

# Geoinformatics for nourishing drylands

Innovation, Investment, Intervention and Impact



ICARDA Geoinformatics  
[geoagro.icarda.org](http://geoagro.icarda.org)

ESRI UC MENA 2016  
Nov 7-9, 2016  
Dead Sea, Jordan

Spurring Geospatial Opportunities in Inclusive Agricultural Development

# Drylands at a glance

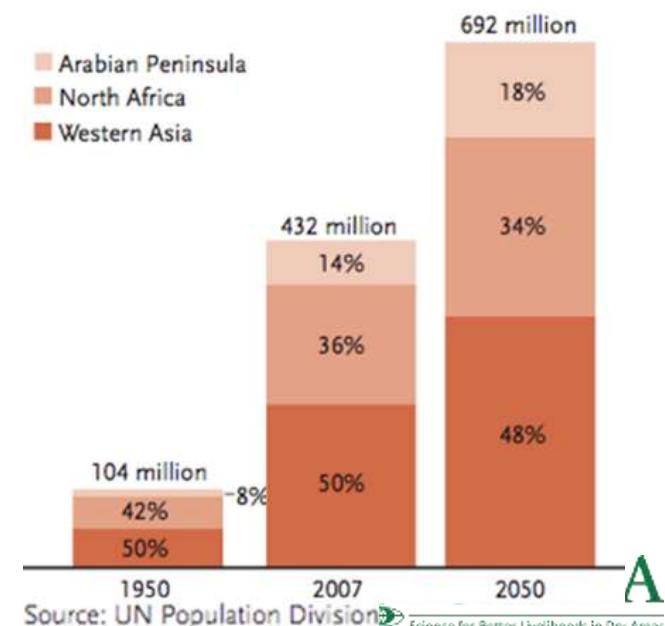
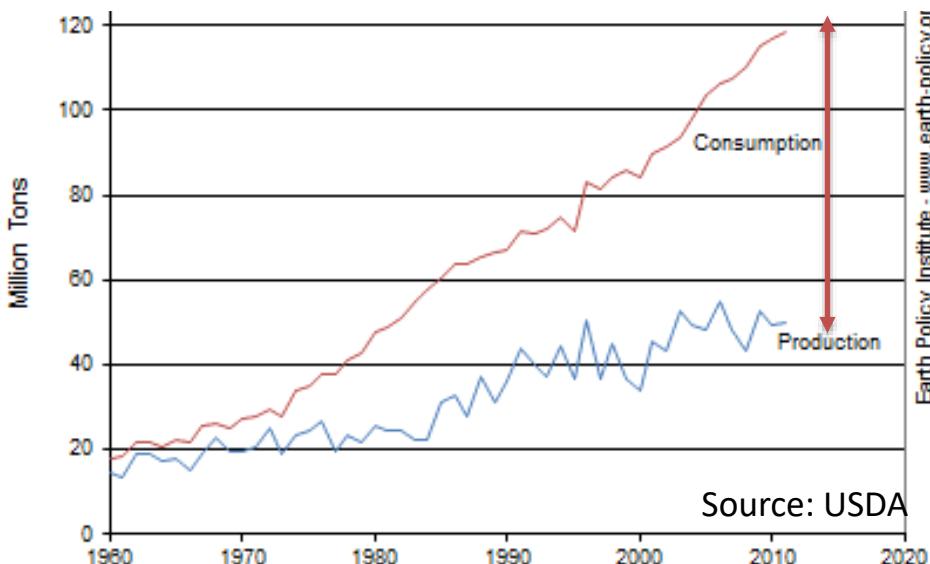
drylands in the developing countries

## Global perspective

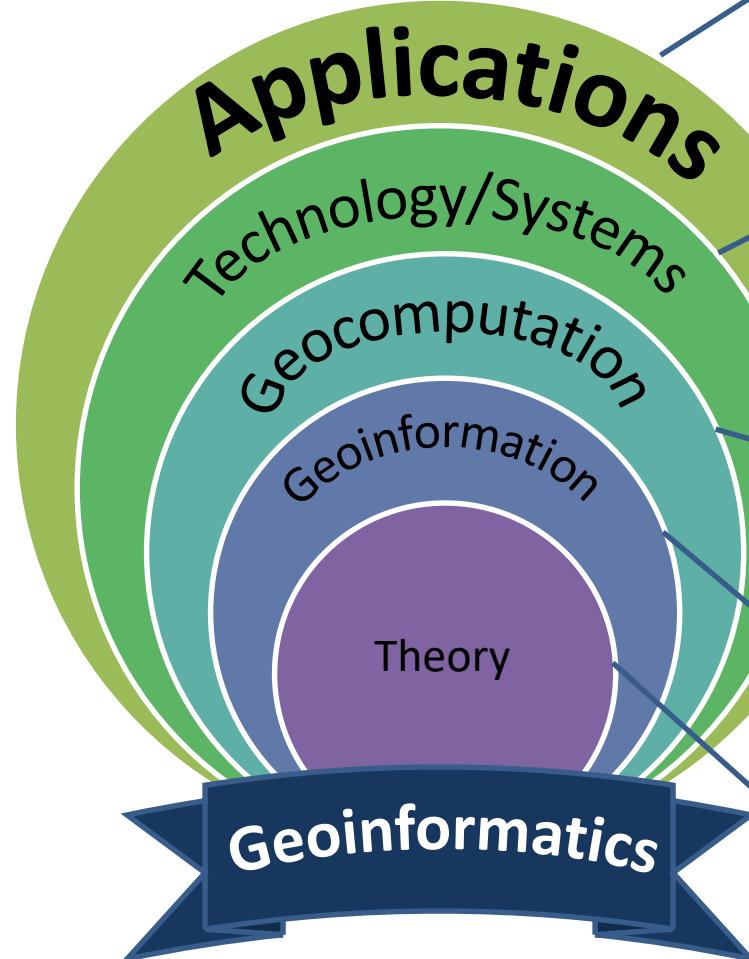
- Cover 41 percent of the Earth's surface
- Support 30 percent of the world's population
- Support 50 percent of the world's livestock
- Grow 44 percent of the world's food
- Home to 93 percent of the world's undernourished people
- Prevalent chronic poverty – with 400m living on < US\$1 per day
- Drylands lose 23 ha per minute to drought and desertification – a loss of 20 million tons of potential grain production every year.



## Grain Production and Consumption in MENA



## GeSTA



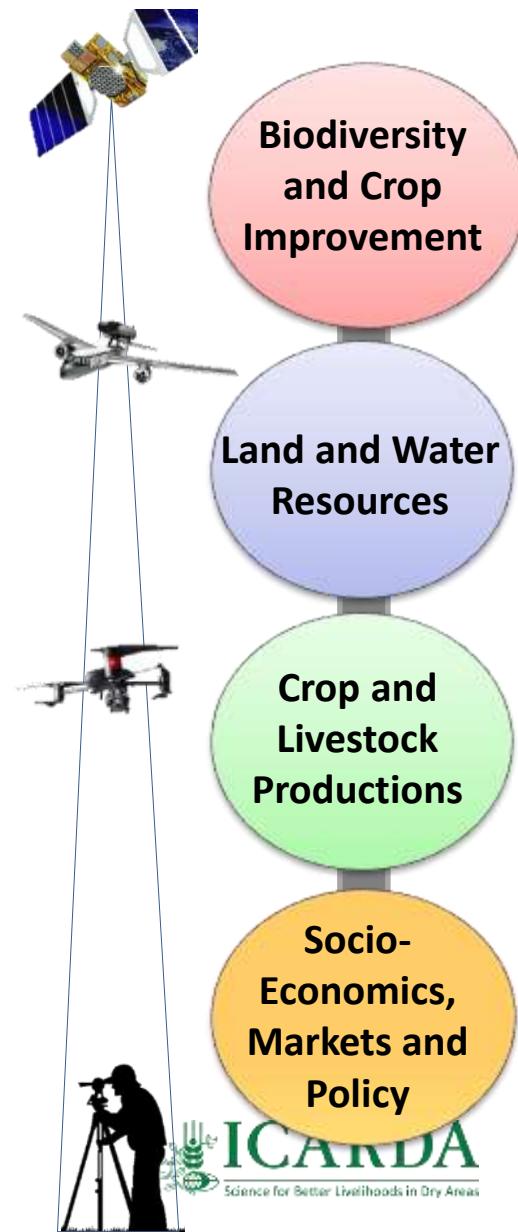
Agro-ecosystems  
Environment  
Climate Change

Remote Sensing  
Navigation System  
Spatial Decisions  
Telecommunication

Comp. Geometry  
Spatial Analysis  
Spatial Data Mining

Spatial Database  
Maps & Attributes

Spatial Models  
Spatial Algorithms  
Spatial Reasoning



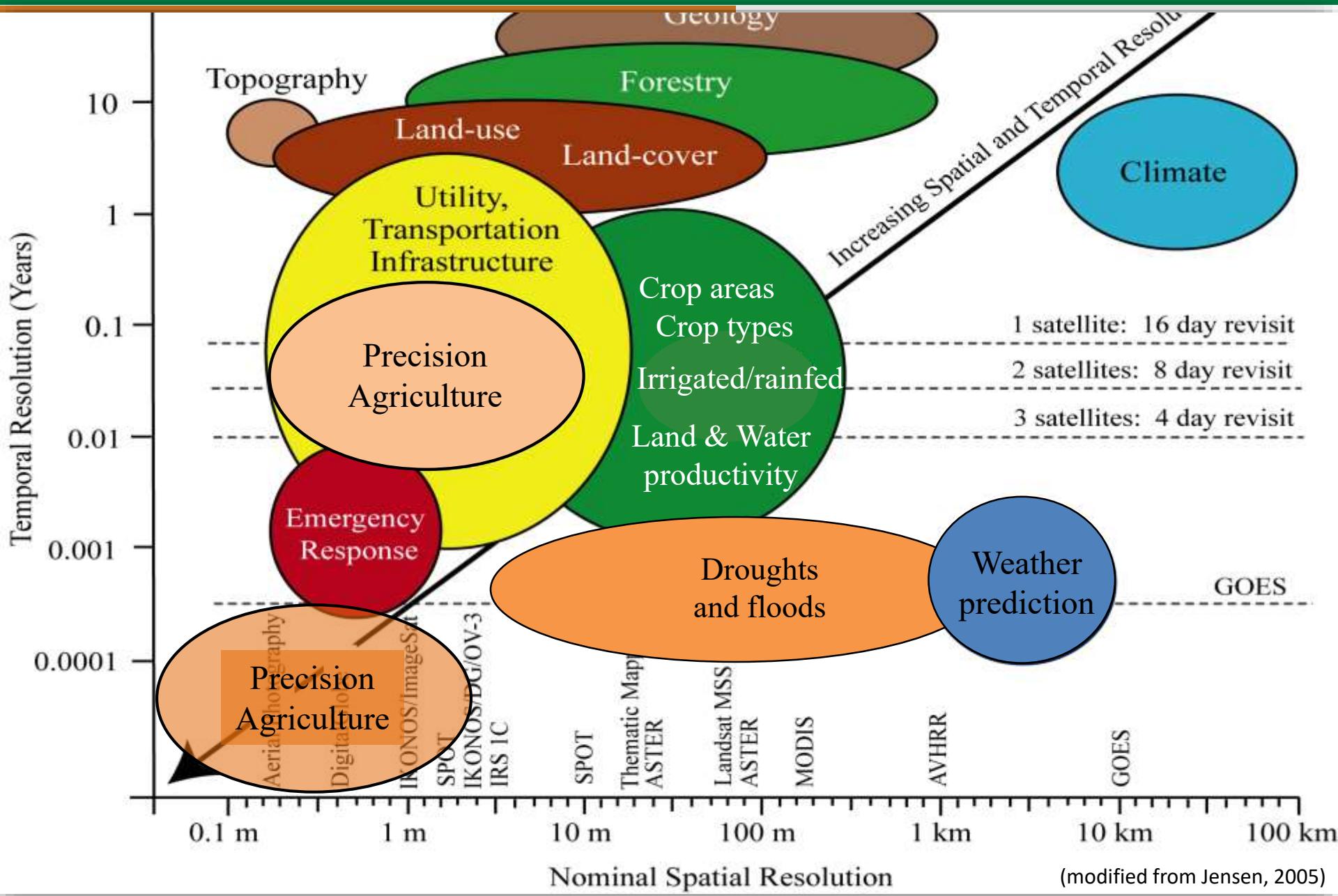
Biodiversity and Crop Improvement

Land and Water Resources

Crop and Livestock Productions

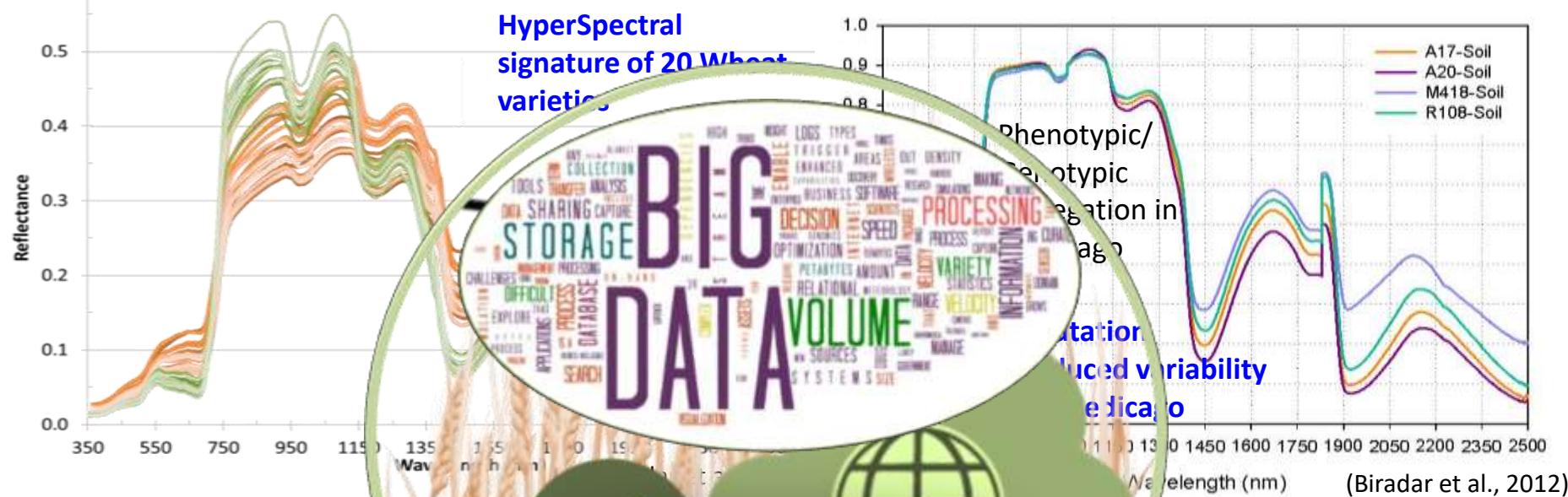
Socio-Economics, Markets and Policy

# Spatio-Temporal Resolution vs. Applications



# Advanced Sensors and Tools: Hyperspectral, Multispectral, Thermal, Ultraspatial

Big Data + ICT=GeSTA

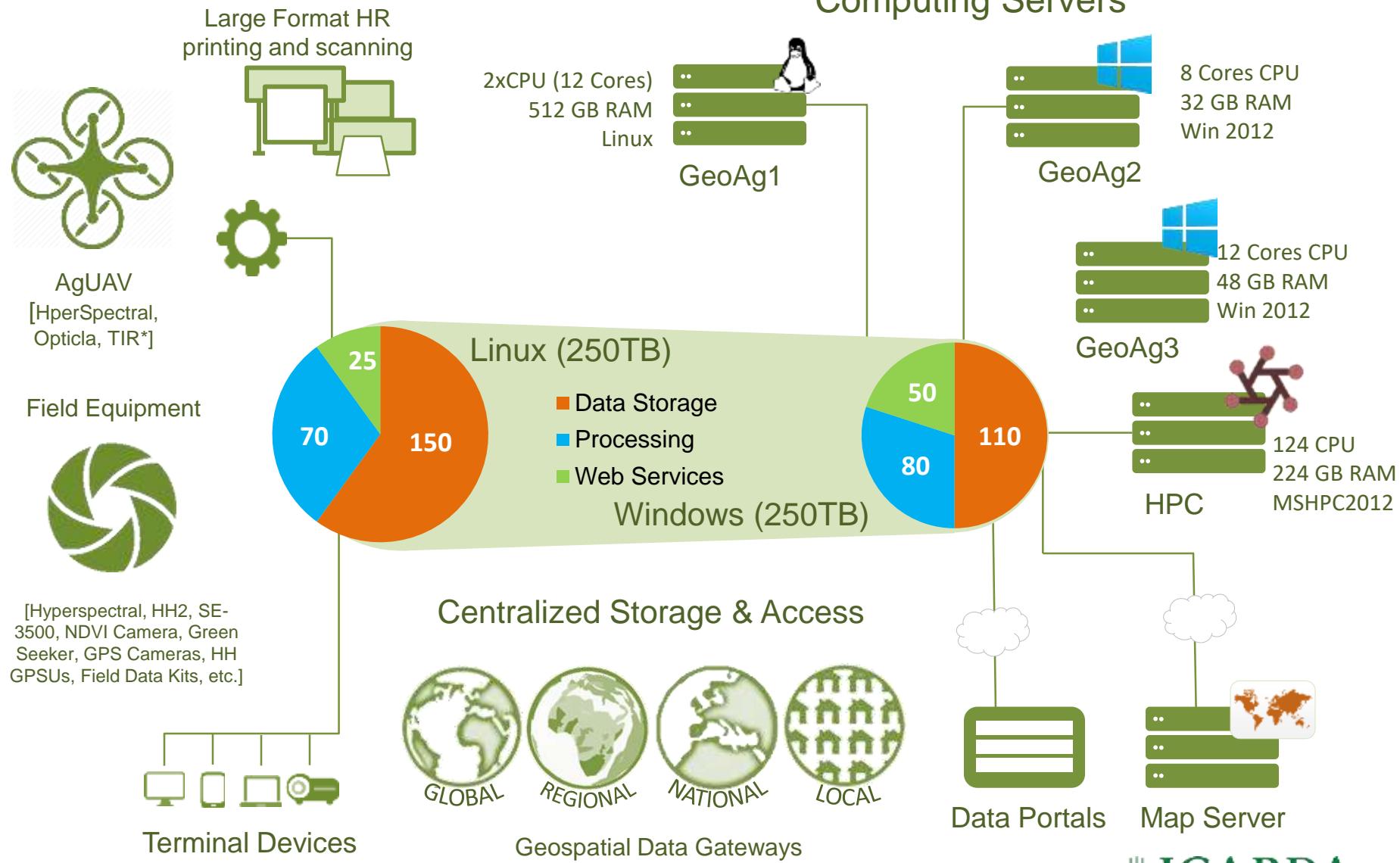


Portable spectral devices



# ICARDA Geo-Cyberinfrastructure Facility

High Speed Geo-  
Computing and Archiving



# EO Matrix at Farmscape to Landscape

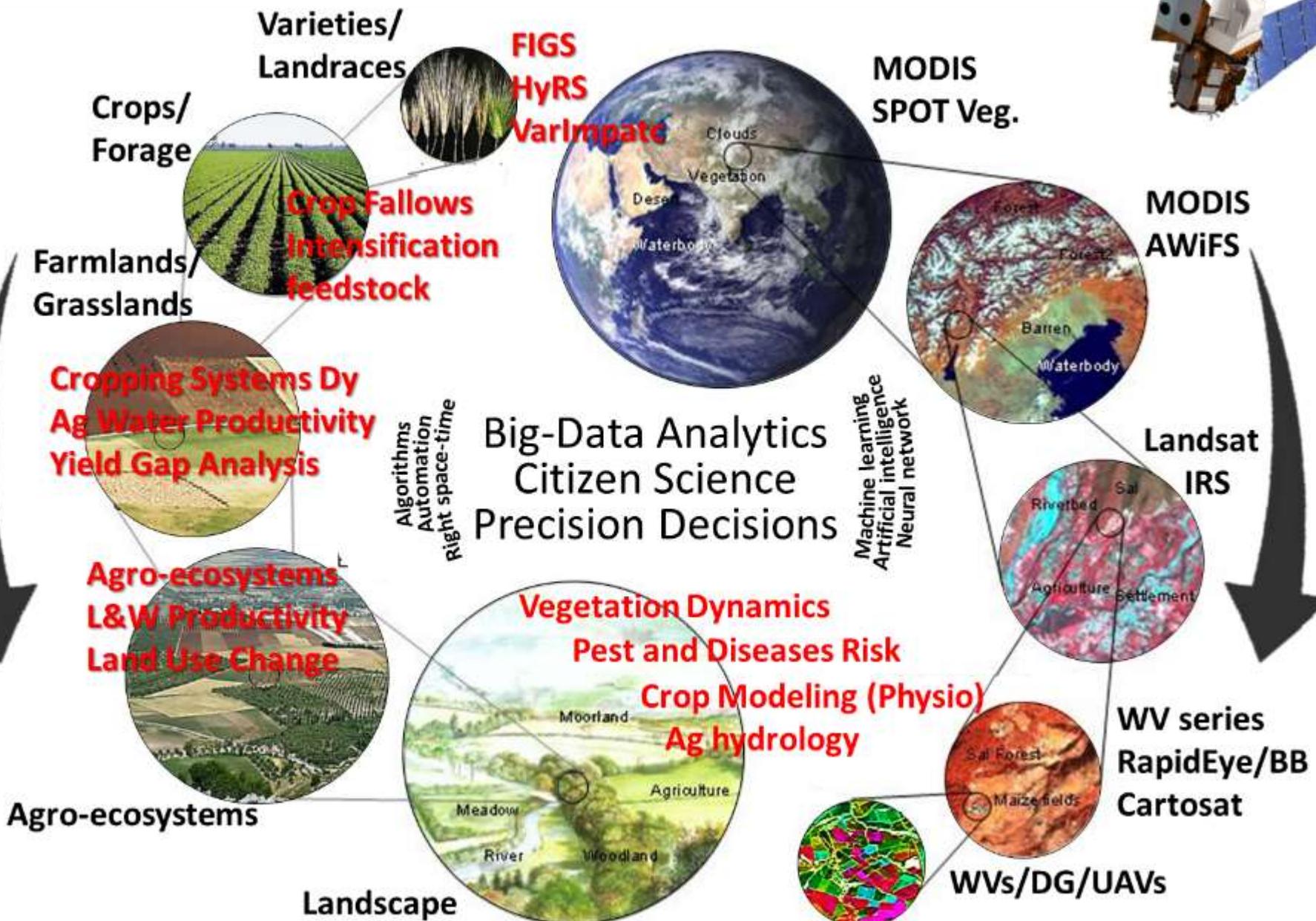
Example of One Sensor in each Platform/Scale

RS data characteristics	Platforms	Ground/in-situ		Airborne		Spaceborne			
	Mode	Hyperspectral	Multispectral	Optical	LiDAR	Optical		LiDAR	SAR
Sensor	ASD FieldSpec	Mx Camera		APs/UAVs	Lidar	WorldView-2	Landsat	MODIS	ICESat* PALSAR
Spectral	350-2500nm	4 bands		3-4 bands	1264nm	8 bands	7 bands	7/36 bands*	1264 & 532nm L band
Spatial resolution	0.1-1.5m	0.1-0.2m		1-m	20 - 80cm	0.46m Pan; 1.84m MS	15m Pan; 30m MS	250m, 500m, 1000m MS	70m 10m, 20m, 100m
Swath	1-4m	2-10m		--	1-2km	16.4km	185km	2330km	35-250km
Revisit	--	--		3-year	--	1.1 days	16 days	1 day	91 days 46 days
Plant biomass	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
Plant height					x			x	x
LAI, fPAR, LST	x	x				x	x	x	
NDVI, EVI, LSWI	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Erosion, Salinity	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Soil moisture	x	x		x		x	x		x
Chlophyll	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Nitrogen	x	x		x		x	x		
Phosphorous	x	x				x			
Plant water	x	x				x		x	
GPP	x	x		x		x		x	
NPP	x					x	x	x	
IUUC	land cover/use	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
phenology	x	x					x	x	x
Irrigation	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
Terrain	DEM		x	x	x	x		x	x
Derivatives		x		x	x			x	x
Tier 1 AOIs	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Tier 2 action sites	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
Tier 3 AEZs	x	x		x			x	x	x
Tier 4 Target				x			x		x



# EOS in Agricultural RDO

Scaling Trade-on/offs  
Farmscapes to Landscapes



# Earth Observation Systems for Agro-Ecosystem Research

## ACTIVE SATELLITE SENSORS AND CHARACTERSTICS

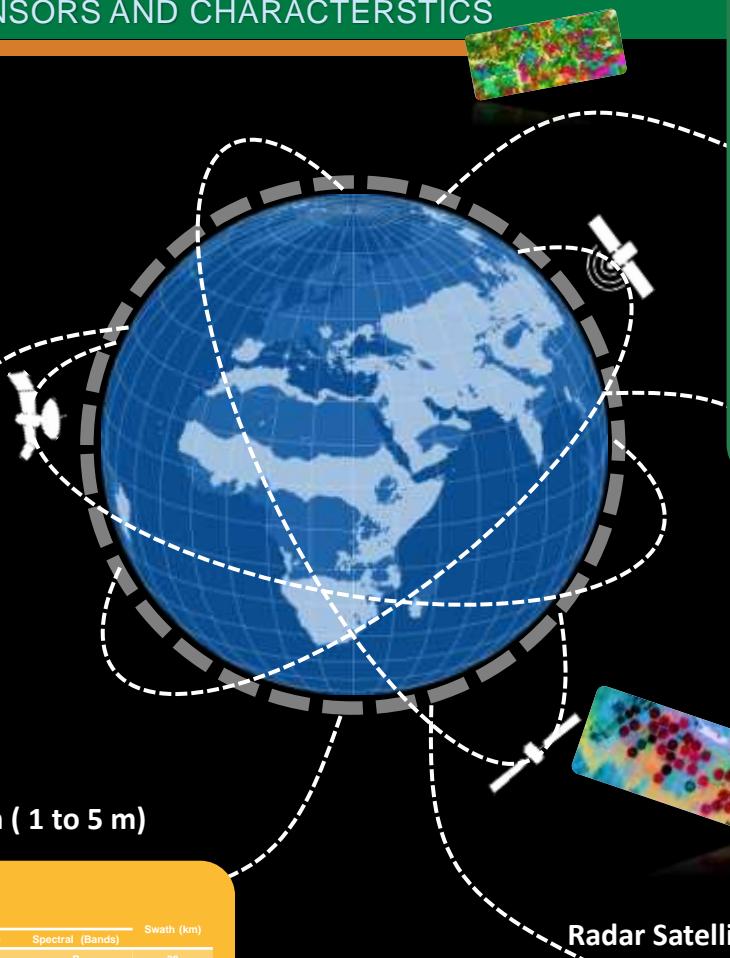


### Very High Resolution ( Up to - 1 m)

Satellite Sensors	Resolution			Swath (km)
	Spatial (m)*	Temporal (days)	Spectral (Bands)	
GEDEYE-1	1.65 (0.41)	1	B, G, R, IR, P	15.2
IKONOS	3.2 (0.82)	14	B, G, R, IR, P	11.3
PLEIADES-1A	2 (0.5)	1	B, G, R, IR, P	20
PLEIADES-1B	3 (0.5)	1	B, G, R, IR, P	20
Quick Bird	2.4 (0.6)	3.5	B, G, R, IR, P	16.5
WorldView-1	(0.4)	1.2	P	17.6
WorldView-2	1.8 (0.4)	1.2	P, C, B, G, Y, R, RE, IR (2)	16.4
CARTOSAT-2	1	5	P	9.6
CARTOSAT-2a	<1	4	P	9.6
CARTOSAT-2B	<1	4	P	9.6
SKYSAT-1	2 (0.9)	<1 (hourly)	B, G, R, IR, P	8
KOMPSAT-3	2.8 (0.7)	14	B, G, R, IR, P	16.8
KOMPSAT-2	4 (1)	14	B, G, R, IR, P	15
OrbView-3	4 (1)	3	B, G, R, IR, P	14

### High Resolution ( 1 to 5 m)

Satellite Sensors	Resolution			Swath (km)
	Spatial (m)*	Temporal (days)	Spectral (Bands)	
CARTOSAT-1	(2.5)	5	P	30
FORMOSAT-2	8 (2)	1	B, G, R, IR, P	24
SPOT-5	5, 20 (2.5, 5)	2-3	G, R, IR, SW, P	60 to 80
SPOT-6 (1.5)	6 (1.5)	2-3	B, G, R, IR, P	60
RapidEye	5	1	B, G, R, RE, IR	77
RESOURCESAT-1	5.8	5	G, R, IR	23, 70
GOVTURK-2	10, 20 (2.5)	2.5	B, G, R, IR, SW, P	20
TH-2	10 (2)		B, G, R, IR, P	60
EROS-A	(1.8)	2.1	P	14
Theos	15 (2)	3	B, G, R, IR	96
BEIJING-1	32 (4)	1	R, G, IR	600
PROBA/HRC	18, 34 (5)	7	18	15



### Radar Satellites

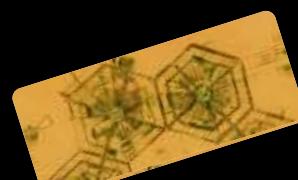
Satellite	Bands	Band (Polarity)	Swath width (km)
Sentinel-1			
COSMO-SKYMED 4	1, 5, 15, 30, 100	X-B (HH, VV, HV, VH)	10, 40, 30, 100, 200
TanDEM-X	1, 3, 16	X-B (HH, VV, HV, VH)	1500
COSMO SKYMED 2	1, 5, 15, 30, 100	X-B (HH, VV, HV, VH)	10, 40, 30, 100, 200
RADARSAT 2	3, 8, 12, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, 100	C-B (HH, HV, VH, VV)	5 - 500
COSMO-SKYMED 1	1, 5, 15, 30, 100	X-B (HH, VV, HV, VH)	10, 40, 30, 100, 200
Terra SAR-X	1, 3, 16	X-B (HH, VV, HV, VH)	1500
ALOS (PALSAR)	10, 20, 30, 100	V(H)	70
ENVISAT (ASAR)	12.5	C-B (VV)	5 - 406
RADARSAT 1 (SAR)	8, 25, 30, 35, 50, 100	C-B (HH)	50 - 500
ERS 2 (AMI)	25	C-B (VV)	100
ERS 1 (AMI)	25	C-B (VV)	100

### Medium resolution (5 - 30 m)

Satellite	Multispectral resolution (m)	B, s	Swath width (km)
<b>ASTER (15m)</b>			
VNIR (Visible Near Infrared)	15	VIR (4)	60
SWIR (Shortwave Infrared)	30	SW (6)	60
TIR (Thermal Infrared)	60	TIR (5)	60
CBERS - 2			
WFI	260	R, IR	890
CCD	20	B, G, R, IR	113
IRSS	(2.7)	P-	27
LANDSAT 5TM -7ETM	30 (14.8)	B, G, R, IR, SW1, TIR, SW2, P	185
Nigeriasat-X	22	G, R, IR	-
Resoussat-2/Liss-III	23.5	K, G, IR, SW	141
Dioneos-1	22	G, R, IR	600
UK-DMC-2/LIM6	22	G, R, IR	638
BILSAT-1	26 (12)	R, B, G, IR, P	640
Nigeriasat-1	32	G, R, IR	640
ALSAT-1	32	G, R, IR	640
UK-DMC/EC (DMC)	32	G, R, IR	600
EO-1/ALI-MS	30	B (2), G, R, IR (3), SW (2), P	37
EO-1/ Hyperion	30	220 bands	7.7
ASTER (15m)	15, 30, 90	G, R, (2) SW(6), TIR (4)	60
LANDSAT 7ETM+	30m (14.5)	B, G, R, IR, SW (2), TIR, P	185
SPOT-4	20 (10)	G, R, IR, SW, P	60
SPOT-3	20 (10)	G, R, IR, P	60
JERSE-1	24 (18)	G, R, IR, IR	75
SPOT-2	20 (10)	G, R, IR	60
SPOT-1	20 (10)	G, R, IR	60
Landsat 5/MSS	80	G, R, IR, IR	185
Landsat 5/TM	30, 120	B, G, R, IR, SW, TIR	185
RESURS-01-1	45	G, R, IR	600

### Low or Medium resolution

Satellite	Multispectral resolution (m)	B, s	Swath width (km)
<b>Landsat 8</b>			
VIIRS	375, 750	22b, s	3000
ASAR	(12.5)	VV 1	5 - 406
MERIS	300	15 b, s	1150
Meteosat MSG			
GERB	40000	7	-
SEVIRI	1000, 3000	12	-
SPOT5/VEGETATION 2	1000	B, R, IR, SW (4)	2250
MODIS	250, 500, 1000	36	2330
SPOT4/VEGETATION 1	1000	B, R, IR, SW (4)	60
IRS-1D/ WIFS	188	R, IR (2)	774
Orbview-2/ SeaWIFS	1130	B(2), G (3), IR (8)	2800
IRS-1C/ WIFS	188	R, IR (2)	810
RESURS-01-1/ MSU-S	240	G, R, IR (3)	600
RESURS-01-1/ MSU-SK	170, 600	R, G, IR(2), TIR	600
ResourceSat/AWIFS	56	R, G, IR, SW	740
Landsat 2/ MSS	80	G, R, IR, IR	183
Landsat 2/ RBV	80	G, R, IR	183
Landsat 1/ MSS	80	G, R, IR, IR	183
Landsat 1/ RBV	80	G, R, IR	183



**Multi-sensor and multi-scale observations  
of carbon (biomass, yield), water (WUE,  
WPM), and surface energy fluxes (GxE, stress)  
at pixel to landscape scales**

**Productivity of Croplands, Grasslands,  
Livestock and Trees Based Systems**

**Quantification of Traits/integrated Breeding  
Land Degradation and Desertification**

**Extreme Events, Climate Change and Resilience**

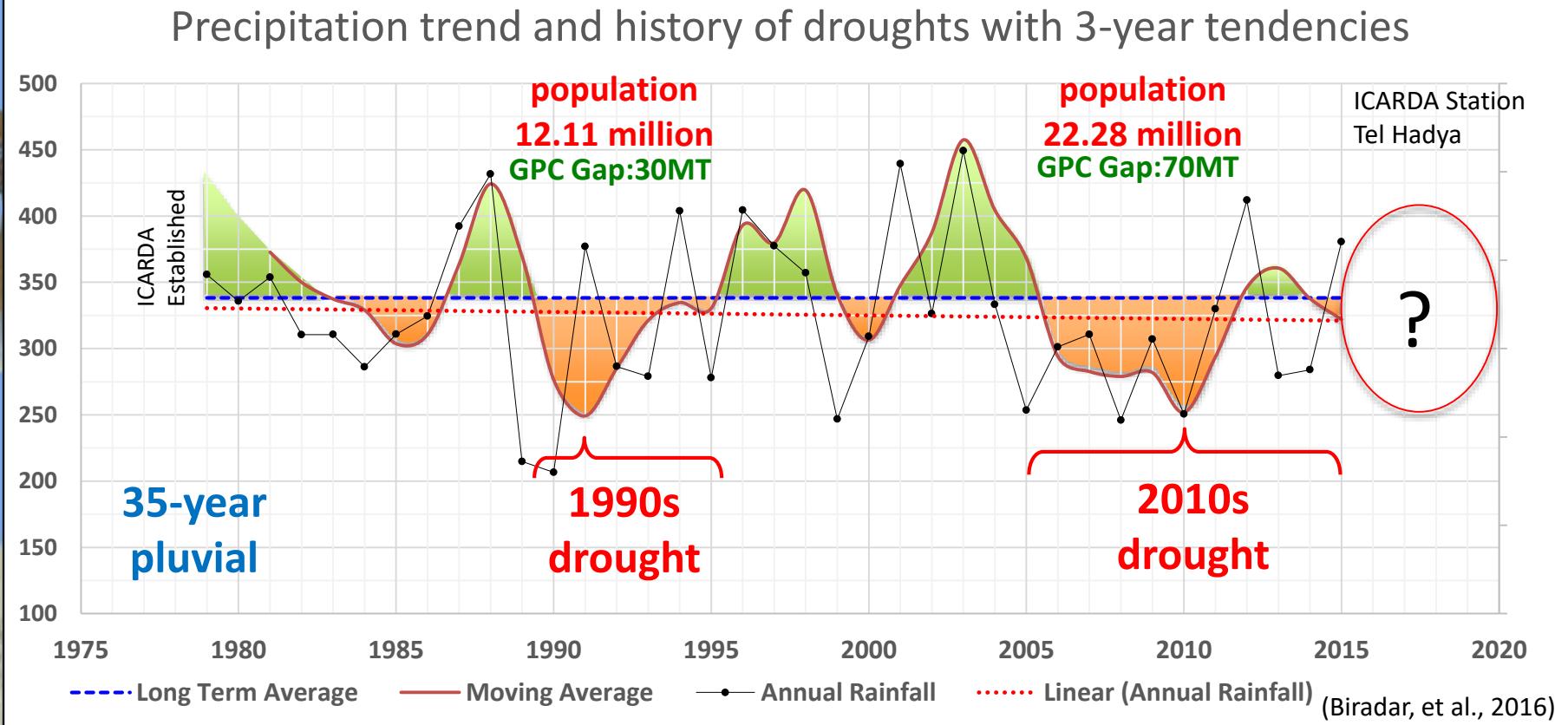
# Droughts in Drylands

and the consequences and conflicts

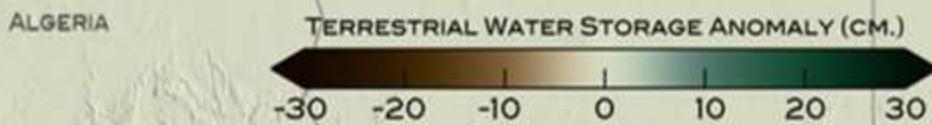
Drought in middle east is worst of past 900 years

Conflicts and migration

Precipitation trend and history of droughts with 3-year tendencies

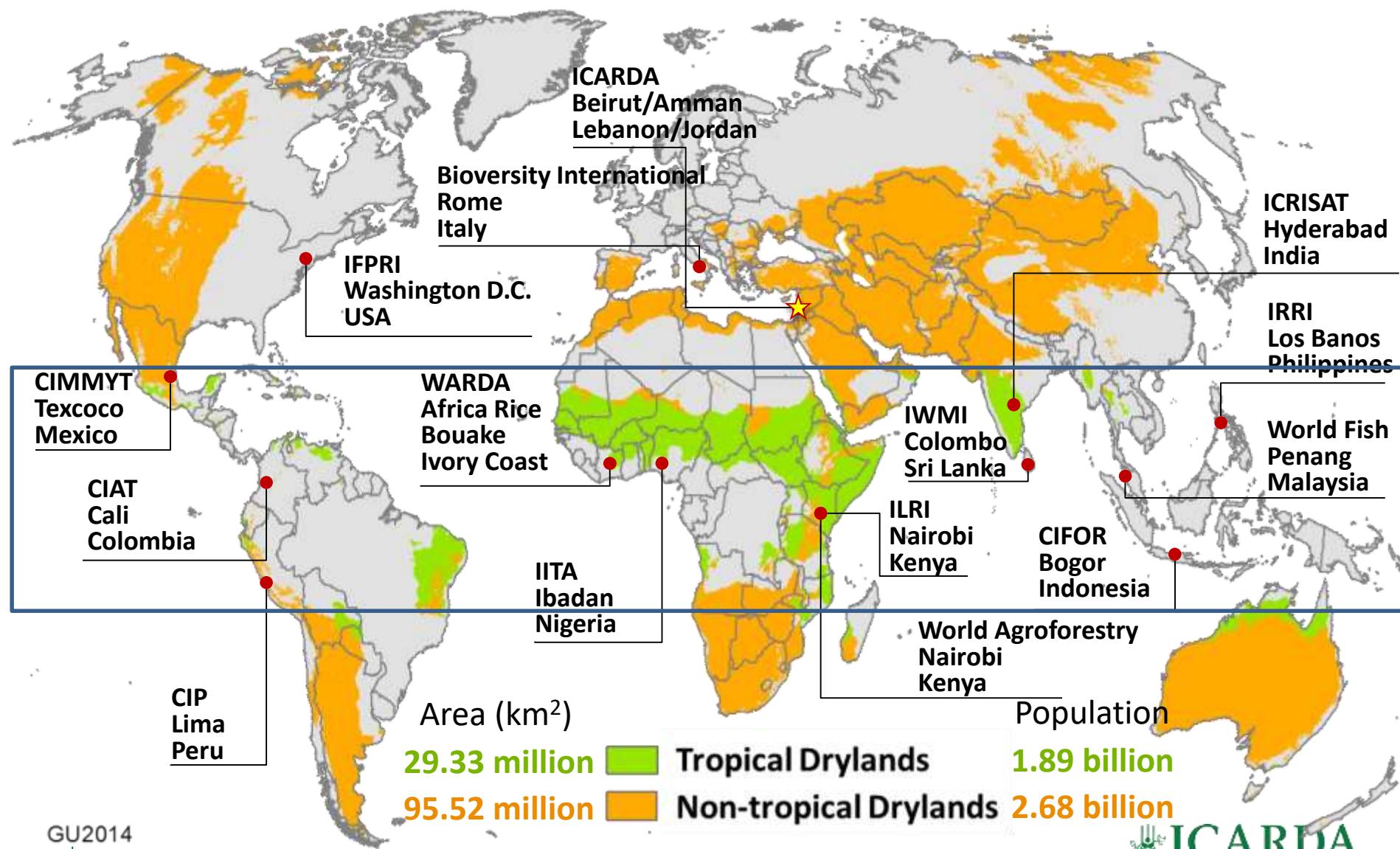


Source: NASA, 2016



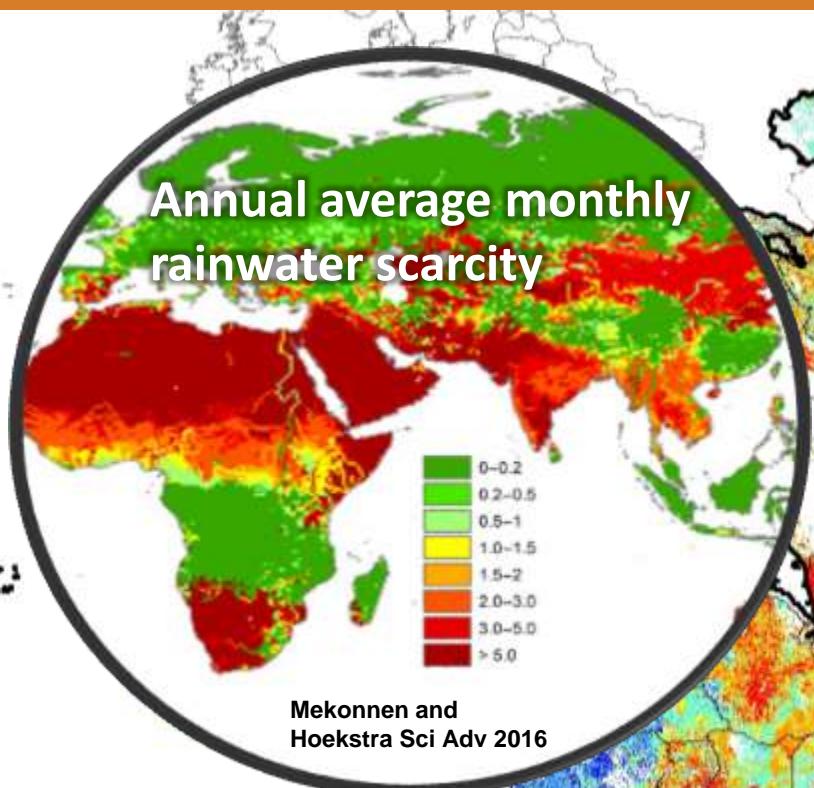
# Global Drylands and CGIAR

tropical and non-tropical drylands

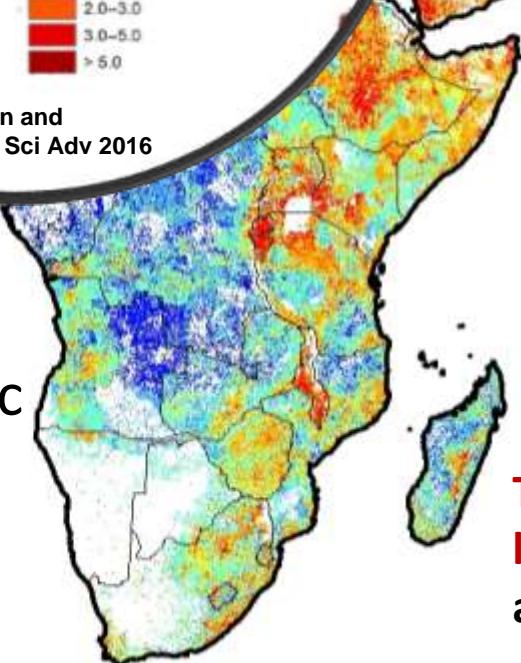


# Green Water Resources

rainwater per capita  
(m<sup>3</sup>/person/year)



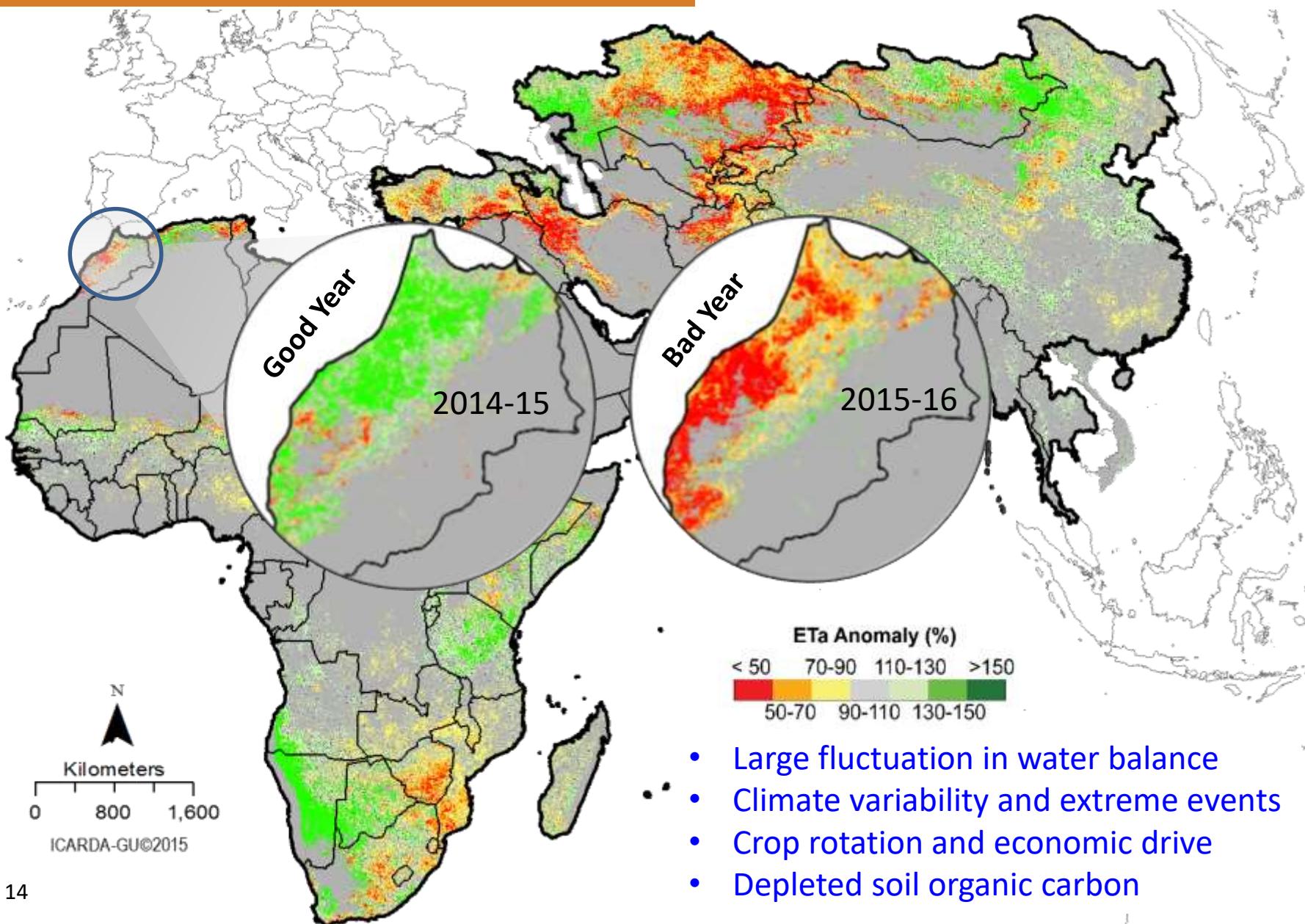
Location and context specific interventions



**Two-thirds of the global population (4.0 b) live under severe water scarcity and all most all of population in non-tropical dry areas.**

# Changing Water Balance

Increasing deviation  
from long-term averages



Increased land and water productivity while safe guarding the environmental flows and ecosystem services

- more **crop per drop** -water is foci
- in a **inch of land** and a **bunch of crop** -multi dimensions  
-integrated systems

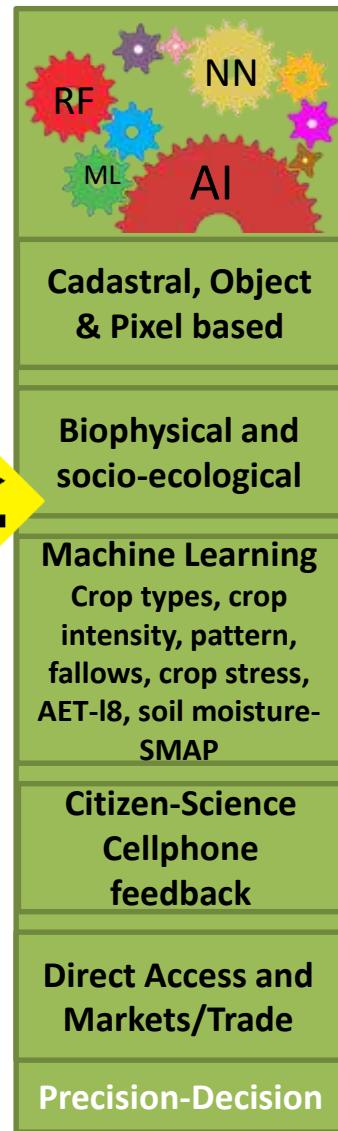
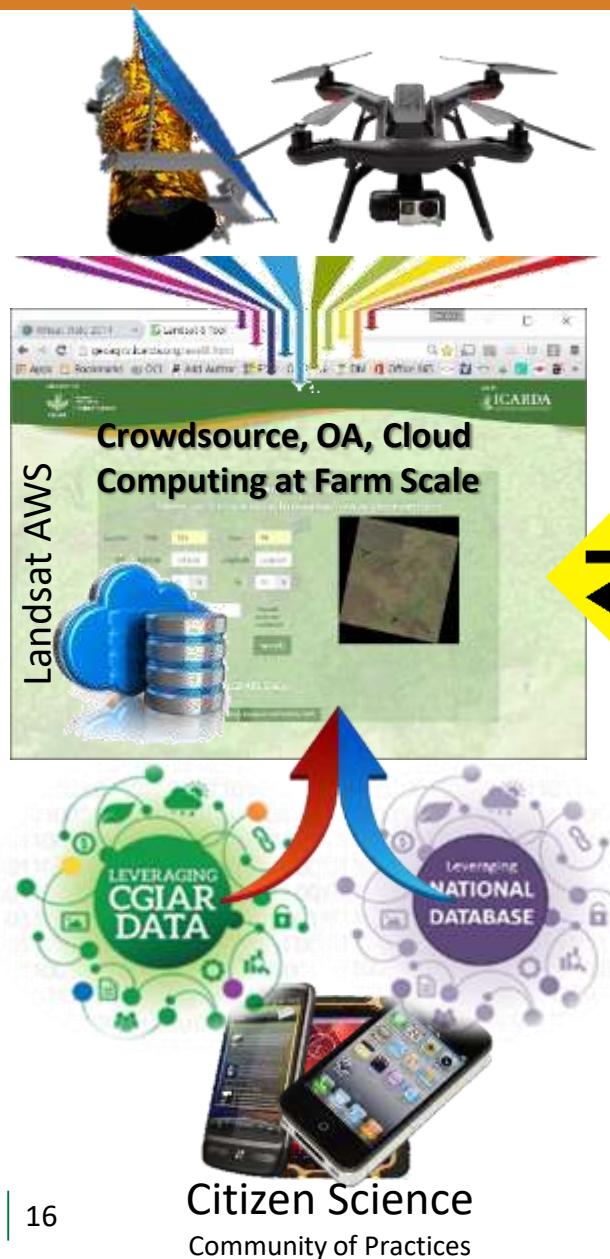
Knowledge based prioritization (space & time) better strategy for intervention, implementation and impact

Eco-Crop Zoning  
Water Use Efficacy  
Conservation Practices  
Adoption/Adaptation  
Scaling Technology

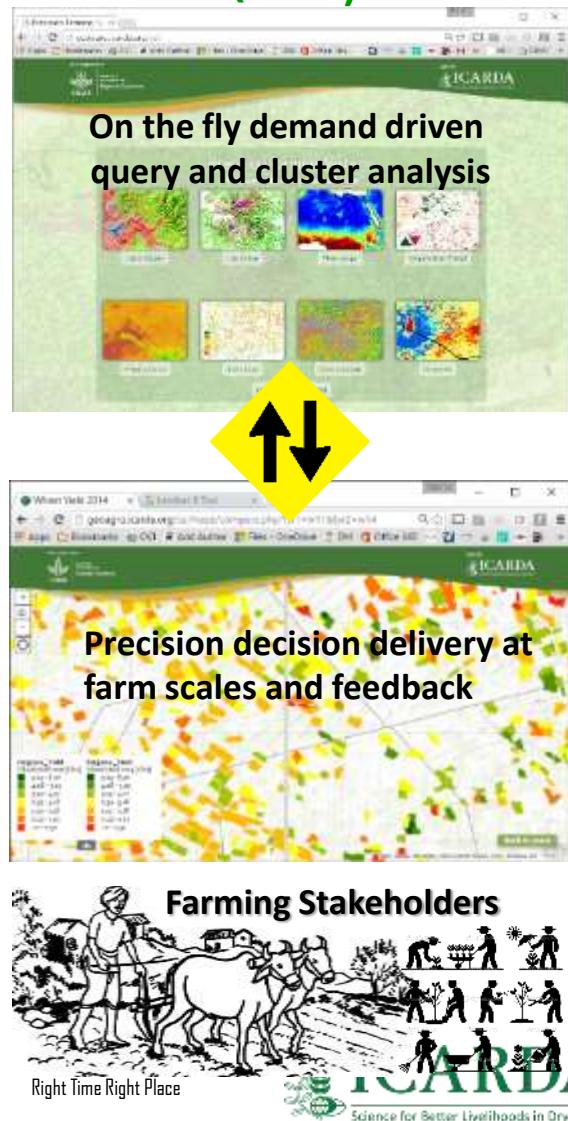
- } - food and environmental security  
- cooperative and collective actions  
- trade, social security and stability

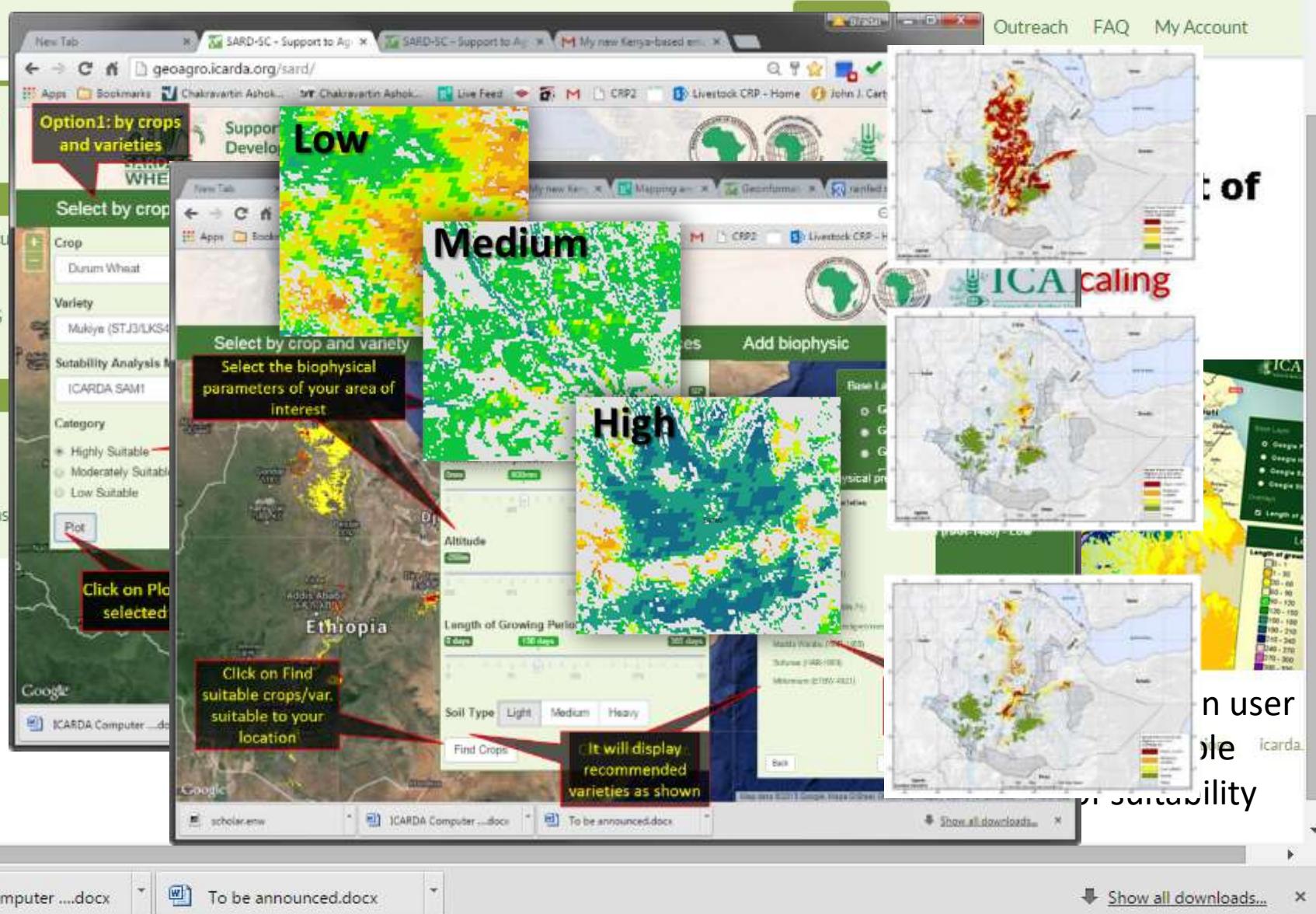
# Digital Agriculture Platform

Image Based, Open Source  
Precision Decision at Farm scales



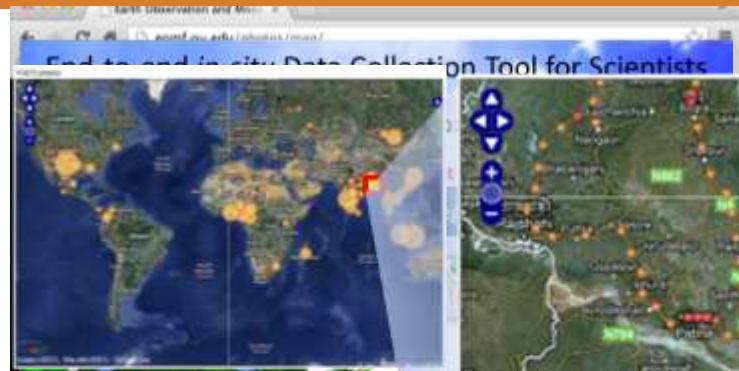
Timely-Access-Application-Trading  
(TAAT)



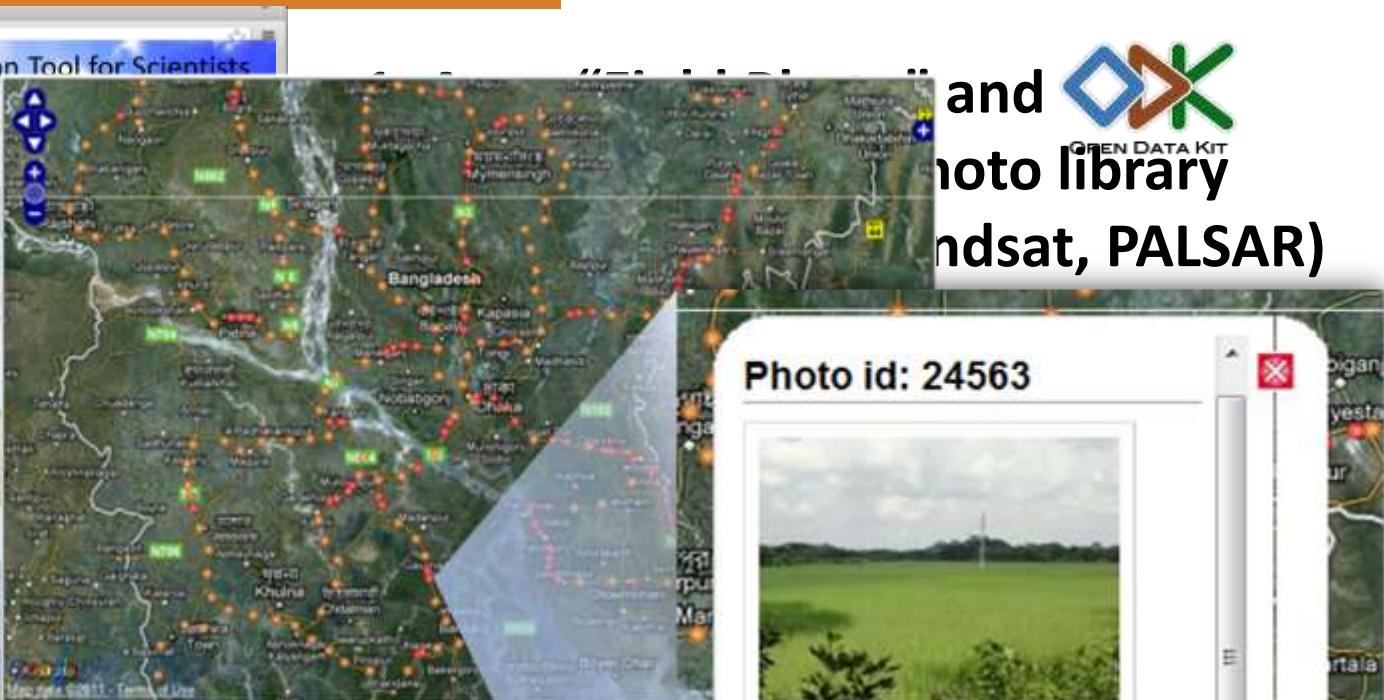


# Citizen Science and Community RS

## Field Data Collection



Global OA  
Geo-Field  
Photo library



Date: 2010-07-28  
91.6188°E, 22.8536°N  
Category: Cropland/Natural  
Vegetation Mosaic



Date: 2010-07-28  
91.5342°E, 22.8987°N  
Category: Urban and Built-up



Date: 2010-07-28  
91.5402°E, 22.8766°N  
Category: Croplands  
Field name: Rice-paddy

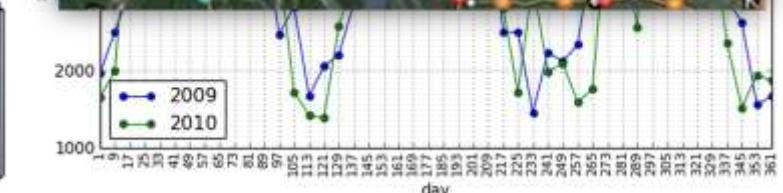


Date: 2010-07-28  
91.6509°E, 22.8291°N  
Category: Croplands

Individual photo  
MODIS data (2010)

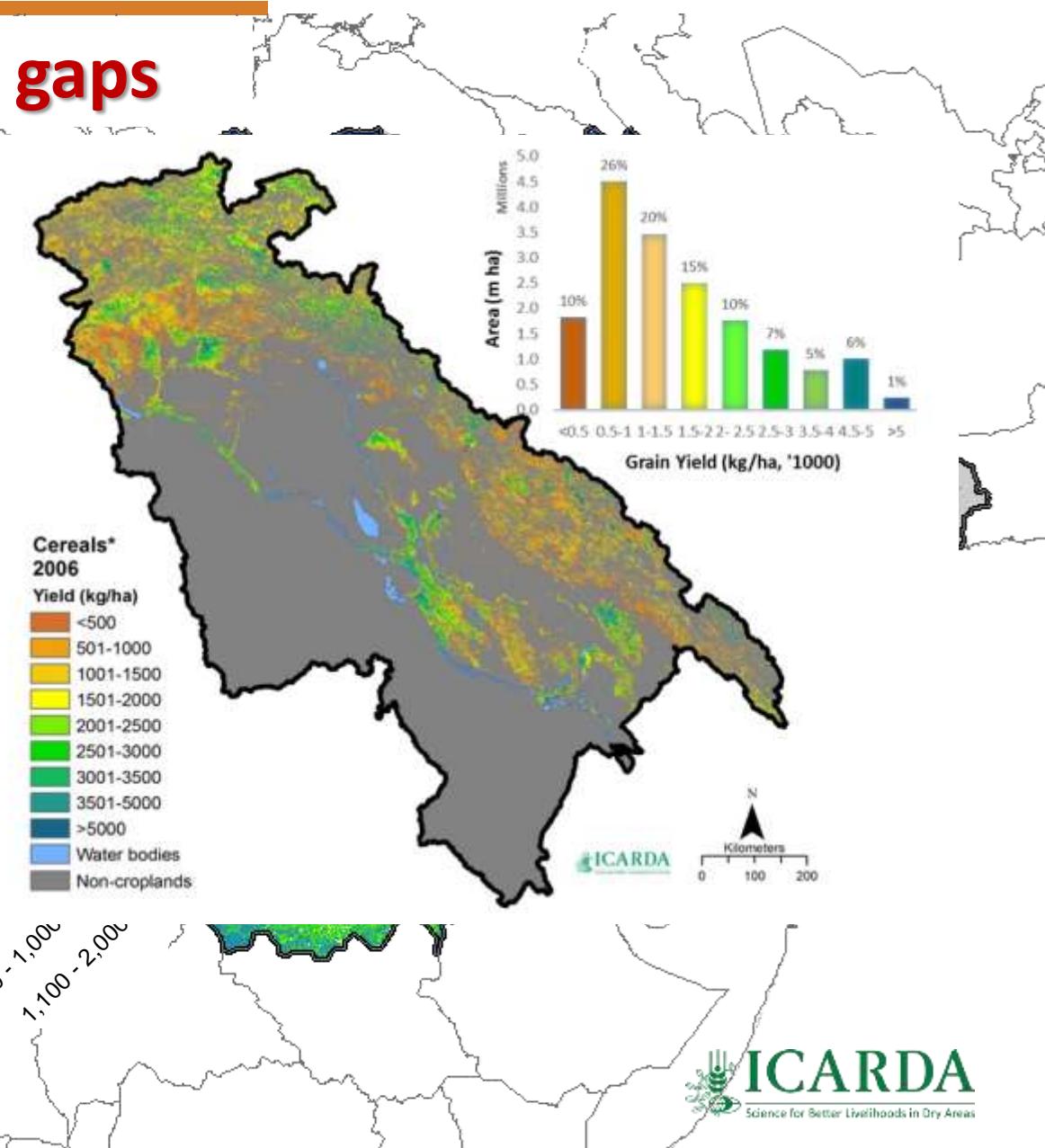
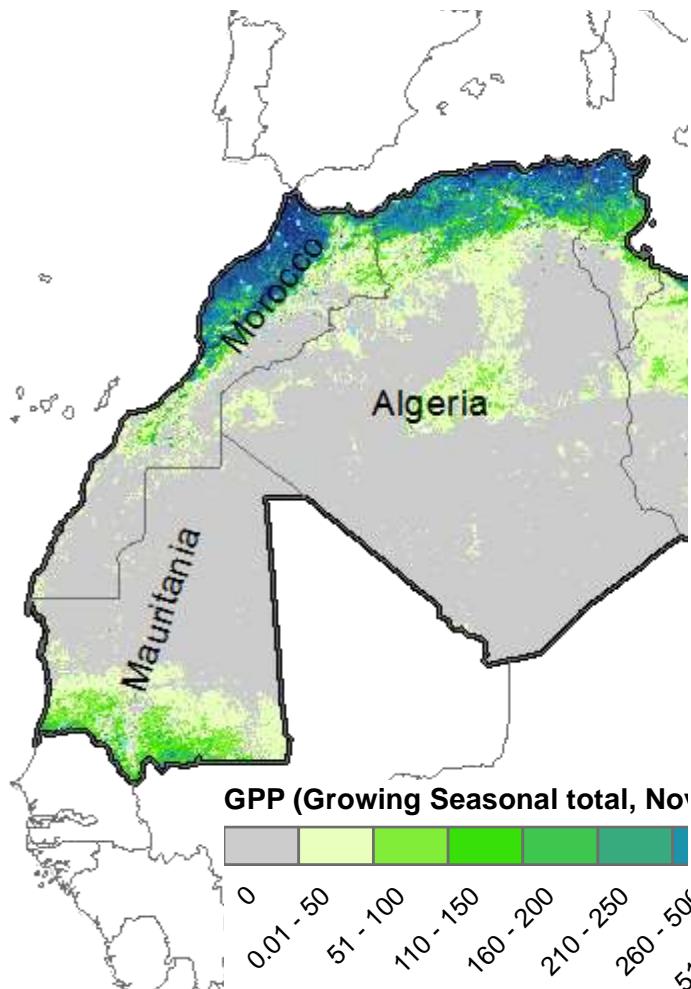


reflectance



# Quantification of Agricultural Productivity

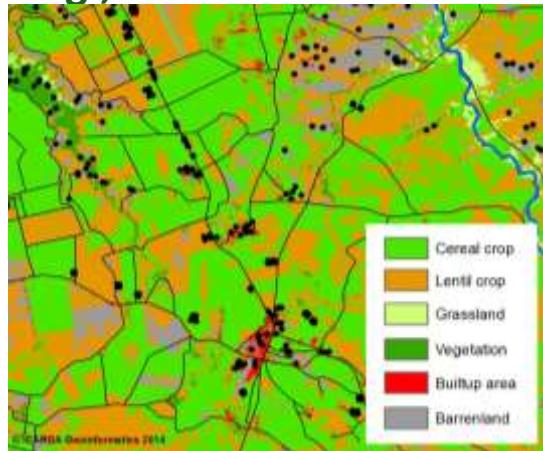
## Bridging the yield gaps



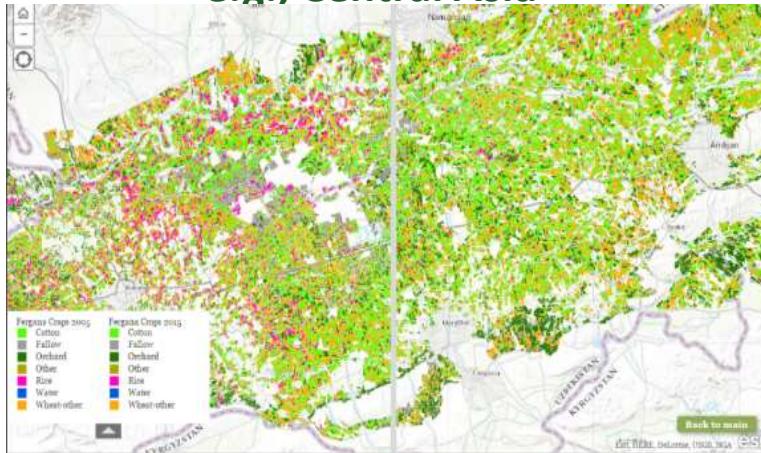
# Crop types, sequence and productivity

## Mapping crop types, sequence and water use

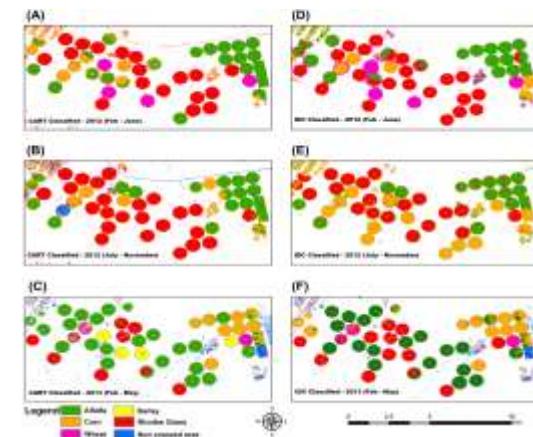
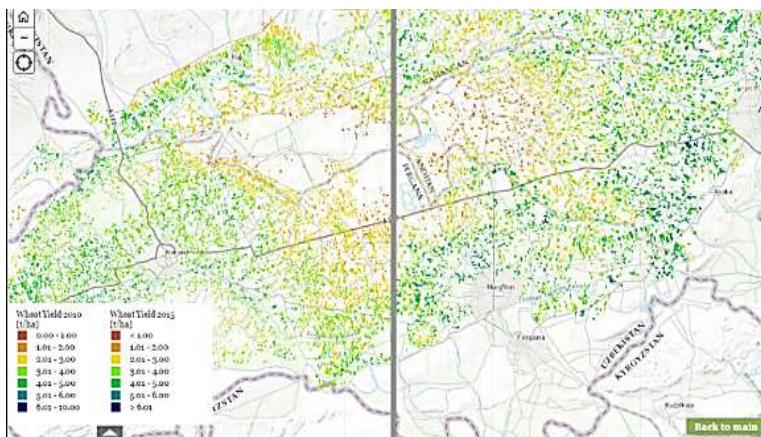
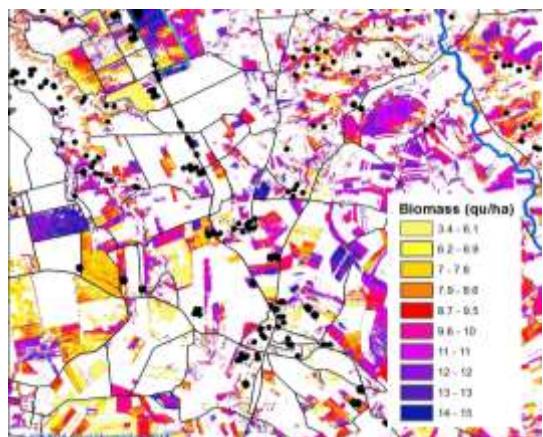
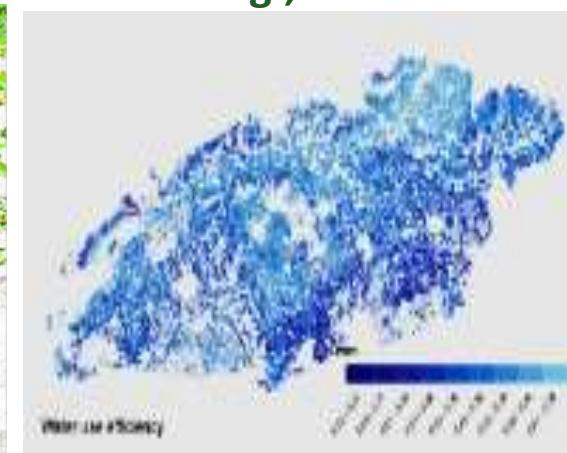
e.g., Morocco



e.g., Central Asia



e.g., SA



# eAtlasDCL.cgiar.org

The screenshot shows the homepage of the eAtlasDCL.cgiar.org website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Atlas DCL', 'www.eatlasdcl.cgiar.org', and various program logos. Below the bar is a header featuring the 'DCL AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS' logo, a stylized seed icon, and the 'CGIAR' logo. A main menu includes 'Regions', 'Cereals', 'Legumes', 'Biotic/Abiotic', 'Cereals Biodiversity', 'Legumes Biodiversity', 'Socio-economic', 'Reference', and 'Basemap'. The central feature is a world map where countries are colored according to their priority for dryland cereals and legumes. Overlaid on the map is a large white box containing the text: 'Geographic priorities for research and development on dryland cereals and legumes (DCL)'. To the right of the map, there are two small inset graphs: 'Total Harvested Area by Crop' and 'Harvested area per capita'. Below these is a flowchart illustrating the 'Run AML binaryGrids.aml' process, which involves 'COMBINE [Spatial Analyst tool]' to produce a 'New Grid - Combination of binary grids' and finally a 'Database' at 'https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/dcl?persistentId=dcl.16.2919.0/review'.

## Geographic priorities for research and development on dryland cereals and legumes (DCL)

DCL AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS

CGIAR

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Cereals and Legumes AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS

Cereals Legumes Biotic/Abiotic Cereals Biodiversity Legumes Biodiversity Socio-economic Reference Basemap

Total Harvested Area by Crop

Harvested area per capita

Where M = Grid mean value

Run AML binaryGrids.aml

COMBINE [Spatial Analyst tool]

New Grid - Combination of binary grids

Database

https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/dcl?persistentId=dcl.16.2919.0/review

ICRISAT

CIAT

ICARDA

ITPA

ILRI

IWMI

and public and private Institutes and organizations, governments, and farmers worldwide

Esri, HERE, DeLorme, FAO, NOAA | ICARDA GU2015 | ICARDA-GU2015

# The DCL eAtlas [www.eatlasdcl.cgiar.org](http://www.eatlasdcl.cgiar.org)

The screenshot displays the homepage of the DCL eAtlas. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Regions', 'Cereals', 'Legumes', 'Biotic/Abiotic', 'Cereals Biodiversity', 'Legumes Biodiversity', 'Socio-economic', 'Reference', and 'Basemap'. On the right side, there's a sidebar titled 'Select a basemap' with options for 'Streets', 'National Geographic', 'Topographic', 'Oceans', and 'Imagery'. The main content area features a large satellite map of the African continent and the surrounding regions. A legend at the bottom identifies various organizations contributing to the atlas, including CIAT, ICRARDA, IITA, ILRI, and IWMI. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances up to 2000 km.

Atlas DCL Bradan

www.eatlasdcl.cgiar.org

Apps Bookmarks Blog GeoCOs BigData CGEx CSI L8 ASA GWM GU-GA SSA ASA eChair OneDrive DM O365

DCL AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS

Cereals Legumes Biotic/Abiotic Cereals Biodiversity Legumes Biodiversity Socio-economic Reference Basemap

Select a basemap

Streets National Geographic

Topographic Oceans

Imagery

Regions

1000 2000km

CIAT ICRARDA IITA ILRI IWMI

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

# IRAQ SPATIAL

A National Development and Food Security Atlas



National Food  
Security Economy  
and State



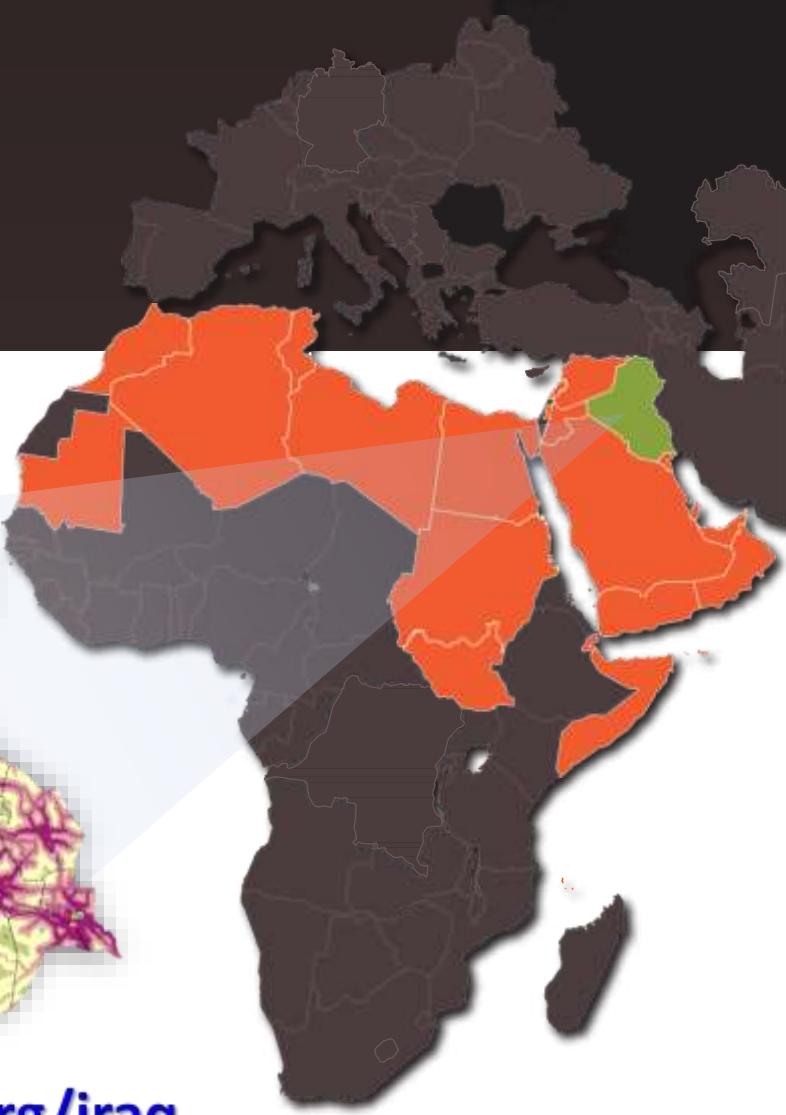
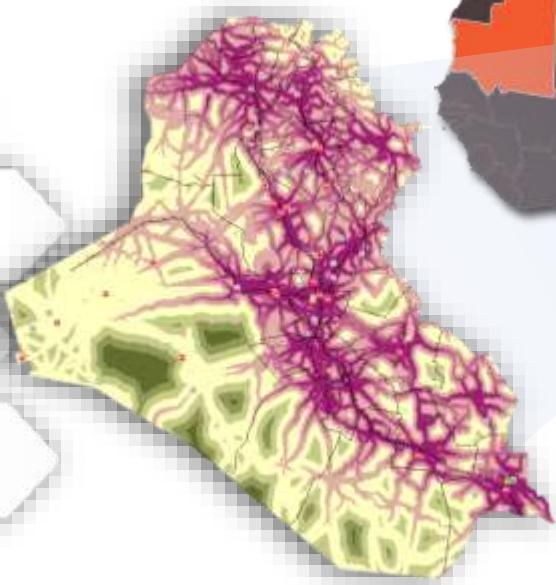
Household Food  
Security: Households  
and Individuals



Crises and Shocks



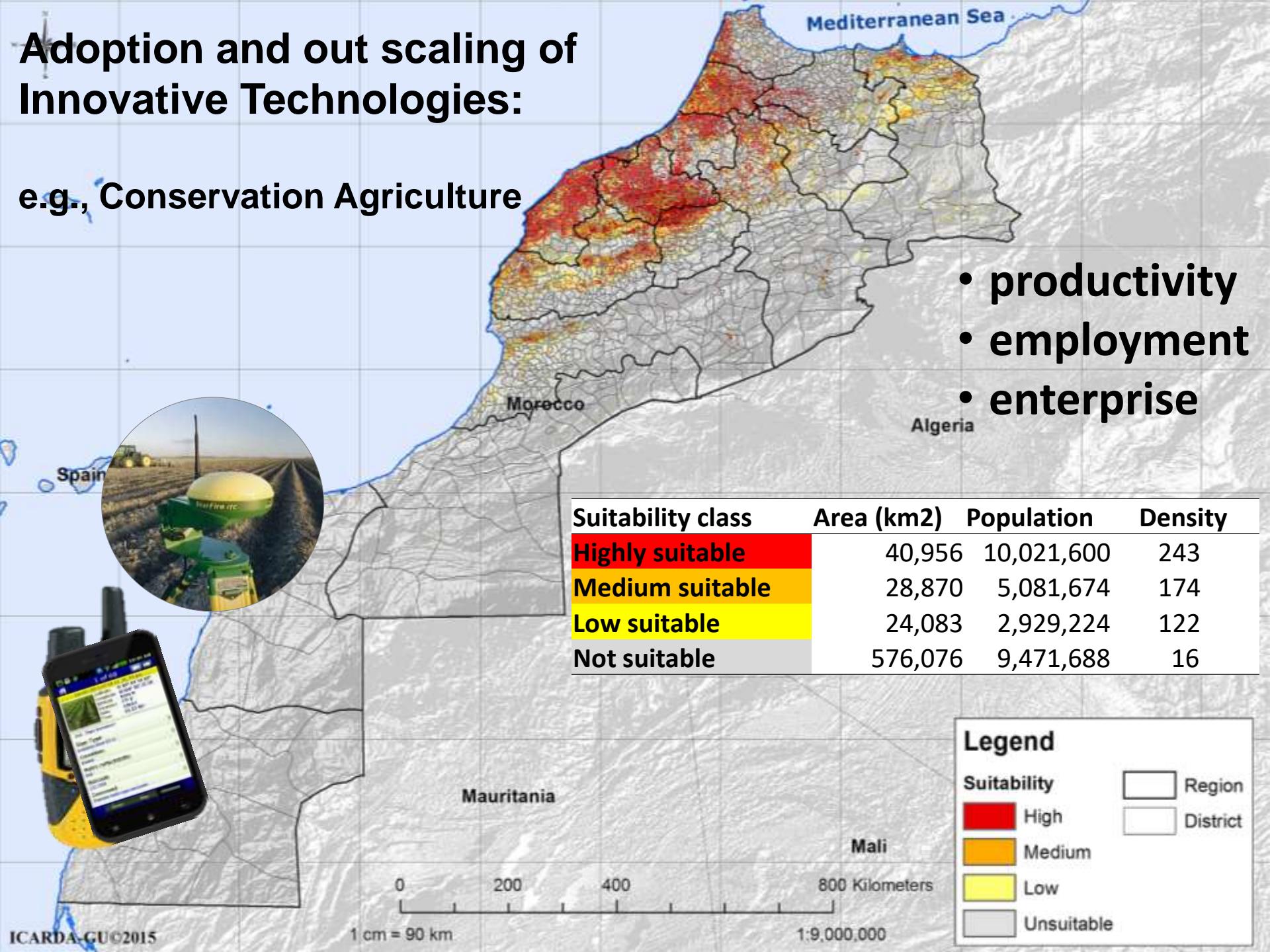
Policies and  
Interventions



[www.arabspatial.org/iraq](http://www.arabspatial.org/iraq)

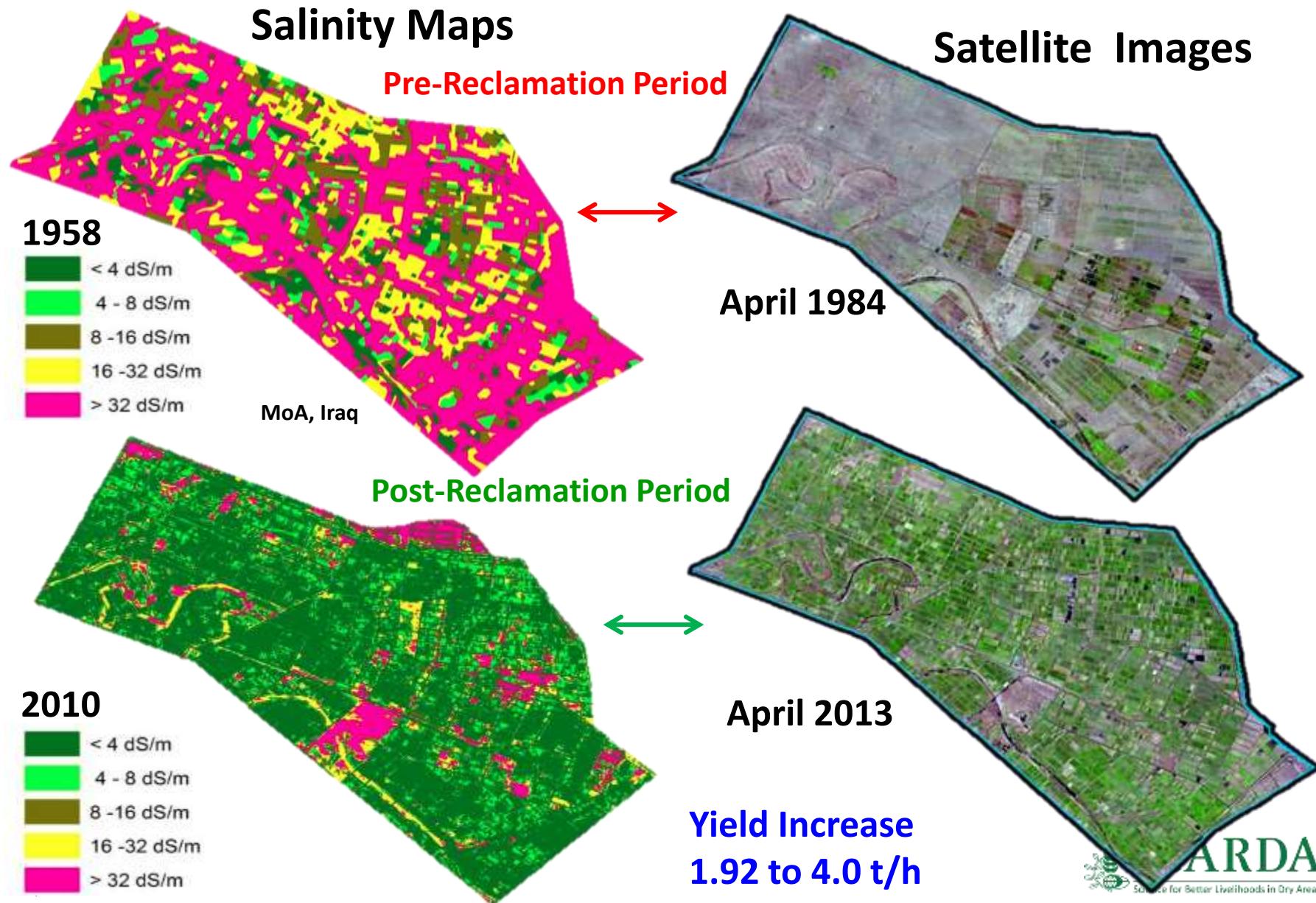
# Adoption and out scaling of Innovative Technologies:

e.g., Conservation Agriculture



# Measuring Impact of Successful interventions

Soil Salinity, Dujaila, Iraq



# Geoinformatics in Sustainable Agro-Ecosystems

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- [Digital Agriculture](#)
- [Wheat out-scaling](#)
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- [Cereals-Legume System](#)
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