

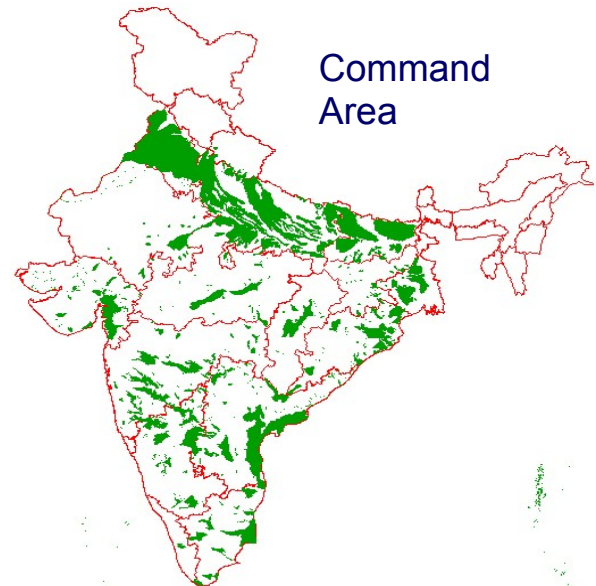
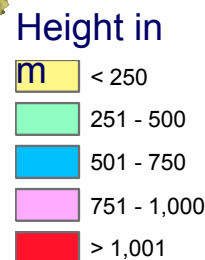
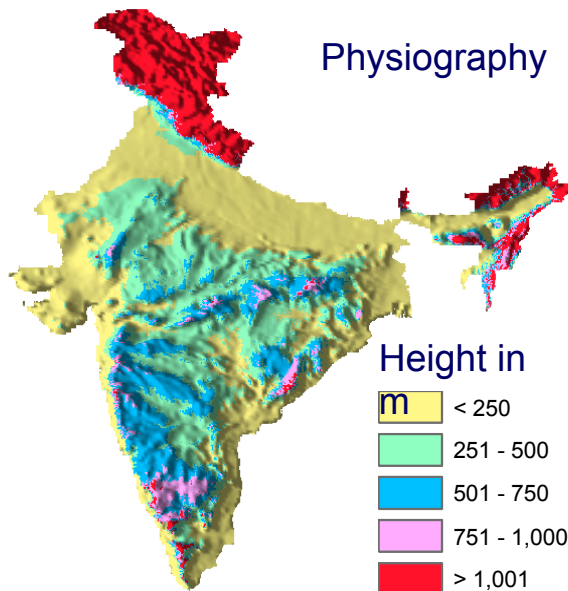
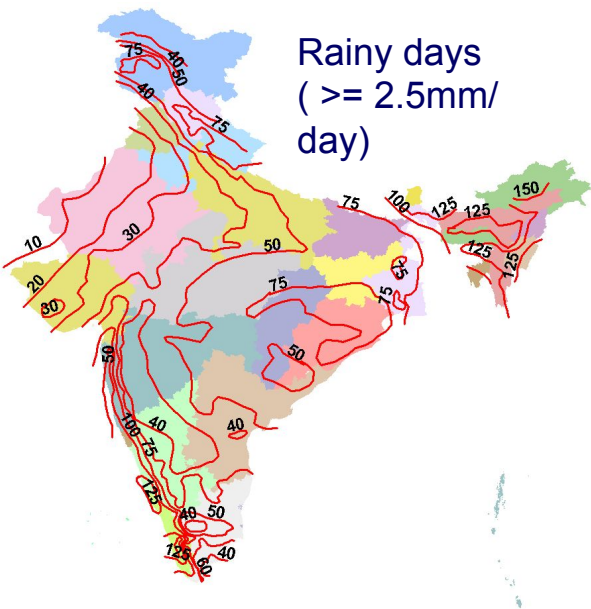
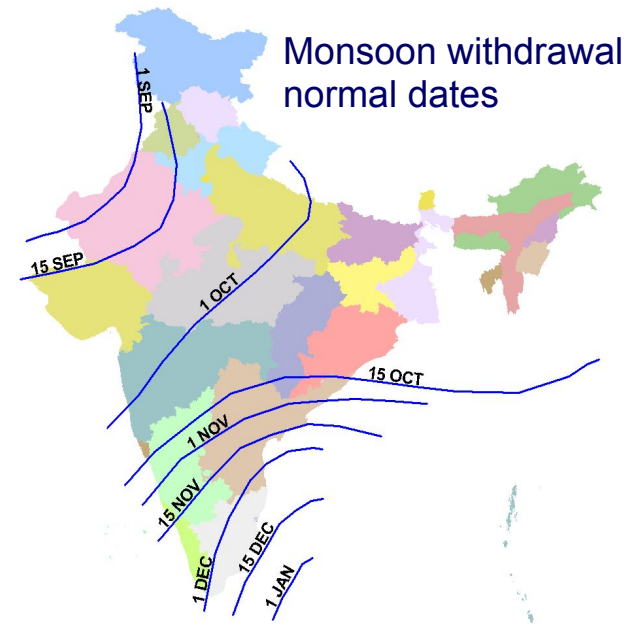
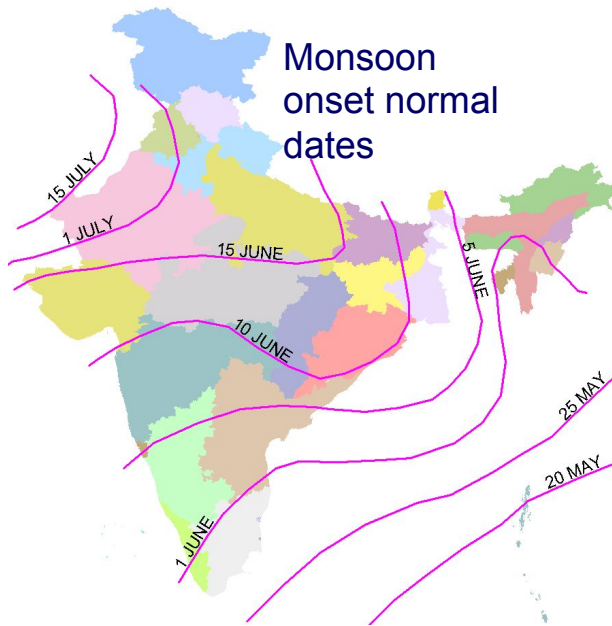
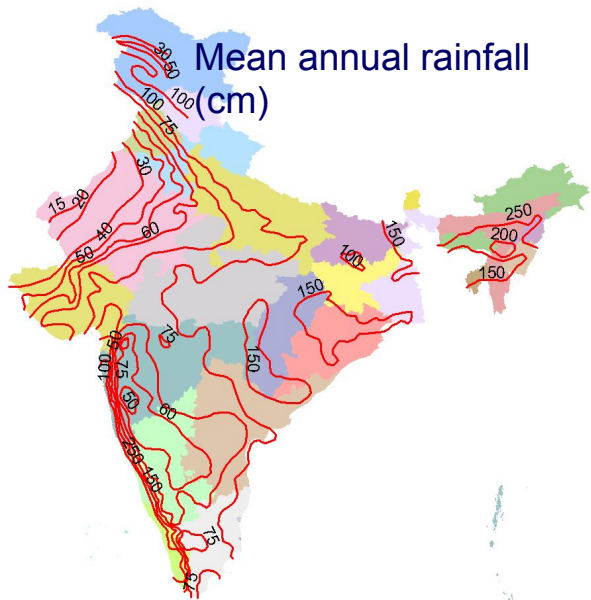
# Food Security and Satellite Monitoring

Working Group 5: Agriculture and Food Security



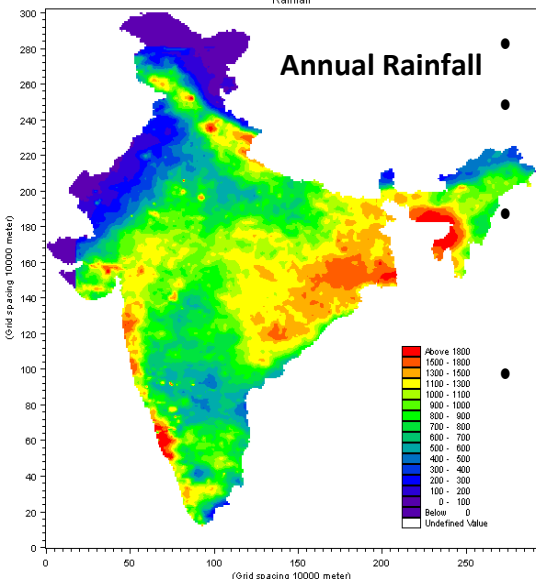
Jai Singh Parihar  
Space Applications Centre, ISRO  
Ahmedabad, India  
[jsparihar@sac.isro.gov.in](mailto:jsparihar@sac.isro.gov.in)

# Indian Monsoon, Irrigation and Physiography



# Controlling Factors of Agriculture

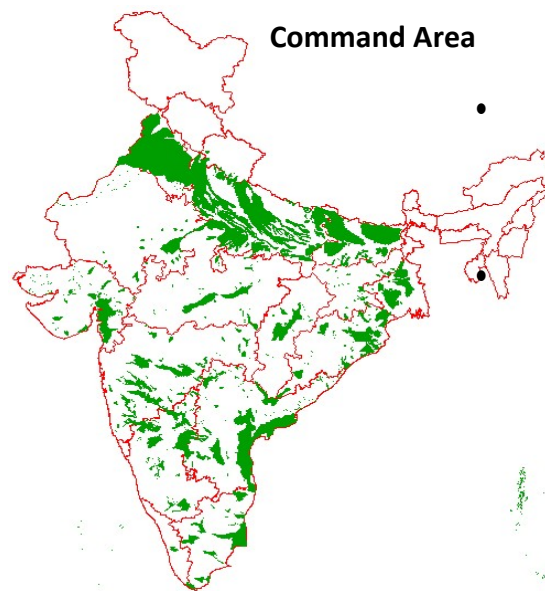
Rainfall



## Annual Rainfall

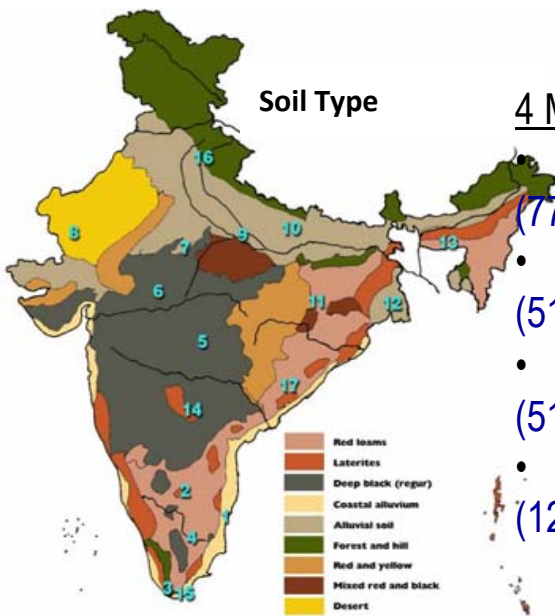
- 120 cm rainfall
- 75% during southwest monsoon season
- Western coastal plain and NE region >400cm
- Western Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana & Punjab < 60cm

Command Area



- NAI/NAS is >90% for Punjab and <15% for Maharashtra
- Irrigation coverage high (>80%) for Wheat, sugarcane and low (<15%) for millets, pulses

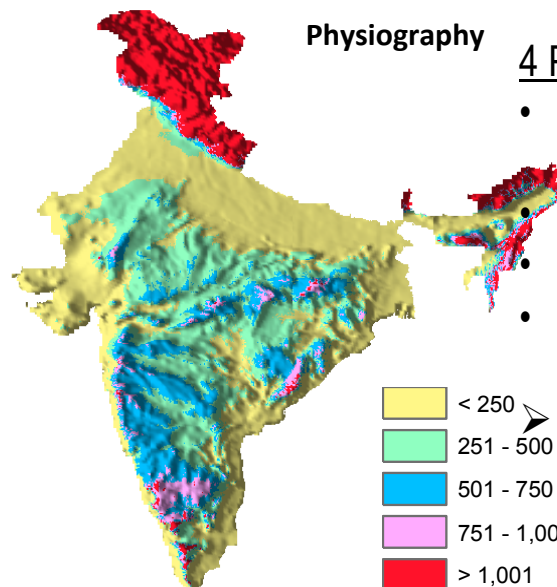
Soil Type



## 4 Major Soil types

- Alluvial soils (77.7 Mha, Fertile)
- Black soils (51.8 Mha, Fairly fertile)
- Red soils (51.8 Mha, Differ in fertility)
- Laterite soils (12.7 Mha, Low Fertility)

Physiography



## 4 Physiographical divisions

- Northern mountain region
  - Great plains of the north
  - The Peninsular plateau
  - The Coastal plains and Islands
- Altitude ranges from > 1000 m to <250 m





# Agricultural Assessment: the Evolution

Airborne Data

Experimental Satellites

Operational Satellites

Theme-Specific Satellites

Satellites in New Domain

Parameter Retrieval

Cropping System Analysis

CGMS

EIA, Climate Change

Energy & Mass Exchange

Large Scale Observations

Sensor System Studies

CAPE – I  
CAPE II

Taluk & Selected Districts Acreage Estimation

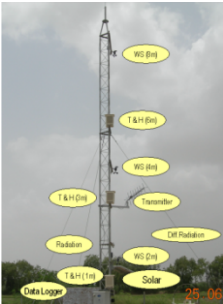
National Level Wheat Acreage

Crop Simulation Model

Crop Rotation

Experimental Studies on Agriculture, CYM

Crop Discrimination Signature Study



Coconut Wilt Disease Experiment

Visual Intrprtn.

DIP

DIP+GIS

Modeling

Gr. Obs.

Inversion

1970's

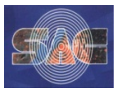
1980's

1990's

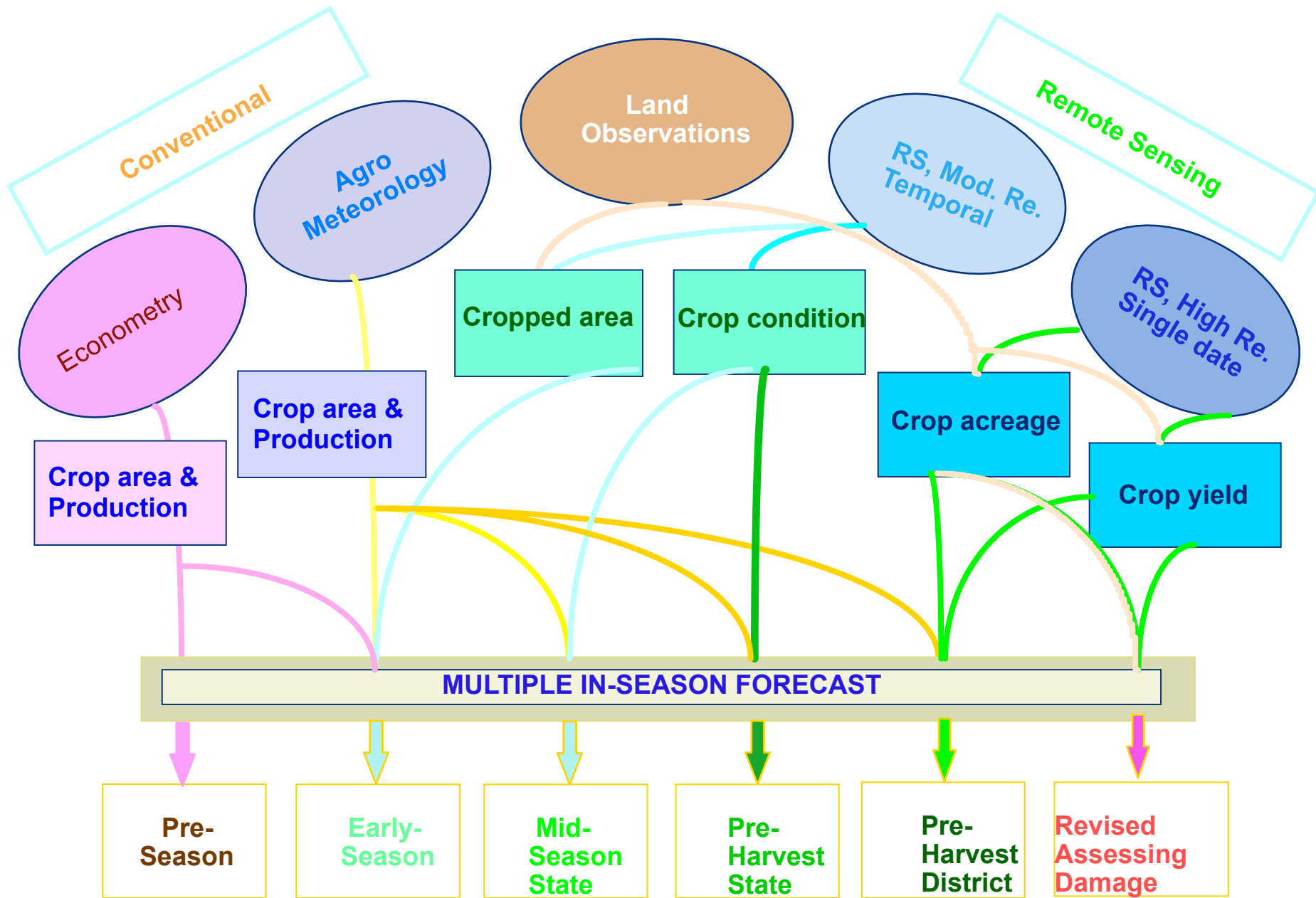
2000's

2010's



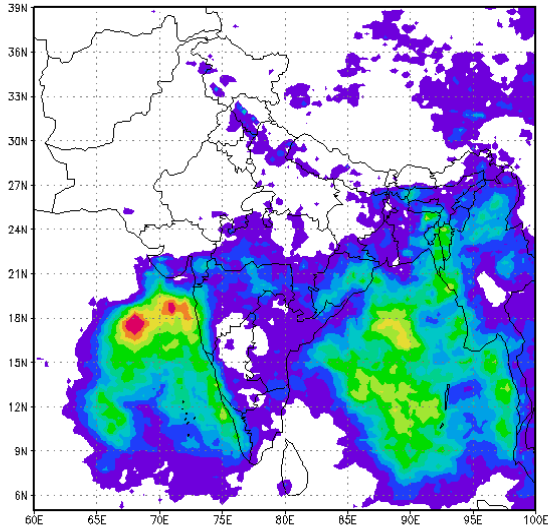


# Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agrometeorology and Land based observations (FASAL)

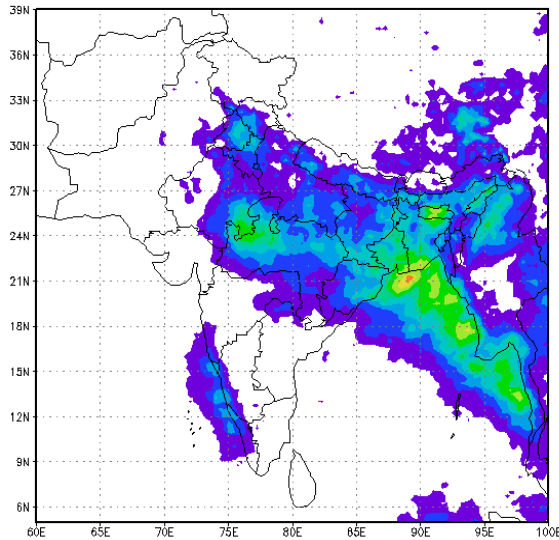


# Fortnightly Rainfall, June 1-August 24, 2011

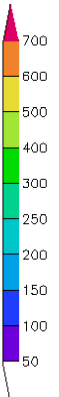
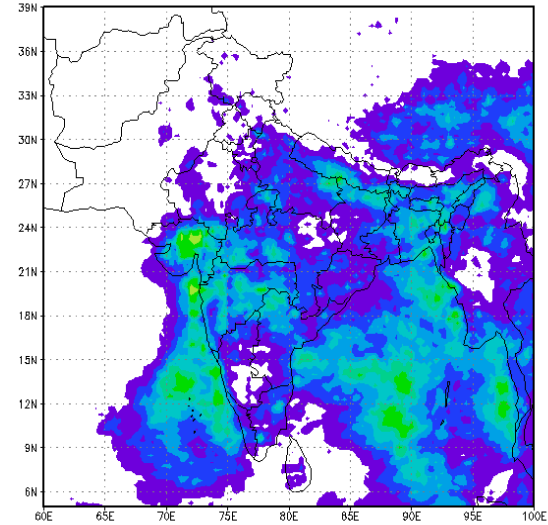
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-15JUN2011



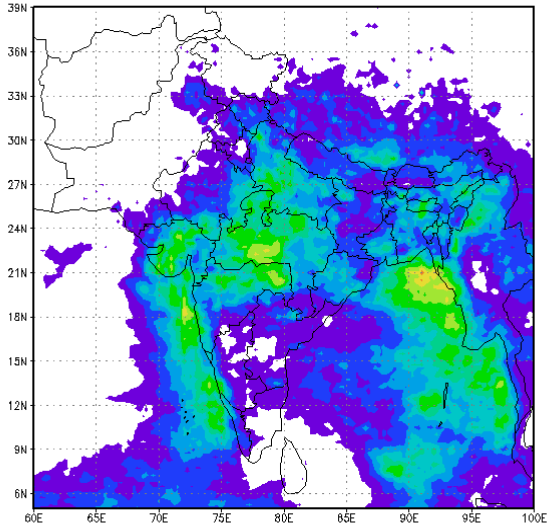
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
16JUN-29JUN2011



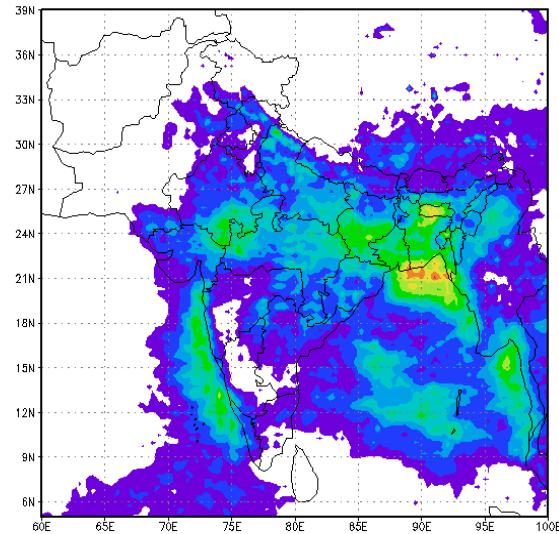
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
30JUN-13JUL2011



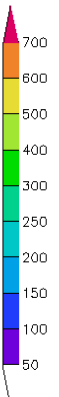
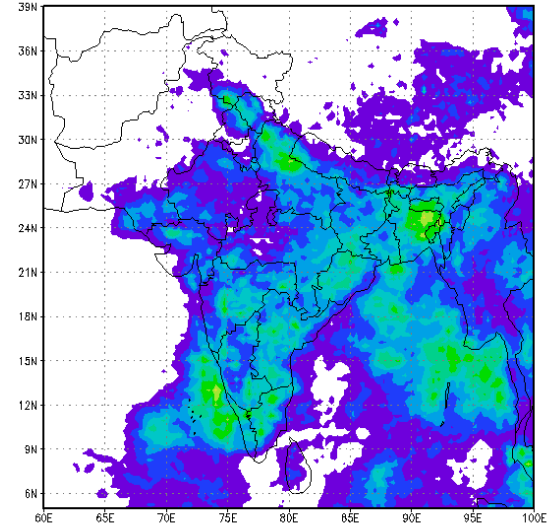
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
14JUL-27JUL2011

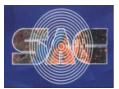


Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
28JUL-10AUG2011



Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
11AUG-24AUG2011

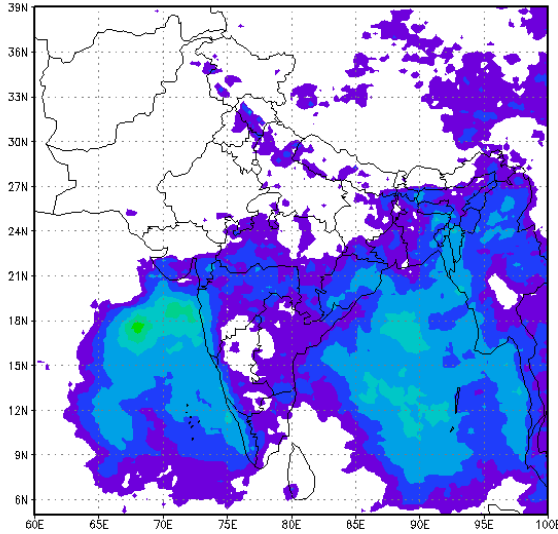




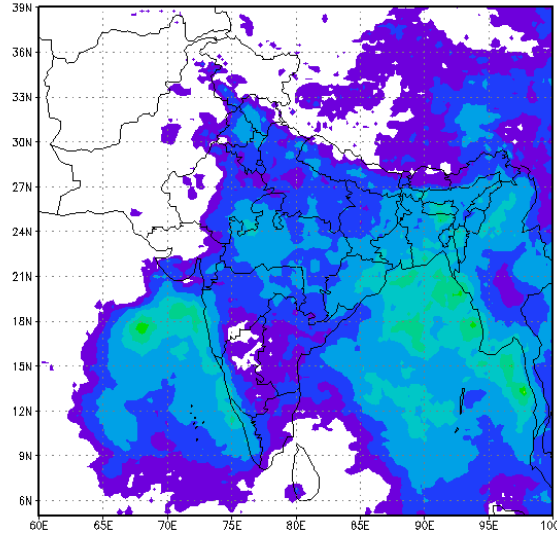
# Cumulative Total Rainfall, June 1-August 24, 2011



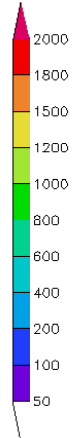
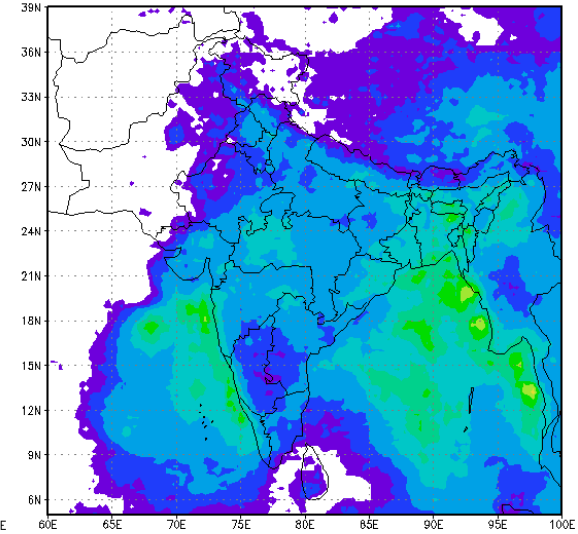
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-15JUN2011



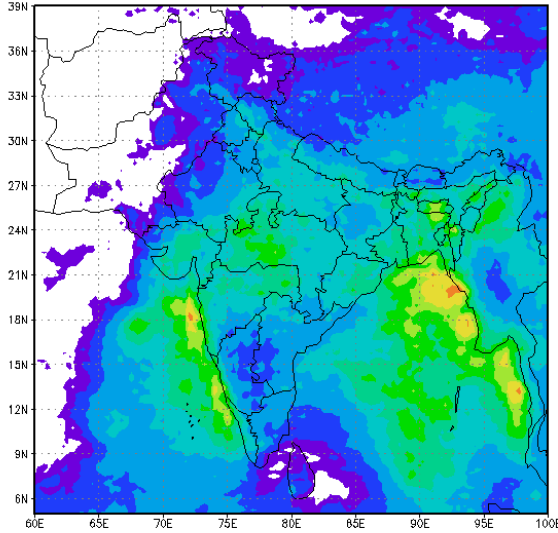
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-29JUN2011



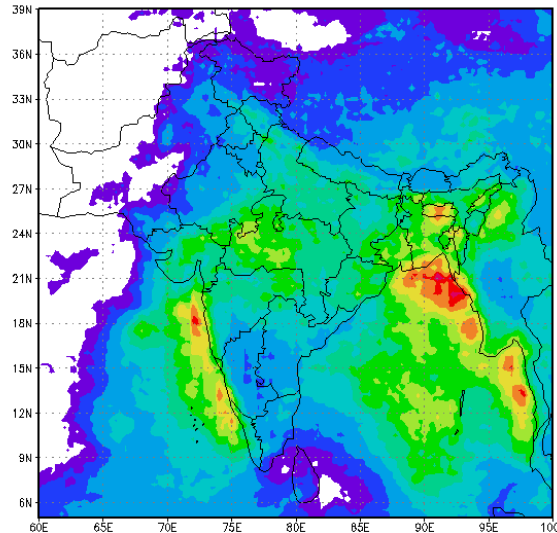
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-13JUL2011



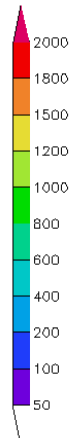
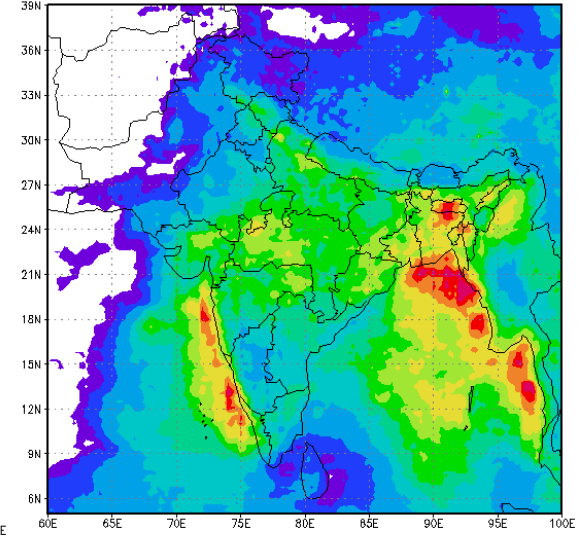
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-27JUL2011



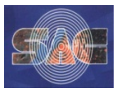
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-10AUG2011



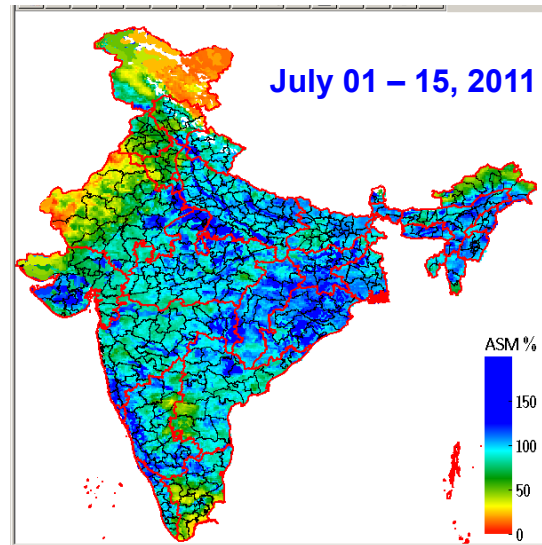
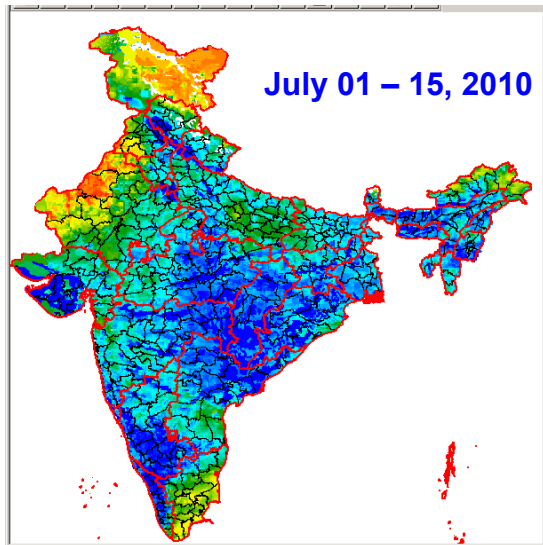
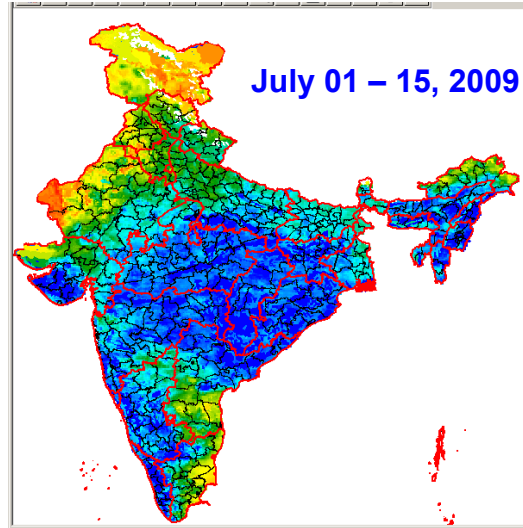
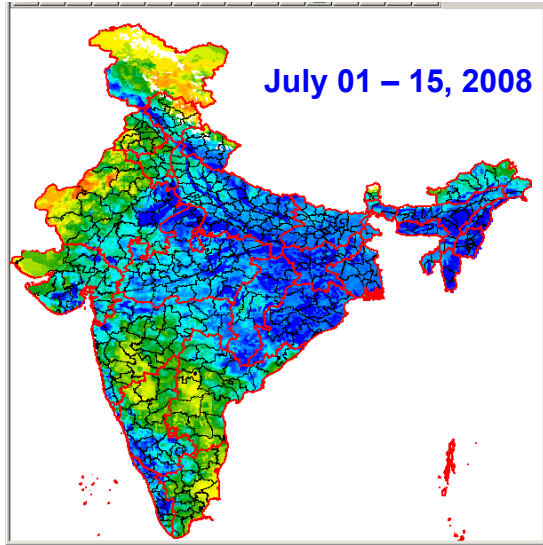
Kalpana-1 Accumulated Rain (mm)  
01JUN-24AUG2011







# Soil Moisture based Assessment of Crop Situation (SMACS)



Available Soil Moisture (ASM)  
in %

Colour Codes:

**Red to Yellow** (ASM < 50 ): Not suitable for sowing of Crops. Requires irrigation for sowing.

**Green to Blue**: Suitable for Coarse Cereals.

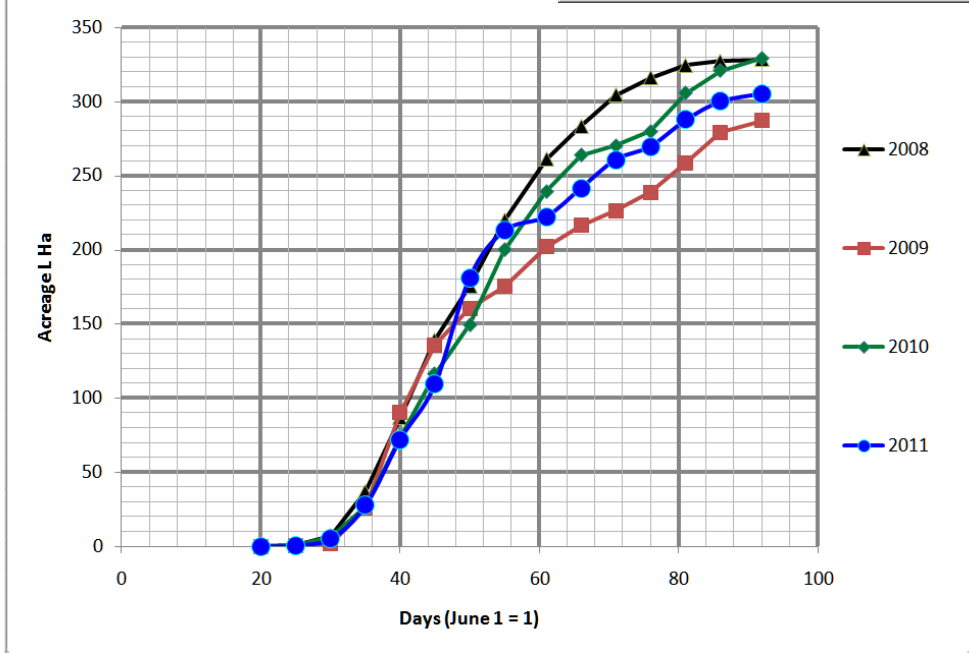
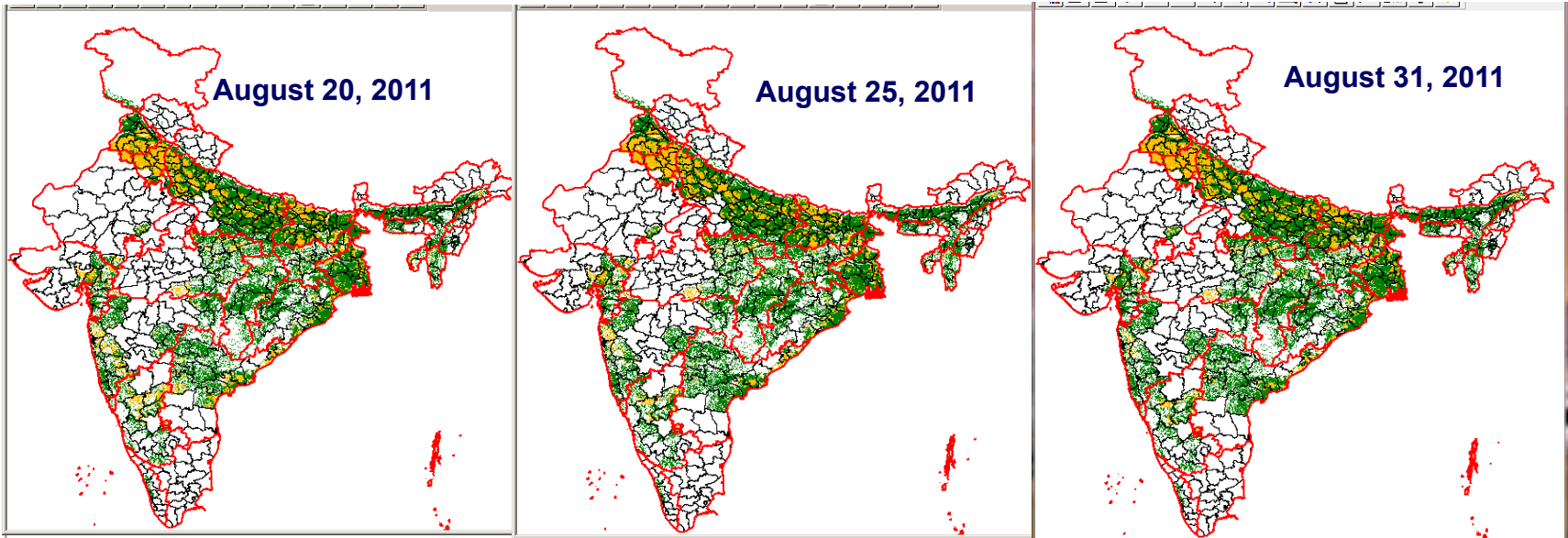
**Deep Blue** Suitable for Rice.

Note:

*Suitability does not imply crops have been sown it depends on various other factors.*

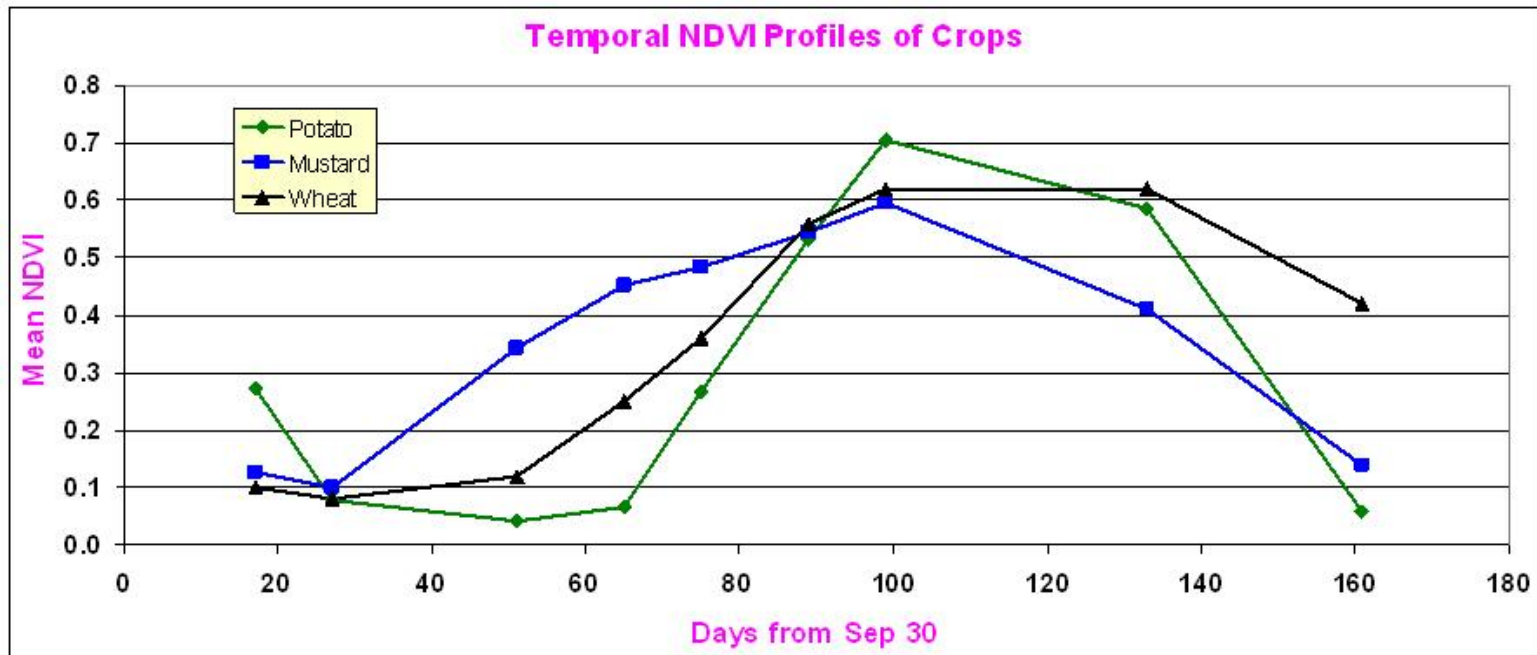
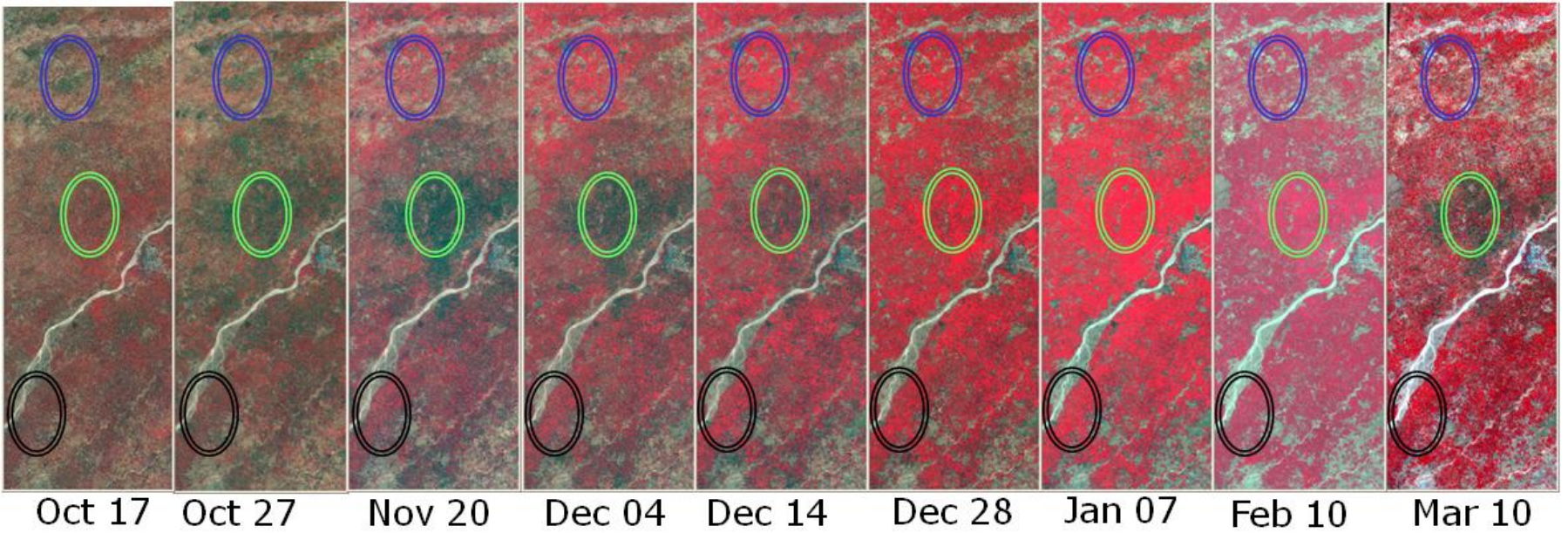
*Not suitable does not imply that no crops are sown as irrigation of the fields is possible.*

# Weekly Assessment of Progress in Kharif Rice Acreage



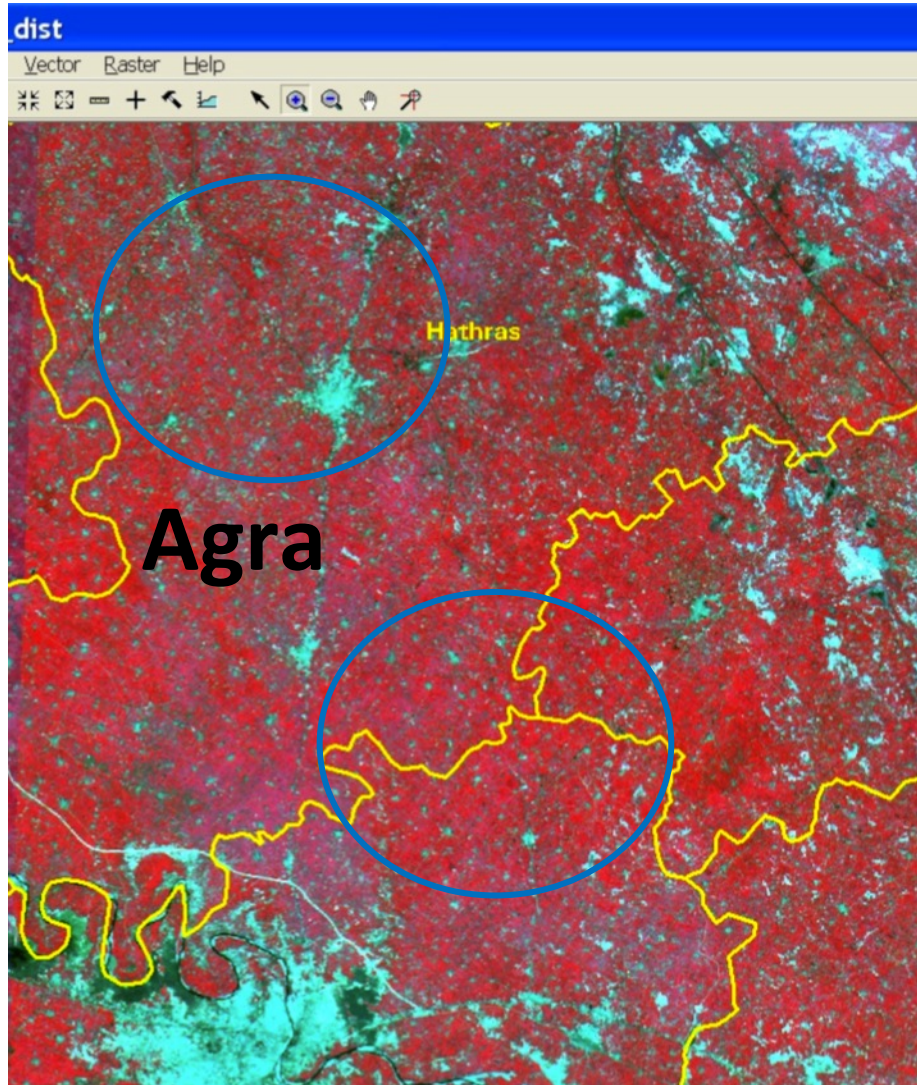
**Rainfed rice Area Sown = 30.51 M ha**  
**Relative Deviations -7.3 % (w.r.t. 2010)**  
**+6.3 % (2009 - poor rainfall year)**

# Multidate Optical Remote Sensing and its use in Crop

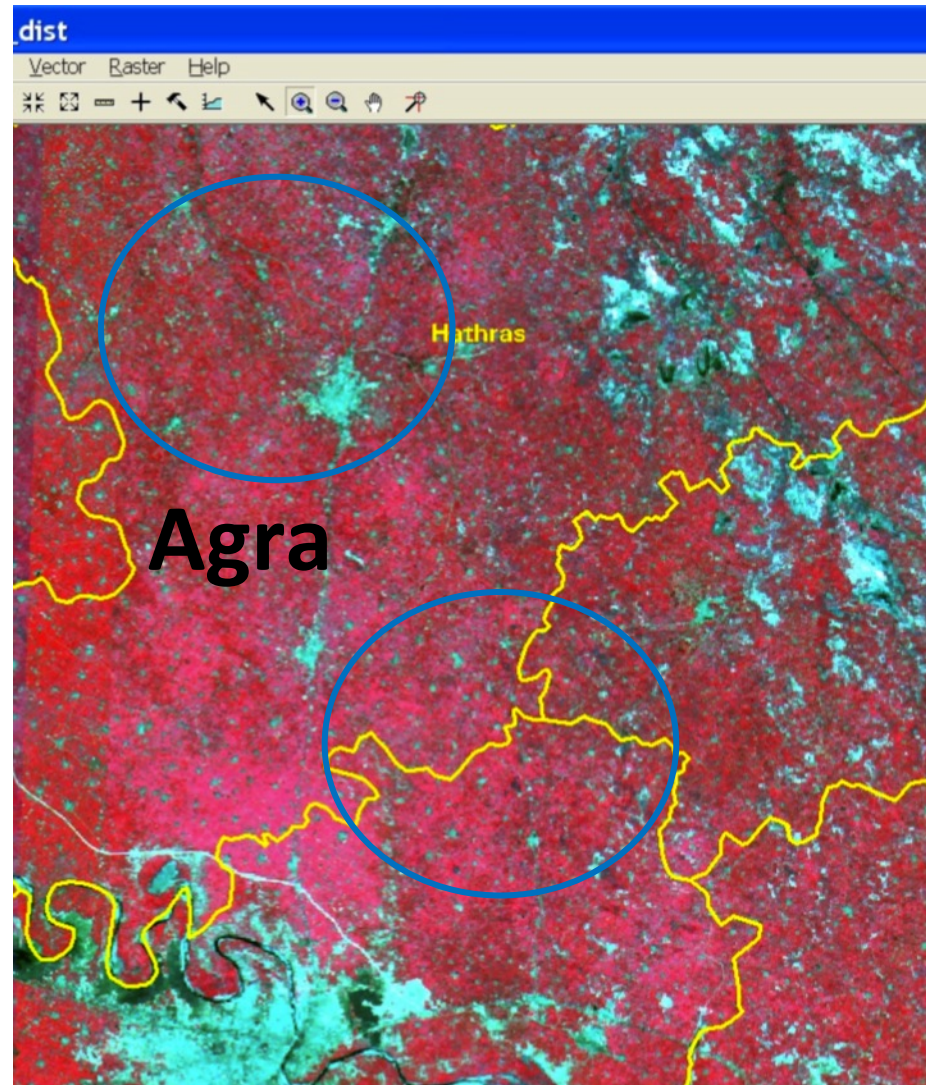




# Decrease in Mustard & Increase in Potato Area During 2010-11 w.r.t. 2009-10 (Parts of UP)



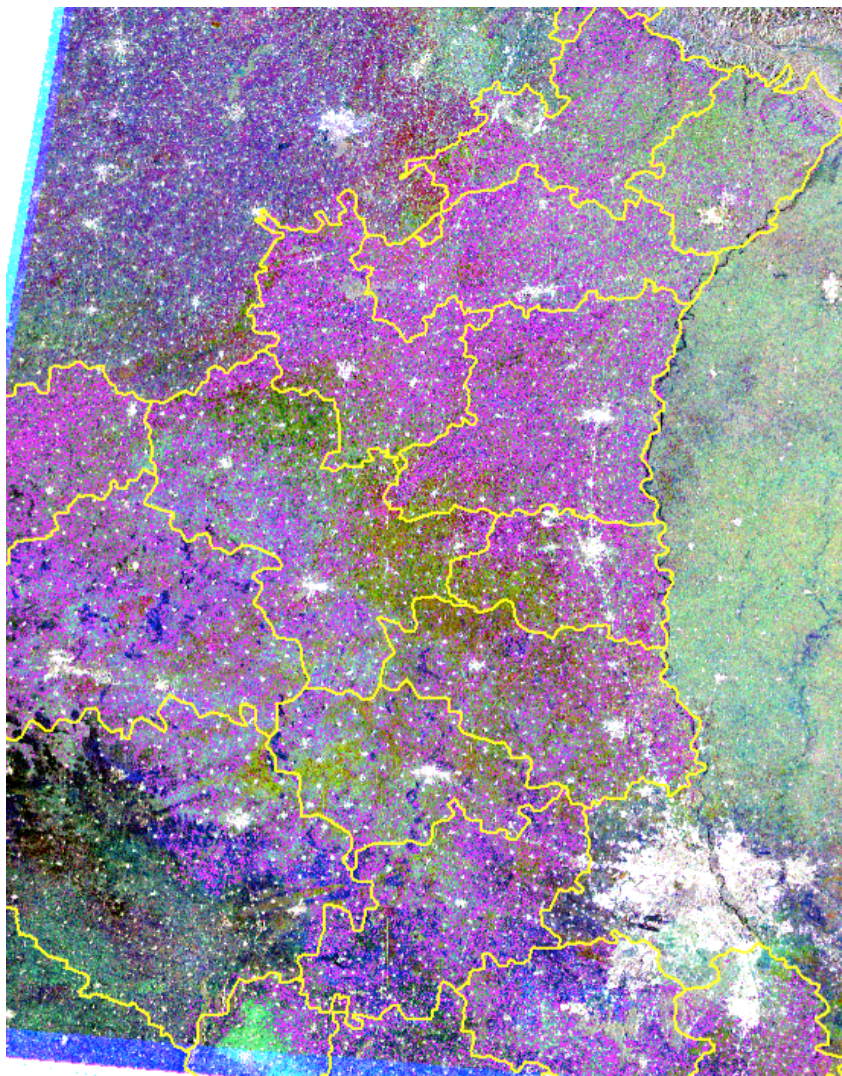
06-Feb-2010



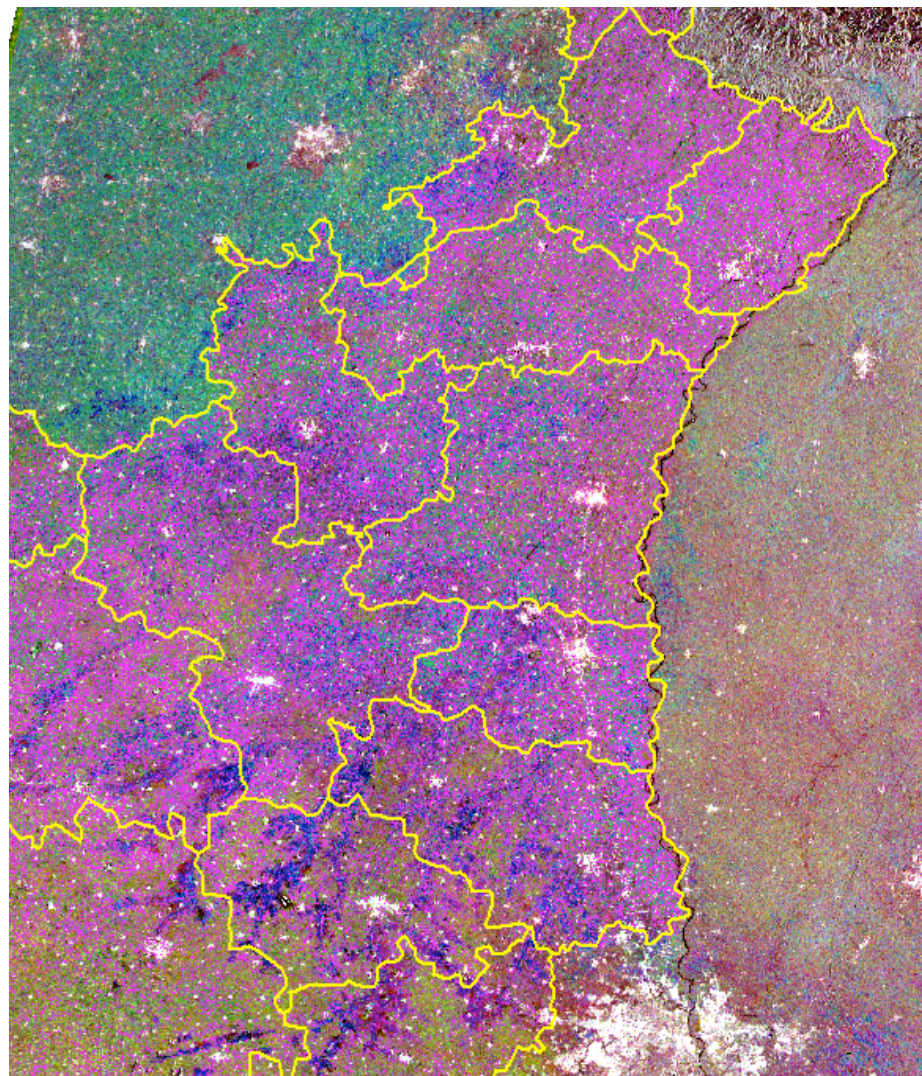
01-Feb-2011



# Assessment of Kharif Rice using Multi Date RADAR Data (Decrease in Rice Area in Haryana in 2009 Compared to 2008)



June 10, July 04, July 28, 2009

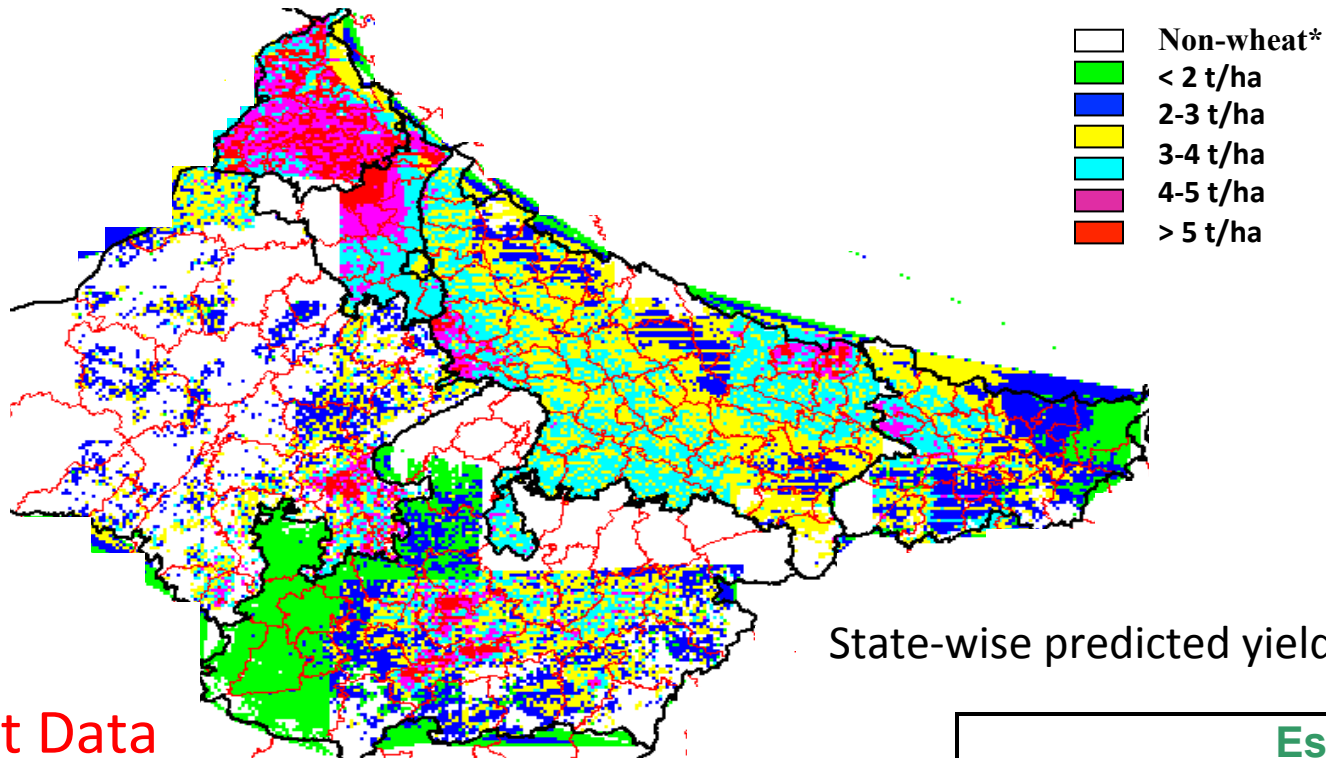


July 09, Aug 02, Aug 26, 2008



# Crop Yield modeling: RS, Agro-met and Simulation Model

## Spatial Wheat Yield Map for Major Wheat Growing States (5 Km)



### Input Data

- Interpolated Weather Data
- Calibrated Crop Coefficient
- Sowing Date from Remote sensing
- LAI from Remote Sensing

State	Estimated yield (t/ha)
Bihar	2.127
Haryana	4.065
MP	1.833
Punjab	4.678
Rajasthan	2.507
UP	2.887

\* In Haryana the white colour doesn't represent non-wheat. LAI data was not available for some grids due to fog



# National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS)

Satellite data analysis – Resourcesat, Oceansat, NOAA, Terra, Aqua

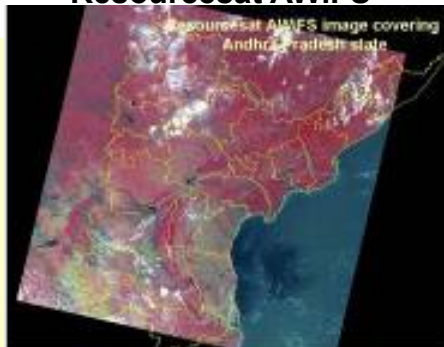
Agricultural drought assessment

## Coverage

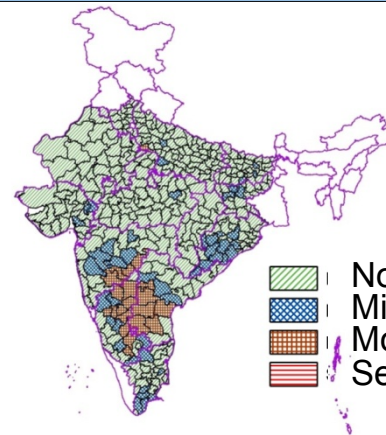
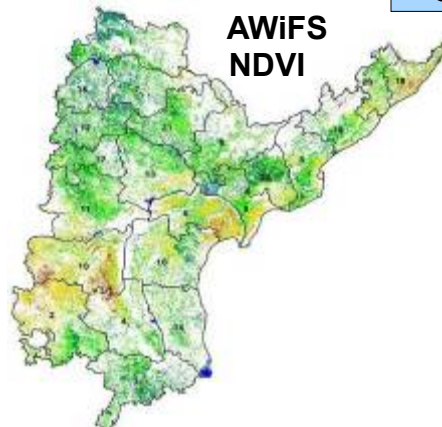


District level – 9 states  
Sub-district level - 4 states

Resourcesat AWiFS



AWiFS NDVI

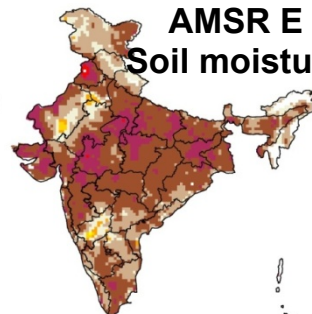


Normal  
Mild  
Moderate  
Severe

NDWI

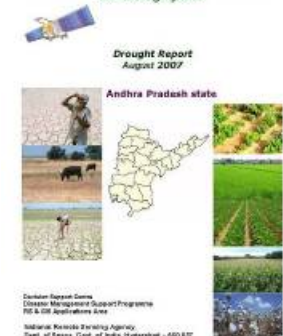


AMSR E  
Soil moisture



## Information reporting

National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System



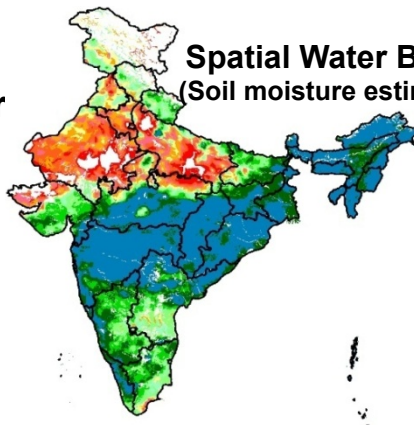
## Satellite derived Indicators/information

- NDVI
- NDWI
- SASI
- AMSR E soil moisture

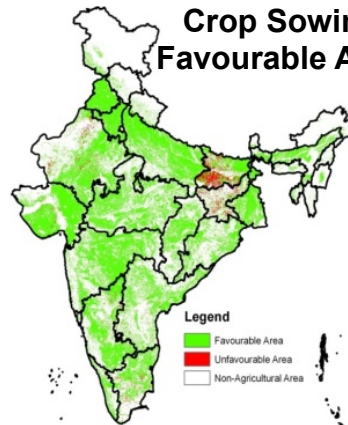
## Ground data

- Soil
- Rainfall
- Sown area
- Cropping pattern
- Irrigation support

Spatial Water Balance  
(Soil moisture estimation)



Crop Sowing  
Favourable Area



Legend  
Favourable Area  
Unfavourable Area  
Non-Agricultural Area

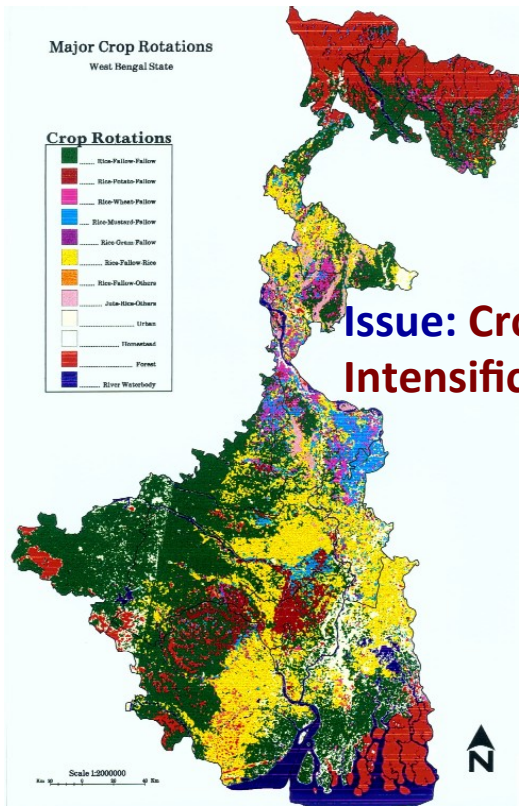
- Ministry of Agriculture
- State Depts. of Agril and Relie
- Scientific Organizations

## End use:

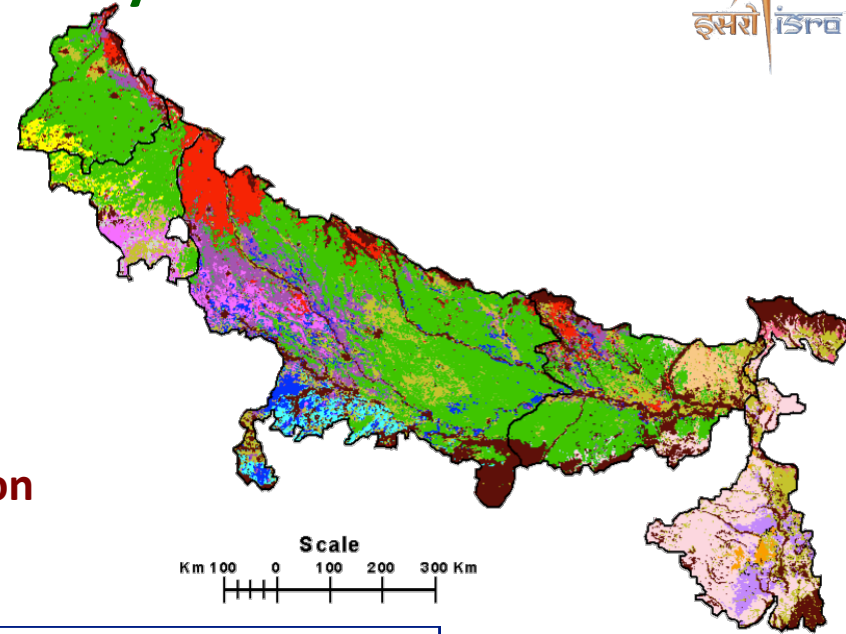
- Crop contingency plans
- Drought declaration

# Cropping System Analysis

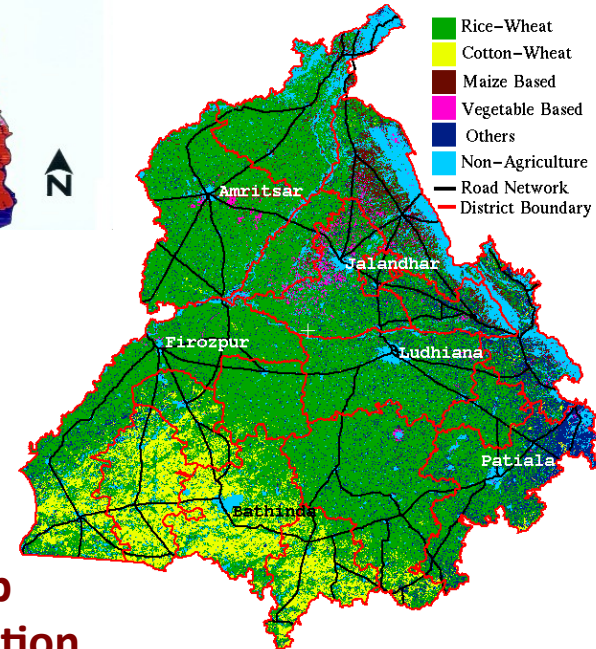
- Cropping Pattern & Crop Rotation Mapping
- Cropping System Characterization
- Alternate Cropping System
- Long-term Impact Assessment
- Impact of Climate Change on Cropping System



**Issue: Crop Intensification**



**Crop Rotation Map of Punjab**  
(using multi-date IRS WiFS data)



- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Green        | Rice-Wheat           |
| Red          | Sugarcane Based      |
| Yellow       | Cotton-Wheat         |
| Orange       | Rice-Potato          |
| Purple       | Maize-Wheat          |
| Pink         | Pearlmillet-Wheat    |
| Light Purple | Rice-Fallow-Rice     |
| Light Pink   | Rice-Fallow-Fallow   |
| Light Red    | Rice-Fallow-Jute     |
| Light Orange | Rice-Wheat-Other     |
| Cyan         | Fallow-Pulse         |
| Blue         | Fallow-Wheat         |
| Olive        | Minor Crop Rotations |
| Light Grey   | Fallow               |
| Dark Brown   | Non-Arable           |

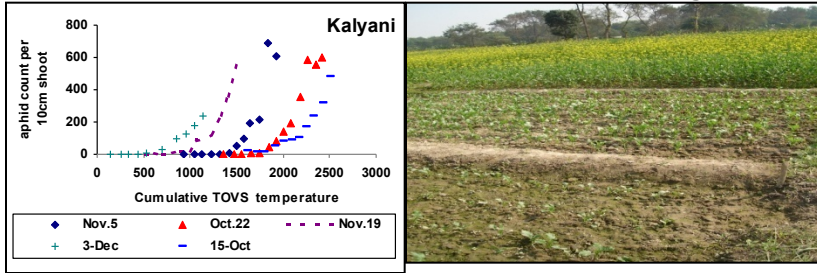
**Issue: Crop Diversification**



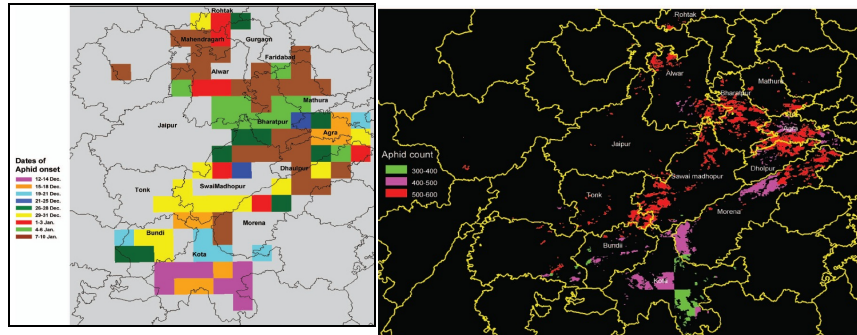
# Assessment of Biotic Stress in Crops



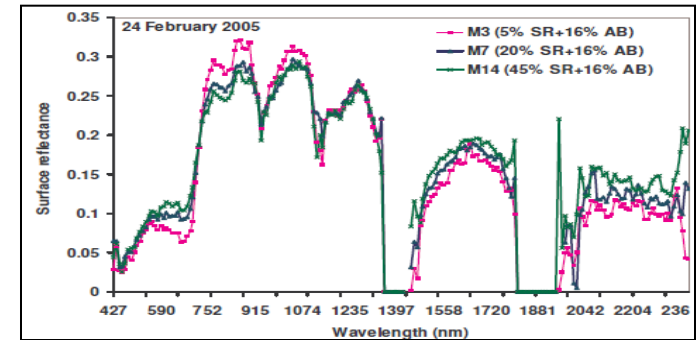
## Forewarning of aphid pest infestation rate in mustard crop based on different dates of sowing



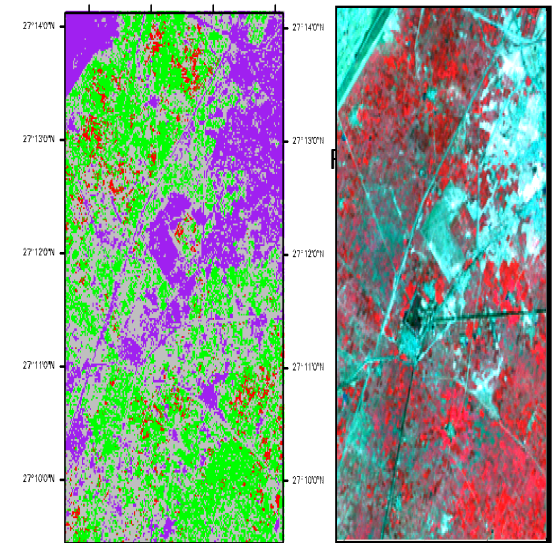
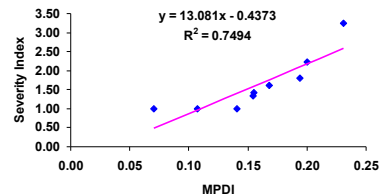
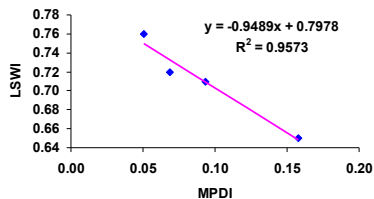
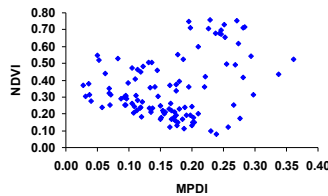
## Aphid onset and population growth based on accumulated heat units



## Detection of sclerotinia affected mustard crop using EO-1 Hyperion data



## Detection of mealy bug infestation in cotton with MPDI and LSWI



- Normal mustard
- Non-agriculture
- Diseased mustard crop
- Non-mustard crop



# Understanding the Processes in Agriculture



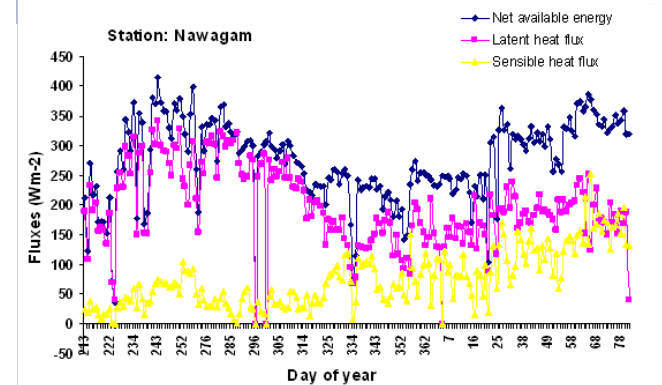
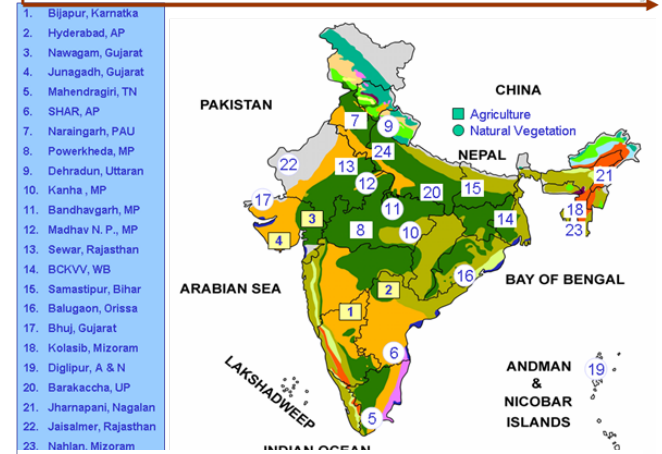
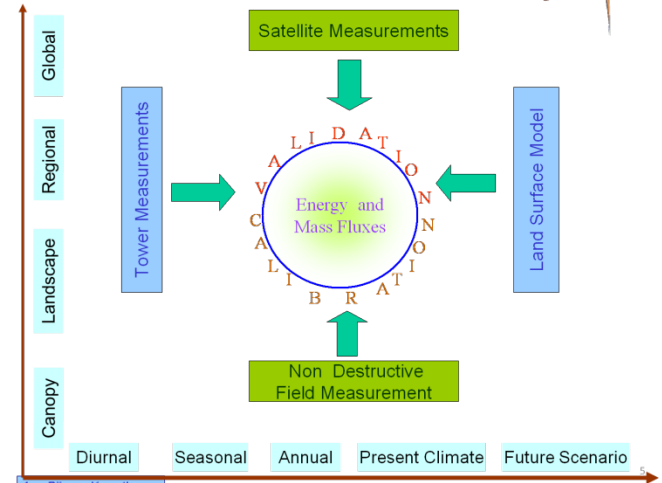
## Energy and Mass Exchange in Vegetative Systems

Goal :

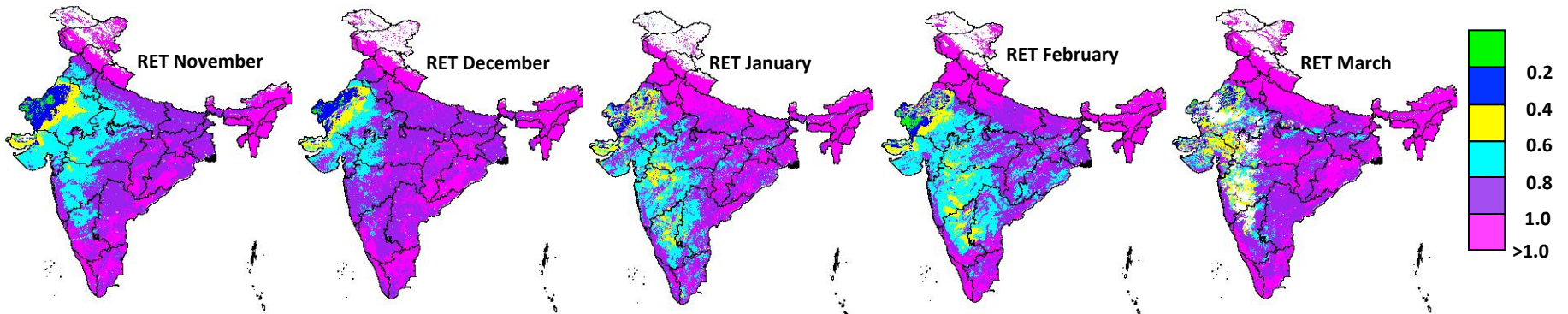
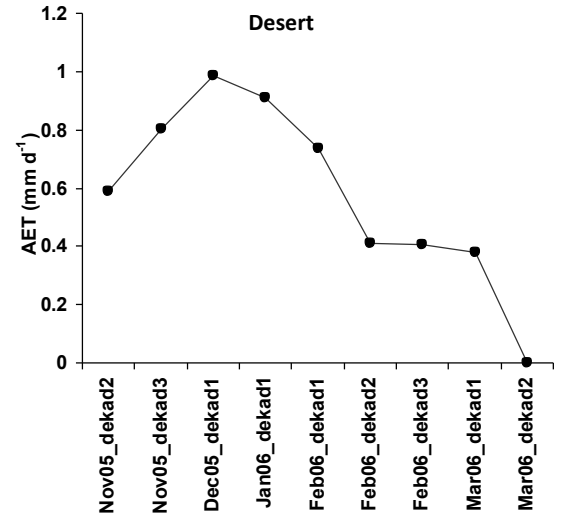
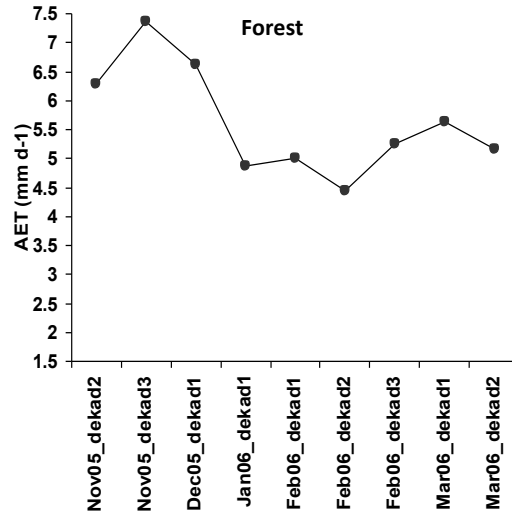
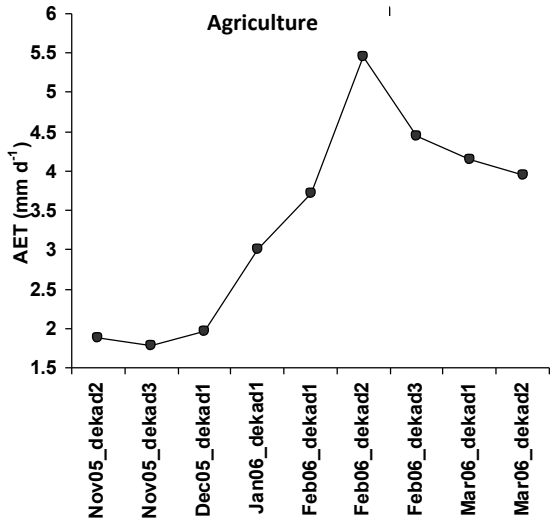
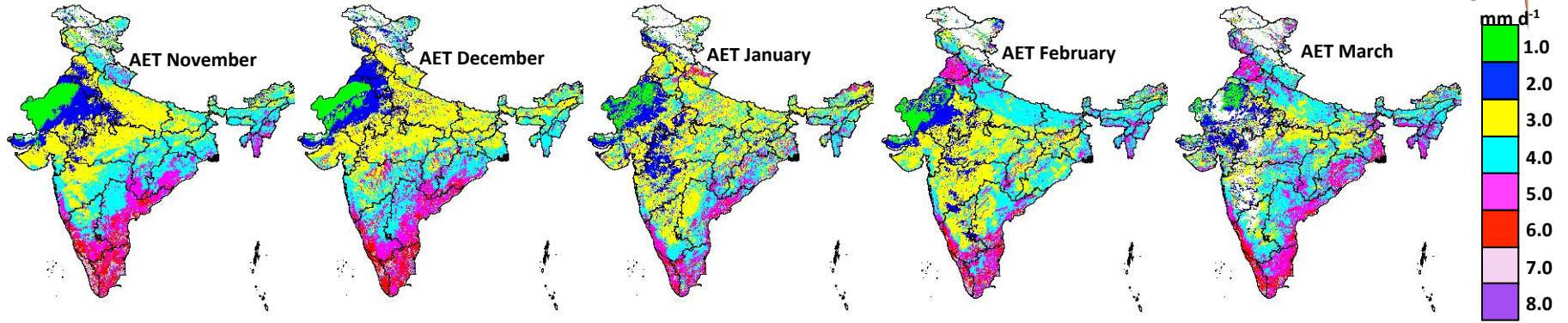
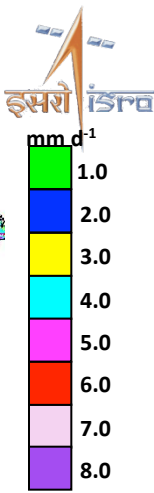
Characterizing Vegetation – Atmosphere ‘response - feedback’ mechanism from canopy to regional scale

### Objectives

- Understanding and characterizing vegetation-atmosphere energy (E : radiative, convective) and mass (M : water, net CO<sub>2</sub> assimilation) exchange processes at canopy scale using measurements and simulation
- Bridging the gap between canopy to regional scale E-M fluxes through modelling with space observations
- Tracking long term trend of regional E-M fluxes to develop understanding of past and present scenarios

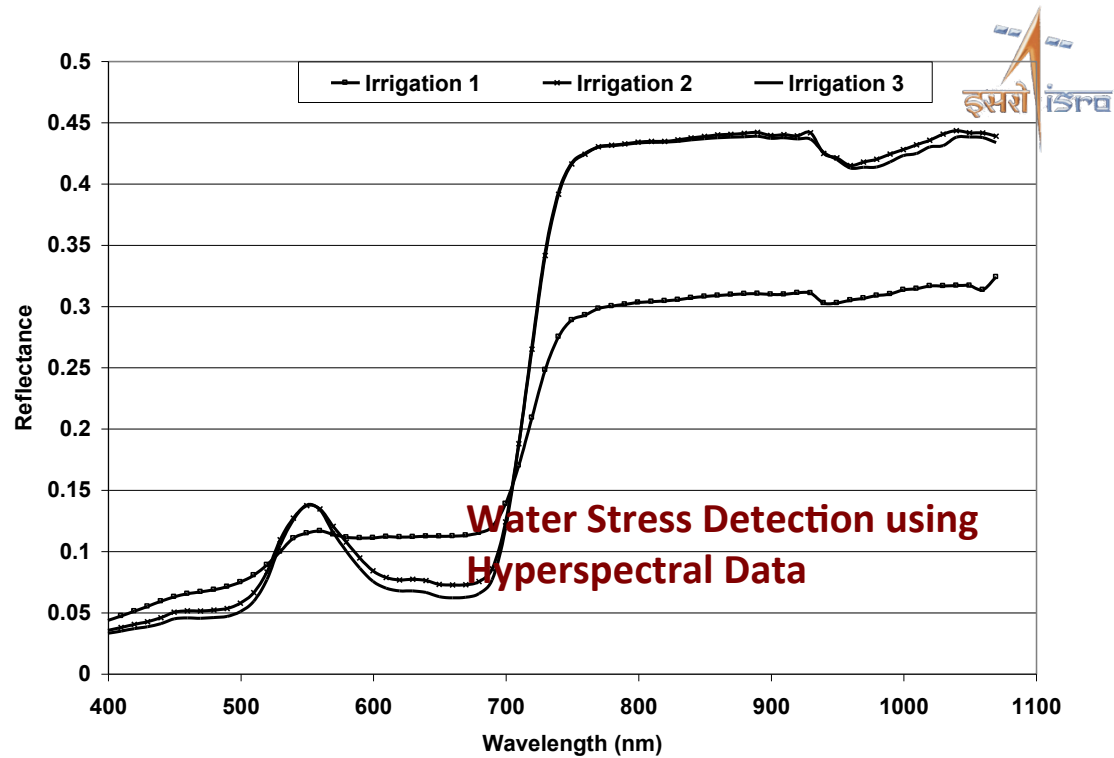
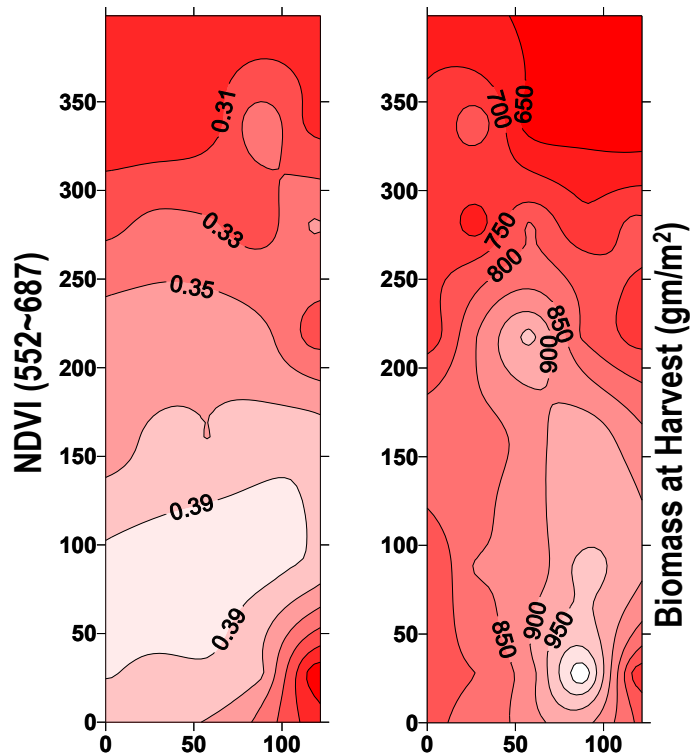


# Actual and Relative ET (surface energy balance approach)



# Precision Farming

- Within-field variability Mapping
- Yield Mapping
- Management Zone Creation
- Targeted Soil Sampling
- Crop Stress Detection

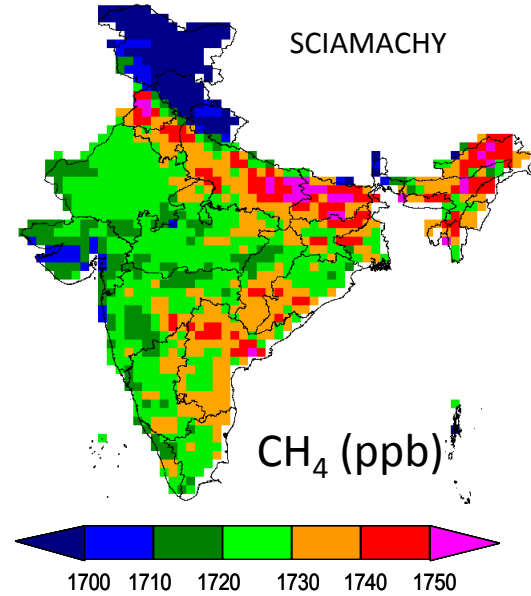
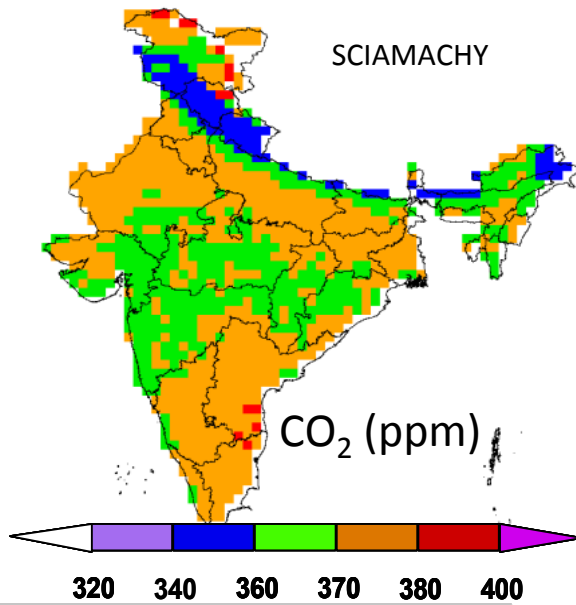


## Nutrient Use Efficiency and Economics of Fertilizer Use In Precision Farming(PF) vis-à-vis Recommended Dose

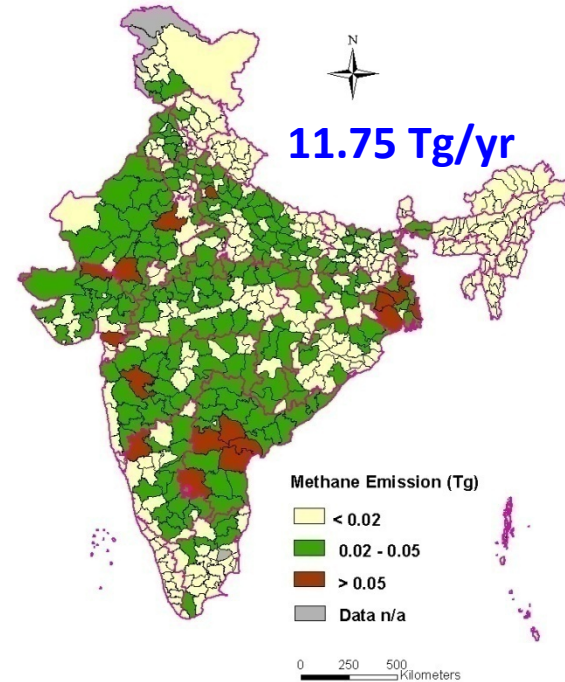
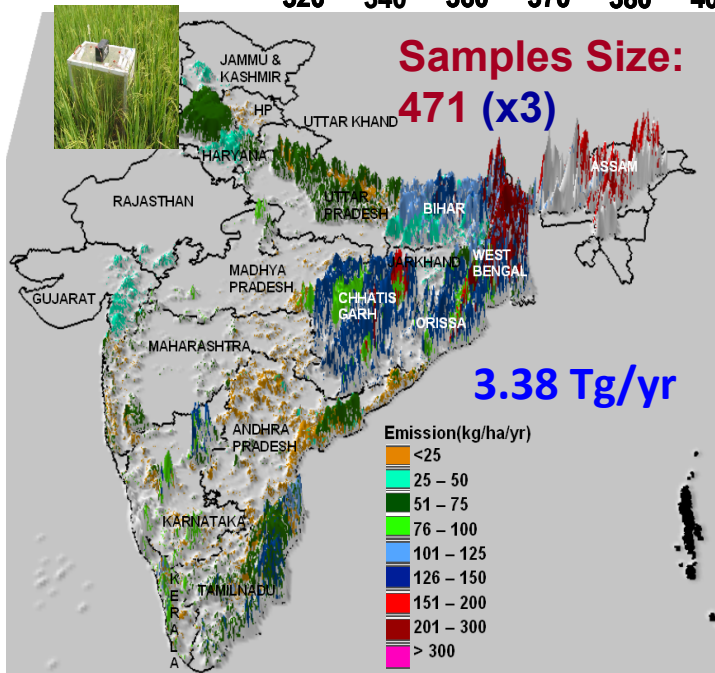
Treatments	Total NPK fertilizer used (kg/ha)	Use Efficiency (kg REY/ kg NPK)	Cost of Cultivation (Rs/ha)	Gross income (Rs/ha)	Benefit: Cost (B:C) Ratio	Net Return (Rs/ha)
CONTROL	0	-	58055	88977	1.53	30992
RF	890	25.7	67335	123619	1.84	56283
PF	452	50.5	62736	123166	1.96	60430

# Monitoring Agents of Climate Change

Spatial variability of Trace Gases over India



Methane Emission from Rice Fields



Methane Emission from Indian Live Stock



## Thanks to:

MEXT, JAXA, 5<sup>th</sup> GEOSS-AP, GEO

## Presentation Material Courtesy:

Sushma Panigrahy  
Manab Chakraborty  
Pradeep Pal  
Sesha Sai  
K.R. Manjunath  
Shibendu. S. Ray  
Sujay Dutta  
Bimal Bhattacharya

***THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION***