NDVI 曲线与农作物长势的时序互动规律

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摘要:利用气象卫星 NOAA AVHRR 资料,反演出农作物生育期内每日和旬度的 NDVI 数据,分析了 NDVI 时间曲线的波动与农作物生长发育阶段及农作物长势的响应规律,并以华北冬小麦为例,探讨了 NDVI 在冬小麦各生育期的积分值与农作物单产之间的相关关系。结果表明,利用长时间序列的 NDVI 数据,结合作物的物候历,可以实现作物长势的遥感监测和产量遥感估算。

关键词:NDVI:农作物:长势:时间序列

Principles of the Interaction Between *NDVI* Profile and the Growing Situation of Crops

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Abstract: Growing situation monitoring and yield estimation of crops is an important region of agriculture research using remote sensing. Electronic waves reflected or emitted by crops and surface objects passed through atmosphere and reached the surface of sensors onboard satellite. The variation of the waves can be recorded and useful indexes reflecting growing status of crops can be created with proper procession and analysis. Therefore, continuously monitoring of growing status of crops can be carried out successfully.

Reflecting values of cropland surface are influenced by many factors including environmental factors (such as solar angle, cloud, aerosol etc.) and inner factors (such as physical condition of leaves, leaf area, geometry structure of canopy, etc.). Giving same environmental factors, variation of emission lights and reflecting values in certain extent indicate growing status, growing season, and physical condition of crops.

With the help of meteorological satellite NOAA AVHRR images (one image a day, with 1.1 km \times 1.1km spatial resolution) from sowing to harvest, we can find that temporal variation of emission lights and reflecting values have their special characters, which demonstrate the process of the bare soil replaces by green vegetation (crops) step by step. Spectral vegetation indices, which are integrated data of several bands of satellite images, have been widely used in order to derive useful information of canopies, meanwhile, deduce interference of background. There are two absorbing zones in the typical spectrum profile of green vegetation; one is in blue band and another is in red band. In near infrared spectral region, there is a peak of reflectance. These are caused by pigments and inner structure of leaves. The sensors of NOAA AVHRR were just designed to catch these characters; the first band $CH_1(0.58\sim0.68\mu\text{m})$ was in the absorbing zone of chlorophyll, and the second band $CH_2(0.725\sim1.1\mu\text{m})$ was in the reflecting zone of vegetation. So that the CH_1 and CH_2 are always used together to form vegetation indices. The Normalized Dif-

基金项目:中国科学院知识创新工程资助项目(KZCX2-308-4)

收稿日期:2001-01-10;修订日期:2001-07-05

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ference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a case in point.

The normalization algorithm of NDVI gives much help to distinguish vegetation with background soil; meanwhile, it deduces the influences of atmosphere and elevation. NDVI is sensitive to the variation of soil. The NDVI of vegetation varies in different land-cover circumstances, it is somewhat large than bare soil in the case of low cover (vegetation covering ratio is smaller than 15%); it increases linearly when vegetation covering ratio increase in the case of middle cover (vegetation covering ratio is between 25% and 80%); and the sensitivity of detecting will decrease when vegetation covering ratio lager than 80%.

Daily Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) data in every growing season of winter wheat had been retrieved using meteorological satellite NOAA AVHRR images. In order to deduce influences of cloud and atmosphere, NDVI data may be composed using proper algorithm in certain time duration. The most popular method is "decade composing", which means maximum NDVI of a decade will be selected to represent the NDVI value of this decade. In this study, decade NDVI of Huang Huaihai plain in 1999 were calculated and the NDVI database was established as the foundation of further studies.

According to these data, the principle of the variety of NDVI profile in answer to growing situation of winter wheat had been discussed thoroughly. About 60 counties with different yield levels (high, middle, low) were selected as samples. Putting NDVI values of a whole growing season onto the NDVI-Time coordination, dynamic trace profiles of crop growing will be achieved. These profiles indicate variation of NDVI from sowing to harvest. Different types of crops and different growing condition have different types of NDVI profile. It was found that there were three key points on the NDVI profile, which were turning points of growing season of crops: (1) Starting point of growing in spring; (2) Pick point of NDVI profile; (3) Lowest point of NDVI profile. This is why we can detect growing status and even estimate crop yield using time series analysis of NDVI.

As a case study, the relationship between integral *NDVI* and winter wheat yield of He'nan Province in 1999 had been analyzed. Putting integral *NDVI* values of 60 sample counties onto the winter wheat yield-integral *NDVI* coordination, scattering map was plotted. It demonstrated that integral *NDVI* had a close relation with winter wheat yield. These relation could be described with linear, the cubic polynomial, and exponential regression, and the cubic polynomial regression was the best way.

In general, *NDVI* reflects growing status of green vegetation; crop monitoring and crop yield estimation could be realized using remote sensing techniques on the basis of time serial *NDVI* data together with agriculture calendars.

Key words: princile of interaction; NDVI; growing situation; crop

文章编号:1000-0933(2002)02-0247-06 中图分类号:S162.5,S181 文献标识码:A

农作物长势监测与产量估算是农业遥感的重要研究领域。农作物及其背景地物反射或发射的电磁波,穿过大气入射到空间探测器上,这种能量信息被记录下来,经过适当的分析和处理,可以构造出与农作物生长情况密切相关的指标,以反映作物的生长发育状况,实现对农作物长势的连续监测[1-2]。

1 植被指数与作物长势

卫星遥感记录的农田地面反射率谱,受到许多因素的影响,这些因素可分为环境影响因子(太阳方位角、云和气溶胶等)和内部影响因子(叶子生理状况、叶面积、冠层几何结构等)。在环境因子基本相同的情况下,辐射亮度和反射率谱的变化,一定程度上体现了作物长势、生育期和生理状况[3]。

用空间**为辨验如据** 1×1.1 km 的 NOAA AVHRR 气象卫星影像对农作物从播种到收获进行全生育期的连续监测,农田的辐射亮度和反射谱率是一个动态变化的过程,是土壤的辐射亮度和反射率谱逐渐被农

作物的辐射亮度和反射率谱代替的过程[4]。在作物的农学参数遥感提取中,一般采用光谱植被指数(Spectral Vegetation Indices, SVI),即由卫星遥感多光谱数据,经空间转换或不同波段间线性、非线性组合构成 的对植被有一定指示意义的指标,以尽可能提高植被指数对感兴趣的冠层特征的灵敏度,同时,将其对其 它无关的冠层特征(例如背景反射)的灵敏度降到最低[5]。

典型的绿色植物发射光谱曲线上,蓝光区和红光区各有一个叶绿素吸收带(吸收中心在 0.45 µm 及 0.65μm),近红外区则有一个强反射峰,植被对可见光和近红外辐射的吸收-反射作用的两种截然不同的表 现是由色素及细胞内部机构差异造成的[6]。AVHRR 观测通道的设置非常有利于捕捉这种差异:第一波段 $CH_1(0.58\sim0.68\mu\mathrm{m})$ 处在叶绿素的吸收带,第二波段 CH_2 则位于绿色植物的光谱反射区。因此,第一、第 二波段的组合,常被有效地用于作物长势监测。归一化植被指数(NDVI)是最为常用的一种植被指数, 即[7].

$$NDVI = (CH_2 - CH_1)/(CH_2 + CH_1)$$
 (1)

其中, CH_1 , CH_2 分别为 NOAA AVHRR 的第一波段(红光)、第二波段(近红外)反射率值。

NDVI 综合利用了四则运算,提高了对土壤背景的鉴别能力,同时削弱了大气层和地形阴影的影响。 NDVI 对土壤背景的变化比较敏感,当植被覆盖度小于 15%时,植被的 NDVI 略大于裸土:当植被覆盖度 为 $25\%\sim80\%$ 时, NDVI 随植被覆盖度的增加呈近于线性的增长: 当植被覆盖度大于 80% 时, 检测的灵敏 度下降[8,9]。

为了更加有效地消除云遮蔽、大气影响、观测中的几何关系、非天底角观测等不利因素,可以在一定时 间区间内采取逐日 NDVI 图象的最大值合成处理方案,现在采用最多的是"准十天"的逐日合成,即对每月 的上、中、下旬的 NDVI 取最大值,形成该旬的 NDVI 图像[10,11]。本次研究中,选择黄淮海平原为研究区, 计算了 1999 年 1 月 1 日起,每天、每旬的 NDVI 都做了计算,建立了 NDVI 基础数据库,为进一步的分析 研究奠定了数据基础。

2 NDVI的时间序列分析

高时间分辨率的的气象卫星能够以天为单位对地理过程进行采样,使得农作物的动态连续监测成为 可能。遥感参数,特别是 NDVI 的时间序列分析,成为人们研究植被变化的有效手段。美国在 20 世纪 80 年 代初便用用时间序列的 NOAA AVHRR 的 NDVI 数据估算作物的产量[12],其后的许多估产模型都是基 于该方法。

将作物的 NDVI 值以时间为横坐标排列起来,便形成了作物生长的 NDVI 动态迹线,它以最直观的 形式,反映了作物从播种、出苗、抽穗到成熟收割 NDVI 的变化过程。作物种类不同,其 NDVI 曲线具有不 同的特征,同类农作物生长环境和发育状况的变化也会造成 NDVI 时间曲线的波动。因此,通过对农作物 NDVI 时间曲线的分析,可以了解作物的生长状况,进而为作物产量的计算提供依据[13.14]。

本次在河南省的高产(单产 $\geqslant 300 \text{kg}/666.7 \text{m}^2$)、中产(单产 $200 \sim 300 \text{kg}/666.7 \text{m}^2$)、低产县(单产 <200kg/666.7m²)中,在不同的小麦生长区,分别选择几 个有代表性的样本县,进行冬小麦 NDVI 的时间曲线 分析。所选样本县分别为:(1)高产县,滑县、扶沟、延 津,多年平均单产分别 340、310 666.7m² 和 300 kg/ 666.7m² 左右:(2)中产县,正阳、尉氏、潢川,多年平均 单产分别 260、240 666.7m² 和 210 kg/666.7m² 左右; (3)低产县,信阳、光山、罗山,多年平均单产分别 180、 150 和 110 kg/666.7m² 左右。

2.1 高、中、低产量作物的 NDVI 时间曲线

生育期内 NFV片喽饵居列数据。根据冬小麦 NDVI 时 间序列数据的变化特点(NDVI 散点图具有较明显的

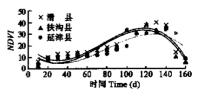


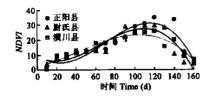
图 1 1999 年度河南省高产县冬小麦 NDVI 时间曲线 Fig. 1 The NDVI temporal profiles of winter wheat 图 $1\sim$ 图 3 为 1999 年河南省高、中、低产县冬小麦 with high yields in He'nan Province at county level in

× Huaxian, ▲Fugouxian, ●Yanjinxian

"S"型变化特征),选用三次多项式最小二乘法拟合,得到一条平滑的 NDVI 时序曲线。为了便于计算和显示,图 $1\sim$ 图 3 的纵坐标是 NDVI 数值乘以 100,横坐标是冬小麦从 1999 年 1 月 1 日起的生长天数。拟合结果与拟合精度如表 1 所示。拟合函数表达式为:

$$NDVI = a \times t^3 + b \times t^2 + c \times t + d \tag{2}$$

其中,t 为,a,b,c 分别为各项的系数,d 为常数项。



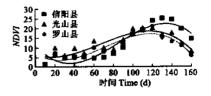


图 2 1999 年度河南省中产县冬小麦 NDVI 时间曲线 Fig. 2 The NDVI temporal profiles of winter wheat with middle yields in He'nan Province at county level in 1999

- Zhengyangxian, ▲ Weishixian, Huangchuanxian
- 2.2 河南省冬小麦 NDVI 时间曲线分析

图 3 1999 年度河南省低产县冬小麦 NDVI 时间曲线 Fig. 3 The NDVI temporal profiles of winter wheat with low yields in He'nan Province at county level in 1999

■Xinyangxian, ▲Guangshanxian, ●Luoshanxian

河南省冬小麦生育期从每年9月份播种起,至第2年6月份初收割,经历出苗、分蘖、越冬、返青、起身、拔节、孕穗、扬花、灌浆和成熟11个时期,在冬小麦的不同生育期,其光谱特性有所不同,而NDVI对这种变化进行了增强。NDVI数据的平滑,突出了NDVI的整体变化趋势,增强了NDVI-作物长势之间的规律性。小麦的物质生产主要是依靠其群体的光合作用来完成的,也可以说与小麦冠层的光合面积有直接的关系。王乃斌论述了冬小麦叶面积指数与NDVI 的相关性[15],王乃斌、杨小唤等[16]以河北省石家庄地区为例,研究了冬小麦平均生长率与NDVI 之间的相关关系,指出用NDVI 曲线模拟的冬小麦长势,完全符合冬小麦的干物质积累过程。以河南省为例,不同地区冬小麦高、中、低产县NDVI的时间曲线,展示了ND-VI随时间的变化过程,NDVI时间曲线呈现出明显的规律性,这种规律性与冬小麦不同生育阶段的生长、发育进程密切相关。

1月份和 2月上旬(图 $1\sim$ 图 3 的 $t=10\sim40d$),河南省冬小麦处于越冬期,其 NDVI 值平缓,波动很小,NDVI 值大多处于 $0.05\sim0.1$ 之间(图 $1\sim$ 图 3 的 $NDVI\times100$,为 $5\sim10$),偶尔有接近 0 的低值,经过对原始的 NOAA AVHRR 5 波段图像的综合分析,这些特殊点是由于云或云影的遮盖,或是地表积雪的存在而导致的结果,在数据平滑时可以予以消除;2月中、下旬开始($t=50\sim60d$),河南省冬小麦开始返青,继而进入起身和拔节期,太阳辐射增强,气温回升,麦苗生长迅速,NDVI 值开始大幅度上升,在 3 月上旬到 4 月上旬这段时间($t=70\sim100d$)发展最快;至 4 月中下旬($t=110\sim120d$),冬小麦的营养器官的生长达到极致,叶面积趋于最大,NDVI 达到峰植,冬小麦开始进入孕穗、抽穗、扬花的生殖期,NDVI 不再增长开始缓慢回落;5月份($t=130\sim150d$)是冬小麦乳熟并最终成熟的阶段,是产量形成的又一关键阶段。此时,叶子内叶绿素含量降低,叶子变黄,NDVI 急剧下降并到达最低点。

从总体上说,在冬小麦的 NDVI 时间曲线上,有 3 个极为重要的关键点:

- (1)冬小麦起身点 该点是植株迅速生长的开端,此时虽然随着春天的到来,草木发芽,大豆棉花开始播种,但冬小麦已进入生长旺盛的阶段,其相对极高的 NDVI 值使得仍然比较容易与其它植被分开。因此,该点(每年的 3 月上中旬, $t=70\sim80d$)是对 NDVI数据进行图像分割,提取冬小麦播种面积的最佳时期。
- (2)NDVI 的峰值点 该点是冬小麦营养器官得到充分发育,生殖期开始的转折点。较大的 NDVI 峰值 $(NDVI_{max})$ 为为为为人的 是在生长发育过程中环境适宜,限制因素少,胁迫程度低,营养器官发育良好,叶面积大,为花期的顺利进行奠定了良好的物质基础,是丰产高产的有力保证,反之,较低的 $NDVI_{max}$ 则往往预

示着较低的单位面积产量。这一点在河南省的高、中、低产县的 NDVI-时间图上体现得十分明显:高产的 3 个县, $NDVI_{max}$ 在 $35\sim40$ 之间(即 $0.35\sim0.4$),中产的 3 个县, $NDVI_{max}$ 在 $30\sim35$ 之间(即 $0.30\sim0.35$),低产的 3 个县中,光山县、罗山县的 $NDVI_{max}$ 只有 20 左右,较高的信阳县的 $NDVI_{max}$ 也 <30;(3) NDVI 峰值后的最低点。该点是冬小麦发育成熟的终点。冬小麦 NDVI 从峰值到最低值的过程,是冬小麦生殖期开始到成熟的阶段,在此期间,如果遇到干热风,会造成冬小麦的"逼熟"现象,生殖期变短,成熟时间提前。因此,一些学者利用该阶段的时间跨度,或该阶段内 NDVI 的变化速率,来反映冬小麦生殖期的发育状况。

表 1 1999 年度河南省冬小麦 NDVI 时间曲线拟合结果

Table 1 Imitating results of the *NDVI* temporal profiles of winter wheats in He'nan Province in 1999

| 样点县 | 拟合参数 Simulation parameter | | | | 相关系数 Corelation |
|---|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| Sample counties | а | Ь | с | d | index R ² |
| 滑 县① | -8×10^{-5} | 0.0185 | -0.9009 | 19.837 | 0.8059 |
| 扶沟县② | -8×10^{-5} | 0.0178 | -0.8212 | 15.836 | 0.7968 |
| 延津县③ | -9×10^{-5} | 0.0228 | -1.4959 | 35.009 | 0.8290 |
| 正阳县④ | -7×10^{-5} | 0.0140 | -0.5465 | 10.984 | 0.8483 |
| 尉氏县⑤ | -6×10^{-5} | 0.0109 | -0.3477 | 9.270 | 0.8288 |
| 潢川县® | -2×10^{-5} | 0.0027 | -0.1562 | 2.916 | 0.8583 |
| 信阳县⑦ | -4×10^{-5} | 0.0113 | -0.6452 | 12.394 | 0.8546 |
| 光山县® | -3×10^{-5} | 0.0053 | -0.1587 | 6.588 | 0.7531 |
| 罗山县 ^⑨ | -3×10^{-5} | 0.0071 | -0.2932 | 4.916 | 0.8156 |
| ① Huaxian ② Fugouxian ③ Yanjinxian ④ Zhengyangxian | | | | | |
| (5) Weishixian (6) Huangchuanxian (7) Xinyangxian (8) | | | | | |
| Guangshanxian | | | | | |

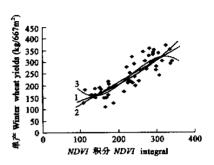


图 4 河南省 1999 年冬小麦产量与积分 NDVI 的关系拟合 Fig. 4 Imitating results of the relationship between integral NDVI and winter wheat yields in He'nan Province in 1999

1. 指数 Exponent 2. 线性 Linearity 3. 多项式 Polyno-

1. 指数 Exponent 2. 线性 Linearity 3. 多项式 Polyno mial

3 NDVI 积分与农作物单产估算

有关研究表明,农作物特定生育期内 NDVI 的积分与其最终生物量(或产量)有较好的相关关系 [17]。在河南省不同冬小麦生长区,选取不同单产水平的 60 个县,计算出 1999 年 1 月~5 月初冬小麦 NDVI 的积分,计算公式为:

$$iNDVI = \int_{1}^{2} NDVI \times dt \tag{3}$$

其中,iNDVI 为 NDVI 积分, t_1 、 t_2 为积分的起始、终了时间。

将冬小麦 NDVI 积分与当年产量,投放到单产-NDVI 积分坐标系中,其散点图如图 4。

从图 4 可以看出,NDVI 积分与冬小麦的产量具有较为明显的正相关关系。分别用线性、三次多项式、指数函数进行回归拟合,结果如表 2 所示。

表 2 冬小麦产量与 NDVI 积分关系拟合

Table 2 Imitating results of the relationship between integral NDVI and winter wheat yields

| 函数表达式 Function expression | 回归参数 Regression parameters | 相关系数 R ² Corelation index |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| y = a + b x | a=0.995, b=25.997 | 0.7316 |
| $y = ax^3 + b x^2 + c x + d$ | $a = -5 \times 10^{-5}, b = 0.04, c = -6.78, d = 553.96$ | 0.7341 |
| $y = a e^{bx}$ | a = 90.21, b = 0.004 | 0.7255 |

从表 2 中可以看出,3 种拟合方法的相关系数 $R^2 > 0.7$, R > 0.85, 拟合效果良好。3 种方法以三次多项式的拟合效果最好,这表明冬小麦产量与产量因子之间的关系并非简单的线性关系,这符合对农田生态系统的认识。同时,也认识到,作物产量的影响因素多种多样,因此,如果将这些因素也一齐纳入到产量估算之中,构建多因子产量估算模型,可以进一步提高产量估算的准确性和合理性,这有待于今后与学界同仁一齐在研究工作中加以提高。

4 结论 万方数据

(1)在农作物生育期内,作物生长状况和生长条件的改变,会造成 NDVI 时间曲线产生相应的动态变

- 化,可以利用这一响应关系,根据 NDVI 曲线的变化特征,推测作物的生长发育状况,监测作物长势。
- (2)NDVI 时间曲线的积分,综合了农作物主要生育期的生长发育信息,与农作物的单位面积产量有着很好的相关关系,利用这一规律,可以对农作物产量进行估算。
- (3)由于农田生态系统的复杂性和作物波谱传输过程的不确定因素的存在,作物长势监测与产量遥感估算是一项艰巨的工作,本文给出的线性、指数和多项式统计模型,尚需在更大的区域、更长的时间跨度进行校验和完善。

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