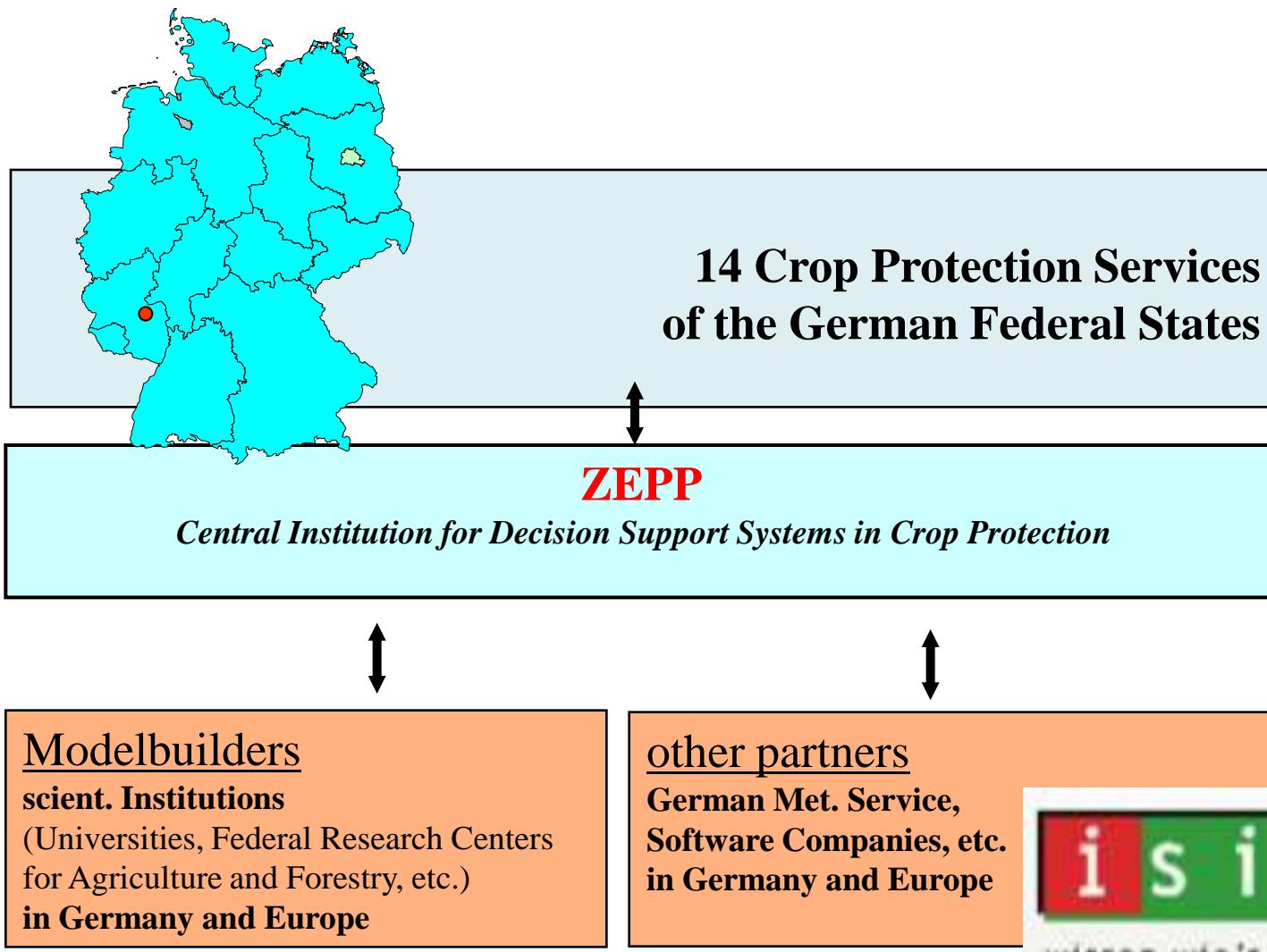


Use of Geographic Information Systems in late blight warning service in Germany

Kleinhenz, Zeuner, Jung, Martin, Röhrig, Endler

Structure of ZEPP



- Introduction
- Spatial input data
 - Temperature and relative humidity
 - Precipitation
- Risk maps
- Summary & Conclusion

Models

in practical use	22
under development	18
total models	40

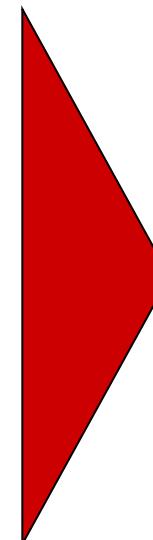
Use of internet warning service

met. data

- temperature
- relative humidity
- precipitation



Forecasting models



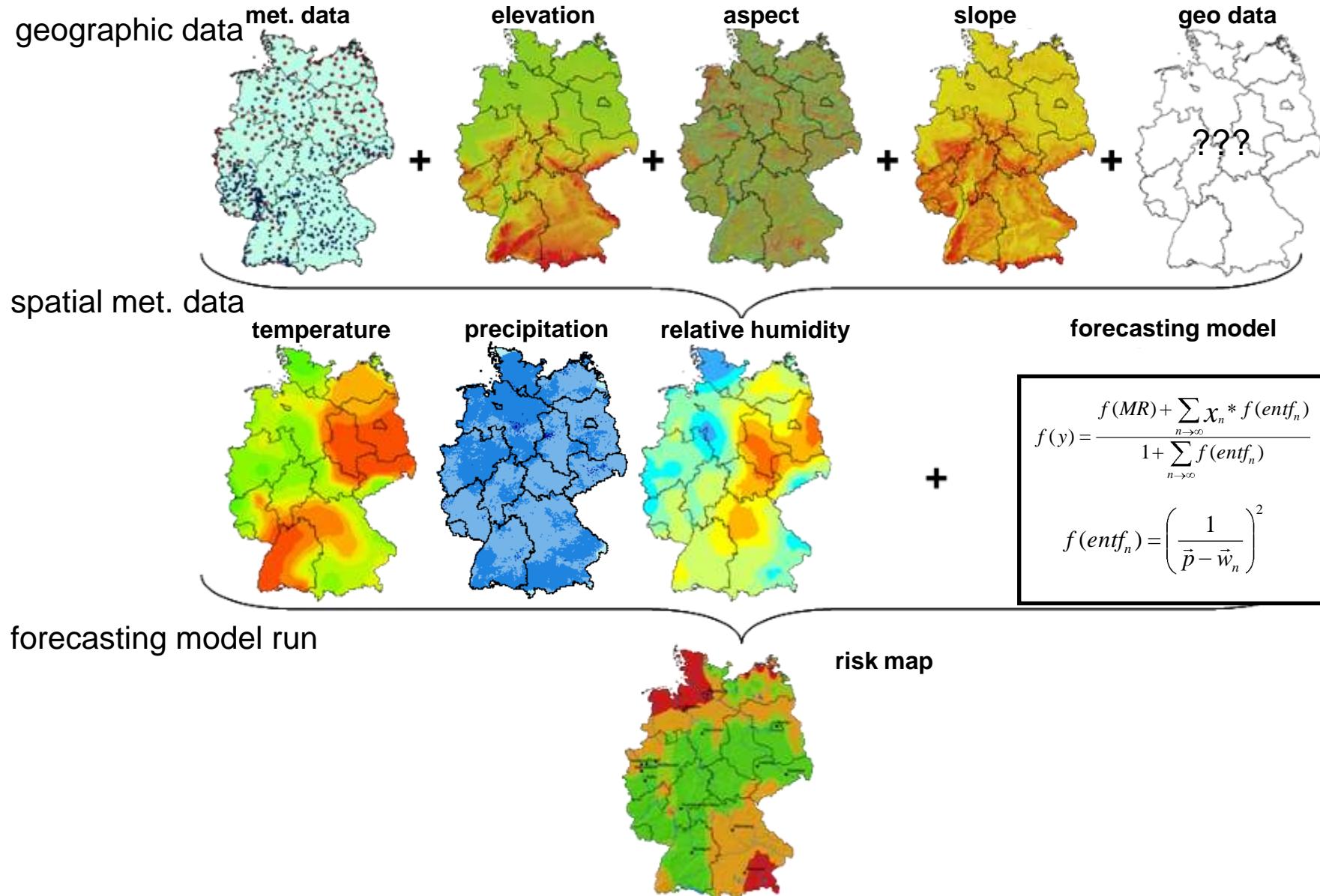
field data

- cultivar
- plant emergence
- crop rotation
- geographic data
- etc.



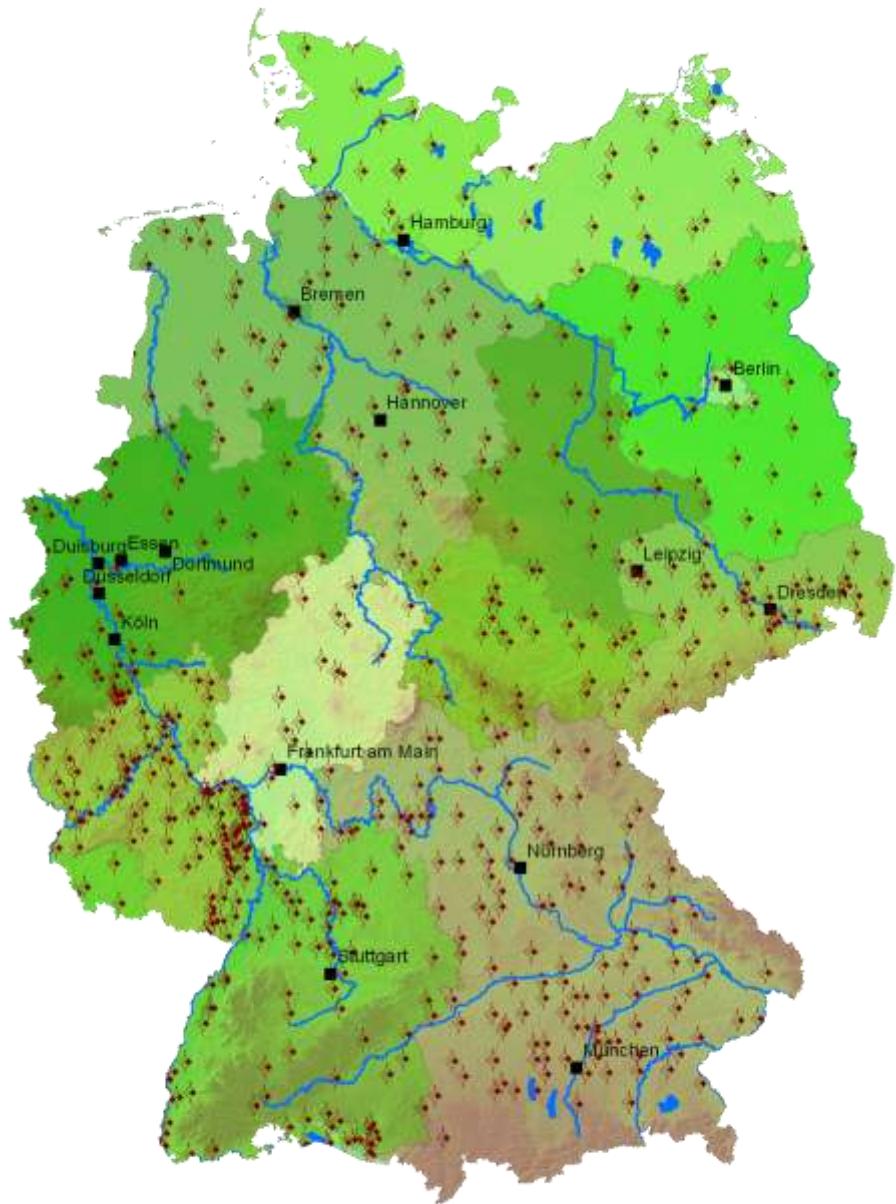
(www.isip.de)

Technical advance



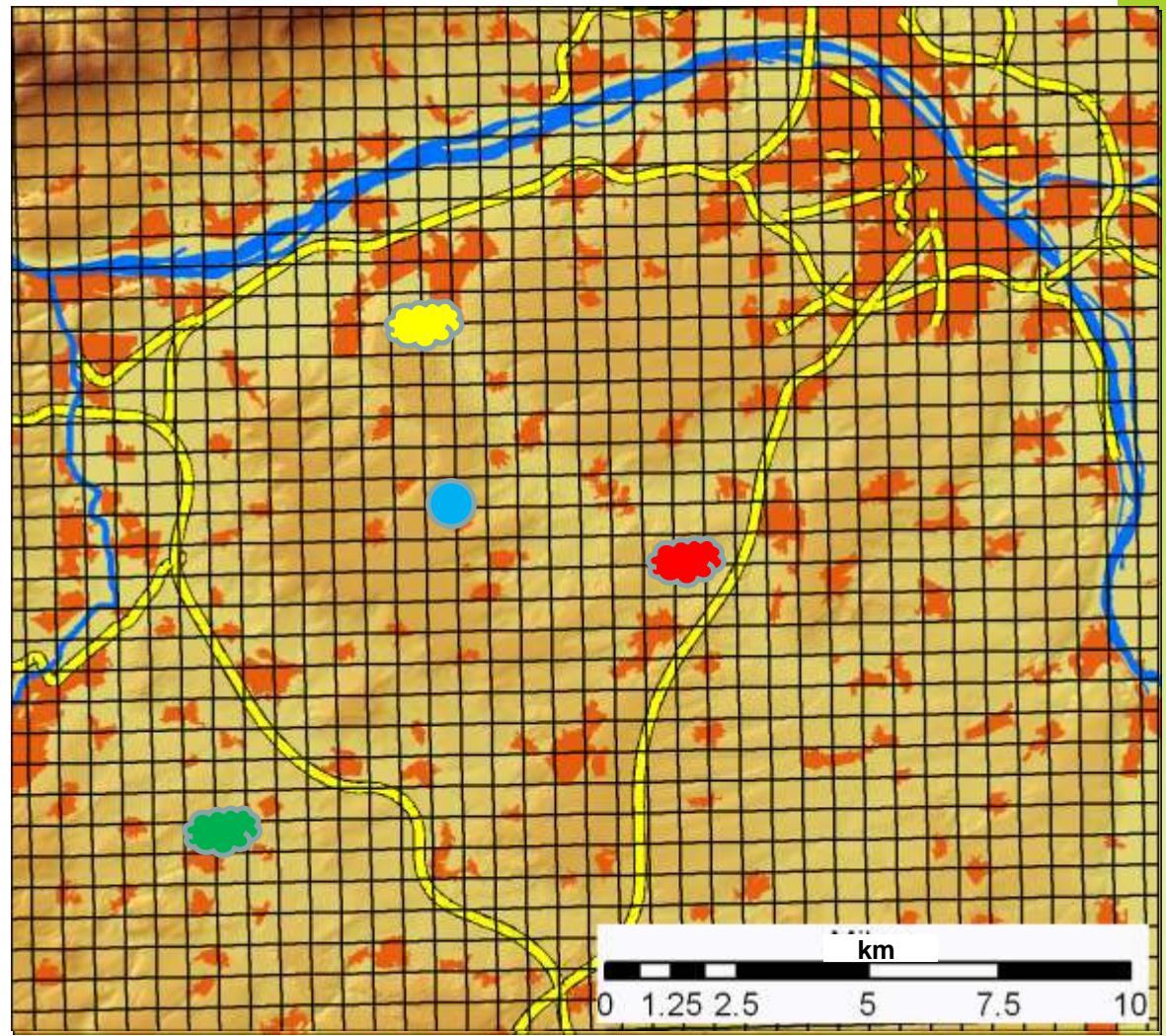
German network of meteorological stations

588
stations usable for disease
forecast in agriculture



Storage of spatial met. data

- virtual weather database
- grid of 1 km²
- virtual met. stations
- Germany: 357 050 km²
- 360 000 virtual stations

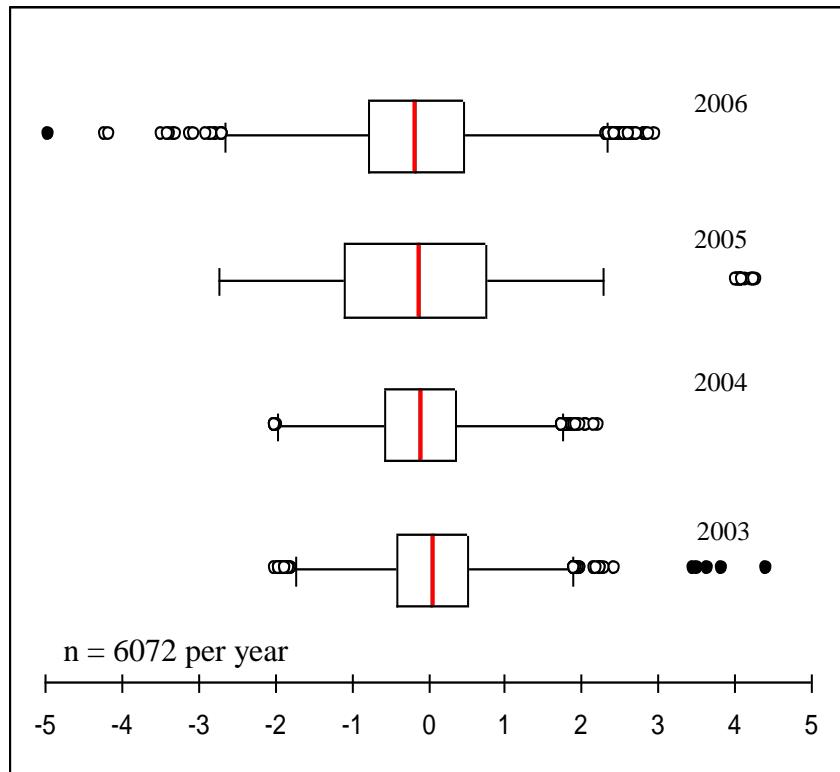


3 met. stations against 1367 virtual stations on this map

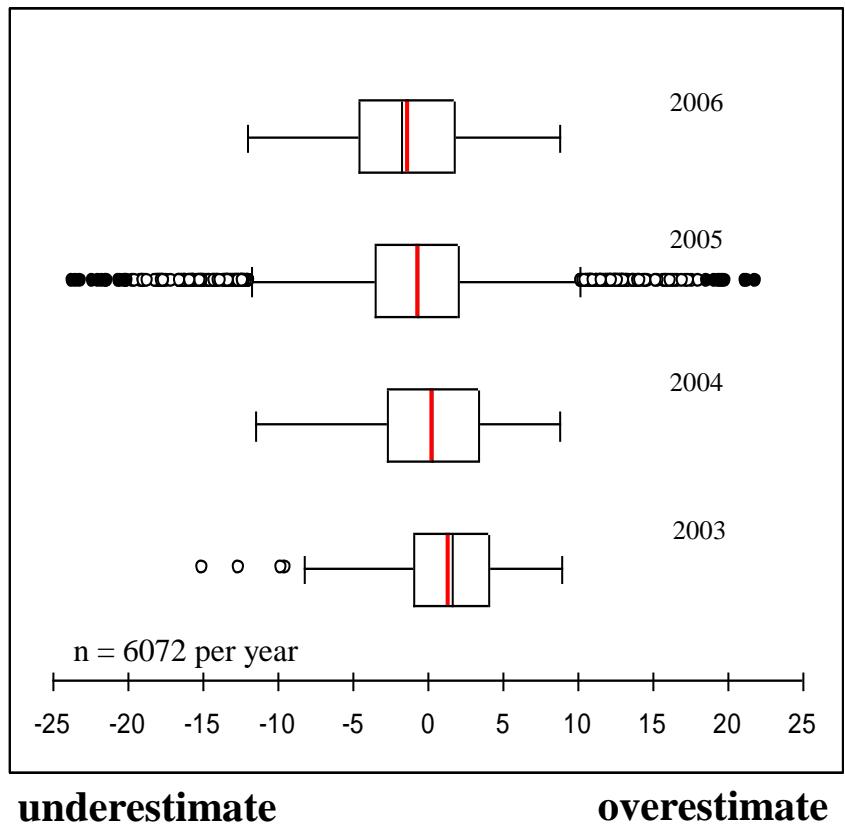
Difference between measured and calculated met. data



temperature



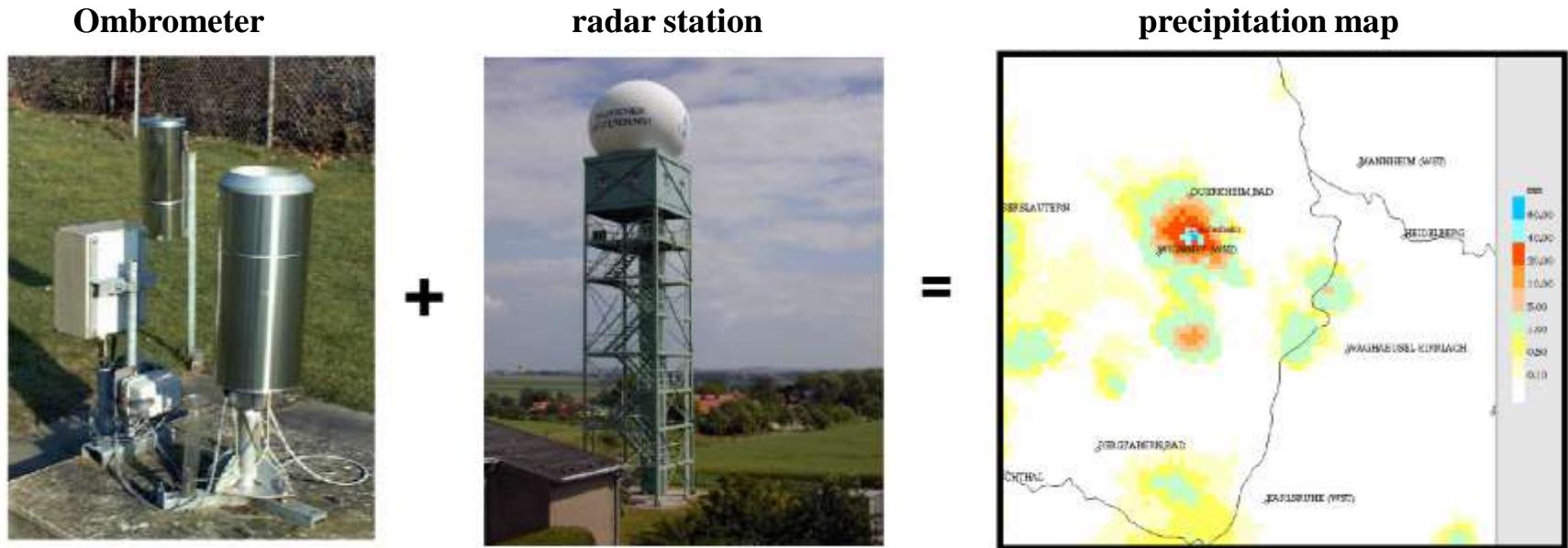
relative humidity



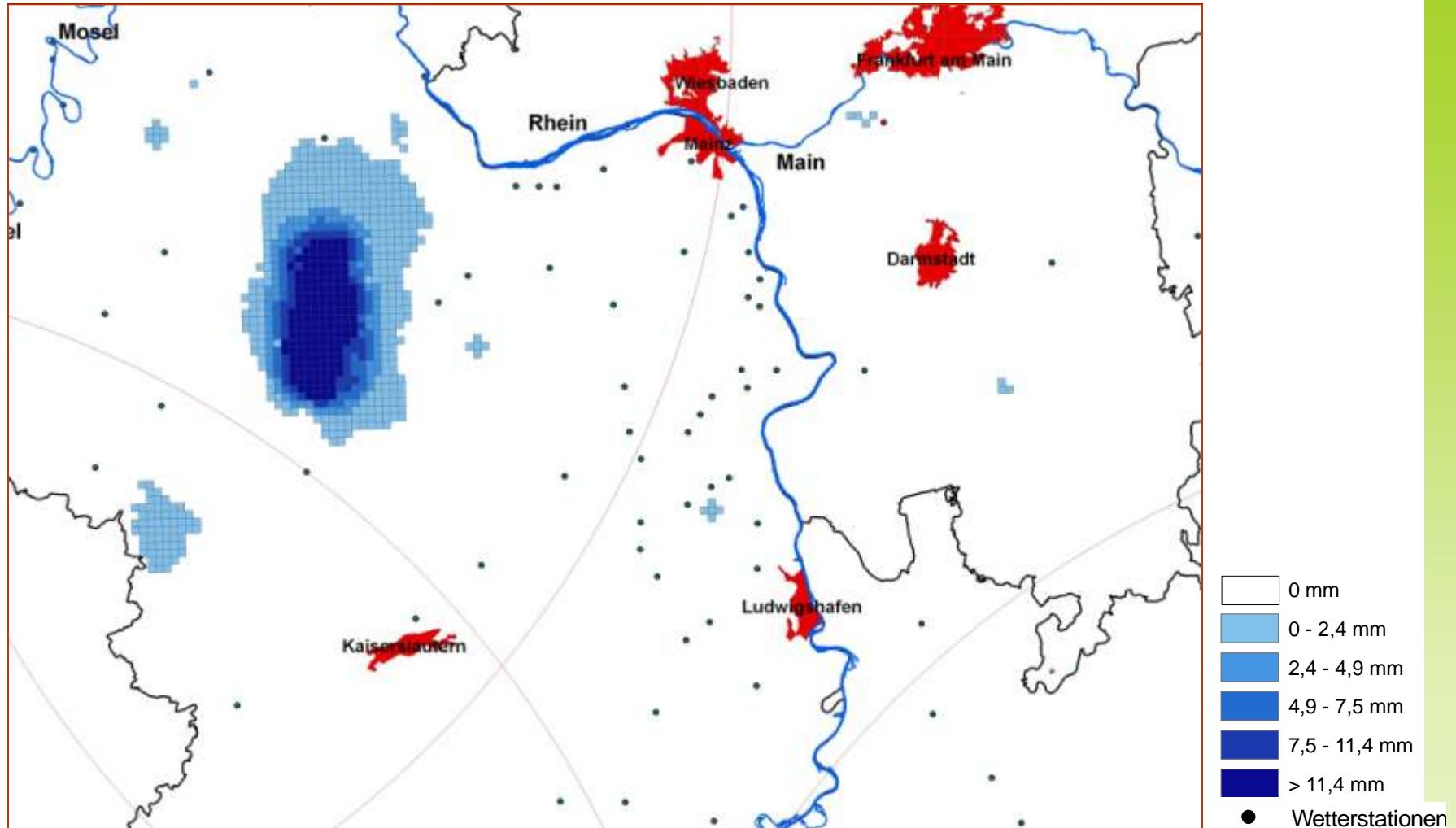
Spatial precipitation with radar data



- Spatial measured precipitation data is collected by the German Met. Service
- 16 radar stations measure the data nationwide over Germany
- The radar data is calibrated by 1600 classic automatic precipitation stations (Ombrometer) which are located over the whole area of Germany
- The radar data is collected in a frequent of one hour and in a spatial resolution of 1km²



Precipitation measurement by radar

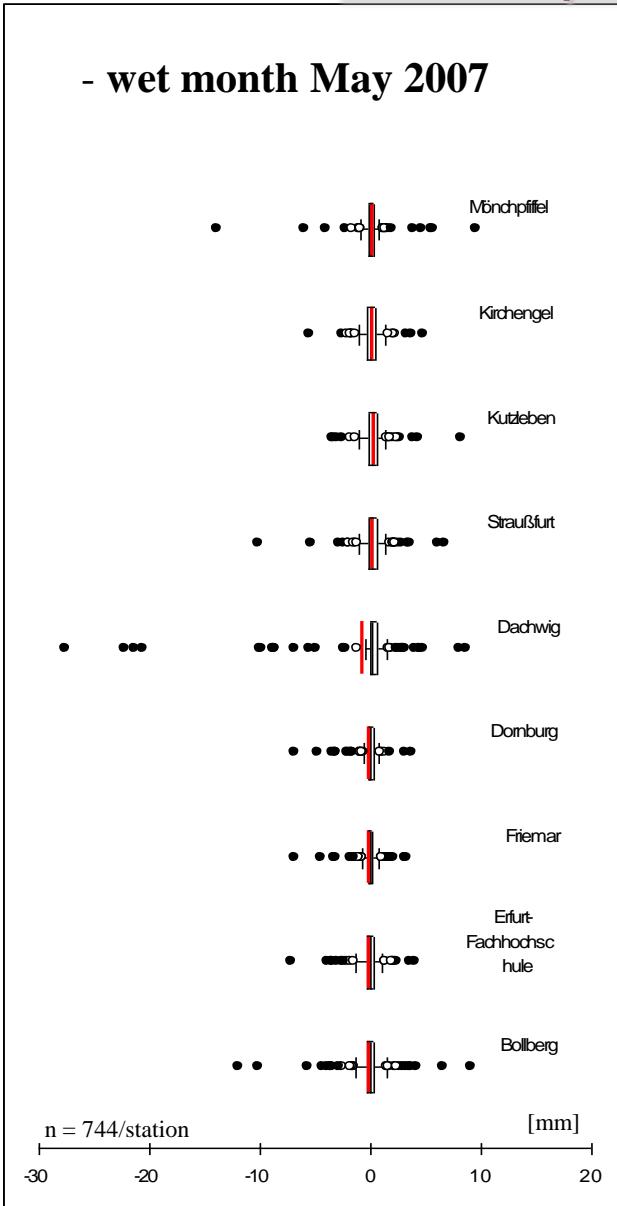


24.May.2007 between 16 and 21 UTC

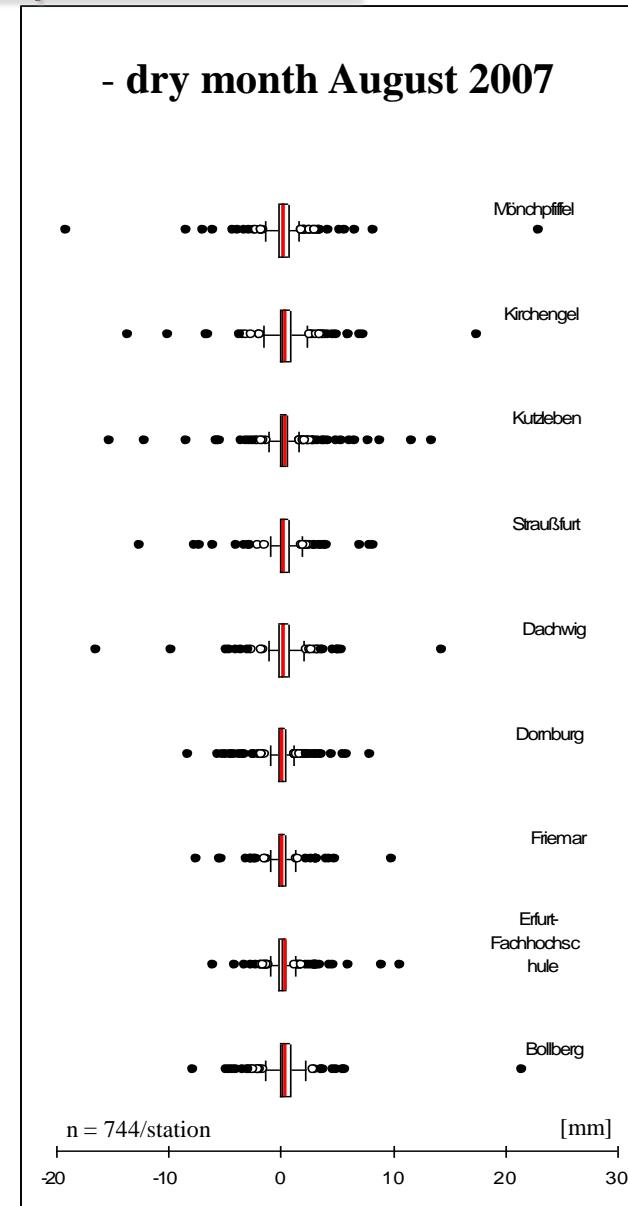
Comparison between radar data and independently classically collected precipitation data



- wet month May 2007



- dry month August 2007



- Introduction
- Spatial input data
 - Temperature and relative humidity
 - Precipitation
- Risk maps
- Summary & Conclusion

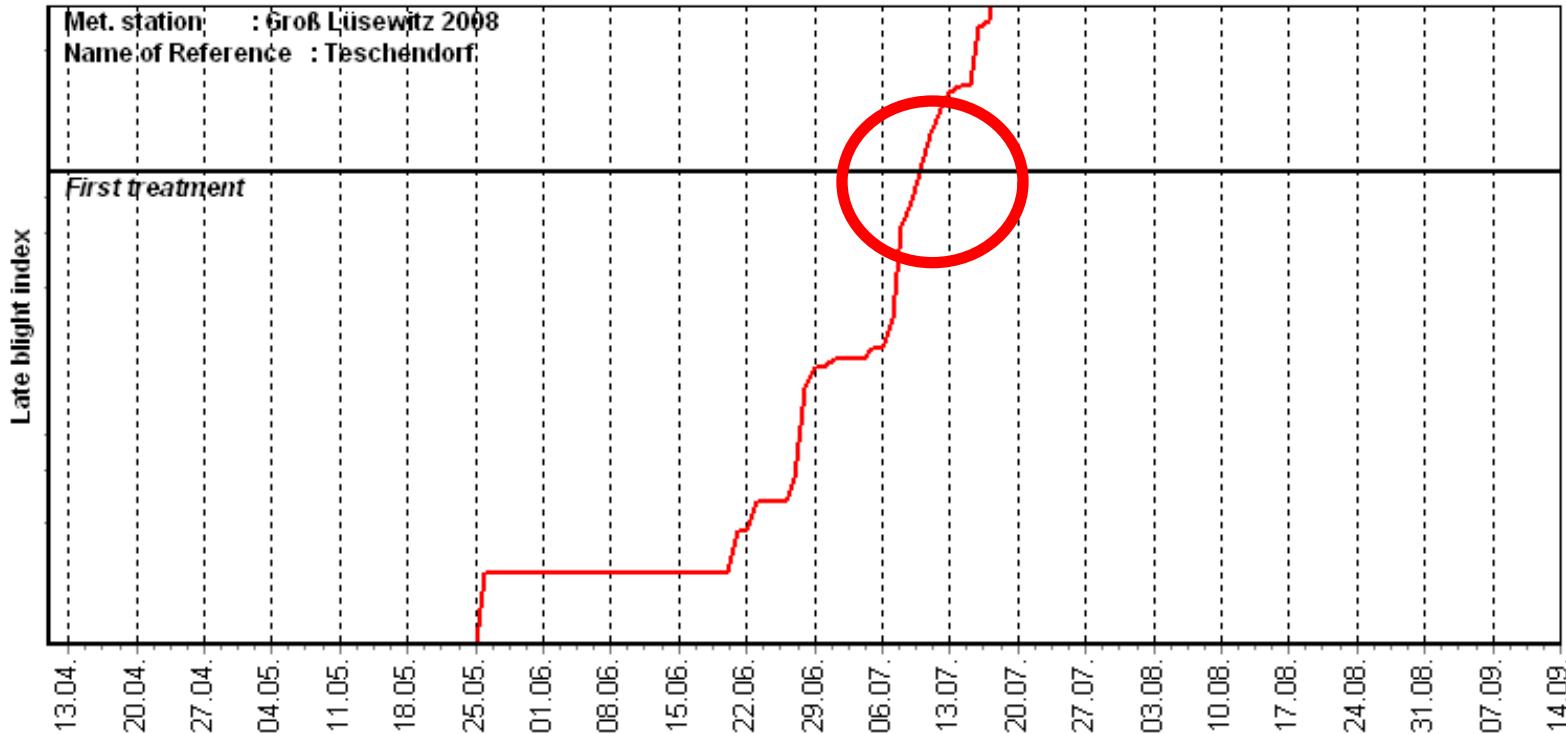
Forecasting model runs with spatial input data

Two type of models used by ZEPP

First Type

plant disease outbreak

- date of first monitoring
- date of first treatment



10. Juli 2009, 12:00 Uhr



wissen wie's wächst



Harry Schmidt

Mein ISIP | Bitte auswählen... + → Meine Felder → Meine Daten → Logout

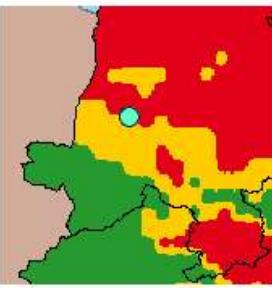
STARTSEITE | WETTER | Suche | Schnellzugriff | Winterweizen-BBCH

REGIONALES | ENTSCHEIDUNGSHILFEN | INFOTHEK | VERSUCHSBERICHTE | ADMINISTRATION

> Kartoffeln > SIMPHYT > Niedersachsen > Emsland

© Hilfe Drucken Zu Mein ISIP

Risk map of treatment start



Neuen Prognosestandort mit Klick in die Karte auswählen

Kraut- und Knollenfäule an Kartoffeln - Prognose (Öko-SIMPHYT)

Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen / Emsland

Für weitere Informationen wenden Sie sich bitte an Ihren zuständigen Berater für den ökologischen Landbau

Comment of extension officer

Prognosis for 3 emergence dates and for the 2 risk levels

Ort	Prognose erstellt für den	Auflauftermin 21.04. - 30.04.		Auflauftermin 01.05. - 10.05.		Auflauftermin 11.05. - 20.05.	
		Gefährdungsgr. 1	2	1	2	1	2
Hüven	10.07.09	12.06.09	21.06.09	18.06.09	24.06.09	22.06.09	24.06.09

Auswahl Karte

(Ausgewählter Prognosestandort)

Prognose für früh aufgelaufene, anfällige Sorten

- [Grey square] z.Z. keine aktuellen Daten
- [Green square] Behandlungsbeginn noch nicht erreicht
- [Yellow square] Behandlungsbeginn in den kommenden Tagen
- [Red square] Behandlungsbeginn erreicht

Treatment start not predicted

Treatment start in the next days

Treatment start

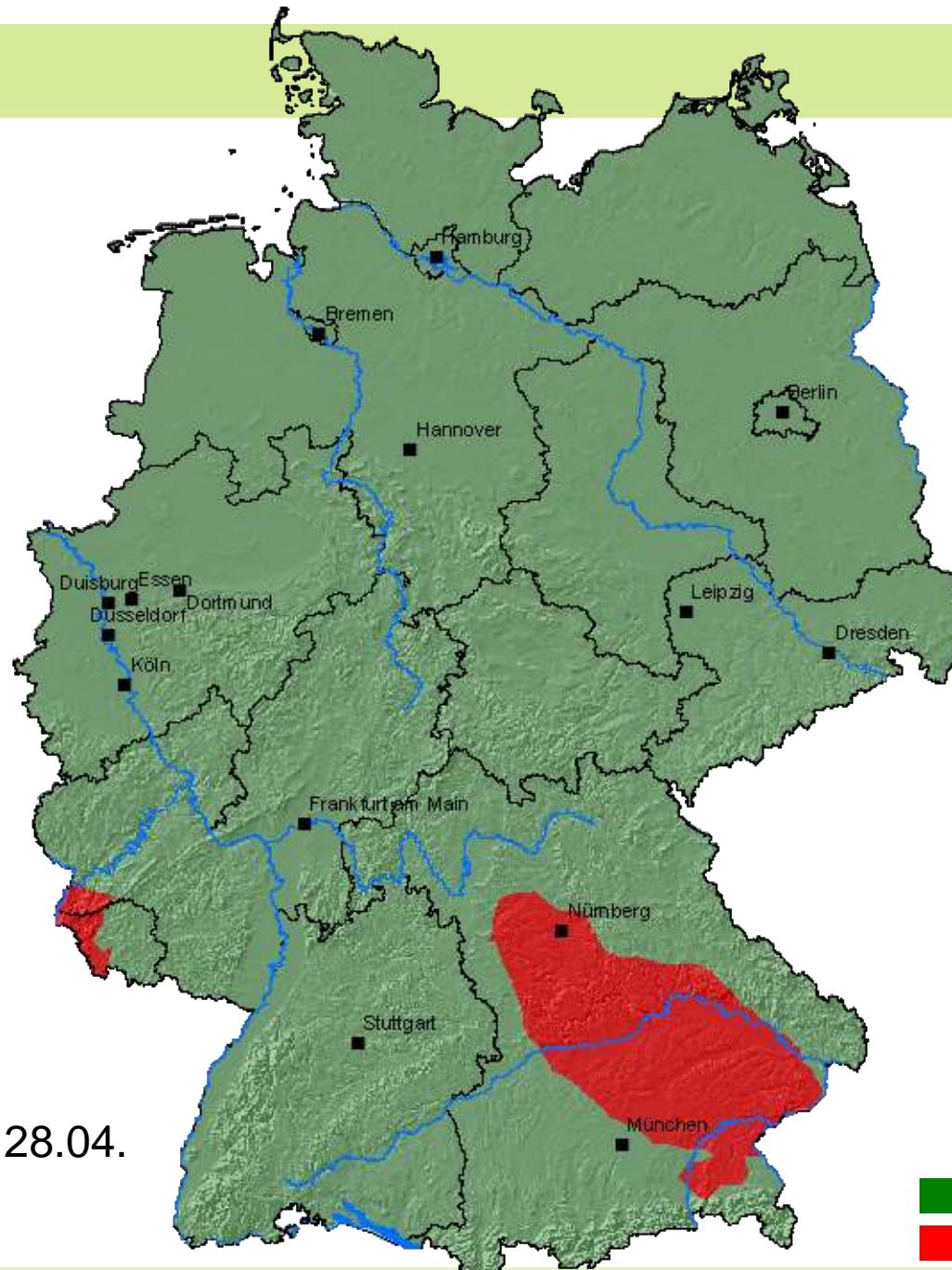
SIMBLIGHT

Principle of daily recommendation
of first treatment

25. Mai 2006

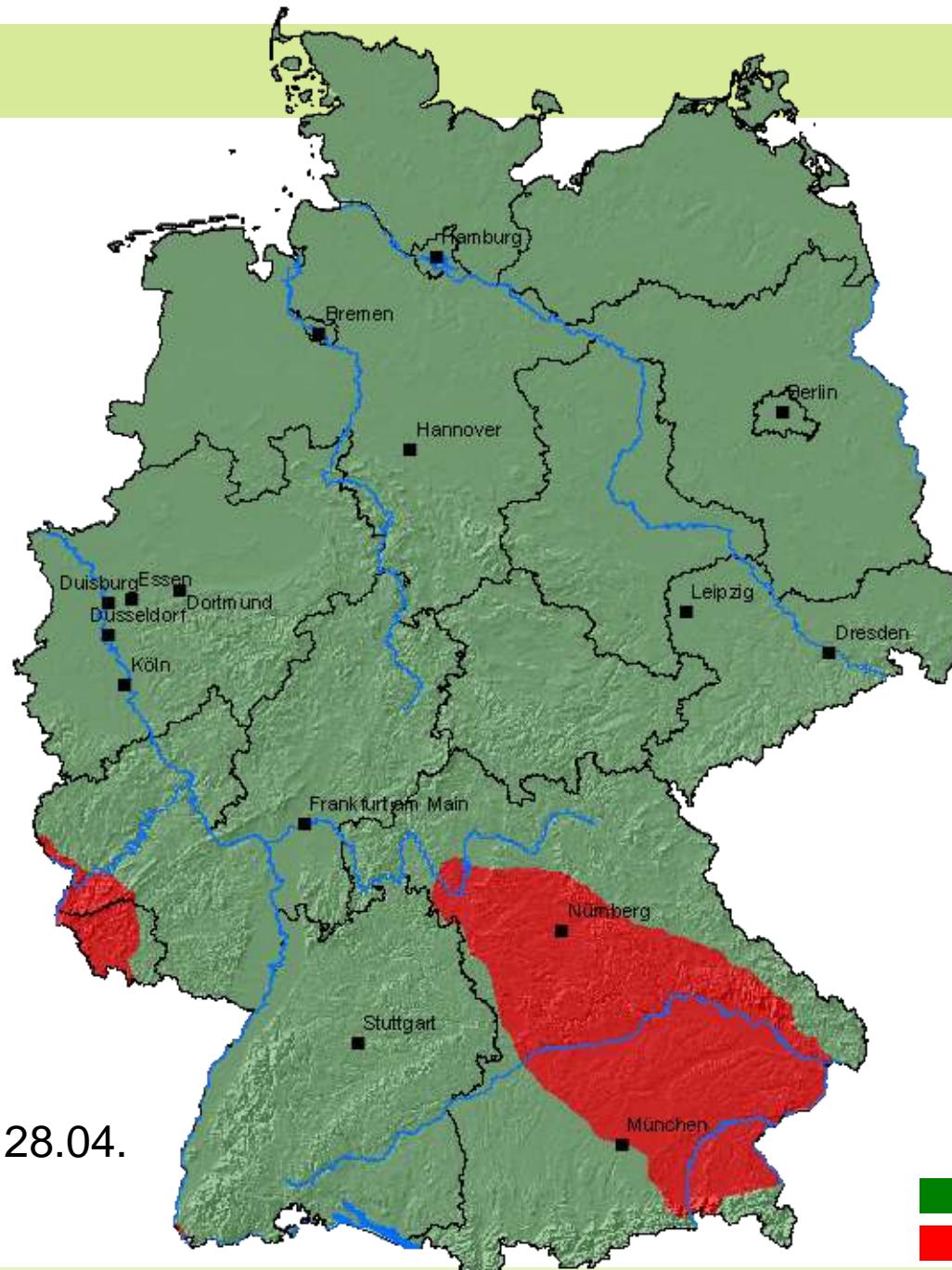
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.



 SIMBLIGHT nicht ausgelöst
 SIMBLIGHT ausgelöst

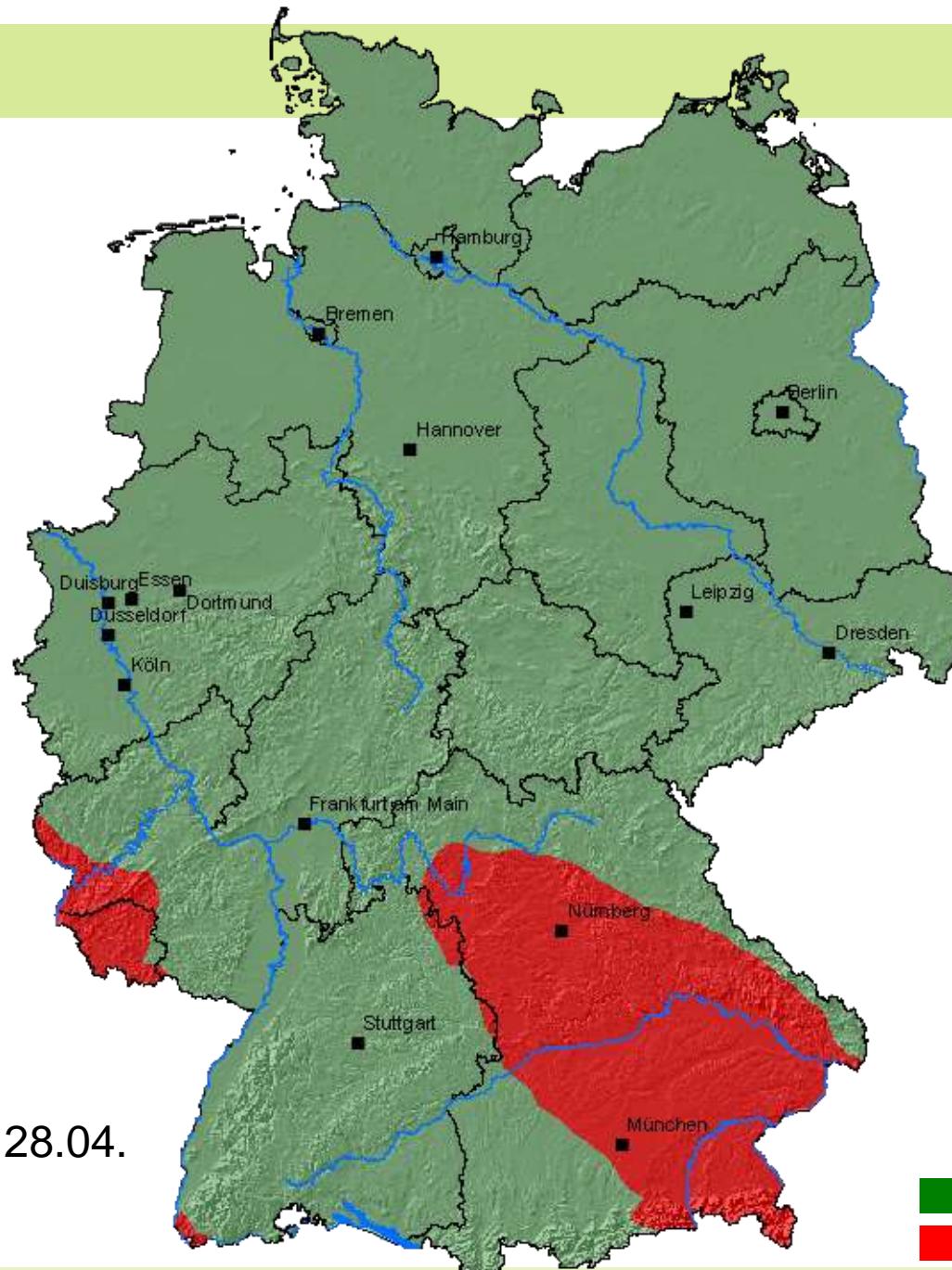
26. Mai 2006



27. Mai 2006

SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.



 SIMBLIGHT nicht ausgelöst
 SIMBLIGHT ausgelöst

28. Mai 2006

SIMBLIGHT

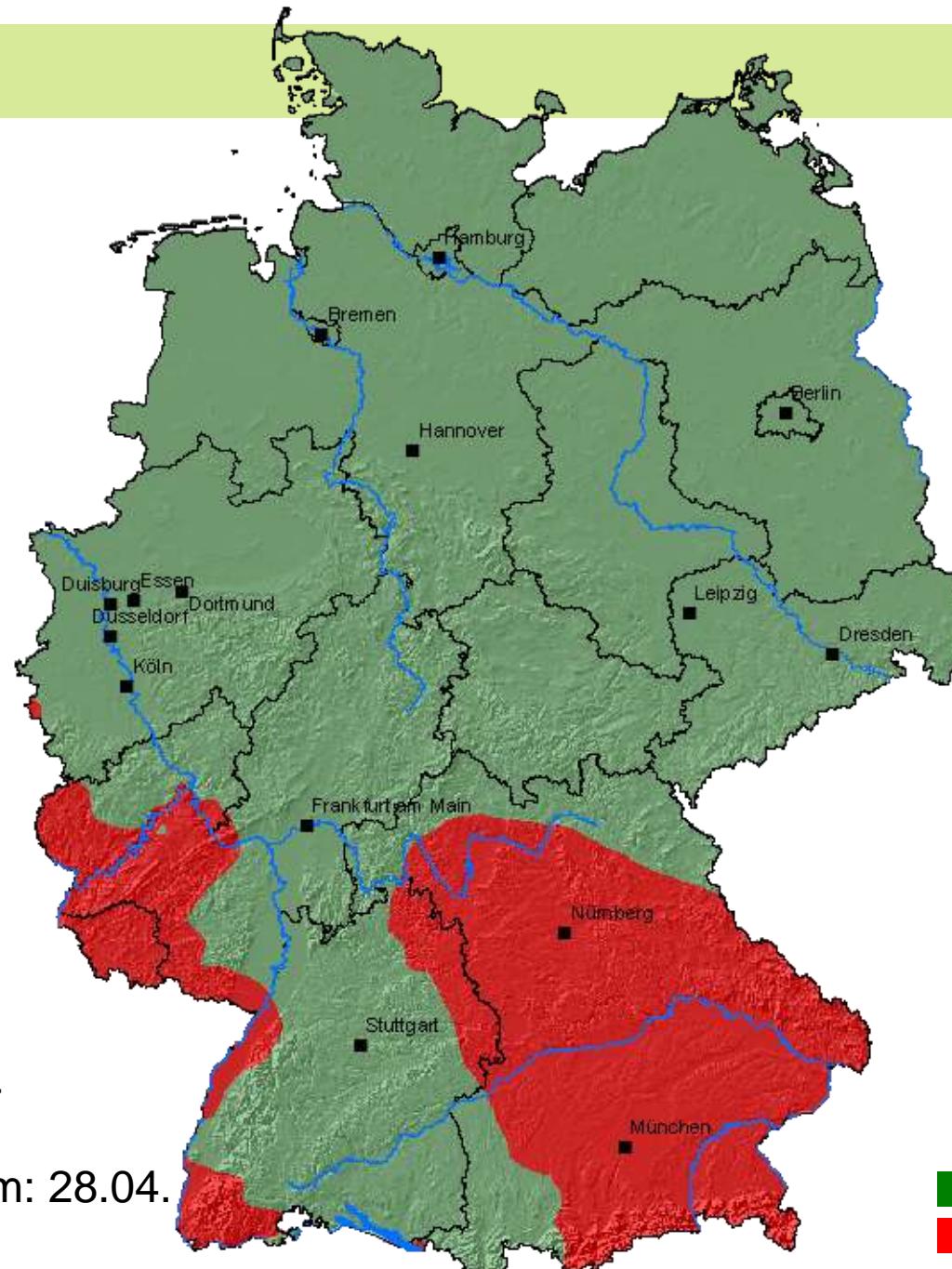
Auflaufdatum: 28.04.



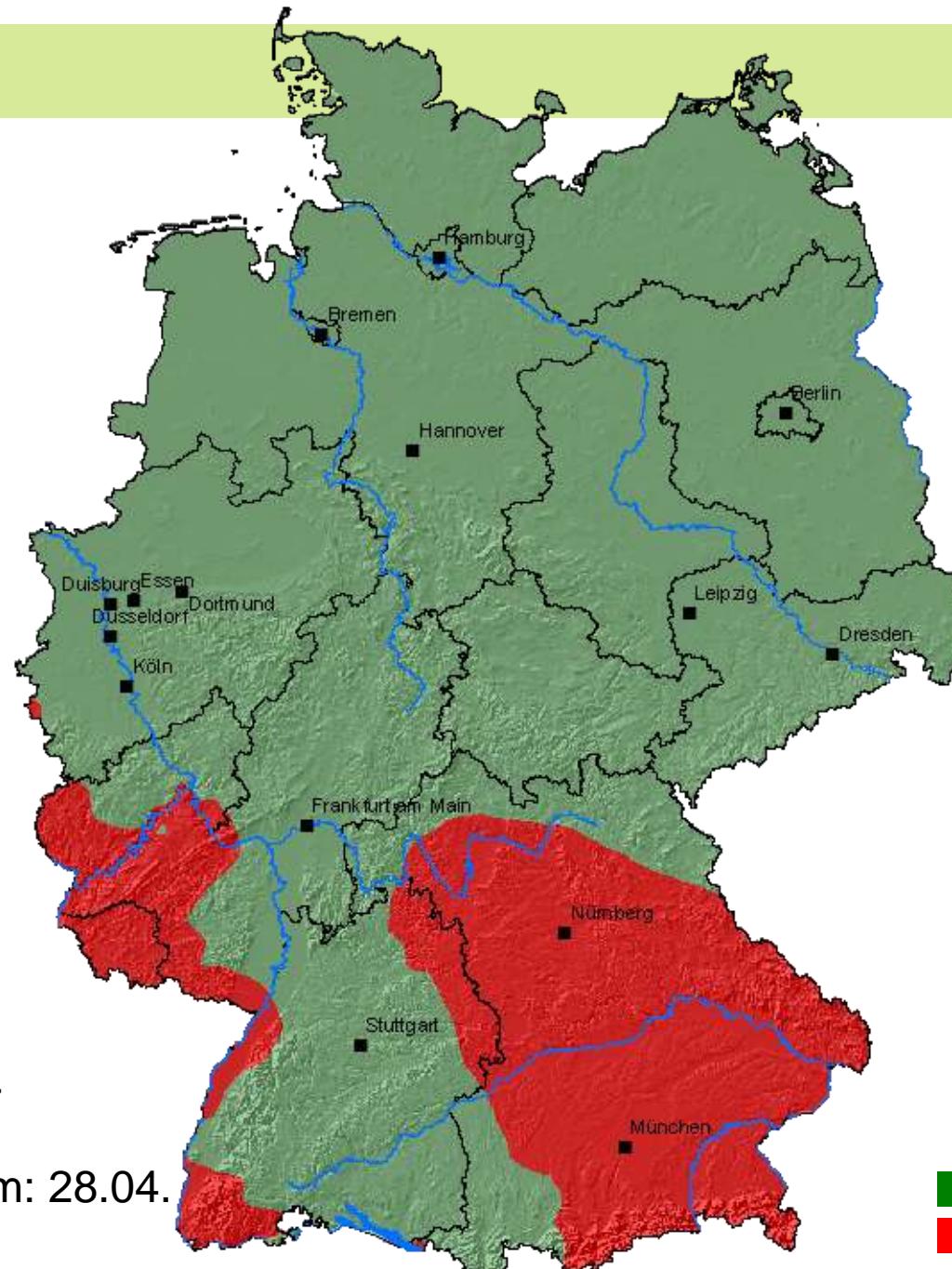
29. Mai 2006



30. Mai 2006



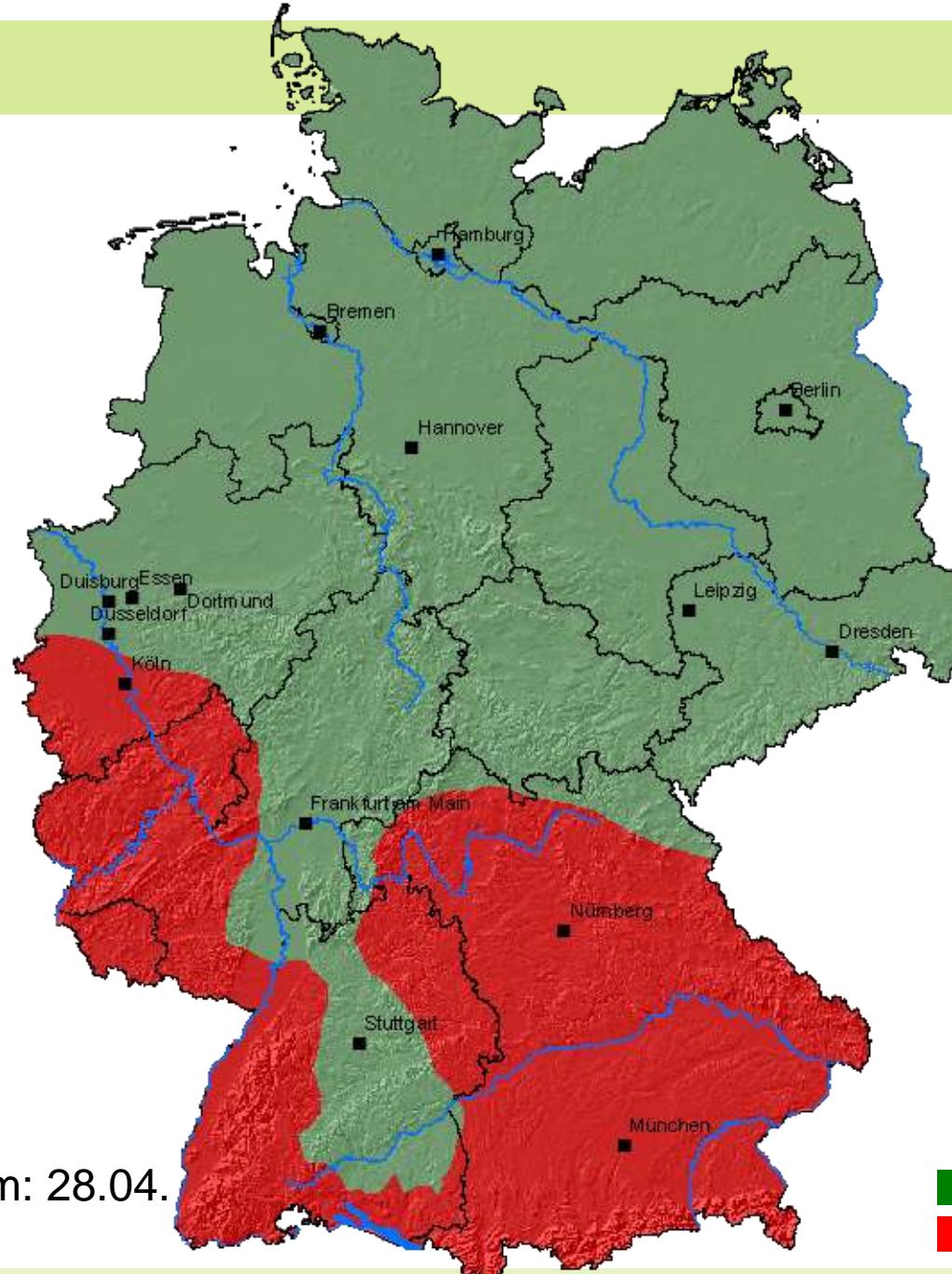
31. Mai 2006



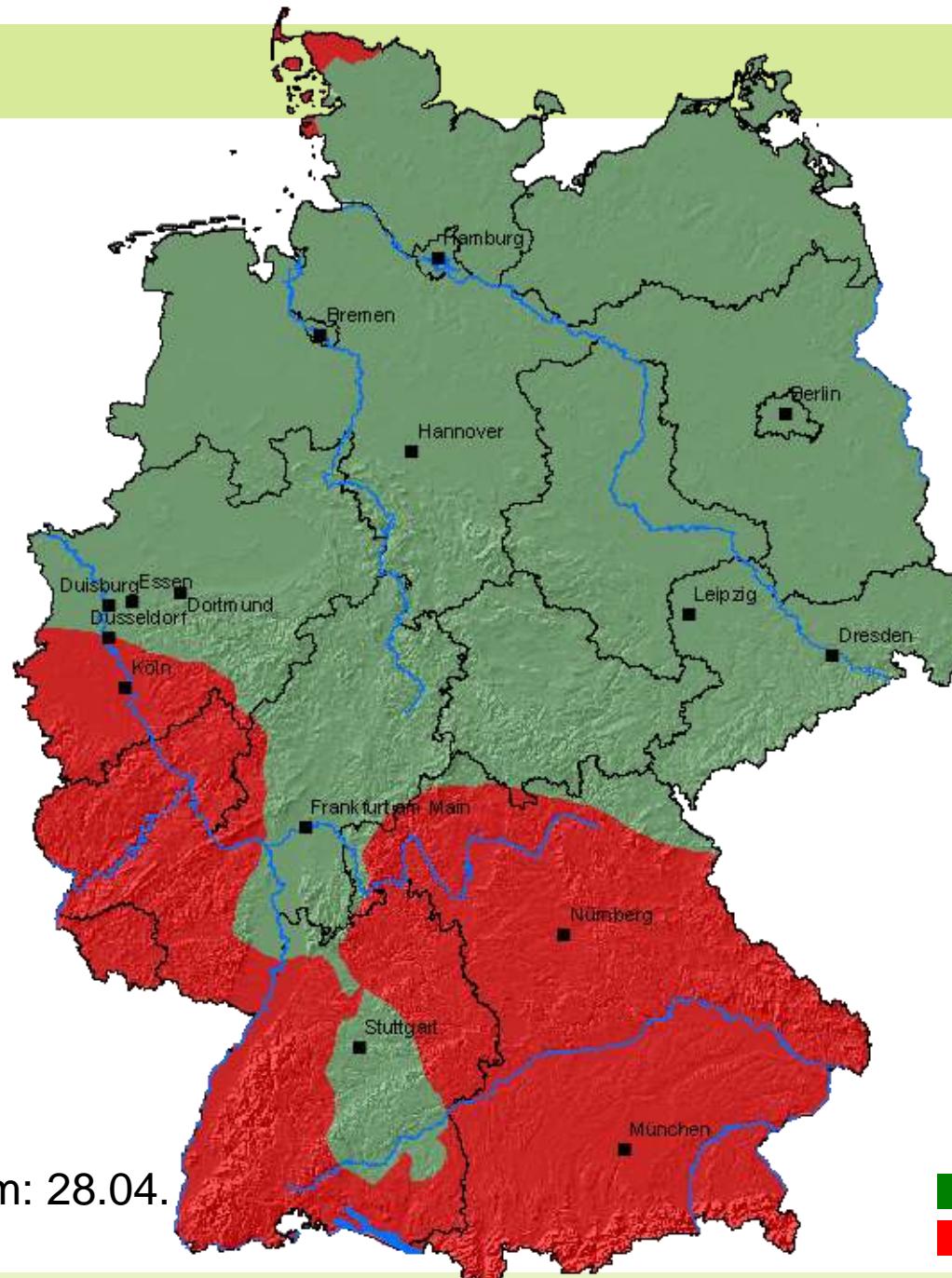
01. Juni 2006



02. Juni 2006



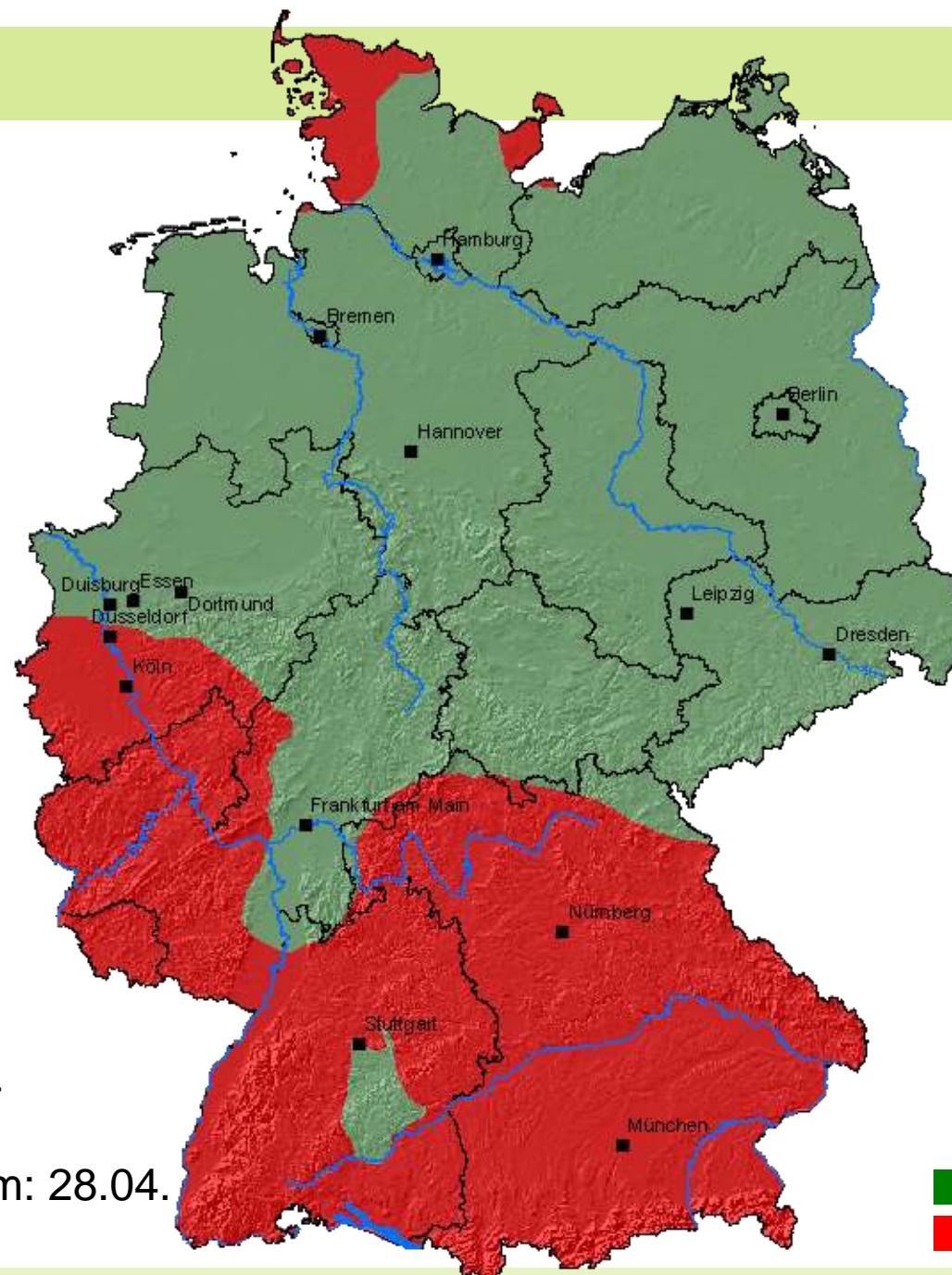
03. Juni 2006



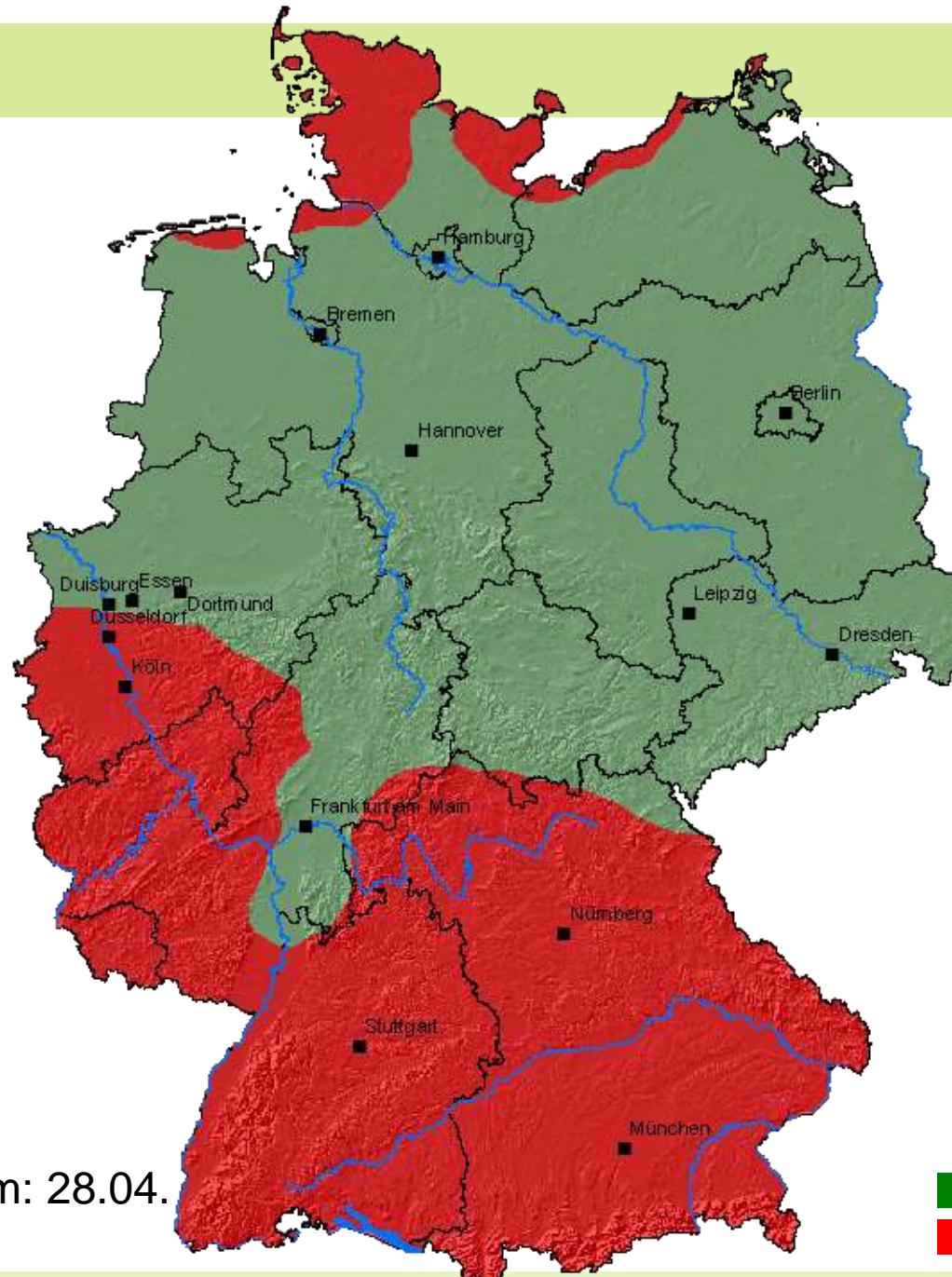
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

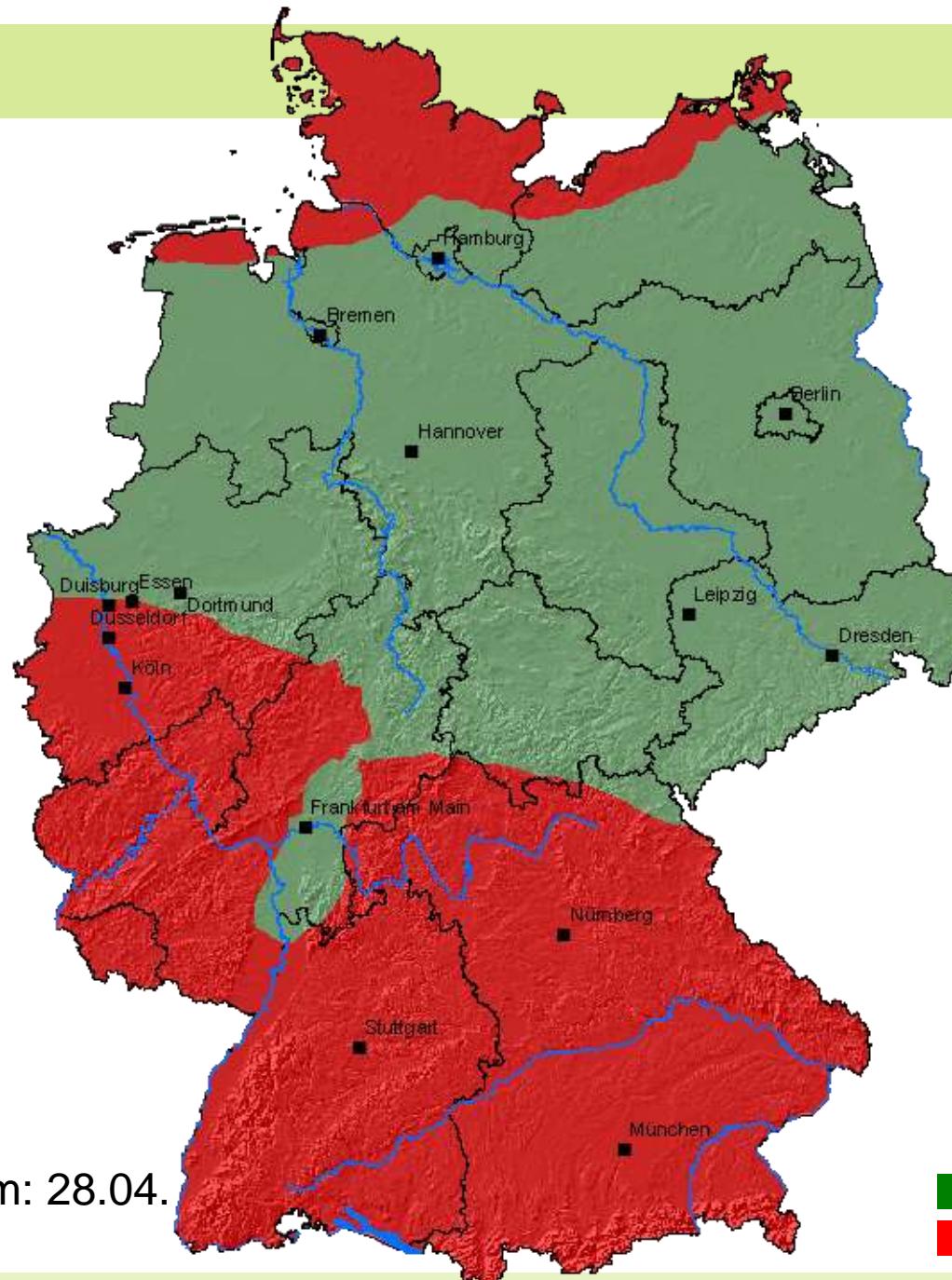
04. Juni 2006



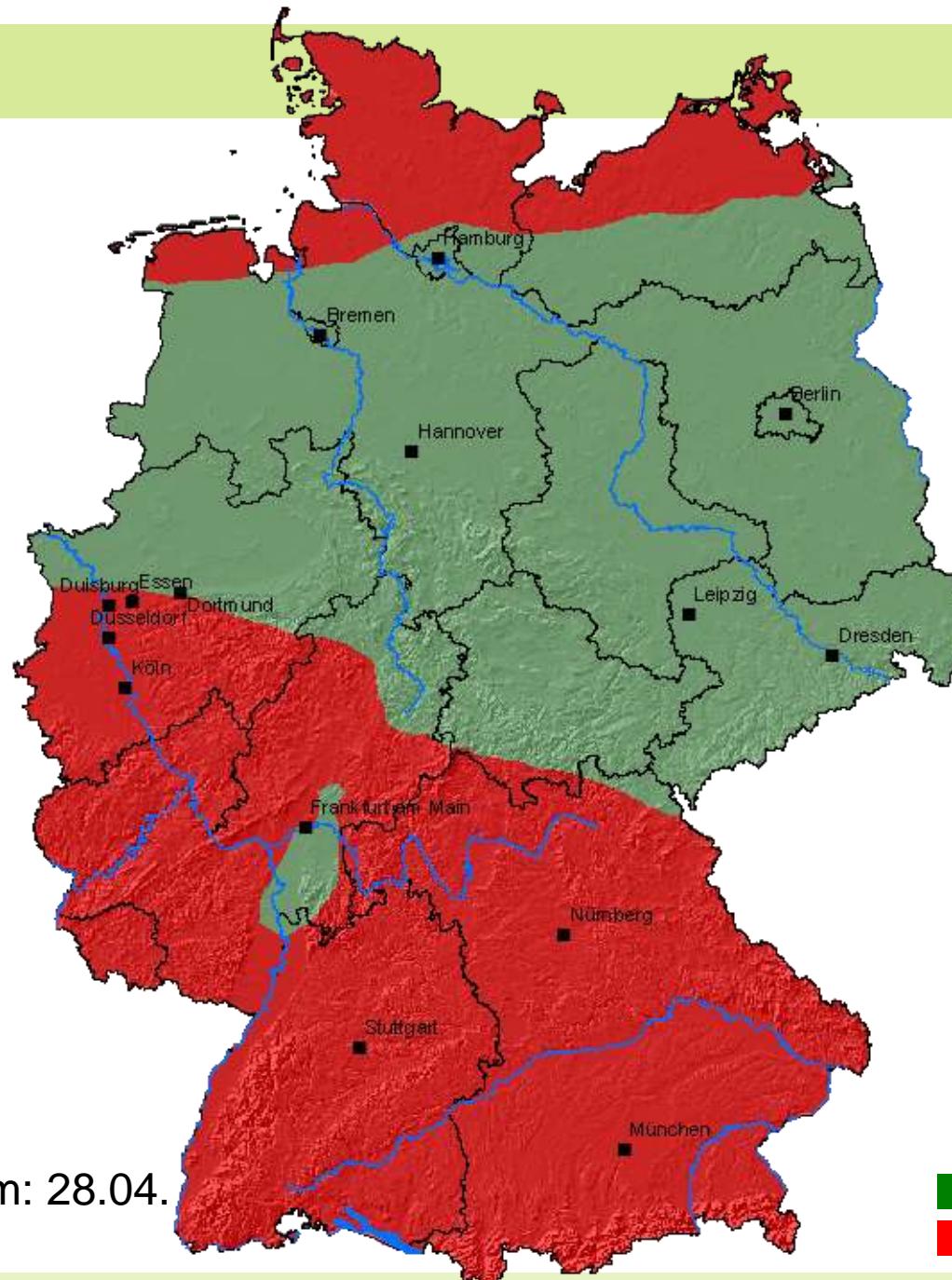
05. Juni 2006



06. Juni 2006



07. Juni 2006



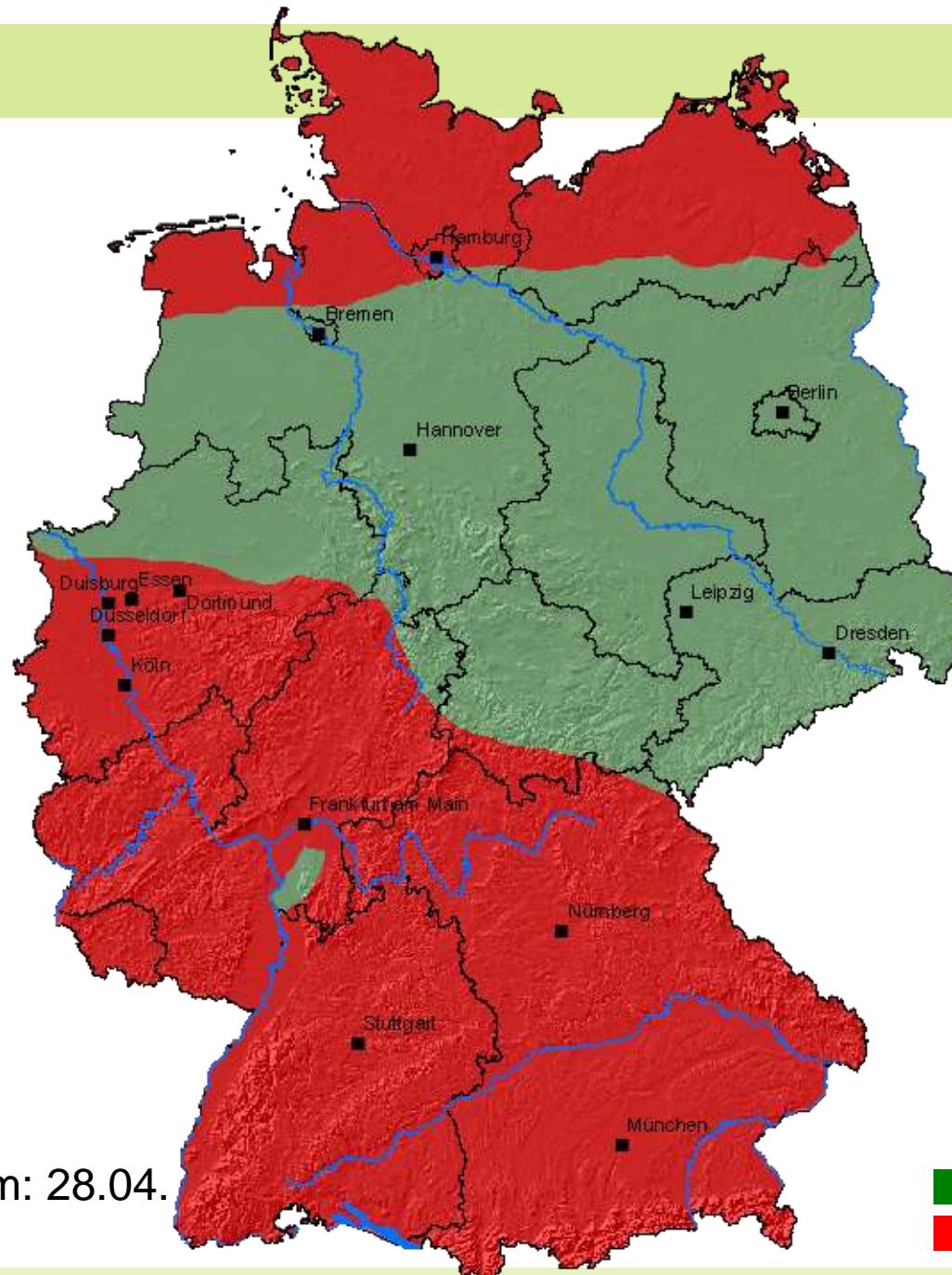
08. Juni 2006



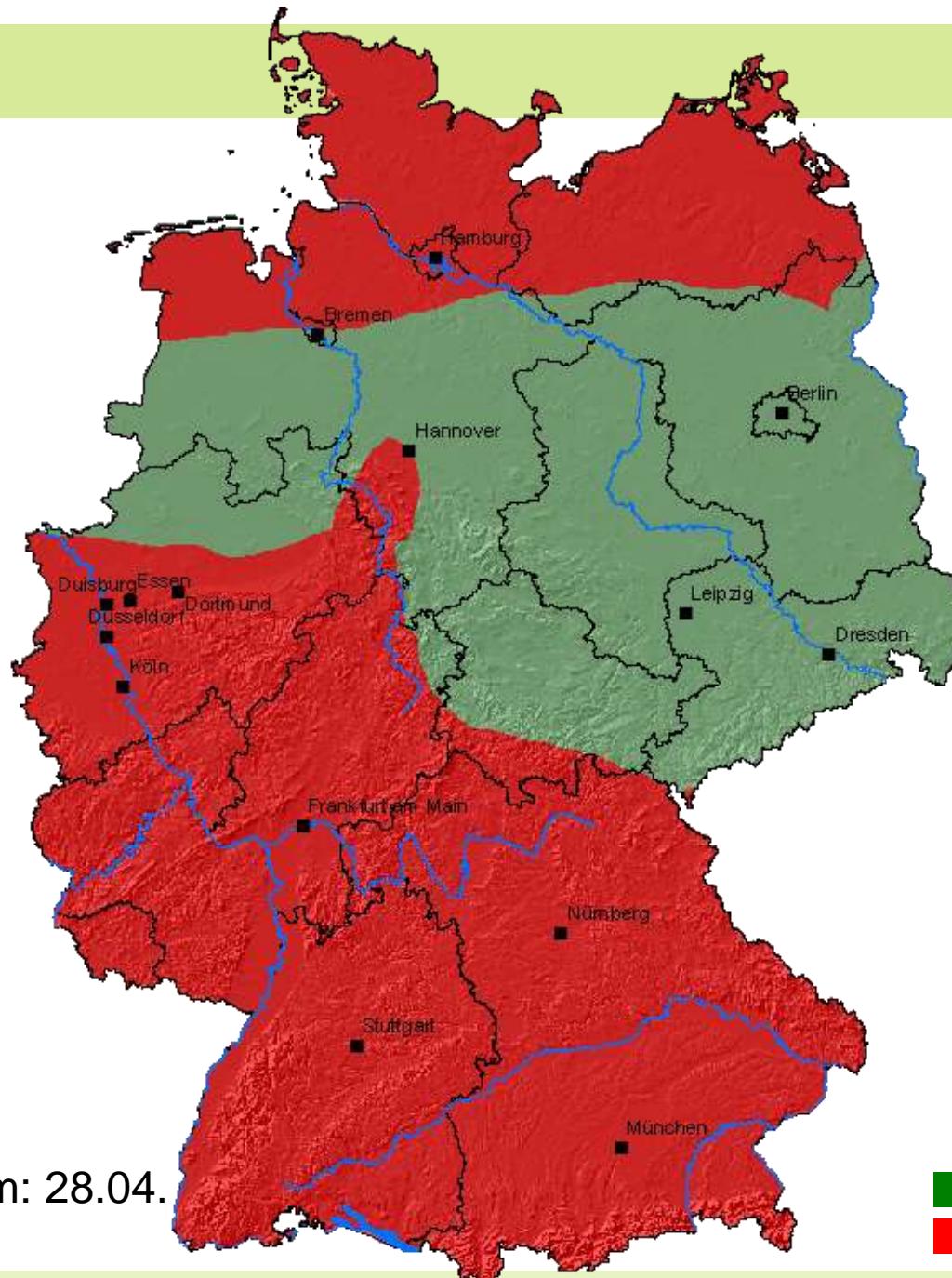
SIMBLIGHT

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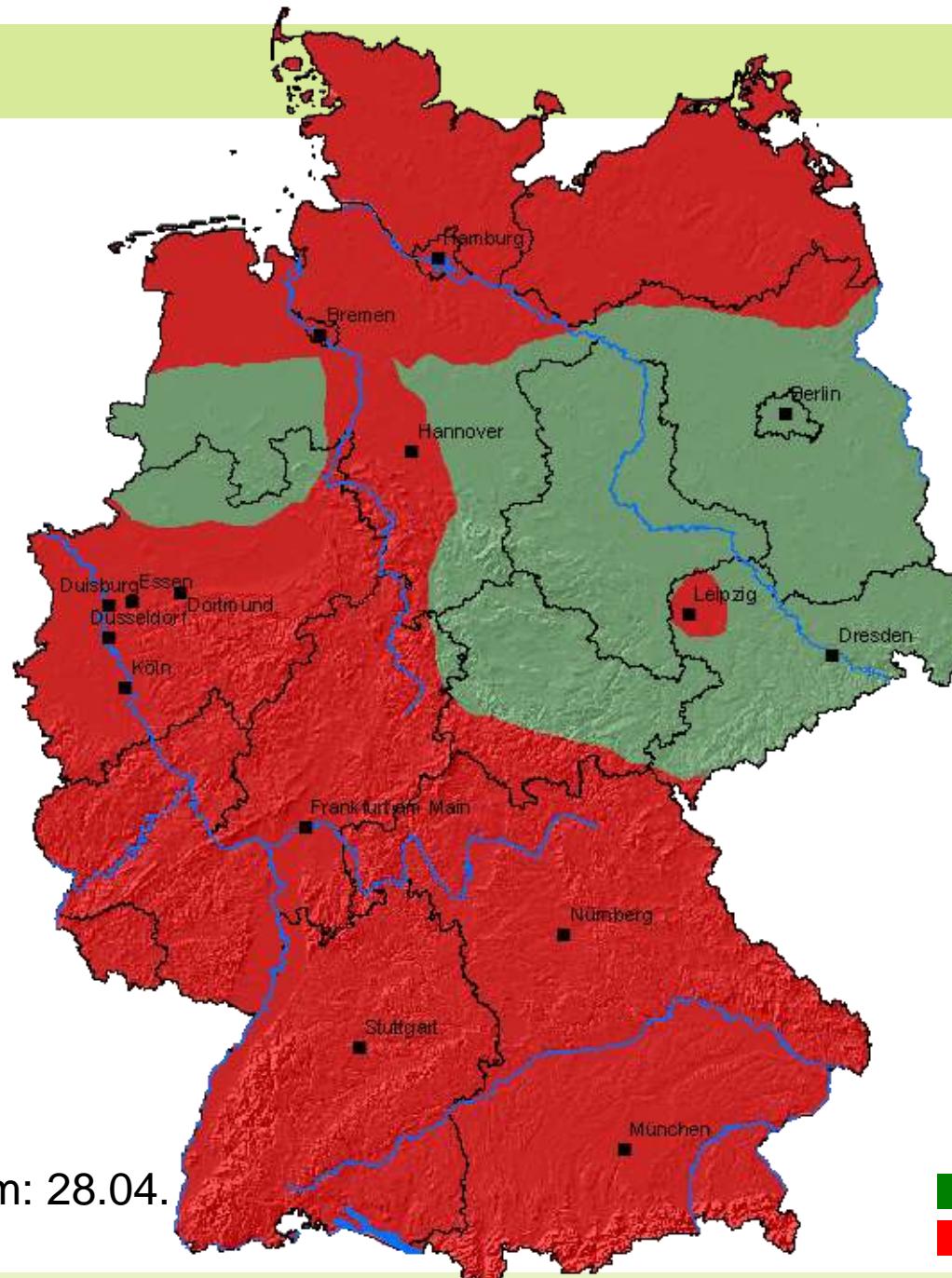
09. Juni 2006



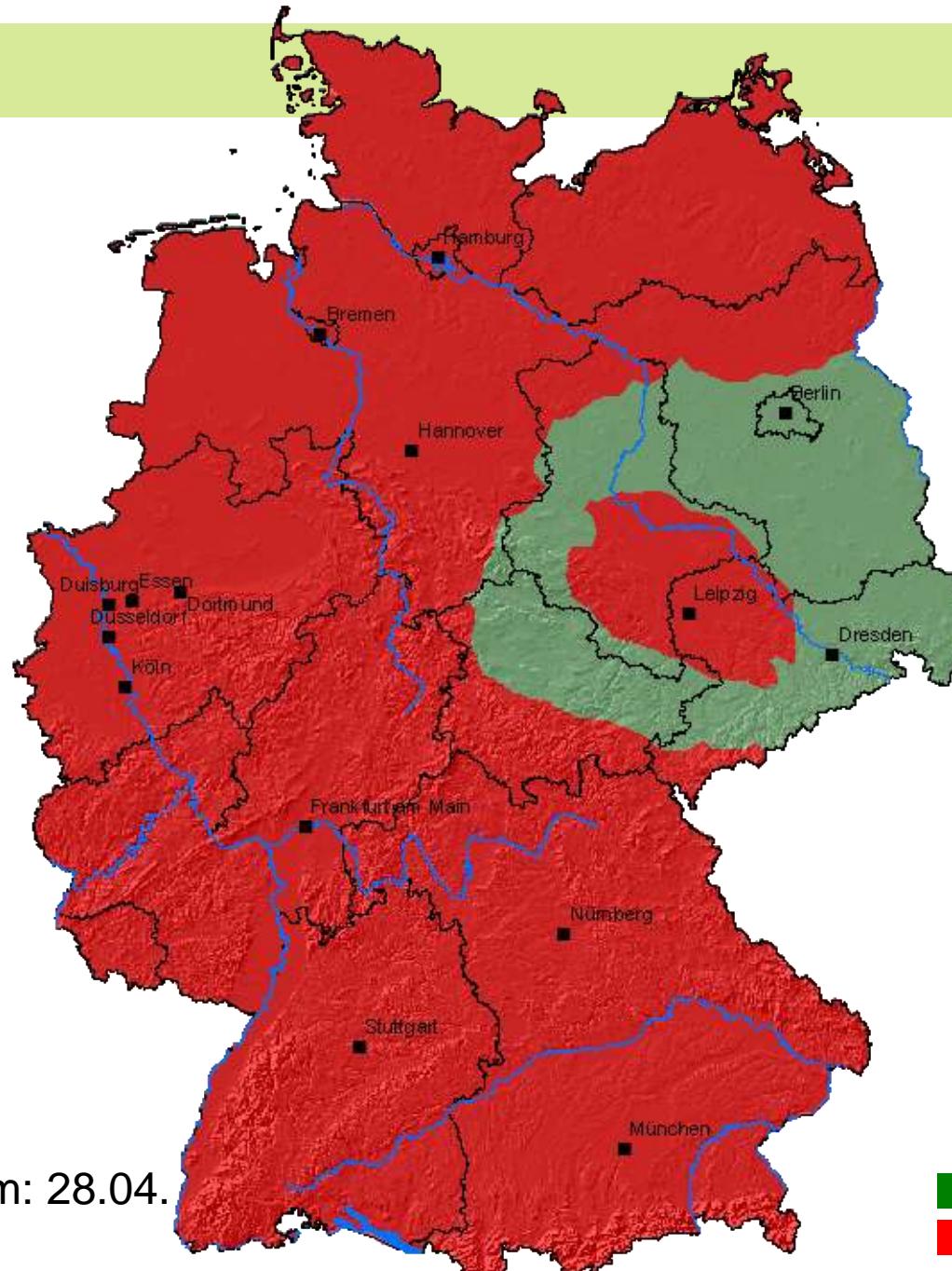
10. Juni 2006



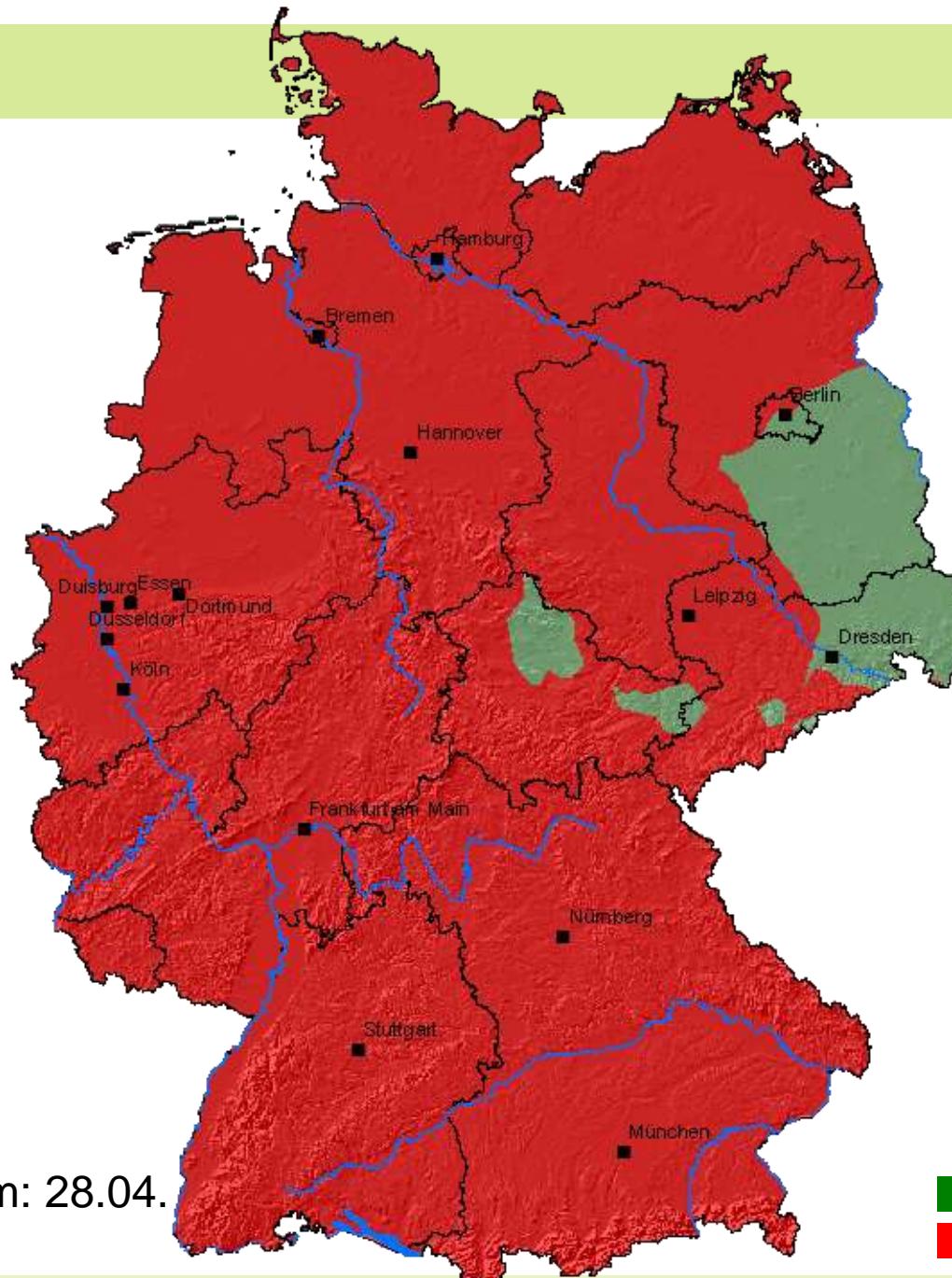
11. Juni 2006



12. Juni 2006



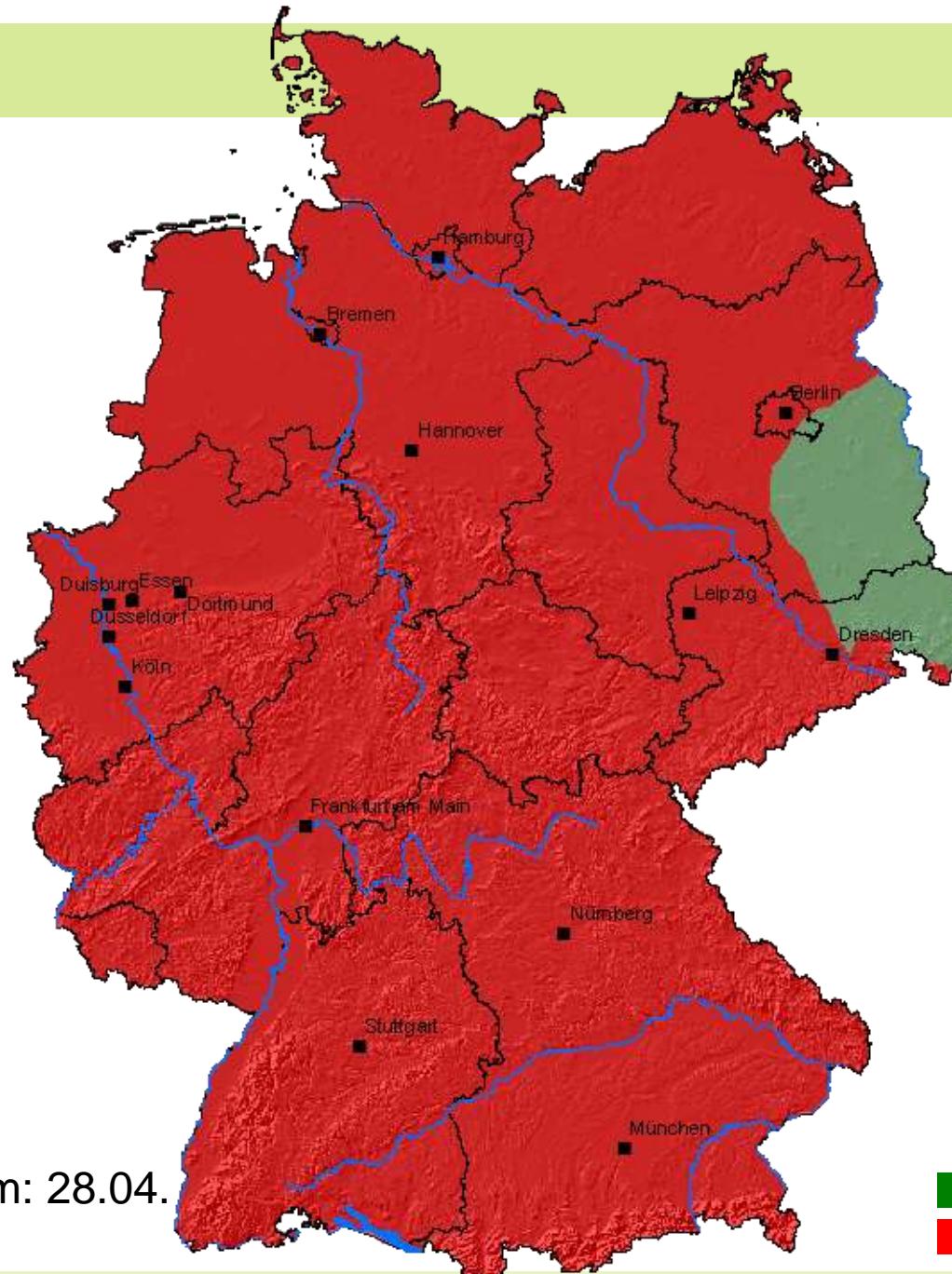
13. Juni 2006



SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

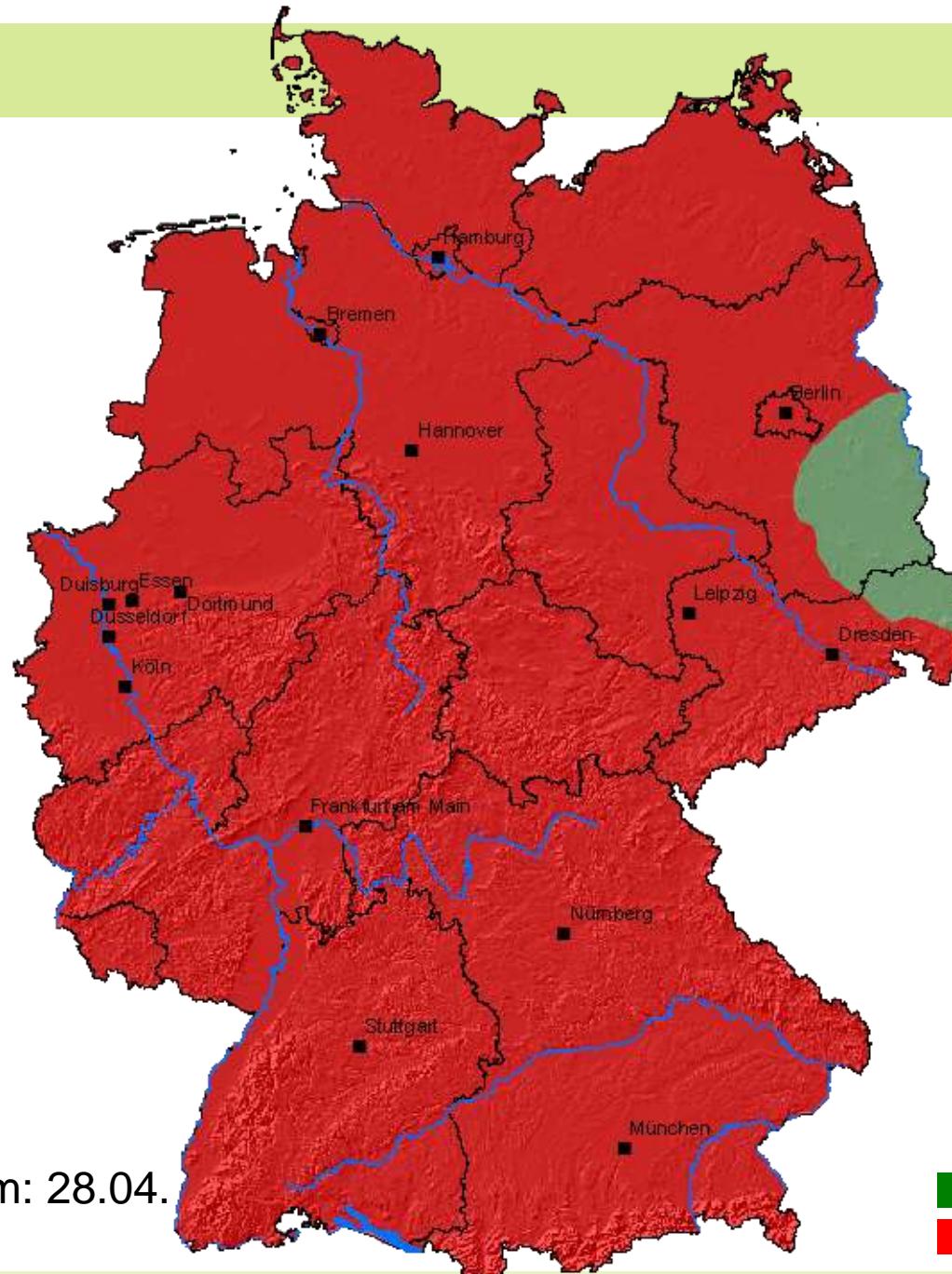
14. Juni 2006



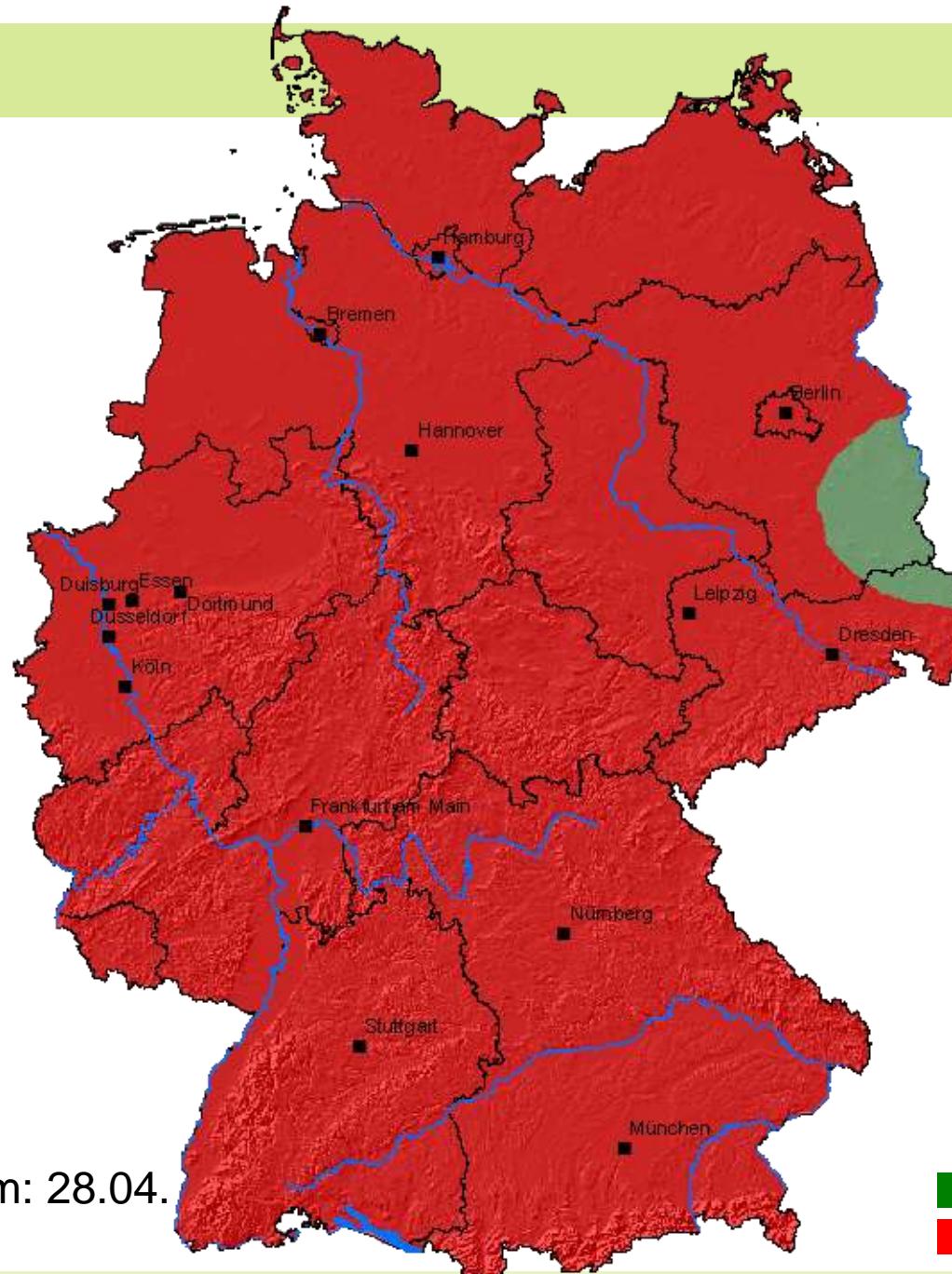
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

15. Juni 2006



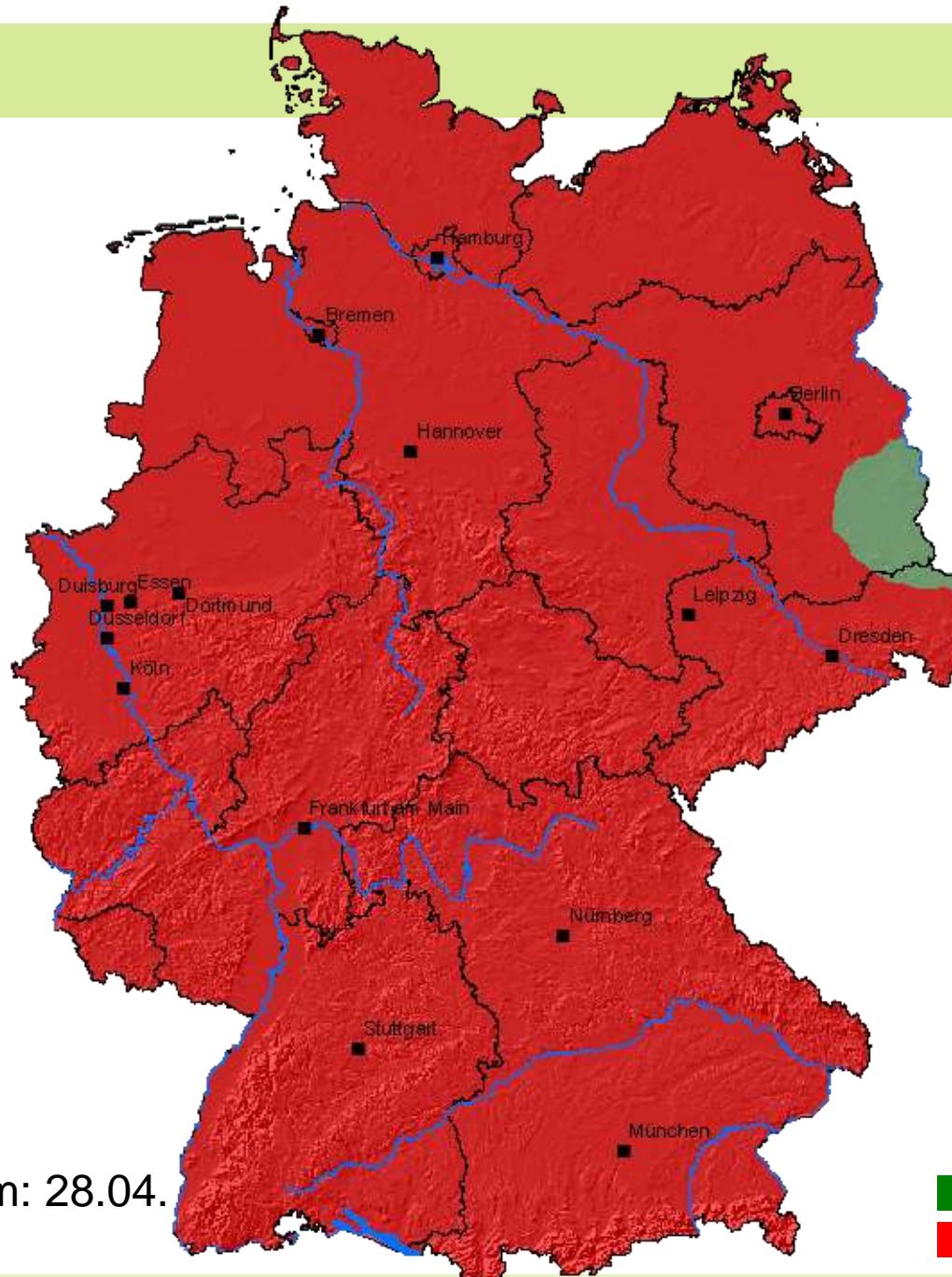
16. Juni 2006



SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

17. Juni 2006

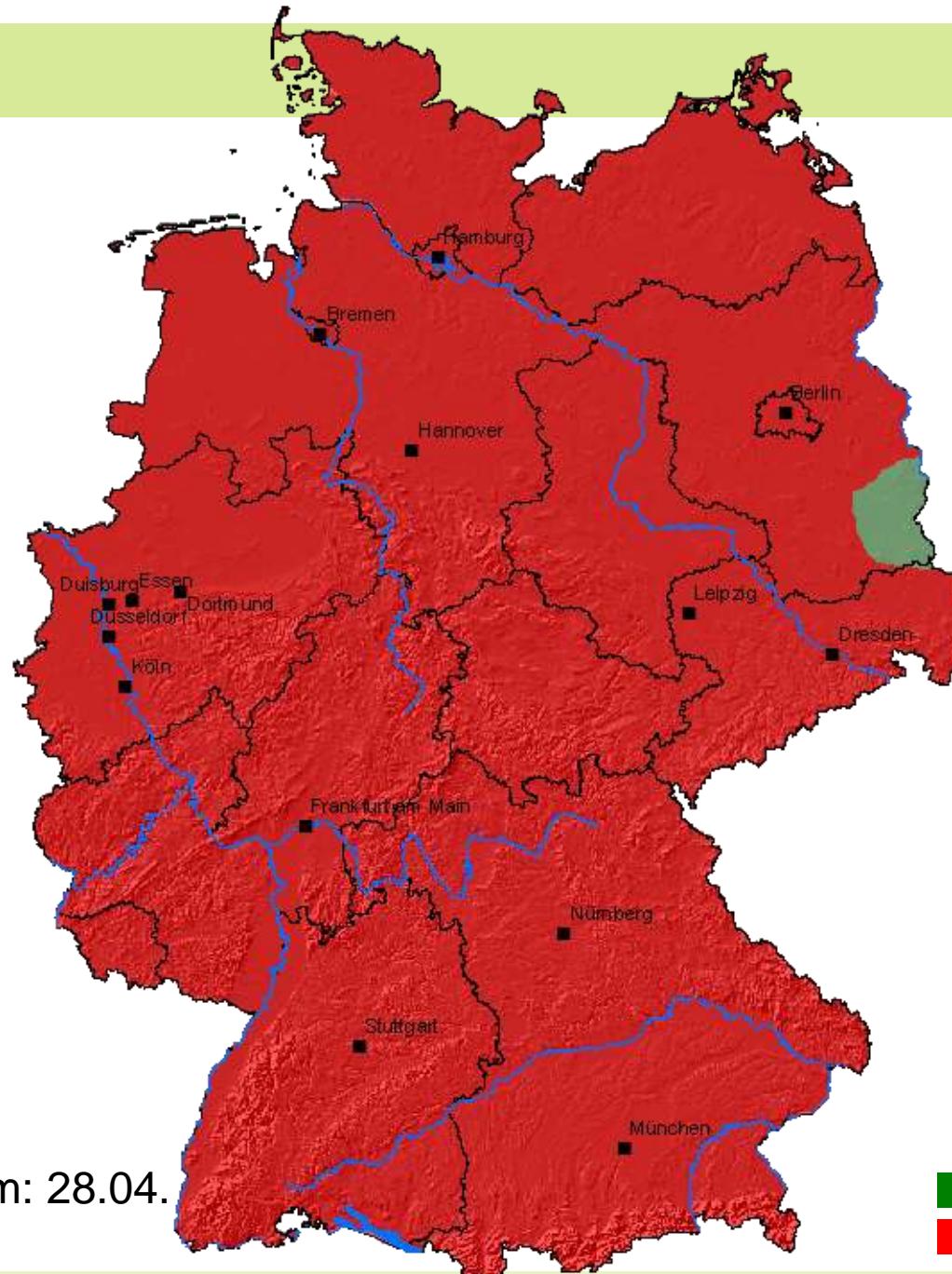


SIMBLIGHT

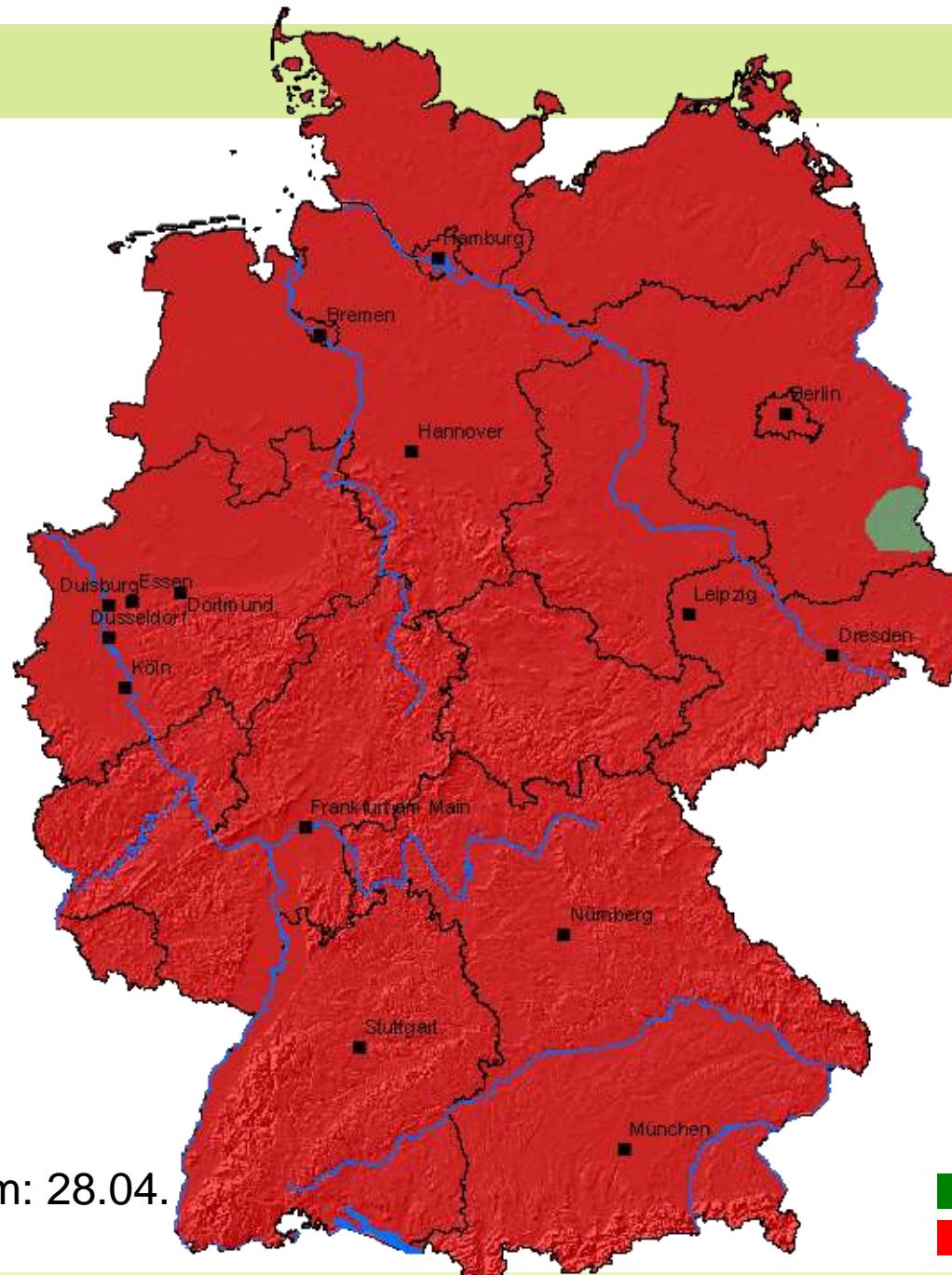
Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

- SIMBLIGHT nicht ausgelöst
- SIMBLIGHT ausgelöst

18. Juni 2006



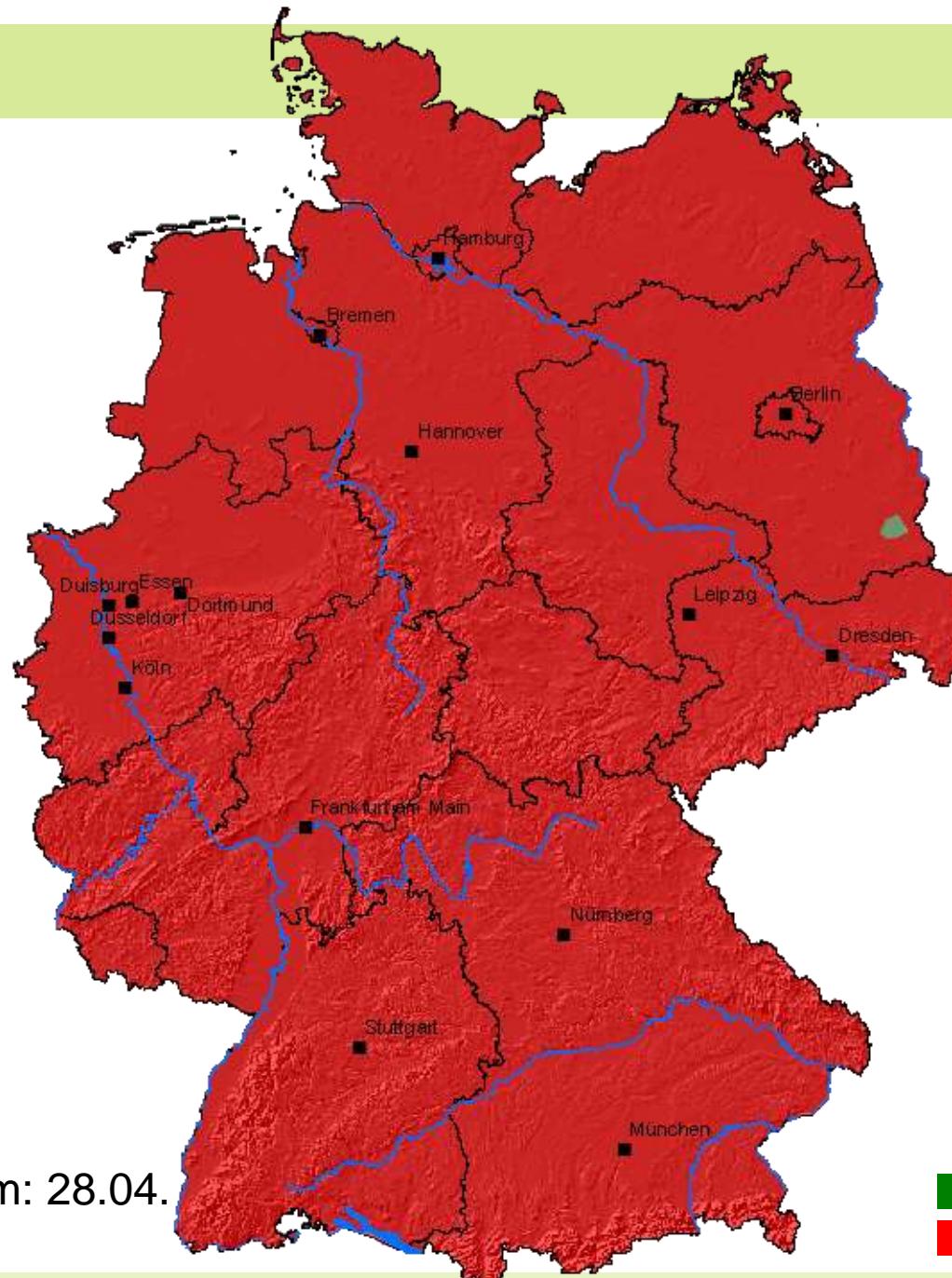
19. Juni 2006



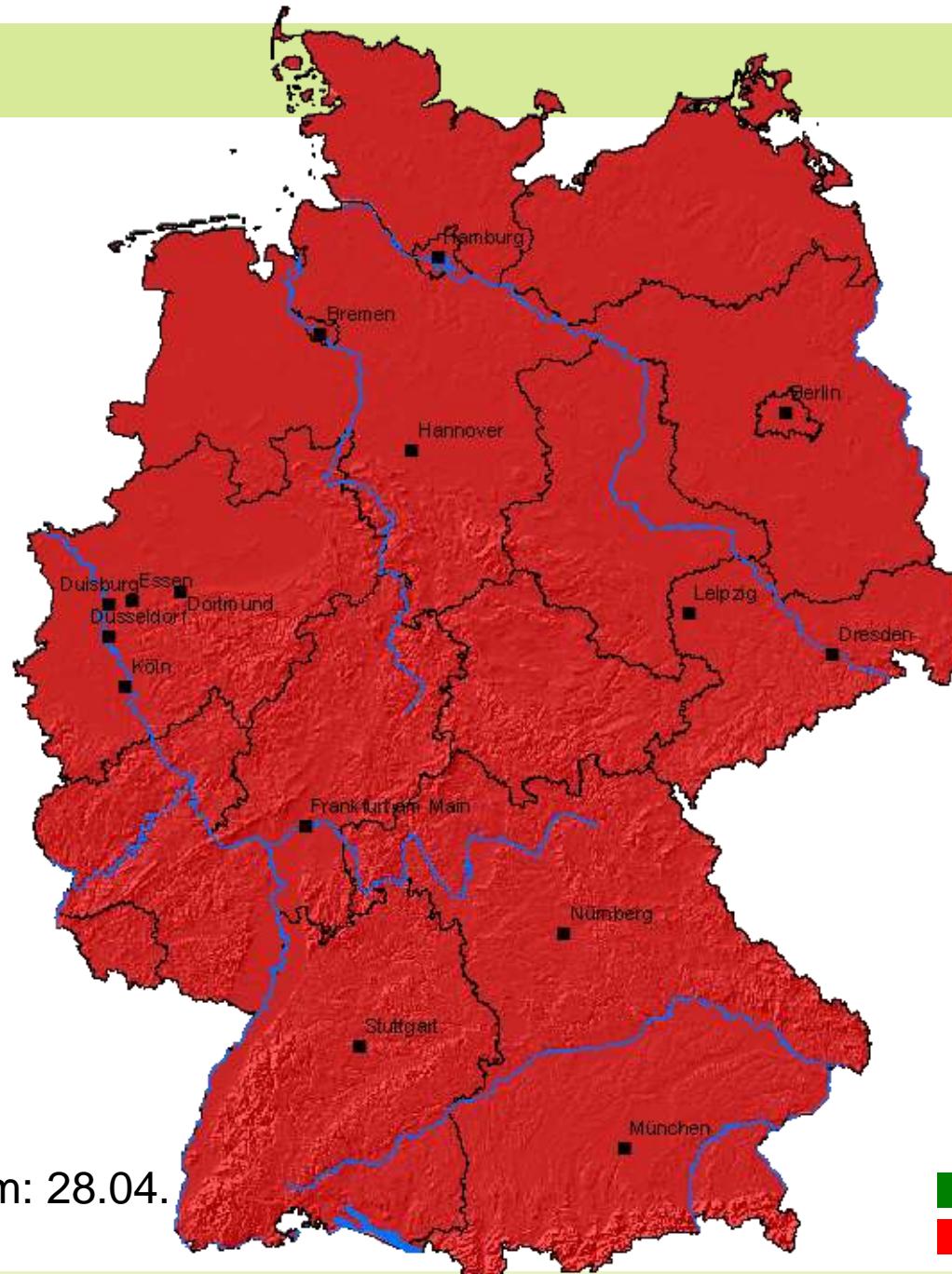
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

20. Juni 2006



21. Juni 2006



SIMBLIGHT

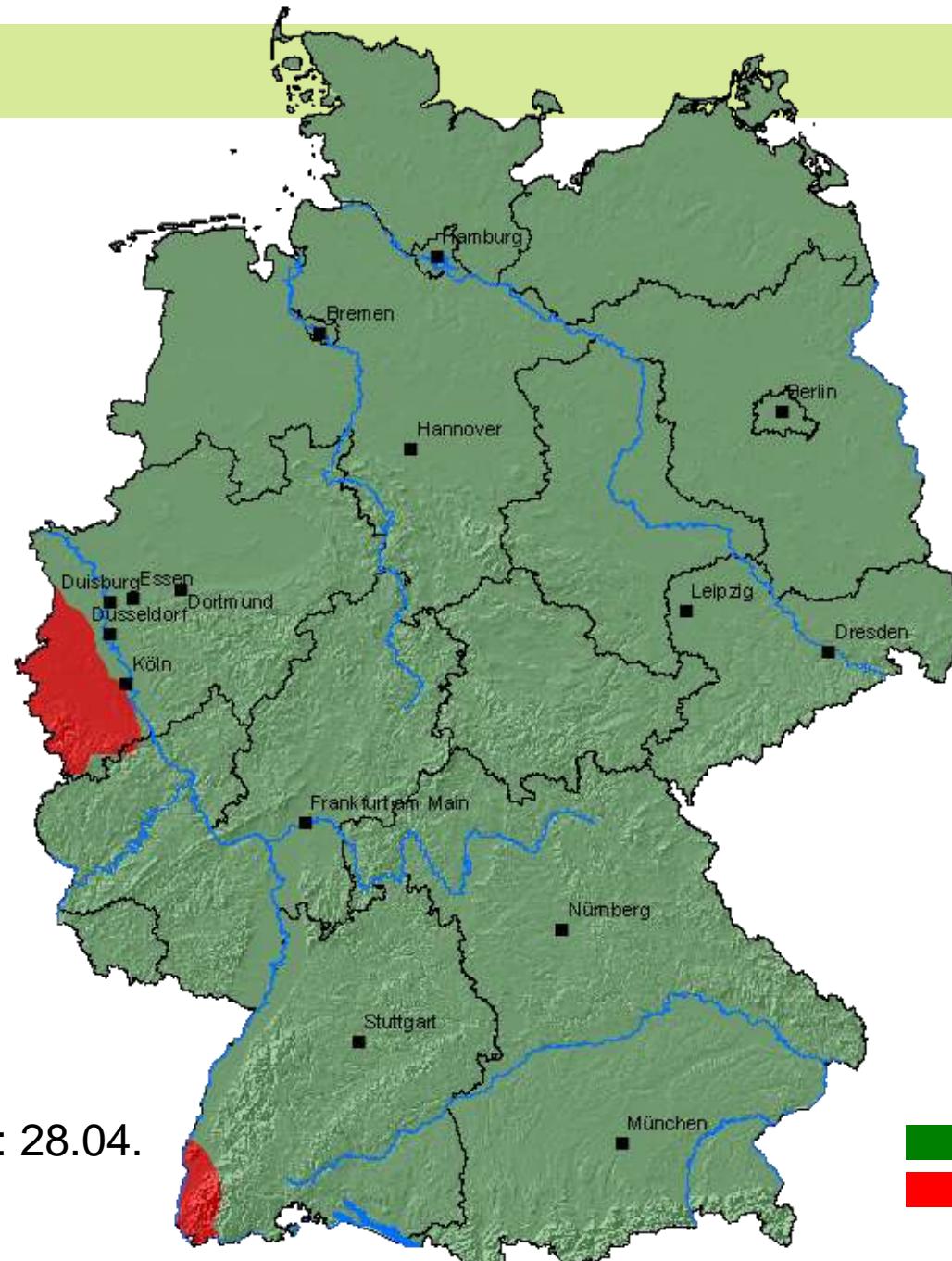
Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

- SIMBLIGHT nicht ausgelöst
- SIMBLIGHT ausgelöst

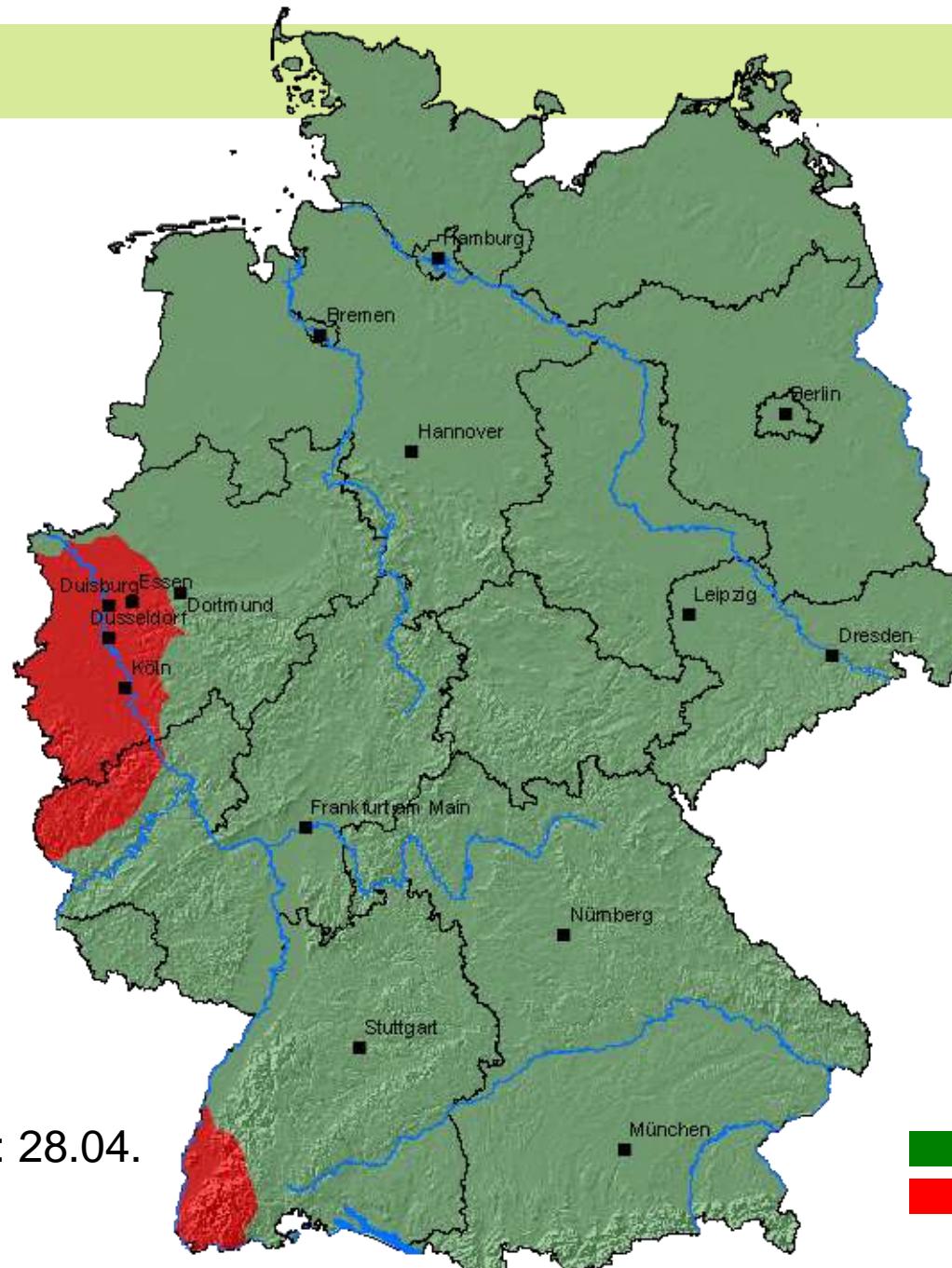
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.2008

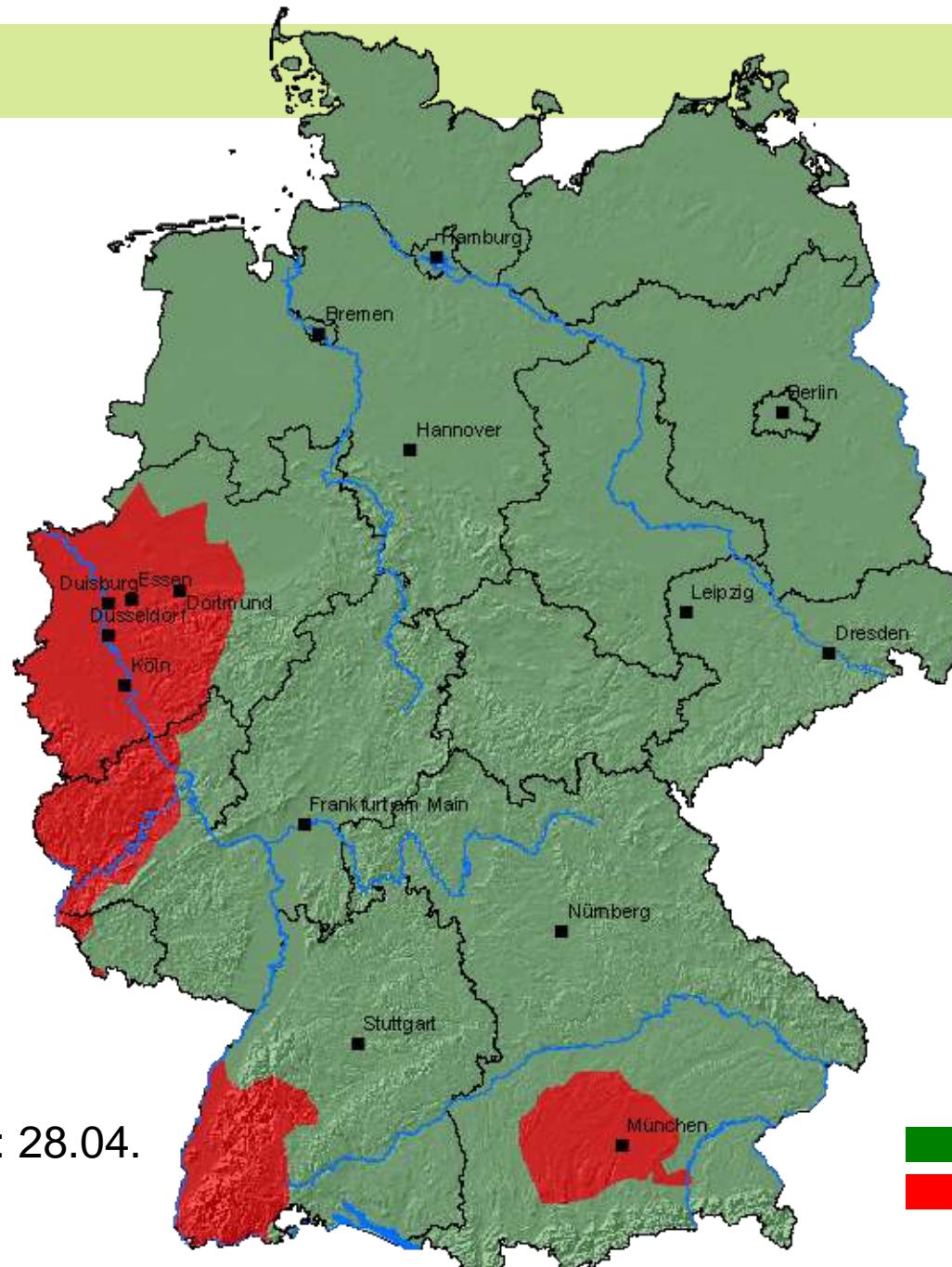
31. Mai 2008



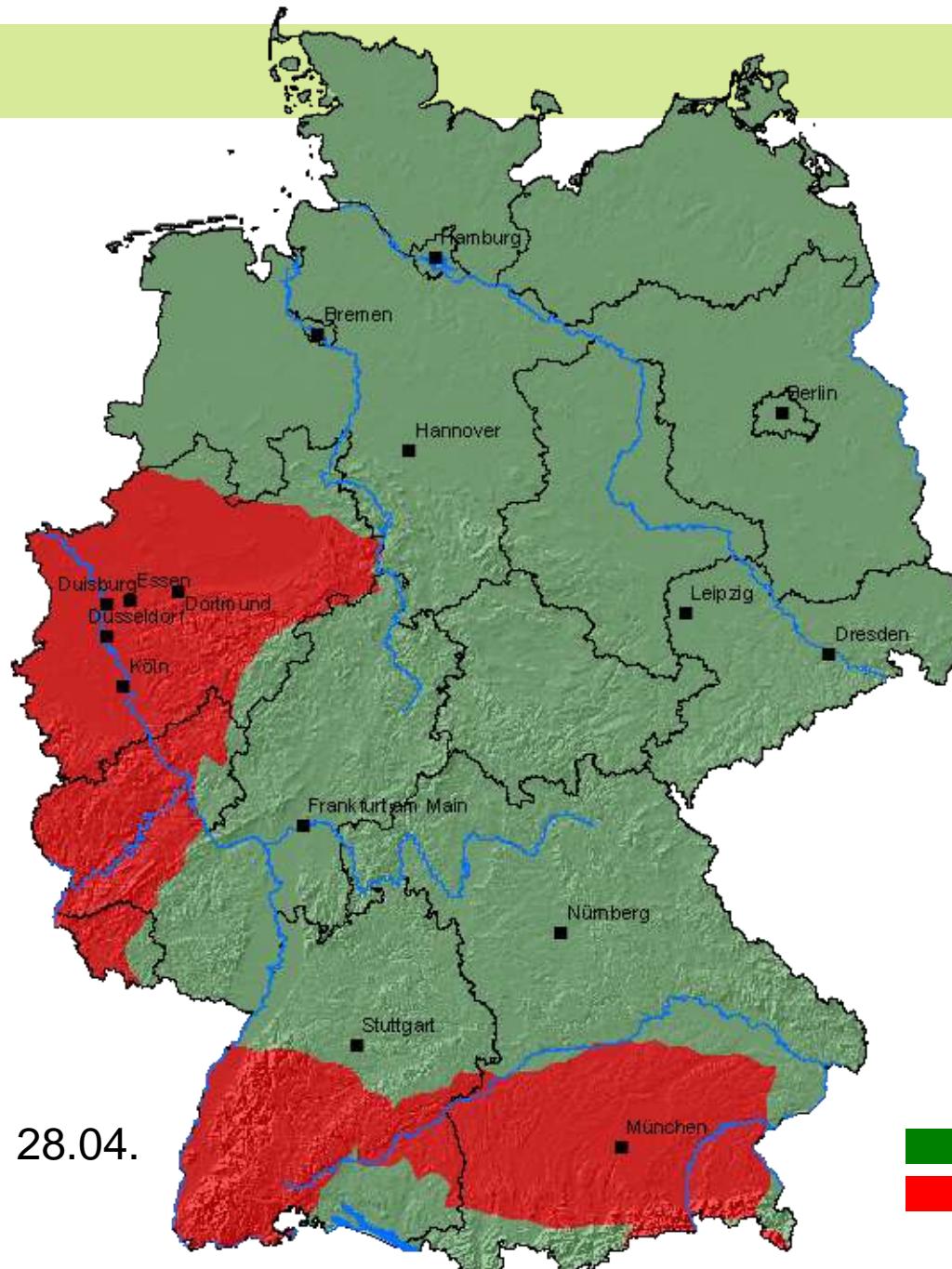
01. Juni 2008



02. Juni 2008



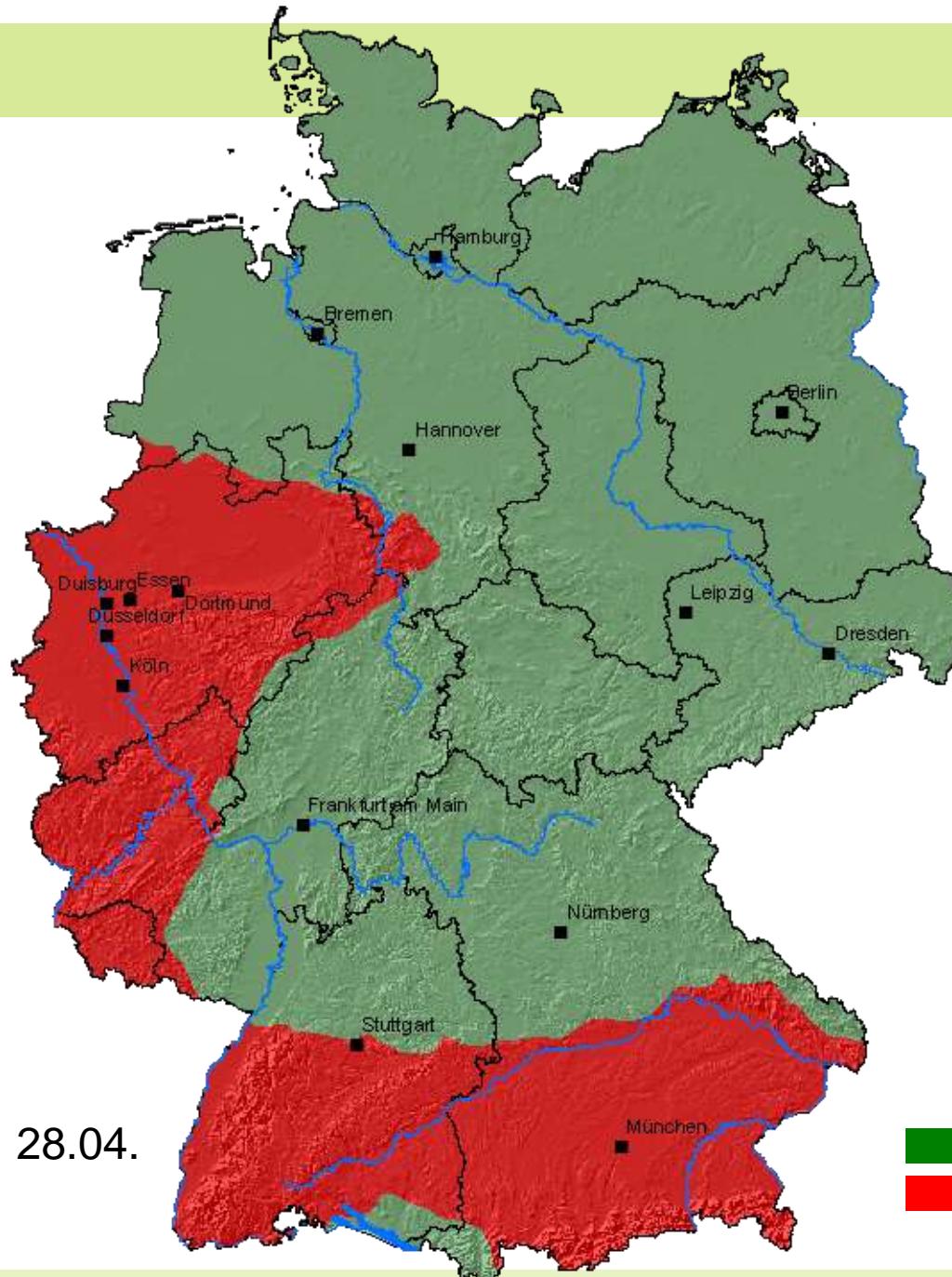
03. Juni 2008



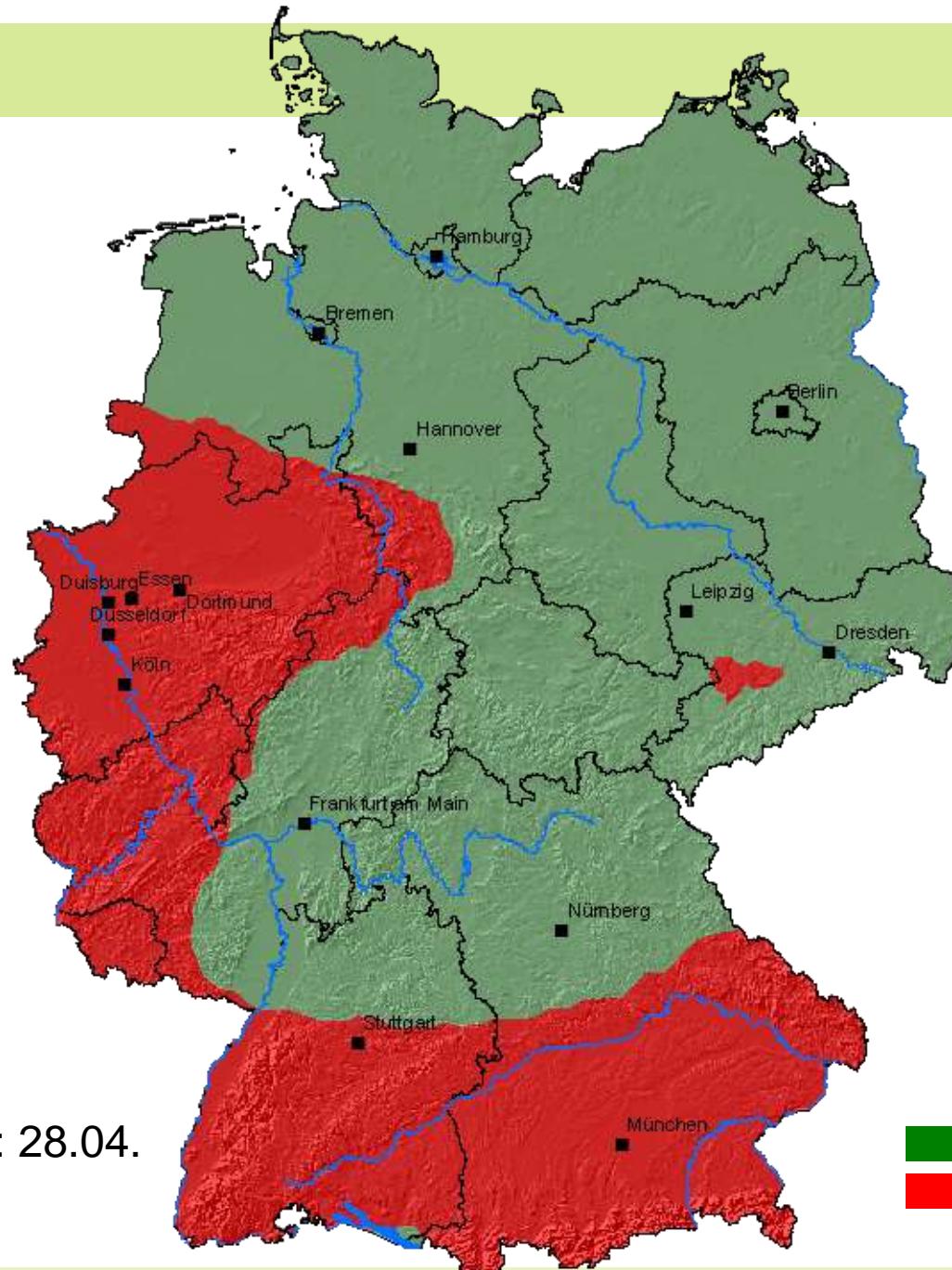
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

04. Juni 2008



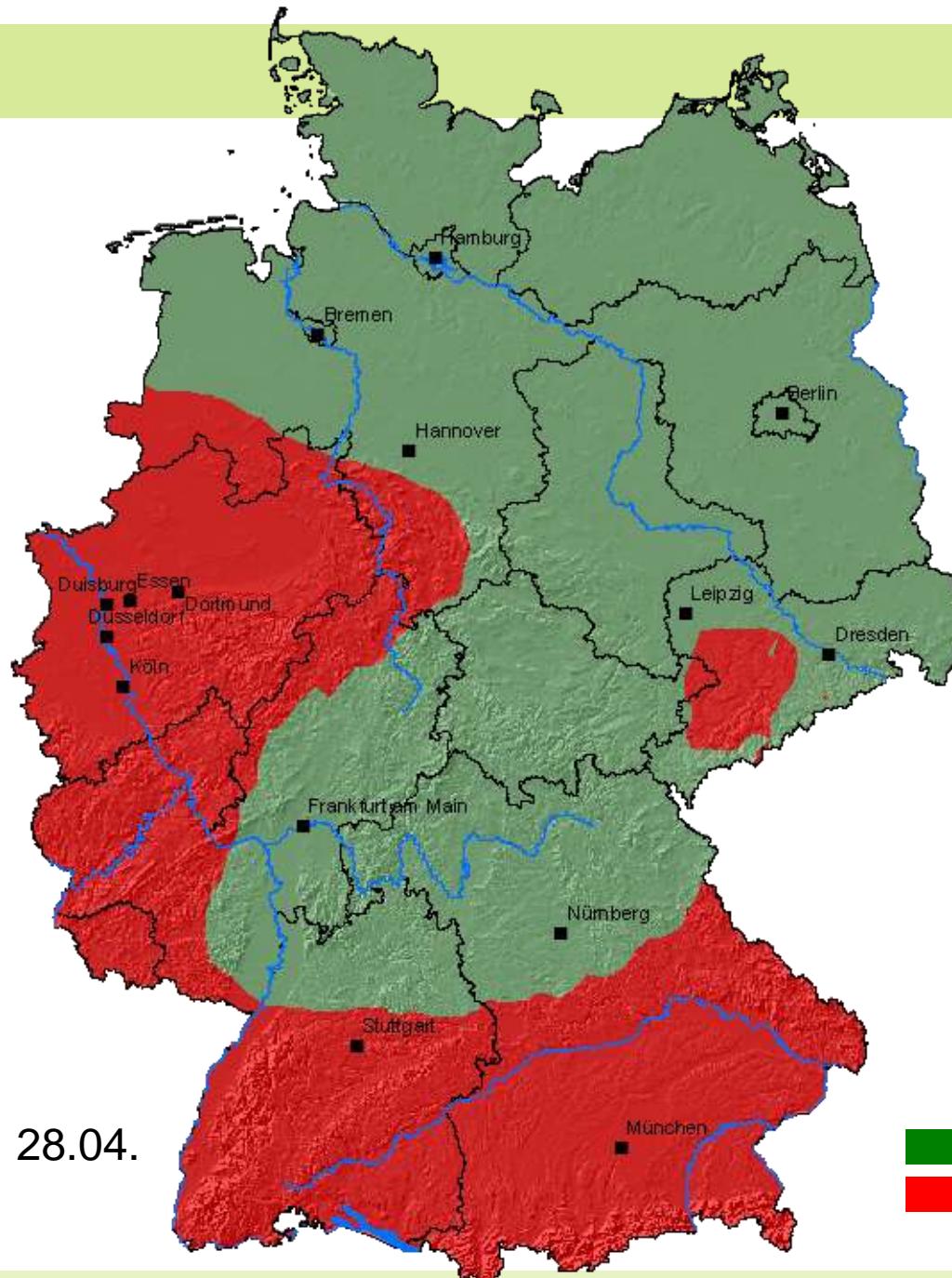
05. Juni 2008



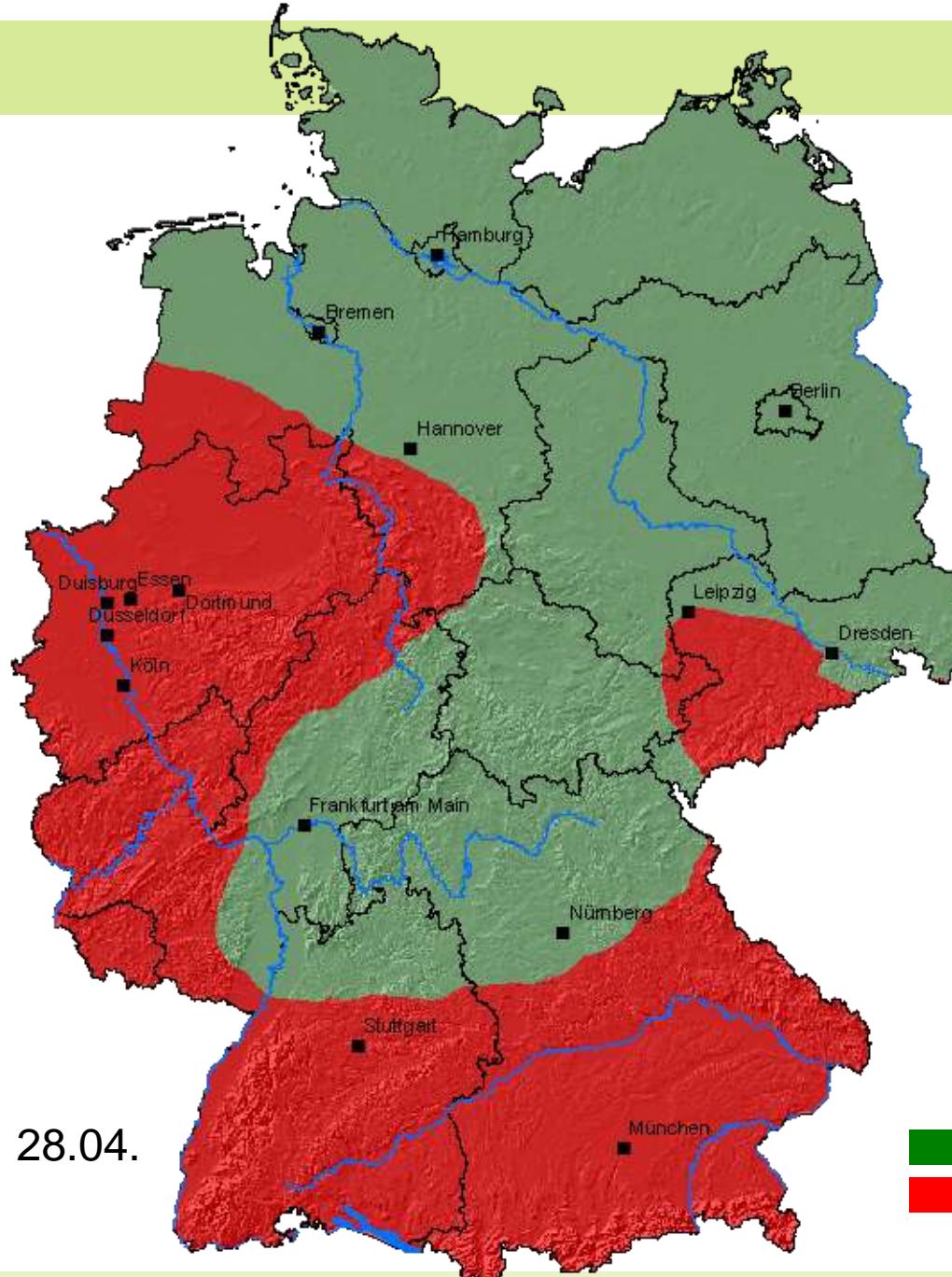
SIMBLIGHT

Auflaufdatum: 28.04.

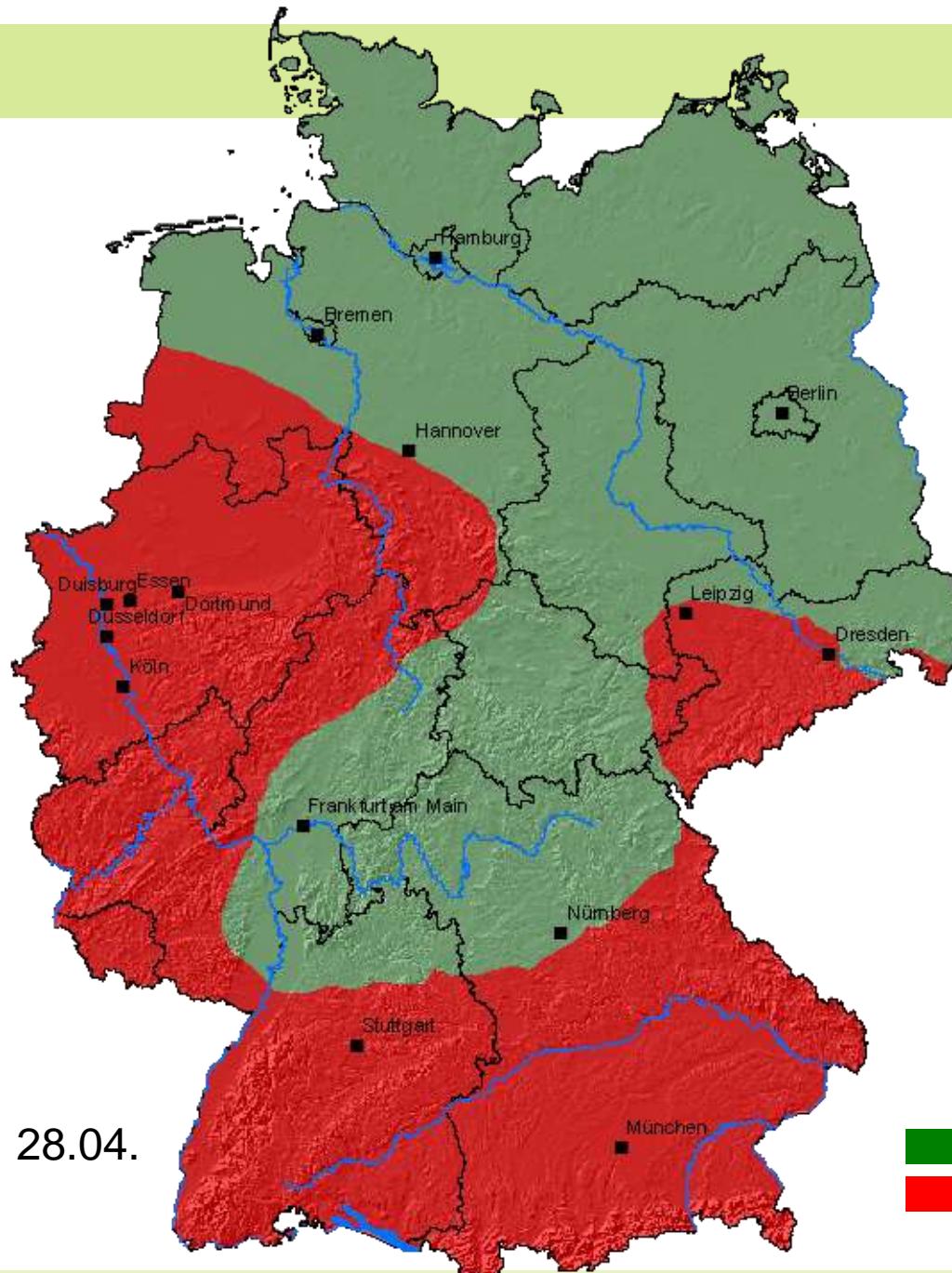
06. Juni 2008



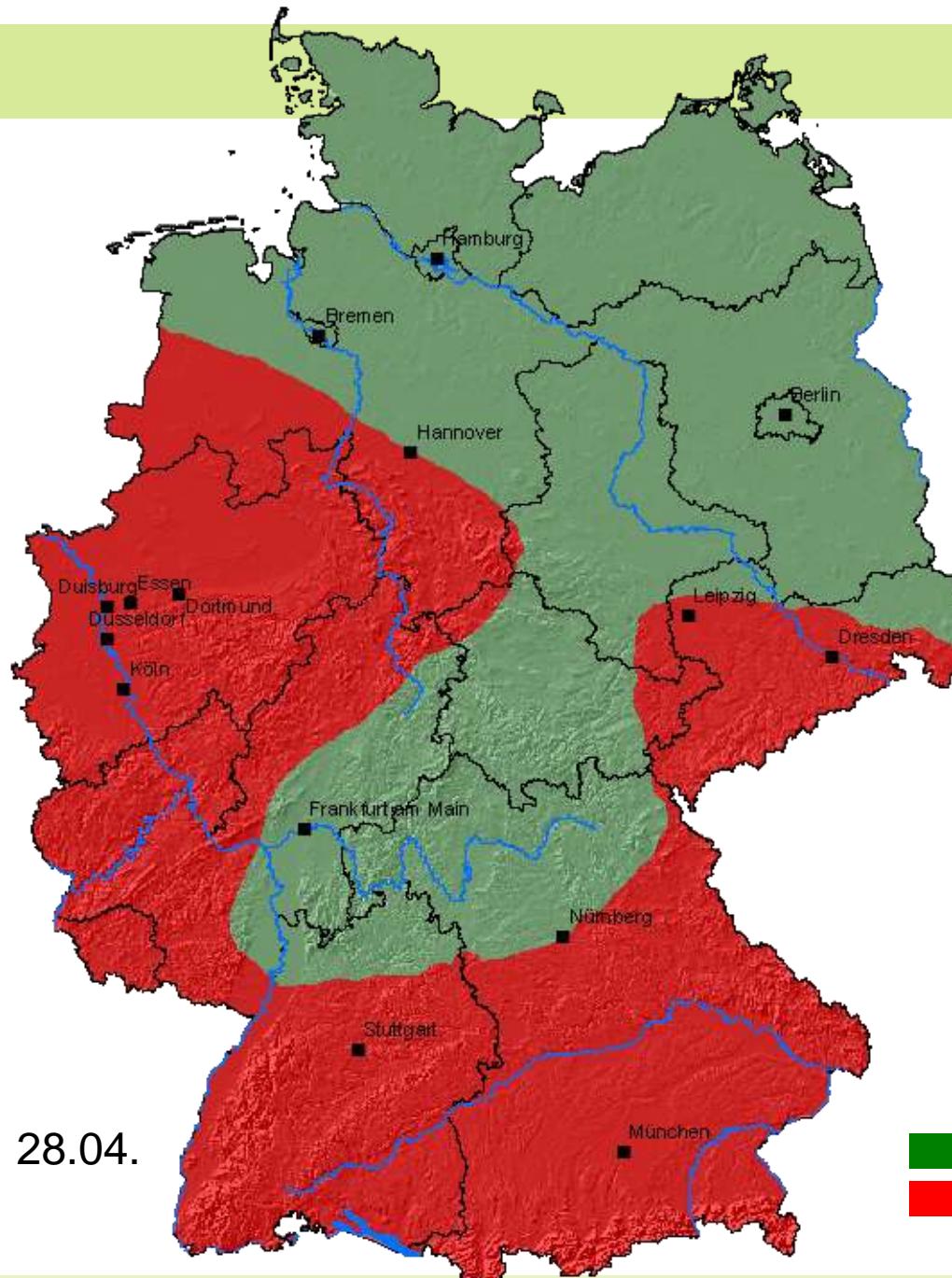
07. Juni 2008



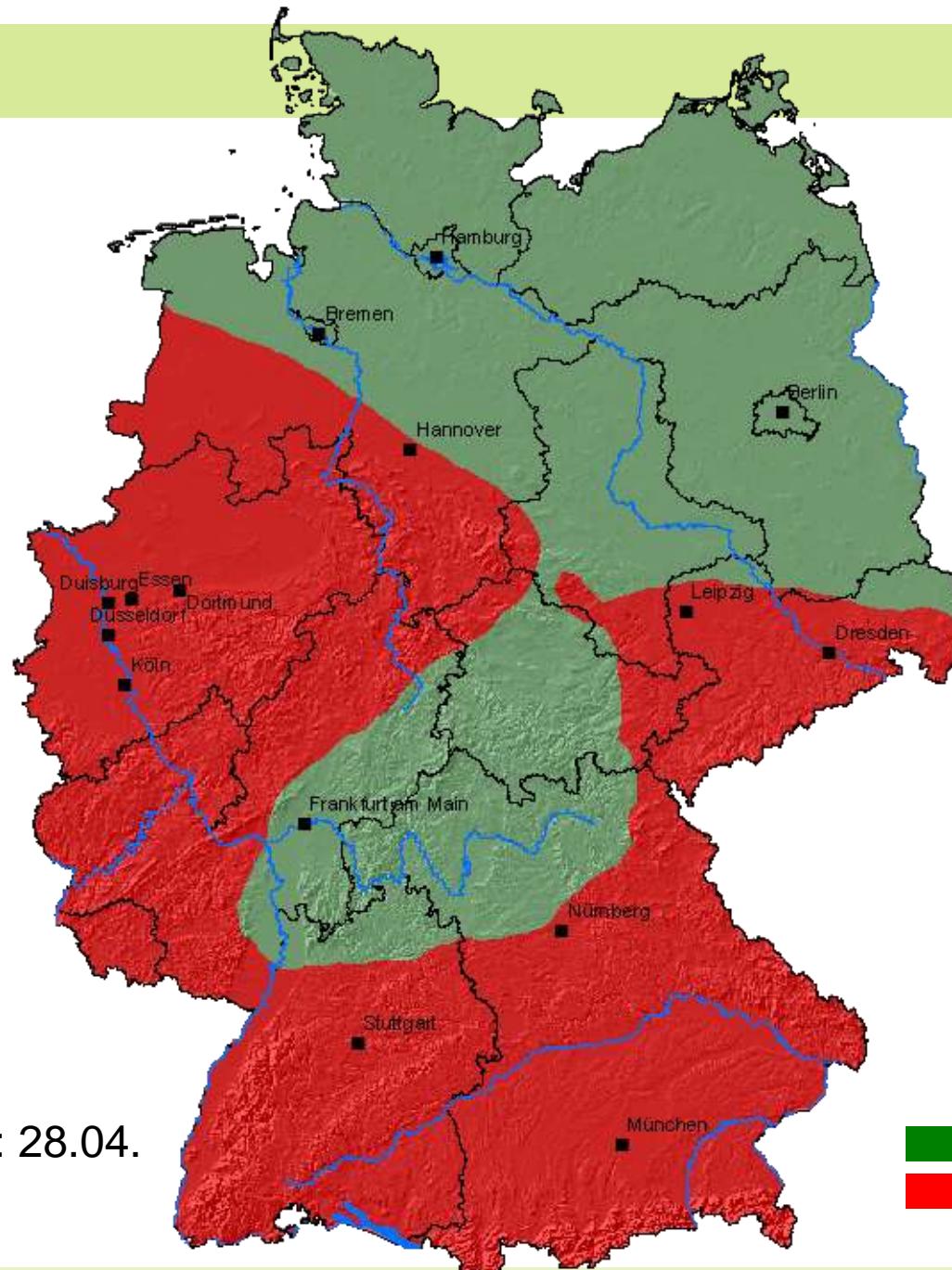
08. Juni 2008



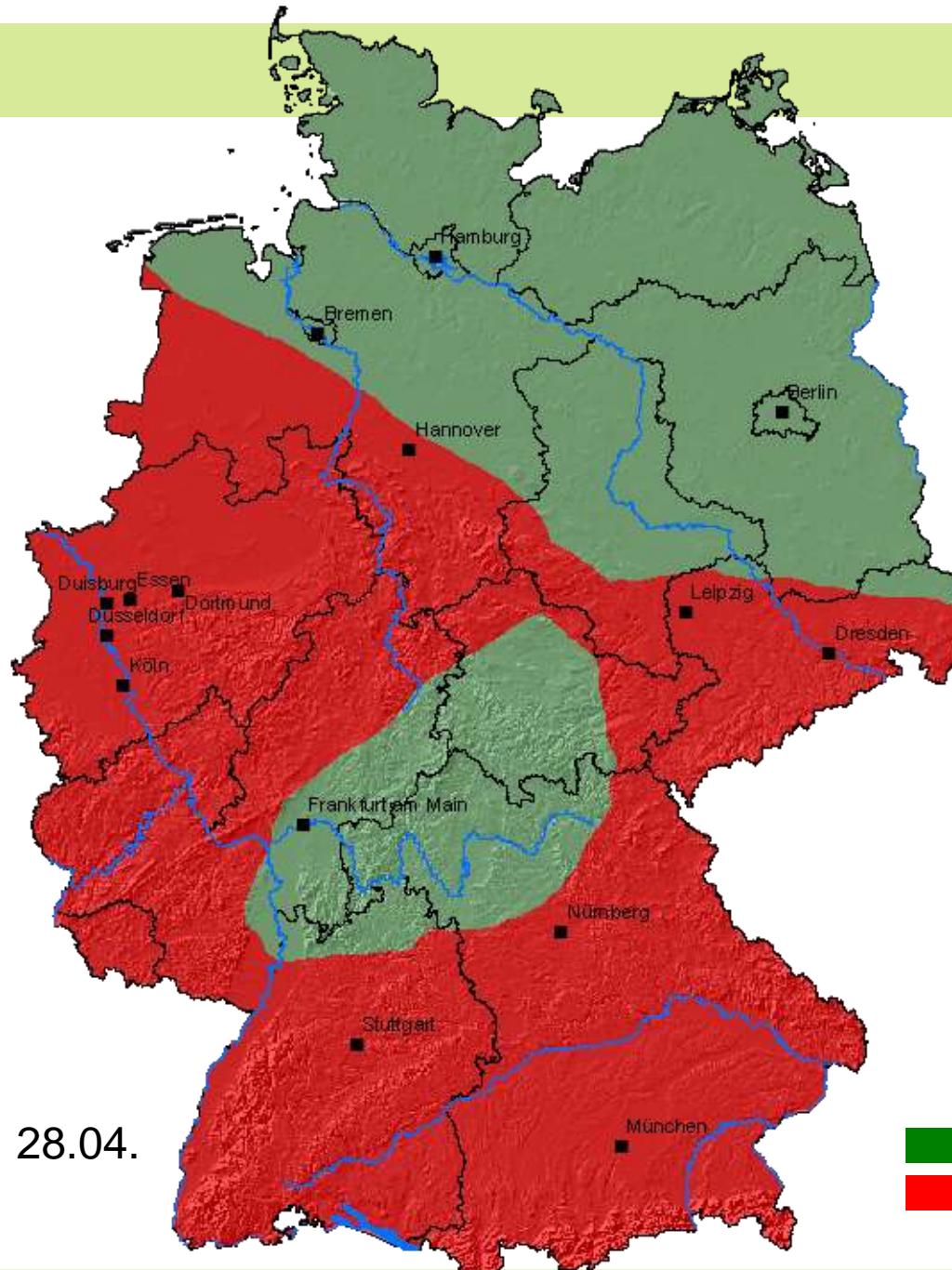
09. Juni 2008



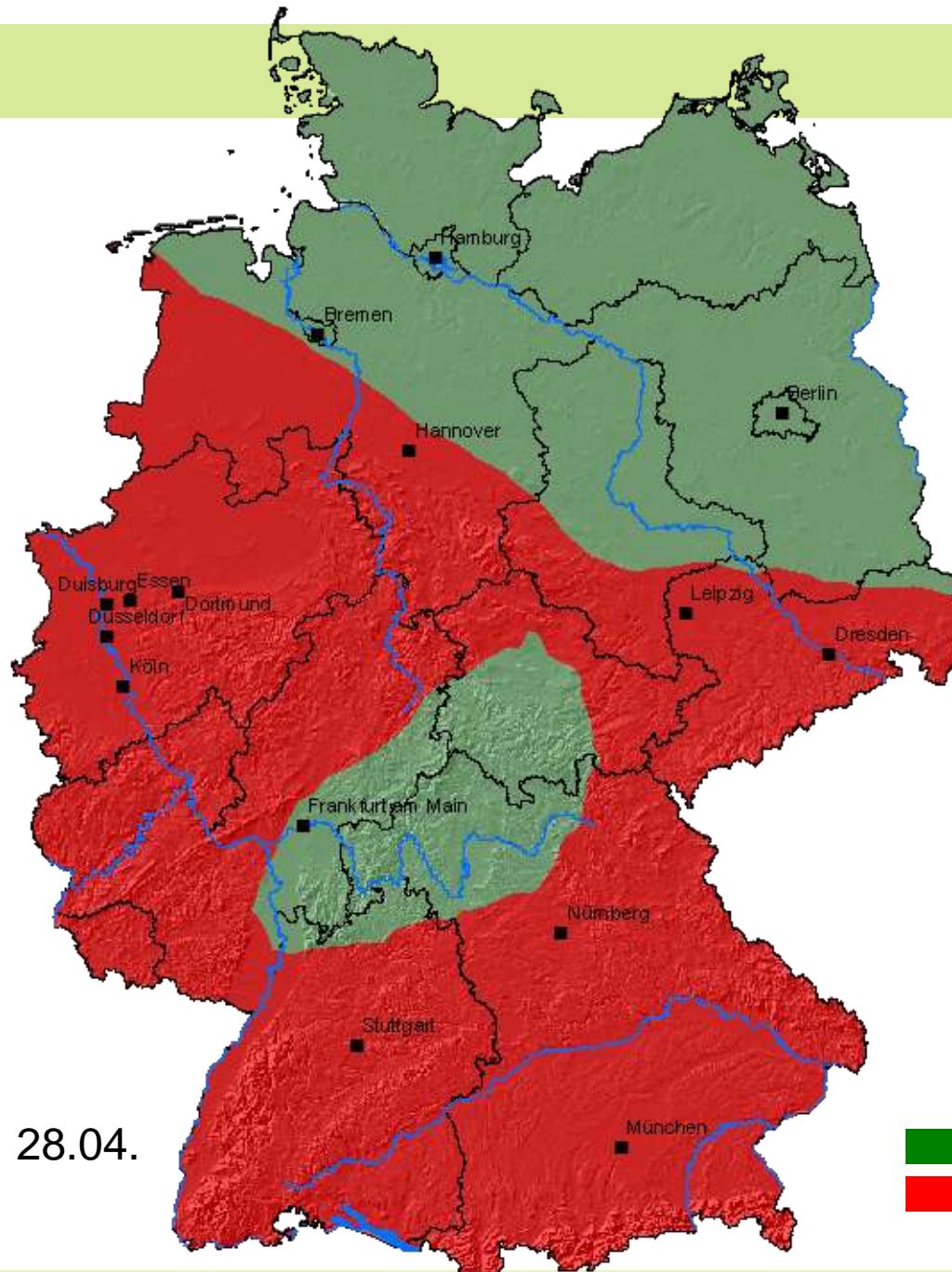
10. Juni 2008



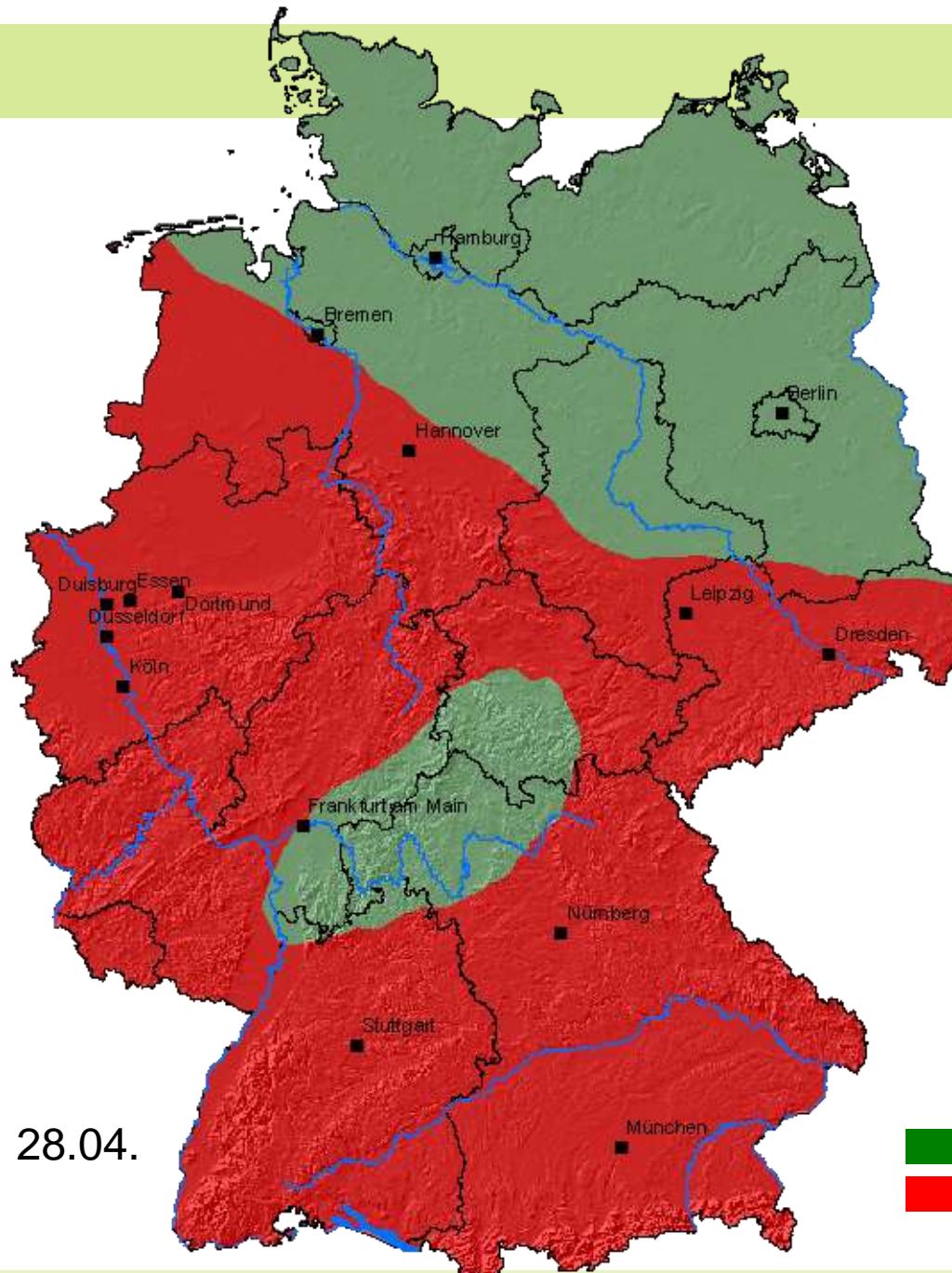
11. Juni 2008



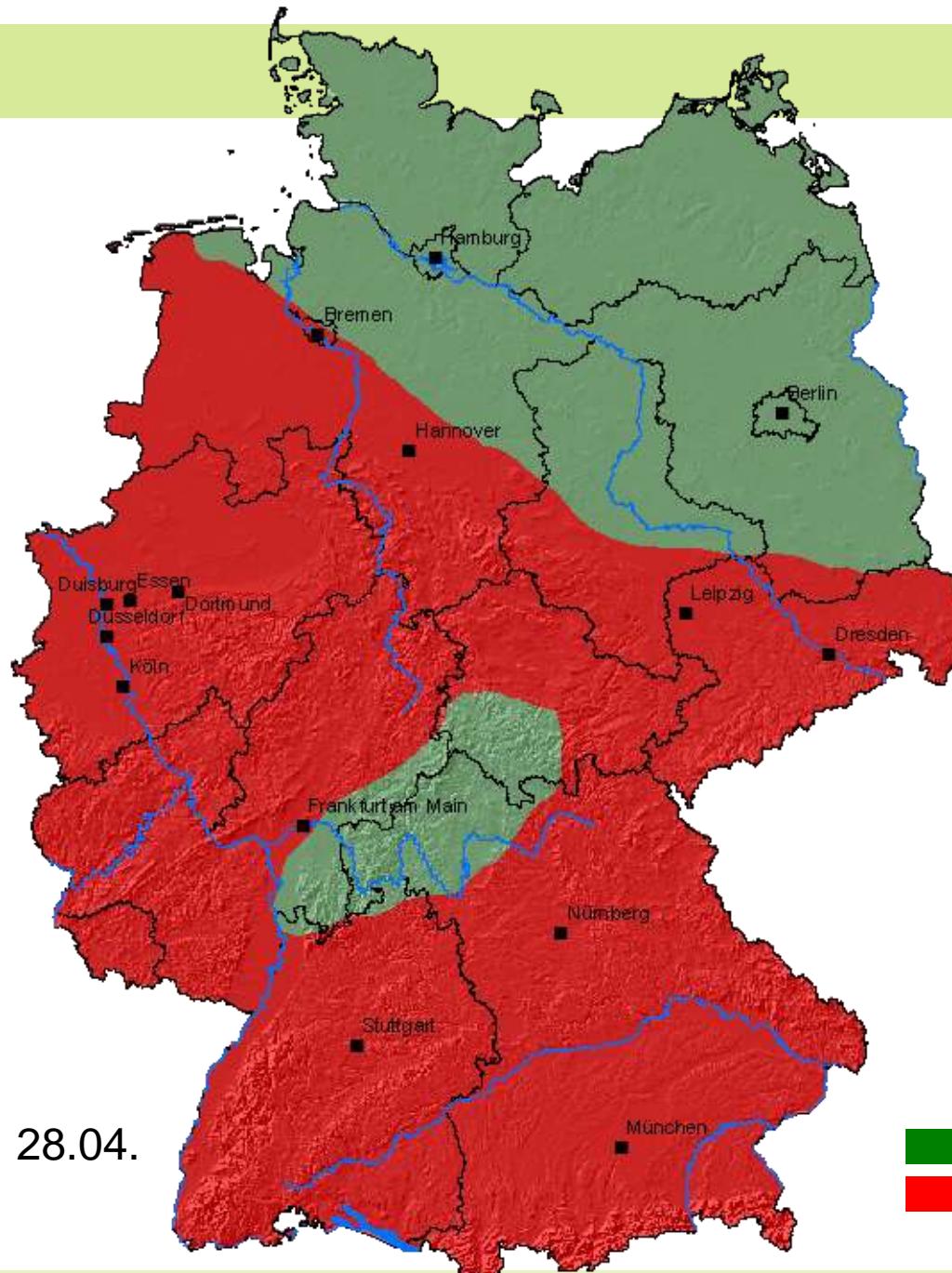
12. Juni 2008



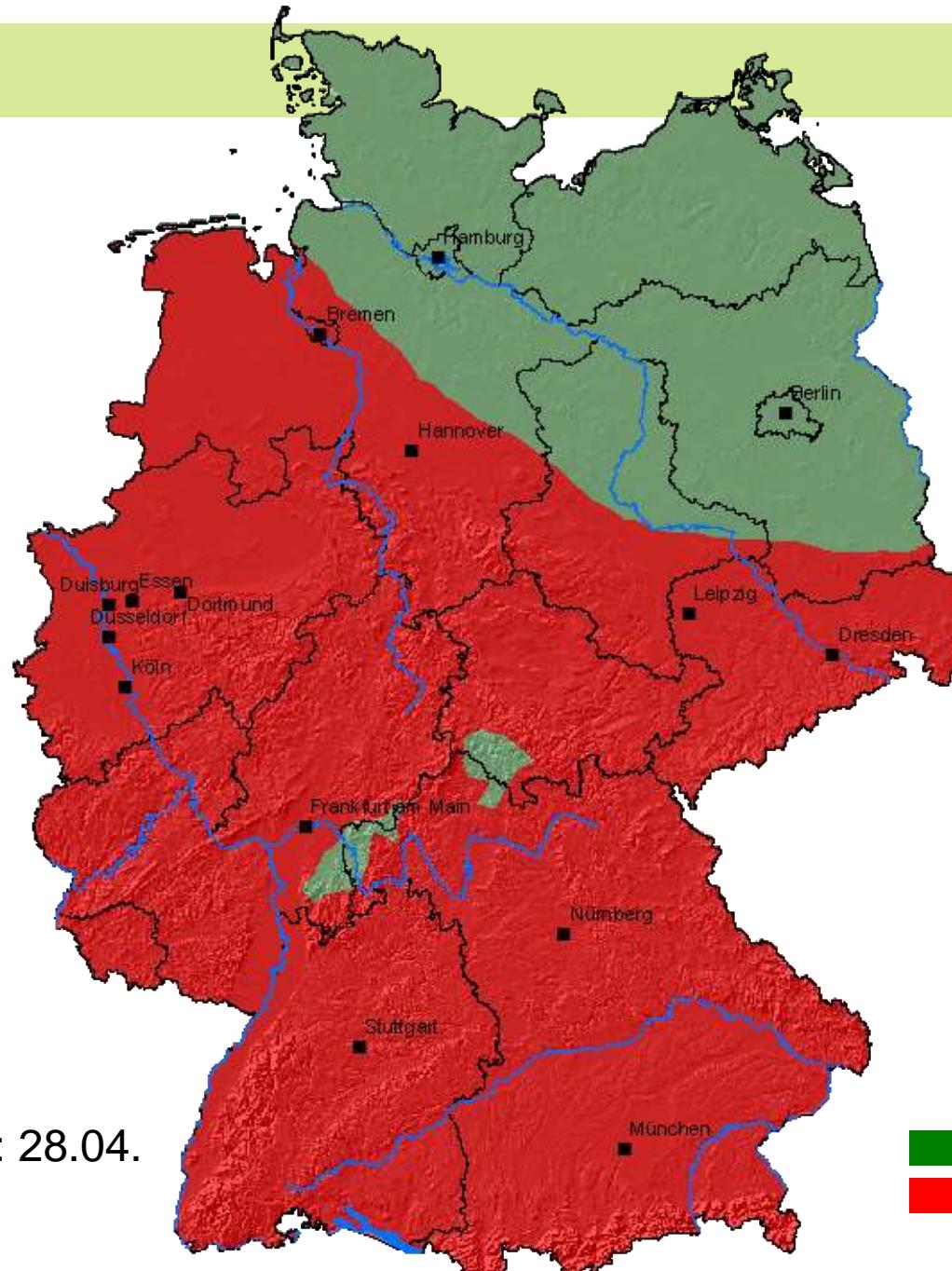
13. Juni 2008



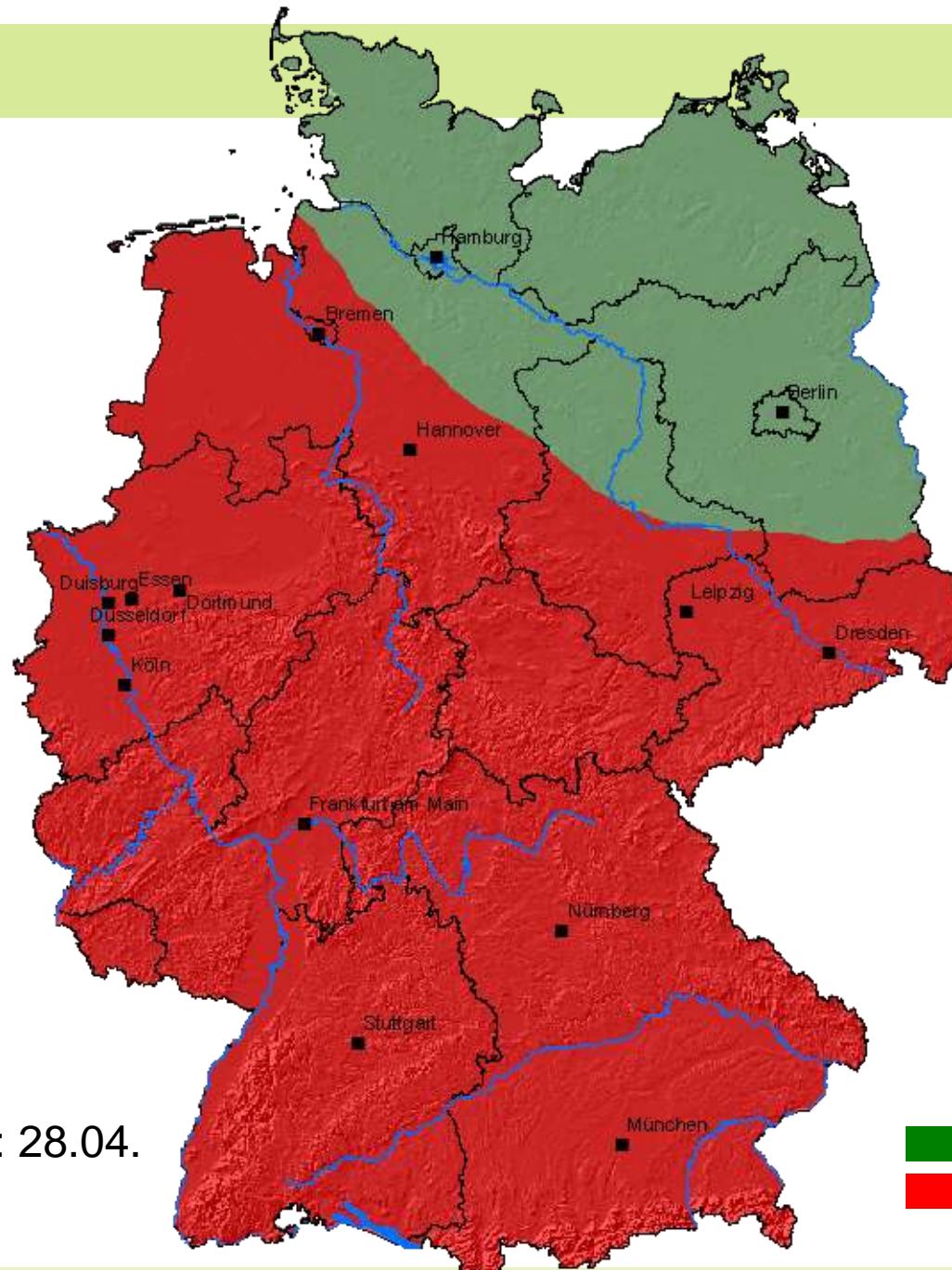
14. Juni 2008



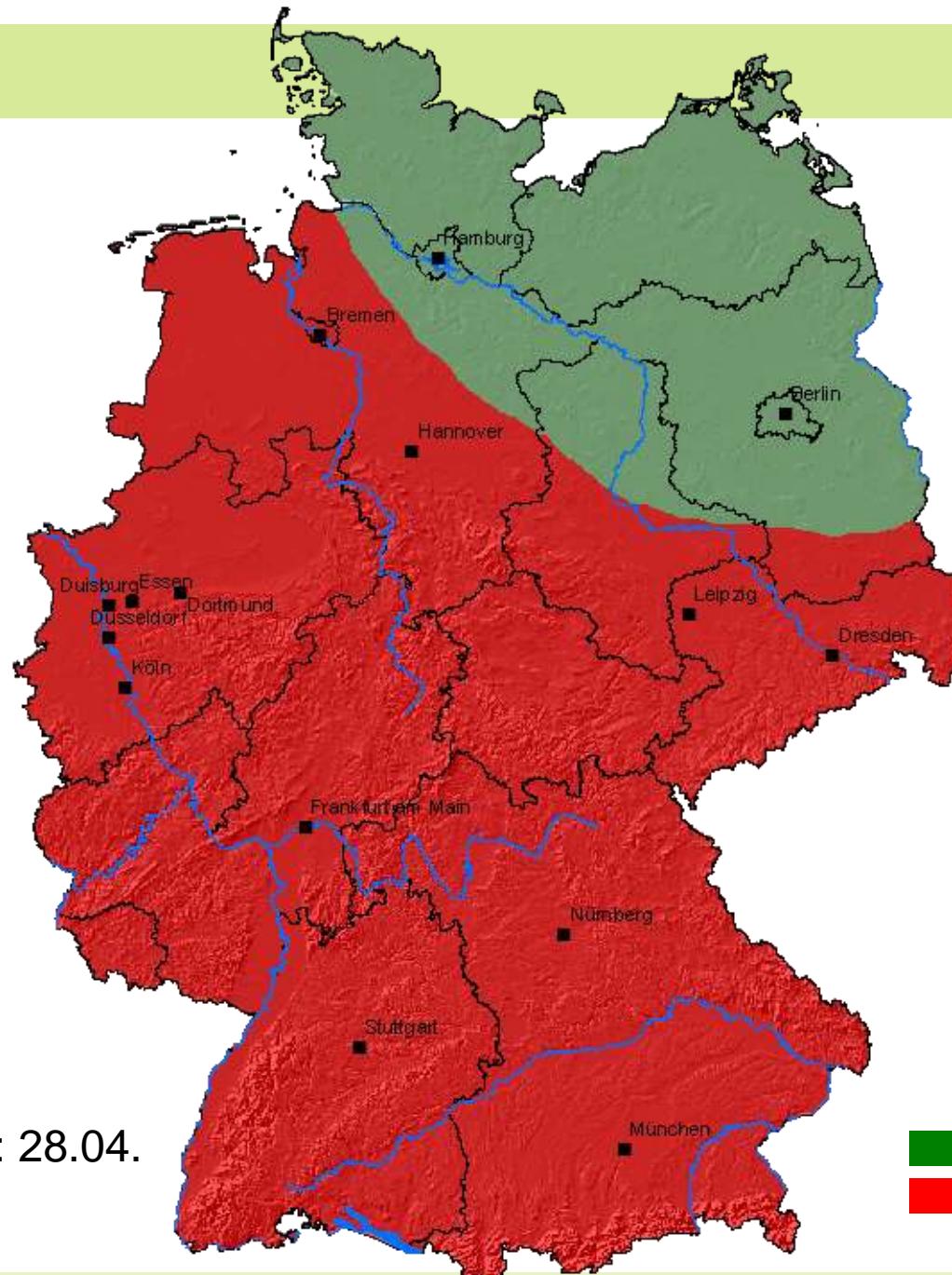
15. Juni 2008



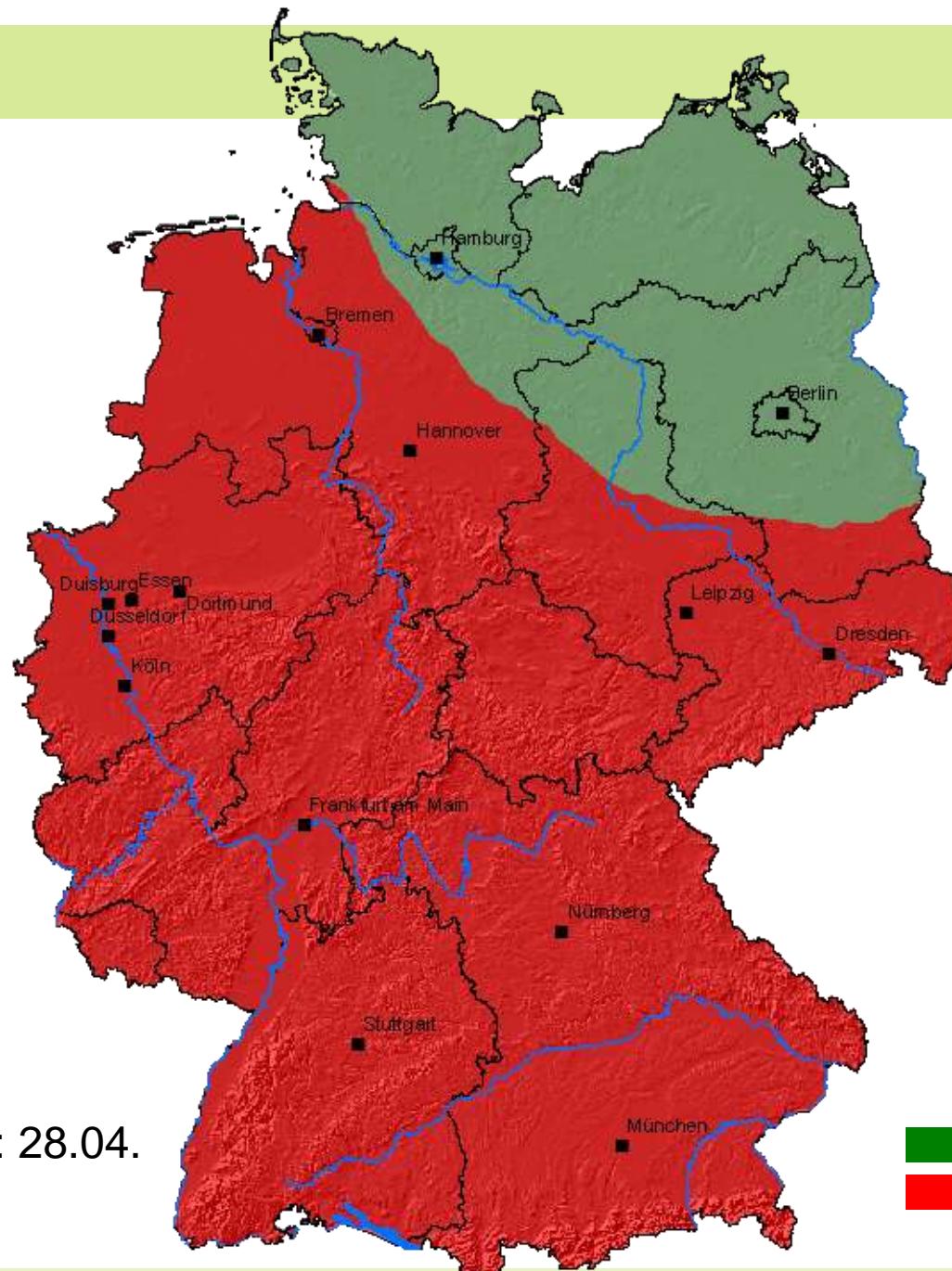
16. Juni 2008



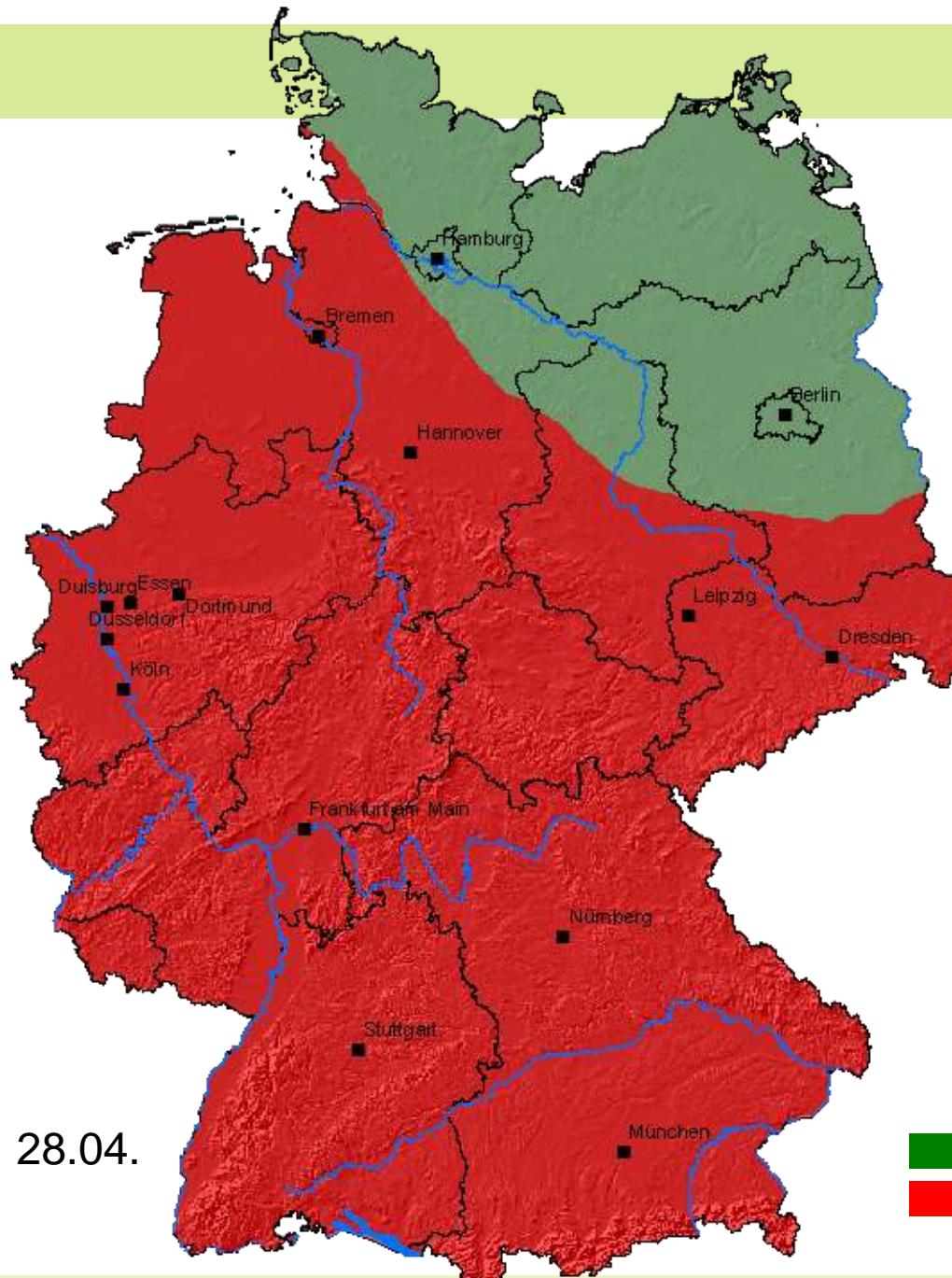
17. Juni 2008



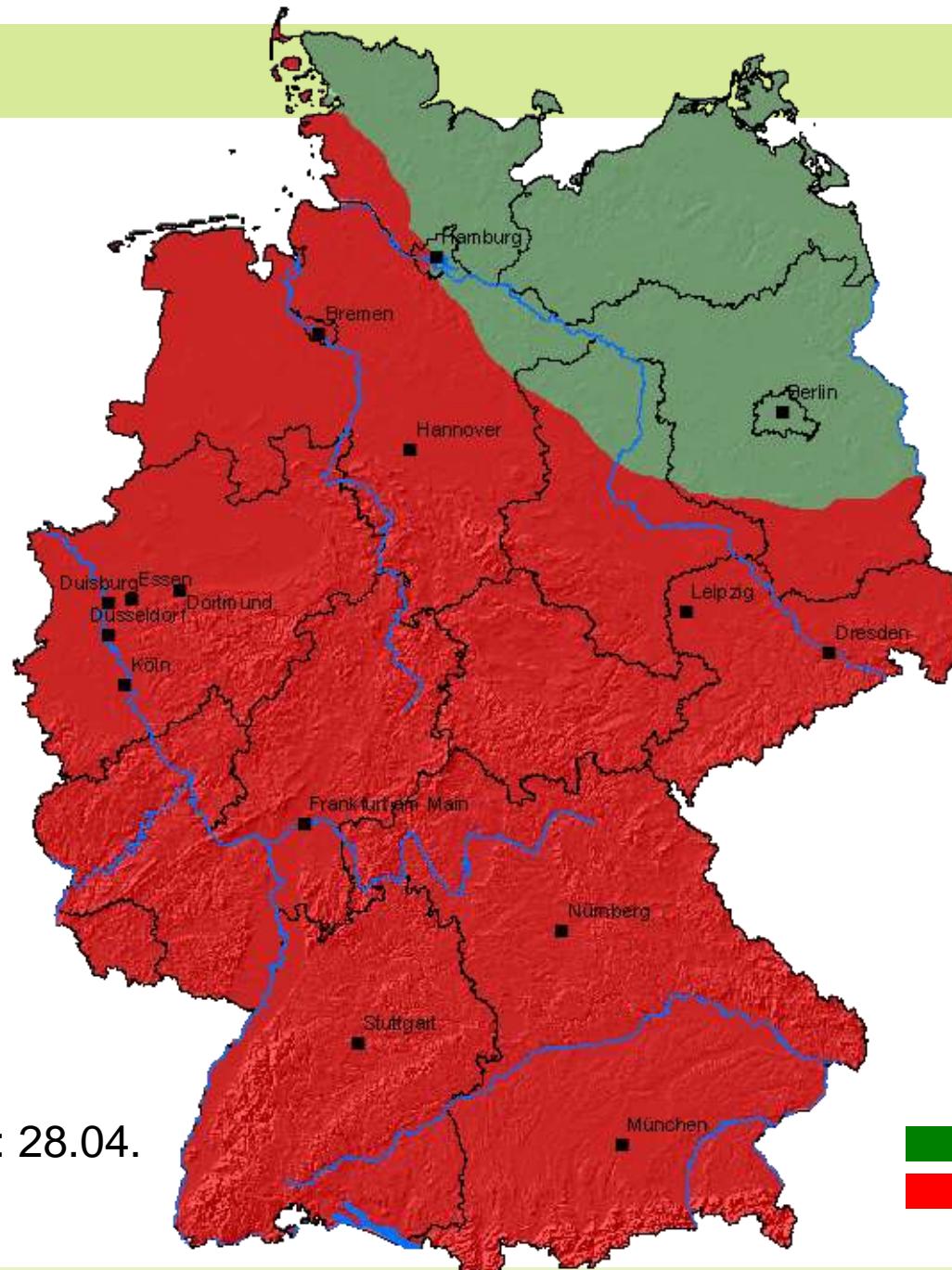
18. Juni 2008



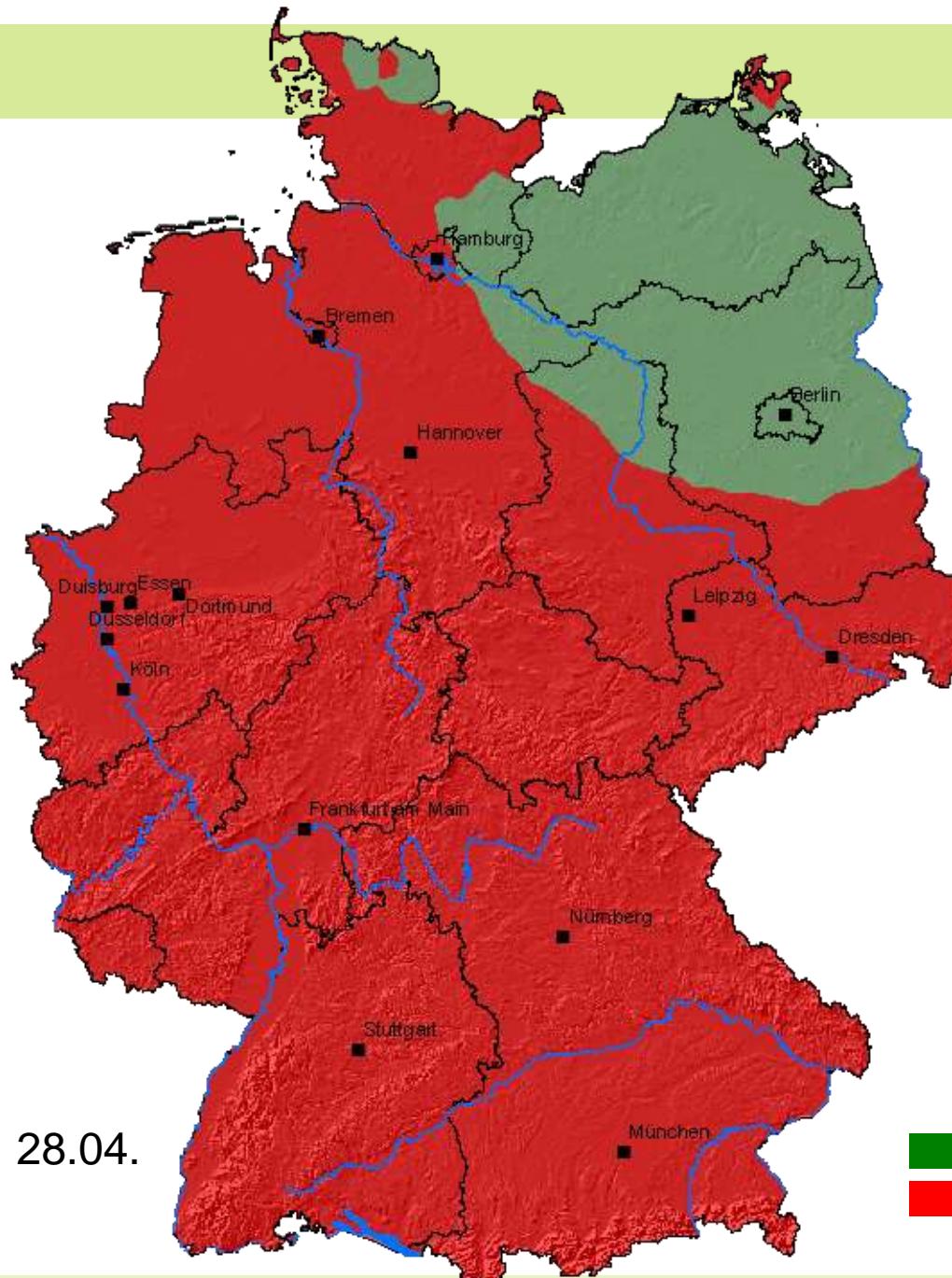
19. Juni 2008



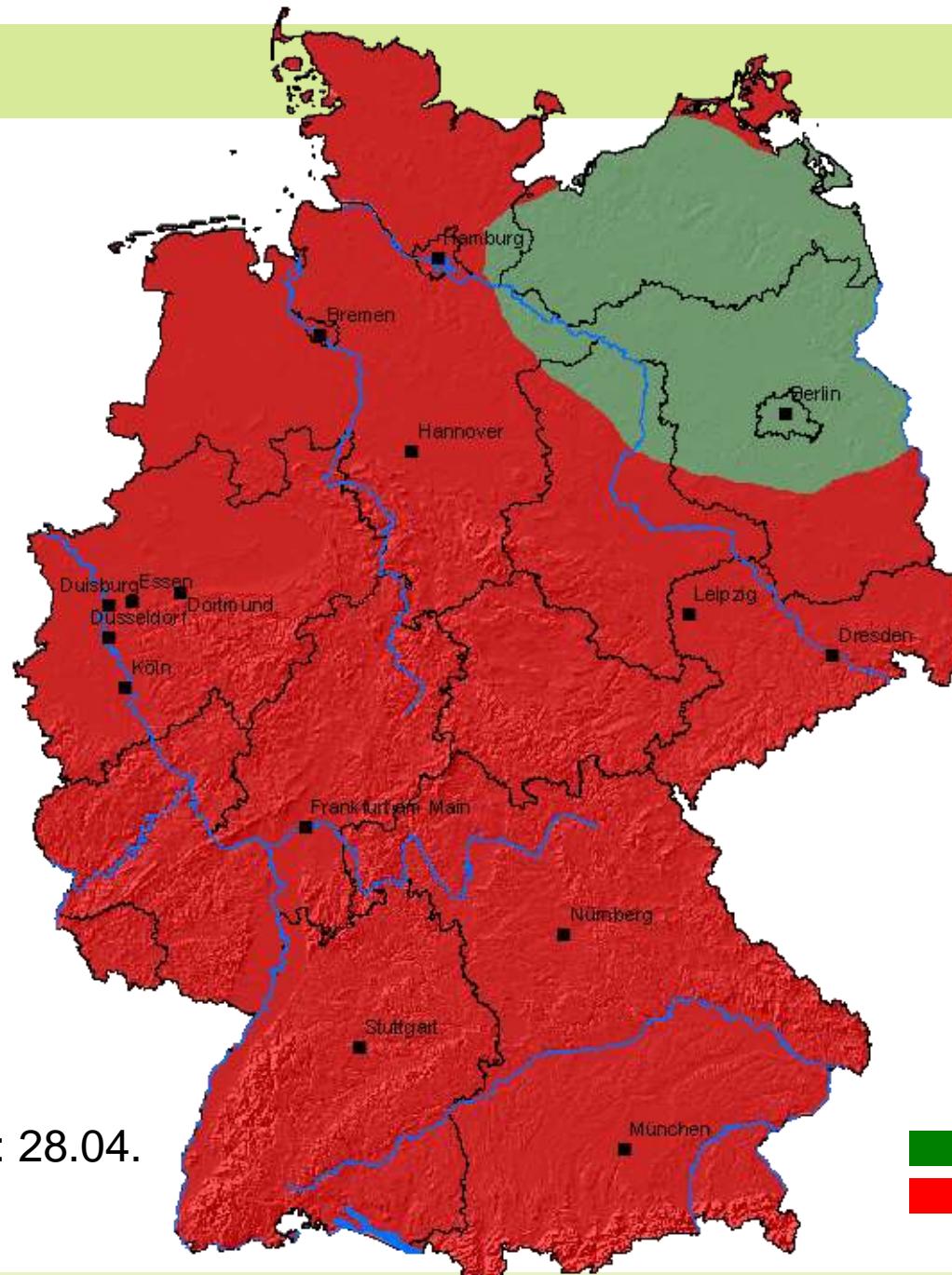
20. Juni 2008



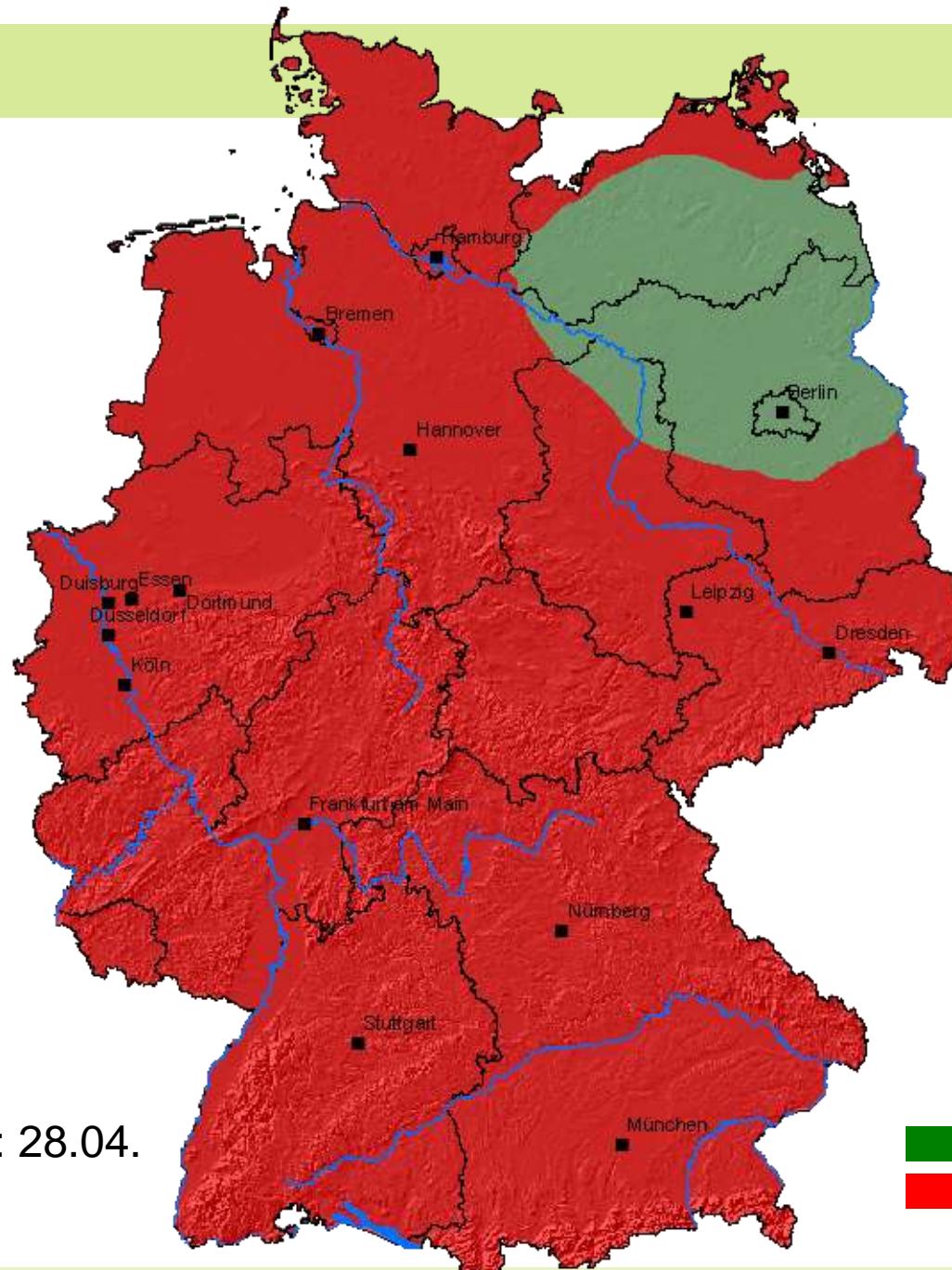
21. Juni 2008



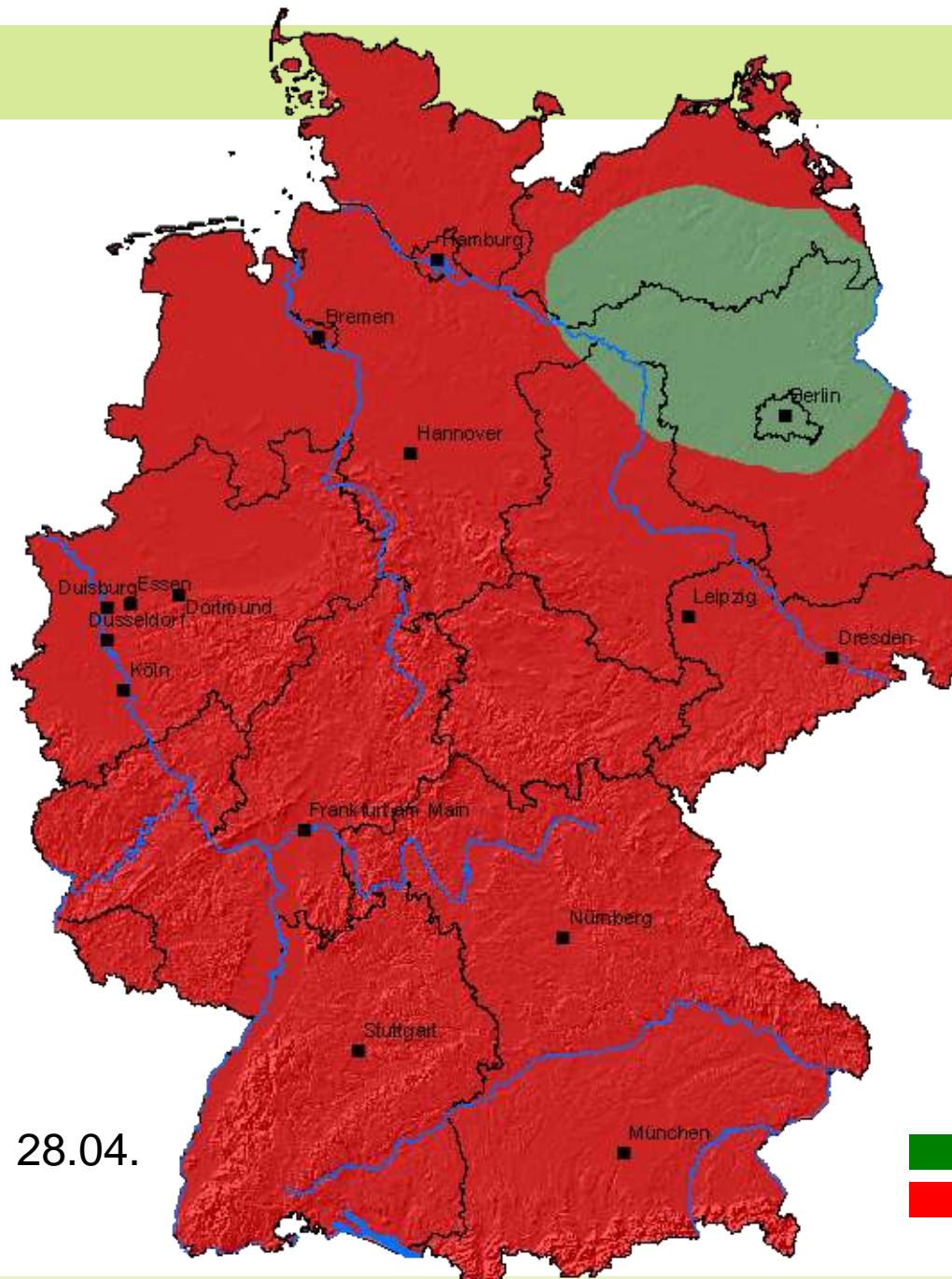
22. Juni 2008



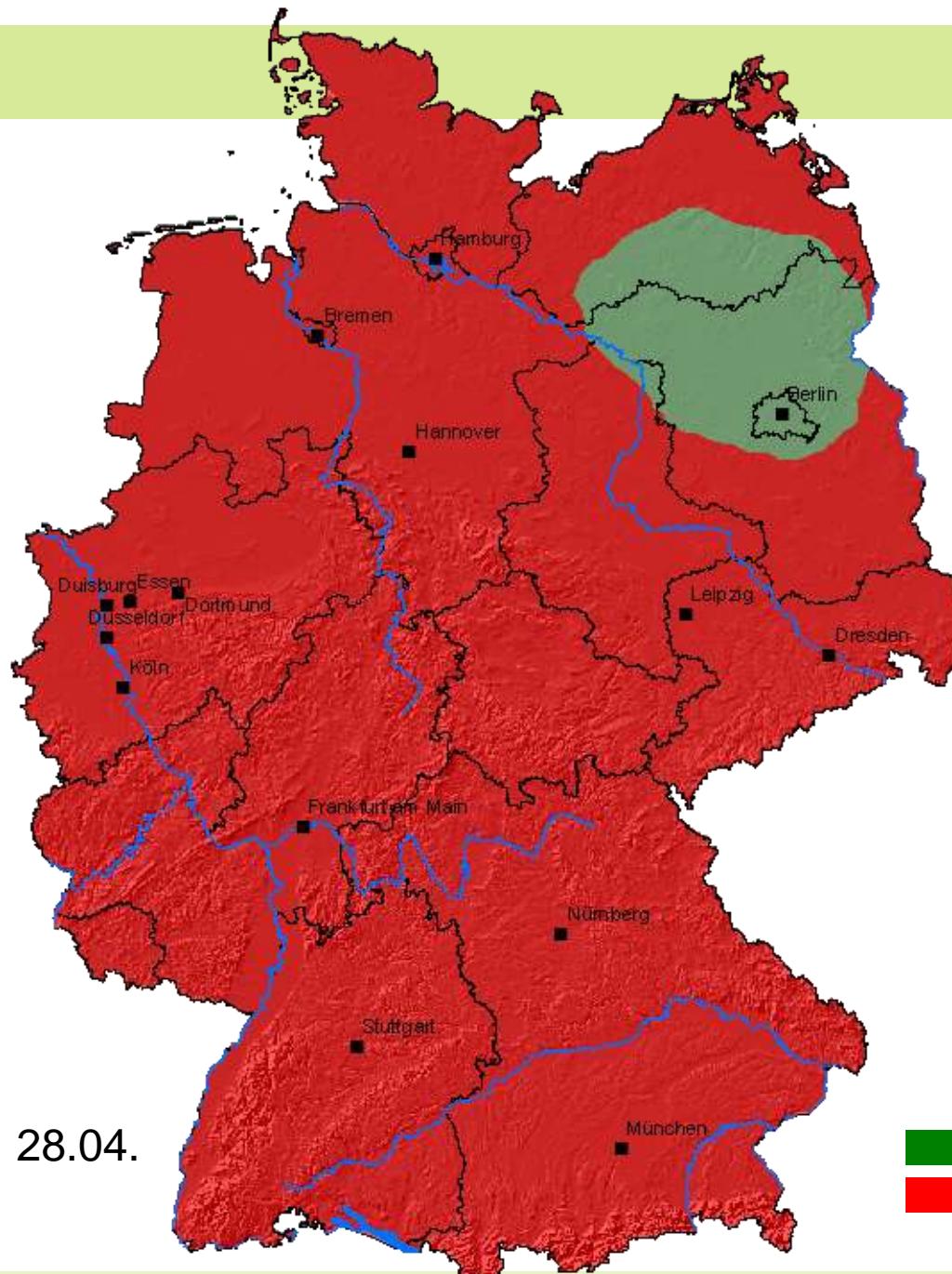
23. Juni 2008



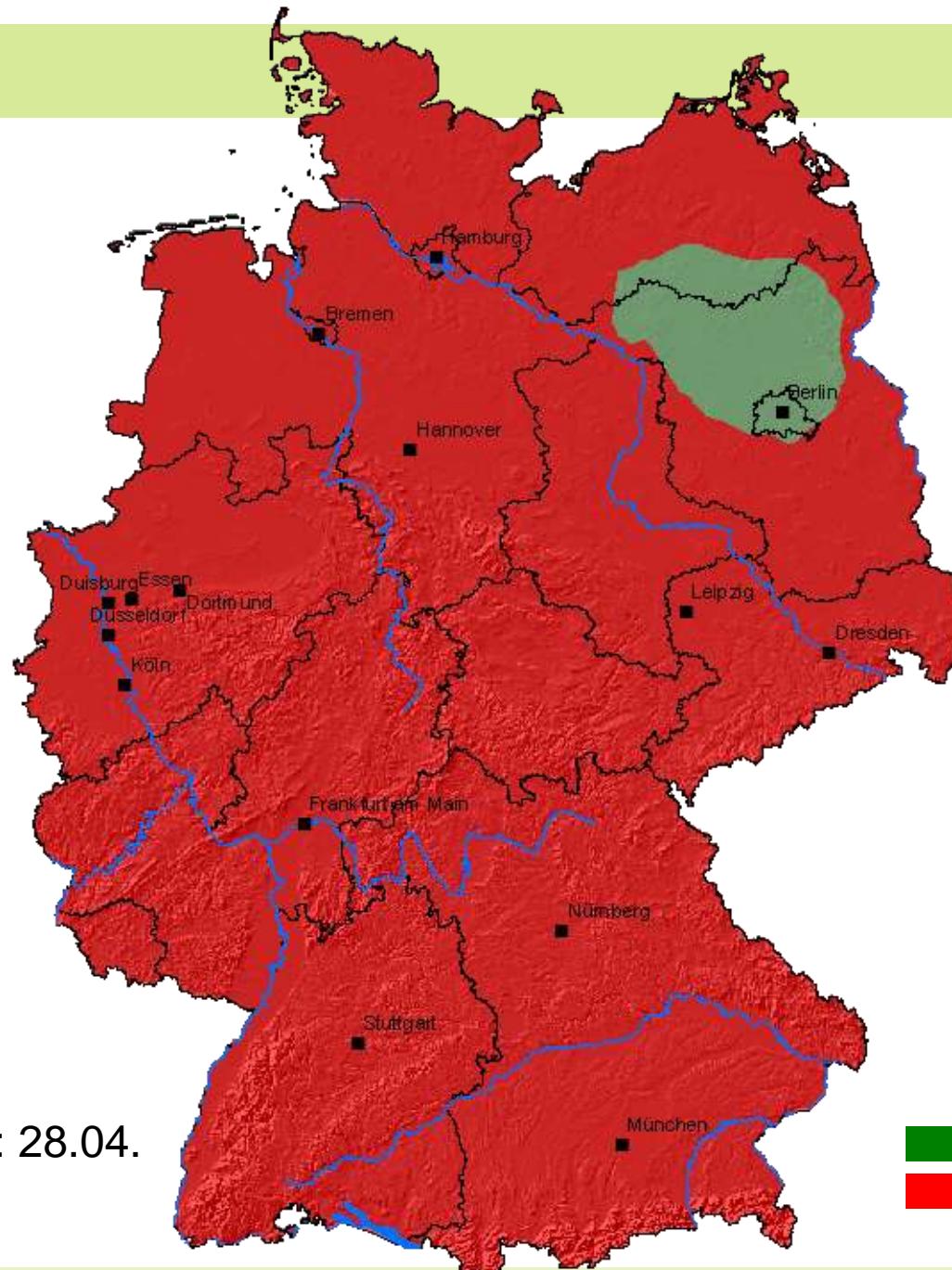
24. Juni 2008



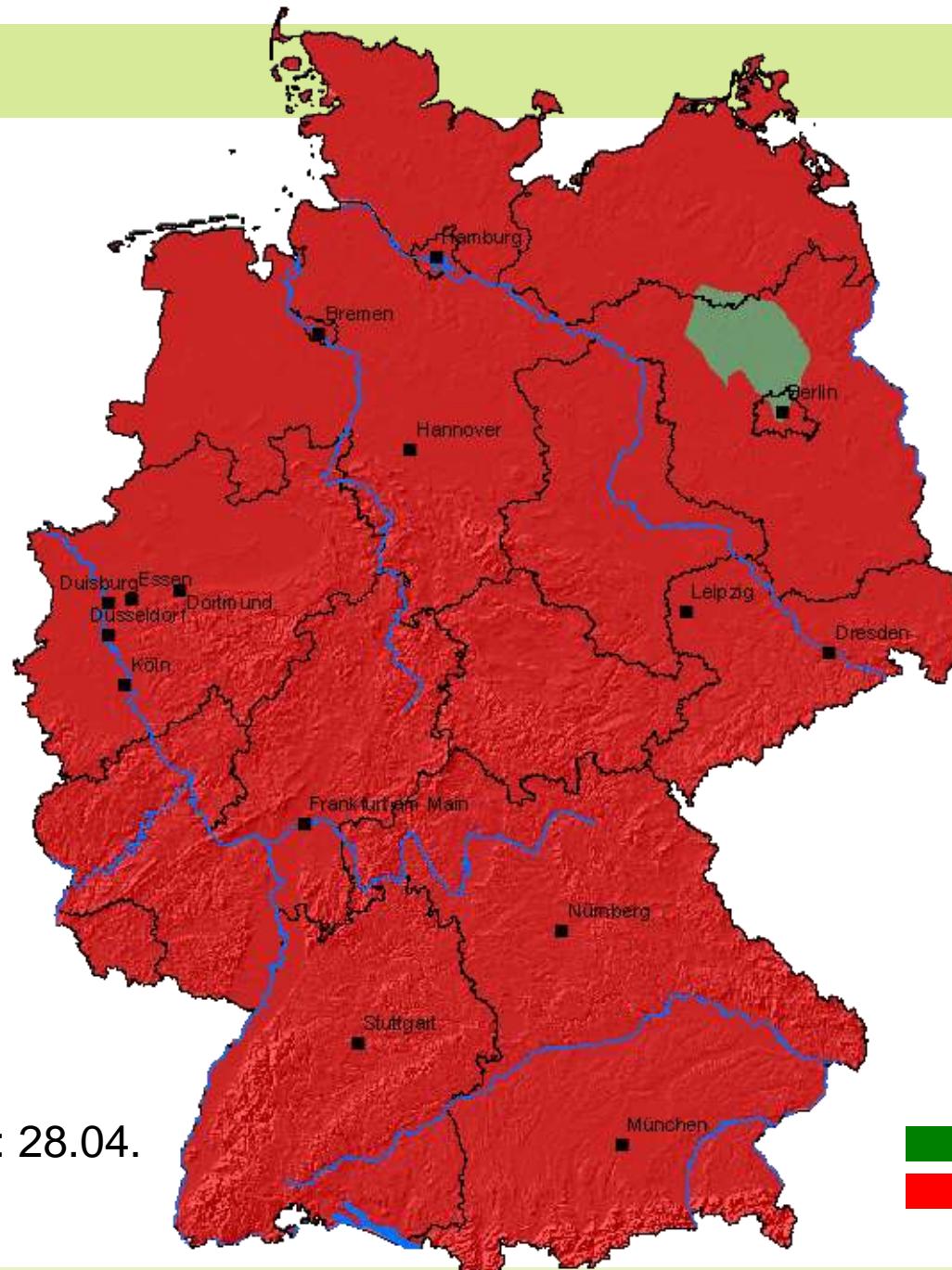
25. Juni 2008



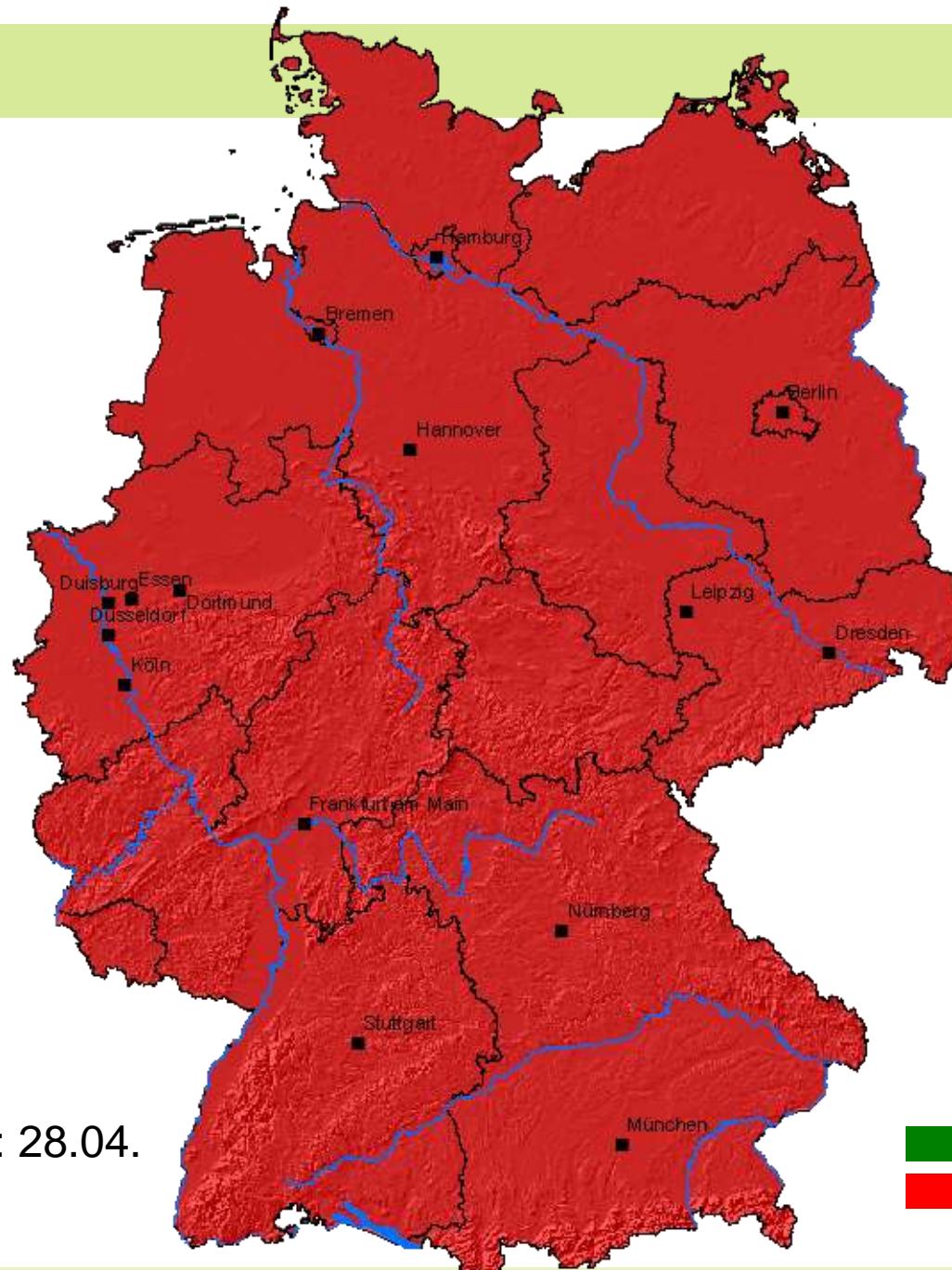
26. Juni 2008



27. Juni 2008



28. Juni 2008



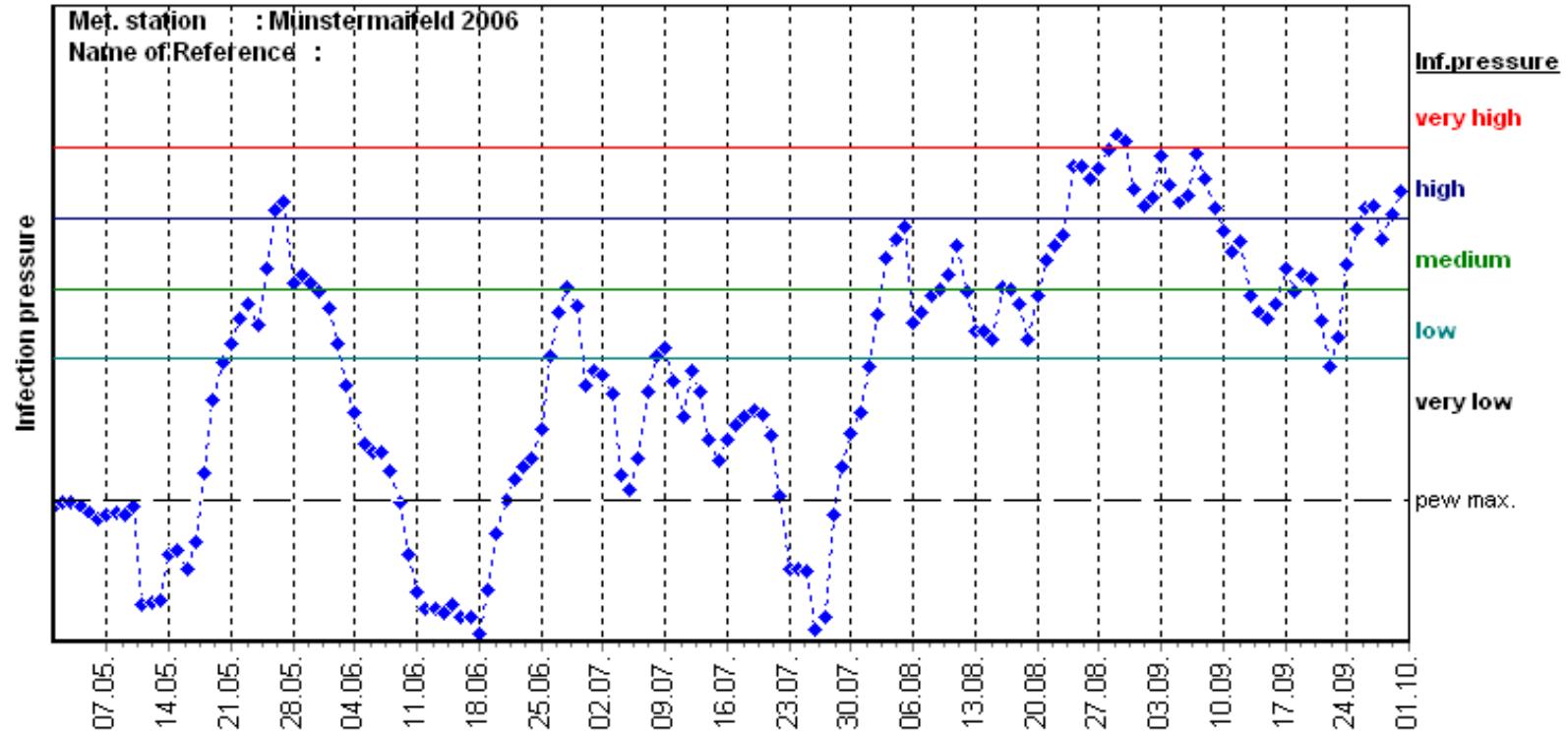
Forecasting model runs with spatial input data

Two type of models used by ZEPP

Second Type

plant disease infection risk

- high/low risk situations
- spraying strategy

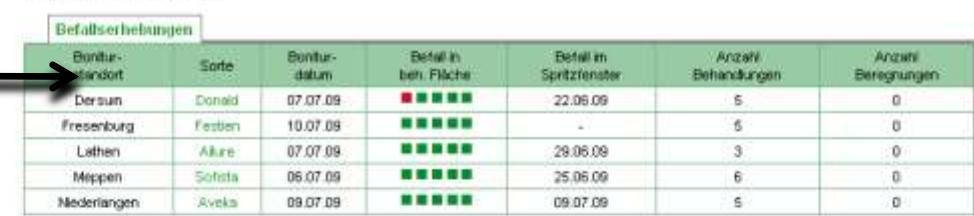


SIMPHYT3

riskmap of specific region



monitoring of individual plots



Boniturstandort	Sorte	Boniturdatum	Befall in beh. Fläche	Befall im Spritzabstand	Anzahl Behandlungen	Anzahl Berechnungen
Dersum	Donald	07.07.09	■■■■■	22.06.09	5	0
Friesenburg	Festien	10.07.09	■■■■■	-	6	0
Lathen	Akure	07.07.09	■■■■■	28.06.09	3	0
Meppen	Sofista	06.07.09	■■■■■	25.06.09	6	0
Niederlangen	Aveka	09.07.09	■■■■■	09.07.09	5	0

infection pressure index of individual plot



Prognose		Prognose erstellt für den	Infektionsdruck nach SIMPHYT3	Mittlerer Spritzabstand in Tagen
Huyen	10.07.09	JU	■■■■■	8 - 9

Auswahl Karte
 Ausgewählter Prognosestandort ■ Boniturstandort

Infektionsdruck nach SIMPHYT3: Befall in beh. Fläche

z.B. keine aktuellen Daten	■■■■■ Kein Befall
Sehr niedrig	■■■■■ Weniger als 1% der Pflanzen befallen
Niedrig	■■■■■ 1-10% der Pflanzen befallen
Mittel	■■■■■ 11-25% der Pflanzen befallen
Hoch	■■■■■ 26-50% der Pflanzen befallen
Sehr hoch	■■■■■ Mehr als 50% der Pflanzen befallen

- [Link at SIMPHYT3](#)

Summary and Conclusion

- Virtual met. data were produced and tested on validity
 - interpolation method for temperature and relative humidity
 - radar data for precipitation
- Virtual met. data were used as input for forecasting models to produce risk maps
 - risk maps show development of disease outbreak
 - risk maps show daily infection pressure for plant diseases
- Forecasting results as risk maps are easier to understand and to interpret
- GIS helps to obtain more detailed calculations and results with higher accuracy than before
- Risk maps are available under www.isip.de since 2. May 2010



Thanks for your attention

