

## Remote sensing detection of climate-smart practices: Enhancing farm resilience in Austria

Juan Carlos Laso Bayas, **Martin Hofer**, Ian McCallum, Gernot Bodner, Maxim Lamare, Olha Danylo, Victor Maus, David Luger, Linda See, Steffen Fritz





### Climate Change Adaption in Agriculture

Climate Smart Agricultural Practices

- $_{\odot}$  Resilient yields in hazardous years
  - Cover Crops
    - Soil erosion and soil quality
  - Seeding Dates
    - Yield
  - Reduced or no tillage
    - Soil erosion and soil quality
  - Crop-rotation
    - Climate Resilience



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Distribution of maize yields for the years 2002 to 2020 in Lower Austria, for fields with [N = 292] and without [N = 138] a winter cover crop.

# Sensing Seeding Dates Remotely

- Publicly available Satellite data
  - Sentinel 1
- Estimates for:
  - Farmers
  - Policymakers
  - Scientists



Distribution of sugar beet yields in Lower Austria, for fields with early [N = 103] normal [N = 214] and late seeding [N = 108] dates.

### In-Situ Data

- Austrian Chamber of Agriculture • Unbalanced Panel with polygons
  - Approx. 1000 observations
  - 2017 2020
  - $_{\odot}$  Self Reported
- Crops common in Austria
  - Maize, Soy,
    (Winter-)wheat,
    (Winter-)barley,
    Sugar beets,
    Sunflower



Created by the authors - using the R package mapview

## **Dynamic Time Warping**

- Measure of dissimilarity between time series
  - Classification
  - Clustering
- Different speeds



Dynamic Time Warping Matching

Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Euclidean\_vs\_DTW.jpg



root mean squared error: 5.12 days



### SATFARM – Services platform

- Online Tool
  - Farmers
  - Policymakers
- Working Prototype
  - Lower Austria
- Common Remote Sensing Indices



Suche

Anzeigen von 174 Feldern Erntetyp Datum













#### SATFARM – Services platform

- Browse and • compare fields
  - Crop type
  - Soil type
  - Cover crop •
  - Seeding Date •
- Planned: •
  - Tillage •
  - Crop rotation •



Keuen Index auswählen

#### Feldvegetation

Der Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) ist ein Indikator für die Überwachung von lebender grüner Vegetation. Der Index quantifiziert die Photosyntheseleistung der Vegetation oder Pflanzengrün. Ein hoher Indexwert bedeutet daher gesunde Vegetation mit hoher Vitalität. Die Werte können verwendet werden, um das Vorhandensein von Pflanzen zu erkennen und um die Pflanzenvitalität während der Wachstumsphasen zu messen.

Wasser -1 bis -0.1



Spärliche Vegetation



Dichte grüne Vegetation 0.5 bis 1.0

#### Verfügbare Daten









#### Screenshot of the Satfarm Services platform prototype



## Thank you, EGU!

I am happy to answer any questions.

Juan Carlos Laso Bayas ASA - NODES lasobaya@iiasa.ac.at

**Gernot Bodner** BOKU - Institute of Agronomy gernot.bodner@boku.ac.at

Maxim Lamare Sentinel Hub maxim.lamare@sentinel-hub.com

> Martin Hofer ASA - NODES hofer@iisasa.ac.at