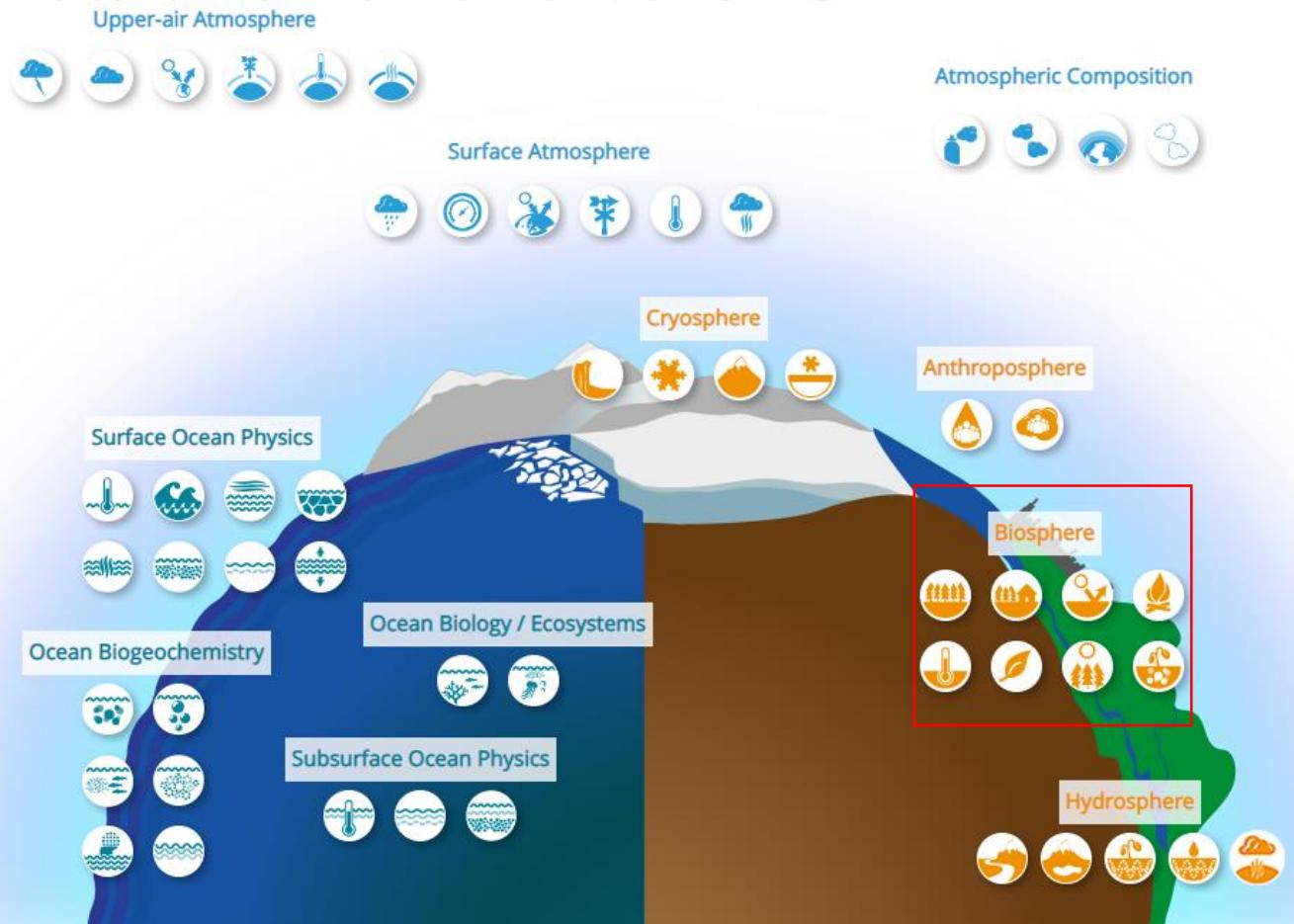
**GLOBAL CLIMATE
OBSERVING SYSTEM**
KEEPING WATCH OVER OUR CLIMATE



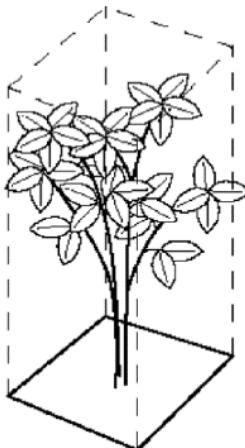
ECVs – variables that allow characterizing & following the Evolution of the Earth's Climate

Biosphere

- [Above-ground biomass](#)
- [Albedo](#)
- [Evaporation from land](#)
- [Fire](#)
- [Fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation \(FAPAR\)](#)
- [Land cover](#)
- [Land surface temperature](#)
- [Leaf area index](#)
- [Soil carbon](#)
- [Soil moisture](#)



LEAF AREA INDEX (LAI)



Defined as half the total developed area of green leaves per unit of ground horizontal surface area
[units: m² m⁻²]

Interface between atmosphere and vegetation.

	Only leaf	All vegetation elem.	
Green+non green	LAI	PAI	Upward looking Indirect methods DHP, LAI2000, TRAC...
Green	GLAI	GAI	downward looking Indirect methods Remote Sensing ...

Destructive measurements

+ leaf clumping

PAR, APAR, FAPAR, LUE



Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR):

Radiation between 400 and 700 nm that photosynthetic organisms are able to use in the process of photosynthesis.

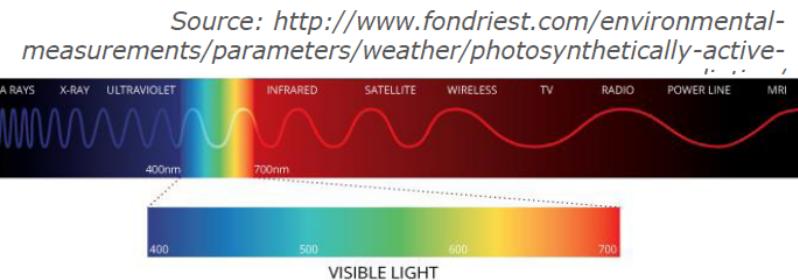
Coincides with visible light [Units: $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$]

Absorbed PAR (APAR):

Quantity of PAR absorbed by the plants

Often considered equal to

intercepted PAR



Fraction of APAR (fAPAR):

Normalized variable between 0 and 1

$$\text{fAPAR} = \text{APAR}/\text{PAR}$$

Light use efficiency (Monteith approach)

$$\text{Canopy productivity} = \text{Radiation interception} * \text{Radiation use efficiency}$$

$$\text{GPP} = \text{PAR} \times \text{fAPAR} \times \text{LUE}$$





ATMOSPHERE MONITORING



MARINE ENVIRONMENT MONITORING



LAND MONITORING



CLIMATE CHANGE



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



SECURITY

+++ + + + + + + + +

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IN-SITU



LOCAL

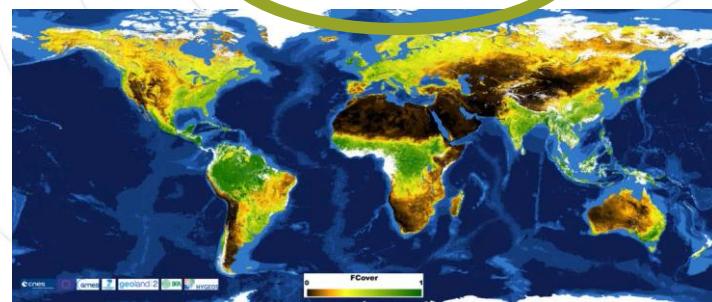


PAN-EUROPEAN



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

GLOBAL



<http://land.copernicus.eu/global>

Copernicus Global Land Service

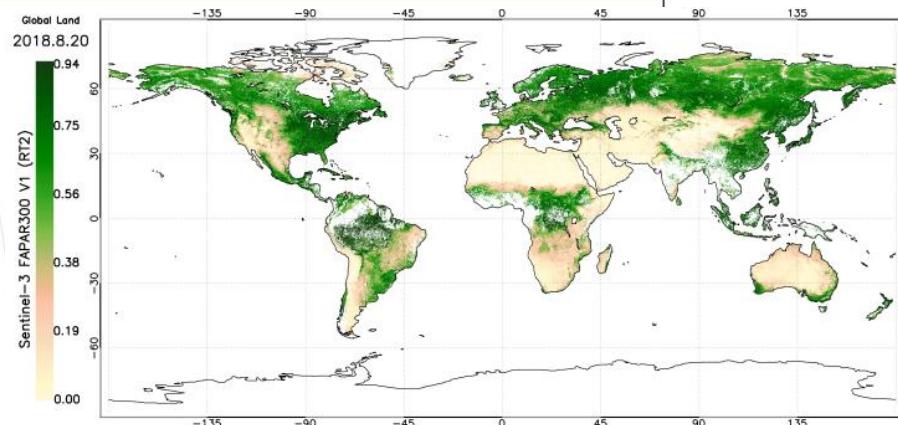
Providing bio-geophysical products of global land surface

Home Products News **Product Access** Viewing Library



- Vegetation**
- Energy**
- Water**
- Cryosphere**
- Hot Spots**

- Vegetation Properties**
- ▶ Help
 - ▼ Collection
 - LAI 300m V1 (205 products) [XML](#)
 - LAI 1km V2 (746 products) [XML](#)
 - LAI 1km Global V1 (744 products) [XML](#)
 - FCOVER 300m V1 (205 products) [XML](#)
 - FCOVER 1km V2 (745 products) [XML](#)
 - FCOVER 1km Global V1 (744 products) [XML](#)
 - FAPAR 300m V1 (205 products)** [XML](#)
 - FAPAR 1km V2 (745 products) [XML](#)
 - FAPAR 1km Global V1 (744 products) [XML](#)

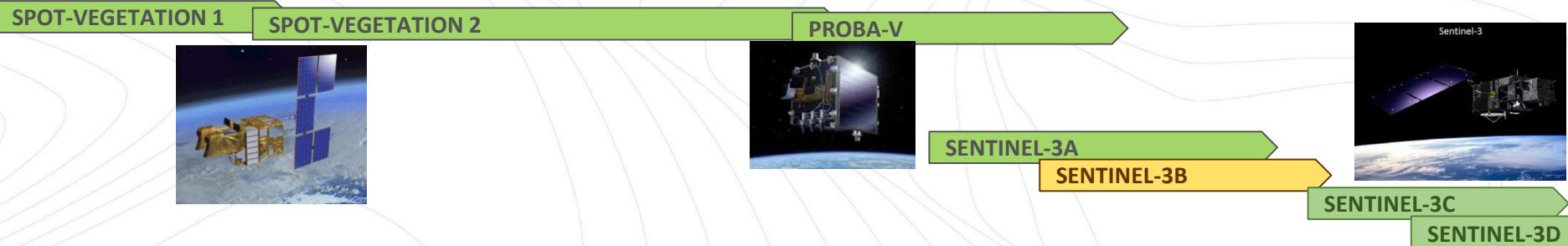


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Copernicus = operational program, not a project

98 | 99 | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28



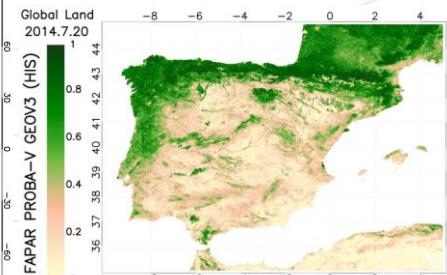
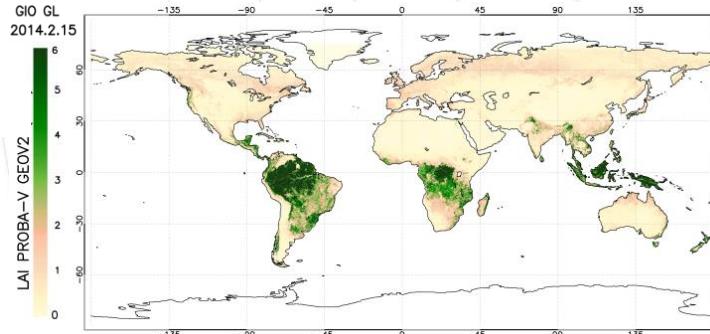
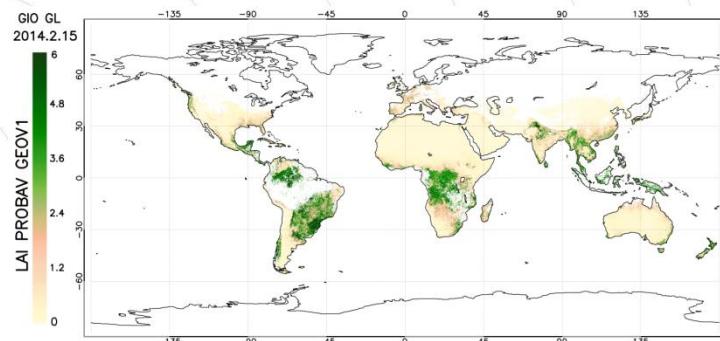
- **Need for global ECVs LAI, fAPAR (& fCOVER)**
 - long, consistent, stable and continuous time series for documenting anomalies and trends in global change
 - **near real time estimates**
 - Operational users
 - Decision makers
- **Continuous quality control**

+++ + + + + + + + +

CGLS LAI, FAPAR & FCover GEOVx PRODUCTS



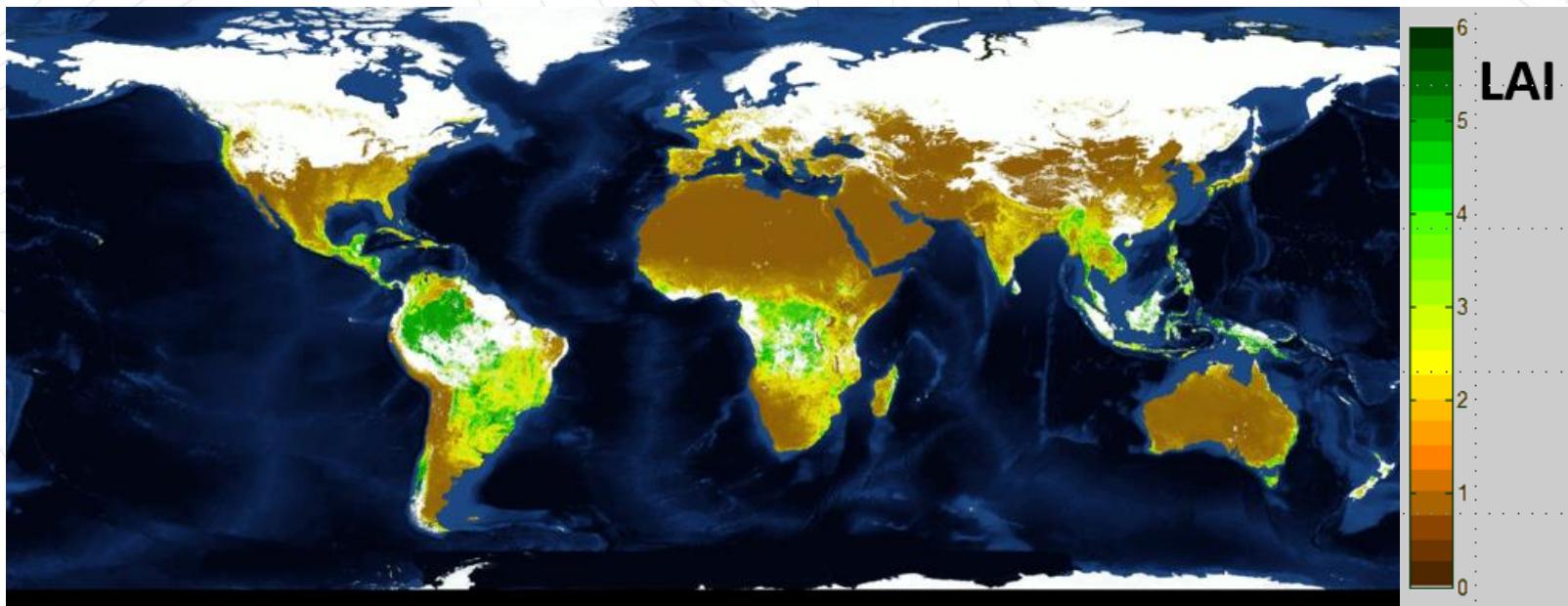
Version	Sensor	Spatial resolution	Input	Temporal smoothing	Gap filling	NRT	Main improvement
1km V1	SPOT/VGT PROBA-V	1km	30-day VIS/NIR/SWIR TOC	Reflectance level	✗	✗	Accuracy 12-day lag
1km V2	SPOT/VGT PROBA-V	1km	Daily VIS/NIR/SWIR TOC	Product level	✓	✓	NRT, temporal consistency & product completeness
300m V1	PROBA-V, OLCI/S3	1/3km	Daily VIS/NIR TOC	Product level	✗	✓	NRT, Spatial resolution





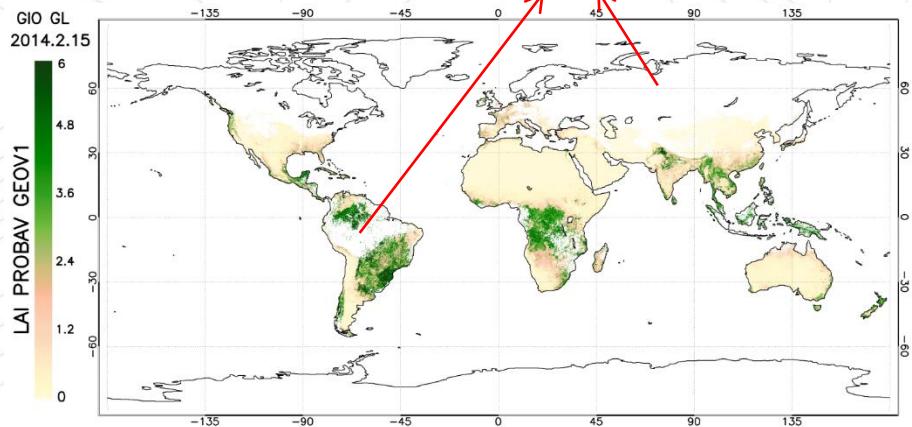
1 KM V1: LONG TERM MONITORING & IMPROVED ACCURACY

✓ 20 years via SPOT/VGT & PROBA-V

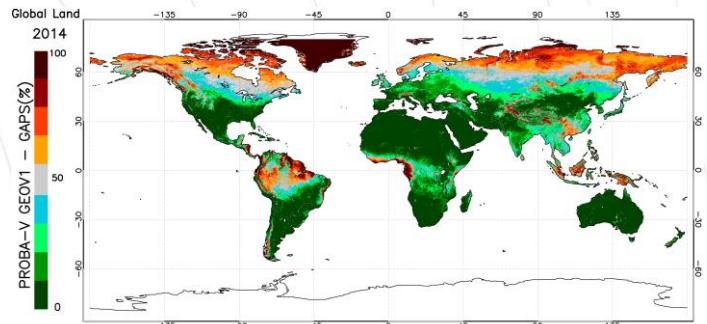




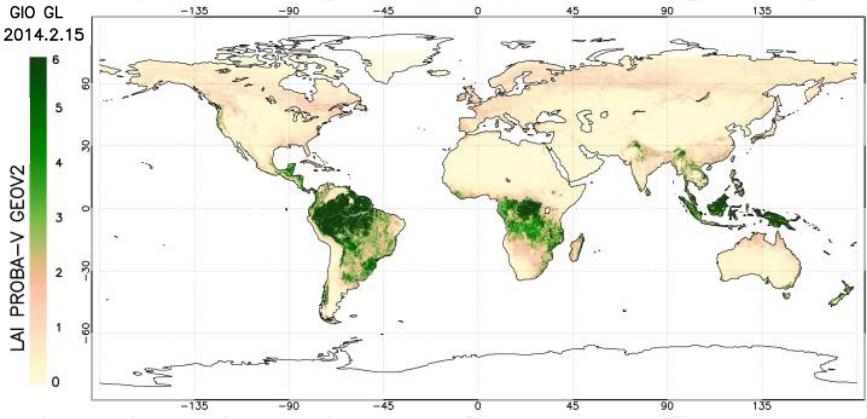
✗ 1km V1 - Missing data in the tropics and at high latitudes in winter time



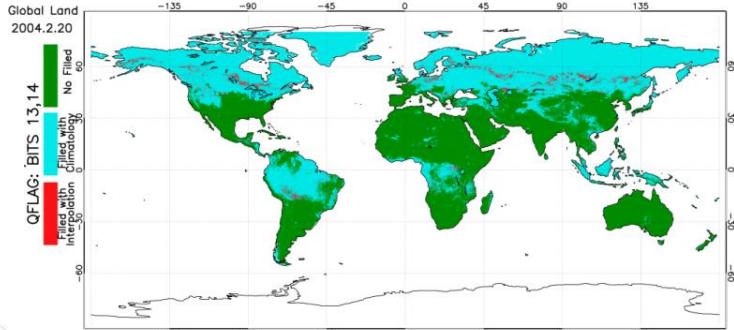
Spatial distribution of missing values



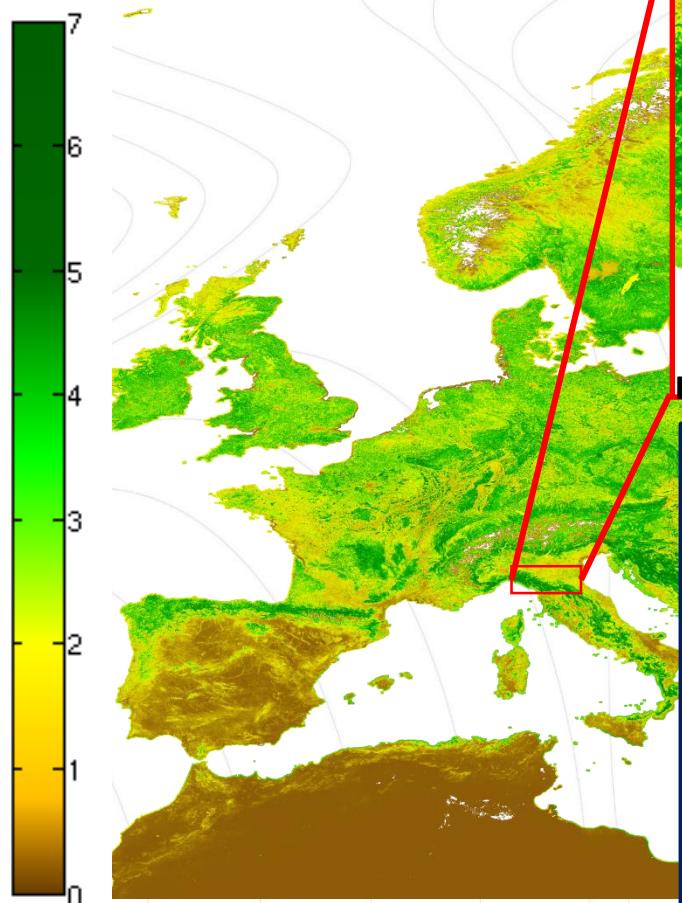
✓ 1km V2 - Products with no gaps



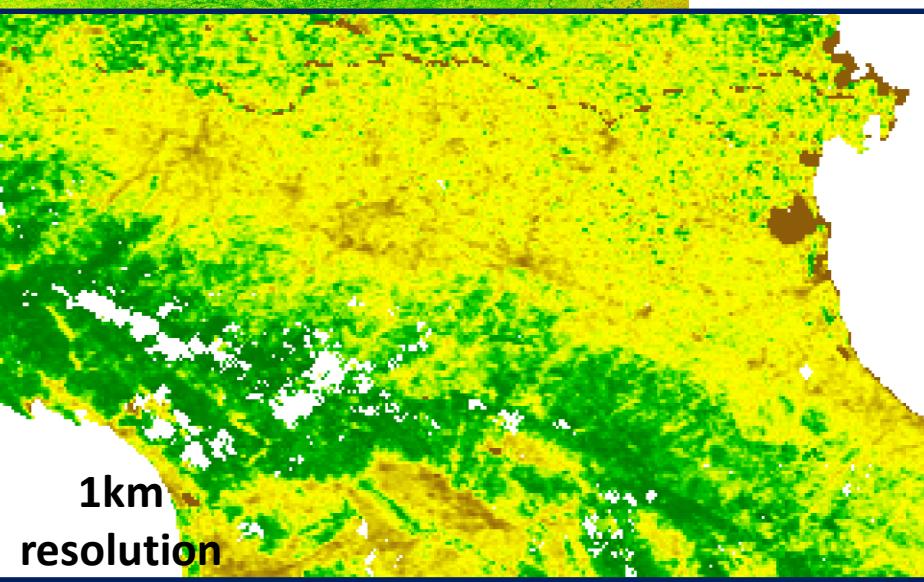
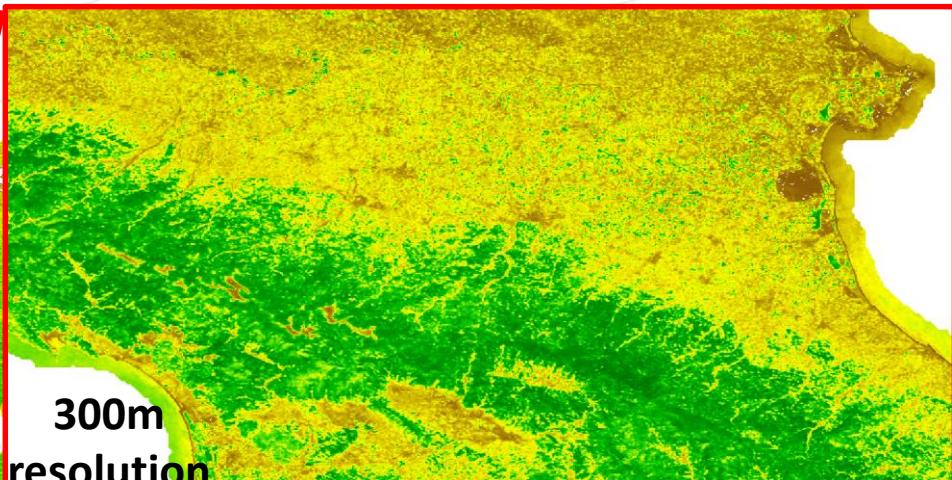
Filled with climatology



300M V1: IMPROVED SPATIAL RESOLUTION



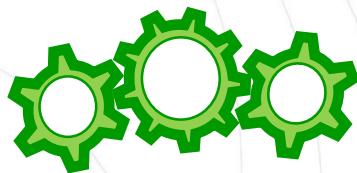
LAI August 2014



GEOVx LAI/FAPAR/FCOVER products are derived from neural networks trained with VGT reflectance data and the fusion of existing MODIS & CYCLOPES products

1km V1

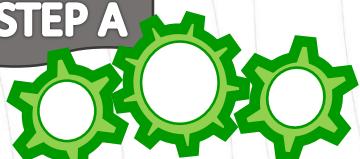
10-day TOC-r
reflectances



Neural Networks

1km V2 &
300m V1

Daily TOC
reflectances
and angles



Neural Networks

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+++ + + + + + + + +

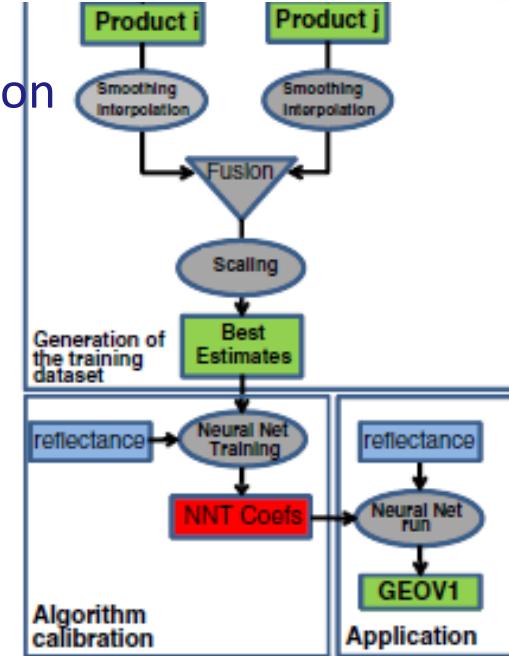
Daily Product

STEP A
Compositing,
Smoothing
(& Gap Filling)

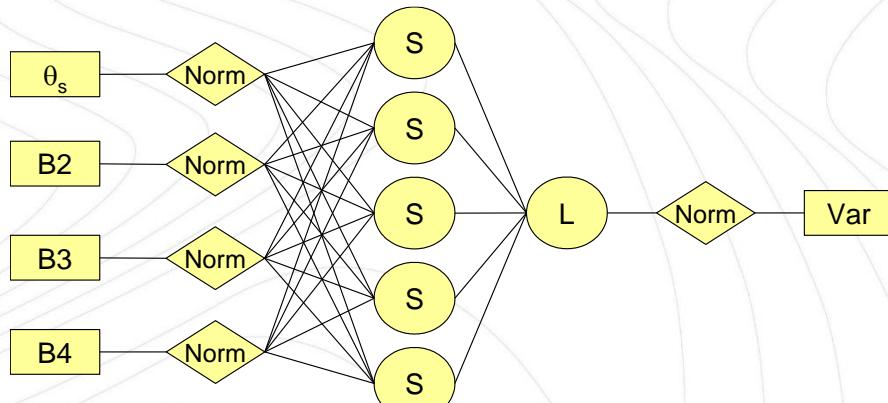


Dekadal Product

Dekadal Product

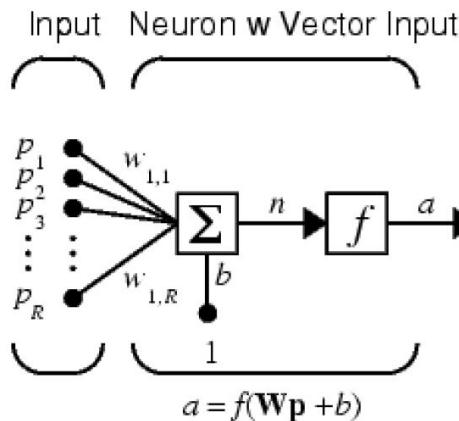


NEURAL NETWORKS



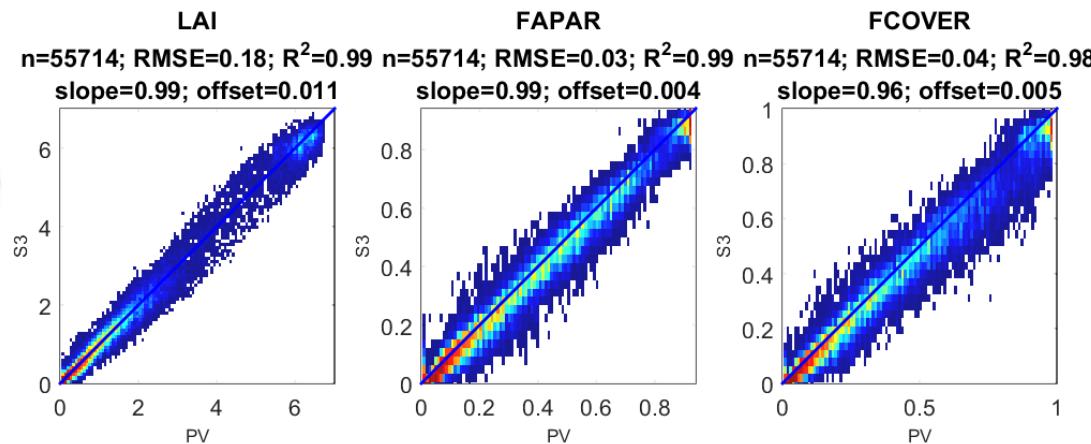
Artificial Neural Networks (ANN)

Ensemble of elementary functions (neurons)
characterized by **weights, bias, transfer function**



Where

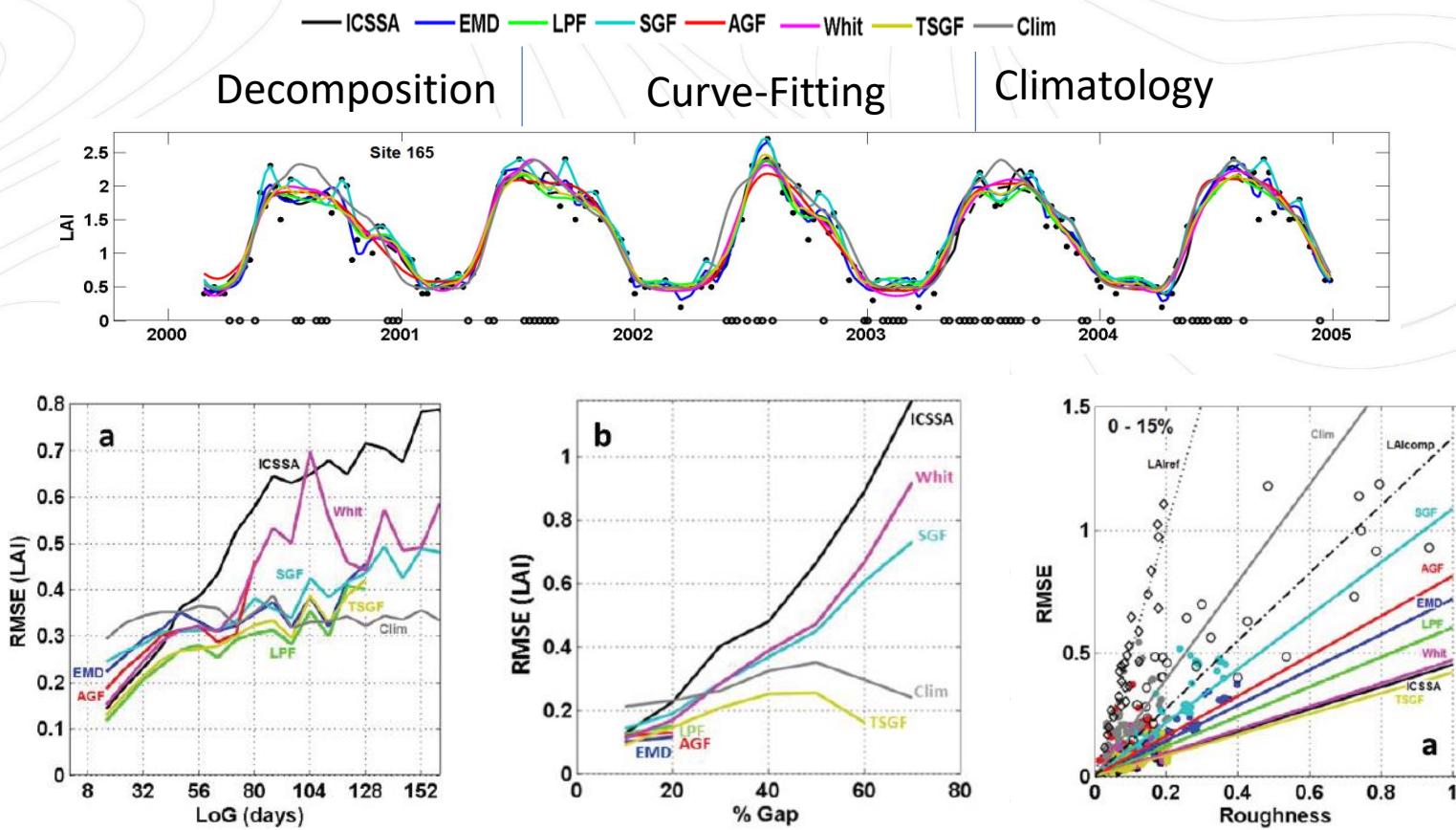
R = number of elements in input vector



TEMPORAL SMOOTHING

Adaptive polynomial fitting

Compositing window length (15-60 days) depends on available daily estimates (5 at each half-window)



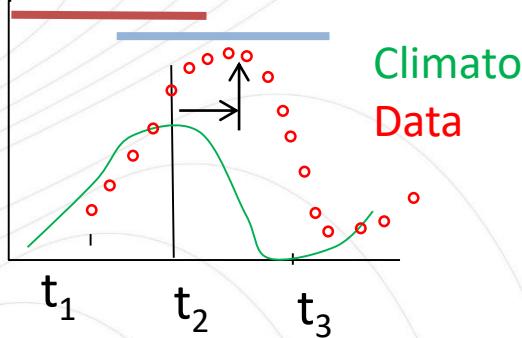
Kandasamy et al. 2013, Biogeosciences

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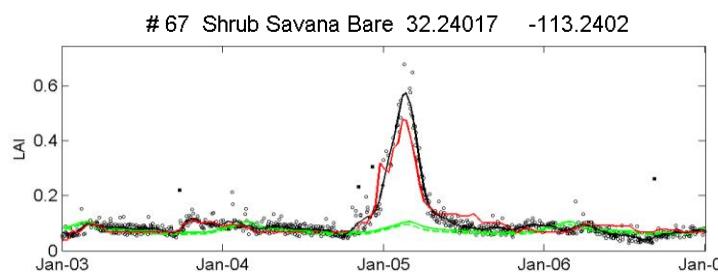
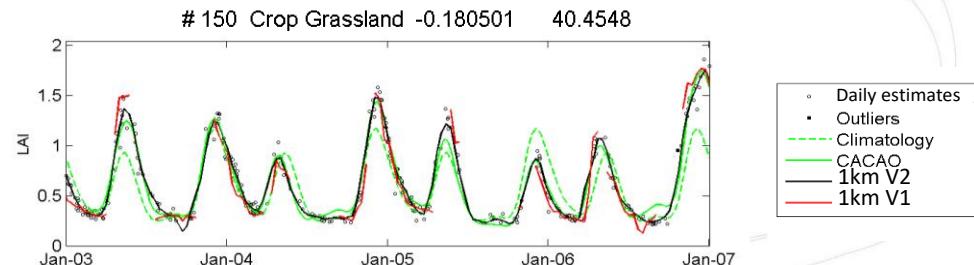


- **1km V2:** use of the interannual climatology for filling gaps
(linear interpolation if climatology not available)



CACAO: Consistent Adjustment of the Climatology to Actual Observations

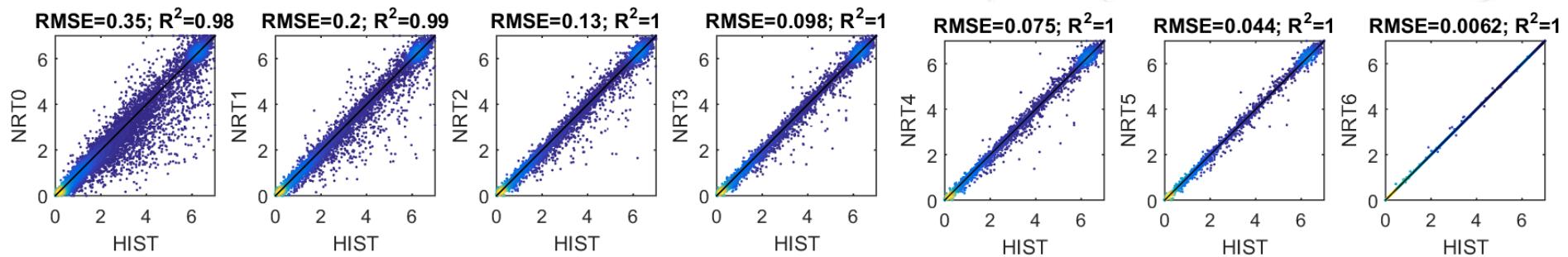
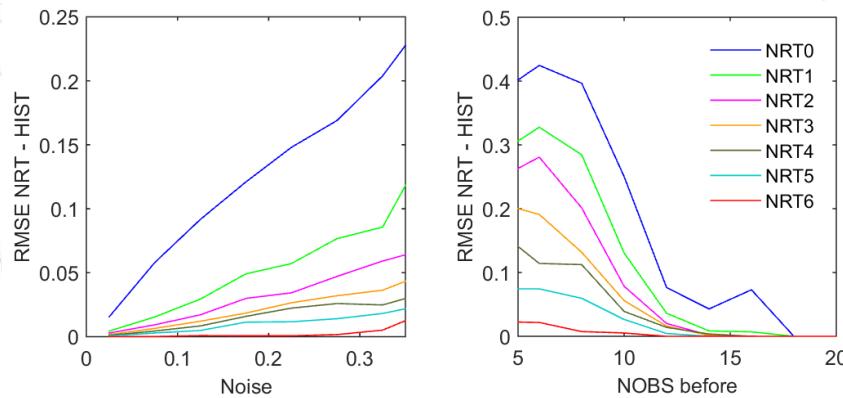
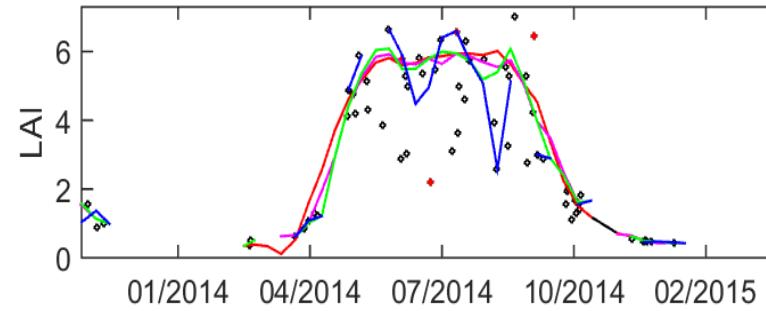
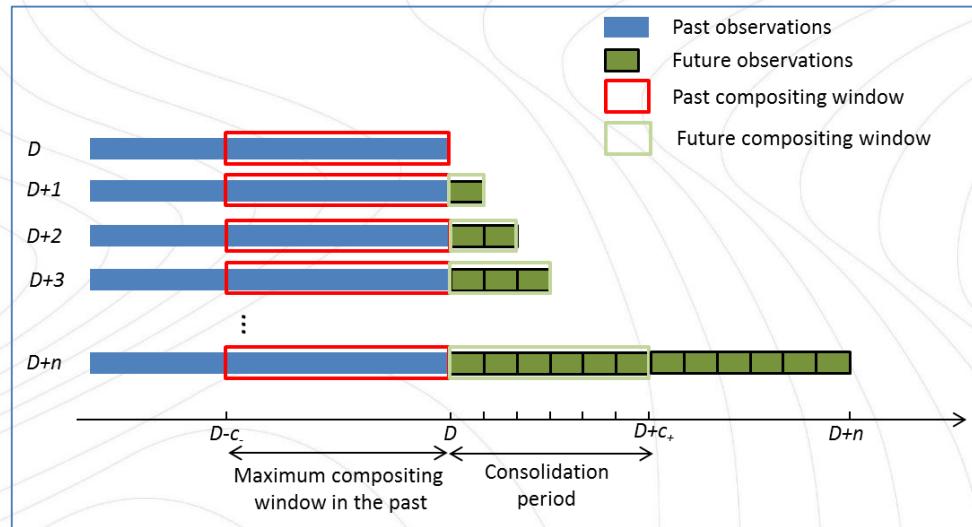
Verger et al. 2013, IEEE TGRS



CACAO cannot predict atypical seasonality from the climatology

Product values not affected when enough valid data

NEAR REAL TIME PROCESSING



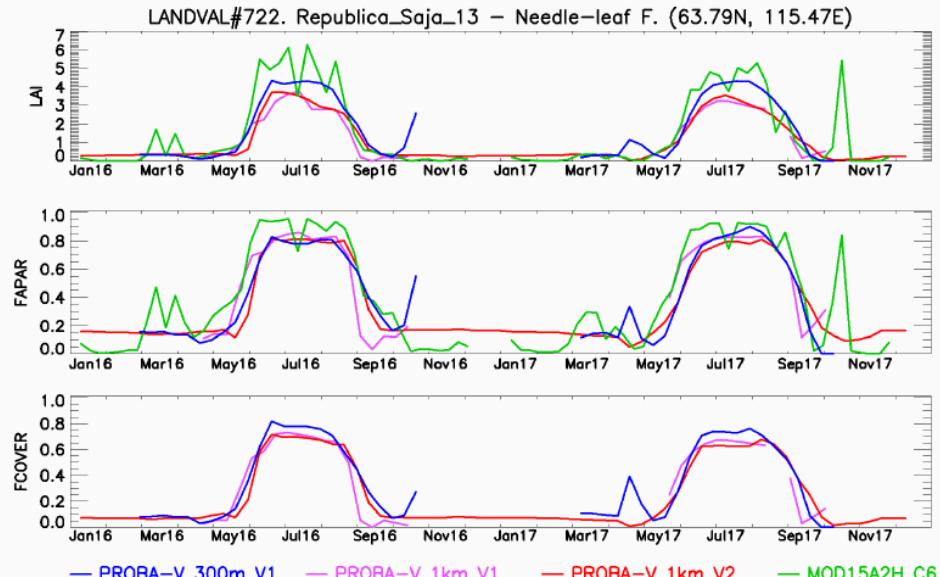
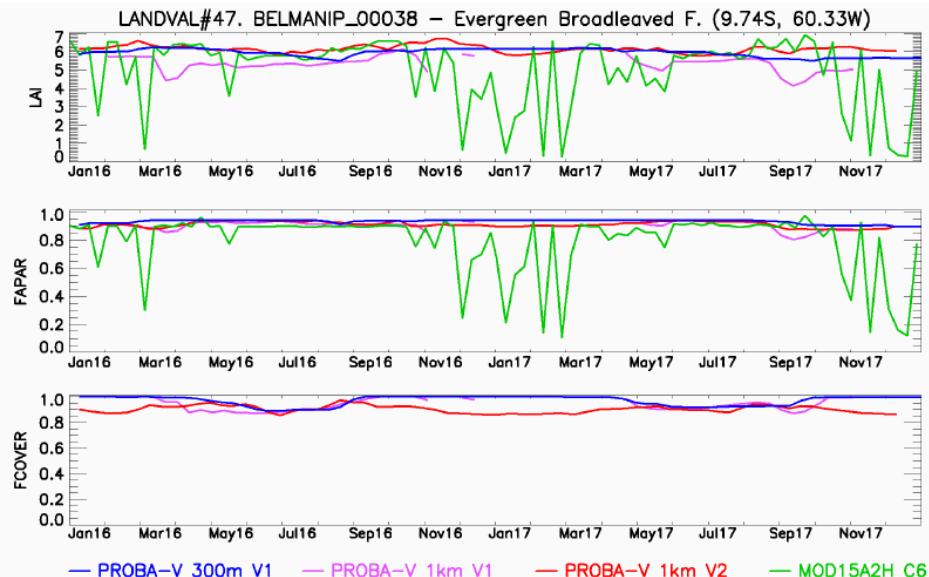
TEMPORAL CONTINUITY AND CONSISTENCY

➤ **1km V2 & 300m V1:**

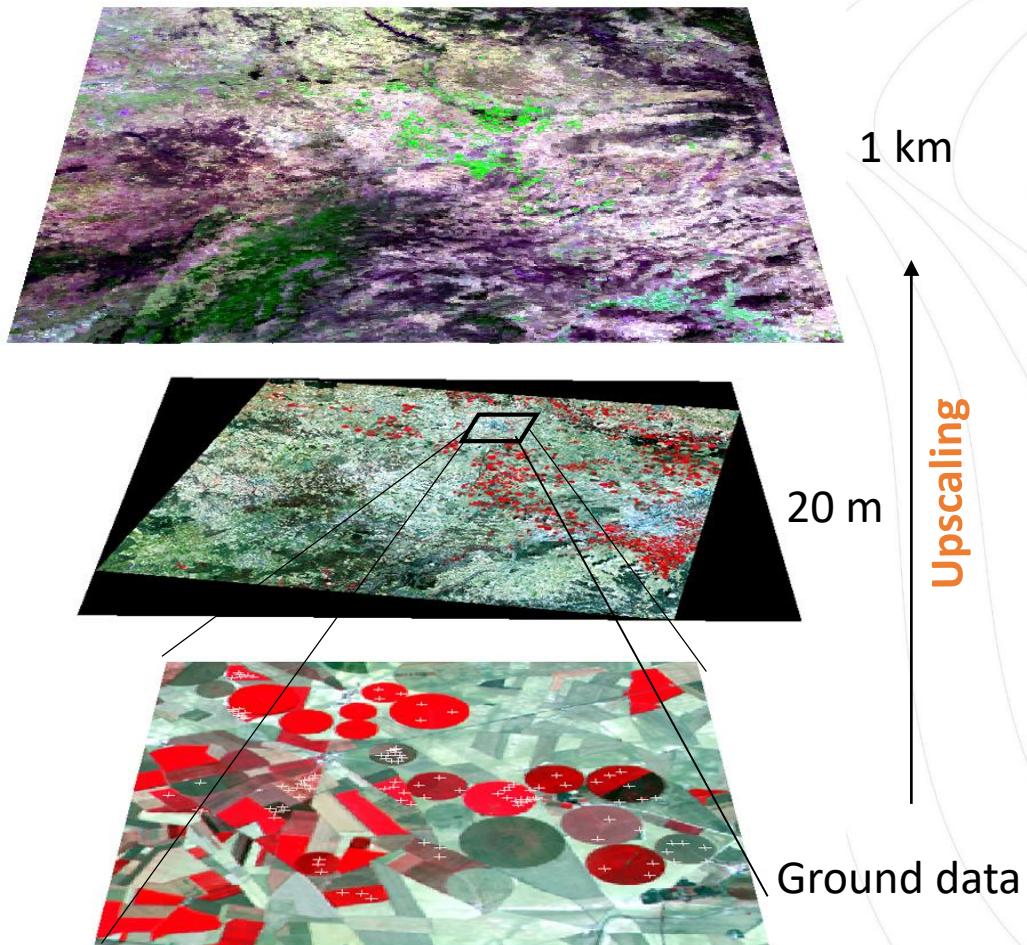
- Good temporal consistency, smooth profiles, removing some artifacts present in V1, with better inter-annual precision (same sensor)

➤ **1km V2:**

- Temporal continuity (no missing data)



VALIDATION: BOTTOM UP APPROACH



Committee on Earth Observation Satellites
Working Group on Calibration and Validation

Land Product Validation Sub-Group

Global Leaf Area Index Product Validation Good Practices

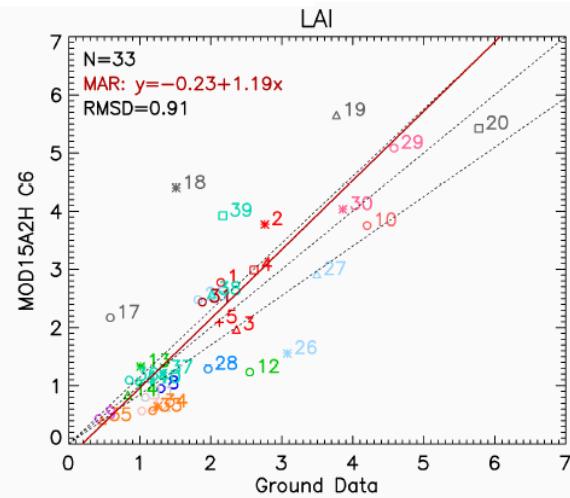
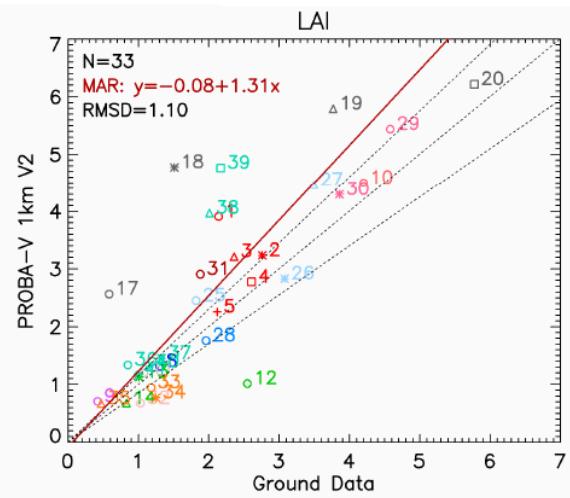
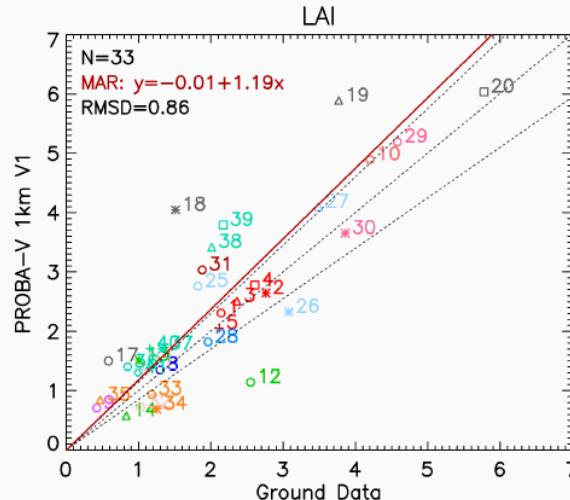
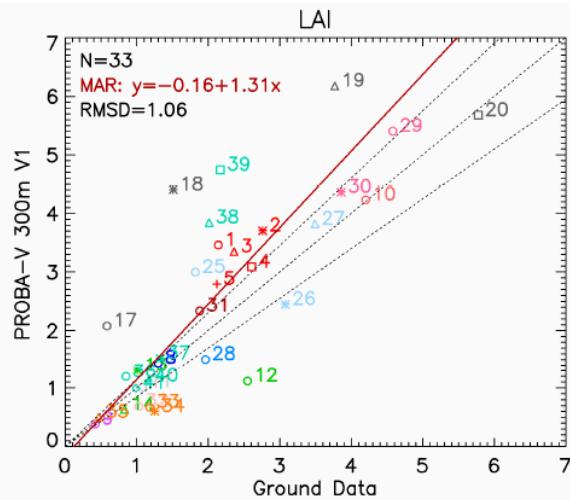


Version 2.0
January, 2014

Editors: Richard Fernandes, Stephen Plummer, Joanne Nightingale

Contributors: Fred Baret, Fernando Camacho, Hongliang Fang, Sébastien Garrigues, Nadine Gobron, Matt Lang, Roselyn Lacaze, Sylvain LeBlanc, Michele Meroni, Beatriz Martinez, Titi Nilson, Bernard Pinty, Jan Pisek, Oliver Sonnentag, Alexandre Verger, Jon Welles, Marie Weiss, Jean-Luc Widlowski, Gabriela Schaepman-Strub, Miguel Roman, Jaime Nickeson

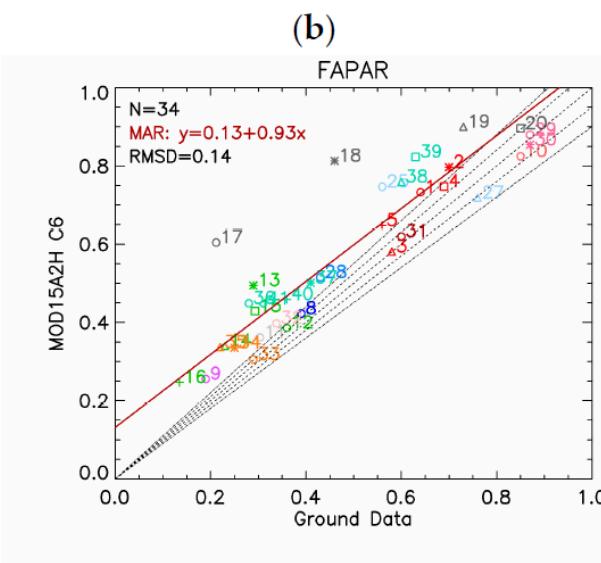
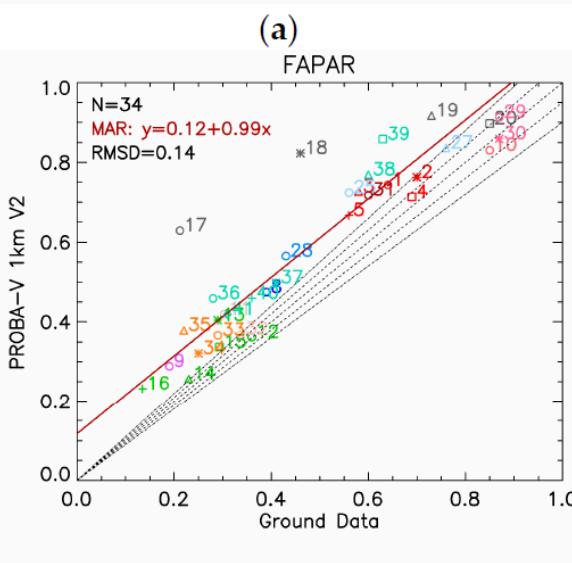
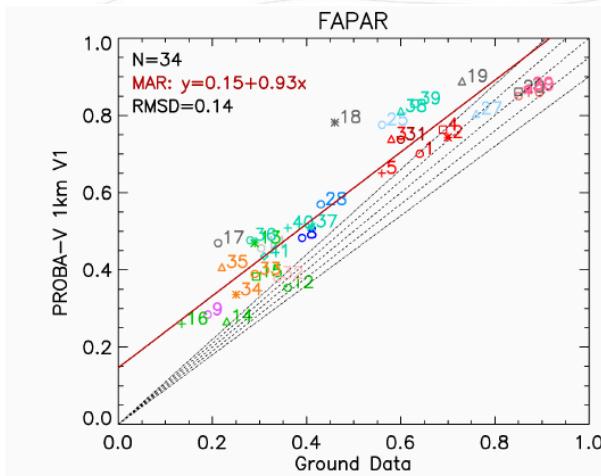
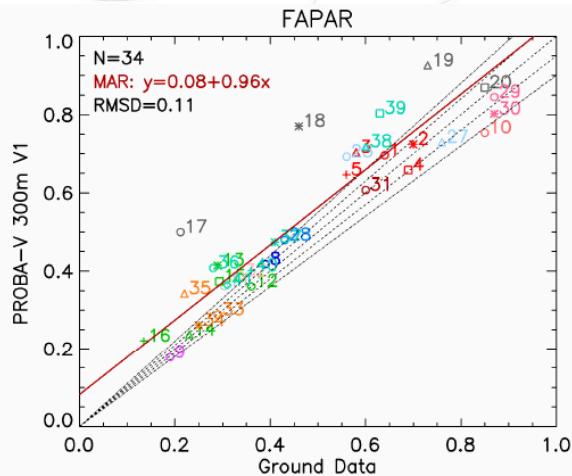
ACCURACY ASSESSMENT: COMPARISON + + + + + WITH GROUND MEASUREMENTS



- Pshenichne
- Merguellil
- 25Maya_1
- 25Maya_2
- Rosasco
- LaReina_1
- Barrax
- Albufera
- Ottawa
- Capitanata
- San_Fernando
- Callelongo
- Maraqua
- Liria
- Moncada
- Ahspect

Fuster et al. 2020, Remote Sensing

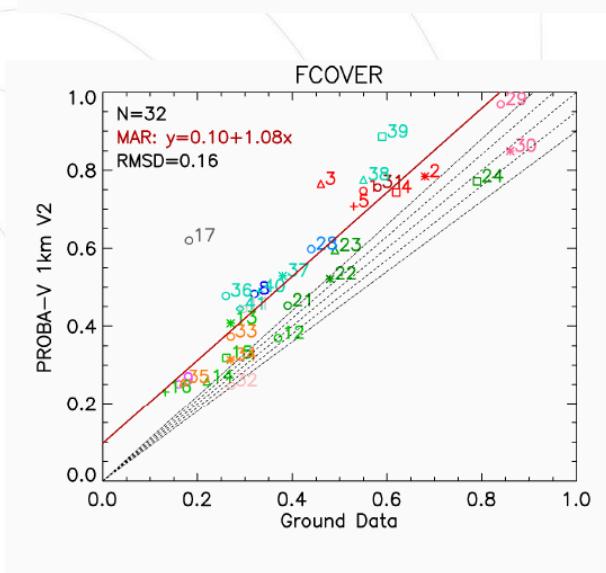
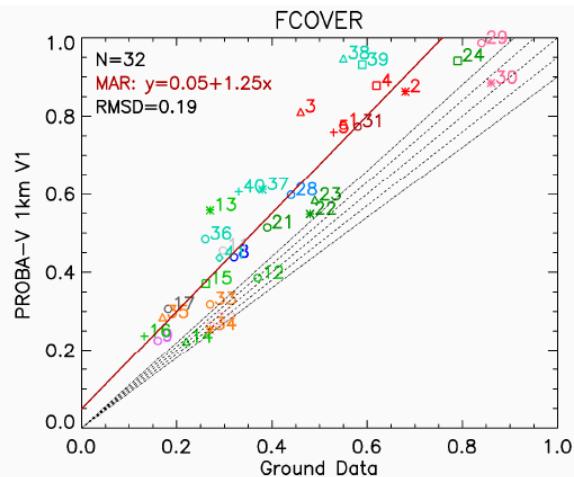
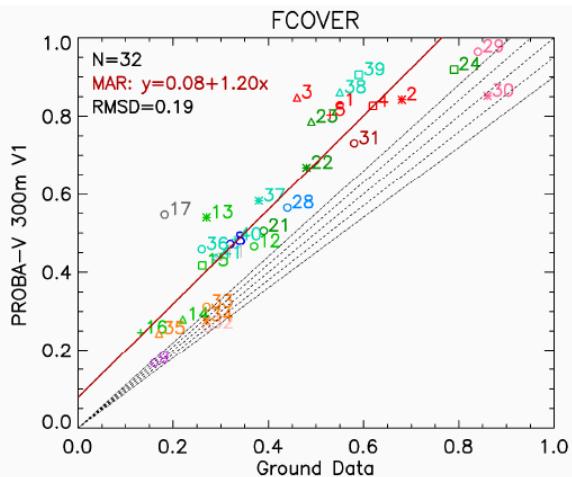
ACCURACY ASSESSMENT: COMPARISON + + + + + WITH GROUND MEASUREMENTS



- Pshenichne
- Merguellil
- 25Mayo_1
- 25Mayo_2
- Rasasca
- LaReina_1
- Barrax
- Albufera
- Ottawa
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- Callelongo
- Maraqua
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- Ahspect

Fuster et al. 2020, Remote Sensing

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT: COMPARISON + + + + + WITH GROUND MEASUREMENTS



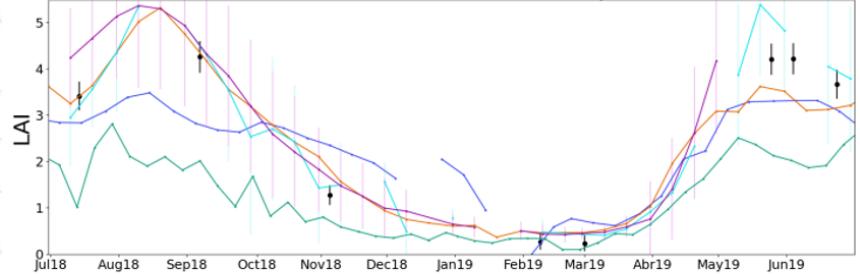
- Pshenichne
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Fuster et al. 2020, Remote Sensing

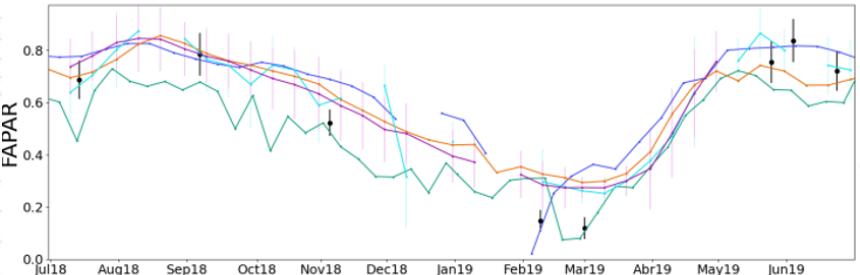
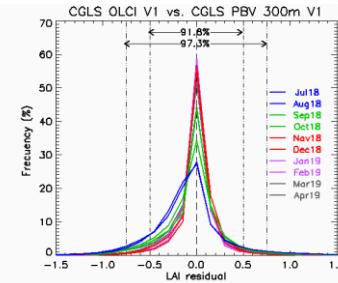
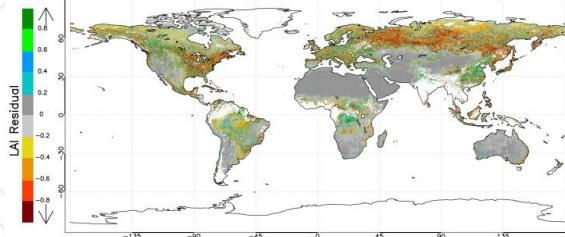
CONTINUITY WITH SENTINEL-3



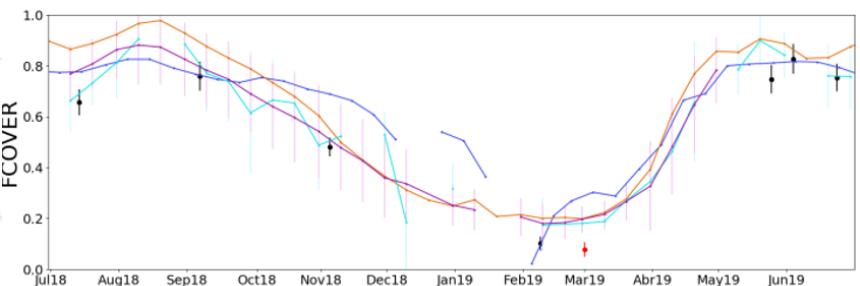
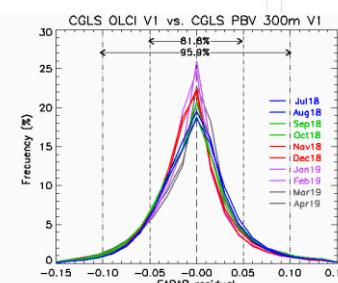
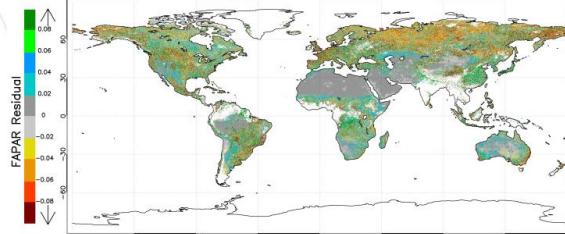
BLAN (39.0603N, 78.0716W) - Croplands



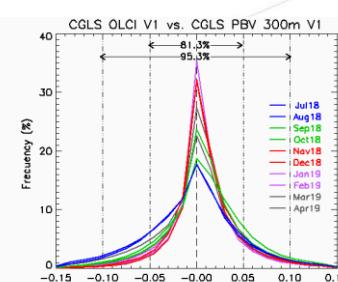
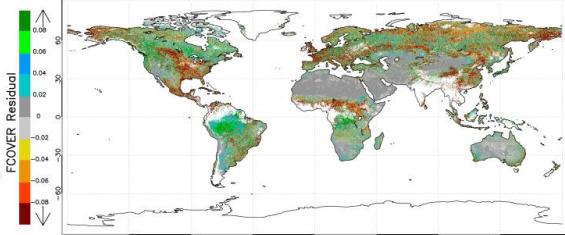
CGLS OLCI LAI V1 vs CGLS PROBA-V LAI 300m V1 (2018.7.20)



CGLS OLCI FAPAR V1 vs CGLS PROBA-V FAPAR 300m V1 (2018.7.20)



CGLS OLCI FCover V1 vs CGLS PROBA-V FCover 300m V1 (2018.7.20)



- CGLS OLCI V1 (RT6) - CGLS OLCI V1 (RT0) - CGLS PBV 300m V1 - VNP15A2H C1- EPS VEGA . GBOV

Sanchez, 2021, CGLS QAR

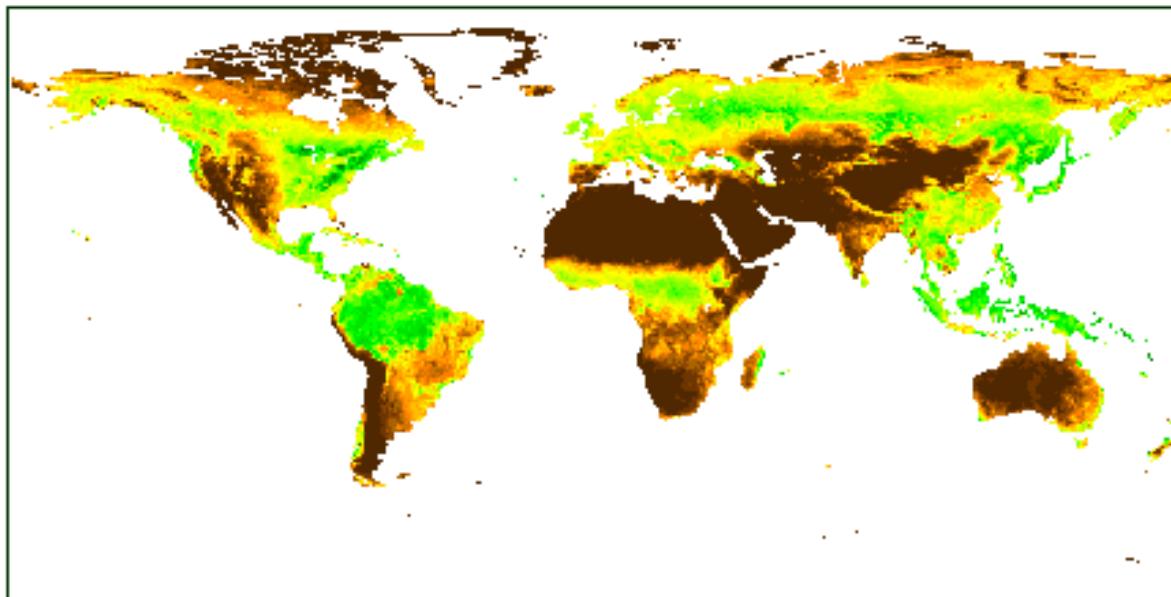




Same principles of CGLS 1km v2

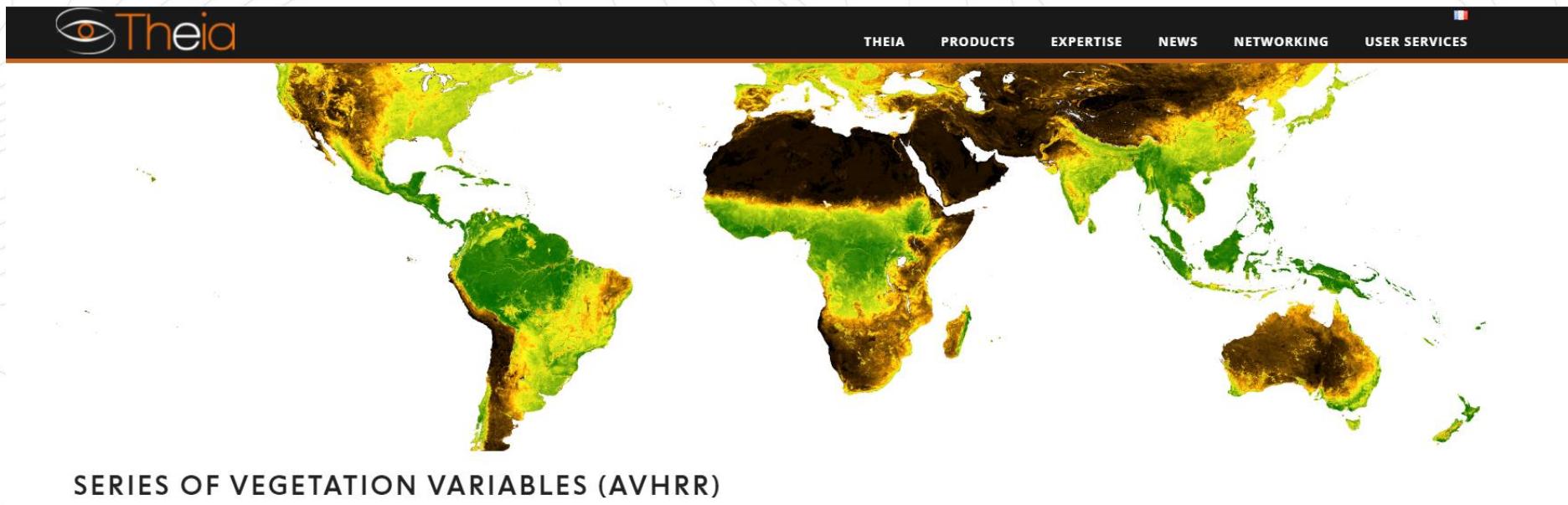
40+ years of LAI, fAPAR & FCOVER AVHRR time series

0.05° (4km) – 0.5° products every 10 days at the global scale





<https://www.theia-land.fr/en/product/series-of-vegetation-variables-avhrr>





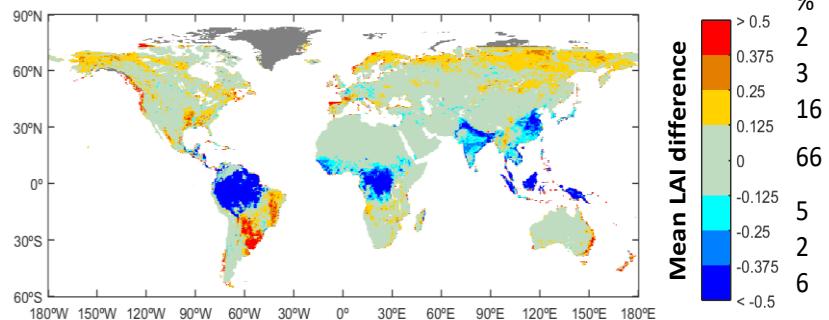
<https://www.theia-land.fr/en/product/series-of-vegetation-variables-avhrr>

date	type	project	instrument	parameter	archive	actions	<input type="checkbox"/>
2018-12-25	Vegetation	GEOV2-GCM	AVHRR	FAPAR	/vegetation/fapar/GEOV2-GCM/data/THEIA_GEOV2-GCM_R01_AVHRR_FAPAR_20181225.h5.gz	add to cart	<input type="checkbox"/>
2018-12-25	Vegetation	GEOV2	AVHRR	Fcover	/vegetation/fcover/GEOV2/data/THEIA_GEOV2_R01_AVHRR_FCOVER_20181225.h5.gz	add to cart	<input type="checkbox"/>
2018-12-25	Vegetation	GEOV2	AVHRR	LAI	/vegetation/lai/GEOV2/data/THEIA_GEOV2_R01_AVHRR_LAI_20181225.h5.gz	add to cart	<input type="checkbox"/>
• • •							
1981-08-25	Vegetation	GEOV2	AVHRR	Fcover	/vegetation/fcover/GEOV2/data/THEIA_GEOV2_R01_AVHRR_FCOVER_19810825.h5.gz	add to cart	<input type="checkbox"/>
1981-08-25	Vegetation	GEOV2	AVHRR	FAPAR	/vegetation/fapar/GEOV2/data/THEIA_GEOV2_R01_AVHRR_FAPAR_19810825.h5.gz	add to cart	<input type="checkbox"/>
1981-08-25	Vegetation	GEOV2-GCM	AVHRR	LAI	/vegetation/lai/GEOV2-GCM/data/THEIA_GEOV2-GCM_R01_AVHRR_LAI_19810825.h5.gz	add to cart	<input type="checkbox"/>

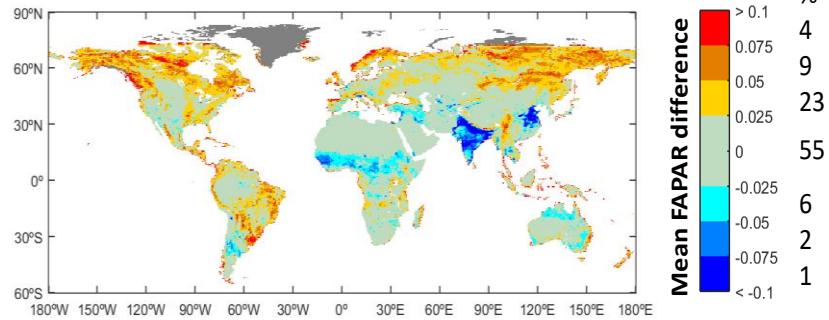


GEOV2/AVHRR — GEOV2/CGLS

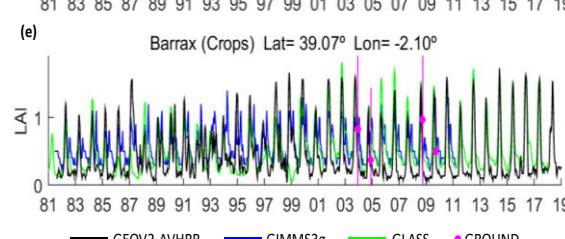
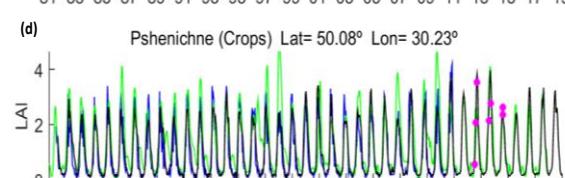
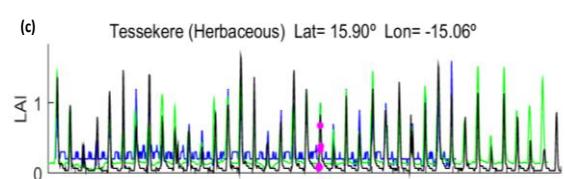
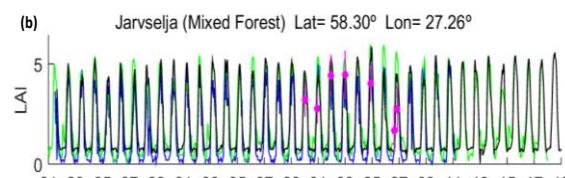
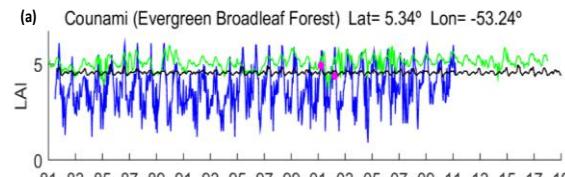
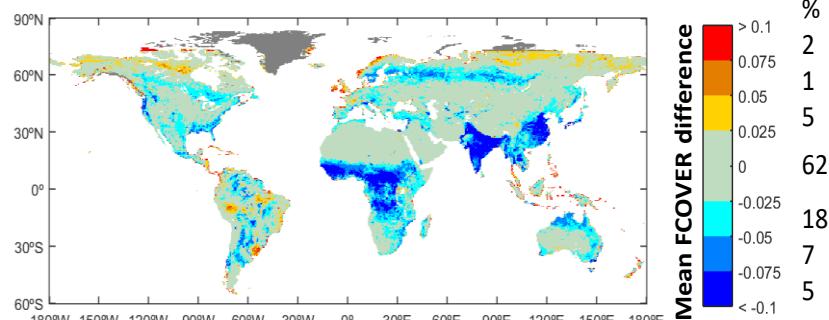
(a)



(b)



(c)

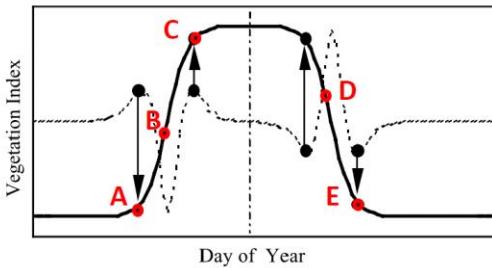


— GEOV2-AVHRR — GIMMS3g — GLASS • GROUND



Identification of phenophases

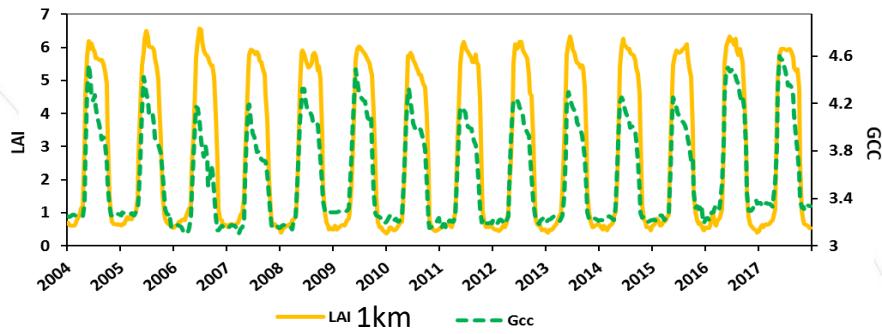
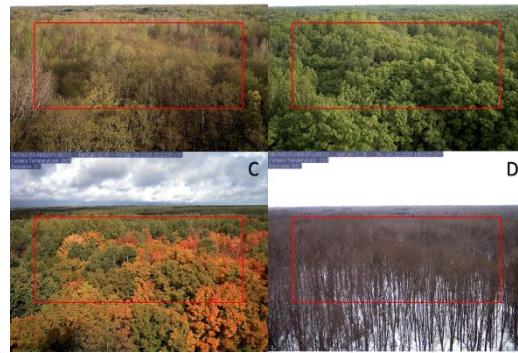
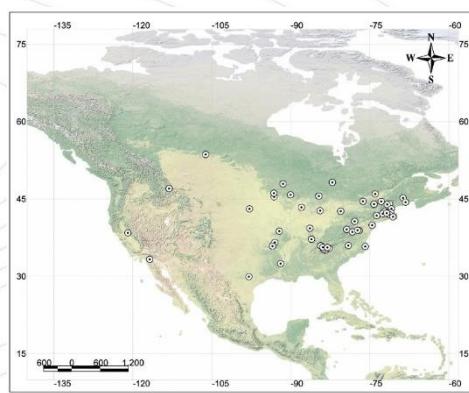
Phenophase: An observable stage or phase in the annual life cycle of a plant



LSP → Phenophase



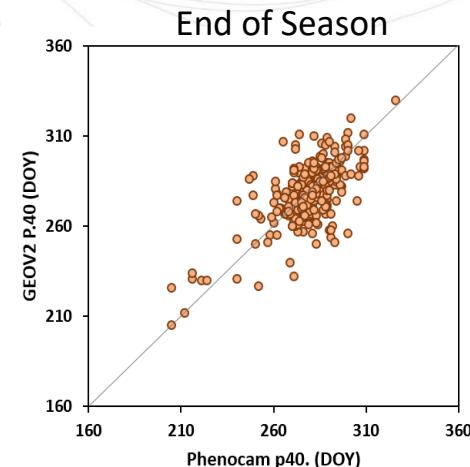
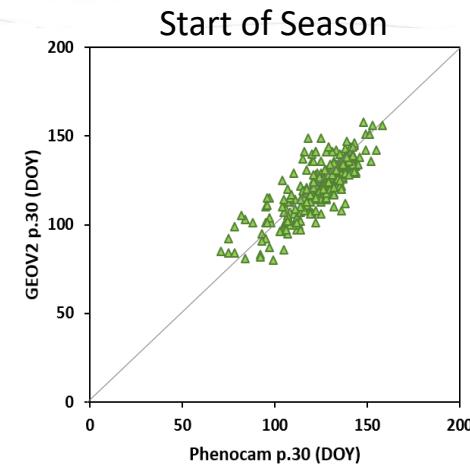
APPLICATIONS: LAND SURFACE PHENOLOGY



Copernicus
European's eyes on Earth

Land Monitoring
Service

LAI 1km GEOV2



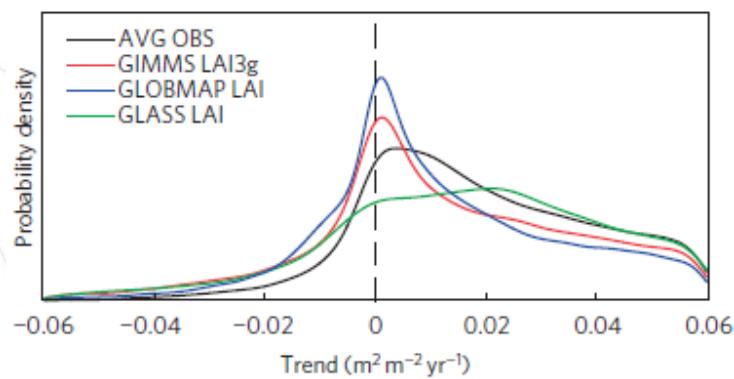
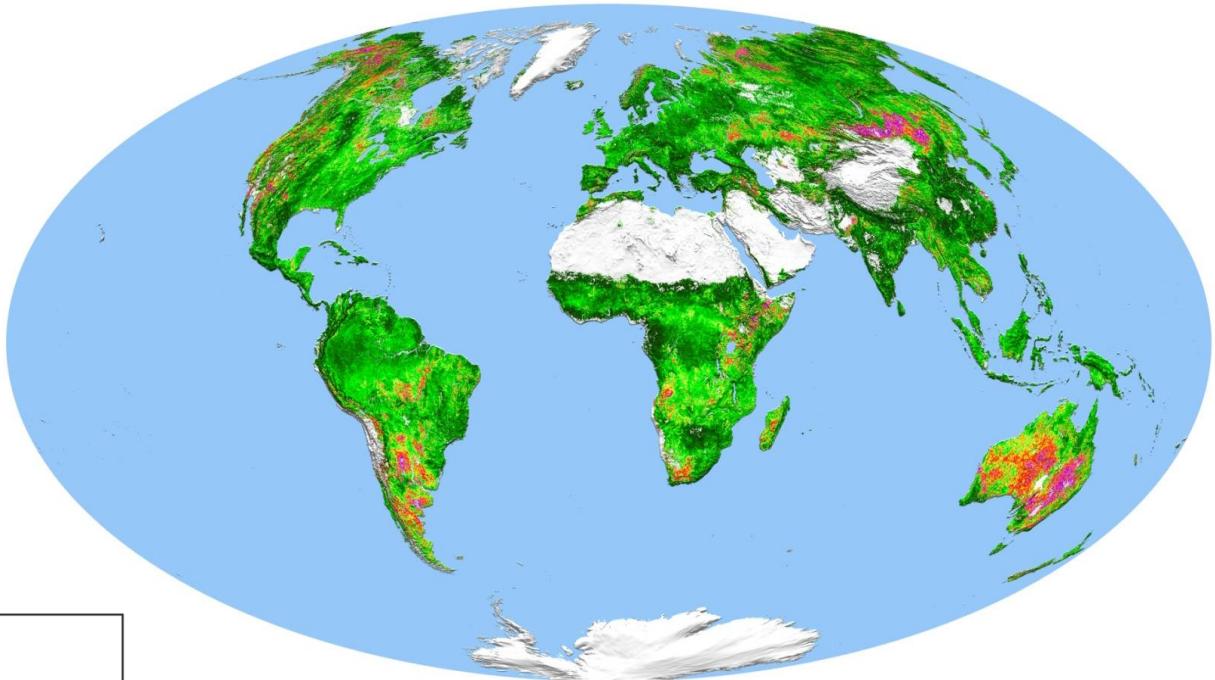
Bornez et al. 2020, Remote Sensing





Greening trend

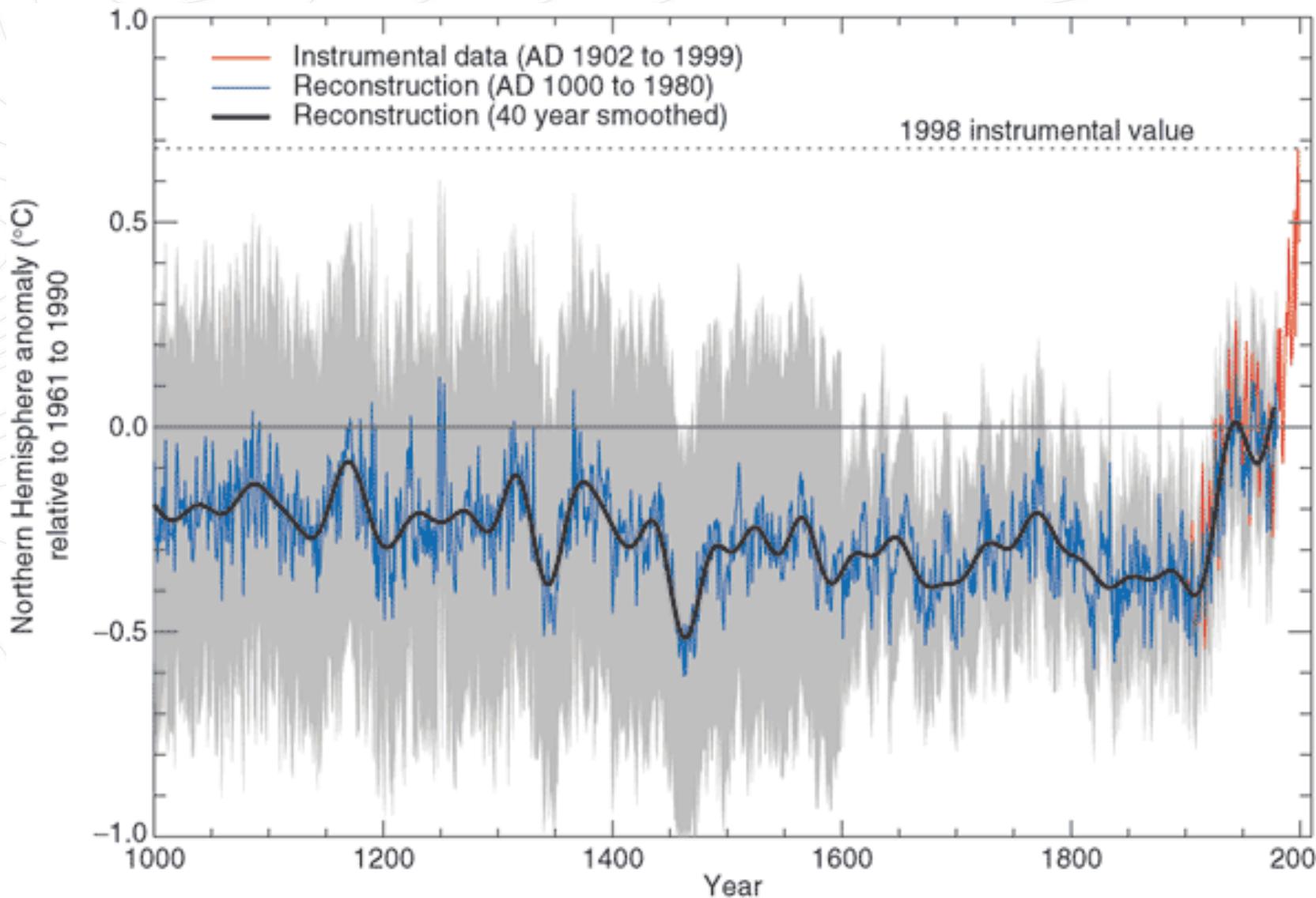
25-50% greening, 4% browning



Zhu et al. Nature Climate Change, 2016

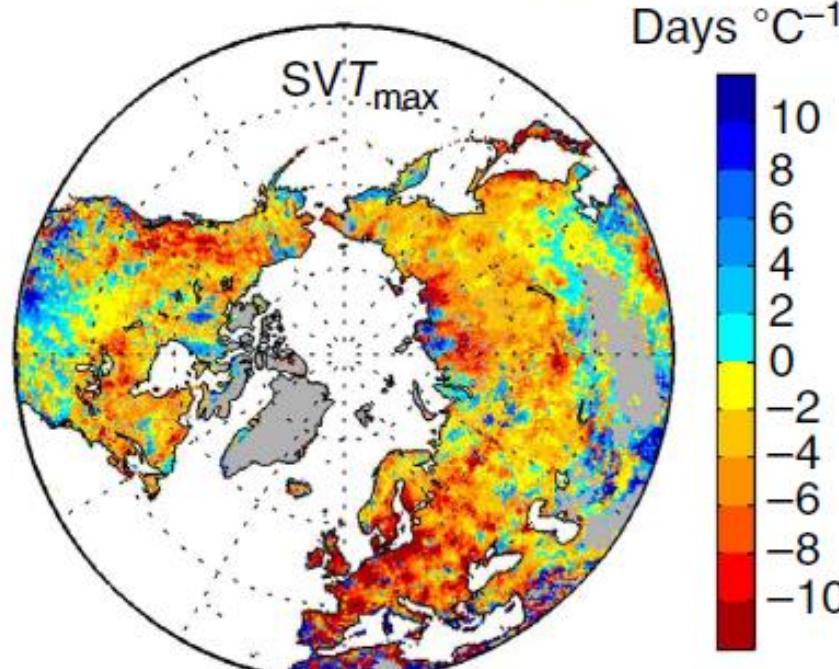


...with warming



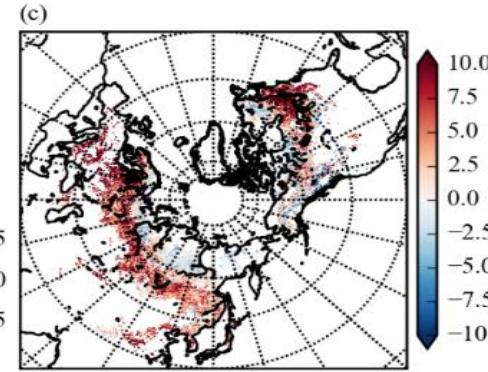
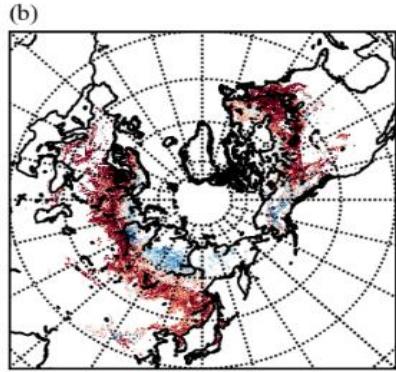
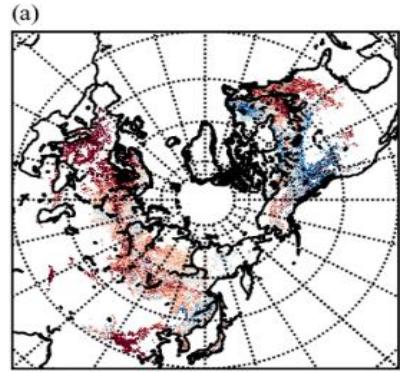
...that advances the leaf onset

d Temperature sensitivity of satellite-derived VGD

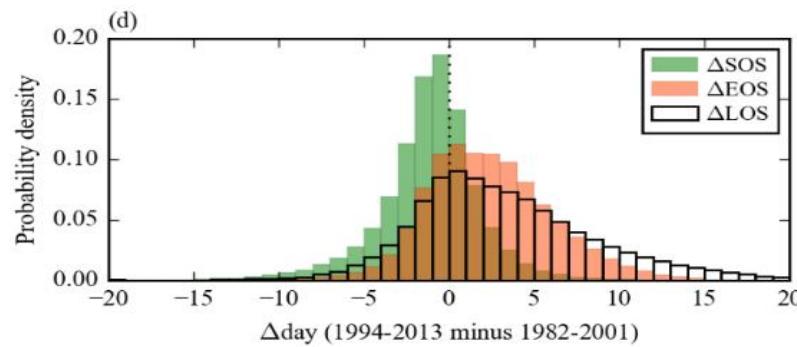


Leaf onset in the northern hemisphere triggered by daytime temperature

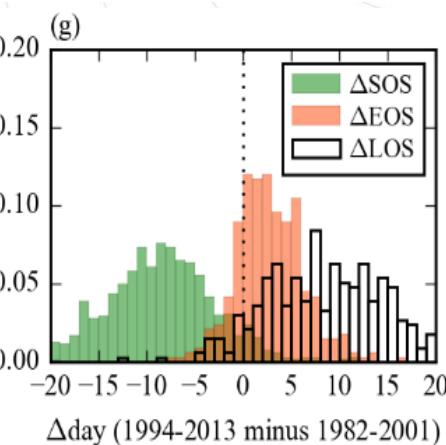
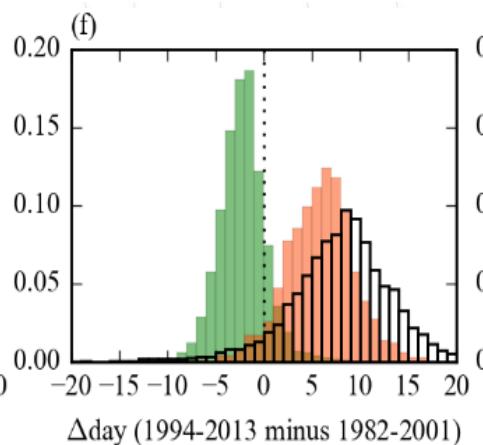
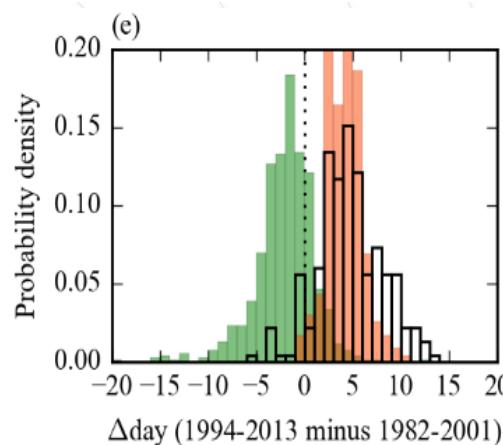
Piao et al. Nature Communications, 2015



Remote
sensing
data
Northern
latitudes

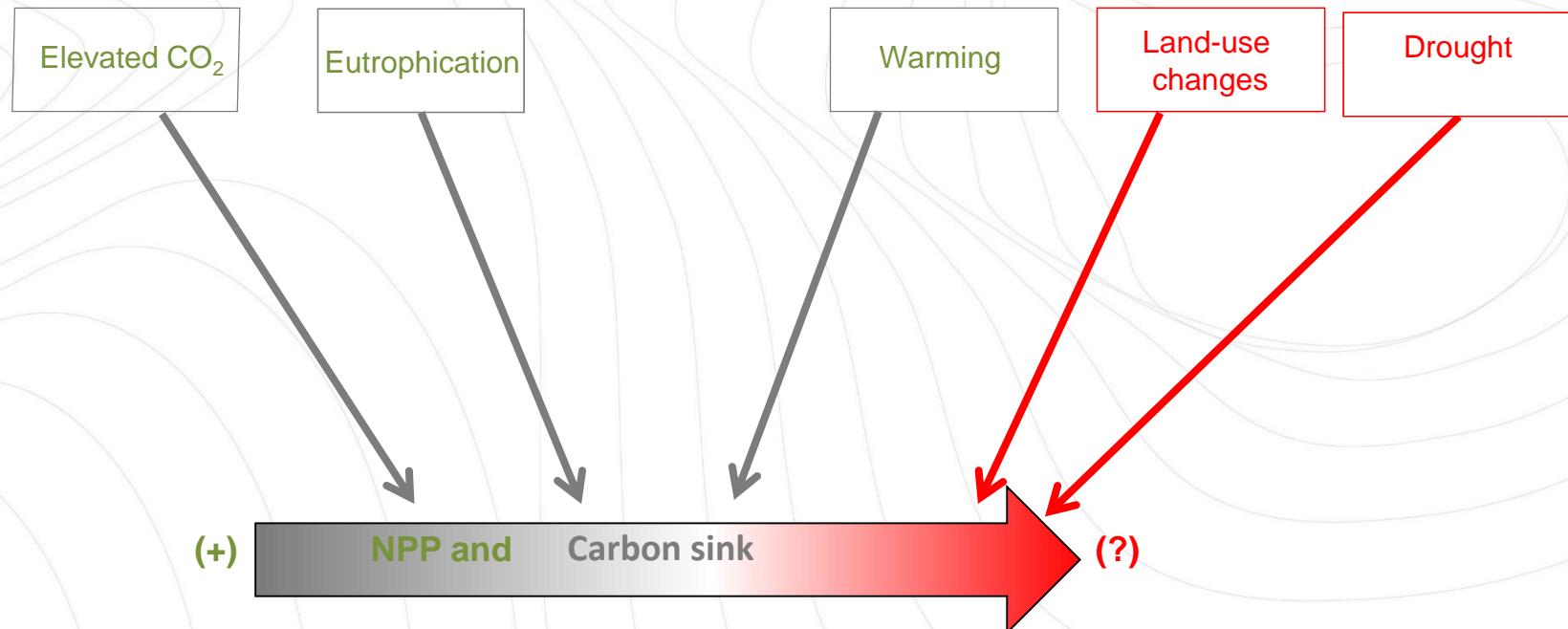


Ground data
US,
Germany
and
Switzerland



Jong et al. Nature
Com. 2017

So yes, the fertilization of the biosphere increases NPP and carbon sinks



....for how long?

Drought-Induced Reduction in Global Terrestrial Net Primary Production from 2000 Through 2009

Maosheng Zhao* and Steven W. Running

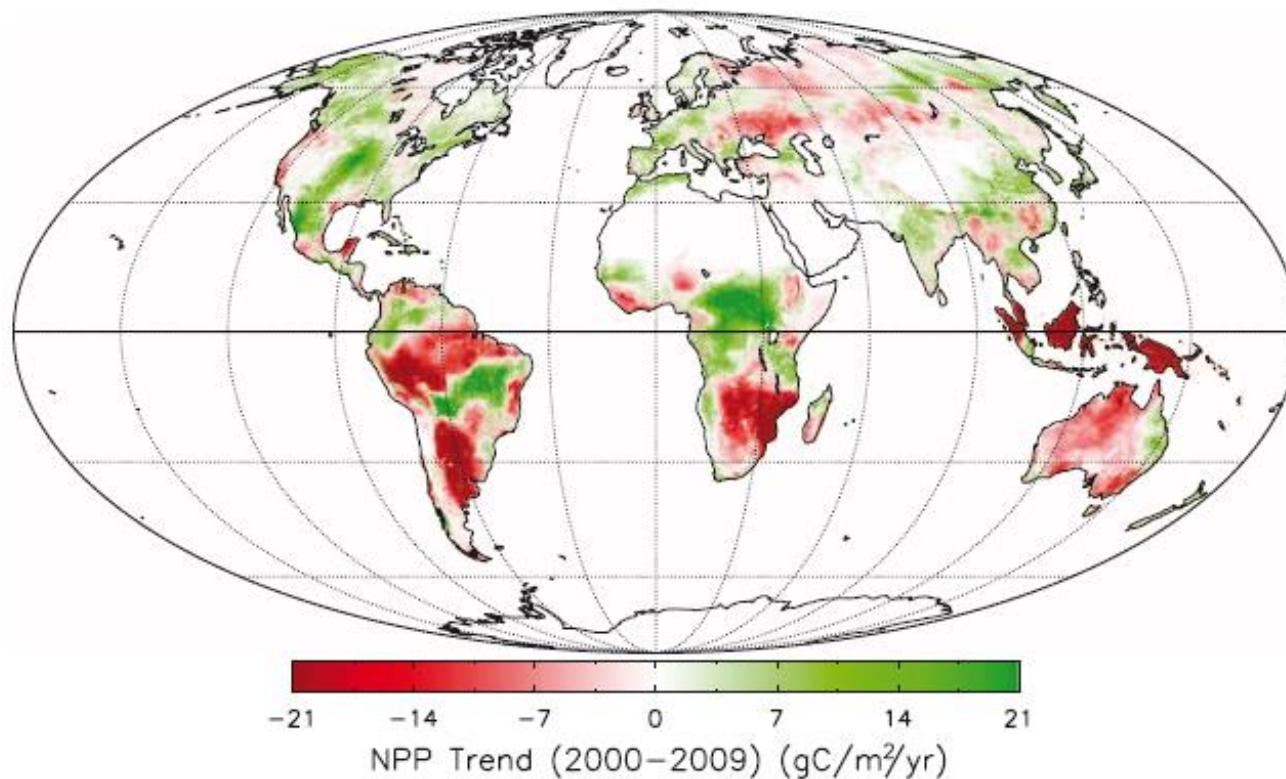


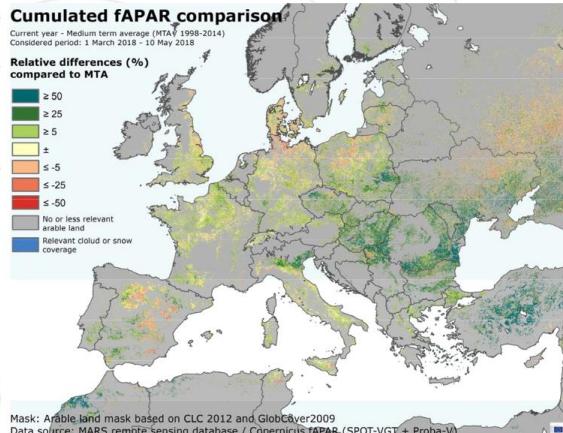
Fig. 2. Spatial pattern of terrestrial NPP linear trends from 2000 through 2009 (SOM text S1) (8, 10).



Use of fAPAR 1km V2 for crop monitoring



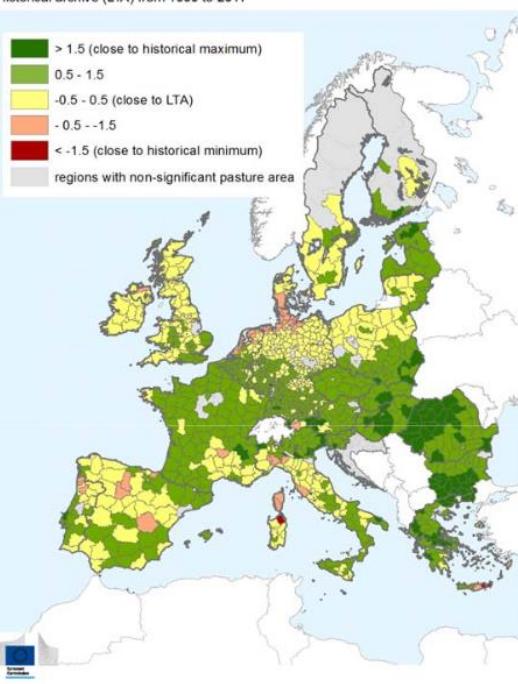
JRC MARS Bulletin Crop monitoring in Europe May 2018



Relative index of pasture productivity

Period of analysis: 1 March - 10 May 2018
Index based on Copernicus GEOV2 fAPAR 10-day product.
Historical archive (LTA) from 1999 to 2017

- > 1.5 (close to historical maximum)
- 0.5 - 1.5
- 0.5 - 0.5 (close to LTA)
- 0.5 - 1.5
- < -1.5 (close to historical minimum)
- regions with non-significant pasture area



Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth
Global Land Service
Use Case

Crop monitoring in Europe

User's reference: [JRC MARS bulletins](#)



Relative index of pasture productivity, comparing February-March 2018 with the historical statistics (1999-2017)

Benefits for the user

- Applicable to global, pan-European, regional or country scales
- Timely and independent information source

Data sources used

- From the service
 - 10-daily fAPAR
 - 10-daily LAI
 - Corine Land Cover

- Other sources:
 - observed and modelled weather
 - soil maps
 - crop calendars
 - national statistics
 - crop models

Activity domain: Agriculture
Geographic area: Europe

Overview
The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) acquires and shares relevant data and develops tools and methods for Monitoring Agriculture Resources (MARS), which includes the acquisition and use of remote sensing imagery. The MARS activities support the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) in Europe and help ensure food security in for instance sub-Saharan Africa. The monitoring activities rely on more than 30 years of expertise in crop modelling and yield forecasting, agrometeorology, area sampling methods, environmental and geo-spatial analysis, econometrics and the use of European and global data infrastructures. MARS forms a key European contribution in global crop monitoring activities and food security assessments.

Facts & key numbers

- MARS' crop monitoring of Europe started in 1993 and extended outside EU in 2000
- Crop monitoring and yield forecasting bulletins are published monthly
- EU has 11 million farms with 22 million workers
- Using 30-40% of EU's budget, CAP supports farmers directly, deals with difficult market situations and supports rural development
- The bulletin reaches up to 1500 readers per edition

About the user
Organization type: Inter-governmental
Web site: <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/mars>
Contact: JRCMARSBULLETIN@ec.europa.eu

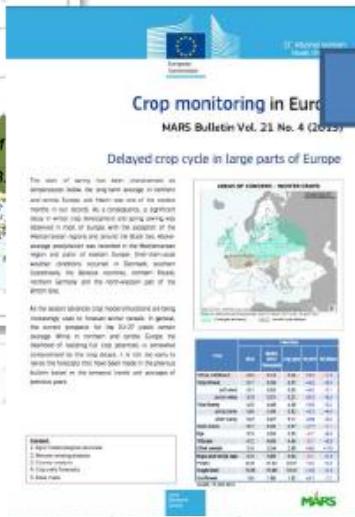
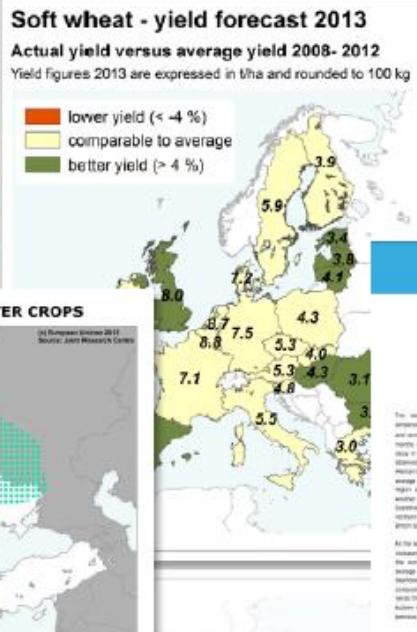
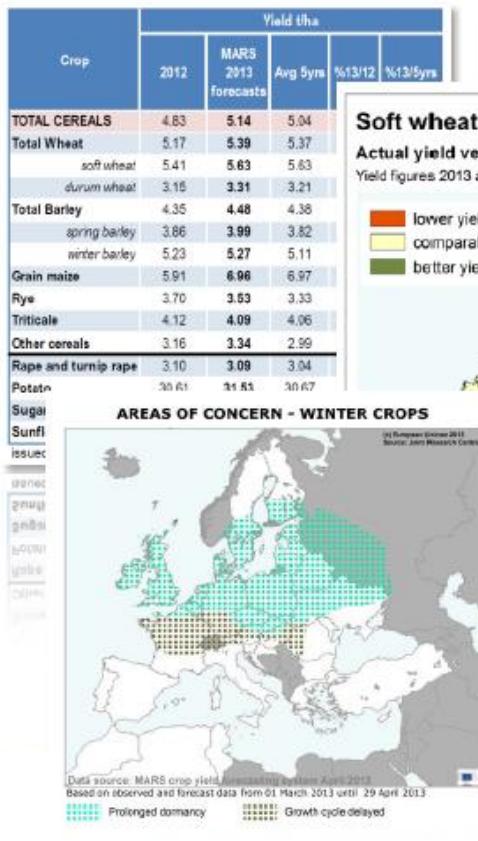


OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS: CROP MONITORING



MARS Crop yield forecasting system (MCYFS)

Operational service to provide agriculture intelligence for major crops for EU decision making process on market intervention and policy support



Decision Makers

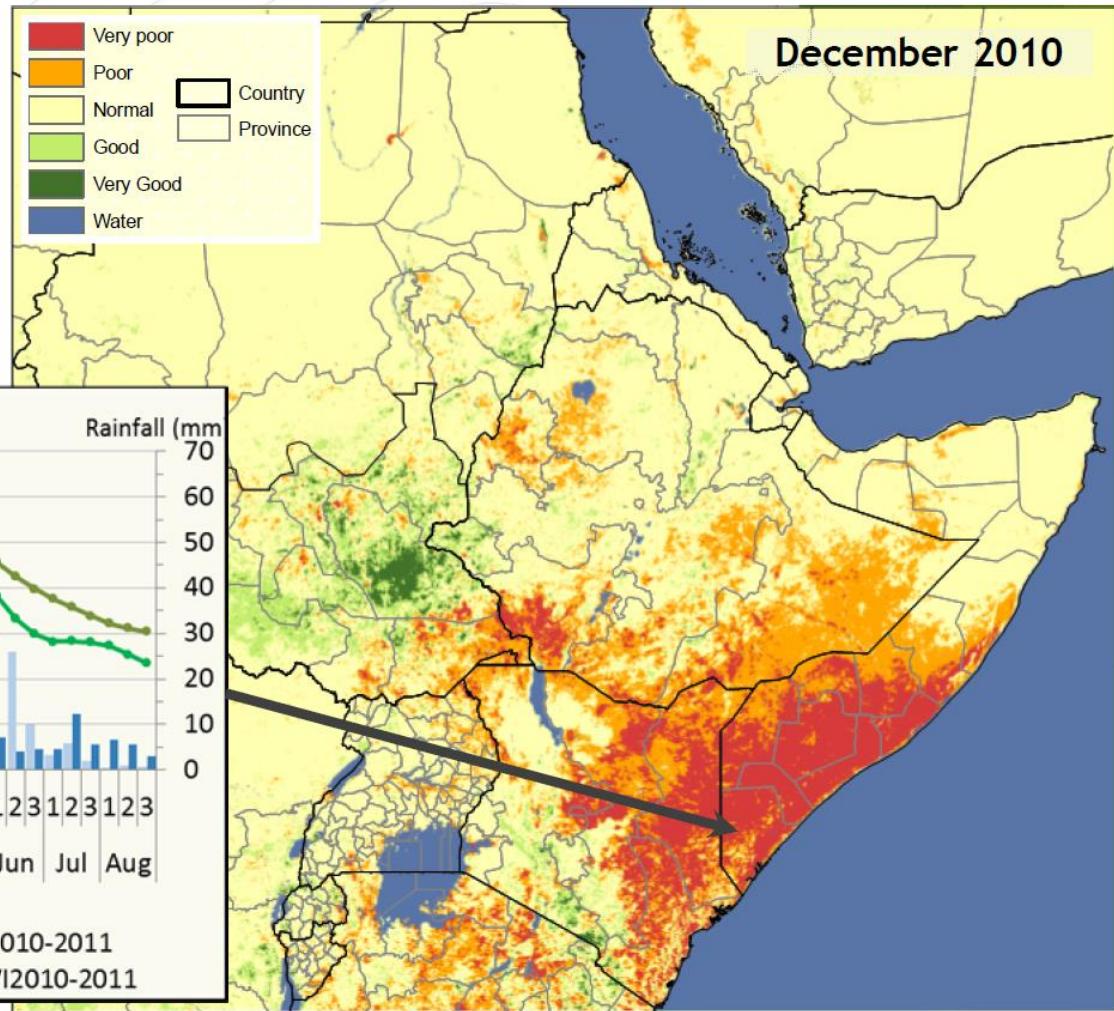
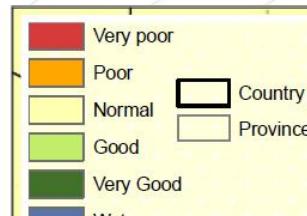
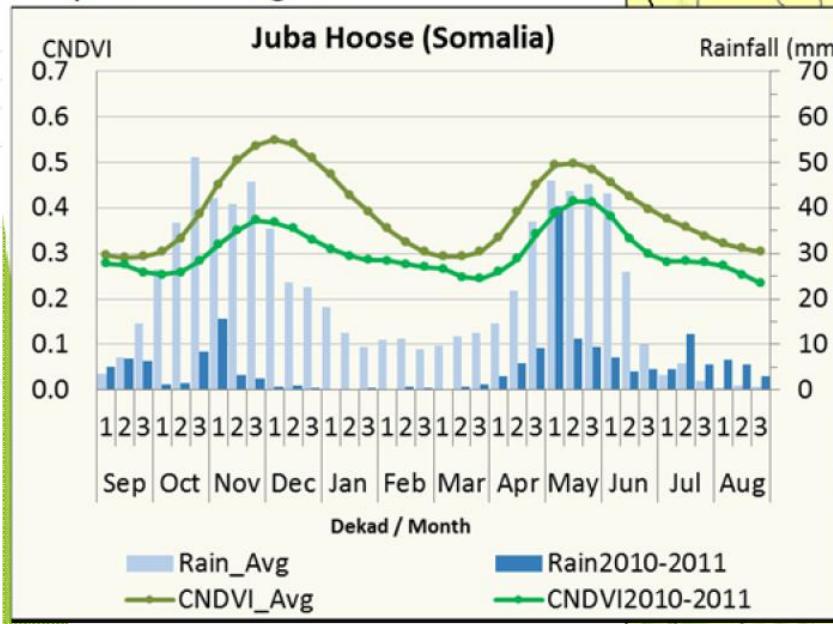


OPERATIONAL APPLICATIONS: FOOD SECURITY



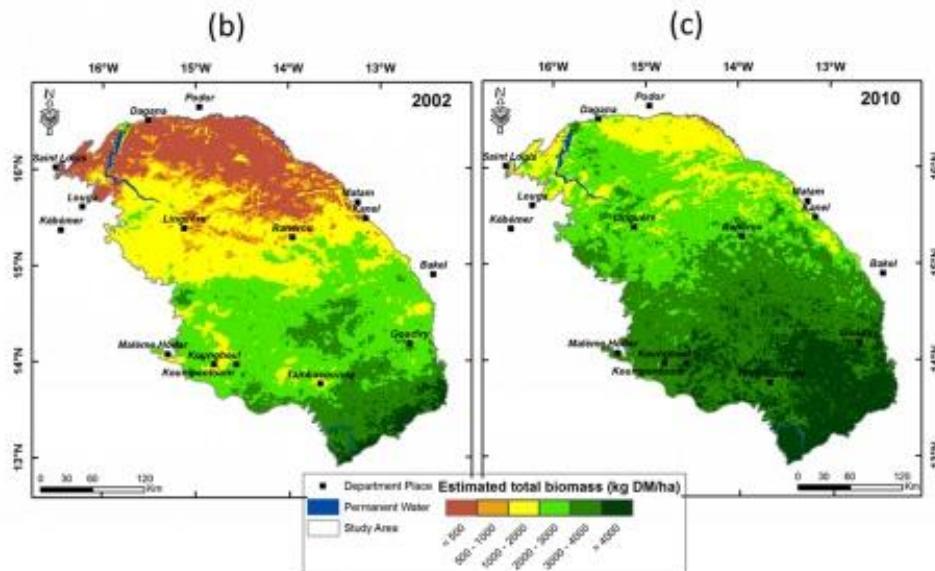
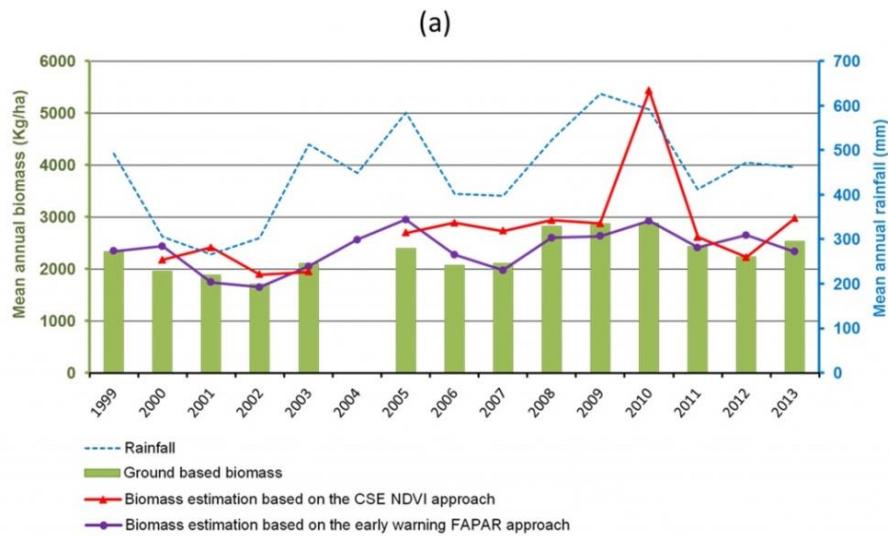
- ▶ To detect anomalies in food insecure countries

NDVI and Rainfall profiles
Sep 2010 - Aug 2011

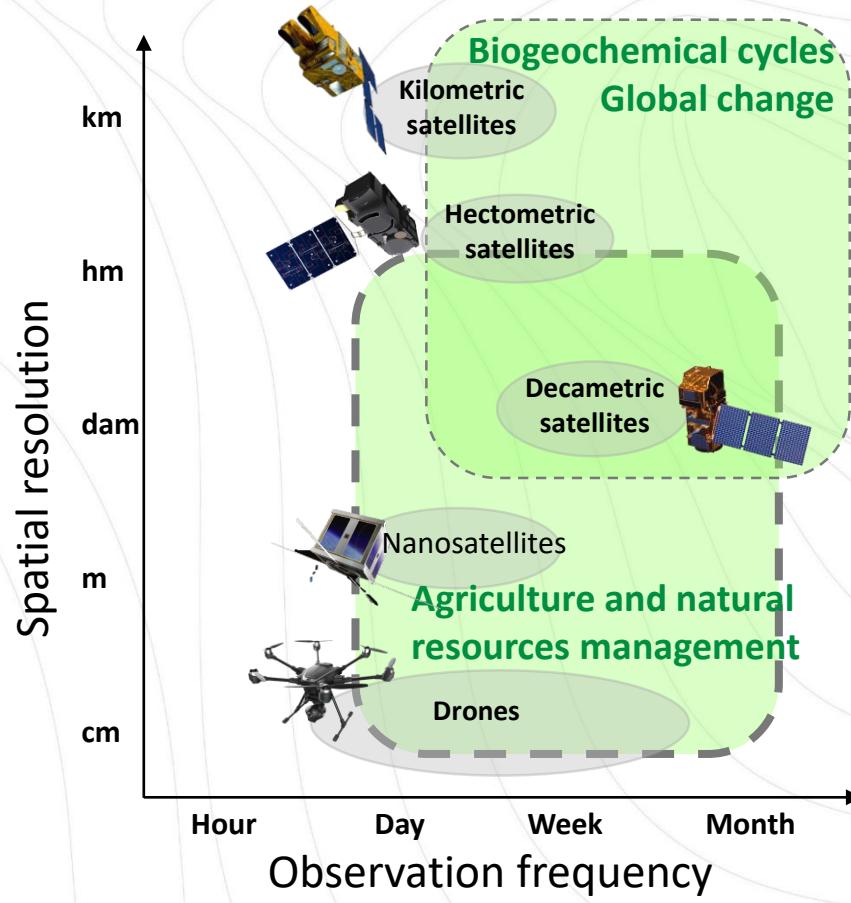




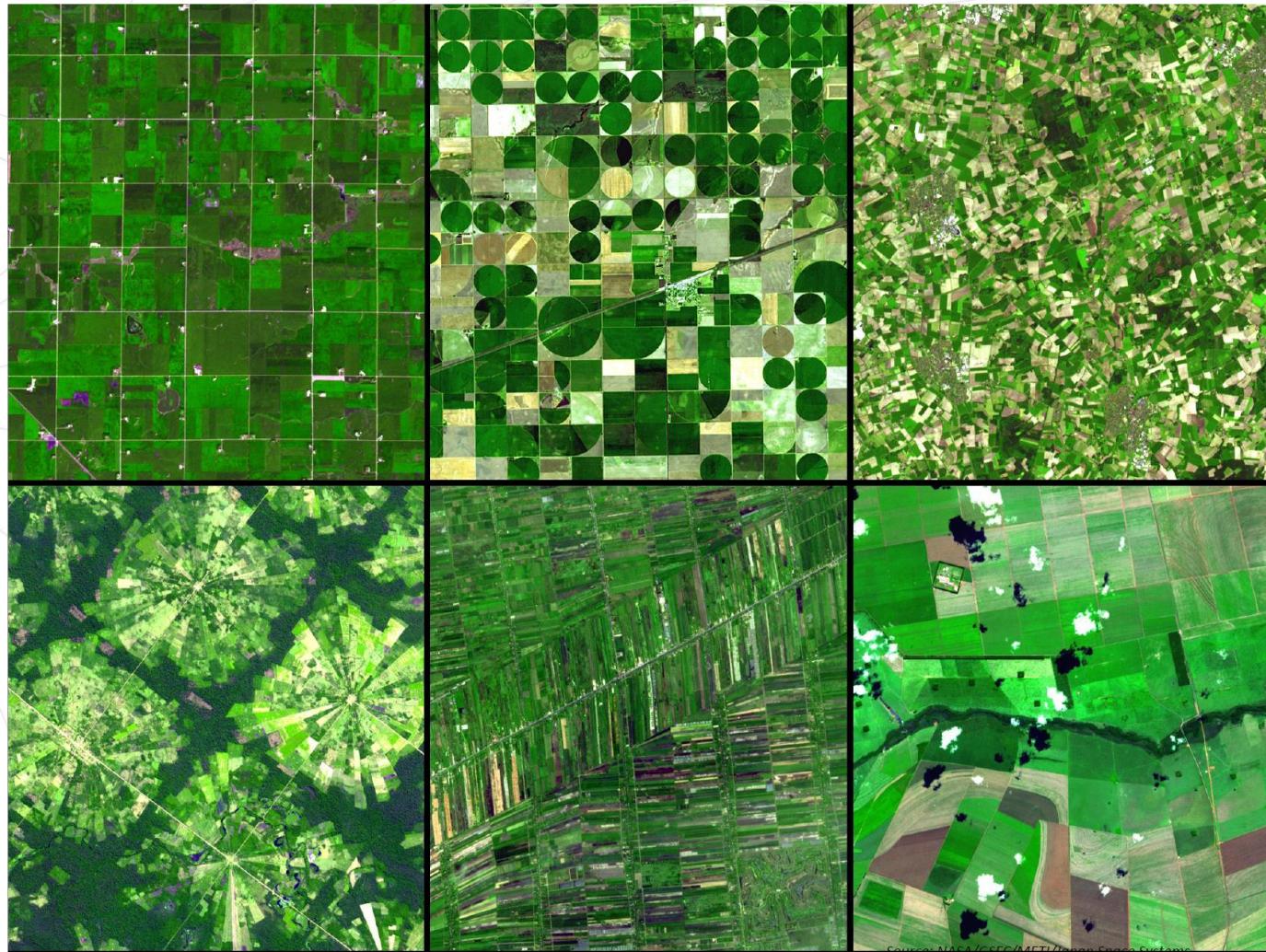
Pasture productivity for grazing livestock (Senegal)



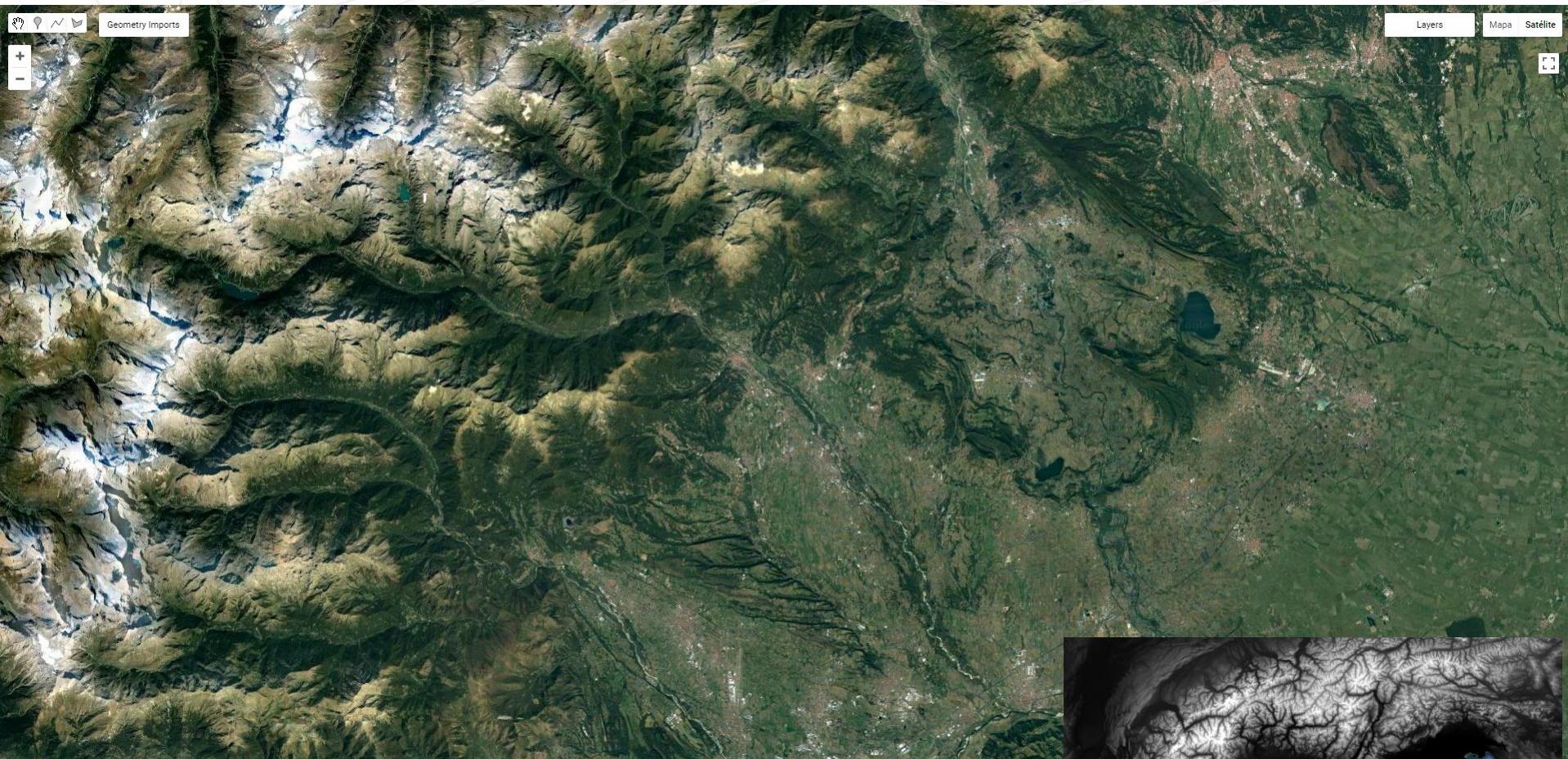
Diouf et al. 2015, Remote Sens.



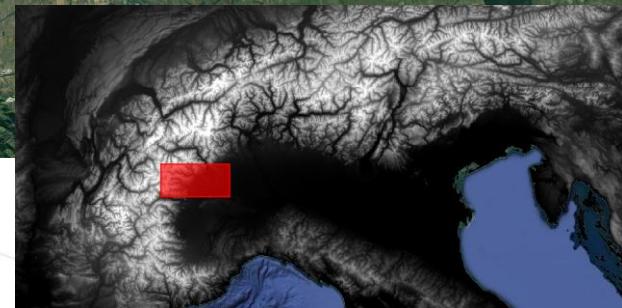
DECAMETRIC RESOLUTION ALLOWING FIELD MONITORING



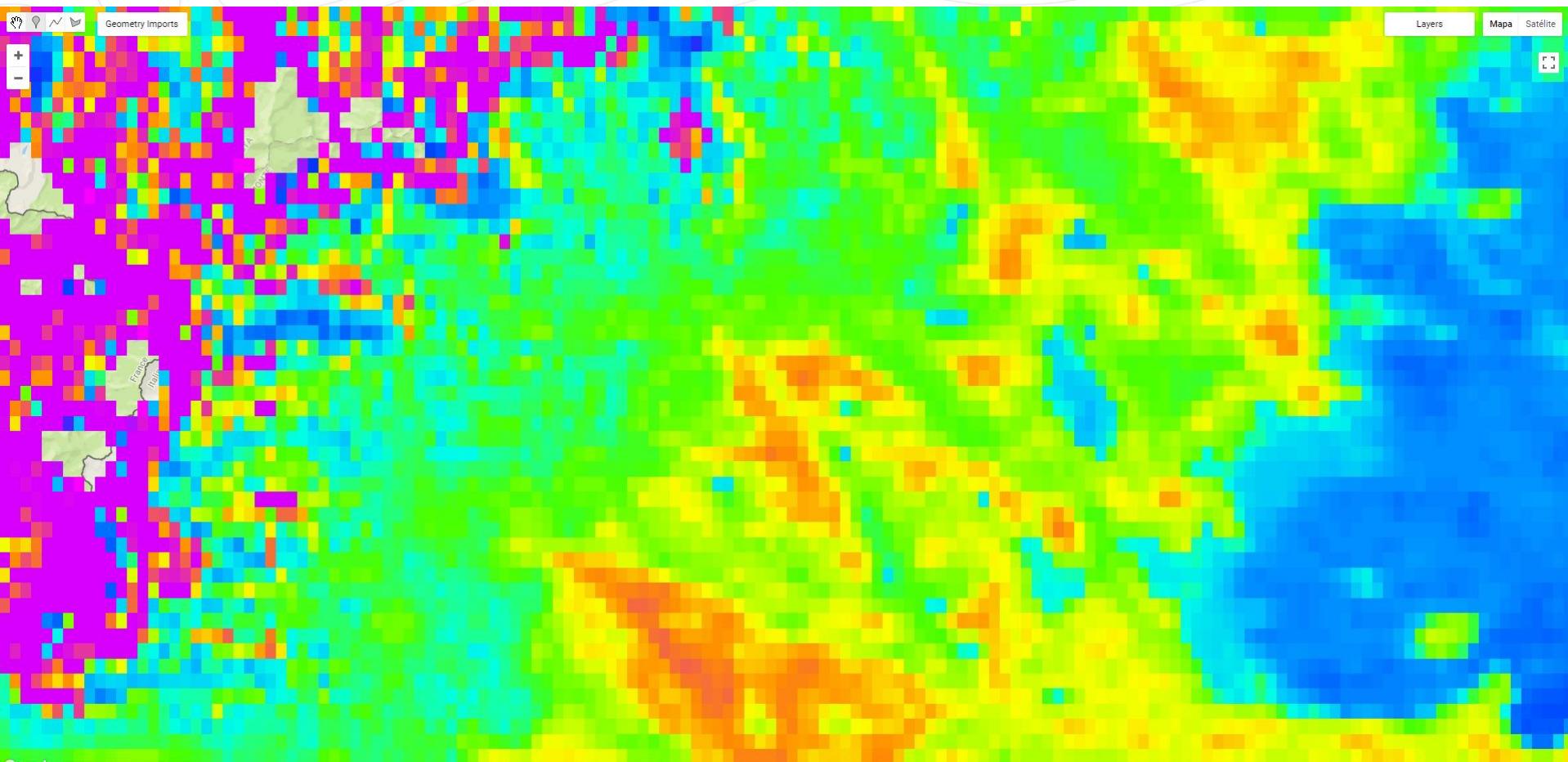
OSS-NC 06 - 07 ET 08 SEPTEMBRE 2021



5km



OSS-NC 06 - 07 ET 08 SEPTEMBRE 2021



SoS 2017 Proba-V 1km



OSS-NC 06 - 07 ET 08 SEPTEMBRE 2021

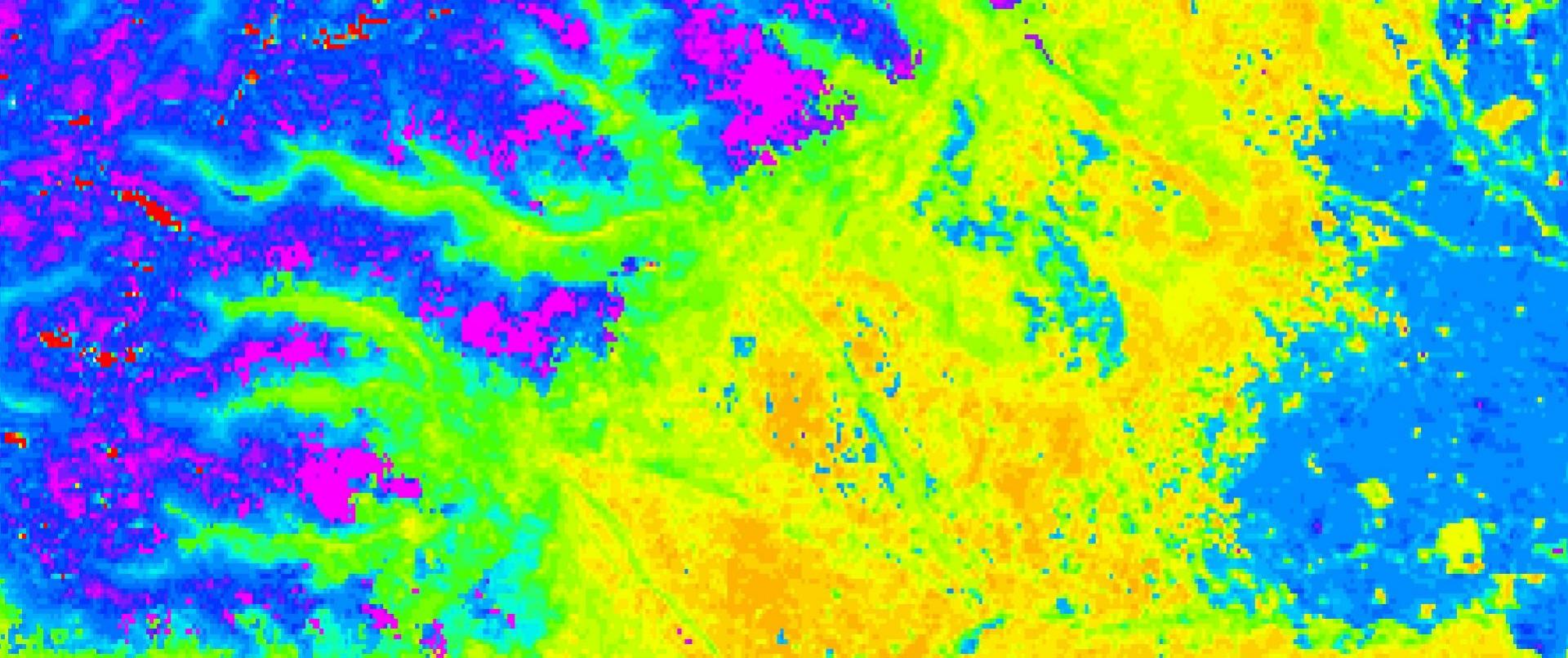


Geometry Imports

Layers Mapa Satélite

+

-



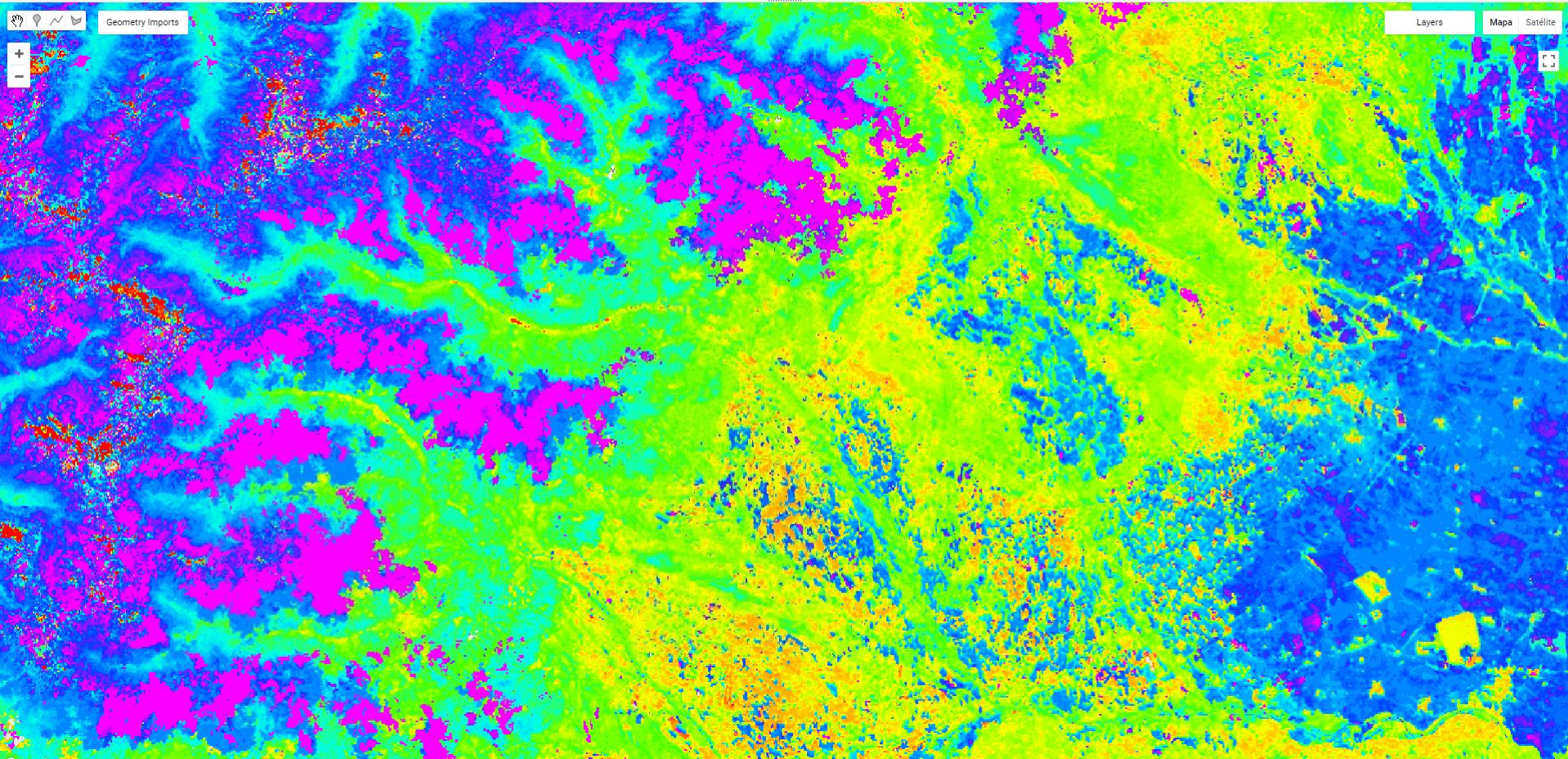
5km

SoS 2017 Proba-V 333m

Start of Season (day of year)



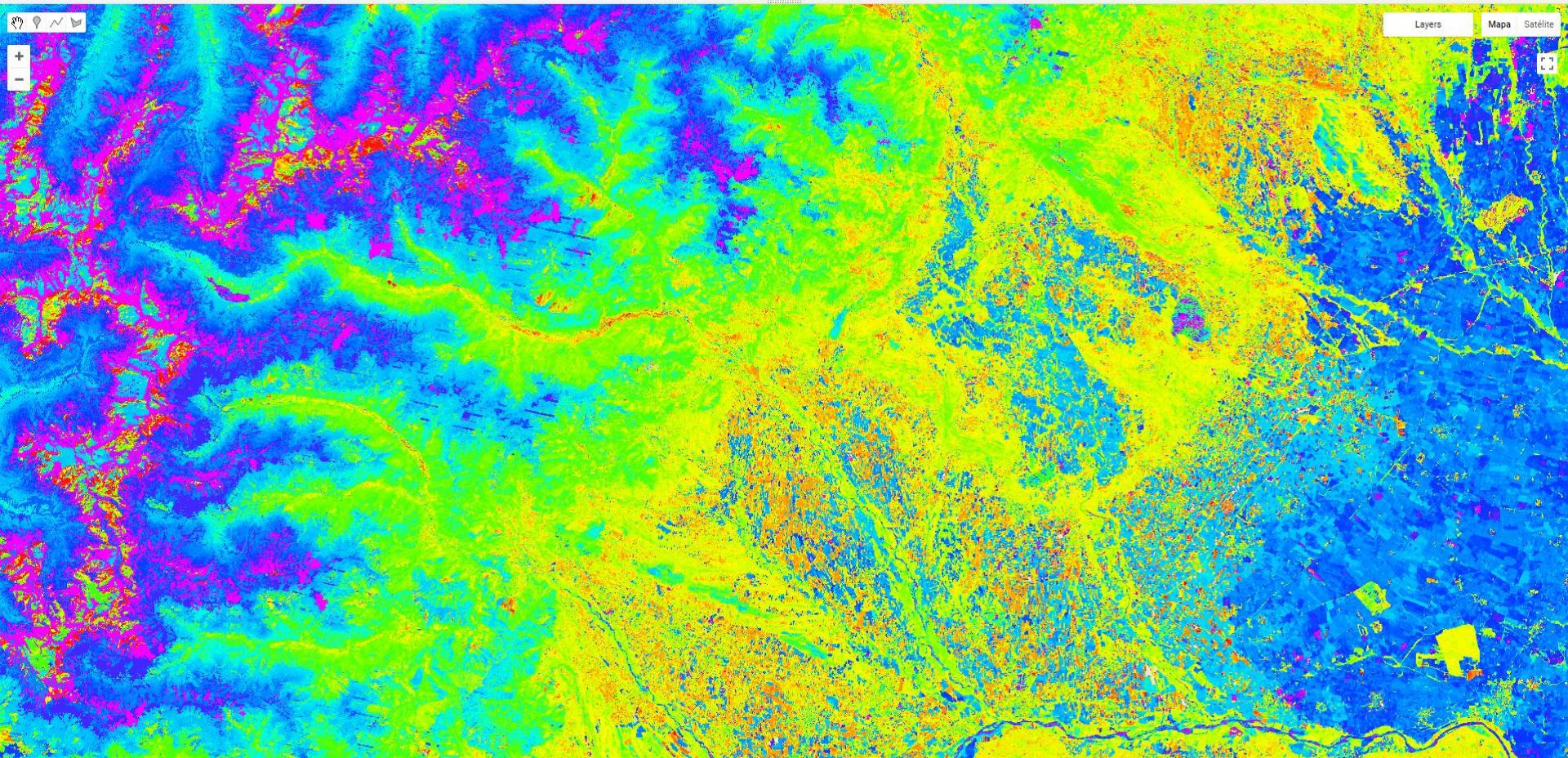
OSS-NC 06 - 07 ET 08 SEPTEMBRE 2021



SoS 2017 Proba-V 100m



OSS-NC 06 - 07 ET 08 SEPTEMBRE 2021



5km

SoS 2017 S2 and L7-8 10m

Start of Season (day of year)

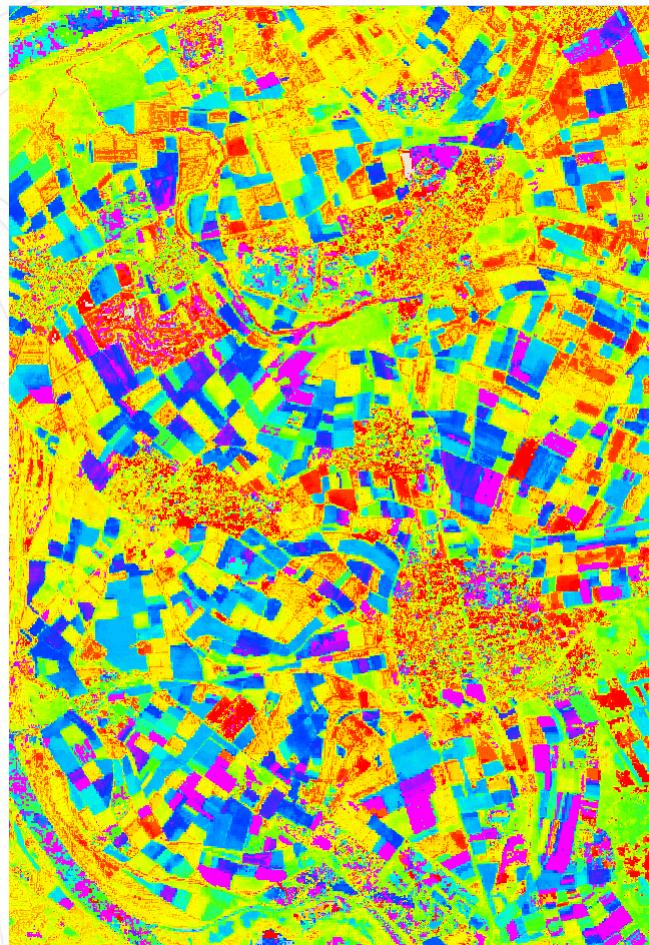
30

75

180



Worms (Germany)

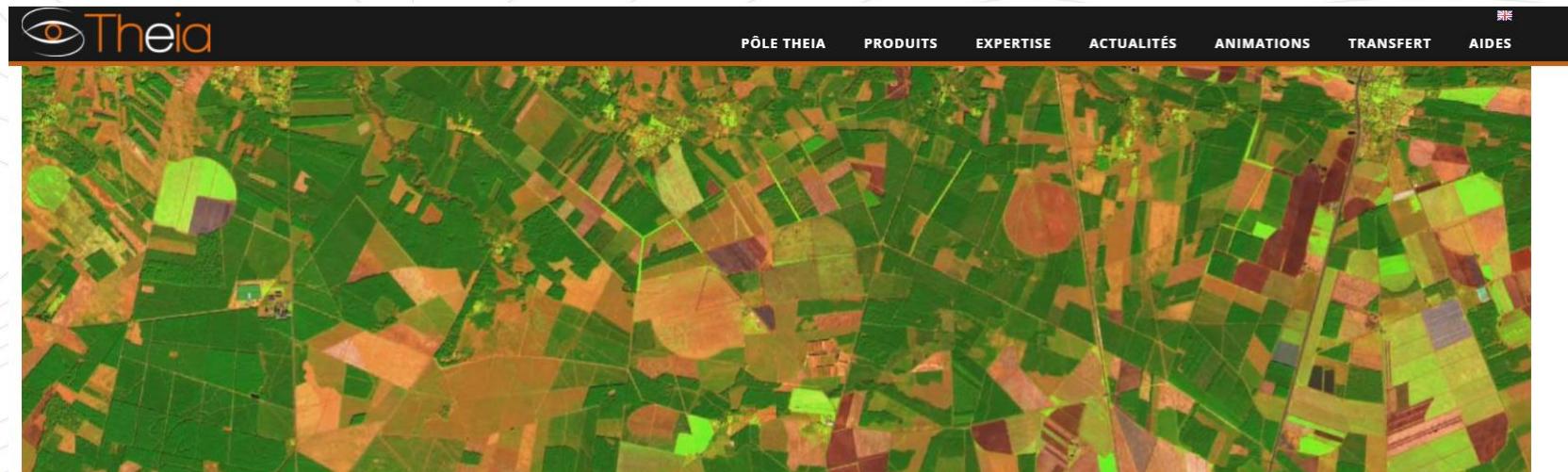


SoS 2017 S2 & L7-8 (10m)

Descals et al. 2020, Remote Sensing



1km



Theia

PÔLE THEIA PRODUITS EXPERTISE ACTUALITÉS ANIMATIONS TRANSFERT AIDES

CES VARIABLES BIOPHYSIQUES VÉGÉTATION

#CENTRE D'EXPERTISE SCIENTIFIQUE #CES EN PROTOTYPAGE

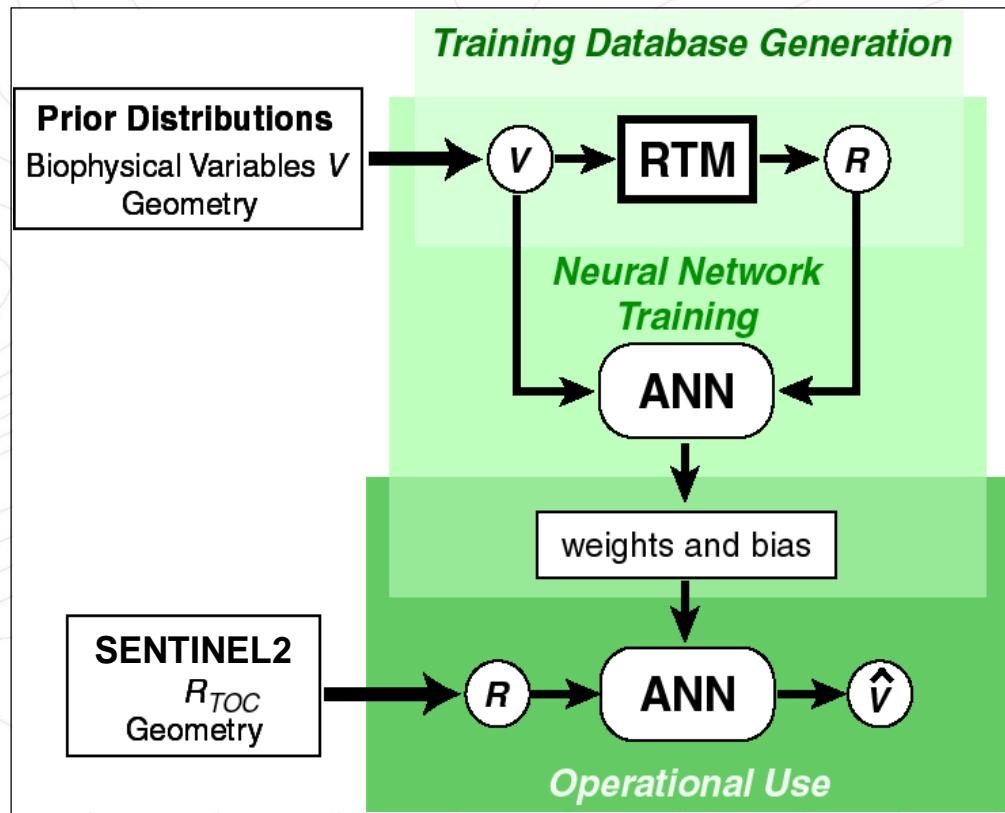


Frédéric Baret
INRAE | [Capte](#)



Marie Weiss
INRAE
[@M.Weiss](#)
marie.weiss@inrae.fr





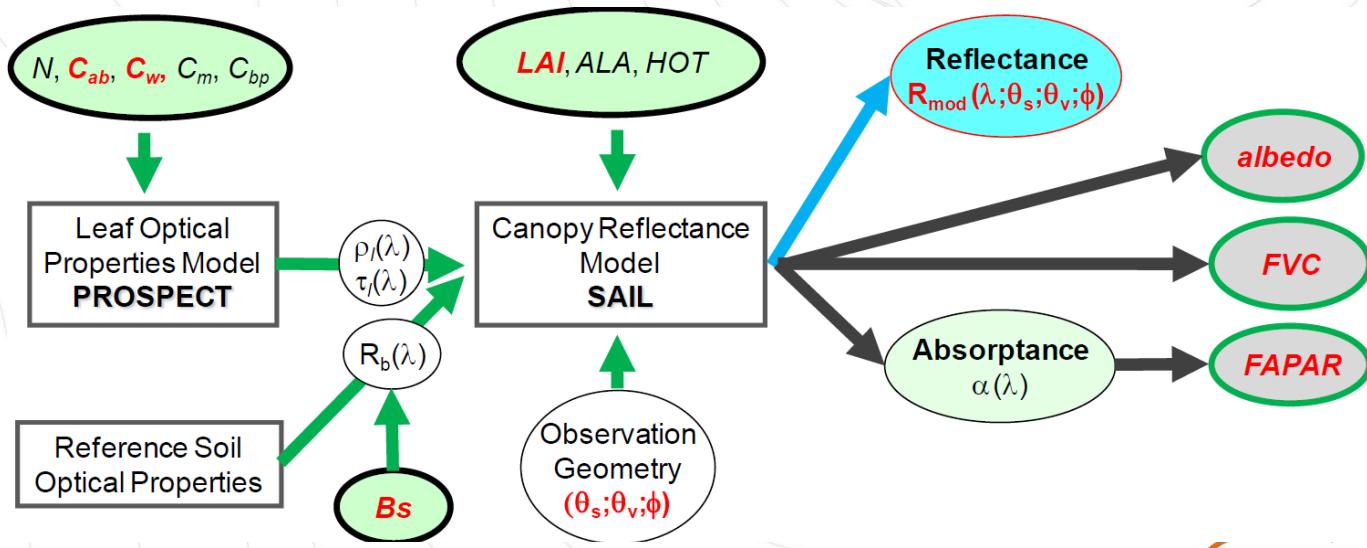
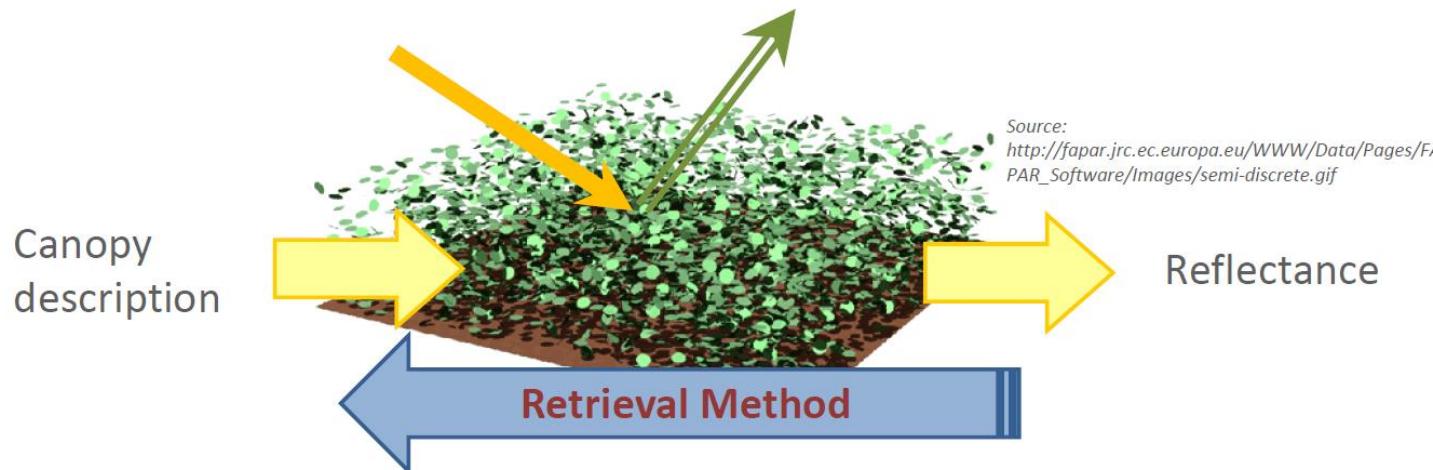
- **RTM= PROSAIL model**
- 1D – Turbid medium**
- **Inputs (20m)**
- Reflectances + geometry (cosine)**

Acronym	Central (nm)	Width (nm)	Spatial resolution (m)
B3	560	35	10
B4	665	30	10
B5	705	15	20
B6	740	15	20
B7	783	20	20
B8a	865	20	20
B11	1610	90	20
B12	2190	180	20

- Biophysical Variables: GAI, fAPAR, fCover
- Canopy Chlorophyll Content, Canopy Water Content

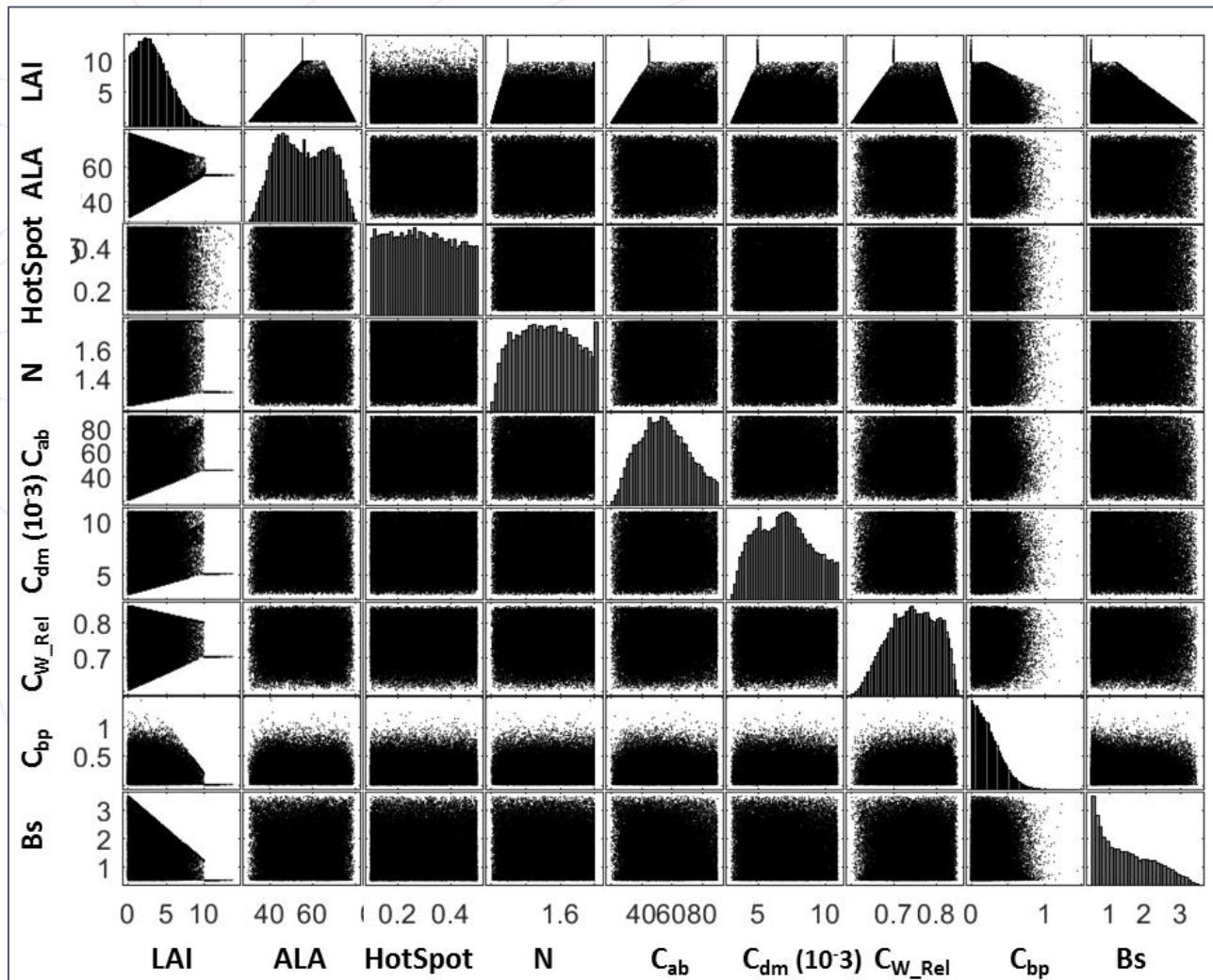


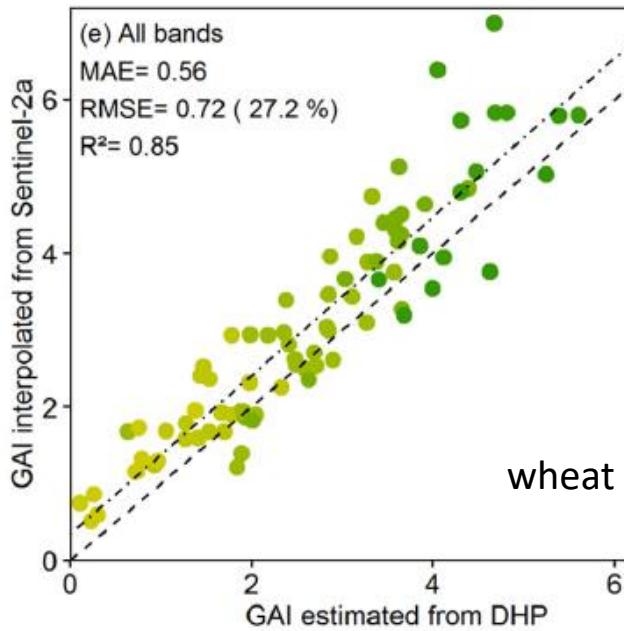
RADIATIVE TRANSFER MODEL



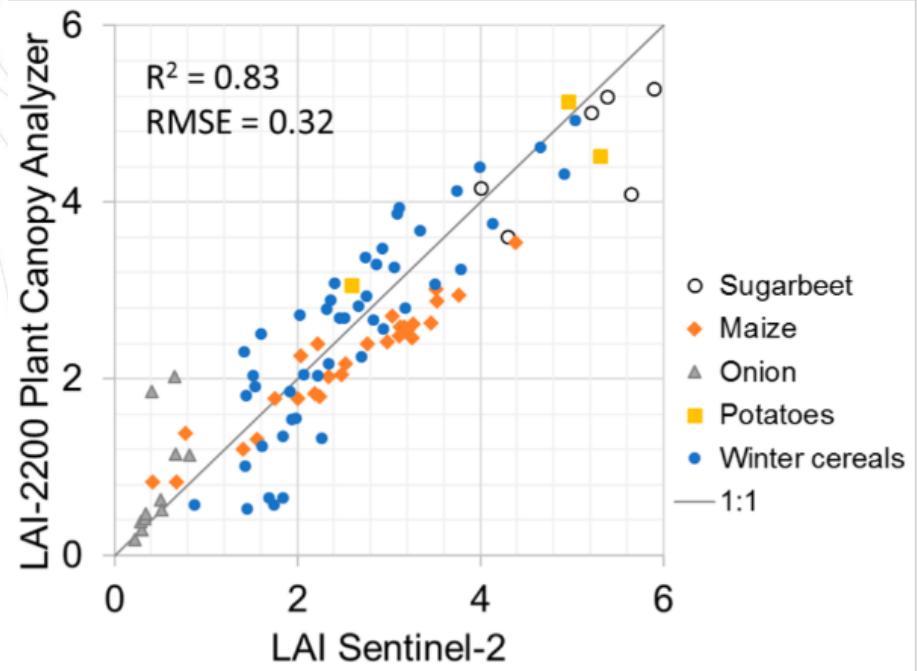
OPTIMIZING THE TRAINING DATASET

- Distribution of variables
 - Prior Distributions & Co





From Delloye et al, RSE, 2018



From Vuolo et al, RS, 2016

CONCLUSIONS

- **ECVs LAI & fAPAR (and fCOVER)**
 - Time series (1981 - present) with 10-day frequency at the global scale
 - Validated, associated with QA and quality uncertainties
 - Freely available
- **1km V2 CGLS**
 - Improved continuity, smoothness and near real time projection vs 1km V1
- **300m V1 CGLS**
 - Improved spatial resolution
- **Importance of validation/calibration activities**
 - Quantification of accuracy of estimates
 - - x - = + fusing products, ensemble estimation
- **Importance of temporal compositing**
 - Adaptive length of compositing window
 - Outlier rejection
 - Use of climatology as background for gap filling and short term projection
- **Same principles for the generation of AVHRR LAI/fAPAR products within THEIA**
 - Continuous and consistent long time series over the last 40 years
- **Continuity of products with S3 and next missions**
 - Need overlap period between sensors!! (at least one year)
- **Long, consistent and continuous time series for documenting anomalies and trends in global change**
- **Near real time estimates**
 - Operational users
 - Decision makers
- **Importance of decametric missions (S2) for agriculture and natural resources management**
- **20m CES LAI, FAPAR, FCOVER, CCC, CWC**

