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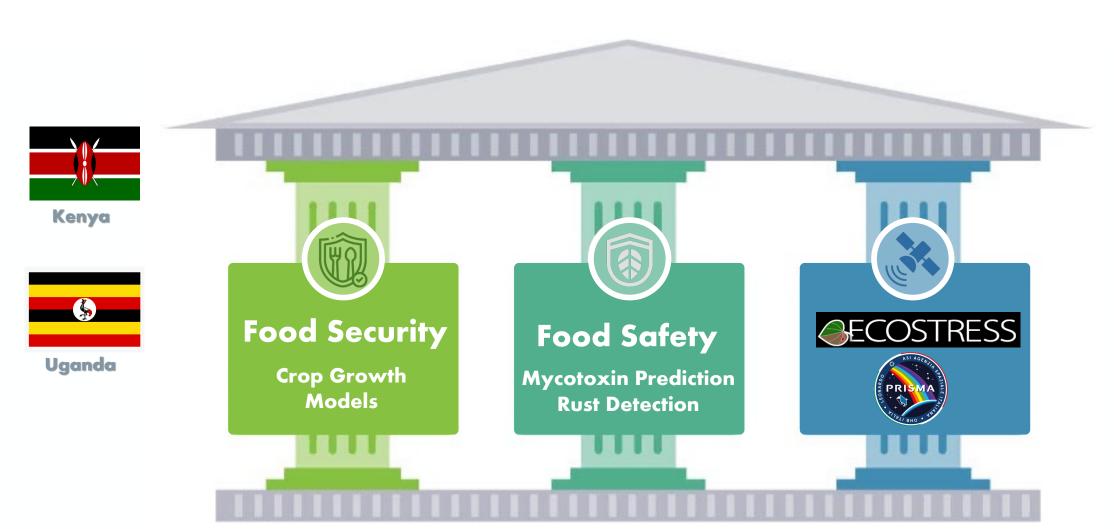






AFRI4CAst In a nutshell













Food Security & Safety In-situ Data













- Agronomic & yield data
- LAI field measurements
- Mycotoxin production
- **Rust disease severity**
- LAI & chlorophyll





Collected data

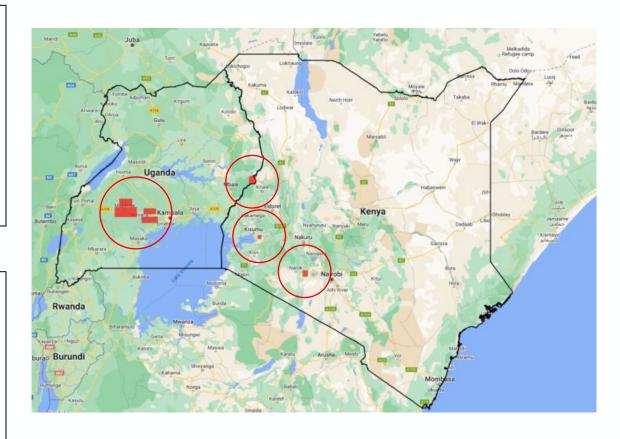






- Agronomic & yield data
- **Rust disease severity**







Food Security Crop growth model – AQUACROP



Objectives

- Evaluate the accuracy of AquaCrop to predict wheat, maize, rice yield
- Determine ready-to-use crop files based on satellite derived phenology
- Provide a simple, less data-intensive
 methodology for future yield prediction

Work Plan

- Locate wheat, maize and rice parcels
- Collect agronomic & yield data
- Use databases on soil & meteorological data
- Acquire satellite images
- Characterize growth based on NDVI evolution
- Classify growth patterns
- Run AquaCrop
- Evaluate the accuracy of yield prediction



Food Security Crop growth model – AQUACROP



In-situ data

Country	Crop	Location	Parcels	Crop density	Irrigation	Variety	Sowing Harvest	Yield
Kenya	*	Narok county	36	✓		✓	✓	\checkmark
Kenya	*	Narok county	74	✓		\checkmark	✓	\checkmark
Kenya	WILE OF THE OFFICE OFFI	Ahero county	252	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uganda	*	Bukwo District	149	✓		✓	\checkmark	\checkmark
Uganda		Mubende District	147	✓		✓	✓	\checkmark

EO data

Sentinel - 2

Growing Season

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR - Red}{NIR + Red}$$

$$\mathit{LAI} = 5.7 \cdot \mathit{GreenWDRVI}^2 + 1.7 \cdot \mathit{GreenWDRVI} - 0.08$$

$$GreenWDRVI = \frac{a \cdot NIR - Green}{\alpha \cdot NIR + Green} + \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 + a}$$

$$CC_{RS}(\%) = 94 \cdot [1 - \exp(-0.43 \cdot LAI)]^{0.52}$$



Food Security Leaf Area Index model – PROSAIL



In-situ data

Country	Crop	Location	Parcels	Chlorophyll	LAI	
Kenya	*	Narok county	50	✓	✓	A PARTY OF THE PAR
Kenya		Narok county	50	✓	✓	

A coupling scheme of PROSAIL with a machine learning regression algorithm to directly extract LAI

EO data



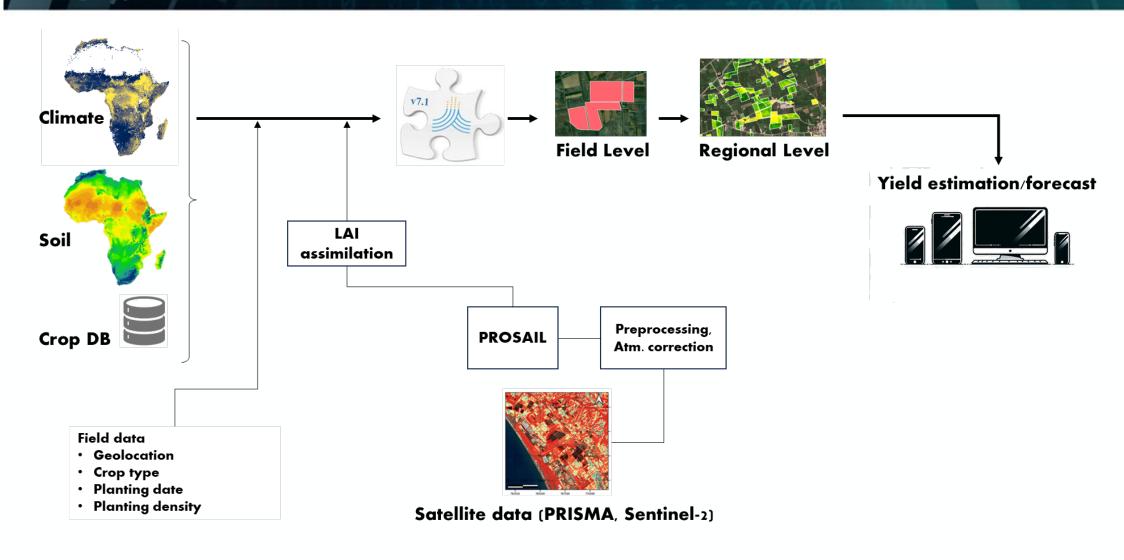


- Spectral channels
- Solar Zenith Angle
- Viewing Zenith Angle
- Relative Azimuth Angle



Food Security Crop growth model – AQUACROP







Food Safety Rust Disease Detection



Objectives

- Develop or evaluate a model for rust detection
- Use satellite data
- Provide a simple methodology for rust detection

Work Plan

- Locate wheat and maize parcels
- Collect in-situ rust detection data
- Acquire satellite images

VENIVA

Evaluate the accuracy of rust detection

A linear regression model was developed based on an available cloud-free Landsat-8 image that coincided with the 3rd field visit.

35 LandSat-8 fit indices were tested.

Two approaches:

Separate models for each crop in each country.

One model combining all available datasets.

	KENTA & UGANDA		
Wheat data	Maize data	Wheat & Maize data	Wheat & Maize data
CI	INTENSITY	ALTERATION	WRDVI
WDRVI	WETNESS	WETNESS	BWDRVI
INTENSITY	AFRI1600	AFRI1600	variGREEN
AFRI1600	PVR	FE ₂	GARI
siwsi		WRDVI	

KENIAV & HEVVIDA

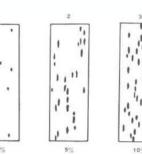


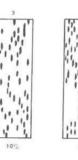
Food Safety Rust Disease Detection

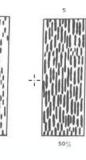


In-situ data

Country	Crop	Location	Parcels	Rust Scoring	Variety	Sowing Harvest
Kenya	*	Narok county	50	✓	✓	✓
Kenya	*	Narok county	50	✓	✓	✓
Uganda	*	Bukwo District	40	✓	✓	✓







EO data

LandSat-8

Specific dates

Enhanced Vegetation Index 2
Ferric iron, Fe2+
Ferric iron, Fe3+
Global Vegetation Moisture Index
Green atmospherically resistant vegetation index
Green Optimized Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index
Green Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index
Green-Blue NDVI
Green-Red NDVI
Ideal vegetation index
Intensity

Aerosol free vegetation index 1600
Alteration
Ashburn Vegetation Index
Atmospherically Resistant Vegetation Index
Atmospherically Resistant Vegetation Index 2
Blue-wide dynamic range vegetation index
Chlorophyll Index Green
Coloration Index
Green Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
Differenced Vegetation Index MSS
Enhanced Vegetation Index

Mid-infrared vegetation index
Norm G
Norm NIR
Norm R
Normalized Difference Plant pigment ratio
Normalized Difference Photosynthetic vigor ratio
Normalized Difference 860/1640
Specific Leaf Area Vegetation Index
Tasselled Cap – vegetation
Tasselled Cap – wetness
Weighted Difference Vegetation Index
Wide Dynamic Range Vegetation Index



Food Safety Prediction of Mycotoxins Production



Objectives

- Develop or evaluate a model for aflatoxin B₁
 and deoxynivalenol (DON) prediction
- Use agro-meteorological data
- Provide a simple methodology for aflatoxin contamination risk prediction

Work Plan

- Locate maize parcels
- Perform maize kernels sampling & analysis
- Acquire meteorological data
- Evaluate the accuracy of the mechanistic weather-driven models

Risk Levels	Aflatoxin	Deoxynivalenol
no risk	9.6% (n=5)	-
very low risk	-	-
low risk	90.4% (n=47)	78.8% (n=41)
moderate risk	-	7.7% (n=4)
high risk	-	3.8% (n=2)
very high risk	-	9.6% (n=5)



Food Safety Prediction of Mycotoxins Production



In-situ data

Country	Crop	Location	Parcels	Aflatoxin DON	Aflatoxin AFB1	Variety	Sowing Harvest	
Kenya	*	Narok county	52	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓	









Meteorological data & tested models

Model Input:

- Temperature (min, max, average)
- **Relative Humidity**
- **Cumulative daily Precipitation**

ERA-5. ERA-5 Land

Aflatoxin model

Aflatoxin B1 Index: AFI AFI < 40 = no risk40 < **AFI** < 120 = **low** risk $120 < AFI \le 150 = intermediate risk$ $150 < AFI \le 180 = high risk$

Deoxynivalenol model

Five levels of risk for DON **DON** ≤ 0.1 indicates very low risk 0.1 < **DON** < 0.9 low risk 1 < DON < 1.9 intermediate risk $2 < DON \le 4.9$ high risk DON > 5 very high risk













































EO Data Products Hyperspectral Data Fusion

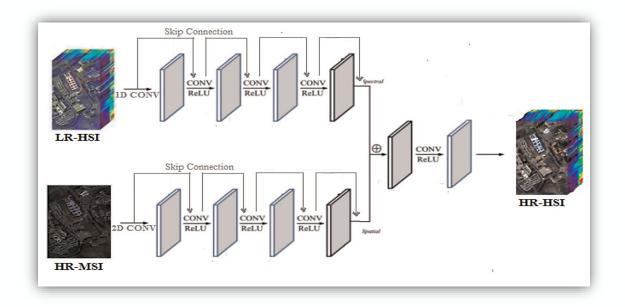


Objectives

- Spatial Enhancement of hyperspectral imagery
- Downscale from 30 m to 10 m spatial resolution
- Apply a Deep Learning model: Guided Deep Decoder (GDD) for unsupervised HS-MS fusion & Zero-Shot Learning

Work Plan

- Locate PRISMA & S₂ images depicting the same area
- Acquire the cloud free satellite images
- Evaluate the DL model



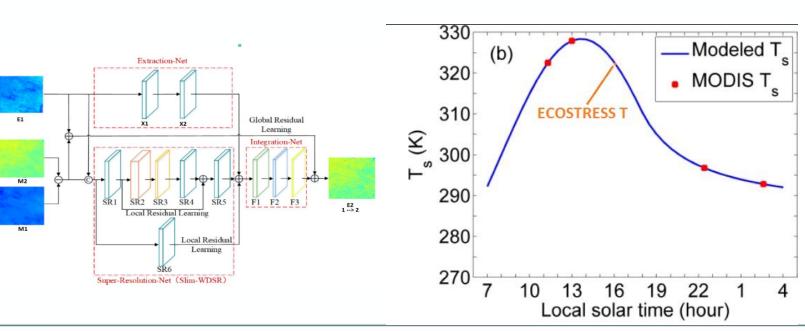


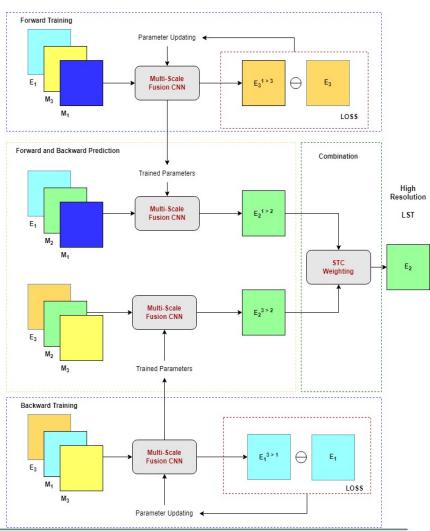
EO Data Products Spatiotemporal Enhancement of ECOSTRESS imagery



Objectives

- Diurnal Temperature Cycle (DTC) modeling with MODIS LST data
- External validation of DTC with Sentinel-3 LST
- Spatiotemporal Fusion Network







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