

# Applying the Global Disturbance Index for Detecting Vegetation Changes in Lao Tropical Forests

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Received 2 March 2015; accepted 16 March 2015; published 23 March 2015

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## Abstract

Land cover change is a major challenge for many developing countries. Spatiotemporal information on this change is essential for monitoring global terrestrial ecosystem carbon, climate and biosphere exchange, and land use management. A combination of LST and the EVI indices in the global disturbance index (DI) has been proven to be useful for detecting and monitoring of changes in land covers at continental scales. However, this model has not been adequately applied or assessed in tropical regions. We aimed to demonstrate and evaluate the DI algorithm used to detect spatial change in land covers in Lao tropical forests. We used the land surface temperature and enhanced vegetation index of the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer time-series products from 2006-2012. We used two dates Google Earth™ images in 2006 and 2012 as ground truth data for accuracy assessment of the model. This research demonstrated that the DI was capable of detecting vegetation changes during seven-year periods with high overall accuracy; however, it showed low accuracy in detecting vegetation decrease.

## Keywords

Tropical Vegetation Change, Disturbance Index, Land Surface Temperature (LST), Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), Lao PDR

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## 1. Introduction

Global measures of land cover change are important for global terrestrial ecosystem carbon schemes, climate

and biosphere exchange modeling [1]-[3], and for improving our understanding of human and environmental interactions [4]-[6] with vegetation condition and structure [7]. Biodiversity loss due to land cover change is one of the core management challenges at both global and regional scale [8] [9]. Adequate spatiotemporal information is critical for monitoring this change [10]-[12]. However, obtaining accurate spatiotemporal information of the timing and location of land cover change is especially challenging under logistically constrained conditions such as tropical forests in developing countries.

A remote sensing approach is essential and such an application has provided key information for the comprehension of ecological system dynamics. For example, it has been used to study the responses of both the Amazon forest canopy to drought [13], and the intra-annual and inter-annual variations of the enhanced vegetation index (EVI) in Brazilian tropical forests [14]. Remote sensing has also been used to predict and map forest structure and density in southeastern Madagascar [15], and to examine the relationship between Mexican tropical vegetation and rainfall [16]. Moreover, a number of change detection algorithms for use with satellite imagery have been tested and applied [5].

Another approach is to use the differential surface heat flux response of bare versus vegetated land. This appears to offer a means for the investigation of the status of land surface cover, and a number of studies have investigated the relationship between temperature and vegetation cover [17]-[24]. It is widely acknowledged that land surface temperature (LST) is determined by different land cover characteristics. Yue, Xu, Tan, *et al.* [25] suggested that dense vegetation cover might cause relatively higher evapotranspiration from the land surface to the atmosphere. This evapotranspiration could reduce land surface heat in comparison with open or bare land. In contrast, if vegetation loss occurred (*i.e.*, large-scale forest clearance), this would be likely to increase LST.

Research has proven that using LST and the EVI can be useful for distinguishing differences in land cover [1] [7] [26] [27]. Using LST and EVI time-series data from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) offers the potential to detect changes in land covers, such as with the disturbance index (DI). The DI was developed by Mildrexler, Zhao, Heinsch, *et al.* [3] and Mildrexler, Zhao and Running [27] to monitor global vegetation changes, and the approach was tested and shown to work well in forests of the United States and Canada [7].

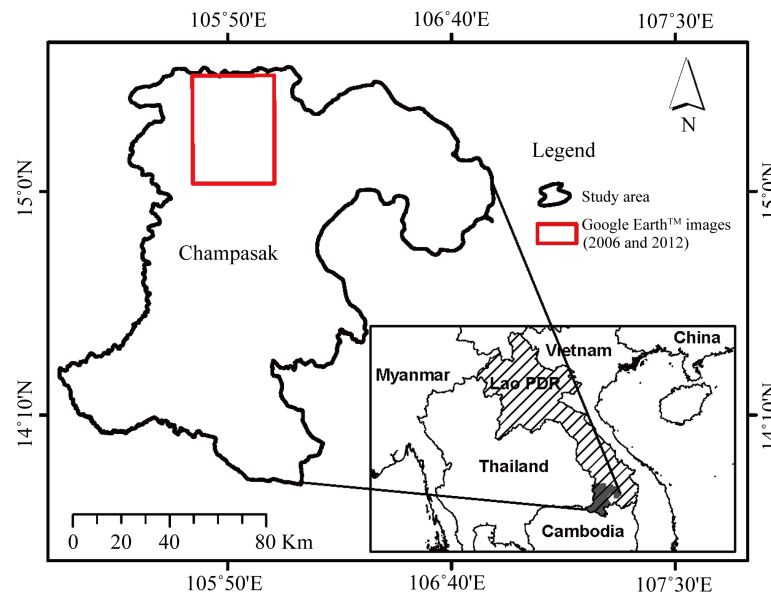
In theory, the DI uses a combination of the EVI and LST indices for detecting and monitoring the changes in land covers on global scales. However, there are known problems related to cloud cover, atmospheric water column content, and aerosol haze when employing the EVI in tropical regions [28] [29]. There has been no implementation or evaluation of the DI model in tropical regions [2] [27] [30] and there is little known about whether EVI and LST could be useful in detecting changes in land covers in this region. Therefore, the aim of this research was to demonstrate and evaluate the DI for detecting spatial change in land covers in the south of Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR). We used MODIS EVI and LST data time series from 2006-2012 in the DI model, and used high resolution Google Earth™ images (2006 and 2012) to evaluate the performance of the DI.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Study Area

The study area is located in Champasack Province in the south of Lao PDR. This area was selected because of its reasonably high geographic uniformity and large areas of homogeneous land cover. Additionally, this area was selected because of the availability of images from Google Earth™ for the evaluation of the success of the DI model.

The study site shown in **Figure 1** covers an area of 15,415 km<sup>2</sup> (13°55'00"N - 15°22'00"N, 105°13'00"E - 106°55'00"E). Approximately 58% of Champasack Province is covered by native forests, which comprise a range of natural ecosystems such as dry, mixed evergreen, deciduous tropical forests, savanna, and semi-dry evergreen forests. Two of the largest national protected areas of Lao PDR are encompassed within the area: Xe-pian and Dong Houa Sao. Champasack is divided by the Mekong River. The majority of the terrain is relatively flat (74%), while 26% of the area has higher elevations. Overall, the elevation ranges from 75 - 1284 m, but the majority of land is around 75 - 120 m above sea level. There are two distinct seasons: rainy (May-October) and dry (November-April). During the rainy season, it is often windy; humidity is high, and most of the annual average rainfall of 2279 mm occurs. During the dry season, conditions are mostly sunny with average temperatures



**Figure 1.** Location of the study area in Champasak Province, southern Lao PDR.

of 21°C - 35°C and little rainfall. The volcanic soil of the area provides suitable growing conditions for coffee trees.

## 2.2. Method Overview

Our research comprised three major steps: 1) data collection and image preprocessing, 2) application of the DI algorithm to detect vegetation cover change, and 3) evaluation of the results of the DI (Figure 2).

### 2.2.1. Data Collection and Image Preprocessing

We used the MODIS Terra vegetation index products (MOD13A2 and MOD11A2, tile h28v07) from Collection 5 with 1-km spatial resolution. MODIS data were retrieved from the Earth Resource Observation and Science Center (EROS), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) using the ModisDownload R script. The time series spans the period from January 2006 to December 2012 with 16-day intervals (23 time steps) for MOD13A2 and 8-day intervals (46 time steps) for MOD11A2. The EVI is a vegetation index using the red, blue and NIR reflectance, as shown in Equation (1):

$$EVI = 2.5x \frac{(NIR - red)}{(1 + NIR + 6xred - 7.5xblue)} \quad (1)$$

The EVI was selected because the algorithm is improved both for sensitivity to regions of high biomass and for vegetation monitoring through a de-coupling of the canopy background signal and a reduction in atmospheric influences [7] [31]-[34].

In this research, image preprocessing selected only good quality pixels of the MODIS data to avoid bias. Thus, we extracted pairs of MODIS EVI and LST time series data and their quality assurance layers (QA). Then, bad quality pixels were masked by the QA or via enclosed Pixel Reliability datasets (value = 0; good data, use with confidence). Those time-series datasets were subsetted and reprojected to WGS84, UTM zone 48N, using the MODIS reprojection tool (version 4.01).

### 2.2.2. Applying the DI Algorithm

The DI algorithm was tested for detecting changes in vegetation cover for the entire Champasak Province using the MODIS EVI and LST data time series from 2006-2012. The DI created by Mildrexler, Zhao, Heinsch, *et al.* [3] and refined by Mildrexler, Zhao and Running [27] is calculated as:

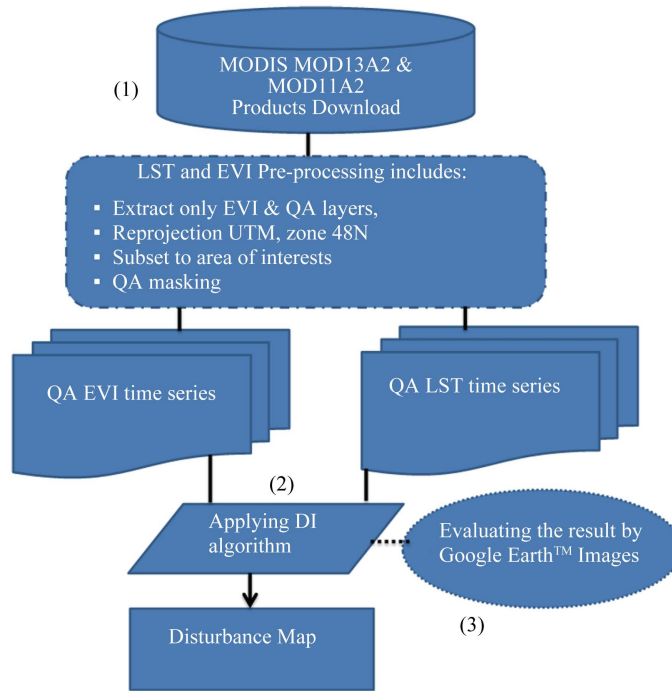


Figure 2. Research steps.

$$DI_i = \frac{\left( \frac{LST_{i_{max}}}{EVI_{i_{max}}} \right)}{\sum_{i-1} \left( \frac{LST_{max}}{EVI_{max}} \right)} \quad (2)$$

where  $DI_i$  is the disturbance index value for year  $i$ ;  $LST_{i_{max}}$  is the annual maximum eight-day composite  $LST$  for year  $i$ ;  $EVI_{i_{max}}$  is the annual maximum 16-day  $EVI$  for year  $i$ ;  $LST_{max}$  is the multiyear mean  $LST$  (maximum) up to, but not including the analysis year  $(i - 1)$ ; and  $EVI_{max}$  is the multiyear mean of  $EVI$  (maximum) up to, but not including the analysis year  $(i - 1)$ .

The DI was designed for detecting changes in land covers on a pixel-by-pixel basis [3] [27]. The output from our pixel calculations is unitless. We used the same standard of threshold setting as in previous research [2] [3] [7] [27], and values of DI were set as the mean  $\pm 1$  standard deviation (SD). An output map of the DI was classified into three classes: increased, stable, and decreased vegetation. Larger the mean (+) 1SD was assigned to decreased vegetation, whereas less than the mean (-) 1SD, signified increased vegetation. The rest was designated as stable vegetation. Normally, DI values of natural variability with no substantial change in land covers or stable vegetation fall within a narrow range around 1.0.

### 2.2.3. Evaluating the Results of the DI Model

The final research step was to evaluate the effectiveness of the DI in detecting spatial changes in vegetation cover within the study area. We evaluated the output map of the DI by Google Earth™ Images in 2006 and 2012.

Table 1 represents our interpretation of the change in land covers between 2006 and 2012, from the Google Earth™ images. Firstly, we identified and classified land covers from the Google Earth™ imagery into four dominant land cover types: native forest, plantation, mixed wooded/cleared area and agriculture. Secondly, we digitized these land covers as polygons in order to calculate their changes between 2006 and 2012 using ArcGIS10.2.1 software. This vegetation change map was assigned into the same three categories corresponding to those used in the DI application: 1) Stable vegetation is an area that appears to exhibit little or no change between the images; 2) Increased vegetation means an area that shows an increase in vegetation cover such as the

**Table 1.** Matrix of interpreted land cover transitions.

Transition of land cover from/to	Native forest	Plantation	Mixed wooded/cleared	Agriculture
Native forest	S	DV	DV	DV
Plantation	NA	S	NA	DV
Mixed wooded/cleared	IV	IV	S	DV
Agriculture	NA	IV	IV	S

Note: IV = increased vegetation, S = stable vegetation, DV = decreased vegetation, NA = not found in our case.

transition from mixed wooded/cleared areas or bare land to plantation; and 3) Decreased vegetation indicates the clearance or loss of vegetation, *i.e.*, the transition of native forest to mixed wooded/cleared areas or agricultural land. This information was used as evaluation data for the *DI*.

Thirdly, the output map of the *DI* and the evaluation data from the Google Earth™ were overlaid (**Figure 3**). This comparison was to evaluate whether the *DI* can detect detailed changes in land covers. We used 1207 random samples within the total assessment area of approximately 2500 km<sup>2</sup>. This area was determined by the availability of high resolution Google Earth™ images in two dates 2006 and 2012 over the same location (**Figure 4**). The unit of comparison was based on a pixel of MODIS (1 × 1 km). Finally, summary of the Disturbance Index accuracy assessment was provided.

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1. *DI* Accuracy Assessment

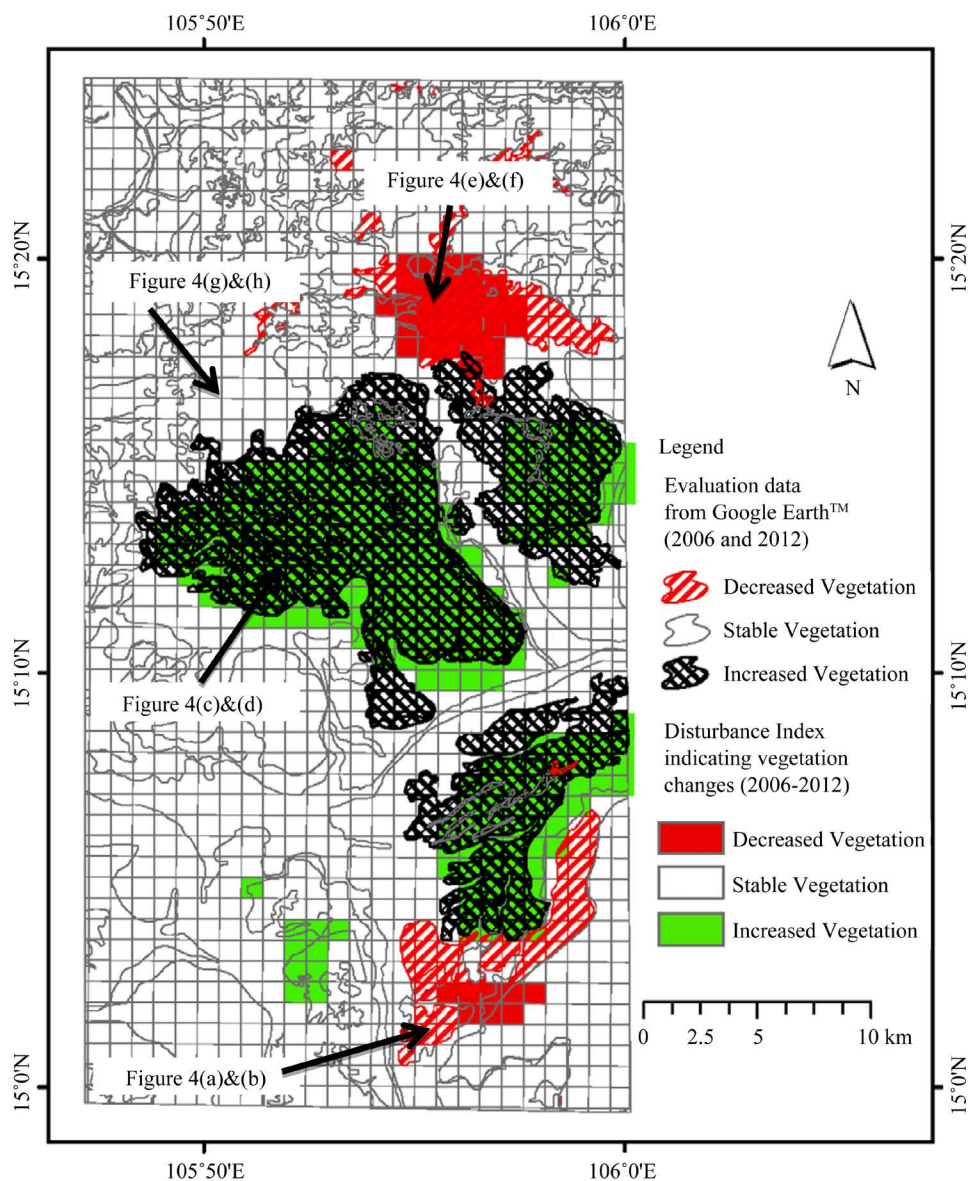
The *DI* was implemented to detect spatial changes in land covers within our study area during the seven-year period from 2006–2012. The results of its accuracy assessment are presented in **Table 2**, and an example of a comparison of the results with the Google Earth™ imagery is shown in **Figure 3**. The overall accuracy of the *DI* output is 82% and its Kappa statistic is 0.59, although the user's and producer's accuracies for individual classes differ. The producer's and user's accuracies for the class of stable vegetation (areas of little change or minor disturbance; 90.37% and 89.95%, respectively) are higher than for the other vegetation change classes. Increased vegetation suggested by the *DI* shows lower percentages of both producer's (66.67%) and user's accuracy (65.72%), and areas of decreased vegetation cover have the lowest accuracy (producer's 42.42% and user's 48.28%). The *DI* appears to detect changes in vegetation cover within the study area with high overall accuracy, but lower accuracy for areas in which the vegetation has decreased.

#### 3.2. Visualizing Changes in Google Earth™

**Figure 3** shows the spatial changes in land covers detected by the *DI* model and its comparison of changes with high-resolution images from Google Earth™ in the same period (2006 and 2012). The model appears to detect and locate patterns of change in land covers, especially highlighting areas where vegetation has increased or remained unchanged. Increased vegetation is found mostly in plantation areas, but stable vegetation areas are located in agricultural regions and some parts of the native forest within the protected areas (**Figure 4**). The *DI* can indicate areas of vegetation decrease; however, some of these areas were not detected well, including native forest clearances. The interpretation of the Google Earth™ indicates that most forest clearance has occurred in relatively tiny areas, due to shifting cultivation practices and small-sized agriculture. Some of these small scattered areas of forest clearances went undetected by the model. This approach tends to capture large spatial changes in land covers, preferably >1 km<sup>2</sup>. For example, continuous extended areas showing an increase in vegetation cover were well detected, such as rubber plantations.

**Table 3** indicates that about 2.5% of the total area of vegetation cover was lost from 2006 to 2012, while approximately 6.65% of the entire provincial land shows an increase in vegetation cover. This increase was the result of the expansion of rubber plantations within this area. A large proportion of the vegetation decrease was found in native forests, near the protected areas, and in the mixed wooded/cleared area in the north of Champasak Province.

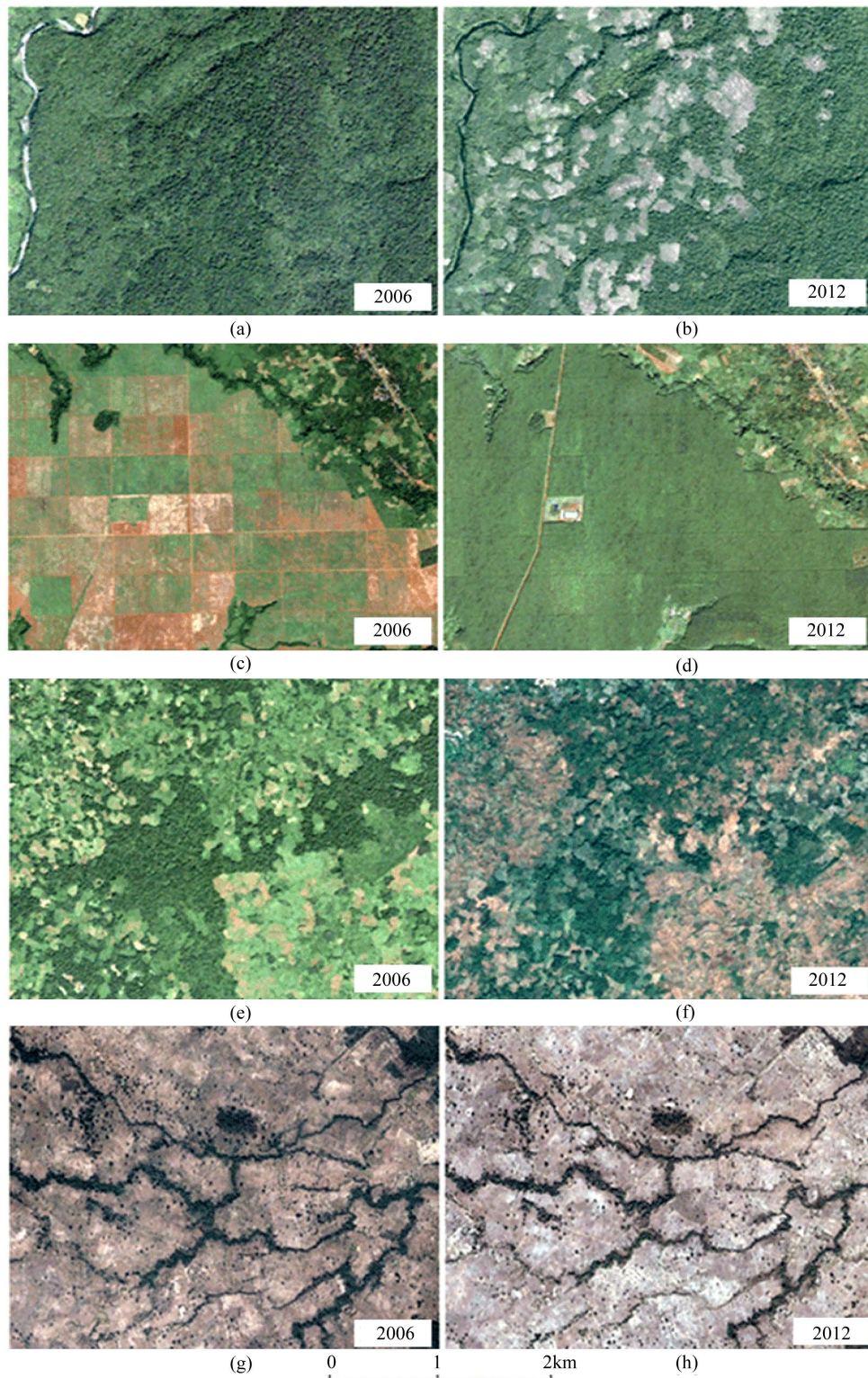




**Figure 3.** Comparison of changes in land covers over the seven-year period (2006-2012) detected by the Disturbance Index with the evaluation data from Google Earth™ images. Red pixels and red striped lines indicate decreased vegetation, green pixels and green striped lines indicate vegetation increase, and white pixels and white polygons show stable vegetation.

#### 4. Conclusion

In this research, we demonstrated and evaluated the global disturbance index, which used a combination of EVI and LST indices. We used MODIS EVI and LST time series data (from 2006-2012) to test whether this approach was useful for detecting land cover change in Lao tropical forests. An evaluation of the performance of the DI was performed by comparing its results with corresponding high-resolution images from Google Earth™. The key findings were that the DI was capable of detecting vegetation changes within our study area during the seven-year period with high overall accuracy (82%); however, it showed low accuracy in detecting decreases in vegetation (about 42%). Even though this model is straight forward and can be used for rapid assessment of land cover changes in the tropics, it may not be useful for assessing vegetation loss when high accuracy is required. Further investigation is required into the atmospheric and climate effects on MODIS LST and EVI in the application of the model.



**Figure 4.** Example of the Google Earth™ images showing land cover changes between 2006 and 2012, from locations in **Figure 3**. (a) undisturbed forest in 2006, (b) disturbed native forest in 2012; (c) land clearance in 2006, (d) rubber plantations in 2012, (e) mixed wood and cleared areas in 2006, (f) reduced areas of wood and increased clearances in 2012, (g) & (h) unchanged agricultural areas in 2006 and 2012, respectively.



**Table 2.** Summary of the disturbance index accuracy assessment.

Google Earth™ (2006 and 2012)	Disturbance Index			Total	Producer's Accuracy (%)
	IV	S	DV		
IV	186	87	6	279	66.67
S	59	779	24	862	90.37
DV	38	0	28	66	42.42
Total	283	866	58	1207	
User's Accuracy (%)	65.72	89.95	48.28		82 %

IV = increased vegetation, S = stable vegetation, DV = decreased vegetation.

**Table 3.** Estimated area of vegetation cover changes from 2006-2012.

Vegetation Cover Changes	Years 2006-2012		Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage (%) <sup>*</sup>	
Decreased Vegetation	386	2.50%	15,415
Increased Vegetation	1026	6.65%	

<sup>\*</sup>The percentage of vegetation cover change was calculated from numbers of pixels (1 km<sup>2</sup>) indicating change, divided by the total area (15,415 km<sup>2</sup>), and multiplied by 100.

## Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Special acknowledgment is given to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Google Earth™ for providing freely available images that were used for this research.

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