

2006

Three-Band Model for Noninvasive Estimation of Chlorophyll Carotenoids and Anthocyanin Contents in Higher Plant Leaves

Anatoly A. Gitelson

University of Nebraska - Lincoln, agitelson2@unl.edu

Galina P. Keydan

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Mark N. Merzlyak

Moscow State University, m_merzlyak@mail.ru

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/natrespapers>



Part of the [Natural Resources and Conservation Commons](#)

Gitelson, Anatoly A.; Keydan, Galina P.; and Merzlyak, Mark N., "Three-Band Model for Noninvasive Estimation of Chlorophyll Carotenoids and Anthocyanin Contents in Higher Plant Leaves" (2006). *Papers in Natural Resources*. 258.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/natrespapers/258>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Natural Resources, School of at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Papers in Natural Resources by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Three-band model for noninvasive estimation of chlorophyll, carotenoids, and anthocyanin contents in higher plant leaves

Anatoly A. Gitelson,¹ Galina P. Keydan,¹ and Mark N. Merzlyak²

Received 7 April 2006; revised 26 April 2006; accepted 1 May 2006; published 10 June 2006.

[1] Leaf pigment content and composition provide important information about plant physiological status. Reflectance measurements offer a rapid, nondestructive technique to estimate pigment content. This paper describes a recently developed three-band conceptual model capable of remotely estimating total of chlorophylls, carotenoids and anthocyanins contents in leaves from many tree and crop species. We tuned the spectral regions used in the model in accord with pigment of interest and the optical characteristics of the leaves studied, and showed that the developed technique allowed accurate estimation of total chlorophylls, carotenoids and anthocyanins, explaining more than 91%, 70% and 93% of pigment variation, respectively. This new technique shows a great potential for noninvasive tracking of the physiological status of vegetation and the impact of environmental changes.

Citation: Gitelson, A. A., G. P. Keydan, and M. N. Merzlyak (2006), Three-band model for noninvasive estimation of chlorophyll, carotenoids, and anthocyanin contents in higher plant leaves, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 33, L11402, doi:10.1029/2006GL026457.

1. Introduction

[2] Pigment content and composition are related to the leaf physiological status. Chlorophylls (Chl) absorb solar light energy and provide mechanisms for its utilization in photosynthetic reactions. Carotenoids (Car) contribute to light-harvesting and also play a photo-protective role, preventing damage to the photosynthetic systems [e.g., Chappelle *et al.*, 1992; Dawson *et al.*, 1998; Gitelson *et al.*, 2002, 2003; Merzlyak *et al.*, 2003]. The red pigments, anthocyanins (Anth), protect leaves from excess light [Gitelson *et al.*, 2002; Merzlyak and Chivkunova, 2000].

[3] Traditional methods of wet chemical pigment analysis are time consuming and expensive. They require destruction of the measured leaves and thus do not permit measurement of changes in pigments over time in a single leaf. In contrast, spectral reflectance measurements provide a non-invasive, rapid technique that can be used at different spatial scales. Despite development of good theoretical models relating Chl, water content, and structure with leaf reflectance [e.g., Jacquemoud and Baret, 1990; Dawson *et al.*, 1998], needed information about leaf structure may not be

available. To the best of our knowledge, there is no model that includes anthocyanin and carotenoid contents thus preventing prediction of content for these pigments.

[4] To date, relationships between leaf reflectance and pigment content have been derived empirically. While the many models relating Chl content to reflectance [e.g., Gitelson and Merzlyak, 1994a, 1994b, 1997; Sims and Gamon, 2002; Richardson *et al.*, 2002; Gitelson *et al.*, 2003; le Maire *et al.*, 2004, and references therein] are quite robust in Chl prediction, only few models support anthocyanin and carotenoids content retrieval [e.g., Chappelle *et al.*, 1992, Gitelson *et al.*, 2001, 2002; Sims and Gamon, 2002].

[5] Recently, a conceptual three-band model has been developed and successfully used to relate reflectance with Chl content in leaves [Gitelson *et al.*, 2003]. In this study we investigated the applicability of this model to noninvasive quantitative estimation of content for various pigments (total chlorophyll, carotenoid and anthocyanin) in the leaves of different tree and crop species.

2. Methods

[6] For calibration of the Chl and Car models, anthocyanin-free juvenile, mature and senescent leaves collected from 1992 to 2005 were used; Norway maple and horse chestnut leaves were from a park at Moscow State University (Russia), beech leaves from the University of Karlsruhe campus (Germany), maize, soybean and dogwood leaves were collected at Mead Nebraska (USA). For calibration of the Anth model, Anth-containing leaves from Norway maple and dogwood were used. The leaf total Chl, Car and Anth content was determined analytically from the same leaf samples used for reflectance measurement [see Gitelson *et al.*, 2001, 2002, 2003]. Anth content was determined after extract acidification with concentrated HCl [see Gitelson *et al.*, 2002]. Pigment content was expressed on a leaf area basis.

[7] Adaxial reflectance (R) spectra of leaves were taken in a spectral range between 400 and 800 nm with (a) a Hitachi 150–20 spectrophotometer (maple and chestnut), (b) a Shimadzu 2101 PC spectrophotometer (beech), and (c) a clip with a 2.3-mm diameter bifurcated fiber-optic attached to both an Ocean Optics USB2000 radiometer and to an Ocean Optics LS-1 light source (dogwood, soybean, and maize). Leaf reflectance spectra were recorded against BaSO₄ as a standard. The reflectance spectrum was calculated as a ratio of leaf radiance to standard radiance at wavelength λ .

[8] Nine data sets containing 306 leaves (beech, chestnut, dogwood, maple, maize and soybean) were used for Chl model calibration (Table 1). Six data sets containing 234

¹Center for Advanced Land Management Information Technologies (CALMIT), School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Nebraska, USA.

²Department of Physiology of Microorganisms, Faculty of Biology, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Table 1. Slopes (m) and Intercepts (n) of the Linear Relationships Between Green (Equation (3)) and Red Edge (Equation (4)) Models Versus Total Chl Content With Corresponding Root Mean Square Error of Chl Estimation (RMSE, in mg/m²) Coefficient of Determination (r²), Mean Total Chlorophyll Content (Chl_{mean}) and Number of Samples (N) For Each Species Studied^a

Species	N	Chl _{mean}	Green		RMSE	r ²	Red Edge		RMSE	r ²
			m	n			m	n		
Beech 1996	38	375	0.76	8.22	40	0.95	0.62	-27.70	40	0.95
Beech 2000	28	194	0.64	2.27	25	0.94	0.50	-8.12	25	0.95
Chestnut 96-97	20	117	0.84	21.4	25	0.95	0.65	-0.35	25	0.95
Chestnut 2000	22	142	0.76	18.3	35	0.93	0.60	-3.41	35	0.94
Maple 1992-99	66	200	0.63	13.6	40	0.95	0.51	2.29	35	0.95
Maple 2000	30	179	0.68	21.6	30	0.94	0.54	-1.23	30	0.94
Maize	30	364	0.30	29.7	75	0.92	0.30	-22.20	50	0.95
Soybean	20	408	0.51	25.3	70	0.91	0.52	-17.40	60	0.92
Maple ^b	48	83					0.49	-6.16	8	0.92
Dogwood ^b	52	266					0.44	-5.25	10	0.91

^aFor each species, the linear relationship was found to be the best fit function.

^bAnthocyanin-containing leaves; Chl was retrieved using red edge model (equation (4)).

leaves (beech, chestnut, and maple) were used for Car model calibration (Table 2). Three data sets containing 100 leaves (dogwood and maple) were used for Anth model calibration.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Model for Pigment Retrieval

[9] The infinite reflectance of a leaf, R_∞ , in which further increase in thickness resulted in no noticeable differences in reflectance, was found to be closely related to the reciprocal of reflectance, R^{-1} [Gitelson et al., 2003]:

$$R^{-1} \propto R_\infty = a/b_b \quad (1)$$

where a and b_b are the absorption and backscattering coefficients, respectively. a is a sum of absorption coefficients for the pigment of interest (a_p) and other pigments (a_o).

[10] To isolate a_p , the conceptual model [Gitelson et al., 2003] uses reflectances at three spectral bands. Reflectance in the first band R_{λ_1} is maximally sensitive to absorption by the pigment of interest a_p . But reflectance is also affected by the absorption of other pigments a_o and by the variability in backscattering among samples b_b . To remove the effect of absorption by other pigments one needs to find a spectral band λ_2 where absorption by the pigment of interest is much lower than at λ_1 , $a_p(\lambda_2) \ll a_p(\lambda_1)$, and absorption by other pigments and the effect of backscattering are quite close to

that at λ_1 (i.e., $a_o(\lambda_2) \sim a_o(\lambda_1)$ and $b_b(\lambda_2) \sim b_b(\lambda_1)$). If $R_{\lambda_2}^{-1}$ is subtracted from $R_{\lambda_1}^{-1}$, that gives $(R_{\lambda_1}^{-1} - R_{\lambda_2}^{-1}) \propto a_p(\lambda_1)/b_b$. To remove b_b , a third spectral band λ_3 should be used where backscattering controls reflectance (i.e., $R_{\lambda_3} \propto b_b$). Multiplying the difference $(R_{\lambda_1}^{-1} - R_{\lambda_2}^{-1})$ by R_{λ_3} , we have the model that may isolate a_p :

$$[R(\lambda_1)^{-1} - R(\lambda_2)^{-1}] \times R(\lambda_3) \propto a_p \quad (2)$$

To find the optimal spectral bands λ_1 , λ_2 , and λ_3 in the model, we used a stepwise technique based on linear regression of the model vs. content of the pigment of interest.

[11] Pigment content in leaves varied widely. In anthocyanin-free leaves (Anth <3 mg/m²), Chl ranged between 1 and 860 mg/m², and Car between 14 and 166 mg/m². In Anth-containing leaves, Anth was between 5 and 102 mg/m², Chl ranged between 83 and 440 mg/m² and Car between 30 and 190 mg/m².

3.2. Model Tuning for Chlorophyll Content Retrieval

[12] As the first step in model tuning we found the optimal position of λ_2 using an initial $\lambda_1^0 = 670$ nm (red Chl absorption maximum) and $\lambda_3^0 = 760$ nm ($a_{Chl}(\lambda_3) \sim 0$ and b_b controls reflectance). RMSE of Chl estimation by the model $(R_{675}^{-1} - R_{\lambda_2}^{-1}) \times R_{800}$ had minimal values at $\lambda_2 > 760$ nm for all species (Figure 1 for beech); we selected $\lambda_2^1 = 790$ nm. In the second step we found the optimal position of

Table 2. Slopes (m) and Intercepts (n) of the Linear Relationships Between Red Edge Model (Equation (6)) Versus Total Car Content With Corresponding Root Mean Square Error of Car Estimation (Car RMSE, in mg/m²), Coefficient of Determination (r²), Minimal (Car_{min}), Maximal, (Car_{max}) and Mean (Car_{mean}) Car Contents, Coefficient of Variation (CV = Car RMSE/Car_{mean}), and Number of Samples (N) for Each Species Studied^a

	N	Car _{min}	Car _{max}	Car _{mean}	r ²	Car RMSE	CV, %	m	n	Chl RMSE
Beech 1996	38	28	138	90	0.83	11.9	13	2.78	0.68	15.6
Beech 2000	28	18	80	50	0.91	4.0	8	2.88	-9.28	7.6
Chestnut 1996-97	20	29	94	52	0.71	7.7	15	1.81	-2.46	11.9
Chestnut 1999	22	52	166	96	0.70	17.2	18	1.52	-29.52	23.0
Maple 1992-1999	66	29	165	84	0.70	15.7	19	1.49	-16.35	23.8
Maple 2000	30	16	124	72	0.71	11.8	16	1.55	2.73	15.3

^aChl RMSE is RMSE of Car estimation by Chl model (equation (4)). For each species, the linear relationship was found to be the best fit function.

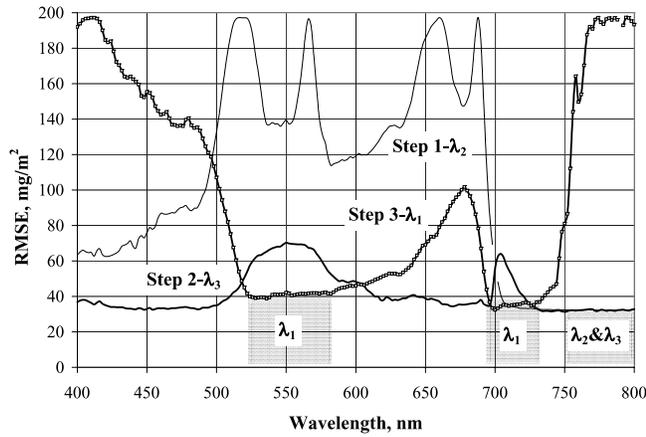


Figure 1. Three steps of model tuning for Chl retrieval from reflectance spectra of 38 beech leaves with $\text{Chl}_{\text{mean}} = 375 \text{ mg/m}^2$. RMSE was calculated for linear regression of the $[\text{R}(\lambda_1)^{-1} - \text{R}(\lambda_2)^{-1}] \times \text{R}(\lambda_3)$ model versus total Chl content.

λ_3 in the model $(\text{R}_{670}^{-1} - \text{R}_{790}^{-1}) \times \text{R}_{\lambda_3}$. Minimal RMSE was in the NIR range where R_{λ_3} relates closely to b_b . In the third step we found the optimal position of λ_1 in the model $(\text{R}_{\lambda_1}^{-1} - \text{R}_{790}^{-1}) \times \text{R}_{790}$. RMSE had two distinct minima: in the green (around 550 nm) and in the red edge (690–725 nm) ranges (Figure 1). Therefore, two models can be used for Chl estimation in anthocyanin-free leaves if NIR is set beyond 760 nm:

$$\text{Chl}_{\text{green}} \propto [\text{R}_{540-560}^{-1} - \text{R}_{\text{NIR}}^{-1}] \times \text{R}_{\text{NIR}} = (\text{R}_{\text{NIR}}/\text{R}_{\text{green}}) - 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Chl}_{\text{red edge}} \propto [\text{R}_{690-725}^{-1} - \text{R}_{\text{NIR}}^{-1}] \times \text{R}_{\text{NIR}} = (\text{R}_{\text{NIR}}/\text{R}_{\text{red edge}}) - 1 \quad (4)$$

For each species, the linear relationship between the Chl content and the models (equations (3) and (4)) was found to be the best fit function (Table 1).

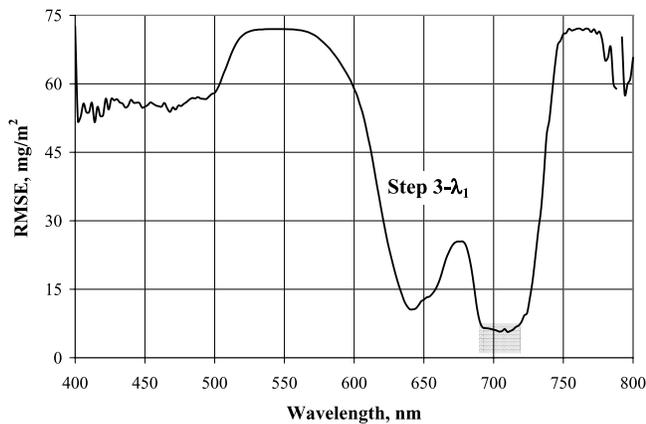


Figure 2. The third step of model tuning for 25 dogwood Anth-containing leaves with $\text{Chl}_{\text{mean}} = 266 \text{ mg/m}^2$. RMSE was calculated for linear regression of the $[\text{R}(\lambda_1)^{-1} - \text{R}_{790}^{-1}] \times \text{R}_{790}$ model vs. total Chl content.

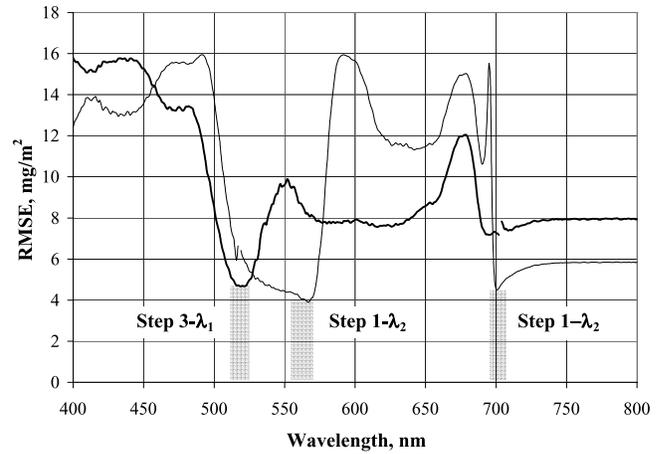


Figure 3. The first (λ_2) and third (λ_1) steps of model tuning for carotenoid content retrieval from reflectance spectra of 28 beech leaves with $\text{Car}_{\text{mean}} = 50 \text{ mg/m}^2$. RMSE was calculated for linear regression of the $[\text{R}(\lambda_1)^{-1} - \text{R}(\lambda_2)^{-1}] \times \text{R}(\lambda_3)$ model versus total carotenoid content.

[13] In Anth-containing leaves, the first and second steps of tuning gave the same results as for Anth-free leaves: $\lambda_2^1 = \lambda_3^1 = 790 \text{ nm}$ (not shown). However, in the third step (Figure 2) minimal RMSE was in the red edge range only (690 to 725 nm). In the green range RMSE was maximal due to Anth absorption [Gitelson *et al.*, 2001]. Thus, for Chl retrieval from Anth-containing leaves the equation (4) model should be used (Table 1, bottom lines: maple and dogwood).

3.3. Model Tuning for Carotenoids Content Retrieval

[14] Carotenoids content in crops and dogwood was related very closely ($r^2 > 0.97$) with total Chl content, therefore Car content cannot be treated as an independent variable. However, in tree species (beech, chestnut and maple), it was possible to estimate Car content separately from Chl content despite the quite close correlation between Chl and Car (r^2 was for beech: 0.78 in 1996 and 0.86 in 2000, for chestnut: 0.69 in 96–97 and 0.72 in 2000, for maple: 0.65 in 92–99 and 0.75 in 2000).

[15] The same procedure described above was used for model tuning. In the first step we found the optimal position of λ_2 using an initial $\lambda_1^0 = 500 \text{ nm}$ (Car absorption band) [Zur *et al.*, 2000; Gitelson *et al.*, 2002] and $\lambda_3^0 = 760 \text{ nm}$ ($a_{\text{car}}(\lambda_3) \sim 0$ and b_b controls reflectance). For all species, the RMSE using the $(\text{R}_{500}^{-1} - \text{R}_{\lambda_2}^{-1}) \times \text{R}_{760}$ model showed minimal values at $\lambda_2^1 = 560\text{--}570 \text{ nm}$ and around 700 nm (Figure 3 for beech). In these spectral bands $a_{\text{car}}(\lambda_2) \ll a_{\text{chl}}(\lambda_1)$ [Gitelson and Merzlyak, 1994a, 1994b] and $a_{\text{chl}}(\lambda_2) \sim a_{\text{chl}}(\lambda_1)$ [Chappelle *et al.*, 1992; Gitelson and Merzlyak, 1994a, 1994b] and reciprocal reflectance is governed mainly by Chl content [Gitelson *et al.*, 2003]. Thus, subtraction of either $\text{R}_{560-570}^{-1}$ or $\text{R}_{690-710}^{-1}$ from $\text{R}^{-1}(\lambda_1)$ significantly decreased the RMSE of the Car estimation. For λ_2^1 , 560–570 nm or 690–710 nm can be used in the second step of model tuning. The optimal position of λ_3 in the $(\text{R}_{500}^{-1} - \text{R}_{560}^{-1}) \times \text{R}_{\lambda_3}$ and $(\text{R}_{500}^{-1} - \text{R}_{690-710}^{-1}) \times \text{R}_{\lambda_3}$ models was found in the NIR range beyond 760 nm where $a_{\text{car}}(\lambda_2) \sim a_{\text{chl}}(\lambda_1) \sim 0$ and

b_b controls reflectance (not shown). For the third step we selected $\lambda_3 = 790$ nm and found the optimal position of λ_1 in the $(R_{\lambda_1}^{-1} - R_{560-570}^{-1}) \times R_{790}$ and $(R_{\lambda_1}^{-1} - R_{690-710}^{-1}) \times R_{790}$ models at 510–520 nm (Figure 3). Thus, two models can be used for Car estimation in anthocyanin-free leaves with NIR set beyond 760 nm:

$$\text{Car}_{\text{green}} \propto [R_{510-520}^{-1} - R_{560-570}^{-1}] \times R_{\text{NIR}} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Car}_{\text{red edge}} \propto [R_{510-520}^{-1} - R_{690-710}^{-1}] \times R_{\text{NIR}} \quad (6)$$

[16] For each species, the linear relationship between the Car content and the models (equations (5) and (6)) was found to be the best fit function (Table 2).

[17] Importantly, coefficients of the relationships relating models to Car remained almost the same for the independent data sets of each species (Table 2). Four data sets (maple and chestnut), taken in Russia under the same climatic conditions, had very close model coefficients. This suggests that the models equation (5) and (6) do not require parameterization when one works with the same species with the same origin, but might require parameterization for different species.

[18] As we mentioned above, Chl and Car were interrelated in the leaves studied. Thus it was important to compare the performance of the best Chl (equations (3) and (4)) and Car (equation (5) and (6)) models for Car retrieval. Car models were consistently better than Chl models in predicting Car (compare Car and Chl RMSE in Table 2). This shows that the subtraction of $R^{-1}(\lambda_2)$, which is responsible for Chl absorption, allowed the model to be Car specific even in the case where Car and Chl were quite closely related.

3.4. Model Tuning for Anthocyanin Content Retrieval

[19] In the first step we found the optimal position of λ_2 using an initial $\lambda_1^0 = 530$ nm – close to maximum of leaf Anth absorption in acidic alcohols [Strack and Wray, 1989] and $\lambda_3^0 = 760$ nm. RMSE with the $(R_{530}^{-1} - R_{\lambda_2}^{-1}) \times R_{760}$

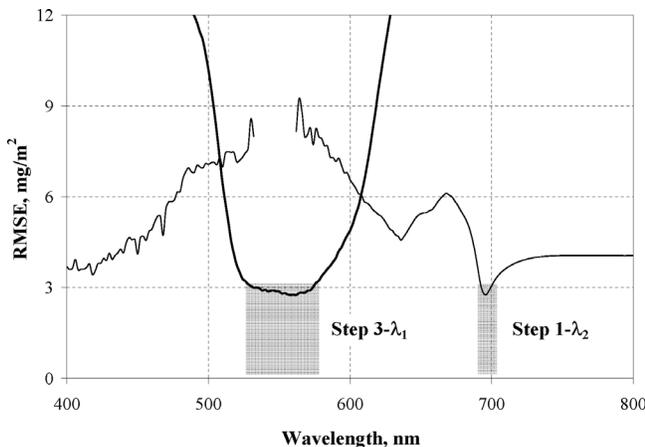


Figure 4. The first (λ_2) and third (λ_1) steps of model tuning for 18 dogwood leaves with $\text{Anth}_{\text{mean}} = 33$ mg/m^2 . RMSE was calculated for linear regression of the $[R(\lambda_1)^{-1} - R(\lambda_2)^{-1}] \times R(\lambda_3)$ model versus anthocyanin content.

Table 3. Spectral Bands for Retrieving Pigment Content From Leaf Reflectance Spectra^a

Pigment	λ_1	λ_2	λ_3
Chlorophylls, Anth-free	540–560	760–800	760–800
Chlorophylls, Anth-free	690–720	760–800	760–800
Chlorophylls, Anth-cont	690–720		760–800
Carotenoids	510–520	540–560	760–800
Carotenoids	510–520	690–710	760–800
Anthocyanins	540–560	690–710	760–800

^aFor chlorophyll content retrieval in Anth-free leaves ($\text{Anth} < 3$ mg/m^2), both the green and the red edge bands can be used as λ_1 ; in Anth-containing leaves (Anth-cont), only the red edge bands can be used as λ_1 . For carotenoids estimation both the green and the red edge bands can be used as λ_2 .

model had minimal values for both dogwood and maple at $\lambda_2 = 690$ –700 nm (Figure 4 for dogwood). In this spectral band reciprocal reflectance is governed mainly by Chl content [Gitelson *et al.*, 2003]. The subtraction of $R_{690-700}^{-1}$ from $R^{-1}(\lambda_1)$, caused $R^{-1}(\lambda_1) - R^{-1}(\lambda_2)$ to be closely related to Anth content, however, the difference is also affected by scattering b_b that might vary among samples. The optimal position of λ_3 in the $(R_{530}^{-1} - R_{690-700}^{-1}) \times R_{\lambda_3}$ model was found in the NIR range beyond 760 nm where $a_{\text{Anth}}(\lambda_2) \sim a_{\text{Chl}}(\lambda_1) \sim 0$ and b_b controls reflectance (not shown). In the third step we found the optimal position of λ_1 in the $(R_{\lambda_1}^{-1} - R_{690-710}^{-1}) \times R_{790}$ model in a wide range around 550 nm. The model for Anth estimation, with NIR range beyond 760 nm, had the form:

$$\text{Anth} \propto [R_{530-570}^{-1} - R_{690-710}^{-1}] \times R_{\text{NIR}} \quad (7)$$

[20] For both species studied, the linear relationship between the Anth content and the model (equation (7)) was found to be the best fit function. The equation (7) model yielded accurate assessment of Anth content, accounting for more than 93% of Anth variation. The coefficients of equation (7) were slightly different for dogwood and maple, thus, the model may require parameterization when applied to various species.

4. Conclusions

[21] For the first time one model, using reflectance in three spectral bands has been applied for non-destructive assessment of total chlorophyll, carotenoid and anthocyanin contents in plant leaves. Table 3 summarizes the spectral bands we recommend for each pigment content retrieval. In Anth-free leaves, both the green and the red edge bands can be used as λ_1 for Chl estimation and as λ_2 for Car estimation. Only four spectral bands are required for three pigments retrieval: 510–520 nm (carotenoids), 540–560 nm (anthocyanins), 690–710 nm (total chlorophyll) and 760–800 nm. The same conceptual model has been used for non-destructive pigment retrieval from reflectance spectra of fruit [Merzlyak *et al.*, 2003, 2005], chlorophyll content in crops [Gitelson *et al.*, 2005] as well as chlorophyll-*a* estimation in turbid productive waters [Dall’Olmo *et al.*, 2003; Dall’Olmo and Gitelson, 2005] and in hyper-eutrophic waters [Zimba and Gitelson, 2006]. This study

brings additional evidence that the conceptual model may present a unified approach to remote quantification of absorbing constituents in optically deep media.

[22] **Acknowledgments.** We thank Claus Buschmann, Veronica Ciganda, Olga Chivkunova, Mark Steel, Andres Vina and Yoav Zur for data collecting as well as Giorgio Dall'Olmo and Donald Rundquist for fruitful discussions. We acknowledge the support and the use of facilities and equipment provided by the Center for Advanced Land Management Information Technologies (CALMIT), University of Nebraska-Lincoln. A contribution of the University of Nebraska Agricultural Research Division, Lincoln, NE, Journal Series 15193. This research was also supported in part by funds provided through the Hatch Act and Russian Fund for Basic Research.

References

- Chappelle, E. W., M. S. Kim, and J. E. McMurtrey III (1992), Ratio analysis of reflectance spectra (RARS): An algorithm for the remote estimation of the concentrations of chlorophyll A, chlorophyll B, and carotenoids in soybean leaves, *Remote Sens. Environ.*, *39*, 239–247.
- Dall'Olmo, G., and A. A. Gitelson (2005), Effect of bio-optical parameter variability on the remote estimation of chlorophyll-a concentration in turbid productive waters: Experimental results, *Appl. Opt.*, *44*, 412–422.
- Dall'Olmo, G., A. A. Gitelson, and D. C. Rundquist (2003), Towards a unified approach for remote estimation of chlorophyll-a in both terrestrial vegetation and turbid productive waters, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *30*(18), 1938, doi:10.1029/2003GL018065.
- Dawson, T. P., P. J. Curran, and S. E. Plummer (1998), LIBERTY—Modeling the effects of leaf biochemical concentration on reflectance spectra, *Remote Sens. Environ.*, *65*, 50–60.
- Gitelson, A., and M. Merzlyak (1994a), Quantitative estimation of chlorophyll-a using reflectance spectra: Experiments with autumn chestnut and maple leaves, *J. Photochem. Photobiol. B: Biol.*, *22*, 247–252.
- Gitelson, A. A., and M. Merzlyak (1994b), Spectral reflectance changes associated with autumn senescence of *Asculus hippocastanum* and *Acer platanoides* leaves. Spectral features and relation to chlorophyll estimation, *J. Plant Physiol.*, *143*, 286–292.
- Gitelson, A. A., and M. Merzlyak (1997), Remote estimation of chlorophyll content in higher plant leaves, *Int. J. Remote Sens.*, *18*, 291–298.
- Gitelson, A. A., M. N. Merzlyak, and O. B. Chivkunova (2001), Optical properties and non-destructive estimation of anthocyanin content in plant leaves, *Photochem. Photobiol.*, *74*, 38–45.
- Gitelson, A. A., Y. Zur, O. B. Chivkunova, and M. N. Merzlyak (2002), Assessing carotenoid content in plant leaves with reflectance spectroscopy, *Photochem. Photobiol.*, *75*, 272–281.
- Gitelson, A. A., U. Gritz, and M. N. Merzlyak (2003), Relationships between leaf chlorophyll content and spectral reflectance and algorithms for non-destructive chlorophyll assessment in higher plant leaves, *J. Plant Physiol.*, *160*, 271–282.
- Gitelson, A. A., A. Viña, V. Ciganda, D. C. Rundquist, and T. J. Arkebauer (2005), Remote estimation of canopy chlorophyll content in crops, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, *32*, L08403, doi:10.1029/2005GL022688.
- Jacquemoud, S., and F. Baret (1990), PROSPECT: A model of leaf optical properties, *Remote Sens. Environ.*, *34*, 75–91.
- le Maire, G., C. Francois, and E. Dufrene (2004), Towards universal broad leaf chlorophyll indices using PROSPECT simulated database and hyperspectral reflectance measurements, *Remote Sens. Environ.*, *89*, 1–28.
- Merzlyak, M. N., and O. B. Chivkunova (2000), Light stress induced pigment changes and evidence for anthocyanin photoprotection in apple fruit, *J. Photochem. Photobiol. B: Biol.*, *55*, 154–162.
- Merzlyak, M. N., A. E. Solovchenko, and A. A. Gitelson (2003), Reflectance spectral features and non-destructive estimation of chlorophyll, carotenoid and anthocyanin content in apple fruit, *Postharvest Biol. Technol.*, *27*, 197–211.
- Merzlyak, M. N., A. E. Solovchenko, A. I. Smagin, and A. A. Gitelson (2005), Apple flavonoids during fruit adaptation to solar radiation: Spectral features and technique for non-destructive assessment, *J. Plant Physiol.*, *162*, 151–160.
- Richardson, A. D., S. P. Duigan, and G. P. Berlyn (2002), An evaluation of noninvasive methods to estimate foliar chlorophyll content, *New Phytol.*, *153*, 185–194.
- Sims, D. A., and J. A. Gamon (2002), Relationships between leaf pigment content and spectral reflectance across a wide range of species, leaf structures and developmental stages, *Remote Sens. Environ.*, *81*, 337–354.
- Strack, D., and V. Wray (1989), Anthocyanins, in *Methods in Plant Biochemistry*, edited by J. B. Harborne and P. M. Dey, pp. 326–352, Elsevier, New York.
- Zimba, P. V., and A. A. Gitelson (2006), Remote estimation of chlorophyll concentration in hyper-eutrophic aquatic systems: Model tuning and accuracy optimization, *Aquaculture*, *256*, 272–286.
- Zur, Y., A. A. Gitelson, O. B. Chivkunova, and M. N. Merzlyak (2000), The Spectral contribution of carotenoids to light absorption and reflectance in green leaves, in Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Geospatial Information in Agriculture and Forestry, Vol. II, pp. II-17–II-23, Lake Buena Vista, Fla., 10–12 January.

A. A. Gitelson and G. P. Keydan, Center for Advanced Land Management Information Technologies (CALMIT), School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 102 Nebraska Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588–0517, USA. (gitelson@calmit.unl.edu)

M. N. Merzlyak, Department of Physiology of Microorganisms, Faculty of Biology, Moscow State University, Leninskije Gory 119992, GSP-2 Moscow, Russia.