Crop type mapping with Landsat and Sentinel in Scerin countries

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Our goal

- Derive <u>agricultural attributes</u> from remote sensing over <u>large areas</u>
 - Cultivated area, crop types, irrigation, cropping intensity ..
 - Regional, country scale
- Develop datasets at field scales
 - Has tremendous application potential
- Various challenges
 - Lack of field-level training/validation
 - Different cultivation practices

Our approach

- We take a hierarchical approach, deriving agriculturally relevant information of increasing complexity
 - LC > cultivated area > crop type > irrigation
- Develop datasets at field scales
 - Has tremendous application potential
- Various challenges
 - Lack of field-level training/validation
 - Different cultivation practices



METHOD





METHOD



Cultivated area mapping







time





Cloud detection and gap filling



Strategy for seasonal crop mapping



Gap filling example



Cultivated area mapping



Bulgaria cropland map



Results for sample countries in Europe



Results for sample countries in Europe



Results for sample countries in Europe







METHOD



Crop type mapping

- Timing of peak vegetation index (optical)
 - Identify the timing of max VI and associate with crop type [must know crop calendars]
- Maximum VI value (optical)
 - Maximum biomass indicative of crop type (e.g. wheat vs. maize) [must use an appropriate VI]
- Structural complexity (microwave)
 - Derive a backscattering index at the appropriate time [must know peak location]







Winter crops (wheat)



- January 14, 2010
- March 10, 2010

April 3, 2010

May 13, 2010





By assembling a time series of vegetation index data, we have the ability to map crop types and their irrigation status

In this case, the winter crops (winter wheat) are visible by their early greenup time period



Summer crops (maize)



May 13, 2010

June 14, 2010



By assembling a time series of vegetation index data, we have the ability to map crop types and their irrigation status

In this case, the summer crops (maize?) are visible by their late green-up time period



Double cropping





June 14, 2010



By assembling a time series of vegetation index data, we have the ability to map crop types and their irrigation status

In this case, the double cropping is visible by distinct two growing cycles



Major crop type map of Serbia

Northern Serbia

Canopy complexity derived from Radar data at the time VI peak

Central Bulgaria

Subset of object labels map at 40000 regions (full scene):

Bands 3, 2 and 1 of a 512x512 pixel subset of a Quickbird image over South Africa.

Object labels map.

Subset of standard deviation map at 40000 regions (full scene):

Bands 3, 2 and 1 of a 512x512 pixel subset of a Quickbird image over South Africa.

Standard deviation map

Subset of boundary npix to total npix map at 40000 regions (full scene):

Bands 3, 2 and 1 of a 512x512 pixel subset of a Quickbird image over South Africa.

Number of boundary # pixels to total # pixels.

Regions with at least 1400 pixels after initialization:

Regions with at least 1400 pixels after initialization.

Improvements with RHseg

Central Bulgaria

Improvements with RHseg

Central Bulgaria

Conclusions

- Desire to derive multiple agricultural variables from remote sensing (crop type is one of them)
- Take a hierarchical approach (eliminate as you go)
- Many challenges remain
- Combination of Landsat/S2 optical and S1 microwave appears to help
- Collaboration is key

Thank you

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