

In situ data samples

Table

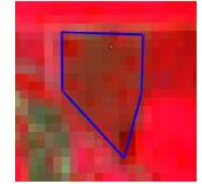
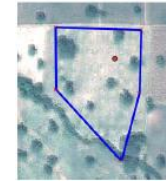
FR_MIPY_LC_SM_2015				LC	CODE	IRRIG
530	Polygon	877	1	Rapeseed	435	0
531	Polygon	878	1	Rapeseed	435	0
532	Polygon	879	0	Water bodies	7	0
533	Polygon	880	0	Water bodies	7	0
534	Polygon	881	0	Water bodies	7	0
535	Polygon	882	0	Water bodies	7	0

(0 out of 1794 Selected)

In situ data collection



- Optional to generate the cropland mask
- Mandatory to generate the croptype map



- Field campaigns for cropland and croptype can be combined.
- The quality of the in situ data set is the most important driver of the quality of the output maps
- With the proper format, one single dataset can be given to the system.

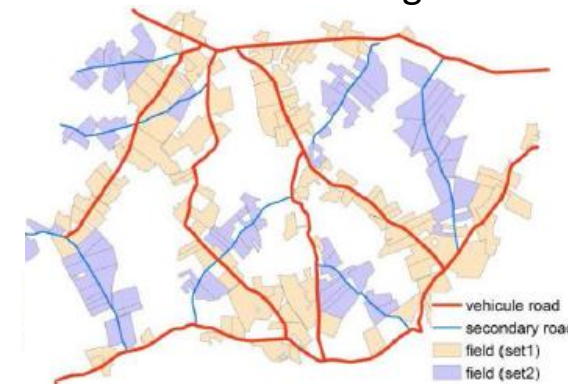
2 different objectives:

- ❑ In situ data for **calibration/training** of the machine learning algorithms: sampling to cover the diversity of the existing classes across the site. It should represent the range of possible land cover types and crop types.
- ❑ In situ data for **validation**: to estimate the model performance to recognize the different classes. To be considered as a proper map validation, the validation dataset should be collected using a statistically-sound sampling.

By-default split of the dataset:

75% of the samples to support the training

25% of the samples to test the performance of the classifier



In situ data preparation



- Shapefile to be provided with specific attribute table format [cfr Software User Manual]
- Stratification should be applied in case of large area mapping
- Guidelines for field campaign method are provided by the JECAM network:
http://www.jecam.org/JECAM_Guidelines_for_Field_Data_Collection_v1_0.pdf

→ Dedicated **webinar** on in situ data collection methods is planned **on July 19th**

