



# Quantifying drought responses in Central European grasslands with satellite time series. Current applications and future opportunities

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# Increasing drought risk

- Climate change extremes will likely further increase
- Long-term droughts already affect water security



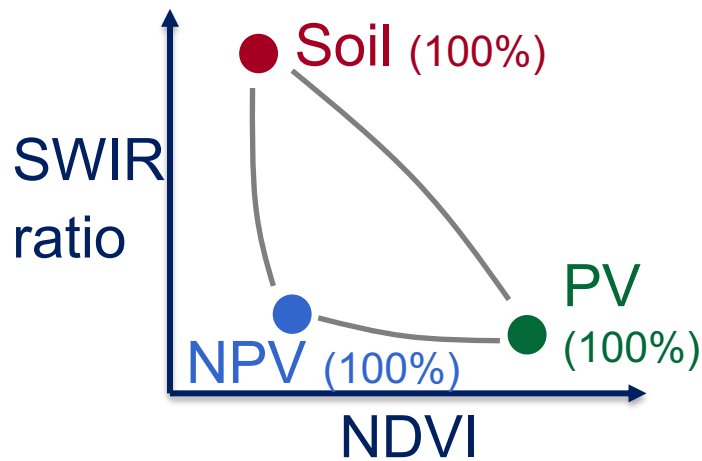
Agricultural land in Zeeland, Denmark, captured by Sentinel-2  
([https://www.esa.int/ESA\\_Multimedia/Videos/2018/07/Denmark\\_scorched](https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2018/07/Denmark_scorched))

- Grasslands are specifically sensitive to droughts, while under-researched

Spiegel online, 7 Oct 2022  
(<https://tinyurl.com/22kbytj7>)

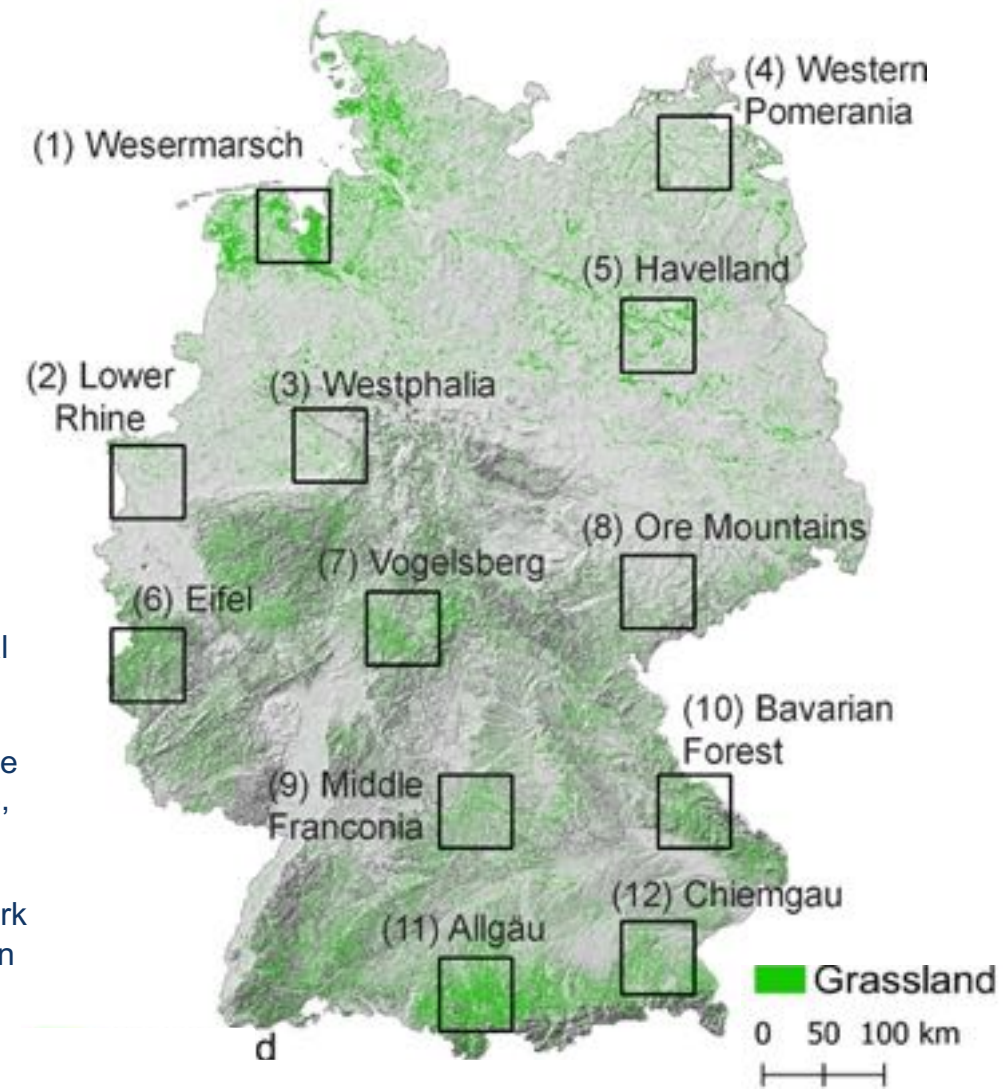
# The role of NPV and soil

- Green vegetation (**PV**), dry vegetation (**NPV**), and **soil** fractional cover allow grassland drought monitoring
- Mixing space concept following Guerschman et al. (2009)



Guerschman et al. (2009). Estimating fractional cover of photosynthetic vegetation, non-photosynthetic vegetation and bare soil in the Australian tropical savanna region upscaling the EO-1 Hyperion and MODIS sensors. RSE, 113, 928-945

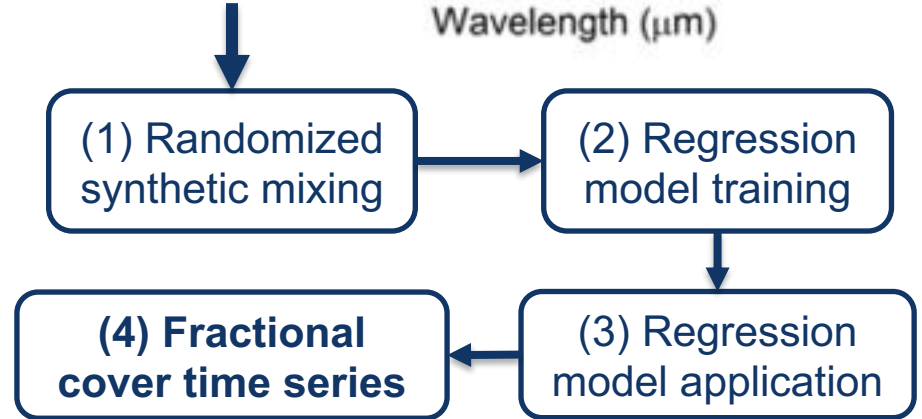
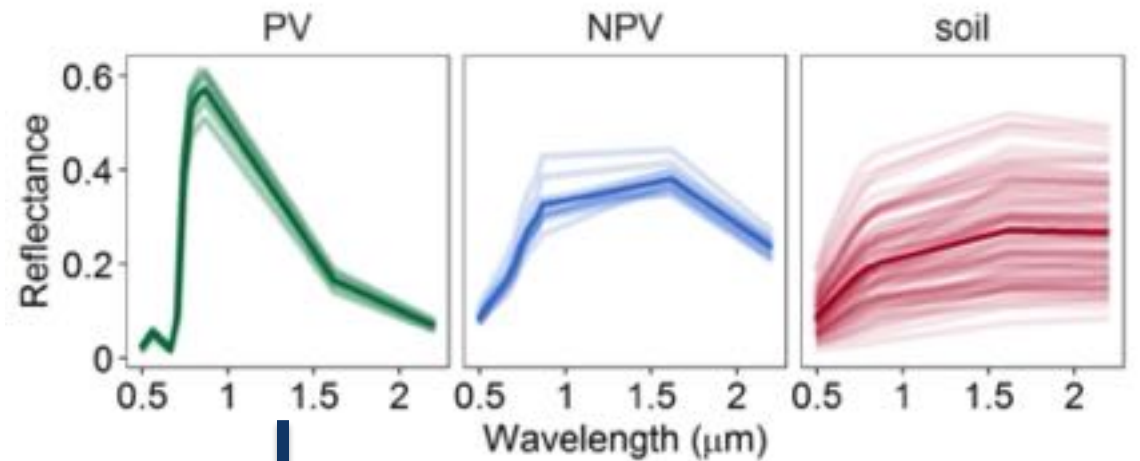
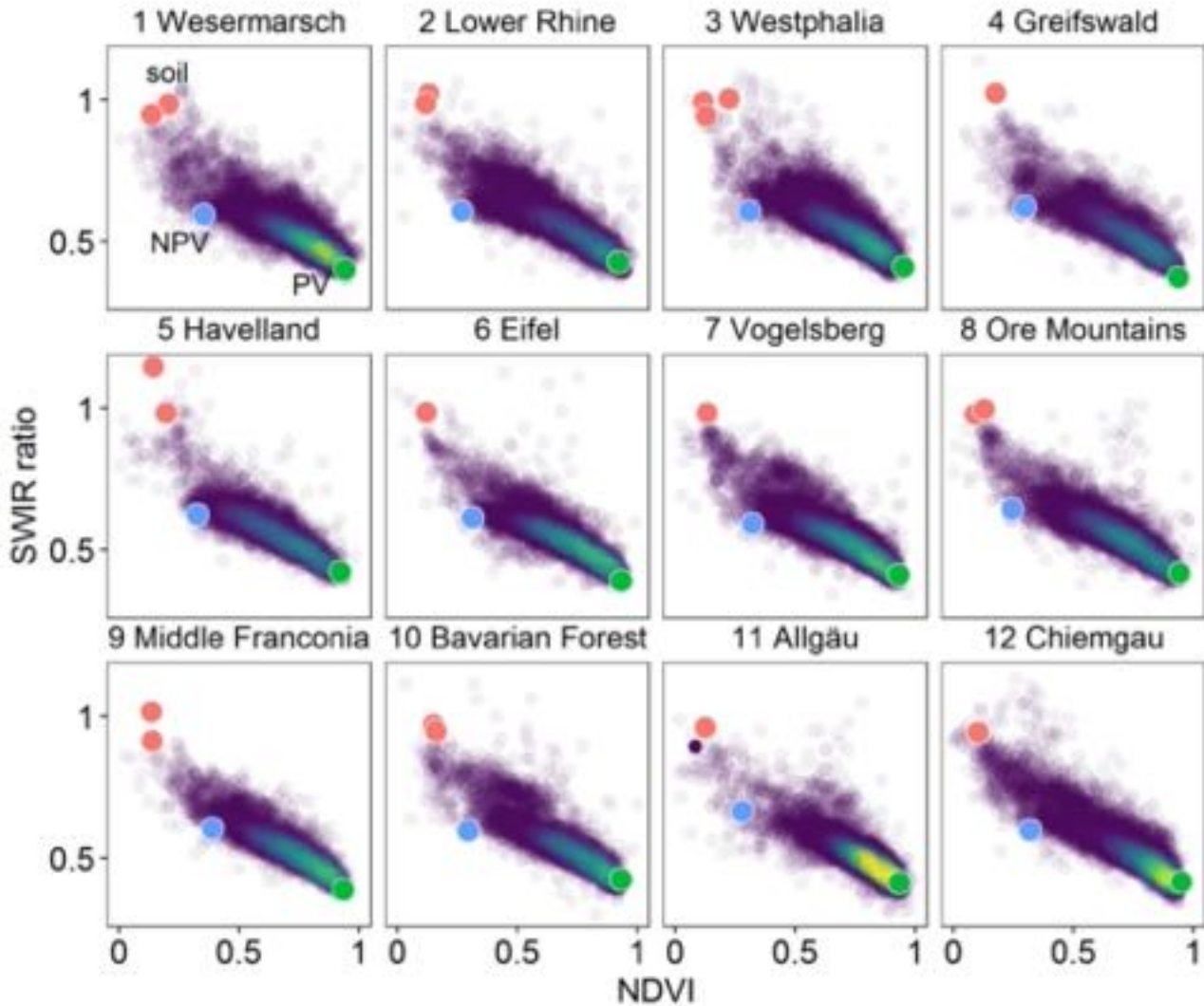
Kowalski et al. (in rev.). A generalized framework for drought monitoring across Central European grassland gradients with Sentinel-2 time series



- S2-based drought index from unmixing time series of PV, NPV, and soil fractions

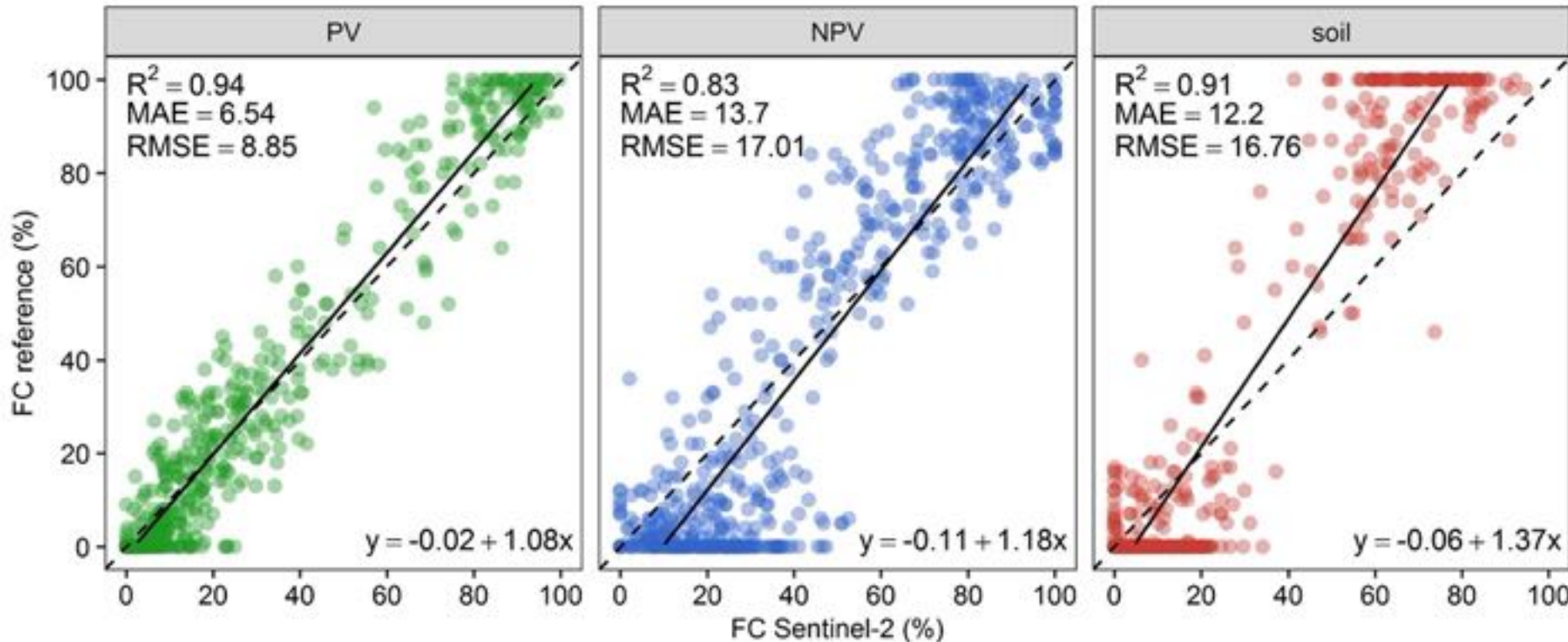
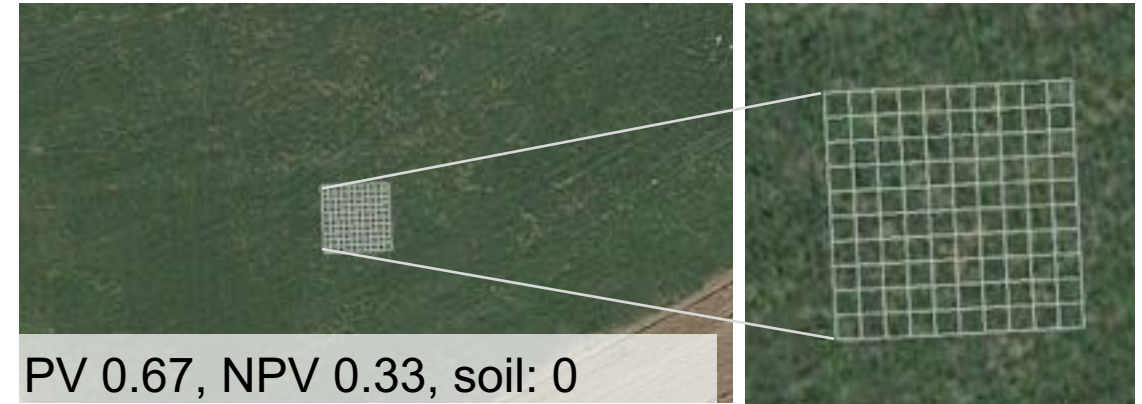
# Fractional cover estimates

- Regression-based unmixing using synthetic training data



# Fractional cover estimates

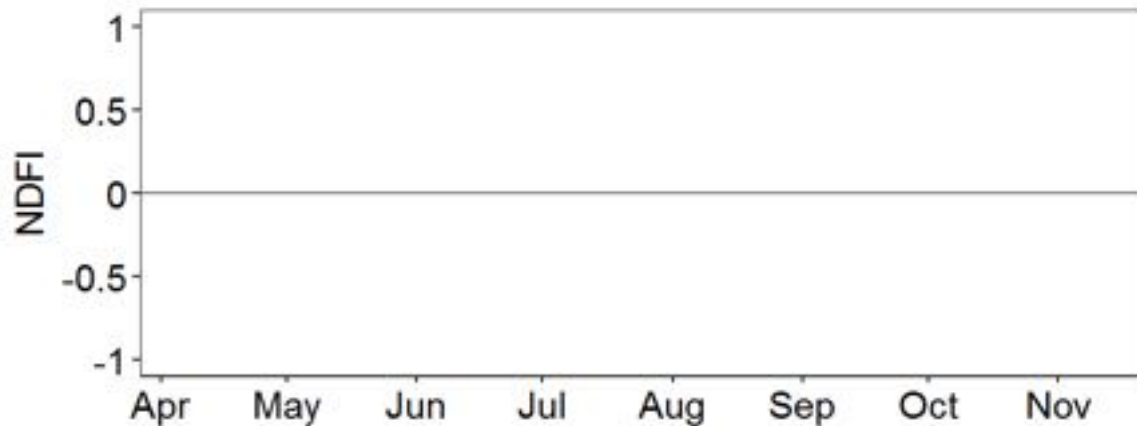
- Multi-season validation database from VHR imagery



Example of 10x10 pixel grid (100m<sup>2</sup>) for reference data generation

PV, NPV and soil fractional cover estimates as input for NDFI calculation

# NDFI-based grassland drought index

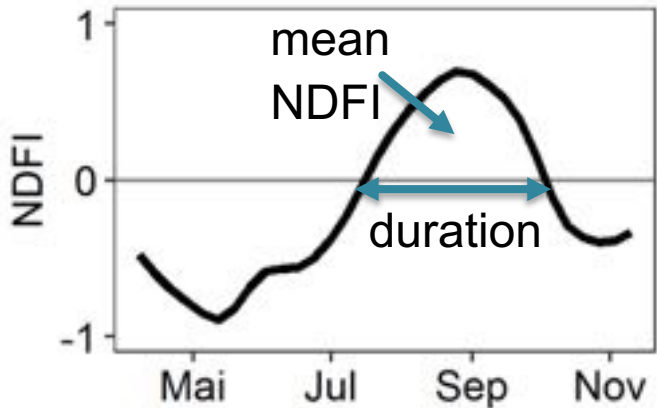
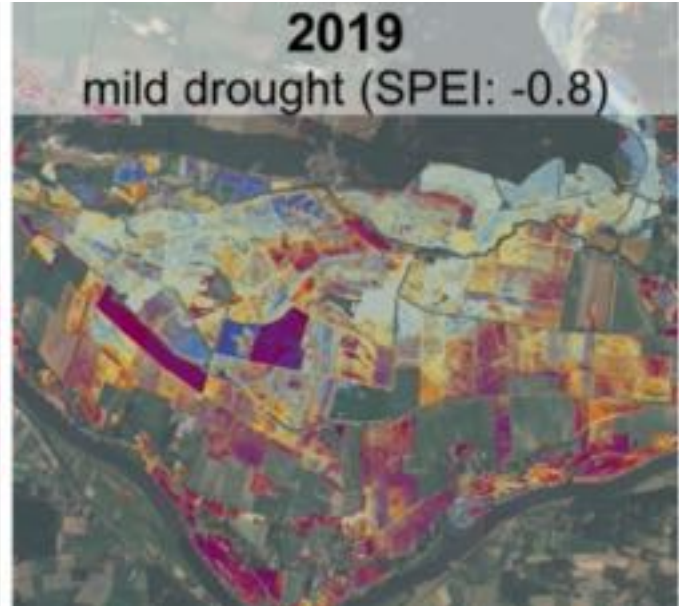
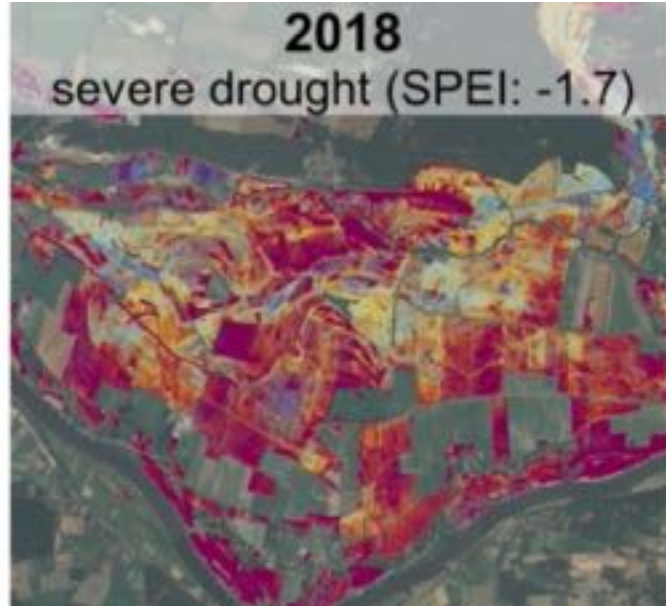
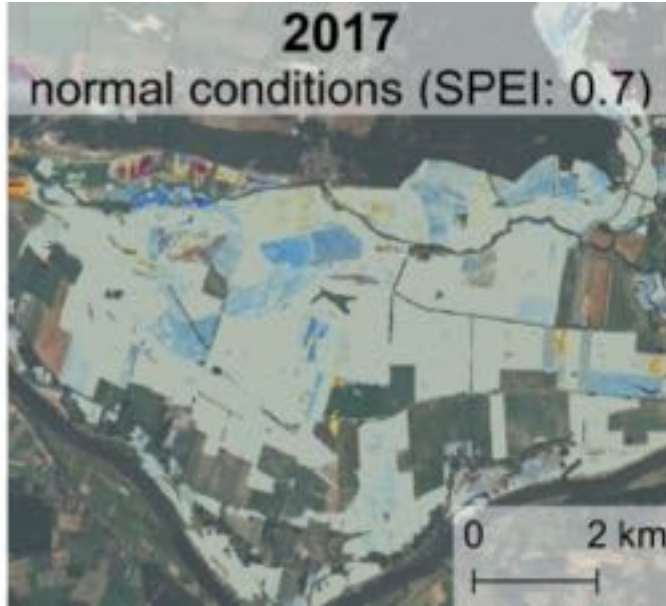
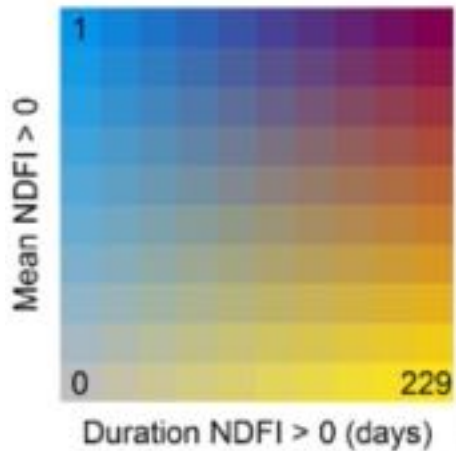


$$NDFI = \frac{((f_{NPV} - f_{NPVbase}) + f_{soil}) - f_{PV}}{(f_{NPV} - f_{NPVbase}) + f_{soil} + f_{PV}}$$

- Contrasts NPV and soil increase relative to PV
- Captures intra-annual changes in drought susceptibility

# Grassland drought index

Seasonal drought metrics from NDFI



Kowalski, K., Okujeni, A., Brell, M., & Hostert, P. (2022). Quantifying drought effects in Central European grasslands through regression-based unmixing of intra-annual Sentinel-2 time series. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 268. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2021.112781>



# PRISMA vs. S2 vs. Landsat Next

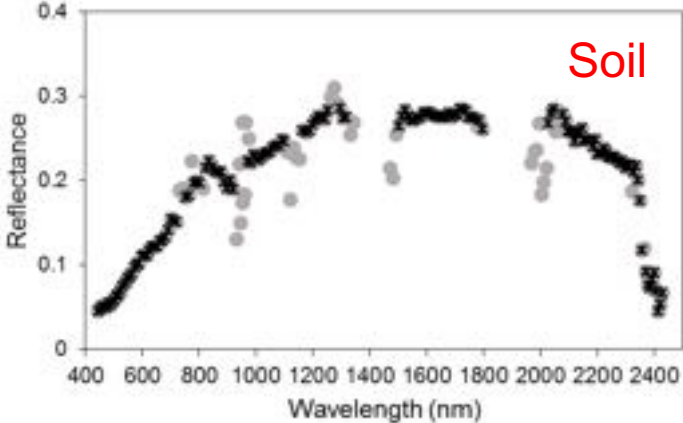
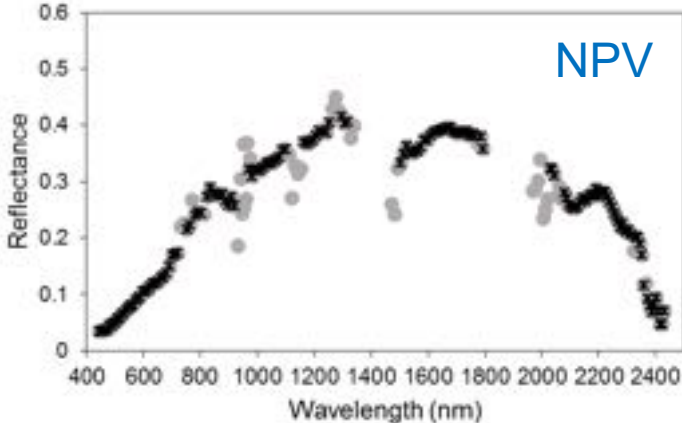
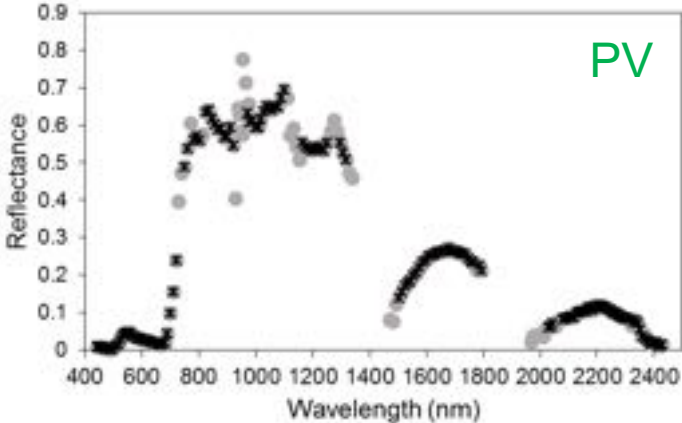
- Multitemporal PRISMA acquisitions in 2021 over NE-Germany (“Demmin site”)
- Compare S2-based unmixing with PRISMA-based drought monitoring



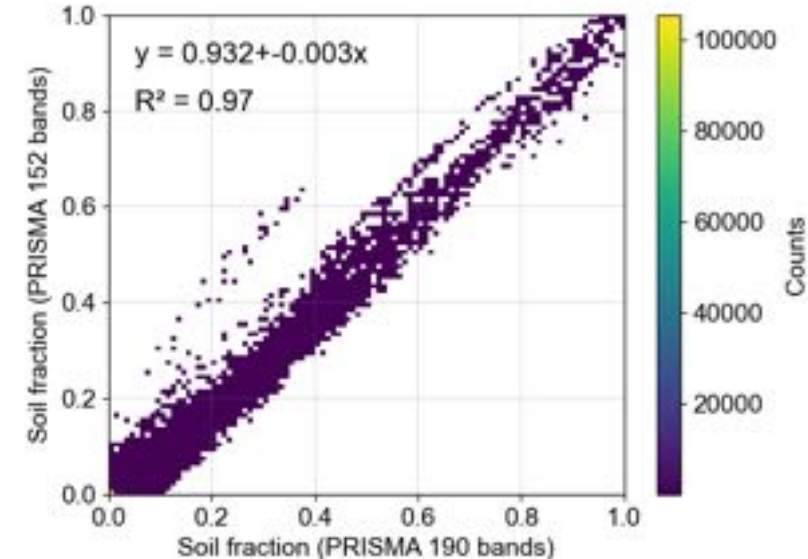
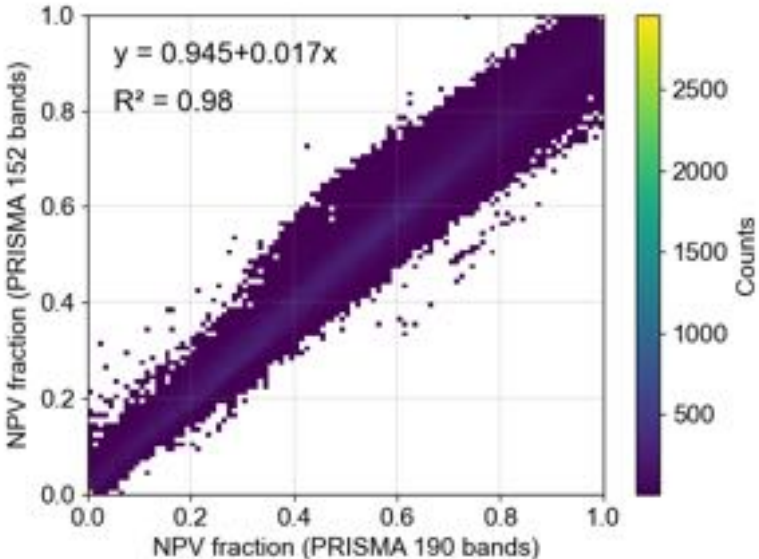
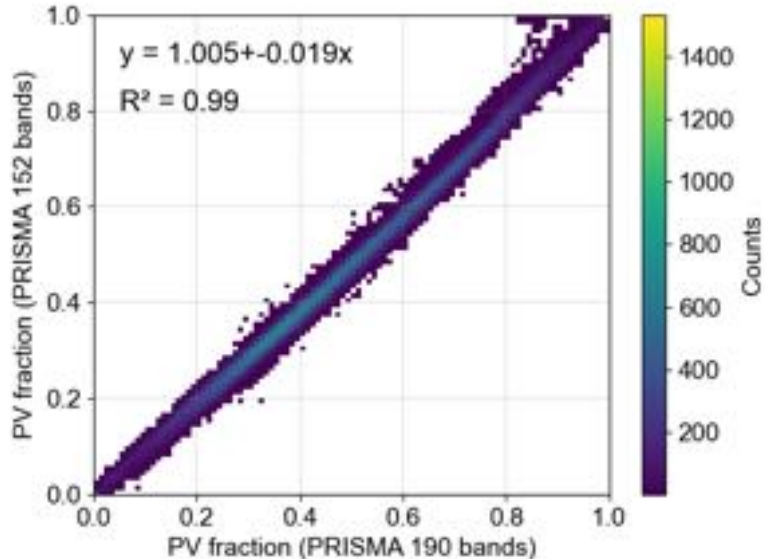
- Compare sensitivity of simulated L8/9 and LNext for drought monitoring



# PRISMA original vs. cleaned

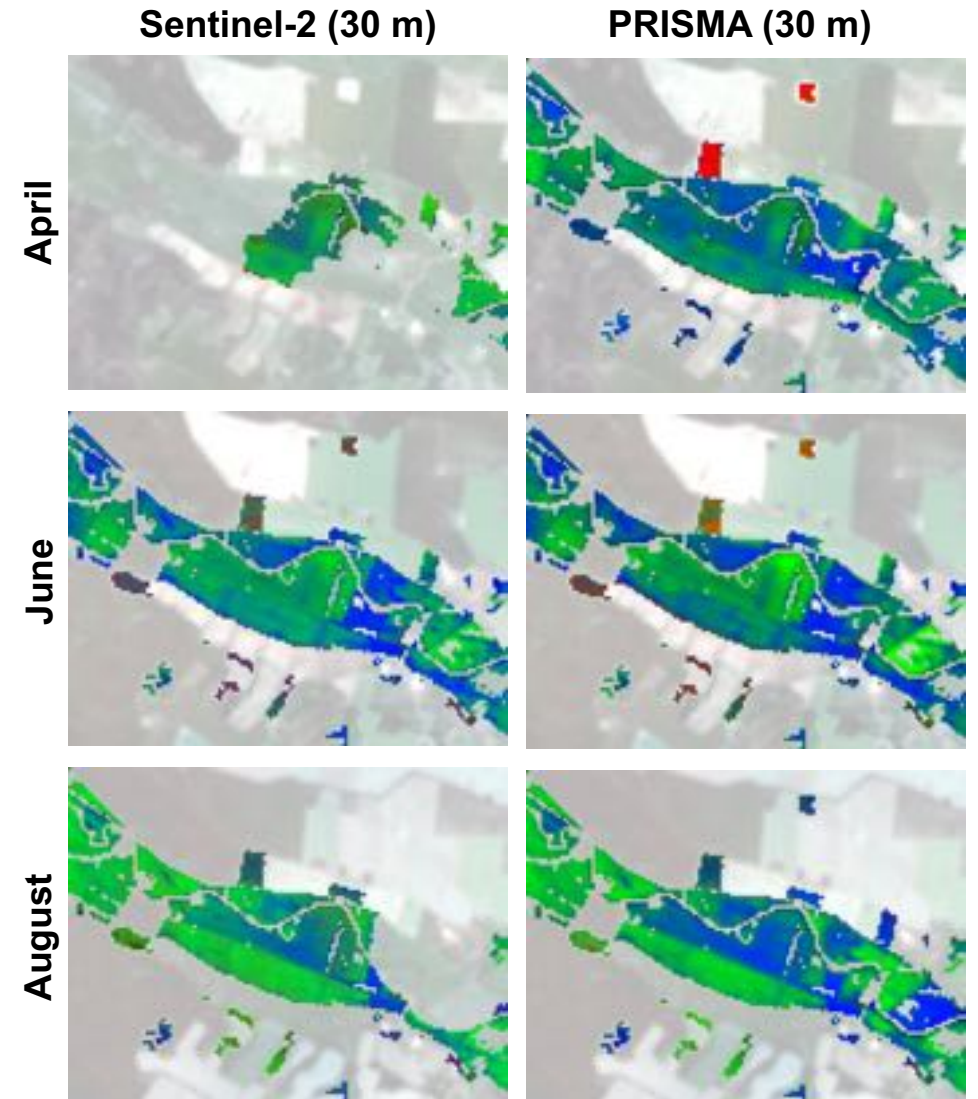
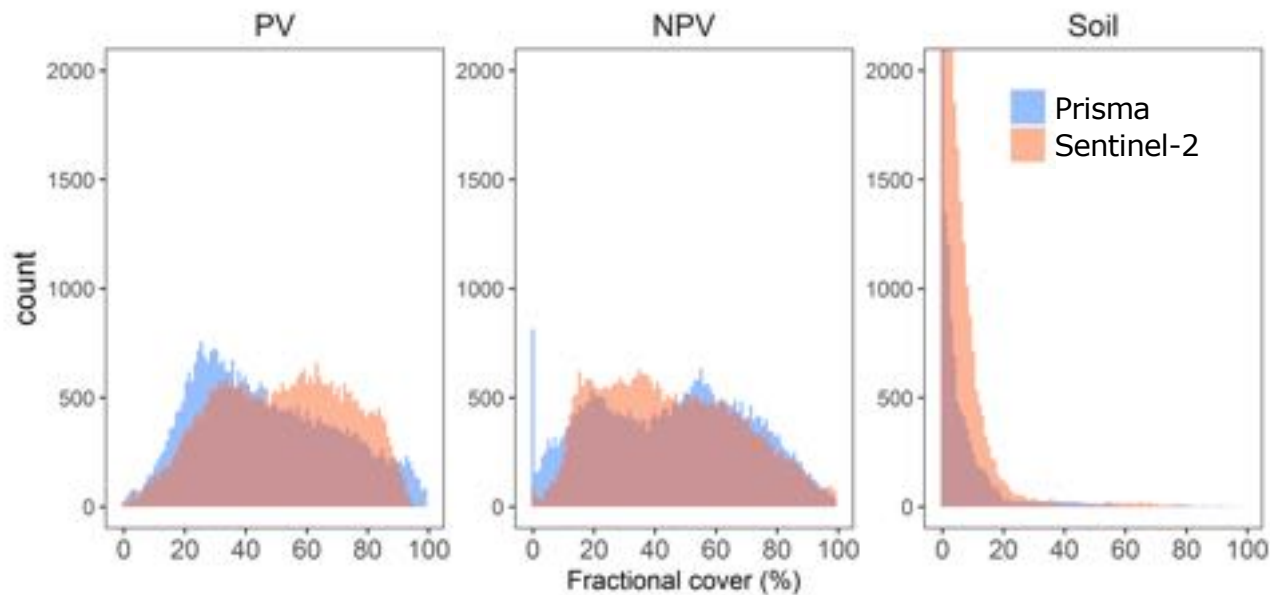


- library spectra full range (gray) and quality-screened (black) Verrelst et al. 2021

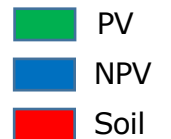


# PRISMA vs. S2

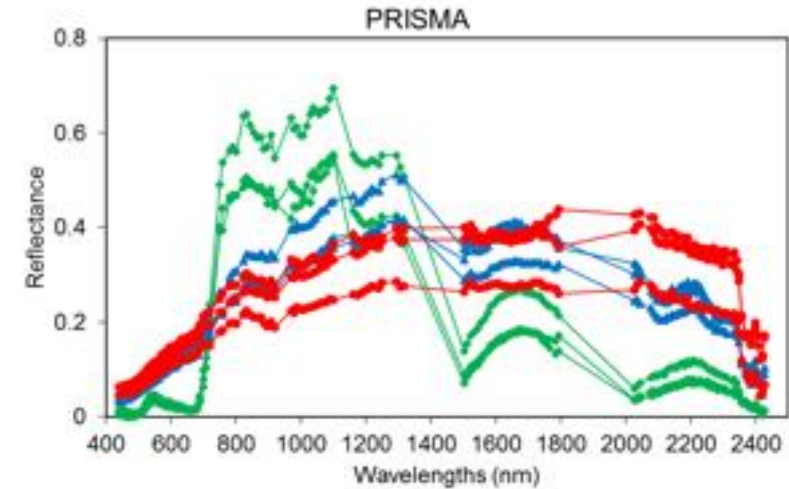
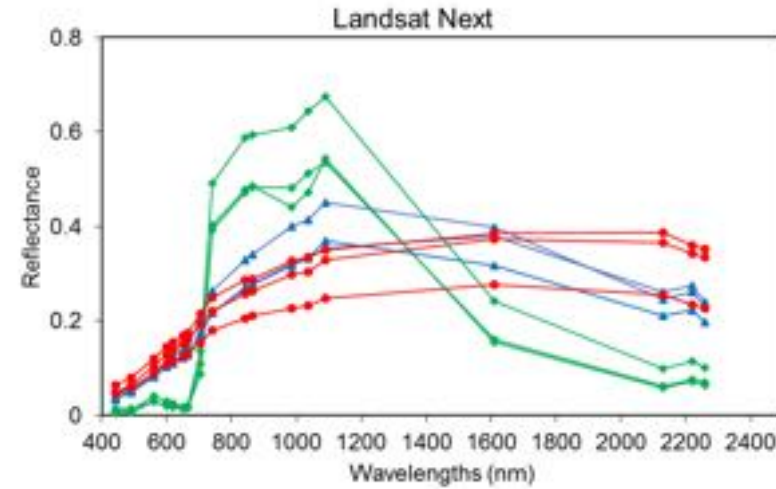
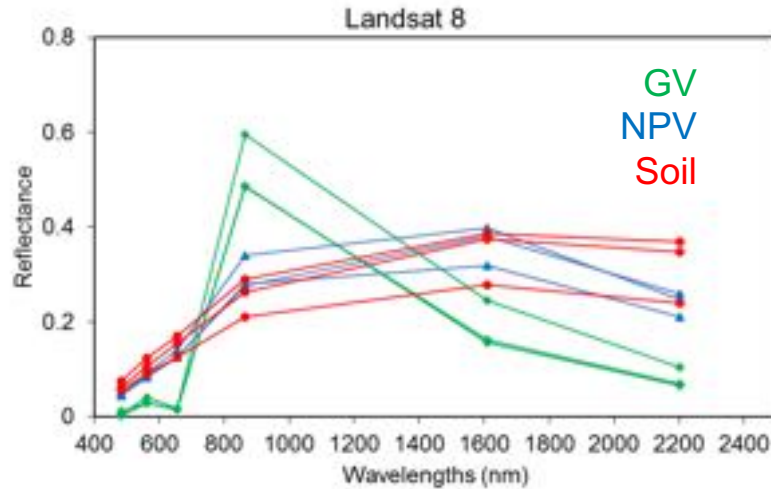
- Fractions from multitemporal PRISMA and S2 across the season compare well
- PRISMA better differentiates upper and lower bounds of fractional cover estimates



- Hypothesis: improved fraction estimates from hyperspectral data will also improve grassland drought maps (early warning?)

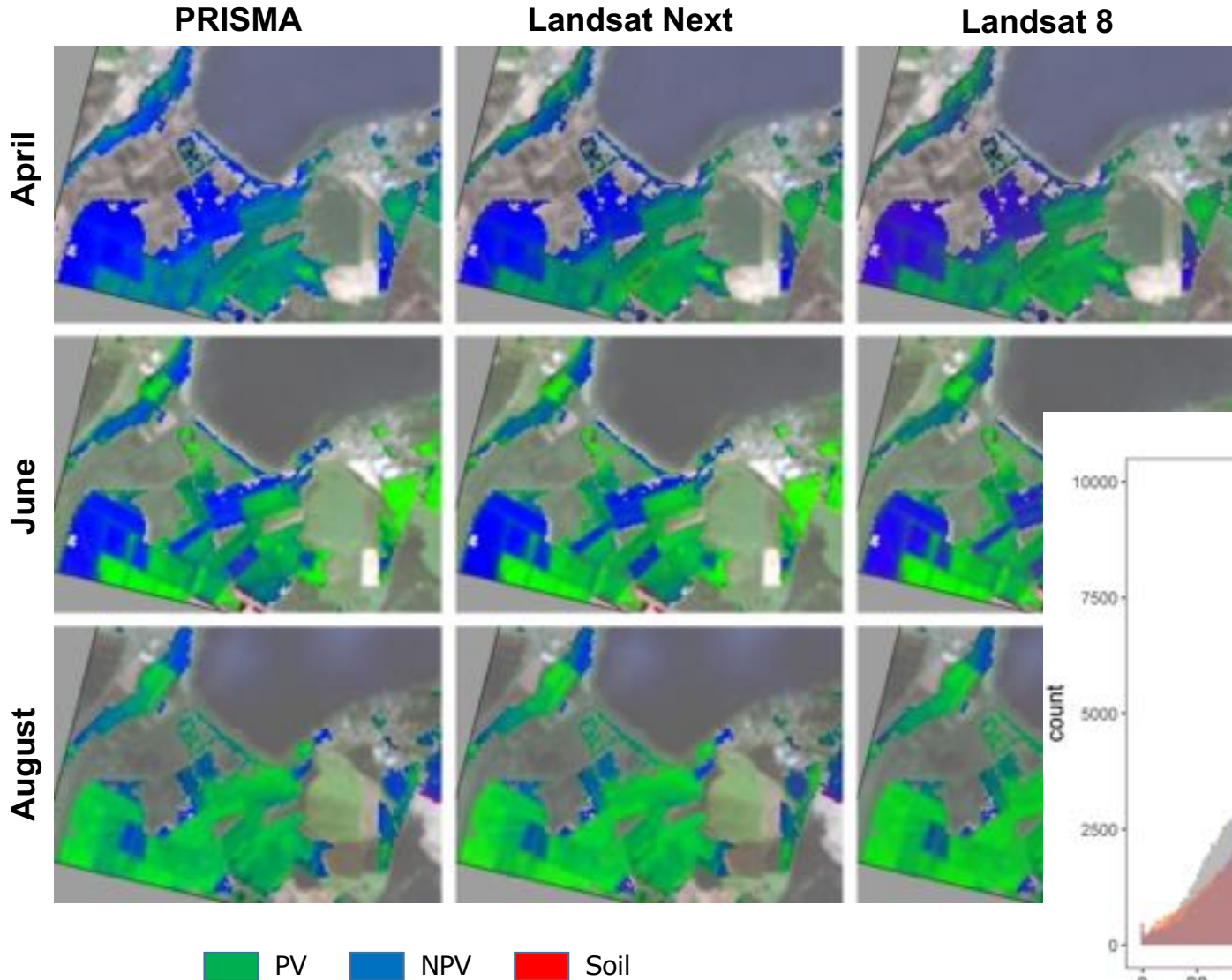


# Multispectral – Superspectral – Hyperspectral

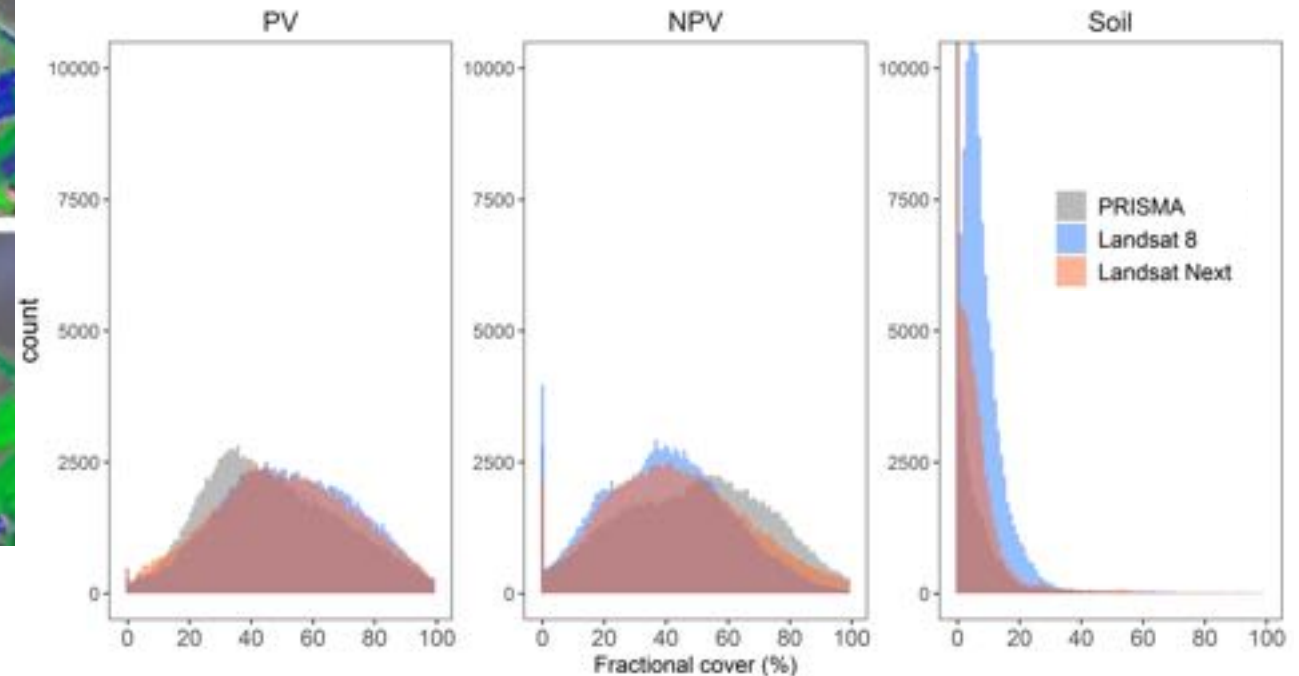


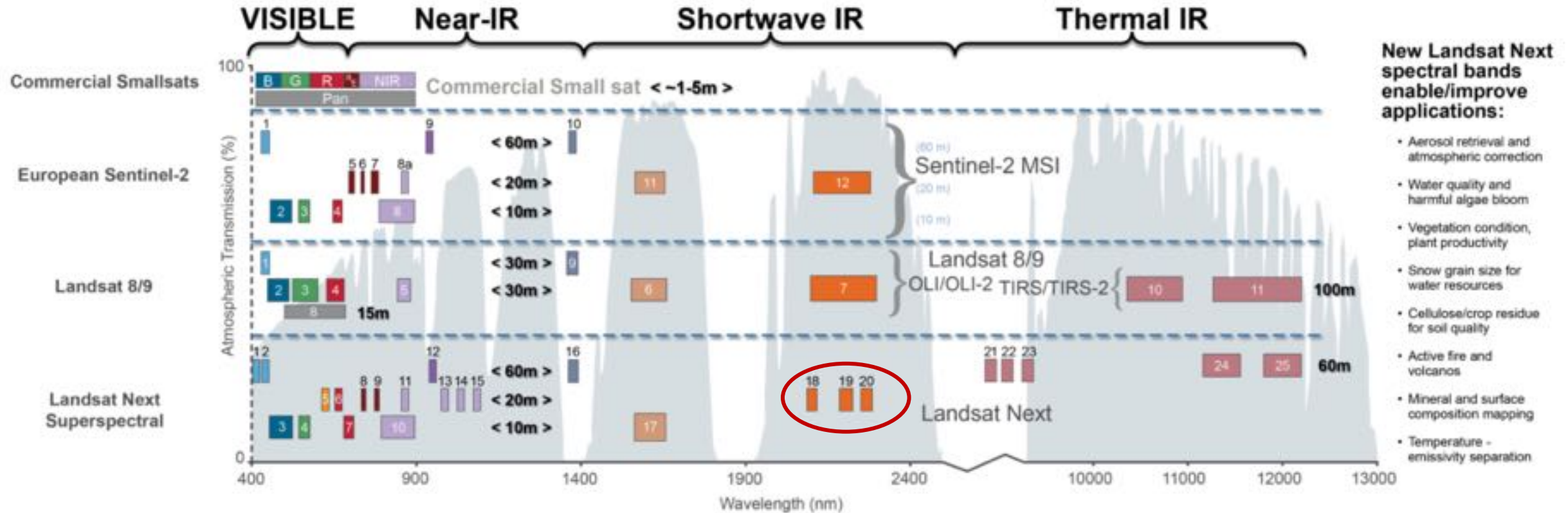
- Today's operational systems are great (archives!), while not perfect
- Today's hyperspectral systems are close to perfect, while not operational
- Here: simulation of Landsat 8 and Landsat Next from PRISMA data
- Goal: deeper understanding of SWIR-bands in different spectral resolutions for drought mapping in grasslands

# PRISMA vs. Landsat vs LNext



- LNext comes close to hyper-spectral PRISMA estimates
- Specifically, low soil values are missed by Landsat-8





**New Landsat Next spectral bands enable/improve applications:**

- Aerosol retrieval and atmospheric correction
- Water quality and harmful algae bloom
- Vegetation condition, plant productivity
- Snow grain size for water resources
- Cellulose/crop residue for soil quality
- Active fire and volcanos
- Mineral and surface composition mapping
- Temperature - emissivity separation

Wu et al. 2019. User needs for future Landsat missions. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 231, 111214

Hively et al. 2021. Evaluation of SWIR Crop Residue Bands for the Landsat Next Mission. *Remote Sensing*, 13, 3718

- It will converge – while there’s a role for both – superspectral and hyperspectral

Image Credit:  
NASA/NOAA/GSFC/  
SuomiNPP/VIIRS/  
Norman Kuring

# Thank you for your interest!

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data downloads



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<https://www.geographie.hu-berlin.de/en/professorships/eol>

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- **Landsat Science Team**: <https://www.usgs.gov/landsat-missions/2018-2023-landsat-science-team>