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Fractional Cover Mapping of Invasive Plant Species by Combining Very High-Resolution Stereo and Multi-Sensor Multispectral Imageries

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Abstract: Invasive plant species are major threats to biodiversity. They can be identified and monitored by means of high spatial resolution remote sensing imagery. This study aimed to test the potential of multiple very high-resolution (VHR) optical multispectral and stereo imageries (VHRSI) at spatial resolutions of 1.5 and 5 m to quantify the presence of the invasive lantana (*Lantana camara* L.) and predict its distribution at large spatial scale using medium-resolution fractional cover analysis. We created initial training data for fractional cover analysis by classifying smaller extent VHR data (SPOT-6 and RapidEye) along with three dimensional (3D) VHRSI derived digital surface model (DSM) datasets. We modelled the statistical relationship between fractional cover and spectral reflectance for a VHR subset of the study area located in the Himalayan region of India, and finally predicted the fractional cover of lantana based on the spectral reflectance of Landsat-8 imagery of a larger spatial extent. We classified SPOT-6 and RapidEye data and used the outputs as training data to create continuous field layers of Landsat-8 imagery. The area outside the overlapping region was predicted by fractional cover analysis due to the larger extent of Landsat-8 imagery compared with VHR datasets. Results showed clear discrimination of understory lantana from upperstory vegetation with 87.38% (for SPOT-6), and 85.27% (for RapidEye) overall accuracy due to the presence of additional VHRSI derived DSM information. Independent validation for lantana fractional cover estimated root-mean-square errors (RMSE) of 11.8% (for RapidEye) and 7.22% (for SPOT-6), and R^2 values of 0.85 and 0.92 for RapidEye (5 m) and SPOT-6 (1.5 m), respectively. Results suggested an increase in predictive accuracy of lantana within forest areas along with increase in the spatial resolution for the same Landsat-8 imagery. The variance explained at 1.5 m spatial resolution to predict lantana was 64.37%, whereas it decreased by up to 37.96% in the case of 5 m spatial resolution data. This study revealed the high potential of combining small extent VHR and VHRSI- derived 3D optical data with larger extent, freely available satellite data for identification and mapping of invasive species in mountainous forests and remote regions.

Keywords: *Lantana camara*; SPOT-6; RapidEye; 3D; DSM; Fractional cover analysis

1. Introduction

Various studies have revealed the importance of plant biodiversity for the functioning of an ecosystem, which is closely connected with human activities [1,2]. However, apart from its significance for terrestrial ecosystems, it is much more important to emphasize the qualitative and quantitative changes or threats to plant biodiversity [3]. A proper regular and effective monitoring system is evidently required to characterize these changes. With the ability to view terrestrial vegetation from space, remote sensing has tremendous potential to provide long-term, continuous solutions at different spatial, temporal and spectral resolutions [4–6]. Satellite remote sensing datasets can represent a great opportunity when field-based observations are impossible or hampered [7–9]. High-resolution satellite data have enabled the development of species-level distribution maps along with three-dimensional (3D) information on forest structural traits such as species composition, canopy diameter, and distribution of age-classes [10]. In recent years, interest in employing multi-spectral, multi-temporal high and very high spatial resolution data to study biological invasions in plant communities has grown considerably [11].

Topographic information derived from remote sensing data enhances differentiation of plant or tree species that are spectrally similar. However, during the last decade, airborne laser scanning has been the primary data source to capture 3D information on forest vertical structure [12–14]. This tool is expensive, and possibly unavailable for developing countries [15]. In recent years, the improvement in space technology has reduced the gap in terms of spatial resolution (up to 30 cm ground sample distance) between aerial and satellite imagery [16]. Moreover, high-resolution digital surface models (DSM) are now more widely available through stereo imaging capacities and a worldwide access to very high-resolution (VHR) satellite data.

Over the last decade, satellite data for large areas provide information only on presence or absence of forests types or tree cover percentages. Prominently, AVHRR, MODIS or Landsat-based continuous (fractional) land-cover maps are available at coarser and medium spatial resolutions for forest cover change [17–19]. Other products also provide information, such as NDVI-derived vegetation fractional cover data of Oceansat-2 Ocean Color Monitor [20] for India and European initiative coordinated information on the environment (CORINE) derived land cover inventory data for coniferous and broadleaf tree species groups [21]. A review and comparison of various land cover products derived from satellite data can be found in [21]. These data provide an overview of forest types and species distribution at coarser (250 m to 1 km) and medium (30 m) spatial resolutions, but detailed information at finer spatial levels like plant species or trees is still lacking.

Previous studies analyzed detailed level species distribution for mapping and identification, utilizing VHR remote sensing data such as IKONOS or WorldView-2 (WV2) [22–27]. Similarly, a few studies with spatial resolution <5 m addressed mapping of invasive plant species using IKONOS [28], Cartosat-I [29] and Pléiades -1A [30] in the western Himalayan region of India. However, such studies can be only implemented in small areas, due to the high cost and scarcity of VHR and VHR stereo imagery (VHRSI) data compared with medium and coarser spatial resolution data. Thus, detailed studies covering larger geographic areas at higher spatial resolutions are still lacking [31], in particular across the high-altitude, species-rich Indian Himalayan region [32].

An alternative is to develop approaches to estimate the fraction of land cover within each optical pixel, by linking freely available medium spatial resolution (larger extent) with VHR (smaller extent) data. Fractional cover analysis has been subjected to intensive research using different satellite and aerial imageries. Recent studies combined VHR WV-2 with time series Landsat [33], IKONOS with Landsat [34,35] and GeoEye-1 with Landsat data [36] for generation of high spatial resolution fractional cover maps for larger geographical areas. It is thus practically crucial to utilize the combination of VHR with freely available medium spatial resolution datasets such as Landsat or MODIS due to their larger spatial coverage.

In this study, the potential of new-generation VHRSI and VHR multispectral satellite data was tested for classification and fractional cover analysis of an invasive shrub, lantana (*Lantana camara* L.), which extensively affects the western Himalayan forest in India. Fractional cover analysis was

suggested to address the issue of estimating lantana distribution in Doon Valley. We aimed to (i) classify VHR SPOT-6 and RapidEye with additional 3D information from VHRSI SPOT-6 generated DSM; (ii) model the statistical relationship between fractional cover and spectral reflectance derived from high spatial resolution maps, and predict the fractional cover of lantana in a larger area based on the spectral reflectance of Landsat 8 imagery; and (iii) compare model performance between Landsat 8—SPOT-6 (1.5 m) and Landsat 8—RapidEye (5 m) fractional cover maps. We expected that Landsat-8-based upscaled lantana species information derived from input classified VHR imageries would provide an appropriate baseline for a fractional cover analysis approach for different types of forest regimes.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

The study area is located in the western Himalayan region of Doon valley, Uttarakhand, India (29,055' to 30,030' N and 77,035' to 78,024' E), at elevations ranging between 500 and 800 m above sea level (Figure 1). The climate is humid sub-tropical [37]. The temperature ranges between 16.7 and 36 °C during summer, and between 5.2 and 23.4 °C in winter [38]. Average annual rainfall is 2025 mm, and is mainly concentrated in the period between June and September. The Doon valley encompasses subtropical moist deciduous forests (MDF) dominated by sal trees (*Shorea robusta* G.) and *Mallotus philippensis* Lam., with *Clerodendrum infortunatum* L. and lantana in the understory. The Lachhiwala and Thano forest areas within the Doon valley were selected for this analysis due to availability of GPS observations of lantana locations in these forest sites.

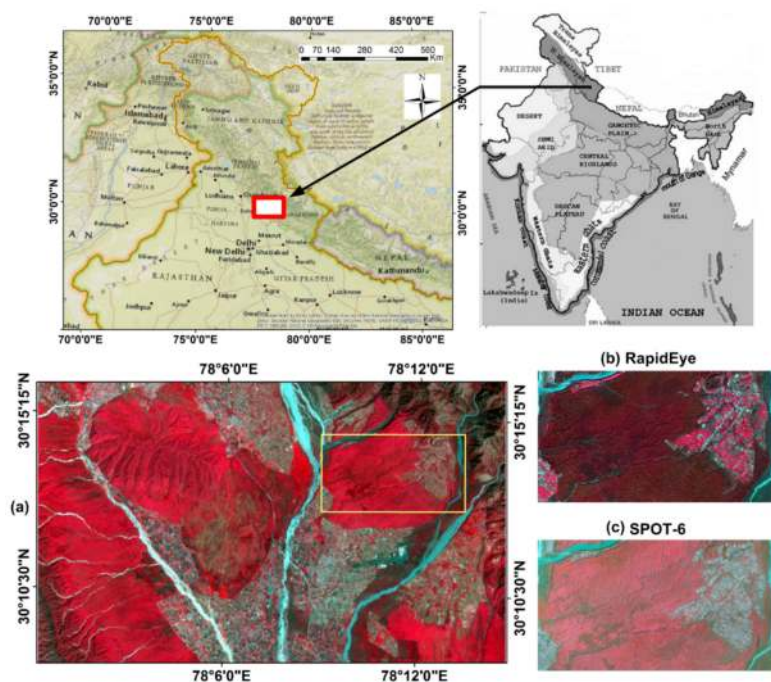


Figure 1. Study area location (a) Landsat-8 imagery with larger extent and yellow box showing the smaller extent of (b) RapidEye and (c) SPOT-6 multispectral imageries.

2.2. Satellite Data

We acquired satellite remote sensing data during April 2013, because shedding of leaves of overstory vegetation and visibility of understory vegetation (i.e., lantana) culminates in this month [39,40]. Orthorectified Level-3A, cloud free and pre-processed SPOT-6 imageries (multispectral and Panchromatic (PAN) stereo pair) and RapidEye (multispectral) were acquired (Table 1). The RapidEye sensor has an additional red-edge band with a spectral range of 690–730 nm; further details on the specifications of

the RapidEye are given in [41]. We applied atmospheric corrections to convert DN values into surface reflectance using ATCOR 3 [42]. Selected vegetation indices (NDVI, MSAVI2 and NDRE) were generated from the surface reflectance values. Pre-processed Level-2, Landsat-8 OLI data were acquired from USGS (United States Geological Survey) for wider coverage (Figure 1). In this paper, four spectral bands (Blue, Green, Red and NIR) of Landsat-8 OLI were applied (Table 1).

Table 1. Details of satellite data used.

Satellite	Sensors	Date of Acquisitions	Spatial Resolution (m)
SPOT-6	(Stereo pair PAN)	5 April 2013	1.5
SPOT-6	(Blue, Green, Red and NIR)	25 April 2013	1.5
RapidEye	(Blue, Green, Red, Red-Edge and NIR)	12 April 2013	5
Landsat-8 OLI	(Blue, Green, Red and NIR)	11 April 2013	30

2.3. High-Resolution DSM

The DSM generation algorithm was adopted from [43]. The process comprised the following steps: tie points that were common to stereo pair images were generated using an automatic tie point generation tool. In the case of SPOT-6 imagery, RPC file was used as an input for tie point generation [44]. Tie points appearing within the overlap portion of the left and right images were identified. The resulting output consisted of the image location of tie points appearing within stereo pair rasters. Point cloud data were generated from stereo pairs using the image-matching point cloud generation algorithm eATE (Enhanced Automatic Terrain Extraction), which is an area-based method and uses a normalized cross correlation strategy [15,45] in Erdas Imagine (2015). The point cloud data were then interpolated into raster DSM [46,47] at a spatial resolution of 1.5 m by a triangulation technique implemented within ArcGIS (2015).

2.4. Image Classification and Generation of Reference Fractional Cover Data

Random forest (RF) classification was applied separately on both SPOT-6 and RapidEye multispectral VHR datasets (Figure 2). RF is a bootstrapped approach based on classification and regression trees (CARTs), with implications for both classification and predictive modelling. Detailed information on this algorithm and its application in remote sensing is available in [48,49]. The classification was carried out within the RSToolbox library [50] in R [51], following the steps as described by [52]. We generated 10-band stacked images separately for both RapidEye and SPOT-6 imageries along with the ancillary data and used them as input variables for the RF classifier. We stacked 5 spectral bands and 5 ancillary variables for RapidEye, and 4 spectral bands and 6 ancillary variables for SPOT-6.

Ancillary data (Table 2) in the case of classifying SPOT-6 image included (1) the 1.5 m spatial resolution generated DSM from SPOT-6 stereo pair, (2) slope and aspect calculated from the DSM, (3) texture measures of entropy and contrast derived for NIR and Red bands [53], (4) normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), and (5) modified soil adjusted vegetation index2 (MSAVI2). In the case of the RapidEye data, the ancillary data (Table 2) included (1) resampled 5-m DSM generated from the SPOT-6 stereo pair, (2) resampled slope and aspect calculated from the DSM, (3) texture measures of entropy and contrast derived for the NIR and red-edge bands [53], and (4) NDVI as well as (5) normalized difference red-edge index (NDRE).

Table 2. Global list of variables used as ancillary data.

Variables for Ancillary Data	Associated Satellite Data
DSM (1.5m)-elevation, slope and aspect	SPOT-6
Resampled DSM (5m)-elevation, slope and aspect	RapidEye
NDVI	SPOT-6 and RapidEye
MSAVI2	SPOT-6
NDRE	RapidEye
Texture measure (Entropy, Contrast)	SPOT-6 (NIR, Red bands) and RapidEye (NIR, Red-edge bands)

We followed straightforward rationales in selecting the vegetation indices used in our analysis. NDVI is a reliable proxy of photosynthetic activity and chlorophyll in vegetation [54]. NDRE leverages the information from Red-Edge region and is thus closely related to vegetation health [55] and nitrogen [56] content, and the MSAVI2 has been shown to account for soil background reflectance in different vegetation covers [57].

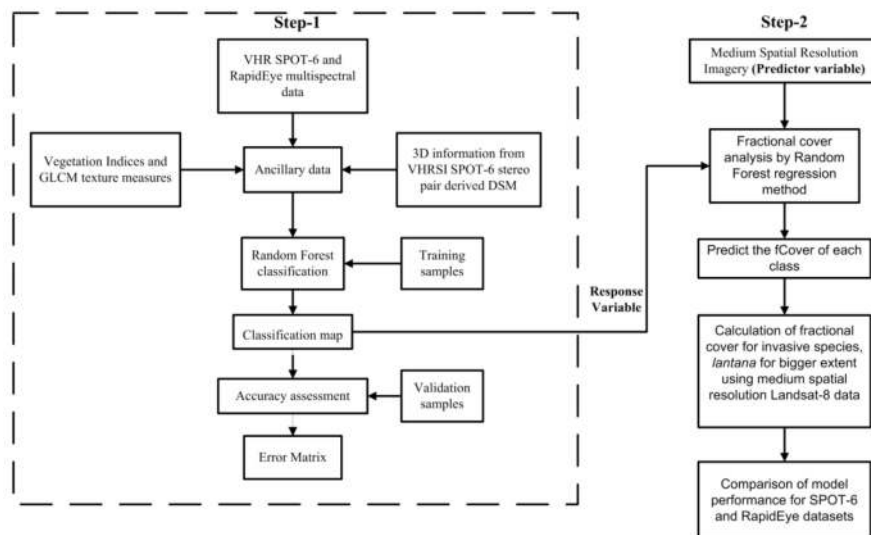


Figure 2. Workflow diagram for classification (Step-1) and fractional cover analysis (Step-2).

For each satellite data set, a total of 2000 random points were distributed throughout the training data from our input variables to grow 400 trees. For every tree, 66% of the data was used to construct the classification tree, while the remaining 33% was used for validation using out-of-bag (OOB) error [58]. OOB error was used from a classification accuracy matrix [59] as a tool to evaluate the final predictions with the withheld data and a variable importance plot to assess the relative importance of the 10 bands used in each classification [48]. Independence of the accuracy assessment was ensured by applying a 5-fold cross-validation with a 10% withhold of the training data [60], in addition to a post-classification accuracy assessment. Using this framework, the MDF and its surrounding locations were classified for SPOT-6 and RapidEye multispectral data. Post-classification accuracy assessment was conducted by generating stratified random points within each vegetation class. The points were manually attributed to their actual land-cover type through visual interpretation of Google Earth imagery [61] and to their attributed class by intersecting with the classified satellite image. A classification accuracy matrix was constructed to compare the reference class with the one assigned by the classifier and calculate the overall accuracy (OA), producer's and user's accuracies [62]. The Kappa coefficient was additionally calculated as a discrete multivariate statistic [62]. Lastly, variable importance as mean decrease in accuracy for each class was computed for classified RapidEye and SPOT-6 data. Mean decrease in accuracy measures the amount of mean standard error as decreased by removing a given input variable and it is calculated according to the increase in prediction error when OOB data (cases left out of the bootstrap sample) for that variable are permuted while all other variables are left unchanged [48].

2.5. Estimation of Fractional Cover for Larger Extent Using Landsat-8

Fractional cover maps of *lantana* for the Lachhiwala and Thano forests were generated by RF after creation of a reference dataset [33]. Fractional cover analysis was performed by taking the classified RapidEye and SPOT-6 imagery into account as predictors (Figure 2). We used the routine implemented within the RStoolbox [50]. Fractional cover extracts pixel values in a classified VHR image that corresponds to a random selection of medium spatial resolution pixels. It then calculates

the percentage of classified image pixels that represent the cover type of interest. For example, with the 1.5 m pixel size of SPOT-6 VHR imagery and 30 m spatial resolution of Landsat-8, the sampling process uses 400 blocks of the 1.5-m resolution pixels corresponding to a single 30-m pixel and calculates the percentage of 1.5-m pixels that belong to the area covered by lantana. That is, with 100 pixels of lantana and 300 other class pixels, the value given for the output pixel would be 0.25, since 25% of the total amount of pixels belongs to lantana cover.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Classification of Combined Multispectral VHR and VHRSI DSM Data

VHRSI DSM is shown in Figure 3. Results of classifying SPOT-6 and RapidEye imageries in the MDF showed differences in cover estimation for all categories, in particular for sal tree, agriculture and lantana. This was related to the intrinsic difference in spatial resolutions (Figure 4). For example, both user accuracy (measure for commission) and producer accuracy (measure for omission) for tree-dominated classes (sal tree and lantana) were significantly higher for higher resolution SPOT-6 data, whereas lower resolution RapidEye data classification exceeded in both measures for more homogeneously distributed agriculture class. In addition, a more contiguous and widely distributed lantana cover was estimated by SPOT-6. Overall, SPOT-6 and RapidEye showed 87.38 and 85.27% classification accuracy when tested by independent validation (Tables 3 and 4). Results were partially subjected to omission and commission errors. For lantana, 60 pixels in SPOT-6 and 48 pixels in RapidEye were assigned to shadow, probably because the larger sal trees were mainly growing on north-west slopes, and thereby casting shadows over the lantana cover (Tables 3 and 4). It was observed from previous ground and remote sensing-based studies that selected forest sites were mainly dominated by lantana as understory components [29,30,63]. In addition, lantana is an effective competitor with native plant species and is capable of interrupting the regeneration process of other indigenous species by reducing germination [63]. Therefore, GPS points and Google Earth VHR imagery were used to derive training data to portray shading of lantana by sal trees, aiming at a more realistic explanation of the lantana dominated cover. Furthermore, SPOT-6-based classification accuracy matrix revealed that 179 pixels related to agriculture were assigned to the built-up class, while 44 pixels of built-up were classified as agriculture. This is presumably related to the similarities in spectral signature characteristics of fallow land and built-up classes [30]. However, in the case of RapidEye, a negligible misclassification was observed between agriculture and built-up due to an additional red-edge band, which is able to precisely separate agriculture compared to the red band of RapidEye data [64].

Sal trees and lantana areas were occasionally misclassified (Tables 3 and 4). In SPOT-6 and RapidEye data, 224 and 350 pixels of lantana were assigned to sal trees class, respectively (Tables 3 and 4). These misclassified pixels mostly belonged to highly dense forest stands, thus the spectral signature and elevation from VHRSI DSM were not able to accurately discriminate lantana, which is mainly located in the understory, from sal tree stands. This resulted in cross-classification of lantana and sal tree classes. Lantana exhibited a kappa coefficient of 84.84% and 81.13%, whereas user's accuracy was 96.3% and 92.6% for SPOT-6 and RapidEye, respectively. VHR SPOT-6-based classification returned the second highest user's accuracy among all other classes compared to RapidEye when combined with very high spatial resolution DSM. In the case of RapidEye, user's accuracy of agriculture was the highest due to ability of the additional red-edge band to more precisely discriminate agriculture from sal trees and grasses. This confirmed the advantage of the applied classification for high spatial resolution multispectral data over medium and coarser spatial resolution satellite data. This is in agreement with former studies related to RF classification of VHR data such as WV-2 (2 m) for boreal forest habitats mapping [65], RapidEye (5 m) for classification of insect defoliation levels with help from the red-edge band, IKONOS (4 m) for tree health identification [66] and Pléiades-1B (2 m) for classification of wetland land-cover in arid regions [67].

Table 3. Classification accuracy matrix for SPOT-6.

Reference Data	Predicted Data						Row Total	Producer's Accuracy (%)	User's Accuracy (%)	Class Error (%)
	Built-Up	Agri-culture	Sal Tree	Lantana	Shadow	Water				
Built-up	945	44	0	1	0	11	1001	94.41	78.16	3.59
Agri-culture	179	806	8	1	7	0	1001	80.52	85.47	1.79
Sal tree	0	1	985	13	2	0	1001	98.40	80.94	3.67
Lantana	12	3	224	703	60	0	1002	70.16	96.30	1.68
Shadow	0	81	0	5	770	0	856	89.95	91.78	1.29
Water	73	8	0	7	0	913	1001	91.21	98.81	2.98
Column Total	1209	943	1217	730	839	924	5122			

Table 4. Classification accuracy matrix for RapidEye.

Reference Data	Predicted Data						Row Total	Producer's Accuracy (%)	User's Accuracy (%)	Class Error (%)
	Built-Up	Agri-culture	Sal Tree	Lantana	Shadow	Water				
Built-up	261	7	8	1	0	0	277	94.22	93.55	2.28
Agri-culture	4	522	48	1	0	7	582	89.69	97.57	2.29
Sal tree	7	3	935	37	19	0	1001	93.41	69.11	2.69
Lantana	0	3	350	601	48	0	1002	59.98	92.60	5.31
Shadow	0	0	12	9	53	0	74	71.62	41.09	13.60
Water	7	0	0	0	9	986	1002	98.40	99.30	2.88
Column Total	279	535	1353	649	129	993	3358			

The OOB error of SPOT-6, i.e., the internal consistency of the RF model for classifying the training data, varied between 1.3% and 3.7%, with an average OOB estimate of error of 2.5%. In addition, the applied 5-fold cross-validation resulted in 97.2 OA and 96.68% user's accuracy for lantana. A higher average OOB error of RapidEye was observed (3.58%) due to higher class error (13.6%) and lower user's accuracy (41.1%) of shadow (Table 4). The applied 5-fold cross-validation resulted in 96.47% OA and 94.67% user's accuracy for lantana. Overall, the classification of VHR SPOT-6 and RapidEye data achieved practically plausible results, which agreed with previous results of VHR data classification for detailed land cover (forests and plant species) mapping [27,33,68].

We used DSM (Figure 3) as an additional parameter in RF classification algorithm, which showed the variation in elevation from 400 to 1500 m. However, the elevation of Lachhiwala and Thano forests spans between 450 and 750 m (Figure 3). Since forest areas are heterogeneous and complex due to variations in tree height and stand density [69], high-resolution optical-based DSM can introduce different structural characteristics among understory and upperstory vegetation, which depends on the effects caused by tree orientation and sunlight [70]. In addition, shaded areas in high-density forest stands may reduce the quality of DSM due to variation in topography and sun angle [13]. One may also note the effect of seasonality on the quality of DSM [71]. We selected the SPOT scene within the leaf fall season of April, thus it resulted in partial extraction of ground and tree canopy by the applied image matching algorithm. Our results suggested that the classification accuracy increased by incorporating DSM from optical VHRSI SPOT-6 (at 1.5-m spatial resolution) for mapping understory (lantana) and upperstory (sal trees) vegetation. This was in agreement with previous studies, which highlighted the impact of elevation data as ancillary information in the RF classifier approach to differentiate spectrally similar objects and accuracy enhancement of land-cover mapping [72,73]. In addition, previous studies also reported that fine-scale DSM generated from VHRSI data may be used as an alternative to LiDAR data in areas with restricted accessibility [27,74]. Thus, very accurate large coverage DSM generation could be possible with the availability of stereo imaging capable VHR satellites and these may provide cost-effective solutions compared to expensive LiDAR technology for automatic classification of complex forest environments and delineation of understory plant species from upperstory vegetation.

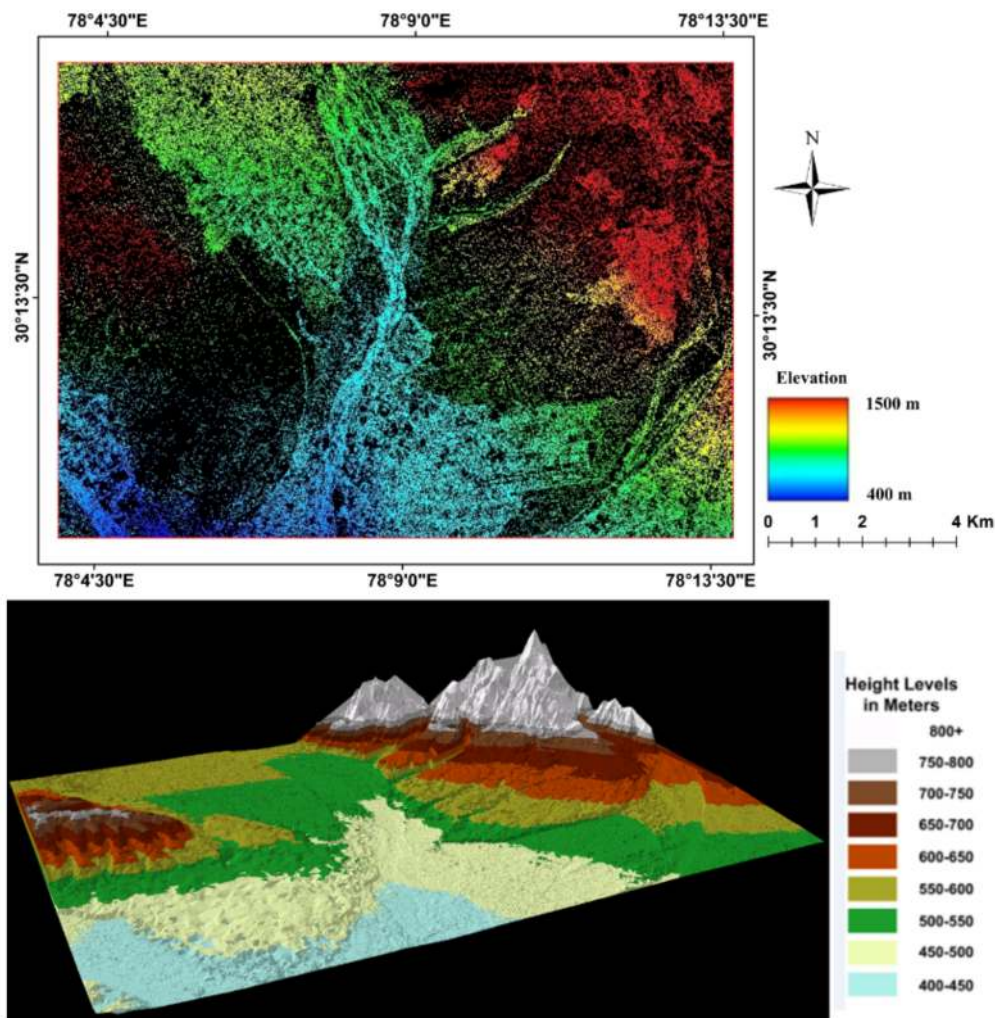


Figure 3. DSM of the study area represented by point cloud data (panel a) and 3D view (panel b). Black color in point cloud data represent NA values.

Overall, our results suggested the ability of SPOT-6 and RapidEye imageries to segregate lantana from dry sal trees and other land surface classes. However, the presence of lantana in forest areas generally increased confusion in the overall spectral signature within each pixel due to its competitive nature when growing with other vegetation types. Furthermore, comparisons across elevation gradients (see Figures 3b and 4) demonstrated that the classification of lantana and other land surface classes performed better in lower elevation areas (from 400 to 600 m a.s.l.).

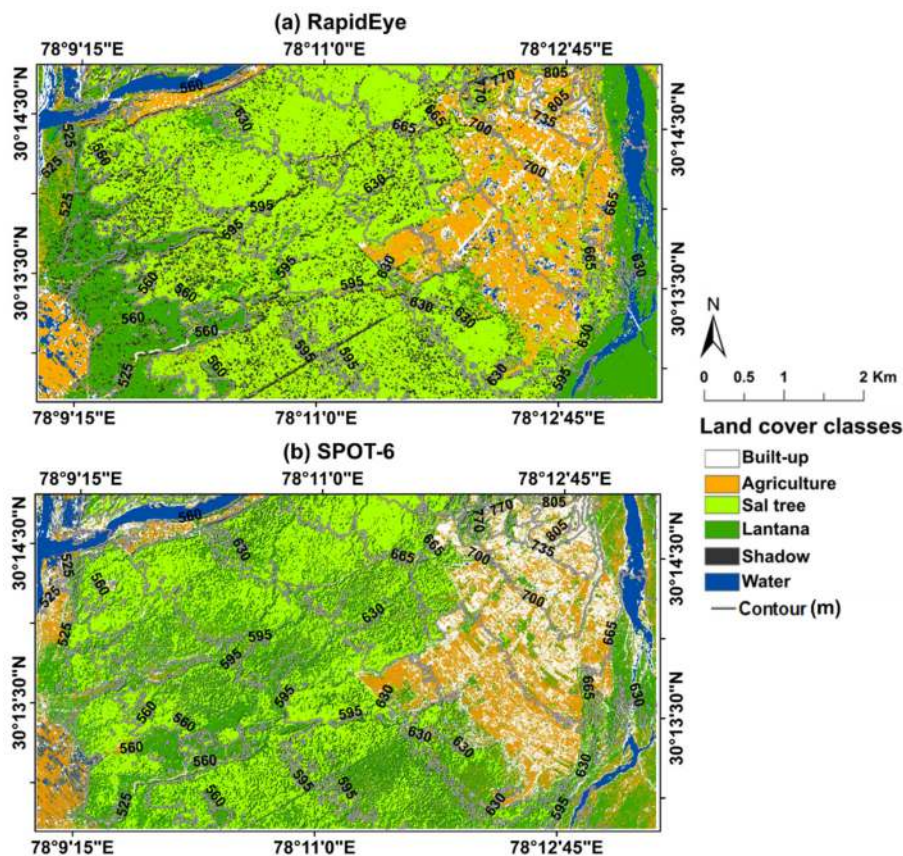


Figure 4. RF classification of (a) RapidEye and (b) SPOT-6 multispectral imageries for smaller extent.

3.2. Variable Importance

As expected from frequent field visits, DSM-derived elevation was among the most significant contributors to classification performance, although its influence was somewhat more pronounced when classifying RapidEye data. The overall importance of elevation was in line with a previous study [71] that applied Landsat multi-spectral data with ancillary data such as elevation (10 m contour interval), slope, and aspect for land-cover classification of mountainous areas. Accordingly, the DSM-derived elevation and slope combined with NDVI were the most important predictors for discriminating lantana (Figure 5). Whereas topographic information could be derived from a variety of 3D data sources, here we relied on those extracted from VHSI due to a general absence of crown-penetrating LiDAR data across our study region. However, this was entirely due to a practical rationale; a recent study [74] also suggested that DSMs derived from VHSI (WV-3 with 0.5 m spatial resolution) during leaf-off conditions were generally comparable to the LiDAR bare-earth DTM and may be used in land cover classification of vegetation during leaf-off seasons. In addition, red-edge spectral information of RapidEye data was ranked high when discriminating understory lantana from agriculture and built-up land cover, compared with texture parameters. Similar results were observed in a previous study that combined red-edge and texture parameters for paddy-rice crop classification [75]. Nevertheless, our study suggested that additional spectral information introduced by the red-edge band of RapidEye has the potential to discriminate invasive plants from other land-cover classes in relatively complex heterogeneous forest environments. However, future tests are suggested with freely available Sentinel-2 multispectral data featuring three red-edge bands.

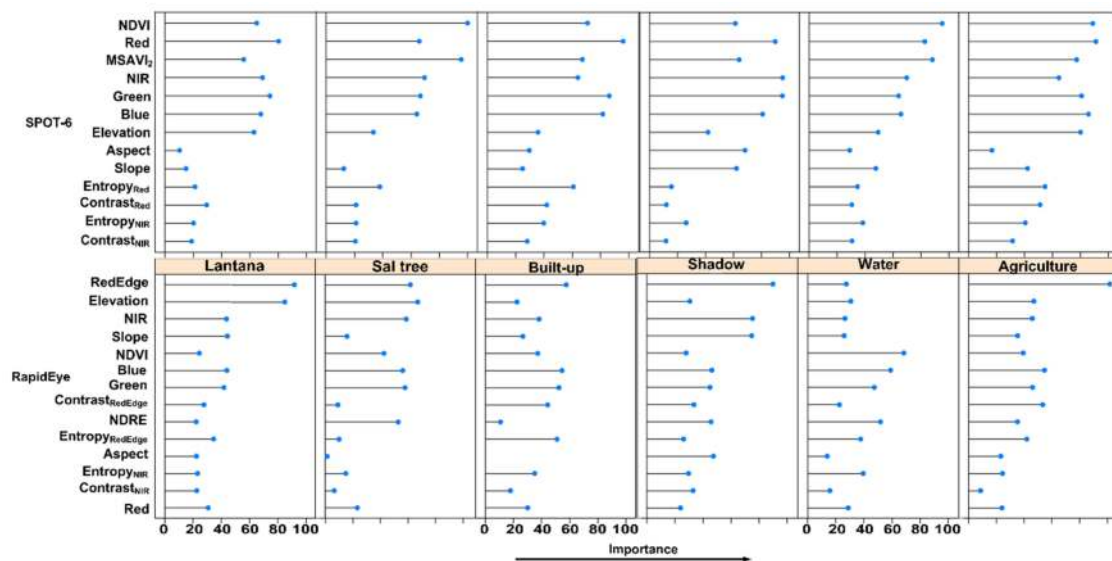


Figure 5. Variable importance shown as mean accuracy decrease (% decrease in overall accuracy) for SPOT-6 and RapidEye-based classification.

3.3. Landsat-8-Based Fractional Cover Maps for SPOT-6 and RapidEye

The RF models based on the results of SPOT-6 calibrated with larger extent Landsat-8-based predictors explained 64.38% of the variance for lantana, and 71.67% for sal trees. Moreover, 37.96% variance for lantana and 55.63% variance for sal trees were observed with RapidEye fractional reference map as an input (Table 5). The lower spatial resolution of Rapideye (5 m) compared with SPOT-6 (1.5 m) data resulted in lower observed variance when RapidEye was calibrated with larger extent Landsat-8. Furthermore, 40% fractional coverage of lantana was observed in lower elevation zones (400 to 500 m) from the classifications of Landsat-based upscaled maps (Figure 6) for both SPOT-6 and RapidEye fractional reference inputs. This result is in agreement with previous studies [30,63] that observed the dominance of lantana in open lowland (400–500 m a.s.l.) areas compared to the high-elevation (>500 m a.s.l.) sal-dominated areas.

Table 5. Fractional cover statistics for lantana and forest classes. Probability of significant relevance codes are $0.05 < p$: ***, $p < 0.001$.

Class	SPOT-6			RapidEye		
	R^2	RMSE (%)	Variance (%)	R^2	RMSE (%)	Variance (%)
Lantana	0.92 ***	7.22	64.38	0.85 ***	11.8	37.96
Sal trees	0.94 ***	7.73	71.67	0.86 ***	12.1	55.63

The most important variables for lantana estimation were the spectral reflectance of Landsat-8 (NIR, green and red) and April NDVI. Similar features were important for the sal trees models, with the main difference being the increased importance of NDVI. Higher R^2 and lower RMSE were observed for reference fractional cover data of SPOT-6 when compared to RapidEye for both lantana and sal trees (Table 5). The accuracy of fractional cover maps increased when higher spatial resolution maps (1.5 m) were used as a reference. This approach is in line with a previous study [33], which also suggested developing fractional cover maps for European spruce (*Picea abies* L.) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) using RF regression by combining VHR WV-2(2 m) and medium spatial resolution Landsat time series data.

Our results were able to generate fractional cover maps in a heterogeneous environment when other classes were mixed with sal trees, especially soil-dominated and understory land covers such

as lantana, agriculture and bare soil in the dry season. This was in agreement with an earlier study focusing on canopy fractional cover degradation mapping in a heterogeneous tropical forest of Brazil by combining Landsat ETM+ and VHR IKONOS data [35]. This research suggested the importance of reducing the mixed pixel problem in medium spatial resolution classification and the necessity of calibrating Landsat-derived results by the established model based on the combination of Landsat, SPOT-6, and RapidEye. The combination of open Landsat TM (30 m) and MODIS (250 m) were also used by [76] to map a forest and extract three fractions of vegetation, shadow and soil, to highlight deforestation. Since our approach included expensive VHR data, time series analysis could be limited by high cost. However, this type of analysis could be tested for a combination of open time series Sentinel-2 (10–20 m spatial resolution) and Landsat-8 (30 m spatial resolution) datasets.

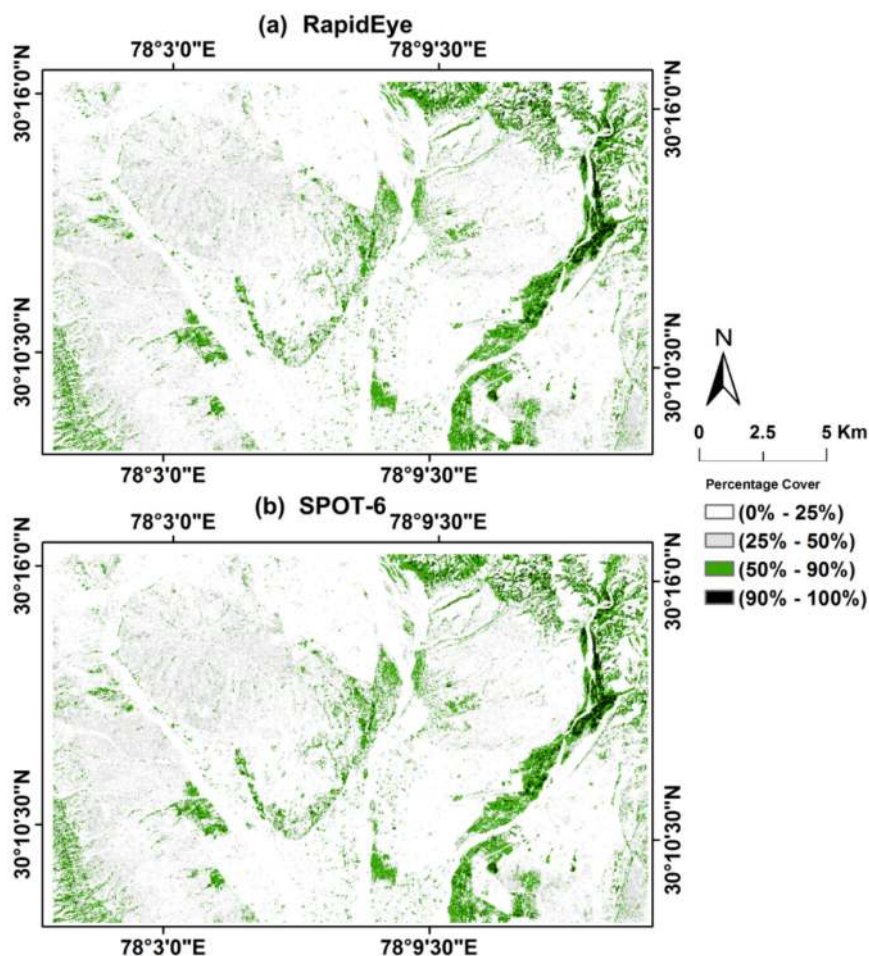


Figure 6. Landsat-8 classification for lantana within fractional cover thresholds (0%–25%, 25%–50%, 50%–90%, 90%–100%) for (a) RapidEye and (b) SPOT-6 data.

4. Conclusions

This study presented a fractional cover approach to predicting the proportion of lantana cover for a large area based on the spectral reflectance of medium spatial resolution multispectral Landsat-8 imagery in a Western Himalayan region of India. Training data for fractional cover analysis was classified with smaller extent VHR SPOT-6 (1.5 m) and RapidEye (5 m) imageries by adding VHRSI information derived from SPOT-6 data. Results of VHR maps showed 87.38% and 85.27% overall accuracy for SPOT-6 and RapidEye, respectively. Our observations suggested that 3D information from VHRSI optical satellite data played a crucial role in distinguishing understory (in our case lantana) from upperstory vegetation, being also a valid alternative to costly LiDAR data. We conclude that classification accuracy improves at increasing spatial resolution, with decreasing mixed pixel problems

for fractional cover maps when spatializing data on larger geographical areas. This approach is consistent and reliable for large mountainous biodiversity hotspots, where direct field observations are prevented by harsh climatic conditions. This approach may be implemented for other species mapping over larger areas by combining freely available Sentinel-2 and Landsat datasets.

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