



Water*for***Food**

ROBERT B. DAUGHERTY INSTITUTE

at the University of Nebraska

THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL BASIS FOR A REMOTE SENSING ESTIMATION OF CROP WATER PRODUCTIVITY

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Isidro Campos Rodriguez



OUTLINES

- *(Re) Analysis of the relationship between spectral vegetation indices and crop transpiration*
- *Empirical and theoretical basis for the relationship between plant transpiration and crop yield*
- *Estimation corn and soy productivity at regional scale in central Nebraska*

(Re)Analysis of the relationship between spectral vegetation indices and plant transpiration

- *Theoretical approach to Biomass production at canopy scale and plant transpiration or transpiration coefficient (Kt) (Steduto et al. 2007)*
 - *Ktmin=0 (for bare soil) and Ktmax≈mid season Kcb (Raes et al. 2012)*
- *Well established relationship between SAVI and plant transpiration*
 - *This relationship is generally established in terms of basal crop coefficient (Kcb), Kcb=0.15 for bare soil and Kcb=max for SAVI max or LAI threshold at effective cover (Neale et al 1989, Bausch 1993). These approaches may overestimate biomass production for low coverage canopies.*
 - *But, Choudhury et al. (1994) proposed a non-linear relationship with Kcbmin=0 and Kcbmax=mid season Kcb*

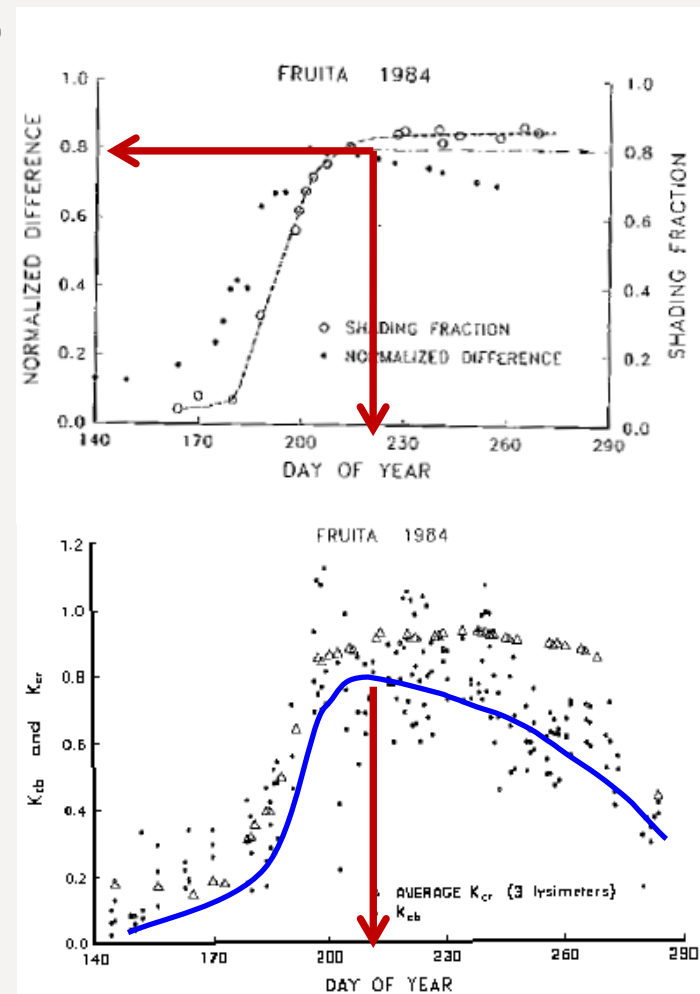
(Re)Analysis of the relationship between spectral vegetation indices and plant transpiration

- *The need to reanalyze the K_{cb} -VI relationship for corn is because of possible effects of changes in canopy architecture*

Neale et al. (1989) established the saturation of the LAI- K_{cb} relationship for $LAI > 3.2$, coinciding with $NDVI > 0.8$.

Bausch (1993) Proposed that K_{cb} should be capped at effective cover ($LAI=3$) because the SAVI index still increases for $LAI > 3$.

The development of new corn varieties with high LAI and vertical leaf architecture point to the possible change of the effective cover date vis-à-vis the SAVI index and LAI



Neale et al, 1989

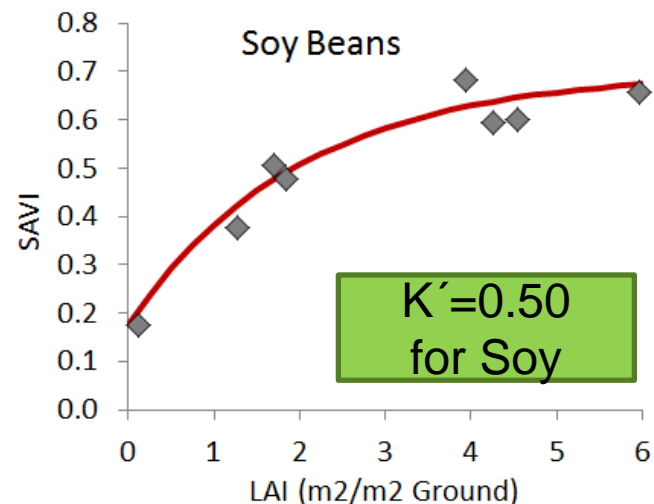
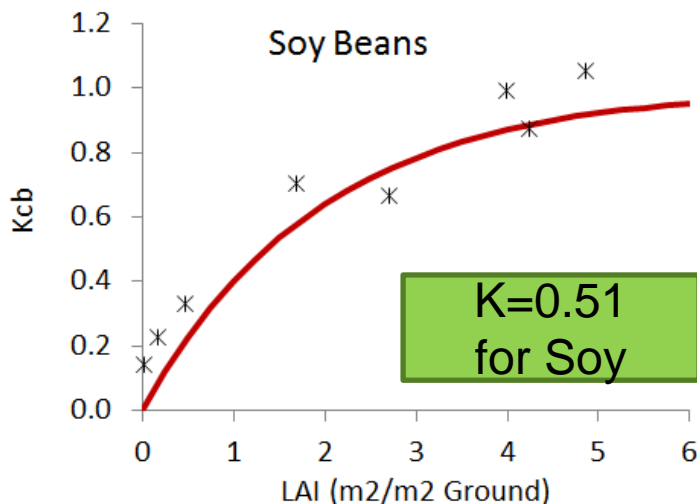
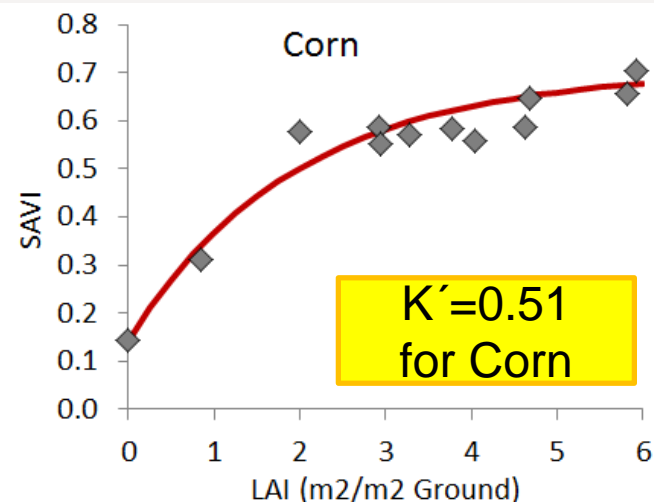
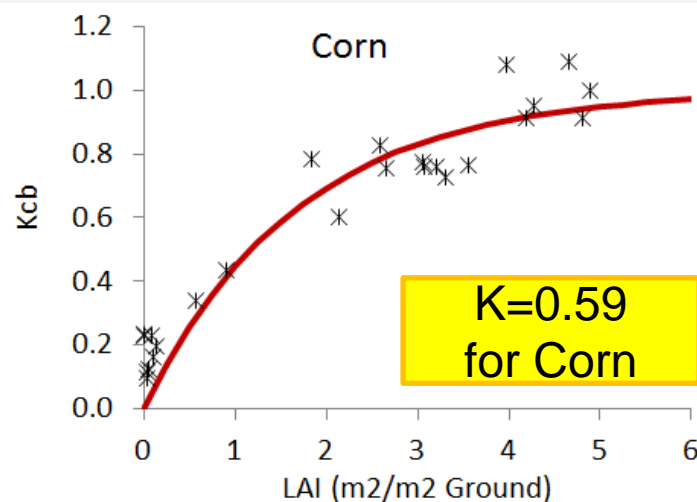
(Re)Analysis of the relationship between spectral vegetation indices and plant transpiration

Based on the relationships between
Kcb-LAI-SAVI
(Choudhury et al. 1994)

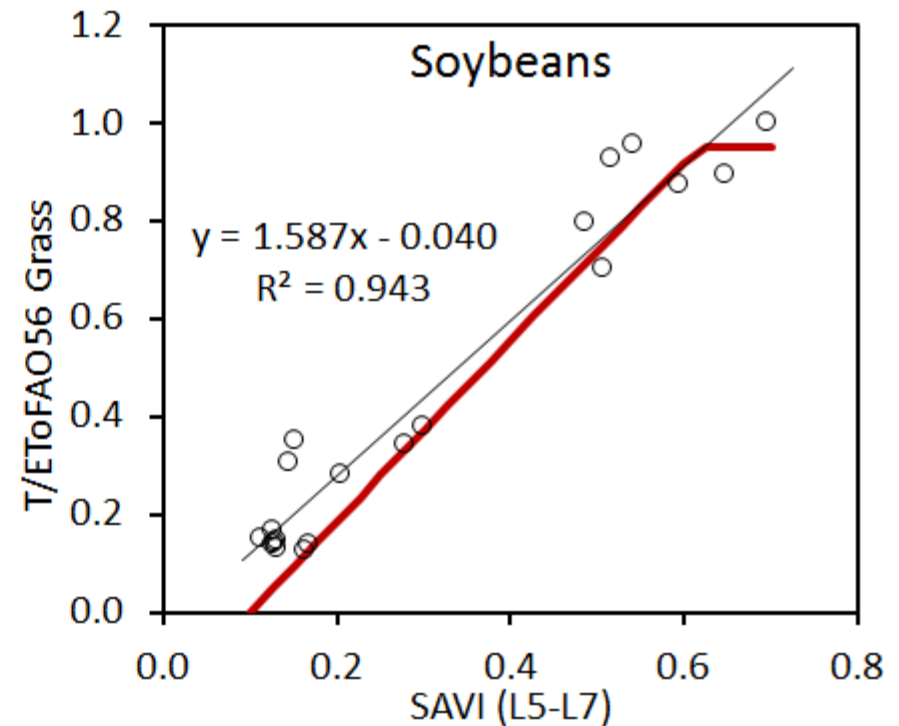
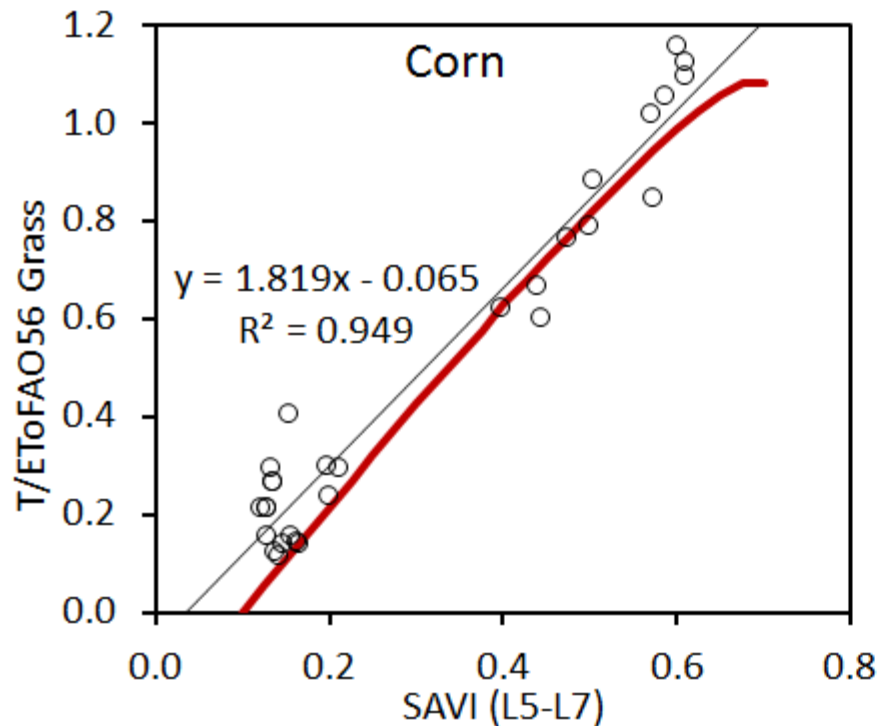
$$K_t = 1 - e^{(-k \times \text{LAI})}$$

$$\text{VI} = \text{VI}_{\max} - (\text{V}_{\max} - \text{V}_{\min}) \times e^{(-K' \text{ LAI})}$$

- No saturation effect on the LAI-Kcb relationship for LAI values up to 5 in corn



(Re)Analysis of the relationship between spectral vegetation indices and plant transpiration



Red Line is Choudhury's empirical relationship.

- *The consideration of a $K_{cb}=0.15$ for bare soil is necessary to reproduce the ET process at canopy scales, but may lead to an overestimation of the yield-biomass production*

Empirical and theoretical basis for the relationship between plant transpiration and crop yield: FAO-66

- Initial approaches: FAO-33 manual Crop yield response to water by Doorenbos and Kassam (1979) pointed to the direct relationship between crop yield with respect to crop transpiration.
- Improvements gathered in FAO-66 manual (Steduto et al., 2012):
 - ✓ The FAO-66 methodology considers the separation of the non-productive consumption of water (soil evaporation) from the productive consumption of water (transpiration, T_{adj})
 - ✓ The crop yield is estimated as a variable to the proportion of biomass that goes into the harvestable parts depending on biotic and abiotic stresses, **Harvest Index (HI)**
 - ✓ Considers the demonstrated dependence of the water productivity with respect to atmospheric conditions proposing the use of **normalized water productivity WP^***

$$\text{Yield} = \sum_n^{i=1} \frac{T_{adj}}{ET_o} \times WP_B^* \times HI$$

Empirical and theoretical basis for the relationship between plant transpiration and crop yield

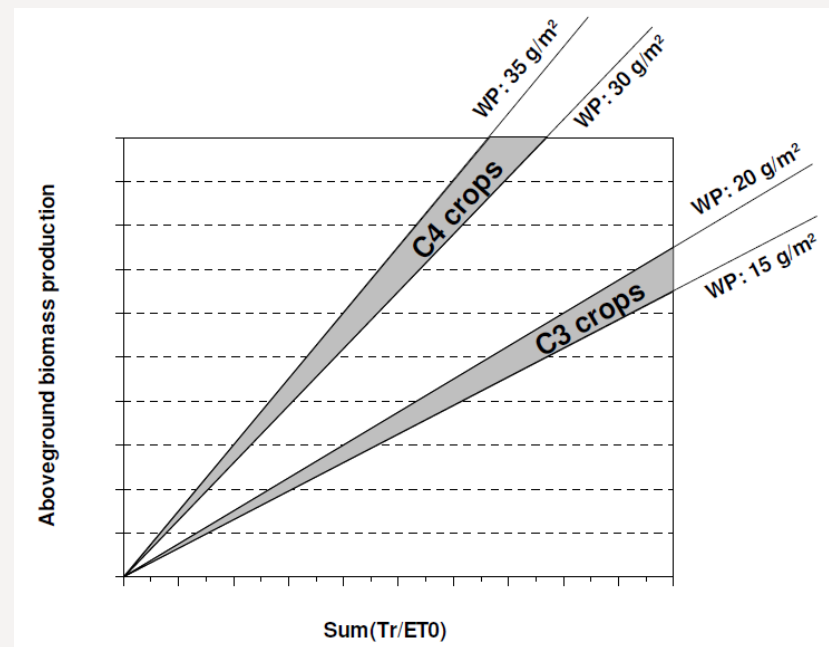
Preliminary analysis of WP^* based on FAO-66 model

Strengths

- Does not depend on crop species (but is different for C3 and C4 crops)
- Narrow range of variability with respect to CO_2 concentration, phenology and soil fertility
- Normalized for atmospheric demand

Weaknesses

- Does not consider further reductions of biomass production influenced by incoming solar radiation



(Raes et al. 2012)

Empirical and theoretical basis for the relationship between plant transpiration and crop yield

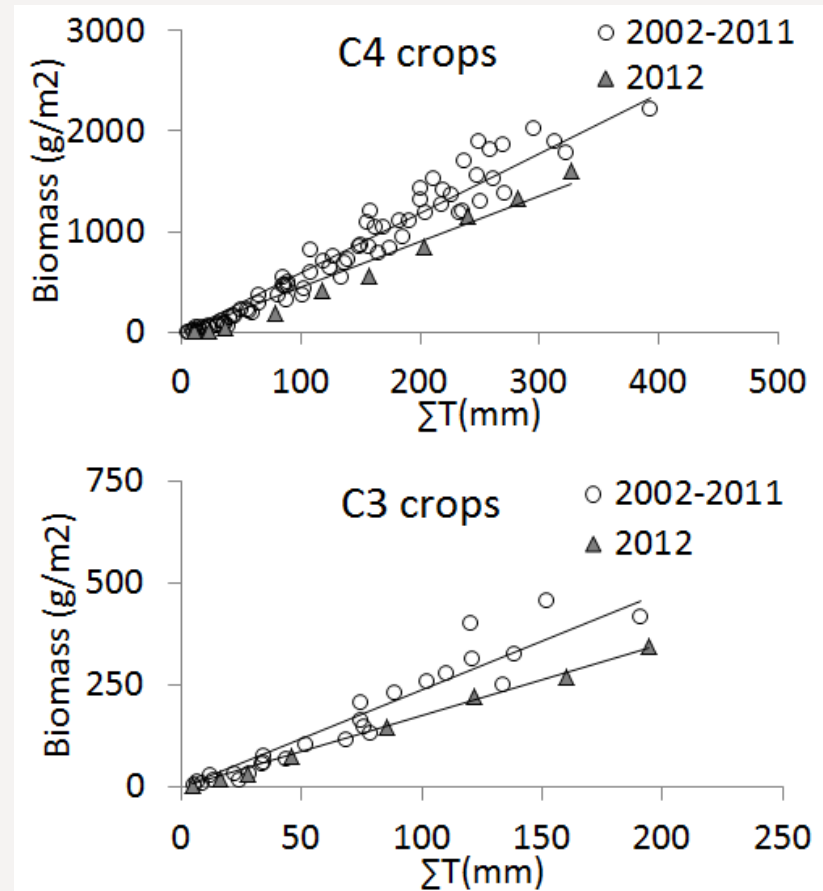
Effect of atmospheric demand on water productivity

Strengths

- Good correlation between cumulative transpiration (considering water stress) and biomass production

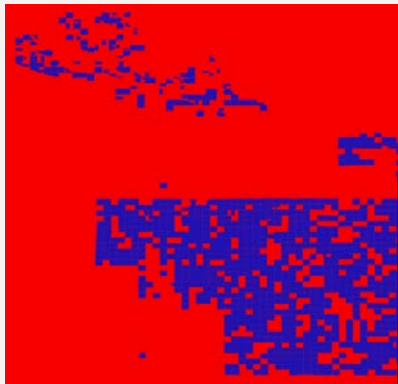
Weaknesses

- Strong effects from the increase of atmospheric demand, reducing the water productivity



Estimation corn productivity at regional scale in central Nebraska

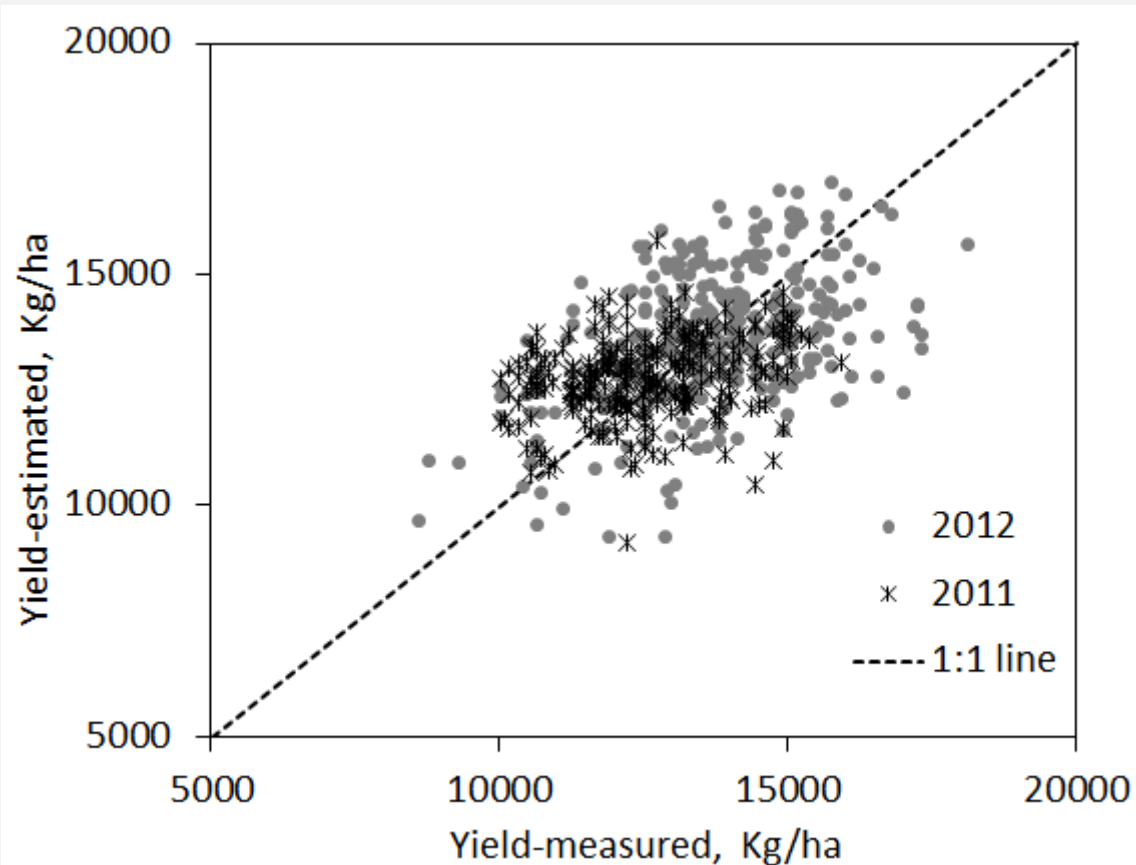
- *Objective: Estimation of corn yield in selected areas of central Nebraska*
- *Materials and methodology:*
 - ✓ *Temporal evolution of SAVI, based on L5-L8 images for the period 2011-2012*
 - ✓ *Crop production data*
 - ✓ *Analytical relationship between Kcb and SAVI*
 - X *Harvest index at regional scale: The analysis of selected plots shows the effect of management and meteorological conditions in the HI, varying between 0.45 and 0.55 for rainfed and irrigated corn in Nebraska*



Estimation corn productivity at regional scale in central Nebraska

- *Relative good but noisy agreement for both analyzed campaigns*
- *Higher yields in 2012, extremely dry year (flash drought in the mid-western US)*
- *Sensitive to the greater range of corn yields in 2012*

Comparison of measured and modelled yield for corn plots in 2011 and 2012 campaigns in Nebraska

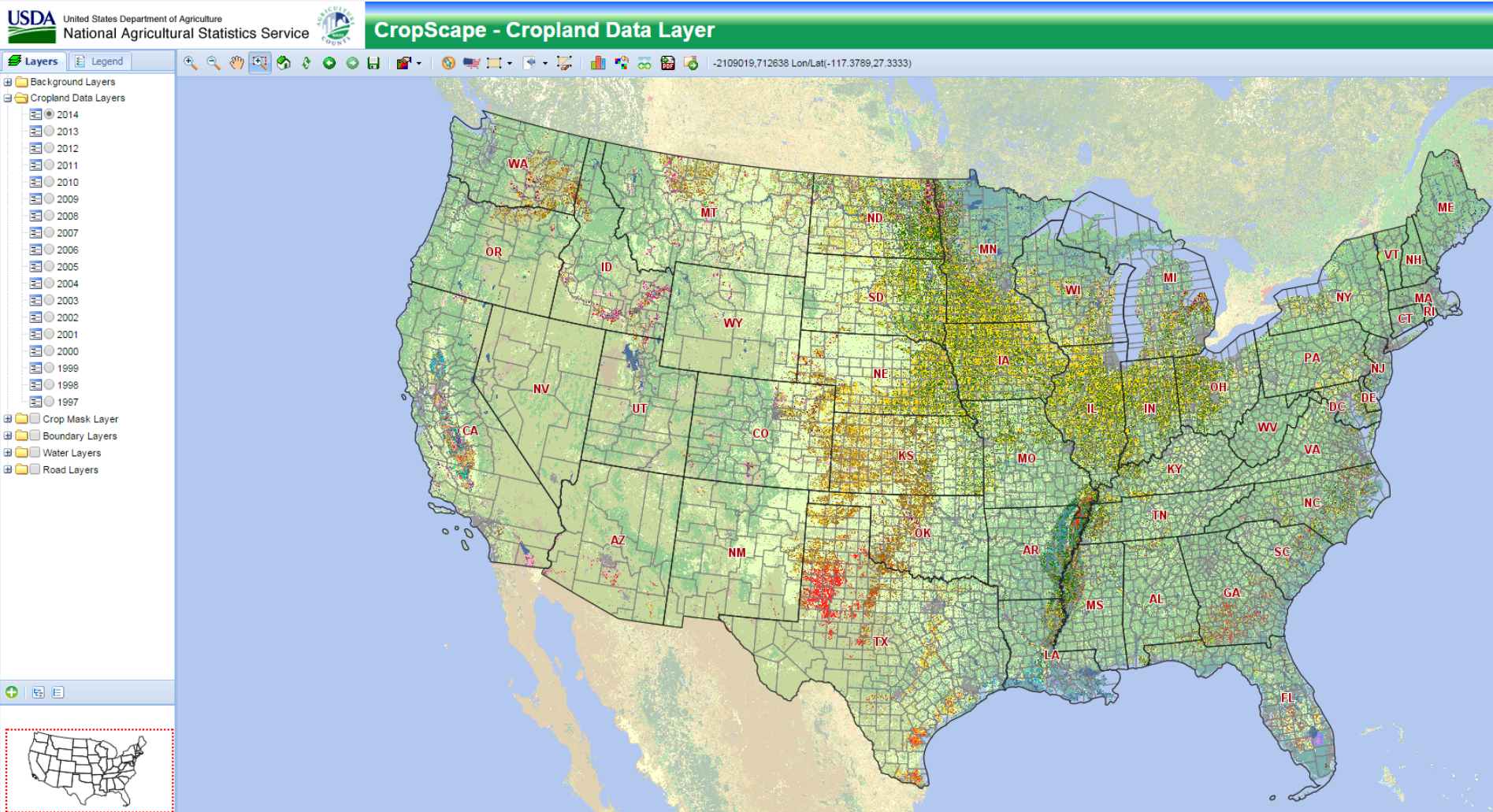


Conclusions and remarks

This preliminary research has indicated:

- *Need for of a new analysis of the Kcb-VI relationship for certain crops*
- *Strong basis for the VI-Biomass production*
- *Need for additional modeling approaches to partition between biomass and grain production for different crops*

Crop Classification Layers

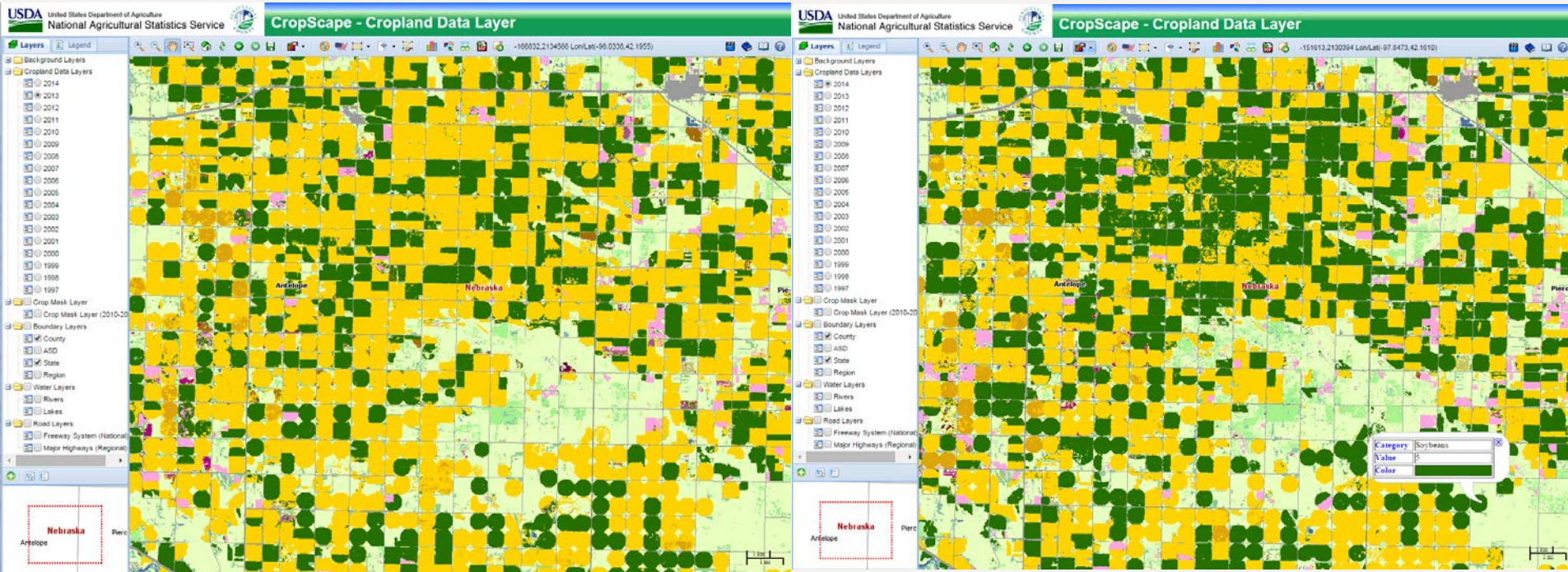


Provided by USDA NASS, based on Landsat Thematic mapper and other satellite image data

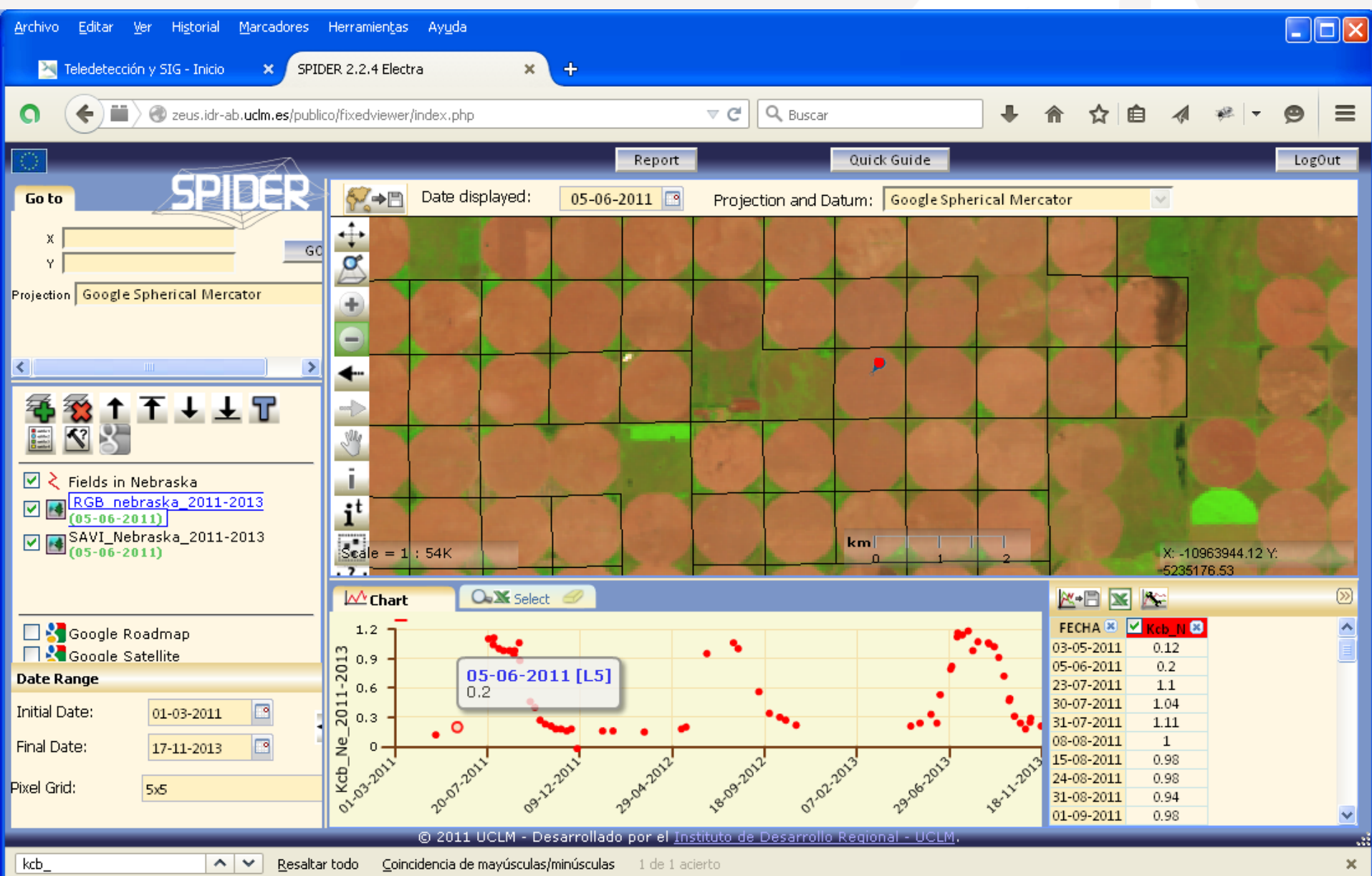
Northeastern Nebraska Corn/Soybean Rotation

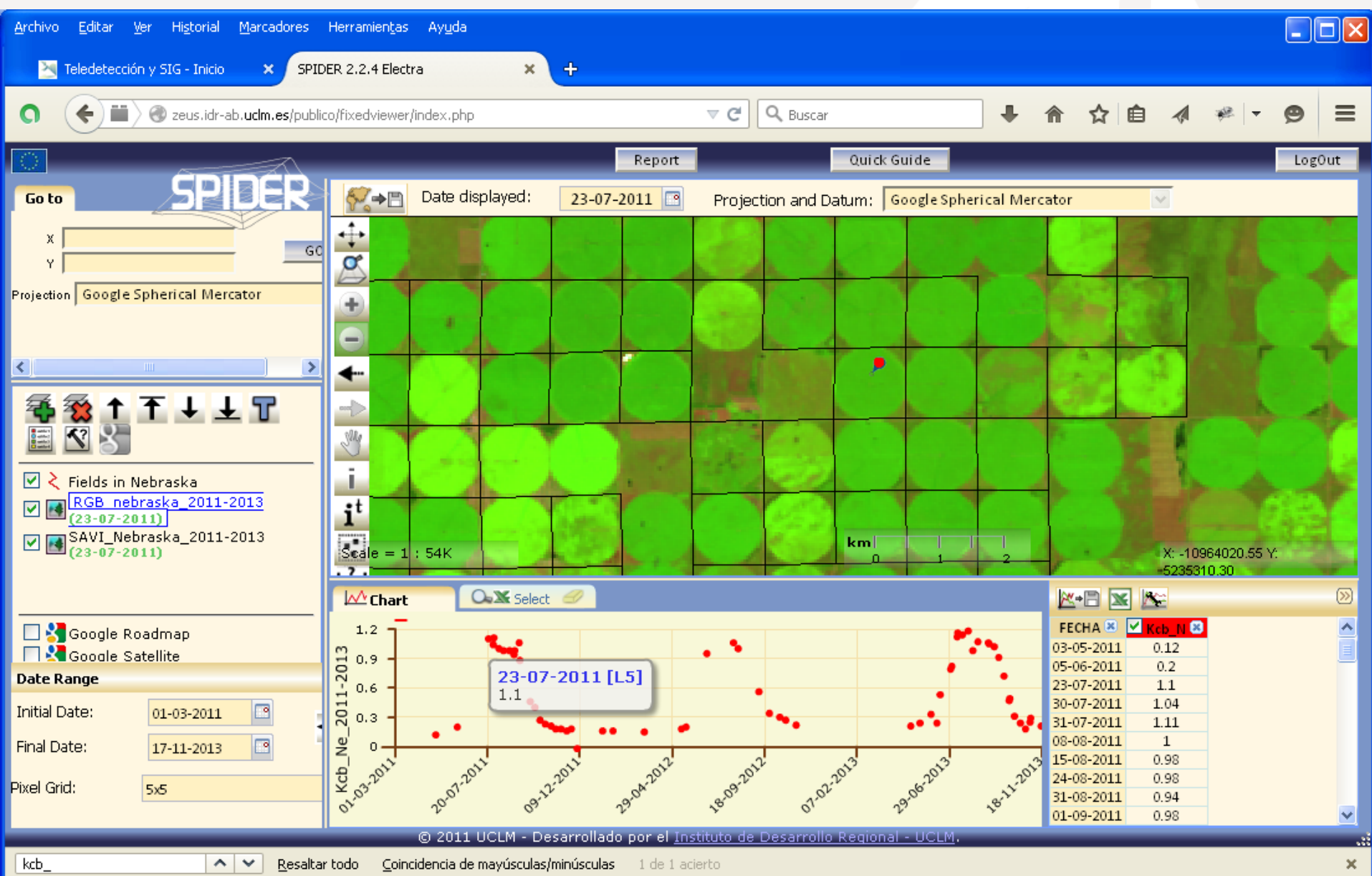
2013

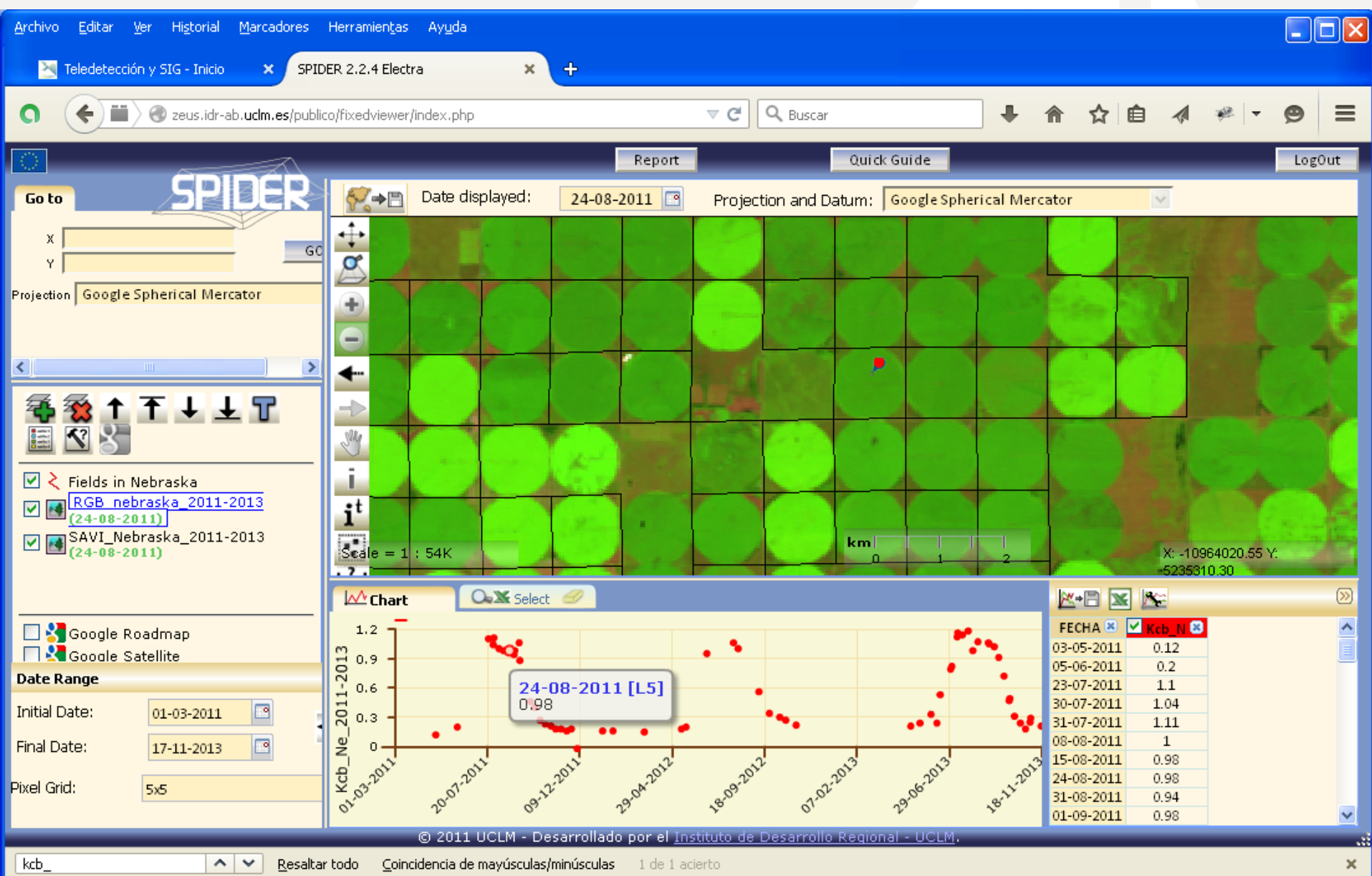
2014

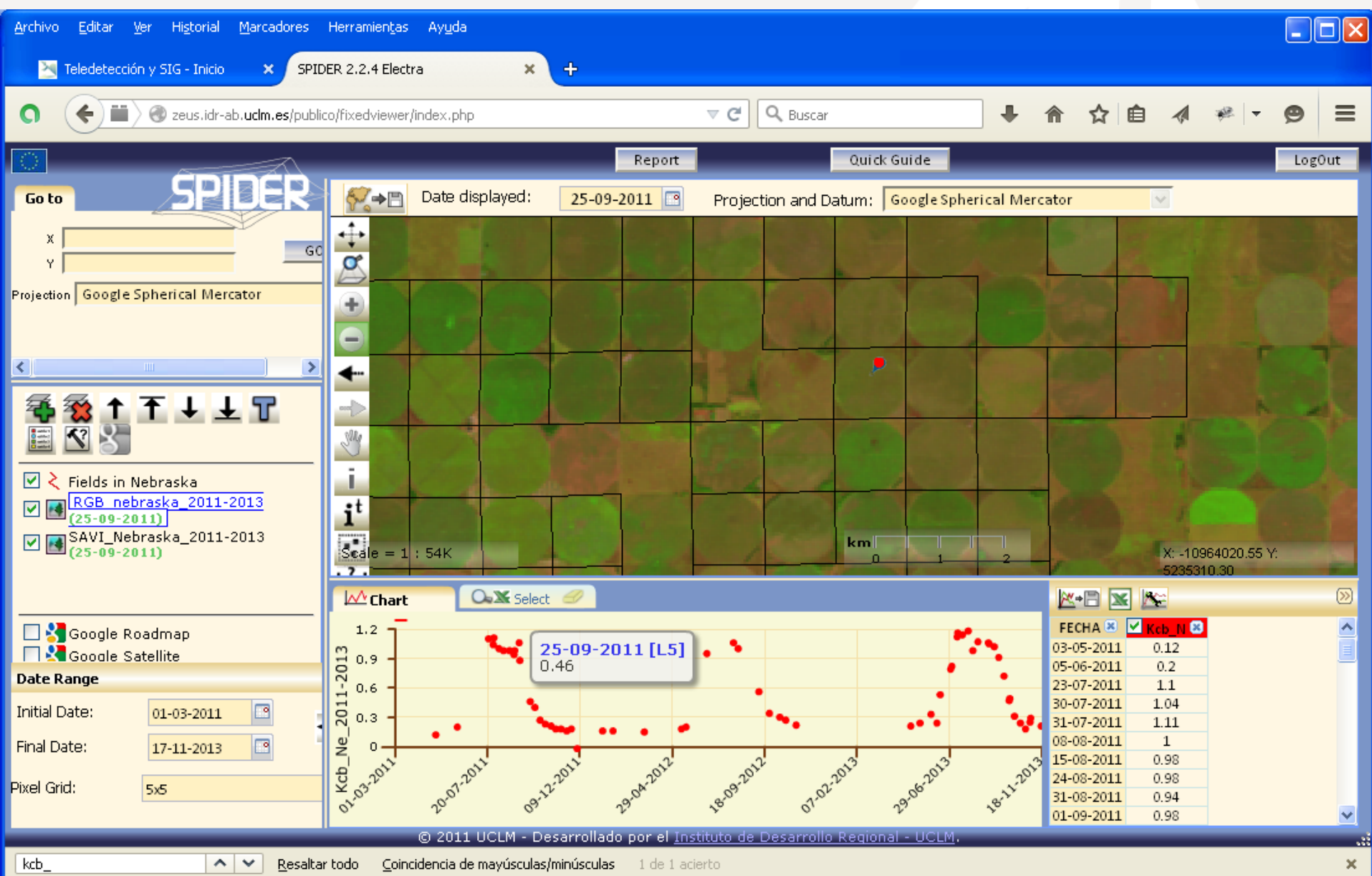


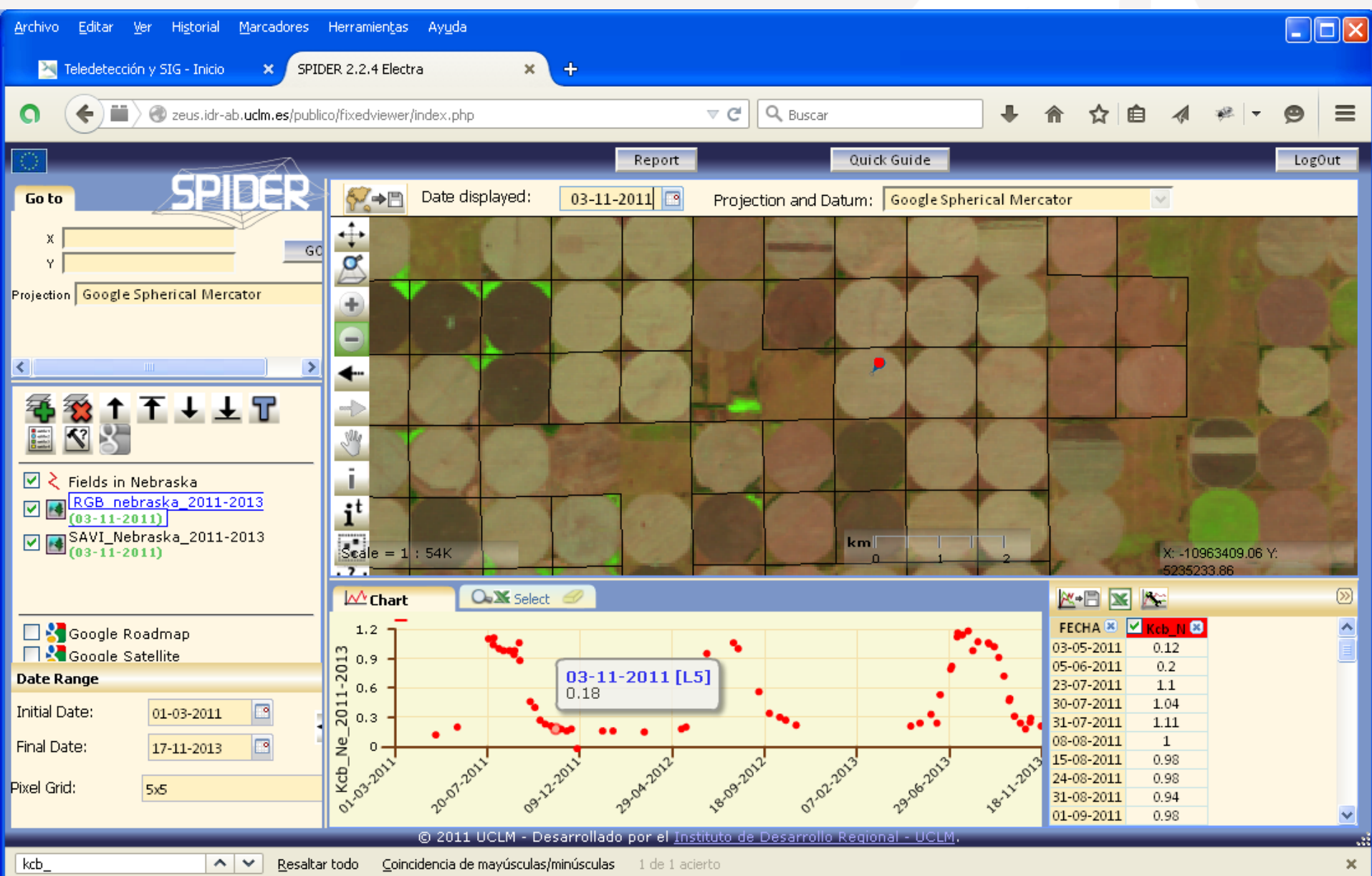
Many satellite-based evapotranspiration models require the knowledge of the crop type at the surface

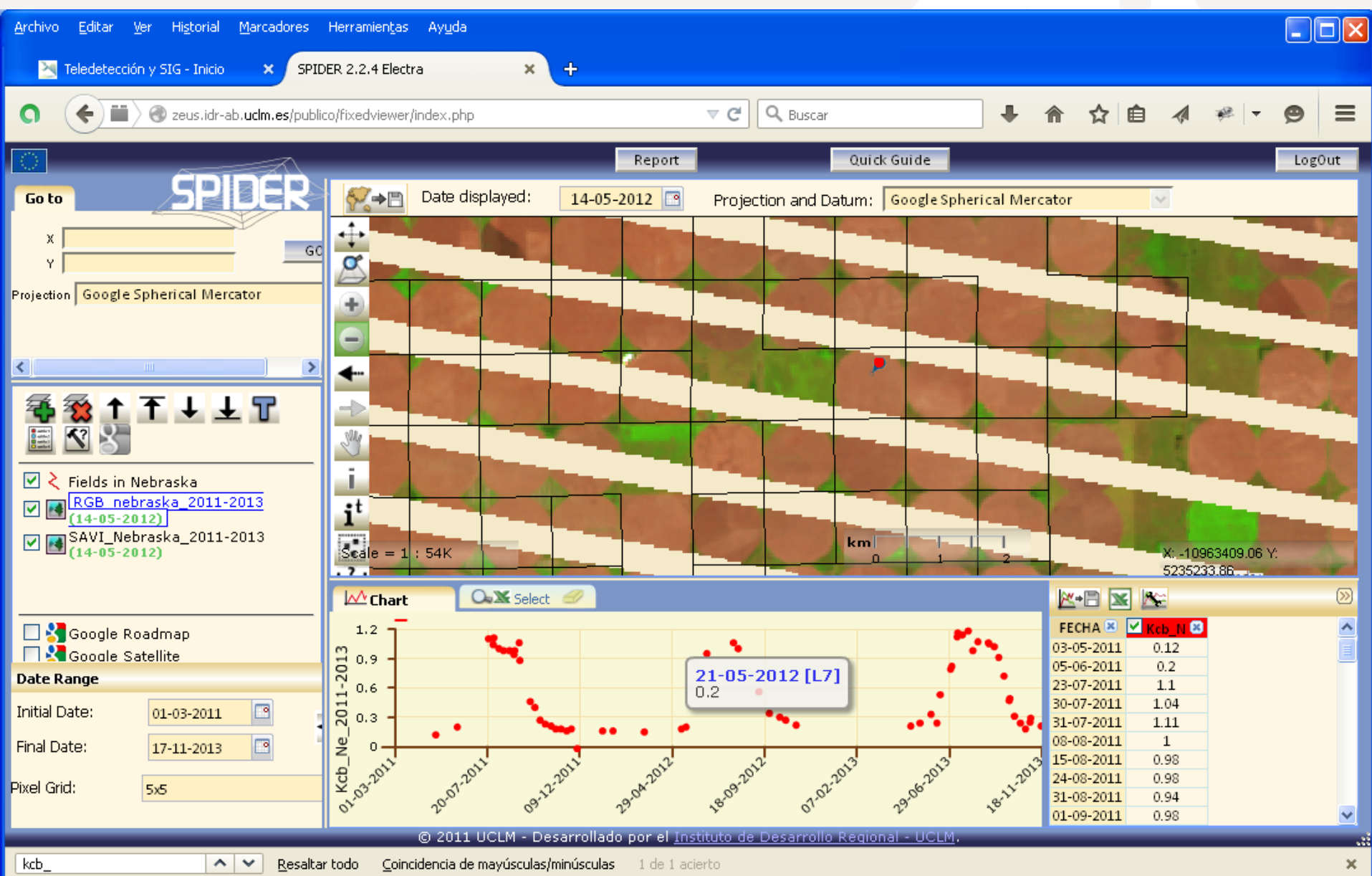


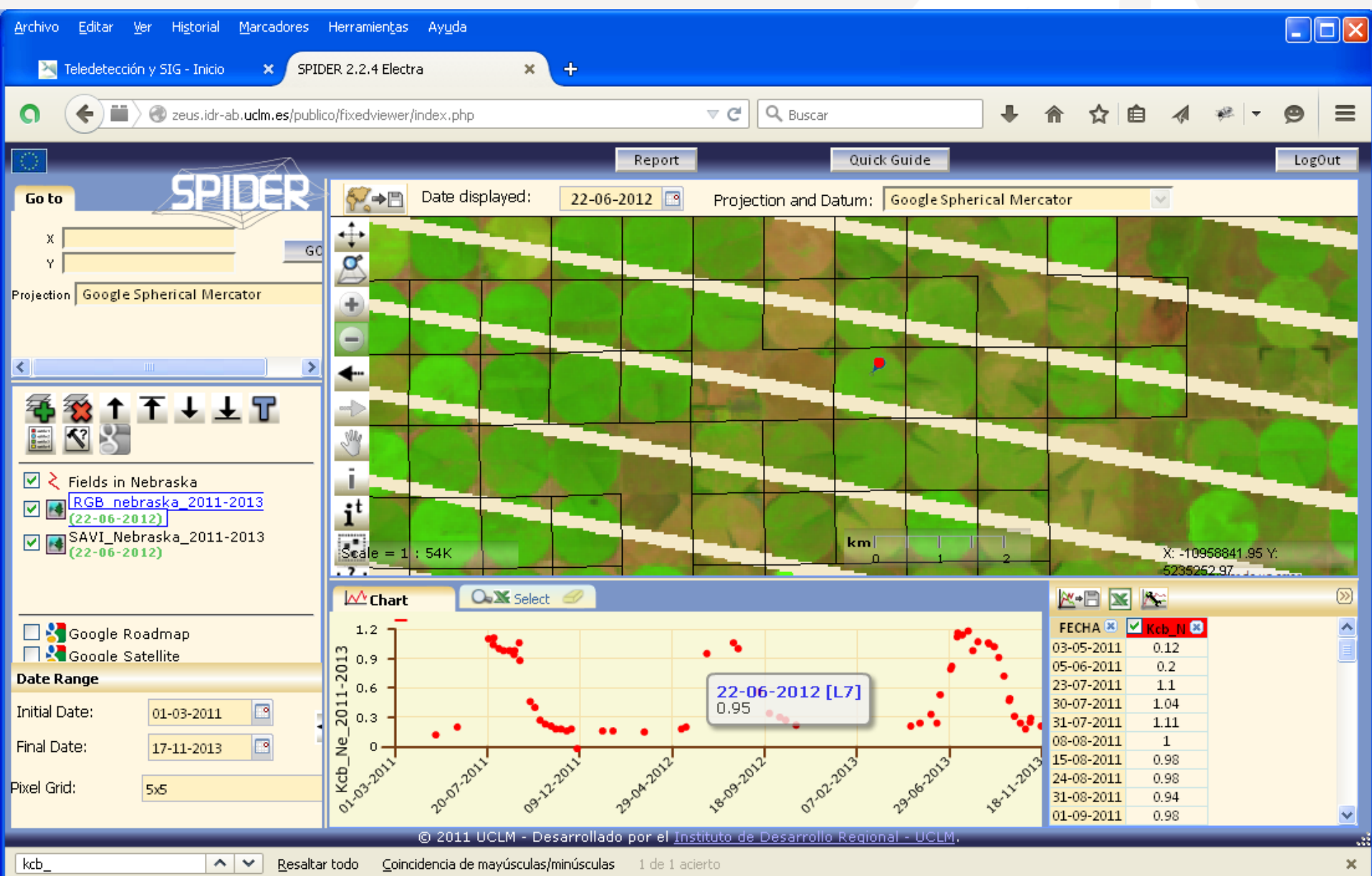


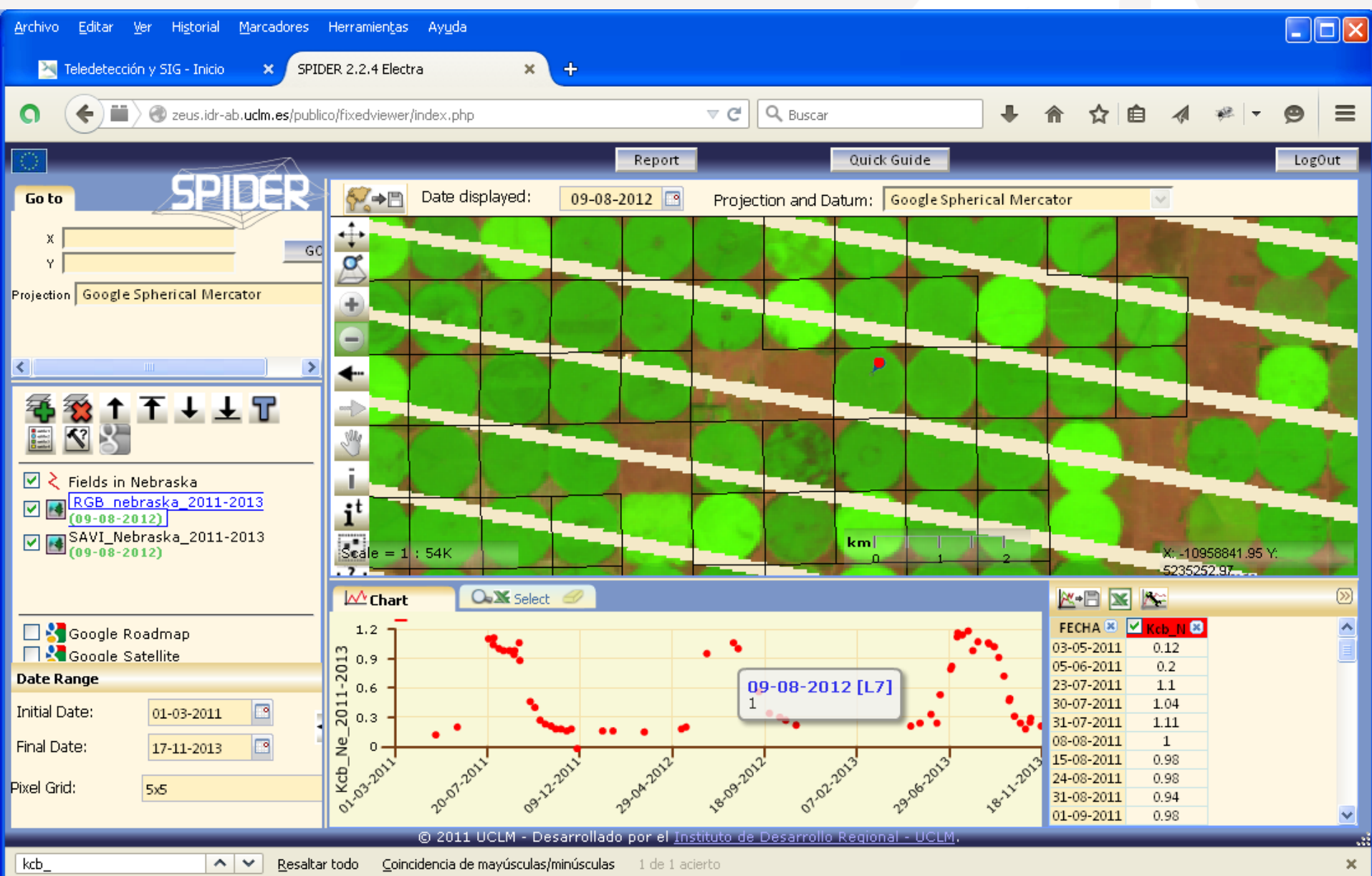


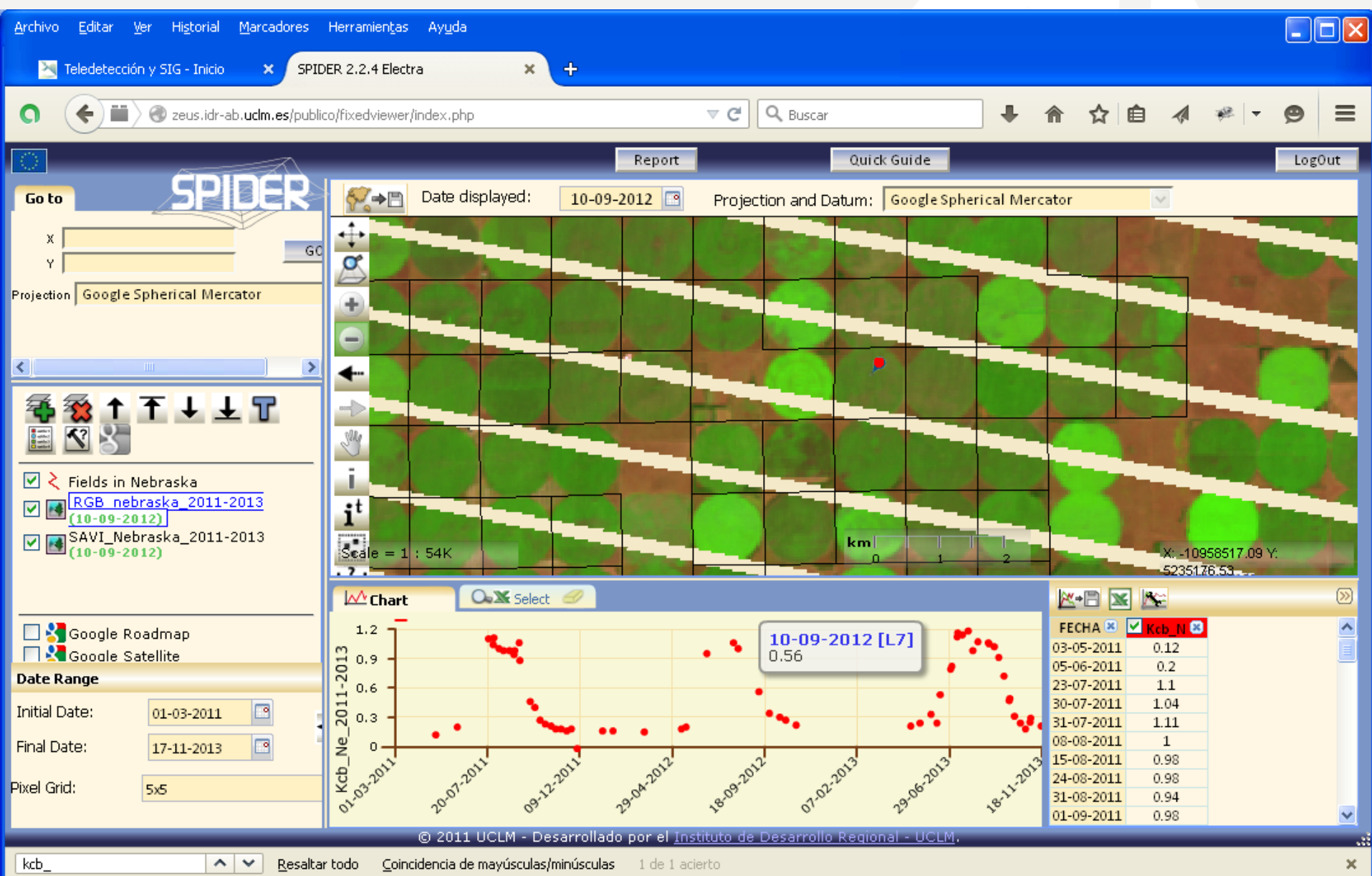


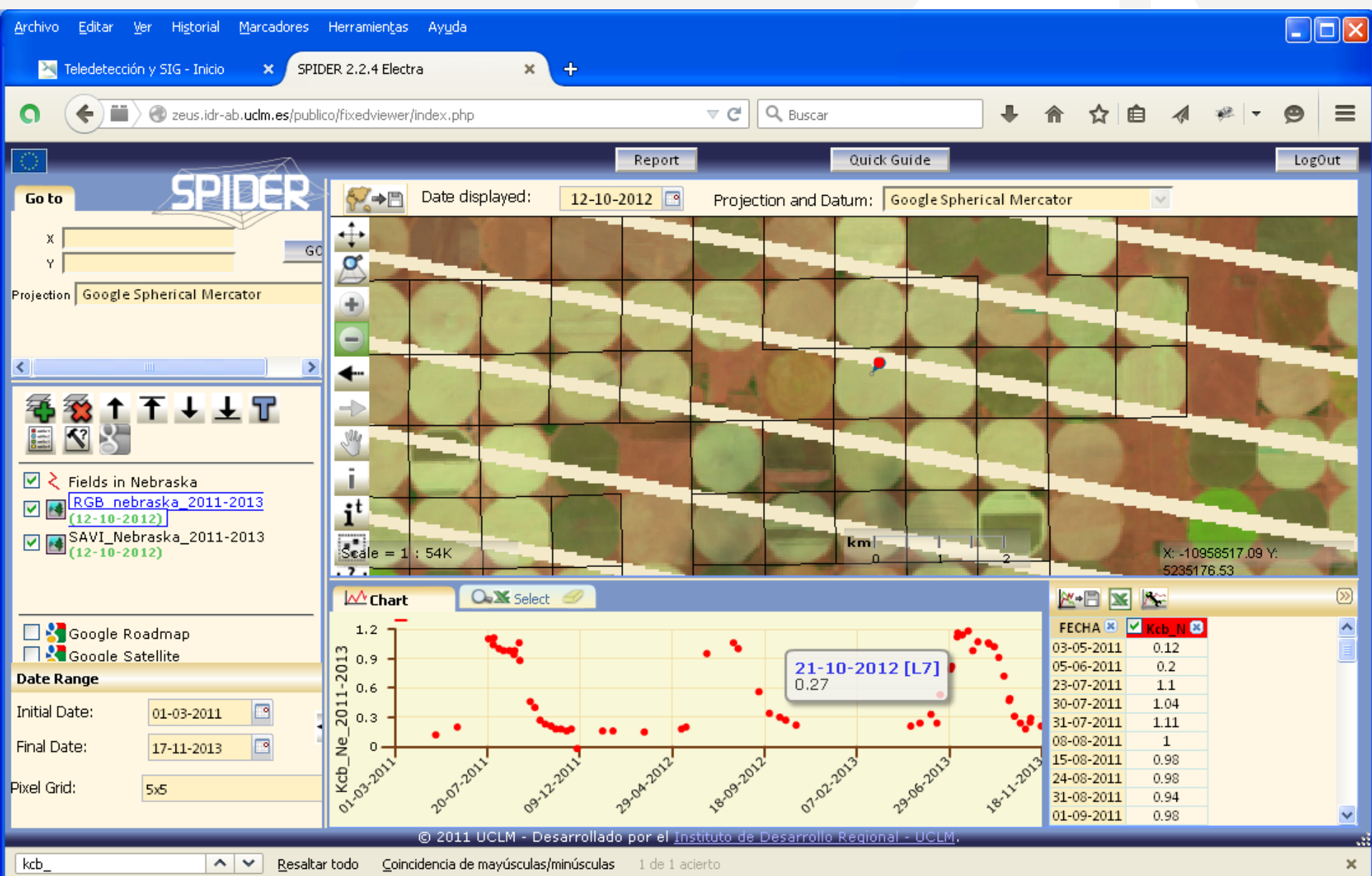












SPIDER



Y

GO

Projection Google Spherical Mercator

Report

Quick Guide

Date displayed:


10-06-2013

Projection and Datum:


Google Spherical Mercator


Navigation icons: back, forward, search, etc.



☒  Fields in Nebraska

RGB_nebraska_2011-2013
(10-06-2013)

☒  SAVI_Nebraska_2011-2013
(10-06-2013)

 Google Roadmap

 Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date:	17-11-2013
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Pixel Grid: 5x5

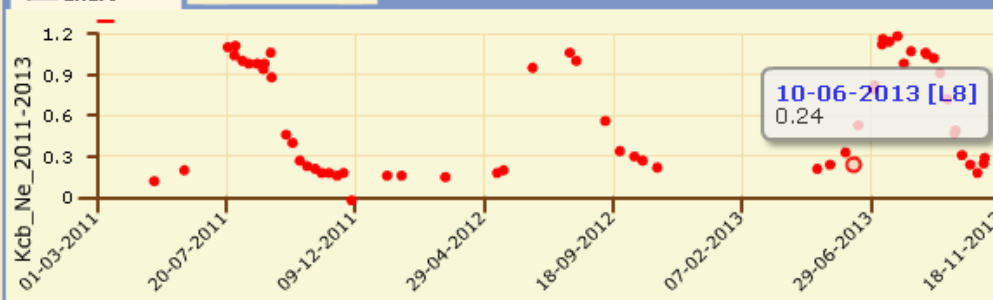


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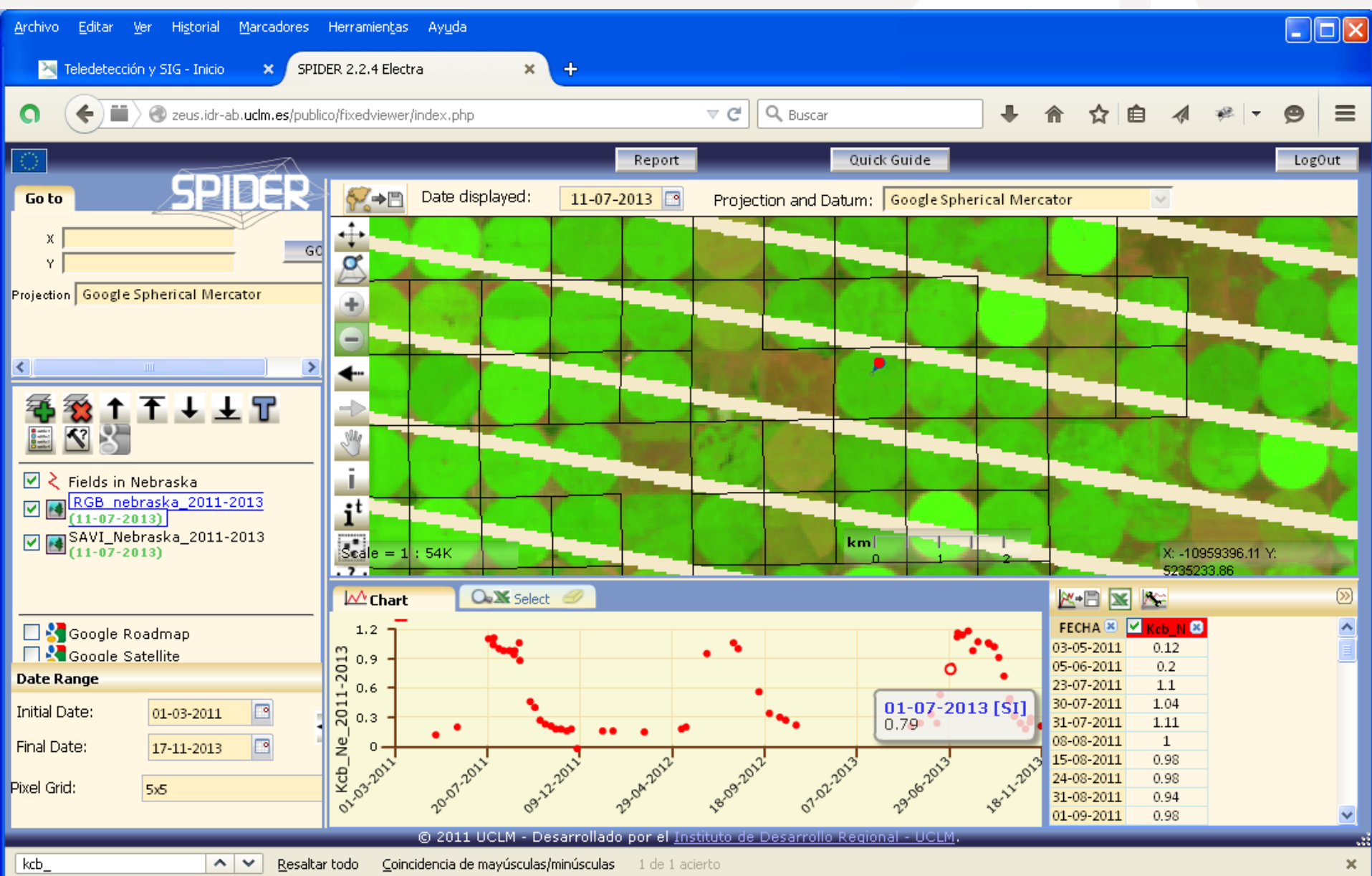
Ne_2011

Kcb_01-03

todo

 Chart Select

FECHA	Keb_N
03-05-2011	0.12
05-06-2011	0.2
23-07-2011	1.1
30-07-2011	1.04
31-07-2011	1.11
08-08-2011	1
15-08-2011	0.98
24-08-2011	0.98
31-08-2011	0.94
01-09-2011	0.98



SPIDER

Date displayed:

29-08-2013



Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

X


Y

Google Spherical Mercator



  Fields in Nebraska

RGB nebraska_2011-2013
(29-08-2013)

☒  SAVI_Nebraska_2011-2013
(29-08-2013)

 Google Roadmap

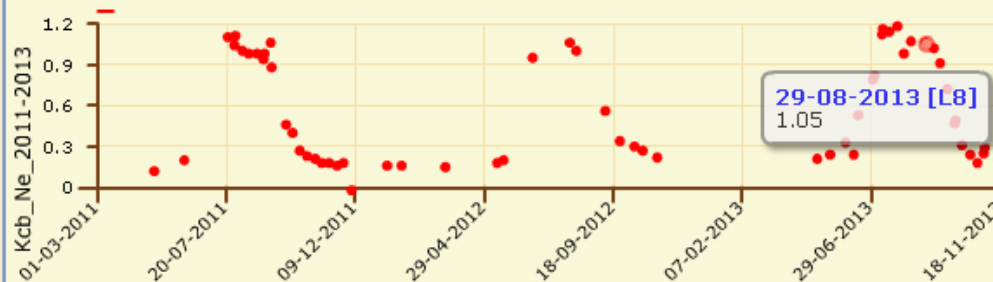
 Google Satellite

Date Range

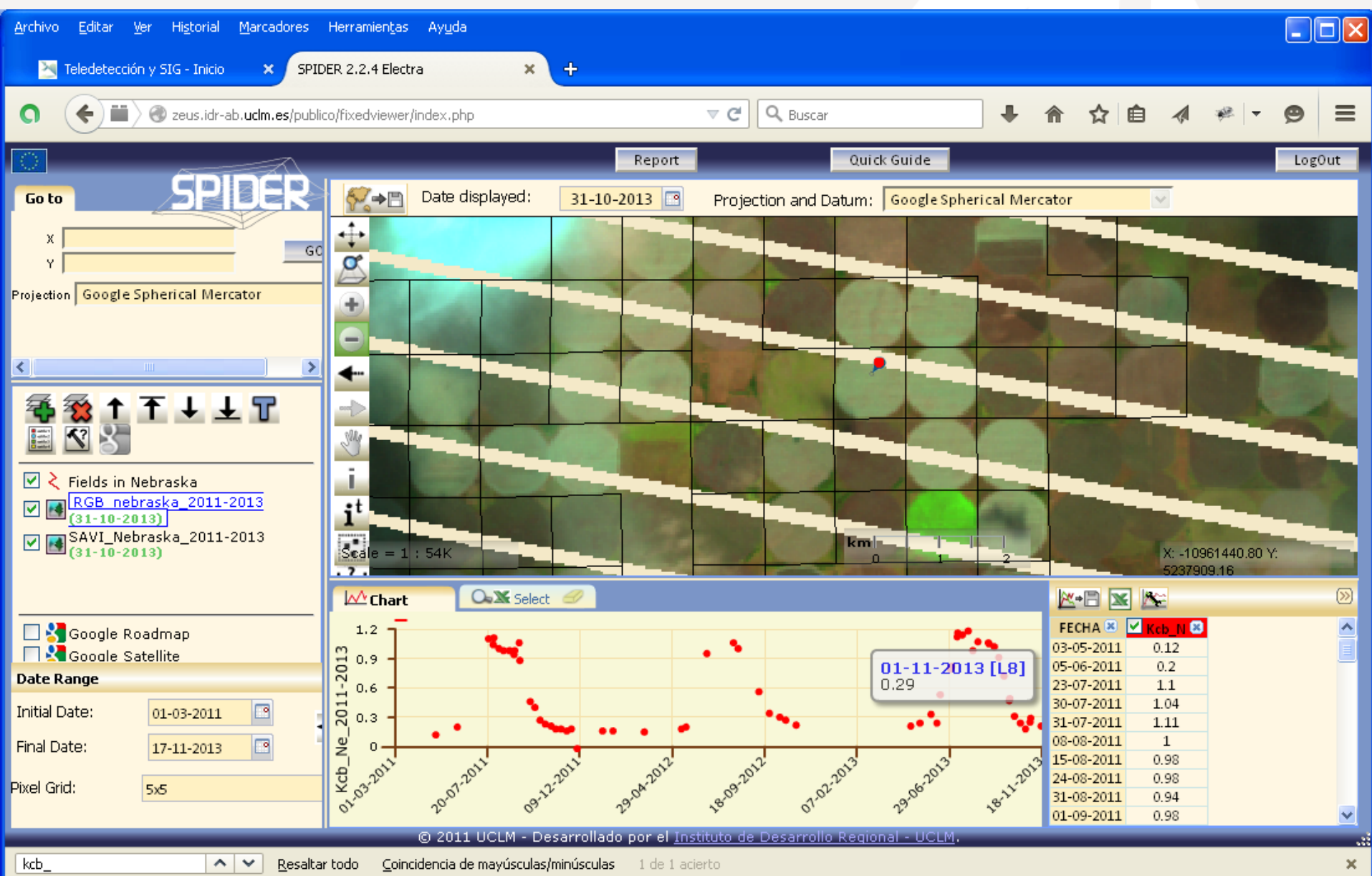
Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

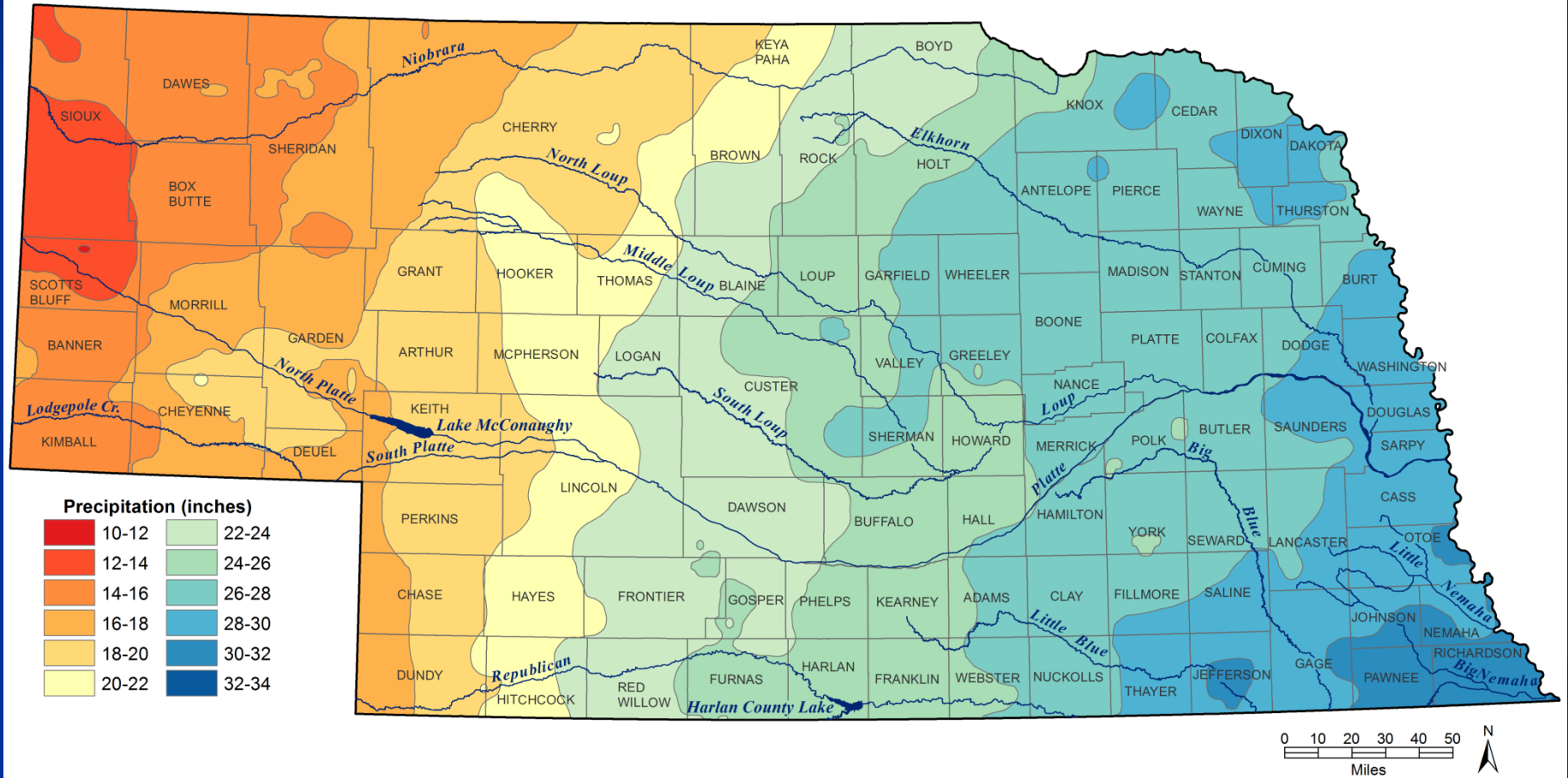
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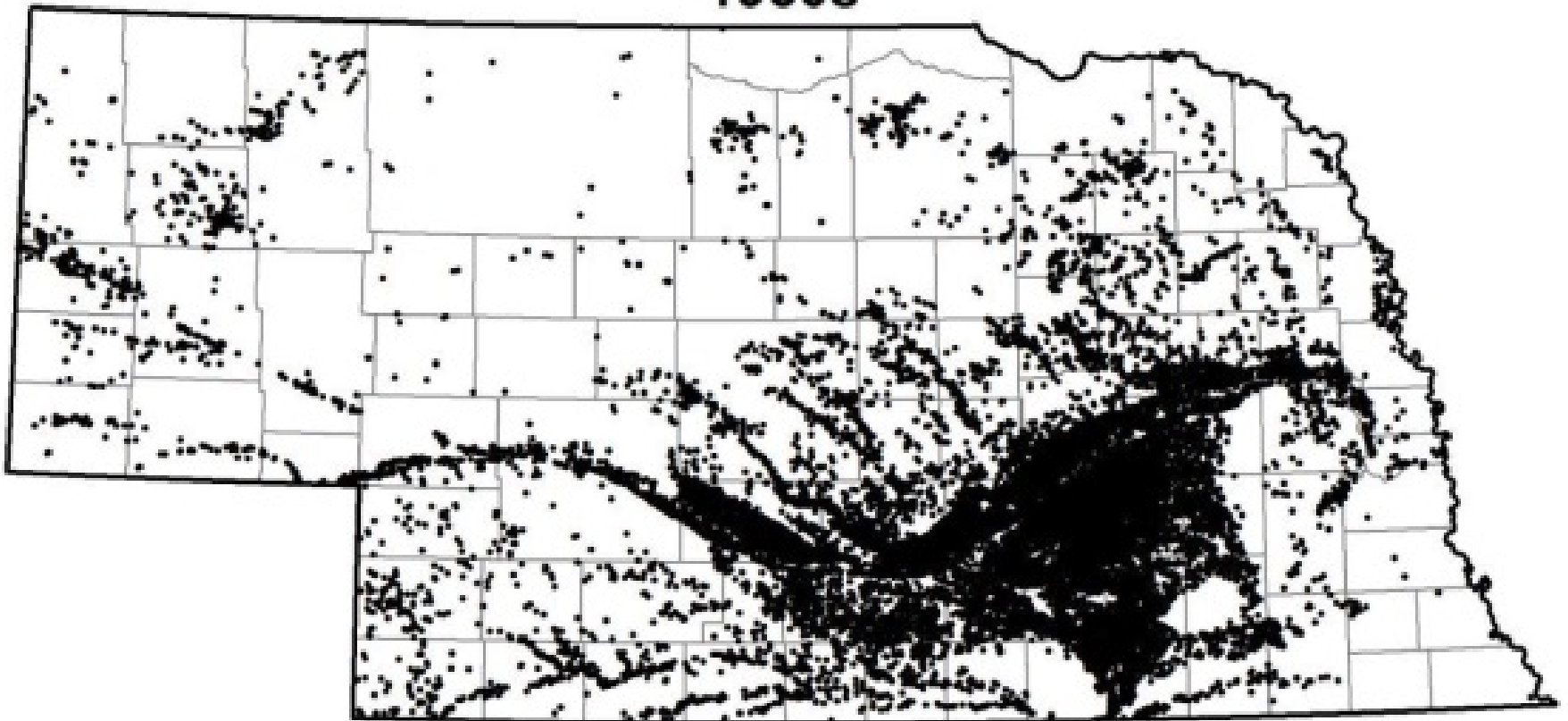
Average Annual Precipitation

Precip 00-09

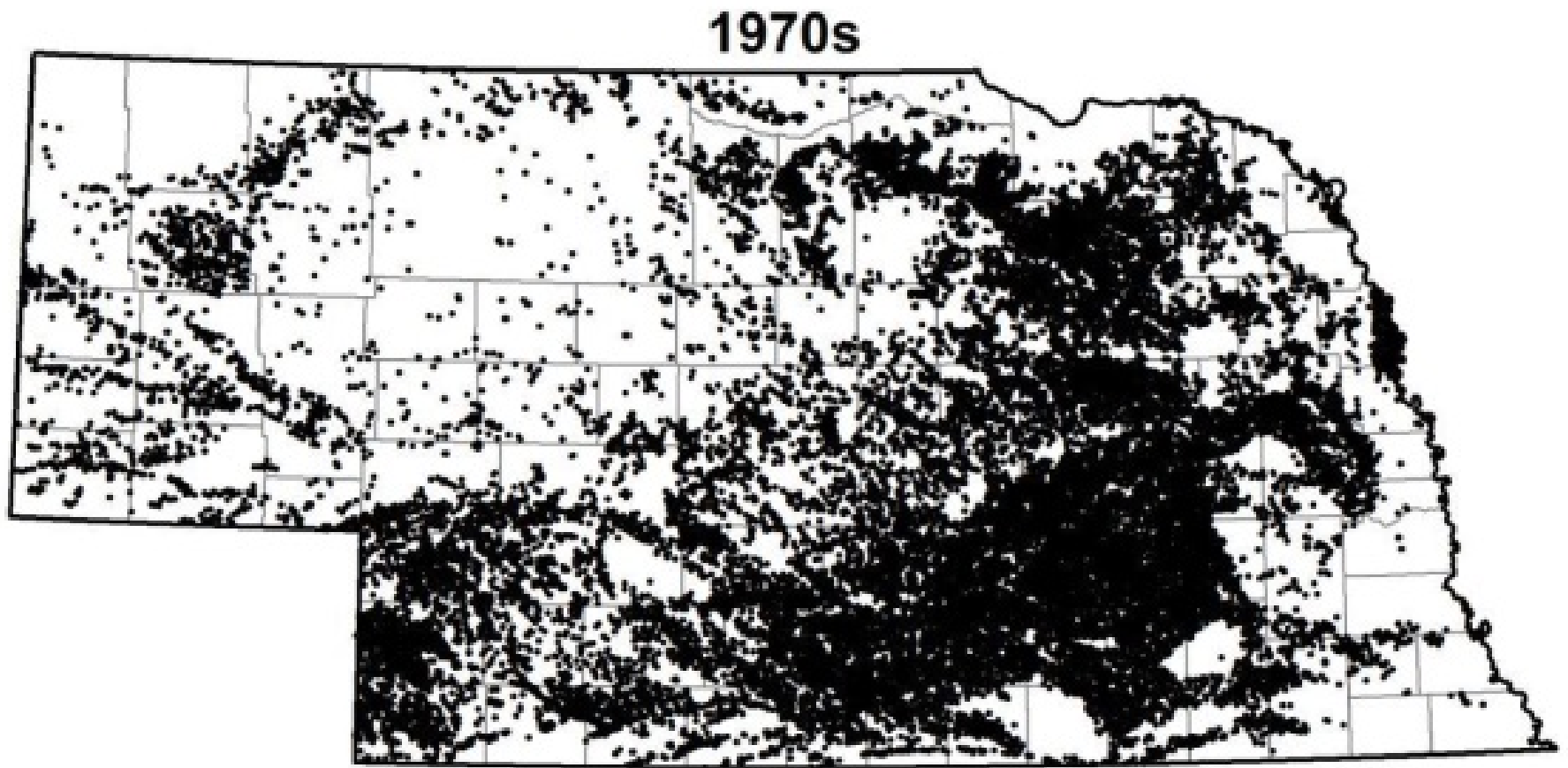


Wells Drilled by Decade

1950s

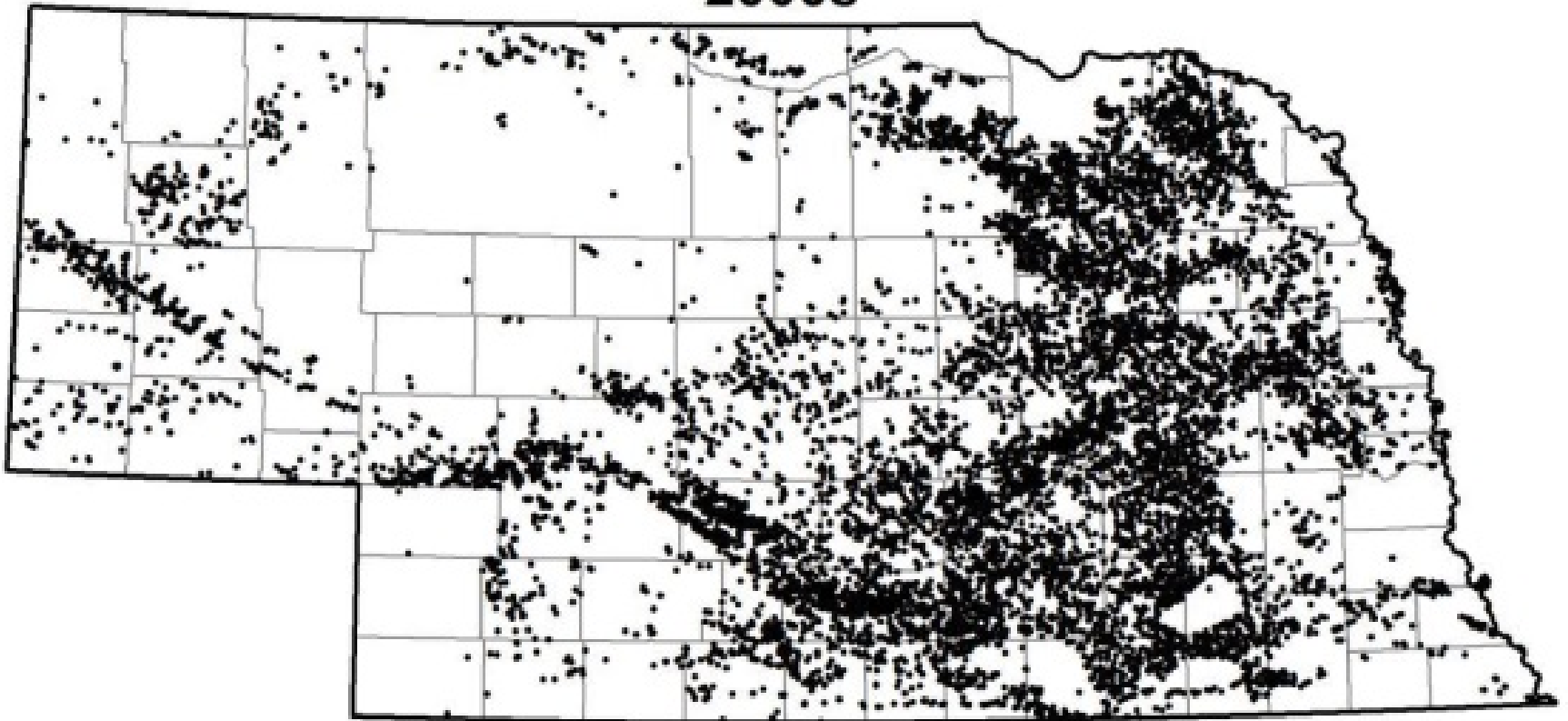


Wells Drilled by Decade

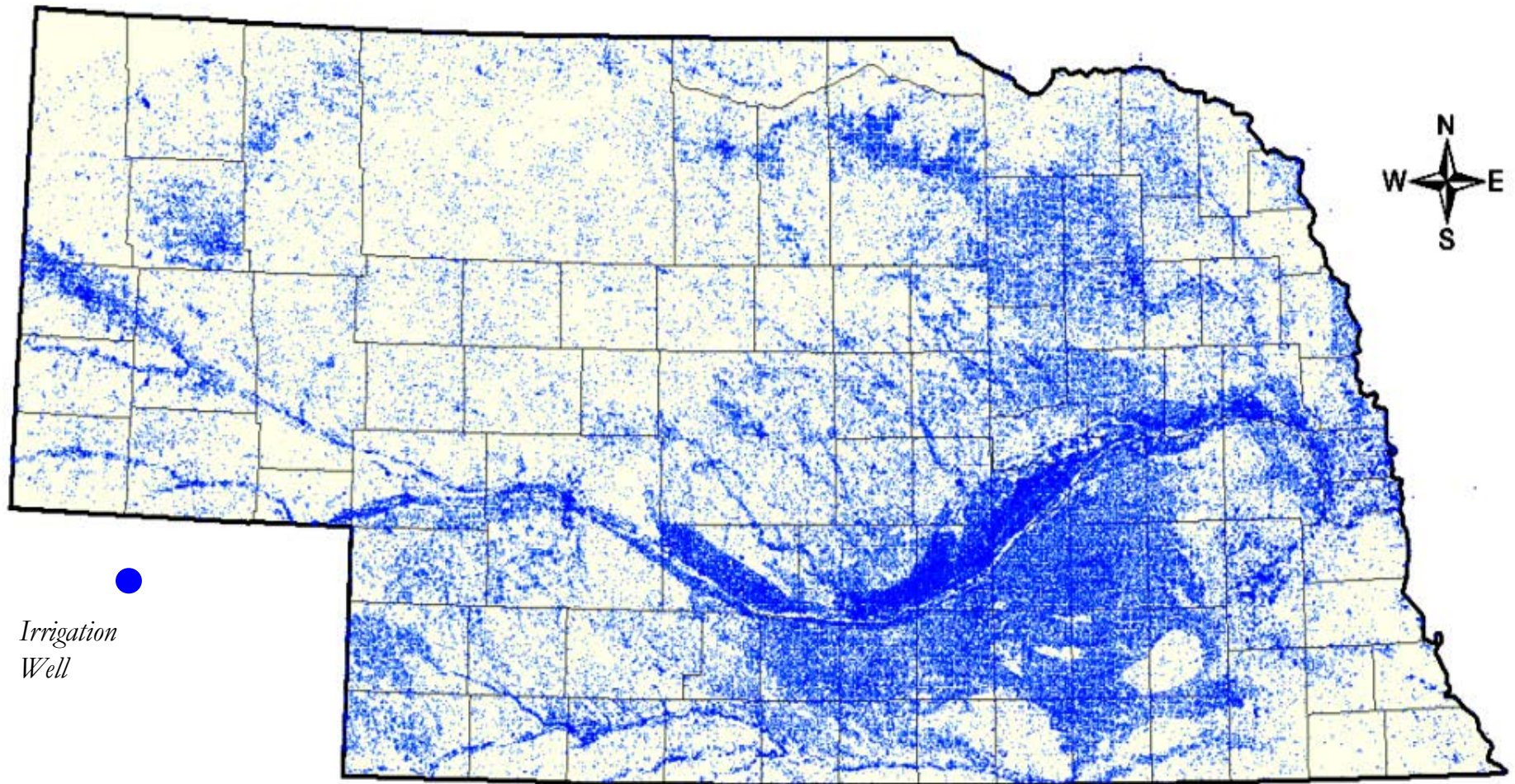


Wells Drilled by Decade

2000s



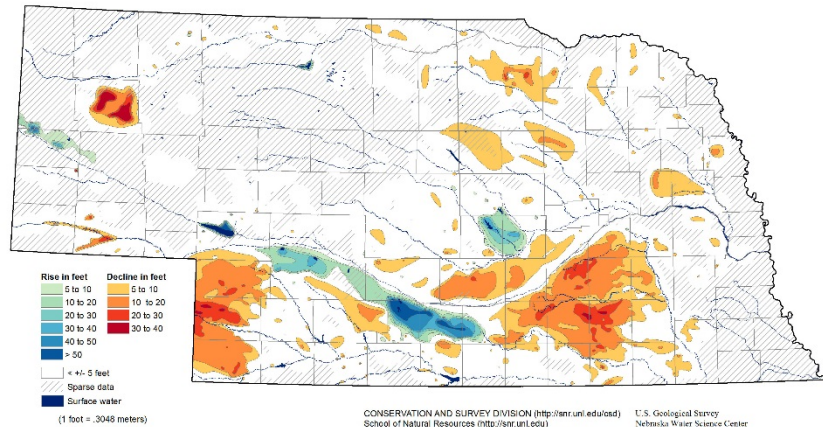
Irrigation Wells – Oct. 2012 = 124,697



2015: approximately 95000 active wells
85% center pivot sprinkler irrigation, 15% surface irrigation

Effect of 2012 Drought on Nebraska Groundwater

Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Predevelopment to Spring 1981



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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Jesse Korus, Survey Geologist, CSD
Mark Burbach, Water Levels Program Supervisor, CSD
Les Howard, GIS Manager, CSD

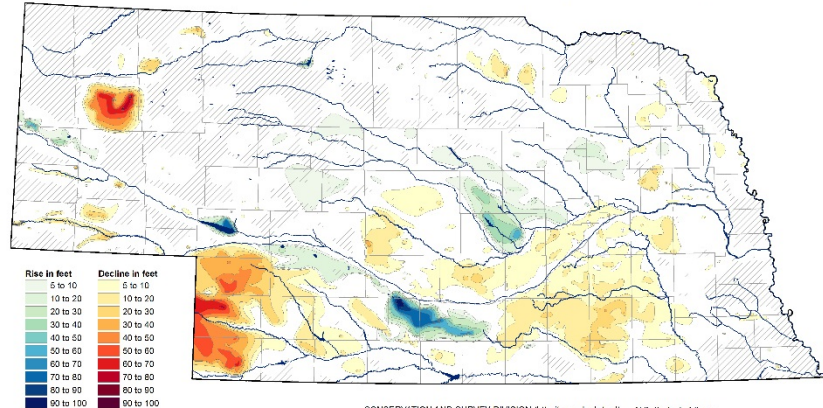
U.S. Geological Survey
Nebraska Water Science Center
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Kansas-Nebraska Area Office
Nebraska Natural Resources Districts
Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District

December 2011

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Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Predevelopment to Spring 2013



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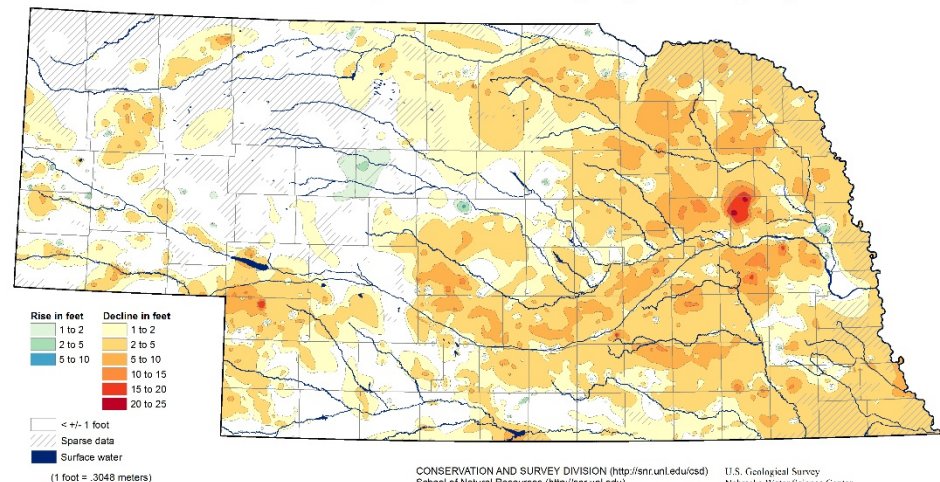
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Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Spring 2012 to Spring 2013



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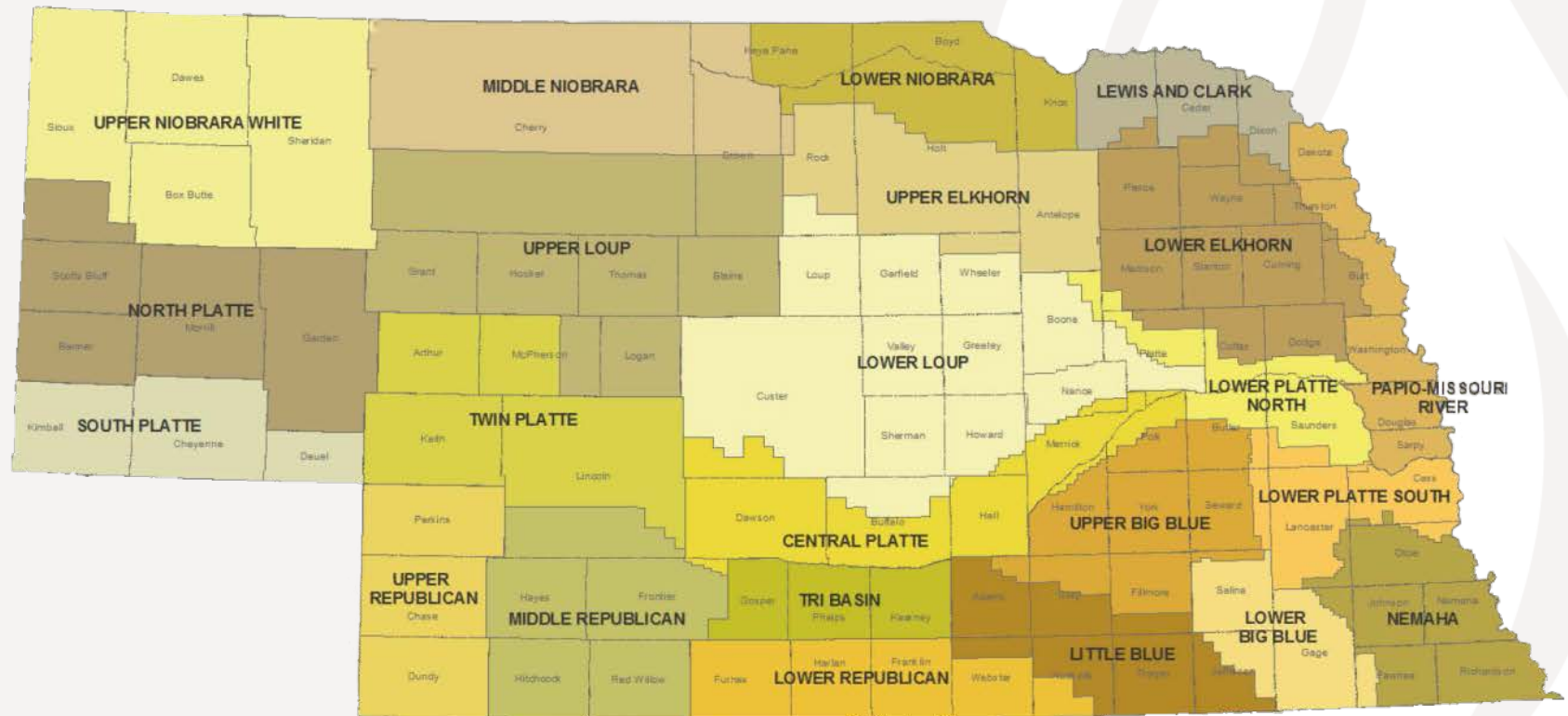
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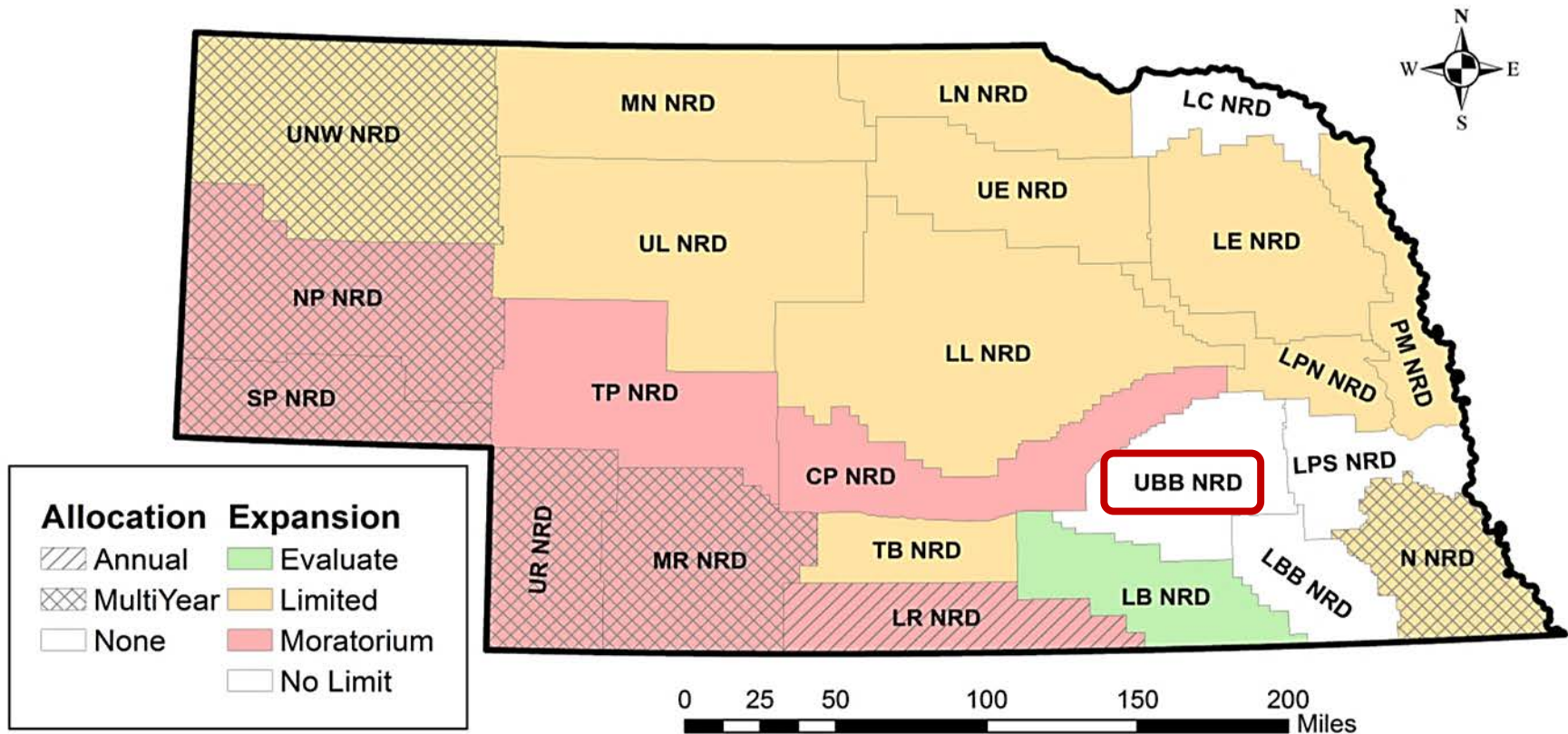
Nebraska's 23 Natural Resource Districts



Nebraska's Natural Resource Districts: Why are they significant?

- Cover entire state (total of 23 NRDs)
- Created in 1972, ahead of major expansion of irrigation
- Local authorities
 - Not state government
 - Not federal government
- Locally elected boards of directors
- Professional staffs
- Revenue – Property Tax (set by the boards)
 - Other \$\$ - Federal/State/private grants, Fees, Sales, etc.

Water Control Programs in Nebraska



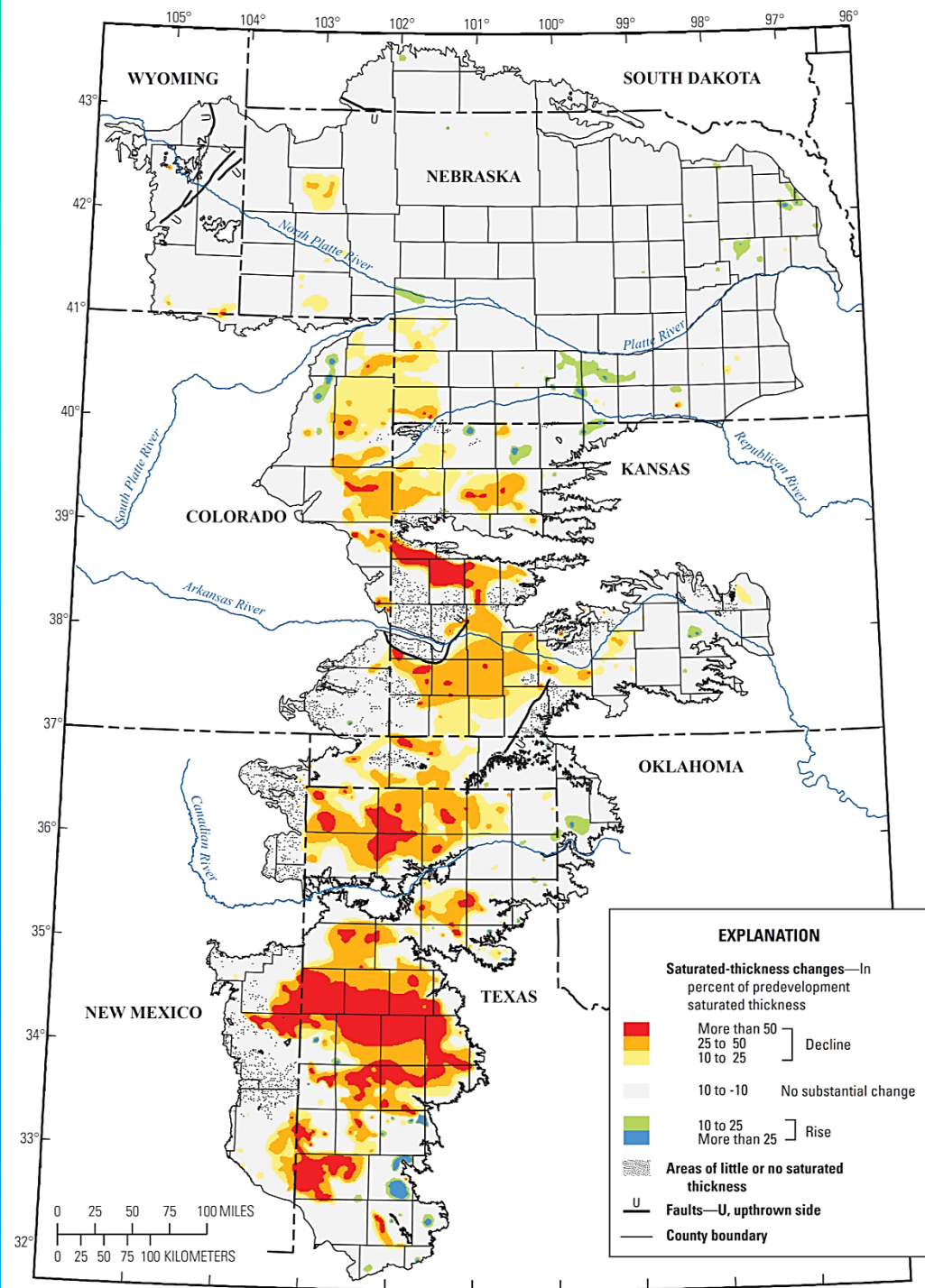
- Allocation Programs Limit Volume of Pumpage Over a Period of Time
- Expansion Limits Restrict Development of New Wells or New Irrigated Areas
- Upper Big Blue Considering Allocation Program
- Other Western States Have Similar Issues/Programs

Depletion as Fraction of Saturated Thickness of the Aquifer

(McGuire , 2011)

Depletions in southern High Plains > 50% of saturated thickness

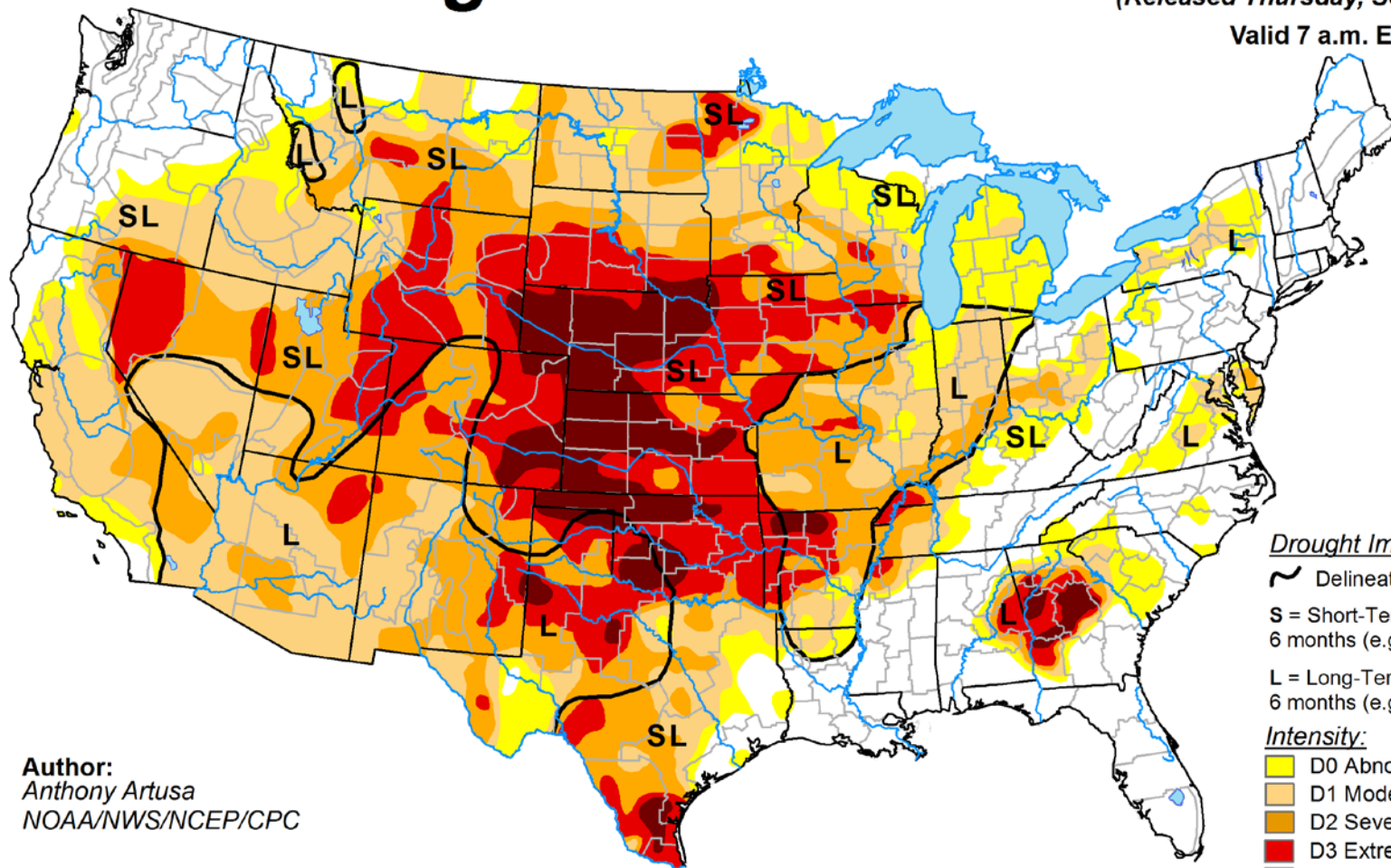
Small area in Nebraska > 25% of saturated thickness



U.S. Drought Monitor

September 25, 2012
(Released Thursday, Sep. 27, 2012)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Drought Impact Types:

~ Delineates dominant impacts

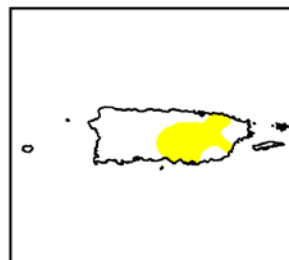
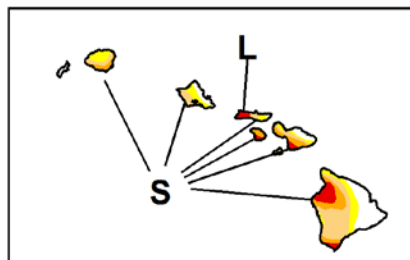
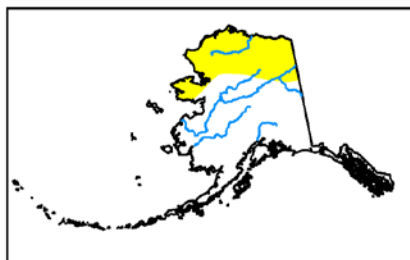
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

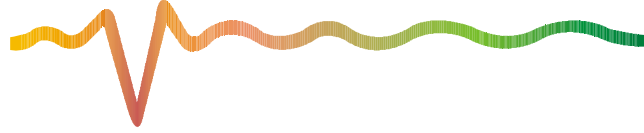
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

2012 Drought Impacts



- ▢ Economic loss estimates
 - **\$30 billion**, NCDC
- ▢ Crop indemnities: **\$17 billion**
 - 2011 the previous record with \$10.8 billion
- ▢ Wildfires
 - Colorado

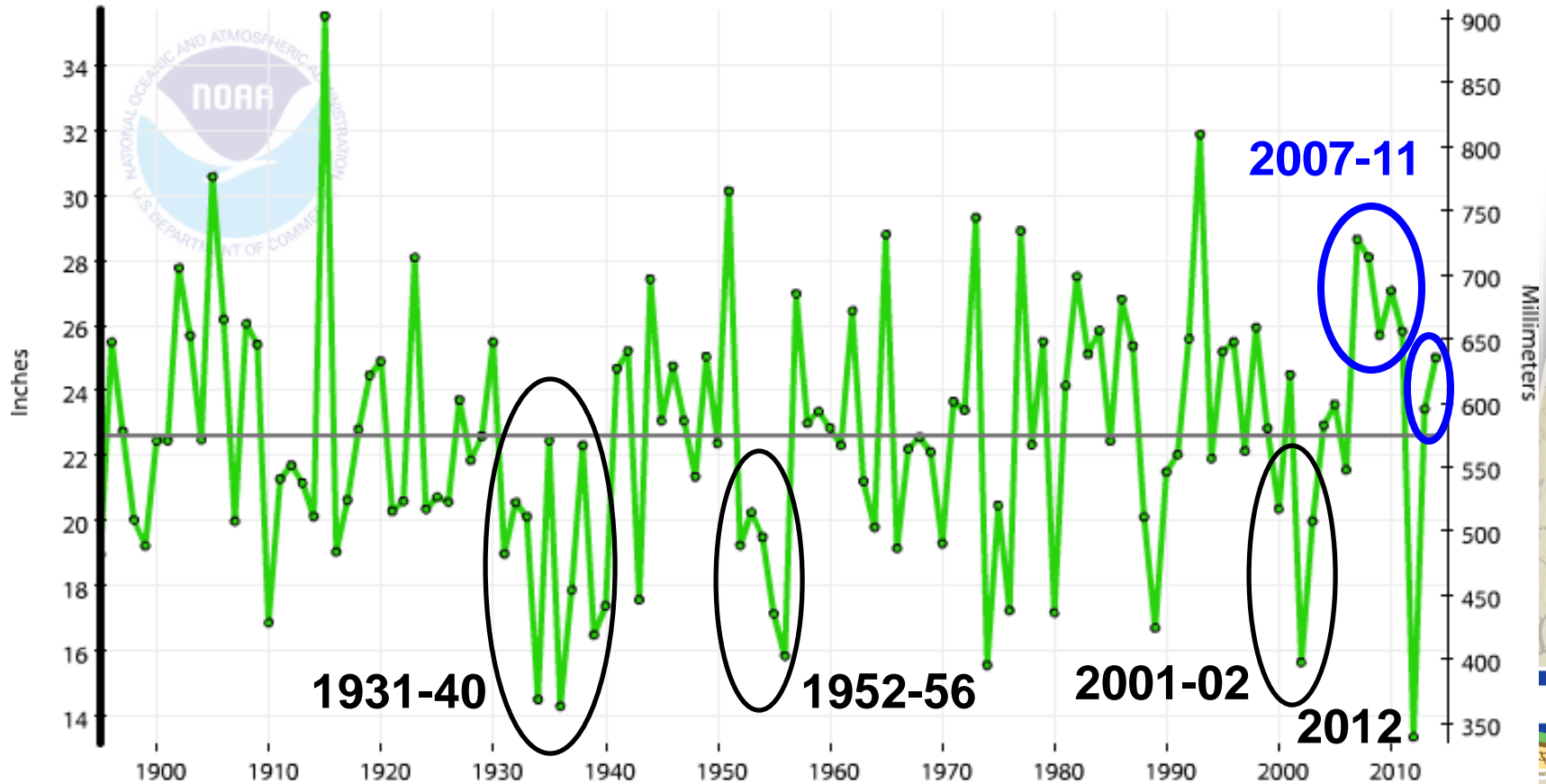


Nebraska Annual Precipitation, 1895-2014

Nebraska, Precipitation, January-December

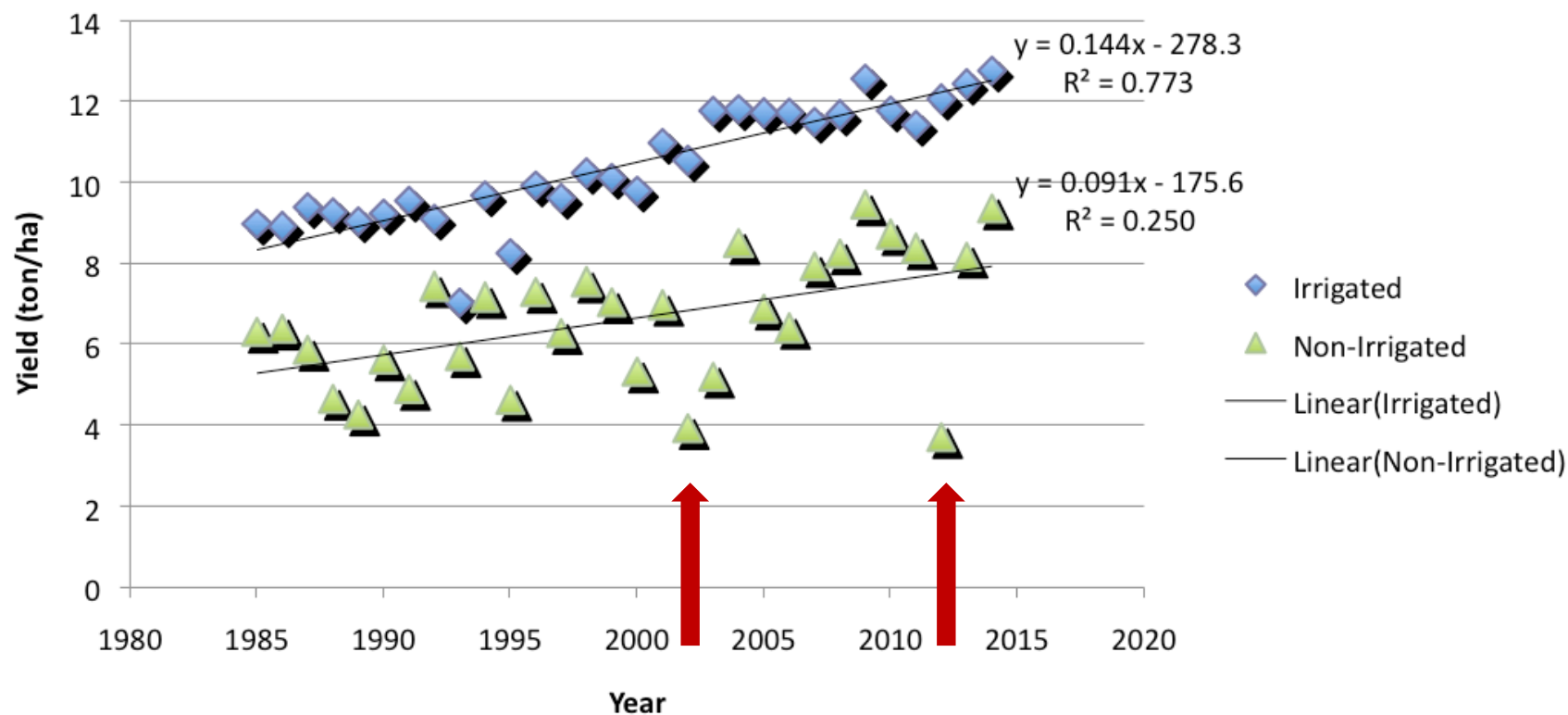
— 1901-2000
Avg: 22.64"

—●— Precip



Nebraska Corn Yield

Nebraska Corn Yield- Irrigated vs. Non-Irrigated





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at the University of Nebraska

Thank You

Christopher Neale
Director of Research
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