

Computing Spatio-Temporal Crop Coefficients of Wheat Crop Using Geospatial Techniques- A case study of Akola District of Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

To achieve higher water use efficiencies, it is crucial to use every drop of water meticulously. This requires precise water management practices, which are essential in today's context. The FAO 56 publication outlines a standard procedure for determining crop evapotranspiration, which is fundamental for effective irrigation management. This procedure involves multiplying crop coefficients by reference evapotranspiration values. These crop coefficients are based on standard agronomic conditions; however, they may need adjustment to account for local varying conditions, necessitating the application of correction factors. Many research workers have reported similarity between the pattern of crop coefficients and that of multispectral vegetation indices obtained by using geospatial techniques. Therefore, the research on estimating temporal vegetation indices such as EVI, NDVI, NDWI and SAVI from multirate Sentinel-2A satellite data and investigating their relationship with wheat crop coefficients was carried out for Akola District of Maharashtra. Ground truth work was also carried out. Profiles of all the four vegetation indices of wheat were studied in detail and compared with profiles of crop coefficients of wheat recommended by MPKV Rahuri. The linear regression was performed between the weekly values of vegetation indices and related crop coefficients. It was found that among the four vegetation indices under study NDWI have shown strong relationship with crop coefficient of wheat and can be expressed by simple linear equation $K_c = 3.8078 \text{ NDWI} + 0.5396$ with highest value of R^2 and desired values of other statistical parameters.

INTRODUCTION:

Determination of actual crop evapotranspiration (ET_c) is a fundamental requirement for accurate irrigation scheduling of crops. To determine ET_c , the FAO recommends using the crop coefficient approach, in which ET_c is calculated by multiplying a crop coefficient (K_c) by reference evapotranspiration (ET_0) (Allen et al., 1998). The method of calculating K_c was detailed by Doorenbos and Pruitt (1977). The values of crop coefficients for crops under standard conditions at initial, mid, and end seasons are tabulated. For non-standard conditions, the FAO suggests using corrections and locally developed K_c values for accurate results. However, these developed K_c values apply to large areas and are time-based, lacking spatial dimension. These limitations can be overcome by adopting advanced technologies such as satellite remote sensing. Many studies have shown that satellite-derived vegetation indices (VIs) can be used for this purpose, considering the similarity between the growth pattern of VIs and K_c . Different researchers have used VIs for estimating crop coefficients (Bashir et al., 2006; Rahiman et al., 2011; Farg et al., 2012) and crop water requirements at different scales (Jayanthi et al., 2000; Gontia and Tiwari, 2010; Ozcan et al., 2014). This study explores the relationship between crop coefficient (K_c) and various remote sensing-derived vegetation indices (VIs) for the rabi sorghum crop in Maharashtra to identify the best-performing relationship for calculating spatial crop coefficients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Study area: The study was conducted in complete area of Akola district, in the state of Maharashtra, India. This district covers an area of 5,428 km² and is situated between latitudes 20.17° N and 21.16° N

and longitudes 76.7° E and 77.4° E.. Akola represents approximately 1.76% of the total land area of Maharashtra and has an average elevation of 285 meters above mean sea level.

The climate of the Akola district exhibits variation from north to south. The majority of the district experiences a tropical savannah climate, while the northern parts, surrounded by hills and mountains reaching heights of approximately 950 to 1000 meters, have a subtropical climate with chilly winters. Summers are characterized by extremely high temperatures, while winters are dry and range from mild to cold. The district receives rainfall predominantly during the southwest monsoon season, occurring from June to September, with rain occurring about 90% of the time during this period. The average annual rainfall in the district ranges from 750 to 1000 mm.

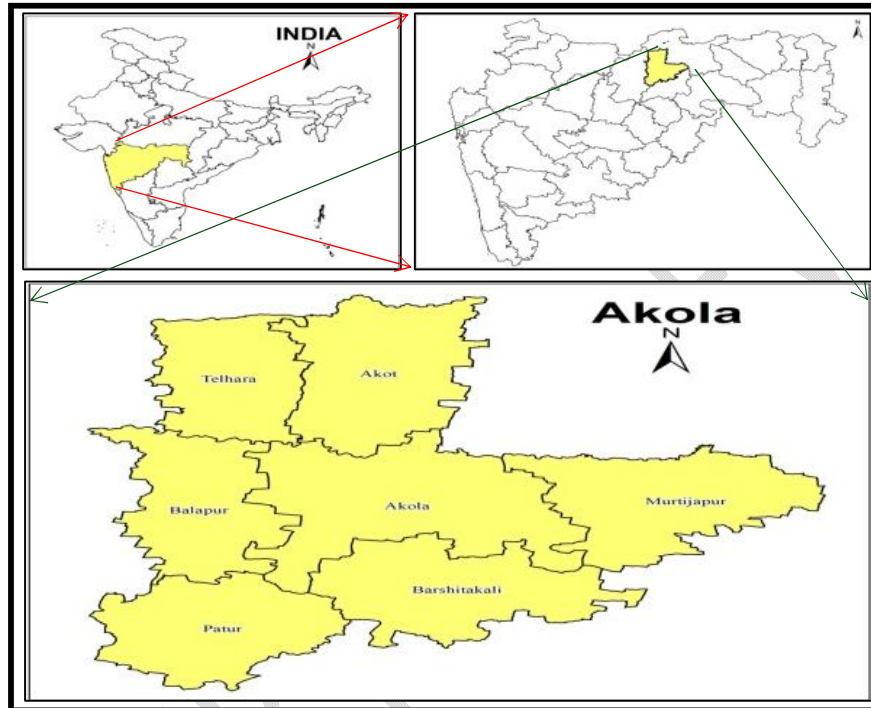


Fig. 1 Location of Study Area

Remotely sensed data

Multi-date, multispectral satellite images of Sentinel Sensor for five consecutive months of *rabi* season (November/ December /January/February/March/April) of the year 2023-24 were used for this study (Table1).

Table1. Multi-date, Multispectral Sentinel 2A satellite data used for the study.

Sr.No	Satellite	Sensor	Tile No.	Date of Pass
1	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A029546_20231107T052958 L2A_T43QFD_A029546_20231107T052958 L2A_T43QGC_A029546_20231107T052958 L2A_T43QGD_A029546_20231107T052958	07-11-2023

2	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A038669_20231122T052416 L2A_T43QFD_A038669_20231122T052416 L2A_T43QGC_A038669_20231122T052416 L2A_T43QGD_A038669_20231122T052416	22-11-2023
3	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A029975_20231212T052600 L2A_T43QFD_A029975_20231212T052600 L2A_T43QGC_A029975_20231212T052600 L2A_T43QGD_A029975_20231212T052600	12-12-2023
4	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A039098_20240101T052227 L2A_T43QFD_A039098_20240101T052227 L2A_T43QGC_A039098_20240101T052227 L2A_T43QGD_A039098_20240101T052227	01-01-2024
5	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A030404_20240116T052722 L2A_T43QFD_A030404_20240116T052722 L2A_T43QGC_A030404_20240116T052722 L2A_T43QGD_A030404_20240116T052722	16-01-2024
6	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A039527_20240205T053205 L2A_T43QFD_A039527_20240205T053205 L2A_T43QGC_A039527_20240205T053205 L2A_T43QGD_A039527_20240205T053205	05-02-2024
7	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A039813_20240220T052730 L2A_T43QFD_A039813_20240220T052730 L2A_T43QGC_A039813_20240220T052730 L2A_T43QGD_A039813_20240220T052730	20-02-2024
8	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A031119_20240306T052919 L2A_T43QFD_A031119_20240306T052919 L2A_T43QGC_A031119_20240306T052919 L2A_T43QGD_A031119_20240306T052919	06-03-2024
9	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A031262_20240321T052948 L2A_T43QFD_A031262_20240321T052948 L2A_T43QGC_A031262_20240321T052948 L2A_T43QGD_A031262_20240321T052948	21-03-2024
10	Sentinel -2A	MSI	L2A_T43QFC_A031405_20240410T052443 L2A_T43QFD_A031405_20240410T052443 L2A_T43QGC_A031405_20240410T052443 L2A_T43QGD_A031405_20240410T052443	10-04-2024
11	Sentinel -2A	MSI	Akola 2024-04-25_utm43	25-04-2024

Subset images covering the study area were obtained and processed in ERDEAS Imagine to generate four most commonly used vegetation indices (VIs) *i.e.* Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) and Soil Adjusted Vegetation Index (SAVI) (Table 2) on all the dates of satellite pass

Table 2. Vegetation Indices (VIs) used for study

Sr. No.	Indices	Equation	References
1.	EVI	$G^*(NIR-RED)/(NIR+C_1.Red-C_2.Blue+L)$	Liu and Huete (1995)
2.	NDVI	$(NIR-R) / (NIR+R)$	Rouse <i>et al.</i> (1973)

3.	NDWI	$(\text{NIR} - \text{SWIR}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{SWIR})$	Gao in 1996
4.	SAVI	$[(\text{NIR} - \text{RED}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{RED} + \text{L})] * (1 + \text{L})$	Huete (1988)

Ground truth data

Ground truth work was carried out in January and March 2024 coinciding with the season of *rabi* wheat crop in the study area. Data were collected from 40 sites of crop spread throughout the study area. A mobile device with location software was used to obtain the locations and elevations of the sites. The information obtained from each site was recorded in ground truth Proforma sheets. Information on sowing date, variety, and probable harvesting date were collected through discussion with the farmer. In absence of farmer indirect method for determining the crop age was followed by referring the criterion suggested by Feek's scale consultations with experts in the region.

Image Processing

Rabi wheat polygon vector layer was prepared based on the actual data in ArcGIS. Images of all vegetation indices (VIs) at each passing date were created. Multi-date VIs of pure *rabi* wheat were extracted using Signature Editor in ERDAS Imagine software. These VI values were classified into weeks based on the age of wheat crop at different locations in weeks.

The date of pass January 1, 2024 was taken as reference image date. The ages of crop on the dates of pass and after the reference image were determined taking into account the time difference between the images.

Establishment of VI-K_c relations and their evaluation:

The trend of vegetation indices with growing age of *rabi* wheat was investigated by scattered graphs and then smoothed. The empirical relationship between weekly crop coefficient (K_c) of wheat proposed by Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth Rahuri (MPKV 2013) and the value of corresponding vegetation indices (VI) was obtained by linear regression analysis for all the four vegetation indices under study. To test the goodness of fit, the R: correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination (R²) were used, R² value of 0 indicates no fit and R² value of 1 indicates a very good fit. To assess the closeness of two independent data sets, MAE: Mean Absolute error, MARE-1: Mean Absolute Relative Error (to predicted), MARE-1 Mean Absolute Relative Error (to desired) and the root mean square error (RMSE) were also calculated. We also evaluated the model using parameters such as percent deviation (PD) and Willmott's index (D) of agreement and (E): Model efficiency (Nash-Sutcliffe). Based on the results of statistical analysis, the best performing model was selected..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The multirate values of pure crop vegetation indices (VIs) obtained were arranged according to the age of crop in terms of week at each location. These values were averaged for each week and the weekly average values of the vegetation indices obtained for wheat are presented in Table 3. As the crop

developed, these indices increased steadily throughout the stem elongation stage until reaching a maximum value around weeks 7, 8 and 9. This peak coincided with the period of maximum growth in the middle of the crop, more precisely during the booting and head emergence stages. After the peak, the VI values gradually decreased, indicating that the crop had matured and senesced towards the end of the season. Overall, the VI profile provides a comprehensive understanding of the temporal evolution of VI in relation to the growth stages of wheat, highlighting the dynamics of vegetation growth and senescence throughout the crop life cycle. The VI model resembles the crop coefficient model reflecting the ability to model Kc in terms of VI. Similar trends were observed by Pimple *et al.* (2019) for wheat and sorghum, Kosle. (2021) for wheat, Akkara (2022) for chickpea and Adawadkar (2023) for wheat and onion. When plotting VI and Kc together in the weeks past sowing, it was found that the growth trend of all VIs was almost similar to that of crop coefficient. VI and Kc showed similar time trends. (Figures 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d)

Table 3. Average weekly values of vegetation indices of wheat

Weeks PastSowing	Vegetation Indices			
	EVI	NDVI	NDWI	SAVI
1	0.2189	0.2272	0.0364	0.1983
2	0.2378	0.2430	0.0394	0.2122
3	0.2534	0.2669	0.1007	0.2256
4	0.2888	0.2809	0.1411	0.2341
5	0.2965	0.3031	0.1686	0.2493
6	0.3417	0.3106	0.1856	0.2642
7	0.4011	0.3407	0.2213	0.2735
8	0.4302	0.3561	0.2465	0.2826
9	0.4168	0.3405	0.2379	0.2693
10	0.3618	0.3193	0.2036	0.2495
11	0.3331	0.2697	0.1978	0.2168
12	0.2875	0.2207	0.1222	0.1805
13	0.2349	0.2051	0.0931	0.1718
14	0.2252	0.1928	0.0737	0.1516
15	0.1898	0.1816	0.0379	0.1459
16	0.1731	0.1769	0.0079	0.1243
17	0.1566	0.1612	0.0608	0.1162

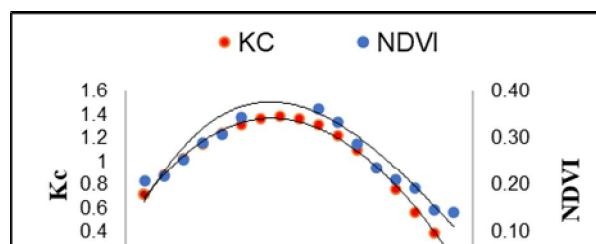
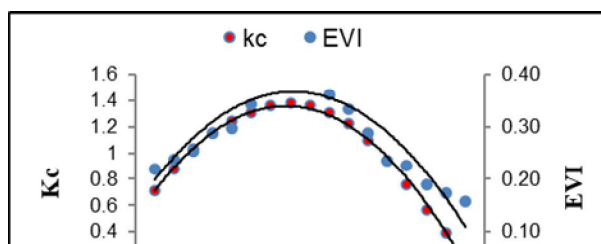
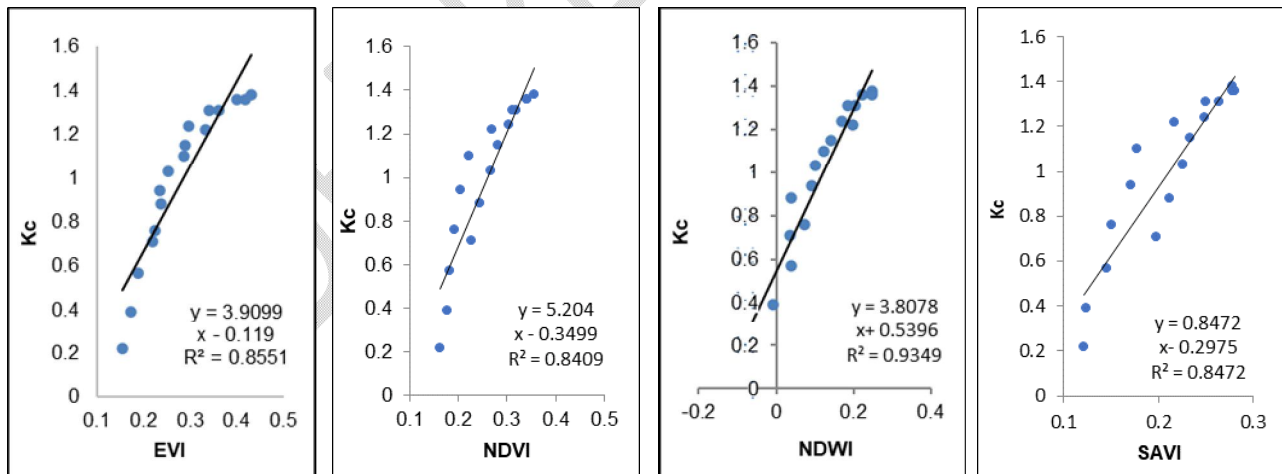


Fig. 2(a, b, c and d) Comparison of patterns of Crop coefficient (Kc) and Vegetation Indices

Simple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between the vegetation indices and crop coefficients. The analysis revealed a strong linear relationship between these vegetation indices and the crop coefficients. Figures 3a, 3b, 3c and 3d illustrate the relationships of EVI, NDVI, NDWI and SAVI respectively, with the recommended weekly crop coefficients of the wheat crop



(a) EVI Vs K_c (b) NDVI Vs K_c (c) NDWI Vs K_c (d) SAVI Vs K_c

Fig. 3 (a, b, c and d) Relationship of crop coefficients with Vegetation Indices for wheat crop

Based on the regression analysis, linear prediction models were derived, providing a useful tool for predicting crop coefficients based on these vegetation indices.

The resulting linear prediction models are as follows:

$$K_c = 3.9099 \text{ EVI} - 0.119 \quad R^2 = 0.8551 \quad \text{-----} \quad 1$$

$$K_c = 5.204 \text{ NDVI} - 0.3499 \quad R^2 = 0.8409 \quad \text{-----} \quad 2$$

$$K_c = 3.8078 \text{ NDWI} + 0.5396 \quad R^2 = 0.9349 \quad \text{-----} \quad 3$$

$$K_c = 0.8472 \text{ SAVI} + 0.1521 \quad R^2 = 0.8472 \quad \text{-----} \quad 4$$

These prediction models enable the estimation of crop coefficients using the corresponding vegetation indices, facilitating a more accurate understanding of crop water requirements for wheat cultivation. Models developed above were statistically evaluated by most frequently used statistical parameters as given in Materials and methods. The results of statistical analysis are presented in Table 4.

Table4. Results of statistical analysis of VI-K_c prediction models of wheat crop

Model	Statistical Parameters									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2023-24	MAE	MARE1	MARE2	RMSE	SE	PD	D	E	R	R ²
EVI x K _c	0.1140	0.1469	0.1897	0.1495	0.1304	7.3633	0.9481	0.8156	0.9032	0.8551
NDVI x K _c	0.1046	0.1400	0.1739	0.1394	0.1338	3.2976	0.9545	0.8396	0.9170	0.8409
NDWI x K _c	0.0849	0.1117	0.1393	0.1040	0.0997	0.6747	0.9761	0.9107	0.9556	0.9320
SAVI x K _c	0.1242	0.1559	0.1847	0.1531	0.1333	6.1868	0.9441	0.8065	0.8981	0.8472

The correlation analysis showed that all vegetation indices showed a relatively good correlation with wheat crop coefficients as indicated by relatively high R² values. Among the vegetation indices studied, the NDWI-K_c model showed the highest R² value of 0.9320 and the highest D, E and R values i.e. 0.9761, 0.9107 and 0.9556 respectively with lowest values of error indicators MAE, MARE1, MARE2, RMSE, SE and PD i.e. 0.0849, 0.1117, 0.1393, 0.1040, 0.0997 and 0.6747 respectively. NDWI showed superiority over all other VIs under study and is given by equation, $K_c = 3.7738 \text{ NDWI} + 0.5419$.

The EVI-K_c models showed good results after the NDWI-K_c model. The EVI-K_c model had a higher R² value of 0.8551 and the higher D, E and R values i.e. 0.9481, 0.8156 and 0.9032 respectively. Whereas the lower error values MAE, MARE1, MARE2, RMSE, SE, PD and D values were found as 0.1140, 0.1469, 0.1897, 0.1495, 0.1304 and 7.3633 respectively.

The NDVI-K_c model also showed quite similar results like EVI-K_c. The NDVI-K_c model showed an R² value of 0.8409 and good values of D, E and R, 0.9545, 0.8396 and 0.9170 respectively whereas slightly greater values error values of MAE, MARE1, MARE2, RMSE, SE, and PD, which recorded as 0.1046, 0.1400, 0.1739, 0.1394, 0.1338 and 3.2976 respectively.

On the other hand, the SAVI-K_c model showed an almost similar trend but with a slightly lower R² value of 0.8472 compared to other vegetation indices with moderate values of D, E and R as 0.9441, 0.8065 and 0.8981, respectively. The errors showed comparatively larger values in terms of MAE, MARE1, MARE2, RMSE, SE, and PD and were recorded as 0.1242, 0.1559, 0.1847, 0.1531, 0.1333, and 6.1868 respectively. Although the SAVI-K_c model still produced an acceptable correlation, it showed a relatively weaker relationship compared to the other indices.

A similar study by Gontia and Tiwari (2010) in West Bengal showed that SAVI had a higher significance (R²) compared to NDVI. Kamble *et al.* (2013) found a strong correlation between NDVI and crop coefficients (K_c) of irrigated plants in Nebraska, USA, which is consistent with the results of the present study. Duchemet *et al.* (2006) also reported a similar trend for wheat in central Morocco and

Suifanet *al.* (2007) found comparable results for irrigated vegetable crops. Studies by Calera and Gonzalez (2004) in Spain and Lei and Yang (2014) in China produced results that support the superiority of NDVI in predicting wheat crop coefficients. Using AWiFS data, Pimpale (2014) found a high correlation between NDVI and K_c of wheat crop considering different vegetation indices. In similar studies conducted by Kosle (2021) in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh and Adawadkar *et al.* (2023) for wheat crop coefficients found NDWI to be the best for VI modeling, confirming the results of this study.

It is important to note that the vegetation index is influenced by factors such as greenness and leaf area index. The wheat crop, usually grown under irrigated conditions with dense plant populations, develops rapidly after emergence, covering considerable ground. Thus, the soil background has minimal effect on the vegetation indices.

CONCLUSION:

1. All vegetation indices (VI) followed the same pattern as that of crop coefficient. However, reference information for physical changes can be found in VI. The defined VI growth profiles can be used to detect expected planting dates.
2. The similarity of the VI and K_c curves indicates that K_c can be estimated based on the vegetation index of wheat crop. This conclusion confirms the hypothesis of this investigation.
3. Wheat crop area estimation showed that the estimated crop areas were very close to the actual measurements, with a percentage deviation of 4.36. Thus, by using remote sensing and GIS techniques, timely and accurate estimates of the cultivated area can be obtained.
4. NDWI, the vegetation index of wheat crop, was found to have a best linear relationship with the crop coefficient, i.e. $K_c = 3.8078 \text{ NDWI} + 0.5396$. Therefore, this developed VI- K_c relationship can be incorporated into the FAO-56 method instead of the tabulated K_c method.
5. Irrigation water can be controlled using remote sensing and GIS techniques to release the precise amount of irrigation water to different areas according to the crop needs. This approach can be used to provide optimal irrigation water for life-saving irrigation and avoid crop failure even in water-scarce situations.
6. Real-time, high-resolution remote sensing data and automated weather stations can create an expert system to ensure accurate irrigation amounts and interval.

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