



Characterizing Field-scale Crop ET, Phenology and Productivity

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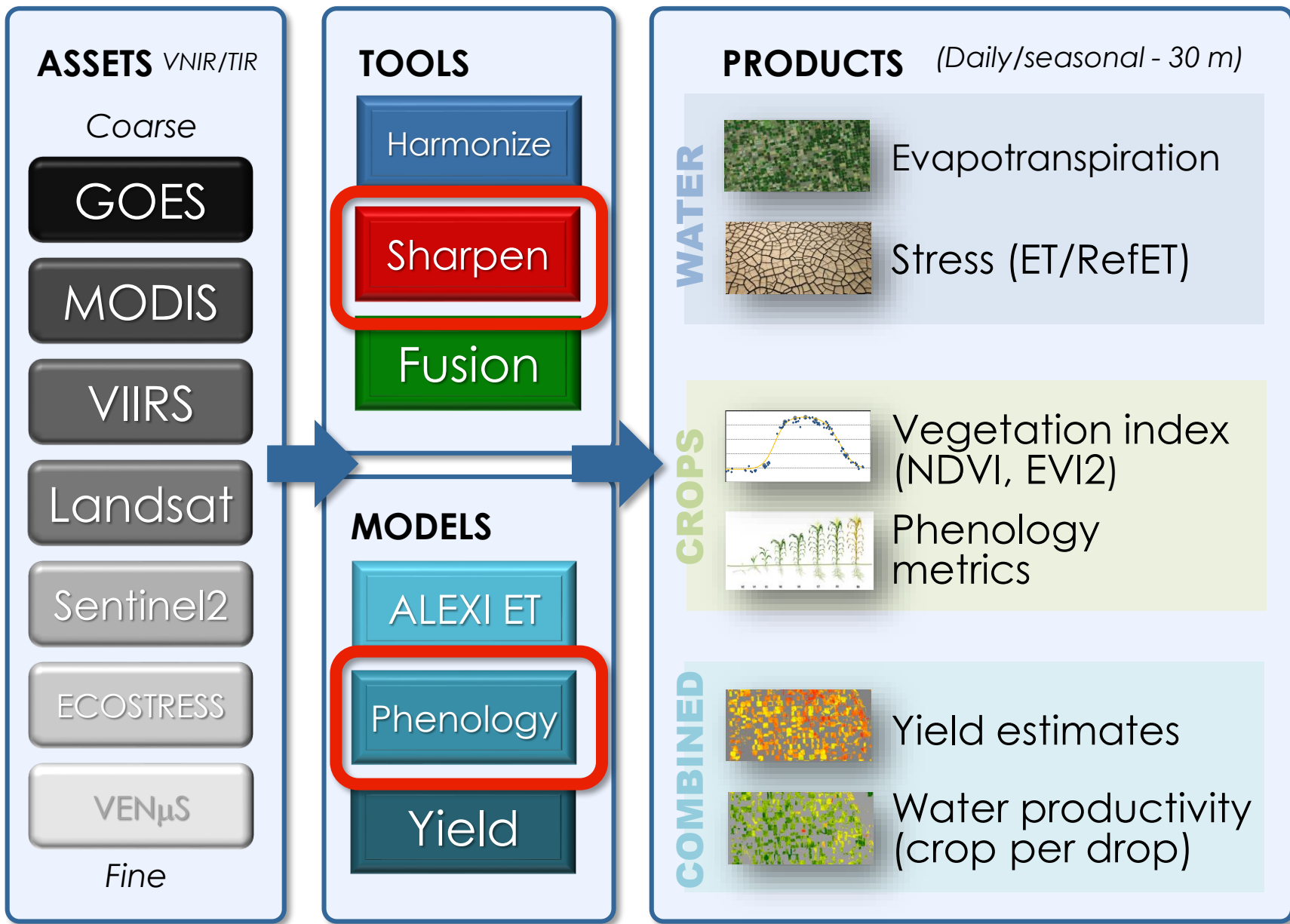
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Chris Hain

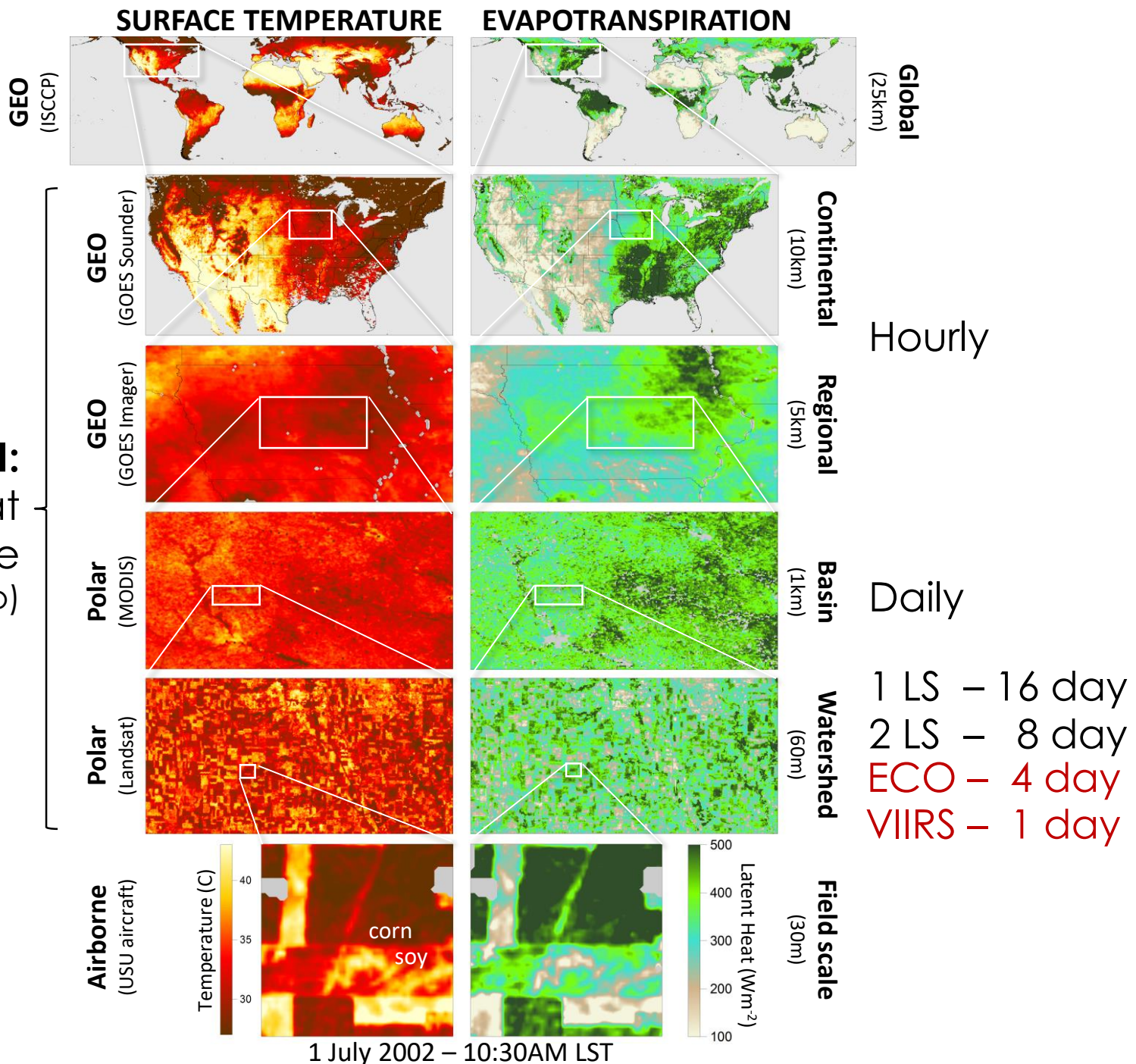
NASA - MSFC

Jason Otkin

University of Wisconsin-Madison



DATA FUSION:
daily ET at
field scale
(F. Gao)



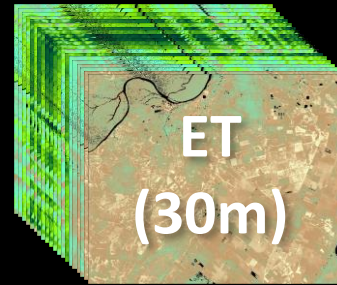


Landsat 8

Launch 2/11/2013

Polar Orbit (16 day)
2 TIR bands (100 m)

VNIR from HLS-Landsat (30 m)



ECOSTRESS

Launch 6/29/2018

ISS Orbit (~4 day)
5 TIR bands (38x69 m)

VNIR from HLS+VIIRS fusion (30 m)



VIIRS

Launch 8/28/2011

Polar Orbit (~1 day)
15 band (375 m)

VNIR from HLS-Sentinel 2 (30 m)



DATA MINING SHARPENER (DMS)

(Gao et al., 2012)

1 Select pure coarse TIR-SR samples. Build tree.



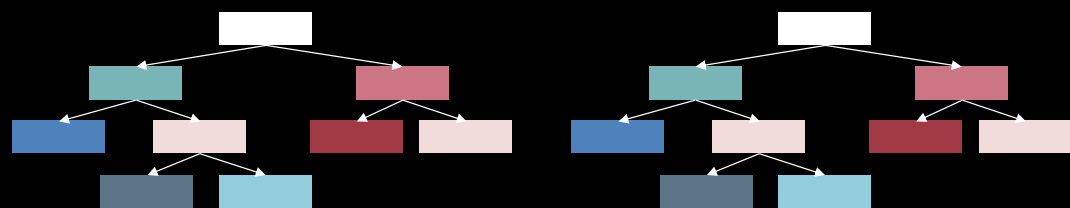
Landsat 8/29

2 Apply tree to high resolution SR



coarsen

3 Conserve energy at coarse scale EC.



ECO 8/24



coarsen



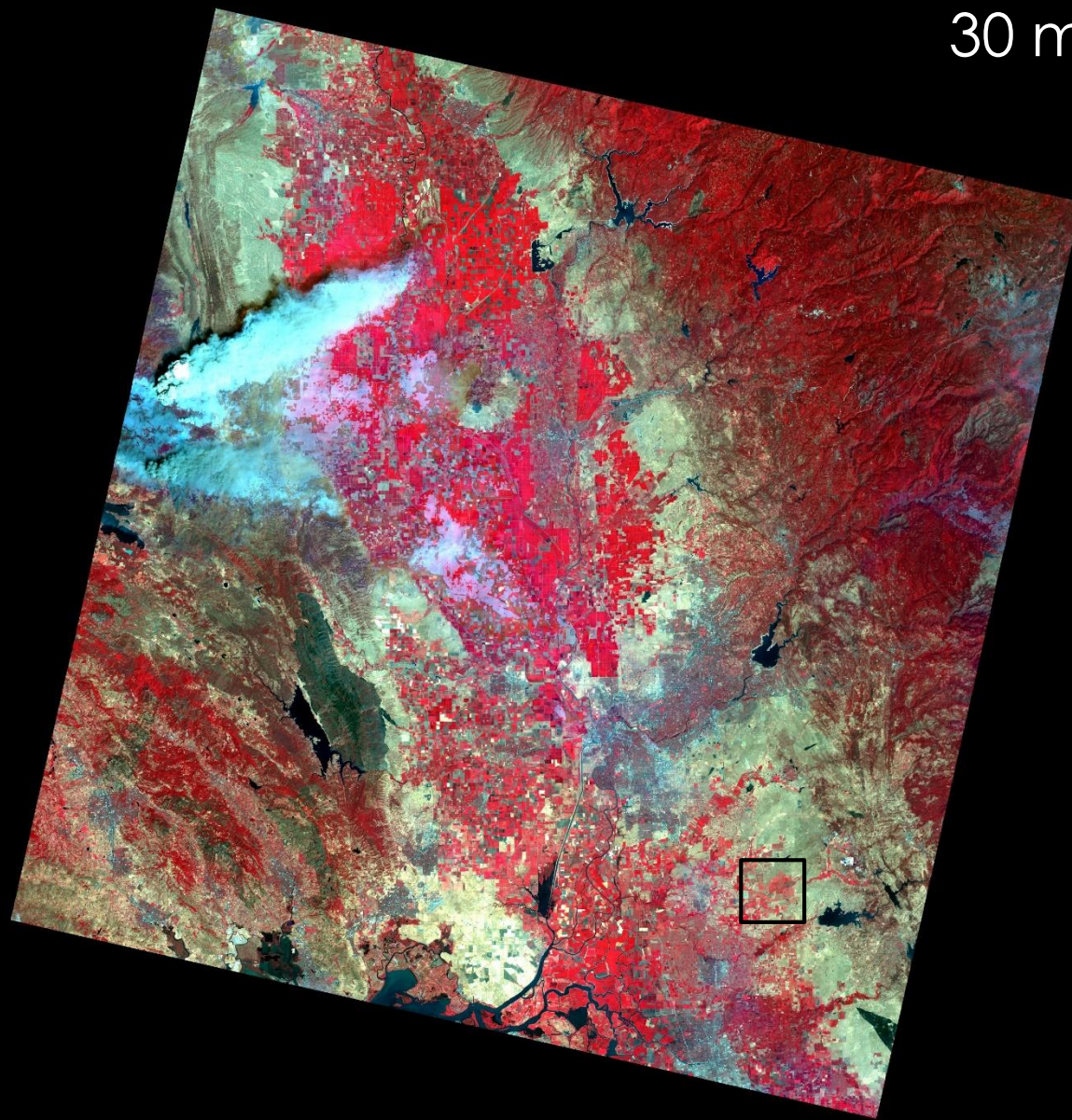
Difference

Add residual

ECOSTRESS L2 LST 8/3/2018 (70 m)



L8 VNIR 8/3/2018
30 m



LANDSAT

ECOSTRESS

VIIRS

Native



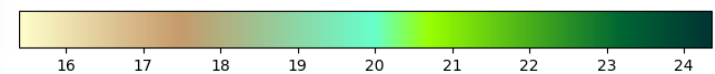
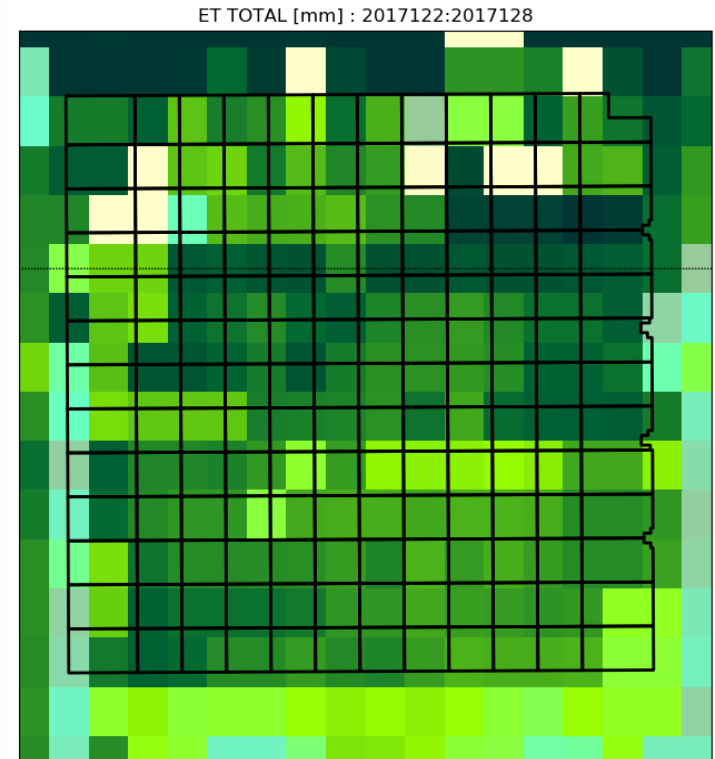
Sharpened



VARIABLE RATE DRIP IRRIGATION (VRDI)

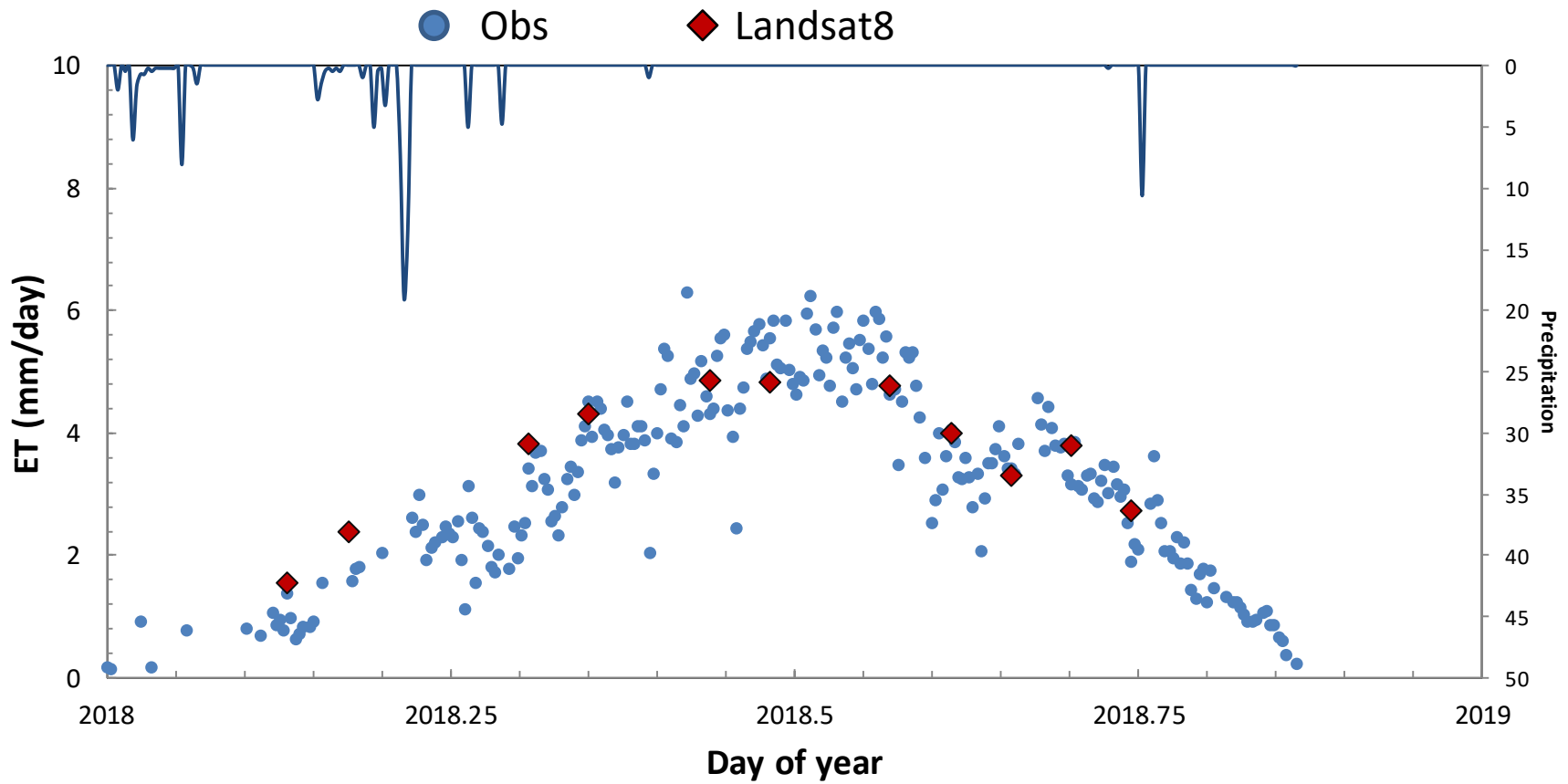


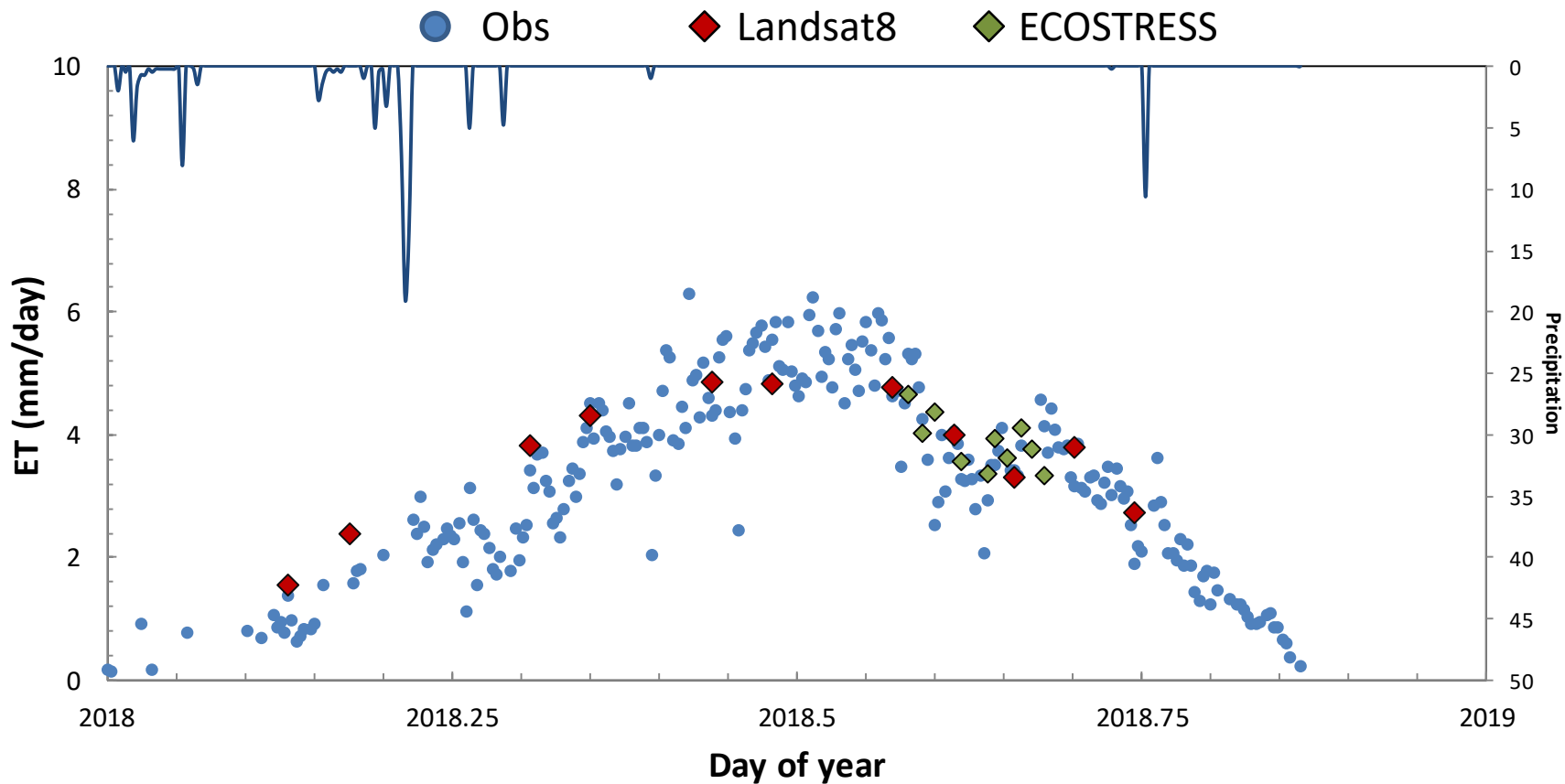
30x30m blocks with independent irrigation control



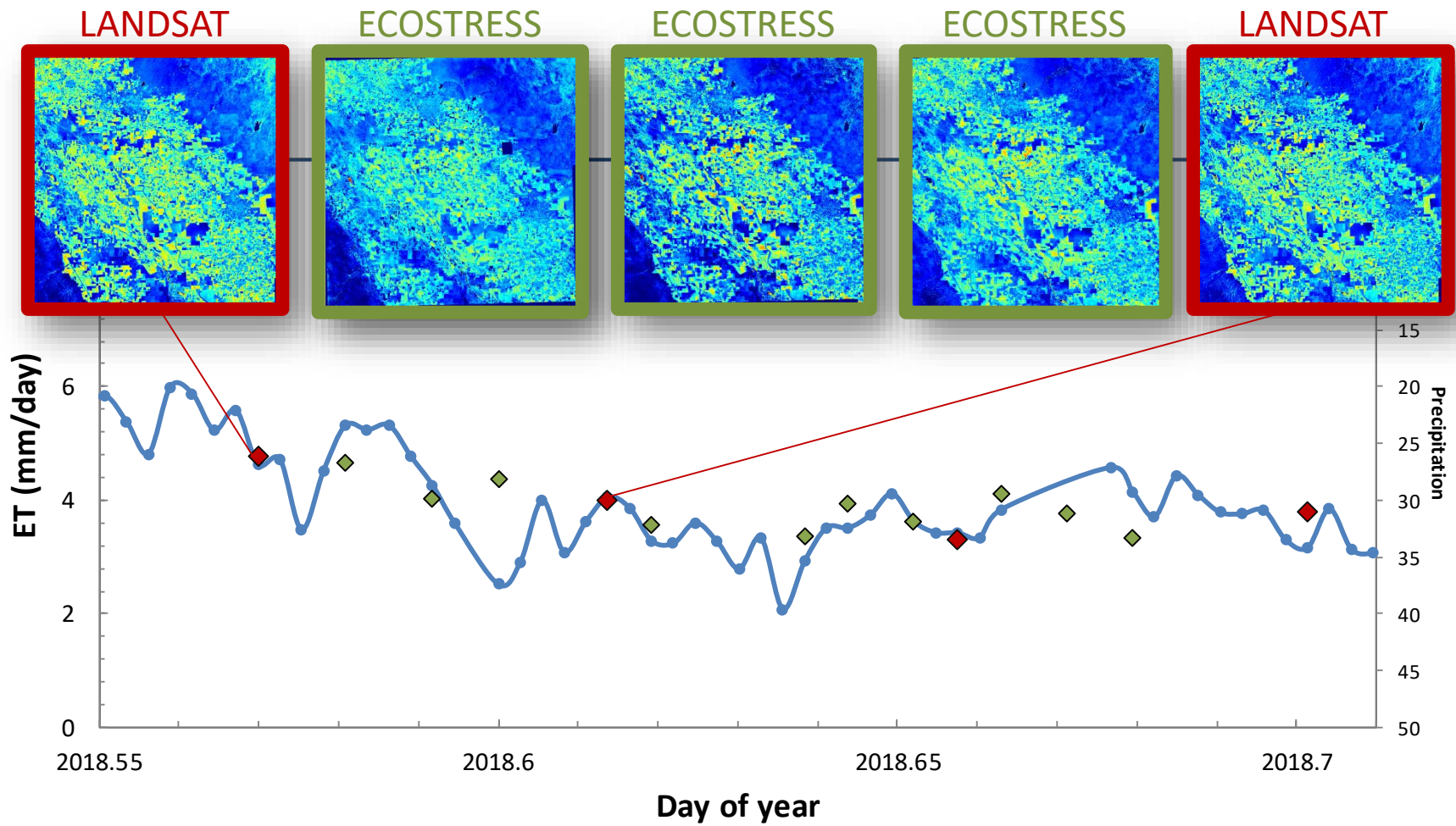
WEEKLY TOTAL ET [mm]

Application: vineyard irrigation



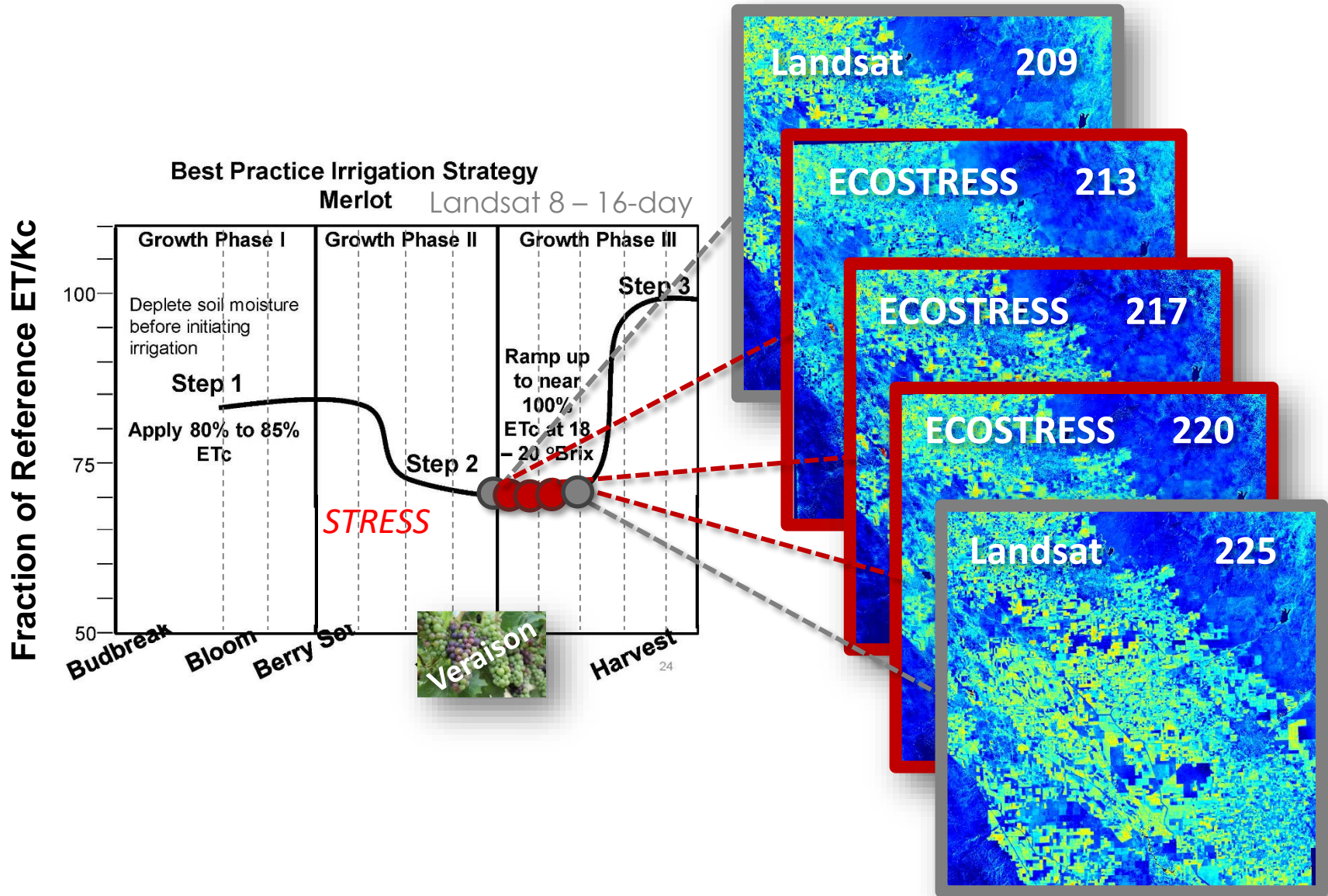


Application: vineyard irrigation

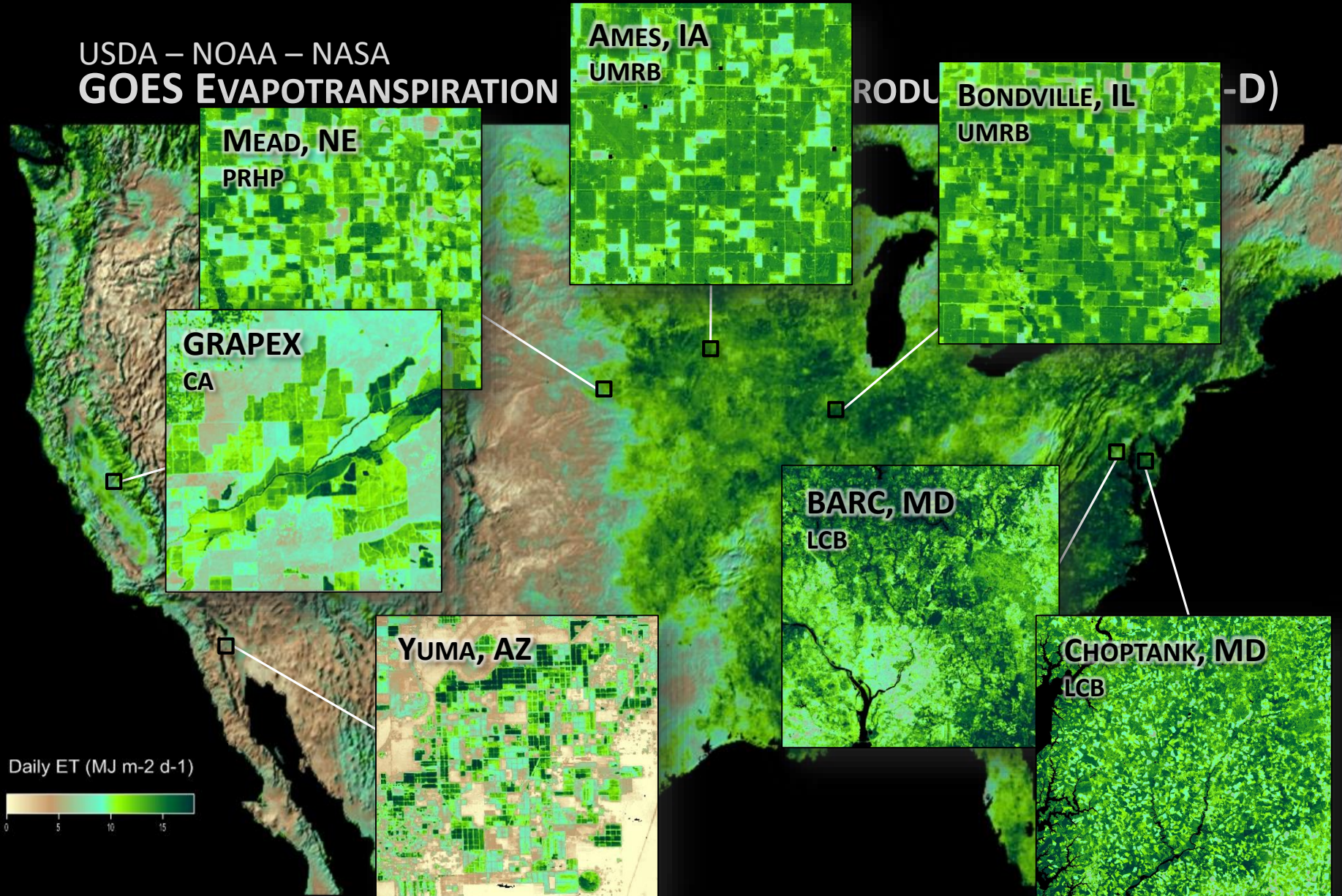


VARIABLE RATE DRIP IRRIGATION (VRDI)

Application: vineyard irrigation



USDA – NOAA – NASA
GOES EVAPOTRANSPIRATION

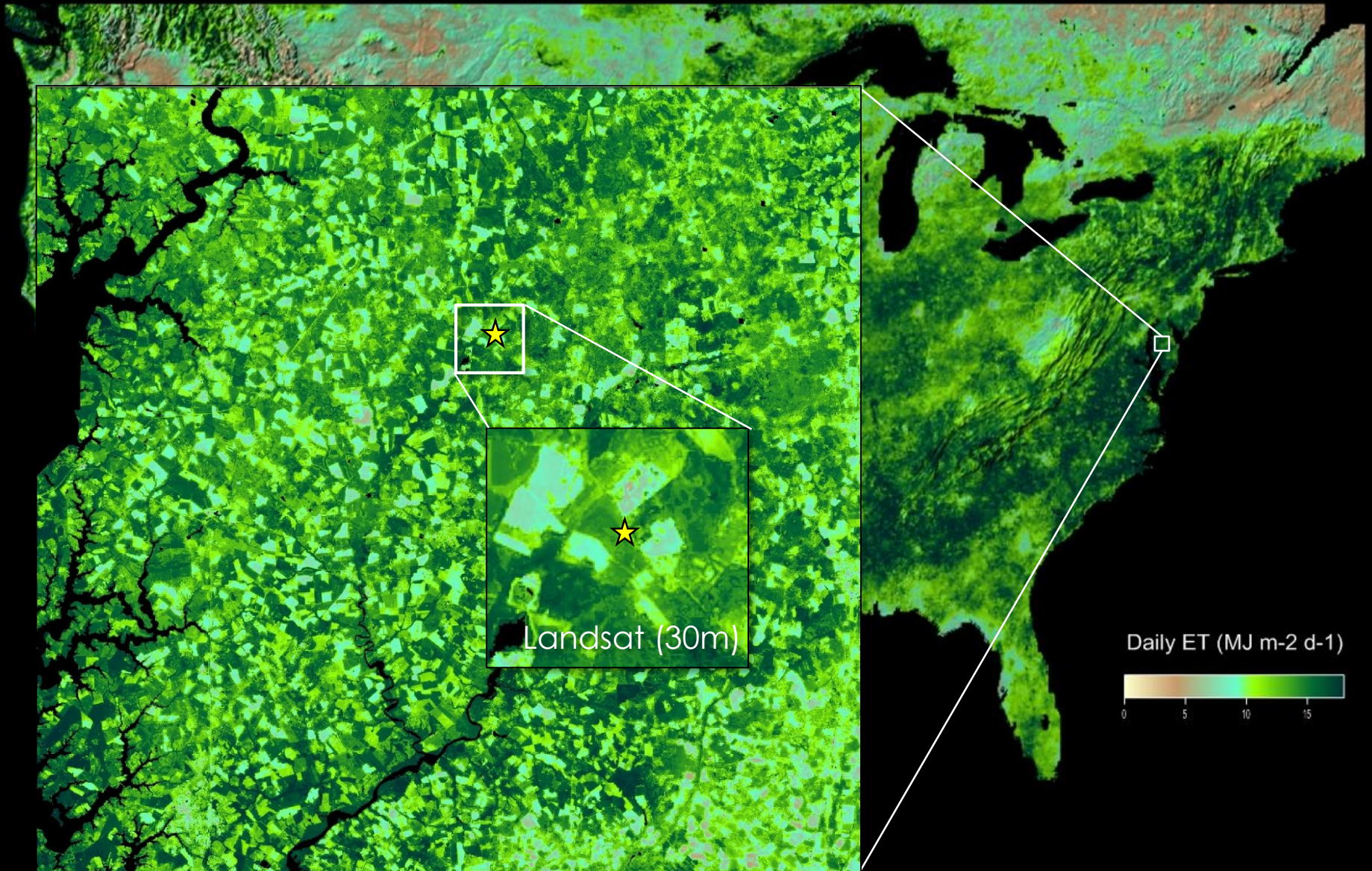


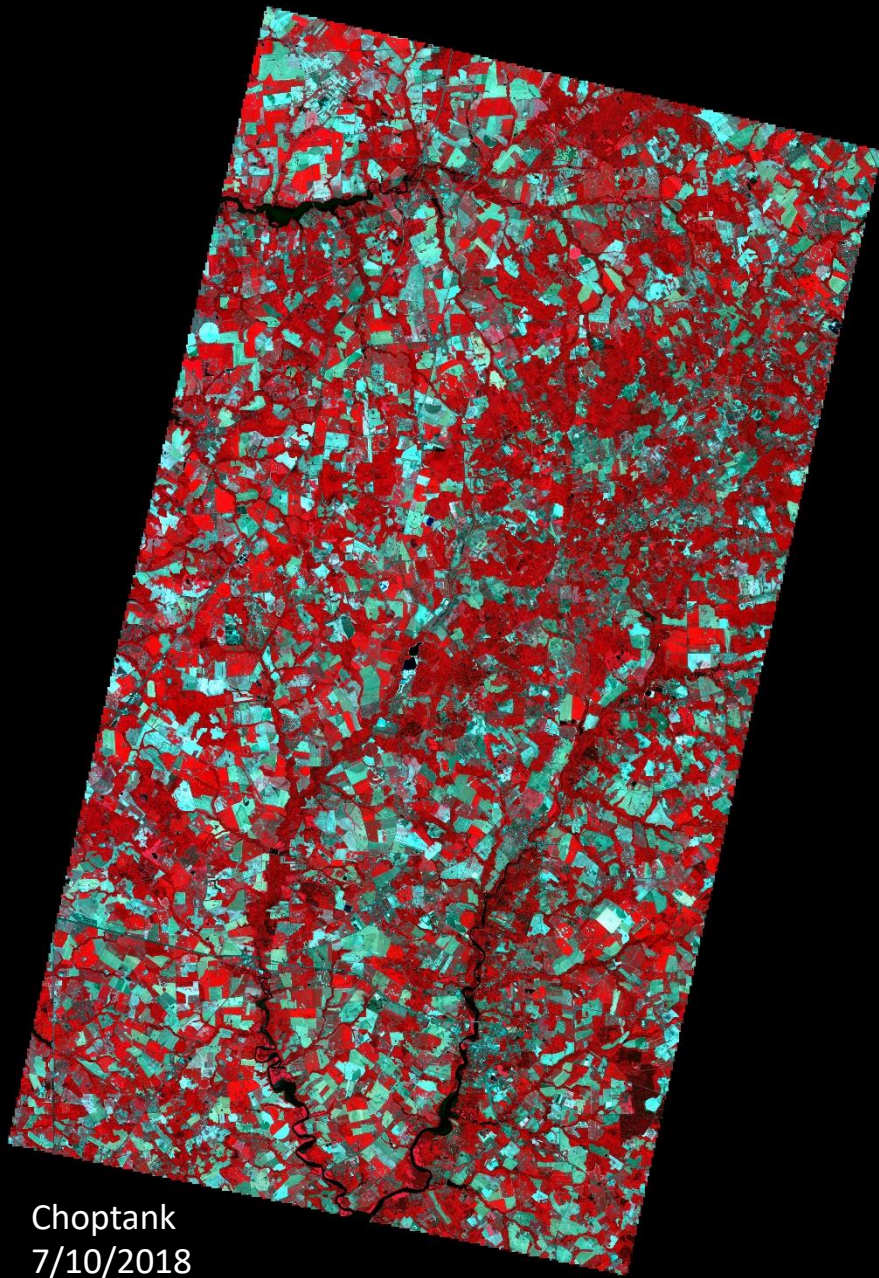
USDA-ARS Long-Term Agroecosystem Research (LTAR) Sites

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| PRHP | Platte River-High Plains | LCB | Lower Chesapeake Bay |
| UMRB | Upper Mississippi River Basin | CA | Proposed site |

USDA – NOAA – NASA

GOES EVAPOTRANSPIRATION AND DROUGHT PRODUCT SYSTEM (GET-D)





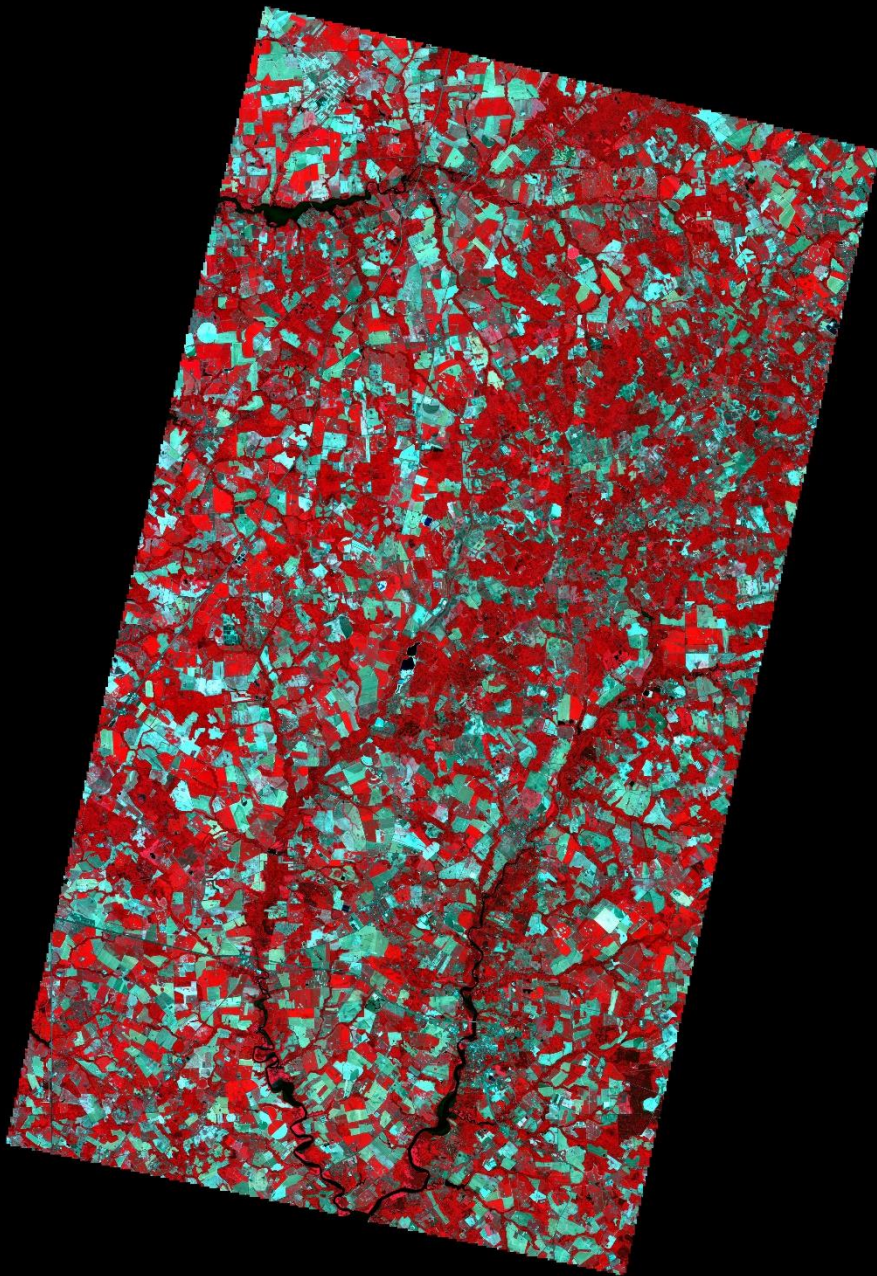
Choptank
7/10/2018

VEN μ S

Launch 2 August 2017
Israeli Space Agency & CNES

Polar Orbit (2 day samples)
12 VNIR bands (5-10 m)





VEN μ S

Launch 2 August 2017
Israeli Space Agency & CNES

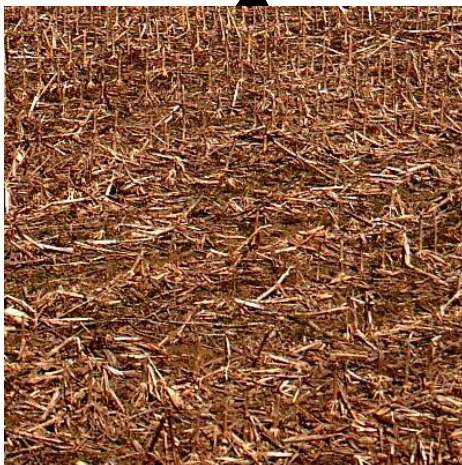
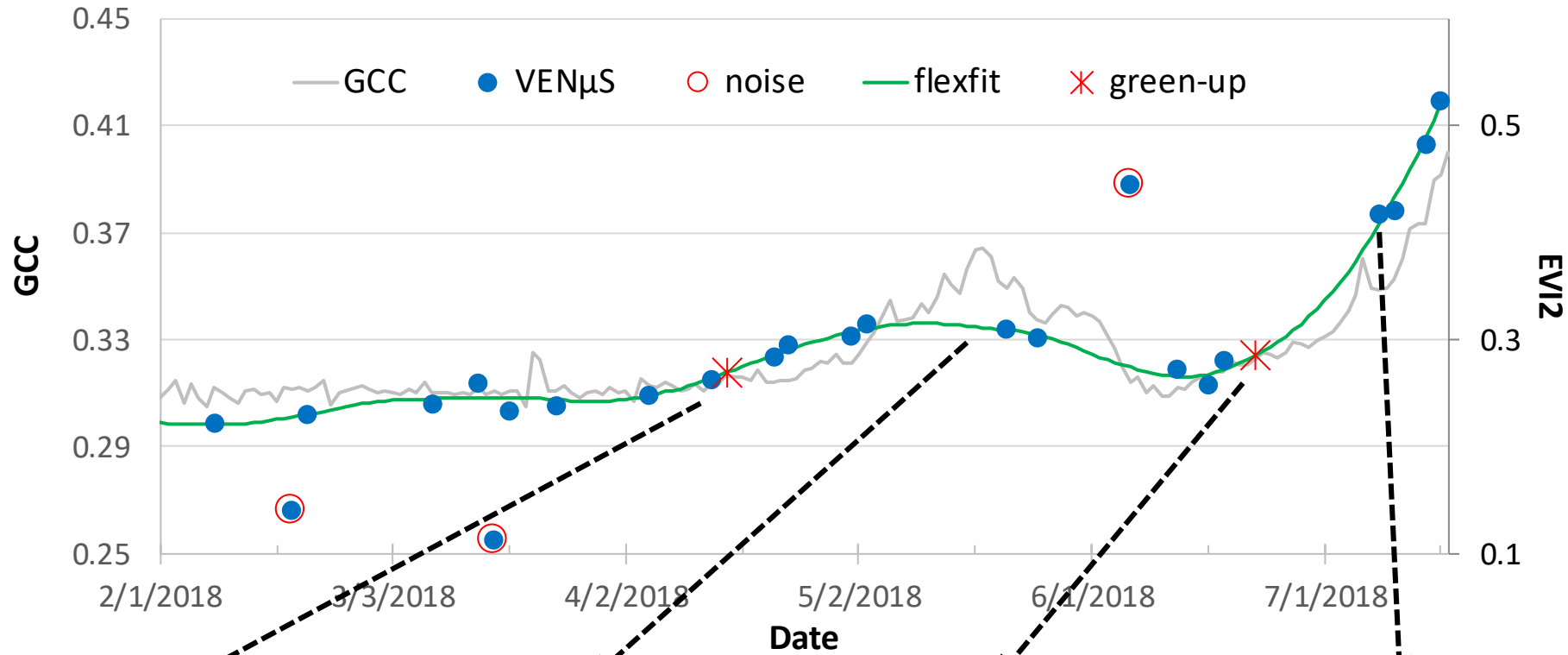
Polar Orbit (2 day samples)
12 VNIR bands (5-10 m)

Band	Band center (nm)	Bandwidth (nm)	Main objective
B1	420	40	Atmospheric correction
B2	443	40	Aerosols, clouds
B3	490	40	Atmos corr, water
B4	555	40	Land
B5	620	40	VIs
B6	620	40	DEM, image quality
B7	667	30	Red edge
B8	702	24	Red edge
B9	742	16	Red edge
B10	782	16	Red edge
B11	865	40	VIs
B12	910	20	Water vapor

Mapping Crop Emergence using VEN μ S Imagery

- Crop emergence is a critical stage for crop development and crop growth modelling
- Challenges to map crop emergence using remote sensing
 - observations may not be sensitive to such small surface changes
 - early detection may be sensitive to spectral variations due to soil types and soil moisture
 - near real-time mapping requires frequent and up-to-date remote sensing observations
 - to identify crop phenology at field scales, routine and frequent remotely sensed data at Landsat 30-m or less spatial resolution are required

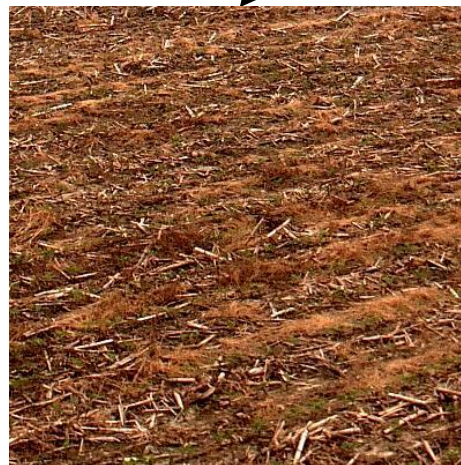
PhenoCam Site (Soybean), VEN μ S SR EVI2 (10m) from 2018 (1/1-7/19)



4/13/2018



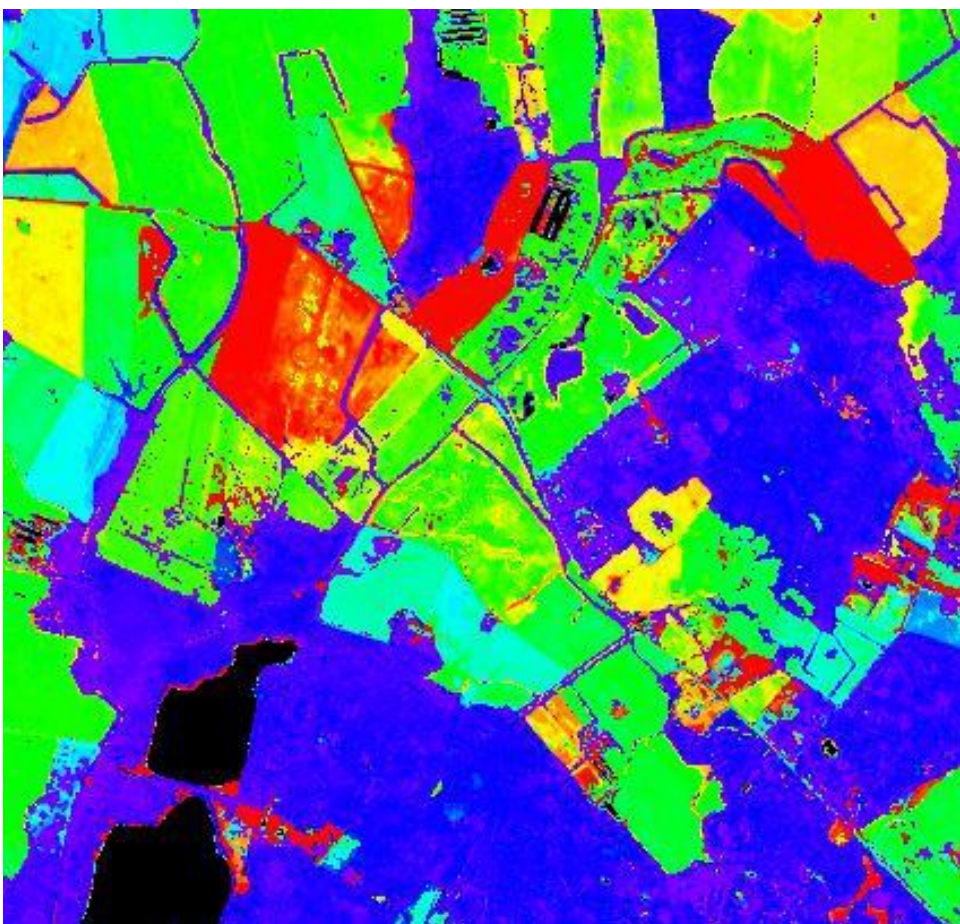
5/19/2018



6/21/2018



7/8/2018



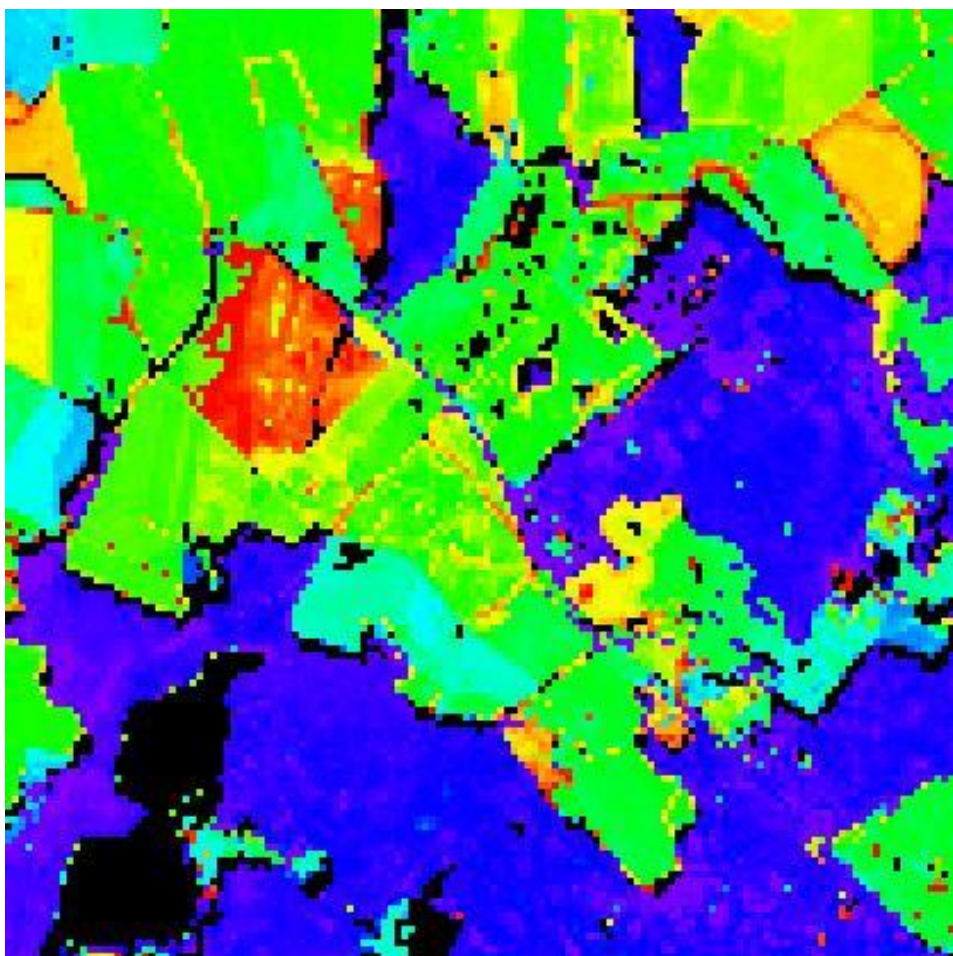
Green-up dates using VEN μ S
10m L2 data acquired from
1/1/2018 to 9/9/2018



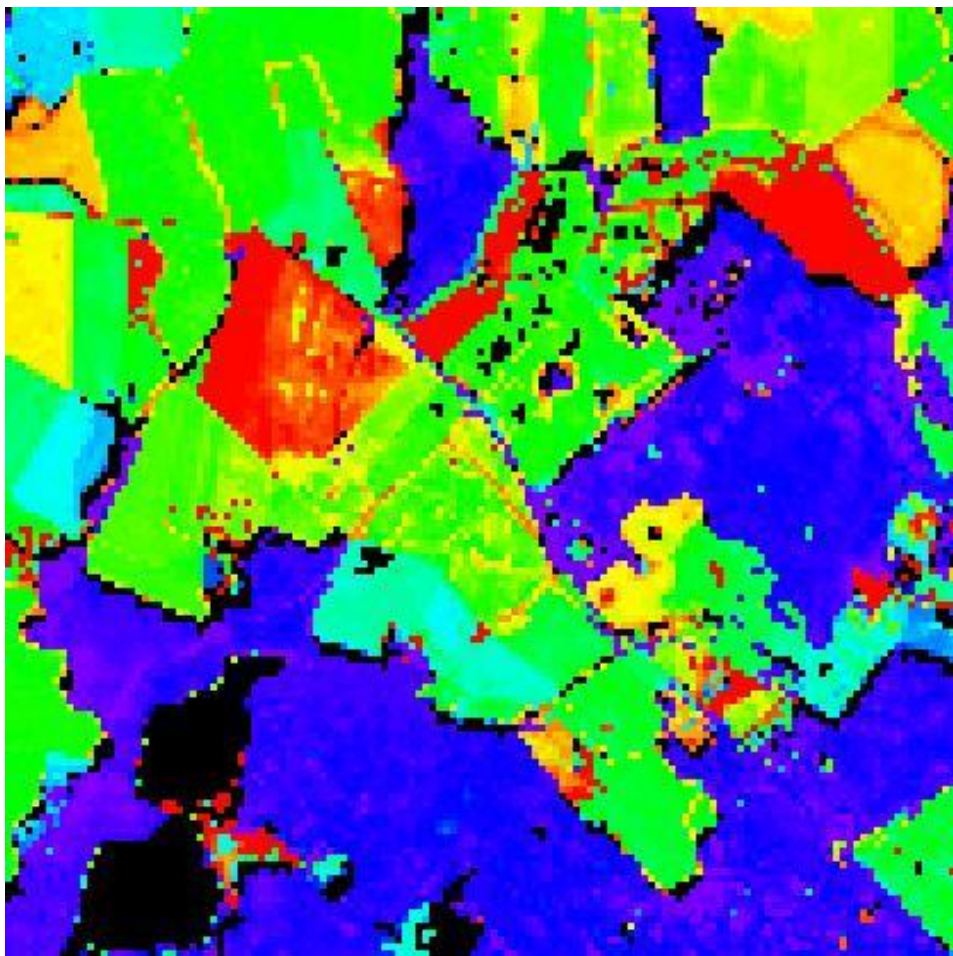
Cropland Data Layer

- Yellow: Corn
- Dark Green: Soybeans
- Light Blue: Woody wetlands
- Brown: Winter wheat/soy

Results (30m) using Different Date Ranges as Input



Based on VEN μ S (1/1 - 7/19)



Based on VEN μ S (1/1 - 9/9)

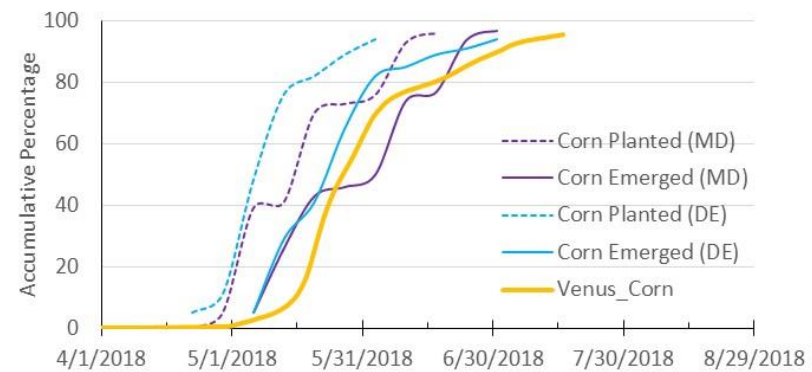
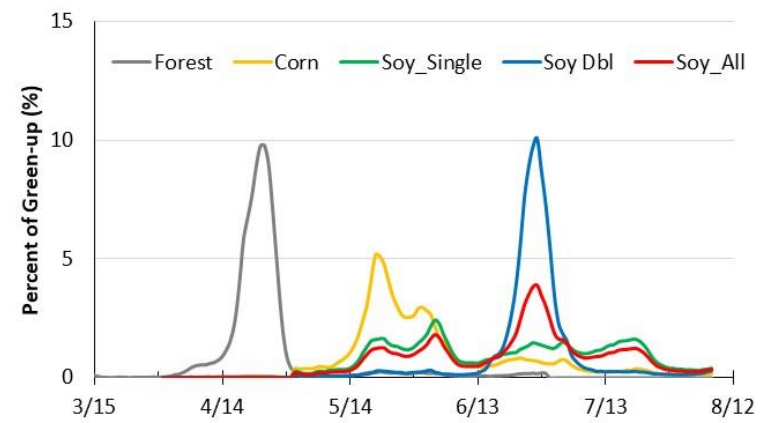
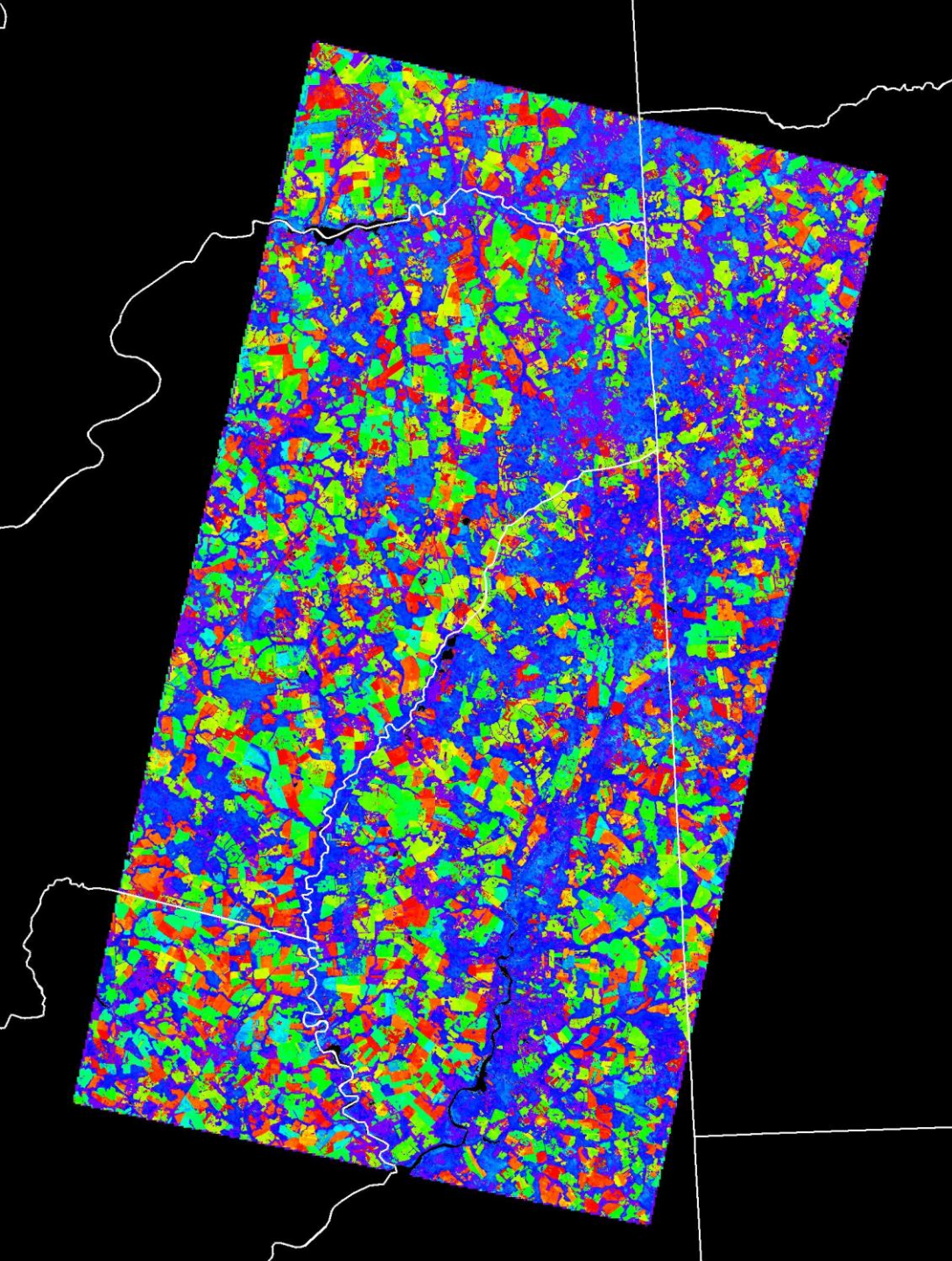


4/15

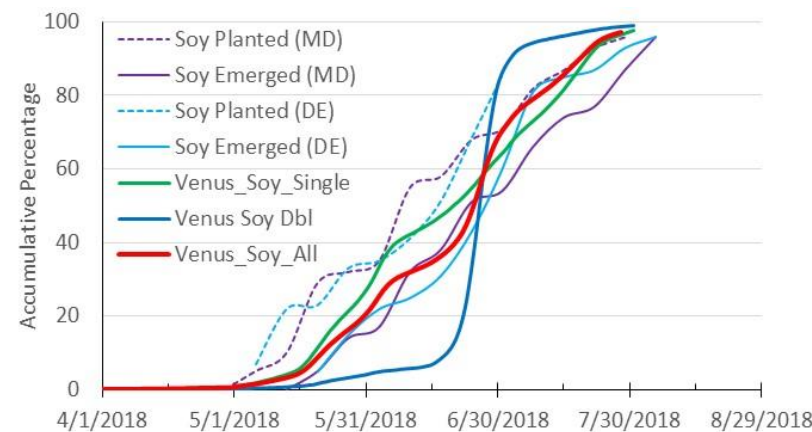
5/15

6/15

7/15+

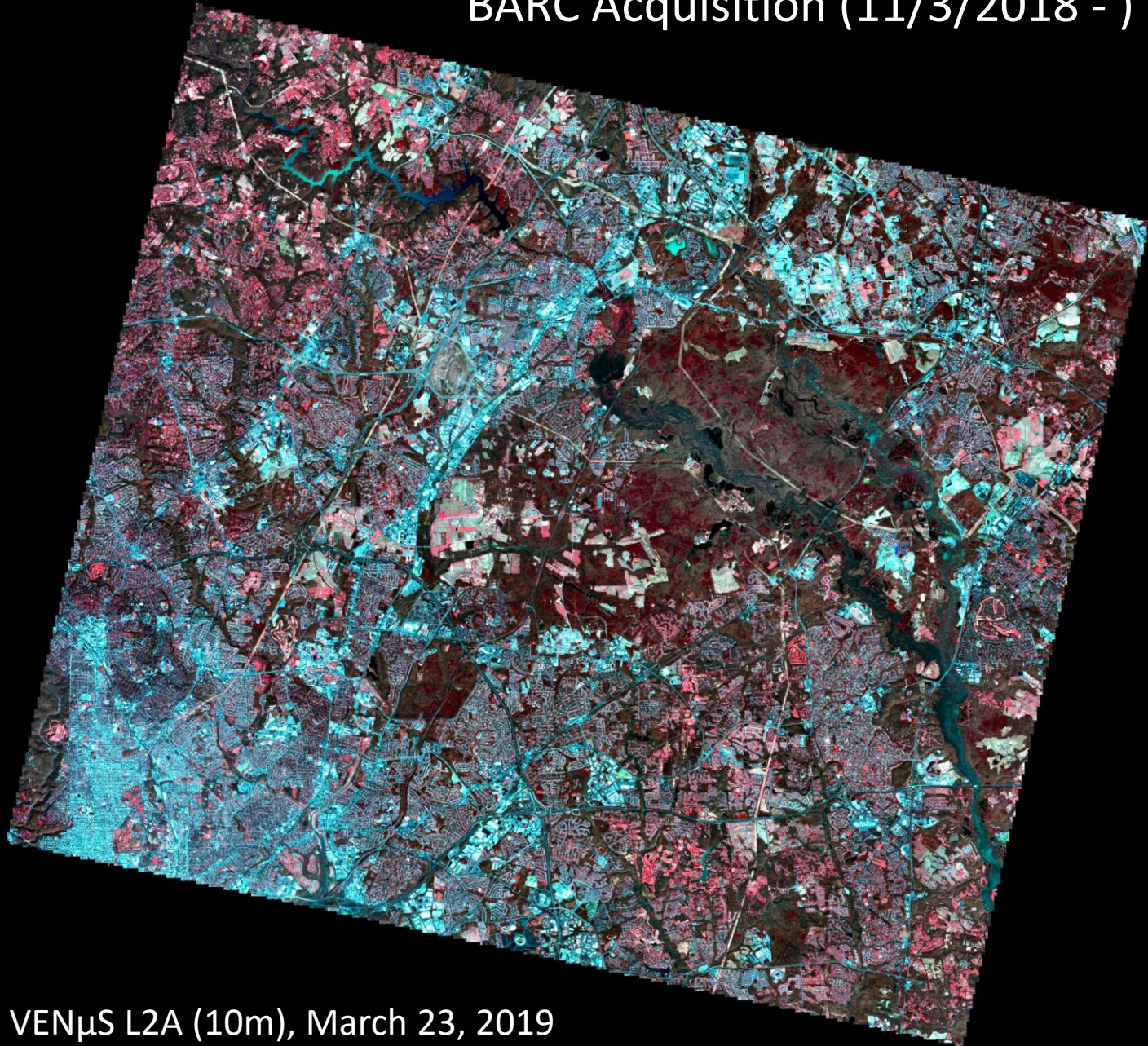


VEN μ S green-up dates vs. NASS corn progress



VEN μ S green-up dates vs. NASS soybean progress

BARC Acquisition (11/3/2018 -)



VEN μ S L2A (10m), March 23, 2019