

# THE 8<sup>TH</sup> PLENARY MEETING OF UN-GGIM-AP

## SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR MONITORING HEALTH AND YIELD OF RICE

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# OUTLINE

## INTRODUCTION

### *Agriculture Monitoring*

*current state of space and geoinformatics technology for crop monitoring  
Flood and Drought  
Disaster*

## DISASTER MONITORING

*Agricultural area : extremely exposed and vulnerable to natural disasters*

## AGRICULTURE SYSTEMATIC MONITORING

*Crop Area Estimation*

*Weather and Climate*

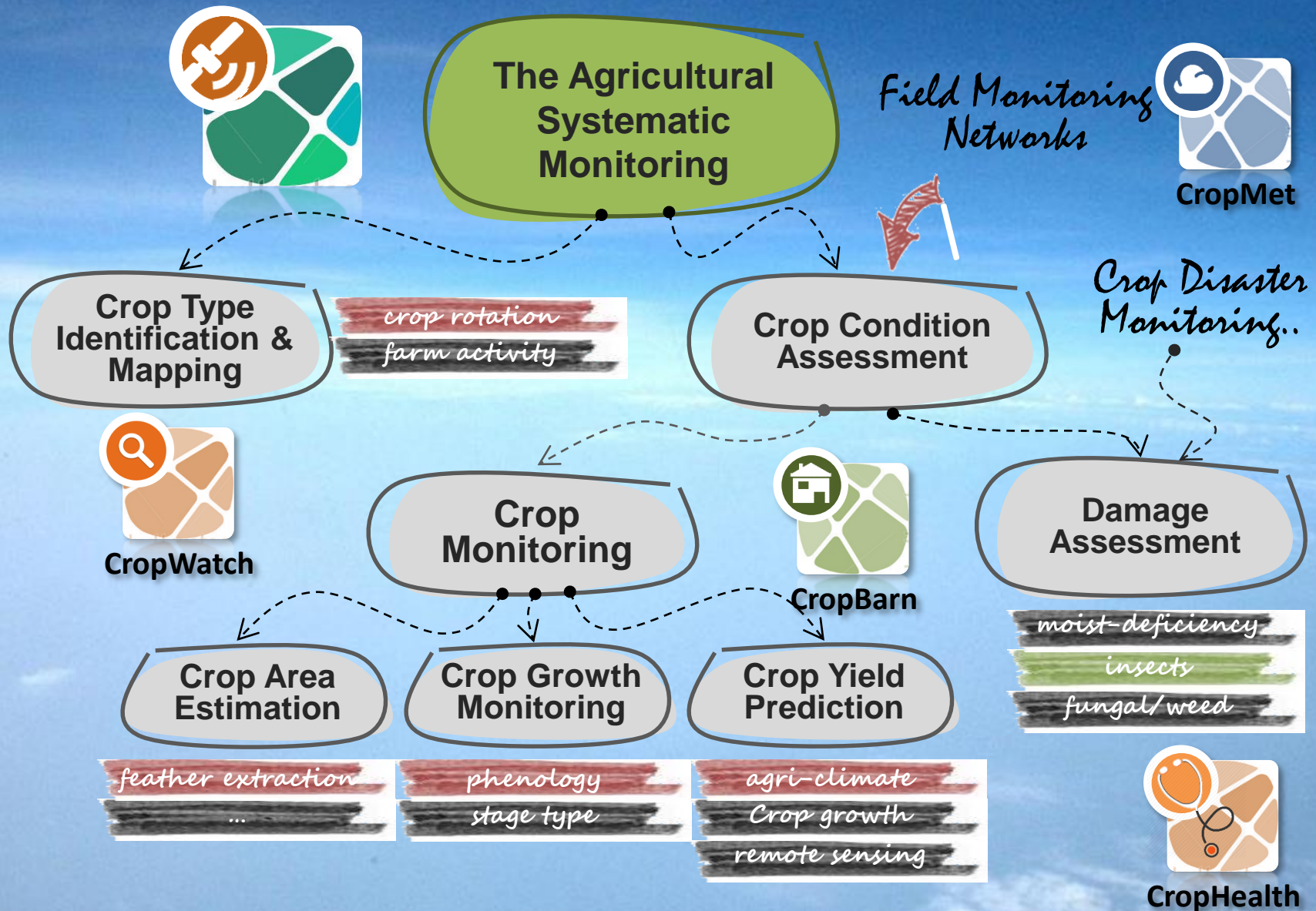
*Crop Stress*

*Crop Yield Prediction*





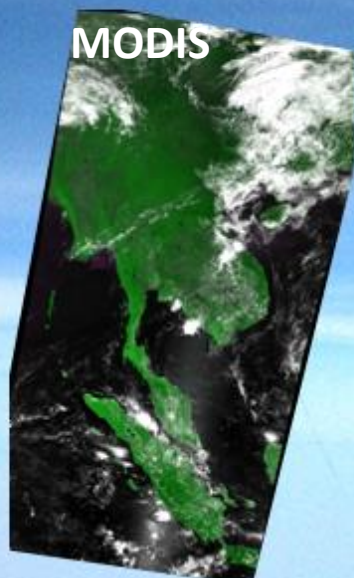
# The Agricultural Systematic Monitoring





Several passive sensors and active onboard different satellites were used to monitor the crop areas **every week**

Optical Image



MODIS



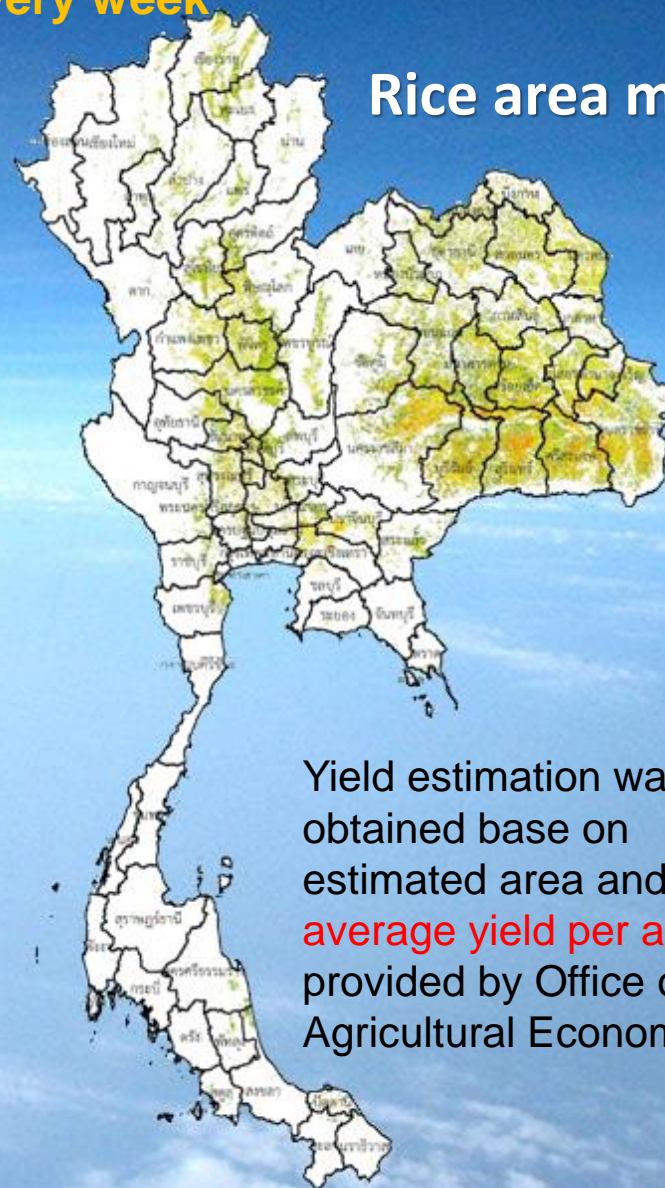
LANDSAT 7,8

SENTINEL-2

THEOS



Rice area map

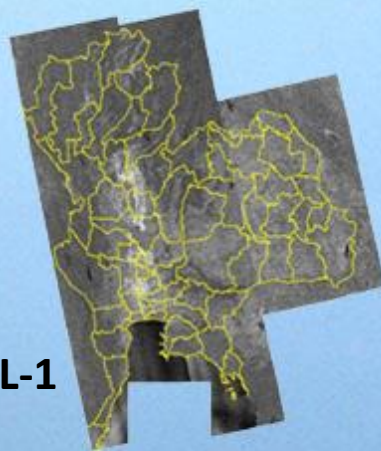


Yield estimation was obtained base on estimated area and the **average yield per area** provided by Office of Agricultural Economics

SAR Image

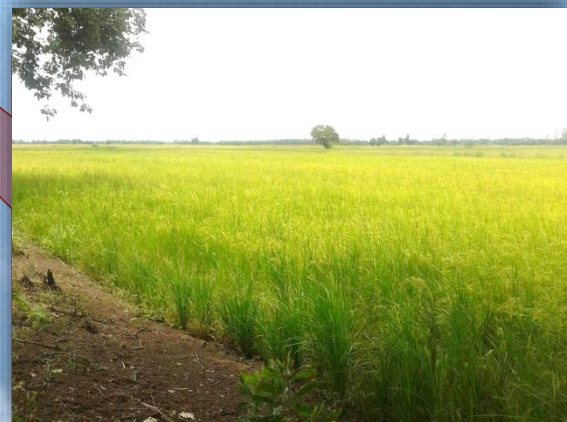
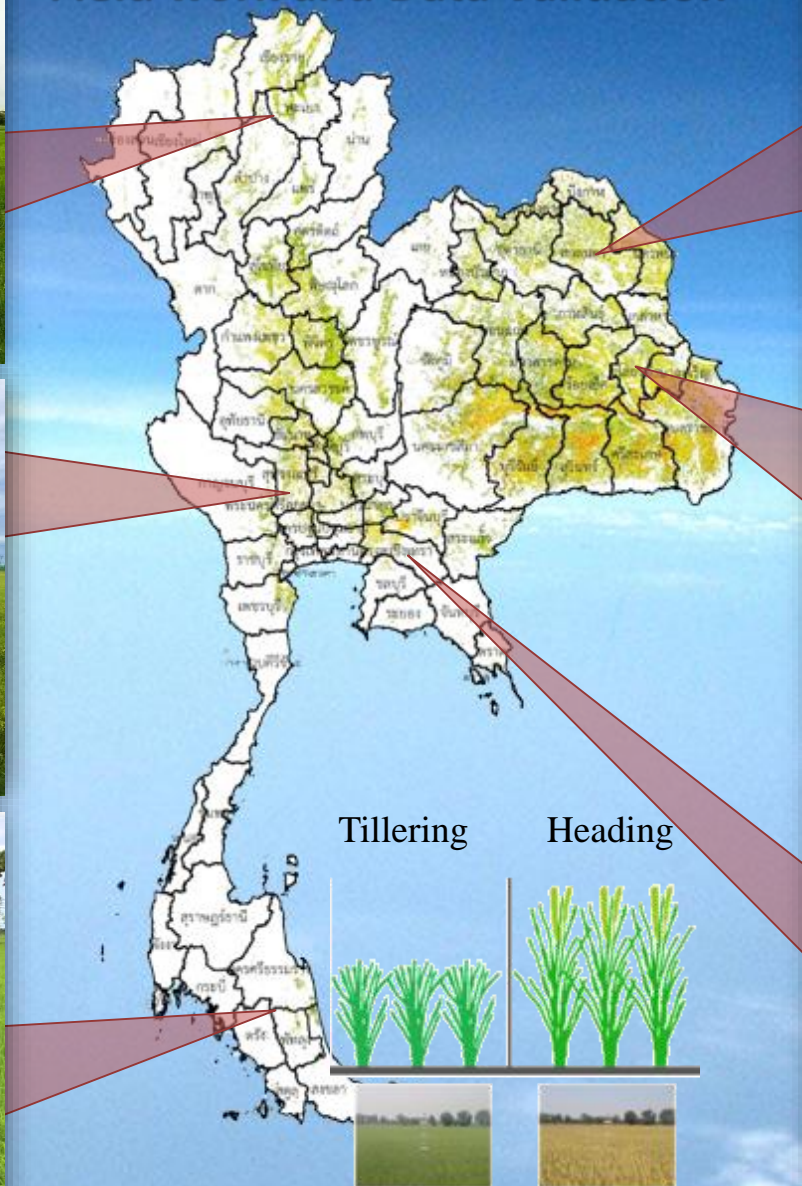


RADARSAT-2, SENTINEL-1





## Field work and Data Validation

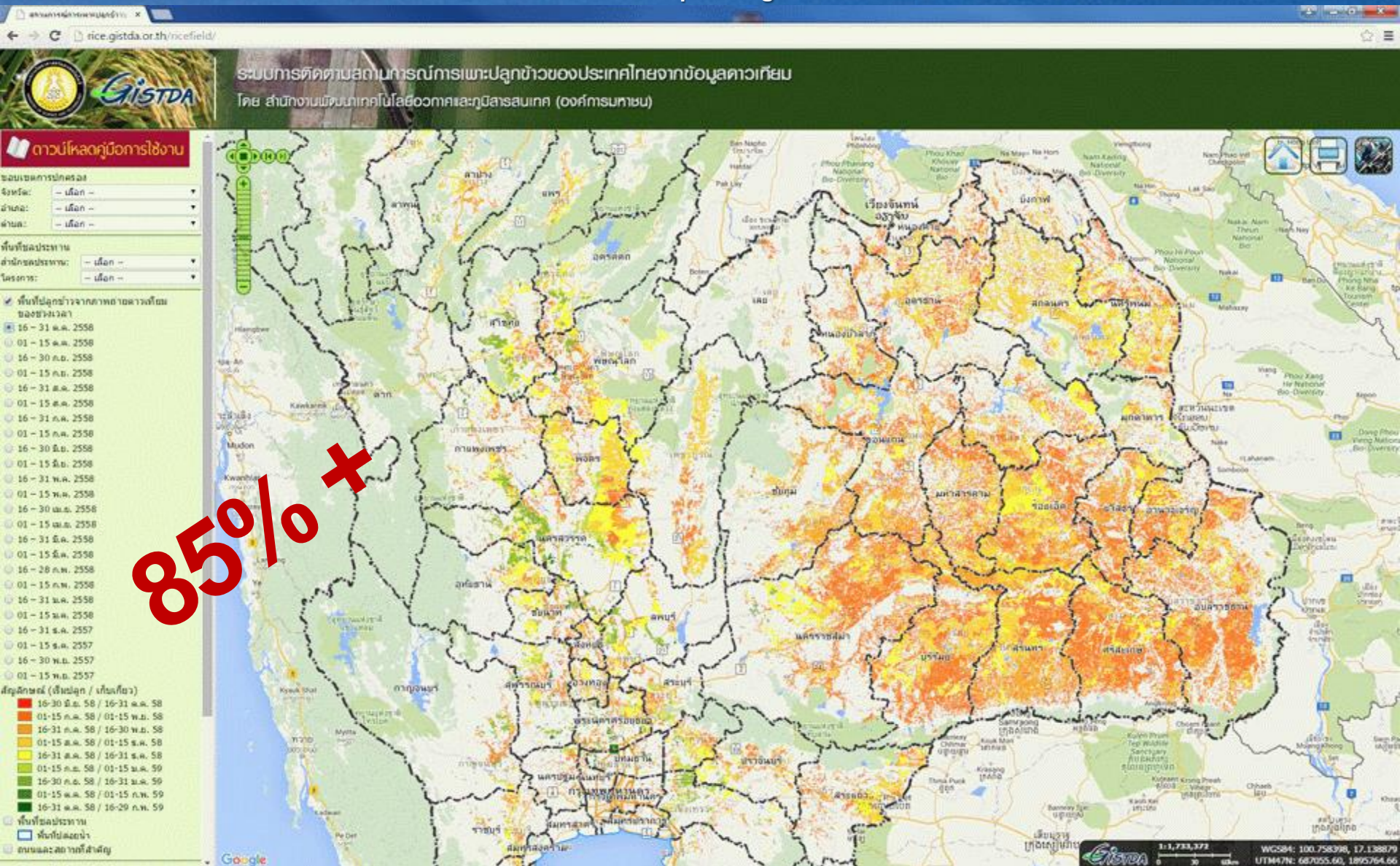




UN-GGIM-AP

# Rice Monitoring and Yield Estimating <http://rice.gistda.or.th>

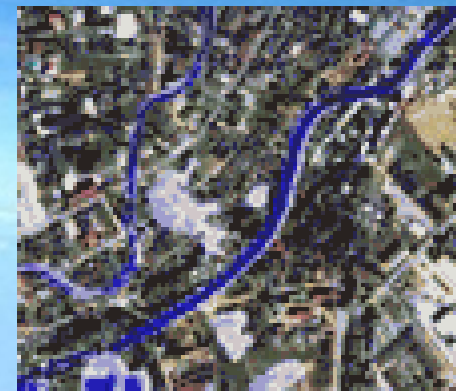
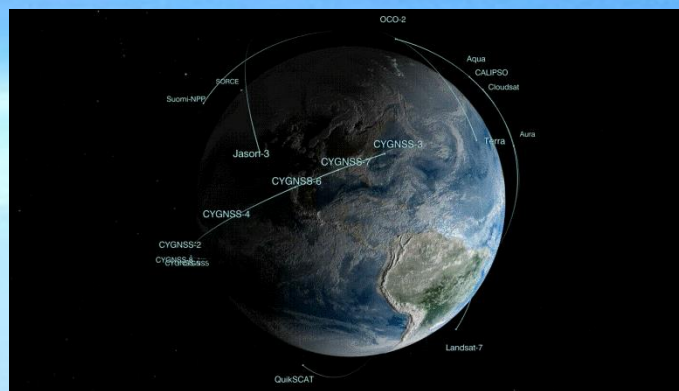
<http://rice.gistda.or.th>





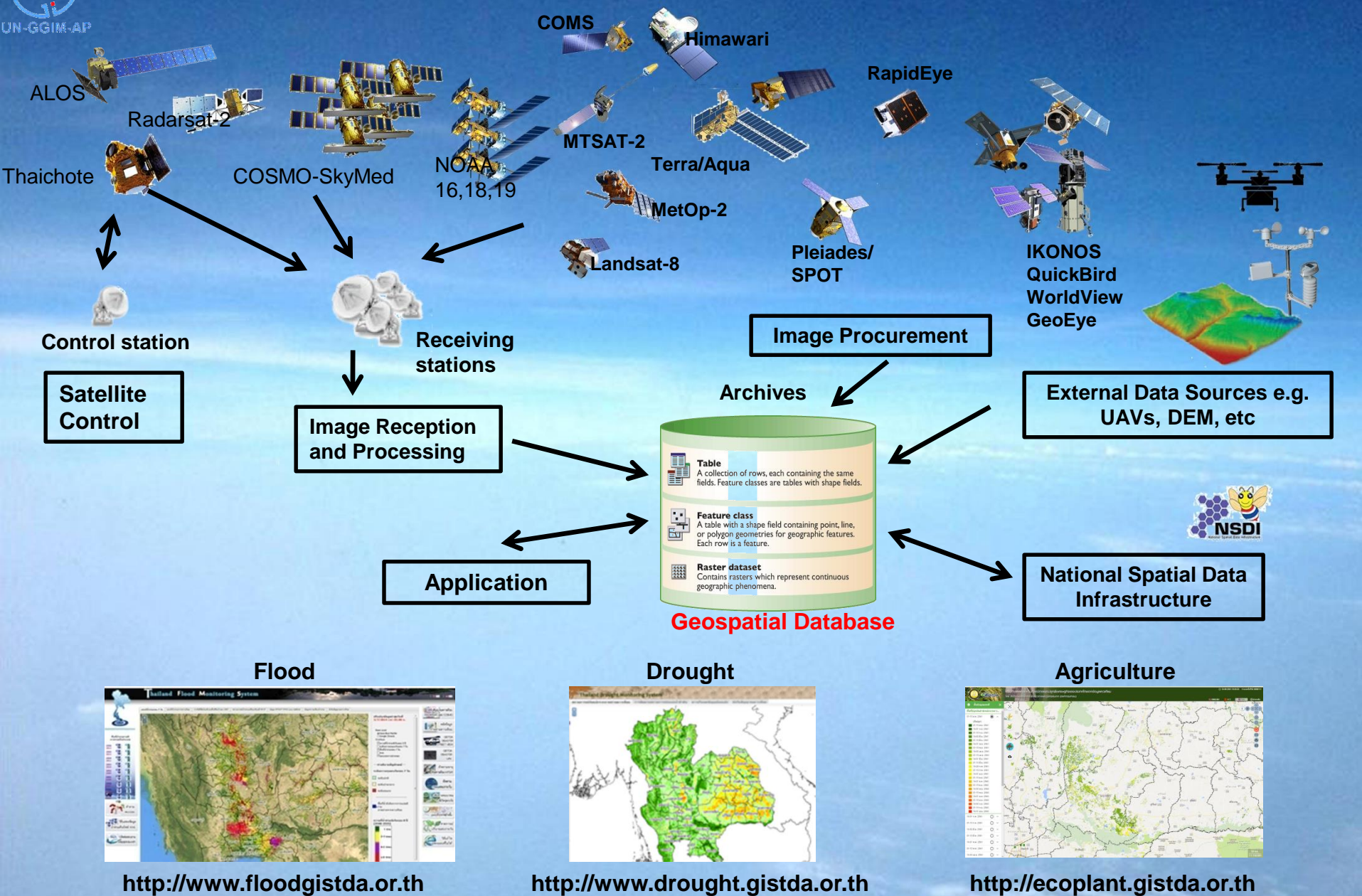
# FLOOD AND DROUGHT DISASTER

**Thailand, an agricultural country and one of the top rice exporters in the world, has been extremely exposed and vulnerable to natural disasters caused by hydro-meteorological hazards particularly floods and droughts**



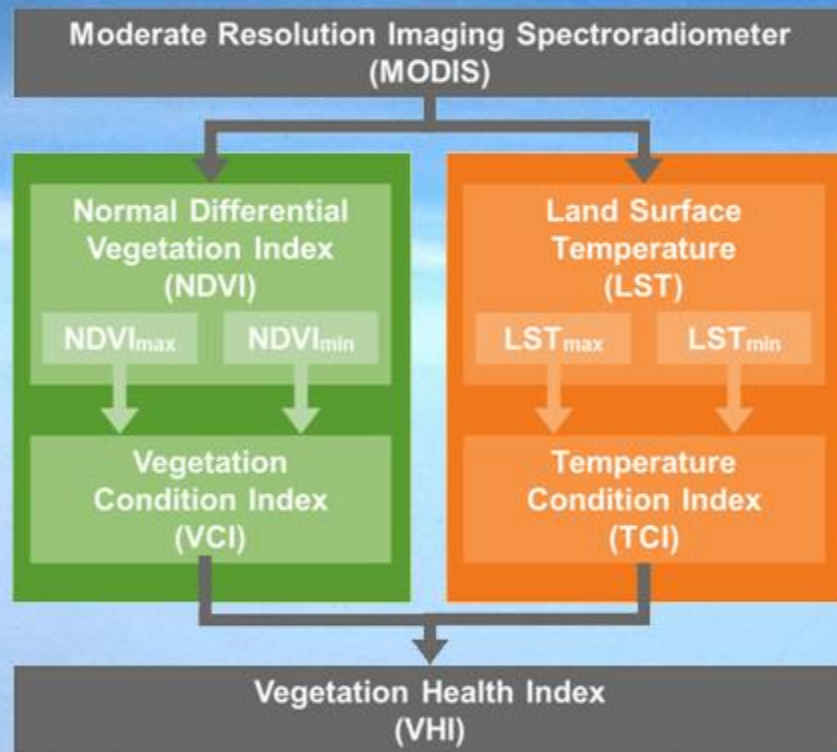
**The amount of satellite missions carrying sensors that can be applied for flood and drought management has increased considerably and there is now a general consensus among space agencies and scientists to strengthen the support that satellites can offer for disaster monitoring and warning**





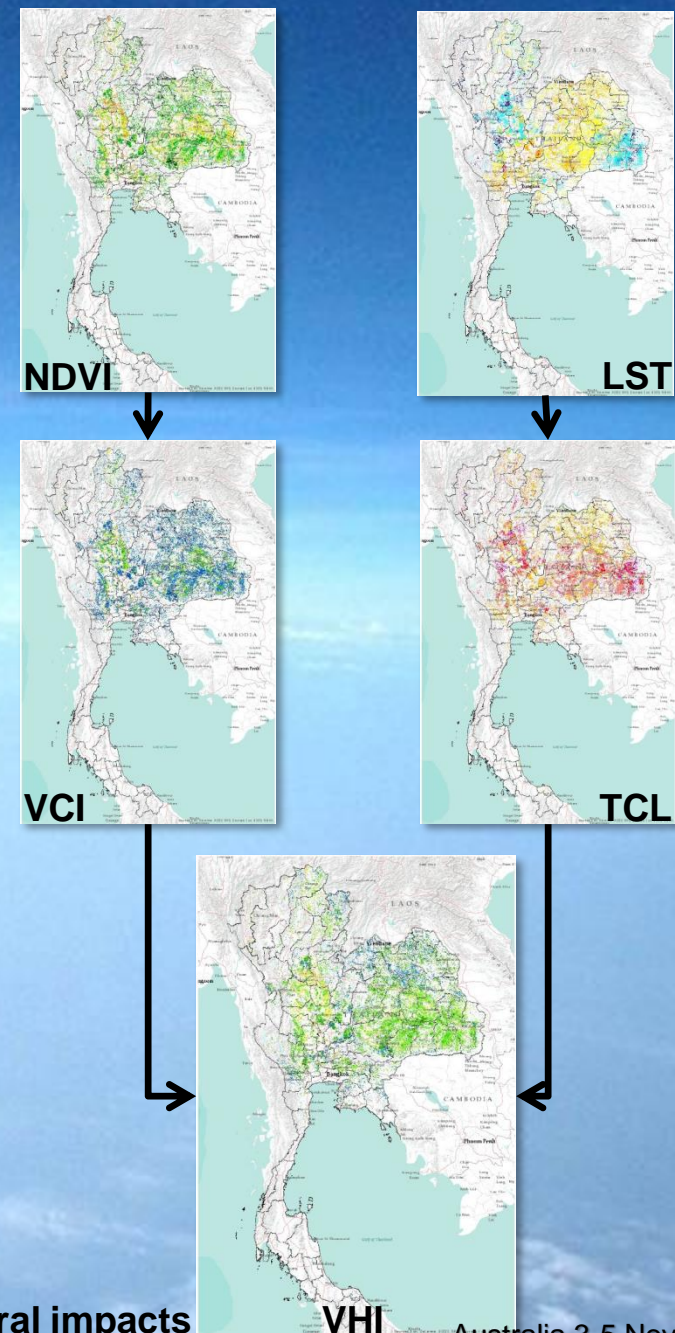


Early detection of regional drought, before it develops into a disaster, is very important



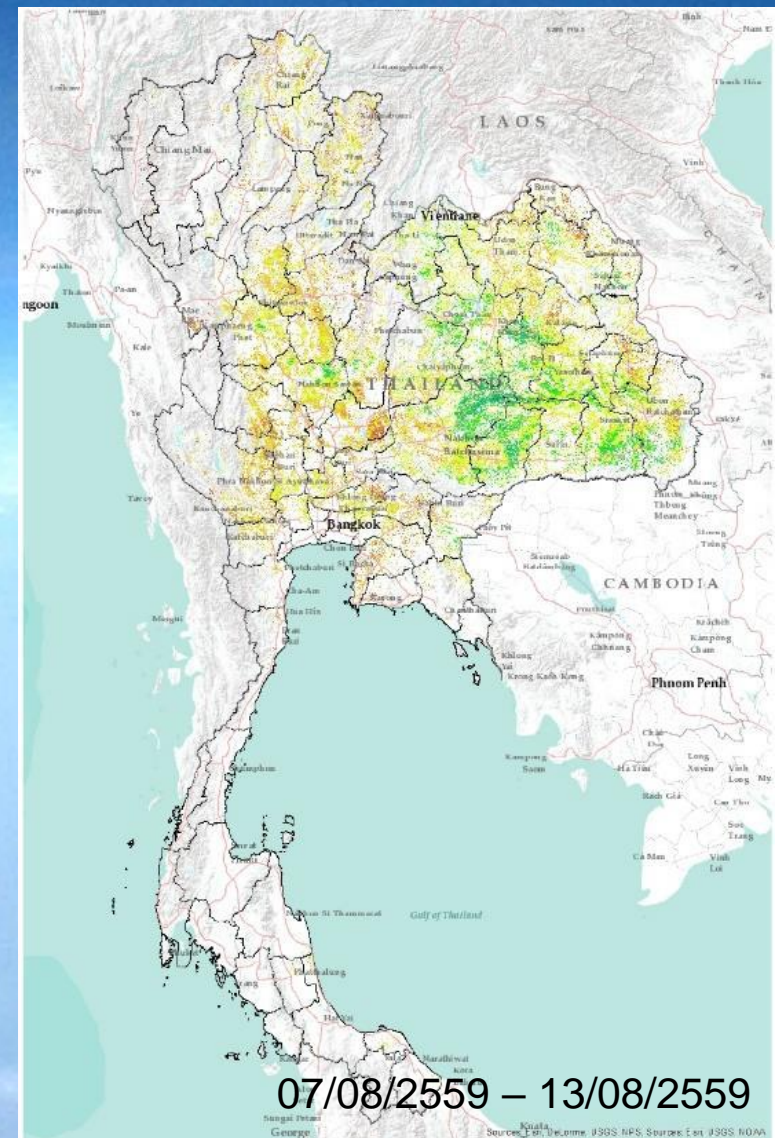
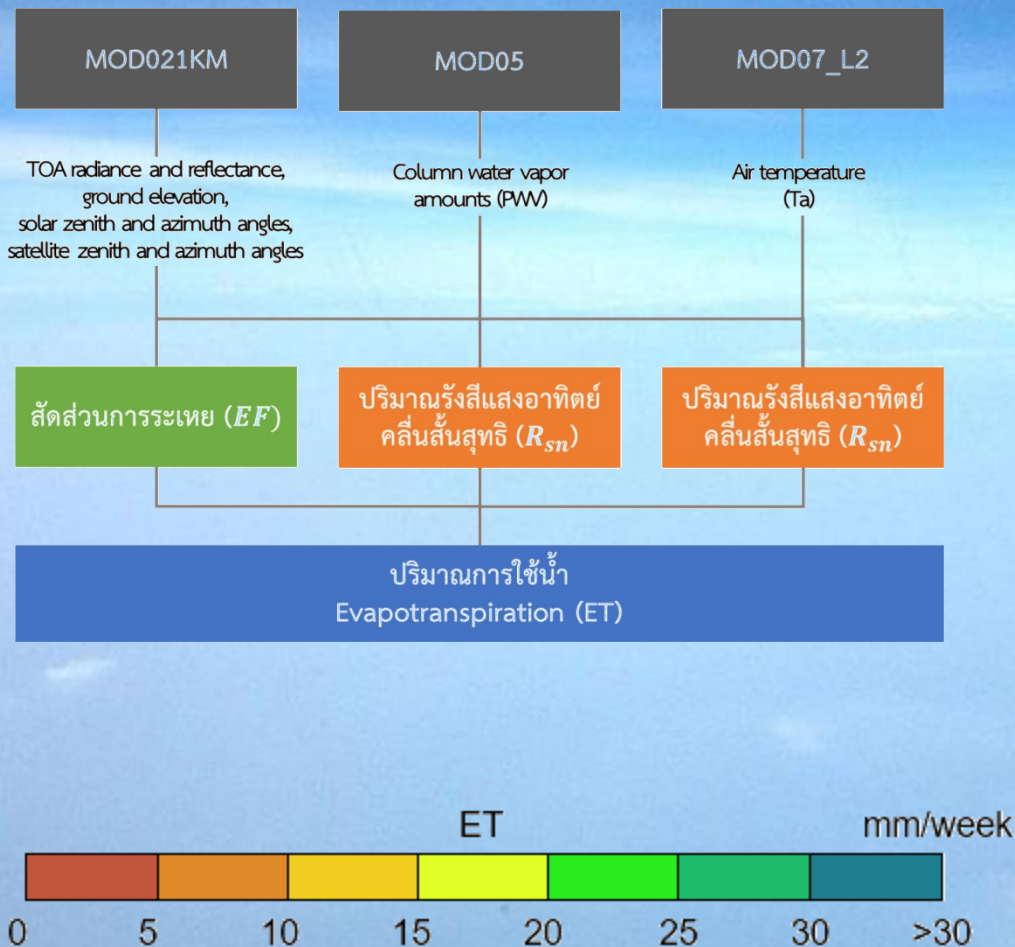
NDVI, VCI, and TCL are used to estimate the VHI. The VHI and all indices are calculated during the dry season on a weekly basis

The VHI monitors and identify drought-related agricultural impacts





# Evapotranspiration

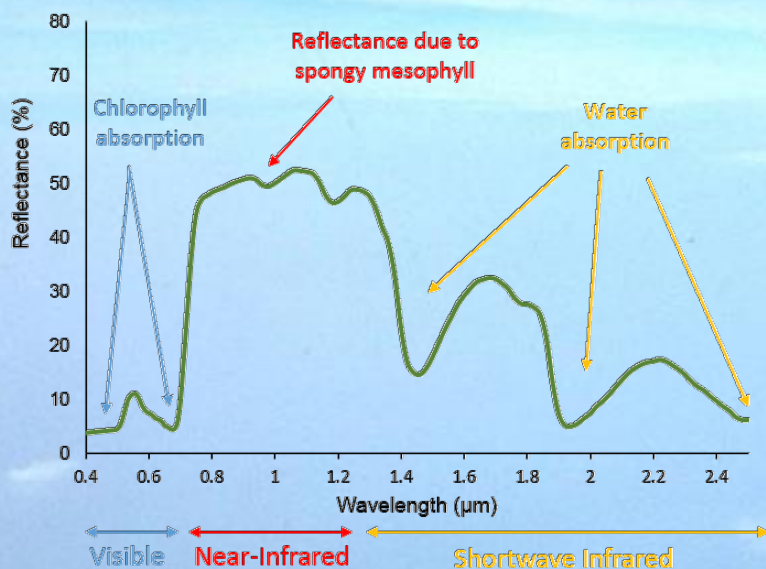




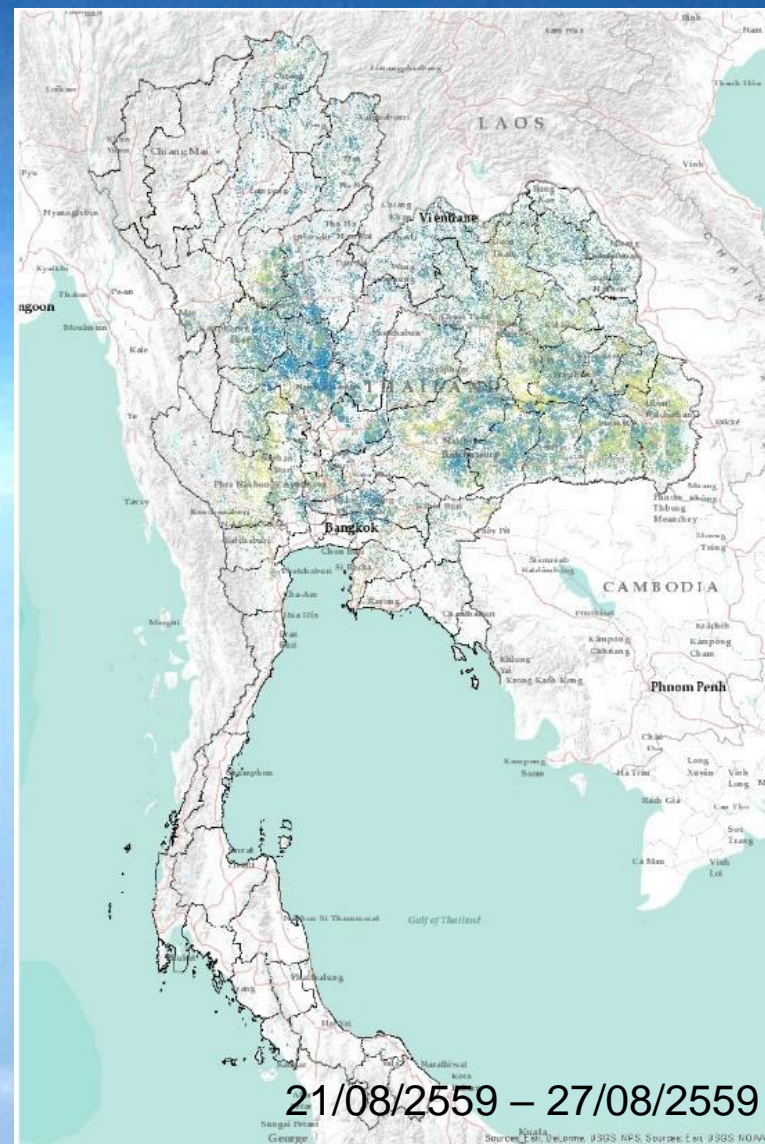
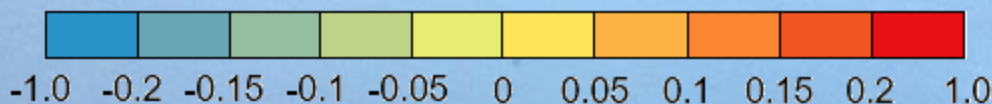
# Crop Water Stress

Crop Water Stress Index (CWSI) has also been used for monitoring crop water stress.

$$CWSI = \frac{(\rho_{SWIR} - \rho_{NIR})}{(\rho_{SWIR} + \rho_{NIR})}$$

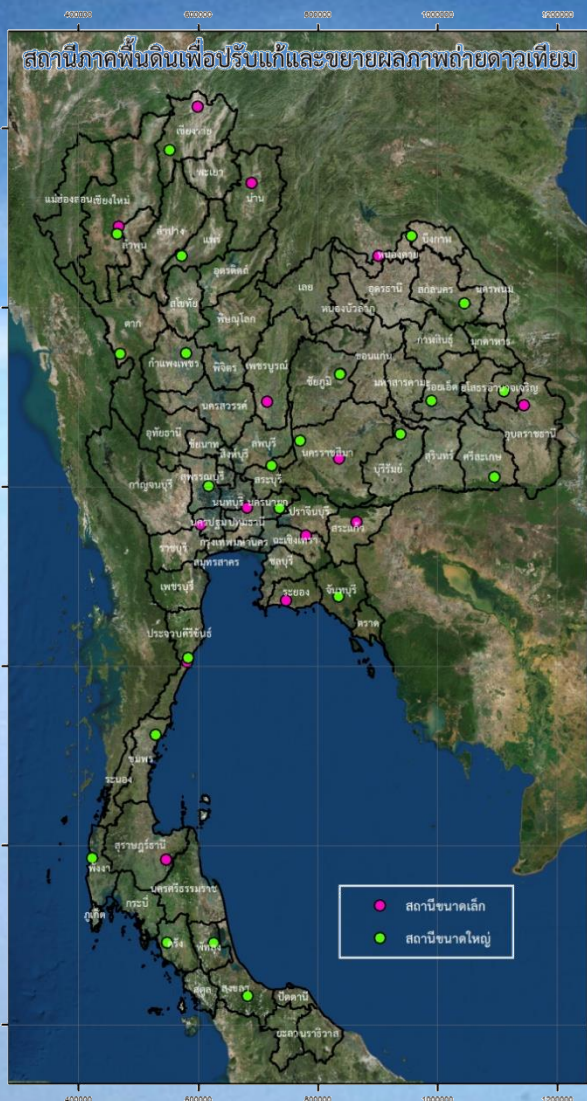


CWSI





# Ground Station : in-situ measurement



22 Stations



23 Stations



Time-series images



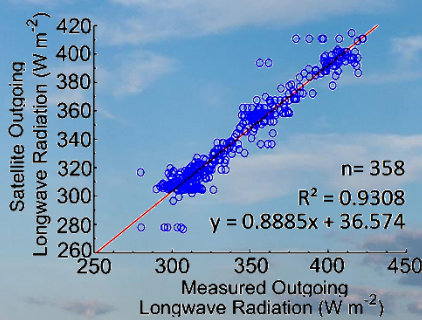
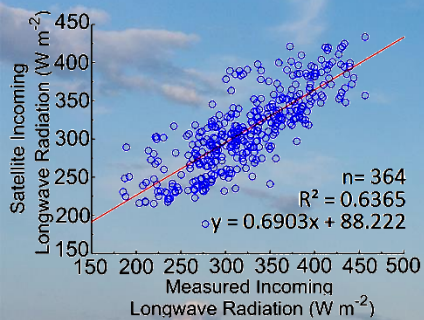
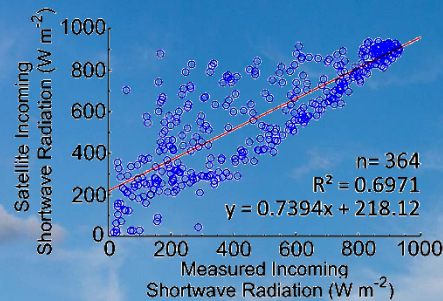
Developing the Phenology of Crop Field

• 22 Stations 23 Stations





## Comparison of satellite-derived atmospheric parameters to in-situ point observations



spectroradiometer

3-D sonic anemometer

krypton hygrometer

thermal infrared radiometer

net radiometer

solar radiation

air temperature

relative humidity

water content profile probe

rain gage

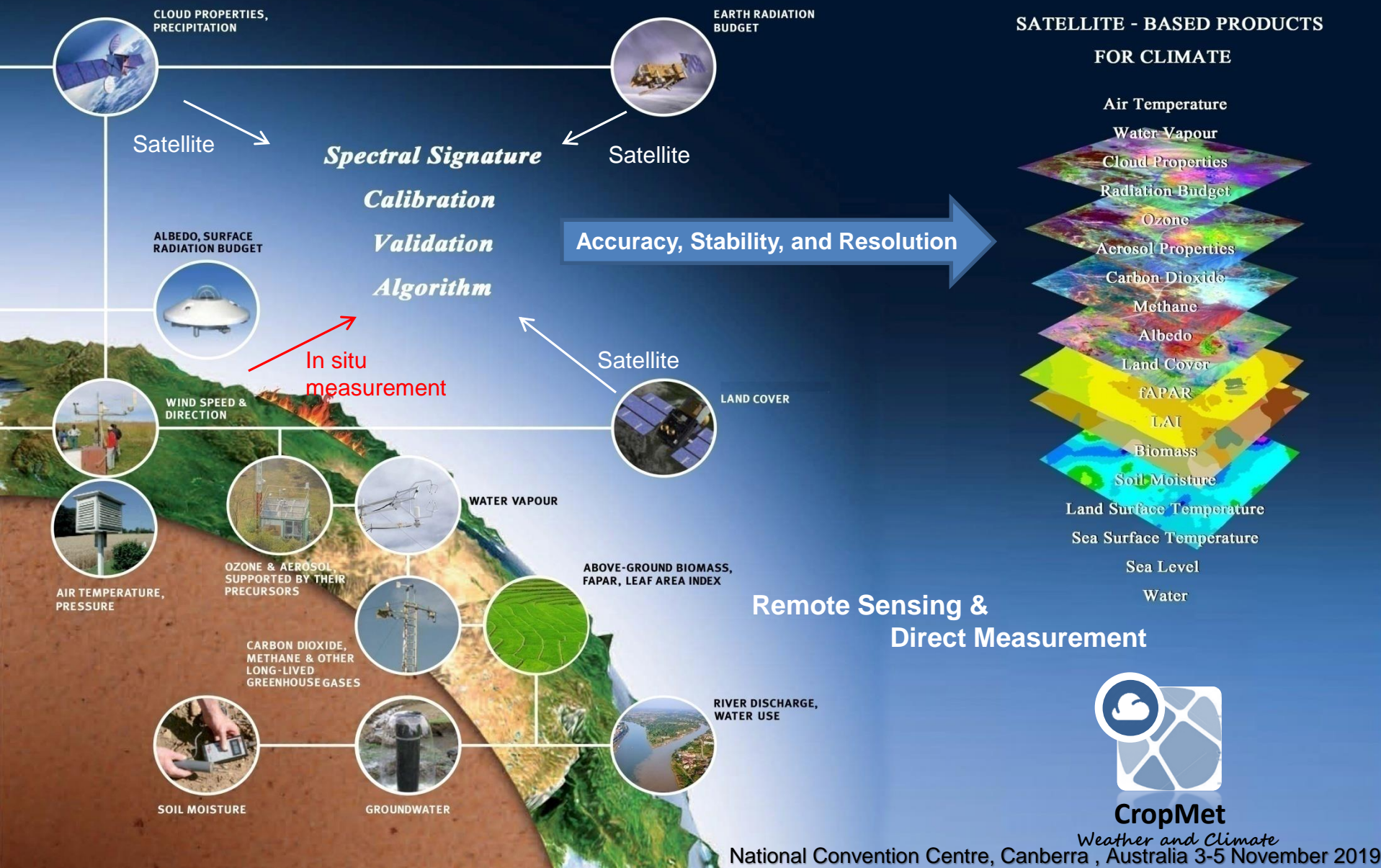
wind speed and direction

digital camera (2)

The agreement between satellite data and in-situ data was good enough to suggest that the parameters estimated from satellite sources are reliable.



# Satellite Climate/Weather Parameters





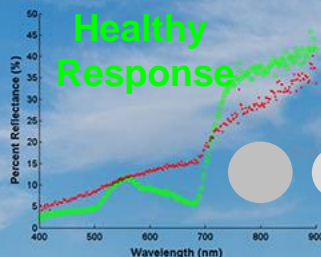
# Monitoring stresses in plants : from in situ measurement and space technology



*EO provide a supplement to in-situ measurements by offering observations that are regularly, temporally, and spatially reliable*



Spatial analysis



**Healthy Response**

**Stressed Response**

**Stresses in plants**

*heat stress  
water stress  
cold stress*

**Farmer**

**Visible**

**Red edge**

**Mid-Infrared**

**Near-Infrared**

**Thermal-Infrared**

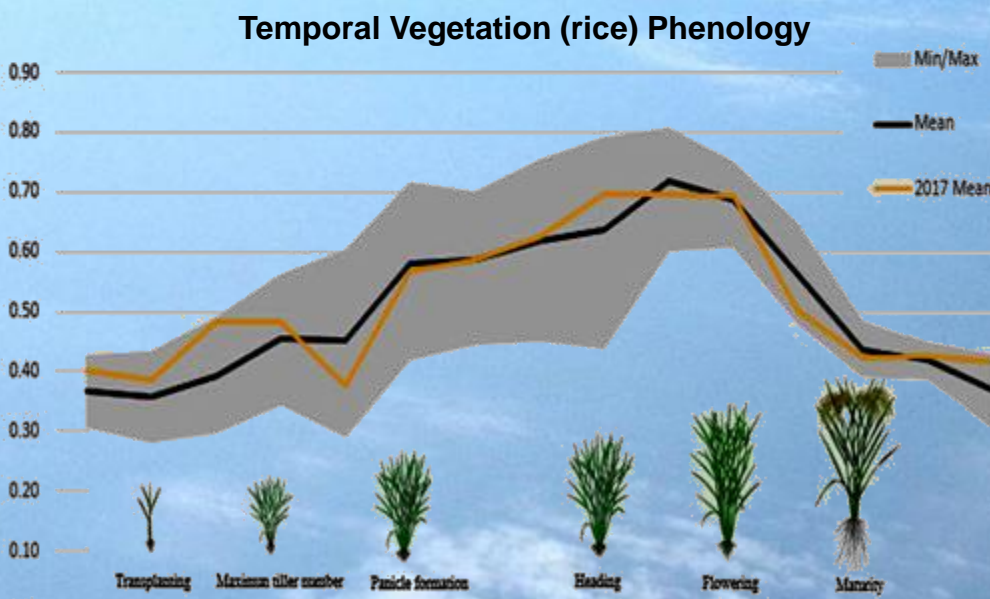
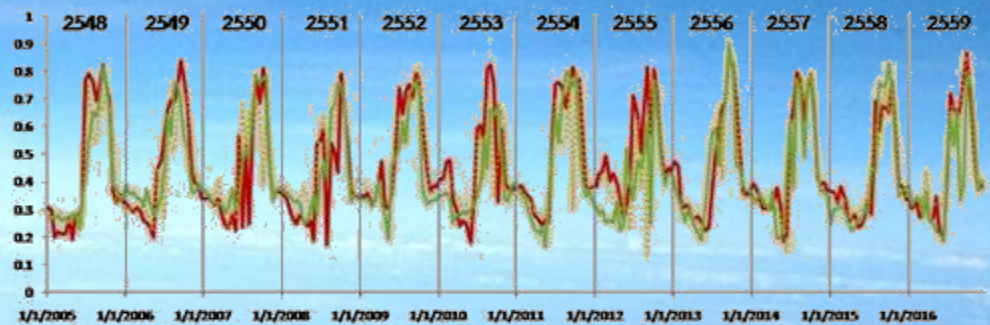
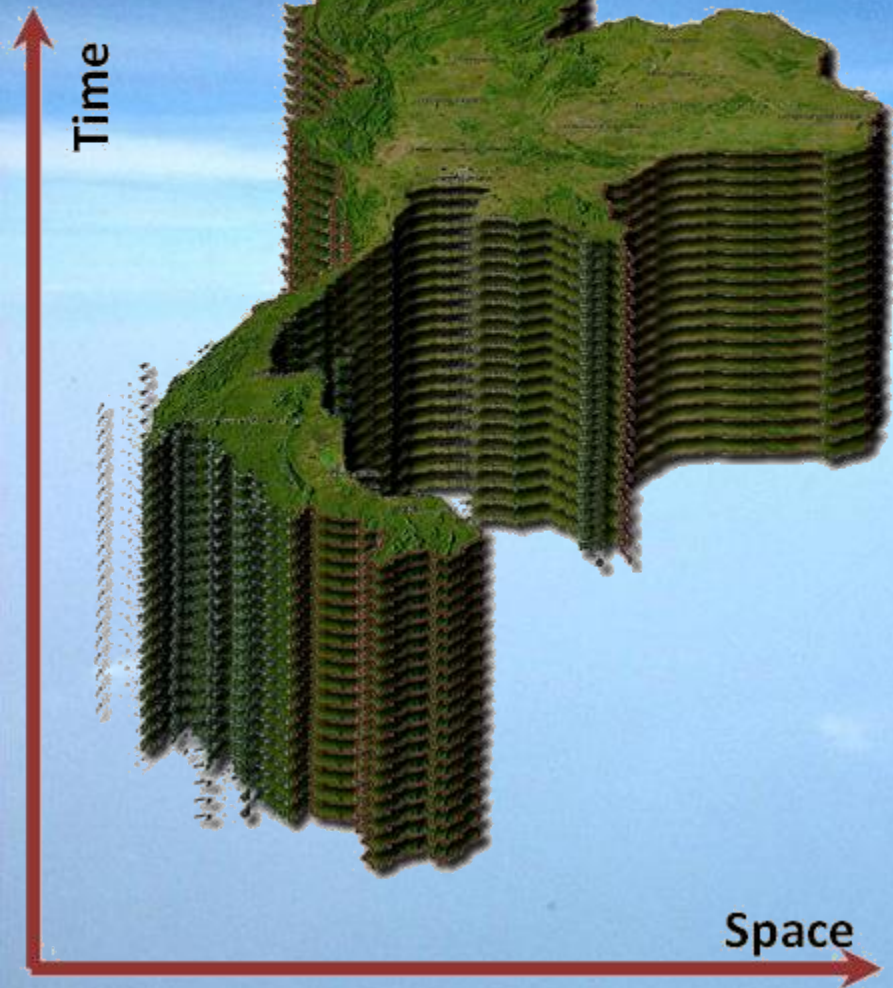
**Evapotranspiration**

**Satellite-derived data is validated based on in-situ data**





- **Monitoring**
  - Health
- **Forecasting**
  - Yield
- **Warning**



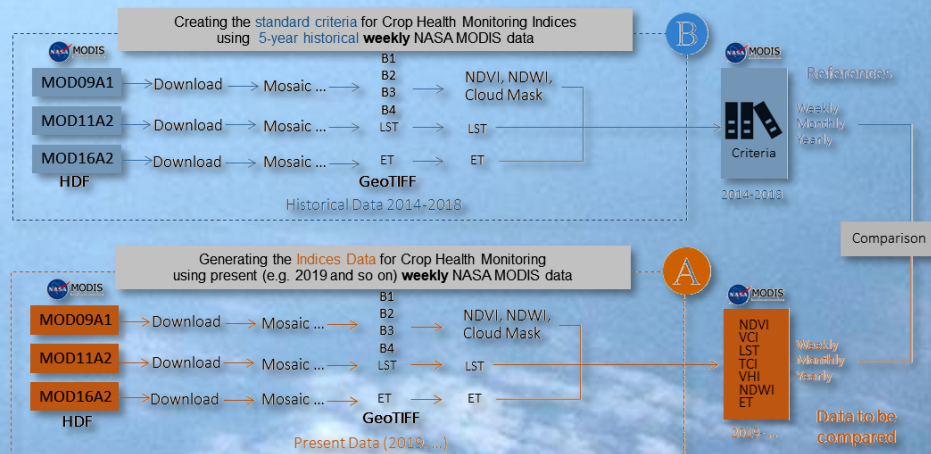
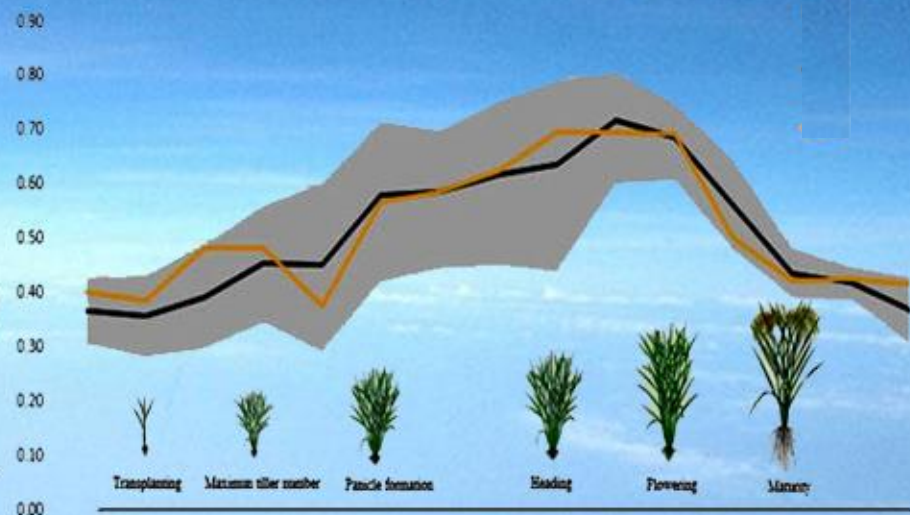




**CropHealth**  
Crop Stress

## Crop Health Monitoring

### Temporal Vegetation (rice) Phenology



■ -  
■ Normal Situation  
■ +

Actual current rice growth status will compare to the 10 years average normal situation

Analyst every single pixel for the entire country updated weekly



## Rice Yield Monitoring

### North Eastern Thailand

Surin Province

Roi Et Province



### Northern Thailand

Chiang Rai Province

Lampang Province



### Rice Yield Sampling Sites



### Central Thailand

Nakhon Sawan Province

Suphanburi Province

### Southern Thailand

Phatthalung Province

Songkhla Province

Pattani Province



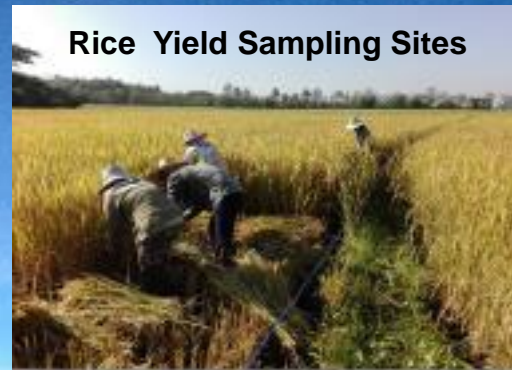


# Rice Yield Monitoring/Estimation



**CropBarn**

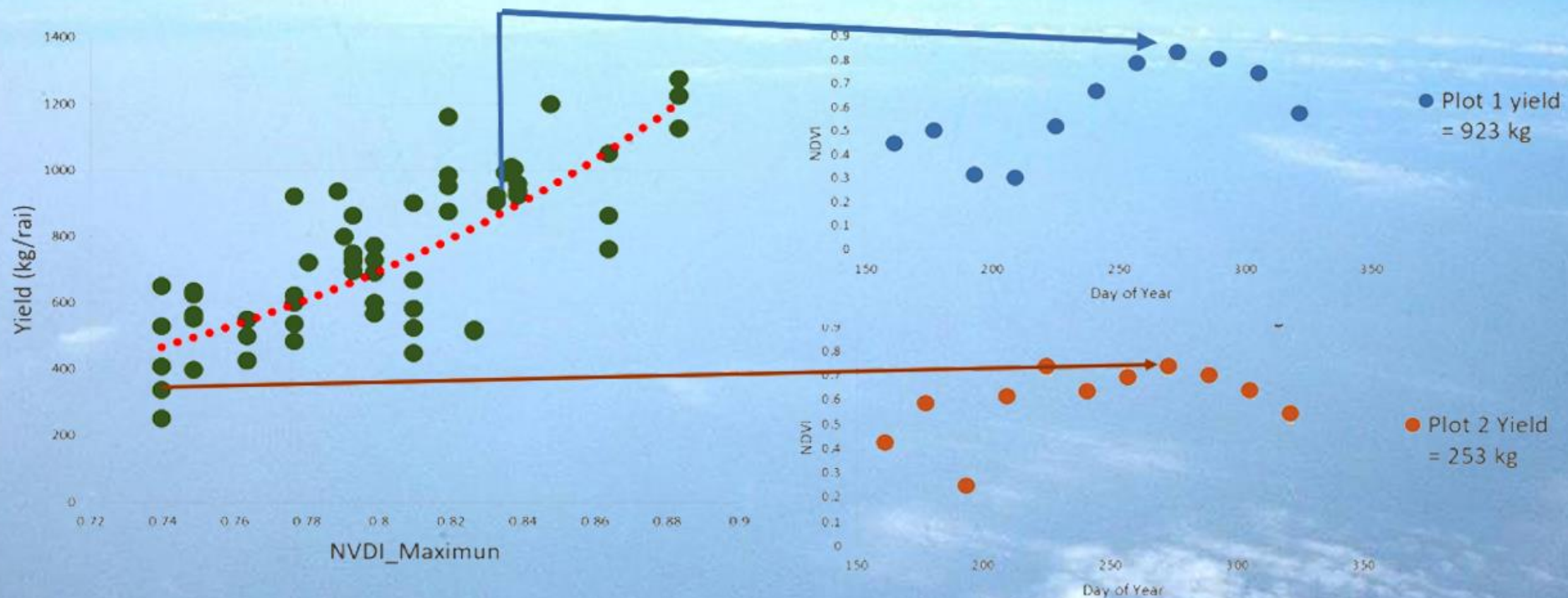
*Crop Yield Prediction*



Rice Yield Sampling Sites



## Rice Yield Monitoring



Source: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Poonpipop KASEMSAP

National Convention Centre, Canberra , Australia 3-5 November 2019

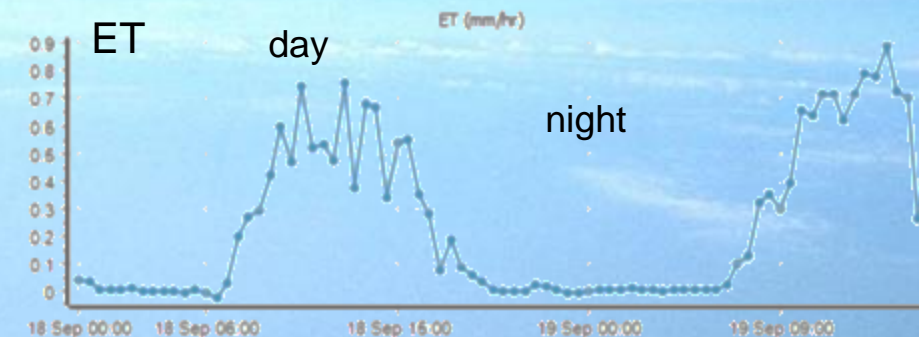
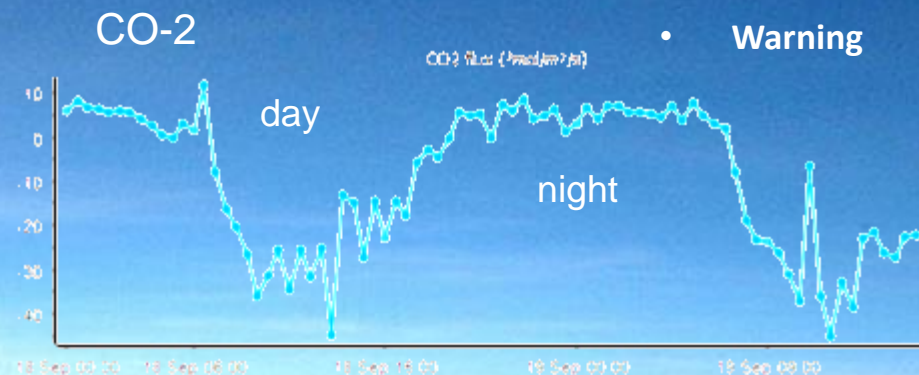


# Measure photosynthesis flux

- Monitoring
  - Health
- Forecasting
  - Yield
- Warning



Eddy Covariance Tower



## GOSAT

(Greenhouse gases Observing Satellite)



## Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2)

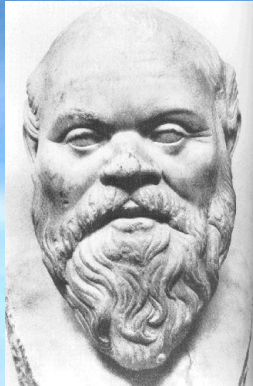
## Orbiting Carbon Observatory-3 (OCO-3)

Source: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Poonpipop KASEMSAP

National Convention Centre, Canberra , Australia 3-5 November 2019



**“Man must rise above the Earth—to the top of the atmosphere and beyond—for only thus will he fully understand the world in which he lives”**



(Socrates 470 BC-399 BC)

**Correct Interpretation!**

**“Man masters nature not by force but by understanding.....”**

Jacob Bronowski



**'If You Can't Measure It, You Can't Manage It'... You can't improve It”**

Peter Drucker (father of management)



# THANK YOU



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