

Satellite Irrigation Management Support with the Terrestrial Observation and Prediction System

Forrest Melton

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Project Team:

Ecological Forecasting Lab

CSU Monterey Bay & NASA ARC, Moffett Field, CA

Partners:

California Department of Water Resources

Western Growers Association

Center for Irrigation Technology, CSU Fresno

USDA Agricultural Research Service / NRCS

Univ. of California, Cooperative Extension

USGS

Booth Ranches

Chiquita

Constellation Wines

Del Monte Produce

Farming D

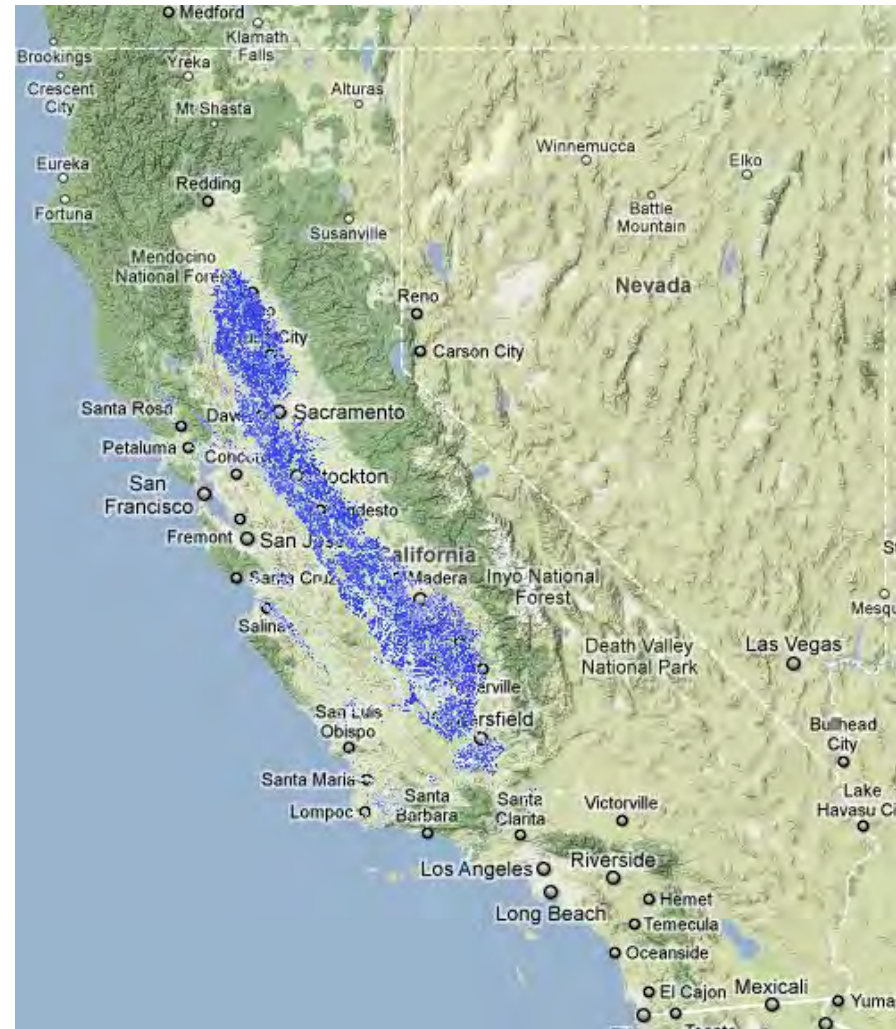
Fresh Express

Periera Farms

Ryan Palm Farms

Tanimura & Antle

Support for this project provided by the NASA Applied Sciences Program, CSU Agricultural Research Initiative, CDFA



Remote Sensing of Western Water
San Diego, CA
Sept. 28, 2012

Satellite Data



Landsat (TM / ETM+)
(30m / 0.25 acres)



Terra / Aqua (MODIS)
(250m / 15.5 acres)

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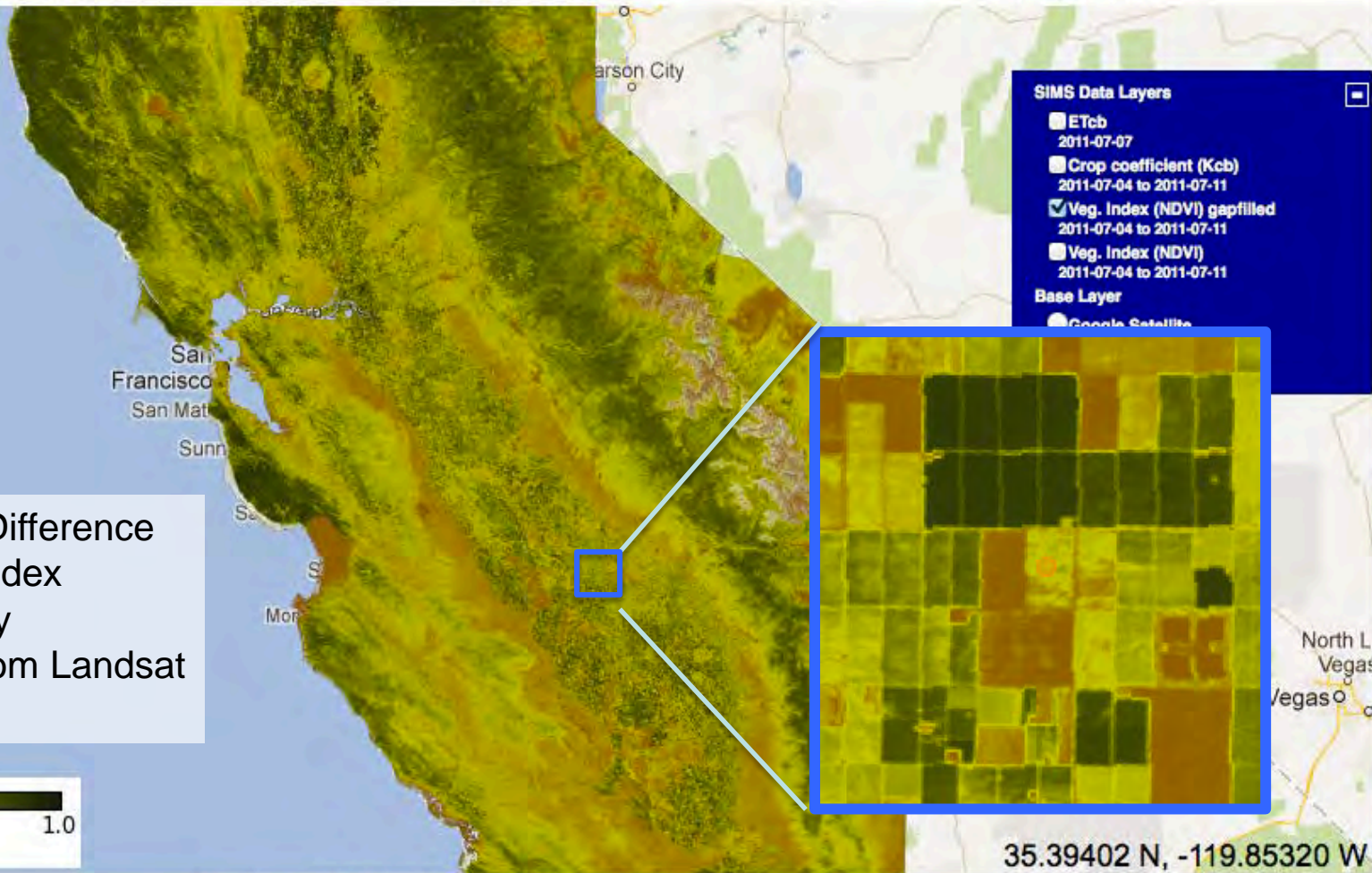
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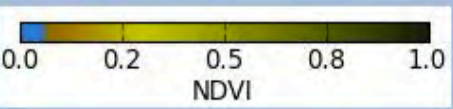
SIMS Data Layers

- ETcb
2011-07-07
- Crop coefficient (Kcb)
2011-07-04 to 2011-07-11
- Veg. Index (NDVI) gapfilled
2011-07-04 to 2011-07-11
- Veg. Index (NDVI)
2011-07-04 to 2011-07-11

Base Layer

- Google Satellite

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI); 8-day composite from Landsat and MODIS



35.39402 N, -119.85320 W

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Curator: [Forrest Melton](#)

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Welcome Forrest Melton

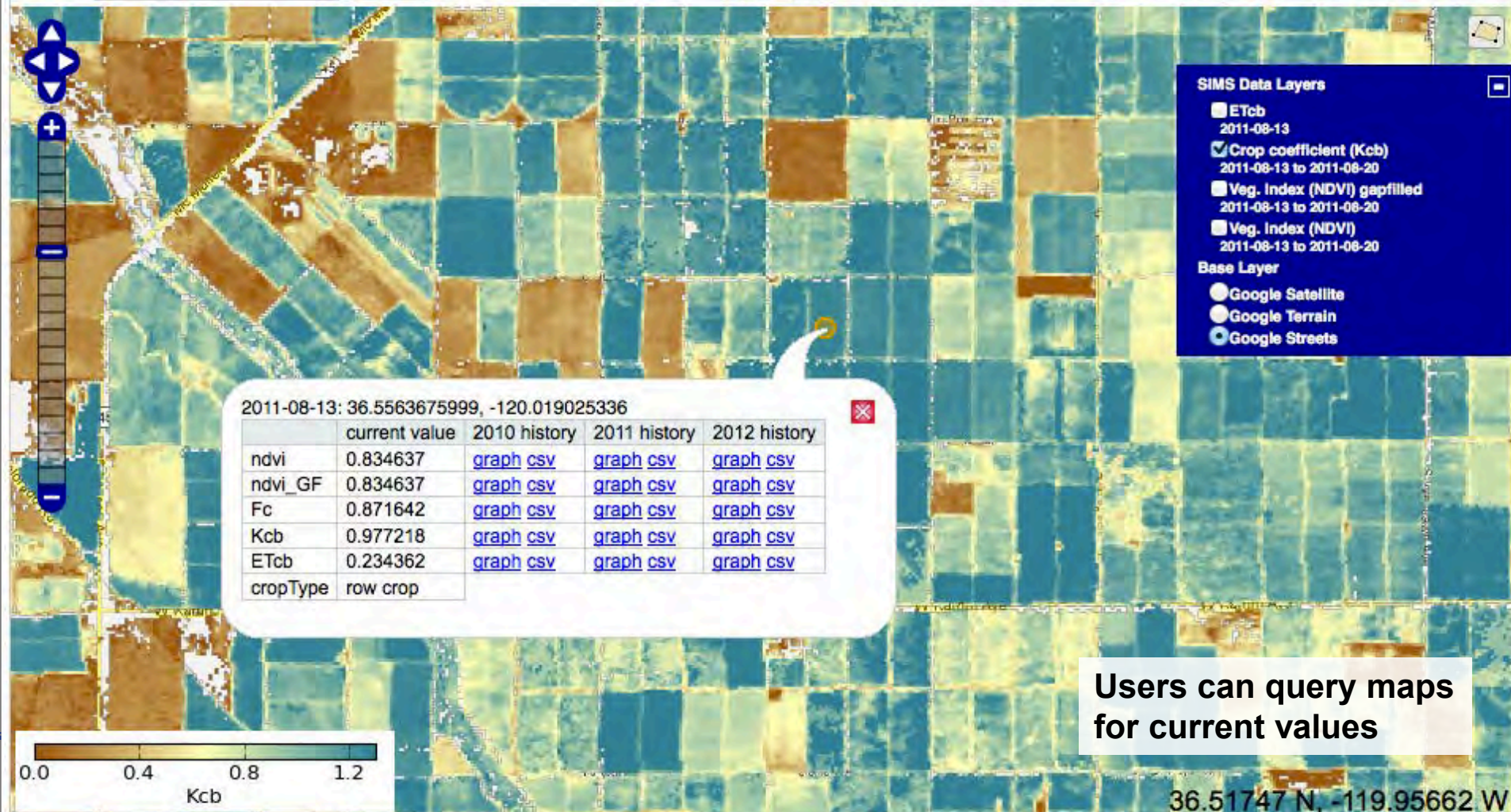
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**Users can query maps
for current values**

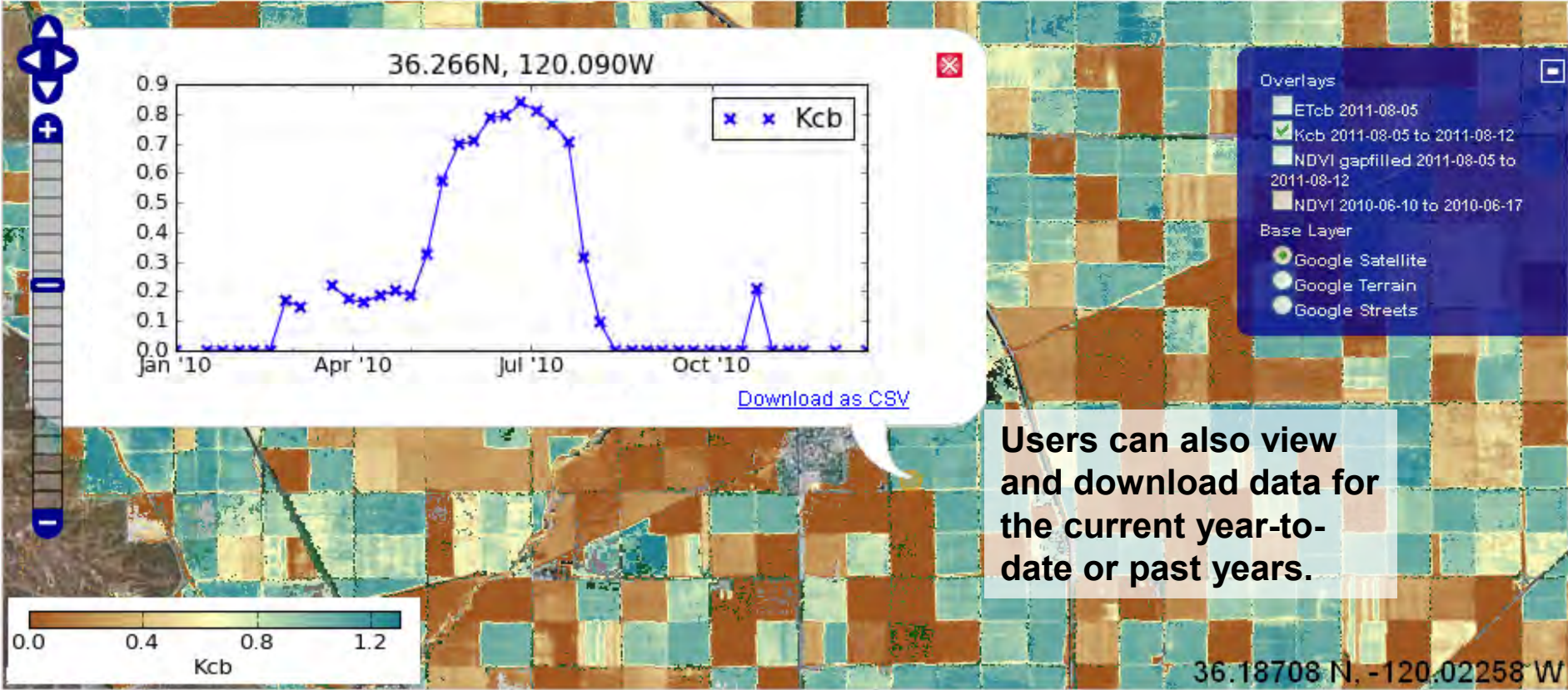


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Users can also view and download data for the current year-to-date or past years.

[Download as CSV](#)

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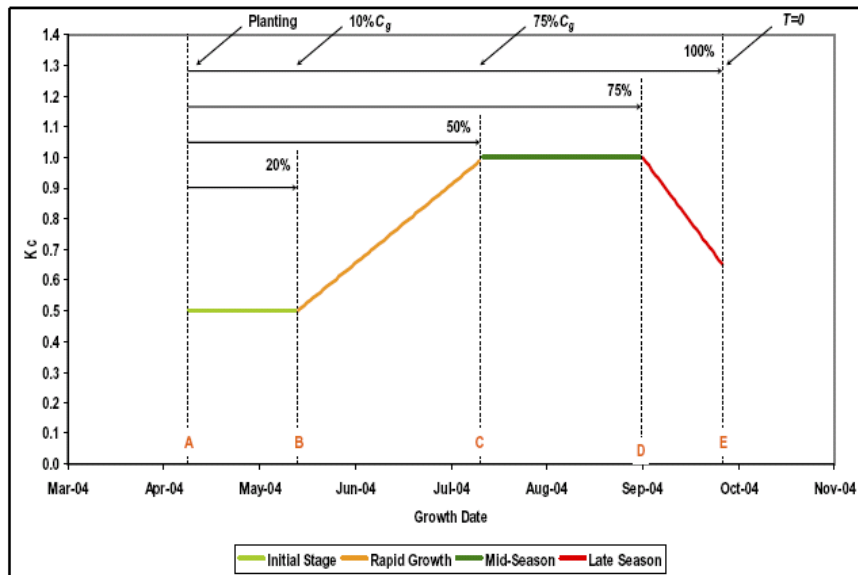
Combining Surface and Satellite Data: Mapping of Crop Water Requirements at Field Scales

$$ET_{cb} = ET_o * K_{cb}$$

CIMIS
(AgriMet, AZMET, CoAgMet)
satellite

Standard K_c Profile (manual)

Hypothetical Crop Coefficient (K_c) Curve for Typical Field and Row Crops Showing Growth Stages and Percentages of the Season from Planting to Critical Growth Dates



TOPS-SIMS K_{cb} Profile (Automated, Satellite-derived)

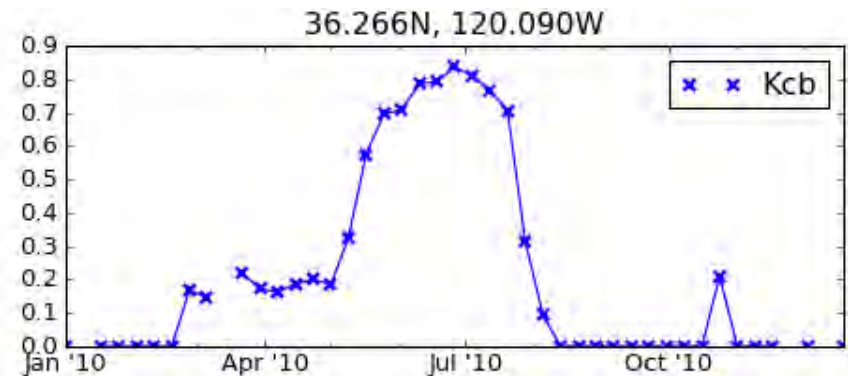


Figure credit: 2005 California Water Plan Update



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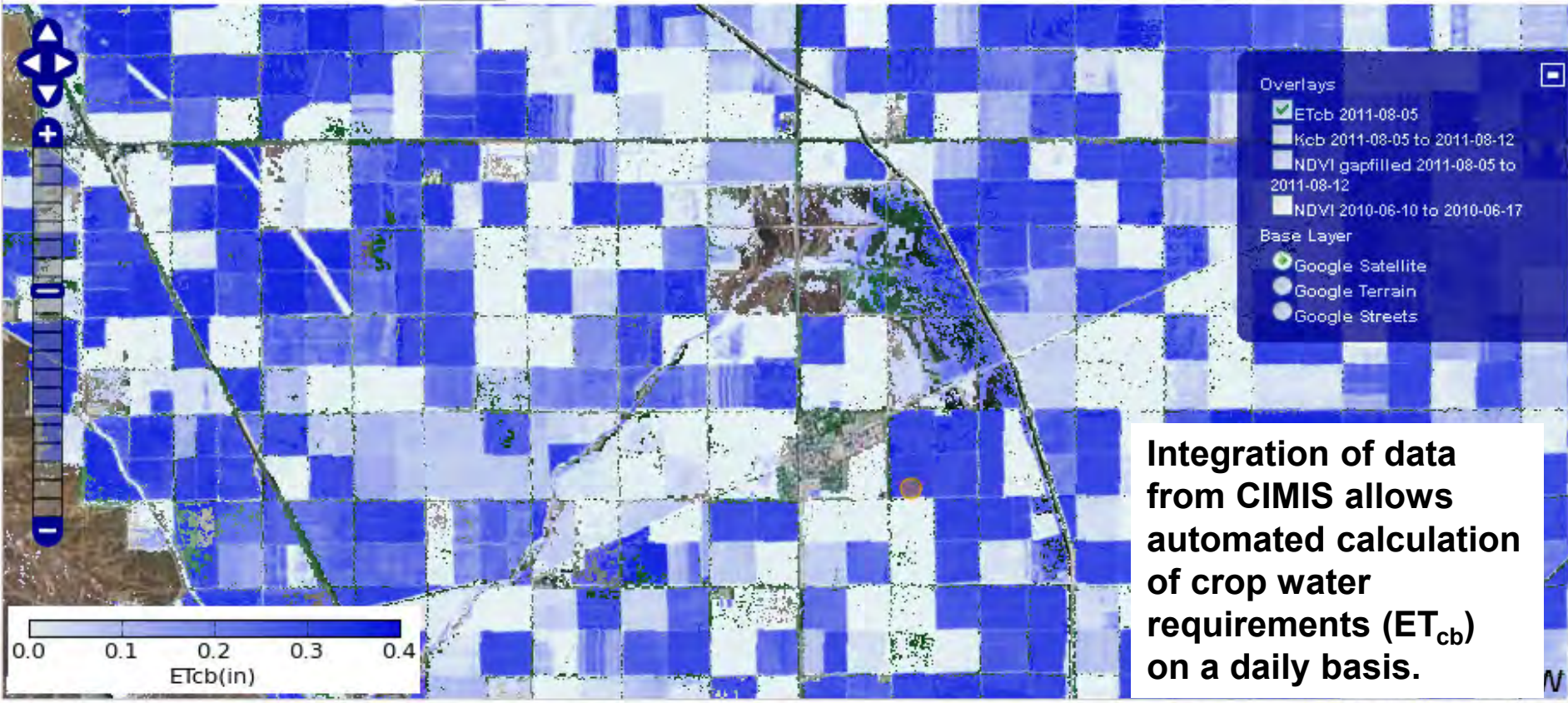


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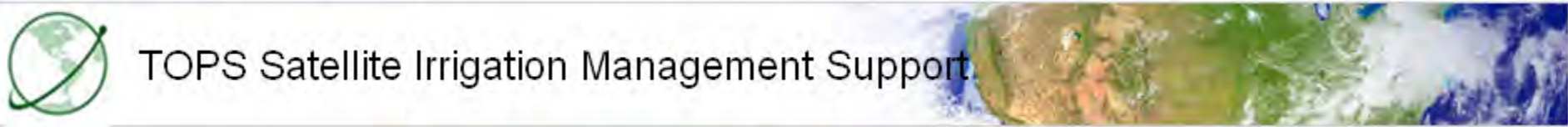
Integration of data from CIMIS allows automated calculation of crop water requirements (ET_{cb}) on a daily basis.

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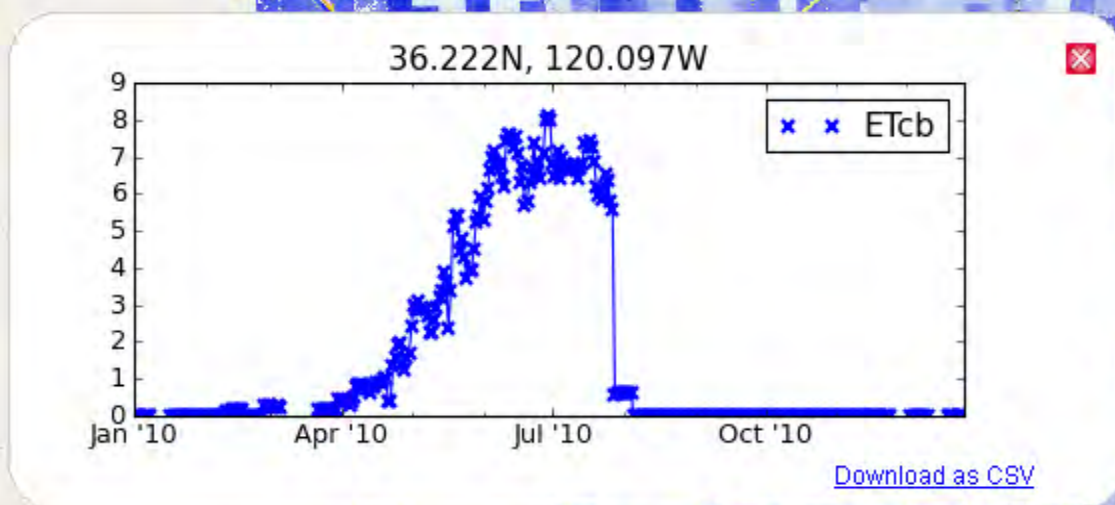


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Overlays

- NDVI gapfilled 2010-06-18 to 2010-06-25
- ETcb 2010-06-20
- Kcb 2010-05-25 to 2010-06-01
- NDVI 2010-06-18 to 2010-06-25

Base Layer

- Google Satellite
- Google Terrain
- Google Streets



Maps can also be queried, and data can be downloaded directly into Excel or other software tools

-120.09559, 36.22205

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Motivation

- Across the western U.S., depletion of groundwater, growing urban populations, and drought are constraining water supplies for irrigated agriculture
- Need for “win-win” solutions to assist growers in optimizing water use
- Satellite data + agricultural weather networks can be used to map crop water requirements
- Easily accessible data can assist growers in tuning irrigation to match weather conditions / crop growth stage



Benefits of Using Ag Weather Information in Irrigation Management

Water, Yield and Total Benefits to Farmers from CIMIS				
Crop	Water \$US +	Yield** \$US	Total \$US	Benefit/Hectare \$US
Trees and Vines Sample				
Almonds	246,000	2,426,500	2,672,500	408
Apples	900	13,900	14,800	366
Avocados	-141,350*	738,000	596,500	760
Grapes	100,850	1,336,500	1,437,3500	730
Pistachios	370,150	6,755,000	7,125,000	630
Plums	556	12,445	13,000	402
Vegetable Sample				
Artichoke	2,500	326,200	328,700	160
Broccoli	2,750	106,100	108,850	730
Cauliflower	5,750	334,100	339,850	870
Celery	3,350	345,750	349,100	1700
Lettuce	26,000	1,361,000	1,387,000	920
Field Crop Sample				
Alfalfa	47,790	325,700	373,500	100
Cotton	345,300	810,500	1,155,800	110

Source: Parker et al. (1996); <http://www.cimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/resourceArticleOthersTechRole.jsp>

*Money saved due to reduced water bill resulting from using CIMIS.

**Increased income from increased yield resulting from using CIMIS.

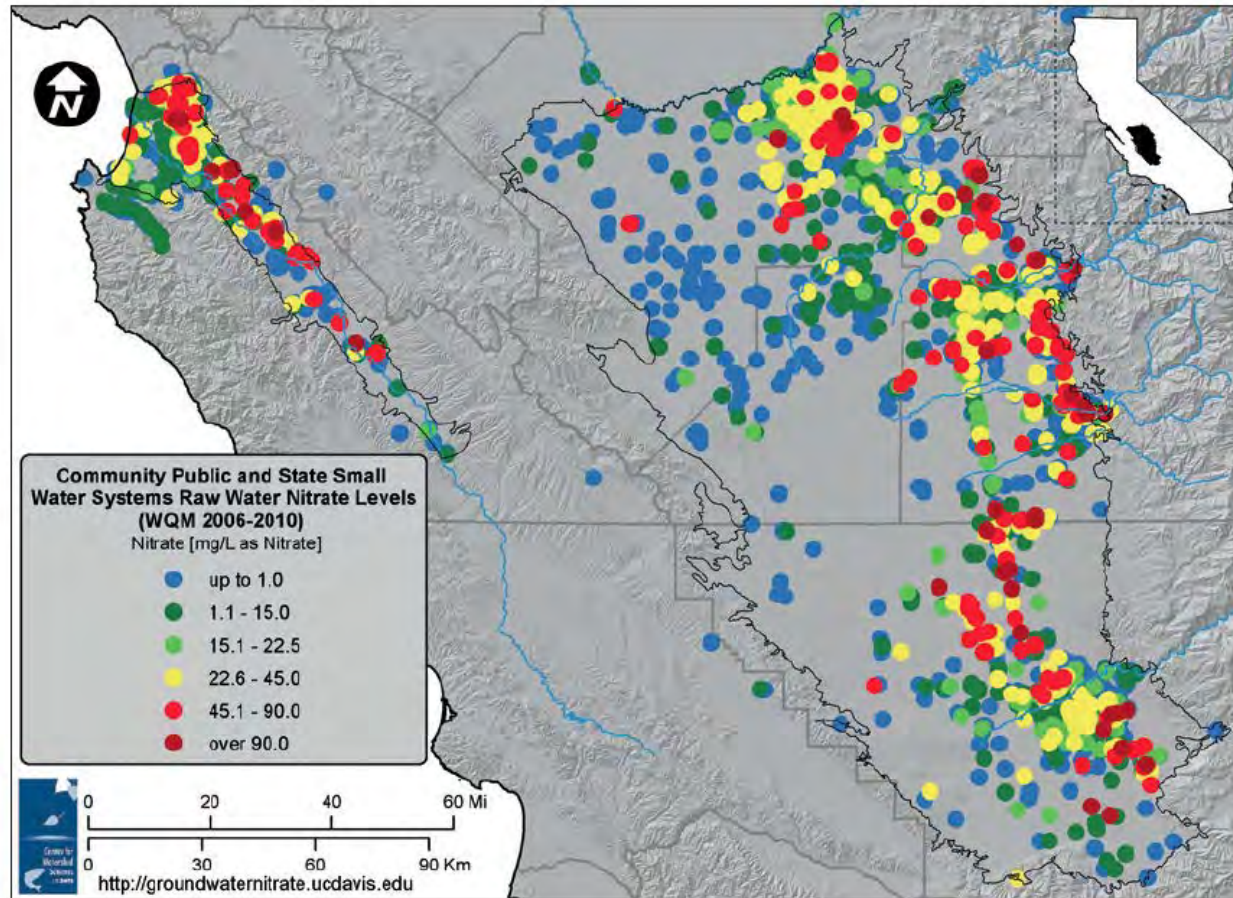
*Negative number indicates increased water use with CIMIS.

Average reduction in total applied water: 13%

Average increase in yields: 8%

**Benefit of \geq \$100/ha:
4 million ha of irrigated
land in CA \rightarrow potential
benefit of $>$ \$400m**

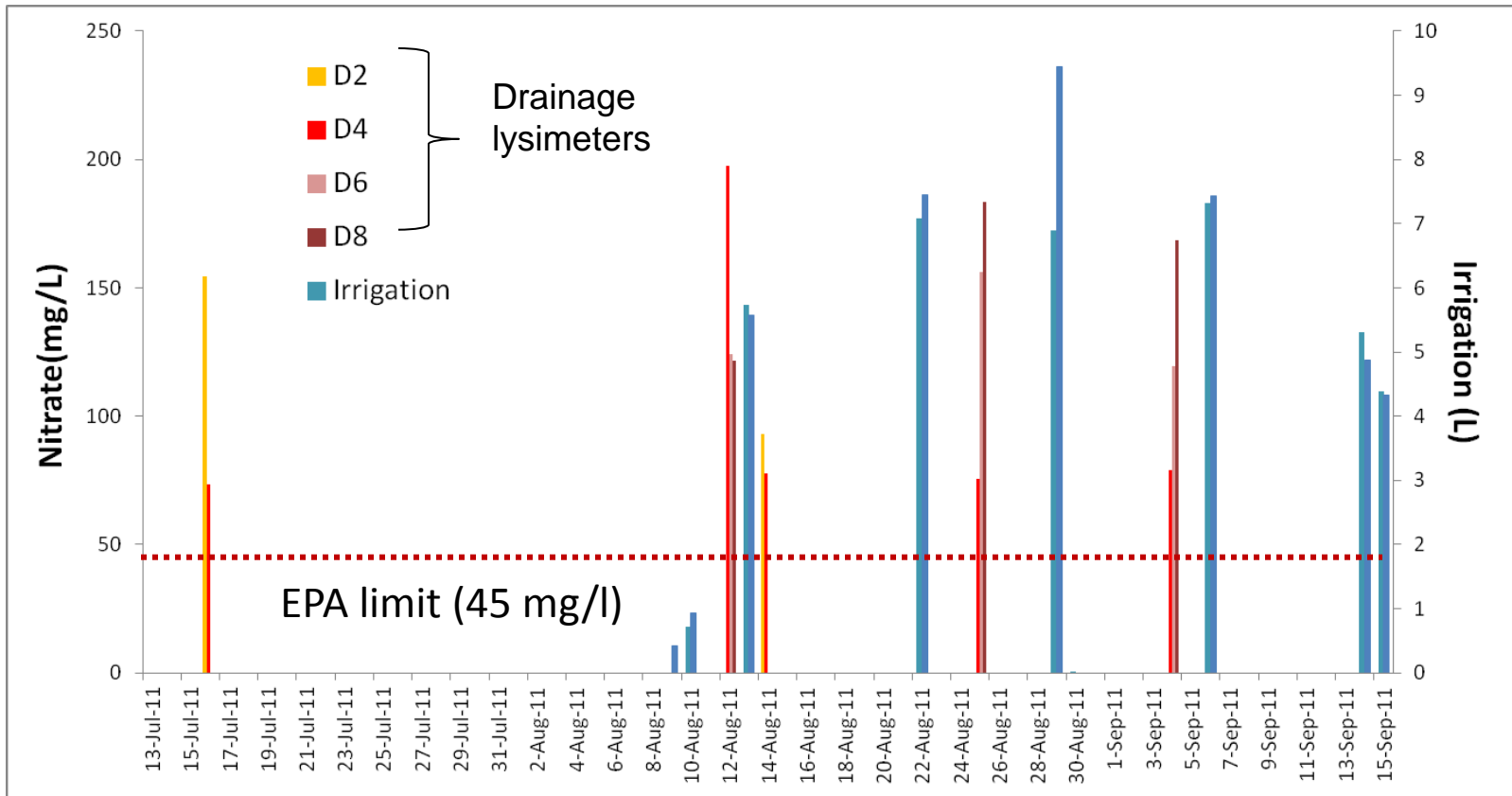
Water Quality: Groundwater and Nitrates



Maximum reported raw-level nitrate concentration in community public water systems and state-documented state small water systems, 2006-2010 (Harter et al., 2012)

Nitrate Concentrations in Drainage

Measured Nitrate Concentration in Drainage Below the Root Zone (Lettuce, preliminary results)



California Irrigation Management Information System

- Standard approach for incorporating weather information into irrigation management practices

$$ET_c = ET_o * K_c$$

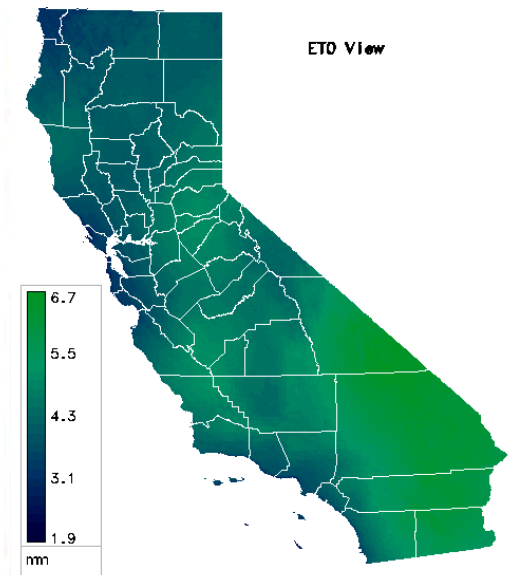
↑

CIMIS, AgriMet, AZMET, CoAgMet

- California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS)
 - Operated by CA DWR since 1982
 - More than 139 stations currently providing daily measurements of ET_o
 - **Spatial CIMIS** data now available for CA; 2km statewide grid, daily

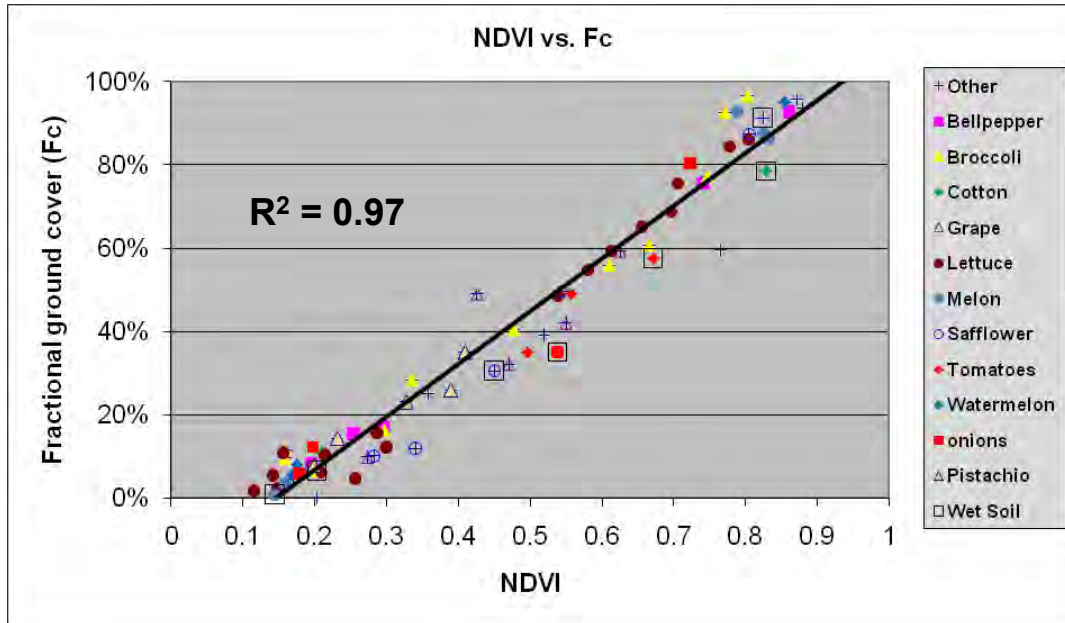


Photo credit: DWR CIMIS



Spatial CIMIS ET₀ 16 Sept 2010

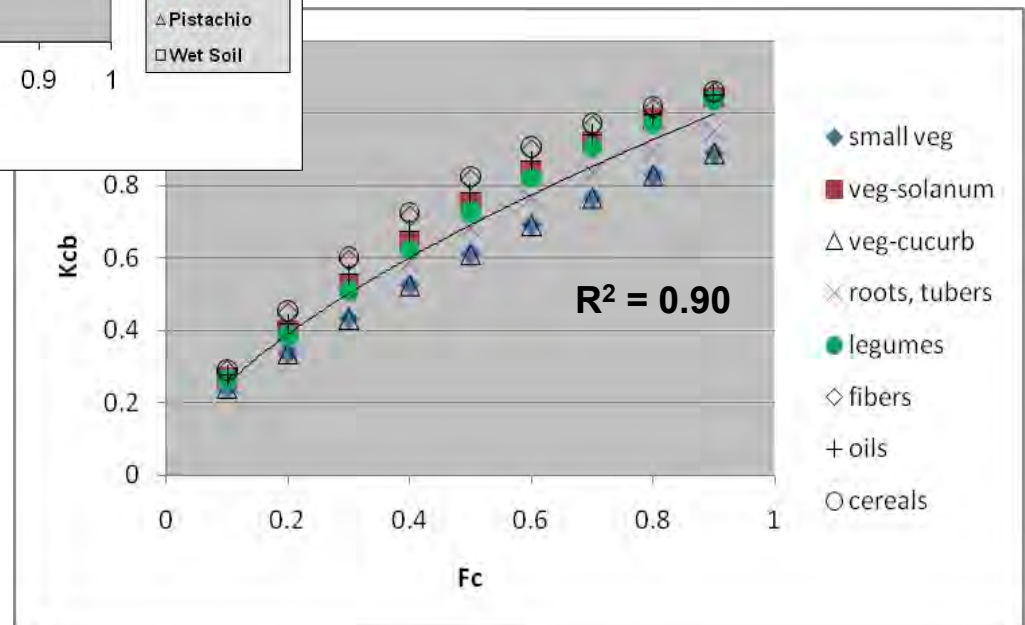
Approach: Mapping Crop Coefficients and Indicators of Crop Water Requirements from Satellite Data



USDA studies provide basis for linking satellite vegetation indices (NDVI) to fractional cover.

Trout et al., 2008; Johnson & Trout, 2011

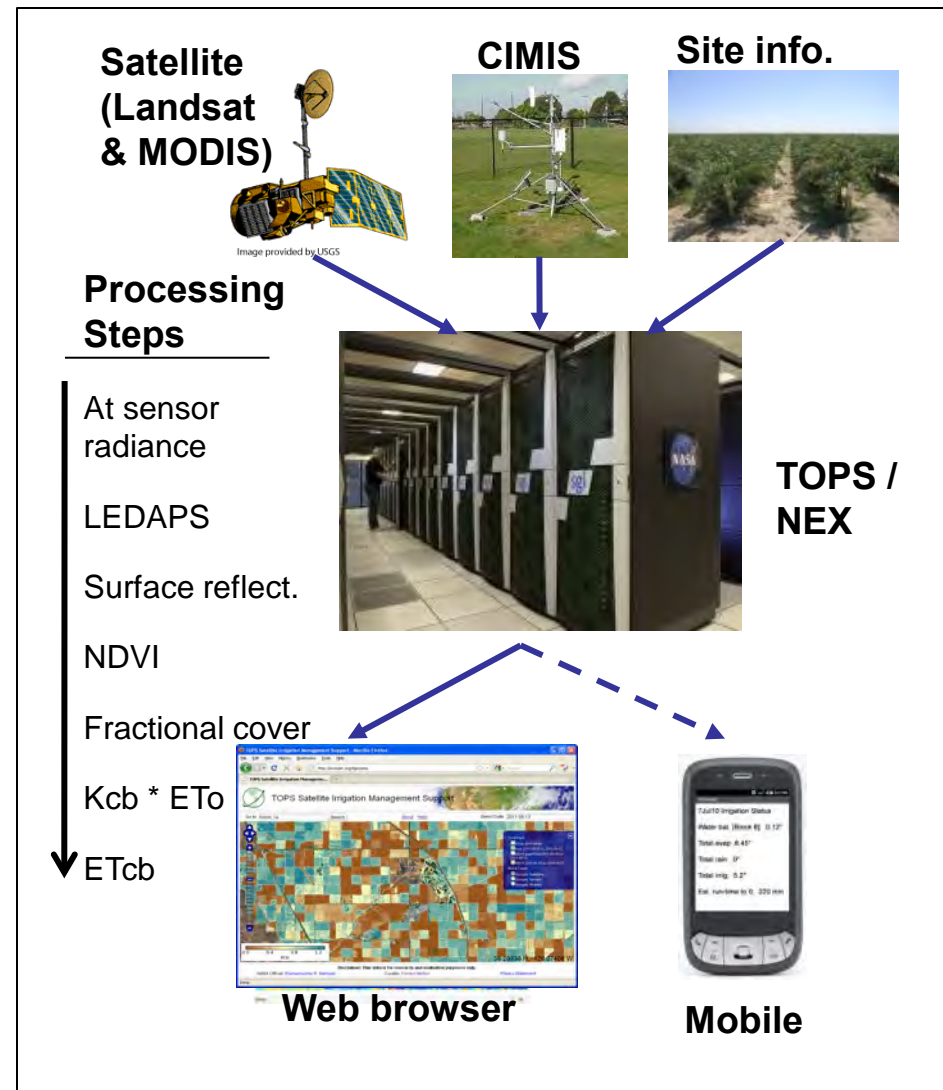
Recent studies by Allen & Pereira (2009) and others provide basis for linking fractional cover to K_{cb} for a range of crops. *Additional studies ongoing in collaboration with CSU Fresno and UC West Side Research & Extension Center*



Also see Bryla et al., 2010; Grattan et al., 1998; Hanson & May, 2006; Lopez-Urrea et al., 2009

Data Analysis and Modeling Frameworks: Terrestrial Observation and Prediction System and NEX

1. Data for growers: Develop near real-time information products from satellite data to support growers in optimizing irrigation: $NDVI$, F_c , K_{cb} , ET_{cb} maps at field scale
2. New technology: Build data processing systems required to combine data from satellites and surface observation networks in real-time to map crop coefficients and crop water requirements
3. Transition to operations: Integrate new capability into CA DWR CIMIS framework
4. Outreach: Grower outreach and education in partnerships with Western Growers and other grower organizations



NASA Earth Exchange



9PB of on-line storage
50PB of tape storage
512 CPUs readily accessible, 180,000 total



COLLABORATION
(over 250 members)

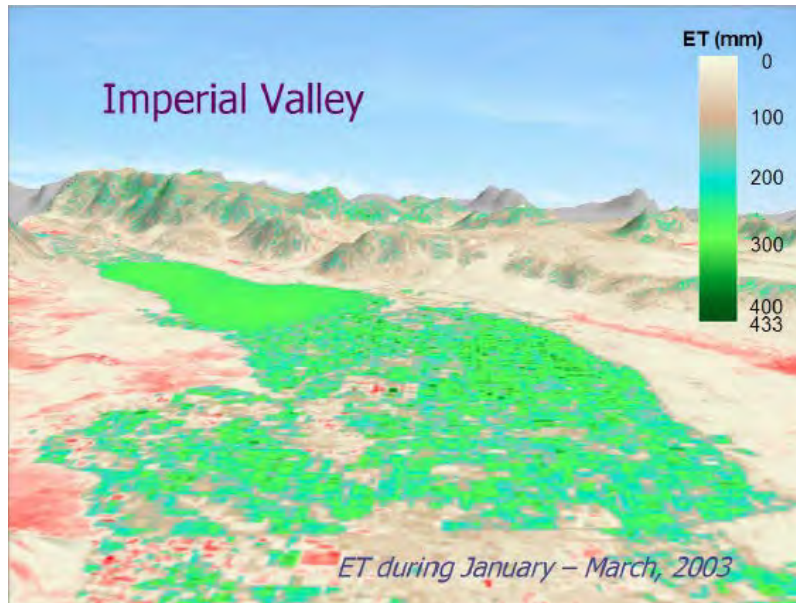


COMPUTING
(9PB, 180,000 cores)



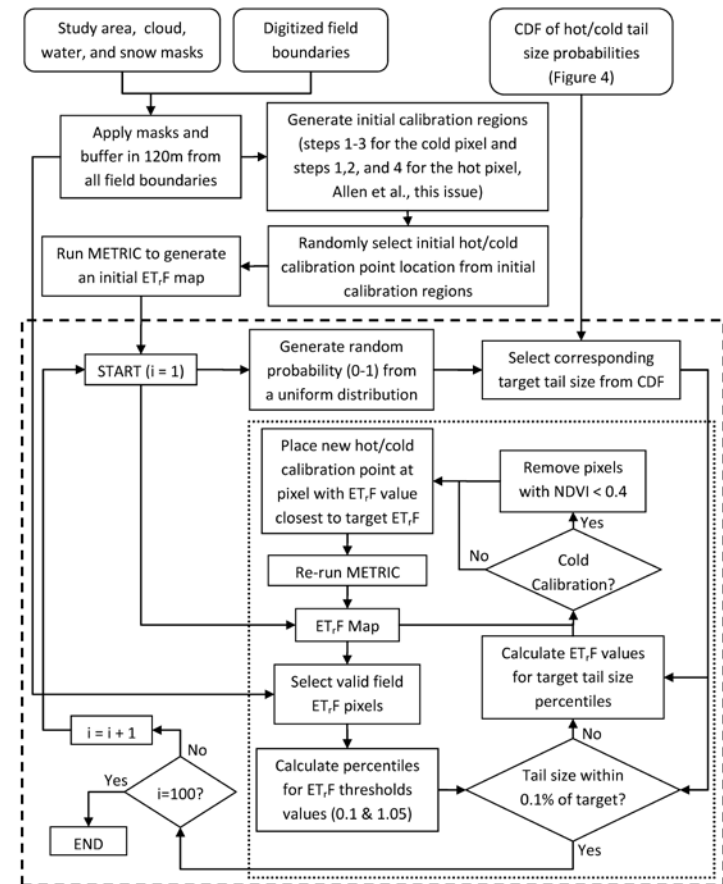
**Centralized
Data Repository**
(over 400 TB of data)

Applying NEX to Support ET Models: METRIC



ET for the Imperial Valley from METRIC (R. Allen)

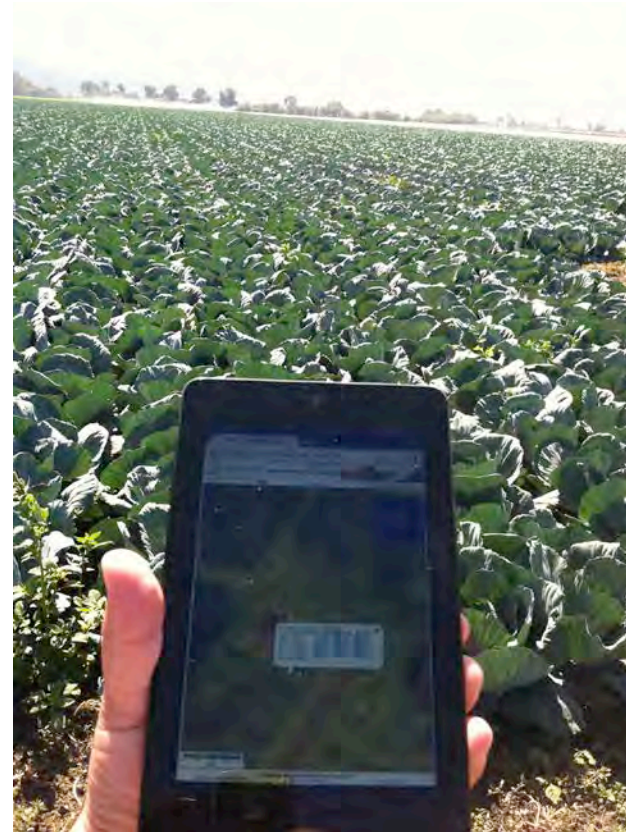
Goal: Near real-time, cost effective concurrent mapping of potential ET (crop water requirement from SIMS) and actual ET (consumptive from METRIC) use at field scale



Sample workflow for METRIC automation (J. Huntington, C. Morton)

PI: J. Huntington

Mobile Interfaces



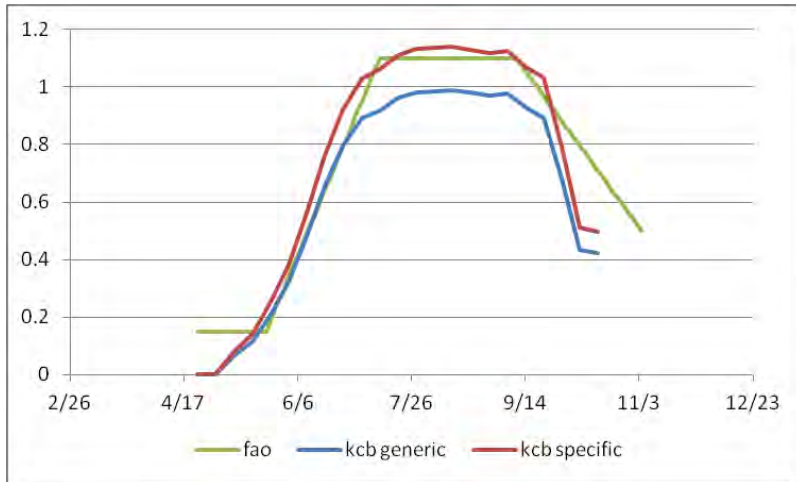
Mobile-based interfaces important for accelerating adoption by agricultural community

Approach: System Validation and Accuracy Assessment

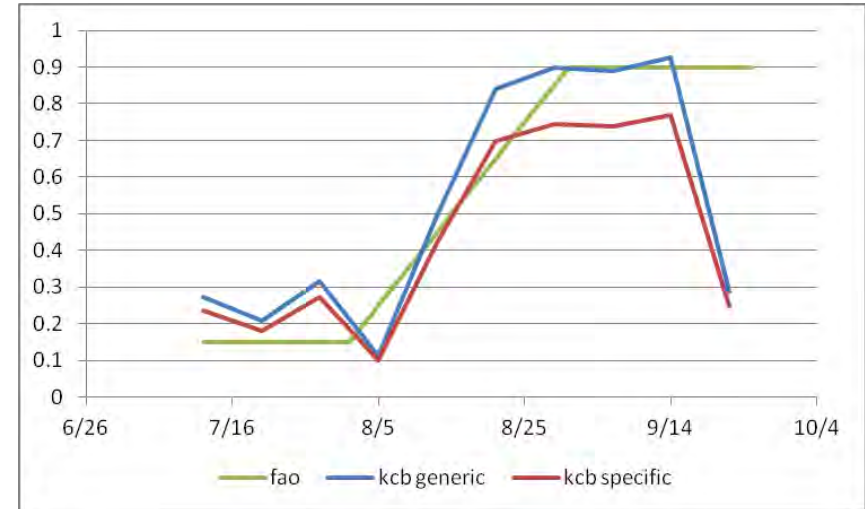
- Comparison with standard practices and other previously validated models
- Comparison against measurements from soil moisture sensor networks installed in collaboration with partner growers
- Comparison against measurements of evapotranspiration on commercial farms

Crop Coefficients (K_{cb}): SIMS vs FAO-56

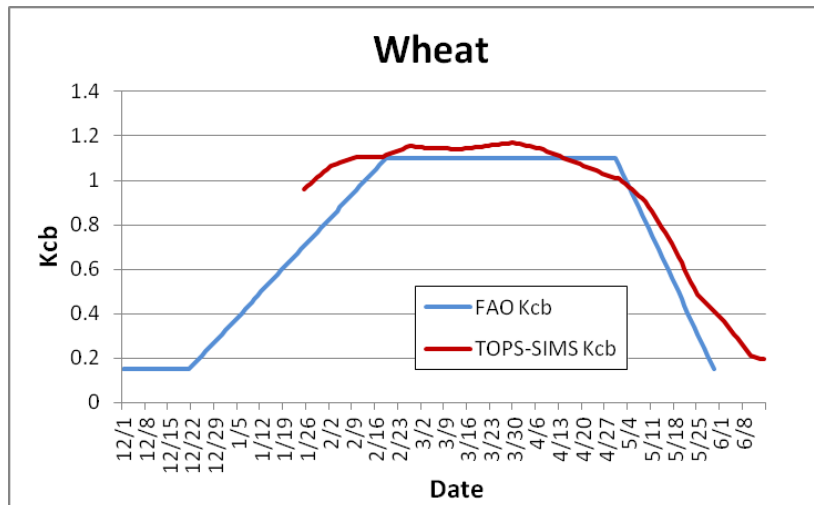
Cotton (Huron)



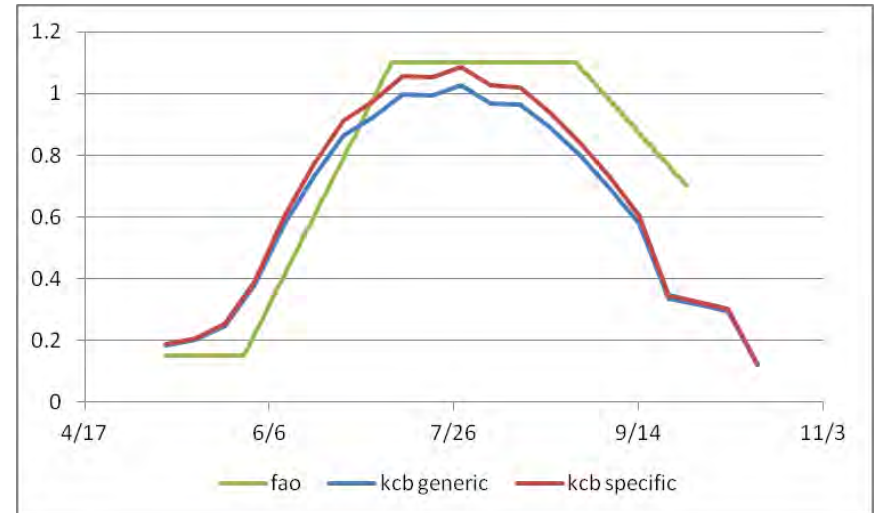
Lettuce (Salinas)



Wheat (Huron)

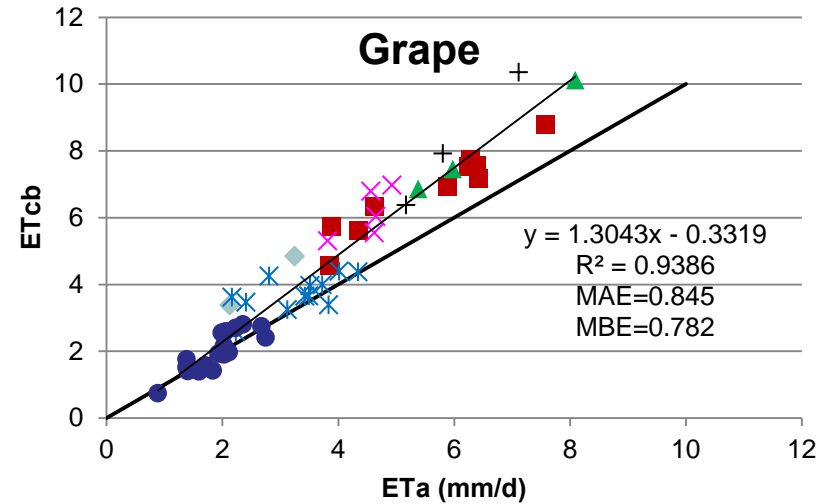
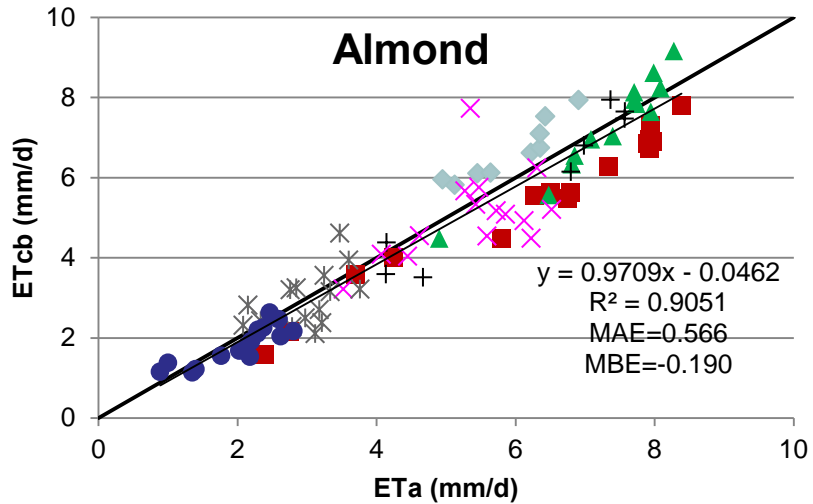


Tomato (Los Banos)

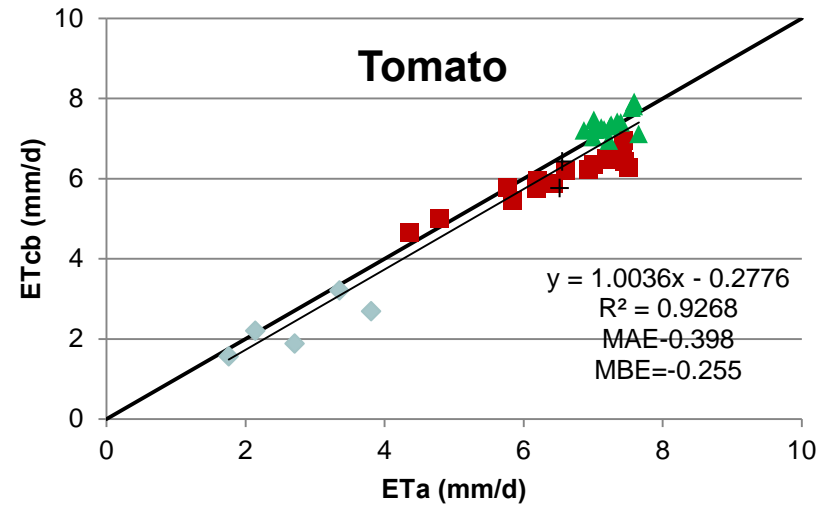
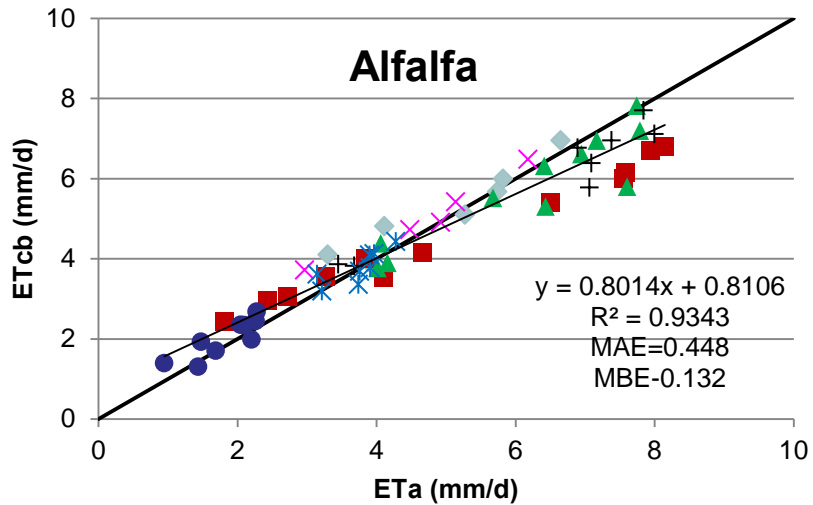


Satellite ET Mapping

TOPS SIMS (Automated) vs SEBAL (Manual)



- ◆ 23-Apr
- 25-May
- ▲ 26-Jun
- + 28-Jul
- × 29-Aug
- ✱ 30-Sep
- 1-Nov
- 1:1 line



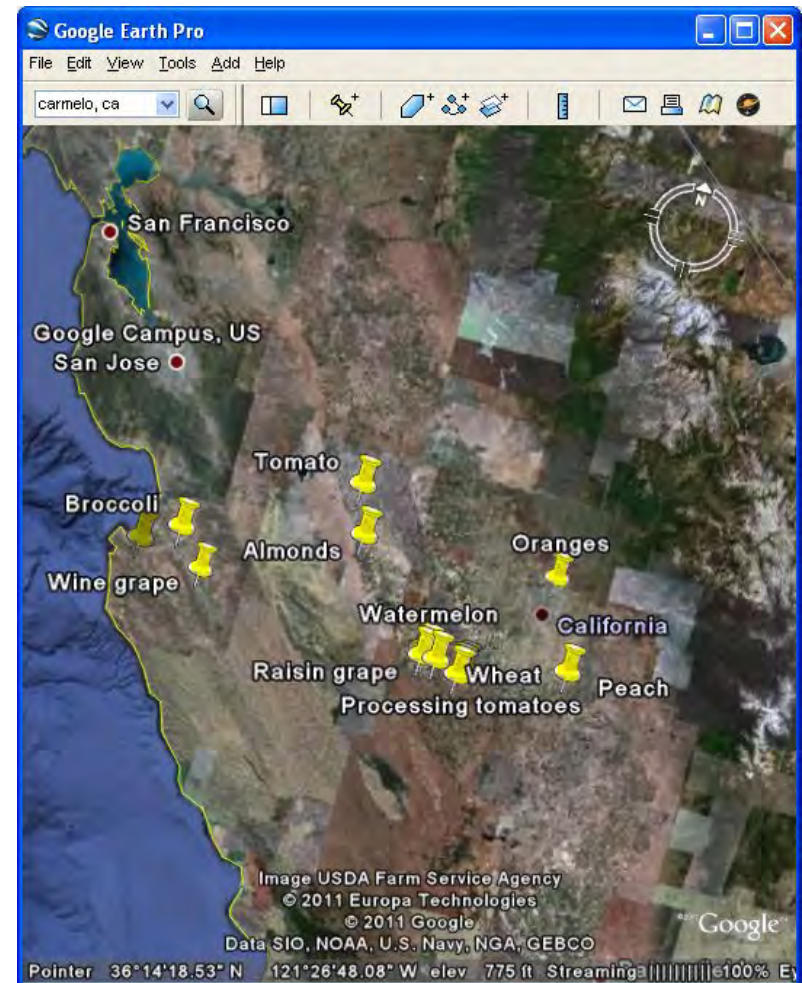
SIMS: Field Sensor Network Components



- 1) Surface renewal instrumentation for measuring ET
- 2) Volumetric water content at 8-12 points at four depths (10HS)
- 3) Soil water potential at 8 points at one depth (MPS-1)
- 4) Deep drainage at two points (Gee passive capillary lysimeter)
- 5) Flow measurements at two irrigation standpipes (Badger)
- 6) Meteorological data (RH, T, P, wind speed, solar radiation)

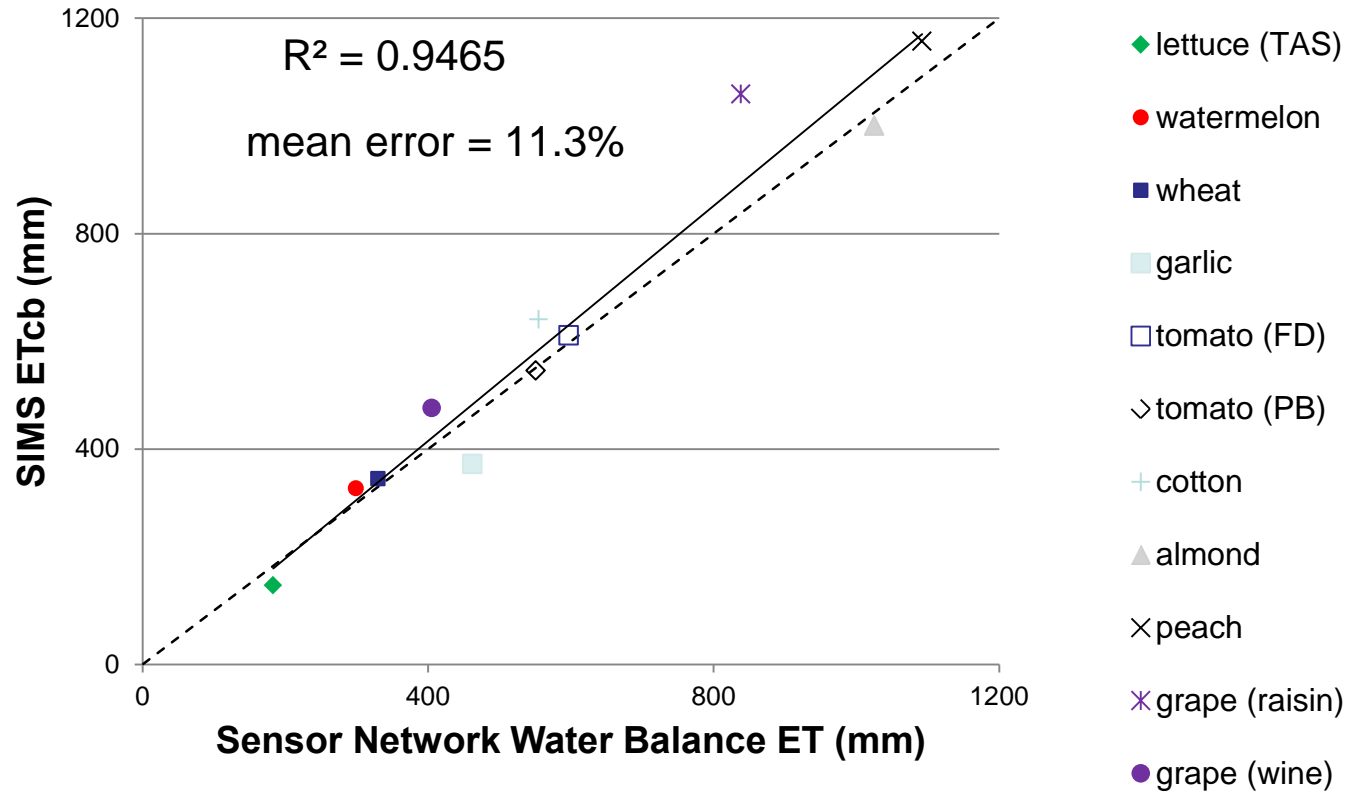
Sensor Network Installations

Crop Type	Crop	Location
Grain	Corn*	CSU Fresno
Grain	Wheat	San Joaquin Valley
Row	Garlic	San Joaquin Valley
Row	Lettuce*	SJ & Salinas Valley
Row	Broccoli	Salinas Valley
Row	Cauliflower	San Joaquin Valley
Row	Tomato(2)*	San Joaquin Valley
Row	Cotton (drip)*	San Joaquin Valley
Vine	Melon	San Joaquin Valley
Vine	Wine grapes*	Salinas Valley
Vine	Raisins*	San Joaquin Valley
Tree	Peach*	San Joaquin Valley
Tree	Almond*	San Joaquin Valley
Tree	Orange*	San Joaquin Valley

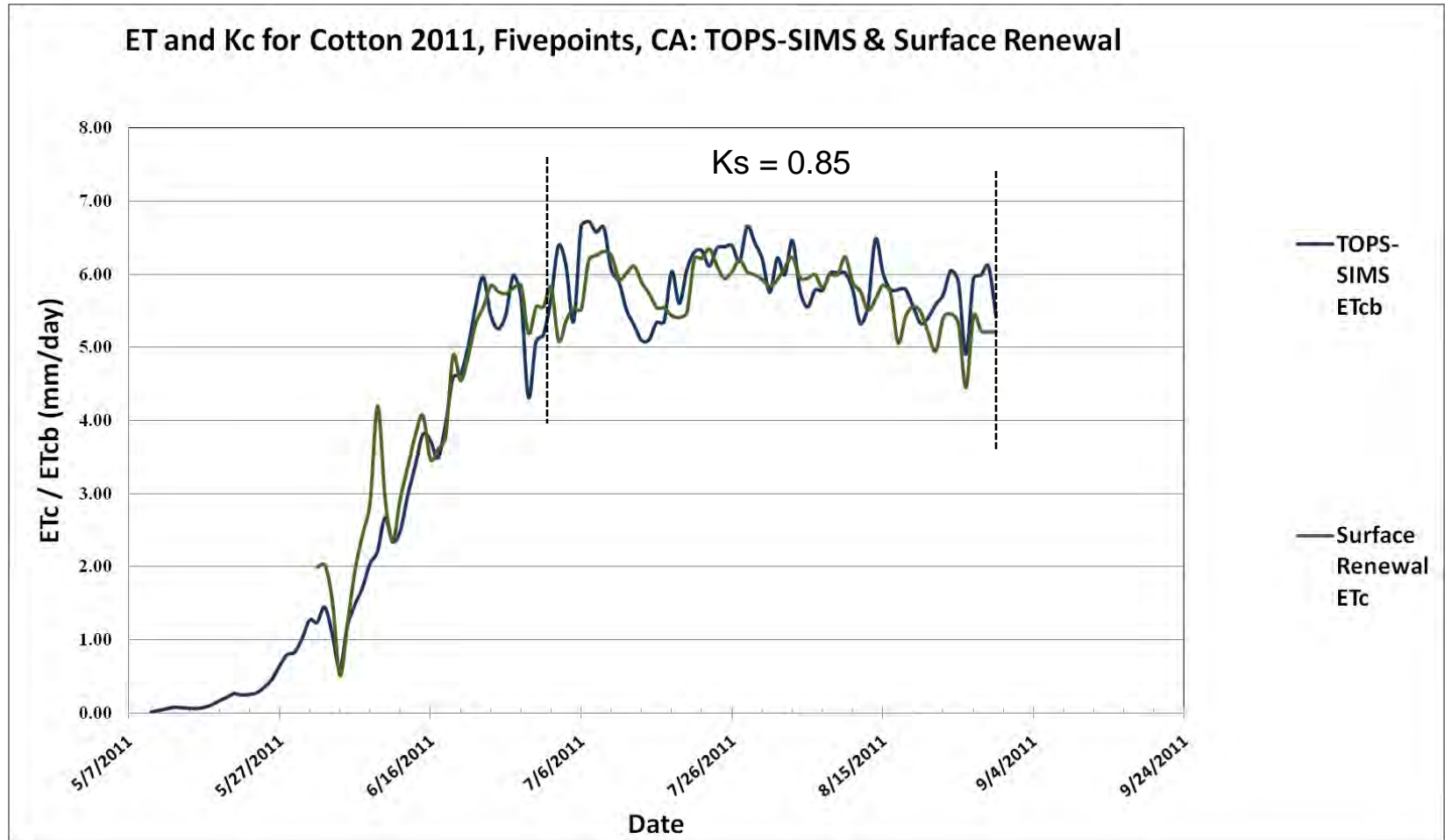


*Surface renewal instrumentation.

SIMS ETcb vs Sensor Network ET (2011)

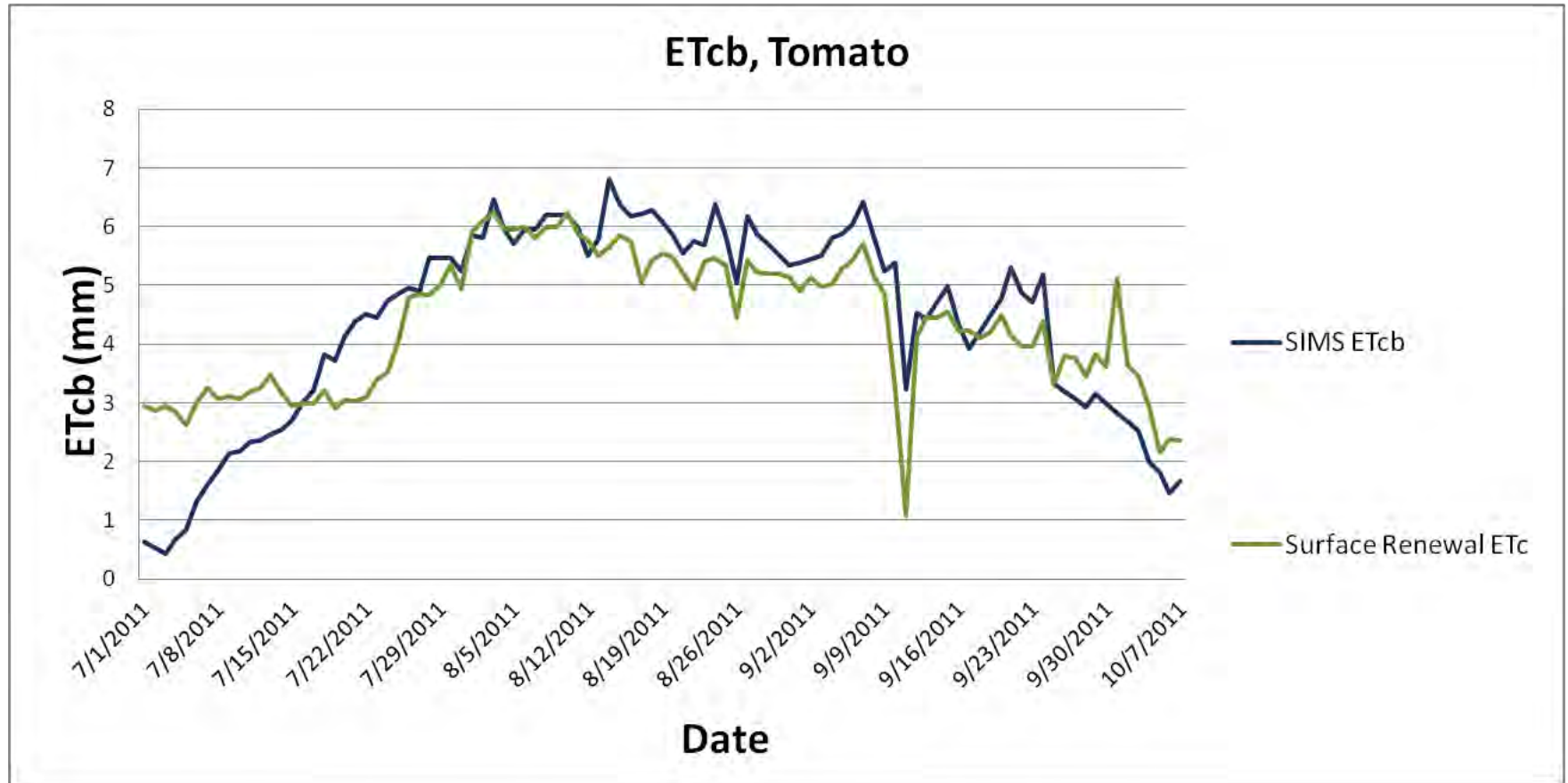


TOPS SIMS ETcb vs Surface Renewal (Cotton)



Use of a crop stress coefficient of 0.85 after July 1; MAE of 0.38 mm / day

TOPS SIMS ETcb vs Surface Renewal (Tomato)



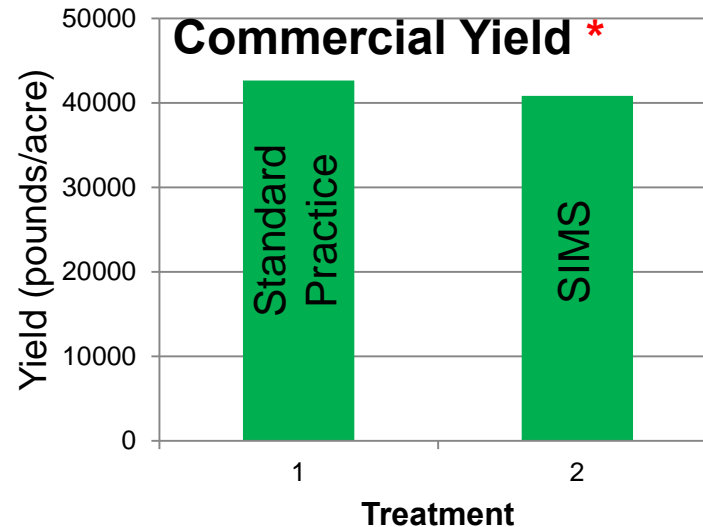
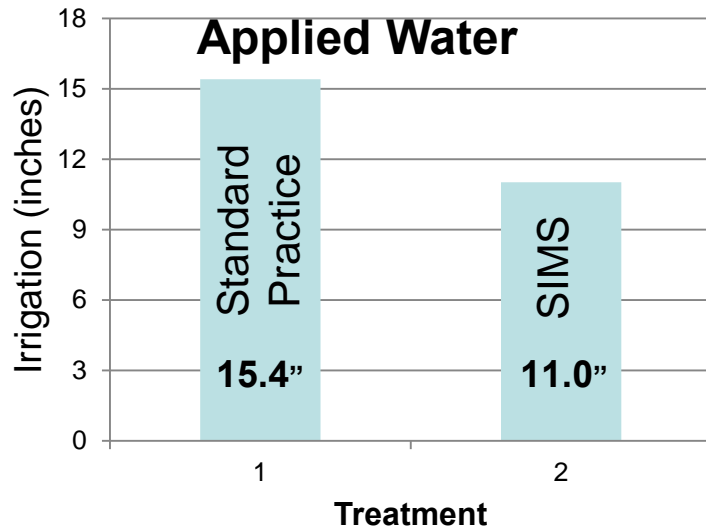
Field Demonstrations of Irrigation Savings

Specialty Crop Irrigation Trials

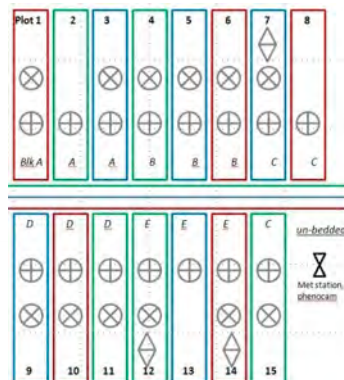
Research Partners: CSUMB/NASA, USDA-Ag Research Service, UC Cooperative Extension

Commercial Cooperators: Chiquita/Fresh Express, Inc., Tanimura & Antle, Inc.

Sponsor: Calif. Dept. Food & Agriculture



**no significant difference in yields despite 28.6% less applied water*



PI: L. Johnson

Questions?



Back-up Slides



Motivation: Benefits of Using Ag Weather Information in Irrigation Management

- Irrigation uses ~80% of water in CA
- California Department of Water Resources and UC Berkeley surveyed growers in 1990s
- Growers who utilized ET_o data reported an increase in yields of 8% and a decrease in applied irrigation of 13% (DWR, 1997)
- Use of ET data in irrigation scheduling still not widespread; majority of growers rely on the condition of the crop and the feel of the soil as primary guides in scheduling irrigation

Method Used by Farmers to Decide When to Irrigate, USDA Farm & Ranch Irrig. Survey, 2008

Method	Percent of Farmers	
	CA	US
Condition of Crop	66%	78%
Feel of soil	45%	43%
Personal calendar schedule	32%	25%
Soil moisture sensing device	14%	9%
Daily ET reports	12%	9%
Scheduled by water delivery org.	11%	12%
Commercial or government scheduling service	10%	8%
When neighbors irrigate	6%	7%
Other	6%	9%
Plant moisture sensing device	3%	5%

Growers may report more than one method, so total of all methods may exceed 100%.



Upcoming Features: Field-Level Summary Reports

TOPS-SIMS Field Summary (Example)

ETo = reference ET (in.), ETcb = crop water use (in.), Kcb = basal crop coefficient, SWB = soil water balance (in.), Runtime = estimated irrigation runtime (hrs.) to restore neutral soil water balance

Past 3 days:								Next 3 days:			
Field	ETo	Kcb mean	Kcb max	Kcb min	ETcb	SWB	Runtime 8/8/2010	ETo	ETcb	SWB	Runtime 8/11/2010
F-01	0.83	1.05	1.09	0.95	0.87	+0.30	--	0.79	0.83	-0.53	2.5
F-02	0.83	0.97	1.04	0.91	0.81	-0.12	1	0.79	0.77	-0.77	4
F-03	0.83	1.09	1.12	1.02	0.90	+1.14	--	0.79	0.86	0.28	--
...											



- Considers weather, soil texture, crop type, root depth, precipitation, prior irrigation amounts, method of application, and application rate.
- Parameters to include measures of within-field variability.
- Summary reports planned for delivery via text messages / PDFs sent to mobile devices.

Customized Reporting: Field Level Summaries



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California Agriculture

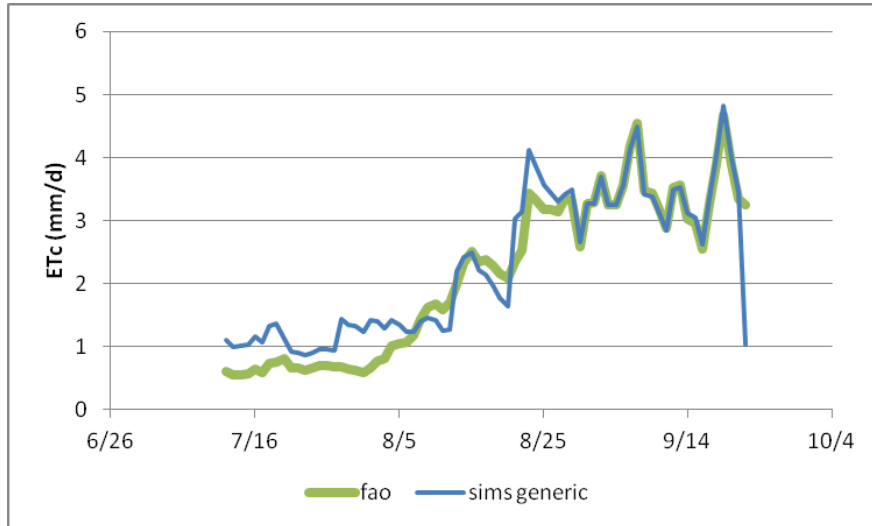
- Significant ag production, \$38.5B in cash farm receipts in 2010 from 81,700 farms
- Major domestic/international supplier of specialty crops
- Half of US-grown fruits, nuts, vegetables
- Diversity of crops

Source: Calif. Dept. Food & Agriculture

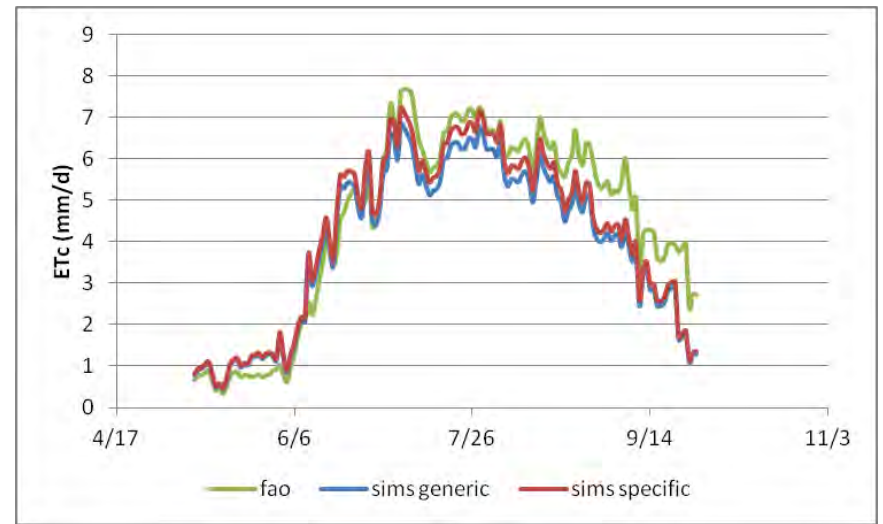


ET_{cb}: SIMS vs FAO-56

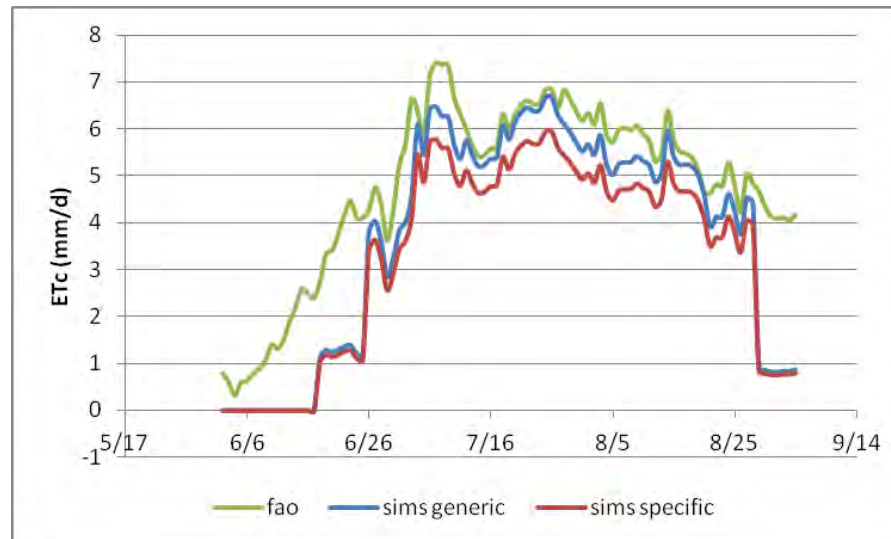
Lettuce (Salinas)



Tomato (Los Banos)

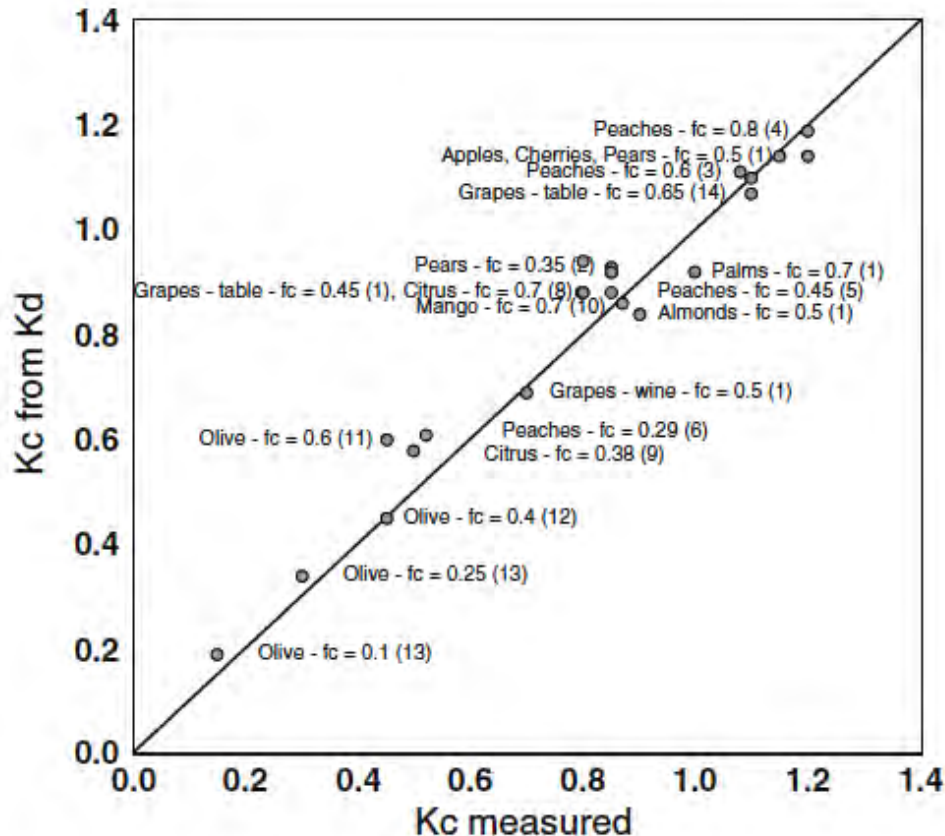


Watermelon (Huron)



Improved Mapping of Kc for Perennial Crops

Allen and Pereira (2009), Method for estimating crop coefficients from fraction of ground cover and height:



$$K_d = \min \left(1, M_L f_{c \text{ eff}}, f_{c \text{ eff}}^{\left(\frac{1}{1+h} \right)} \right)$$

K_d = density coefficient

M_L = multiplier on f_c to account for effect of canopy density on shading

$f_{c\text{-eff}}$ = effective fraction of ground cover

h = mean height of vegetation

Water Resource Management Challenges

- Drought impacts
- Competing demands
- Water quality and impaired water bodies
- Aging water conveyance infrastructure
- Groundwater overdraft
- Population growth and climate change



Credit: Jose Phillip

Additional Information and Resources

NASA Satellite Irrigation Management Support Project:

<http://ecocast.arc.nasa.gov/sims/>

CIMIS: <http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/welcome.jsp>

Crop coefficients: <http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov/cimis/infoEtoCropCo.jsp>, or
http://biomet.ucdavis.edu/irrigation_scheduling/bis/BIS.htm

NASA Applied Sciences Program:

<http://science.nasa.gov/earth-science/applied-sciences/>

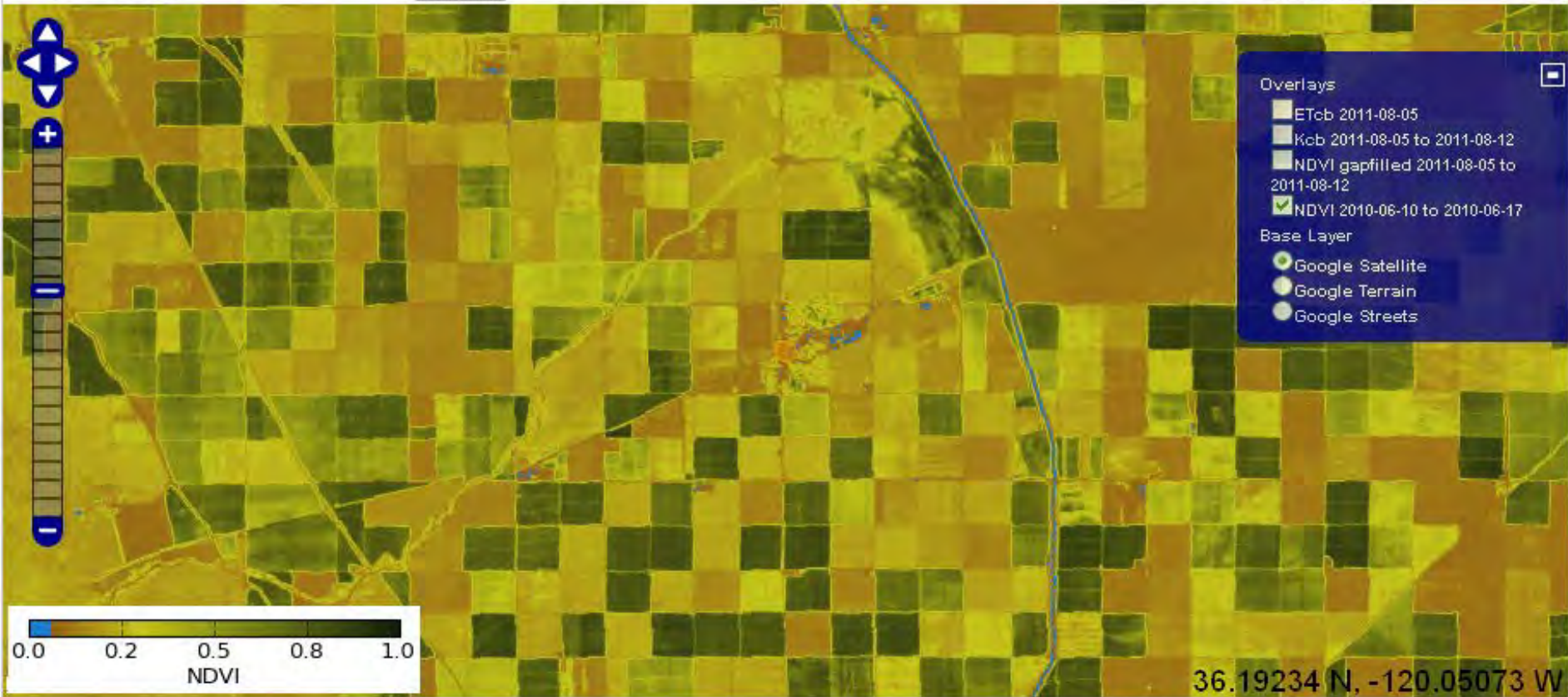


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