Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food SPAIN

Area Frame as ground truth data for agrarian statistics based on EO: case of ESYRCE



DGINS
Directeurs Généraux
des Instituts Nationaux de Statistique
27-28 OCTOBER 2021, WARSAW



ESYRCE

Encuesta de Superficies y Rendimientos de Cultivos de España Survey on Crop Areas and Yields in Spain

Area Frame survey focused on agriculture

Original objective

Provide yearly estimations about area and production for different crops:

- CEE 837/90 Council Regulation: statistical information on cereals production
- CEE 959/93 Council Regulation: statistical information on crop products other than cereals
- 2001/109/CE Directive: production potential of plantations of certain species of fruit trees.
- Other National statistical data needs about agricultural land covers and crops yields.

Born in 1990 as a pilot survey in in the autonomous community of Castilla y León, due to its importance in cereal crops.

Over time, it was extended to the rest of the autonomous communities. In 2000 ESYRCE covered the whole country. Since 2001 the information is georeferenced.

<u>Main value</u>: one of the first available crop area estimates every year: Results on crop area by <u>October/November year N</u>.



ESYRCE Sample design

Division of the territory in a 10 km x 10 km grid of units (blocks)

Four grids, one per utm zone

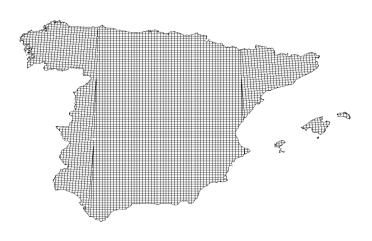
Elementary Sample Unit: cell (1km x 1km) Each block contains 100 cells of 1 km x 1km.

- Cell centre criteria for cell geographic attribution
- No link with the Land Plot Identification System used in the Common Agricultural Policy context

Observation Unit: Cell subdivision

- 700 m x 700 m (49 ha)
- 500 m x 500 m (25 ha)



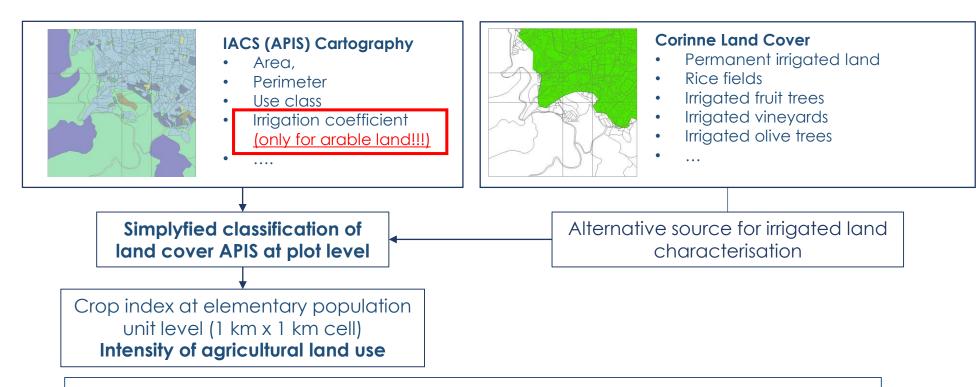






ESYRCE Sample design

Stratification of the territory based on IACS cartography (Agricultural Plots Information System) and Corinne Land Cover.

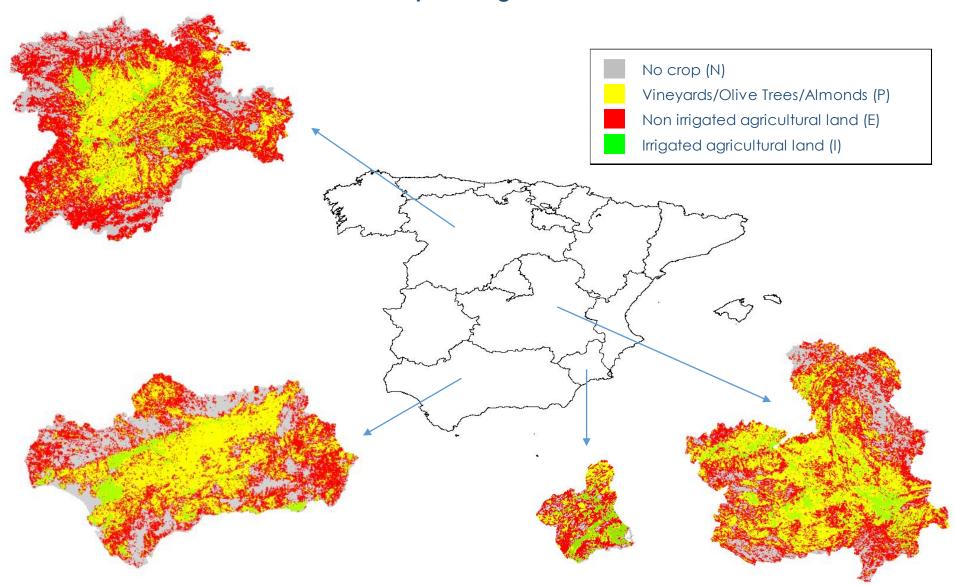


Four strata depending on the intensity of agricultural land use:

- No crop (N)
- Disperse crops: vineyards/olive Trees/almonds (P)
- Non irrigated agricultural land (E): 50% olive trees and 80% arable land
- Irrigated agricultural land (I): 90% arable land and 75% permanent crops



ESYRCE Sample design



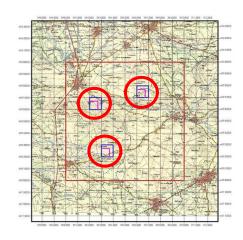


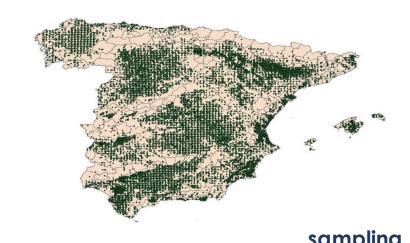
ESYRCE Sample design

Sample: Panel where the same relative positions inside blocks are surveyed.

General sample: 3% of the territory (MAPA)

Reinforcement sample: up to 15 % in stratum I (regions)

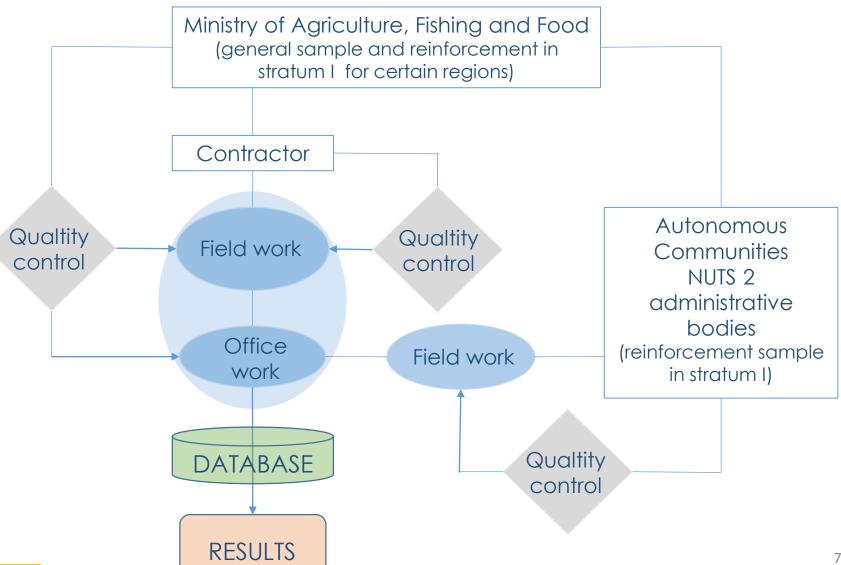




			Jamping
STRATUM	POPULATION	SAMPLE	rate (%)
Irrigated agricultural land (I)	50,429	4,043	8.02
Non irrigated agricultural land (E)	143,825	5,029	3.50
Disperse crops: vineyards/olive Trees/almonds (P)	199,581	5,975	2.99
No Crop (N)	108,995	3,173	2.91
TOTAL	502,830	18,220	3.62



ESYRCEProject organization





ESYRCE Human team

Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food

General sample and reinforcement in stratum I for certain regions

- 350 field agents (contractor)
- 11 regional field work supervisors (contractor)
- 1 general field work supervisor (contractor)
- 3 office workers (contractor)
- 50 quality control agents (MAPA)
- 1 supervisor of the project (MAPA)

Autonomous Communities (NUTS 2 administrative bodies)

Reinforcement sample in stratum I

- 80 field agents
- 11 regional supervisors

Three campaings (at harvest for (1) Winter/Springs crops, (2) Summer crops and (3) Autumn/Winter crops.



ESYRCE Variables

- Plot area (No link with the Land Plot Identification System dataset used in the Common Agricultural Policy context)
- Land cover
 - Not agrarian: compatible with LUCAS
 - Agrarian
 - Type of crop
 - Arable land
 - Soil maintenance (soil tillage)
 - Type of sowing
 - Permanent crops
 - Age
 - Density
 - Variety
 - Plantation system
 - Soil maintenance techniques
 - Irrigation Y/N (if Yes, Irrigation system)
 - If Greenhouse: Technification level
 - Crop yield
 - Yield estimation method



ESYRCE Variables

Arable land:

- Type of crop (C)
- Plot area (N)
- Soil maintenance (C)
- Type of sowing (C)
- Irrigation (C)
- Irrigation system (C)
- Greenhouse (C)
- Greenhouse technification level (C)
- Crop yield (N)
- Yield estimation method (C)



Permanent crops

- Type of crop (C)
- Plot area (N)
- Age (N)
- Density (N)
- Variety (C)
- Plantation system (C)
- Soil maintenance (C)
- Irrigation (C)
- Irrigation system (C)
- Greenhouse (C)
- Greenhouse technification level (C)
- Crop yield (N)
- Yield estimation method (C)



ESYRCE Database

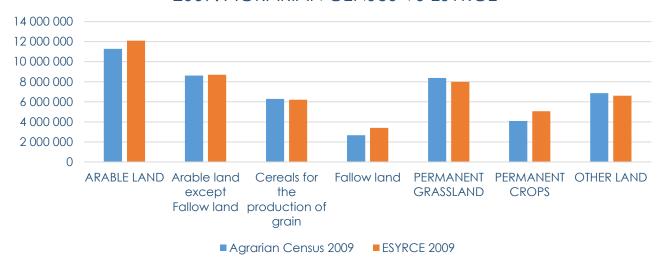
- Yearly
- Georeferenced at plot level since 2001
- Geographic information: location
- Sampling information (stratum, expansion factor...)
- Cover
- List of crop types
- Plot area
- Yield
 - Field gauging (information not provided by farmers)
 - Yield at parcel level (not averages).
 - Yield at harvest
 - Gauging method
- Complementary information related to crop production methods at plot level

Higly demanded by institutional and academic users

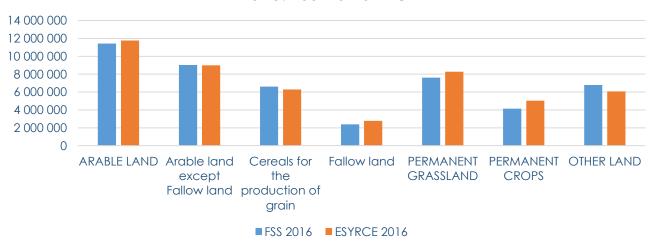


ESYRCE Results

2009: AGRARIAN CENSUS VS ESYRCE



2016: FSS VS ESYRCE





Courtesy of Sophie Bontemps (Université catholique de Louvain). Sen4Stat.



MAPA and Spain involved as pilot in the ESA "Sentinels for Agricultural Statistics" (Sen4Stat) project



- Objectives: demonstrate and facilitate the integration of Earth Observation (EO) data for national agricultural statistics
- 6 EO potential contributions investigated:
 - 1) Cost-efficiency: EO data for reducing the estimation error without increasing the survey cost / reducing the survey cost without increasing the estimation error
 - 2) Granularity: EO data for disaggregating the national/regional-level estimates to smaller admin. units
 - 3) Timeliness: EO data for providing early estimates and supporting multi-seasonal estimation
 - 4) Sample design optimization: EO data for optimizing the sample size, the segment size and their spatial allocation
 - 5) Ground data quality control: EO data for improving ground survey protocol & applying QC procedure
 - 6) SDG's reporting: EO data for supporting indicators calculation
- Challenges:
 - 1) Ground data reliability (QC needed), quantity (segments preferred) and completeness (non crop info also needed)
 - 2) Multiple EO approaches needed to be performant in the different applications
 - 3) Know-how in EO and IT needed to generate and interpret EO-derived information
- Sen4Stat open-source system (v1) reviewed, including modules for <u>EO processing</u>, in situ datasets <u>OC</u>, visualization, higher-level statistical analyses
- 2021 and 2022: testing the prototypes up to national scale, fitness-to-use assessment with NSOs, capacity building and training plan specific to each country







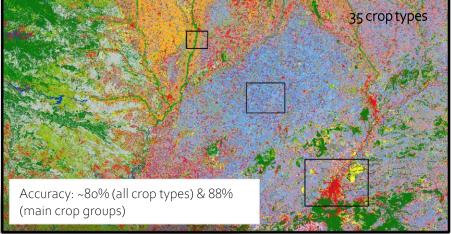


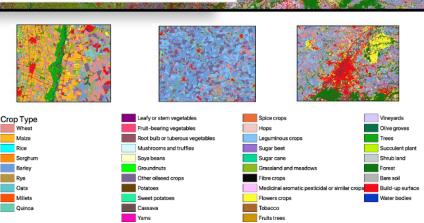
Courtesy of Sophie Bontemps (Université catholique de Louvain). Sen4Stat.



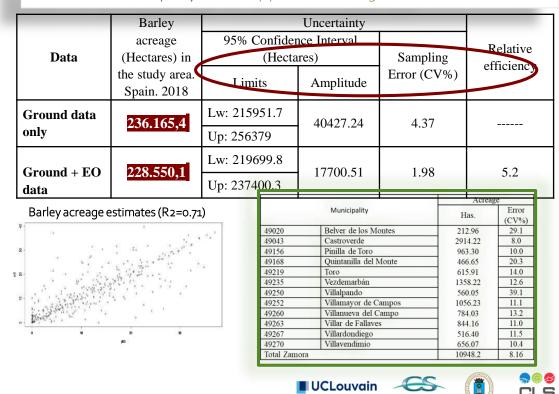
EO data contributing to reduce the confidence interval around the crop acreage estimates and allowing their spatial disaggregation







Same level of barley acreage estimation with and without EO data Lower confidence interval with EO -> higher efficiency Statistics at municipality-level only possible if using EO data



Area Frame as ground truth data for agrarian statistics based on EO: case of ESYRCE

DGINS 27-28 OCTOBER 2021, WARSAW

THANK YOU

For more information:
https://www.mapa.gob.es/es/estadistica/temas/estadisticas-agrarias/agricultura/esyrce/

Sergio Mancheño Losa <u>smancheno@mapa.es</u>
Subdirección General de Análisis, Coordinación y Estadística
<u>sgapc@mapa.es</u>

Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing and Food SPAIN

