



Activities of the Agriculture Societal Benefit Area

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CEOS SIT-23 Cocoa, Florida, USA March 5, 2009



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Agriculture Societal Benefit Area

Two Work Plan Activities under Re-Mapped Agriculture SBA

- Task AG-06-02 Data Utilization in Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Task AG-07-03 Global Agricultural Monitoring
 - Global Agricultural Monitoring System (former AG-07-03)
 - Agricultural Risk Assessment (former AG-07-02)
 - Expanding Earth Observation Applications in Agriculture and Promoting Capacity Building in Developing Countries (former AG-06-07)





Task AG-06-02 Data Utilization in Fisheries and Aquaculture

Identify opportunities for the enhanced utilization of Earth observations in fisheries and aquaculture. Support the implementation of the SAFARI project and IOCCG monograph.

- SAFARI (Societal Applications in Fisheries and Aquaculture using Remote Sensing Imagery) – led by CSA to accelerate the pace of assimilation of Earth Observation data into fisheries research and ecosystem-based fisheries management
- IOCCG (International Ocean Colour Coordinating Group) is working on publishing a monograph on "Applications of Remote Sensing in Fisheries and Aquaculture"— based on the outcome of a workshop held in March 2008. James Yoder is POC on this. The monograph is well along and a completed draft is expected by the end March, 2009.





Task AG-07-03 Global Agricultural Monitoring

- Global Agricultural Monitoring System (former AG-07-03)
- Agricultural Risk Assessment (former AG-07-02)
- Expanding Earth Observation Applications in Agriculture and Promoting Capacity Building in Developing Countries (former AG-06-07)





Agriculture Societal Benefit Area

Two of the Sub-tasks are just getting underway

- Agricultural Risk Assessment (former AG-07-02)
 - No actions identified at this time for CEOS
- Expanding Earth Observation Applications in Agriculture and Promoting Capacity Building in Developing Countries (former AG-06-07)
 - Dynamic group that will likely end up working with WGEdu



Global Agricultural Monitoring System

- Most active of the Ag tasks
- Consists of members from space agencies, international organizations, national and regional administrators and academia, for example:
 - GIEWS (Global Information and Early Warning System)
 - USDA FAS (Foreign Agriculture Service)
 - MARS FOODSEC (Monitoring of Agriculture with Remote Sensing)
 - FEWS Net (Famine Early Warning System Network)
 - GMFS (Global Monitoring for Food Security)
 - FAO FIVIMS (Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping)
 - WFP VAM (Vulnerability Analysis and Mappping)
 - SADC RRSU (Southern Africa Development Community)
 - CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)
 - Many national monitoring efforts (Kazakhstan, Brazil, Australia, US, Argentina, Russia, China, India, etc.)



Global Agricultural Monitoring System

- Has held a series of thematic workshops over the past 2 years with published reports:
 - Rome (July 2007) Developing a Strategy for Global Agricultural Monitoring in the Framework of GEO (report available at: http://www.fao.org/gtos/igol/docs/meetingreports/07-GEO-AG0703-Workshop-Report-nov07.pdf)
 - Ispra (June 2008) Best Practices for Crop Area Estimation/Forecasting and Future Needs
 - Ispra (October 2008) Rainfall Estimates for Crop Monitoring and Food Security
 - Beijing (February 2009) Developing an Agricultural Monitoring System of Systems
 - Banff (November 2009) SAR to Support Agricultural Monitoring





From Beijing meeting

- Monitoring agriculture and food supplies are critical to society
 - Food security is a fundamental societal benefit
 - Effective multi-scale, multidisciplinary agricultural monitoring (e.g. in situ, EO, surveys, socioeconomic analysis) can revolutionize our ability to manage food resources
 - Real-time information is still unreliable (e.g., confusion over the rice shortage event of 2008)
- Space agencies have given relatively little attention to agriculture since the 1970s



- Ultimately, Agricultural Monitoring needs:
 - 10m daily observations over agricultural areas during the appropriate crop calendar period
 - Free of charge data
 - SWIR and Thermal data
 - Consistency in data formatting
 - At least a minimum level of processing
 - providing DNs is a disservice to users leading to inappropriate change analysis and monitoring
 - Need TOA or radiance at minimum
 - Georeferencing



From Beijing meeting

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- LSI Constellations activity (AR-09-02) on "Future Mid-Resolution Definition of Standards" should consider these inputs as they progress. The Agmonitoring group sees the coordination of CEOS agencies as critical in developing their system.





From Beijing meeting

- Identification of Pilot Study areas to demonstrate monitoring capabilities. Can be seen as an extension of LSI Regional Data Set Development activity; however, less spatially extensive and more temporally intensive. Pilot sites are:
 - Alberta, Canada
 - Others...

 LSI WGR should consider attending the SAR and Agricultural Monitoring workshop scheduled for 31 Oct – 1 Nov, 2009 in Banff, Alberta, Canada



Other comments from Beijing meeting

- Agricultural Monitoring Group applauds the development of the LSI Constellations portal to ease the burden of searching for mid-resolution optical data
- They would like to see a coordinated global acquisition strategy by the agencies
- Space agencies can unburden the Agriculture user community by providing more than the current level of processing