

High-resolution Remote Sensing for Sustainable Agricultural Water Management

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Outline

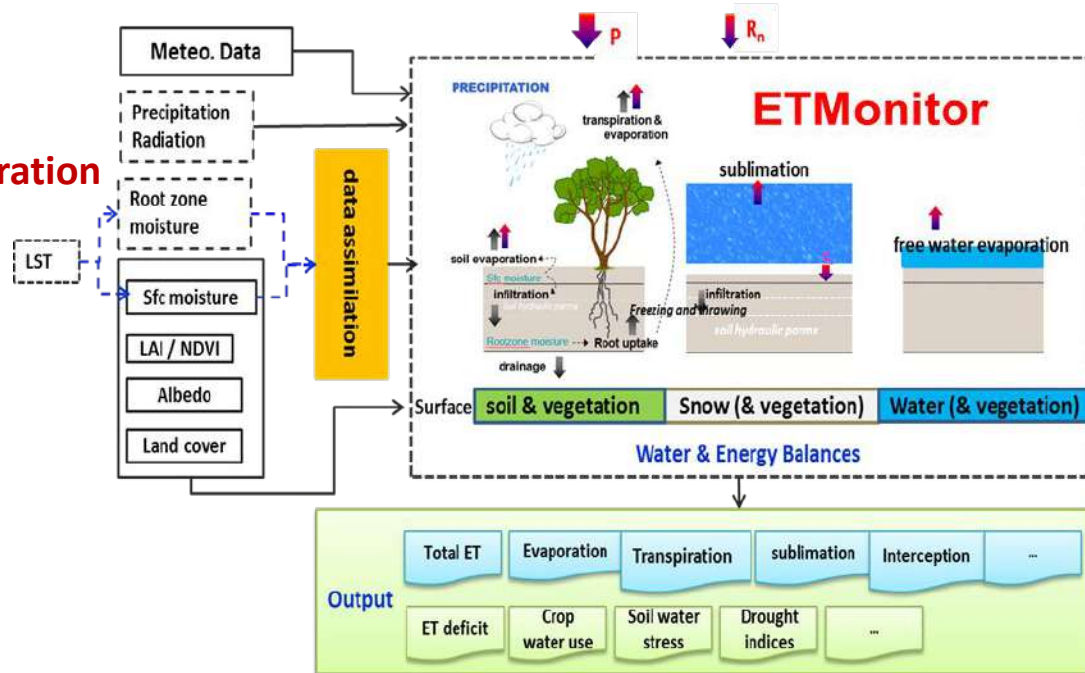


- Evapotranspiration
- Precipitation Deficit (Water Availability)
- Irrigation Efficiency
- Snow Water Equivalent

Evapotranspiration

ETMonitor: a model driven by multi-source satellite remote sensing data

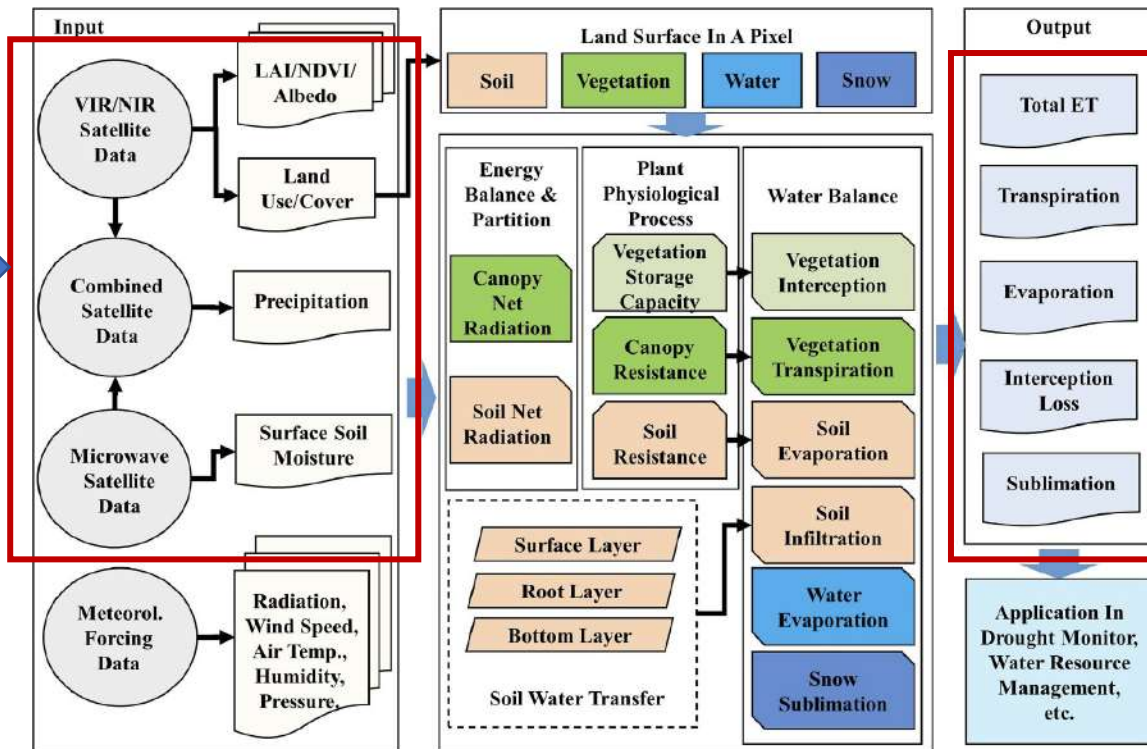
- a model built upon energy balance, water balance and plant physiology processes
- estimate land surface **actual evapotranspiration (ETa)** and its **components**:
 - **soil evaporation**: E_s ;
 - **water evaporation**: E_w ;
 - **plant transpiration**: T_r ;
 - **canopy interception loss**: E_i ;
 - **snow sublimation**: S_s ;
 - **total water flux**.
- in a spatial distributed way:
 - **grid sizes**: 10m – 30m – 1km
 - **at daily step**



Hu, Jia, et al., 2014, GEWEX conference; Hu & Jia, RS, 2015; Cui & Jia, 2014, Water; Cui, Jia, et al., 2015, IEEE GRSL; Cui, 2016, PhD dissertation; Wang et al., 2017, IEEE JSTARS.; Wang, 2017, PhD dissertation; Zheng & Jia, 2017, IGARSS; Jia et al., 2018, book Chapter; Zheng, Jia, et al., RS, 2019; Chen, Jia, et al., AFM, 2019; Zheng & Jia, 2020, Ecohydrology, J. Hydrology; Cui & Jia, 2021, JoH; Zheng, Jia, et al, 2022, J. Hydrology; Hu, Jia et al, 2023, manuscript.

Evapotranspiration

**Input: multi-source
satellite
observations**



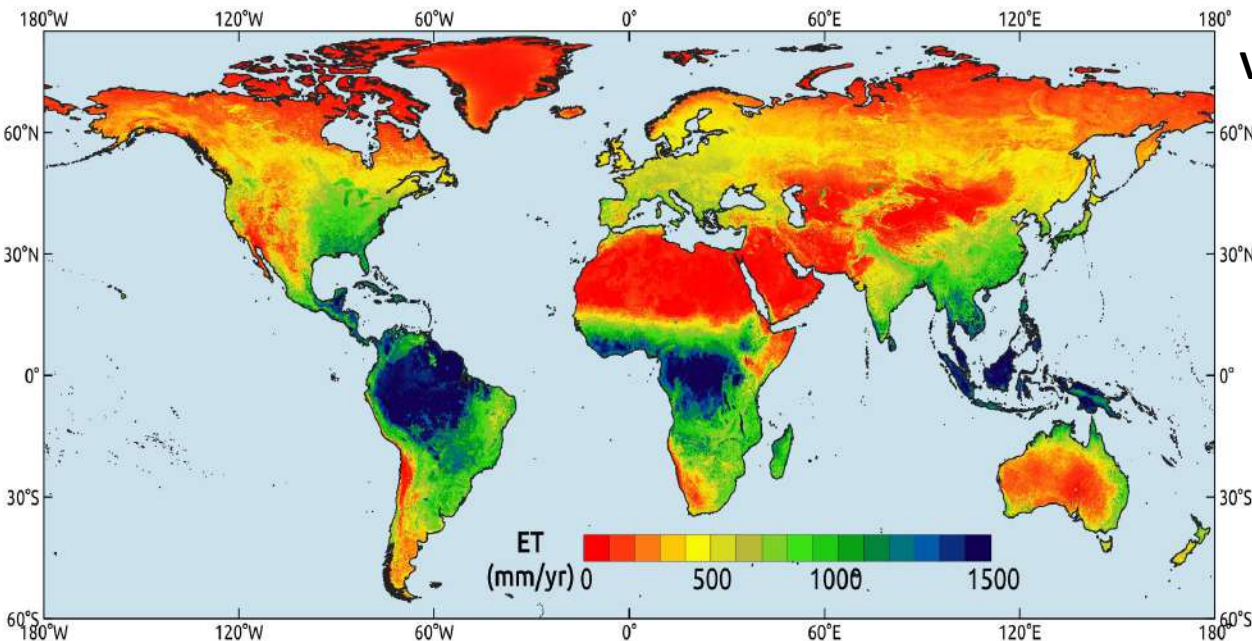
Output:

- Total actual ET (ET_a)
- soil evaporation
- water evaporation
- plant transpiration
- canopy interception loss
- snow sublimation

**@ 10m - 30m -1km
resolution & daily**

Evapotranspiration

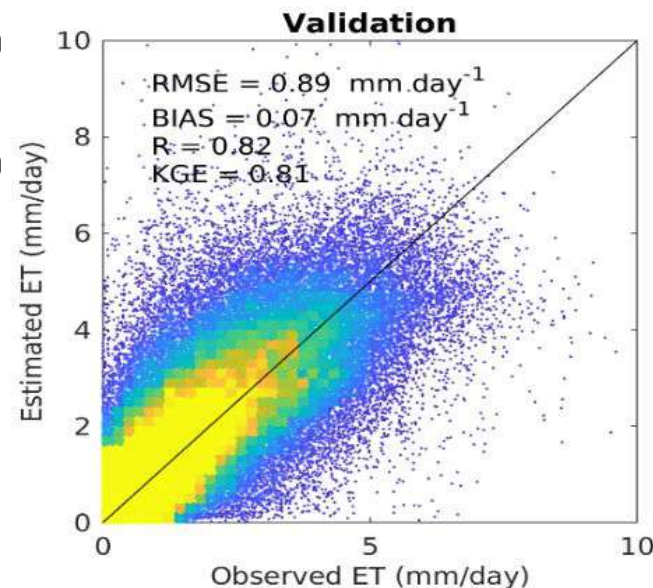
ETMonitor global ET dataset: 21 years (2000-2021) at 1km spatial resolution and daily step



Zheng, Jia, Hu, 2022, *Journal of Hydrology*

Data download: <https://doi.org/10.12237/casearth.6253cddc819aec49731a4bc2>

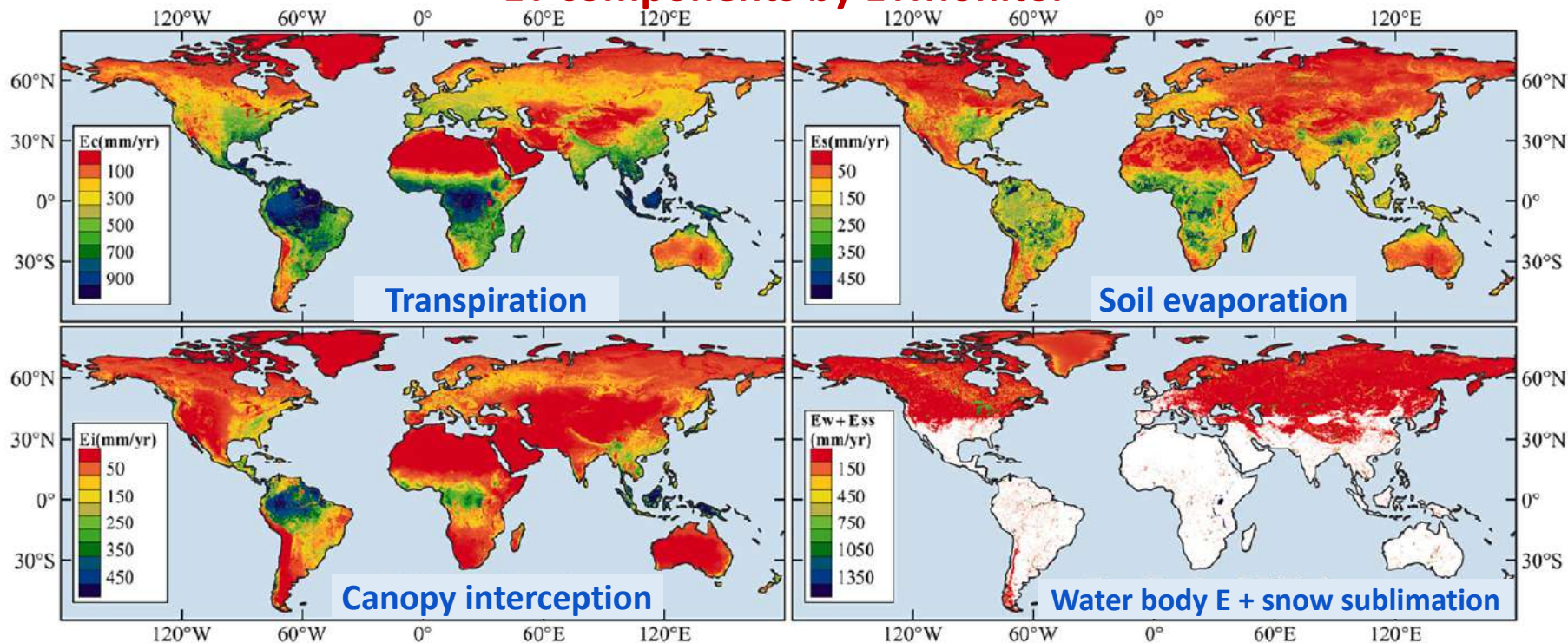
Validation @ 252 flux towers globally



overall RMSE=0.93 mm/d

ETMonitor global ET dataset: 21 years (2000-2021) at 1km spatial resolution and daily step

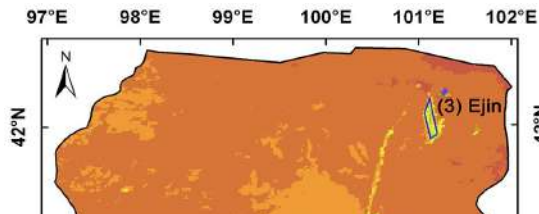
ET components by ETMonitor



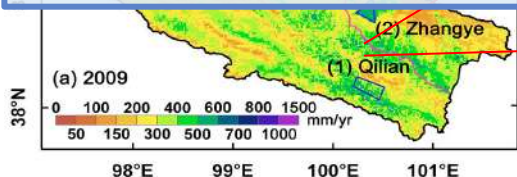
Evapotranspiration

ETMonitor global ET dataset: 21 years (2000-2021) at 1km spatial resolution and daily step

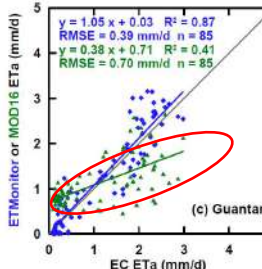
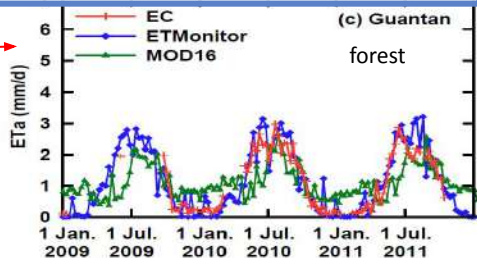
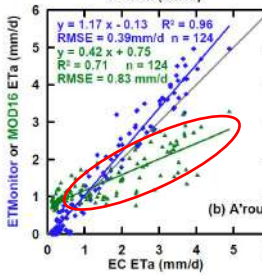
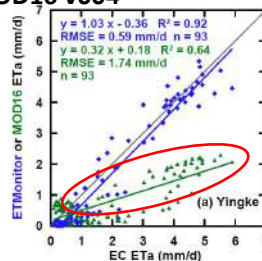
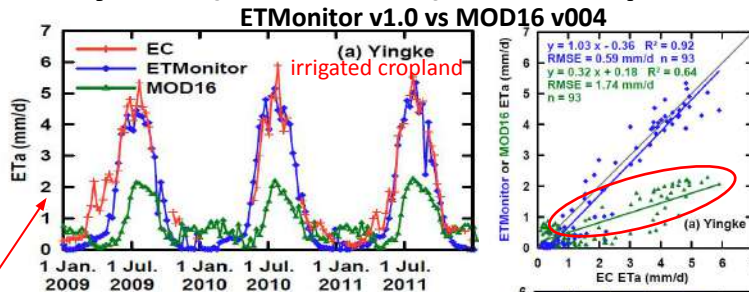
Heihe River Basin, arid/semi-arid climate



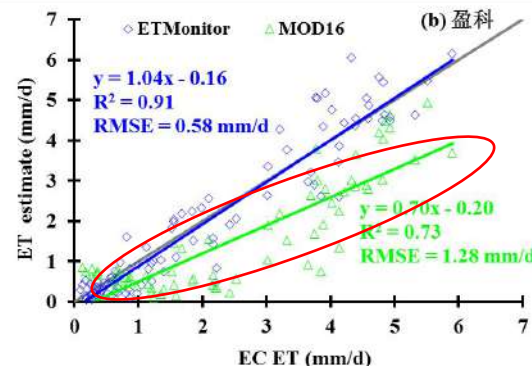
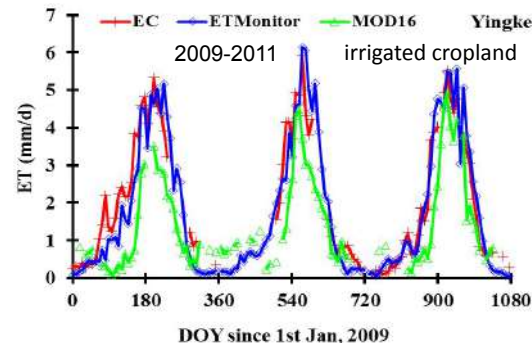
Good performance by ETMonitor (RMSE 0.58mm/d) vs Underestimates by MODIS ET product (RMSE 1.28mm/d) for irrigated cropland in arid/semi-arid area



Hu and Jia, Remote Sensing, 2015



ETMonitor v1.0+assim vs MOD16 v005



Evapotranspiration

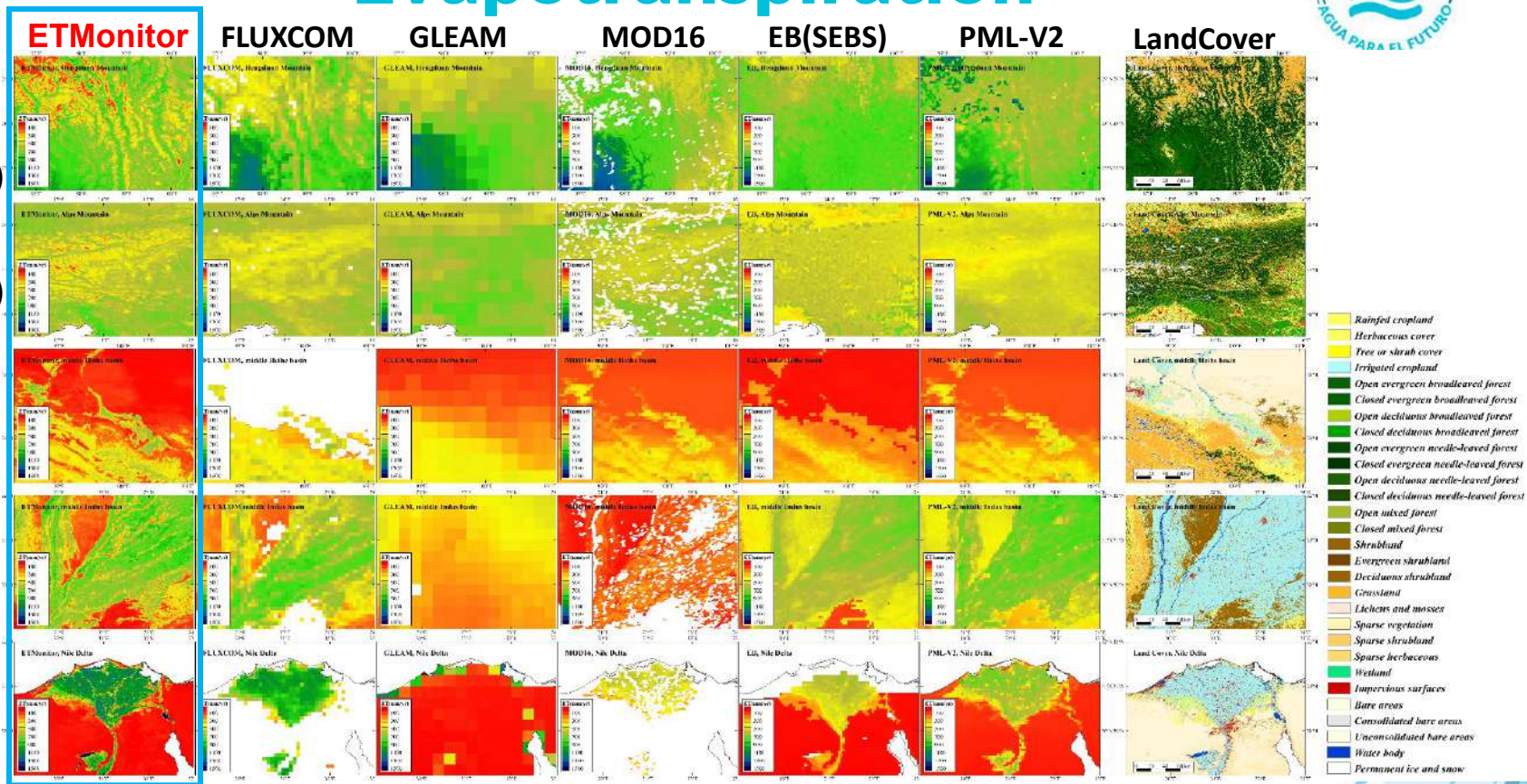
Hengdian
Mountains
(with glaciers)

Alps
(with glaciers)

Heihe Basin
(irrigated
cropland)

Indus
(irrigated
cropland)

Nile
(irrigated
cropland)



Zheng, Jia, Hu, 2022,
Journal of Hydrology

ETMonitor performs better in mountain area and irrigation cropland area

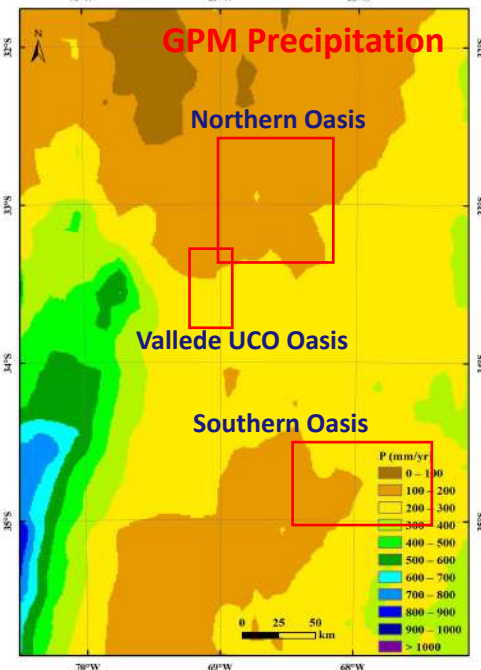
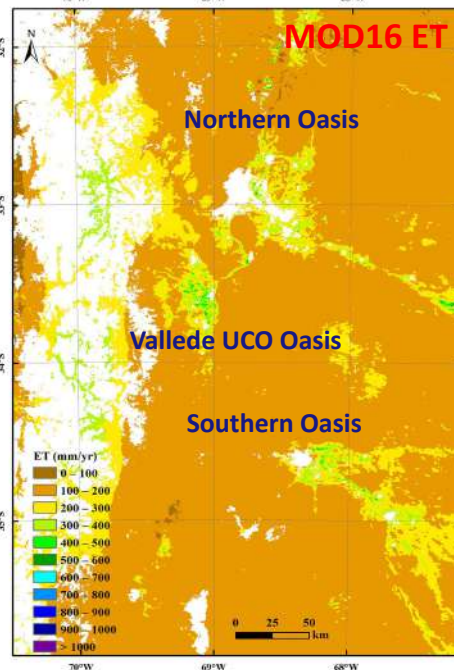
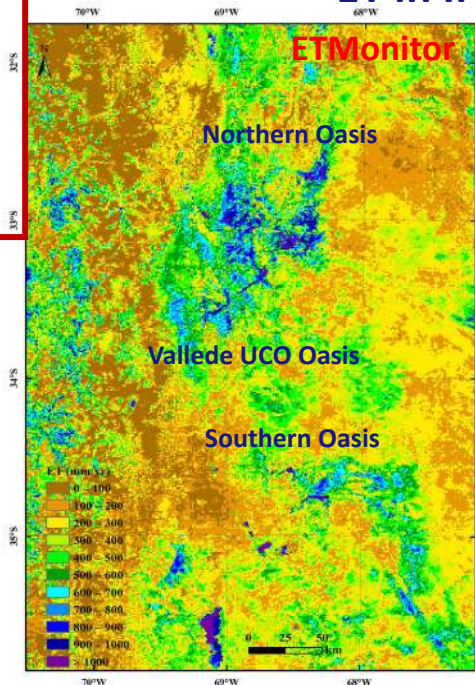
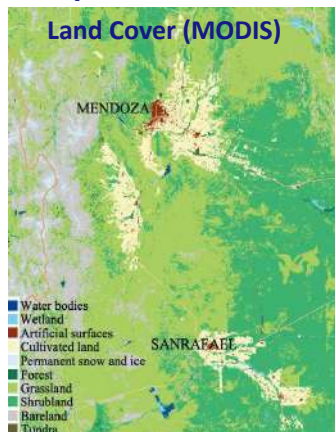
ETMonitor global ET dataset: 21 years (2000-2021) at 1km spatial resolution and daily step

ET in Irrigation Area in Mendoza

For Mendoza Oasis
(mm/yr)

(2019 July – 2020 June)

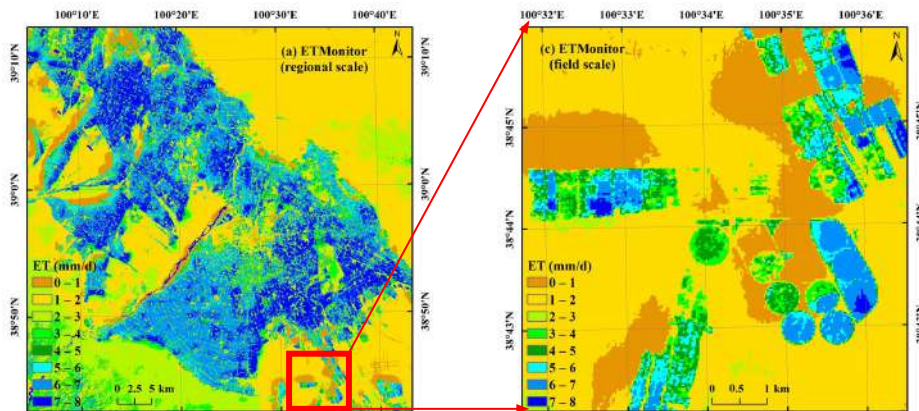
- ETMonitor: **543.5**
- MOD16: **270.0**
- Precipitation: **198.2**



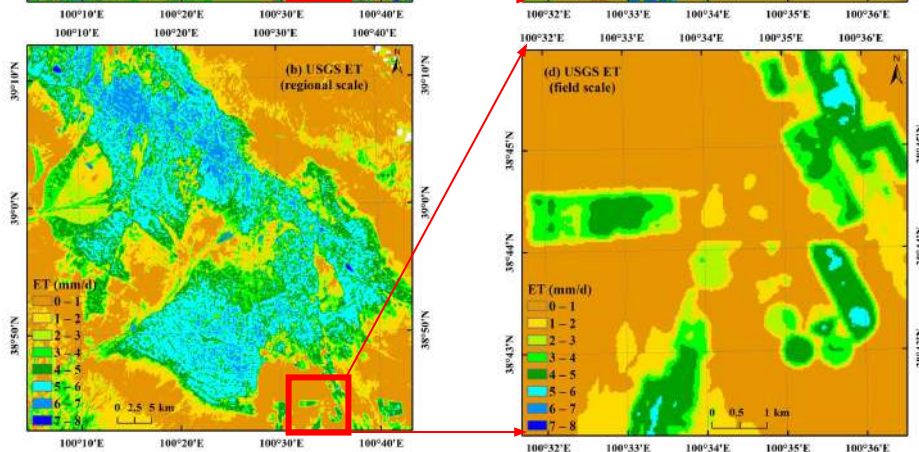
- ETMonitor shows reasonable spatial patterns with respect to the diverse landscapes in Mendoza
- MOD16 ET is underestimated especially for the irrigated oasis located in a semi-arid climate

ETMonitor @30m resolution farmland ET mapping based on Landsat (Heihe River Basin, China)

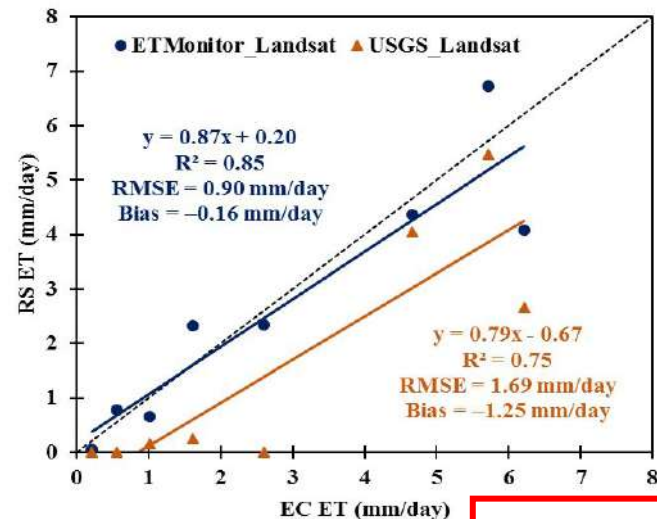
ETMonitor



USGS ET



Validation using field EC measurements



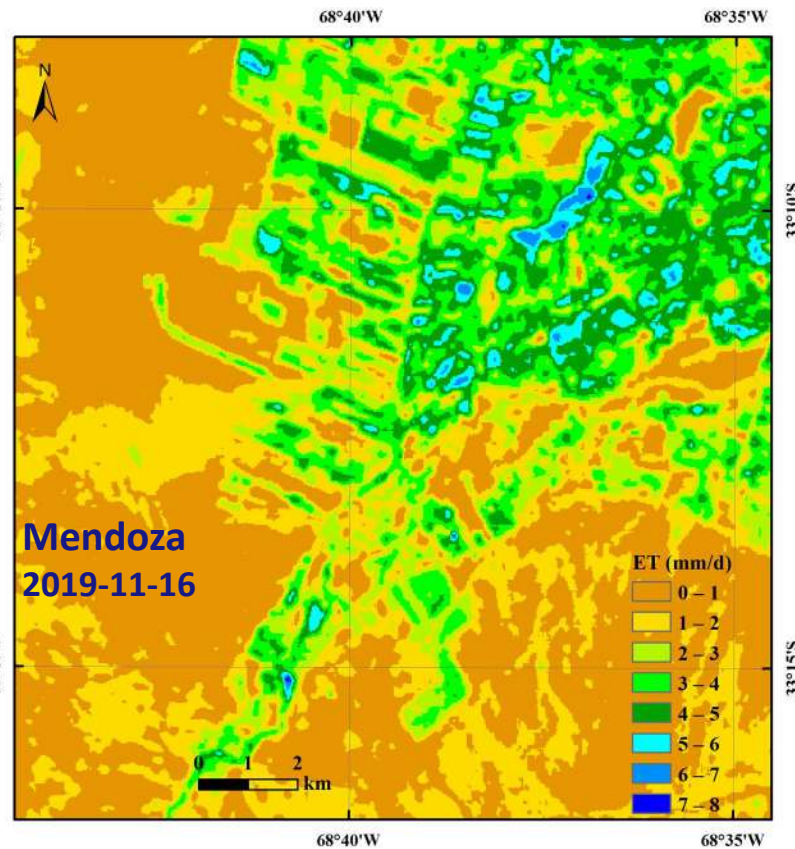
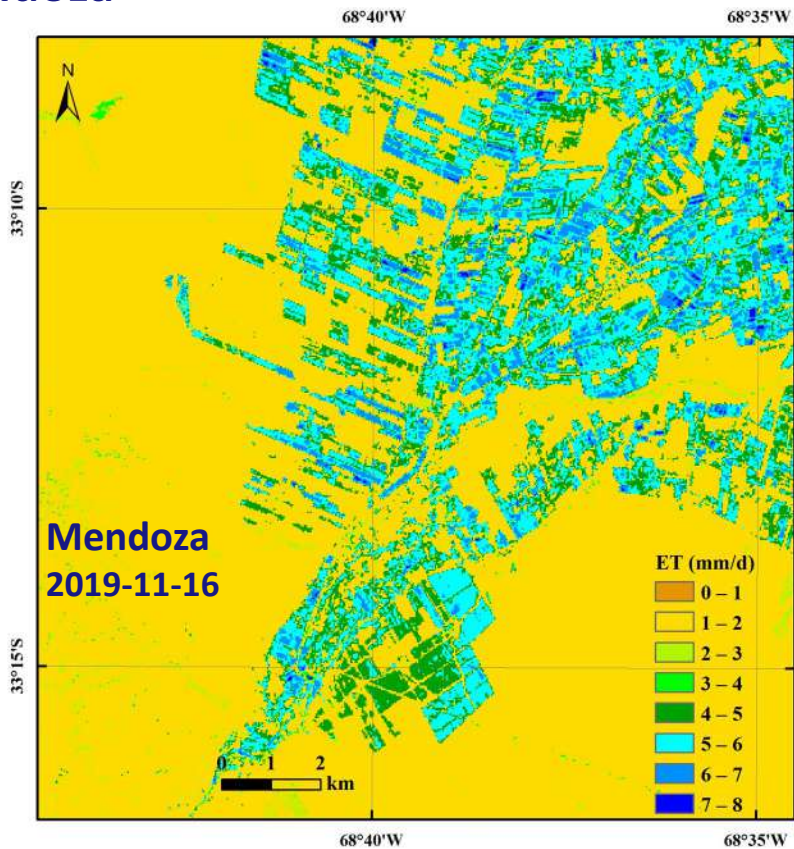
	R2	RMSE (mm/d)	BIAS (mm/d)
ETMonitor	0.85	0.9	-0.16
MOD16 ET	0.75	1.69	-1.25

High resolution farmland ET

Mendoza

ETMonitor 30m ET

USGS 30m ET

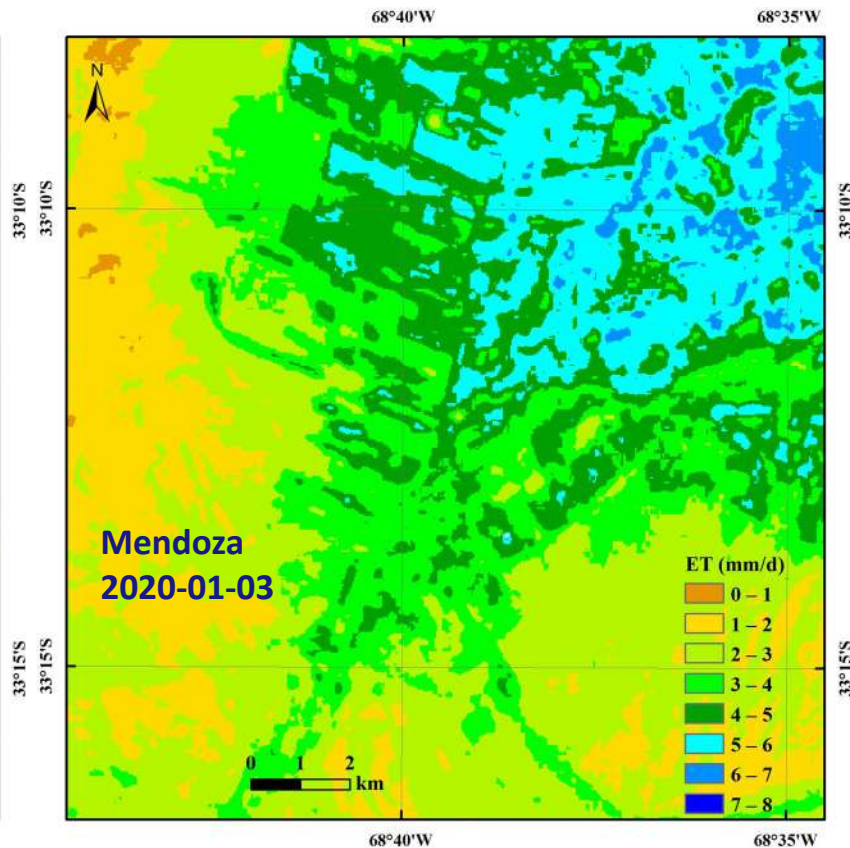
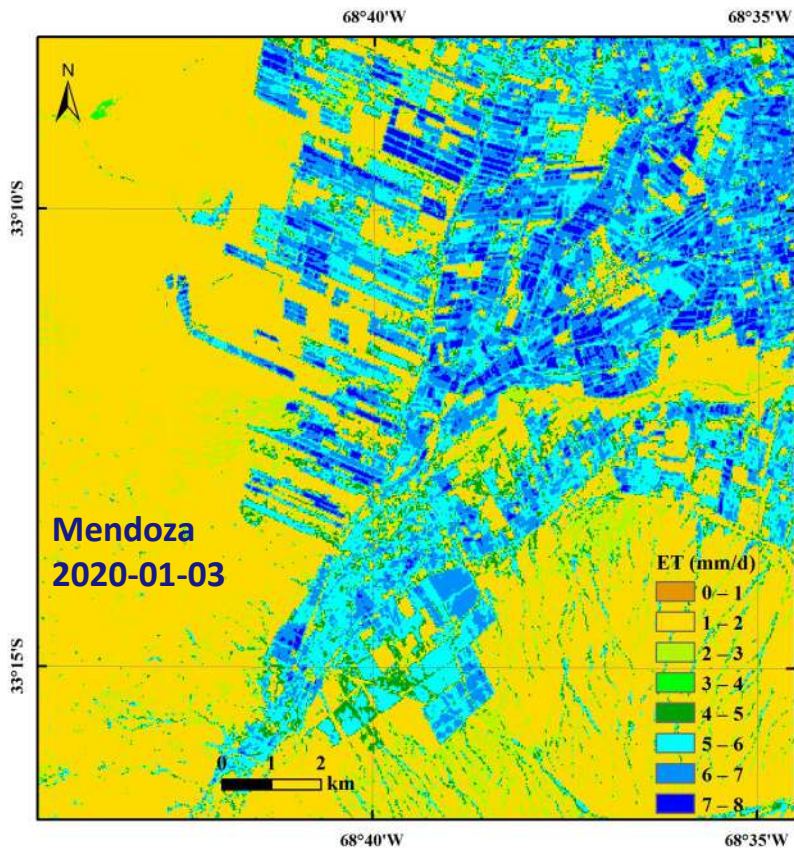


High resolution farmland ET

Mendoza

ETMonitor 30m ET

USGS 30m ET

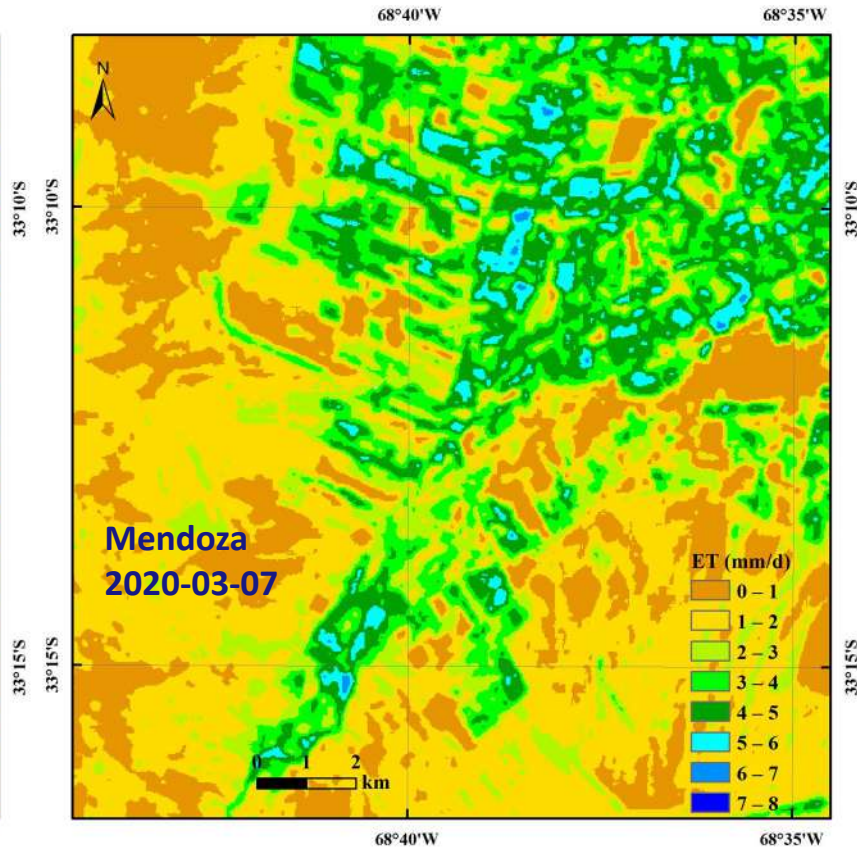
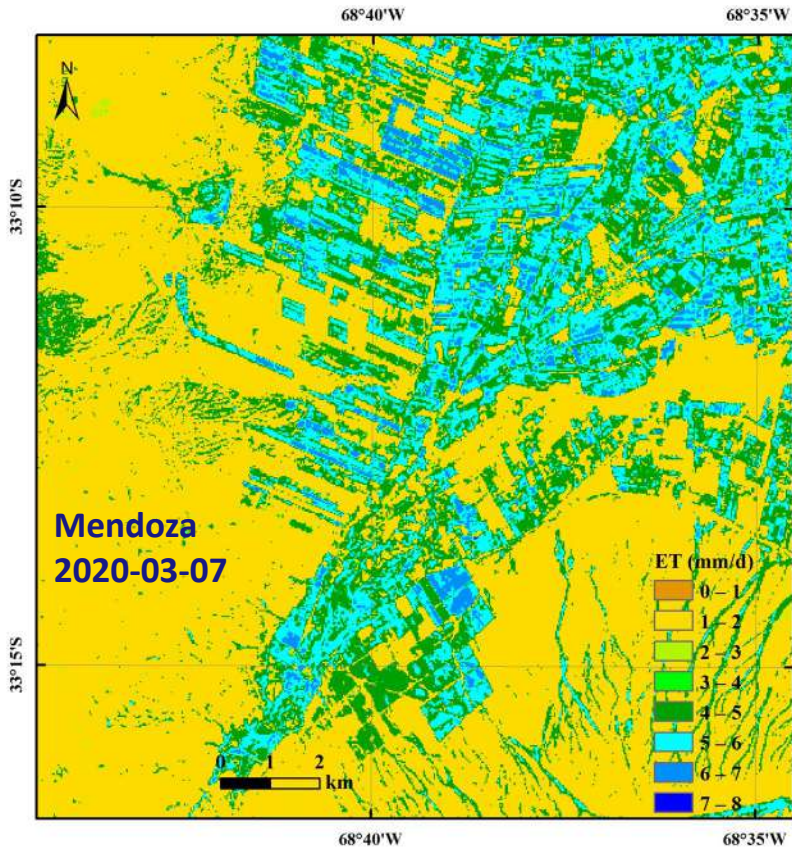


High resolution farmland ET

Mendoza

ETMonitor 30m ET

USGS 30m ET

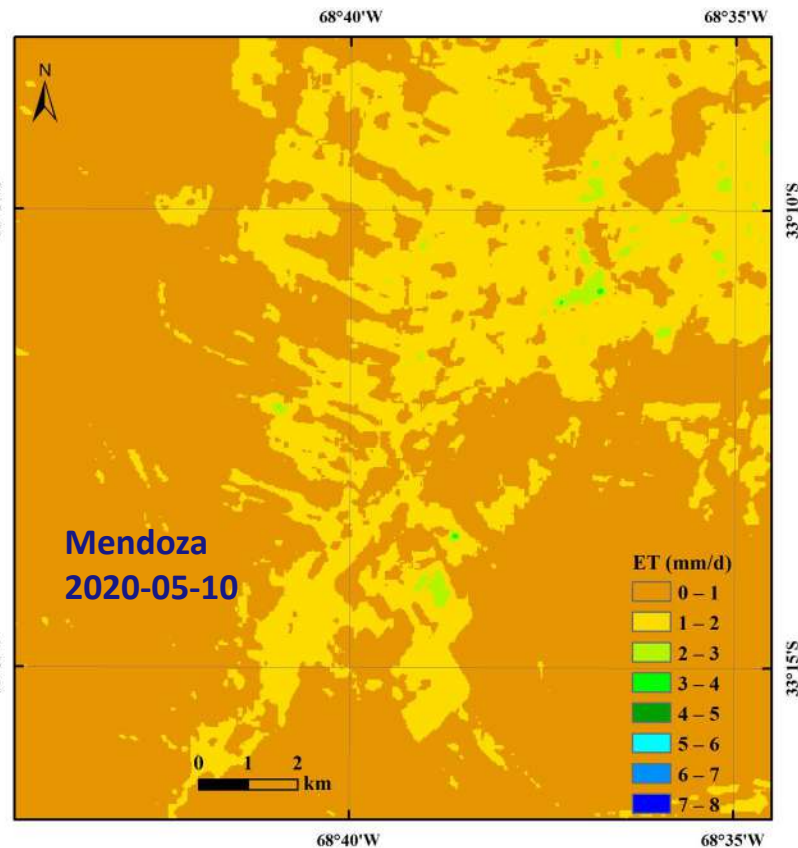
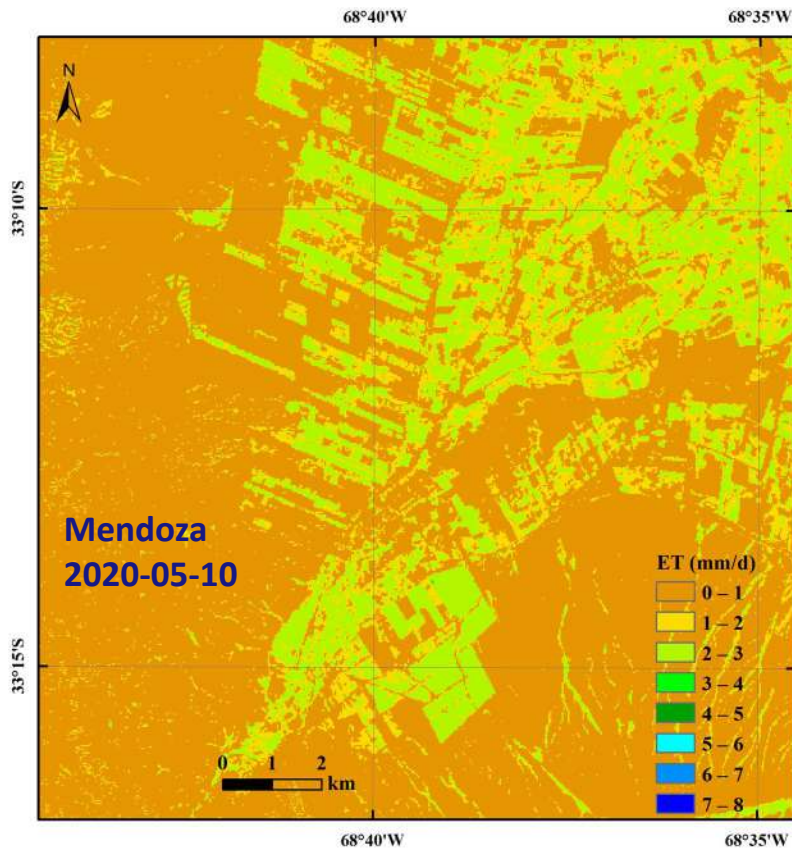


High resolution farmland ET

Mendoza

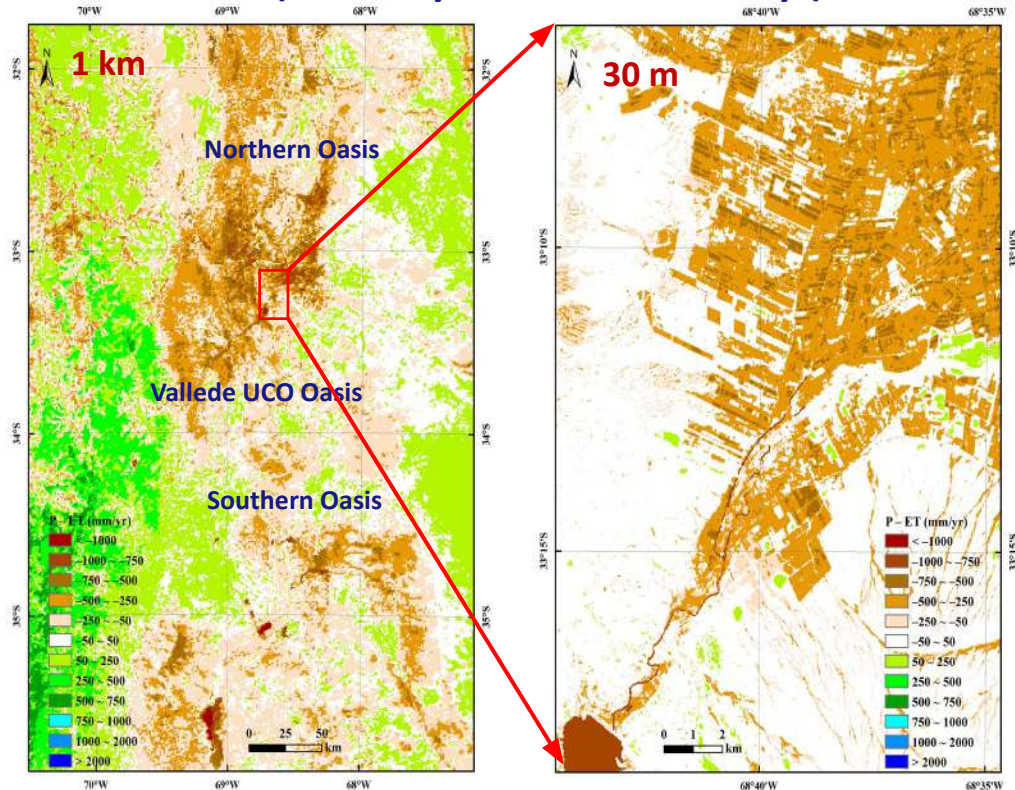
ETMonitor 30m ET

USGS 30m ET



Water Deficit (P-ET) in Mendoza

P - ET (2019 July - 2020 June, mm/yr)



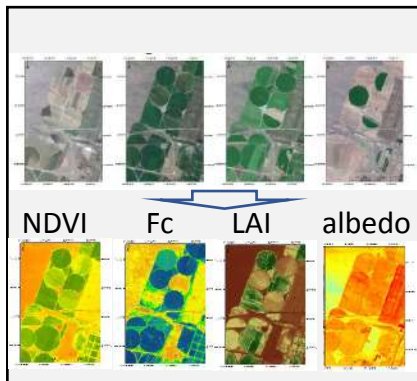
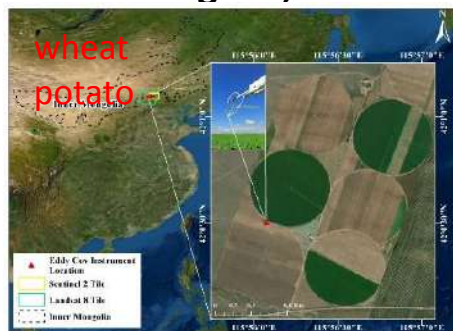
- The difference between GPM precipitation and ETMonitor ET indicates that precipitation is higher than ET in the up reaches of the river basin due to the high precipitation and low-to-moderate temperatures.
- For the oases in the lower reaches, especially for the agriculturally dominated regions whose natural climate alone cannot sustain the current level of agriculture, ET exceeds precipitation due to diverting surface water from the reservoirs.



Irrigation efficiency

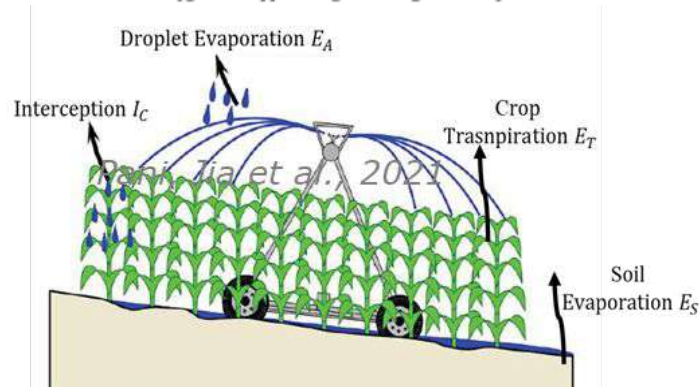
Satellite based irrigation efficiency assessment at farmland scale

Inner Mongolia, China



Consumptive irrigation water use (CWU):

$$CWU_{IS} = E_A + I_C + E_S + E_T$$



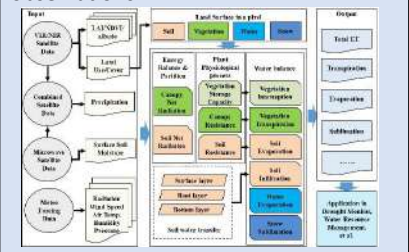
Sprinkler irrigation system

Field measurements:

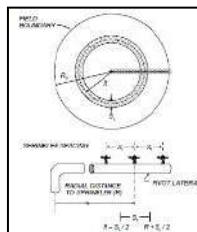
- Eddy covariance
- Crop sampling & calendar
- Crop canopy interception

ETMonitor Model

Crop water use, interception loss: Multi-process parameterization model using multi-source satellite Earth observations



Irrigation water supply



Function of jet pressure and distance

$$\text{Gross IWU} = \text{CWU} - P_{\text{eff}}$$

Irrigation performance index:

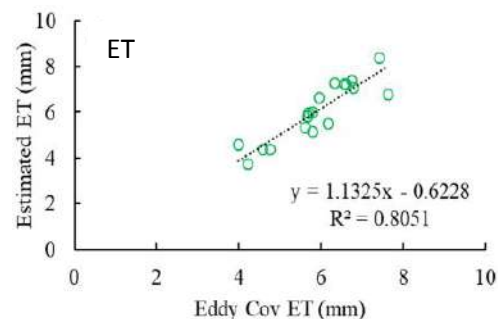
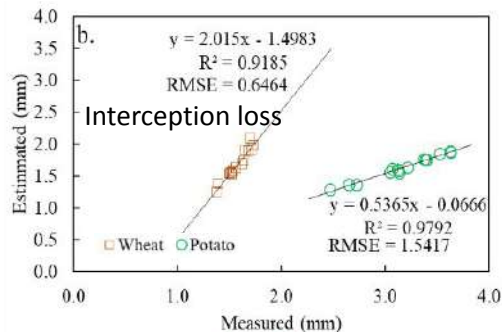
$$\text{IP1} = \text{Net IWR} / V$$

$$\text{IP2} = \text{Gross IWU} / V$$

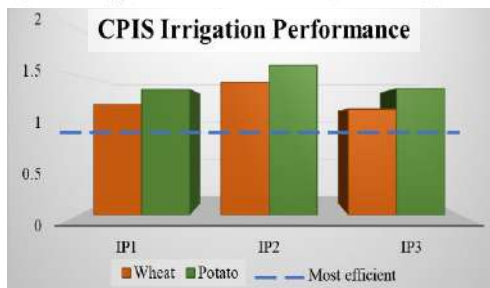
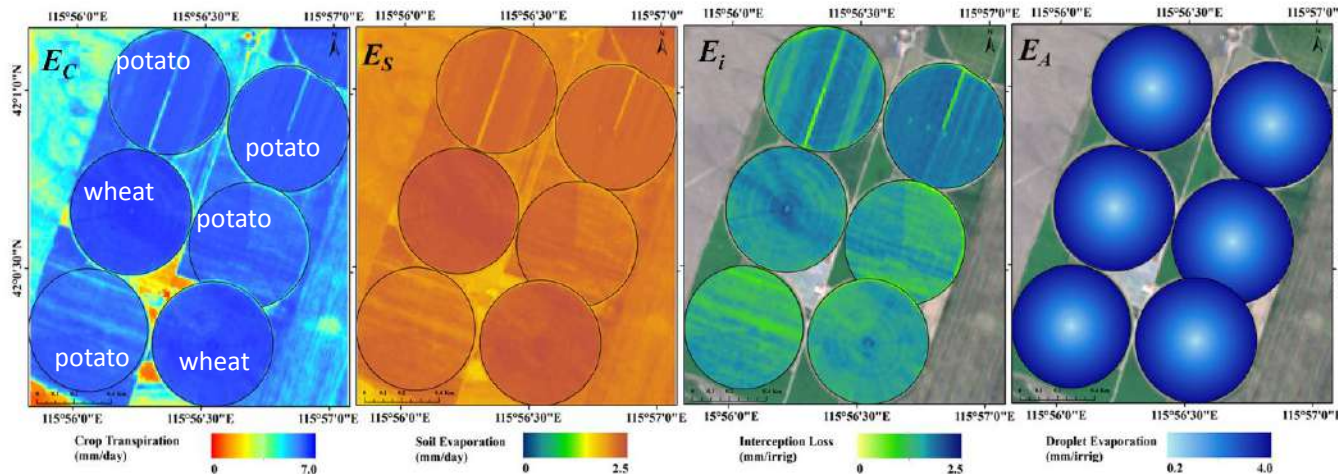
$$\text{IP3} = \text{Gross IWR} / \text{Gross IWU}$$

Satellite based irrigation efficiency assessment at farmland scale

Validation



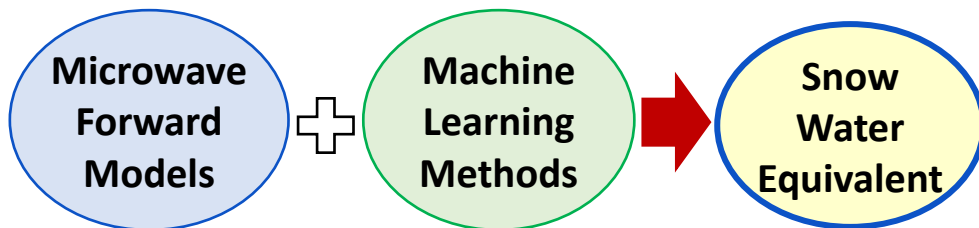
Spatial variation of ET components



- Overall performance of the irrigation system was highly insufficient.
- IP for wheat is better than that of potato.

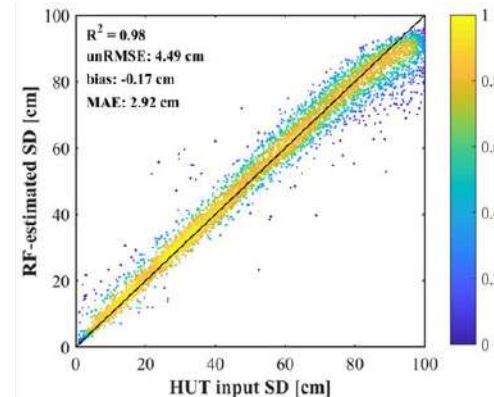
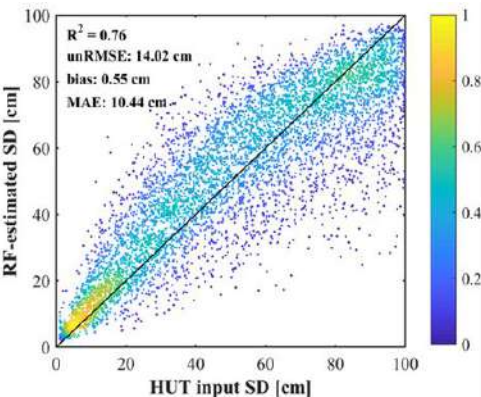
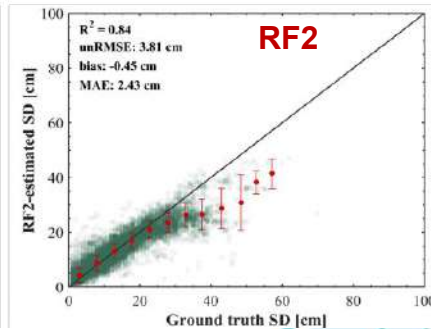
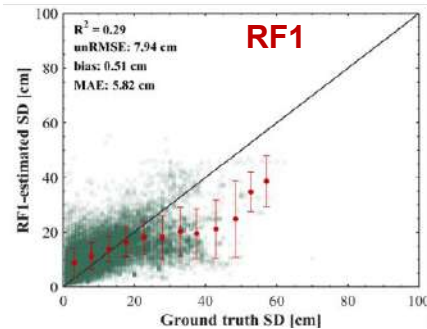
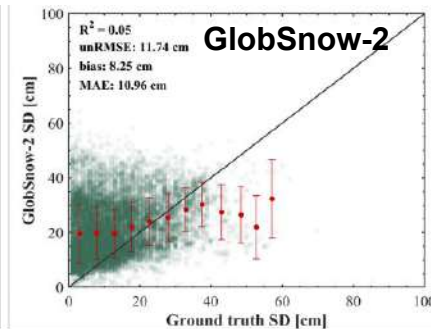
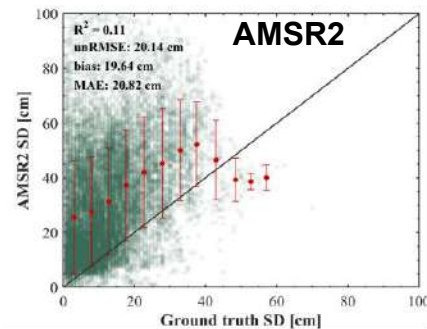
Snow Water Equivalent

□ Improve Accuracy of SWE Inversion by Combining Physical Model and Machine Learning



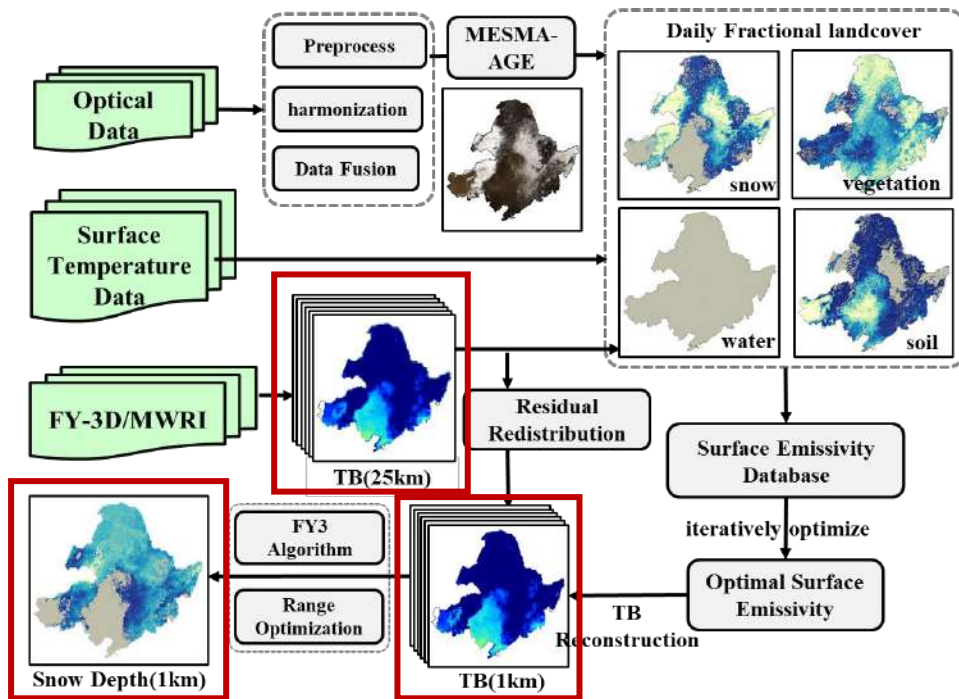
RF1: Input Variables:
TB (10-89GHz, FY3)

RF2: Input Variables:
TB (10-89GHz, FY3) and Snow Grain Size



Improve Spatial Resolution of SWE Product by Combining Microwave and Optical Data

Snow Depth Downscaling for FY-3/MWRI Using Mixed Pixel Decomposition



$$TB(m)_{\lambda}^F = \sum_{class} f(m)_{class}^F \times e(m)_{class,\lambda}^F \times T(m)_{\lambda}^F + R(m)_{\lambda}^F$$

Validation at 40 in-situ stations in Altay, China

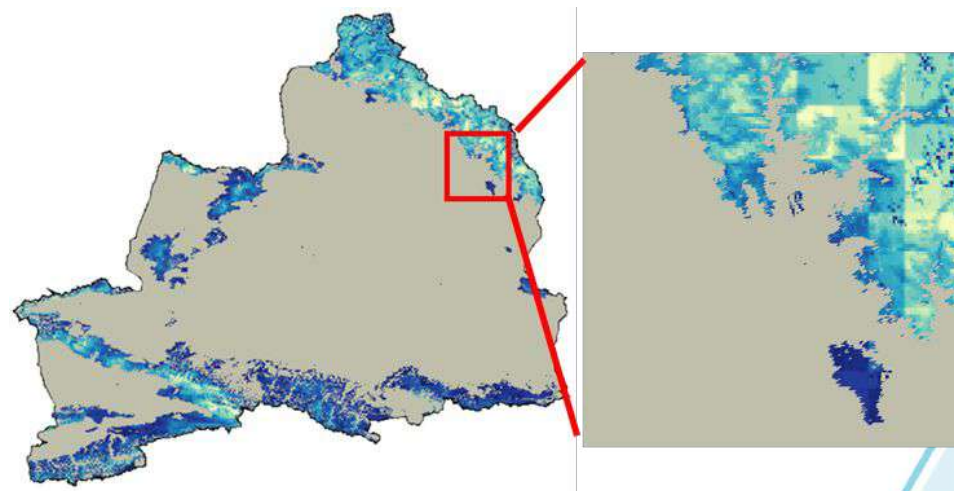
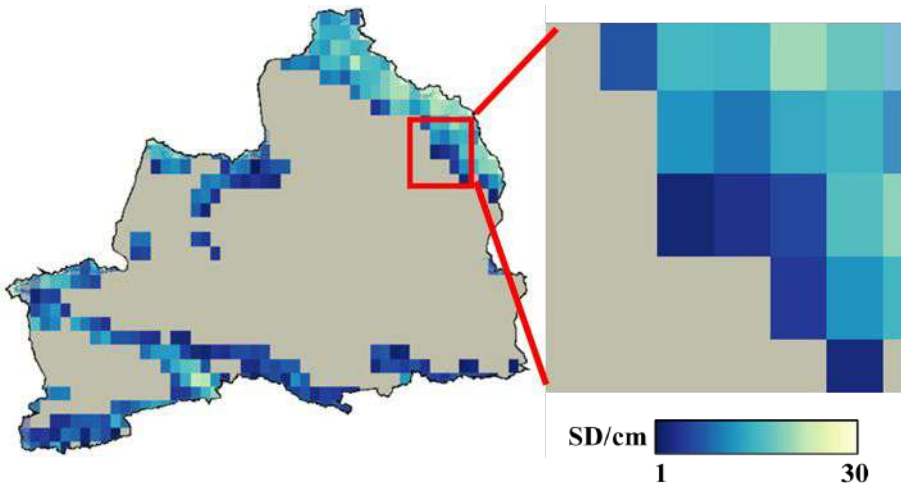
Evaluation Metrics	Original (cm)	Downscaled (cm)
accuracy	0.83	0.88
R2	0.33	0.41
MAE	5.40	4.95
RMSE	8.06	7.70
Bias	-2.65	-3.13

Snow Water Equivalent

Improve Spatial Resolution of SWE Product by Combining Microwave and Optical

SD @ Original Resolution (25km)

SD @ Downscaled Resolution (1km)

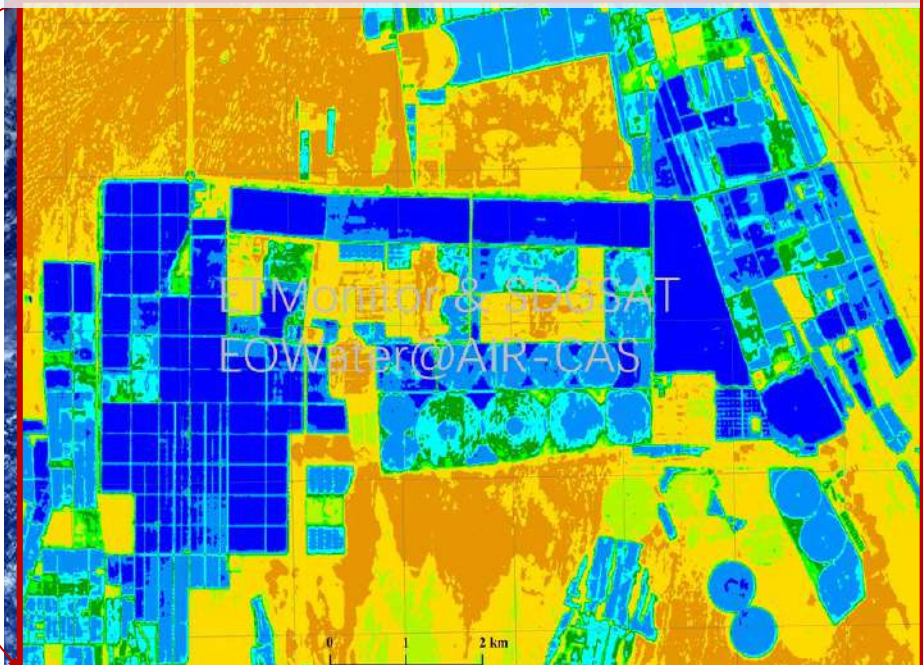
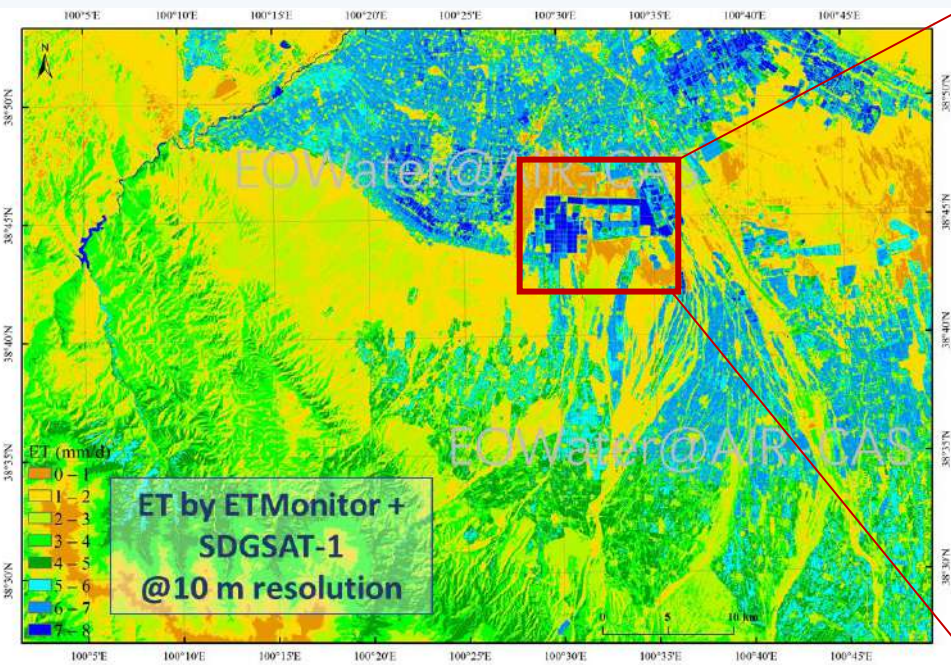




**Thank you for your
attention**

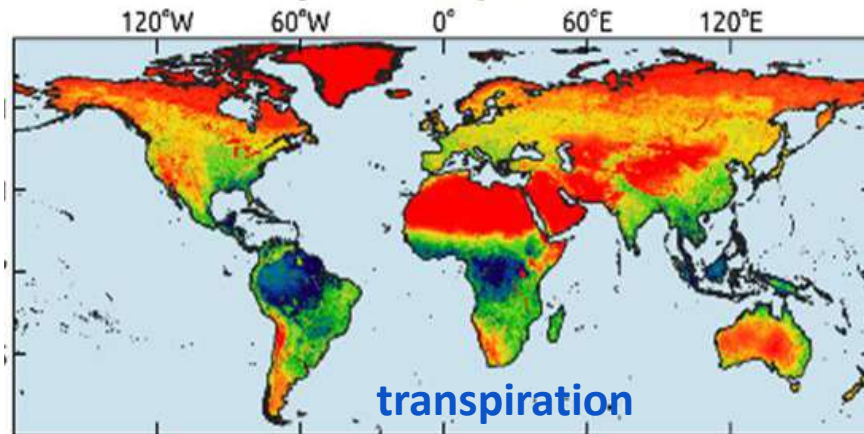
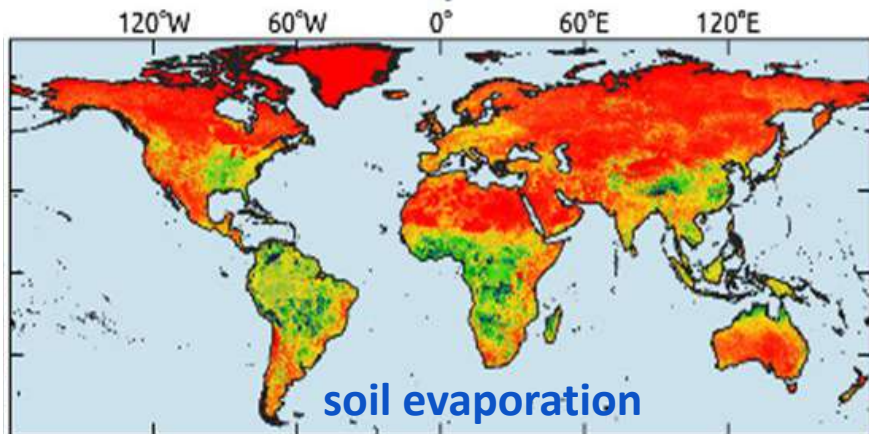
Prof. Dr. Li Jia
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Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

First 10m resolution farmland ET mapping based on SDGSAT-1 (Heihe River Basin, China)



Evapotranspiration

ETMonitor global ET dataset: 21 years (2000-2021) at 1km spatial resolution and daily step



ET components

