



LEO Update: Low Earth Orbit Observations for Agriculture and Drought Monitoring

NOAA
National Environmental Satellite,
Data, and Information Service

NOAA's Satellite Applications Symposium Series: Land
and Agriculture Improving Terrestrial Land Monitoring
Capabilities Through New Satellite Technology
Tuesday May 20, 2025, 900 AM - 340 PM EDT

Present by Lihang Zhou
For Dr. Satya Kalluri, Senior Scientist
Office of Low Earth Orbit (LEO) Observations
Satya.kalluri@noaa.gov

- Background- Remote sensing in Agriculture
 - Types of applications
- Meteorological Drought
- Examples of sources of LEO time series of vegetation indices for drought monitoring

Remote Sensing in Agriculture

- Remote sensing of agriculture is one of the oldest applications dating back to 1970's:
 - Acreage estimates
 - Crop type identification
 - Crop yield estimation
 - Crop condition estimation: abiotic and biotic stress due to droughts, heat, nutrition, pests, disease, pollution etc.
 - Soil type, moisture, composition
 - Phenology
 - Inundation due to floods, drainage
 - Agriculture meteorology (Photosynthetically active radiation, surface temperature, humidity etc.)
 - Precision agriculture
- Over 50 years of global LEO satellite observations for agriculture from NOAA, NASA, USGS, other international agencies, commercial.

SNPP, NOAA20, NOAA21



Launched into Low Earth Orbit—512 miles (824 kilometers)

14x Orbits Earth 14 times pole-to-pole with SNPP

2x Images entire globe twice a day



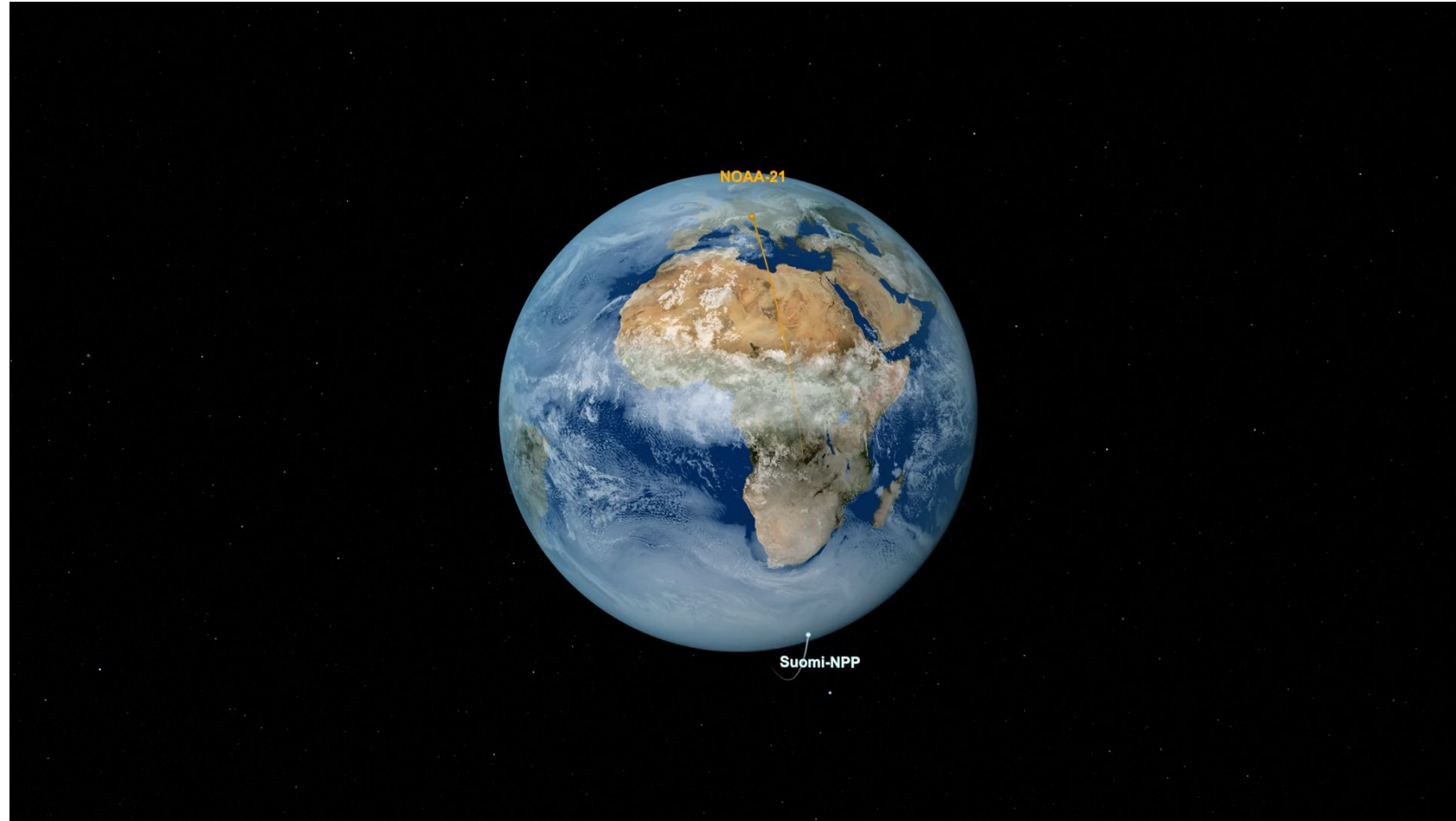
State of the art instrumentation to collect data on Earth's atmosphere, lands, and oceans



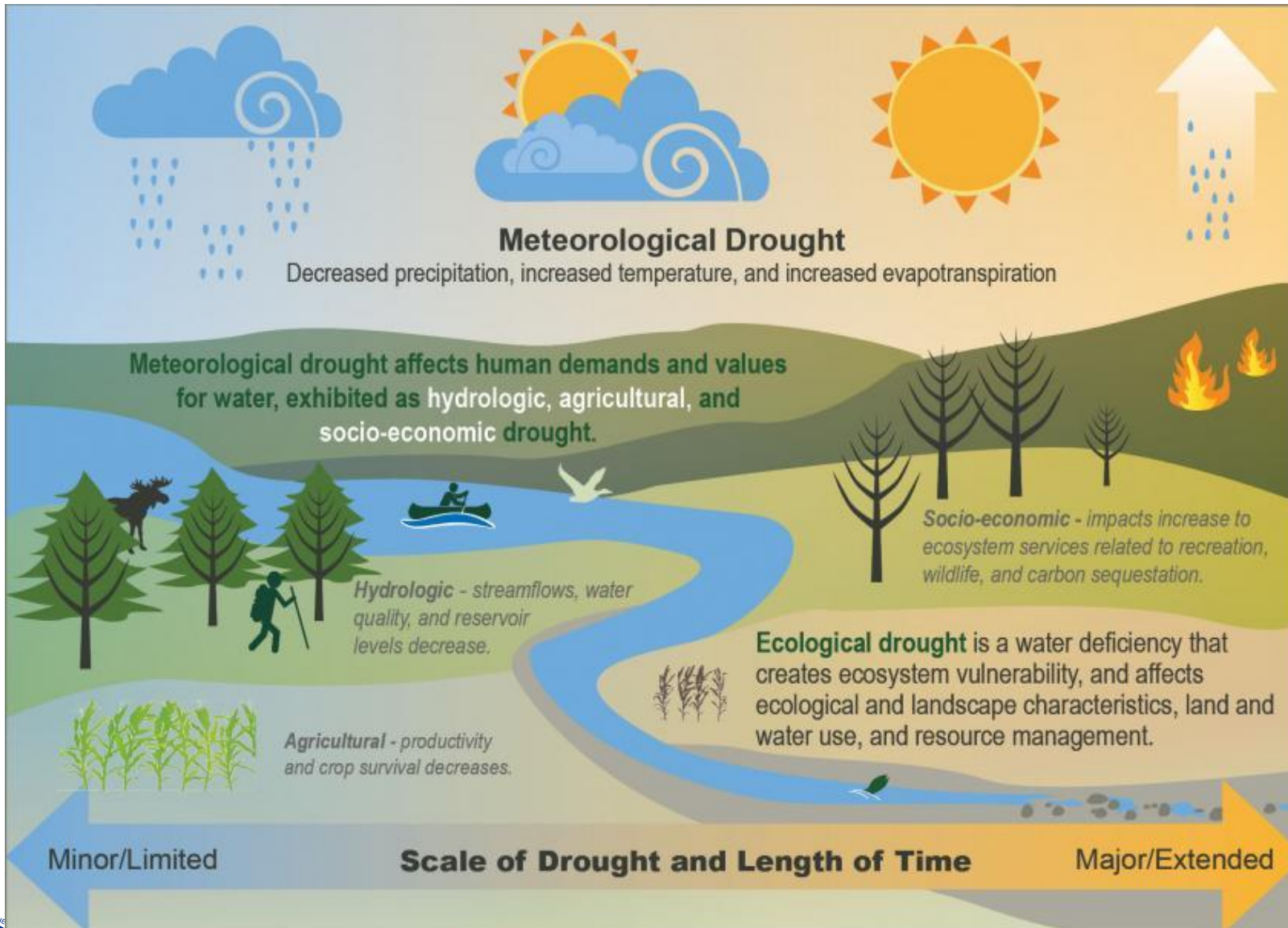
Sends more than 2,000 gigabytes of data to Earth every day



NOAA-21 flies ~50 minutes/half an orbit, ahead of NOAA-20. Suomi NPP orbits between the two, about 25 minutes away from each.



Types of Drought



•**Hydrological drought:** Reduced water in streams, lakes, and reservoirs.

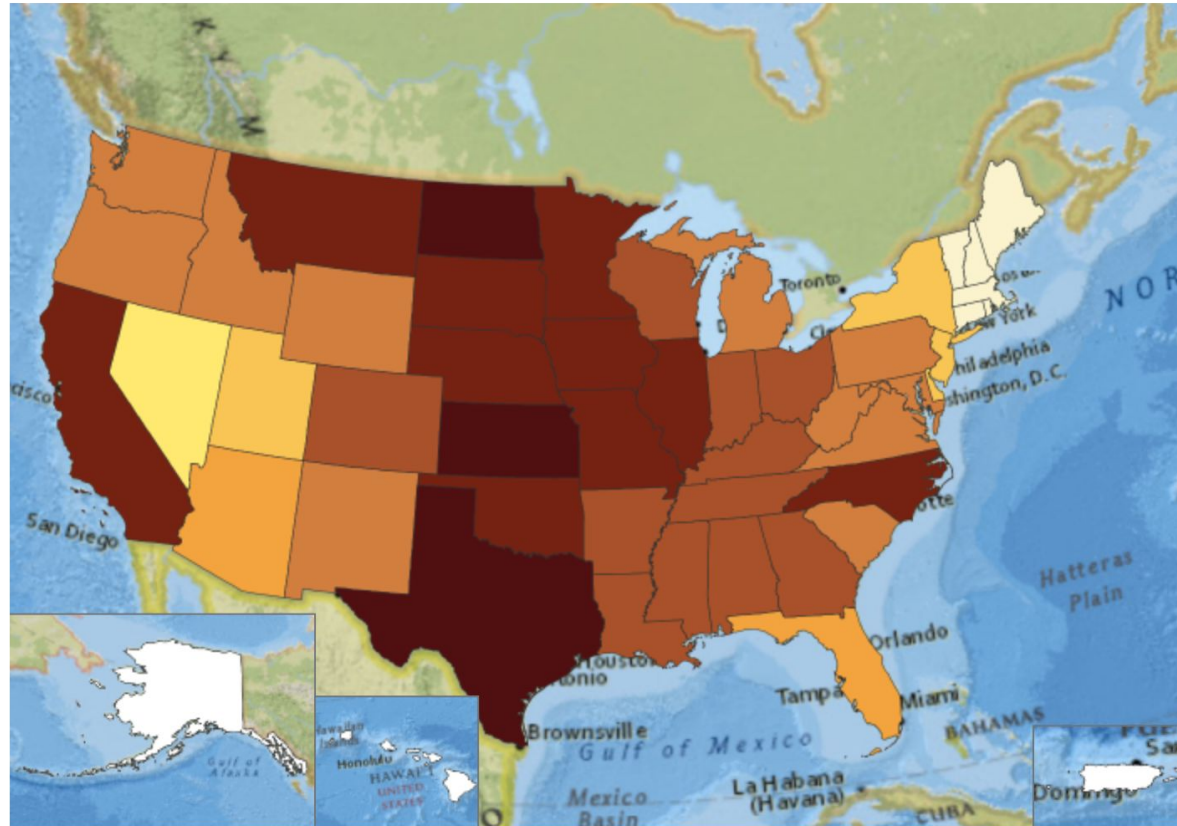
•**Agricultural drought:** Reduced crop survival and productivity.

•**Socio-economic drought:** Reduced supply of economic goods (such as food and timber), such that these are unable to meet demands.

•**Ecological drought:** Ecosystem effects of drought, which can increase ecosystem vulnerability to other disturbances, and can affect a variety of plants and animals in forests and rangelands.

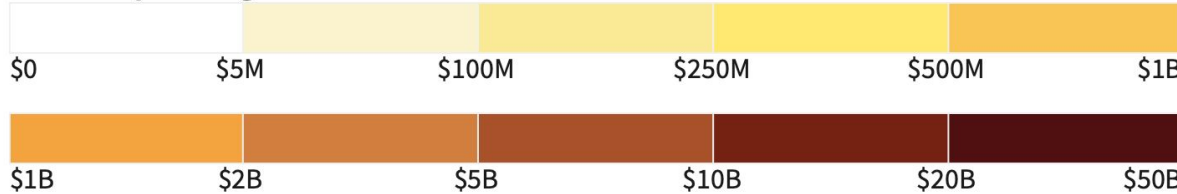
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/sc/drought>

Cost of U.S. Billion-Dollar Drought Disasters Since 1980



Basemap Sources: National Geographic, Esri, Garmin, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, INCREMENT P

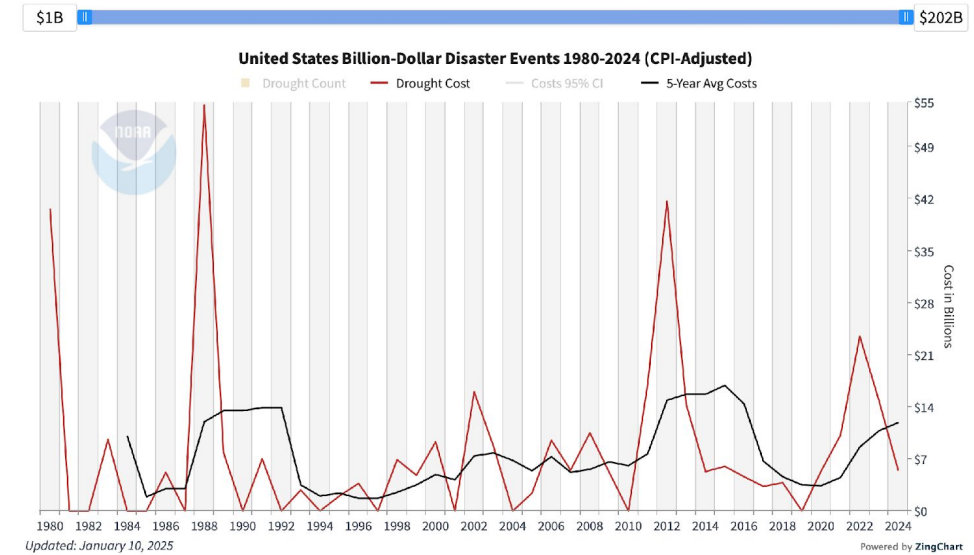
Cost of Major Drought Events Since 1980



Source(s): NCEI
Updates Quarterly: 04/10/25

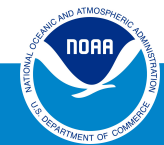
Drought.gov

Economic Impacts of Droughts in the US



Updated: January 10, 2025

Powered by ZingChart



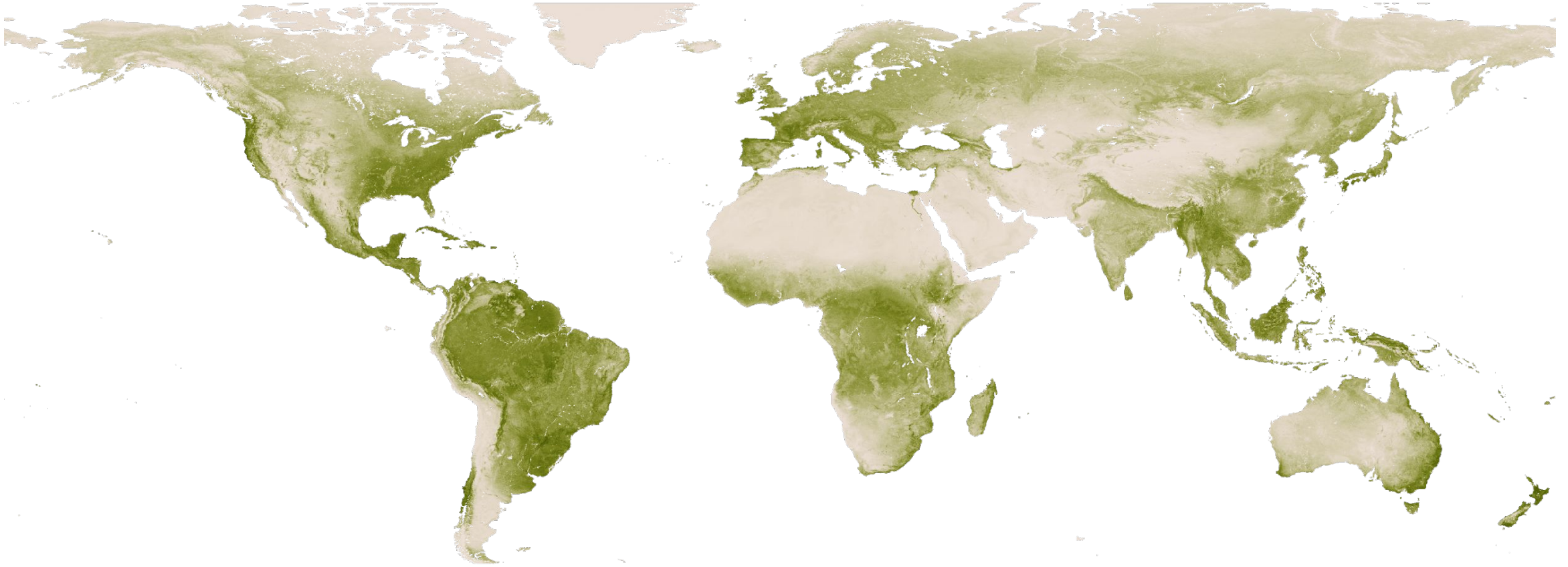
Meteorological Drought

- Meteorological variables impacting drought
 - Water availability
 - Soil moisture
 - Surface water: Reservoir, streamflow levels
 - Ground water
 - Precipitation: Rainfall/snowfall/runoff
 - Temperature
 - Evapotranspiration
- Satellite indices to monitor drought: Vegetation Indices, [e.g. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Vegetation Health Index (VHI)] – proxy indices for crop health and state

Example of Vegetation Indices Data Sources

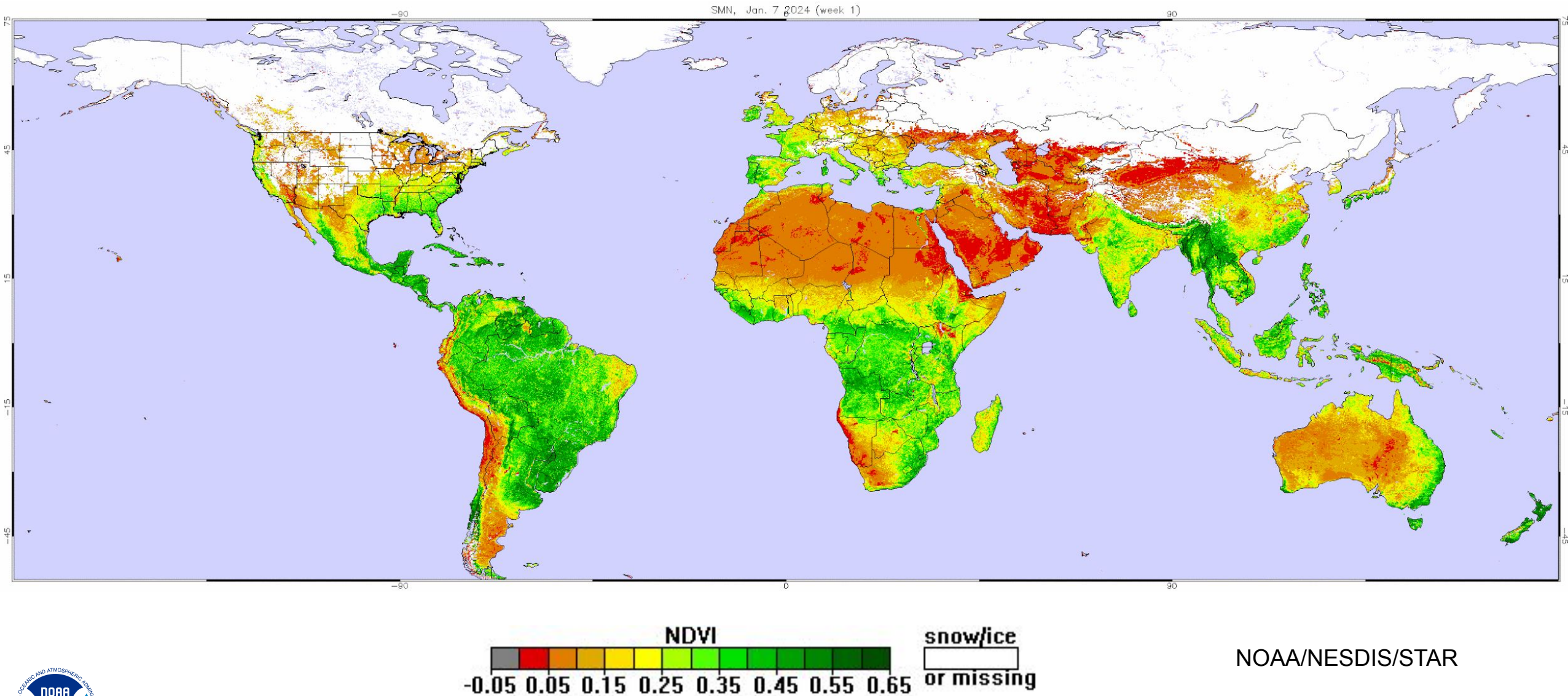
- NOAA/NESDIS/STAR
 - <https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/vci/VH/index.php>
- NASA GIMSS Global Agricultural Monitoring
 - <https://glam1.gsfc.nasa.gov>
- International-FEWS NET
 - <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/>

2024 VIIRS NDVI



<https://www.nnvl.noaa.gov/view/globaldata.html#NDVI>

2024 NDVI

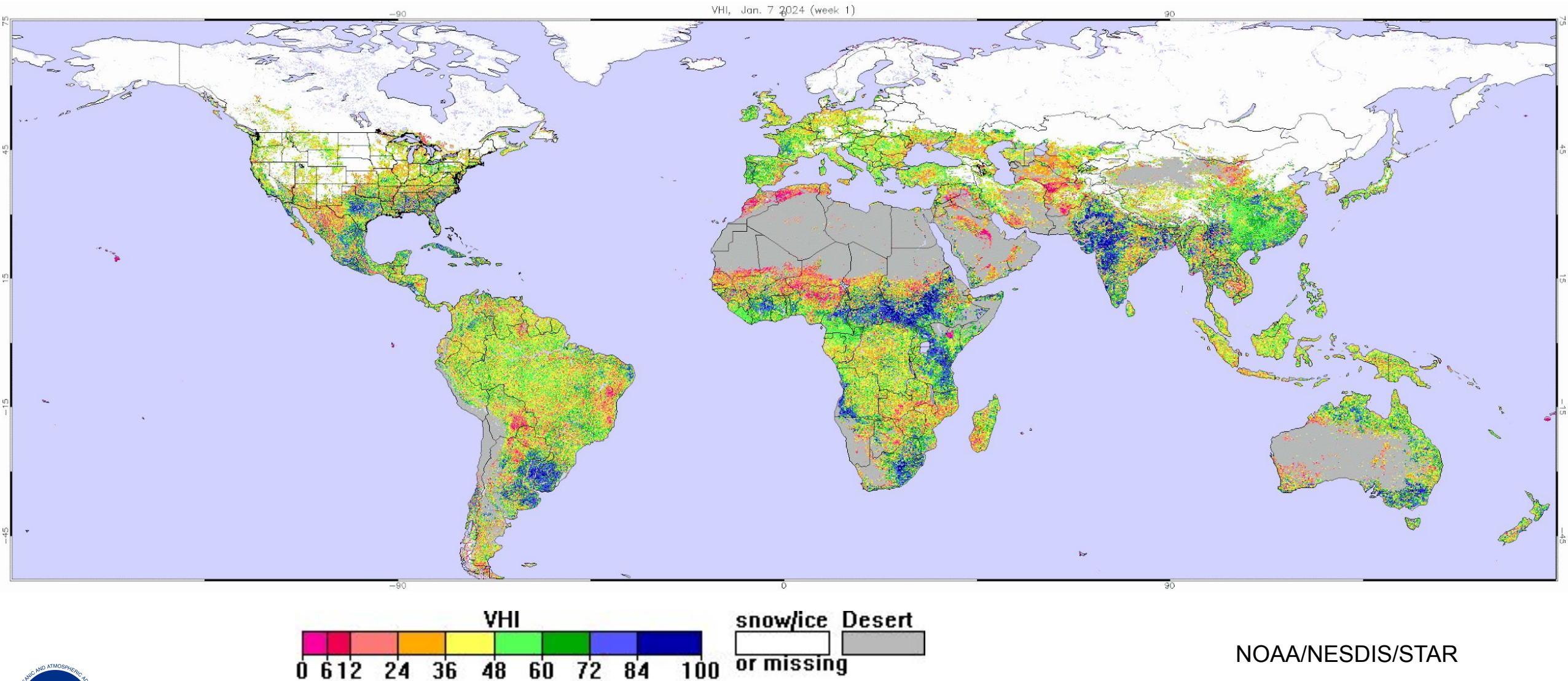


NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

<https://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/vci/VH/index.php>

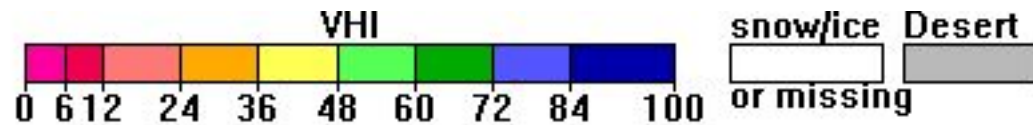
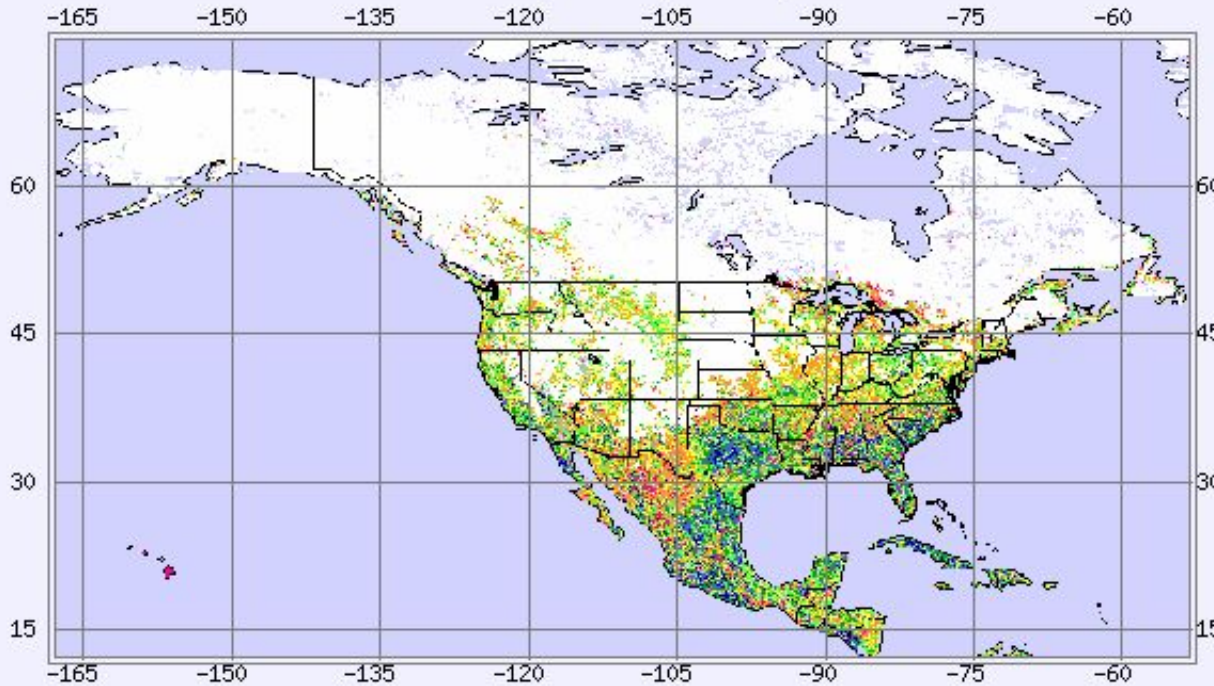


2024 Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

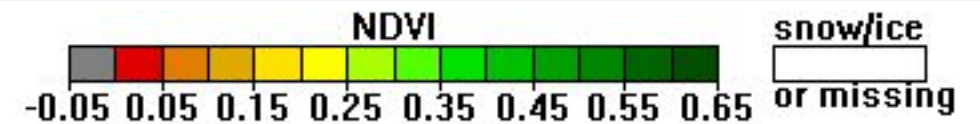
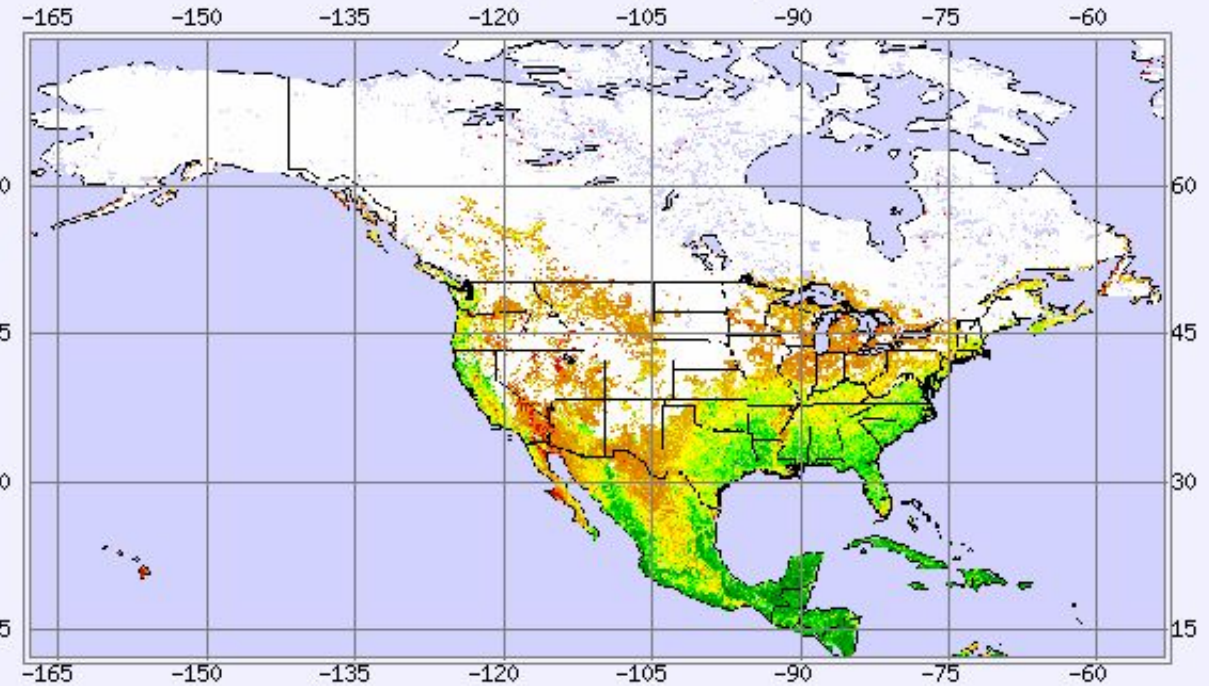


2024 North America – Vegetation Indices

Jan. 7, 2024 (week 1)

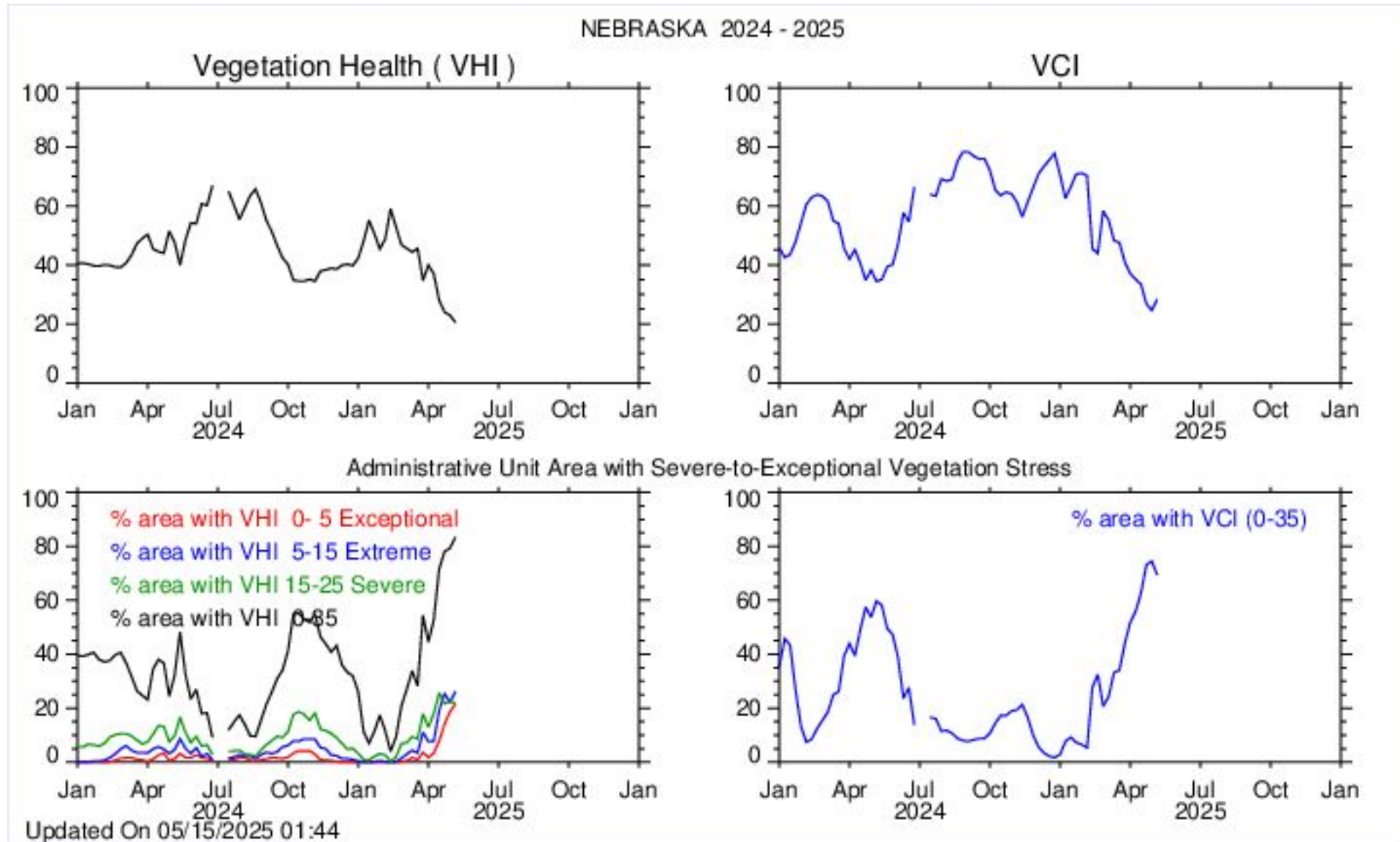


Jan. 7, 2024 (week 1)

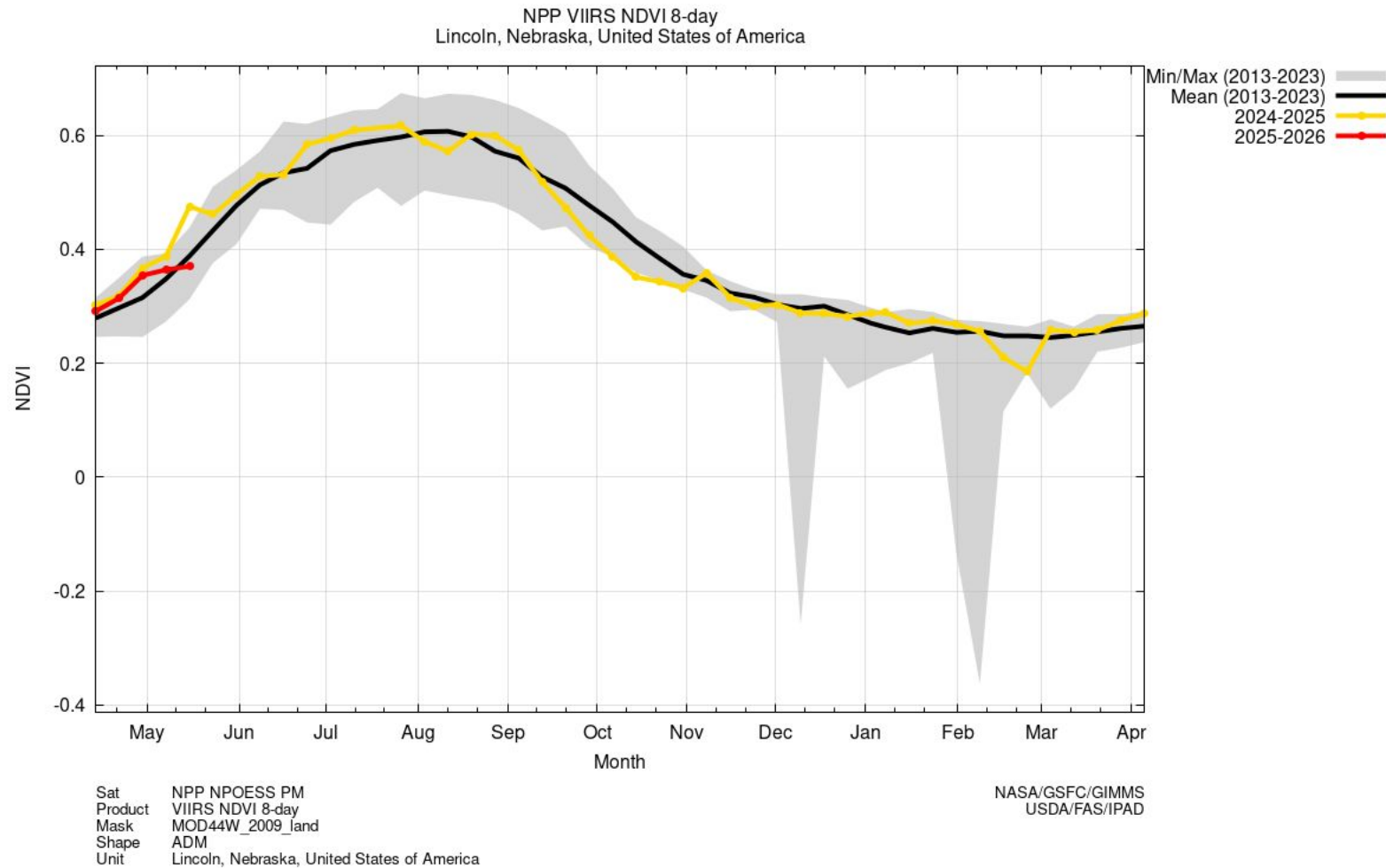


NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

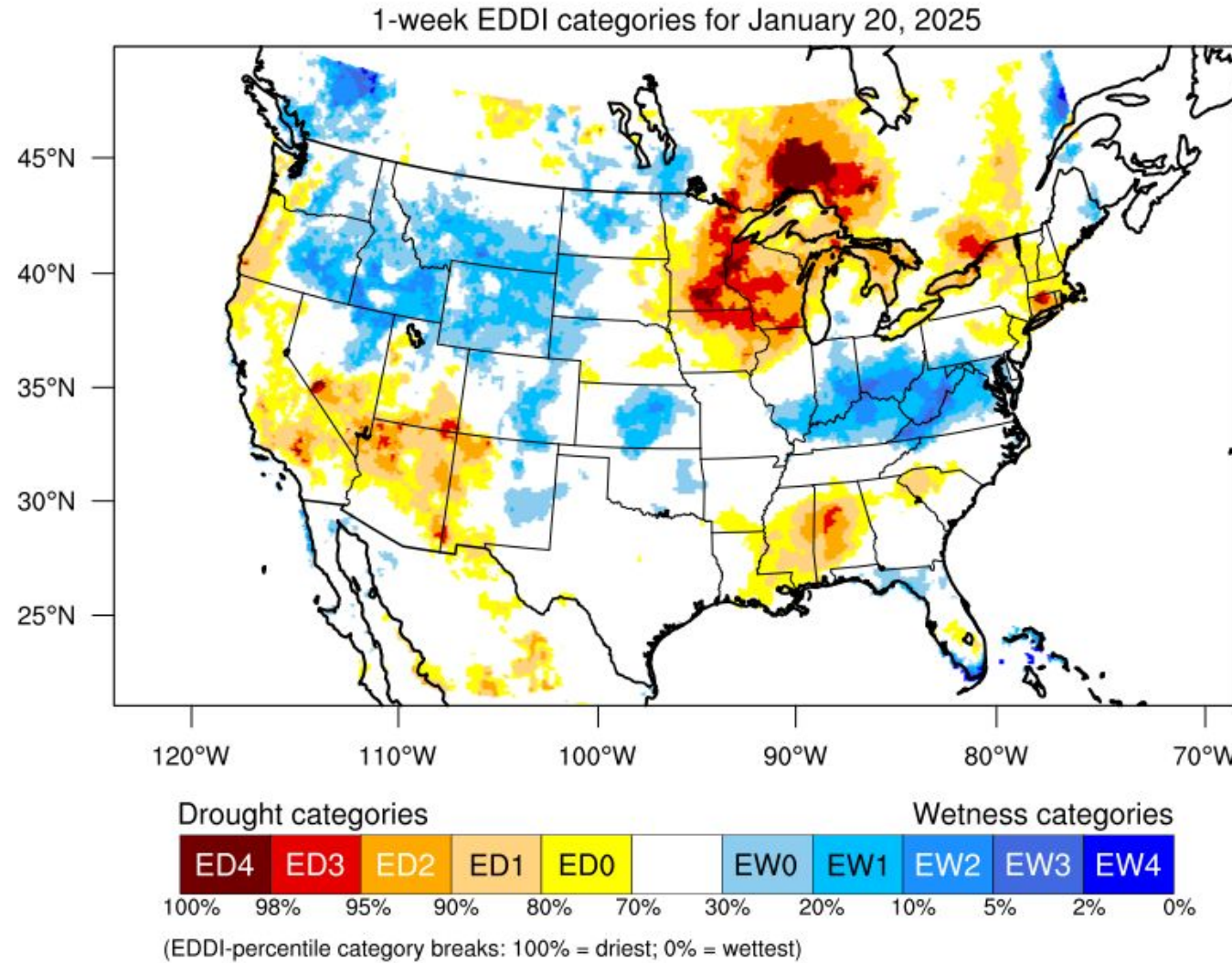
Time Series From NOAA/STAR



VIIRS NDVI Time Series of NASA GIMSS



Evaporative Drought Index



Generated by NOAA/ESRL/Physical Sciences Laboratory

evaporative demand (E_0):
also known as "the thirst of
the atmosphere"

https://psl.noaa.gov/eddi/#current_conditions

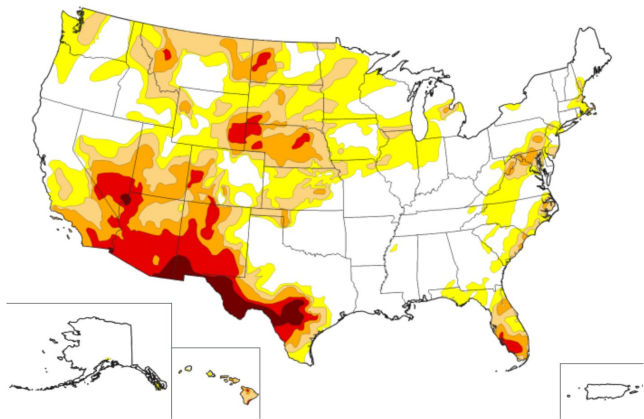
Somes Examples of LEO Data For Drought Monitoring

- The US Drought Monitor
 - <https://www.drought.gov/>
- Famine and Early Warning System
 - <https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/>

The National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)

The US Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor



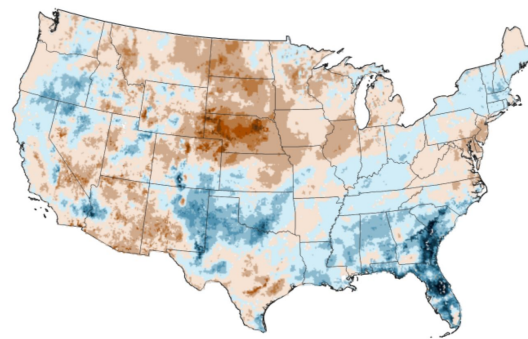
U.S. Drought Monitor



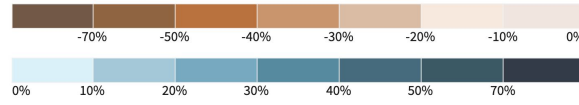
Source(s): NDMC, NOAA, USDA
Data Valid: 05/13/25

Drought.gov

Crop-CASMA Subsoil (1 Meter) Soil Moisture Anomaly



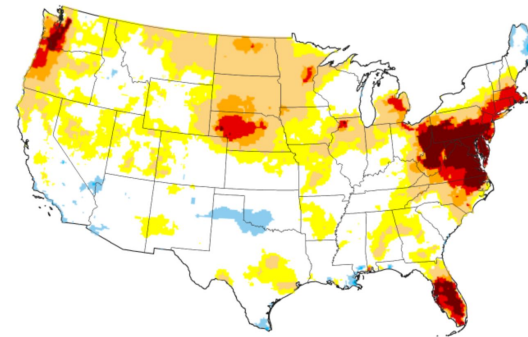
Soil Moisture Anomaly



Source(s): NASA, USDA, George Mason University
Data Valid: 05/13/25

Drought.gov

Evaporative Demand Drought Index (EDDI): 4 Week



Drought Conditions



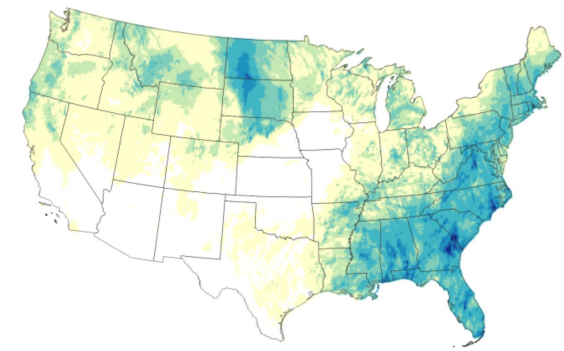
Wet Conditions



Source(s): NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory
Data Valid: 05/12/25

Drought.gov

7-Day Total Precipitation (Inches)



Inches of Precipitation



Source(s): UC Merced
Data Valid: 05/15/25

Drought.gov

<https://www.drought.gov/>



Questions to the Audience

- What are your information needs for agricultural applications?
- What type of satellite data do you need?
- Are you aware of satellite data that NOAA provides?