

Investigation Hornbeam Trees Phenology Events of Natural Forest by Using Ground Observation and Satellite Data

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Abstract: Phenology is the study of the seasonal occurrence of developmental or life cycle events, such as bud break, flowering, or autumn leaf drop. Phenological studies were fulfilled during four years as from January 2003 to December 2006 trees by using ground observations and IRS1C/1D-LISS-III data in each plot. This study was performed on different altitudes and different aspects. the six sample plots were selected in study area. Leaf appearance at this type begins at the first of the third week of April Mostly and continues up to the first week of May. Leaves in this species begin to fall as from the beginning of the fourth week of November and will continue up to the end of first week of December. The statistical analysis showed that there were significant differences between the phenological characteristics in respect to the different site physiographical characteristics. Furthermore there were significant negative correlation between average precipitation and average air temperature and there of the phenological characteristics. The correlation between average air temperature and leaf mature and fall date was significantly negative. And also, the results show that over the study period, the growing season duration has lengthened by 1.8 days yr⁻¹ in study region. The green-up of vegetation has advanced in the spring by 1.2 days yr⁻¹ and the dormancy delayed in autumn by 0.6 days yr⁻¹.

Key words: Leaved period • Air temperature • NDVI • Leaf abscission • Anthesis • Leaf appearance

INTRODUCTION

Phenology is the study of the seasonal occurrence of developmental or life cycle events, such as bud break, flowering, or autumn leaf drop [1]. The timing of these events is known to be sensitive to short-and long-term variability in climate and is thus a robust indicator of the effects of climate change, especially observed rising temperatures [2-6]. In Britain, mean flowering dates of 385 plant species advanced by 4.5 days during the 1990s compared with the 1954-1990 mean and this is almost certainly linked to recent warming trends [6]. In the northeastern United States, changes in lilac, apple and grape phenology suggest that spring has advanced by 2-8 days over the last three or four decades, consistent with patterns across North America as a whole [7, 8]. Furthermore, there is also strong indirect evidence that the onset of spring has been occurring progressively earlier in recent decades [5, 9, 10]. A warming experiment

with two Acer species indicates that warmer temperatures will likely lengthen the growing season, but earlier bud break and later senescence may expose plants to damaging frosts in the spring and incomplete resorption of foliar N in the autumn [11]. We focus on the phenology of bud break and leaf expansion to senescence (coloration and leaf drop). The timing of such events is important because leaves are the organs by which plants convert solar energy to chemical energy through the fixation of atmospheric carbon dioxide into carbohydrates [12]. Thus, it is to be expected that growing season length should be an important control on primary productivity [13-15] phenology has emerged recently as an important focus for ecological research [16]. Assessment of vegetation phenology using remotely sensed data has a long history [17] with more recent studies making use of satellite data to examine the potential effects of climate change on phenology [17].

On the other hand, There have been recent attempts to link satellite derived signals (e.g. the normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI)) to phenology [17]. the timing and progression of plant development may provide information to help researchers make inferences about the conditions of plants and their environment such as soil moisture, soil temperature, illumination, temperature, etc. [18]. Changes in the phenological events may therefore signal important year-to-year climatic variations or even global environmental change [19].

Satellite imagery has the advantage of spatial integration (cf. field measurements on a limited number of individuals), but its main problem is that the physiological significance of various remote sensing indices is not entirely clear. This study aims to quantify changes in *Carpinus betulus L.* phenology of deciduous broad leaf forest between the years 2003 to 2006.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area: The research has performed in selected plots of Guilan Province, in the North of Iran (Fig.1). The each selected plot area is 1 hectare. We selected 6 plots of hornbeam trees from 680 to 1080 meters above sea level were determined in mountainous region (Table1 and Fig.1). Six sample plots in one hectare area, in square shape, has been selected that (Fig.1), indicates situation of sample plots. The plots have pure stand of hornbeam trees. The mean annual precipitation in deciduous broadleaf forests is 1139mm per year. This region is covered by deciduous broadleaf forests, grasslands, shrubs, cultivation. The scope of the study was limited to one vegetation type as follows: *Carpinus betulus L.* of deciduous broad leaf forest (Fig.1).Phenology monitoring of hornbeam trees by using ground observations and IRS1C/1D-LISS-III data in each plot.

Data: LISS-III data at a spatial resolution of 23.5×23.5m² and 24-day interval were acquired from Iran agency space from the IRS-LISSIII Land data set for the period January 2003 to December 2006. We used 60 IRS-LISSIII images in this study. Monthly climate data used in this study

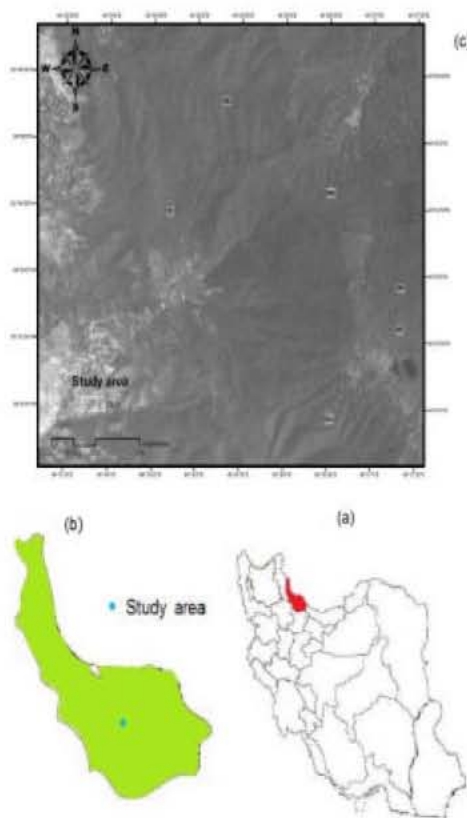


Fig. 1: Location of region in Iran (a), location of study area in region (b) and distribution plots of hornbeam trees in study area (c)

Table 1: Altitude from sea levels and aspect for the selected plots

Plot	ASL(m)	Aspect
1	480	south
2	470	north
3	800	south
4	800	north
5	1160	north
6	1170	south

include temperature and precipitation data, produced by handy type thermo-hygrometers (HOBO, H8 Pro Series and USA), for the years 2003-2006. We set handy type thermo-hygrometers at 6 selected plots. Using these data, we can calculate monthly change of air temperature at voluntary points in the study site from the difference of altitude and season.

Table 2: Climate information of study area in years of execution of the study (2003-2006)

Specifications	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average of maximum temperature (°C)	13.7	10.6	15.6	21.9	26.5	32	36.3	37.3	34.8	29.9	16.2	14.2
Average of minimum temperature (°C)	-7.75	-8.5	-5.3	-0.7	5.3	9.9	15.6	16.3	13.5	7.1	-0.9	-5.6
Average of temperature (°C)	2.4	1.05	5.1	10.6	14.7	21.1	20.5	27.6	23.4	18.6	10.4	4.2
Average precipitation (mm)	90.4	110.2	96.2	120.8	88.8	75	65	96	119	98	110	70

Methods: Phenological studies were fulfilled during four years as from January 2003 to December 2006 about *Carpinus betulus L.* This study was fulfilled in forestial regions of Guilan in altitudes and different aspect, in such a way that totally in study area in three altitude limitations: 400-700, 700-1000 and 1000-1300 m higher than sea surface and in two northern and southern aspects of 6 sample plots were selected in one hectare and in each one of sample plots, 20 trees were selected. All plots are pure stand of hornbeam trees (*Carpinus betulus L.*).

In selection of sample plots and trees, it was tried that the following cases will be considered:

- Sample plots will be as possible as available readily and near to main roads.
- Among sample plots, some trees will be selected that will be in different diameters, accurate and good forms and without any sign of diseases or pest.

The trees were selected of dominant species in each plot. The number 20 trees were selected in an altitude limit of 480 to 1170 meters above sea level (Table 1). All trees have been considered in sample plots numbered through specific signs and were installed on trees. These trees have been invested regularly through 7-10 days during months of Jan., Feb. Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec. and required information was completed and registered. Trees phenology study is performed by using visual description of growth and leaf expansion and anthesis processes to senescence (coloration and leaf drop).

At the end of each year, the collected information was classified and consequently, date of commencement and completion of appearance of each phenology event, was identified with division of the year, in such a way that at the end of duration of execution of the plan, domain of appearance of phenologic event was determined, separately. Besides, the required climate information such as monthly precipitation and minimum and maximum and average of monthly temperature, minimum and maximum of monthly humidity for each year was collected and finally average of the mentioned climate factors was determined for four years of execution of study (Table 2).

Data Analysis: The data, on the basis of year, altitude from sea level, aspects, were classified and analyzed. At first, following of the main and changed data of the normal distribution were studied by Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test and the best data distribution was selected for data analysis. In order to study on difference or not-difference

of year, aspects and altitude from the sea surface on the basis of each one phenological characteristics (in the view point of all specifications of study case up to leaf appearance, anthesis, completion of leaf, fruit ripe, leaf abscission) with consideration to normal and homogenous being of data, variance of analysis (One Way-ANOVA) was used. After being meaningful of the phenological characteristics for multiple comparing of averages, Duncan Test was used. In order to study on correlation of characteristics, Pearson correlation coefficient was used. And also, regression analysis of the relationship between the onset dates of green-up was done and the corresponding year for the study area was calculated. The regression analysis of the relationship between the onset dates of vegetation dormancy, lengths of the growing season were done and the corresponding years for the study area were calculated.

Determining the 4-year Averaged Seasonal NDVI

Curves: The NDVI has been shown as a key indicator for inferring the dynamics of vegetation structure and function [20]. Thus, the ability of the NDVI to monitor intra-annual and inter-annual spatial variability of vegetation provides a basis for spatio-temporal phenological investigations [21]. Several studies used the remotely sensed NDVI to characterize phenological events, [22-25].

We calculated the 4-year averaged seasonal NDVI curves (patterns) for the selected plots at 24-day intervals from the entire data set during 2003-2006.

The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) has calculated from equation 1:

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - R}{NIR + R} \quad (1)$$

In this equation R is Band 2 (red: 620-680 nm) and NIR is Band 3 (near infrared: 770-860 nm) of LISS-III data.

Was identified the period of greatest increase in NDVI as the beginning of growing season [18]. The first estimated fastest changes of NDVI corresponded to the vegetation green-up and dormancy from the seasonal cycle of NDVI during 2003-2006. The onset dates of vegetation green-up and dormancy were determined based on the estimated rates and the NDVI seasonal cycles.

Procedures used to determine the onset dates of phenological event from (NDVI) time series are shown in Fig 4. For determining the 4-year averaged seasonal NDVI curves, we computed the 4-year averaged seasonal NDVI curves for the deciduous broadleaf forest type was

set at 24-day intervals from the whole data during from 2003 to 2006. For determining the rates of the changes in the average seasonal NDVI curves, we computed the NDVI ratio from (Eq.2). The NDVI ratio were computed from the 4-year averaged NDVI seasonal curves for the deciduous broadleaf forest type. The NDVI ratio, from the series of consecutive 24-day periods was calculated.

$$NDVIratio(t) = \frac{NDVI(t+1) - NDVI(t)}{NDVI(t)} \quad (2)$$

This equation t is time. The timing of greatest NDVI change, namely the maximum and minimum values of NDVI ratio was then used, to determine the average onset dates of vegetation green up and dormancy.

To determine the NDVI threshold related to the vegetation green up and dormancy as follows. The time t was detected with the minimum NDVI ratio and then the corresponding NDVI (t+1) at time (t+1) as the NDVI threshold for the onset date of vegetation dormancy was used. And also, the time t was detected with the maximum NDVI ratio and then the corresponding NDVI (t) as the NDVI threshold for the onset date of green-up was used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3 is general description of the time of happening of phenological characteristics in total trees in different altitudes, aspect and years. As this table indicates, average of days up to leaf appearance, flowering, completion of leaf, fruit ripe, leaves abscission in *Carpinus betulus L.* Sre orderly, are equal to 118DOY, 118DOY, 127DOY, 318 DOY, 330DOY With consideration to the Table.3 of the specification of leaf appearance, flowering with changes coefficients equal to 12.9% has the most diversity and specification of fruit ripe with

1.4% changes coefficient has had the least diversity. Results variances of analysis (One-Way ANOVA) of study area, among phenological characteristics, have been mentioned in Table. 4. As this table indicates, among different levels of the study case, many of factors of study case in this plan consisting of year, altitude, aspect in the view point of all specifications of study case up to leaf appearance, anthesis, completion of leaf, fruit ripe, leaf abscission in significant level 1%, significant difference was observed. This matter indicates very much diversity related to phenological specifications in different years (2003-2006), different altitudes (domains of 400-700, 700-1000 and 1000-1300m) and different aspects (northern and southern). This matter indicates that phenological specifications in the study case species, is under effect of climate and environmental factors. Tables 5 to 7, orderly, indicate the comparison between specifications of the study area in years, altitudes and aspects of the study area. About years of study area (Table 5) is seen meaningful differences among appearance of vital events, too, in such a way that in the year (2005), because of being better of climate conditions, trees growth has began sooner than the other years, noticeable. And in the year 2003 this phenomena has happened later than the other years. In Table 6, also it is seen that through increase of altitude from the sea surface, appearance of some phonology events such as leaf and flower appearance, completion of leaf happens later and Leaf abscission happens sooner. Consequently, Table 7 indicates that only in two components of diameter and Leaf abscission, meaningful difference have been seen among the aspects of the study case, in such a way that average of trees diameters in southern aspect is more than northern aspect and fruit and leaf abscission have happened sooner in northern aspects.

Table 3: Description statistic of time of appearance of phenological events in *Carpinus betulus L.*

Phonologic events	Minimum (DOY)	Maximum (DOY)	Domain (days)	Average (DOY)	CV%
Leaf appearance	101	131	31	118	12.9
Anthesis	101	131	31	118	12.9
Leaf completion	110	146	36	127	8.8
Fruit ripe	311	336	25	318	1.4
Leaf abscission	307	356	49	330	3.2

Table 4: Description statistic of time of appearance of phenological events in *Carpinus betulus L.*

Phonologic events	Leaf appearance	Anthesis	Completion of leaf	Fruit ripe	Leaf abscission
Year	8.1**	8.1**	6.02**	65.52**	26.04**
Altitude	18.99**	18.99**	21.01*	20.24**	4.17**
Aspect	1.49 ^{ns}	1.49 ^{ns}	1.98*	1.98*	3.51**

**significant at the 0.01, * significant at the 0.05, ns: no-significant

Table 5: Between diameters of trees and appearance of phenological of the years of study area

Year	Leaf appearance	Anthesis	Completion of leaf	Fruit ripe	Leaf abscission
2003	122a	122a	129b	319a	336a
2004	120b	120b	129b	314c	323c
2005	110c	110c	120c	319a	327b
2006	119b	119b	131a	317b	335a

Averages with different letters have significant at the 0.01

Table 6: Comparison between average of trees diameter and appearance of phenological events in the altitudes of study area

Altitude	DBH(cm)	Leaf appearance	Anthesis	Completion of leaf	Fruit ripe	Leaf abscission
400-70	28.2a	112c	112c	121c	318a	335a
700-1000	25.4 b	118b	118b	127b	319a	240b
1000-1300	20.8c	119a	119a	130a	317b	328c

Averages with different letters have significant at the 0.01

Table 7: Comparison between diameters of trees (DBH) and appearance of phenological events of the aspects in the study area

Aspect	DBH(cm)	Leaf abscission
North	26.3a	332a
South	22.6b	329b

Averages with different letters have significant at the 0.01

Table 8: Matrix of correlation of specifications of study area and collected climate factors during the period of execution

	X	A	B	C	D	E	K	L	M	N	O	P
A	0.125**											
B	0.129**	0.999**										
C	0.146**	0.896**	0.896**									
D	0.95ns	0.072ns	0.72ns	0.65ns								
E	0.005ns	0.086*	0.087*	0.060ns	0.289**							
K	0.119**	0.271**	0.269**	0.034**	0.442**	0.066ns						
L	0.082*	0.285**	0.288**	0.399**	0.507**	0.306**	0.367**					
M	0.185**	0.230**	0.229**	0.181**	0.059ns	0.059 ns	0.218**	0.193**				
N	0.125**	0.145**	0.143**	0.003ns	0.025ns	0.202**	0.080*	0.177**	0.728**			
O	0.181**	0.263**	0.263**	0.180**	0.077ns	0.218**	0.471**	0.524**	0.590**	0.118**		
P	0.39ns	0.306**	0.305**	0.131**	0.072ns	0.314**	0.411**	0.254**	0.125**	0.675**	0.653**	

**significant at the 0.01, * significant at the 0.05, ns: non-significant, A: Leaf appearance, B: Anthesis (flowering), C:Completion of leaf, D:Fruit ripe, E: Leaf abscission, K: mean precipitation, L: Average of maximum humidity, M: Average of minimum humidity N: Average maximum temperature, O: Average minimum temperature, P= Average temperature.

Table 8 indicates matrix of correlation of specifications among specifications of the study case and also climate factors such as precipitation, minimum and maximum and average of monthly temperature.

As it can be seen in Table 8, amount of precipitation and average of temperature degree has negative and meaningful correlation with appearance of leaf, flower. It means through increase of the amount of precipitation and average of temperature degree, appearance of leaf and flower begin sooner. Correlation among the amount

of the precipitation through fruit ripe is meaningful, too but was positive, means if amount of precipitation will be more, fruit ripe will fulfill later and through delay. Correlation among the amount of precipitation with leaf abscission, time up to completion of leaf was not meaningful, too. Correlation among the average of temperature degree with the time up to completion of leaf, Leaf abscission, is negative and meaningful. Consequently, through increase of temperature degree up to completion of leaf, Leaf abscission begins sooner.

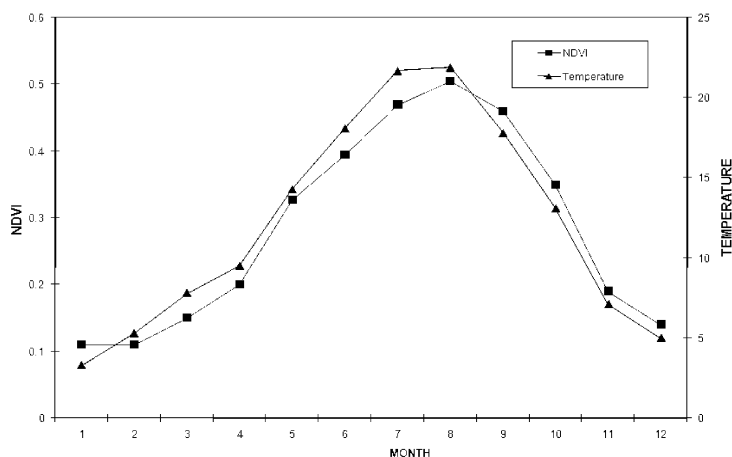


Fig. 2: Seasonal curves in the 4-year averaged 24- day NDVI and temperature

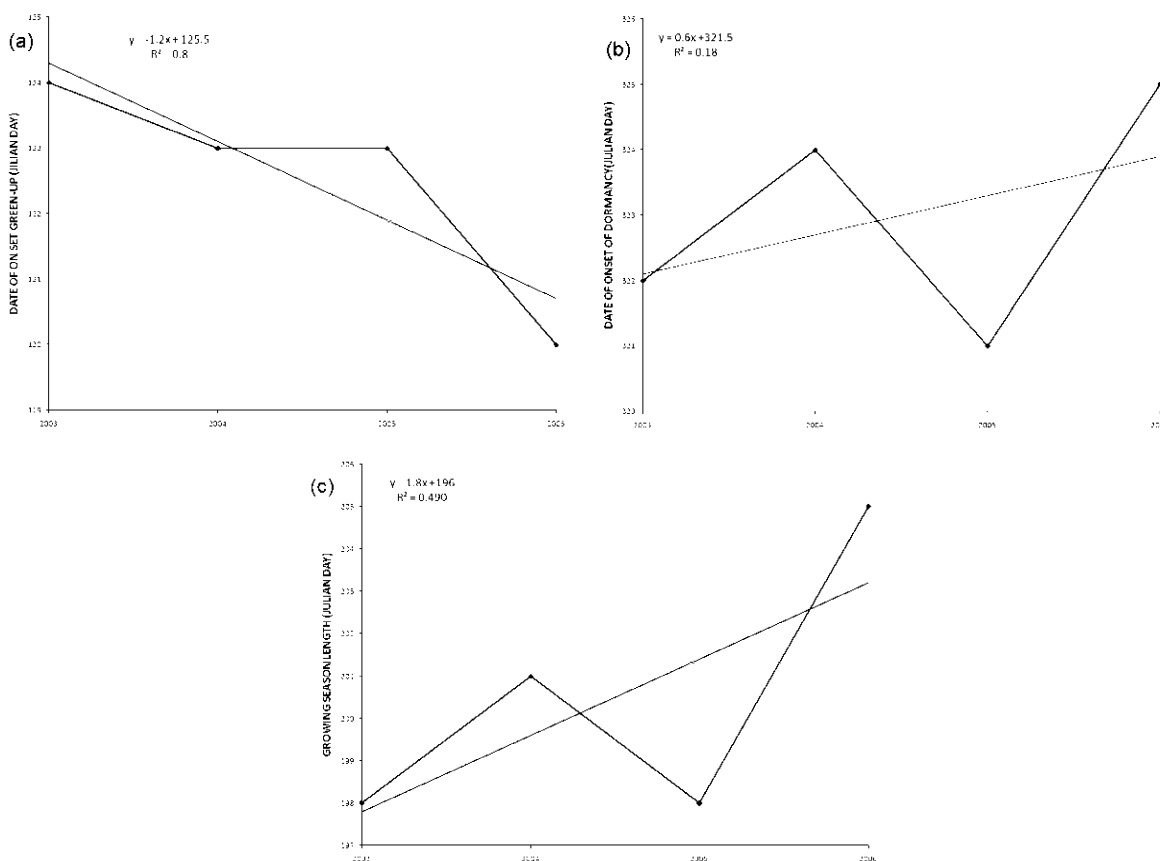


Fig. 3: Interannual variation in the onset dates of (a) green-up, (b) dormancy, and (c) growing season length from 2003 to 2006.

Figure 2 shows the seasonal variations in the 4-year averaged NDVI and temperature at the interval of 24-days for the entire plots. The early May was recognized as the mean onset period of green-up while late November as the mean onset period of

vegetation dormancy for the plots. In contrast, the mean onset dates of dormancy occur in late November. The highest NDVI thresholds for the onset dates of green-up (0.312) and dormancy (0.331) occur in broad leaf forests.

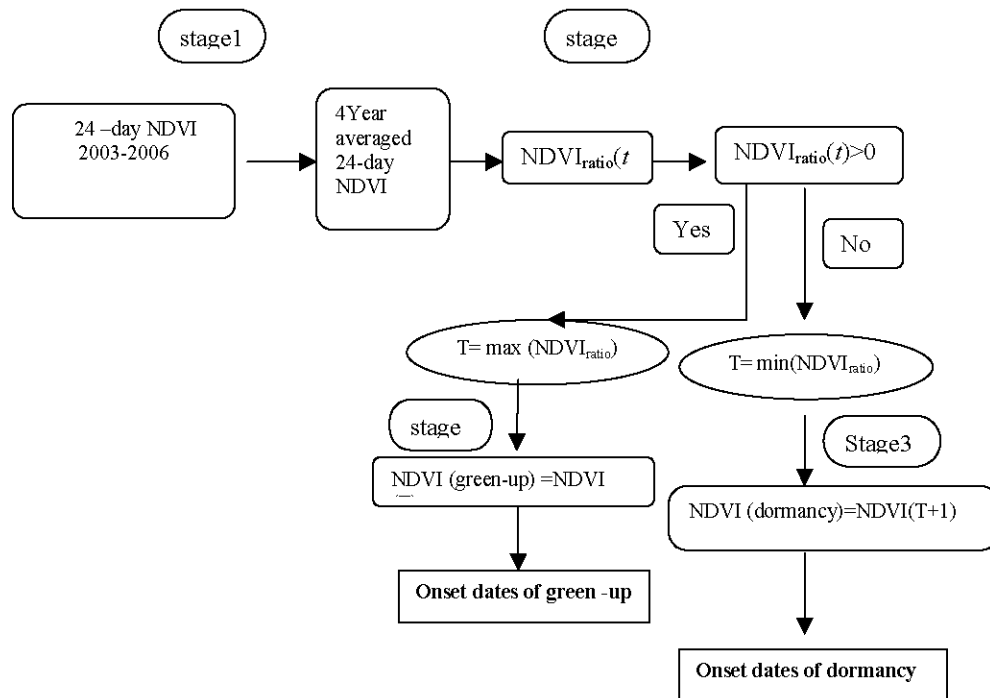


Fig. 4: NDVI(green-up) is the NDVI threshold of the onset of green-up , NDVI(dormancy) is the NDVI threshold of the onset of vegetation dormancy, the t is 24- day period, NDVI(t) is the NDVI in period t, NDVIratio(t) is the ratio of NDVI change between the period t and the period t+1.

The onset date of green-up over study area has significantly advanced over the past 4 years ($R^2=0.8$, $P=0.01$), with an annual advance of 1.2 days yr^{-1} (Fig. 3a). The onset date of vegetation dormancy was delayed from 2003 to 2006 ($R^2=0.18$, $P=0.01$), with an annual delay of 0.6 days yr^{-1} (Fig. 3b). The length of the growing season has increased by 1.8 days yr^{-1} from 2003 to 2006 ($R^2=0.49$, $P=0.01$) (Fig. 3c). Hornbeam trees of deciduous broad leaf forest exhibit advanced green-up and dormancy (Fig.3).

Appearance of phenological different steps in trees depend on different facts that among them, roll of regional and edaphically so effective in such a way that commencement of growth of trees is under direct effect of two factors of air temperature and precipitation. On the other hand, with consideration to this point that the altitude from sea level is under effect of regional facts, this matter has main role on appearance of phenological events. This matter in the present research and also the other researches that has been fulfilled in field aspect and in different elevations, have been confirmed [26] in such a way that in the present study was specified that among the factors of study case, altitude from sea level had in priority and delay of appearance of phenological event has more obvious role out of the other factors, means that some phenomena such as germinating, flowering and

completion of leaf have fulfilled with delay through increase of altitude from sea surface and vice versa some factors such as fruit ripe and specially Leaf abscission have been fulfilled through increase of altitude from sea level, sooner.

Time of appearance of phenological events in *Carpinus betulus L* Species depending on some factors such as situation of location and weather conditions has about one to two weeks delay. In this research, commencement of trees growth and leaf opening in the year 2005 has commenced with time difference equal to 9 to 12 days sooner than the other years of the study case that reason of this matter is higher temperature in April of this year in comparison with the other years. Flowering in trees of the study case, totally in spring season and majority will continue as from mid-April up to mid-May. Generally, with consideration to the gained results interpretation of appearance of the phenological event in trees of the study are as follows:

Germination (Leaf Appearance): Leaf appearance at this type begins at the first of the third week of April Mostly and continues up to the first week of May. As Table.5 to 7 indicate that effect of aspect (northern and southern) in this time difference has not been meaningful and major

changes have been observed in year and altitude domains. Leaf appearance is fulfilled through increase of altitude from sea surface through delay, too.

Flowering: Appearance of flowers has usually been begun in this species at the same time of Leaf appearance and from its beside, in such a way that it continues as from the first of the third week of April and will continue up to first week of May. About flowering, the aspects of the study case have not indicated any meaningful difference with each other, too and major changes of the changes are seen in year and altitude of the study case. Through increase of altitude from sea surface, flowering occurs after delay.

Leaf Completion: Leaves in this species complete usually 15 to 20 days after germination, if the environmental conditions will be suitable and delay in beginning of cold season of Spring, in such a way that during this period, in different altitude domains, it begins as from the middle of the first week of May and will continue up to the end of the third week of May.

Fruit Ripe: Fruits in this species mostly become ripe about 70 days after appearance meaning as from the first of the second week of Nov. up to the end of the third week. About the time of beginning of these phenomena, location and directions has not shown meaningful differences, but through increase of altitude from sea surface, the fruit will become ripe, sooner.

Leaf Abscission: Leaves in this species begin to fall as from the beginning of the fourth week of November and will continue up to the end of first week of December and sometimes up to the end of the first half of the December, too. Leaf abscission begins in higher altitude sooner and through increase of altitude, this matter will fulfill in delay. In some trees of this specie, leaves have become dried and yellow, completely, but in Autumn, falling does not occur and remain on the branch even up to Spring of the next of the next year in dried aspect, sometimes. Also, Leaf abscission has begun sooner than southern direction and in the year 2004 because of being less of temperature degree than the other years.

This study estimated that the onset date of the green up of the selected plots advanced on average by 1.2days yr^{-1} from 2003 to 2006. Some evidence also indicates a later onset of autumnal phenological events[27]. This study estimated that the onset date of vegetation

dormancy of the selected zone of Iran was delayed with an annual delay of 0.6 days yr^{-1} from 2003 to 2006. Increasing in growing season length could increase the mean forest net primary production [28]. The length of the growing season duration mainly impacts the interannual variability of plant growth and thereby, also strongly affects the net carbon dioxide uptake [29]. This study estimated that the mean onset date of length of the growing season over study area has significantly advanced with an annual advance of 1.8 days yr^{-1} . The global warming induced by increasing atmospheric greenhouse gases, has been suggested to be the major cause of the advance and extension of the growing season [30]. The Normalized difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), which is derived from infrared channel and near-infrared channel remote sensing data, is a good indicator of photosynthesis (vegetation activity).Disease, competition, soil factors and weather conditions can profoundly influence plant phenological status [31](Menzel, 2000). The global warming has been suggested to be the major cause of the advance and extension of the growing season [30].Evidence from remote sensing data[30,32] all revealed that the spring advanced and growing season duration significantly lengthened over the past two decades at the middle and high latitudes in the northern hemisphere.

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