ENHANCING LAND COVER MAPPING WITH 8-BAND SATELLITE IMAGERY

EUROPEAN SPACE IMAGING

CAN YOUR IMAGERY KEEP UP WITH CAP REFORM, LPIS UPDATES, AND BIODIVERSITY GOALS?

Accurate and timely Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) information is foundational to Europe's evolving sustainability goals, environmental regulations, and agricultural support schemes. The new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reforms demand more frequent, detailed, and transparent land monitoring through Land Parcel Identification System (LPIS) initiatives. Further biodiversity and soil strategies accelerate the pressure for mapping agencies to adopt technologies that deliver both precision and interoperability.

Traditional 4- or 6-band satellite imagery often falls short of more nuanced requirements, such as differentiating between plant species and monitoring degradation across various soil types. This white paper explores how the expanded spectral depth of 8-band very high-resolution (VHR) stellite imagery offers measurable advantages for operational land cover classification and change detection.

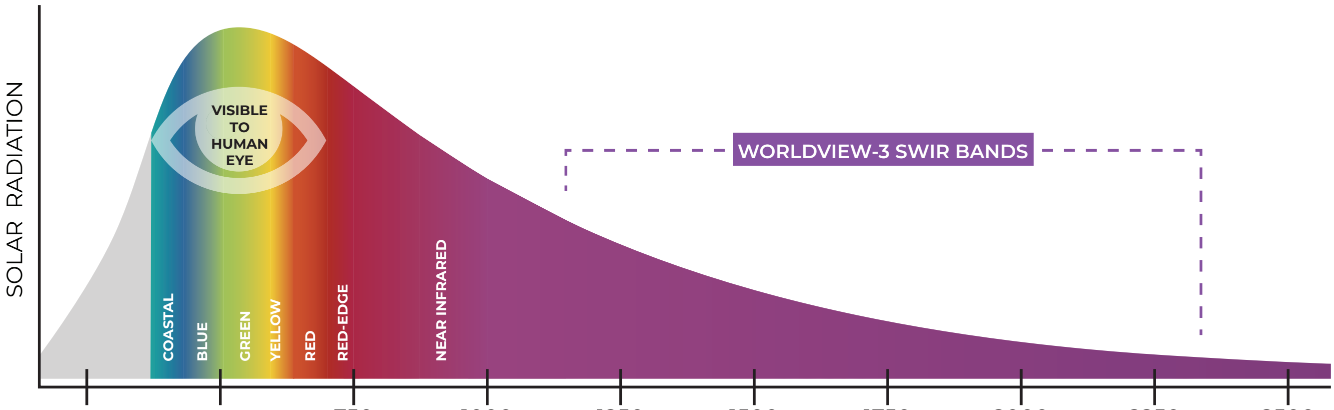
MULTISPECTRAL VHR SATELLITES OPERATING IN EUROPE

30 - 50 CM GSD PRODUCTS

4 BAND SENSORS	**GeoEye-1** 1 Satellite | 40 cm GSD Blue: 450 - 510 nm Green: 510 - 580 nm Red: 655 - 690 nm NIR: 780 - 920 nm	**Pléiades** 2 Satellites | 50 cm GSD Blue: 450 - 530 nm Green: 510 - 590 nm Red: 620 - 700 nm NIR: 775 - 915 nm	**SkySat Gen C*** 6 Satellites | 50 cm GSD Blue: 450 - 515 nm Green: 515 - 595 nm Red: 605 - 695 nm NIR: 740 - 900 nm
6 BAND SENSORS	**Pléiades Neo** 2 Satellites | 30 cm GSD Deep Blue: 400 - 450 nm Blue: 450 - 520 nm Green: 530 - 590 nm Red: 620 - 690 nm Red Edge: 700 - 750 nm NIR: 770 - 880 nm		
8 BAND SENSORS	**WorldView Legion** 6 Satellites | 30 cm GSD Coastal: 400 - 450 nm Blue: 450 - 510 nm Green: 510 - 580 nm Yellow: 585 - 625 nm Red: 630 - 690 nm Red Edge 1: 695 - 715 nm Red Edge 2: 730 - 750 nm NIR: 770 - 895 nm	**WorldView-3 + 8 SWIR Bands** 1 Satellite | 30 cm GSD Coastal: 400 - 450 nm Blue: 450 - 510 nm Green: 510 - 580 nm Yellow: 585 - 625 nm Red: 630 - 690 nm Red Edge 1: 705 - 745 nm NIR 1: 770 - 895 nm NIR 2: 860 - 1040	**WorldView-2** 1 Satellite | 40 cm GSD Coastal: 400 - 450 nm Blue: 450 - 510 nm Green: 510 - 580 nm Yellow: 585 - 625 nm Red: 630 - 690 nm Red Edge 1: 705 - 745 nm NIR 1: 770 - 895 nm NIR 2: 860 - 1040

*SkySat satellites 1-15 collect between 65 - 86 cm GSD meaning excessive resampling is necessary for a 50 cm GSD product.

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



COASTAL

- Absorbed by chlorophyll
- Least absorbed by water

Applications
Coastal monitoring
Water penetration
Material differentiation


Yellow – Blue – Coastal
Bathymetry

BLUE

- Absorbed by chlorophyll
- Good penetration of water

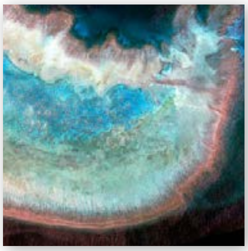
Applications
Marine vegetation
Water penetration
Algal blooms


Green – Blue – Coastal
Water Depth Composite

GREEN

- Focus precisely on the peak reflectance of healthy plants

Applications
Vegetation health
Plant species identification
Sea grass & reef monitoring


Coastal – Blue – Green
Reef Analysis

YELLOW

- Detects "yellowness" of plants
- Contrast for inorganic materials

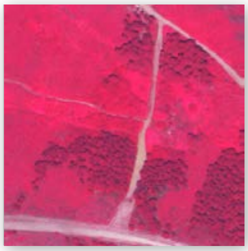
Applications
Vegetation stress
Material identification
Plant species identification


Yellow – Coastal – NIR2
Artificial Feature Extraction

RED

- Absorption of red light by chlorophyll in healthy plants

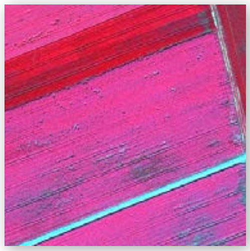
Applications
Vegetation stress
Plant species identification
Land use mapping


NIR1 – Red – Green
Tree Species Identification

RED EDGE

- Centered between absorption and reflectance of chlorophyll

Applications
Crop health
Harvest monitoring
Fertilizer planning


NIR1 – Red Edge – Blue
Crop Storm Damage

NEAR-INFRARED

- Reflects chlorophyll in plants
- Less affected by atmosphere

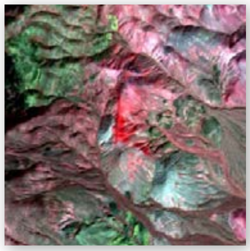
Applications
Vegetation health
Biomass analysis
Soil moisture monitoring


NIR2 – Red Edge – Yellow
Land Cover Mapping

SWIR

- Deeper into the IR spectrum
- Able to detect heat

Applications
Wildfire response
Mineral identification
Soil moisture


S3 – S6 – S8
Clay Mineral Alteration

WHY RED EDGE MATTERS

The red edge region of the electromagnetic spectrum, situated between the red and near-infrared (NIR) wavelengths (~680–750 nm), is a powerful diagnostic zone for vegetation analysis. This spectral region marks a rapid and steep change in reflectance, known as the red edge inflection point, and is caused by the transition from strong chlorophyll absorption in the red band to high reflectance in the NIR due to internal leaf structure. The exact location and slope of this inflection point are closely tied to chlorophyll content, plant health, and nitrogen levels. **A red edge band is missing in nearly all 4-band imagery datasets.**

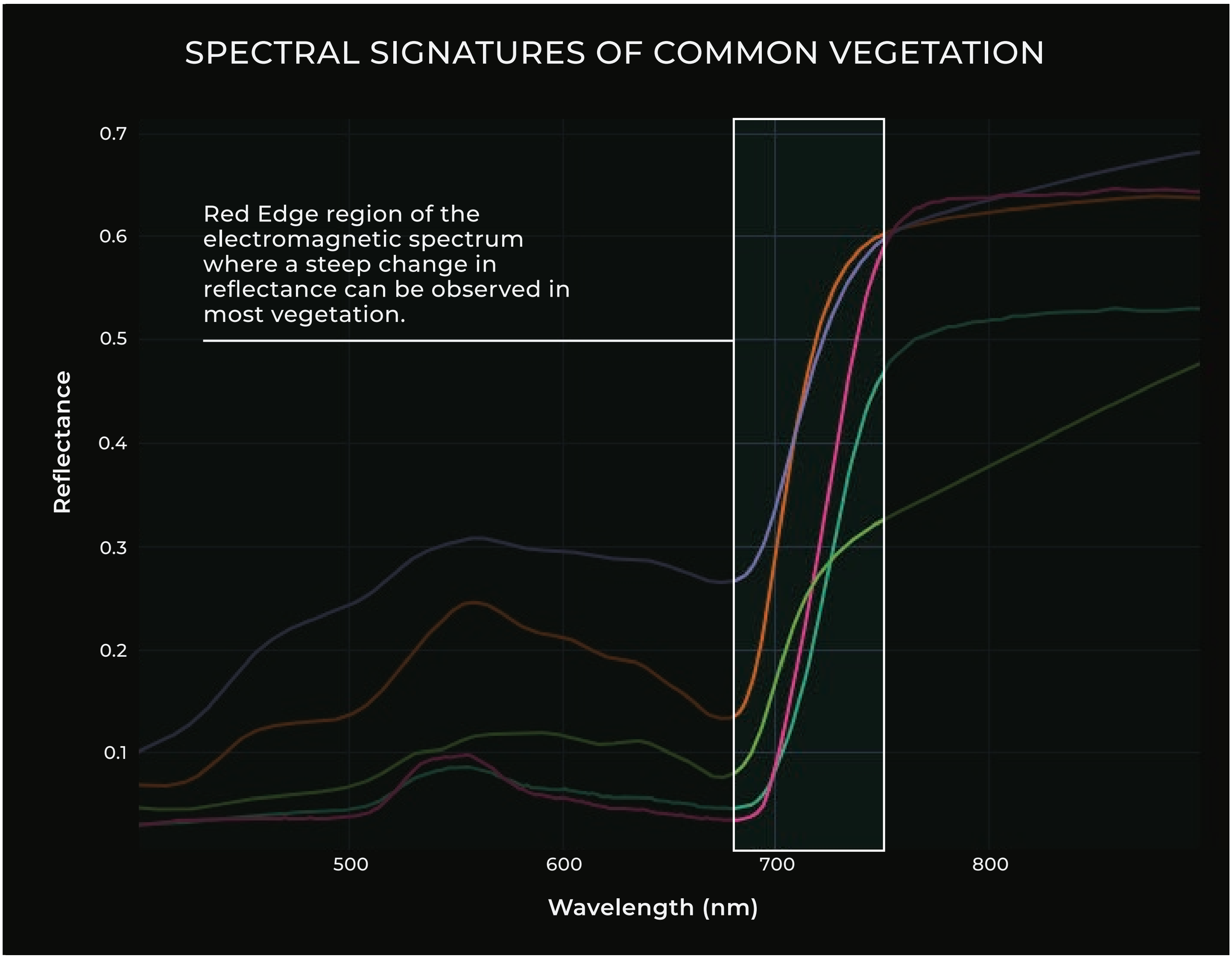
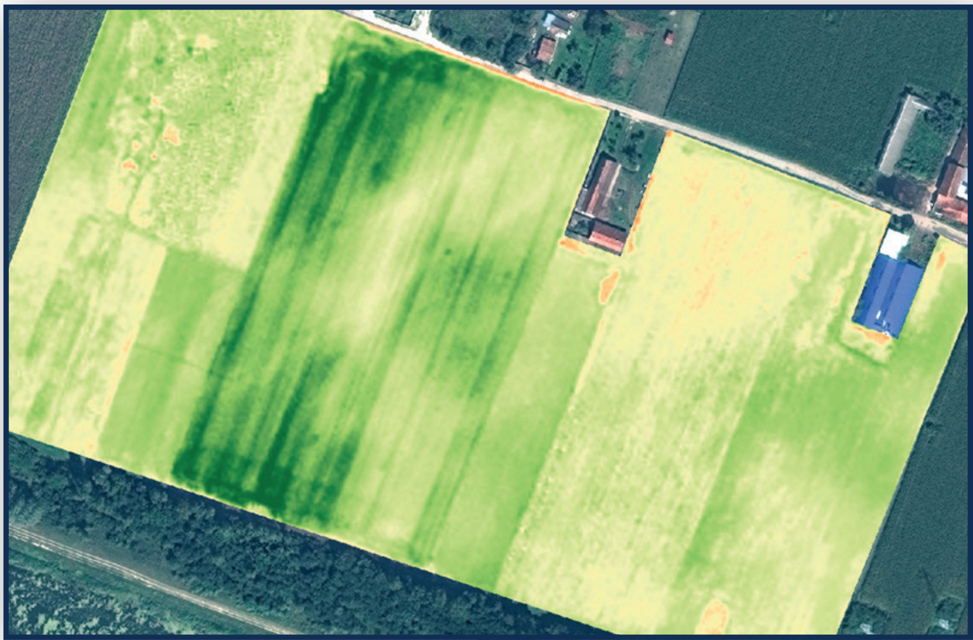


Chart source: Datarock Spectral Library Viewer

NDVI vs NDRE

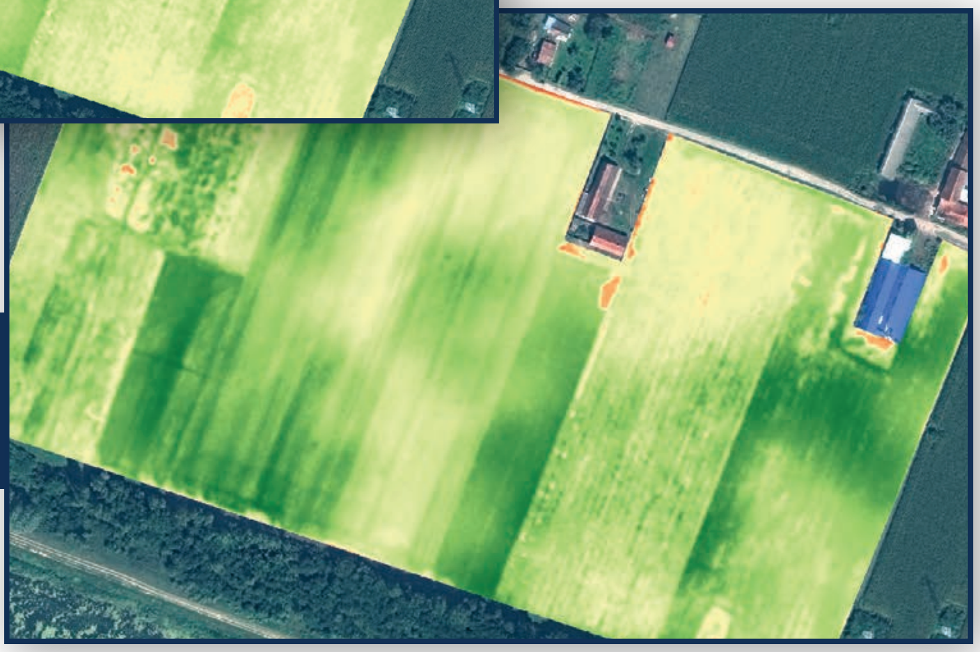
While NDVI remains one of the most widely used vegetation indices, it is often less sensitive in areas with dense or healthy vegetation. NDRE (Normalized Difference Red Edge) addresses this limitation by incorporating a red edge band in place of the traditional red band, offering improved sensitivity to chlorophyll content and subtle changes in plant health. As a complementary index, NDRE enables more nuanced monitoring across the growing season through:

- **Better Chlorophyll Sensitivity in Dense and Late-Stage Crops**
  More accurate in mature crops; avoids NDVI saturation in dense vegetation[1]
- **Superior Penetration Through Canopy Layers**
  Detects lower-layer stress missed by NDVI due to deeper red-edge penetration[2]
- **Enhanced Precision for Nutrient Management and Stress Diagnosis**
  Correlates strongly with nitrogen and stress; ideal for precision agriculture[3]
- **Improved Crop Classification and Phenological Monitoring**
  Combining NDRE and NDVI improves crop type accuracy and seasonal analysis[4]



NDRE

$$\frac{(NIR - Red\ Edge)}{(NIR + Red\ Edge)}$$



NDVI

$$\frac{(NIR - Red)}{(NIR + Red)}$$

NDRE vs NDVI Comparison: The NDRE image (top left) reveals greater detail in medium and stressed crop zones, highlighting early signs of nutrient deficiency or water stress that the NDVI image (bottom right) masks with uniformly high values, underscoring NDRE's superior sensitivity in dense, late-stage canopies.

TWO IS BETTER THAN ONE

DUAL RED EDGE BANDS AND SENTINEL INTEROPERABILITY

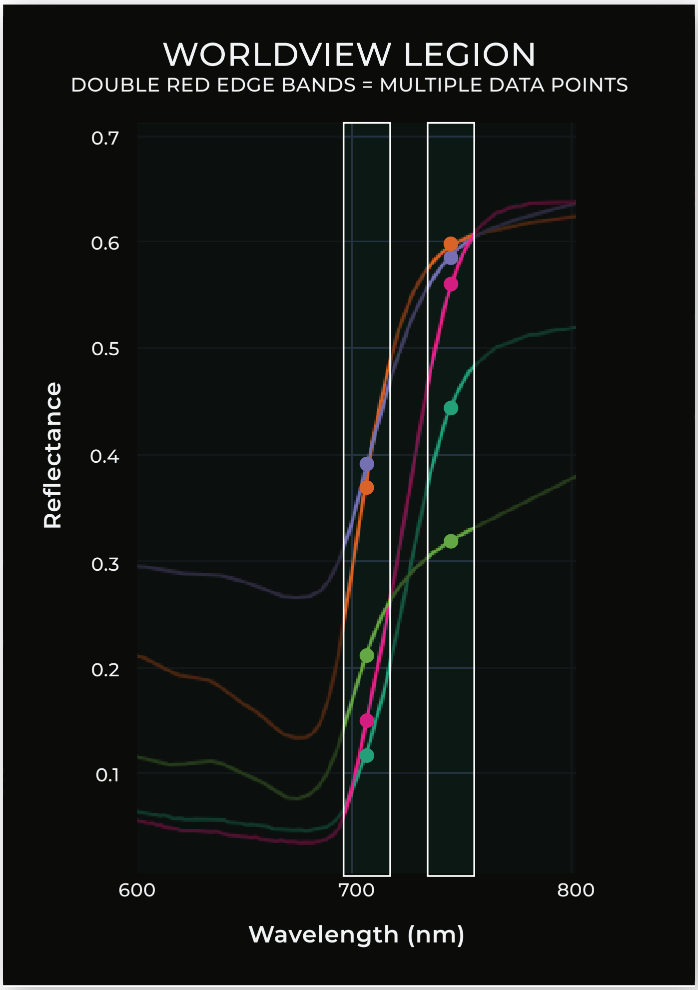
Image source: ESA

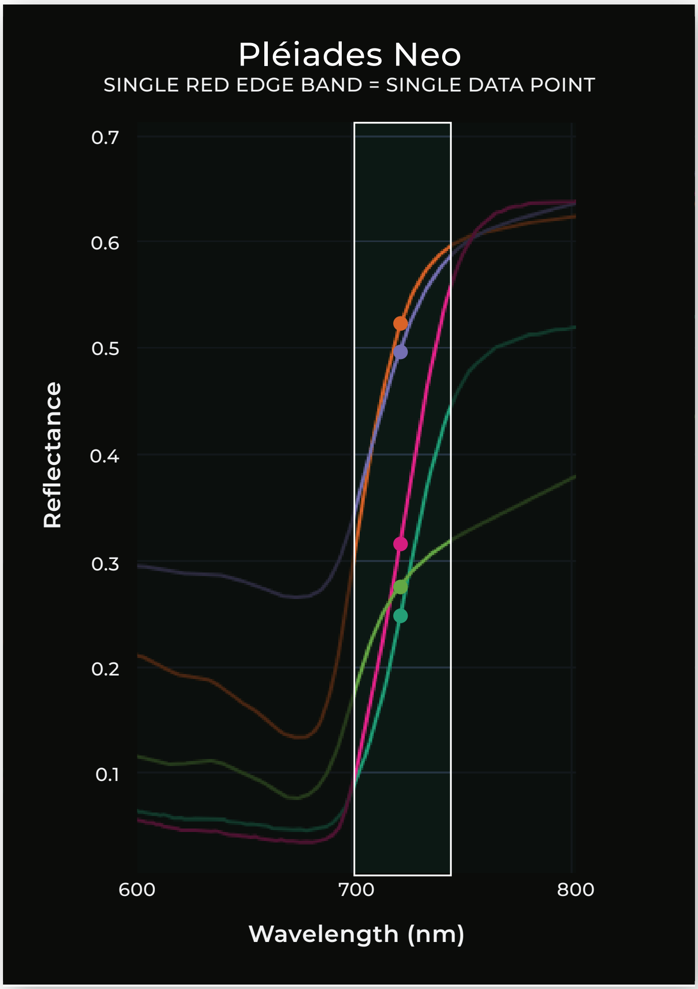
The Importance of Two Red Edge Bands

While single red edge bands can greatly improve chlorophyll sensitivity, adding a second red edge band enables more robust detection of subtle changes in plant health across different growth stages. **Two red edge bands capture multiple separate data points** in this transition zone, offering a fuller picture of vegetation reflectance patterns.

This richer spectral sampling improves the ability to detect and quantify subtle changes in plant health, growth stage, and species composition that may be missed when relying on a single band. By comparing indices derived from both red edges, analysts can better distinguish crop species, track phenological shifts, and identify early stress signals in high-biomass or late-stage vegetation.

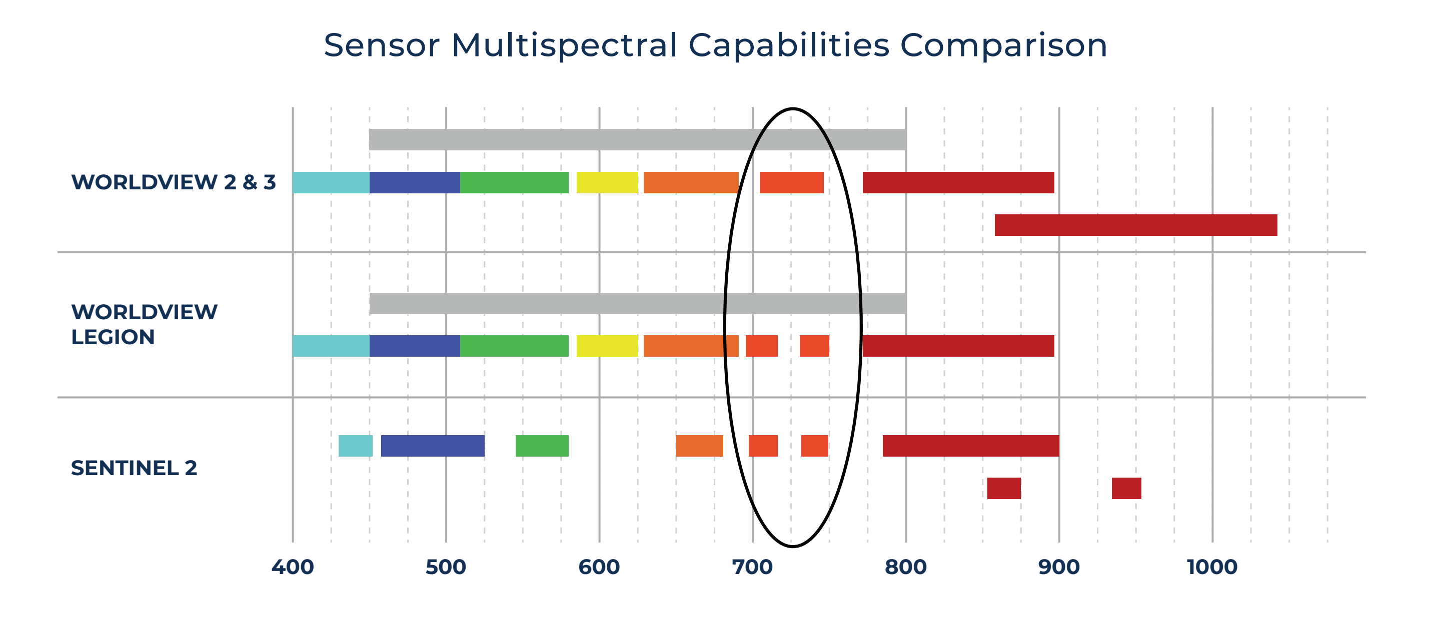
Sentinel-2 also carries two red edge bands for this very reason. **The WorldView Legion satellites, operated by European Space Imaging (EUSI), are the only 30 cm commercial sensors providing two red edge bands precisely aligned with Sentinel-2's B5 and B6 bands.**





The Importance of Sentinel Compatibility

Across Europe, the Sentinel-2 mission has become a cornerstone for large-scale land monitoring, environmental reporting, and policy implementation. Its openly accessible multispectral data underpins essential workflows in Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) mapping, Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) compliance, LPIS (Land Parcel Identification System) control, and biodiversity assessments. Yet, Sentinel's 10–20 meter spatial resolution limits its precision for localized validation, especially in heterogeneous environments like urban fringes, mixed cropping zones, or protected habitats.



This is where spectral compatibility becomes a game-changer. The unique interoperability between Sentinel and the WorldView Legion satellites enables the powerful dual red edge analysis with 30-50 cm precision, offering unprecedented detail for localized assessments.

The result? Streamlined workflows across scales. National mapping agencies can more easily validate Sentinel-based classifications, cross-check parcel boundaries down to individual trees or hedgerows, and zoom in on ecological hotspots or urban developments while staying within their existing Sentinel-compatible systems.

Pinpointing Plant Species with Chlorophyll Mapping

The Inverted Red Edge Chlorophyll Index (IRECI) is a Sentinel-specific index that calculates chlorophyll content precisely, enabling highly accurate mapping for distinguishing plant species and health. However, accurate **IRECI analysis requires two red edge bands aligned with Sentinel-2's B5 and B6, which most high-resolution sensors lack.**

With VHR imagery from WorldView Legion that matches Sentinel's bands, IRECI can reveal fine-scale species and plant health differences that are obscured at 10-20 meter resolution, supporting precise monitoring in diverse or sensitive environments.

Sentinel IRECI Validation With Native GSD WorldView Legion Data

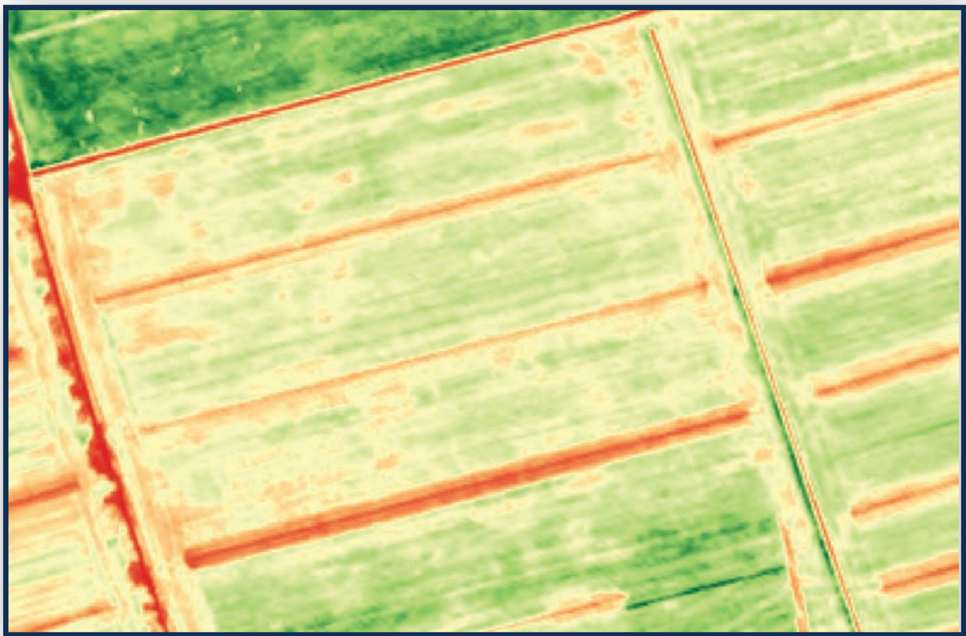
IRECI - Inverted Red-Edge Chlorophyll Index [15]

- Incorporates the reflectance in four bands to estimate canopy chlorophyll content
- Sensor-dependent

$$IRECI_{Sentinel-2} = \frac{B7 - B4}{\frac{B5}{B6}}$$

↓

$$IRECI_{Legion} = \frac{NIR - RED}{\frac{RedEdge1}{RedEdge2}}$$



IRECI

WorldView Legion | 1.36 m GSD
26 October 2024

IRECI

Sentinel-2 | 20 m GSD
26 October 2024

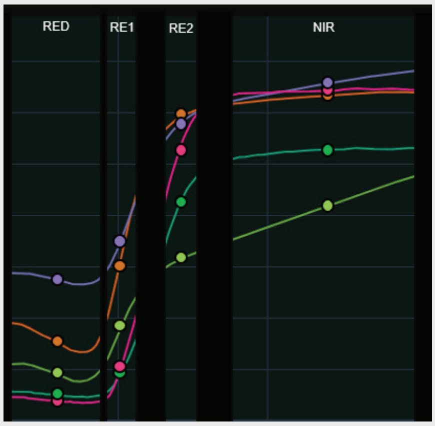
Tracking Subtle Vegetation Health Shifts

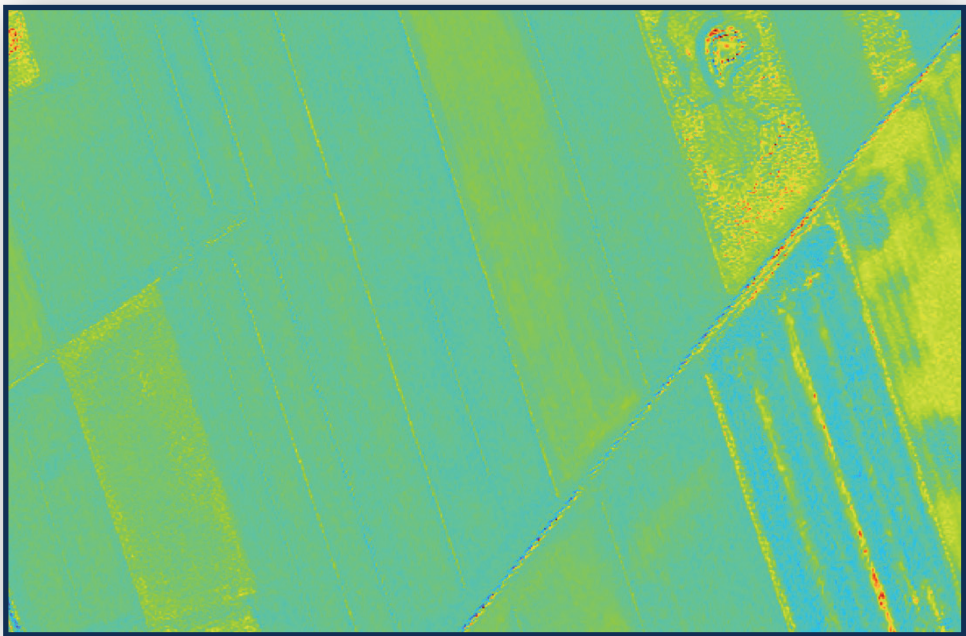
The Red Edge Position Index (REPI) pinpoints the inflection point between red and near-infrared reflectance, which is a spectral curve shift closely tied to chlorophyll content. To achieve this, **REPI relies on four-point interpolation** across the red (B4), two red edge bands (B5 & B6), and near-infrared (B7) wavelengths on the Sentinel 2 sensor. Validating REPI at high resolutions requires compatibility, **offered by WorldView Legion within its 8 spectral bands.**

Sentinel REPI Validation With Native GSD WorldView Legion Data

REPI – Red-Edge Position Index [16]

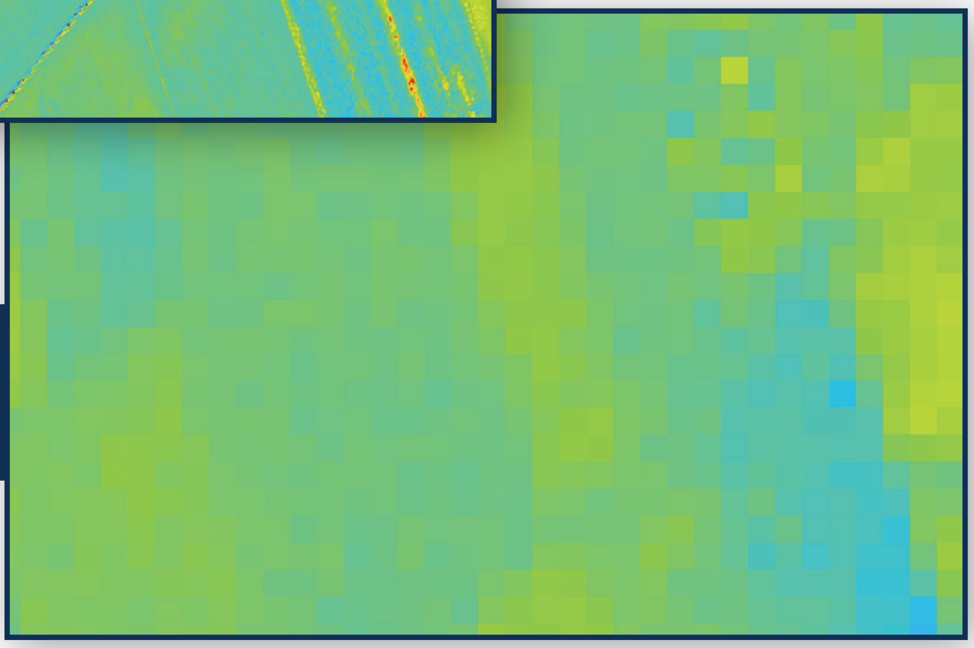
- Wavelength position at the inflection point
- Shift towards NIR = higher chlorophyll content
- Four-points interpolation technique
- Sensor-dependent





REPI

WorldView Legion | 1.36 m GSD
26 October 2024



REPI

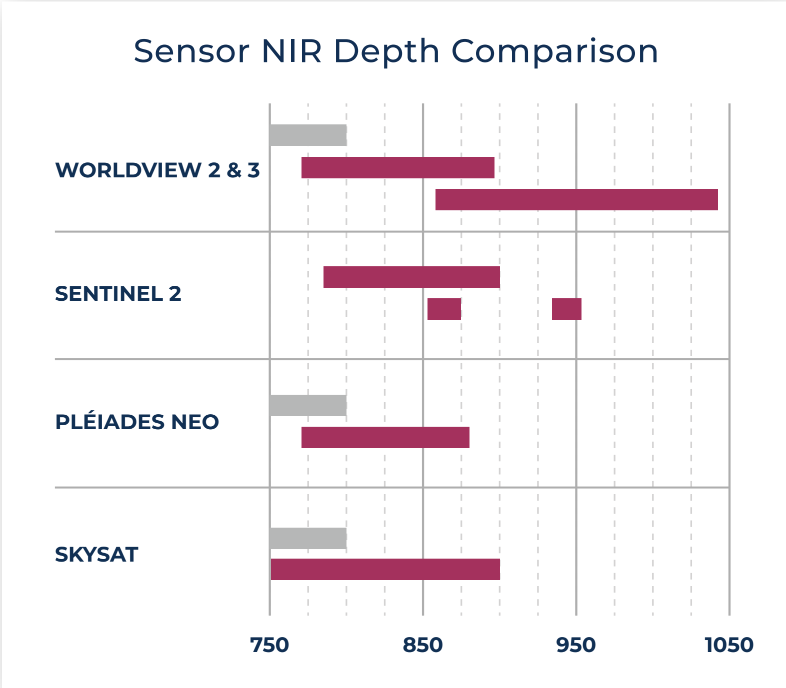
Sentinel-2 | 20 m GSD
26 October 2024

THE FULL POTENTIAL OF NEAR-INFRARED WITH DUAL NIR BANDS

The WorldView 2 and WorldView-3 satellites have a slightly different set of 8 spectral bands than the newer WorldView Legion satellites. In addition to the same coastal, blue, green, yellow and red bands, they have a single, wide red edge and 2 distinct near-infrared (NIR) bands. The second Near-infrared band reaches significantly deeper into the spectrum towards the Short-wave Infrared (SWIR) region. Compared to sensors with only one NIR band, the dual NIR bands on WorldView-2 and 3 open up expanded possibilities for:

- **Biomass estimation**
- **Soil moisture detection**
- **Land cover feature extraction**
- **Biodiversity mapping**
- **Wildfire monitoring**

The added spectral richness enhances both sensitivity and discrimination across a wider range of natural and man-made materials. [5] [6] [7] [8] [12]



See Through Smoke with the NIR-2 Band

Smoke can obscure visual clarity, impeding accurate mapping and damage assessment. **Smoke Reduction Processing,** a combination of NIR-2, NIR-1, and Red-Edge bands, leverages the deeper-penetrating longer wavelengths to see through smoke and pinpoint active fires more effectively than 4- or 6-band imagery. [12]

This technique, **available through European Space Imaging**, provides emergency responders with unprecedented visibility into active fire fronts, burned areas, and safe access routes for rapid decision-making during Mediterranean wildfire events.

Smoke Reduction (NIR2, NIR1, Red Edge) | **Natural Color** (R, G, B)

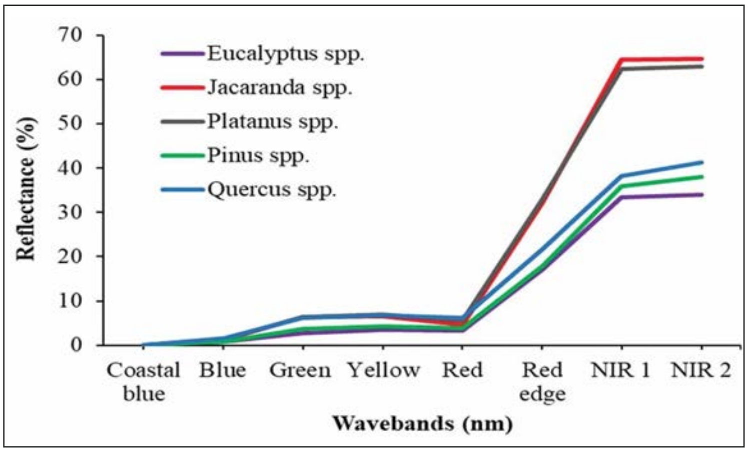
URBAN TREE SPECIES MAPPING & ENHANCED LULUC ANALYSIS WITH EXPANDED SPECTRAL BANDS

CASE STUDY

Urban biodiversity monitoring increasingly depends on the ability to distinguish tree species in complex built environments. High spectral resolution plays a vital role in capturing subtle biochemical and structural variations. This case study examines how the combined use of **NIR-1, NIR-2, and red-edge bands from WorldView-2** can enhance tree species mapping and urban land-cover understanding.

Challenge

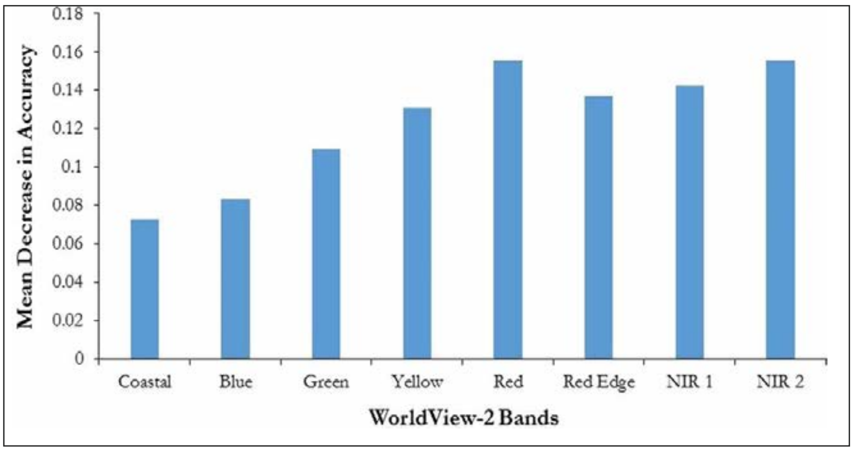
In Johannesburg, mapping non-native ("alien") urban tree species was challenging due to mixed vegetation, built features, and spectral similarity among tree canopies. **Traditional high-resolution imagery lacked the spectral depth needed** to discriminate species based on foliage composition and internal leaf structure.

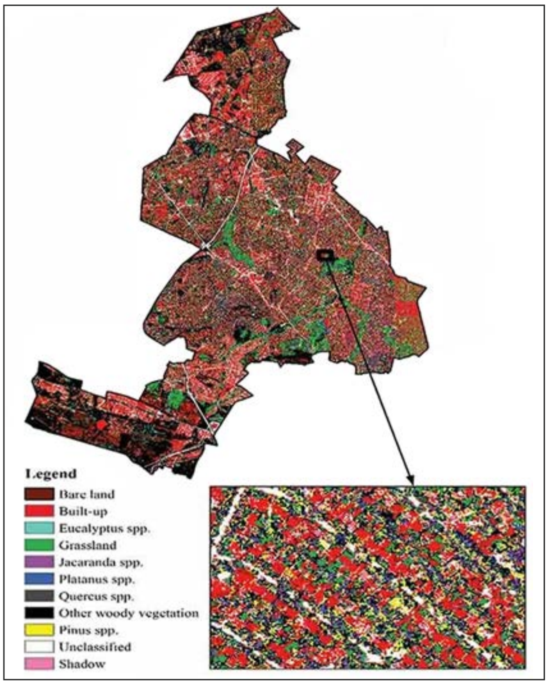


Results

By leveraging WorldView-2's eight-band dataset, including the dual NIR and red-edge channels, researchers applied object-based image analysis to classify urban tree species. The extra bands, **especially NIR-2 and the red edge, captured subtle reflectance differences tied to leaf water content and internal morphology, improving species separability.**

This improved classification outperformed what could be achieved using standard VNIR (4-band) multispectral data alone. The study demonstrates that incorporating NIR-1, NIR-2, and red-edge information in urban spectral datasets enables more accurate tree species identification, bolstering urban LULC mapping and biodiversity inventory efforts. This spectral depth is especially valuable for planners and ecologists who require precise, scalable tools for urban ecosystem management. [14]





Top: Chart indicating the part each band played in the classification procedure. The more essential bands are the ones with the higher Mean Decrease Accuracy (MDA) values.

Right: Resulting map showing the five urban tree species and LULC classes in the Randburg municipal area

EXPANDING INSIGHTS WITH THE YELLOW BAND

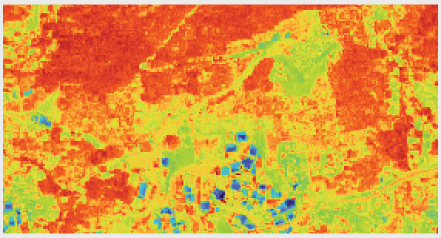
Most very high-resolution 4- and 6-band satellite sensors omit a dedicated Yellow spectral band (~585–625 nm), leaving a notable gap between the green and red bands in their spectral coverage. However, all of the WorldView Legion satellites plus WorldView-2 and WorldView-3 uniquely include this Yellow band, offering valuable spectral sensitivity that enhances a variety of remote sensing applications.

In particular, the yellow band is often utilized in vegetation analysis and land cover classification, playing an important complementary role when used alongside Red Edge and Near-Infrared (NIR) bands. Within these applications, it helps discriminate subtle variations in vegetation species for certain crops like rapeseed and wheat, especially under certain seasonal or stress conditions where the red and green bands are less effective. [8]

Specialized Applications Enabled by the Yellow Band

Soil Analysis: WV-SI (WorldView Soil Index)

The WV-SI index, developed for the WorldView satellites, uses the contrast between Yellow and Green bands to improve identification of bare soil and to differentiate between soil types or moisture levels [9]



Artificial Feature Detection in Vegetated or Arid Areas

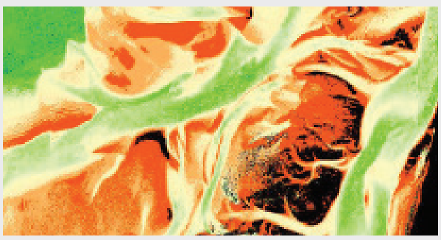
The Yellow band can improve the visibility of subtle man-made features such as trails, tents, and vehicles when set against backgrounds of vegetation or soil, helping to extract artificial elements that might be missed with RGB or NIR alone [10]

Roof Material Identification

The Yellow band enhances classification accuracy for distinguishing roofing materials such as clay tile, metal, and concrete, particularly when applied in supervised classification models for urban analysis [11]

Water Resource and Wetland Monitoring

Band ratios involving the Yellow band, such as Yellow/NIR2, show strong correlation with measured water depths, supporting effective bathymetric modelling and monitoring of shallow water bodies [13]



SARCA RIVER, ITALY – UNLOCKING BATHYMETRIC PRECISION WITH YELLOW & NIR-2 SPECTRAL BANDS

CASE STUDY

Italy's rivers play a crucial role in supplying drinking water, supporting agriculture, and sustaining biodiversity. Accurate mapping of riverbed depth (bathymetry) is essential for water resource management, sediment transport studies, and ecological conservation. Traditional in-situ surveys can be time-consuming and disruptive to sensitive environments, creating a demand for precise, remote sensing–based solutions.

Challenge

The Sarca River in northeastern Italy presents a typical challenge for shallow-water bathymetry: variable substrates, mixed sediment sizes, and fluctuating water clarity. Conventional high-resolution imagery with only four bands (RGB + NIR) struggles to discriminate subtle spectral differences in shallow, heterogeneous river systems, limiting depth accuracy and consistency.

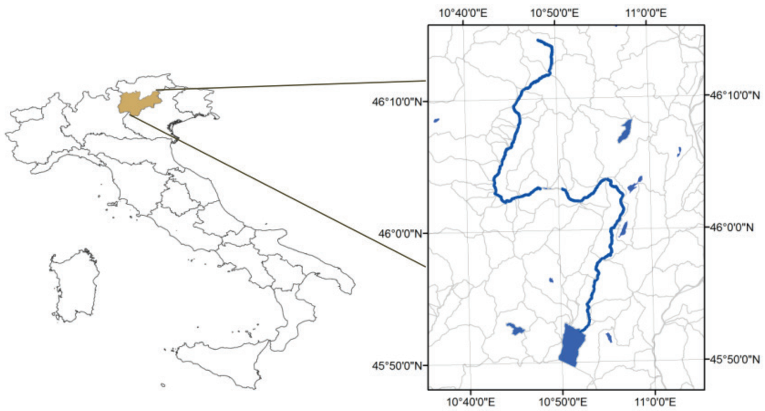


Figure 1. Sarca river located in northeast of Italy

Method

Researchers used Optimal Band Ratio Analysis (OBRA) on WorldView-3 imagery, comparing results to a 4-band GeoEye-1 dataset. WorldView-3 offers eight multispectral bands in the VNIR range, including Yellow and NIR-2, which are absent from GeoEye-1. The Yellow band captures finer sediment-water contrast in the visible spectrum, while NIR-2 penetrates shallow water more effectively than a single NIR band, providing a stable denominator for depth calculation.

Results

Yellow/NIR-2 ratios from the WorldView-3 data improved correlation with measured depths, achieving R^2 values around 67% and reducing error from 6 cm RMSE (4-band) to 4 cm RMSE. The extra bands delivered about 10% higher accuracy, showing that expanded spectral coverage can significantly boost bathymetric precision without changing spatial resolution. [13]

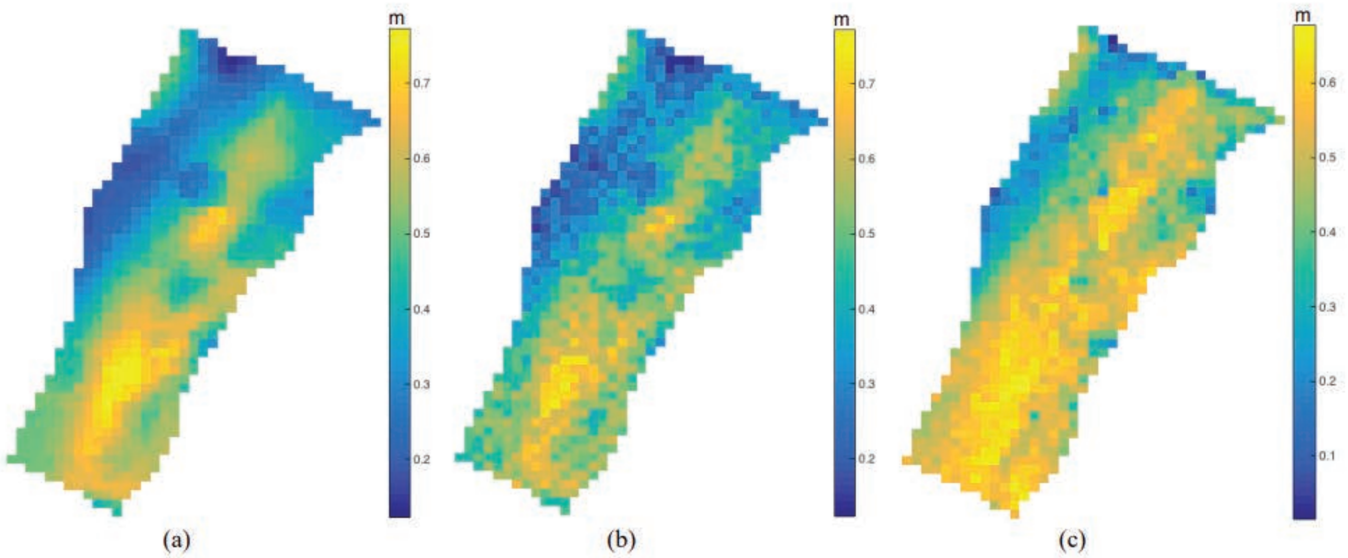
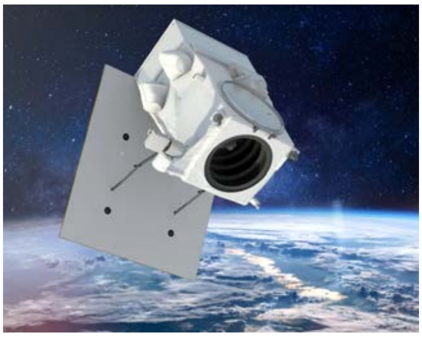


Figure 5. Comparison of the (a) in-situ depths with the bathymetric maps obtained from OBRA of (b) WV-3 and (c) GeoEye images

THE UNIQUE ADVANTAGES OF 8-BAND VHR IMAGERY

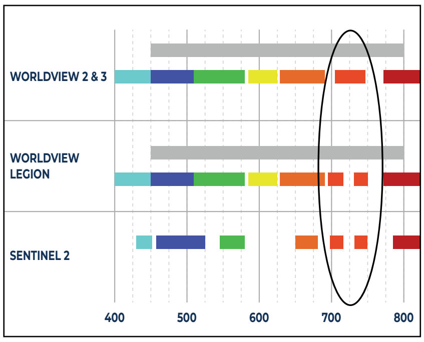


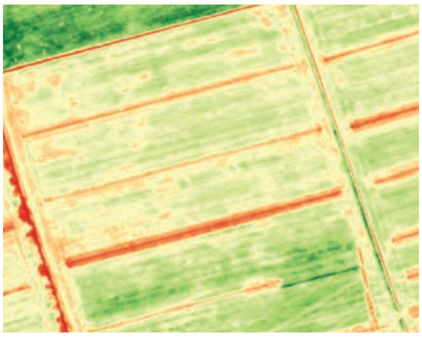
Exclusive Spectral Richness at High Resolution

- WorldView Legion and WorldView-2/3 are the only 30–50 cm satellites with 8 bands
- 4/6-band sensors lack yellow, dual red edge, or dual NIR bands
- More bands = more detailed insights

Enhanced Land Use and Land Cover Mapping

- Better discrimination of vegetation and soil types
- Yellow band improves soil and artificial feature detection
- Sentinel-2 compatibility enables seamless workflows





Superior Agricultural and Plant Health Monitoring

- Dual red edges detect chlorophyll and nitrogen better than methodologies based on a single red edge
- Dual NIR bands improve biomass and moisture estimates
- Yellow band adds subtle species and stress detection

Improved Soil, Water and Ecosystem Monitoring

- Yellow + NIR-2 bands improve shallow water depth accuracy
- NIR2 + Red Edge penetration of smoke helps monitor wildfire destruction

Interested in more beyond 8 spectral bands?

In addition to 8-band optical satellite imagery, European Space Imaging (EUSI) also offers:

- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)
- Short-wave Infrared (SWIR)
- Hyperspectral

These valuable datasets transform soil mapping, material identification and infrastructure monitoring across all industries.

5 m Resolution Hyperspectral image
© Pixxel Provided by European Space Imaging

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