

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

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# OUTLINES

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- *(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

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- *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*

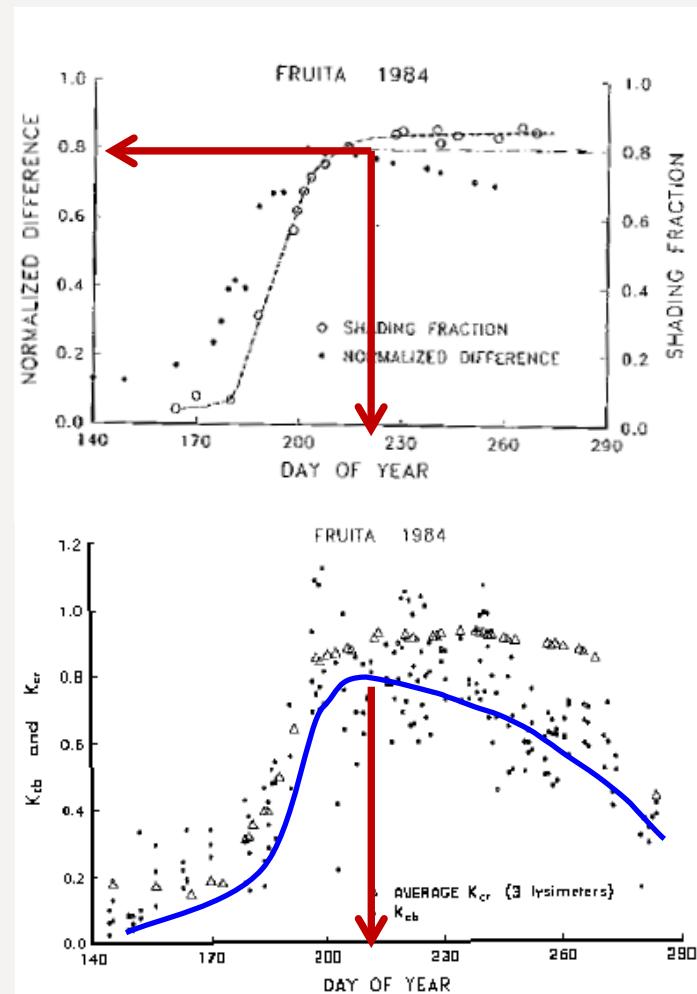
# (Re)Analysis of the relationship between spectral vegetation indices and plant transpiration

- 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

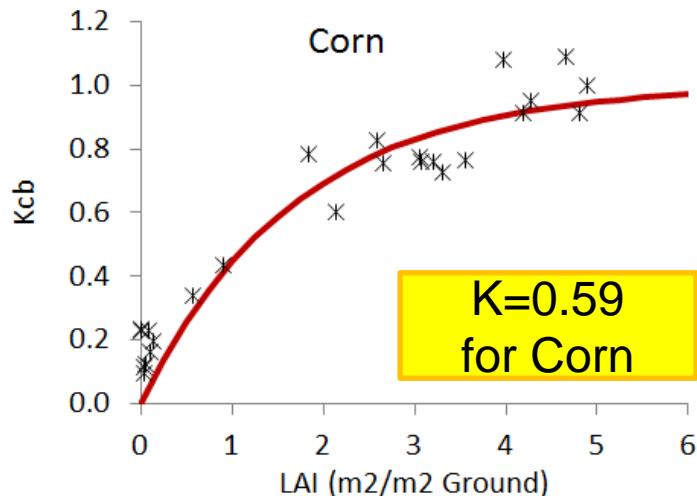
Based on the relationships between

Kcb-LAI-SAVI

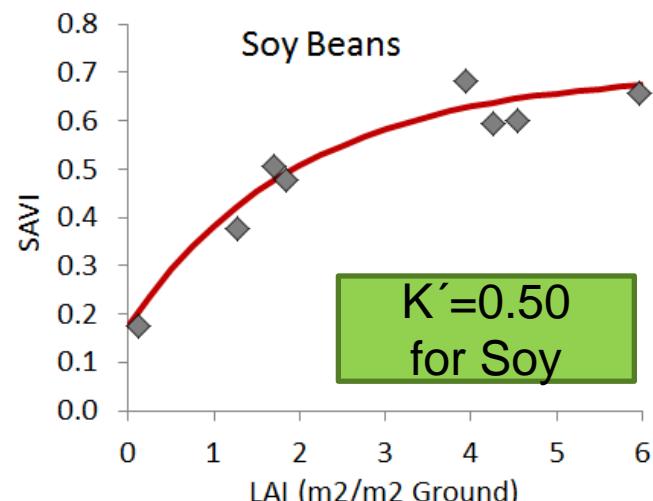
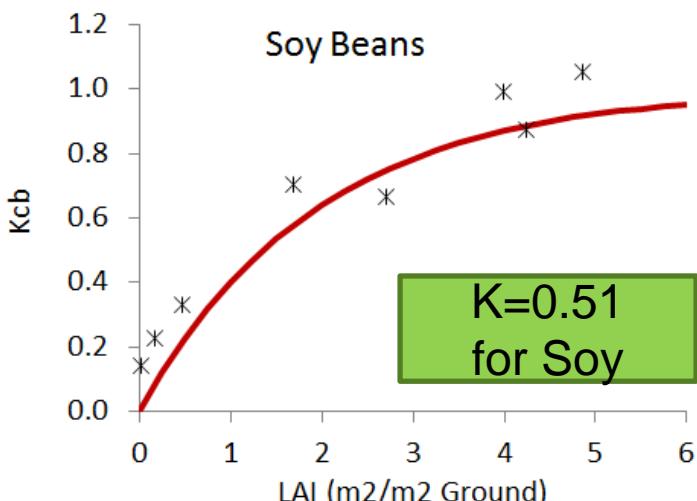
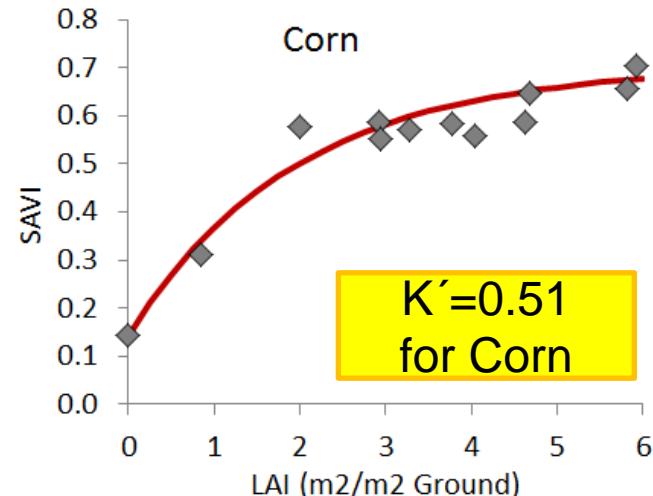
(Choudhury et al. 1994)

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

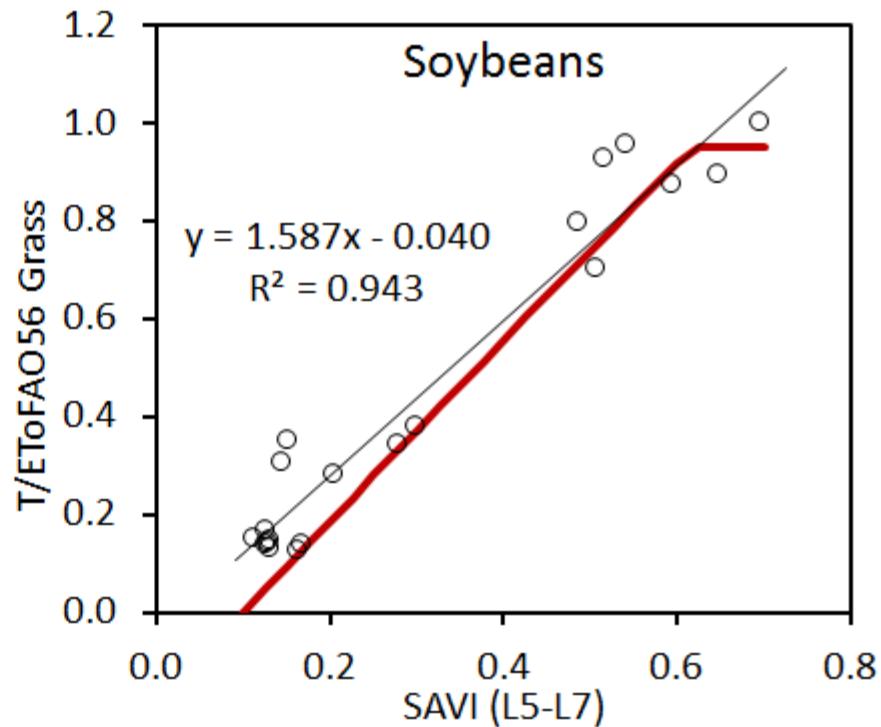
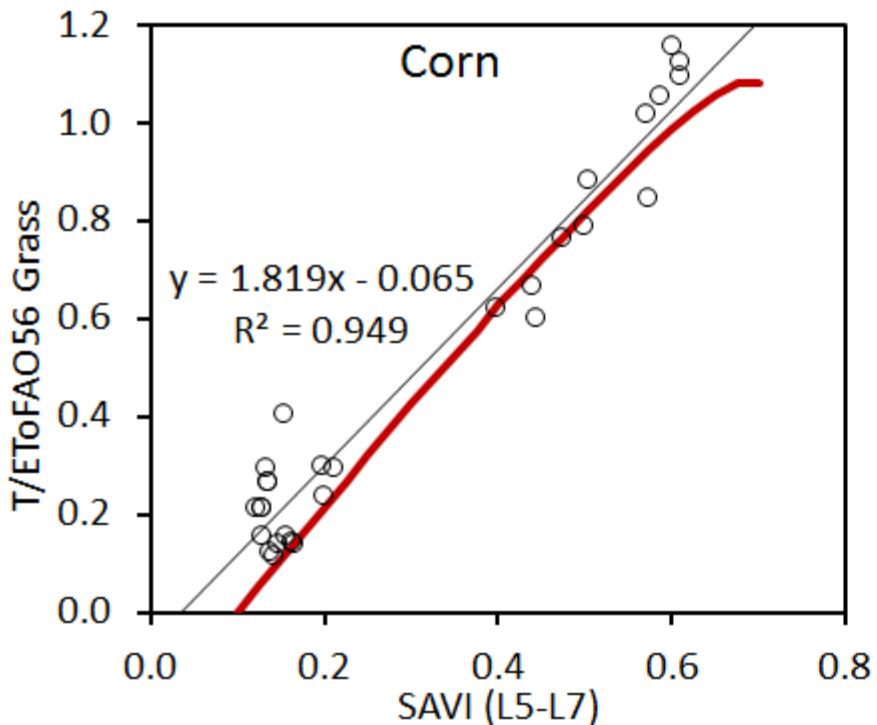
$$K_t = 1 - e^{(-k \times LAI)}$$



$$VI = VI_{\max} - (V_{\max} - V_{\min}) \times e^{(-K' LAI)}$$



# (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  $WP^*$**

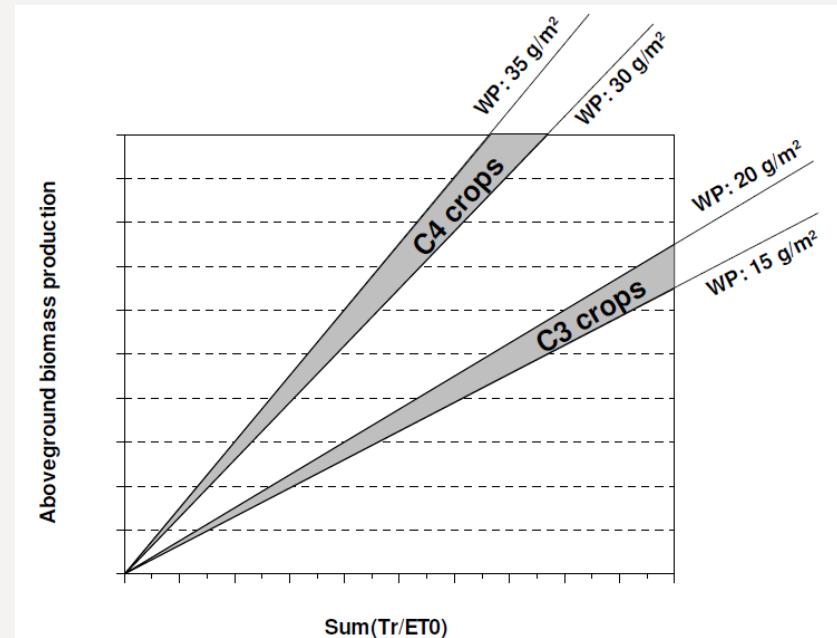
$$\text{Yield} = \sum_n \frac{T_{adj}}{ETo} \times WP_B^* \times HI$$

# 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<sub>2</sub> concentration, phenology and soil fertility
- Normalized for atmospheric demand



(Raes et al. 2012)

### Weaknesses

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

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

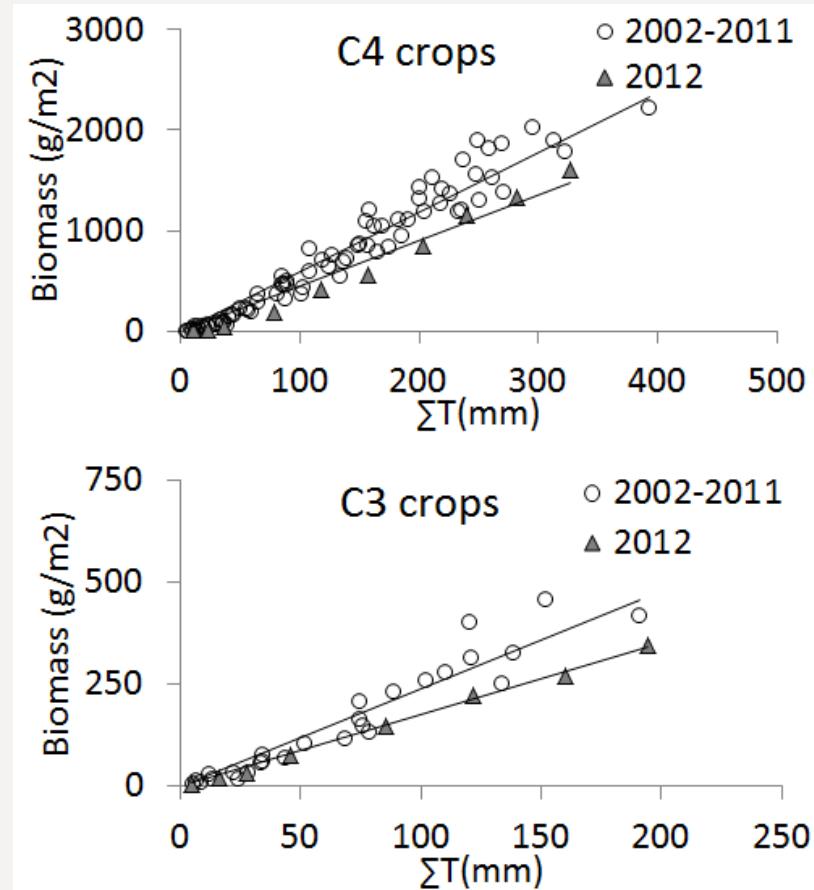
## Effect of atmospheric demand on water productivity

### Strengths

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

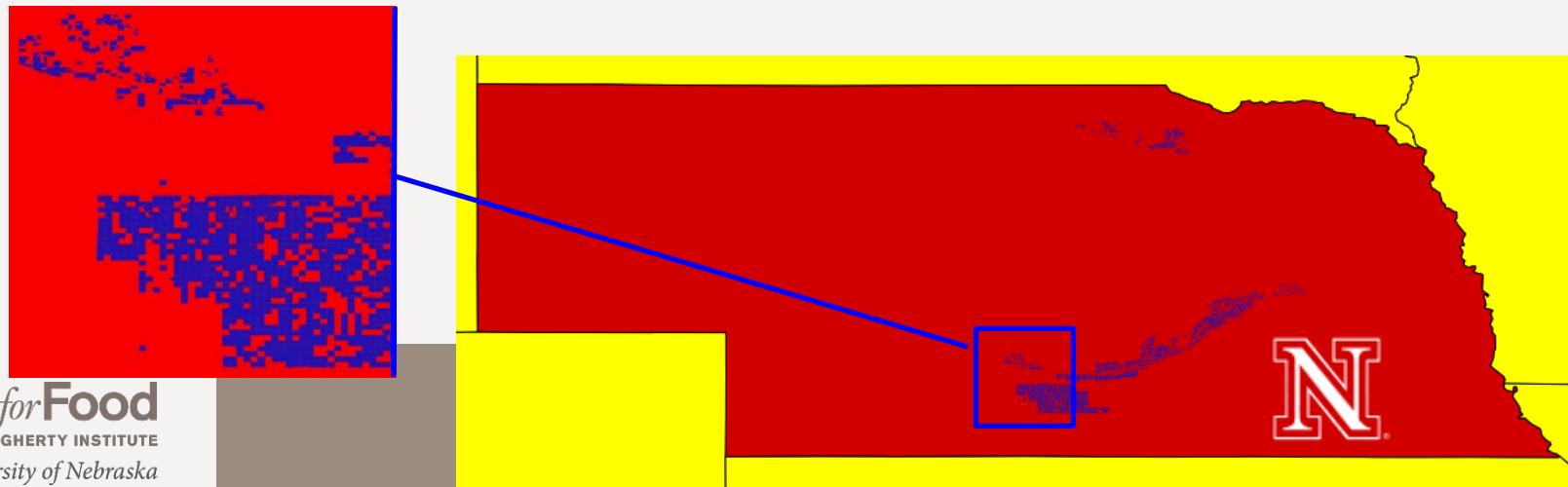
### Weaknesses

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



# Estimation corn productivity at regional scale in central Nebraska

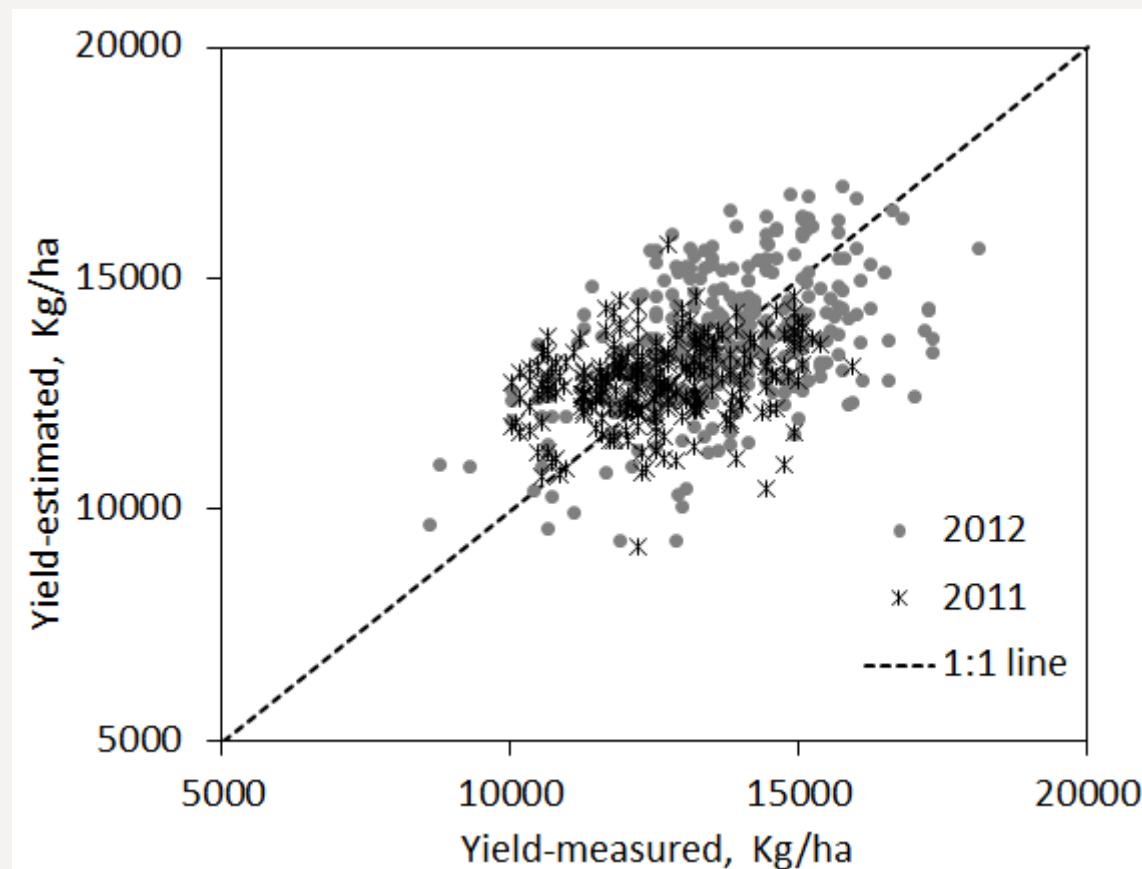
- *Objective: Estimation of corn yield in selected areas of central Nebraska*
- *Materials and methodology:*
  - ✓ Temporal evolution of SAVI, based on L5-L8 images for the period 2011-2012
  - ✓ Crop production data
  - ✓ Analytical relationship between  $K_{cb}$  and SAVI
  - ✗ Harvest index at regional 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



HI = 0.47

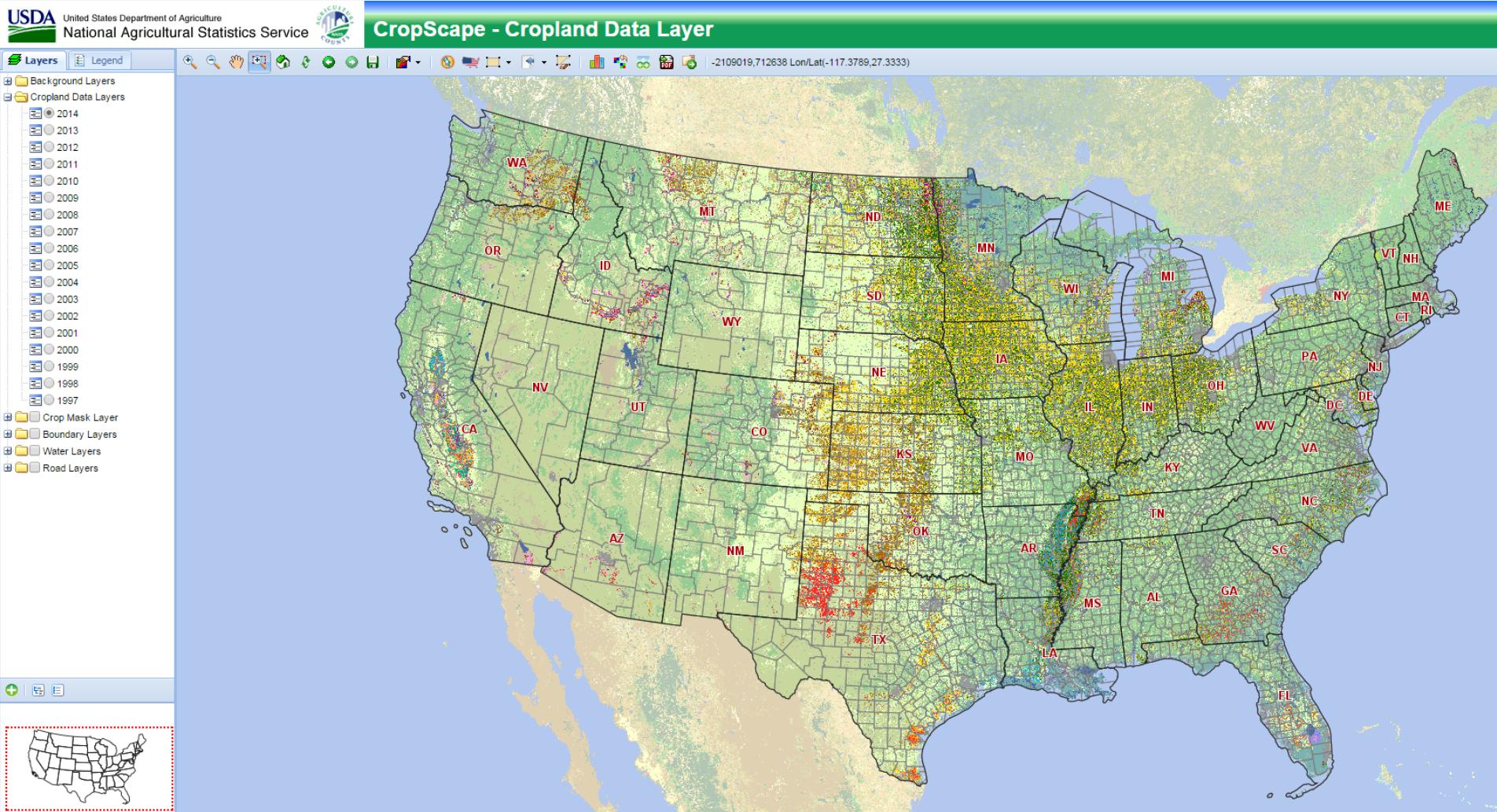
## Conclusions and remarks

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*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*

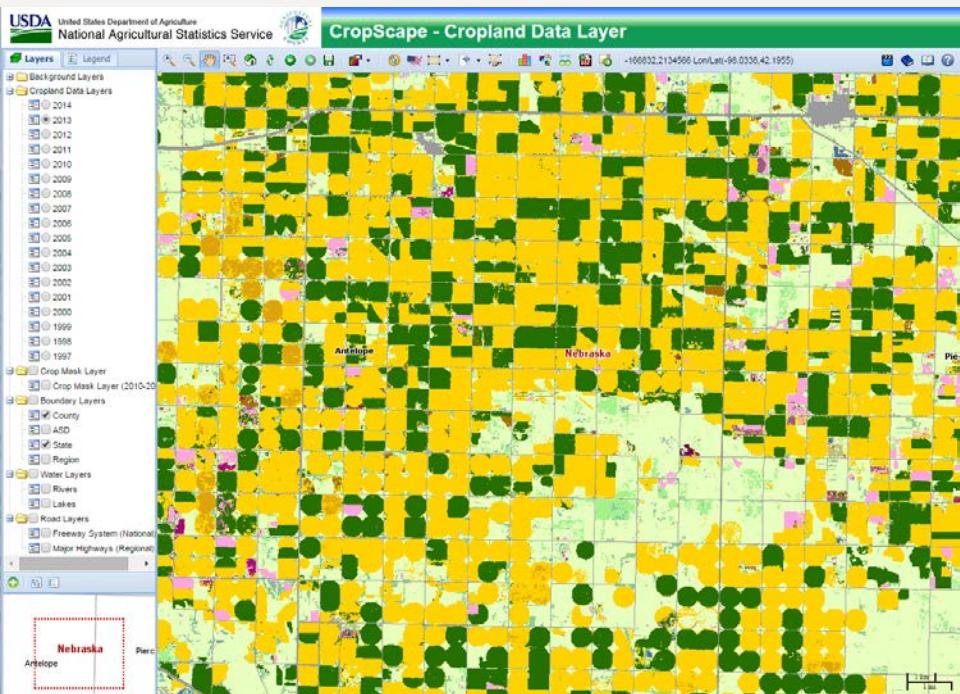
# Crop Classification Layers



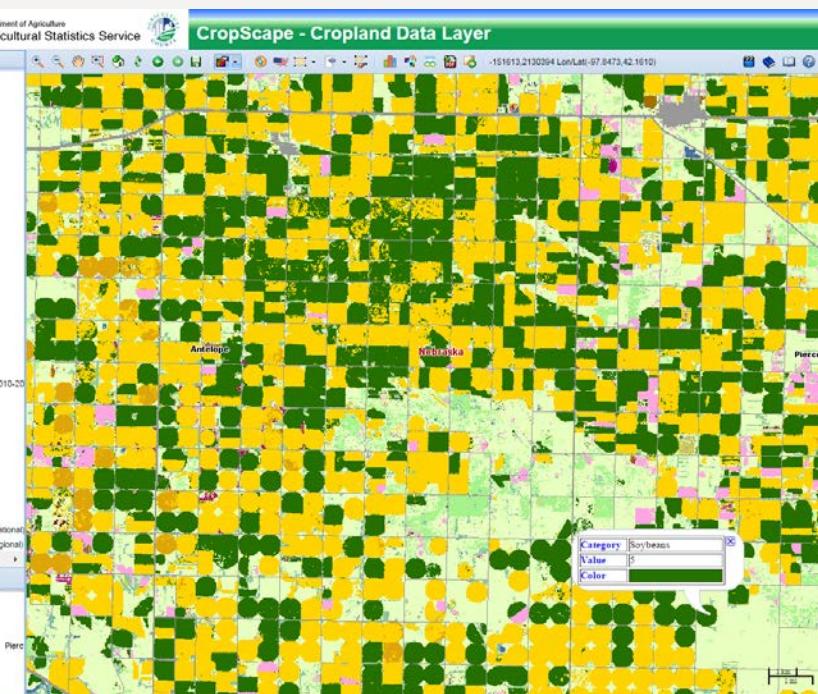
Provided by USDA NASS, based on Landsat Thematic mapper and other satellite image data

# Northeastern Nebraska Corn/Soybean Rotation

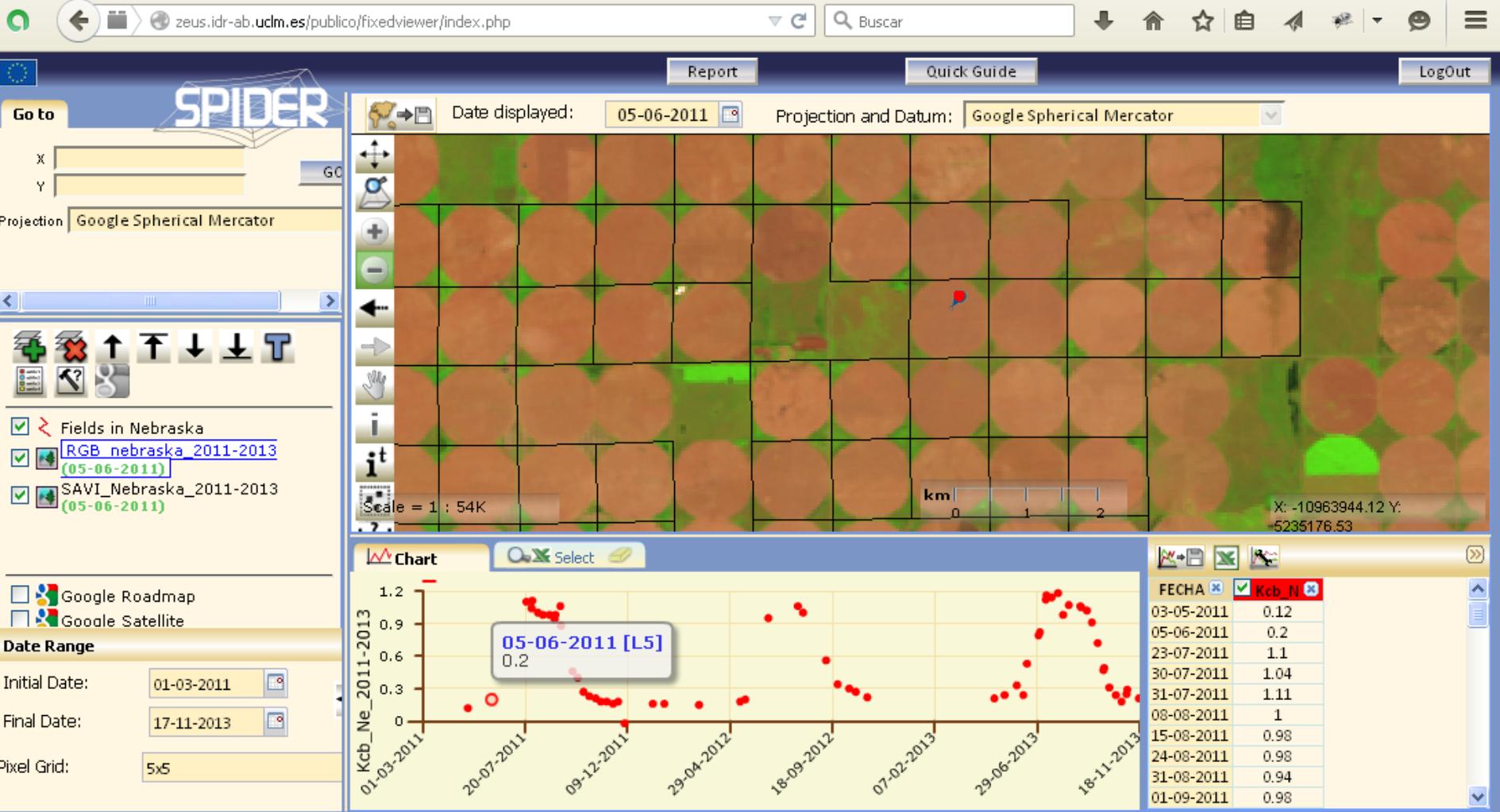
2013



2014



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



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Go to

Date displayed: 23-07-2011

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

X Y

Projection: Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (23-07-2011)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (23-07-2011)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10964020.55 Y: -5235310.30

Chart

23-07-2011 [L5] 1.1

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

01-03-2011 20-07-2011 09-12-2011 29-04-2012 18-09-2012 07-02-2013 29-06-2013 18-11-2013

FECHA Kcb\_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

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X Y

Projection Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (24-08-2011)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (24-08-2011)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Date displayed: 24-08-2011

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10964020.55 Y: -5235310.30

Chart

24-08-2011 [L5] 0.98

FECHA Kcb\_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

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Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (25-09-2011)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (25-09-2011)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10964020.55 Y: 5235310.30

Chart

25-09-2011 [L5] 0.46

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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

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Go to

X:  Y:  Go

Projection: Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (03-11-2011)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (03-11-2011)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Date displayed: 03-11-2011

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

X: -10963409.06 Y: 5235233.86

km 0 1 2

Chart

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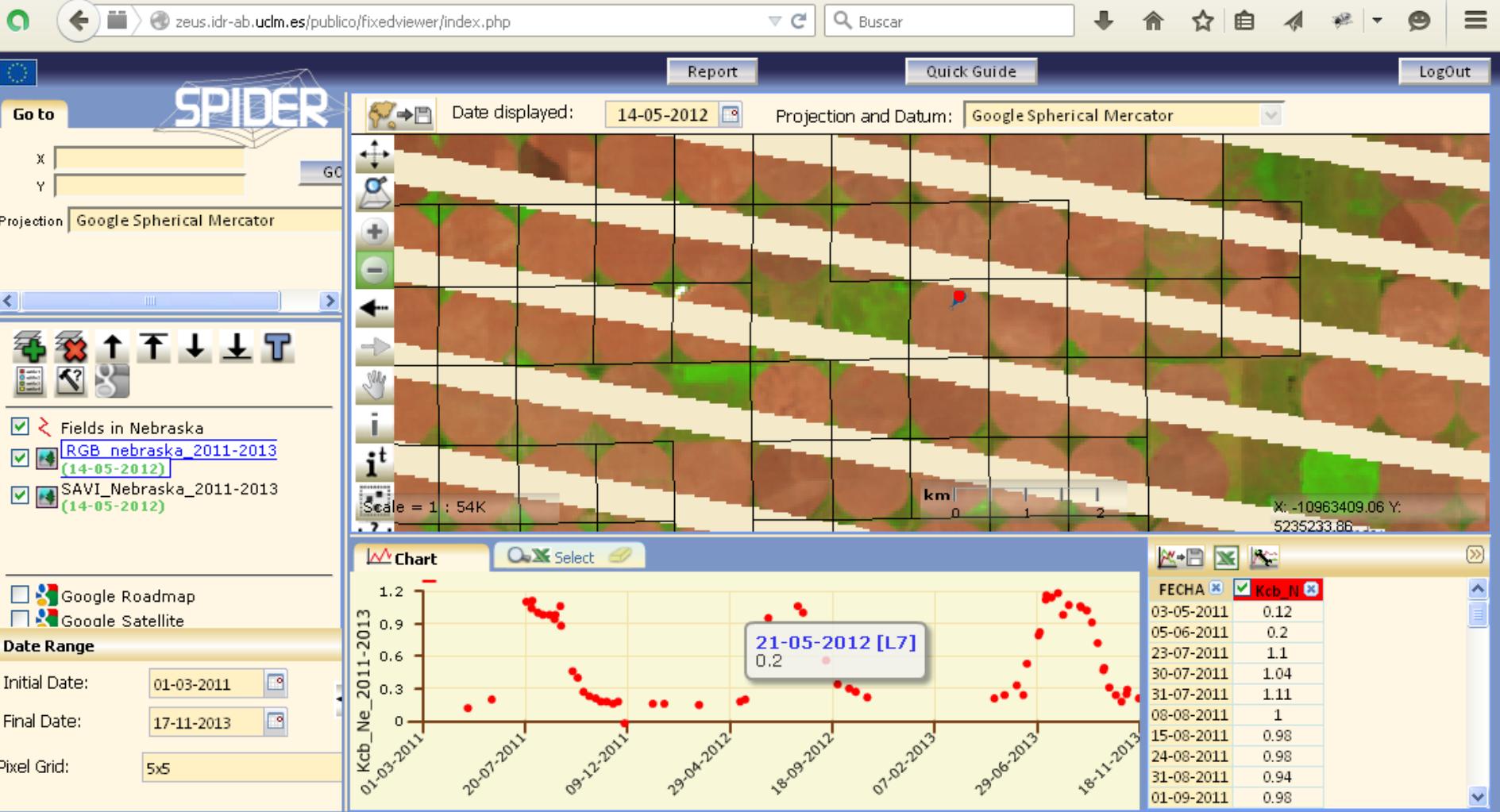
Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

01-03-2011 20-07-2011 09-12-2011 29-04-2012 18-09-2012 07-02-2013 29-06-2013 18-11-2013

0.0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2

FECHA Kcb\_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



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Go to

X Y

Projection Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (22-06-2012)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (22-06-2012)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Date displayed: 22-06-2012

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10958841.95 Y: 5235252.97

Chart

Select

22-06-2012 [L7] 0.95

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

01-03-2011 20-07-2011 09-12-2011 29-04-2012 18-09-2012 07-02-2013 29-06-2013 18-11-2013

FECHA Kcb\_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

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Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

X Y

Projection: Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (09-08-2012)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (09-08-2012)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10958841.95 Y: 5235252.97

Chart

09-08-2012 [L7]

1

0.0 0.3 0.6 0.9 1.2

01-03-2011 20-07-2011 09-12-2011 29-04-2012 18-09-2012 07-02-2013 29-06-2013 18-11-2013

FECHA Kcb\_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

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Go to

X Y

Projection Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (10-09-2012)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (10-09-2012)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

Initial Date: 01-03-2011

Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Date displayed: 10-09-2012

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10958517.09 Y: 5235176.53

Chart

10-09-2012 [L7] 0.56

FECHA Kcb\_N

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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

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Go to

X Y

Projection: Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (12-10-2012)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (12-10-2012)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

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Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10958517.09 Y: 5235176.53

Chart

Select

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

21-10-2012 [L7] 0.27

FECHA	Kcb_N
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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

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SPIDER

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X Y

Projection: Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (10-06-2013)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (10-06-2013)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

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Final Date: 17-11-2013

Pixel Grid: 5x5

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10967135.36 Y: -5235233.66

Chart

Select

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

10-06-2013 [L8] 0.24

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05-06-2011 0.2

23-07-2011 1.1

30-07-2011 1.04

31-07-2011 1.11

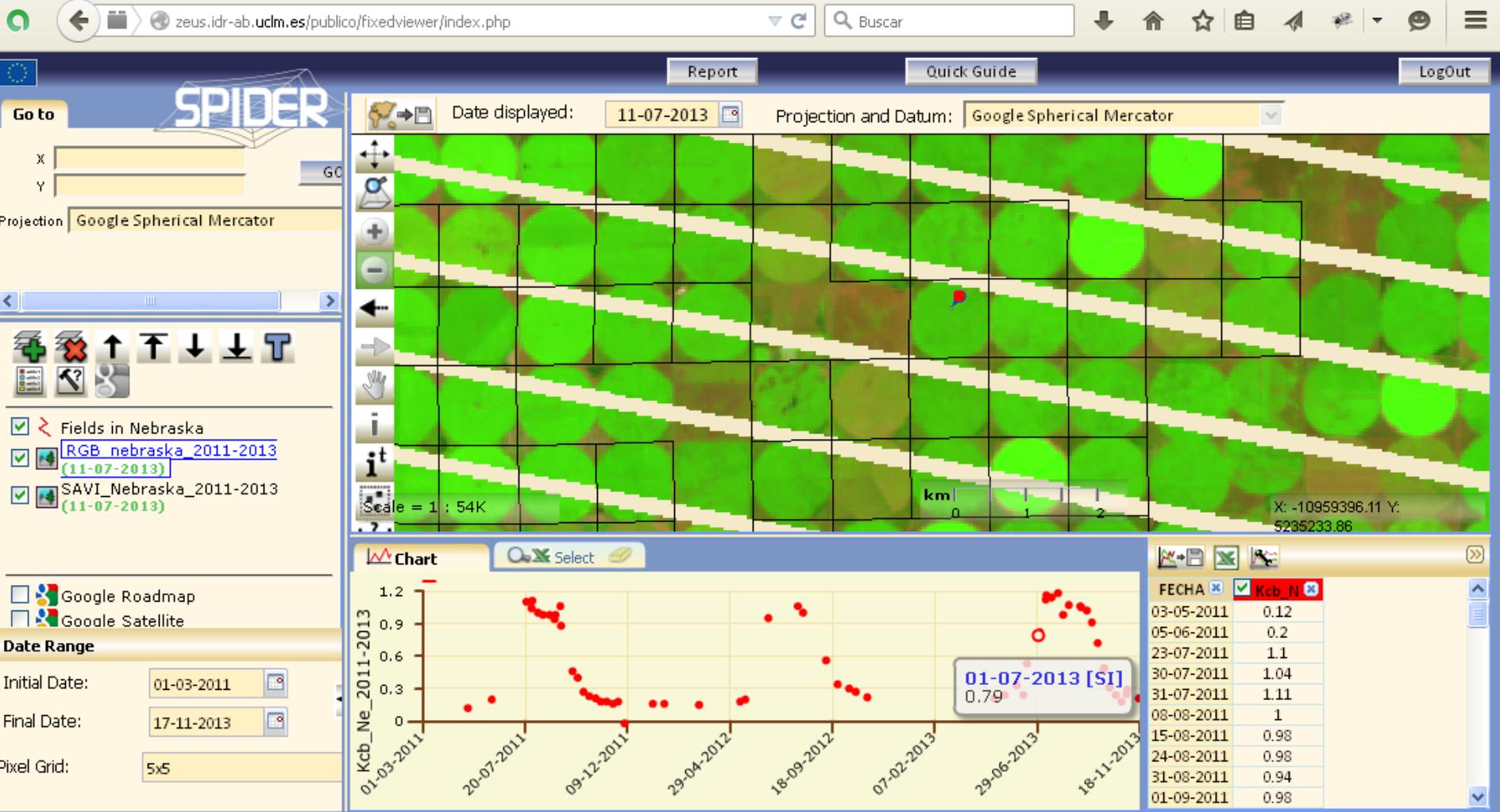
08-08-2011 1

15-08-2011 0.98

24-08-2011 0.98

31-08-2011 0.94

01-09-2011 0.98



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X Y

Projection 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

Date displayed: 29-08-2013

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10961440.80 Y: 5237909.16

Chart

Select

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

29-08-2013 [L8] 1.05

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

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Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (21-09-2013)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (21-09-2013)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

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Date displayed: 21-09-2013

Projection and Datum: Google Spherical Mercator

Scale = 1 : 54K

km 0 1 2

X: -10961440.80 Y: 5237909.16

Chart

Select

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

21-09-2013 [L8] 0.72

FECHA Kcb\_N

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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
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X Y

Projection Google Spherical Mercator

Fields in Nebraska

RGB\_nebraska\_2011-2013 (31-10-2013)

SAVI\_Nebraska\_2011-2013 (31-10-2013)

Google Roadmap

Google Satellite

Date Range

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Pixel Grid: 5x5

Date displayed: 31-10-2013

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X: -10961440.80 Y: 5237909.16

Chart

Select

Kcb\_Ne\_2011-2013

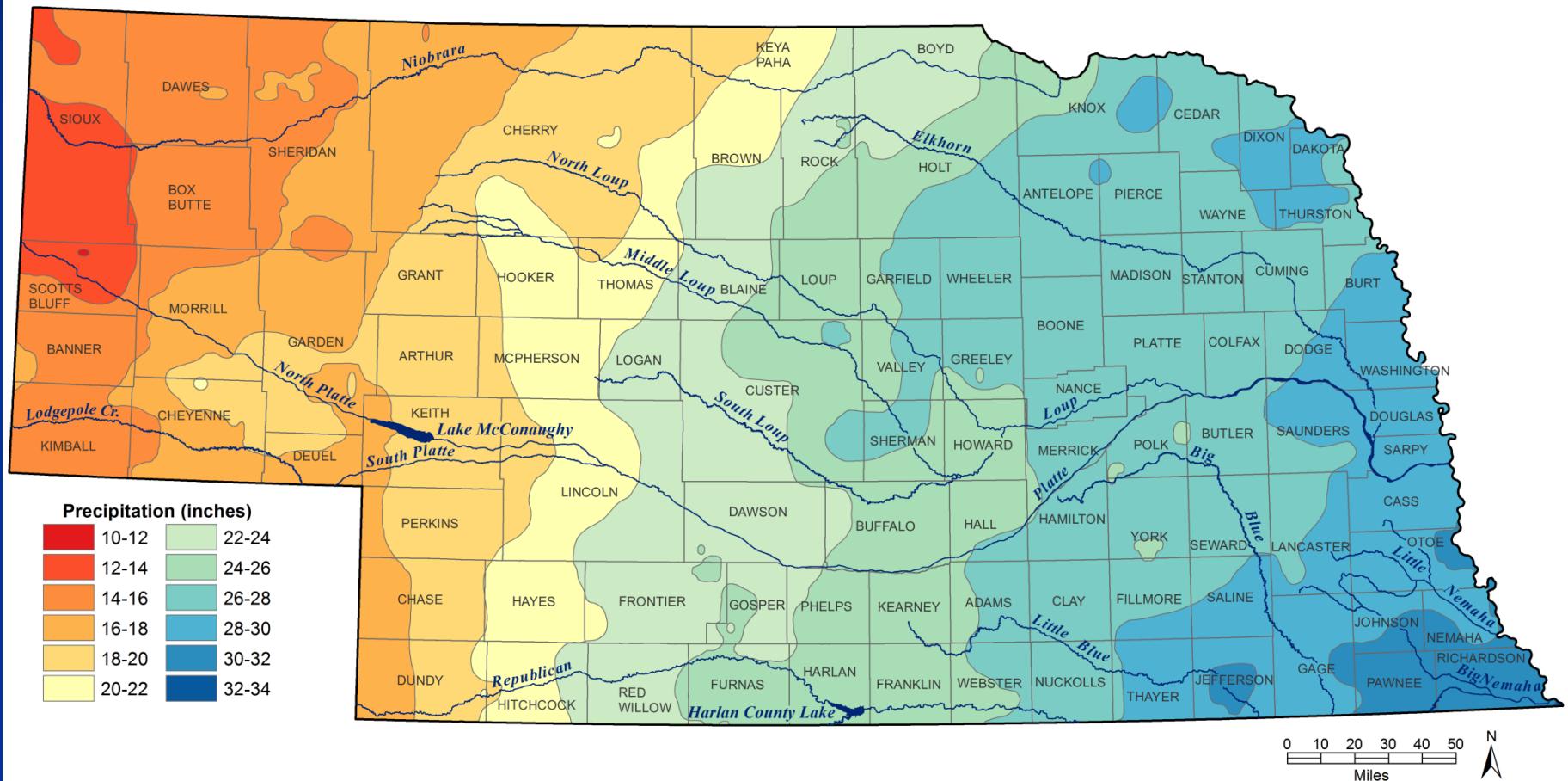
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FECHA	Kcb_N
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23-07-2011	1.1
30-07-2011	1.04
31-07-2011	1.11
08-08-2011	1
15-08-2011	0.98
24-08-2011	0.98
31-08-2011	0.94
01-09-2011	0.98

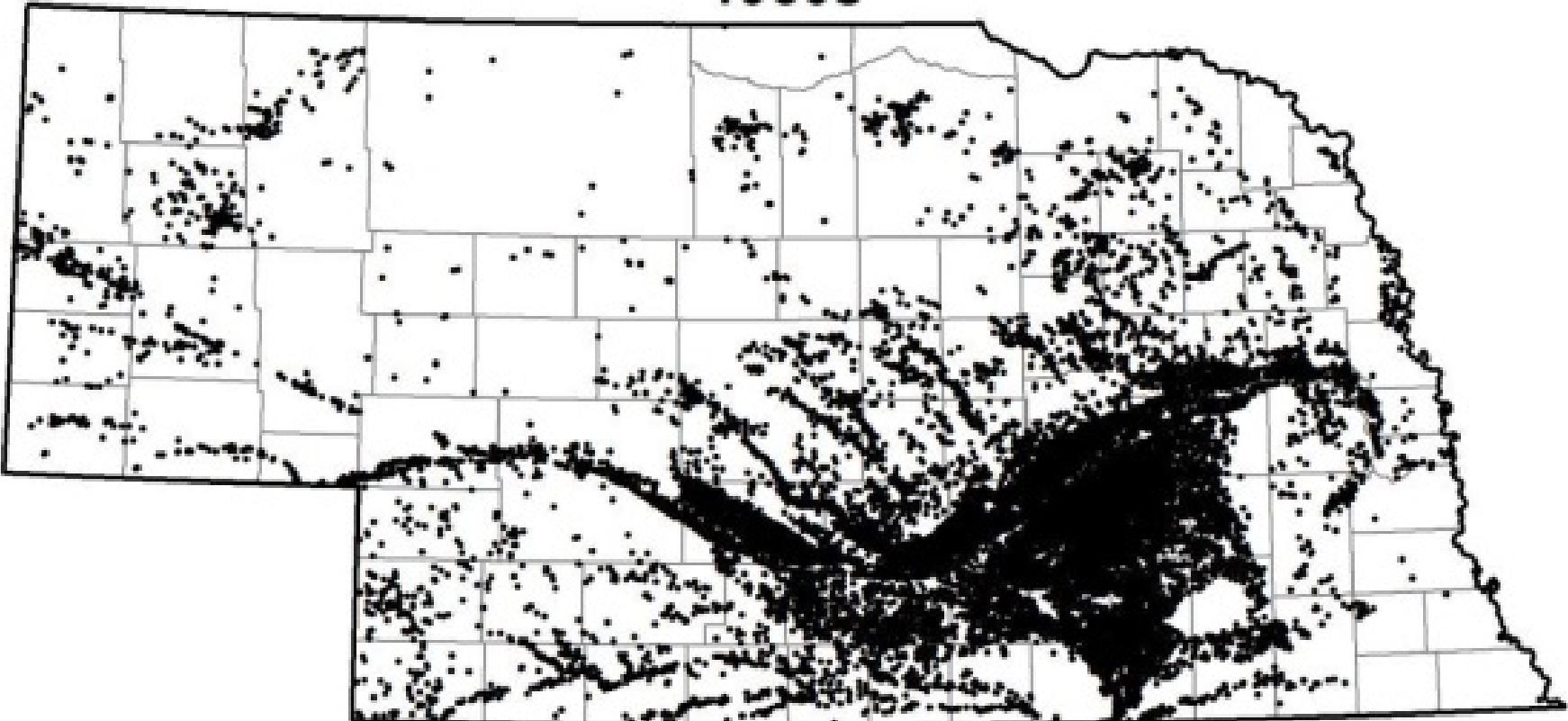
# Average Annual Precipitation

Precip 00-09



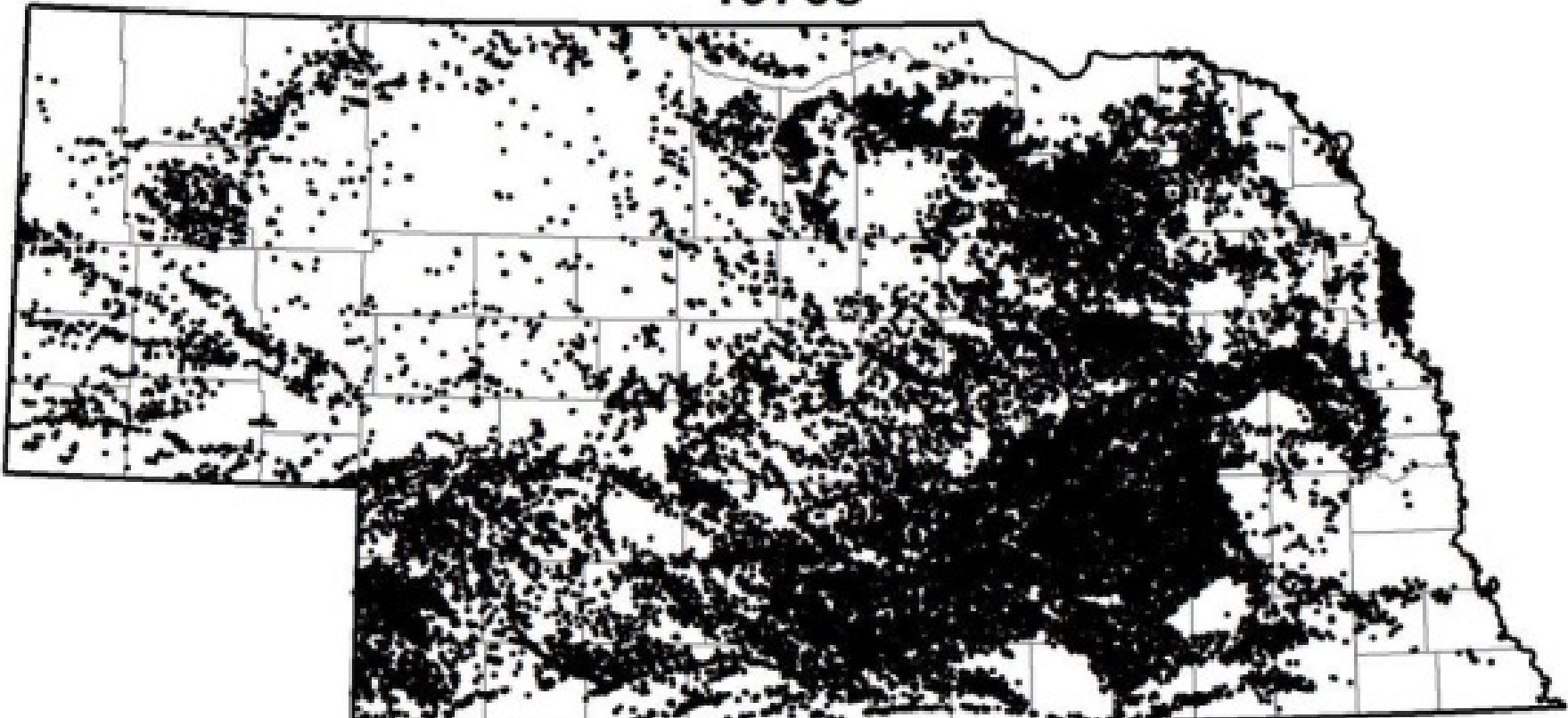
# Wells Drilled by Decade

1950s



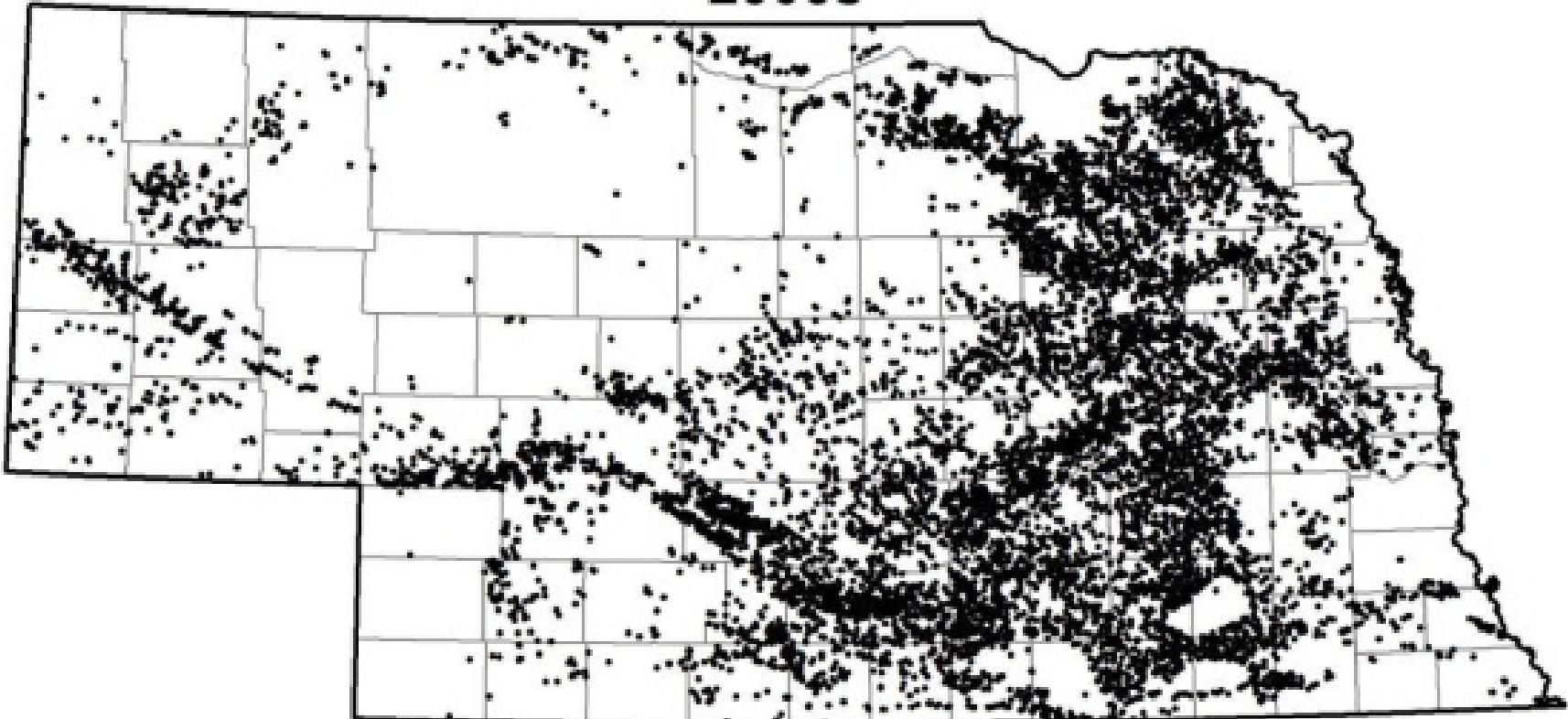
# Wells Drilled by Decade

1970s

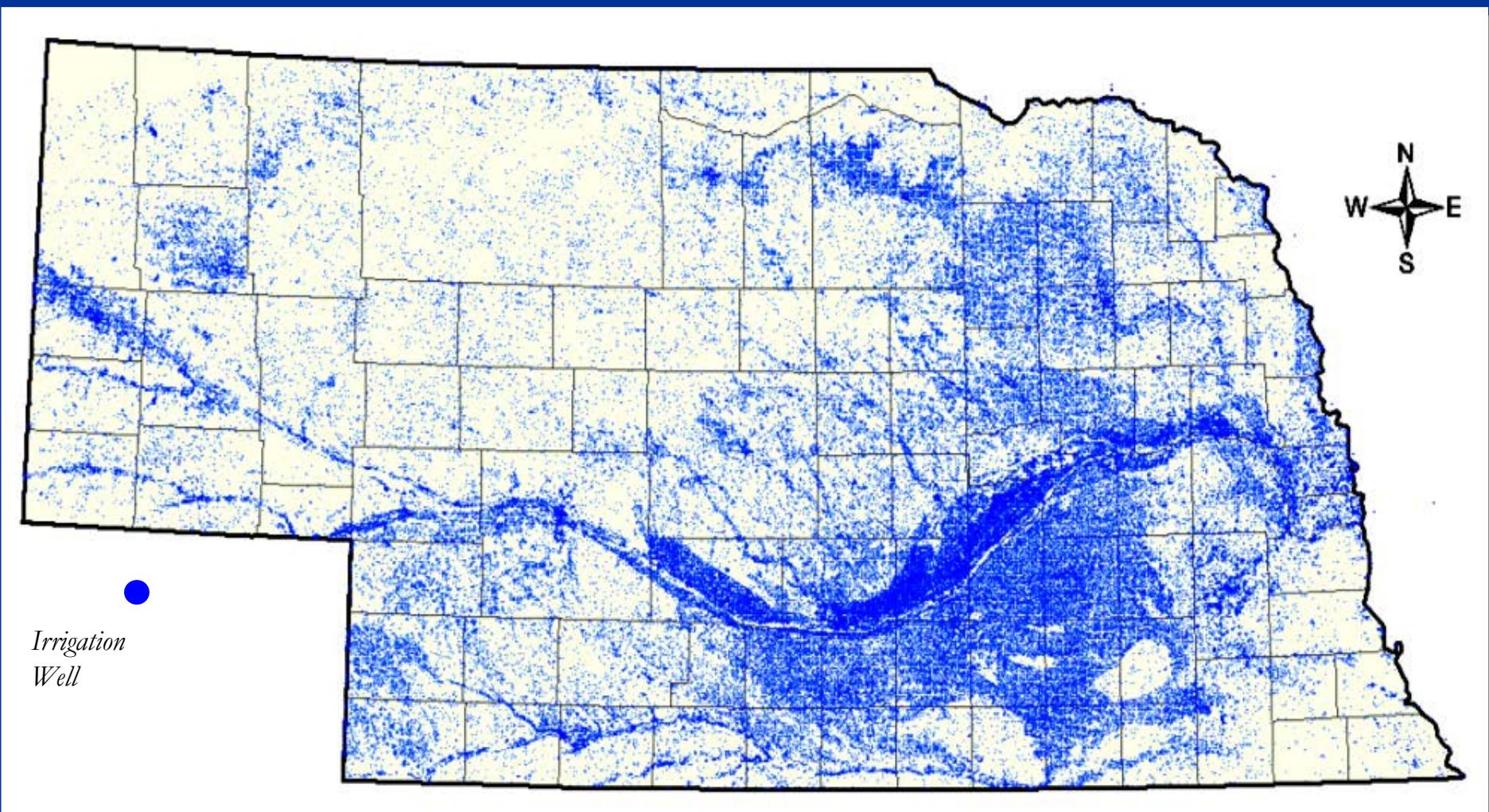


# Wells Drilled by Decade

2000s



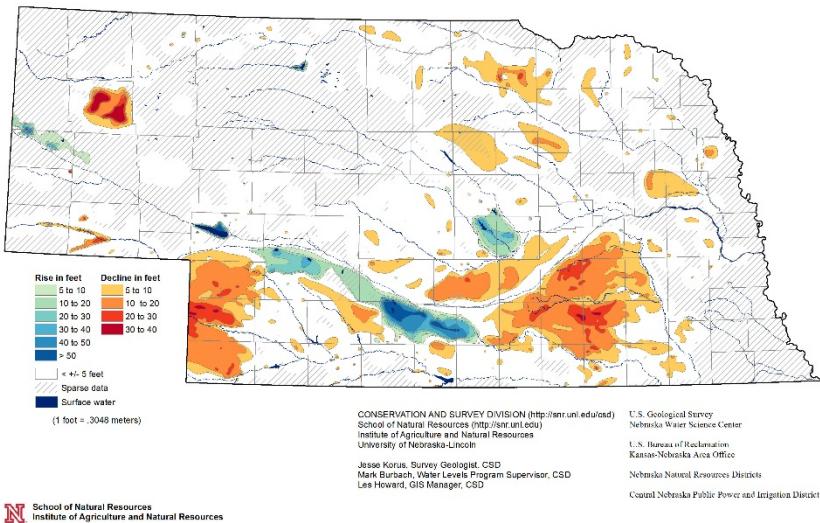
# Irrigation Wells – Oct. 2012 = 124,697



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

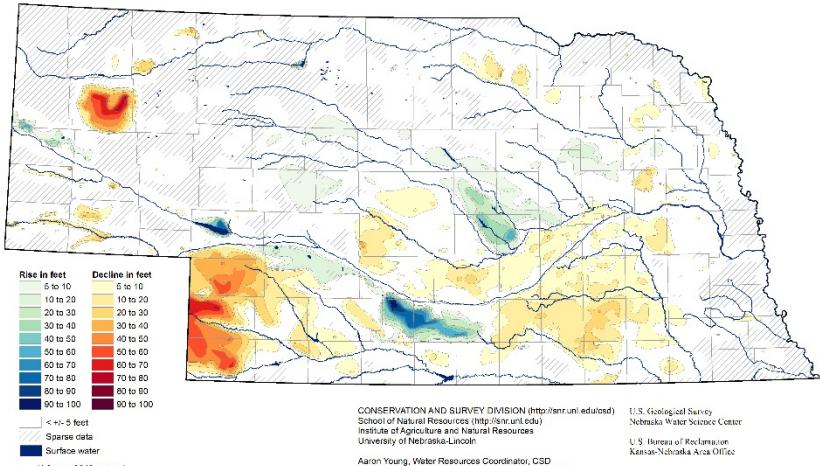
# Effect of 2012 Drought on Nebraska Groundwater

Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Predevelopment to Spring 1981



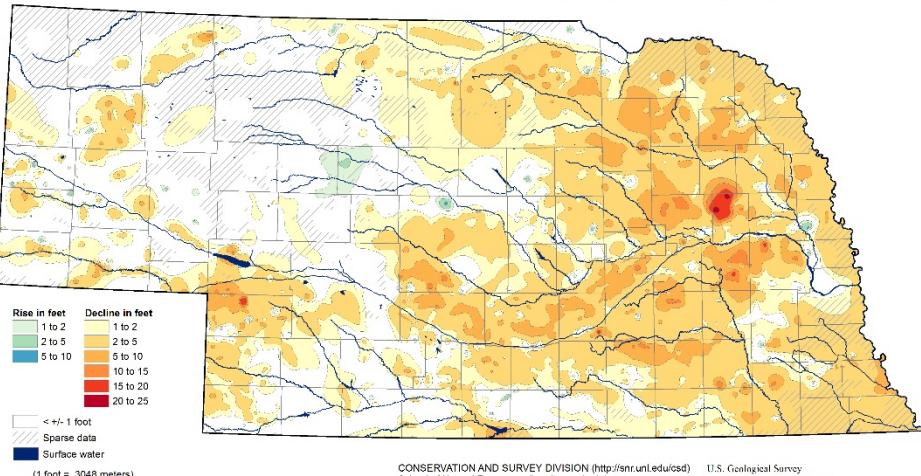
December 2011

Groundwater-level Changes in Nebraska - Predevelopment to Spring 2013



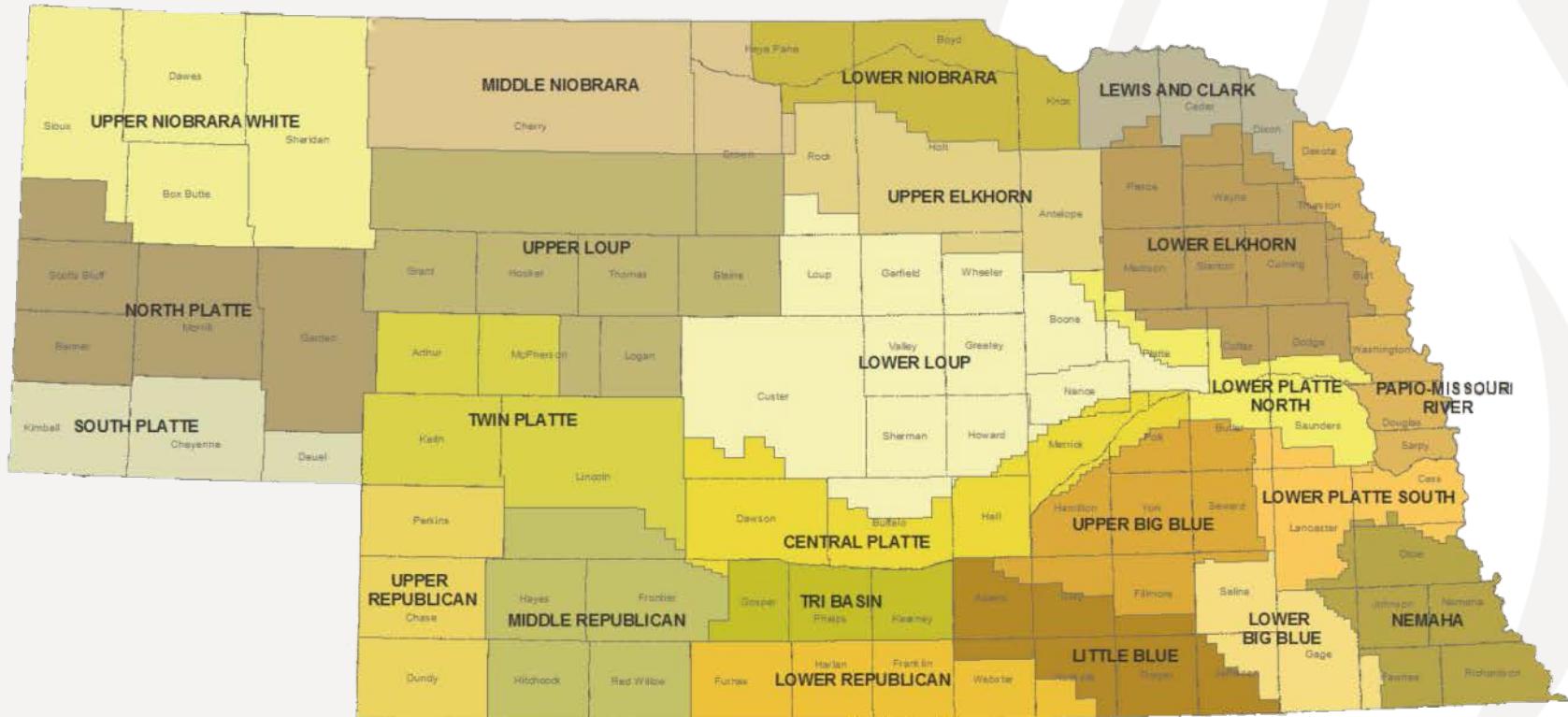
December 2013

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



December 2013

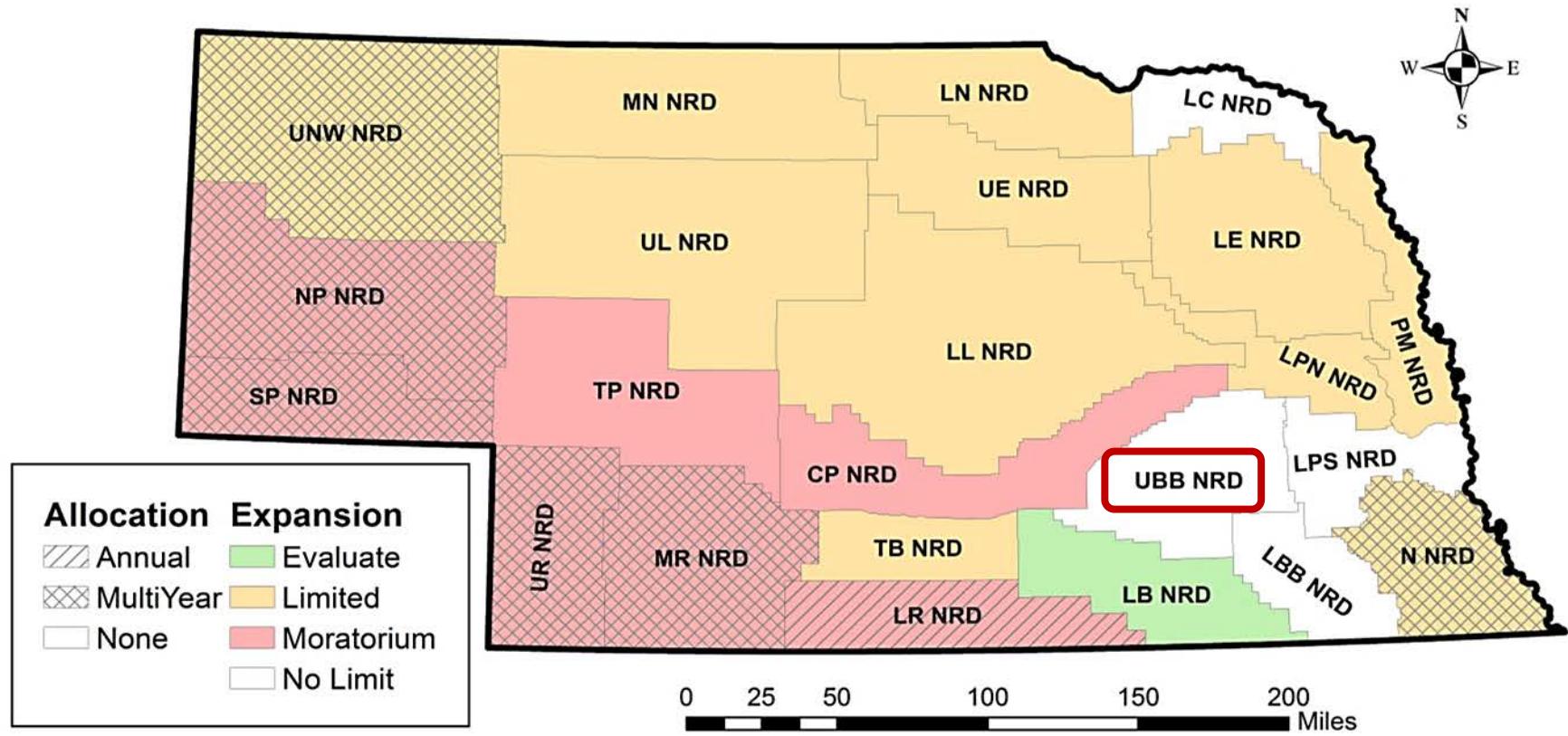
# Nebraska's 23 Natural Resource Districts



# 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



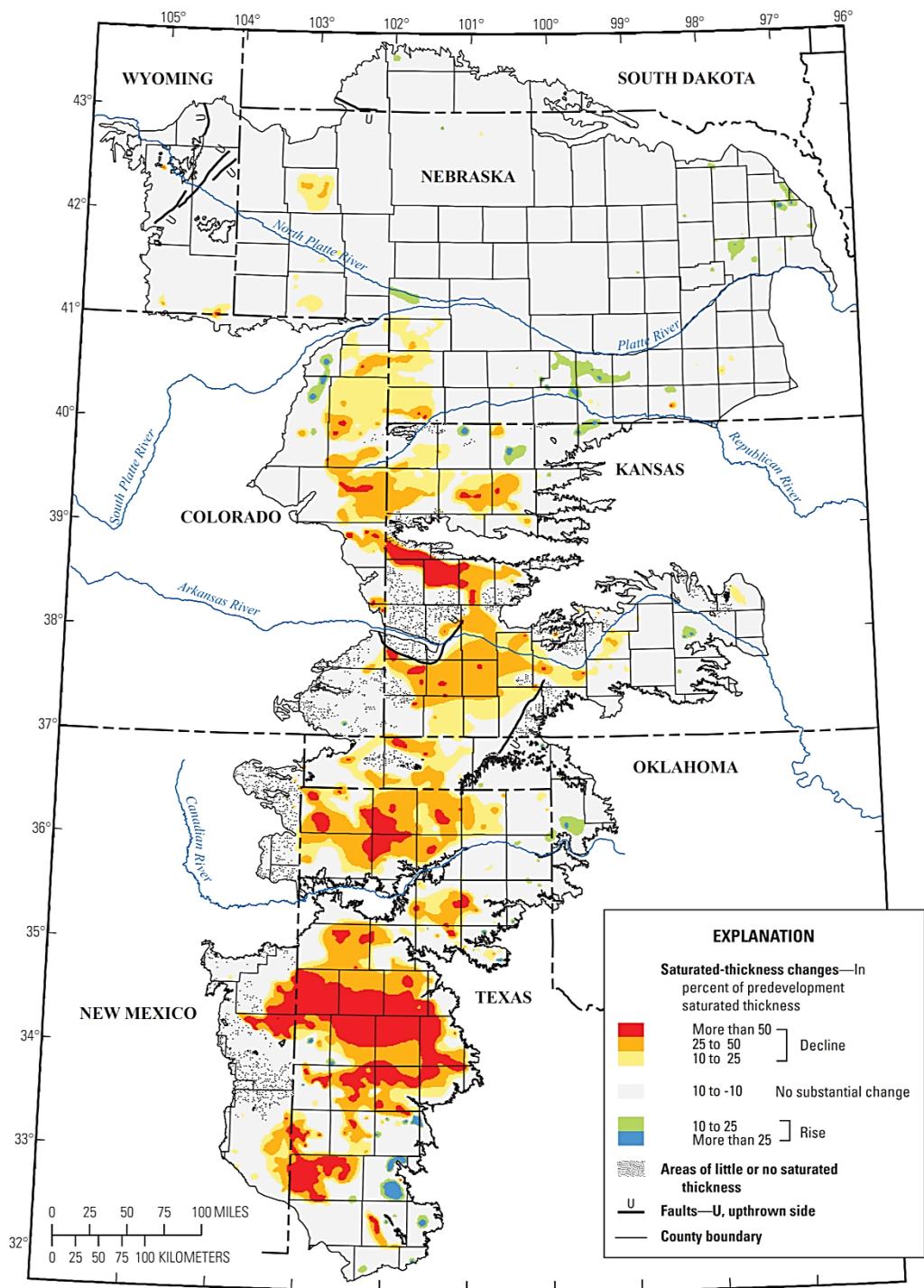
- Allocation Programs Limit Volume of Pumpage Over a Period of Time
- Expansion Limits Restrict Development of New Wells or New Irrigated Areas
- Upper Big Blue Considering Allocation Program
- Other Western States Have Similar Issues/Programs

# *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*

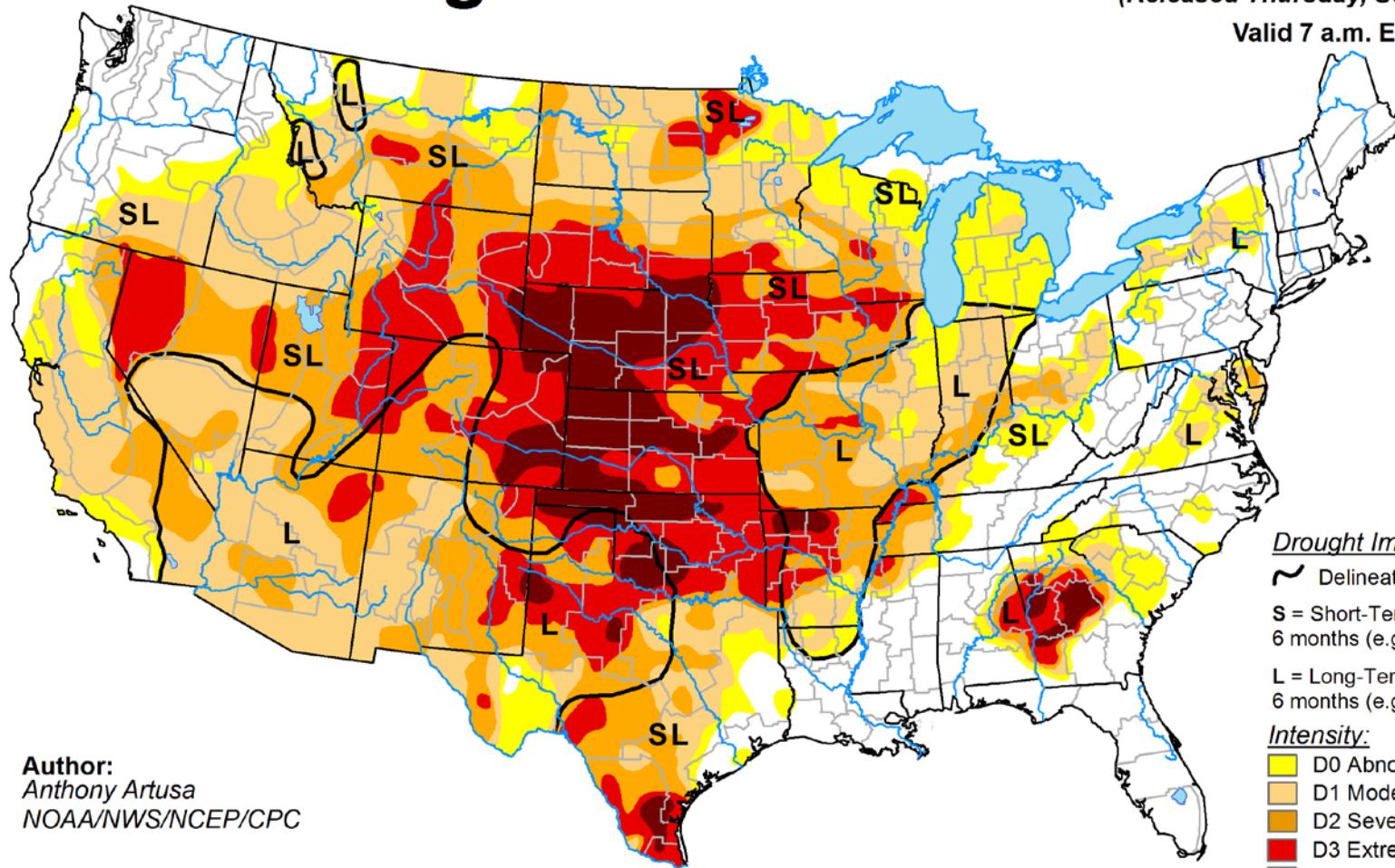


# U.S. Drought Monitor

September 25, 2012

(Released Thursday, Sep. 27, 2012)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:  
Anthony Artusa  
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

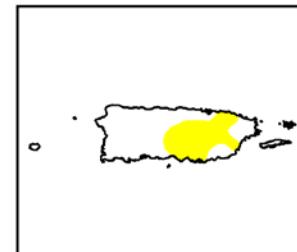
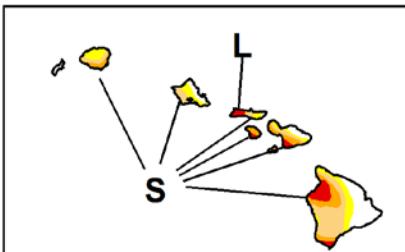
#### Drought Impact Types:

- ~ 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:

- Yellow = D0 Abnormally Dry
- Light Orange = D1 Moderate Drought
- Orange = D2 Severe Drought
- Red = D3 Extreme Drought
- Dark Red = 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



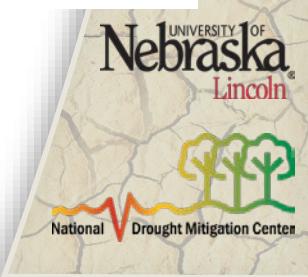
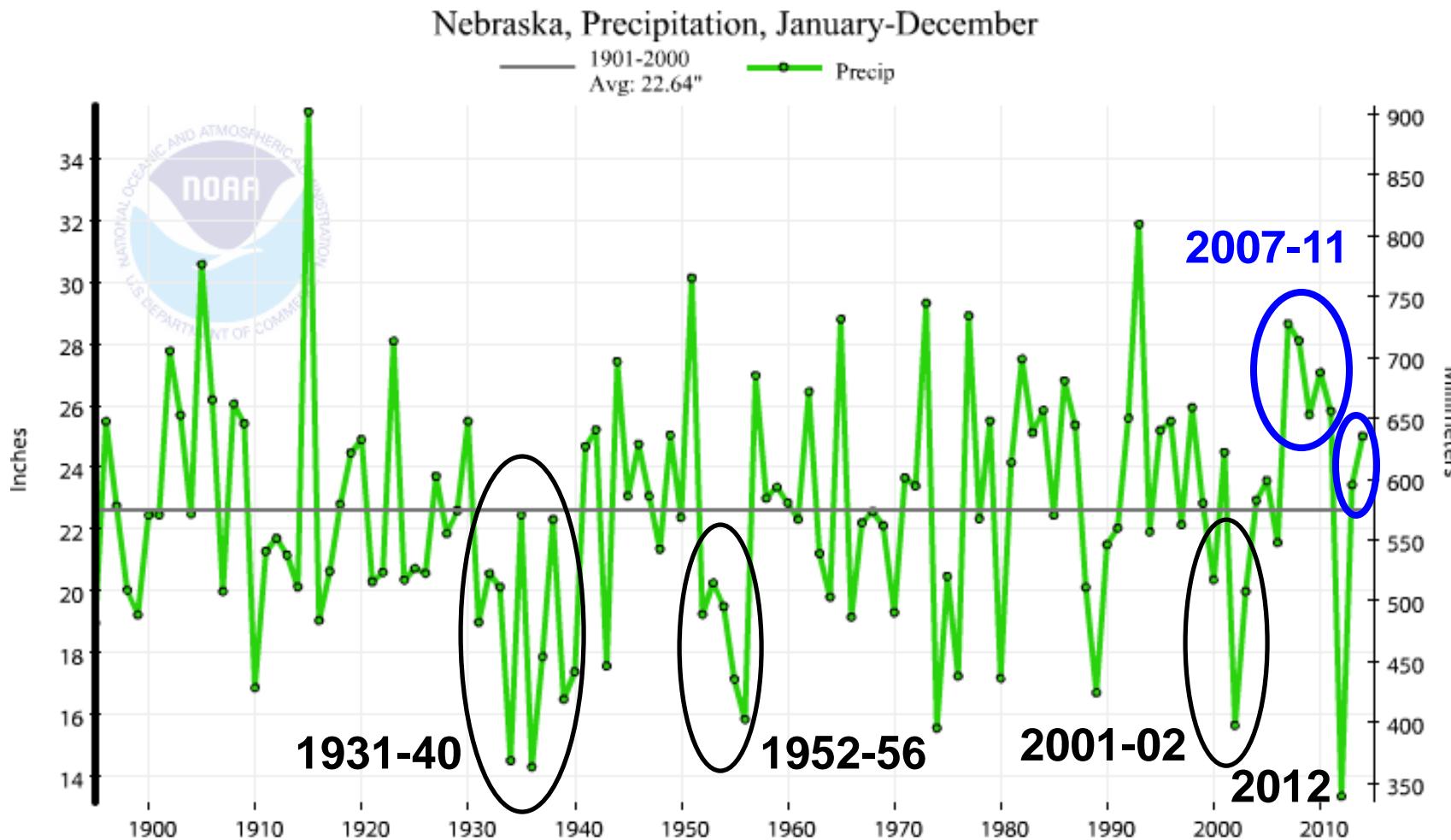
- Economic loss estimates
  - **\$30 billion**, NCDC
- Crop indemnities: **\$17 billion**
  - 2011 the previous record with \$10.8 billion
- Wildfires
  - Colorado



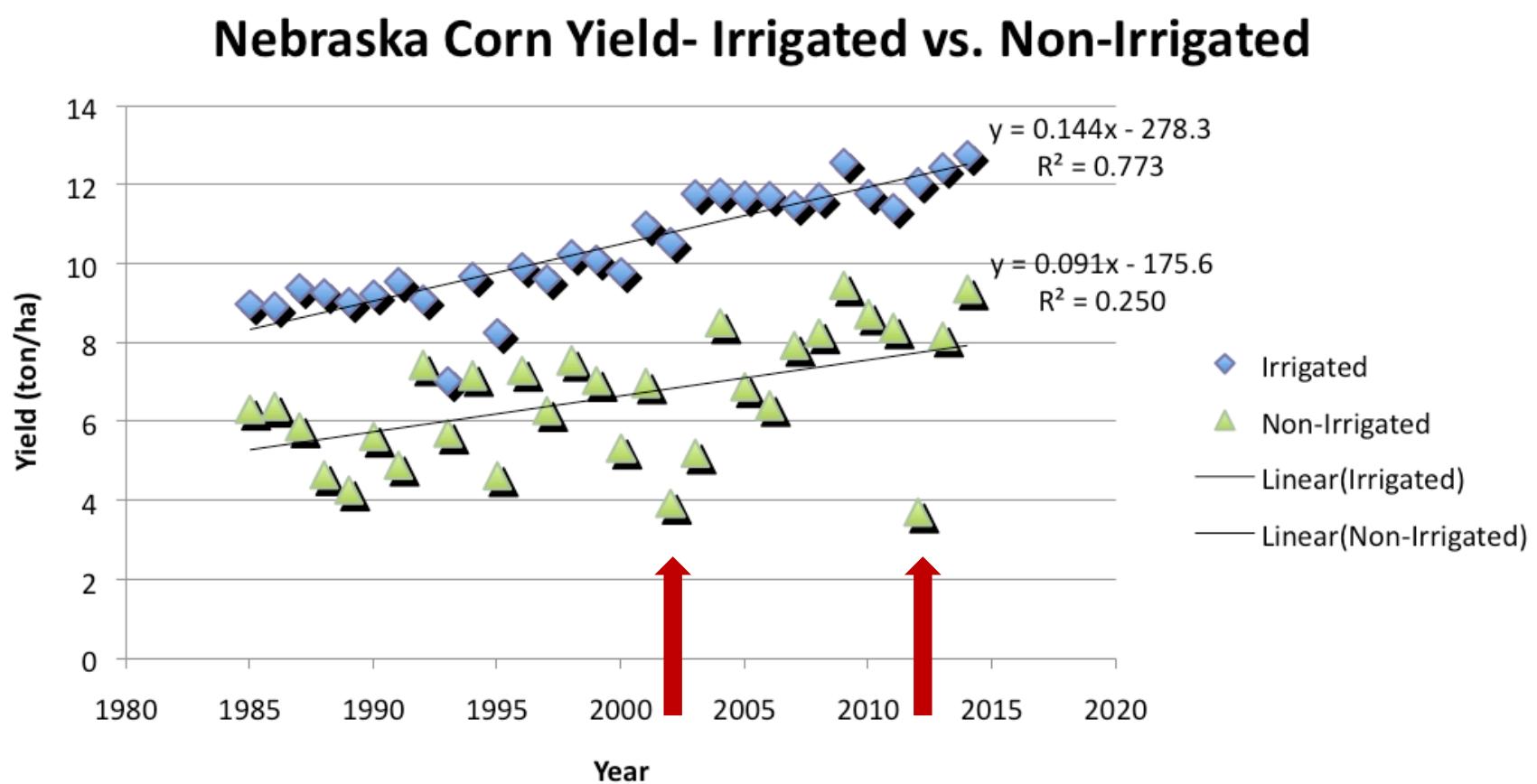
UNIVERSITY OF  
**Nebraska**  
Lincoln

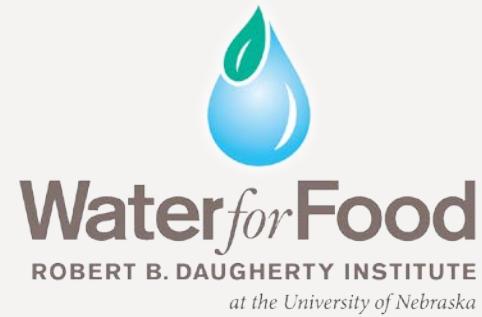


# Nebraska Annual Precipitation, 1895-2014



# Nebraska Corn Yield





# Thank You

A photograph of a river flowing through a grassy, open landscape. The river curves through the center of the frame, with a concrete-lined bank on the left. The surrounding land is a mix of green grass and brown, dry areas. The sky is overcast with grey clouds.

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