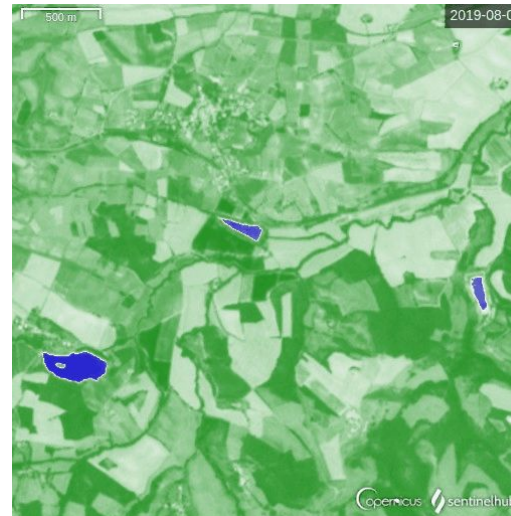
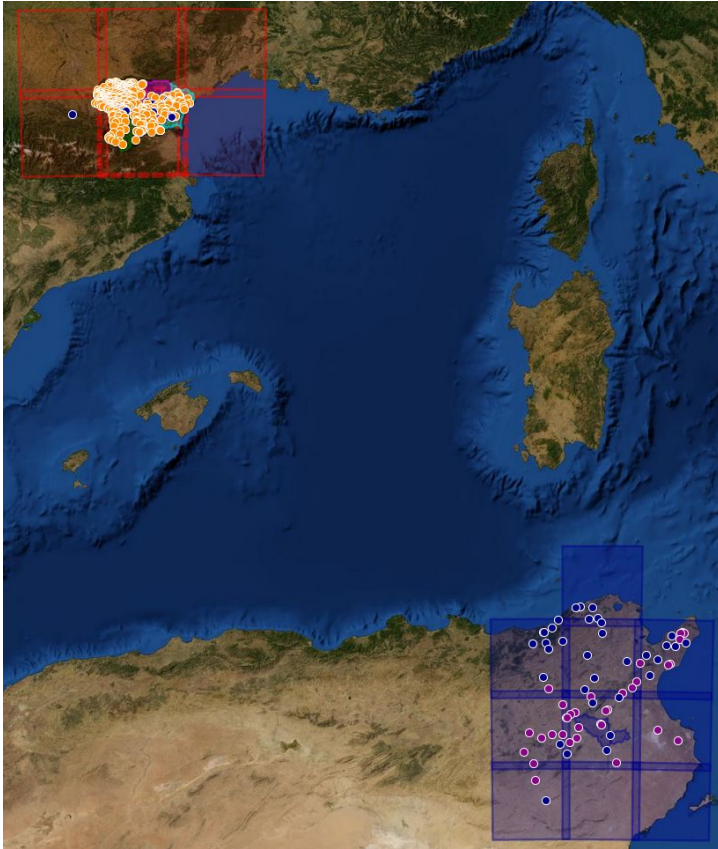


Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.1 Reservoirs : *Lebna Watershed*

- Methods for estimating reservoir geometry depends on reservoirs characteristics
- => Need to establish reservoirs typology relative to filling/emptying dynamics
- Sentinel-1 and Sentinel-2 time series
- Collaboration with CNES (water detection)
- Master Thesis 2021 at LISAH



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.2 Land Use : Merguellil Watershed

supervised classification

Confusion between clusters

unsupervised classification
(K-means method)

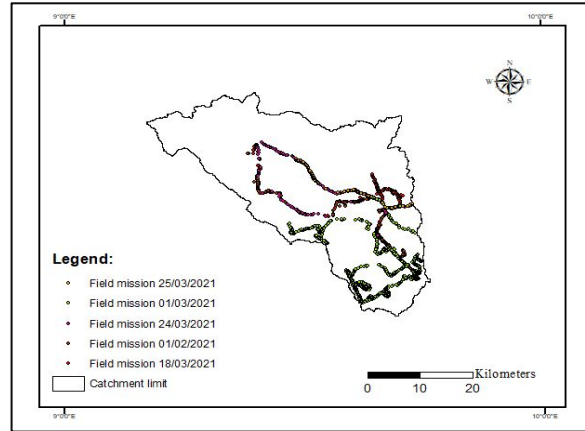
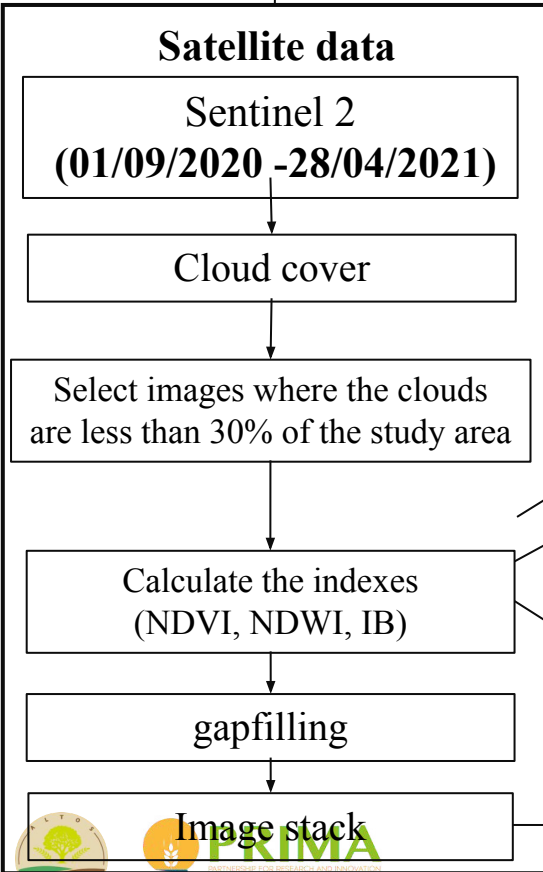


Figure 2: Field observation (1500 samples)

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) = $(NIR - R) / (NIR + R)$

Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) = $(G - NIR) / (NIR + R)$

Brightness index (BI) = $\sqrt{(G^2 + R^2 + NIR^2)}$

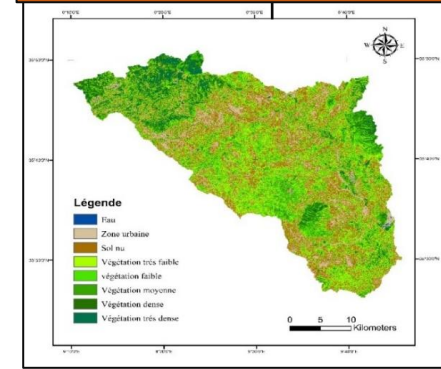
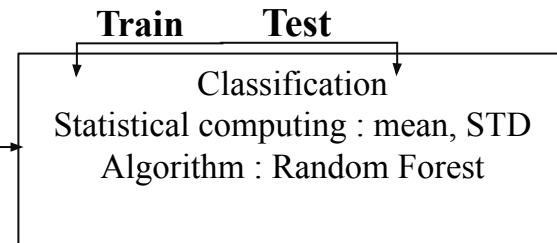
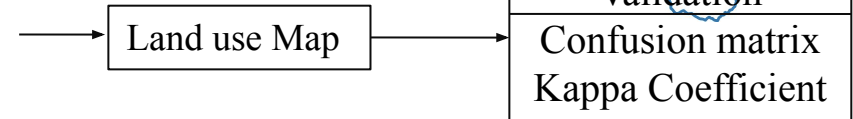


Figure 1: land use map (23/02/2020)



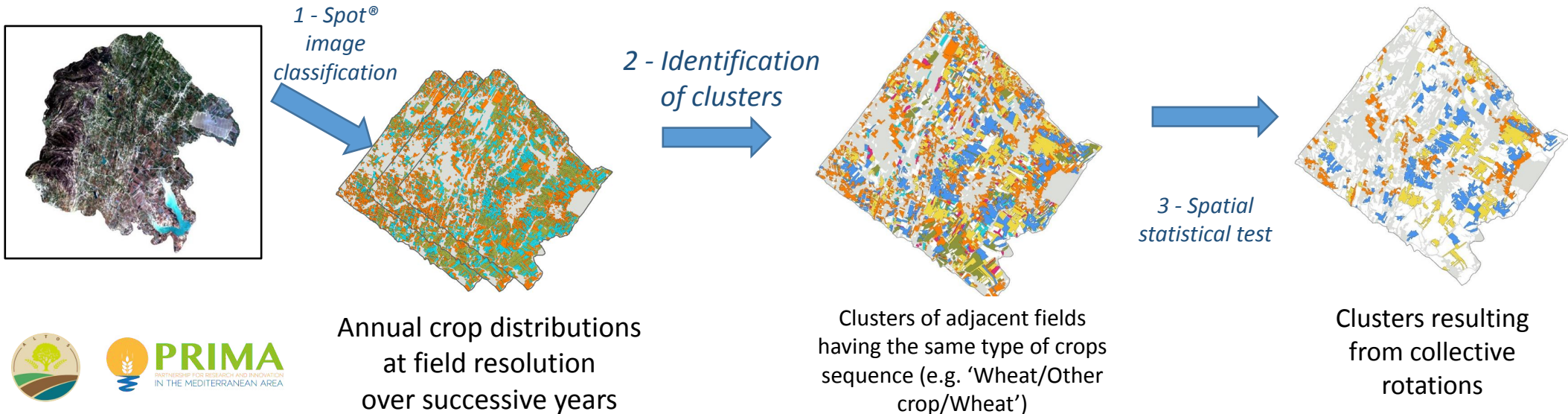
Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.2 Land Use : *Lebna Watershed*

Analysis of the spatio-temporal distribution of crops in the landscape

- Need to understand the current logic of crop distribution in the landscape to help define acceptable land use scenarios for farmers.
- In some parts of North Africa, the spatio-temporal distribution of crop in the landscape results from individual farmers' rules or from collective farmers' rules.

Question : To what extent does the spatio-temporal distribution of crops at the landscape level originate from collective rotations in north-eastern Tunisia ?



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.2 Land Use : *Tensift*

Context and objectives

Generic issues of classification methods

Need for ground truth each year for learning (often missing)

Typically 2/3 crops / year => annual map inadequate => maps by season

+ High complexity of land use in the Mediterranean area

Associated crops

Heterogeneous development of the same species depending on practices / environment

=> Objectives

Methods with minimal requirement for annual ground truth

Classification methods fitted to complexity of the Mediterranean area (=> robustness)

Increase updates frequency (by season instead of yearly)

Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

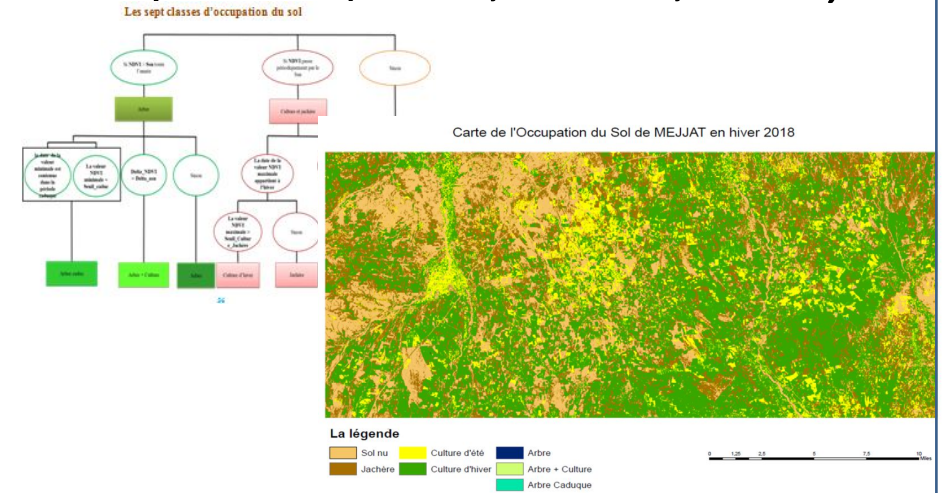
1.2.2 Land Use : *Tensift - Planned activities (CESBIO, UCA, UM6P, INAT)*

- **Testing methods based on decision trees** and phenological criteria (e.g. vegetation max. period, vegetation duration, etc.)

Use of Sentinel-2 time series (Master thesis M1 2018, M2 2019 Morocco)

=> **Objectives**

- Finalise in Morocco (seasonal maps for several years)
- Apply in Tunisia (Merguellil)

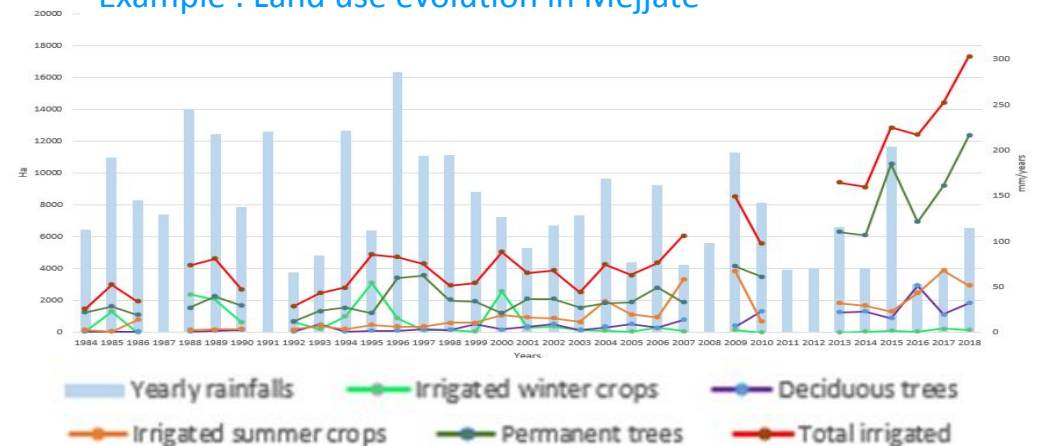


Reconstitution of LU 1984-2020 history with Landsat archive (Master thesis M2 2019 Morocco)

=> **Objective**

- Finalise Morocco work
- Implement in Tunisia

Example : Land use evolution in Mejjate

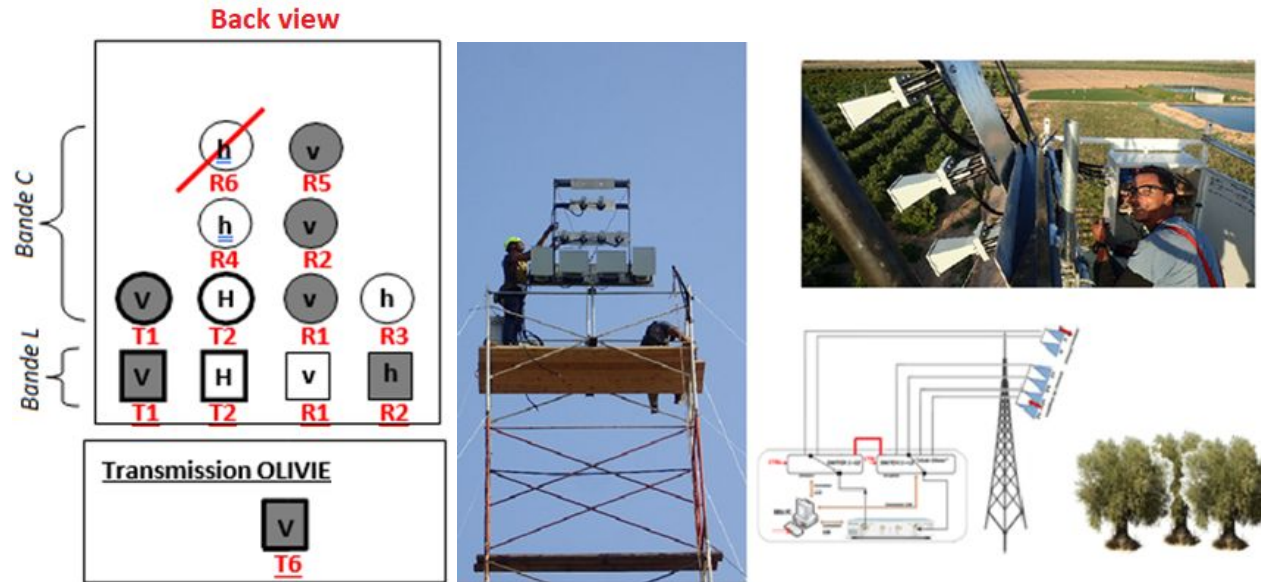


Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.2 Land Use : *Tensift (CESBIO, UCAM, UGA)*

Detection of tree crops water stress by C-band radar remote sensing

In-situ radar measurements:



The experience is funded by :

❖ CNES/TOSCA
MOCTAR

- High Time Frequency Quarter Hour Measurements
- 6 C-band horn antennas (8 Trans/Recep pairs)
- 4 L-band horn antennas (4 Trans/Recep couples)
- 1 L-band horn transmission antenna in the field
- Frequency C & L Band: 5.2-5.8 GHz / 1–1.4GHz
- High frequency time sampling: 3 measurement sequences for each measurement



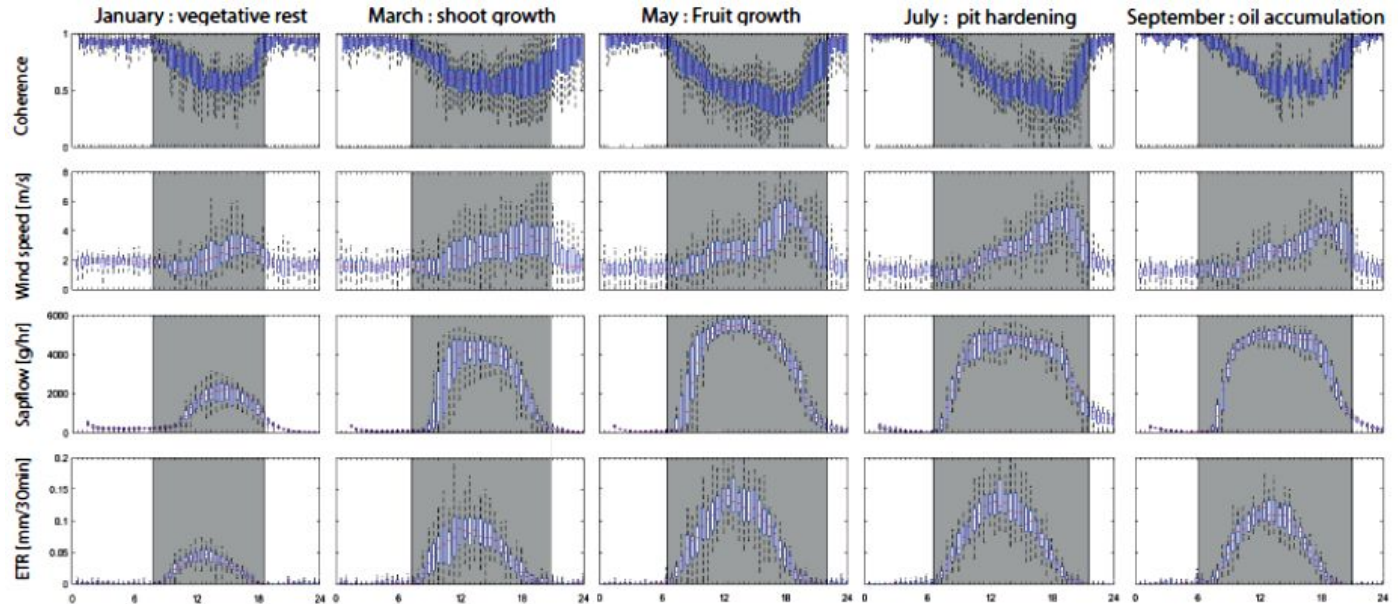
Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.2 Land Use : *Tensift* (CESBIO, UCAM, UGA)

Results - In-situ & sentinel-1 radar data

overview :

Daily average monthly cycles for four key olive physiological stages :



- High drop in coherence during the summer which corresponds to an increase in vegetation activity (vegetation growth, high demand for water that translates to ETR & Sapflow, etc.)
- A slight decrease in coherence in January which corresponds to a decrease in vegetation activity due to its resting period (low physiological activity in winter)



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.3 Crop Biomass : *Lebna Watershed (INRGREF/SupCOM)*

- **Objective** : spatiotemporal monitoring of biophysical parameters of rainfed crops (cereals, legumes, cereal-legume mixtures) for a better water management in rainfed agriculture.
- **Agricultural seasons 2019/2020 and 2020/2021**

	2019/2020	2020/2021
Experimental sites	5 sites (2 wheat, 1 faba bean, 1 oat, and 1 mixed crop of vetch and triticale)	4 sites (2 mixed crops of vetch-faba bean and triticale, 2 wheat) + 21 sites of a biomass sampling campaign on 25 and 30 March 2021
Sentinel images	7	12
Field campaigns : biomass sampling, biophysical parameters and phenological stages	6	10 + 2 biomass campaigns during full growth of crops (25 and 30 March 2021)



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.4 Chemical treatments : *Pesticides Treatments in Lebna Watershed*

Objective: To get knowledge about what /how/where/when/at-what-dosis are the active ingredients applied now-days in a south bank Mediterranean watershed (from pluvial up stream to irrigated zones down stream).

Comment : This task is shared pro-parte with the Eranet Med Project CHAAMS which focuses more specifically on herbicides in pluvial context.

- Three types of pesticides treatments surveys were & are performed in Lebna watershed :
 - 1- In OMERE site, 2016 -2021 : Annual survey, in continuous area. Work with IRD Staff (Zakia Jenahoui) -> to be included in observatory data base.
 - 2- In Lebna pluvial zone (9 sub-watershed of lakes) 2 years of survey, random sampling (2019/2020, 2020/2021). Work with Doctorate student (Ghada Dahmeni) involved in CHAAMS project. -> to be included in PRIMA and CHAAMS data base.
 - 3- In Coastal irrigated zone: Two years in of annual surveys 2015-2016, in continuous irrigated area dataset will be consolidated and re-analysed). To be included in PRIMA database.



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.4 Chemical treatments : *Pesticides Treatments in Lebna Watershed*

- To discuss Tunisian water contamination potentiality in front of bibliographic sources about other Mediterranean countries and situations
- To discuss differences between surveys methodologies : continuous and/or random sampling methods.
- To evaluate yearly variability of treatments
- To link treatments applications with cultivations.
- To assess key periods for water contamination by particular active ingredients

A result exemple
on wheat in Lebna

	Products	Active ingredients
Wheat	Lancelot 450	Aminopyralydes + Florasulam
	Camaro430	tébuconazole
	Chardol 720	2,4-D
	Puma Complete	Fénoxaprop-p- Ethyl + Iodosulfuron-méthyl Sodium +Méfénpyr diéthyl
	Amilcar	Mésosulfuron-Méthyl (Mesomax) + Iodosulfuron + Méfénpyr diéthyl
	Amistar extra	Azoxystrobine
	Topol	2,4-D sel d'amine
	Banko 720	chlorothalonil
	Dialen Super	Dicamba+2,4-D
	Horizon 250	tébuconazole
	Granstar	tribenuron-méthyl
kalach	glyphosate	



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.4 Chemical treatments : *Pesticides Treatments in Lebna Watershed*

Calendar & difficulties

- 80 % of field survey work is done (rest is to be processed before end of August 2021).
 - First recommendations about Herbicide contamination in pluvial to be delivered in the mark of CHAAMS in July 2021.
- Deliverables :
 - Data set => 15 month and Milestone: MS1 => 18 Months
 - First Intent for OMERE data => end of 2021
 - Data Pluvial Lebna => end of 2021
 - Data Coastal Lebna => Beginning of 2022
 - Methodological paper => 21 month
 - Survey paper => Mid 2022 :
 - Main drivers of water contamination by pesticides in pluvial and Irrigated part to be delivered mid-2022.
- Difficulties
 - to adopt an appropriate database format (compatible with Hydrological data basis)
 - Extrapolations of the treatment surveys at Lebna scale 200 km² in absence of precise knowledge of the different crops areas of the year.

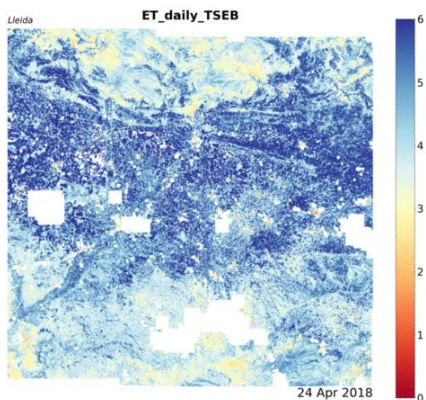


Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

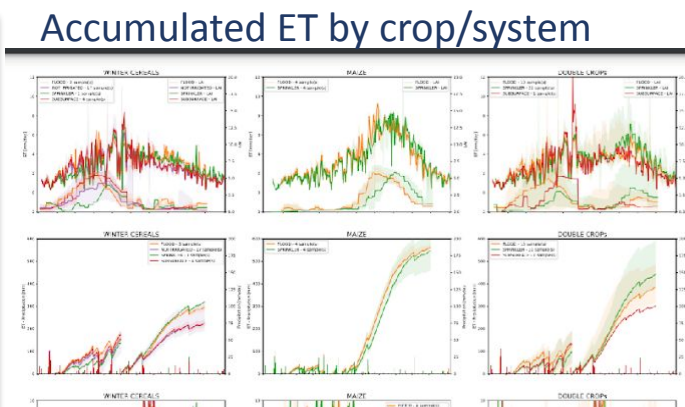
1.2.5 Hydrological connectivities : *Segre test site*

Inputs for hydrological models

1. Time-series of ET



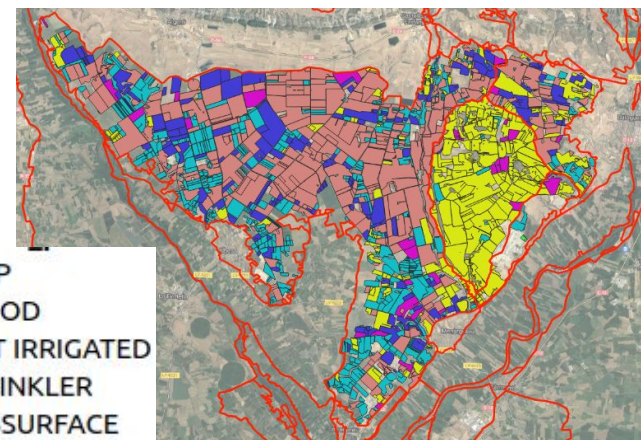
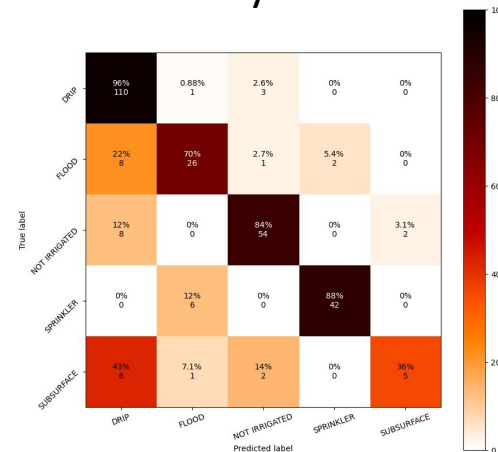
2. Classification of types of irrigation systems



TimeSeries Forest

ROCKET (random convolutional kernel transformation)

Accuracy 85.56%



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities



1.2.5 Hydrological connectivities : *Orroli test site*

Activities:

-multisource and multiscale information for representations of surface / subsurface connectivities

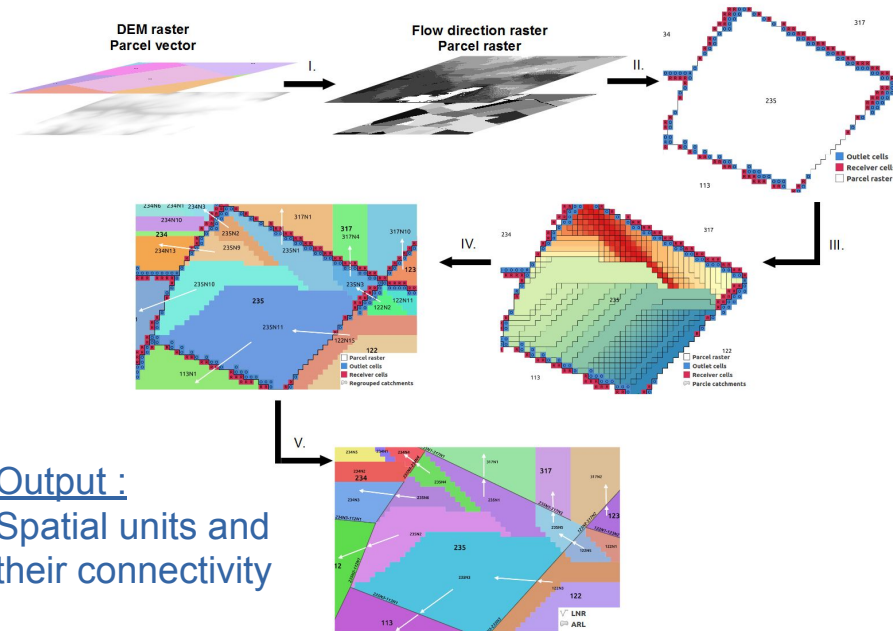


Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

1.2.5 Hydrological connectivities : *Lebna watershed* Groovscape : a landscape discretization tool

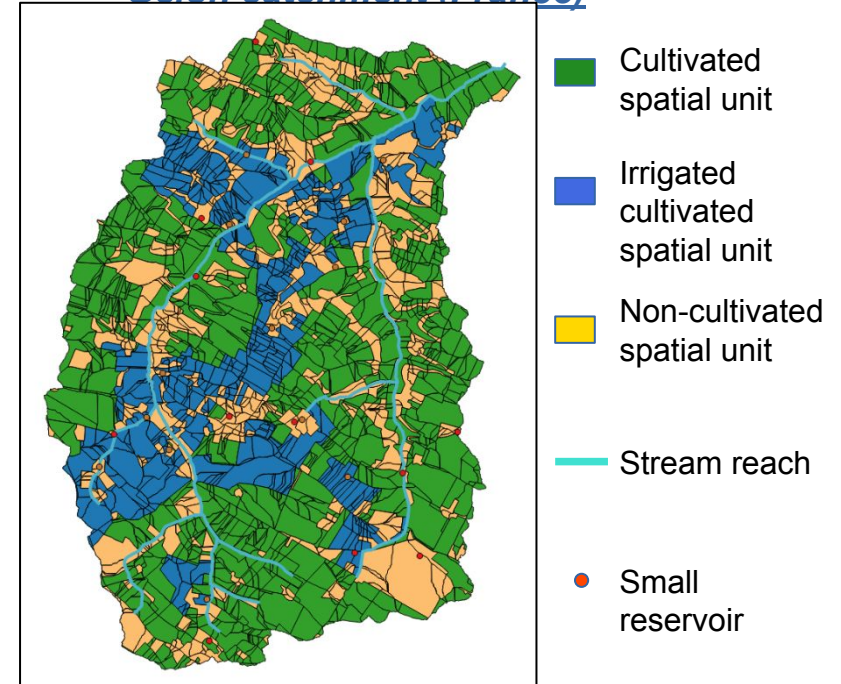
Lagacherie et al.

Steps from data (DEM, parcel, soil) to topology



Output :
Spatial units and
their connectivity

An example of discretization : *Gelon catchment (France)*



Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

Milestones and deliverables

- MS1: update of clustered database with collected data from monitoring systems. @ Month 18
- D1.2.1 [Task 1.2]: dataset @ Month 15 to be included into project clustered database (WP5).
- D1.2.2 [Task 1.2]: 2 submitted publications for methodological innovations @ Month 21. => **Done**

Thank you for your attention

Task 1.2: landscaping features, agricultural practices and connectivities

Milestones and deliverables

- MS1: update of clustered database with collected data from monitoring systems. @ Month 18
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Thank you for your attention

