

Analyzing Long-Term Drought Effects on Land Surface Temperature and Vegetation Using National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration Satellite's Data

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Abstract

Analyzing the effects of Drought in the Northeastern North Carolina area with NOAA satellite products to determine a correlation between Land Surface Temperature and Vegetation. The Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) data sets for summer 2002 -2013, provided by the State Climate Office of North Carolina NC CRONOS database, provided evidence that since 2007 the northern coastal plain of North Carolina has been experiencing a long-term summer drought. Summer is defined as the months between late June to late September.

Utilizing Elizabeth City State University's (ECSU) 1.5m L-band SeaSpace ground station the team received live Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) imagery from NOAA polar orbiting satellites each day for the month of June. The primary goal of this research was to observe the correlation between land surface temperature (LST) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) due to long-term drought using NOAA satellite data. In the month of June 2016, the team collected imagery data through the SeaSpace© TeraScan® system and produced LST and NDVI. Various GPS locations were selected in Northeastern North Carolina of different biomes such as swamp lands, grasslands, and farmlands. The team collected and utilized data in the areas of Camden County, Gates County, Pasquotank County, and Perquimans County. Using the SeaSpace Graphical User Interface (GUI) TeraVision®, The data points of each product at the various biome locations were analyzed for daily and weekly averages.

Using the GPS locations found in United States Geological Survey (USGS) of the swamps lands, grasslands, and farmlands were entered and saved as survey points in TeraVision's GUI. All of the passes in the month of June that were received and processed into LST and NDVI products at the direct broadcast ground station at ECSU were loaded into TeraVision. The values were then extracted from each of the points and evaluated by their biome specific location for LST and NDVI. With Excel the team conducted analysis for daily trends, regional trends, biome trends, and weekly trends.

Team Members

◆ Cornelius Holness

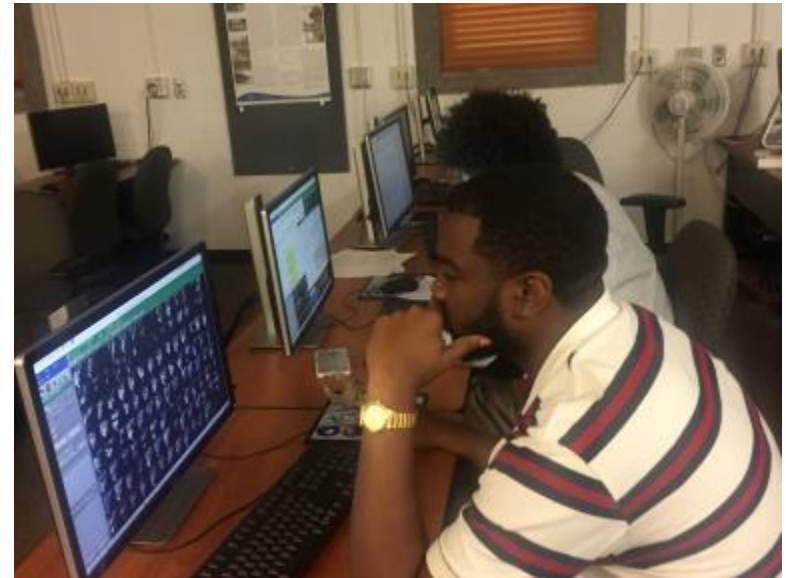


Derek Morris Jr.



Overview

- ◆ Objective
- ◆ Purpose
- ◆ NOAA Satellites
- ◆ TeraScan at ECSU/TeraVision
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ Analysis
- ◆ Results
- ◆ Future Work



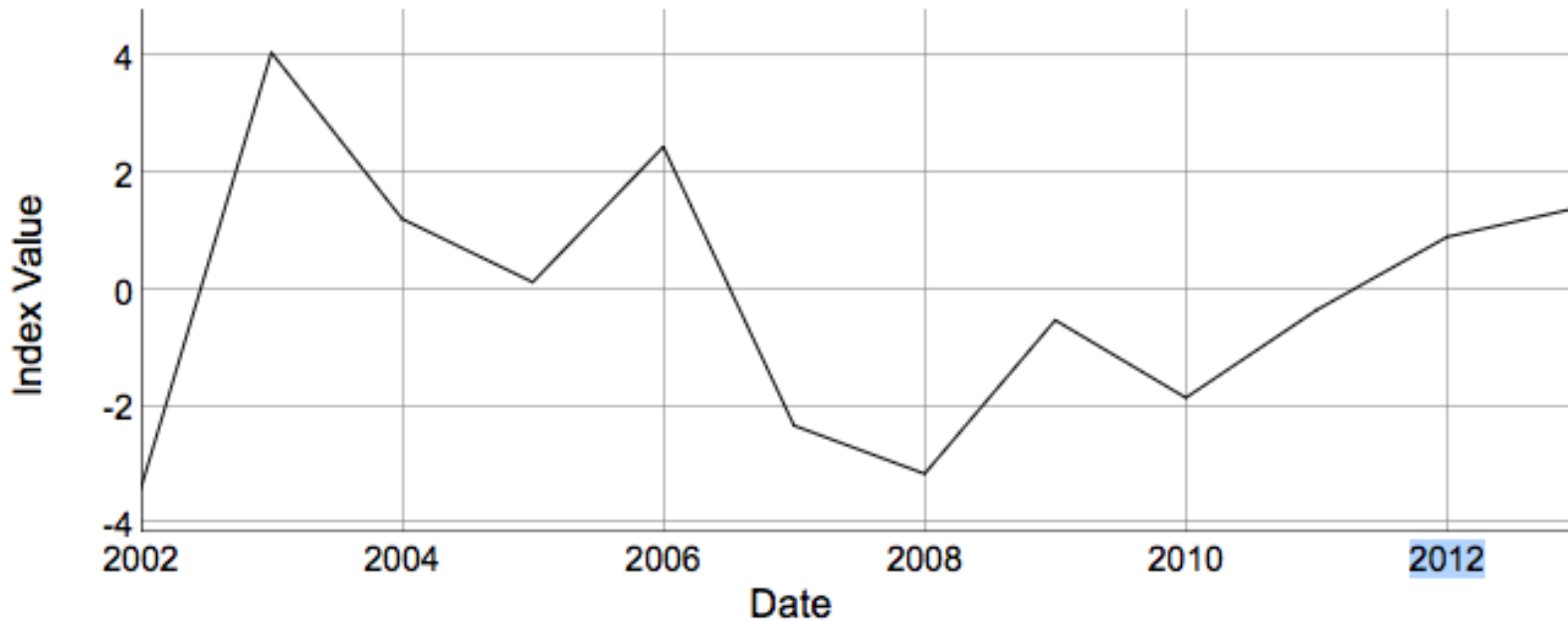
Objective

- ◆ The primary goal of this research was to observe the correlation between land surface temperature (LST) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) due to long-term drought using NOAA satellite data.

Purpose

Historical Drought Indices

— PDSI



<http://climate.ncsu.edu/climate/drought/historical>

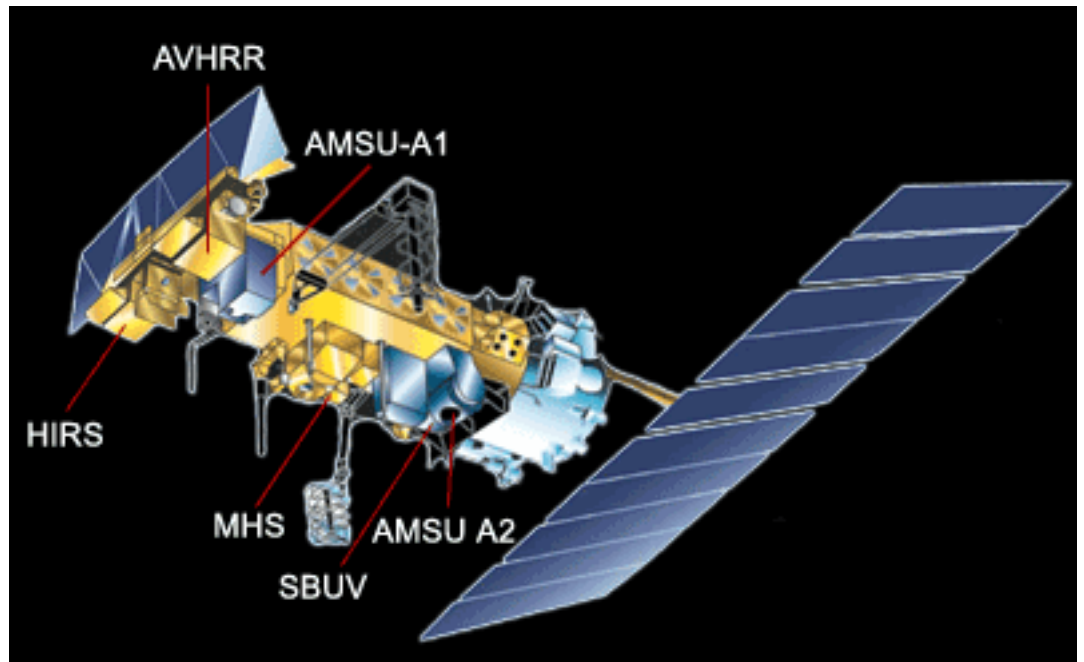
Biomes

- 🟢 Grassland
- 🟢 Farmland
- 🟢 Swamps



NOAA Satellites

- NOAA
- NOAA-15, 18, 19
 - Polar Orbiting



TeraScan at ECSU

- ◆ Combination of hardware and software designed for automated reception of data from meteorological and environmental satellites
- ◆ 1.5 meter L-Band receiving station was install in 2002
- ◆ Major update in 2014
 - ◆ TREX-processor
 - ◆ Teravault-storage

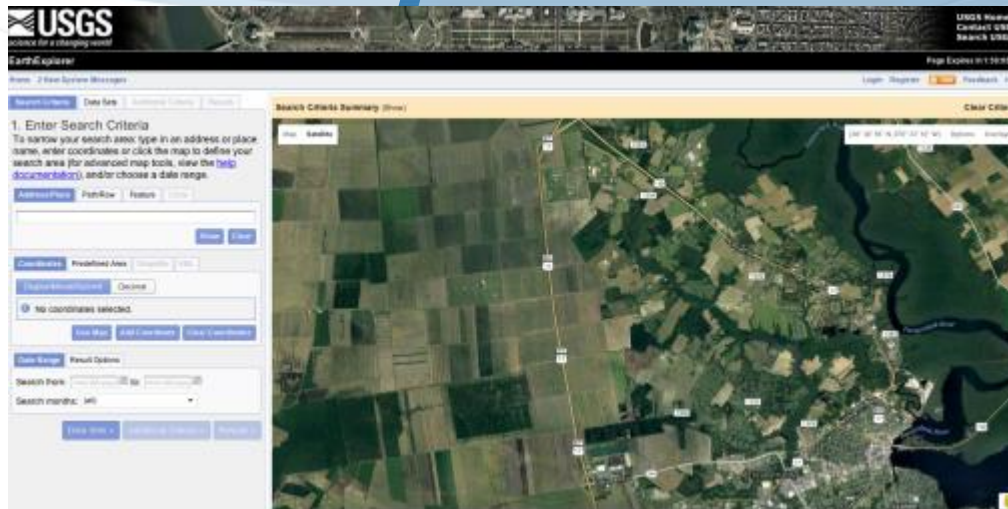


TeraVision

- ◆ GUI used to manipulate any information



Methodology



- GPS Coordinates: .Lat: 36° 19' 34" N, Lon: 076° 21' 47" W Farmland decimal: Lat36.326111

Scripts/Products

```
active: yes  
function: hrpt_lst  
min_sun_elevation: 10  
input_directory: products/tdf/whole_pass/hrp  
input_files: 20*.avhrr  
output_files: 20*.lst  
save_directory: products/tdf/whole_pass/hrpt  
save_files: 20*.lst  
scrub_max_files:  
scrub_max_mbytes:  
scrub_age_hours: 480
```

```
[NDVI]  
active: yes  
function: hrpt_ndvi  
min_sun_elevation: 10  
input_directory: products/tdf/whole_pass/hrpt  
input_files: 20*.avhrr  
output_files: 20*.ndvi  
save_directory: products/tdf/whole_pass/hrpt  
save_files: 20*.ndvi  
scrub_max_files:  
scrub_max_mbytes:  
scrub_age_hours: 480
```

Scripts/Cover Area

[Local-LST]


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cover_area: Local
cover_percent: 60
input_directory: products/tdf/whole_pass/hrpt
input_files: 20*.lst
remap_variables: *
output_template: %yyyy.%mdd.%hhmm.%satel.lst
save_directory: products/tdf/Local/avhrr/lst
save_files: 20???.?????.?????.*.lst
```

[Local-NDVI]

```
cover_area: Local
cover_percent: 60
input_directory: products/tdf/whole_pass/hrpt
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remap_variables: *
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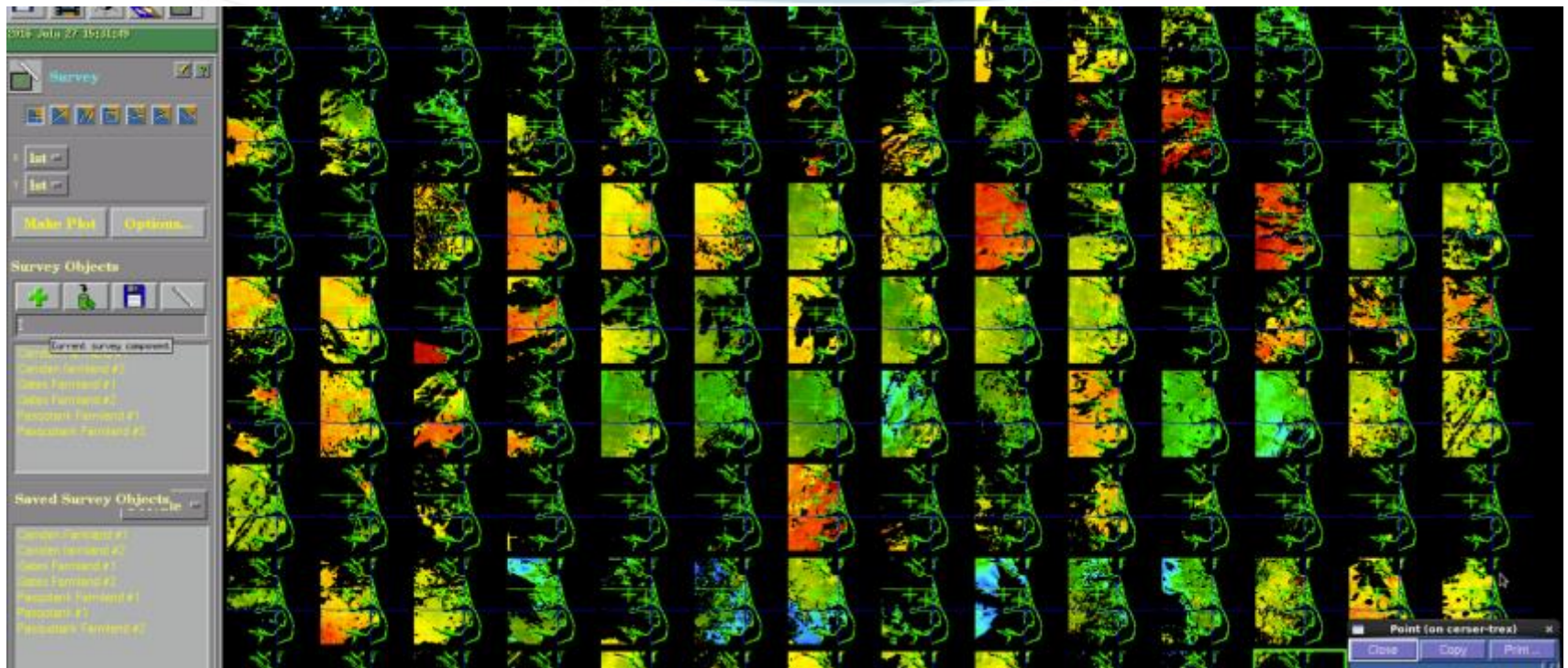
Archives

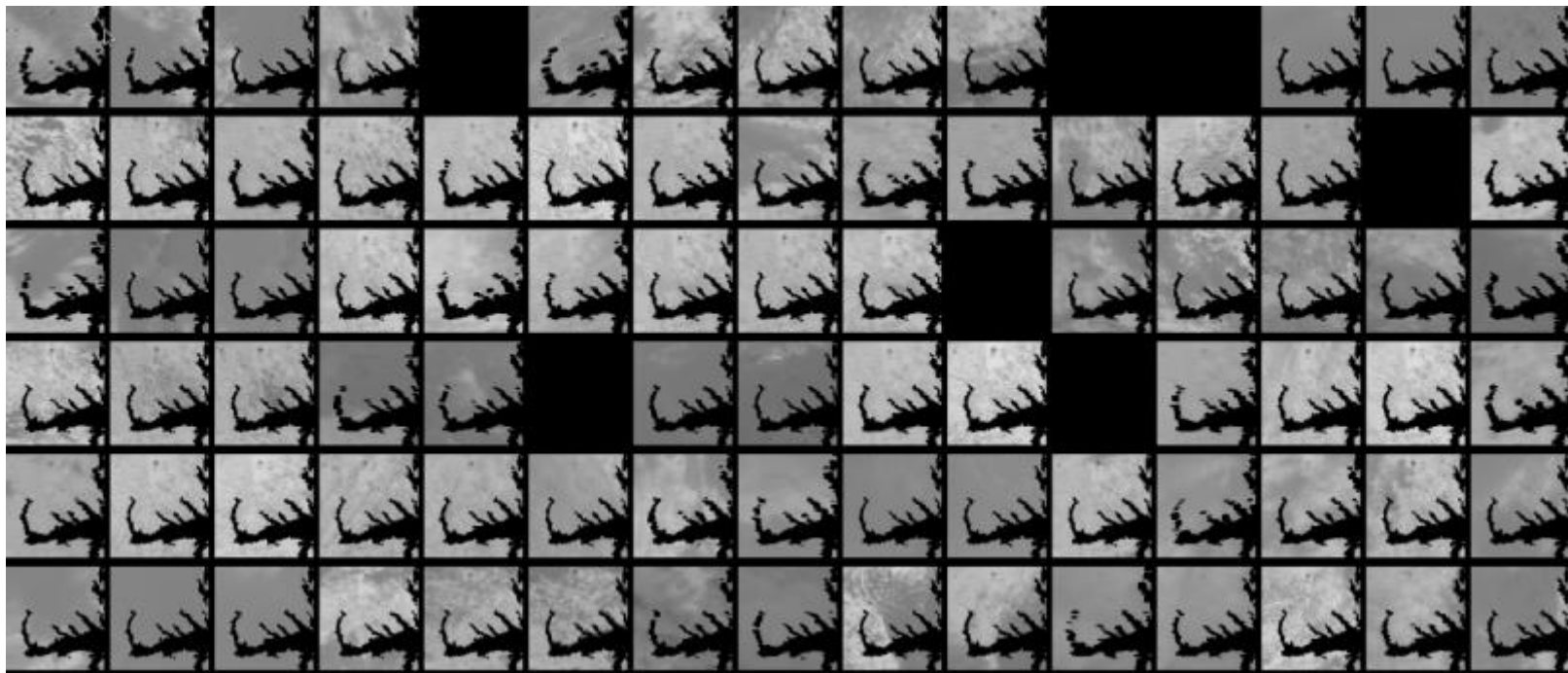
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2016.0621.1129.noaa-18.ndvi	2016.0715.1853.noaa-19.ndvi
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2016.0621.2217.noaa-15.ndvi	2016.0715.2317.noaa-18.ndvi
2016.0621.2253.noaa-18.ndvi	2016.0716.1141.noaa-18.ndvi
2016.0622.1117.noaa-18.ndvi	2016.0716.1842.noaa-19.ndvi
2016.0622.1814.noaa-19.ndvi	2016.0716.2305.noaa-18.ndvi
2016.0622.1954.noaa-19.ndvi	2016.0717.1129.noaa-18.ndvi
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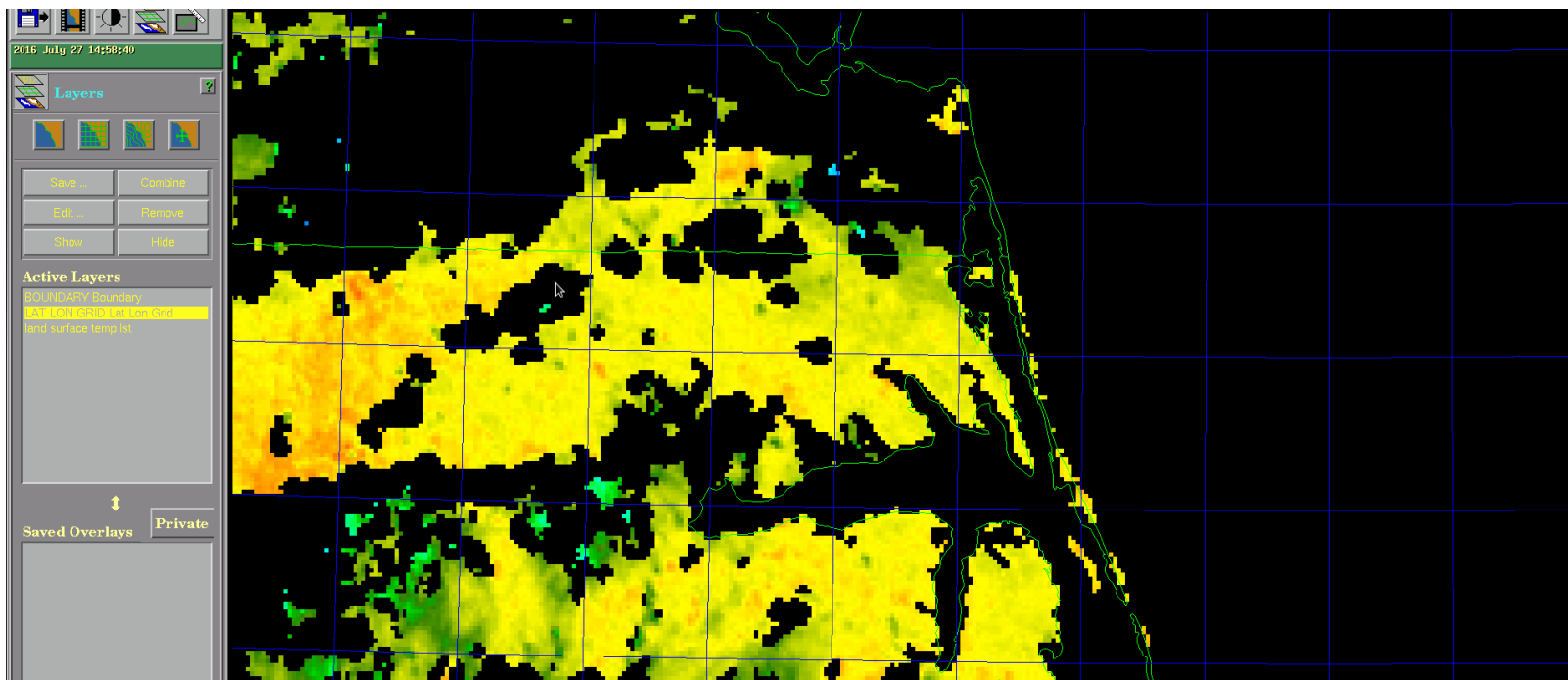
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2016.0624.2218.noaa-18.lst	Camden
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TeraScan

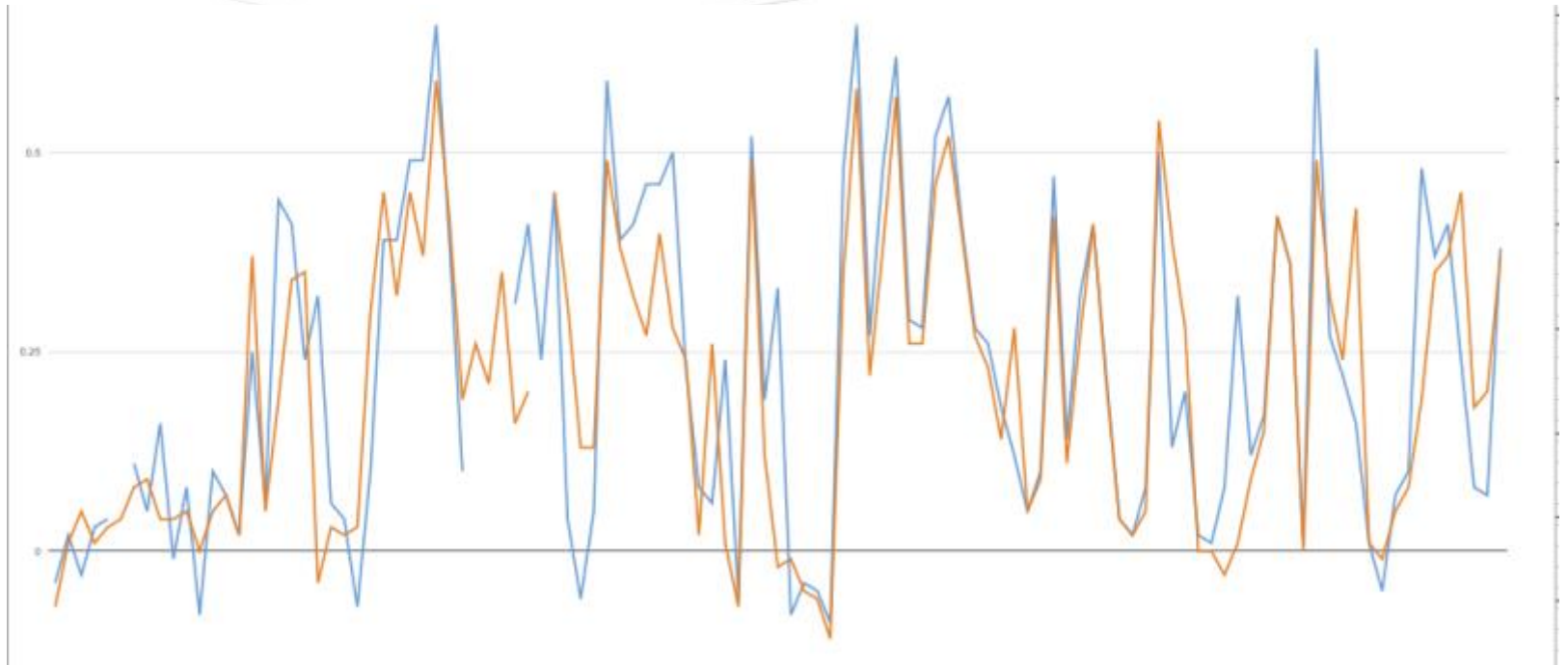








Results



Analysis

- ◆ Pasquotank County grassland NDVI and LST graphs
- ◆ Farmland biomes vegetation an LST
- ◆ County averages of LST

Future Work

- ◆ Find an alternative way to automate the data points using Python programming software.

Acknowledgements

- ◆ Dr. Linda Hayden for the research opportunity that was made possible through the CERSER program.
- ◆ Mr. Andrew Brumfield for his guidance, contributions, and help with completing this research.

A decorative graphic at the top of the slide consisting of overlapping blue shapes and lines. It includes a dark blue line forming a Y-shape, a lighter blue curved shape, and a darker blue curved shape, all set against a white background.

Questions?