



**Ministry of Environment
and Food of Denmark**
The Danish
Agricultural Agency

Putting satellite data to use – lessons learned by DAA

10 February 2022

Agenda

Basic payment monitoring in Denmark

- **CbM practice in 2021/2022**
- **Using satellite data for a risk-based sampling**
- **Lessons learned**
- **Future plans regarding the Area monitoring system**
- **Ongoing challenges**



CbM practice when monitoring Basic payment scheme in Denmark

- **Monitoring the activity requirement on parcels with monitorable crops (leaving out permanent crops etc.)**
- **Fully automated setup. All the way from**
 - **data leaving the agency after application deadline (June)**
 - **return of analyzed data from external supplier (once in July and daily in August, September and October)**
 - **calculating consequences for the farmer, has he met the activity requirement?)**
 - **displaying them as a traffic light in a web GIS (nudging farmers)**
 - **sending out hearings using our new app (end October)**
 - **Making payments to the farmer**

Using satellite data for a risk-based sampling

- We also use satellite data for assessing parcels that should be a part of the risk-based sampling
 - Farmers who are exempted from crop diversification and ecological focus area obligations
 - Farmers with a high bare soil index in September with regards to catch crops

Markers from external collaborators



Crop classification



Ploughing



Harvest



Mowing

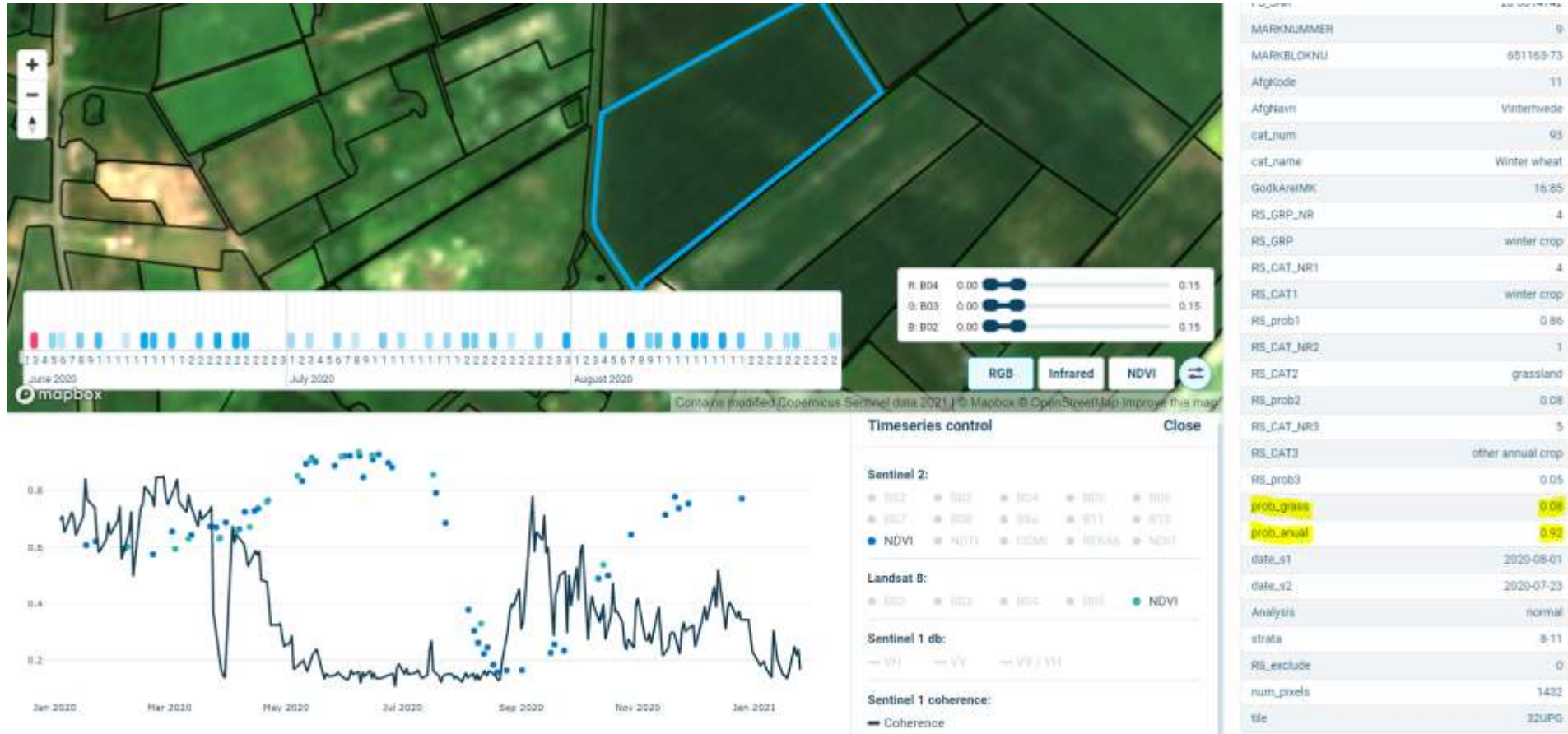


Non-compliance classification



Web viewer for visualization of results

Very useful when doing internal QA on results from supplier, explaining why a parcel is green/red, audits and AMS QA



Timeline



Crop classification



Continuous ploughing, harvest and mowing detection



First traffic light on display



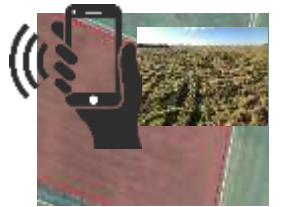
Non-compliance classification



Parcels with high non-compliance probability turns



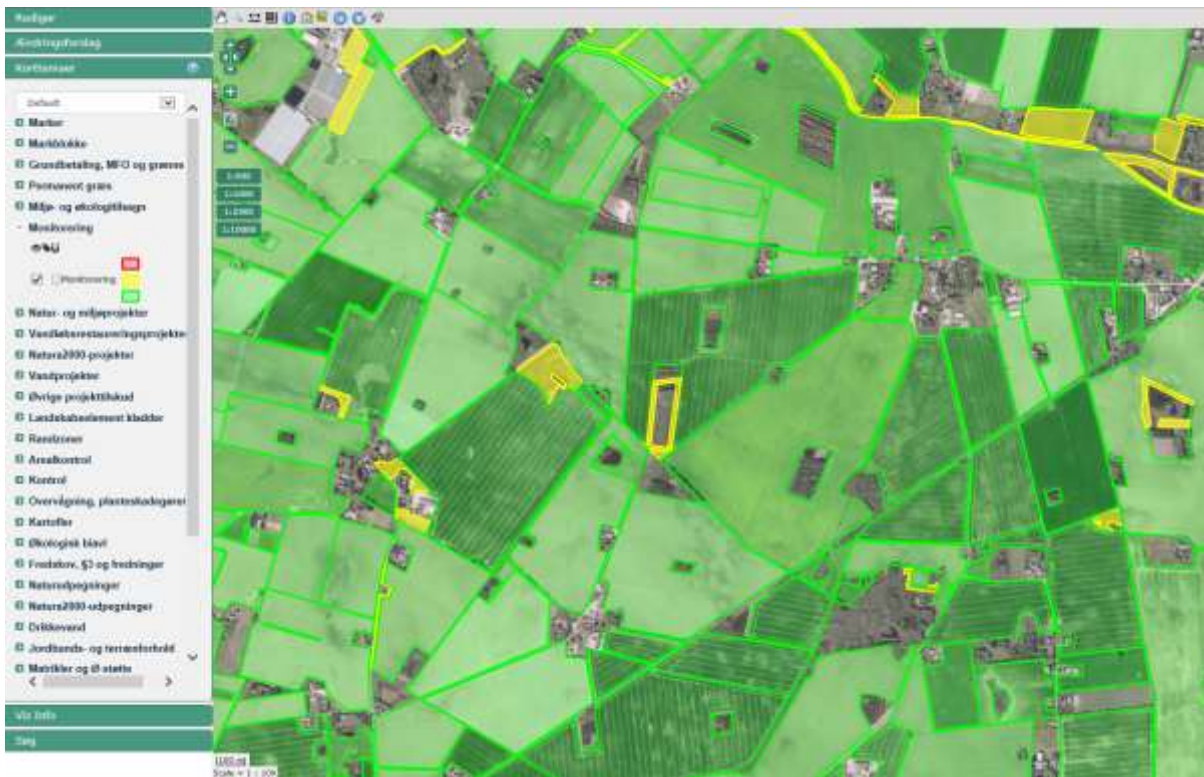
Deadline for sending geo-tagged images or withdrawal of application



Field data for training, validation and quality assessment



Farmers traffic light and farmers pictures from hearing



2021

500.000 parcels

473.000 parcels (94,7 %)

25.500 parcels(5,1%)

900 parcels(0,2%)

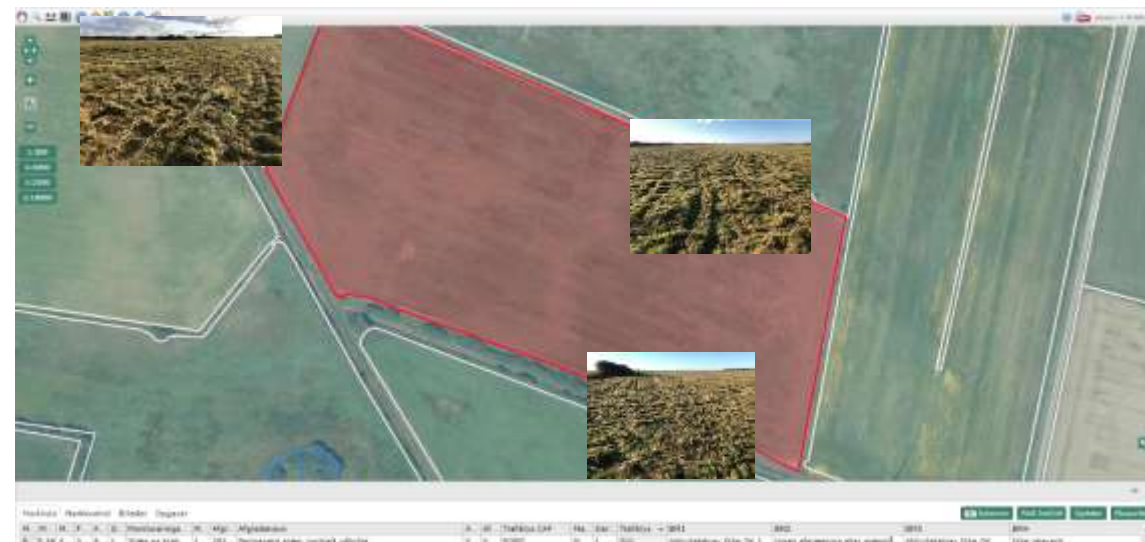
2020

507.000 parcels

470.000 parcels (92,8%)

36.000 parcels (7,1%)

650 parcels (0,1%)



CAP2020

AMS – makes monitoring mandatory

DAA is working to develop monitorable echoscemes so markers can be used for AMS – challenging

DAA will be using contractor also when implementing the new CAP (AMS)

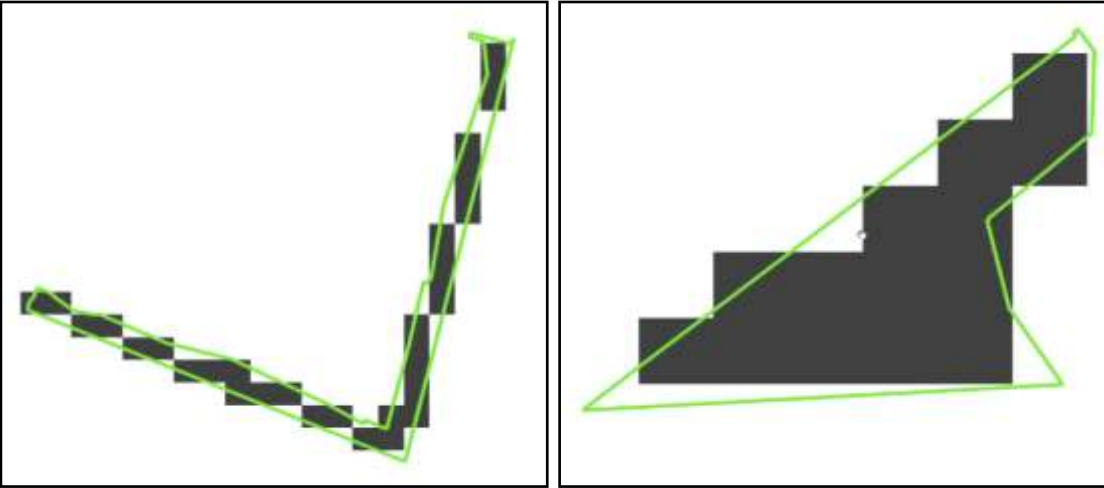
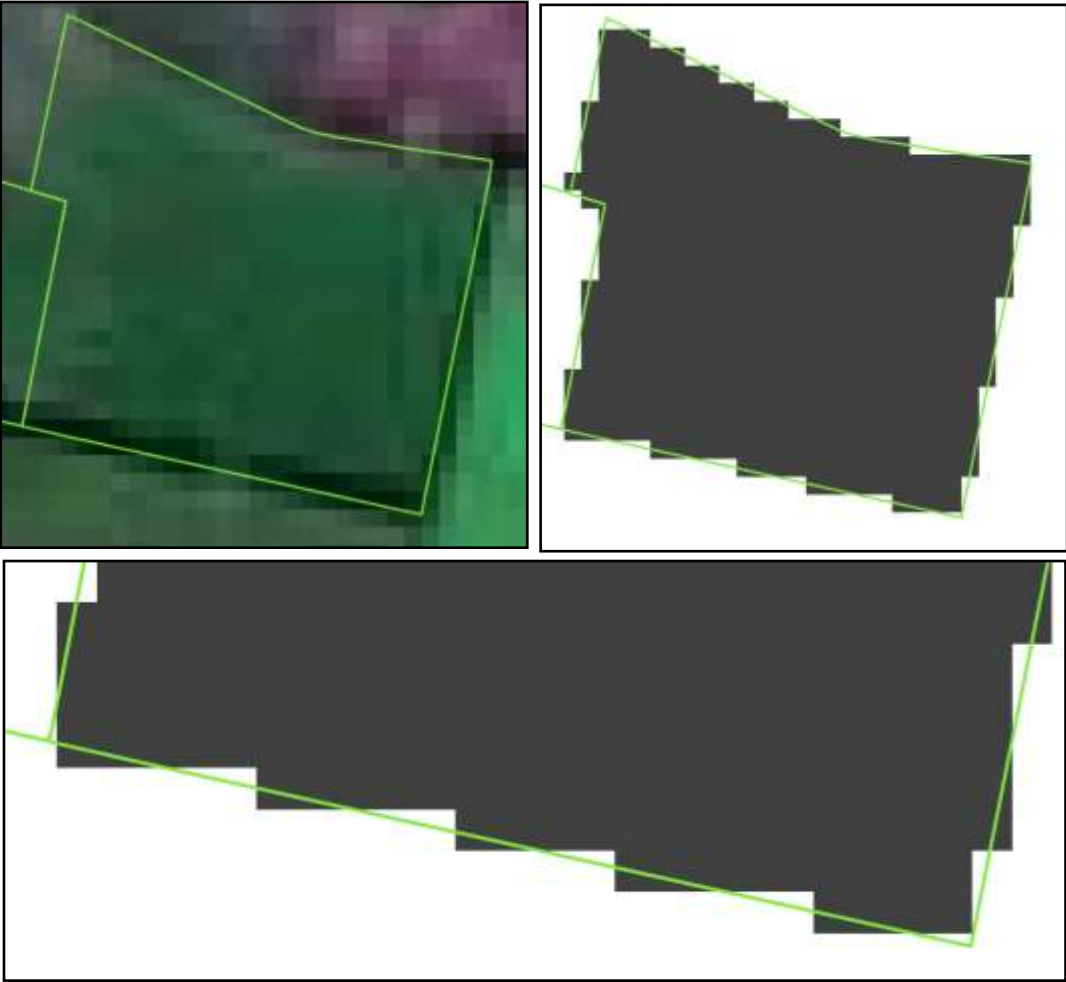
Beneficial to collaborate with knowledgeable and experienced partner. Both in terms of good quality results but also to discuss potential solutions

Concerns regarding georeferenced pictures and a massive back office load

Ongoing challenges: Grassland and fallow



Ongoing challenges: Small parcels

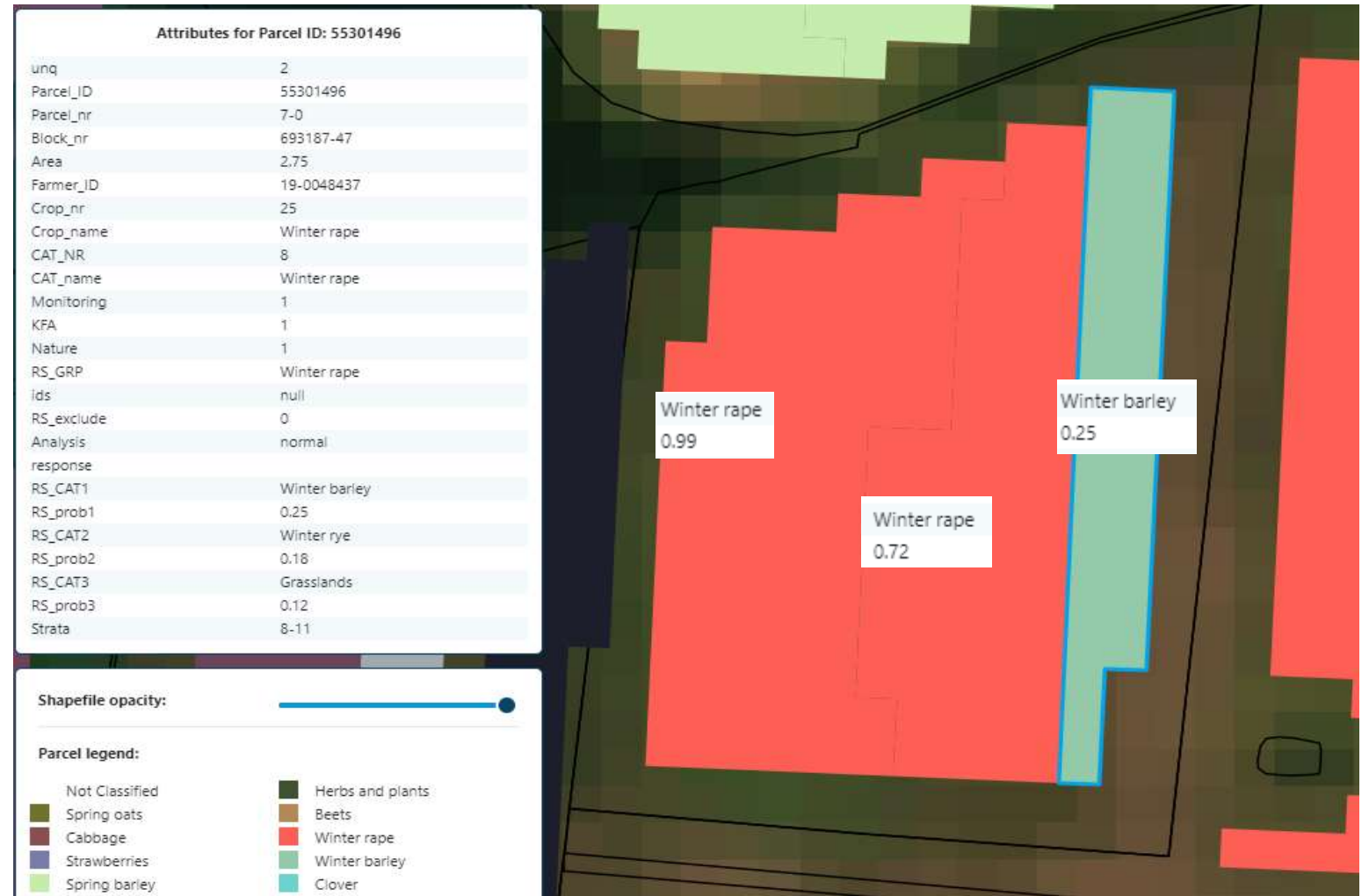
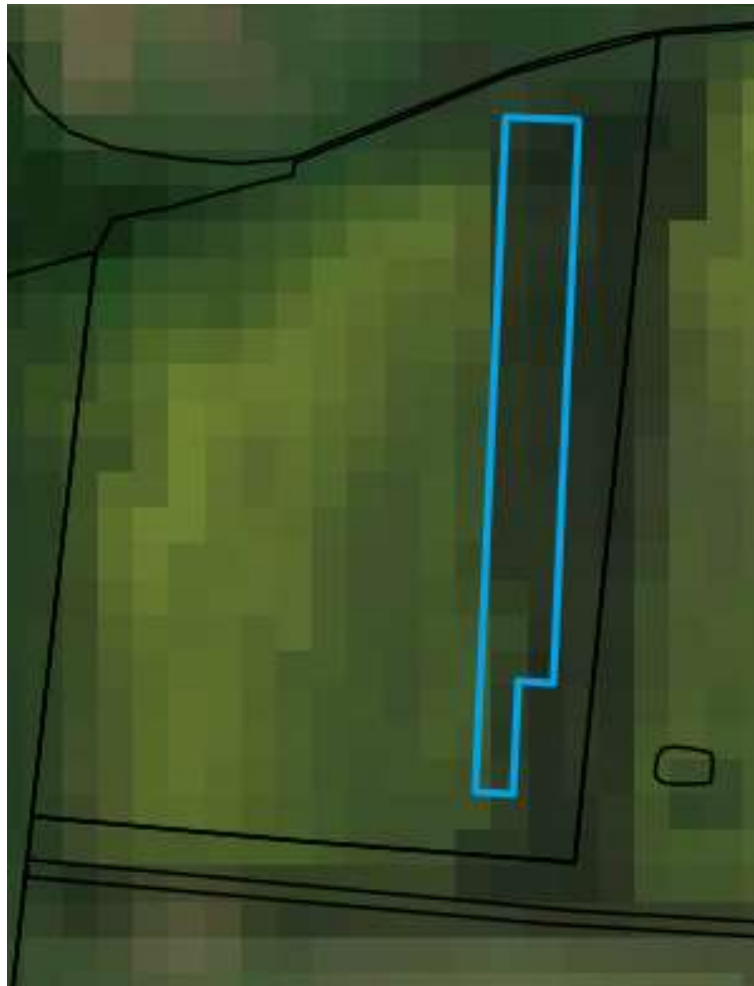


Ongoing challenges: Small crop classes – will we end up with a lot of georeferences pictures in the new AMS?

Table 13-1 Accuracy statistics for task 10 – rare crop classification.

	user's accuracy	producer's accuracy
Alfalfa	0.80	0.50
Beans	0.80	0.87
Beets	0.88	0.87
Browntop and creeping bent	1.00	0.67
Cabbage	0.64	0.49
Carrot	0.57	0.76
Celery	0.41	0.35
Chrysanthemum Garland, seeds	0.20	0.08
Clover	0.86	0.79
Cocksfoot seed	0.96	0.88
Flax	0.88	0.58
Giant pumpkin	0.34	0.46
Grasslands	0.96	0.95
Hemp	0.97	0.68
Herbs and plants	0.28	0.27
Kentucky bluegrass seed	0.94	0.91
Lettuce	0.59	0.68
Maize	0.86	0.95
Meadow fescue seed	0.93	0.90
Mix of cereals	0.44	0.47
Mix of oil species & cereals	0.37	0.40
Onion	0.80	0.62
Other	0.60	0.72

Ongoing development: sub-parcel classification – potential problem when analyzing ineligible features on parcels in the future AMS



Questions?

