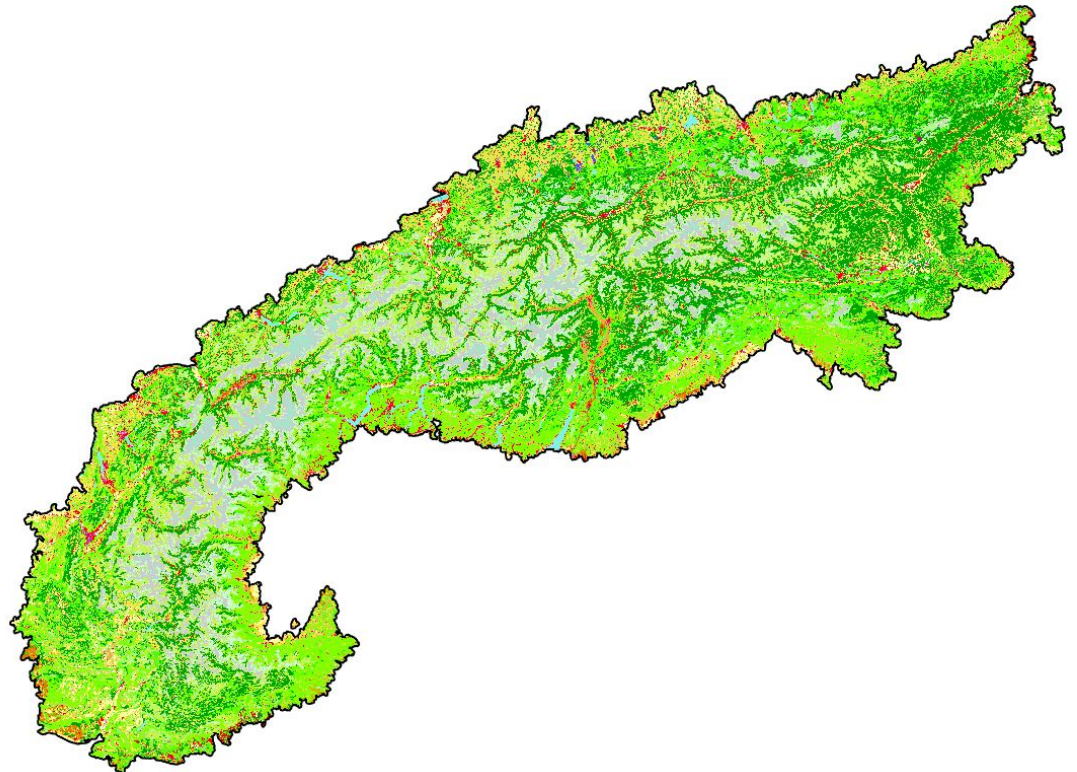


# Large-scale mapping of shrublands in altitude pastures using the 20-m Sentinel-2 Normalized Anthocyanin Reflectance Index (NARI)

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*Arthur Bayle\**, Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, LECA  
*Bradley Z. Carlson*, Centre de Recherche sur les Ecosystèmes d'Altitude (CREA)  
*Philippe Choler*, Univ. Grenoble Alpes, Univ. Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS, LECA

- **Remote sensing approaches has become pivotal to map land cover in mountains**
- **New computing platforms (GEE, Planetary Computer)**
- **Resulting in many products ...**
  - ESA World Cover
  - S2-GLC
  - Corine Land Cover
  - OSO
  - Dynamic World



© Corine Land Cover



- Mountain shrublands are notoriously difficult to map because of mixed reflectance signal with grasslands and forests

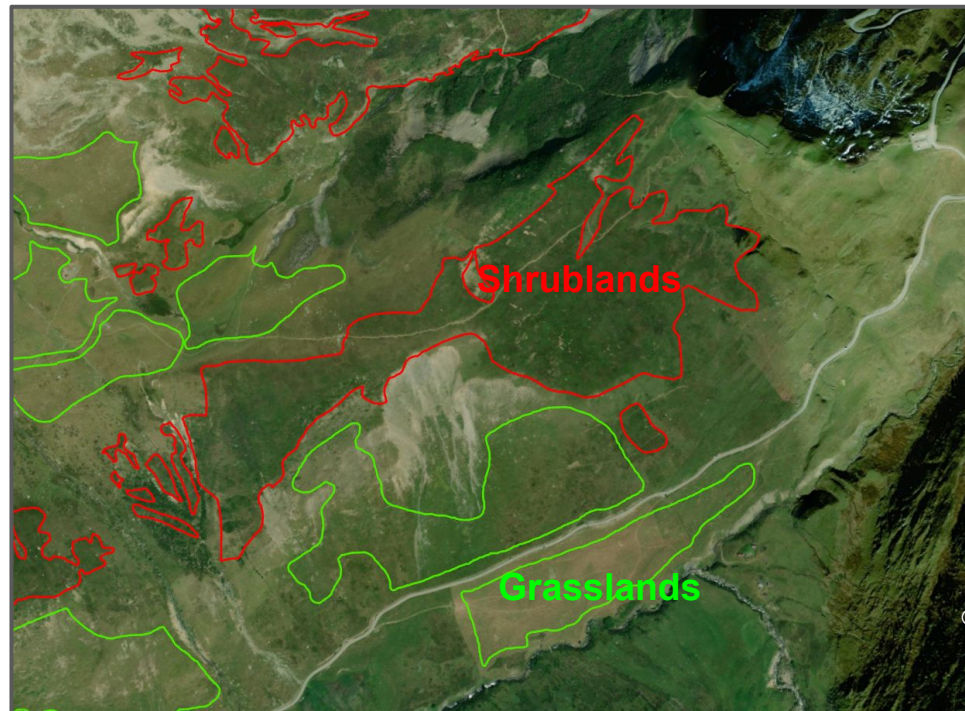
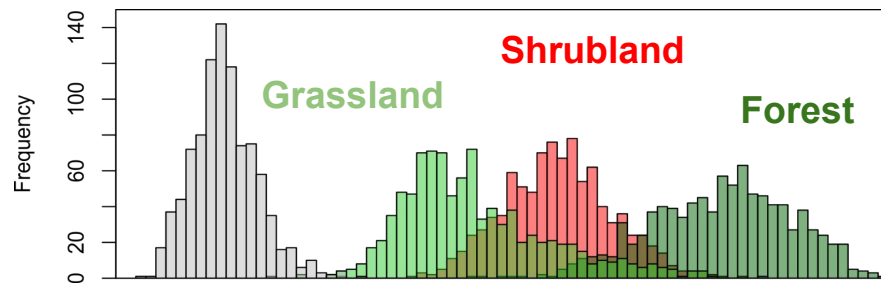
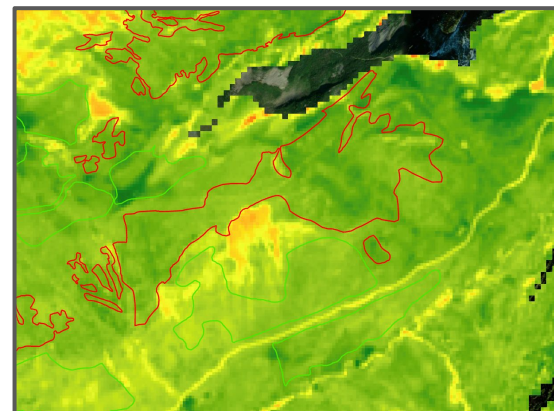


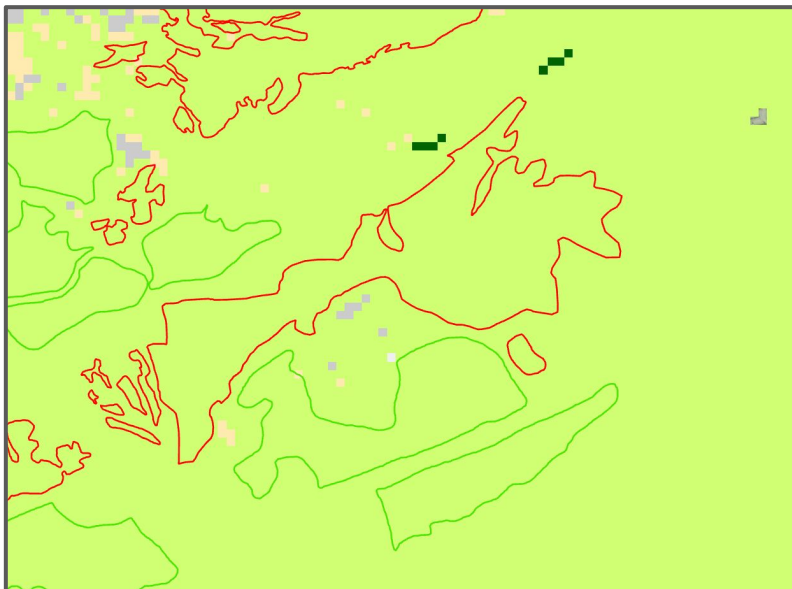
Photo-interpretation of shrublands  and grasslands



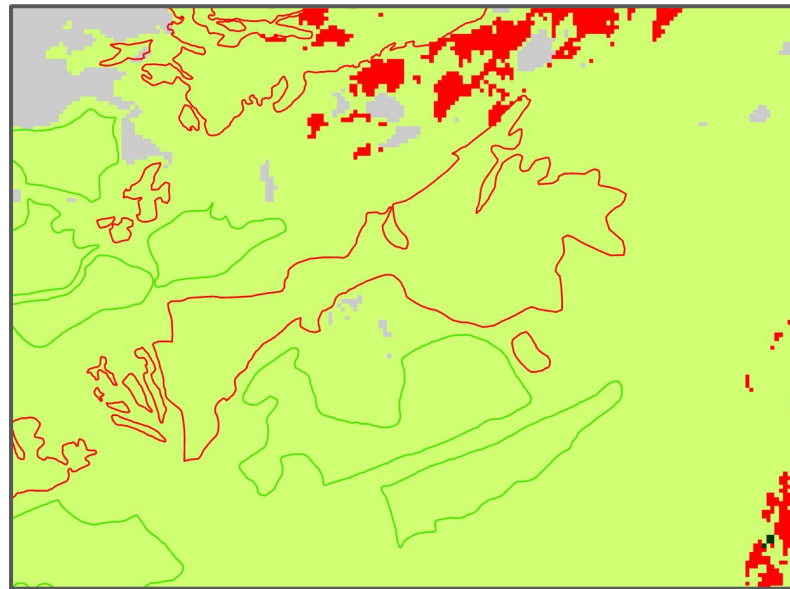
NDVI



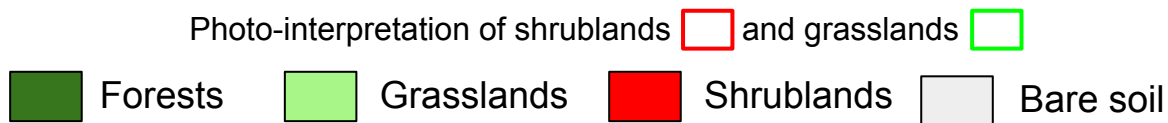
- Resulting in poor quality maps and/or lack of large-scale product



ESA World Cover




OSO

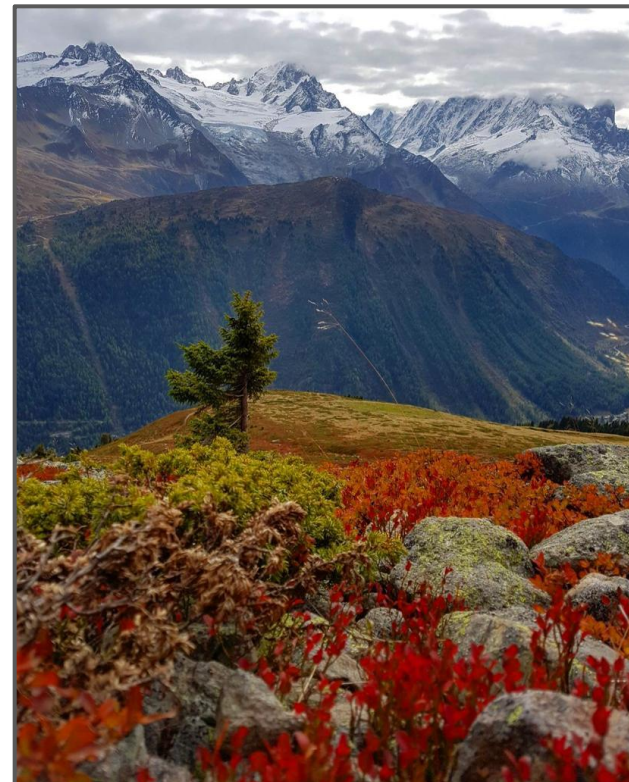


**In a recent study, we demonstrated the possibility to improve mountain shrublands mapping using a proxy of Anthocyanin concentration at fall.**

*(Pigment produced in leaves to protect from light damage in the absence of chlorophyll, which gives the red colour at fall)*

## Improved Mapping of Mountain Shrublands Using the Sentinel-2 Red-Edge Band

Arthur Bayle <sup>1,\*</sup>, Bradley Z. Carlson <sup>2</sup>, Vincent Thierion <sup>3</sup>, Marc Isenmann <sup>4</sup>  
and Philippe Choler <sup>1,5</sup> 



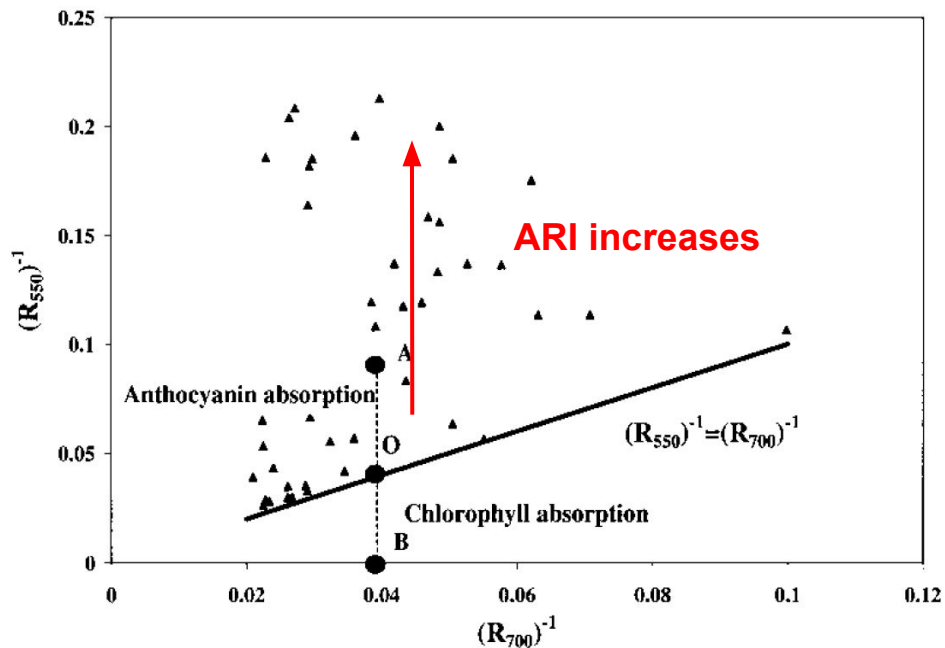
- We used the Anthocyanin Reflectance Index (ARI) with Sentinel-2 bands (Green and Red-edge)

$$ARI \propto (R_{550})^{-1} - (R_{700})^{-1}$$

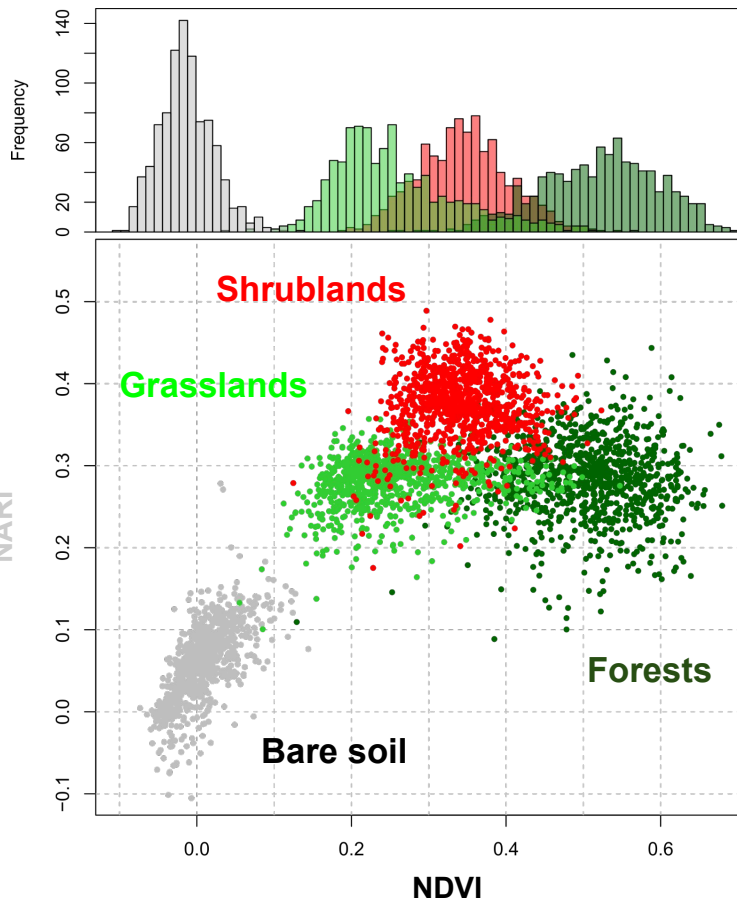
Anthocyanin Reflectance Index (ARI)

The inverse in the “red-edge” is only correlated to the concentration in chlorophyll

The inverse of “Green” is directly correlated to the concentration in anthocyanin and chlorophyll



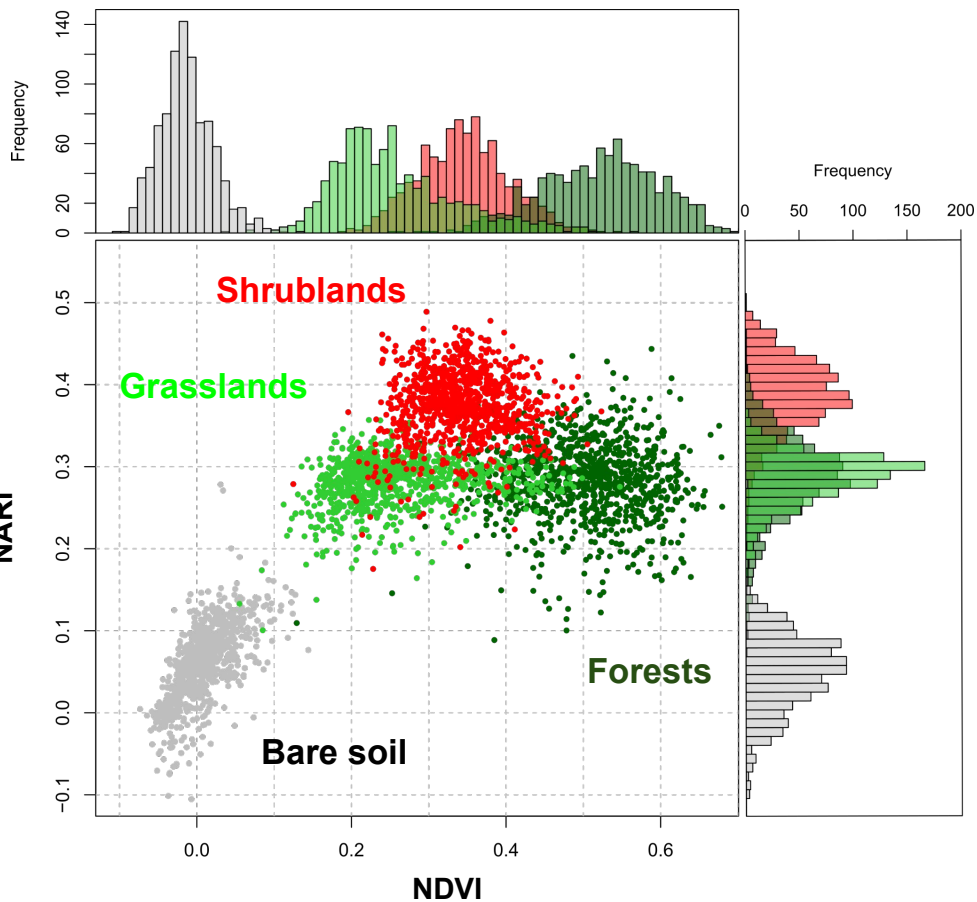
From the work of Anatoly Gitelson et al (2001, 2004, 2006, 2009, 2018)



**Only 2 predictive variables :**

- Normalized Anthocyanin Reflectance Index (NARI) at Fall
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) at Fall





**Only 2 predictive variables :**

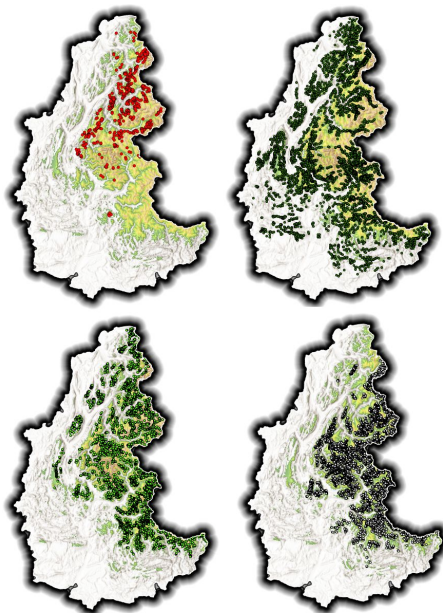
- Normalized Anthocyanin Reflectance Index (NARI) at Fall
- Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) at Fall



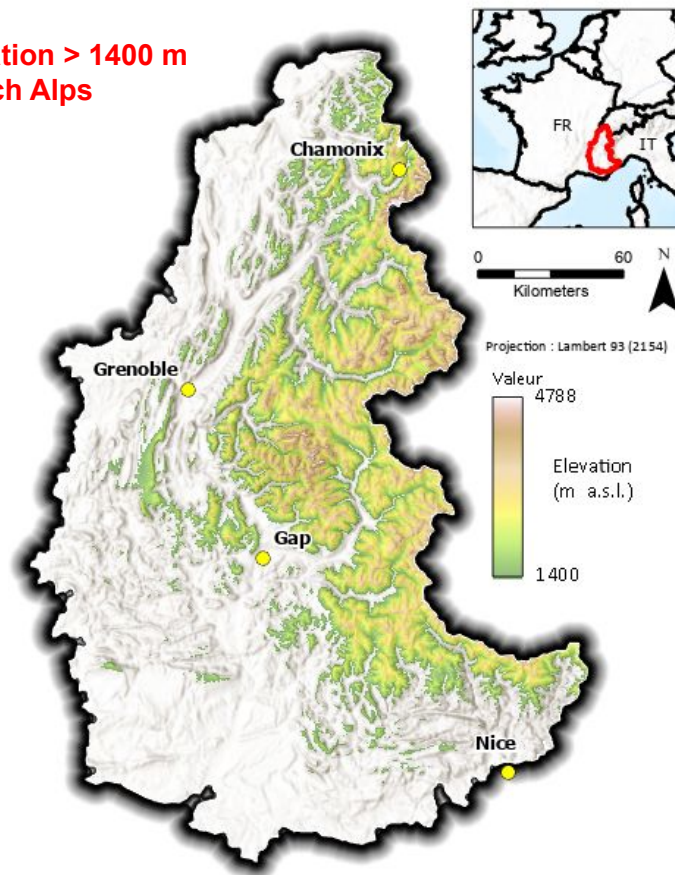
- We implemented the method at the scale of the French Alps using random forest classification informed by photo interpretation data

### Training samples

- **Shrublands** (n = 935)
- **Grasslands** (n = 5244)
- **Forests** (n = 5510)
- **Bare soil** (n=5961)



**Elevation > 1400 m  
French Alps**

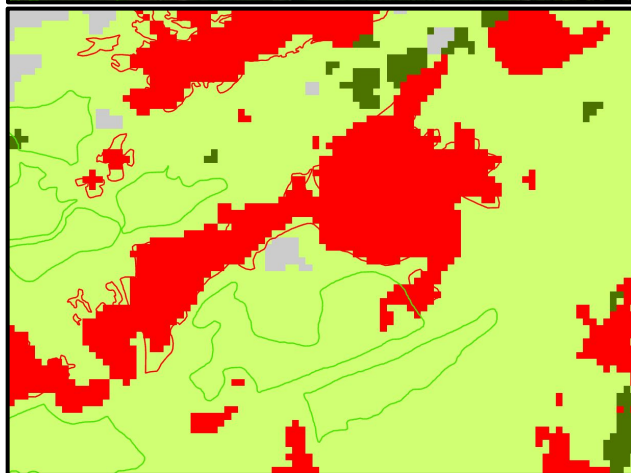
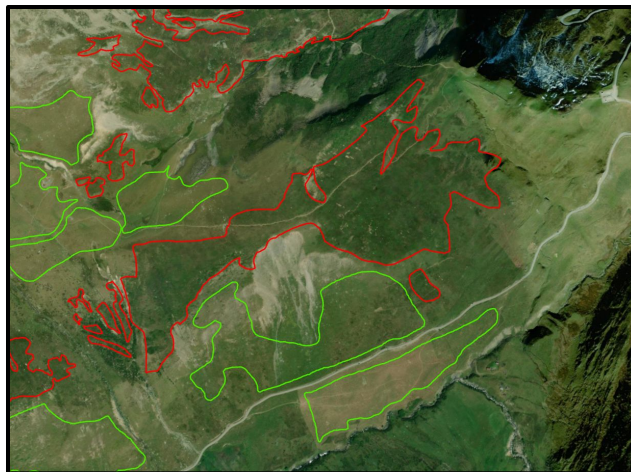
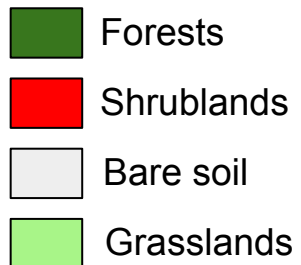


**With excellent results !**

**Kappa = 0.885**

**F-score per class :**

- Bare soil = 0.99
- Forests = 0.89
- Grasslands = 0.87
- Shrublands = 0.88







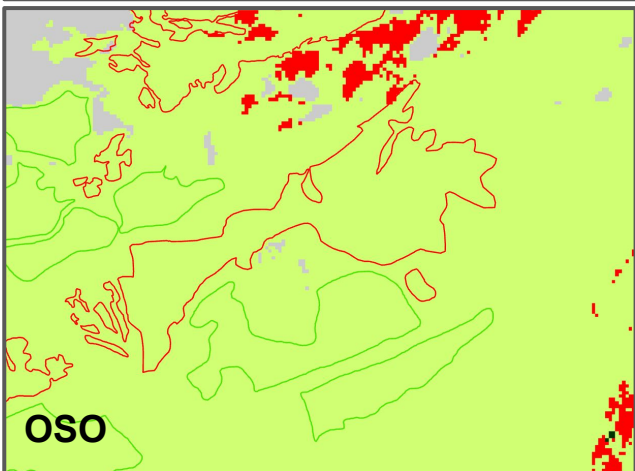
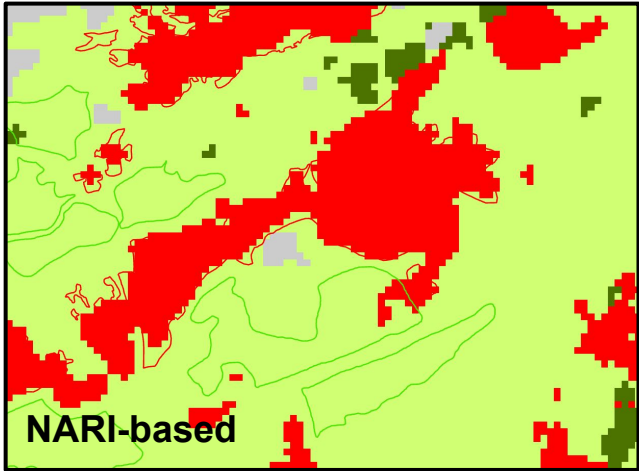
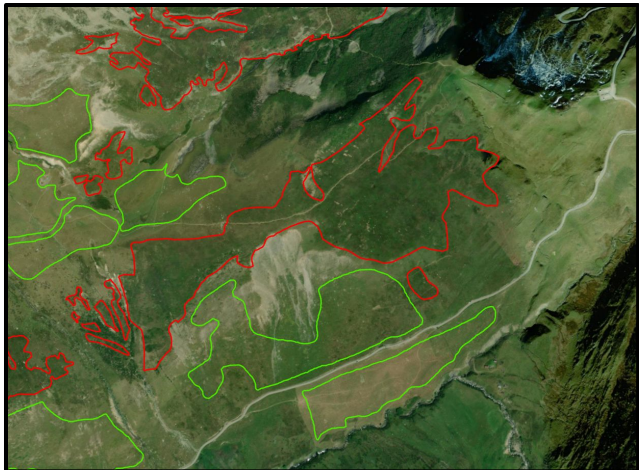
**With excellent results !**

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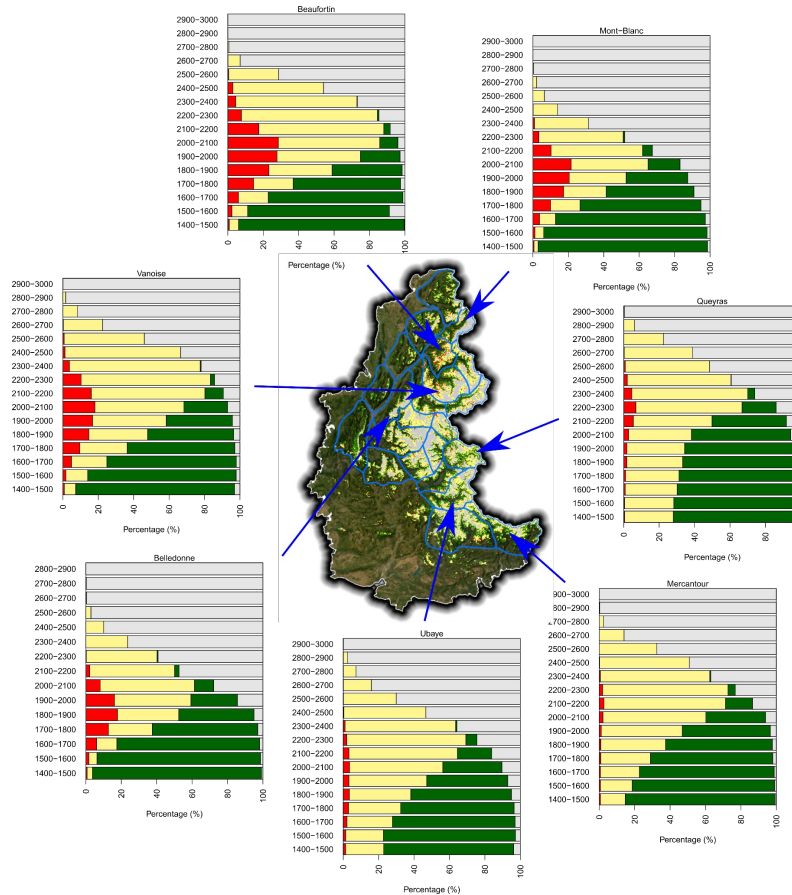
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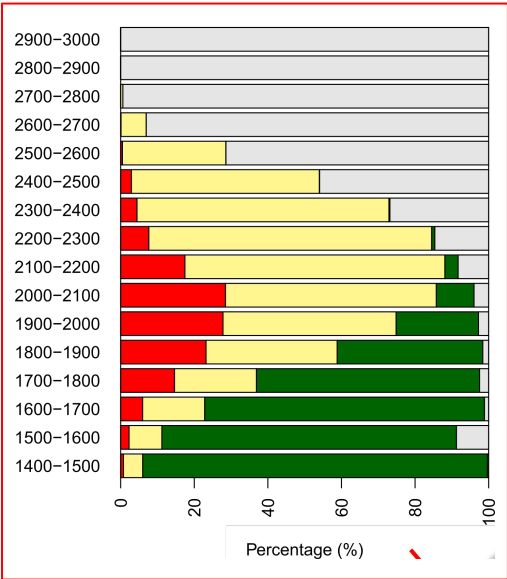
-  Forests
-  Shrublands
-  Bare soil
-  Grasslands



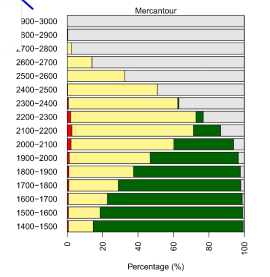
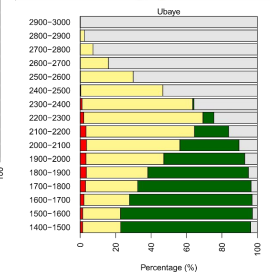
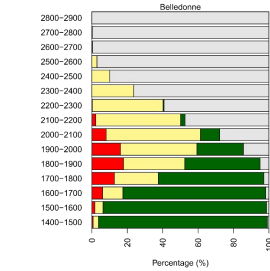
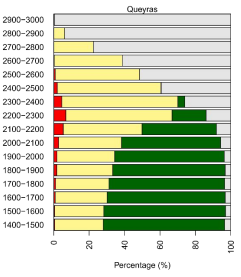
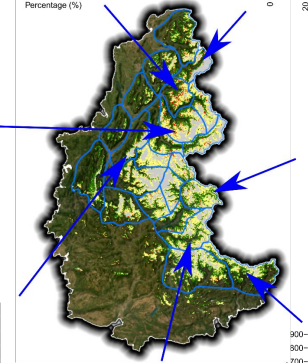
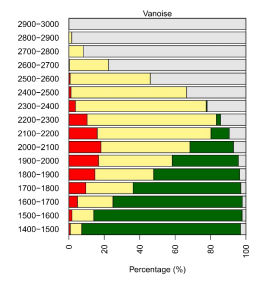
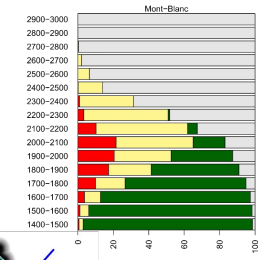
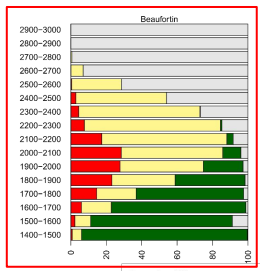




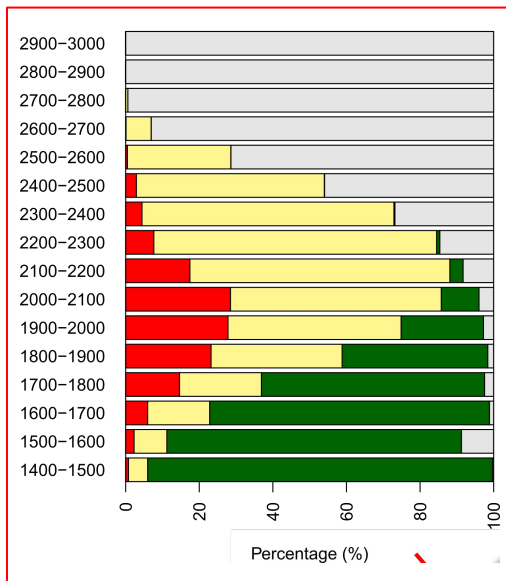




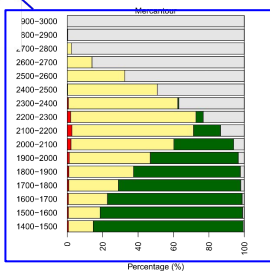
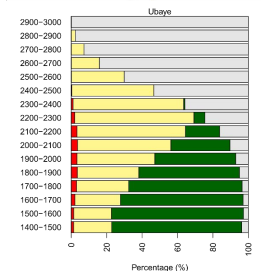
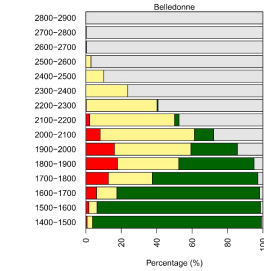
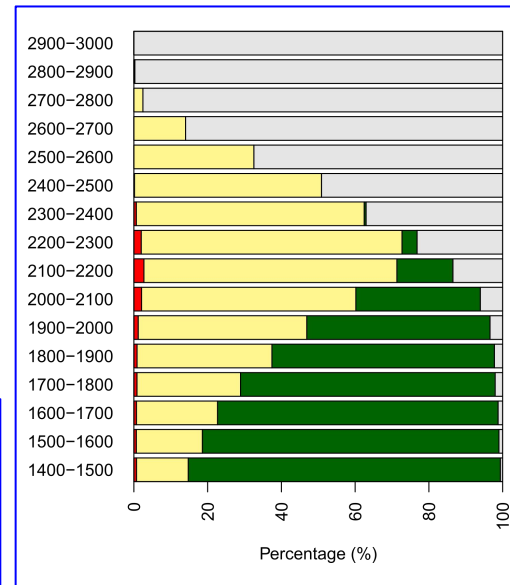
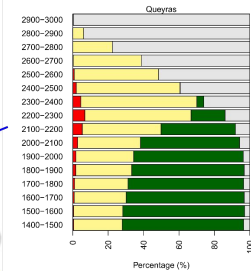
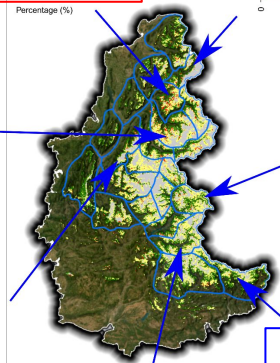
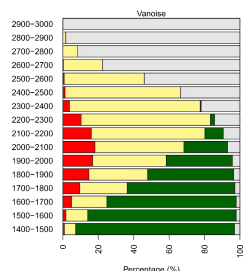
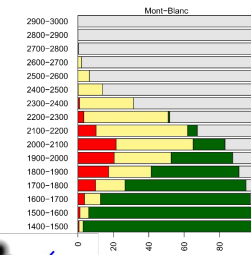
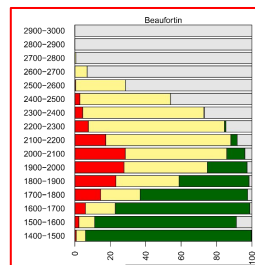
**Beaufortain**  
Northern French Alps



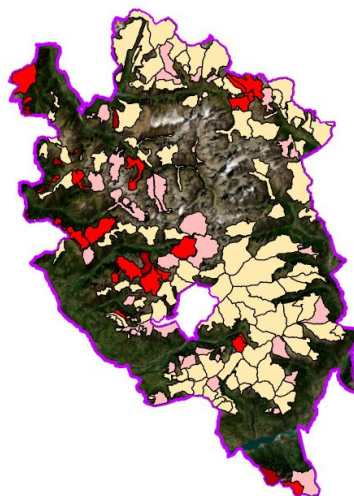
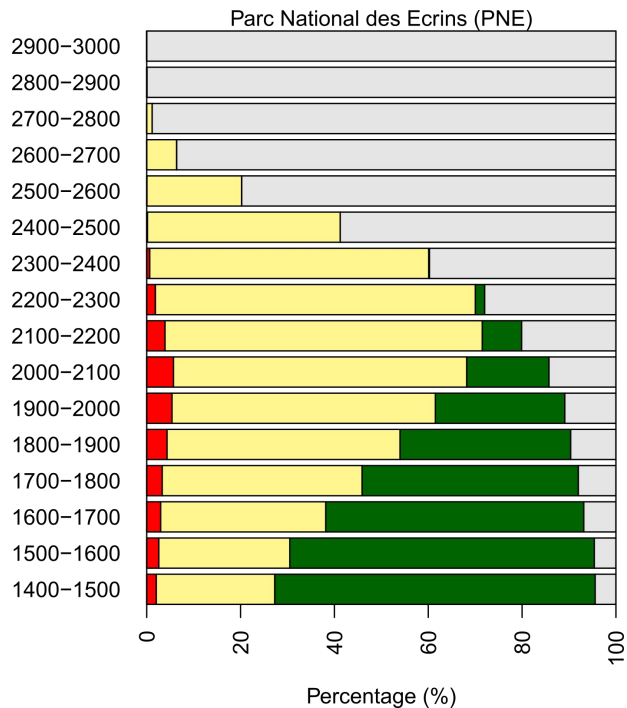
# Southern French Alps Mercantour



**Beaufortain**  
Northern French Alps

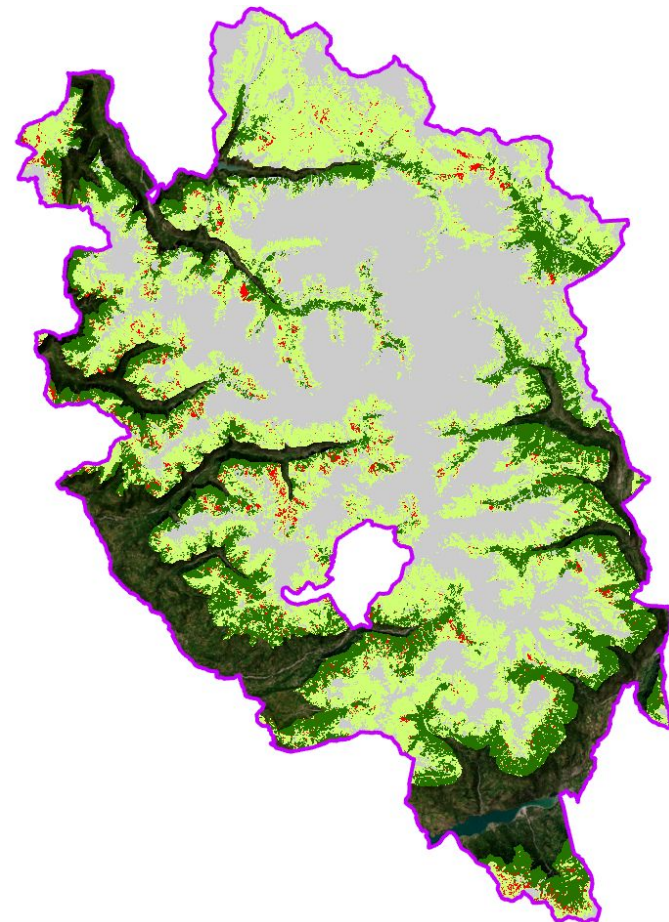


## Shrublands in the Parc National des Ecrins (PNE)

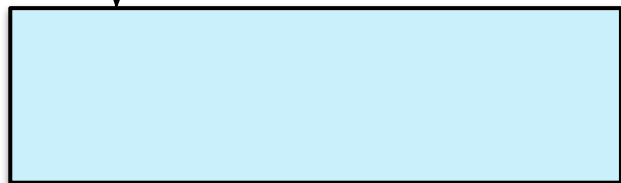


Proportion of shrublands in Pastoral Unit (%)

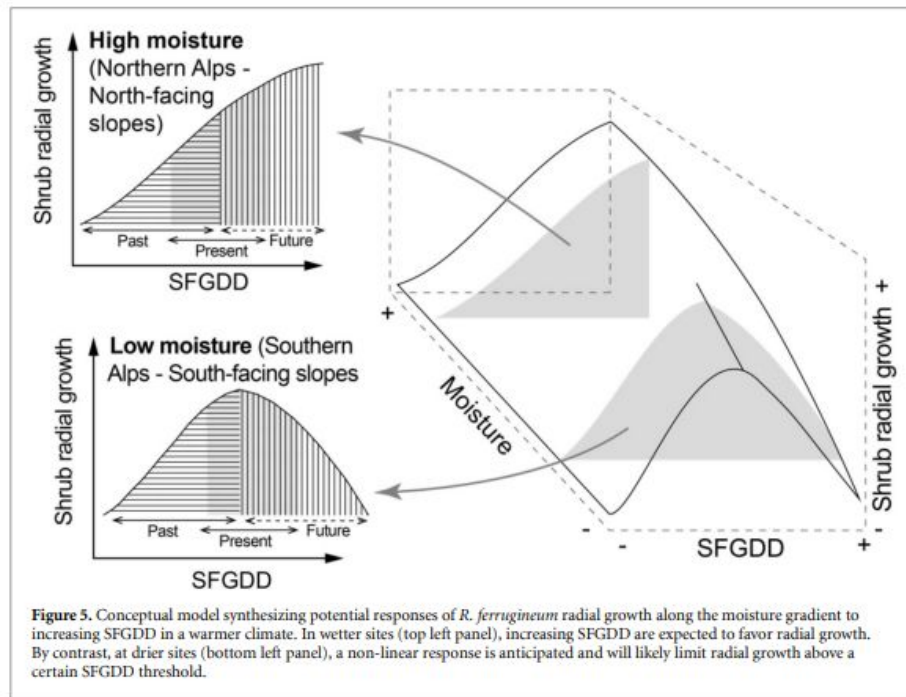
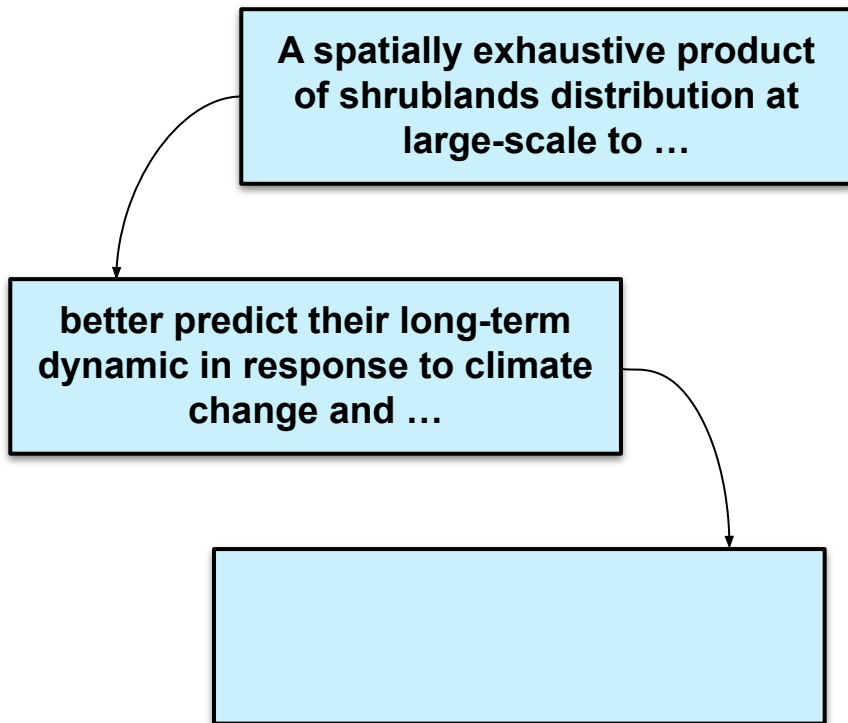
- < 1 %
- < 10 %
- < 20 %
- < 50 %



**A spatially exhaustive product of shrublands distribution at large-scale to ...**

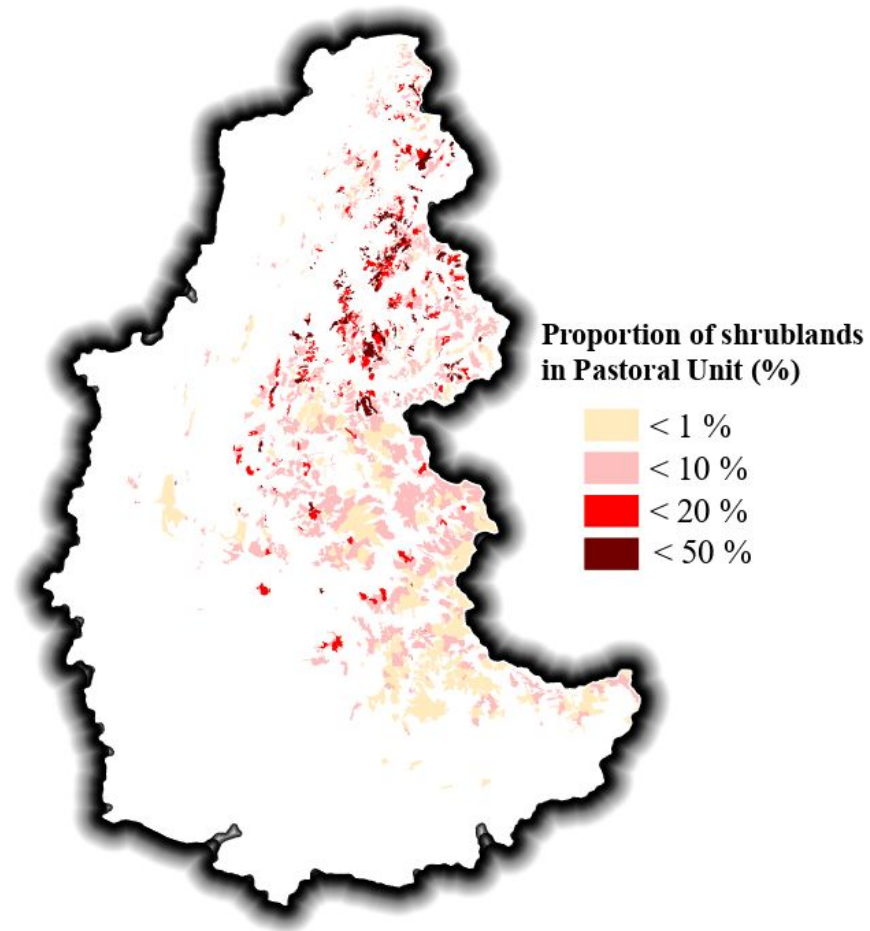
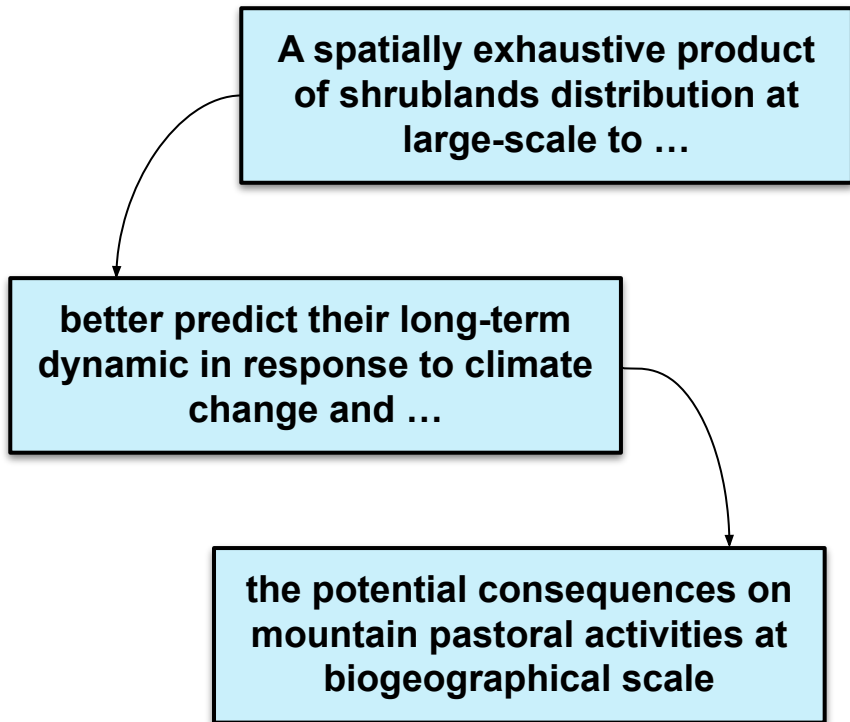






**Figure 5.** Conceptual model synthesizing potential responses of *R. ferrugineum* radial growth along the moisture gradient to increasing SFGDD in a warmer climate. In wetter sites (top left panel), increasing SFGDD are expected to favor radial growth. By contrast, at drier sites (bottom left panel), a non-linear response is anticipated and will likely limit radial growth above a certain SFGDD threshold.

Shown with authorisation : Loïc Francon et al. (2021) [Shrub growth in the Alps diverges from air temperature since the 1990s](#). *Environmental Research Letters*



Thanks for listening  
Any question ?

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*Bradley Z. Carlson*, Centre de Recherche sur les Ecosystèmes d'Altitude (CREA)

*Philippe Choler*, Laboratoire d'Ecologie Alpine (LECA, CNRS)

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