

A dynamic background image featuring a large, energetic splash of blue water against a white background. The water droplets and spray are captured in mid-air, creating a sense of movement and freshness. The splash is centered horizontally and extends across most of the width of the slide.

Virtual Water Values (ViWA)

High-resolution monitoring system for water-related SDGs:

Dr. Heike Bach,
Philipp Klug,
Erik Rittmüller,
Isabella Fritz,

VISTA Geoscience Remote Sensing GmbH, Munich
VISTA Geoscience Remote Sensing GmbH, Munich
VISTA Geoscience Remote Sensing GmbH, Munich
VISTA Geoscience Remote Sensing GmbH, Munich

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Water use efficiency (WUE) links food and energy production to water consumption (water-food-energy nexus)

Research goals

- **find out** how efficiently and sustainably water is used by agriculture globally and regionally and where and how both can be improved
- **develop** a new real time monitoring/modelling system for global agricultural WUE and sustainable water availability based on the latest COPENICUS Sentinel satellite data streams
- **analyze** trade-offs in impact scenarios of agricultural WUE on global agricultural trade
- **assess** the sustainability of proposed solutions for global (mainly agricultural) and regional water use.

More information: <https://viwa.geographie-muenchen.de/project-information/point-of-departure/>

Overview

Sentinel2 satellite data and project scope

Methods

- Preprocessing satellite imagery

- Deriving crop specific vegetation parameters

Results

- Leaf Area Images ensembles – simulated and remote sensed

- Water Use Efficiency status

Project Exploitation and Enhancements

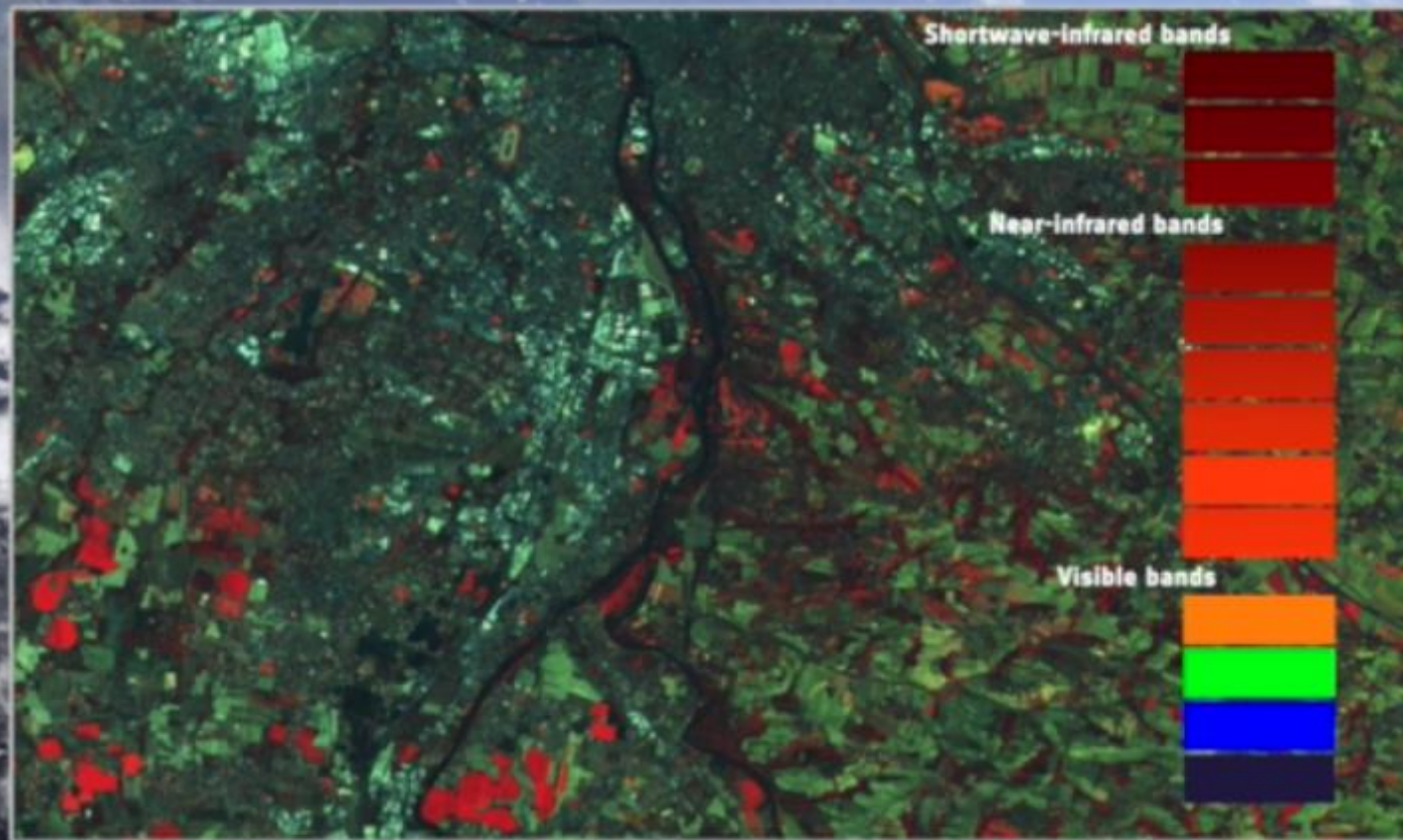
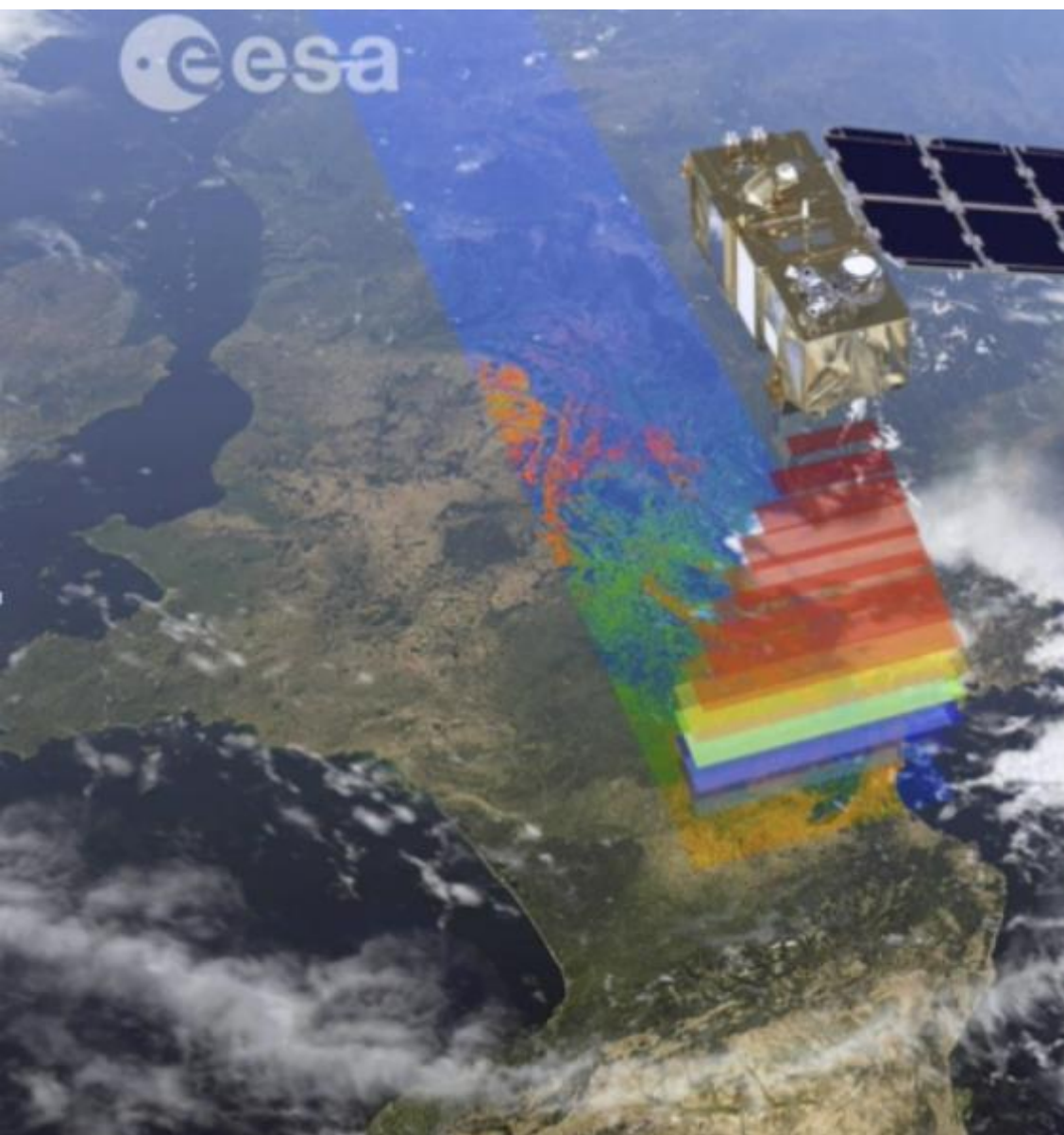
- YPSILON – predictive yield by satellite

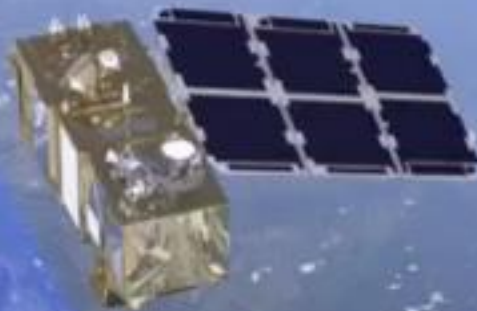
- VariableRain – irrigation advice service

Project Conclusion

The Big Data Revolution

Copernicus is the largest producer of EO data in the world





The Big Data Revolution

Copernicus is the largest producer of EO data in the world

Daily Data Production Sentinels

15 TB

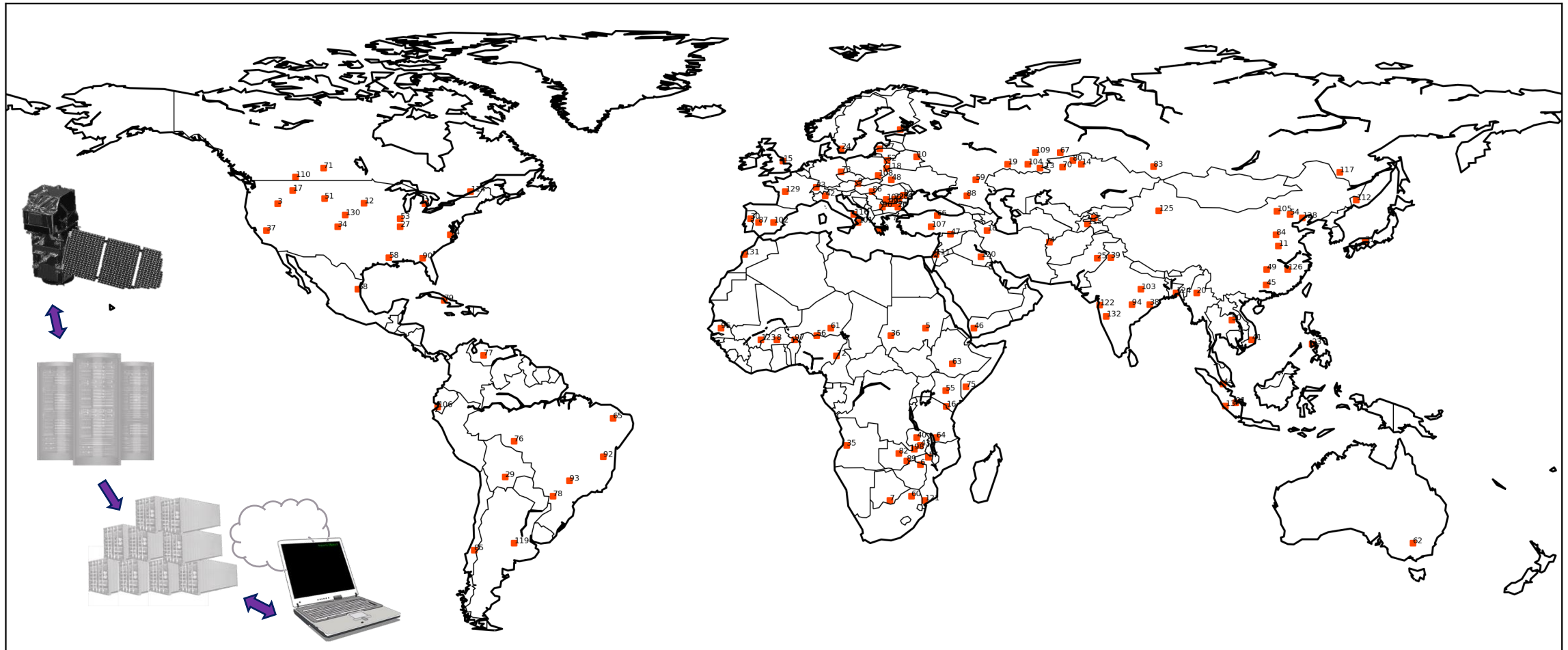
**Daily Data Dissemination
Sentinels**

150 TB

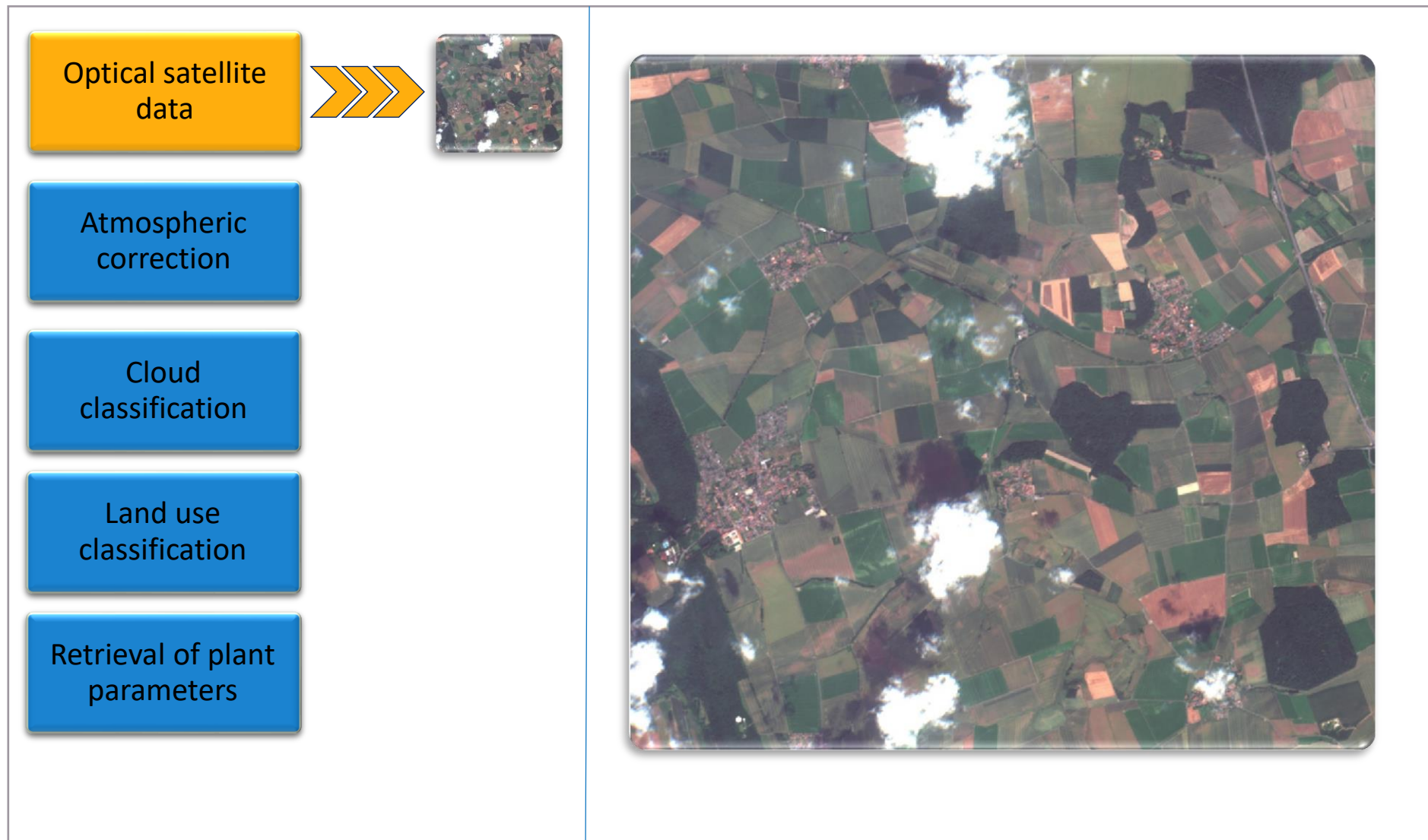
All global
landmass is
observed every 5
days at 10m
resolution

This has never
happened before

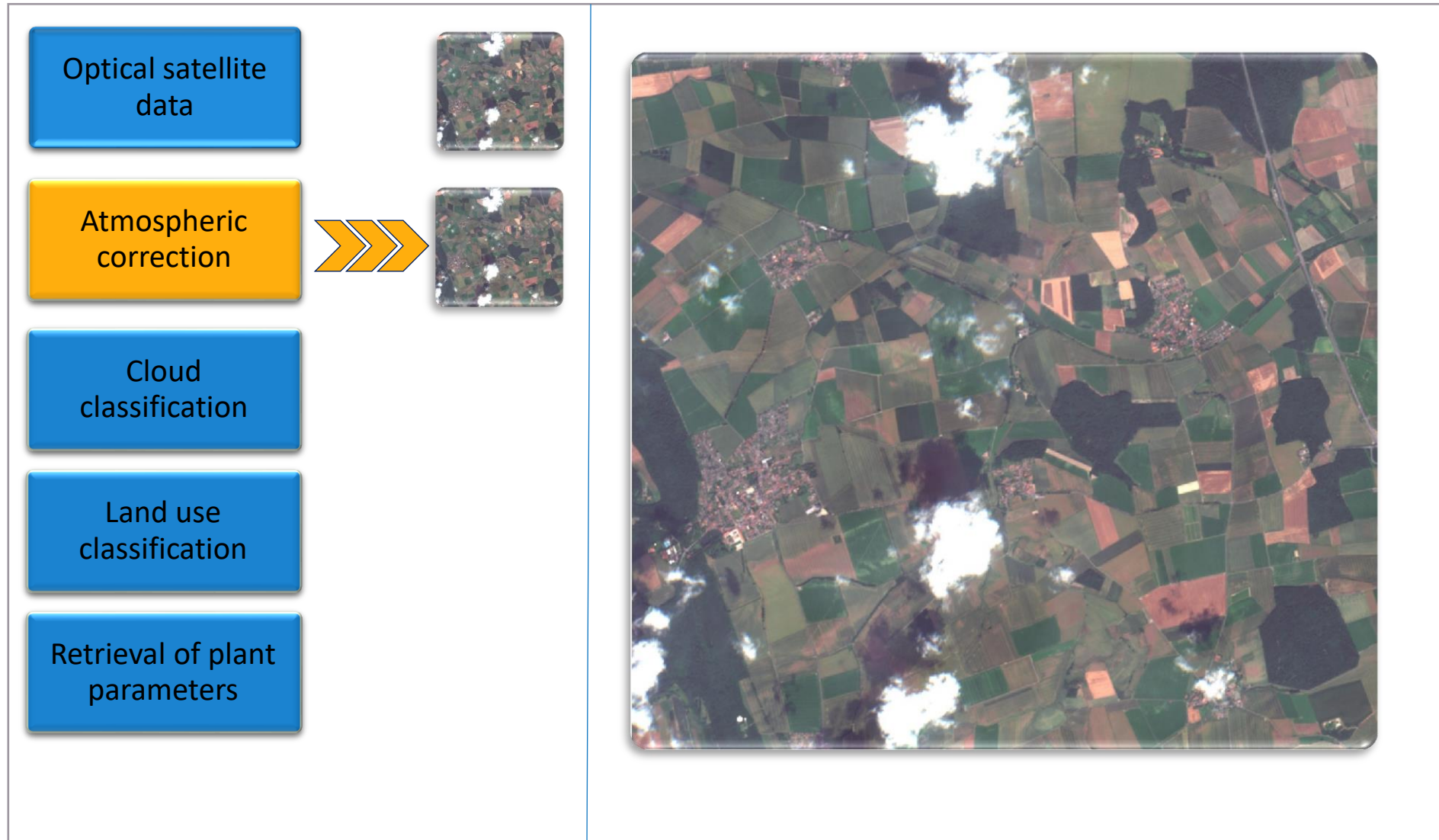
Big data and project scope



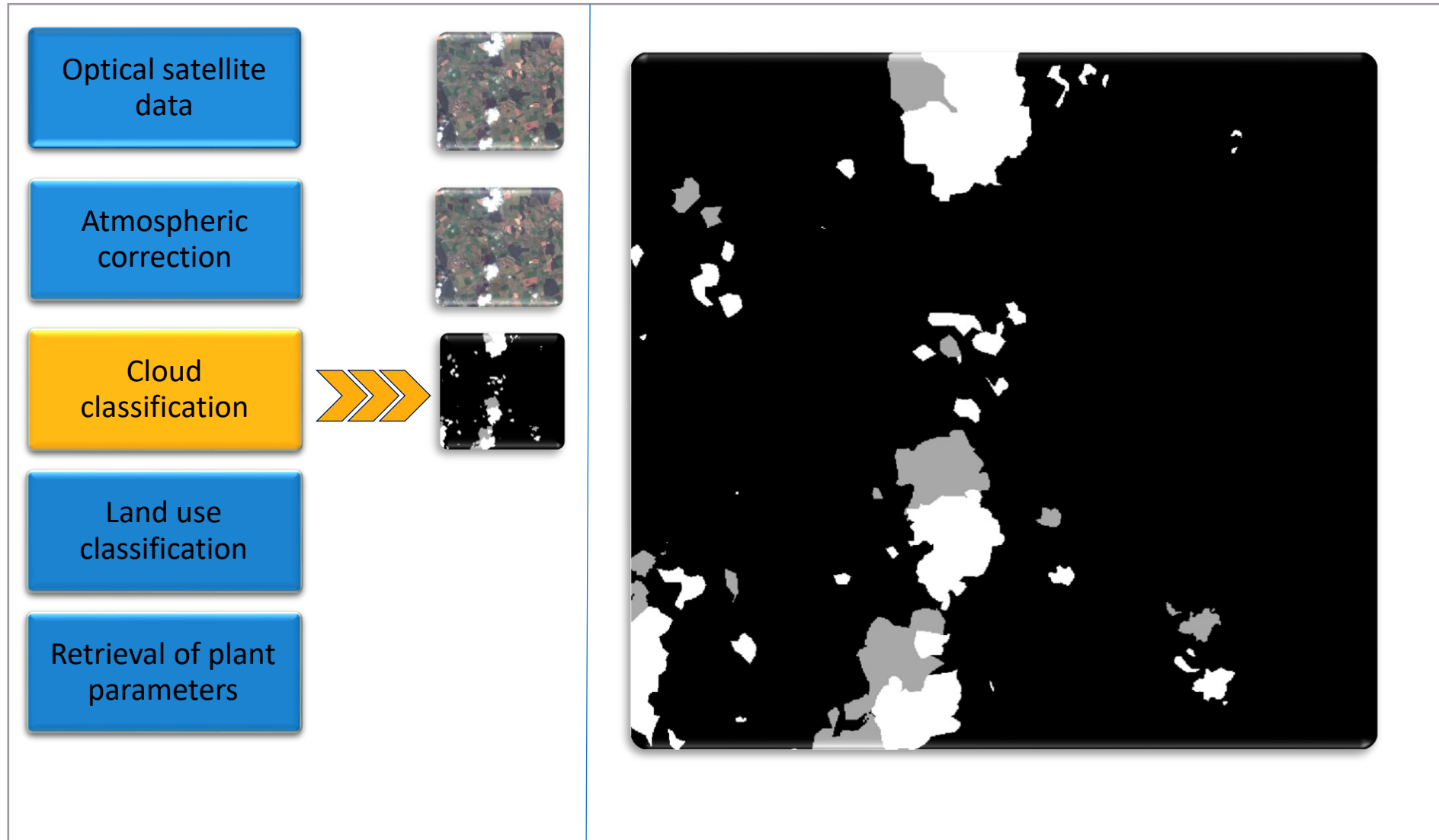
Fully automatic processing of satellite data using our in-house process chains



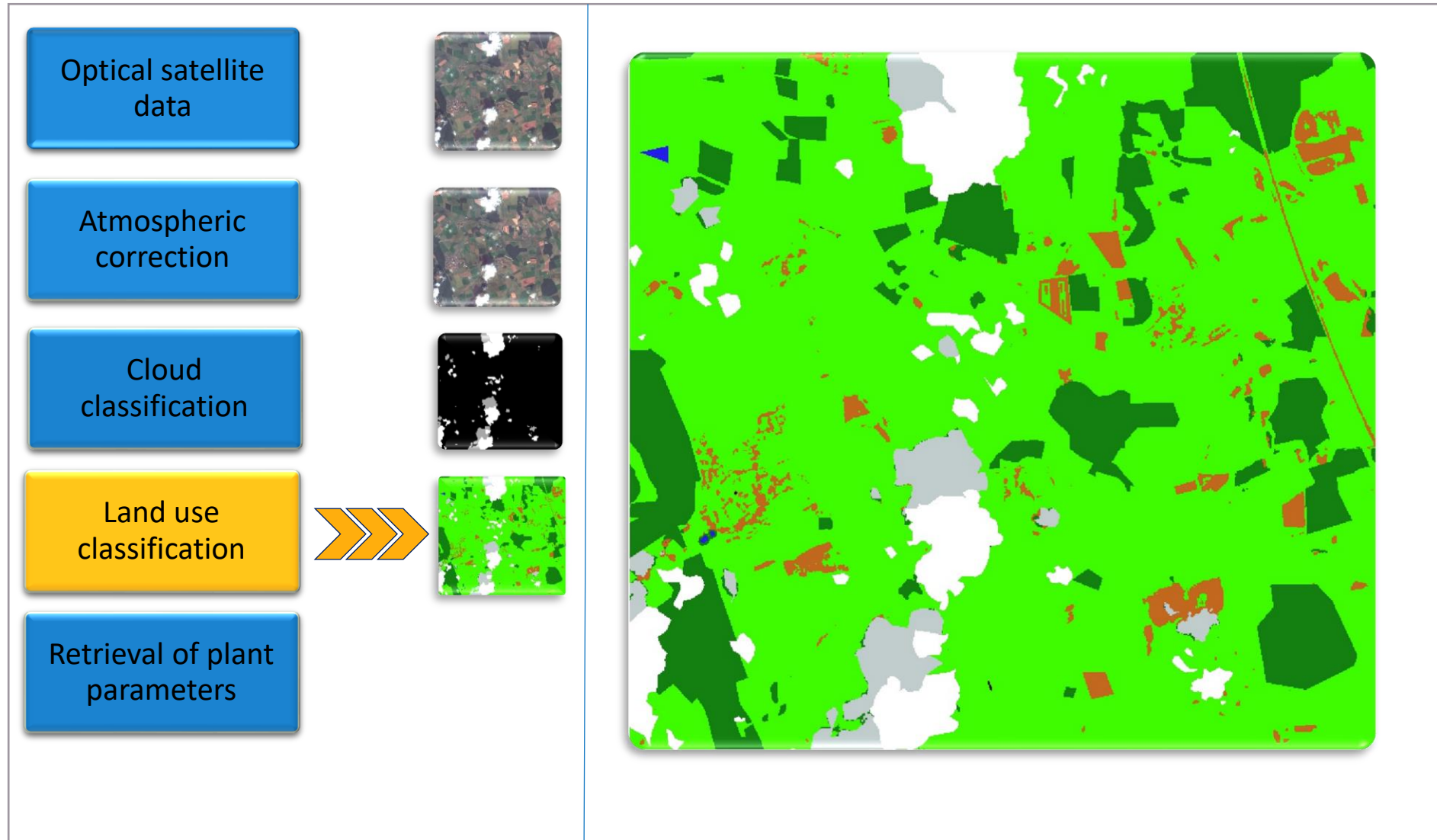
Fully automatic processing of satellite data using our in-house process chains



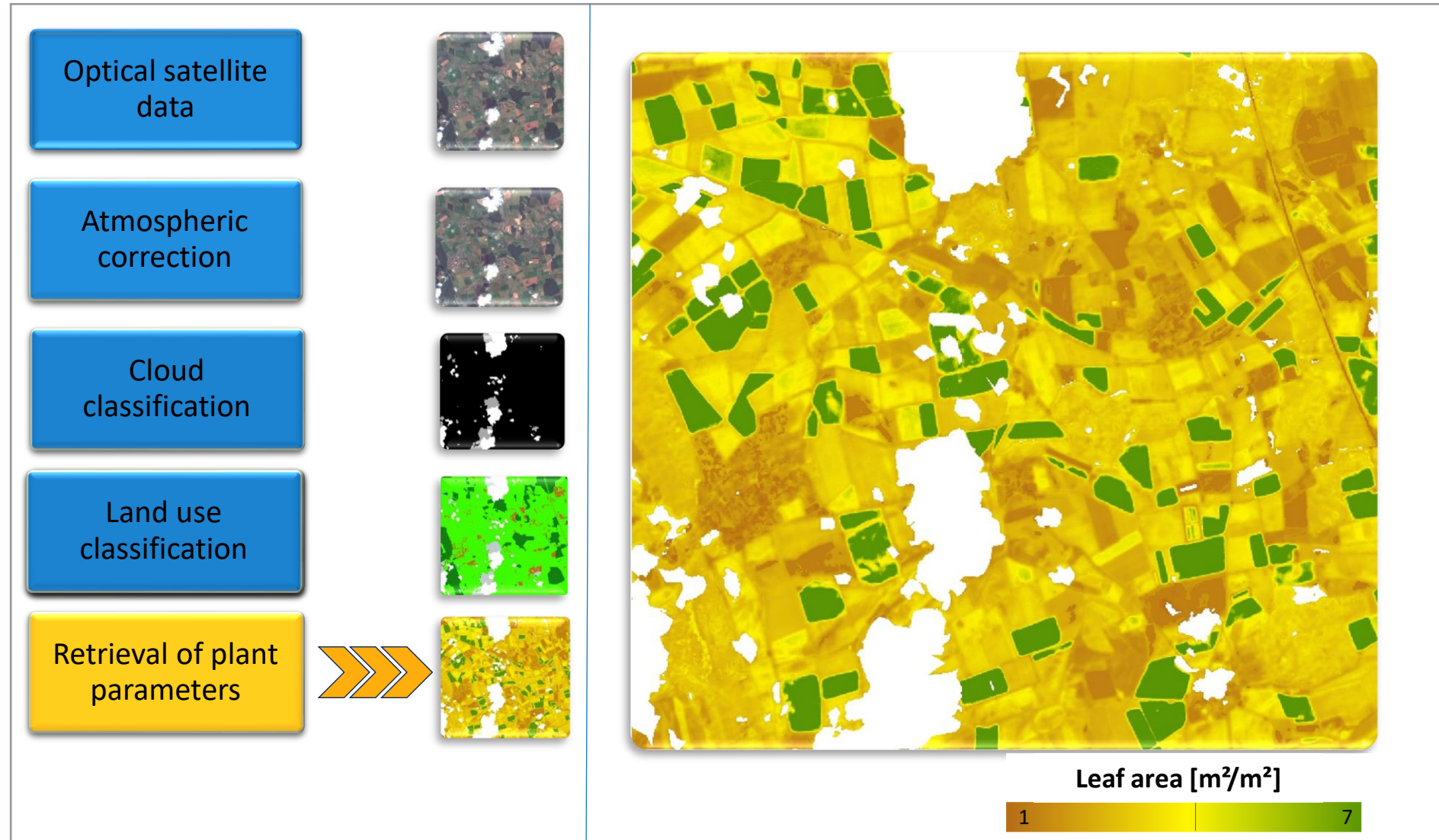
Fully automatic processing of satellite data using our in-house process chains



Fully automatic processing of satellite data using our in-house process chains

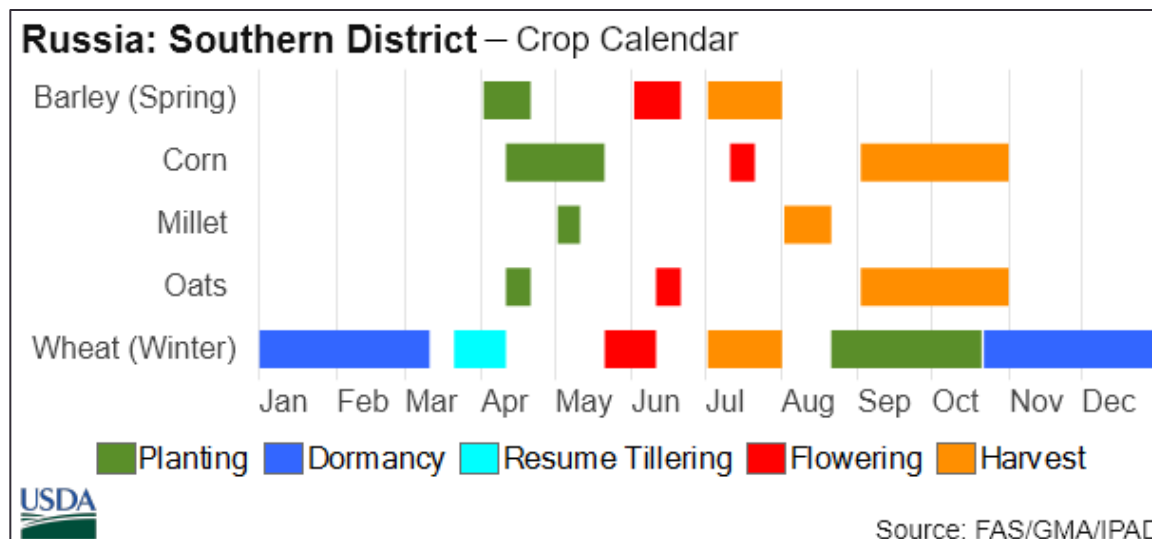
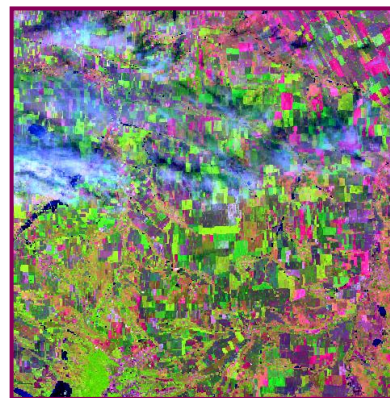
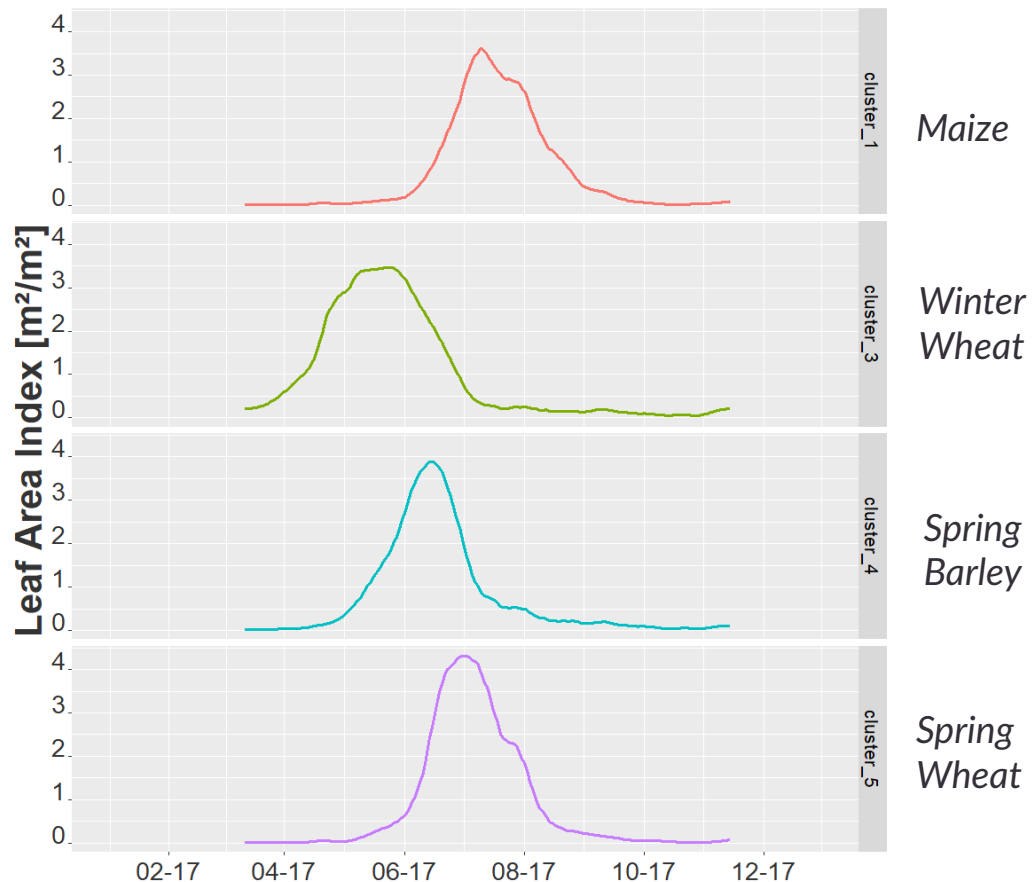


Fully automatic processing of satellite data using our in-house process chains



Crop classification

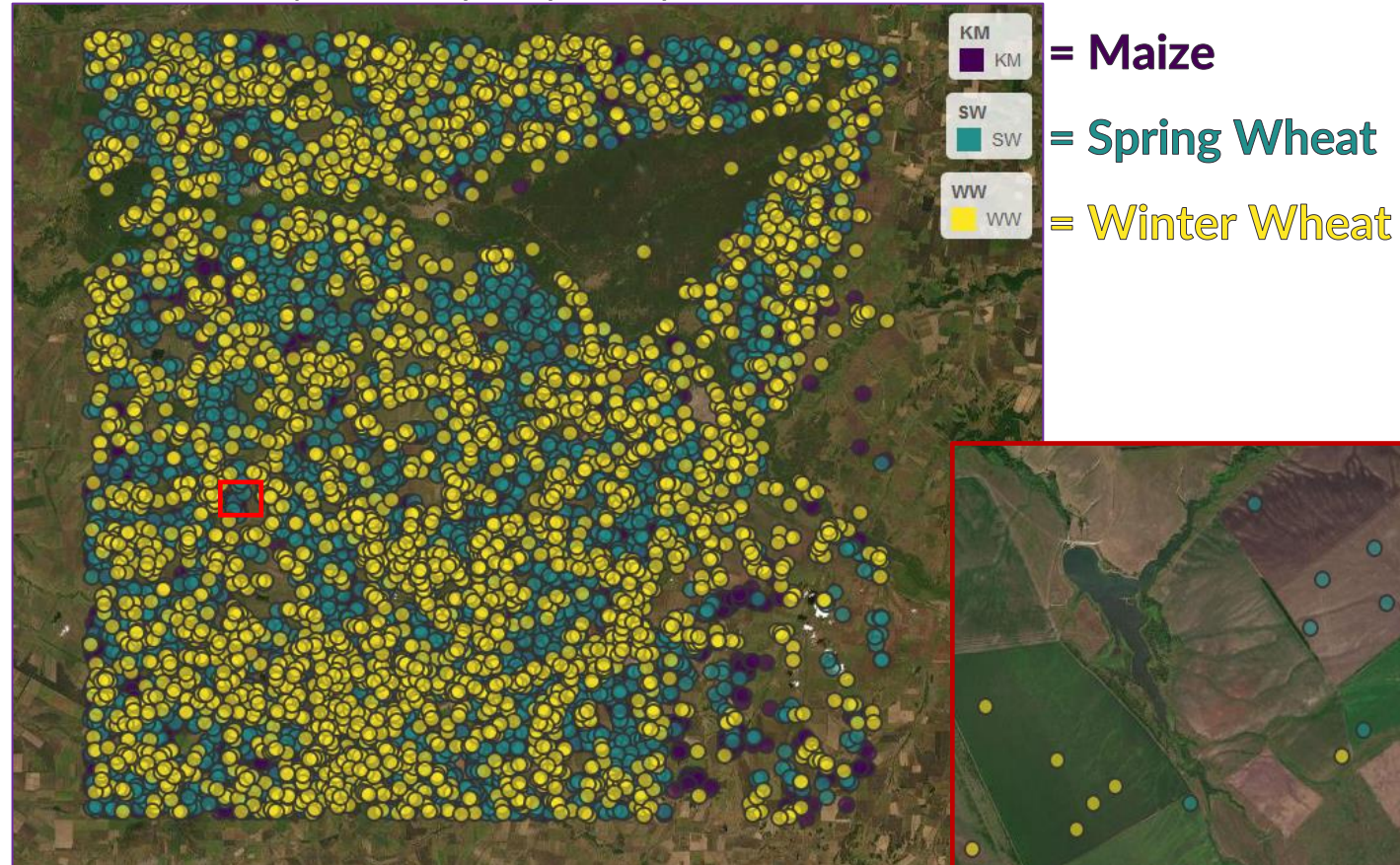
Tile 37TGL(Russia – Southern District)



Crop specific retrieval of vegetation parameters

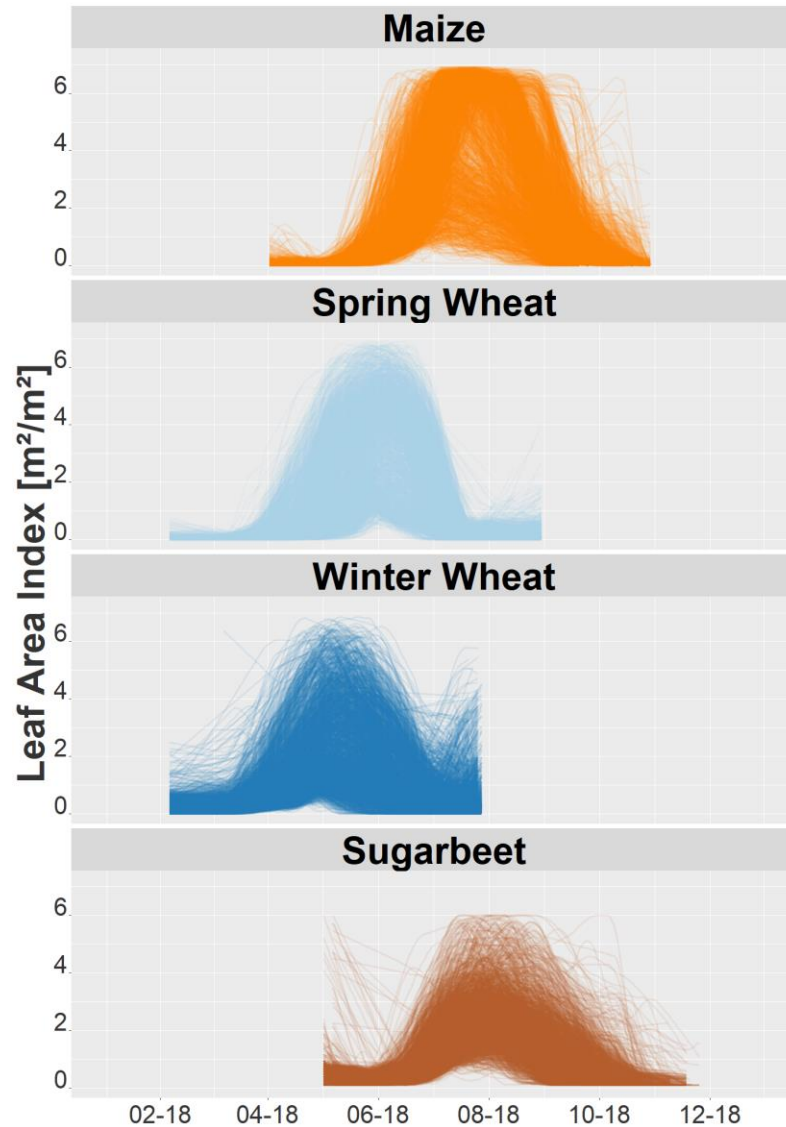
Tile 39UWU (Russia – Volga District)

~ 10000 randomly selected pixel per crop



Location of the pixels assigned to the different crops

Leaf Area Index results



Tile 11TNJ (USA – Idaho)

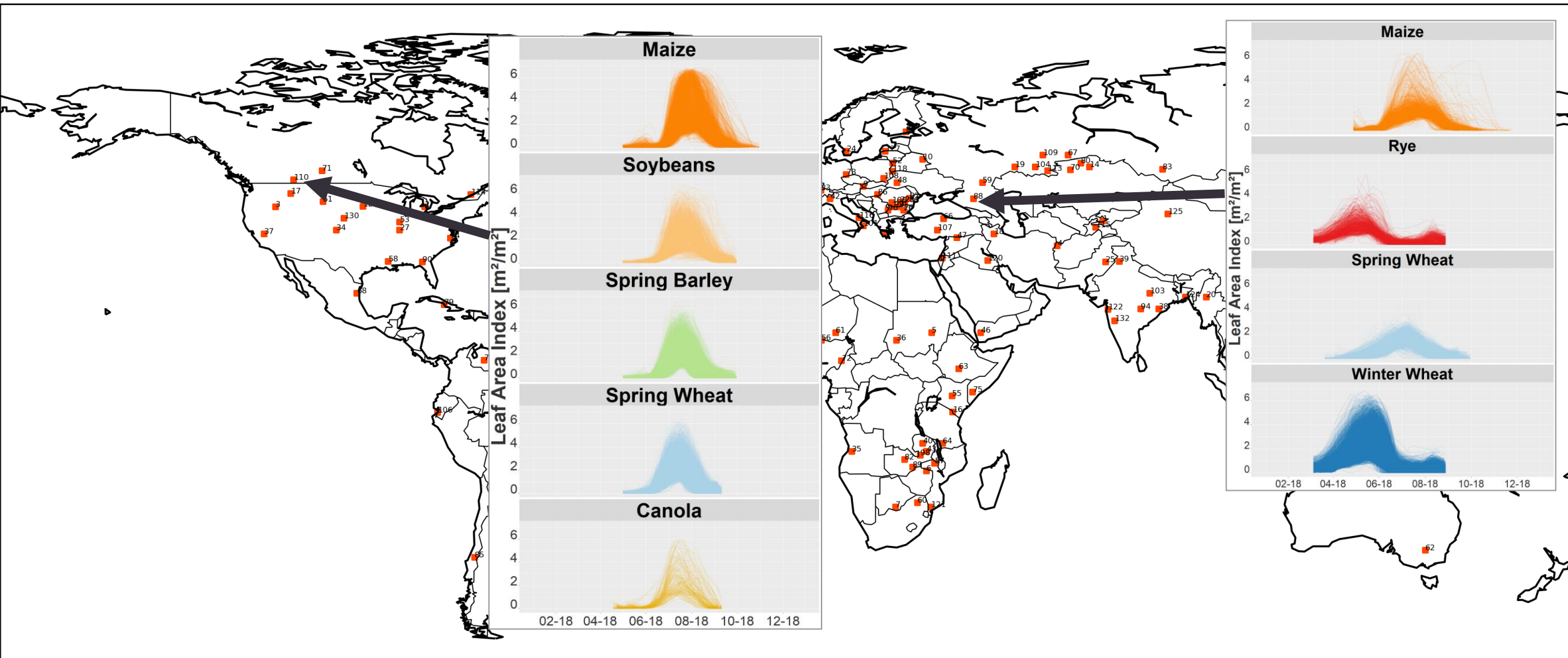


Retrieval of vegetation parameter time series for each selected pixel.

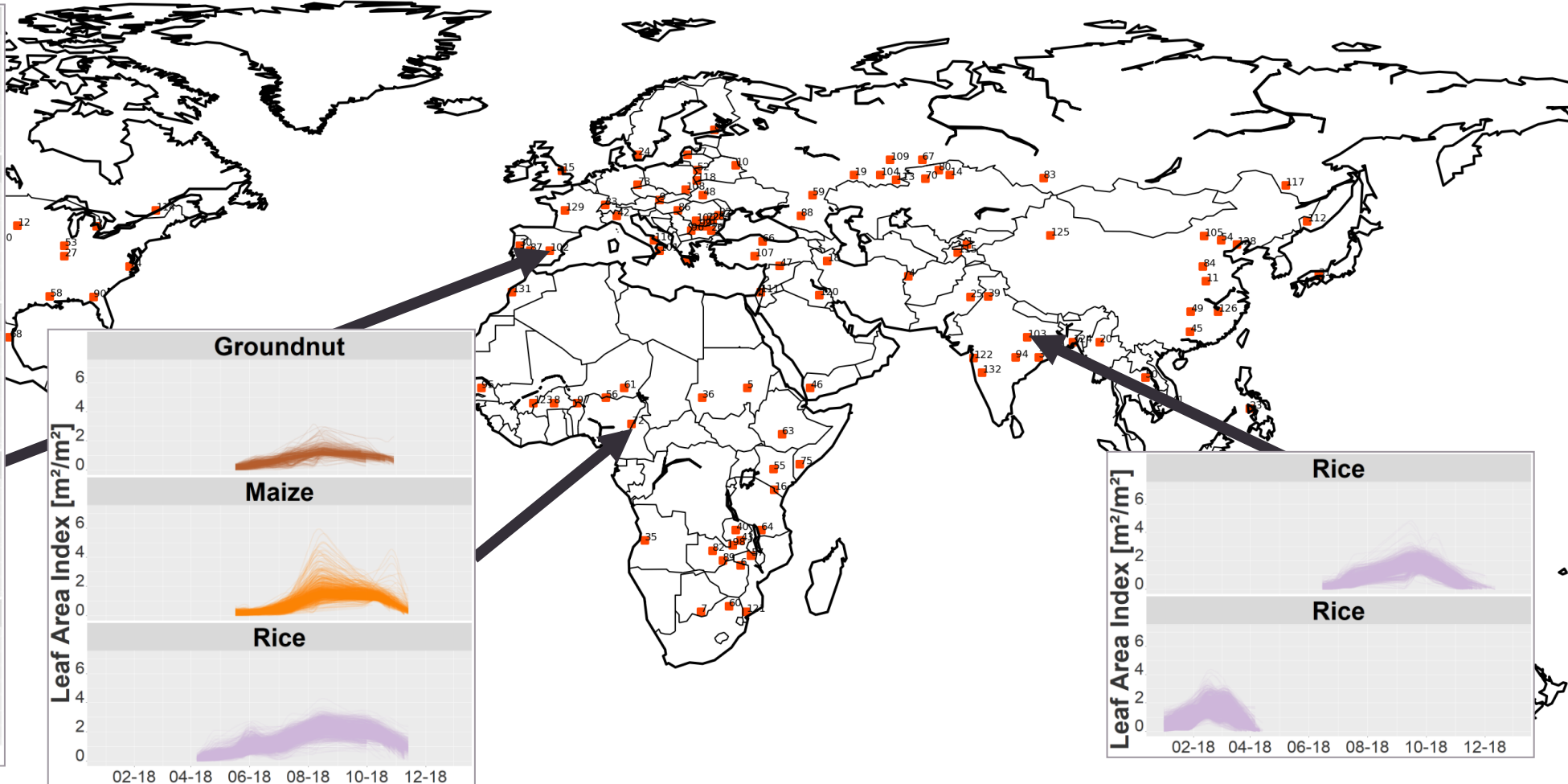
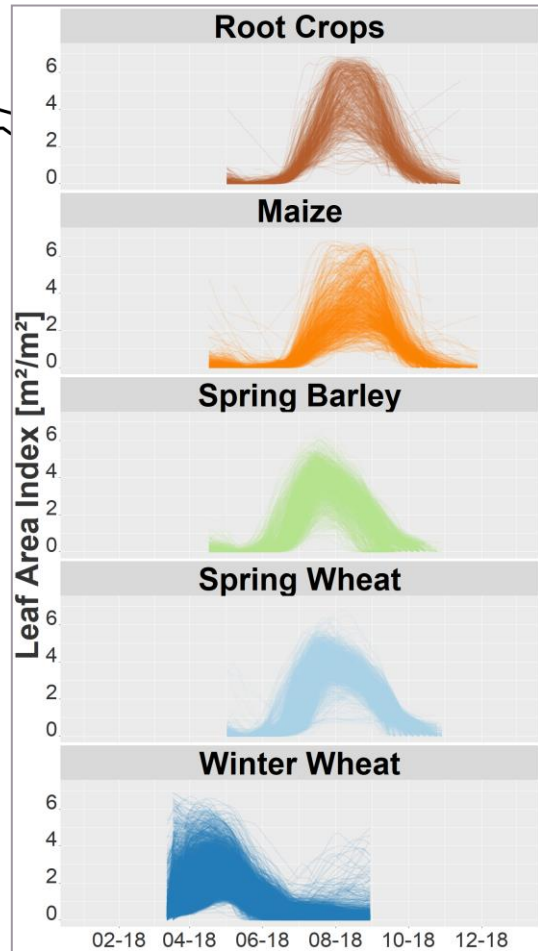
Leaf area index [m^2/m^2] as a measurement for leaf area per surface area.

Ensembles of LAI curves due to crops growing in different conditions:
Varying qualities of soil, irrigation, micro climates.

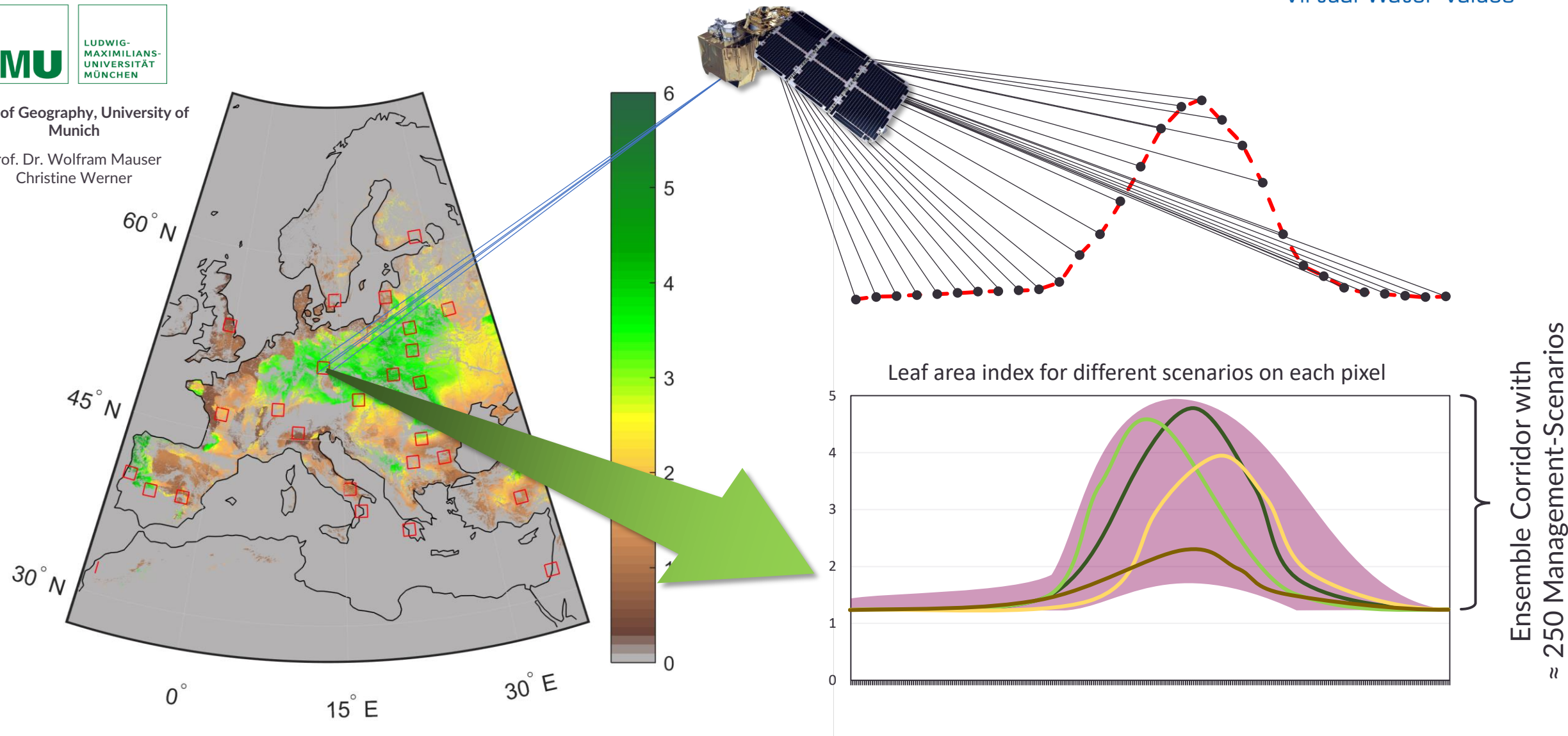
Remote sensed cropspecific Leaf Area Index ensembles



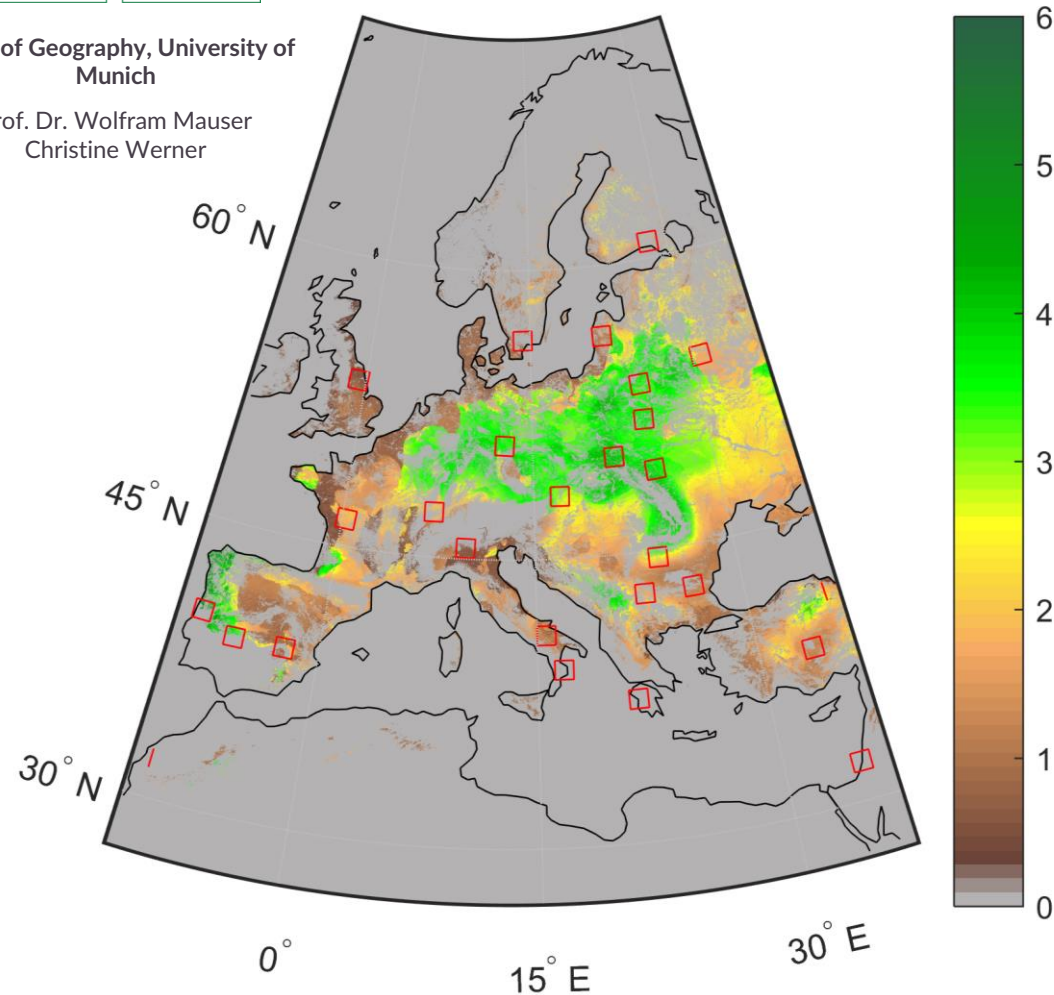
Remote sensed cropspecific Leaf Area Index ensembles



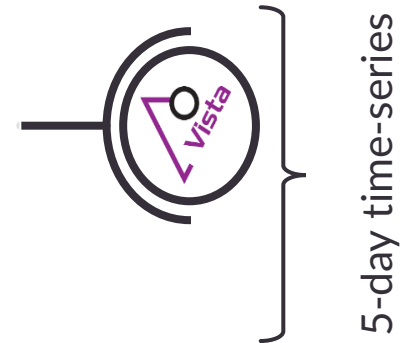
PROMET - global scenarios and link to satellite observation



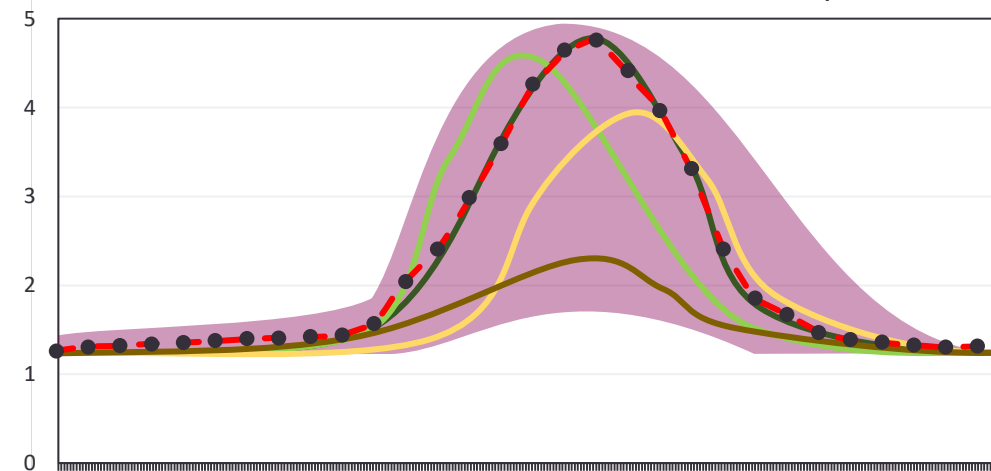
PROMET - global scenarios and link to satellite observation



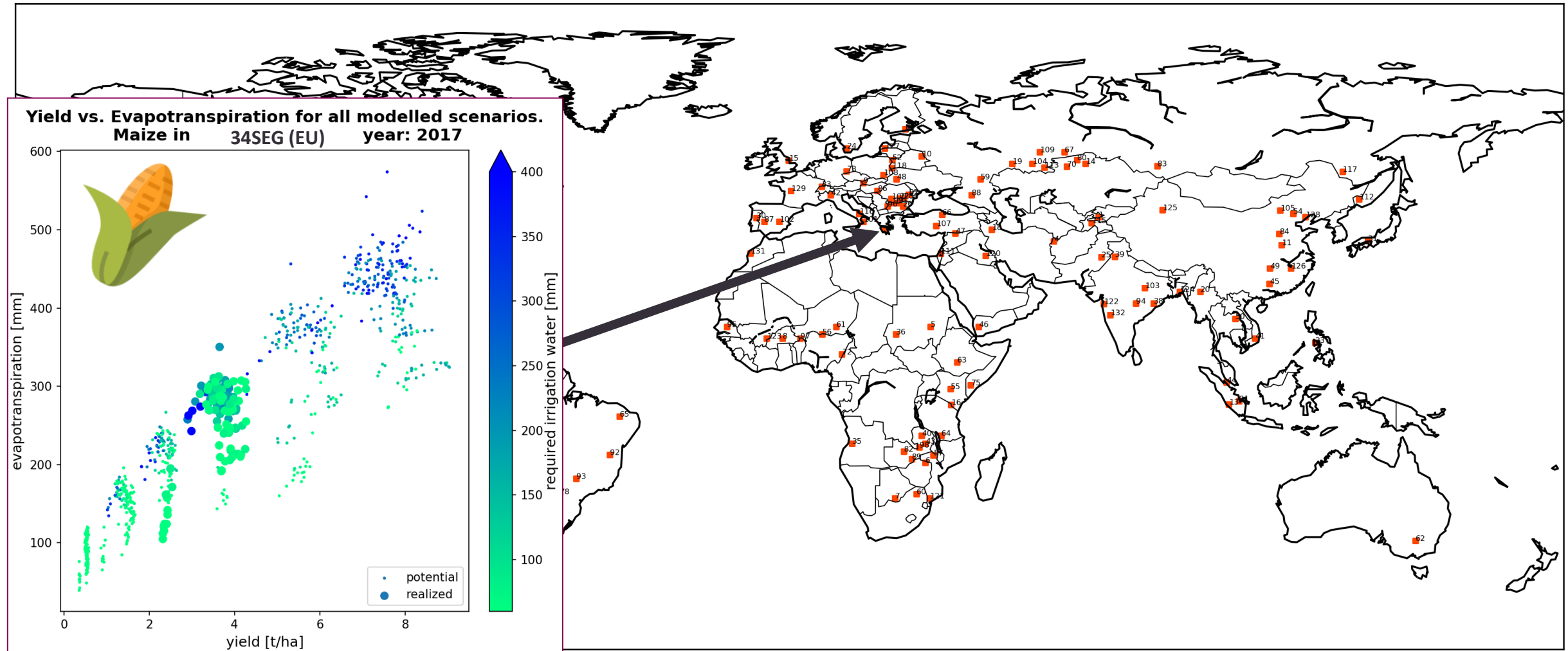
By comparing modelled vegetation growth with Sentinel Earth Observation data the most realistic scenario can be determined among the simulations contained in the ensemble.



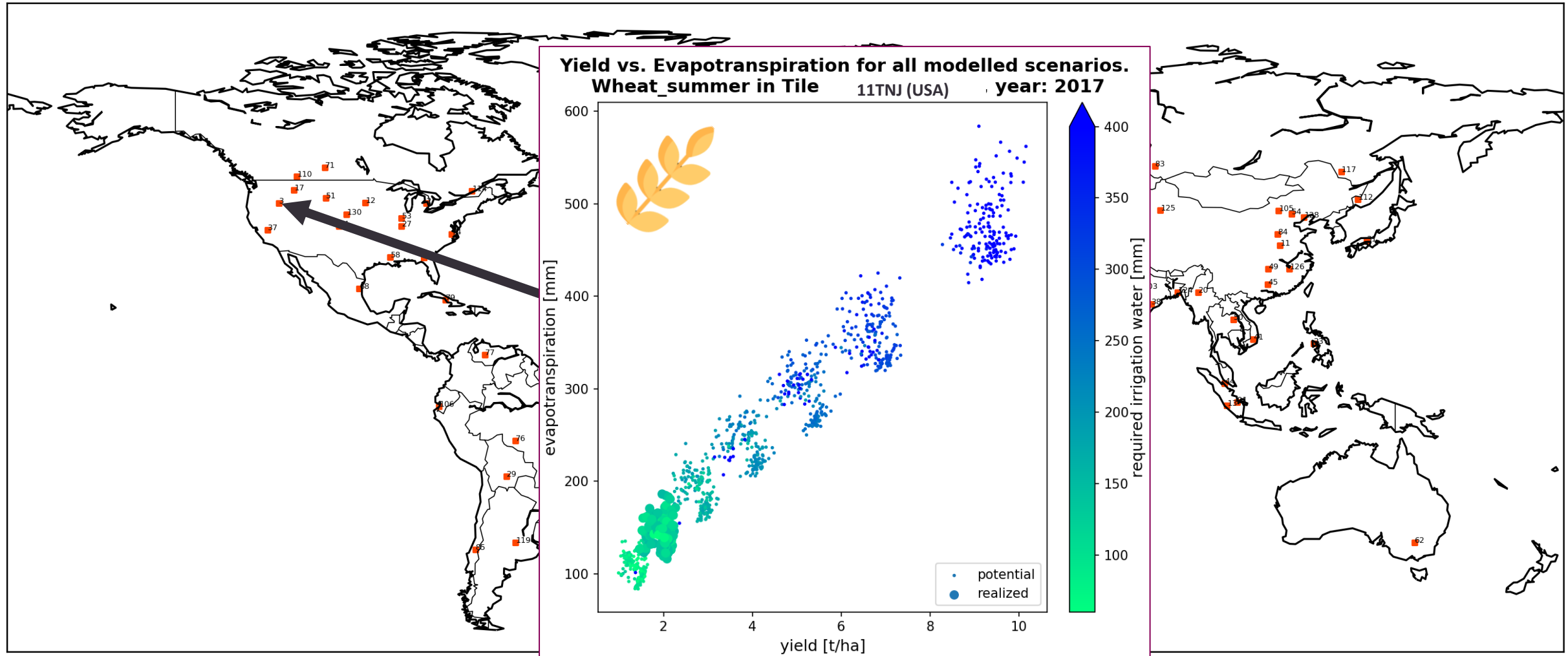
Leaf area index for different scenarios on each pixel



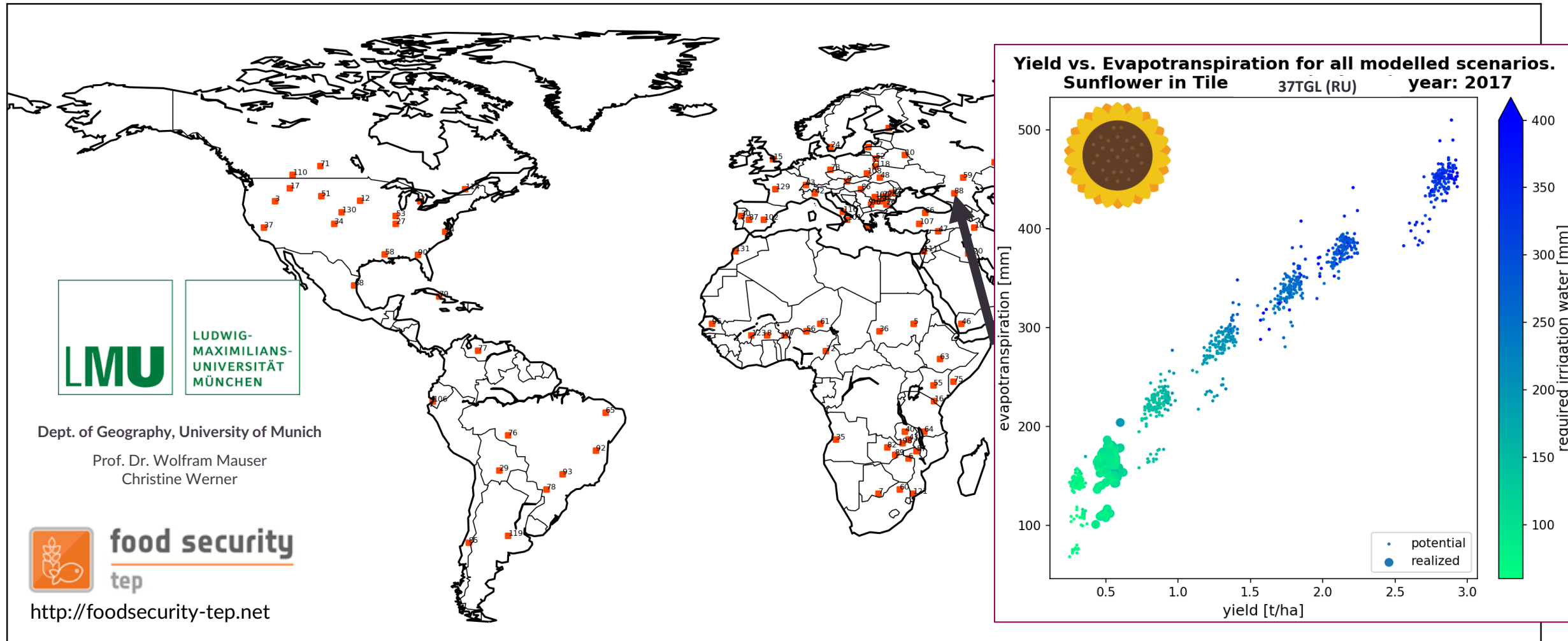
Satellite derived information determine present status of water use efficiency in PROMET model scenarios

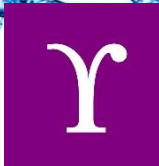


Satellite derived information determine present status of water use efficiency in PROMET model scenarios

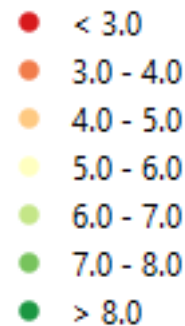
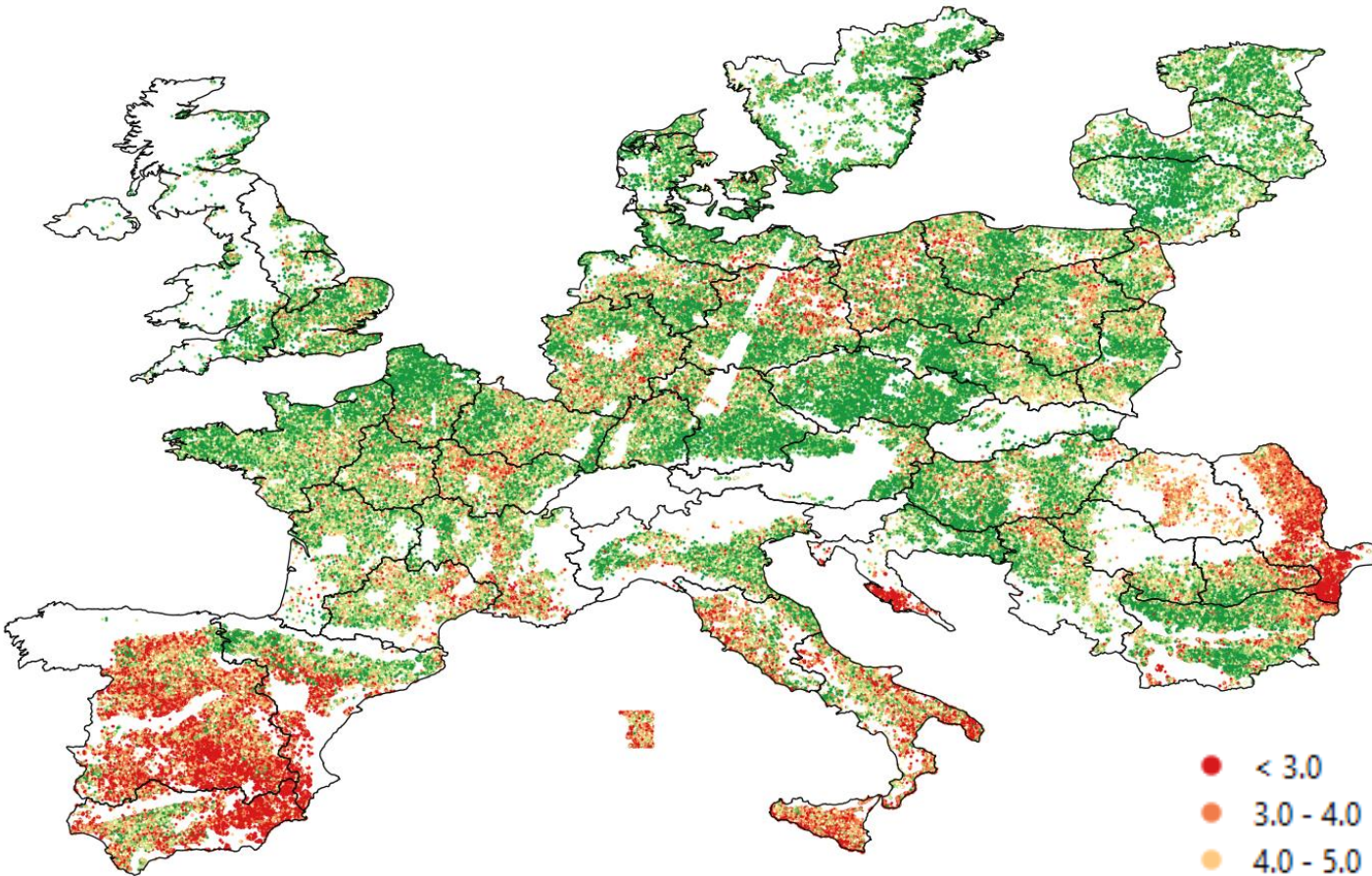


Satellite derived information determine present status of water use efficiency in PROMET model scenarios





Exploitation of algorithms and tools created in ViWA with YPSILON (Yield Prediction by Satellite)

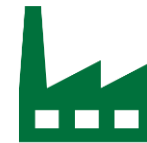


Winter Wheat
Yield 2020 t/ha



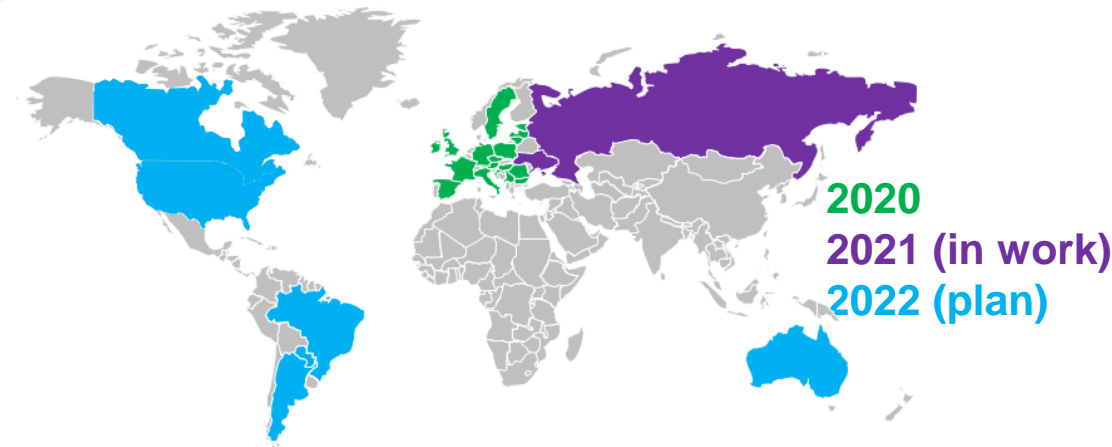
1) On National & Province level:

- Yield forecast
- Harvest pace



2) On Regional level (2.500-25.000 km²) for milling, crush, ethanol, compound feed plant:

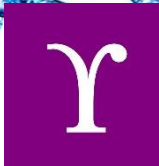
- Yield forecast
- Harvest pace



2020
2021 (in work)
2022 (plan)

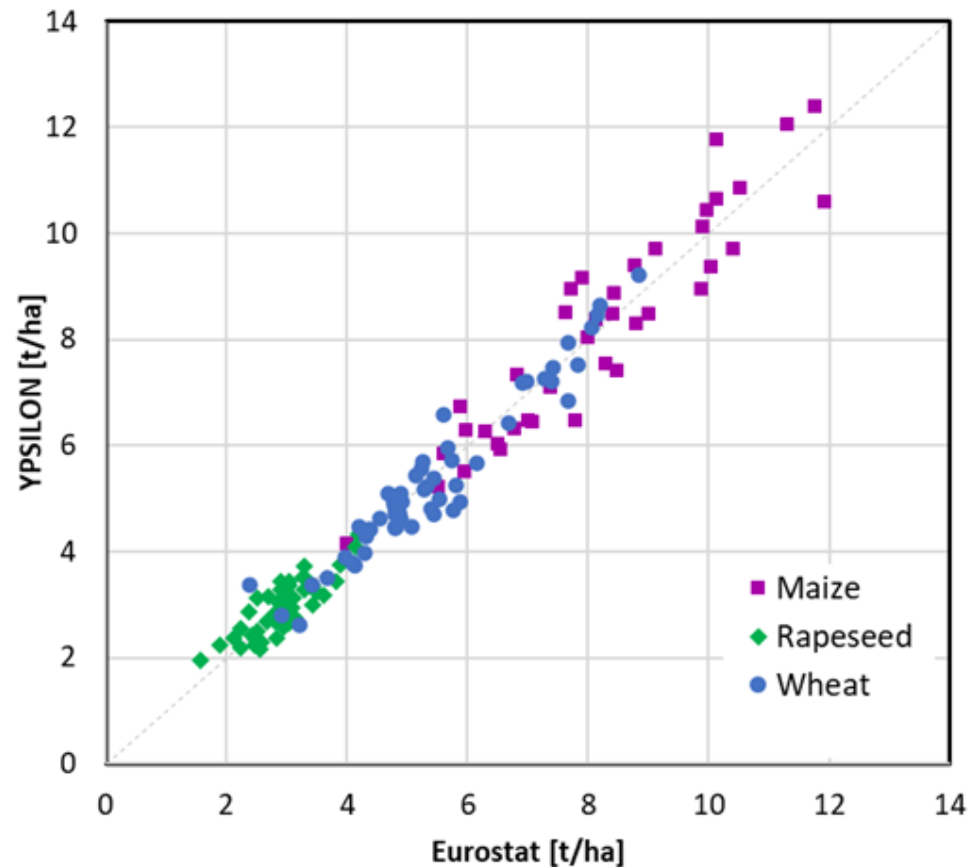


<https://ypsilon.services/>

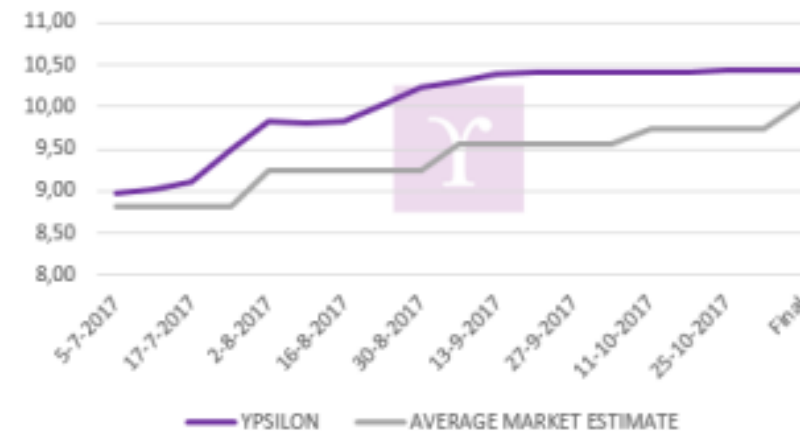


Exploitation of algorithms and tools created in ViWA with YPSILON (Yield Prediction by Satellite)

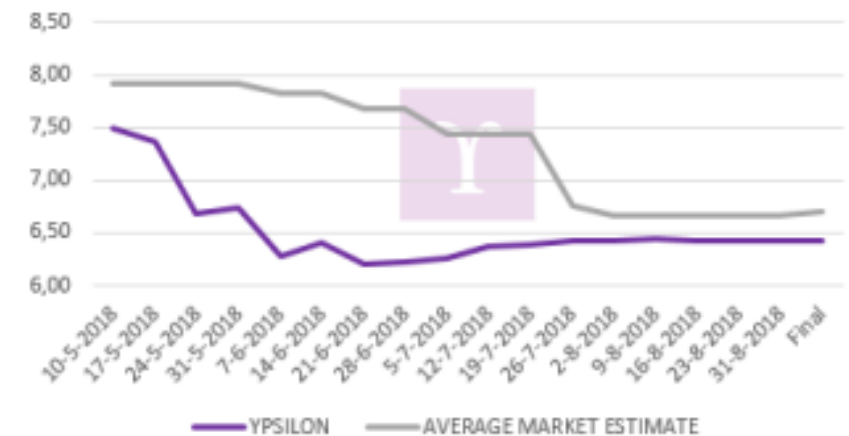
YPSILON Yield Forecast vs. Eurostat Statistics
19 EU countries 2017 -2019



Corn - France - 2017



Wheat - Germany - 2018



 <https://ypsilon.services/>

Irrigation Advice: Management of Scarce Water Resources

Reservoir volume

25th May 2018 = 3.6 Mio m³

25th May 2017 = 5.3 Mio m³

30th May 2016 = 5.5 Mio m³

Challenge:

satisfying crop water demand during the whole wheat season with lower water level in the main dam in 2018

Solution:

Simulation of **crop water demand** based on the actual development of biomass used for weekly site specific or sectoral irrigation advice

Results:

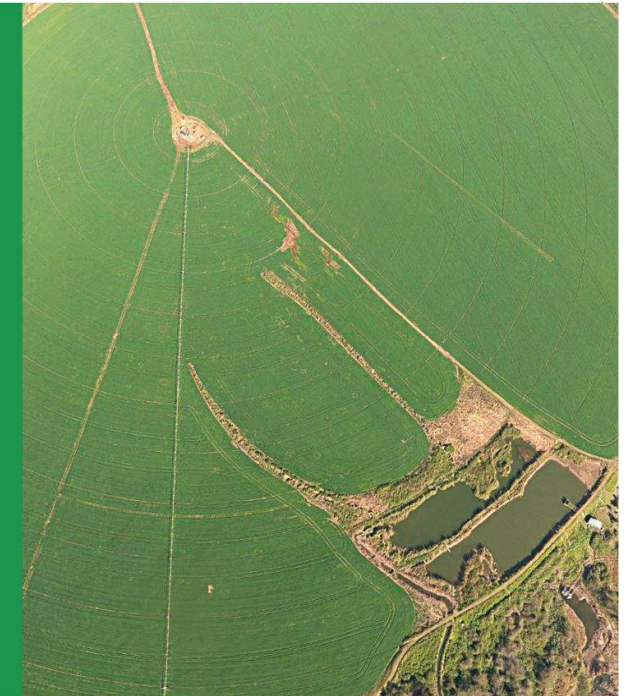
- Reduced water use (-30%) still resulting in sufficient irrigation water for all pivots despite lower water availability
- Even increased yield (+25%) in comparison with 2017 e.g. from 7.3 to 9.1 t/ha measured for two pivots



BayWa

Variable Rain.
Irrigating the Future.

Highly accurate irrigation recommendations especially for you. Variable rain is the unique combination of plant growth model, satellite data and our agronomist expertise.



Conclusion



Key Statements for 6.4. and 6.5:

Increasing **water efficiency** and improving **water management** are critical to balancing the competing and growing water demands from various sectors and users.

- Global Challenge of SDG 6 requires a Global Monitoring System.
- Satellite data is maybe the only objective, global monitoring instrument.
- Continental yield forecasts are a derived service based on ViWA developments (YPSILON)
- Regional applications for improved water use efficiency like irrigation management can further enhance ViWA results

Thank you for your attention!



VISTA Geoscience Remote
Sensing GmbH, Munich

Dr. Heike Bach

Philipp Klug

Isabella Fritz

Erik Rittmüller



www.vista-geo.de



Dept. of Geography,
University of Munich

Prof. Dr. Wolfram Mauser
(coordinator)
Christine Werner



Institute for the World
Economy, Kiel

Prof. Dr Gernot Klepper
Dr. Ruth Delzeit



Helmholtz Center for Environmental
Research (UFZ), Leipzig

Prof. Dr. Sabine Attinger



Institute for Environmental Planning,
University of Hannover

Prof. Dr. Christina von Haaren



Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Climate
Service Center Germany, Hamburg

Prof. Dr. Daniela Jacob
Dr. Andreas Hänsler



Leibniz Supercomputing Centre (LRZ) of the
Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Munich

Prof. Dr. Dieter Kranzlmüller
Dr. Anton Frank



ViWA is a collaborative project of
the funding program "Global
Resource Water (GROW)" in the
framework program FONA
(Research for Sustainability) of
the German Ministry for
Education and Research (BMBF).



Funded by