

**Improved prediction of fuel  
moisture in invasive guinea  
grasslands in Hawaii using MODIS  
data**

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AFE 2012**

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University of Hawaii at Manoa**

# Background: Fire in Hawaii



# Background: Fire in Hawaii

- **Native dry forests in Hawaii have largely been replaced by flammable, non-native invasive grasses**
- **Wildfires in Hawaii are primarily started by humans**
  - **Arson**
  - **Roadside**
  - **Military Training Activities**
  - **Escaped Prescribed Fires**



# NW Oahu

NORTH PACIFIC



Kauai

Oahu

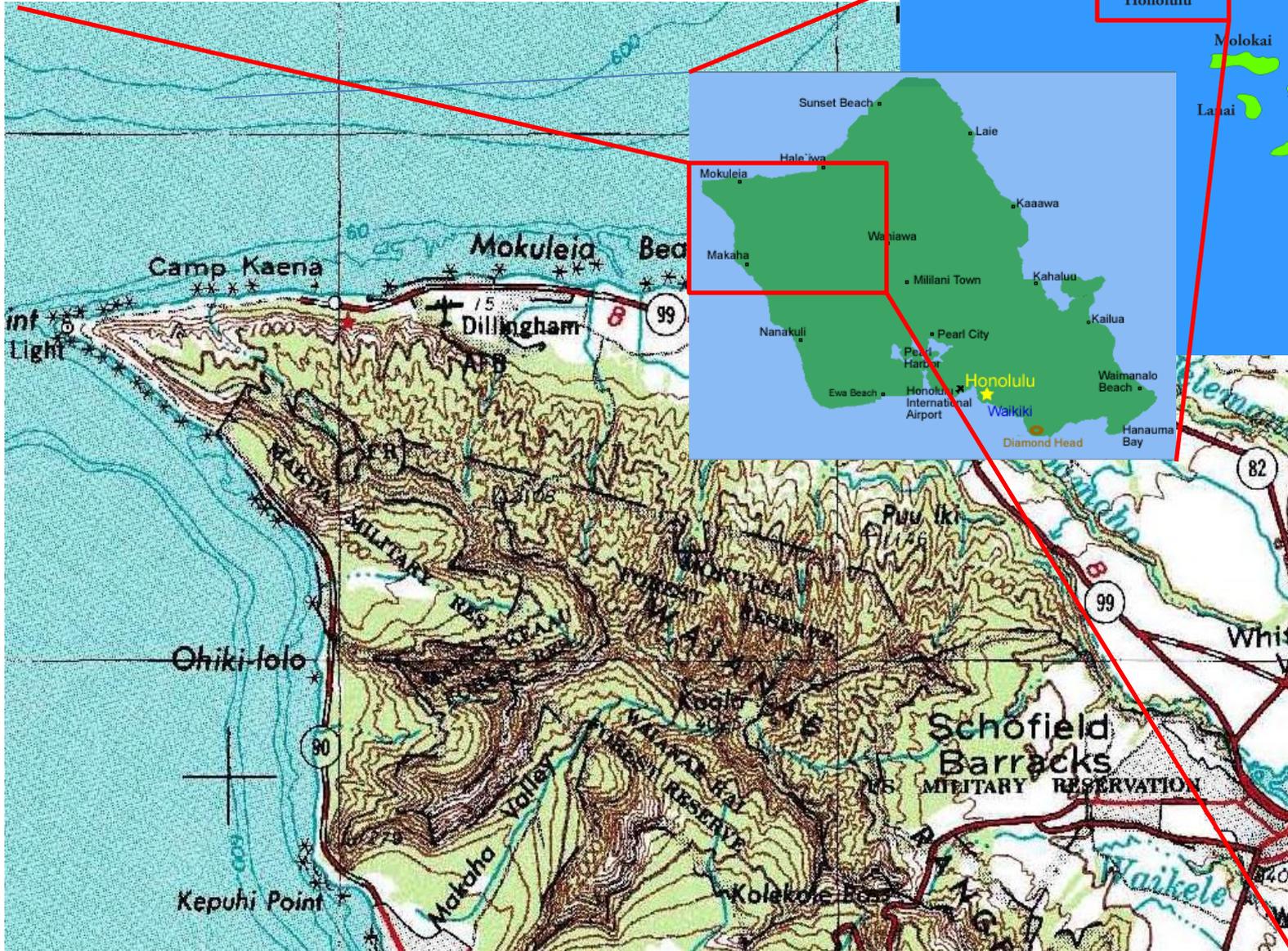
Honolulu

Molokai

Maui

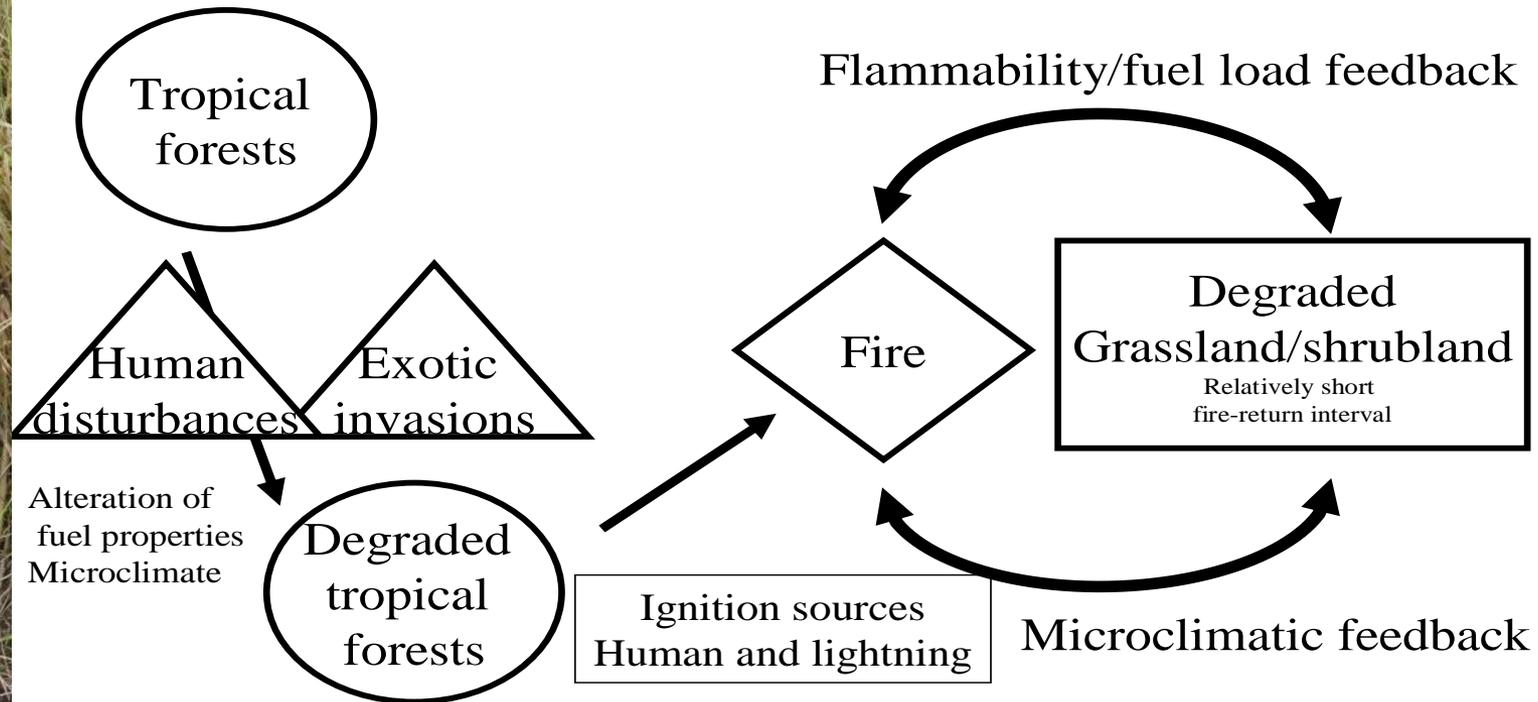
Lanai

Big Island





# Background: Invasive Grass/Wildfire Cycle



# Background: Fire in Hawaii

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## Firefighters protecting endangered Waianae plants

Posted: Jun 04, 2012 9:35 PM HST

Updated: Jun 06, 2012 7:55 AM HST



Waianae residents urged to evacuate valleys due to wildfire

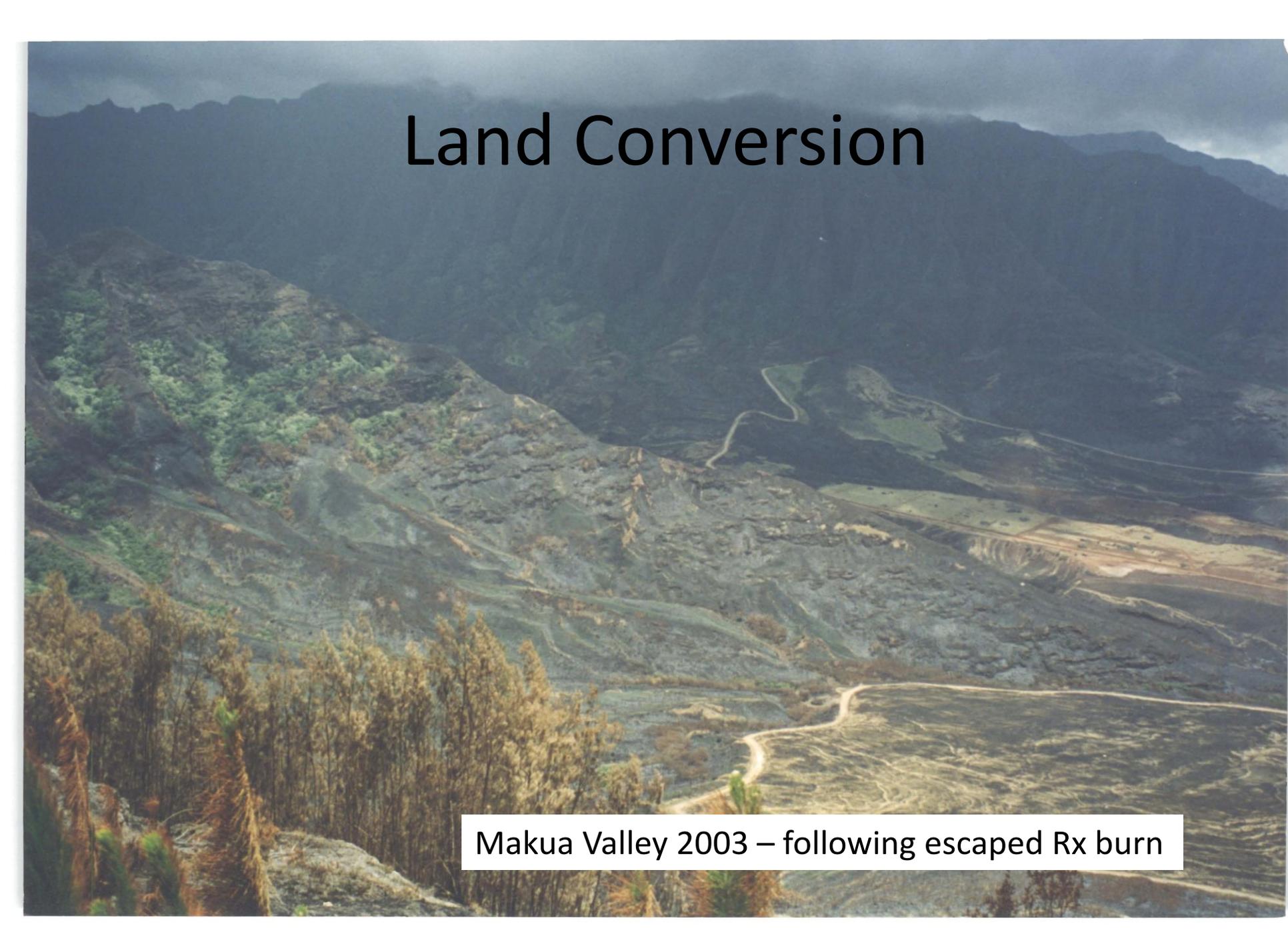
~2200 acres burned (June 2012)

# Land Conversion



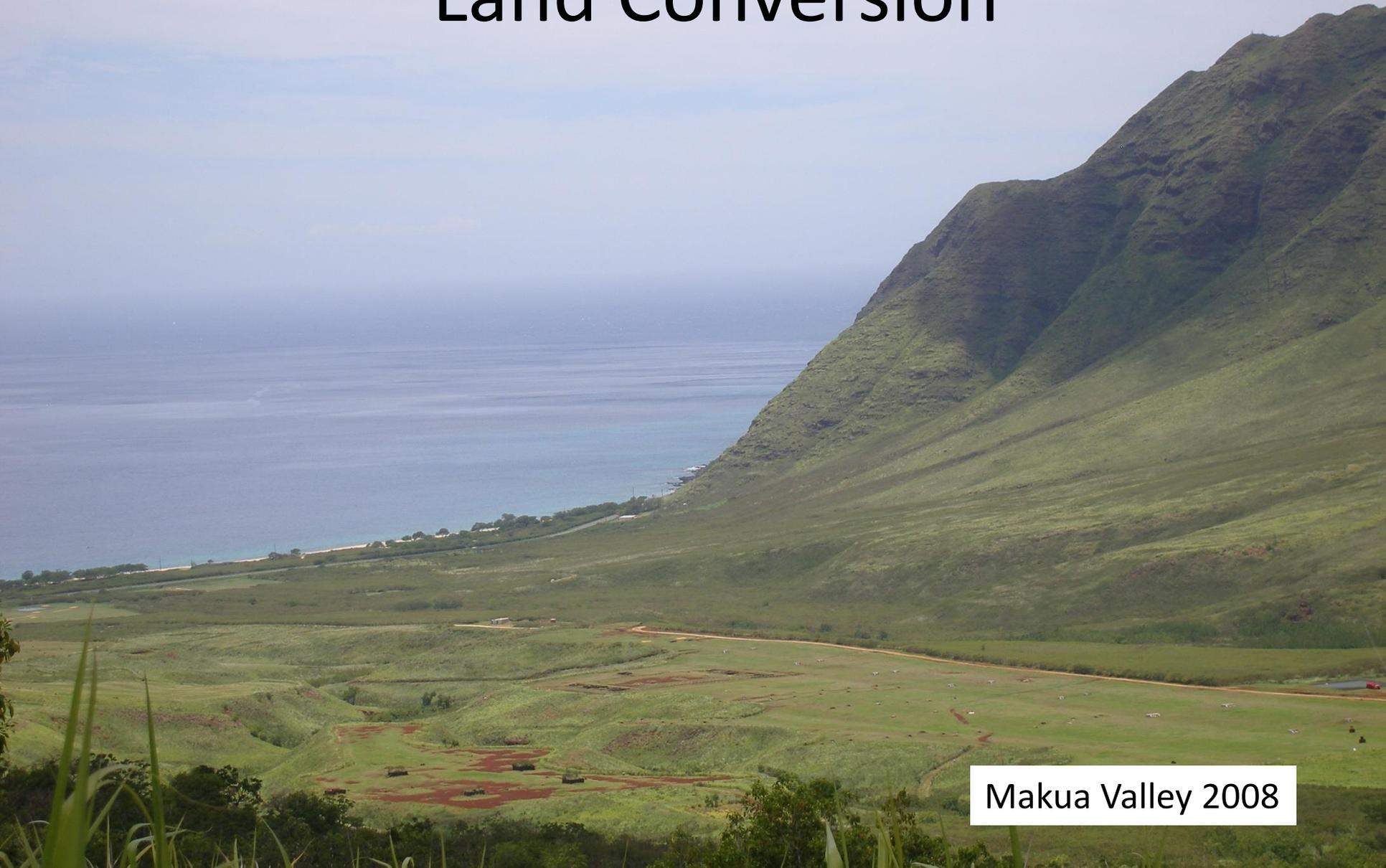
Makua Valley mid -1970's

# Land Conversion

An aerial photograph of a valley landscape. The foreground shows a rocky ridge with sparse, brownish vegetation. The middle ground is dominated by a large, dark, and textured area, likely a volcanic ash deposit or a large-scale fire scar. A winding dirt road or path cuts through this area. In the background, there are dark, forested mountains under a cloudy sky. The overall scene depicts a landscape in transition following a major event.

Makua Valley 2003 – following escaped Rx burn

# Land Conversion



Makua Valley 2008

# Background: Guinea Grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*)

- African in origin
- Occurs throughout the tropics and subtropics
- Nonnative and invasive in Hawaii
- Introduced for animal forage
- Naturalized in Hawaii by 1871
- High fire risk – location, fuel loads



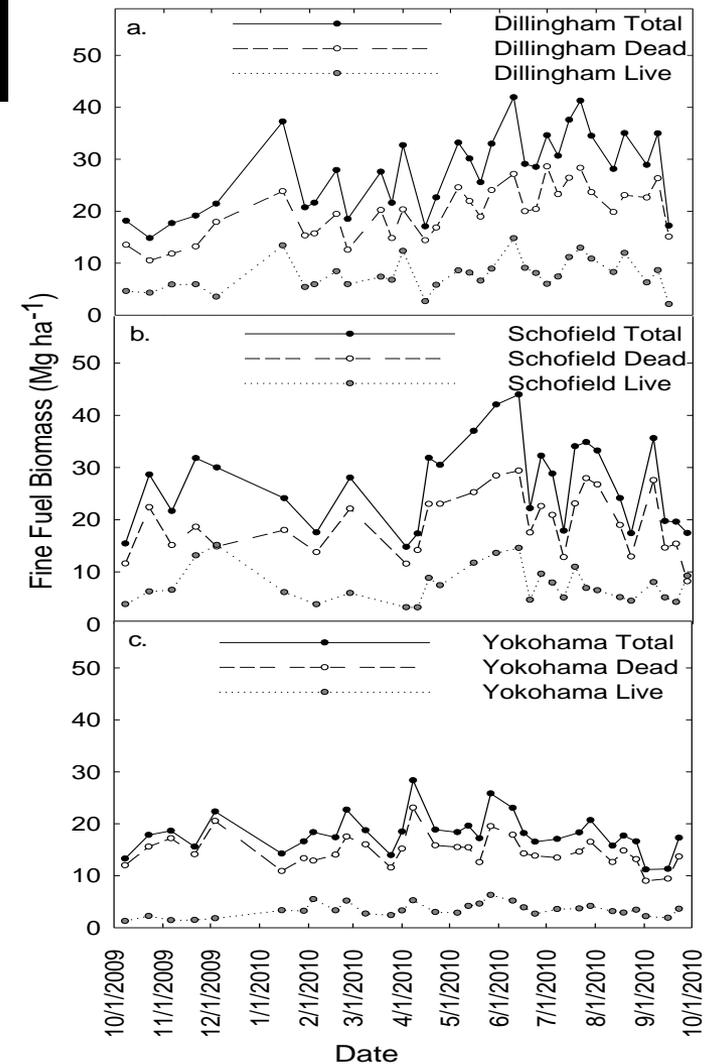
# Spatial and Temporal Variability of Guinea Grass Fuels

## Intraannual Variability in Fuel Loads

Dead Fuel > Live Fuel

Highest fuel loads in the late spring and early summer

Lots of variability between sampling dates



# Spatial and Temporal Variability of Guinea Grass Fuels

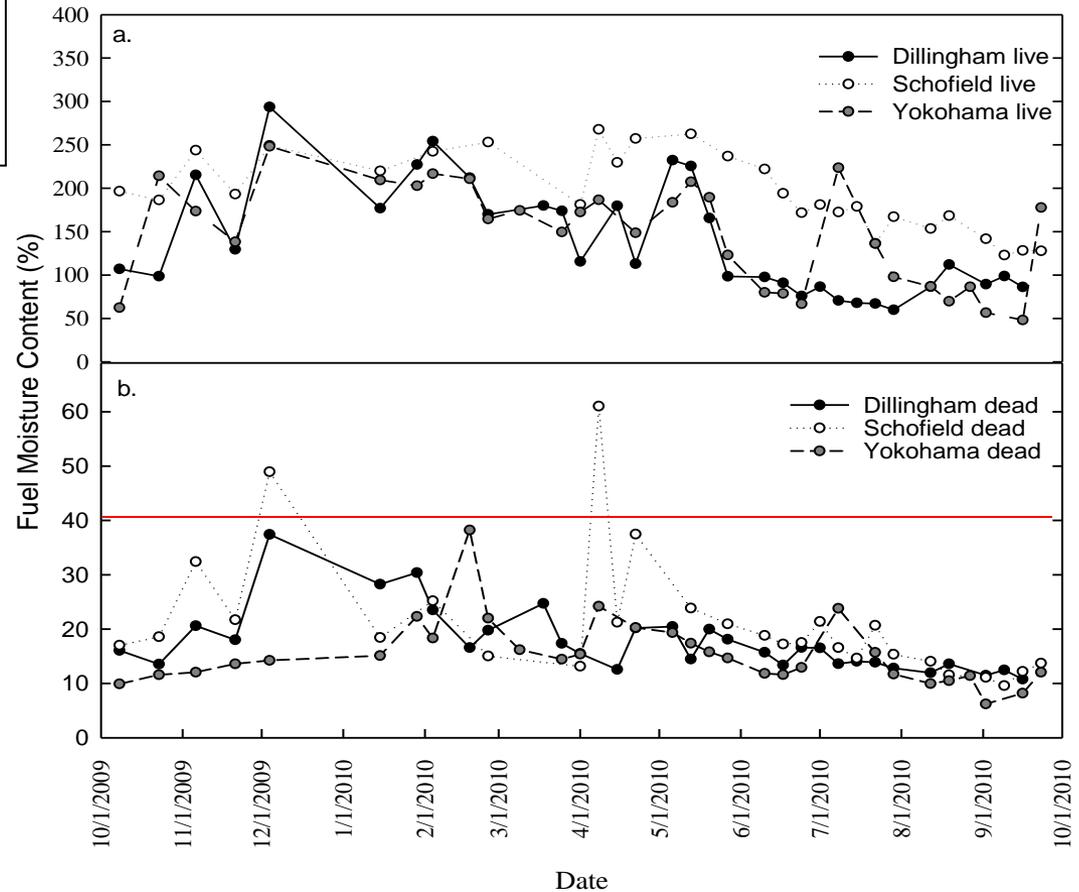
## Intraannual Variability in Fine Fuel Moisture

Rapid changes between sampling dates

Lowest live and dead fuel moistures in summer and fall

Dead fuel moisture almost always below the moisture of extinction

Lots of variability - driven by weather?



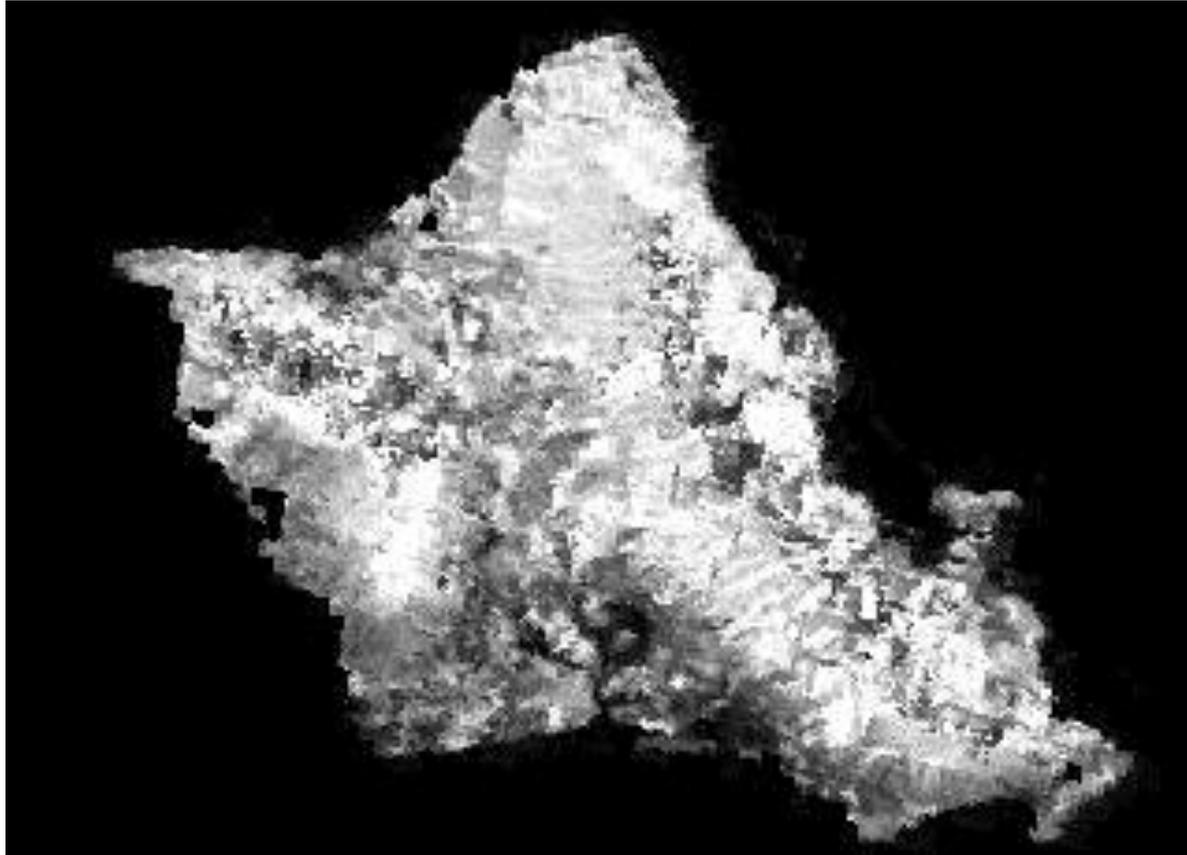
# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Fuel Moisture

- Important driver of fire behavior
- Fuel moisture work and time intensive to measure *in situ*
- Weather station fuel moisture prediction system (intermediate in NFDRS) not always accurate in these grasslands
- May be useful for managers to be able to use remotely sensed data to estimate fuel moisture



# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data



Ellsworth, L.M., A.P. Dale, C.M. Litton, and T. Miura. 2012. Improved prediction of live and dead fuel moisture in invasive *Megathyrus maximus* grasslands in Hawaii using Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) data. *In prep for Remote Sensing of Environment*.

# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Vegetation indices

- Derived from satellite data
- Good indices of canopy greenness
  - chlorophylls *a* and *b* in green vegetation strongly absorb light in the red regions of the electromagnetic spectrum,
  - plant cell walls strongly absorb light in the near infrared region

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{NIR} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{NIR} + \rho_{red}}$$

$$EVI = G \frac{\rho_{NIR} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{NIR} + C_1 \rho_{red} - C_2 \rho_{blue} + L}$$

$$EVI_2 = G \frac{\rho_{NIR} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{NIR} + 2.4 \rho_{red} + L}$$

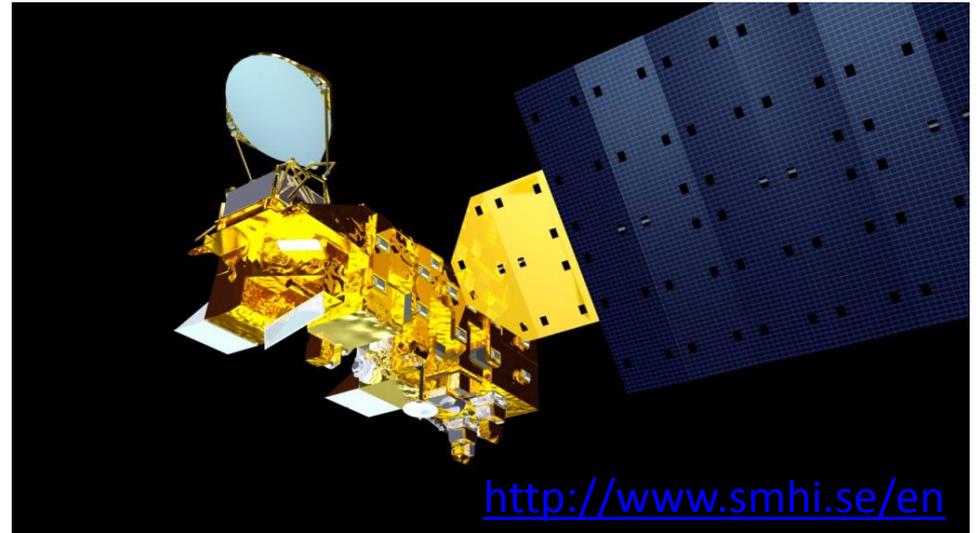
# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) data

Many satellites – tradeoffs between spatial and temporal resolution

MODIS: Daily Images  
250 m pixel size

LANDSAT: 1 image every 16-18 days  
30 m pixel size



Fuel moisture can change rapidly, and guinea grasslands cover large areas

MODIS data is free – Accessible for land managers

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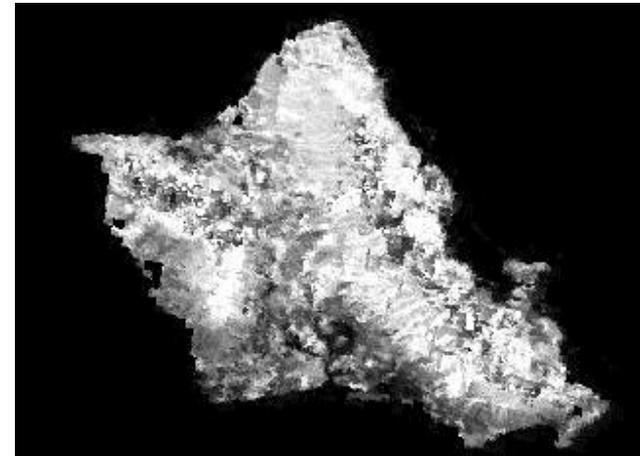
# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) data

## Downloadable Products:

NASA Earth Observing System Data and Information System  
(<http://reverb.echo.nasa.gov/reverb/>)

1. Daily images
2. 8-day Composite Images – best pixel in an 8 day range
  - Loss of some temporal resolution
  - Potentially gain some accuracy – noise is filtered out
3. 16-day Vegetation Index products (EVI, NDVI, EVI2)
  1. Pre-processed data
  2. Greater loss of temporal Resolution



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# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Objective:

Evaluate the use of vegetation indices derived from remotely sensed MODIS data to accurately predict live and dead fuel moistures in guinea grass dominated vegetation

## Hypotheses:

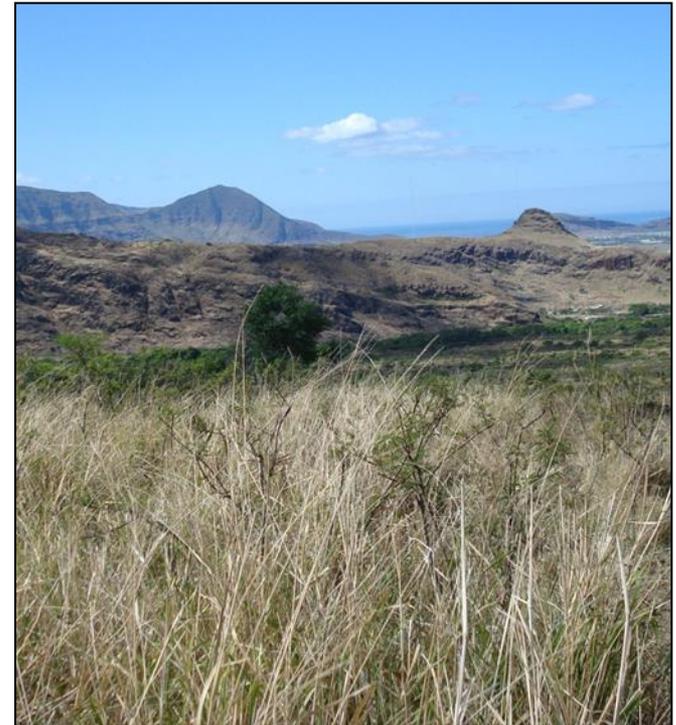
- Because vegetation indices are a good indicator of vegetation greenness, there will be strong relationships between vegetation indices derived from MODIS imagery and *in situ* live fuel moisture content
- Since EVI performs well in areas of high biomass (Jensen 2007), it will be a stronger predictor of fuel moisture than other vegetation indices given the dense grass cover present at the study sites
- Daily MODIS data will show stronger predictive relationships with *in situ* fuel moisture than 8-day or 16-day composites

# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Methods:

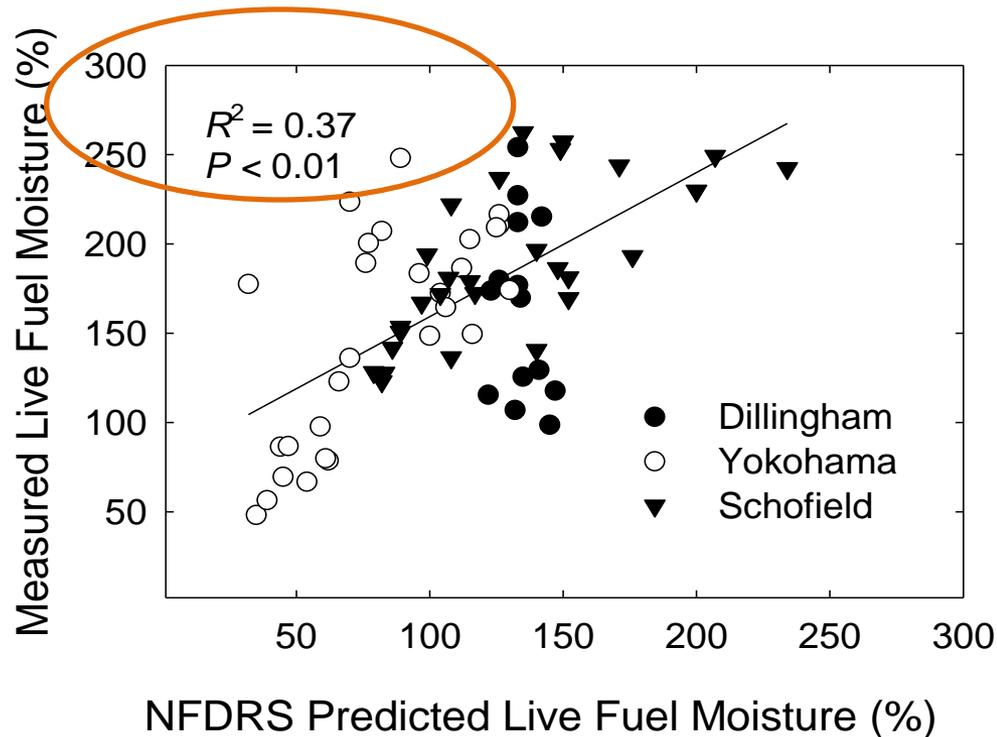
- Used *in situ* live and dead fuel moisture measured at 4 sites biweekly for one year (October 2009-October 2010)
- Obtained corresponding Daily, 8-day composite, and 16-day vegetation index composite data
  - 8 different indices
- Obtained weather station fuel moisture predictions (WIMS data) and KDBI

**Built empirical predictive models for live and dead fuel moisture based on the strongest predictors**



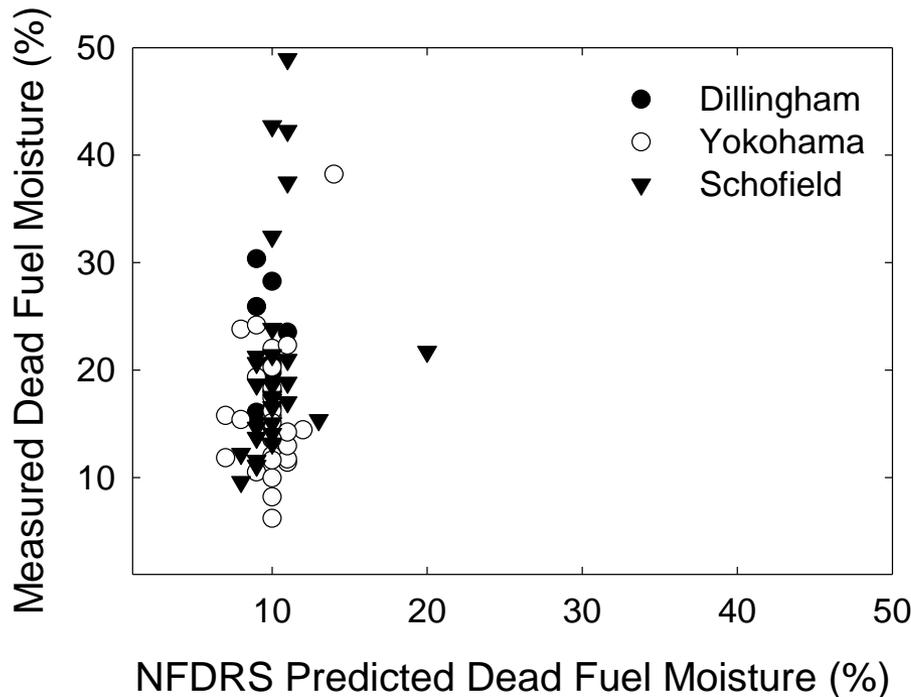
# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

Live Fuel Moisture –  
Weather Station Predictions



# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

Dead Fuel Moisture –  
Weather Station Predictions



No Relationship with Dead Fuel  
Moisture!!!

BUT.....Dead fuel moisture changes on  
much more rapid temporal scales

# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

|                          | Live         |              | Dead   |         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|
|                          | r            | P-value      | r      | P-value |
| <b>Single day images</b> |              |              |        |         |
| EVI_1                    | <b>0.338</b> | <b>0.001</b> | 0.170  | 0.093   |
| NDVI_1                   | 0.088        | 0.368        | -0.015 | 0.875   |
| EVI2_1                   | 0.081        | 0.410        | 0.033  | 0.733   |
| VARI_1                   | 0.165        | 0.100        | 0.075  | 0.456   |
| NDWI_1                   | -0.026       | 0.787        | 0.045  | 0.642   |
| NDII_1                   | 0.037        | 0.704        | 0.186  | 0.056   |
| RGRE_1                   | 0.055        | 0.576        | 0.045  | 0.643   |
| Integral_1               | 0.105        | 0.282        | 0.142  | 0.144   |

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# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

|                         | Live         |              | Dead         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                         | r            | P-value      | r            | P-value      |
| <b>8 day composites</b> |              |              |              |              |
| EVI_8                   | <b>0.399</b> | <b>0.000</b> | <b>0.333</b> | <b>0.000</b> |
| NDVI_8                  | <b>0.347</b> | <b>0.000</b> | <b>0.309</b> | <b>0.001</b> |
| EVI2_8                  | <b>0.328</b> | <b>0.000</b> | <b>0.379</b> | <b>0.000</b> |
| VARI_8                  | 0.098        | 0.307        | 0.028        | 0.770        |
| NDWI_8                  | 0.020        | 0.837        | 0.120        | 0.211        |
| NDII_8                  | 0.139        | 0.144        | <b>0.220</b> | <b>0.020</b> |
| RGRE_8                  | <b>0.274</b> | <b>0.003</b> | 0.140        | 0.139        |
| Integral_8              | -0.101       | 0.287        | -0.051       | 0.590        |

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# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

|                              | Live         |              | Dead         |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                              | r            | P-value      | r            | P-value      |
| <b>16 day MODIS products</b> |              |              |              |              |
| EVI_16                       | <b>0.364</b> | <b>0.001</b> | <b>0.423</b> | <b>0.000</b> |
| NDVI_16                      | <b>0.462</b> | <b>0.000</b> | <b>0.362</b> | <b>0.001</b> |
| EVI2_16                      | <b>0.449</b> | <b>0.000</b> | <b>0.450</b> | <b>0.000</b> |
| RGRE_16                      | <b>0.398</b> | <b>0.000</b> | 0.049        | 0.663        |

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# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Model Selection:

Used Vegetation Indices that significantly correlated with fuel moisture to build predictive model

- Daily

- 8-day

- 16-day

Looked at models created with weather station-derived predictors

- NFDRS Moisture Calculation

- KDBI – drought index

Hybrid Models – Using elements from remote sensing and weather stations

# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Live Fuel Moisture Predictive Models

| Model  | $R^2$       | Pred $R^2$  | $P$              |
|--|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| MODIS-based models   |             |             |                  |
| 1-day LFM= 124 + 135 EVI_1                                       | 0.15        | 0.00        | <0.001           |
| 8-day LFM= 91.1 + 171 EVI_8 + 78.4 NDVI_8                        | 0.20        | 0.15        | <0.001           |
| <b>16-day LFM=2.1 + 402 EVI2_16 + 144 NDVI_16</b>                | <b>0.46</b> | <b>0.40</b> | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |
| WIMS-based models  |             |             |                  |
| NFDRS LFM = 78.7 + 0.807 NFDRS                                   | 0.37        | 0.33        | <0.001           |
| KBDI LFM = 191 - 0.0624 KBDI                                     | 0.06        | 0.01        | 0.050            |
| Hybrid models  |             |             |                  |
| 1-day LFM = 101 + 67.6 EVI_1 + 0.654 NFDRS - 0.0652 KBDI         | 0.46        | 0.37        | <0.001           |
| <b>8-day LFM = 91.2 + 7.77 EVI_8 + 0.735 NFDRS - 0.0524 KBDI</b> | <b>0.49</b> | <b>0.41</b> | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |

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# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Dead Fuel Moisture Predictive Models

| Model              |   | $R^2$       | Pred $R^2$  | $P$          |
|--------------------|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| MODIS-based models |   |             |             |              |
| 1-day              | DFM = 16.0 + 8.61 EVI_1                             | 0.00        | 0.00        | 0.082        |
| 8-day              | DFM = 10.5 + 16.7 EVI_8 + NDVI_8                    | 0.14        | 0.06        | 0.001        |
| <b>16-day</b>      | <b>DFM = 5.55 + 39.3 EVI2_16 + 10.9 NDVI_16</b>     | <b>0.19</b> | <b>0.12</b> | <b>0.002</b> |
| WIMS-based models  |   |             |             |              |
| NFDRS              | DFM = 7.62 + 1.12 NFDRS                             | 0.05        | 0.00        | 0.066        |
| KBDI               | DFM = 19.9 - 0.00355 KBDI                           | 0.01        | 0.00        | 0.477        |
| Hybrid models      |   |             |             |              |
| 1-day              | DFM = 8.53 + 4.93 EVI_1 - 0.00807 KBDI + 1.11 NFDRS | 0.13        | 0.00        | 0.116        |
| 8-day              | DFM = 4.34 + 20.8 EVI_8 + 0.945 NFDRS               | 0.14        | 0.00        | 0.010        |
| 16-day             | DFM = 0.79 + 56.2 EVI2_16 + 0.577 NFDRS             | 0.19        | 0.00        | 0.026        |

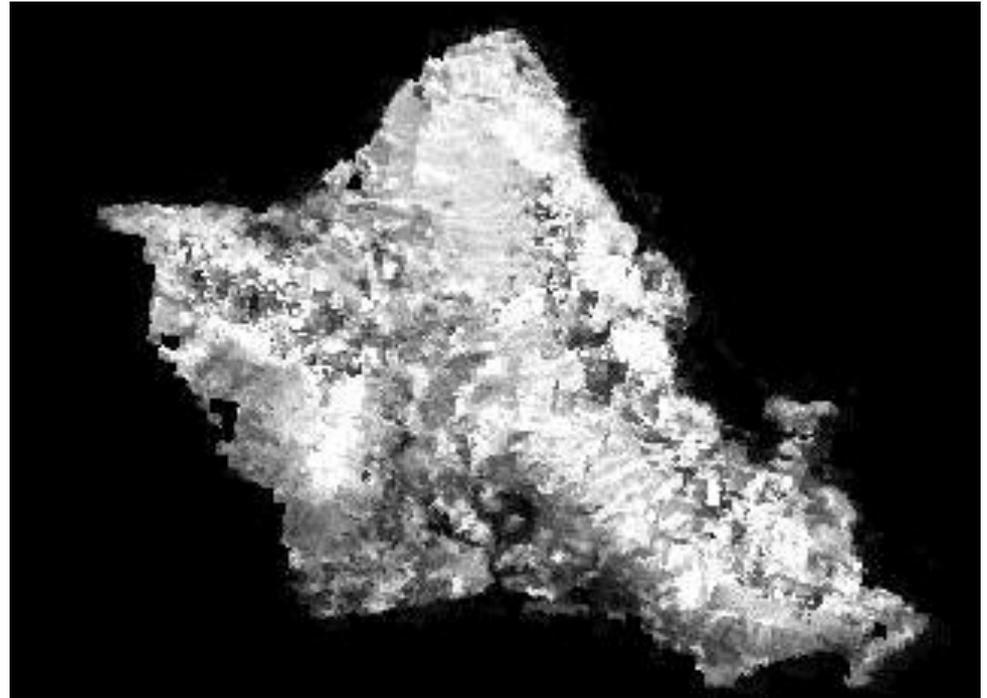
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# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

## Caveats:

Fuel moisture changes much faster than these methods predict!

- Moving average
- Not a substitute for on the ground fire expertise
  - ✓ Wind patterns
  - ✓ Precipitation (or lack thereof)



# Fuel moisture modeling using (MODIS) data

MODIS-based vegetation indices may improve prediction of *in situ* fuel moisture content as compared to the currently used WIMS-based models....which in turn may improve prediction of potential fire

Added benefits:

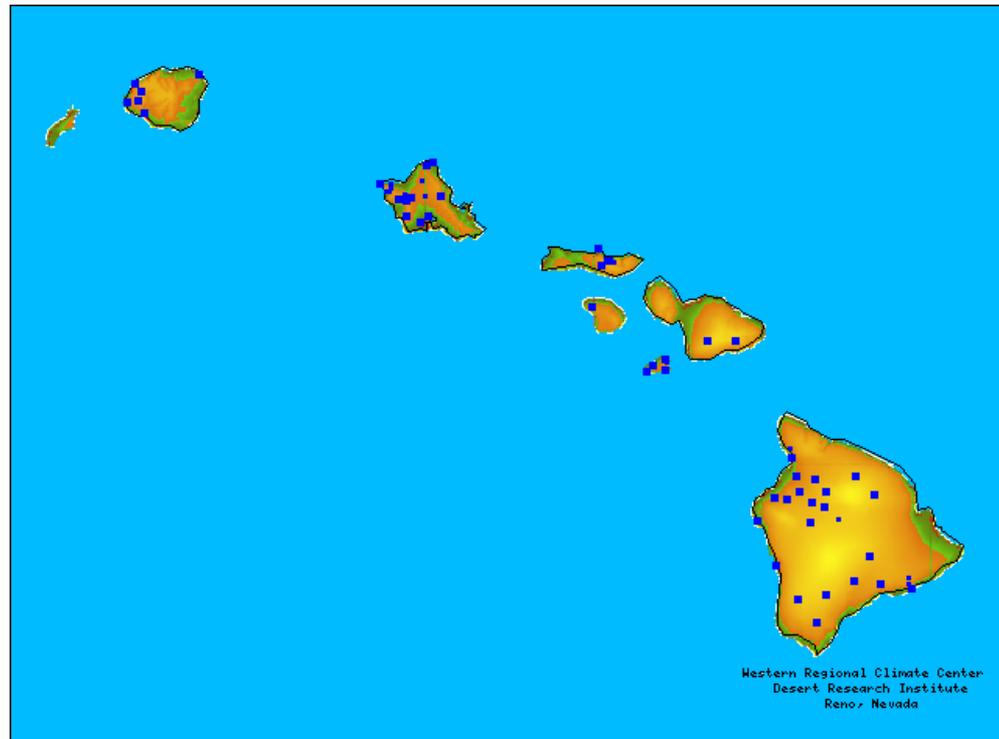
- Continuous spatial coverage
- Reliable data source

16 day products were in best models

- Pre-processed
- More accessible for managers

Next Steps

- Interface for manager access



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# Questions?

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