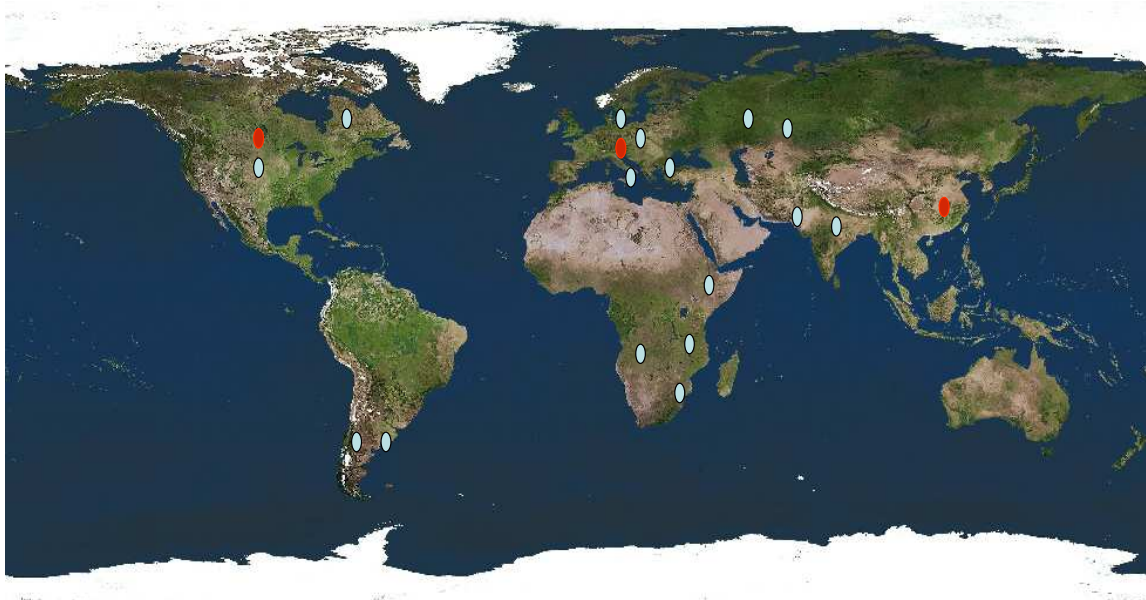




**Workshop on Best Practices for Crop Area Estimation with Remote  
Sensing Data: Summary of Country Inputs**



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## ARGENTINA

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	<b>Regional / province</b> non - extensive crops (potatoes in the SE province of Buenos Aires province)
<b>Input Data</b>	
<b>Spatial resolution</b>	Landsat and Medium resolution (SAC-C, 175 m pixel size) imagery
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Stratified Sampling based on digital cadastral maps and other ancillary data
<b>Image analysis</b>	Digital analysis
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	
<b>User acceptance</b>	National Argentine government agency (SAGPyA), responsible for agricultural estimates.
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
Results of analysis	
<b>Software/package</b>	ERDAS commercial s/w used
Available/not available, Cots/ Open source	
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	National Commission of Space Activities (CONAE)

## BELGIUM & POLAND

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	National to EU regional level Winter crop 71.5% and spring crops 6.9%, root crops (sugar beet, potatoes).
<b>Input Data</b>	MERIS, SPOT, Landsat
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Full area coverage will be input to Area Frame Sampling (AFS)
<b>Image analysis</b>	Arable land cover mask generation based on Corine land cover (CLC) product. Decision rule based classification using Temporal coverage for Fraction of Green Vegetation (GLCV).
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	76% for winter spring crops and 68% for root crops compared to Agricultural statistic database from IACS (Belgium case) and from IGIK (MOCA-JRC) (Poland case). Relative deviation from database statistic is 4% for winter crop, 15% for spring crops and 8% for root crops.
<b>User acceptance</b> <b>User type</b>	Infoterra France
<b>Cost/benefit</b> <b>Timeliness</b>	Cost effective 0.5c/km <sup>2</sup> Before harvest
<b>Software/package</b>	<b>OVERLAND™ s/w</b> Dedicated module of the agricultural monitoring system using analogy-year approach
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Cayrol <i>et al.</i> (2006). ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop yield forecast and area estimates. Commission VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48): 3-6

## **Brazil**

### **Scale of Coverage**

State level for Rice, Wheat and Soyabean

### **Input Data**

Spatial resolution

NOAA/AVHRR, Landsat TM,  
Recently switched to MODIS 250 m resloution

### **Sampling Design**

Full area coverage

### **Image analysis**

NDVI image thresholdings based on decision rule, omage differencing of NDVI images

### **Accuracy evaluation**

Independent/traditional statistics

fairly good accuracy compared to Independent statistics

### **User acceptance**

User type: Govt/ Industry /....

National Company for Supply (CONAB Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento <http://www.conab.gov.br>), the institution responsible for generating national agricultural estimates.

### **Cost/benefit**

Results of analysis

### **Timeliness**

Before harvest

### **Software/package**

### **Training/Procedure Manual**

Reference needed

### **Source**

Montana *et al.* (2006). ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop yield forecast and area estimates. Commission VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48): 3-6

## **CANADA**

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	National level using major agricultural states For Potatoes as single crop
<b>Input Data</b>	Optical and SAR (VV-VH) data, future plan for polarimetric SAR data from Radarsat -2
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Sampling of RS data followed by regression estimator
<b>Image analysis</b>	Multi-temporal classification based on decision rule.
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	85% overall classification accuracy
<b>User acceptance</b>	
User type:	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
<b>Software/package</b>	commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS, ENVI
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Agri-Food Canada's (AAFC) Earth Observation Research Branch Team (EORBT), (personal communication).

## Prince Edward Island (PEI), Canada

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	Province level for Potato
<b>Input Data</b>	
<b>Spatial resolution</b>	Medium resolution, Earth Observation (EO) satellite data
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Stratified Sampling combined with a regression estimator
<b>Image analysis</b>	
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	The coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimate increased to 3.7% in 2007 compared with 1.7% in 2006 Forecast two (2) weeks earlier than in 2006, and also earlier than official Statistics Canada
<b>User acceptance</b>	Department of Agriculture, CANADA
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
Results of analysis	
<b>Software/package</b>	commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS, ENVI
Available/not available, Costs/ Open source	
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	(Personal communication)

## **CHINA**

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	National level to global level (26 countries, representing 80% grain production) Eight crops - winter and spring Wheat, early Rice, semi-late Rice and late Rice, spring and summer Maize and Soyabean.
<b>Input Data</b>	NOAA/AVHRR, SPOT-VGT, Landsat TM and Radarsat, presently switched to MODIS, IRS-P6/AWIFS, BJ-1 and HJ-1a/b
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Full area coverage with remote sensing data Transact sampling for crop types
<b>Image analysis</b>	Multi-temporal satellite data, Spectral profile based on NDVI.
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	Around 95 %
<b>User acceptance</b>	State Grain Administration, etc.
<b>User type:</b>	Govt. Body, E-government
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
<b>software/package</b>	<b>CropWatch</b> <sup>®</sup> Software package
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Wu Bingfang (2006). ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop yield forecast and area estimates. Commission VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48)

## Ethiopia, Niger and Zimbabwe

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	National level, pilot area in Ethiopia For crop/non crop area
<b>Input Data</b> Spatial resolution	Lansat ETM+ / AWiFS other inputs are sample of high resolution images as main variable and the moderate resolution images and other ancillary information included: the SDRN-FAO processed SRTM 90 meter digital elevation model; the FEWSNET primary livelihood zones for Niger; the agro-ecological zones defined by the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) for Zimbabwe; and the International Research Institute woody biomass map for Ethiopia as co-variables
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Sampling frame at 2 km grid and Sample area at 0.5 km.
<b>Image analysis</b>	Field survey/ GT by photo-interpretation on Ikonos and Quickbird
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	89.6% in case of Niger and 95 % confidence intervals in all three compared to Central Statistics Authority (CSA) and the Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development (BoARD).
<b>User acceptance</b> User type:	FEWS NET, USAID
<b>Cost/benefit</b> Results of analysis	Regression estimator
<b>Timeliness</b> <b>Software/package</b>	Midseason of crop growth Semi-automated algorithms (developed by GDA Corp.) for developing/generating a crop mask
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	FEWS NET Activity of the Climate Hazards Group, Geography Department University of California, Santa Barbara and USGS

## EU-1: EU-MARS 1988-93

### Scale of Coverage

EU countries at regional levels

Local/regional/national/continental/global

### Input Data

Spatial resolution  
Temporal Resolution  
Optical/Microwave

Landsat TM, SPOT

### Sampling Design

Stratified Sampling, sample segment of 25-200 ha.

### Image analysis

Supervised/unsupervised/decision rule  
Mask(Nonagriculture)/multi-stage classification

### Accuracy evaluation

Independent/traditional statistics 70-80 %

### User acceptance

User type: Govt/ Industry /....

### Cost/benefit

Results of analysis

Regression estimator

### Timeliness

monthly interval since April

### Software/package

Available/not available,  
Costs/ Open source

commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS,ENVI

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

### Source

Gallego F. J. (1999) Crop area estimation in the MARS project. *Conference on ten years of the MARS Project, Brussels, April 1999*

## EU-2: Land Use/Cover Area frame Survey (LUCAS) EU 25

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	11 countries at regional levels Land use/cover area frame survey (LUCAS)
<b>Input Data</b>	
Spatial resolution	Landsat-TM images
Temporal Resolution	
Optical/Microwave	
<b>Sampling Design</b>	
	Two way Sampling, 2 km grid for stratification, each stratum is sampled at different rate based on agricultural area sampled 5 times to non-agri. area
<b>Image analysis</b>	
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	
	Stratification efficiency, 1.5-2.2 times.
<b>User acceptance</b>	
User type: Govt/ Industry /....	
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
Results of analysis	
<b>Software/package</b>	commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS,ENVI
Available/not available, Cots/ Open source	
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	personal communication

### **EU-3: MARS – Rapid Area Estimate**

<b>Scale of Coverage</b> <b>Crops covered</b>	Regional/national (EU) level Inter-annual acreage changes for main crops Winter cereals, summer crops, Grassland, Sunflower.
<b>Input Data</b>	SPOT-XS (20 m), Landsat-TM and IRS-1C data
<b>Sampling Design</b> Sampling	Multi-stage stratification based on computer assisted photo-interpretation and pixel clustering (unsupervised classification).
<b>Image analysis</b>	A fuzzy classification and a priori information was used where each cluster of pixels was linked to one or several land cover classes through a correspondence table used later to compute estimates which gave flexibility to combine image classification with general information obtained from published data.
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	For winter cereal 80-90% In 3 cases (common wheat, durum wheat, rapeseed) the accuracy becomes worse; for maize it remains more or less constant. This means that the contribution of remote sensing to the quality of the results is very debatable
<b>User acceptance</b> User type: Govt/ Industry /....	MARS project
<b>Cost/benefit</b> Results of analysis	
<b>Software/package</b>	commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS,ENVI
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Personal communication

## EU-4: EU\_TUSRAD

<b>Scale of Coverage</b> <b>Crops covered</b>	Regional level (Tuscany.) EU common wheat, durum wheat, rapeseed and maize
<b>Input Data</b>	SAR data
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Full area coverage
<b>Image analysis</b>	Multi-stage and multi-date using classification using Mask (Non-agriculture areas, etc.) for multi-date SAR data using decision rule based classification.
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	Overall 20-40% and kappa coeff. 0.2% The complicated topography of the region, and a wide variety of agricultural scenarios which are not particularly suited for the use of radar images and image processing procedures (both pre-processing and classification algorithm) that need to be improved before making it operational
<b>User acceptance</b>	
User type: Govt/ Industry /....	JRC-ISPRA
<b>Cost/benefit</b> <b>Timeliness</b>	Before harvest
<b>Software/package</b>	commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS,ENVI
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Personal communication

## Hungary

### Scale of Coverage

COUNTRY level  
For 8 main crops Wheat, Soyabean, Colza

### Input Data

Spatial resolution

Landsat TM, SPOT, IRS-1C/1D/  
NOAA/AVHRR, EOSAT

Temporal Resolution  
Optical/Microwave

### Sampling Design

Full area coverage

### Image analysis

multi-temporal digital data analysis based on  
decision rule

### Accuracy evaluation

85-90% and  
0.3-3.7% relative bias from national  
Level and 1.5-2% at country level.

### User acceptance

User type: Govt/ Industry /....

Estimate after harvest end of Aug for  
wheat and barley and December for rest of  
crops

### Cost/benefit

Results of analysis

### Software/package

Available/not available,  
Costs/ Open source

CROPMON s/w

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

### Source

Csornai G.(2006) CROPMON: Hungarian Crop  
Production Forecast By Remote Sensing.  
ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop  
proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop  
yield forecast and area estimates. Commission  
VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48)

## INDIA

### Scale of Coverage Crops covered

Local-regional to national  
Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Mustard, Cotton,  
Sorghum, Groundnut, and Potato

### Input Data

Spatial resolution  
Temporal Resolution  
Microwave

IRS-III/AWiFS 23/56 m  
24/5 days  
Radarsat SAR

### Sampling Design

Sampling  
segments at National level

Stratified sampling with 10-15% sample

### Image analysis

Supervised maximum likelihood at single date  
data for local to state level crop acreage  
estimation.

Multi-stage classification using Mask (Non-  
agriculture areas) for multi-date AWiFS using  
decision rule based classification

### Accuracy evaluation

> 95% compared to DoA estimates and  
production forecast >90 % compared to  
independent crop cutting experiments  
conducted by NSSO

### User acceptance

User type: Govt/ Industry /....

Mainly Government, Centre as well as state

### Cost/benefit

### Timeliness

Regular 4 forecasts – pre-season acreage to  
be sown, early season, mid-season and pre-  
harvest

### Software/package

ERDAS, PCI-GEOMATICA, ENVI & ARC-Map  
**Developed own module like** CAPEMAN /  
CAPEWORKS, SAR-CROPS & Auto-Fit  
programme.

### Training/Procedure Manual Source

Available  
Parihar Jai Singh and Oza Markand P (2006).  
FASAL: An integrated approach for crop  
assessment and production forecasting.  
Agriculture and Hydrology Applications of  
Remote Sensing, edited by Robert J.  
Kuligowski, Jai S. Parihar, Genya Saito, Proc.  
of SPIE Vol. 6411: 641101-6411013.

## ITALY

### Scale of Coverage

Regional (20 regions )/ province level  
For major crop wheat, soyabean, colza

### Input Data

Spatial resolution  
Temporal Resolution  
Optical/Microwave

Lansat TM

### Sampling Design

Two way Sampling,  
1. Stratified area frame sampling, 500 m grid  
each segment of 50 ha.  
2. Regression estimator

### Image analysis

### Accuracy evaluation

0.9-1.2 relative efficiency.

### User acceptance

User type: Govt/ Industry /....

### Cost/benefit

Results of analysis

### Software/package

commercial s/w

Available/not available, Costs/ Open source

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

### Source

personal communication

## Kazakhstan

### Scale of Coverage

Local level, Pilot project  
Cereals: winter Wheat, spring Barley combined together

### Input Data

Spatial resolution  
Temporal Resolution  
Optical/Microwave

MODIS 250 m, IRS LISS-III 23 m

### Sampling Design

Full area coverage

### Image analysis

### Accuracy evaluation

93 % for crop area with respect to farm land use estimates

### User acceptance

User type: Govt/ Industry /....

### Cost/benefit

Results of analysis

### Software/package

commercial s/w

Available/not available, Costs/ Open source

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

### Source

personal communication

## PAKISTAN

### Scale of Coverage Crops covered

District level (Rahim Yar Khan Dist.)  
winter crops, summer crops, double cropping,  
and dominant pluri-annual and permanent  
crops

### Input Data

SPOT VEGETATION data for stratification and  
SPOT4&5 HRV for digital analysis

### Sampling Design Full area coverage Sampling

Stratified sampling based on NDVI profiles at  
district level

### Image analysis

Multi-stage and multi-date using classification  
using Mask (Non-agriculture areas, etc.) for  
multi-date SPOT classification and regression  
estimator

### Accuracy evaluation

Accuracy >80% and c.v less than 10%  
compared to MOA, Pakistan estimates

### User acceptance

User type: Govt/ Industry /...

Mainly Government (MOA)

### Cost/benefit Results of analysis

### Software/package

commercial s/w

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

### Source

Mapping Land Use And Forecasting  
Production – Development Of A Prototype In  
Pakistan. M. Gay<sup>1</sup>, J-P. Denux<sup>1</sup>, F. Baillarin<sup>2</sup>,  
G. Gonzales<sup>2</sup>  
*1Laboratoire de Télédétection E.I. Purpan,  
Toulouse, France*  
*2Applications Agriculture Forêt, Spot Image,  
Toulouse, France*

## Russia-1

### Scale of Coverage

County level leading to National level  
For winter crop and sunflower

### Input Data

Multidate weekly composited MODIS / SPOT –  
VGT, Landsat TM /ETM+, NOAA/AVHRR data

### Sampling Design

Full area coverage

### Image analysis

Decision rule based classification

### Accuracy evaluation

### User acceptance

User type:

ISPRA

### Cost/benefit

### Software/package

commercial s/w

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

Source

Sergey A. Bartalev. Earth Observation for  
Agricultural Monitoring in Russia.

Russian Academy of Sciences' Space  
Research Institute, Moscow, Russia

## Russia-2

### Scale of Coverage

National level  
For winter crop and sunflower

### Input Data

Terra/Aqua-MODIS (250 m) and SPOT 2&4 -  
HRV/HRVIR, NOAA-AVHRR, SPOT-  
Vegetation and Landsat TM/ETM+

### Sampling Design

Full area coverage  
winter crop, Sunflower

### Image analysis

Decision rule based classification

### Accuracy evaluation

### User acceptance

User type:

Ministry of Agri. Russian Federation

### Cost/benefit

### Software/package

Dedicated module of the agricultural monitoring  
system using analogy-year approach and  
commercial s/w PCI-Geomatica, ERDAS,ENVI

### Timeliness

Before harvest

### Training/Procedure Manual

Reference needed

### Source

Friz *et al.* (2006). The Use Of Modis Data In  
Southern Russia For Crop Acreage Estimations  
And Inter-Comparison Of Results From  
Various Crop Acreage Estimation Methods.  
ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop  
proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop  
yield forecast and area estimates. Commission  
VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48)

## South Africa

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	Provincial leading to National  Maize, Sunflower, Soya Beans, and Sorghum, are cultivated during summer. The second group of crops are grown during the winter and include Wheat, Barley, Oats and Canola.
<b>Input Data</b>	Landsat -5, SPOT 2 & 4
<b>Sampling Design</b>	Stratified Systemic random Sampling stratification based on cultivation intensities GT by aerial survey of sample area
<b>Image analysis</b>	Supervised based on maximum likelihood classifier combined with the parallel-piped functions.
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	
<b>User acceptance</b>	Govt.: National Department of Agriculture (DoA)
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
<b>Results of analysis</b>	
<b>Software/package</b>	ERDAS s/w
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Ferreira <i>et al.</i> (2006), Use Of Remote Sensing In Support Of Crop Area Estimates In South Africa. ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop yield forecast and area estimates. Commission VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48)

## USA-1: USDA

### Scale of Coverage

National level using major agricultural states of USA For winter and spring Wheat, Corn, Soyabean and Durum Wheat, Rice and Cotton

### Input Data

Landsat TM/ETM+ 30 m resolution from 2004 onwards IRS-P6 AWiFS data 56 m resolution, multirate RS data plus ancillary data of 30 m national elevation data (NED) , LULC

### Sampling Design

Full area coverage

NASS area sampling frame Sampling

### Image analysis

multi-stage classification based on decision rule. Mask (Nonagriculture) generation based on 2006 cropland data layer (CDL), forest canopy, impervious surfaces, NED resampled to 56 m using NN transformation

### Accuracy evaluation

Independent/ traditional statistics

± 2% - 4% c.v. compared to state level estimate, Agricultural statistics Board (ASB)

### User acceptance

User type:

Govt. National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), USDA, FSA (farm service Agency)

### Cost/benefit

Results of analysis released mid March to early July for wheat, for corn reduced forecast time from mid December to mid October

### Software/package

'SEE5' integrated with ERDAS s/w, enhanced Predictor algorithms (Ozga 2000, Mueller and Ozga 2002).

### Timeliness

Before harvest

### Training/Procedure Manual Source

Available  
Rick Mueller (2006) New Methods And Satellites: A Program Update On The NASS Cropland Data Layer Acreage Program. ISPRS Archives XXXVI-8/W48 Workshop proceedings. Remote sensing support to crop yield forecast and area estimates. Commission VIII, WG VIII/10, Stresa, Italy; vol. 36 (8/W48)

## USA-2: USDA - Foreign Agricultural Services (FAS)

<b>Scale of Coverage</b>	Global for major crops of economically important to the United States such as wheat, coarse grains, rice, oilseeds, and cotton
<b>Input Data</b>	
Spatial resolution	MODIS 250 m and recently converted from Landsat to AWiFS
<b>Sampling Design</b>	
Full area coverage Sampling	
<b>Image analysis</b>	Supervised/unsupervised/decision rule semi-automated algorithms for multi-stage classification
<b>Accuracy evaluation</b>	
Independent/traditional statistics	
<b>User acceptance</b>	
User type: Govt/ Industry	<b>USDA</b>
<b>Cost/benefit</b>	
Results of analysis <b>Timeliness</b>	midseason
<b>Software/package</b>	Semi-automated algorithms (developed by GDA Corp.) for developing/generating a crop mask
Available/not available, Cost/ Open source	commercial s/w I
<b>Training/Procedure Manual</b>	Reference needed
<b>Source</b>	Curt Reynolds USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Approach for Estimating Crop Area (personal communication)