The Chlorophyll Carotenoid Index (CCI) as an indicator of photosynthetic (GPP) phenology

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The problem with evergreen ecosystems...



Fig. courtesy Fred Huemmrich

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Photosynthetic Light Regulation



Gamon 2015 Biogeosciences 12: 4509-4523.

Leaf & Canopy Reflectance (Pine)





Leaf reflectance sampling

Canopy reflectance sampling

Seasonal change in conifer needle reflectance







Can new "pigment indices" from MODIS ocean and terrestrial bands monitor "invisible" photosynthetic phenology (ε) in evergreens?

Adapted from Wong & Gamon 2015

Seasonal reflectance changes for evergreen conifers



→ MODIS Collection 6 allows calculation of CCI (a.k.a. "MODIS PRI")

Gamon et al. (2016) PNAS, 113 (46), 13087-13092

Chlorophyll/Carotenoid Index (CCI) tracks changes in pigments and photosynthetic activity





Gamon et al. (2016) PNAS, 113 (46), 13087-13092

Extreme cold





MODIS CCI tracks GPP in evergreen conifers

Gamon et al. (2016) PNAS, 113 (46), 13087-13092



→ Chlorophyll/Carotenoid Index (CCI) and Chl Fluorescence both track photosynthesis.





Wang et al. (in preparation)



CCI shows reduced hysteresis and improved correlations with seasonal GPP for grasslands



Wang et al. (in preparation)

Conclusions:

- Chlorophyll/Carotenoid Index (CCI) offers improved tracking of GPP phenology (relative to NDVI, NIRv).
- In evergreens, the strong CCI-GPP relationship is driven by seasonal changes in pigment pool sizes.
- CCI also works as a GPP indicator in deciduous and annual vegetation.
- Seasonal changes in CCI and pigment pools appear to be closely related to chlorophyll fluorescence (and potentially SIF).