

→ SENTINEL-2 FOR SCIENCE WORKSHOP

The Land Cover project of the ESA Climate Change Initiative - Towards a Decametric Land Cover Map over Africa based on Sentinel-2 time series

Defourny P., Brockmann C., Achard F., Boettcher M., Bontemps S., Gamba P., Hagemann S., Hartley A., Khlystova I., Kirches G., Lamarche C., Lisini G., MacBean N., Mayaux P., Pathe C., Peylin P., Poulter B., Radoux J., Riedel T., Santoro M., Schmullius C., Van Bogaert E., Verhegghen, A., Wegmüller U., Zuehlke M., Ramoino F., Seifert F-M., Arino O.

 GAMMA REMOTE SENSING



Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena



European
Commission

 UCL
Université
catholique
de Louvain
UCL-Geomatics, Belgium



LSCE



 BROCKMANN
CONSULT



Max-Planck-Institut
für Meteorologie



Met Office



WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY
WAGENINGENUR



Centre de Recherche Public
Gabriel Lippmann

20–22 May 2014 | ESA-ESRIN | Frascati (Rome) Italy

Currently 5 Terrestrial ECVs in the CCI esa

land cover



ice sheets
fire



ice sheets
glaciers



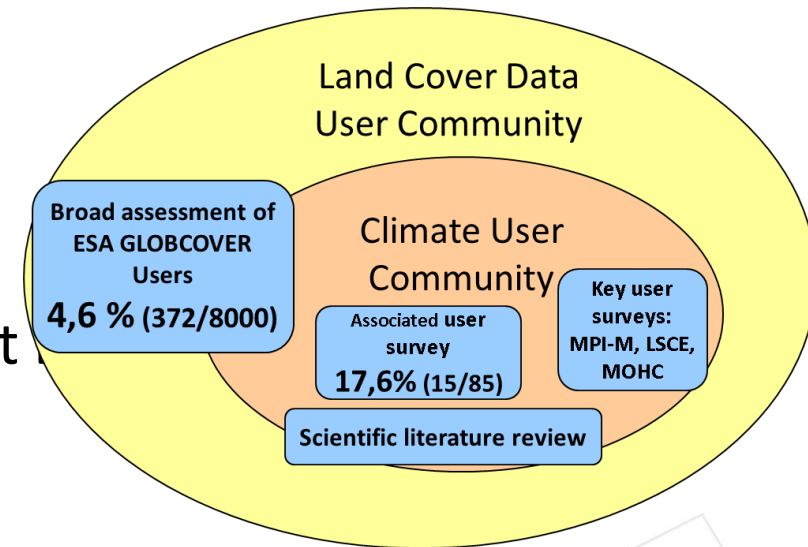
soil moisture



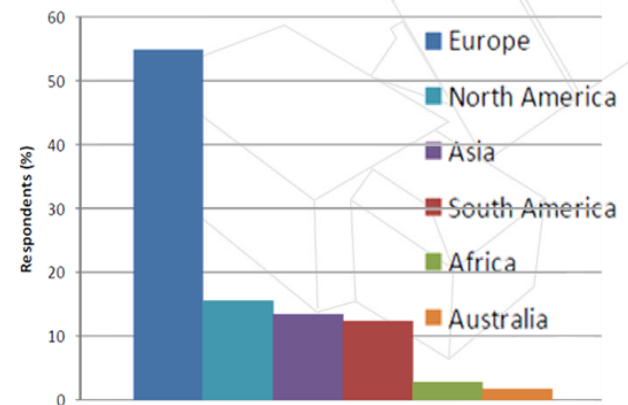
Pierre Defourny, Emilio Chuvieco, René Forsberg, Frank Paul, Wolfgang Wagner
Science Leaders



- 4 levels of users surveys
- Key findings:
 - Priority for both stable and consistent products over time
 - Need for more dynamic information reflecting LC change and vegetation phenology



Global users distribution





Users Consultation with climate focus

	Threshold requirement	Target requirement
Temporal sampling	Best/stable map and regular updates	Monthly data on vegetation dynamics and change
Temporal extent	1-2 years, most recent	1990 (or earlier)-present
Horizontal resolution	1000 m	30 m
Precision	Thematic land cover detail to meet modelling needs	Thematic land cover detail to meet future model needs
Accuracy	Higher accuracy than existing datasets	Errors of 5-10% per class or as overall accuracy
Stability	Higher stability than existing datasets	Errors of 5-10% per class or as overall accuracy
Error Characteristics	Independent one-time accuracy assessment	Operational and independent multi-date validation

➤ **HR LC map relevant for Impact Assessment Model and mitigation strategy**

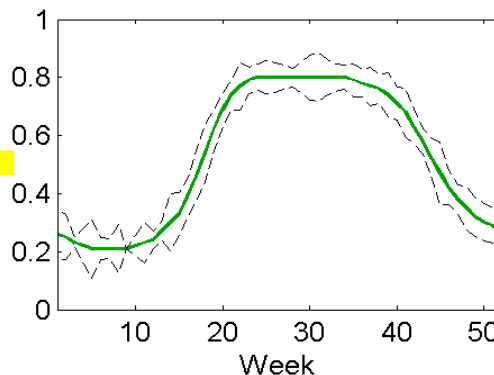
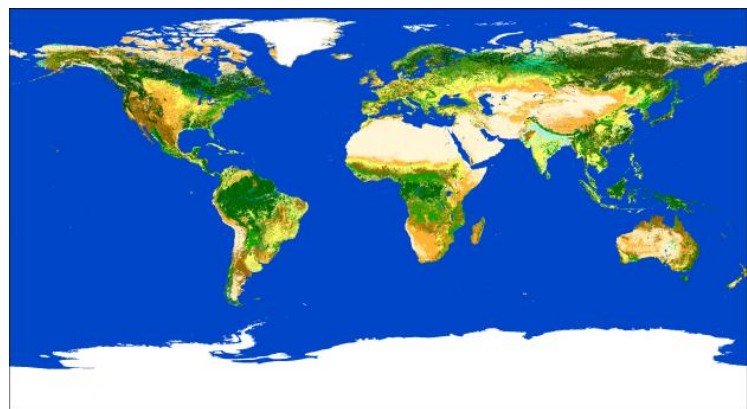
Revisited land cover concept



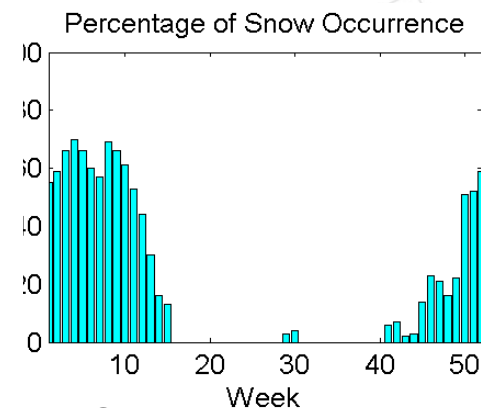
Land cover can not be the (observed) physical and biological cover on the terrestrial surface (LCCS 2005; GTOS ECV 2009) ...

and remains stable and consistent over time (as requested by climate modelers)

Mapping land cover **state** and **3** land cover **conditions**



- **NDVI**
Average
Inter-annual variability

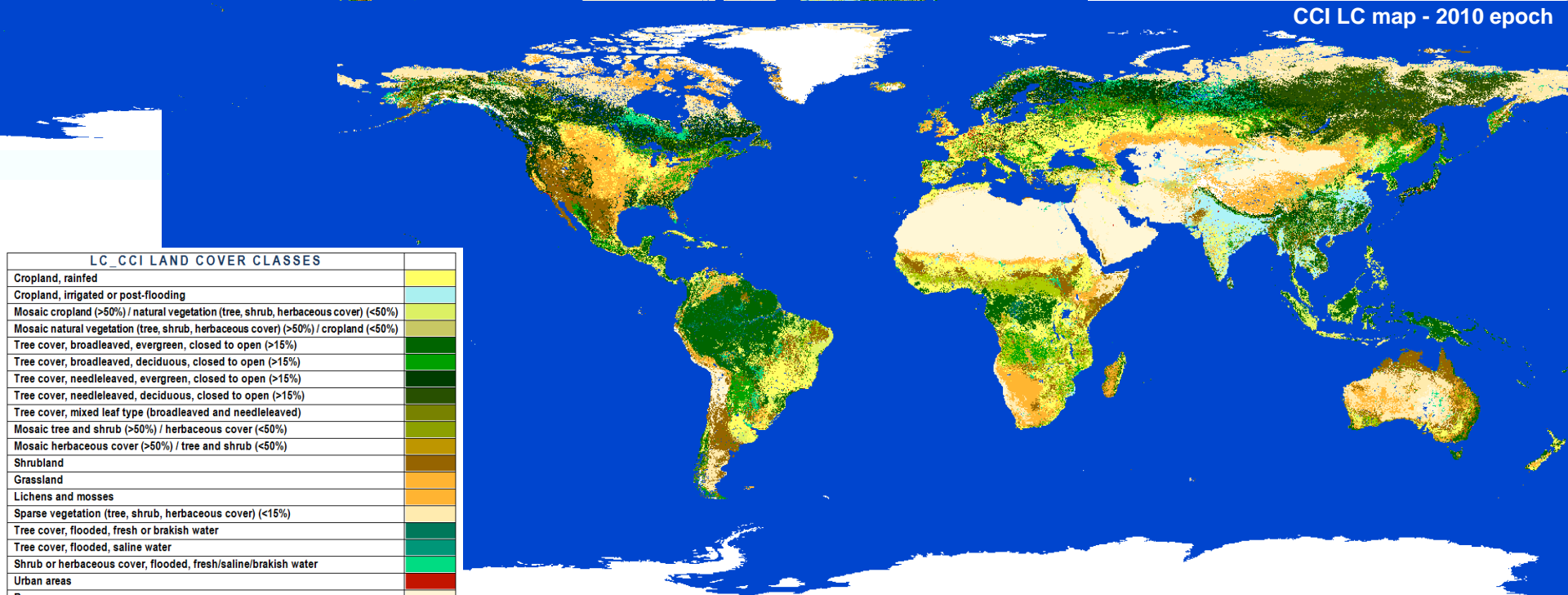
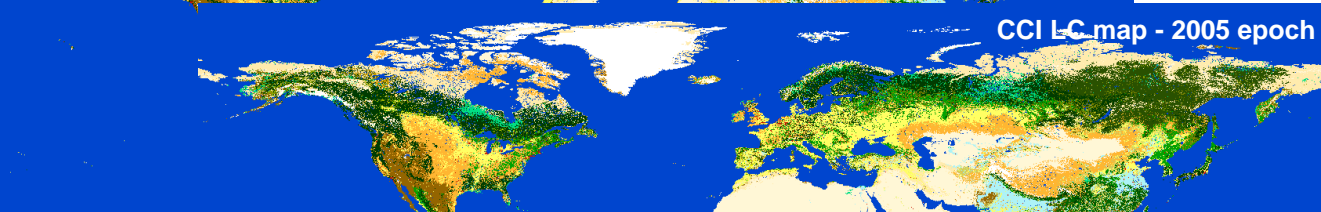
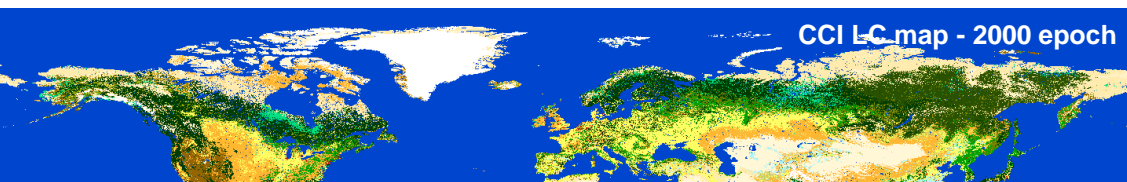


- **Snow**
• **Burnt Areas**
Occurrence Probability

LC consistency over time and **across conditions**



Consistent land cover state products

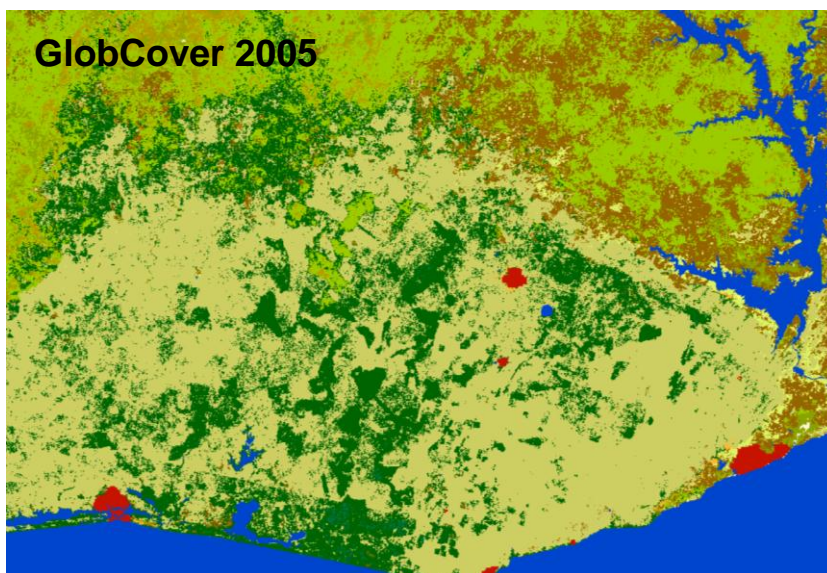
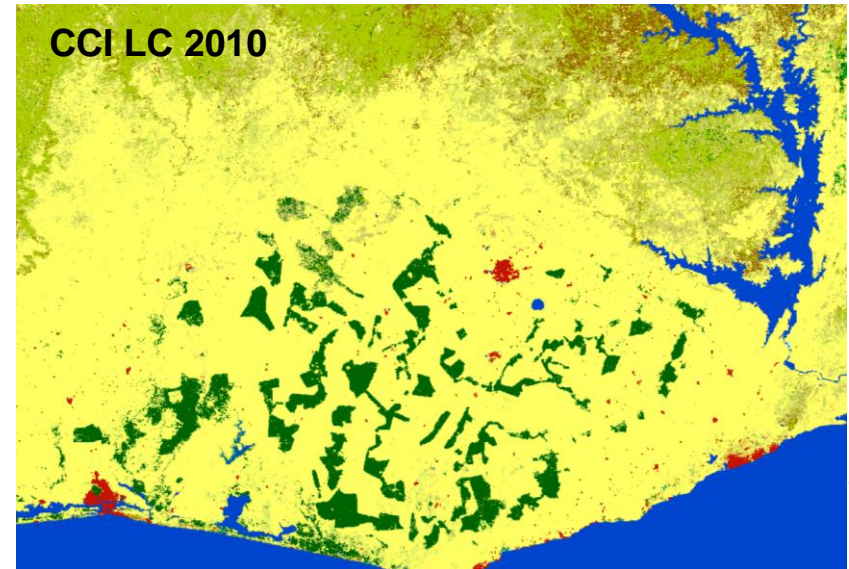
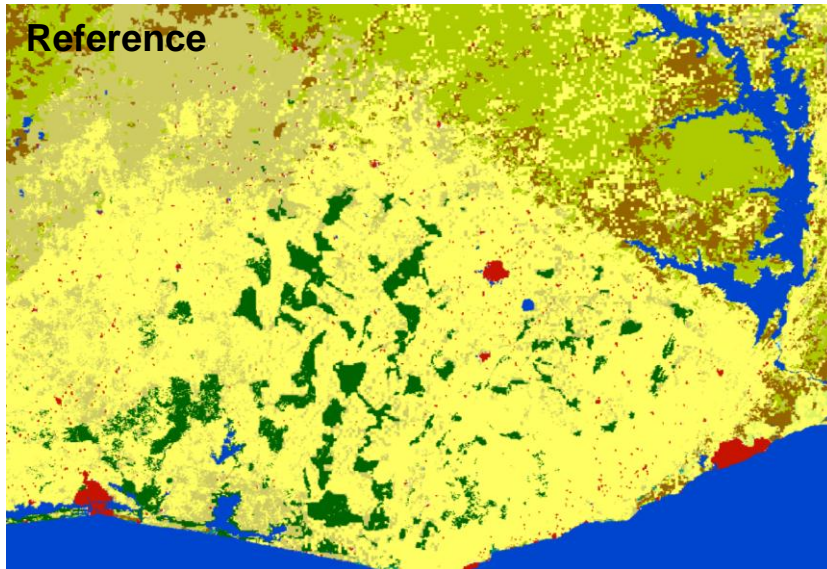


LC_CCI Products
accessible
on line

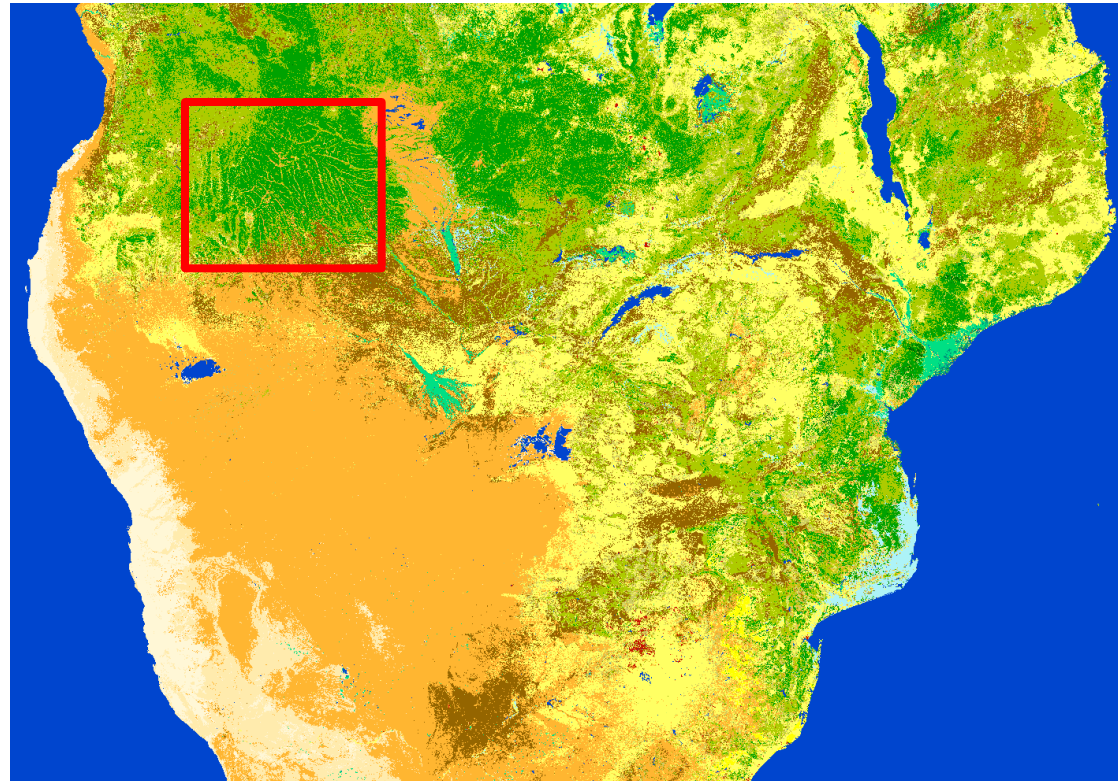
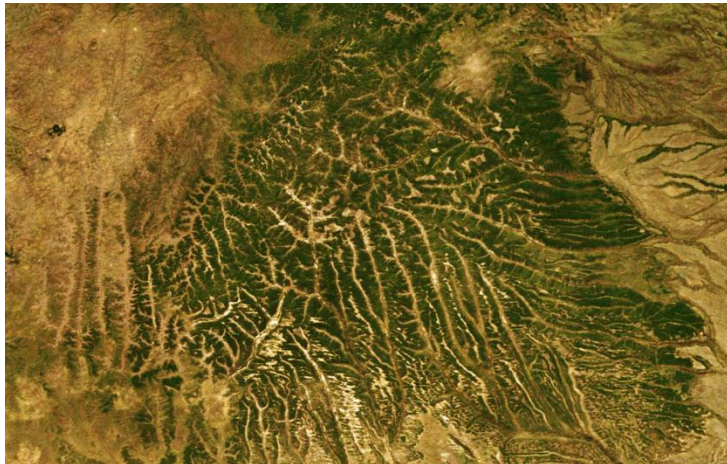
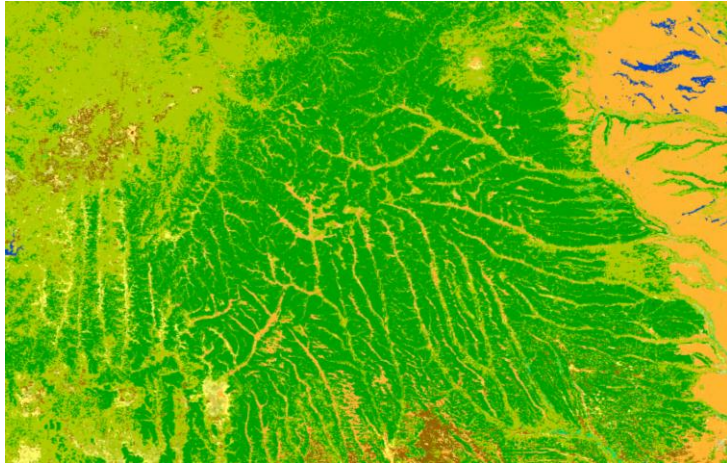
LC_CCI LAND COVER CLASSES	
Cropland, rainfed	
Cropland, irrigated or post-flooding	
Mosaic cropland (>50%) / natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<50%)	
Mosaic natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (>50%) / cropland (<50%)	
Tree cover, broadleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)	
Tree cover, mixed leaf type (broadleaved and needleleaved)	
Mosaic tree and shrub (>50%) / herbaceous cover (<50%)	
Mosaic herbaceous cover (>50%) / tree and shrub (<50%)	
Shrubland	
Grassland	
Lichens and mosses	
Sparse vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<15%)	
Tree cover, flooded, fresh or brakish water	
Tree cover, flooded, saline water	
Shrub or herbaceous cover, flooded, fresh/saline/brakish water	
Urban areas	
Bare areas	
Water bodies	
Permanent snow and ice	

+ quality flags and metadata

2010 Epoch – West Africa



2010 Epoch – South Africa



CCI LC 2010

LC_CCI maps accessible on-line with 3 associated consistent conditions



<http://maps.elie.ucl.ac.be/CCI/viewer/index.html>

[hide legend, hide header](#)
climate change initiative
Land Cover

[hide legend, hide header](#)
Land Cover Map 2000 | MERIS surface reflectance | Water Bodies | Land Surface Seasonality (Condition products) *hide*

Legend

- Cropland, rainfed
- Cropland irrigated / post-flooding
- Mosaic cropland / vegetation
- Mosaic vegetation / cropland
- Tree broadleaved evergreen
- Tree broadleaved deciduous
- Tree needleleaved evergreen
- Tree needleleaved deciduous
- Tree mixed leaf type
- Mosaic tree, shrub / HC
- Mosaic HC / tree, shrub
- Shrubland
- Grassland**
- Lichens and mosses
- Sparse vegetation
- Tree flooded, fresh water
- Tree flooded, saline water
- Shrub or herbaceous flooded
- Urban areas
- Bare areas
- Water bodies
- Permanent snow and ice
- No data

Long=23.6423°, Lat=-14.5533°

Products description

- [Product user guide](#)
- [Quick user guide Maps](#)
- [Quick user guide Conditions](#)
- [LC Map Legend](#)

Greenness seasonality (NDVI)

Snow seasonality

Burned areas seasonality

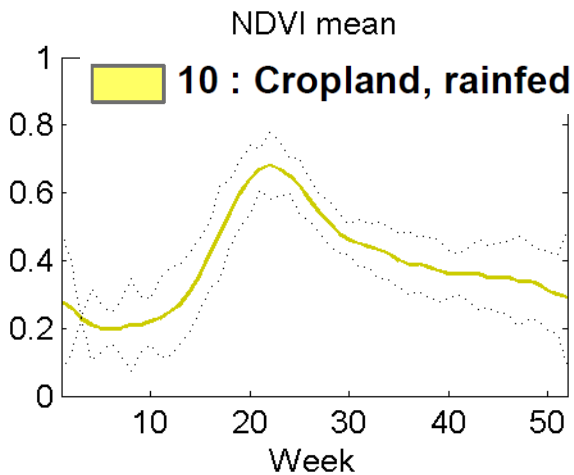
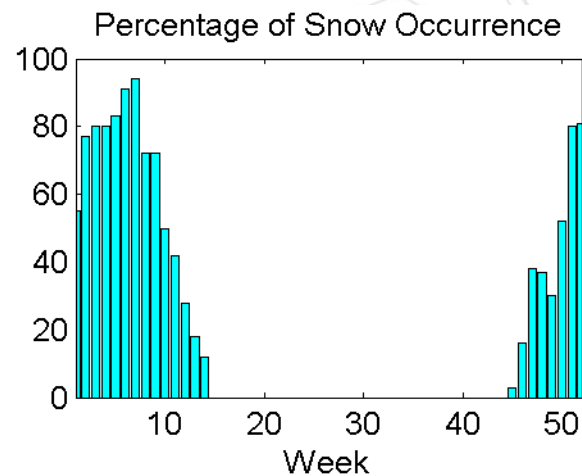
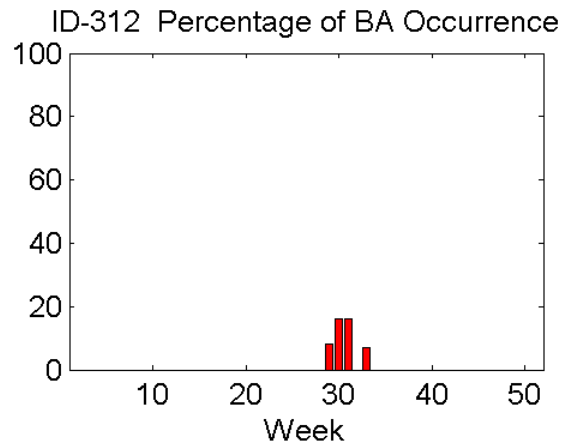
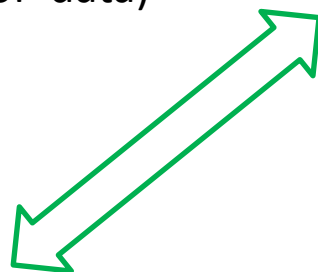
© ESA / ESA CCI Land Cover Project, led by UCL-Geomatics (Belgium)

24.0818, -14.3333

Consistency between the dynamic component



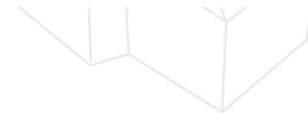
7-day resolution for
'climatological'
data set (from 12 years of data)



7 different instruments including Sentinel-1, 2 and 3

SR time series + LC maps

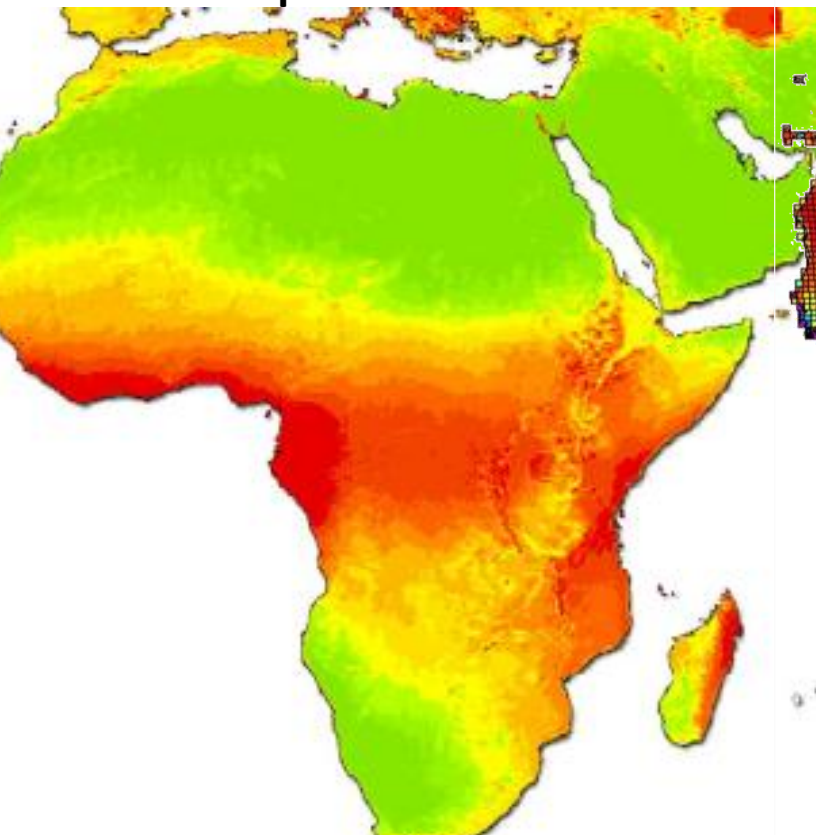
Satellite	Sensor	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Envisat	MERIS FR																												
Envisat	MERIS RR																												
SPOT 4	Vegetation 1																												
SPOT 5	Vegetation 2																												
NOAA	AVHRR																												
PROBA-V	Vegetation 3																												
MODIS	Terra																												
MODIS	Aqua																												
Sentinel-3	OLCI																												
Sentinel-3	LSTR																												
Envisat	ASAR																												
Sentinel-1	C-SAR																												
Sentinel-2	MSI																												
Landsat-8	OLI/TIRS																												



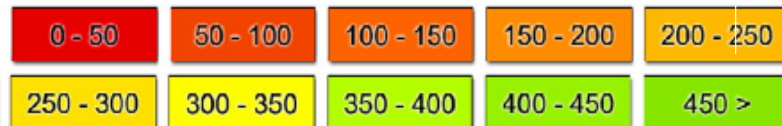
Sentinel-2 data time series acquisition much constrained by cloud coverage



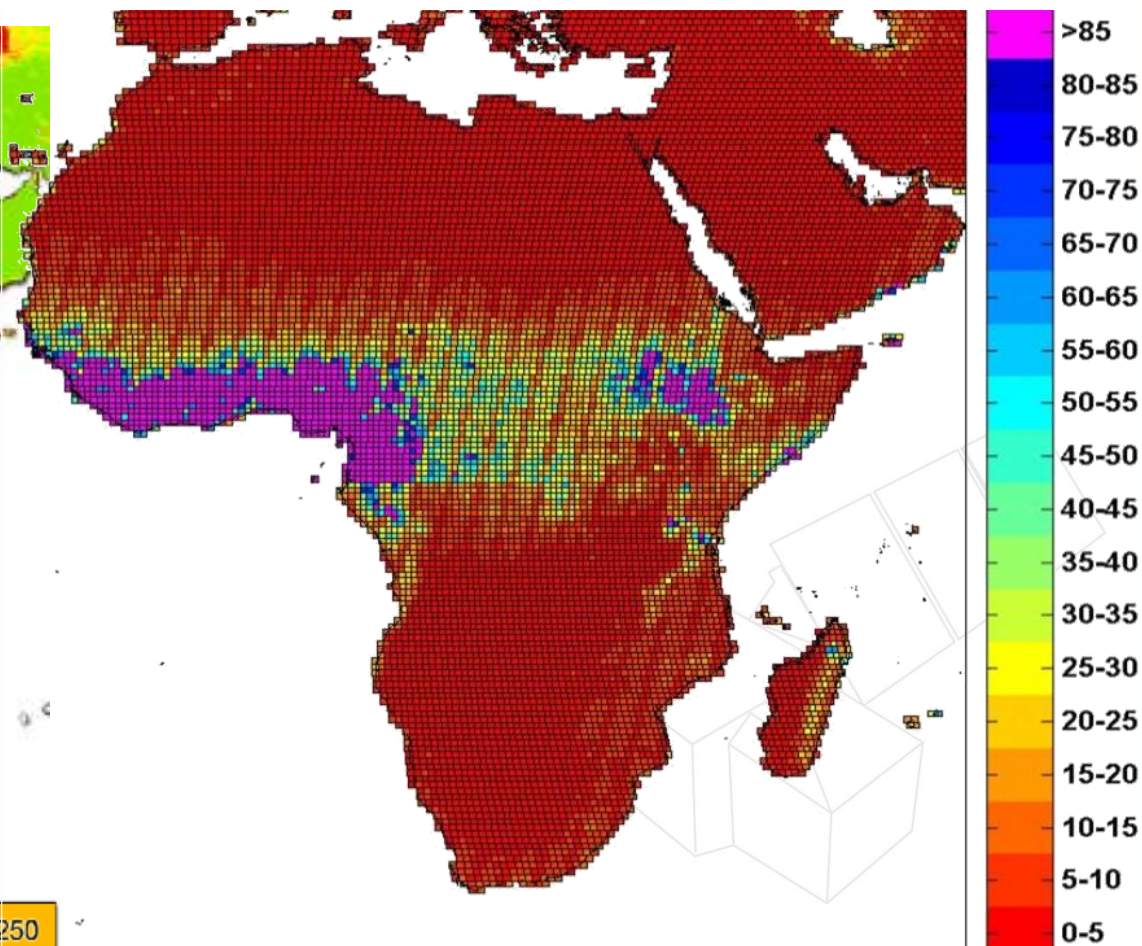
Cloud free obs. with 2 overpass /day
MODIS on Aqua and Terra



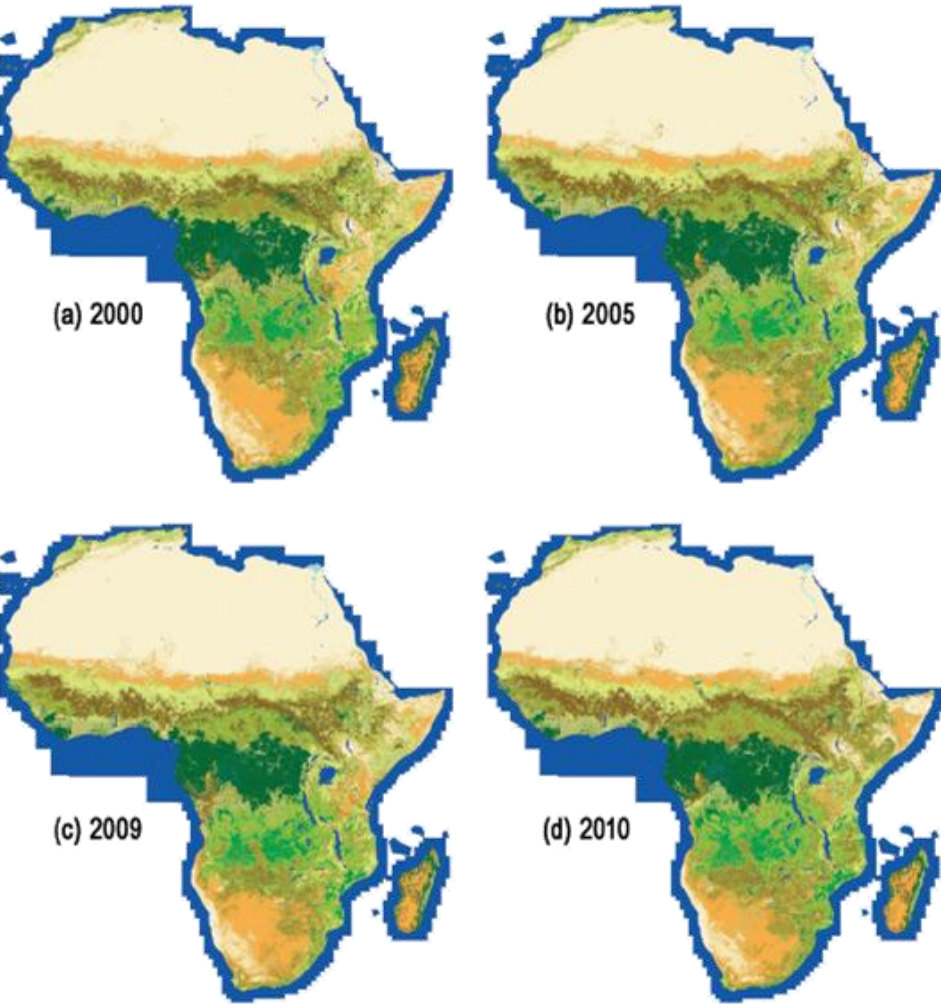
Annual number of valid observations



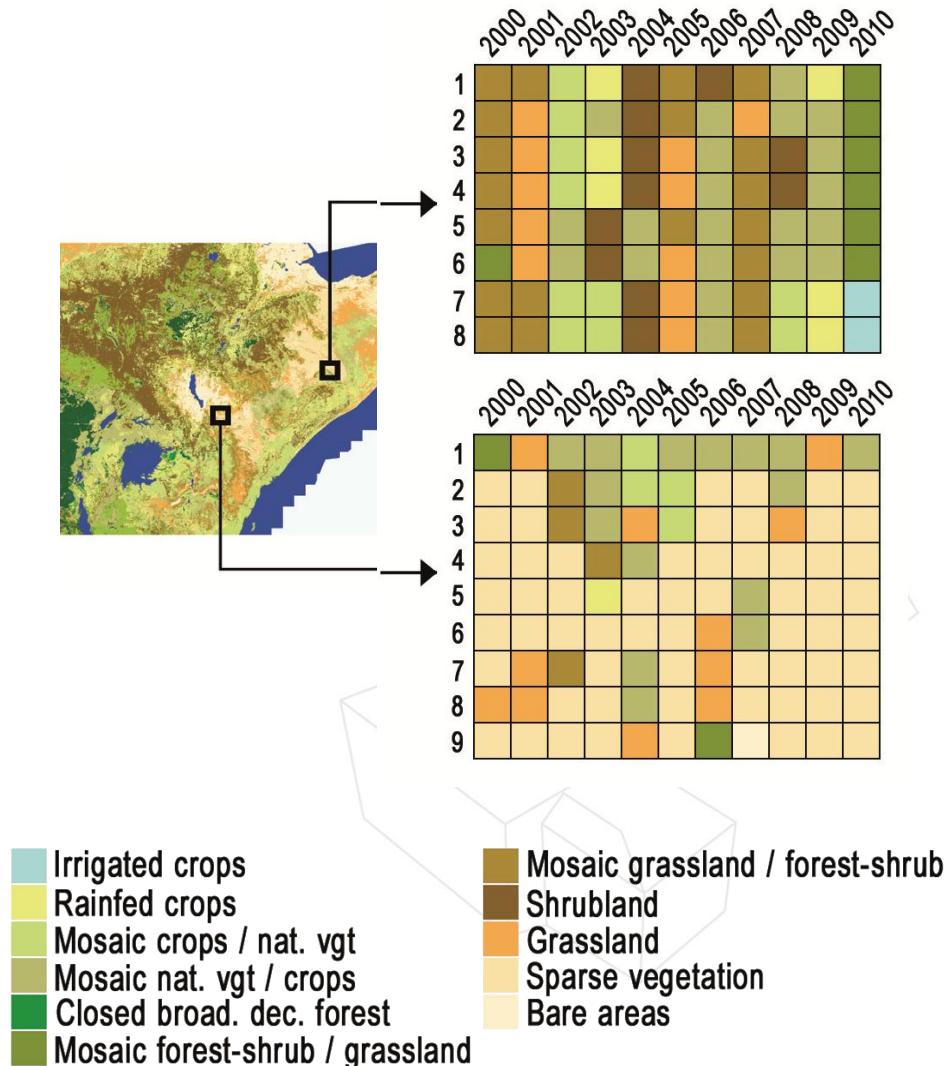
Sentinel 2 - annual coverage with 2 sat.



Annual or limited time series : inconsistency risk between LC maps



GlobCover legend over Africa (color codes)



- Light Green: Irrigated crops
- Yellow-Green: Rainfed crops
- Light Green: Mosaic crops / nat. vgt
- Light Green: Mosaic nat. vgt / crops
- Dark Green: Closed broad. dec. forest
- Light Green: Mosaic forest-shrub / grassland
- Dark Brown: Mosaic grassland / forest-shrub
- Dark Brown: Shrubland
- Orange: Grassland
- Light Yellow: Sparse vegetation
- Light Yellow: Bare areas

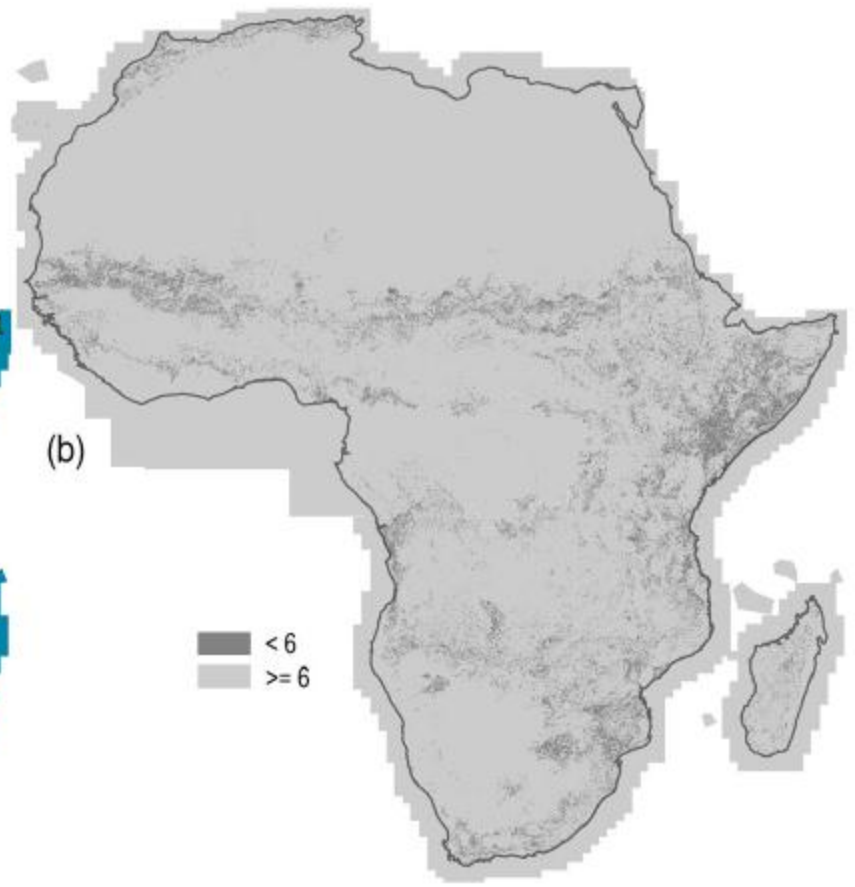
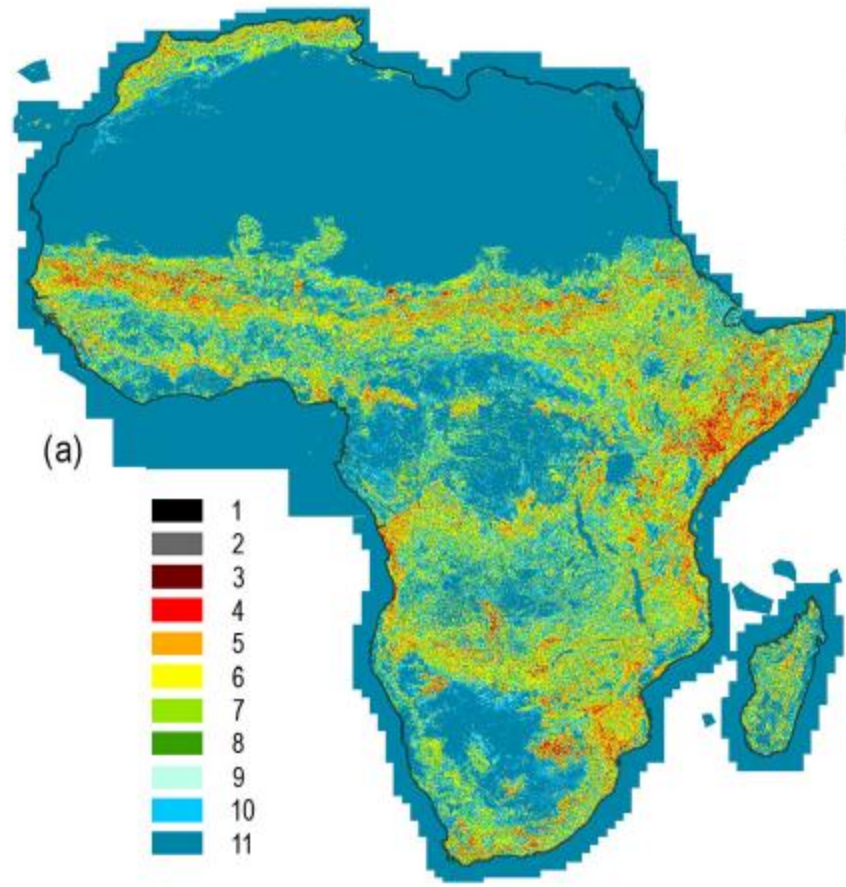
(Bontemps S. et al., BGS 2012)

Annual or limited time series : transition zone prone to LC inconsistency



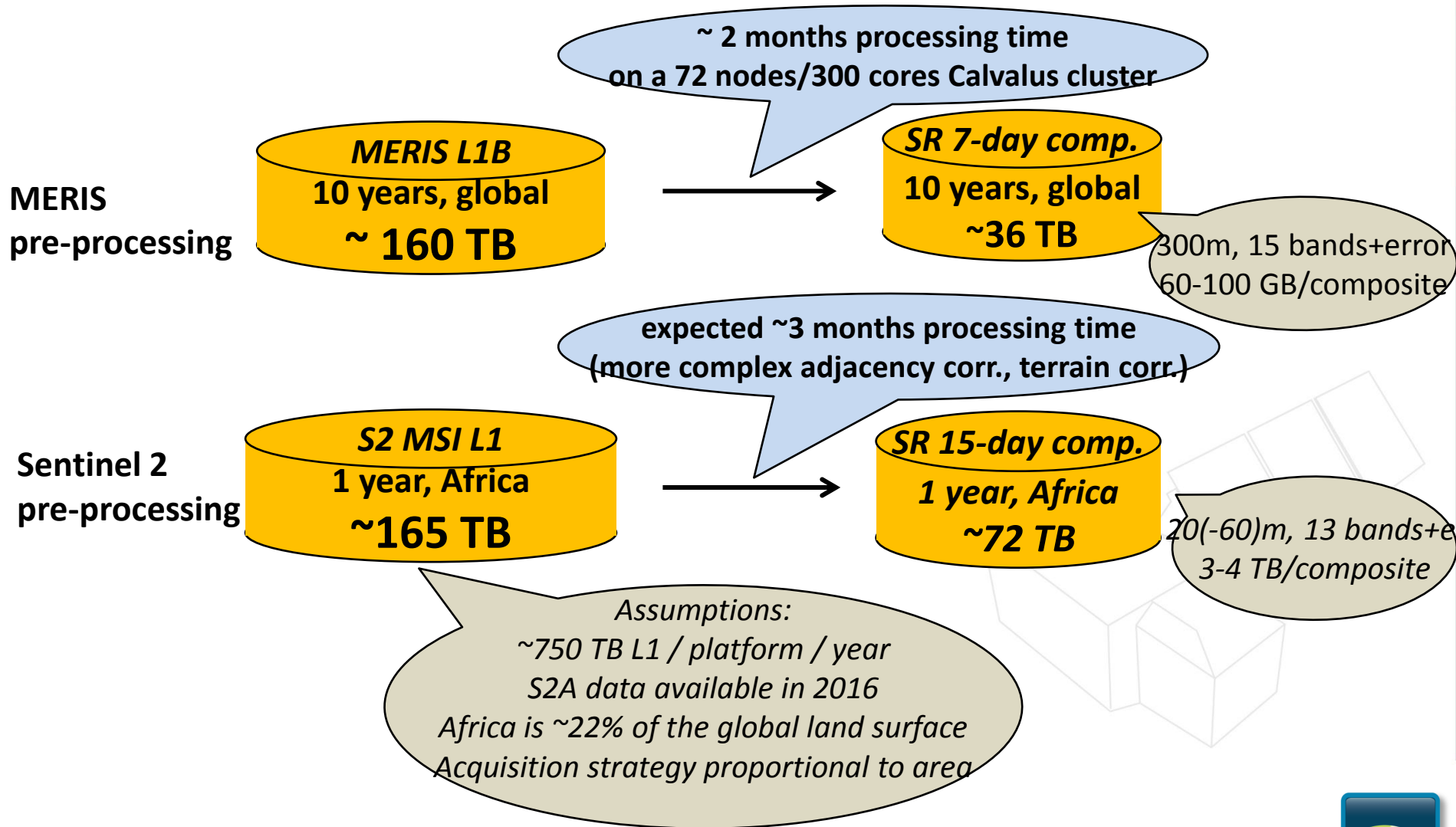
Nbr of occurrence of the same LC class
from annual land cover maps

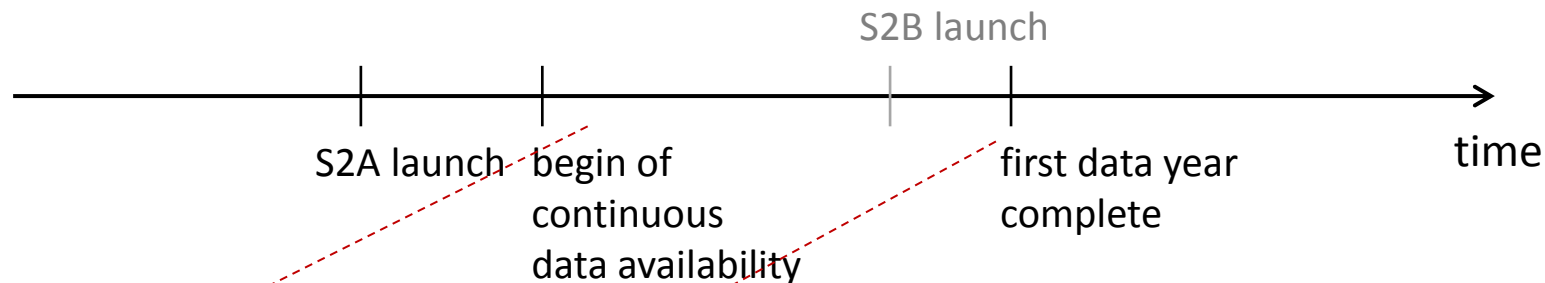
Stable versus less stable region for
land cover mapping



(Bontemps S. et al., BGS 2012)

S2 for Africa in LC-CCI Phase II





- **Option 1: Continuous download along data availability**
 - 165 TB/year = 500 GB/day = ~50 Mbit/s
 - allows for continuous processing
 - lower risk, higher effort and costs
- **Option 2: Delivery on media of first data year**
 - Ingestion of 165 TB into Calvalus cluster needs <4 days
 - allows for longer algorithm development period
 - higher risk, lower costs



Sentinel-2 and Landsat-8 surface reflectance time series

- Assessment of geolocation **accuracy** between S-2 and Landsat-8
- Analyse **inter-calibration** between S-2 and Landsat-8 over CEOS LandNet sites

CEOS WGCV:IVOS “instrumented sites” (LandNet)

Reference stds for radiometric gain (land imagers) Ideally Need Ten!

- Standardised procedures to aid characterisation (and for new sites)
- Comparisons of “field measurement” techniques to ensure consistency

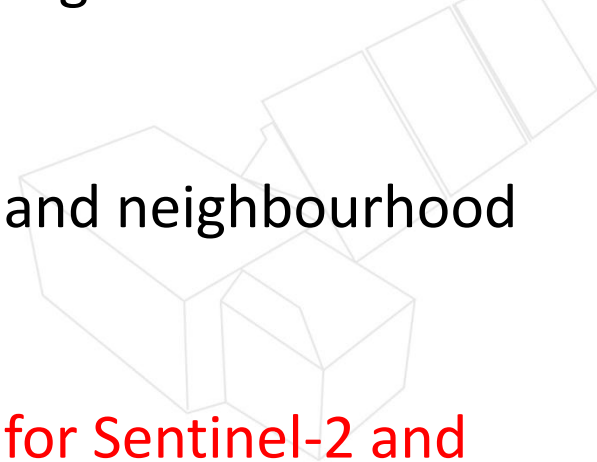


Slide from
Towards an “operational”
network of instrumented test-
sites: LANDNET
(Radiometric Gain)
Nigel Fox, Mar 2013
CEOS IVOS 25 ESRIN



Sentinel-2 and Landsat-8 surface reflectance time series

- Assessment of geolocation accuracy between S-2 and Landsat-8
- Analyse inter-calibration between S-2 and Landsat-8 over CEOS LandNet sites
- Assessment and adaption of the pre-processing chain for S-2 and Landsat-8
 - Cloud detection,
 - Atmospheric correction including terrain and neighbourhood effects,
 - BRDF correction.
- Investigation of different merging strategies for Sentinel-2 and Landsat-8 for the synergistic use of the both sensor data

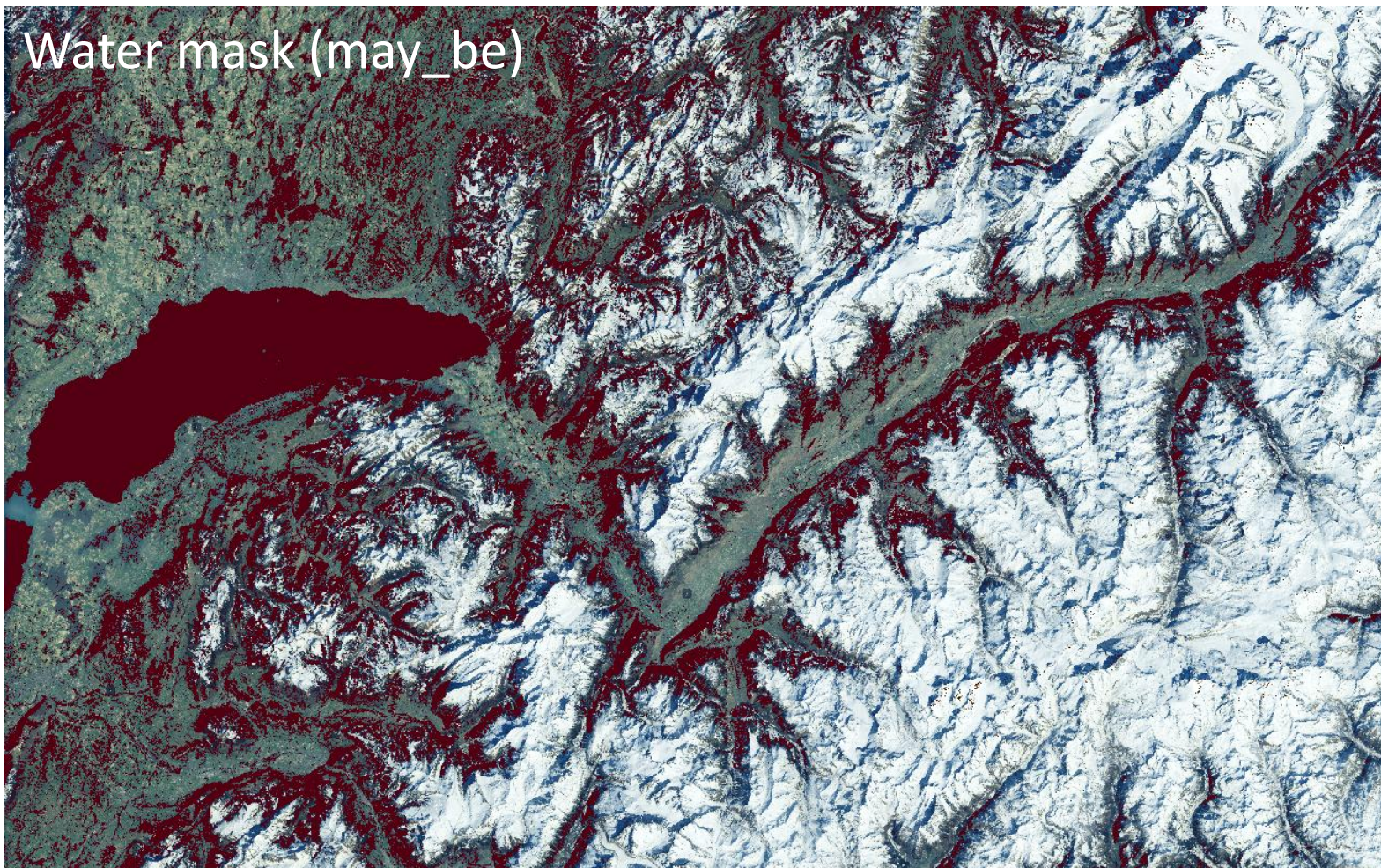


Preprocessing : pixel Identification to possibly improve the Landsat cloud screening



Landsat 8 - 20 March 2014 Lake Geneva (LC81950282014079LGN00)

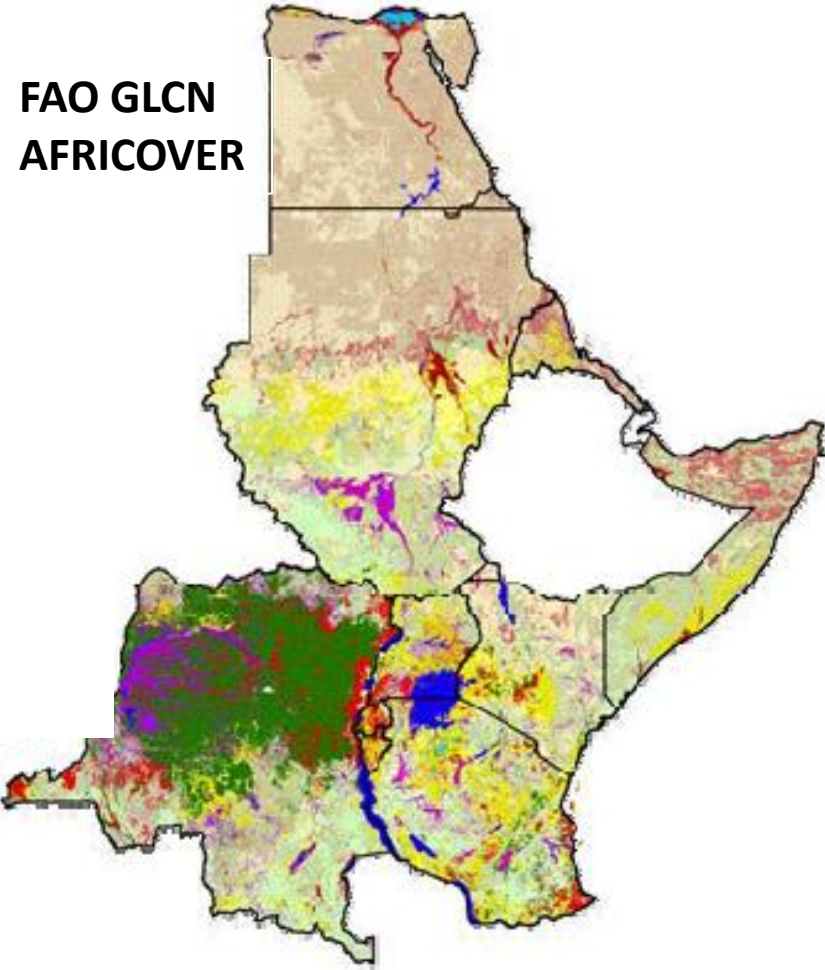
Water mask (may_be)



Room for improvement on the cloud and watermask!

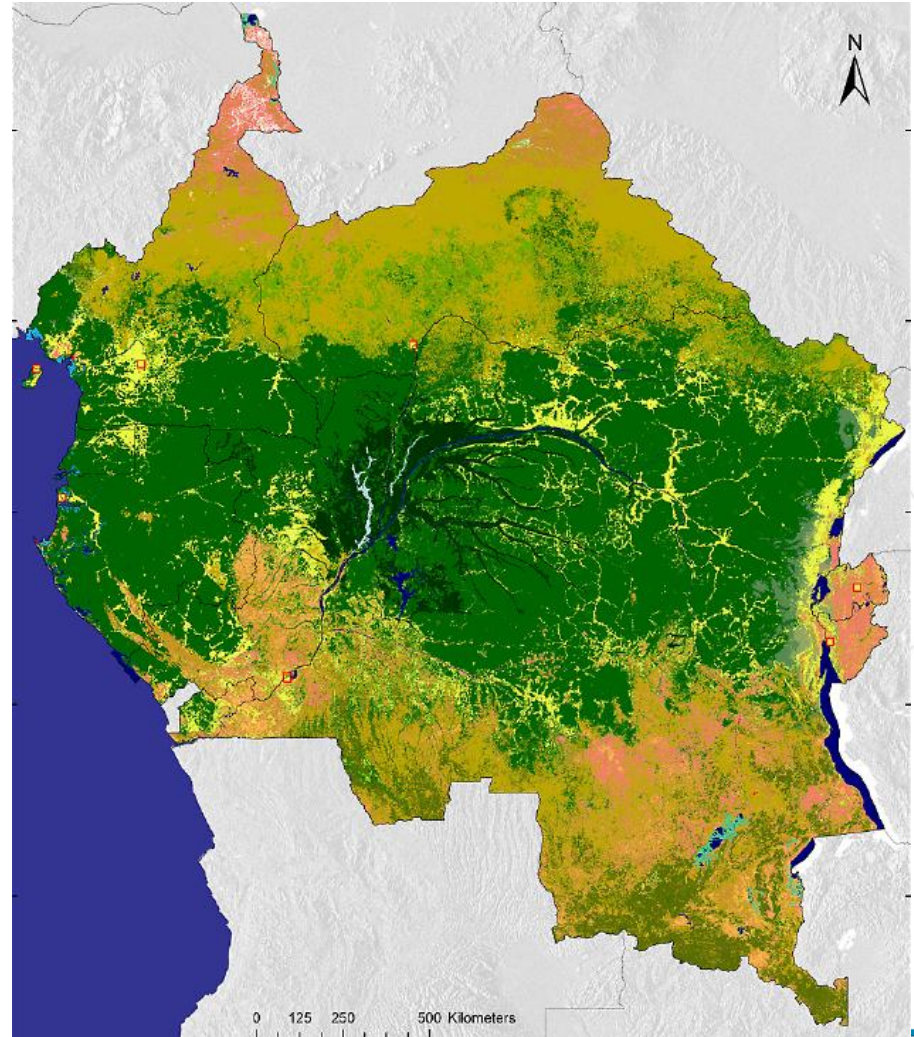


LC method building on existing data set



**FAO GLCN
AFRICOVER**

*Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Eritrea,
Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan,
Tanzania and Uganda.*



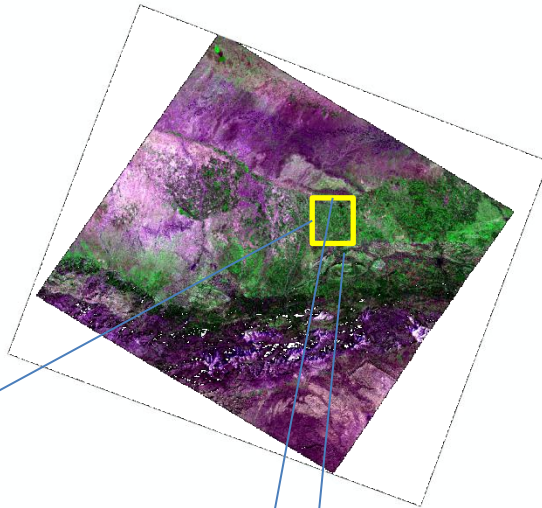
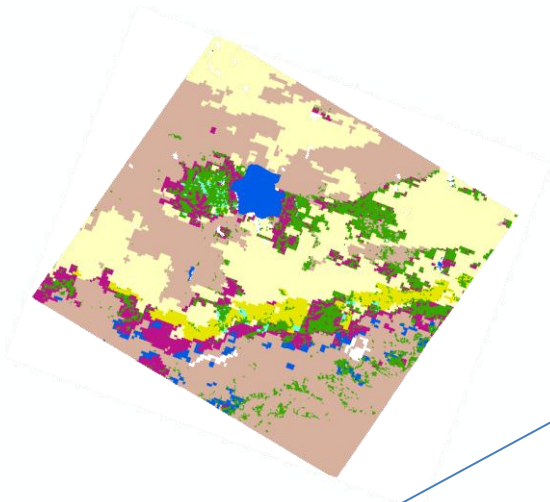
(Verhegghen et al., 2012)



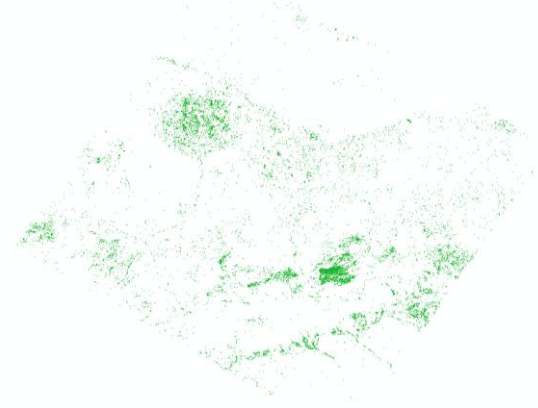
LC method using existing processing chain

Reference

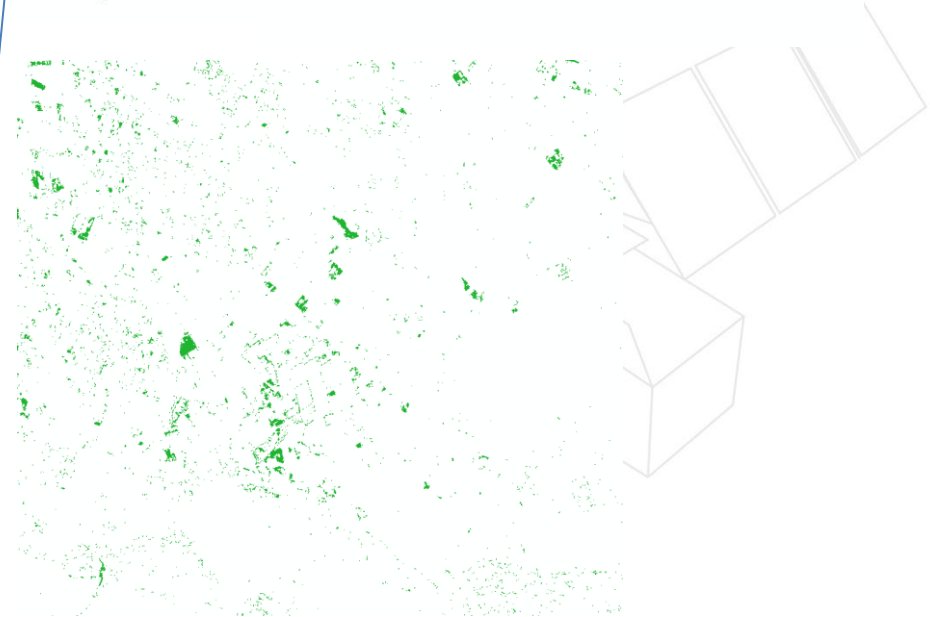
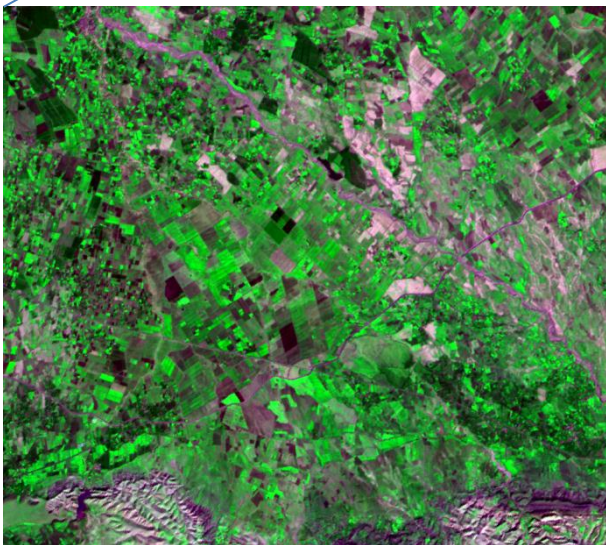
Spot4 31/01/2013



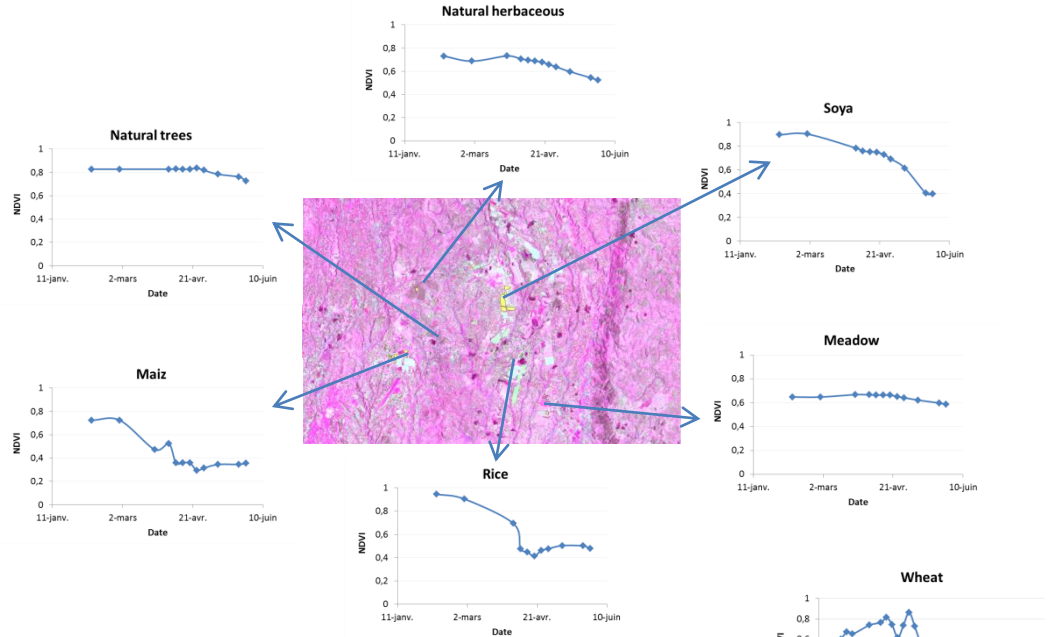
Result for 1 class



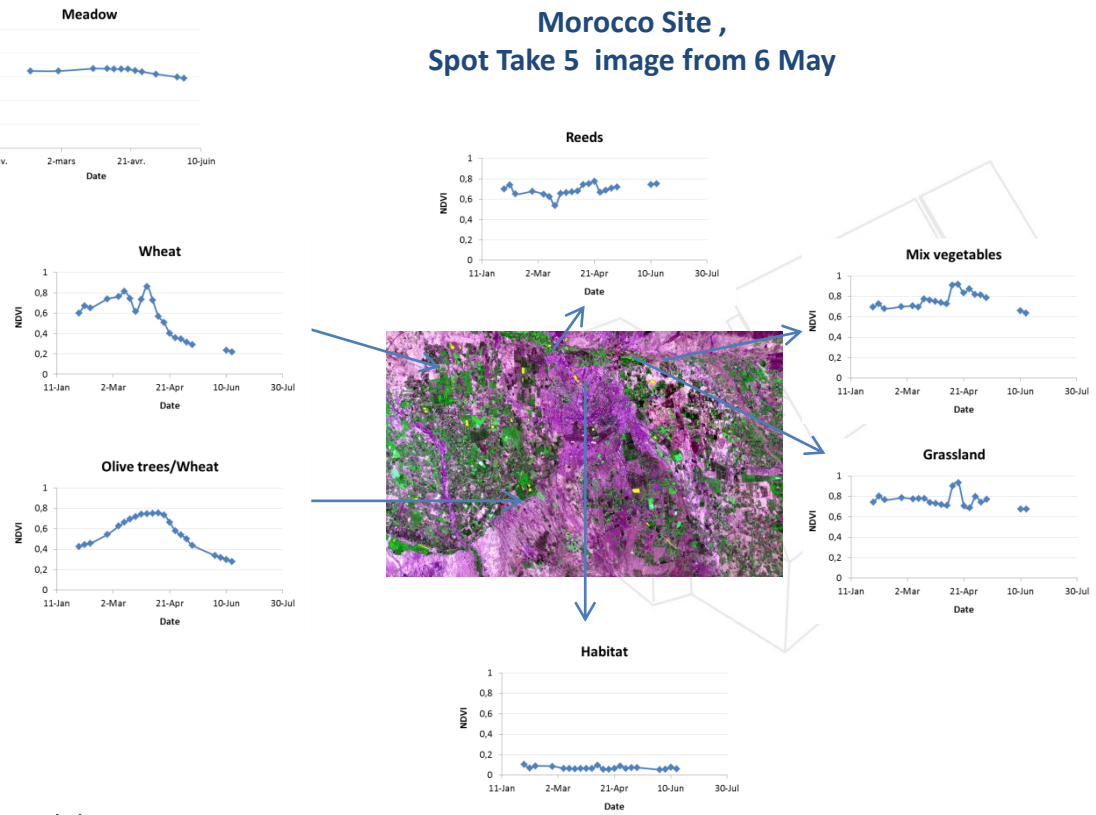
Zoom



LC method to be tested on SPOT 4 T5



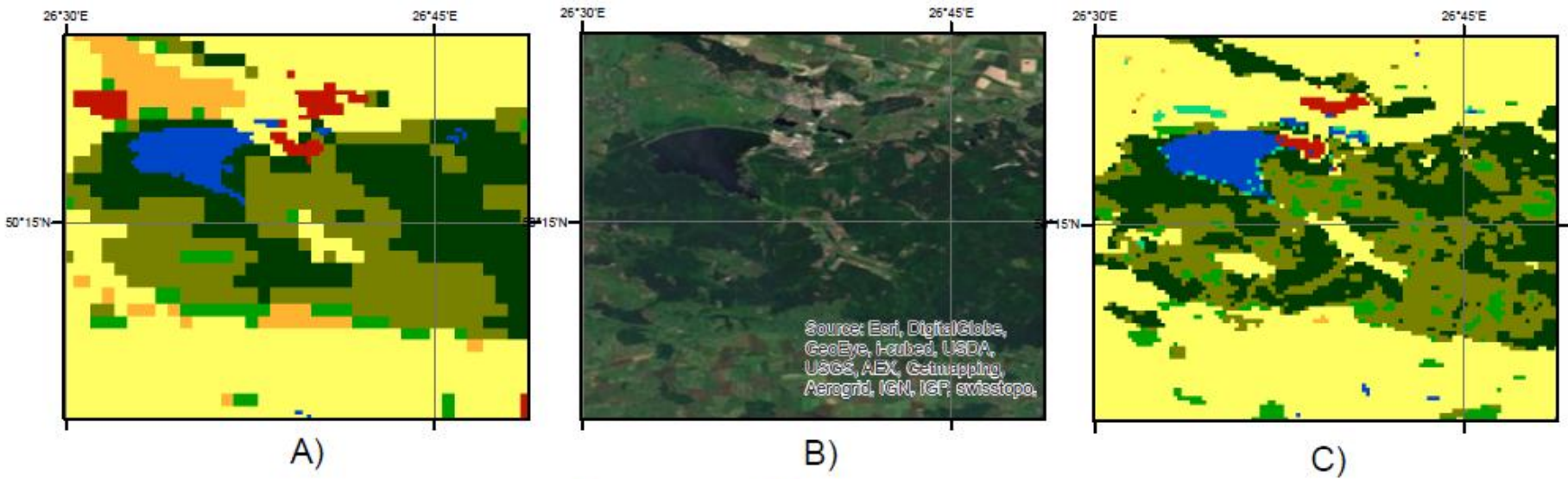
Madagascar Site, Spot Take 5 image from 28 February



LC Method: automated extraction of training samples for regional land cover classification



Multiclass Border Reduction Filter in order to mitigate the errors in automatic training set



- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Forests | Croplands | Other vegetation | No vegetation |
| Needleleaved | Rainfed | Grassland | Built up |
| Mixed | Irrigated | Flooded grassland | Water |
| Broadleaved | Mosaic | Shrubland | |



Plate Carrée projection
(datum WGS 84)

(Radoux et al. UCL, RS 2014)



LC method using LC_CCI 7-d time series esa



NDVI - 101

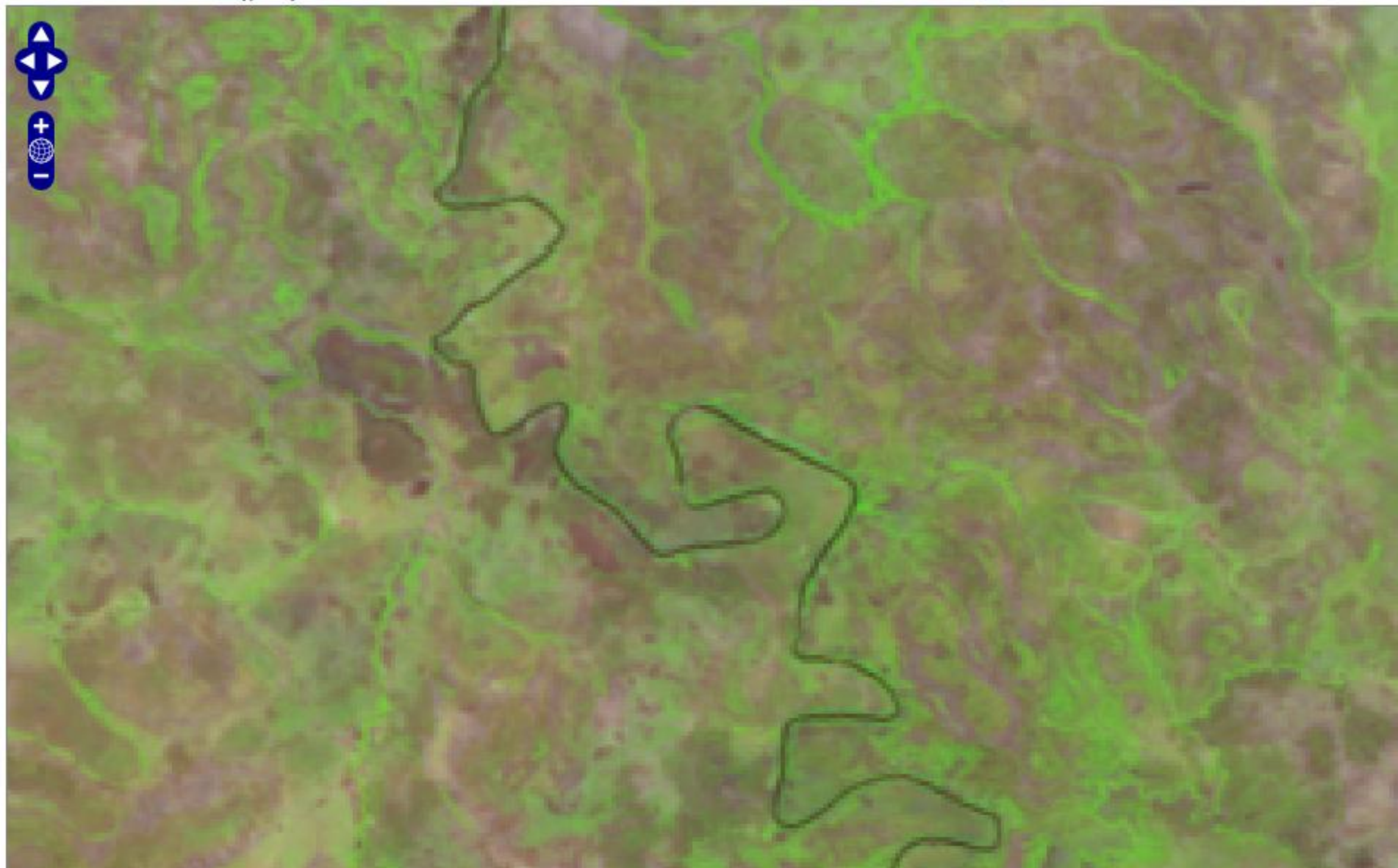


January

Burnt areas

PROBAV_S1_TOC_20140510_100M UCL - Geomatics (Belgium)

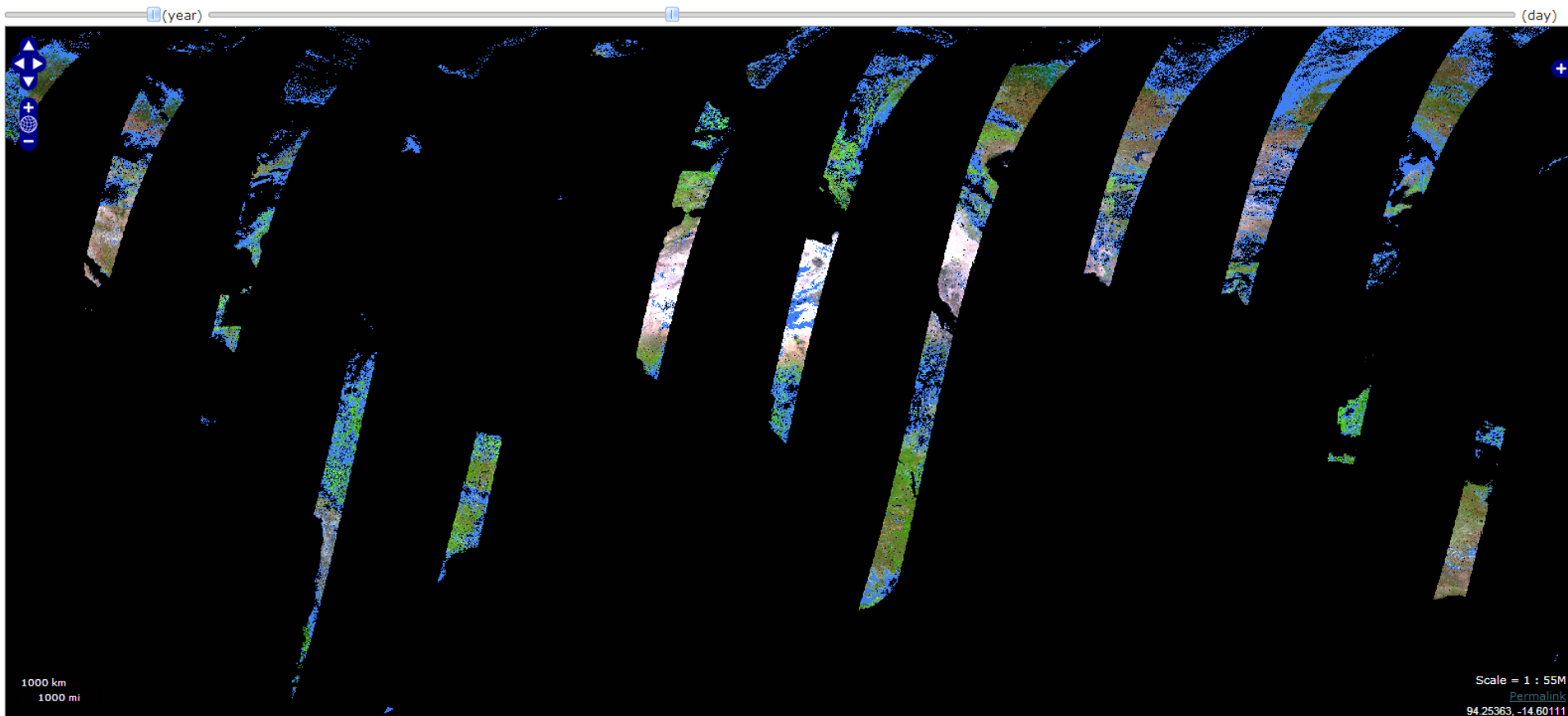
(year)



PROBA-V to support the LC mapping



PROBAV_S1_TOC_20140510_100M UCL - Geomatics (Belgium)



100-m daily global observation – 10 May 2014



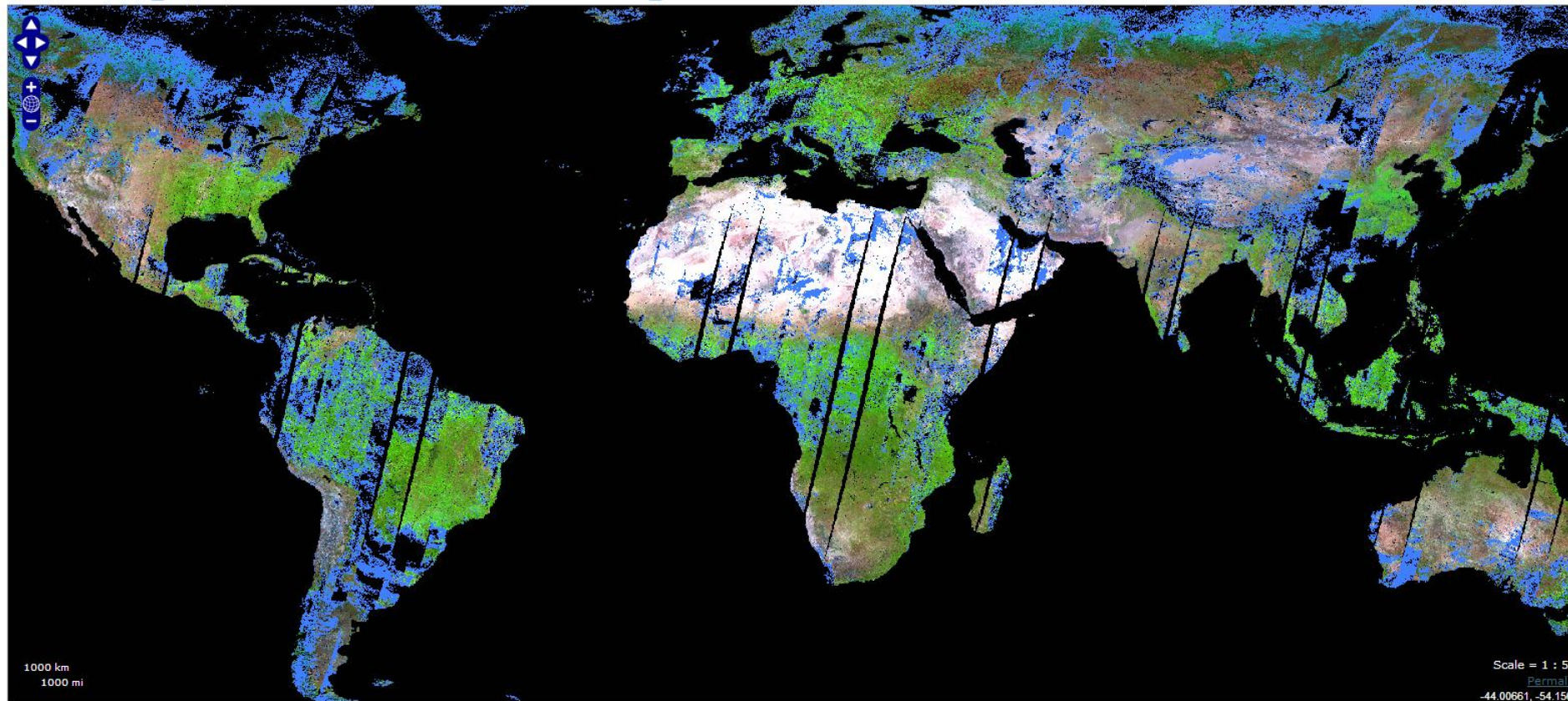
PROBA-V to support the LC mapping



PROBAV_MC7_TOC_20140430_100M UCL - Geomatics (Belgium)

0101

1224



100-m 7-d global composite – 1st week of May 2014

Sentinel-2 for Science Workshop - ESA Frascati, 20-22 May 2014



PROBA-V to support the LC mapping 333 m – 4 bands daily global



PROBAV_MC7_TOC_20140101_333M UCL - Geomatics (Belgium)

0101

1224

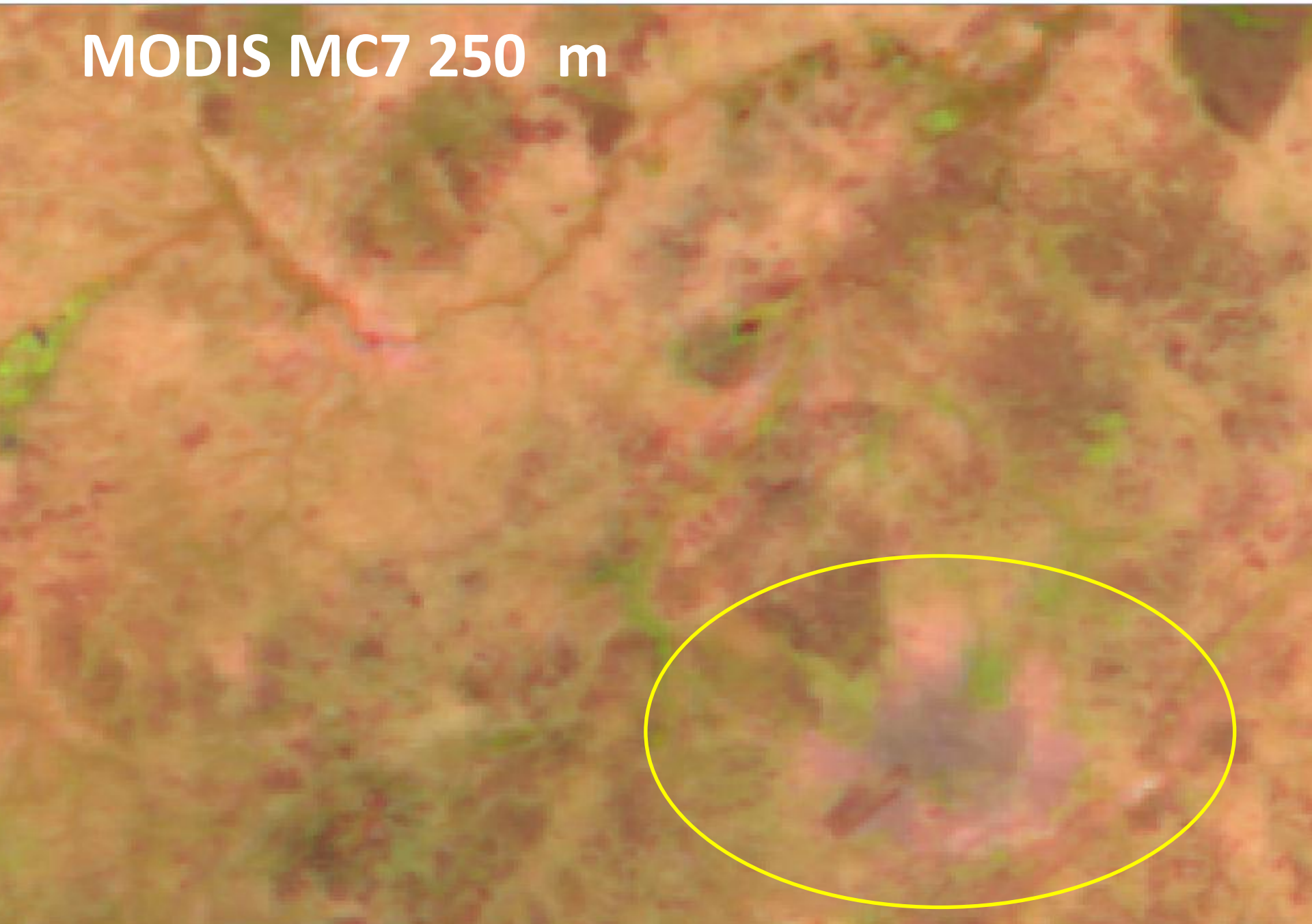


7-d composite (MC7) – Southern Mali, Western Burkina Faso

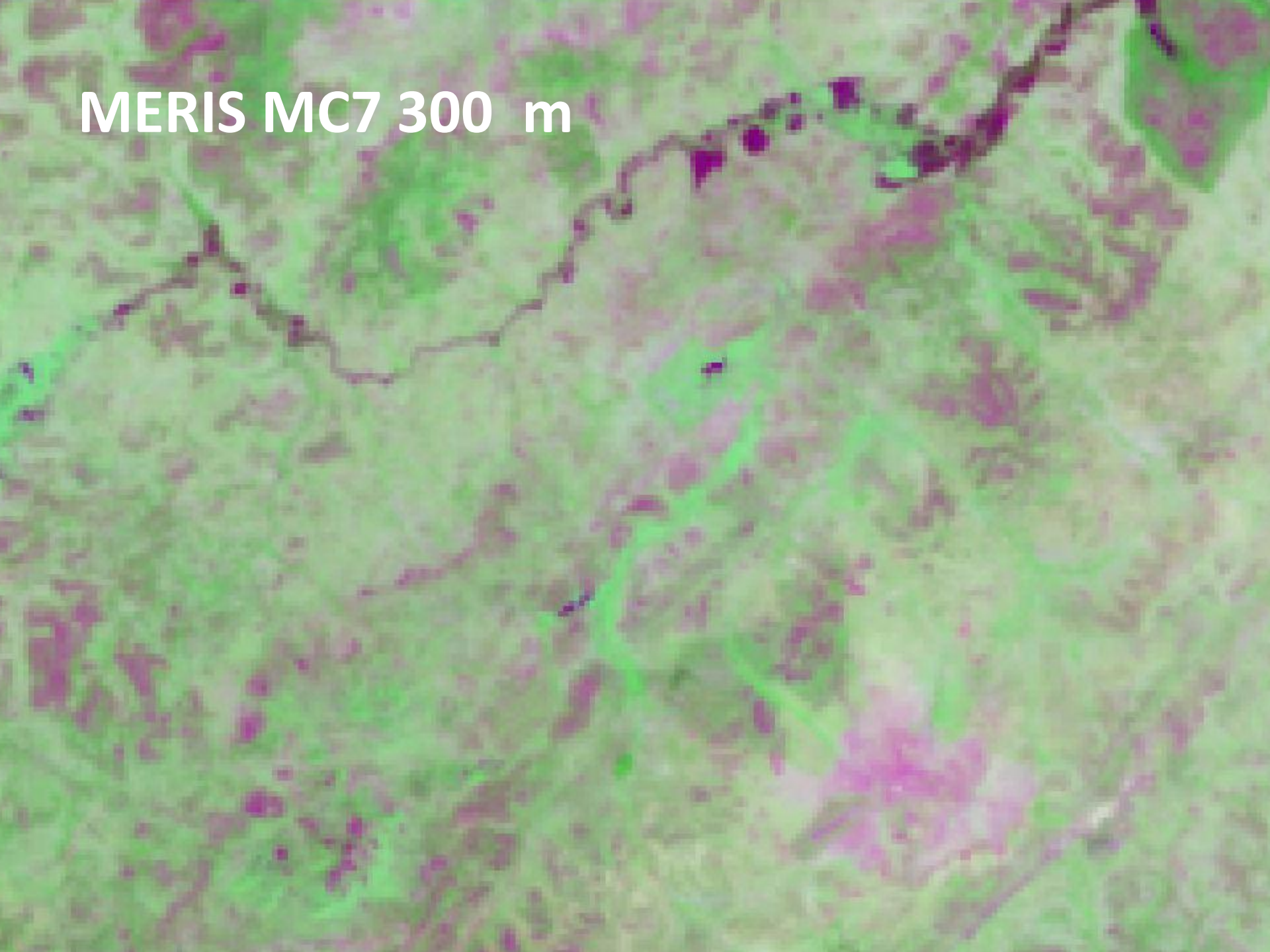
Sentinel-2 for Science Workshop - ESA Frascati, 20-22 May 2014



MODIS MC7 250 m



MERIS MC7 300 m



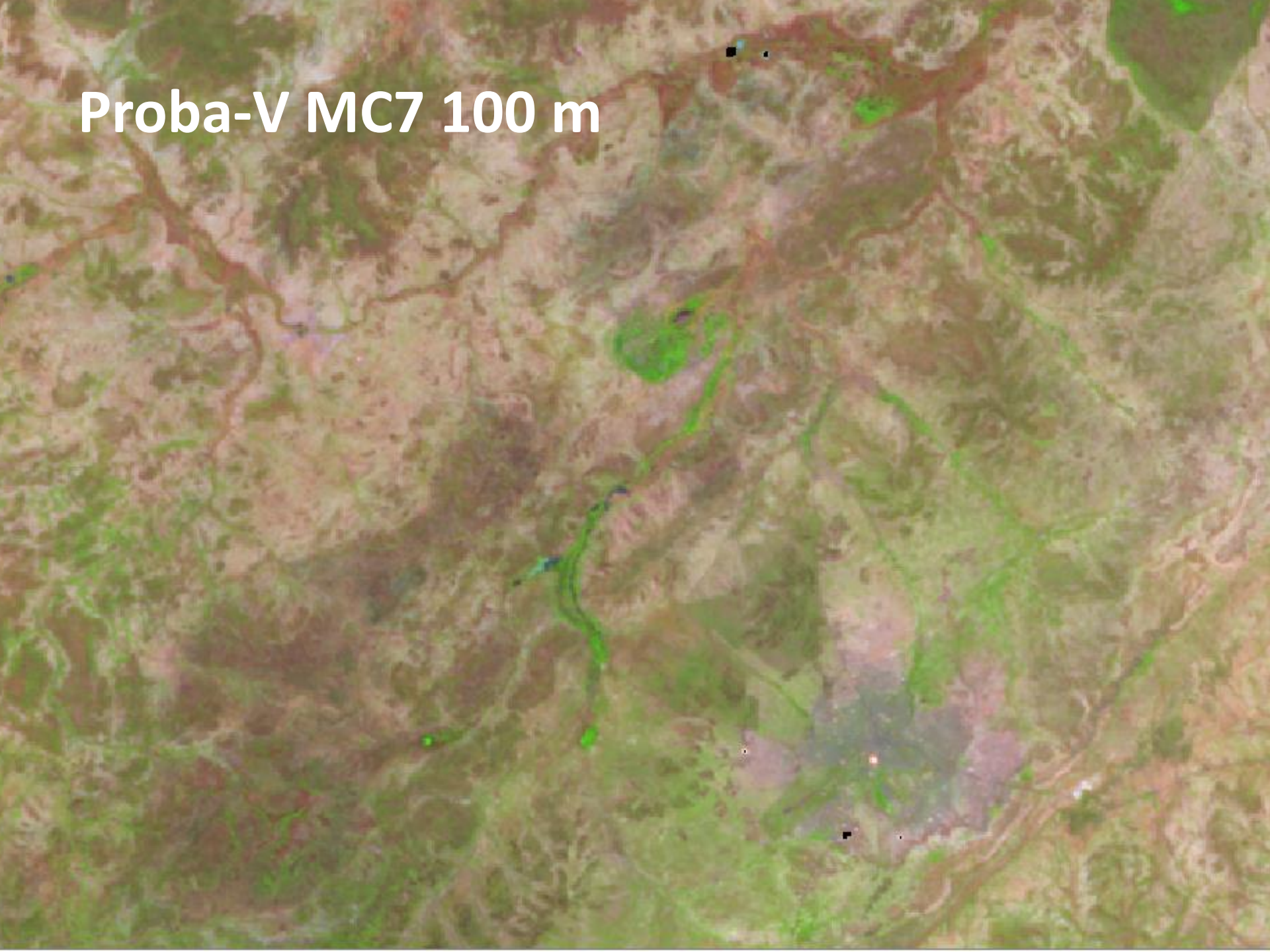
Proba-V MC7 333 m



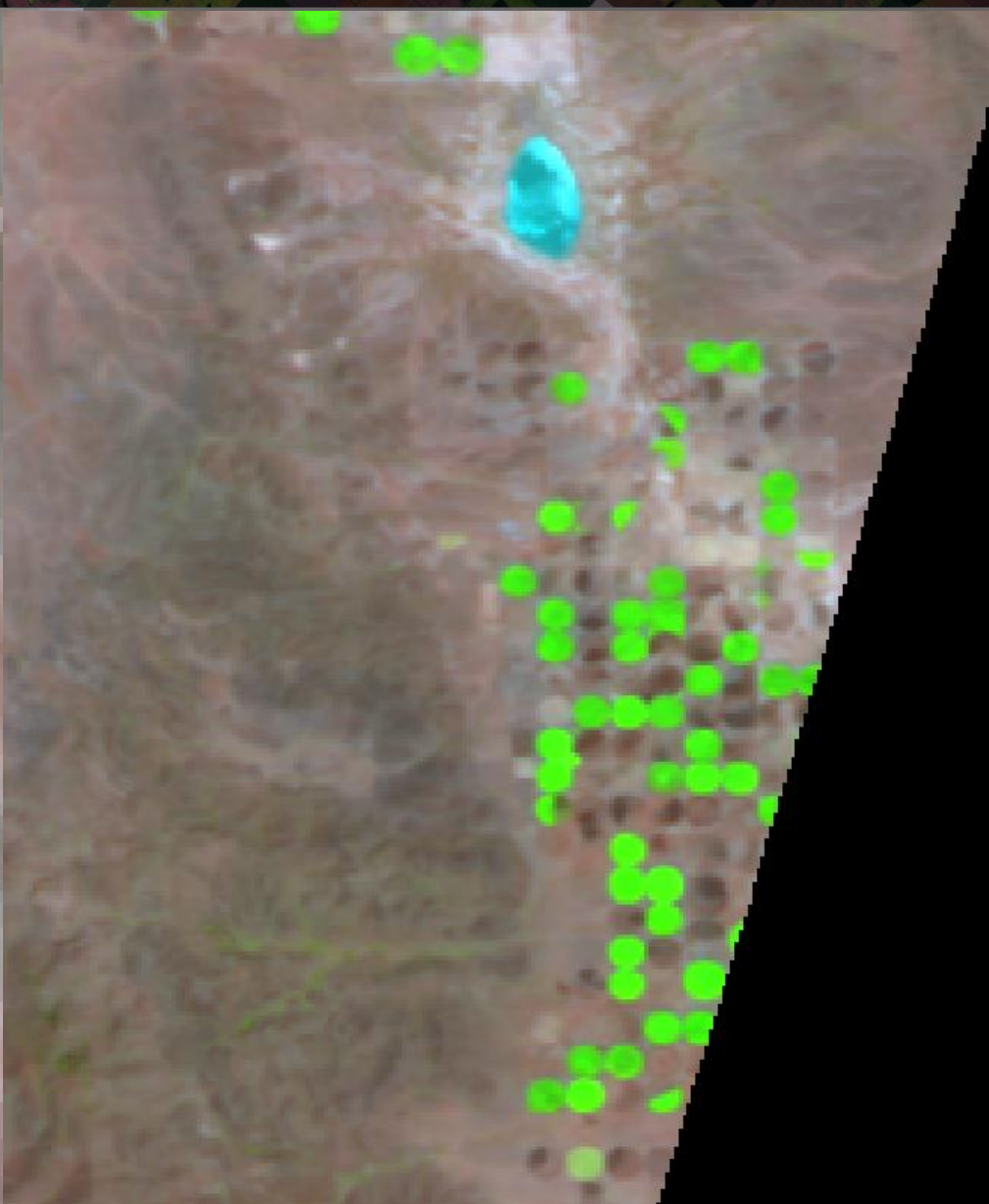
Proba-V daily 333 m



Proba-V MC7 100 m



PROBA-V 333 m versus 100 m



- ❖ Sentinel-2 + Landsat 8 time series to make a significant difference in land surface mapping and land cover change detection
- ❖ Land cover legend still to be defined for this 10 m scale
- ❖ Mission providing daily acquisition over several years to reduce the expected interannual variability of output in the transition zone
- ❖ Validation will become an major challenge for such continental product at 10 m resolution (*see S. Bontemps talk*)

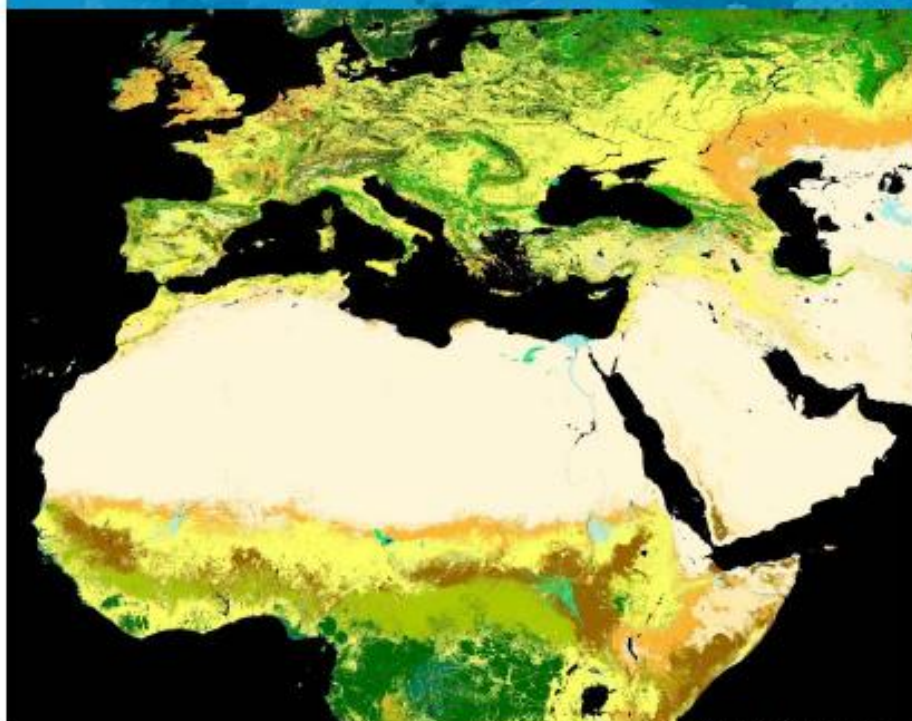
Thank you for attention



→ CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

Land Cover CCI Newsletter

Issue n. 5 | August 2013



In this issue:

- Internal release of the CCI LC products
- 3 global LC maps
- 3 global LC condition products
- Global SAR-based Water Body product
- MERIS surface reflectance time series
- Building a validation database
- Climate modellers assessment