

冬小麦生育早期长势反演模型通用性研究^{*}

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摘要: 分析了生育早期(返青期、拔节前期、拔节后期)各阶段的冠层叶片光谱特性与叶绿素含量的关系,基于单波段反射率构建了一元预测模型,同样基于植被指数构建了多元叶绿素含量的反演模型,对两类建模方法构建的叶绿素含量预测模型进行了同生长阶段预测(SPV)和后续生长阶段的交叉预测(CPV),比较了模型的预测效果,得出了构建冬小麦生育早期冠层叶片叶绿素含量的通用预测模型的建模策略。研究结果表明:以返青期冠层叶片单波段反射率构建的一元反演模型,具有一定的模型通用性,能够较为准确的预测拔节前期的叶片叶绿素含量。利用偏最小二乘原理构建多元反演模型具有良好的通用性和较强的鲁棒性,能够较好地反演冬小麦生育早期冠层叶片叶绿素含量。而以MPRI、NDVI、RVI为组合构建的多元模型兼具通用性和简练性,可以作为多元预测模型构建的参考组合。

关键词: 冬小麦 生育早期 叶绿素 通用模型 偏最小二乘法

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引言

冬小麦生育早期的长势检测一直是国内外研究的热点^[1-3]。通过获取返青期和拔节期冬小麦冠层叶片的叶绿素含量,能够掌握小麦植株的生长态势,制定差异化管理决策,从而实现精准管理^[4-7]。使用光谱无损检测手段,测量小麦冠层叶片的光谱信息与其叶绿素含量进行反演分析,得到小麦冠层叶片叶绿素含量,已经成为国内外普遍应用的研究方法^[8-10],为开发近地遥感设备提供模型支持。冬小麦生育早期各生长阶段冠层叶片叶绿素含量与光谱之间的反演模型不同。冬小麦生育早期反演模型的通用性研究对于构建冬小麦普适性模型具有重要的意义。本文以京冬8号小麦为研究对象,分析小麦生育早期两类叶绿素含量预测模型的通用性。

1 试验材料与方法

1.1 试验数据的获取

试验于2012年4月在国家精准农业研究示范基地进行,试验区域划分为60个小区,每个小区内随机设置采样点,试验于小麦生育早期的返青期、拔节前期和拔节后期3个阶段。

小麦冠层叶片的光谱信息由美国ASD FieldSpec HH型光谱辐射仪获取,测量的波长范围是325~1 075 nm,测试时ASD光谱仪探头垂直于小麦冠层,距离约为30 cm,每次采集前后使用参考板进行校正,每个采样点测量5次取其平均值作为测量结果。

采样后进行分光光度测试。去除叶片的主茎,剪碎、混匀,称取0.4 g用99%丙酮和无水乙醇2:1混合液25 mL浸泡24 h,浸泡过程中摇动3次,加速叶绿素的提取。萃取液的吸光度用分光光度计分别于波长645和663 nm处测定,叶绿素a、叶绿素b与叶绿素总量为

$$C_a = 12.72A_{663} - 2.59A_{645} \tag{1}$$

$$C_b = 22.88A_{663} - 4.67A_{645} \tag{2}$$

$$C_T = C_a + C_b \tag{3}$$

式中 A_{663} ——波长663 nm处吸光度
 A_{645} ——波长645 nm处吸光度
 C_a ——叶绿素a含量
 C_b ——叶绿素b含量
 C_T ——叶绿素总量

1.2 数据分析方法介绍

试验获取的冠层叶片光谱反射率与叶绿素含量的相关性曲线如图1所示。

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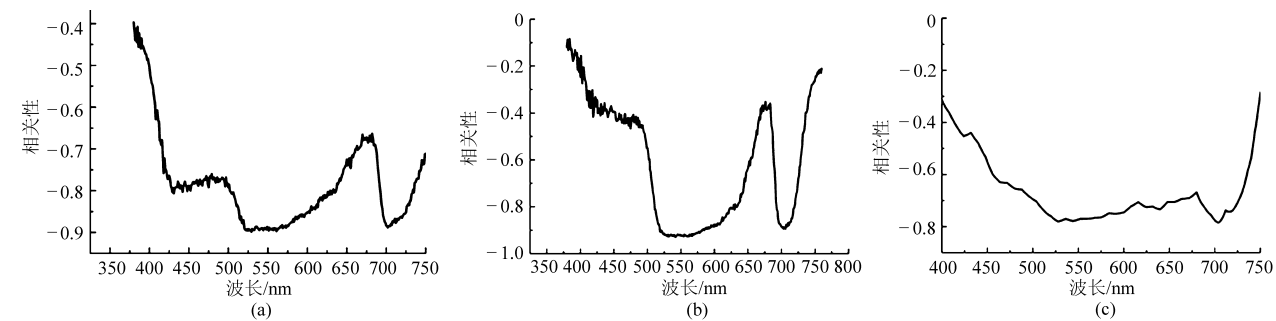


图1 不同波长反射率与叶绿素含量相关性
Fig.1 Correlation of wavelength and chlorophyll
(a) 返青期 (b) 拔节前期 (c) 拔节后期

由图1可以看出,各生长阶段的光谱反射率与叶绿素质量浓度之间呈负相关,相关性较佳的两个区域为波长500~600 nm和700 nm附近。本文选用波长550 nm对应的反射率作为模型构建的指标。植被指数能够在一定程度上反映叶片的叶绿素含量^[11-15]。为了消除光谱数据中的多重共线性对模型的不利影响,采用了偏最小二乘法(Partial least squares method, PLS)构建多元预测模型。本文使用MPRI、NDVI、RVI^[16-18]共同构建多元反演模型。

采用了模型的构建与反演效果验证处于同一生长阶段的同一验证(Same period validation, SPV)和模型的构建与反演效果验证处于不同阶段的交叉验

证(Cross period validation, CPV)两种模型的反演效果分析,目的是寻求构建通用性模型的建模方法,构建并分析预测模型的普适性。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 单波段的叶绿素含量反演模型通用性研究

利用波长550 nm反射率构建的小麦生育早期的冠层叶绿素含量反演模型,其SPV的决定系数依次为0.76、0.79和0.75,调整决定系数依次为0.74、0.77和0.72,单波长反演模型SPV效果良好,对模型的CPV能力进行预测,得到CPV图如图2所示。

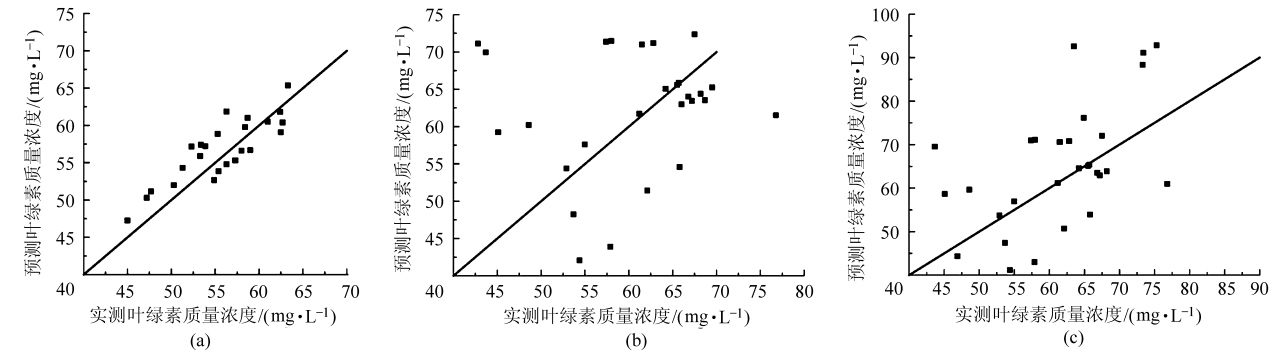


图2 波长550 nm 叶绿素含量反演模型 CPV
Fig.2 CPV of linear regression of chlorophyll
(a) 返青期预测拔节前期 (b) 返青期预测拔节后期 (c) 拔节前期预测拔节后期

从图2可以看出,返青期的单波长叶绿素含量反演模型对于生育早期其他阶段的叶绿素含量同样具有一定的预测效果。模型对于拔节前期的CPV效果好于拔节后期的CPV效果。分析原因主要是,小麦返青期过渡到拔节期前期,植株尚处于生育早期的能量储备阶段,植株生长状态差别不显著,返青期的叶绿素含量反演模型具有一定的阶段通用性,也表明了两个阶段叶绿素含量与光谱反射率之间的反演关系差异微小。而随着植株从拔节前期进入拔节后期,小麦逐步进入生长的旺盛阶段,小麦生长和叶片分化的影响凸现出来,冠层叶片叶绿素含量和光谱反射率之间反演关系与前面生长期的关系产生

了较大的差异,返青期的模型不再适用拔节后期的叶绿素含量反演预测。由图2c可以看出,拔节前期的模型对拔节后期叶绿素含量预测能力有限,说明拔节期对于小麦而言是生长分化的活跃阶段。若要构建单波长叶绿素含量反演模型,对生育早期叶绿素质量浓度进行预测应考虑SPV方法。

2.2 多元叶绿素含量反演模型通用性研究

单波长反演模型的通用性在拔节后期受到了一定程度的弱化,为了加强模型的鲁棒性,寻找通用性更强的预测模型构建策略,利用偏最小二乘原理,构建以植被指数为因素的多元叶绿素含量反演模型。通过分析得到多元模型的SPV的决定系数分别为

0.81、0.83、0.79,调整决定系数分别为0.79、0.78、0.76,可以看出,多元反演模型较单波长模型SPV能力有所加强。对多元模型的CPV能力进行分析得到如图3所示。

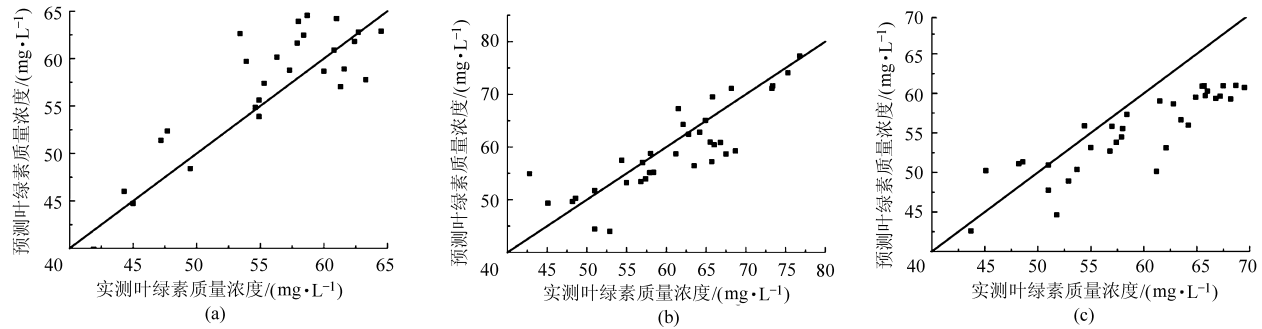


图3 多元叶绿素含量反演模型交叉验证
Fig.3 CPV of multiple regression of chropholly
(a) 返青期-拔节前期 (b) 返青期-拔节后期 (c) 拔节前期-拔节后期

由图3可以发现,基于植被指数的多元反演模型SPV预测效果较好。这主要因为利用偏最小二乘原理构建的多元预测模型,对单波长反射率的依赖程度降低,模型的鲁棒性得到了提高,模型的通用性得到了强化。

综上所述可以看出,小麦返青期、拔节前期叶绿素与光谱之间的反演模型的一致性较强,可以采用返青期的单因素或者多元模型进行预测。对于拔节后期而言,返青期的多元反演模型阶段普适性较高,能够较为准确预测拔节后期的叶绿素含量,模型的复杂程度有所提升。

2.3 多元反演模型的优化

植被指数MPRI由冠层叶片反射光谱上的“绿峰”和“红谷”的反射率构建而成,同TCARI相比,MPRI具有波段少、对叶绿素含量预测针对性强的特点^[19-21]。使用MPRI、NDVI、RVI构建多元反演模型,通过分析得到模型的SPV结果,决定系数分别为0.78、0.75、0.77,调整决定系数分别为0.77、0.73、0.75。该植被指数组合构建的多元模型同样具有叶绿素含量的预测功能。对模型进行CPV效果分析得到如图4所示。

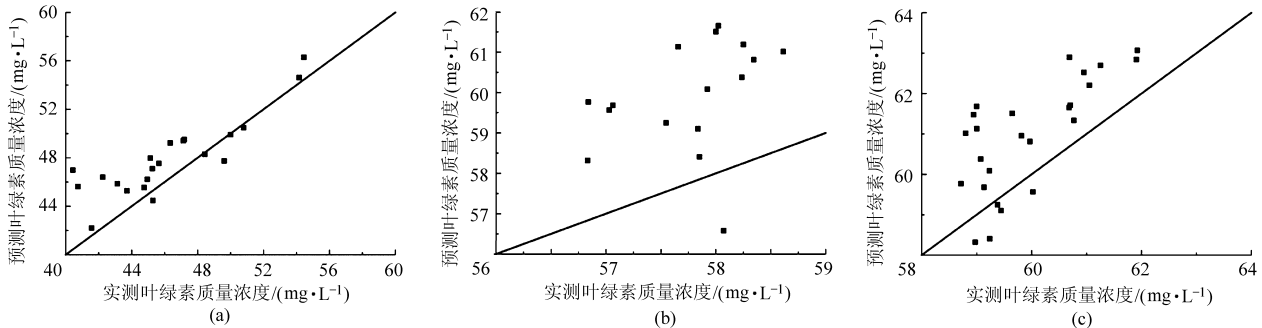


图4 多元优化模型交叉预测结果
Fig.4 CPV of advanced multiple regression of chropholly
(a) 返青期-拔节前期 (b) 返青期-拔节后期 (c) 拔节前期-拔节后期

由图4可以看出,以MPRI替代TCARI与NDVI、RVI共同构建的多元叶绿素含量反演模型CPV效果较好。图4中预测值和实测值虽然存在一定的偏差,但偏差的绝对值较小,说明MPRI较TCARI具有更好的多元模型预测潜力,分析原因主要因为植被指数MPRI由冠层叶片光谱曲线的在400~700nm之间的“绿峰”和“红谷”2个特征波长的反射率构建,而这两个特殊波长对于叶绿素含量的变化较为敏感,因此MPRI对于叶绿素变化较为敏感,含有此植被指数的反演模型对叶绿素含量的

检测更有针对性,也说明小麦返青期、拔节前期和拔节后期长势变化虽然很明显,但是冠层叶片的光谱反射特性与叶绿素含量之间依然能够反演关系。通过MPRI、NDVI、RVI构建小麦返青期的叶绿素反演模型能够对整个小麦生育早期的冠层叶片叶绿素进行估测。同TCARI相比,构建MPRI所需的波段少,硬件实现更加简单。

3 结论

(1) 冬小麦生育早期不同阶段的叶绿素含量预

测模型的通用程度不同。返青期单波长模型具有一定的通用性,预测能力随着生长阶段的推进而逐渐减弱。利用单波长反射率构建叶绿素含量预测模型可以作为小麦生育早期叶绿素含量快速预测的建模手段之一,但其预测精确度一般。

(2) 基于植被指数的多元叶绿素含量预测模型较单波长预测模型具有更强的模型适应性,通过选

择良好的植被指数组合能够得到通用性强、鲁棒性佳的预测模型。而以植被指数 MPRI、NDVI、RVI 为自变量构建的多元反演模型对于冬小麦生育早期各生长阶段的叶绿素含量均具有良好的预测效果,模型的通用性优于 TCARI、NDVI、RVI 组合构建的多元模型。

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Generality of Winter Wheat Growth Prediction in Early Growth Periods

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Abstract: The winter wheat early growth period consists of reviving stage, early jointing stage and later joint stage, which is the most important period for precision management. It is significance to understand the growth status of winter wheat and provide accurate and scientific data for precision agriculture in the early growth period. The general model used to describe the canopy reflectance and chlorophyll of early growth period was necessary. The linear regression models, which used character wavelength as independent variable, were constructed. The PLS (partial least square) algorithm was applied to construct multiple regression models, which used the vegetation index as the independent variables. All models were used to predict the chlorophyll content in the same period and different periods. The better general model was found according to the predictive effect. According to the curve of correlation between reflectance and chlorophyll content, the curve ranged from 500 nm to 600 nm contained the extreme values. The linear regression independent variable was 550 nm selected from this range. The linear regression model of the reviving stage predicted accurately in the early jointing stage and poorly in the later jointing stage. In contrast, the multiple regression prediction model of the reviving stage had more versatile. It showed the satisfactory predication in early and later jointing stage. In order to improve the accuracy of predication in different stages, MPRI(mobil PRI) was developed to construct the multiple model with NDVI(normalized differential vegetation index) and RVI(ration vegetation index), instead of TCARI. The test results proved that MPRI was simpler than TCARI on the parameter and the structure. The multiple model, made by MPRI,NDVI and RVI was general for the winter wheat growth periods.

Key words: Winter wheat Early growth period Chlorophyll General model PLS