

**Space-Borne Sun-Induced Fluorescence: An Advanced Probe to Monitor Seasonality of
Dry and Moist Tropical Forest Sites**

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Abstract

Space-borne Sun-Induced Fluorescence (SIF) is the latest breakthrough in remote sensing of physiological response of plants. We studied seasonality of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest canopies analysing space-borne SIF and reflectance data collected over moist and dry sites in central India. Results indicate that the monthly response of OCO-2 SIF, MODIS NDVI and GPP differ significantly across the wet and dry forest sites. SIF explained higher seasonal variations across sites compared to NDVI and was also better correlated to rainfall across sites than NDVI.

Keywords: Fluorescence, GPP, NDVI, OCO-2, Tropical forest