Land surface data preprocessing and analysis -Data Introduction, processing, analysis

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outline

- Introduction
- Land Surface Data Sets
- Data Preprocessing and Analysis
- Potiential Problems

Introduction

• Project:

"Reducing the uncertainty on regional and local climate induced by land-atmosphere feedbacks"

- Impact of **transient land use/cover map** on the regional and local climate.
- Assessment of the process and development of land use/cover change for the recent past and future climate conditions due to **spatial resolution**
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Introduction

• Project:

"Reducing the uncertainty on regional and local climate induced by land-atmosphere feedbacks"

- Impact of **transient land use/cover map** on the regional and local climate.
- Assessment of the process and development of land use/cover change for the recent past and future climate conditions due to **spatial resolution**

Preparation

• Assessment of the process and development of land use/cover change for the recent past and future climate conditions due to **spatial resolution**

Introduction

• Impact of transient land use/cover map on the regional and local climate.



----Data Downloading and Understanding

<u>Charactistics</u> Dataset	Time Span	Temporal Resolution	Spatial Resolution	Land Use/Cover Types	Classification System	Data Format
ESA/CCI	1992-2015	yearly	300m	37	Unsupervised(Land Cover Classification system)	Tiff/netCDF
GLC2000			1km	23(differs from different area)	Unsupervised	ESRI/Binary
GlobCover2009	2009	2 months	300m	22	supervised and an unsupervised classification	tif
HILDA	1900-2010	Ten years	1km	Cropland, Forest,Grass,Water,S ettlements		ESRI/tiff/ASCII
GOLD	1979-1999	yearly	3.75/2.8125/2.8 *1.8/1.875			Gridded
MIRCA2000	1998-2002	monthly	5 arc-minutes by 5 arc- minutes	26		Different data format for irrigated and rainfed crops
GlobCover2005	2004-2006	11products	300m	22	regionally-tuned classification	tif
Modis Collection	2001-2012	yearly	500m/0.05deg		Decision tree	hdf
LUH2v2h	850-2100	yearly	0.25deg	12		netCDF
GPCP V2.2(Global Precipitation Climatology Project)	1979- now(with some delay)	Daily/Monthly/yearly		27		netCDF/Binary

----Data Downloading and Understanding

Charactistics Dataset	Data Source	Time Span	Temporal Resolution	Spatial Resolut ion	Land Use/Cover Types	Classification System	Data Format	Download Page
ESA/CCI	Satellite(MERIS,SPO T- VGT,AVHRR,PROBA -V)	1992- 2015	yearly	300m	37	Unsupervised(L and Cover Classification system)	Tiff/netCDF	http://maps.elie.ucl.a c.be/CCI/viewer/
GlobCover2009	MERIS	2009	2 months	300m	22	supervised and an unsupervised classification	tif	<u>http://due.esrin.esa.i</u> nt/page_globcover.ph <u>p</u>
HILDA	Inventory data,modelled data,encyclopedias and so on	1900- 2010	Ten years	1km	Cropland, Forest,Grass ,Water,Settl ements		ESRI/tiff/ASC II	<u>https://www.wur.nl/e</u> <u>n/</u>
LUH2v2h	Urban, cropland,pasture and rangeland from HYDE 3.2 forest and transitions based on model	850- 2100	yearly	0.25deg	12		netCDF	<u>http://luh.umd.edu/</u>



----Data Downloading and Understanding

GlobCover2009

Value	GlobCover legend
11	Post-flooding or irrigated croplands
14	Rainfed croplands
20	Mosaic Cropland(50-70%)/Vegetation(grassland, shrubland, forest)(20-50%)
30	Vegetation(grassland, shrubland, forest)(50-70%)/Cropland(20-50%))
40	Closed to open (>15%) broadleaved evergreen and/or semi-deciduous forest (>5m)
50	Closed (>40%) broadleaved deciduous forest (>5m)
60	Open (15-40%) broadleaved deciduous forest (>5m)
70	Closed (>40%) needleleaved evergreen forest (>5m)
90	Open (15-40%) needleleaved deciduous or evergreen forest (>5m)
100	Closed to open (>15%) mixed broadleaved and needleleaved forest (>5m)
110	Mosaic Forest/Shrubland (50-70%) / Grassland (20-50%)
120	Mosaic Grassland (50-70%) / Forest/Shrubland (20-50%)
130	Closed to open (>15%) shrubland (<5m)
140	Closed to open (>15%) grassland
150	Sparse (>15%) vegetation (woody vegetation, shrubs, grassland)
160	Closed (>40%) broadleaved forest regularly flooded - Fresh water
170	Closed (>40%) broadleaved semi-deciduous and/or evergreen forest regularly flooded - Saline water
180	Closed to open (>15%) vegetation (grassland, shrubland, woody vegetation) on regularly flooded or
	waterlogged soil - Fresh, brackish or saline water
190	Artificial surfaces and associated areas (urban areas >50%)
200	Bare areas
210	Water bodies
220	Permanent snow and ice

Cropland, rainfed

Herbaceous Cover

Tree or Shrub cover

Cropland, irrigated or post flooding

Mosaic cropland (>50%) / natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<50%)

- Mosaic natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (>50%) / cropland (<50%)</p>
- Tree cover, broadleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)
- Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)
- Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed (>40%)
- Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, open (15-40%)
- Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)
- Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed (>40%)
- Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, open (15-40%)
- Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)
- Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed (>40%)
- Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, open (15-40%)
- Tree cover, mixed leaf type (broadleaved and needleleaved)
- Mosaic tree and shrub (>50%) / herbaceous cover (<50%)
- Mosaic herbaceous cover (>50%) / tree and shrub (<50%)
- Shrubland
- Evergreen shrubland
- Deciduous shrubland
- 📒 Grassland
- Lichens and mosses
- Sparse vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<15%)
- E Sparse shrub (<15%)
- Sparse herbaceous cover (<15%)
- Tree cover, flooded, fresh or brakish water
- Tree cover, flooded, fresh or brakish water
- Tree cover, flooded, saline water
- Shrub or herbaceous cover, flooded, fresh/saline/brakish water
- 📕 Urban areas
- Bare areas
- Consolidated bare areas
- Unconsolidated bare areas
- Water bodies
- Permanent snow and ice

----Data Downloading and Understanding

Data Sets



----Data Downloading and Understanding

• ESA/CCI

IPCC CLASSES CONSIDERED FOR THE CHANGE DETECTION		LCCS LEGEND USED IN THE CCI-LC MAPS			
1. Agriculture		10,11,12	Rainfed cropland		
		20	Irrigated cropland		
		30	Mosaic cropland (>50%) / natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<50%)		
		40	Mosaic natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (>50%) / cropland (< 50%)		
2. Forest		50	Tree cover, broadleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)		
		60,61,62	Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed to open (> 15%)		
		70,71,72	Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed to open (> 15%)		
		80,81, 82	Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed to open (> 15%)		
		90	Tree cover, mixed leaf type (broadleaved and needleleaved)		
		100	Mosaic tree and shrub (>50%) / herbaceous cover (< 50%)		
			Tree cover, flooded, fresh or brakish water		
		170	Tree cover, flooded, saline water		
3. Grassland		110	Mosaic herbaceous cover (>50%) / tree and shrub (<50%)		
		130	Grassland		
4. Wetland		180	Shrub or herbaceous cover, flooded, fresh-saline or brakish water		
5. Settlement		190	Urban		
6. other	Shrubland	120,121,122	Shrubland		
	Sparse vegetation	140	Lichens and mosses		
		150,152,153	Sparse vegetation(tree,shrub,herbaceous cover)		
	Bare area	200,201,202	Bare areas		
	Water	210	Water		
7.Permenant snow and ice		220	Permenant snow and ice		

Land Surface

• HILDA

code	classes
111	Settlement
222	Cropland
333	Forest
444	Grassland
555	Other Land
666	Water

Original HILDA Data with resolution of 1000m



Inderstanding

 Different spatial resolution corresding to different data sets, all the data sets need to resampling into same spatial resolution

- ✓ Different Land cover types corresding to different data sets, all the data sets need to be unified into same land cover types
- Different temporal scale corresding to different data sets, all the data sets need to convert into the netcdf format for Climate Model Running

----Data Downloading and Understanding



✓ Domain election

- Depends on the CORDEX (*Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment*)
- region 5: Europe(EURO).
- Since the input data to the regional climate model need to be at least four grid points bigger at each side, so our domain is:

Longitude(-48,68) Latitude(18,75)



Clip of study area of ESACCI 1992, spatial resolution 300m

alysis

• ESA/CCI

Data Prej







GlobCover

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✓ Two Dataset of ESACCI

Reclassifying -----ESA/CCI

IPCC CLASSES CONSIDERED FOR THE CHANGE DETECTION		LCCS LEGEND USED IN THE CCI-LC MAPS			
1. Agriculture		$10,11,12 \rightarrow 14$	Rainfed cropland		
		20 → 11	Irrigated cropland		
		30 → 20	Mosaic cropland (>50%) / natural vegetation (tree, shrub,		
			herbaceous cover) (<50%)		
		40 → 30	Mosaic natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (>50%) / cropland (< 50%)		
2. Forest		50 → 40	Tree cover, broadleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)		
		$60,61, \rightarrow 50 \ 62 \rightarrow 60$	Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed to open (> 15%)		
		70,71, →70 72→90	Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed to open (> 15%)		
		80,81, →90 82 →90	Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed to open (> 15%)		
		90 → 100	Tree cover, mixed leaf type (broadleaved and needleleaved)		
		100 →110	Mosaic tree and shrub (>50%) / herbaceous cover (< 50%)		
		160 → 160	Tree cover, flooded, fresh or brakish water		
		170 →170	Tree cover, flooded, saline water		
3. Grassland		110 → 120	Mosaic herbaceous cover (>50%) / tree and shrub (<50%)		
		130 → 140	Grassland		
4. Wetland		180 → 180	Shrub or herbaceous cover, flooded, fresh-saline or brakish water		
5. Settlement		190 → 190	Urban		
6. other	Shrubland	120,121,122 →130	Shrubland		
	Sparse vegetation	140 → 150	Lichens and mosses		
		$150, 152, 153 \rightarrow 150$	Sparse vegetation(tree,shrub,herbaceous cover)		
	Bare area	200,201,202 →200	Bare areas		
	Water	210 →210	Water		
7.Permenant snow and ice		220 → 220	Permenant snow and ice		

Temporal resolution reconstruction



Low spatial resolution 1992—2015 every yeat



Long-time series spectral index dataset with high spatial-temporal resolution

Reclassifying -----HILDA



Temporal resolution reconstruction—Problems

? The land cover type is not unified from ESACCI and HILDA

 Temporal fraction trend of every single land cover type, this means that we need to have the same land cover type

?How to reclassify the land cover type of HILDA data into 23 PFTs

Cubic linear equation??? Fraction ???

Potiential Problems

✓ Land surface types expandation

Since all the different datasets are classified into different land surface types, our standard land surface type is 23 PFTs, so we need to find a way to expand it.

✓Temporal resolution expandation

As mentioned before, different datasets are in different temporal resolution, some in one year, some in dacade, some in months, it should be either expanded or rescaled into same temporal resolution

Thank You

Mingyue Zhang

Data Analysis Result

0.4

Perccentage of Different Land Scape Changes from 1900 to 2010 (Every Decade) --HILDA

