

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title: **Linking satellite derived land surface temperature (LST) to defoliation status of forests**

Project ID: 103

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This feasibility study focuses on the application of satellite derived land surface temperature (LST) as an indicator to detect defoliation in forests. Storing both, water and energy, the forest canopy plays an important role in the thermal dynamics of forests. Losing foliage in the canopy (defoliation) causes a loss of thermal inertia, which will intensify the rate of energy exchange between the canopy and the atmosphere. LST records the temperature at the juncture between the Earth surface and the atmosphere. Therefore, LST can potentially be used to detect defoliation in forests. Time series analysis of LST records will be performed to derive proxies that indicate loss of thermal inertia. These proxies will be correlated with ICP Forests defoliation assessment data and LAI measurements. ICP Forests plots cover a wide and representative part of European forests. Exact geographic coordinates of ICP Forests monitoring plots will be used to extract daily LST time series for specific plots. Comparisons will be made between northern and southern European forests and evergreen and deciduous forest types. We expect that correlations between LST derived proxies and ICP data (defoliation and LAI) will be stronger for forest types that have relatively stable canopy conditions (evergreen forests in the south) and less strong for forest types that have less stable canopy conditions (deciduous forests and northern forests).