

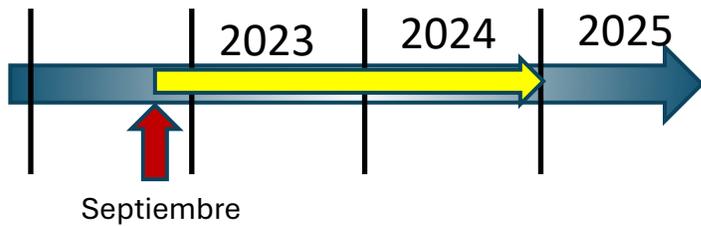


Proyectos en 2024



Integración de técnicas agronómicas y teledetección para un uso sostenible del agua en los cultivos del almendro y pistacho en ambientes semiáridos (PISATEL)

- Memoria de Seguimiento anualidad 2023 presentada en Marzo 2024.
- Requerimientos de subsanaciones resueltos en Octubre 2024

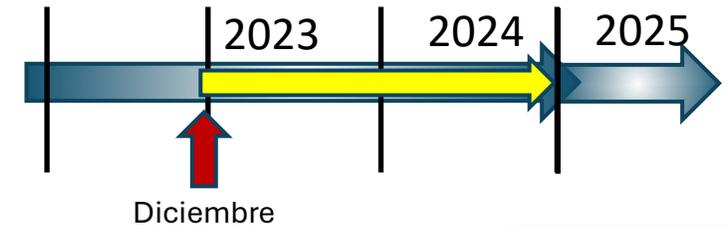


3 años
95 k€



Integrating Remote Sensing and Digital farming for sustainable water use in almond and pistachio orchards (WATERSNUTS)

- Contrato de Moya (Marzo 2024)
- Informado y aceptado el cambio de adscripción del IP2 en Junio 2024
- **Solicitud de extensión hasta el 31/08/2025 presentada y AUTORIZADA**



3 años
195 k€

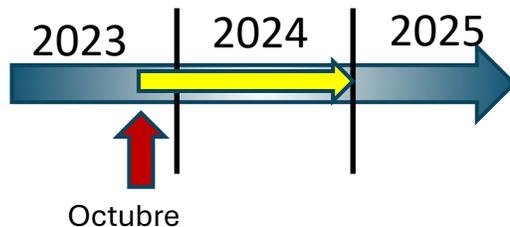
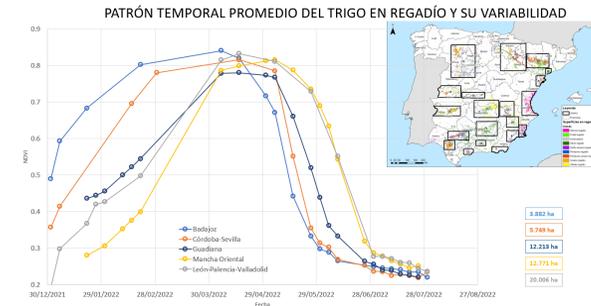


Evaluación de los Efectos del cambio CLIMático sobre las demandas de Agua en Regadíos

ECLIMAR

- Usuarios
- Reunión 21 septiembre OECC-UCLM
- Reunión 23 octubre AEMET
- Reunión 16 nov SG Regadíos MAPA

- Reunión 1 de marzo, Albacete (WORKSHOP CONTABILIDAD DEL AGUA)

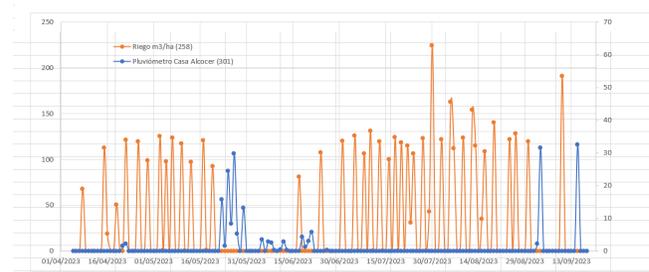
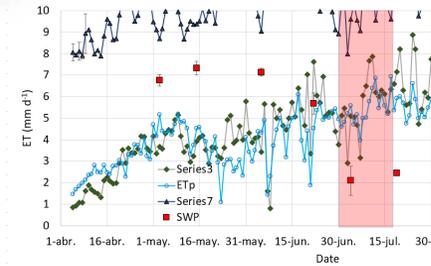


1,5 años
140 k€

Equipo investigador:
UCLM: Alfonso Calera, Jesús Garrido, José González Piqueras, Juan Manuel Sánchez, Joan Miquel Galve, Antonio Quintanilla



Mucho trabajo de campo



Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024

Assessment of High-Resolution LST Derived From the Synergy of Sentinel-2 and Sentinel-3 in Agricultural Areas

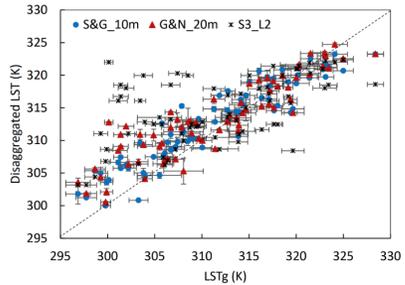
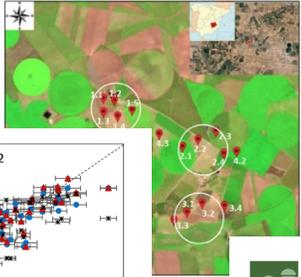
Juan M. Sánchez, Joan M. Galve, Héctor Nieto, and Radoslaw Guzinski

Abstract—This work explores the potential of obtaining high-resolution thermal infrared (TIR) data provided by the Sentinel-2 (S2) & Sentinel-3 (S3) constellation in a typical semiarid agricultural environment. Maps of land surface temperature (LST) with 10–20 m spatial resolution were obtained from the synergy S2–S3 in the Barrax test site in Spain, for a set of 14 different dates in the summers of 2018–2019. Ground measurements of LST transects covering a variety of croplands and surface conditions for a ground validation of the disaggregation approach using the TIRS images. Two recent approaches exploiting differences in shortwave and thermal data were adapted and differences in the inputs, the physical-mathematical fit for the treatment of the LST residuals, and two options for 1 km S3 LST data were considered. Despite the large temperatures registered (295–330 K), differences in values resulted in an average RMSE < 3.0 K, and systematic deviation, showing good results even in an

I. INTRODUCTION

THERMAL infrared (TIR) and land surface temperature (LST) observations play a key role in soil–vegetation–atmosphere processes, and are crucial in the estimation of surface energy flux exchanges and actual evapotranspiration (ET) [1], [2], [3], [4], [5]. Timeseries of LST with fine spatial and

- 1.1. Potato
- 1.2. Fescue
- 1.3. Vineyard
- 1.4. Poppy (2018) / Onion (2019)
- 1.5. Garlic (2018) / Poppy (2019)
- 2.1. Garlic
- 2.2. Bare soil
- 2.3. Wheat (2018) / Bean (2019)
- 2.4. Corn (2018) / Barley (2019)
- 3.1. Barley
- 3.2. Barley (2018) / Onion (2019)
- 3.3. Almond
- 3.4. Corn
- 4.2. Canola



Ground Measurements and Remote Sensing Modeling of Gross Primary Productivity and Water Use Efficiency in Almond Agroecosystems

Clara Gabaldón-Leal^{1,*}, Álvaro Sánchez-Virosta¹, Carolina Doña¹, José G. Juan Manuel Sánchez¹ and Ramón López-Urrea²

- ¹ Remote Sensing and GIS Group, Regional Development Insti Castilla-La Mancha (IDR-UCLM), 02071 Albacete, Spain; alva carolina.dona@uclm.es (C.D.); jose.gonzalez@uclm.es (J.G.-P)
 - ² Desertification Research Centre (CIDE), CSIC-UV-GVA, Carre lopez-urrea@cic.es
- * Correspondence: clara.gabaldon@uclm.es

Abstract: Agriculture plays a crucial role as a carbon sink in neutral economy, which requires a comprehensive underst processes. This study aims to quantify, for the first time ecosystem water use efficiency (eWUE) in almond orchards: was conducted over six growing seasons (2017–2022) acco

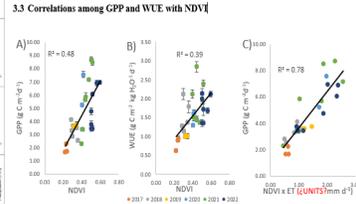
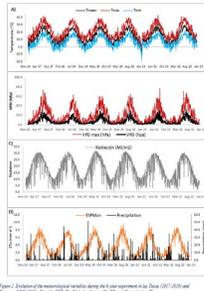


Figure 5. Relationship between monthly averages of daily values of GPP and NDVI(A), WUE and NDVI(B) and GPP with NDVI x ET (C). The correlation coefficient (R²) and the error bars, representing the standard error of the mean values, are also shown. All regressions are significant at p<0.05.

ORIGINAL PAPER

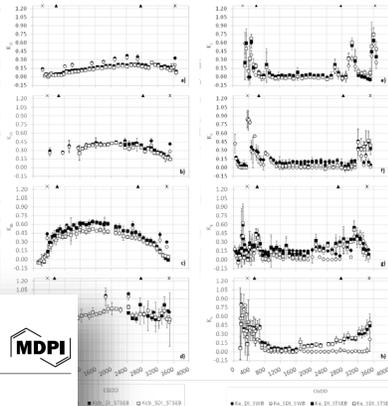
Estimating crop coefficients from canopy cover and height for a drip-irrigated young almond orchard: assessment using a two-source energy balance model

F. Montoya¹ · J. M. Sánchez² · J. González-Piqueras² · R. López-Urrea³

Received: 12 April 2024 / Accepted: 6 August 2024
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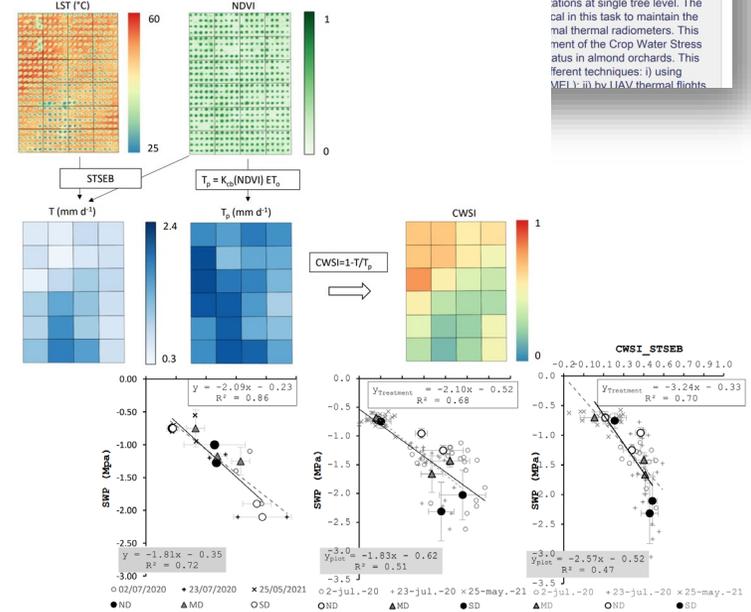
Abstract

The aim of this study was to estimate standard crop coefficient under non-limiting soil water content conditions, based on (f_s) and tree height (h) (A&P approach proposed by Alle to the productive sector once weather data (i.e. maximum well as dew point temperature (T_{dew})) were adjusted to the in a ~ 12.5 ha commercial young almond (*Prunus dulcis* (almond trees, grafted onto the GF-677 rootstock, were p over four consecutive growing seasons from 2019 to 2022 located at a non-reference weather site, was reduced aro tions, while actual crop evapotranspiration and its compon in each irrigation system through the so-called simplified as a quality assessment of the A&P approach. The ratio l



Manuscript Number:	JAG-D-24-02757
Article Type:	VSI:Irrigation Management
Keywords:	Evapotranspiration; Radiometric temperature; Water stress; UAV; STSEB.
Corresponding Author:	Álvaro Sánchez Virosta, Ph.D Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha Instituto de Desarrollo Regional SPAIN
First Author:	Álvaro Sánchez Virosta, Ph.D
Order of Authors:	Álvaro Sánchez Virosta, Ph.D Juan Manuel Sánchez Francisco Montoya David Gómez-Candón José González-Piqueras Antonio Jesús Molina Ramón López-Urrea

Abstract: The radiometric temperature of the plants is known to be a good indicator of its level of AV allows an operational ations at single tree level. The cal in this task to maintain the mal thermal radiometers. The ment of the Crop Water Stress at in almond orchards. This fferent techniques: 1) using VETI in by UAV thermal flights





Difusión en 2024

TELEDETECCIÓN Y CAMBIO GLOBAL

RETOS Y OPORTUNIDADES PARA UN CRECIMIENTO AZUL



Desde el Grupo de Observación de la Tierra del Instituto de Ciencias Marinas de Andalucía (ICMAN-CSIC) y los Departamentos de Ciencias de la Tierra y Física Aplicada de la Universidad de Cádiz, y en nombre del Comité Organizador, queremos anunciar la convocatoria del XX Congreso de la Asociación Española de Teledetección que se celebrará en Cádiz, del 4 al 7 de junio de 2024, bajo el lema: Teledetección y Cambio global: retos y oportunidades para un crecimiento azul.

PATROCINADORES



Mapas de Variabilidad intraparcilaria de Crecimiento (MVC) en el cultivo del almendro mediante series temporales de imágenes de satélite. Validación con vuelos UAS.

Alvaro Sánchez-Virosta, David Gómez-Candón, Francisco Montoya, Jaime González-Piqueras, Alfonso Calera, Juan Manuel Sánchez



EGU24-19078, updated on 22 Apr 2024
https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu24-19078
EGU General Assembly 2024
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Carbon Sequestration and Water Use Efficiency on almond orchards. Towards a remote sensing-based approach to monitor GPP

Clara Gabaldón-Leal¹, Álvaro Sánchez-Virosta¹, Carolina Doña¹, José González-Piqueras¹, Juan Manuel Sánchez¹, and Ramón López-Urrea²
¹Institute for Regional Development (IDR), University of Castilla-La Mancha, Remote Sensing and GIS group, Spain (cgabaldonleal@gmail.com)
²Desertification Research Center (CIDE), CSIC-UV-GVA, Valencia (Spain)

Climate change projections indicate a significant increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, leading to elevated temperatures, extreme weather events, and water scarcity, particularly in regions like southern of these emissions: transition to a climate



EGU24-11751
EGU General Assembly 2024
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Evaluation of Copernicus and SMAP soil moisture products in an almond orchard in southeastern Spain

Juan Manuel Sánchez¹, Elisabet Walker^{2,3}, Álvaro Sánchez-Virosta¹, and Alfonso Calera¹
¹Remote Sensing and GIS group, University of Castilla-La Mancha (IDR-UCLM), Albacete, Spain (juanmanuel.sanchez@uclm.es)
²Centro de Estudios Fluviales e Hidrofluviales (CEFHAL) – Facultad de Ingeniería y Ciencias Hídricas, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina (ewalker@fich.unl.edu.ar)
³Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Argentina

Soil moisture (SM) plays an important role in the interactions between the atmosphere and the land surface, and has been widely recognized as a key variable of the climate system. Over the last decades, several global satellite products have been generated to monitor SM at different spatial and temporal resolutions. To use these products it is important to validate them with *in-situ*

EVALUATION OF COPERNICUS AND SMAP SOIL MOISTURE PRODUCTS IN AN ALMOND ORCHARD IN SOUTHEASTERN SPAIN

Juan Manuel Sánchez¹, Elisabet Walker^{2,3}, Álvaro Sánchez-Virosta¹, Alfonso Calera¹
¹Remote Sensing and GIS group, University of Castilla-La Mancha (IDR-UCLM), Albacete, Spain (juanmanuel.sanchez@uclm.es)
²Centro de Estudios Fluviales e Hidrofluviales (CEFHAL) – Facultad de Ingeniería y Ciencias Hídricas, Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Santa Fe, Argentina (ewalker@fich.unl.edu.ar)
³Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Argentina

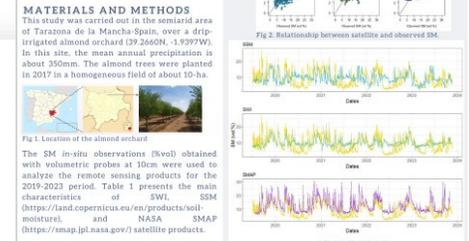


Table 1. SM satellite products specifications.

Product	Time span	Temp. res.	Spatial res.
SWI	2015-2024	daily	5km
SSM	2014-2024	daily	5km
SMAP	2015-2024	2-3 days	9km

Table 2. Comparison between estimated and observed SM.

Statistic	SSM	SWI	SMAP
RMSE (Dvvol)	4.34	3.79	4.85
R ²	0.22	0.36	0.64
Bias (Dvvol)	0.10	0.66	3.60
ubRMSE (Dvvol)	4.33	3.73	3.25

CONCLUSIONS
In general, the evaluated products capture the temporal variability of the SM measurements.
SSM shows a good agreement with *in-situ* data, yielding the lowest bias, but poorer R² than the other products.
SWI yields the lowest RMSE compared to SM measured.
SMAP overestimates the ground SM observations.
The results obtained here in almonds are comparable to results published for other regions and land covers.
Satellite SM data could benefit the local water resources management.



Difusión en 2024

International Society of Precision Agriculture

16th International Conference on Precision Agriculture

21-24 July 2024 | Manhattan, Kansas USA

ispag.org/icpa

ISPA Account

16th ICPA Save The Date

2024 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium

"Acting for Sustainability and Resilience"

7 - 12 July, 2024 · Athens, Greece

IEEE IAGRS

Days 199 Hours 21 Minutes 14 Seconds

Welcome Letter

On behalf of the IAGRS 2024 Organizing Committee we are delighted to invite you to Athens, Greece, for the 44th annual "International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium - IAGRS 2024" of the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society, the world's largest technical professional organization.

The Conference, which for is the leading meeting of experiences and the trail Under this year's theme "AI innovative solutions for the

TUNING THE MONITORING OF ACTUAL DAILY EVAPOTRANSPIRATION MERGING SATELLITE DATA FUSION AND SURFACE ENERGY BALANCE

David Gómez-Candón (1)*, Álvaro Sánchez-Virosta (1), Yeray Pérez (1), Juan M. Sánchez (1), José González-Piqueras (1), Joan M. Galve (1)

(1) Remote Sensing and GIS group, Regional Development Institute, University of Castilla-La Mancha, Campus Universitario s/n, 02071 Albacete, Spain (* David.GomezCandon@uclm.es)

The International Society of Precision Agriculture presents the 16th International Conference on Precision Agriculture

21-24 July 2024 | Manhattan, Kansas USA

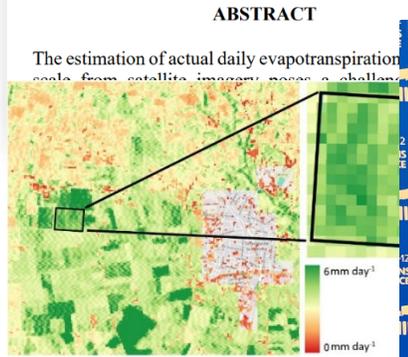
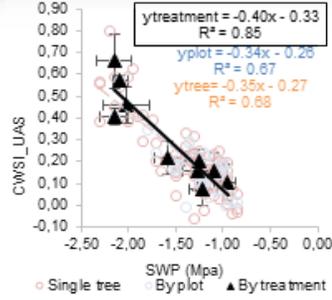
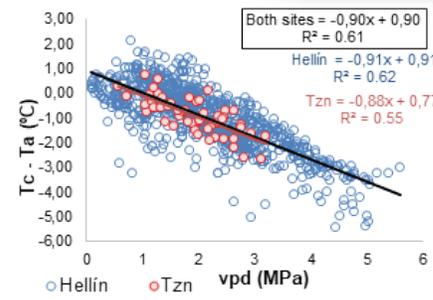
Remote and proximal sensing for sustainable water use in almond orchards in southeast Spain in a digital farming context.

A. Sánchez-Virosta¹, D. Gómez-Candón¹, F. Montoya², Y. Pérez¹, V. Jiménez², J. González-Piqueras¹, R. López-Urrea³, J.M. Sánchez¹

¹University of Castilla-La Mancha, Regional Development Institute, Albacete, Spain. ²Instituto Técnico Agronómico Provincial de Albacete and FUNDESCAM, Albacete, Spain ³Desertification Research Centre (CIDE), CSIC-UV-GVA, Valencia, Spain

Abstract.

Agriculture, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, consumes a significant portion of global water resources, necessitating precise and cost-effective monitoring techniques for crop water status to enhance water use efficiency and crop productivity. This scenario of water scarcity, underscores the need for a more effective and precise monitoring of the crop water status to optimize irrigation scheduling and improve crop water use efficiency. Remote and proximal



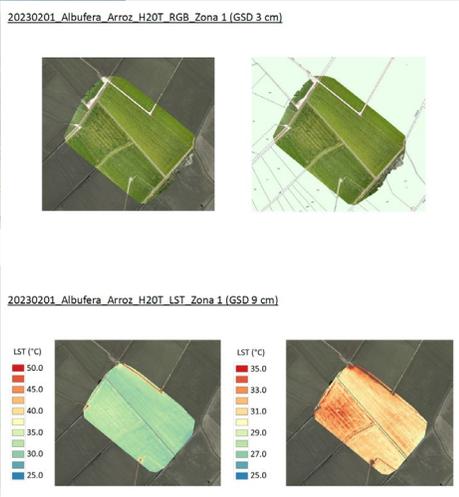
Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024



CONTRATOS DE PRESTACIÓN DE SERVICIOS CON LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA (UCLM)



4.5 k€



EXPOSICIÓN
XL FERIA AGRÍCOLA Y GANADERA DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA

PROGRAMA ACTIVIDADES

La ciencia y educación al servicio de la agricultura y ganadería

etsiarnb
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I.D.R.

Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

Otros...





Workshop 2024

WORKSHOP

**CONTABILIDAD DEL AGUA ASISTIDA POR TELEDETECCIÓN
PARA UNA GESTIÓN SOSTENIBLE.**

**REMOTE SENSING ASSISTED WATER ACCOUNTING
FOR A SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT**

29 FEBRERO-1 MARZO 2024

**ORGANIZA: GRUPO TELEDETECCIÓN Y SIG,
INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO REGIONAL-UNIVERSIDAD DE CASTILLA-LA MANCHA**

La Tribuna de Albacete

La Tribuna de Albacete

ALBACETE PROVINCIA REGIÓN ESPAÑA MUNDO DEPORTES OPINIÓN PUNTO Y APARTE GALERIAS

Albacete acoge unas jornadas sobre "contabilidad" del agua

El Instituto de Desarrollo Regional acoge hoy el taller internacional 'Contabilidad del agua asistida por teledetección para una gestión sostenible', en el que la Mancha Oriental tiene un notable protagonismo



Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024



Otros...

... +



Investigadores de la UCLM colaboran desde hace años con el CIDE-CSIC.

© UCLM

Ligada al Centro de Investigaciones sobre Desertificación

El CSIC crea la Unidad Asociada 'Teledetección, Agronomía y Riego' de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha

28/10/2024

COMPARTIR: X f in

El Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) ha concedido la condición de Unidad Asociada a 'Teledetección, Agronomía y Riego' de la Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha. El investigador responsable de la nueva Unidad asociada al Centro de Investigaciones sobre Desertificación es el catedrático de Física Aplicada de la Universidad regional Juan Manuel Sánchez. Centrará su labor en avanzar en el conocimiento científico-técnico sobre un manejo más eficiente y sostenible de los cultivos y del agua de riego en un escenario de cambio global.

IV Symposium Ibérico de Ingeniería Agrícola
Día 1: 15 de Noviembre
Día 2: 22 de Noviembre

● IMPORTANTE: El Symposium se ha modificado a una forma online

Seguimiento de la transpiración del almendro mediante técnicas de medida de flujo de savia y balance de energía en superficie.

Ll. Simón^{1*}; J. M. Sánchez²; V. Jiménez¹; F. Montoya¹; J. González-Piqueras²; Á. Sánchez-Virosta²; Y. Pérez²; I. Buesa²; R. López-Urrea³
¹ Instituto Técnico Agronómico Provincial (ITAP), Parque Empresarial Campollano, 2^a Avda. N.º 61, 02007, Albacete, España. lsj.itap@dipualba.es
² Grupo de Teledetección y SIG, Instituto de Desarrollo Regional, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Albacete
³ CIDE, CSIC-UV-GVA, Ctra CV-315, km 10.7, 46113-Moncada, Valencia

Palabras Clave: radiometría térmica, necesidades hídricas, riego por goteo superficial, riego por goteo subterráneo, modelo STSEB.

Resumen

de la superficie cultivada de almendro se ha en regadío, por lo que, en zonas con escasez de agua en Castilla-La Mancha, es necesario optimizar el riego. Para ello, es necesario conocer las necesidades hídricas de la planta (T) es un requisito indispensable para el riego. El objetivo de este estudio fue evaluar la transpiración de almendros y comparar estas con los datos de flujo de savia.



Fig. 1. Localización parcela de ensayo; estación meteorológica y sensores de flujo de savia

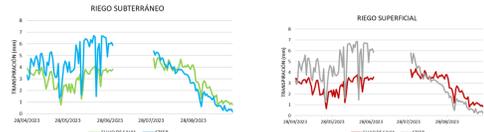


Fig. 2. Comparación de transpiración calculada con el modelo STSEB y medida con los sensores de flujo de savia, en un sistema de riego por goteo superficial vs riego subterráneo.

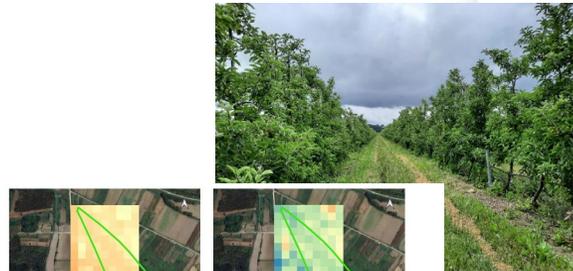
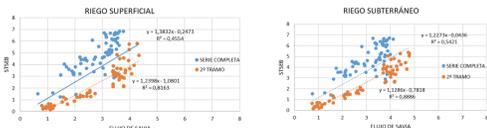
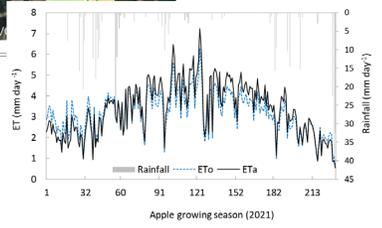


Fig. 2. Imágenes de satélite y mapas de calor que muestran la transpiración de almendros.



Remote Sensing-Assisted Estimation of Water Use in Apple Orchards with Permanent Living Mulch: A Case Study of “Maçã de Alcobaça” in Portugal’s Central West Coast

Susana Ferreira ^{1*}, Juan Manuel Sánchez ², José Manuel Gonçalves ², Rui Eugénio ³ and Henrique Damásio ³

- ¹ UCLM Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Instituto de Desarrollo Regional, 02071 Albacete, Spain; susana.carvalho@alu.uclm.es (S.F.); JuanManuel.Sanchez@uclm.es (J.M.S.)
- ² IPC Instituto Politécnico de Coimbra, Escola Superior Agrária de Coimbra, 3045-601 Coimbra, Portugal; jmmg@esac.pt (J.M.G.)
- ³ ARBVL Associação de Regantes e Beneficiários do Vale do Lis, Quinta do Picoto, 2425-492 Souto da Carpalhosa, Leiria, Portugal; eugenio-ru@sapo.pt (R.E.); hdamasio71@gmail.com (H.D.)
- * Correspondence: susana.carvalho@alu.uclm.es

Abstract: Orchards are complex agricultural systems with various characteristics that influence crop evapotranspiration (ET_c), such as variety, tree height, planting density, irrigation methods, and inter-row management. The preservation of biodiversity and improvement of soil fertility have become important goals in modern orchard management. Consequently, the traditional approach to weed control between rows, which relies on herbicides and soil mobilization, has gradually been replaced by the use of permanent living mulch (LM). This study explored the potential of a Remote Sensing (RS)-assisted method to monitor water use and water productivity in apple orchards with permanent mulch. The experimental data were obtained in the Lis Valley Irrigation District, on the Central Coast of Portugal, where the “Maçã de Alcobaça” (Alcobaça apple) is produced. The methodology was applied over three growing seasons (2019–2021), combining ground observations with RS tools, including drone flights and satellite images. The estimation of ET_c followed a modified

ESTIMATIVA DO CONSUMO DE ÁGUA, ASSISTIDA POR DETEÇÃO REMOTA, EM POMARES DE MACIEIRAS COM ENVELAMENTO PERMANENTE – ESTUDO SOBRE A PRODUÇÃO DE MAÇÃ DE ALCOBAÇA IGP

S. Ferreira¹, J.M. Sánchez², J.M. Gonçalves², R. Eugénio³, H. Damásio³

- ¹ UCLM Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Instituto de Desarrollo Regional, 02071 Albacete, Espanha, susana.carvalho@alu.uclm.es, juanmanuel.sanchez@uclm.es
- ² Instituto Politécnico de Coimbra, Escola Superior Agrária de Coimbra, Bencanta, 3045-601 Coimbra, Portugal, jmmg@esac.pt
- ³ Associação de Regantes e Beneficiários do Vale do Lis, Leiria, Portugal, eugenio-ru@sapo.pt, hdamasio71@gmail.com

Resumo
Os pomares representam sistemas agrícolas complexos, com características que influenciam a evapotranspiração das culturas (ET_c), como a altura das árvores de fruto, a variedade, a densidade de plantação, o método de rega e a gestão do solo e infestantes na linha e entrelinha. A preservação da biodiversidade e a melhoria da fertilidade do solo tornaram-se objetivos importantes na gestão moderna dos pomares; por conseguinte, a abordagem



Nuevas propuestas



Nº Procedimiento: 030569 Código SIACI: SKAZ

ANEXO I. MEMORIA CIENTÍFICA. CONVOCATORIA 2024

Para la cumplimentación de esta memoria se utilizará letra tipo Arial, tamaño 11. La extensión máxima de la parte C será de 30 PÁGINAS

(En el caso de proyectos coordinados se presentará una memoria única)

Parte A: RESUMEN DE LA PROPUESTA/SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

TÍTULO DEL PROYECTO:

TEledetección aplicada al seguimiento y manejo del cultivo del PISTACHO.

Remote Sensing for the monitoring and management of pistachio crop

ACRÓNIMO: TELPIS

INVESTIGADOR/A PRINCIPAL 1 (Nombre y apellidos): Juan Manuel Sánchez Tomás

INVESTIGADOR/A PRINCIPAL 2 (Nombre y apellidos): Joan Miquel Galve Romero

3 años
200 k€

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION FROM LAND ESA CLIMATE-SPACE ECV

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION FROM LAND
ESA CLIMATE-SPACE ECV

In response to: CLIMATE-SPACE - THEME I - B. ADDITIONAL ESSENTIAL CLIMATE VARIABLES (ECVS) - NEW ECV PRODUCTS ESA AO/1-12490/24/I-LR

Detailed Proposal including:
Background and facilities; Technical Part; Implementation Part; Management Part; Financial Part and Contractual Part

Proposal authored by: DHI (R. Guzinski, M. Munk), RMI-Climate (R. Hamdi, H. Tabari), RMI-EO (F. Meulenberghs, J.M. Barrios, J. De Pue, W. Moutier), AECSIC (H. Nieto, V. Burchard, B. Mary) and UCLM (J.M. Sánchez, J. González-Piqueras, J.M. Galve)

Prime Contractor: DHI (Denmark), RMI (Belgium), AECSIC (Spain), UCLM (Spain)

3 años
250 k€

Centro demostrador agroalimentario
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya

UPCxels | Agrixel_ES

= El Dato



1 año
? k€

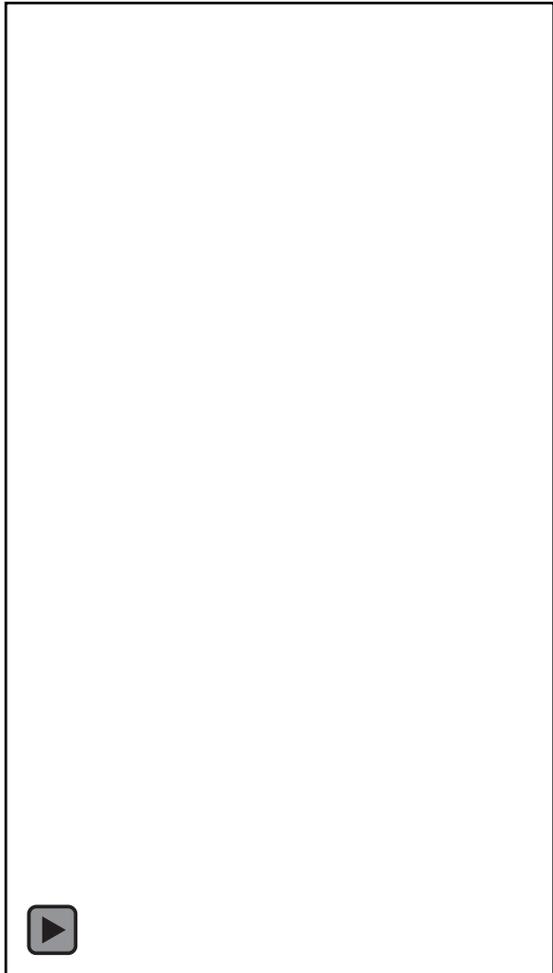
Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024

2024...un buen año, rodeado de buena gente!

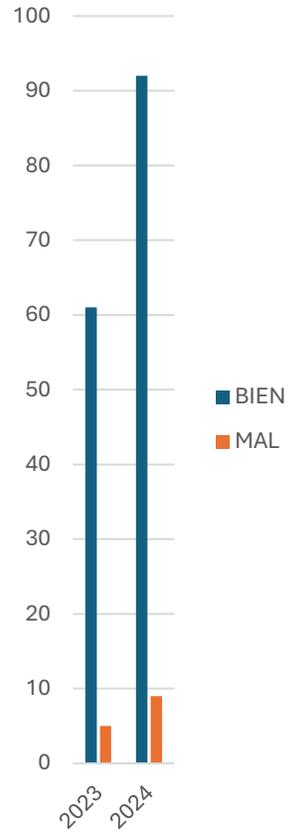


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VUELOS 2024



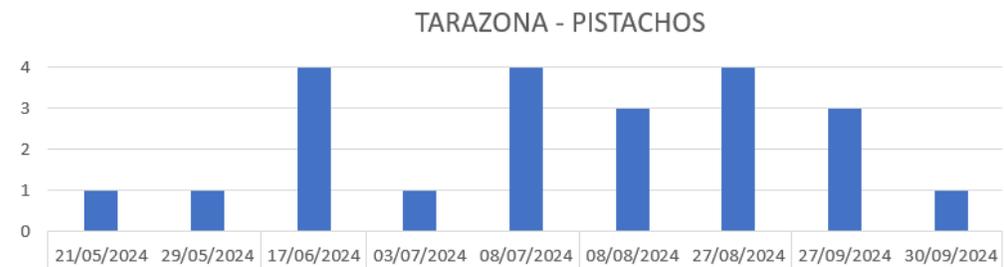
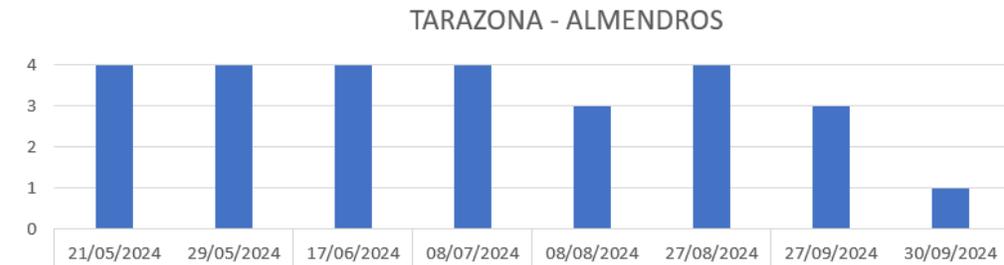
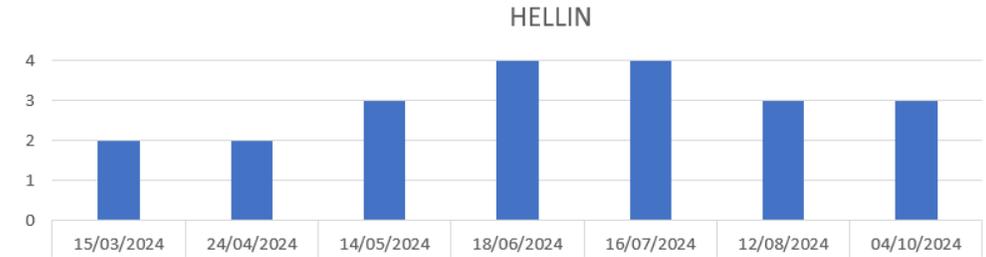
VUELOS PROCESADOS



Sensor	Nº de Vuelos
M350	18
MicasenseP	6
H20T-RGB	6
H20T-TIR	6
Phantom	3
RTK	3
Total general	21

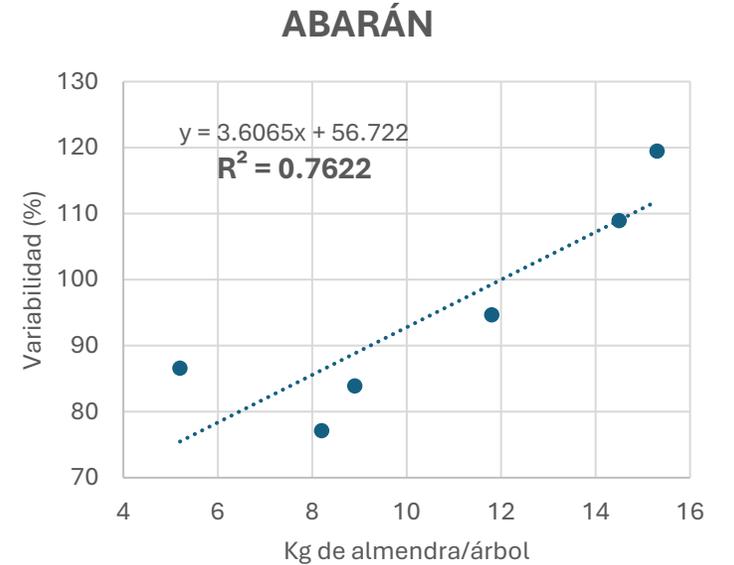
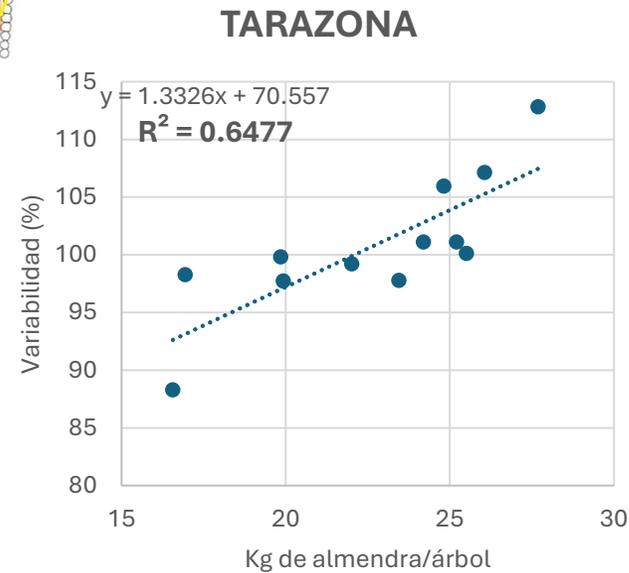
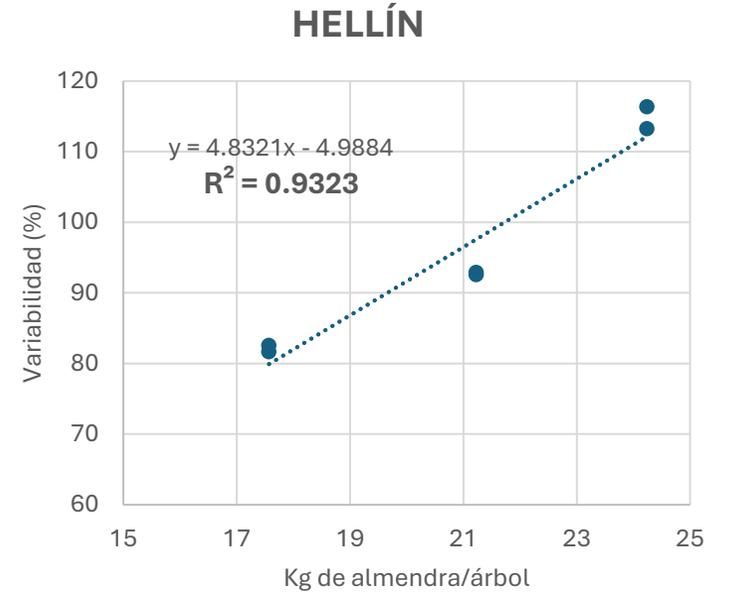
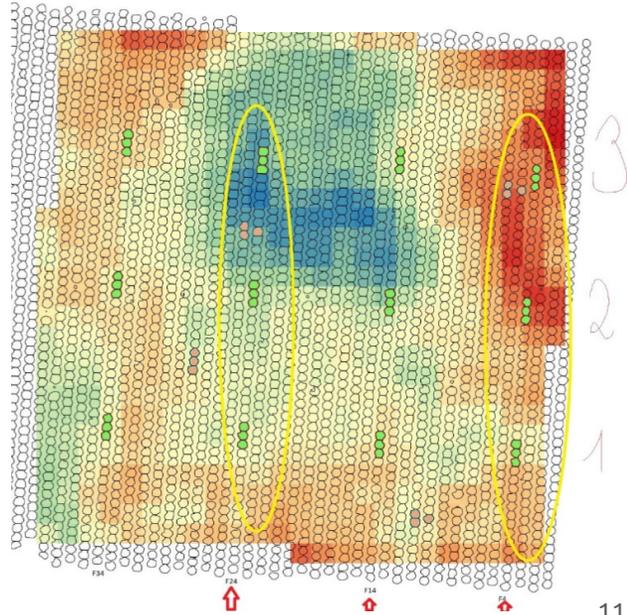
Sensor	Nº de Vuelos
M350	21
MicasenseP	7
H20T-RGB	7
H20T-TIR	7
Phantom	6
RTK	6
Total general	27

Sensor	Nº de Vuelos
M350	15
MicasenseP	5
H20T-RGB	5
H20T-TIR	5
Phantom	7
RTK	7
Total general	22



COSECHA LOCALIZADA

Vs MZM





Actualización Resultados Proyecto Watersnuts. Difusión y publicaciones 2024

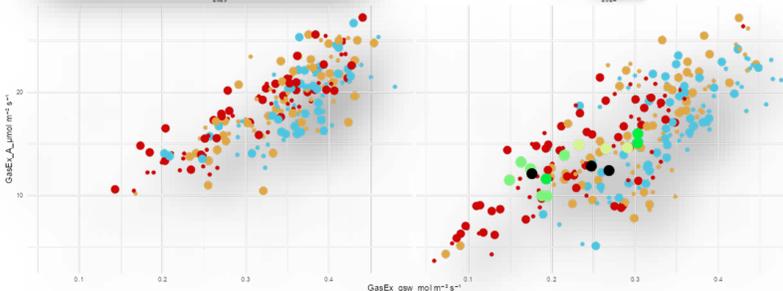
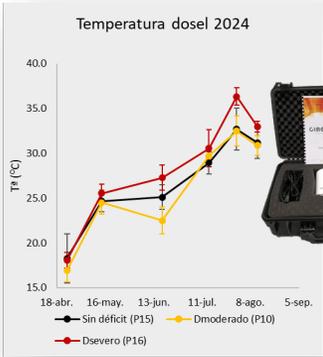


Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024

Actualización Resultados Proyecto Watersnuts.

RESULTADOS WATERSNUTS 2024

Detección de estrés (LICOR y CIMEL)



- Tratamiento riego
 - DM
 - DS
 - DD
 - TP₁₀₀
 - TP₁₁₅
 - TP₁₃₁
 - TP_{139E}
- Tratamiento fertilización
 - 100%
 - 30%
 - TP₁₀₀

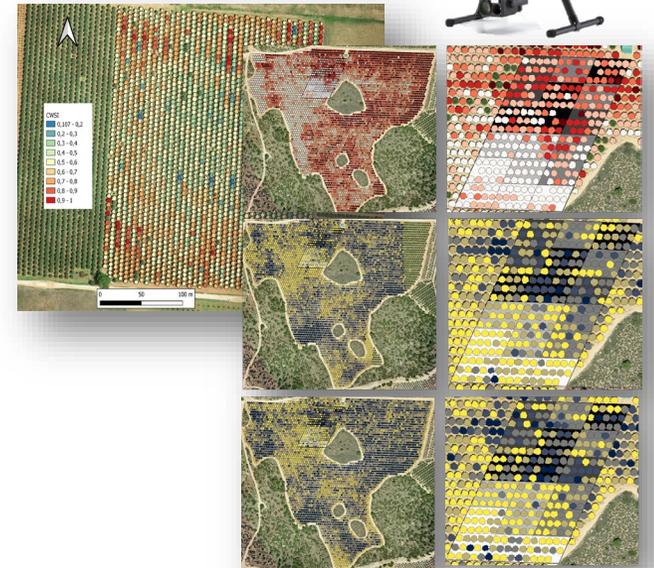
Transectos para desagregación a partir de imágenes térmicas



Vuelos térmicos y multispectrales



- | | |
|--|---|
| 2023: | 2024: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14-abr.-23 3-may.-23 5-jun.-23 22-jun.-23 28-jun.-23 4-jul.-23 18-jul.-23 31-jul.-23 2-ago.-23 17-ago.-23 23-ago.-23 31-ago.-23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9-abr.-24 7-may.-24 10-may.-24 29-may.-24 13-jun.-24 17-jun.-24 3-jul.-24 8-jul.-24 8-ago.-24 23-ago.-24 27-sep.-24 |
| TOTAL 2023 = 12 FECHAS | TOTAL 2024 = 11 FECHAS |



Difusión y publicaciones 2024

RESULTADOS WATERSNUTS 2024



Asistencia y presentaciones en congresos y reuniones

Artículos y proceeding publicados

A publicar en próximas fechas

EGU: 14-19
Abril 2024 en
Viena, Austria



PANGEOS
COST: 4 mar
(online)/ 8-10
may (Poznan,
Polonia)

Low-Cost-Effective Methods for Climate Change Mitigation in Agriculture: New Remote Sensing-based Indices to Calculate CO₂ Sequestration and Irrigation Efficiency in Agricultural Lands

UAS and ground-based monitoring tools to assess almond functional performance: CWSI maps and its correlation with physiological variables

PANGEOS COST: 4 MAR (ONLINE) / 8-10 MAY (POZNAŃ, POLAND)

Abstract: Agriculture plays a crucial role as a carbon sink in the atmosphere, contributing to a climate-resilient economy, which requires a comprehensive understanding of Earth's complex biogeochemical processes. This study aims to quantify, for the first time, Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) and ecosystem water use efficiency (WUE) in almond orchards during their vegetative phase. The study was conducted over six growing seasons (2017-2022) across five deep-irrigated commercial almond groves located in Albacete, SE Spain. Eddy covariance flux towers were used to measure Net Ecosystem Exchange (NEE) and evapotranspiration (ET), which were then used to calculate GPP and WUE. A novel approach was developed to estimate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) carbon-fixing capacity (CFC) using GPP and ET data. The CFC index was used to estimate the carbon sequestration potential (CSP) of the orchards. The study shows that the CFC index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards. The CSP index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards. The study shows that the CFC index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards. The CSP index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards.

Kansas, EEUU
19-24 julio de
2024

The International Society of Precision Agriculture presents the 16th International Conference on Precision Agriculture
21-24 July 2024 | Manhattan, Kansas USA

Remote and proximal sensing for sustainable water use in almond orchards in southern Spain in a digital farming context.

Abstract: Agriculture, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, consumes a significant portion of global water resources. Enhancing water use efficiency and crop productivity is essential for sustainable agriculture. This study aims to quantify, for the first time, Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) and ecosystem water use efficiency (WUE) in almond orchards during their vegetative phase. The study was conducted over six growing seasons (2017-2022) across five deep-irrigated commercial almond groves located in Albacete, SE Spain. Eddy covariance flux towers were used to measure Net Ecosystem Exchange (NEE) and evapotranspiration (ET), which were then used to calculate GPP and WUE. A novel approach was developed to estimate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) carbon-fixing capacity (CFC) using GPP and ET data. The CFC index was used to estimate the carbon sequestration potential (CSP) of the orchards. The study shows that the CFC index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards. The CSP index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards.

Ground Measurements and Remote Sensing Modeling of Gross Primary Productivity and Water Use Efficiency in Almond Agroecosystems

Clara Gabaldón-Leal ^{1,*}, Alvaro Sánchez-Vinuesa ^{1,2}, Carolina Doña ¹, José González-Piqueres ^{1,3}, Juan Manuel Sánchez ^{1,3} and Ramón López-Ureña ^{1,3}

16th International Conference on Precision Agriculture
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Cálculo de las necesidades hídricas y de captura de CO₂ en almendro y pistacho

El uso de la teledetección cobrará un papel crucial en el futuro cercano

Abstract: La agricultura debe pasar de ser vista como un sector perjudicial del medio ambiente a ser un potencial actor clave en la mitigación del cambio climático. Los agricultores operan en un contexto climático en constante evolución. Además, el sector normaliza las prácticas de irrigación de pretratamiento, lo que reduce la eficiencia hídrica y el intercambio neto de CO₂ entre un ecosistema y la atmósfera por unidad de superficie.

16th International Conference on Precision Agriculture
21-24 July 2024 | Manhattan, Kansas USA

Remote and proximal sensing for sustainable water use in almond orchards in southern Spain in a digital farming context.

Abstract: Agriculture, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions, consumes a significant portion of global water resources. Enhancing water use efficiency and crop productivity is essential for sustainable agriculture. This study aims to quantify, for the first time, Gross Primary Productivity (GPP) and ecosystem water use efficiency (WUE) in almond orchards during their vegetative phase. The study was conducted over six growing seasons (2017-2022) across five deep-irrigated commercial almond groves located in Albacete, SE Spain. Eddy covariance flux towers were used to measure Net Ecosystem Exchange (NEE) and evapotranspiration (ET), which were then used to calculate GPP and WUE. A novel approach was developed to estimate the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) carbon-fixing capacity (CFC) using GPP and ET data. The CFC index was used to estimate the carbon sequestration potential (CSP) of the orchards. The study shows that the CFC index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards. The CSP index is a reliable indicator of the carbon sequestration potential of the orchards.

Peer review status

Proximal and remote sensing measure of canopy temperature to monitor the water status of almond trees. Assessment of different techniques to estimate the CWSI

Under Review
Last review activity: 25th November 2024

Watch to learn what we're behind the scenes

• Reviews completed: 1
• Review invitations accepted: 2
• Review invitations sent: 2+

Precision Agriculture
An International Journal on Advances in Precision Agriculture

Submit your manuscript



ETa y necesidades hídricas a escala regional

Dr. Alejandro Moya Moya

05/04/2024 – 30/11/2024

Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024

OBJETIVO ASIGNADO:

Desarrollar un sistema capaz de generar imágenes .TIFF donde se calcula la evapotranspiración de una zona determinada para cada día de un año concreto.

EEMetric

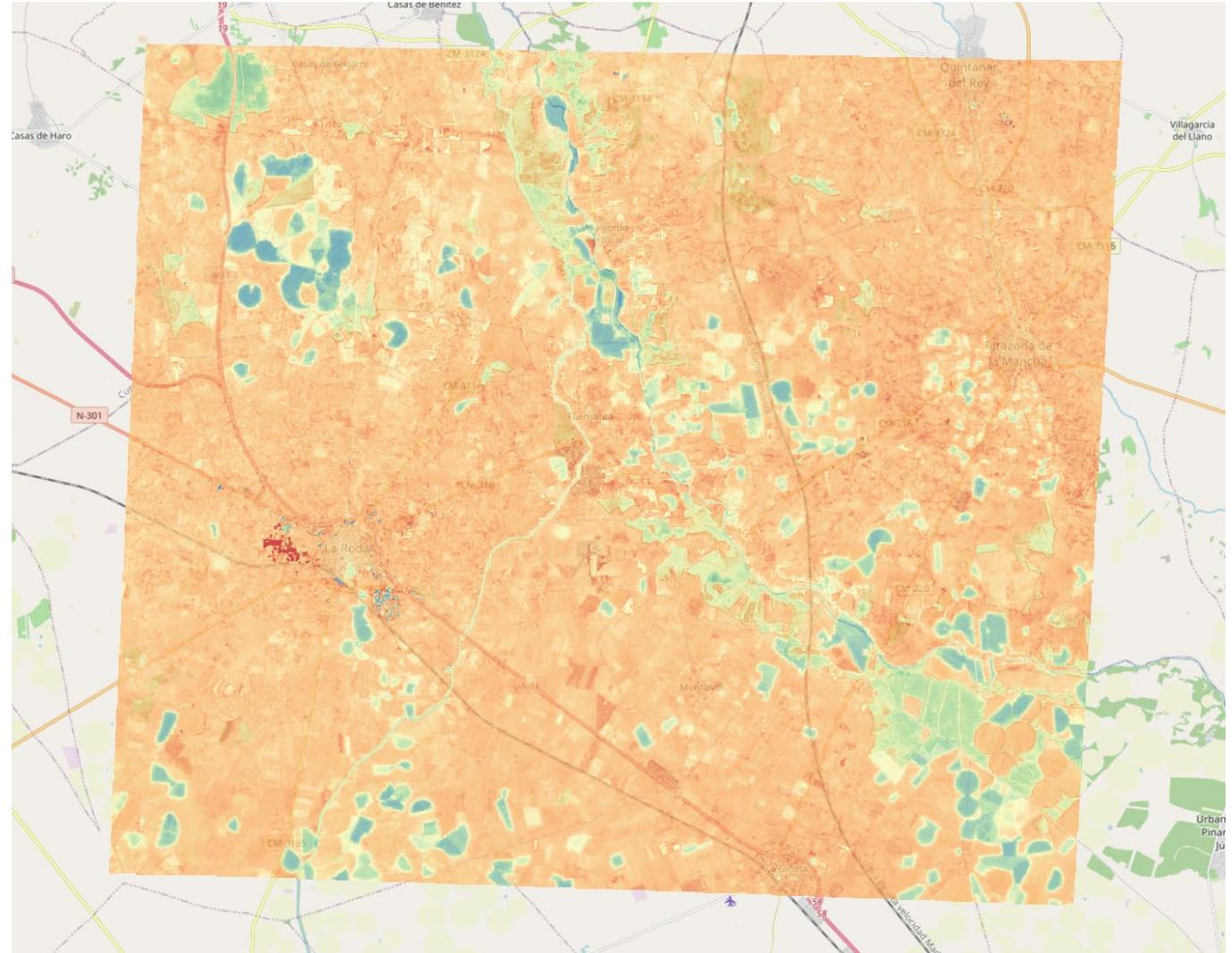
WaPOR

TSEB



RESULTADOS

- Shape “Tarazona”
 - EEFlux: filtro de nubes 10%
 - Año: 2023
 - Día juliano: 220
 - Métrica: EEMetric



RESULTADOS

- Shape “Tarazona”
 - EEFlux: filtro de nubes 10%
 - Año: 2023
 - Día juliano: 220
 - Métrica: EEMetric

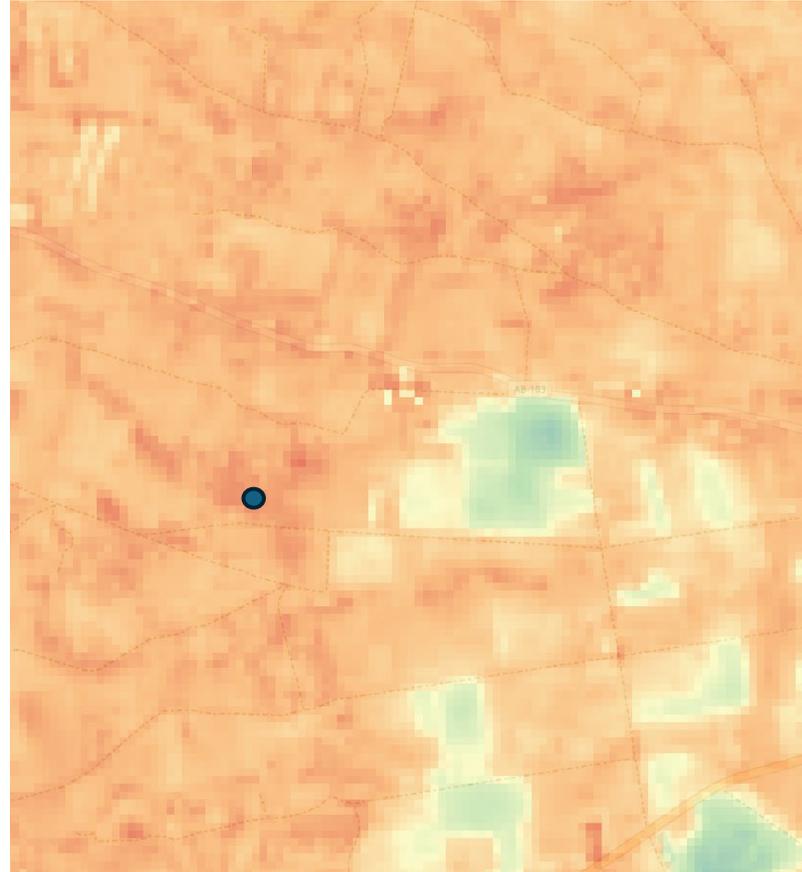
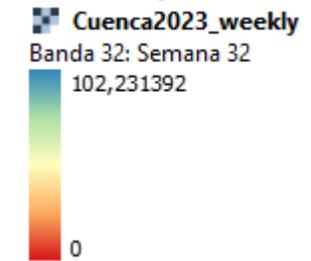
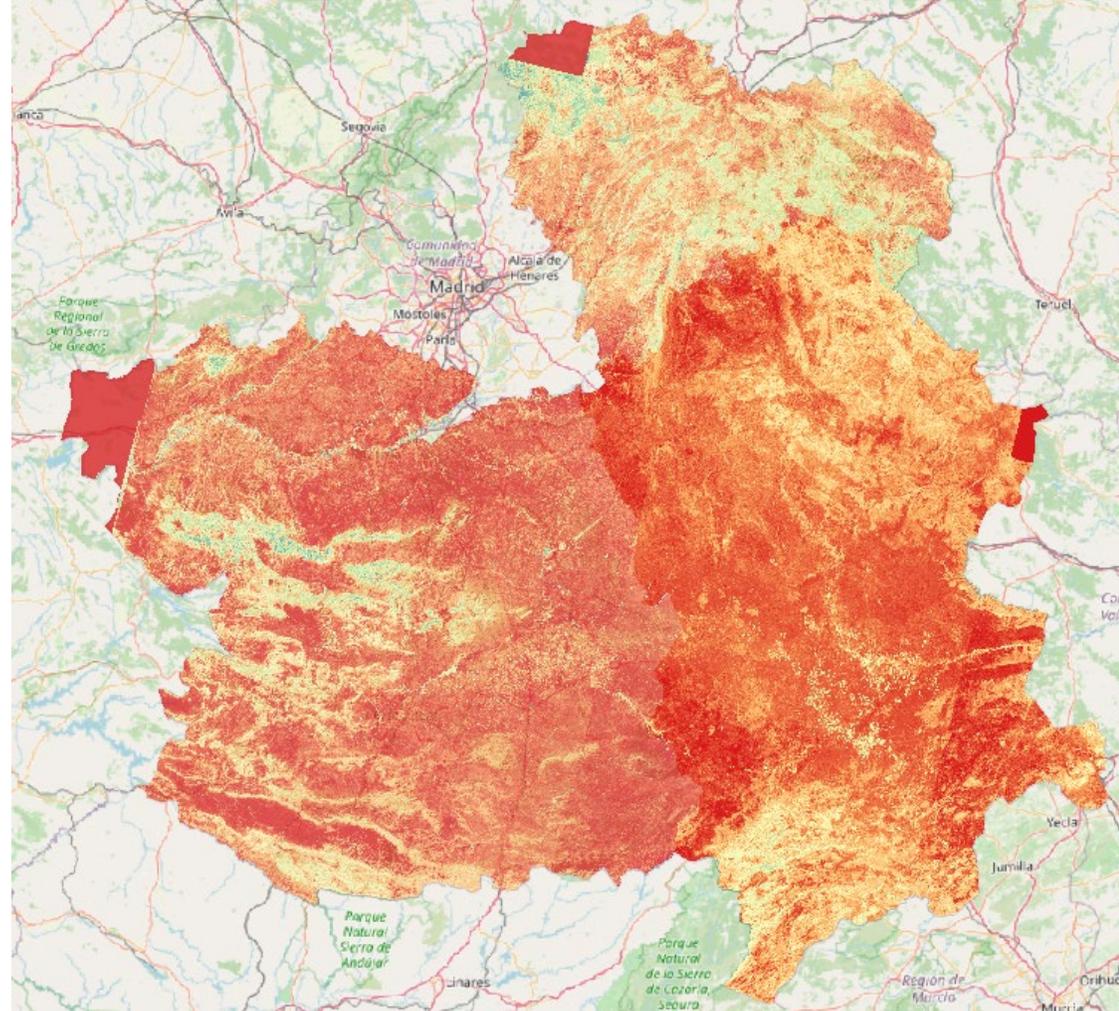
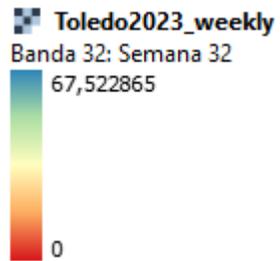


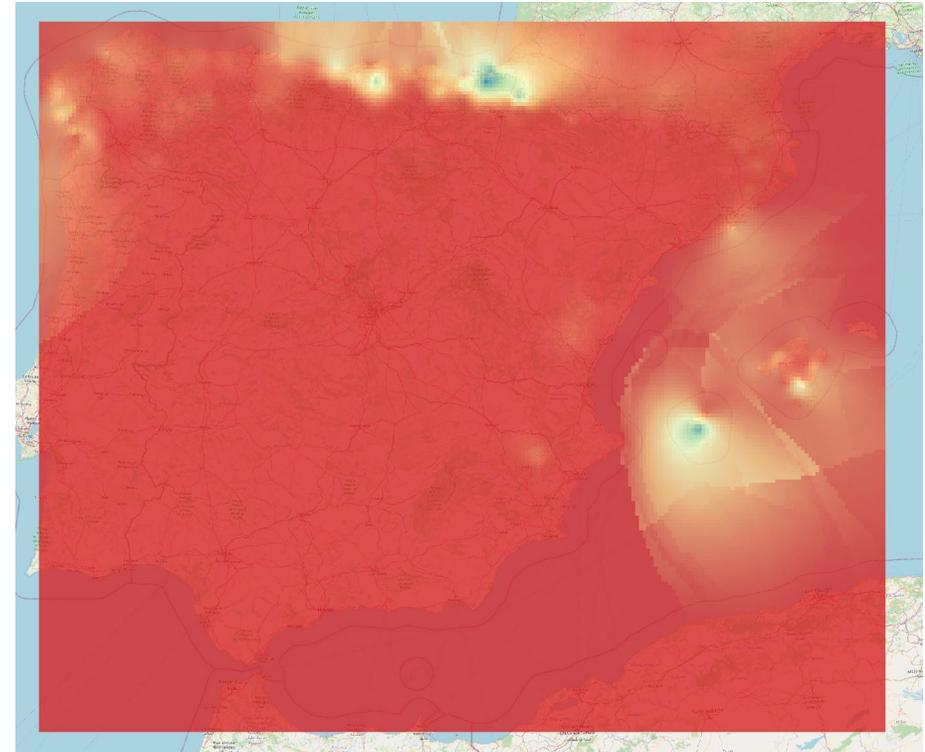
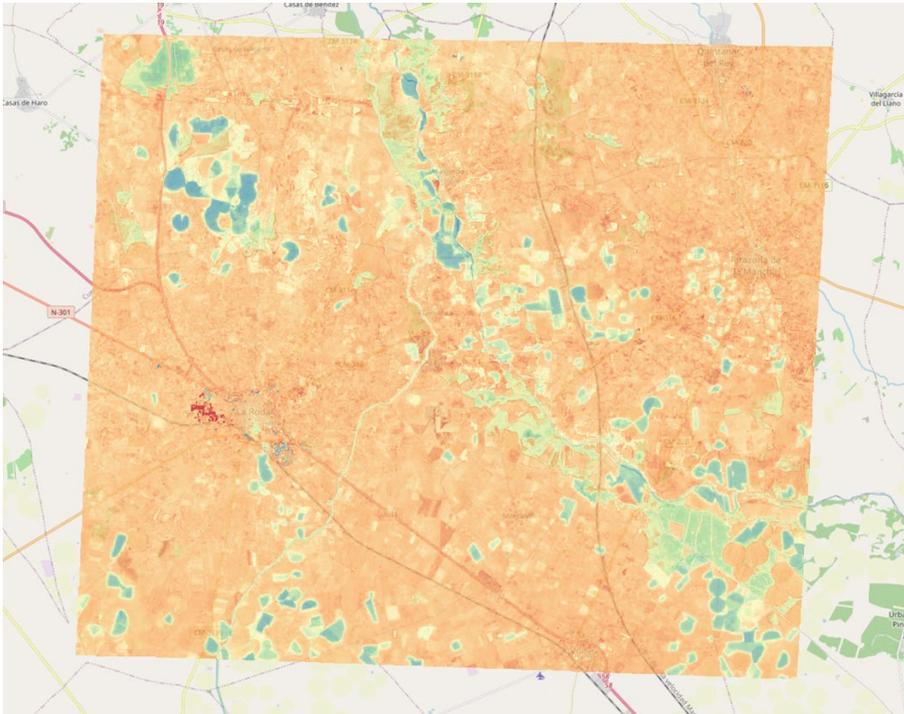
Table				
Graph				
Options				
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	Layer	Value	Row	Col
214	Tarazona2023 Banda 214: Día Juliano 214	0.44	308	841
215	Tarazona2023 Banda 215: Día Juliano 215	0.65	308	841
216	Tarazona2023 Banda 216: Día Juliano 216	0.86	308	841
217	Tarazona2023 Banda 217: Día Juliano 217	1.07	308	841
218	Tarazona2023 Banda 218: Día Juliano 218	1.26	308	841
219	Tarazona2023 Banda 219: Día Juliano 219	1.44	308	841
220	Tarazona2023 Banda 220: Día Juliano 220	1.21	308	841
221	Tarazona2023 Banda 221: Día Juliano 221	1.01	308	841
222	Tarazona2023 Banda 222: Día Juliano 222	0.85	308	841
223	Tarazona2023 Banda 223: Día Juliano 223	0.66	308	841
224	Tarazona2023 Banda 224: Día Juliano 224	0.50	308	841
225	Tarazona2023 Banda 225: Día Juliano 225	0.33	308	841
226	Tarazona2023 Banda 226: Día Juliano 226	0.17	308	841
227	Tarazona2023 Banda 227: Día Juliano 227	0.00	308	841
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229	Tarazona2023 Banda 229: Día Juliano 229	0.02	308	841

RESULTADOS



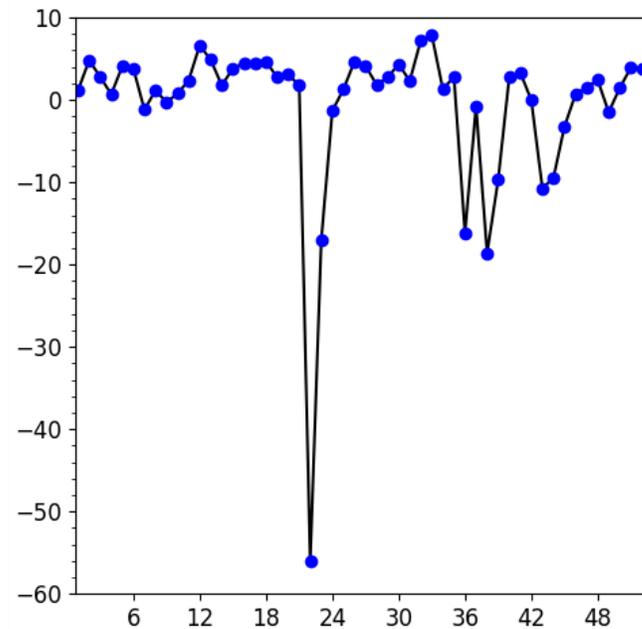
RESULTADOS

Mapa Eta - Mapa Precipitaciones = Mapas Necesidades hídricas



RESULTADOS

Mapa Necesidades hídricas – Albacete 2023 (Semana 32)



	Layer	Value	Row
19	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 19: Semana 19	3.40	309
20	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 20: Semana 20	3.60	309
21	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 21: Semana 21	2.14	309
22	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 22: Semana 22	-55.85	309
23	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 23: Semana 23	-16.90	309
24	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 24: Semana 24	-1.22	309
25	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 25: Semana 25	1.32	309
26	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 26: Semana 26	4.63	309
27	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 27: Semana 27	4.29	309
28	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 28: Semana 28	2.47	309
29	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 29: Semana 29	3.72	309
30	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 30: Semana 30	4.92	309
31	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 31: Semana 31	2.46	309
32	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 32: Semana 32	7.92	309
33	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 33: Semana 33	8.14	309
34	Tarazona2023_weekly_waterNeeds Banda 34: Semana 34	1.45	309

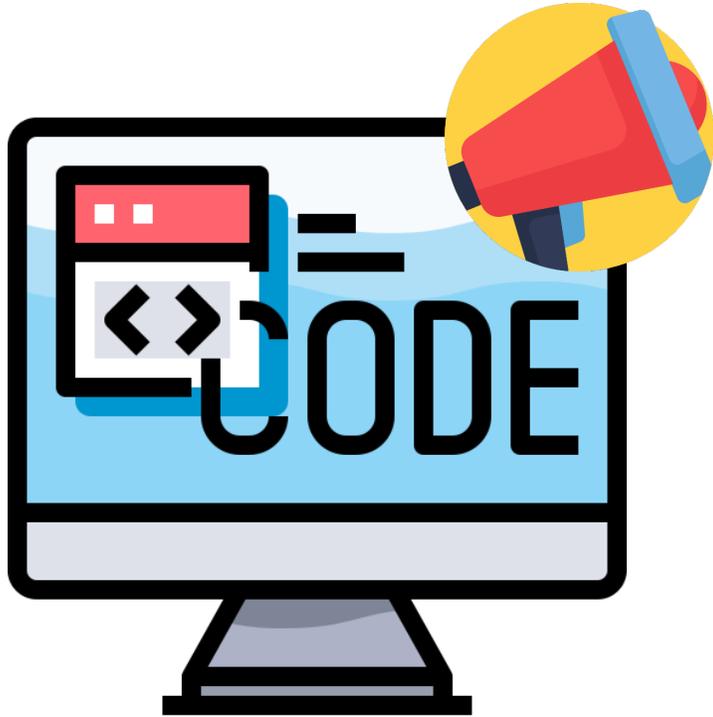
TRABAJO FUTURO....



<https://ee-jumasato8.projects.earthengine.app/view/et-albacete>

TRABAJO FUTURO....

Publicar el código fuente



Publicar un paper del trabajo realizado





ETa y necesidades hídricas a escala regional

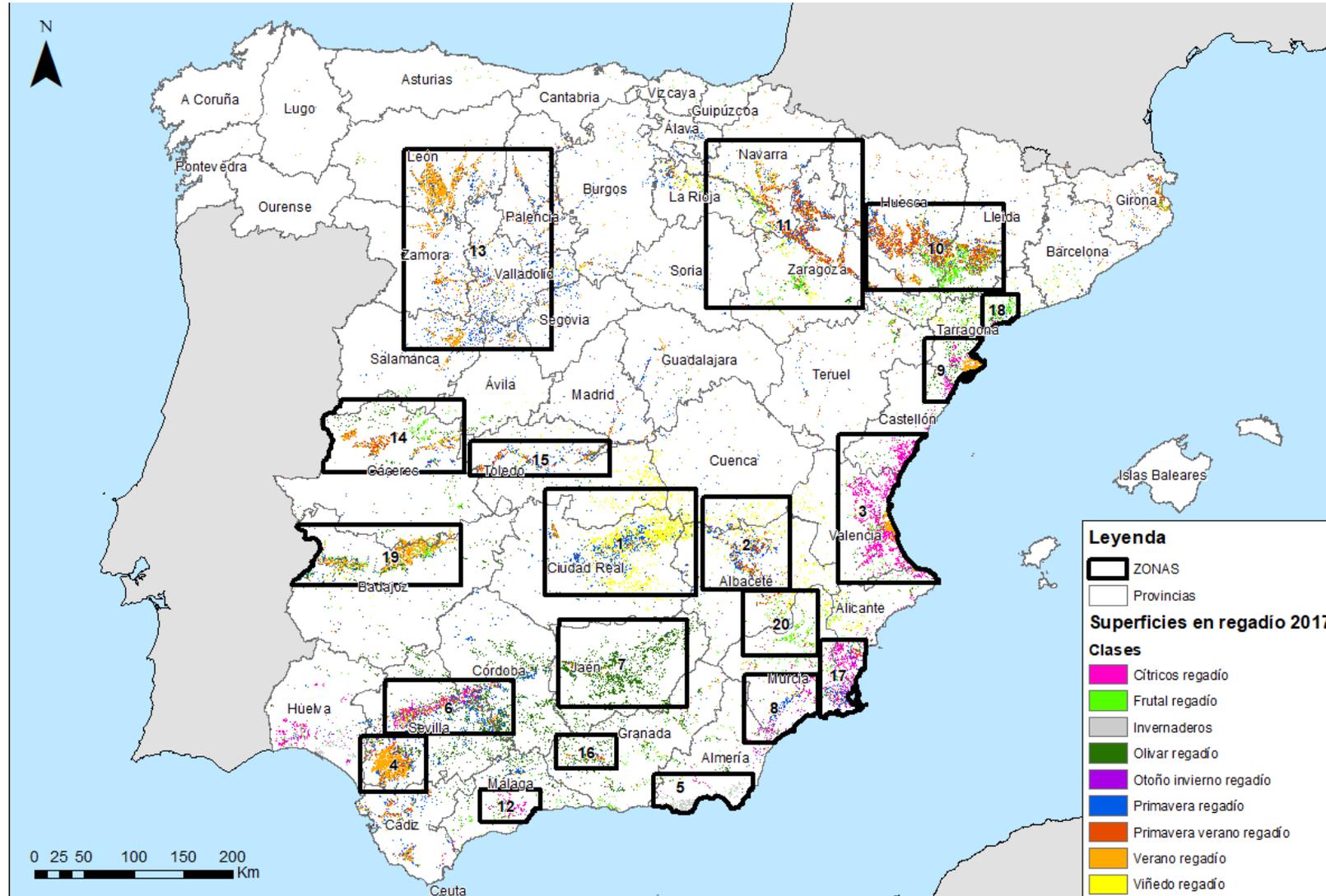
Dr. Alejandro Moya Moya

05/04/2024 – 30/11/2024

Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024



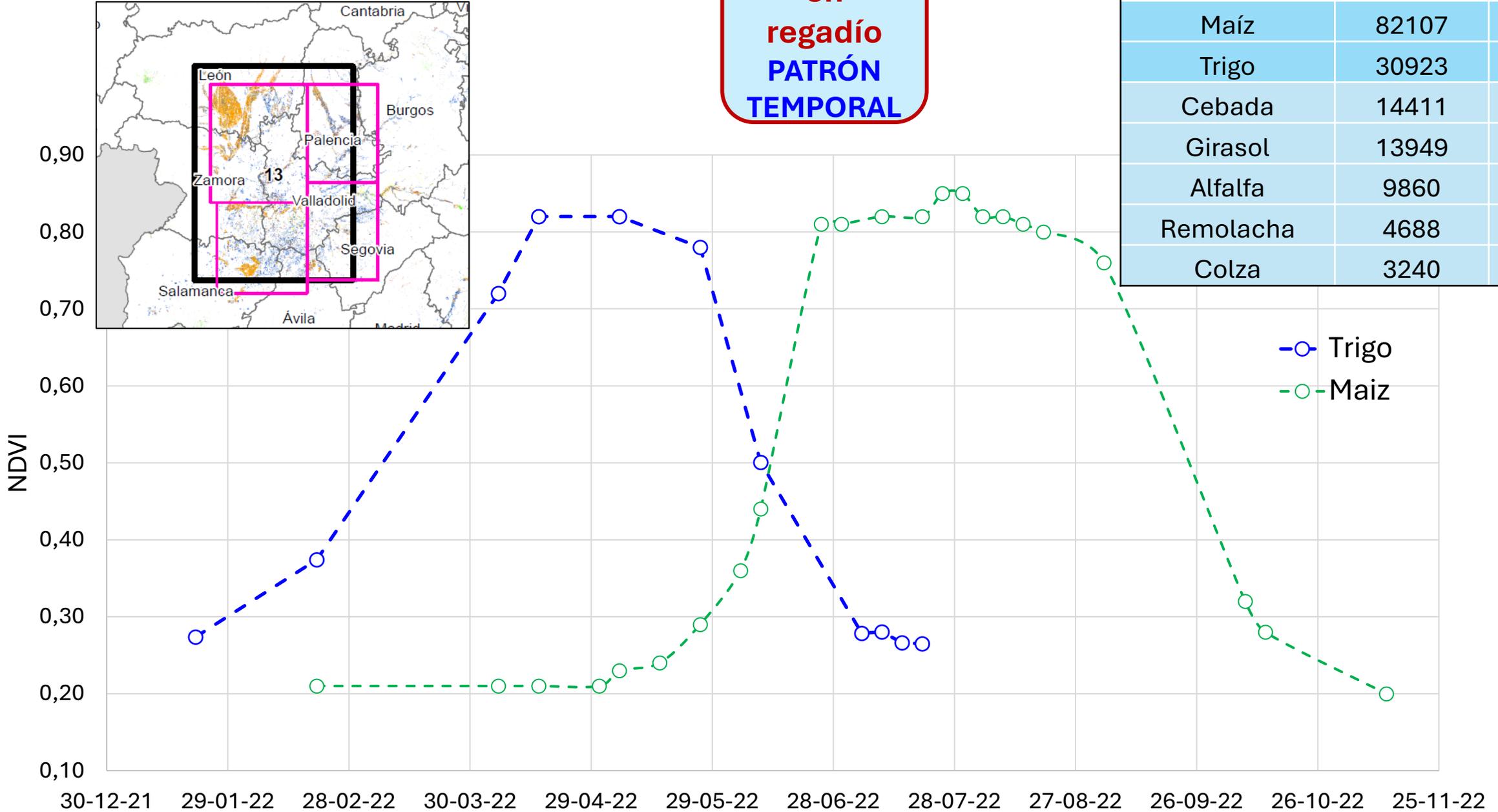
Cultivos en Regadío,
selección de los
mayoritarios por
zonas de estudio



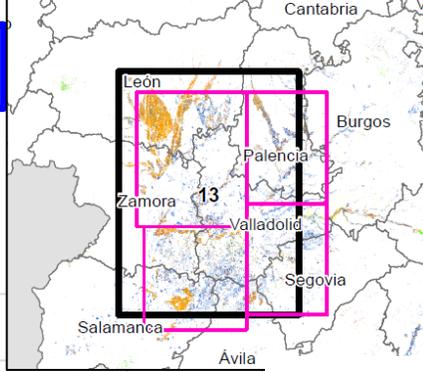
ZONA 13: DUERO_01

Cultivos en regadío PATRÓN TEMPORAL

Cultivos principales	Superficie (ha)	Porcentaje (%)
Maíz	82107	51.6
Trigo	30923	19.4
Cebada	14411	9.1
Girasol	13949	8.8
Alfalfa	9860	6.2
Remolacha	4688	2.9
Colza	3240	2.0



ZONA 13: DUERO_01

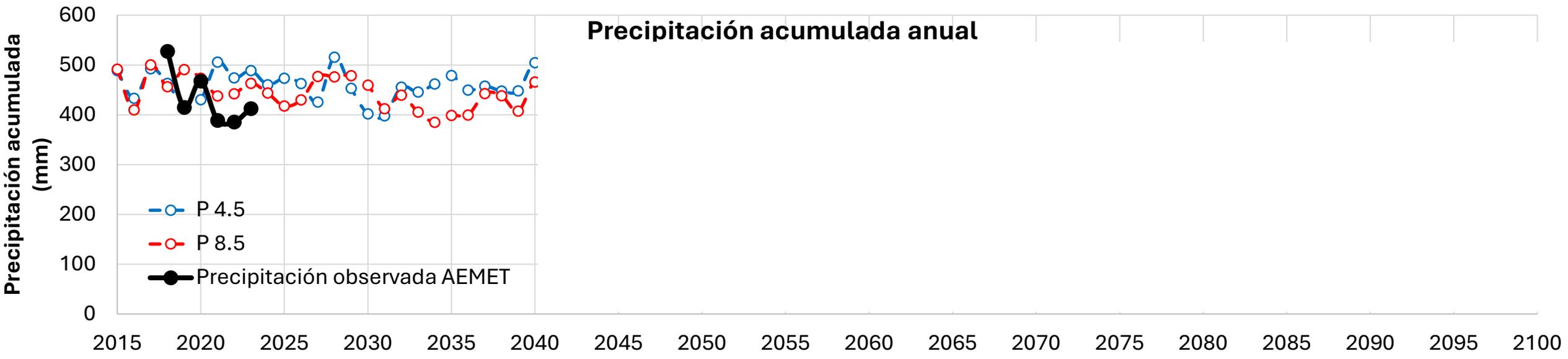
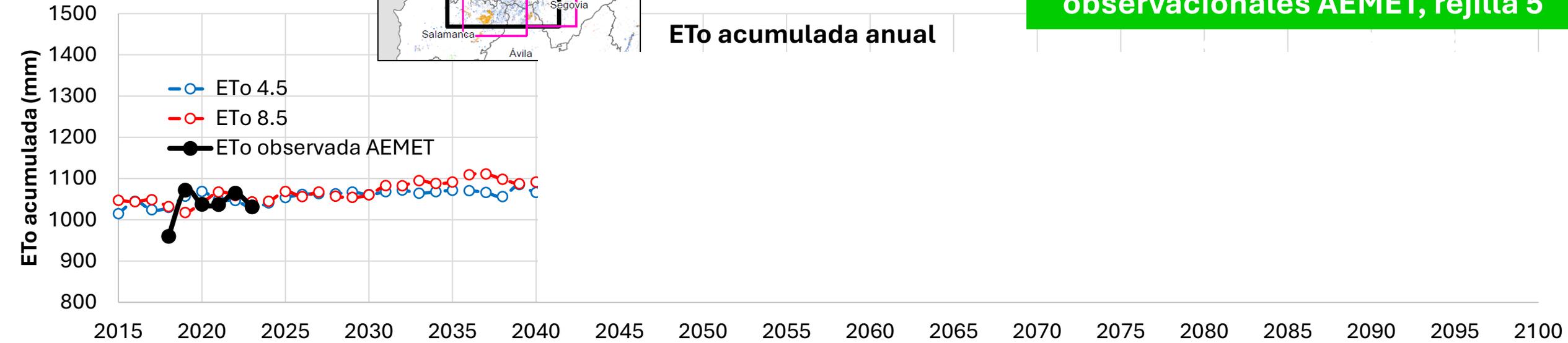


Entradas P y ETo diarias

ETo acumulada anual

P y ETo, desde proyecciones:
ensemble, 2015 a 2100

P y ETo, desde datos
observacionales AEMET, rejilla 5



BALANCE DE AGUA EN SUELO BASADO EN TELEDETECCIÓN (RS-SWB)

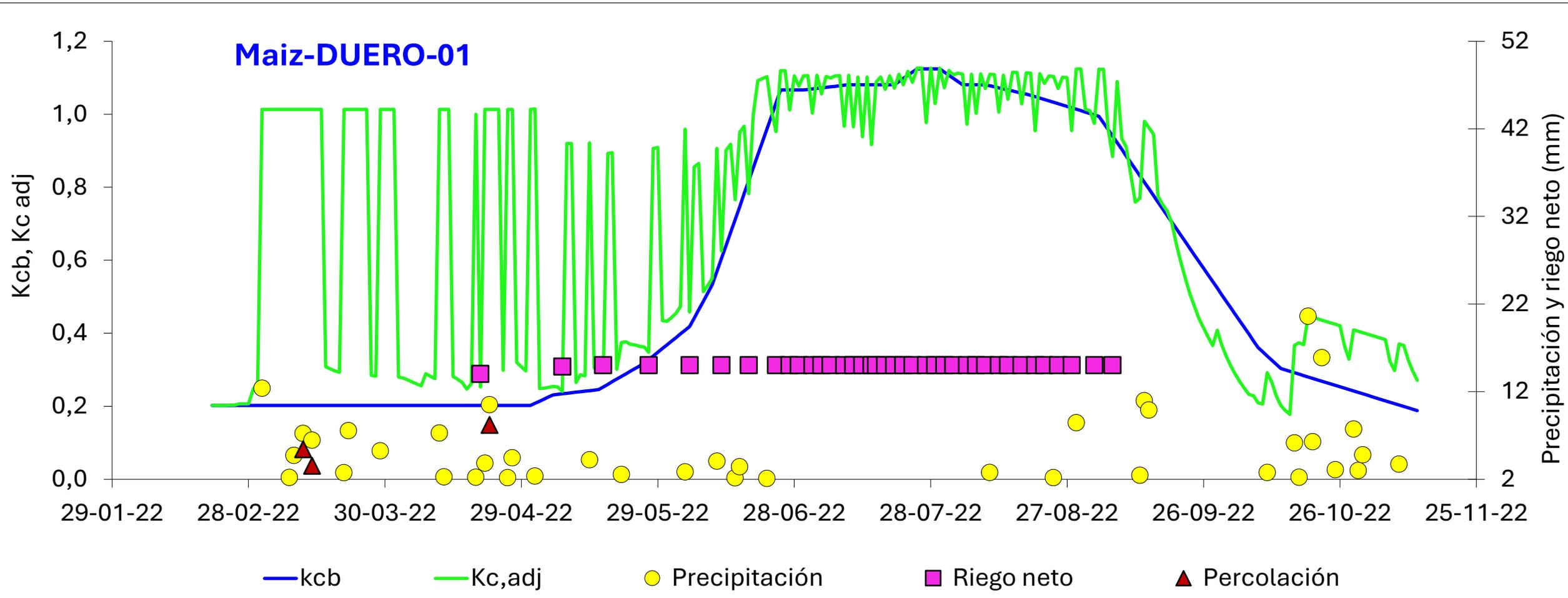
P y ETo, desde proyecciones: ensemble, 2015 a 2100

ETo,
✓ Año
✓ Mes

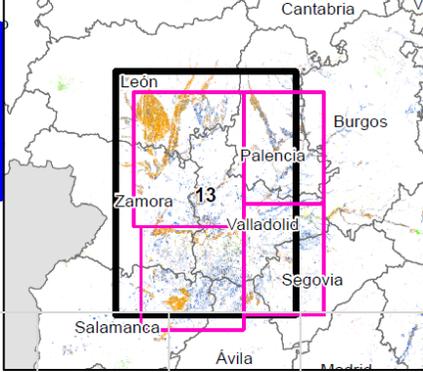
Riego,
• Año
• Mes

Balace de agua
FAO56
COEFICIENTE DUAL

P y ETo, desde datos observacionales AEMET, rejilla 5



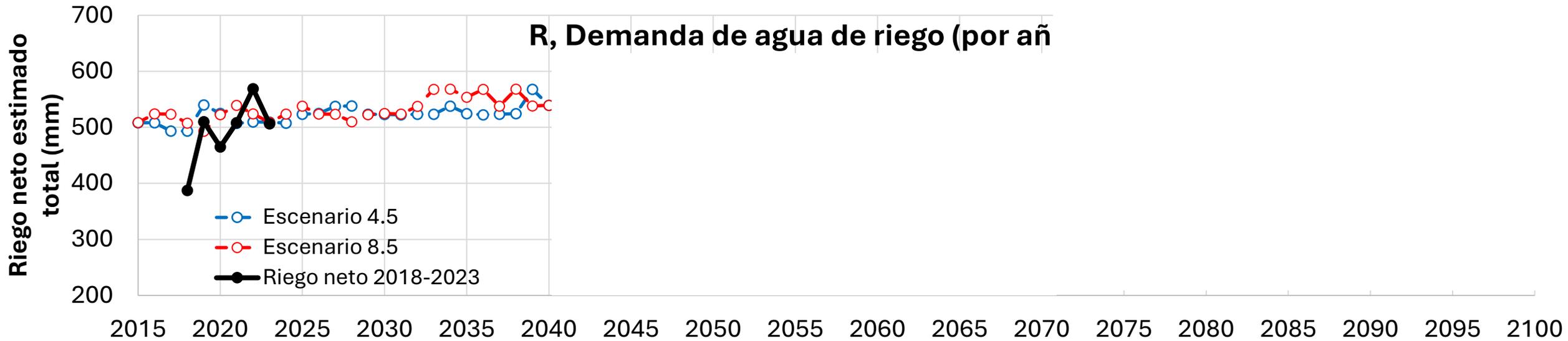
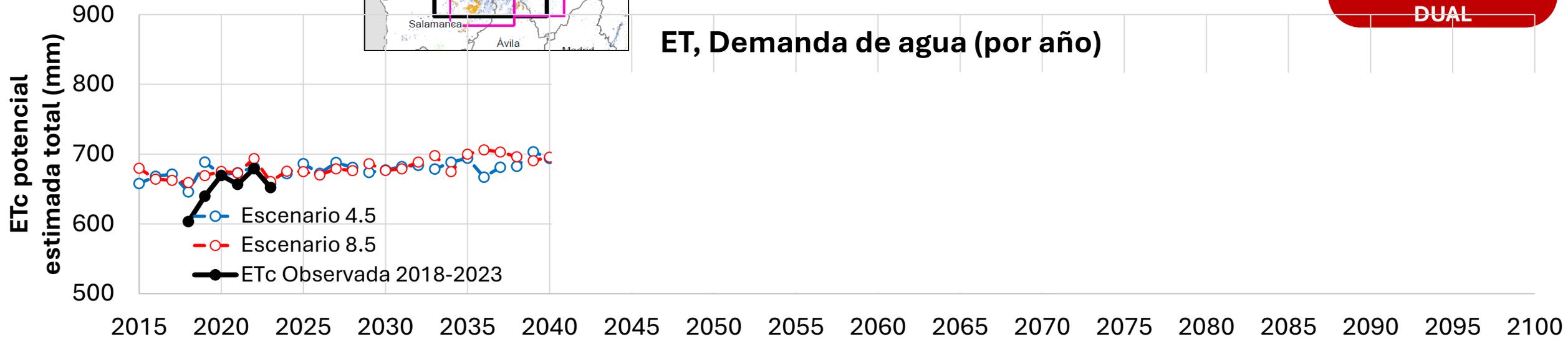
ZONA 13: DUERO_01
Cultivo: MAIZ



Resultados:

- ✓ Demandas de agua ET
- ✓ Demandas de agua de riego R

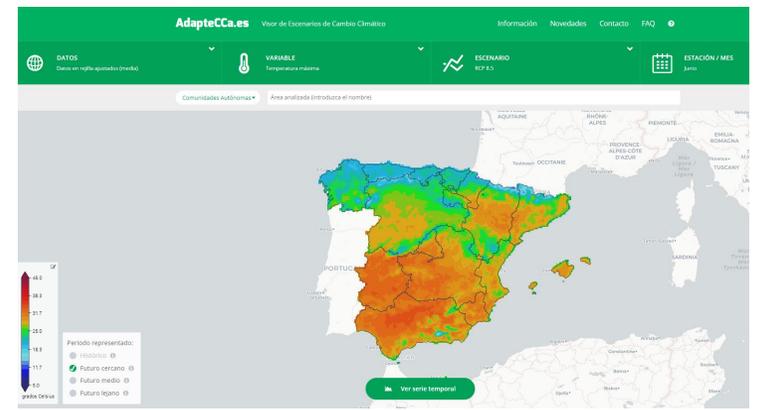
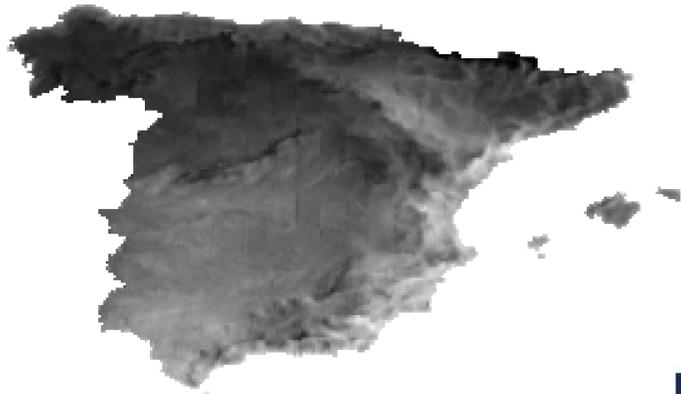
Balance de agua
FAO56
COEFICIENTE DUAL





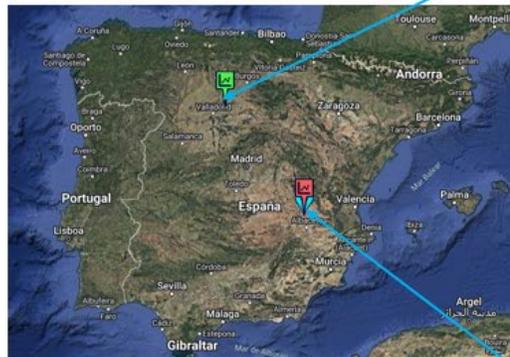
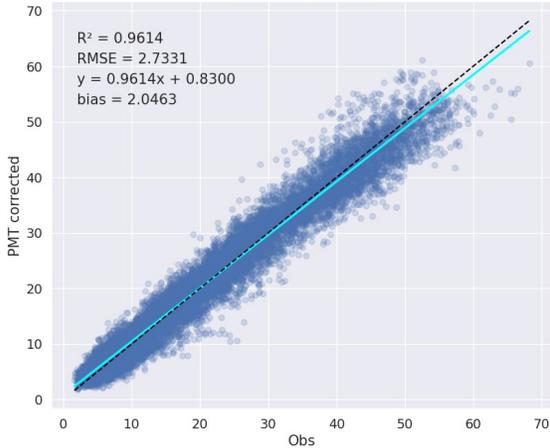
Muchas gracias

Asamblea Anual Teledetección y SIG, 12 de diciembre de 2024

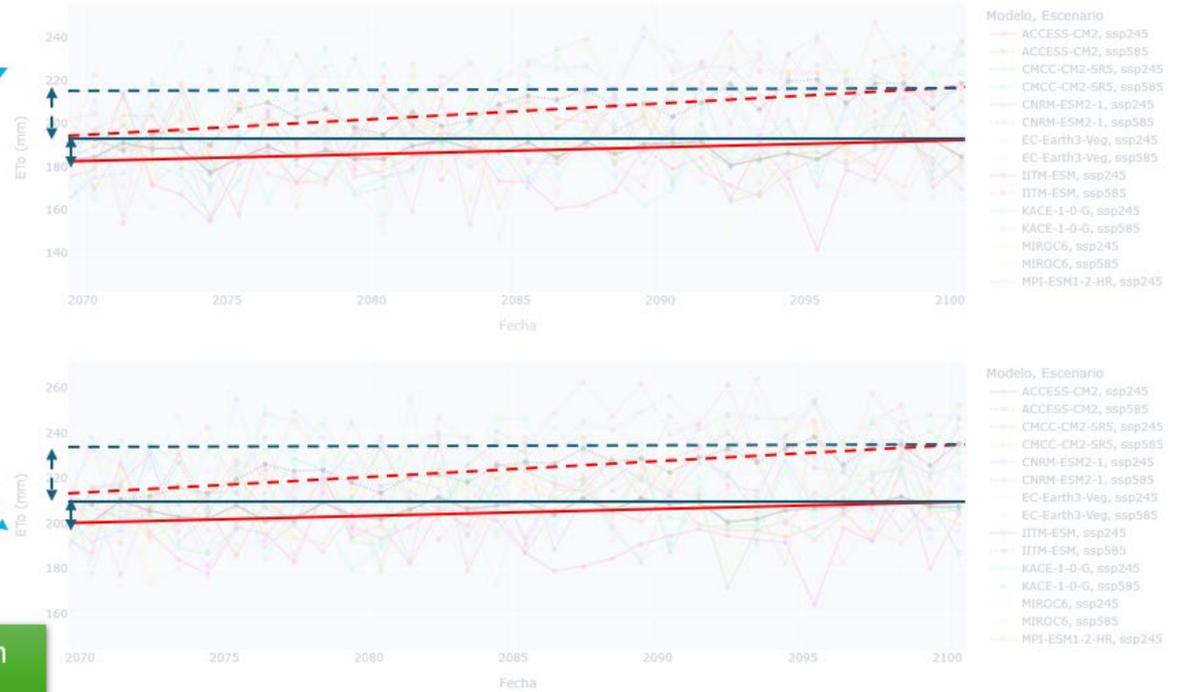


ETo

ETo Obs vs ETo Calc



Consistencia del modelo PMT_recal en la proyección de ETo



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