



Earth observation data for sustainable practices in viticulture

Federico Oldani
Tommaso Monopoli
Ernesto Bastidas
Rosa Araujo

FONDAZIONE
links
PASSION FOR INNOVATION

eleaf
SPACE FOR GROWTH

eurecat



BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research



Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission



Agenda

- Welcome
- Earth Observations for agriculture
- Introduction to VitiGEOSS project
- Earth Observations in VitiGEOSS
- Data in action
- Participatory activity & Discussion



Speakers



Federico Oldani
AI Applied Researcher,
LINKS Foundation



Tommaso Monopoli
AI Applied Researcher,
LINKS Foundation



Ernesto Bastidas
Project and Business
Manager, **eLEAF**



Rosa Araujo
Project coordinator,
Eurecat



Andria Nicodemou
Science Communicator,
**Barcelona Supercomputing
Center** (*online moderation*)



Earth observations in agriculture

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research



Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission



Land productivity [kg/ha]
Water productivity [kg/m³]





European Green Deal

Climate change and environmental degradation are an existential threat to Europe and the world. To overcome these challenges, the European Green Deal will transform the EU into a modern, resource efficient and competitive economy, ensuring:

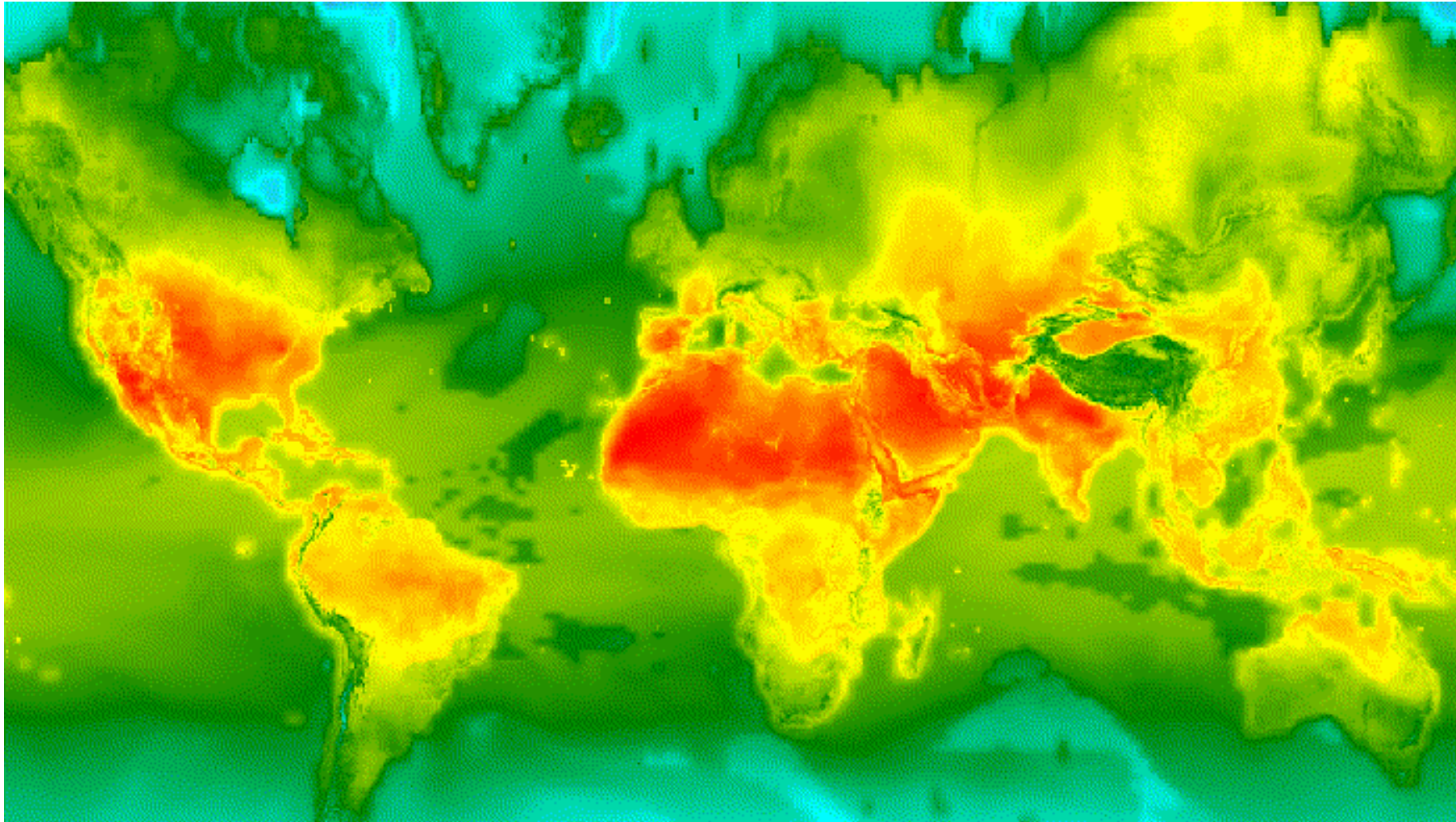
- no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050
- economic growth decoupled from resource use
- no person and no place left behind

The EU's goals are:

- to ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss
- reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the EU food system
- strengthen the EU food system's resilience
- **lead a global transition** towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork

EUROGEO WORKSHOP 2023





Source Google Earth Engine - ERA 5, 2m air temperature



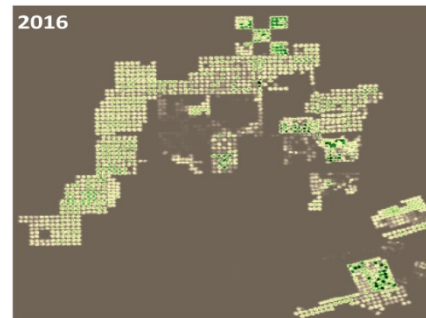
Monitor / halt deforestation

The screenshot shows the Global Forest Watch web application. At the top left is the 'GLOBAL FOREST WATCH' logo. The navigation menu includes 'MAP', 'DASHBOARD', 'HELP', 'ABOUT', 'BLOG', and 'OTHER TOOLS'. On the right, there is a language selector set to 'ENGLISH', a search icon, and a user profile icon. The main content area is dark-themed and features a dropdown menu with 'Angola' selected and 'Select a region' below it. A text box provides statistics: 'In 2010, Angola had 53.8 Mha of tree cover, extending over 43% of its land area. In 2022, it lost 267 kha of tree cover, equivalent to 103 Mt of CO₂ emissions.' Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'SUMMARY' selected, followed by 'LAND COVER', 'FOREST CHANGE', 'LAND USE', 'FIRES', and 'CLIMATE'. On the right side, a map of Angola is displayed with a legend. The legend shows 'Primary forests' as green and 'Tree cover loss' as pink. The map includes labels for various regions like Uíge, Luanda, Lobito, Lubango, Outapi, Rundu, Saurimo, Dilolo, Kolwezi, Lubumbashi, Livingstone, and Kamina. A 'SHARE DASHBOARD' button and a download icon are visible above the map.

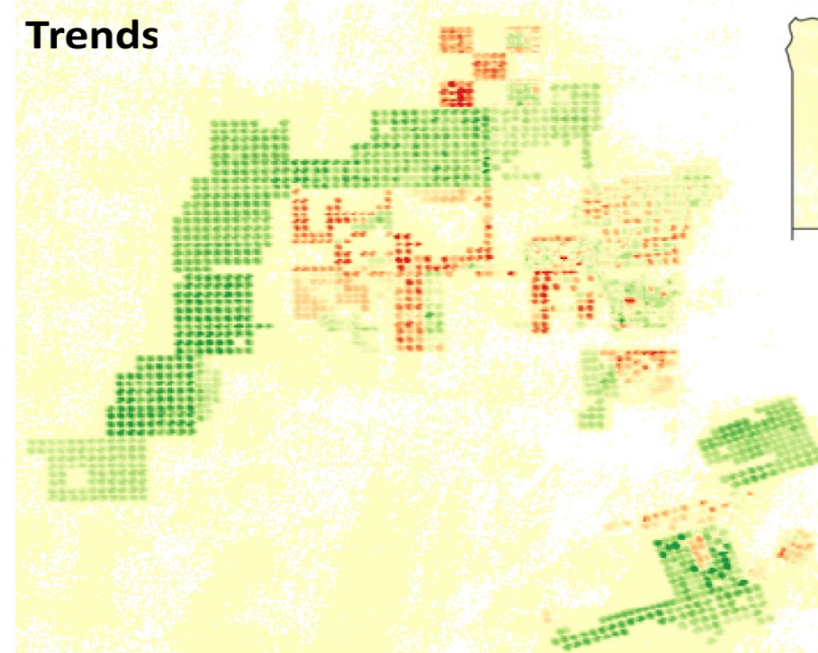
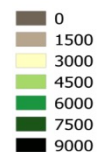


Reduce carbon emissions

- Change in biomass production
- land use change detection
- Agricultural inputs
- Decarbonisation

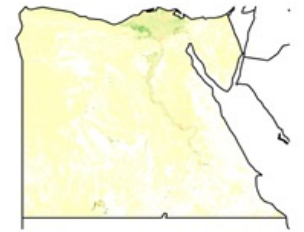
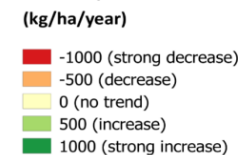


Biomass production (kg/ha/year)



Trends

Biomass production trends 2010-2016



[Image credit: petrmalinak](#)



Inputs

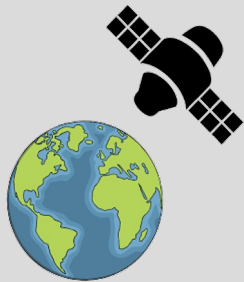
Satellite data

Solar radiation

NDVI ('greenness')

Surface albedo

Land surface temperature



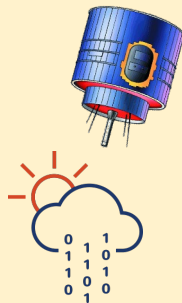
Meteorological data

Air temperature

Relative humidity

Wind speed

Transmissivity



Static inputs

Physical constants

Crop model parameters



Model

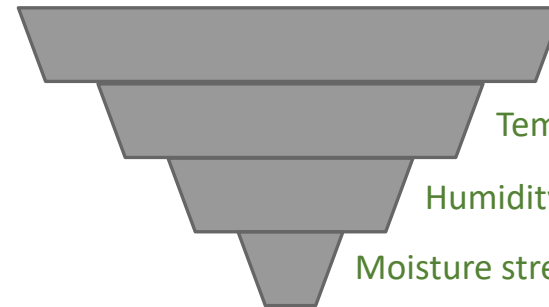


Photosynthetically active radiation



Light use efficiency, f_{PAR} *Plant species dependent*

Potential biomass production



Radiation stress *Damage from radiation*

Temperature stress *Too cold or hot*

Humidity stress *Vapor pressure too low*

Moisture stress *No sufficient soil moisture in root zone*



----- Biomass production



Partitioning model *Isolate above ground dry matter, stalk*



----- Stalk dry matter



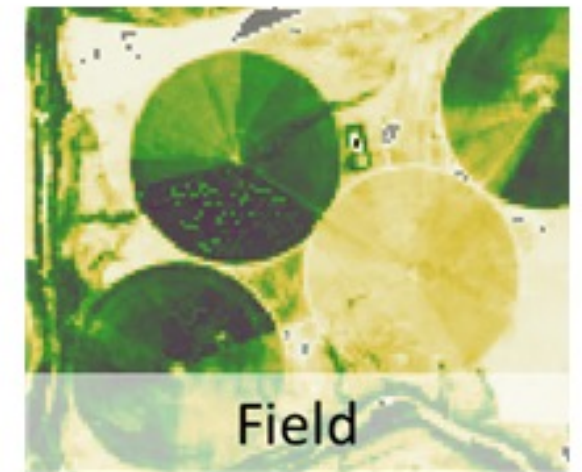
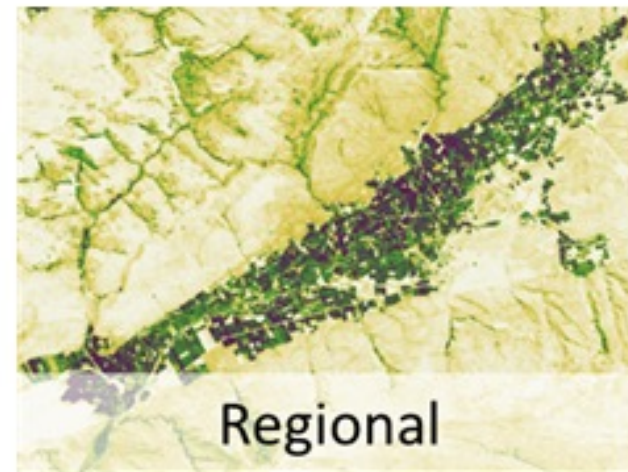
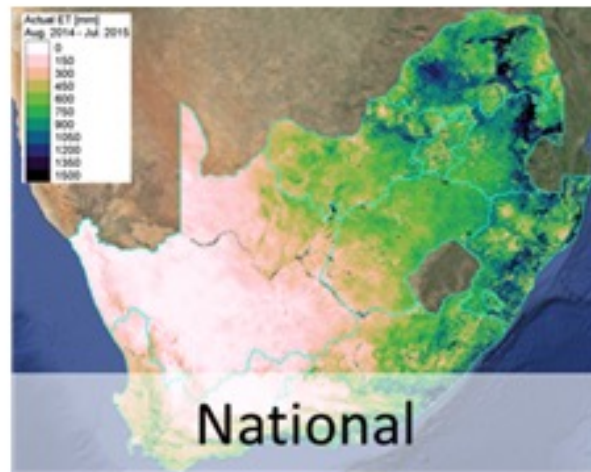
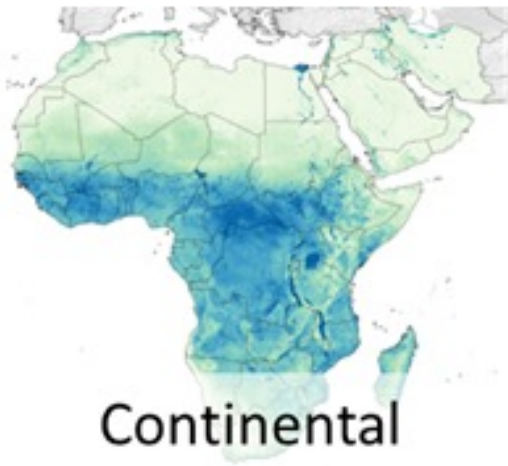
Summed over time *Incorporating thermal threshold*

YIELD



Water Consumption

Evapotranspiration (ET)
mm/day



Plant Biomass Production

kg/ha/day

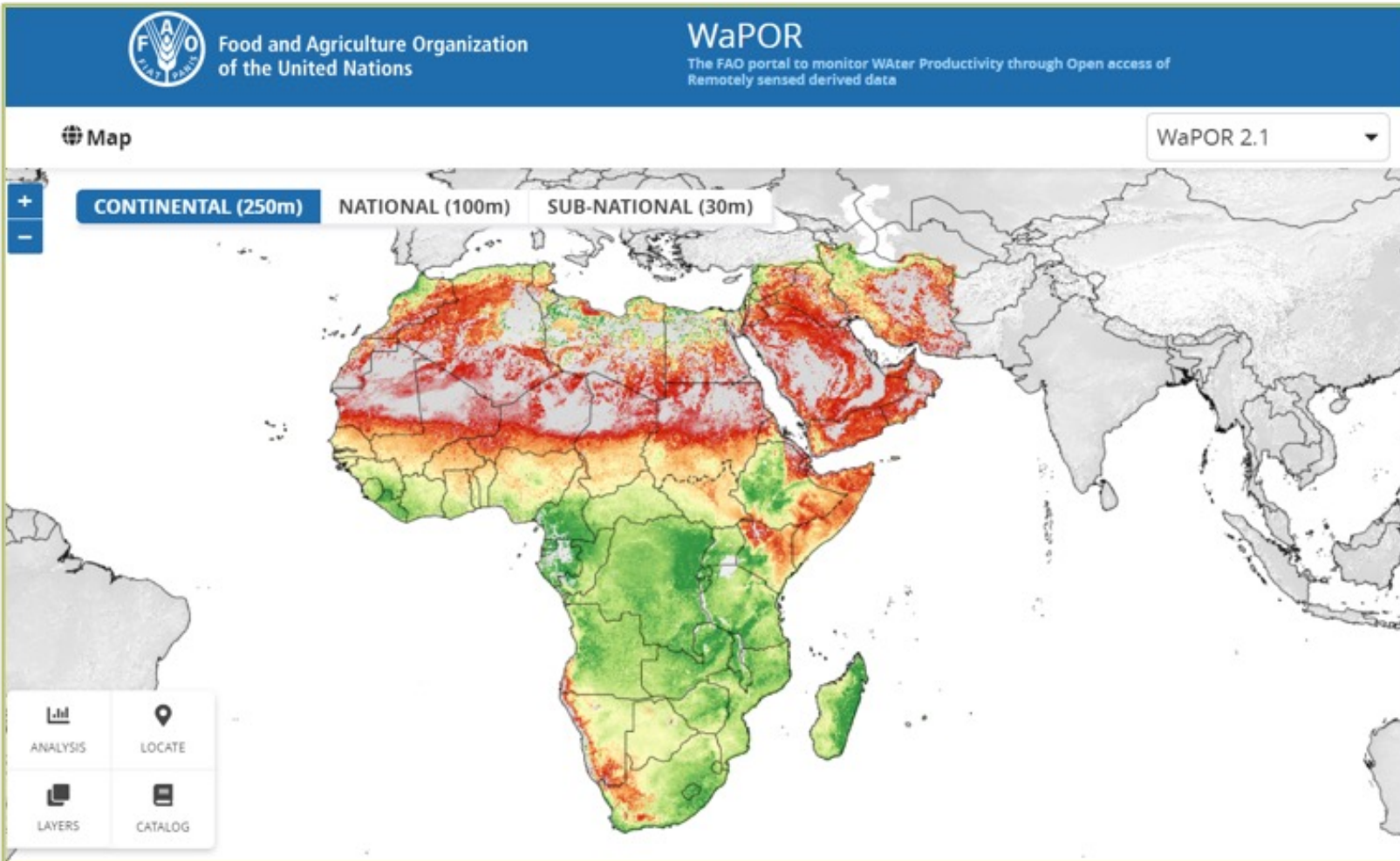
Quantified For every Pixel
(approx 10-250m)

EUROGEO WORKSHOP 2023



WaPOR

Water Productivity open access portal (FAO)



Free data, accessible to anyone

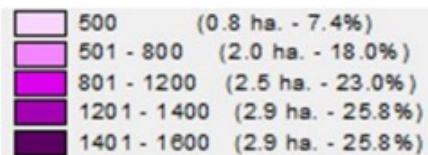
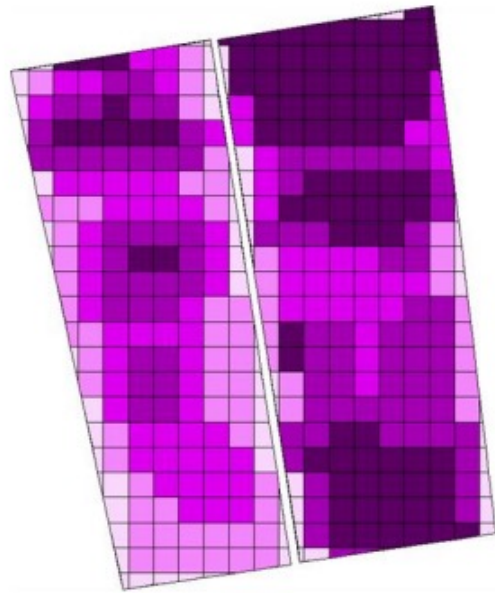
10 satellite-based data components at 250m, 100m and 30m resolution

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

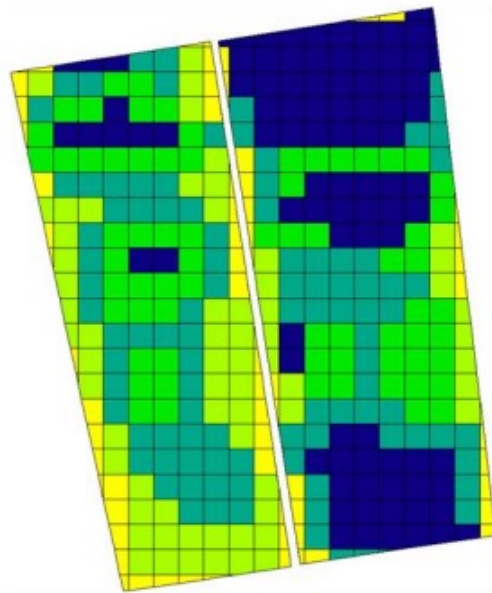


Reduction of chemical applications

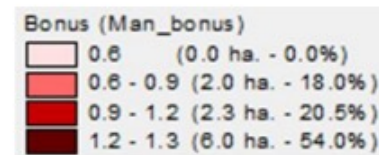
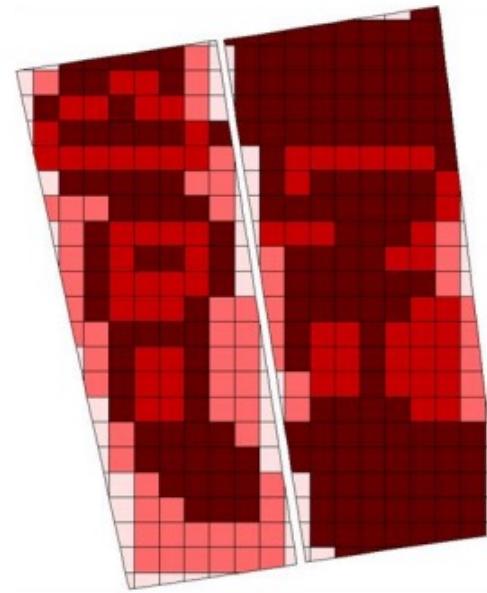
Biomasa (kg/ha/sem)



TCH



Dosis Bonus L/ha

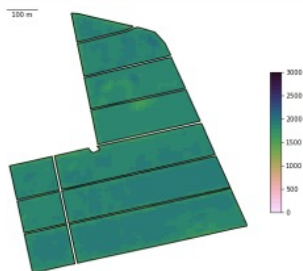




Reduction Nitrogen application

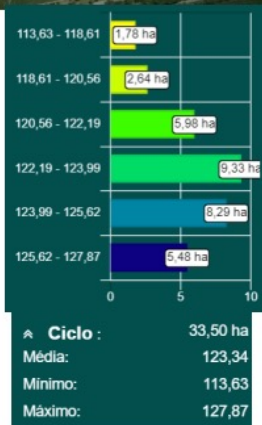
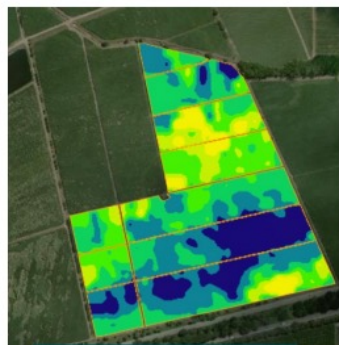
Biomass
LA RESERVA STE 512

Parcela	131-512	Promedio del lote	1834
Componente de dato	Producción de Biomasa (kg/ha)	Min	1324
Semana	44 (2 nov 2022)	Max	2059
Desviación	78		

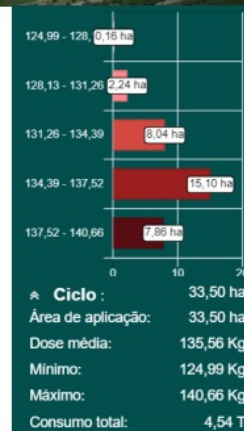


Area: 33.51 ha
Cutting: 2
Yield Tn/ha 2023: 123.39

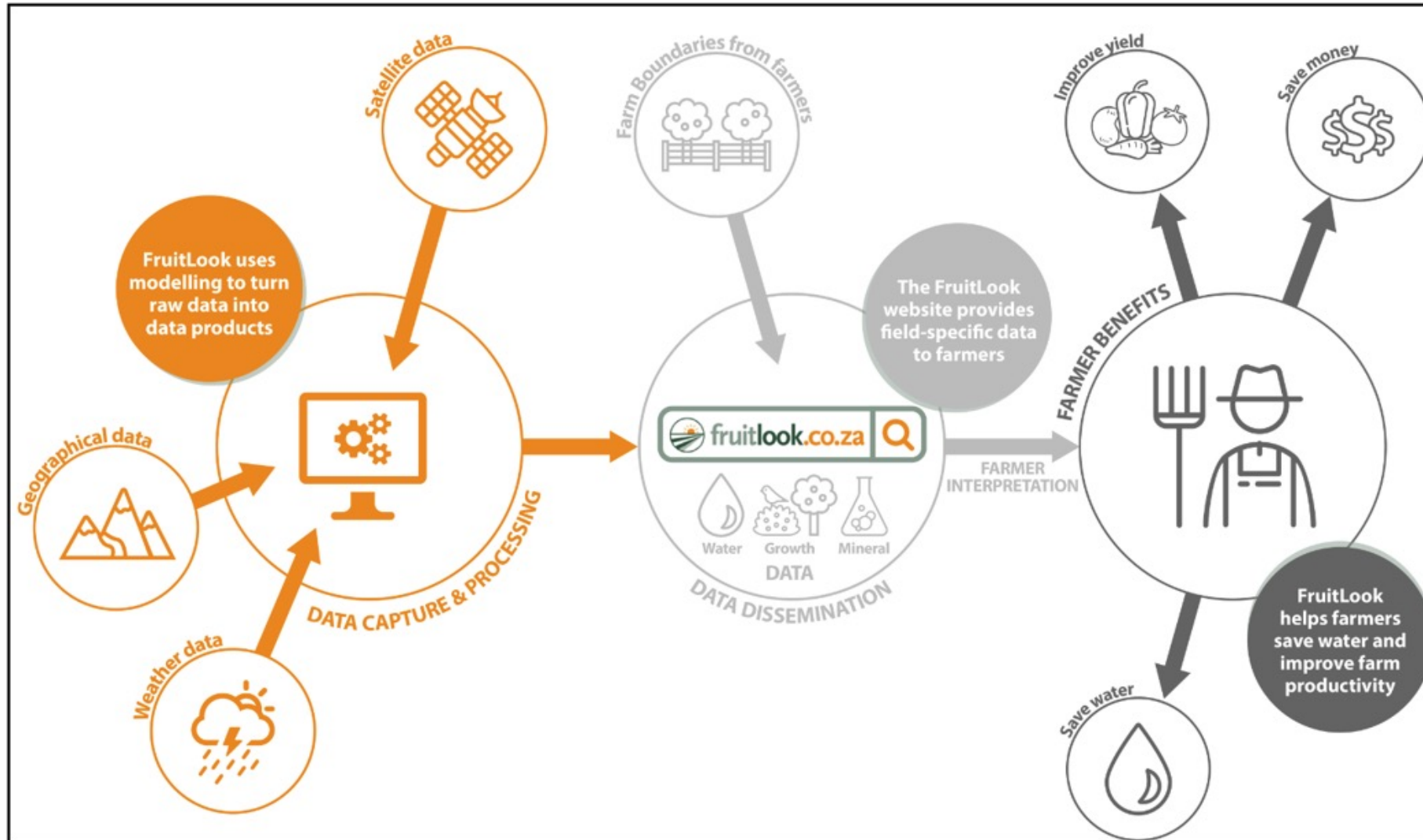
Yield Tn/ha



Biomass-adjusted nitrogen recommendation



Area	Nitrogen	Urea	Price Urea (USD) (385 USD/T)
3 ha	125 kg/ha	283 kg/ha	327
8 ha	130 kg/ha	315 kg/ha	970
15 ha	135 kg/ha	326 kg/ha	1,883
7 ha	140 kg/ha	304 kg/ha	819
33 ha			3,999
33 ha	165 kg/ha	359 kg/ha	4,561





13 million

Hectares for which FruitLook provides weekly data

650+

Active FruitLook users

12

Growing seasons of experience in South Africa

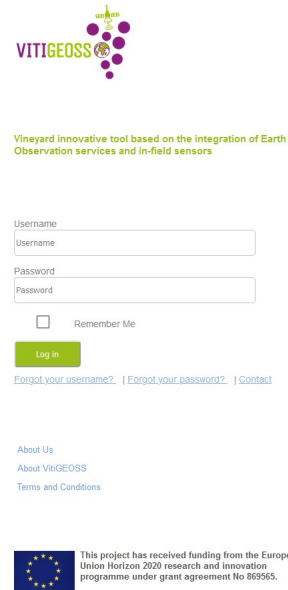
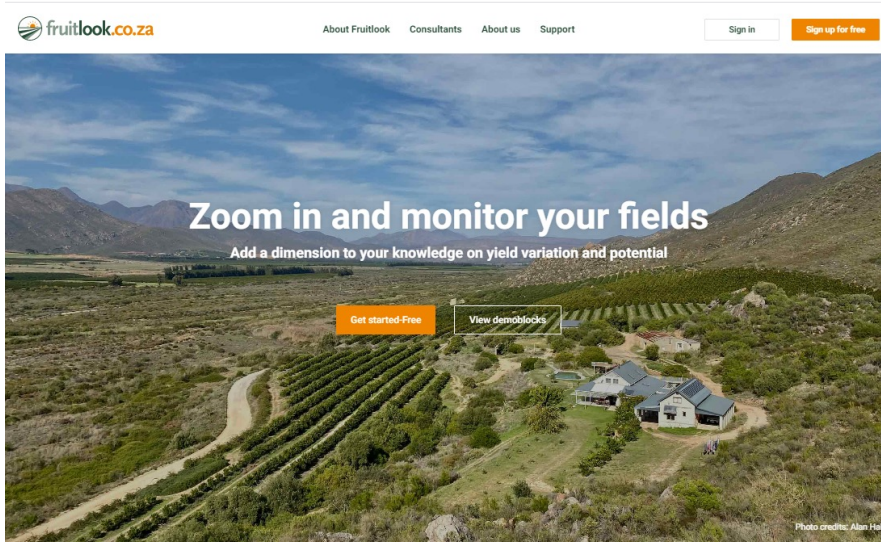
“44% of the respondents experienced a reduction in water use of more than 10% (and 19% saw a more than 20% reduction)”

- FruitLook survey (2020)

“Over almost 4 years of using FruitLook we saved on water with effective water management and went from a 5-hour water cycle to a 3-hour cycle. Our yield has increased with 30%.”

-Hendrik Schoeman (Farmer)

EUROGEO WORKSHOP 2023



Information services

- Weather and climate forecast
- Phenology monitoring
- Crop status
- Disease management
- Business and sustainability manager



Brief introduction to VitiGEOSS project

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research



Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission



VITIGE OSS

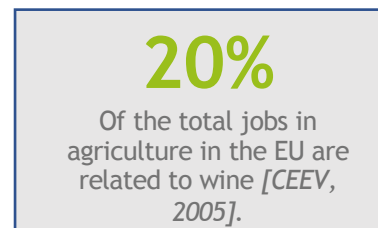




Motivation of VitiGEOSS

Innovative solutions to be more efficient and sustainable

- Europe is the world's largest wine producer, and viticulture is the largest economic activity in Southern Europe.
- Agriculture plays a crucial role in climate change, being responsible for more than 20% of CO₂ emissions.
- Sustainable agriculture aims to develop new practices to meet the current and future needs of society, while reducing the negative effects of climate change.





The VitiGEOSS project

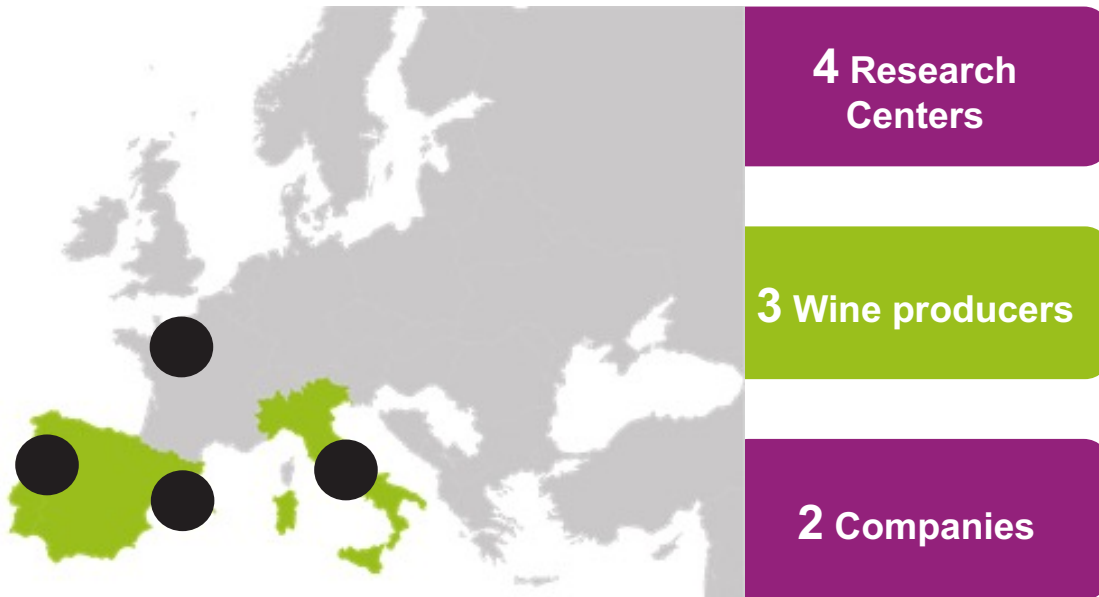
Innovative tools for vineyards, based on the integration of Earth observation services and field sensors.

- European Project funded by the program: SC5-16-2019
- Improving the efficiency of vineyard management using data collected by satellites (GEOSS and Copernicus data) and proximity sensors.
- Duration: 3.5 years, start 1/09/2020 end 29/02/2024.
9 participants from 4 European countries



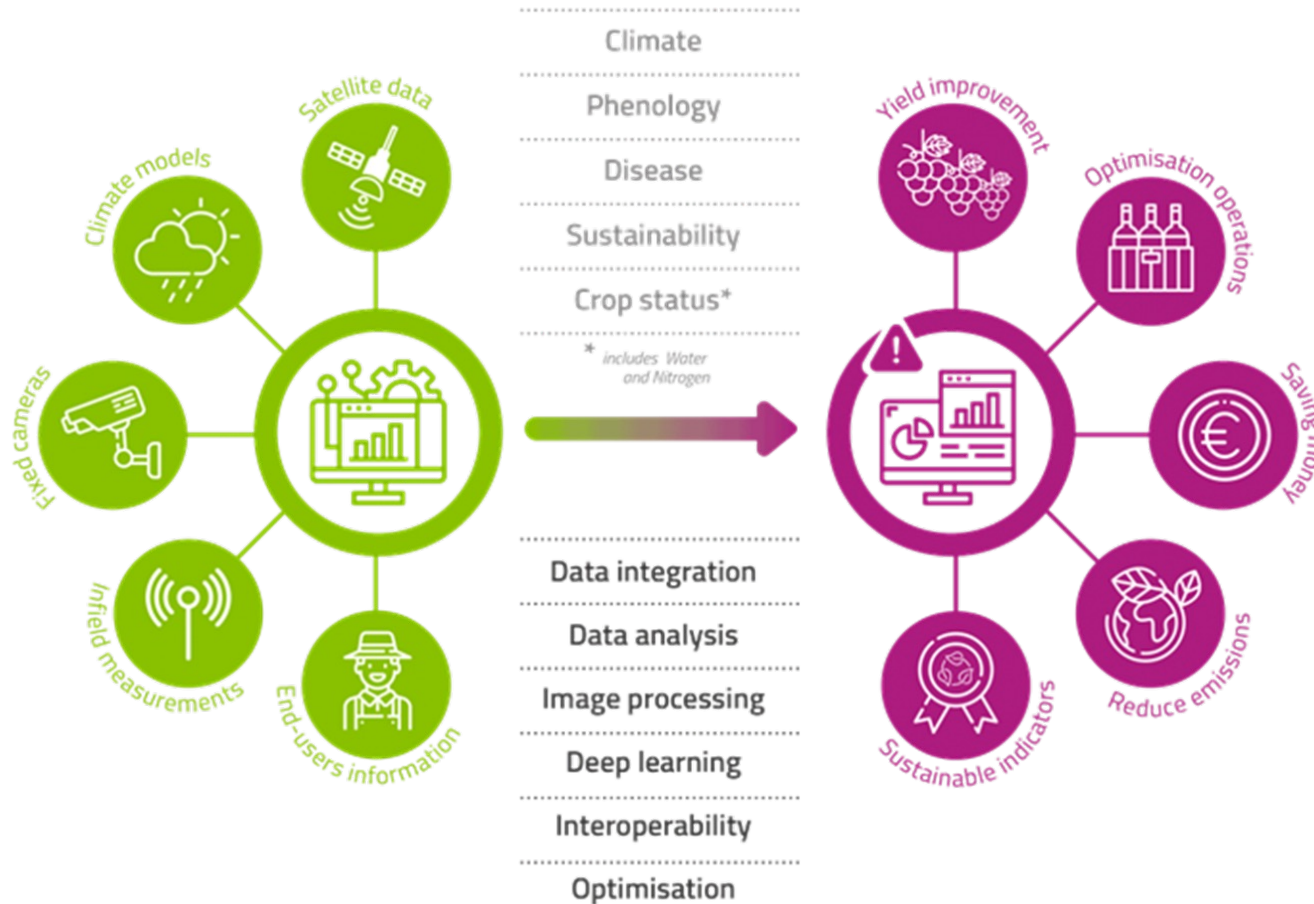


VitiGEOSS consortium





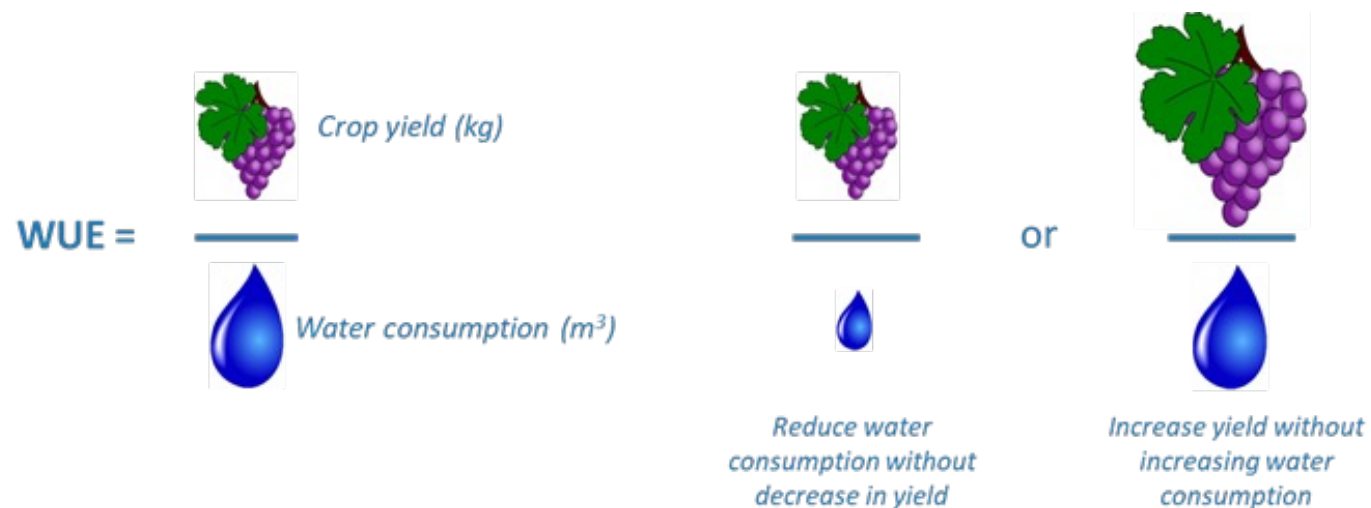
VitiGEOSS concept





Purpose of VitiGEOSS

- Optimizing decision-making, **better control and monitoring**
- **Recommendations** for improving use of resources and efficiency
- Providing **real-time**, reliable and easily accessible information
- **Predictions** helping to anticipate and face the main risks due to climate change



EUROGEO WORKSHOP 2023



Earth Observation in VITIGEOSS

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research




Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission




Earth observation data used for:

 Identify vineyard management zones via image **segmentation techniques**

 Detect in-season production **anomalies** via weekly statistical analysis of crop growth

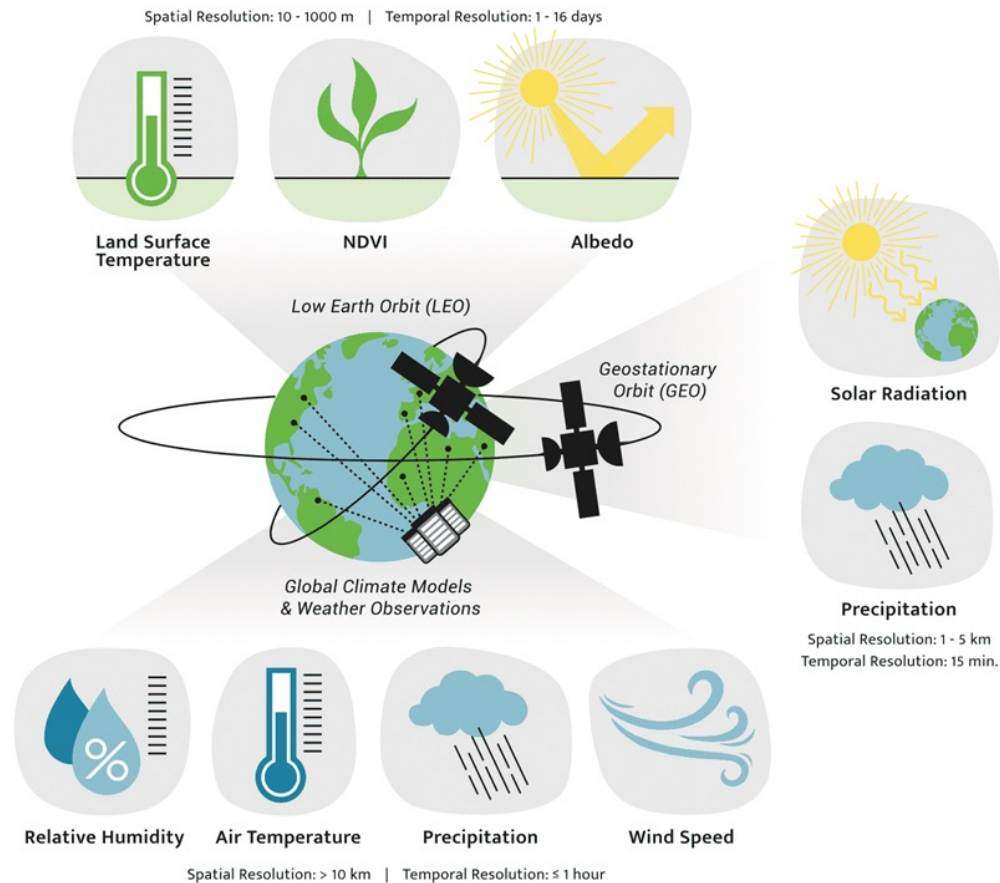
 Inform **crop water demand forecasts** by combination with weather forecasts

 Monitoring and forecasting of **phenology**

 Aerial inspections



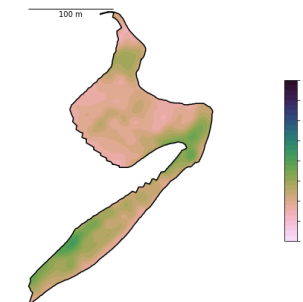
Crop status indicators



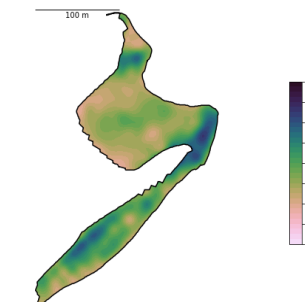
Weekly information on:

- Evapotranspiration [mm/week]
- Biomass production [kg/ha]
- NDVI (Normalized Differenced Vegetation Index)
- LAI (Leaf Area Index)
- Nitrogen content [kg/ha]

Field	BF 105	Field average	11.59
Data component	Evapotranspiration (mm/week)	Min	7.02
Week	24 (14 Jun 2023)	Max	21.23
Deviation	2.70		



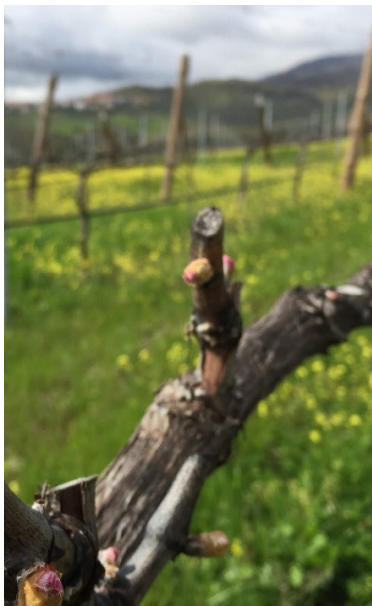
Field	BF 105	Field average	17.33
Data component	Evapotranspiration (mm/week)	Min	8.78
Week	27 (5 Jul 2023)	Max	31.52
Deviation	4.90		





Phenological monitoring

Baggiolini scale



BUDBREAK
(State C - Green tip)



FLOWERING
(Stage I)



BERRY SET
(State J)



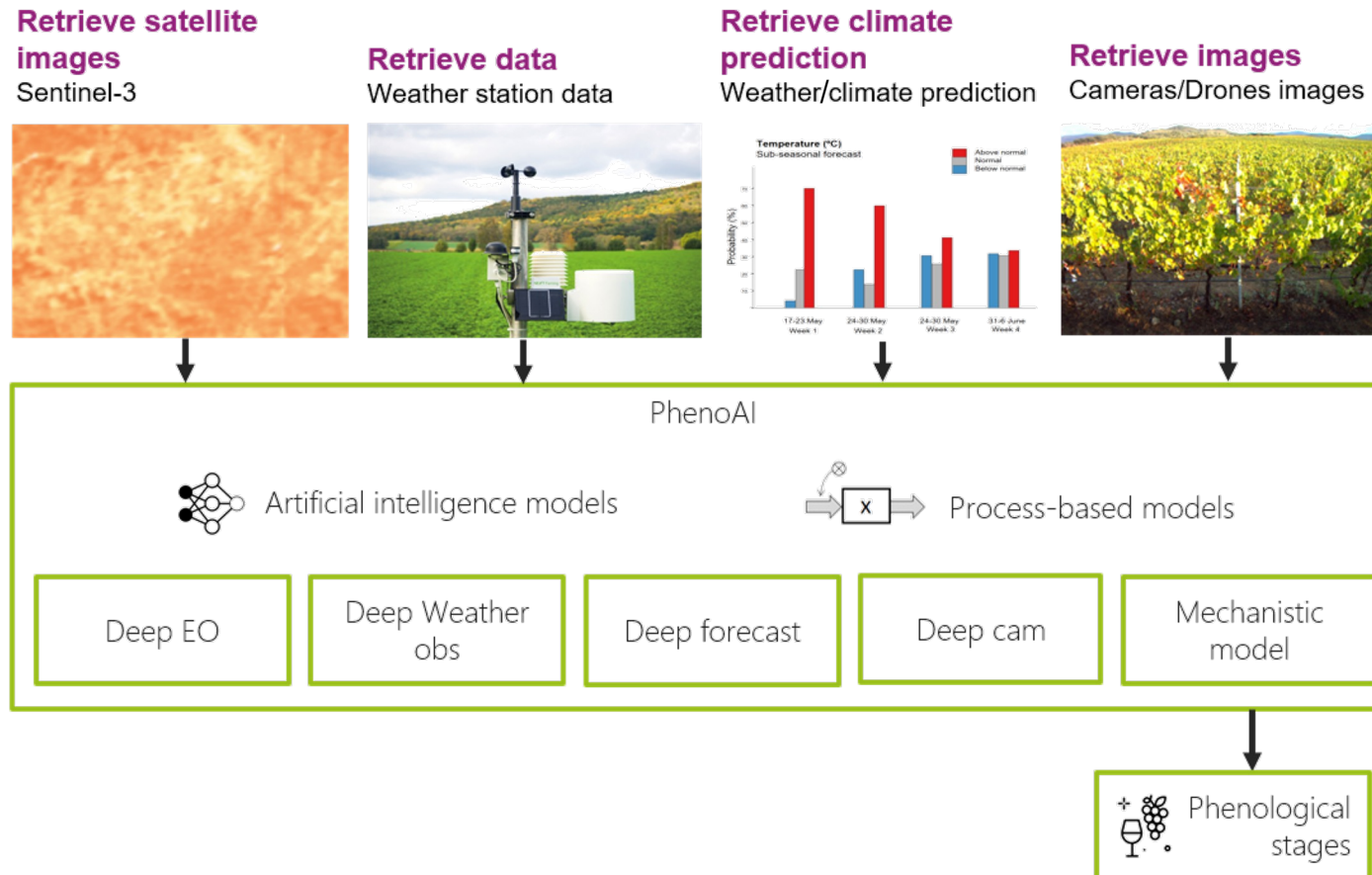
VERAISON
(Stage M)



RIPENING
(berry maturity)

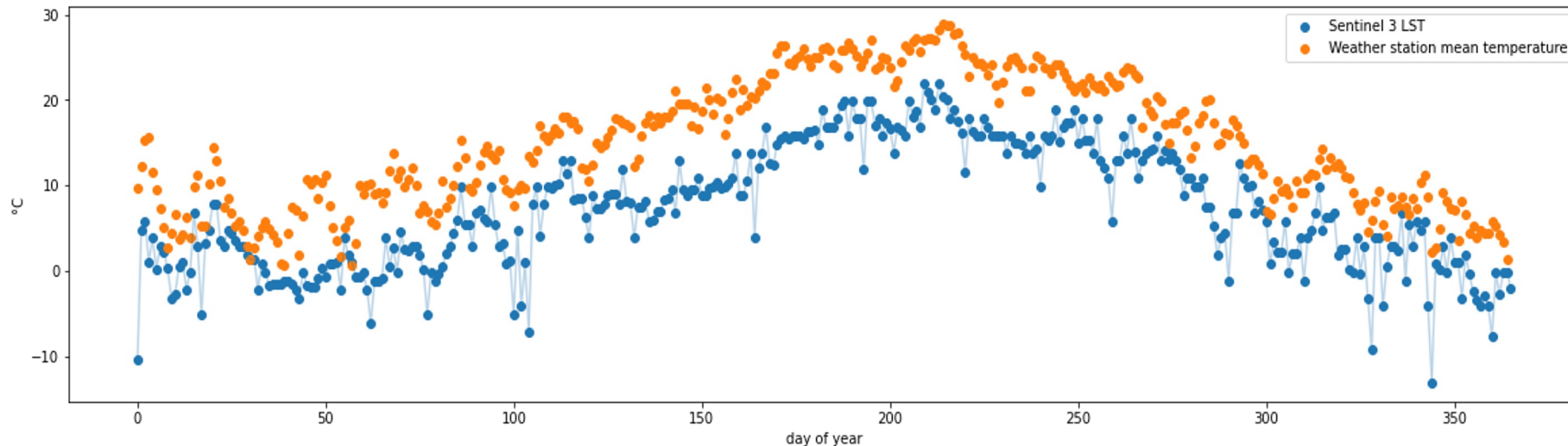


Phenological monitoring





Phenological monitoring



Copernicus Sentinel-3
SLSTR (Bands S7,
S8 and S9)

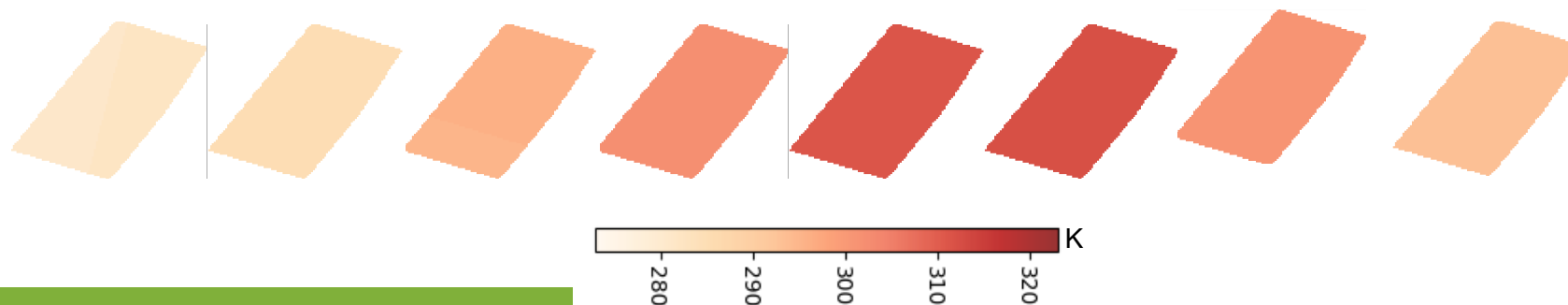
Pros: two
measurements per
day

Cons: 1km² spatial
resolution



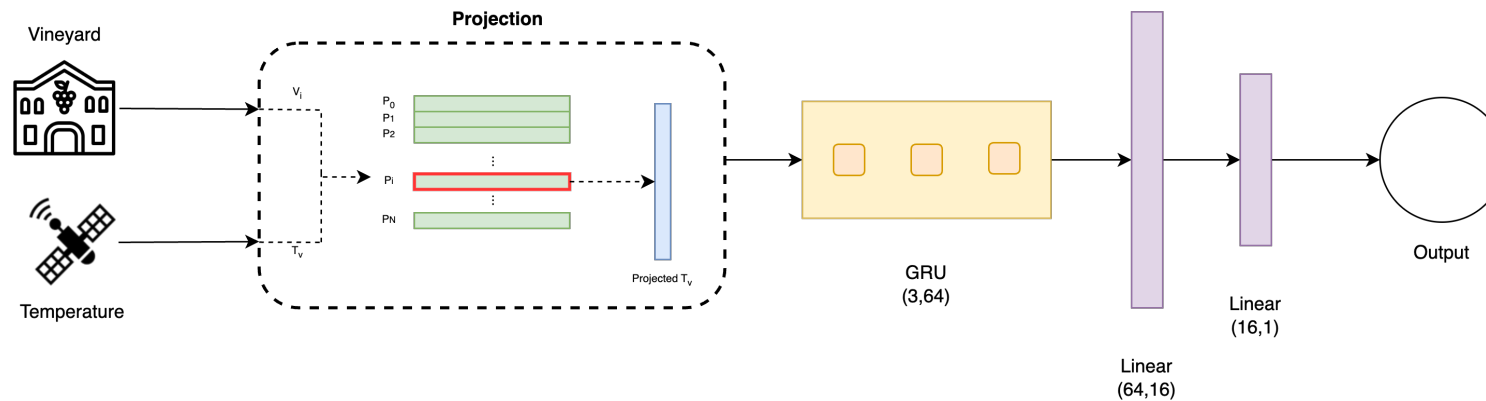
January
2021

December
2021





Phenological monitoring



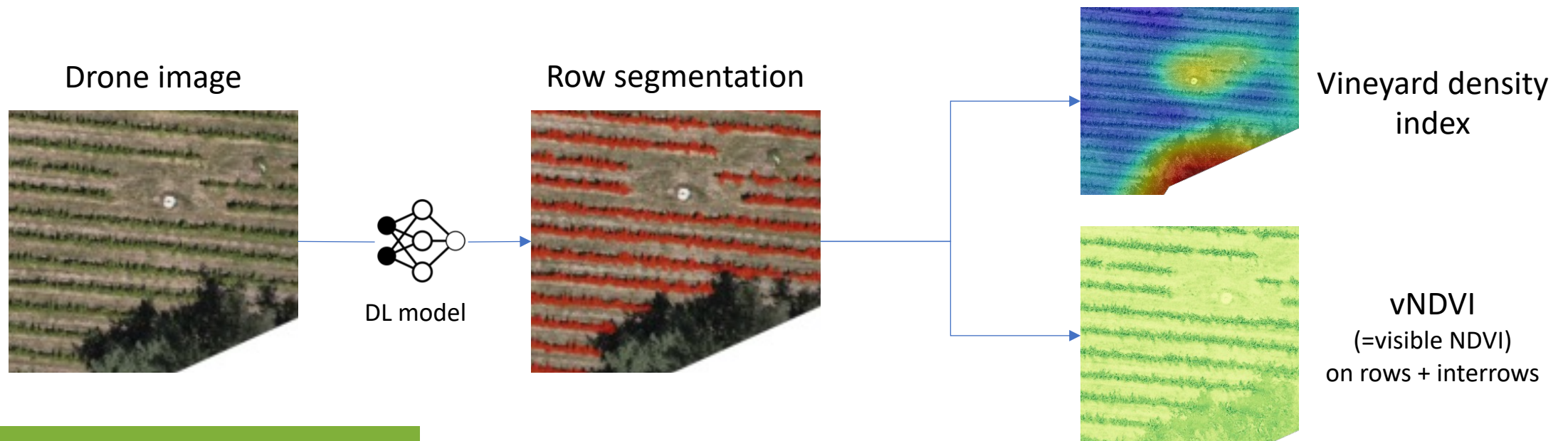
MAE (Mean Absolute Error)	Bud Break	Flowering	Fruit-set	Veraison	Ripening	Average
Deep EO3	8.13	4.37	3.99	5.47	7.82	5.96
Baseline (GDD) (Growing Degree Days)	23.91	20.63	20.91	45.65	62.00	35.48

MAE cross-validation 2017-2022



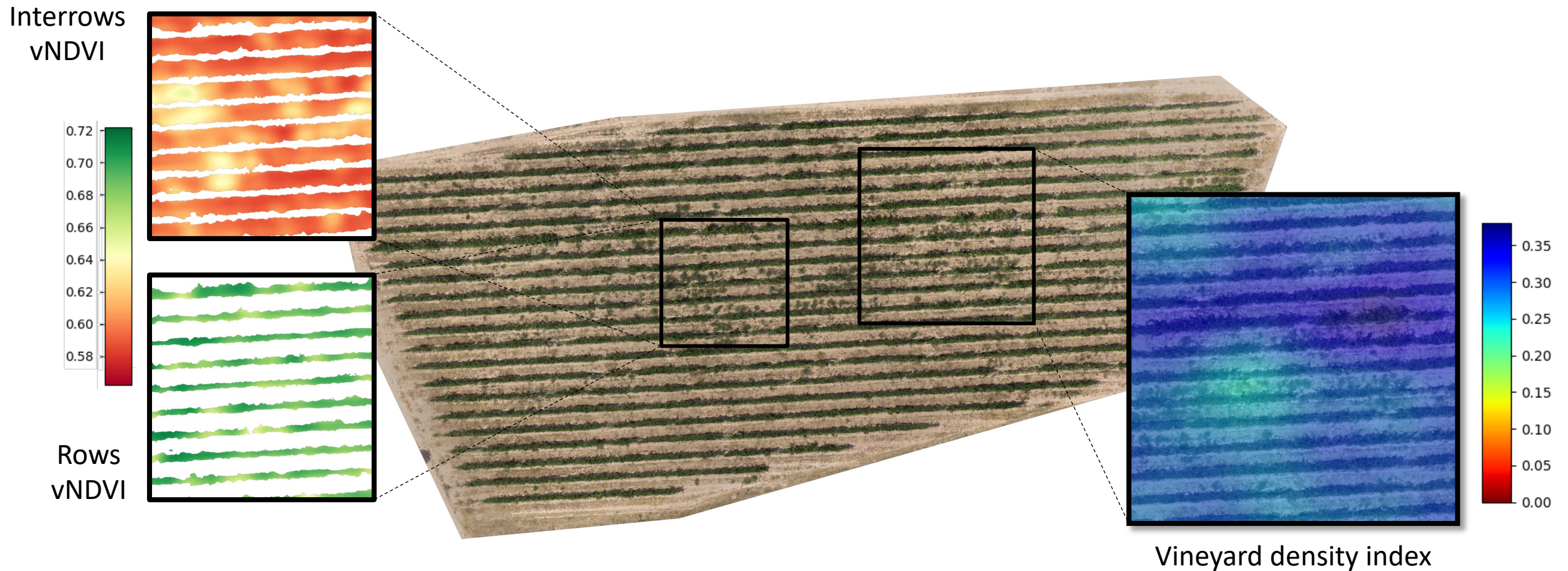
Drone analysis

- Periodic **drone surveys** to acquire RGB vineyard imagery
- **Row segmentation** through deep learning
- **Vegetation indexes** to monitor plant stress and general state of health





Drone analysis: vegetation indexes





Lessons learned

Earth Observation in viticulture



1. Remote sensing can be the best option in some cases



IN-FIELD SENSORS

PRO: hourly measurements, **punctual information**, accurate measurements (⇒ accurate models)

CONS: expensive, prone to sensors failure



SATELLITE

PRO: **easily scalable**, cheap/freely available

CONS: lower revisit time, lower resolution
(⇒ less accurate models)



1. Remote sensing can be the best option in some cases



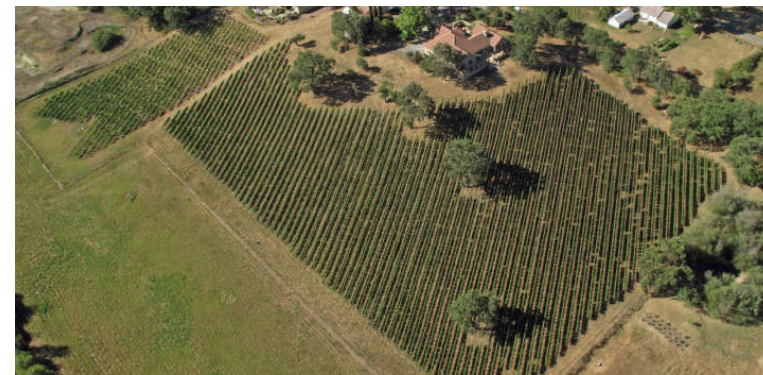
**IN-FIELD
SENSORS**

PRO: hourly measurements, **punctual information**,
accurate measurements (⇒ accurate models)

CONS: expensive, prone to sensors failure



Small/medium-sized vineyards



SATELLITE

PRO: **easily scalable**, cheap/freely available

CONS: lower revisit time, lower resolution
(⇒ less accurate models)

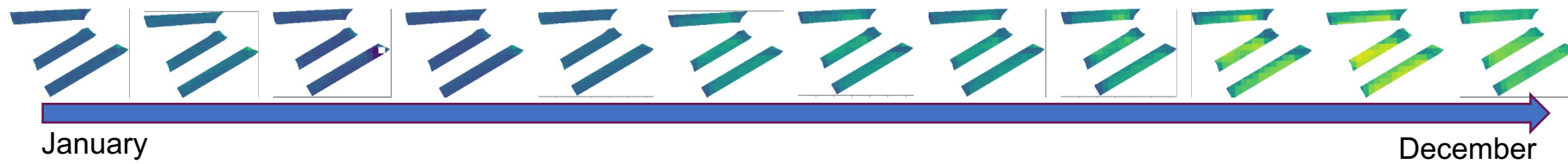
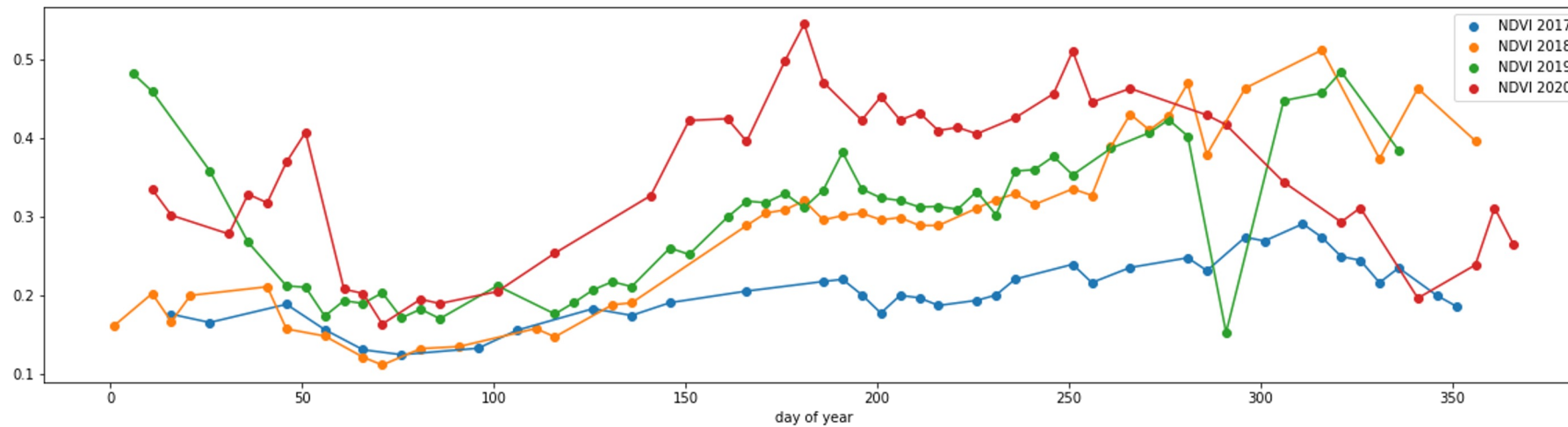


Large-sized vineyards



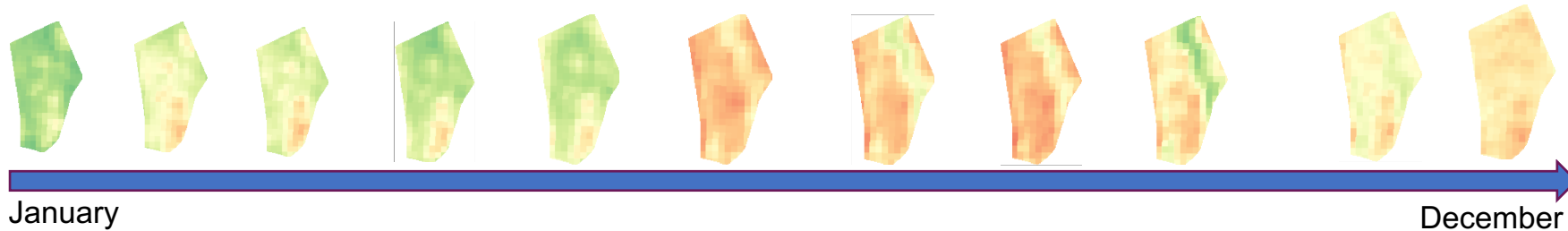
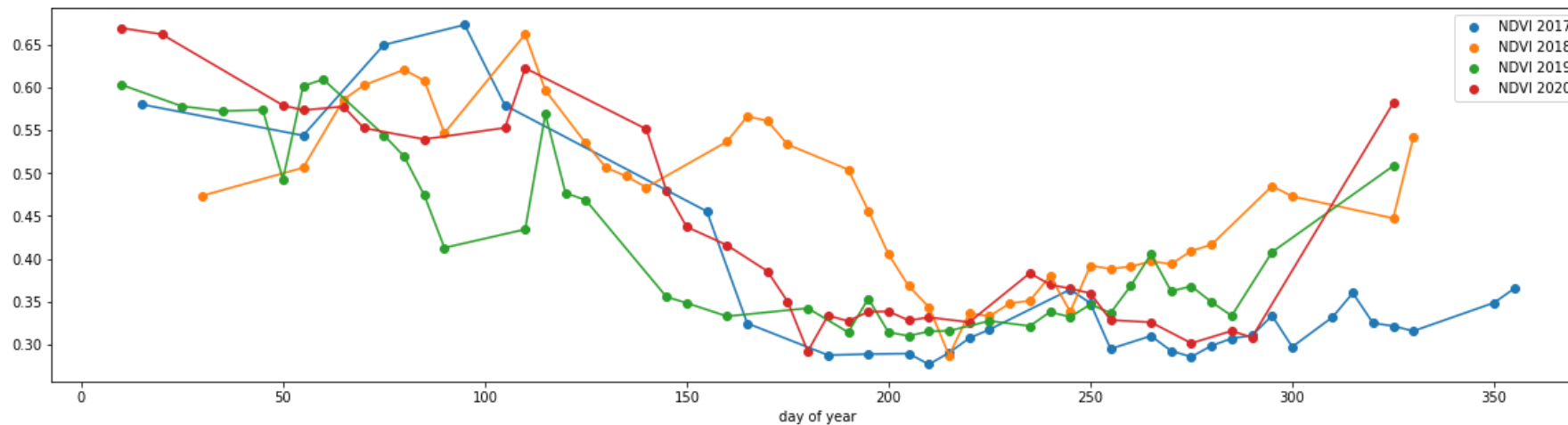


2. Supporting satellite data with other data sources





2. Supporting satellite data with other data sources



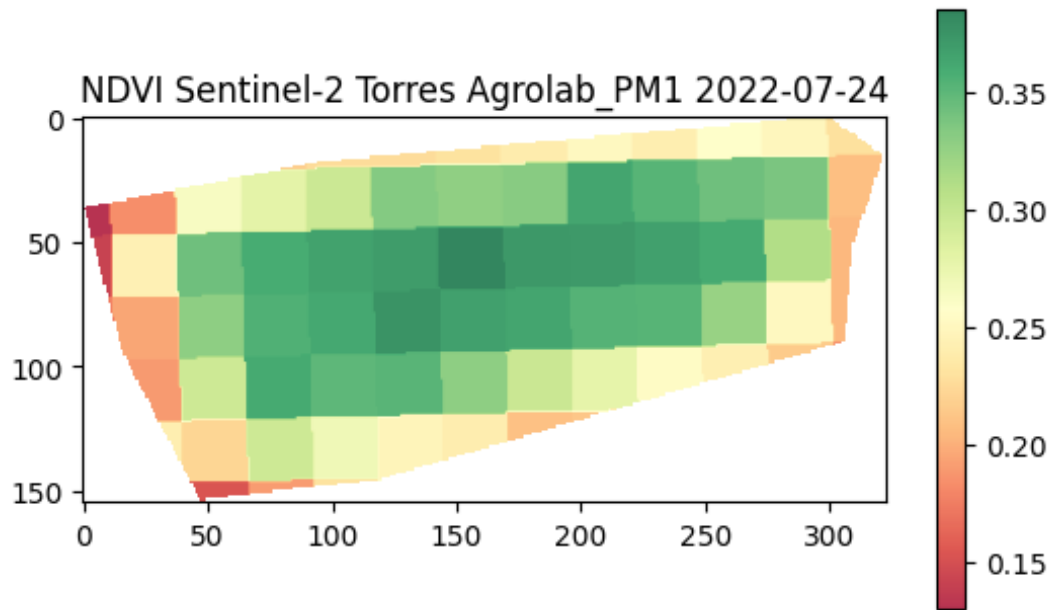


2. Supporting satellite data with other data sources

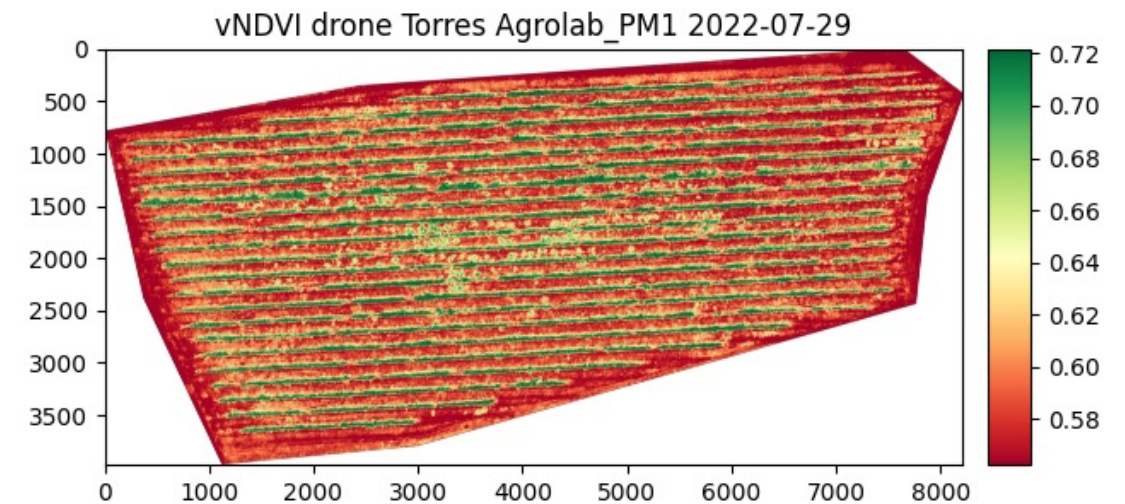




2. Supporting satellite data with other data sources



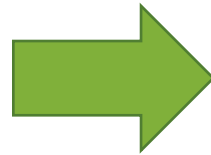
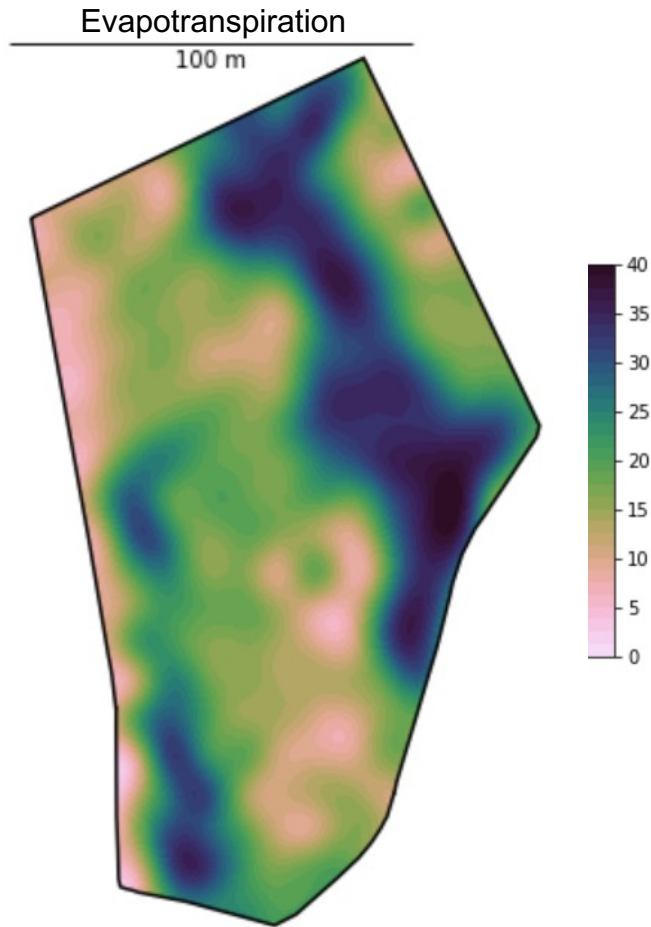
Sentinel-2 RGB-NIR bands resolution:
10 m/px



Drone RGB camera resolution:
1-10 cm/px



3. Wine growers are not data scientists



Simplify the data visualization, without losing information





Data in action: VitiGEOSS platform

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research



Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission



<https://platform.vitigeoss.eu/>

*If you would like to **test the platform** or **become a user** until the end of the project, please get in touch on our website vitigeoss.eu or info@vitigeoss.eu*

EUROGEO WORKSHOP 2023



Let's get to know
each other!

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research



Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission



Who do we
have in the
room?

What is your
role?



Researchers



Technology providers



Other expertise



Discussion

BOLZANO 2-4 OCTOBER 2023

eurac
research



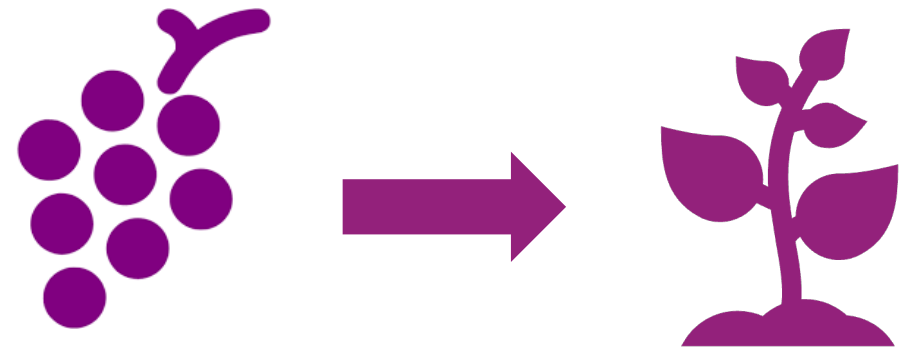
Institute of
Atmospheric Pollution
Research
National Research Council of Italy



European
Commission



Scale services to
other cultivars





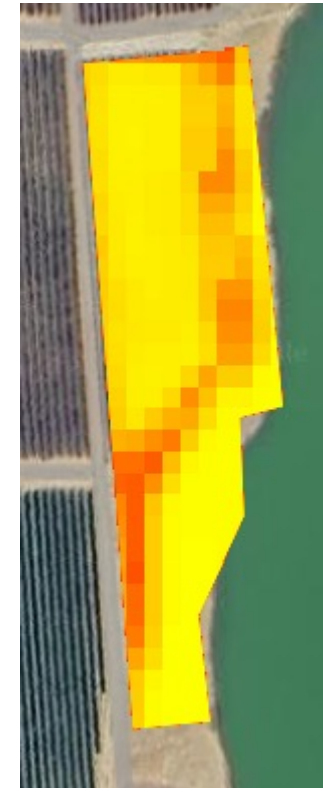
Scale services to other cultivars



Sugarcane



Grapes



Apples



Scale services to other cultivars



Almond



Hop



Wheat

Characteristics:

- Extended cultivated area
- Preferably closed canopy
- Susceptibility to environment and weather
- Operations depending on phenological stage



What's the future other use cases in agriculture





What's the future

other use cases in agriculture



- Water resource management
 - Water consumption estimation
 - Water basins monitoring



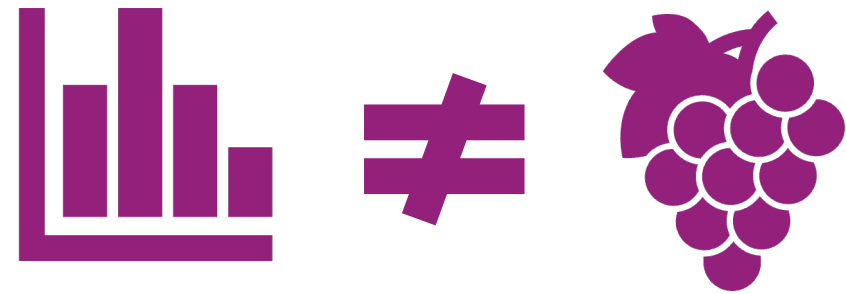
- Land suitability
 - Historical analysis of temperature, soil moisture, soil erosion, frost, drought stress



- Field outcome estimation
 - Estimation of gluten and protein content in wheat
 - Yield estimation



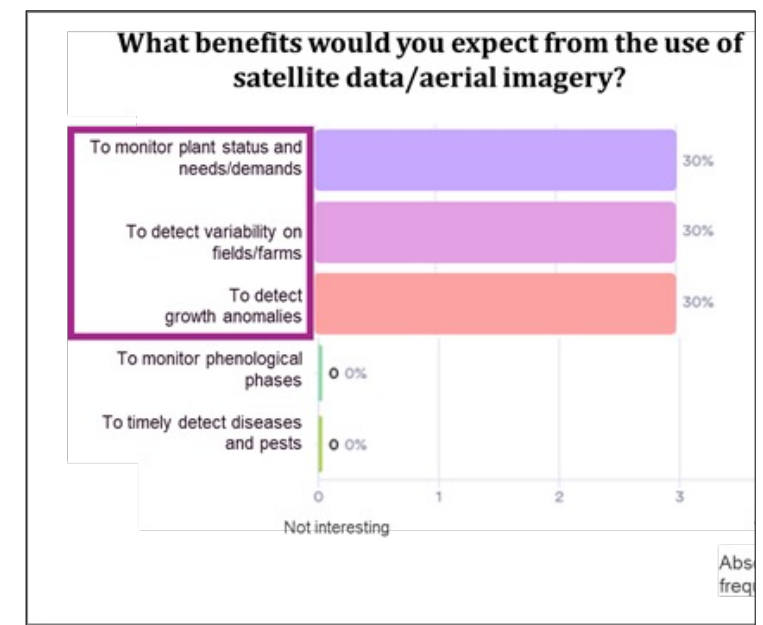
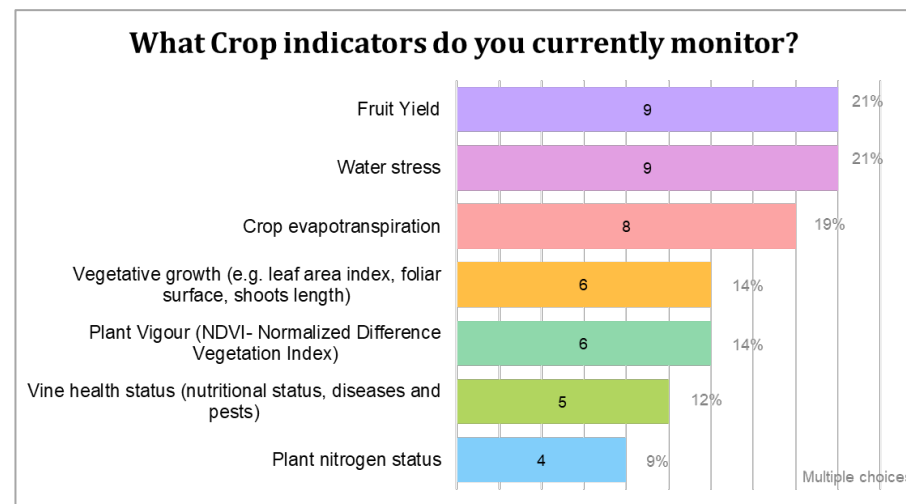
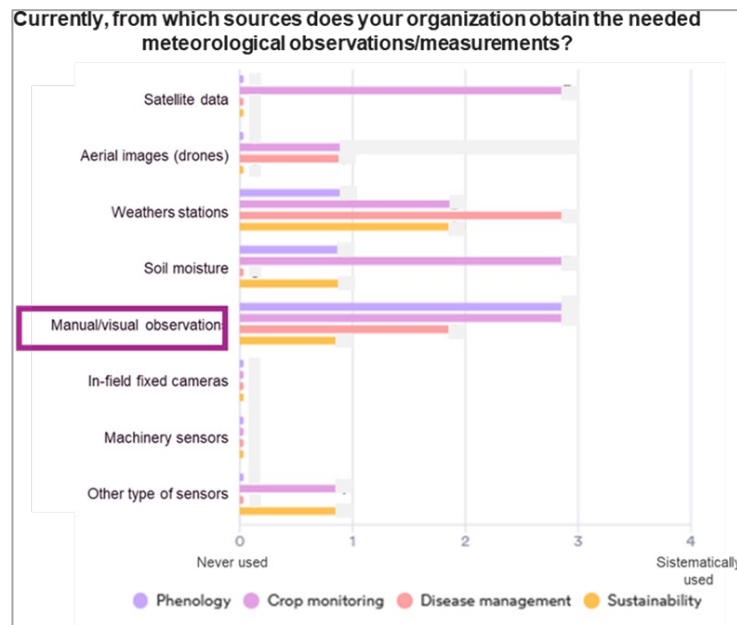
Data scientists are
not wine growers





Data scientists are not wine growers: How to work with wine growers

How to include wine growers in the process





Thank you!

To find out more about VitiGEOSS and our future activities, visit our website:

[*vitigeoss.eu*](https://vitigeoss.eu)

Get in touch at: [*info@vitigeoss.eu*](mailto:info@vitigeoss.eu)



VitiGEOSS project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 869565.