

Irrigation decision support based on a link between pyWPS and IDL/ENVI, accessing multi-temporal WCS

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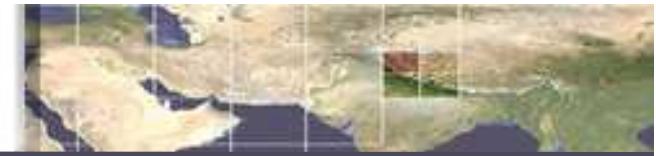
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 **Jacquin Marc**

Magellum

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Center for the Study of
the BIosphere from Space

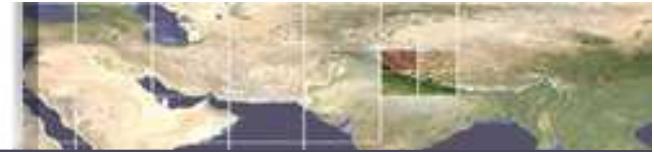


The CESBIO aims to develop knowledge on continental biosphere dynamics and functioning at various temporal and spatial scales

- Research in the domains of observation and modeling of the continental surfaces
- Specification of space missions and the processing of remotely sensed data



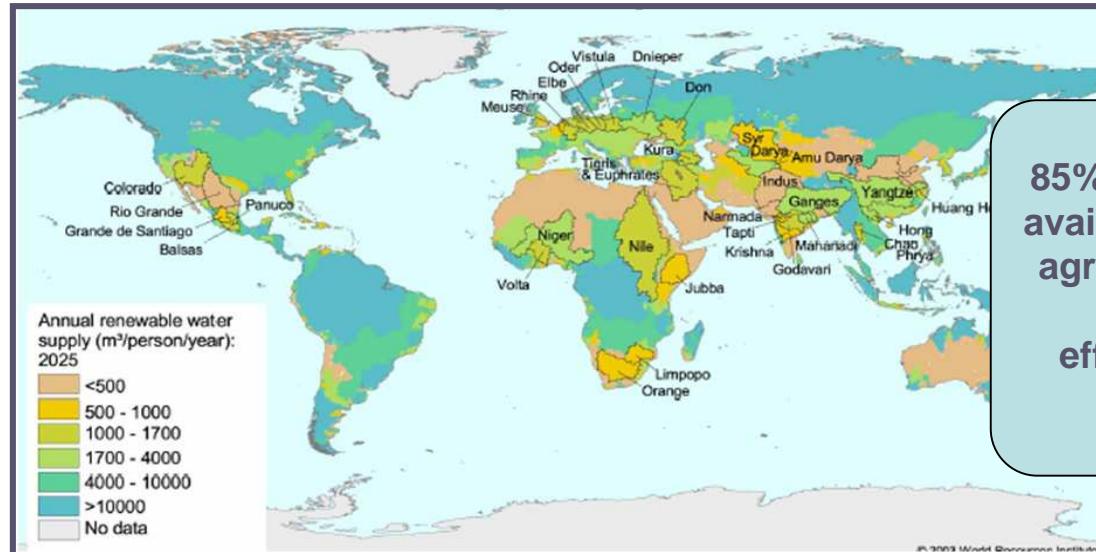
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Hydro-ecological functioning of irrigated agricultural zones

- needs growth (**demography, irrigation extension**)
- resources reduced availability (**drought and/or climate changes**)
- emphasis on arid zones.

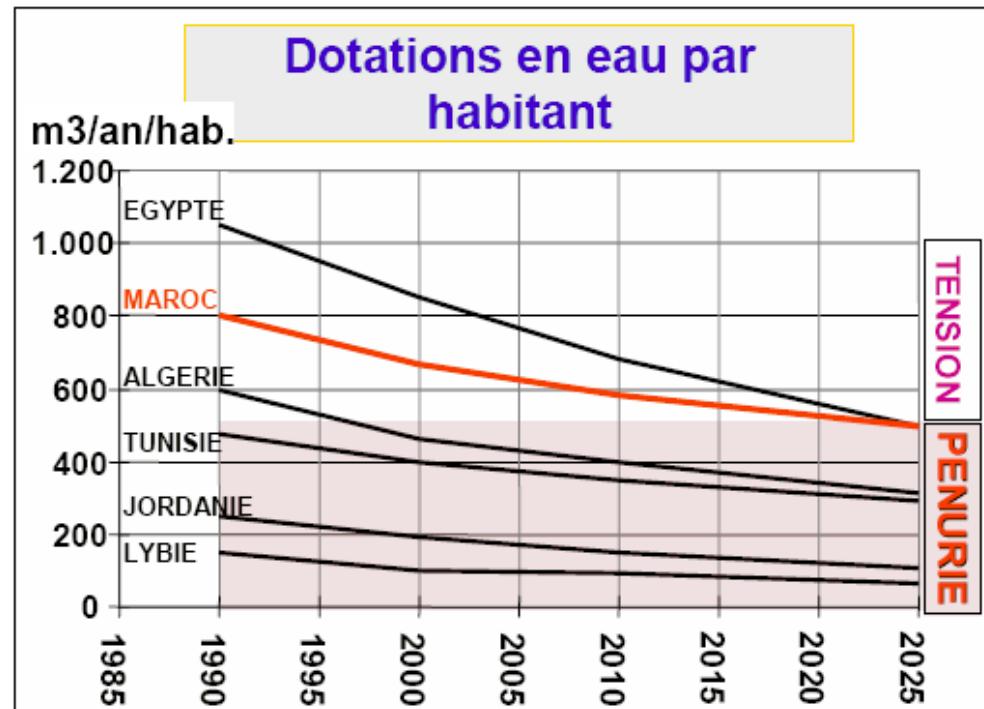


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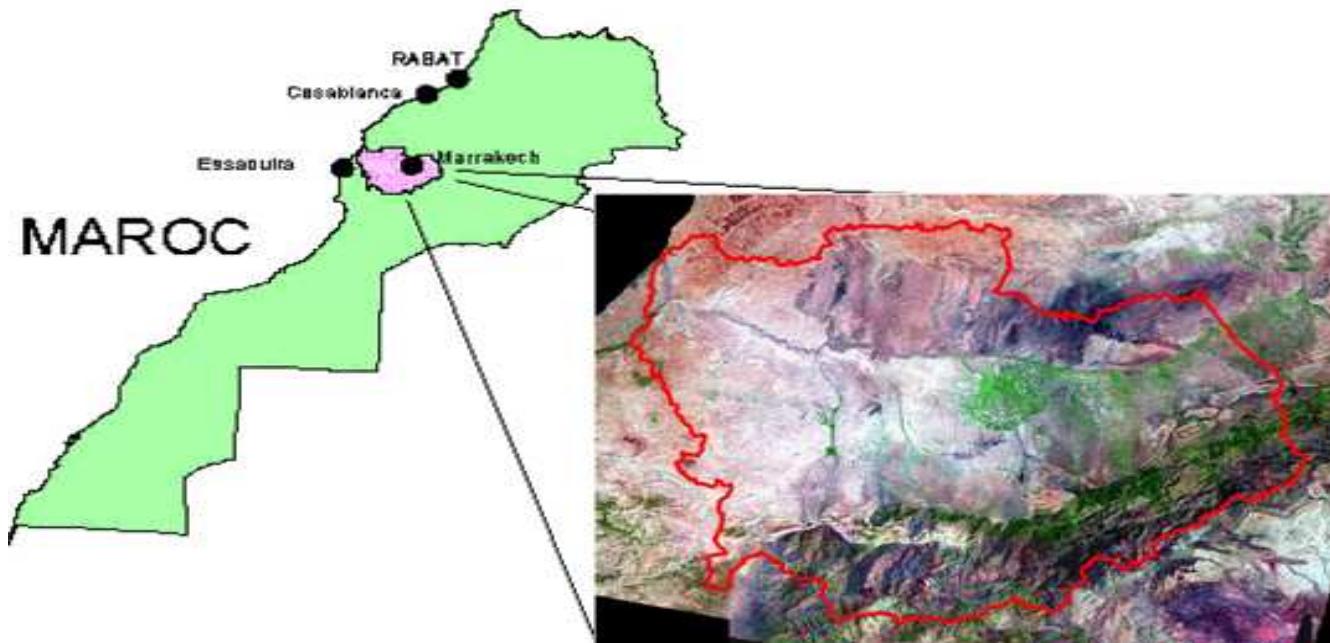
- Arids and semi-arids regions characterized by high vulnerability to climatic variations.
- Water resource now hardly satisfying the demand.



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- Arid to semi arid **climat** in the Tensift region
- **Agricultural activities** development
- **Tourism activities** development
- **Demographic extension**

**Rational use of irrigation
water**



2nd workshop on the use of GIS/OGC standards in meteorology

SudMed



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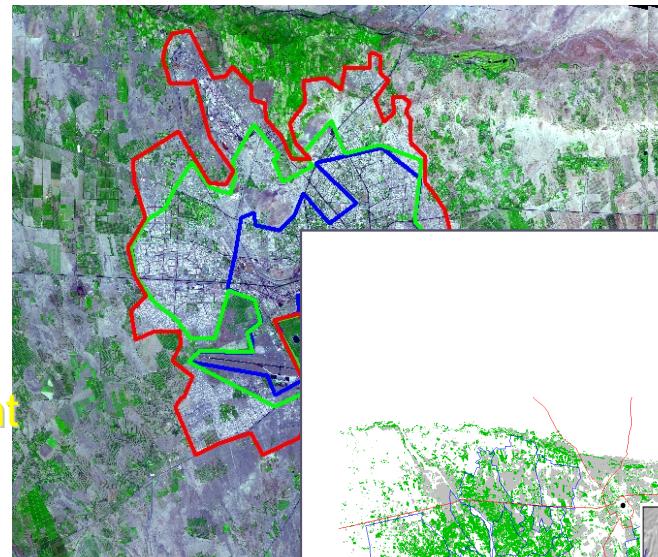
OSR

Architecture

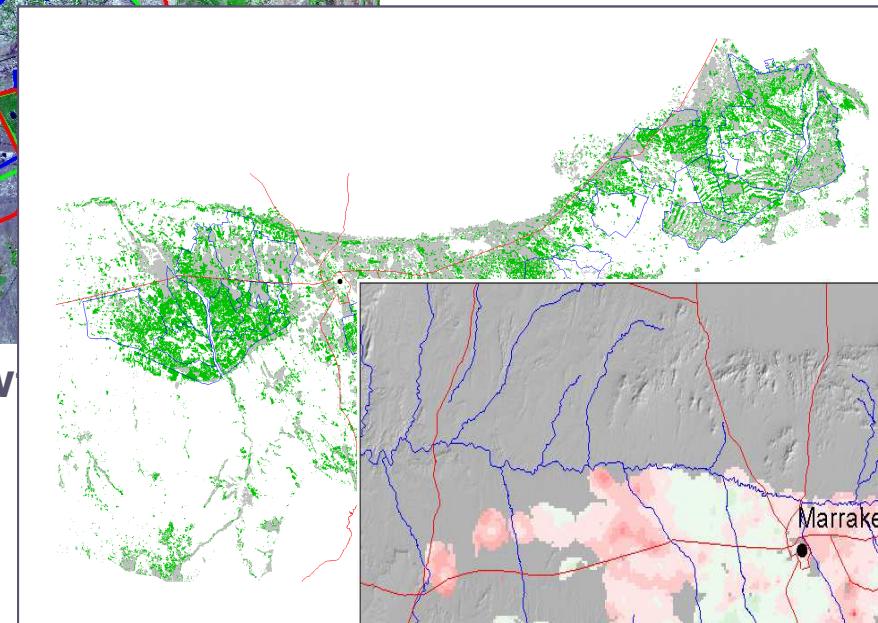
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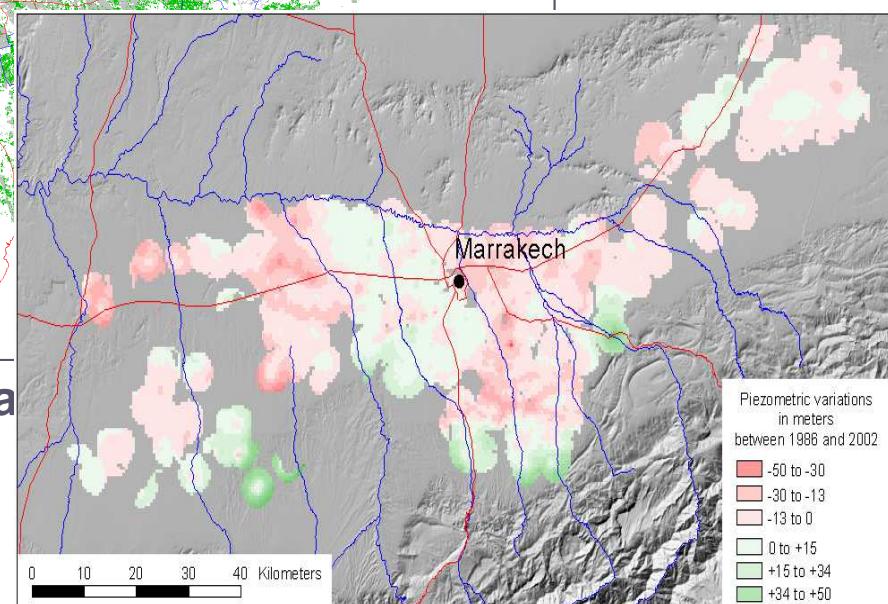
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Urban growth



Irrigated surface



Underground water layer level (1986-2002)



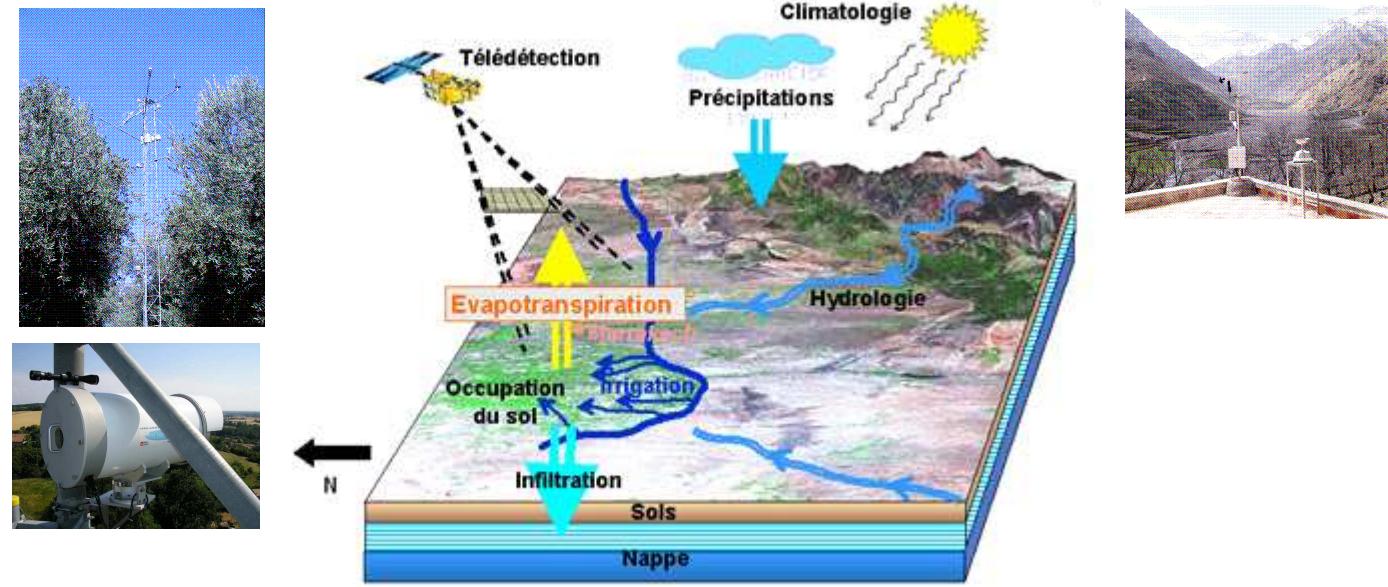
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GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To understand, model and predict the integrated hydro-ecological functionning of the



- ✓ To develop dashboard/indicators/decision-making tools for policies makers and legislators
- ✓ To develop operational tools for state agencies for enhanced rational management of resources.

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Institut de recherche
pour le développement

IIRD, Institut de Recherche pour
le Développement, Paris



ORMVAH, office de Mise en Valeur Agricole
de la plaine du Haouz, Marrakech



DREF, Direction Régionale des Eaux
et Forêts (Haut Atlas), Marrakech



CESBIO, Centre d'Etudes Spatiales
de la Biosphère, Toulouse



UCAM, Université Cadi Ayyad, Marrakech



ABHT, Agence de Bassin de
Haouz-Tensift, Marrakech



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Satellite Monitoring of Irrigation

Software for water requirements evaluation for irrigated zones by remote sensing (IDL/ENVI).

Calcul du bilan hydrique

(1) ENTREES

ET0 : Spatialisé Uniforme C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\DATA\formosat\ET0_pls_stations_10nov05_11juin01

Précipitation : Spatialisé Uniforme C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\DATA\formosat\Pluie_R3_nov05-juin06.txt

Occupation du sol : C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\DATA\formosat\resizeR3\os_05-06_R3

Sol : Spatialisé Uniforme

Kcb : NDVI Stat C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\DATA\formosat\resizeR3\R3_kcb_interp

FC : NDVI Stat C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\DATA\formosat\resizeR3\R3_fc_interp

(2) IRRIGATION

Remplissages optimaux Fichier Irrigation Règles d'irrigation

Nom du fichier : C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\DATA\données_test\1116\test2_irrig_spat

Allocation totale d'eau pour la saison (mm) : 300 Nombre maximum de tours d'irrigation

Lame d'eau minimale par tour (mm) : 30 Lame d'eau maximale par tour (mm) : 60

Déclencher l'irrigation si (RFU > x%) [0-100] : 100 Déclencher l'irrigation si (Hum > x%) :

(3) SORTIES

Chemin d'accès pour les fichiers de sortie : C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\SORTIES\
Période de calcul du 10 11 2005 au 11 06 2006

Etat hydrique du sol Etc Irrigation

Configuration non spatialisé de l'hydrodynamique Sol-Plante

Profondeur totale du compartiment sol (mm) : 2000 FAO t19

Capacité au champ [0-1] : 0.30

Point de débitissement [0-1] : 0.15

Coefficient de diffusion (mm/jour) : 0.19972

Initialisation de l'humidité relative [0-100] : 10

Profondeur du compartiment d'évaporation (mm) : 150

Capacité facilement utilisable pour l'évaporation (mm) : 8

OPEN OS C:\SAMIR\IDL-DEMONSTRATEUR\plaine_02-03\DATA\OS

	Prof_min	Prof_max	p	Gestion
Rejet	100.000	600.000	0.550000	0.000000
ASN	1500.00	1500.00	0.650000	2.000000
AVG	1500.00	1500.00	0.650000	2.000000
SN	10.000	10.000	0.550000	0.000000
CA	100.000	600.000	0.550000	1.000000

Autres Céréales Sol Nu FAO t22

ANNULER HELP OK

Configuration non spatialisé de l'hydrodynamique Sol-Plante

Plante SOL

Profondeur totale du compartiment sol (mm) : 2000 FAO t19

Capacité au champ [0-1] : 0.30

Point de débitissement [0-1] : 0.15

Coefficient de diffusion (mm/jour) : 0.19972

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Autres Céréales Sol Nu FAO t22

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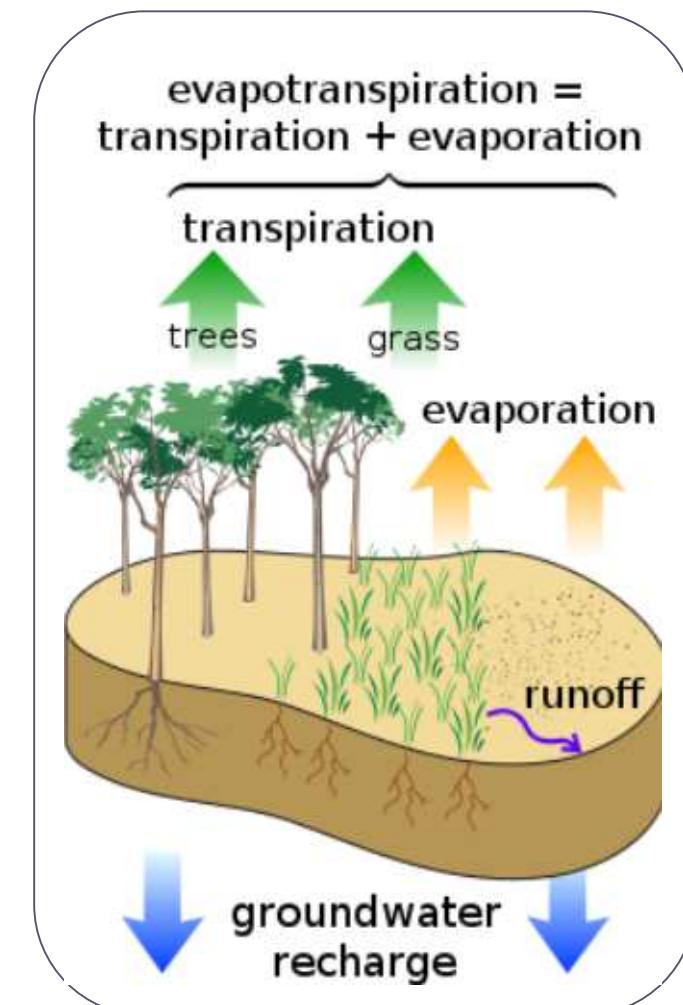
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Evapotranspiration is used to describe the sum of evaporation and plant transpiration from Earth's to atmosphere.

Evaporation accounts for the movement of water to the air from sources such as the soil.

Transpiration accounts for the water loss as vapor through its leaves.

Evapotranspiration is an important part of the water cycle.

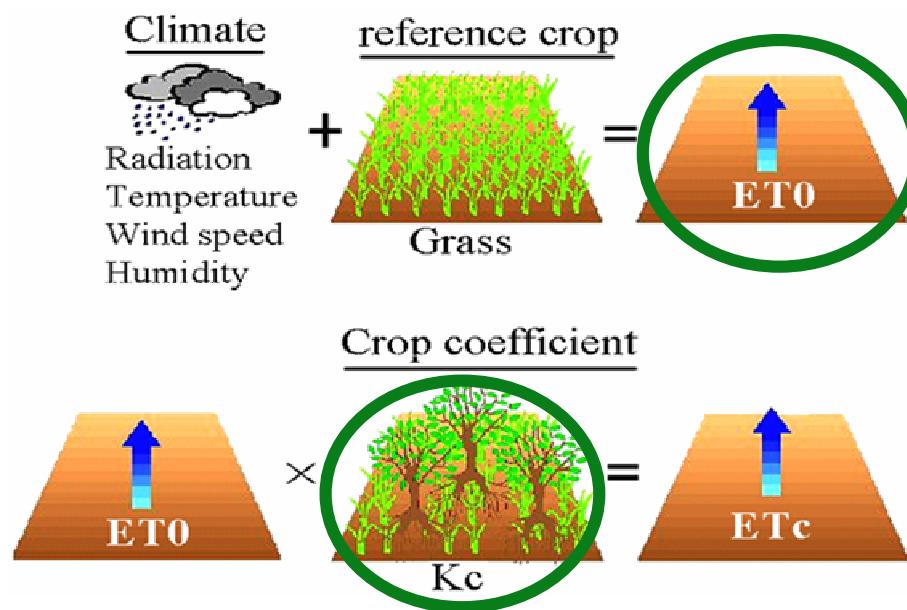


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Computation of usable water requirements by the farmers based on FAO method which multiplied a climatic component (ET0 penman) and a farming coefficient (Kc)



(Allen and Al, 1998)

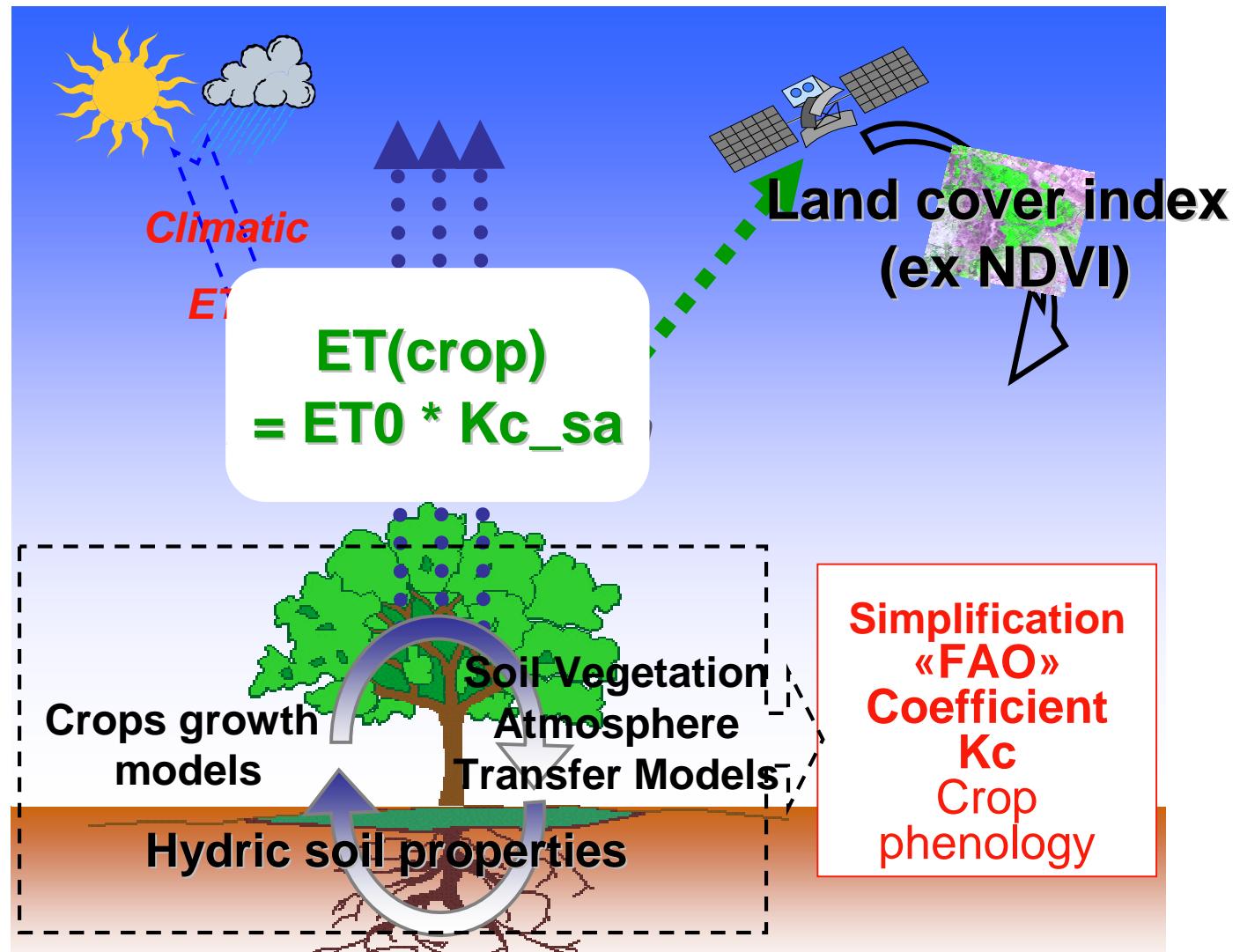
Climate = ET0
Given by a weather station

Cultural coeff (Kc)
Estimated on the ground or by satellite by simple methods

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FAO Penman-Monteith Equation (ET0)

$$ET_0 = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{A}{T_a + 273} u_2(e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0.34u_2)}$$

[mm d⁻¹] ou [mm h⁻¹]

ET₀ reference evapotranspiration [mm day⁻¹],
R_n net radiation at the crop surface [MJ m⁻² day⁻¹],
G soil heat flux density [MJ m⁻² day⁻¹],
T_a mean daily air temperature at 2 m height [°C],
U₂ wind speed at 2 m height [m s⁻¹],
e_s saturation vapour pressure [kPa],
e_a actual vapour pressure [kPa],
(e_s - e_a) saturation vapour pressure deficit [kPa],
□ slope vapour pressure curve [kPa °C⁻¹],
□ psychrometric constant [kPa °C⁻¹].

Meteorological data

Derived from meteorological data

A = 900 (daily step)
A = 37 (hourly step)

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Kc can be obtained by **visual** estimation

Kc can be provided by **remote sensing** processing

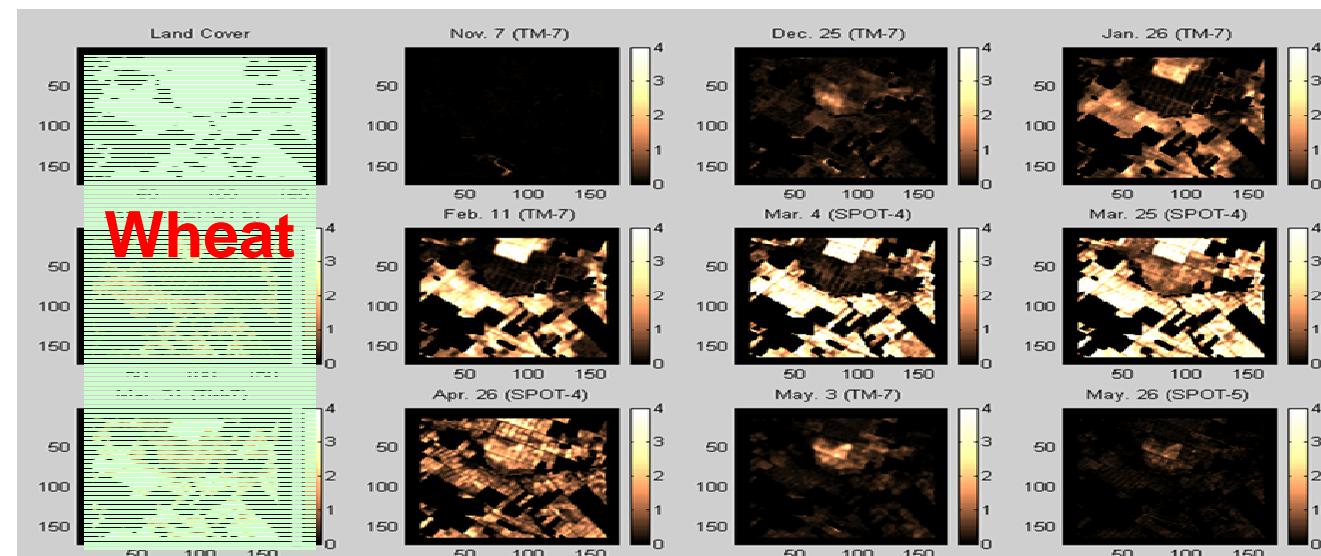


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Major input of remote sensing
Regularity of water assessment for large areas



Monitoring of vegetation by satellite



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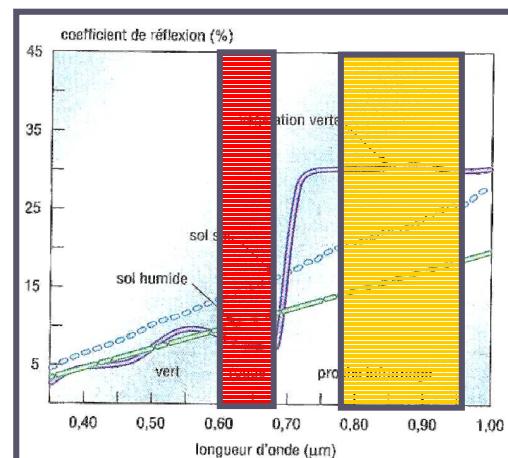
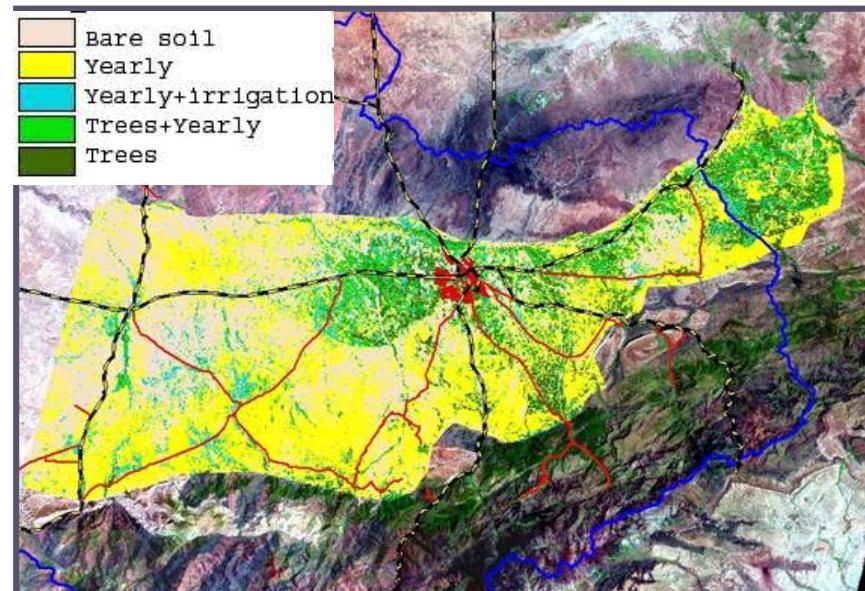
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Link NDVI - Kc is done in relation with land cover

Land Cover complex
Associated Cultures,
and heterogeneous
development.

Simplified
cartography in 4
classes based on
NDVI profiles



$$\text{NDVI} = \frac{(\rho_{\text{NIR}} - \rho_{\text{red}})}{(\rho_{\text{NIR}} + \rho_{\text{red}})}$$





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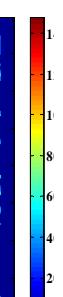
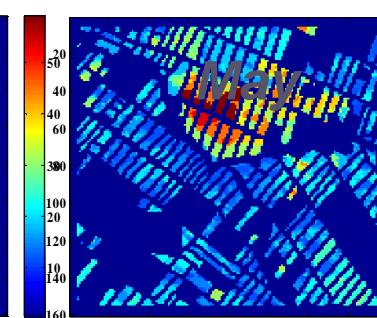
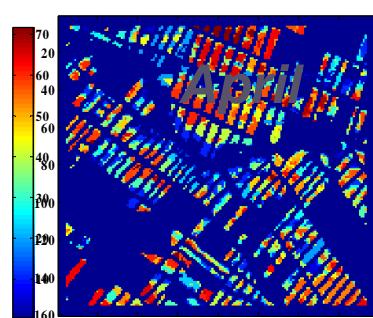
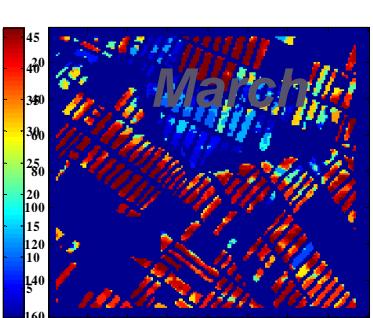
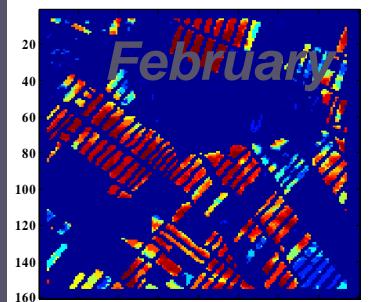
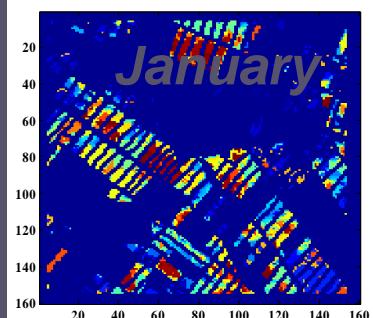
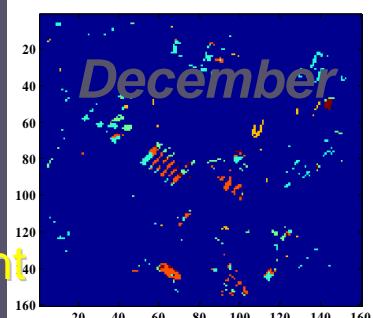
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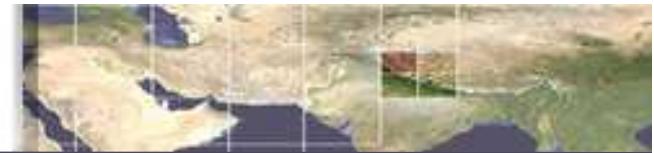
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Outputs : Evapotranspiration time series

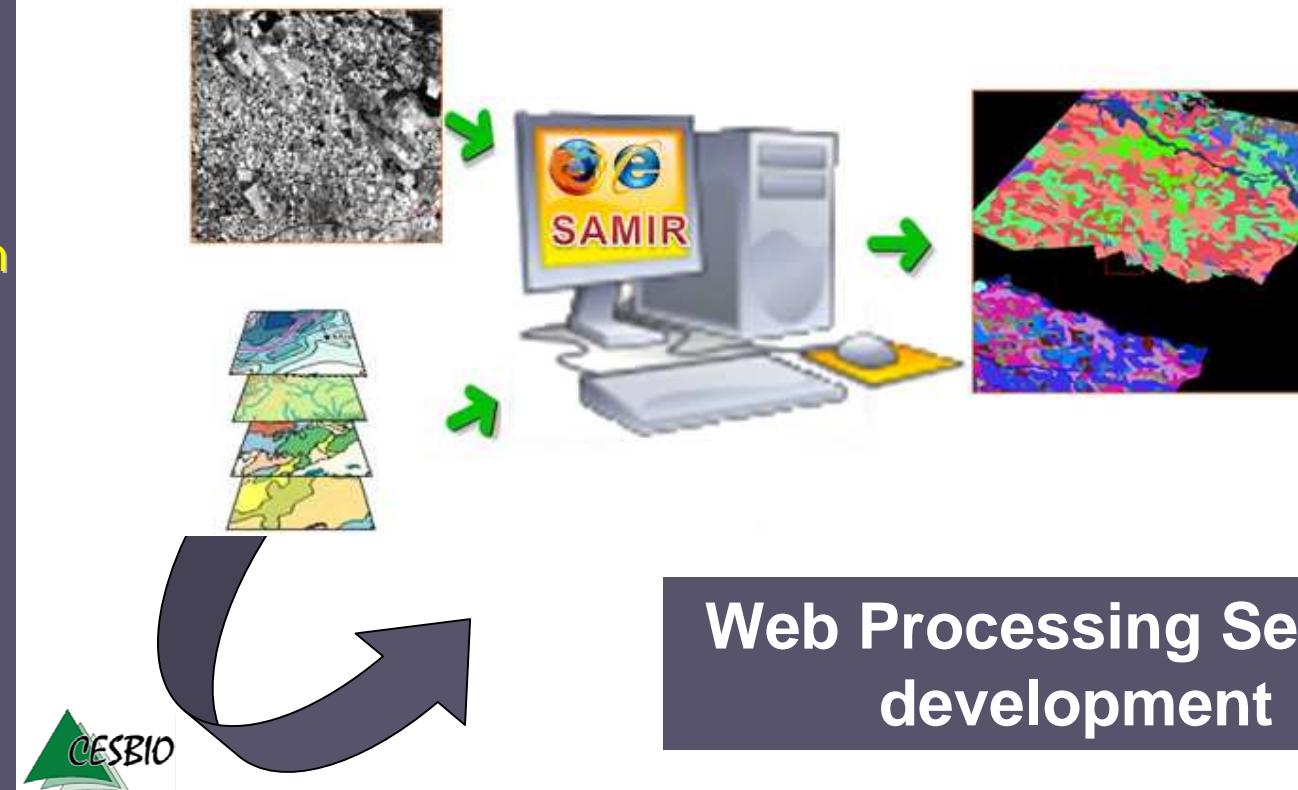
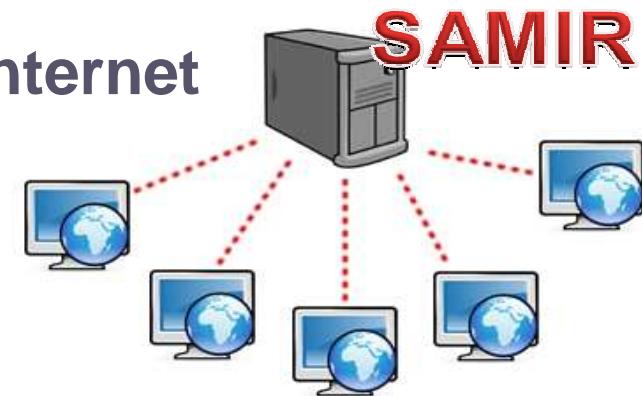


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Access SAMIR through Internet



Web Processing Service
development



Web Processing Service

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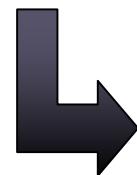
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✓ Spatial data is available on the web through OGC web services (WFS, WCS)

✓ Network & computational capacity available



Processing on the web is the next logical step

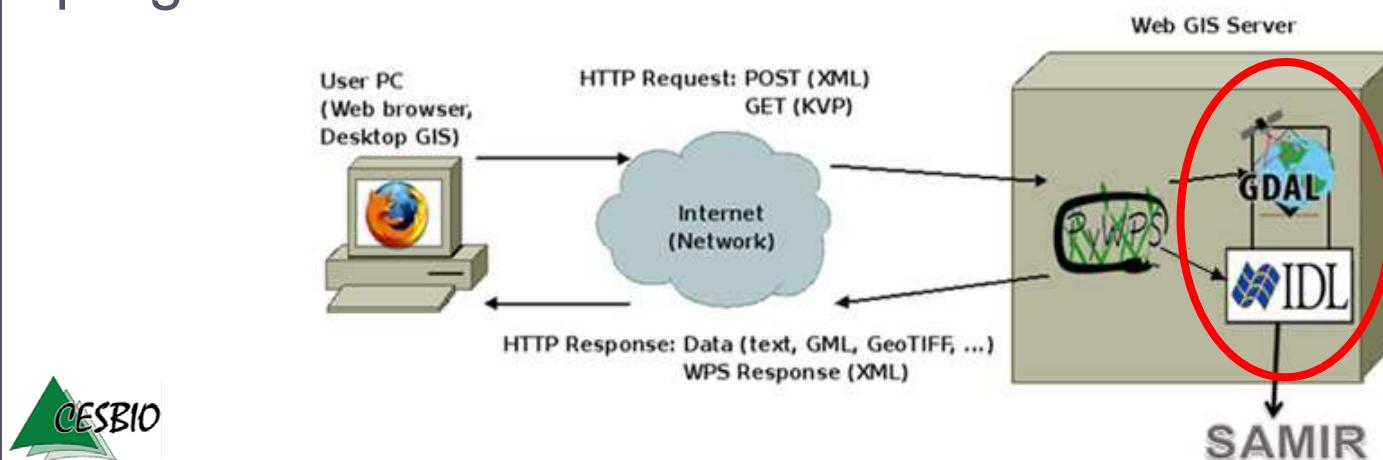
1. Inputs can be web-accessible URLs or embedded in the request.
2. Outputs can be stored as web-accessible URLs or embedded in the response.
3. It supports multiple input and output formats.
4. It supports long-running processes.
5. It supports SOAP and WSDL.

PyWPS



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- SAMIR is still under development, need to directly access the IDL/ENVI programs. The solution was to use pyWPS and IDL on a Linux platform.
- PyWPS (3.1.0) implement OGC's Web Processing Service standard
- Operable with any other tool or just with Python itself even without GRASS GIS in the background
- PyWPS does not process the data by it self. IDL,GRASS GIS, GDAL, PROJ, R and other programs can be used.



Regional Spatial Observatory

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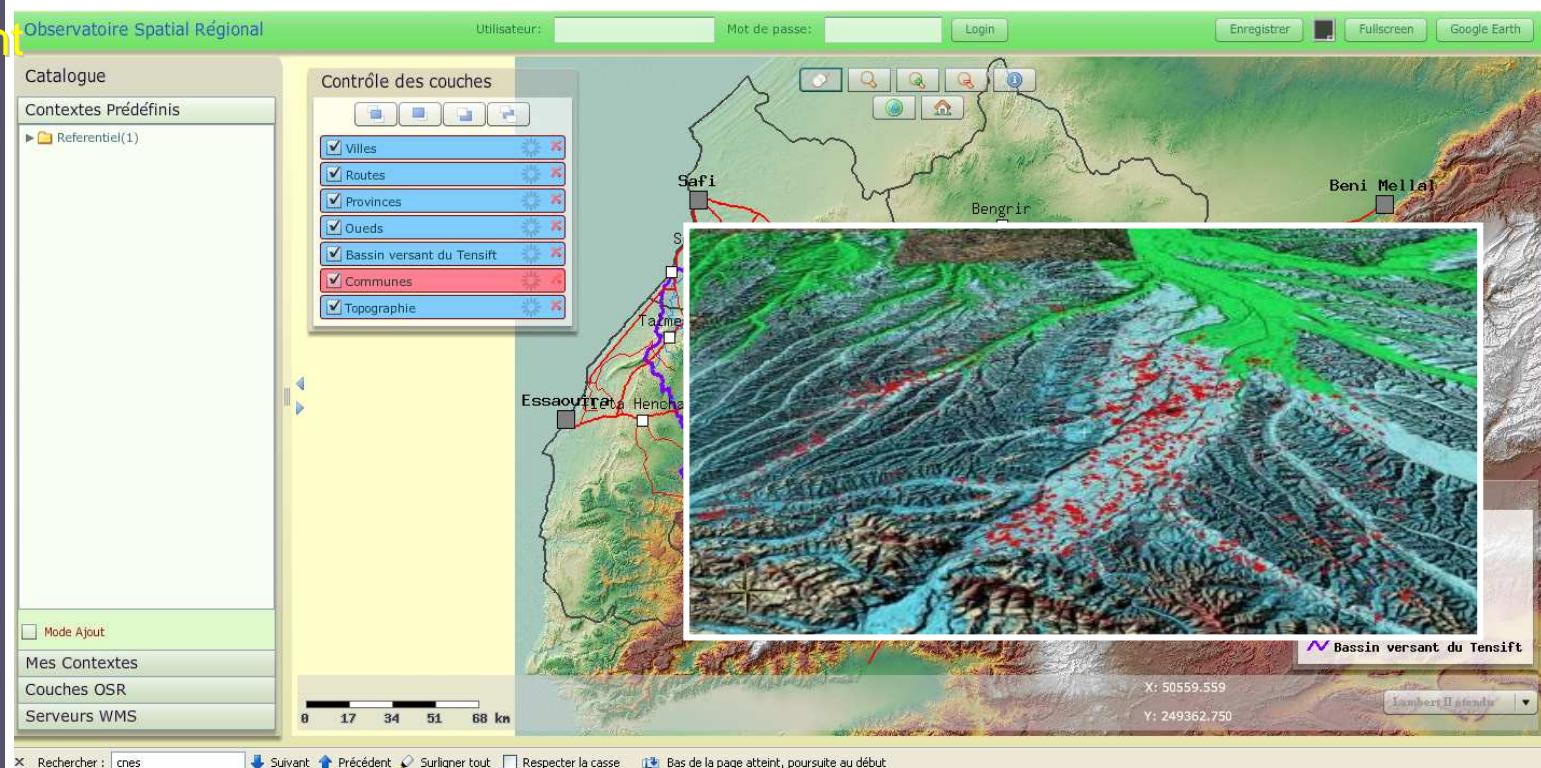
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- Information needed to assess water needs is not centralized
- The OSR project (Regional Spatial Observatory), implements OGC services (WMS, WFS ,WCS).
- Long-term monitoring of experimental sites : collect, production, measurements dissemination management



Architecture



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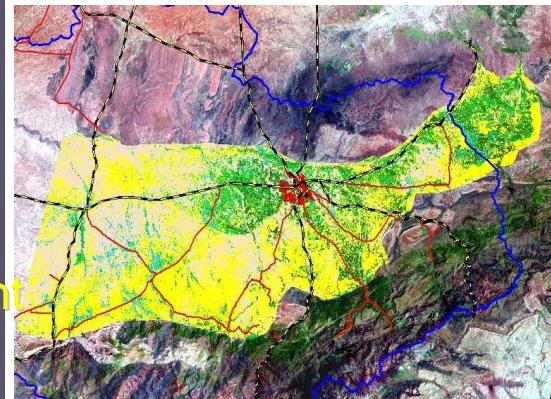
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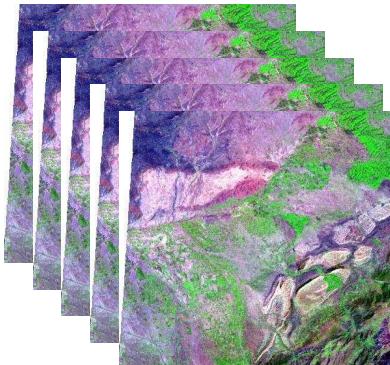
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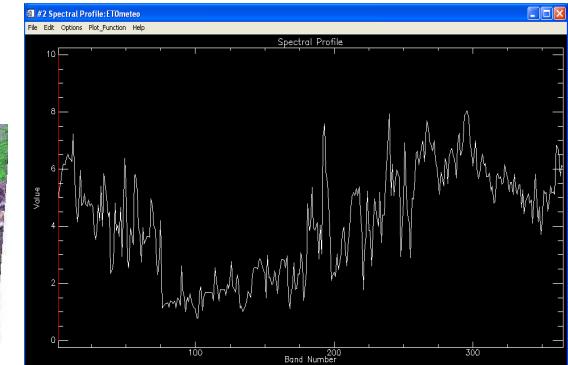
Inputs



Land Cover



NDVI
time series



ET0 Daily time
series

Computation parameters

- Bounding Box
- Starting and ending dates

Process parameters

Relation Kc-Ndvi

In relation to land cover

	titre character	valeuros var double	akcb precis	bkcb real
1	ASN	1	0.5303	0.2205
2	CA	3	1.64	-0.226
3	SN	4	0	0

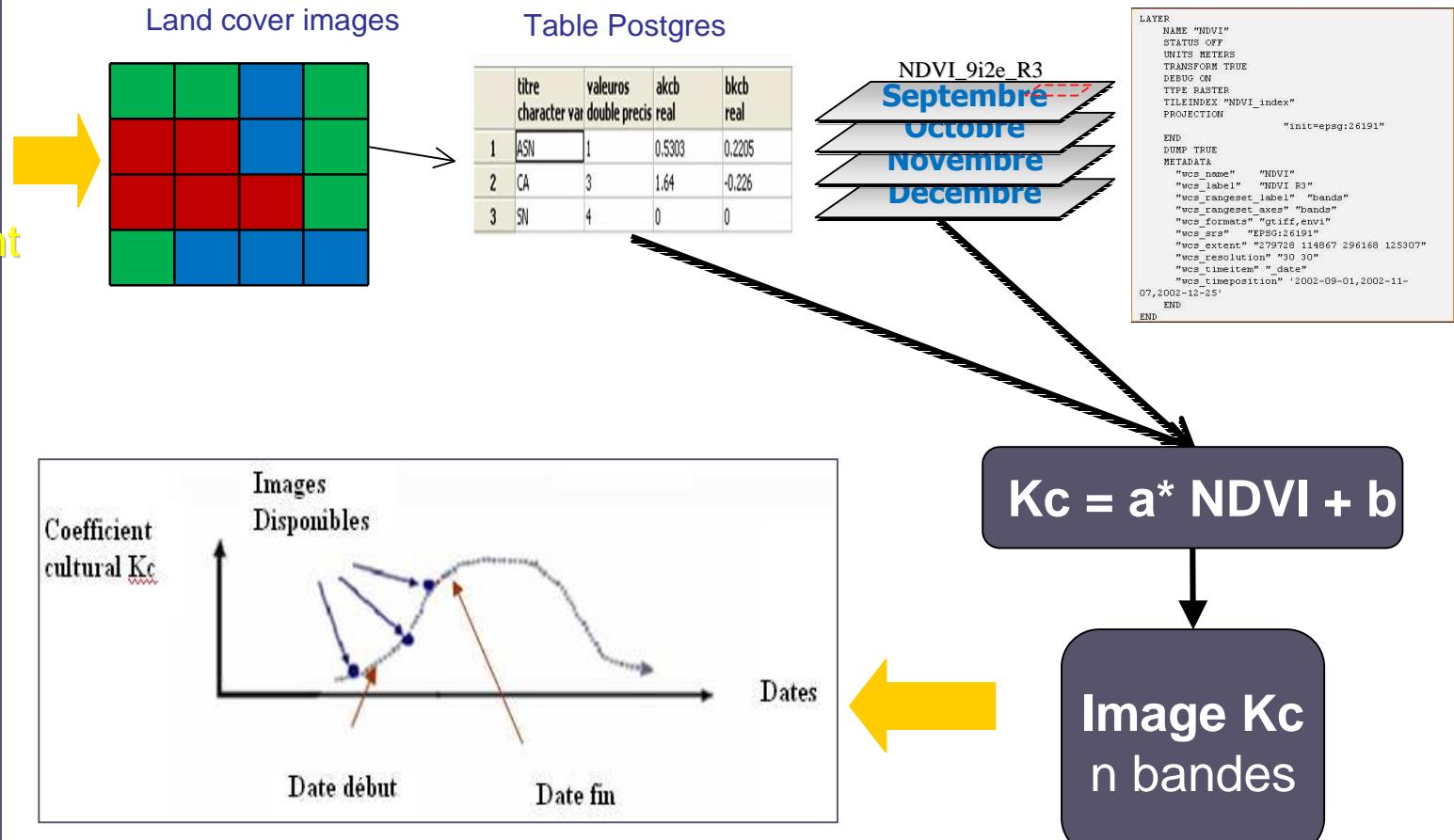


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Cultural coefficient Kc : $Kc = a * NDVI + b$



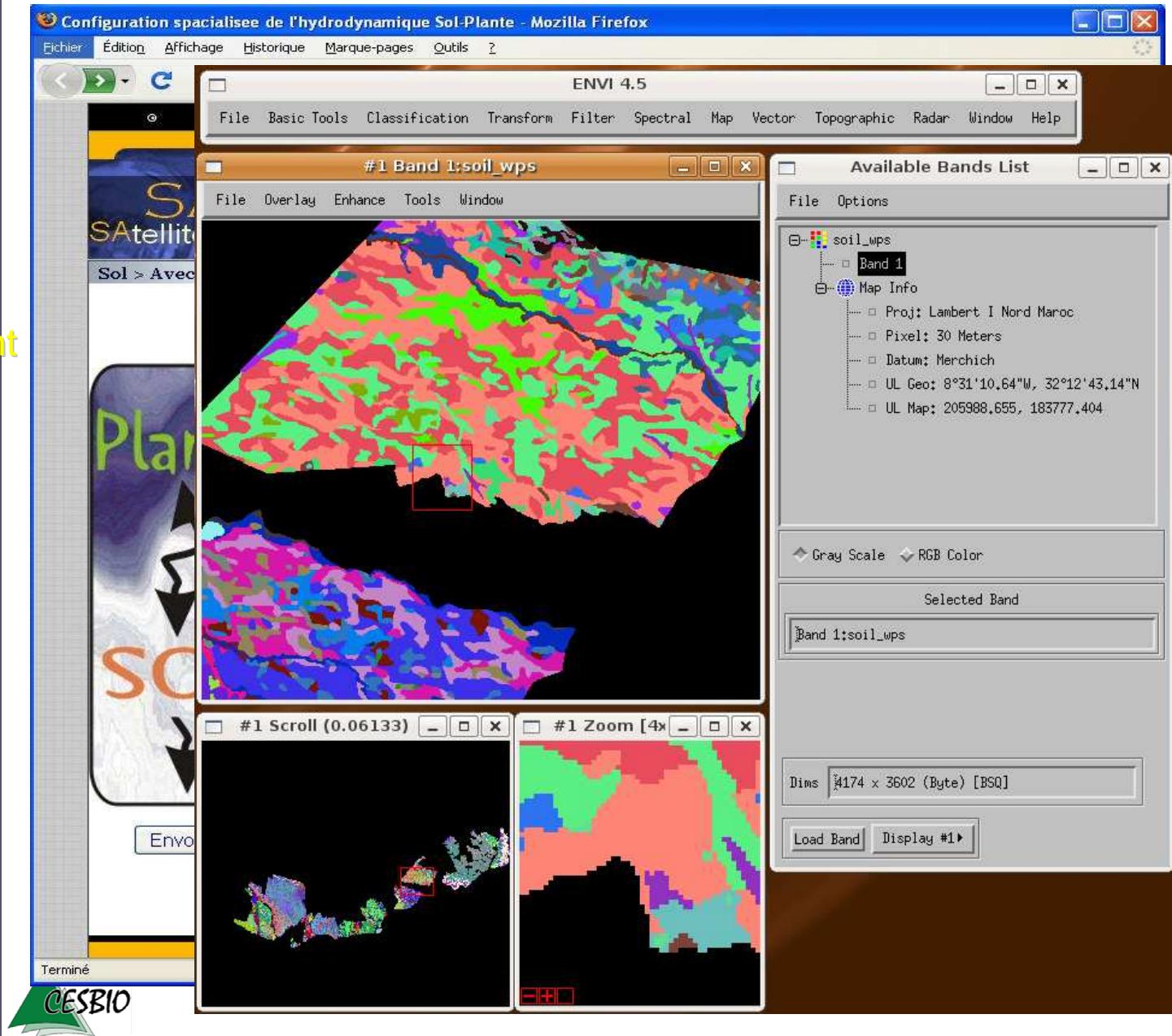
Daily Interpolation between processed dates



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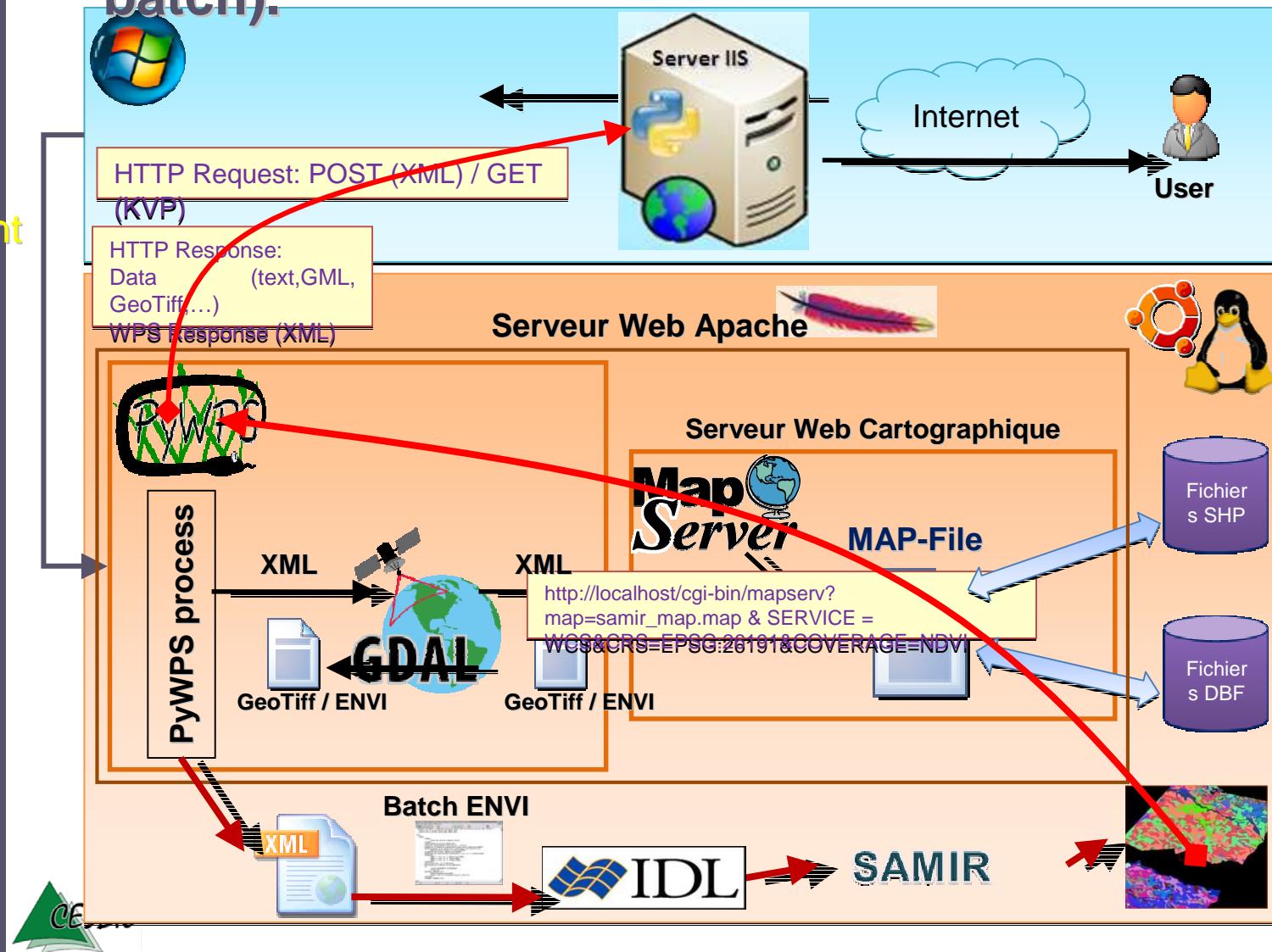


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IDL/Envi server in different machine server (for batch).



Perspectives



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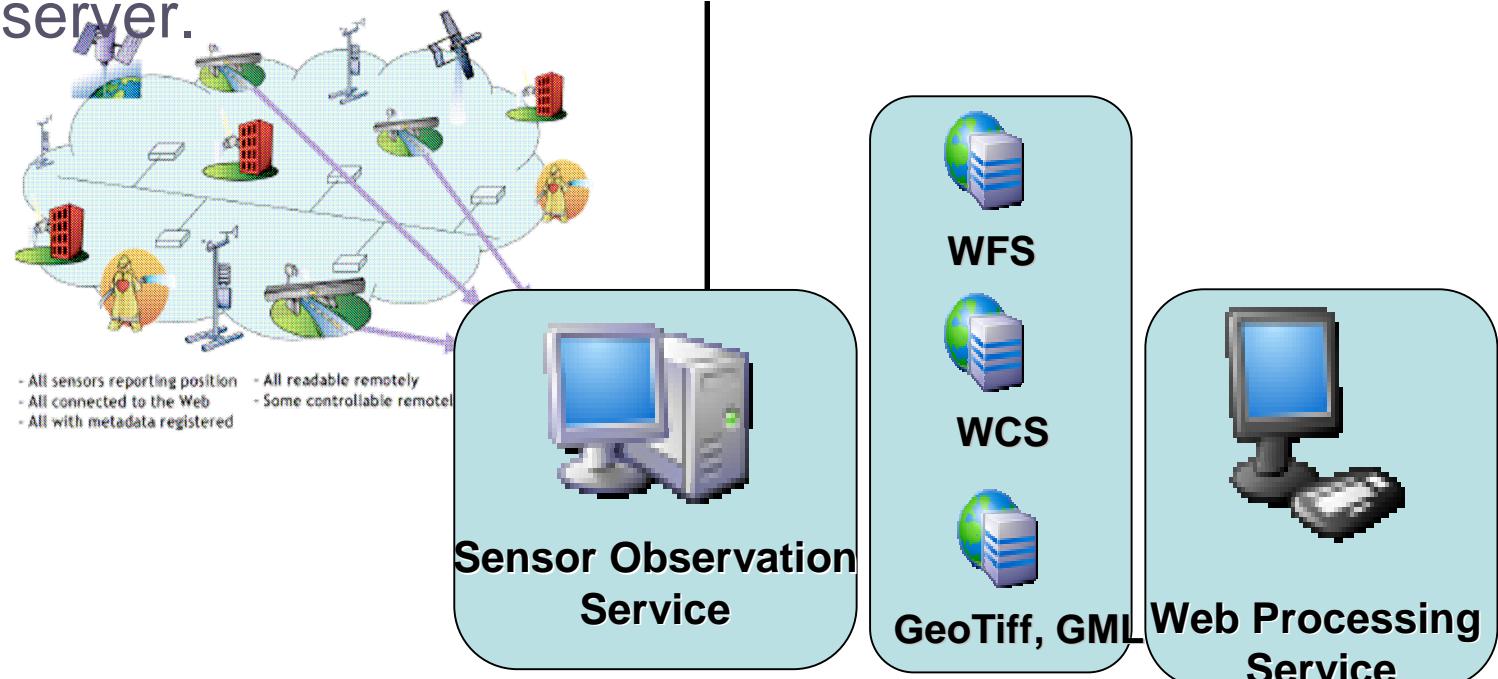
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Due to the capability of WPS that allows to access distributed geospatial data across the network (such as WCS and WFS).

It is possible to utilize the observation from SOS server.





Thanks



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