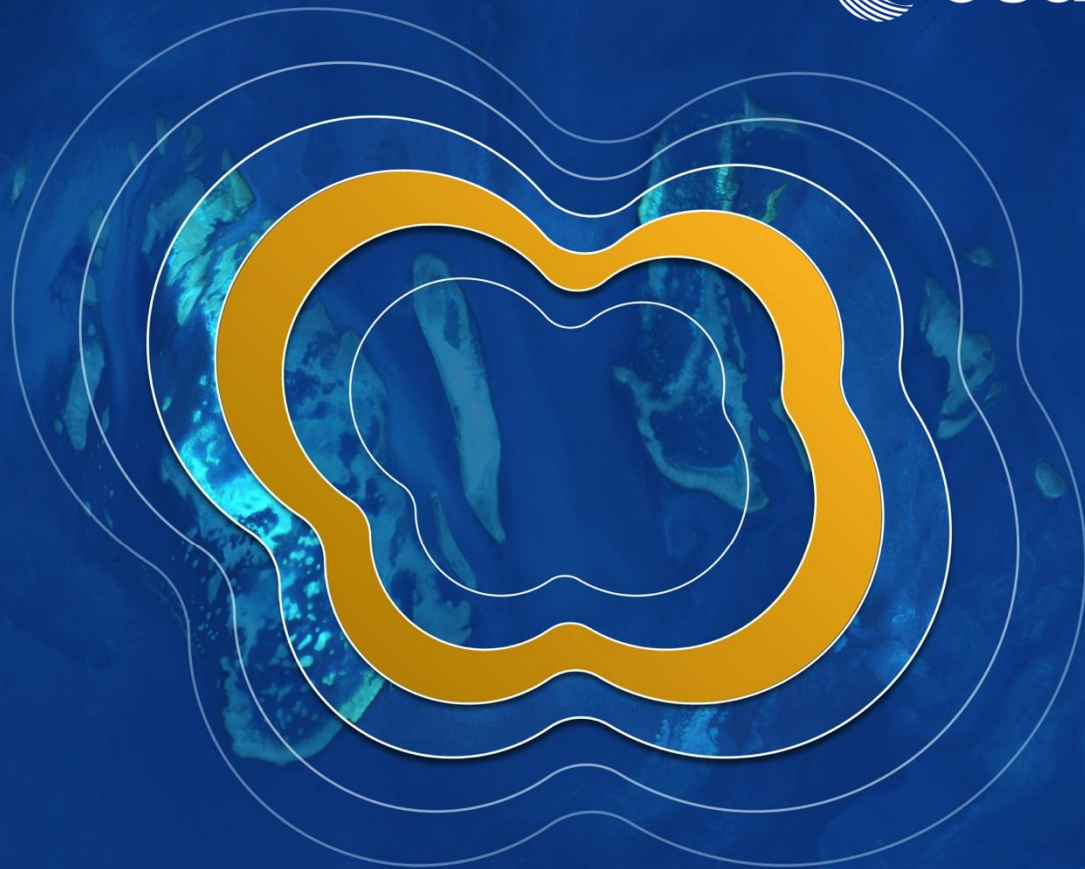


living planet symposium

MILAN
13-17 May
2019



ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use

Early Estimate of Crop Emergence Date using Sentinel-2 over the Free State Province, South Africa

van Baalen Romain, Eweys Omar, Chirima Georges, Radoux Julien,
Newby Terry, and Defourny Pierre



H2020 - ECoLaSS

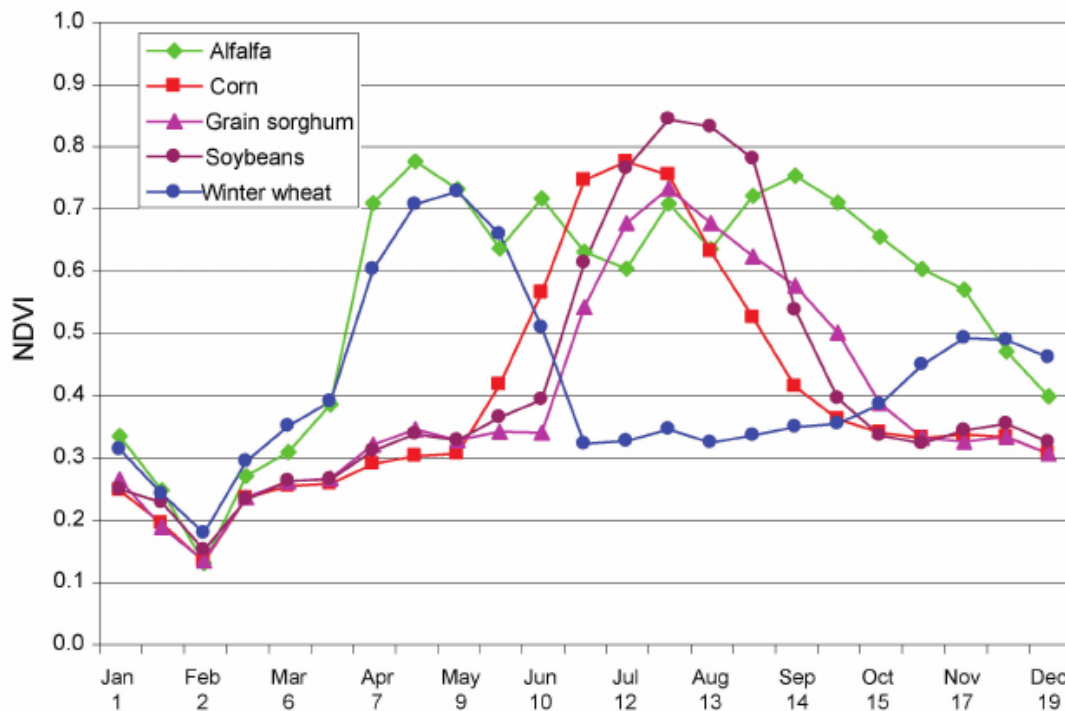


DETECTING A CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE IN SEASON ?



sentinel-2

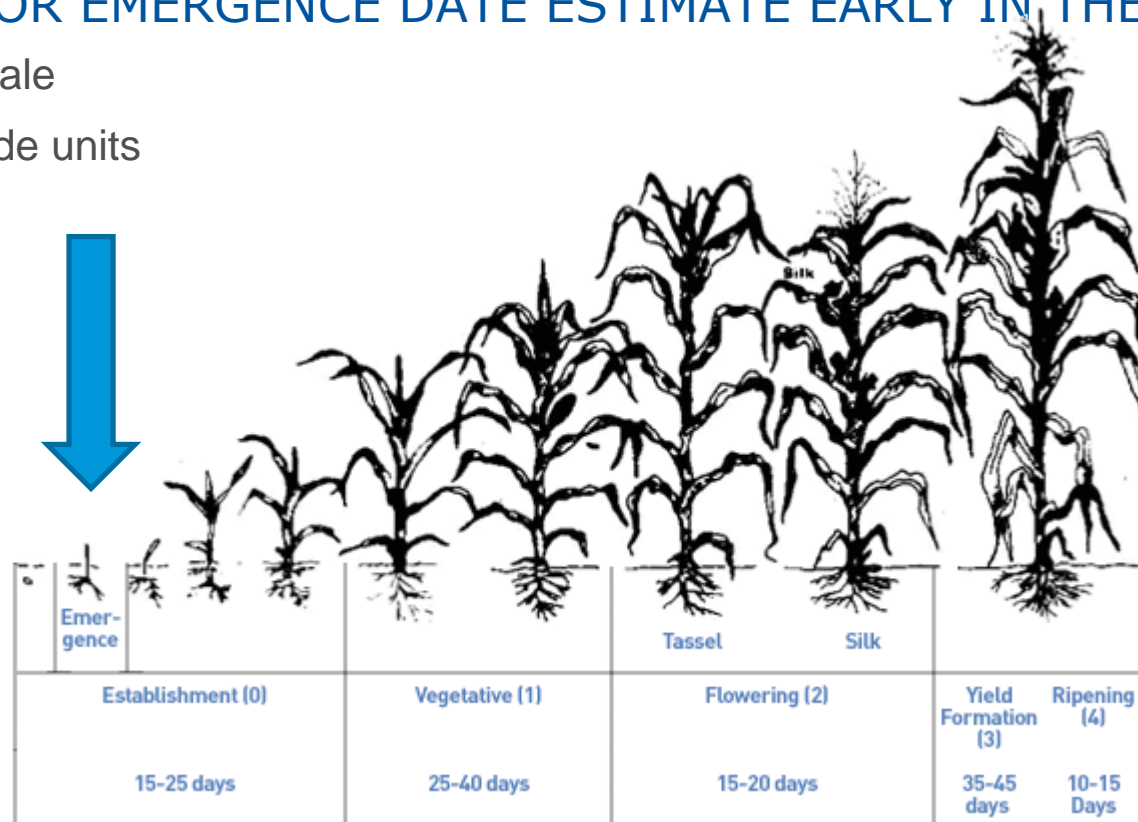
→ AGRICULTURE



FIELD SURVEY FOR EMERGENCE DATE ESTIMATE EARLY IN THE SEASON

BBCH scale

0-100 code units



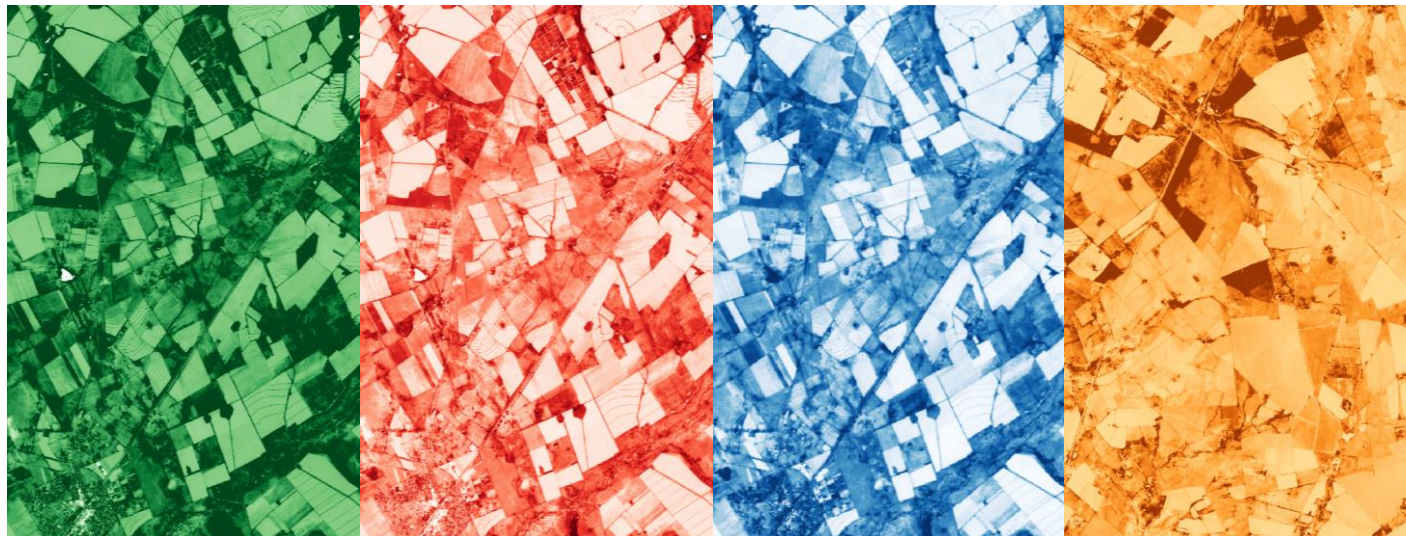
Building Sentinel-2 index time-series

NDVI

MSAVI2

Hue index

Leaf Area Index



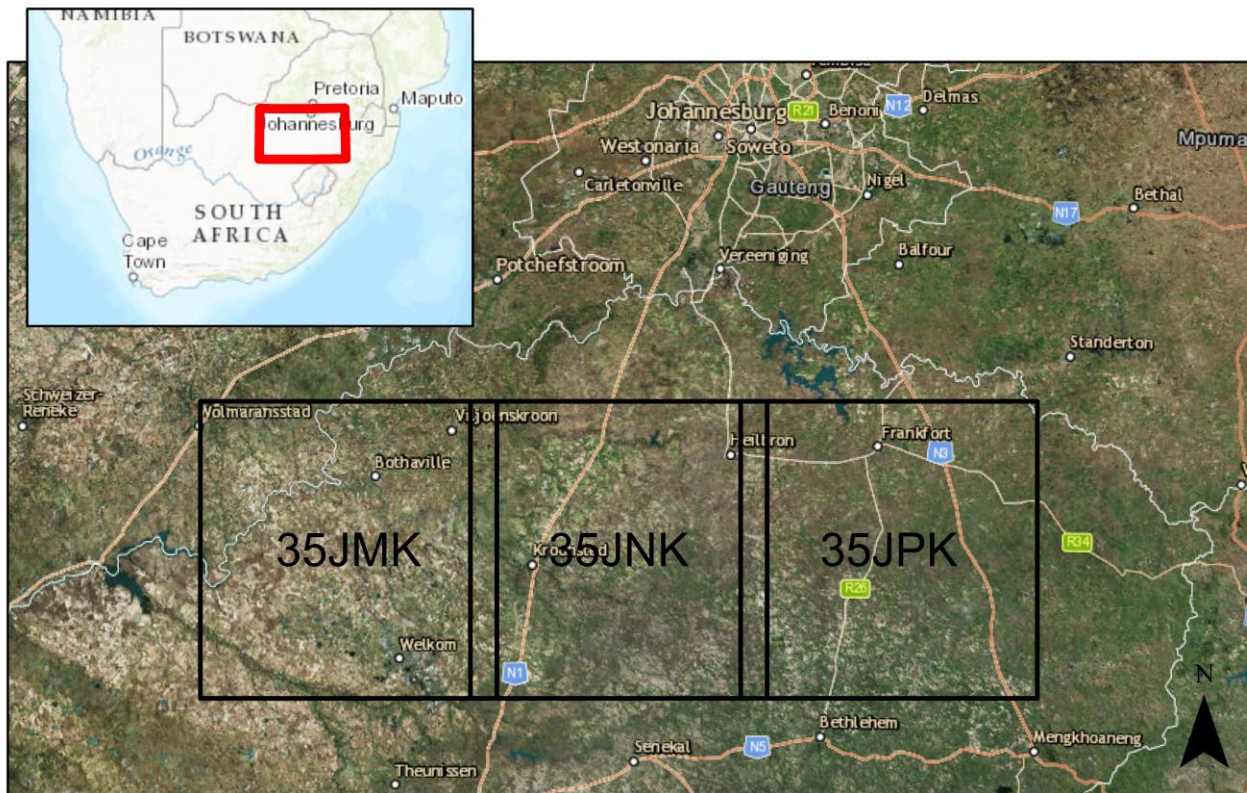
OBJECTIVES

Development of a generic method to estimate emergence date as early as possible in near real time based on Sentinel-2 time series (Sen2-Agri output)



- ⇒ Insurance companies, ag. services
- ⇒ Emergence date critical for yield forecasting

STUDY AREA - Free State (South-Africa)



30 000 km²

3 Sentinel-2 tiles
300 km x 100 km

 Studied Sentinel-2 tiles

0 25 50 100 150
Kilometers

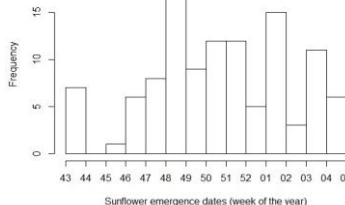
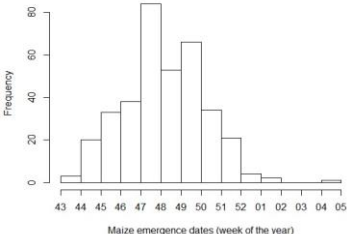
Emergence reports (from field survey)

- emergence date
- growth stage
- GPS coordinates
- crop density and row width

for 2 commercial crops :

359 fields

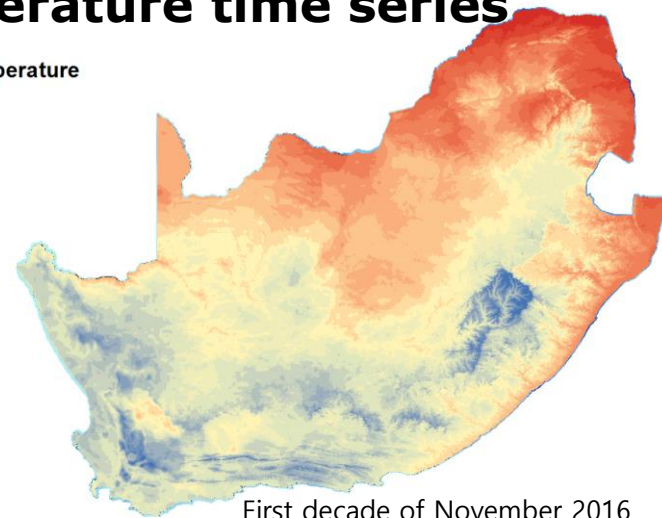
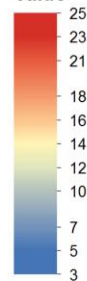
114 fields



Temperature time series

Mean temperature

Value

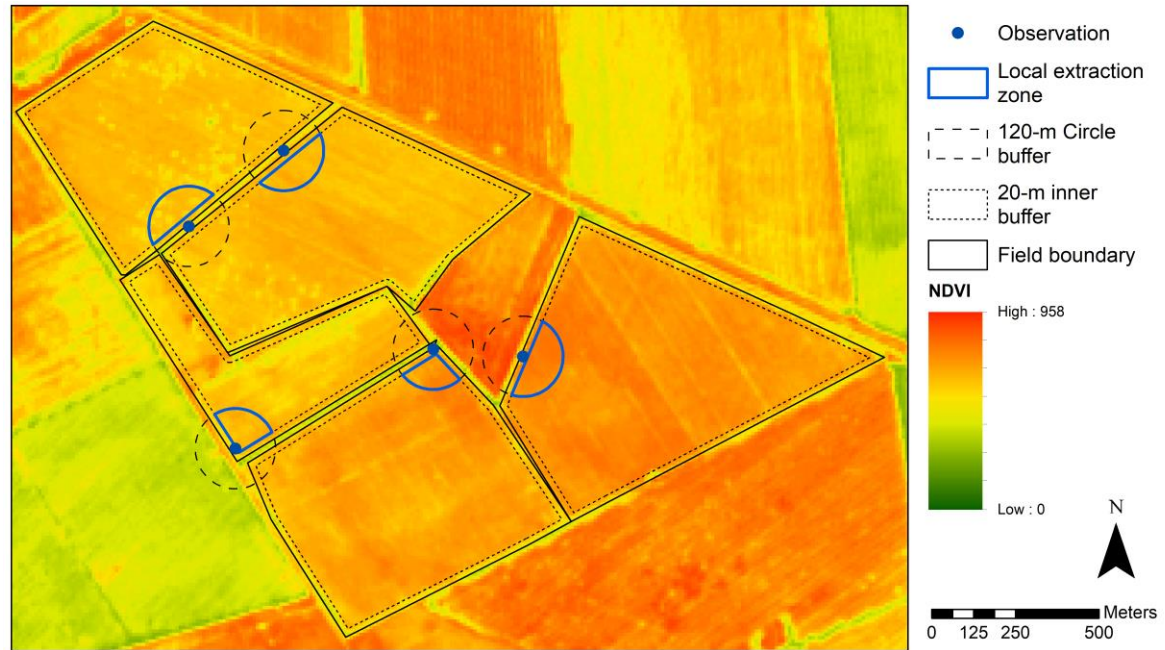


Field boundaries (from PICES)



Extracted samples of
1.8 ha on average

EO extraction at location of field observation



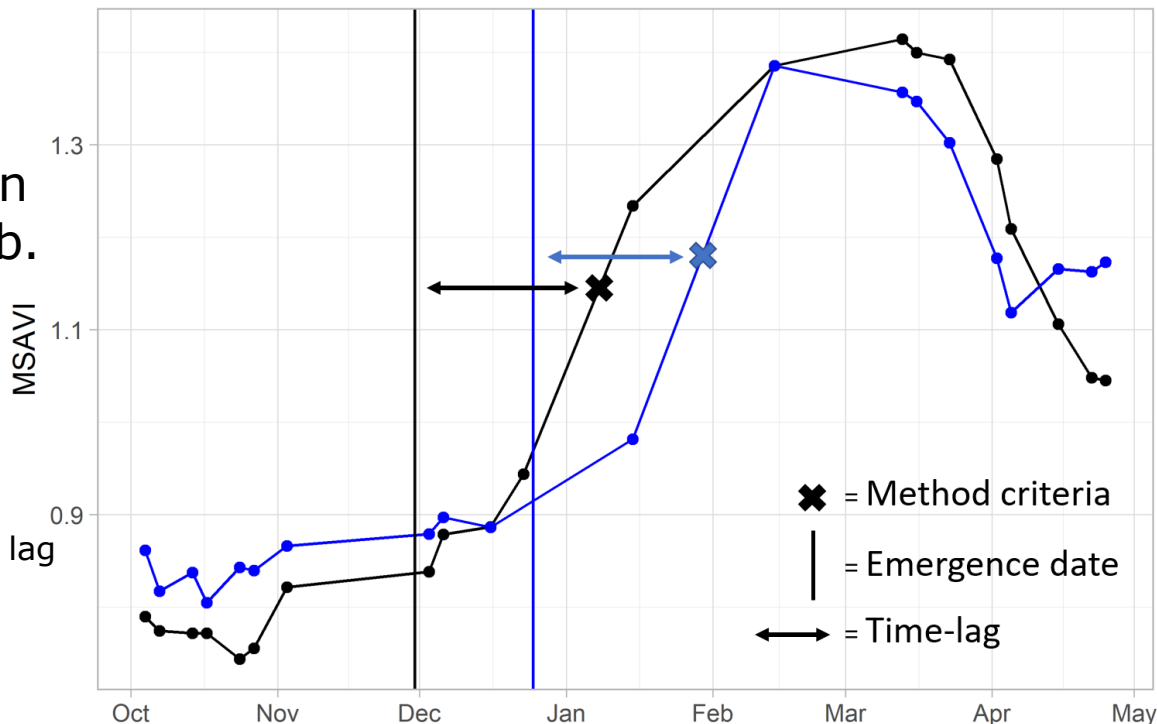
⇒ Critical because of very large field sizes
and high field heterogeneity

PRINCIPLE OF EMERGENCE DATE DETECTION

- ① Method criteria ✕
- ② Criteria without calibration
- ②' Criteria with time lag calib. using in situ obs.

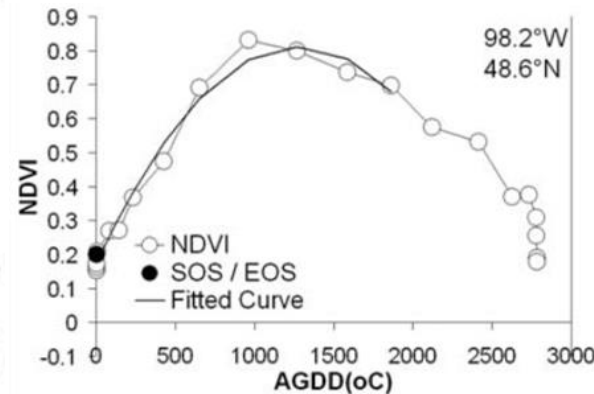
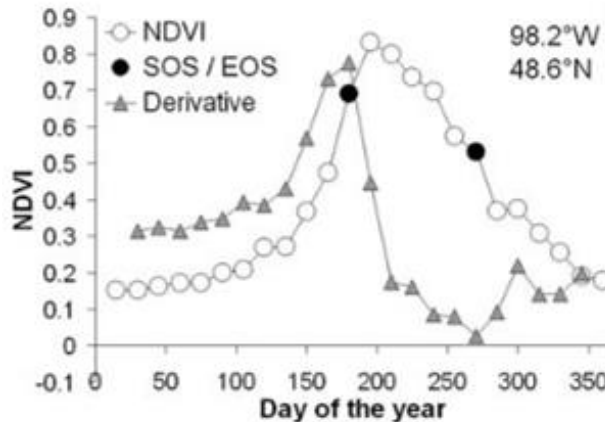
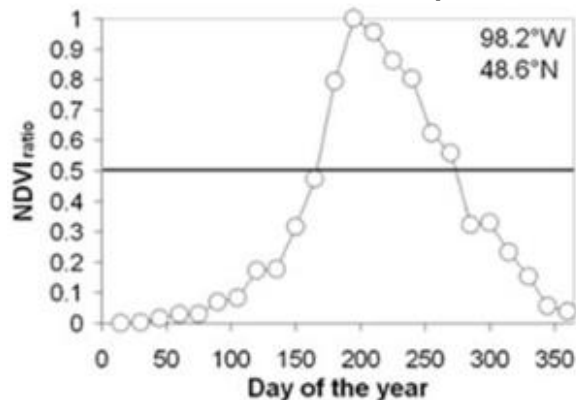


- ③ Emergence date estimate
Em. date (day) = criteria date - time lag



DETECTION METHOD – elements to benchmark

- 4 variables : NDVI MSAVI2 Hue index Leaf Area Index (LAI)
- 2 interpolation algo. : Linear interpolation Logistic interpolation
- 6 criteria: Abs./rel.threshold Derivative methods Model fitting



2010

- 2 Time scales : Calendar time (Julian day) Thermal time (growing degree days)

RESULTS – Criteria without calibration



Maize merge date estimation

215 samples for calibration / 108 samples for validation

**No really
interesting
results**

		MSAVI		NDVI		Hue index		LAI	
		calib	valid	calib	valid	calib	valid	calib	valid
Inflection point	SD	19.7	19.8	17.6	14.1	12.5	37.9	Not applicable	
	MAD	7.4	9.6	7.4	8.9	8.9	7.4		
	Time-lag	30.6	31.1	35.1	33.3	26.4	27.5		
Base logistic	SD	14.1	16.7	12.1	15.1	13.5	12.2	Not applicable	
	MAD	13.3	14.1	10.4	11.1	10.4	9.6		
	Time-lag	1.3	-2.1	8.0	5.5	5.9	5.8		
Maximum value	SD	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.4	18.5	17.9	34	31.4
	MAD	19.3	20	19.3	20.8	19.3	20	31.1	23.7
	Time-lag	96.4	94.6	96.3	94.6	97.9	95.8	79.4	78.6

SD : Standard Deviation

MAD : Mediane Absolute Deviation



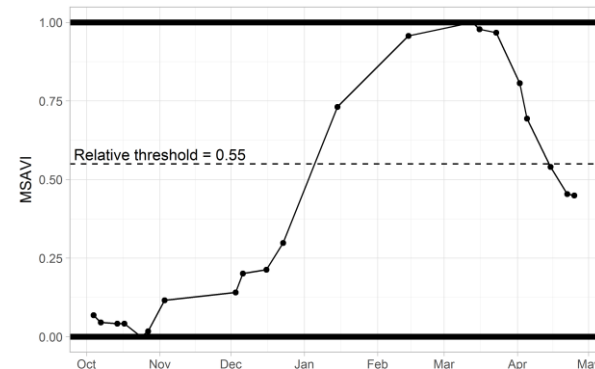
RESULTS – Criteria with calibration

Maize emergence date estimation 215 samples for calib. / 108 samples for validation

		MSAVI		NDVI		Hue index		LAI	
		calib	valid	calib	valid	calib	valid	calib	valid
Absolute threshold (linear interpolation)	SD	10.8	12.9	11.7	12.4	10.7	12.4	18.3	14.9
	MAD	8.9	10.4	8.9	11.9	10.4	10.4	13.3	14.8
	Time-lag	17.0		28.5		22.7		-32.7	
	min/bias	SD	-0.9	MAD	0.9	SD	-2.3	SD	-4.5
Relative threshold (linear interpolation)	SD	9.8	11.6	10.2	11.6	11.1	12	21.2	18.9
	MAD	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.9	10.4	11.1	22.2	23.7
	Time-lag	28.3		30.4		21.9		-13.1	
	min/bias	SD	-1.2	MAD	-0.2	SD	-1.5	SD	3.2
Absolute threshold (log. interpolation)	SD	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.5	9.3	10.3	Not applicable	
	MAD	11.9	8.2	7.4	10.4	9.6	7.4		
	Time-lag	25.3		22.6		24.1			
	min/bias	SD	-1.5	MAD	-1.2	SD	-1.3		
Relative threshold (log. interpolation)	SD	9.4	9.6	9.0	11.8	9.3	12.1	Not applicable	
	MAD	7.4	8.2	7.4	8.2	8.2	11.1		
	Time-lag	24.4		26.5		22.6			
	min/bias	SD	-0.6	SD	-1.6	MAD	-1.4		
Highest slope	SD	13.6	14.6	17.6	17.4	13.6	13.9	11.8	12.7
	MAD	8.9	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.8	13.3
	Time-lag	29.4	29.0	33.0	32.8	24.9	24.1	38.9	36.6

**Most accurate
results using MSAVI
and NDVI**

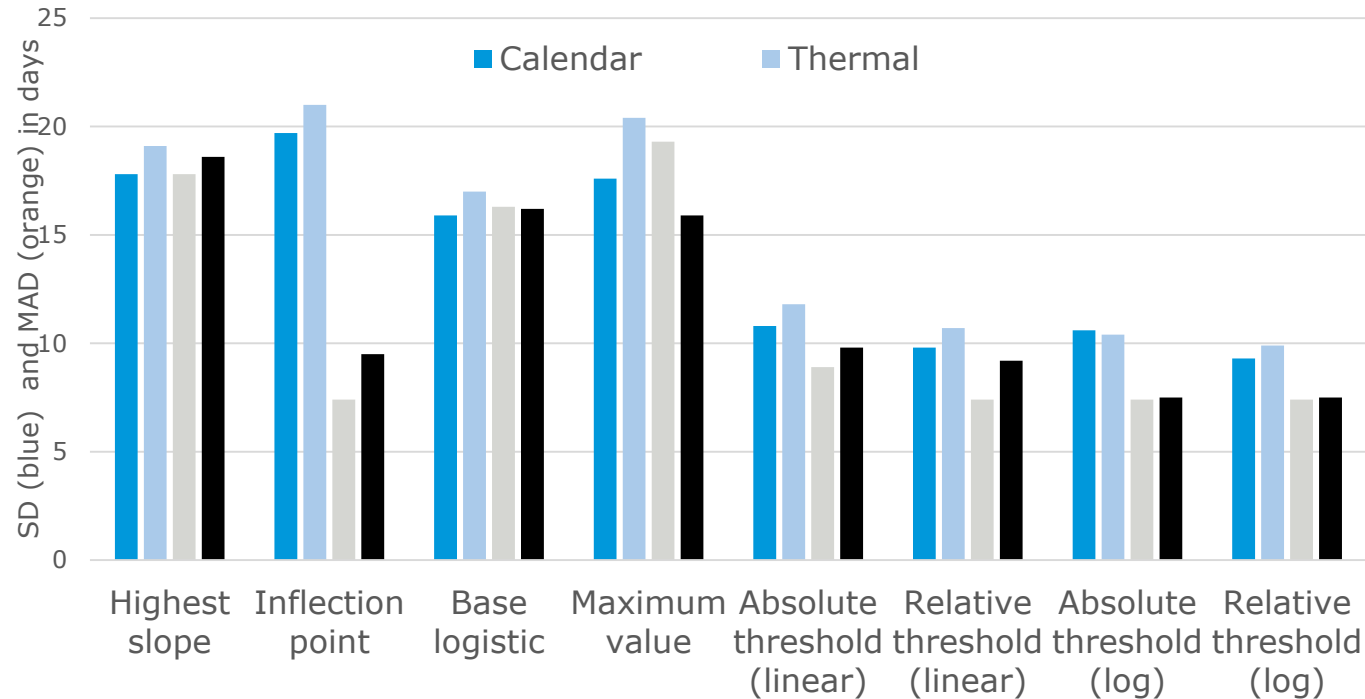
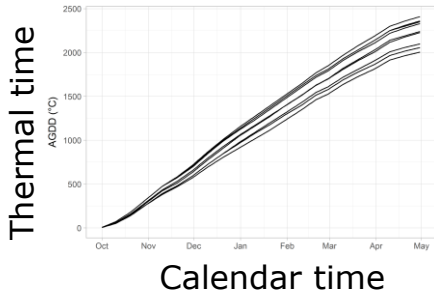
Relative threshold criteria



SD : Standard Deviation

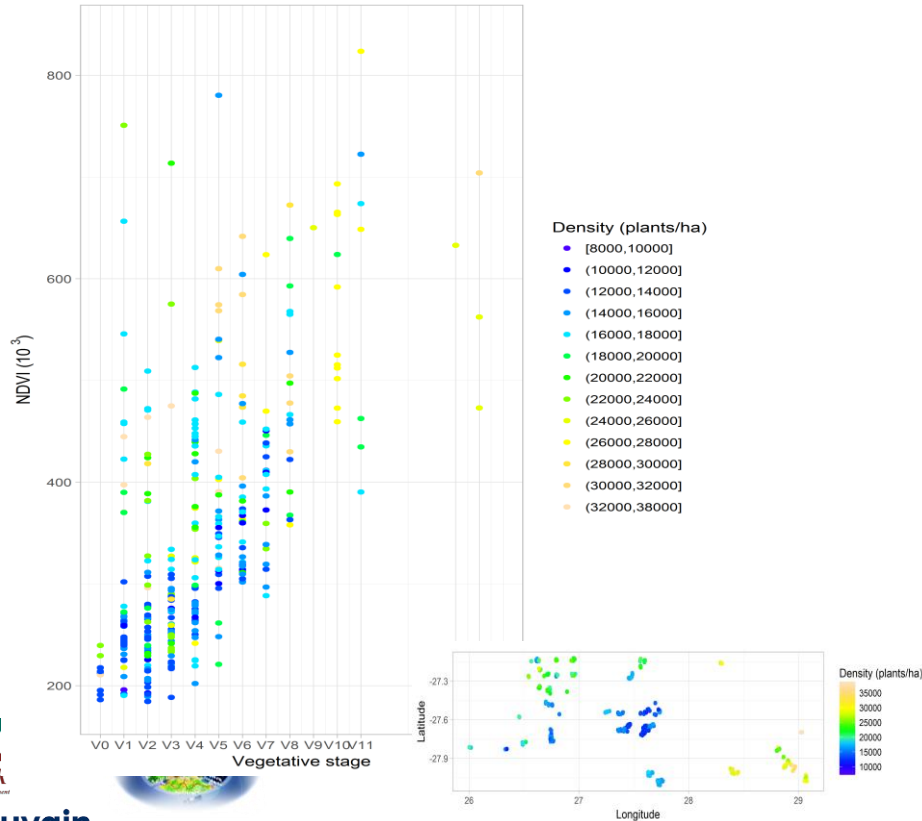
MAD : Mediane Absolute Deviation

Differences for threshold, derivative method and model-fitting method

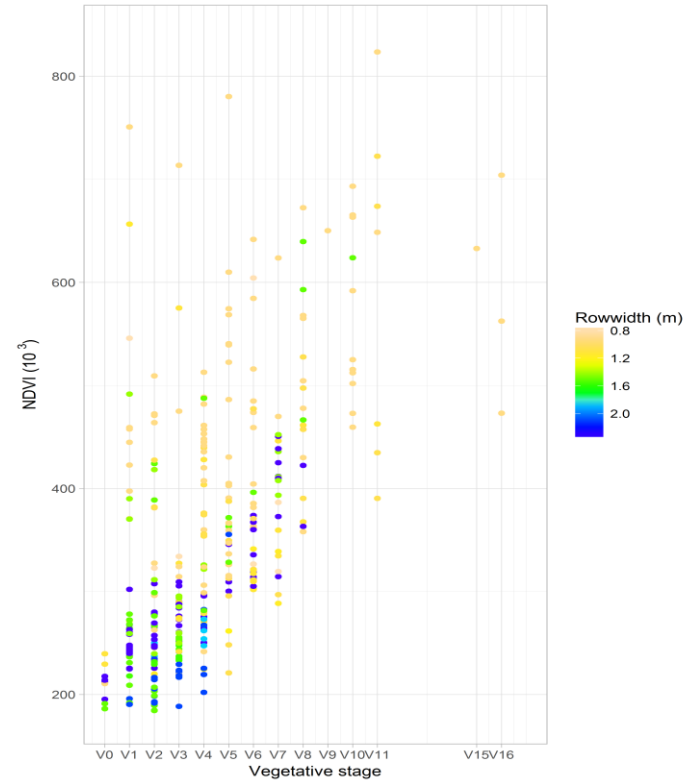


Strong influence of plant density and row width on NDVI but no impact on the best results (MSAVI rel. threshold)

Plant density



Crop row width



RESULTS – similar results for 2 different years



Similar results for maize for 2016-2017 and 2015-2016

but annual calibration required

(still using only Sentinel-2a
for both years)

		MSAVI	
		2016-2017	2015-2016
Highest slope	SD	17.8	14.6
	MAD	17.8	7.4
	Time-lag	45.3	37.7
Inflection point	SD	19.7	12.1
	MAD	7.4	7.4
	Time-lag	30.6	40.2
Base logistic	SD	15.9	11.2
	MAD	16.3	5.9
	Time-lag	-6.5	22.0
Maximum value	SD	17.6	21.3
	MAD	19.3	22.2
	Time-lag	96.4	85.3
Absolute threshold (linear interpolation)	SD	10.8	13.0
	MAD	8.9	7.4
	Time-lag	17.0	27.7
Relative threshold (linear interpolation)	SD	9.8	12.8
	MAD	7.4	5.9
	Time-lag	28.3	33.2
Absolute threshold (logistic interpolation)	SD	10.6	10.0
	MAD	7.4	19.3
	Time-lag	18.9	27.5
Relative threshold (logistic interpolation)	SD	9.3	10.9
	MAD	7.4	5.9
	Time-lag	21.0	29.0

RESULTS –

Similar results for sunflower

(Relative threshold using MSAVI but here linearly or log. interpolated)

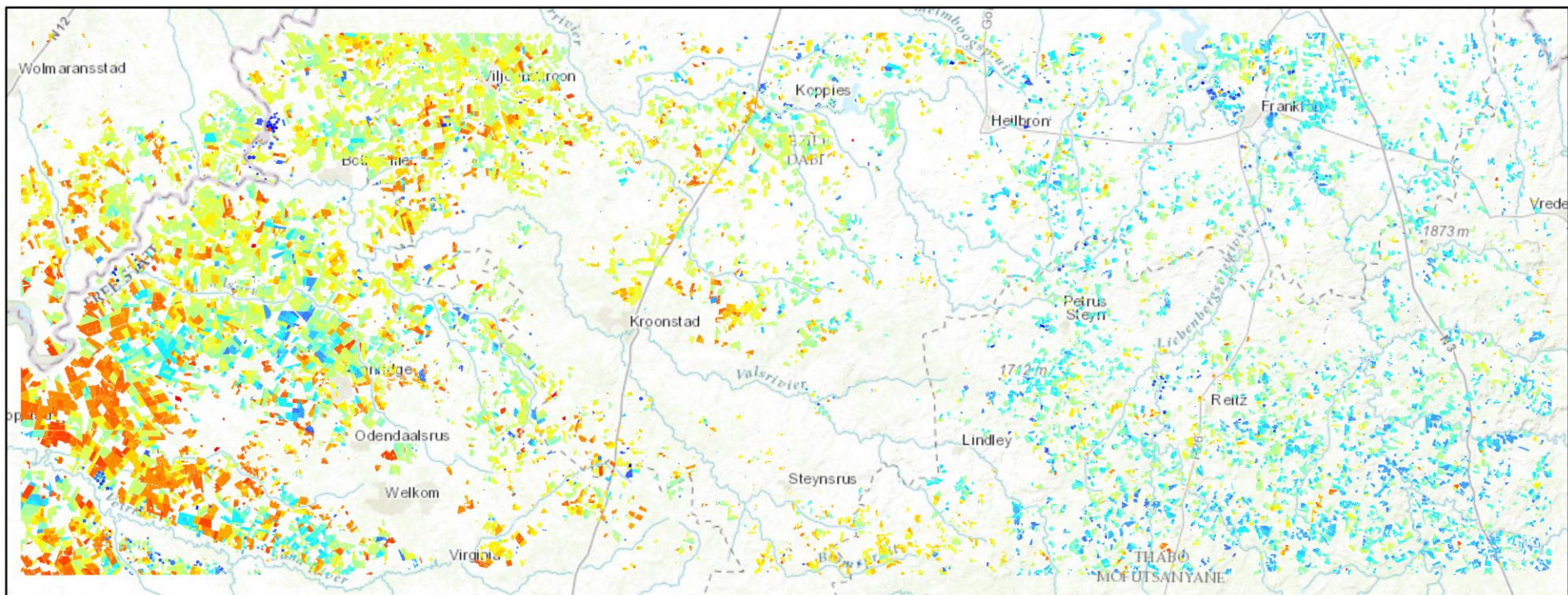
Sunflower reports :

80 samples for calibration



















34 samples for validation

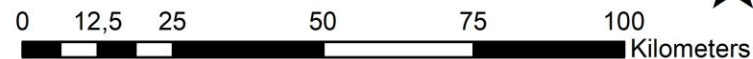
		MSAVI		NDVI		Hue index		LAI	
		calib	valid	calib	valid	calib	valid	calib	valid
Inflection point	SD	19.4	17.9	15.1	16.4	22.6	10.9	Not applicable	
	MAD	11.9	11.9	10.4	11.9	13.3	7.4		
	Time-lag	19.8	21.4	25.1	26.0	16.4	14.8		
Base logistic	SD	20.7	16.0	17.6	11.6	26.5	19.1	Not applicable	
	MAD	17.8	13.3	11.9	14.8	14.8	5.2		
	Time-lag	-12.2	-6.0	-2.3	-2.9	-10.2	-4.5		
Maximum value	SD	15.9	18.6	15.8	18.3	17.8	21.5	31.7	35.1
	MAD	15.6	16.3	16.3	18.5	17.0	20.0	19.3	31.1
	Time-lag	77.7	74.8	77.2	76.1	78.0	72.3	35.8	48.6
Absolute threshold (linear interpolation)	SD	15.5	12.1	17.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	25.2	25.9
	MAD	8.9	7.4	8.2	8.9	14.8	16.3	25.2	26.7
	Time-lag	8.35		9.6		19.2		-32.1	
Relative threshold (linear interpolation)	SD	11.7	9.9	13.2	11.6	13.3	14.1	27.5	34.3
	MAD	7.4	7.4	8.9	6.7	9.6	12.6	22.9	40.0
	Time-lag	24.6		26.5		36.5		-15.1	
Absolute threshold (log. interpolation)	SD	15.3	10.8	11.8	11.7	15.9	15.4	Not applicable	
	MAD	19.3	10.4	14.1	8.9	13.3	14.1		
	Time-lag	8.7		22.2		21.3			
Relative threshold (log. interpolation)	SD	13.3	10.0	11.7	13.1	16.3	14.3	Not applicable	
	MAD	10.4	8.9	10.4	14.8	13.3	11.1		
	Time-lag	19.6		24.4		20.7			
Highest slope	SD	15.2	12.7	18.2	14.2	18.9	12.5	15.1	12.7
	MAD	9.6	12.6	11.9	14.8	11.9	15.6	14.1	13.3

APPLICATIONS – Maize emergence date map

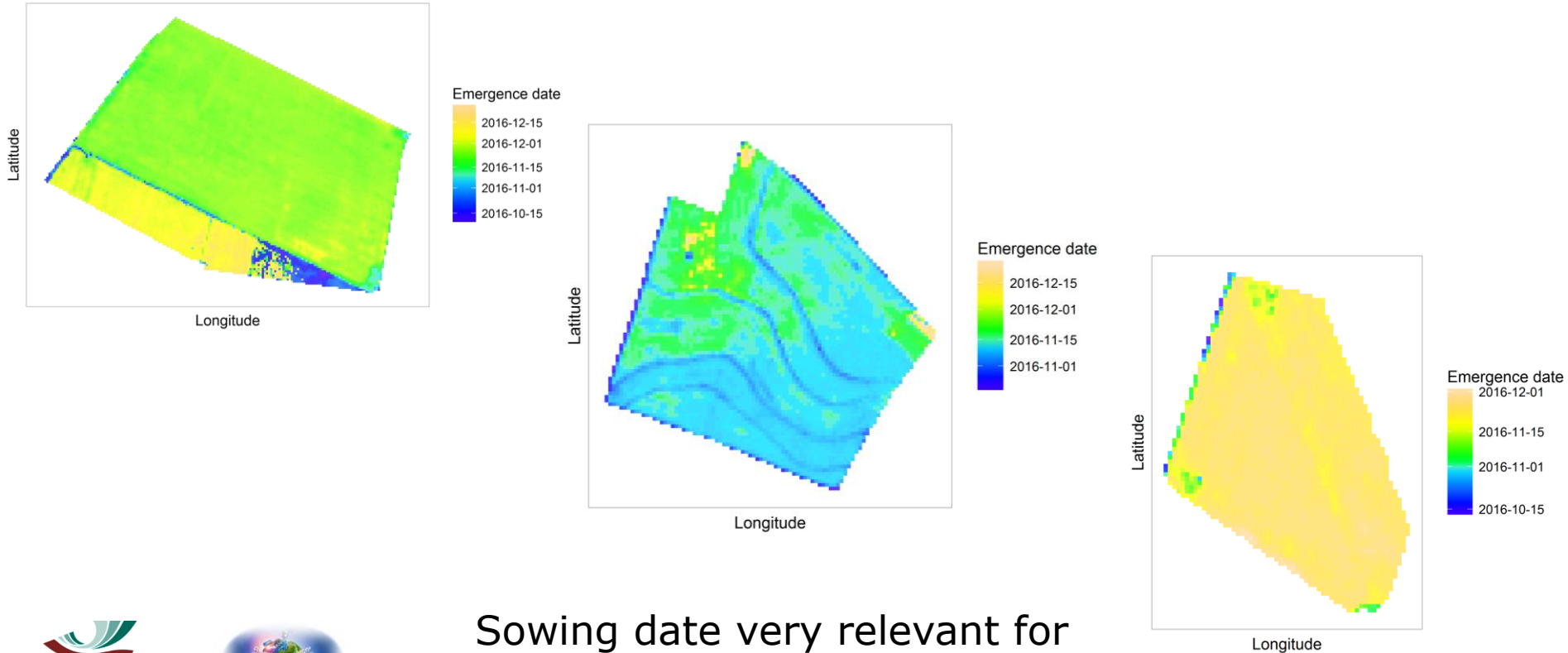


Emergence date

Emergence date		10-19 - 10-23		11-02 - 11-05		11-14 - 11-17		11-27 - 12-01		12-12 - 12-16		12-27 - 01-02	
	10-05 - 10-11		10-24 - 10-28		11-06 - 11-09		11-18 - 11-21		12-02 - 12-06		12-17 - 12-21		01-03 - 01-20
	10-12 - 10-18		10-29 - 11-01		11-10 - 11-13		11-22 - 11-26		12-07 - 12-11		12-22 - 12-26		01-21 - 02-18



APPLICATIONS – heterogeneity management precision agriculture at the pixel level



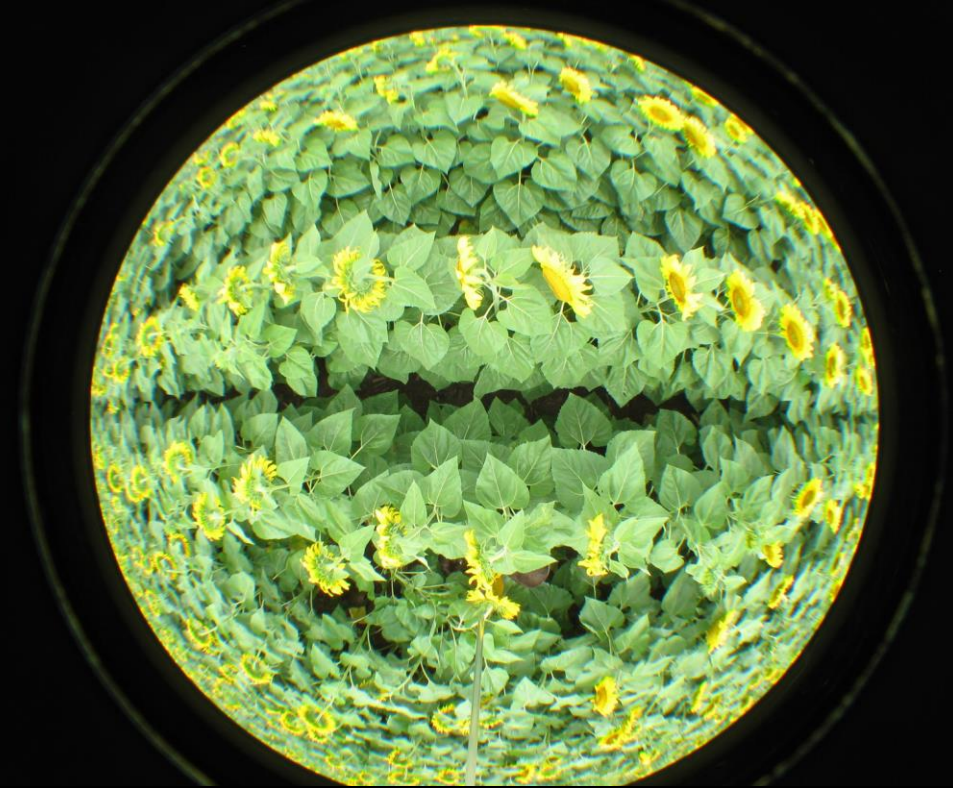
Sowing date very relevant for
yield forecasting model

CONCLUSION



- ❖ Emergence date can be estimated with an accuracy of **± 9 days using Sentinel-2a only** over a **large area with a large planting window and large range of sowing densities**
- ❖ **Relative threshold using MSAVI time series found to be the most accurate** but required to wait for the profile maximum (information delay)
Absolute threshold using MSAVI could be used for early emergence date estimate (within the month of plant emergence) but less accurate and more sensitive to plant density
- ❖ **Dense time series using Sentinel-2a and 2b with improved cloud screening** could improve significantly these results (e.g. Sen2-Agri v.2.0)
- ❖ **In situ data availability is the main bottleneck** for developing detection algorithm of more advanced development stages (flowering, maturity) quite critical for yield.





Thank you for attention !