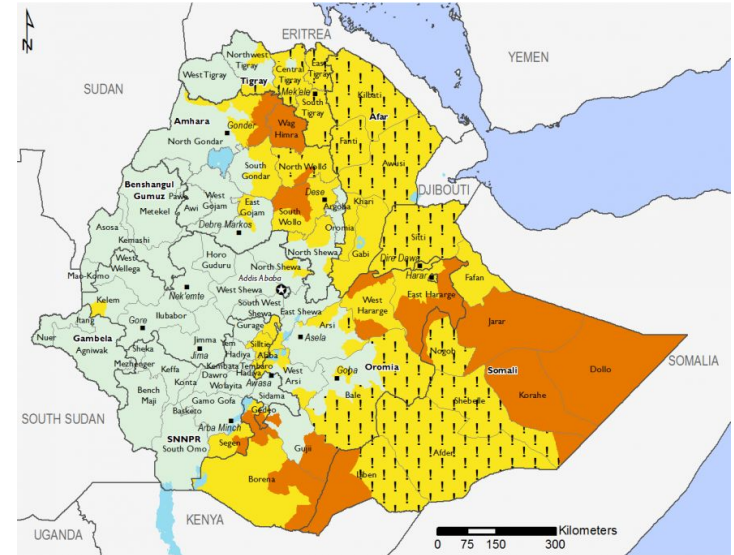
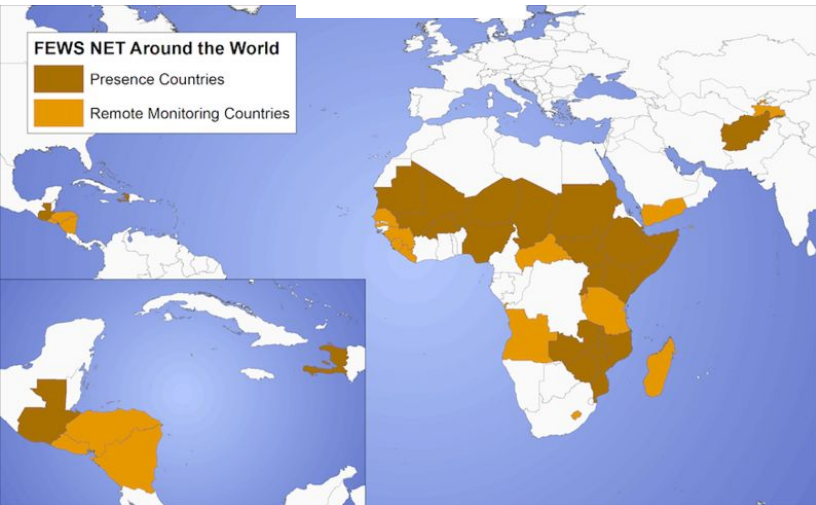


Annual and in-season mapping of cropland at field scale with sparse labels

Gabriel Tseng, Hannah Kerner, Catherine Nakalembe, Inbal Becker-Reshef

Knowing where crops are being grown is important in adapting to and mitigating climate change



October 2020 - January 2021

IPC v3.0 Acute Food Insecurity Phase

1: Minimal 2: Stressed 3: Crisis 4: Emergency 5: Famine

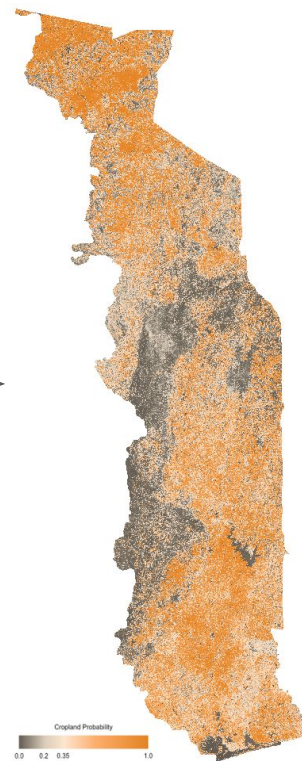
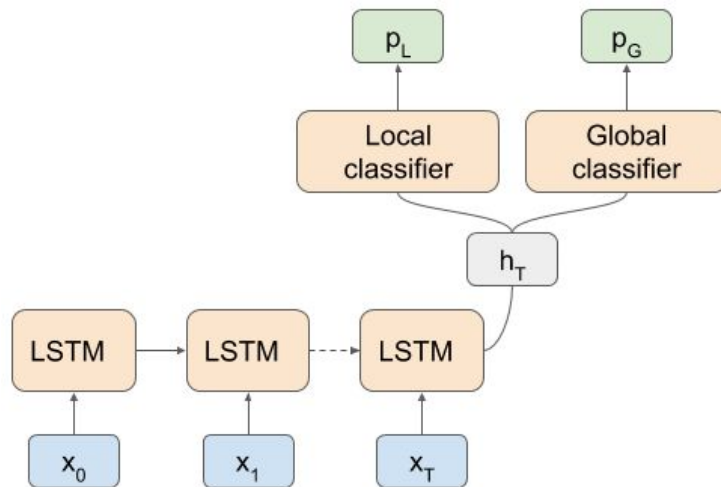
Would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance

Agriculture is very region specific, so it can be challenging to construct crop maps in areas with few data points

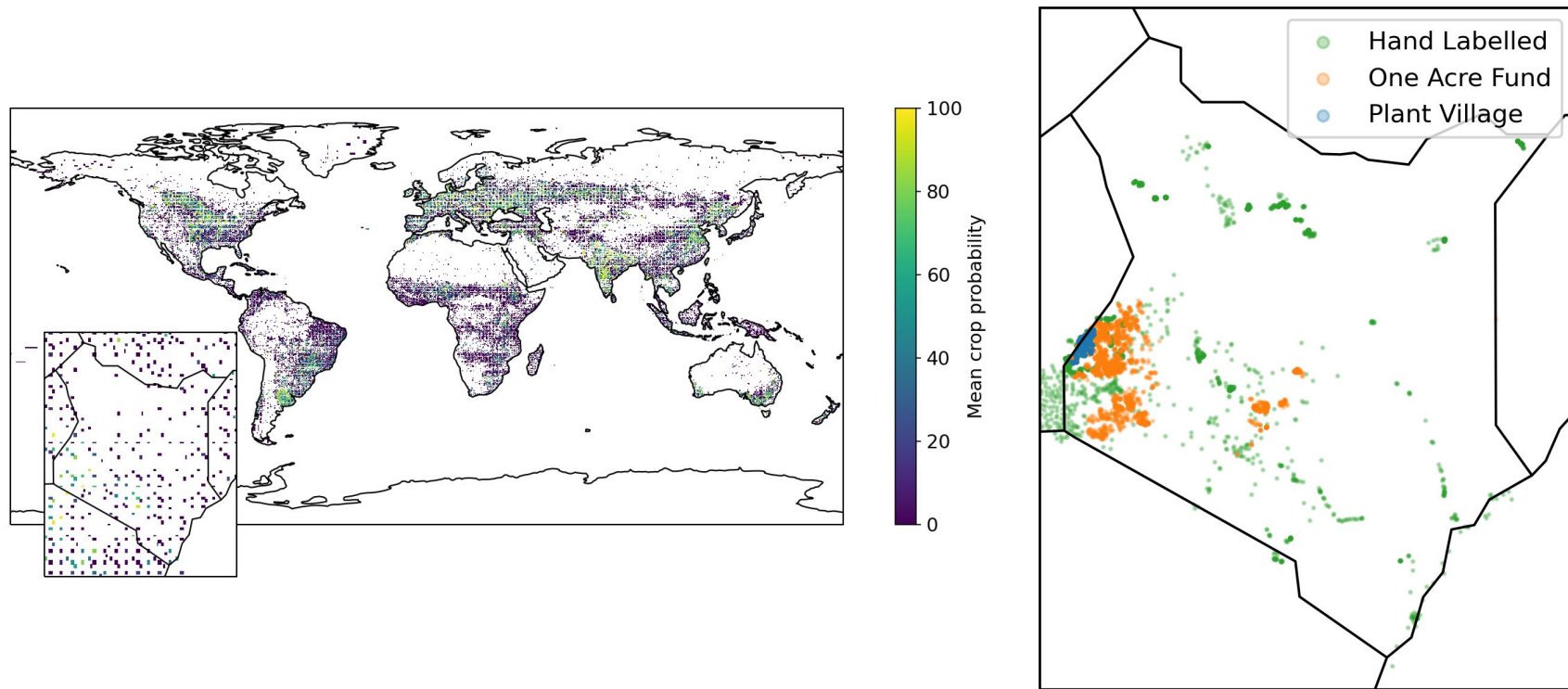


In previous work, we developed an LSTM-based model to develop maps in data-sparse areas using global datasets

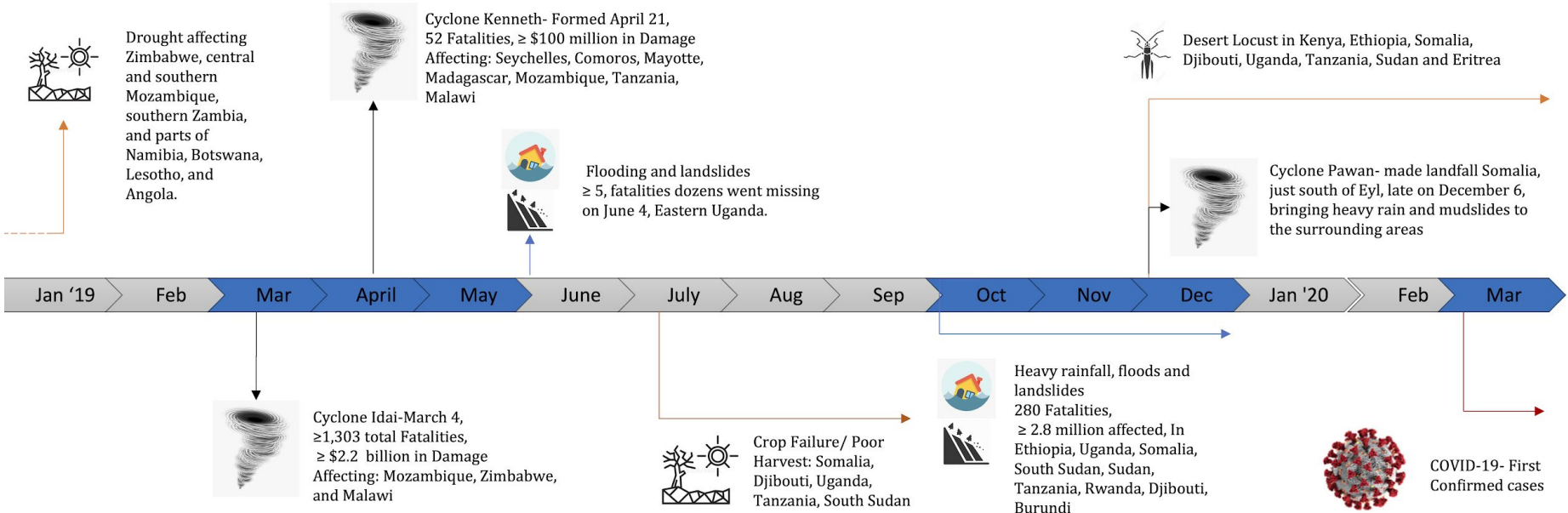
12 months of
least-cloudy
multispectral
Sentinel-2 data



To generate a crop map for Kenya, we combined a global dataset with 3 Kenya-specific datasets

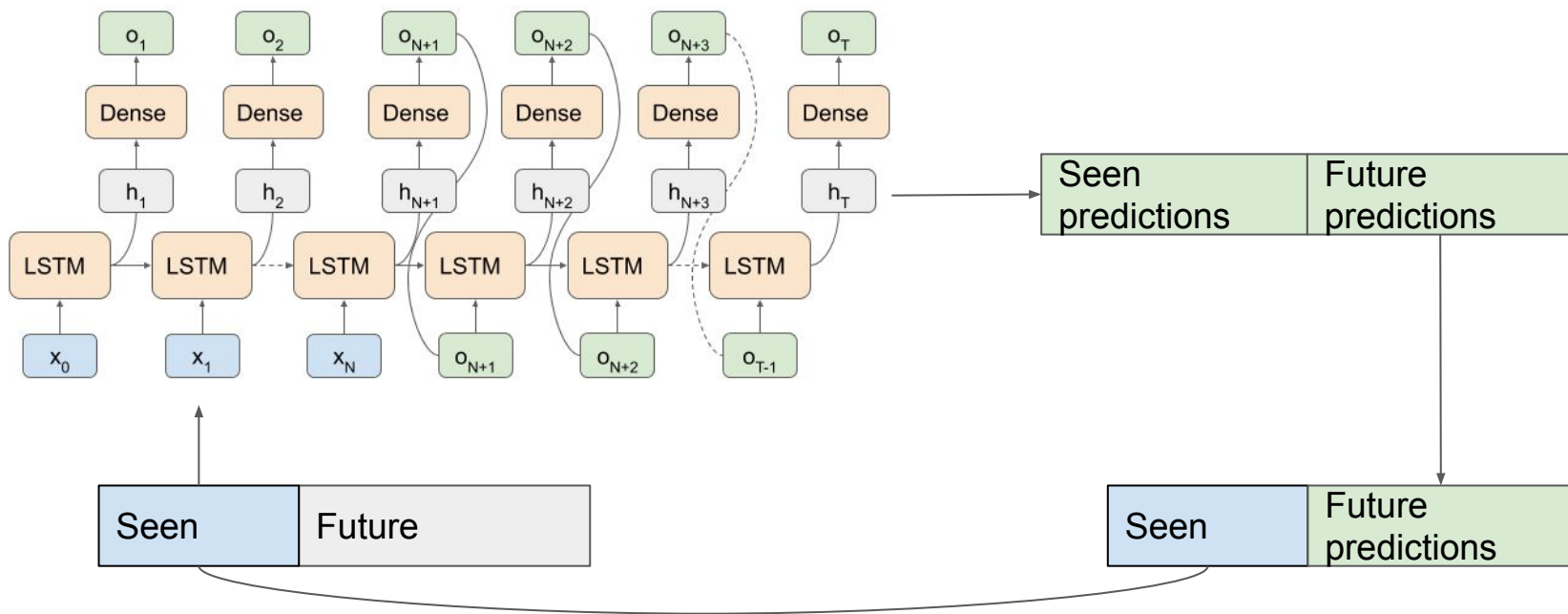


To respond to food system shocks, in season crop maps are important

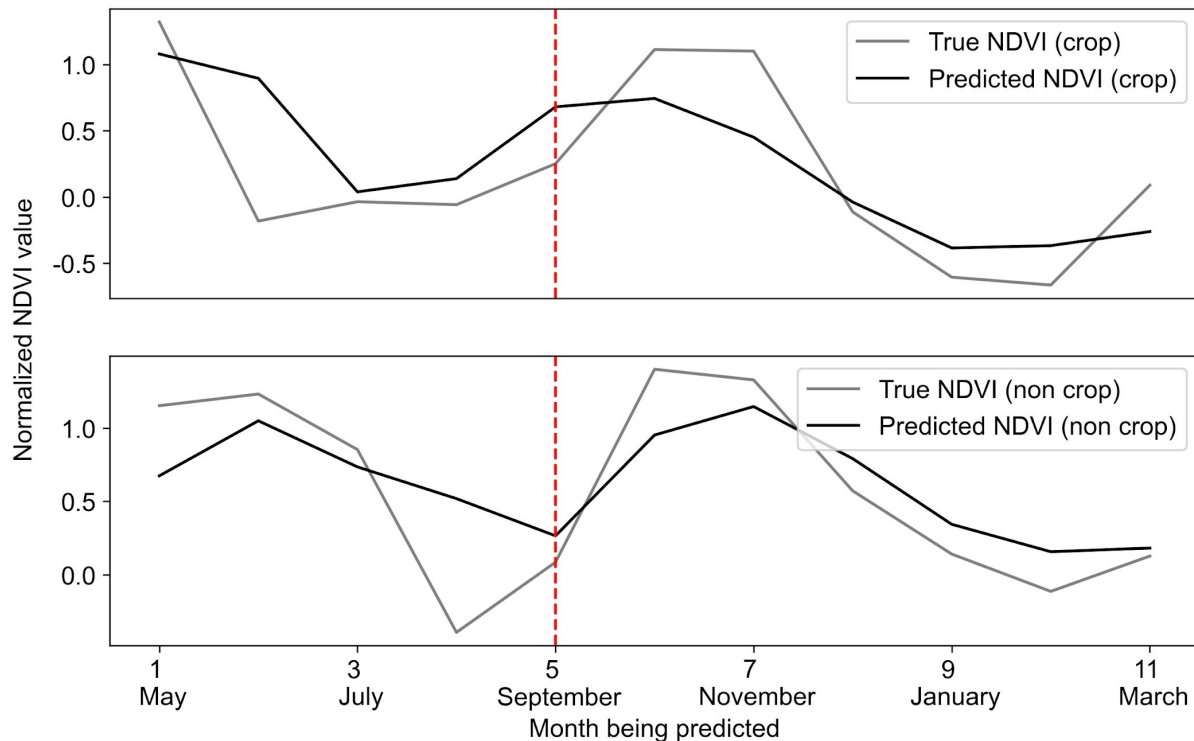


Source: Catherine Nakalembe (2020). Urgent and critical need for Sub-Saharan African countries to invest in Earth observation-based agricultural early warning and monitoring systems, *Environmental Research Letters*.

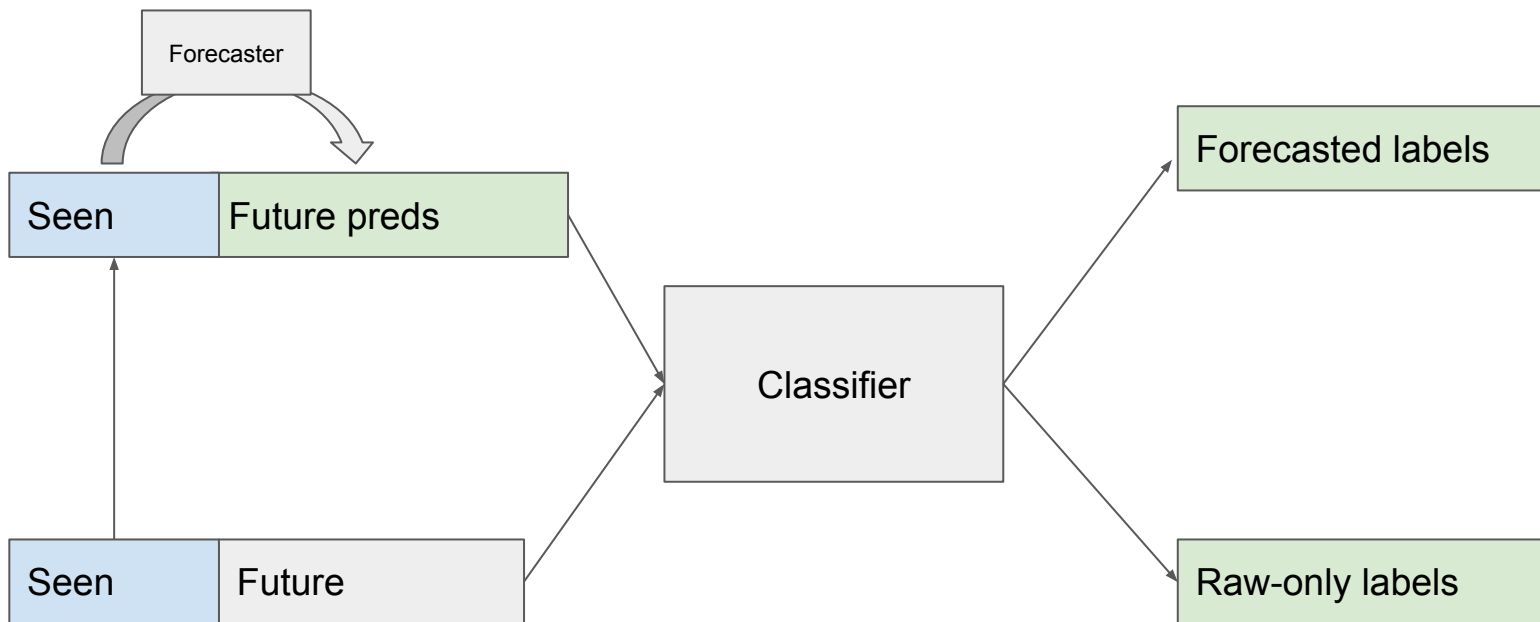
For in-season crop mapping, we trained an LSTM to complete a partial time-series



The forecaster successfully predicted trends when given 5 months of input data

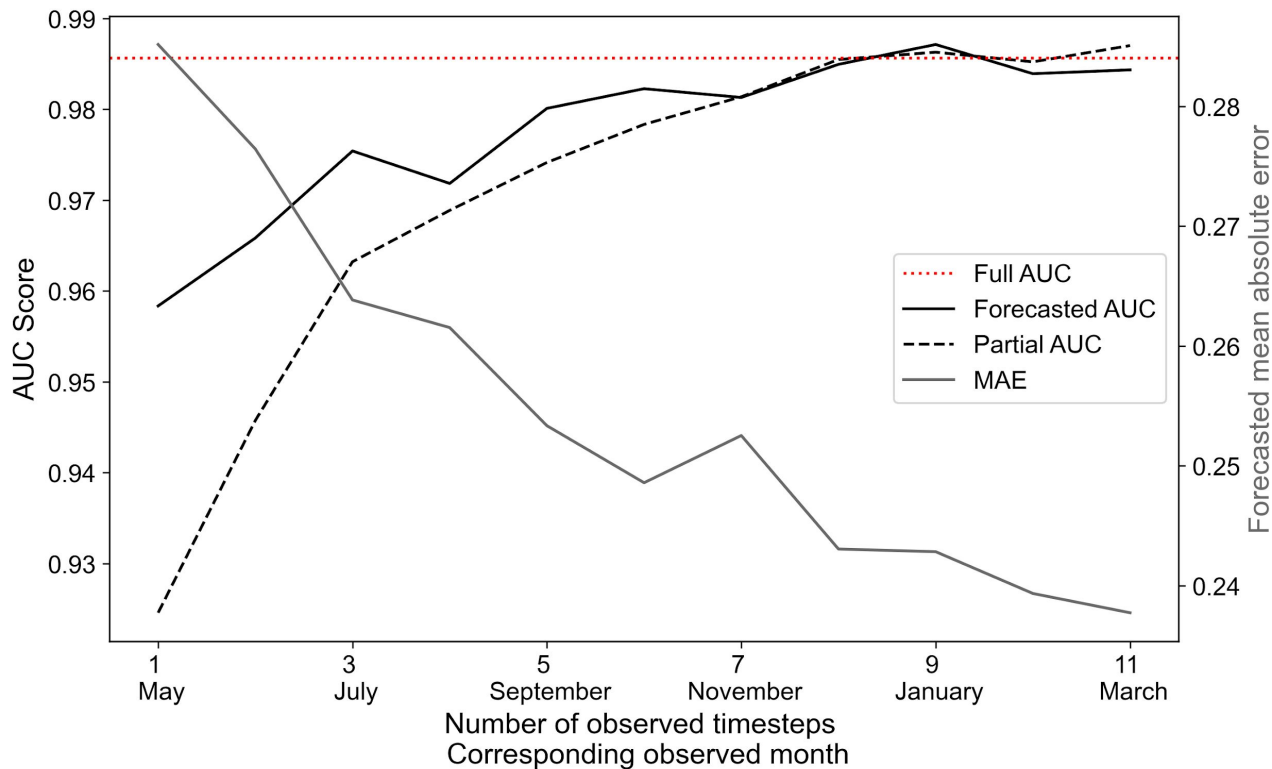


The LSTM-classifier was trained on both the forecasted and raw input



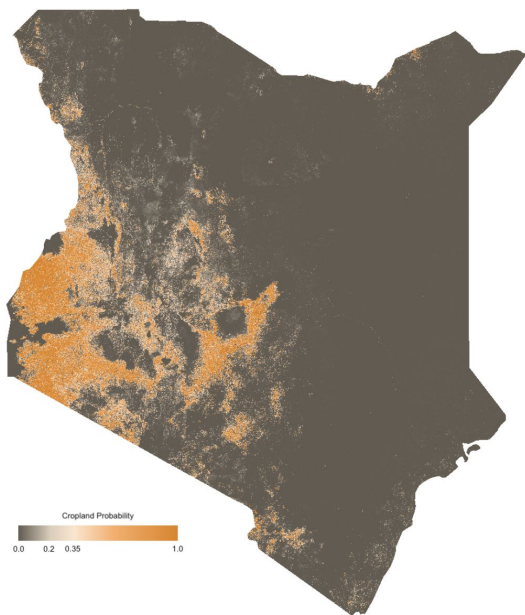
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{total}} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{encoder}} + \frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}_{\text{classifier}}(\mathcal{X}_{\text{observed}}) + \mathcal{L}_{\text{classifier}}(\mathcal{X}_{\text{forecasted}}))$$

This improved results compared to passing the partial inputs to the classifier



We used the LSTM-classifier and the combined system to produce crop maps for Busia and Kenya

Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1
0.86	0.77	0.92	0.84



(a) Cropland probability map for Kenya (2019)



(b) In-season cropland probability map for Busia county (2020)

Conclusion

Conclusion:

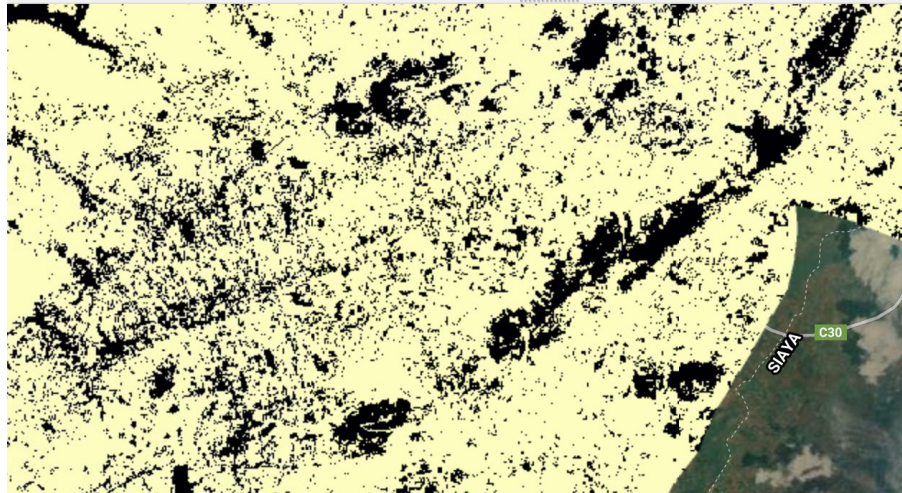
- We present an LSTM crop / non crop **classifier** and a **forecaster** for multispectral time series data. We use these models to produce high resolution (10m) crop maps of Kenya (post-season) and Busia (in-season)

Future work:

- Extending this method for crop-type mapping
- Using these methods to generate crop-maps for previously unseen regions with sparse labelled data

These maps can be explored and downloaded on Google Earth Engine

```
1 var image = ee.Image('users/gabrieltseng/busia_cropland_binary_in_season');  
2 var busia_cropland = {  
3   min: 0.0,  
4   max: 1,  
5   palette: ['#000004', '#2C105C', '#711F81', '#B63679', '#EE605E', '#FDAE76'],  
6 };  
7 Map.addLayer(image.select(0), busia_cropland);  
8
```



Thank you!

Code, maps, data are available at: <https://github.com/nasaharvest/kenya-crop-mask>