Assessing Hurricane Katrina Vegetation Damage at Stennis Space Center using IKONOS Image Classification Techniques

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Discussion Items

• Project Background
• Research Objectives
• Remote Sensing Data Acquisition and Processing Methods
• Results
• Concluding Remarks
Project Background

• Hurricane Katrina hit southwestern Mississippi on August 29, 2005, at 9:45 a.m. CDT as a category 3 storm with surges up to ~9 m and sustained winds of ~120 mph
• The hurricane’s wind, rain, and flooding devastated several coastal towns, from New Orleans through Mobile
• The storm also caused significant damage to infrastructure and vegetation of NASA’s SSC (Stennis Space Center)
• Storm recovery at SSC involved not only repairs of critical infrastructure but also forest damage mitigation (via timber harvests and control burns to reduce fire risk)
• This presentation discusses an effort to use commercially available high spatial resolution multispectral IKONOS data for vegetation damage assessment, based on data collected over SSC on September 2, 2005
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Katrina’s Approach to Mississippi Shown on GOES-12 Satellite Imagery

Image Shown Below Acquired at 9:02 a.m. CDT

Red – Relative Location of Hurricane Eye

SSC
Importance of Vegetation Management to Stennis Space Center Operations

• NASA SSC’s primary business is the testing of rocket engines used by Space Shuttles
• SSC is surrounded by a buffer zone for noise abatement of rocket engine testing
  – 125,000 acres, primarily forest
  – No settlements occur within this buffer
• SSC forest land is also managed for timber production, wildfire management, and wildlife conservation
• Hurricane-damaged forests decrease the noise abatement capacity of the SSC buffer zone area
• Damaged forests also increase wildfire and forest health risks, further threatening infrastructure and noise mitigation
• In response, NASA SSC management required hurricane impact assessment to vegetation in the buffer zone
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Preliminary Map of Katrina Forest Damage by USDA Forest Service

Map Legend

1 = Scattered, Light
2 = Light
3 = Moderate
4 = Severe (includes SSC)

- Hurricane Force Winds
- Tropical Storm Winds

Map Source: USDA Forest Service Inventory and Analysis
http://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/katrina/

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Objectives of Study

- Assess early post-storm 4-meter multispectral IKONOS data for showing hurricane-induced vegetation damage at SSC
  - Does data depict targeted cover types?
  - Does data show hurricane damage to vegetation in terms of defoliation, flooding, mud deposition, wind-thrown trees?
- Assess traditional image classification techniques for classifying types of storm damage from IKONOS multispectral data
  - Can data be processed with traditional techniques (ISODATA unsupervised clustering and Maximum Likelihood classification) to geospatially depict cover type and damage state?
  - Can IKONOS classifications identify hurricane-flooded vegetation not mapped as flooded on FEMA storm surge maps?
Location of Study Area in Regard to Northern Gulf Coast

Cyan – SSC Fee Area
Green – SSC Buffer Zone
Blue – Storm Track
Yellow – LA/MS State Boundary
IKONOS View of SSC Fee Area

IKONOS Color Composite – Bands 4,3,1 Loaded into RGB

Cyan – SSC Fee Area
Blue – Storm Track
Yellow – LA/MS State Boundary
Examples of Hurricane Damage To SSC Forest Vegetation (1)

Semi-Open Pole-Sized Pine Overstory
Wind-Snapped and Wind-Thrown Trees
Sparsely Foliated Residual Crowns
Thick Ground Cover

Mature Dense Pine Overstory
Wind-Snapped and Wind-Thrown Trees
Reduced Crown Foliage
Moderately Thick Ground Cover

Acquired 12/20/2005

Acquired 12/20/2005
Examples of Hurricane Damage To SSC Forest Vegetation (2)

Mixed Wood Riparian Forest
Wind-Thrown Trees Overlain on Creek
Thick Ground Cover

Pole-Sized Pine
High-Density Wind-Snapped Trees
Moderately Thick Ground Cover

Acquired 11/14/2005

Acquired 11/14/2005
Preparing IKONOS Data for Classification

- Acquired IKONOS data from a USGS Katrina Disaster Response Web site for Federal Agency support
  - Source - [http://gisdata.usgs.net/hazards/katrina/](http://gisdata.usgs.net/hazards/katrina/)
  - Data originally acquired 9/2/2005 and later obtained for use through a Department of Defense ClearView contract
- Stacked visible and NIR multispectral band tiff files into multiband image
- Subset portion relevant to SSC buffer zone
- Applied “bootstrap” haze correction to individual using minimum value subtract technique (Jensen, 1996)
- Georegistered data to control point network at SSC
- Applied look-up table stretches to enhance visualization of vegetation patterns on IKONOS color composites

Sources:
IKONOS Image Classification Methodology

- Used ERDAS IMAGINE® to run series of ISODATA unsupervised classifications from subset IKONOS imagery to collect signatures needed to classify entire study area
- Assigned cluster classes to cover type conditions based on comparison to reference data
  - Post Katrina pan-sharpened 1-meter IKONOS RGBs, NOAA aerial data, USACE aerial data, field photography, GPS data, and FEMA flood map data
- Appended all cluster class signatures obtained from 12 individual unsupervised classifications into master signature file of 227 cluster classes as a precursor to supervised classification
- Applied master signature file, IKONOS data, and maximum likelihood (ML) algorithm to produce wall-to-wall supervised classification of 227 classes
- Refined final classification through recoding, GIS editing, and filtering into final classification of 17 cover types
Training Areas Used in Generating ISODATA Clustering Signatures

Training Areas – White Polygons Overlaid onto IKONOS RGB

Bottomland Hardwood Forest
SSC Forest and Infrastructure
Swamp Forest
Urban Cover Types
Freshwater Marsh
Upland Pine Forest
Swamp Forest
Young Pine
Blown Down Forest
Brackish Marsh
Flooded Pasture
Upland Forest / Agriculture
Flooded Residential
Flooded Pine and Hardwood Forest

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Final Classification Filtered - Recoded
(Flood Related Classes in Sky Blue)

FEMA Storm Surge Vectors in Orange

Raster Map Legend:
- Blue – Flooded Cover Types
- Green – Non-Flooded Forest
- Grays – Non-Flooded Grass
- White – Non-Flooded Bright Inert
FEMA Storm Surge Vectors Overlaid on IKONOS RGB

FEMA Storm Surge Vectors in Orange

Cyan – SSC Fee Area
Green – SSC Buffer Zone
Blue – Storm Track
Yellow – LA/MS State Boundary
Visualization of Hurricane Vegetation Damage on the IKONOS RGBs

- False-color IKONOS RGBs showed several patterns of vegetation damage
  - Flooded, defoliated forest, and non-flooded defoliated forest
  - Defoliated deciduous forests
  - Partially defoliated, yet green pine forests – some flooded
  - Variations in greenness and flooding amongst marshes
  - Mud-covered non-forested surfaces (vegetated and bare urban)
  - Wood-dominated storm debris from destroyed coastal houses
- Pan-sharpened 1-meter IKONOS RGBs showed some single-tree and multi-tree blow downs, though not consistently
- The IKONOS data discussed here was collected shortly after the storm’s landfall and does not show vegetation stress effects that occurred afterward due to drought
Observations on Classification Results

• Mapping of vegetation cover types
  – The classification identified pine, bottomland hardwoods, and swamp forest as well as two size classes of pine forest
  – Marsh was mapped as one type, being sometimes confused with mud-covered grass and denuded swamp forest with sawgrass. GIS editing reduced this error.
  – Some confusion occurred between pavement, roofing, and mud-covered herbaceous vegetation.

• Mapping of vegetation damage
  – Classification identified forest vegetation in terms of defoliation and flooding effects and agreed visually with IKONOS RGBs and aerial remote sensing data.
  – Mud-covered grass was identified and was indicative of flooding.
  – Wood-dominated storm debris was classified for open areas, which is potentially useful for storm mitigation and fire hazards.

• Overall, the “traditional” processing of the IKONOS data led to a wall-to-wall (i.e., area-wide) land cover damage classification for much of the SSC buffer zone
  – Flooded vegetation types taken as a whole compared well to the FEMA storm surge map.
  – This product provided site managers with alternative geospatial information on SSC flood risk potential and forest damage status.
Concluding Remarks

• The IKONOS classification gave SSC managers alternative geospatial information on location of flooded vegetation compared to FEMA storm surge maps, as SSC was also influenced by riverine flooding.

• Defoliation and flooding effects often occurred together so wind and water impacts could not be always separated using this technique.

• More work is required to quantify accuracy of vegetation damage classification derived from the IKONOS multispectral data.

• Future work will involve use of multitemporal IKONOS and Landsat data for understanding MODIS change detection results in monitoring vegetation damage and recovery from Hurricane Katrina.
For additional information, contact Joe Spruce at: Joseph.P.Spruce@nasa.gov
Setup for Typical ISODATA Classification Run

Input Raster File: /usr/local/WWK/home/jbrown/ca/eros/ikonos/MSI/STN/sat/STN_050225.001_r002_f001_1_002_16050000_20000101_900000_m002_00330000_100000000_300000000_000000_100000000_300000000_000000_000000/STN_050225.001_r002_f001_1_002_16050000_20000101_900000_m002_00330000_100000000_300000000_000000_100000000_300000000_000000_000000
Input Signature File: /usr/local/WWK/home/jbrown/ca/eros/ikonos/MSI/STN/sat/STN_050225.001_r002_f001_1_002_16050000_20000101_900000_m002_00330000_100000000_300000000_000000_100000000_300000000_000000_000000/STN_050225.001_r002_f001_1_002_16050000_20000101_900000_m002_00330000_100000000_300000000_000000_100000000_300000000_000000_000000

Output Cluster Layer Filename: sub1_usc25c.img
Output Signature Set Filename: sub1_usc25c.sig

Clustering Options:
- Initialize from Statistics
- Use Signature Means
- Number of Classes: 25

Processing Options:
- Maximum Iterations: 100
- Convergence Threshold: 0.950
- Classify zeros

Output Color Scheme Options:
- Grayscale
- Approximate True Color
- Red 4, Green 3, Blue 1

File Statistics Options:
- Initialize Means Along:
  - Diagonal Axis
  - Principal Axis
- Scaling Range
- Std. Deviations: 1.00
- Automatic

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## Additional Information on Isodata Classifications

**Summary Statistics for Preliminary Training Classifications Used in Final Land Cover Map**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification #</th>
<th>Classification Description</th>
<th># Clusters</th>
<th>Total Hectares</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SSC Fee Area</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Flooded forested area near 1-10 just west of Stennis International Airport</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2376</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Upland forest and agriculture landscape with flooding along riparian zones</td>
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<td>2539</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swamp, marsh, and forest near visitor center by I-10</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2536</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Slidell residential housing</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2400</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shoreline Park Bay St. Louis subdivision</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Swamp and marsh north of I10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1888</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Algae covered water - SSC sewage treatment ponds</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Bottom-land hardwood forest - mostly just SE of I59</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1152</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Flooded and non-flooded agricultural pasture - Waveland</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Immature pine forests - seedling and sapling sized</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Marsh - flooded and non-flooded - within and near Buccaneer State Park</td>
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<td>183</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>All 12 Classifications</strong></td>
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<td><strong>15919</strong></td>
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