

NASA Earth Science Missions and Instruments

- Formulation
- Implementation
- Primary Ops
- Extended Ops

Altimetry-FO (Formulation in FY16; Sentinel-6/Jason-CS)

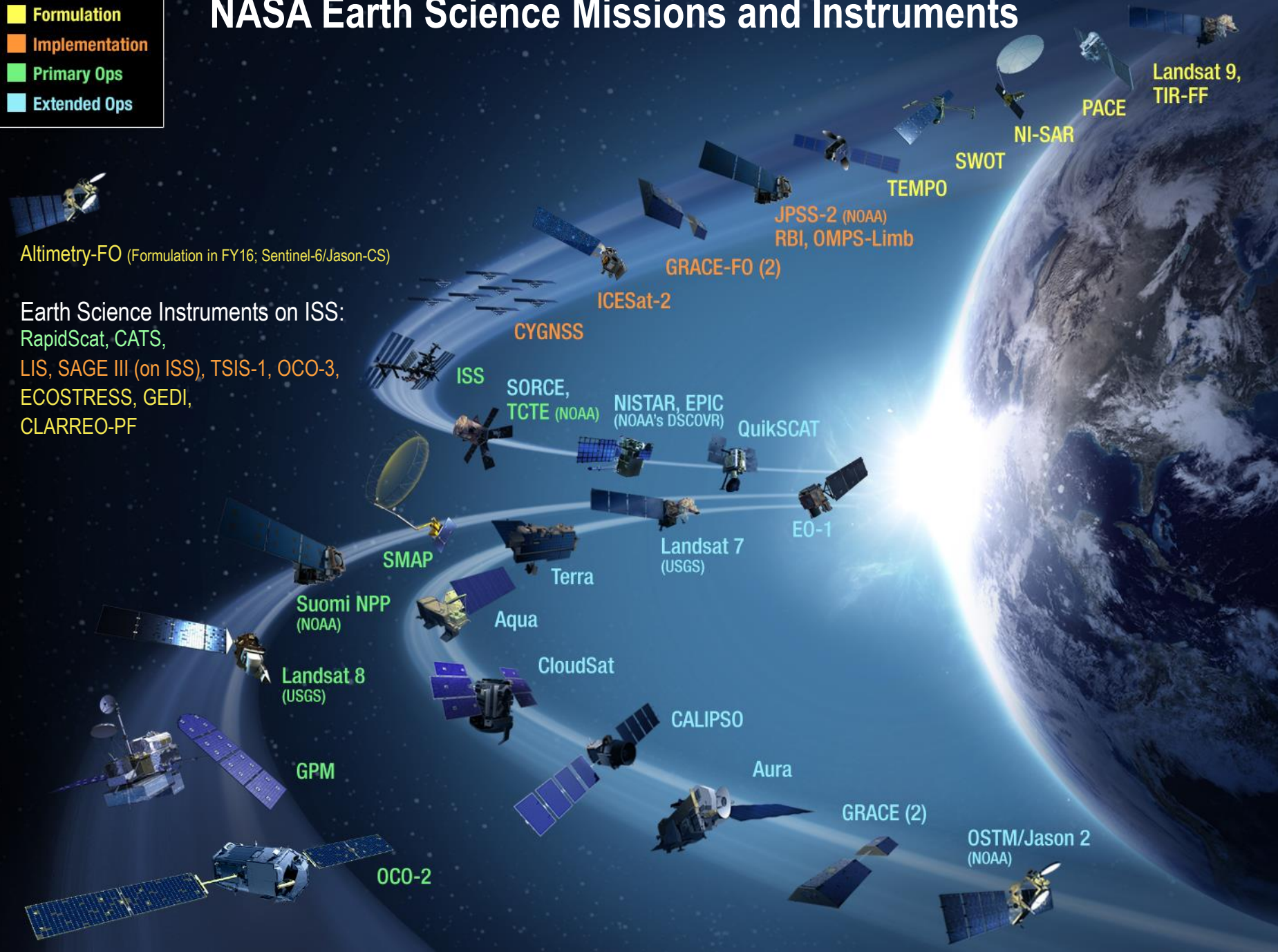
Earth Science Instruments on ISS:

RapidScat, CATS,

LIS, SAGE III (on ISS), TSIS-1, OCO-3,

ECOSTRESS, GEDI,

CLARREO-PF



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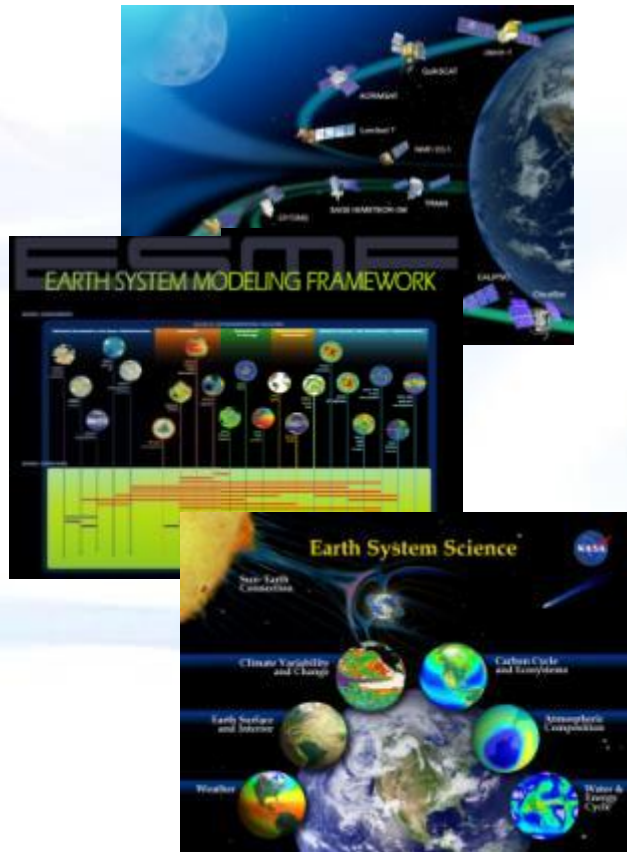
NASA Applied Sciences Program

A Pathway Between Earth Science & Society



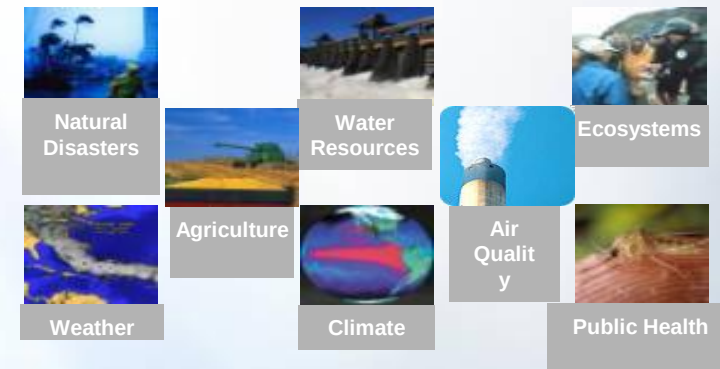
**Results of
NASA Earth
Science Research**

**Uses by Partners
and Stakeholder
Communities**



**NASA
Applied
Science
Program**

GEOSS Societal Benefit Areas





California State University
MONTEREY BAY

CIMIS and NASA's Satellite Irrigation Management Support System:

Applications of satellite data to support improvements in irrigation management in California

Forrest Melton
Senior Research Scientist

Cooperative for Research in Earth Science and Technology
NASA Ames Research Center
&
California State University, Monterey Bay
Seaside, CA

Water Information Management Systems Workshop
Pasadena, CA
17 January 2018

Project Team



Project Team:

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Alberto Guzman, Jason Dexter,
Isabel Zaragosa, Carolyn Rosevelt,
Carlos Xian, Michael Hang

**NASA ARC-CREST / CSU
Monterey Bay**

Bekele Temesgen, Ricardo Trezza,
Simon Eching, Kent Frame

CA Dept. of Water Resources

Michael Cahn, Richard Smith

UC Cooperative Extension



Project Collaborators:

Western Growers Association, Booth Ranches, Chiquita, Constellation Brands, Del Monte Produce, D'Arrigo Bros., Driscoll's Dole, Inc., E & J. Gallo, Farming D, Fresh Express, Huntington Farms, Pereira Farms, Ryan Palm Farms, Tanimura & Antle, CDFA

Overview



What is the Satellite Irrigation Management Support (SIMS) system?

Why is NASA involved in ET mapping?

How does SIMS work?

How accurate is SIMS?

Accessing Data from SIMS

- **Using the web**
- **Using the web API**
- **CropManage**
- **Irriquest**

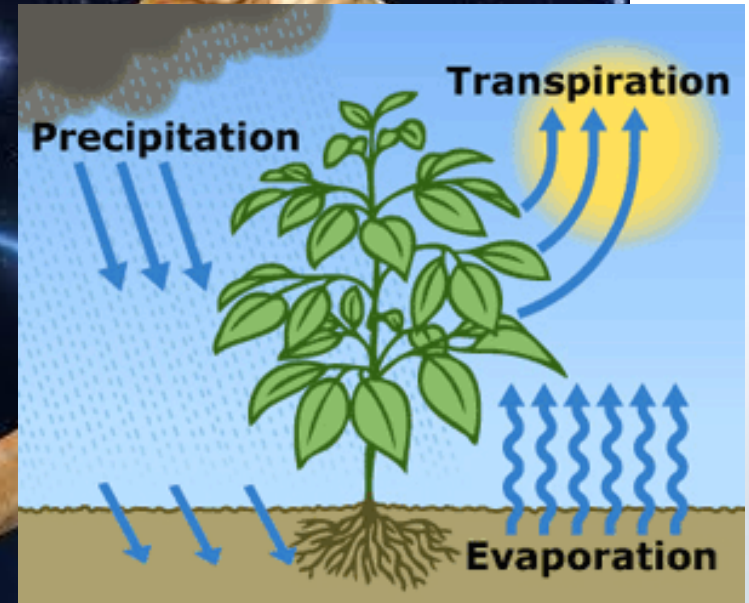
SIMS 2.0



NASA + ET?



Evapotranspiration (ET)



Satellite Irrigation Management Support (SIMS)



Objective: Increase the utility of satellite data for irrigation scheduling and evaluation of on-farm water use efficiency by growers/irrigators.

Requirements:

- Field scale
- Cost effective
- 10+ year baseline
- Known accuracy
- Timely
- Open data
- Data continuity is critical

Satellite Data



CIMIS



Site info.



Processing Steps

Surface reflect.
Cloud masking
Gap-filling
NDVI
Fractional cover
 $K_{cb} * ETo$
 ET_{cb}



NASA
Earth
Exchange



Web browser



Mobile

Melton et al., 2012, IEEE JSTARS

Satellite Irrigation Management Support (SIMS)

Objective: *Increase the utility of satellite data for irrigation scheduling and evaluation of on-farm water use efficiency by growers/irrigators.*

Applications:

- Irrigation scheduling and management
- Calculation of water use efficiency metrics
- Compliance monitoring for water transfer agreements
- ET mapping

Satellite Data



CIMIS



Site info.



Processing Steps

Surface reflect.

Cloud masking

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NDVI

Fractional cover

$K_{cb} * ET_o$

ET_{cb}



NASA
Earth
Exchange



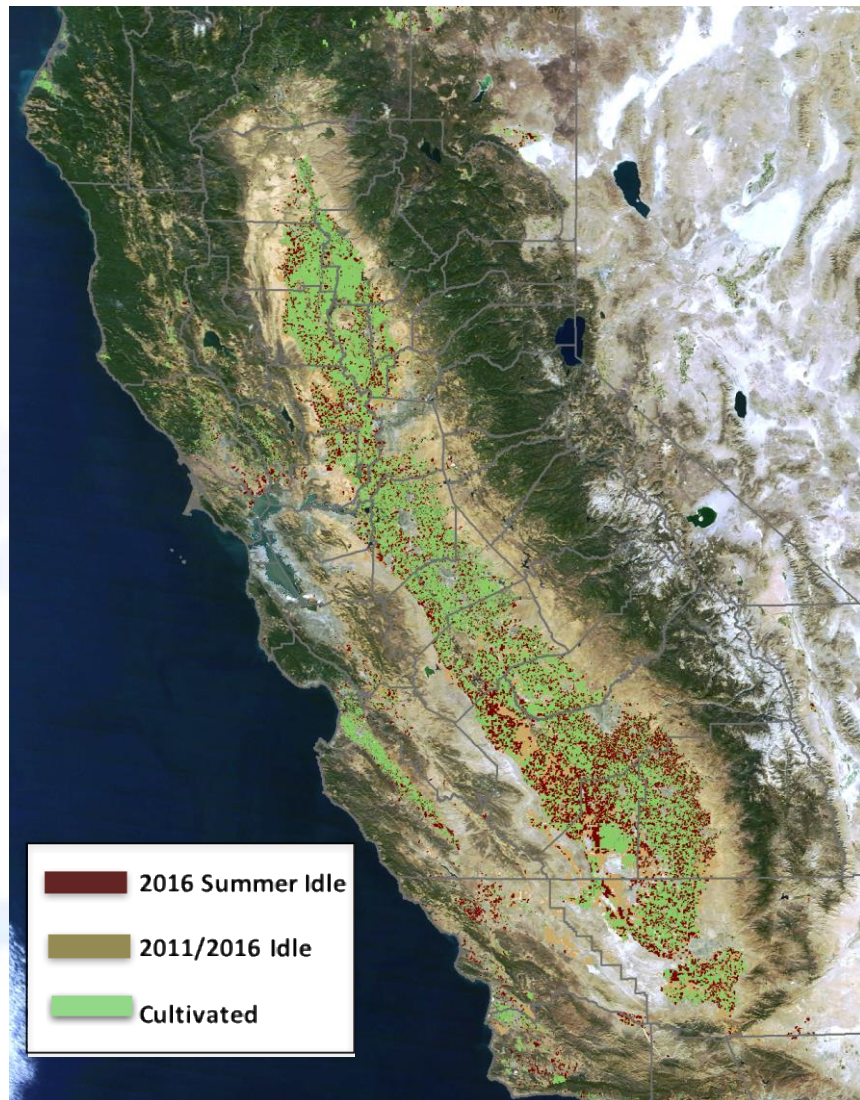
Web browser



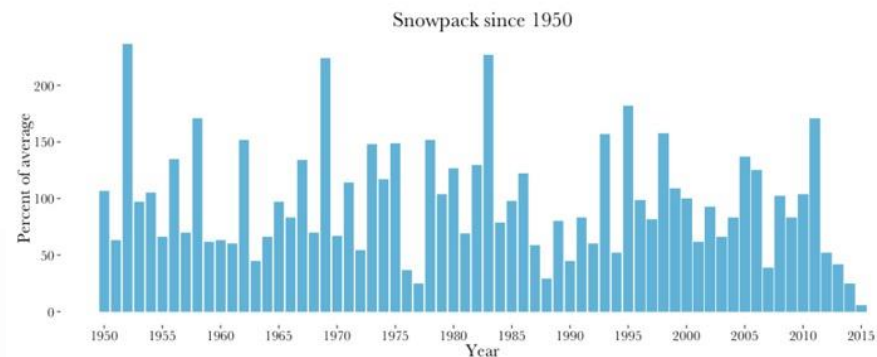
Mobile

Melton et al., 2012, IEEE JSTARS

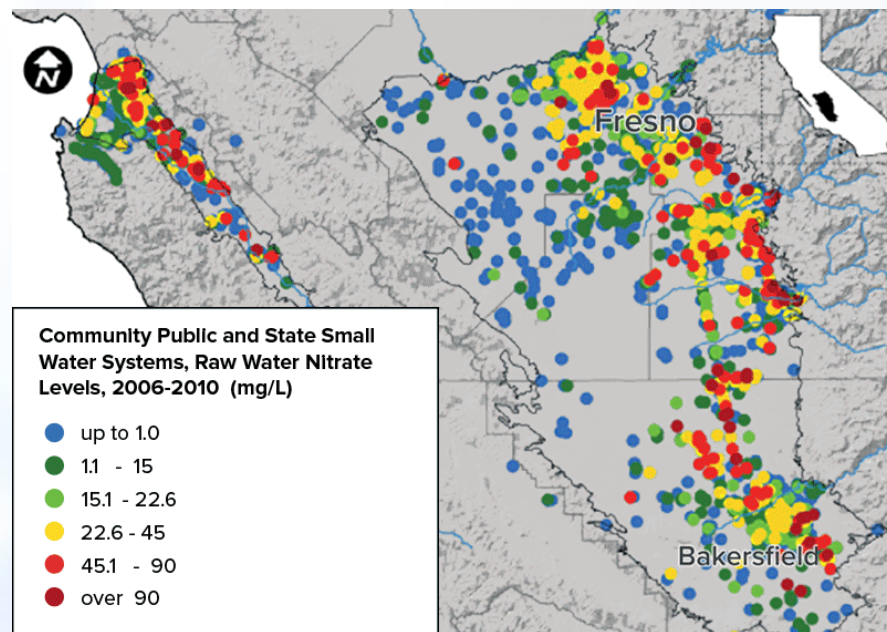
Threats to Water Supplies and Water Quality in California



Source: CDWR



Source: CDWR



Source: UC Davis

(Precip + Irrigation = Evapotranspiration + Change in Soil Moisture + Drainage + Runoff)



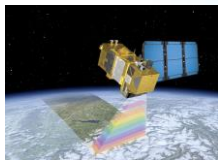
California Irrigation Management Information System



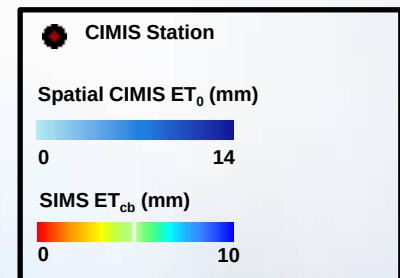
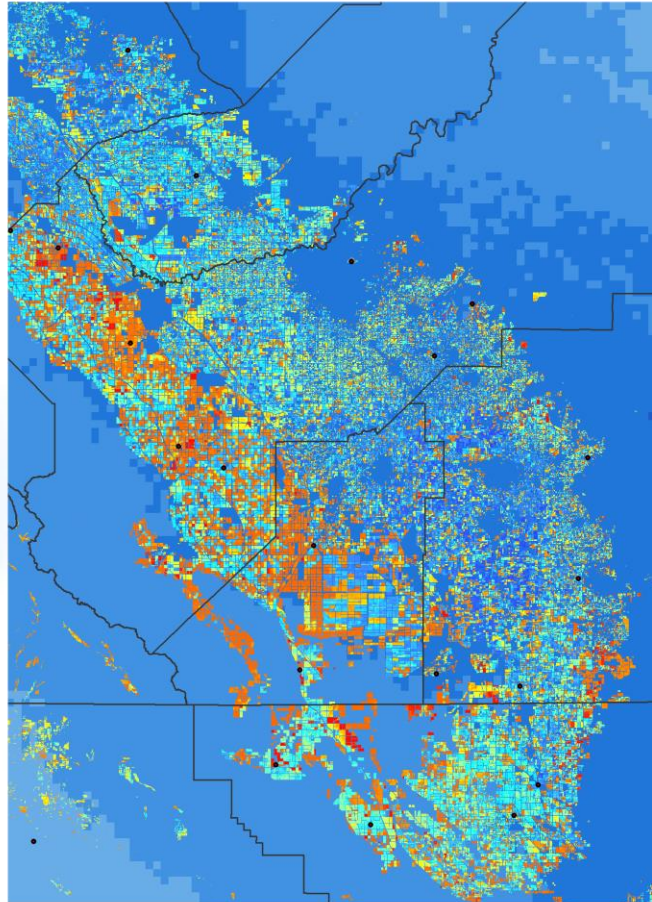
Landsat 5/7/8



MODIS, Terra & Aqua



Sentinel-2A/2B



Approach: Combining CIMIS and Satellite Data



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

CIMIS satellite
(CoAgMet, AgriMet, AZMET)

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

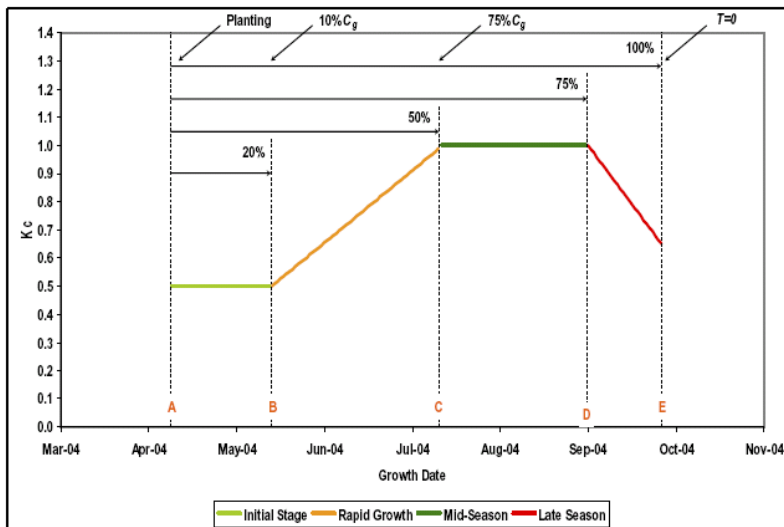
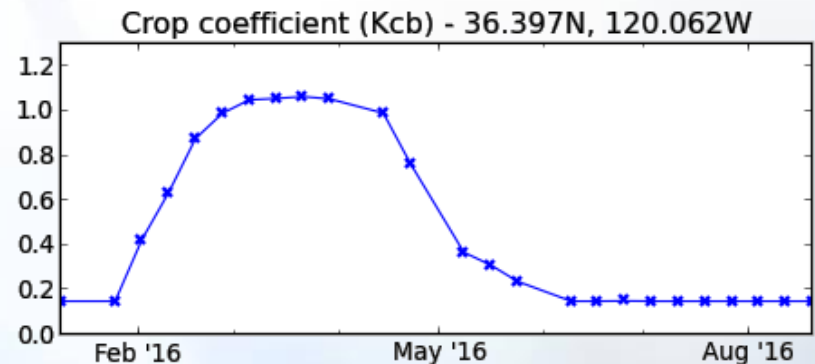


Figure credit: 2005 California Water Plan Update

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

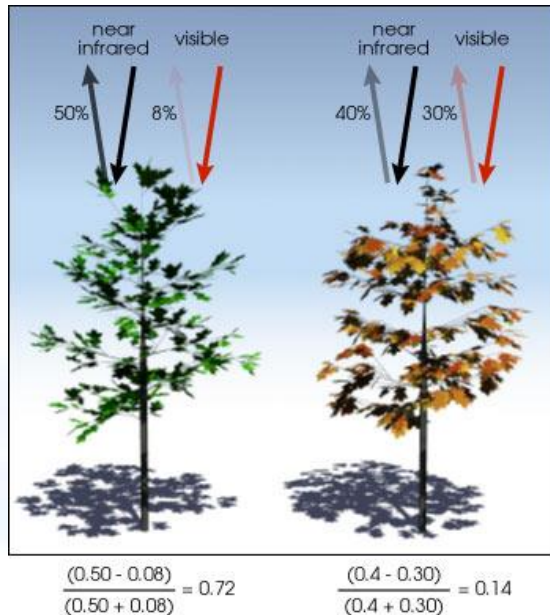


K_c profiles via reflectance based algorithms (K_{cb-a})

Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration: Reflectance-based Approach



Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)



$$K_d = \min(1, M_L * Fc_eff, Fc_eff^{1/(1+h)})$$

M_L : effect of canopy density on shading / max relative evapotranspiration

K_d : density coefficient

Fc_eff : effective fractional cover

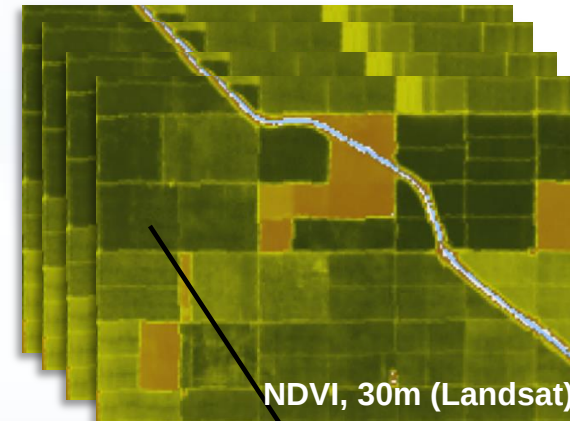
h : crop height

Allen & Pereira, 2009

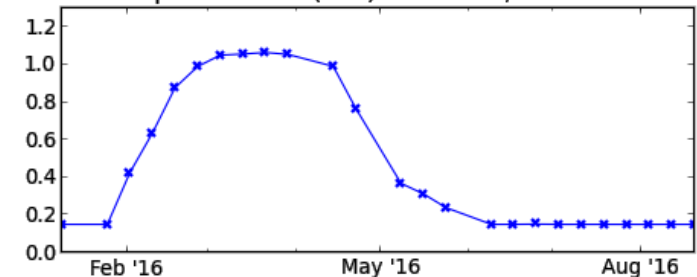
$$ET_{cb} = ET_o * K_{cb}$$

Ag weather network
Allen et al., 1998

Satellite data



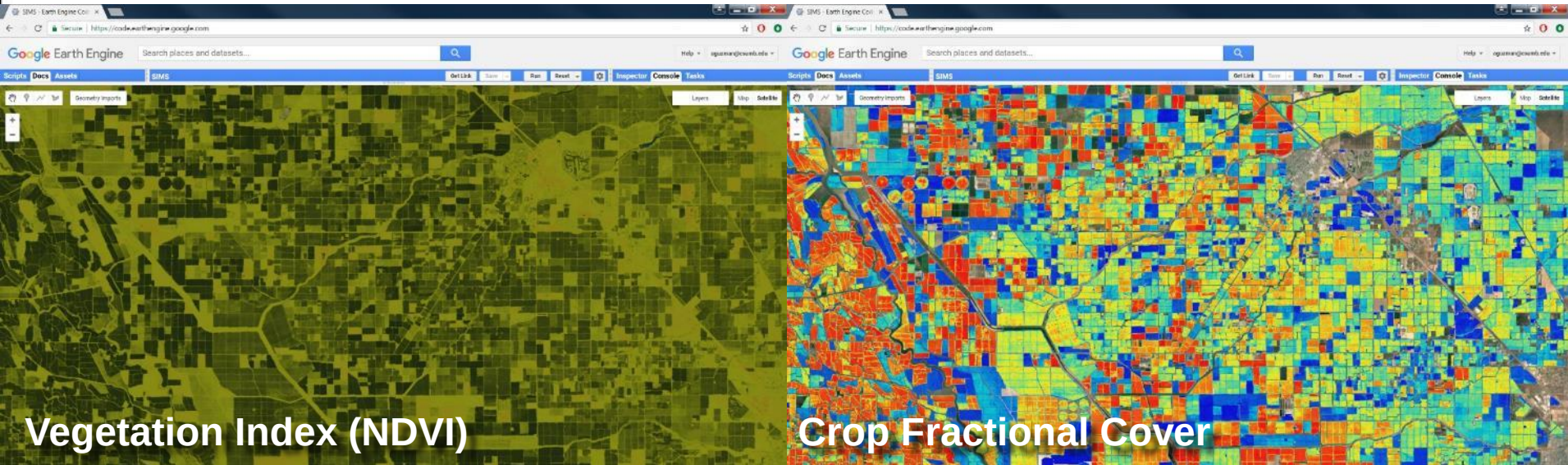
Crop coefficient (Kcb) - 36.397N, 120.062W



Trout et al., 2008

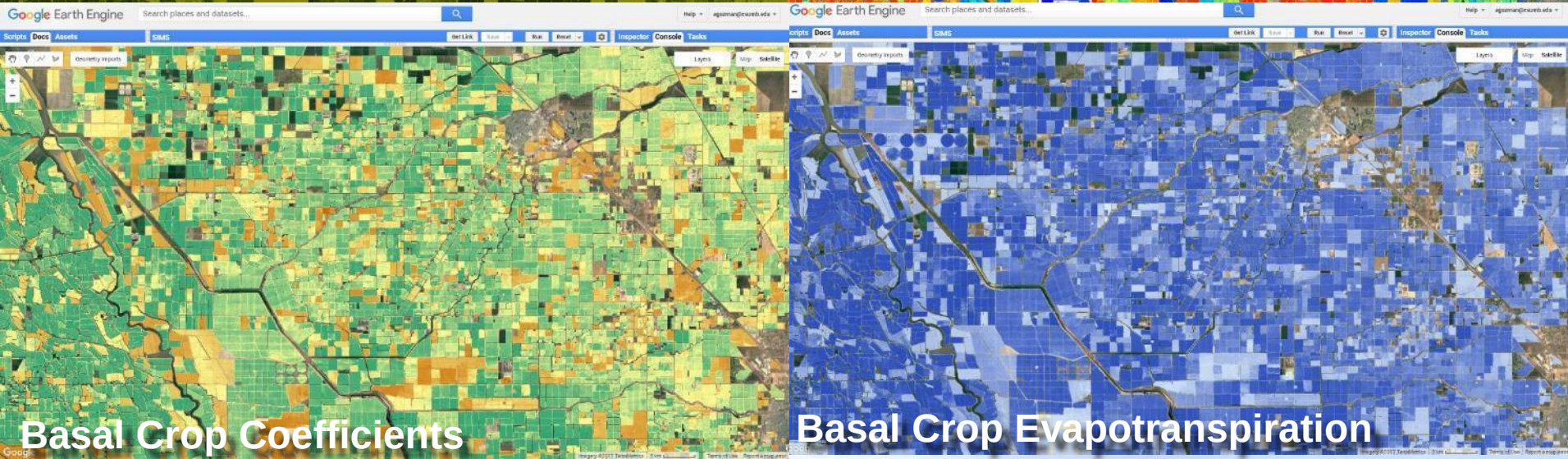
Johnson and Trout, 2012

Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration: Reflectance-based Approach



Vegetation Index (NDVI)

Crop Fractional Cover



Basal Crop Coefficients

Basal Crop Evapotranspiration

Satellite Irrigation Management Support (SIMS)



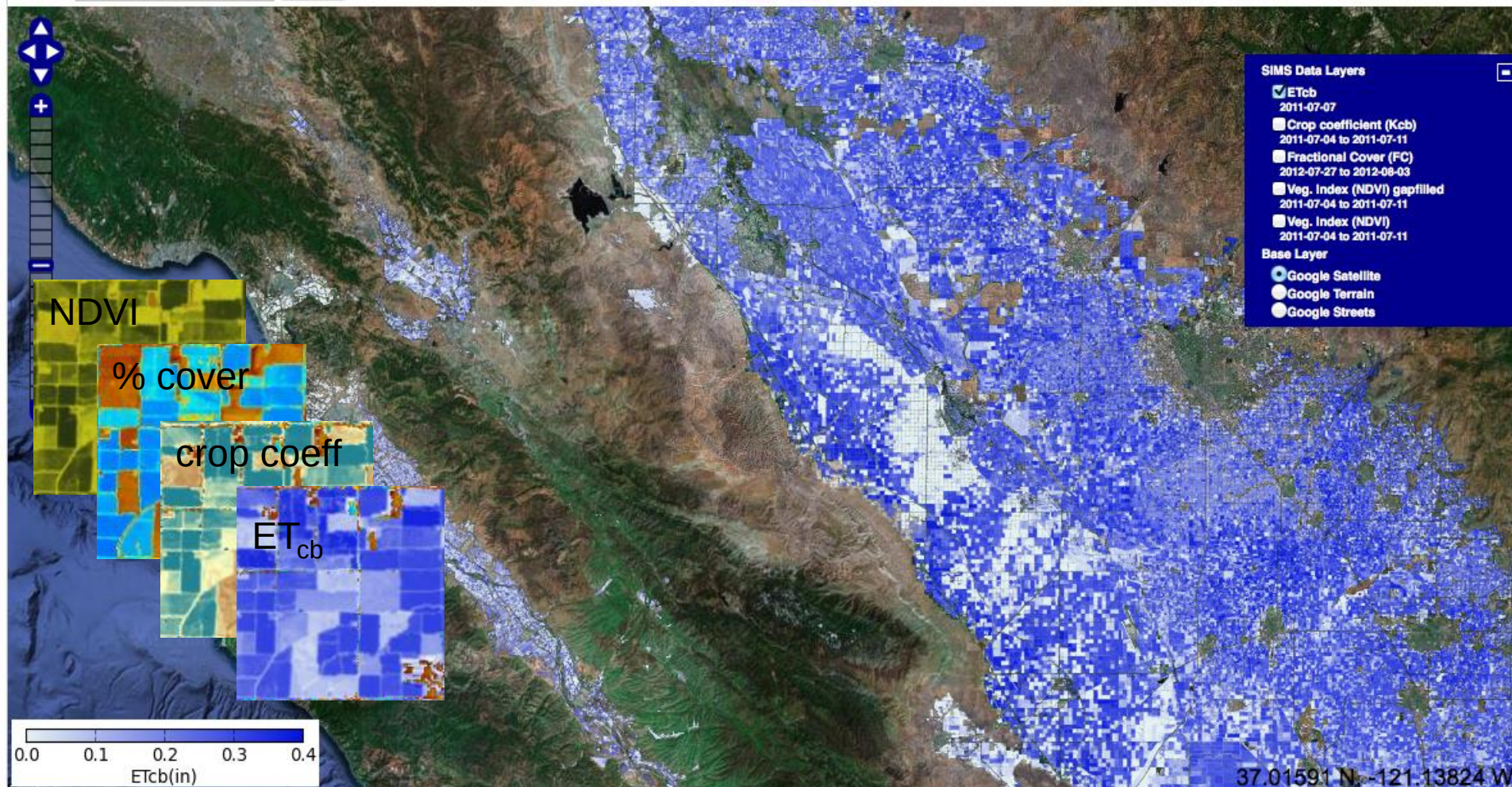
<http://ecocast.arc.nasa.gov/dgw/sims/>

Go to:

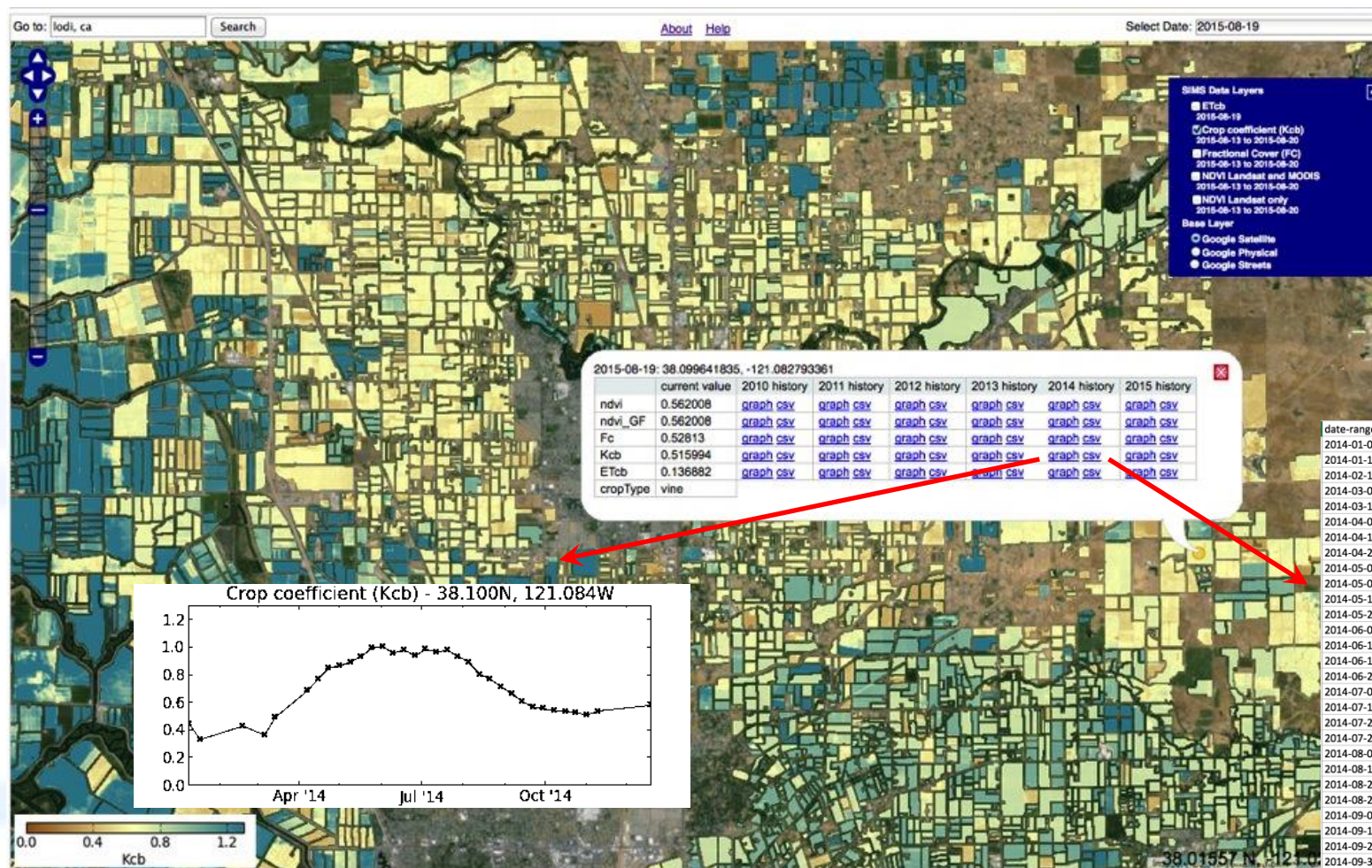
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Select Date: 2011-07-07



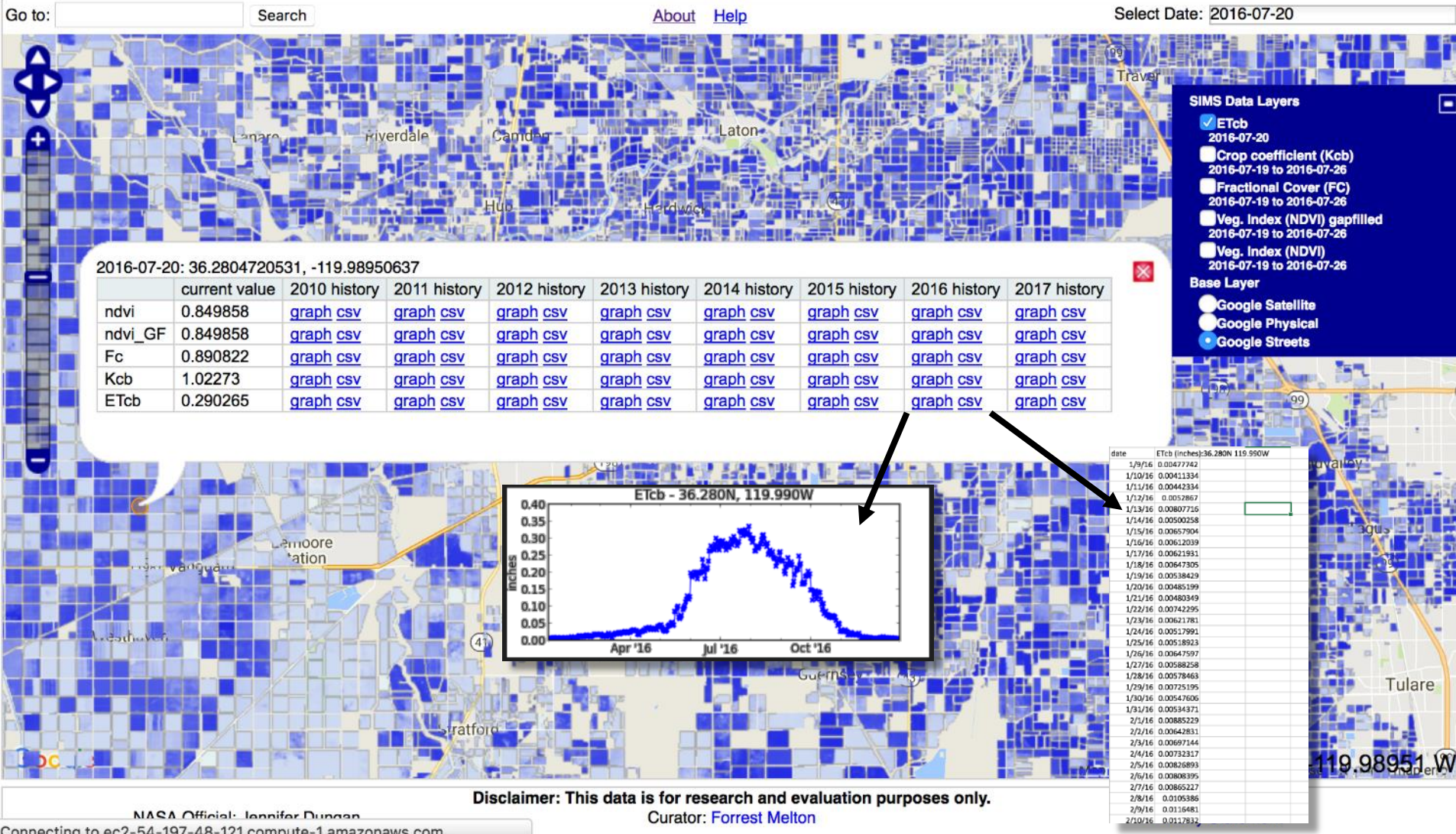
SIMS Crop Coefficients (K_{cb})



date-range, Crop coefficient (Kcb): 38.100N 121.084W

2014-01-09 to 2014-01-16, 0.447528
2014-01-17 to 2014-01-24, 0.332215
2014-02-18 to 2014-02-25, 0.430964
2014-03-06 to 2014-03-13, 0.365221
2014-03-14 to 2014-03-21, 0.493125
2014-04-07 to 2014-04-14, 0.687888
2014-04-15 to 2014-04-22, 0.772487
2014-04-23 to 2014-04-30, 0.854694
2014-05-01 to 2014-05-08, 0.867175
2014-05-09 to 2014-05-16, 0.895801
2014-05-17 to 2014-05-24, 0.936026
2014-05-25 to 2014-06-01, 0.996763
2014-06-02 to 2014-06-09, 1.00815
2014-06-10 to 2014-06-17, 0.959359
2014-06-18 to 2014-06-25, 0.983789
2014-06-26 to 2014-07-03, 0.939171
2014-07-04 to 2014-07-11, 0.989387
2014-07-12 to 2014-07-19, 0.967774
2014-07-20 to 2014-07-27, 0.982006
2014-07-28 to 2014-08-04, 0.937237
2014-08-05 to 2014-08-12, 0.895458
2014-08-13 to 2014-08-20, 0.805912
2014-08-21 to 2014-08-28, 0.772752
2014-08-29 to 2014-09-05, 0.718169
2014-09-06 to 2014-09-13, 0.664749
2014-09-14 to 2014-09-21, 0.608851
2014-09-22 to 2014-09-29, 0.566576
2014-09-30 to 2014-10-07, 0.557143
2014-10-08 to 2014-10-15, 0.540485
2014-10-16 to 2014-10-23, 0.539659
2014-10-24 to 2014-10-31, 0.528475
2014-11-01 to 2014-11-08, 0.510469

SIMS Daily Crop ET_{cb}



Accuracy Assessment Field Campaign



1) Surface Energy Balance



Eddy covariance /
surface energy
balance residual flux
towers

2) Soil Water Balance



Volumetric
water content
/ capacitance
probes



Flow
meters



Capillary
lysimeters

Accuracy Assessment Summary



Seasonal Accuracies

- Accuracies relative to ground measurements; approaching accuracy of ground measurements (lysimeter 5%, eddy covariance ~10%)
- SIMS seasonal ET_{cb} mean absolute error (MAE) is less than +/- 15% with ~12% positive bias error across 14 crops studied to date
- For well-irrigated crops, SIMS ET_{cb} MAE is less than 10% with 6% positive bias error
- For individual fields, combining SIMS ET_{cb} with IrriQuest soil water balance model reduces MAE to less than 8% across with less than 2% bias error all crop types studied → highly accurate for field-scale evaluation of on-farm water use efficiency

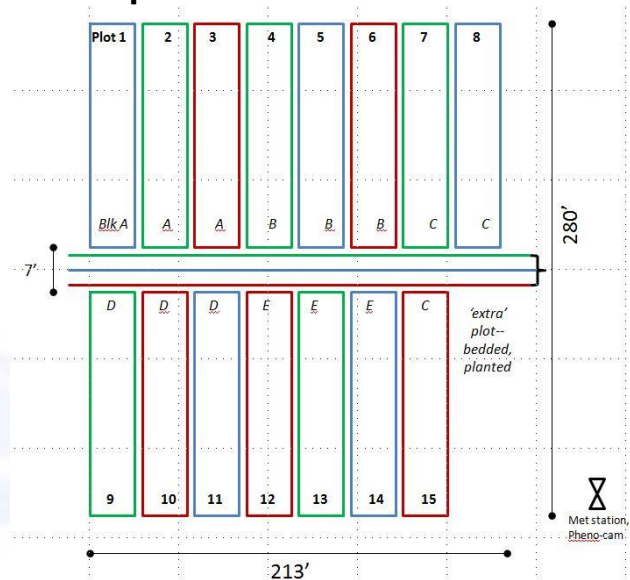
Daily Accuracies

- MAE of 0.4 to 0.75 mm for well-watered crops for SIMS ET_{cb}
- MAE of 0.5 to 1.25 mm for deficit irrigated crops for SIMS ET_{cb}
- Bias errors are positive for almost all sites

Benefits of ET-based Irrigation Scheduling



Randomized block design with replicated treatments



Treatments:

- Standard practice
- SIMS
- CropManage



Results to date for reductions in applied water:

- Lettuce (Iceberg & Romaine): 21-29%
- Broccoli: 30-40%
- Cabbage: 21-22%
- Strawberries: 28%

No statistically significant differences in yield/quality

Johnson et al., 2016, Hort Sci 51.7
Zaragoza et al., in prep.

Web Data Services for Integration with Irrigation & Nutrient Management Software



CropManage

Selva

Forrest Melton
Ranch User

Home

Ranch

Dashboard

Ranch Settings

Create New Ranch

Public Ranches

Profile

Plantings

New Planting

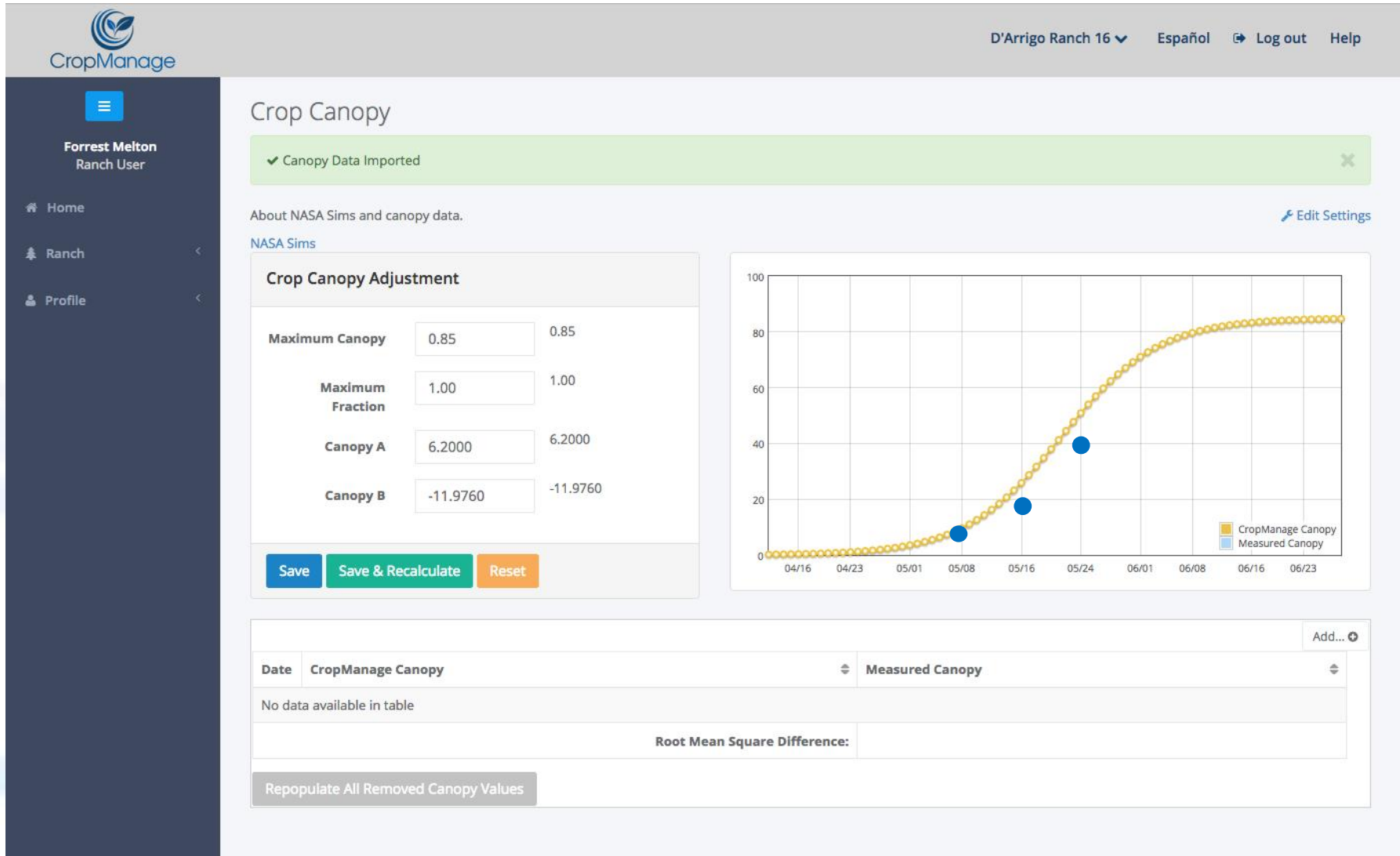
Lot	Planting	Crop	Start Date	End Date
2	Grower Broccoli (1926)	Broccoli 2 row, 40-inch bed, summer, sprinkler	7/28/2015	11/4/2015

Date	Soil Sample - ppm Nitrate-N	Fertilizer - Fertilizer Units	Water - in.
7/22/2015		27-0-0-4.8 30.0 gal/acre	
7/28/2015			Germination Sprinkler 2.0
7/29/2015			Germination Sprinkler 0.6
7/31/2015			Germination Sprinkler 0.7
8/2/2015			Germination Sprinkler 0.7
8/4/2015			Germination Sprinkler 0.8
8/6/2015			Rainfall 0.1
8/17/2015	1 ft depth: 39.5 ppm Nitrate-N 2 ft depth: 37.5 ppm Nitrate-N		

<https://cropmanage.ucanr.edu/>

Michael Cahn, UCCE

Crop Manage – SIMS API



<https://cropmanage.ucanr.edu/>

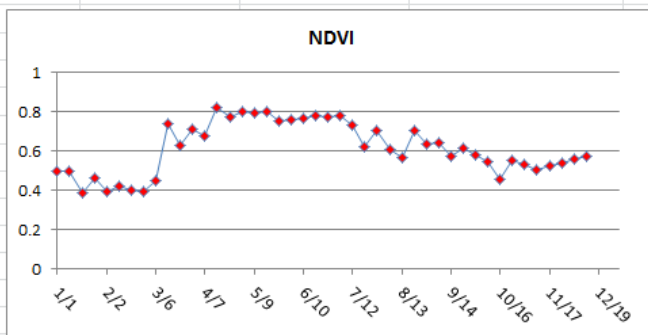
Michael Cahn, UCCE

IrriQuest On-farm Water Use Efficiency Calculator

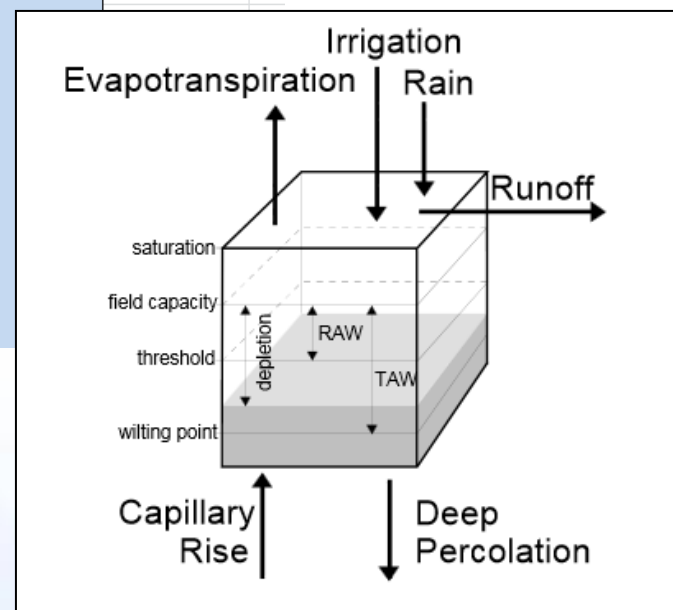


Example for almond in San Joaquin Valley, 2013

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	sim update	[1.1] ndvi	goto SIMS	[1.2] crop type:	[1.3] region:	[1.4] mid-season period:		date	[1.5] precip (in.):	[1.6] ET _o (in.):	view default ET _o	
2	1-Jan	0.495388		almond	San Joaquin Valley	spring/summer		1-Jan	0.00	0.03	goto CIMIS	
3	9-Jan	0.493614						2-Jan	0.00	0.03		
4	17-Jan	0.388297						3-Jan	0.01	0.03		
5	25-Jan	0.463374						4-Jan	0.02	0.02		
6	2-Feb	0.391162						5-Jan	0.01			
7	10-Feb	0.42256						6-Jan	0.33			
8	18-Feb	0.397599						7-Jan	0.28			
9	26-Feb	0.391901						8-Jan	0.02			
10	6-Mar	0.448919						9-Jan	0.01			
11	14-Mar	0.737658						10-Jan	0.01			
12	22-Mar	0.628556						11-Jan	0.00			
13	30-Mar	0.713049						12-Jan	0.00			
14	7-Apr	0.675355						13-Jan	0.00			
15	15-Apr	0.822237						14-Jan	0.00			
16	23-Apr	0.770835						15-Jan	0.00			
17	1-May	0.797692						16-Jan	0.00			
18	9-May	0.704800						17-Jan	0.00			



Soil water balance
model:



Outputs:

- Crop ET (daily, seasonal)
- Crop Consumptive Use Fraction
- Agronomic Water Use Fraction

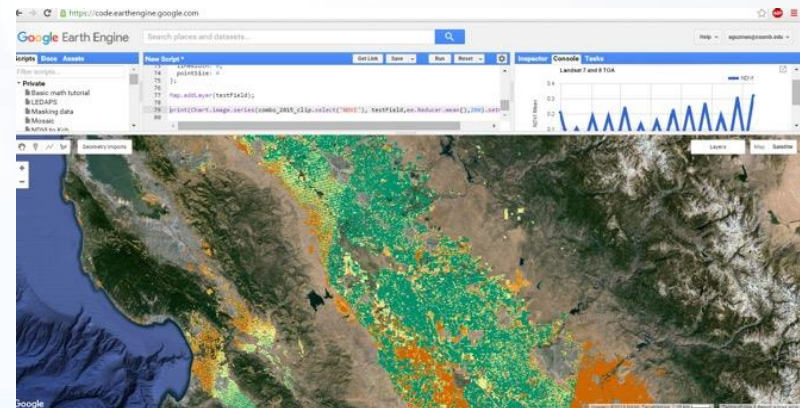
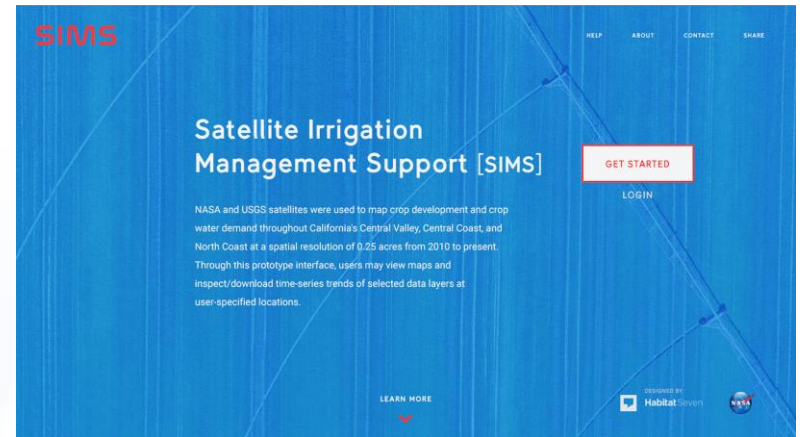
- Derives stress & evaporation coefficients: K_s , K_e
- Calculates adjusted ET as:
$$ET_c = (K_s * K_{cb} + K_e) * ET_o$$

Lee Johnson, NASA Ames / CSUMB
<https://ecocast.arc.nasa.gov/simsi/irriquest/>

SIMS 2.0: Moving SIMS to the Cloud



- Currently porting SIMS from the NASA Earth Exchange to Google Earth Engine / AWS
 - Reduced costs for satellite data management / sustained operations
 - Easier to scale to other regions
- With support from CA DWR, work beginning to implement IrriQuest prototype as a desktop application



Questions?



For more information:
forrest.s.melton@nasa.gov
<http://appliedsciences.nasa.gov/>

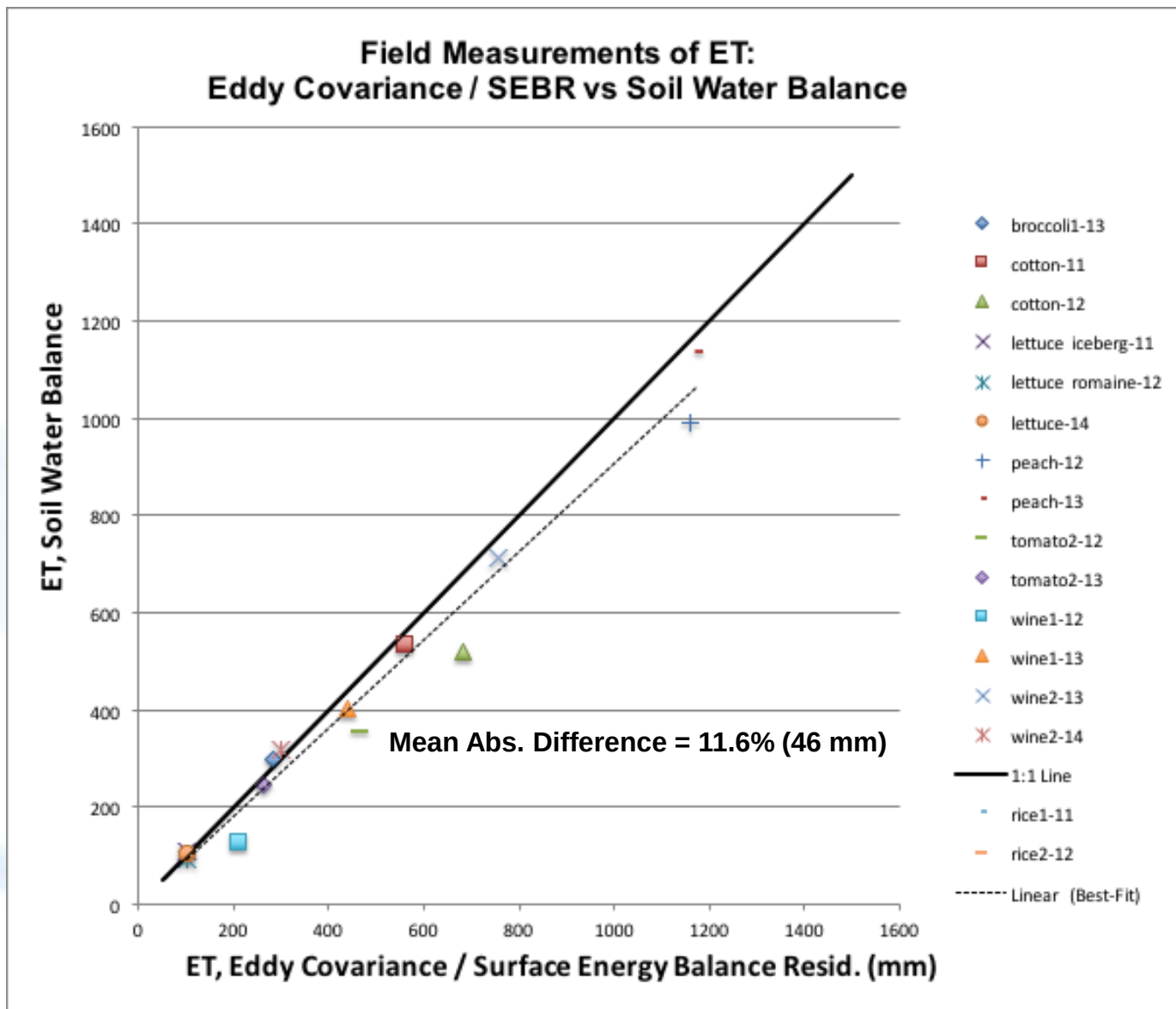
Support from the NASA Applied Sciences Program, WWAO, the California Department of Water Resources, CDFA, and the CSU Agricultural Research Institute

A Few Definitions

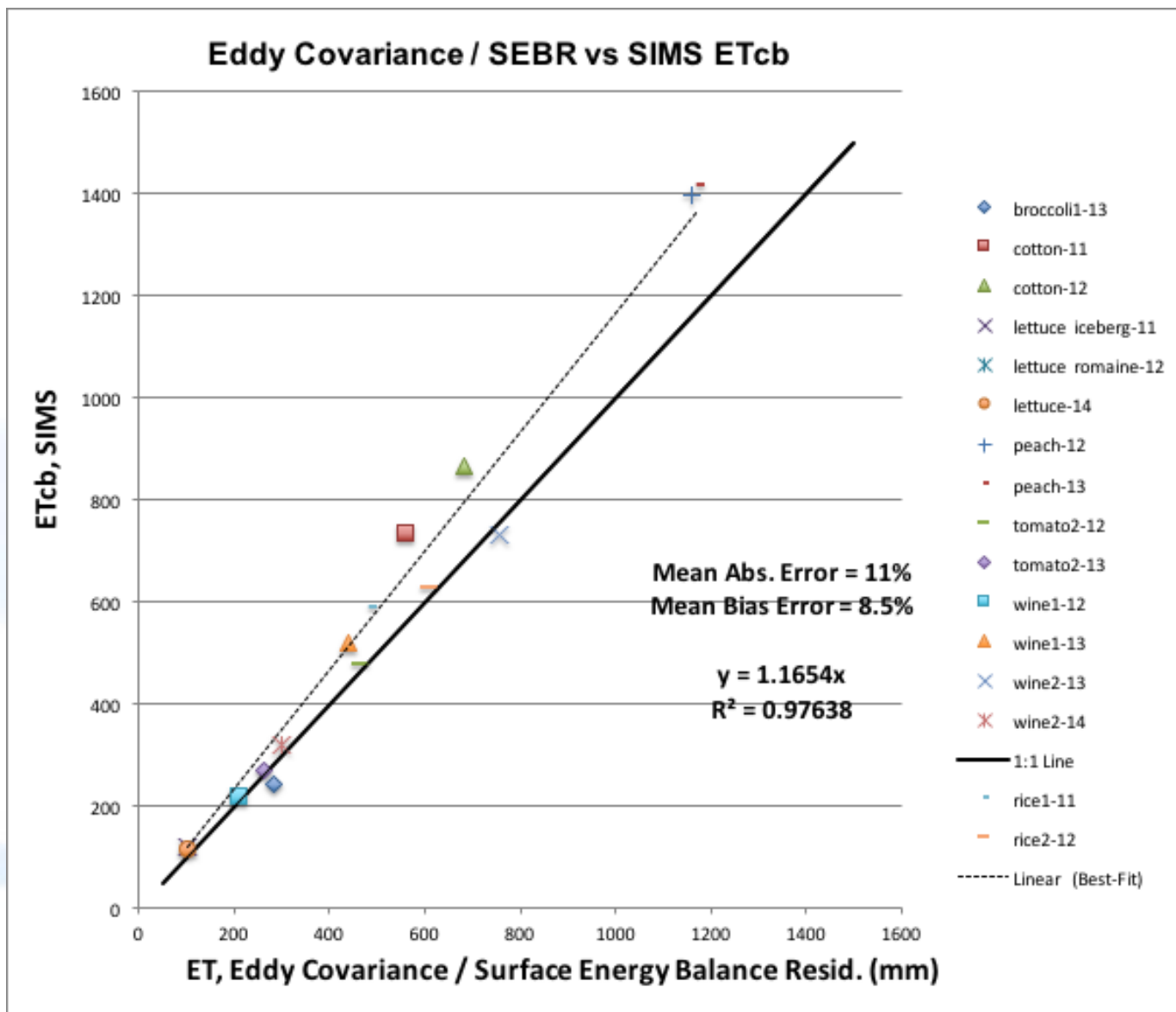


- **Potential ET (PET):** The evapotranspiration that would occur if a sufficient water source were available
- **Reference ET (ET_o or ET_r):** The PET from a well-watered reference surface (usually a 1 m alfalfa crop or a grass surface)
- **Basal crop evapotranspiration (ET_{cb}):** The evapotranspiration from a well-watered crop on a dry soil surface (i.e., transpiration + diffusive soil evaporation)
- **Actual basal crop evapotranspiration (ET_{cb-a}):** ET_{cb-a} adjusts ET_{cb} to account for the observed canopy extent and crop growth stage, incorporating crop-specific corrections for stomatal resistance at different stages (SIMS provides ET_{cb-a})
- **Actual crop evapotranspiration (ET_a):** Total crop evapotranspiration, including soil evaporation and crop stress

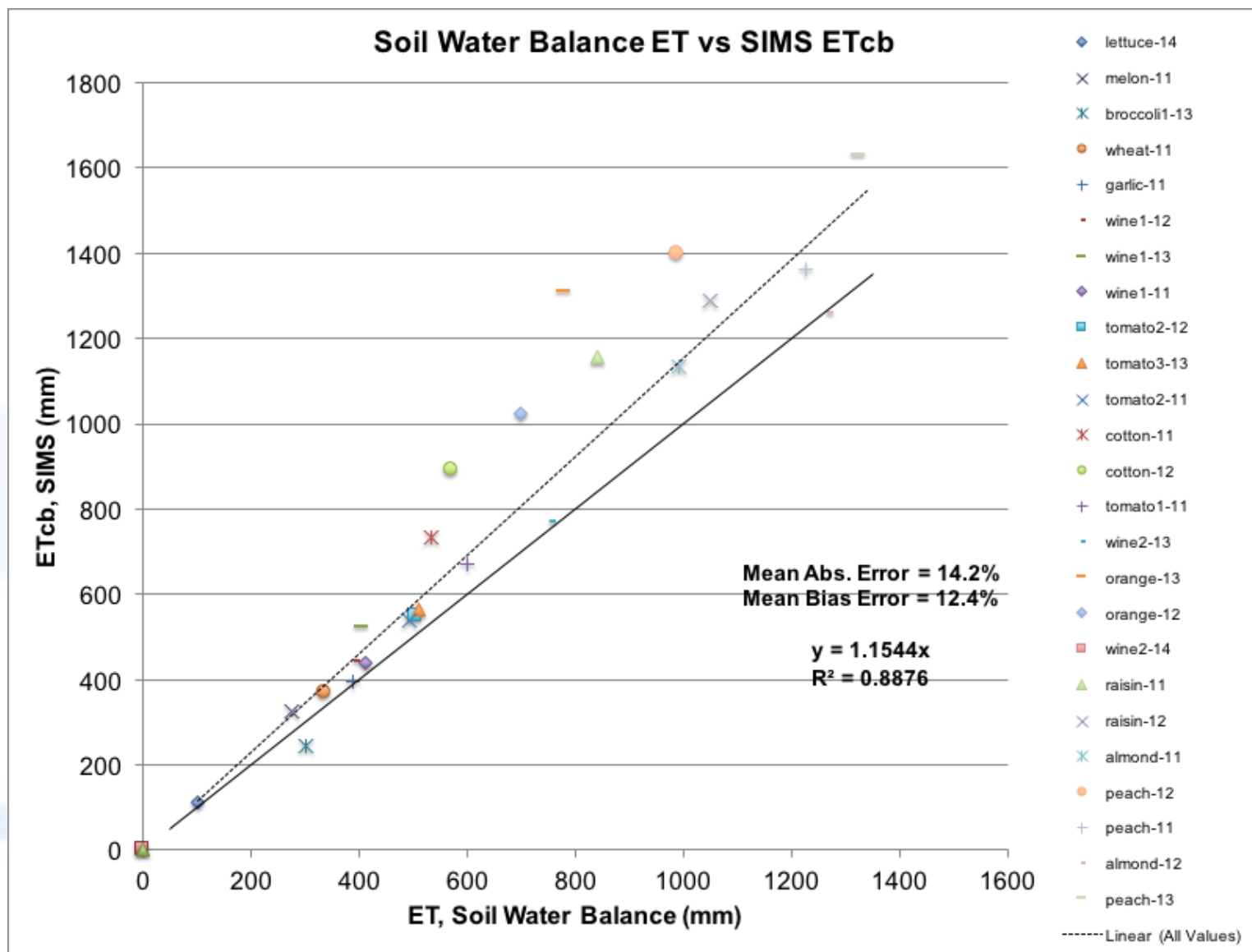
Results: Ground Measurements



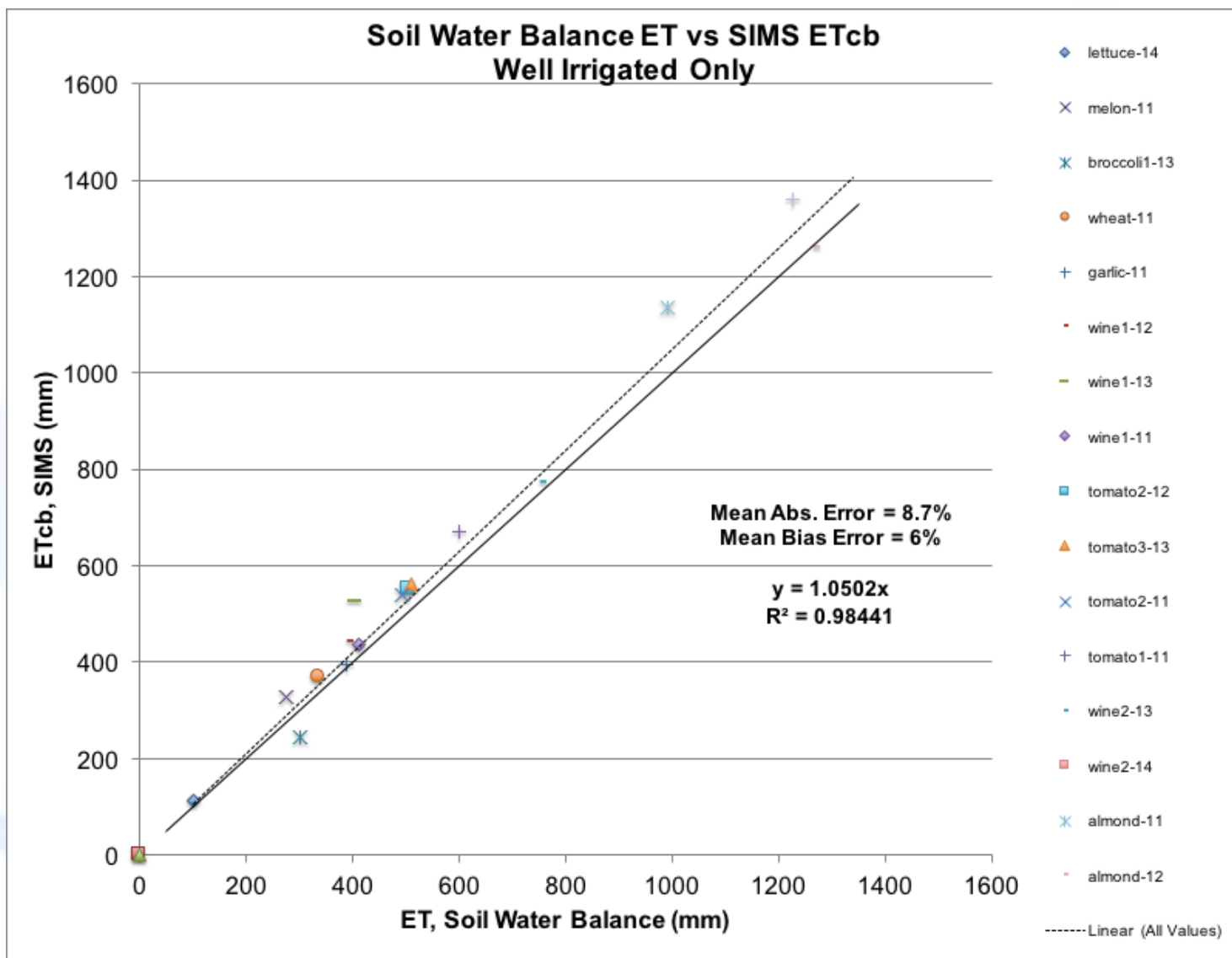
Results: Eddy Covariance vs SIMS ET_{cb}



Results: Field Soil Water Balance vs SIMS ET_{cb}



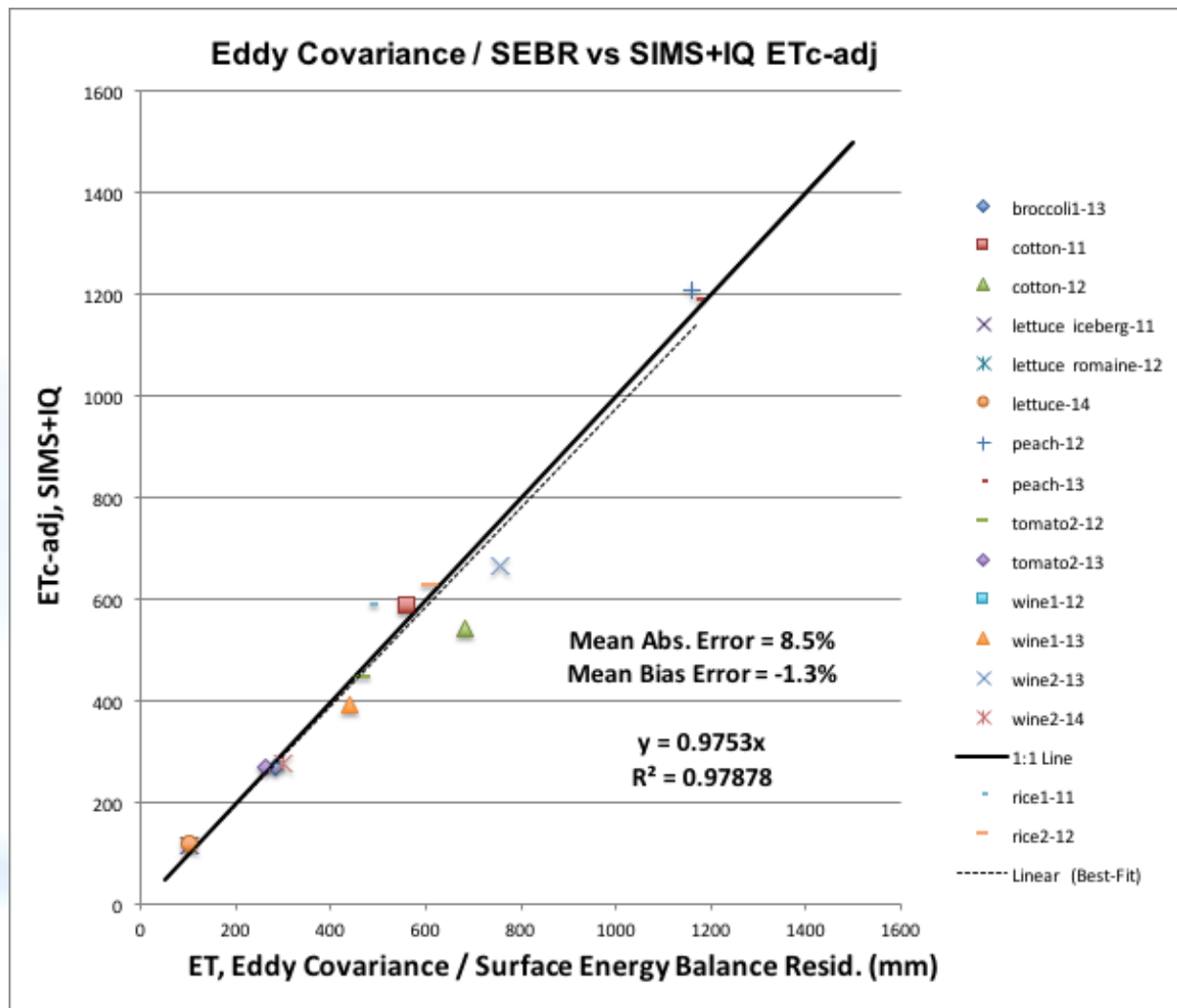
Results: Field Soil Water Balance vs SIMS ET_{cb}



Results: Eddy Covariance vs SIMS ET_{c-adj}



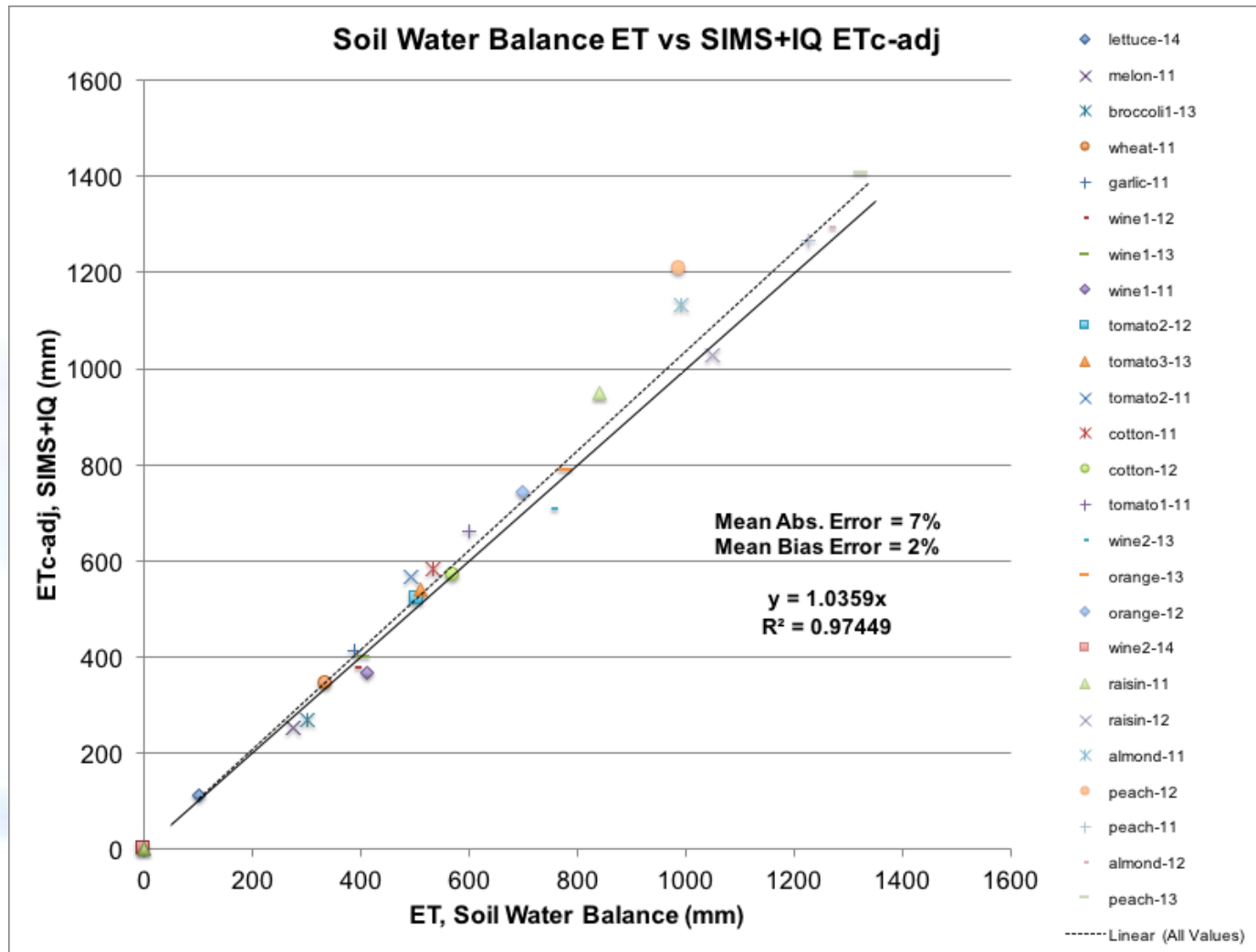
SIMS + IrriQuest



Results: Field Soil Water Balance vs ET_{c-adj}



SIMS + IrriQuest

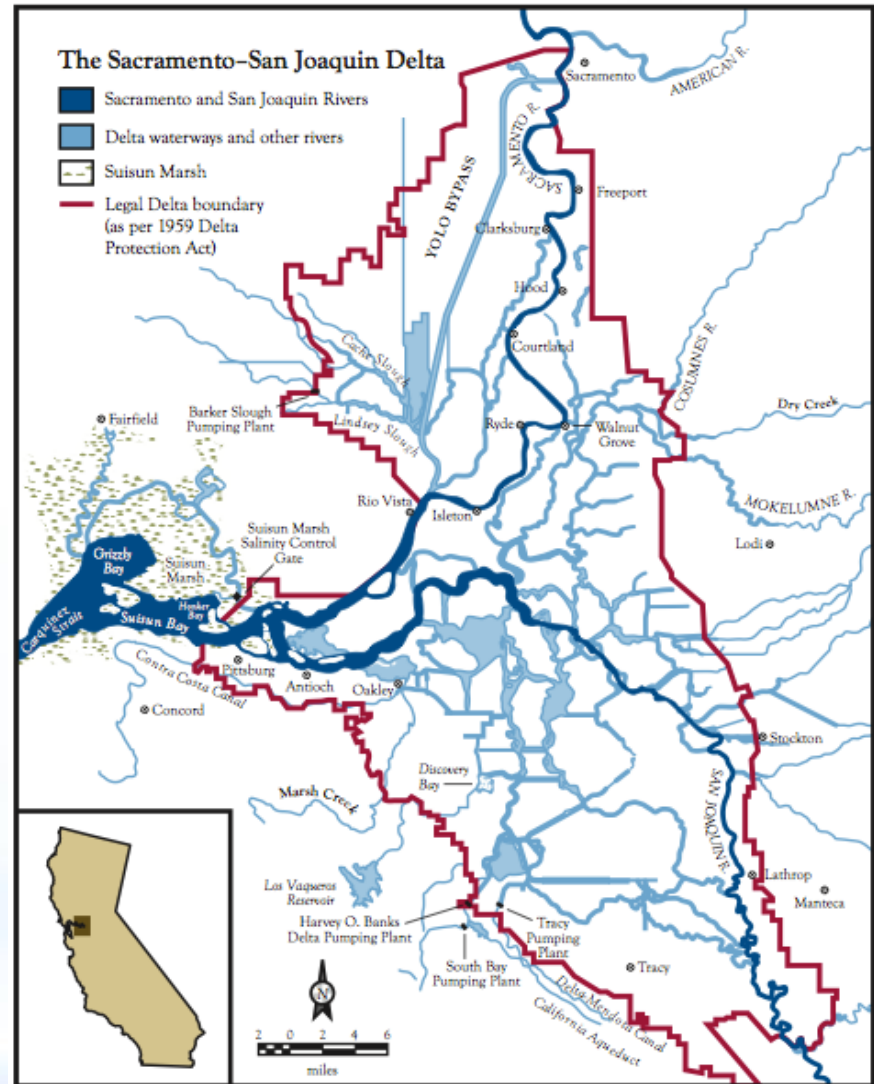


ET Intercomparison Study for the SF Bay Delta



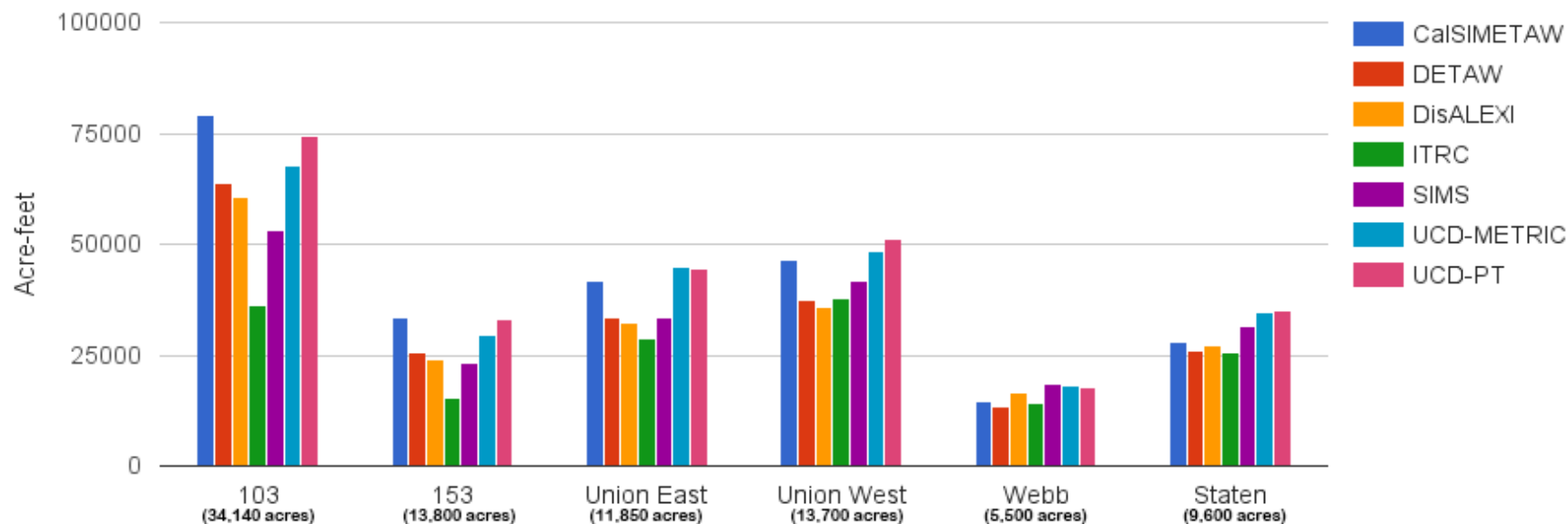
Methods compared:

- CalSIMETAW (DWR)
- DETAW (DWR)
- DisALEXI (USDA-ARS)
- ITRC-METRIC (ITRC Cal Poly SLO)
- UCD-METRIC (UC Davis)
- UCD-PT (UC Davis)
- SIMS (NASA-ARC)



Josue Medellin, Quinn Hart, UC Davis

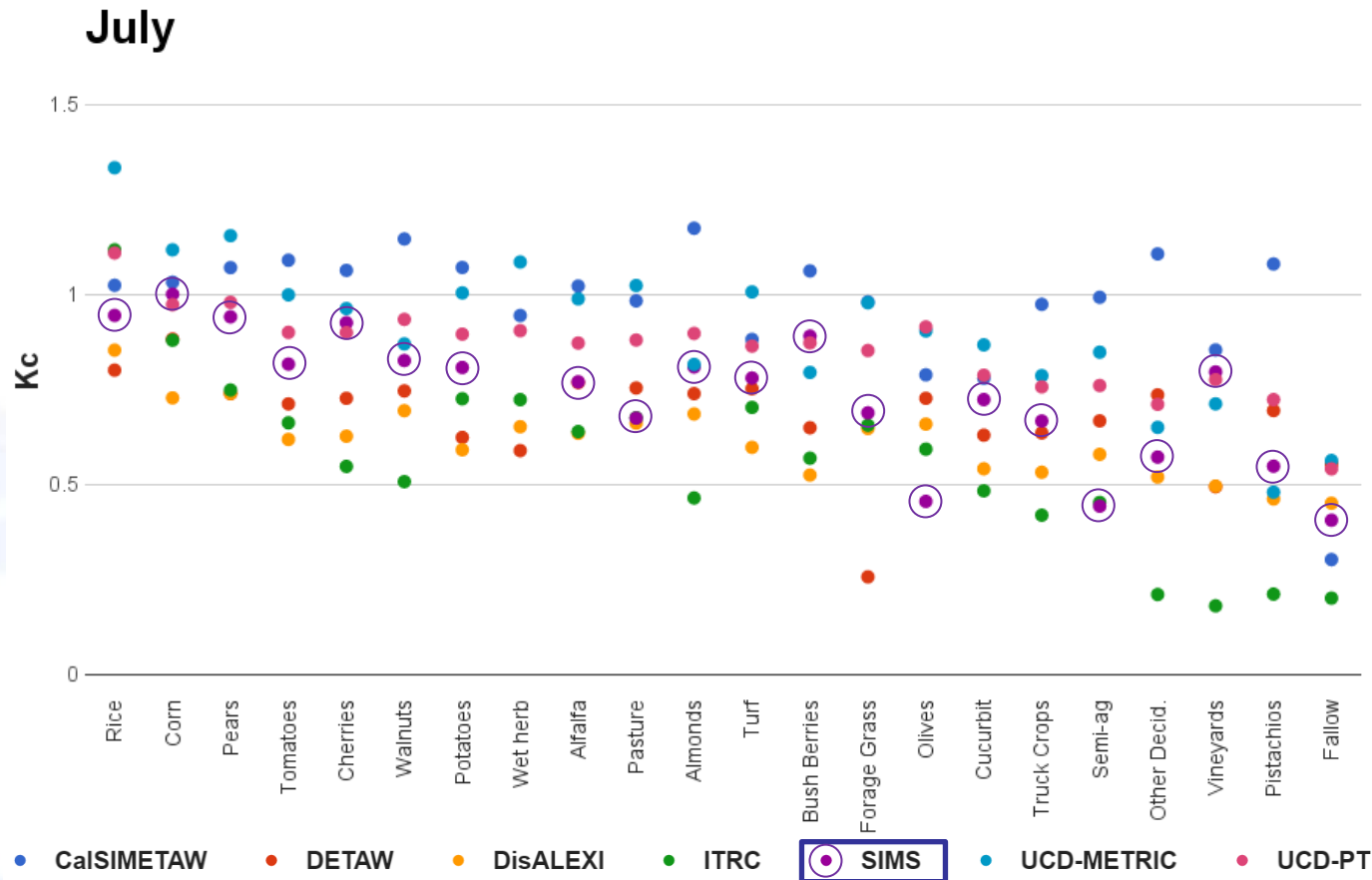
Total Annual ET by CA Delta Subregion



Preliminary results from 1st year of 2-year study

- SIMS (purple) is close to mid-point between two versions of METRIC run by two different expert groups for 5 of the 6 sub-regions: ITRC (green) and UC Davis (aqua blue)

Average Observed ETrf (Kc) by Crop Type for CA Delta



- **SIMS** close to median of model ensemble for most crop types

Preliminary results from first year of two-year study

Medillin et al., 2016; <https://watershed.ucdavis.edu/project/delta-et>

Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration: Energy Balance Approach



$$ET = R_n - G - H$$

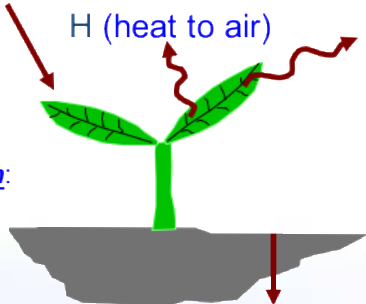
R_n (radiation from sun and sky)

H (heat to air)

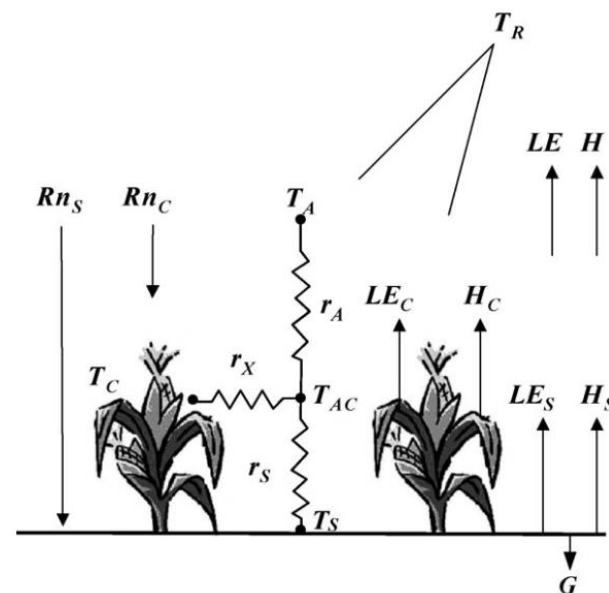
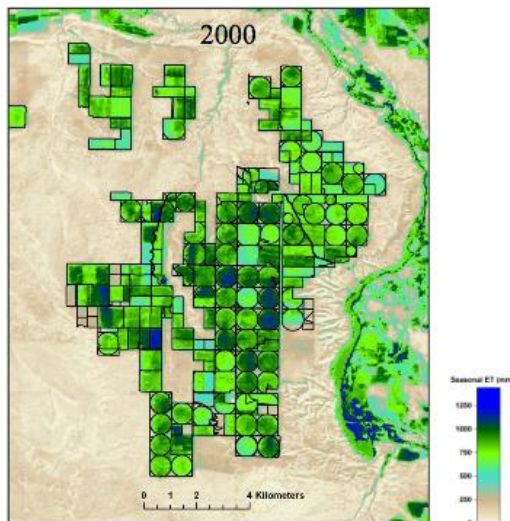
ET

Basic Truth:

Evaporation
Consumes
Energy



G (heat to ground)



Norman et al., 1995; Bastiaanssen et al., 1998; Allen et al., 2007

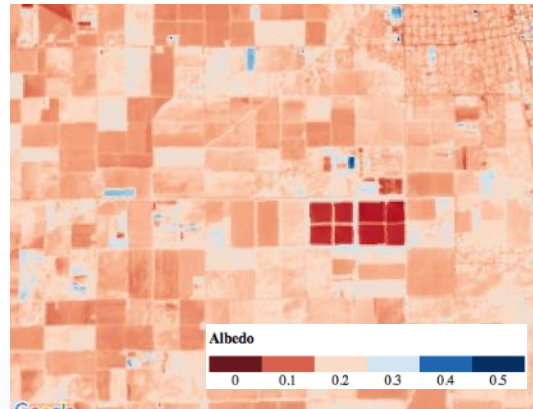
Remote Sensing of Evapotranspiration: Energy Balance Approach



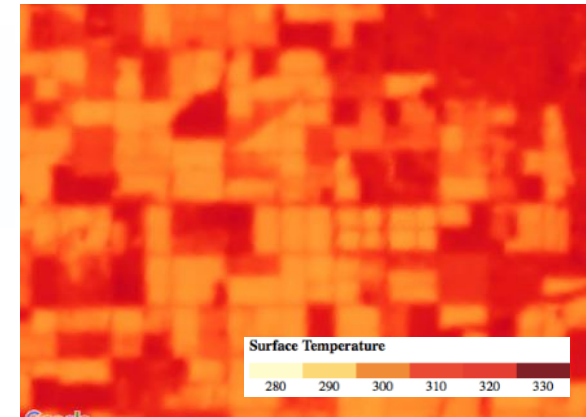
True Color



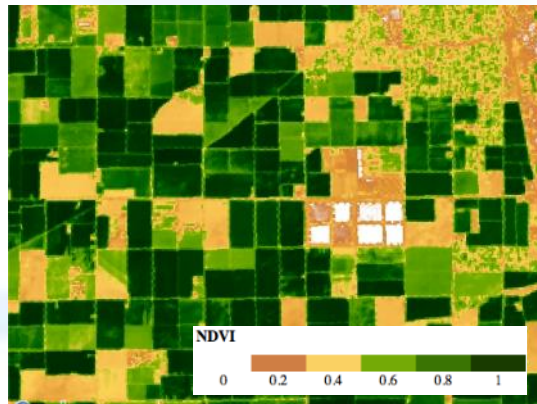
Albedo



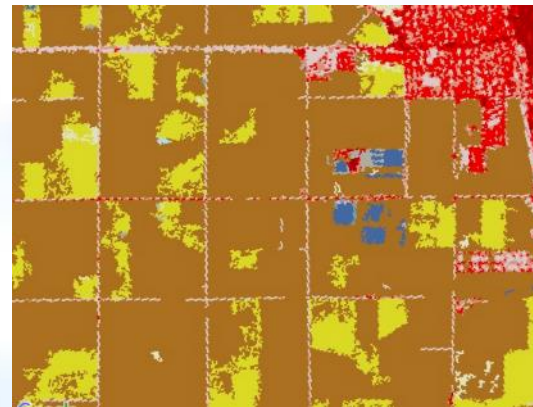
Land Surface
Temperature



Vegetation Index (NDVI)



Land Cover



Evapotranspiration

