

Promoting standardized & Earth Observation-aware Soil Spectral Libraries for land monitoring: Lessons learned from GEO-CRADLE and the EuroGEO perspective

Prof. George C. Zalidis



The background of the slide features four wooden bowls arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left bowl is filled with yellow chickpeas. The top-right bowl contains orzo (rice-shaped pasta). The bottom-left bowl is filled with a colorful mix of diced carrots, green peas, and corn. The bottom-right bowl contains white, long-grain rice.

Never forget our goal ...

Large-scale soil mapping to

- Ensure food security
- Support SDG reporting
- Achieve Land Degradation Neutrality



The problem: In the era of Open Big EO Data ...

**... our data are
incompatible, closed,
proprietary, and our
methods are heavily
guarded ...**

**We need to standardize
and open our repositories!**



Past solutions ...

- Focused on large laboratory SSLs
- Each national/regional focal point has their own closed and potentially incompatible solution!
- Techniques were developed for inter-calibration

The open and standardized GEO-CRADLE Soil Spectral Library (SSL)



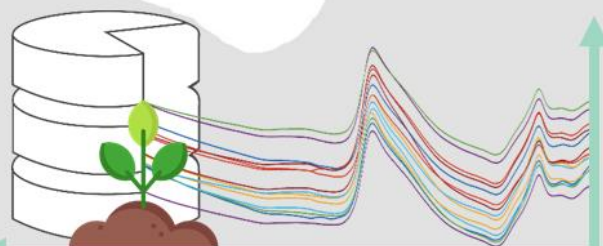
Composed of 1761 samples from 1017 soil profiles distributed in nine countries from three continents and covering an area with well recognized gaps in GLOSOLAN





↑ 1761 Soil Samples

GEO-CRADLE Soil Spectral Library at a Glance



63
SERBIA

105
BULGARIA

124
FYROM

107
ALBANIA

928
GREECE

99
TURKEY

104
CYPRUS

221
ISRAEL

10
EGYPT

Soil Classes in Number of Samples

Cambisols CM	257
Fluvisols FL	457
Gleysols GL	7
Histosols HS	1
Luvisols LV	199
Phaeozems PH	8
Vertisols VR	164
Arsenosol AR	133
Chernozems CH	16
Leptosols LP	340
Planosols PL	4
Umbrisols UM	2
Regosols RG	41
Calcisols CL	82
Gypsisols GY	1
Kastanozems KS	16
Solonchaks SC	15
Solonetz SN	4

Soil Properties in Number of Samples

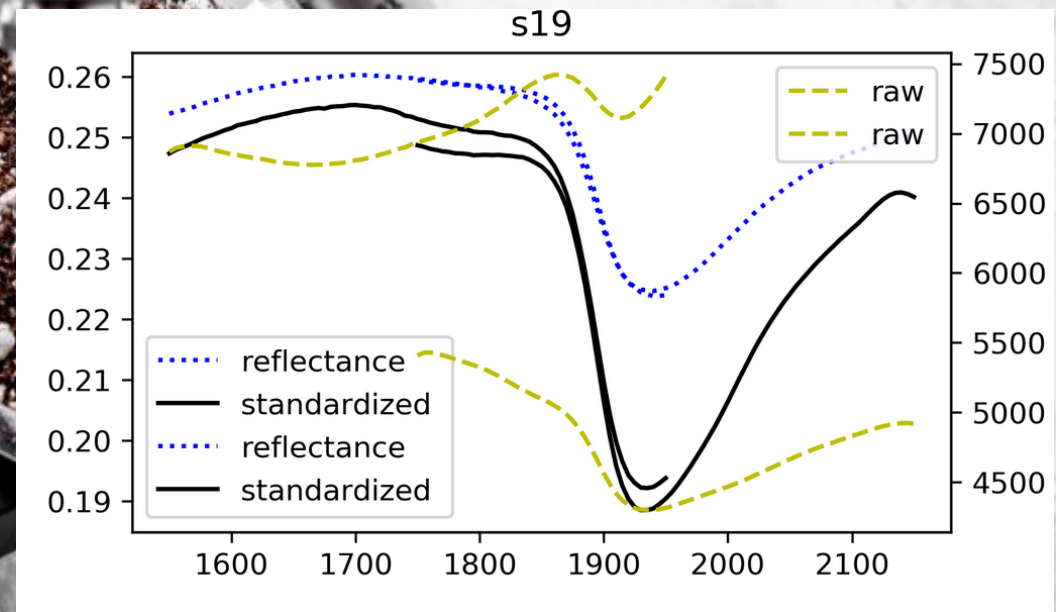
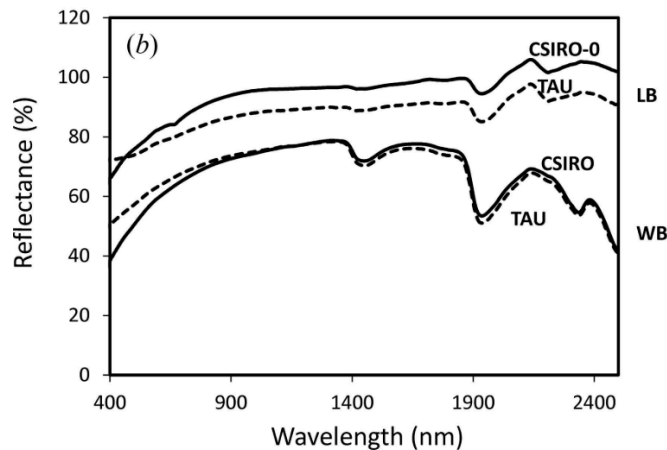
OM	1527
Texture	1618
CaCO ₃	1241
NO ₃	991
pH	529
EC	241
CEC	105

GEO-CRADLE standardization tiers

1. Sampling
(methodology + metadata collection)
2. Chemical Laboratory
(inter-calibrations)
3. Laboratory spectral measurement
(Internal Soil Standard)

GEO-CRADLE: Spectral Standardization protocols

Difference in ISS – TAU vs CSIRO
doi: 10.1080/01431161.2016.1148291





GEO-CRADLE: Spectral Standardization protocols

e.g. R^2 for SOC unstandardized is 0.56 with standardized is 0.78

Standardization process followed by the collaborating actors enable the achievement of promising results despite the high diversity of GEO-CRADLE SSL

Regional Soil Spectral Library



Regional Soil Spectral Library



PILOT 2: Improved Food
Security – Water
Extremes Management
(IFS)

Part of pilot 2 - Improved Food Security and Water Extremes
Management

GEO-CRADLE outcomes: Infrastructure

(flooding and drought),
vegetation stresses, yield
monitoring, soil quality
monitoring and sustainability.
Plants need...

services such as food production,
It has been thus recognized that a
spatio-temporal monitoring of soil quality and soil properties is necessary. One of the most important
technologies used to monitor soils is soil spectroscopy which utilizes the spectral information of soil samples to

**An open access SSL based on internal standard methods
that can be extended (future proof)!**

datahub.geocradle.eu/dataset/regional-soil-spectral-library

were obtained using a standardization [protocol](#). The dataset encompasses the following countries and soil
properties:

Country	Samples	SOM	Texture	CaCO3	pH	NO3	EC	CEC
Albania	107	107	107	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	105	105	105	X	105	X	X	105
Cyprus	96	96	94	96	96	X	93	X
Egypt	10	6	X	4	6	X	6	X

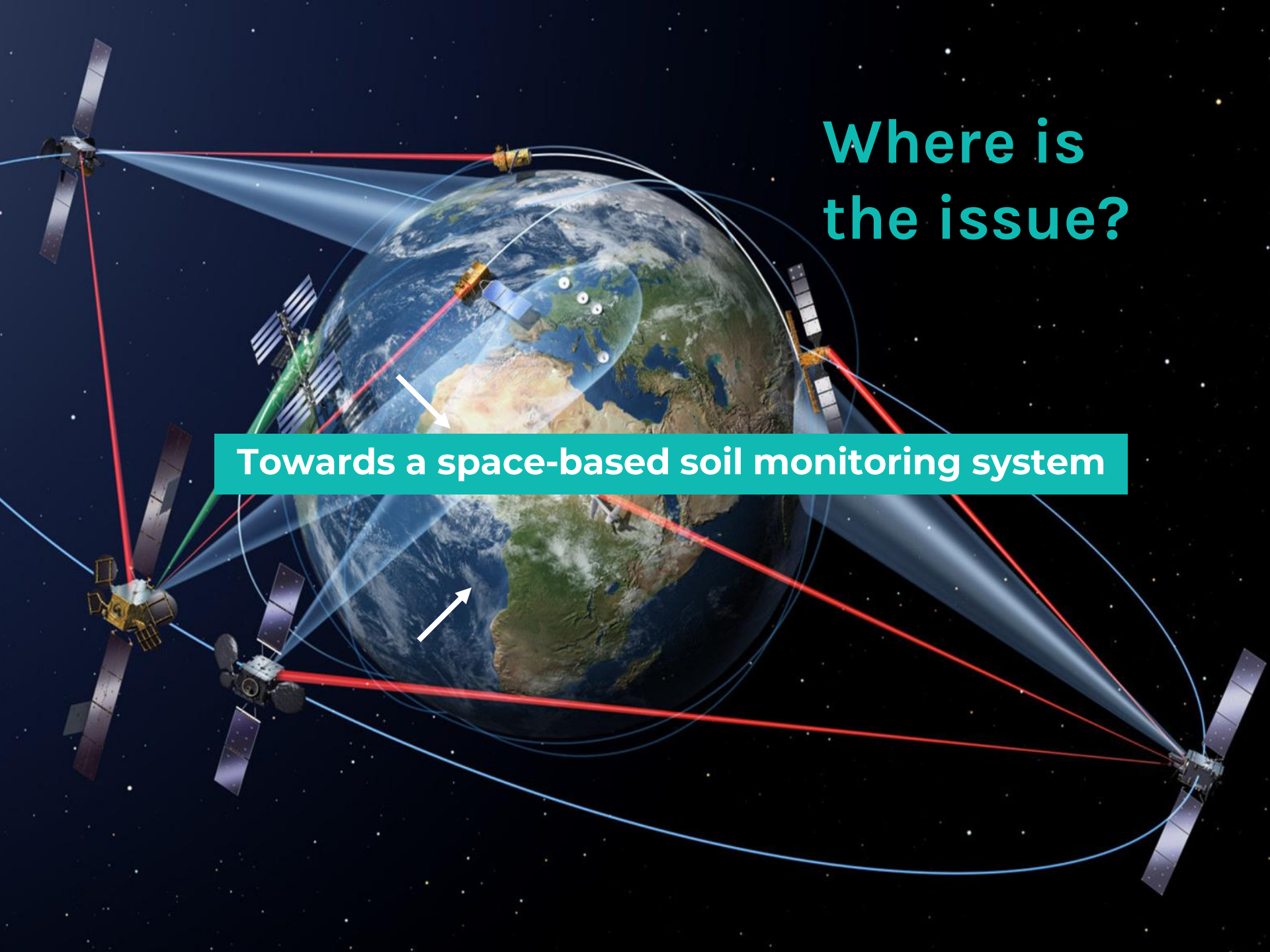


License

Open Data Commons Open

Where is
the issue?

Towards a space-based soil monitoring system

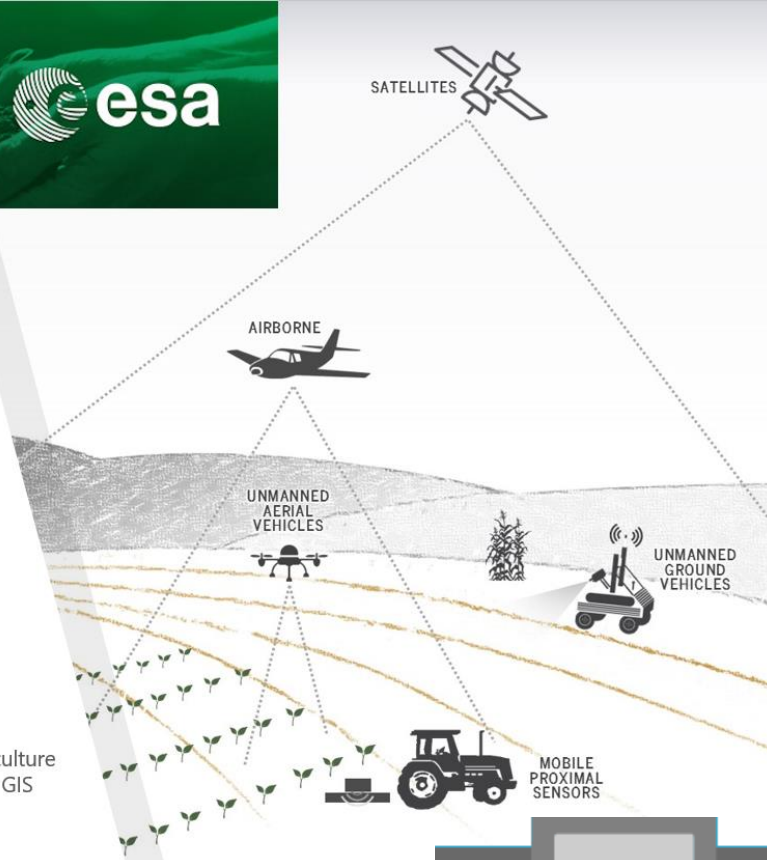


Supporting Soil Health and Sustainability by utilizing Hyperspectral data – the need for standardization

Session-2: Potential information derived from space-based EO systems for soil monitoring

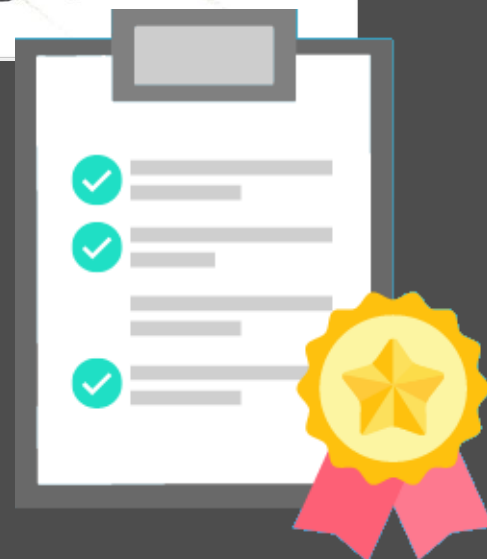


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The need for common protocols and procedures

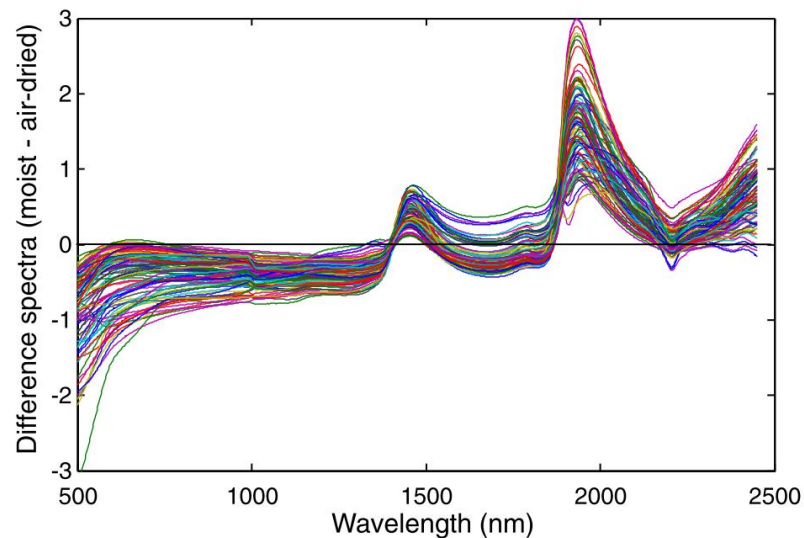
Ensure the validity and repetition!



From lab to the field ...

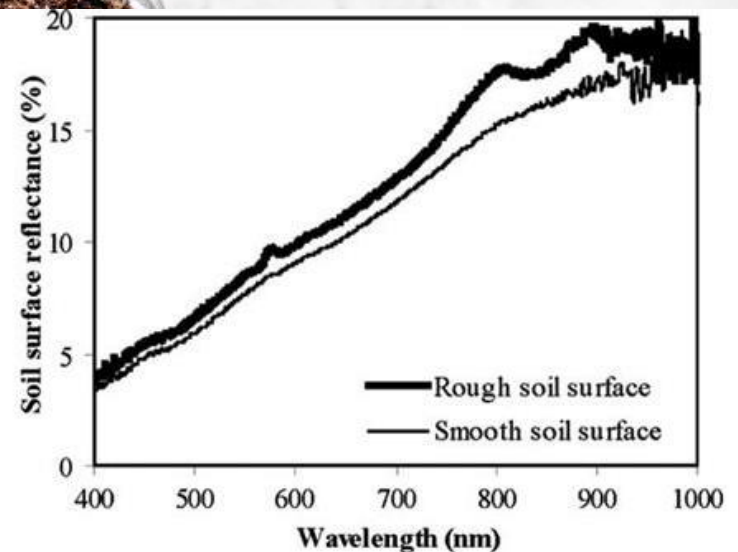
Moisture effect

doi: 10.1016/j.geoderma.2011.09.008



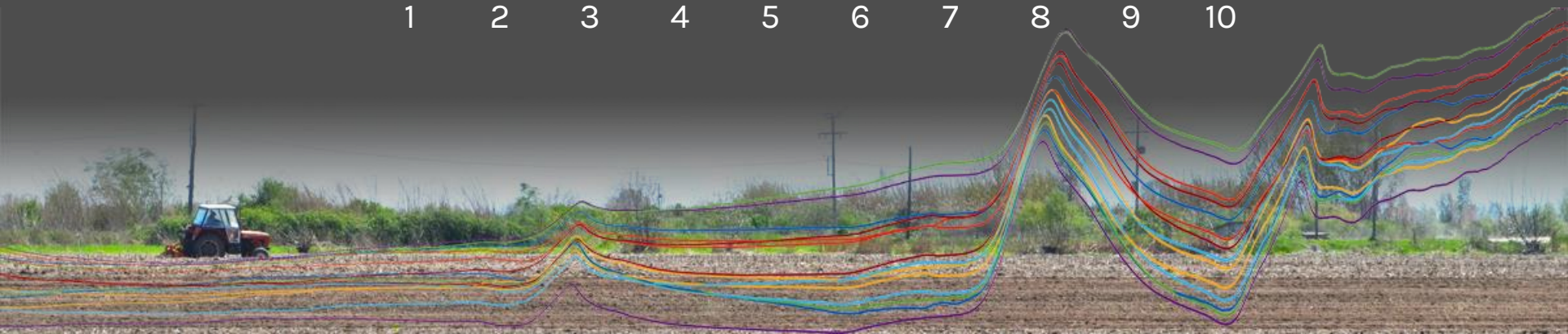
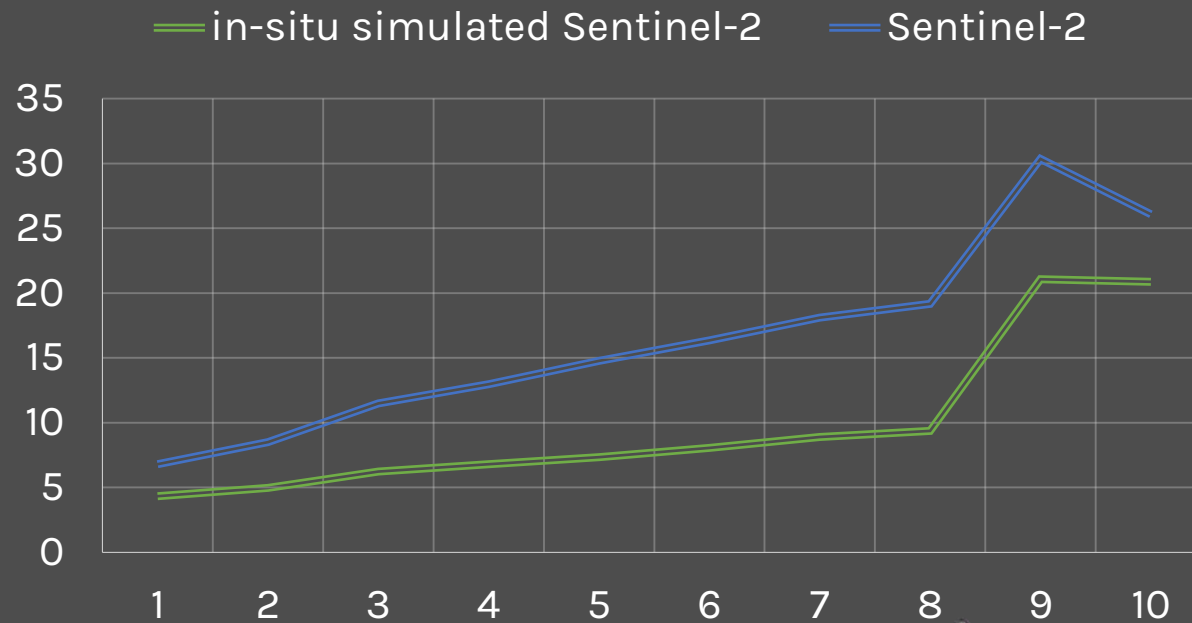
Roughness effect

doi.org/10.1139/CJSS2011-069



Spectral discrepancy

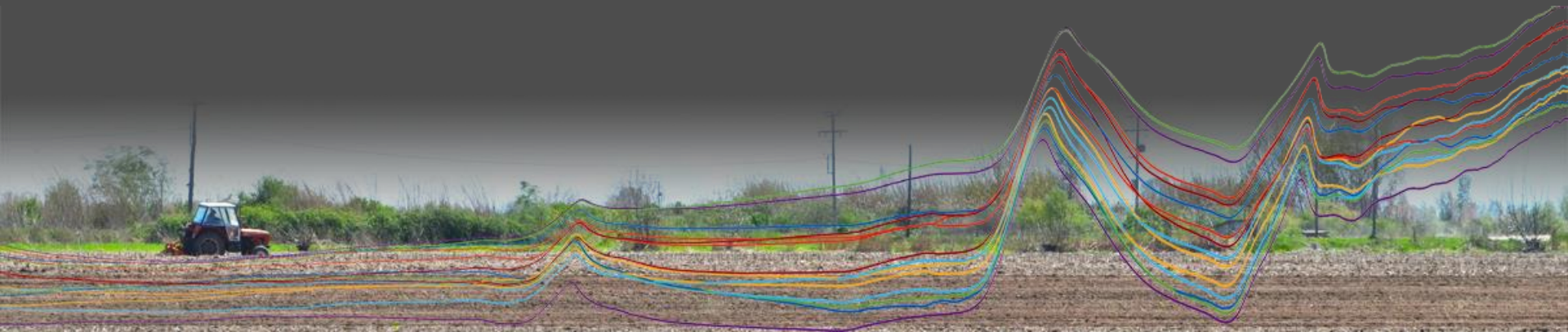
COMPARISON



We have to create a SSL that is **EO-aware** and can handle the aforementioned issues



Advanced models trained on **EO-aware SSL data** obtained from larger extents, can be “localised”, taking advantage of optical and radar space-borne data to make predictions at larger scales

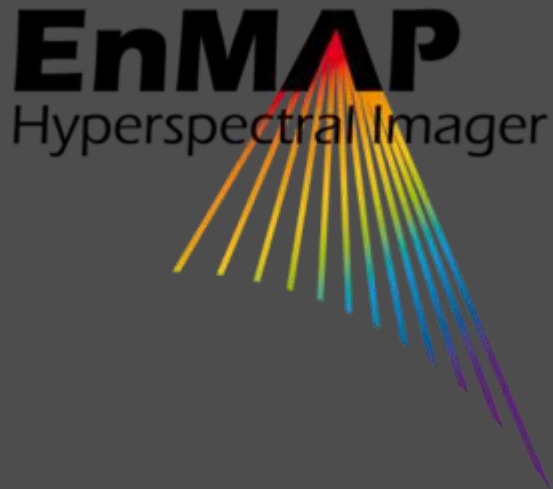


We have to expand our SSLs to MIR and TIR

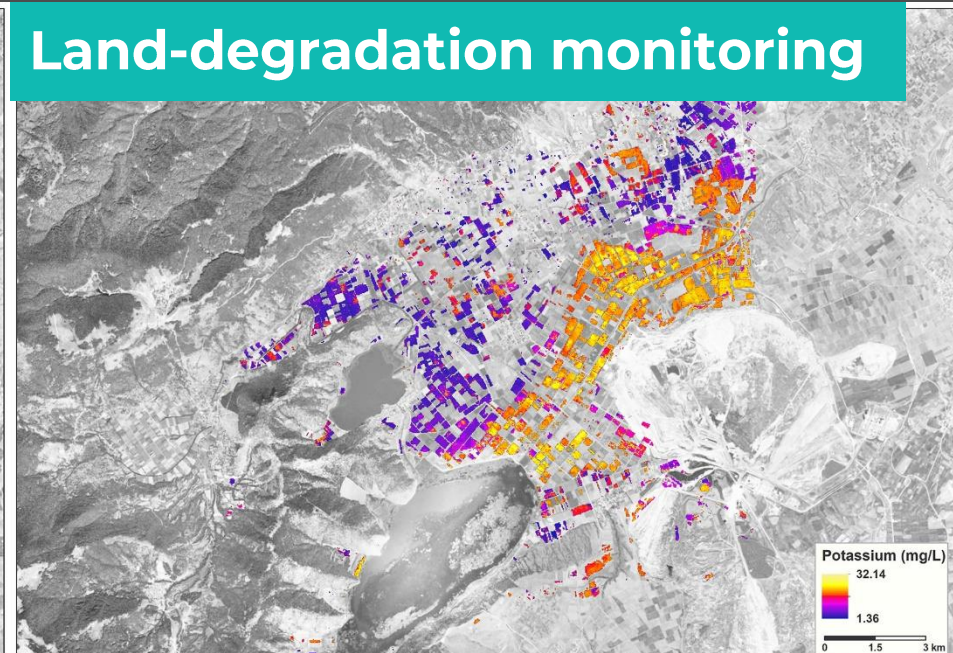
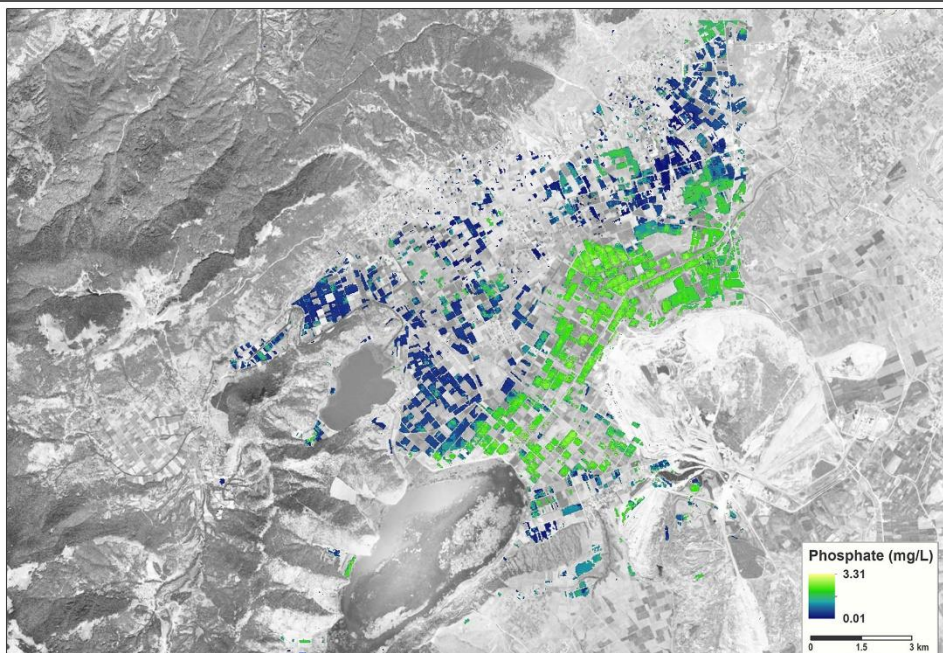


European Space Agency
Agence spatiale européenne

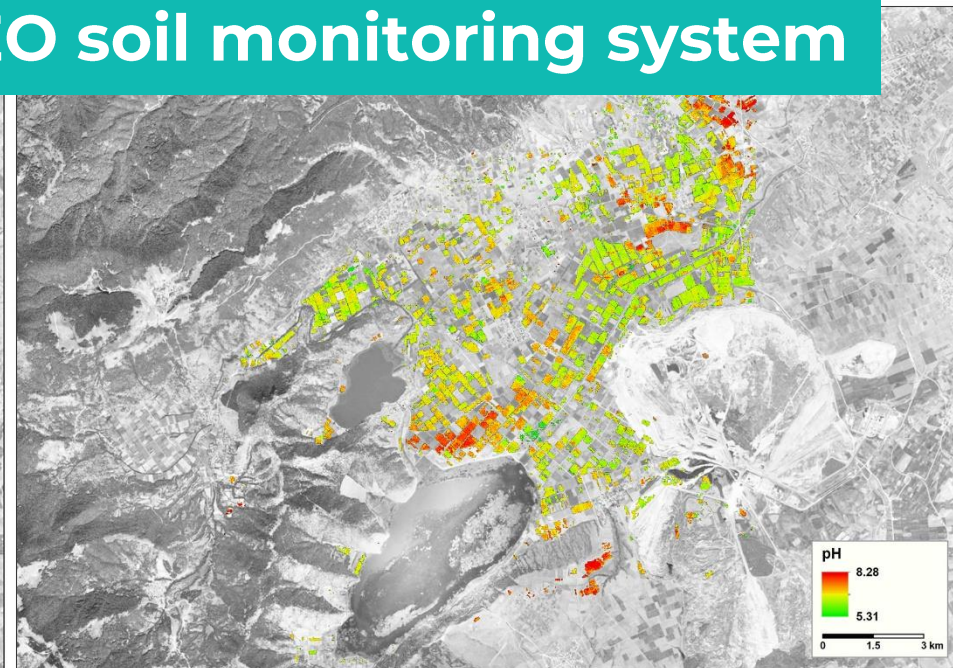
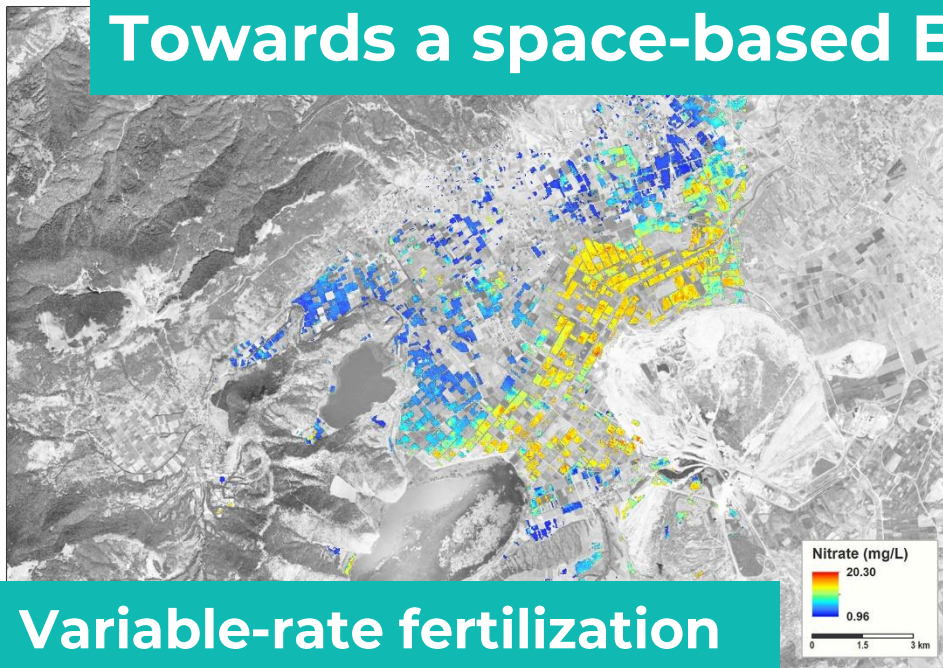
Hyper-spectral flights combined with in situ soil sampling for calibration was performed by a joint research team on behalf of ESA and EnMAP



Land-degradation monitoring



Towards a space-based EO soil monitoring system

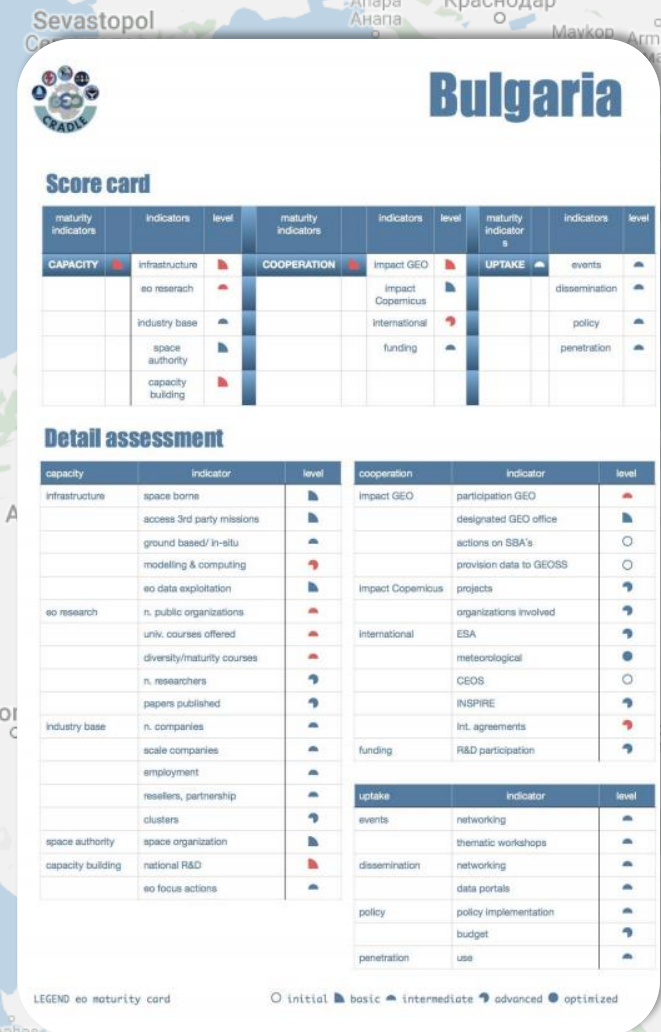


Variable-rate fertilization

Assess the maturity level

CAPACITIES, COOPERATION and NATIONAL UPTAKE & AWARENESS

Develop “Maturity Indicators” as an independent and replicable methodology for the assessment and monitoring of maturity at national level (e.g. chemical and spectral analytics) -> example of GEO-CRADLE





Ensure the GLOSOLAN implementation

CAPACITIES, COOPERATION and NATIONAL UPTAKE & AWARENESS

Select interregional players to boost these activities
building on the concept of regional coordinator and HUBs

Common challenges – shared solutions

What to do next



The establishment of GLOSOLAN regional offices to act as boosting mechanisms

Collaboration and data sharing becomes important (e.g. blockchain)

