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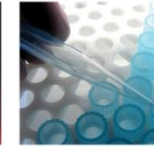
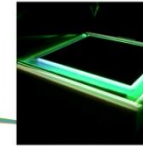
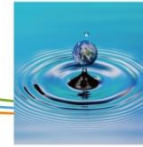


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Agentschap voor
Natuur en Bos



Koninklijk Nederlands
Meteorologisch Instituut
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu



10/09/2012

HeathReCover - Remote sensing support to assist ecological restoration management after heathland fires

Birgen Haest, Jeroen Vanden Borre, Toon Spanhove, Sander Veraverbeke, Luc Bertels, Stefaan Lhermitte, Marc Dufrêne, Martine Waterinckx and Geert De Blust

<http://heathrecover.vgt.vito.be>

HeathReCover – Administrative details

- » Project Period: Feb 2012 – Dec 2013
- » Belspo co-funding project
- » Partners:



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HeathReCover – Project background

- » Heathlands and peat bogs ecosystems
 - » Highly valued landscapes of common European heritage
 - » Large investment of effort and resources to conserve and manage them
 - » Yet ... *under threat*:
 - » Anthropogenic activities
 - » But also: (natural) phenomenon of uncontrolled fire
- » RS has been shown to be useful to study fire – ecosystem interaction, but..
 - » Mainly forest ecosystems
 - » Limited research with hyperspectral and/or very high spatial data
 - » Limited research on long-term analysis



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HeathReCover – Recent fire events in Belgium

→ Maybe a tragedy, but definitely an opportunity..

» The *Kalmthoutse Heide*

- » May 25-26, 2011: +/- 450 ha of heathland (i.e. half of the core area)
- » 21 April 1996: +/- 330 ha of heathland and forest

» The *Kalmthoutse Heide*

- » Study area for RS projects over the past years
- » Short-term and long-term possibilities
- » Large amount of data (field and image)

→ Ideal Study Site

» The *Hautes Fagnes*

- » April 25, 2011
- » > 1300 ha (i.e. biggest fire ever in HF)

» The *Hautes Fagnes*

- » Less abundant data

→ Suitable Test Site

HeathReCover – Project objectives

- » *“...to use RS as a tool to spatially and temporally investigate the complex interactions between fires and heathland and peat bog ecosystems”*
- » **More Specific:**
 - » Delineate the **burn scars in detail using VHSR airborne digital VNIR UltraCam data**
 - » Develop **new methods** to assess **heathland and peat bog fire severity** using **hyperspectral data**
 - » **Map the abiotic conditions** (e.g. soil typology and hydrology) just after a fire to enable the investigation of their relationship to fire and vegetation re-growth patterns
 - » Spatially explicit assess (**ecological loss in and restoration of**) **heathland and peat bog vegetation and habitats in the short-term, using hyperspectral data**
 - » Investigate the potential of **time-series analysis** of historical **Landsat datasets** to characterize **long-term post-fire heathland vegetation re-growth patterns**

HeathReCover – Project approach – Study areas

» *The Kalmthoutse Heide*

Before...





Policy O

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During...



After..

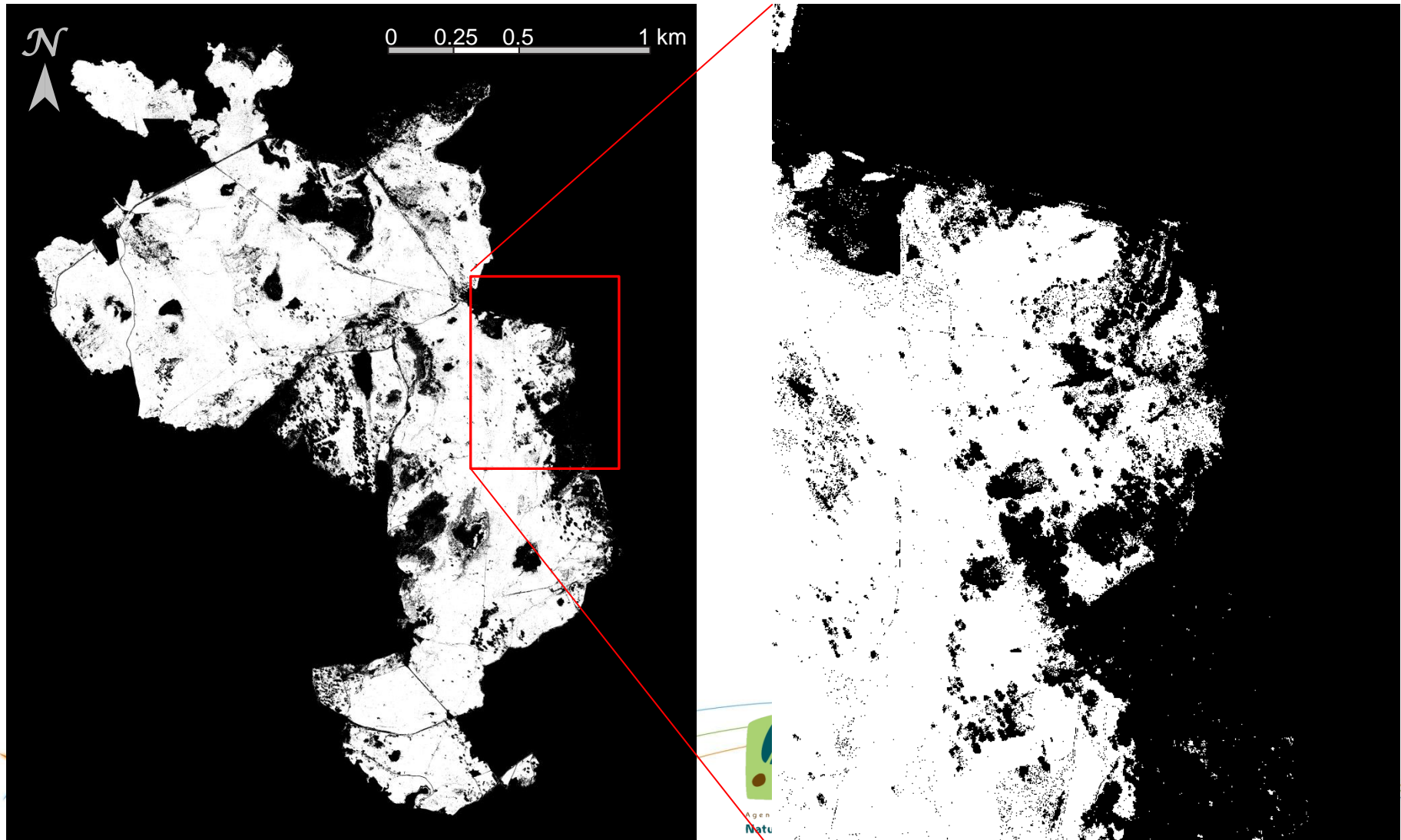


HeathReCover – Project approach – WP breakdown

WP 1: Project management and Dissemination				
Data	Short-Term Analysis			Long-Term Analysis
WP 2: Data collection and pre-processing	WP 3: Burn and Fire severity assessment of heathland fires	WP 4: Analysis of vegetation re-growth patterns	WP 5: Short-term assessment of ecological loss	WP 6: Long-term assessment using historical time-series
	WP 3.1: Burn Scar Delineation			
	WP 3.2: Fire Severity Assessment			

HeathReCover – Current activities, first results

- » Burn scar delineation - new method based on RGBNir VHSR digital camera images



HeathReCover – Current activities, first results

- » Fire/Burn severity analysis
 - » Modification and insights of GeoCBI usability in heathland ecosystems
 - » Correlation of GeoCBI to several spectral indices is strongly dependent of vegetation type..

HeathReCover – Current activities, first results

» Fire/Burn severity analysis

Index	Acroniem	Formule	Referentie
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index	NDVI	$NDVI = \frac{NIR - R}{NIR + R}$	Tucker (1979)
Global Environmental Monitoring Index	GEMI	$GEMI = \gamma(1 - 0,25 \gamma) - \frac{R - 0,125}{1 - R}$ met $\gamma = \frac{2(NIR^2 - R^2) + 1,5 NIR + 0,5 R}{NIR + R + 0,5}$	Pereira (1999)
Enhanced Vegetation Index	EVI	$EVI = 2,5 \frac{NIR - R}{NIR - 6R - 7,5B + 1}$	Huete <i>et al.</i> (2002)
Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index	SAVI	$SAVI = (1 + L) \frac{NIR - R}{NIR + R + L}$ met $L = 0,5$	Huete (1988)
Modified Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index	MSAVI	$MSAVI = \frac{2 NIR + 1 - \sqrt{(2 NIR + 1)^2 - 8 (NIR - R)}}{2}$	Qi <i>et al.</i> (1994)
Burned Area Index	BAI	$BAI = \frac{1}{(0,1 + R)^2 + (0,06 + NIR)^2}$	Chuvieco <i>et al.</i> (2002)
Normalized Burn Ratio	NBR	$NBR = \frac{NIR - LSWIR}{NIR + LSWIR}$	Key en Benson (2005)
Char Soil Index	CSI	$CSI = \frac{NIR}{LSWIR}$	Smith <i>et al.</i> (2007)
Mid-Infrared Burn Index	MIRBI	$MIRBI = 10 LSWIR - 9,8 SSWIR + 2$	Trigg en Flasse (2001)

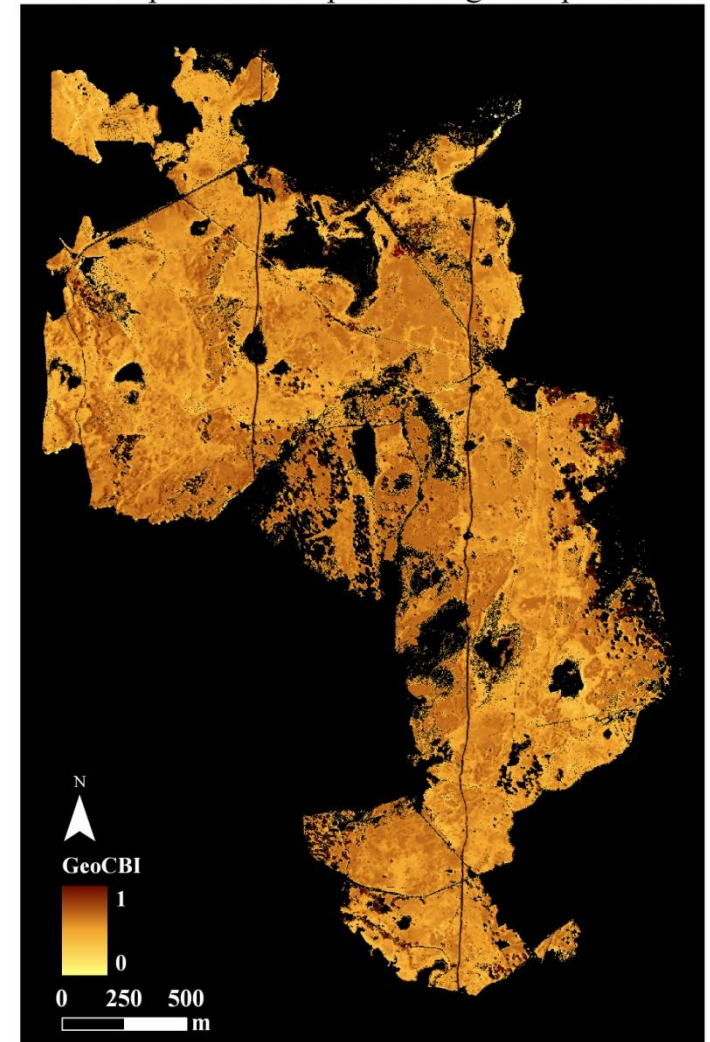
HeathReCover – Current activities, first results

» Fire/Burn severity analysis

Regressieparameters		GeoCBI = a * index + b	
Vegetatietype	optimale index	a	b
Struikhei	CSI	-0,2168	0,7640
Dophei	MIRBI	0,1686	0,2815
Pijpenstrootje	MIRBI	0,2716	0,1977
Grove den	NDVI	-1,7498	1,3697
andere klassen	MSAVI	-1,9697	0,7492

Schepers, L., Haest, B., Veraverbeke, S., & Others (in prep.). *Heathland fire severity assessment using APEX hyperspectral imagery.*

GeoCBI op basis van optimale regressieparameters



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Bron: Apex-beeld 27/06/2011
Lennert Schepers, 31/05/2012

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Time for Questions..

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