



Détection des surfaces irriguées : panorama des différentes approches de cartographie

Hassan Bazzi (INRAE – UMR TETIS)

Valérie Demarez (CESBIO)

Nicolas Baghdadi (INRAE – UMR TETIS)





Context and Objective

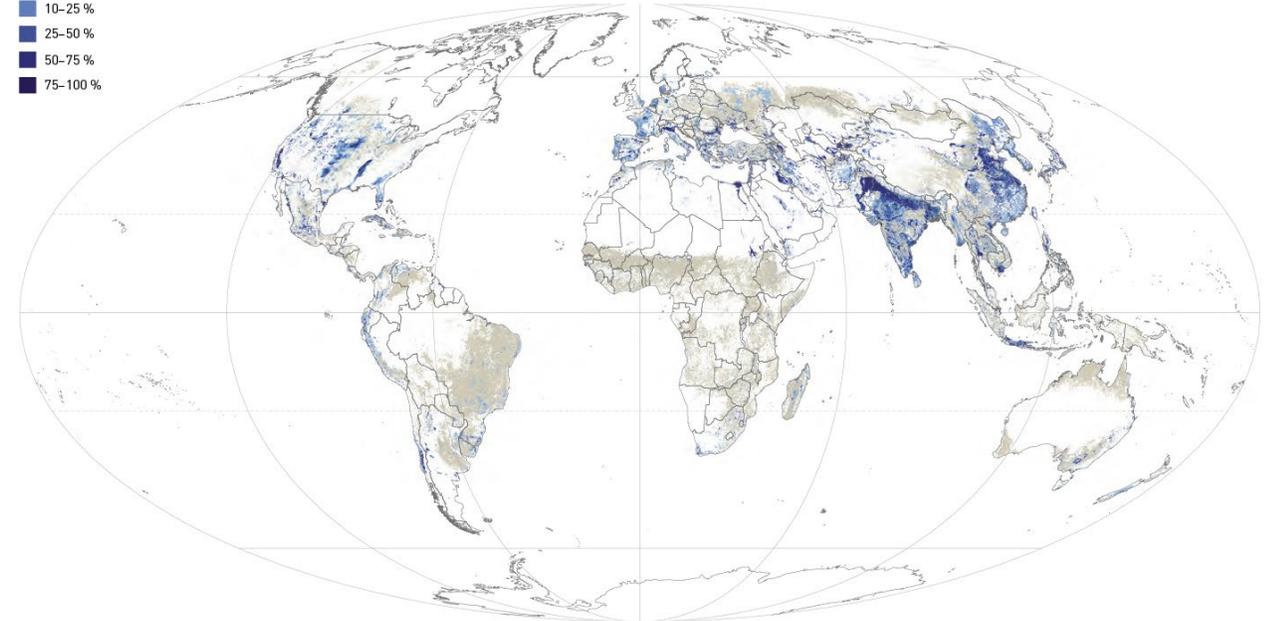
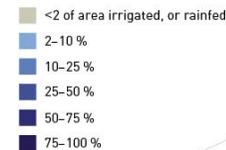
💧 At global level the water withdrawal ratios are:

- 69% agricultural sector
- 19% industrial sector
- 12% municipal sector

💧 Increase in population
➔ Increase in food demand
➔ Intensification using irrigation

+ Climate change is threatening both natural resources and food production
➔ water scarcity

AREA EQUIPPED FOR IRRIGATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF LAND AREA





Context and Objective

- 💧 Climate change is increasing the frequency of droughts, requiring methods for optimizing water consumption in agriculture
- 💧 France has seen many departments resort to water restrictions each year, particularly for agriculture → 80 Departments subject to drought orders in 2020
- 💧 Estimation of water needs and water consumptions at regional and national scales requires information about irrigated /non-irrigated surface

Objective

Explore the potential of Remote Sensing data at high spatial resolution for mapping the spatial extent of irrigated areas at the agricultural plot scale





Context and Objective

Sentinel-1



Sentinel-2



Supervised Classification methods
Requires terrain data (in situ) to
train a classification model

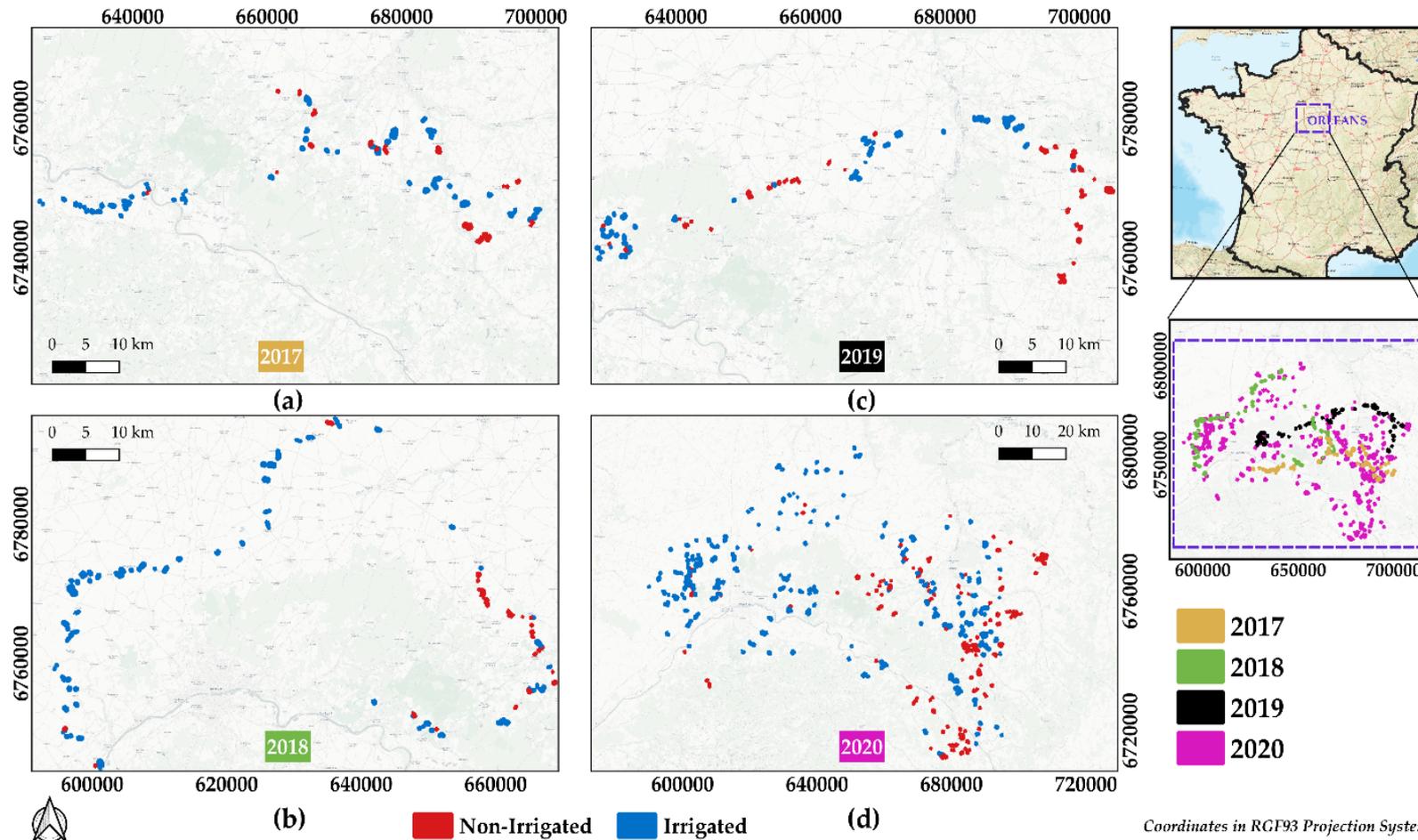
**Semi-supervised Classification
methods**
Generates training data selected to
train a classification model





Semi-Supervised Mapping of Irrigated Areas – S²IM

Orléans

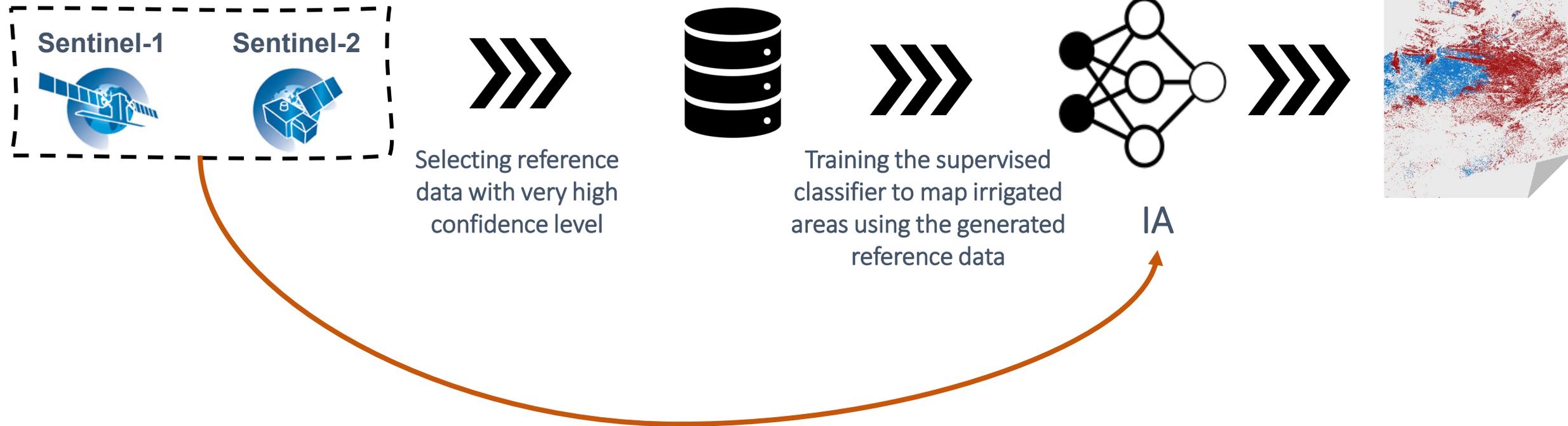


- North-central France
- Oceanic climate with an average rainfall of 730 mm
- Irrigation between May and October
- 4 years terrain campaigns 2017-2020
- 610 irrigated and 410 non-irrigated terrain data



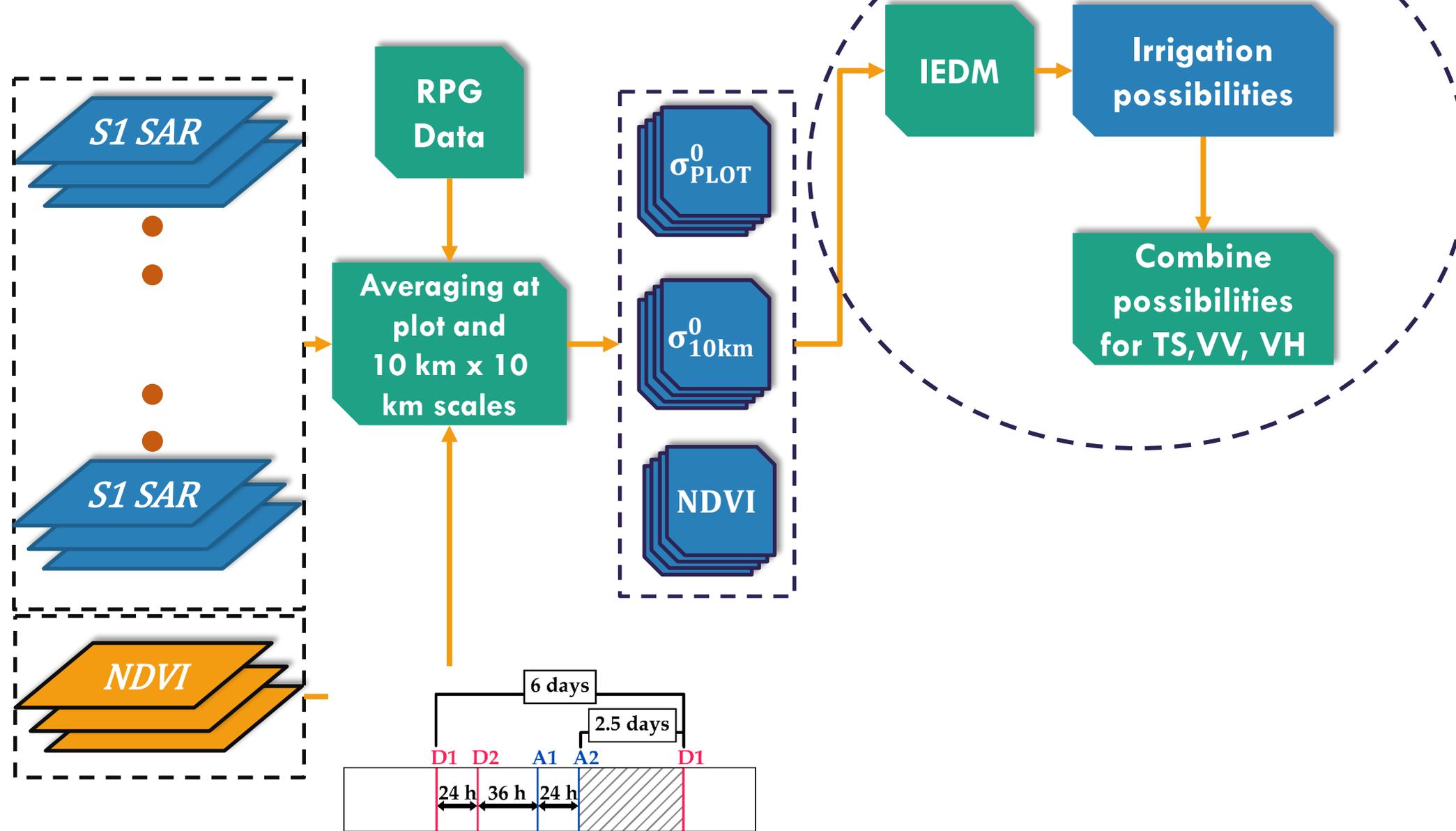


Semi-Supervised Mapping of Irrigated Areas – S²IM





LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION POUR LES ZONES IRRIGUÉES





- 💧 Non-Irrigated reference plot
- ➔ No Irrigation events
- ➔ No Detection of irrigation possibilities by IEDM
- ➔ Low value of cumul_{ipw}
- ➔ $\text{cumul}_{ipw} < 25$

- 💧 Irrigated reference plot
- ➔ Several Irrigation Events
- ➔ Detection of several high irrigation possibilities by IEDM
- ➔ High value of cumul_{ipw}
- ➔ $\text{cumul}_{ipw} > 250$

YES P_{VV}ⁱ = 0 OR P_{VH}ⁱ = 0 NO

P_{VVH}ⁱ = 0 P_{VVH}ⁱ = max (P_{VV}ⁱ, P_{VH}ⁱ)

P_{VVH}¹, P_{VVH}², P_{VVH}³ P_{VVH}ⁿ

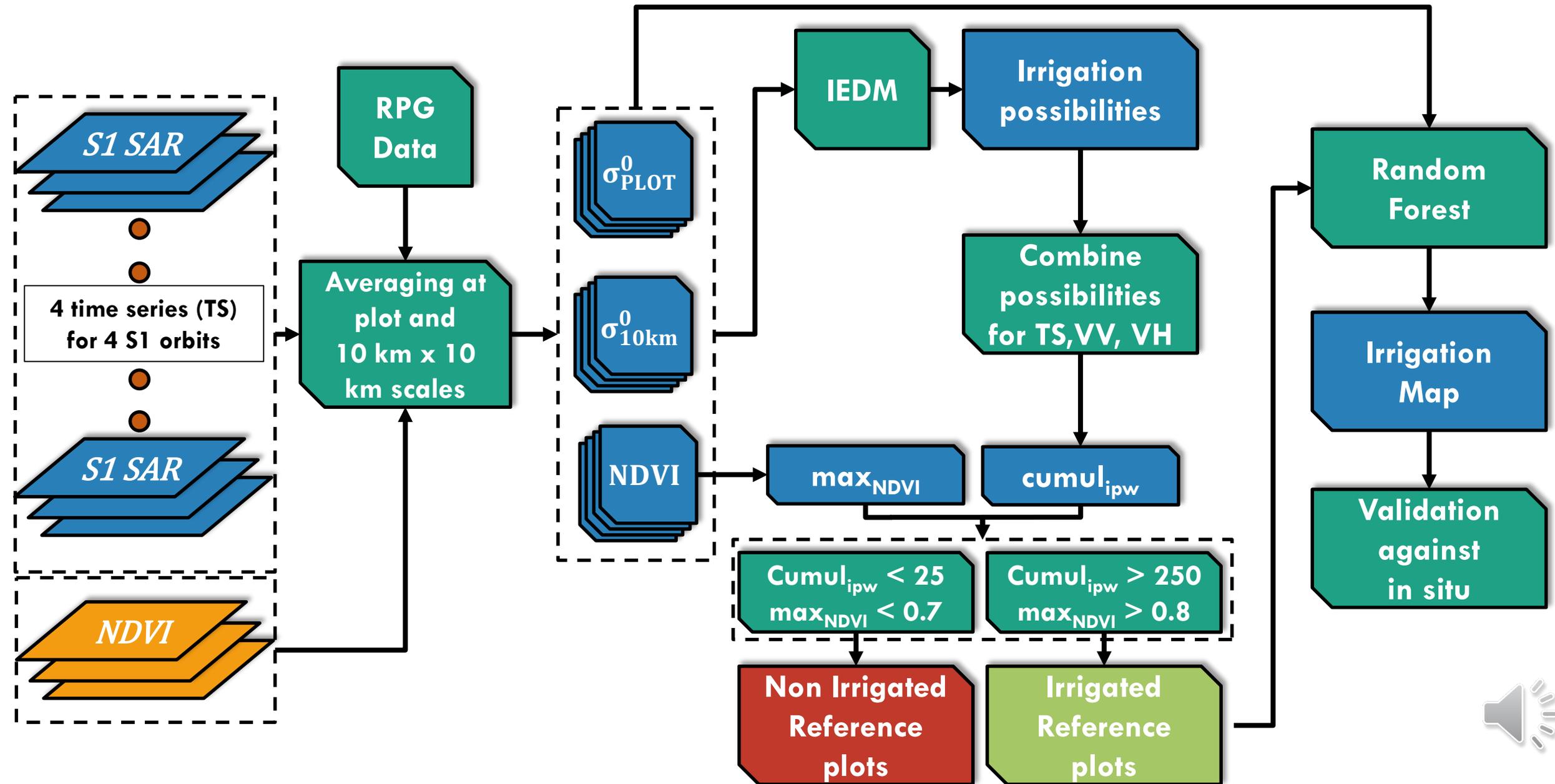
$$\text{Cumul}_{ipw} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_{VVH}^i}{\text{Number of TS}}$$

P_{III}¹ P_{III}² P_{III}³ P_{III}⁴ P_{III}ⁿ

P_i^j = {
 0: No Irrigation
 25: Low possibility
 50: Medium possibility
 100: High possibility



LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION POUR LES ZONES IRRIGUÉES

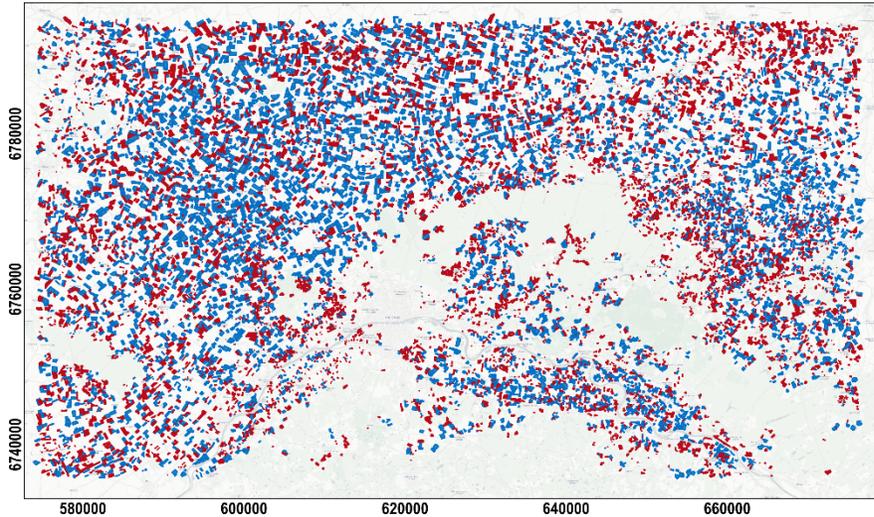




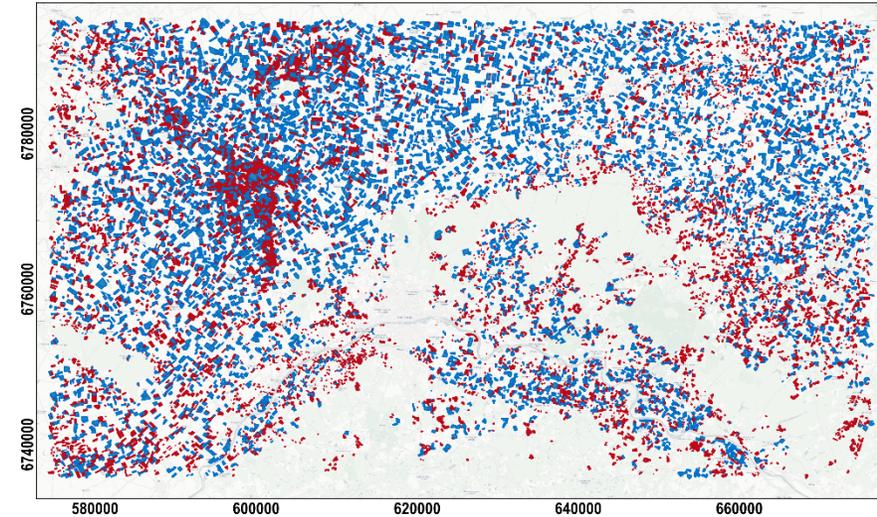
Results – S²IM

Irrigation Maps over Orléans study site for four years

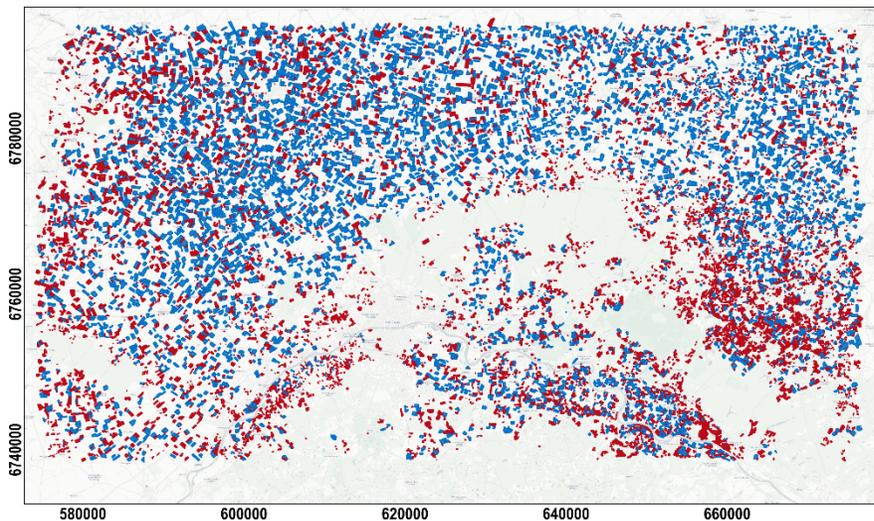
2017



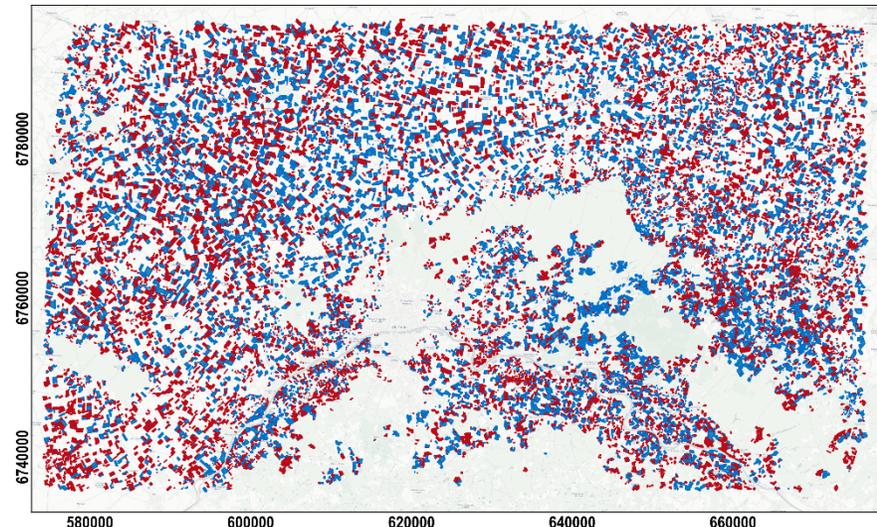
2018



2019



2020





Results – S²IM

Year	Method	Overall Accuracy	Accuracy irrigated	Accuracy non-irrigated
2020	RF S²IM	84.3%	86.4%	81.3%
	RF in situ	89.0%	90.2%	88.1%
2019	RF S²IM	93.0%	93.0%	92.5%
	RF in situ	91.3%	91.2%	91.3%
2018	RF S²IM	81.8%	86.8%	70.0%
	RF in situ	88.0%	92.0%	73.6%
2017	RF S²IM	72.8%	78.1%	62.0%
	RF in situ	78.3%	85.7%	53.7%

Accuracy varies between 93% (2019) and 72.8% (2017)

F_score of non-irrigated class less than the irrigated class → 2017, 2018, 2020

S²IM accuracies are similar to the RF-in situ classifiers → difference between 1.7% (2019) and 6.2% (2017)





Limitations – S²IM



Climatic conditions of the studied region

Over humid areas, mapping irrigated areas faces more challenges and can have lower accuracies than that obtained over arid and semi-arid areas

Mapping technique relies on the difference in the spectral signature between irrigated and rain-fed plots

Studied area is humid:

- frequent rainfall events
- nearly the same vegetation development for both irrigated and rain-fed plots
- lesser difference in the vegetation index between the irrigated and rain-fed plots.
- less chance to detect irrigation using SAR data

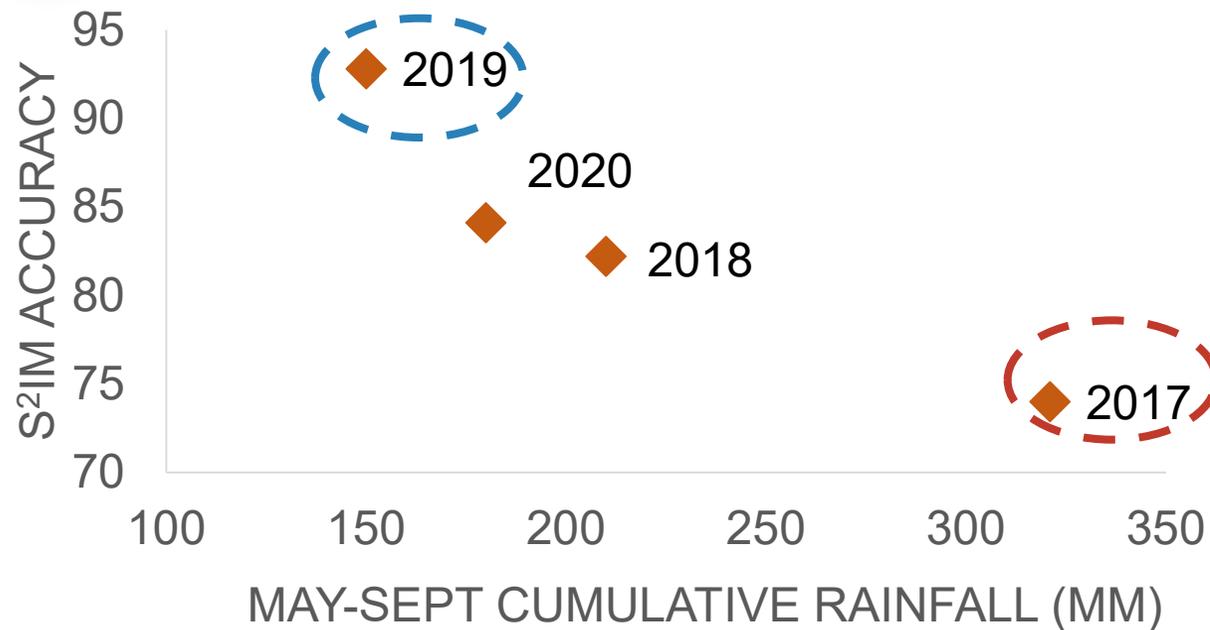




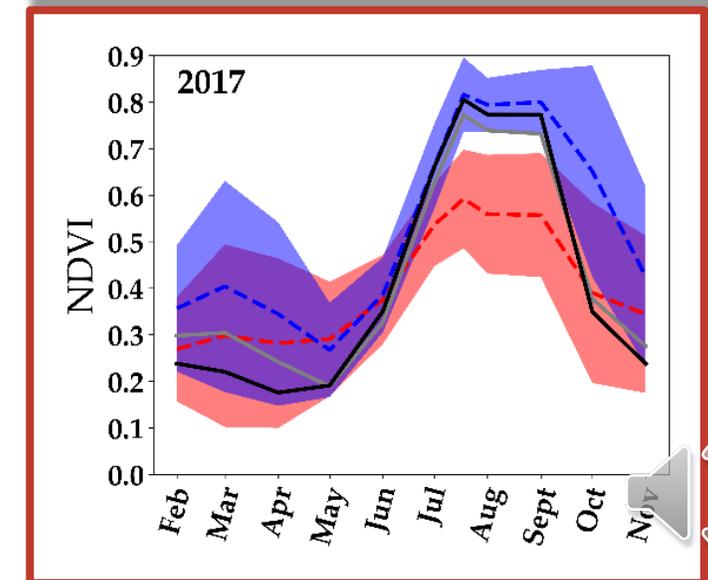
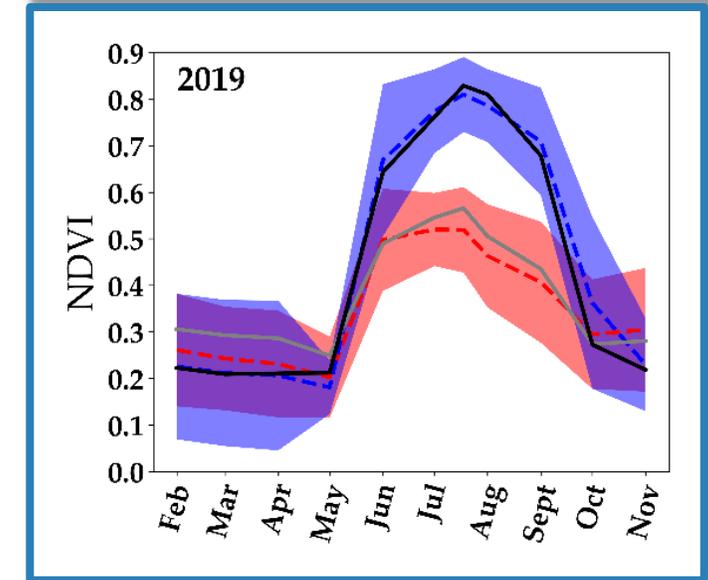
Limitations



Climatic conditions of the studied region



- Selected Non-Irrigated
- Selected Irrigated
- In situ Non-Irrigated
- In situ Irrigated





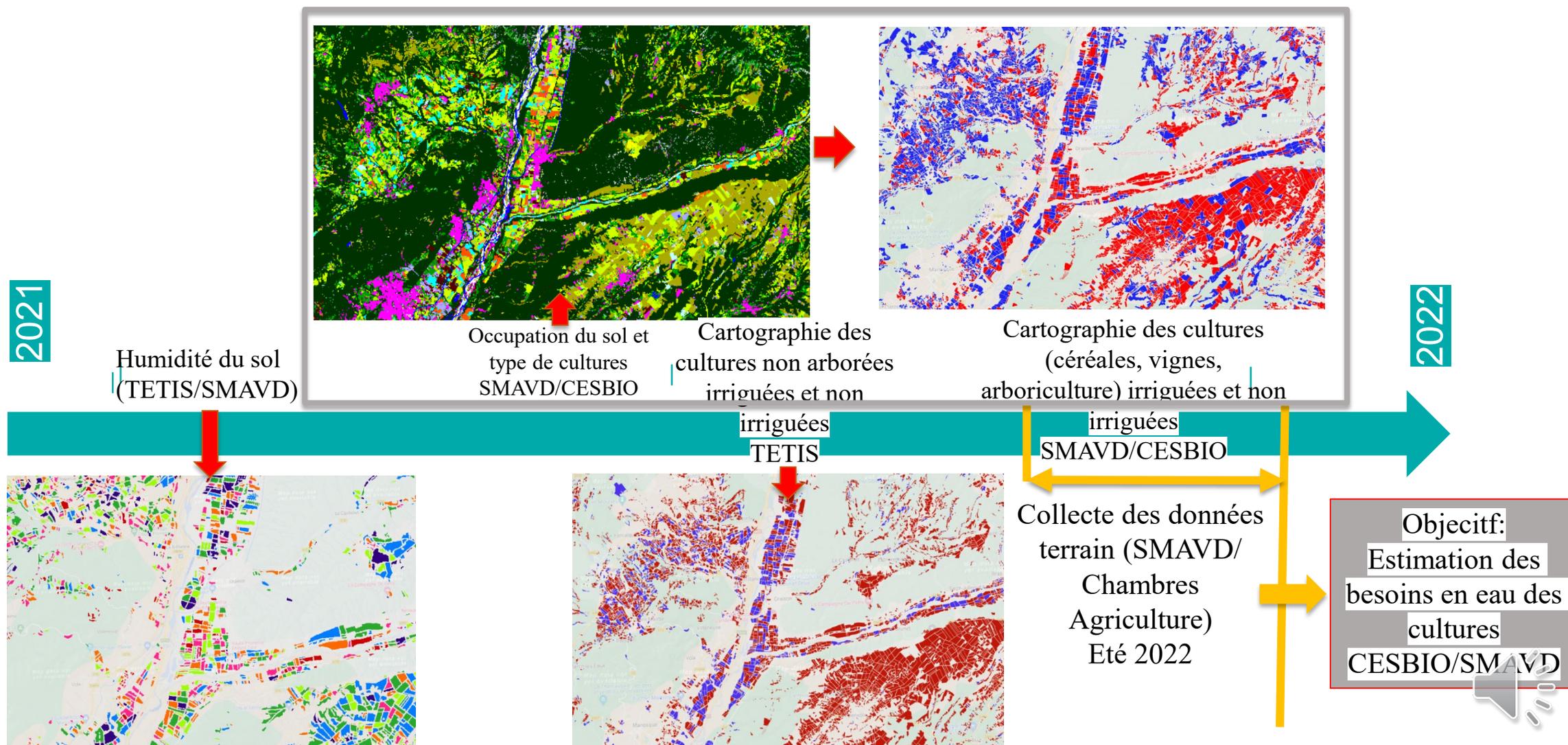
Supervised Classification for Mapping Irrigated Areas





Volet cartographie du projet

Objectif projet et les partenaires : CARTOGRAPHIE DES CULTURES IRRIGUÉES ET ESTIMATION DES BESOINS EN EAU EN DURANCE

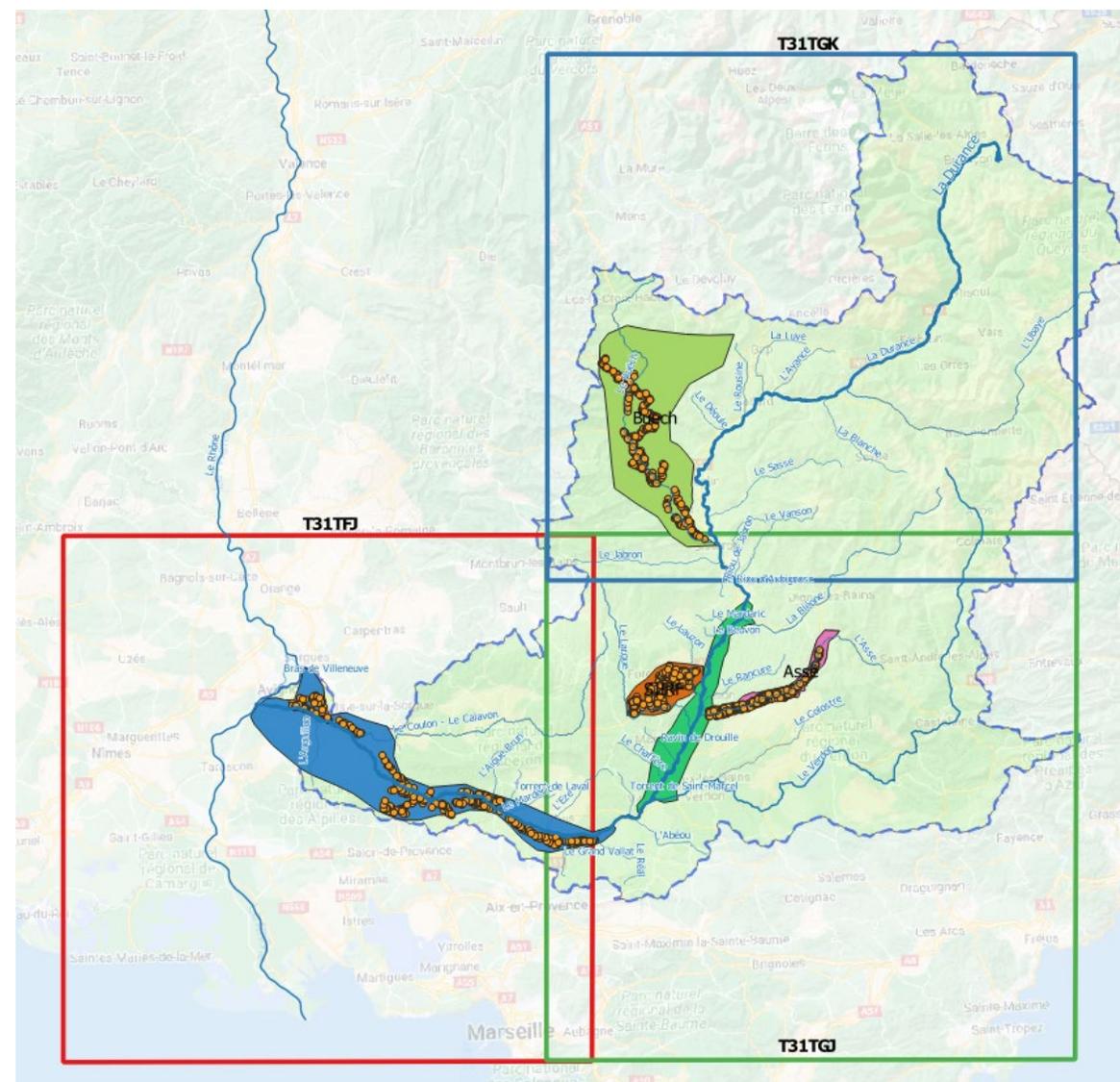




CARTOGRAPHIE DE L'OCCUPATION DU SOL EN 2021 AVEC LA PLATEFORME IOTA2 DU CESBIO

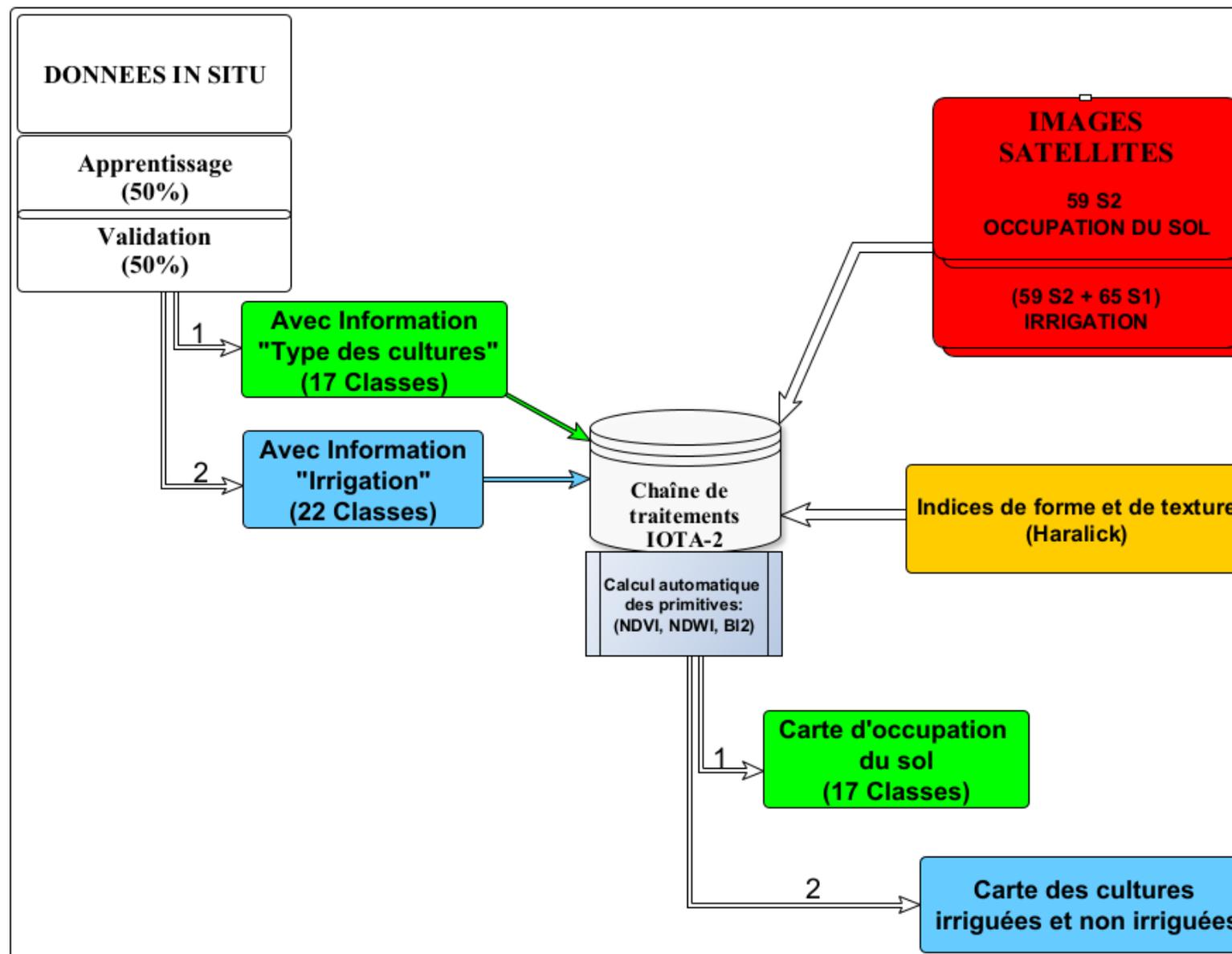
Données « in situ » 2021 avec l'information irrigation

OCCUPATION DU SOL	NOMBRE DE PARCELLES	SURFACE (Ha)
Ble Orge Seigle irriguée	191	370
Ble Orge Seigle non irriguée	299	699
Mais_sorgho irriguée	78	282
Mais_sorgho non irrigué	5	8
Colza irriguée	17	50
Colza non irriguée	2	6
Maraichages irriguée	106	287
Maraichages non irriguée	7	35
Pois chiche irriguée	4	18
Pois chiche non irriguée	18	66
Soja irriguée	11	38
Soja non irriguée	1	1
Plantes aromatiques irriguée	21	49
Plantes aromatiques non irriguée	98	309
Tournesol irriguée	44	106
Tournesol non irriguée	9	16
Prairie permanente irriguée	279	620
Prairie permanente non irriguée	112	152
Prairie temporaire irriguée	119	291
Prairie temporaire	152	378
Vergers irriguée	173	336
Vergers non irriguée	17	11
Vigne irriguée	40	44
Vigne non irriguée	19	15



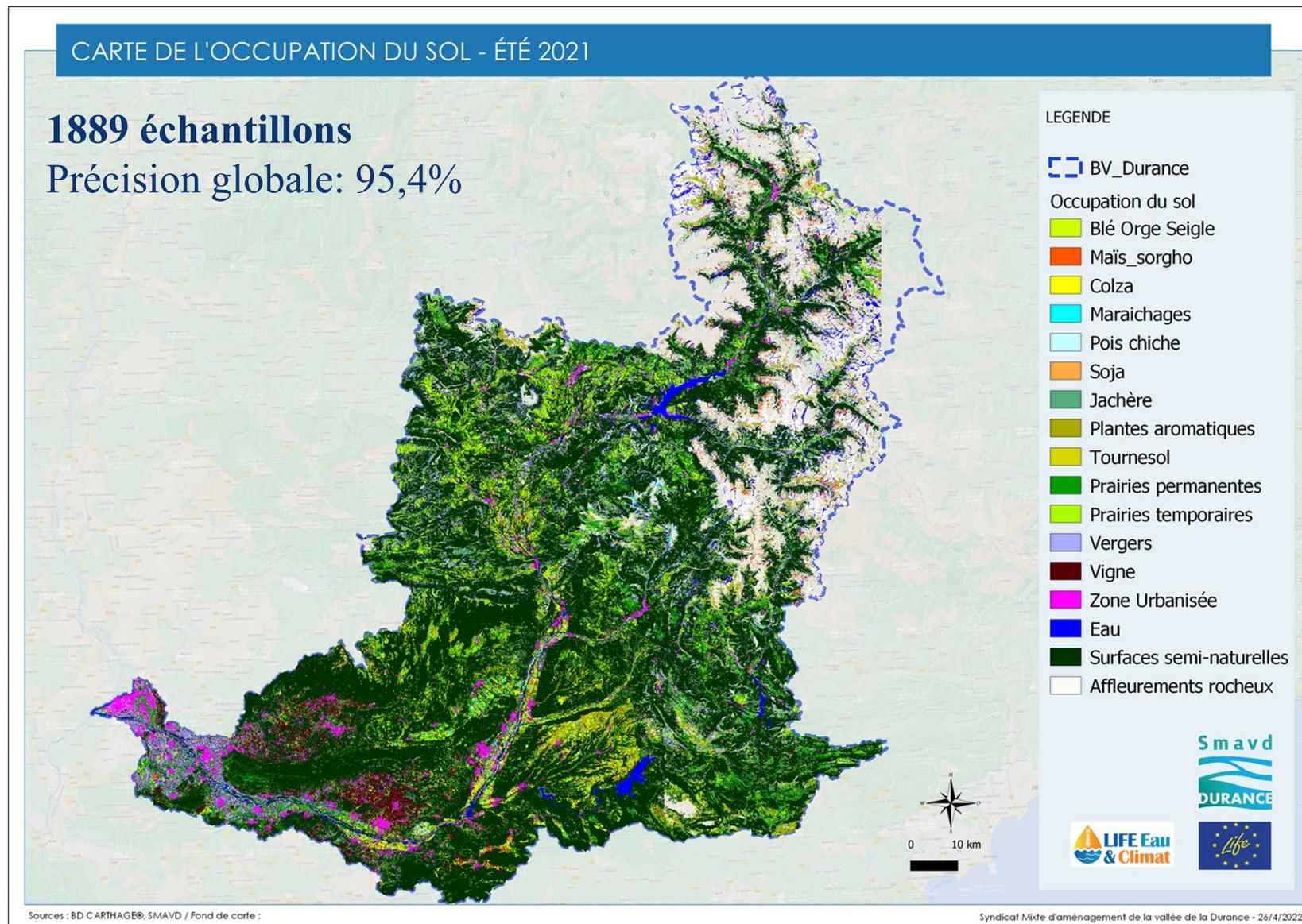


LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION POUR LES ZONES IRRIGUÉES





CARTOGRAPHIE DE L'OCCUPATION DU SOL EN 2021 AVEC LA PLATEFORME IOTA2 DU CESBIO



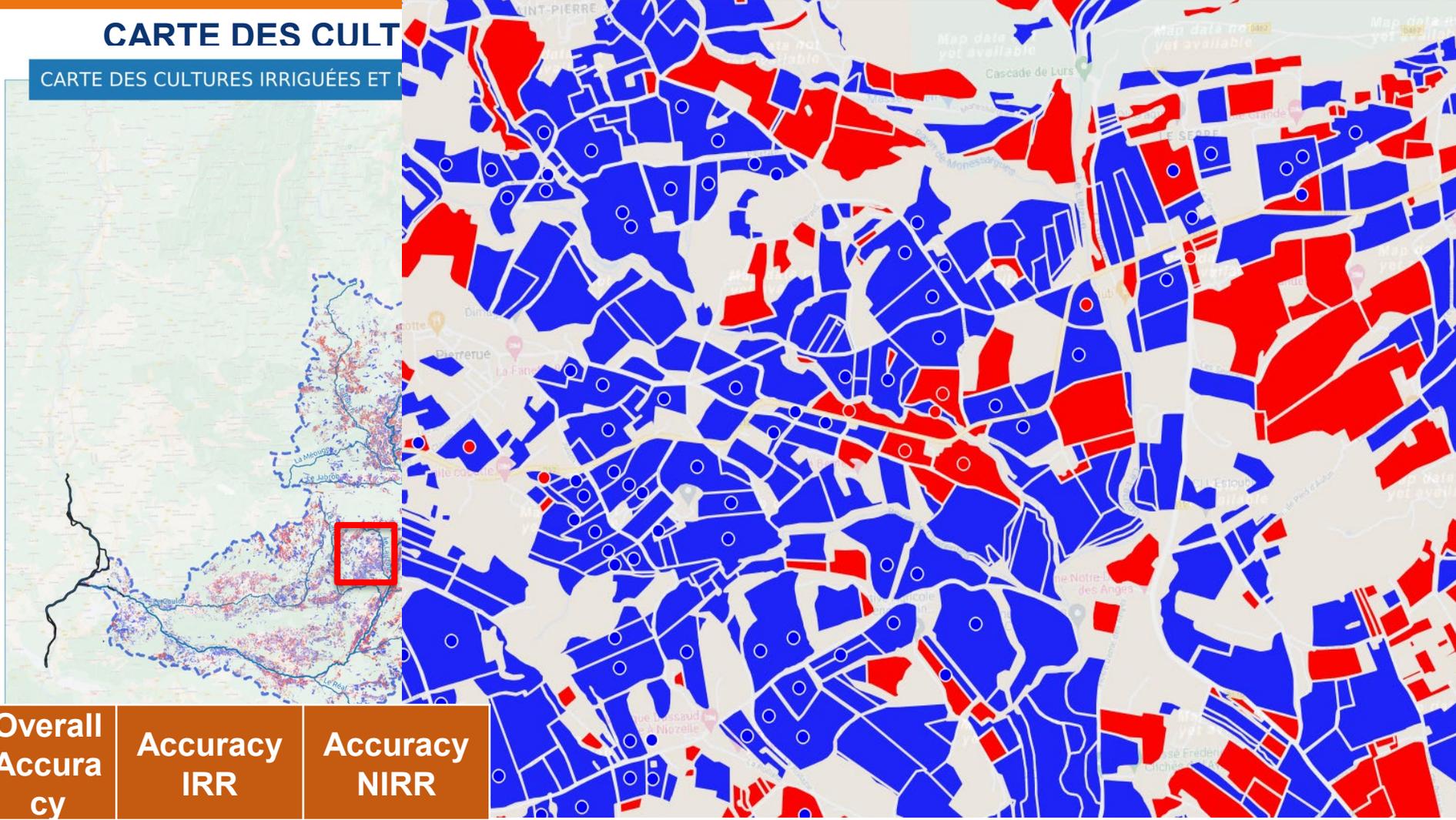


LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION POUR LES ZONES IRRIGUÉES



CARTE DES CULT

CARTE DES CULTURES IRRIGUÉES ET



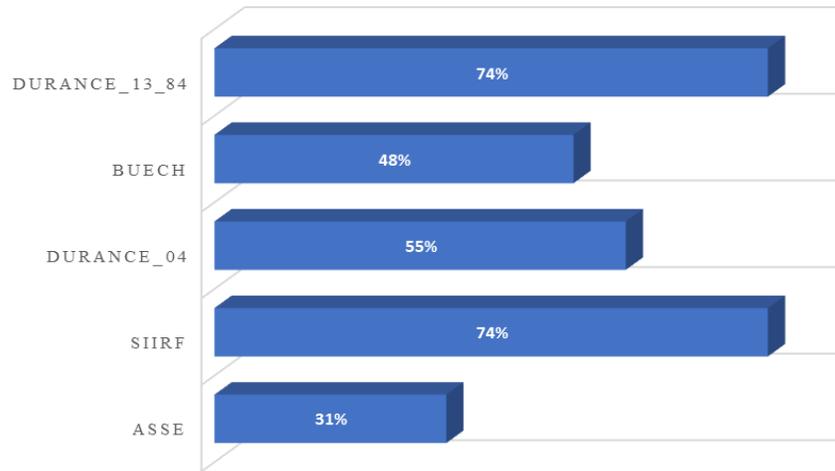
TERRITOIRE	Overall Accuracy	Accuracy IRR	Accuracy NIRR
ASSE	85,3%	61,7%	90,9%
SIIRF	80,5%	87,1%	60,4%
BUECH	92,7%	90,5%	94,1%
BASSE	90,7%	91,8%	87,3%





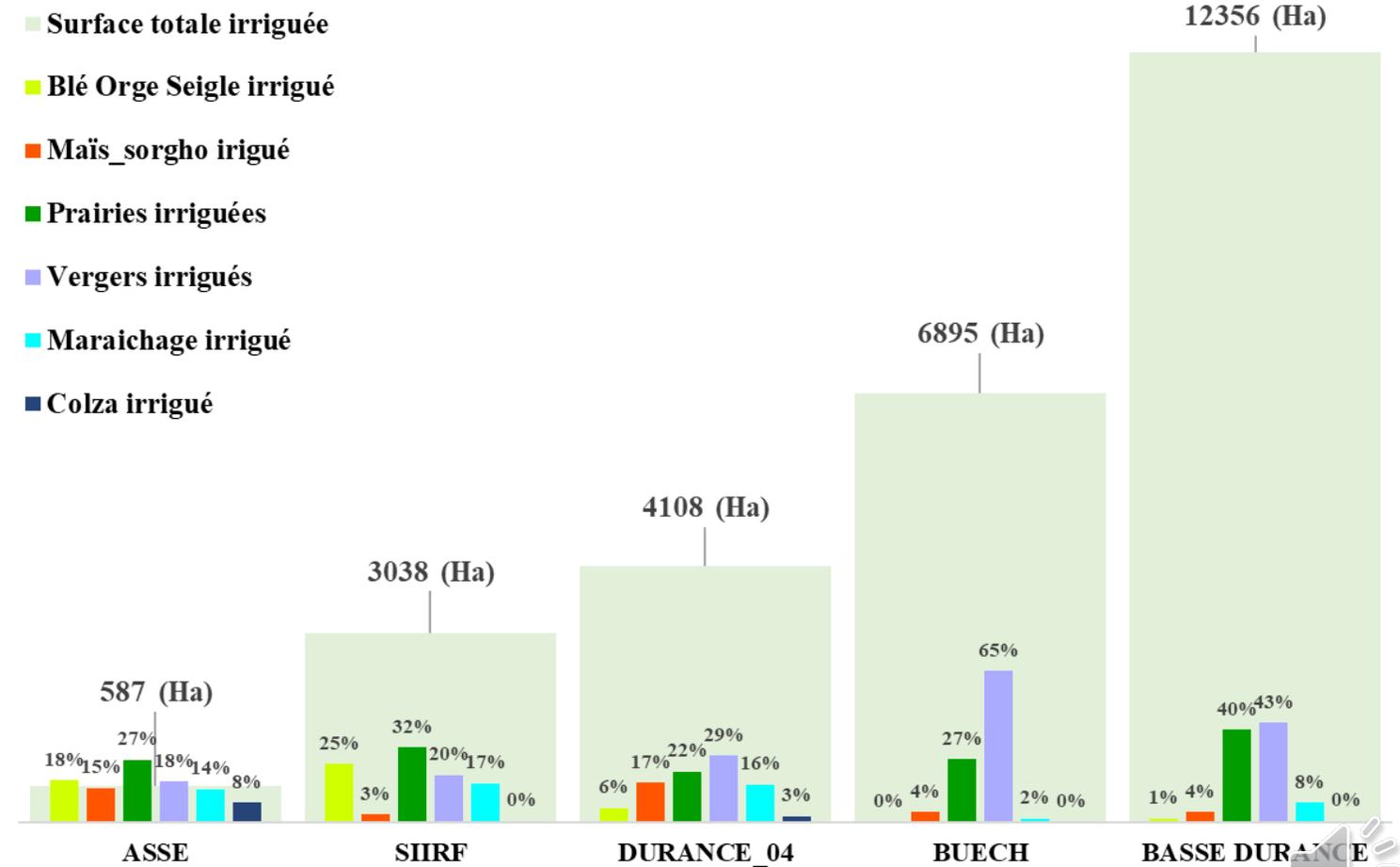
LES SURFACES IRRIGUEES EN DURANCE

% SURFACES IRRIGUEES



Les vergers représentent 65% des cultures irriguées dans le BUECH contre 43% en Basse Durance

196 ha de vigne irriguée en Basse Durance soit seulement 2% des cultures irriguées





Conclusions et perspectives

- 1- **Très bonne détection des occupations du sol** (céréales, vergers, vignes, maraîchage).
Précision globale = 95,4%.
- 2- **Très bonne détection des cultures irriguées**. Précision globale = 86,7%.
=> Confusions pour prairies irriguées/ non irriguées et maraîchages et prairies non irriguées .
=> Différences observées entre les territoires : résultats meilleurs pour Buech et Basse Durance.
- 3- Excellents résultats obtenus grâce aux **tournées terrain effectuées par les chambres d'agriculture**
- 4- **Transfert** de la méthode de classification et de la chaîne iota2 du CESBIO au SMAVD

Perspectives:

- 1- Analyse des confusions afin d'améliorer la précision et la transposabilité de la méthode
- 2- Cartographie des occupations des sols et des cultures irriguées en 2022
=> **relai au sein du projet Space4Irrig** (CESBIO/MEOSS) : **vers un service opérationnel** 😊
- 3- **Estimation des besoins en eau des cultures** en 2021 et 2022 via la plateforme MODSPA du CESBIO (voir présentation Télédétection, Irrigation, modèles de croissance, V. Demarez)





Retrouvez toutes les présentations de l'atelier



LES UTILISATIONS DE LA TÉLÉDÉTECTION POUR LES ZONES IRRIGUÉES

sur www.theia-land.fr/2022-irrigation

