

[1]闫娜,李登科,杜继稳,等.基于MODIS产品LST/NDVI/EVI的陕西旱情监测[J].自然灾害学报,2010,04:178-182.

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## 基于MODIS产品LST/NDVI/EVI的陕西旱情监测 [\(PDF\)](#)

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Title: Monitoring of drought situation in Shaanxi Province based on MODIS land product LST,NDVI and EVI

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关键词: 归一化植被指数; 增强型植被指数; 陆地表面温度; 温度植被干旱指数; 陕西省

Keywords: normalized difference vegetation Index(NDVI); enhanced vegetation index (EVI); land surface temperature(LST); temperature vegetation dryness index (TVDI); Shaanxi Province

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摘要: 以陕西省为研究区域,利用2005年4月的MODIS月合成产品数据MODIS11C3和MODIS13C3获取的归一化植被指数NDVI、增强型植被指数EVI和陆地表面温度LST,分别构建TS-NDVI和TS-EVI特征空间,从而得到了条件温度植被干旱指数TVDI和旱情等级的空间分布图,以监测评价陕西的旱情,同时将两者进行比较,最后结合94个气象站的气温和降水距平进行了相关性分析.结果表明:利用条件温度植被干旱指数进行陕西省旱情监测,能够较好反映当地旱情.根据地表温度以及增强植被指数之间的关系建立的旱情监测模型与降水距平的线性相关显著,相关系数为0.537,通过了0.05水平的检验.

Abstract: This paper chooses Shaanxi Province as a study area.Using normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI),enhanced vegetation index(EVI) and land surface temperature(LST) gained from MODIS synthetic products data MODIS11C3 and MODIS13C3 in April 2005,the TS-NDVI and TS-EVI characteristic space were established and the conditional temperature vegetation dryness index(TVDI) and the spatial distribution map of drought situation grade were obtained.In order to

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monitor and evaluate the drought in Shaanxi Province, a comparative analysis of results was necessary at the same time. Finally, based on combining air temperature and precipitation anomaly data from 94 meteorological stations the correlation was analyzed. The results show that the linear correlation between drought situation-monitoring model, which is set up on surface temperature and enhanced vegetation index, and precipitation anomaly is significant. The correlation coefficient is 0.537 and gets through 0.05 level test.

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