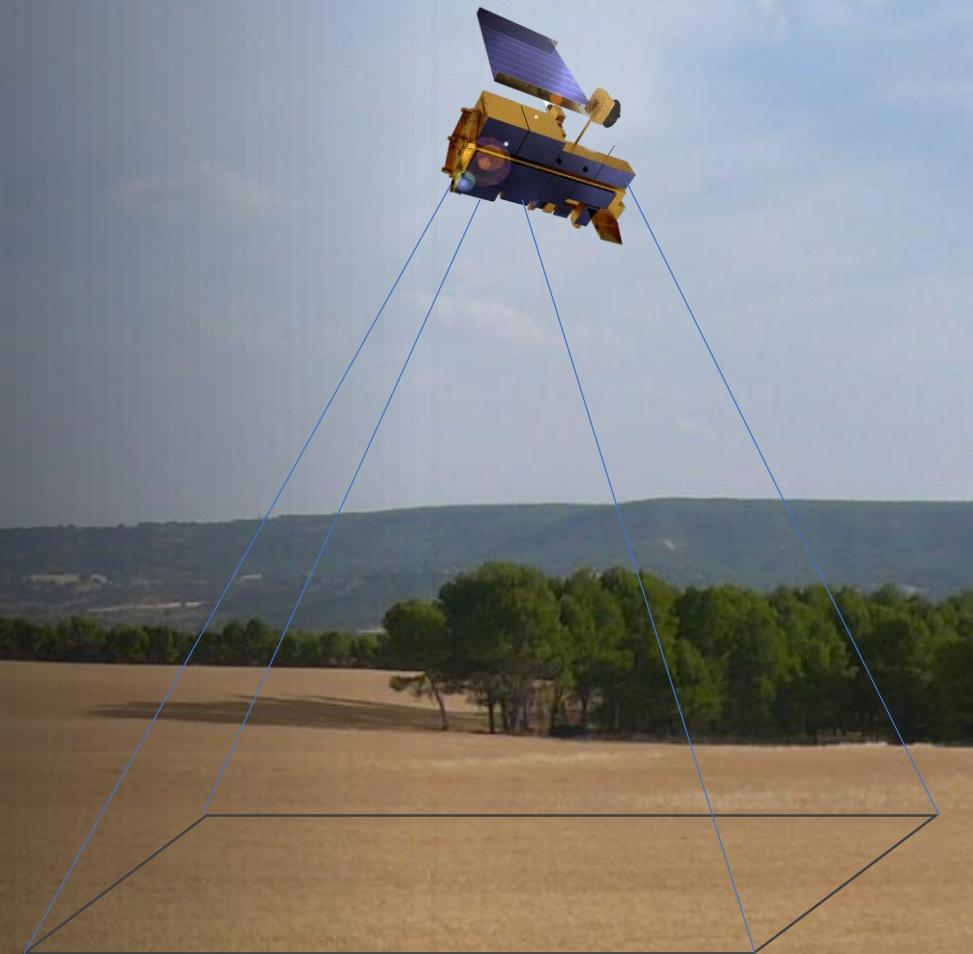
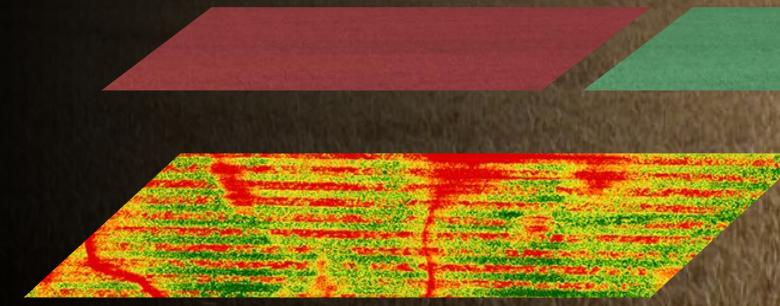


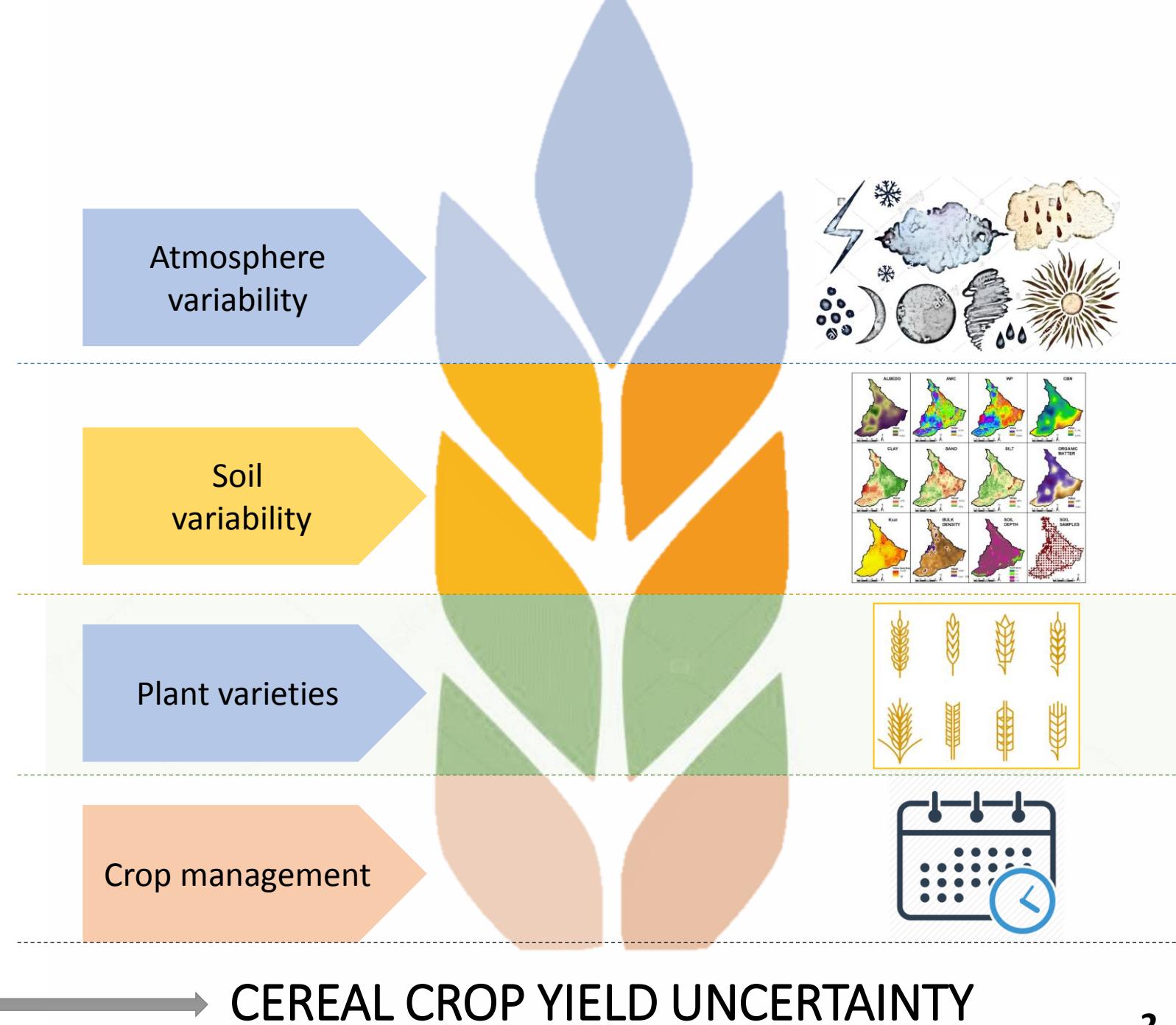
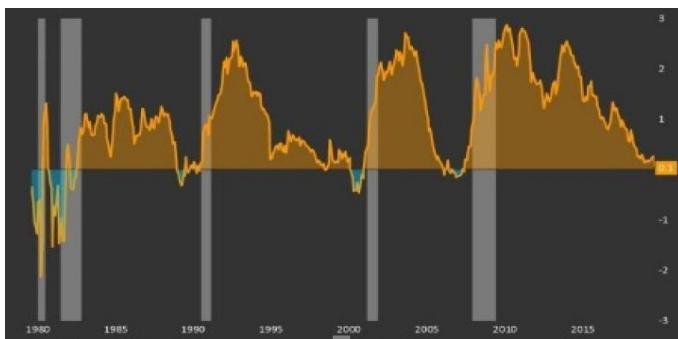
Monitoring rainfed cereals under different soils and rainfall pattern

*Ana María Tarquis, David Rivas-Tabares,
Juan J. Martín-Sotoca, and
Antonio Saa-Requejo*



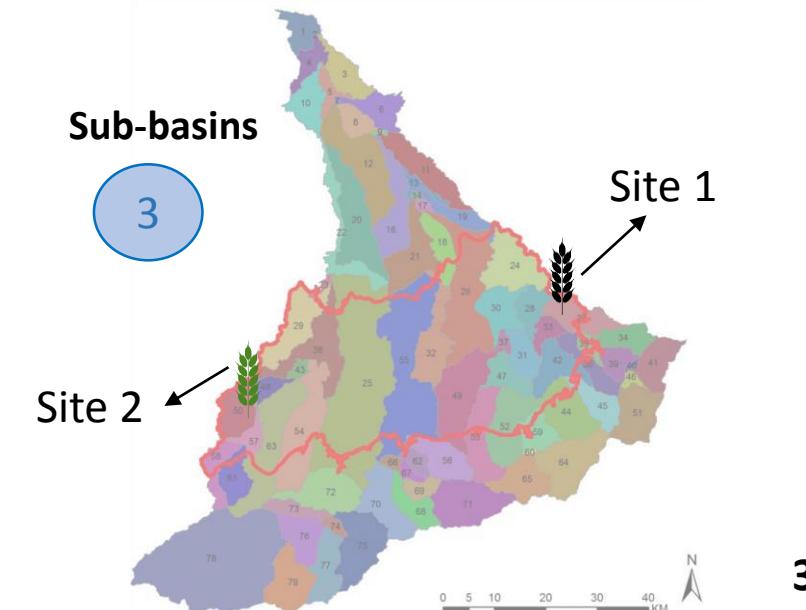
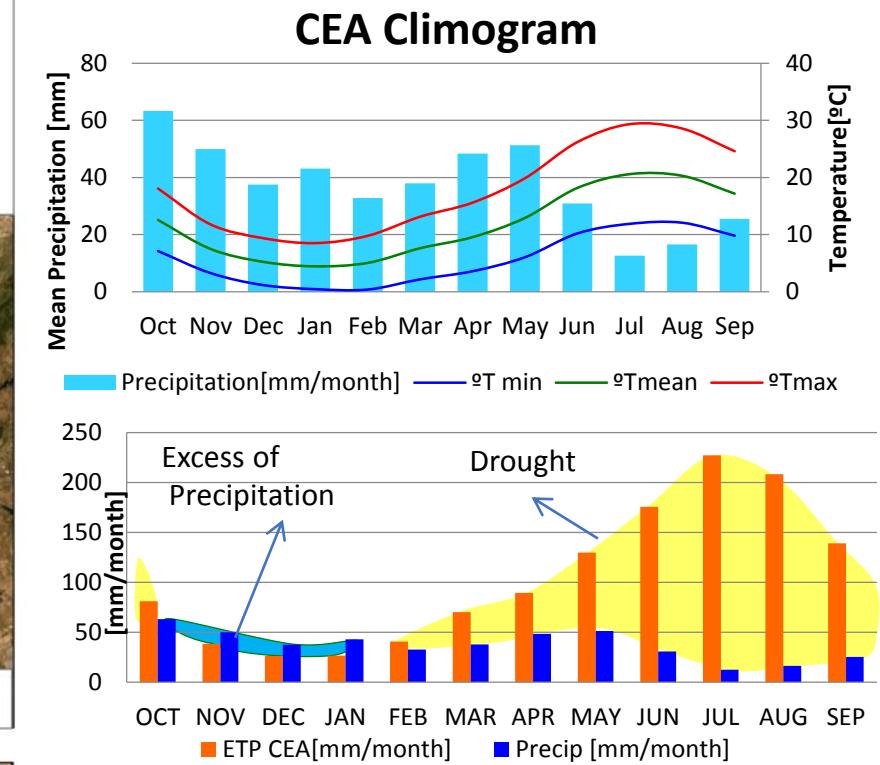
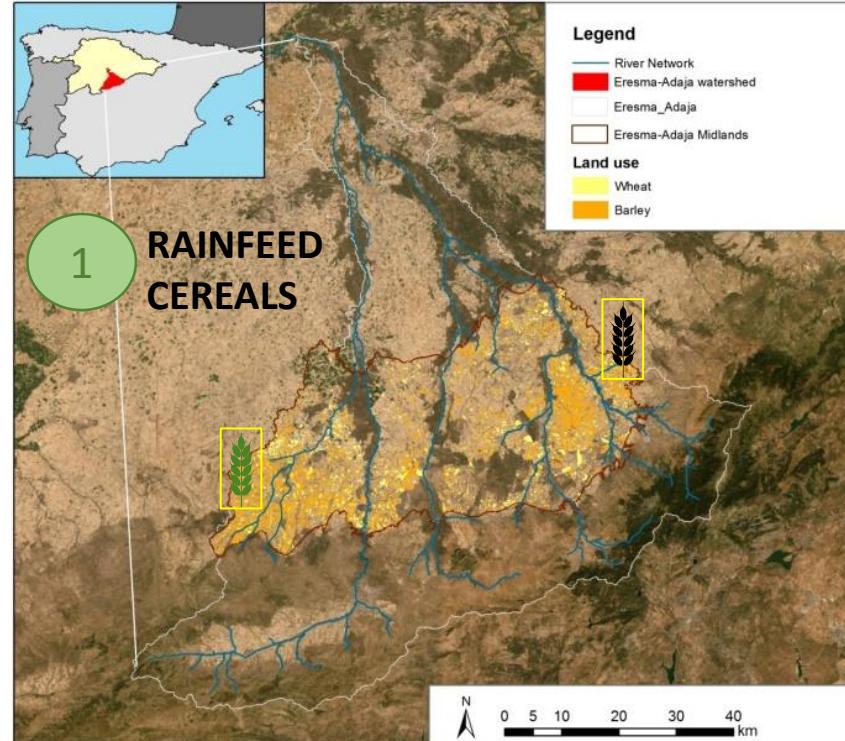
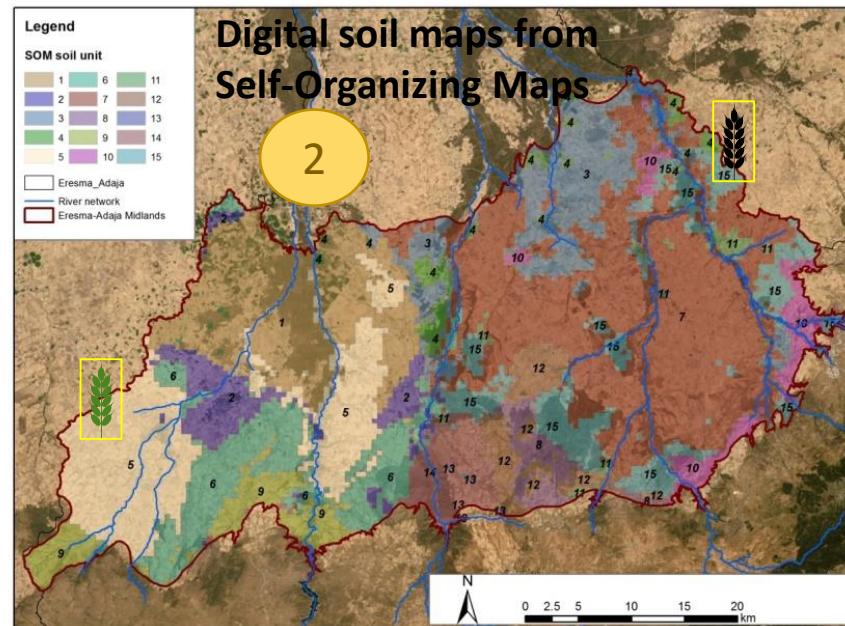


The problem

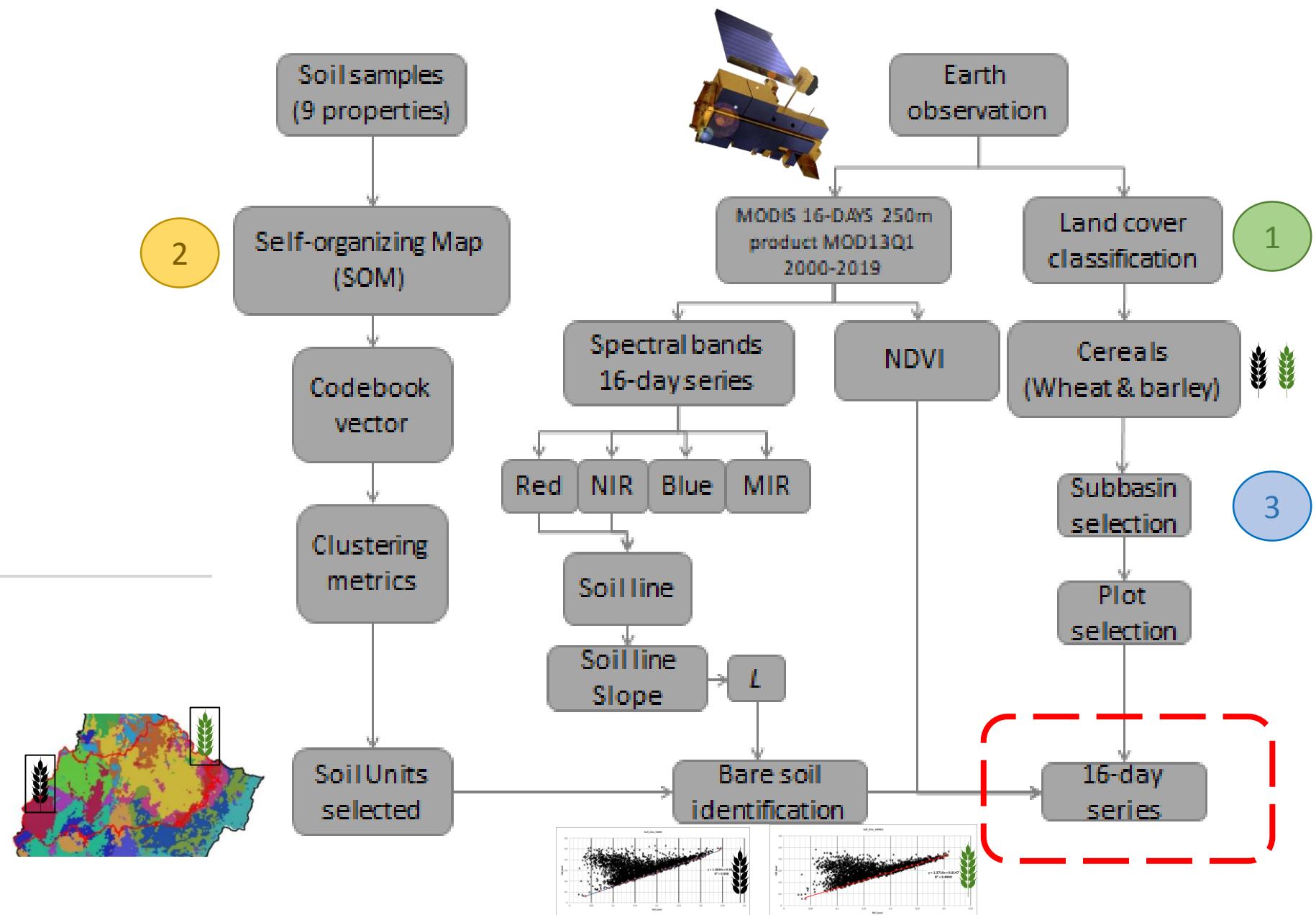




Study area and climate

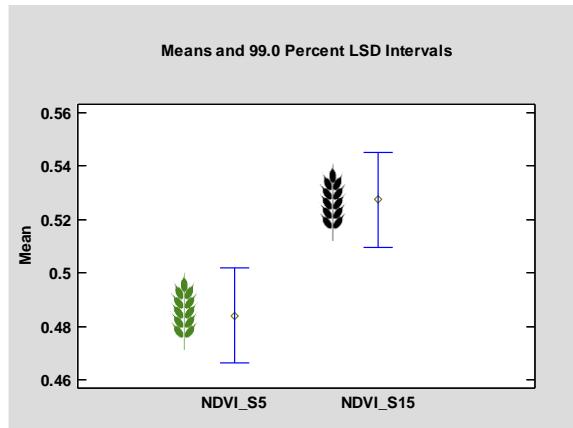
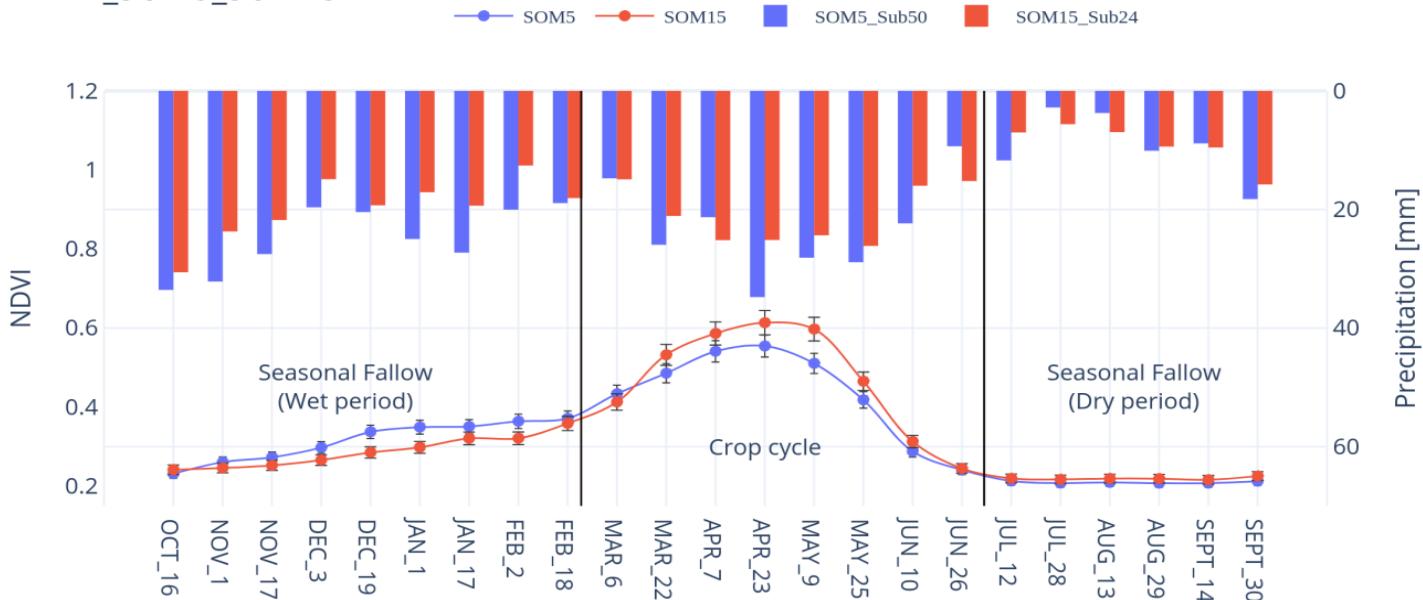


Method

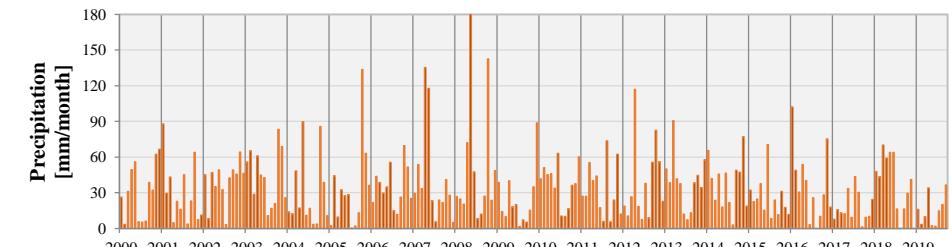
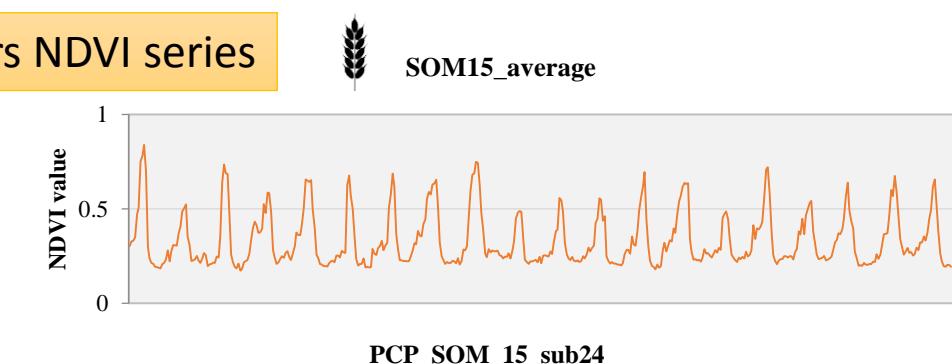
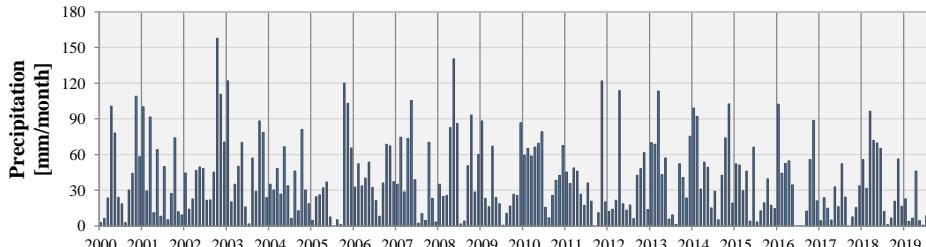
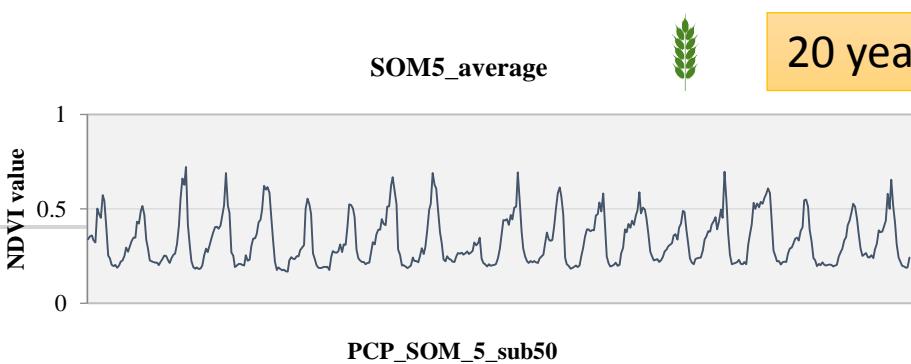




NDVI_SOM5_SOM15



Results





Conclusions

- I. The NDVI average from both areas are statistically different in the growing season suggesting that soils and weather conditions are motivating the spectral variability of sites.
- II. Self-Organizing map is a useful tool for soil variability
- III. Soil line approach is also a complimentary measure to identify spectral soil differences.
- IV. Interannual variability during the crop growth for 20 years allow identification of thresholds for crop yields estimation.



Ana Maria Tarquis



Antonio Saa-Requejo



David Rivas-Tabares



Juan J. Martín-Sotoca

Thanks!

*Ana Maria Tarquis, David Rivas-Tabares,
Juan J. Martín-Sotoca, and
Antonio Saa-Requejo*

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