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Estimating the Canopy Cover of *Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz through Aerial RGB Images

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PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO RURAL DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID 2014-2020

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I. INTRODUCTION

• Soil erosion is one of the most important factors in land degradation and one of the principal mechanisms of desertification at national and regional levels.

Effects caused by erosion are the loss of agricultural and forest soil fertility, increased degradation
of vegetation cover, and a decrease in natural hydrologic control.

• The establishment of **vegetal covers** is an excellent alternative to prevent erosive processes, since it increases the hydraulic resistance of the land by increasing the stability of the soil aggregates.



I. INTRODUCTION

 Camelina [Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz] is considered as a growing crop in Spain, leading a special interest in crop diversification. It is a practical and economically viable alternative, supported by its short growth period.

 Within the CAMEVAR project, we are assessing several varieties of camelina provided by Camelina Company Spain, together with cultivation techniques and practices in combination with new technologies.



I. INTRODUCTION

 In this paper, we analyze the use of Red, Green and Blue [RGB] images gathered with a Parrot Bebop 2 UAV [Unmanned Aerial Vehicle] to estimate the Crop Coverage or Canopy Cover [CC] of camelina.

• We will determine the percentage of soil and vegetation through a combination of the images bands to assess the evolution of the crop, seeded in two different dates.









II. <u>RELATED WORK</u>

- Alatorre et al. analyzed the temporal evolution of plant activity on vegetated areas and in erosion risk zones in a small area of the central Pyrenees during the period 1984 - 2007 from two Landsat Normalized Difference Vegetation Index [NDVI] time through Multi Spectral [MS] sensors.
- Basterrechea et al. used the Sentinel-2 satellite platform to gather images in the different bands of RGB, Near InfraRed [NIR], Water Vapor Permeability [WVP], and NDVI index for different times of the year to evaluate changes between plots with coverage and plots without grass coverage.
- Marín et al. showed the accessibility, easy use and low cost of digital RGB cameras as a perfect device for turfgrass green biomass estimation and water management.



III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Four replicas of a winter camelina variety (V11) in two different dates:
 - December 2nd, 2020, and February 18th, 2021.
- Two seeding techniques and applied two concentrations of Urine derived Fertilizer [UdF]:
 - Low-60 and high-90.
- 4 bands in 8 plots randomly distributed.
- Bebop 2 UAV with a 24-bit color RGB camera and a resolution of 1440x1080 pixels to take zenithal pictures of the camelina canopy at 15 m height.





III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

P4	F.1	G.2	F.3	H.4	C.1	B.2	A.3	A.4	Р5
P3	E.1	F.2	G.3	F.4	B.1	A.2	D.3	C.4	P6
P2	G.1	H.2	H.3	E.4	A.1	C.2	B.3	B.4	Р7
Pl	H.1	E.2	E.3	G.4	D.1	D.2	C.3	D.4	P8

(A) 1st seeding date – broadcast – 60UdF

- (B) 1st seeding date broadcast 90UdF
- (C) 1st seeding date rows 60UdF
- (D) 1st seeding date rows 90UdF



- (E) 2nd seeding date broadcast 60UdF
- (F) 2nd seeding date broadcast 90UdF
- (G) 2nd seeding date rows 60UdF
- (H) 2nd seeding date rows 90UdF





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III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

- QGIS 3.16.4-Hannover
- Soil Index (SI) = G_{band}/R_{band}
- Pixels between 0 and 1 where reclassified as 0 and considered soil (black pixels)
- Pixels over 1 were classified as 1 and considered vegetation (white pixels).
- QGIS tool "zonal statistics"





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IV. <u>RESULTS</u>

CROP COVER	PLOT
14,88%	P1
27,04%	P2
9,67%	P3
10,64%	P4
69,17%	P5
76,19%	P6
78,24%	P7
80,76%	P8





IV. <u>RESULTS</u>

<u>Crop Coverage estimation:</u>

- Issues with the Wintersteiger plot seeder: the middle of the seeding route has less density than the edges. Some differences in the seeding procedure: P5-C.1 and P8-D.1-D.2-C.3-D.4
- Correctness of the seeding procedure or the effects of the different crop management procedures employed.
- Differences in the effect of fertilization: P8-D.1 to P5-C.1

• Work in progress, as the crop is still growing. We keep gathering data.



V. <u>CONCLUSIONS</u>

- Easy, cheap, and effective way to assess the canopy coverage of camelina crops.
- Allows the farmer or investigator to assess the growing of the crop and determine if there has been any issue during the seeding procedure.
- Even though, once the essay or crop are seeded, if there is any problem it would be difficult to solve.
 So, by flying the UAV as a check procedure, this could be issued in further campaigns to avoid echoing the previous mistakes.

 As this paper is a current work, we aim to compare the gathered data with results from seed yield and plant development, and with thermal images in larger plot areas. Therefore, we could aim to assess detecting diseases in large crop areas, or not growing spots that could reduce the final yield of the crop.



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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