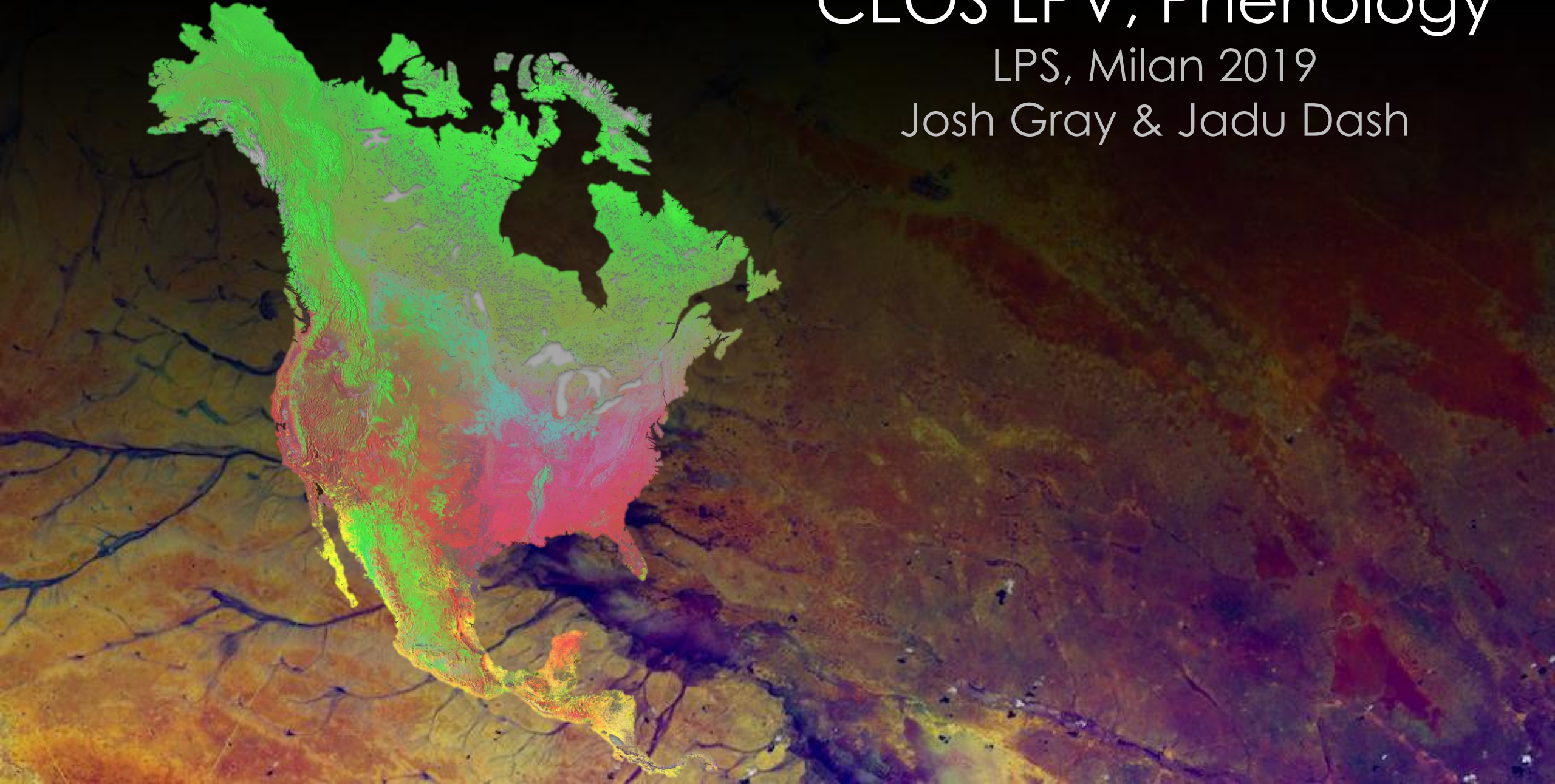


CEOS LPV, Phenology

LPS, Milan 2019

Josh Gray & Jadu Dash

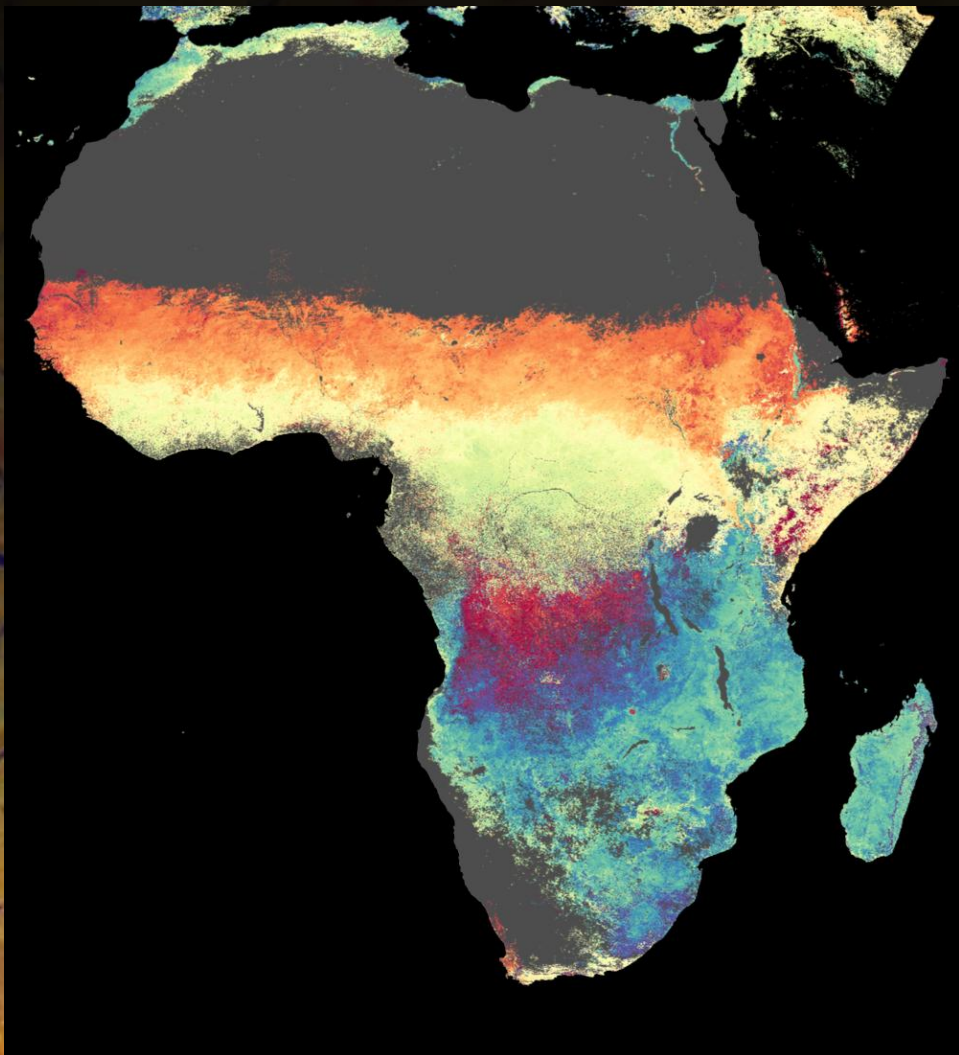


Summary of Past Activities

- Coordinate between satellite and ground measurement groups to ensure quality of LSP and fit for purpose (100 members, equal representation from both)
- Organize workshop and provide a forum for the two community to interact (2 workshops)
- Promote satellite product validation (Newsletter)

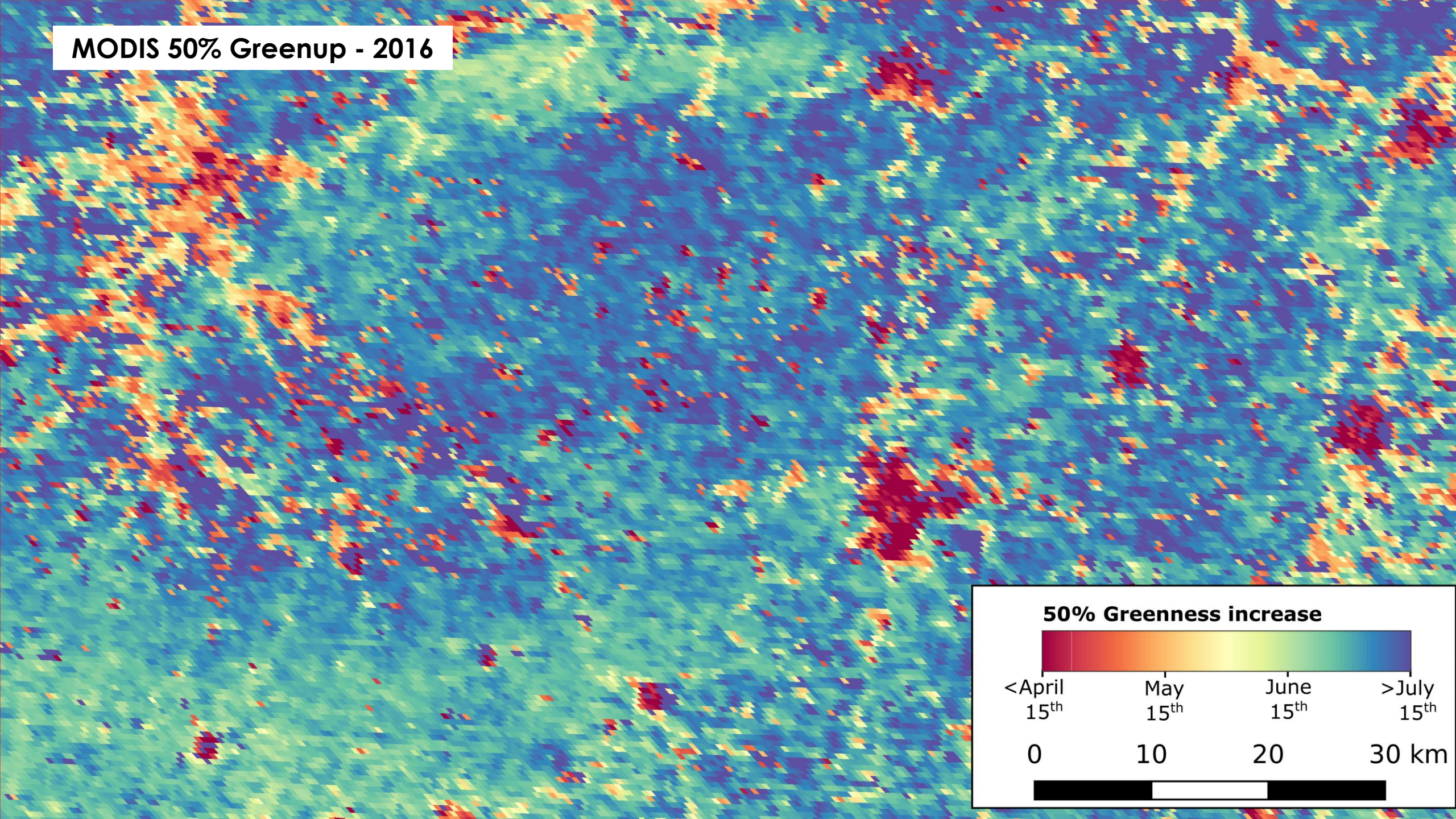


Current LSP Products

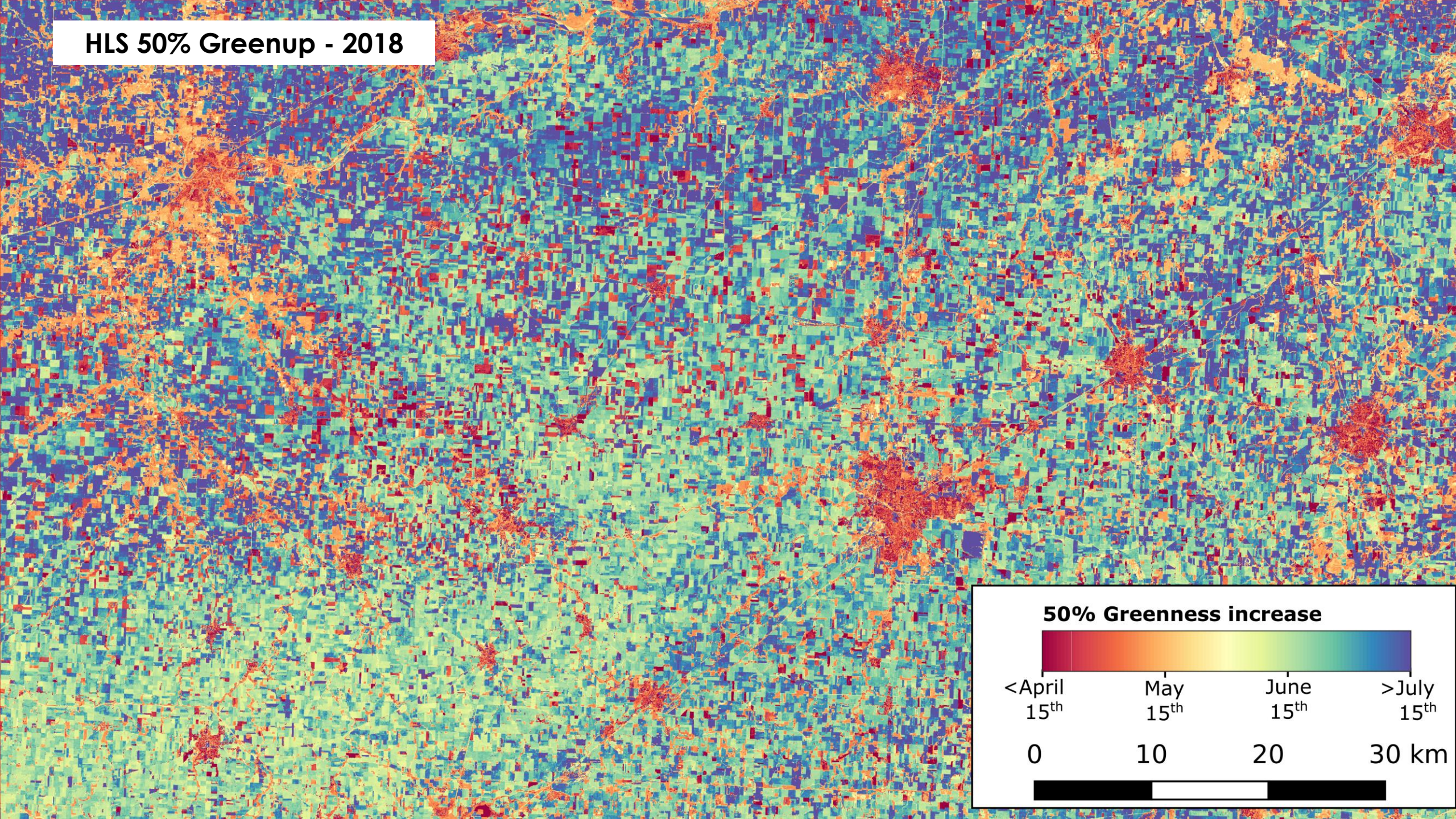


- **MODIS:**
 - [MCD12Q2 v6](#)
 - [AUSCOVER](#) (Australia only)
 - [eMODIS](#) (CONUS only)
- **VIIRS:**
 - [Land Surface Phenology](#)
- **MODIS/AVHRR:**
 - [VIP](#)
- **Landsat/Sentinel-2:**
 - HLS-LSP (forthcoming; NA only)

MODIS 50% Greenup - 2016



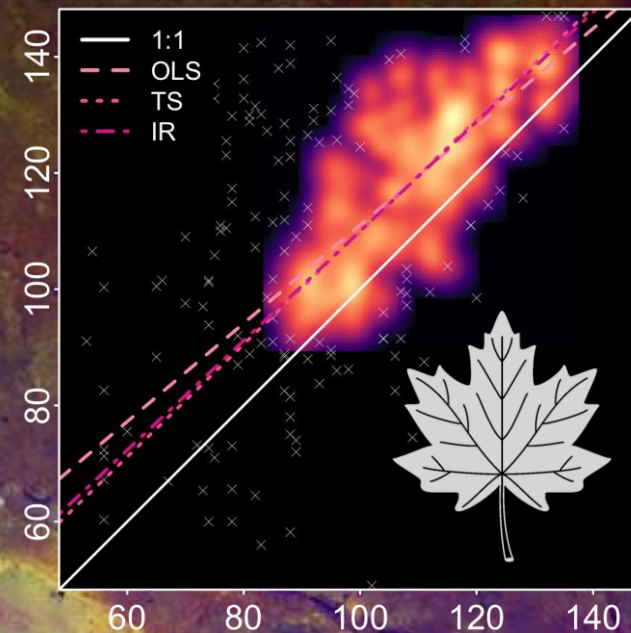
HLS 50% Greenup - 2018

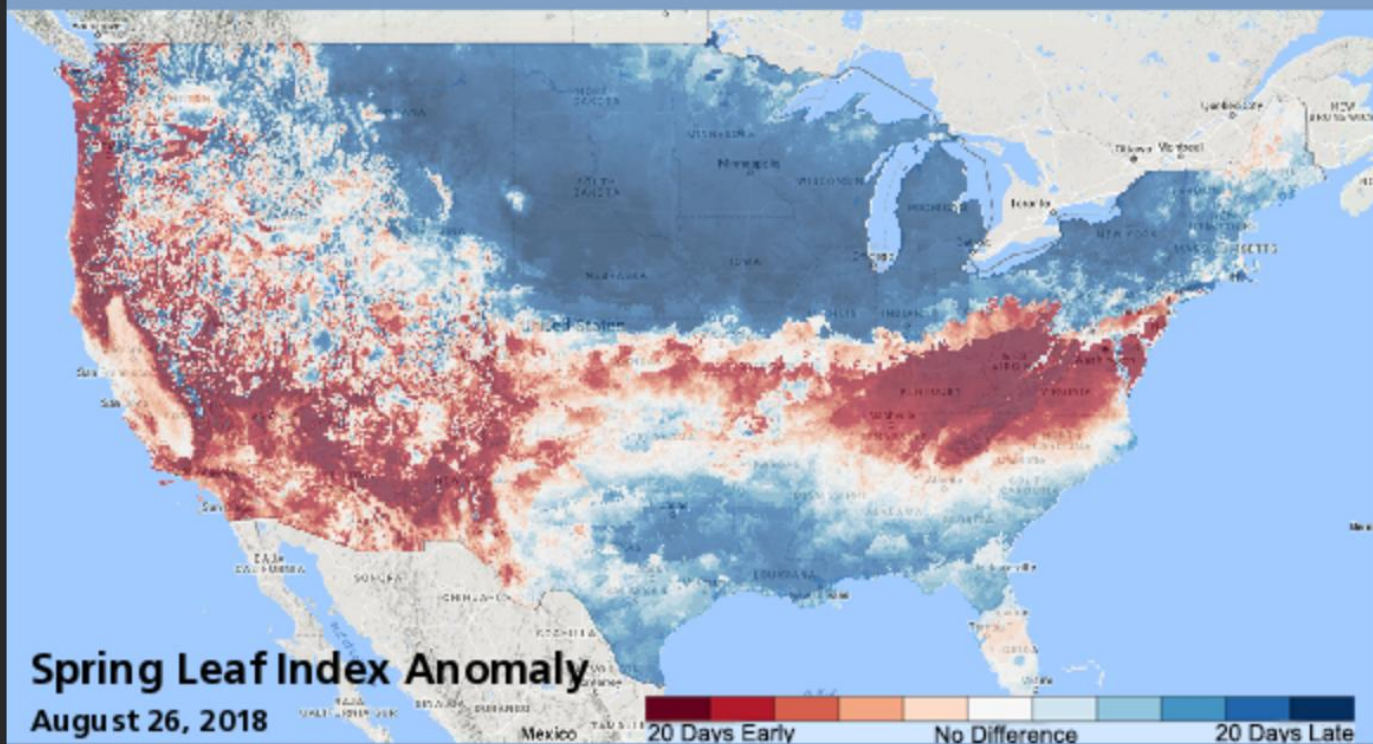




Independent Datasets

- PhenoCam
- Japanese PhenoEyes
- Citizen Science Obs.
 - US-NPN
 - PEP725
- NEON
- Lund SPECNET/NORDSPEC
- Disparate site-specific (e.g. John O'Keefe, Aimee Bailey)



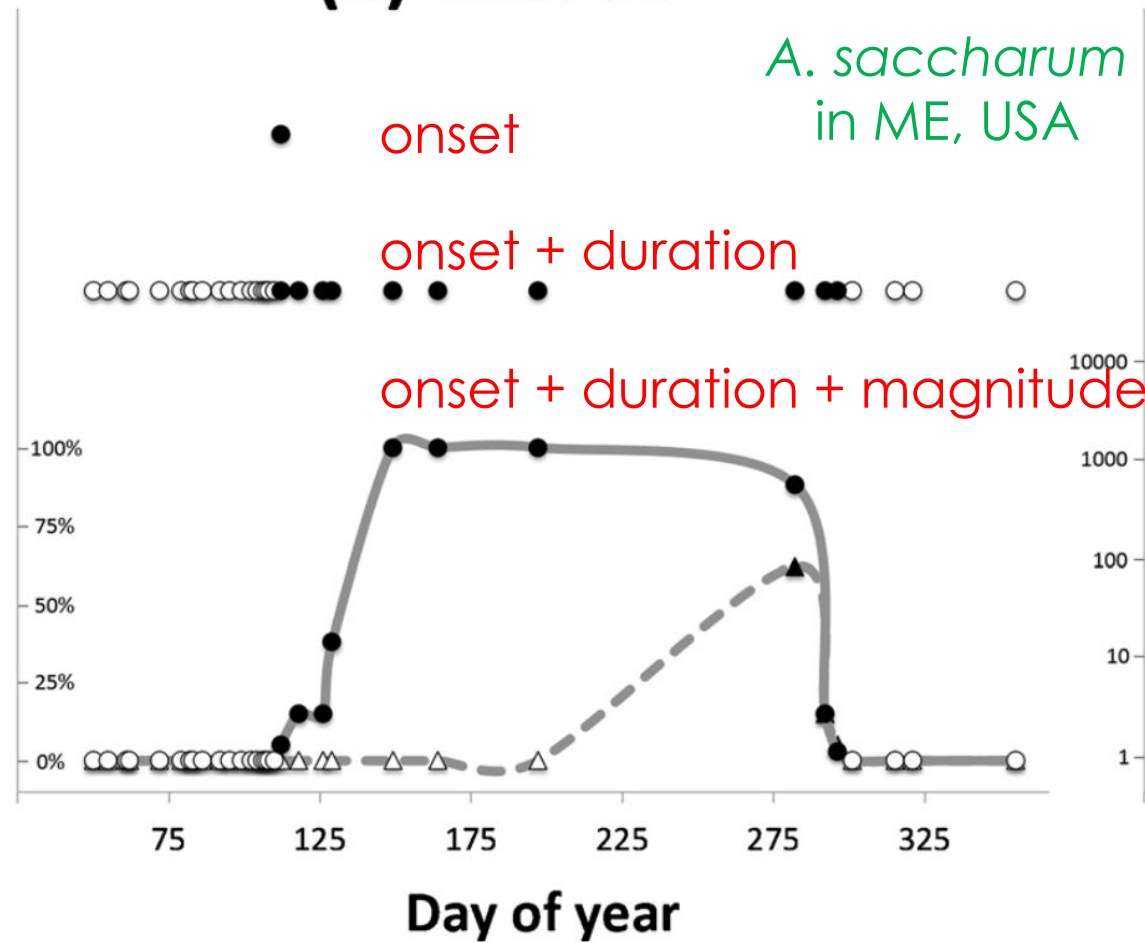


Status of Spring

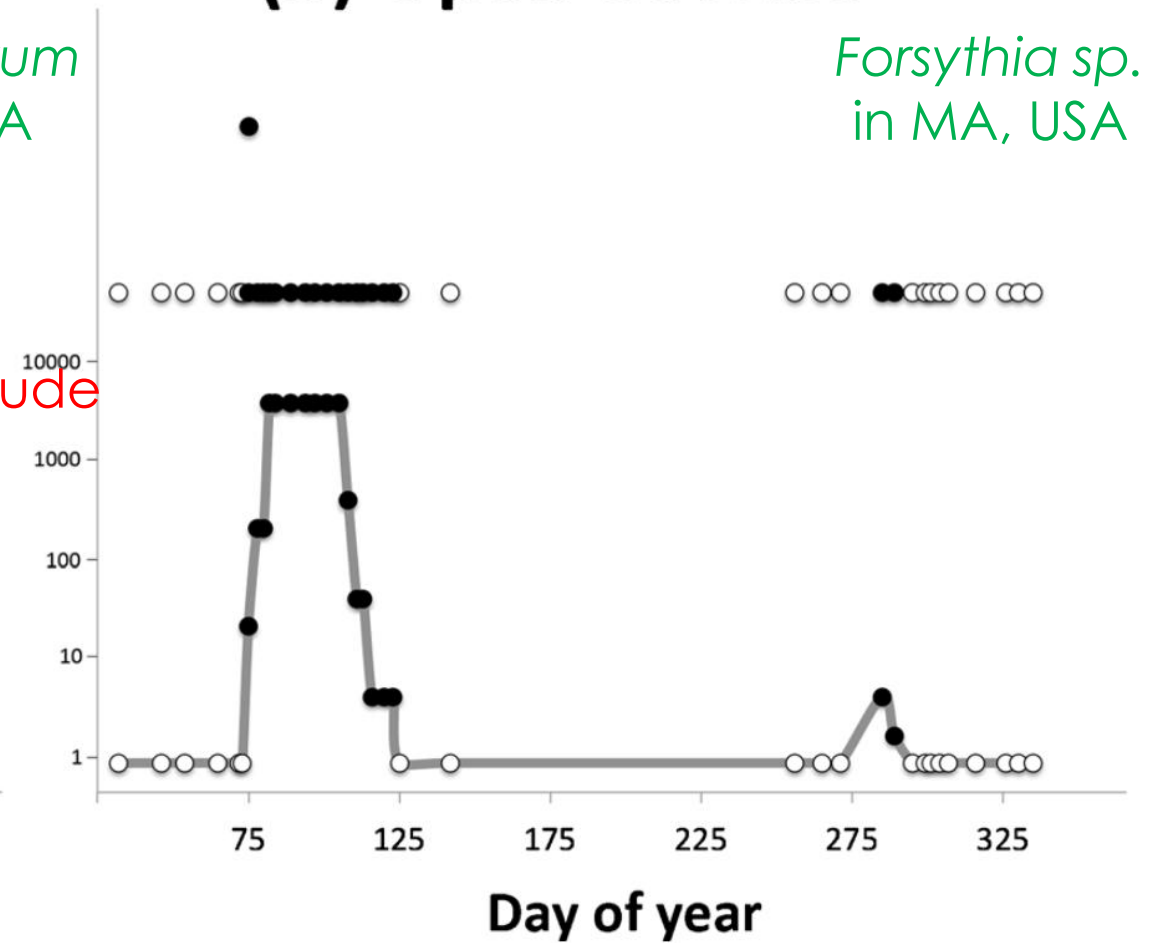
This year, spring leaf-out was 1-3 weeks late in the SE, northern Great Plains, MW, and NE and 1-3 weeks early across the central Great Plains and mid-Atlantic. The west is a patchwork of early and late arrival.

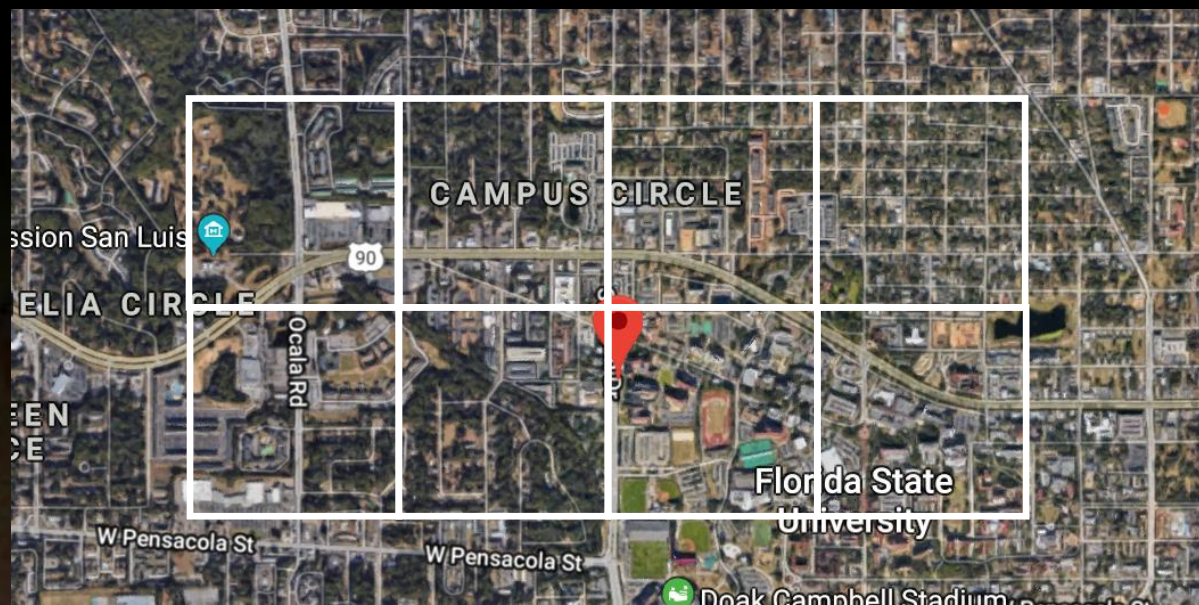
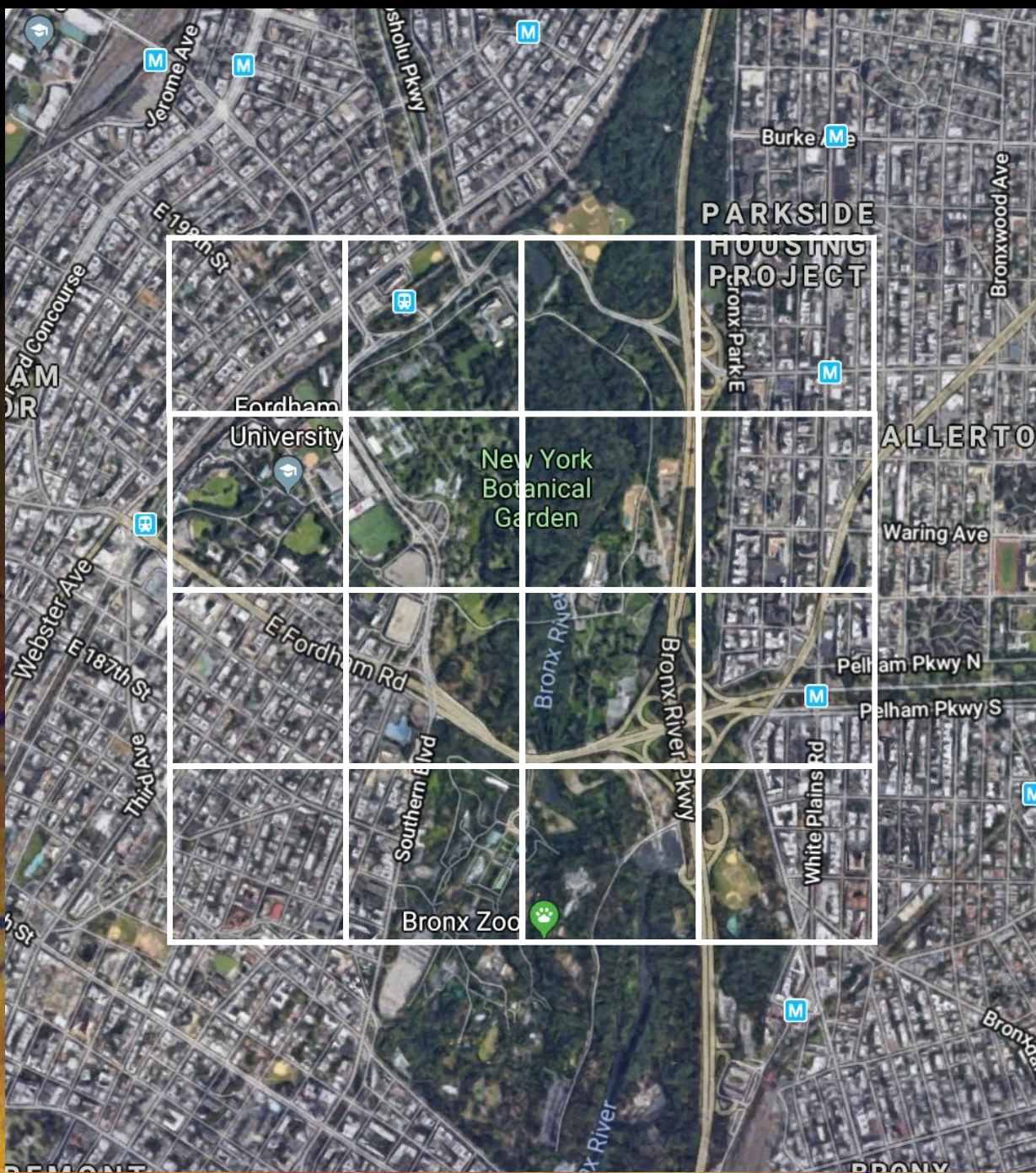
[SEE THE MAPS](#)

(a) Leaves



(b) Open flowers

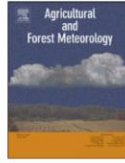






Long-term continuity in land surface phenology measurements: A comparative assessment of the MODIS land cover dynamics and VIIRS land surface phenology products

Minkyu Moon^{a,*}, Xiaoyang Zhang^{b,c}, Geoffrey M. Henebry^{d,e}, Lingling Liu^{b,c}, Josh M. Gray^f, Eli K. Melaas^a, Mark A. Friedl^a



Evaluation of land surface phenology from VIIRS data using time series of PhenoCam imagery

Xiaoyang Zhang^{a,b,*}, Senthilnath Jayavelu^a, Lingling Liu^a, Mark A. Friedl^a, Geoffrey M. Henebry^{a,d}, Yan Liu^e, Crystal B. Schaaf^e, Andrew D. Richardson^{f,g,h}, Joshua Grayⁱ

<https://www.elsevier.com/locate/agrformet>

Comparisons of global land surface seasonality and phenology derived from AVHRR, MODIS, and VIIRS data

Xiaoyang Zhang^{1,2}, Lingling Liu¹, and Dong Yan¹

Key Points:

• EVI2 time series from VIIRS and MODIS were similar with unsystematic discrepancies, but VIIRS EVI2 was systematically higher than AVHRR EVI2

¹Geospatial Sciences Center of Excellence, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota, USA, ²Department of Geography, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota, USA

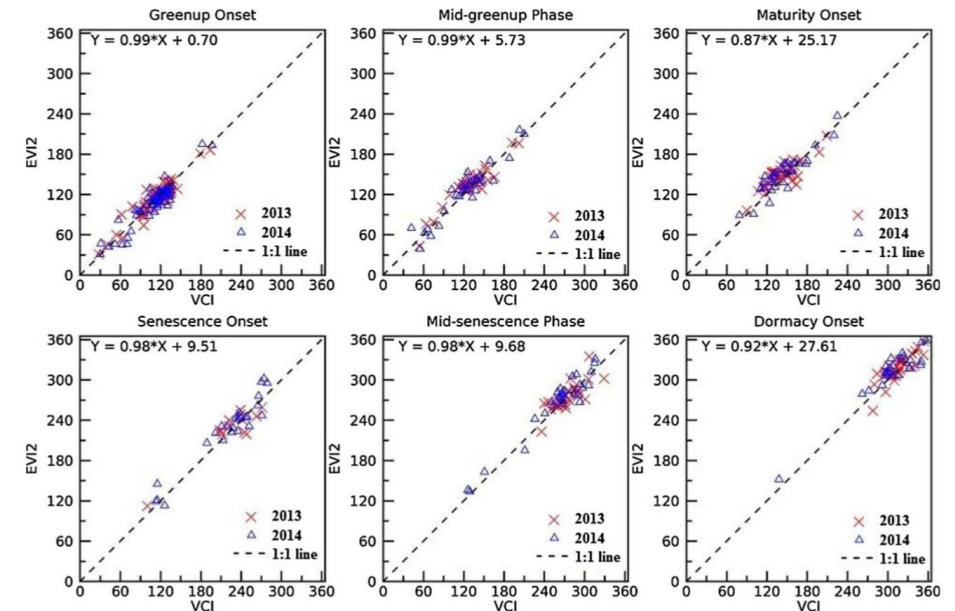
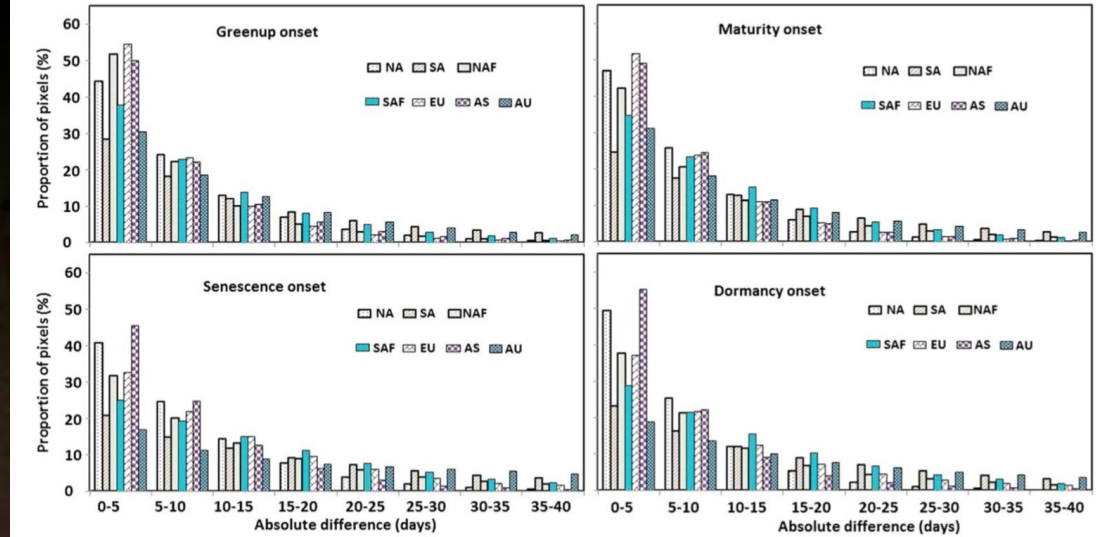
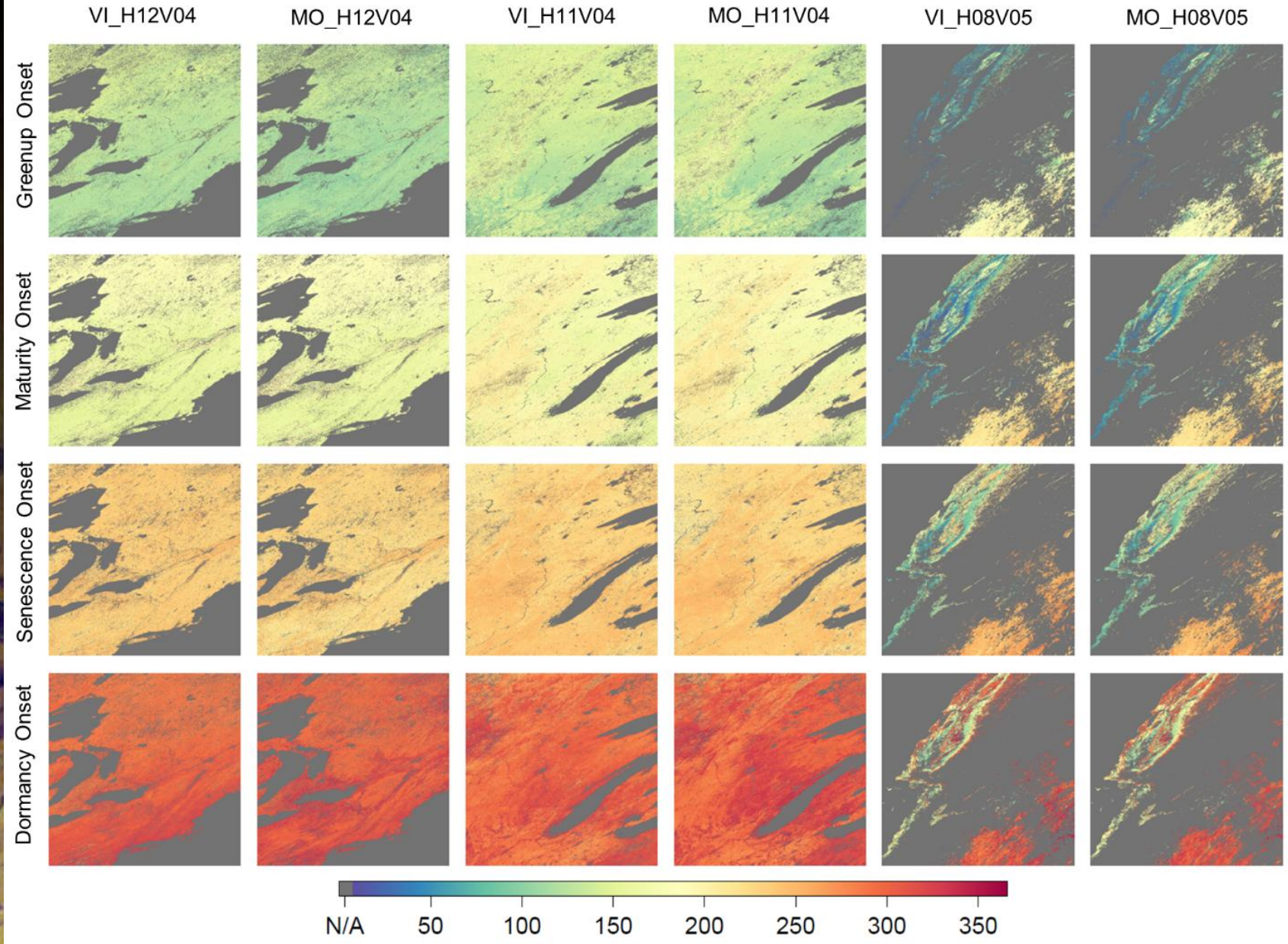
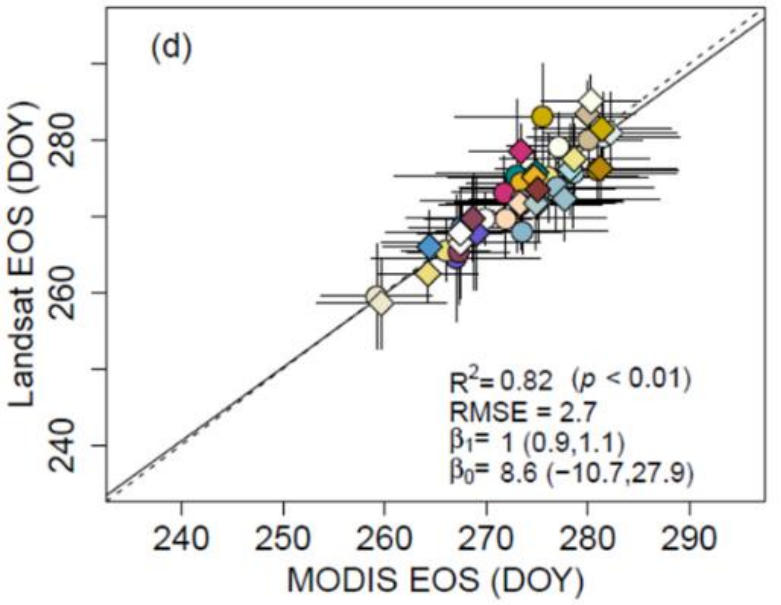
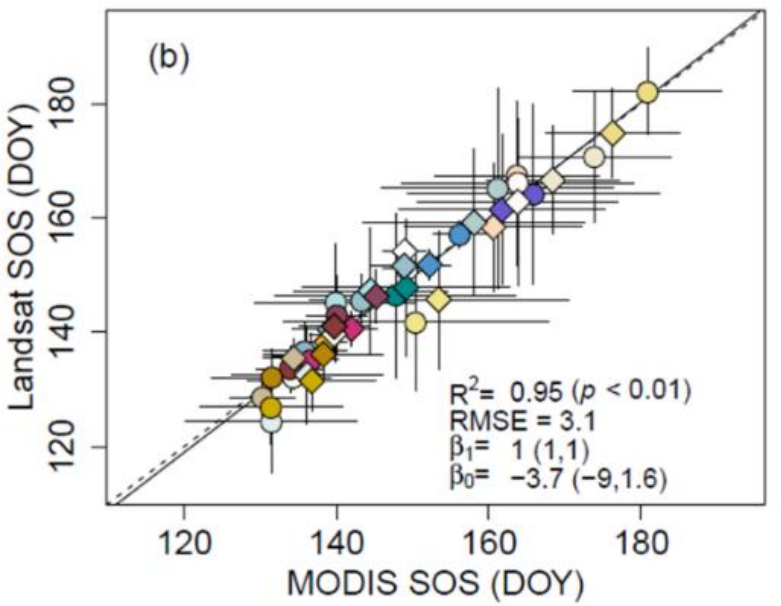
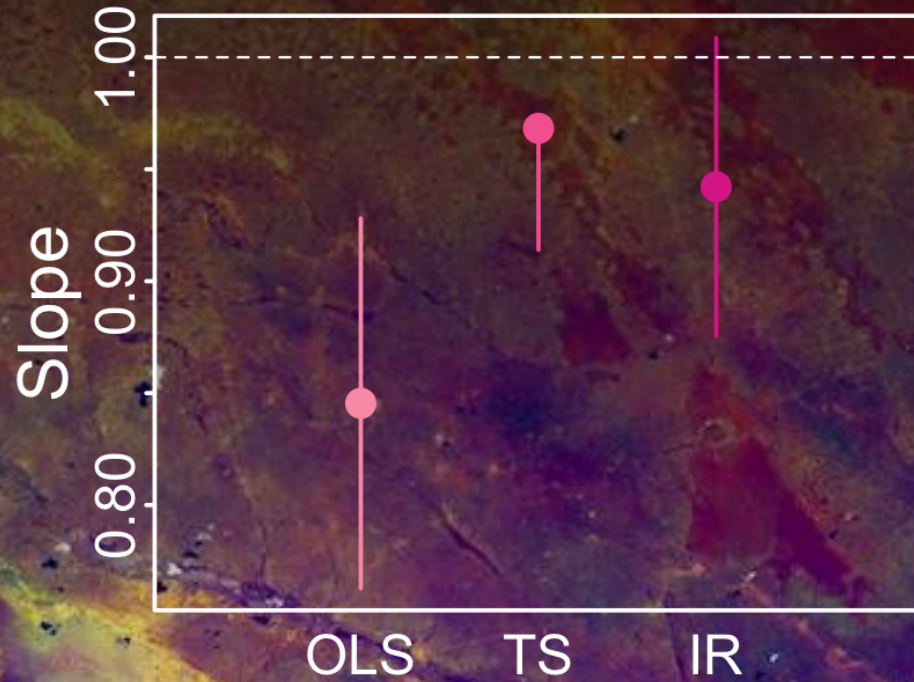
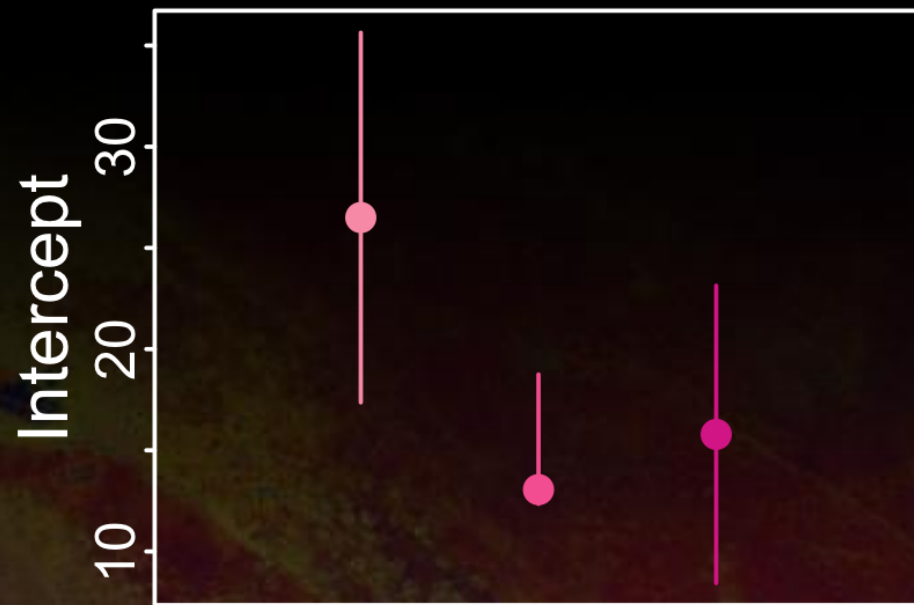
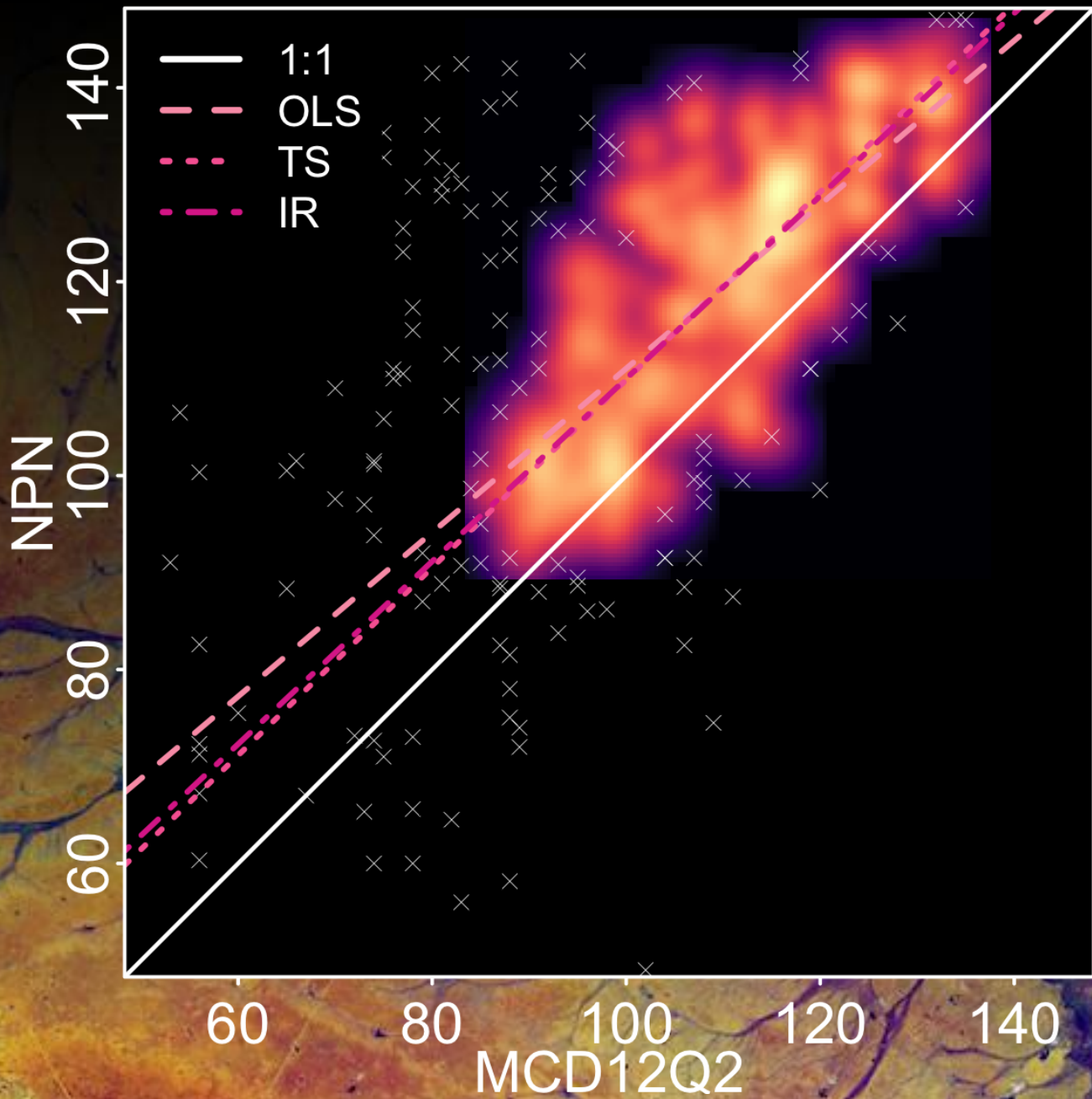


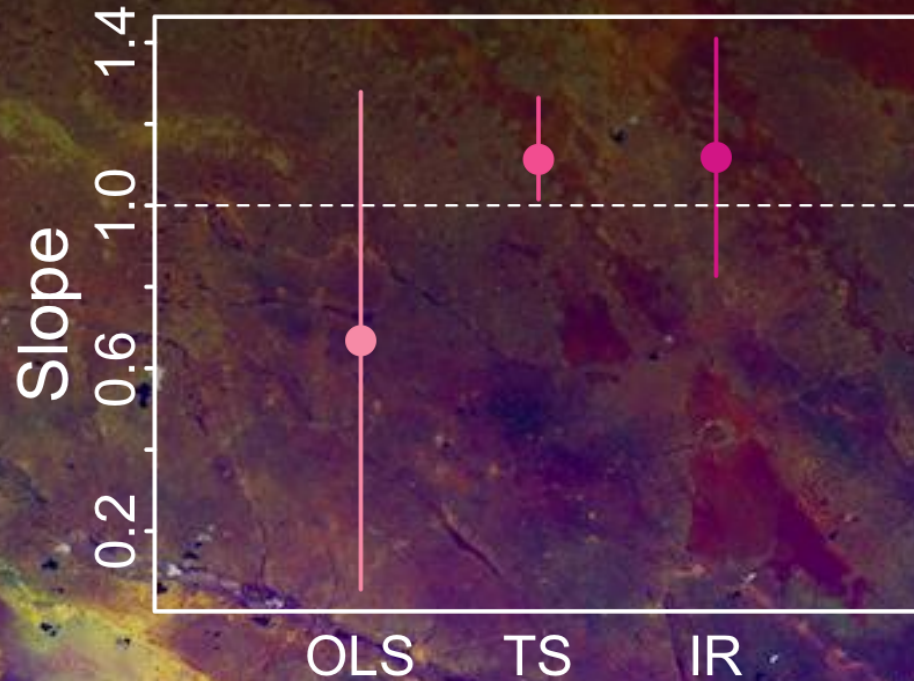
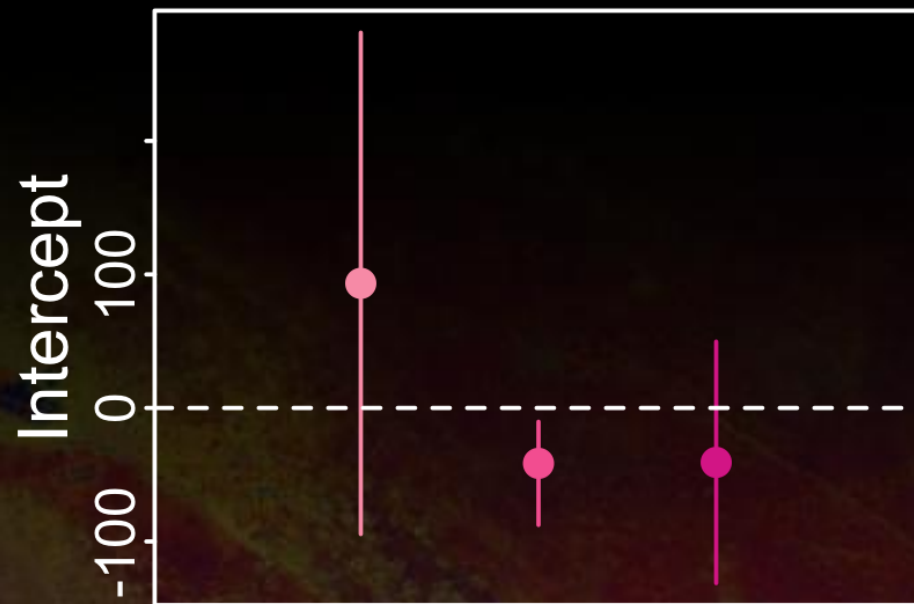
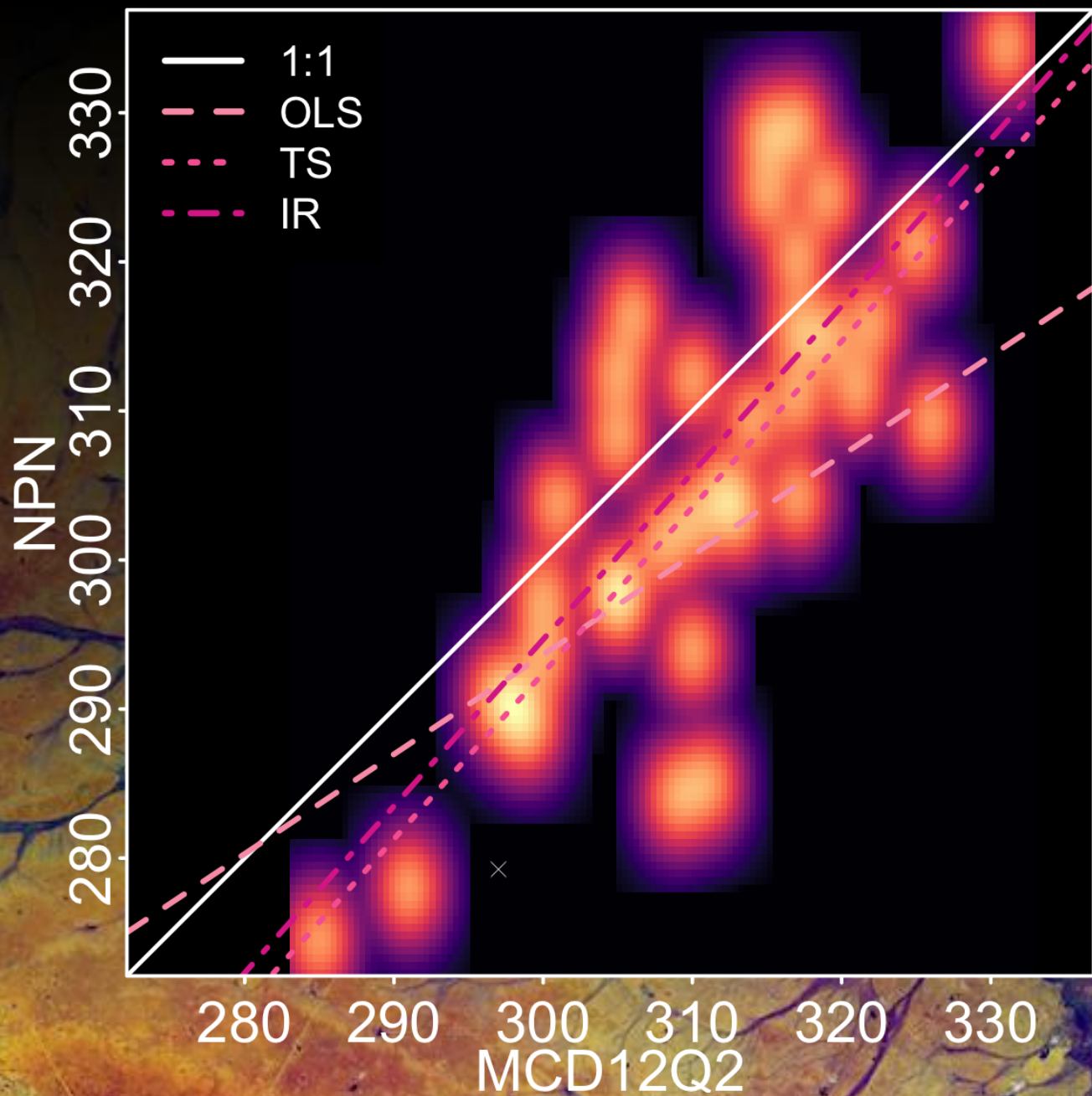
Fig. 6. Comparison of phenology transition dates (DOY) between PhenoCam VCI and VIIRS EVI2 estimates in 2013 and 2014.



Leaves~Gup (MCD>50, NPN<183)



All leaves fallen~Dor (NPN>200; omit 10%)



Phenology Validation Stage

Validation Stage - Definition and Current State		Variable
0	No validation. Product accuracy has not been assessed. Product considered beta.	
1	Product accuracy is assessed from a small (typically < 30) set of locations and time periods by comparison with in-situ or other suitable reference data.	Snow Fire Radiative Power
2	Product accuracy is estimated over a significant set of locations and time periods by comparison with reference in situ or other suitable reference data. Spatial and temporal consistency of the product and consistency with similar products has been evaluated over globally representative locations and time periods. Results are published in the peer-reviewed literature.	fAPAR Phenology Burned Area Land Cover LAI
3	Uncertainties in the product and its associated structure are well quantified from comparison with reference in situ or other suitable reference data. Uncertainties are characterized in a statistically rigorous way over multiple locations and time periods representing global conditions. Spatial and temporal consistency of the product and with similar products has been evaluated over globally representative locations and periods. Results are published in the peer-reviewed literature.	Vegetation Indices Albedo Soil Moisture LST & Emissivity Phenology
4	Validation results for stage 3 are systematically updated when new product versions are released and as the time-series expands.	Active Fire

Phenology Validation Stage

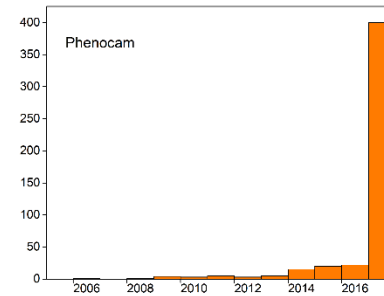
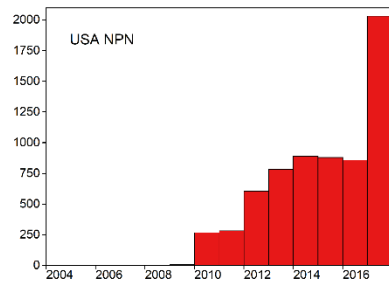
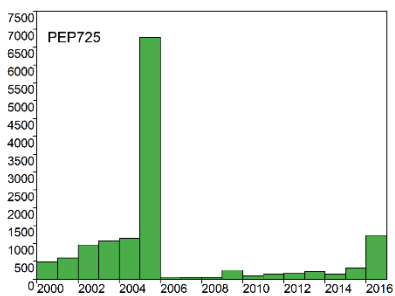
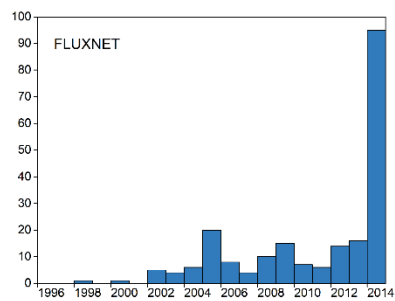
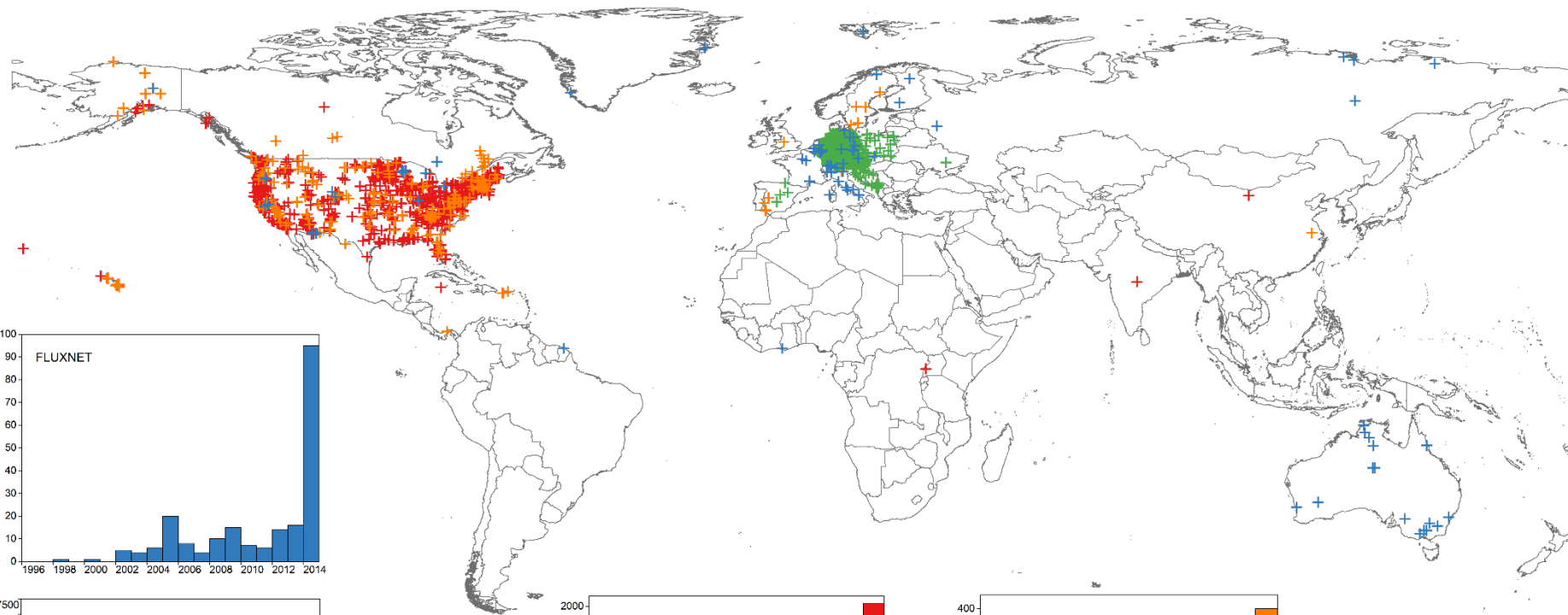
- **Type A sites:** detailed spatial and temporal ground observations incorporating multiple *resolution scaling* opportunities
- **Type B sites:** PhenoCams and citizen science observations

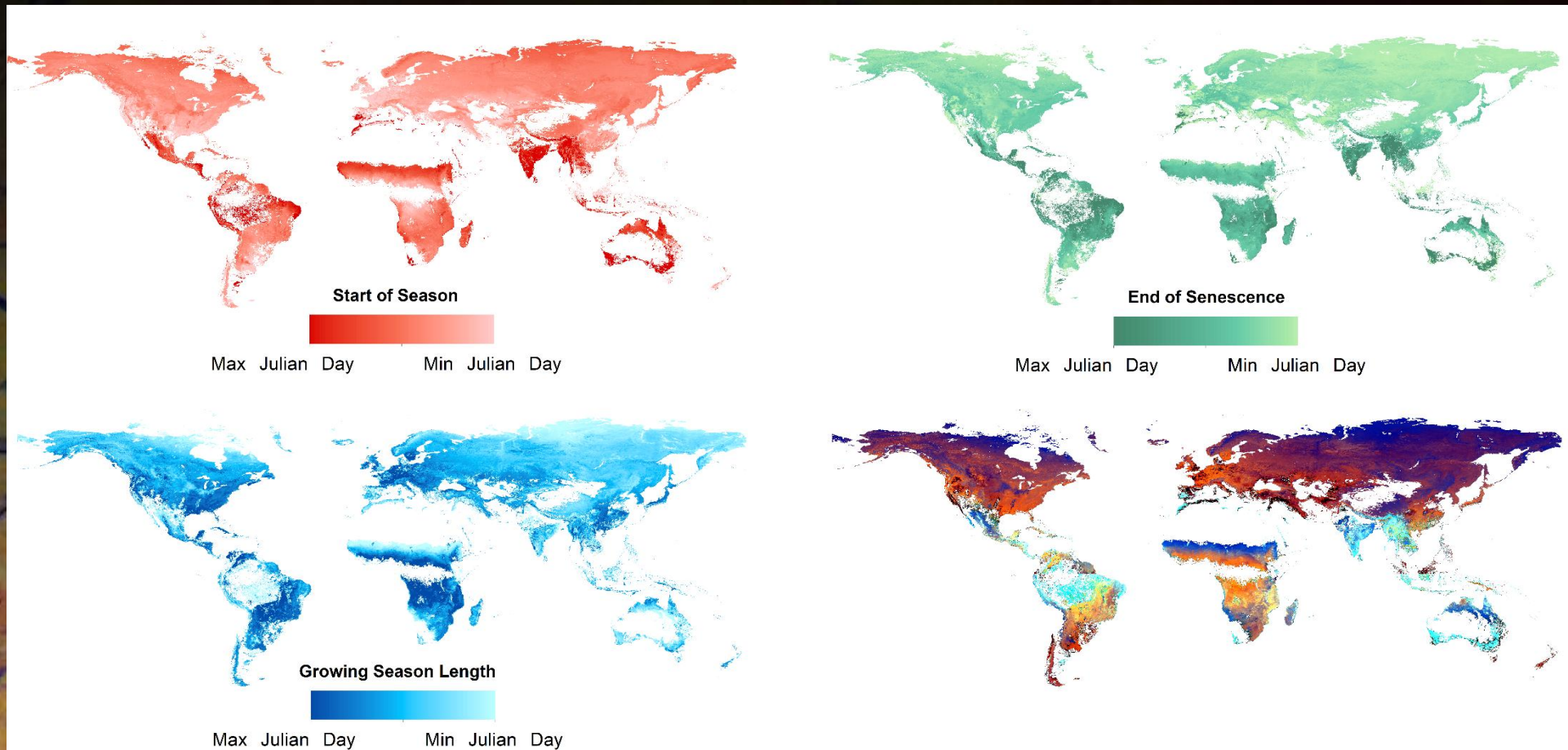


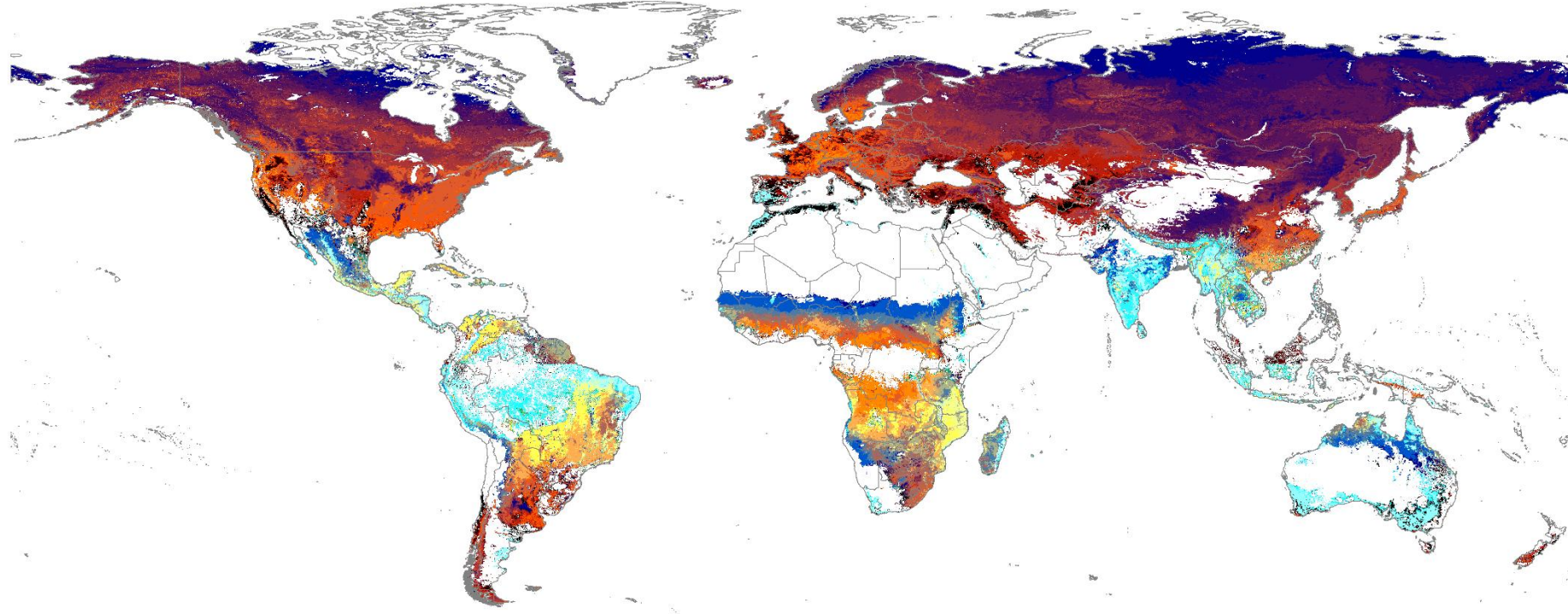
Future Activities: Next 2 Years

- Ongoing assessment/papers/site establishment
 - Characterize site representativeness
- Communication: Newsletter (next 3 months)
- Best practices documentation
 - Review of methods
 - 3rd international workshop
- Coordination
 - GEOBON-EBV integration/adoption
 - other LPV groups e.g. VI, biophysical etc.









Global Phenoregions (SOS, EOS, GSL)

1: 125, 301, 172	4: 72, 234, 153	7: 156, 383, 207	10: 69, 317, 245	13: 76, 259, 95	16: 221, 371, 116	19: 133, 255, 120	22: 168, 310, 131
2: 102, 276, 174	5: 122, 260, 138	8: 25, 130, 96	11: 150, 338, 175	14: 222, 413, 175	17: 117, 335, 211	20: 190, 293, 95	23: 152, 251, 97
3: 114, 270, 155	6: 94, 295, 198	9: 121, 340, 104	12: 119, 374, 251	15: 297, 476, 163	18: 64, 293, 218	21: 74, 265, 183	24: 281, 418, 108
							25: 50, 186, 113

Challenges

“Validation” vs “Assessment” Need for Type A sites

