An aerial photograph of Ukraine is shown on the left side of the slide, outlined in yellow. In the top left corner, there is a blue icon of a satellite with signal waves. In the bottom left corner, there is a blue network diagram with nodes and connecting lines. The main title is in blue text on the right side of the slide.

Assessment of war-induced land use change in Ukraine with satellite data and machine learning

Nataliia Kussul^{1,2}, Sergii Skakun¹, Andrii Shelestov^{2,3}, Bohdan Yailymov³, Hanna Yailymova^{2,3}, Sofia Drozd^{2,3}, Eric Duncan¹, Inbal Becker-Reshef¹, Guido Lemoine⁴, Klaus Deininger⁵

1: University of Maryland, USA; 2: NTUU "KPI", Ukraine; 3: Space Research Institute NASU-SSAU, Ukraine; 4: Joint Research Center of the European Commission, Italy; 5: The World Bank



Who we are

NTUU «Igor Sikorsky KPI»

Dept of Math Modelling and Data Analysis

Space Research Institute NASU

Dept of space technologies and systems

University of Maryland

NASA Harvest program

Our expertise

Machine learning on satellite data

Land cover/land use

Geospatial intelligence

Journals & Magazines > IEEE Geoscience and Remote Se... > Volume: 14 Issue: 5

Deep Learning Classification of Land Cover and Crop Types Using Remote Sensing Data

Publisher: IEEE

Cite This

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Nataliia Kussul ; Mykola Lavreniuk ; Sergii Skakun ; Andrii Shelestov [All Authors](#)

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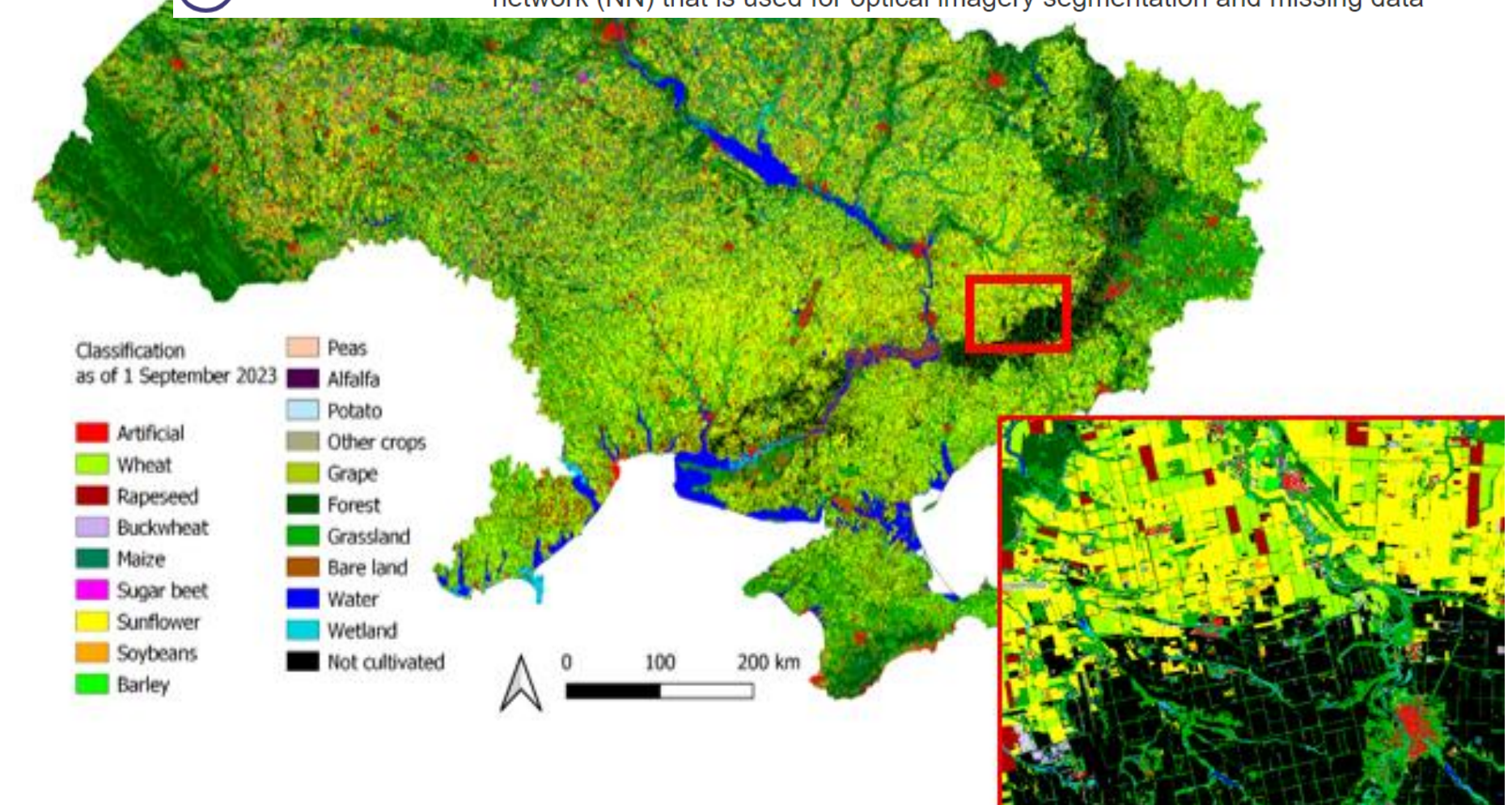
Abstract

Document
Sections

Abstract:

Deep learning (DL) is a powerful state-of-the-art technique for image processing including remote sensing (RS) images. This letter describes a multilevel DL architecture that targets land cover and crop type classification from multitemporal multisource satellite imagery. The pillars of the architecture are unsupervised neural network (NN) that is used for optical imagery segmentation and missing data

Introduction





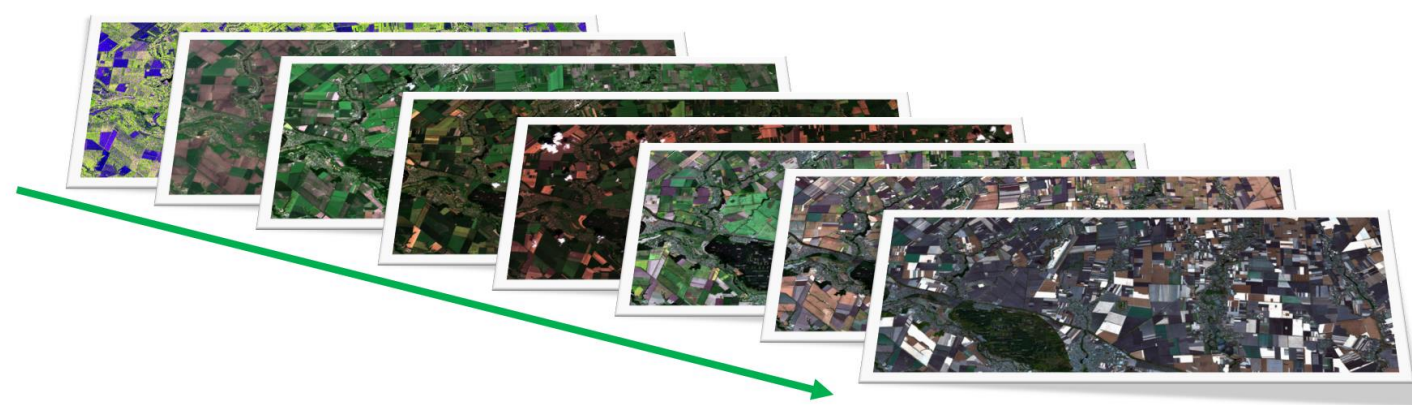
Layout

- Methodology: Land Use classification with ML & satellite data
- Assessment of war-induced land use change in Ukraine from NTUU “KPI”
- NASA Harvest estimates of war-induced land use change in Ukraine
- Night Lights as indicator of economic activities

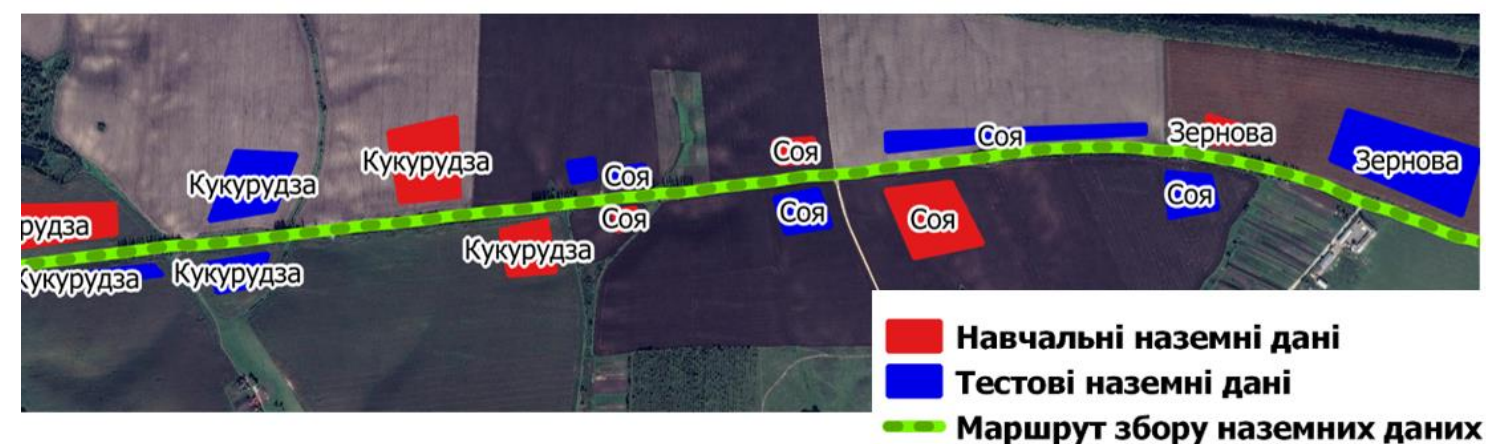
Methodology of time series satellite data using for classification map creation

Input data

Time series of satellite data
(Sentinel-1,2)



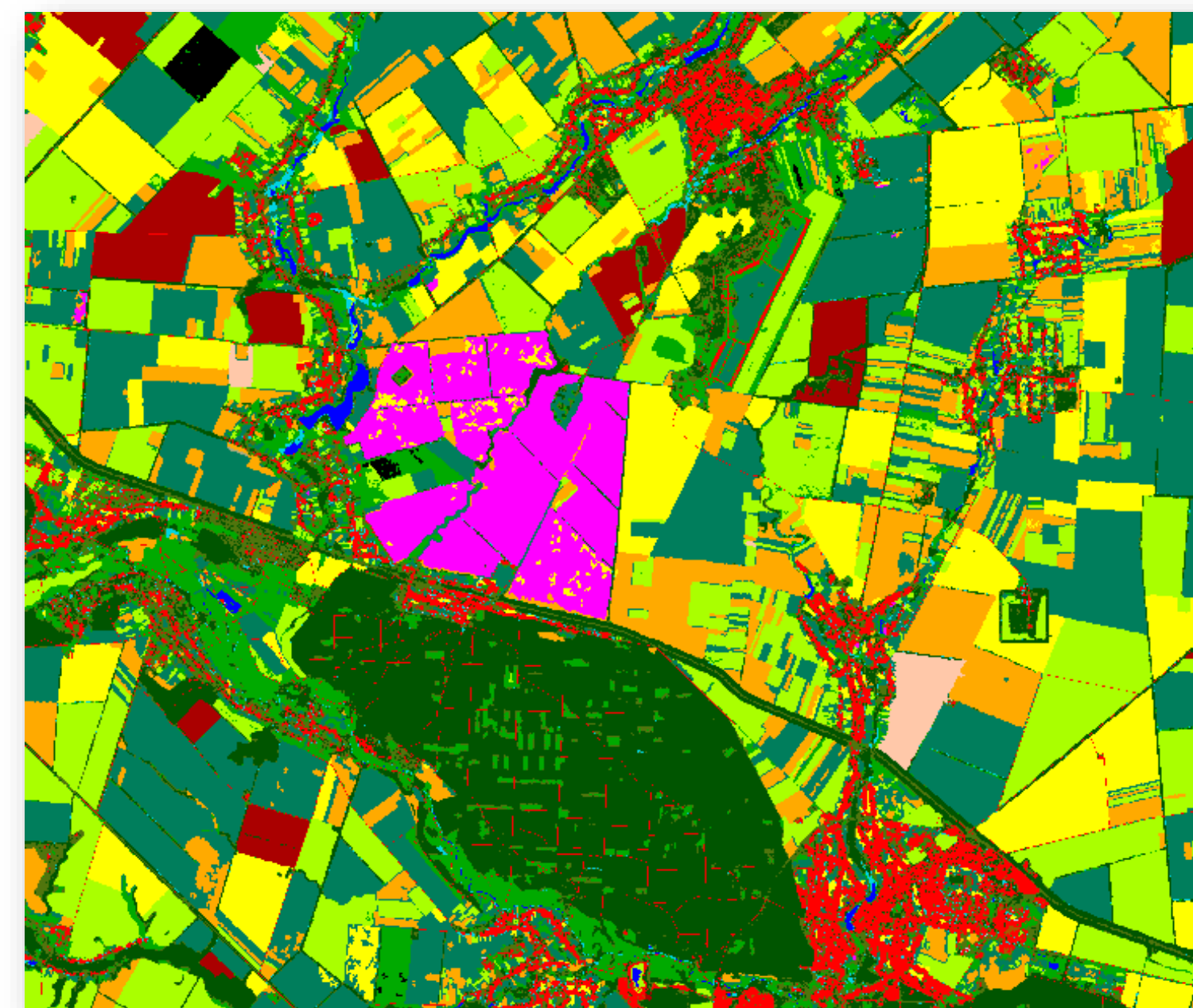
In-situ data along the roads



ML model in cloud
(GEE or Creodias)

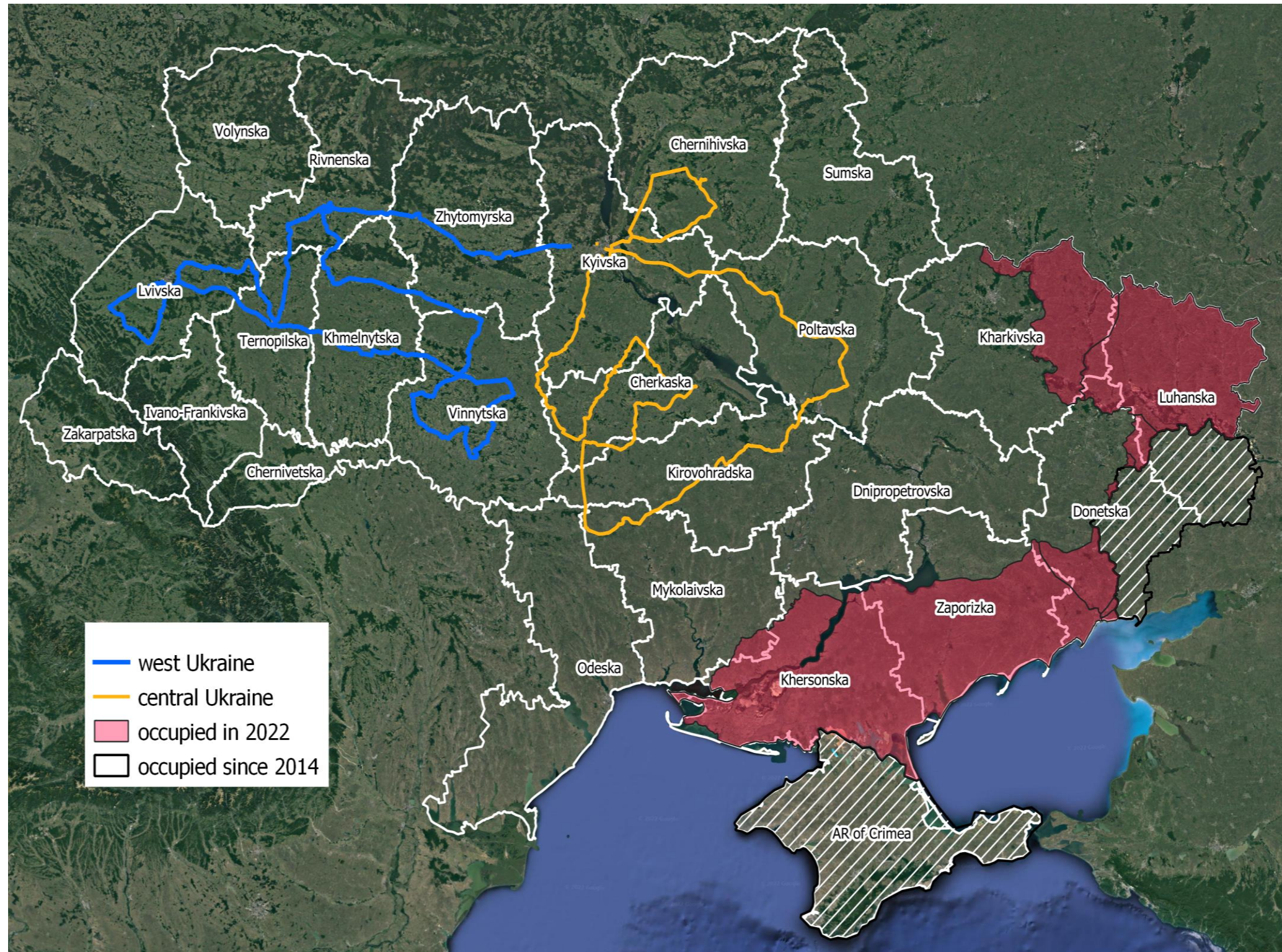


Crop classification map





Annual in-situ data collection (2017 – now)



Class Name	In-situ data 2022
Non cropland	5583
Cereals	1459
Maize	1242
Other cropland	1050
Rapeseed	261
Sunflower	1182
Total	10777

Joint Experiment of Crop Assessment and Monitoring



- Network of test sites
- Crop type classification
- Validation experiments
- Models adaptation of crop growth

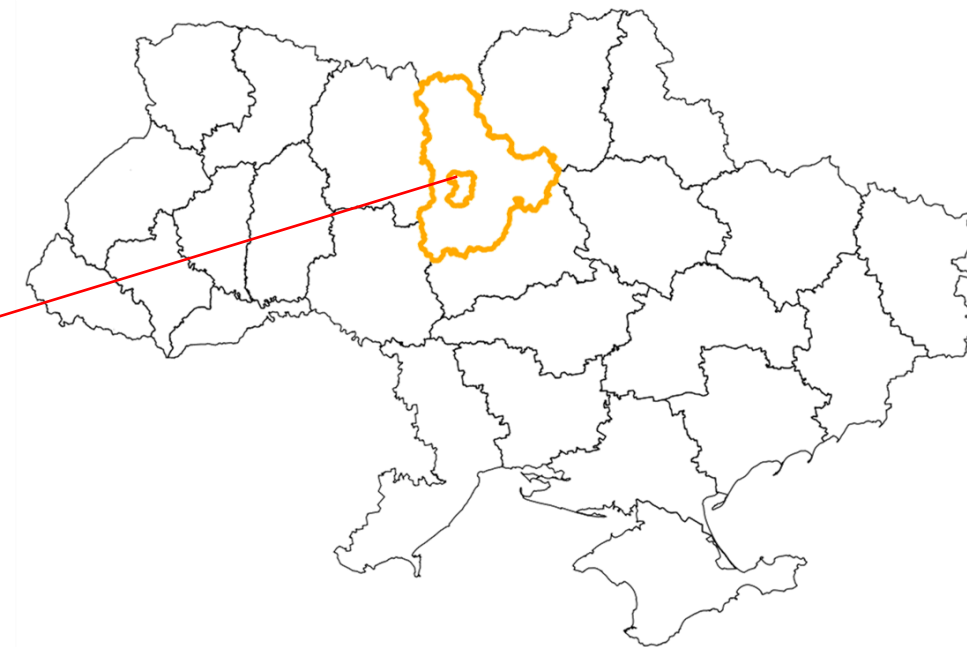
JECAM

Interactive Map

Select from any JECAM study site in the world to learn more



Territory of intensive observation

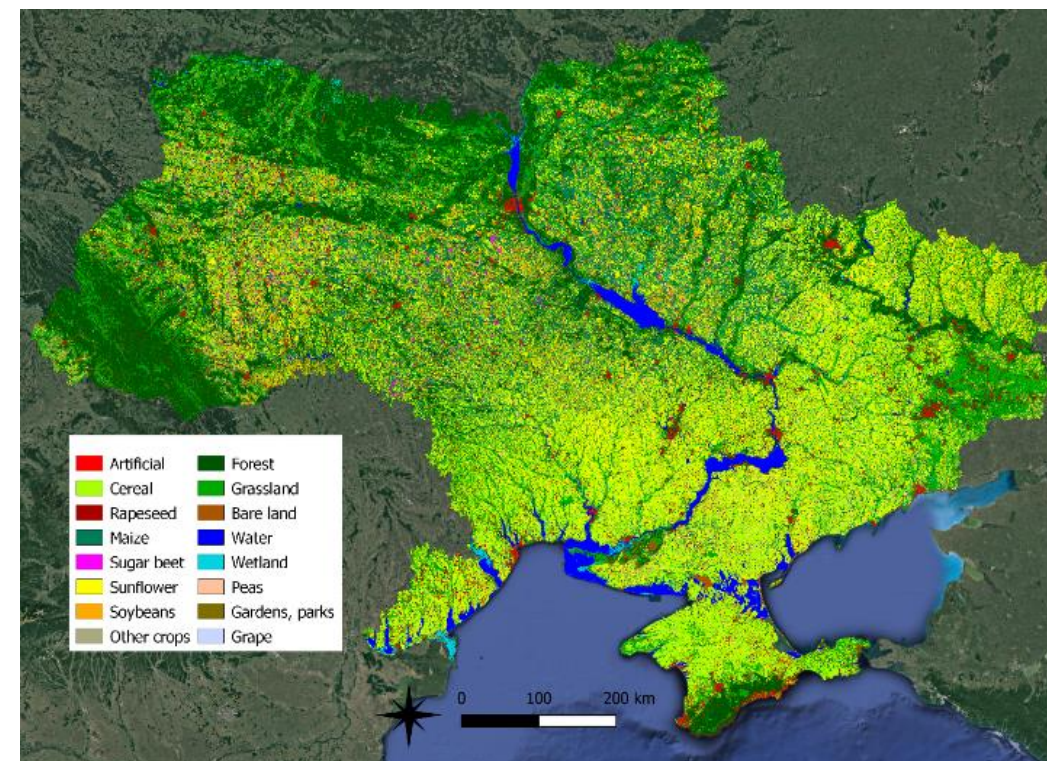


Kyiv region & Vasytkiv district

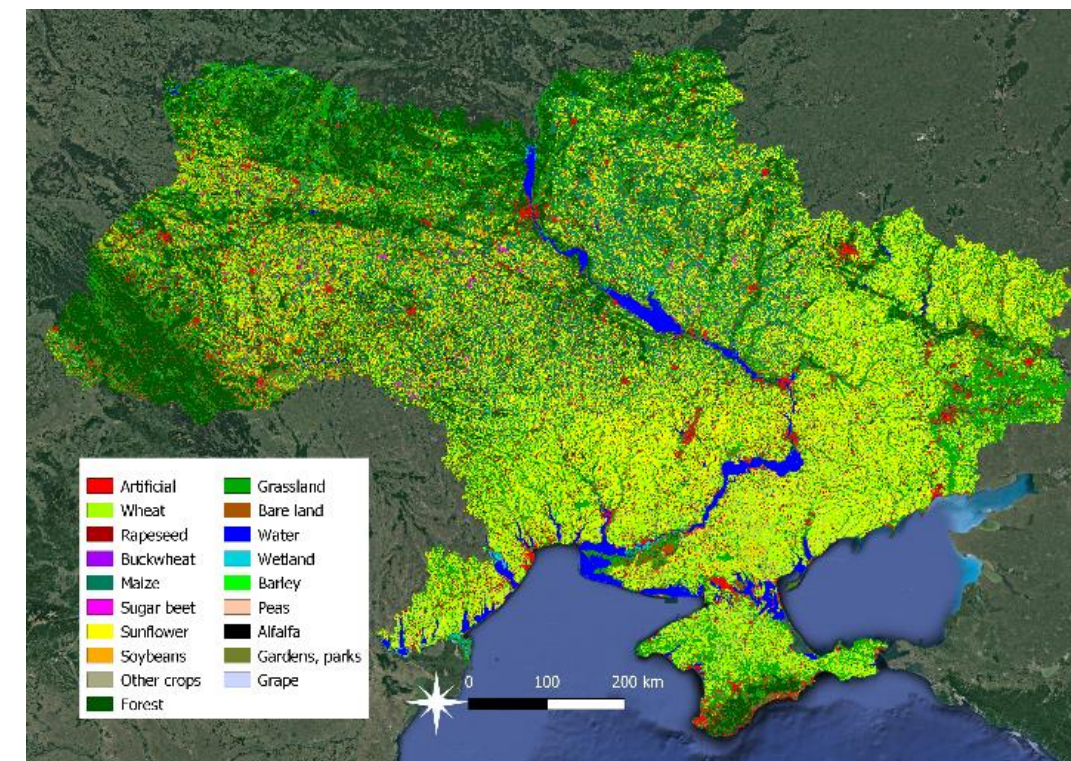


Annual land cover and crop type classification

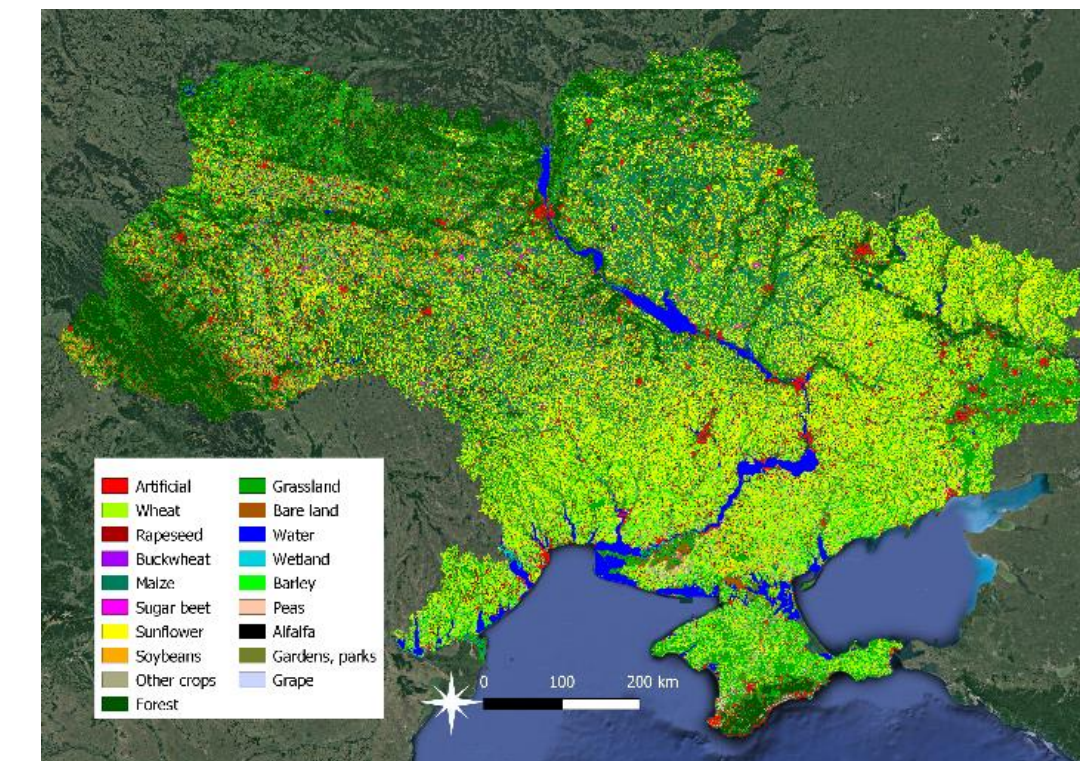
2018 (30.8 MLN ha)



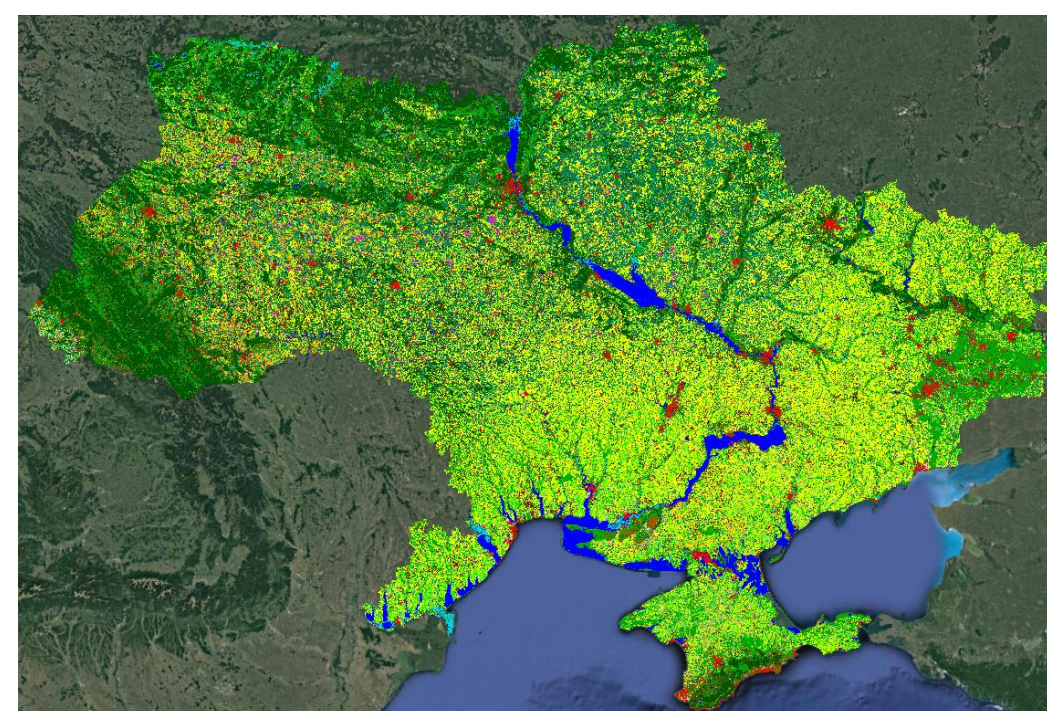
2019 (30.0 MLN ha)



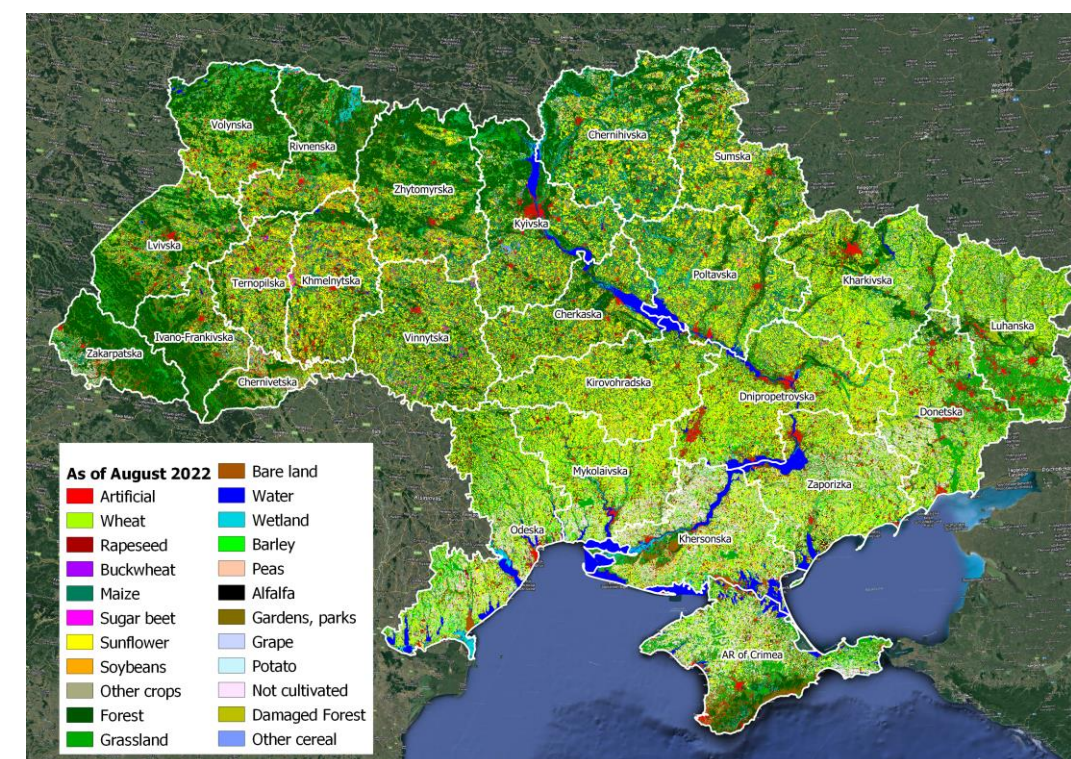
2020 (30.4 MLN ha)



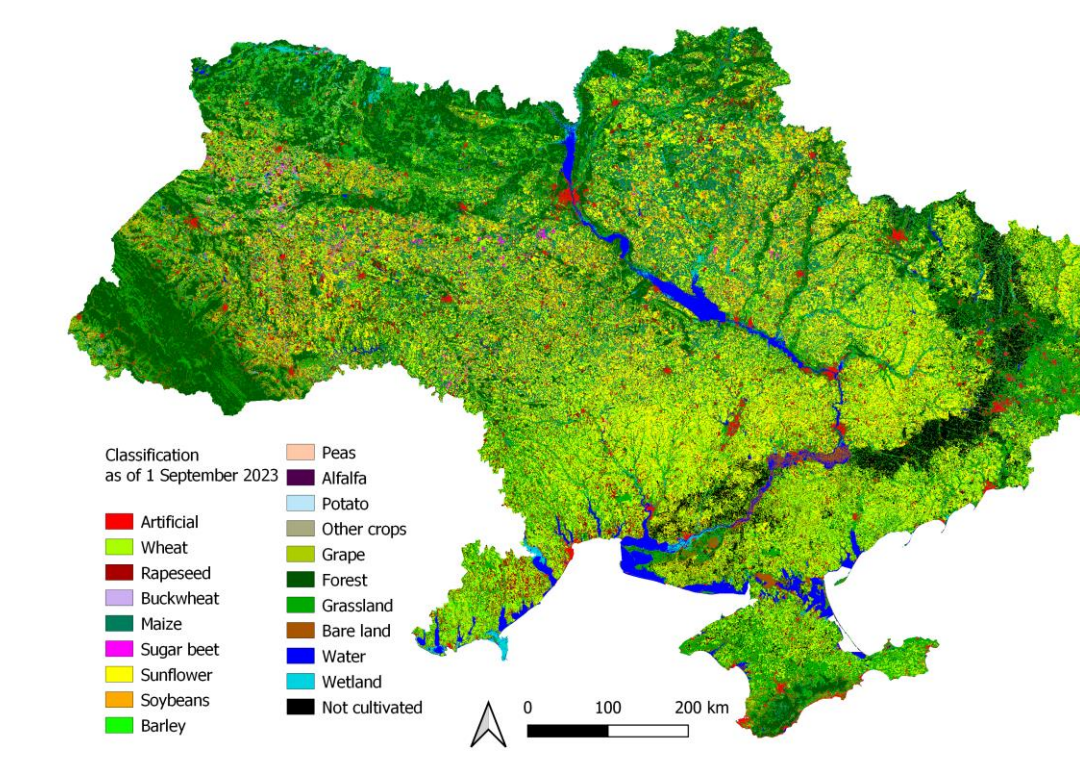
2021 (31.2 MLN ha)



2022 (28.1 MLN ha)

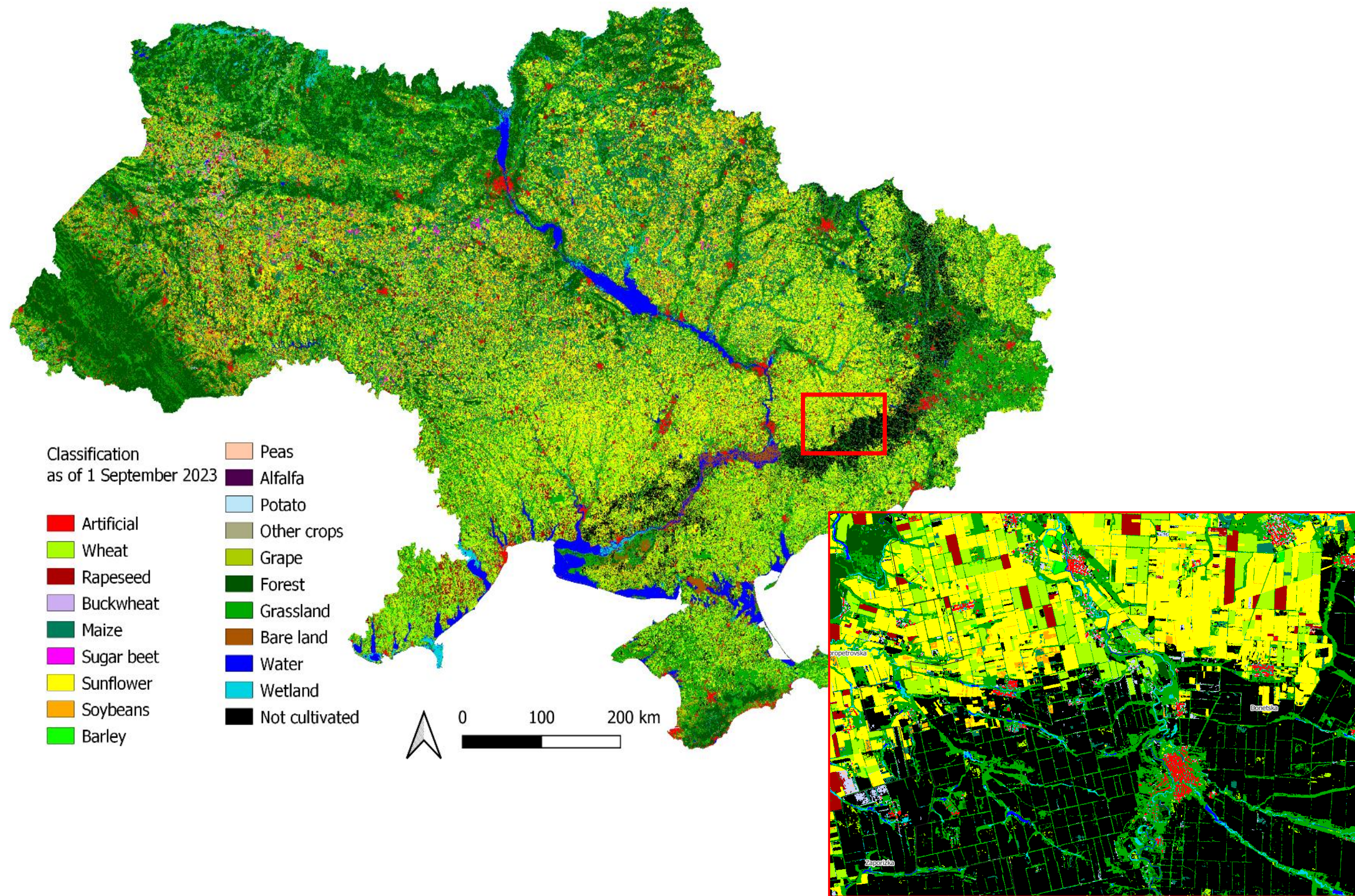


2023 (27.3 MLN ha)



Classification in CREODIAS Cloud

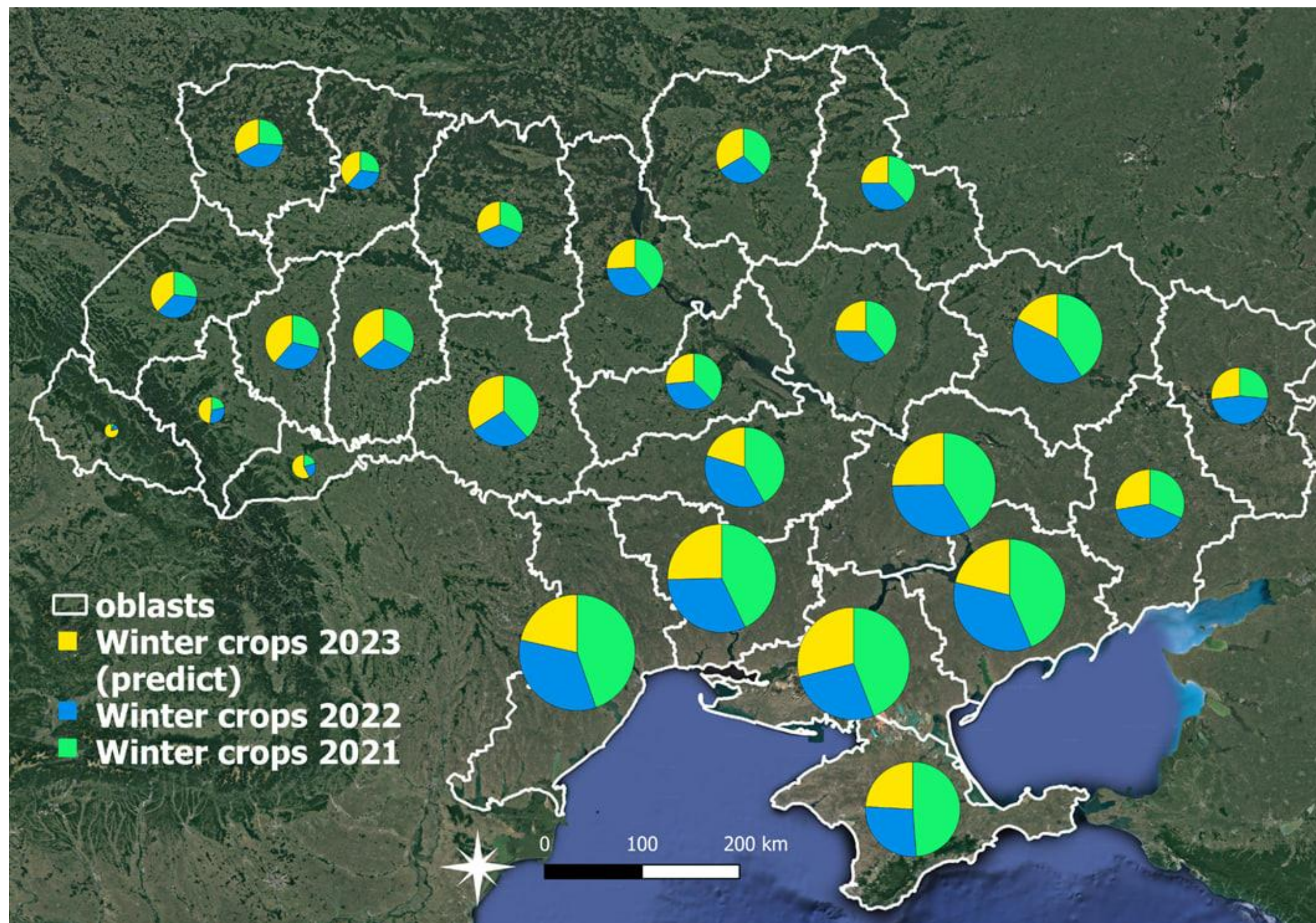
Ukraine 2023



Class	PA	UA	F1
Artificial	88,7	81,9	85,2
Wheat	98,7	90,6	94,5
Rapeseed	96,1	98,6	97,3
Buckwheat	54,8	92	68,7
Maize	93,6	91,3	92,4
Sugar beet	95,7	93,2	94,5
Sunflower	98,6	97,6	98,1
Soybean	88,8	88,5	88,7
Other crops	75,1	67,5	71,1
Forest	100	97,8	98,9
Grassland	90,9	85,9	88,3
Bareland	72,6	85	78,3
Water	100	99,4	99,7
Wetland	94	92,7	93,4
Barley	62,7	90,1	73,9
Peas	80,9	100	89,5
Alfalfa	29,3	87,5	43,8
Grape	87,6	51,2	64,7
Not cultivated	88,2	96,6	92,2
Potato	72,8	18,9	30,1
Overall Accuracy	OA = 93,1%		



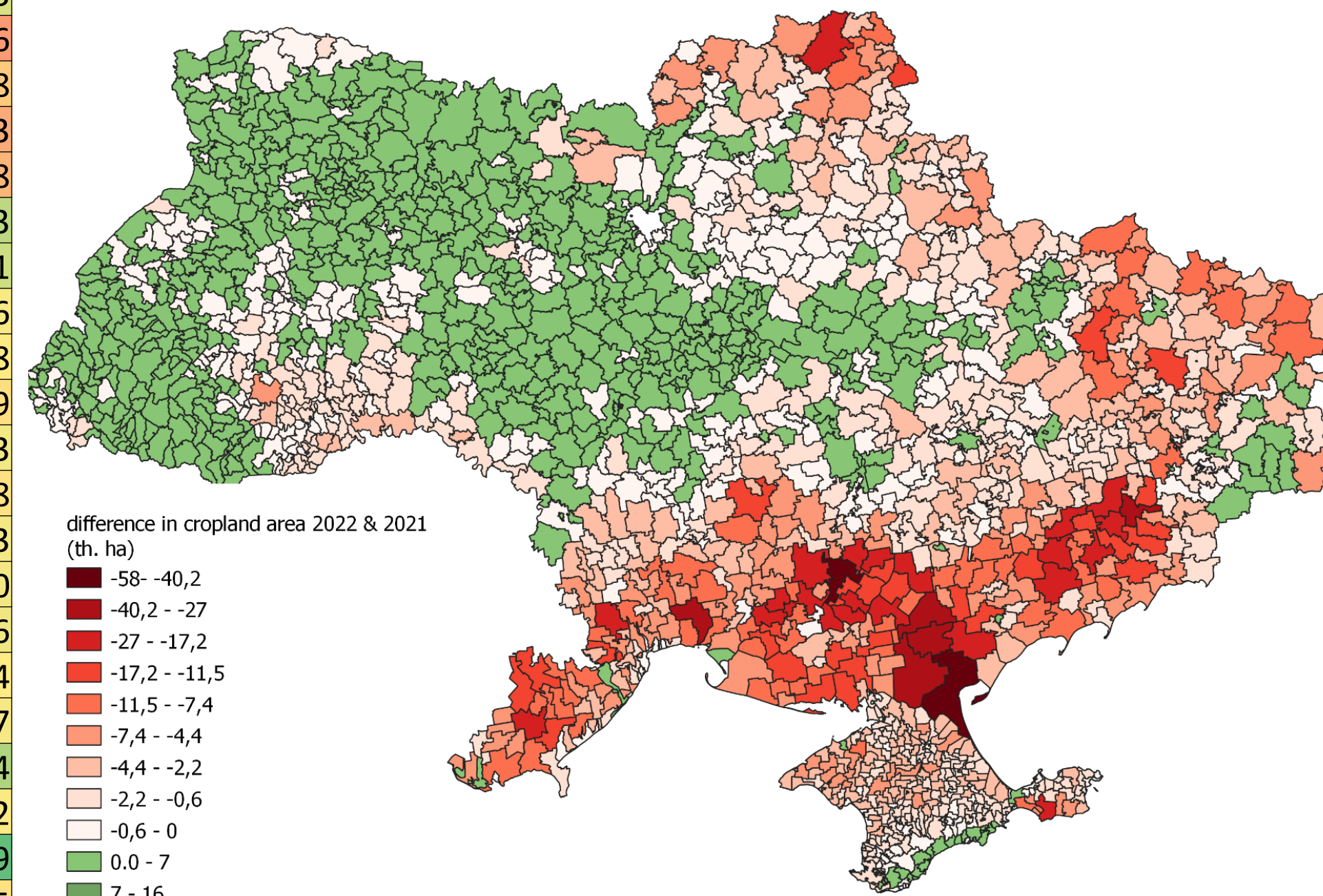
Winter crops distribution (2021-2023)





Cropland difference between 2021 & 2022

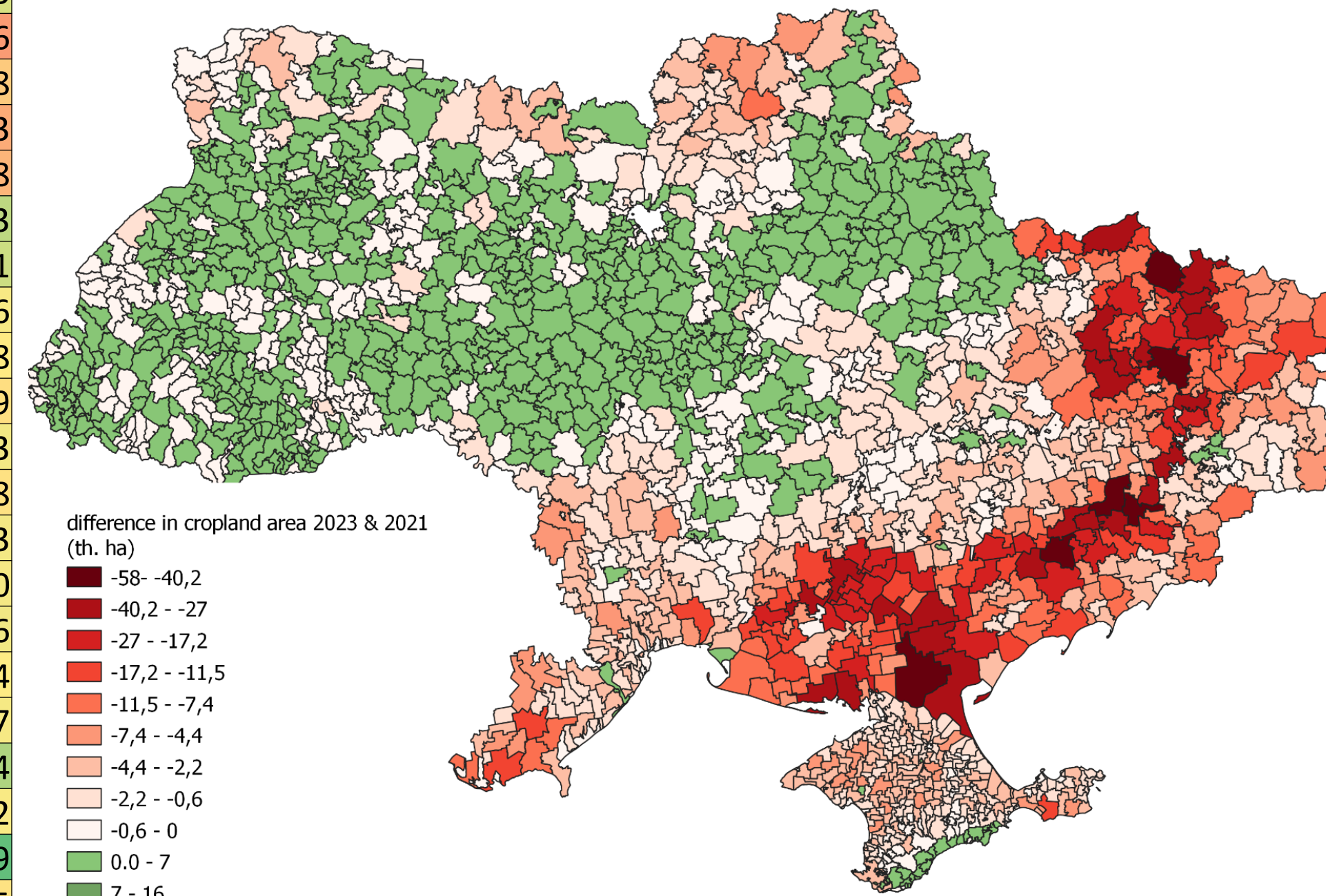
	Cropland, th ha			2021 & 2022 Cropland Difference in:		2021 & 2023 Cropland Difference in:		2022 & 2023 Cropland Difference in:	
	2021	2022	2023	th ha	%	th ha	%	th ha	%
Khersonska	1765,72	1115,1	987,7	-650,6	-36,8	-778,0	-44,1	-127,4	-11,4
AR of Crimea	1182,67	650,6	685,0	-532,1	-45,0	-497,6	-42,1	34,4	5,3
Donetska	1364,92	1109,7	803,2	-255,3	-18,7	-561,7	-41,2	-306,4	-27,6
Zaporizka	1968,60	1556,5	1372,9	-412,1	-20,9	-595,7	-30,3	-183,6	-11,8
Luhanska	1171,90	1066,9	829,3	-105,0	-9,0	-342,6	-29,2	-237,6	-22,3
Kharkivska	1872,06	1740,8	1413,7	-131,2	-7,0	-458,4	-24,5	-327,1	-18,8
Odeska	2071,75	1678,6	1834,3	-393,1	-19,0	-237,4	-11,5	155,7	9,3
Mykolaivska	1770,21	1475,7	1580,0	-294,5	-16,6	-190,2	-10,7	104,3	7,1
Chernihivska	1401,22	1318,4	1326,4	-82,9	-5,9	-74,8	-5,3	8,1	0,6
Dnipropetrovska	2068,38	1984,2	1968,4	-84,1	-4,1	-100,0	-4,8	-15,9	-0,8
Volynska	524,71	543,9	517,1	19,2	3,7	-7,6	-1,5	-26,8	-4,9
Kirovohradska	1783,98	1748,9	1771,7	-35,1	-2,0	-12,2	-0,7	22,9	1,3
Zhytomyrska	885,33	918,1	882,8	32,8	3,7	-2,5	-0,3	-35,3	-3,8
Ternopilska	874,31	863,6	874,4	-10,8	-1,2	0,1	0,0	10,8	1,3
Poltavska	1798,63	1785,1	1803,8	-13,5	-0,8	5,2	0,3	18,7	1,0
Khmelnyska	1234,85	1222,9	1242,7	-11,9	-1,0	7,9	0,6	19,8	1,6
Cherkaska	1218,88	1233,2	1228,2	14,3	1,2	9,3	0,8	-5,0	-0,4
Kyivska	1200,51	1202,5	1211,0	2,0	0,2	10,5	0,9	8,4	0,7
Sumska	1256,47	1140,1	1270,5	-116,4	-9,3	14,0	1,1	130,4	11,4
Vinnytska	1615,31	1632,1	1635,7	16,7	1,0	20,3	1,3	3,6	0,2
Chernivetska	257,35	213,6	262,4	-43,8	-17,0	5,0	1,9	48,8	22,9
Rivnenska	504,27	533,0	514,3	28,7	5,7	10,0	2,0	-18,7	-3,5
Lvivska	606,43	627,6	623,7	21,2	3,5	17,3	2,9	-3,8	-0,6
Ivano-Frankivska	281,28	277,6	293,7	-3,6	-1,3	12,4	4,4	16,1	5,8
Zakarpatska	76,85	83,7	88,9	6,8	8,9	12,1	15,7	5,2	6,3
Ukraine total	30756,58	27722,3	27021,9	-3034,2	-9,9	-3734,7	-12,1	-700,4	-2,5





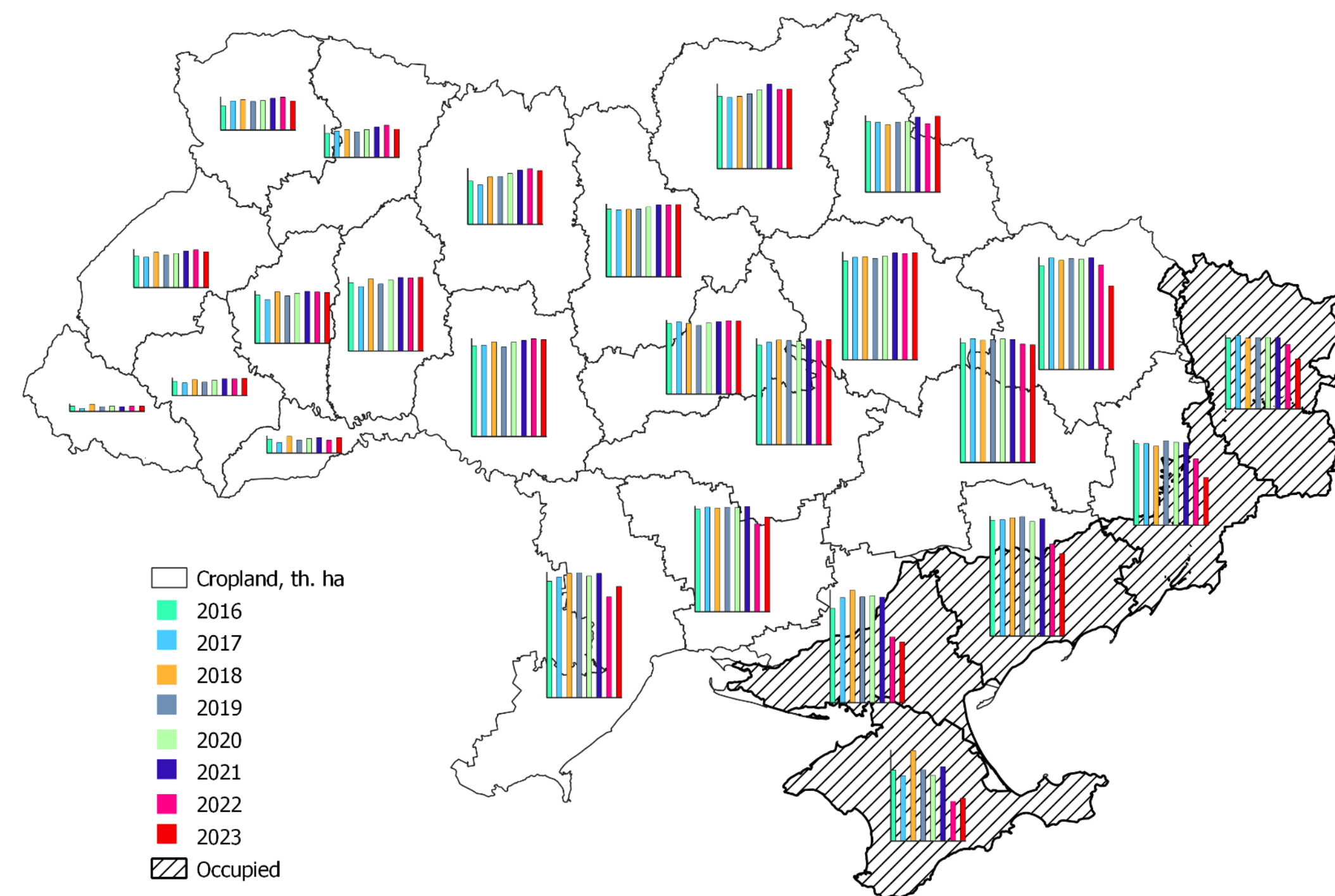
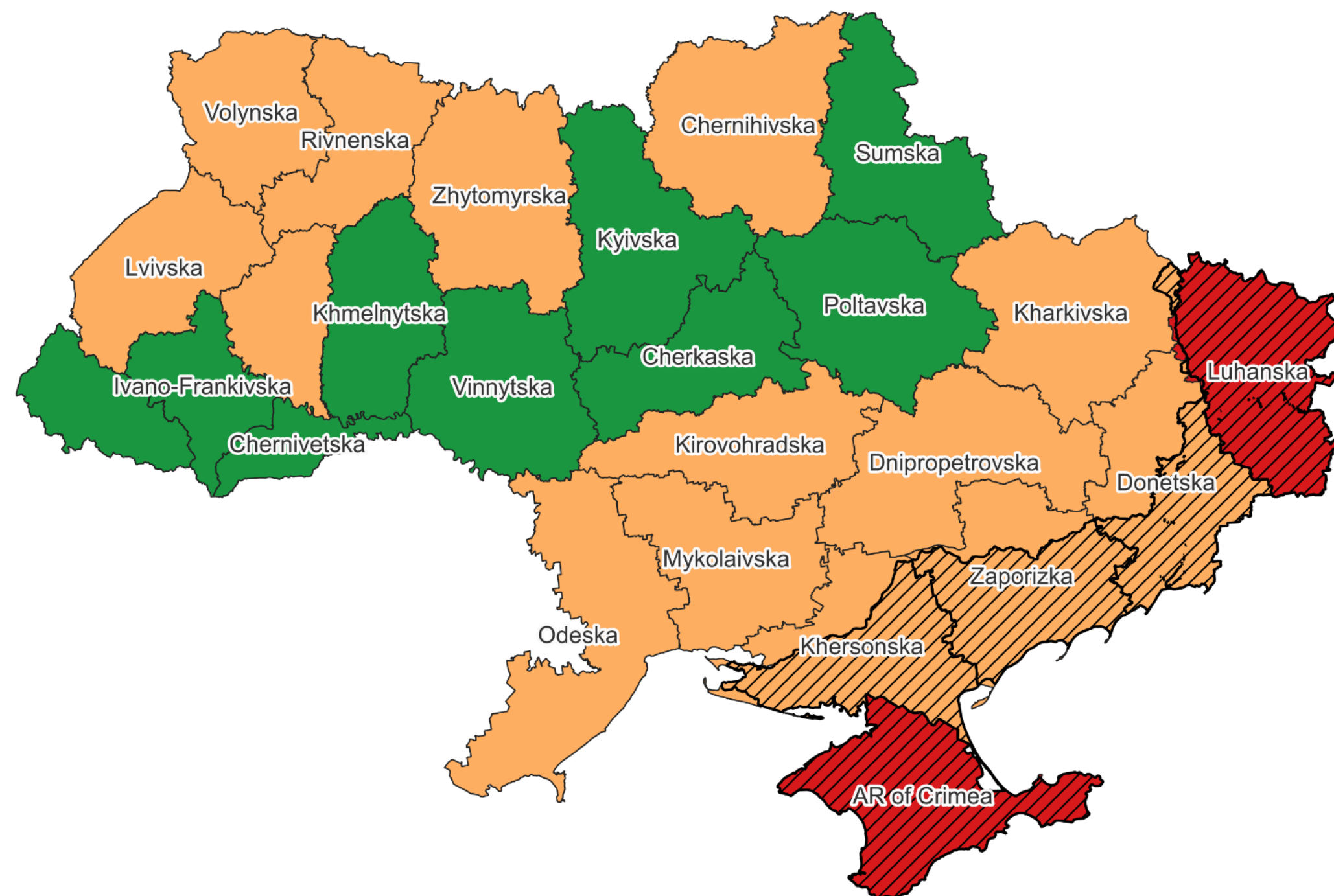
Cropland difference between 2021 & 2023

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Mykolaivska	1770,21	1475,7	1580,0	-294,5	-16,6	-190,2	-10,7	104,3	7,1
Chernihivska	1401,22	1318,4	1326,4	-82,9	-5,9	-74,8	-5,3	8,1	0,6
Dnipropetrovska	2068,38	1984,2	1968,4	-84,1	-4,1	-100,0	-4,8	-15,9	-0,8
Volynska	524,71	543,9	517,1	19,2	3,7	-7,6	-1,5	-26,8	-4,9
Kirovohradska	1783,98	1748,9	1771,7	-35,1	-2,0	-12,2	-0,7	22,9	1,3
Zhytomyrska	885,33	918,1	882,8	32,8	3,7	-2,5	-0,3	-35,3	-3,8
Ternopilska	874,31	863,6	874,4	-10,8	-1,2	0,1	0,0	10,8	1,3
Poltavska	1798,63	1785,1	1803,8	-13,5	-0,8	5,2	0,3	18,7	1,0
Khmelnyska	1234,85	1222,9	1242,7	-11,9	-1,0	7,9	0,6	19,8	1,6
Cherkaska	1218,88	1233,2	1228,2	14,3	1,2	9,3	0,8	-5,0	-0,4
Kyivska	1200,51	1202,5	1211,0	2,0	0,2	10,5	0,9	8,4	0,7
Sumska	1256,47	1140,1	1270,5	-116,4	-9,3	14,0	1,1	130,4	11,4
Vinnytska	1615,31	1632,1	1635,7	16,7	1,0	20,3	1,3	3,6	0,2
Chernivetska	257,35	213,6	262,4	-43,8	-17,0	5,0	1,9	48,8	22,9
Rivnenska	504,27	533,0	514,3	28,7	5,7	10,0	2,0	-18,7	-3,5
Lvivska	606,43	627,6	623,7	21,2	3,5	17,3	2,9	-3,8	-0,6
Ivano-Frankivska	281,28	277,6	293,7	-3,6	-1,3	12,4	4,4	16,1	5,8
Zakarpatska	76,85	83,7	88,9	6,8	8,9	12,1	15,7	5,2	6,3
Ukraine total	30756,58	27722,3	27021,9	-3034,2	-9,9	-3734,7	-12,1	-700,4	-2,5





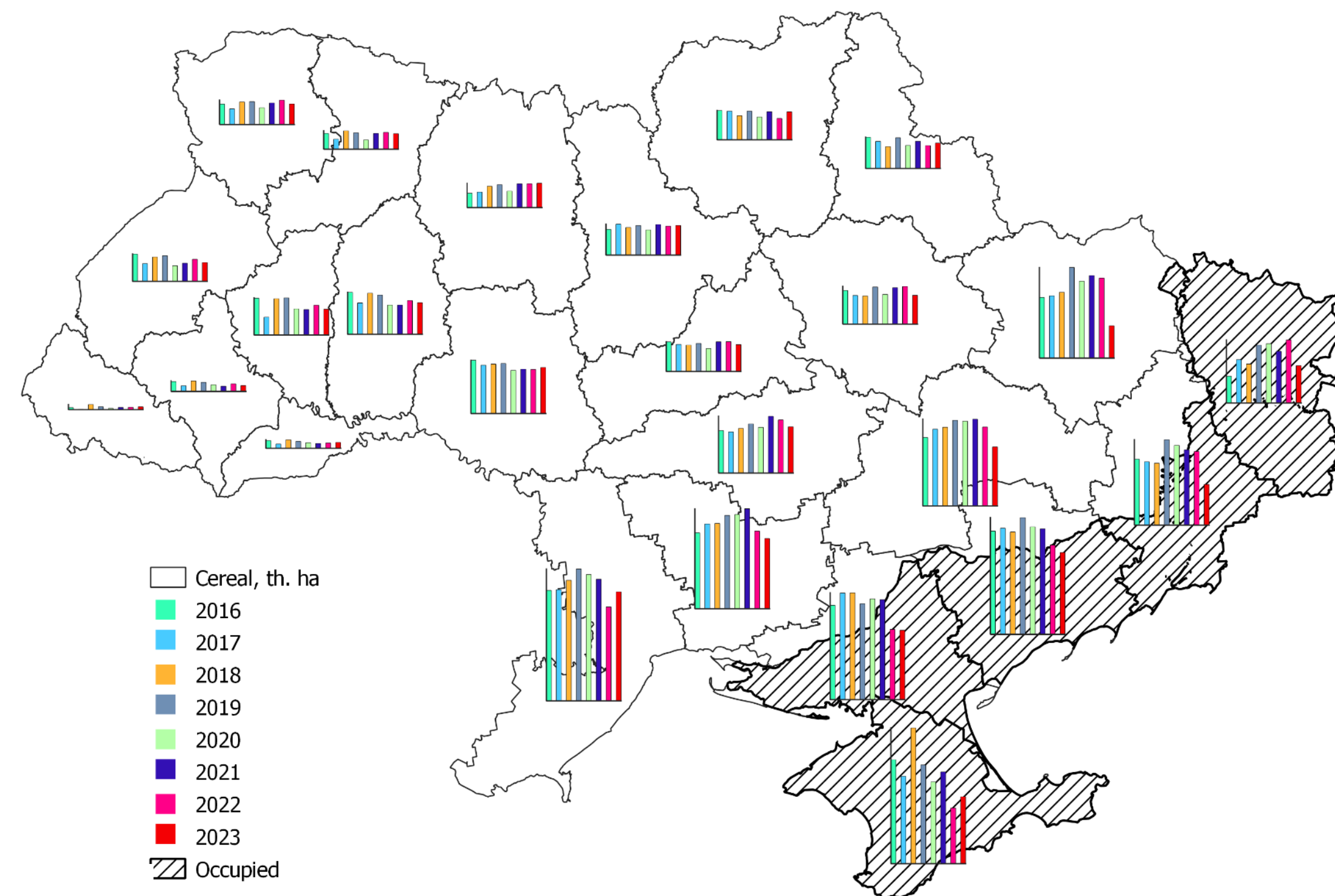
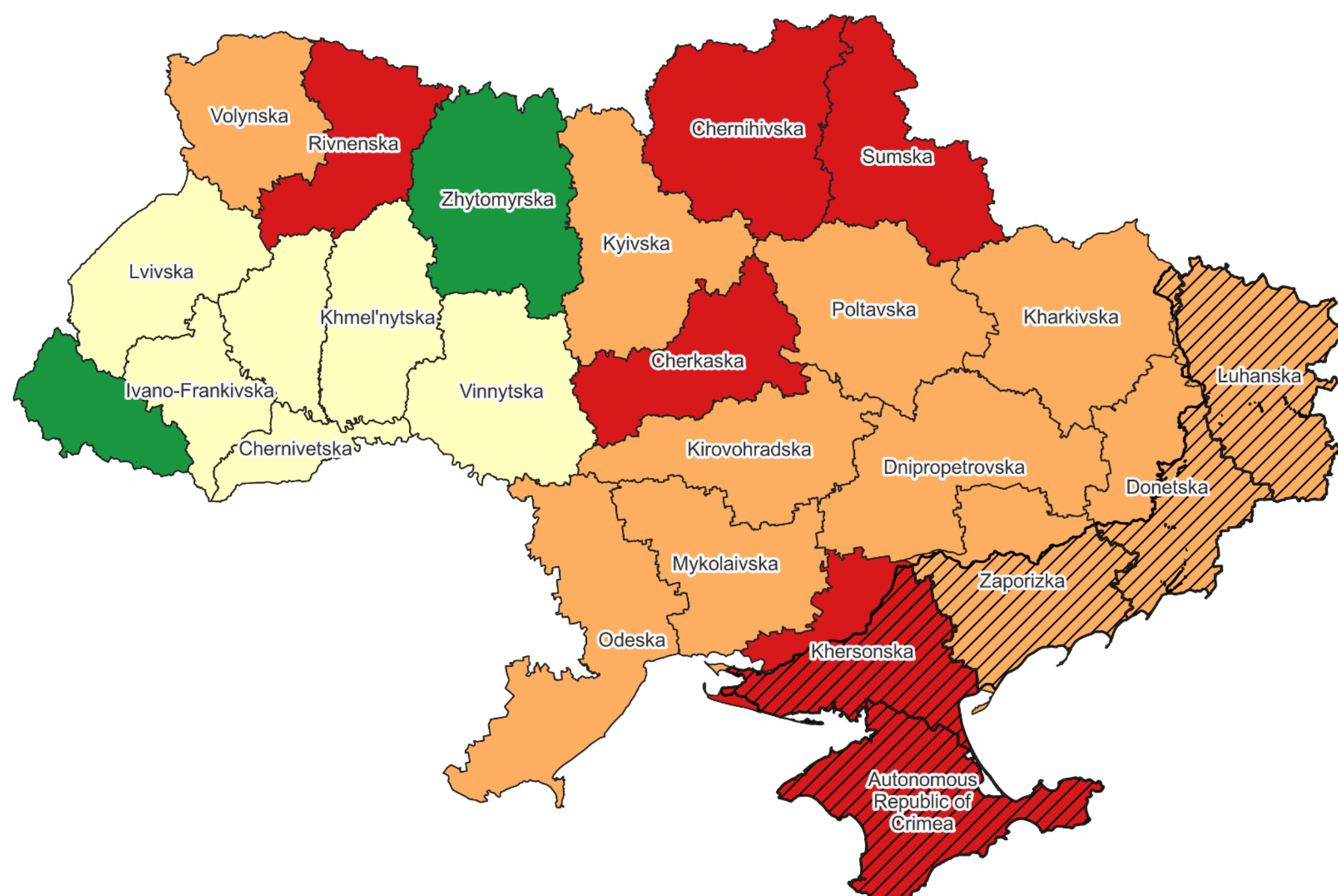
Cropland area from 2016 to 2023



■ Negative trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Negative trend until 2022 and positive after 2022
■ Positive trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Positive trend until 2022 and positive after 2022



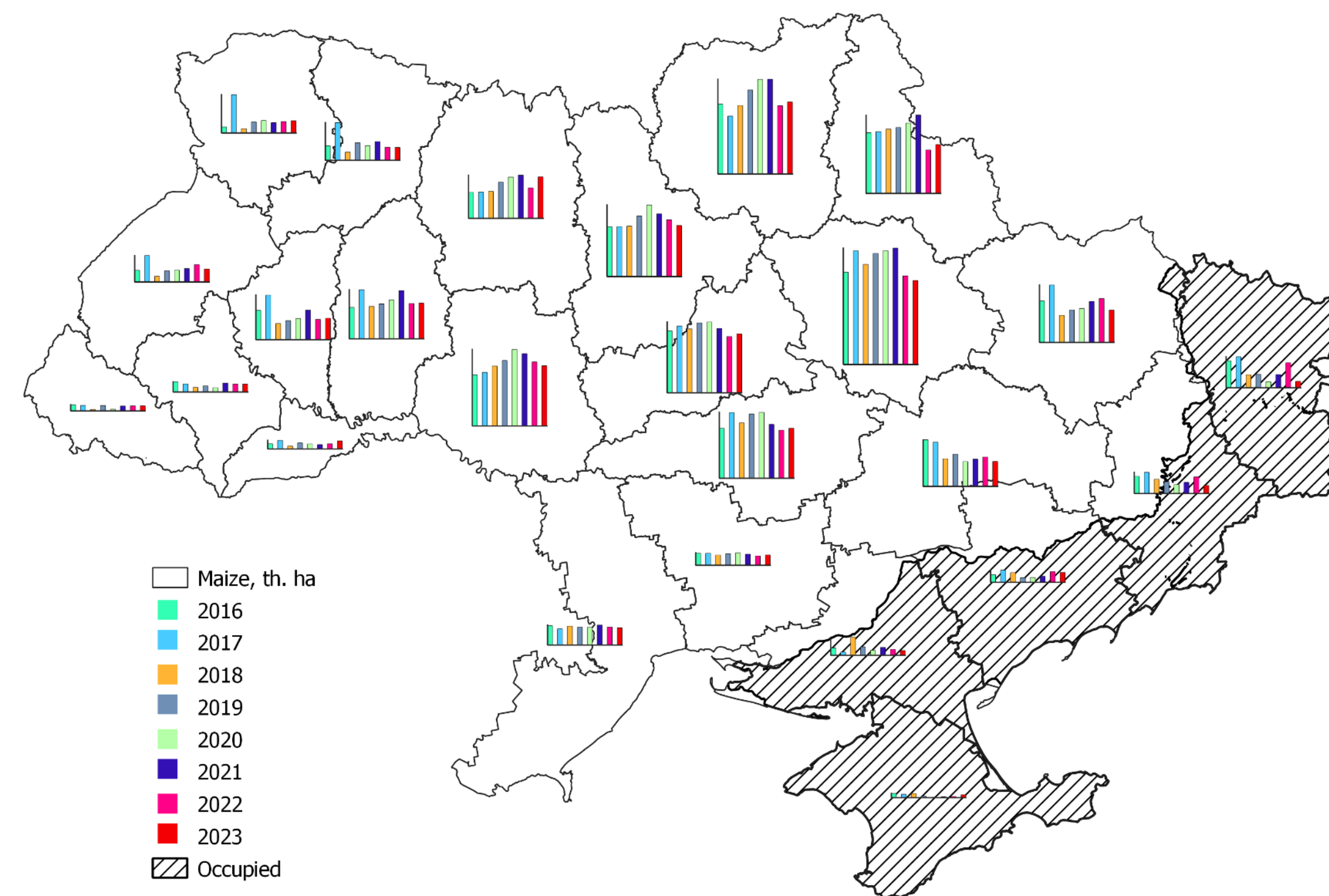
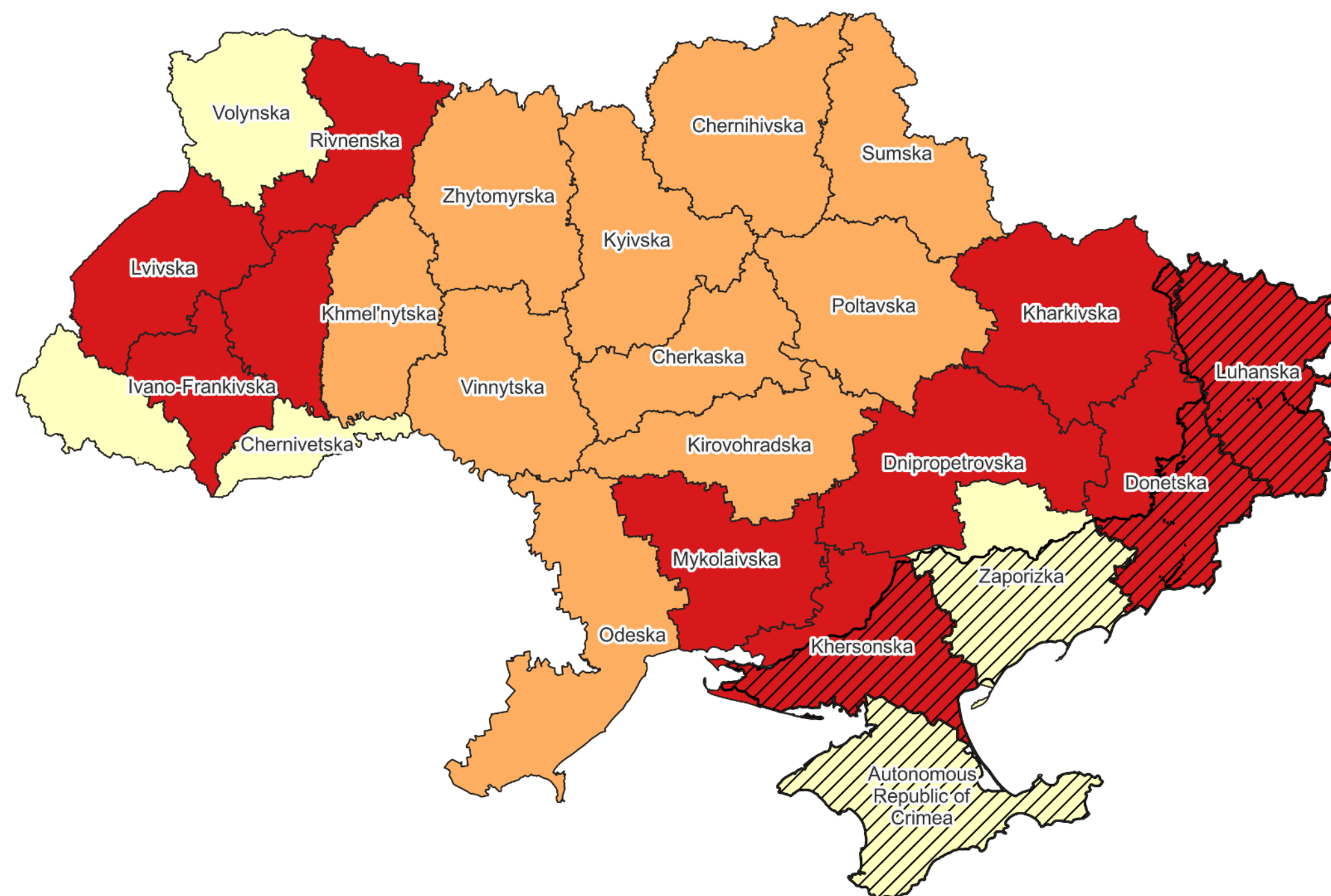
Cereals area from 2016 to 2023



■ Negative trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Negative trend until 2022 and positive after 2022
■ Positive trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Positive trend until 2022 and positive after 2022



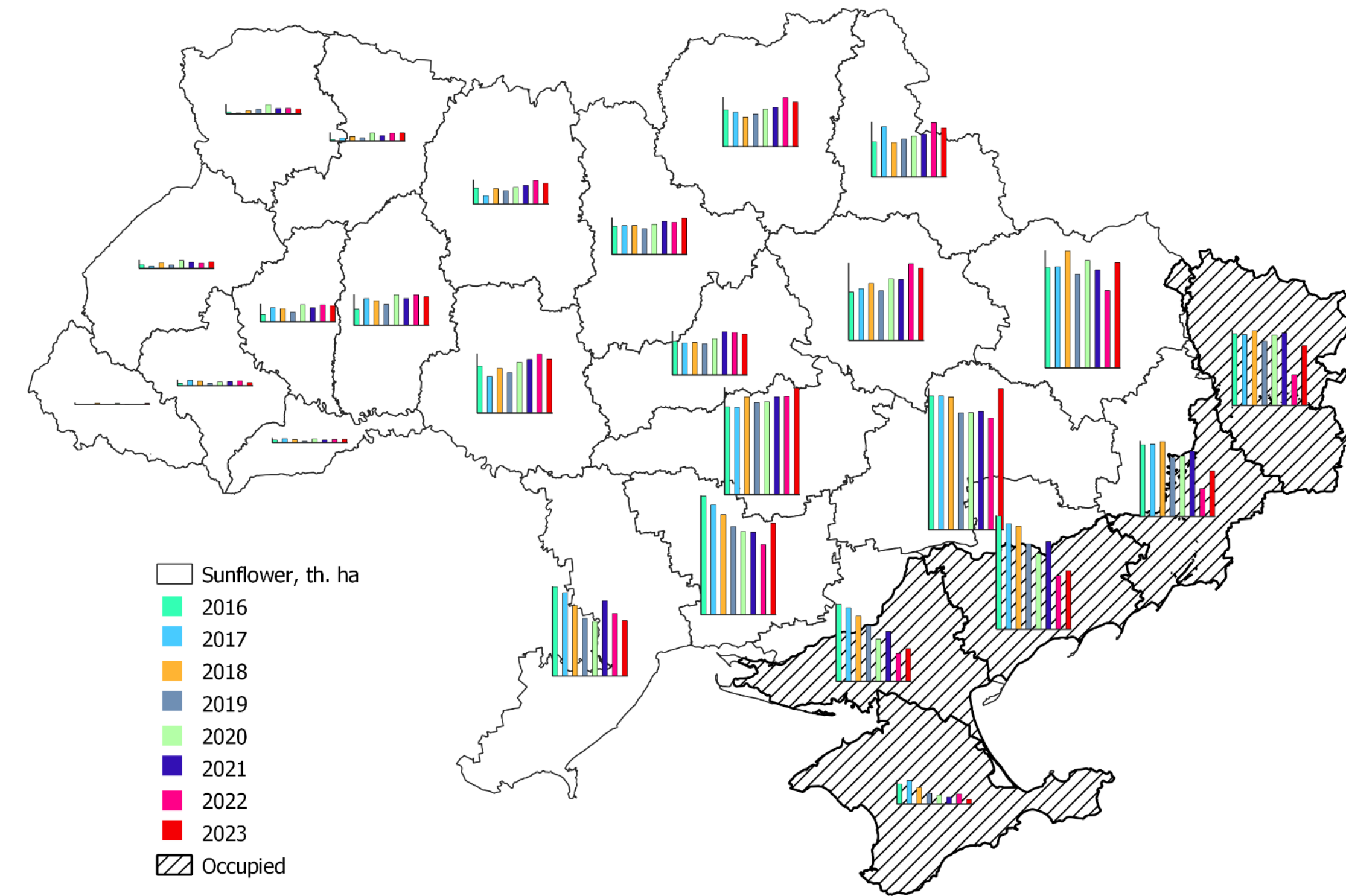
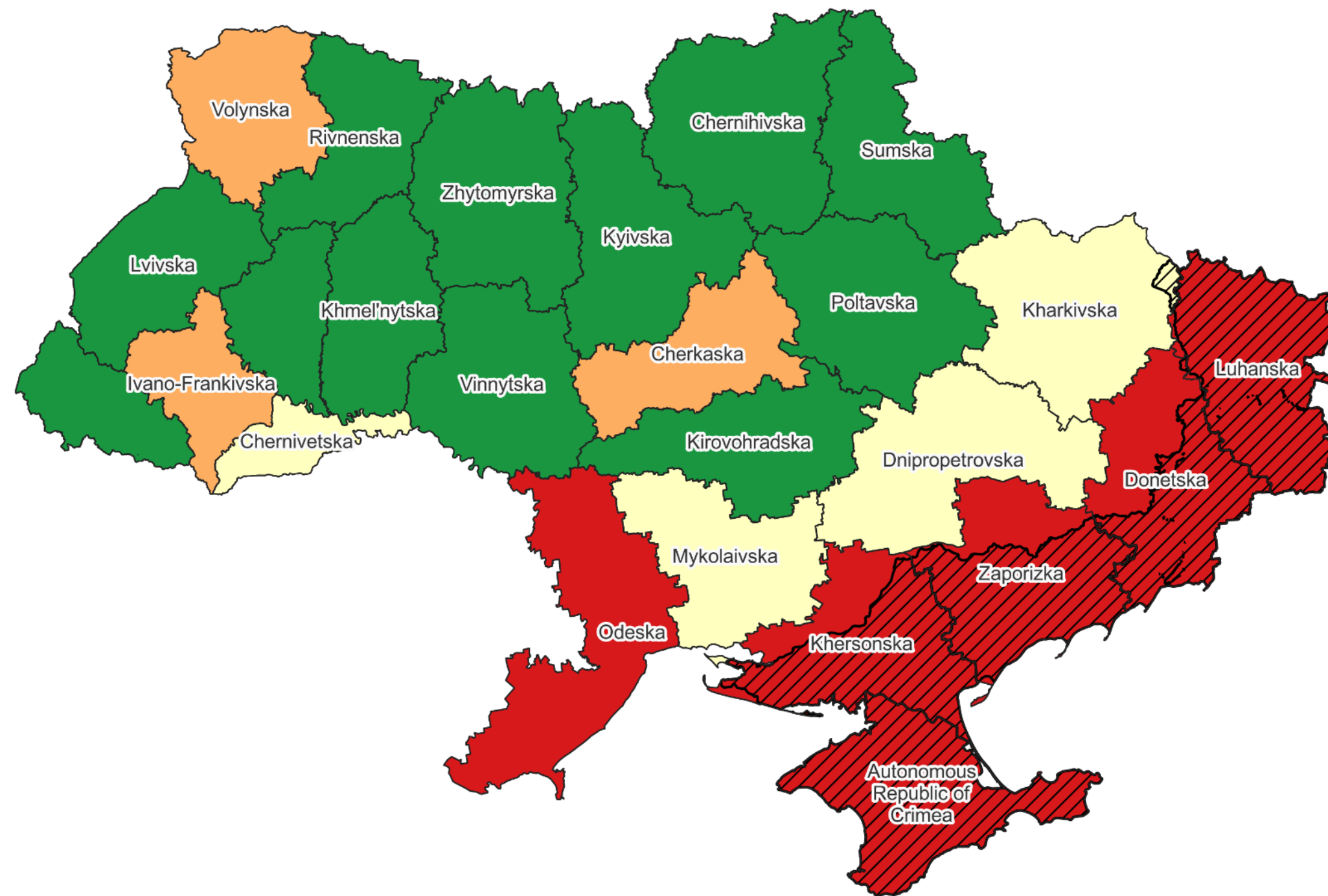
Maize area from 2016 to 2023



■ Negative trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Negative trend until 2022 and positive after 2022
■ Positive trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Positive trend until 2022 and positive after 2022



Sunflower crop area from 2016 to 2023

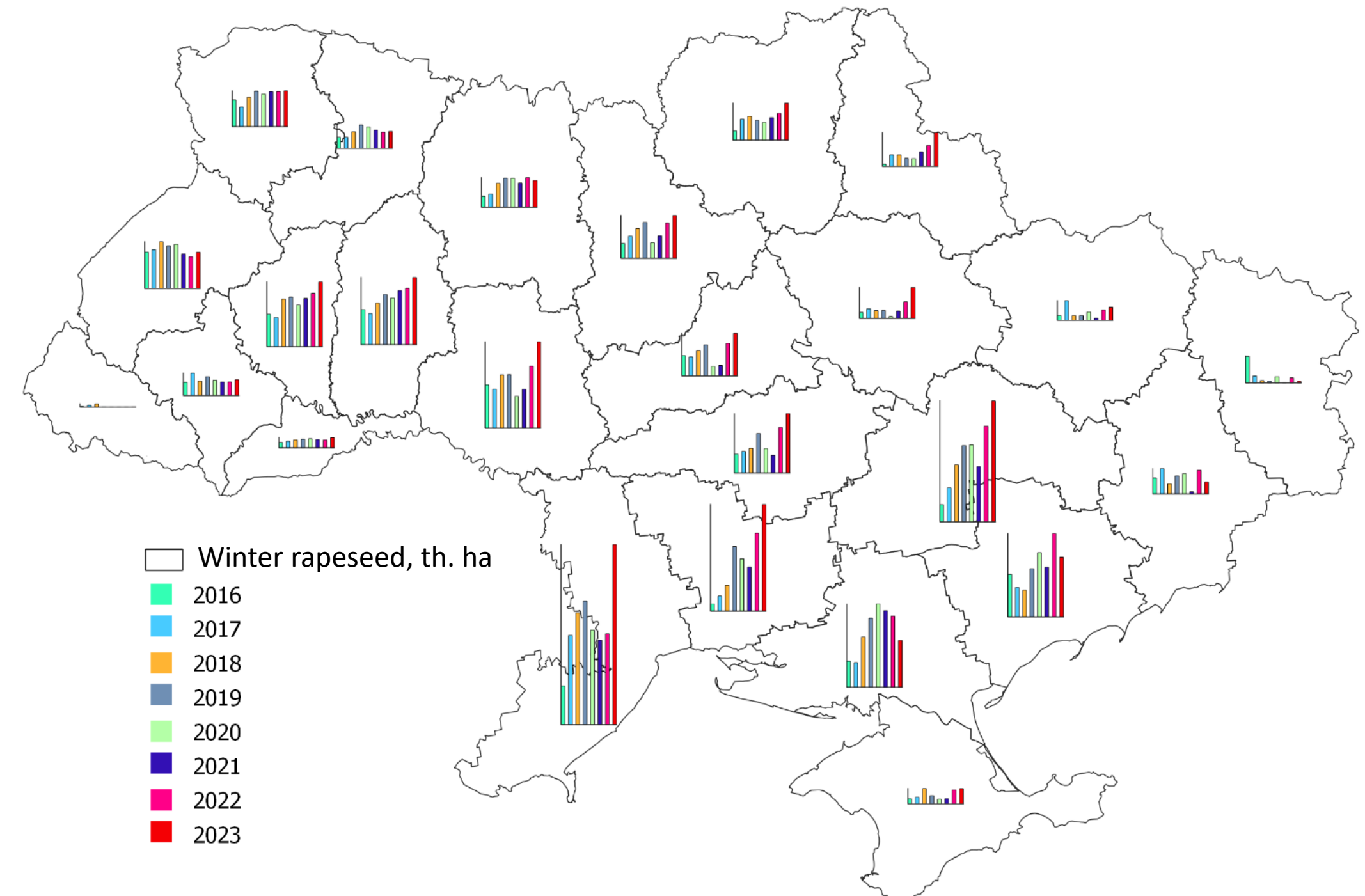
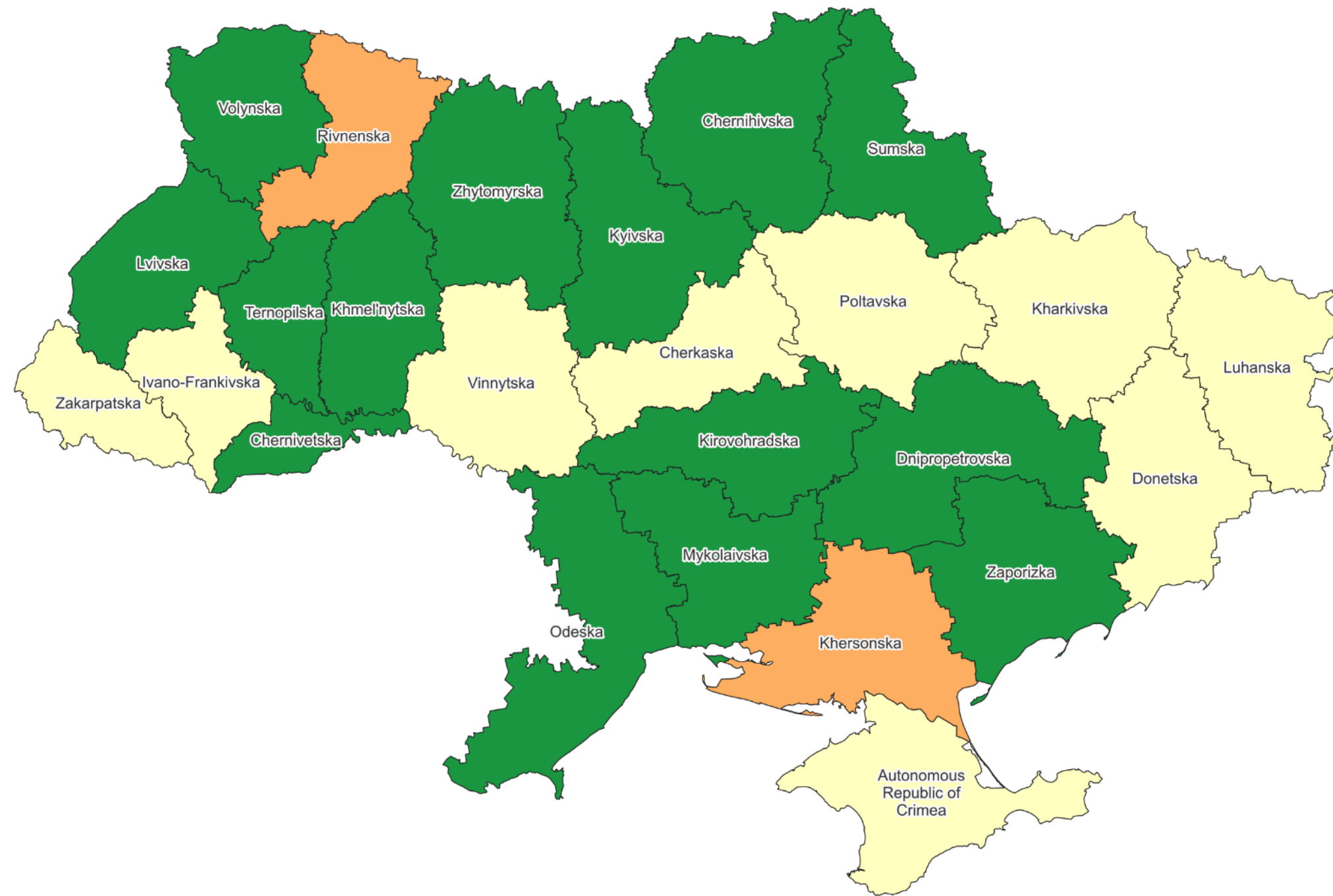


Sunflower, th. ha
■ 2016
■ 2017
■ 2018
■ 2019
■ 2020
■ 2021
■ 2022
■ 2023
 Occupied

■ Negative trend until 2022 and negative after 2022 ■ Negative trend until 2022 and positive after 2022
■ Positive trend until 2022 and negative after 2022 ■ Positive trend until 2022 and positive after 2022



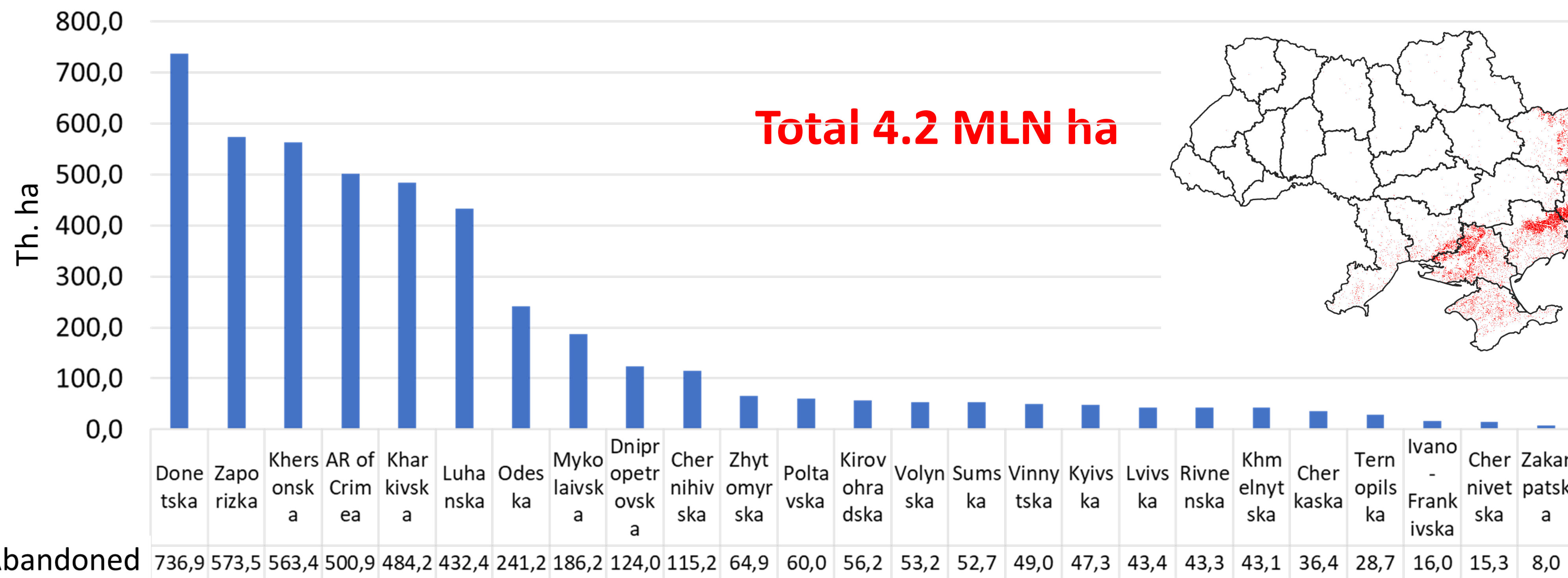
Winter rapeseed area from 2016 to 2023



■ Negative trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Negative trend until 2022 and positive after 2022
■ Positive trend until 2022 and negative after 2022
 ■ Positive trend until 2022 and positive after 2022



Uncultivated agricultural fields in 2023 comparing to 2021

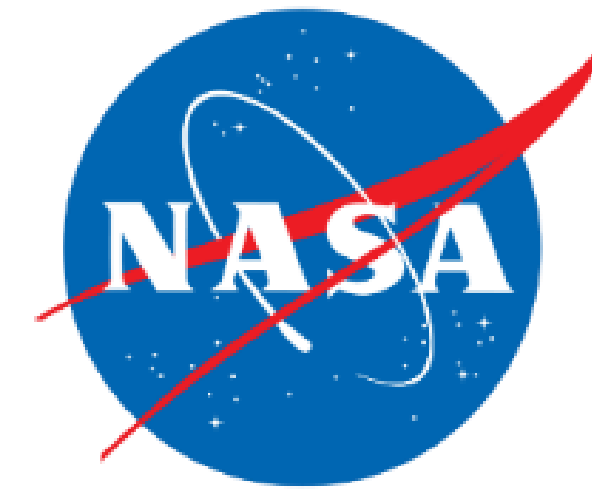




NASA HARVEST

NASA HARVEST

NASA'S GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE PROGRAM



Mission: to advance adoption of satellite **Earth observations** by public & private organizations to benefit **food security, sustainability & agriculture, worldwide**



NASA's Contribution to G20



For more info: www.nasaharvest.org
Follow us on Twitter: @HarvestProgram

Partnership with the Ministry of Agrarian Policy & Food of Ukraine

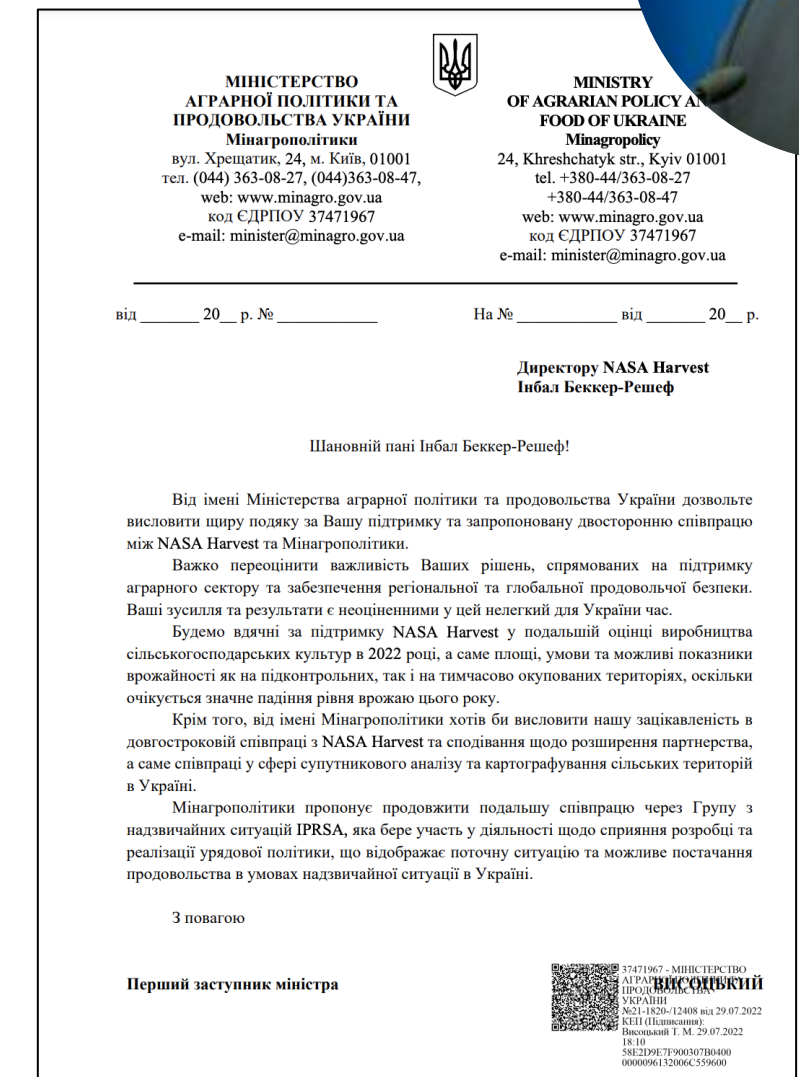


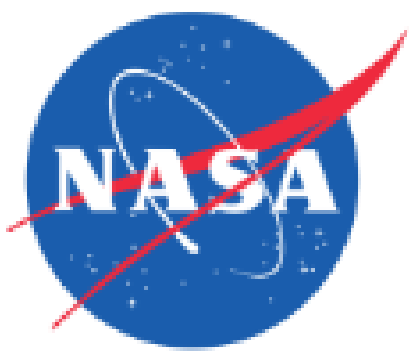
Міністерство
аграрної політики та
продовольства України

First Deputy
Minister T.
Vysotskyi



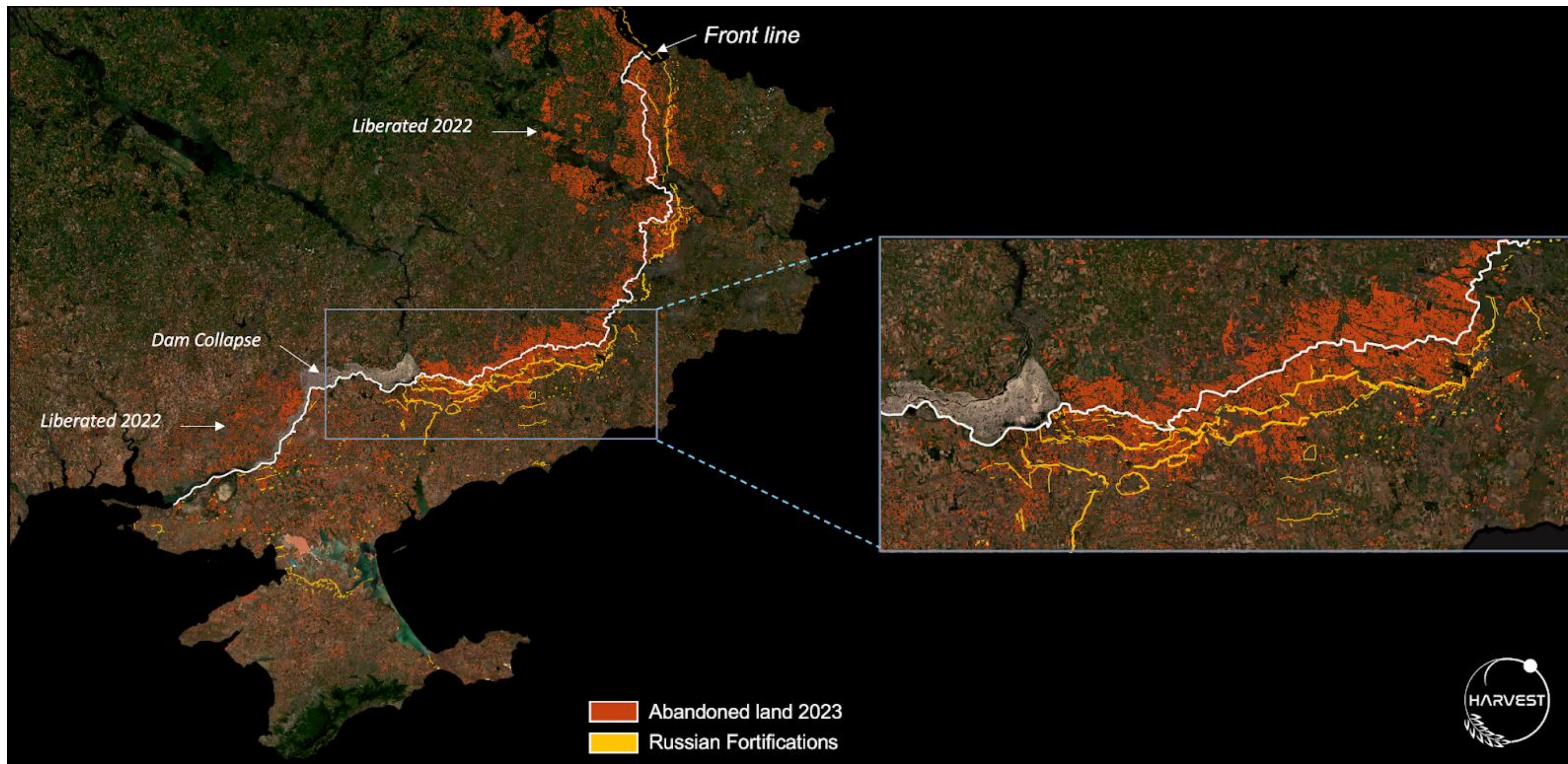
- Builds on longstanding cooperation with various entities in Ukraine including Ministry, Hydromet Center, Kyiv Polytechnic University & USDA FAS attache in Kyiv.
- Short term focus: estimating impact of war on agriculture, particularly within the occupied territories where ground data is not available
- Longer term: boost capacity at the Ministry for use of satellite data in agricultural assessments



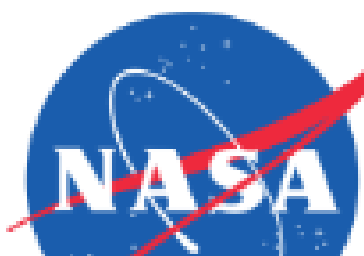


NASA Harvest: abandoned land 2023

Data: Planet, VHR data (proprietary)



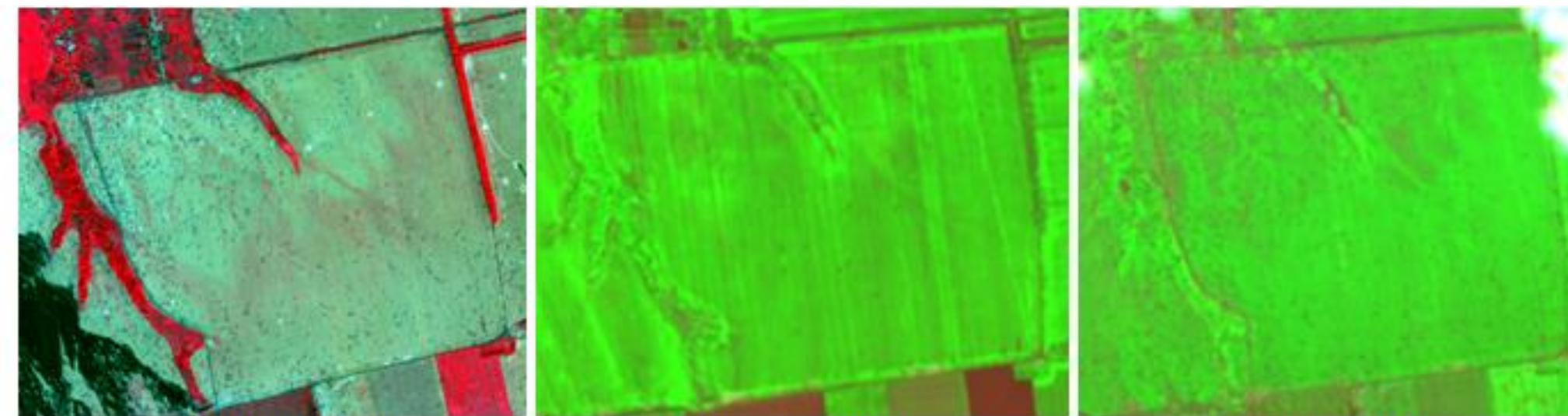
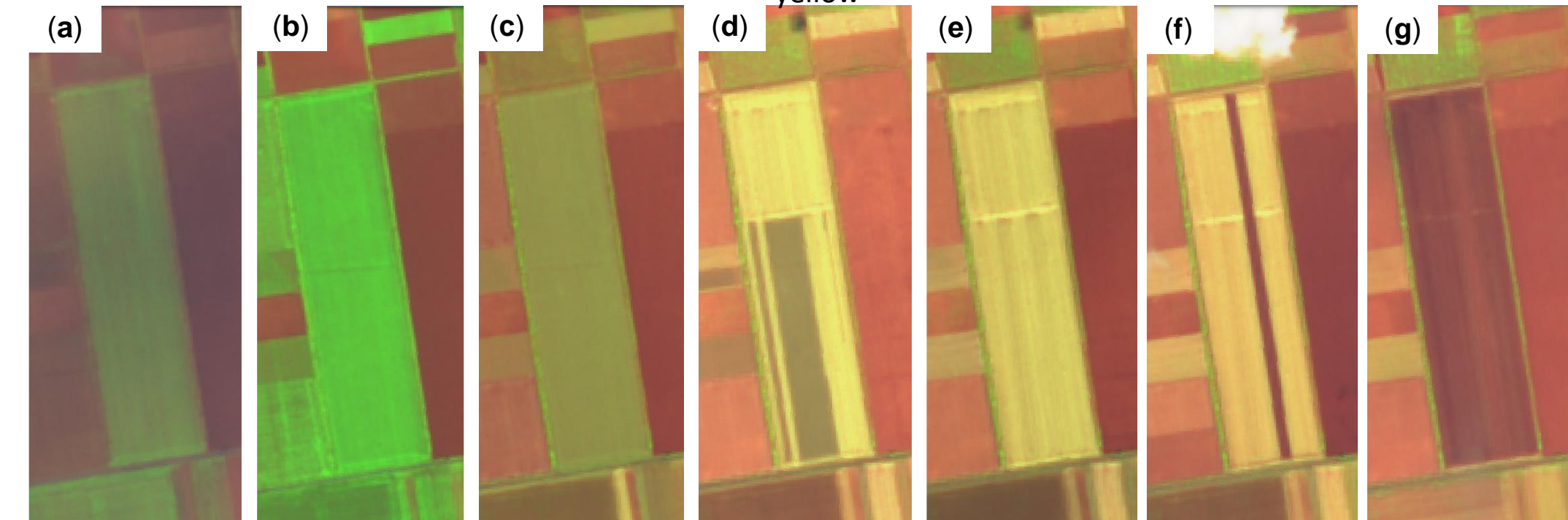
<https://nasaharvest.org/news/farming-amidst-war-satellite-data-reveals-productive-yet-challenging-season-ukraine>



Harvesting of winter wheat fields



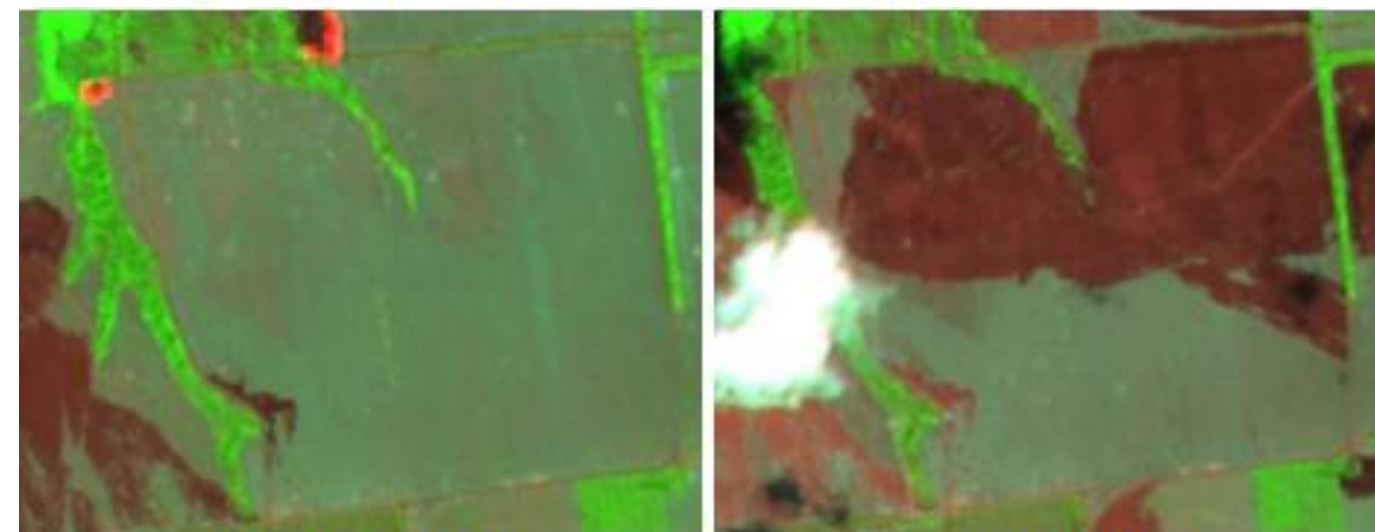
2022-03-30: Winter crop in "green"
 2022-06-03: Good conditions early summer
 2022-07-03: Senescence
 2022-07-15: Start of harvest. Crop residue in "yellow"
 2022-07-18: Harvest complete
 2022-07-23: Start of tilling
 2022-07-30: Tilling complete



(a) 2022-07-02

(b) 2022-05-08

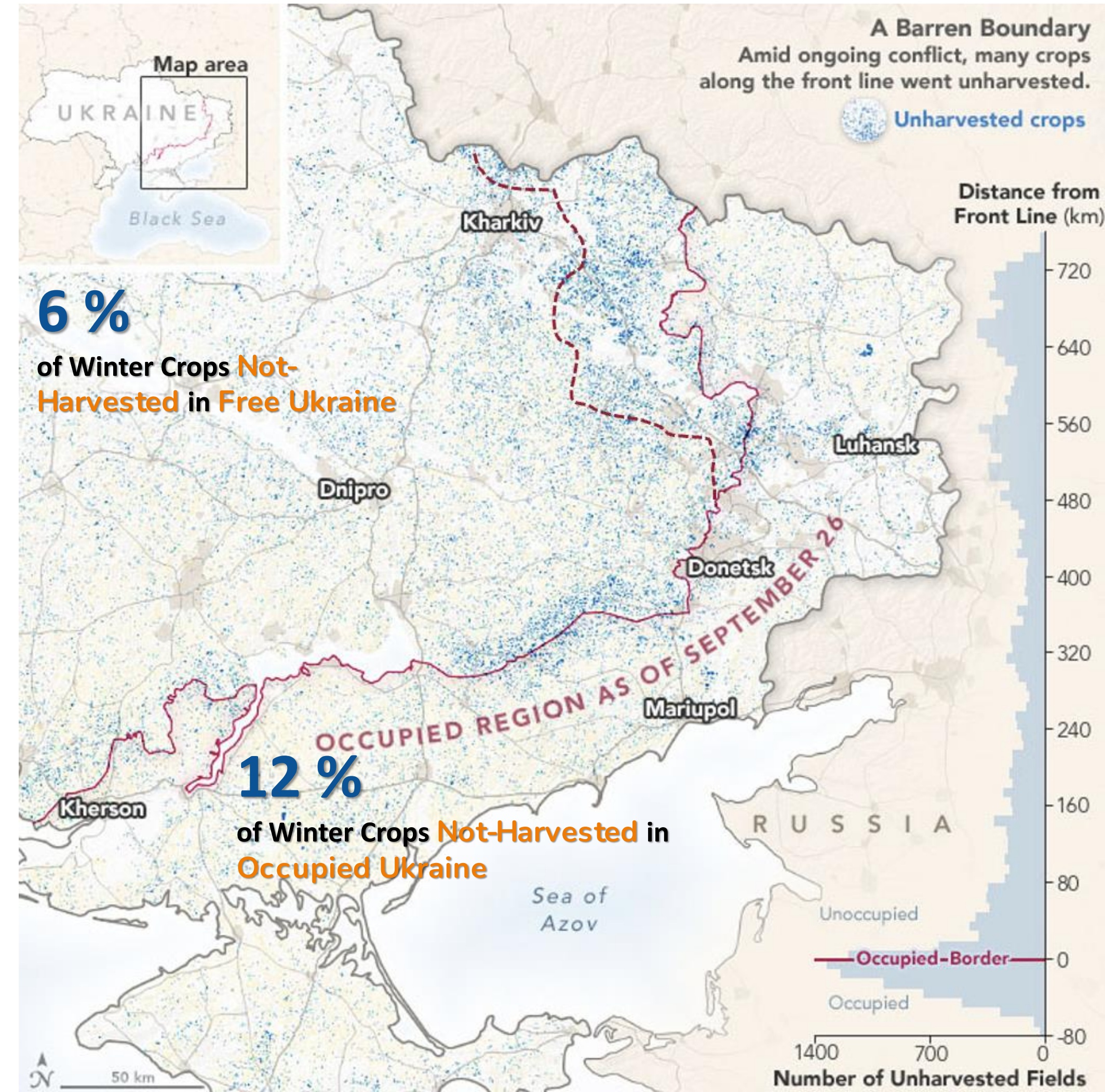
(c) 2022-06-12



(d) 2022-07-07

(e) 2022-07-17

(a) SkySat false color (NIR-red-green) image. (b)-(e) Sentinel-2 false color (SWIR1-NIR-red). In Early May (b) the field was in very good condition; however, shelling occurred mid-June as seen by both Sentinel-2 (c) and SkySat (a). Fire onset is seen in (d) and the field is seen burned in (e).



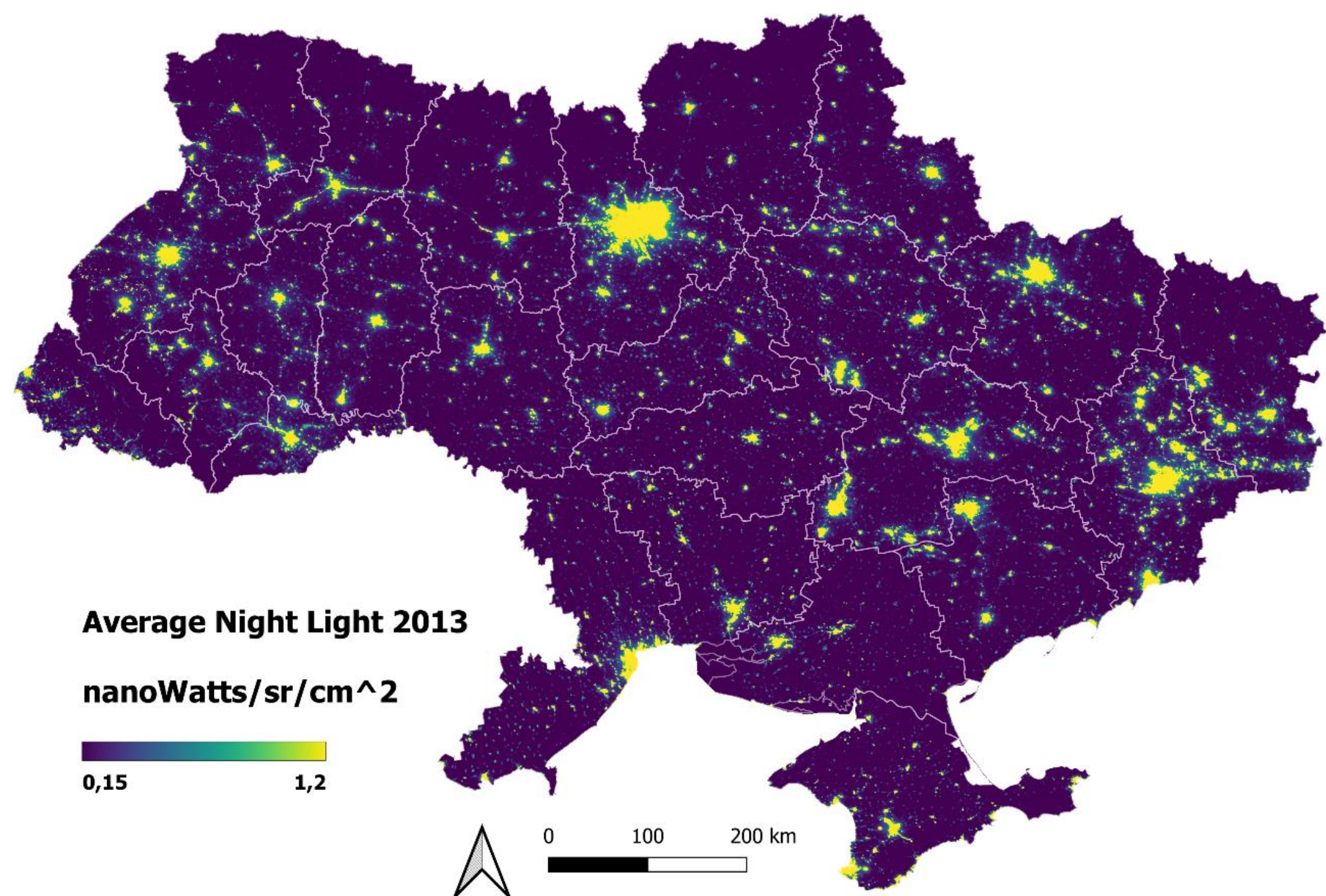


NightLight

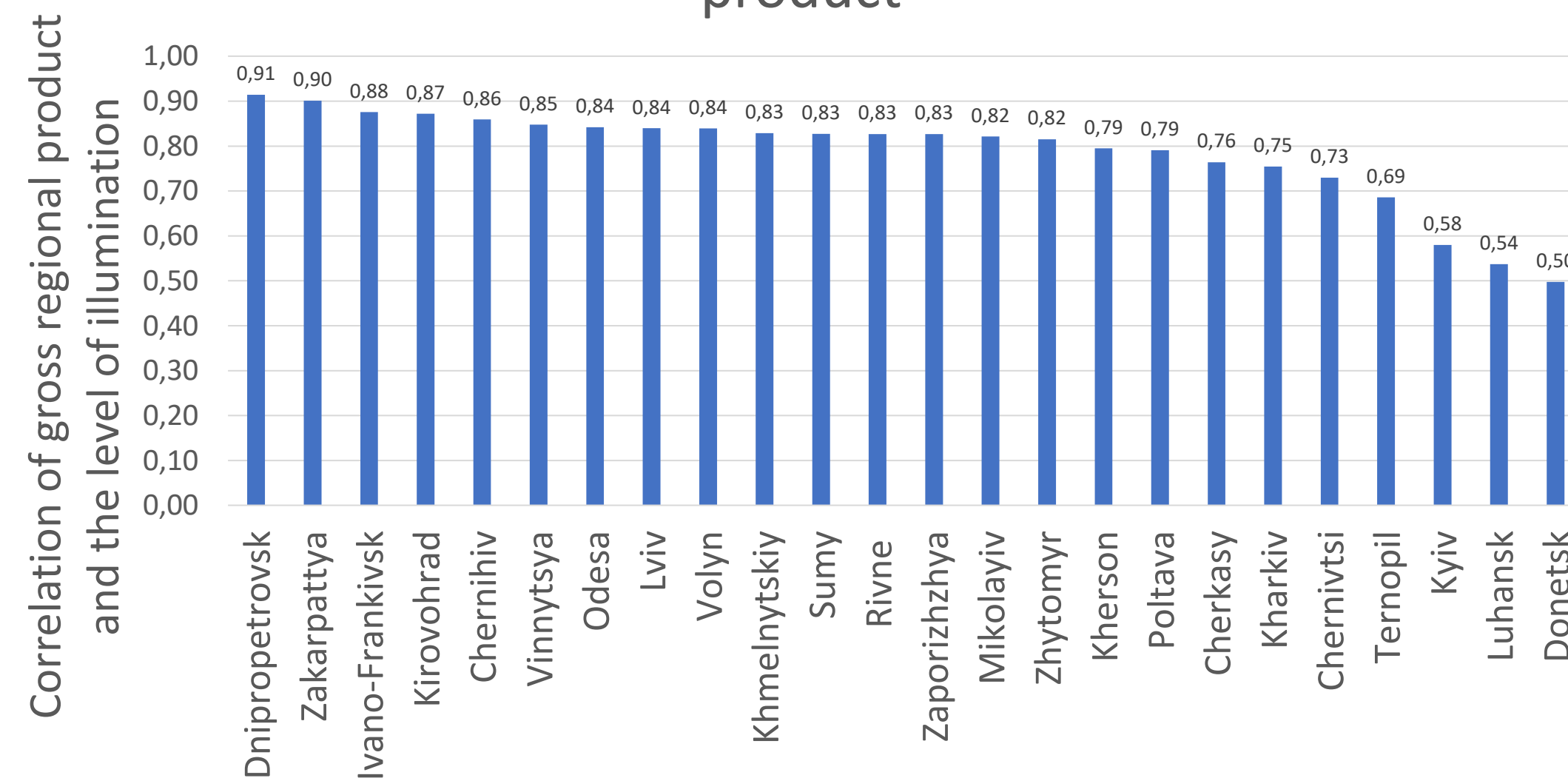
- Data Provider: NOAA/NASA
- Satellite Platform: Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership (Suomi NPP) and Joint Polar Satellite System (JPSS)
- Spatial Resolution: 750 meters
- Temporal Frequency: Nightly
- Instrument: Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)
- Start Date: Data available from April 2012



NightLight level 2013

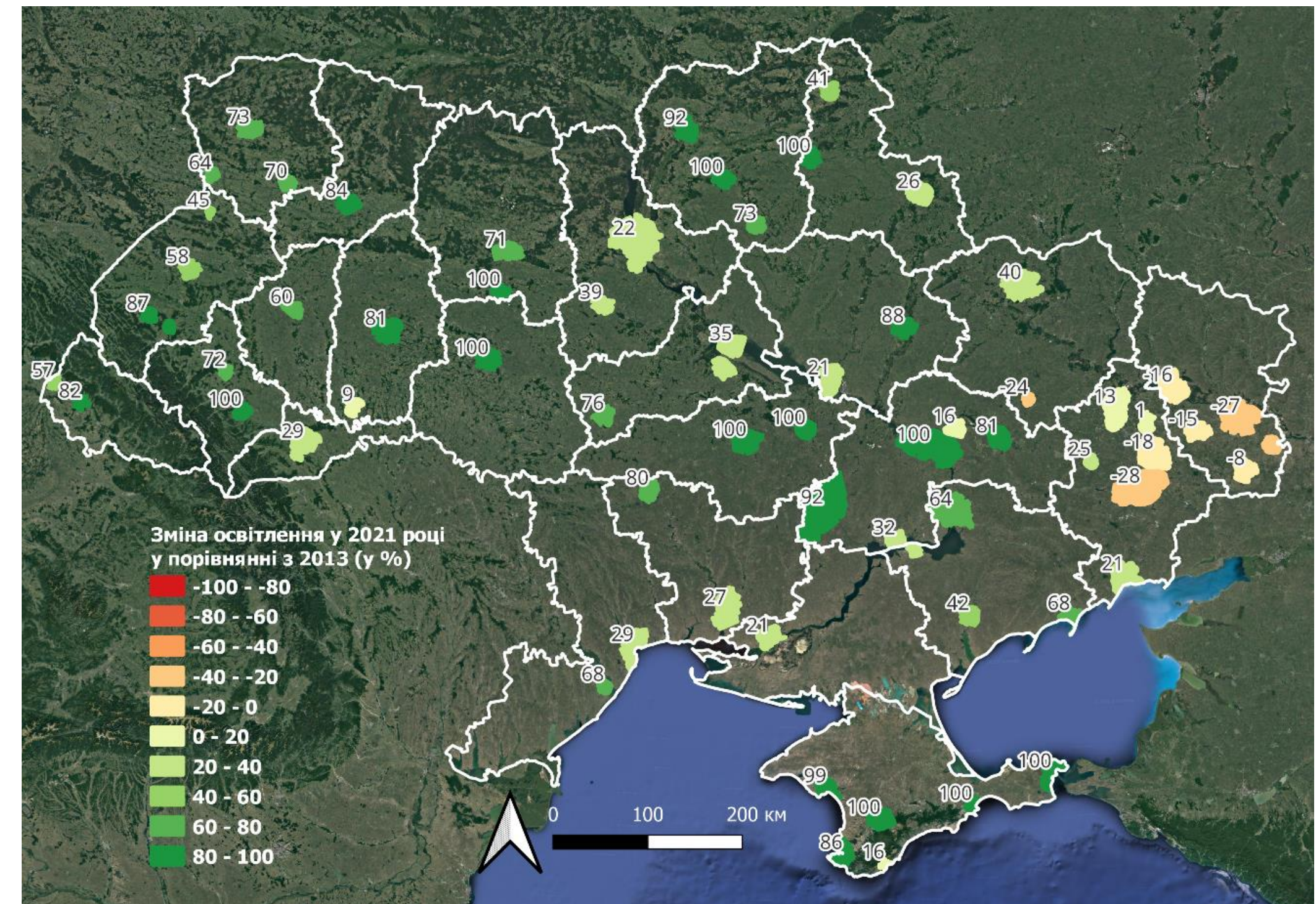
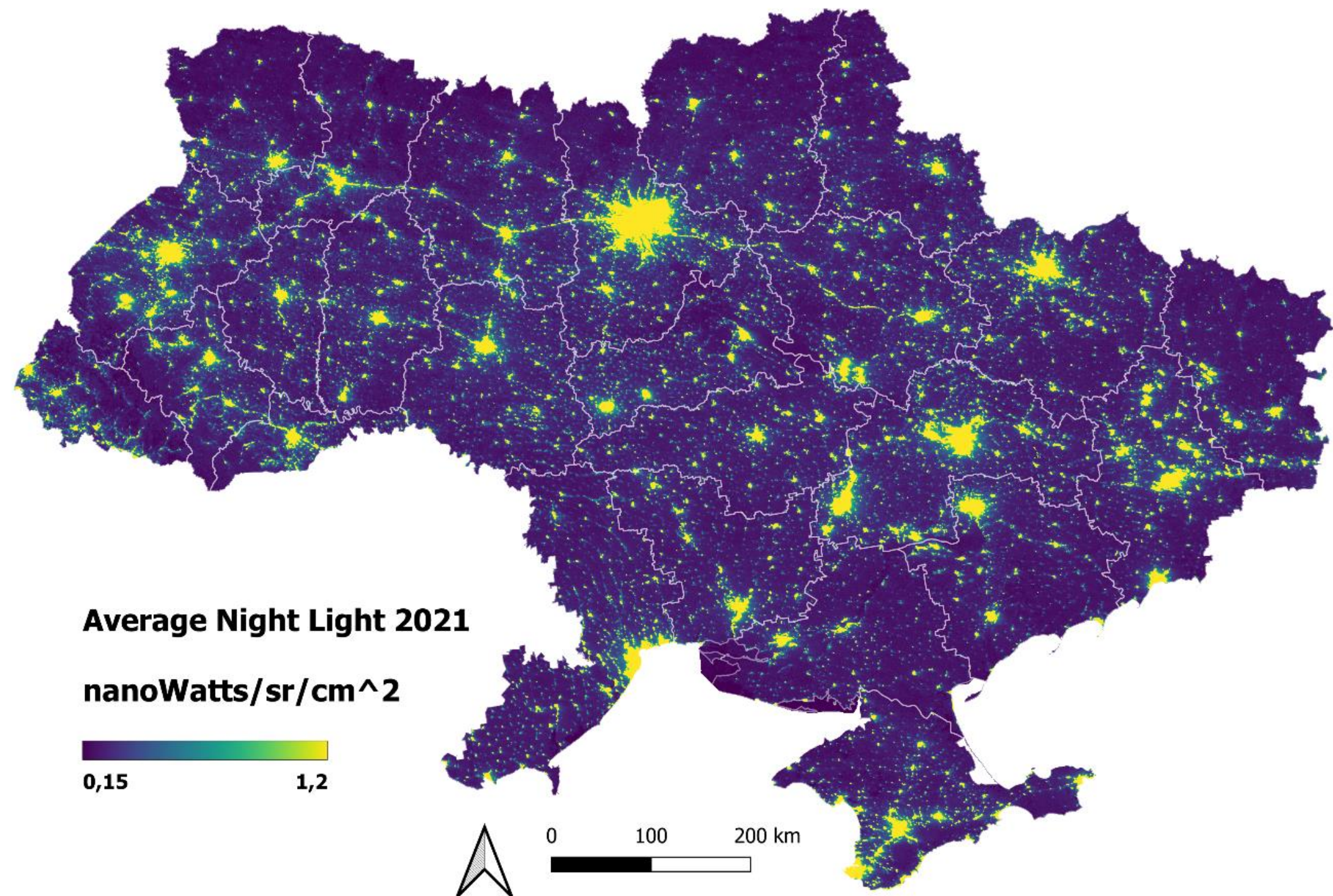


Correlation of illumination with Gross regional product



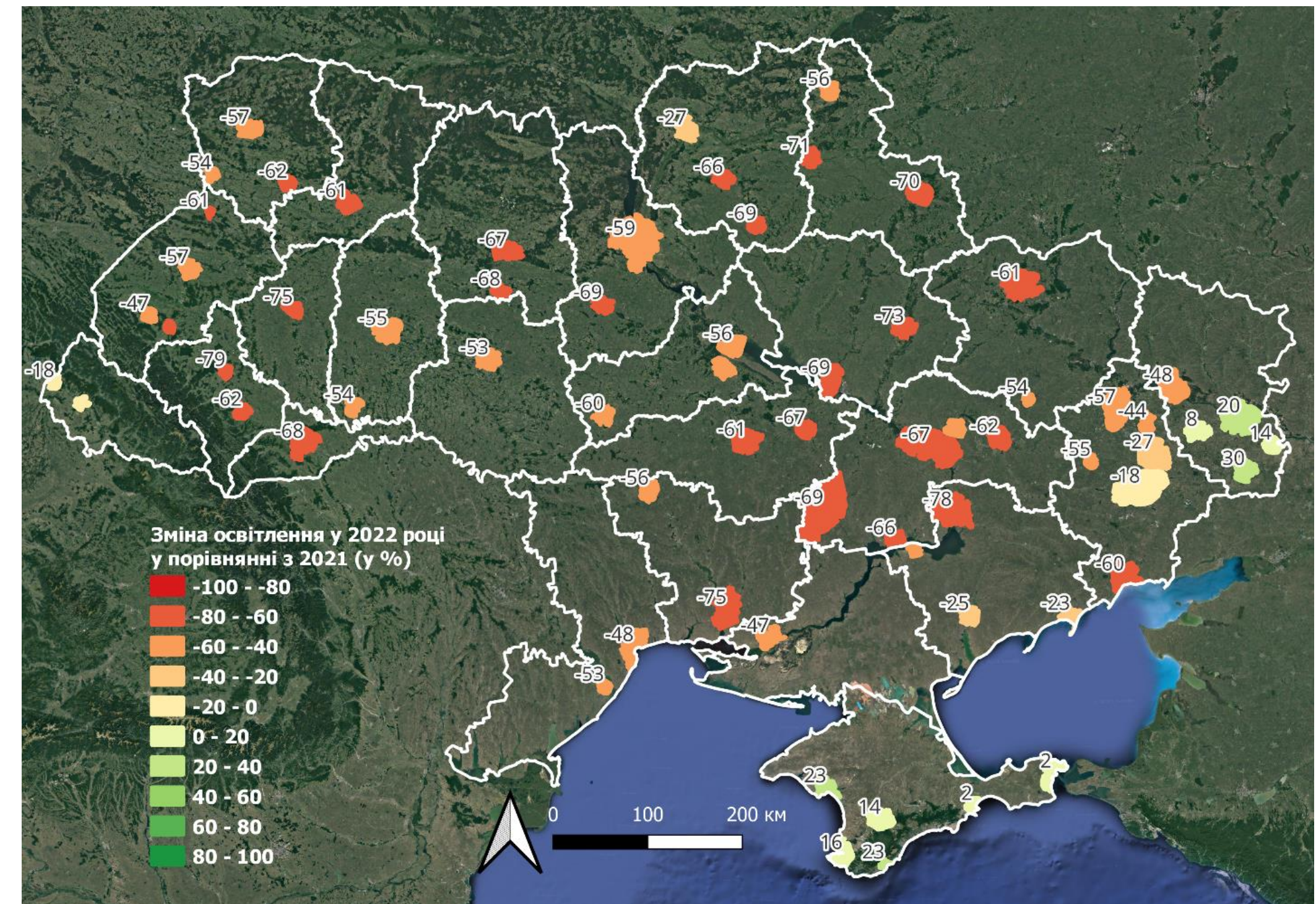
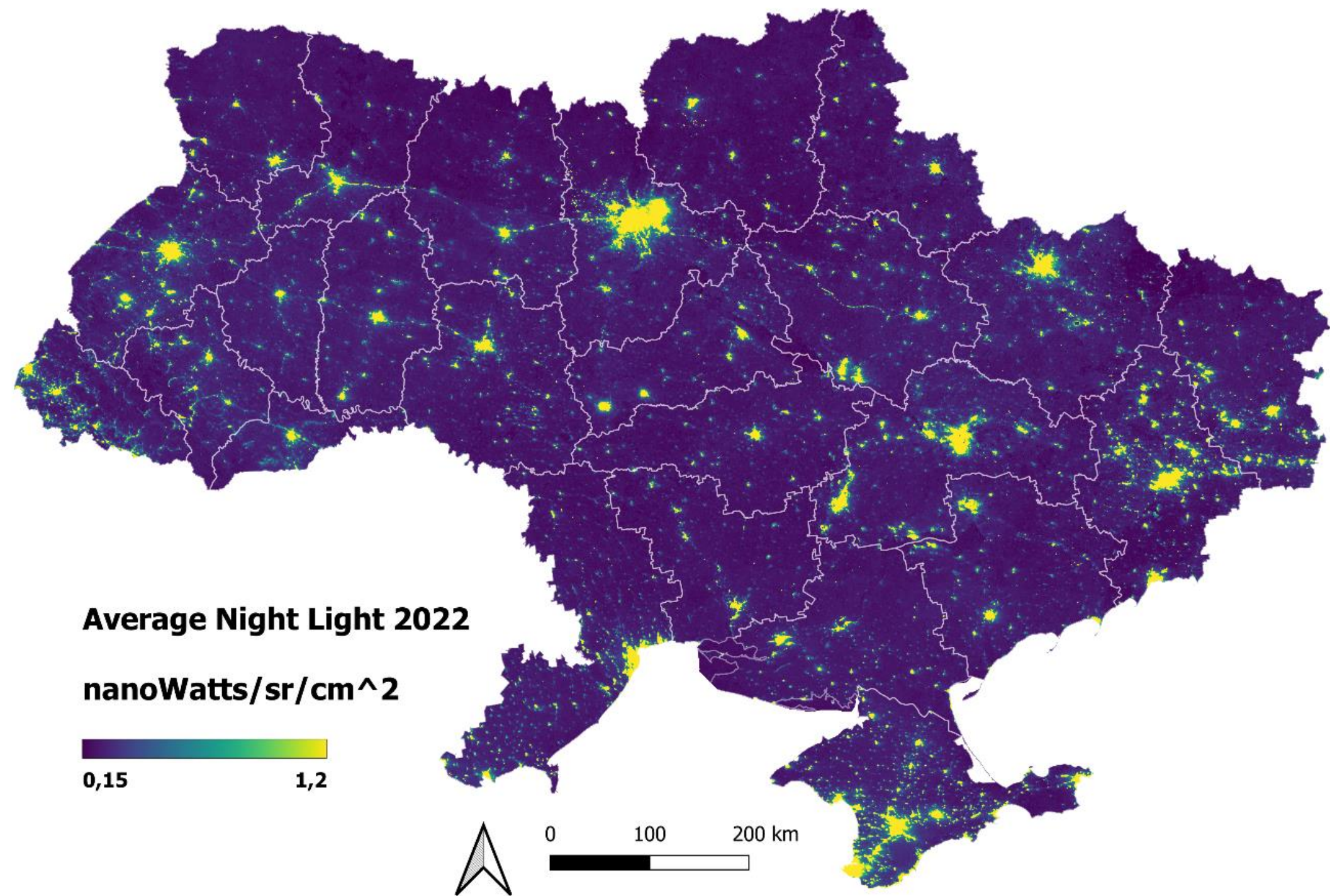


NightLight level 2021





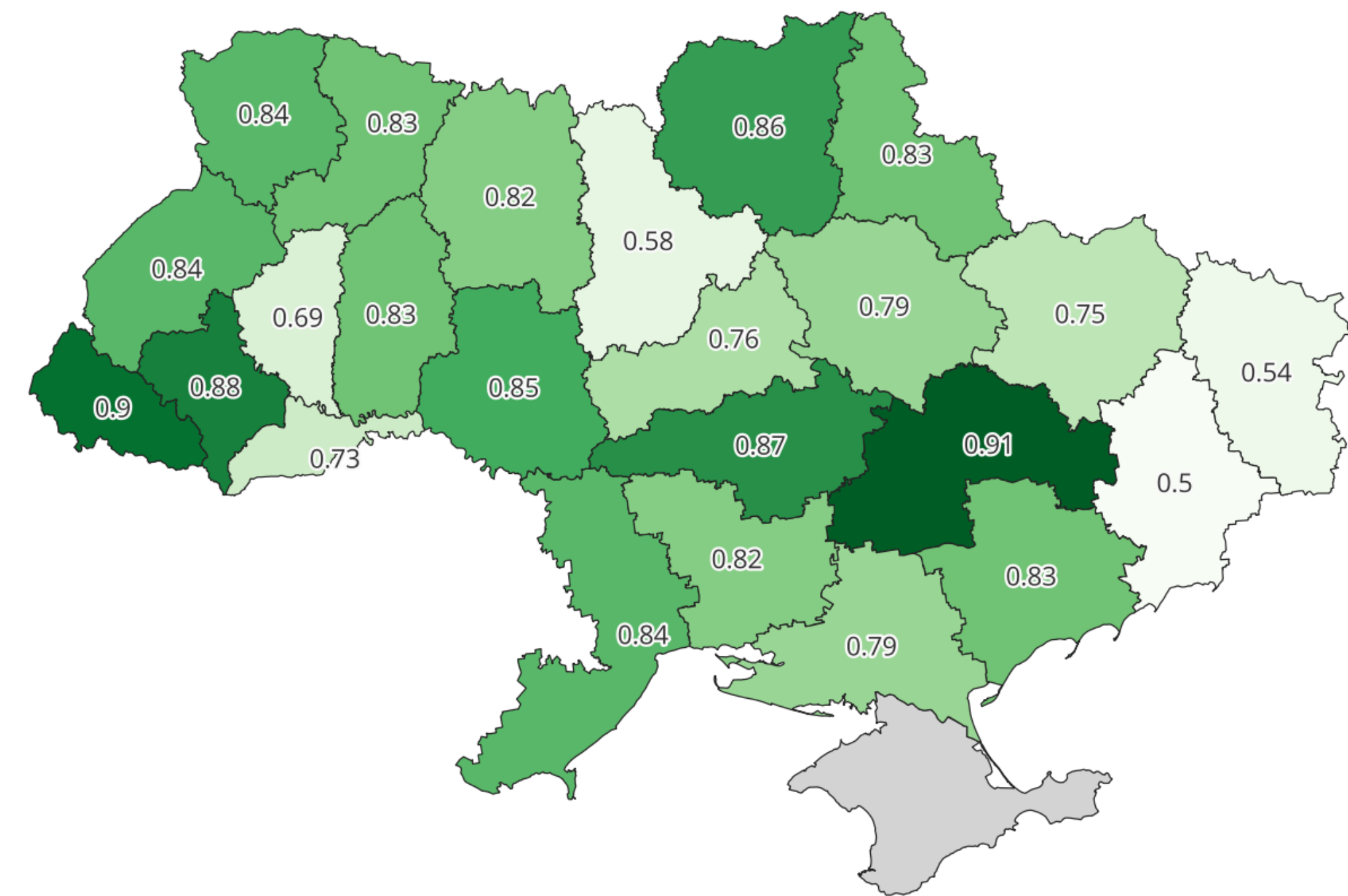
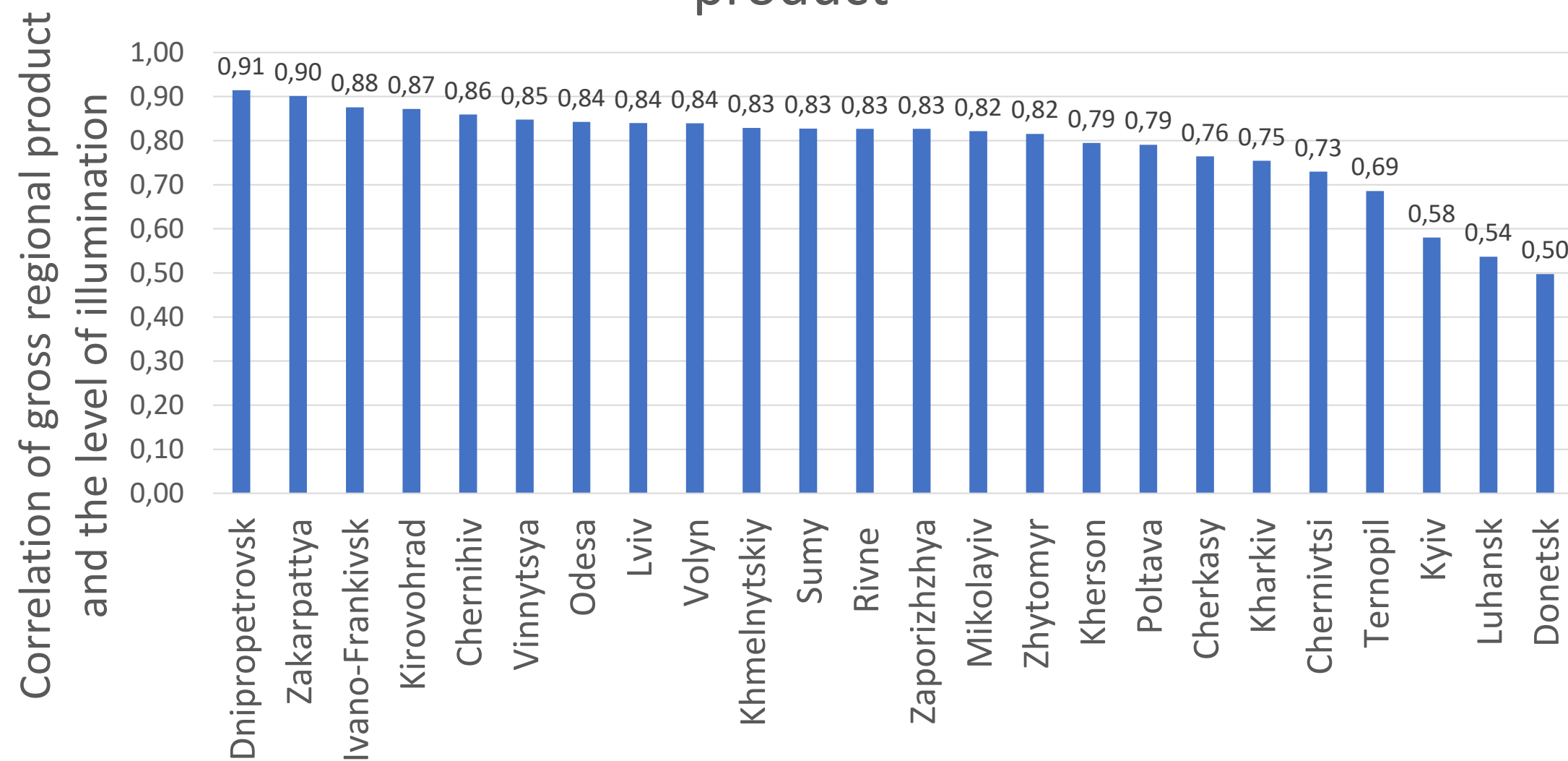
NightLight level 2022





Correlation of GRP with Night Light at oblast level from 2013 to 2021

Correlation of illumination with Gross regional product





Take-Home Message

- **Key Insights:**

1. Combining satellite data, machine learning, and economics enhances real-time monitoring and economic stability.
2. Partnerships across disciplines improve data collection, analysis, and policy application.

- **Strategic Directions:**

1. Utilize satellite data and machine learning for assessing war impacts and guiding recovery.
2. Strengthen interdisciplinary collaboration.
3. Implement innovations into policy-making.



Thank you!

