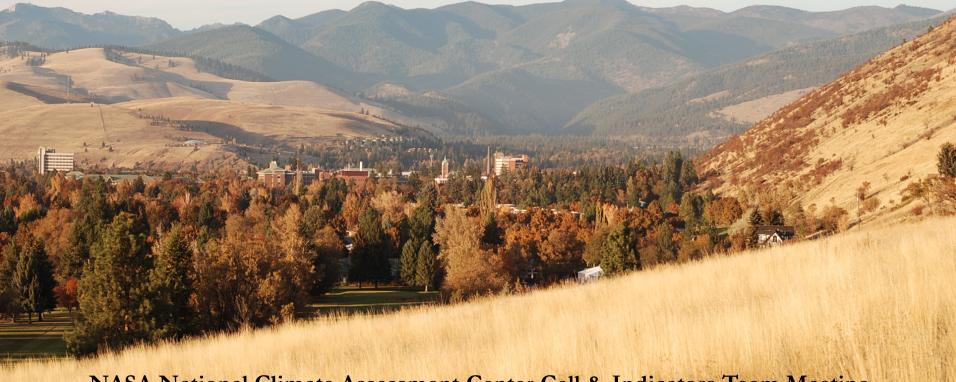
Translating EOS Datasets into National Ecosystem Biophysical Indicators

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Ecosystem Productivity & Vegetation Health Indicators

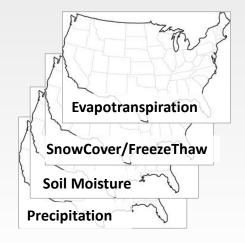
Data Inputs





EOS Datasets and historical/future products

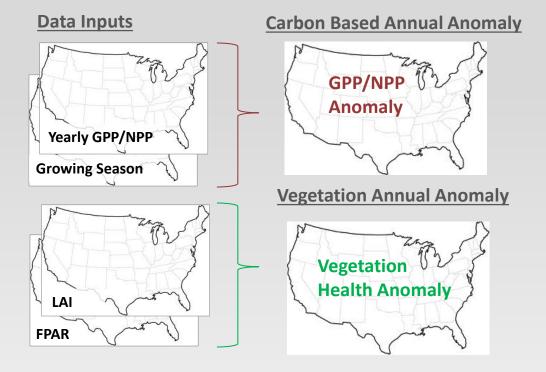
Data Product	Sensor	Time Span
Gross/Net Primary Productivity	AVHRR	1982-present
	MODIS	2000-present
	VIIRS	2011-present
Growing Season Length	AVHRR	1982-present
	MODIS	2000-present
	VIIRS	2011-present
LAI & FPAR	AVHRR	1982-present
	MODIS	2000-present
	VIIRS	2011-present



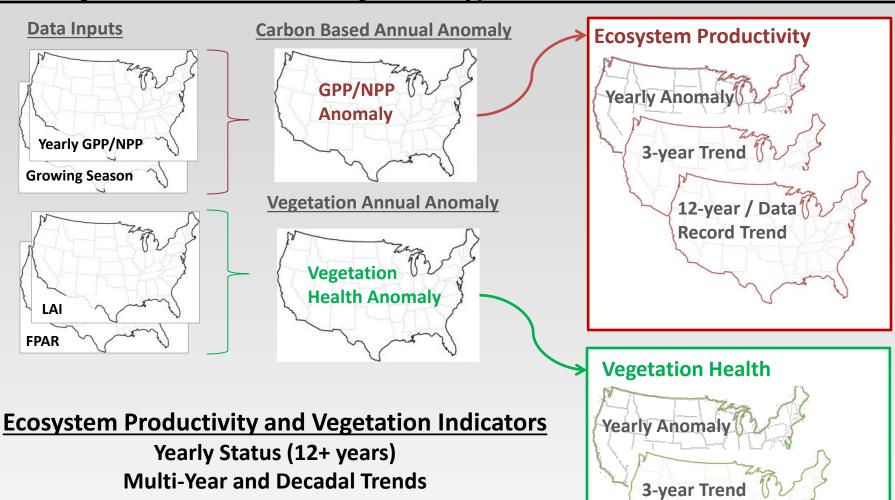
Evapotranspiration	MODIS	2000-present
Snow Cover	NOAA NESDIS, SMMR, SSMI, AMSR-E	1966-2011
	MODIS	2000-present
Freeze/Thaw ESDR	SSMR, SSMI, AMSR-E	1979-2011
	SMAP	2014-
Soil Moisture	AMSR-E	2002-2011
	SMAP	2014-
Precipitation	NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis or MERRA	1948-present



Ecosystem Productivity & Vegetation Health Indicators



Ecosystem Productivity & Vegetation Health Indicators



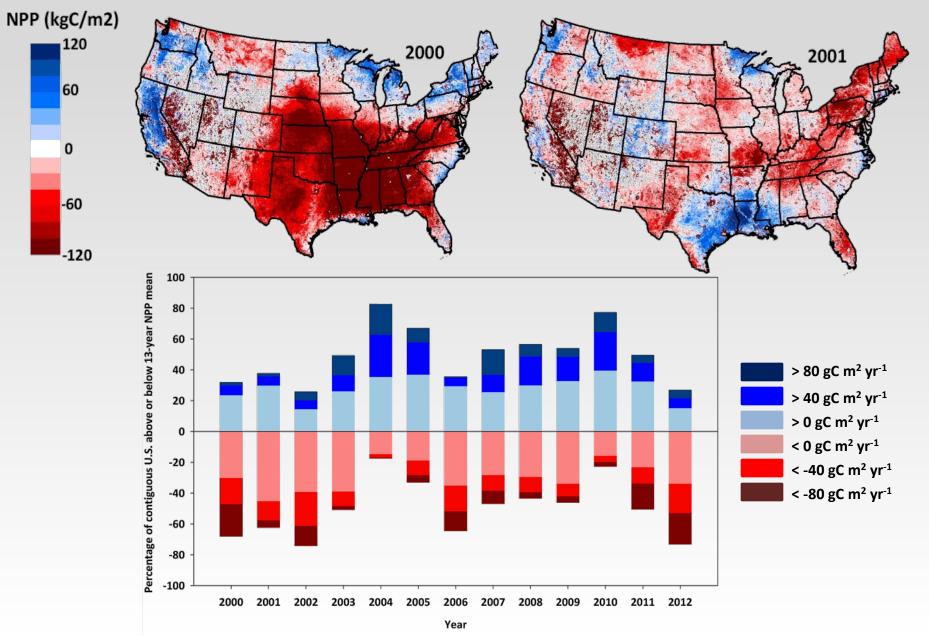
12-year / Data Record Trend

NPP/GPP Indicators & USGCRP NCA Pilot Indicators

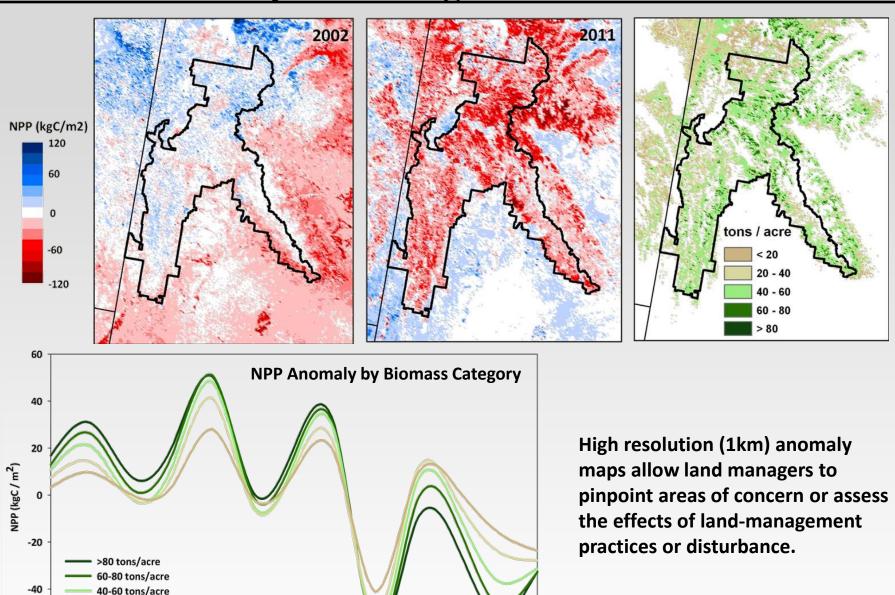
- > The GPP and NPP Indicators can be stand-alone indicators of ecosystem health and productivity.
- ➤ GPP and NPP Indicators also overlap with Forest Growth/Productivity, Land Cover, Crop Production, and Phenology Pilot Indicators as proposed in the Pilot Indictor System Report.
 - Annual NPP Anomalies can be used to inform and refine the Pilot Indicators based on FIA estimates of Forest Growth/Productivity, Forest-Grassland-Rangeland-Pastureland Extent, and Crop Production.
 - Seasonal GPP can aid in downscaling Phenology Indicators of potential growing season from coarse microwave data and upscale spring indices indicators based on meteorological data and plant observations.
- ➤ Potential for synergy with other proposed NASA Indicators; Crop Models, Weather Types, Fire Risk, Regional Climate Models, Land Cover change.

NPP Anomaly – Initial Results





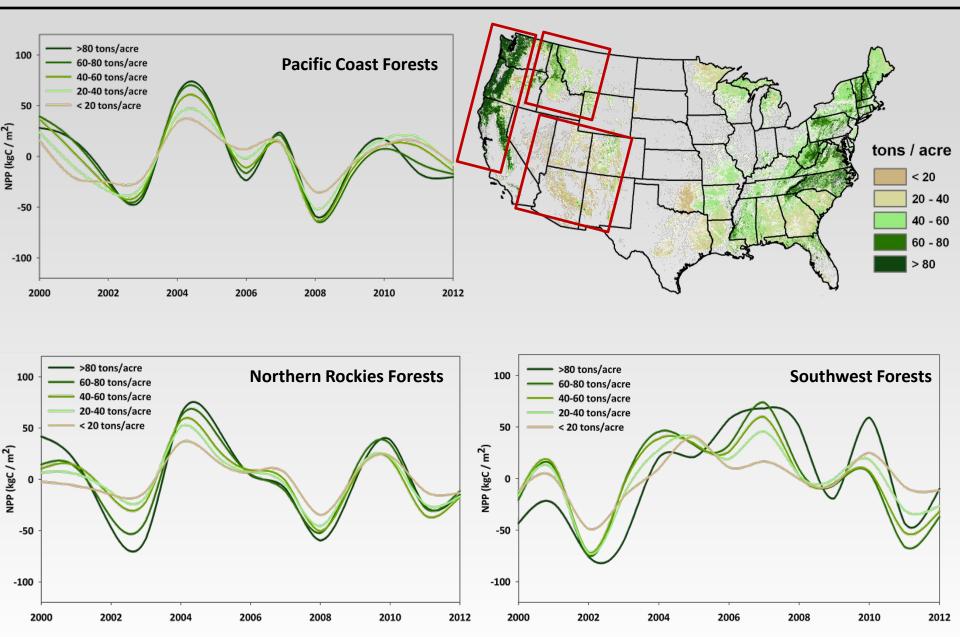
NPP Anomaly over Bridger-Teton National Forest



20-40 tons/acre < 20 tons/acre

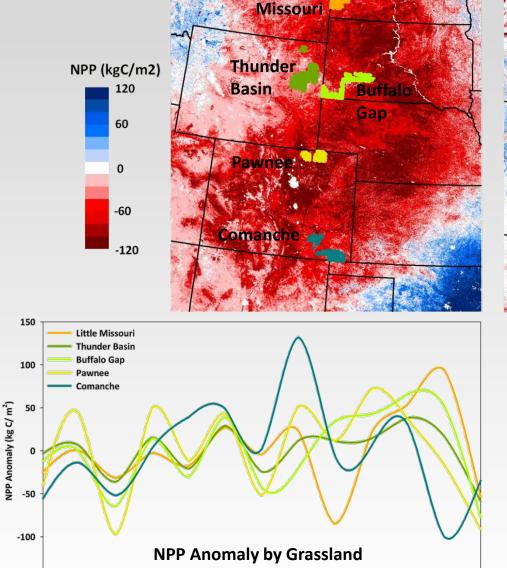
-60 <u>|</u>

NPP Anomalies & FIA RSAC Forest Biomass



NPP Anomaly & U.S. National Grasslands

2002



2006

2008

2010

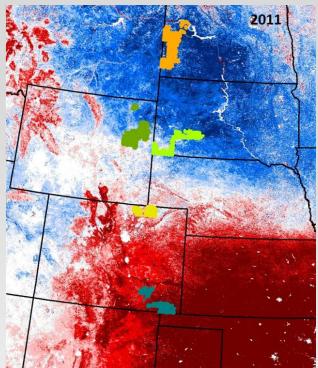
2012

-150 -

2002

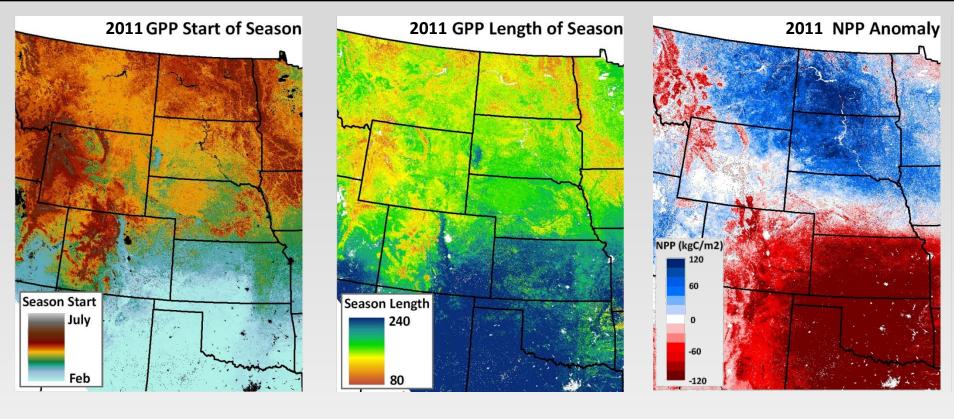
2004

Little



- U.S. National Grasslands displayed common fluctuations in the first half of the decade and diverged in the second half.
- Does this divergence relate to climatic shifts between the northern and southern Great Plains?

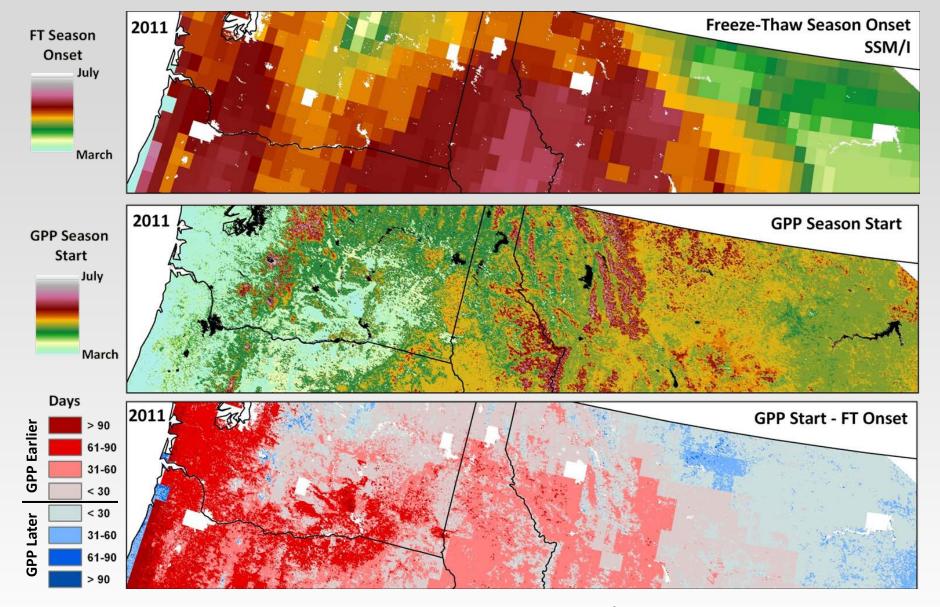
NPP, GPP & Great Plains Phenology



- GPP Start of Season phenology metric is calculated as 8-day period which exceeds 20% of seasonal maximum and length of season is number of days above this threshold.
- Earlier season starts and longer lengths do not necessarily coincide with NPP increases.
- Southern Great Plains states displayed early onset and long seasons yet extremely low NPP anomalies.



Freeze-Thaw Season Onset & GPP Season Start



- Freeze-Thaw Season Onset is derived from satellite microwave SSM/I data at 25km resolution.
- GPP Phenology can be used to refine or downscale the Freeze-Thaw Potential Growing Season Indicator.

Summary & Future Considerations

EOS Indicators

- ➤ The EOS derived Ecosystem Productivity and Vegetation Health Indicators can be stand-alone indicators for inclusion in the Pilot System.
- ➤ These Indicators can also be integrated with other Pilot Indicators, specifically, Forest Growth/Productivity and Phenology Indicators.

Stakeholders

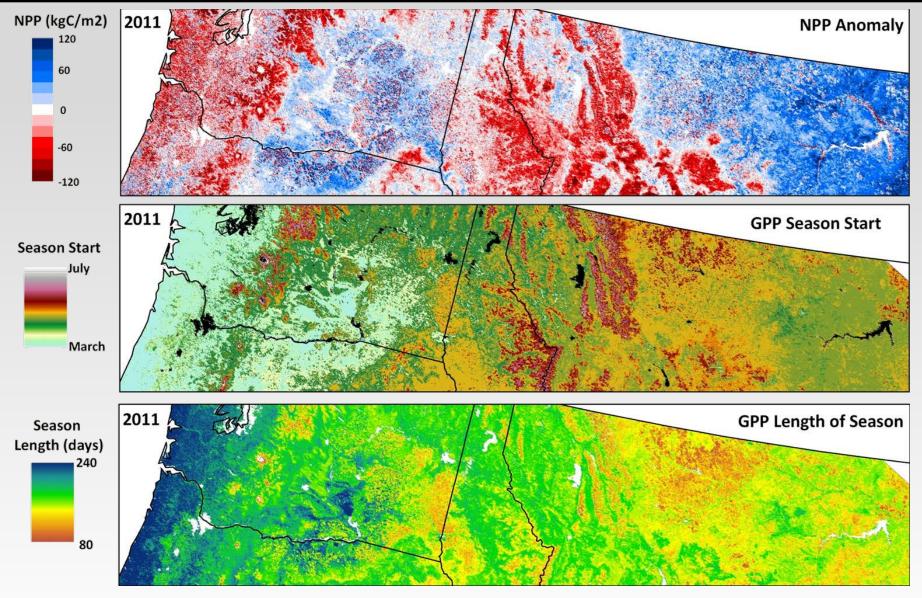
- ➤ Land Managers; monitoring forest health, fire risk, treatment/harvesting effects, wildlife migration patterns.
- > Ranching operations for grazing/movement of animals.
- > Farming and Crop Insurance Industries.

Questions

- ➤ Is one of our goals to synthesize the proposed NASA NCA Indicators?
- ➤ Will there be a standardized format or framework for the resulting Indicators (maps in common projections, common color palettes, indictors presented as anomalies relative to a specific baseline)?



NPP, GPP & Northwest GPP Phenology



- Synergistic use of these Indicators can better inform the underlying drivers of NPP Anomalies.
- Are yearly NPP Anomalies driven by phenological timing? Climate constraints? Both in tandem?