

Using Earth Observation in Crop Yield Modeling: Latest Development

Part(1): EO in Crop models: Mechanistic and/or Empirical

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→ **P**lant system and yield complexity

→ **Y**ield estimation and EO systems

→ **E**mpirical models

→ **M**echanistic models

→ **C**ombined models

→ **M**odels Classification

→ **EO** sensors for plant monitoring

Crop Yield:

$\int ET \uparrow$

$\int \text{Rainfall} + \text{Irrigation} \downarrow$

$\int \text{Radiatio}$

$\int \text{Temperature}$

$\int \text{Nutrients}$

$\int \text{Cu}$

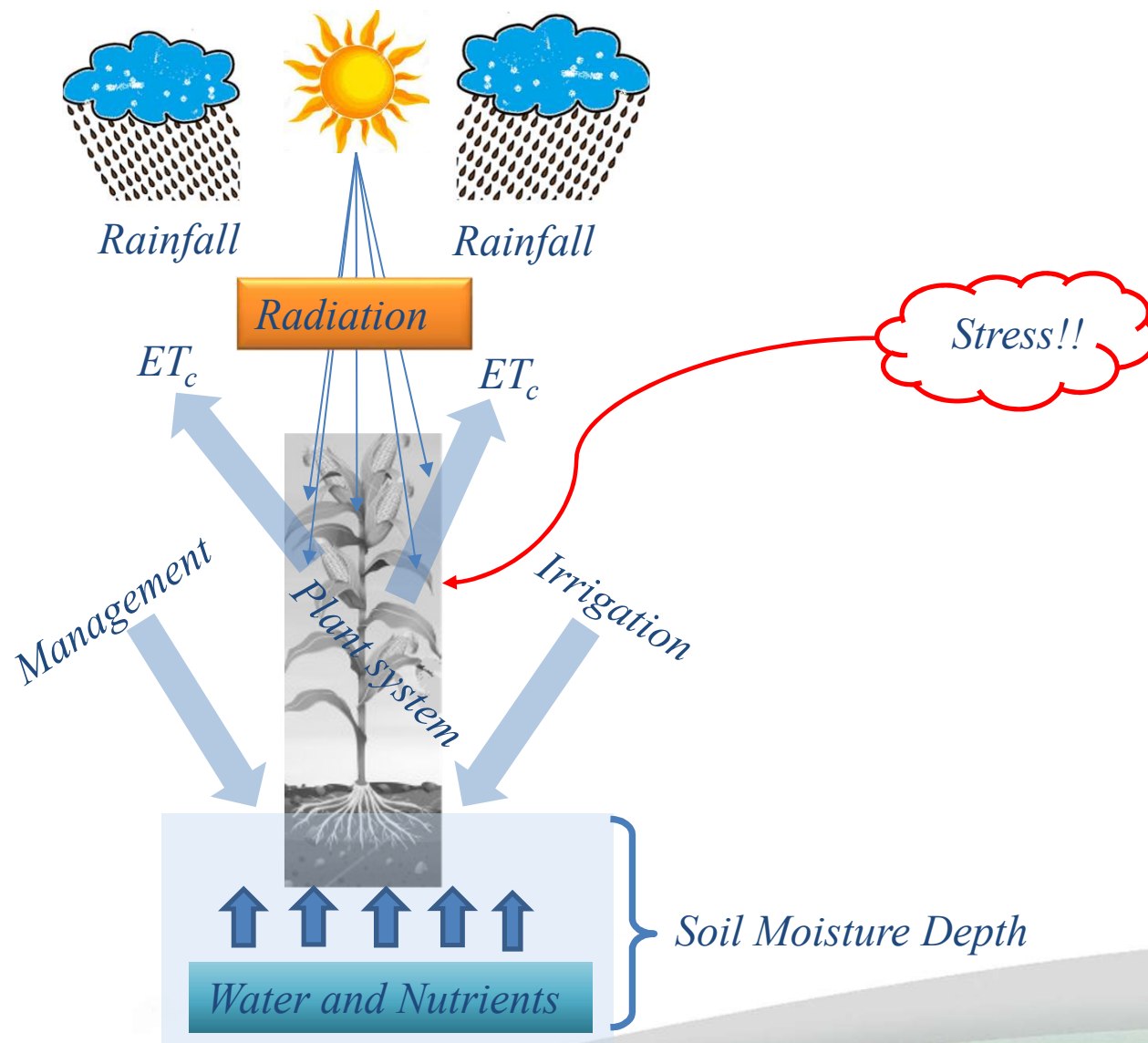
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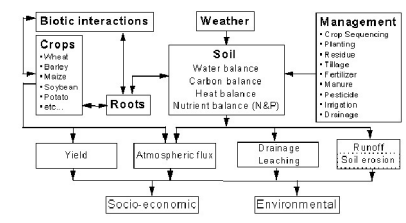
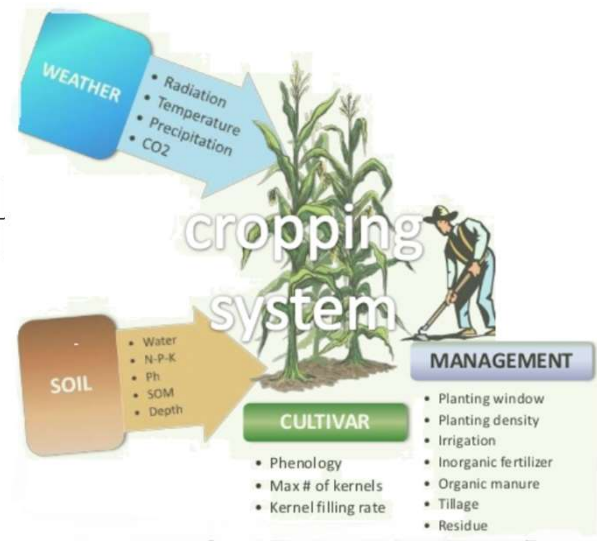
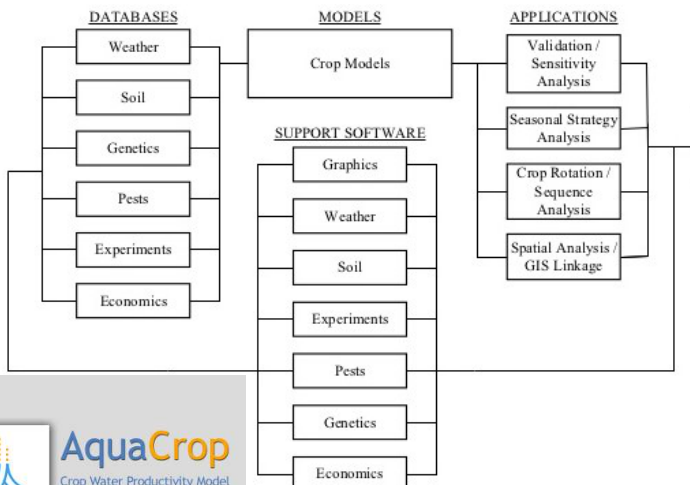
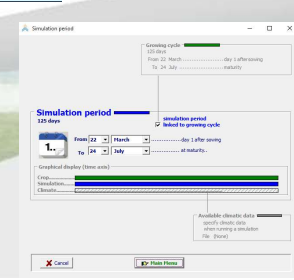
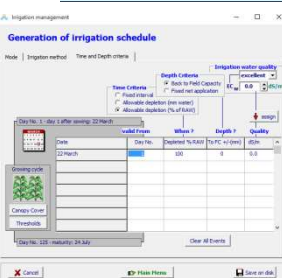
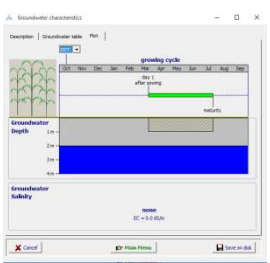
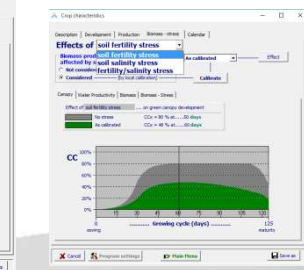
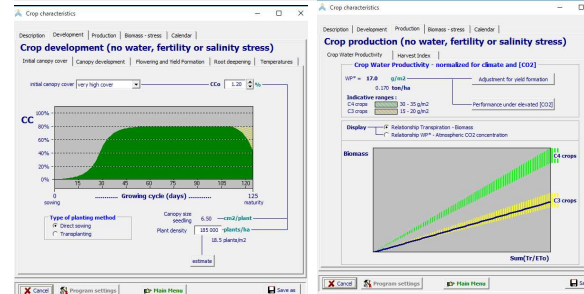
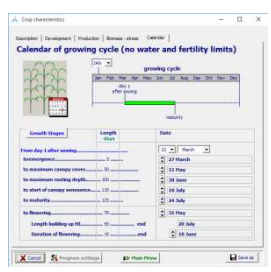
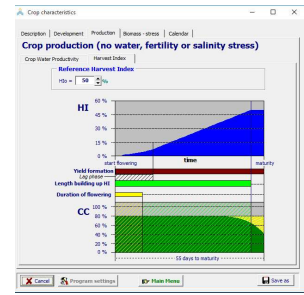
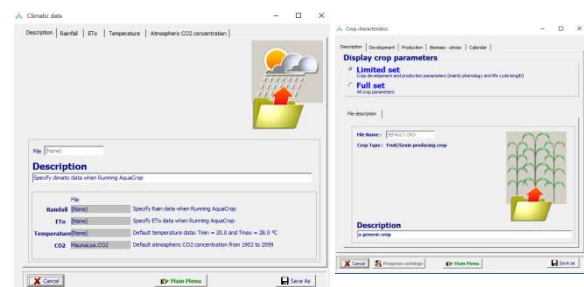
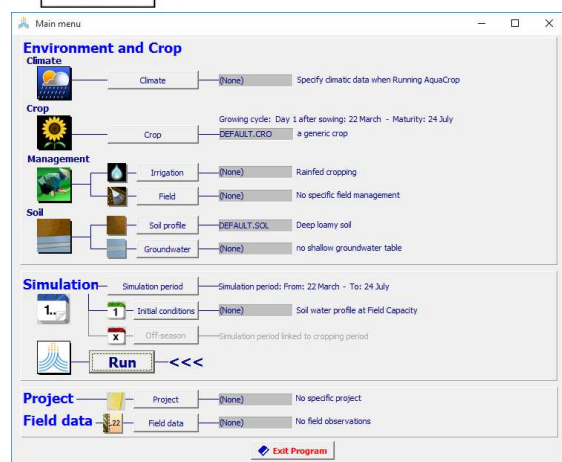
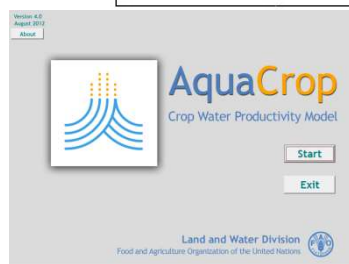
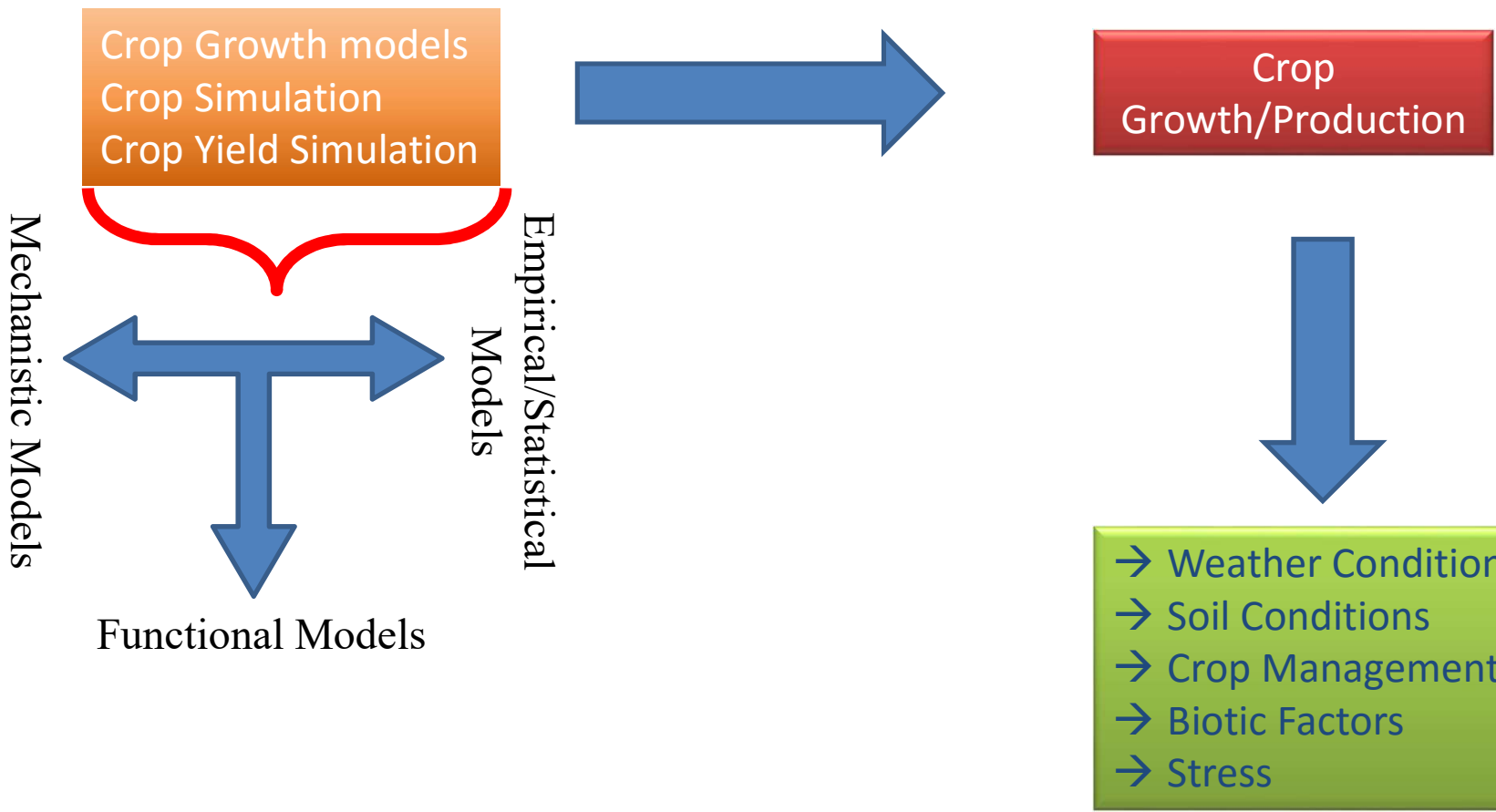


Figure 1. Diagram of the components of SALUS.





Empirical/Statistical Models

Empirical models are simply a regression analysis between factor(s) that affect the plant growth and crop yield

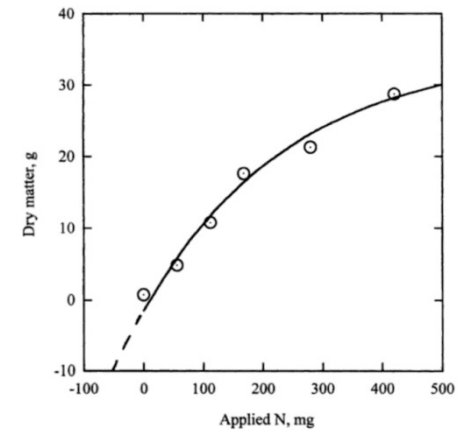
- Linear Regression
- Growth Indices
- Principal Component
- Markov Chain

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + e$$

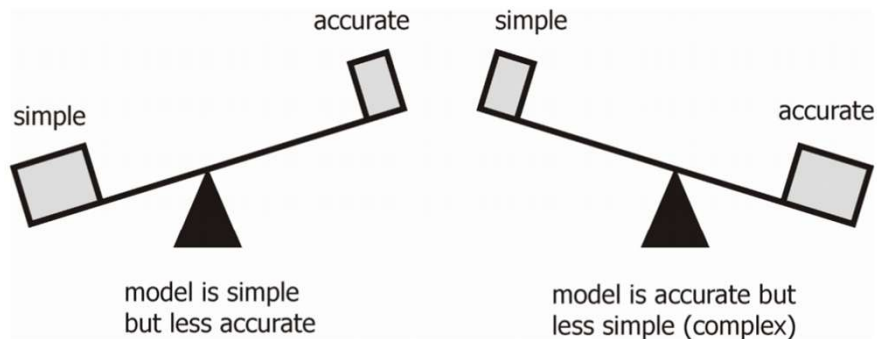
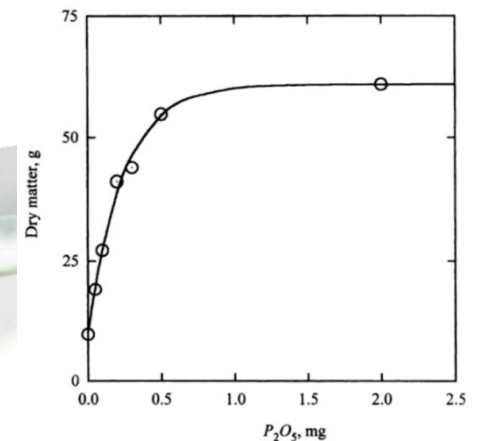
$$Y = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} \beta_i G_i + e \quad \leftarrow \quad G_i = \sum_{w=1}^{n_1} r_{iw} X_{iw}$$

$$Y = Y_0 + (Y_m - Y_0)[1 - \exp(-cN)]$$

$$Y_m - Y = (Y_m - Y_0)\exp(-cN)$$

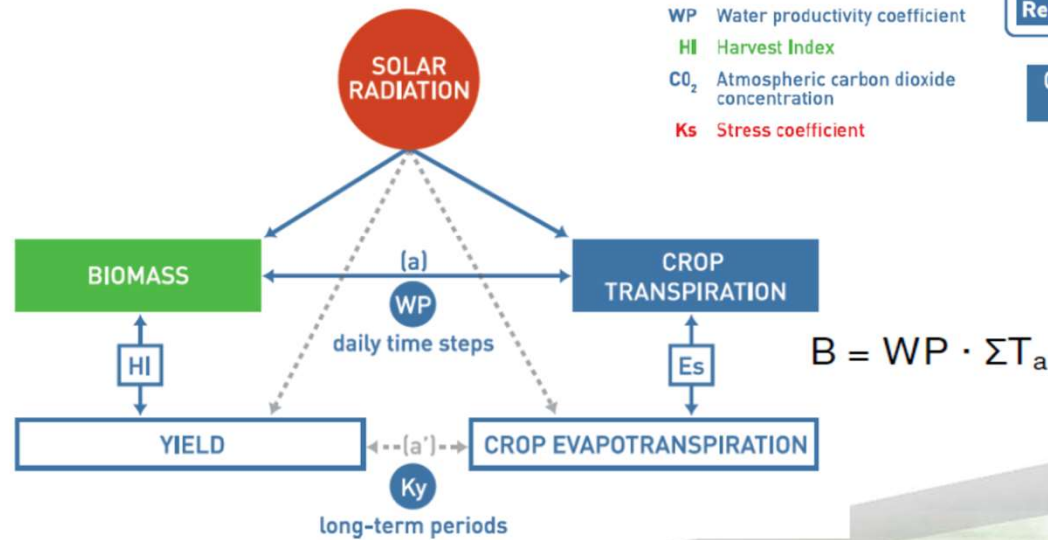
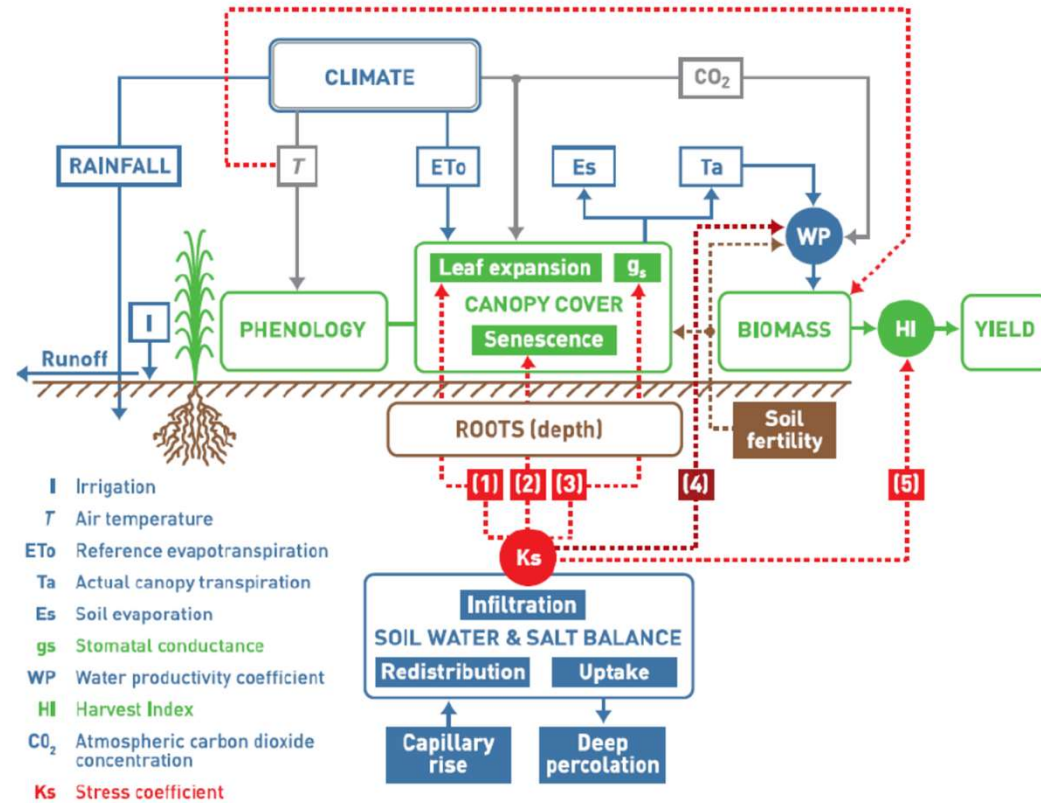


$$Y = 9.6 + 51.4[1 - \exp(-4.16P_2O_5)]$$



Mechanistic Models

Mechanistic models are simulating the fundamental mechanisms governing the crop growth and yield



$$\left(\frac{Y_x - Y_a}{Y_x} \right) = k_y \left(\frac{ET_x - ET_a}{ET_x} \right)$$

Functional Models

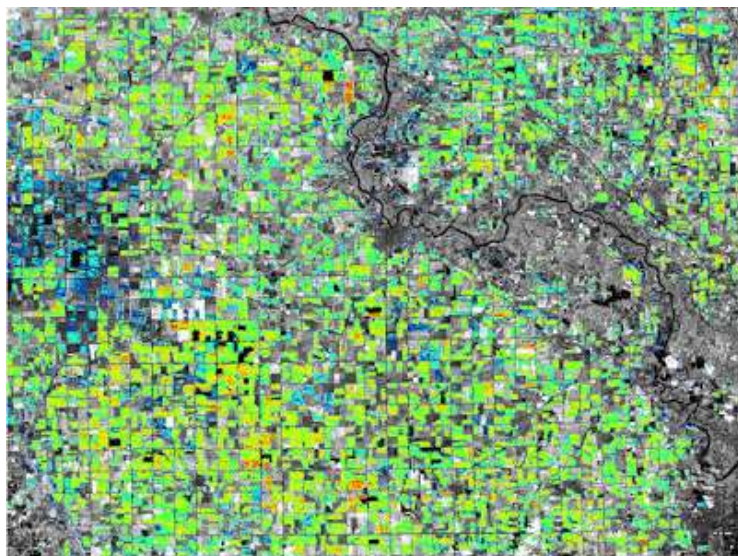
Functional models are simulating crop growth using graphical interpretation of the fundamental processes (System Dynamics)

Earth observation potential in crop yield estimation?

Several satellites has a capability to measure the land reflectance at spectral range that can be used for plant monitoring

Major ranges for plant monitoring are “Red” and “Infrared”

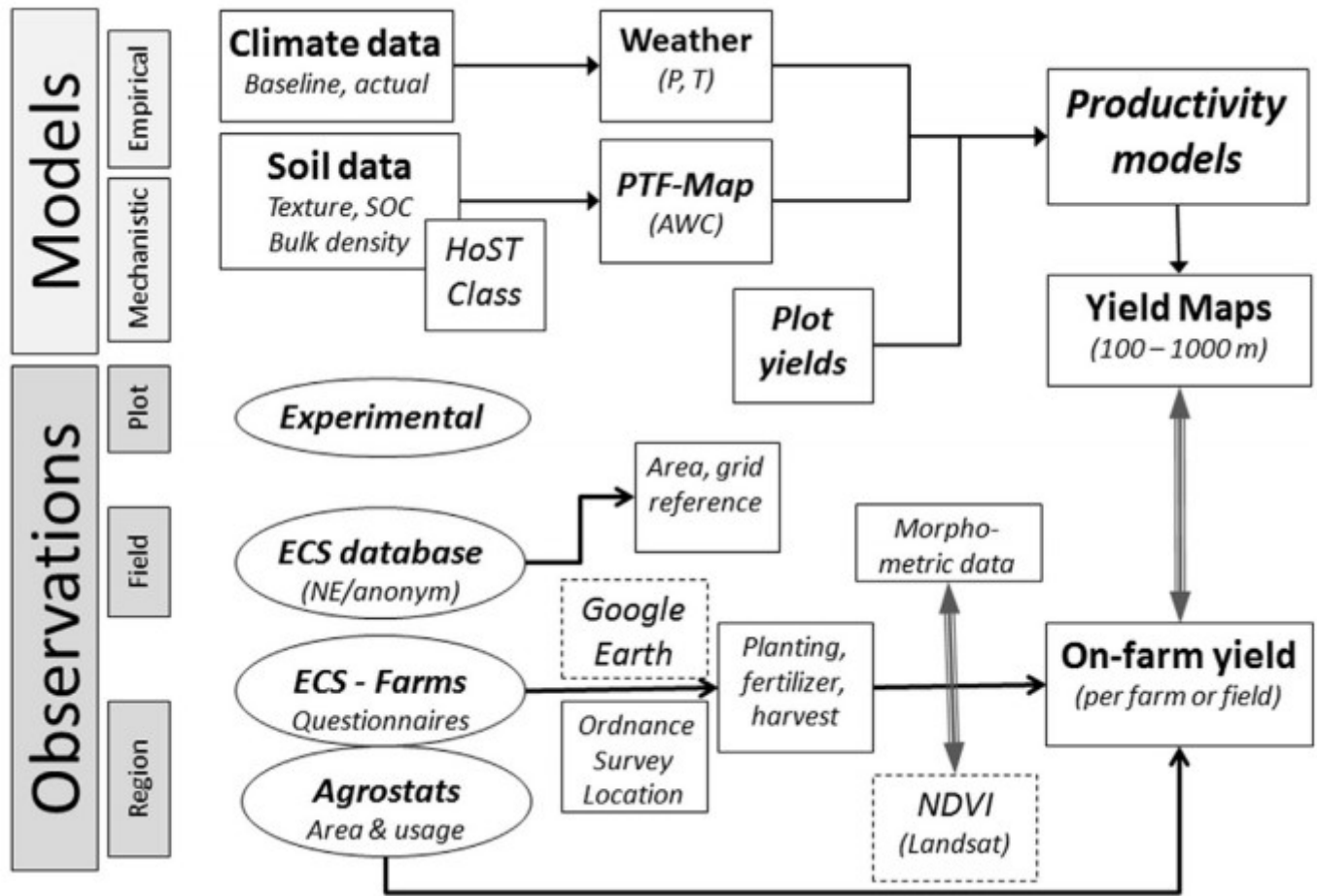
However, the ranges in the shortwave infrared and Thermal inferred (TIR) are also valuable for developing several plant growth indicators related to moisture content in plant and soil.



Scalable Satellite-based Crop Yield Mapper

Based on statistical relationship between NDVI and ground data at 29,000 samples.
Model run under Google's Earth Engine

(Lobell et al., 2015)



(Richter et al., 2016)

Basic parameters that has impact on crop growth and can be monitored by satellite are including:

Growth:

- Biomass production
- Leaf area
- Vegetation indices and chlorophyll content

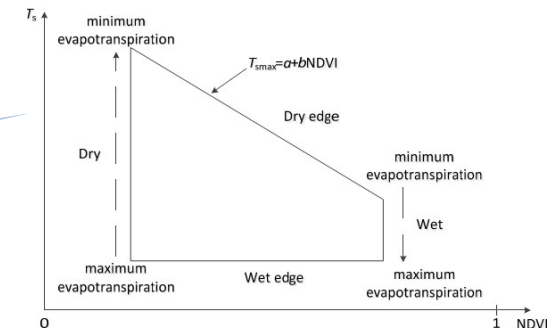
Water:

- Evapotranspiration
- Water deficiency (Dryness index)
- Water Use Efficiency

Nutrients:

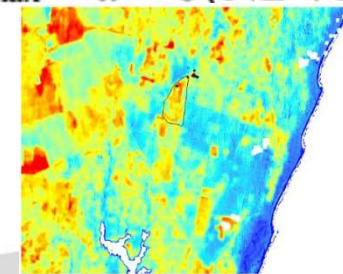
- Leaf N (kg/ha)

| Indices* | Formulae* | References |
|--------------------|--|---|
| NDVI | $\frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red}$ | Rouse et al. (1974) |
| EVI | $G \frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + C_1 Red - C_2 Blue + L} (1 + L)$ | Huete (1988) |
| Mid-infrared index | $\frac{MIR}{SWIR}$ | Musick and Pelletier (1988) |
| MSI | $\frac{MIR}{NIR}$ | Rock et al. (1986) |
| NDVI green | $\frac{NIR - Green}{NIR + Green}$ | Gitelson et al. (1996) |
| NDWI | $\frac{NIR - SWIR}{NIR + SWIR}$ | Gao (1996) |
| RSR | $\frac{NIR}{Red} \left(1 - \frac{SWIR - SWIR_{min}}{SWIR_{max} - SWIR_{min}} \right)$ | Brown et al. (2000), Chen et al. (2002) |
| SR | $\frac{NIR}{Red}$ | Birth and McVey (1968), Chen et al. (2002) |
| TVI | $\left(\frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red + 0.5} \right)^{1/2} \times 100$ | Nellis and Briggs (1992) |



$$TVDI = (T_s - T_{smin}) / (T_{smax} - T_{smin})$$

$$T_{smax} = a + b(NDVI)$$



$$NDNI = \frac{\log\left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1510}}\right) - \log\left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1680}}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1510}}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{\rho_{1680}}\right)}$$

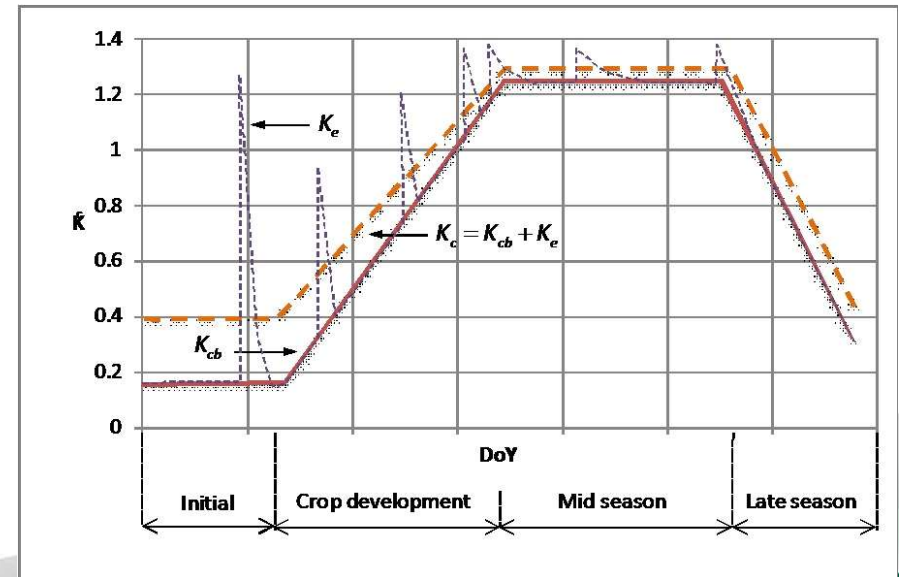
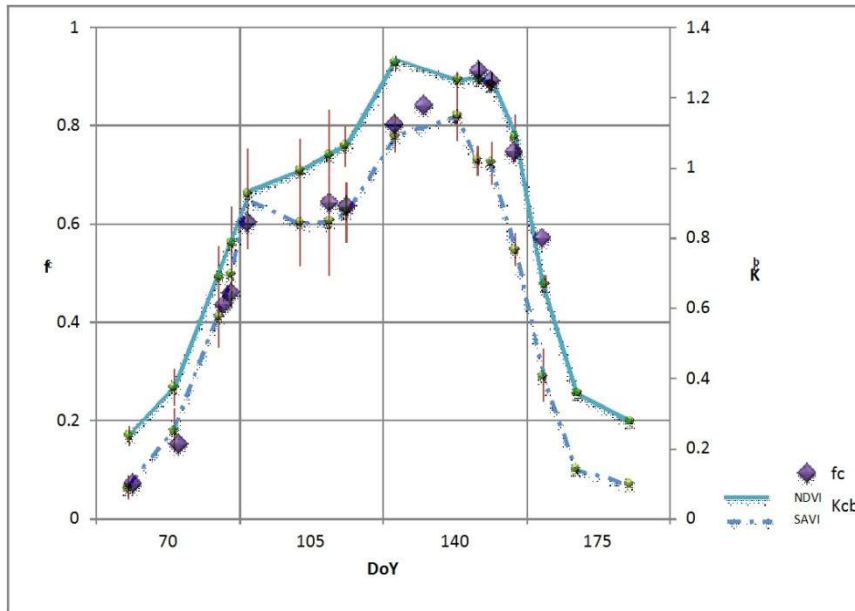
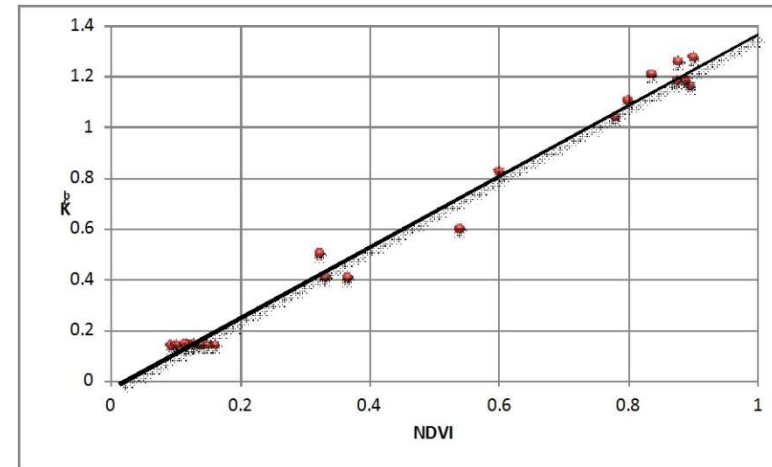
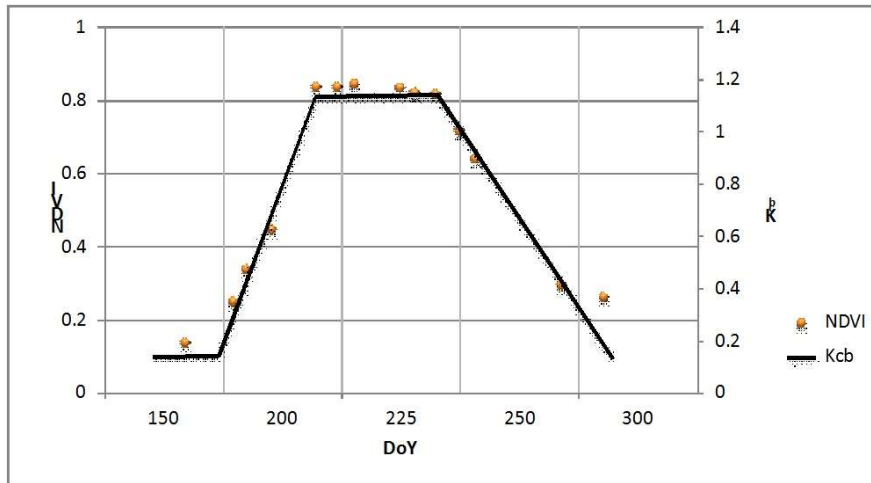
(Rocha et al., 2012)

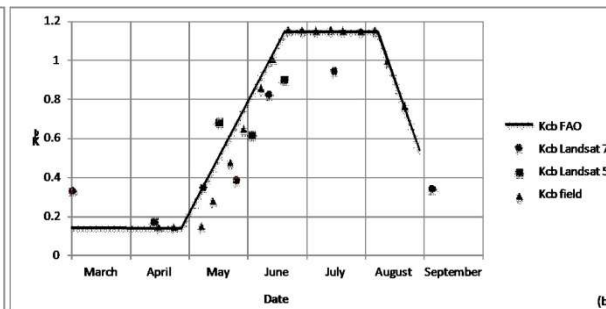
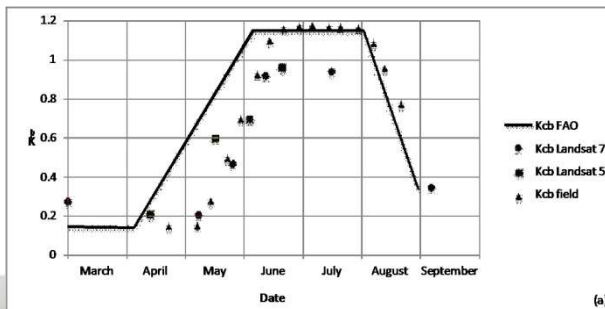
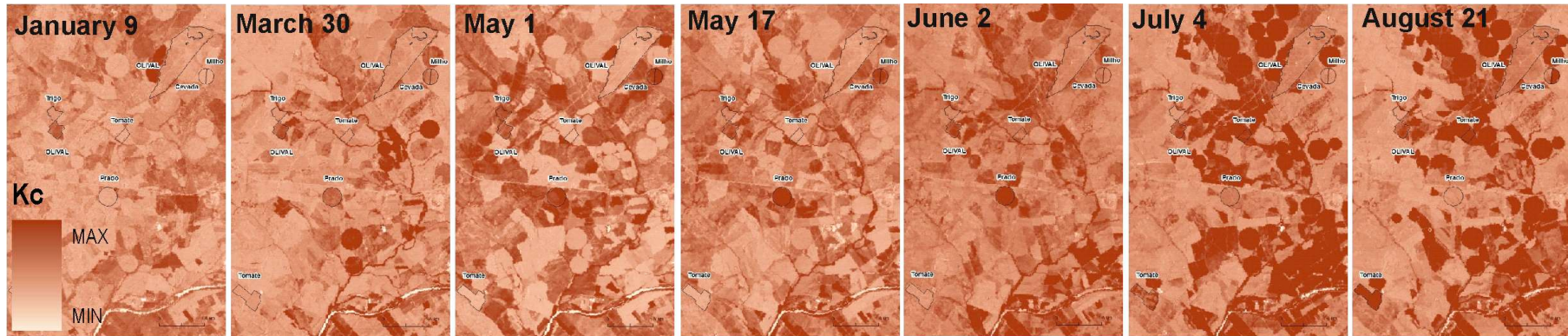
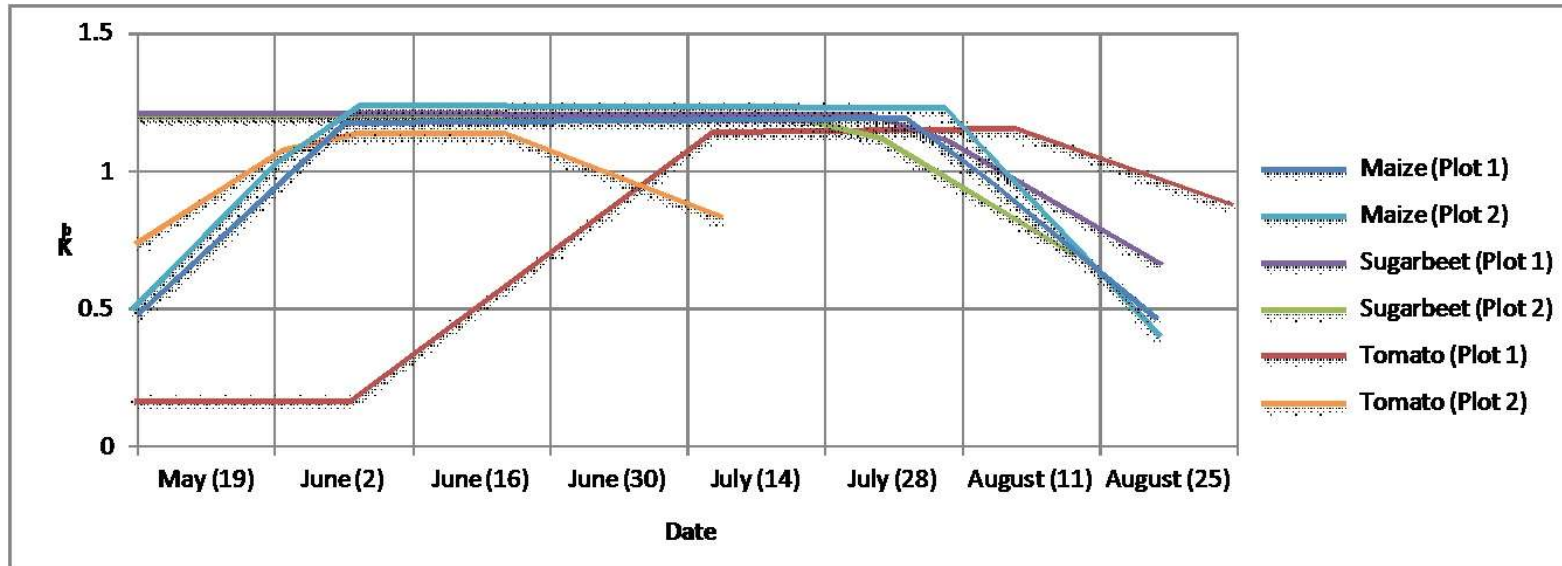
The screenshot displays a web-based GIS application interface. At the top, a browser address bar shows the URL <http://161.67.10.59/>. The application's navigation bar includes a menu set to "General", a farm selection dropdown set to "ALL", a date field set to "18 / 6 / 2005", a parameter dropdown set to "Kc NDVI Map", a layer selection dropdown set to "RGB", and an "UPDATE" button.

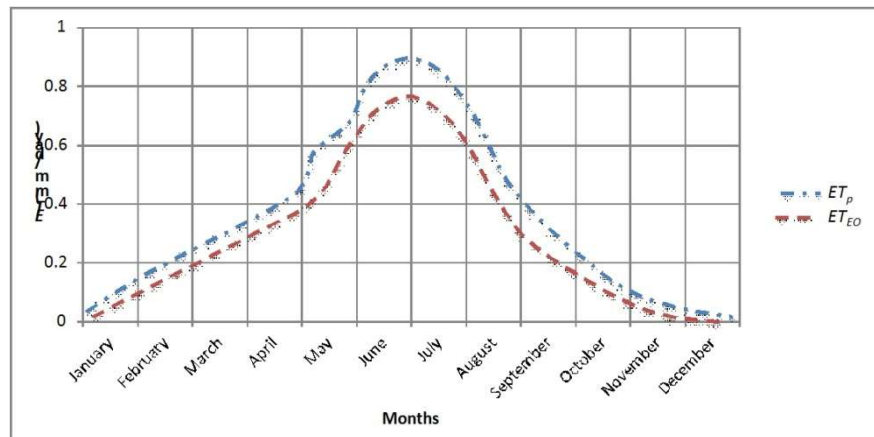
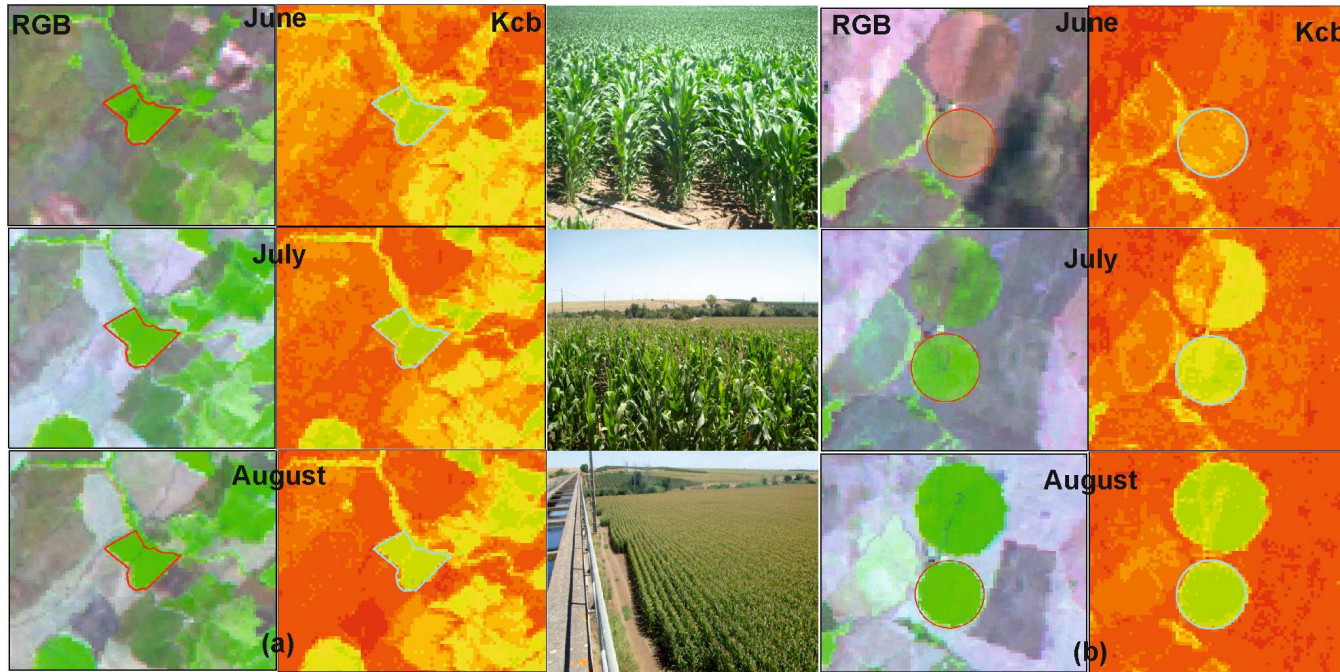
The main interface is divided into several sections:

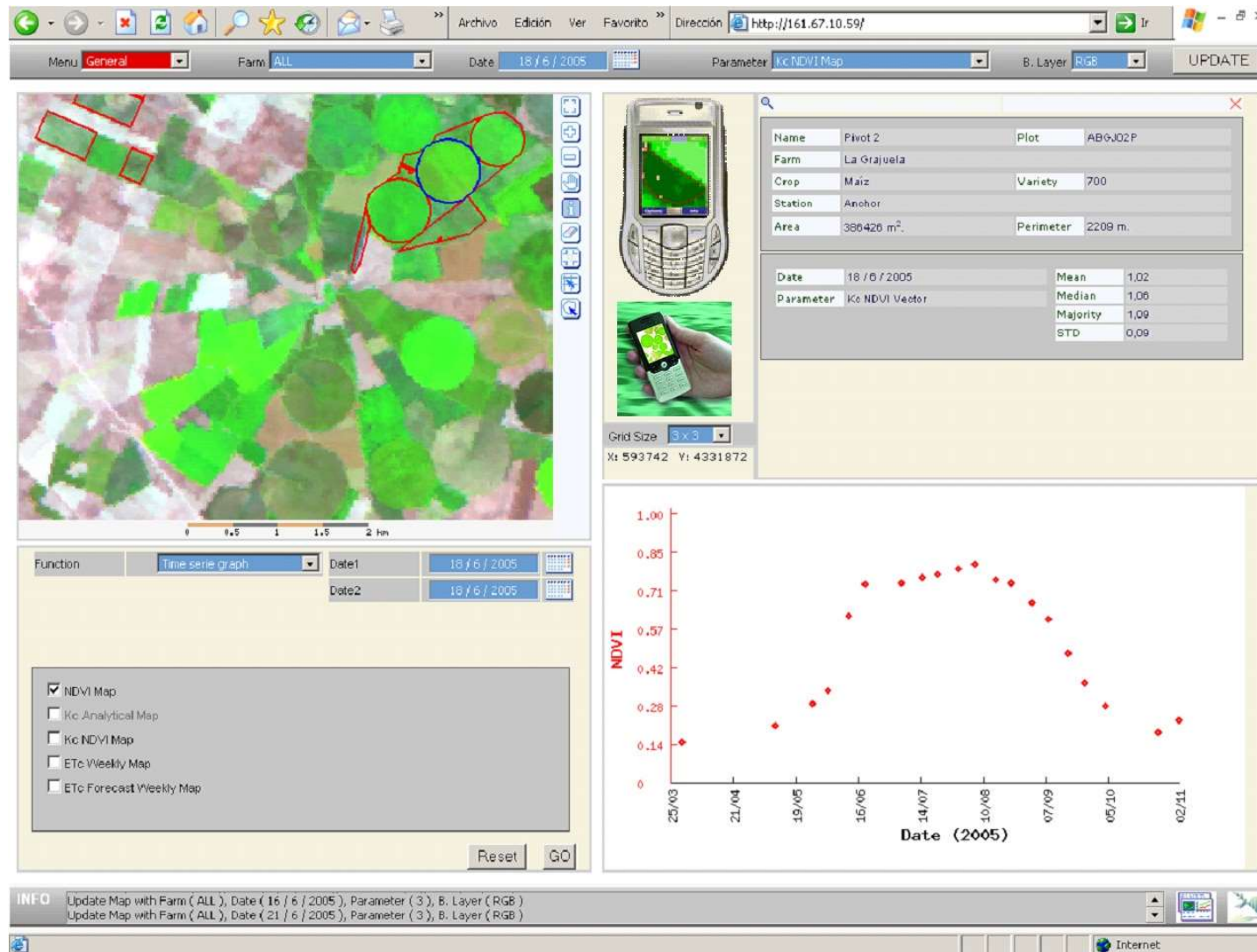
- Map View:** A satellite-style map showing agricultural fields. A 3x3 grid is overlaid on a specific area. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances up to 2 km.
- Mobile Device Simulation:** Two images of a mobile phone are shown, one displaying the map and the other showing a hand holding the device.
- Data Table:** A table with two sections. The first section lists plot details: Name (Pivot 2), Farm (La Grajuela), Crop (Maiz), Station (Anchore), Area (386426 m²), and Perimeter (2209 m). The second section lists statistical values for the selected date and parameter: Date (18 / 6 / 2005), Parameter (Kc NDVI Vector), Mean (1,02), Median (1,06), Majority (1,09), and STD (0,09).
- Time Series Graph:** A line graph showing NDVI values over time from 2003 to 2011. The y-axis is labeled "NDVI" and ranges from 0 to 1.00. The x-axis is labeled "Date (2005)" and shows dates from 25/03 to 02/11. The data points form a parabolic curve, peaking around 0.85 in mid-2005.
- Function Panel:** A panel with a "Function" dropdown set to "Time serie graph" and two date fields (Date1: 18 / 6 / 2005, Date2: 19 / 6 / 2005). Below are checkboxes for "NDVI Map" (checked), "Kc Analytical Map", "Kc NDVI Map", "ETc Weekly Map", and "ETc Forecast Weekly Map". "Reset" and "GO" buttons are at the bottom.
- INFO Panel:** A panel at the bottom left showing update logs: "Update Map with Farm (ALL), Date (16 / 6 / 2005), Parameter (3), B. Layer (RGB)" and "Update Map with Farm (ALL), Date (21 / 6 / 2005), Parameter (3), B. Layer (RGB)".

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the "Internet" browser icon and the "NR" logo with the text "velopment".

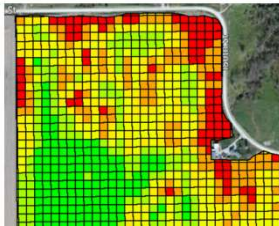








PLEIADES (Participatory multi-Level EO-assisted tools for Irrigation water management and Agricultural Decision-Support)



PRODUCT GROUP
Yield Monitoring

Ag Leader provides the most widely used grain yield monitoring technology in the world. Create and view yield and moisture maps while harvesting and instantly observe how field conditions affect yield. Make year-round management decisions based on this valuable information.

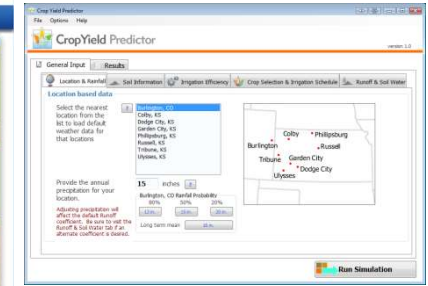
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