

## TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS OF SATELLITE-MEASURED VEGETATION PHENOLOGY AND AEROSOL OPTICAL THICKNESS OVER THE KOREAN PENINSULA

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### ABSTRACT:

The spatiotemporal influences of climatic factors and atmospheric aerosol on vegetative phenological cycles of the Korean Peninsula was analysed based on four major forest types. High temporal-resolution satellite data can overcome limitations of ground-based phenological studies with reasonable spatial resolution. Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) vegetation index (VI) (MOD13Q1 and MYD13Q1) and aerosol (MOD04\_D3) data were downloaded from the USGS Earth Observation and Science (EROS) Data Center and NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. Harmonic analysis was used to describe and compare the periodic phenomena of the vegetative phenology and atmospheric aerosol optical thickness (AOT). The method transforms complex time-series to a sum of various sinusoidal functions, or harmonics. Each harmonic curve, or term (or Fourier series), from time-series data is defined by a unique amplitude and a phase, indicating the half of the height and the peak time of a curve. Therefore, the mean, phase, and amplitude of harmonic terms of the data provided the temporal relationships between AOT and VI time series. The phenological characteristics of evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and grassland were similar to each other, but the inter-annual VI amplitude of mixed forest was differentiated from the other forest types. Overall, forests with high VI amplitude reached their maximum greenness earlier, and the phase of VI, or the peak time of greenness, was significantly influenced by air temperature. AOT time-series showed strong seasonal and inter-annual variations. Generally, aerosol concentrations were peaked during late spring and early summer. However, inter-annual AOT variations did not have significant relationships with those of VI. Weak relationships between inter-annual AOT and VI variations indicate that the impacts of aerosols on vegetation growth may be limited for the temporal scale investigated in the region.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Surface greenness dynamics are associated with the patterns of primary productivity and atmospheric carbon exchange rates on a broad scale (Field et al. 1995; Running et al. 2004; Potter et al. 2007). Vegetation responses to climate change appear strong in Northeast Asia, where diverse forest types and tree species in the region are considered as important carbon sinks. It is reported that Northeastern China and the Korean Peninsula experience significant changes of species composition in forested areas (Jiang et al. 1999). Since atmospheric aerosols play an important role in the interactions between solar radiation and the atmosphere, they are considered one of the key variables in climate modeling (Remer et al. 2005; Lee et al. 2009). The objective of this study is to determine the spatiotemporal influences of climatic factors and atmospheric aerosol on phenological cycles of the Korea Peninsular on a regional scale.

Systematic, continuous, broad-scaled vegetation monitoring requires satellite-based, remote sensing technologies. High temporal-resolution satellite data can overcome limitations of ground-based phenological studies with reasonable spatial resolution. One set of biophysical variables formulated from remote sensing data is vegetation indices (VI). These indices are defined as dimensionless, radiometric measures that have strong correlations with biophysical parameters of green vegetation, including leaf area index (LAI). The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), a hyperspectral earth-observing satellite sensor operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), provides daily satellite coverage, and its VI data products are designed to provide

consistent vegetation conditions with spatial resolution ranging from 250 m to 1 km (Justice et al., 1998). Atmospheric aerosol information has been also collected by the MODIS system. Advances in aerosol remote sensing allowed researchers to analyze satellite-measured aerosol datasets for scientific uses at various scales (Lee et al., 2009). Aerosol detection algorithms were significantly improved, and aerosol properties, such as aerosol optical thickness (AOT) and aerosol types, are retrieved by the system, providing good agreement with ground-based measurements (Holben et al., 1998; Remer et al., 2002). AOT describes atmospheric attenuation of sunlight by a column of aerosol, and it assesses vertical distribution of aerosols (Kaufman et al., 2002). This study was conducted to determine the spatiotemporal influences of climatic factors and atmospheric aerosols on vegetation phonological cycles in the Korea Peninsular on a regional scale using high-temporal satellite data.

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 Study Area

The Korean Peninsula is the eastmost part of Northeast Asia and located west of the Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The mean annual temperature ranges from 2.1°C to 15.9°C, and it varies substantially depending on proximity to the ocean, elevation, and latitude. The East Asian monsoon strongly contributes to the climate of the region. Temperatures in January are below 0°C for most areas, and winter precipitation, on average, is less than 10% of the annual total, which is about 1,200mm. Primary

forest types of the region include boreal, temperate, and subtropical forests.

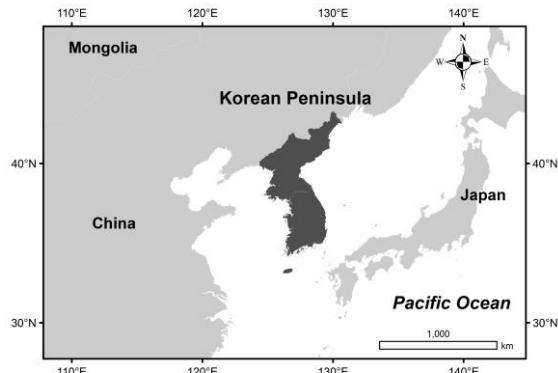


Figure 1. Study area.

## 2.2 Data Processing

Since MODIS provides both morning (Terra) and afternoon (Aqua) vegetation index products with high compatibility, the relatively new system is a valuable data source for environmental studies, including seasonal patterns of photosynthesis over large geographic areas (Running et al., 2004; Yang et al., 2005). MODIS 16-day composites VI data, MOD13Q1, were downloaded from the EROS data center for the 2001-2010 period (<https://wist.echo.nasa.gov>). Three image tiles (h27v04, h27v06, and h28v05) were mosaicked together to cover the entire Korea Peninsula with the spatial resolution of 250 meters. In total, 690 composite images were processed for cloud screening and only clear-sky pixels were used for further analyses.

Biophysical parameters, such as the fraction of photosynthetically active radiation absorbed by chloroplasts (fPAR) and leaf area index (LAI), have strong correlations with vegetation indices. In MODIS-based modeling of primary production, the Enhanced Difference Vegetation Index (EVI) has been commonly used. The algorithm of EVI was developed to improve its sensitivity to densely vegetated areas (Huete et al., 2002). This index incorporates the blue band ( $\rho_{blue}$ ) into its formula for atmospheric correction, and has been applied to vegetation phenology studies:

$$EVI = 2.5 \times (\rho_{nir} - \rho_{red}) / (\rho_{nir} + (6 \times \rho_{red} - 7.5 \times \rho_{blue}) + 1)$$

In addition to MODIS VI data, aerosol products, MOD04, were analyzed to extract AOT over the study area. Land aerosol observations are based on near-infrared (2.1 $\mu$ m, 3.8 $\mu$ m) channels, which are relatively free from atmospheric interference, and the data are provided with the spatial resolution of 10km. With improved algorithms, their accuracy is known  $\pm 0.05 \pm 0.20$ AOT (Remer et al., 2005; Levy et al., 2007). Distributions of atmospheric aerosols are determined from a light extinction coefficient, which is the fraction of light that is scattered or absorbed by aerosol particles as a function of altitude (Wong et al., 2009). AOT is the sum of light extinction coefficients integrated over a vertical column, and it estimates the amount of aerosols for the whole atmospheric column (Kaufman et al., 1997; Remer et al., 2005).

Although greenness signals in forest ecosystems are complex, frequently acquired VI records allow researchers to extract and identify the fluctuations of canopy greenness (Huete et al. 2006; Xiao et al. 2005). Spectral analysis, or harmonic analysis, was

used to extract major periodic fluctuation signals, or wave forms from the temporal domain of the input data (Azzali and Menenti 2000; Jakabauskas et al. 2001; Moody and Johnson 2001; Park 2009). Any complex raw data collected on a regular basis, such as VI time-series, can be reduced to a series of harmonic terms that have a unique set of amplitude, wavelength, and phase angle (Figure 2). Annual and inter-annual variations and peak points of greenness and AOT signals were analyzed by the technique. Four major forest types, mixed forest, evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and grassland, were selected from ESA GlobCover landuse data (Sophie et al. 2010), and their primary phenological cycles were extracted from the VI time-series. Monthly minimum, maximum, and mean temperatures at 90 weather stations, where no missing data were found during the study period, were collected from NOAA and Korea Meteorological Agency. Spectral analysis was also applied to these data to determine their annual variations.

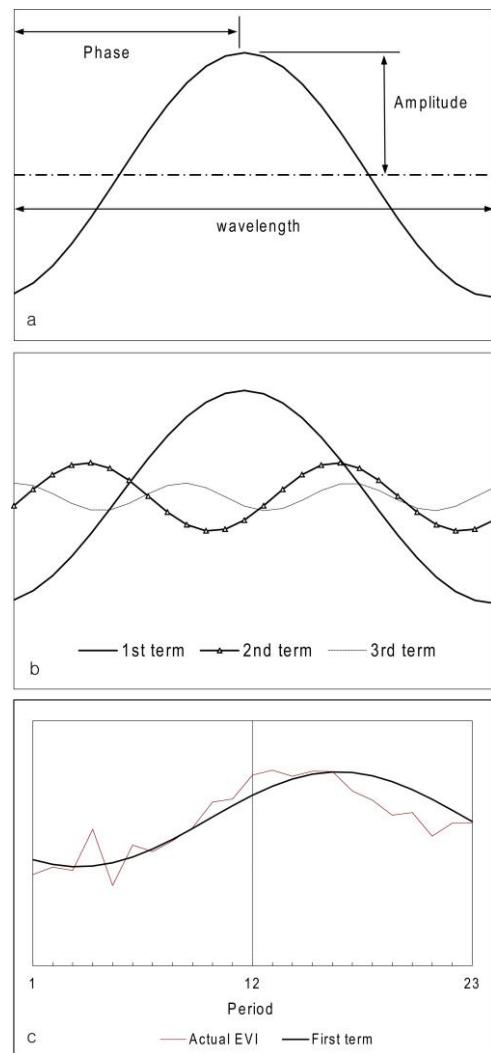


Figure 2. Main components of harmonic analysis (a), and a schematic illustration of the first three harmonic terms, 1st, 2nd, and 3<sup>rd</sup> terms (b). Principal seasonality of mid-latitude regions is mostly well represented by the first term.

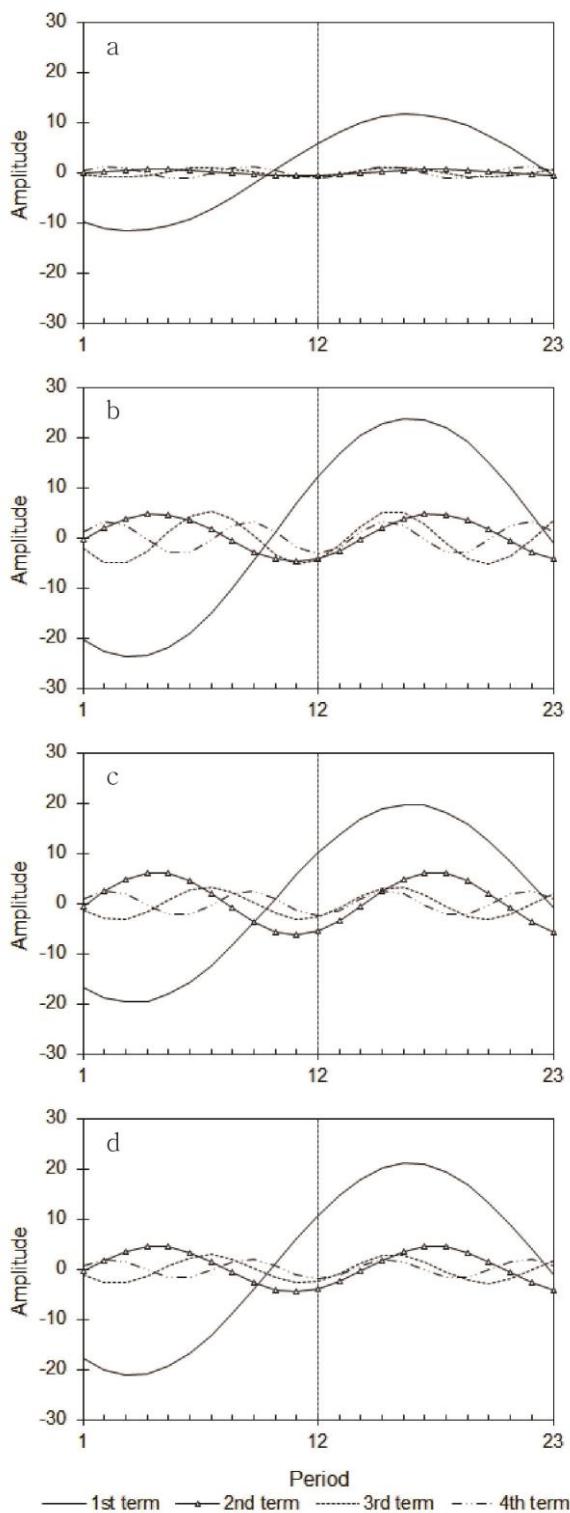


Figure 3. Harmonic patterns for the 4 land cover types (a-mixed forest, b-deciduous forest, c-evergreen forest, d-grassland).

### 3. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Study results showed that phenological characteristics were similar among evergreen forest, deciduous forest, and grassland, while the inter-annual VI amplitude of mixed forest was differentiated from the other forest types (Figure 3). The VI amplitude indicates the degree of greenness fluctuations over

the year, and it was greatest for deciduous forest followed by grassland, evergreen forest, and mixed forest. Vegetation types with high VI amplitude reached their maximum VI values, but this relationship was not observed within the same forest type. The phase of VI, or the peak time of greenness, was significantly influenced by air temperature ( $r=0.61\sim0.79$ ). The earlier the peak air temperature, the earlier the greenness peak time. It is likely that the growth of mountain forests is typically limited by temperature throughout the Korean peninsula, where deciduous and evergreen forests dominate. However, influences of mountain elevation and aspect on forest growth should be further investigated. The pace of forest growth is important with respect to the regional climate. Recent studies showed that earlier vegetation growth had increased evapotranspiration and its cooling effect had taken place in the spring season (Jeong et al., 2009a; Jeong et al., 2009b).

AOT time-series showed strong seasonal and inter-annual variations. Generally, aerosol concentrations were highest from late spring to early summer. However, inter-annual AOT variations did not have significant relationships with those of VIs. Aerosol concentrations in the peninsula are strongly associated with industrialization in the Eastern China as well as domestic wild fires and man-made aerosol emission (Li et al., 2007). Annual variations of AOT, or amplitude, had only weak correlations with surface greenness. The phase of AOT had weak negative correlations with surface greenness ( $r=-0.43\sim-0.67$ ). VI peak values were observed later over the year as AOT concentrations reached earlier in spring. Pixel-based, high resolution research is still required to determine the influences of the characteristics of aerosols (sources, spatial distributions, etc.) on the vegetation phenology in the region.

### 4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

It is apparent that AOT time-series has a strong seasonality and geographically uneven distributions in the Korean Peninsula (Kim et al., 2007; Park, 2014). Unfortunately, long-term monitoring of the natural and anthropogenic aerosols is still technically limited due to the lack of continuous atmospheric data over the country. Since intense urbanization and industrialization in the eastern China and Korean Peninsula had direct and sensitive impacts on the atmospheric quality of the region from ecological, public health, and socioeconomic perspectives, broad-scaled, satellite-based atmospheric monitoring should be systematically practiced to overcome limitations of ground-based observations of atmospheric aerosols. AOT observations, a quantitative measure of the atmospheric quality, had significant geographical variations in the region. Particularly, the maximums of monthly AOT means showed 1.9-fold to 3.2-fold variations across the peninsula. AOT measurements were apparently higher in western regions than eastern regions, indicating the strong effects of atmospheric effluents from China. Therefore, in addition to forest types, geographical characteristics should be considered as an important factor when it comes to the impacts of AOT on the vegetation phenology.

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