



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING PAPER**

**Accompanying the**

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND  
THE COUNCIL**

**on the implementation of the remote sensing applications and on the use of the financial  
resources made available to it under Council Regulation (EC) No 78/2008 (second  
interim report)**

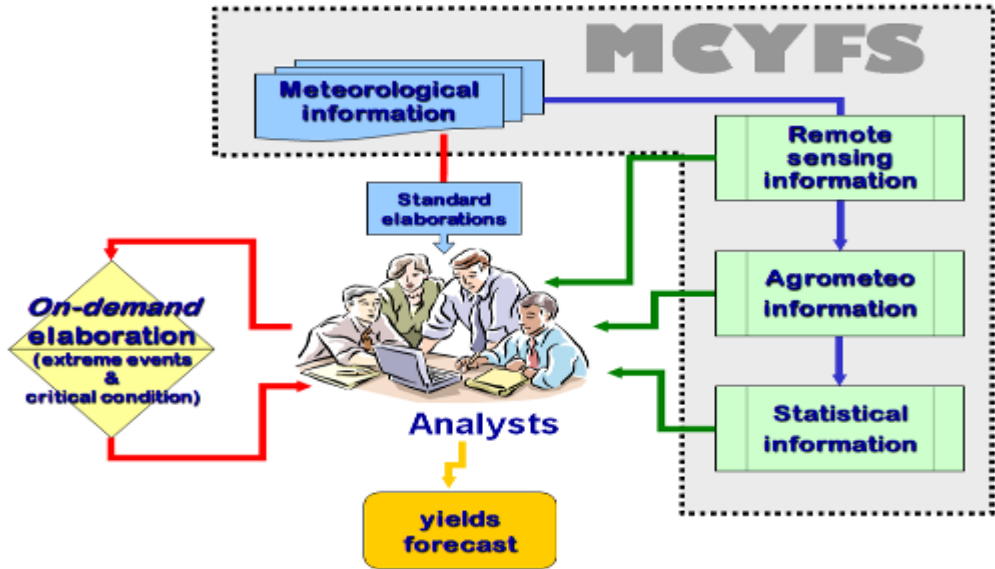
**Background information in the form of graphs and maps on the Mars Crop Yield  
Forecasting System and details on the outputs made available**

{COM(2011) 639 final}

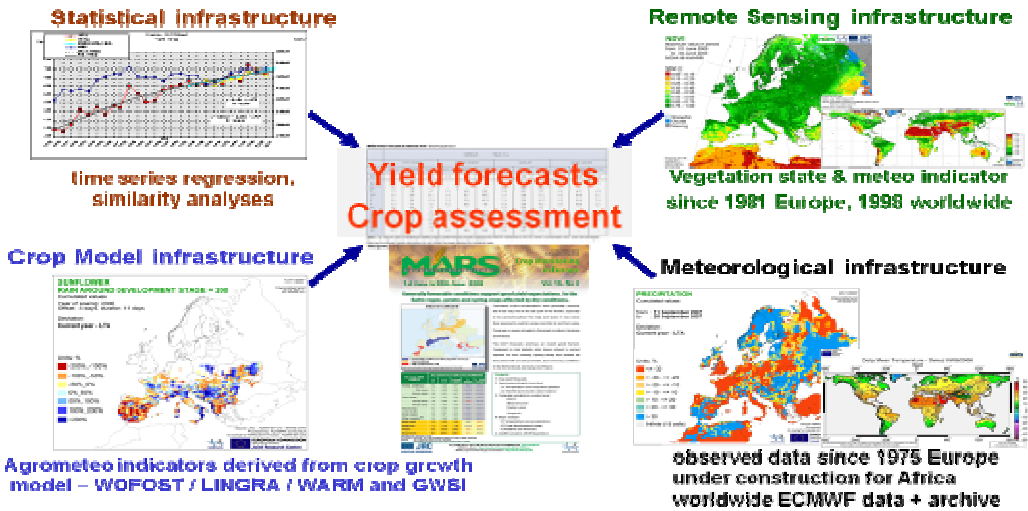
The purpose of the present document is to provide additional information on the functioning of the Mars Crop Yield Forecasting System (MCYFS) and the different outputs prepared by this activity. It accompanies the Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 78/2008 and provides in the form of illustrations, graphs and maps, additional information on the architecture and the functioning of the system together with information on the various outputs and reference to websites.

**1. GENERAL SYSTEM SET-UP AND WORK FLOW**

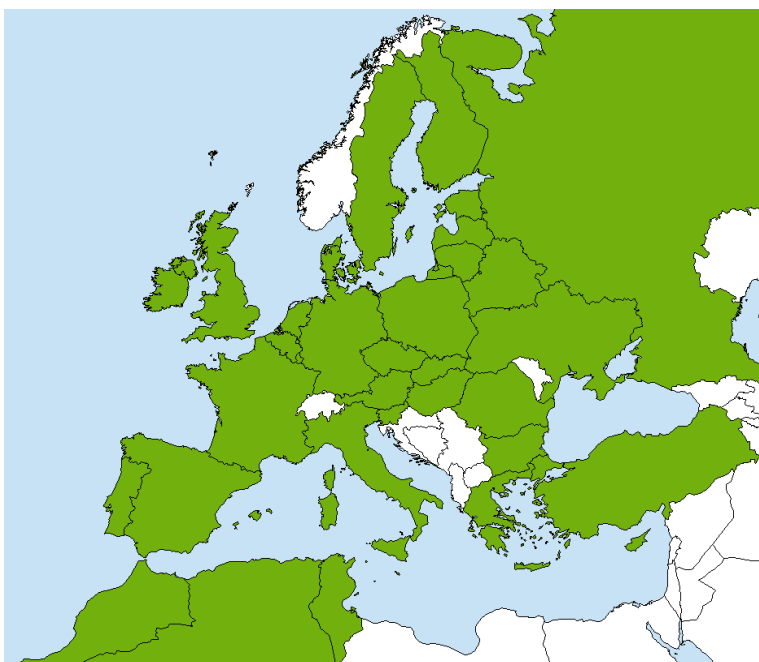
**Figure 1.** MCYFS: sketch showing the main input data and the main tasks carried out by the analysts



**Figure 2.** Main building blocks of the system. The system consists of four main building blocks which are integrated to monitor crop behaviour and produces yield forecasts

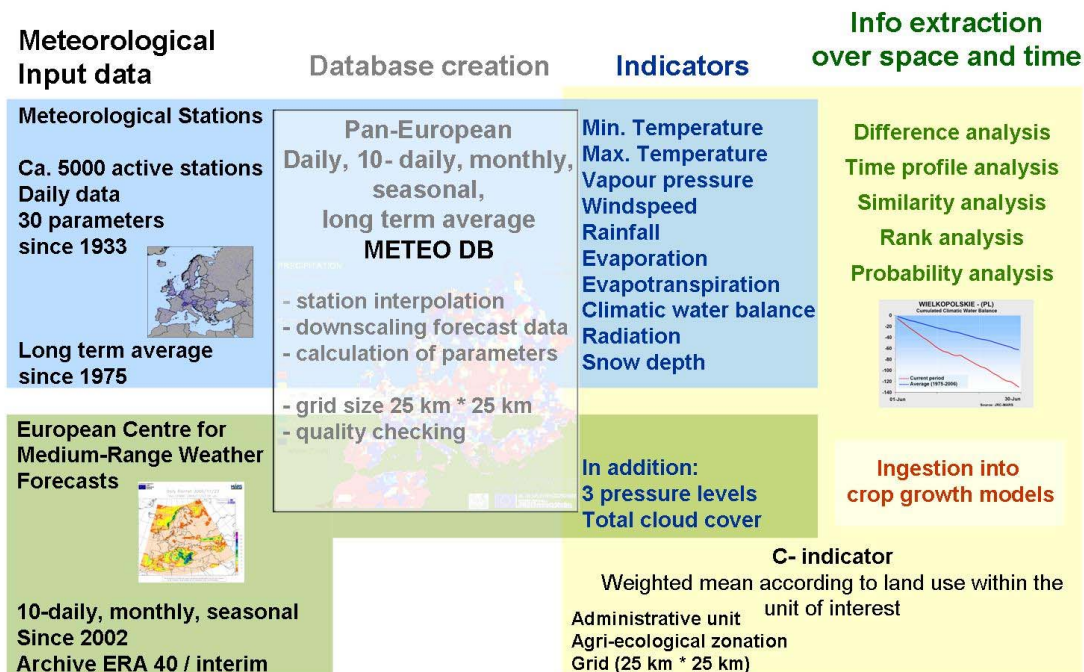


**Figure 3.** Countries covered by the European window of the MCYFS (in green) for the crop yield forecasts and agro-meteorological analysis

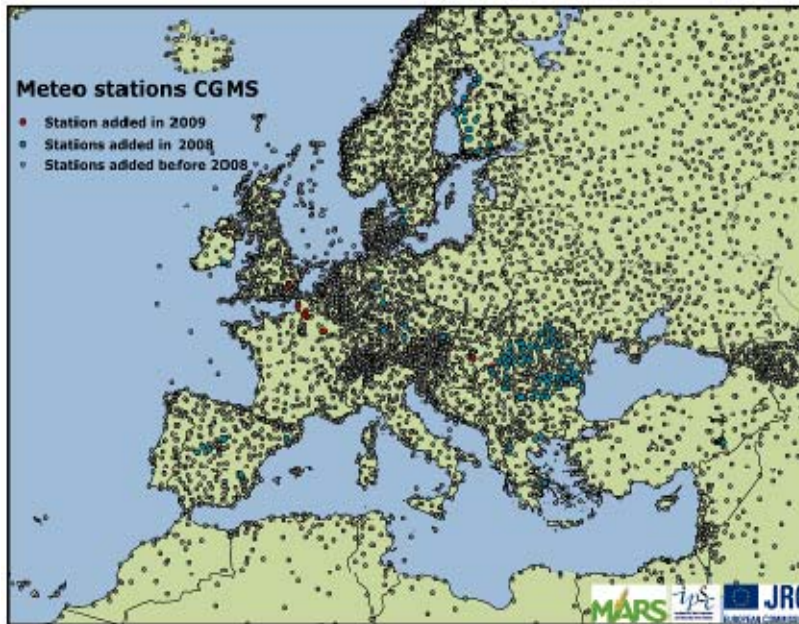


## 2. METEOROLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

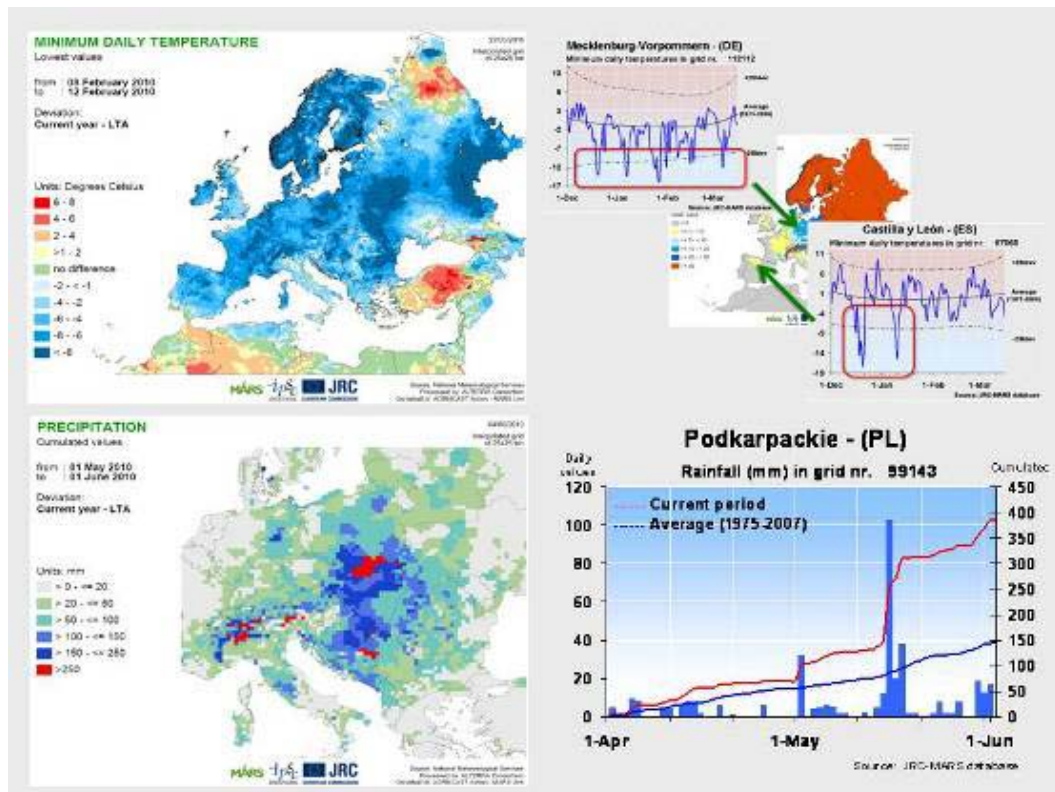
**Figure 4.** Overview of meteorological infrastructure: input data; indicators; database extraction; information extraction over space and time



**Figure 5.** Meteorological station network with daily data reception (e.g. rainfall, temperature). The data is stored in the system and further interpolated to a grid with a resolution of 25km x 25 km

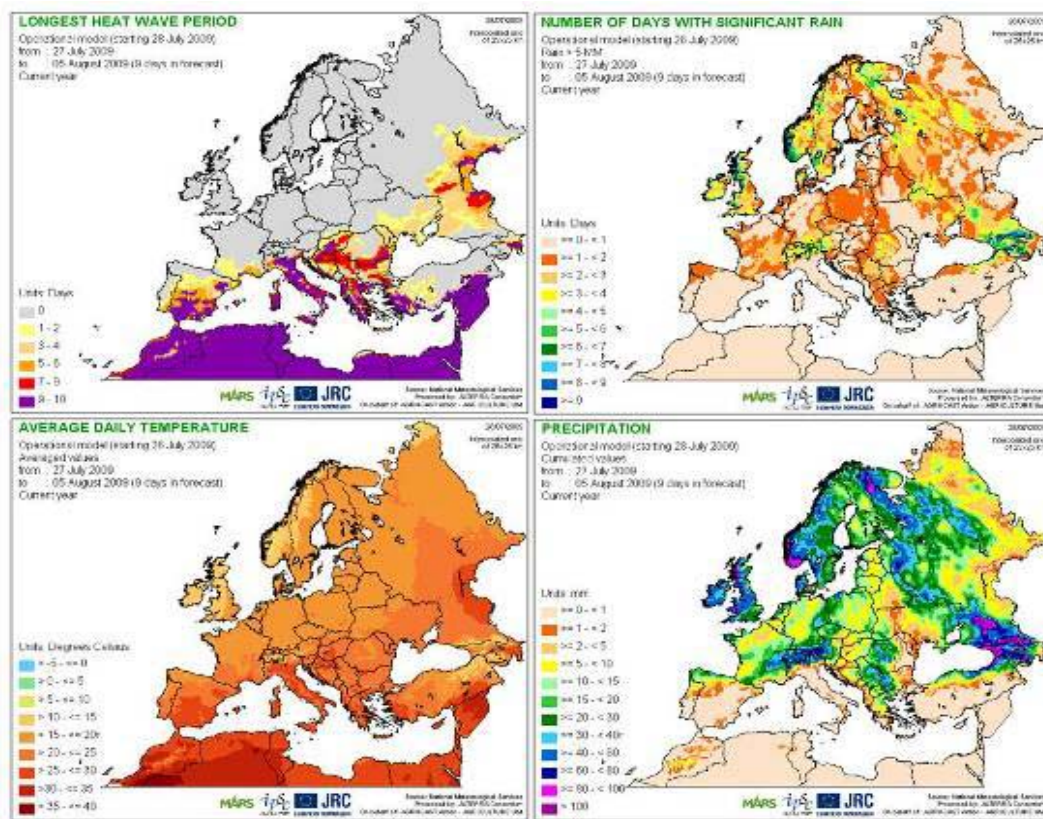


**Figure 6.** Outputs from the meteorological infrastructure used for the analysis. Example of maps and graphs on minimum daily temperature and rainfall compared to the long-term average and graphs based on observed meteorological parameters from the station network



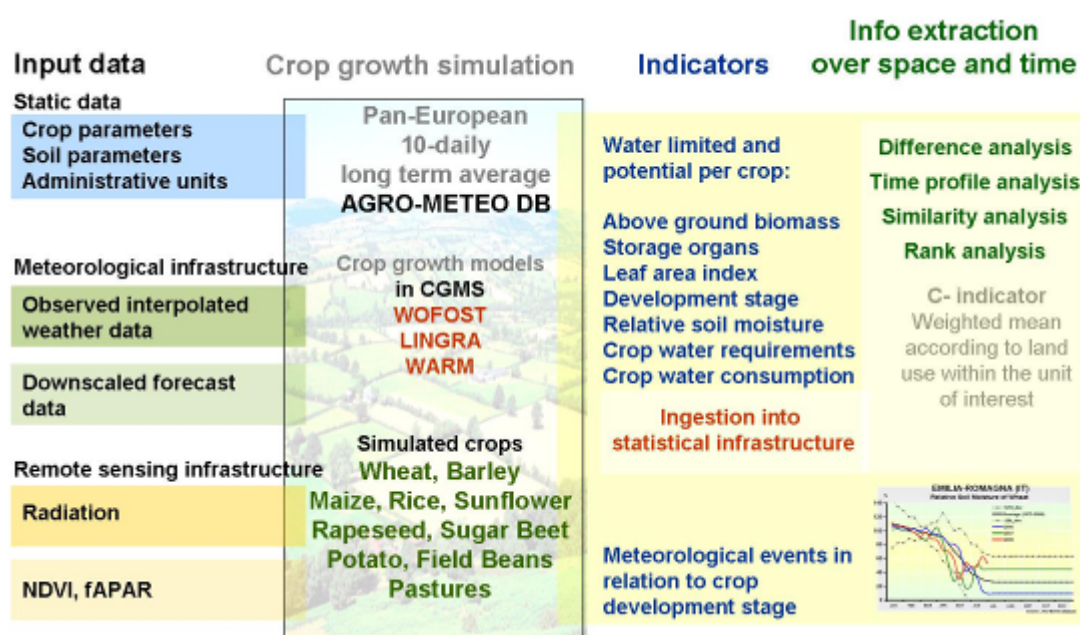


**Figure 7.** Outputs from the meteorological infrastructure used for the analysis. Examples of maps based on weather forecast data: average daily temperature; longest heat wave period; numbers of days with rain; cumulated precipitation

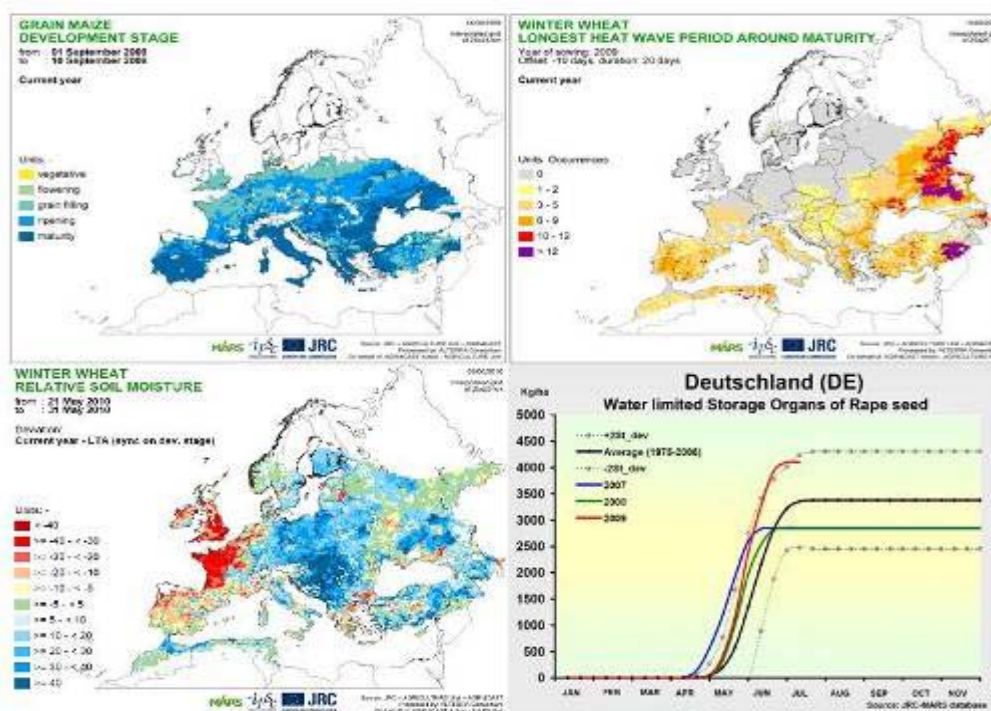


### 3. CROP MODEL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE SIMULATION OF CROP GROWTH

**Figure 8.** Overview of the crop model infrastructure: input data; crop growth simulation; indicators; information extraction over space and time

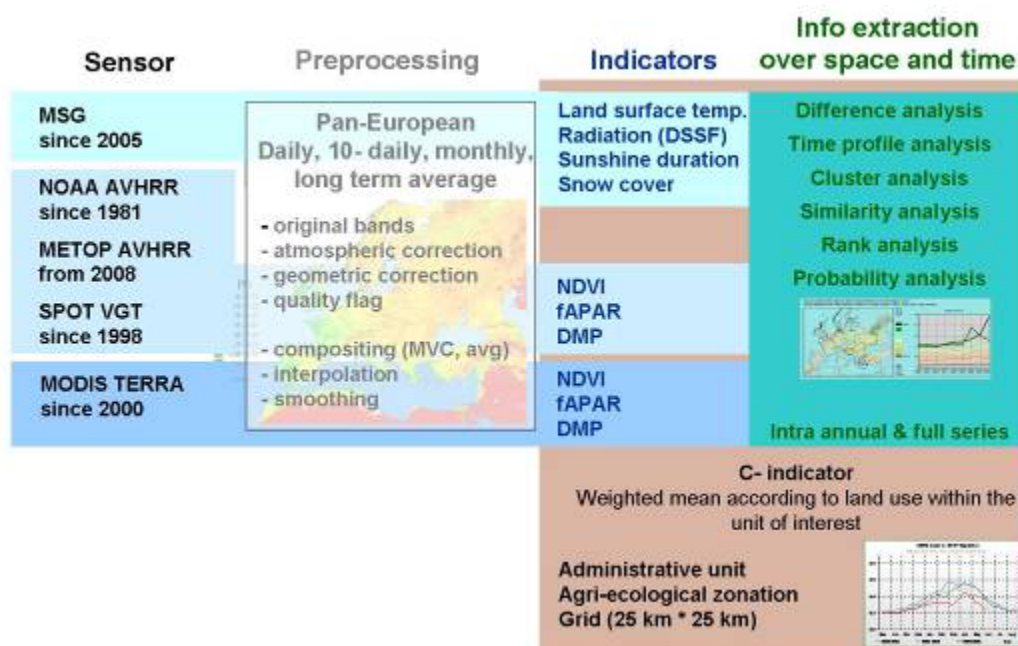


**Figure 9.** Examples of outputs from the crop model infrastructure used for the analysis in the form of maps and graphs: crop development stage; heat waves around crop maturity dates; crop specific relative soil moisture; potential storage organ



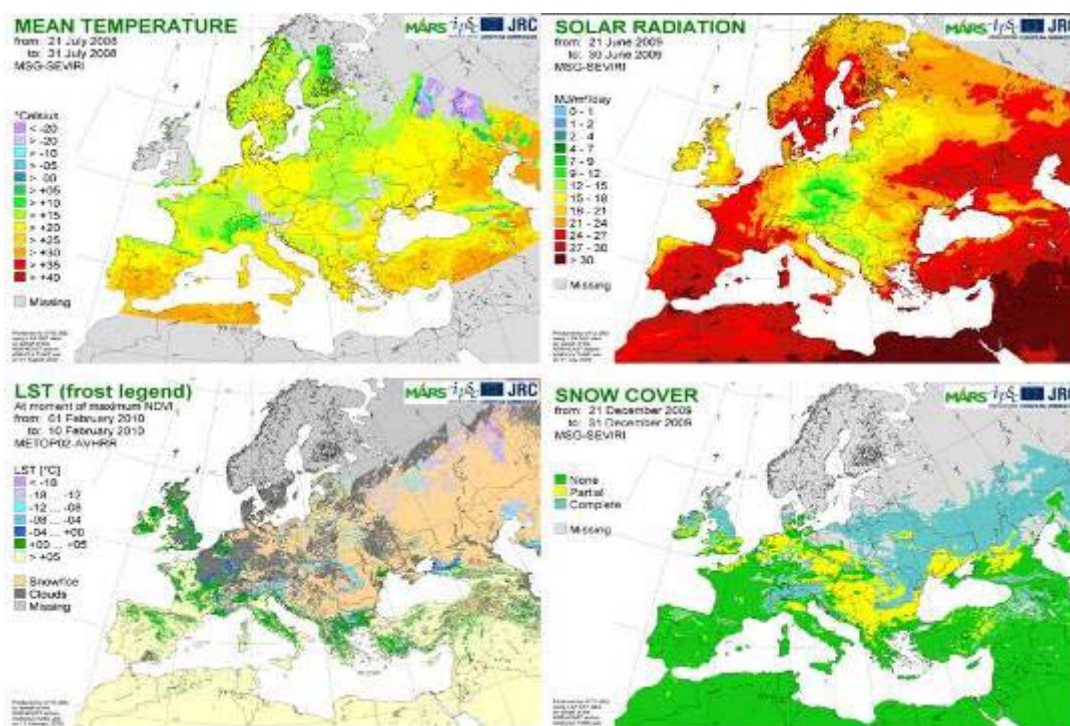
#### 4. LOW RESOLUTION SATELLITE DATA

**Figure 10.** Overview of remote-sensing infrastructure: satellite sensors used as input data; pre processing and computation of vegetation state; meteorological indicators; information extraction over space and time

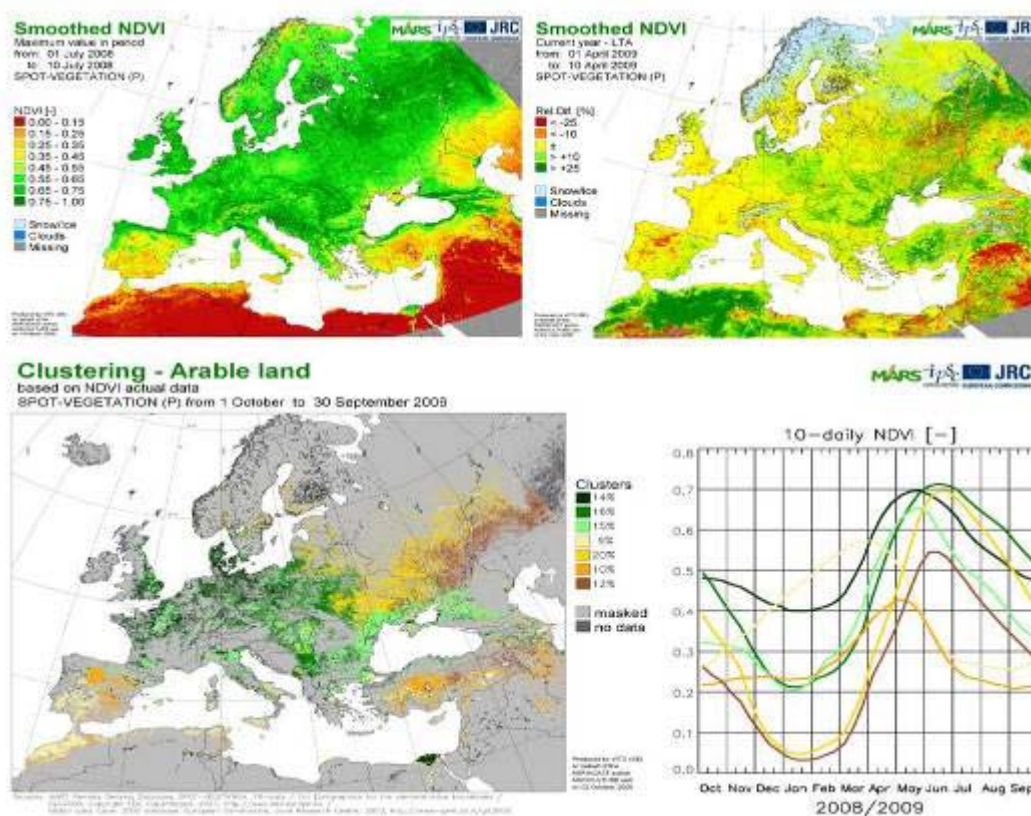




**Figure 11.** Examples of meteorological indicators produced by the remote-sensing infrastructure: mean temperature; solar radiation; frost days; snow cover

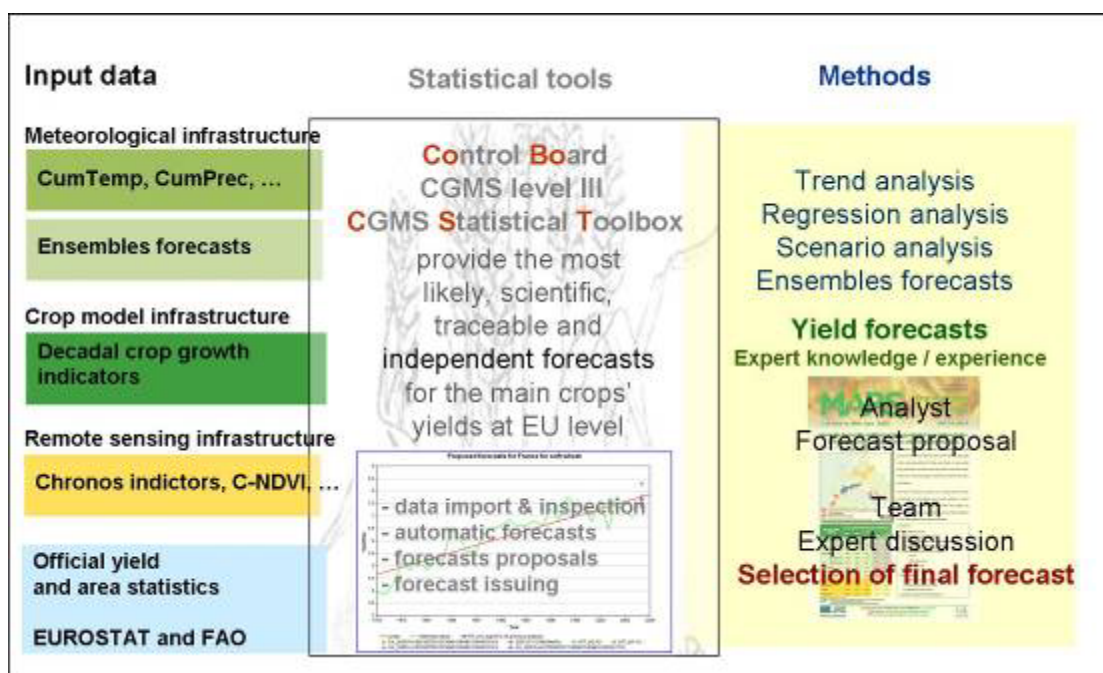


**Figure 12.** Examples of vegetation state parameters used for the analysis and the crop yield forecasting process: the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) as an indicator for biomass



## 5. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

**Figure 13.** Overview of the statistical infrastructure used to produce the yield forecasts: input data, tools and methods applied



**Figure 14.** Example of crop yield forecast estimates provided at EU 27 level

CROPS	EU27 yield forecast (t/ha) as of 15 September 2009				
	2008	2009	Average 5 years	% 2009/08	% 2009/Average
TOTAL CEREALS	5.2	5.0	4.9	-4.8	+1.3
Soft wheat	6.0	5.7	5.6	-5.3	+1.3
Durum wheat	3.3	3.1	3.0	-4.3	+4.5
Total wheat	5.7	5.4	5.3	-5.0	+2.4
Spring barley	4.0	3.6	3.7	-8.3	-3.2
Winter barley	5.5	5.3	5.2	-2.4	+3.2
Total barley	4.5	4.3	4.3	-5.0	+0.2
Grain maize	7.1	6.7	6.7	-5.3	+0.7
Other cereals (1)	3.4	3.2	3.2	-5.0	+1.2
Rape seed	3.1	3.0	3.1	-1.4	-1.6
Sunflower	1.9	1.7	1.7	-11.9	-2.1
Potato	29.3	29.3	27.9	+0.0	+5.1
Sugar beet	66.2	65.6	61.8	-0.9	+6.1

Yields are forecasted for crops with more than 10000 ha per country; figures are rounded to 100 kg  
(1) Sorghum, rye, maslin, oats, triticale, mixed grain other than maslin, millet, buckwheat  
Sources:  
2004-2008 data come from EUROSTAT CRONOS (last update: 01/08/2009) and EES (last update: 13/08/2009)  
2009 yields come from WARS CROP YIELD FORECASTING SYSTEM (up to 31/08/2009)



6. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Figure 15. Crop monitoring bulletins for Europe

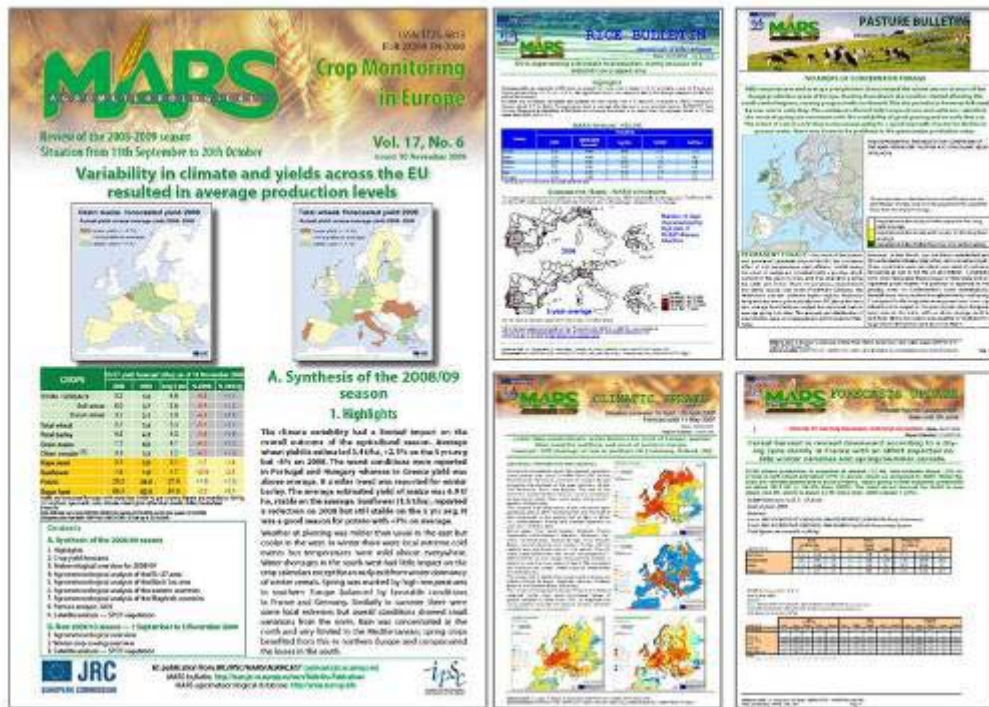
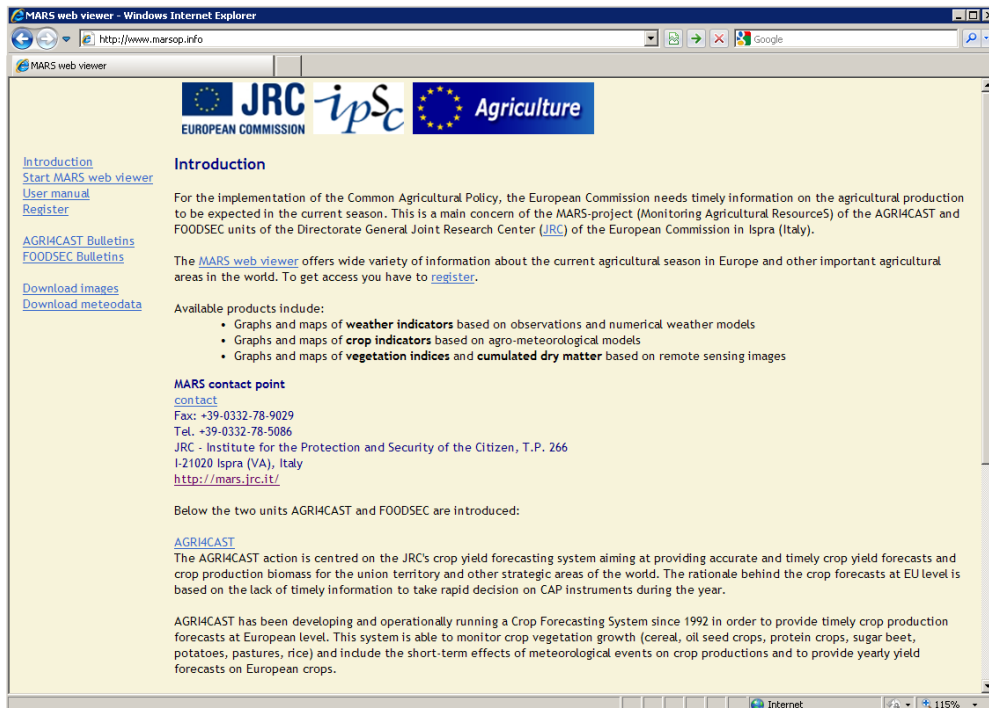


Figure 16. Screen shot from the existing web portal offering weather indicators, crop indicators and vegetation indices based on remote-sensing data



#### Internet resources

- Web portal for information dissemination and links to the bulletins and distribution of meteorological data upon registration:

<http://www.marsop.info/marsop3/>

- Access to the crop monitoring bulletin for Europe, the European pasture bulletin, the European rice bulletin, climatic updates and forecasts updates:

<http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST/MARS-Bulletins-for-Europe>

- Access to remote-sensing imagery for vegetation monitoring:

<http://cidportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home/idp/thematic-portals/agri4cast-imageserver/>

- General information concerning the activity and related work:

<http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST>