

EO-based Grassland Production Index (GPI) for estimating drought related yield losses: development in mountainous environment and current challenges

eurac research

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SCALEAGDATA
MAKING DATA COUNT

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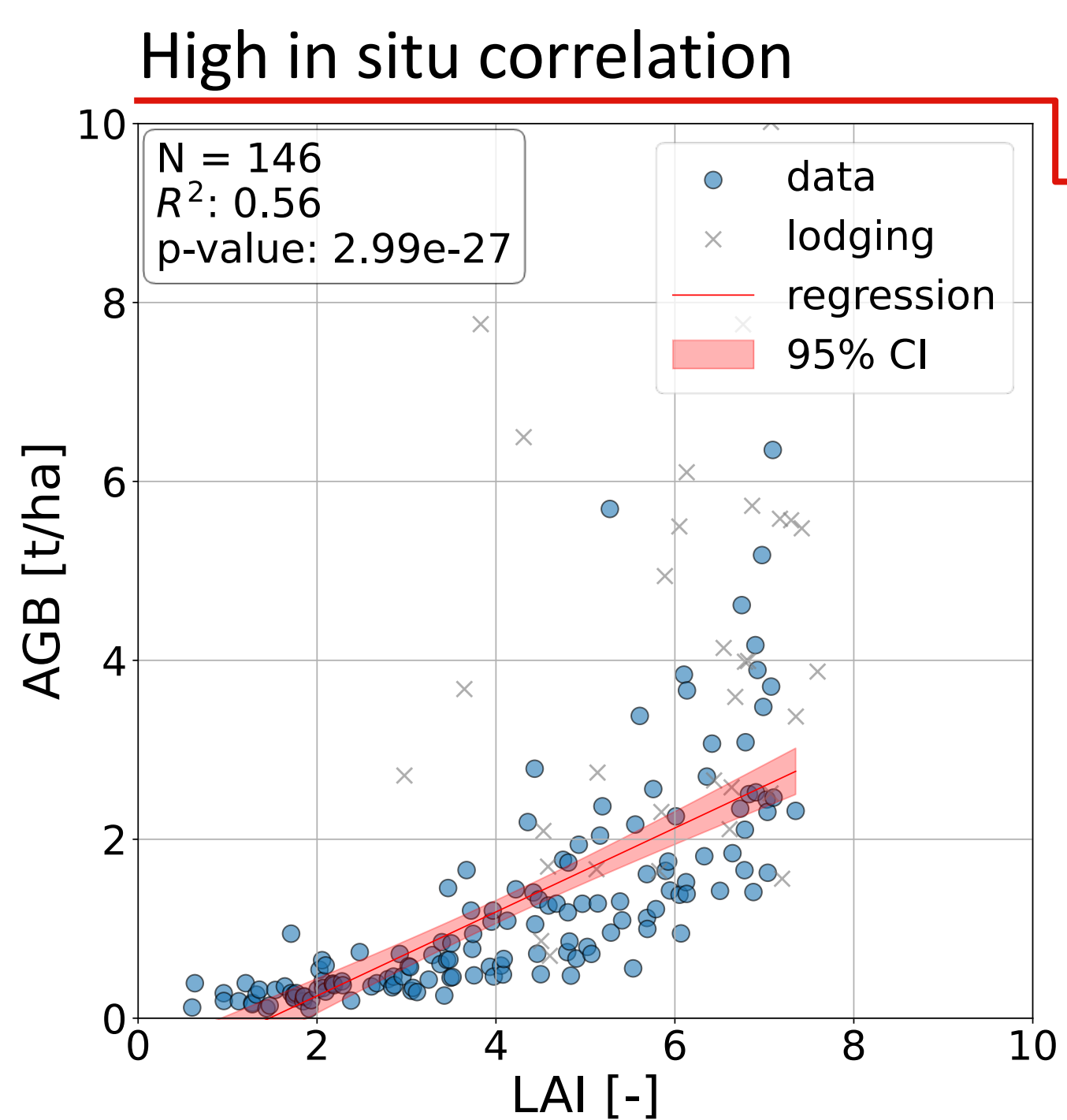
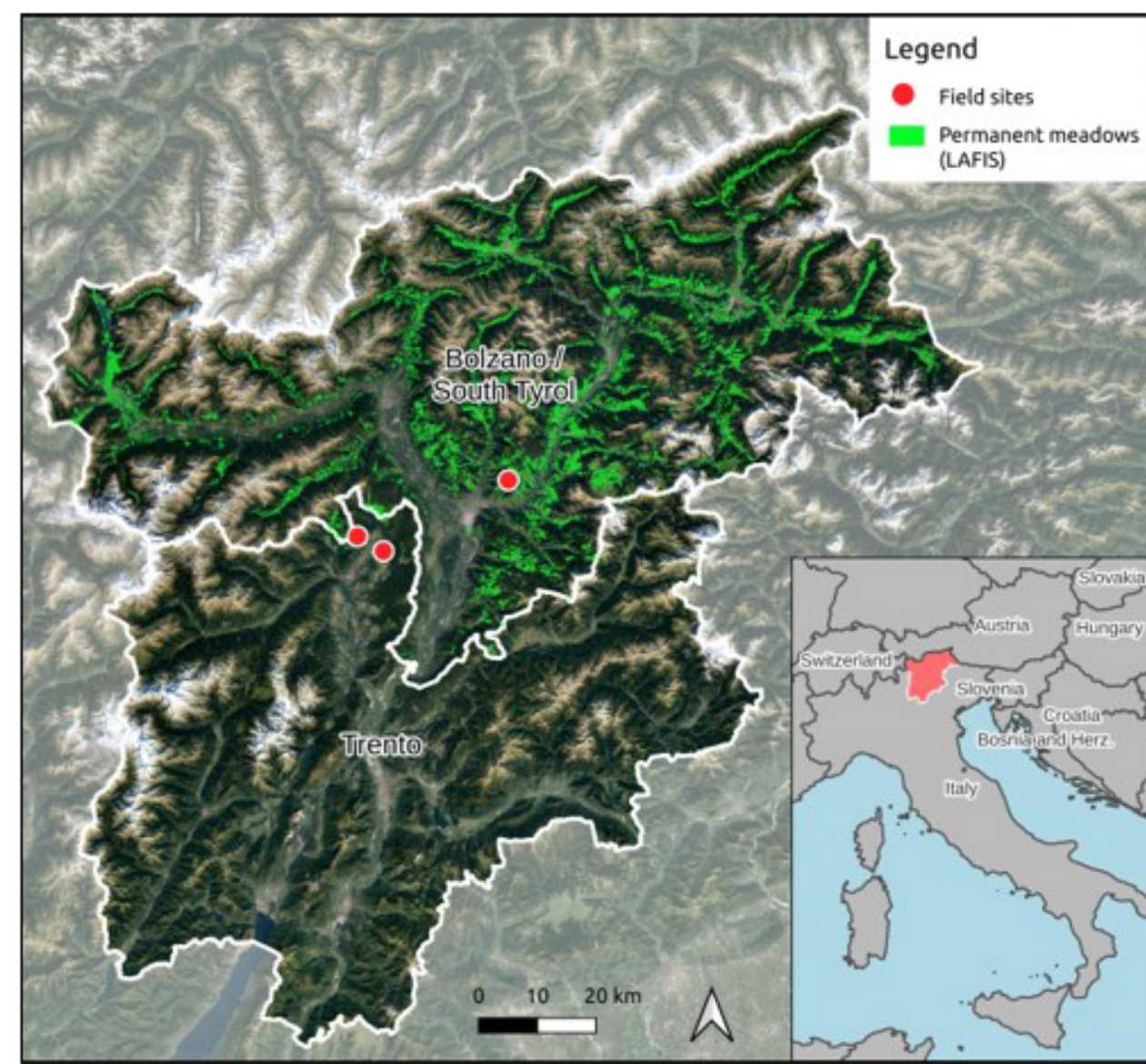
⁴ Eurac Research, Center for Climate Change and Transformation

Motivation, GPI definition and validation

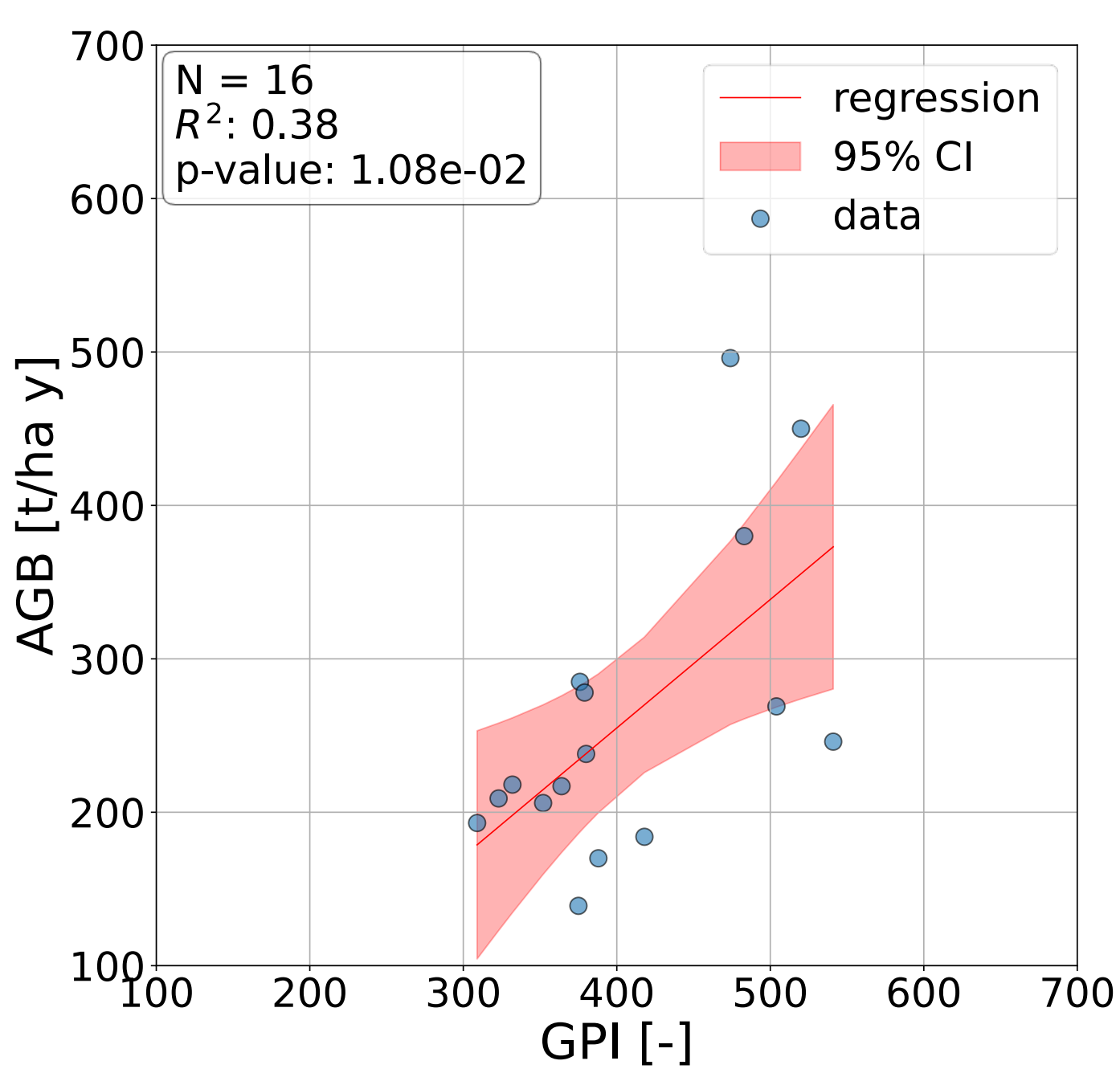
Grasslands have a crucial role in alpine ecosystem regulation, forage production, recreative activities, covering 70% of South Tyrolean agricultural areas.

Robust in situ data collection for training and validation purposes (2023-2024) over 8 parcels

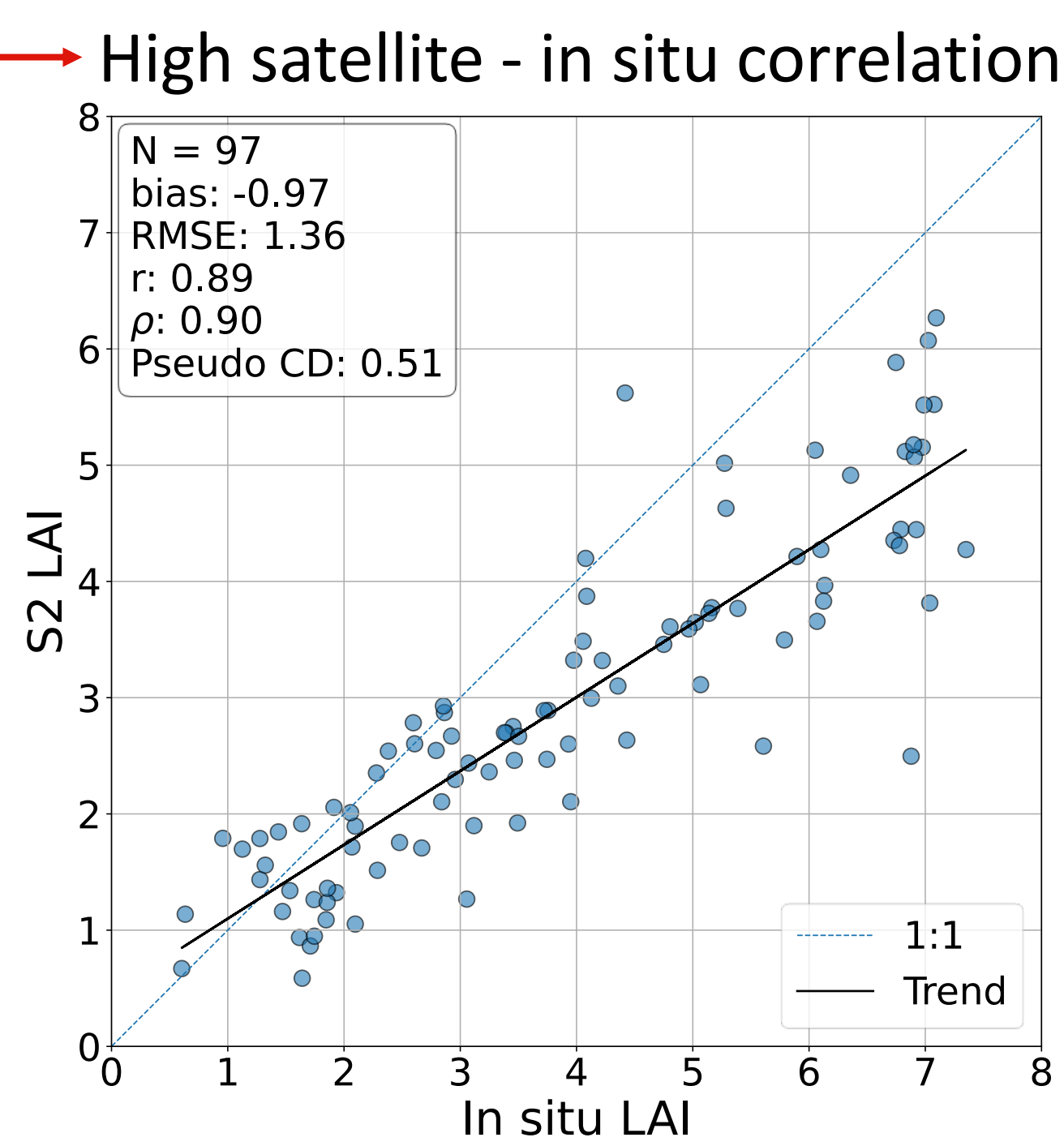
- Leaf Area Index (LAI)
- Above Ground Biomass (AGB)



Scatterplot between average values of AGB and LAI over the parcels for the years 2023, 2024. Data associated with lodging events are excluded from the dataset.



Scatterplot between cumulated GPI and AGB over the parcels for the years 2023, 2024. Daily time series obtained with linear interpolation are used for cumulating the parameters over the agricultural season depending on each parcel's elevation.



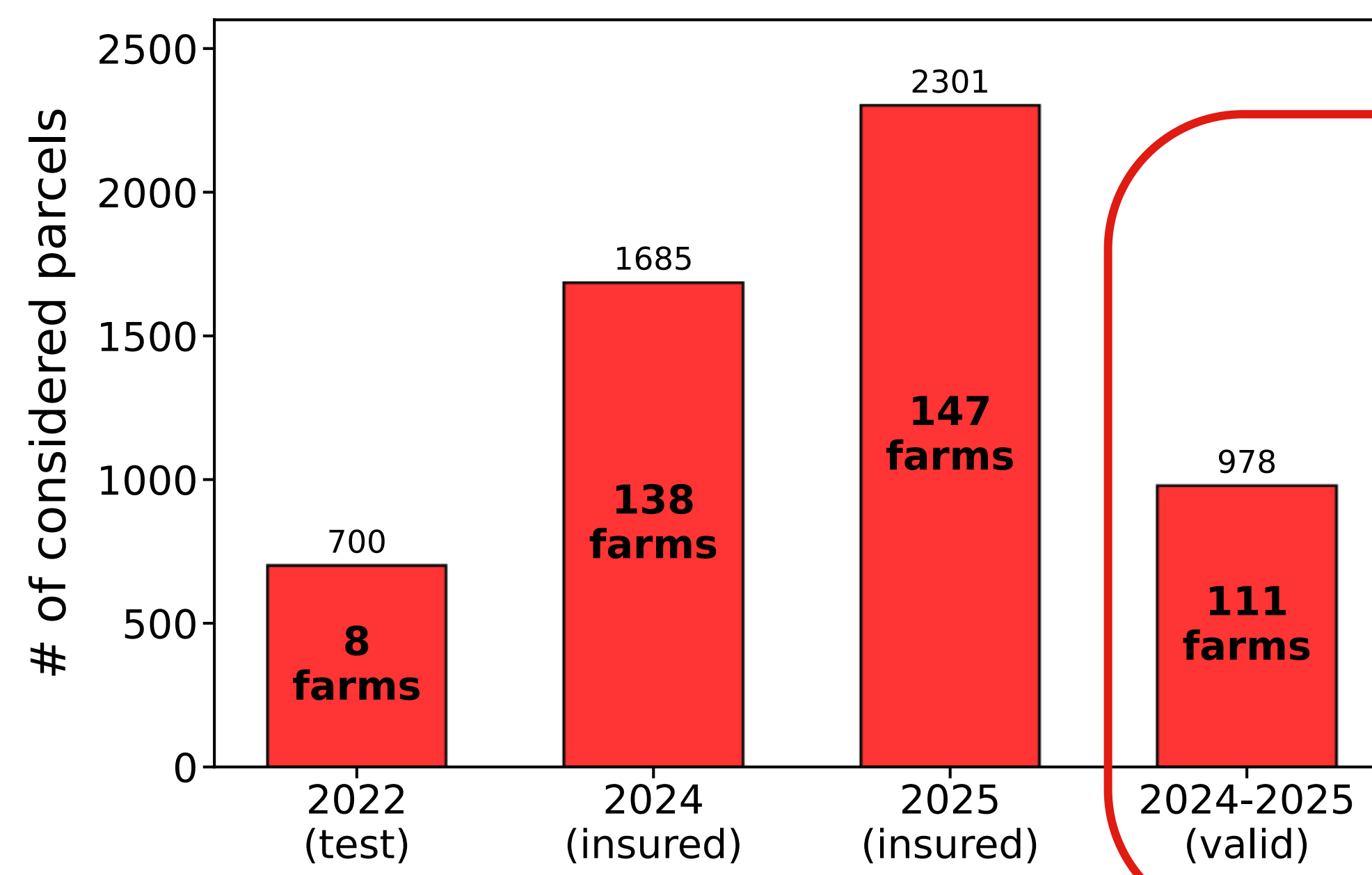
Scatterplot between average values of in situ LAI and Sentinel-2 (S2) derived LAI over the parcels for the years 2023, 2024. S2 LAI is computed from SL2P hybrid physical and Machine Learning (ML) algorithm with 10 m resolution. Data associated with lodging events are excluded from the dataset.

GPI definition (Castelli et al., 2023): cumulated sum over the agricultural season (Start, End Of Season) of the daily product between LAI and a meteorological derived Coefficient of Water Stress (CWS, Roumiguié et al., 2016).

$$GPI_n = \sum_{i=SOS}^{i=EOS} (LAI_{grassland\ i} \times CWS)$$

GPI validation

Index-based insurance against drought



Parcel validity due to: size, land cover type and variation over time

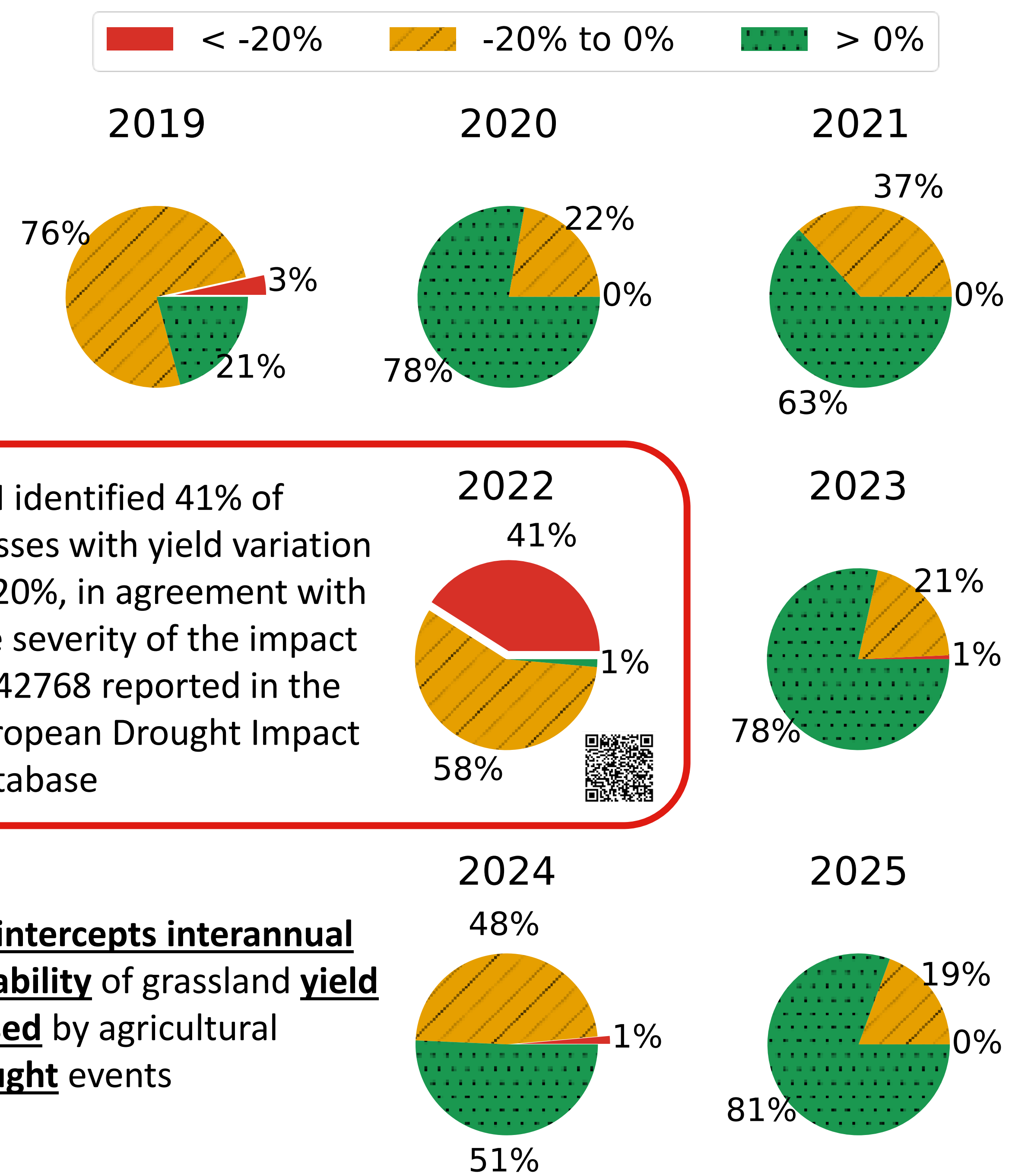
Dataset: valid parcels insured both during 2024 and 2025

Reference time frame for yield variation (ΔGPI) calculation: 2019-2025

$$\Delta GPI_n = \frac{GPI_n}{Olympic\ average(GPI_{2019}; \dots; GPI_{2025})}$$

Yield variation (ΔGPI) of classes of parcels of the same farm within the same municipality from 2019 to 2025

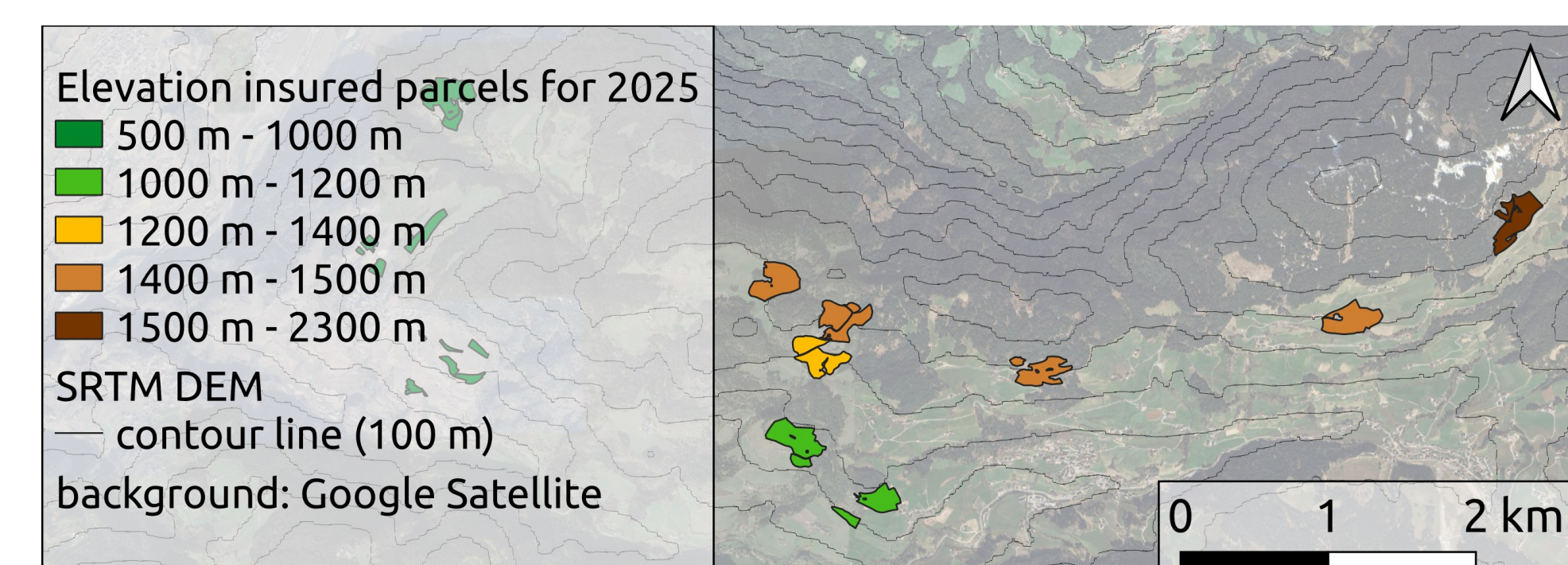
Reimbursement eligibility based on exceedance of < -20% variation over a class



GPI identified 41% of classes with yield variation < -20%, in agreement with the severity of the impact ID 42768 reported in the European Drought Impact Database

GPI intercepts interannual variability of grassland yield caused by agricultural drought events

Challenges of complex terrain

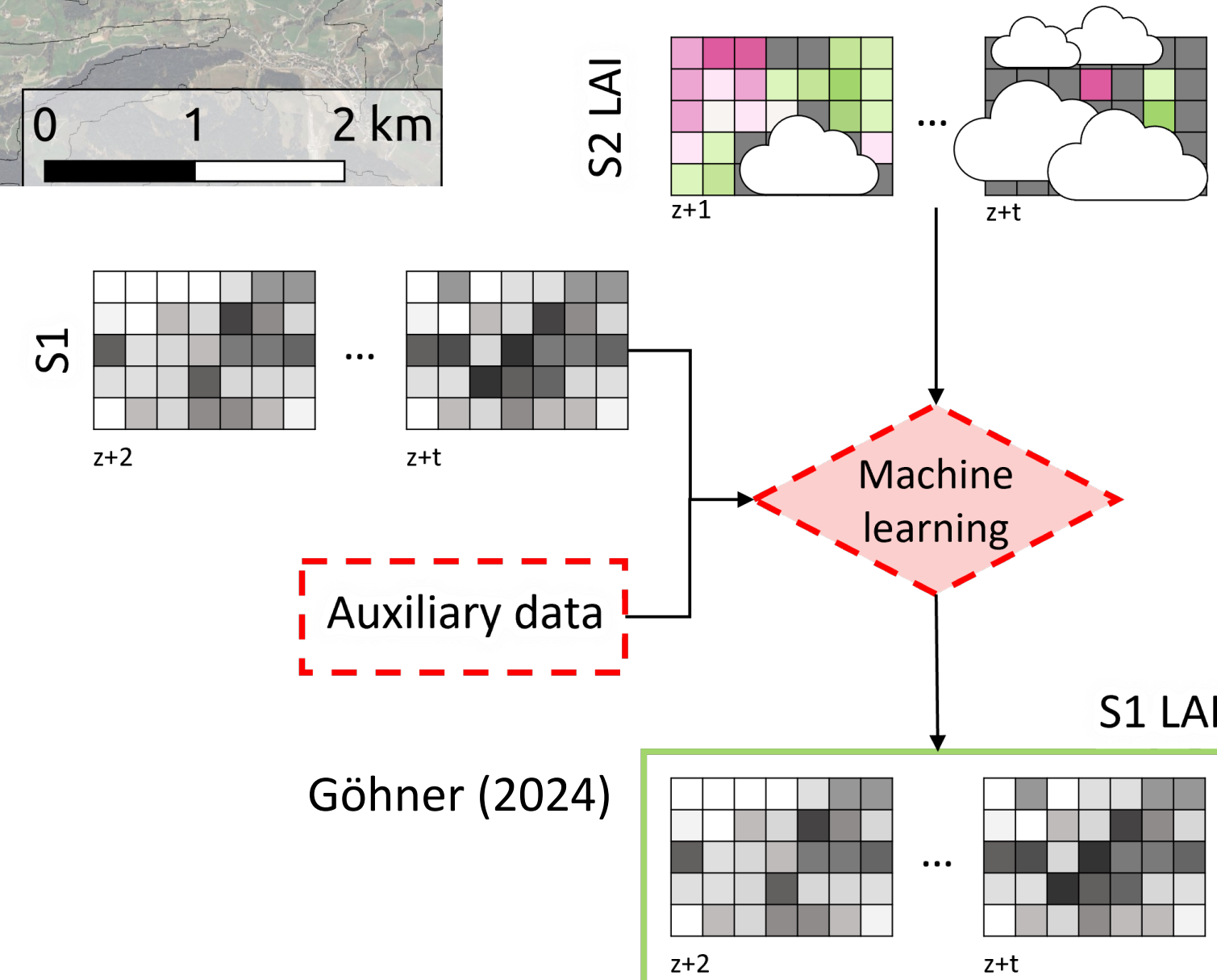


Altitudinal belts: elevation dependent length of agricultural season

Extremely high cloud coverage: no availability of Sentinel-2 optical data

Optical and SAR data fusion

Complex terrain: geometric and radiometric effects on SAR data



References and funding

References

Castelli, M. et al., (2023). Insuring Alpine Grasslands against Drought-Related Yield Losses Using Sentinel-2 Satellite Data. *Remote Sensing*, 15, 3542. doi: 10.3390/rs15143542

Göhner, C. (2024). Modelling LAI of Alpine Grassland from Sentinel-1 SAR and Sentinel-2 Data using Spatial Gap-filling in North-Eastern Italy. Zenodo. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.17865651

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