Remote Sensing of Agriculture

NASS' Cropland Data Layer Program

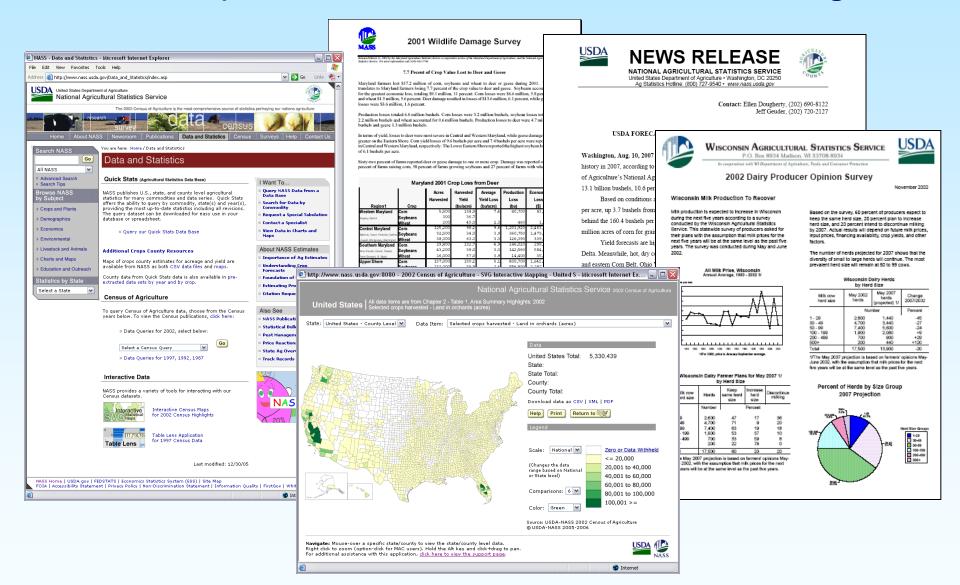
Claire Boryan claire_boryan@nass.usda.gov USDA/NASS



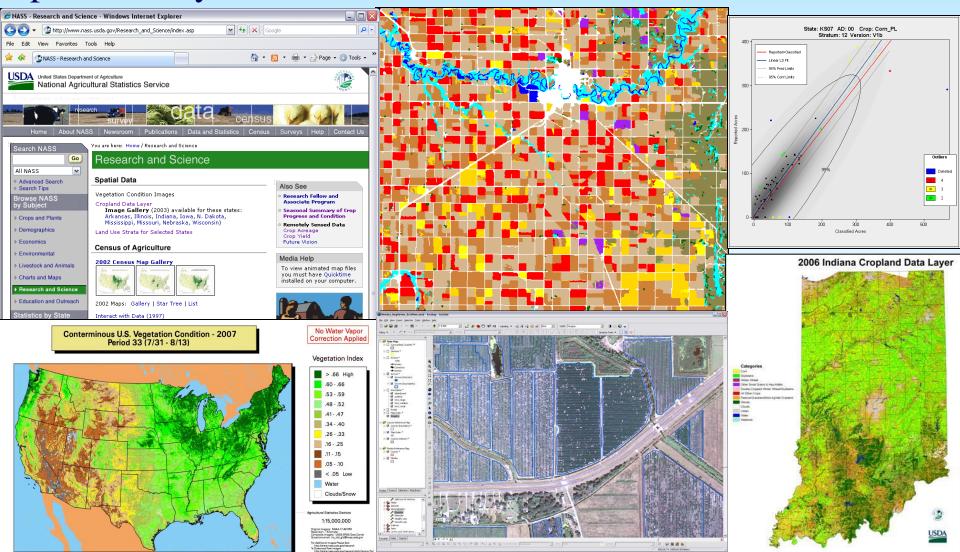


NASS Overview

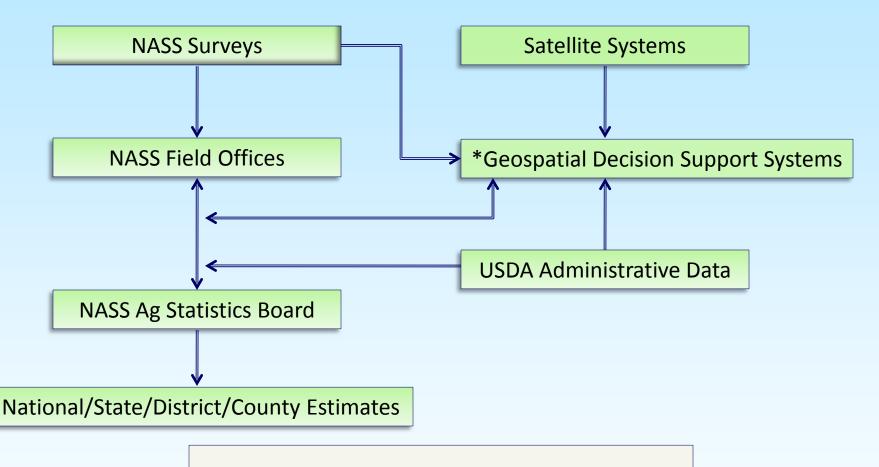
Provider of timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture



Research and Development Division Geospatial Information Branch Spatial Analysis Research



NASS Estimation Systems



*NASS uses Geospatial Decision Support Systems to provide updated information to the Ag Statistics Board and data users.

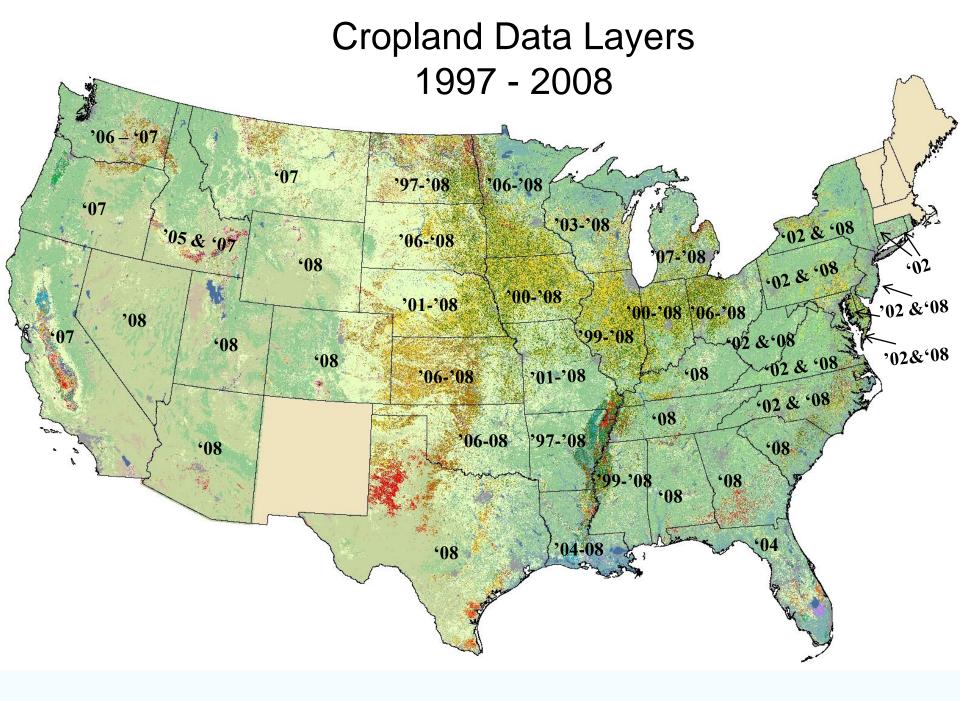
Cropland Data Layer Program Objectives

"Census by Satellite"

- Without area duplication
- Major corn and soybean regions
- Provide timely, accurate, useful independent estimates
 - Measurable error
 - County and state level

Output crop specific Cropland Data Layer

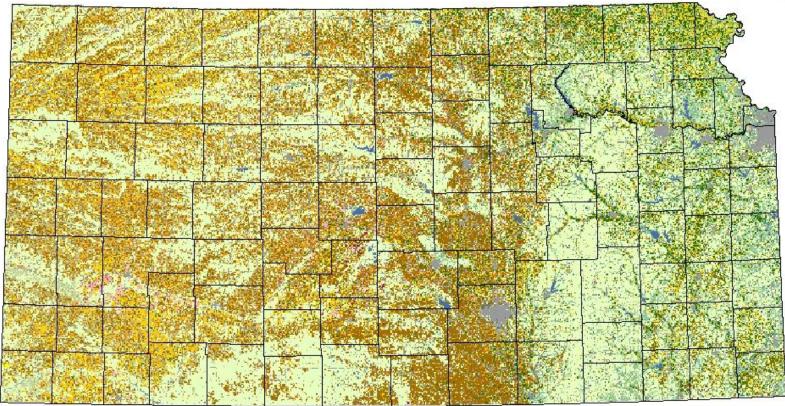
- Distribute free to public <u>NRCS Geospatial Data Gateway</u> or <u>http://www.nass.usda.gov/Research_and_Science/</u>
- Publish accuracy statistics/metadata
- County and state level





Kansas 2008 Cropland Data Layer





Land Cover Categories

(Ordered by Decreasing Acreage)

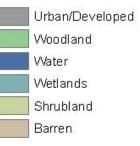








Non-Agriculture





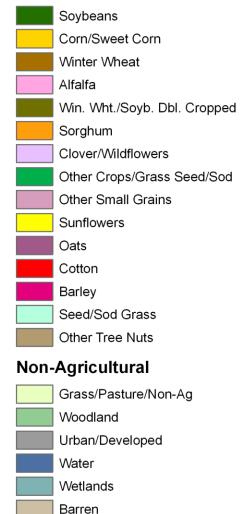
Brown County, Kansas 2008 Cropland Data Layer



Land Cover Categories

(Ordered by Decreasing Acreage)





Fallow/Idle Cropland

Shrubland



Cropland Data Layer Program Components



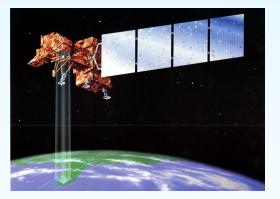
- Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS) data
- Ground truth: FSA/CLU + 578 & NLCD
- Ancillary data sets
- Commercial Software Suite
- See5 Decision Tree Methodology
- Estimation

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Landsat Imagery 1997-2005, 2008-2009
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Landsat 5 launched 1984 (3 yr design life!)
Thematic Mapper (TM) Sensor
Landsat 7 launched 1999 Thematic Mapper (ETM+) Sensor

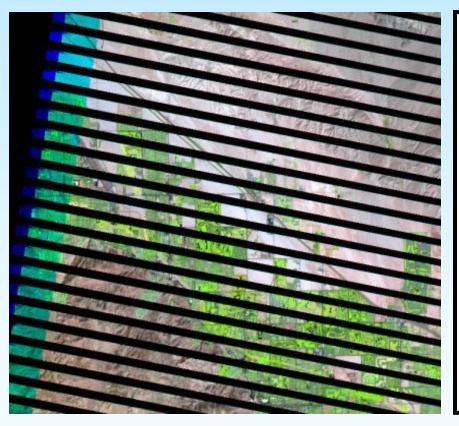






The Landsat Data Gap

Landsat 7 ETM+



Landsat 5 TM



News Release

November 30, 2005 Ron Beck

Landsat 5 Experiencing Technical Difficulties

On November 26, 2005, the back-up solar array drive on Landsat 5 began exhibiting unusual behavior. The solar array drive maintains the proper pointing angle between the solar array and the sun. The rotation of the solar array drive became sporadic and the solar array was not able to provide the power needed to charge the batteries. Maintaining power to the batteries is critical to sustain proper operation of the spacecraft. The primary solar array drive failed under similar circumstances last January. As a result of this current situation, imaging operations will be suspended for at least the next two weeks or until attempts to solve the problem have been resolved.

Source: USGS, Landsat Project:

http://landsat.usgs.gov/slc_enhancements/slc_off_level1_standard.php

Indian Remote Sensing Satellite: RESOURCESAT-1

Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)

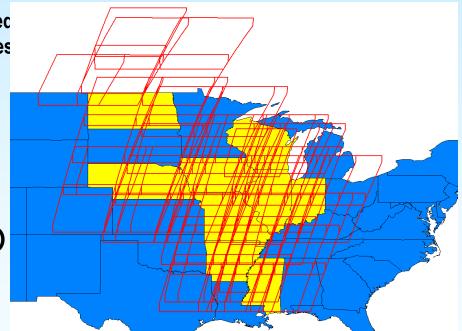
States Targeted for Data Collection in August 2004

AWiFS: Swath: 370 km each head, 740 km combinec56 m resolution at nadir, 70 m resolution at field edges

>Spectral Bands

- >B2: 0.52-0.59 (Visible Green)
- >B3: 0.62-0.68 (Visible Red)
- >B4: 0.77-0.86 (Near Infrared)
- B5: 1.55-1.70 (Shortwave Infrared)

>Temporal Resolution (5 Days)



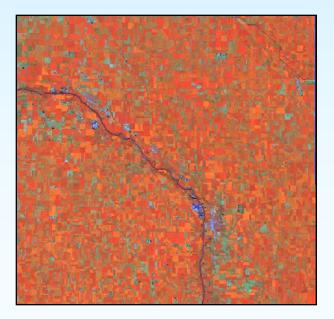
Sensor Specifications Compared

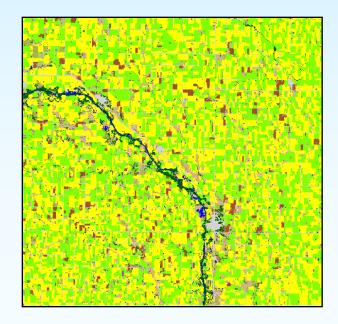
	<u>TM</u>	<u>AWiFS</u>	
Altitude	705 km	817 km	
Equatorial crossing time	$9:45 \pm 15$ minutes	$10:30 \pm 5$ minutes	
Temporal Resolution	16 days	5 days	
Spatial Resolution	30 x 30 m (reflective) 56 x 56 m 120 x 120 m (thermal) 56 x 56 m		
Radiometric Resolution	8 bit (256)	10 bit (1024)	
Spectral Resolution	6 (B, G, R, NIR, SWIR, MIR) + Thermal IR	4 (G, R, NIR,SWIR)	
Swath wide	185 km	737 km	
Scene size	184 x 152 km	370 x 370 km	

Crop Acreage Estimation: Landsat TM and AWiFS Assessments 2004-2005

•Nebraska, 2004

- •Arkansas (Delta Region), 2005
- •Nebraska, 2005
- •Coincident studies (AR, IL, IA) 2005

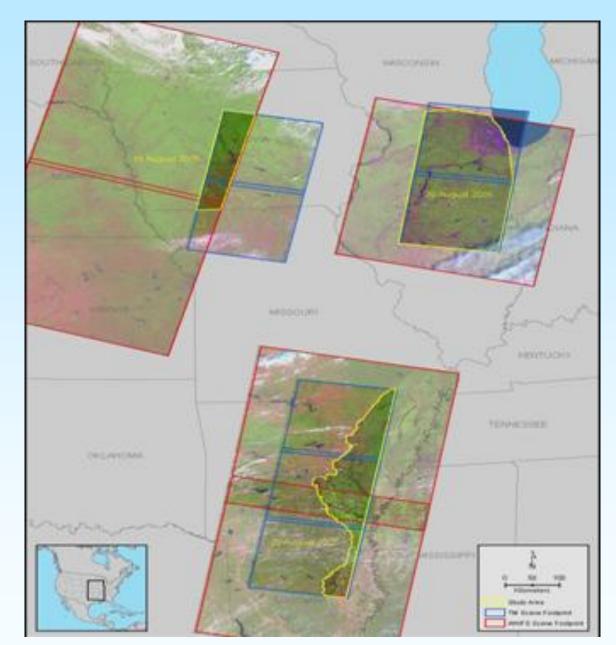




Coincident study sites

Three coincident areas chosen for analysis:

- Arkansas
 - 20 August 2005
- Iowa,
 - 18 August 2005
- Illinois
 - 29 August 2005



Need for Coincident Imagery

The best classification comparison would use not only data from the **same area** but from the **same time**. Thus controlling for variables including:



Atmospherics conditions

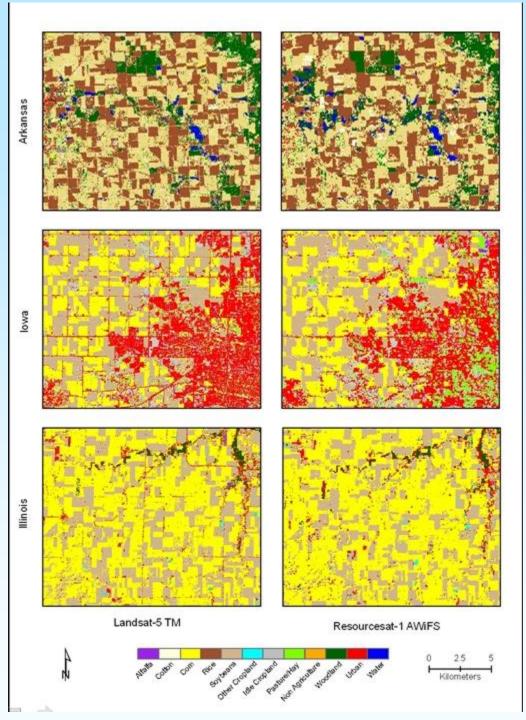
- Clouds
- Haze
- Smoke

Ground conditions

- Soil moisture
- Vegetation phenology

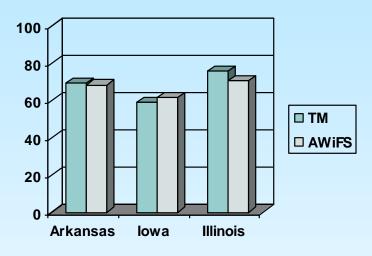
Sun angle

• Seasonal variation

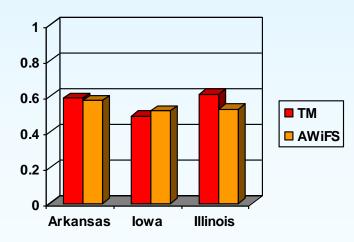


Results

Overall Accuracy







Conclusions: AWiFS vs. TM evaluations 2004-2005

- AWiFS data are acceptable for crop acreage estimation over large crop areas such as the Midwest, the Delta and the Northern Great Plains.
- Improvements in classification accuracy are achieved due to increased temporal frequency of the AWiFS sensor (5 day) vs. the TM sensor (16 day) repeat cycle.
- The large footprint of the AWiFS sensor provides the opportunity to utilize training and ancillary data over large areas which leads to improved classification accuracies and production efficiencies.



IRS Resourcesat-1 AWiFS Imagery

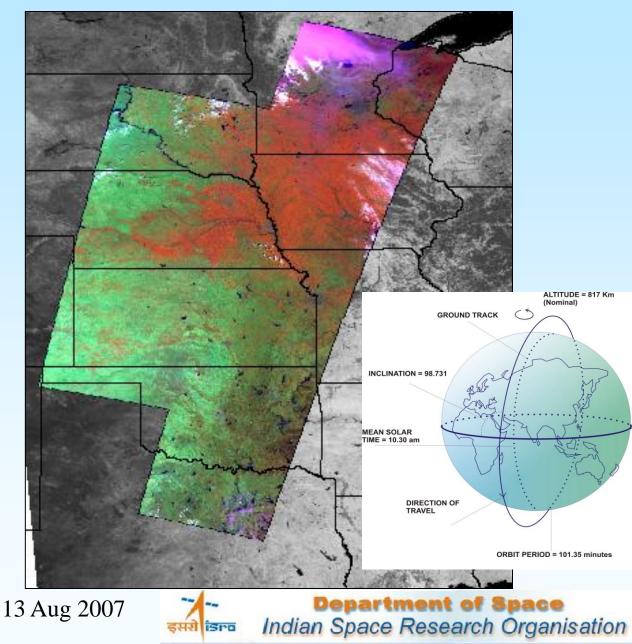
340 km swath per head 740 km combined

5-day revisit

4 spectral bands

- B2: 0.52 0.59
- **B**3: 0.62 0.68
- B4: 0.76 0.86
- B5: 1.55 1.7

56 m nadir/70 m field edges





USDA Satellite Image Archive

Active Paths for P6-AWiFS CONUS

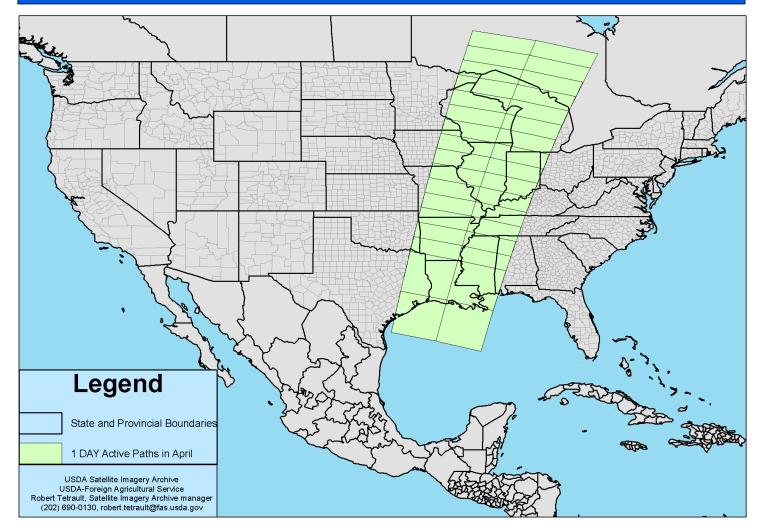
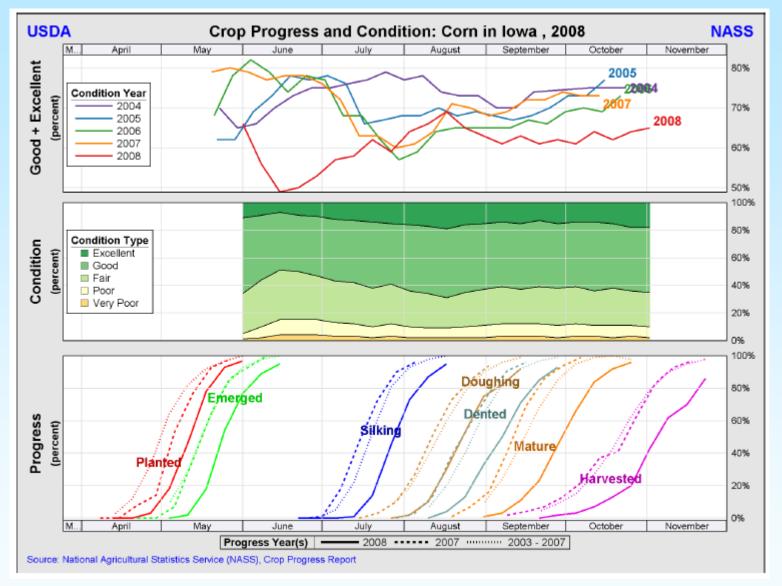
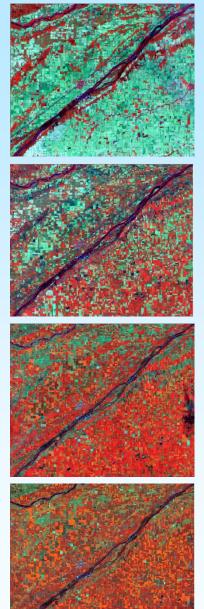


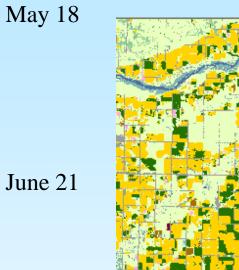
Image Timing



http://www.nass.usda.gov/Charts and Maps/Crop Progress & Condition/

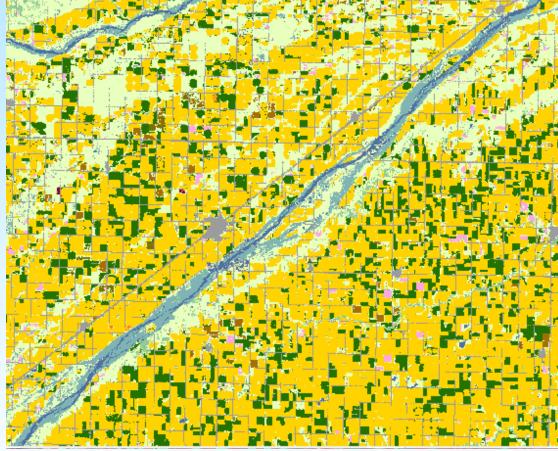
AWiFS Imagery Time Series







Aug 27

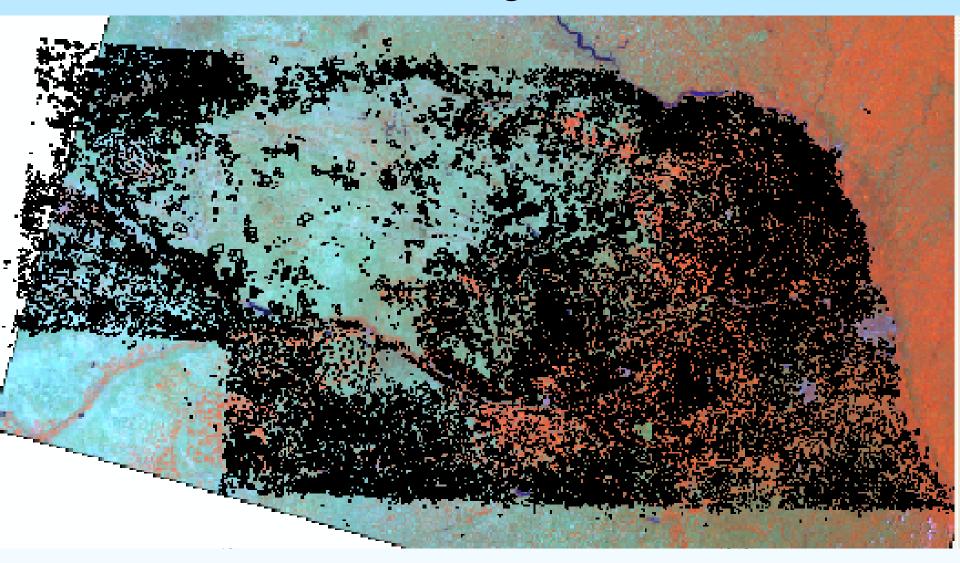


Cropland Data Layer Program Components

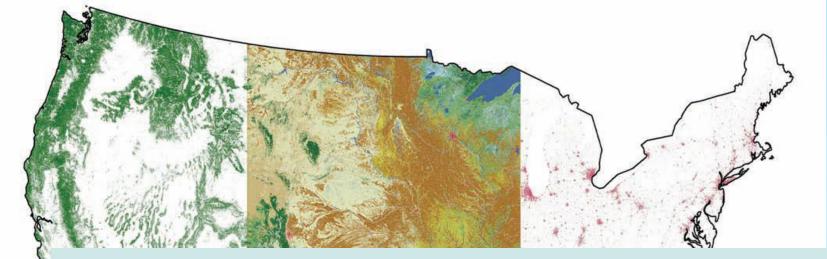


- Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)
- Ground truth: FSA/CLU + 578 & NLCD
- Ancillary data sets
- Commercial Software Suite
- See5 Decision Tree Methodology
- Estimation

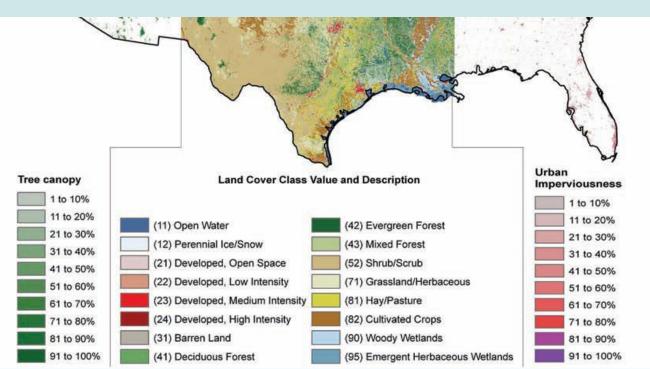
Ground Truth - Agriculture



NASS June Agricultural Survey (JAS) data still used for acreage estimation



Non-Agricultural Ground Truth USGS, National Land Cover Dataset 2001

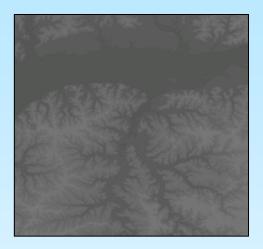


Cropland Data Layer Program Components

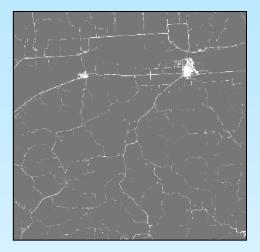


- Landsat TM and ETM+ vs. Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)
- Ground truth: FSA/CLU + 578 & NLCD
- Ancillary data
- Commercial Software Suite
- See5 Decision Tree Methodology

Ancillary Data – USGS/NASA Products



Elevation

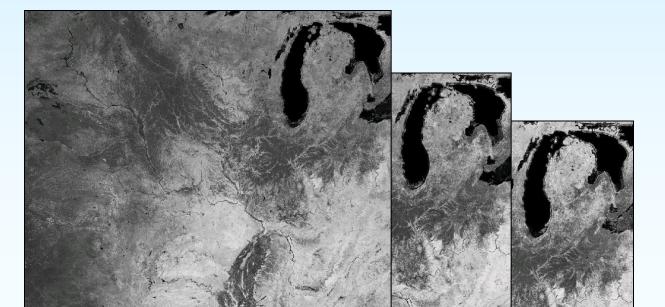


Imperviousness



Forest Canopy

NASA MODIS Terra (16-day NDVI composite)



Cropland Data Layer Program Components



- Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)
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- Estimation

Commercial Software Suite

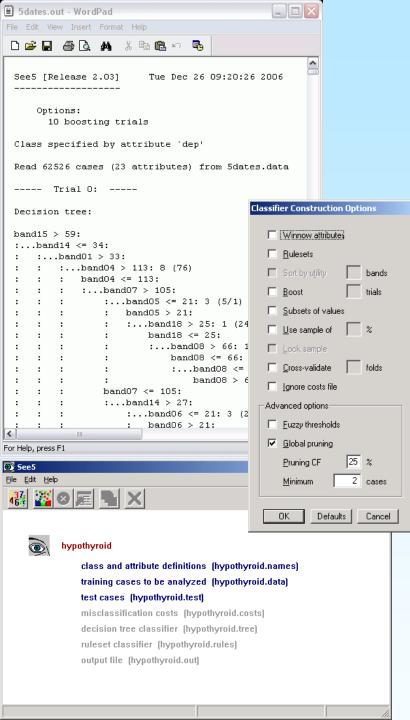
- Imagery Preparation
 - Leica Geosystems ERDAS Imagine
- Image classification
 - Decision tree software
 - See5.0 <u>www.rulequest.com</u>
- Ground Truth Preparation
 - ESRI ArcGIS
- Acreage Estimation
 - SAS/IML workshop











See5 Decision Tree Classifier

State-of-the-art technique for image classification

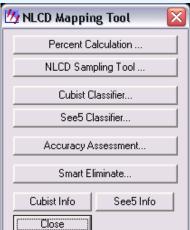
• Relatively cheap (\$750)

Incorporates a powerful ensemble method known as "boosting"

The "NLCD Mapping Tool" was integrated into ERDAS Imagine

• Provided gratis by USGS





Accuracy Assessment

Crop-specific covers only	*Correct	Accuracy	Error	Kappa
OVERALL ACCURACY	740009	93.56%	6.44%	0.8488

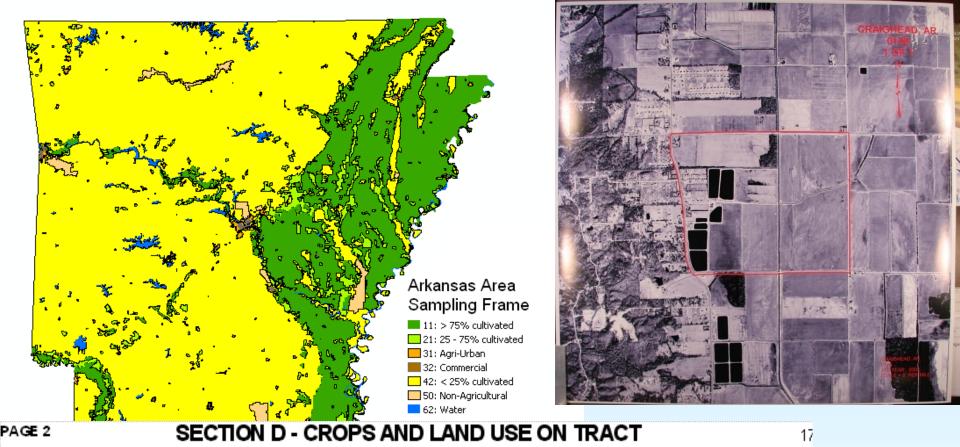
Cover	Attribute	*Correct	Producer's	Omission		User's	Commission	Cond'1
Type	Code	Pixels	Accuracy	Error	Kappa	Accuracy	Error	Kappa
Corn	1	28358	95.36%	4.64%	0.9528		6.92%	0.9297
Cotton	2	11757	95.08%	4.92%	0.9505	94.59%	5.41%	0.9456
Rice	3	2	28.57%	71.43%	0.2857	66.67%	33.33%	0.6667
Sorghum	4	21251	89.85%	10.15%	0.8972	92.46%	7.54%	0.9236
Soybeans	5	12885	86.15%	13.85%	0.8604	88.61%	11.39%	0.8851
Sunflowers	6	102	89.47%	10.53%	0.8947	99.03%	0.97%	0.9903
Peanuts	10	512	90.14%	9.86%	0.9014	92.09%	7.91%	0.9208
Barley	21	785	71.95%	28.05%	0.7194	97.39%	2.61%	0.9739
Durum Wheat	22	48	42.86%	57.14%	0.4286	100.00%	0.00%	1.0000
Spring Wheat	23	205	56.47%	43.53%	0.5647	99.03 %	0.97%	0.9903
Winter Wheat	24	580437	97.54%	2.46%	0.9631	94.00%	6.00%	0.9117
Other Small Grains	25	1120	56.97%	43.03%	0.5694	93.57%	6.43%	0.9356
Win Wht /Soyb Dbl (Crop 26	14758	79.51%	20.49%	0.7932	90.06%	9.94%	0.8996
Rye	27	13249	66.90%	33.10%	0.6664	91.39%	8.61%	0.9129
Oats	28	2941	64.85%	35.15%	0.6479	95.18%	4.82%	0.9517
Millet	29	439	77.02%	22.98%	0.7701	96.48%	3.52%	0.9648
Canola	31	337	75.90%	24.10%	0.7590	98.83%	1.17%	0.9883
Alfalfa	36	19653	88.21%	11.79%	0.8807	91.78%	8.22%	0.9168
Dry Beans	42	115	88.46%	11.54%	0.8846	93.50%	6.50%	0.9350
Potatoes	43	49	96.08%	3.92%	0.9608	100.00%	0.00%	1.0000
Other Crops	44	50	45.87%	54.13%	0.4587	80.65%	19.35%	0.8064
Misc Vegs & Fruits	47	33	54.10%	45.90%	0.5410	86.84%	13.16%	0.8684
Watermelon	48	24	77.42%	22.58%	0.7742	85.71%	14.29%	0.8571
Peas	53	188	72.59%	27.41%	0.7258	96.91%	3.09%	0.9691
Clover/Wildflowers	58	21	36.21%	63.79%	0.3621	75.00%	25.00%	0.7500
Fallow/Idle Cropla	nd 61	30612	69.78%	30.22%	0.6922	90.48%	9.52%	0.9025
Peaches	67	9	36.00%	64.00%	0.3600	100.00%	0.00%	1.0000
Other Tree Nuts & 1	Fruit 71	69	33.82%	66.18%	0.3382	83.13%	16.87%	0.8313

*Correct Pixels represents the total number of independent validation pixels correctly identifed in the error matrix.

Cropland Data Layer Program Components



- Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)
- Ground truth: FSA/CLU + 578 & NLCD
- Ancillary data sets
- Commercial Software Suite
- See5 Decision Tree Methodology
- Estimation



How many acres are inside this blue tract boundary drawn on the photo (map)?...

Now I would like to ask about each field inside this blue tract boundary and its use dyring 2000

	Fi	ELD NUMBER	01	02	
1.	Total acresin fie	ld	828	• 828	• 828
2.	Crop or land use	. [Specify]			
3.	Occupied farmst	ead or dwelling	.843	•	
 Waste, unoccupied dwellings, buildings and structures, roads, ditches, etc. 			•		
5.	Woodland		831	• 831	. 831
		Permanent (not in croprotation)	842	842	842
6. Pastu	Pasture	asture	856	856	856

Estimation Components: Area Sampling Frame+ June Ag Survey+ Questionnaire

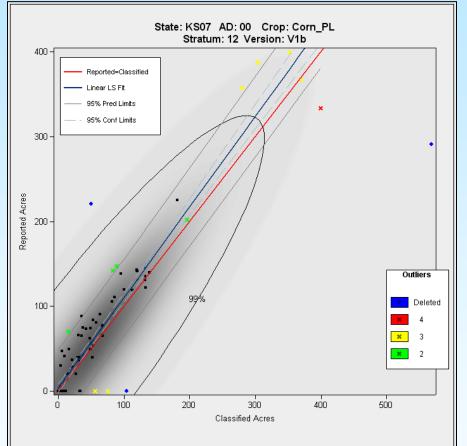
Regression-based Acreage Estimator

Regression used to relate categorized pixel counts to the ground reference data

- (X) Cropland Data Layer (CDL) classified acres
- (Y) June Agricultural Survey (JAS) reported acres

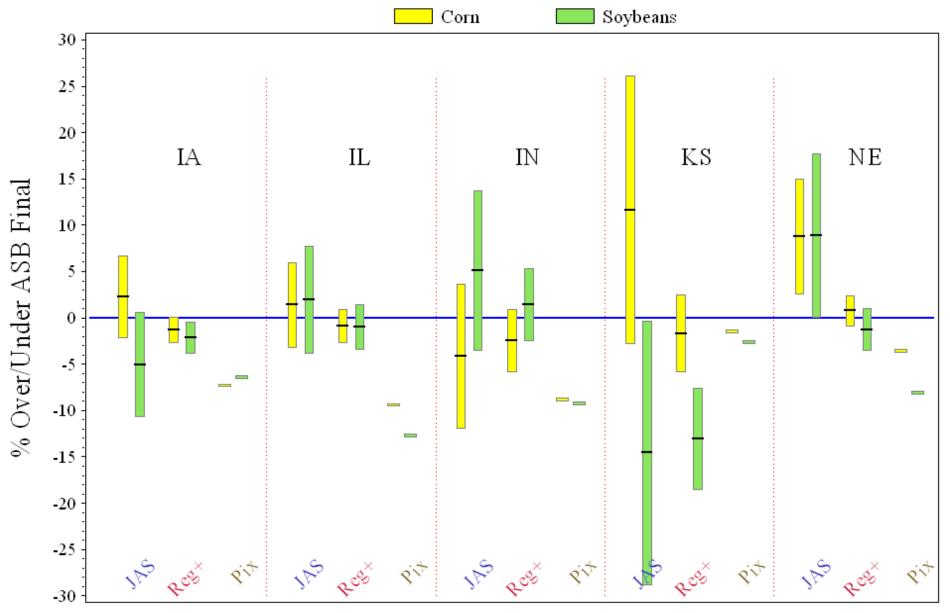
Using both CDL and JAS acreage results in estimates with reduced error rates over JAS alone

Outlier segment detection - removal from regression analysis

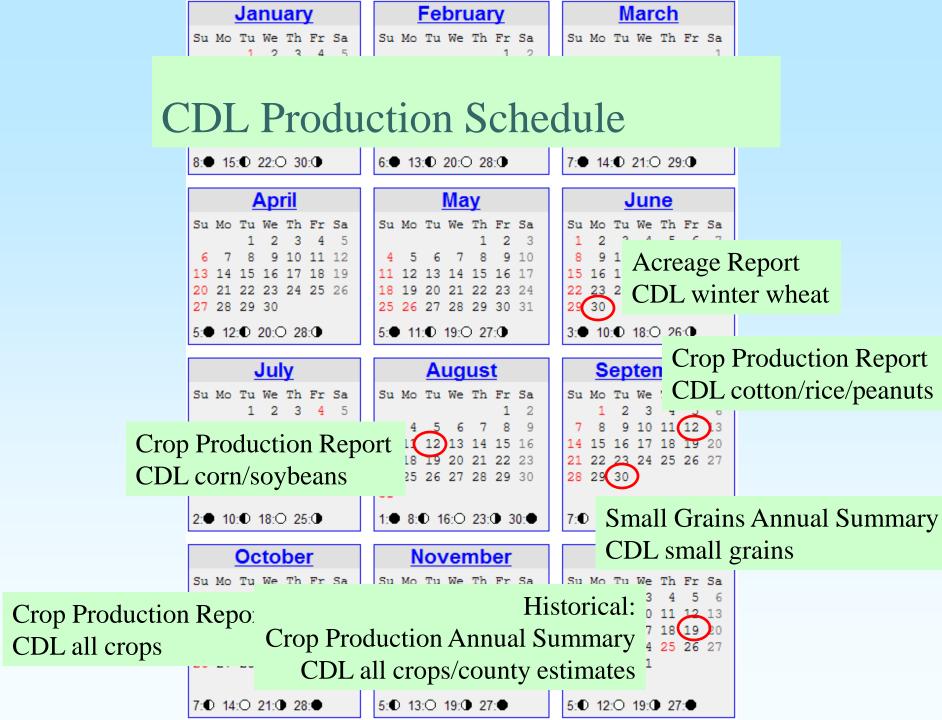


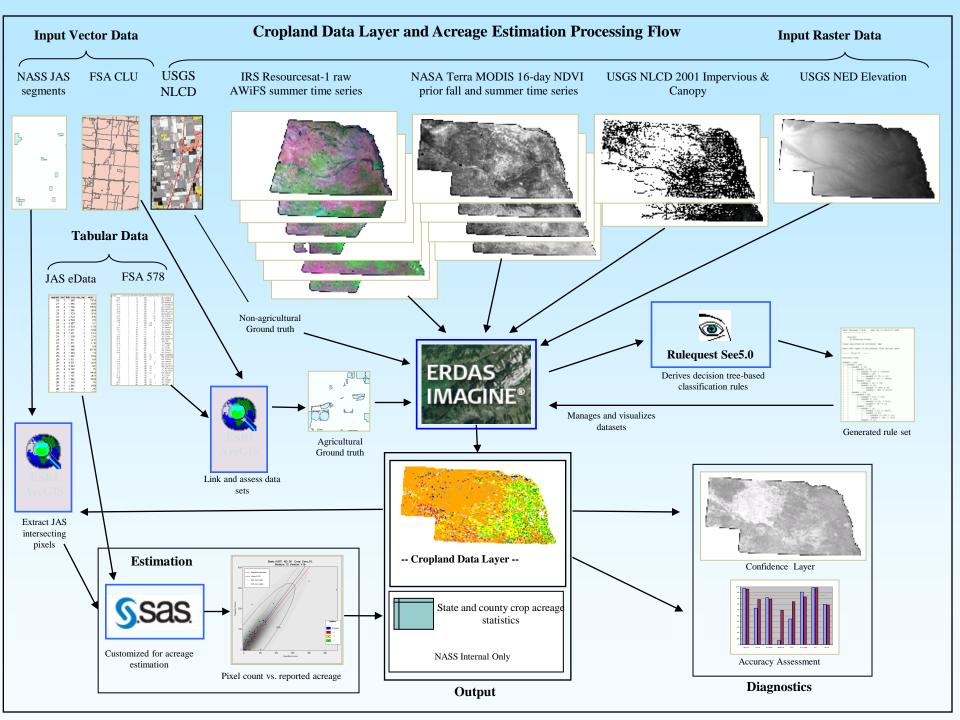
Acreage not just about counting pixels

2008 State Level Estimates +/- 2 CVs



Source of Estimate





Research 2008-2009

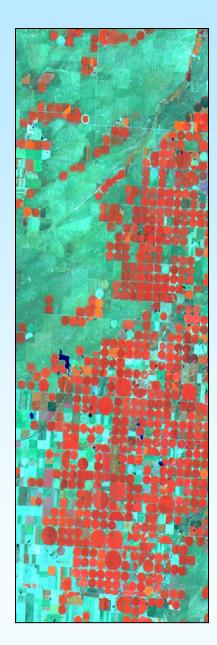
Single Crop Planting Intensity and Crop Rotation Assessment

Goal: To determine the specific counties with high percentages of single crop planting intensity and derive the predominant crop rotation patterns in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois





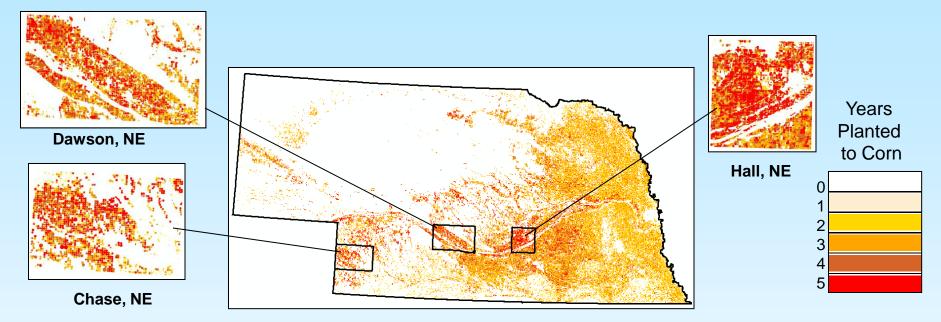
Soybeans



Single Crop Planting Intensity Methodology

- 1. Inputs include: Cropland Data Layers (CDLs) for 2004-2008
- 2. CDLs are recoded such that crop under evaluation =1
- 3. The recoded CDL's are added together using the ERDAS Imagine Modeler
- 4. The output is the Crop Intensity Image which is ready for evaluation

Corn Planting Intensity in Nebraska 2004 - 2008



Hall County	Chase County	Dawson County	State Total
5 years in a row	5 years in a row planted	5 years in a row planted to	5 years in a row planted to
planted to corn: 43%	to corn: 28%	corn: 21%	corn: 7%
4 out of 5 years planted	4 out of 5 years planted	4 out of 5 years planted to	4 out of 5 years planted to
to corn: 22%	to corn: 21%	corn: 29%	corn: 13%

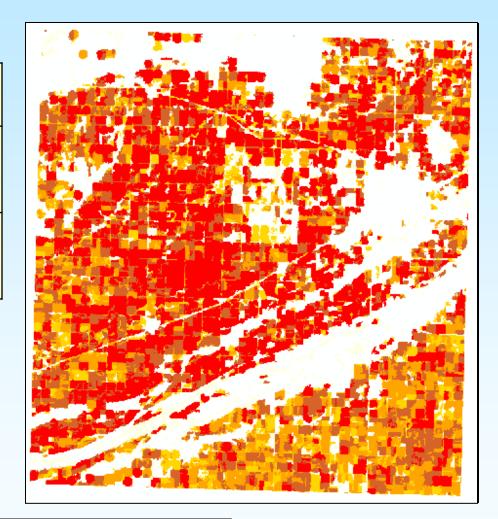
Corn Planting Intensity, 2004 - 2008 Hall County, Nebraska

Hall County

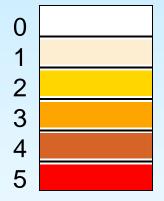
5 years in a row planted to corn: **43%** (5% > than 2003-2007)

4 out of 5 years planted to corn: **22%** (2% < than 2003-2007)

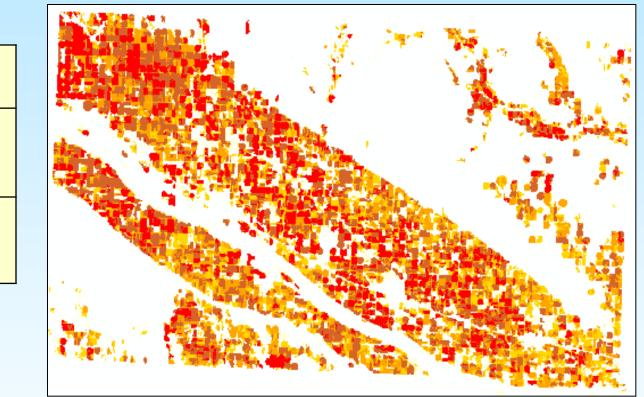
AWiFS 8/13/2007 Bands 3/4/2 Red/Green/Blue



Years Planted to Corn



Corn Planting Intensity, 2004 - 2008 Dawson County, Nebraska



AWiFS 8/13/2007 Bands 3/4/2 Red/Green/Blue

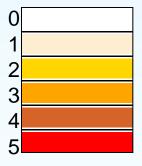
Percentages derived from total acreage in corn production

Dawson County

5 years in a row planted to corn: **21%** (1% > than 2003-2007)

4 out of 5 years planted to corn: **29%** (1% > than 2003-2007)

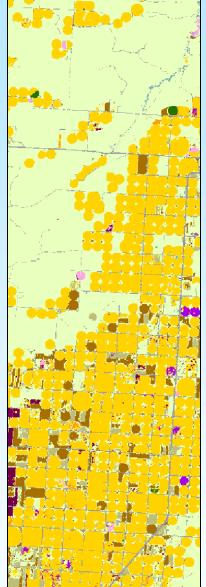
> Years Planted to Corn





Crop Rotation Methodology

- Inputs include: Cropland Data Layers (CDLs) for 2004 - 2008
- 2. CDLs are recoded to
 2008: Corn: 1, Soy: 2, Other: 3
 2007: Corn: 10, Soy: 20, Other: 30
 2006: Corn: 100, Soy: 200, Other: 300
 2005: Corn: 1,000, Soy: 2,000, Other: 3,000
 2004: Corn: 10,000, Soybeans: 20,000, Other: 30,000
- 3. The recoded CDLs are added together using the ERDAS Imagine Modeler
- 4. The output is the Crop Rotation Image which is ready for evaluation



Crop Rotation Results Nebraska

Crop Rotation Patterns (Corn and Soybean) 04- 08 As Percentage of Total Cultivated Cropland

i	Corn (04), Soy (05), Corn (06), Soy (07), Corn (08)	10.1%
	Soy (04), Corn (05), Soy (06), Corn (07), Soy (08)	9.3%
	Corn (04), Corn (05), Corn (06), Corn (07), Corn (08) (.3% < than 2003-2007)	7.5%
	Additional acreage into corn production (07):	309,688 acres
	Additional acreage into corn production (08):	503,221 acres

Total Cultivated Cropland derived from NASS' Nebraska 2008 CDL

Cropland Data Layer Summary

Operational Program since 2007

- Early delivery of estimates, 2008 and 2009
 - Winter Wheat June
 - Corn and Soybeans August & October
 - Small Grains September
- Provides measureable statistical error
- Results considered for setting national acreage estimate

Components

- AWiFS/MODIS/Landsat TM
- Farm Service Agency
 - Common Land Unit (training/testing)
- Commercial Software
- June Agricultural Survey
 - Regression estimator

Distribution

- datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov
- http://www.nass.usda.gov/Research_and_Science/



Thank You

Claire Boryan, Rick Mueller, Mike Craig, Dave Johnson, Bob Seffrin, Patrick Willis, Larry Beard, Zhengwei Yang and Lee Ebinger

> www.nass.usda.gov datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov



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