

IDENTIFICATION OF VEGETATION COVERAGE SEASONS IN IRAN USING ENHANCED VEGETATION INDEX (EVI)

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Abstract. Vegetation coverage seasons are affected by climatic elements and changes in climatic elements influence the vegetation growth period. The purpose of this research is to identify the vegetation coverage seasons of Iran, with the help of the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI). In this research, 16-day data of Iran's Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) was downloaded from MODIS Aqua website from July 14, 2002 to March 14, 2015. Then, on the basis of nearly 10 billion cells, the long-term mean of the 16-day EVI was calculated, and a time-location array was obtained at a dimension of 23*7541502. The results of cluster analysis on the Euclidean distances of this array were investigated by Ward method. This study shows that according to the local pattern of EVI in Iran, there are three different seasons, including a massive/dense season (from the April 14th to the June 1st) that the highest density is in the north and west of Iran, a transition season (from the June 17th to the October 7th) that the highest compression on the Caspian Sea coast, and less severity along the Alborz heights, and the season of thinning (from the October 23rd to the March 29th), the highest density of which is along the coast of the Caspian Sea, on the Khuzestan plain, and also in the southern half of the country.

Keywords: *vegetation, cluster analysis, EVI, MODIS, Iran*

Introduction

The MODIS sensor provides comprehensive information on the surface of the Earth, the Oceans, and the Atmosphere in a variety of different spectrums (Babu et al., 2016). By using the data of the MODIS, better maps of the vegetation coverage of the Earth can be provided. With these maps, estimates of the distribution of different types of vegetation coverage at ground level would be obtained (Mumtaz et al., 2017). Changes of vegetation coverage that occur during a year through different seasons, can be used as a factor for the interpretation of vegetation coverage maps (Di Vittorio and Georgakakos, 2018). In fact, the growing seasons show the growth conditions of different types of vegetation coverages throughout the year (Yang et al., 2017). The growing seasons are the most affected by the climate (Tsalyuk et al., 2017; Moriondo and Bindi, 2007) which determine the start and termination of the climate systems of the beginning and end of the growing seasons (Testa et al., 2018). In a study the relationship of vegetation coverage changes between the border of the desert of Africa and the West of Africa, which is known to have a minor effect on the monsoon cycle, was investigated (Zheng and Eltahir, 1998; Zhang et al., 2015); therefore, the coastal deforestation may be the cause of the disappearance of the monsoon, and have a great effect on the precipitation of the area (Ardo et al., 2018). According to research Ratana et al. (2005), the vegetation coverage index in Korado shows a high seasonal contradiction in the dry season between June and August, and the wet season between November and March; and also Muhammad et al. (2016) and Shi et al. (2017) have classified important products and vegetation coverage based on the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) and images from the MODIS sensor.

Erasmi et al. (2009) investigated the reduction of forage productivity, a 10-day combination index of the normalized vegetation coverage, that was used for imaging (and measuring) the 250-meter resolution of the MODIS sensor. In a study, using MODIS sensor data to rebuild the vegetation coverage dynamics, in response to climate patterns for the period 2001-2005 was used for North America. In a study by Cabello et al. (2012), the regional and spatial responses of the enhanced vegetation coverage profile are attributed to environmental factors, but in the dry regions of the Southeast of Spain on an annual scale is reviewed, and the effect of climate on this index has been revealed (Villani et al., 2011; Knezevic et al., 2017). The research results of Lorenz et al. (2013) show that vegetation coverage phenology has a limited effect on the mean of European summer climate (Hilker et al., 2015). The results of Jamali et al. (2011) showed that NDVI and EVI are highly correlated with soil moisture at all sites up to a 1 m depth implying strong relationships between vegetation growth and soil moisture at these depths, where most of the root biomass is located. Furthermore, EVI shows slightly higher correlations with soil moisture than NDVI at all sites during the growing season. In addition, EVI responds to soil moisture changes earlier than NDVI by about 0-4 days at the sub-Saharan sites where rainfall is a controlling factor. These slightly stronger relationships with EVI might occur because of improved corrections for variations in atmosphere, soil, and canopy background which make it sufficient for monitoring open canopy areas such as grasslands and savannas (Huete et al., 1997). Based on Peng et al. (2017) the effects of rainfall on vegetation coverage vary according to the rainfall time and the type of growing form, so that in urban areas, there is no significant relationship between the amount of precipitation and the vegetation coverage, in any time scale. In pasture lands, the strongest correlation is observed between the spring rainfall and the vegetation coverage changes, while the forest area shows the strongest correlation with annual precipitation (Pisek et al., 2015), and the strongest correlation with rainfall in spring and March is seen in the arable land (Allen et al., 2010), In the meadow areas, there is also a stronger correlation between rainfall and bushes (Son et al., 2014). Regarding the identification and classification of changes in the plant growth index (EVI) by MODIS sensor in Jiangxi province of China (Zhang et al., 2014; and Raghavendra and Aslam, 2017), in Karnatkey of India, in the southern part of Vietnam, and in Uttar Pradesh of India some research studies were done (Bansal et al., 2017). Since the vegetation coverage seasons show the condition of the vegetation coverage compression of an area throughout the year, and also its effect on the life of plant and animal ecosystems, the purpose of this study is to identify the seasons of Iran's vegetation coverage, based on the enhanced vegetation index (EVI) by using the MODIS Aqua sensor.

Data and Methods

In this research, the data of MODIS Aqua sensor were used for dividing the vegetation coverage into seasons in Iran. The MODIS Aqua sensor was launched on the June 4th, 2002 by NASA (Vermote et al., 2002). The time the satellite passed over the equator was 13:30 local time (Wang and Xie., 2009). To find the seasonal vegetation coverage of Iran, at first, the 16-day data of the Enhanced (Growth of) Vegetation Index (EVI) of the MODIS-Aqua with a local resolution of 500 meters in the time interval from July 14, 2002 to March 14, 2015 were extracted from the MODIS website, which covered the territory of Iran in 6 tiles. The dimensions of each tile was 3600*2400 cells,

and each square cell was 463.31 meters. Six tiles were said to be one mosaic, which means that there are 23 mosaics of 16 days throughout the year. Due to the fact that the used data also included the extraterritorial land of Iran, with the help of the in-polygon function of the MATLAB software, only the data that were covering the geographical intra-boundary of Iran were extracted. The long-term mean of vegetation coverage of Iran was calculated for every 16-days, that for each, an array of 7200*4800 cells was obtained. These estimates are representative of the local behavior of vegetation coverage in every 16-days of the year, with the arrangement of a time-local array of dimensions of 23*75841502. This array was the basis of our judgments for dividing the vegetation coverage into seasons in Iran.

EVI was developed to optimize the vegetation signal with improved sensitivity in high biomass regions and improved vegetation monitoring through a de-coupling of the canopy background signal and a reduction in atmosphere influences (Aulia et al., 2016; Ogilive et al., 2015).

$$EVI = G \frac{N - R}{N + C_1 R - C_2 B + L} \quad (Eq. 1)$$

where N, R, and B are atmospherically corrected or partially atmosphere-corrected (Rayleigh and ozone absorption) surface reflectances in near-infrared, red and blue bands respectively; G is a gain factor; C₁, C₂ are the coefficients of the aerosol resistance term, which uses the blue band to correct for aerosol influences in the red band, and L functions as the soil-adjustment factor, attributed to the interaction and feedbacks between the soil-adjustment factor and the aerosol resistance term (Liu and Huete, 1995; Jiang et al., 2008). The coefficients adopted in the MODIS EVI algorithm are, L = 1, C₁ = 6, C₂ = 7.5, and G = 2.5. EVI has been used recently in a wide variety of studies, including those on land cover/land cover change (Wardlow et al., 2007), estimation of vegetation biophysical parameters (Chen et al., 2004; Houborg et al., 2007), phenology (Ahl et al., 2006; Zhang et al., 2003; Bolton and Friedl, 2013), evapotranspiration (Nagler et al., 2005; Nouri et al., 2016), biodiversity (Waring et al., 2006; Sloan et al., 2014), and the estimation of gross primary production (GPP) (Rahman et al., 2005; Zhang et al., 2014).

Accordingly, at first by calculating the Euclidean distance of the vegetation coverage of the entire local points of the array k before all the mosaics, we measure the dissimulated degree of the sites (Eq. 2).

$$d_{rs}^2 = (k_r - k_s)(k_r + k_s) \quad (Eq. 2)$$

d_{rs}^2 is the Euclidean distance of the point r with the coordinates of (φ_r, λ_r) and the point s with the coordinates of (φ_s, λ_s) or the Euclidean distance of the r group and the s groups;

k_r is the vegetation coverage of the r spot or group;

k_s is the vegetation coverage of the s spot or group;

After measuring the Euclidean intervals, a cluster analysis was performed by Ward method into an array of distances (M), and the 75841502 point of the k array was arranged together in accordance with the simulated degree (Fig. 2).

In the method, the R and S groups are merged if the increase in the variance resulting from their integration is minimized relative to the integration of each of them with other groups (Eq. 3):

$$d(x,y) = \frac{n_r + n_s + n_{rs}^2}{(n_r + n_s)} \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Here n_{rs}^2 is the distance between the group r and the group s , that are obtained by the central transplant method. n_r is the number of members of the group r , and n_s is the number of members of the group s . Based on this analysis, Iran has three seasonal vegetation coverages (Fig. 2). For a better understanding of the phenomena, the Iranian Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is depicted in 500-m location with a sine-image system (Fig. 3). By distinguishing the vegetation coverage of each of the k array local spot, the map of seasonal vegetation coverage of Iran was drawn (Figures 4, 5, 6).

Results and Discussion

Figure 1 shows the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI). According to the definition of EVI the values between 1-0.8 represent a very dense vegetation cover, 0.8-0.6 represent dense cover, 0.6-0.4 stands for average cover, 0.4-0.2 correspond to sparse, 0.2-0 represent a poor and the background soil (Chakraborty et al., 2016). of course, a range of 0.1 indicates the background soil, and 0.2-0.1 can also indicate grasslands and bushes (Zhou et al., 2016), which are known as the soil in this research. The values of less than zero are also known as water resources, which may be lakes, wetlands, dams, snow, and even mountain ice (in the cold season). In general, in this study, the EVI values are considered to be more than 0.2 as vegetation covering.

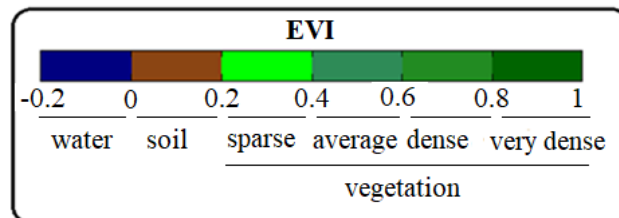


Figure 1. The Defined Values of EVI in this Research

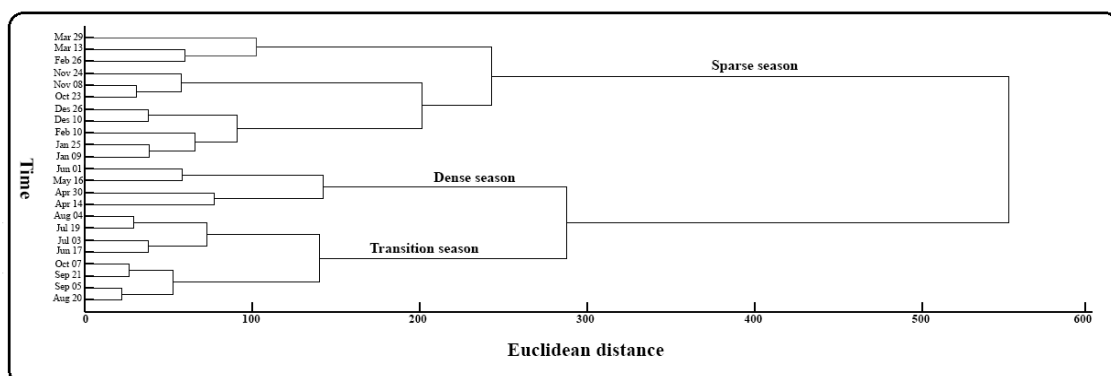


Figure 2. The Clustering of EVI by Ward method

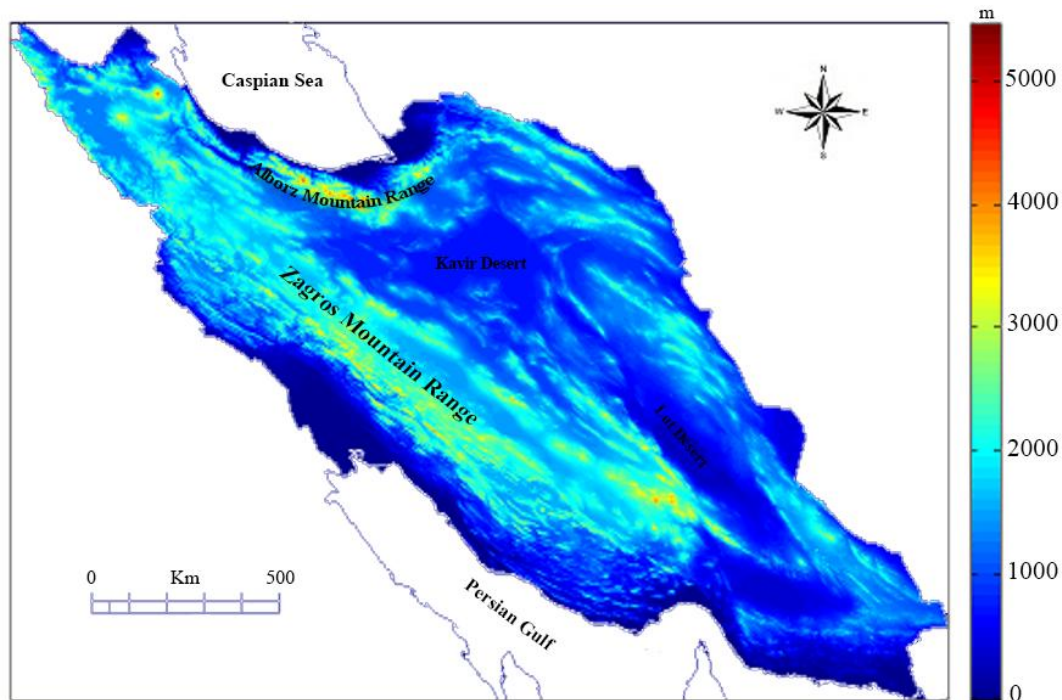


Figure 3. Digital Elevation Model of Iran in 500 m spatial resolution with a sine image system

By analyzing the clustering method, the country of Iran was divided into three dense, transition, and sparse seasons, regarding the vegetation coating, as shown in *Figure 2*.

The Sparse Season

Figure 4 shows the long-term mean of the vegetation coverage of the sparse season in the period from the October 23rd to the March 29th. During this time period, the vegetation coverage is insignificant, so that only 2.5 percent of the country's coverage is covered, and this amount is also sparse. The highest density of vegetation coverage in the Northern half of the country was only seen along the coasts of the Caspian Sea, and in the Southern half of the country in the plain of Khuzestan, Bushehr, West of Kohgiluyeh and Boyerahmad, South of Fars and Kerman, North and Northeast of Hormozgan. The main cause of the most densely populated vegetation cover in the mentioned areas is temperate temperature and winter rainfall, while in other parts of the country, there is no plant in this time period due to the low temperature, snow and ice cover. In addition to the mentioned areas, in the central regions of Southern Tehran, Qom and the East of Isfahan, in the Western regions of Western Kermanshah, East of Ilam and West of Lorestan, in the East of the country in the West and South of Xorasan Razavi and North of the South Xorasan, and finally in the North of the country, in the North of Ardabil Province, in the plain of Moghan very weak and dotted areas of the sparse vegetation coverage were observed. Mean, dense, and very dense vegetation is not seen in any part of the country. Because of the low temperature, snow and rain, the area of snow, ice cover and water is maximum amounts, that cover about 1.3 percent of the country's coverage. Through the broad surface, in the Northern parts of China (Mao et al., 2014), the coasts of Africa (Fetzel et al., 2015), the North of America (Potter et

al., 2008), and the coastline of the country Mali (Spiekermann et al., 2015) seasonal variations of temperature changes the plant's vegetation coverage. The blue color in the map shows from one side, the snow cover on the Alborz and Zagros heights and the peaks of Sabalan and Sahand, and on the other side, the waters of Urmia Lake and the lakes of Fars Province. About 96 percent of the country's land is covered by poor vegetation/soil cover.

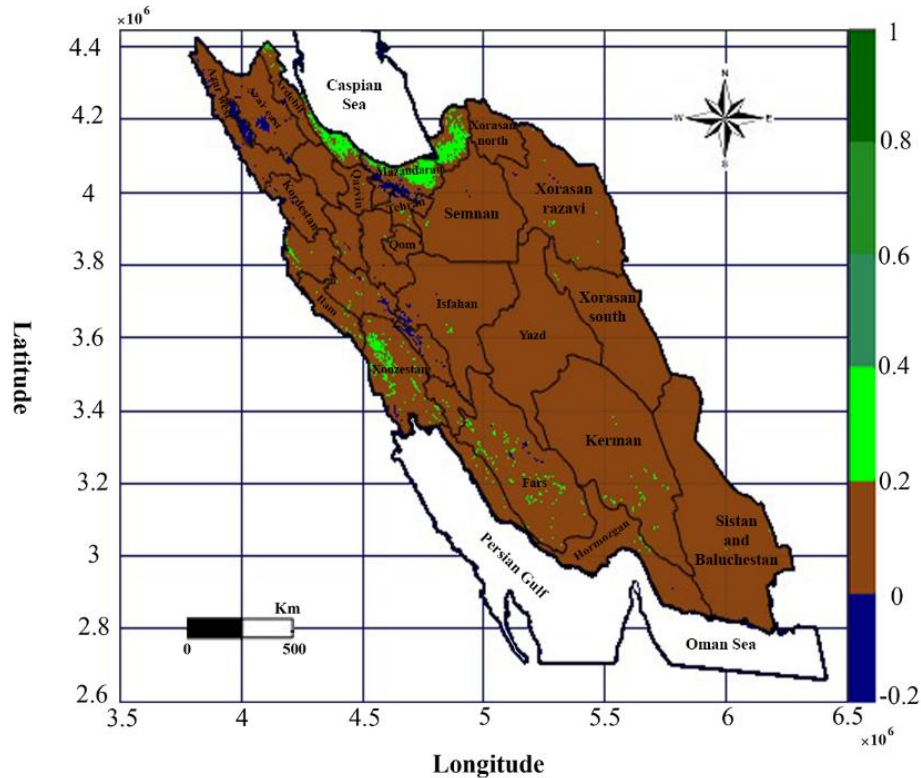


Figure 4. The Long-term mean Sparse season from October 23rd to March 29th

The Dense Season

Figure 5 shows the long-term mean of vegetation coverage of the dense season in the period from the April 14th to the June 1st when the vegetation coverage growth is at its peak. In this period, the sparse vegetation coverage is still very wide and covers about 12.5 percent of the country, its highest density was observed in the Western half of the country, along the Zagros mountains and throughout the Northern half of the country, and even the Northeast of the country. The mean vegetation coverage in this interval is at its maximum amount, and covers about 1.5 percent of the country. The highest density of the mean vegetation coverage was observed along the coasts of the Caspian Sea; in addition to this area, it was observed in the Northwest of the country in the provinces of West Azerbaijan, and also the Sahand slopes in Azar East and the Sabalan slopes in Ardabil and in the Western provinces of the country, the provinces of Kermanshah, Hamedan and Lorestan, also in the provinces of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari and Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad in the Southern half of the country. Also, in the mountains of Southern Alborz slope and central regions of the provinces of Fars and Kerman, there is the mean vegetation coverage, spottedly. In this period of time,

since it is at its peak of growing, there is also a dense vegetation covering about 1480 square kilometers of the country that only was observed by the Caspian Sea, especially by its Southern coast. The soil surface has declined due to the significant increase in vegetation coverage over this time period, and covers about 85.4 percent of the country. The coverage of snow, ice, and water involves about 0.4 percent of the country. The color blue on the map, in this period, shows the other water resources and rivers of the country, such as the lakes of Fars Province, Shadegan wetland in Khuzestan, Hirmad River in Sistan and Baluchestan, Zayandehrud in Isfahan, as well as rivers along the Alborz and Zagros heights. At this time, the extent of the snow and ice cover is very small, and can only be spotted in the Alborz and Zagros heights. In general, during the dense season 14.14 percent of the country is covered by vegetation including sparse, transition, and dense. Even in this season, where vegetation is maximized, there is no massive vegetation, and it shows the poor vegetation of Iran.

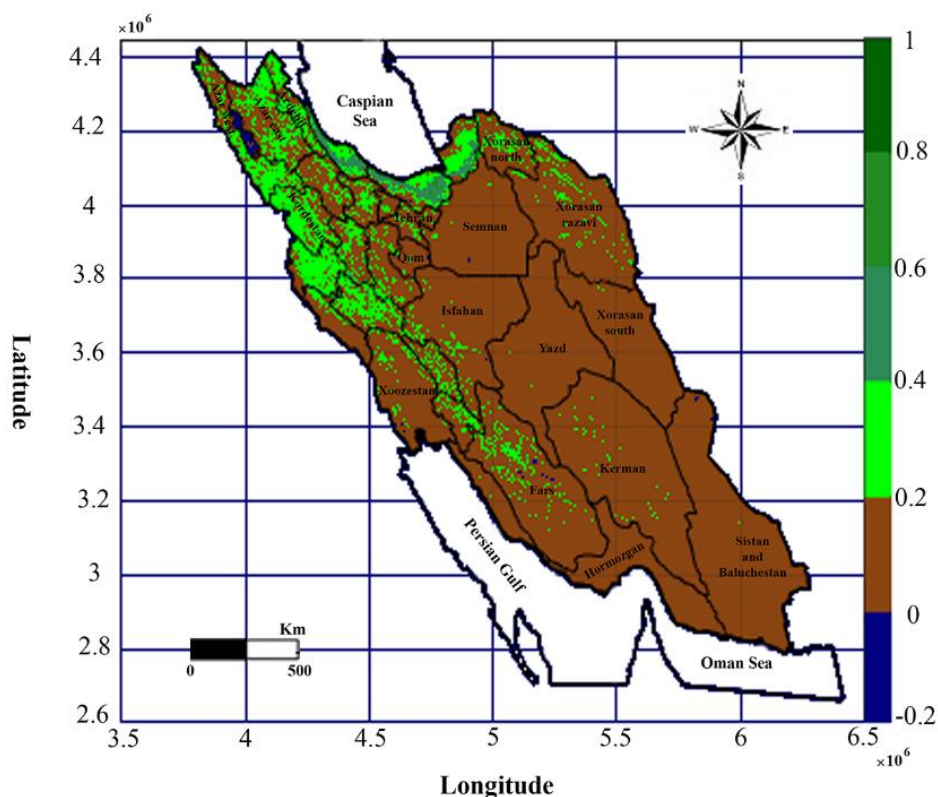


Figure 5. The Long-term mean Dense season from April 14th to June 1st

The Transition Season

Figure 6 indicates the long-term mean vegetation coverage of the transition season in the period from the June 17th to October 7th, which is exactly in the warm period of the year. During this period, the sparse vegetation coverage, which is sporadic in most parts of the country except the central and Eastern deserts of the Southeast, it covers about 3.8 percent of the country's territory. By looking at the map, it can be seen clearly that the sparse vegetation coverage, except the Caspian shores, in other parts of the country almost everywhere is consistent with the high altitudes of the country, so that in the Northern half of the country, this vegetation coating along the Alborz highlands, in the

Western half of the corresponding of the Zagros heights and in the North-East of the country, which is in line with the altitudes of Xorasan. In addition to the mentioned areas, in the southern regions of the country, the sparse vegetation coverage in this interval is almost in line with the high altitudes, so that the existense of the vegetation coverage of Zagros, in the range of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad provinces, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari and Fars, as well as in the desert provinces of Kerman and Yazd, on the highlands of Laleh Zar and Shirkooh, are well known. The reason for the presence of denser vegetation coverage on the heights compared to the plain areas in this time interval on the one hand can be attributed to the presence of adequate amount of water, on the other hand to the proper temperature, which helps the growing of vegetation cover. In addition to the above altitudes, there is also the presence of sparse vegetation coverage along Zayandehrud and Khuzestan plain. The mean vegetation coverage covers about 1.2 percent of the country and its highest density is along the coasts of the Caspian Sea due to its favorable rainfall and temperate temperature in this area during this time period for vegetation cover. After the coasts of the Caspian Sea in the North and West of the country, the mean vegetation coverage is significant in the province of the East Azarbayjan, in the Sahand slopes along the Aras river in the North of this province, and in the Azar West Province, in the West of the Urmia Lake. In addition to the mentioned areas, the average vegetation cover is also found in limited areas in the southern Alborz and the central and northern heights of the Zagros Mountains. The dense and very dense vegetation coatings at this time, are not visible at any point in the country. The water content is also 0.34 percent. At this time of year, the amount of soil is significant and covers about 94.5 percent of the country's total area.

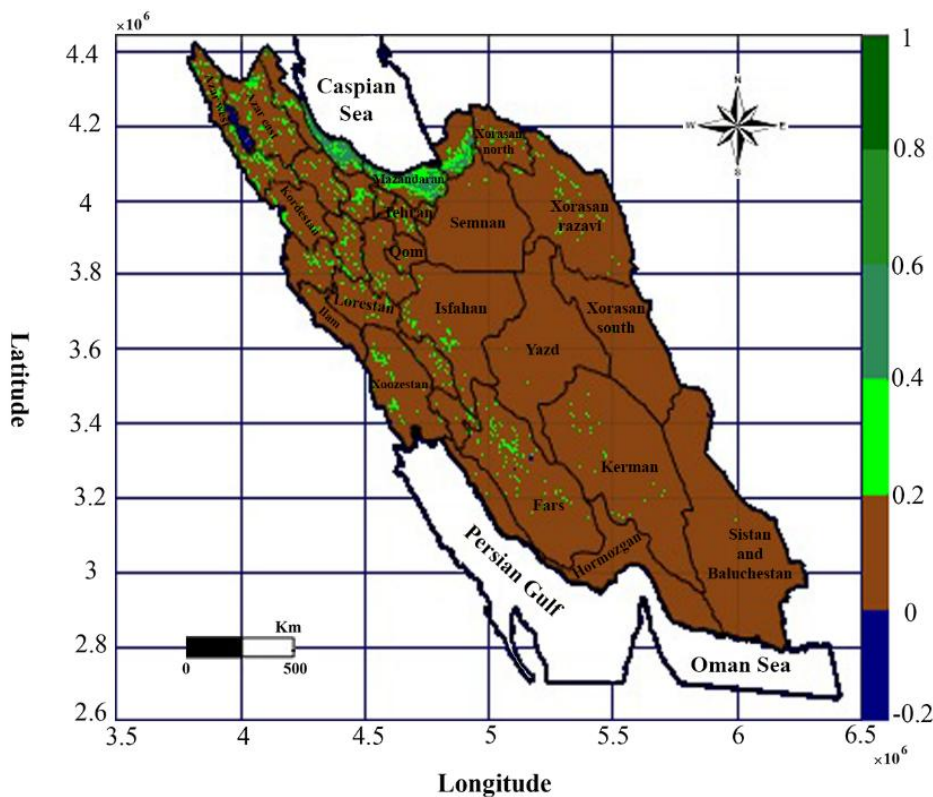


Figure 6. The Long-term mean Transition season from June 17th to October 7th

Conclusion

The vegetation coverage changes that occur during a year through different seasons, can be used as a factor in the interpretation of vegetation coverage maps. The purpose of vegetation coverage indices is to predict and evaluate some of the characteristics of the vegetation coating, such as the crown covering, biomass, leaf spread, or the percentage of vegetation coating. In this study, initially, from the total of 23 maps of the 13-years long-term mean period was taken, and in the next step a cluster analysis was carried out resulting in the creation of clusters of maps that are similar to each other. Then, it was classified into Iran's growing seasons by the Ward method; Iran has three vegetation (and growing) seasons over the year; the first season has a dense vegetation coating, and its period is from the April 14th to the June 1st. In this season, about 14 percent of Iran's area, due to the temperature and precipitation adjustments, is covered by plants. Its highest density is seen in the Zagros, Alborz, Northeastern highlands and along the coasts of the Caspian Sea. In the second season, the vegetation coverage is in the transitional stage, and covers the period from the June 17th to October 7th, and its highest density is observed along the coasts of the Caspian Sea and the highlands of Alborz and Zagros. The third season has a sparse vegetation covering, and its period is from the October 23rd to March 29th, and due to the coldness of the air in most parts of the country, only 2.5 percent of Iran's territory is covered. Its highest density is along the coasts of the Caspian Sea, Khuzestan plain, and Southern half of the country. For future studies, it is recommended to compare vegetation indices such as EVI and NDVI in the study area.

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