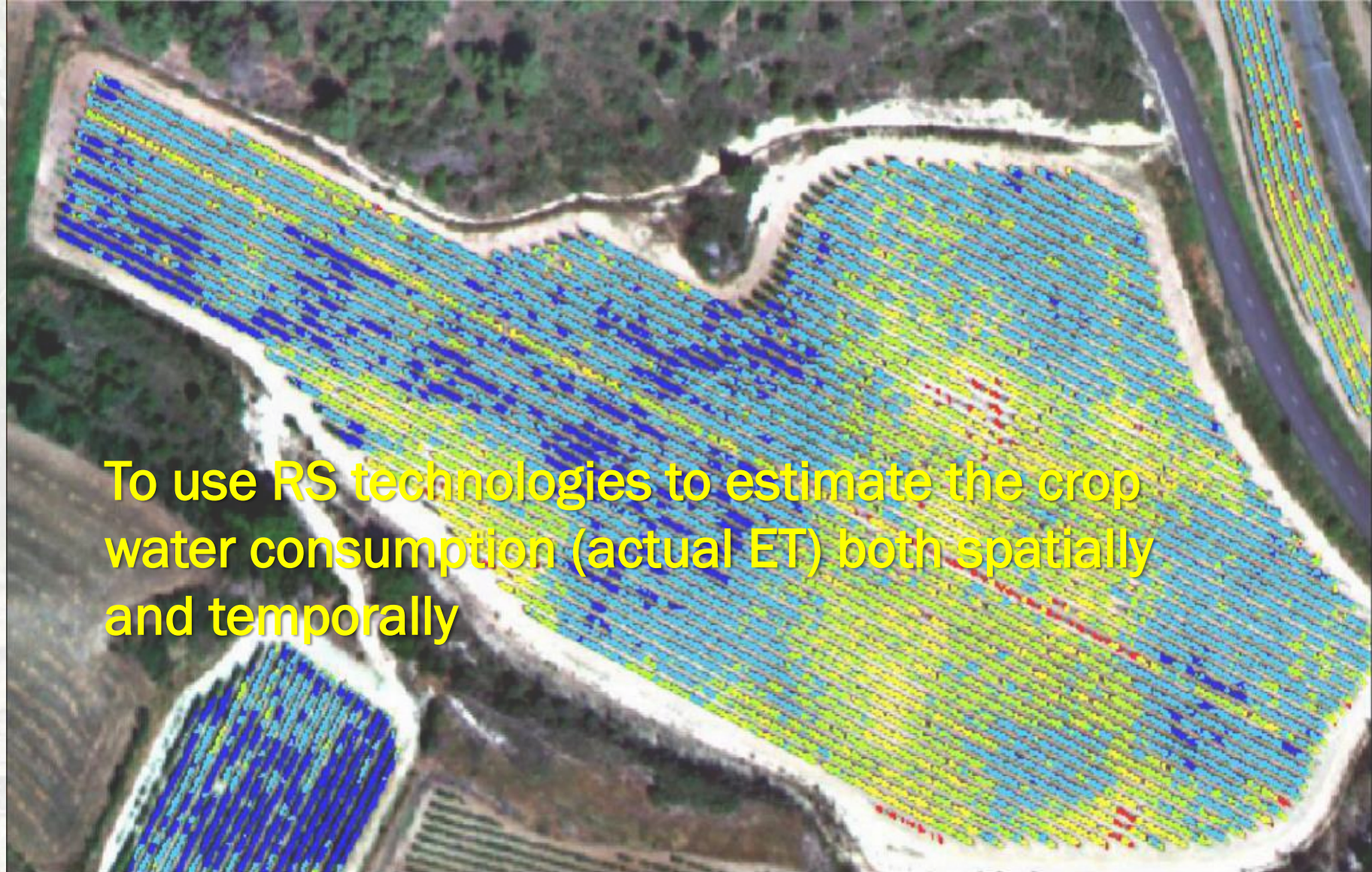


FEASIBILITY OF USING SENTINEL-2 AND SENTINEL-3 TO SCHEDULE IRRIGATION AT DIFFERENT WATER REGIMES IN AN ALMOND ORCHARD

**Christian Jofre C.
Joaquim Bellvert**

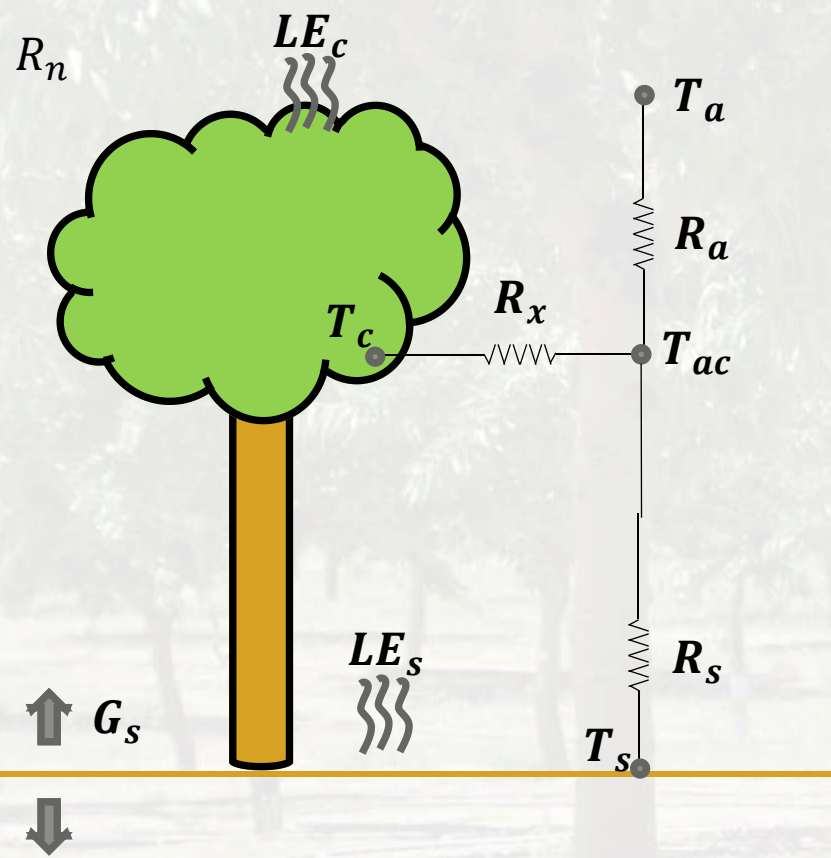
Context

To enhance water productivity: 'more crop per drop'



To use RS technologies to estimate the crop water consumption (actual ET) both spatially and temporally

Two-source energy balance model (TSEB)



- Two source energy balance model (Norman 1995, Norman & Kustas 1999)

$$Rn = H + LE + G_s + P - R + G_p$$

$$H = H_c + H_s$$

$$H_c = \rho_{air} C_p \frac{(T_c - T_{ac})}{R_x} \quad H_s = \rho_{air} C_p \frac{(T_s - T_{ac})}{R_s}$$

$$LE_c = Rn_c - H_c$$

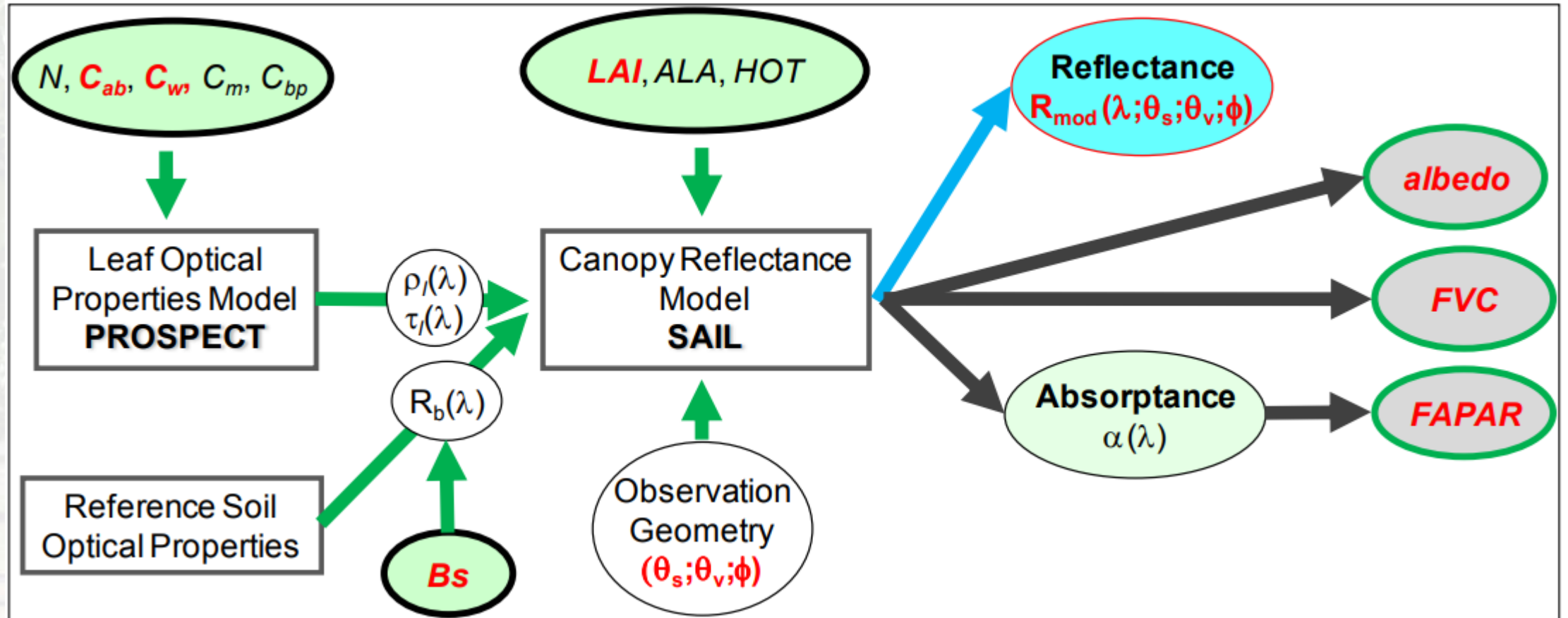
$$LE_s = Rn_s - H_s - G_s$$

Partitions Latent Heat Flux into evaporation and transpiration

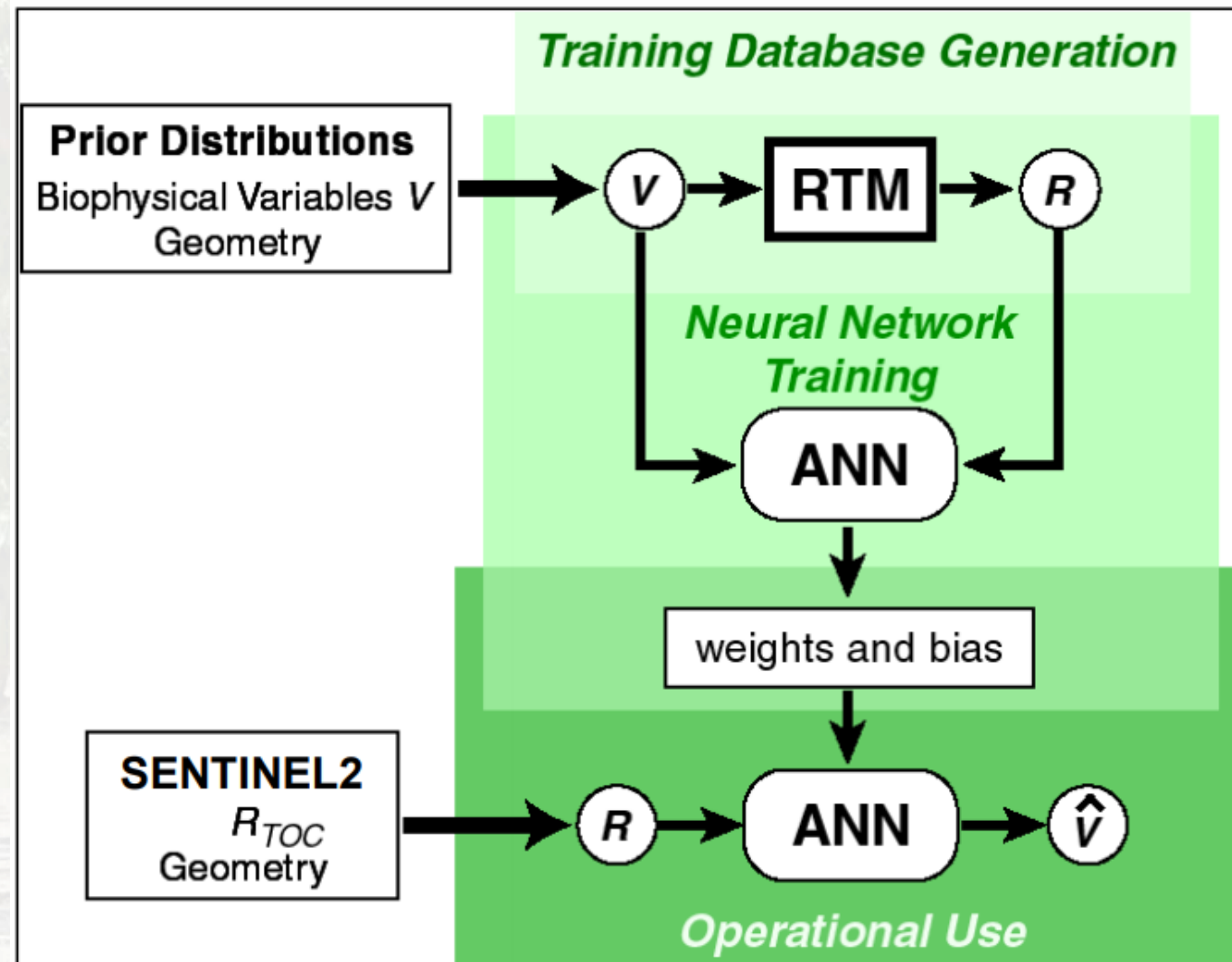
<https://github.com/hectornieto/pyTSEB>

www.esa_sen4et.org

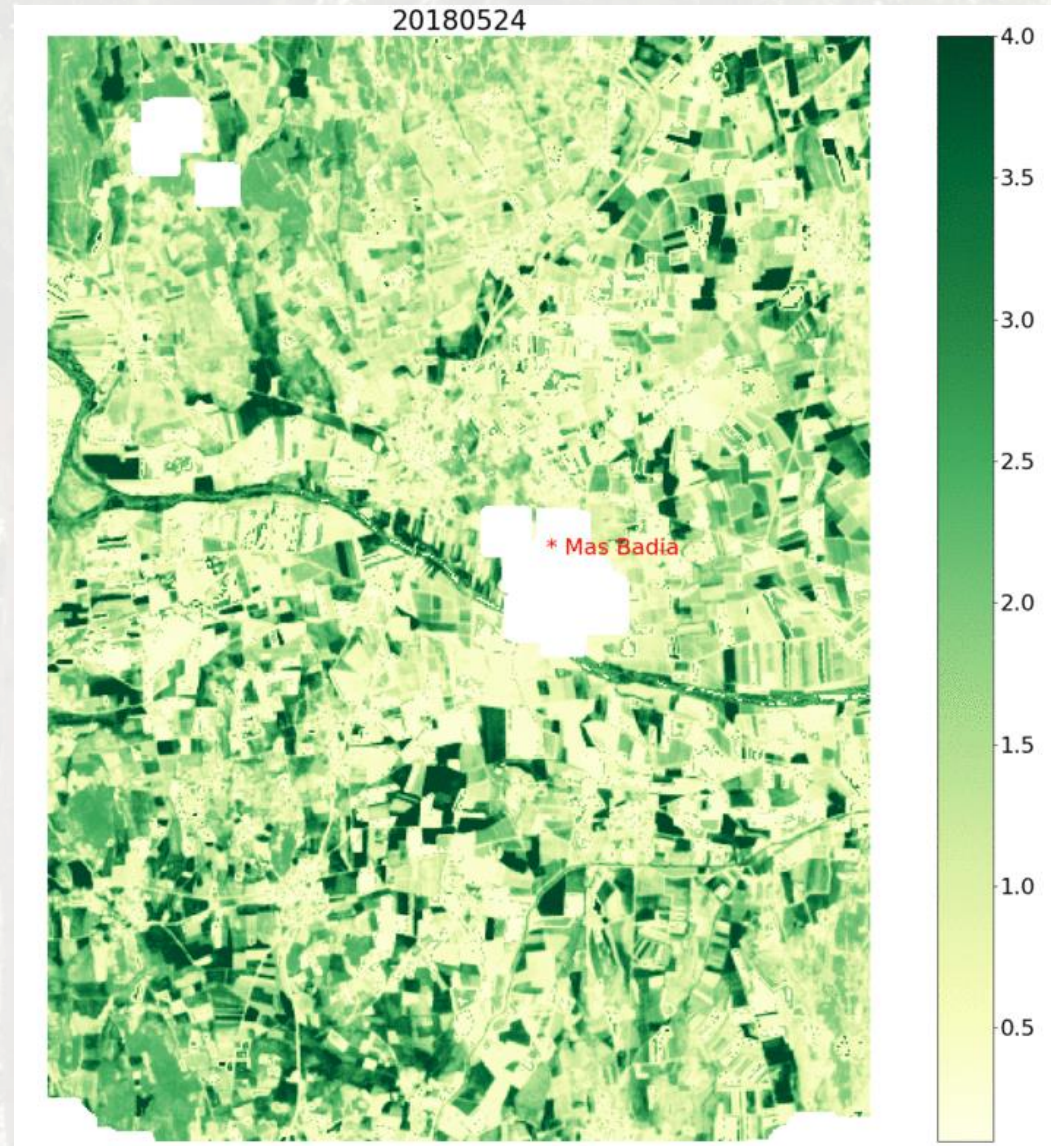
Biophysical parameters from RS



Biophysical parameters from RS



Biophysical parameters from RS



Land Surface temperature (LST)

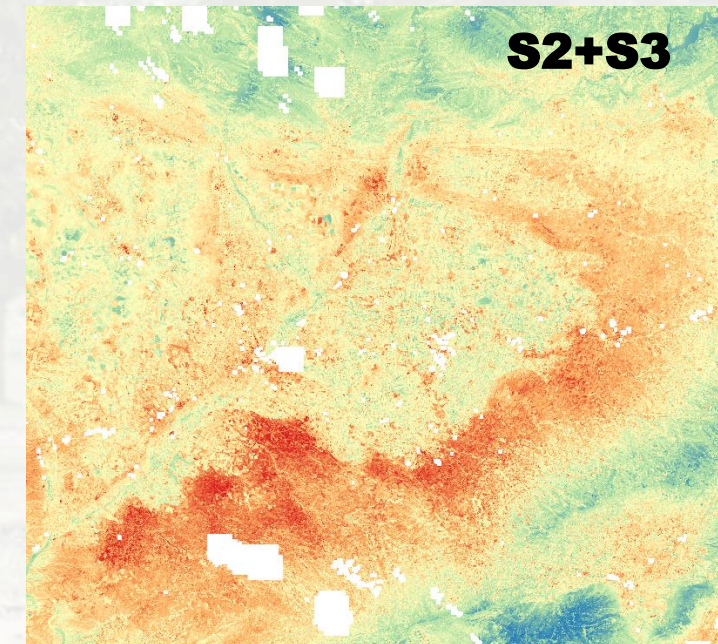
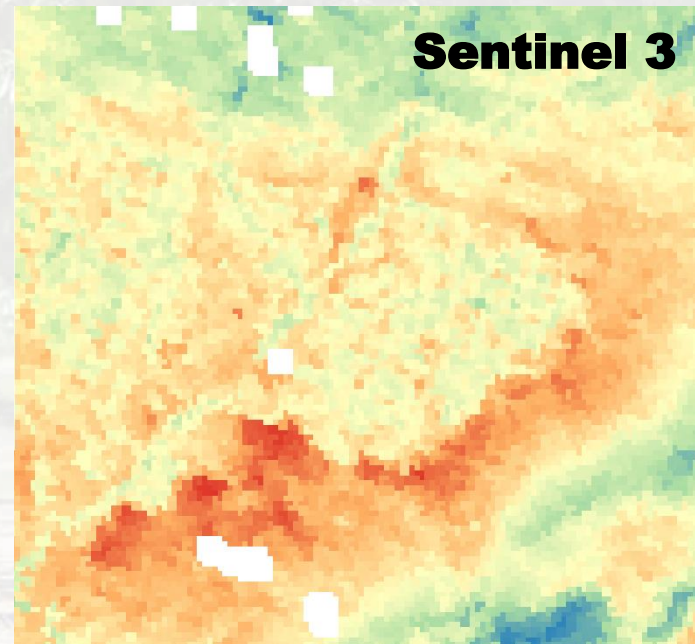
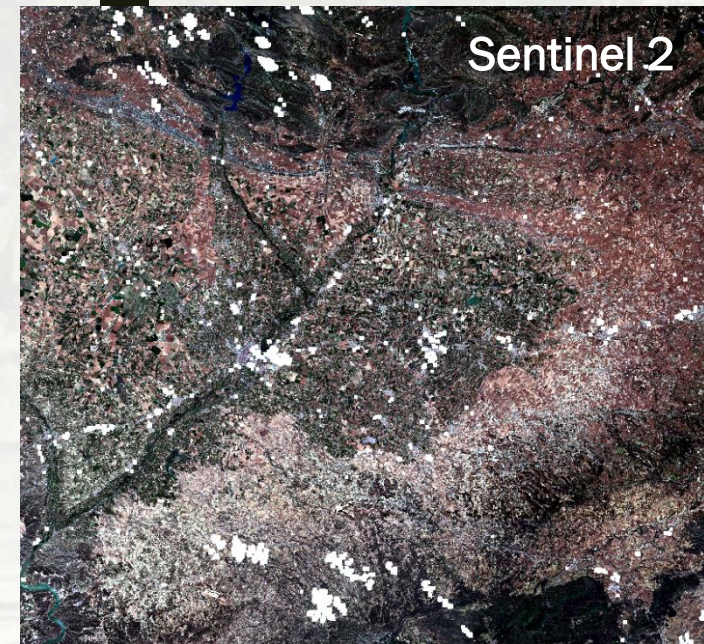
Gao et al. (2012)

Sentinel-2 Surface
Reflectance 20m

LST 1km
Sentinel-3

Data mining
sharpener

LST 20 m



Inputs of TSEB

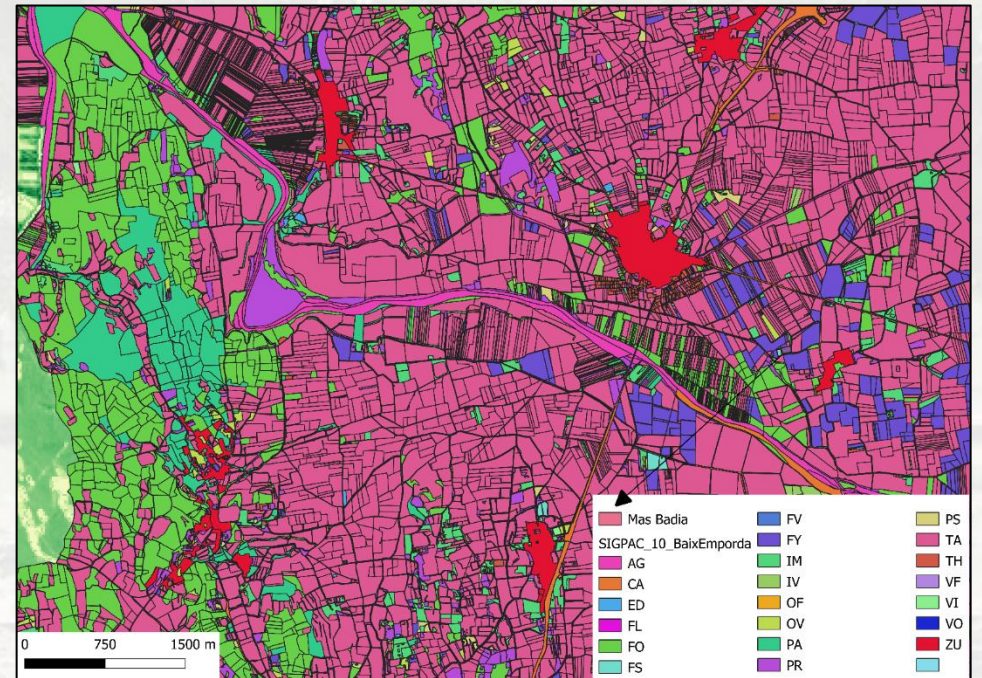
- Meteorological data
 - *Solar Irradiance*
 - *Air temperature*
 - *Wind speed*
 - *Relative humidity*



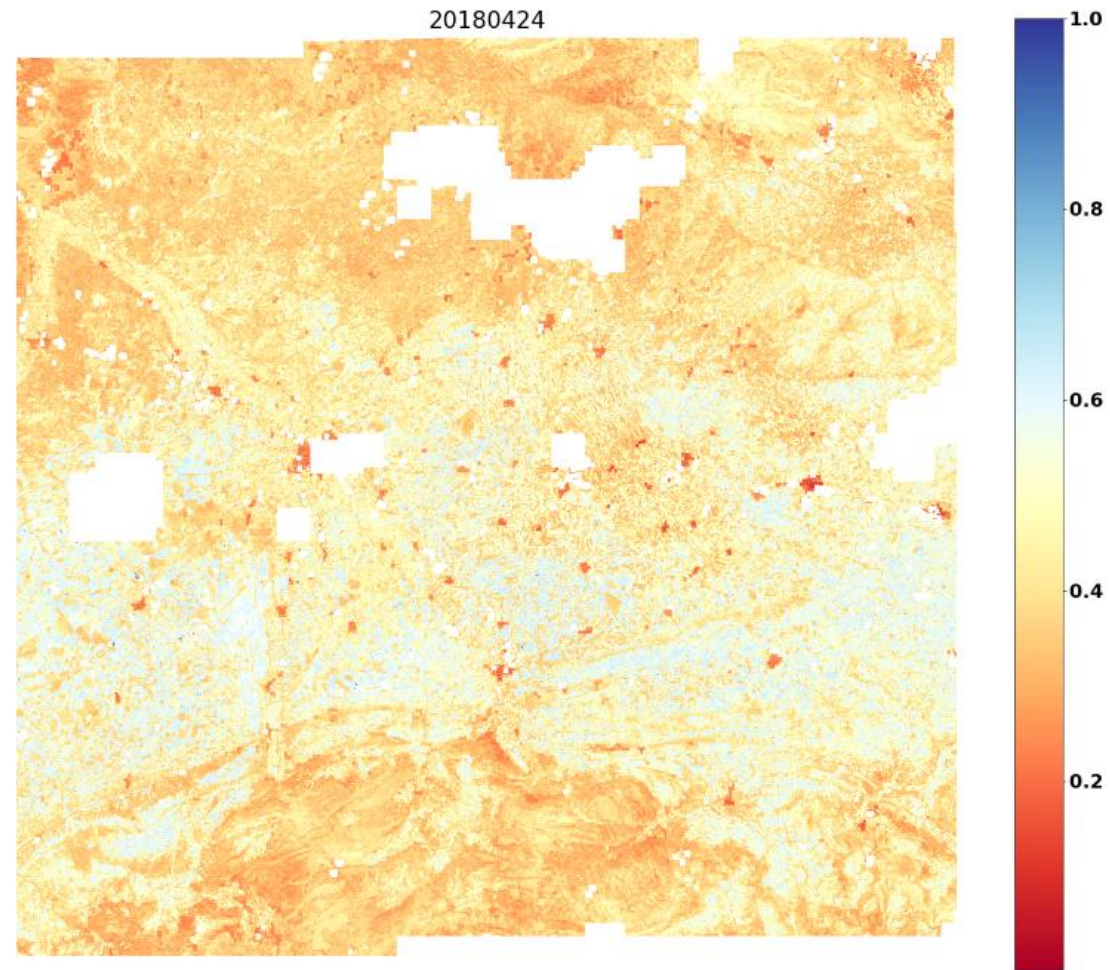
Inputs of TSEB



- Ancillary data
 - Leaf width
 - Leaf type
 - Canopy height
 - Leaf angle distribution



Instant ET mm/hr

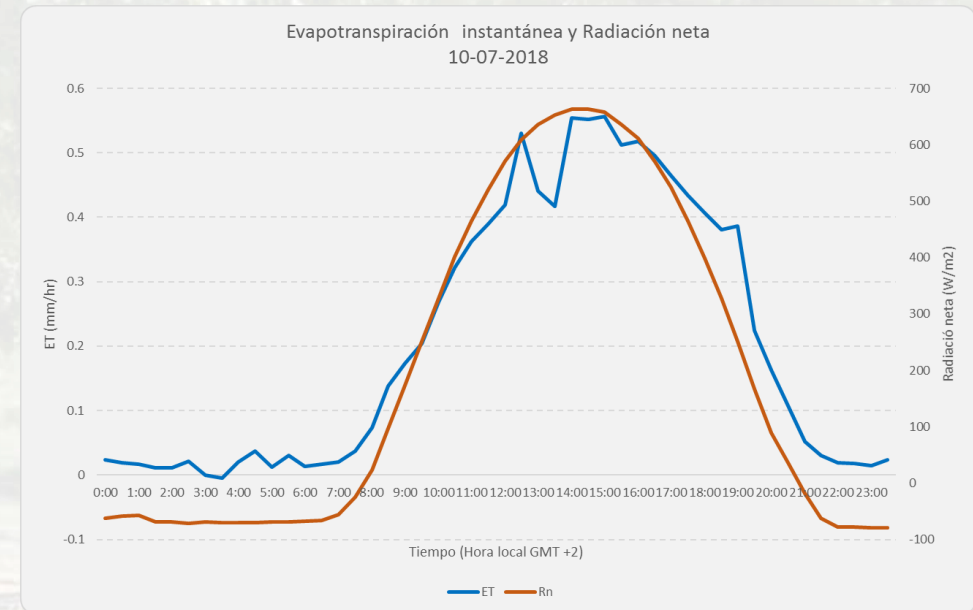


Upscaling to daily ET

- Assumed a constant ratio between solar irradiance and evapotranspiration.

- $ET_{daily} = ET_{instant} \times \frac{Daily\ solar\ Irradiance}{Instant\ solar\ Irradiance}$

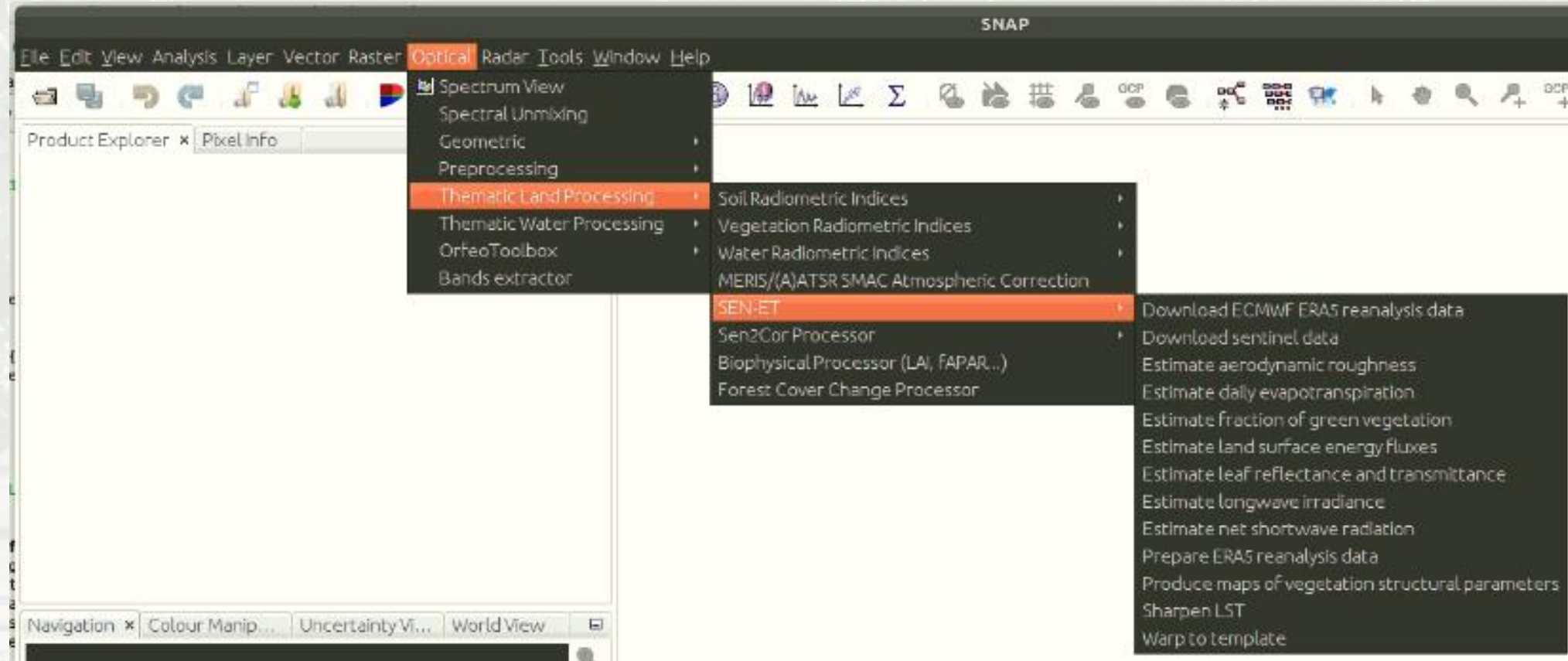
- Problem with partially cloudy days



Sen4ET



sen-et
sentinels for evapotranspiration

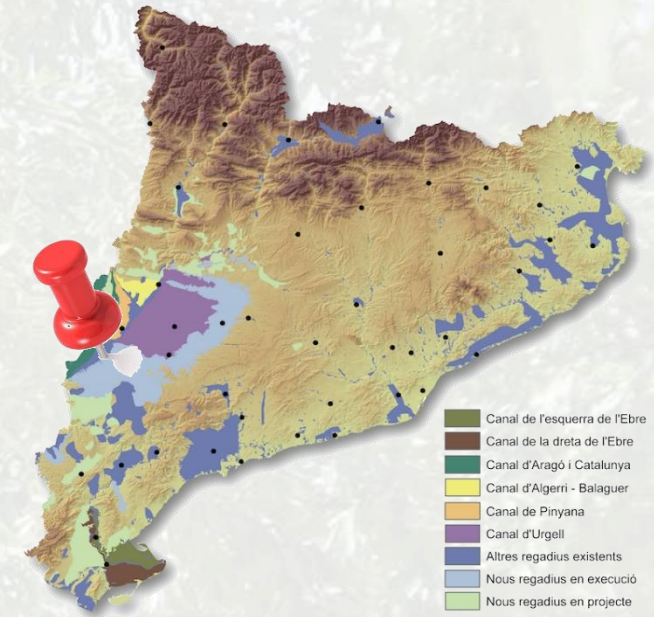


Study-site

- Maials – Les Garrigues, Lleida (41.36, 0.5) (~300 mm/yr)
- Typical mediterranean climate
- Segarra-Garrigues irrigation district

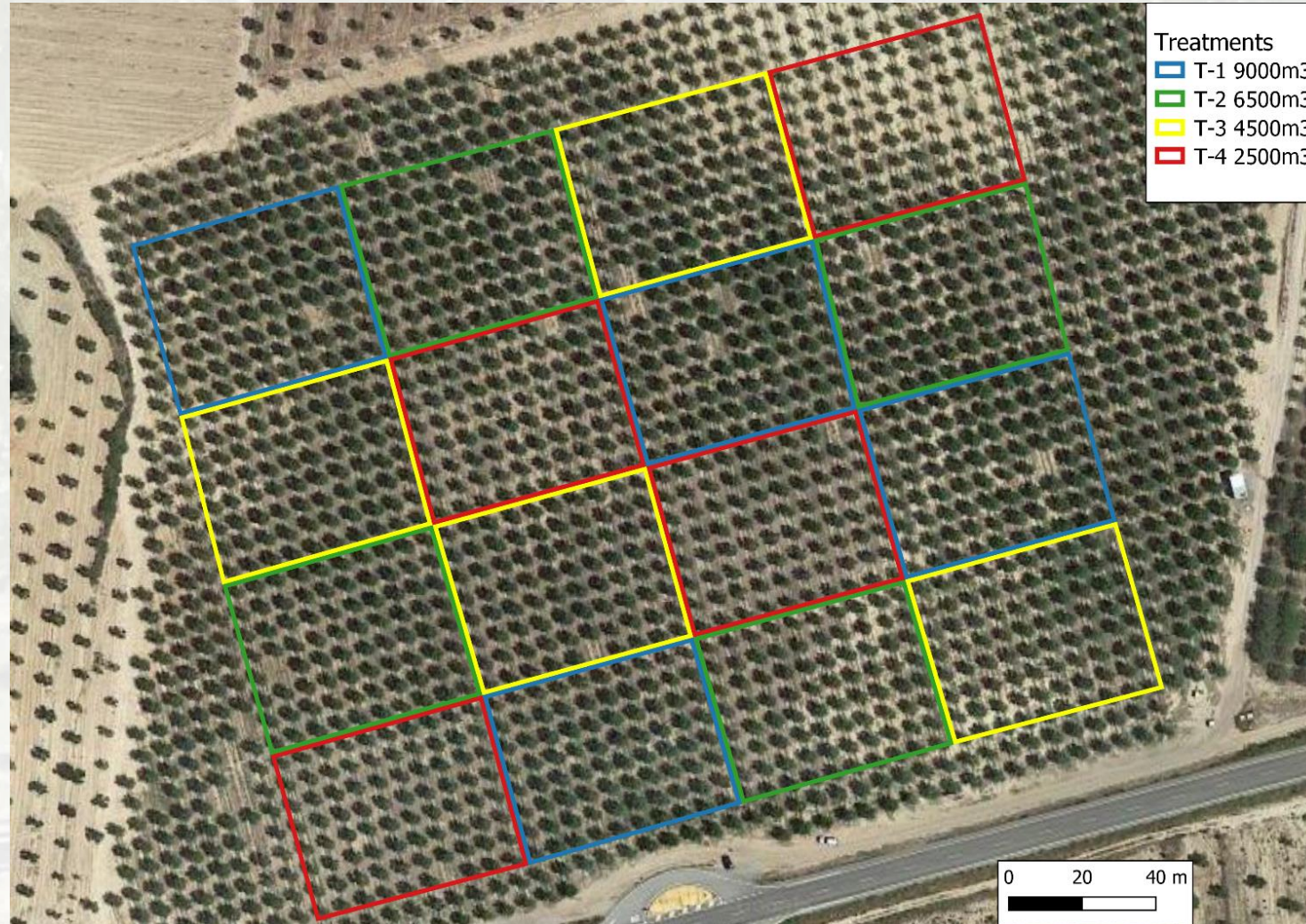
- Almond orchard of cv. *Vairo* (4-665 x *Lauranne*) planted in 2015
- Double-line drip irrigation

- Soil - loamy



Almond Plot

2017 – 2019 (3 years data)

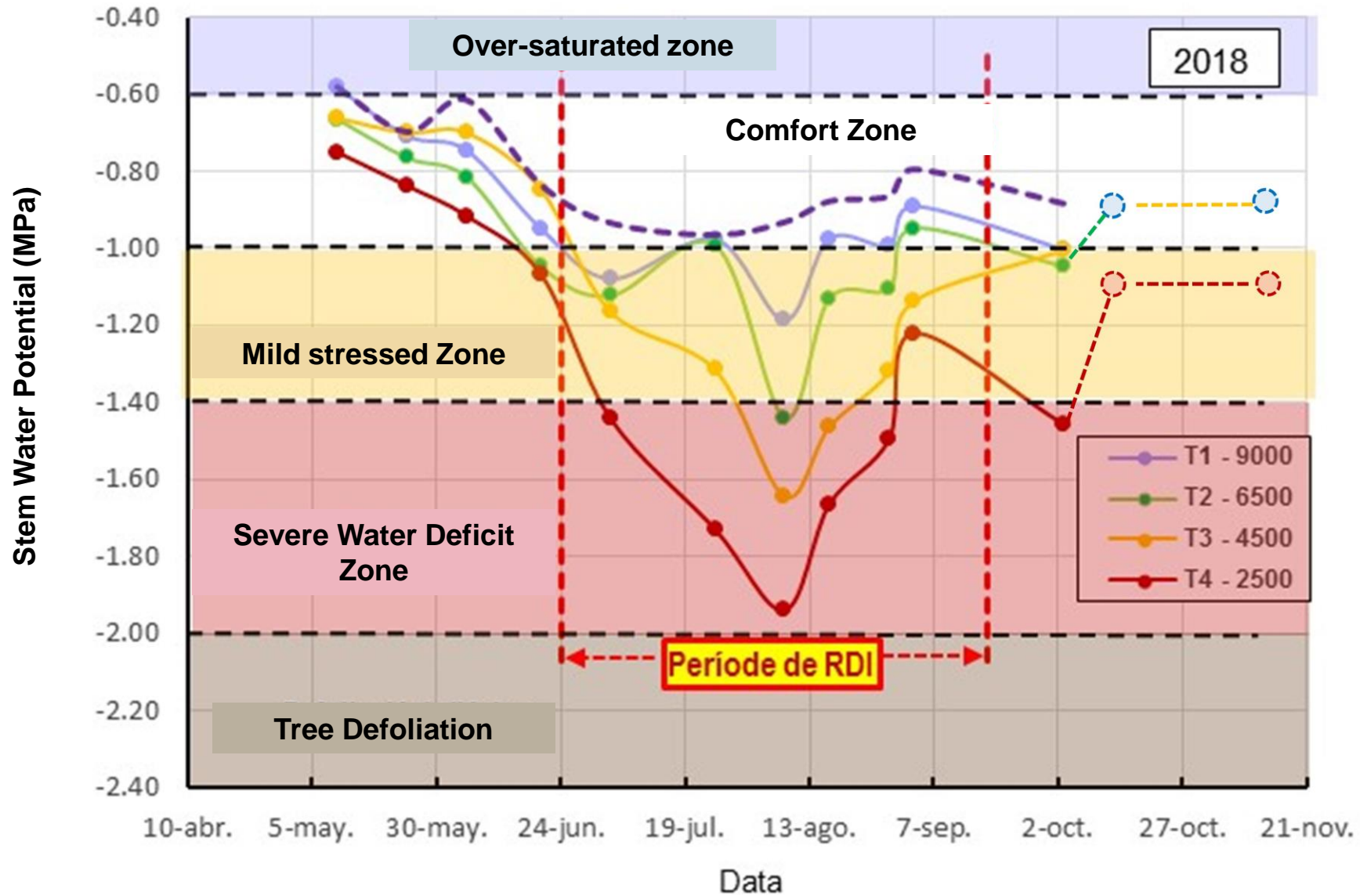


16 plots with 4 irrigation treatments

- T-1 Over irrigated (9000m³/yr)
- T-2 Well Irrigated (6500m³/yr)
- T-3 Under irrigated (4500m³/yr)
- T-4 Stressed (2500m³/yr)



Evolution Stem Water Potential

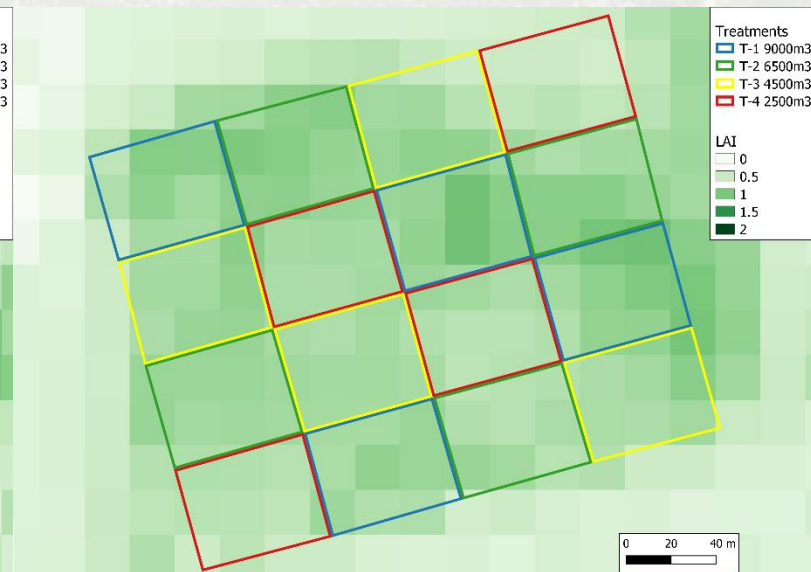
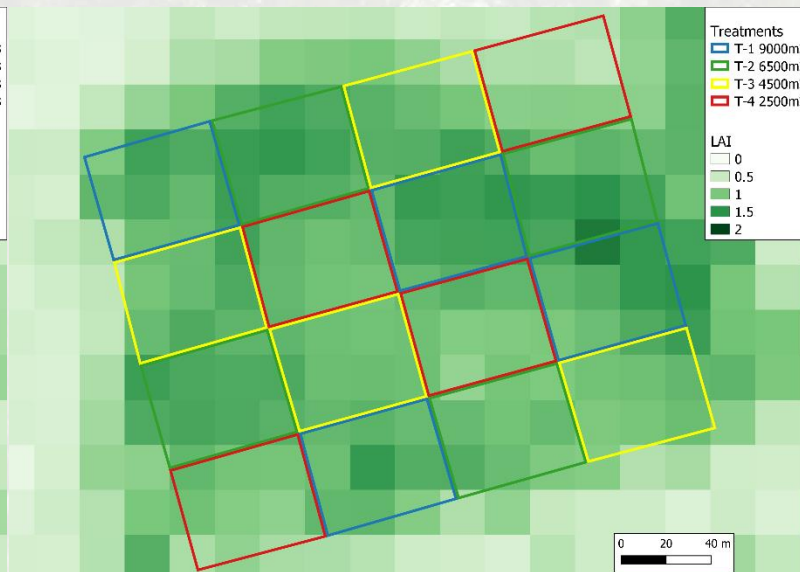
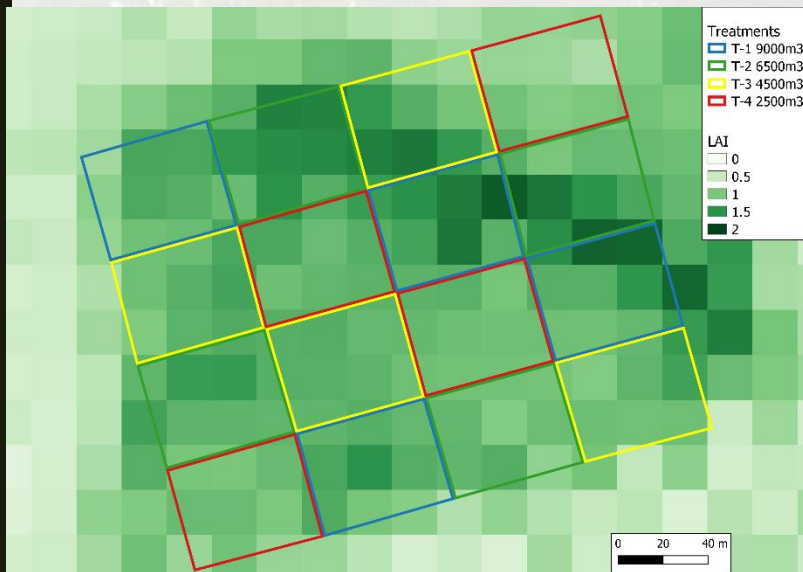


Biophysical parameters

May 2018

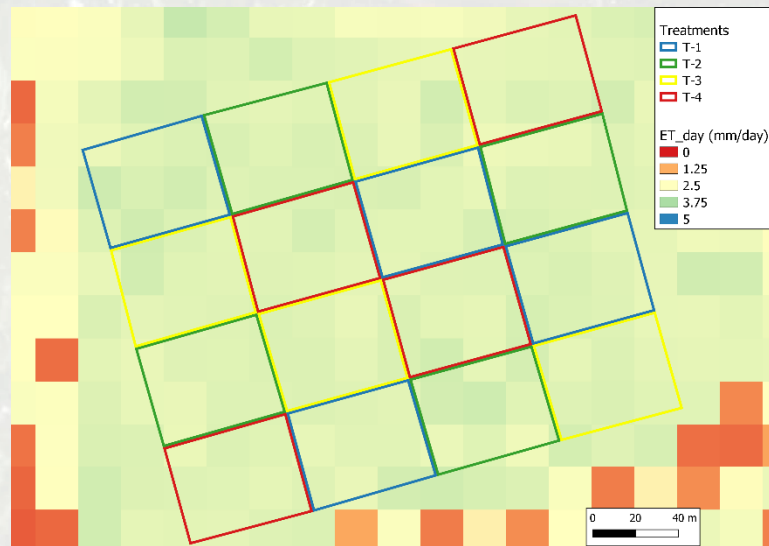
August 2018

October 2018

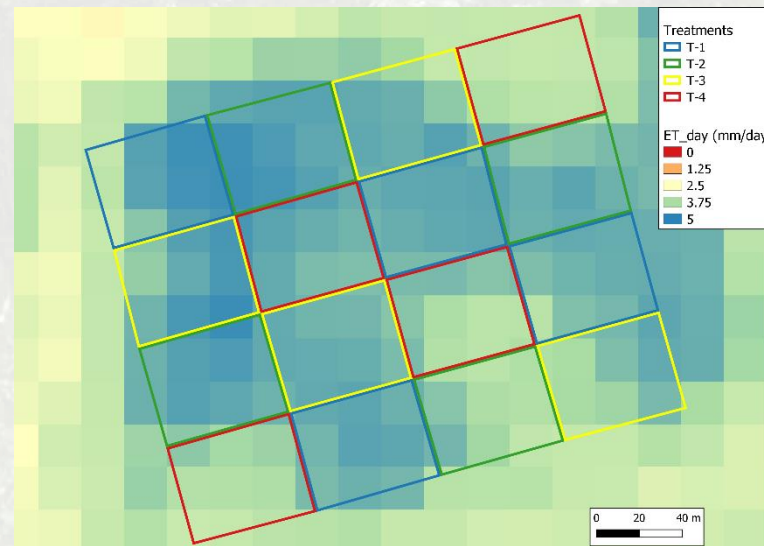


Daily ET (mm/day)

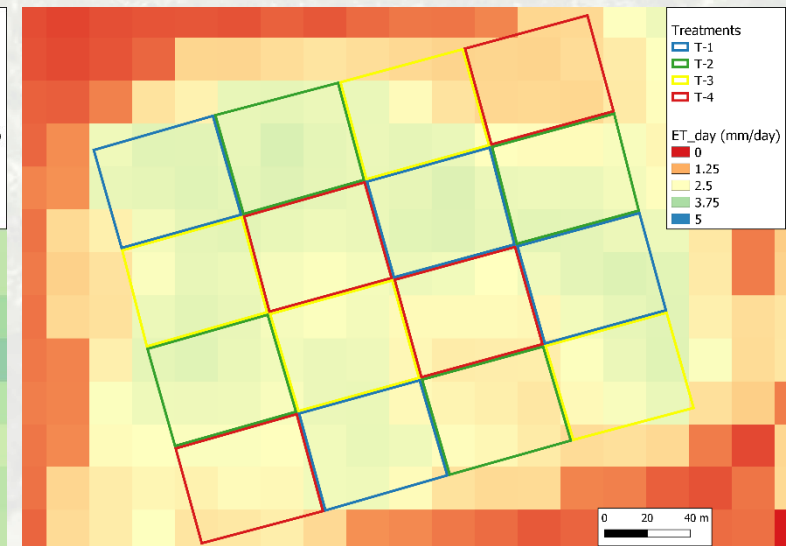
May 2018



August 2018



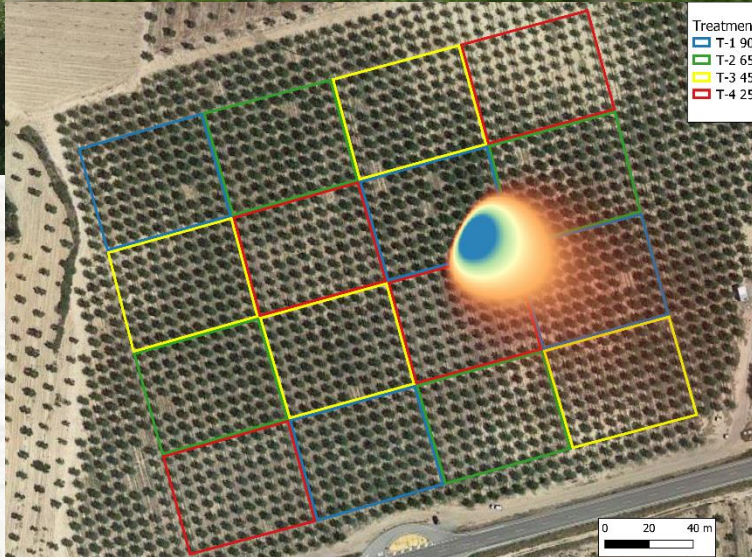
October 2018



Validation with Eddy-covariance



Kljun 2015

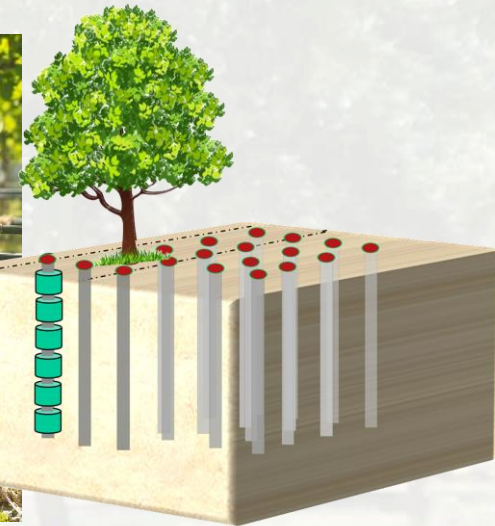


Field Measurements

Stem Water Potential

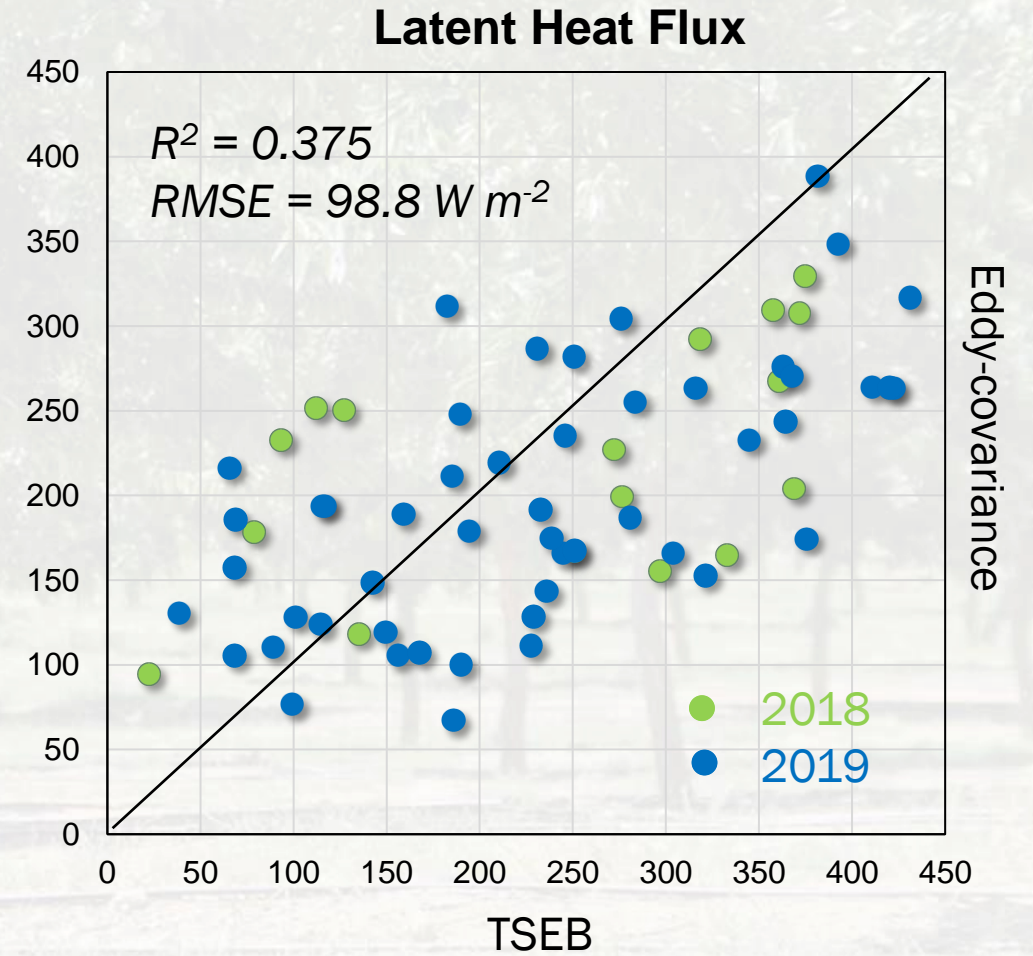
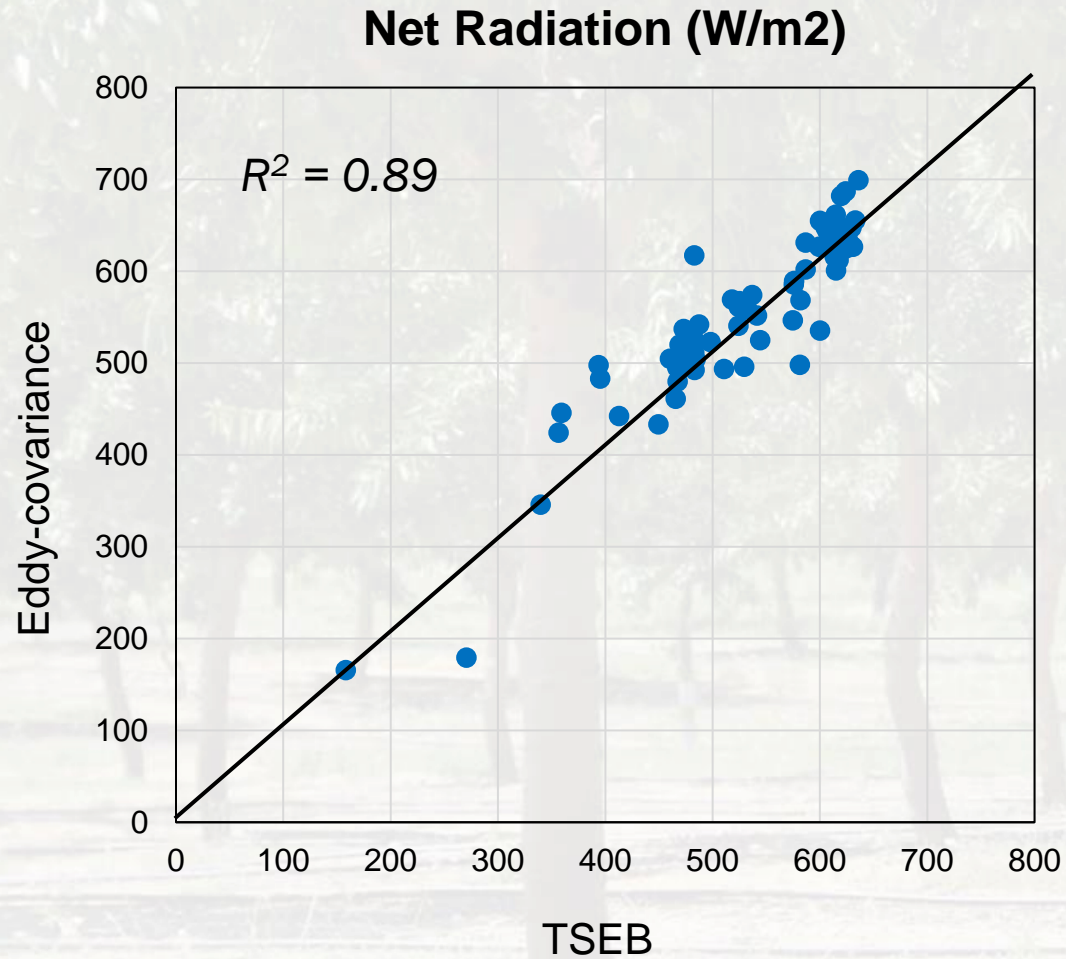


Neutron Probe

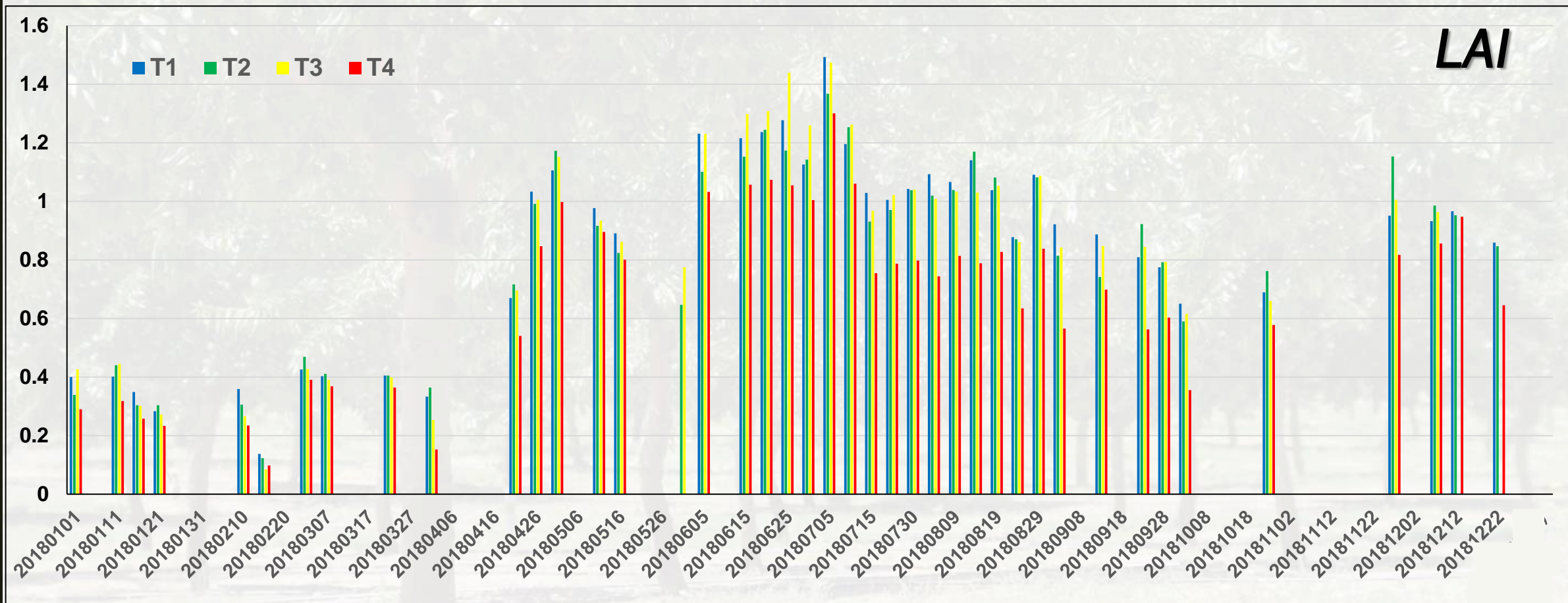


**ADC (Portable
Photosynthesis
device)**

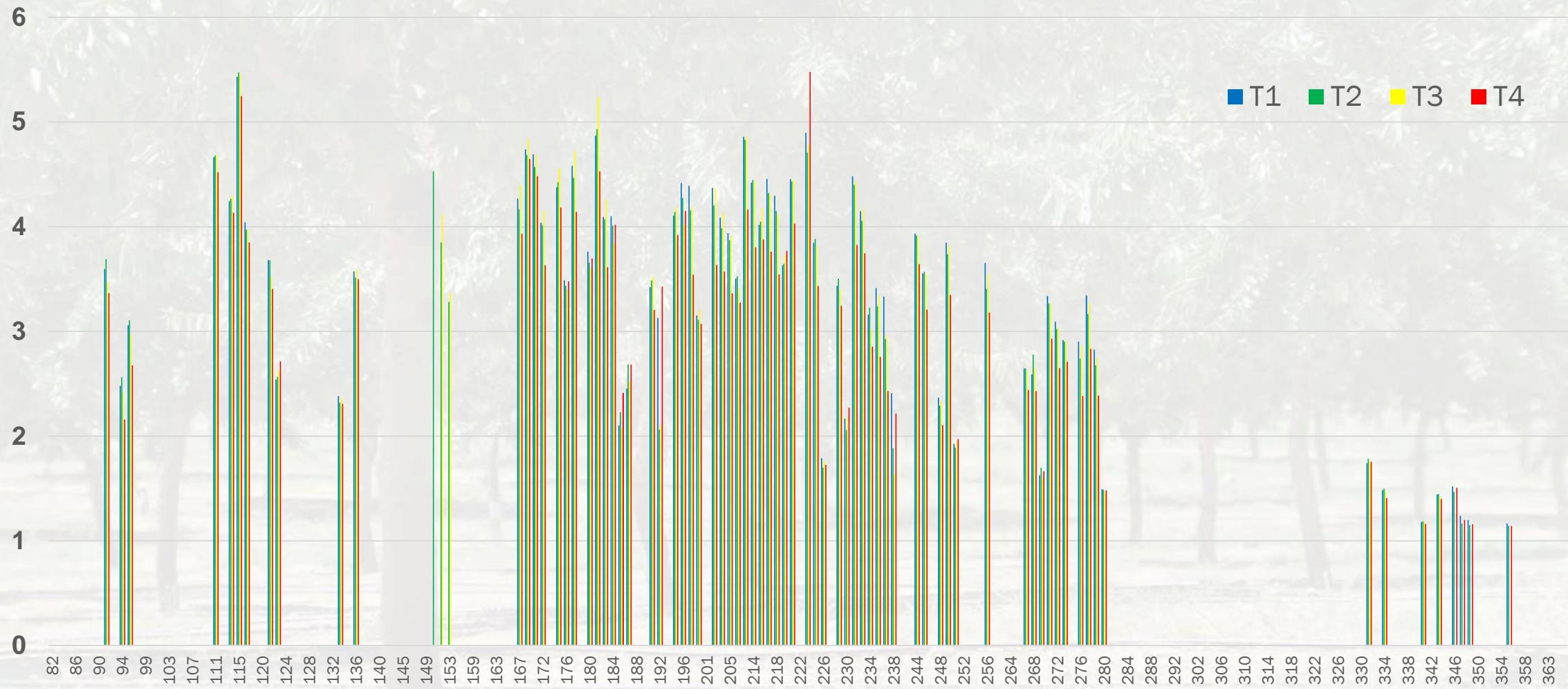
Preliminary Results



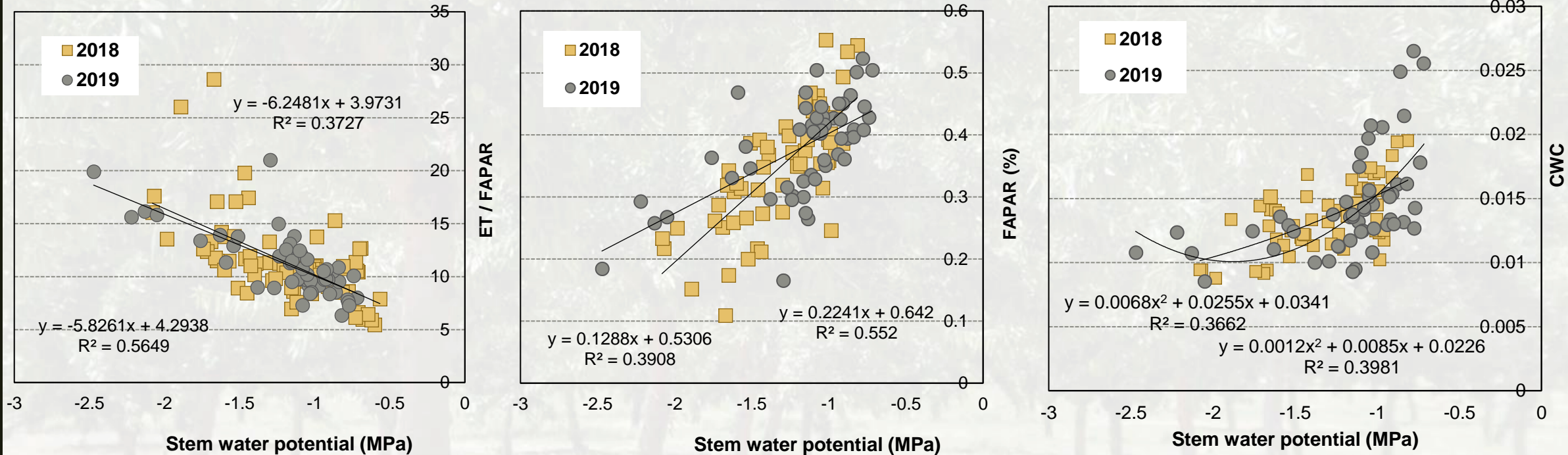
Biophysical series



ET daily series (mm/day)



Regressions SWP – ET, FAPAR & CWC



Conclusions

- There is significant advance in remote sensing applied to agriculture due to the frequency of observations.
- It is possible to identify stressed vegetation using remote sensing techniques.
- Further study is needed to validate ET estimates throughout S2+S3 sharpening approach under conditions of water stress