

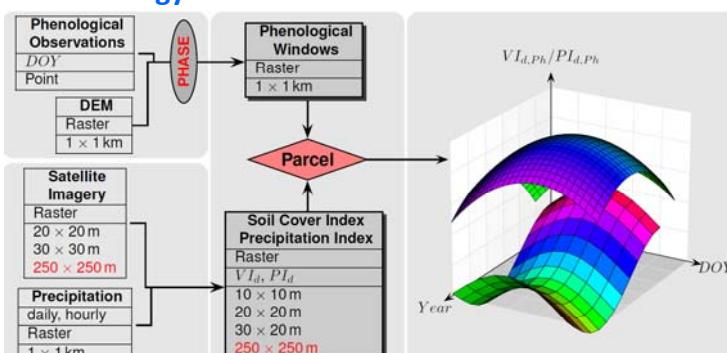
SPATIO-TEMPORAL MODELING AND MONITORING OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AND CONDITIONS

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Introduction

The monitoring of extreme weather events is crucial to adapt measures for farmers, support decision making and refining soil policies. Since soil erosion by water is an event-related phenomenon, an effective monitoring of soil erosion effects require the availability of indices representing the spatio-temporal dynamic of influencing factors like precipitation or soil coverage (Möller et al. 2017). Precipitation data and satellite indices as proxies for soil coverage are increasingly available in high temporal and geometric resolutions. Thus, solutions are needed for an efficient data coupling and analysis.

Methodology



Workflow for the derivation of parcel-specific time series of phenological soil cover and precipitation data (*DOY* – day of the year | *DEM* – digital elevation model | *VI_d* – daily vegetation index | *PI_d* – daily precipitation index)

PHASE model: automatic and dynamic determination of phenological windows (Gerstmann et al. 2016) → Germany-wide raster data sets of beginning phenological events

MODIS vegetation index (VI): MOD09Q1 product, since 2000, temporal resolution 8 days, geometric resolution 250 m² → proxy for historical and up-to-date parcel-specific soil coverage information (<https://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/data>)

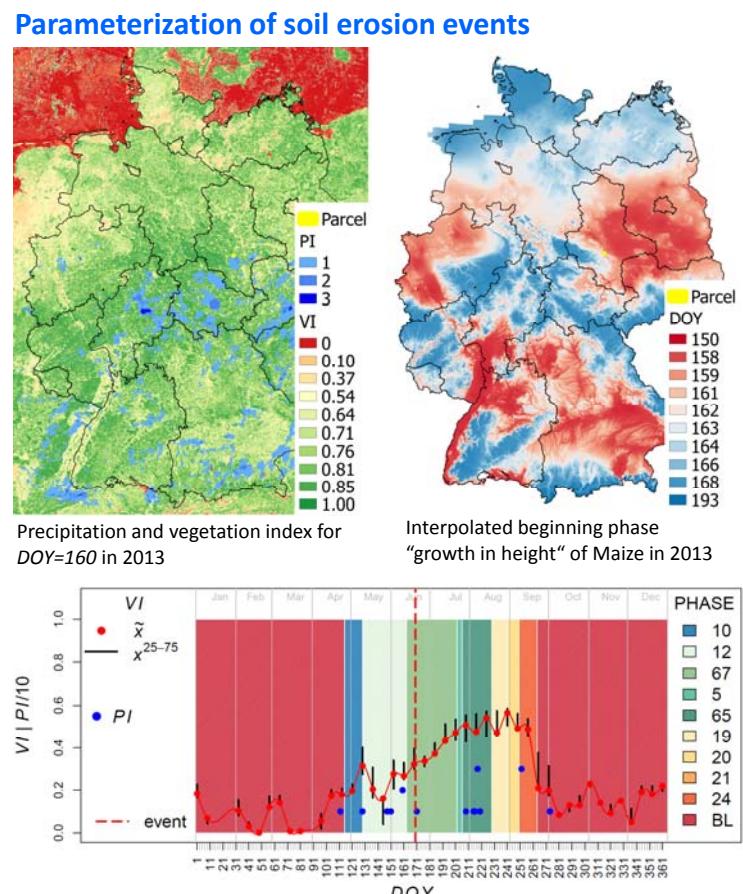
Precipitation index (PI): geometric resolution 1000 m 2 , since 2006 → temporally aggregated precipitation data (RADOLAN) expressing the number of hours per day exceeding a threshold of 10 mm

(ftp://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/CDC/grids_germany/5_minutes/radolan)

References

- Gerstmann H, Doktor D, Gläßer C, Möller M. 2016. PHASE: A geostatistical model for the kriging-based spatial prediction of crop phenology using public phenological and climatological observations. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 127, 726-738.

Möller M, Gerstmann H, Gao F, Dahms TC, Förster M. 2017. Coupling of phenological information and simulated vegetation index time series: Limitations and potentials for the assessment and monitoring of soil erosion risk. *CATENA*, 150: 192-205.



Soil erosion event reported on 19th June 2013 (DOY=170)

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