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Analysis and Mapping of Vegetation and Habitat for the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge

JD Tagestad

June 2010



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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richland, Washington 99352

Abstract

The Lakeview, Oregon, office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) contracted Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to classify vegetation communities on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in southeastern Oregon. The objective of the mapping project was to provide USFWS refuge biologists and planners with detailed vegetation and habitat information that can be referenced to make better decisions regarding wildlife resources, fuels and fire risk, and land management.

This report describes the datasets and methods used to develop vegetation cover type and shrub canopy cover maps for the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. The two map products described in this report are 1) a vegetation cover classification that provides updated information on the vegetation associations occurring on the refuge and 2) a map of shrub canopy cover based on high-resolution images and field data.

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1.0 Introduction

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Lakeview, Oregon, contracted Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) to classify vegetation communities on the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in southeastern Oregon. The objective of the mapping project was to provide USFWS refuge biologists and planners with detailed vegetation and habitat information that can be referenced to make better decisions regarding wildlife resources, fuels and fire risk, and land management.

This report describes the datasets and methods PNNL used to develop vegetation cover type and shrub canopy cover maps for the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. Section 2 gives the details of a vegetation cover classification that provides updated information on the vegetation associations occurring on the refuge. Section 3 describes a map of shrub canopy cover based on high-resolution images and field data. References cited in this report are listed in Section 4.

2.0 Development of Improved Vegetation and Habitat Maps

In this section, we describe the datasets and methods used to develop a baseline vegetation classification for the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge using satellite imagery acquired in 2009 and ecologically precise ground truth data collected by the USFWS and PNNL. The imagery was classified to delineate vegetation associations (dominant overstory/dominant understory) where spectral differences were sufficient to discriminate vegetation at that level of detail. Every attempt was made to retain the finest ecological description in the final map, but when spectral characteristics were insufficient, we attempted to identify the dominant species or species mix, including subspecies of sagebrush. The classification routine applied was a nonparametric clustering scheme. Post-classification editing was performed using local knowledge and ancillary datasets.

2.1 Methods

2.1.1 Landsat Images

The study used three Landsat 5 images from 2009. These images were from Path/Row 43/30 and 43/31 collected on May 15, July 19, and September 21. The images were geometrically and radiometrically corrected using standard methods at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) using the National Landsat Archive Production System (NLAPS). Possible geo-location errors due to terrain effect were corrected using the 1-arcsecond National Elevation Dataset (NED). Bands 1 to 5 and 7 were resampled to a 30-m spatial resolution using the cubic convolution method.

The raw images were delivered with a pixel value as a digital number (DN), which relates to reflected radiance via published band-specific coefficients. To further standardize the impact of illumination geometry, we converted the DN images to at-satellite radiance (watts per meter squared) by applying the Landsat 5 calibration coefficients. The radiance values were then multiplied by pi and earth-sun distance, and the sum was divided by exo-atmospheric radiation and the cosine of the zenith angle. The processed

images were then mosaicked and the portion covering the Hart Mountain and Sheldon refuges was clipped out and stored as a single image.

To synthesize meaningful information on the various plant communities, the reflectance images were converted to brightness, greenness, wetness images, based on the work from Crist and Cicone (1984). This transform uses coefficients for all six bands of the Landsat data to compute the relative influence of the brightness, greenness, and wetness components of each pixel. These images were scaled by a factor of 10000 and stored as 16-bit integer images.

2.1.2 Elevation Model

We acquired the National Elevation Dataset for the Hart Mountain refuge and surrounding area from the USGS Seamless server (<http://seamless.usgs.gov>). Elevation data were used to derive a shaded relief map to be used as an analog for available moisture. The shaded relief was calculated using ERDAS Imagine with solar elevation and azimuth values set to 60 and 225 degrees, respectively. The solar geometry was used to approximate the “average” solar warming over the growing season. The resultant image has values ranging from 0 to 1, where 0 is no direct sunlight at the defined solar geometry and 1 is direct incident light, perpendicular to land surface. This layer was used to approximate a range of topographic moisture conditions from wet to dry based on the intensity of solar energy. The shaded relief pixel data were scaled by 10000 and stored as 16-bit integers.

The elevation data also were used to derive a topographic moisture index, following techniques defined by Bohner (2002). The moisture index is based on the digital elevation model (DEM) and uses region analysis to determine where water will accumulate naturally (and, conversely, where it will come from and where the soil should be drier).

2.1.3 Image Stack

The brightness, wetness, and greenness images derived from the Landsat images were combined with the elevation and shaded relief maps in ERDAS Imagine using a layer stack function to create a 13-band image stack (Table 1).

2.1.4 Field Data

Field data were collected by USFWS crews in June, July, and August 2009. Data collection was performed by selecting representative areas of specific cover types and collecting Global Positioning System (GPS) information, photographs, and notes on cover type and site characteristics. Vegetation data were collected across the refuge with several points in adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. The vegetation categories were assigned consistent with the USGS National Vegetation Classification Standard (FGDC 2008).

The vegetation point information was entered into ArcGIS and buffered by 60 meters to align with multiple pixels in the associated image stack. A total 158 ground truth polygons were collected. The number of field sites for each of the vegetation cover types is shown in Table 2. Of these 158 points, 111 were used to train the classification. The remaining 47 were used as assessment points.

Table 1. Images Input to the Image Stack

Band Number	Source	Derivative
1	Landsat 5	Landsat 5/16/2009 – Brightness
2	Landsat 5	Landsat 5/16/2009 – Greenness
3	Landsat 5	Landsat 5/16/2009 – Wetness
4	Landsat 5	Landsat 7/19/2009 – Brightness
5	Landsat 5	Landsat 7/19/2009 – Greenness
6	Landsat 5	Landsat 7/19/2009 – Wetness
7	Landsat 5	Landsat 9/21/2009 – Brightness
8	Landsat 5	Landsat 9/21/2009 – Greenness
9	Landsat 5	Landsat 9/21/2009 – Wetness
10	USGS DEM	Digital Elevation Model
11	USGS DEM	Shaded relief
12	USGS DEM	Topographic moisture
13	NAIP Airphoto Image	Vegetation texture

Table 2. Number of Field Sites for Each Vegetation Cover Type

Vegetation Cover Type	Field Sites (<i>N</i>)
Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe	19
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland	45
Inter-Mountain Basins Cliff and Canyon	10
Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	13
Inter-Mountain Basins Juniper Savanna	11
Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe	15
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland	2
Inter-Mountain Basins Playa	8
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland	6
Invasive Annual Forbland	1
Invasive Annual Grassland	8
North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	2
Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane–Foothill Deciduous	4
Open Water	4
Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland	2

2.1.5 Nonparametric Classification

Remote sensing classification is dependent on identifying unique spectral signatures for each class of cover type. Traditional supervised classification techniques generally aggregate vegetation spectral signatures to a simple statistical value (e.g., the mean). The result is a classification that processes very rapidly because each pixel is compared to this mean and is classified as the pixel type to which it most closely matches. Provided that the spectral data are distributed normally, this is an effective approach. However, it is often observed that many classes exhibit significant non-normal spectral distribution (Knick et al. 1997) for some of the spectral variables (e.g., shaded relief, greenness). If these training site pixels are entered into a standard supervised classification (maximum likelihood or minimum distance), the results likely will be unacceptable because the mean of a non-normal distribution does not accurately represent the population data values. For this reason, PNNL developed a simple nonparametric classification routine. The nonparametric approach does not integrate all signatures for a cover type but allows a cover type to be represented with many different signatures. The nonparametric approach does not infer anything about the distribution of the data but simply compares every known pixel to every unknown pixel in the image. This is an extremely processor-intensive operation, so the custom software was written to operate on a multiprocessor computer cluster.

The output from the classifier is a two-layer raster dataset in which layer 1 represents the field data class that most closely matches the pixel (e.g., Big Sagebrush, Salt Desert Shrub, Greasewood). Layer 2 of the output image represents the spectral Euclidean distance between the input pixel and the most closely associated pixel. Layer 1 was used as the vegetation map.

2.1.6 Post-Classification Steps

The output classification underwent a minimal amount of post-classification editing, via a Boolean model. The Boolean model had as inputs the output classification from the nonparametric model, topographic elevation, and topographic wetness. This information was used to reclassify Wyoming Big Sagebrush in the bottoms as Basin Big Sagebrush and to address three primary errors:

- Canyon Vegetation being classified as Juniper
 - [IF “Juniper” AND July Brightness < 2000 AND September Greenness < 3000, THEN “Canyon Vegetation”]
- Mesic perennial grasses being classified as Wet Meadow
 - [IF “Wet Meadow” AND Topographic Moisture < 4000, THEN “Perennial Grassland”]
- Low Sage classified as Wet Meadow
 - [IF “Wet Meadow” AND July Greenness < 2700, THEN “Low Sage”].

Additionally, cloud shadows were identified and filled with the majority class in the region.

2.2 Results

The map that resulted is shown in Figure 1.

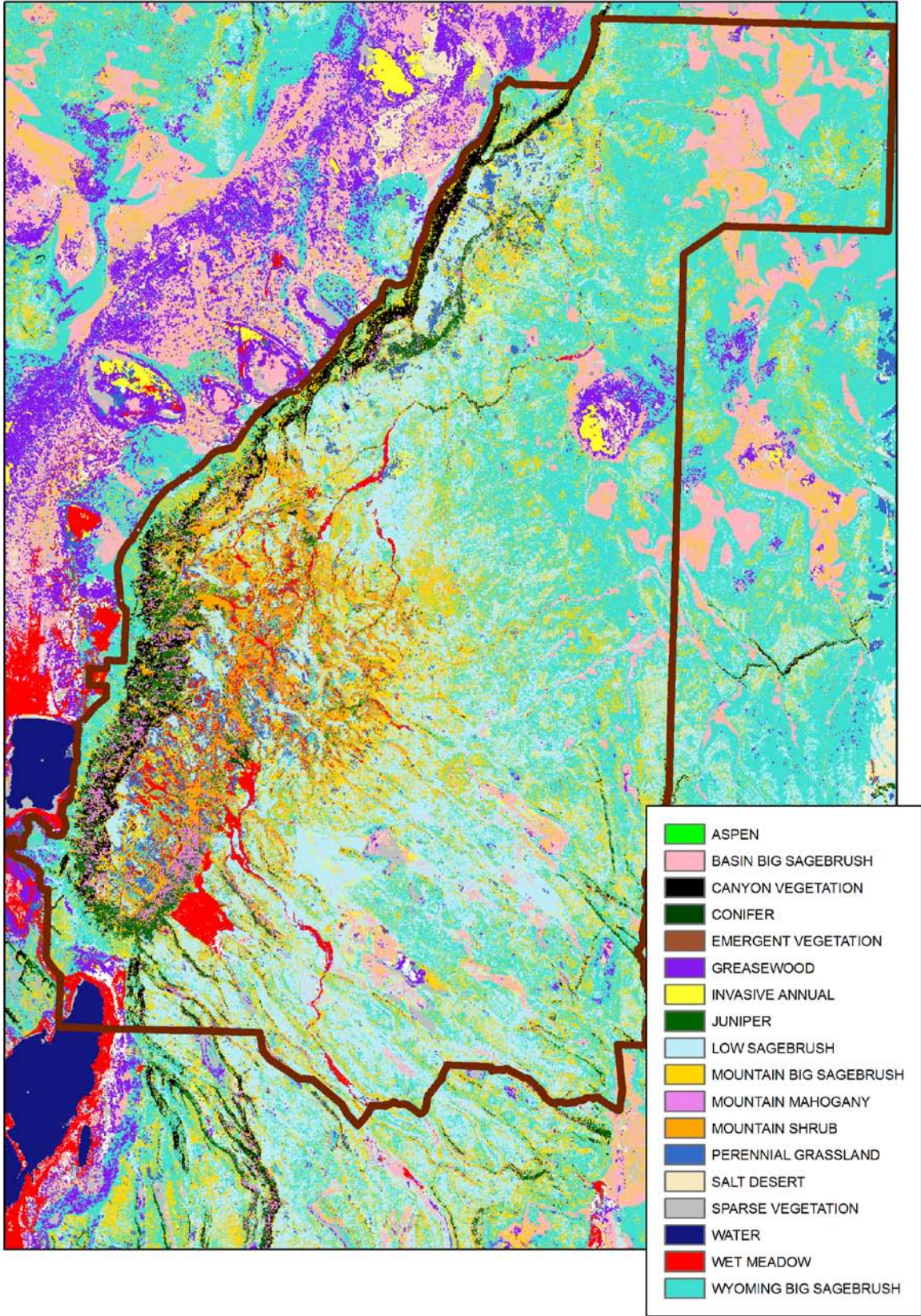


Figure 1. Vegetation Map of Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge

The map attribute table consists of three levels of classification detail (Tables 3 and 4), starting with very specific National Vegetation Classification (NVC) descriptions lumping to general vegetation descriptions.

Table 3. Detailed Vegetation Description

National Vegetation Classification Description	NVC Alias
Barren	Sparse Vegetation
Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe	Low Sagebrush
Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland	Wyoming Big Sagebrush
Inter-Mountain Basins Cliff and Canyon	Canyon Vegetation
Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat	Greasewood
Inter-Mountain Basins Juniper Savanna	Juniper
Inter-Mountain Basins Mixed Salt Desert Scrub	Salt Desert
Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe	Mountain Big Sagebrush
Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland	Mountain Mahogany
Inter-Mountain Basins Playa	Sparse Vegetation
Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland	Perennial Grassland
Basin Big Sagebrush	Basin Big Sagebrush
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland	Conifer
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow	Wet Meadows
Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane–Foothill Deciduous Shrubs	Mountain Shrub
Open Water	Water
Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland	Aspen
North American Arid West Emergent Marsh	Emergent Vegetation
Invasive Annual Forbland	Invasive Forbs
Invasive Annual Grassland	Invasive Annual

2.3 Accuracy Assessment

The overall accuracy of the map was 72%, with much of the error due to Annual Grass and Salt Desert Scrub being classified as Big Sagebrush (Wyoming and Basin). In general, the overall map accuracy value provides insight into how well the map portrays reality.

The assessment points were placed over the map using geographic information system (GIS) data, and the mapped vegetation type at the location was recorded. Additionally, we recorded the vegetation type for the immediately adjacent pixels. To create the error matrix, we counted the vegetation as

Table 4. General Vegetation Descriptions with National Vegetation Classification Crosswalk

General Vegetation Description	National Vegetation Classification
Aspen	Rocky Mountain Aspen Forest and Woodland
Big Sagebrush	Basin Big Sagebrush Inter-Mountain Basins Big Sagebrush Shrubland
Canyon Vegetation	Inter-Mountain Basins Cliff and Canyon
Conifer	Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland
Invasive	Invasive Annual Forbland Invasive Annual Grassland
Juniper	Inter-Mountain Basins Juniper Savanna
Low Sagebrush	Columbia Plateau Low Sagebrush Steppe
Mountain Big Sagebrush	Inter-Mountain Basins Montane Sagebrush Steppe Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane–Foothill Deciduous Shrubs
Mountain Mahogany	Inter-Mountain Basins Mountain Mahogany Woodland and Shrubland
Perennial Grassland	Inter-Mountain Basins Semi-Desert Grassland
Salt Desert	Inter-Mountain Basins Greasewood Flat Inter-Mountain Basins Mixed Salt Desert Scrub
Sparse Vegetation	Barren Inter-Mountain Basins Playa
Water	Open Water
Wet Meadow	North American Arid West Emergent Marsh Rocky Mountain Subalpine–Montane Mesic Meadow

mapped correctly if the vegetation at or adjacent to the pixel of intersection matched the ground truth class. This “fuzzy matching” accounts for the spatial error in pixel location, which can be up to 30 meters off. The accuracy assessment was performed using the 47 ground truth points that were not used in the classification. It should be noted that the assignment of ground truth class is not without potential for error, and as thematic precision increases (more classes), so does potential for class assignment error. For example, if a field observer collects a ground truth point in an area which has equal proportions of Low Sage and Mountain Big Sage, a decision must be made as to which map class would provide the best fit. If the observer assigns the point as low sage and the map identifies the point as Mountain Big Sage, an error will be noted. While this does give useful information, it is not an error per se, in that vegetation class assignment could have easily gone the other way (field point categorized as Mountain Big Sage). The error matrix results are organized in Table 5.

Although the sample sizes were small, the confusion matrix indicates that Big Sagebrush, Low Sagebrush, Mountain Big Sagebrush, Wet Meadow, and Canyon Vegetation classified well. The largest source of error was the poor classification of the grasses (annual and perennial). There is also a general tendency to overclassify Big Sagebrush (Invasive Annual Grass, Salt Desert, and sparse vegetation sites were classified as Big Sagebrush). This is evident by the higher producer’s accuracy for big sage when compared to the user’s accuracy for the same class (Table 6).

Table 5. Hart Mountain Vegetation Map Error Matrix

	Aspen	Canyon Vegetation	Invasive Annual Grassland	Juniper	Low Sagebrush	Mountain Big Sagebrush	Mountain Mahogany	Perennial Grassland	Salt Desert	Sparse Vegetation	Water	Wet Meadow	Big Sagebrush	Grand Total
Aspen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canyon Vegetation	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Invasive Annual Grassland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Juniper	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Low Sagebrush	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mountain Big Sagebrush	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Mountain Mahogany	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Perennial Grassland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Salt Desert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Sparse Vegetation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wet Meadow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Big Sagebrush	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	10	15
Grand Total	1	5	4	3	5	4	1	2	4	3	1	3	11	47

Table 6. Hart Mountain Vegetation Map Table of Users and Producers Accuracy

Vegetation Type	Producer Accuracy (%)	User Accuracy (%)
Aspen	100.00	100.00
Canyon Vegetation	80.00	100.00
Invasive Annual Grassland	25.00	50.00
Juniper	66.67	66.67
Low Sagebrush	100.00	83.33
Mountain Big Sagebrush	100.00	80.00
Mountain Mahogany	100.00	50.00
Perennial Grassland	0.00	0.00
Salt Desert	50.00	66.67
Sparse Vegetation	0.00	0.00
Water	100.00	100.00
Wet Meadow	100.00	100.00
Wyoming Big Sagebrush	90.91	66.67

3.0 Shrub Canopy Model Development

The relative amount and distribution of shrub canopy cover in rangelands is critical information for land managers, fire modelers, wildlife biologists, and ecologists, but determining the spatial extent and relative quantity of shrublands across the landscape can be very difficult. The specific purpose of this study was to test automated methods for characterizing shrub canopy cover (distribution and density) using several types of fine-scale image data. We employed methods using shrub canopy field measurements with high-resolution land imagery to produce a map layer quantifying shrub canopy cover.

Developing capabilities to map shrub canopy cover in the shrub-steppe has been a challenge for the remote sensing community. Current methods for measuring shrub canopy cover require intensive field measurements. Transect or plot sampling for canopy cover can provide useful data from discrete locations but is insufficient for developing a landscape-level understanding of shrub cover and distribution. In addition, the patterns of shrub canopy cover and distribution are discerned more easily from above than from on the ground. Large-area canopy analysis generally has required field data, local knowledge, and photo interpretation. In contrast, we used limited field data with high-resolution aerial or satellite imagery and GIS technology to develop and apply methods to create fine-scale shrub canopy maps.

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Field Data

Field plots were selected within the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge. The field crew was instructed to distribute the field data to represent the variability in shrub canopy cover across the study area. Plots were placed in selected cover types that represented the local variation in canopy from sparse to dense cover. Field plots measuring 10 m × 10 m were laid out with one axis oriented to true north. Within each square plot, we measured shrub height, widest canopy measurement, and canopy measure perpendicular to the widest measurement. Aerial canopy oval areas were calculated from the widest and perpendicular measurements for each shrub rooted within the plot heights, and widths were recorded to the nearest decimeter. Ocular estimates of the percentage live foliar canopy and percentage dead foliar canopy also were recorded. Total canopy cover was calculated by summing the oval areas for each rooted shrub and any canopy of shrubs not rooted in the plot that extended over the boundary into the plot. The total is expressed as a percentage of the 100-m² plot area and adjusted for the amount of dead foliar canopy. Digital photographs were taken of the plot. The field data plot information was converted to digital GIS files using the differentially-corrected GPS corner coordinates.

3.1.2 Image Data

The fine-scale image was acquired from the 2006 1-m National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) data. The NAIP is designed to acquire 1-m or 2-m resolution images, natural color, and/or color infrared images at peak growing season. The imagery is corrected using USGS digital ortho quarter quads (DOQQs) as a reference, to an absolute accuracy of 5 m for the 1-m product and 10 m for the 2-m product. The image products come in two basic formats. The Compressed County Mosaic (CCM) product is a mosaic generated by entering all the individual tiles for an entire county. This product is

stored in MrSID compressed format with a compression ratio of 15:1 for the 2005 and 2006 data or 50:1 for the earlier products. The individual DOQQ areas (3.75-minute \times 3.75-minute plus a 300-m buffer) are distributed in GeoTIFF format.

For this study, we first processed the GeoTIFF tiles from 2005 NAIP tiles, because these uncompressed files provide finer spatial detail than do the Compressed County Mosaics. Unfortunately these tiles had problematic artifacts from preprocessing. The 2009 NAIP data were downloaded from the NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway (<http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov>). The individual tiles were unavailable, so the county mosaic was processed for texture. This image had fewer artifacts than the 2005 data, and the shrub canopy map was derived from this mosaic.

3.1.3 Texture Model

Texture, as it applies to image interpretation, is defined as the visual impression of coarseness or smoothness caused by the variability or uniformity of image tone or color (Avery and Berlin 1992). The texture methods utilize the apparent roughness in the visible surface due to drastic changes in brightness between adjacent pixels.

Our approach builds on a PNNL-developed texture ratio technique that has proven useful for road extraction. The texture model reduces the color signal in the image and maximizes the texture signal. This analysis technique capitalizes on the mutual information between results of smoothing the image with low-pass filters of two sizes (for example, 3×3 pixels and 5×5 pixels). Figures 2 and 3 show the effect of the texture filter transforming the visible image to the texture domain.

The texture ratio is calculated via Equation (1):

$$\text{Texture ratio} = \text{Average of filter 1} / \text{Average of filter 2} \quad (1)$$

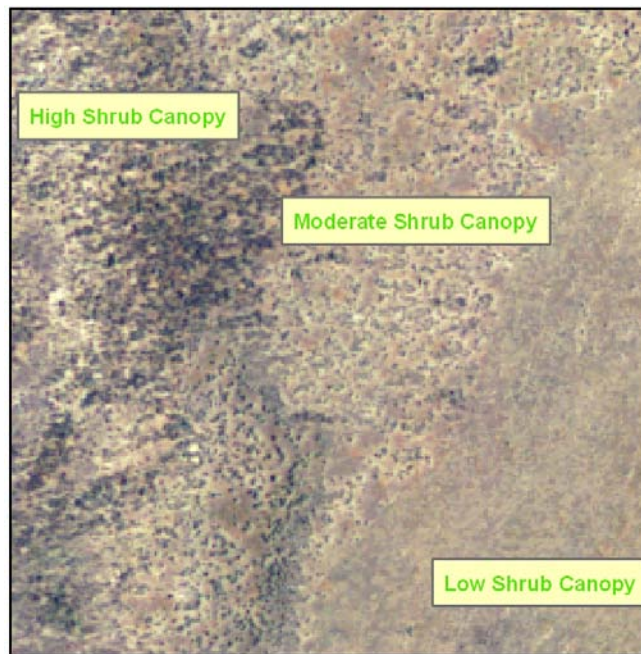


Figure 2. Three-Band Color Image of an Area of Variable Shrub Cover

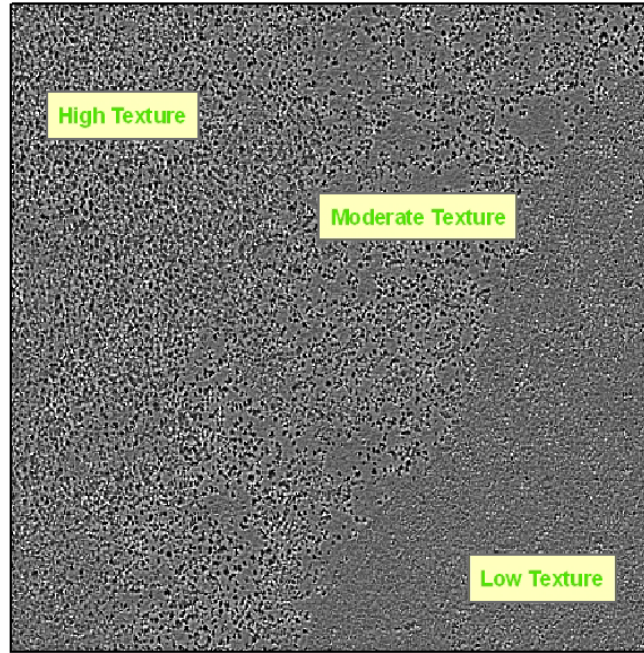


Figure 3. Band 2 Texture Image of an Area of Variable Shrub Cover

3.1.4 Regression Model

To develop a simple linear regression relationship between shrub canopy cover and image texture, the field-measured shrub canopy cover in each plot was compared to the corresponding texture ratio values for pixels representing that plot (see Figure 4).

From this relationship, we derived a model to map image texture to canopy cover. This model was then applied to the texture image to create a map of continuous canopy cover (from 0% to 60% cover) at 5-m resolution. Areas of extremely high texture value were used as a mask for trees (shrub canopy set to zero).

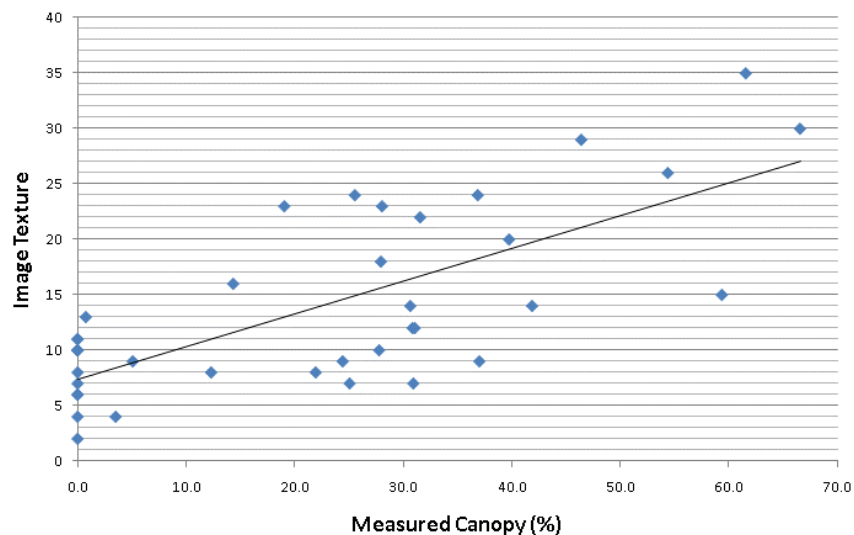


Figure 4. Relationship Between Image Texture and Field-Measured Shrub Canopy Cover

3.2 Results

The resulting shrub canopy map is presented in Figure 5.

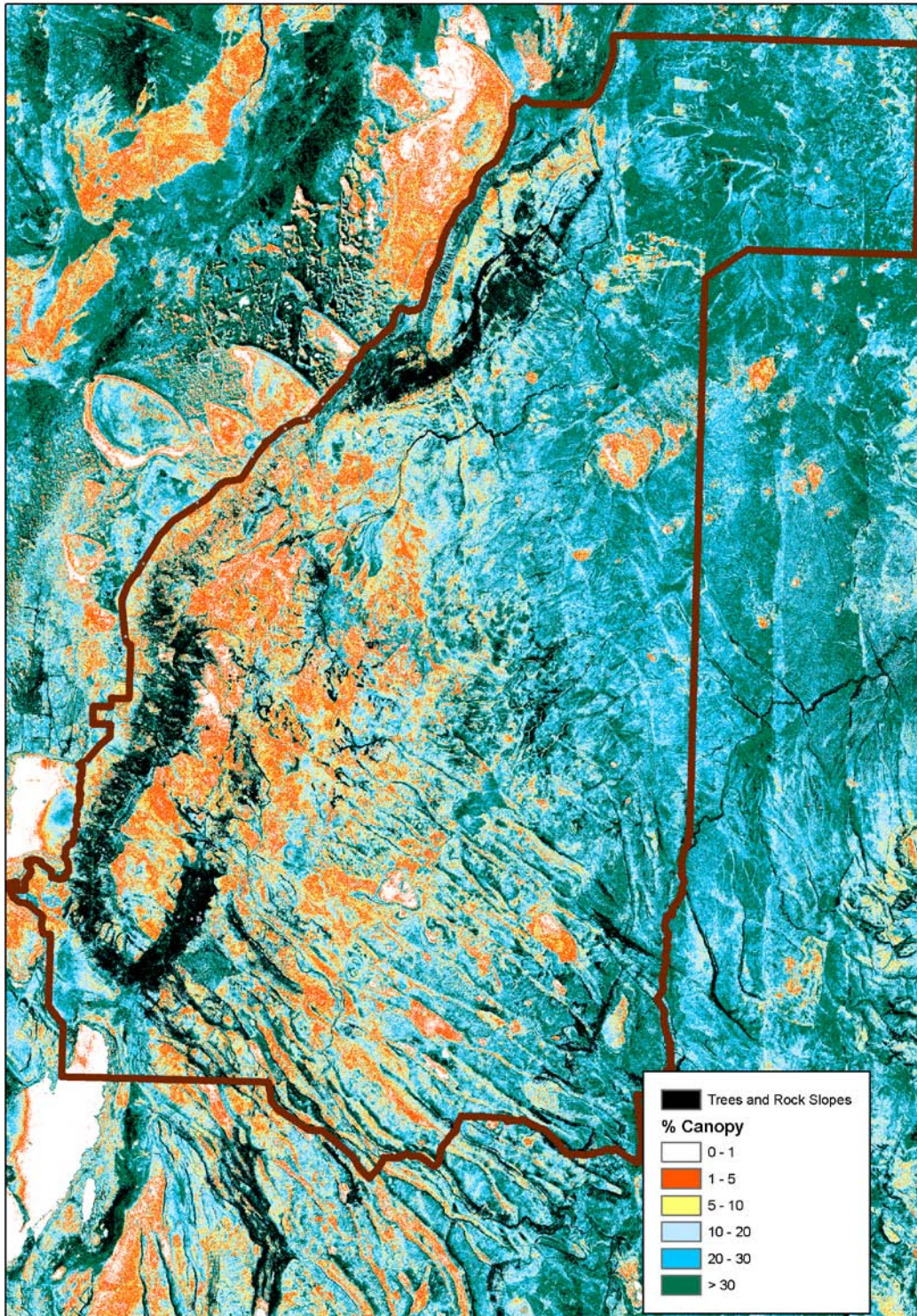


Figure 5. Final Shrub Canopy Map Shown with Refuge Boundary

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