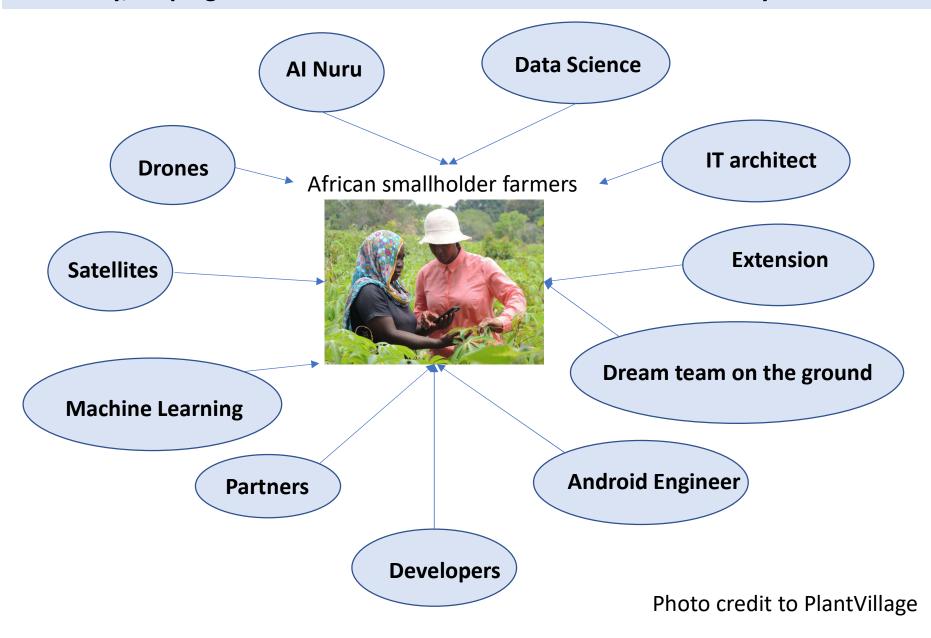
PlantVillage (https://plantvillage.psu.edu/) is a public good based at Penn State University, helping African smallholder farmers achieve food security.

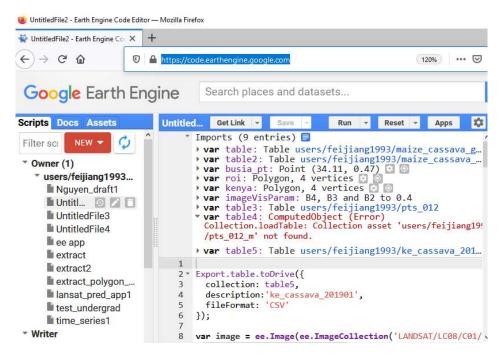


Satellite data at high spatial resolution can be used for land cover classification, vegetation monitoring, etc.

- The science behind it: different land surfaces reflect different radiation.
- Sentinel -2 (https://sentinel.esa.int/web/sentinel/missions/sentinel-2):
 - ✓ European Space Agency
 - √ 13 bands in visible, near infrared, and short wave infrared spectrum;
 - ✓ Revisit every 10 days;
 - ✓ Spatial resolution of 10 m, 20 m and 60 m;
 - ✓ Free and open accessible;
- Landsat-8 (https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/nli/landsat/landsat-8?qt-science-support-page-related-con):
 - ✓ US Geological Survey;
 - √ 11 bands in visible, near infrared, and short wave, thermal infrared spectrum;
 - ✓ Revisit about twice per month;
 - ✓ Spatial resolution of 30m;
 - ✓ Free and open accessible.

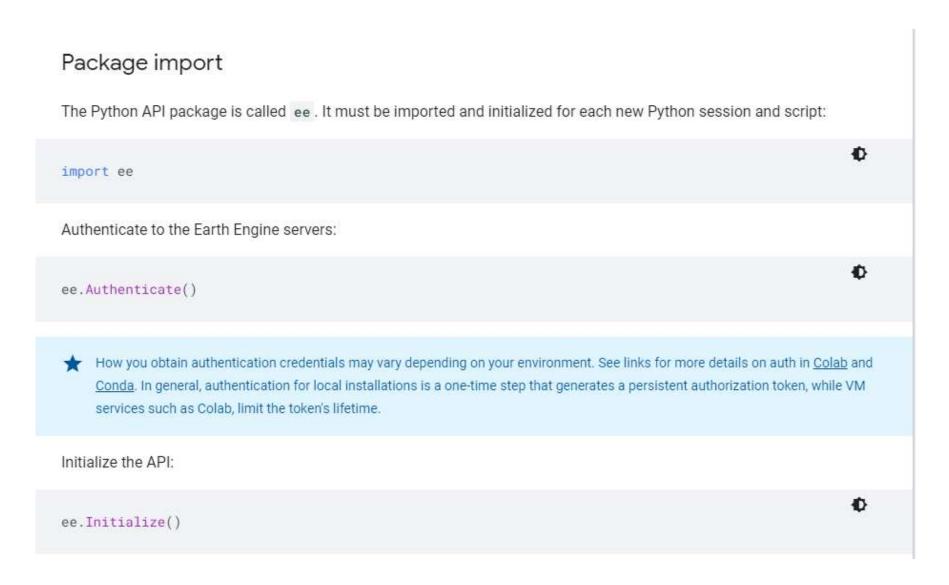
Google Earth Engine is a good platform to extract satellite data and run land classification models.

- An example tutorials: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WjKhPyiSgb8
- Users do not have to download HUGE satellite data to their own PC.
 One tile for one band can be GBs
- Faster processing time.
- https://code.earthengine.google.com/
 https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/guides/playground
- JavaScript code editor



We can also visit Google Earth Engineer through Python

https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/guides/python_install



Goal of this workshop – land cover classification using Sentinel 2 data

- 1. Dataset: 900 survey records with long, lat, survey date and land cover labels. sources: PlantVillage locust survey collected through elocust3M
- 2. Collect Sentinel 2data (11 bands + NDVI) to survey points
- 3. Train and test an XGBoost multi classifier to predict land cover
- 4. Bonus: how to extract time-series sentinel data to the point of interest