




GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium

Accelerating the realization of the SDGs with Earth Observations:
Lessons from the Asia-Oceania Region

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Mapping rice greenhouse gas emissions in the Red River Delta. Vietnam

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Introduction:

- GHG emission from agricultural production activities

Sources of GHG emission/absorption (Gg CO ₂ e,)	2005			2010		
	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total	CH ₄	N ₂ O	Total
	55,282.0	28,538.4	83,820.4	57,909.0	30,445.8	88,354.8
4A Enteric Fegmentation	9,275.1	0.0	9,275.1	9,467.5	0.0	9,467.5
4B Manure management	2,149.6	5,906.5	8,056.2	2,319.5	6,240.5	8,560.0
4C Rice cultivation	42,511.6	0.0	42,511.6	44,614.2	0.0	44,614.2
4D Agricultural soils	0.0	22,282.9	22,282.9	0.0	23,812.0	23,812.0
4E Burning savana	3.1	0.6	3.6	1.4	0.3	1.7
4F Burning crop residue	1,342.6	348.3	1,690.9	1,506.3	393.0	1,899.3

Sources: DMHCC, 2014

Rice Management & INDC Targets

- Rice produces significant methane (Global annual emissions 30-100 Tg (10-20% anthropogenic))
- Increased focus Short-lived climate pollutants (methane , black carbon and F-gases)
- 20-yr GWP = 86 (100-yr =34) [AR5]
- COP 21: 48 countries mention rice methane mitigation as part of INDC targets



MODELING RICE YIELDS AND GHG EMISSIONS

The DNDC Model

- **DNDC** stands for **DeNitrification-DeComposition**
- DNDC is a soil biogeochemical model that has been used for quantifying GHG emissions from agricultural
- DNDC is a process (as know as mechanistic) model that simulates the biogeochemical processes to drive C and N cycling in agricultural soils.
- Long history of peer-reviewed publications (well over 200 publications).

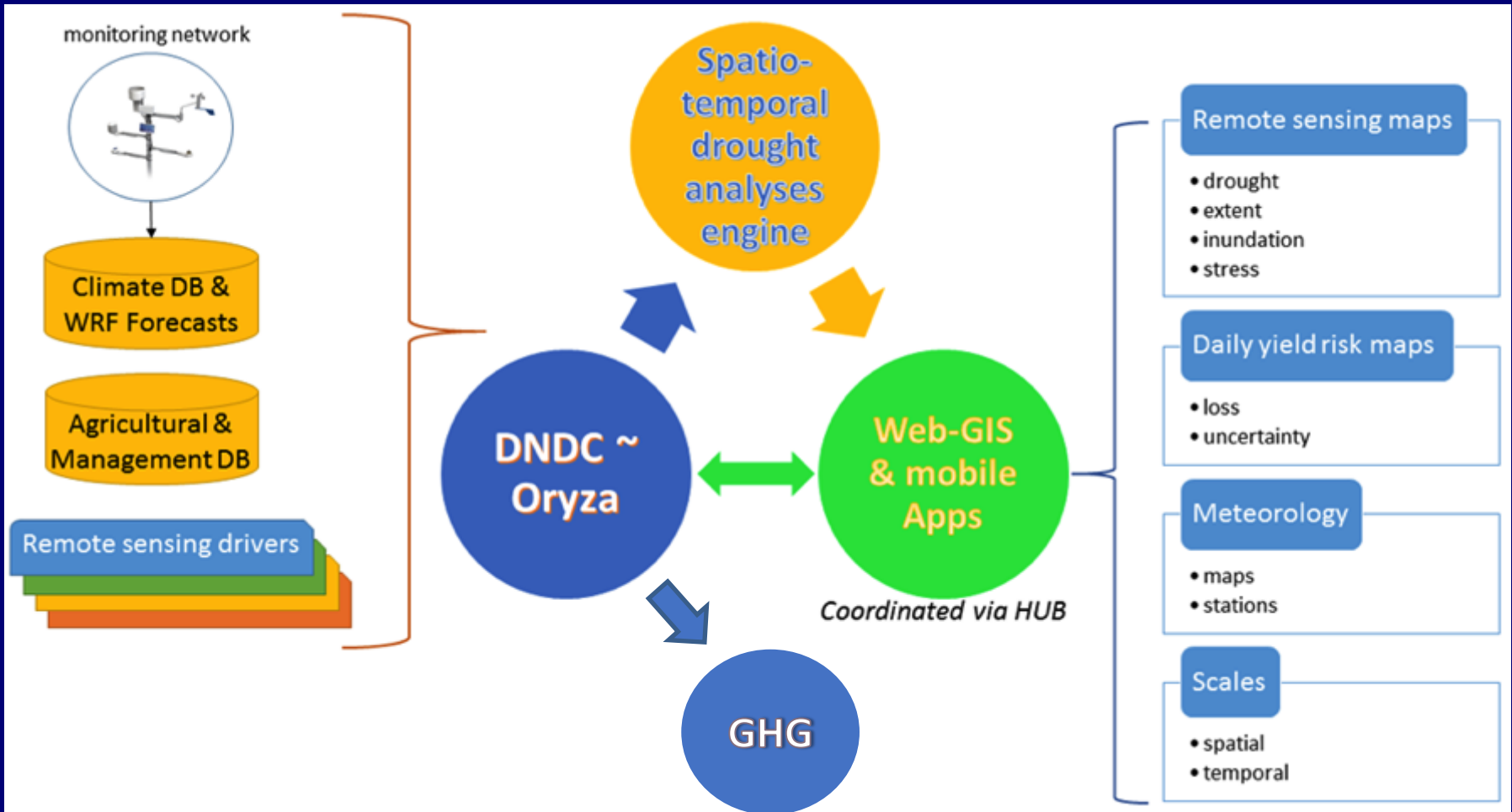


Use for Rice Emissions Modeling

1. What is the daily rice GHG footprint in region?
2. How can multiscale RS improve parameterization and spatiotemporal drivers?

- DNDC can simultaneously simulate anaerobic (flooded) and aerobic (non-flooded) conditions in soils.
- DNDC can model both Methane and Nitrous Oxide emissions: critical for rice agro-ecosystems.
- DNDC has been extensively validated for rice globally.

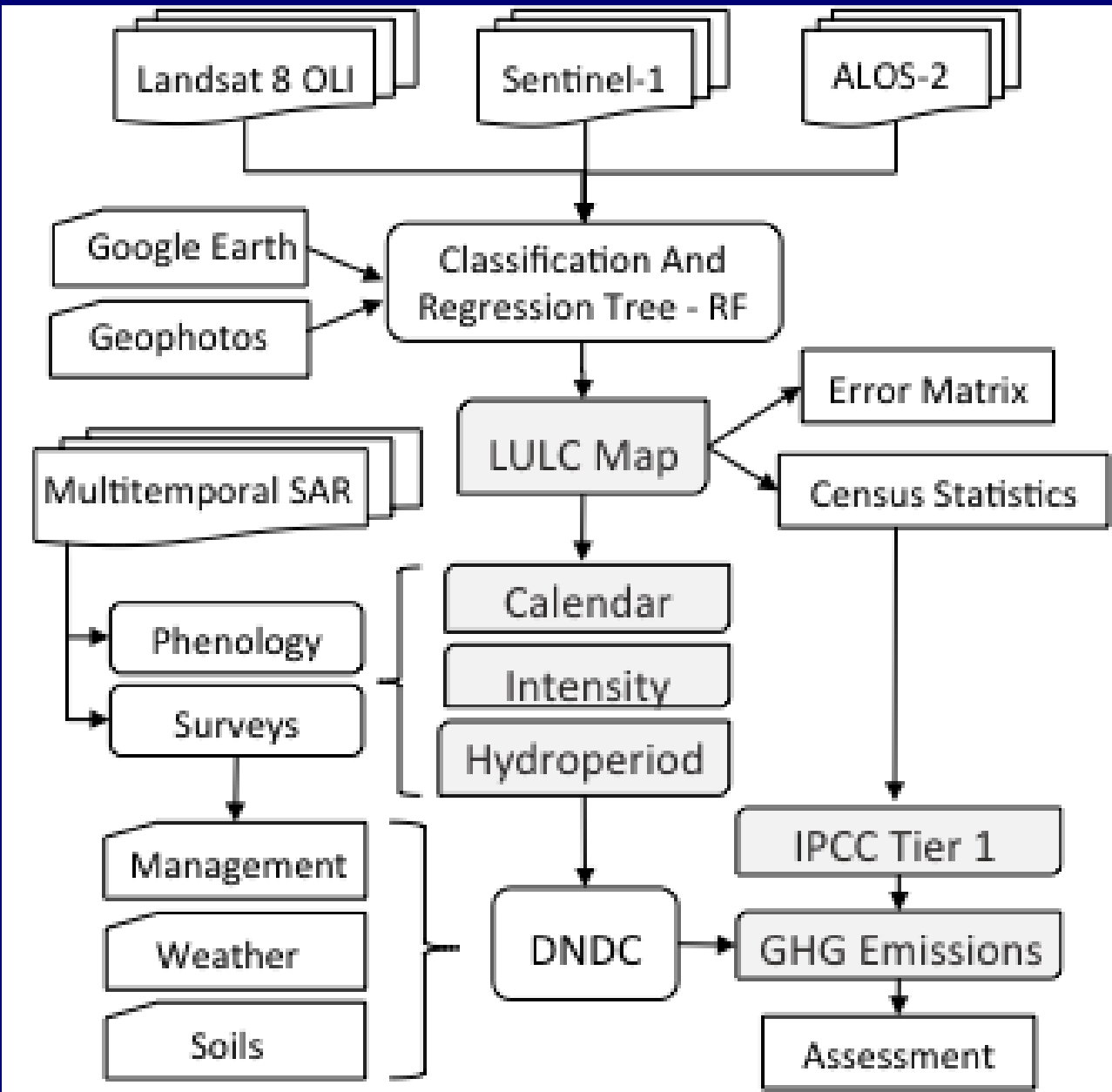
Integrated System



Objectives:

- To better understanding: current land use, rice agriculture, GHG emissions, mitigation opportunities,
- To map rice conditions, estimate GHG emissions, and advance Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) tools for landscape accounting.
- Technical objectives:
 - To map rice and paddy attributes, such as irrigation management by fusing new Sentinel-1A, PALSAR-2 and Landsat-8 OLI observations from the 2015 calendar year;
 - To drive the process-based DNDC model with spatiotemporally explicit earth observations and surveys; and
 - To assess GHG emissions and compare DNDC to IPCC Tier 1 estimates.

Methodology:

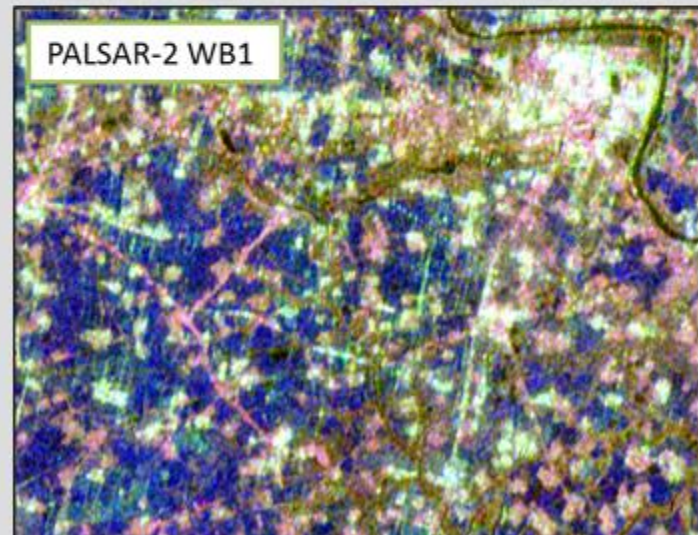
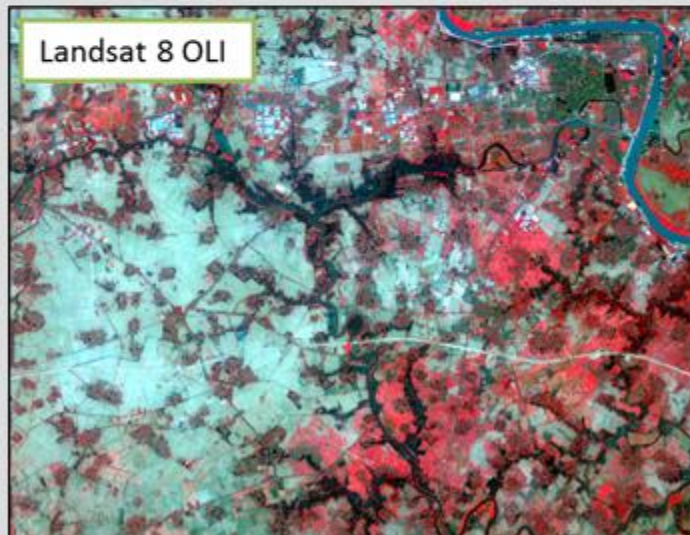
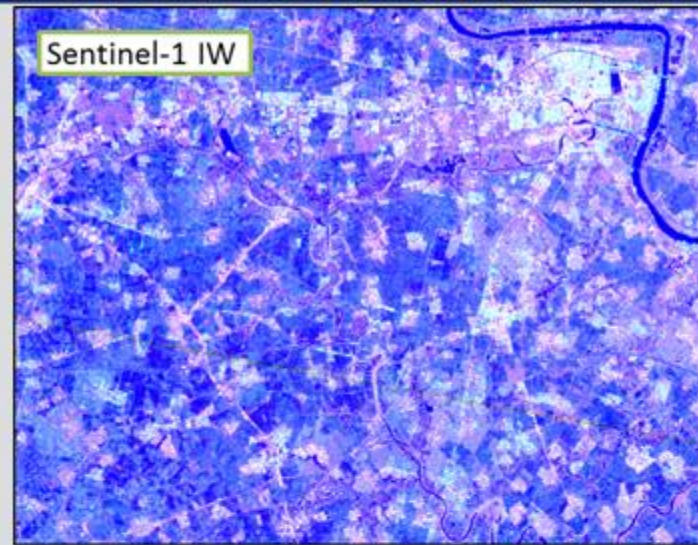


Conceptual flow for mapping rice and quantifying GHG emissions

Brief:

- PALSAR-2, Sentinel-1, Landsat 8 fusion high LULC accuracy
 - Multitemporal required for mapping rice attributes
 - Suite of parameters: extent, hydroperiod, intensity, calendar
- RRD GHG footprint characterized through integration of EO data and DNDC with uncertainty characterized
- Tuning & evaluating yield forecasts for select hot spots (irrigated and rainfed rice) this upcoming year
- Next steps:
 - Mapping AWD is TDB
 - Integration Sentinel-2

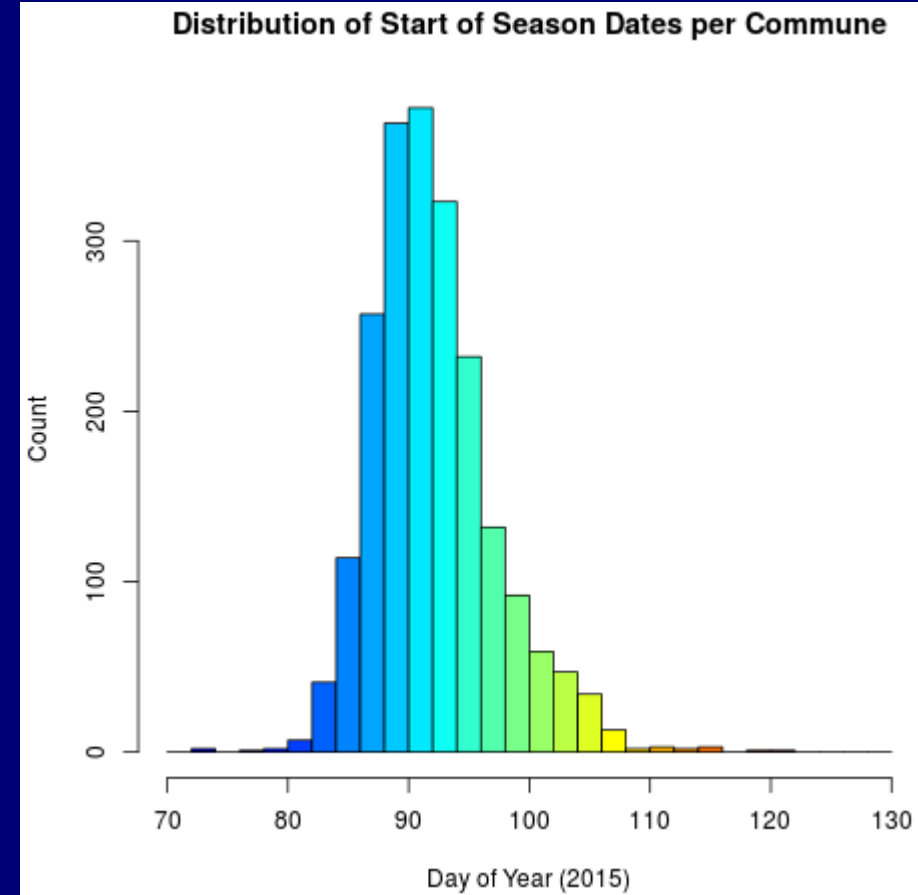
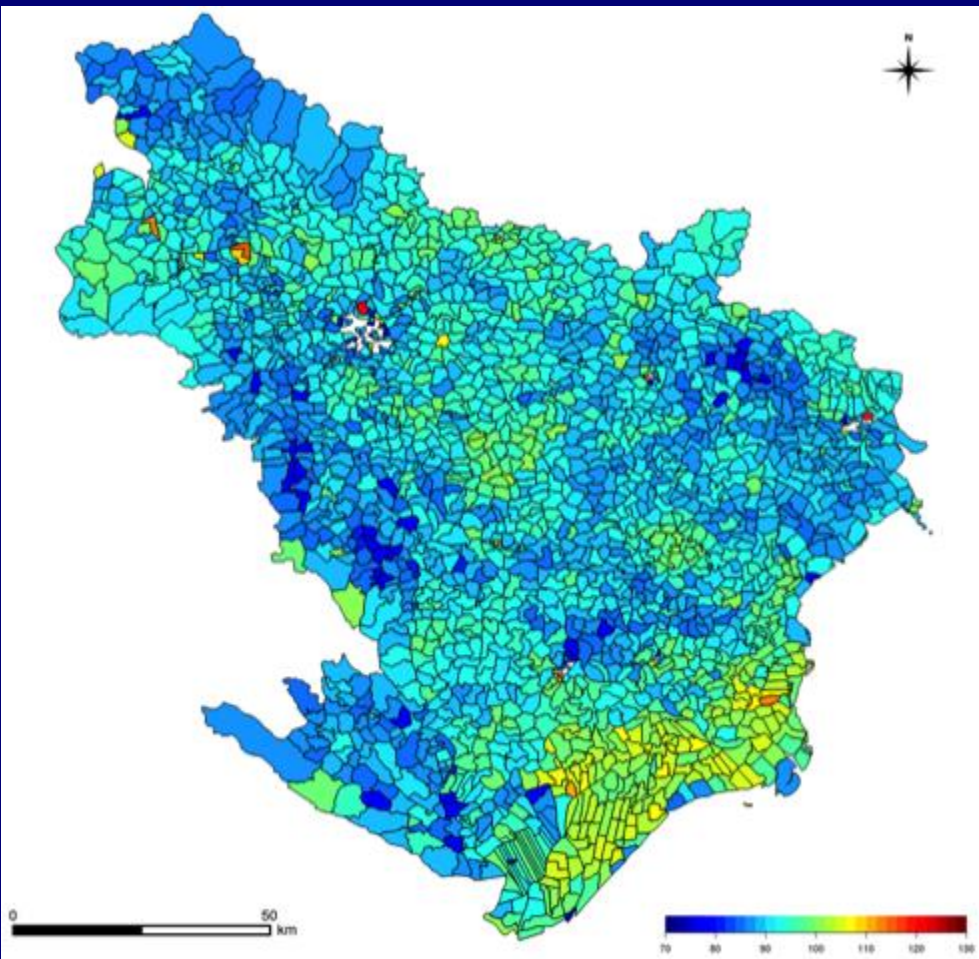
Red River Delta Multiscale Imagery



Calculation some Indexes:

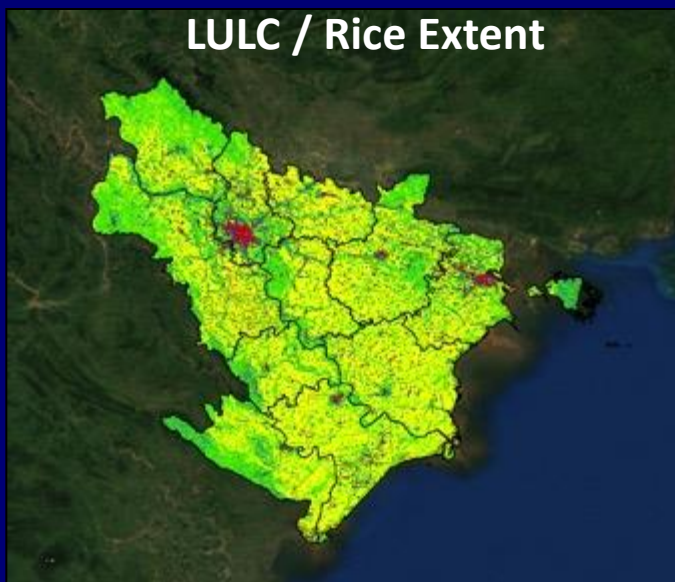
Index	Equation
Land Surface Water Index (LSWI)	$(nir-swir/nir+swr)$
Normalized Difference Till Index (NDTI)	$(swir-swir2/swir+swir2)$
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	$(nir-red/nir+red)$
Soil-Adjusted Total Vegetation Index (SATVI)	$(swir-red/swir+red)*(1.1-(swir/2))$

Seasoning:

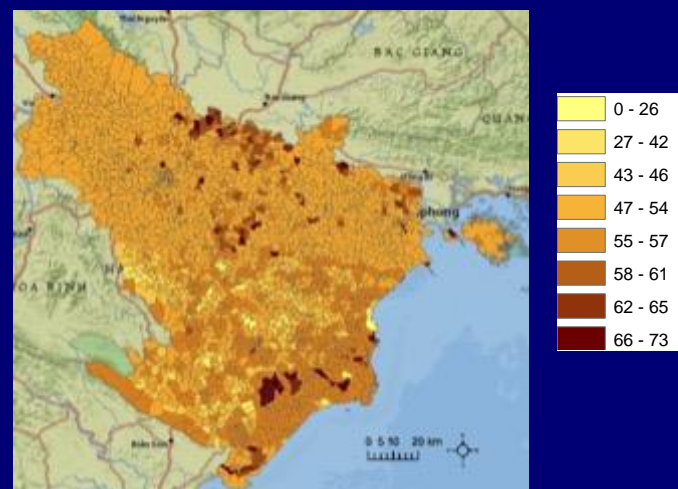


Driving DNDC with Earth Observations for GHG Assessment

- Used Sentinel-1 to map rice extent, crop calendar, hydroperiod (duration of flooding) for Red River Delta

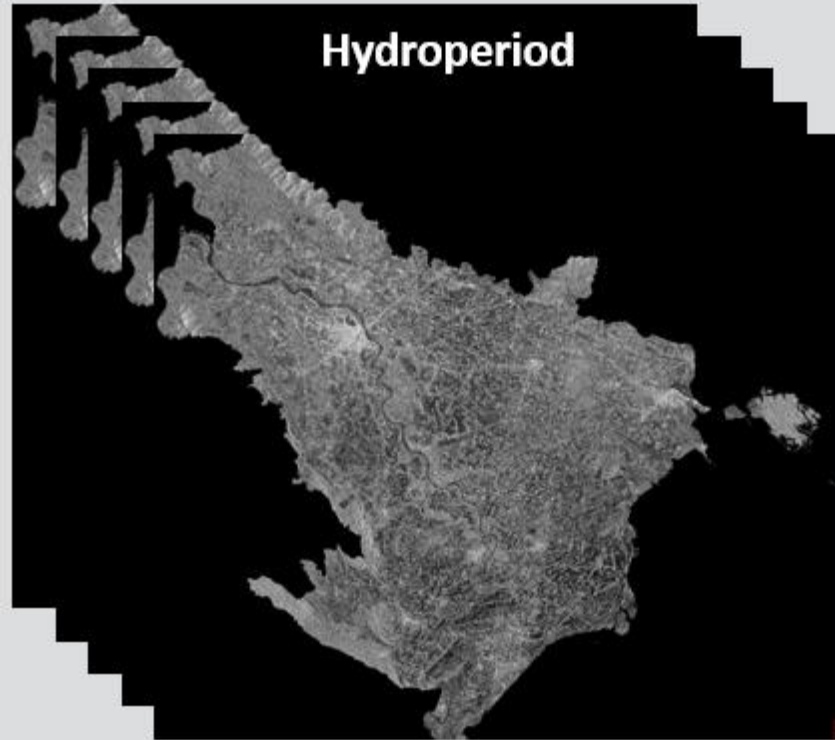


Crop calendar (1st crop planting DOY)

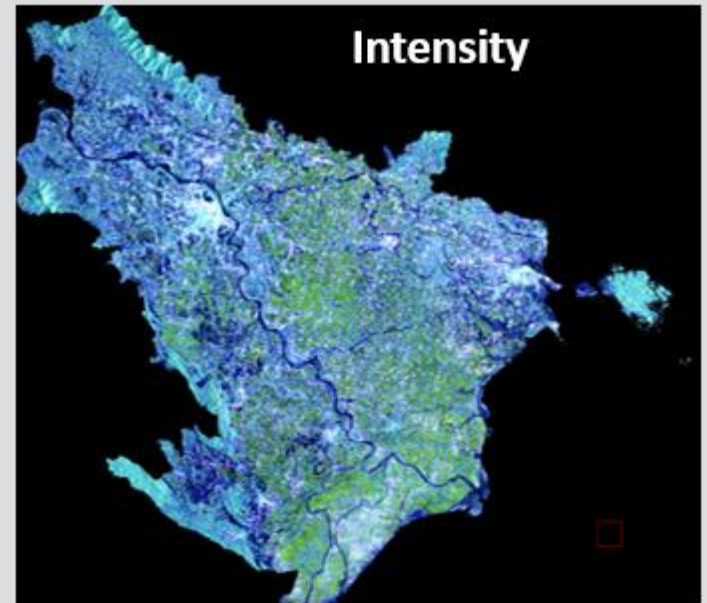


Driving DNDC with Earth Observations for GHG Assessment

Hydroperiod



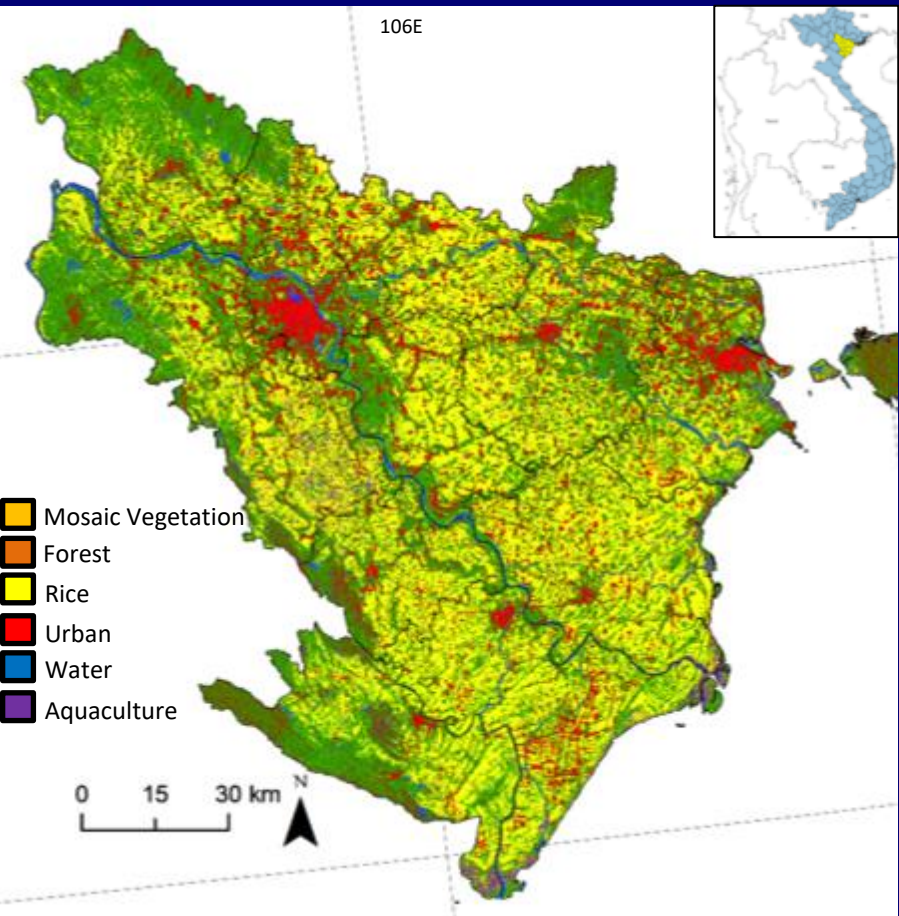
Intensity



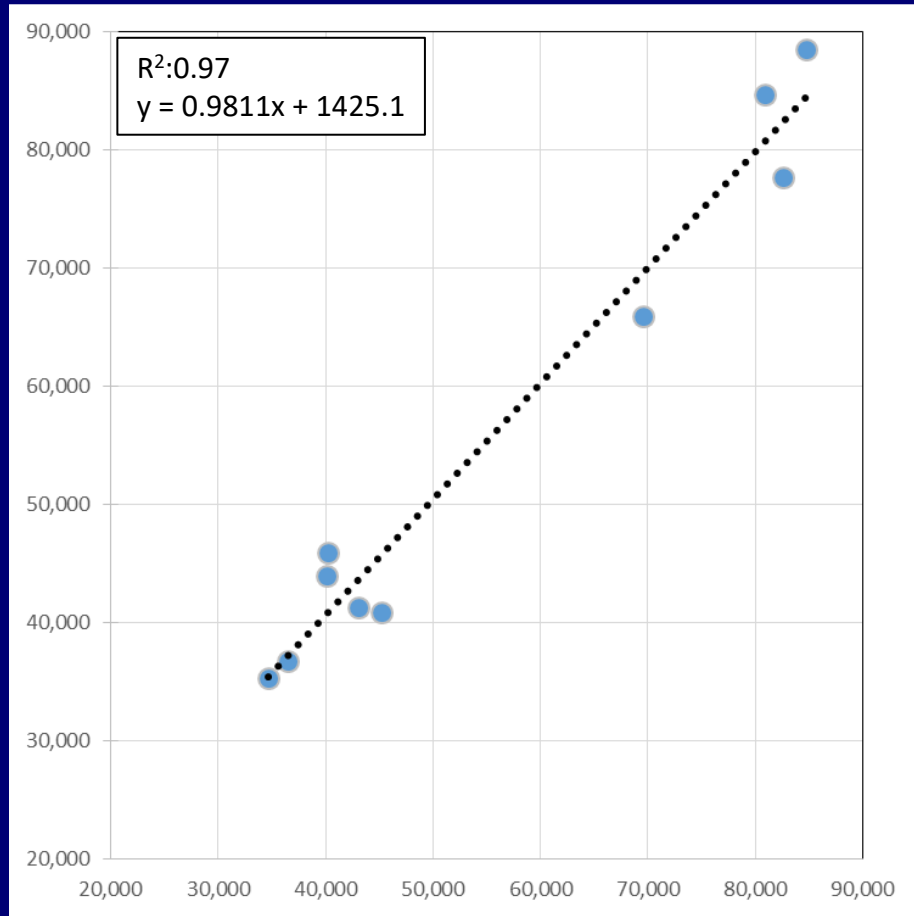
Field visit and measurements:



LULC Error matrix



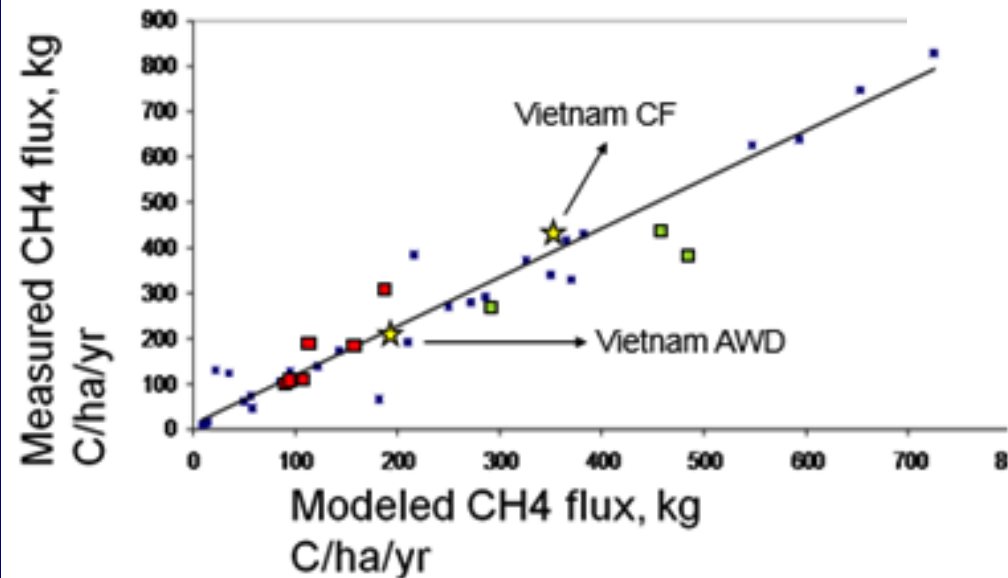
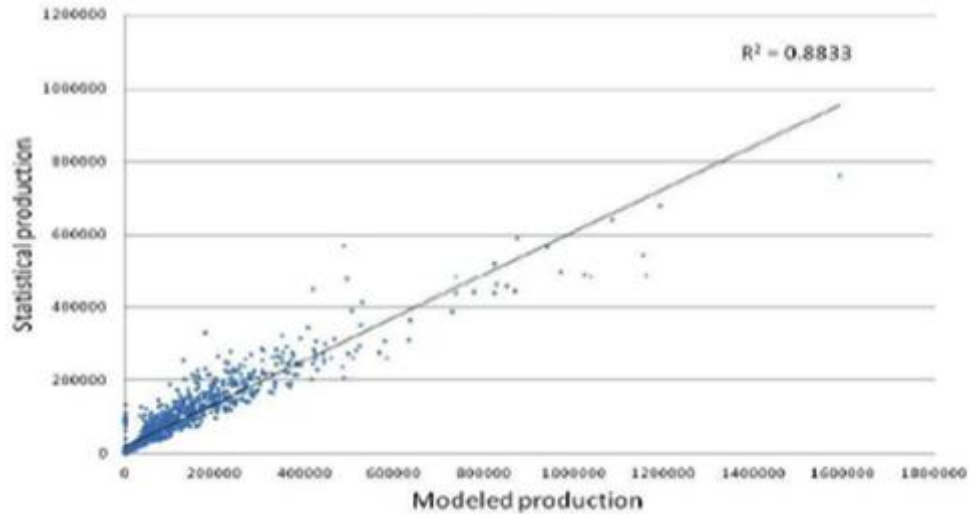
Multiscale remote sensing (ha)



Government census survey (ha)

DNDC Model Validation

Validating Crop Yield Forecasts
(Corn example)



Validating Rice Methane

Statistical results:

```
[[13294  0  17  0  0  0  0]
 [  0 1064  0  0  0  0  0]
 [ 67  0 5950  0  0  0  0]
 [  0  0  3 450  0  0  0]
 [  0  0  0  0 81  0  0]
 [  0  1  1  0  0 78  0]
 [  0  0  1  3  0  0 415]]
```

Number of training points

```
[13311 1064 6017 453 81 80 419]
```

Producer's accuracy

```
[0.99872285 1. 0.9888649 0.99337751 1. 0.97500002 0.99045342]
```

Consumers accuracy

```
[0.99498534 0.99906105 0.99631625 0.99337751 1. 1. 1. ]
```

Mean producer's accuracy

0.992345

Mean consumer's accuracy

0.997677

Overall accuracy

0.995659

Max misclassified

0.00285714285714

Kappa coefficient

0.991824519235

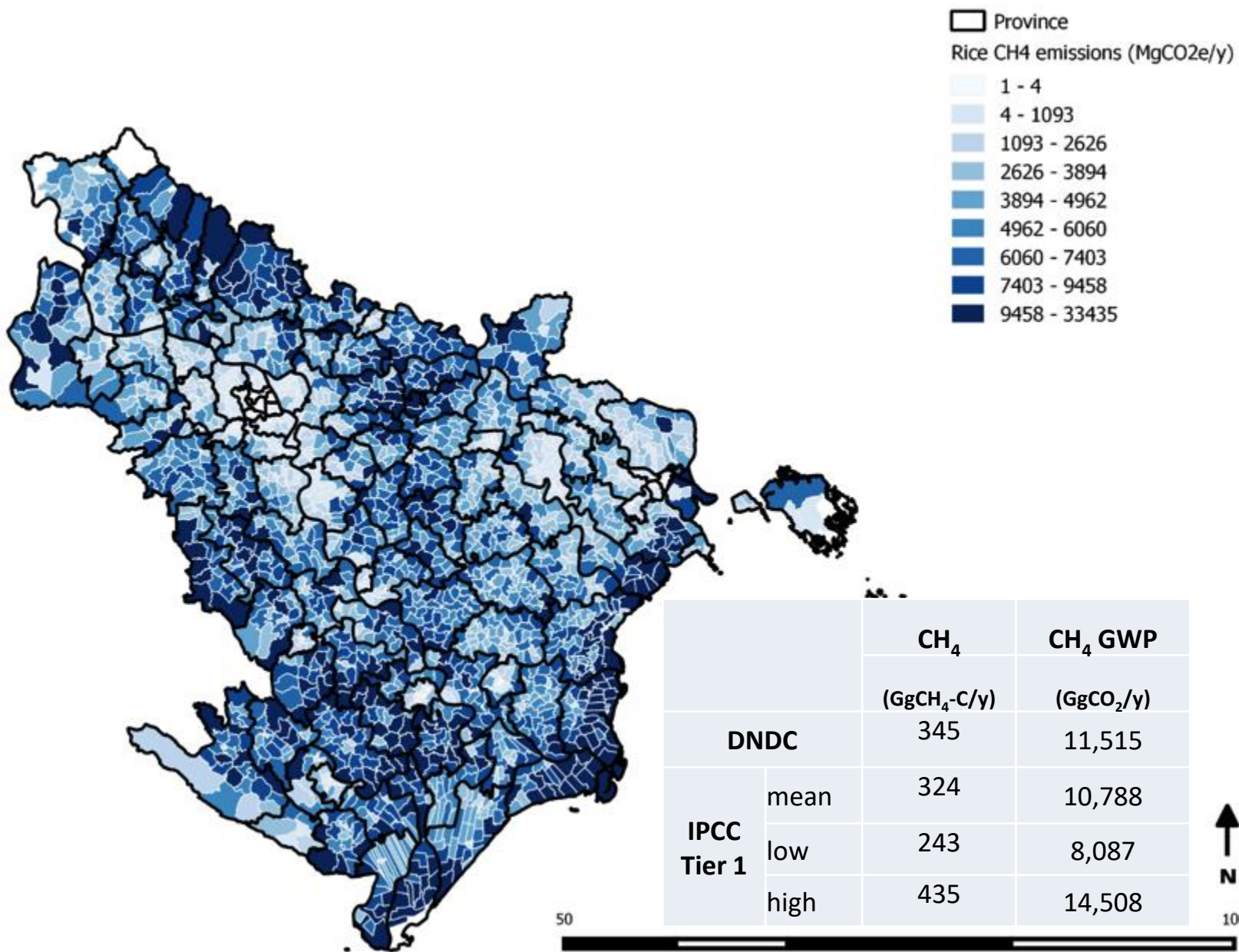
performing crossvalidation...

Mean out-of-sample accuracy

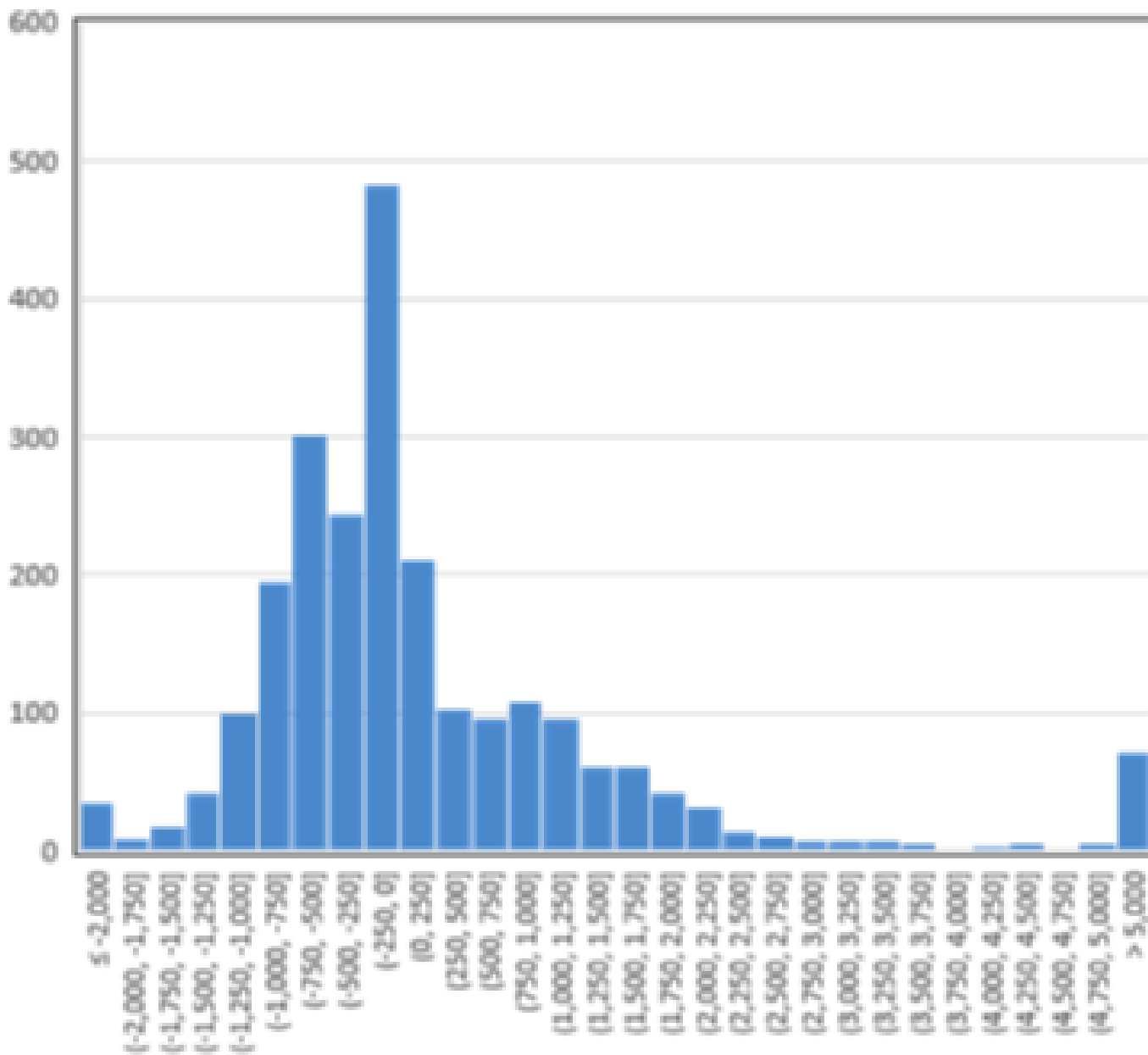
0.959255

Mean out-of-sample Kappa

0.922830964332



Commune-level rice GHG emissions for DND, and comparison to IPCC Tier 1 approach



Difference histogram of DNDC versus IPCC Tier 1 for commune-level rice emissions

Following project:



AgResults Vietnam
Emissions Reduction Pilot

Upcoming Prize Award Opportunities

**Verification Design : Overall
technical verification design for
phase 1 and 2**

Phase 1: Verification Approach

Phase 1: Data Flow and Verification System Design

Define Baseline Management

- ✓ Objective: define baseline management
- ✓ Approach: survey farmers (#TBD)
 1. water, fertilizer, residue, tillage, etc. (see draft)
 2. stratify by soil type
- ✓ Outcome: Definition of baseline management by soil type

Interviews: Implementers Farmers

- ✓ Objective: Collect management information
- ✓ Approach: Standard Questionnaire (technology specific)
- ✓ Outcome:
 1. Documentation of management practices.

GHG Measurements

- ✓ Objective: Direct Measurements of GHGs for Baseline and Implementers Technologies
- ✓ Approach: Static Chambers
- ✓ Outcomes:
 1. Phase 1 GHG measurements for all Implementers.
 2. Measurements for DNDC ca/ya and quantification of uncertainty.

Rice Development and Yield Measurements

- ✓ Objective: Direct Measurements of rice growth and yields
- ✓ Approach: Field Sampling Protocol
- ✓ Outcomes:
 1. Phase 1 yield measurements for all Implementers.
 2. Yields measurements for DNDC and ORYZA model ca/ya and quantification of uncertainty.
 3. Yield and crop growth measurements for ca/ya of SAR and Optical Remote Sensing Models

Phase 1 Prizes

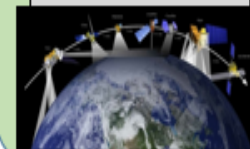


Phase 2: Tools

Welcome to DNDC

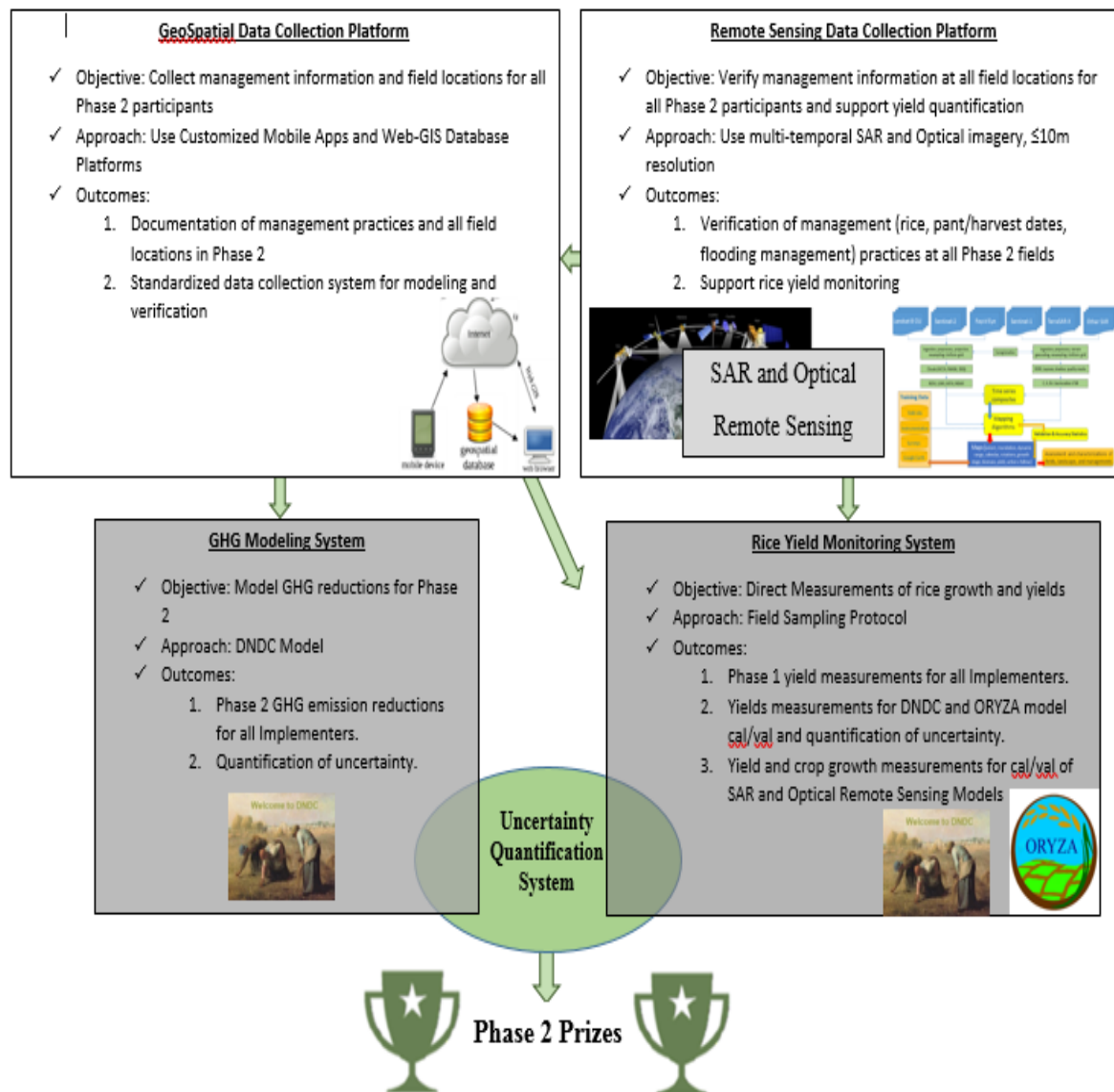


SAR and Optical Remote Sensing



Phase 2: Verification Approach

Phase 2: Data Flow and Verification System Design

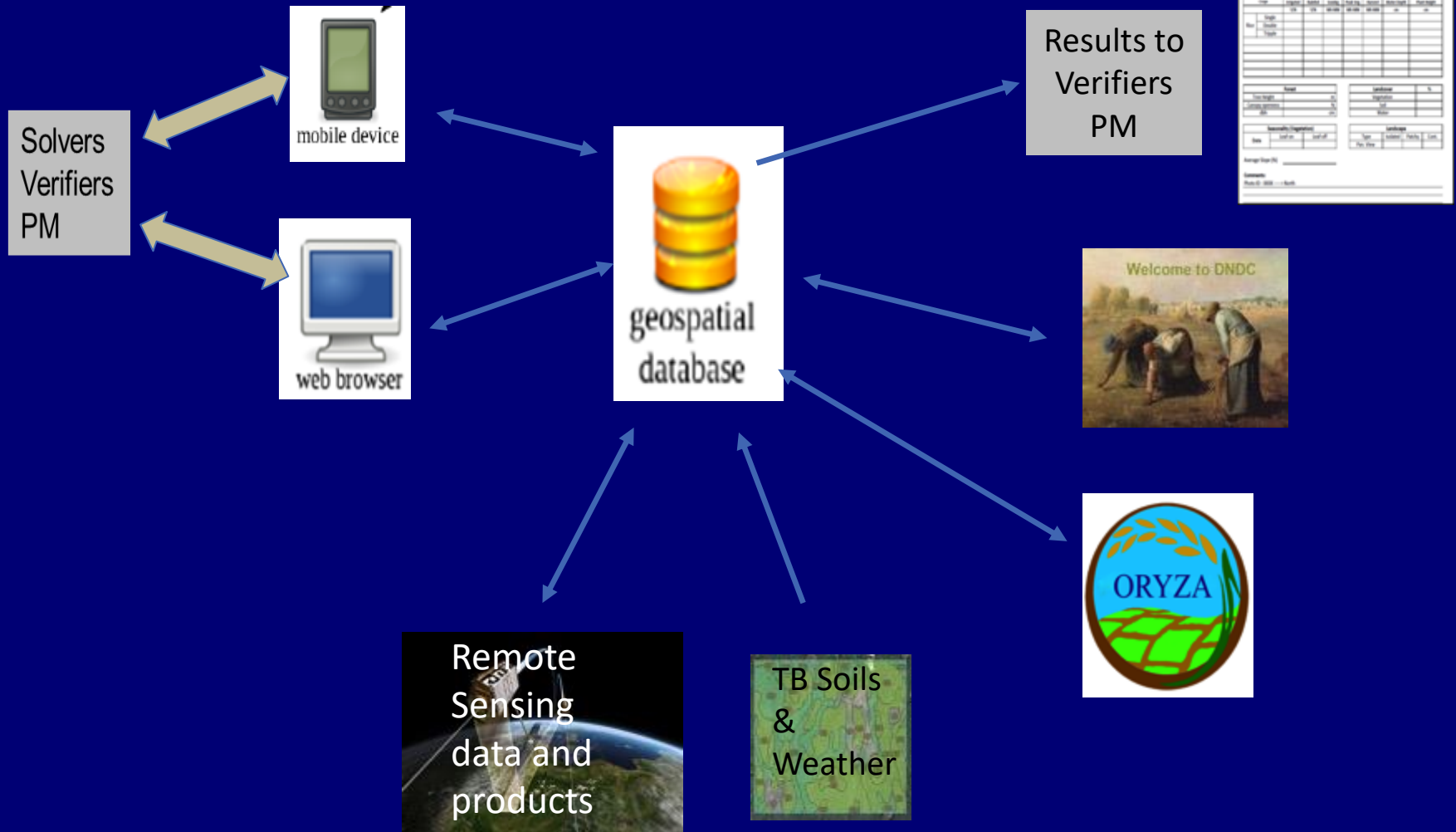


AVERP WebGIS Database Management System (A-WDMS)

A-WDMS

- Background:
 - Phase 2 target is up to 75,000 households
 - Need a consistent, transparent and easy to use database management system
 - Must support geospatial data (site boundaries, remote sensing products, etc)
 - Must support direct link with mobile apps
 - Support user authentication to protect privacy
- Plan: Build a **WebGIS Database Management System**
 - Manage all spatial data – soils, weather, site locations, geotagged photos
 - User authentication – separate login accounts for Solvers, PM and Verifiers
 - Relational database – links sites, technologies and Solvers.
 - Reporting functions

A-WDMS



Thank you!