



Machine Learning for Crop Type Identification using Country-wide, Consistent Sentinel-1 Time Series

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Guido Lemoine, Wim Devos, Pavel Milenov, Raphael d'Andrimont ({firstname.lastname}@ec.europa.eu)



Context

Remote sensing data have been used for EU Common Agricultural Policy monitoring and control for 25 years.

Member States use on the spot checks (OTSC) to verify compliance of the farmer's area aid application. Remote sensing used as major OTSC method.

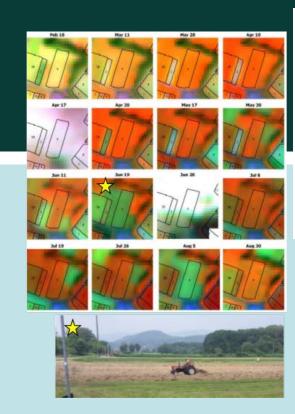
New EU-wide availability of Sentinel-1 and -2 data combined with mature, high quality land parcel identification systems, allow new sampling approaches.

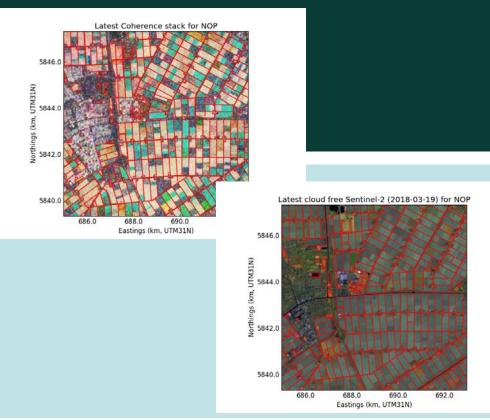
Full country high resolution (10-20 m), high density (5-6 days) time series with 100K-5M parcels per "Paying Agency", requires Big Data Analytics.

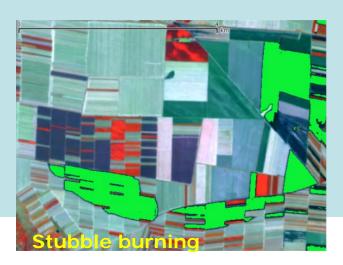




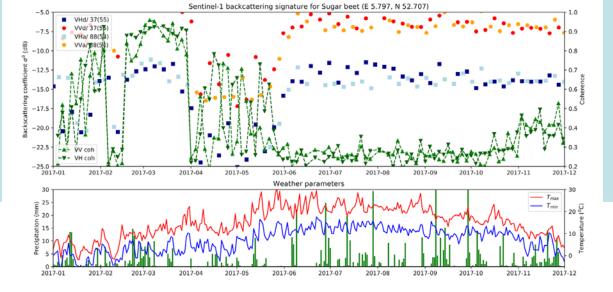
Sensor = S1 and S2; zone = region; relevant period = Apr-Sep; practice of interest = grassland mowing;











Copernicus Sentinel-1





S-1 provides calibrated, consistent time series

2-8 acquisitions per 6 days, 4 for most EU

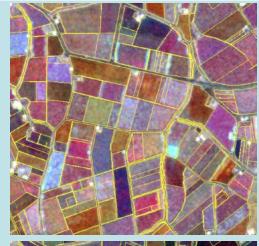
Weekly country mosaics

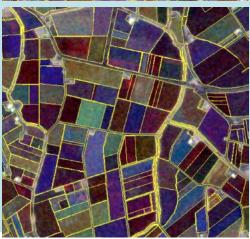
Easy in Google Earth Engine

Alternative: interpolated signatures per parcel



Machine learning





Extract time series stack for all (approx. 700,000) vectors.

Weekly (Apr-Aug) mean VV, VH, declared crop as feature vector.

In this study, select only arable crops (170K), making up 95% of arable crop area (eliminate minor crops) and > 0.3 ha.

Split in 20% training, 80% testing (5 times).

Run tensorflow (tflearn) DNN with 2 fully connected 32 node layers, softmax activation and gradient descent.

100 epochs (<5 mins on a 8 core Intel Xeon E3-1505M v6 @ 3.00 GHz, with 64 GB RAM).



Machine learning

Crop	MAI	POT	WWH	SBT	ONI	SBA	FLO	sum	PA
MAI	65260	374	135	55	52	74	95	66045	98.8
POT	362	26126	41	77	25	12	75	26718	97.8
WWH	142	37	15492	7	25	125	12	15840	97.8
SBT	134	818	11	12502	38	3	67	13573	92.1
ONI	360	86	148	65	4439	136	67	5301	83.7
SBA	430	23	316	6	54	3974	21	4824	82.4
FLO	203	131	94	331	7	19	2807	3592	78.1
sum	66891	27595	16237	13043	4640	4343	3144	135893	
UA	97.6	94.7	95.4	95.9	95.7	91.5	89.3		

OA single classification 96.1%

Compare predicted label, 4 times

4% "outliers"

(i.e. approx. 6800 parcels)

Categorization (size, shape, confusion, yellow, impact)

Links to automatic report generation











27 March 2017 6 May 2017 26

26 May 2017

22 July 2017

14 August 2017

23 September 2017





On **DIAS**:

S1: 1750 images in 2018

1M agricultural parcels with declared practice

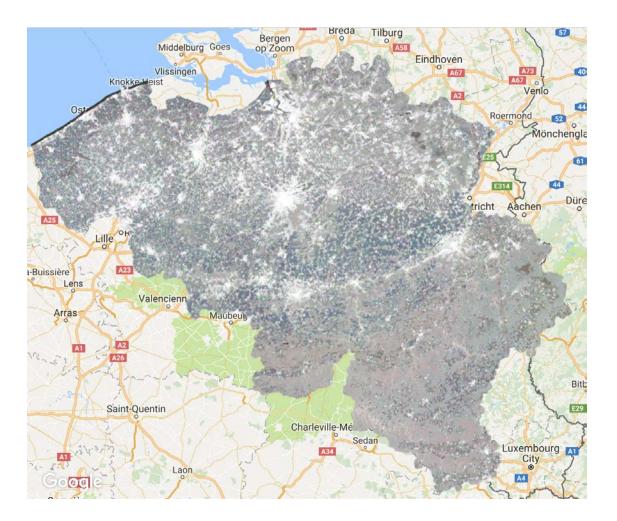
Machine learning applied to S1 time series

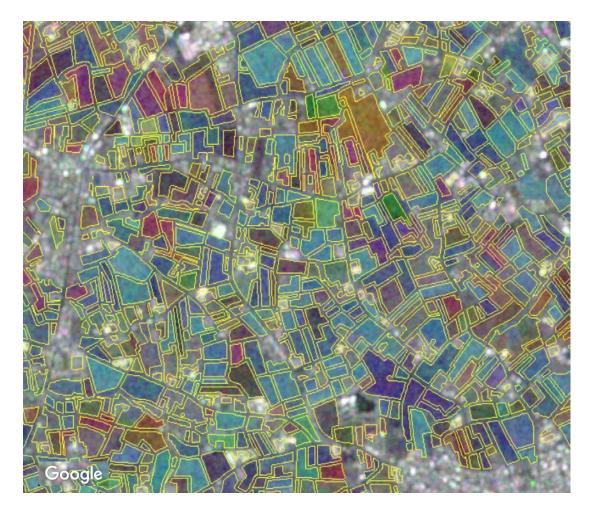
Identify "outliers"

Follow up with S1 coherence and S2 analysis

Automated reporting

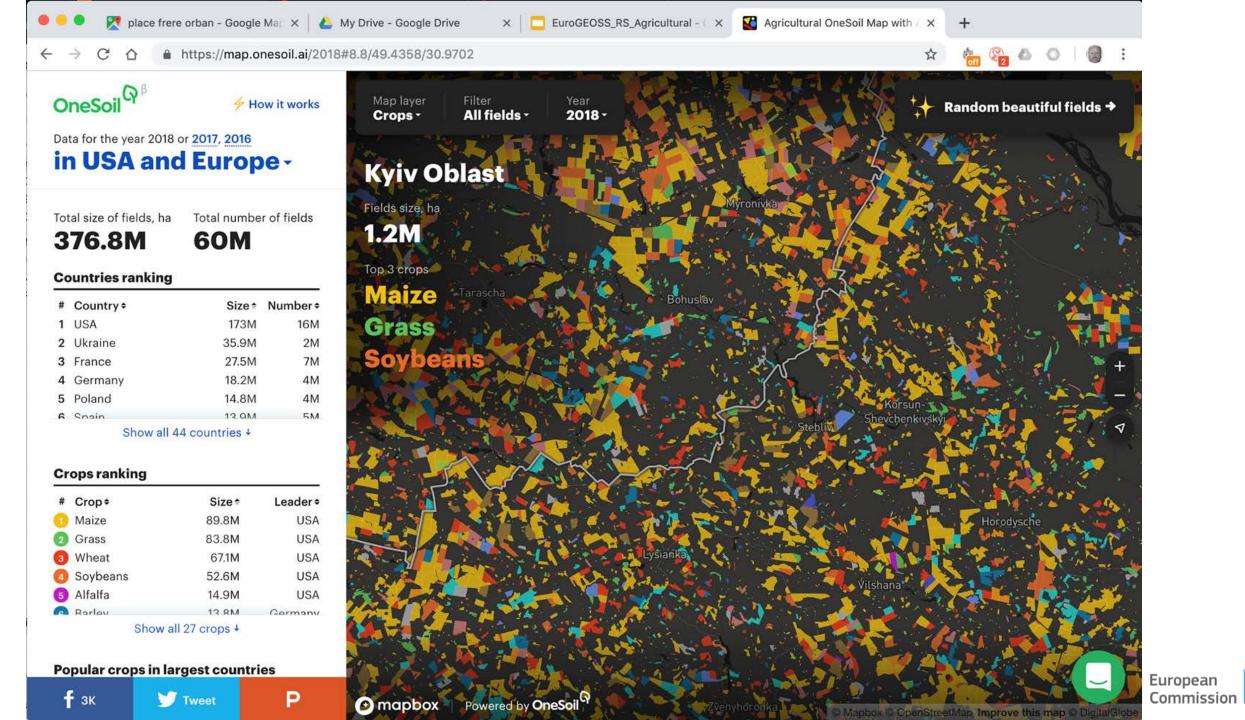






- ➤ National Land Parcel Identification Systems (trend towards open access!)
- > Tests developed on Google Earth Engine now migrating to Copernicus DIAS
- > Large potential of data re-use in other national application contexts

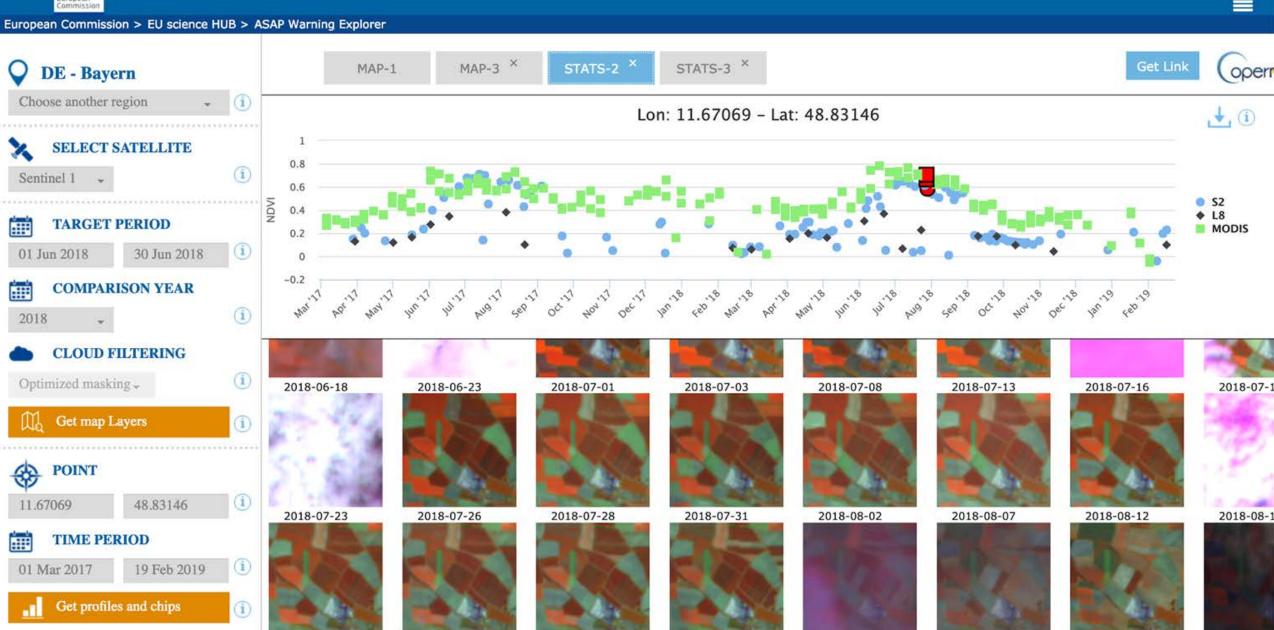






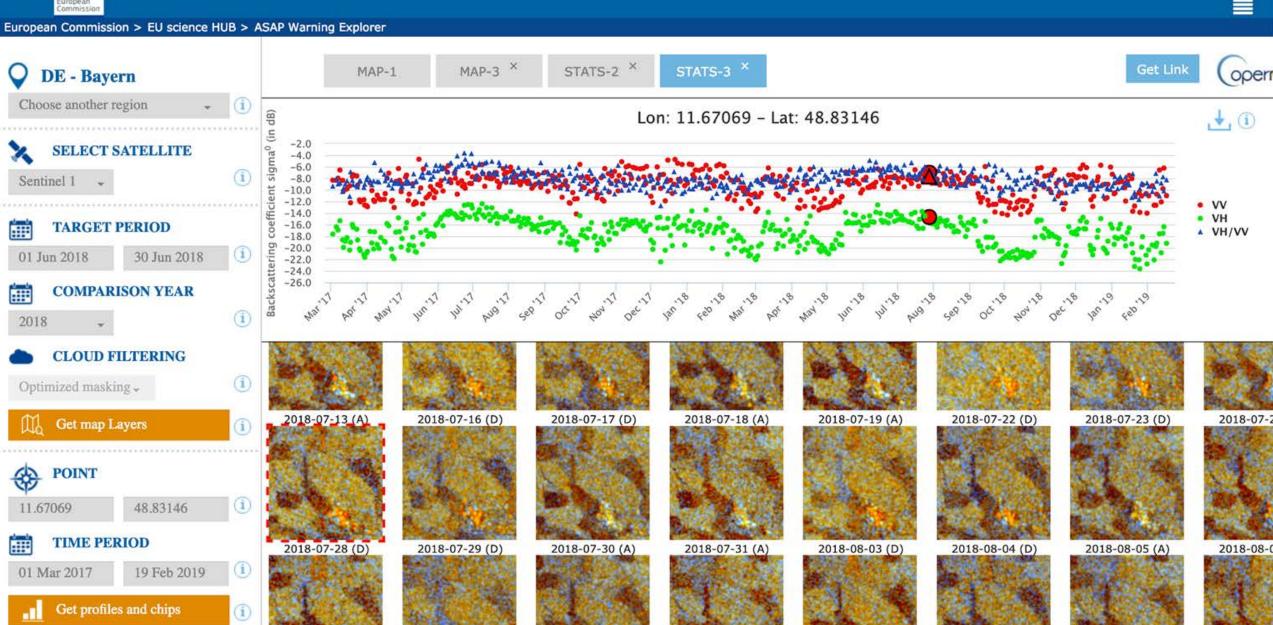
ASAP - ANOMALY HOTSPOTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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ASAP - ANOMALY HOTSPOTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



Open!

- Copernicus Sentinel data are full, free and open.
- The land parcel identification system is **open access** in several EU Member States, and will increasingly open up in others (DG AGRI legal opinion).
- The code to extract data from GEE and tensorflow code is open (see paper, reference [4])
- Docker-swarm based DIAS tests will be open.

We need more open data on crop phenology.



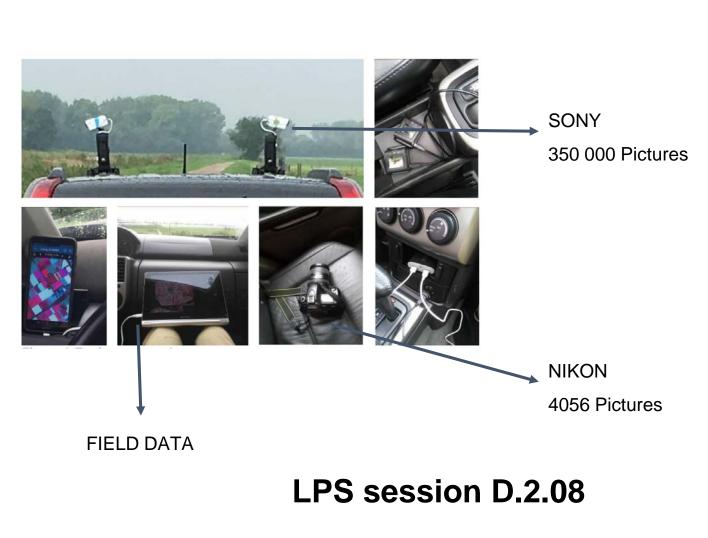


Next steps

- "Checks by Monitoring" is part of CAP Regulation since May 2018.
- 5 Member States have opted for monitoring, for some schemes, in 2019.
- Probably the fastest ever track from conception to CAP policy implementation.
- Onboarding Member States on DIAS.
- Further work on classification improvement (outlier reduction).
- Transfer learning: across agro-ecological regions, across seasons (LPS19).
- Crop phenology analysis: markers, time-invariance, anomaly detection (e.g. summer 2018).



Data collected in the growing season 2018







Thanks!

Any questions?

Contact guido.lemoine@ec.europa.eu

