

- Sites
  - sites and objectives
  - instrumental setup
  - some results

North Western Alps network

Image processing package

### Sites

- alpine grassland Tellinod
- larch forest Tronchaney
- pinot gris vineyard Winecam

## Grassland: 1/3

- Tellinod (Torgnon Aosta Valley)
- sub-alpine unmanaged grassland (2160 m asl)
- EC tower-phenology-radiometric vegetation indexes
- data since 2009





## Larch forest: 2/3

- Tronchaney (Torgnon Aosta Valley)
- Larch (L. decidua) forest (2100 m asl)
- EC tower-phenology-radiometric vegetation indexes
- data since 2010





### objectives

- long term monitoring of ecosystem processes phenology
- phenology carbon and water fluxes
- understand the role of climate drivers with a special focus on snow



## Vineyard: 3/3

- Vineyard (Aosta Aosta Valley)
- Pinot gris (600 m asl)
- phenology-radiometric vegetation indexes (16 bands Cropscan)-field measures
- just started Apr 2014



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- Vineyard (Aosta Aosta Valley)
- Pinot gris (600 m asl)
- phenology-radiometric vegetation indexes (16 bands Cropscan)-field measures
- just started Apr 2014
- obj: use webcam and radiometric indexes to infer canopy status and detect stresses





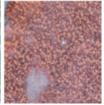
## camera type overview

- campbell cameras logged to dataloggers (CC640, CC5MPX)
- "homemade" systems with Nikon D5000 and microcontroller (12MPx)
- "homemade" raspberry camera with microcontroller (5MPx)
- infrared cameras (NIR-R-G, Tetracam)









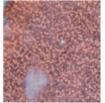


- spatial and radiometric resolution (i.e. camera quality)
- camera settings (exposure white balance raw vs. jpeg)
- camera control (computer vs. microcontroller vs. datalogger
- communication (data transfer vs. manual download)









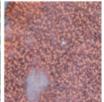


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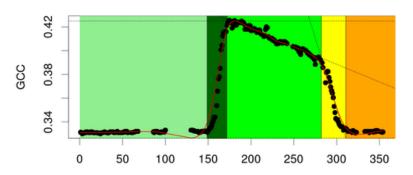




• larch forest phenological cycle



• Green Index (GCC) and phenophase extraction





#### comparison with field observations



#### Spring Phases (SP)

- SP1 = unexpanded buds
- SP2 = budburst [Box], needles length < 1cm
- SP3 = needles elongation, length: 1-3 cm
- SP4 = needles elongation, length: 1-3 cm SP4 = needles unfolding, length > 3 cm
- SP4 = needles fully expanded

#### Autumn Phases (AP)

AP1 = yellow spot decolouration

AP2 = green to yellow

AP2-AP5:

AP3 = yellow [E<sub>GS</sub>]
AP4 = yellow to red

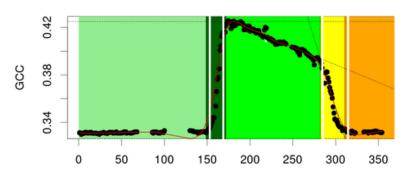
deco

AP5 = red

AP2-AP5: decolouration spread on the whole crown



• comparison with field observations





• Tracking IAV: webcam GCC vs. ground based NDVI vs. carbon fluxes (EC)



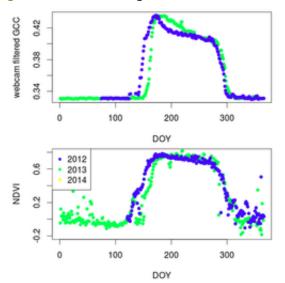




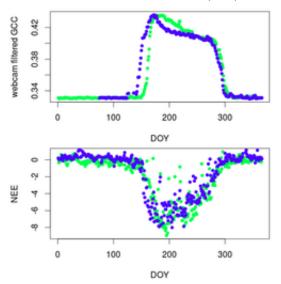
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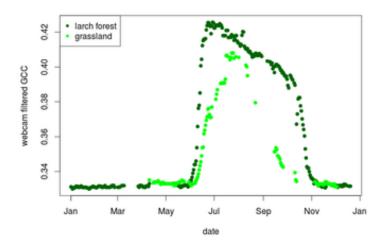
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• grassland phenological cycle



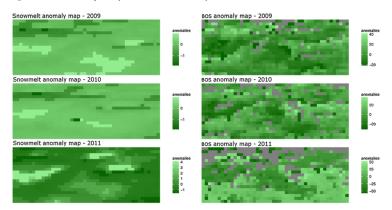
• GCC seasonal course

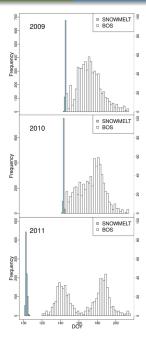


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# some results: vineyard

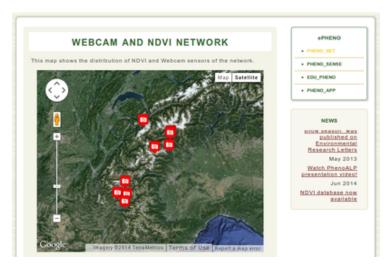
• vineyard phenological cycle



- started in 2008
- Italy-France cooperation project (Interreg Alcotra)
  - PhenoAlp (2008-2011) www.phenoalp.eu
  - e-Pheno (2012-2014) www.epheno.eu
- Italy Aosta Valley (ARPA, Parco Naturale Mont Avic, Parco Nazionale Gran Paradiso)
- France (CREA, Parc National des Ecrins, LECA Grenoble, Parc des Bauges)
- field observations, sensor based observations (NDVI, webcam), schools engagement



• Webcam and NDVI sensors (10 sites: 5IT, 5FR)



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- $\bullet$  ecosystems: grasslands (1800-2400 m asl) and subalpine (< 2000 m asl) larch forests
- common protocols and set-up but different cameras
- storing and processing strategy under discussion



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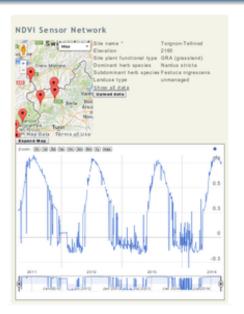
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 similar installation protocols but different sensors (Skye and ESE-LECA-Paris)





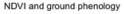


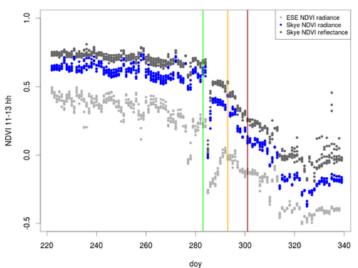
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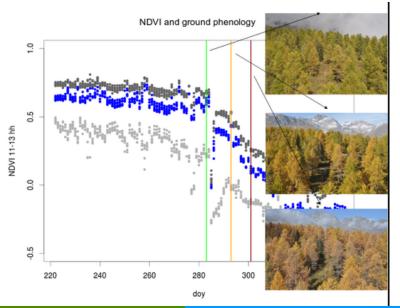












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- collaborative effort with Mirco's and Andrew's groups
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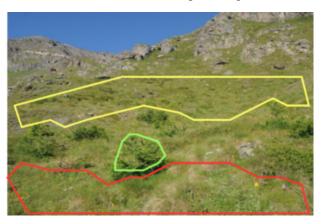
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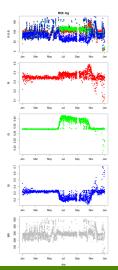
## ROI (Region of Interest) definition

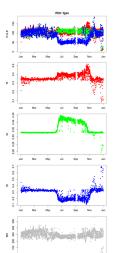
• User can define ROIs on a reference image clicking on ROIs vertexes



#### VI's computation

• VI's (GCC, BCC, RCC, GEI, BRI, HSV, ...) are computed as mean ROI values for each image





- most recently published filtering approaches are implemented: max (Sonnentag 2012), spline and MAD (Migliavacca 2011), clouds (Julitta 2014)
- filters can be applied in a default sequence or according to user's needs
- daily aggregation

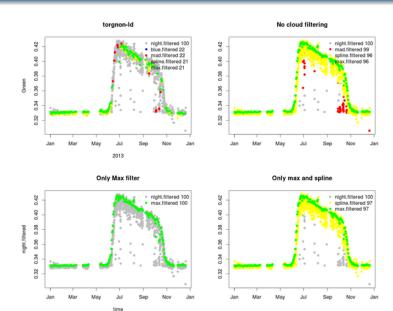


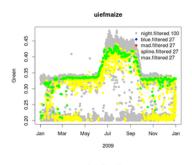
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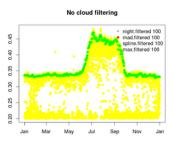


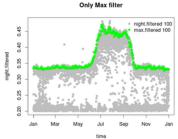
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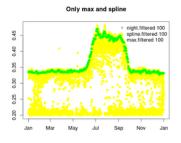


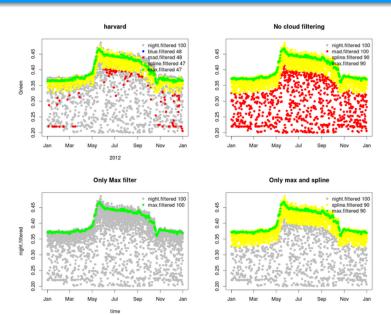












#### filtered timeseries fitting:

- spline
- double logistic functions with different formulation (Elmore et al 2012, Beck et al 2006, Klosterman et al 2014, Gu et al 2009)
- phenophases (i.e start of season, end of season, ...) extraction:
  - fixed thresholds (e.g. half peak)
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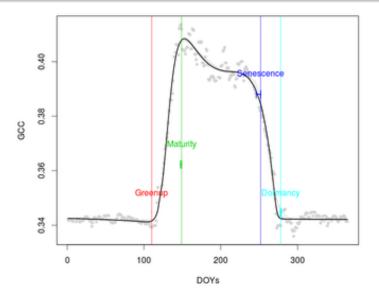


Figure: Bartlett filtered data - Klosterman et al 2014 fitting and phenophases



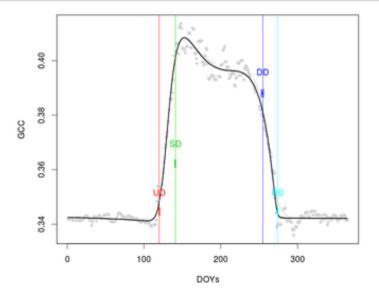
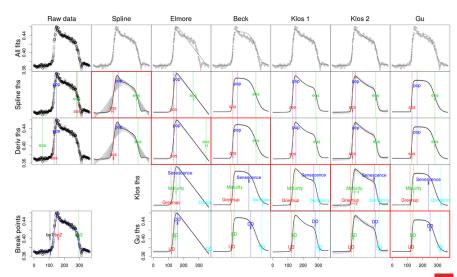


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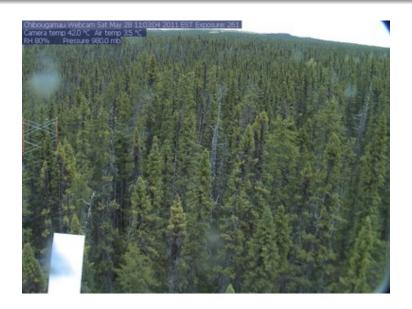


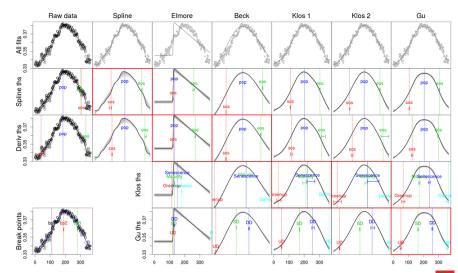
### Deciduous forest - Harvard Forest





## Evergreen forest - Chibougamu Forest

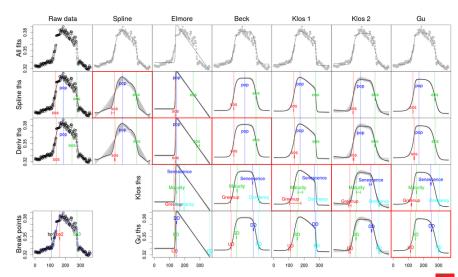




### Mixed forest - Canada OBS Forest

Old Black Spruce, Saskatchewan, CAN (CanadaOBS) - NetCam SC IR - Fri Sep <u>05 06:33:13:2014</u> Temperature: 42,5 °C internal, 9,5 °C outside; RH: 0, Pressure: 946.0 milibar; Expressive: 2011

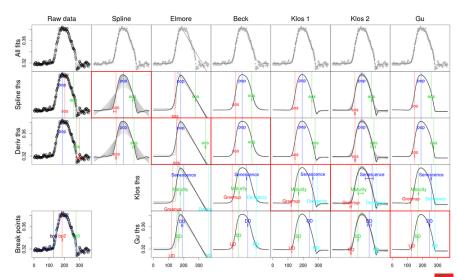




## Grassland - Lethbridge Grassland

perature: 29.5 °C Internal, 8.5 <u>°C outside</u> 0%, Pressure: 915.0 milibars

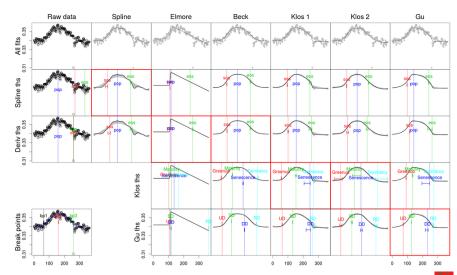




# Shrubland - Burnssagebrush







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- evaluate fittings performace and phenophase extraction on phenocam and european dataset
- future developments:
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