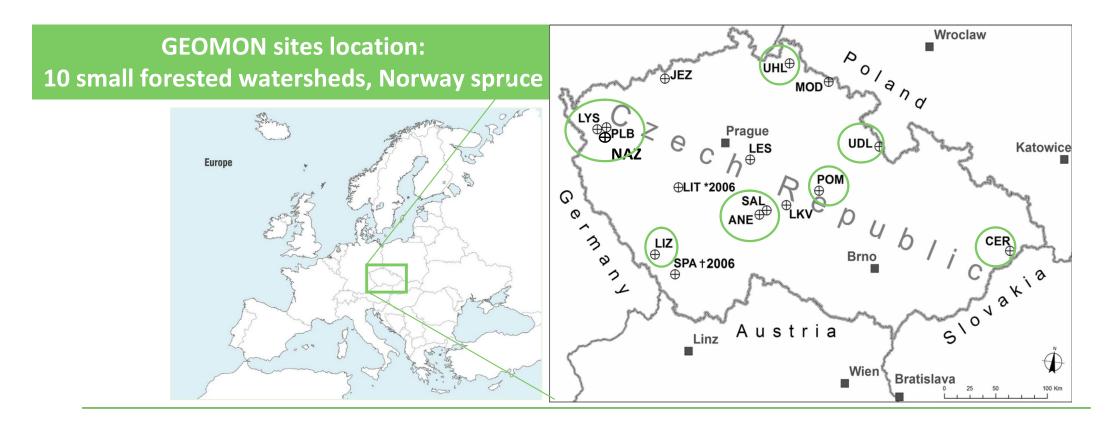
The effect of Norway spruce needle age on biophysical traits prediction form laboratory leaf-level spectra and its impact on upscaling.

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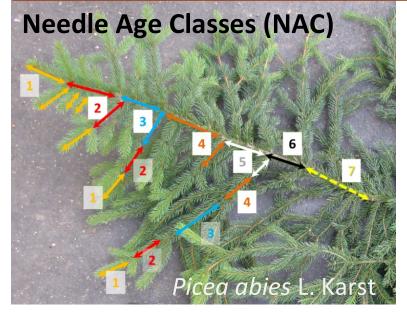
¹Department of Experimental Plant Biology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Czech Republic

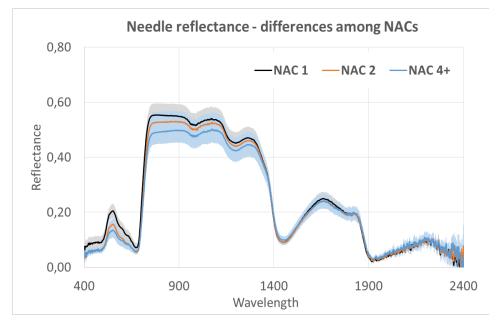
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<u>Research Question:</u> → What is the best practice for "groundtruthing" in conifers with longliving needles?





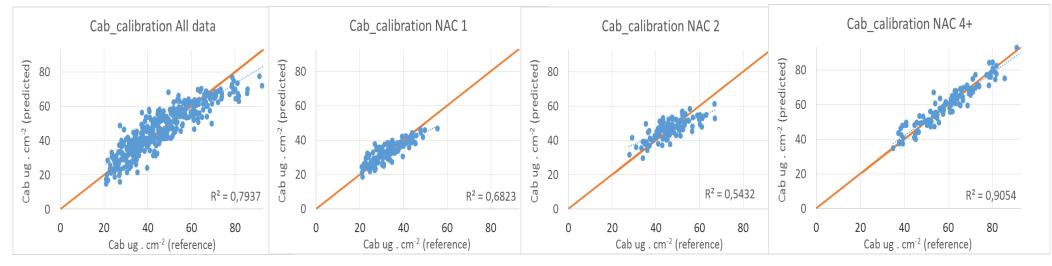


TASK 1: Model comparison according to NAC dataset LEVEL: needle + laboratory spectra



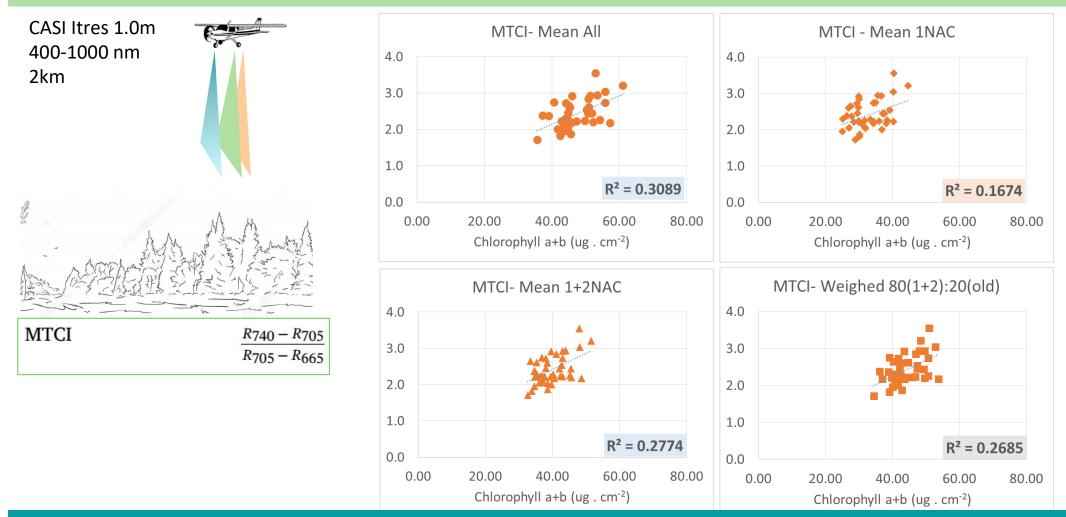
	Dataset	RMSEP	$R^2(P)$	$R^{2}(V)$	n
Cab	All Data	7,00	0,7937	0,6993	369
	NAC 1	4,03	0,6823	0,4634	121
	NAC 2	5,37	0,5432	0,2752	108
	NAC 4+	4,15	0,9054	0,5397	119





Better model performance for dataset including all NACs model stability and robustness due to larger dataset

TASK 2: Model comparison according to NAC averageing LEVEL: needle chlorophyll + air-borne canopy spectra



The relationship between chlorophyll content and canopy reflectance derived index MTCI, was strongest if all NACs were included. All scenarios that included at lest one older needle age class showed higher R² than the scenario with only current year needles.

CONCLUSIONS:



Strong age-dependence of needle traits (spectral, biochemical) affects performance of PLSR models for their prediction from reflectance spectra at needle level.



It is recommendable to include not only the current but also older needle's biochemical traits as a ground truth for Norway spruce and probably other conifers bearing several needle age classes.