



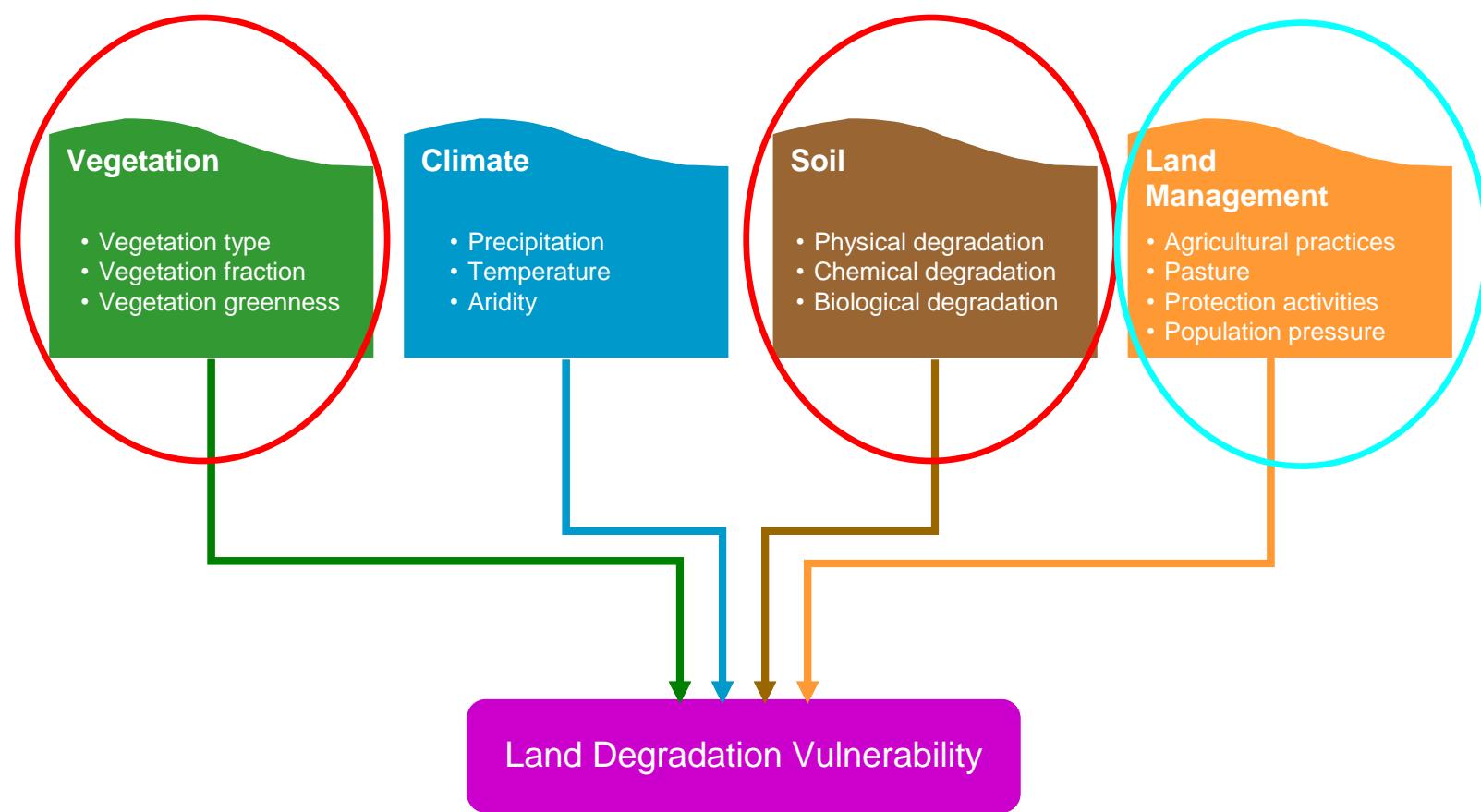
# The value of Hyperspectral Data for the estimation of Land Degradation Vulnerability

Tiziana Simoniello



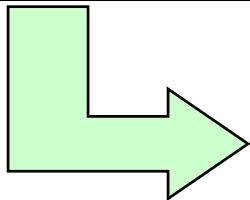
# LAND DEGRADATION

Land degradation refers to the reduction/loss of biological and economic productivity of land



# SOIL AND VEGETATION PRODUCTS

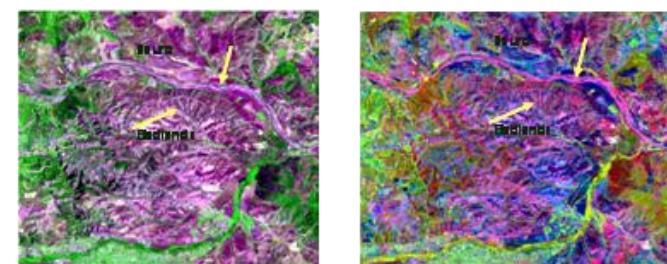
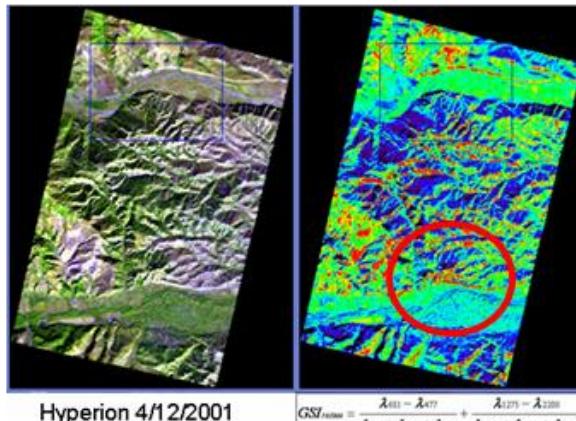
Product	Update frequency	Usage
<b>SOIL EROSION MAP</b>	Mean (3/6 months)	Info aggiornate sulle aree in forte erosione da utilizzare come layer per la produzione della mappa del livello di degrado del territorio
<b>MAP OF ECOSYSTEM/HABITAT STABILITY</b>	Mean (3/6 months)	Info aggiornate sull'uso del suolo e sulla stabilità degli ecosistemi/habitat da utilizzare come layer per la produzione della mappa del livello di degrado del territorio LINK CON WP4
<b>MAP OF NATURAL VEGETATION STRESS (Spectral indices)</b>	Mean (3/6 months) High/on demand	Info aggiornate sullo stato di stress della vegetazione forestale da utilizzare come layer per la produzione della mappa del livello di degrado del territorio



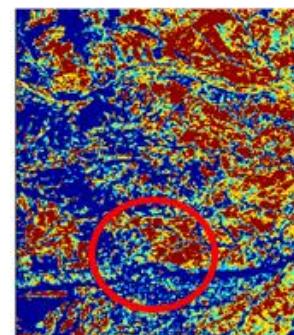
**PRODOTTO FINALE**  
Mappa del livello di degrado del territorio

# SOIL: EROSION MAP

Confronto del GSI Grain Size Index con immagini multispetrali (Landsat-TM/ETM) e perimtrazione aree calanchive (visual da ortofoto) per valutazione nuovo indice di gralunometria PRISMA (riflettanze Hyperion - elaborazione WP3)

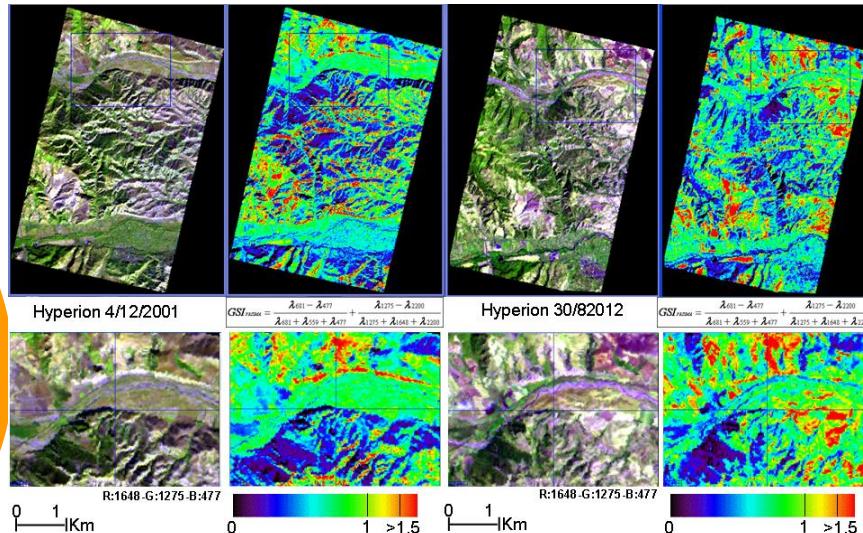


*Mappa di riferimento  
Aree calanchive  
da ortofoto 2000*

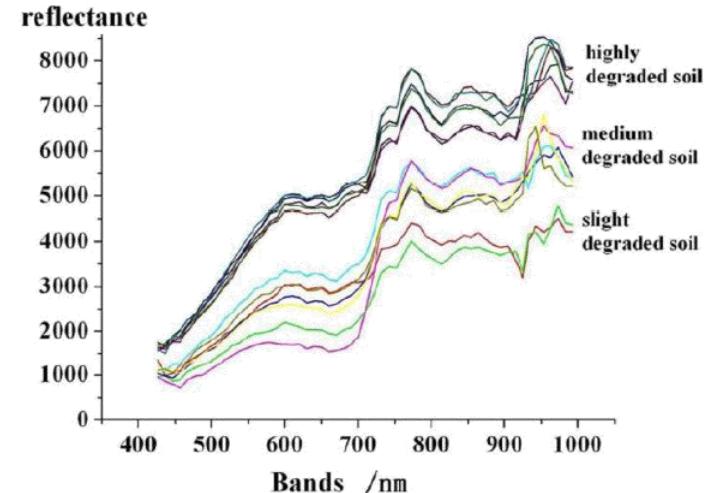


$$GSI = \frac{R_{(650)} - B_{(450)}}{R_{(650)} + B_{(450)} + G_{(549)}}$$

# SOIL: EROSION MAP



Aliano  
(Basilicata)  
HYP 2001 - 2012



Dati: Hyperion 2001 - 2012

Area: Aliano (Basilicata)

Incertezza funzione della % di vegetazione secca presente e tipo di suolo:

- 10% con 20% di residui
- 30% con 50% residui

(dati su media campioni e tipi di suolo)

$$GSI = \frac{R_{(651)} - B_{(451)}}{R_{(651)} + B_{(451)} + G_{(549)}} \quad \text{MULTI}$$

$$GSI_{PRISMA} = \frac{\lambda_{681} - \lambda_{477}}{\lambda_{681} + \lambda_{559} + \lambda_{477}} + \frac{\lambda_{1275} - \lambda_{2200}}{\lambda_{1275} + \lambda_{1648} + \lambda_{2200}} \quad \text{HYPER}$$

*Rilevante la correzione geometrica con DTM alta risoluzione*

# VEGETATION: Landscape Metrics

Mappe di metriche di paesaggio → stabilità ecosistema/habitat

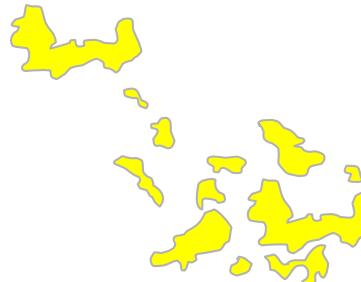
La logica delle metriche si basa sul concetto di paesaggio:

“Un mosaico di elementi che interagiscono tra loro che presentano delle caratteristiche proprie che differiscono dalle aree vicine. Questi elementi sono definiti *patches*. Un insieme di patch aventi la stessa caratteristica sono chiamate *classi*”

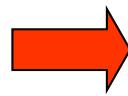
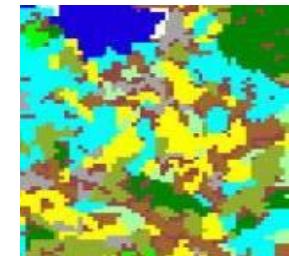
Seguendo questa struttura le metriche di paesaggio sono divise in 3 livelli



*Patch level Metrics*



*Class level Metrics*



*Landscape level Metrics*

- Gestione risorse naturali
- Pianificazione interventi
- Valutazione misure/incentivi agricoli e forestali

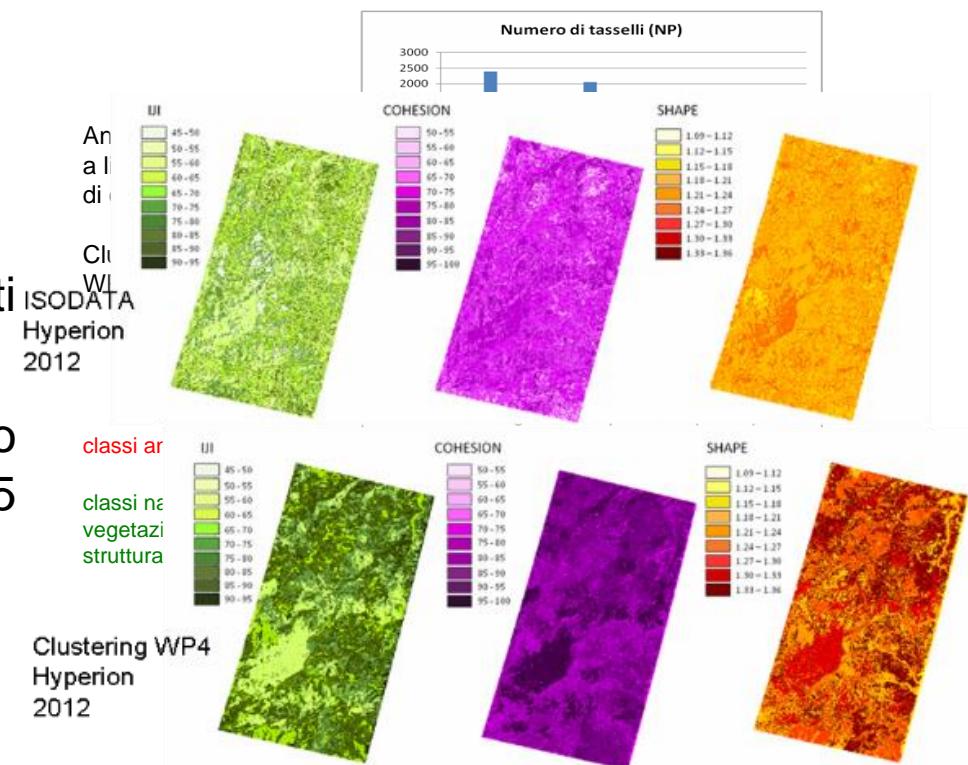
# VEGETATION: Landscape Metrics

**Valutazione del valore aggiunto nell'interpretazione del paesaggio di sistemi di acquisizione come PRISMA rispetto a sensori multispettrali**

Elaborazione e confronto degli ecomosaici rappresentati da Area del Pollino (Basilicata) - Dati Hyperion, MIVIS 2001-TM 2002

Area N-W Etna (Sicilia) – Dati Hyperion, TM 2003 – 2012

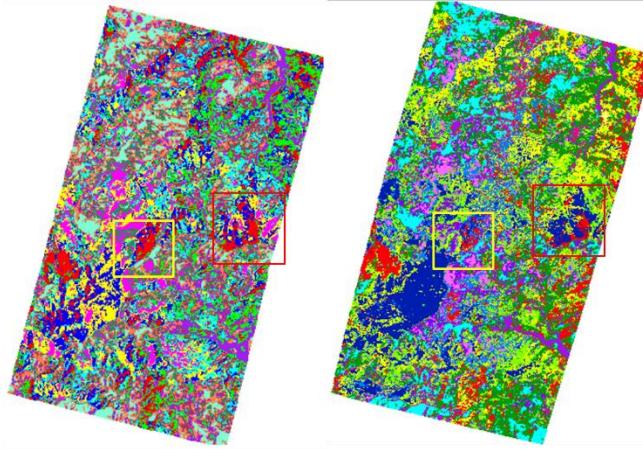
Classificazioni algoritmo standard (Isodata) 5-11-20-25 classi Hyperion e TM 2003



Aumento discrepanze tra multi e iper incrementando il numero di classi (A 60% 2003 e 40% 2012). Problematiche di labelling per classi miste antropico-naturale, necessità dati dettaglio Carta forestale (CFR)

# VEGETATION: Landscape Metrics

Isodata



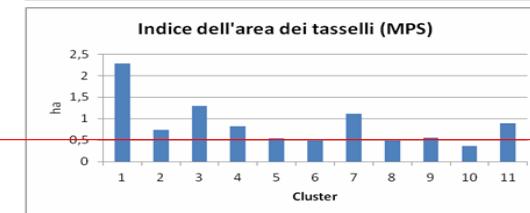
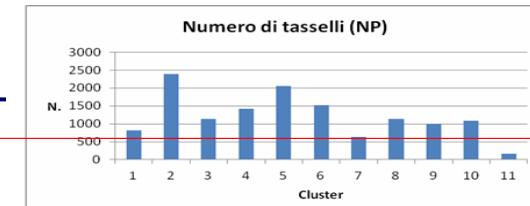
Algo WP4

Analisi  
a livello  
di classe

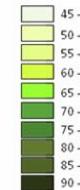
Clustering  
WP4

classi antropiche

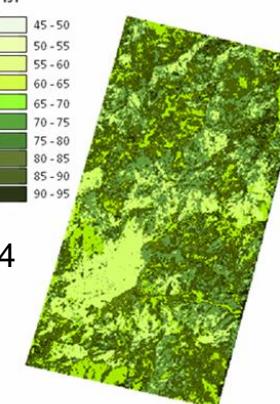
classi naturali con  
vegetazione  
strutturata



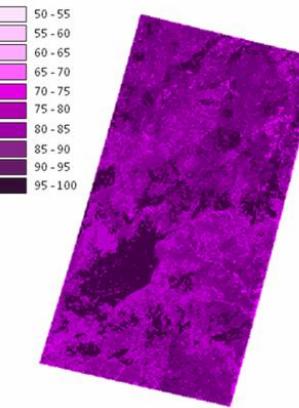
IJI



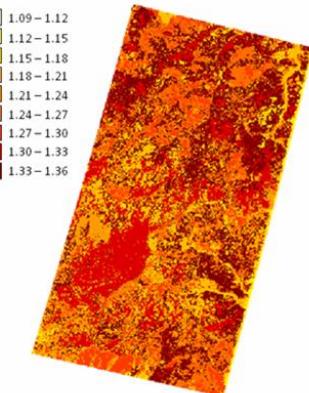
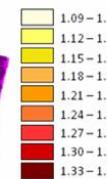
Clustering WP4  
Hyperion  
2012



COHESION



SHAPE



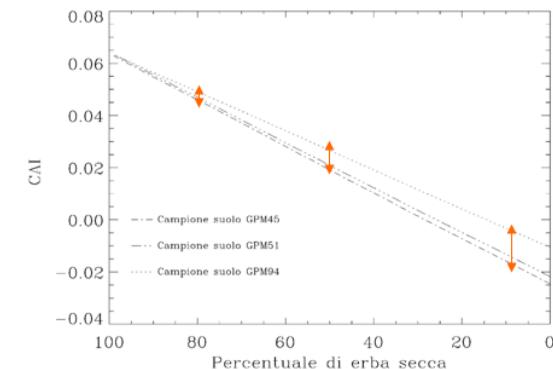
# VEGETATION: Spectral Indices

**Analisi degli indici spettrali per la valutazione dello stress della vegetazione naturale quale precursore di condizioni di degrado del territorio**

Analisi della variabilità del CAI (Cellulose Absorption Index) al variare della percentuale di vegetazione secca presente sul suolo da misure in laboratorio con il sensore HYSPEX

**Incertezza funzione della % di vegetazione secca presente e tipo di suolo:**

- 5% con 80% di residui
- 10% con 50% residui



Elaborazione delle mappe di indici spettrali sulle riflettanze Hyperion disponibili dal WP3 e confronto con mappe ottenute da sensori multispettrali  
Dati: Hyperion 2003 2012, TM 2003, ALI 2012  
Sito: Area N-W Etna (Sicilia)

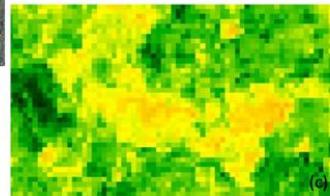
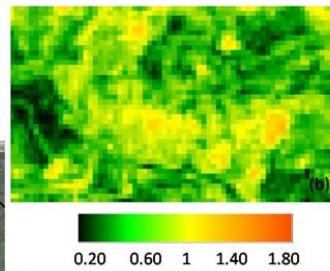
# VEGETATION: Spectral Indices

Moisture Stress Index

$$MSI = \frac{(R_{1599})}{(R_{819})}$$



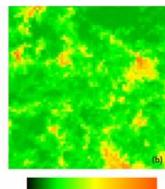
TM 2003



Prateria xerofila  
(Classe Corine 3212)

Plant Senescence Reflectance Index

$$PSRI = (R_{660} - R_{510}) * R_{760}$$



Hyperion  
2012

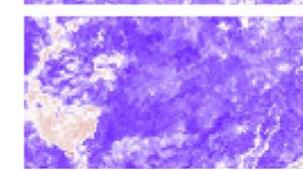
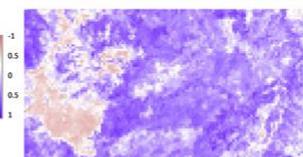
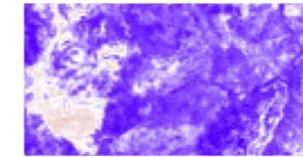
Hyperion  
2003

(d)

Migliore rappresentatività dei dati simil  
Prisma delle condizioni di stress (e.g.  
stress idrico 2003)

Normalized Difference Infrared Index

$$NDII = \frac{(R_{819} - R_{1649})}{(R_{819} + R_{1649})}$$



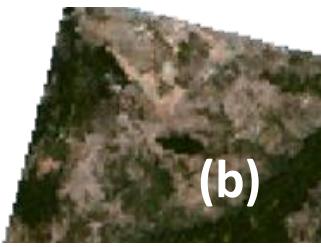
Identificazione degli indici più  
rappresentativi delle condizioni di  
degrado ed integrazione per le analisi di  
frammentazione del paesaggio

**Attività corrente:** Valutazioni finale indici per stress vegetativo ed integrazione metriche

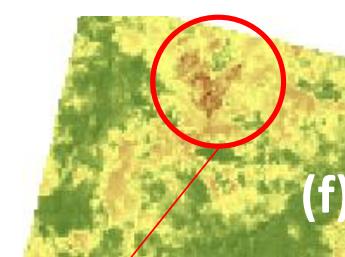
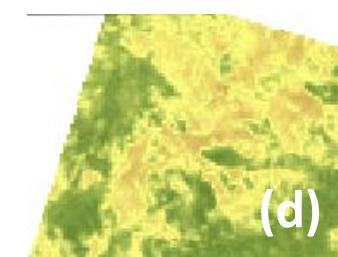
**TM 2003**



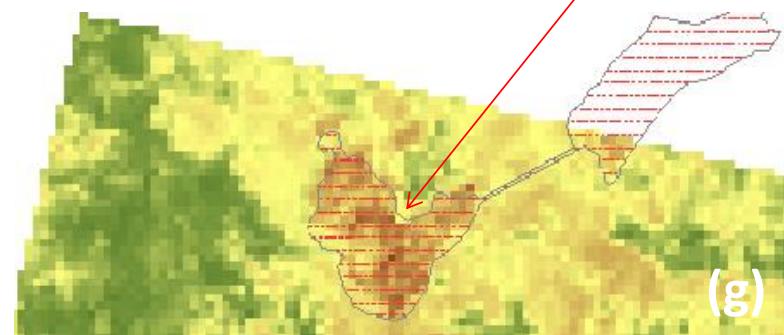
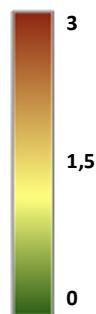
**Hyperion 2003**



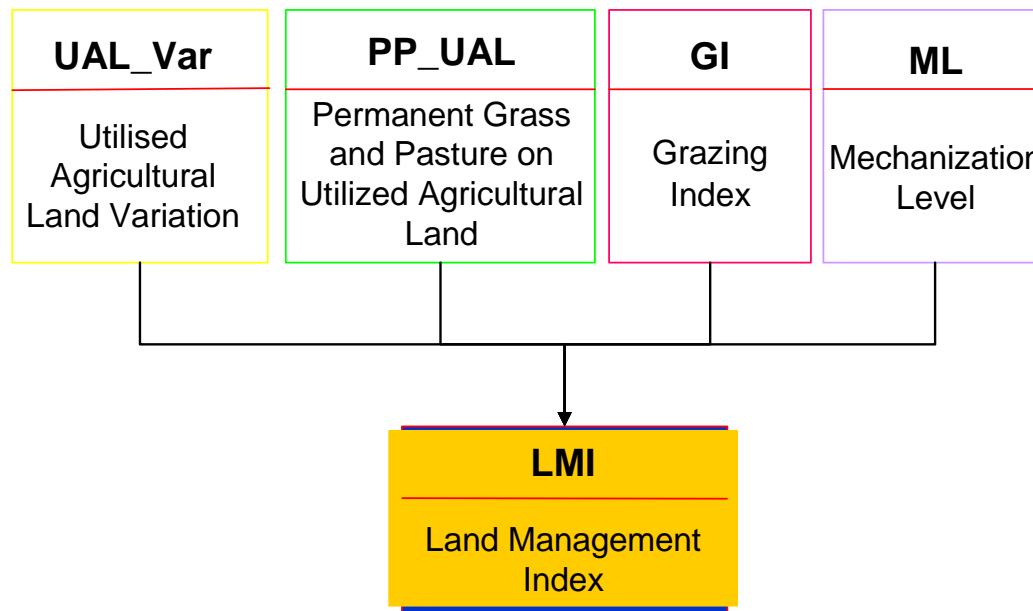
**Hyperion 2012**



Moisture  
Stress  
Index



# LAND MANAGEMENT



Percentage or variation of cultivated surfaces (general land exploitation/abandonment),  
 Percentage of pasture (soil protection),  
 Grazing index (vegetation degradation, soil compaction) and Level of agricultural mechanization (soil compaction)

# Mechanization Level Index

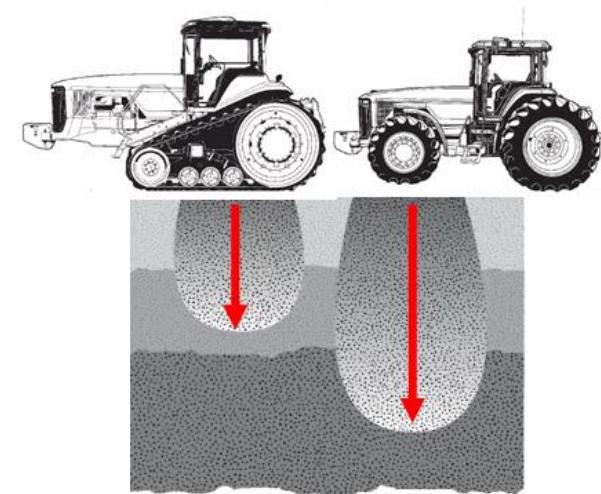


Many studies (see e.g., Pagliai et al., 2003; Blunden et al., 1994; Rusanov et al., 1991) enhanced different compaction effects between tyred and tracked vehicles.

Tracks induce a higher compaction effects in the superficial soil, which are easier recoverable than those caused by tyred vehicles in medium-deep subsoil layers

Moreover, tyres are not typically utilized in presence of steep slope (>18-20%).

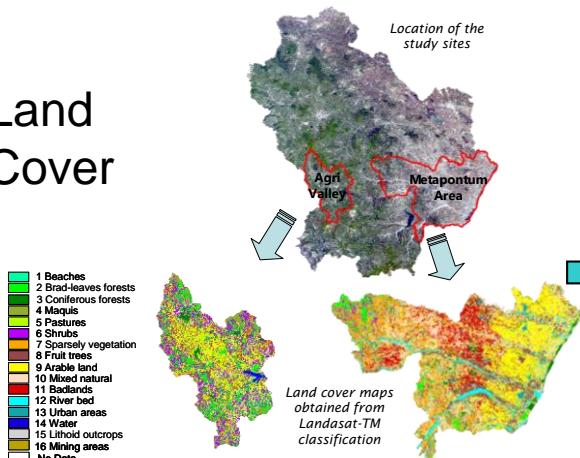
Standard indices are based on census data by evaluating information on UAA - Utilised Agricultural Area and number of machineries



# New Mechanization Level Index

To take into account the number of required passes for each cultivation type as well as the nature of grip we proposed a new index based on satellite data

## Land Cover



Different cultivations type (source - ENAMA National Agency of Agricultural Mechanization)	Number of passes
Arable Land (cereals, legumes, crops, vegetables)	7,5
Permanent crops (rice fields, vineyards, fruit trees and berry plantations, olive groves)	7
Pastures	3
Annual crops associated with permanent crops	5
Complex cultivation patterns	4
Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	3
Agro-forestry areas	1
Other classes	0
<b>Cultivations</b>	
Cereali	7
Frumento	7
Orozo	7
Orzo	7
Mais da granelha	7
Leguminosae da granelha	7.4
Soja	8
Feijão	7
Trigo	7
Pisello	7
Cecó	7
<b>Cultura da frutta</b>	7.6
Uva	7
Anguria	8
Limone	8
Citrus	8
Girasol	9
<b>Ortive</b>	6.8
Parata	7
Pomodoro	7
Tomate	7
Carciofo	6
Fragola	7
<b>Arboree</b>	7
Ciliegia	7
Vitella	7
Melo	7
Pera	7
Pesco	7
Nocciola	7
<b>Pianta officinale</b>	-
Peroggi	*
Peroggi	*

$$MLI = \sum_{i=1}^{nc} N_p \frac{A_i}{UAA} f$$

$N_p$  = the average number of machineries passes for single Corine class

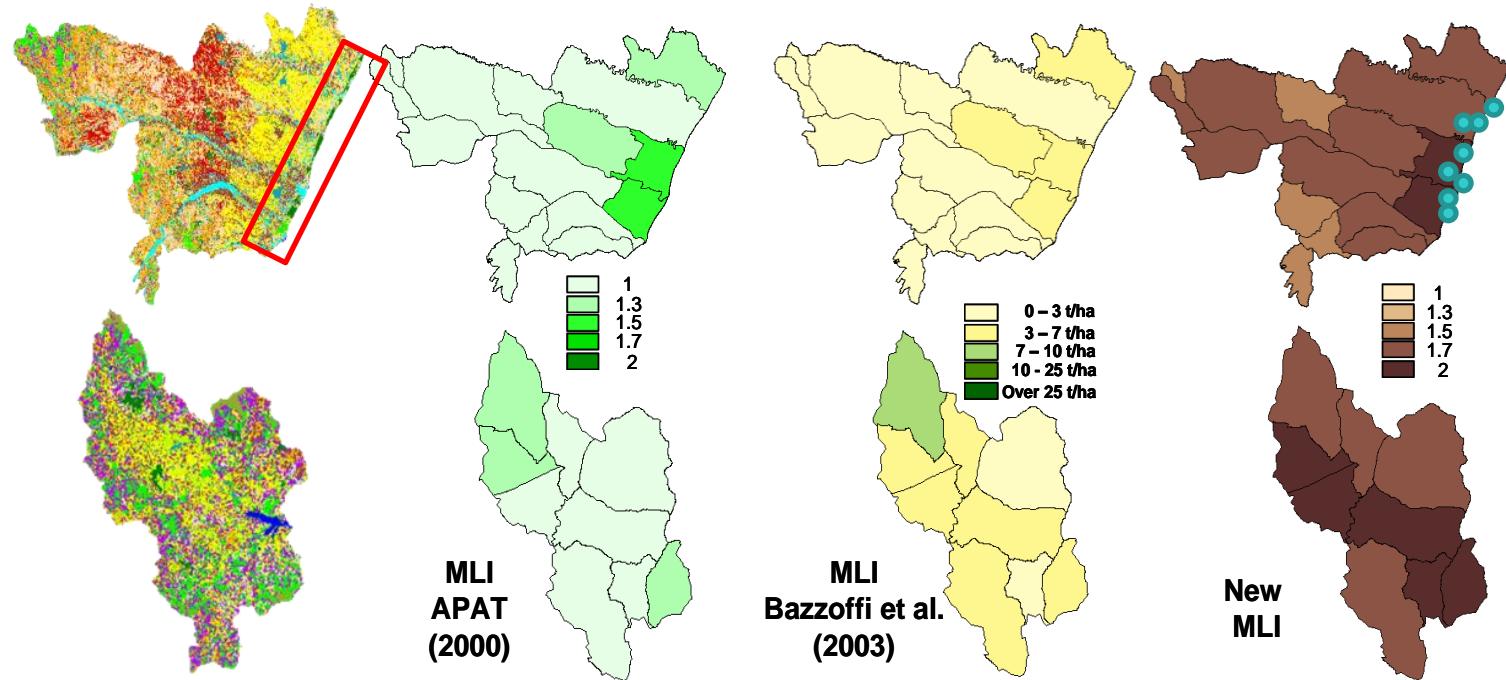
$nc$  = the number of classes within the given municipality

$A_i$  = the class area within the municipal boundaries

$UAA$  = Utilized Agricultural Land at municipal level

$f$  = the correction factor according to tyres (1.5) or tracks (1) use.

# MLI comparison at basin level



Multispectral data (Landsat ETM/OLI) improved the spatial variability of MLI vs standard indices about 60% (evaluation on 131 municipalities of Basilicata Region)

More Detailed LC by Aerial Hyperspectral sensor impoved the correlation with field data (Proland project) vs multispectral of about 36%

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**SAP4PRISMA**

Sviluppo di Algoritmi e Prodotti per applicazioni in agricoltura ed il monitoraggio del territorio a supporto della missione PRISMA

# Grazie per l'attenzione .....

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