

# Manual to measure and model leaf area index and its spatial variability on local and landscape scale

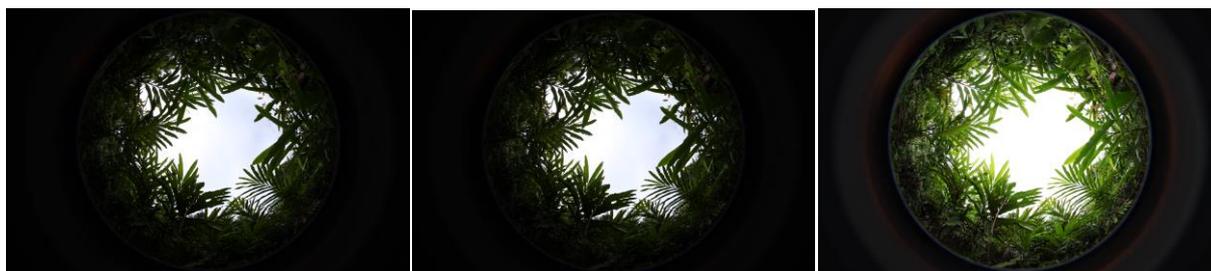
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## Key points

- Landscape scale: Stratified random sampling design to capture heterogeneity within biomesFriday, 07 February 2014Friday, 07 February 2014
- Equipment: hemispherical camera (tripod, compass, camera, lens, lens adapter (if needed)) and Sunscan instrument (batteries for Psion handheld (incl. backup battery), markers, level, GPS, more batteries.....)
- Measure GPS of land markers (points observable from space such as trees, big houses)
- Measure GPS of plots and biome types
- Take GPS of plot corners (VALERI plots) and sampling points (Transects)
- Hemispherical: measure sky exposure, decrease shutter speed by two stops or employ auto-bracketing
- Sunscan: 3 SunScan readings per sampling point taken from different angles

## Contents

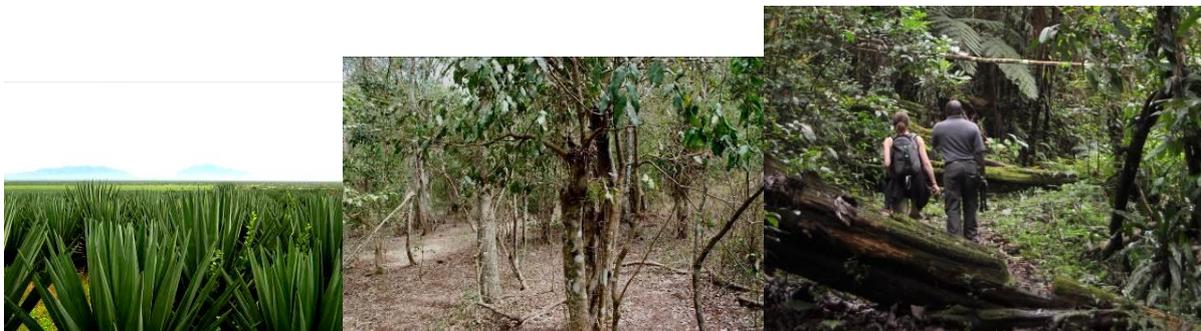
### 1 Sampling Design on landscape scale

Sampling follows a stratified sampling protocol with random point selection within strata (disproportionate stratification). Pre-selection of strata takes place according to following criteria:

- Rainfall classes (e.g.: < 500; 500 - 800; 800 -1100; 1100 – 1500, 1500-1800, > 1800 mm).
- Disturbance levels: no – low intensity – moderate – high intensity (optional: disturbance categories: fire – logging – charcoal)
- Plant functional types: Bushland – Woodland – Forest – Plantation - Cropland
- WDPA (World Database on Protected Areas; <http://www.wdpa.org/>) categories: forest reserves, national parks, nature reserves, unprotected, game management parks
- Age classes (e.g. forests: depending on previous disturbances – if known)
- Crop types: Corn, Rice, Sisal

(Woody) savannah vegetation and croplands are highly seasonal in tropical East Africa, driven by fire, rainfall and human land use. Thus, ideally, measurements will be repeated within the season to measure intra-annual variability of vegetation canopy structure as a base for correlations with environmental parameters later on.

Field plots should be placed in uniform vegetation of a specific biome (e.g. forest) at a distance of  $\geq 100$  m from the edge (to allow for coarse pixel validation in subsequent satellite image analyses). This will apply mostly to forests, woodlands and woody (savannah) systems, since many croplands in Tanzania are more heterogeneous. Otherwise it would be very good to have as many plots randomly distributed in forest stratified patches so that one may be able to use them to validate global LAI or other biophysical products.



*The more variable the biome, the more sampling plots or the larger the plot size.*



### 3 Hemispherical Images – camera, settings

#### 3.1 Camera and lens

Different camera systems can be used, but each camera needs to be calibrated to define optical centre and projection function. Calibration may be done following steps outlined in the CANEYE image analysis software (Weiss & Baret, 2010: download software and manuals from <https://www4.paca.inra.fr/can-eye/>).

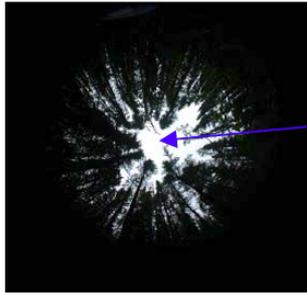
*Suggestions for camera systems:*

- 8 mega pixels Nikon Coolpix 8800 VR digital camera equipped with a fish-eye Nikon FC-E9 lens adapter; full-frame sensor
- 12.3 megapixels Nikon D5000 SLR digital camera equipped with a Sigma 4.5mm F2.8 fisheye lens adapter; full-frame sensor
- 12.2 megapixels Canon EOS 450D equipped with a Sigma 4.5mm F2.8 fisheye lens adapter; not a full-frame sensor resulting in images being cropped at the top and at the bottom
- *Personal favourite:* 21.1 megapixels Canon EOS 5D Mark II Digital SLR camera body equipped with SIGMA 8mm f/3.5 EX DG Circular Fisheye, using a VANGUARD Aluminium Alloy Tripod Alta 263AGH – GPR System (Grip, Position, Release).

#### 3.2 Camera settings: ‘exposure’ and resolution

Make sure the camera is in fine mode (Jpeg) or Hi mode (Tiff), with the highest resolution. The camera needs to be set to “manual” and “fisheye1” modes, if applicable. Check your camera manual.

*Exposure settings:* The correct exposure is to make the sky appear white. Using automated exposure may result in unreliable LAI estimates (Zhang et al., 2005). Thus, use the hereafter called ‘Zhang method’ (‘Two stops of overexposure relative to the sky reference’. This sky reference reading should be made in a large opening outside the forest stand, which provides an unobstructed sky view in all azimuthal directions. With experience in angular variations of sky radiance, this reference reading can also be made in small openings. When the camera’s aperture size is fixed to ensure a consistent field of view, a decrease of the camera’s shutter speed by 2–3 stops will provide the desired exposure. Meaning: if the sky reference exposure time were determined to be 1/1000 s (**F5.3**), a series of photographs would be taken with the aperture fixed at F5.3 and the shutter speed decreasing to 1/250.



Possible saturated area

Example of a digital hemispherical photograph. Saturation should only be found near the zenith, far from the foliage.

*Alternative exposure settings* (exposure setting based on the sky reference is not possible): If you have time at hand and want to be as accurate as possible and can read out data on a large memory capacity laptop every other evening: Take 2-4 photos per sampling point and evaluate visually right in the field and at night of each field work. The photographs with the highest foliage to sky contrast are the best, thus you may want to delete all others keeping only one photograph per sampling point. Unless you want to evaluate the uncertainty in LAI estimation per sampling point accounting for exposure errors. Fix the F-stop to constant (best at 5.3). Then take picture at -1, -2, -3 and +2 exposure relative to the automatic. For example if the automatic exposure is 1/125, then the four exposures would respectably be 1/250 (-1), 1/500, 1/1000 and 1/30 (+2)

*Set-up used for Canon EOS 5D Mark II with Sigma 8mm f/3.5 EX DG Circular Fisheye at SAFE Experimental Forest Site* (Sabah, Malaysia: <http://www.safeproject.net/>): At each sampling point, three images have been taken in auto bracketing mode (the camera automatically takes all three at each go) set via the camera menu. The aperture has been set to  $F = 9$ , which can be adjusted if needed. The three images are from left: 0 standard exposure, -1 underexposure, +1 overexposure.

- AF (Autofocus): On (Switch on side of lens)
- Av mode
- In Menu- settings:
  - One Shot
  - File Numbering: Continuous
  - Quality: Raw + Large JPEG
  - Picture Style Standard
  - C.Fn I: Exposure: 4 - Bracketing Autocancel: OFF
  - Expo.comp./AEB: enter and mark the bracketing points to 0, -1 (Underexposure), +1 (Overexposure)
- Set F to 9.0: Start switch to On and check F. Then start switch to line. Little wheel on top of camera body (behind photo button) – turn to change F to desired one. Then change start switch back to On.

*Resolution:* The image resolution and the compressing rate (if there is) will have a significant impact on the image analysis. Results will be better with a [high resolution and a low compressing rate](#). For example, when the leaves are small (coniferous forest), it is recommended to increase the resolution of the image so that less mixed pixels are present in the image.

### ***3.3 Tips and tricks in different vegetation structure***

*Very Short Canopy (< 30 cm height):* For very short canopies such as young crops, the digital camera must be placed looking downward, not too close from the foliage, so that one leaf does not cover the whole field-of-view. On the other hand, the camera should not be placed too high so that the user does not observe a sky ring in the image. Therefore, an average height of 60 to 80 cm above the last leaf appears reasonable. Note that the advantage of downward looking photographs is the possibility to get a better spatial representation by increasing the distance between the camera and the canopy while keeping it not too far away to be able to get a clear image of vegetation elements, minimizing the mixed pixels problem.

*Short canopy (between 30 and 70 cm):* The digital camera can be placed looking downward with the same recommendations as for very short canopies. It can also be placed horizontally on the ground, looking upward. In this case, be sure that the presence of the camera on the ground does not change the canopy structure.

*Tall canopy without understorey (> 70 cm):* The camera should be placed at ground level, looking upward. It is necessary also to take care of not modifying the canopy structure when positioning the camera on the ground.

*Tall canopy with understorey:* Two series of hemispherical images can be acquired, one looking downward to characterize understorey, the other looking upward to estimate tree characteristics. The two kind of images must be processed as two separate series. The resulting characteristics can then be recombined to represent the whole canopy.

### ***3.4 Measurements in the plot***

*Sky conditions:* All images sampled in a subplot/plot must be acquired in [similar illumination conditions](#), so that the colour dynamics does not vary a lot between all the images that are processed together. [Ideally measurements should be performed under overcast conditions to minimize anisotropy of the sky radiance](#) (Jonckheere et al., 2004). The aim is to avoid sun glares or sunflecks when taking upward hemispherical images to avoid very over-exposed parts in the image

which may make the class allocation more difficult in subsequent image processing. If there are some, it is still possible to mask them during the post-processing.

Be sure that the camera is the most horizontal ([camera body levelled – best done with a level](#)) as possible when acquiring a hemispherical image. If the image is taken in the upward direction (tall canopy), use a tripod. [The upper picture margin should be facing exactly northward at each image](#) (take a compass), [at 1m above ground](#) (or another height as long as you always use the same). Ideally, you got a full-frame sensor camera body and a nice fisheye lens on it. Don't forget to take the adapter linking camera body and tripod into the field with you.

*Slope*: Slope affects LAI estimation using hemispherical images (Gonsamo & Pellika, 2009). Take pictures on the flat ground so that the point spread/contribution of the surrounding landscape to remote sensing pixel is minimal if the field is large and uniform.

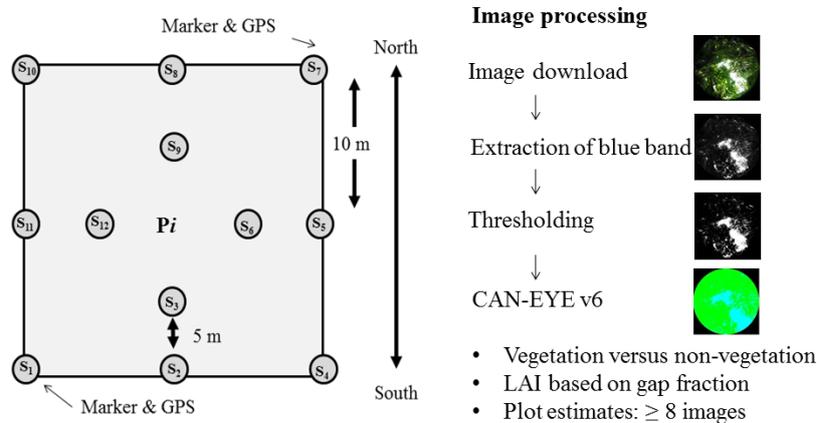
When working on slopes, [always take picture levelled to horizontal ground](#) (Gonsamo & Pellikka, 2008) [and measure the slope and its orientation](#). And again the forest patch should at least be more than 1 pixel (1 km<sup>2</sup>) on uniform slope (for upscaling to moderate spatial resolution sensors such as MODIS and SPOT VEGETATION). If there is slope, then upscaling using high resolution satellite to coarse resolution may not work.

To fasten the image processing step, the user should always keep the same position when acquiring the image. This will allow the operator to apply the same mask to all the images at once. However, this should only become relevant when taking downward looking pictures. In the upward looking images, best use remote control to set off camera or use automatic countdown function.

Shadows in the image will make the class allocation more difficult. A fish-eye field of view is large. Therefore, make sure that there is no one or anything else (bag, instrument, etc.) present on the image.

### ***3.5 Image extraction, processing and analysis***

After downloading from the camera system, each image has to be pre-processed. The pixel brightness values for the blue band are extracted from each RGB image to achieve maximum contrast between leaf and sky, because absorption of leafy materials is maximal and sky scattering tends to be highest in that band (Jacquemoud & Baret, 1990; Jonckheere et al., 2005 b).



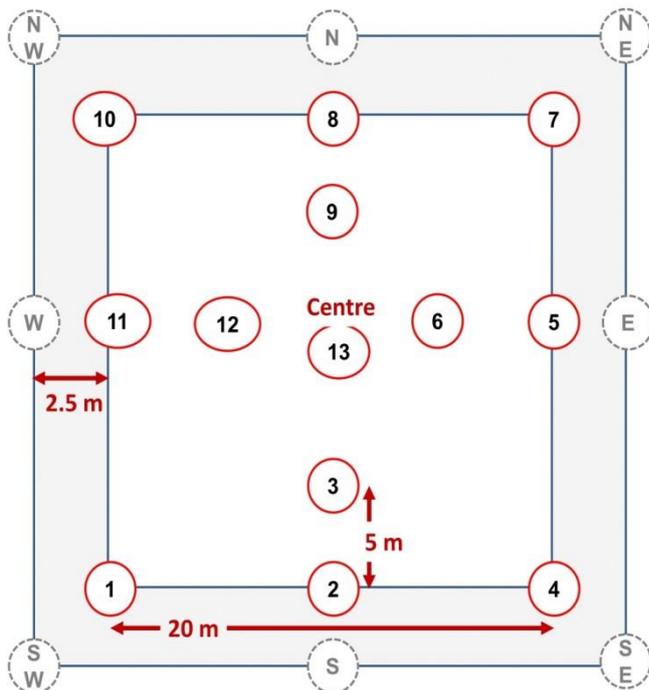
Thresholding procedures have been developed in order to avoid subjective decisions by the user and to identify the optimal brightness threshold to distinguish vegetation from sky (Jonckheere et al., 2005 b). We use the global Ridler method (Ridler & Calvard, 1978) for image thresholding (see Pfeifer et al., 2012), because of reliable results in hemispherical photography studies (Jonckheere et al., 2005 a; Gonsamo & Pellikka, 2008). The resulting binary images are analysed using the canopy analysis software CAN-EYE (Weiss & Baret 2010; [http://www.paca.inra.fr/can\\_eye](http://www.paca.inra.fr/can_eye)) limiting the field of view of the lens to values between 0 and 60° to avoid mixed pixels and thus misclassifications. Certain sky conditions can complicate classification of image pixels into vegetation and non-vegetation, e.g. sunflecks and dark clouds. Images can be edited in processing software to mask such areas.

CAN-EYE estimates mean effective LAI for each plot,  $LAI_{EFF}$  (LAI assuming randomly located foliage) based on a series of (at least 8) images from measured gap fraction (Weiss & Baret, 2010).  $LAI_{EFF}$  is derived by inversion of the Poisson model using look-up tables and assuming an ellipsoidal distribution of leaf inclination (Weiss et al., 2000). A clumping index is computed using the Lang & Yueqin (1986) logarithm gap fraction averaging method and used in a modified Poisson model, which is then inverted to estimate  $LAI_{TRUE}$ , the LAI taking into account canopy clumping. Note that estimated  $LAI_{TRUE}$  includes not foliage materials such as stems, trunks, branches, twigs and plant reproductive parts and is more accurately called plant area index (Breda et al., 2003).

**Datasheet –LAI using hemispherical images in SAFE vegetation monitoring plots**

<b>Nama [Name]:</b>	
<b>Hari Bulan [Date]/Time:</b>	
<b>Sky (e.g. cloudy, sunny):</b>	
<b>Block, Plot (e.g. Fragment C, Plot 621):</b>	

**Vegetation Plot – SAFE Experiment. 25 m x 25 m.**



**Pictures: 3 each (e.g. when reading 432 from camera: 430, 431, 432)**

LAI Point	Pictures
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

GPS coordinates	
LAI Point	GPS
1	Lat Long
4	Lat Long
7	Lat Long
10	Lat Long

## 4 Sunscan Instrument – Measuring in the field

Fieldwork step by step:

- 1) Switch the Psion on after connecting the probe (the thing with the 1 m long probe) to the psion with the accompanying cable:

Hold both symbols:   and set **remote link to off**

(when finished with measuring in field set remote link on for later readout into PC)

Note: pressing both   will exit from any application that is running.

- 2) Highlight Sunscan icon and enter the program. Continue by pressing enter.
- 3) Done once when doing fieldwork in a specific region: Go to Menu: use the arrow tab to change to Settings. Highlight **Time and Date**: e.g. Tanzania: e.g. GMT + 3 (depending on time in year) – Enter; Back to Settings and Highlight **Display**: LAI as display (check for that!). Leave sample and plot names unchanged. When finished go back to **Settings** and highlight **Constants**: set Absorption to 0.85, EAADP (Ellipsoidal leaf Angle Distribution Parameter) = 1
- 4) Done only once for specific fieldwork person: Menu: use the arrow tab to the right to change in Menu with arrow tab to **File** - Data Storage - Enter
  - Your name (e.g. Samuel)
  - Disk: internal (no memory cards inserted, thus no A,B,C existing in this Psion)
  - Type: comma separatedIn Menu – File: you can save your configuration.
- 5) Menu: use the arrow tab to the right to change to **Settings**: Highlight **Site** and press enter
  - Enter new name and with arrows pointing downwards enter new geographic coordinates
- 6) Then at plot go to site far from forest edge or big opening in canopy or hold Sunscan probe levelled above the canopy (e.g. low vegetation such as short grass) – there should be no shadow of vegetation on Sunscan!! Ideally, there is no direct sunlight or interspaced white clouds but slightly overcast sky conditions.
  - Measure beam fraction: Highlight BFrac on screen of Psion. Hold a white sheet of paper up so that ca. 1/3 or the 1m long probe is covered by its shade and then Press the **button** on the **Sunscan**.

*Don't hold the shade too close to the probe - otherwise it will cut out some of the diffuse light as well. SunData looks at the readings from the photodiodes and uses the lowest value to calculate the **Diffuse** component of the incident light. It uses the highest photodiode values to*

calculate the **Total** incident, and uses these two values to calculate and display the **Beam Fraction**.

Thus: if the background light changes strongly (e.g. sudden clouds in front of sun causing different light) – measure beam fraction again. Sometimes you may encounter errors and you will have to re-measure the beam fraction anyway. This may happen more often when you think so don't lose your spirit.

- 7) Go **QUICKLY** to S1 of plot (see plot setup above): at each sampling point take three Sunscan readings from three different directions at about 80 to 100 cm above the ground. Make sure your shadow does not appear on the 1 m probe. Hold the Probe levelled (no tilting or fancy movements). All readings get appended one after the other. Go to S2 and take another three readings from three different directions holding the Probe levelled, go to S3, etc.
- Check in between: finishing at sample 6 you should have taken 18 readings and be ready for reading LAI number 19.
  - If you went wrong: best start from beginning setting up new plot name. You will get very confused otherwise, believe me.
  - At the end, in case you have 12 sampling points, you should have done 36 LAI readings.

If you are interested in getting the ground vegetation LAI you may want to run again through the plot taking - at each Sample point – 3 readings from three different directions but holding the probe levelled just at ground level into the vegetation. Compute difference between LAI 80cm per plot and LAI ground level to get LAI of low vegetation.

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