

# **Spatio-temporal Data Models of Biogeophysical Fields for Ecological Forecasting**

*Geoff Henebry, UNL*  
*Tony Fountain, SDSC*  
*Jan Chomicki, SUNY Buffalo*  
*Jon Ranson, NASA-GSFC*

dg.o 2002  
20 May, Los Angeles, CA



[www.calmit.unl.edu/BDEI](http://www.calmit.unl.edu/BDEI)



*Motivation:*

**Image time series from remote sensing datastreams  
enable monitoring of land surface condition...**

***Motivation:***

**Image time series from remote sensing datastreams  
enable monitoring of land surface condition...**

but we need to be able to define what we *expect to see*,  
so that we can recognize and analyze changes.

# **Monitoring land surface condition**

- **Defining expectations**
- **Identifying change**
- **Quantifying change**
- **Assessing change**
- **Attributing change**

## **One Approach to Spatio-temporal Analysis of Geospatial Fields:**

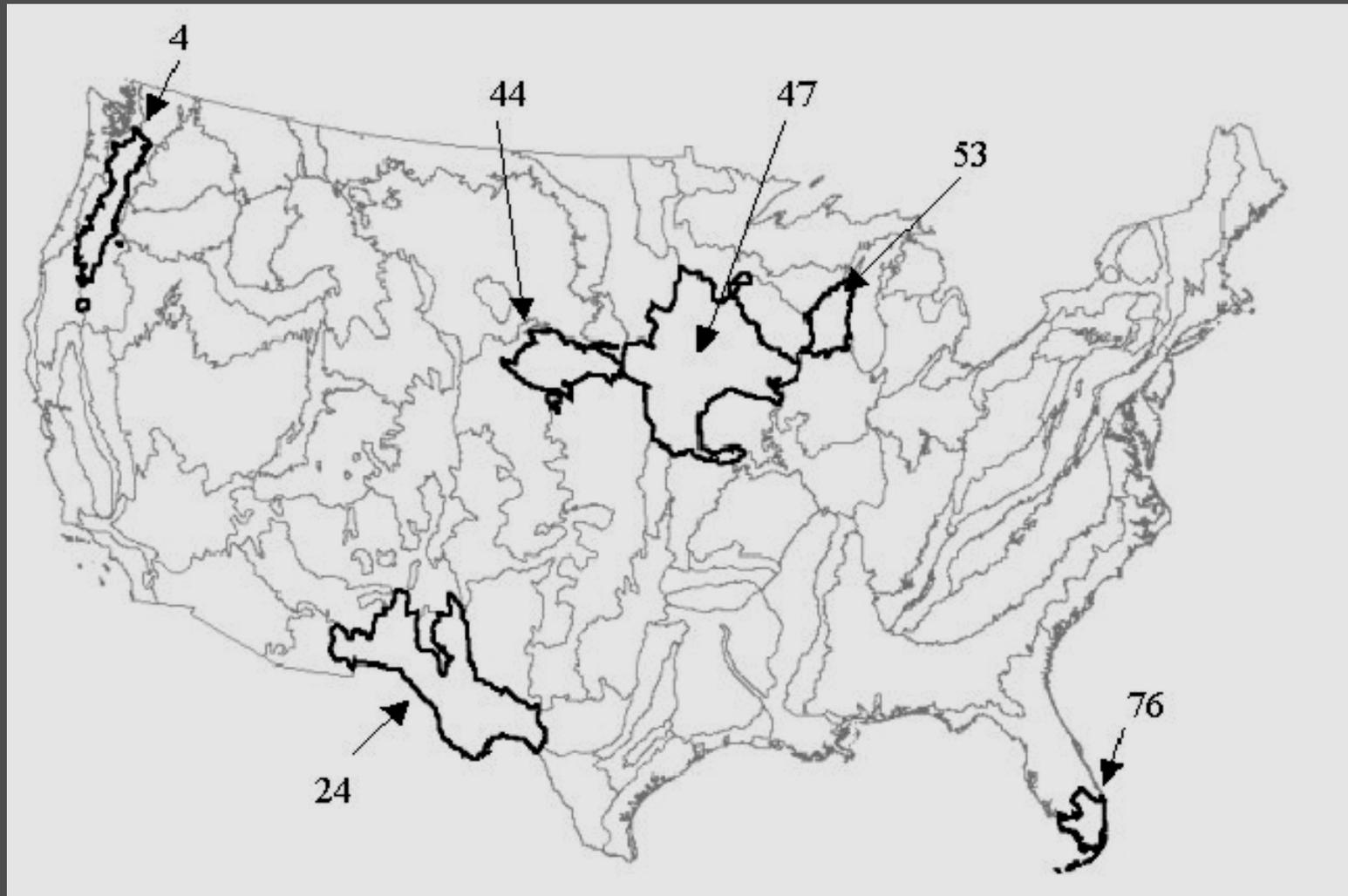
Map image time series into *pattern metric spaces*  
to characterize spatio-temporal dynamics,  
including baselines and unusual behavior.

## **One Approach to Spatio-temporal Analysis of Geospatial Fields:**

Map image time series into *pattern metric spaces*  
to characterize spatio-temporal dynamics,  
including baselines and unusual behavior.

***Objective:* demonstrate derivation of dynamical baselines  
(expectations) and detection of the unusual (anomalies)**

## Comparative Spatio-temporal Dynamics across six of Omernik's Level III Ecoregions

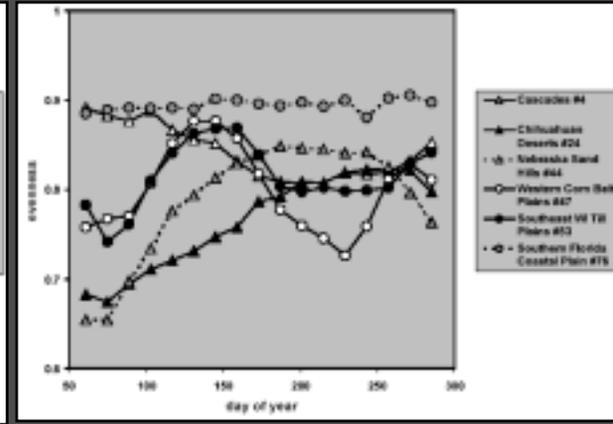
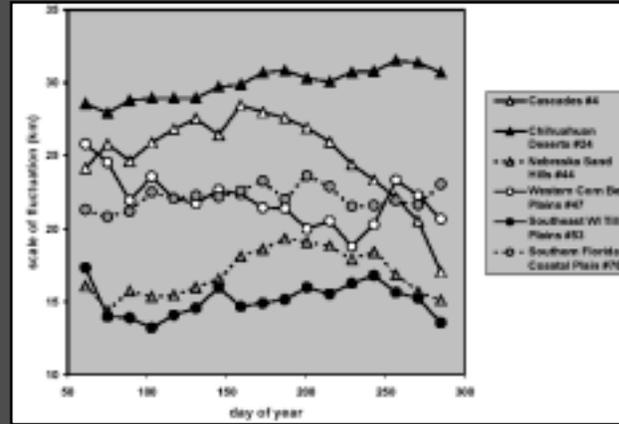
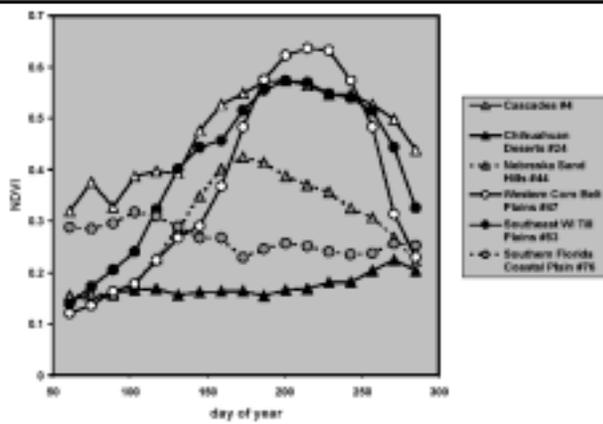


# Examples of Expected Ecoregional Trajectories

## NDVI

## SOF

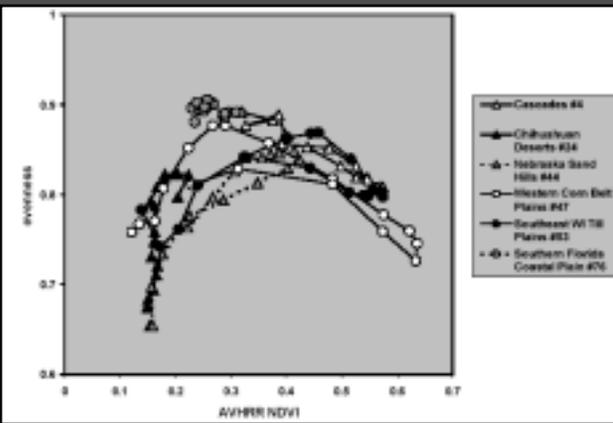
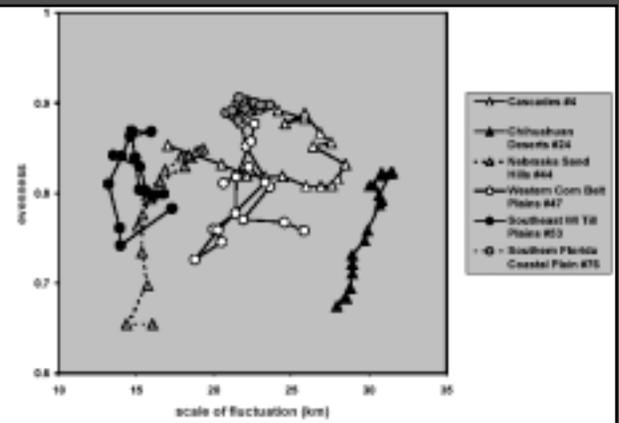
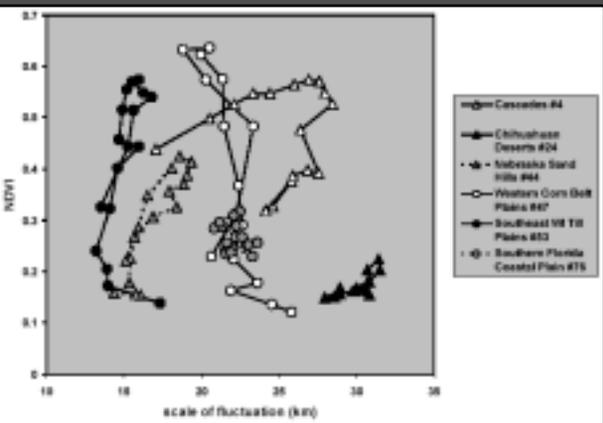
## Evenness



## NDVI x SOF

## Evenness x SOF

## Evenness x NDVI



So there appears to be “ecoregional signatures” ...  
but this needs additional study.

Are there deeper structures that may be mined  
and used in forecasting?

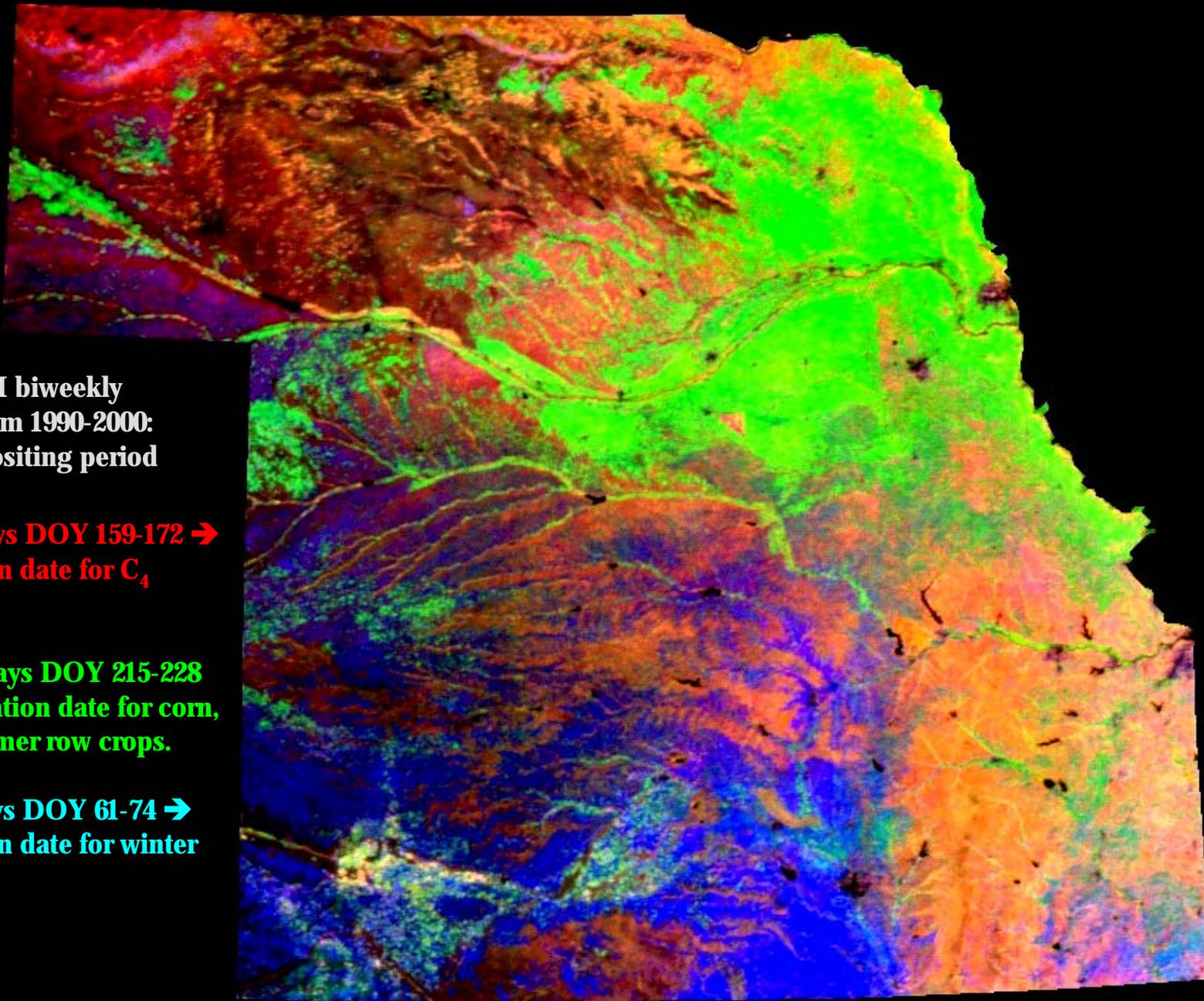
# Collecting photons: the power of recurrent observation

AVHRR NDVI biweekly  
composites from 1990-2000:  
PCA by compositing period

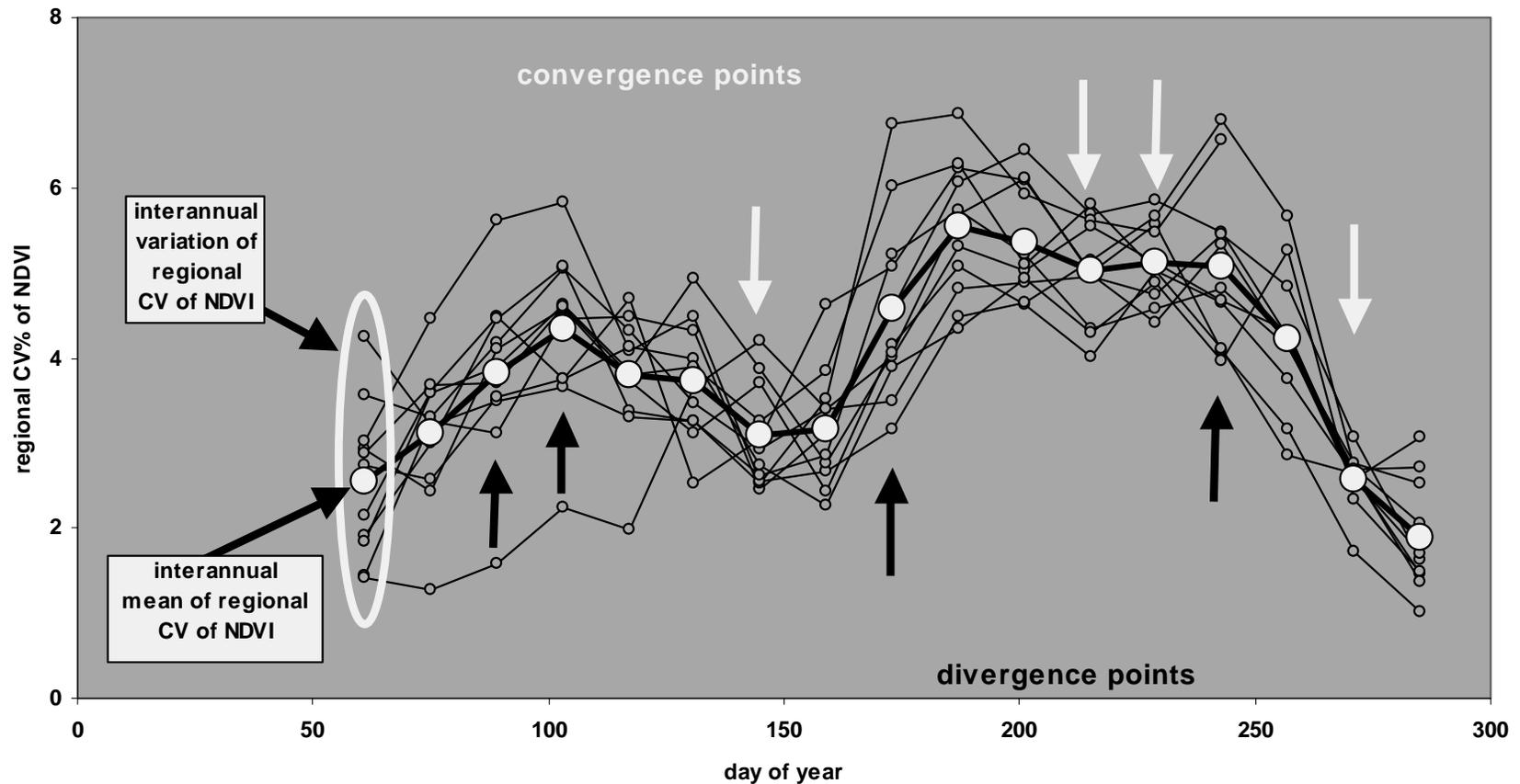
❖ Red displays DOY 159-172 →  
peak separation date for  $C_4$   
grasses.

❖ Green displays DOY 215-228  
→ peak separation date for corn,  
soybeans summer row crops.

❖ Blue displays DOY 61-74 →  
peak separation date for winter  
wheat.



# Interannual variation in spatio-temporal pattern: Identifying for dynamical watchpoints for forecasting



**Cross-disciplinary Workshop held 8-10 April 2002  
at the San Diego Supercomputer Center**

- **Experts in spatio-temporal databases**
- **Experts in spatial & spatio-temporal data mining**
- **Domain experts from ecology, physical geography, remote sensing**

**[www.calmit.unl.edu/BDEI/](http://www.calmit.unl.edu/BDEI/)**

# Five Reasons for the Perceived Gap between Disciplines

- ***Questions vs. Queries:*** the principal mode of inquiry for domain scientists is analysis and questions often do not (or cannot) have unequivocal answers; in contrast, database scientists seek generalized formulations in order to deliver an unequivocal solution to a query.
- ***Fog of Uncertainty:*** multiple issues on the definition, characterization, and propagation of uncertainty in data and data relationships:
  - \* Measurement error (precision & accuracy)   \* Vagueness/variability of objects
  - \* Thematic fuzziness   \* Missing data   \* Propagation of uncertainty through models
- ***Multiplicity of Views:*** biogeophysical fields present the opportunity to derive multiple valid views of the data which are context and scale dependent.
- ***Examples of Worthy Targets:*** the lack of exemplary “solved” problems and showcase applications with wide appeal. Need equivalent of Bongard problems to explore characterization of and querying to spatio-temporal pattern.
- ***Institutional Support:*** the general lack of support at universities and sponsoring agencies for regular cross-disciplinary interactions, sustained research collaborations, and technological training for domain scientists, both students and faculty.

# Observations

