

-

Agriculture – essential for people, often detrimential for the nature









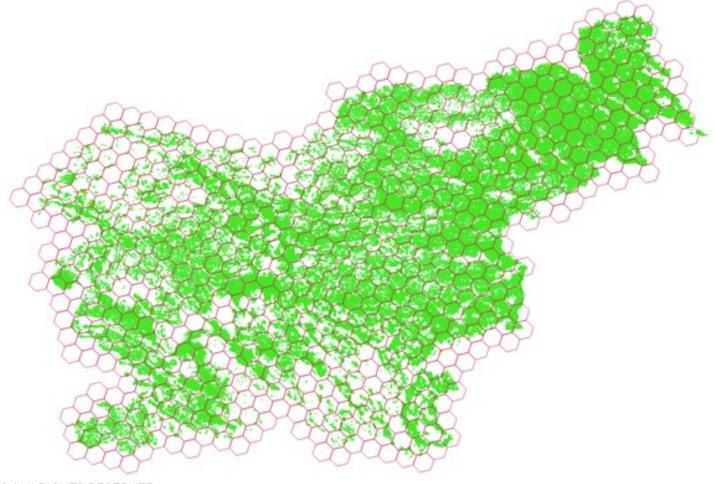
Agriculture policies ensusing sustainability







How to efficiently monitor?





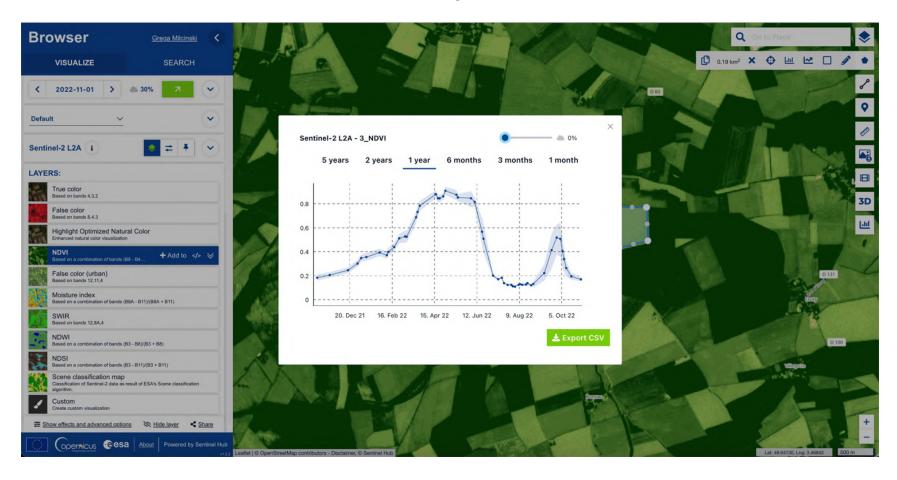
Satellite imagery – an objective and systematic insight of our planet



Odranci, Slovenia - Planet Fusion

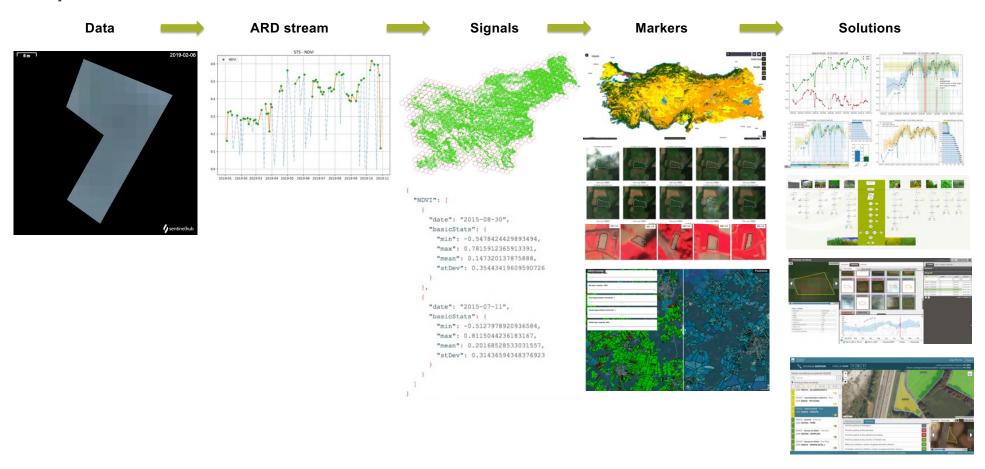


Dense time-series show patterns





Operationalization





Parcel boundary delineation

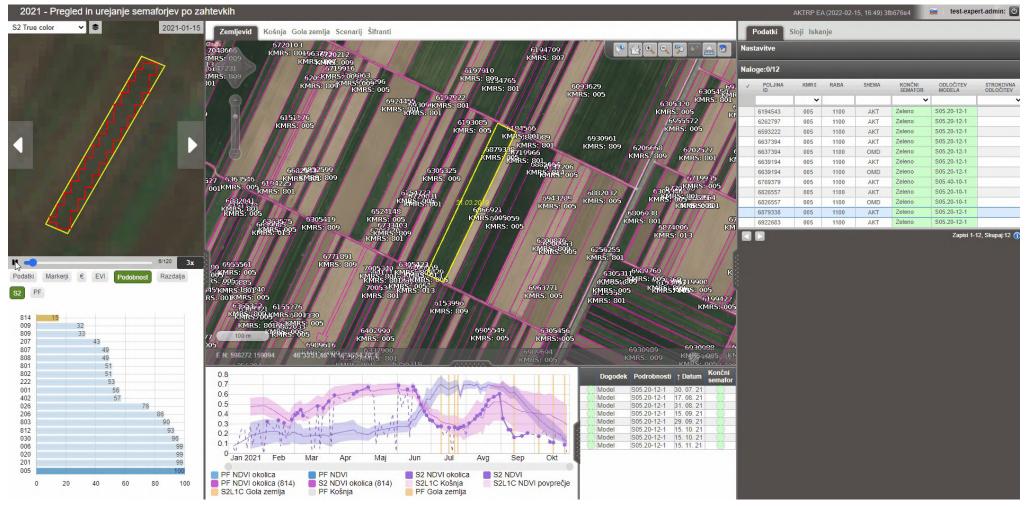


https://medium.com/sentinel-hub/parcel-boundary-detection-for-cap-2a316a77d2f6

https://github.com/sentinel-hub/field_delineation



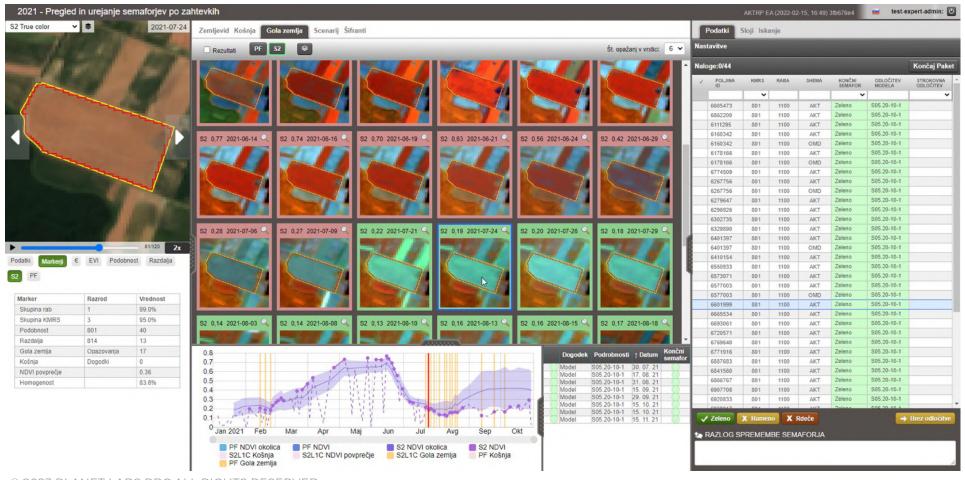
Peer comparison







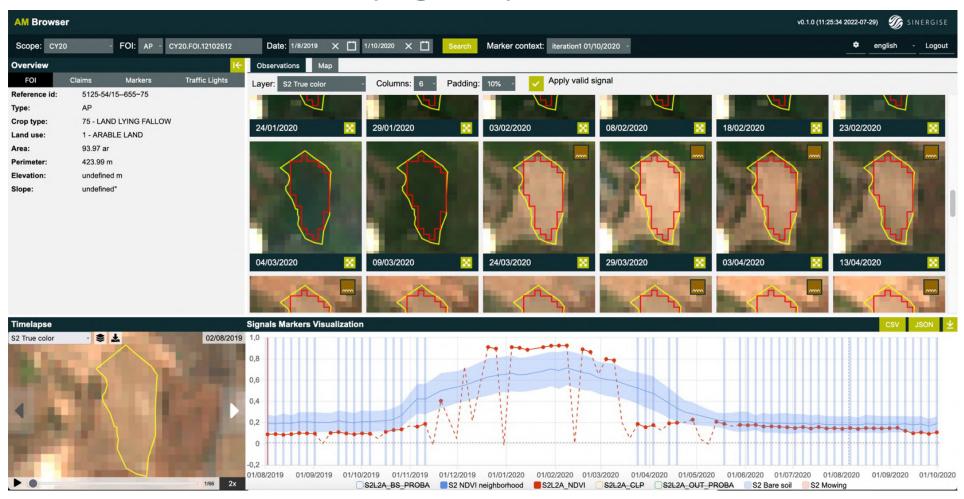
Bare soil







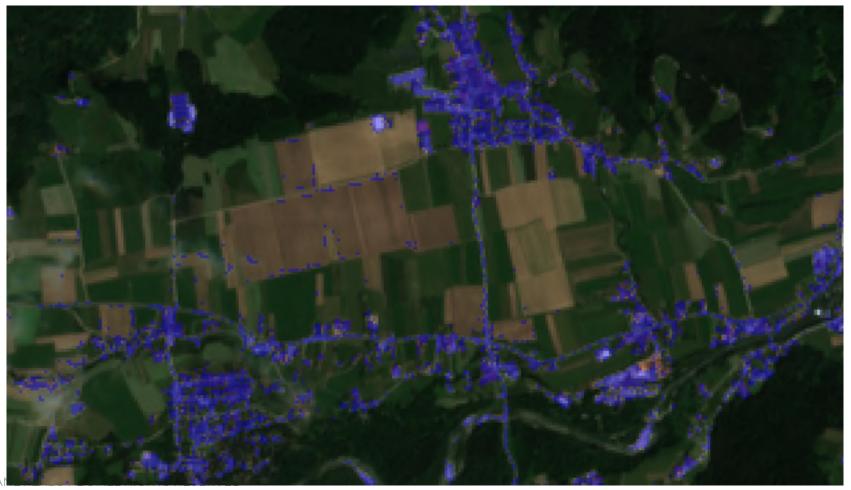
Land use and Crop group classification



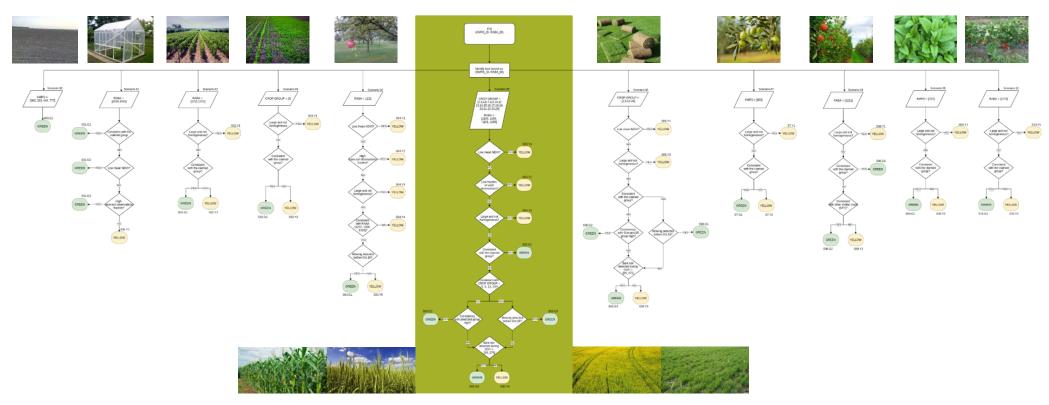


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Built-up area marker



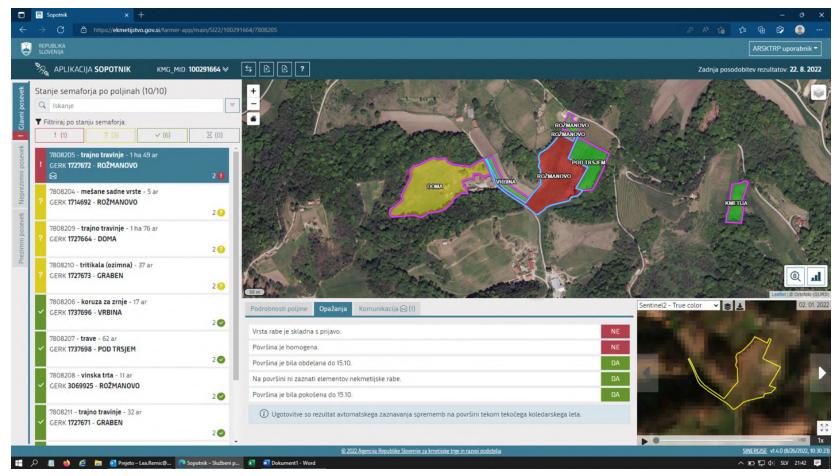
Rules-based decision making process







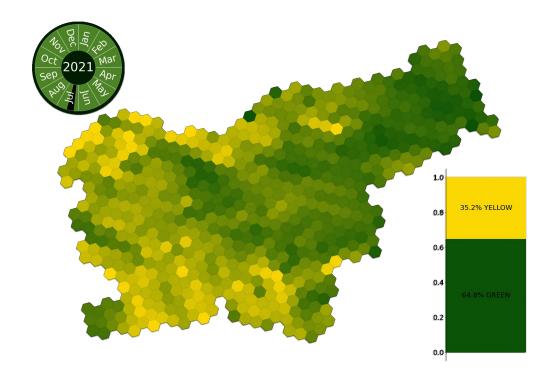
Communication with farmers







Ongoing monitoring











Evolution – vertical and horizontal



Accuracy and coverage in LULUCF

Tier 3 High res. data (e.g. model)	Not applicable	Modelled data combined with LUC matrix (not necessarily spatially dis-aggregated)	Geo-information at high-resolution, detailed time series, country-specific disaggregated data based on inventories and/or models
Tier 2 Country specific values	National area statistics, combined with country-specific values – typical 1 st improvement	Annual LUC stats, combined with country-specific values	Geo-information, time series, country specific values – good coverage, detailed analysis
Tier 1 IPCC default values	National area statistics, combined with IPCC default values – basic entry level	Annual (or annualised) LUC stats presented as national matrix – applied using default IPCC values	Geo-information, time series, default values – weak, but better than App 1 and 2
	Approach 1 National statistics	Approach 2 Land Use Change matrix	Approach 3 Geo-tracked

Improved Coverage and Representation

Source: COM(2016) 479 final









