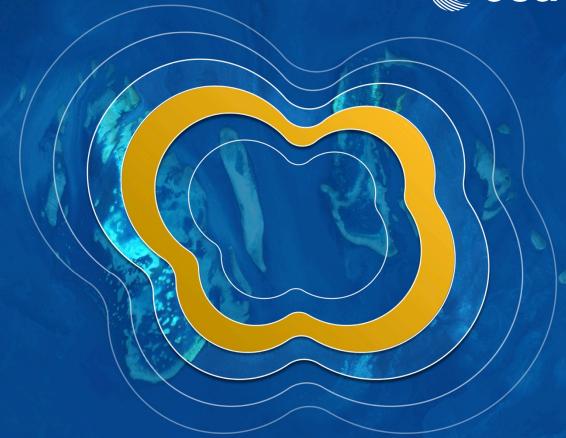


living planet MILAN 13-17 May 2019



ESA UNCLASSIFIED - For Official Use



# Sen4CAP – Supporting the CAP reform using Sentinel-1 and -2 for agriculture monitoring

Bontemps S., Defourny P., Malcorps P., Avolio C., Bajec K., Cara C., de Vendictis L., Joshi N., Kucera L., Mammone C., Milcinski G., Nicola L., Sciarretta C., Slacikova J., Tutunaru F., Udroiu C., Volpe F., Zavagli M., Koetz B.









































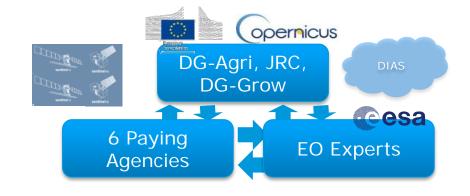




### CAP monitoring approach - Technology meets Policy







#### **Sen4CAP Objectives**

- Provide evidence how Sentinel derived information can support the modernization and simplification of the CAP in the post 2020 timeframe
- o Provide **validated algorithms**, **products**, **workflows** and **best practices** for agriculture monitoring relevant for the management of the CAP





#### Users requirements in terms of use cases



#### **Use cases**

**Crop diversification** 

Permanent grassland monitoring

**EFA-Land lying fallow** 

**EFA-Catch crops** 

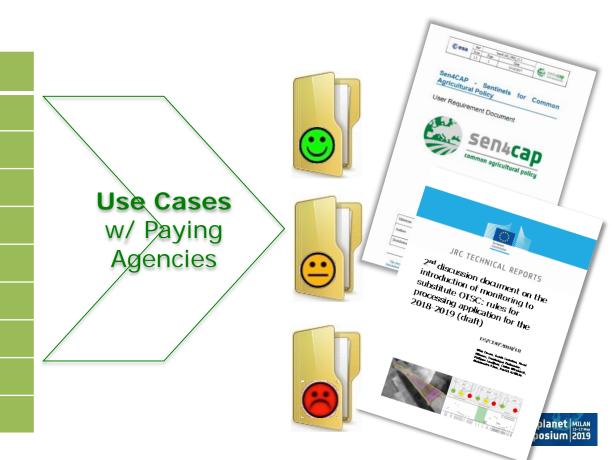
**EFA-Nitrogen-fixing crops** 

**Land abandonment** 

Interactive visualization

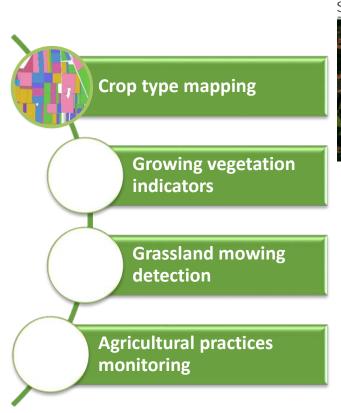
**LPIS** update

**Claimless system** 



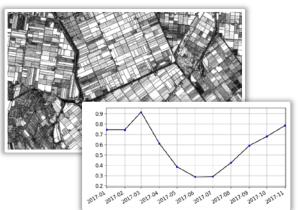
#### Sentinel-derived indicators and markers





S2 time series data (May – Sep), CZE





S1 composite of temporal features, NDLS





Monthly coherence over a Winter Wheat field (Netherlands)



# Very large dataset from Sentinel-1 & 2 for a national coverage



#### Sen4CAP system to process full time series on the cloud for 6 Paying Agencies

Sentinel-2 using LPIS/GSAA (min 3 10-m pixels) 22 object-based metrics every 10 days



Sentinel-1 using LPIS (min 1 20-m pixel)
10 object-based metrics every 10 days + temporal features

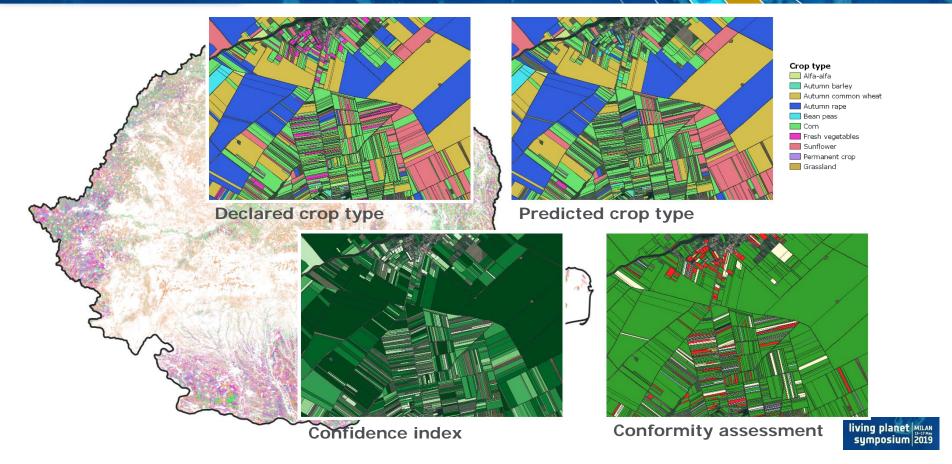




#### 2018: National crop type mapping over 6 countries

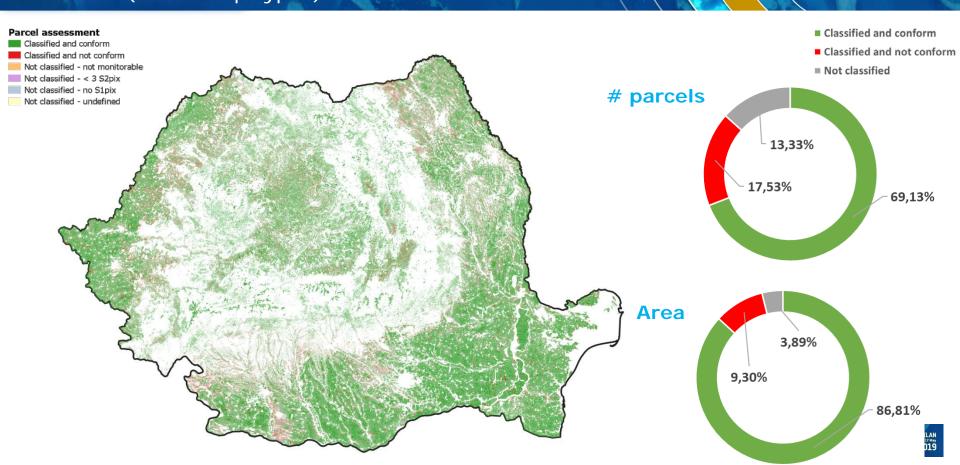


Example – Romania (100+ crop types)



#### 2018: National crop type mapping over 6 countries Romania (100+ crop types)





# Synthesis of preliminary performances of crop type in different EU agricultural landscapes for 2018



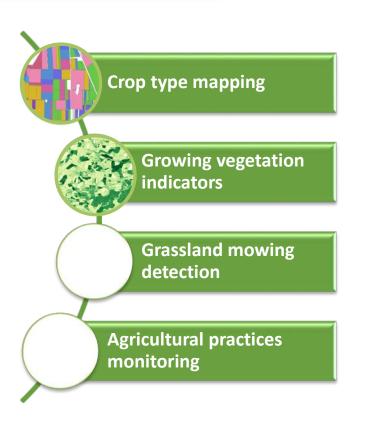
- 16 millions of parcels assessed for 600.000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Overall accuracies from 71 % to 95 % (all > 70 %, 3 countries > 80%)
  - => Improvements foreseen by refining crop type list, selecting better the calibration dataset, excluding poorly defined classes, using stratification,...
- Limited impact of parcel size and shape on the assessed areas (0,3 % to 8 %)

Country	Area Of Interest	EO input		Total parcels (nr)	Parcels not	t assessed (%)	Parcels no because o	Overall	
					Nr	Area	Nr	Area	Accuracy
NLD	100 % country	S2 + S1	42508	802217	17,27%	4,49%	9,25%	1,03%	94,95%
CZE	100 % country	S2 + S1	78873	593787	14,11%	1,71%	8,40%	0,30%	82,75%
LTU	100 % country	S2 + S1	64897	1153796	19,63%	3,17%	16,16%	1,46%	78,74%
ITA	100 % of the AOI (5 Regions)	S2 + S1	67270	8527409	78,60%	36,12%	33,94%	15,49%*	72,37%
ESP	100 % of the AOI (Castilla Y Leon)	S2 + S1	94226	3540880	35,71%	28,62%	34,60%	27,78%*	81,83%
ROU	100 % country	S2 + S1	238369	6127057	38,22%	10,96%	35,77%	8,34%	71,16%

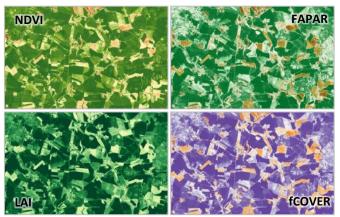


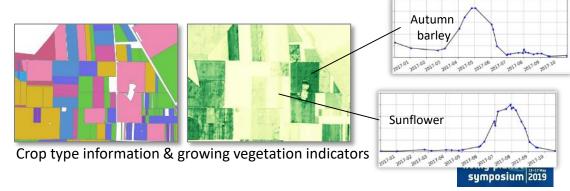
#### Sentinels indicators and markers - veg. indicators





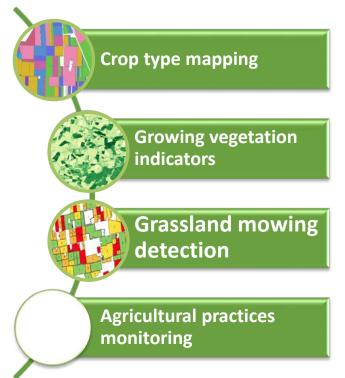
#### 4 indicators

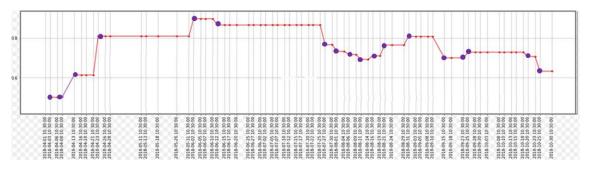




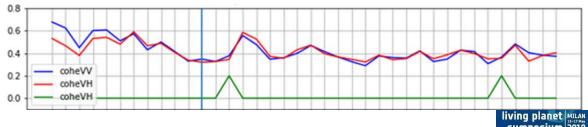
### Sentinels indicators and markers – grassland mowing





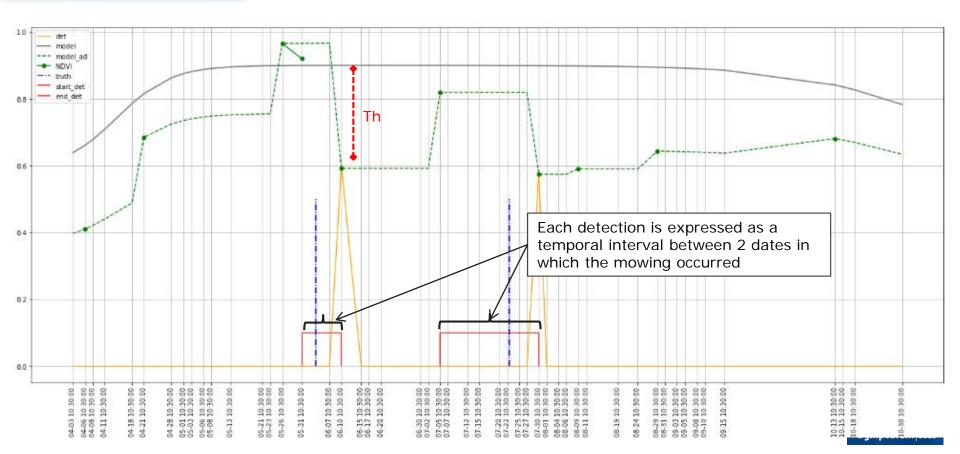


Mowing detection based on the detection of S2 Vegetation Indices (NDVI, LAI and FAPAR) decrease and S1 coherence increase



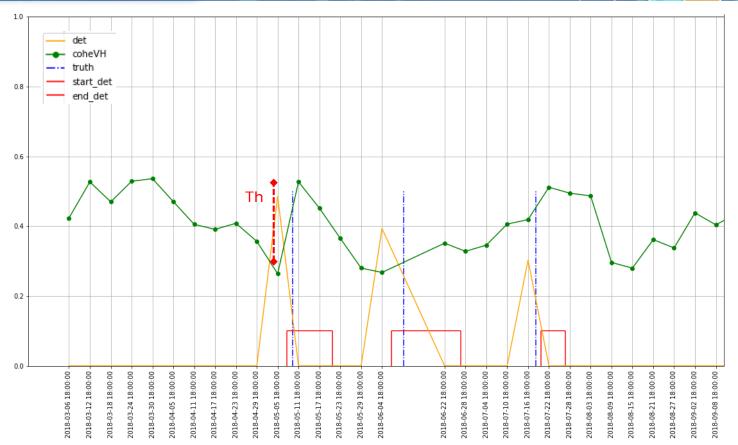
## S2 mowing detection by VIs decrease w.r.t expected model for unmowned grass





# S1 mowing detection by sudden increase of 6-day coherences







#### Grassland mowing detection Thematic content





Product info for each parcel

- ✓ Parcel identifier
- ✓ Grassland Crop type
- ✓ Number of mowing events (maximum 4)
- ✓ For each mowing event (up to 4):
  - Temporal interval in which the mowing event occurred (t\_start and t\_end)
  - Confidence level in terms of probability of right mowing (conf)
  - Satellite mission data used for detection of mowing (S1, S2 or both)
  - o Compliancy level

Nu	mber of mowing
	0
	1

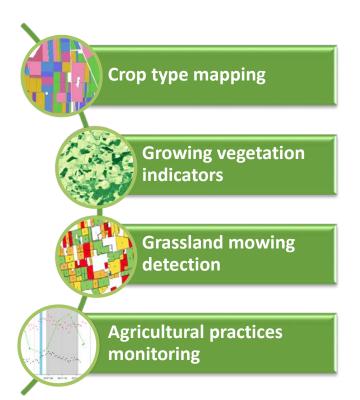
	٠.	
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		

																				_
parcel_id	crop_code	mow_n	m1_dstart	m1_dend	m1_conf	m1_mis	m2_dstart	m2_dend	m2_conf	m2_mis	m3_dstart	m3_dend	m3_conf	m3_mis	m4_dstart	m4_dend	m4_conf	m4_mis	compl	
31.0000002869728.001	265	3	2018-05-08 00:0	2018-05-21 00:0	0.554000	S2	2018-07-12	2018-07-20	0.55300	S2	2018-08-24	2018-09-18	0.518	S2	0	0	0.0000	0	1	
31.0000002869729.001	265	3	2018-05-08 00:0	2018-05-21 00:0	0.522000	S2	2018-07-07	2018-07-12	0.50200	S2	2018-08-24	2018-09-13	0.517	S2	0	0	0.0000	0	1	
31.0000002869730.001	265	3	2018-05-08 00:0	2018-05-21 00:0	0.519000	S2	2018-07-07	2018-07-12	0.50700	S2	2018-08-24	2018-09-13	0.517	S2	0	0	0.0000	0	1	1
31.0000002811919.002	265	3	2018-05-08 00:0	2018-05-11 00:0	0.777000	S2	2018-05-21	2018-06-20	0.71200	S2	2018-08-06	2018-08-26	0.712	S2	0	0	0.0000	0	1	
31.0000002869731.001	265	1	2018-09-08 18:0	2018-09-14 18:0	0.486000	51	0	0	0.00000	0	0	0	0.000	0	0	0	0.0000	0	1	

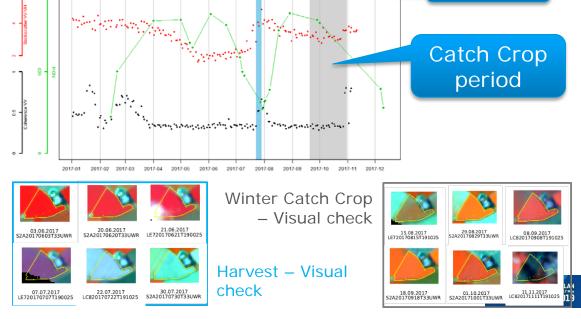
### Sentinels indicators and markers – Agricultural practices (EFA)



Harvest



RULE: Winter Catch Crop must be sown before 20 Sept. and must not be harvested before 31 Oct. During this period, crop coverage must not be mechanically or chemically removed or limited in growth.



# 10 markers related to vegetation state or vegetation change on a parcel

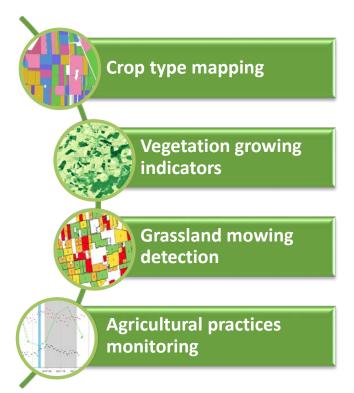


	MARKERS F	OR HARVEST				
M1	M1: Presence of vegetation in the main vegetation season (pre-requisite)	High values of NDVI				
M2	M2: Loss of vegetation	Break in NDVI (decrease)				
M3	Loss of vegetation	Break in backscatter ratio (increase)				
M4	Low/no vegetation	High values of backscatter ratio				
M5	Low/no vegetation (stable conditions)	Break in VV Coherence (increase) or high values of VV Coherence				
	MARKERS FOR DI	ECLARED PRATICES				
M6	Presence of vegetation	High values of NDVI				
M7	Growth of vegetation	Break in NDVI (increase)				
M8	No loss of vegetation	No break in NDVI (decrease)				
M9	No loss of vegetation	No increase of the backscatter ratio				
M10	Presence of vegetation (dynamic conditions)	No Break in VV Coherence (increase) and no high values of VV Coherence				



### Use Cases Sentinels to support payment decisions







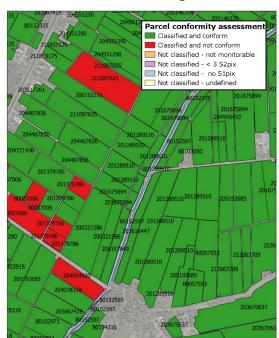


# From CT mapping to crop diversification Assessments at parcel- and holding-level



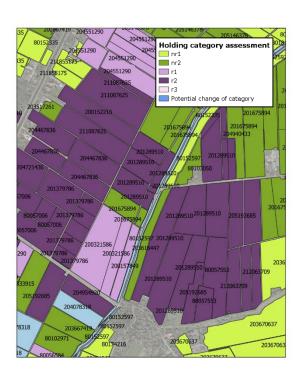
#### Parcel-level

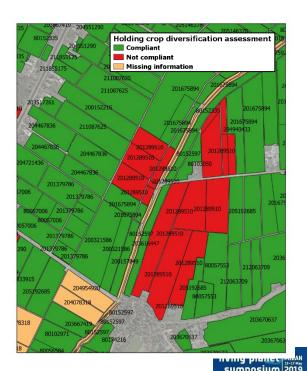
Assess if the crop type declared by the farmer is confirmed by the satellite signal



#### **Holding-level**

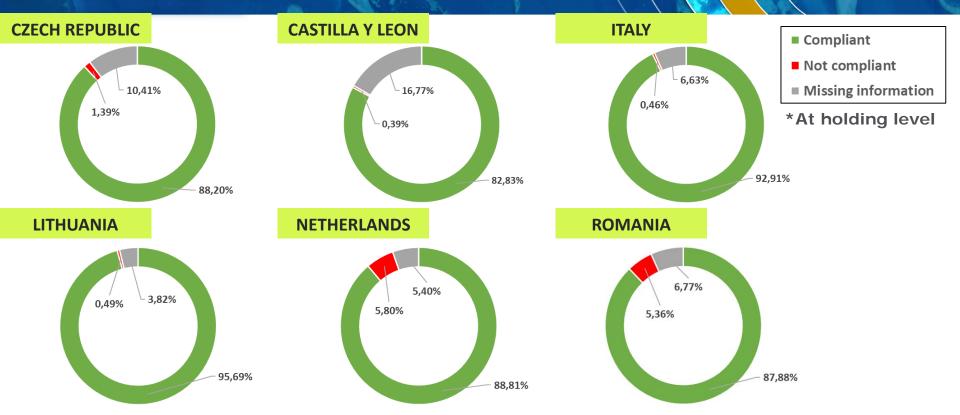
Assess the compliancy of the holding with regard to the crop diversification rules





#### Crop diversification monitoring at national scale







# Agricultural Practices Monitoring Detection of catch crop - NLD



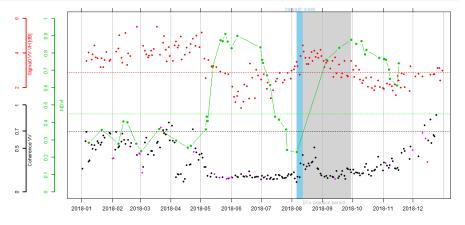
				MAIN_CR							
ORIG_ID	FIELD_ID	COUNTRY	YEAR	OP	VEG_START	H_START	H_END	PRACTICE	P_TYPE	P_START	P_END
31.0000002670293.0									CatchCrop		
01	118005	NL	2018	236	2018-05-01	2018-05-15	2018-10-15	CatchCrop	_1	2018-08-06	2018-09-30

M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	H_WEEK	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	C_INDEX
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	32	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	STRONG

W_GAPS	S	1PIX	H_W_	_START	H_W_END
	0	225		2018-08-06	2018-08-1

#### Farmer interview:

Declared crop	Sow crop	Harvest crop	Sow catch-crop
Barley, summer-	17.4.2018	27.7.2018	20.8.2018



118005 | 31.0000002670293.001 | Barley, summer- | CatchCrop\_1 | 225



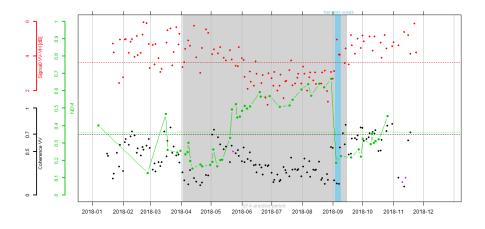
### Agricultural Practices Monitoring Detection of fallow land - LTU



				MAIN_CR							
ORIG_ID	FIELD_ID	COUNTRY	YEAR	OP	VEG_START	H_START	H_END	PRACTICE	P_TYPE	P_START	P_END
1005664722-03946 6719-1	104421	LTU	2018	PDZ	2018-04-02	2018-04-02	2018-09-30	Fallow	PDZ	2018-04-02	2018-09-15
M1 M	<b>/</b> 12	M3 M <sup>2</sup>		M5	H_WEEK	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	C_INDEX
TRUE T		TRUE TR		TRUE	36	TRUE	NR	NR	NR		STRONG

W_GAPS	S1PIX	H_W_START	H_W_END
0	22	2018-09-03	2018-09-09

Green fallow



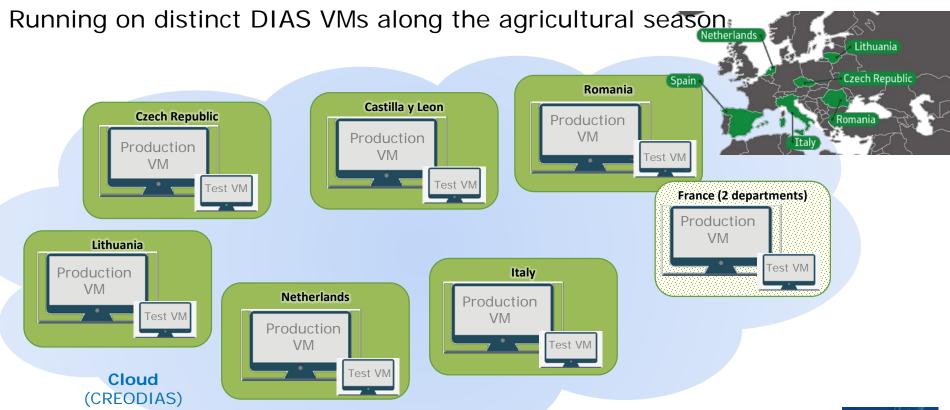


#### 2-day trainings of 6 PAs in their premisses (Feb. - Apr. 19) CSa



# 2019 Sen4CAP processing just started for 6+1 Paying Agencies

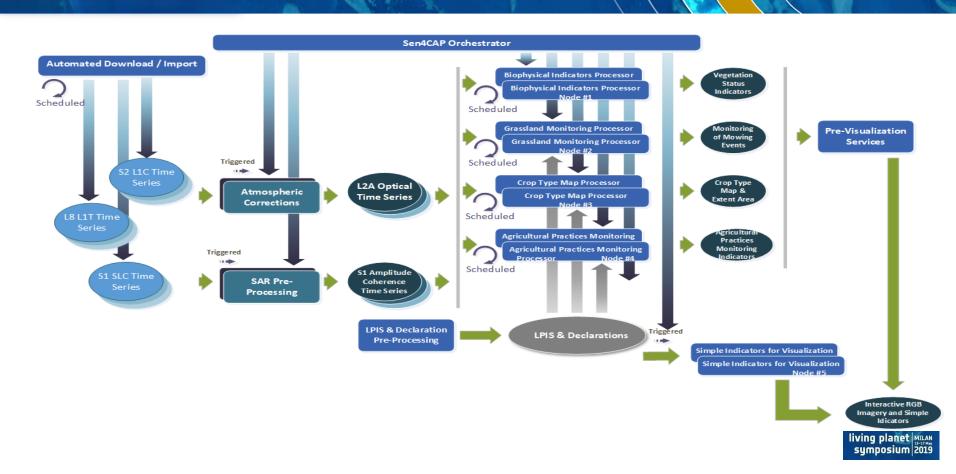






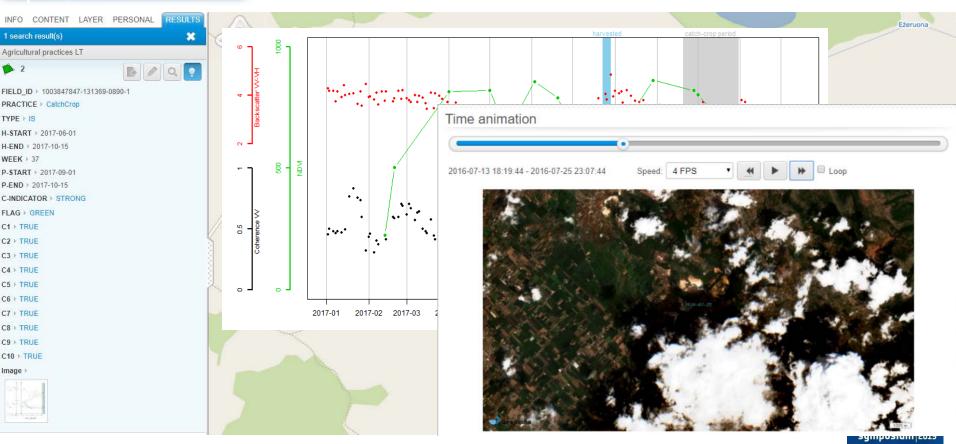
#### Sen4CAP System overview – open source code





# Visualisation tool to access all products at the parcel-level





#### Scientific challenges for CAP ... ... and much more



- Crop diversification < crop type mapping
  - General CT mapping nicely done by most users
  - Small parcels? Marginal crops? Permanent crops? Fallows?
- Permanent grassland monitoring < mowing detection
  - Link with land use intensity and more sustainable agriculture
  - 2 posters in sessions
  - A3.02 and A3.17
- EFA < agriculture practices monitoring
  - > EFA will evolve in the CAP 2020, but agriculture practices will remain
  - Exploit the huge density of S1 time series



UCLouvain

### Sen4CAP: a collaborative effort to prepare for CAP2020



- CAP monitoring evidence provided based Sentinels prototype products
- ✓ 2018 national demonstration with wall-to-wall coverage
  - 6 countries (1.2 Mkm²) with diverse cropping systems, LPIS, landscapes, etc.
  - good to very good performances but still to be improved by specific fine tuning
  - critical importance to work hand-to-hand with Paying Agencies
- ✓ Sen4CAP training completed for 6 Paying Agencies at their premises and VMs available to each for testing
- ✓ Operational cloud computing on DIAS for 2019 national demonstration
- Key emphasis on product validation and markers/products use by PAs
- Open source system for uptake and customization by all PAs







