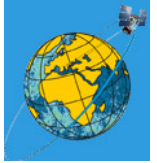




BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE  
Remote Sensing and GIS Department



COPERNICUS Training and information session | 17 April 2018, Sofia, Bulgaria

# **Application of Copernicus satellite data for monitoring of agriculture in Bulgaria**

**Presenter:** Assoc. Prof. Lachezar Filchev, SRTI-BAS

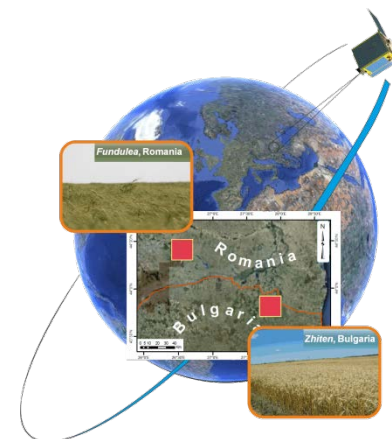
# Outline

- Proba-V
  - PROAGROBURO (BELSPO)
  - PROBA-V 100 Exploration Exercise (VITO initiative)
- SPOT-5
  - Take 5 (CNES-CESBIO-ESA initiative)
- Sentinel-2
  - TS2AgroBG (ESA-PECS Project)
  - PhD project by Dessislava Ganeva



## PROAGROBURO - Testing PROBA-V and VEGETATION data for agricultural applications in Bulgaria and Romania

CONTRACT NR CB/XX/16 financed by BELSPO



**Space Research and Technology Institute,  
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (SRTI-BAS)**



**National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology,  
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (NIMH-BAS)**



**Romanian National Meteorological Administration  
(RNMA)**

**PI**: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eugenia Roumenina, SRTI-BAS

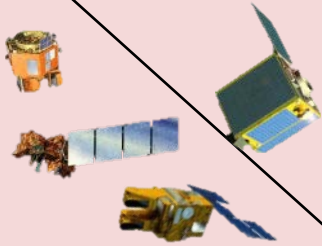
**Promoter 2**: Dr. Gheorghe Stancalie, RNMA

**Promoter 3**: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Valentin Kazandjiev,  
NIMH-BAS

The main objective of the PROAGROBURO Project is to assess the quality of the PROBA-V mission as a continuity mission to VEGETATION 1 & 2 by comparison and validation of SPOT-Vegetation and PROBA-V simulated data for assessing crop condition on chosen test sites for the territory of Bulgaria and Romania.

# DATA SETS

PROBA-V spectral bands and the corresponding bands of the high resolution images used for their simulation

	PROBA-V bands (μm)			
	Blue (0.45-0.49)	Red (0.61-0.69)	NIR (0.78-0.89)	SWIR (1.57-1.65)
Corresponding EO-1/ Hyperion bands (central wavelength, μm)	B10(0.447), B11(0.457), B12(0.467), B13(0.477), B14(0.487)	B26(0.610), B28(0.630), B30(0.650), B32(0.670), B34(0.690)	B44(0.793); B46(0.813), B48(0.833), B50(0.854), B52(0.874)	B142(1.57), B144(1.59), B146(1.61), B148(1.63), B150(1.65)
Corresponding EO-1/ ALI bands (μm)	Band 3: Blue (0.45-0.52)	Band 5: Red (0.63-0.69)	Band 6: NIR (0.78-0.80), Band 7: NIR (0.84-0.89)	Band 9: SWIR (1.55-1.75)
Corresponding SPOT 5 HRG bands (μm)	Band 1: Green (0.50-0.59)*	Band 2: Red (0.61-0.68)	Band 3: NIR (0.78-0.89)	Band 4: SWIR (1.58-1.75)
Corresponding Landsat TM bands (μm)	Band 1: Blue (0.45-0.52)	Band 3: Red (0.63-0.69)	Band 4: NIR (0.76-0.90)	Band 5: SWIR (1.55-1.75)

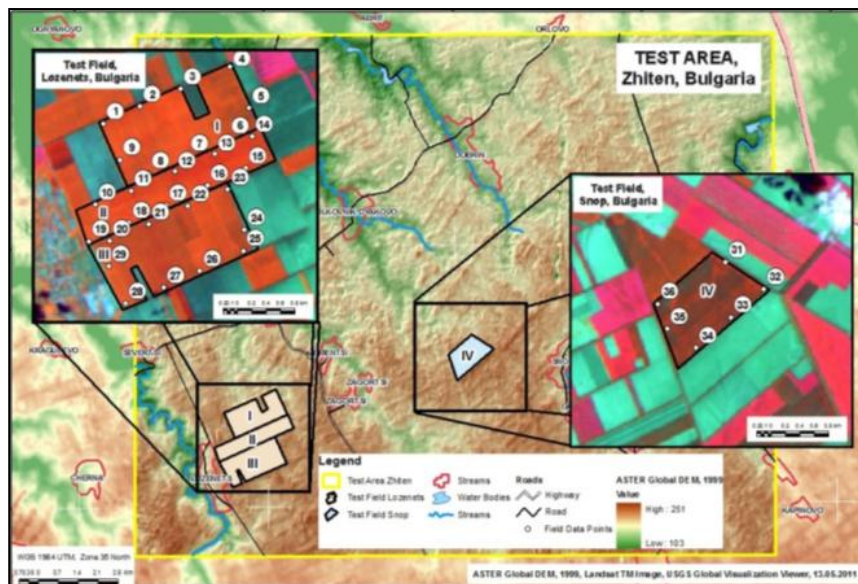
\*The green band of SPOT HRG was used for the simulation because of the lack of blue band.

The PROBA-V 100 m and 300 m daily (S1) Top of Canopy reflectance products were downloaded from the VITO's Product Distribution Portal in GeoTIFF file format. The PROBA-V satellite has three cameras aligned to each other to cover the full swath of 2250 km. The PROBA-V 300 m product combines the image stripes of the three cameras and the resulting full-width image is resampled to 300 m pixels. The 100 m product use data solely from the central camera.

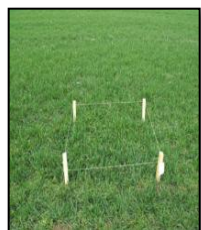
## Zhiten test area (Bulgaria)

## DATA SETS

## Fundulea test area (Romania)



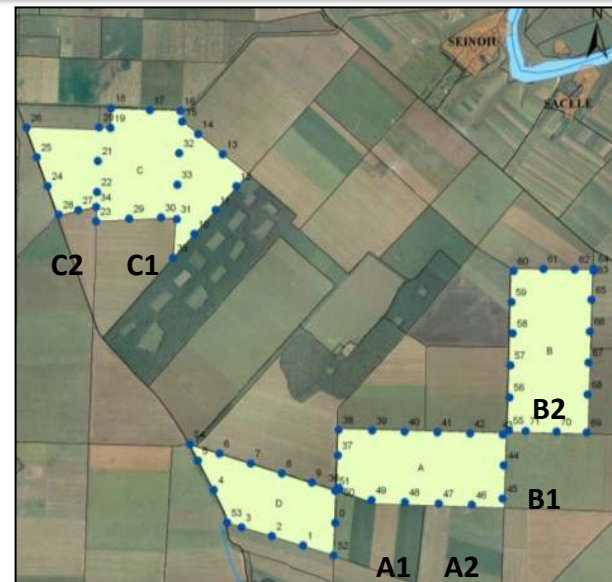
Spatial distribution of the reference sites in the test fields of the *Zhiten* test area (Bulgaria)



**4 test fields**

**35 reference sites** sized 1 m<sup>2</sup> and spaced at a distance of 600 m

**Main crop types:** winter wheat



Spatial distribution of the reference sites in the test fields of the *Fundulea* test area (Romania)

**8 test fields**

**71 reference sites** sized 1 m<sup>2</sup> and spaced at a distance of 600 m

**Main crop types:** winter wheat (B2, C1, D), barley (A, B1, C2)

The dates for performing field measurements were determined in advance by WOFOST model calculation using climatic values for the meteorological elements over the period (1971–2011).



# DATA SETS

- **Density and Plant height**



- **Leaf Area Index (LAI)** was measured by two methods – direct and indirect (Gower *et al.* 1999, Jonckheere *et al.* 2004). The indirect method includes measurement of the crop's LAI using AccuPAR linear PAR Ceptometer.

- **The soil moisture content** of each field was determined at the following standard depths - 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100 cm by direct measurement using the gravimetric method. Two parameters are calculated Total Water Content (TWC) and available water content (AWC).

- **The weight of the aboveground fresh biomass (fAGB)** was determined directly by weighing a representative plant sample collected from 1 m<sup>2</sup>.

- **The weight of aboveground dry biomass (AGBd)** was determined by drying the whole collected aboveground green biomass.



# DATA SETS



***The amount of chlorophyll and carotene*** was determined by biochemical analysis in two phases – field and laboratory.

***Total Projective Cover (TPC)*** for each phenological stage.

***The yield structure*** was determined during the additional, fourth field experiment. This measurement aims to determine the characteristics of the stems and classes (class weight, class length, number of grains in a class, and the weight of 1000 grains) in Wax maturity.

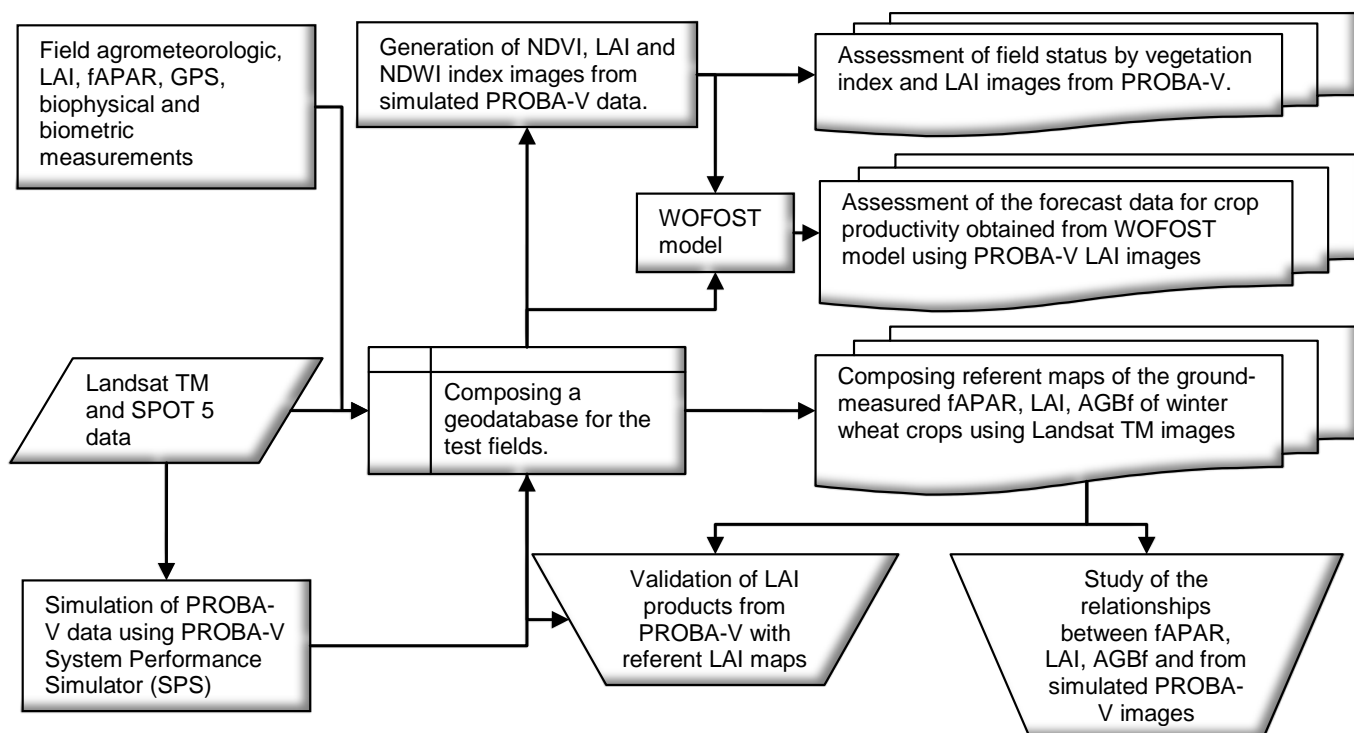


# METHODOLOGY

EXTRACTION OF INFORMATION AND SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

## PREPARATION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CROP CONDITION MAPS BASED ON NDVI, NDWI AND LAI INDICES FROM SPOT VEGETATION AND PROBA-V SD

For *Zhiten* test area, three high SR satellite images were used: (1) Landsat 5 TM of 26.03.2011; (2) SPOT 5 HRG of 21.04.2011 and (3) Landsat 5 TM of 13.05.2011, as well as the three low SR PROBA-V L2A SD products. The acquisition dates of the two Landsat TM scenes correspond to the time of performing the field measurements.



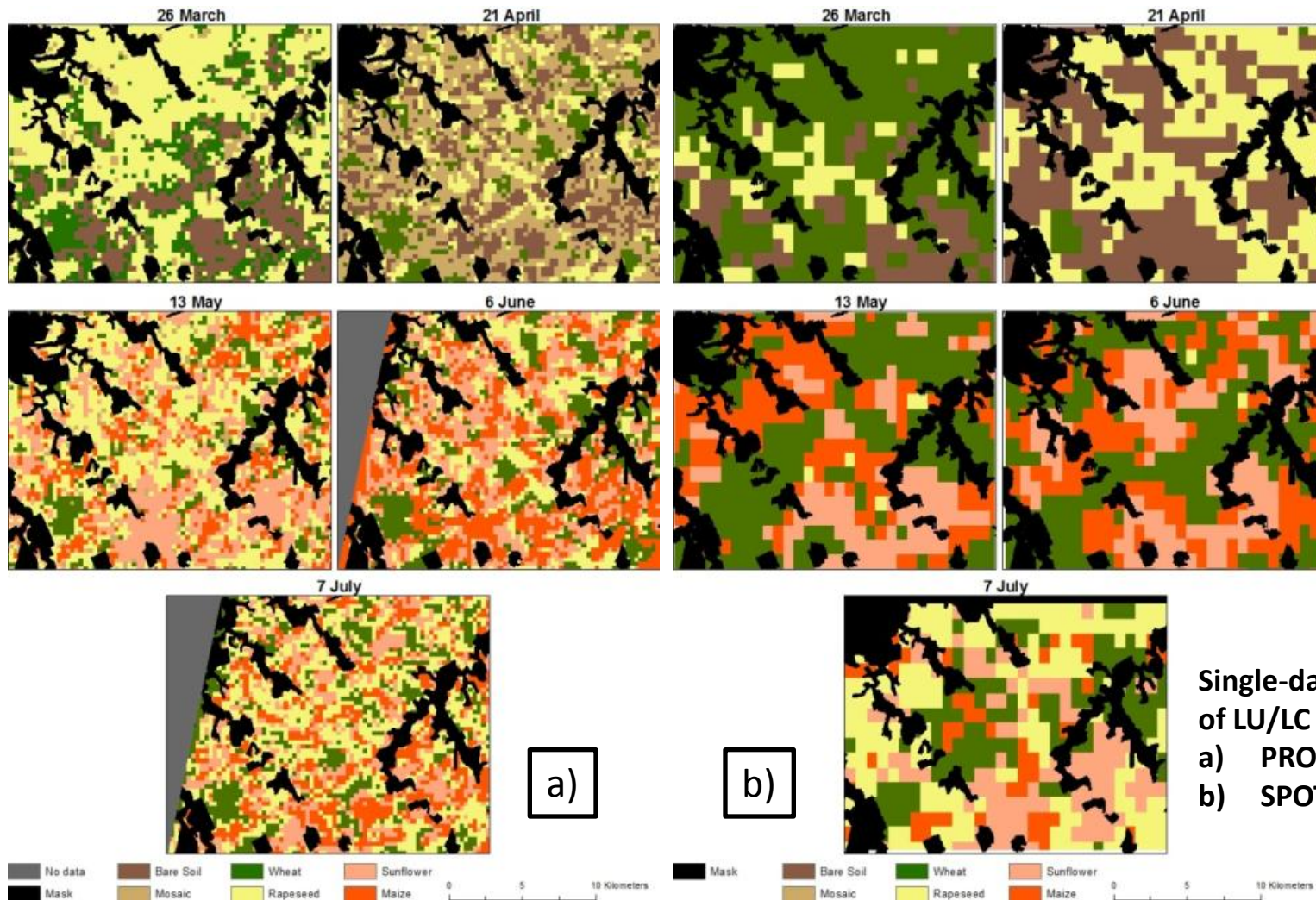
Flowchart of the study



# RESULTS

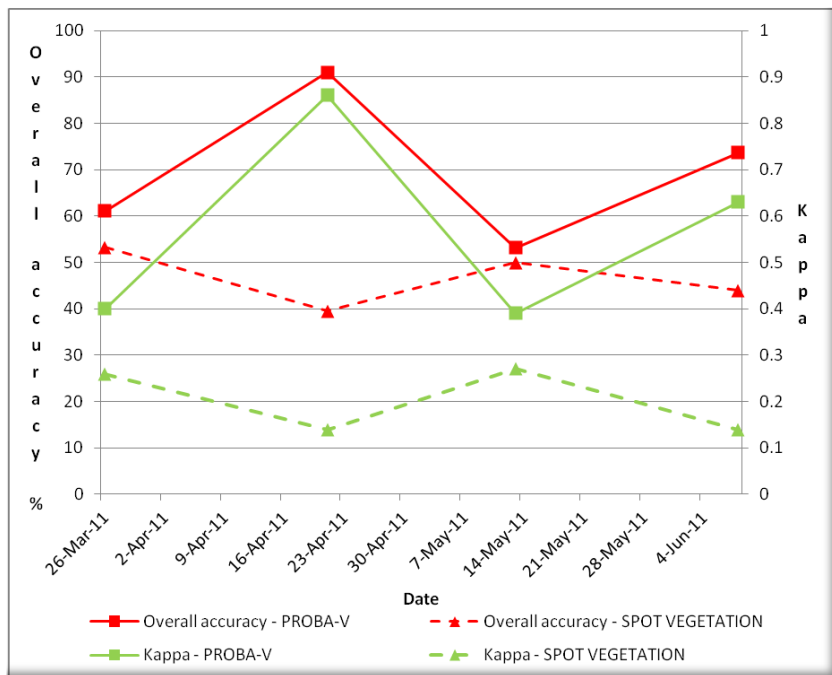
## Zhiten test area (Bulgaria)

### COMPARATIVE ACCURACY ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS OF PROBA-V SD AND SPOT VEGETATION LU/LC MAPS



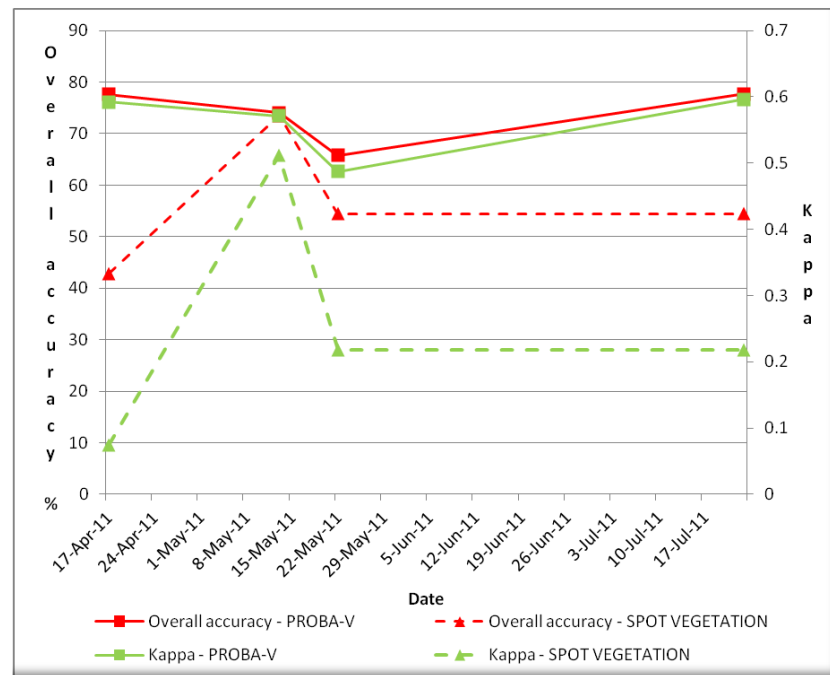
# RESULTS

## Zhiten test area (Bulgaria)



Overall accuracy and Kappa statistics for the supervised MLC of PROBA-V SD and SPOT VEGETATION images over the *Zhiten* test area.

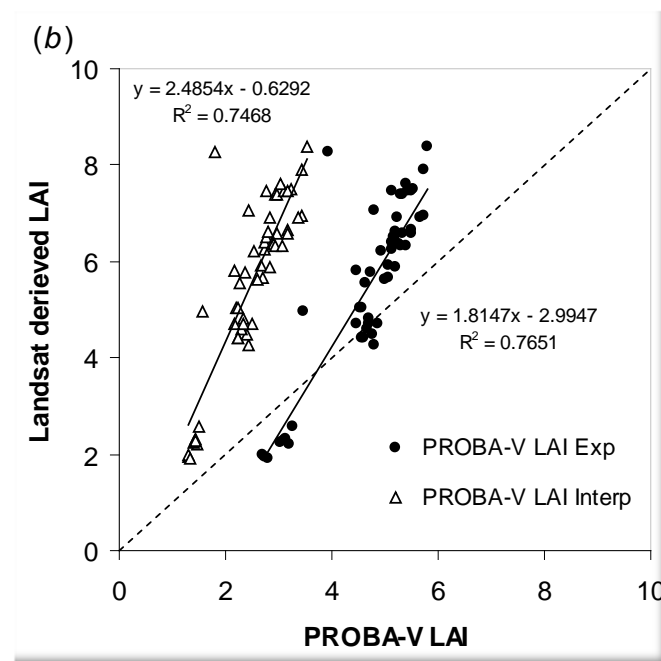
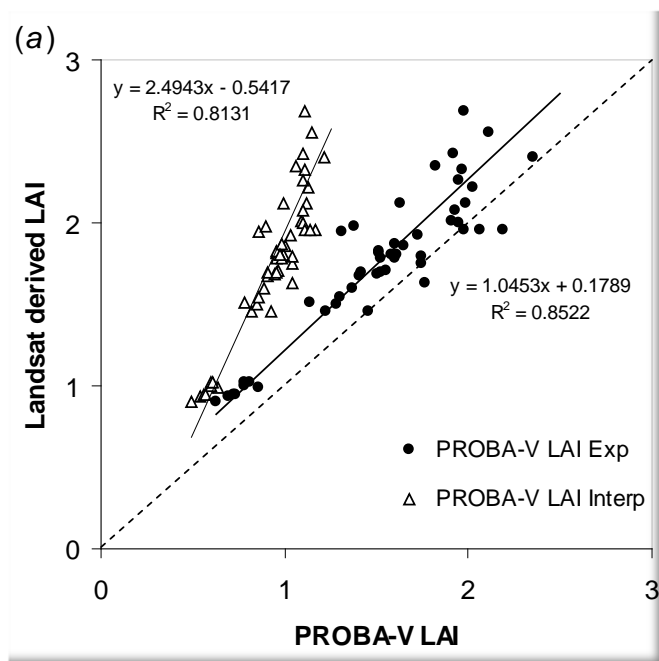
## Fundulea test area (Romania)



Overall accuracy and Kappa statistics for the supervised MLC of PROBA-V SD and SPOT VEGETATION images over the *Fundulea* test area.

# RESULTS

## Validation of the LAI products from PROBA-V SD with reference LAI maps



Relationship between LAI generated from PROBA-V SD and LAI derived from the referent maps for 26.03.2011 (a) and 13.05.2011 (b).

# RESULTS

## Assessment of the status of test fields by VI and LAI images from PROBA-V SD

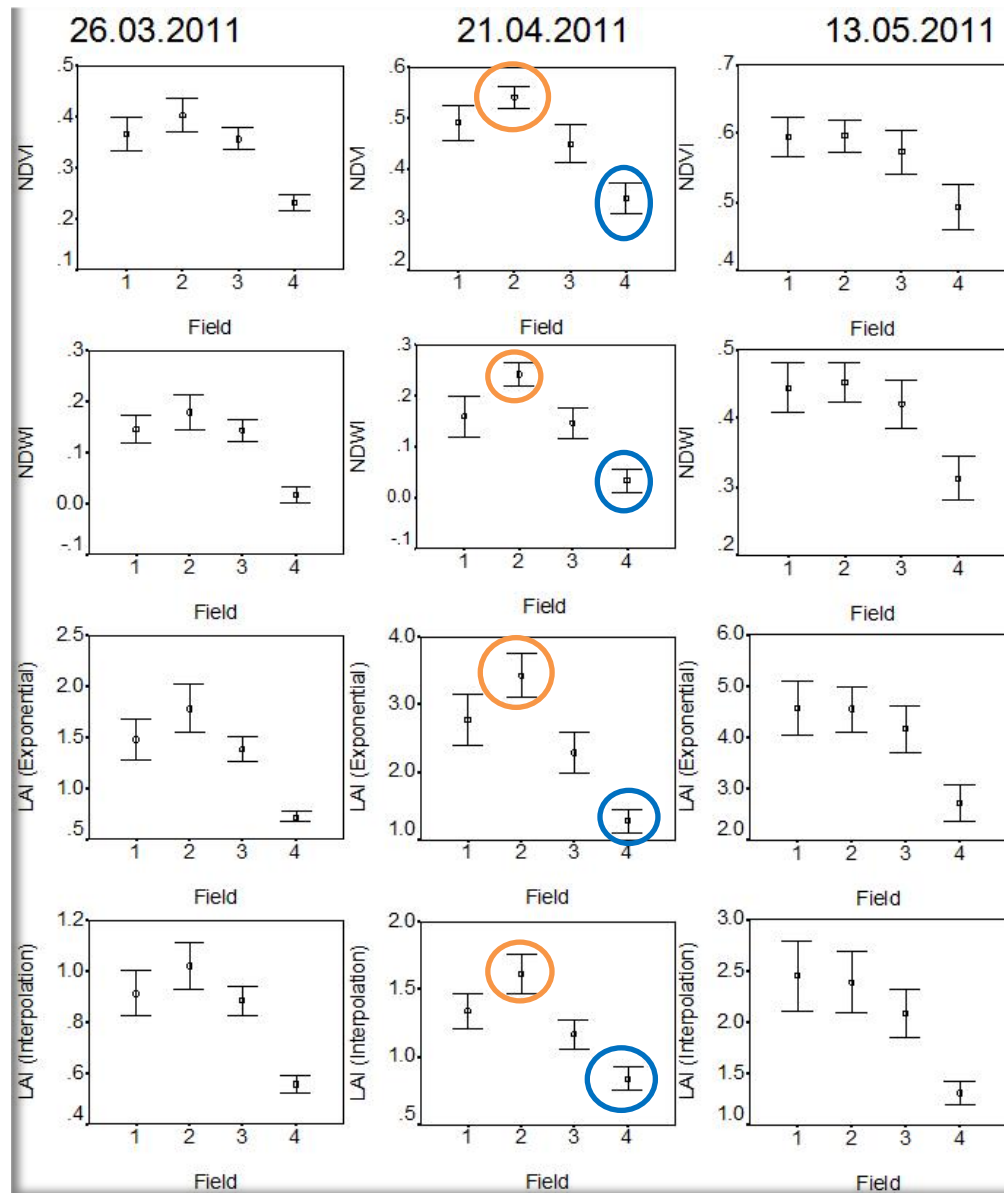


Field II – 26.03.2011



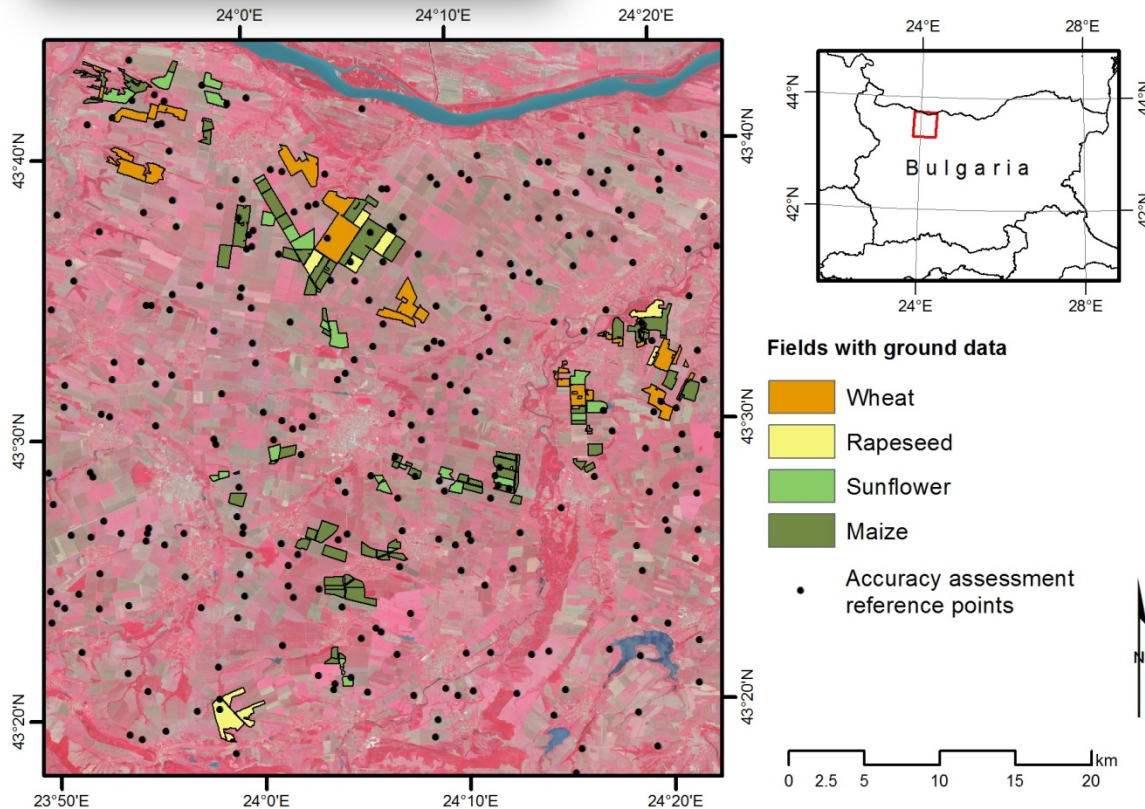
Field IV – 26.03.2011

Mean values and 95% confidence intervals of PROBA-V NDVI, NDWI, and LAI calculated by the two methods for the four test fields for 26 March, 21 April, and 13 May 2011





# PROBA-V 100 Exploration Exercise



*Zlatia* test site in Bulgaria. Background false color (RGB) composite (bands 5-4-3) from Landsat-8 OLI acquired on 11 June 2014. The colored polygons correspond to four crop types with *in situ* (ground) data available (e.g., winter wheat, rapeseed, sunflower, and maize).

The study area has a size of approximately  $45 \times 50$  km ( $2\,250$  km<sup>2</sup>) and is located in North-West Bulgaria. The test site occupies part of the drainage basin of the Bulgarian part of the *Danube* River. The *Zlatia* test site is characterized by intensive agriculture due to the favorable climatic and soil conditions.



# DATA SETS

## PROBA-V 100 Exploration Exercise

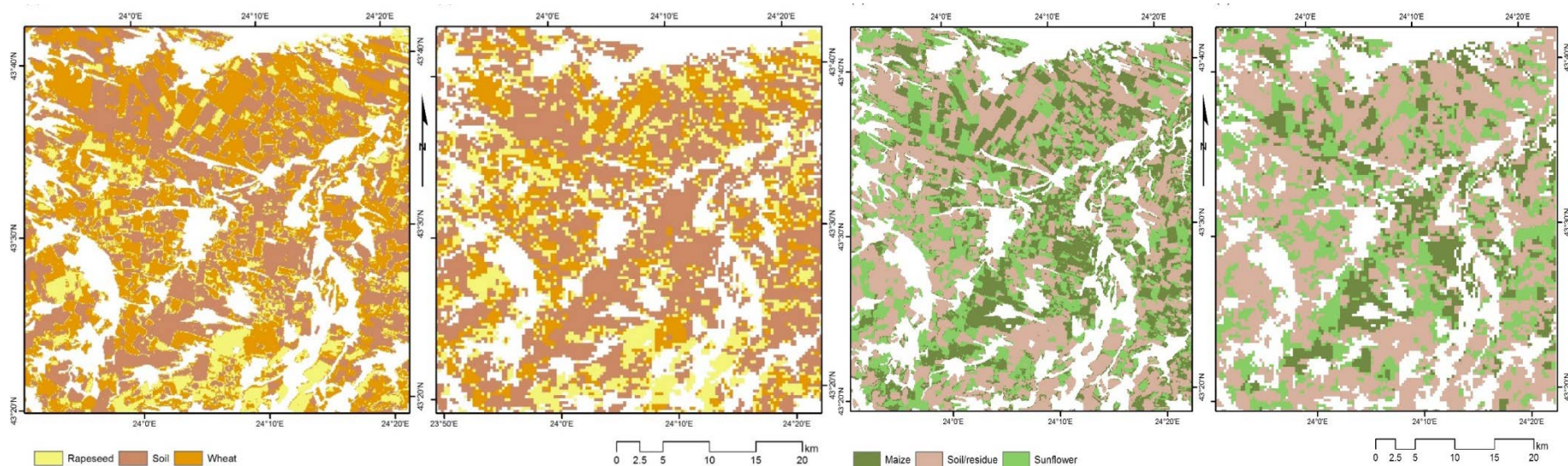
Two types of classification were conducted to assess the added value of 100 m data against 300 m PROBA-V data:

- (1) single- and multi-date supervised maximum likelihood classification (MLC) of the multi-spectral data, and
- (2) multi-date maximum likelihood classification (MLC) and Iterative Self-Organizing Data Analysis Technique (ISODATA) clustering of NDVI time series.

Single-Date Spectral Classification Experiments		Abbreviation of Classification Experiment			
		SINGLE1	SINGLE2	SINGLE3	SINGLE4
Image used	21 March (I)	+	–	–	–
	4 April (III)	–	+	–	–
	7 June (V)	–	–	+	–
	8 July (VII)	–	–	–	+
Distinguished classes		Wheat, Rapeseed, Soil	Wheat, Rapeseed, Soil	Wheat, Rapeseed, Soil, Maize, Sunflower	Maize, Sunflower, Soil/crop residue
Multi-Date Spectral Classification Experiments		Abbreviation of Classification Experiment			
		MULT1	MULT2	MULT3	
Images used	21 March (I)	+	+	–	
	4 April (III)	+	+	+	
	7 June (V)	+	+	+	
	8 July (VII)	+	–	+	
Distinguished classes		Wheat, Rapeseed, Maize, Sunflower			

# RESULTS

## PROBA-V 100 Exploration Exercise

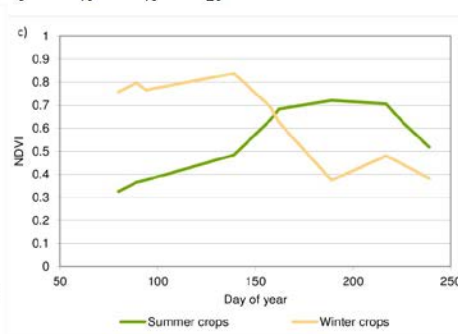
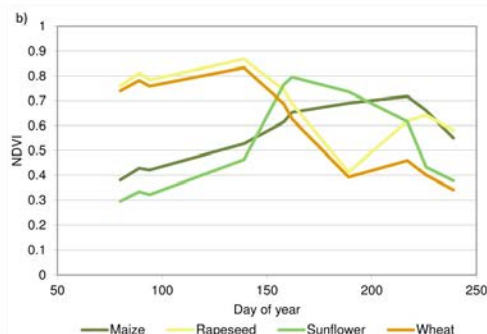
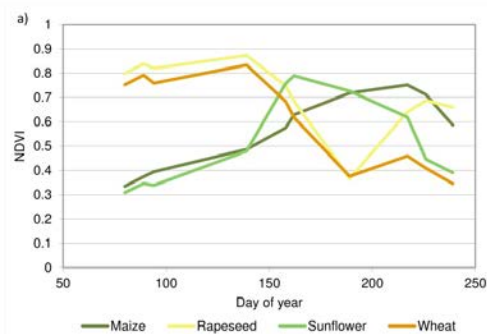
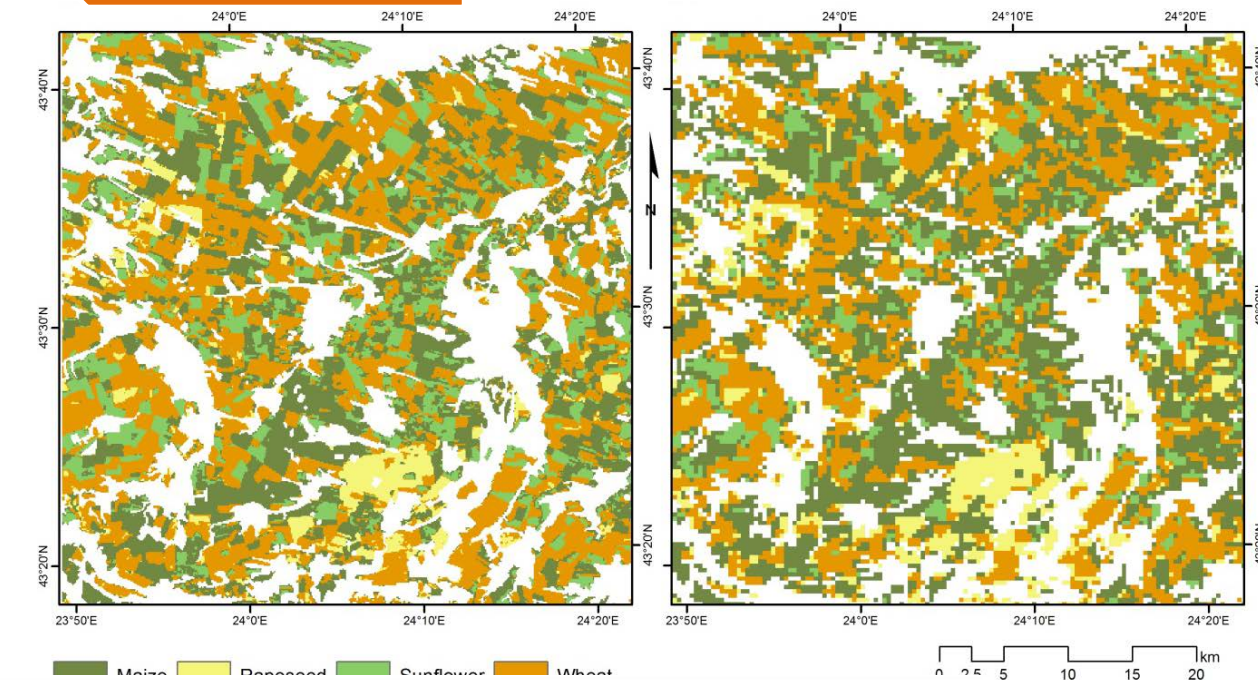


The overall accuracy for the 21 March and 7 July 2014 PROBA-V images is 86.2% and 82.5 %, respectively (100 m) and 79.3% and 70.2%, respectively (300 m). For both image acquisitions, in March and July, the 300 m classifications were less accurate than the 100 m results.

# RESULTS

## PROBA-V 100 Exploration Exercise

Crop map with four classes for PROBA-V NDVI (a) 100 m and (b) 300 m time series from unsupervised ISODATA clustering. The areas outside the CORINE class 211 (non-irrigated arable land) were left blank.



PROBA-V NDVI (a) 100 m and (b) 300 m time series profiles of four classes from ISODATA clustering and the recoded time series profiles with two classes (c) 100 m and (d) 300 m.





# SPOT-5 Take 5

## Zlatiya test area



Spot4 Spot5 help sign-in sign-up

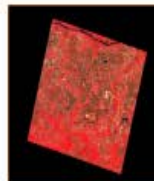
### SPOT5



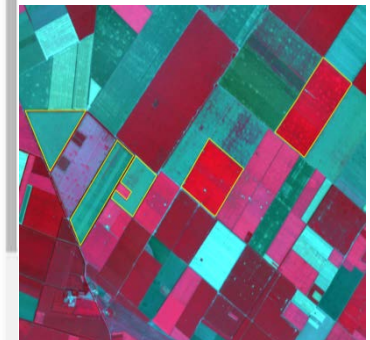
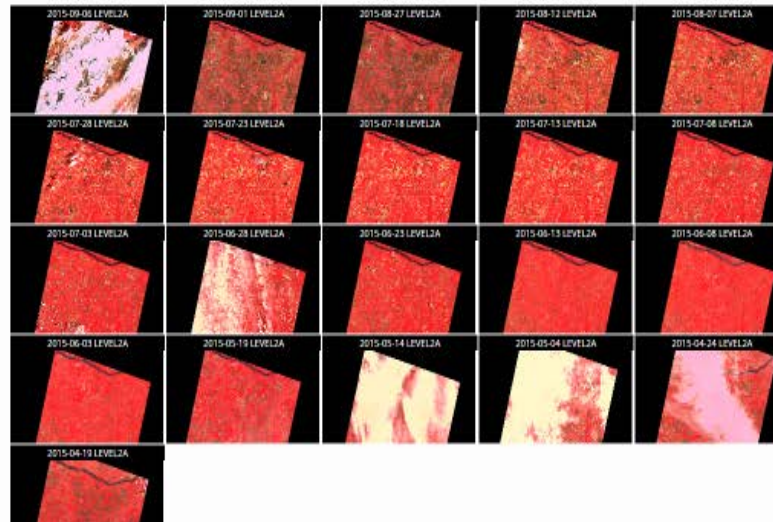
The SPOT (Take5) experiments consist in using SPOT as a simulator of the image time series that ESA's Sentinel-2 mission will provide. The SPOT5 (Take5) experiment is jointly conducted by CNES and ESA from April to September 2015 over 150 sites with the SPOT5 satellite. Data are processed by THEIA land data center and are distributed with a free and open policy via the joint ESA-CNES webportal [spot-take5.org](http://spot-take5.org).

Select a site or click on the map

- Bulgaria : Zlatiya
- Algeria : Algiers
- Angola : Wako Kungo
- Australia : Canberra
- Australia : Litchfield
- Australia : Robson Creek
- Australia : Tasmania
- Austria : Eisenwurzen
- Austria : Innsbruck
- Austria : Neusiedler See
- Austria : Waldviertel
- Belgium : Namur
- Brazil : Novo Progresso
- Brazil : Santarem
- Brazil : Tapajos
- Brazil : Paranaiba
- Brazil : Rio Preto
- Bulgaria : Zlatiya**
- Burkina : Bagre
- Cambodia



date : 2015-09-01T08:09:06Z  
productType : REFLECTANCE  
processingLevel : LEVEL2A  
platform : SPOT5  
instrument : HRG2  
resolution : 10  
sensorMode : XS



**SPOT 5/HRG2\_XS**

**08.07.2015**

# DATA SETS

## SPOT-5 Take 5 - field campaign equipment

**Sensefly, eBee Ag with two cameras  
S110\_RGB and S110\_NIR, and a tablet  
for mission planning**

**Field spectrometer - Analytical Spectral  
Devices, FieldSpec 4 Hi-Res**

**Soil moisture - TDR 100  
GNSS system Leica GS08plus**



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Инициатива за европейски растеж



www.nsf.gov.bg



ОПЕРАТИВНА ПРОГРАМА  
Развитие на конкурентоспособността  
и предприемачеството 2007-2013  
www.opci.gov.bg

Оперативна програма  
„Развитие на конкурентоспособността на българската икономика“ 2007-2013



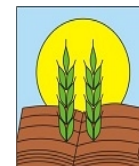
Бенефициент: Институт за космически изследвания и  
технологии при Българска академия на  
науките (ИКИТ-БАН)

Проект: „Информационен комплекс за аврокосмически  
мониторинг на околната среда“ (ИКМОС)

Ид. номер: BG161PO003-1.2.04-0053-C0001



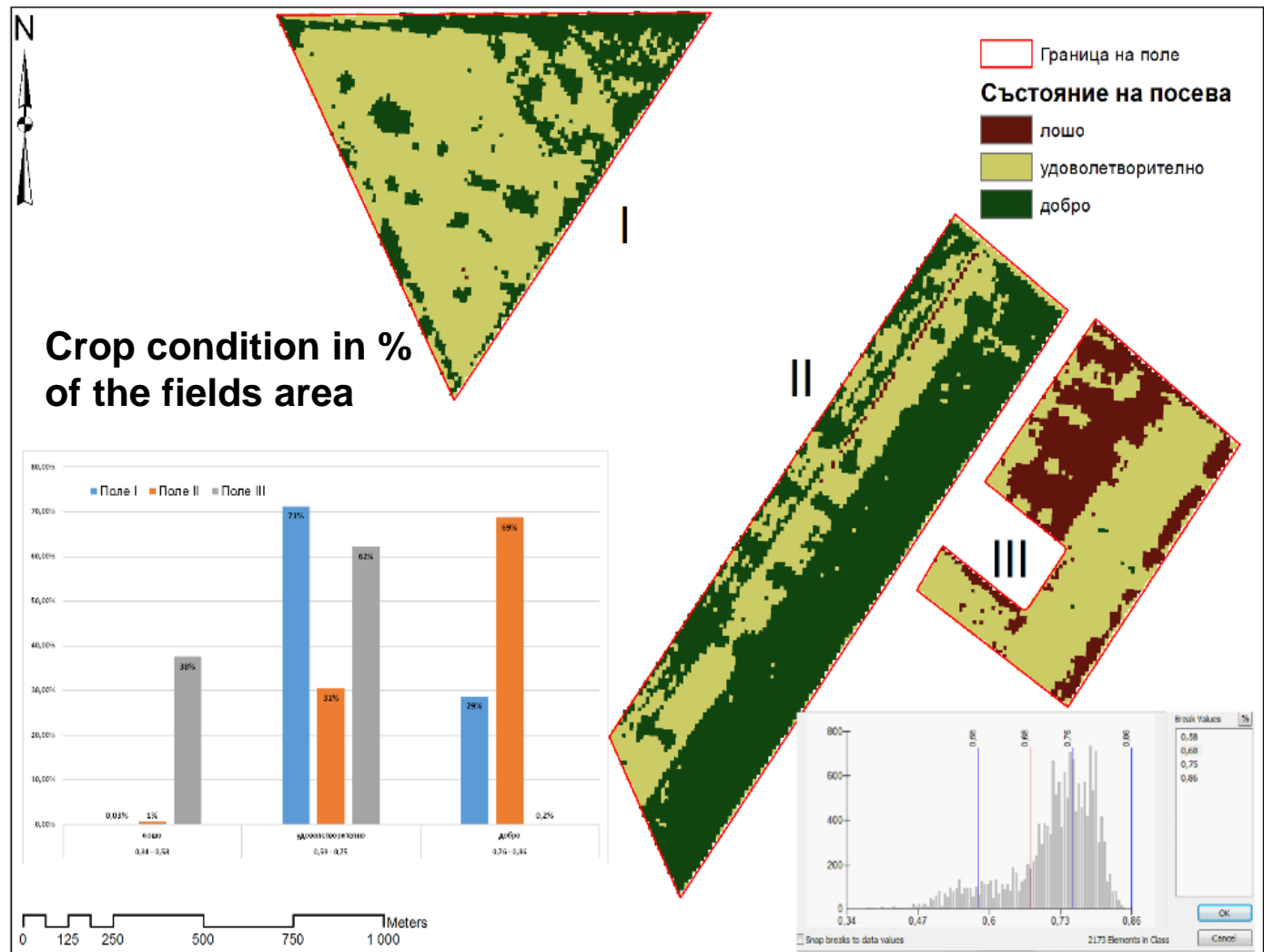
Space Research and Technology  
Institute – Bulgarian Academy of  
Sciences (SRTI-BAS)



Institute of Soil Science, Agrotechnologies  
and Plant Protection "Nikola Poushkarov"  
(ISSAPP)



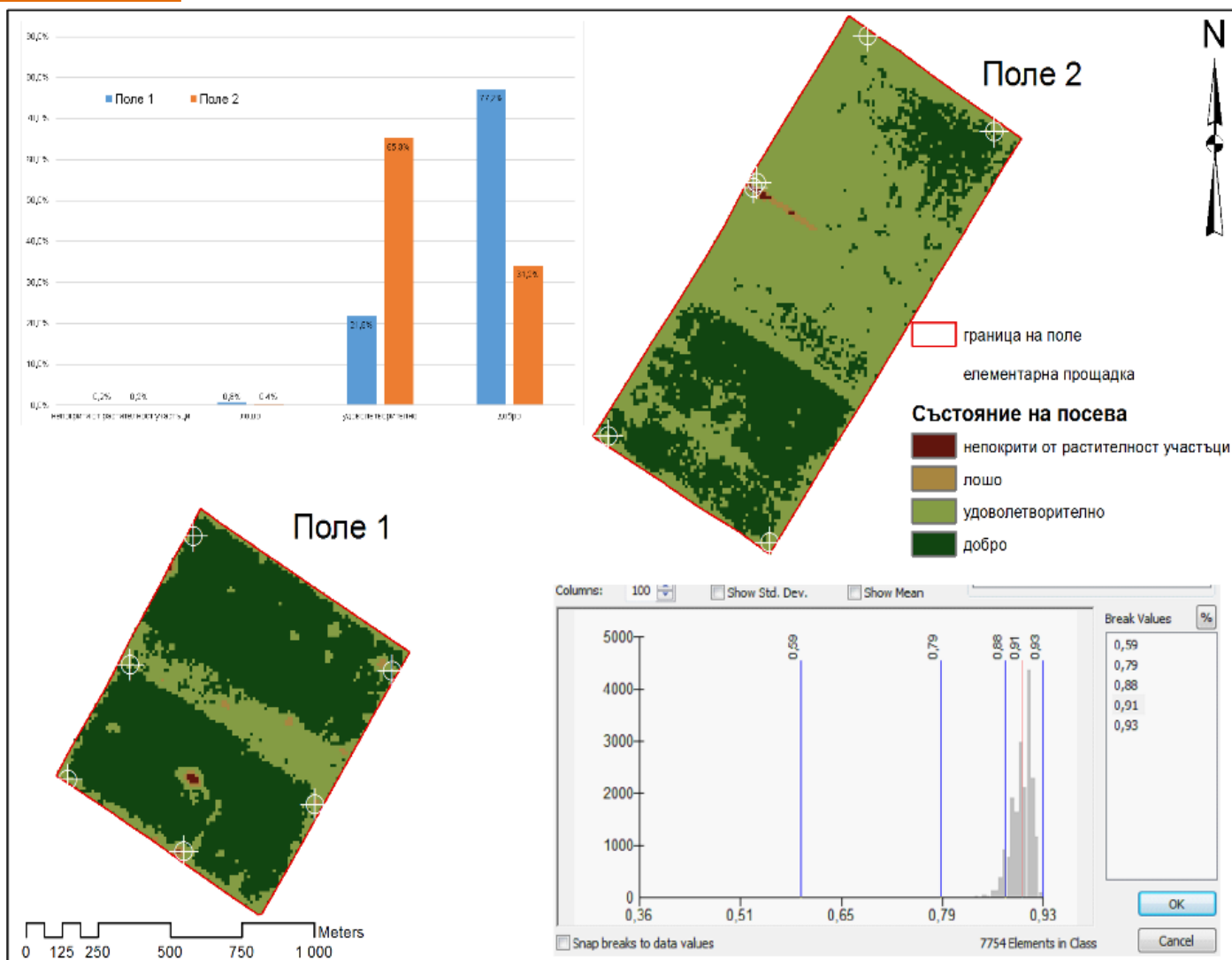
**Map of winter wheat crop condition 19.04.2015**  
(*reclassification of NDVI from SPOT 5/HRG2\_XS*)



**Field No. III,  
17.04.2015  
treatment with  
insecticide;  
Imago with  
density  
3-8 No/m<sup>2</sup>**

# RESULTS

## Map of soybean crop condition 08.07.2015 (reclassification of NDVI from SPOT 5/HRG2\_XS)



# Testing Sentinel-2 vegetation indices for the assessment of the state of winter crops in Bulgaria (TS2AgroBG) - ESA PECS Project

**Project start date:** 1 September 2016; **Duration:** 24 months

The main **objectives** are:

1. To conduct series of field campaigns in a selected test site and to provide geo-database containing ground measurements of winter wheat biophysical variables;
2. To develop regression models for retrieval of different biophysical variables of winter wheat using Sentinel-2 vegetation indices applicable to winter wheat grown in Bulgaria;
3. To propose a methodology for generating assessment maps of crop condition for winter wheat grown in Bulgaria;
4. To produce crop type map at national level using classification of PROBA-V 100 m time series.



Space Research and Technology  
Institute – Bulgarian Academy of  
Sciences (SRTI-BAS)



Institute of Soil Science, Agrotechnologies  
and Plant Protection "Nikola Poushkarov"  
(ISSAPP)



Vlaamse Instelling voor  
Technologisch Onderzoek NV  
(VITO)

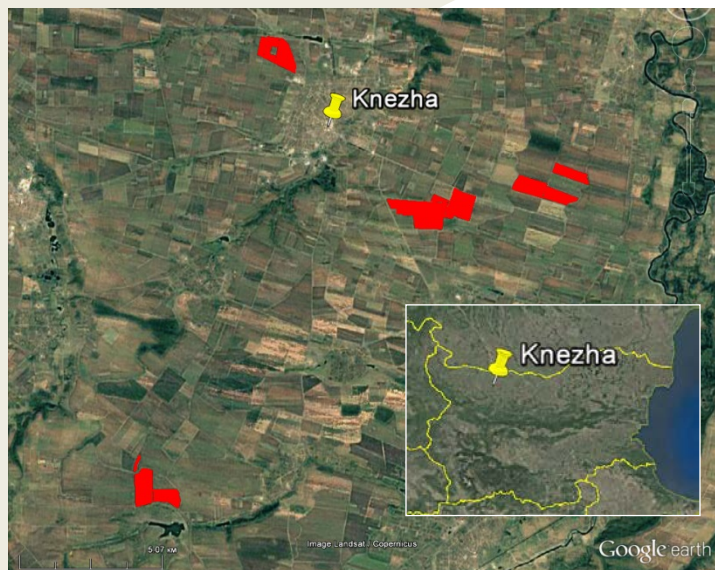
# DATA SETS

Field measurement of Biophysical variables:

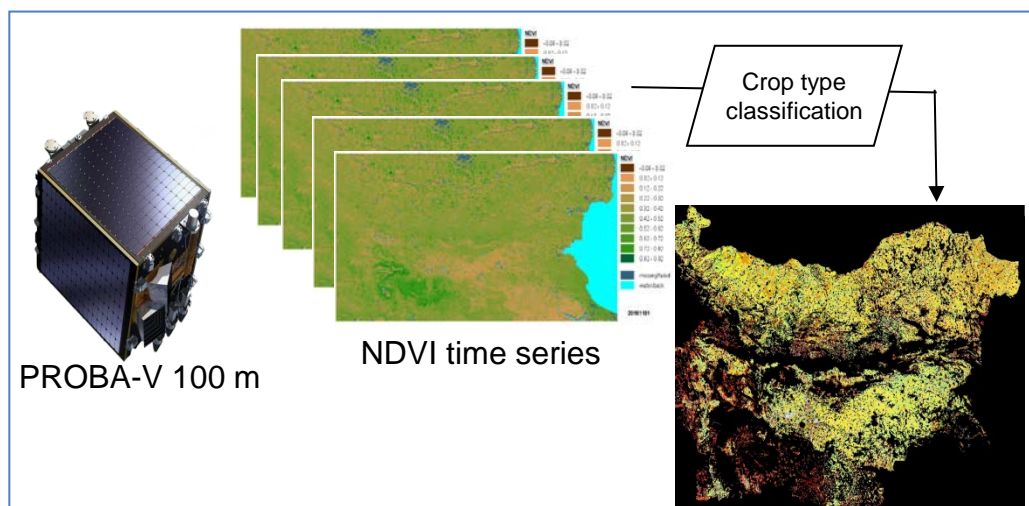
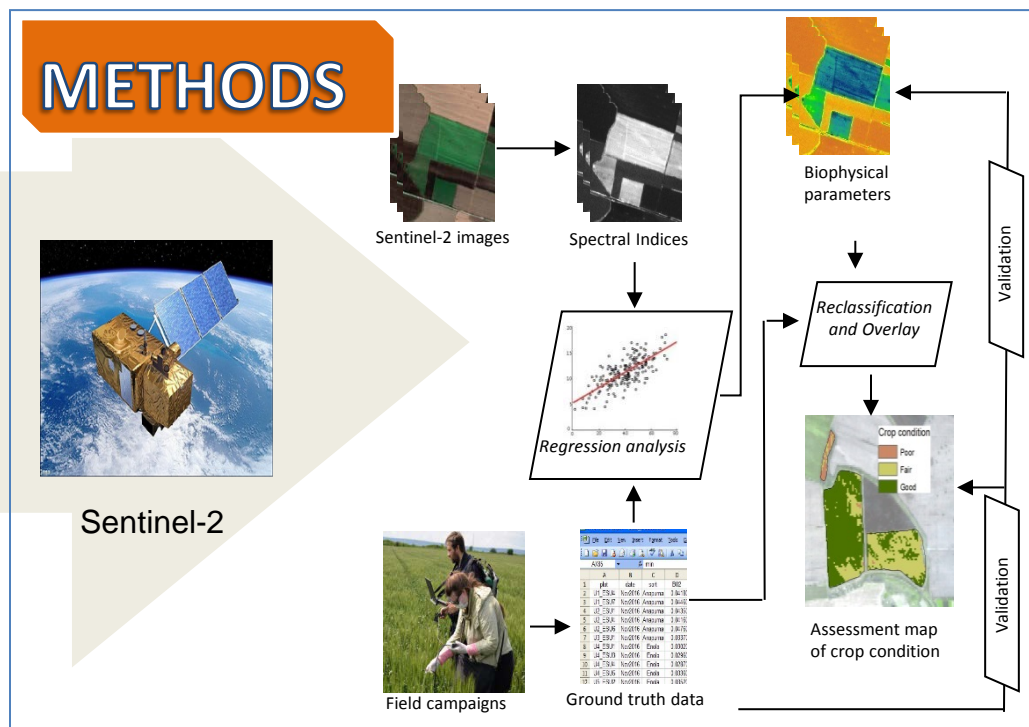
- Above Ground Biomass
- Leaf Area Index
- Nitrogen content
- Nitrogen uptake
- Canopy Chlorophyll Content
- fCover
- fAPAR

Growth seasons 2017 and 2018

6 Field campaigns



## METHODS





# RESULTS

## Biophysical Variables and Assessment Map of Winter Wheat Condition

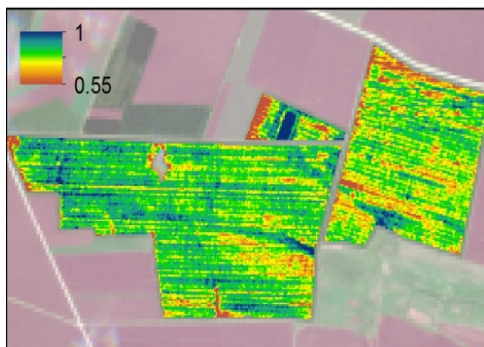
dry Above Ground Biomass [g/sq.m]



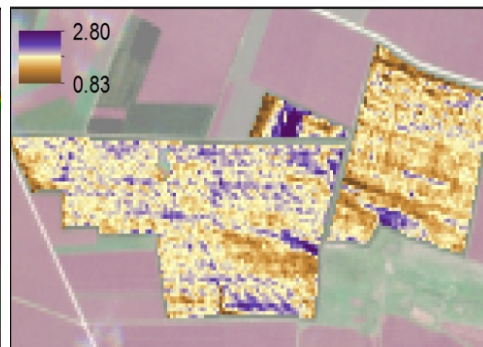
Nitrogen content [%]



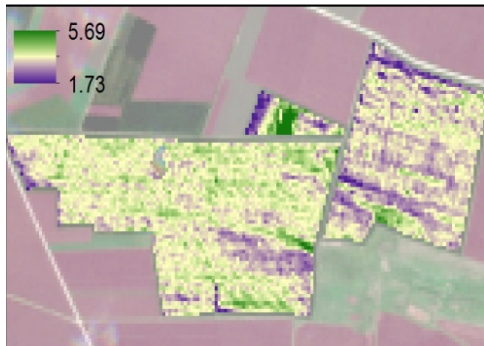
fAPAR



Canopy Chlorophyll Content [g/sq.m]



Leaf Area Index

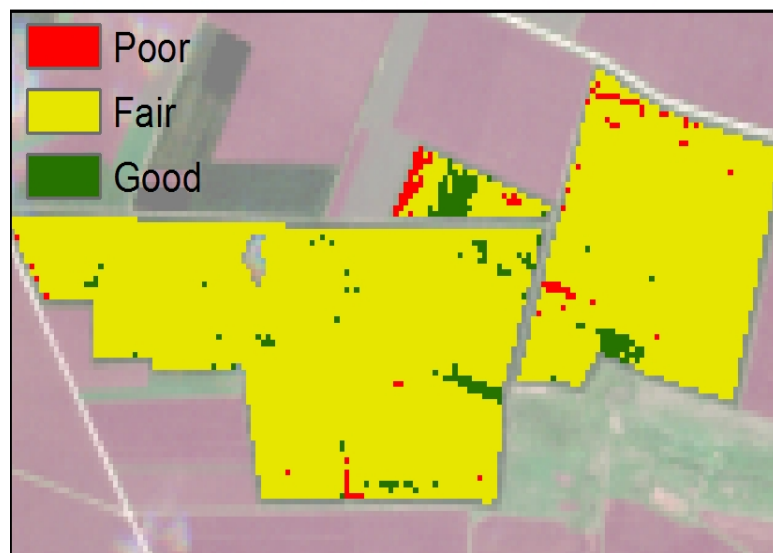


Fraction of vegetation cover



**Data:** Sentinel-2 from 19 April 2017  
(Stem elongation, Zadoks 31-33)

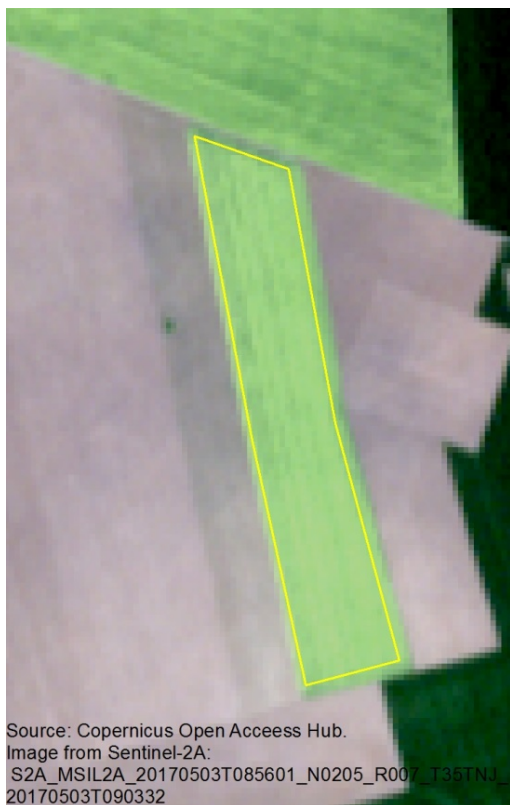
### Assessment Map of Crop Condition





# RESULTS

## Rapeseed crops flowering duration estimation



Source: Copernicus Open Access Hub.  
Image from Sentinel-2A:  
S2A\_MSIL2A\_20170503T085601\_N0205\_R007\_T35TNI\_20170503T090332



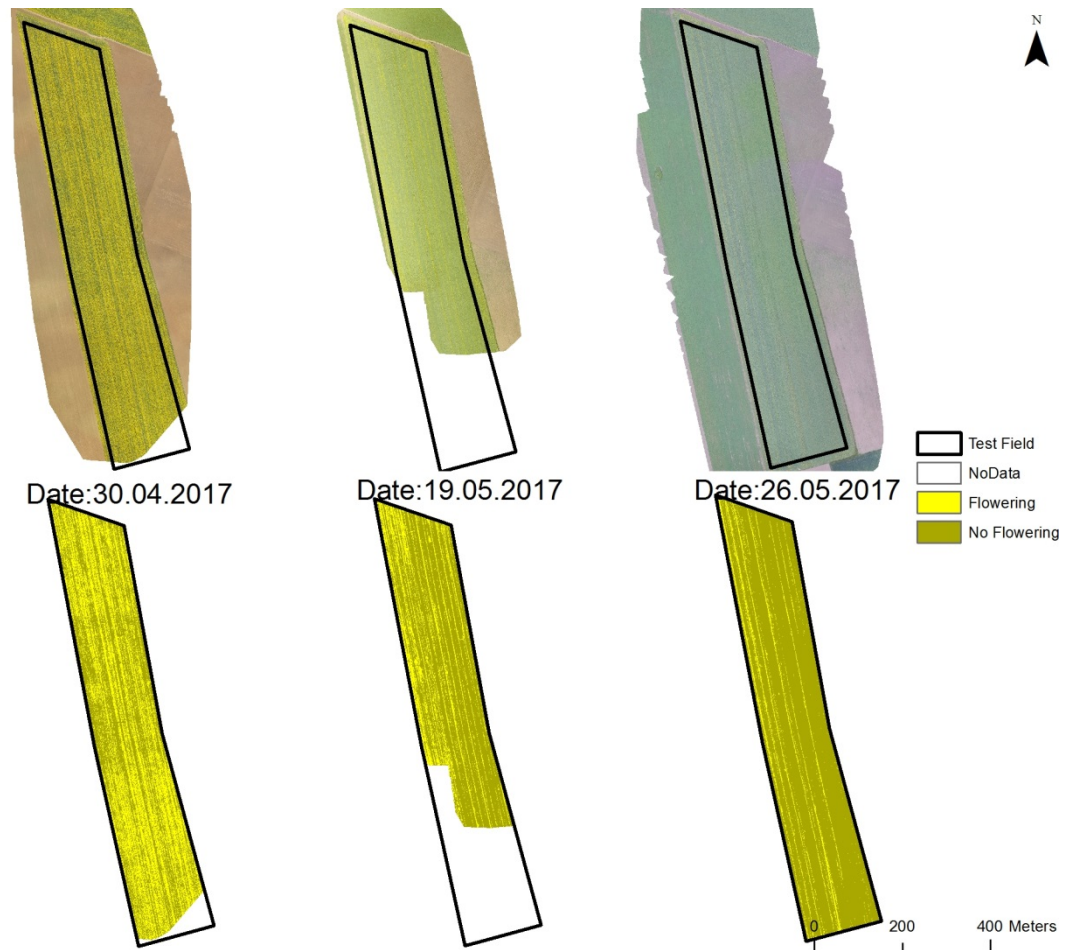
UAV RGB orthomosaic  
Date: 20170430

Part of the PhD research by Dessislava Ganeva, project start date 01.07.2016 and end date 30.06.2019  
This project is supported by Research Grant Award № ДФНП-17-43/26.07.2017 from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and it is done with the collaboration of Prof. Rumenina E.

Special thanks to Pioneer™ for the use of their DJI Phantom 3 Advanced UAV equipped with RGB and NIR digital camera

# RESULTS

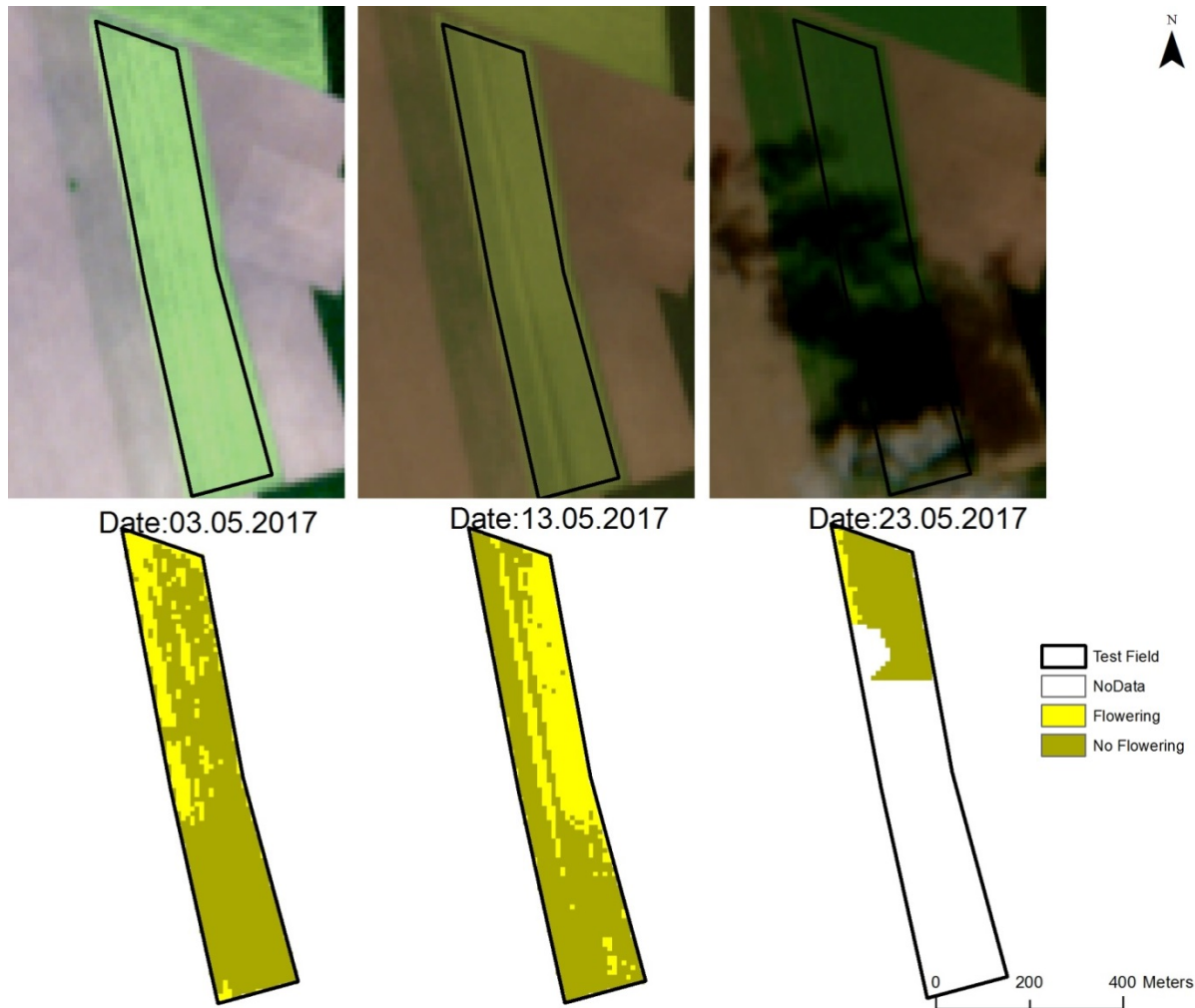
## Ground-truthing with a drone



- Use RGB orthophoto images from consumer drone for ground truth
- Use the distinctive yellow color as identification for flowering
- Use transformation from RGB to another color model that decouples the intensity (or brightness) information from the color information

# RESULTS

## Flowering duration of the rapeseed crop with Sentinel-2 images



Poster presented at the 7<sup>th</sup> ESA Advanced Training Course on Land Remote Sensing, 4–9 September 2017 | Szent István University | Gödöllő, Hungary

## References

1. Ganeva, D., 2017, *Remote Estimation of the Flowering Stage Duration for Winter Rapeseed Crops*, Poster at the 13<sup>th</sup> International Scientific Conference, In: Space, Ecology, Safety. SES'2017, 2–4 November 2017, Sofia, Bulgaria
2. Ganeva, D., 2018, *Rapeseed Crops Flowering Duration Estimation by RGB images acquired With Consumer Drone: a Tool For Ground-Truthing*, In: Proceedings from the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Remote Sensing and Geoinformation of the Environment, 26-29 March, 2018, Paphos, Cyprus
3. Kazandjiev, V., V. Georgieva, D. Joleva, N. Tsenov, E. Roumenina, L. Filchev, P. Dimitrov, and G. Jelev. *The Changes and Fluctuations of Climate and the Production Conditions for Winter Wheat in the Dobrich District*. AID's journal *Field Crops Studies*, 2011, vol. VII–2. pp. 195-220. (in Bulgarian)
4. Roumenina, E., V. Kazandjiev, G. Stancalie. (Ed.) *Methodological Requirements for Testing PROBA-V and VEGETATION data for agricultural applications in Bulgaria and Romania (PROAGROBURO)* developed and published in bi-lingual versions (English-Bulgarian). Prof. Marin Drinov Academic Publishing House, Sofia, 2011, p. 148. ISBN 978-954-322-483-8
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