

Humans and the Environment

An Investigation of Land Cover and Land Use – Southeast Asia

NASA's Night Lights Data



Remote Sensing – A Primer



Remote Sensing – defined

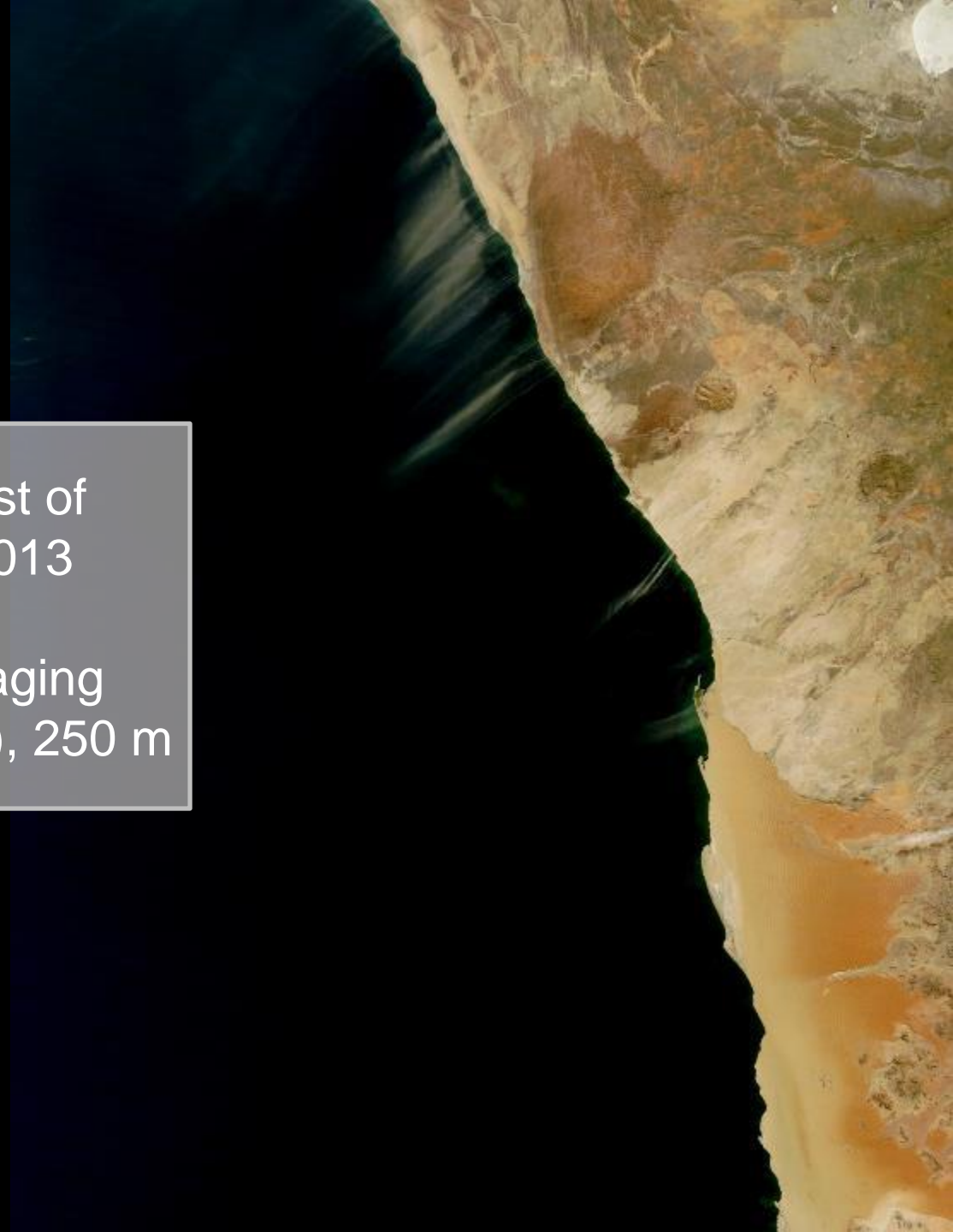
“Remote sensing is the science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation.”

- Lillesand et al., 2008



Dust plumes off the coast of
Namibia in early May 2013

Moderate Resolution Imaging
Spectroradiometer (MODIS), 250 m

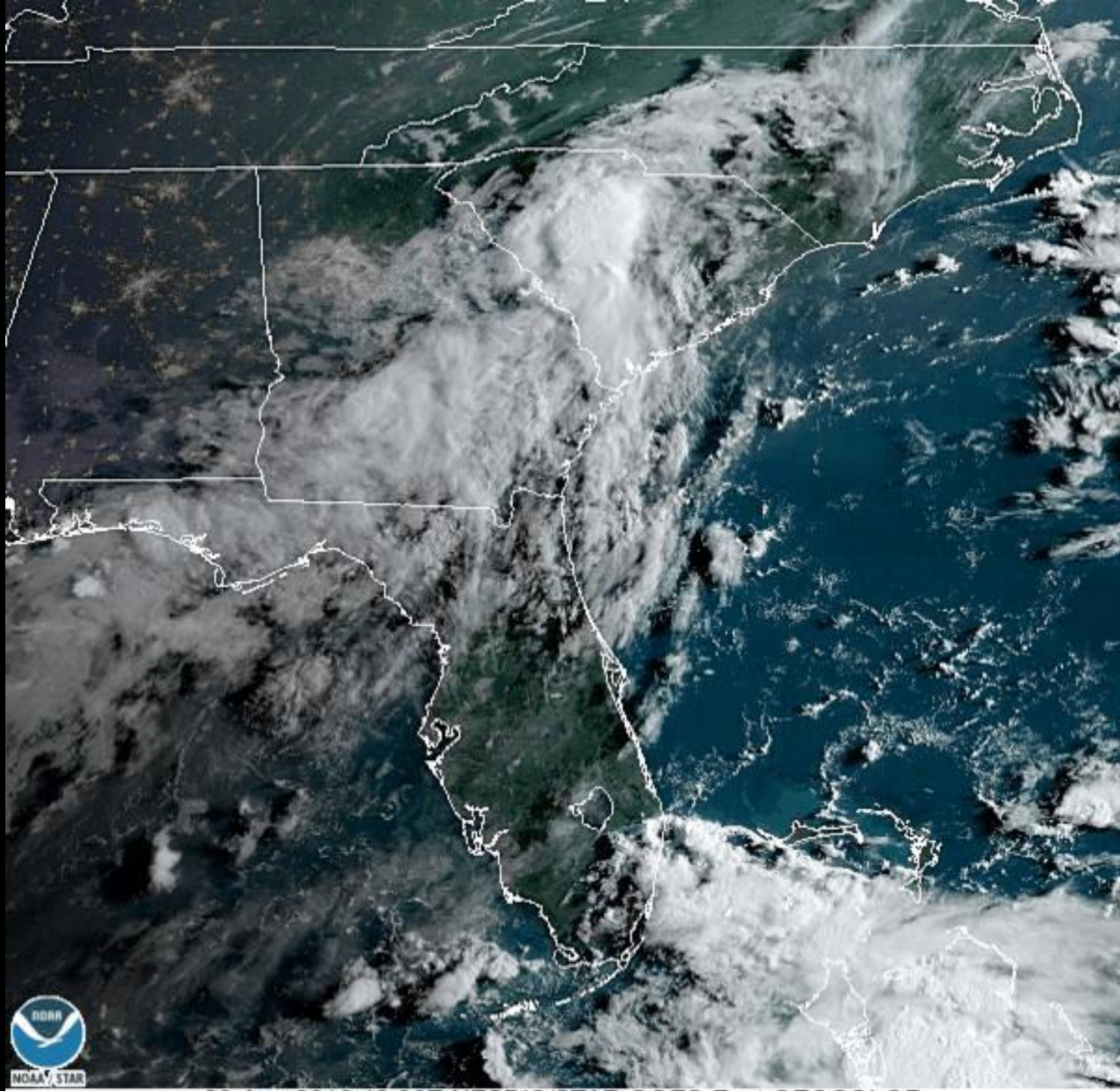






Urbanization in Dubai

Advanced Spaceborne Thermal
Emission and Reflection
Radiometer (ASTER), 30 m



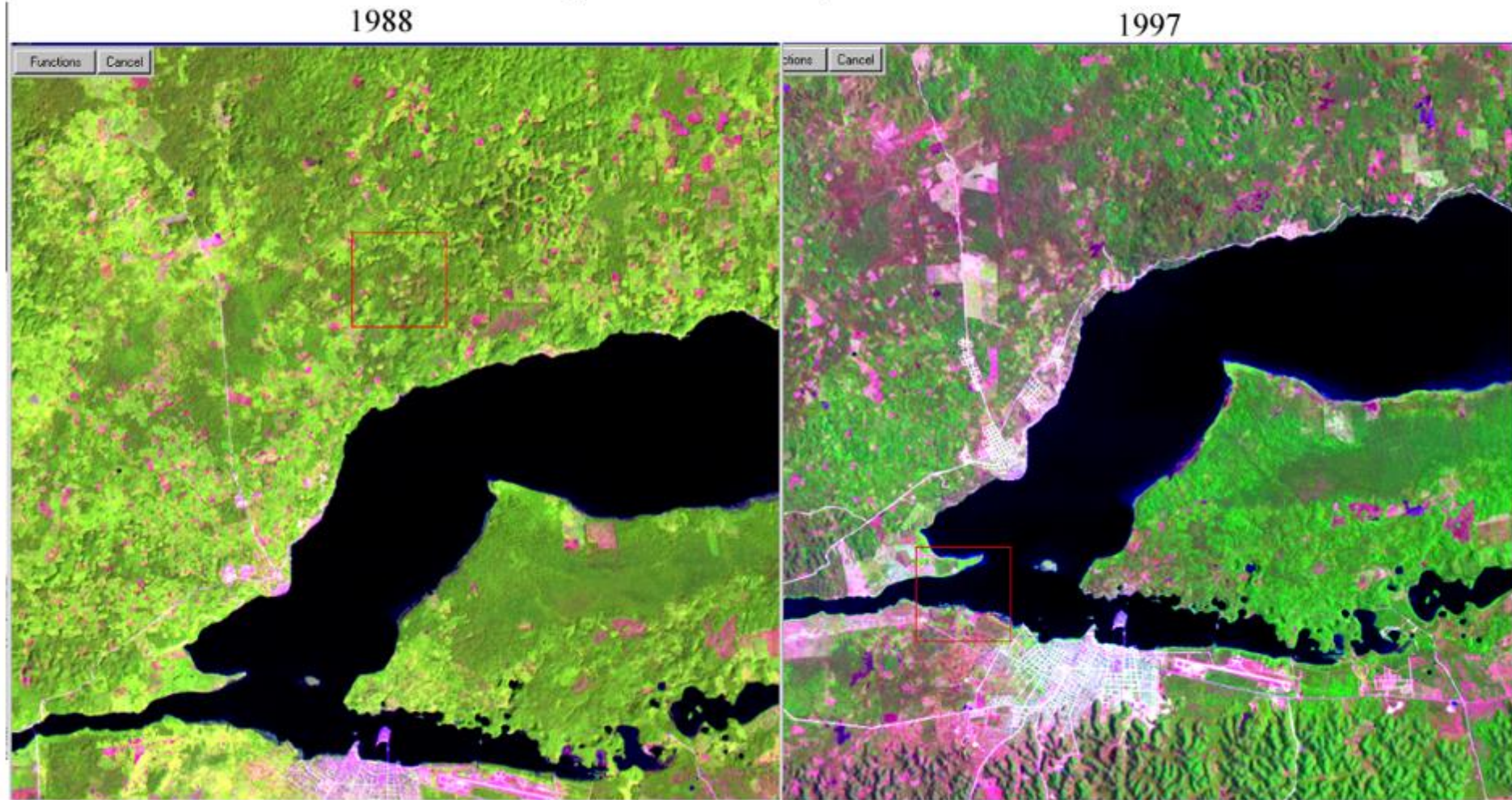
A satellite image of the Southeastern United States, showing cloud cover over the region. The image is a grayscale representation of cloud density, with white indicating higher cloud cover and darker shades indicating lower cloud cover. The coastline of the Southeastern United States is visible, including Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. A semi-transparent gray box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text.

Weather in Southeast U.S.

Geostationary Operational
Environmental Satellite
(GOES-16), 0.5-2 km

Landscape Change

Lago Peten-Itza, Guatemala

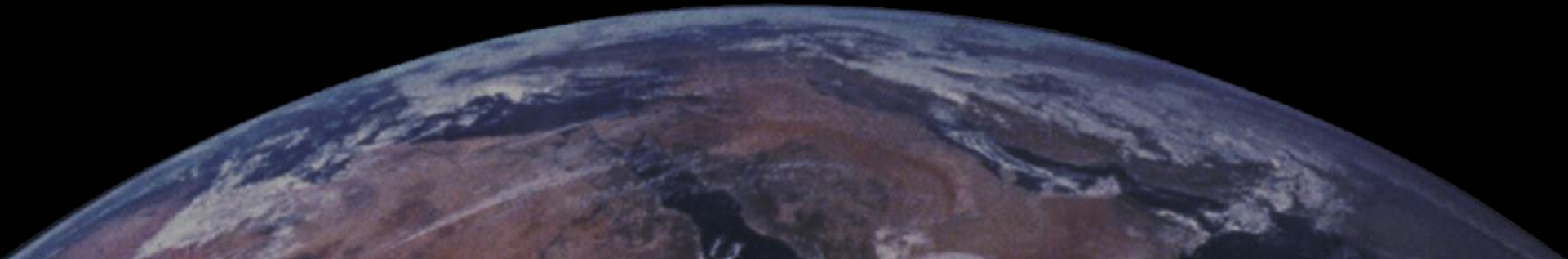


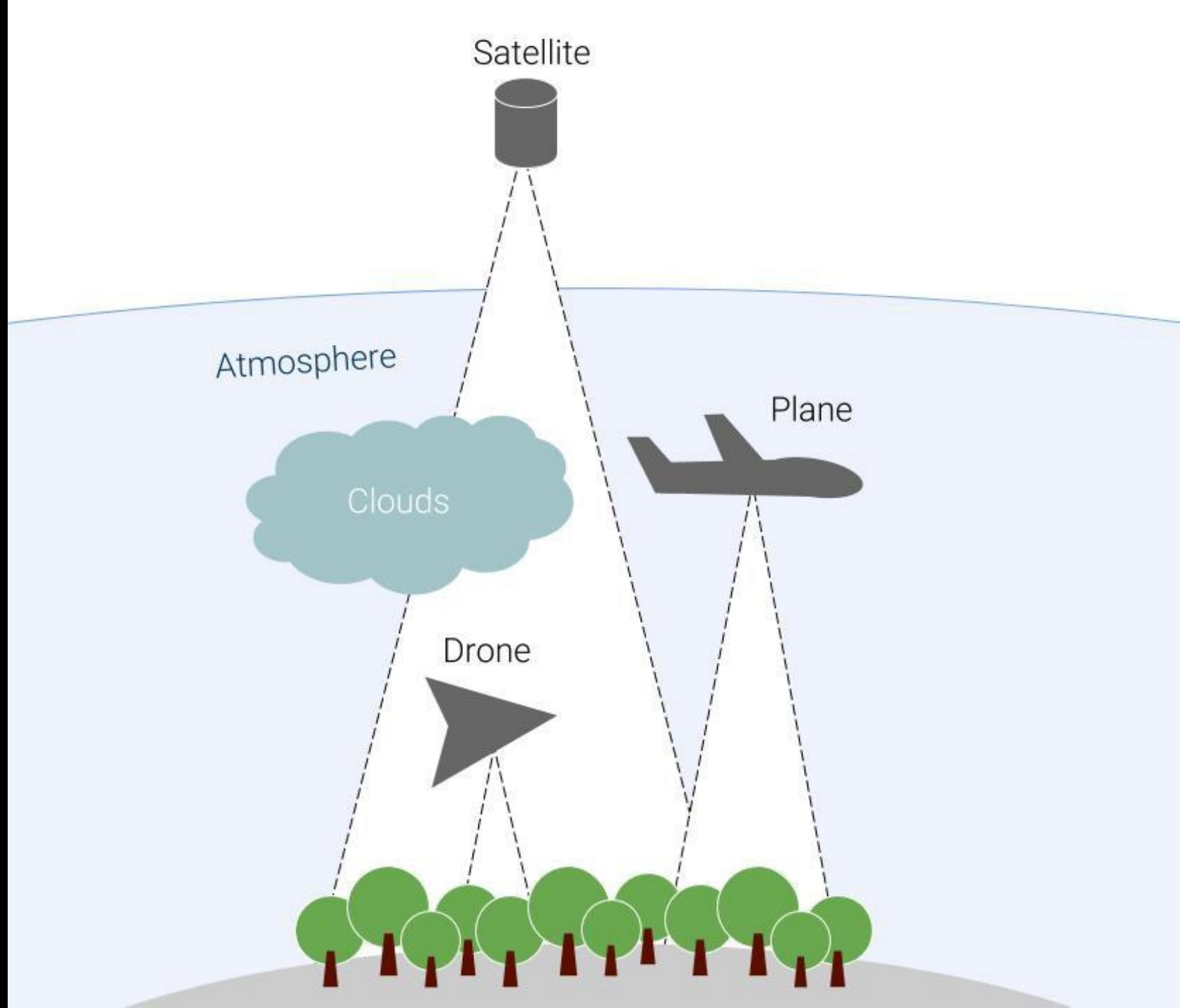
Landsat TM5 Bands 5,4,3 = Red, Green, Blue

Remote Sensing – A Primer

Many platforms, many applications

Sensor altitude plays a role in
determining purpose



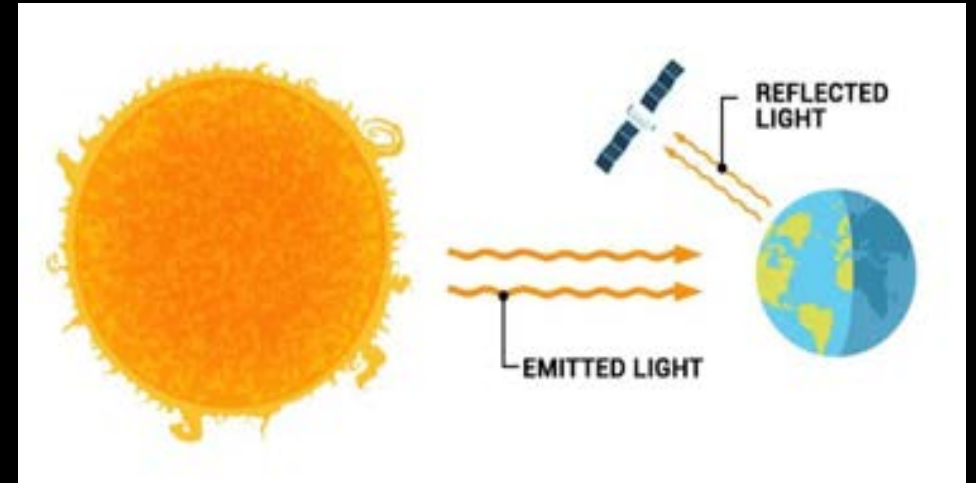


WHAT IS REMOTE SENSING?



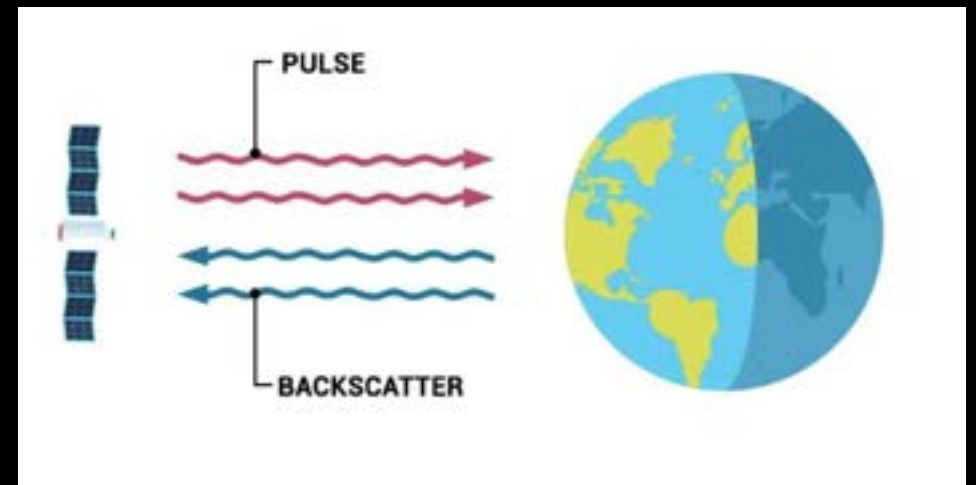
Sensor Types

Systems that rely on the sun to generate all the EM energy needed to image earth's atmosphere and land surfaces are called *passive sensors*



Remote Sensing

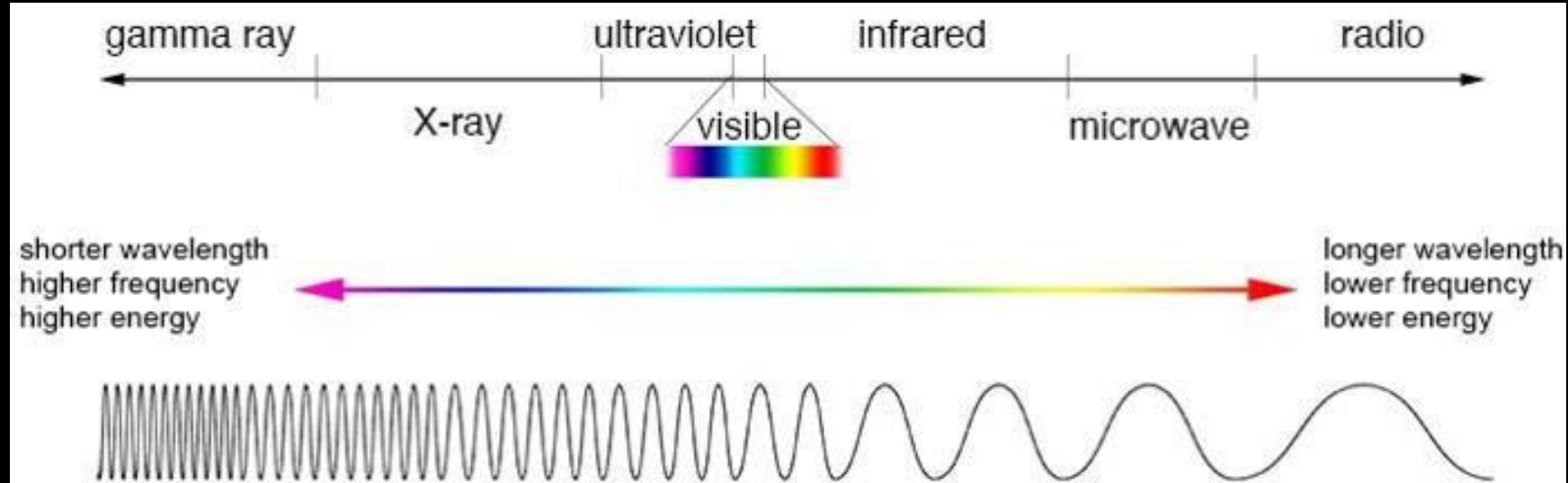
sensors that generate their own energy, called *active sensors*, transmits energy in a certain direction and records the portion reflected back by features within the signal path



Electromagnetic Energy



Electromagnetic Spectrum



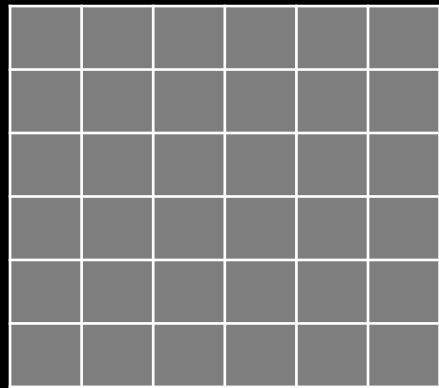
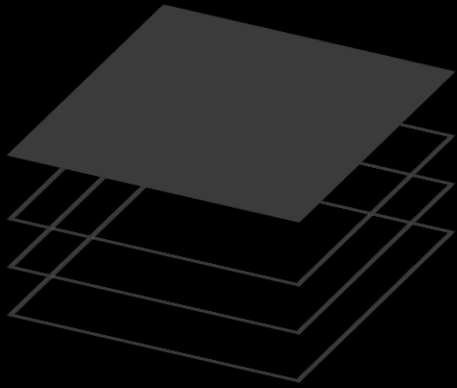
[Photo Source](#)

Color, Data, Light

Our eyes are sensitive in the *visible* spectrum (390-700 nm)

Remote Sensing Data

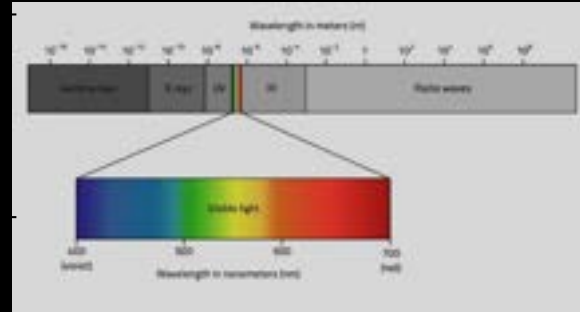
Biophysical/Remote Sensing Protocol



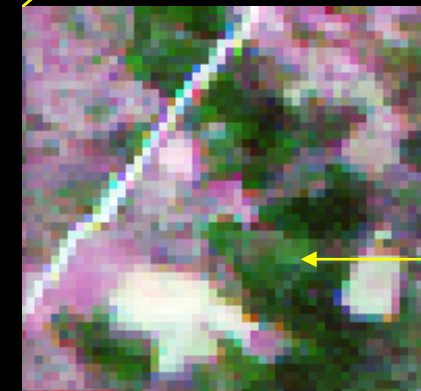
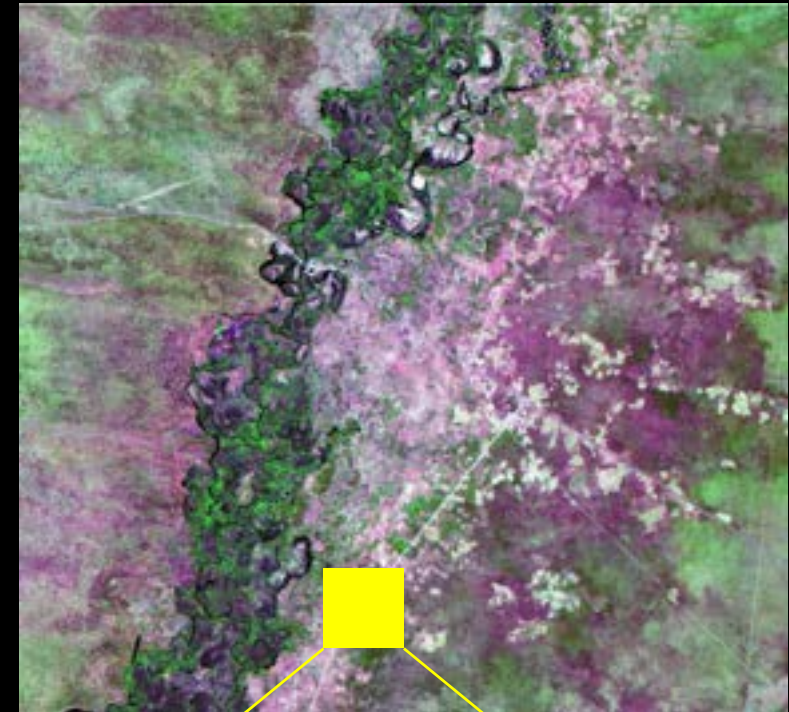
Columns
and Rows



Pixel

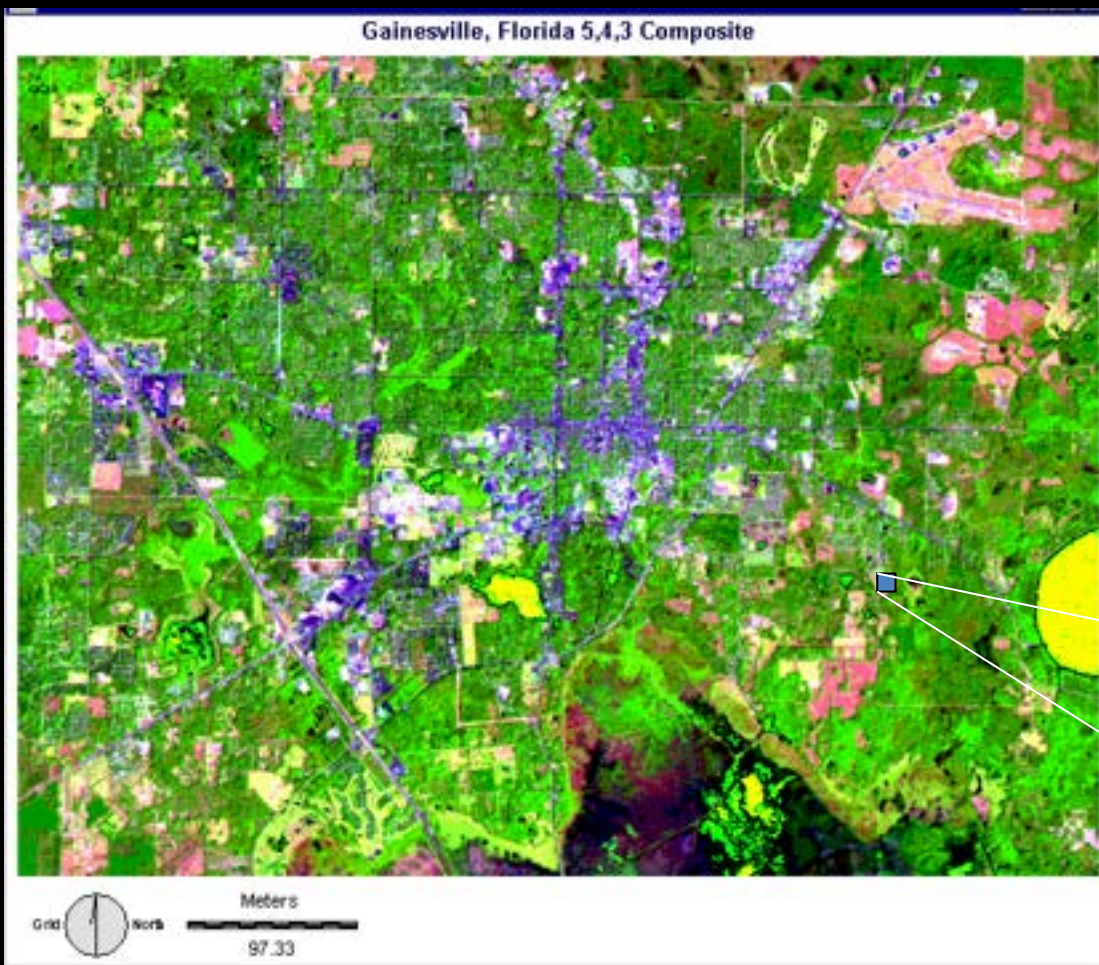


Electromagnetic
Spectrum



Landsat TM
April 22, 2007
Caprivi, Namibia





Quantized grid of small areas on the Earth's surface. The energy of reflected electromagnetic radiation in each grid cell is a function of the characteristics of the objects in that cell.

Nature of RS Data

Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spatial



Each Landsat 8 pixel is 30m x 30m or 900m²

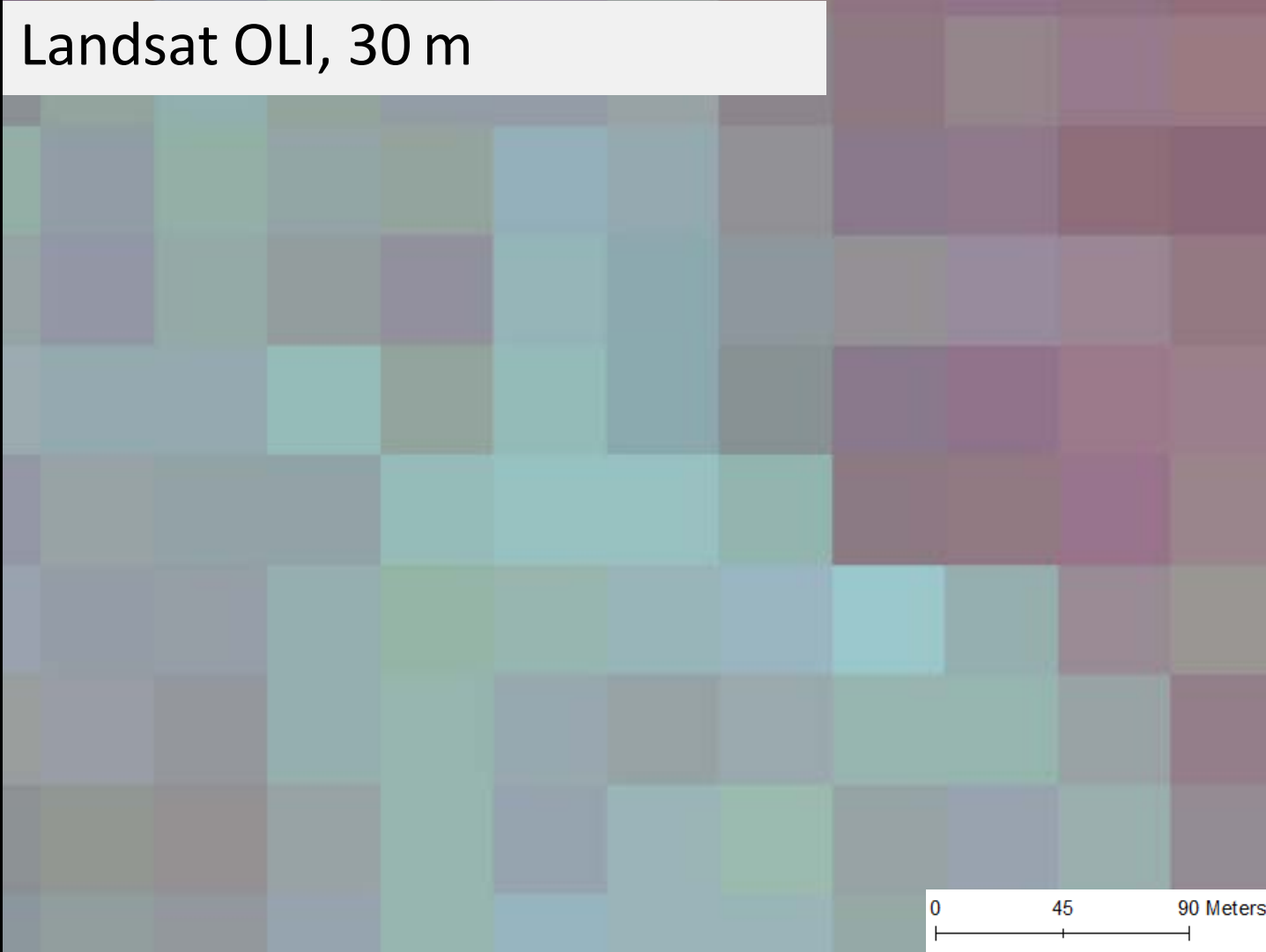
Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spatial

AVHRR, 8km

0 45 90 Meters

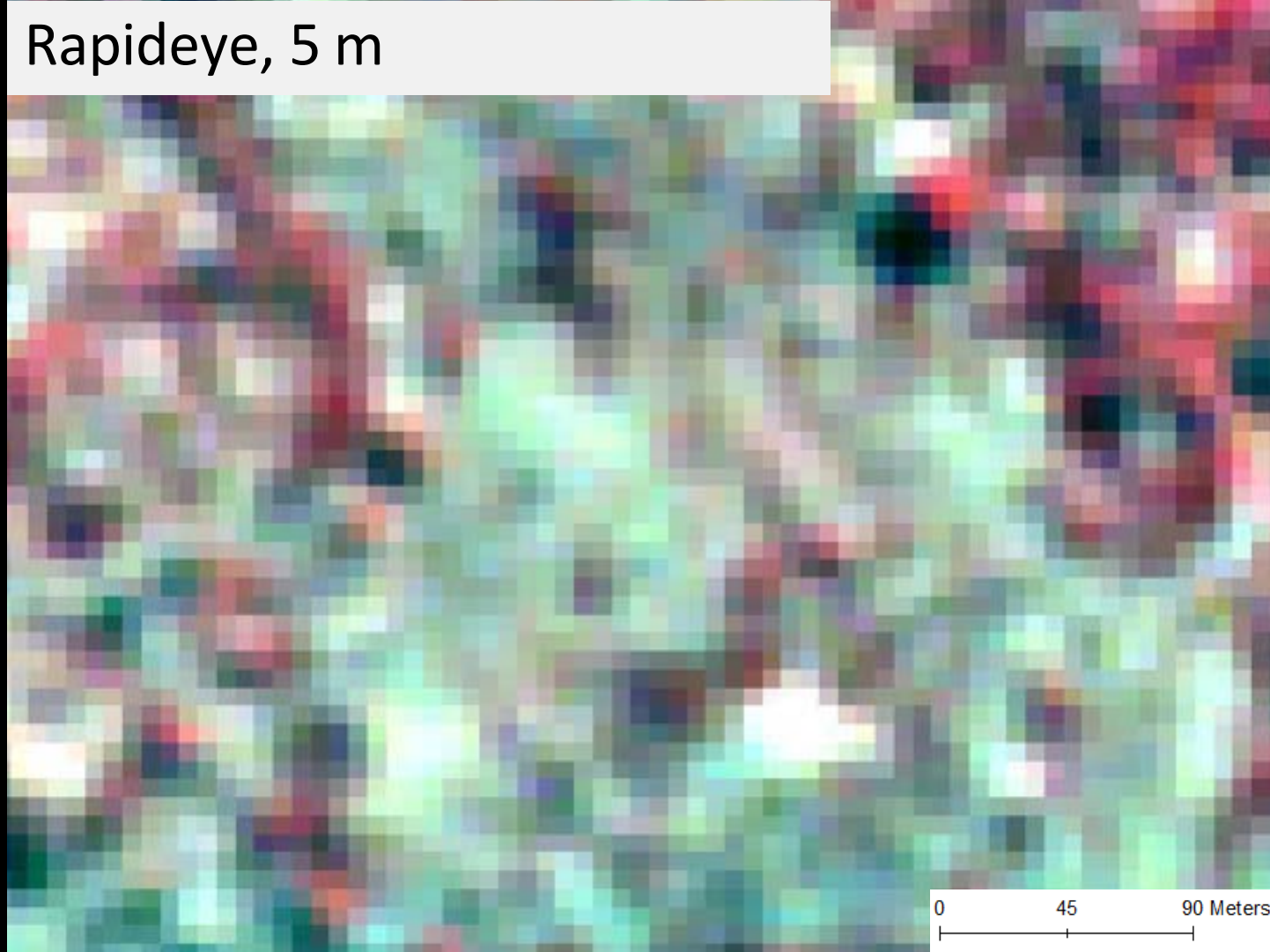


Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spatial



Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spatial

Rapideye, 5 m



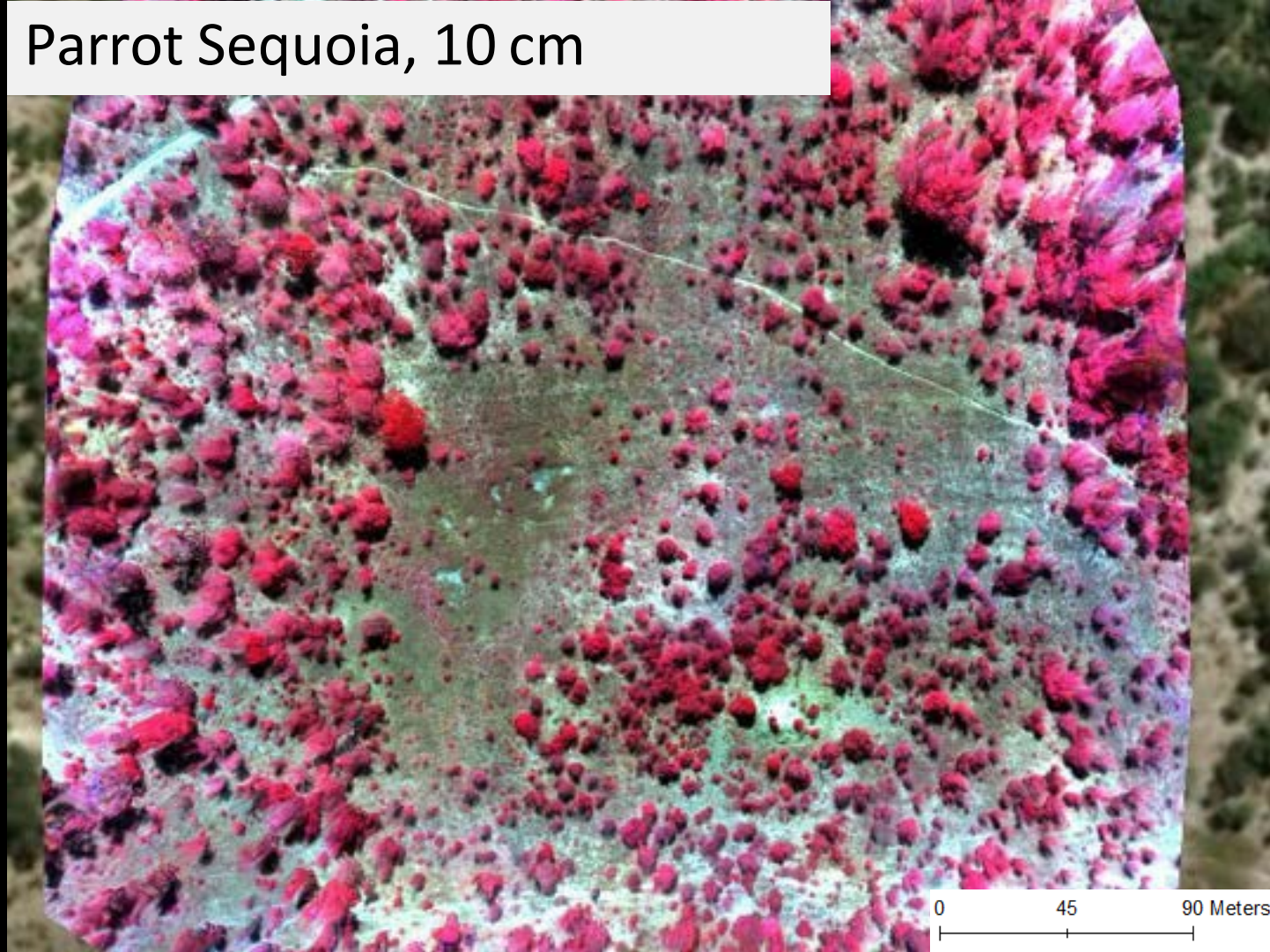
Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spatial

Digital Globe, ESRI Basemap



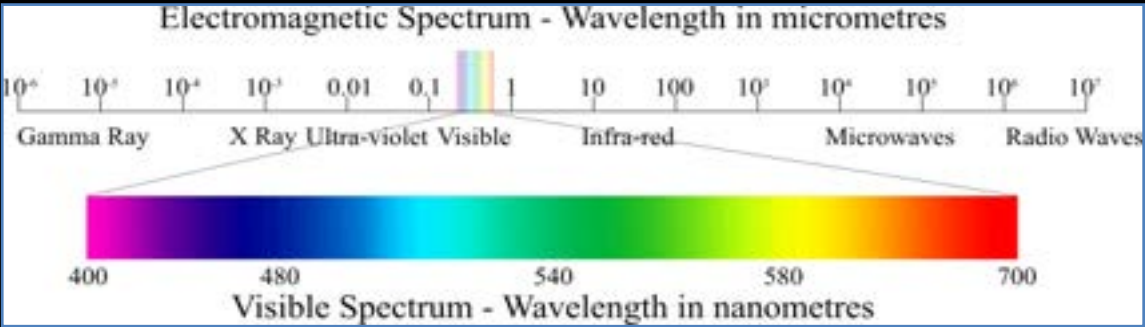
Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spatial

Parrot Sequoia, 10 cm

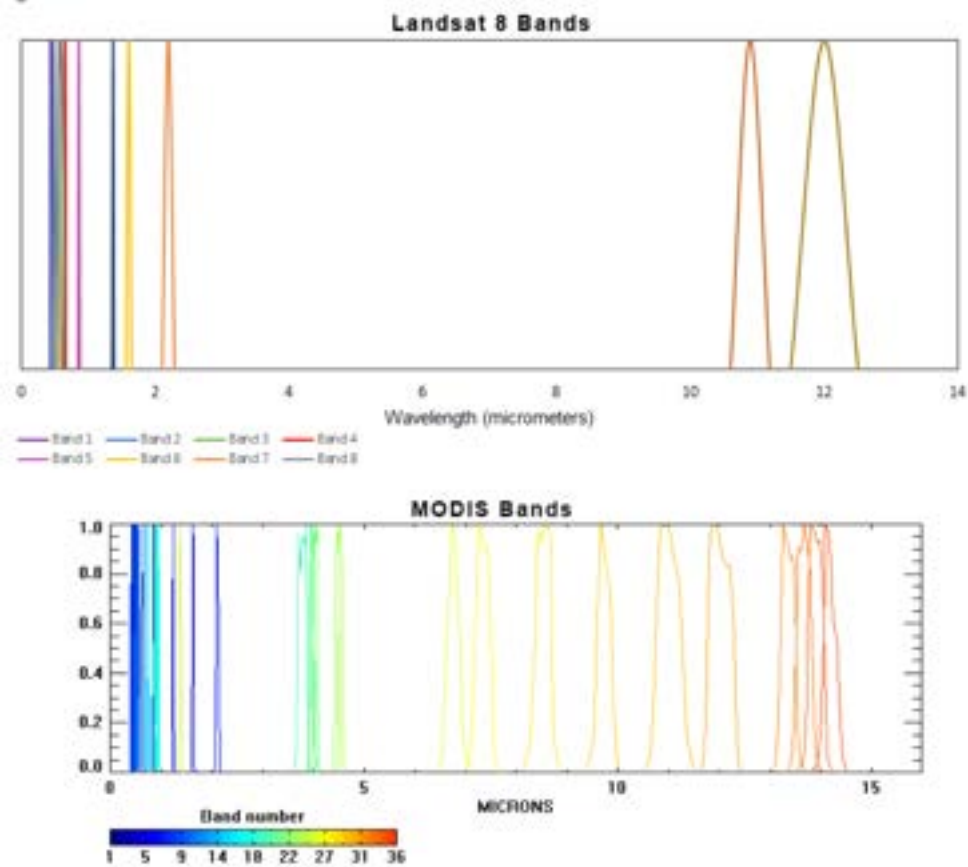


Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spectral

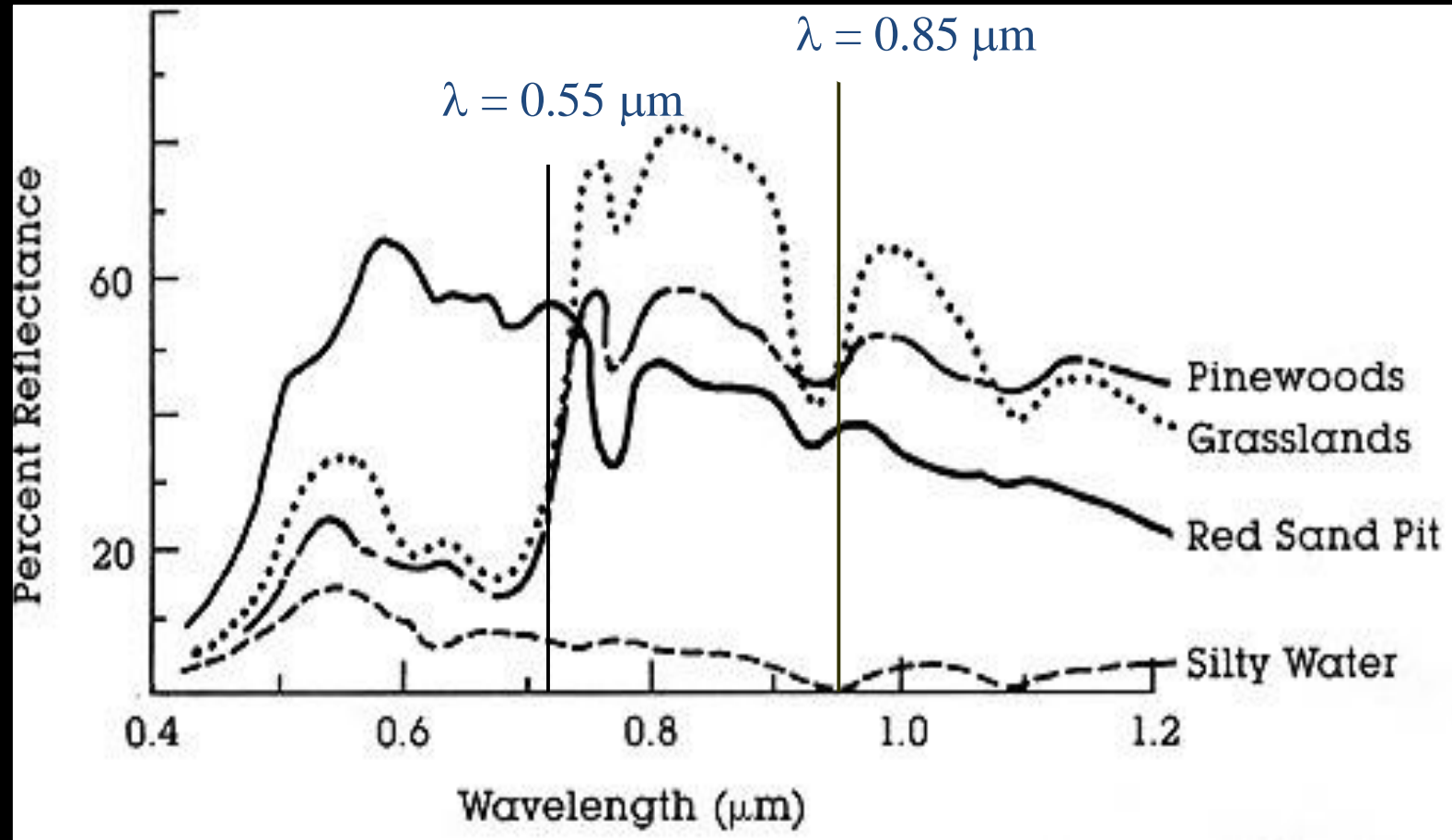
Short Wavelength
High Frequency
High Energy



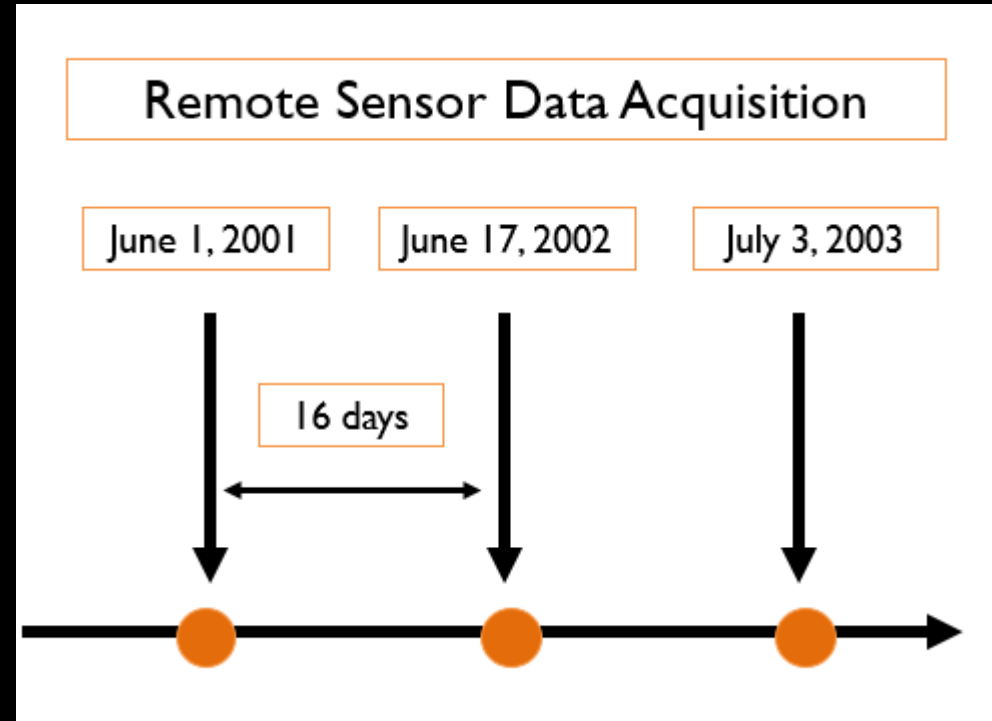
Long Wavelength
Low Frequency
Low Energy



Remote Sensing Resolutions - Spectral



Remote Sensing Resolutions - Temporal



NDVI Anomalies in the southwestern United States. Image Credit: NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center Scientific Visualization Studio.

Vietnam-Cambodia-Laos Regional Applications



Collaborators in this study:

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- Christopher Small,
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- Ngo Duc Khanh, Alex Lechner, and Vu Tuong Thuy,
Nottingham University, Semenyih, Malaysia.

Introduction

- Agricultural transition represents an essential component of land use and land cover change
- Southeast Asia:
 - economic globalization
 - rapid urbanization
 - sociopolitical stabilization
- Vietnam's *Doi Moi* and globalized, market-oriented economy



Agriculture - Dragonfruit

- Dragon fruit: perennial, epiphytic cactus plant with jointed green stems
- Large pink fruits with white or red flesh
- Origins in Central America



The basis of “lighticulture” or “agrilighting” to grow dragon fruit using nighttime light

Photo by Nghiem, Feb. 2020



Let There Be Light

From the Bình Thuận Province





Agricultural Technology Leading to Socioeconomic Changes





Agricultural Conversion



Land Use Conversion-Induced Migration



Lighting is the
Key

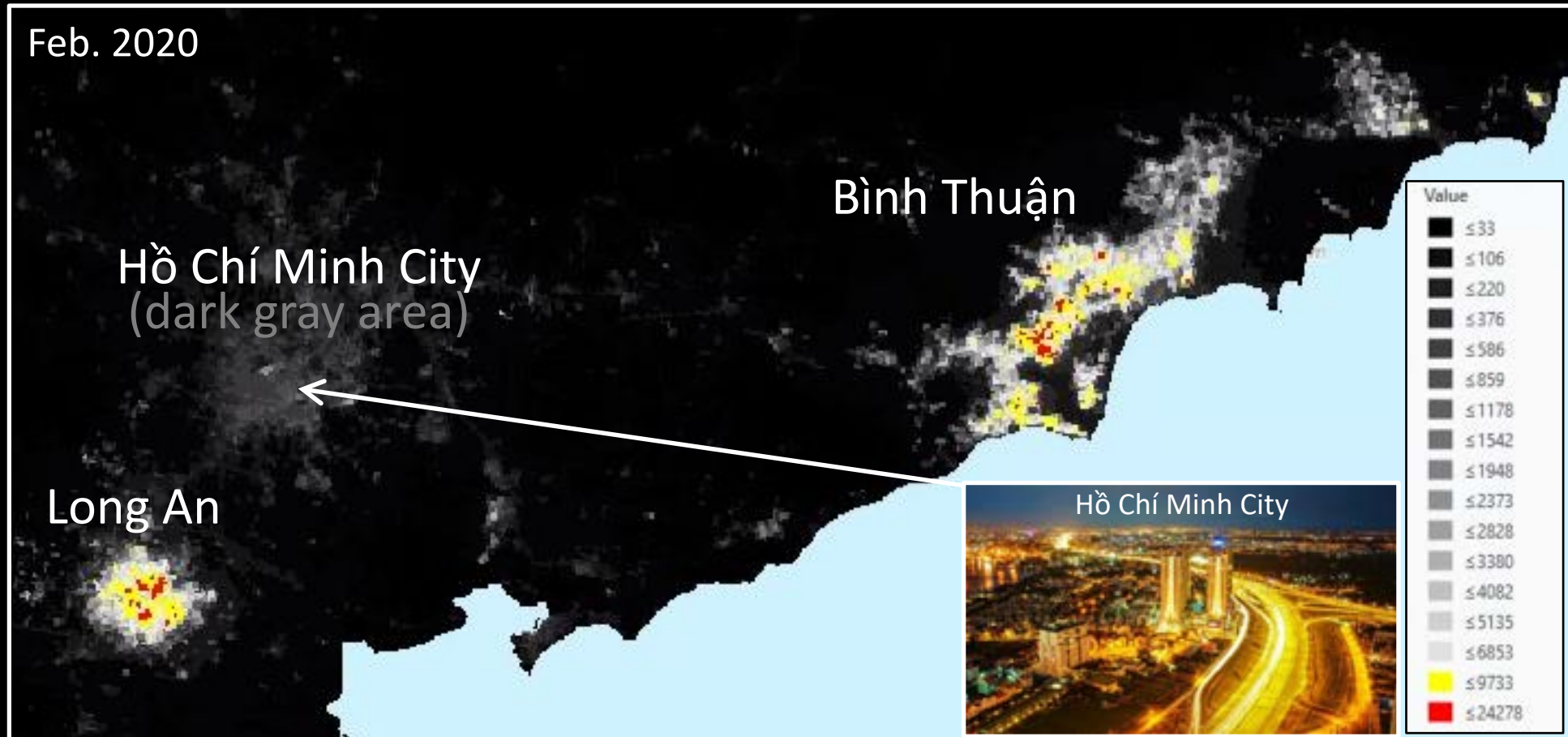




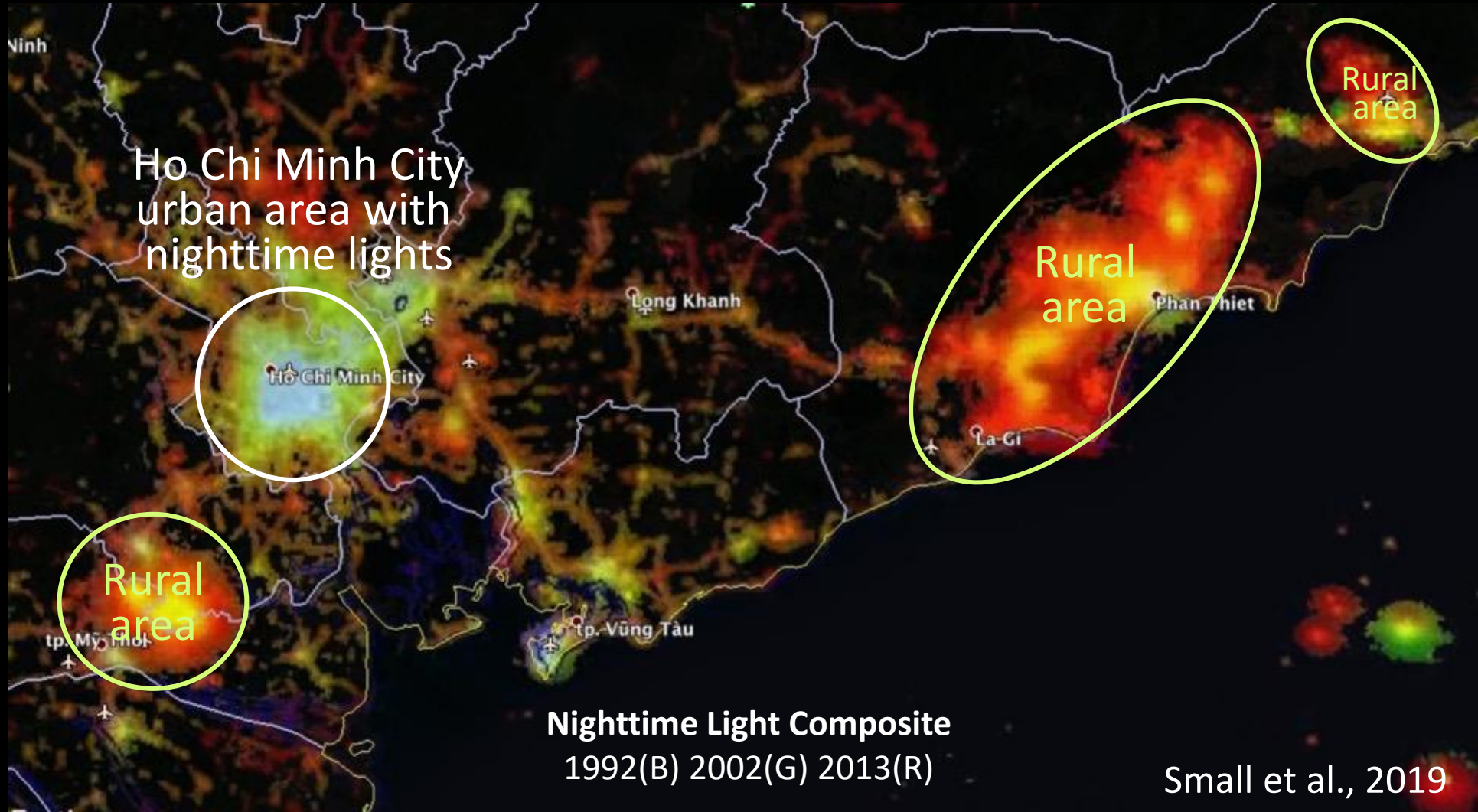
Processing and Distribution



“Lightculture” is much more extensive and far brighter than nighttime lights from the Mega-, Ho Chi Minh City



Nighttime Light Composite from OLS 1992(B)-2002(G)-2013(R)



Enhanced Vegetation Index

EVI from MODIS Terra



Nighttime Light Sensor/Product

The Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite Day-Night Band (VIIRS DNB)

- One of the 5 instruments onboard the Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi-NPP) and Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS) satellite platform operational since 2012.
- Joint partnership between NASA and NOAA.
- Sun-synchronous orbit the Earth in ~102 mins, providing global coverage at ~14 orbits per day at 824 km orbital altitude.



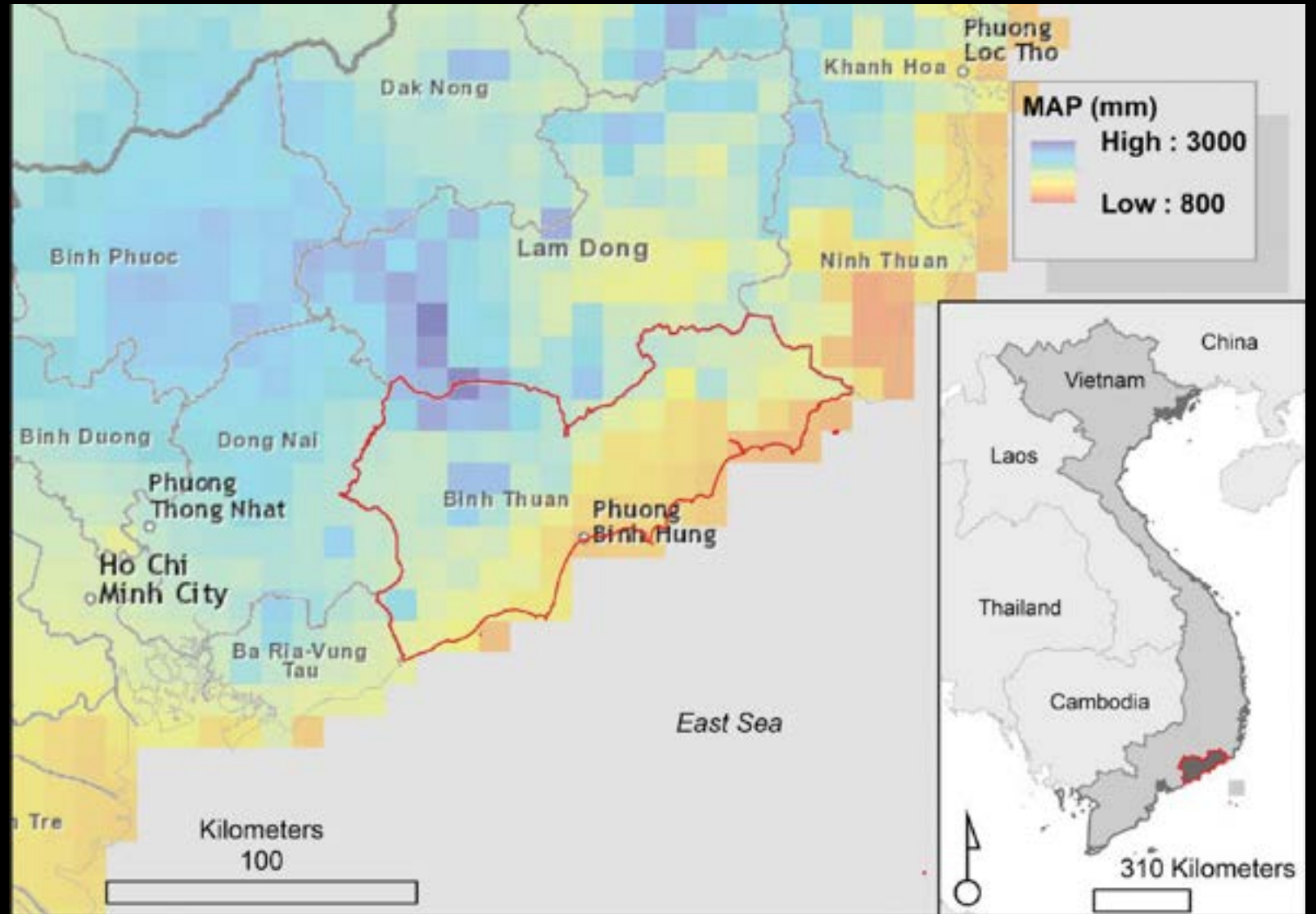
Suomi-NPP Satellite

Study Area

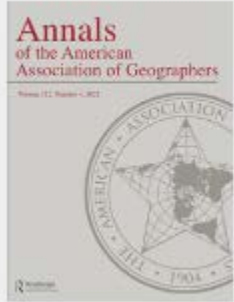
Sensor: VIIRS Day/Night Band

Time Period: 2012 – 2018, monthly

Ms. Laura Krauser
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University of Louisville



Reference



Annals of the American Association of Geographers >

Volume 112, 2022 - Issue 4

[Submit an article](#)

[Journal homepage](#)

Articles

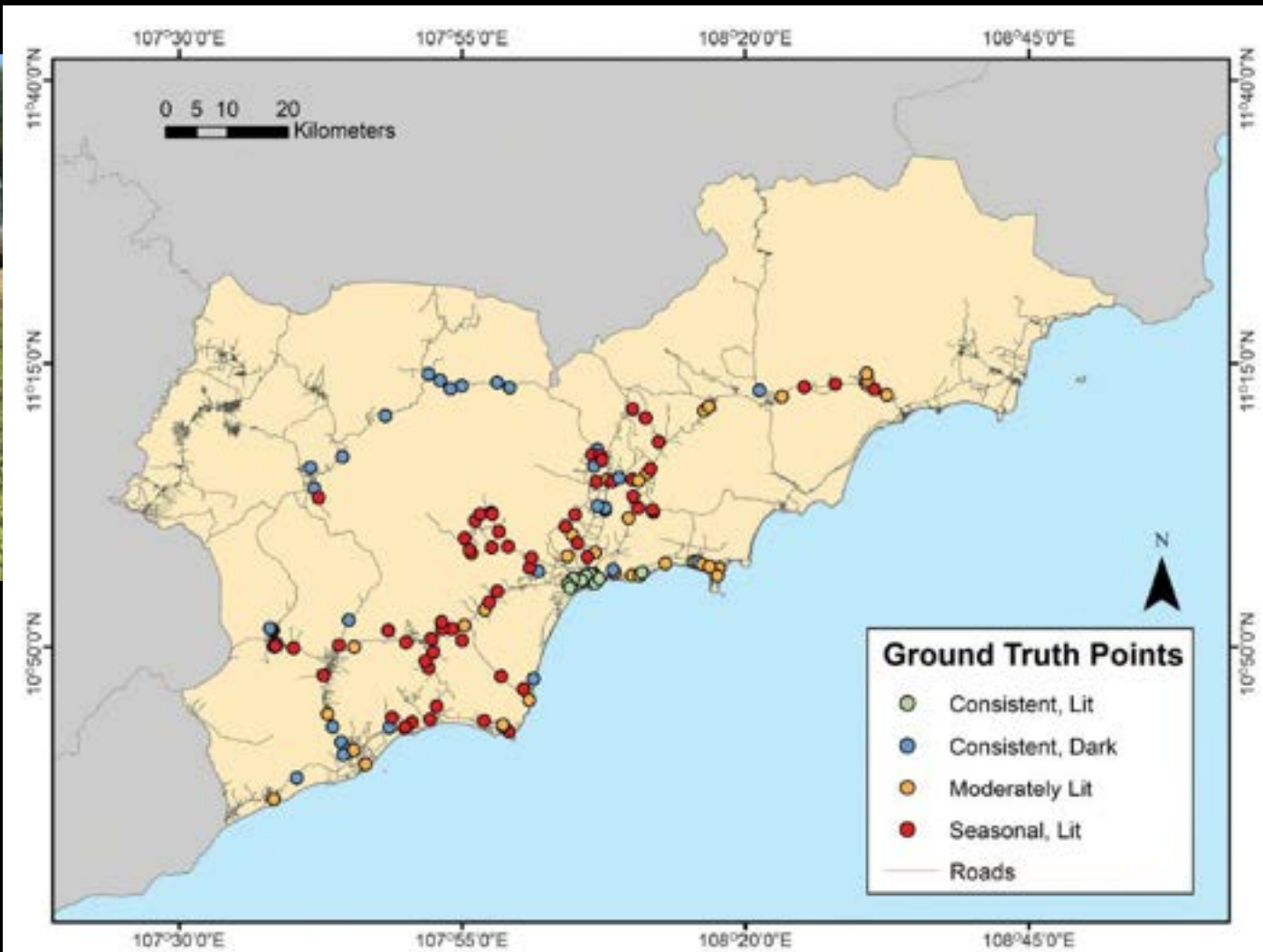
Shedding Light on Agricultural Transitions, Dragon Fruit Cultivation, and Electrification in Southern Vietnam Using Mixed Methods

Laura Egan Krauser, Forrest R. Stevens, Andrea E. Gaughan, Son V. Nghiem, Pham Thi Mai Thy, Pham Tran Nhat Duy & ...show all

Pages 1139-1158 | Received 04 Jan 2021, Accepted 13 Apr 2021, Published online: 13 Sep 2021

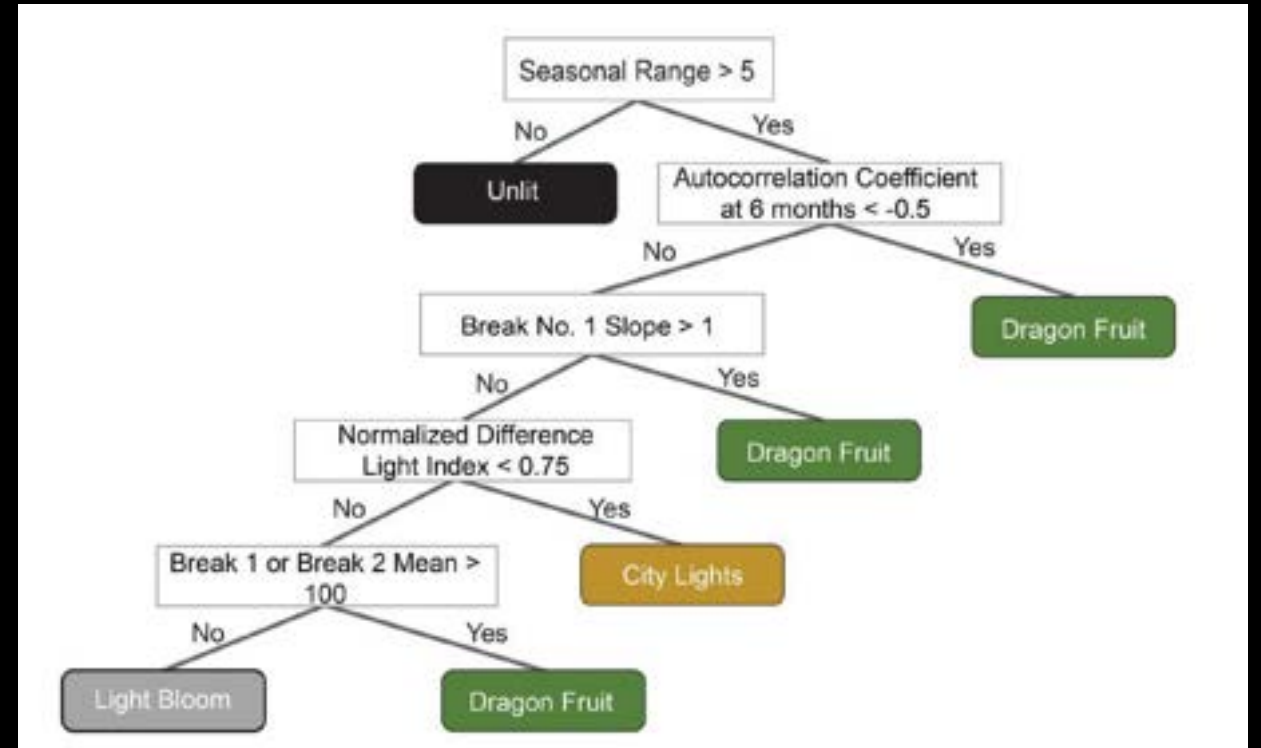
[Cite this article](#) <https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2021.1940825>



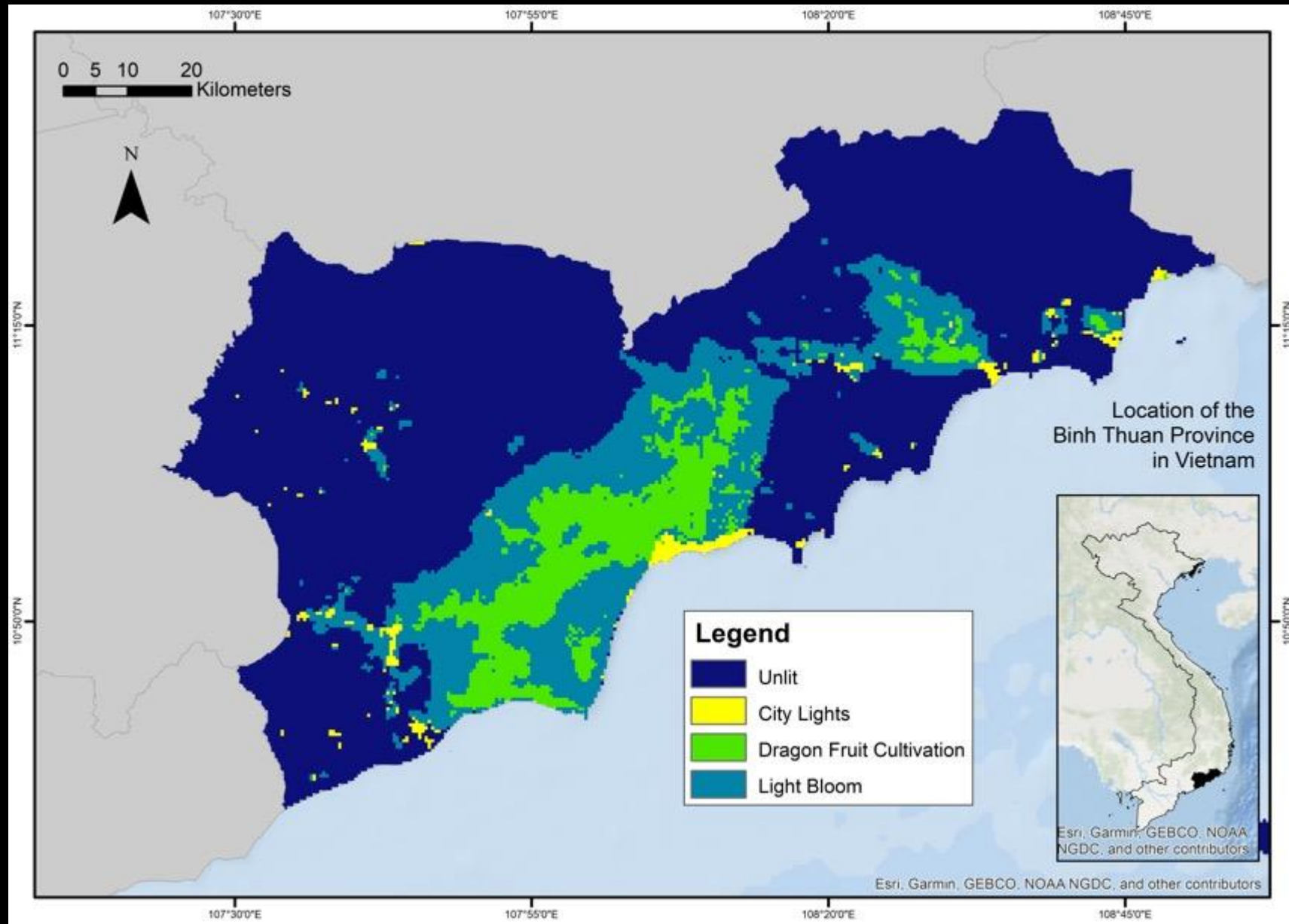


Analysis Approach

- Decision tree classifier
 - Nonparametric
- Ideal for exploratory analysis
 - Direct and intuitive nature
 - Easily informed by expert knowledge
- Class separability based on known seasonal pattern

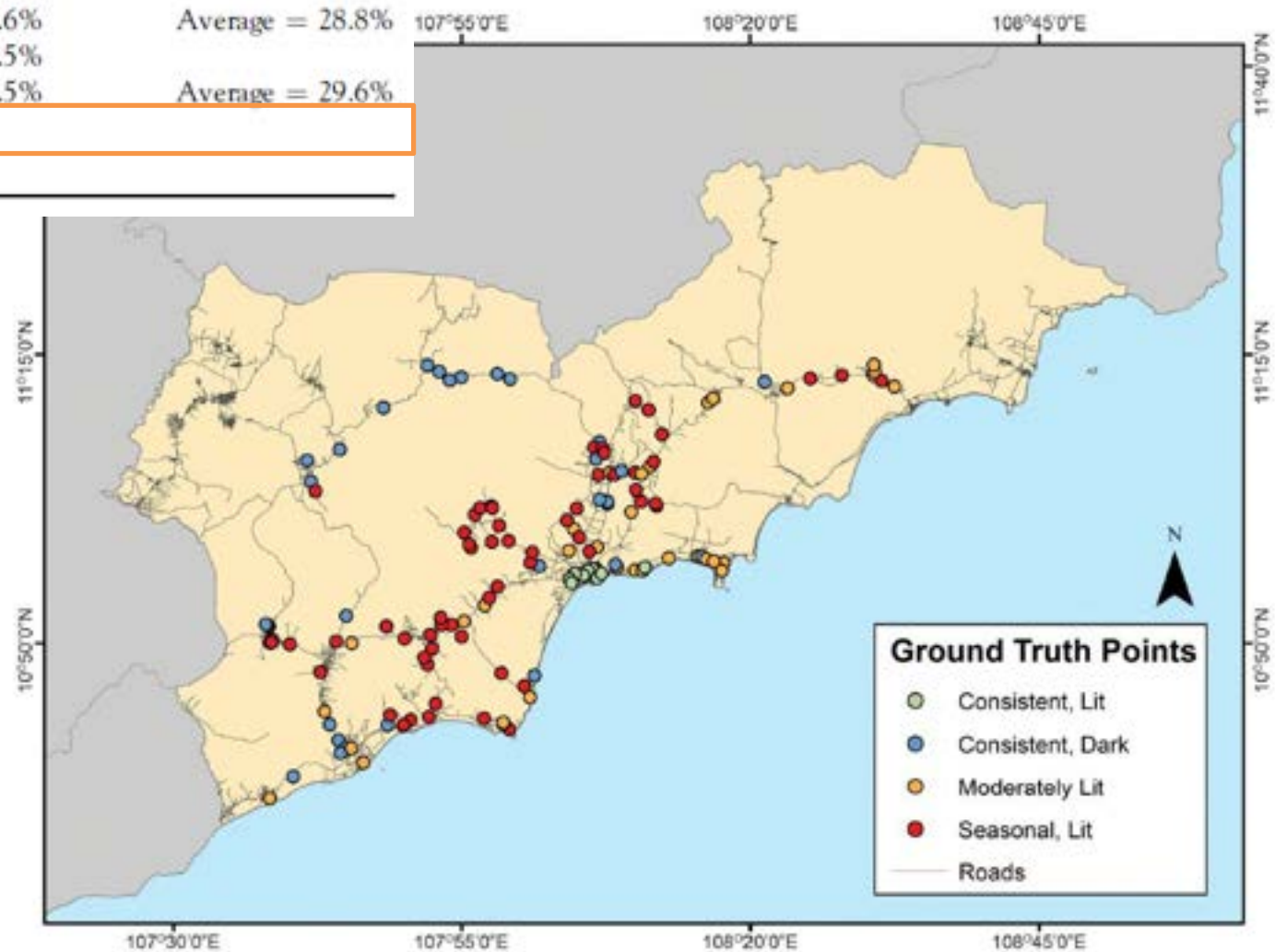


Mapping of Dragon Fruit Region from Satellite Nighttime Light Data



Reference	Classification				Total
	Unlit	City lights	Dragon fruit	Light bloom	
Unlit	16	0	1	3	20
City lights	1	14	0	2	17
Dragon fruit	1	3	48	13	65
Light bloom	0	1	17	15	33
Total	18	18	66	33	135
User's accuracy	80.0%	82.4%	73.9%	45.5%	
Error of commission	20.0%	17.7%	26.2%	54.6%	Average = 28.8%
Producer's accuracy	88.9%	77.8%	72.7%	45.5%	
Error of omission	11.1%	22.2%	27.3%	54.5%	Average = 29.6%
Overall statistic	68.9%				
Kappa statistic	55.5%				

Night light classification assessment

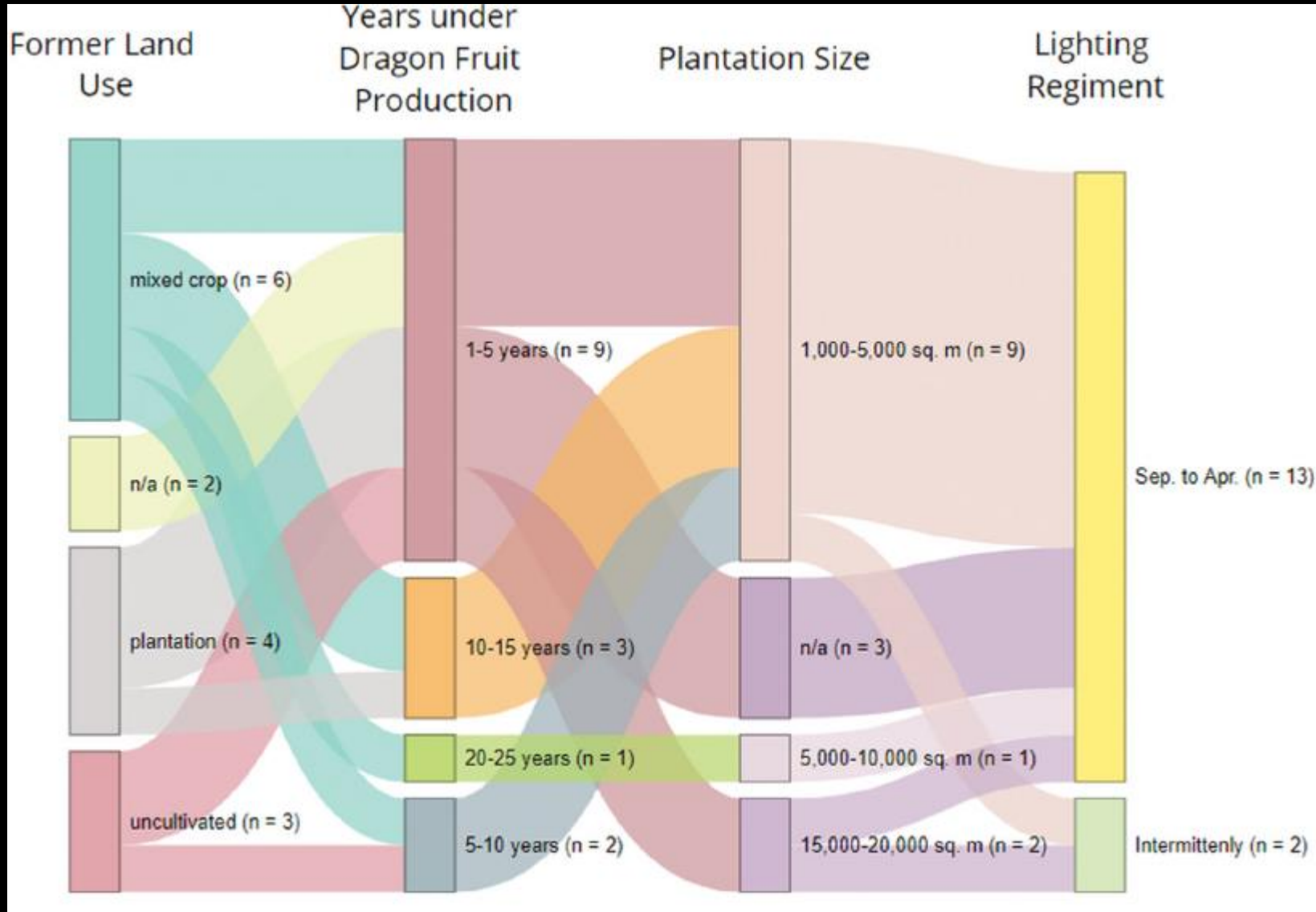


Data: Social Context

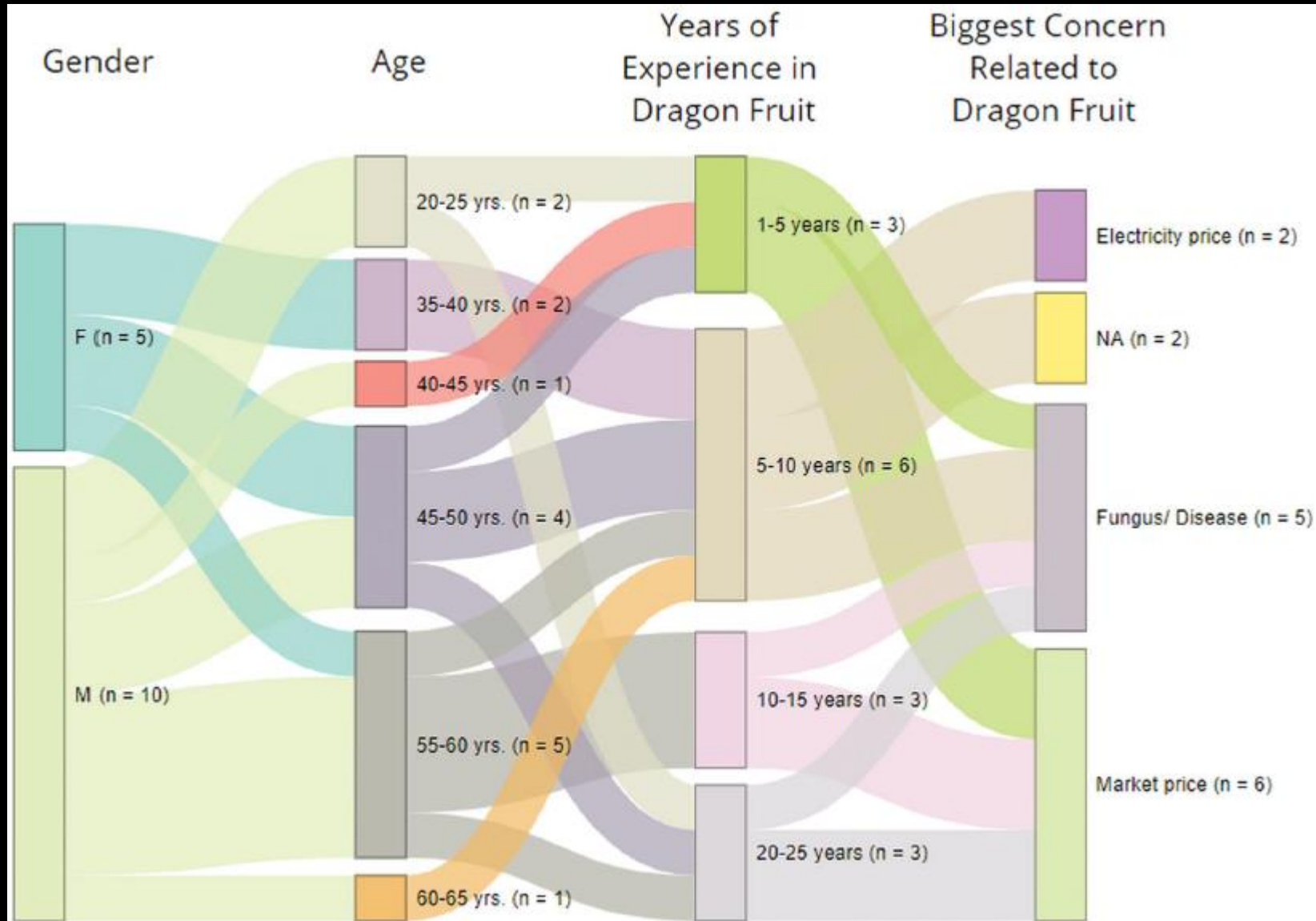
- Qualitative research on perception of changes
- Two translators, (n=4, 11)
- 15 semi-structured interviews through random and snowball sampling (Raymond et al. 2015).
- Provide lived, experiential elements of landscape transition



Alluvial Diagram modeling land change at the site of each interview based on participants' knowledge



Alluvial Diagram modeling land change at the site of each interview based on participants' knowledge



What happened: Effects of COVID-19 isolation or not and why?

- **Early Feb. 2020:** Price drop due to restriction of transportation across Vietnam-China border and decrease in demand due to COVID-19 restriction -> reduce NTL to decrease fruit yield and lighting cost.
- **Late Feb. 2020:** Efforts to rescue market price (pink burger, pink bread, etc.) and increase shipping by sea => increase NTL to increase fruit yield for more shipping at higher price.





Further Information



Southeast Asia Project

[Krauser et al., 2021, Annals](#)

[Jia et al., 2022, Dragon Fruit and LCLUC](#)



<https://lcluc.umd.edu/projects/land-use-status-change-and-impacts-vietnam-cambodia-and-laos>

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