

# Geo-spatial Technologies for Land Productivity Assessment - from Plant to the Globe

Mohamed A. M. Abd Elbasit

(BSc, PGDip-IT, MSc, PhD)

ARC-Soil, Climate and Water, Geoinformation Division







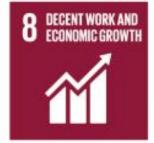
























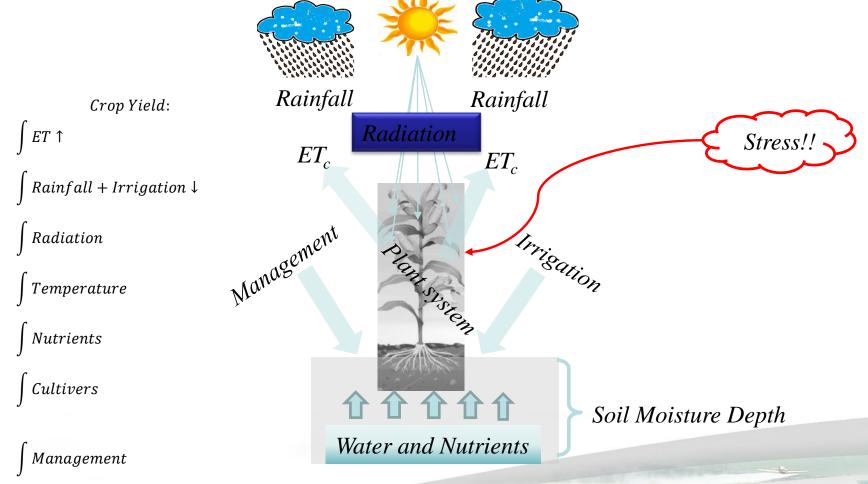








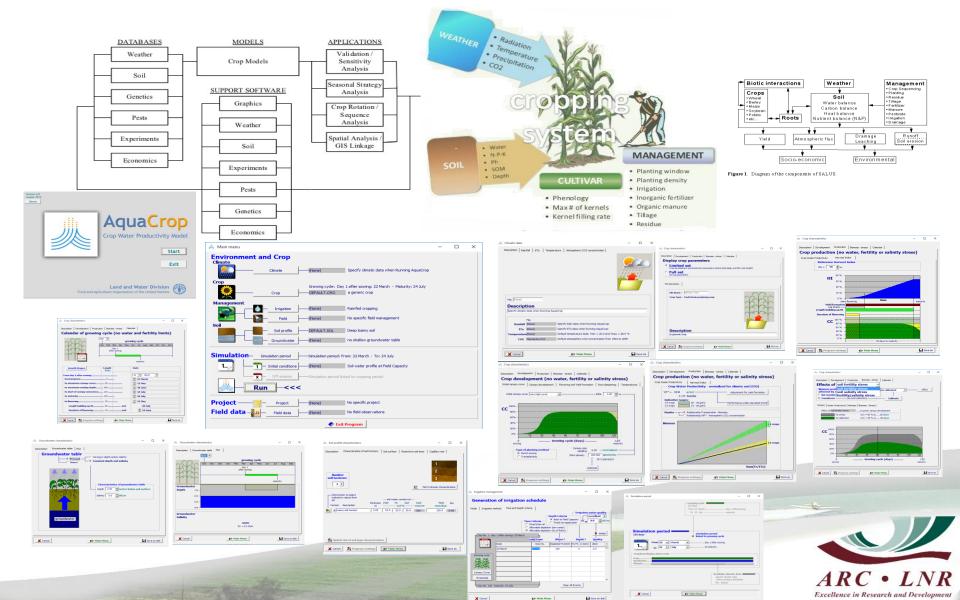


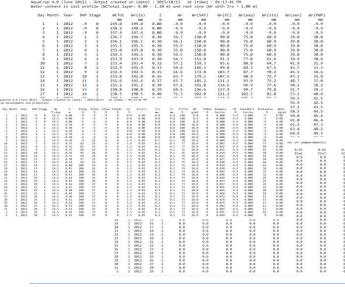


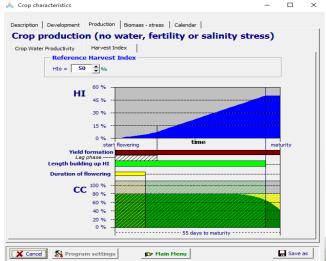












DAP : Days after planting Stage : 0: before/after planting

Stage : 1: emergence or transplant recovery

Stage : 2: vegetative stage

Stage : 3: flowering

Stage : 4: yield formation and ripening

GD : Growing degrees

Z : Effective rooting depth

StExp : Percent water stress reducing leaf expansion StSto : Percent water stress inducing stomatal closure

StSen : Percent water stress triggering early canopy senescence

StSalt : Percent salinity stress CC : Green Canopy Cover

Kc(Tr) : Crop coefficient for transpiration
Trx : Maximum crop transpiration

Tr : Crop transpiration

Tr/Trx : Relative crop transpiration (100 Tr/Trx)

WP : Crop water productivity adjusted for CO2, soil fertility and products synthesized

StBio : Percent temperature stress affecting biomass production

Biomass : Cumulative biomass produced

HI : Harvest Index adjusted for failure of pollination, inadequate photosynthesis and water stress

Yield Part: Yield (HI x Biomass)

Brelative : Relative biomass (Reference: no water, no soil fertility, no soil salinity stress)

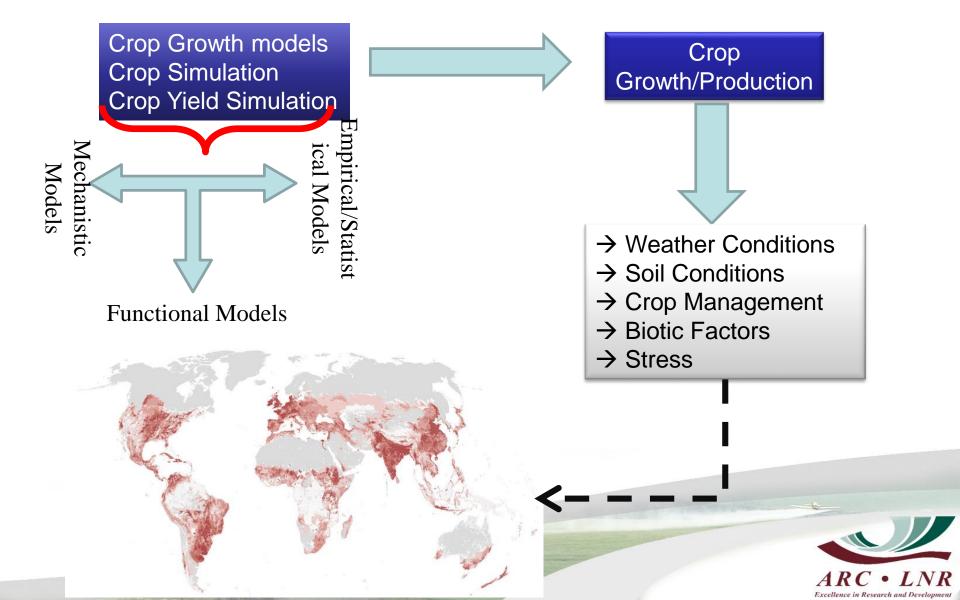
WPet : ET Water productivity for yield part (kg yield produced per m3 water

evapotranspired)

**Yield Part : Yield (HI x Biomass)** 

**Biomass: Cumulative biomass produced** 





## **Geo-spatial /GEO-ICT**

ICT is an acronym that stands for Information & Communication Technology

Geospatial technology can be refer to **GEO-ICT** (Location-ICT) this including GIS, Spatial modeling and spatial data and geospatial services.



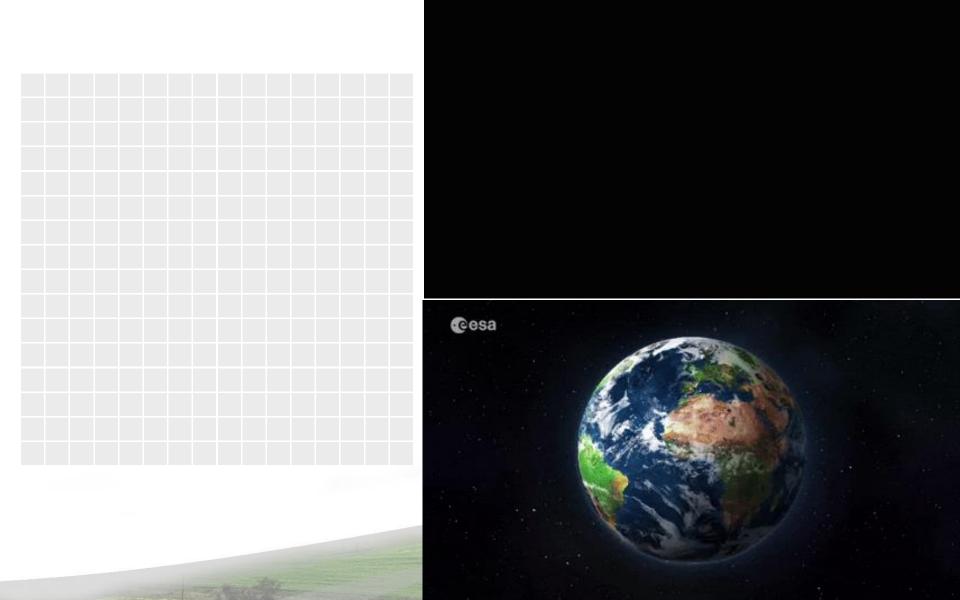
Scale is important aspect in geospatial and we can apply "scale independent approaches" that allow tracking of changes at any spatial domain:

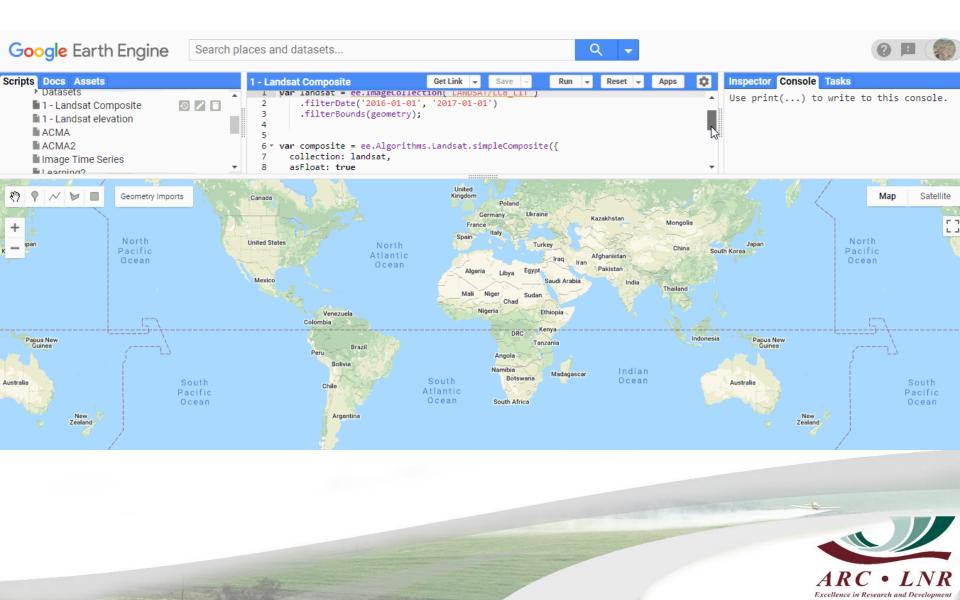
Global-> National -> Basin-> Farms -> Fields -> Buildings -> Petri dish -> Cell

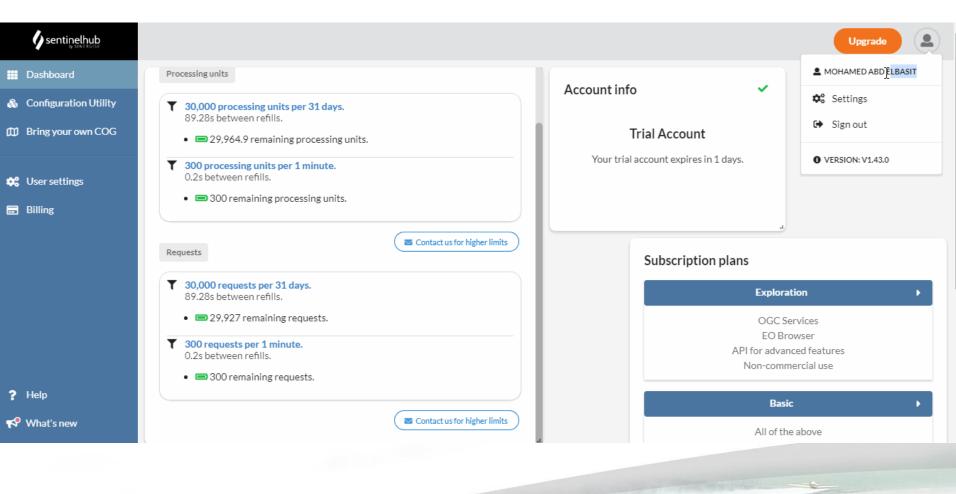
This kind of development gives the multi- and cross-disciplinary nature of the geospatial sciences an technology.

# **Multi-Platform** Analysis / Visualization

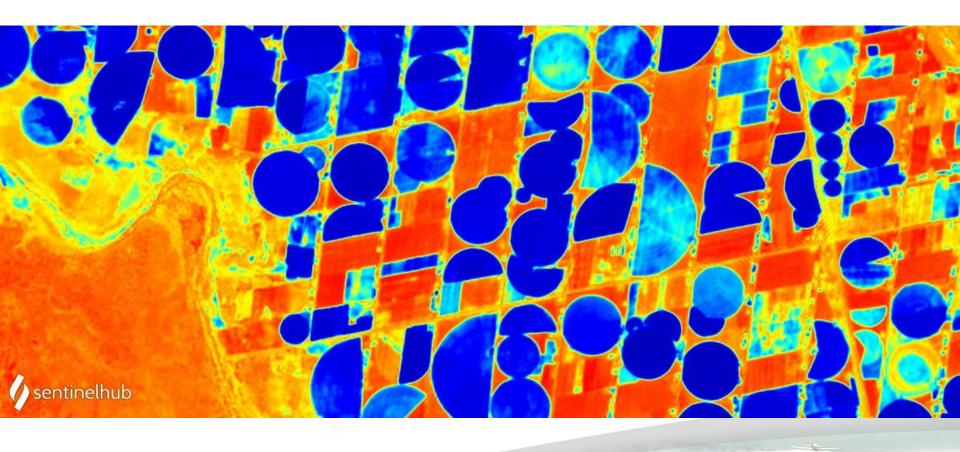










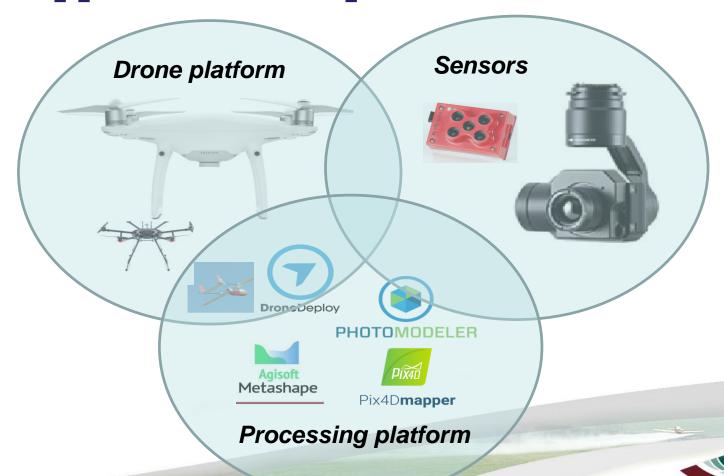


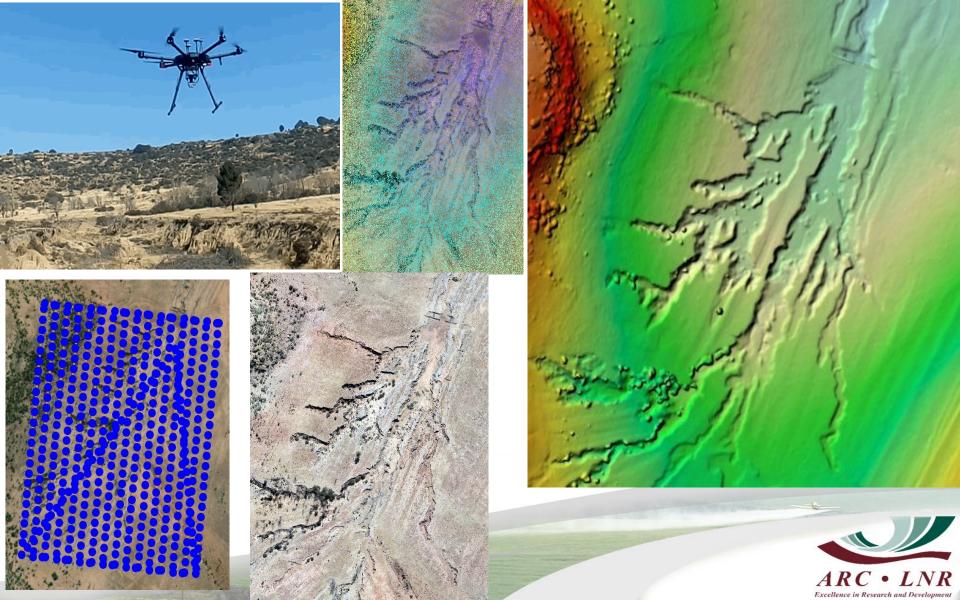






# **UAS** application components





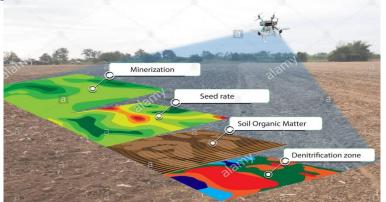
# **Agricultural UAV applications**

Agricultural application are in three categories:

- → Agricultural optimization
- → Monitoring operation
- → Increase of productivity



#### Agricultural optimization



Land unit mapping Terrain analysis for tillage operation Weed control

#### Pest control



Rangeland mapping/management and





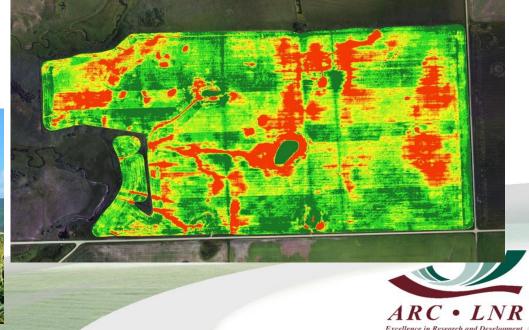
### Monitoring operation



Mapping of crop types
Monitoring of growth stages
Weed mapping
Water requirement
Mapping crop stress (biotic/Abiotic)

Yield and production estimation Insurance index

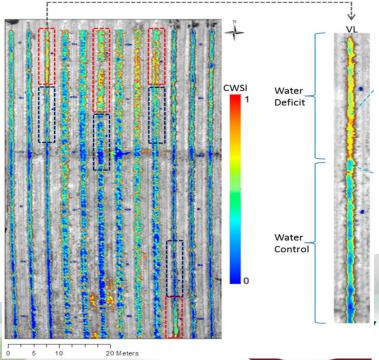


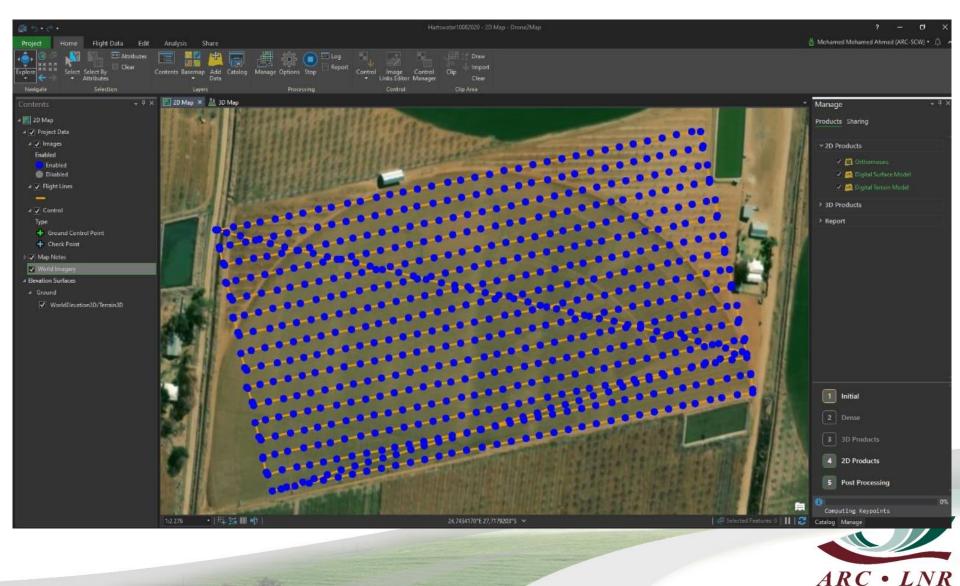


# **Increase of productivity**



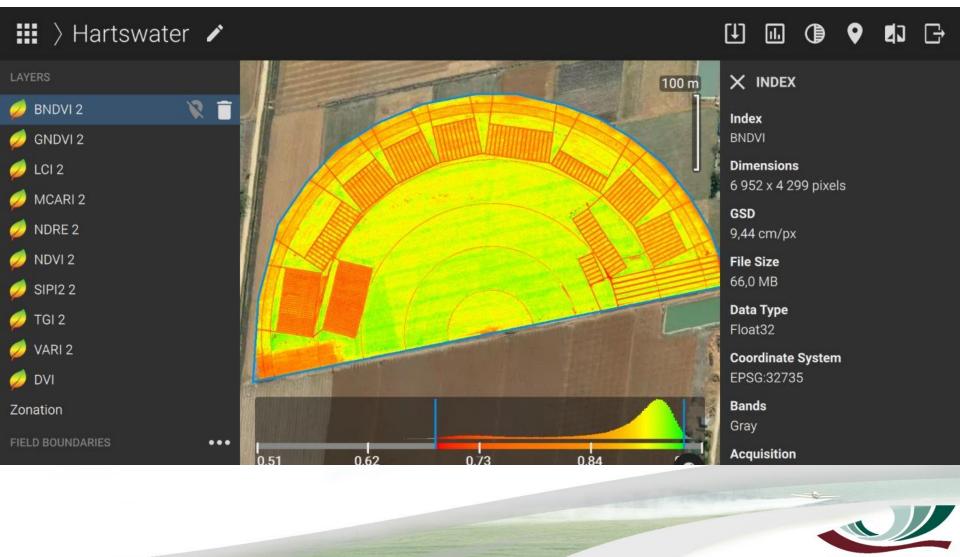
Crop water use Irrigation efficiency Fertilizer management Rangeland Capacity

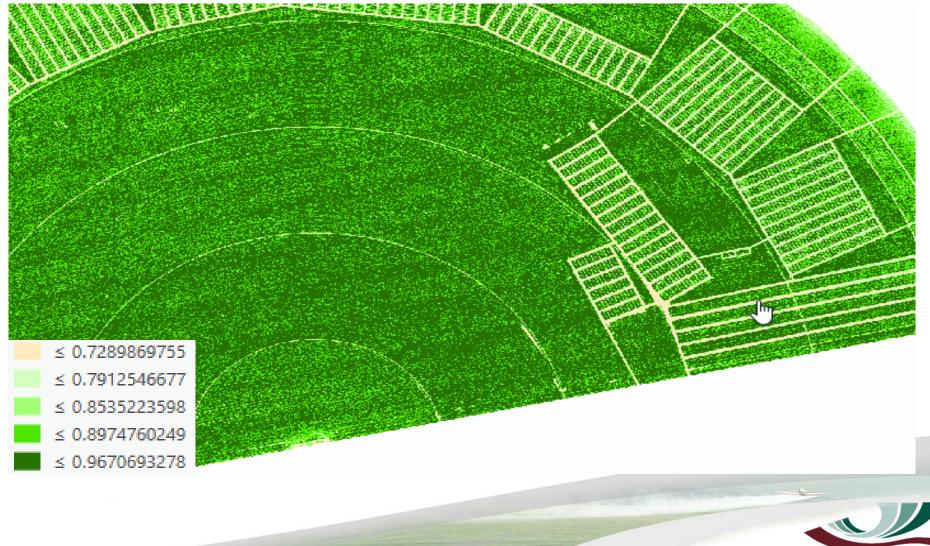




Excellence in Research and Development









# Remarks:

- → The rapid development in satellite/low-altitude data acquisition and cloud processing platforms make the use of these technologies much available for researchers and specialist and open many doors for high-level applications (e.g. WEF, WaPRO, LaPro,...)
- → Sharing of monitoring, modeling and simulation results with end users (farmers, specialists, & decision makers) in a way that can have impact on their cultivation practices for better use of resources and maximize the productivity of the land



