



Remote sensing of soils : a tool for digital soil mapping. Challenges and limitations



Gomez C., Vaudour E., Richer-de-Forges A.C.



- **Introduction**
- **The Center of Scientific Expertise “Digital Soil Mapping”Theia**
- **Remote sensing to map soils**
 - Historical retrospective & general principles
 - Existing programs: Copernicus, Theia
 - Examples of achievements
 - Disturbing factors
- **Towards the integration of remote sensing data into digital soil mapping approaches**
 - Historical retrospective & general principles
 - Existing programs: *GlobalSoilMap*
 - Examples of achievements
- **Conclusion**



Introduction

Services provided by soils



To protect them and perpetuate the services they provide us
⇒ need to map soils and their properties

Source : FAO, 2015

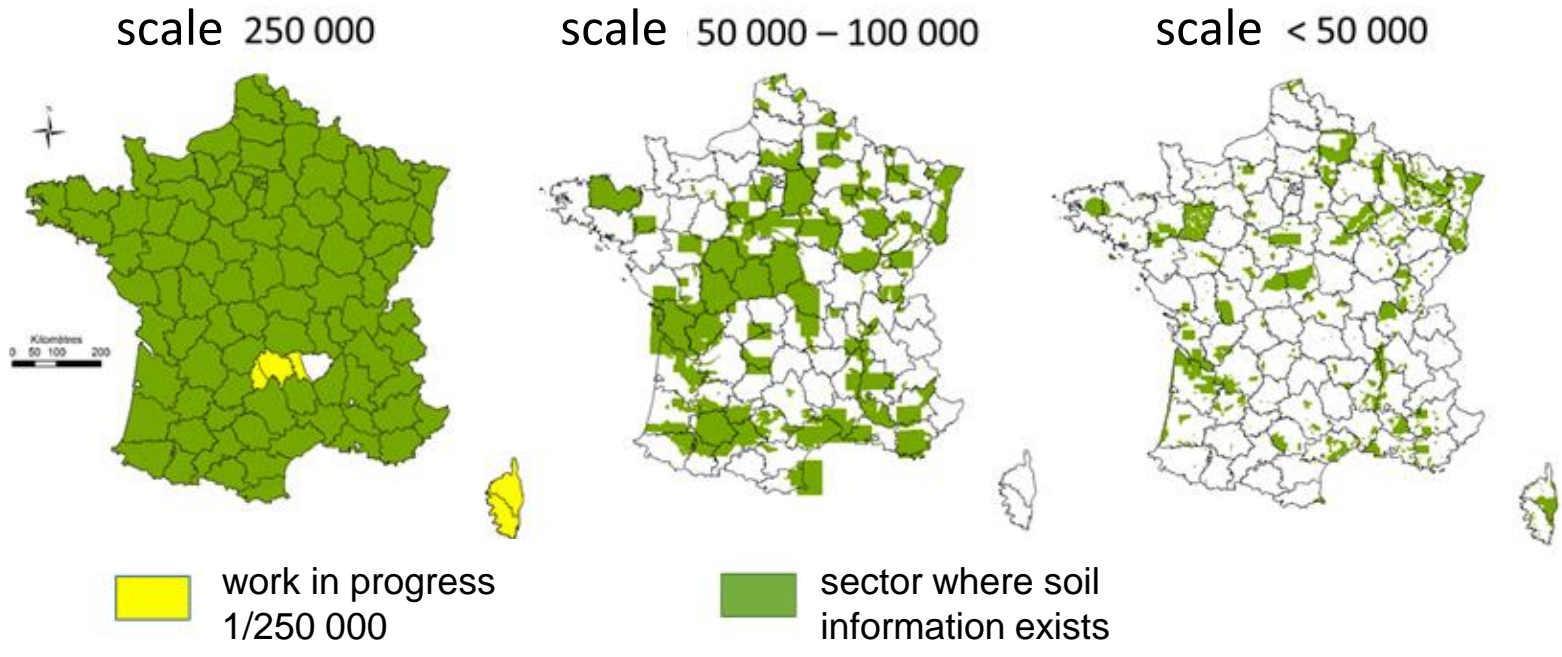
Soil data

Soil descriptions:



A soil profile taken from the soil calendar. Source: Gabriela Brändle, Urs Zihlmann, Andreas Chevet.

National soil mapping programs:



<https://www.afes.fr/ressources/le-programme-inventaire-gestion-conservation-des-sols-de-france-volet-referentiel-regional-pedologique/>

<https://www.afes.fr/ressources/la-cartographie-des-sols-a-moyennes-echelles-en-france-metropolitaine/>

→ Soil point data

→ Static maps without uncertainty quantification

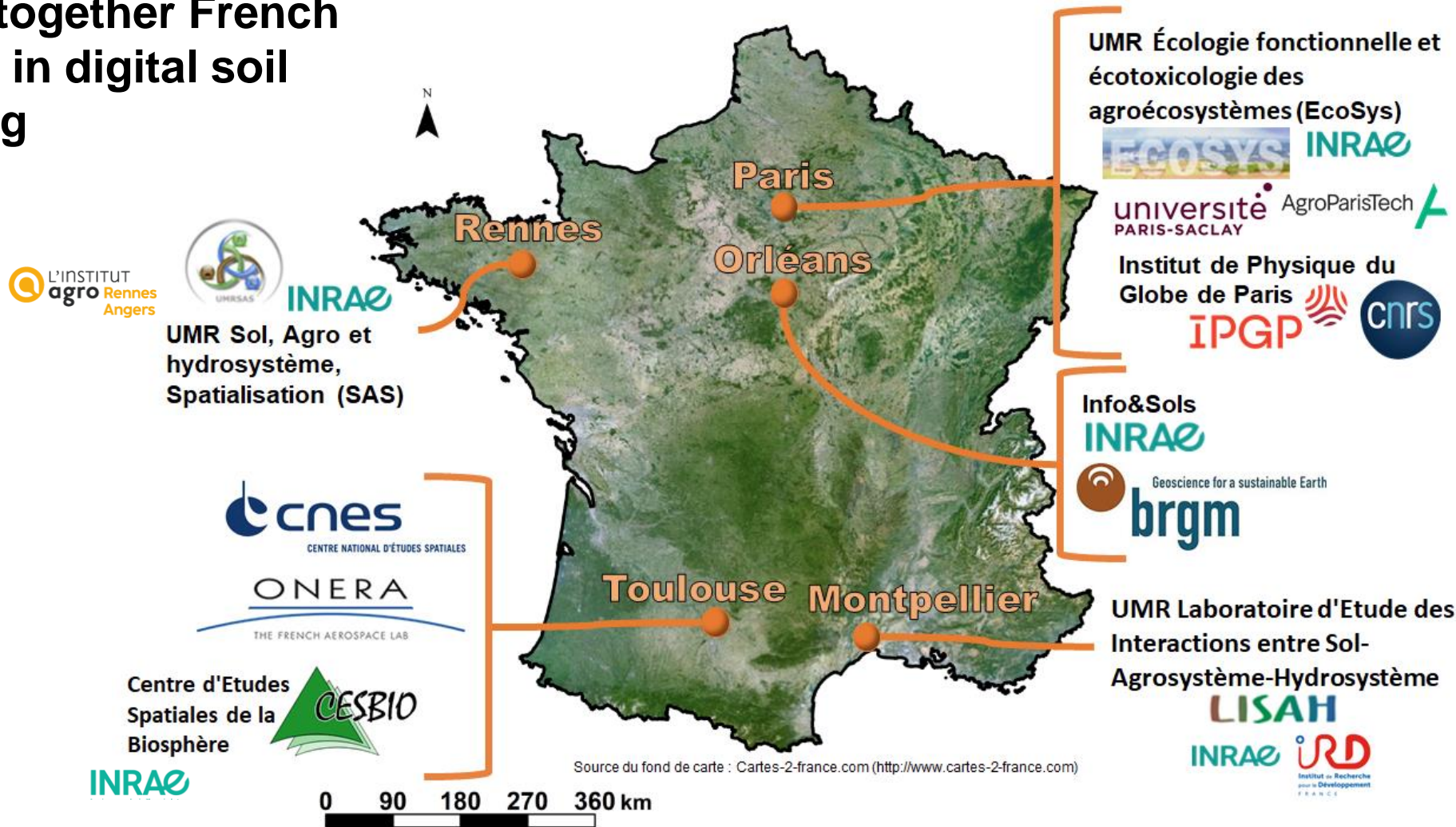


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The Center of Scientific Expertise “Digital Soil Mapping” Theia

Brings together French experts in digital soil mapping



<https://www.theia-land.fr/ceslist/ces-cartographie-numerique-des-sols/>

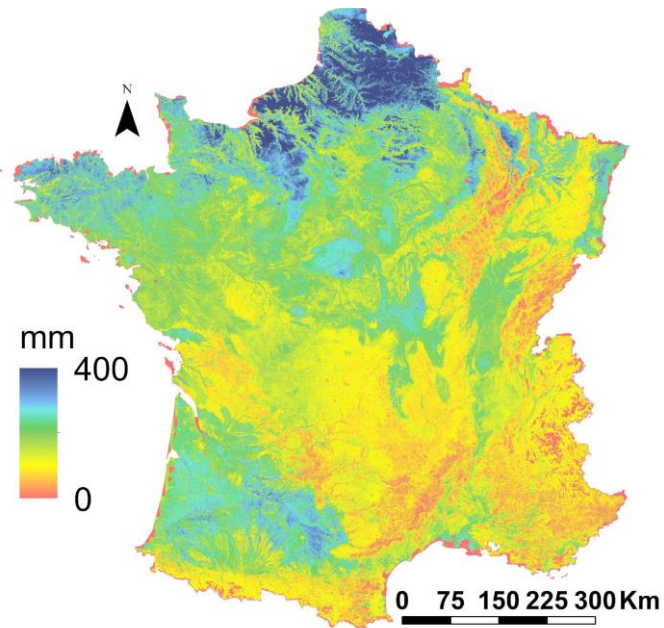


The Center of Scientific Expertise “Digital Soil Mapping” Theia

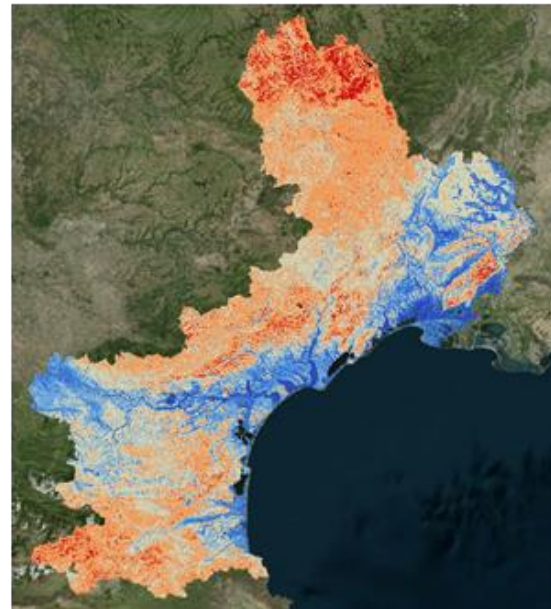


Objective 1 : Produce spatial estimates of soil properties

Available water capacity (AWC) of soils in mainland France (in mm of water)



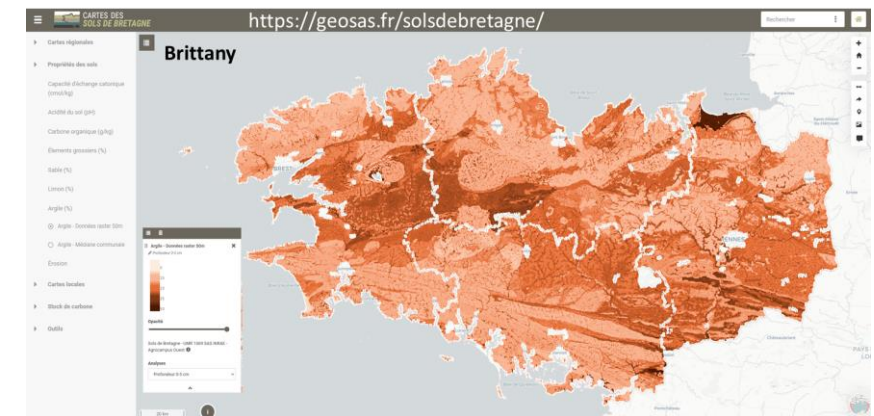
Available water capacity (AWC) of soils in Languedoc-Roussillon



<https://ckan.openig.org/dataset/cartes-numeriques-de-proprietes-des-sols-en-languedoc-roussillon>

Interactive mapping of soil properties in Brittany

<https://geosas.fr/solsdebretagne/>



after Roman Dobarco et al., 2021
<https://doi.org/10.15454/9IRARJ>

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Objective 2 : Federate and capitalize on efforts in methodologies and algorithms

→ advance digital mapping methods, from sampling, choice of covariates (including those from remote sensing), modeling, and up to validation methods.

Objective 3 : Transfer know-how to operations

Popularization site:

<https://cartograph-e.hub.inrae.fr/>

French-speaking training planned for 2025





Remote sensing to map soils

Historical retrospective & general principles

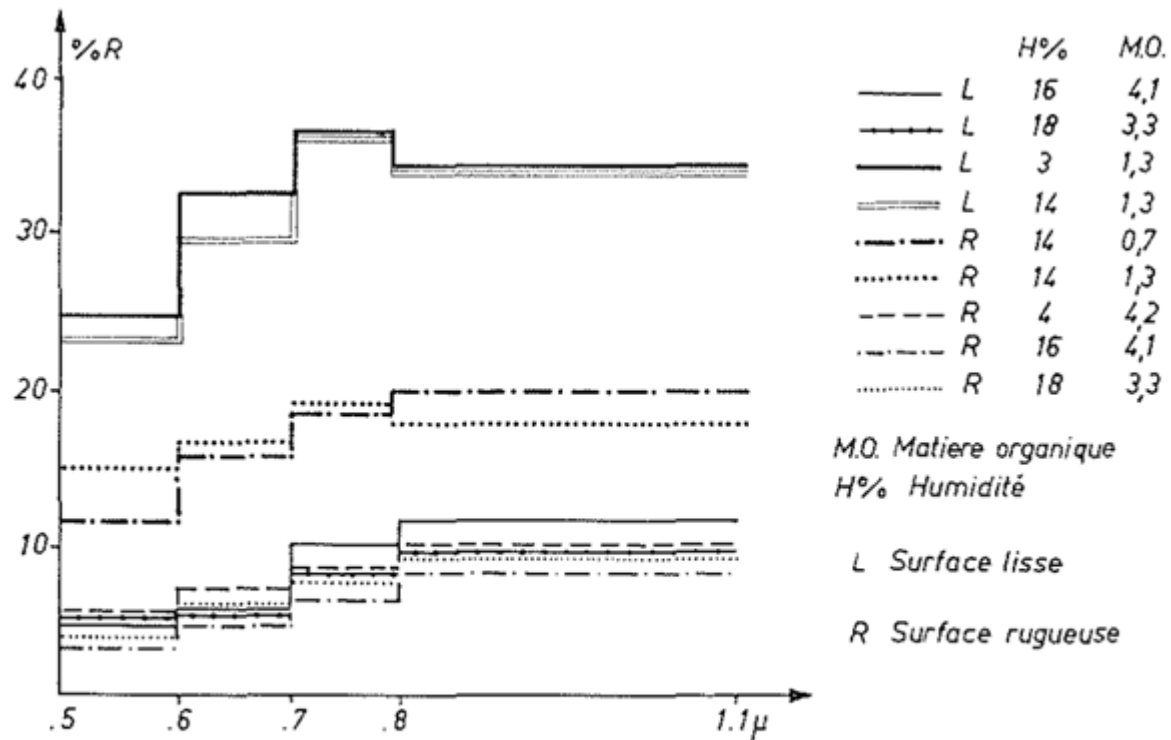


Figure 1 – Courbes de réflectance de sols peu ou pas organiques

Girard, 1978. Emploi de la télédétection pour l'étude de l'humidité des Sols. *Houille Blanche*, 64, 533–539, doi:10.1051/lhb/1978044

Notion of soil surface condition

“composition and organization of soil surface at a given time”

R. ESCADAFAL, 1989



©UMR EGC-Equipe Sol, March 2012

VAUDOUR E., GIRARD MC., 2010, *Pédologie*, chapitre 23. In Girard MC et Girard CM, *Traitement des images de télédétection*, Dunod, Paris.



Spectral behaviour and indices of soils



noir : végétation - blanc : eau

Figure IX - Index de brillance sur
sols nus

SAINT et al., symp int Avignon 1981

Spectral behaviour and indices of soils



noir : végétation - blanc : eau

Figure IX - Index de brillance sur sols nus

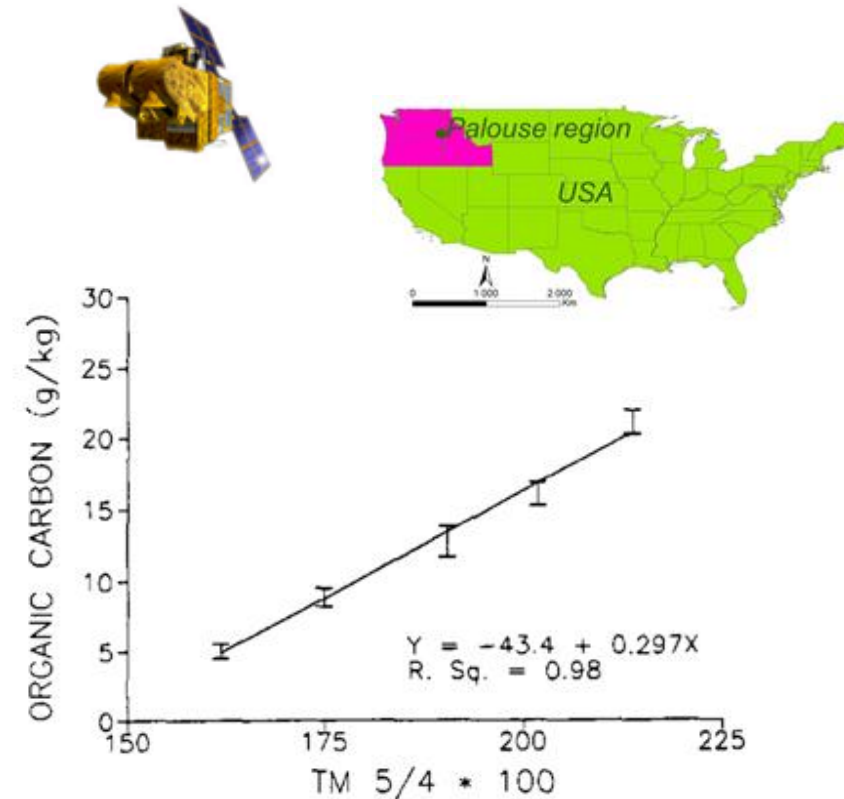


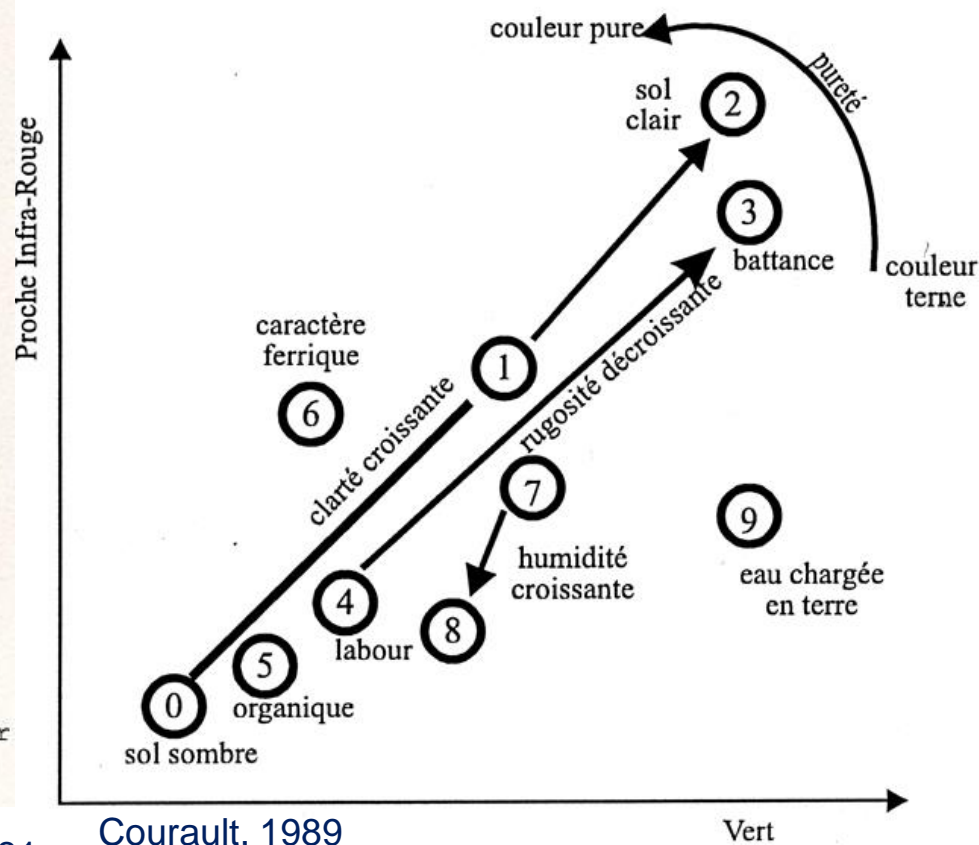
Figure 3. Regression line for organic carbon with TM 5/4. Error bars are standard error of the mean of soil samples.

Spectral behaviour and indices of soils



noir : végétation - blanc : eau

Figure IX - Index de brillance sur sols nus



Courault, 1989

Vert

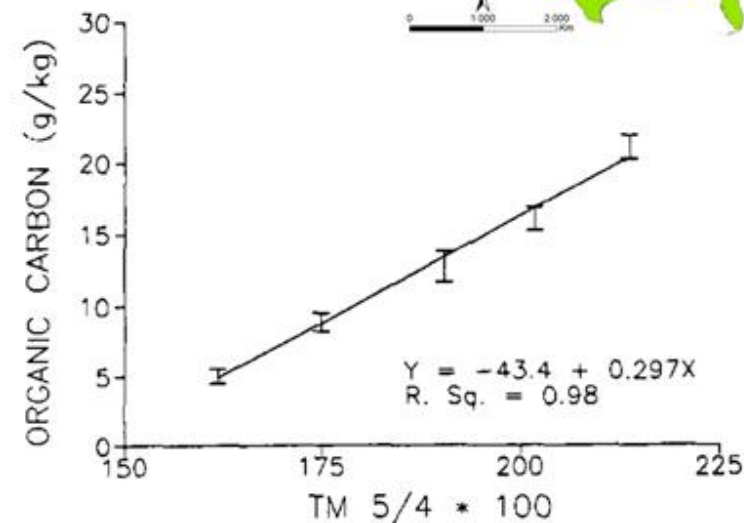
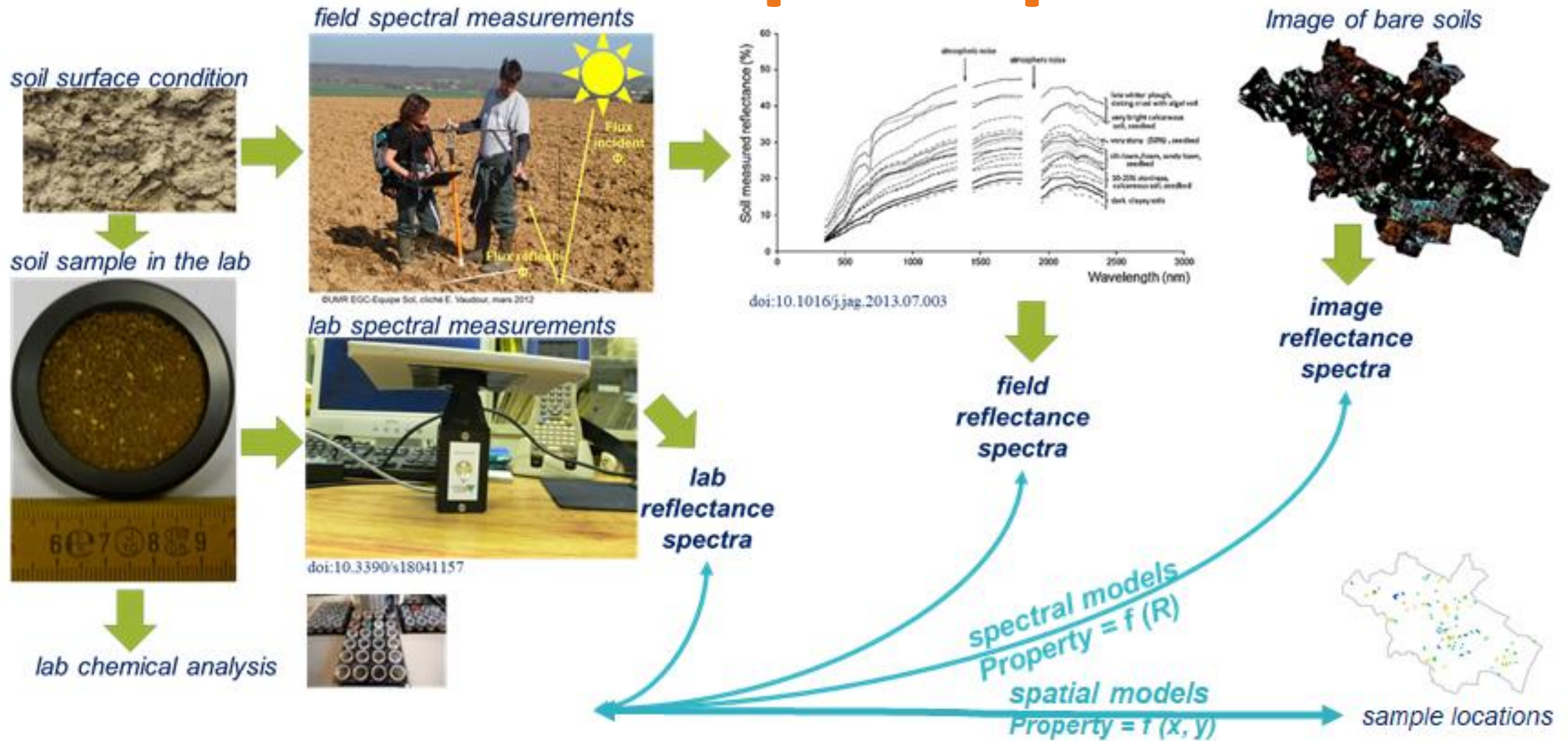
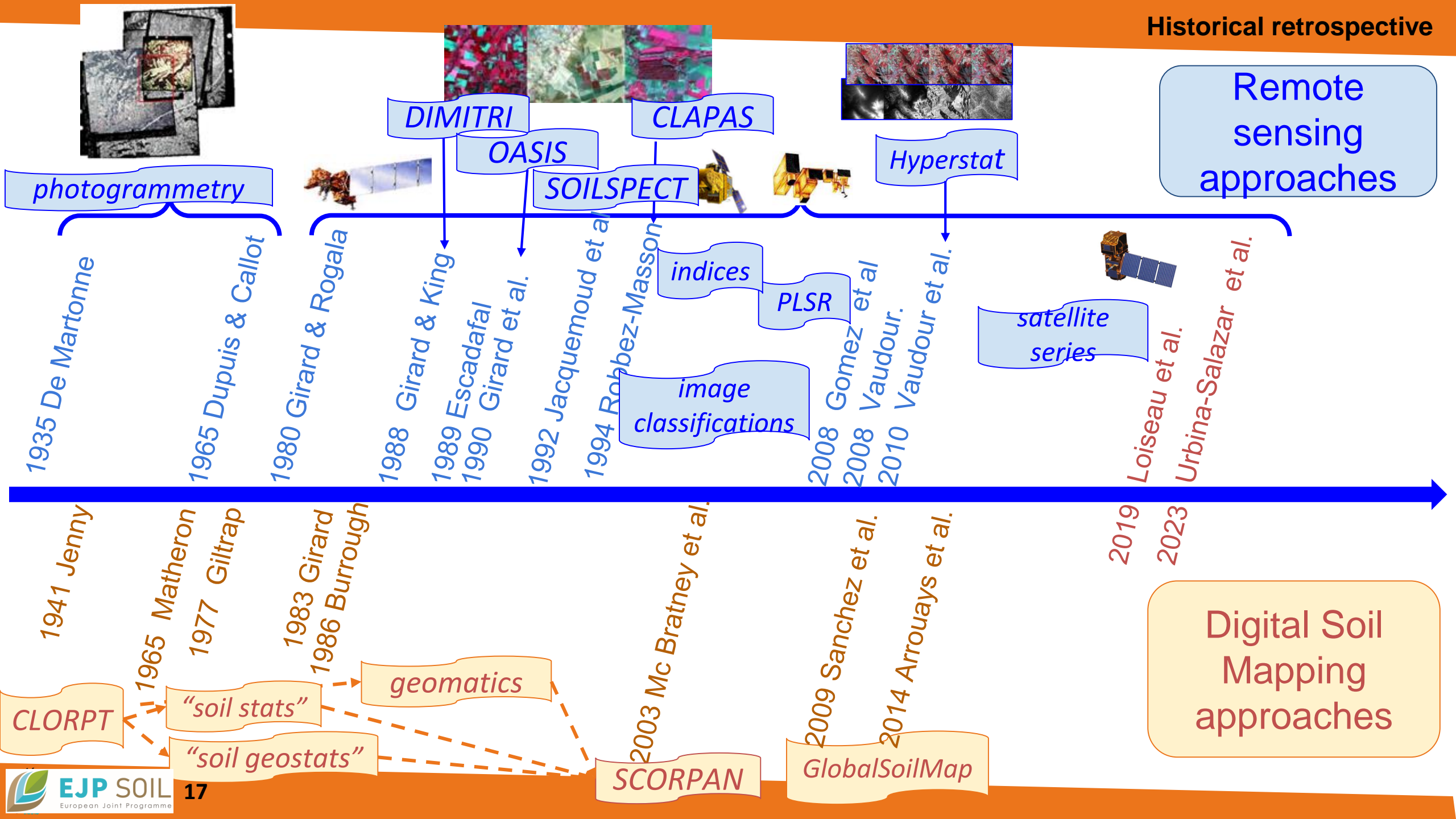


Figure 3. Regression line for organic carbon with TM 5/4. Error bars are standard error of the mean of soil samples.

Frazier and Cheng, 1989 Remote Sensing of Environment
[https://doi.org/10.1016/0034-4257\(89\)90123-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0034-4257(89)90123-5)

General principles







1935 De Martonne

1965 Dupuis & Callot

1980 Girard & Rogala

1988 Girard & King

1989 Escadafal

1990 Girard et al.

1992 Jacquemoud et al.

1994 Robbez-Masson

2008 Gomez et al

2008 Vaudour.

2010 Vaudour et al.

2019

2023

Loiseau et al.

Urbina-Salazar et al.

photogrammetry

DIMITRI

OASIS

SOILSPECT

CLAPAS

Hyperstat

indices

PLSR

image classifications

satellite series

Remote sensing approaches

Digital Soil Mapping approaches

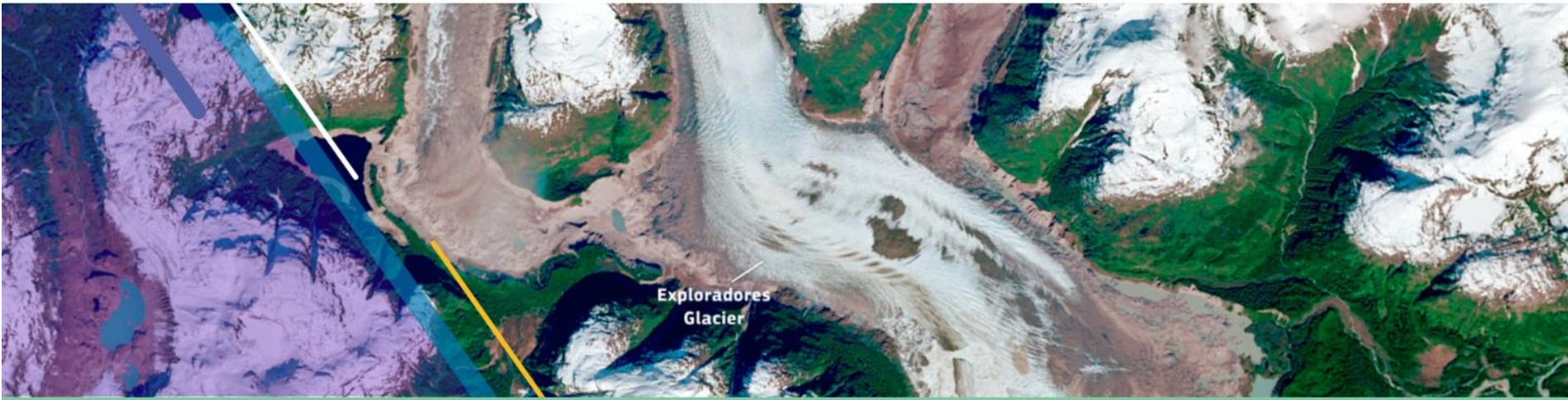


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 ESA
 EUMETSAT
 ECMWF
 Spatial agencies
 States

Accès aux données

<http://www.copernicus.eu>

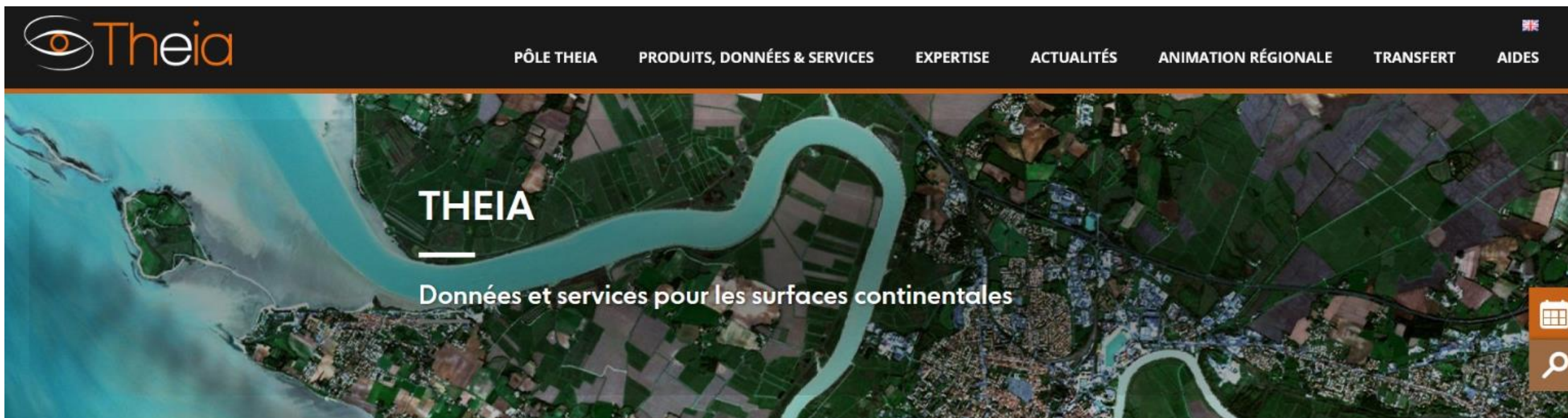


Families of satellites dedicated to Copernicus "The Sentinels"

~30

Contributing missions from National, European or International organisations

Theia



EXPERTISE
SCIENTIFIQUE



PRODUITS
THÉMATIQUES



CATALOGUES
THEIA



APPEL À PROJET



ANIMATION
RÉGIONALE
THEIA

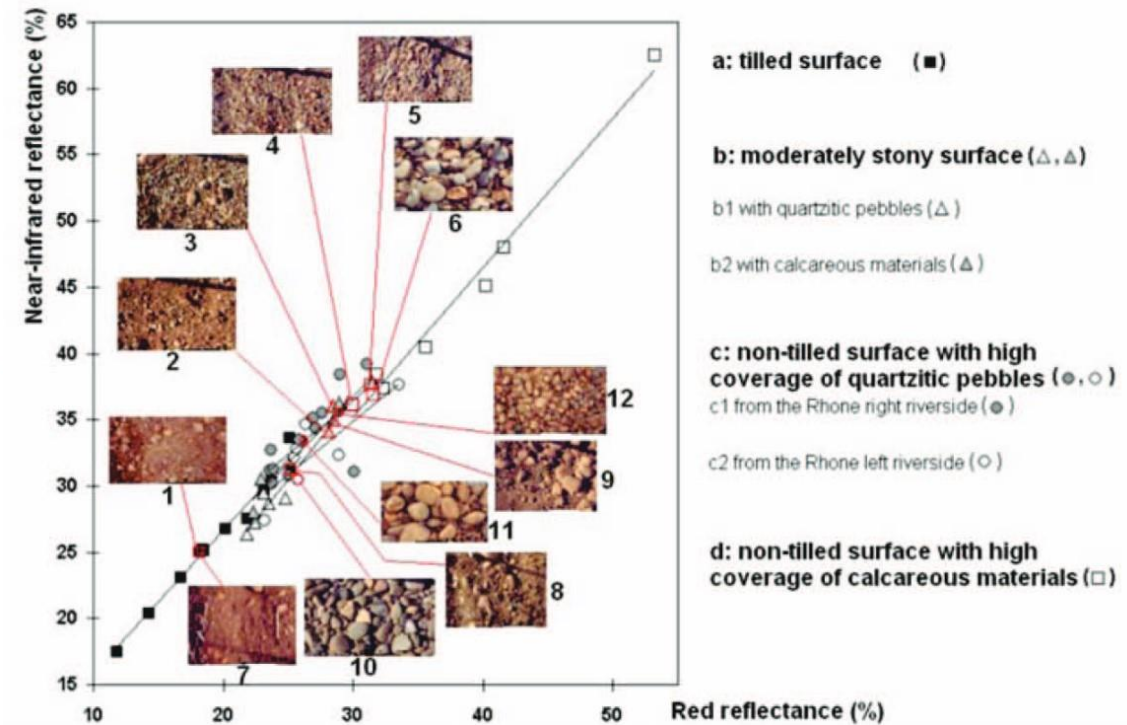
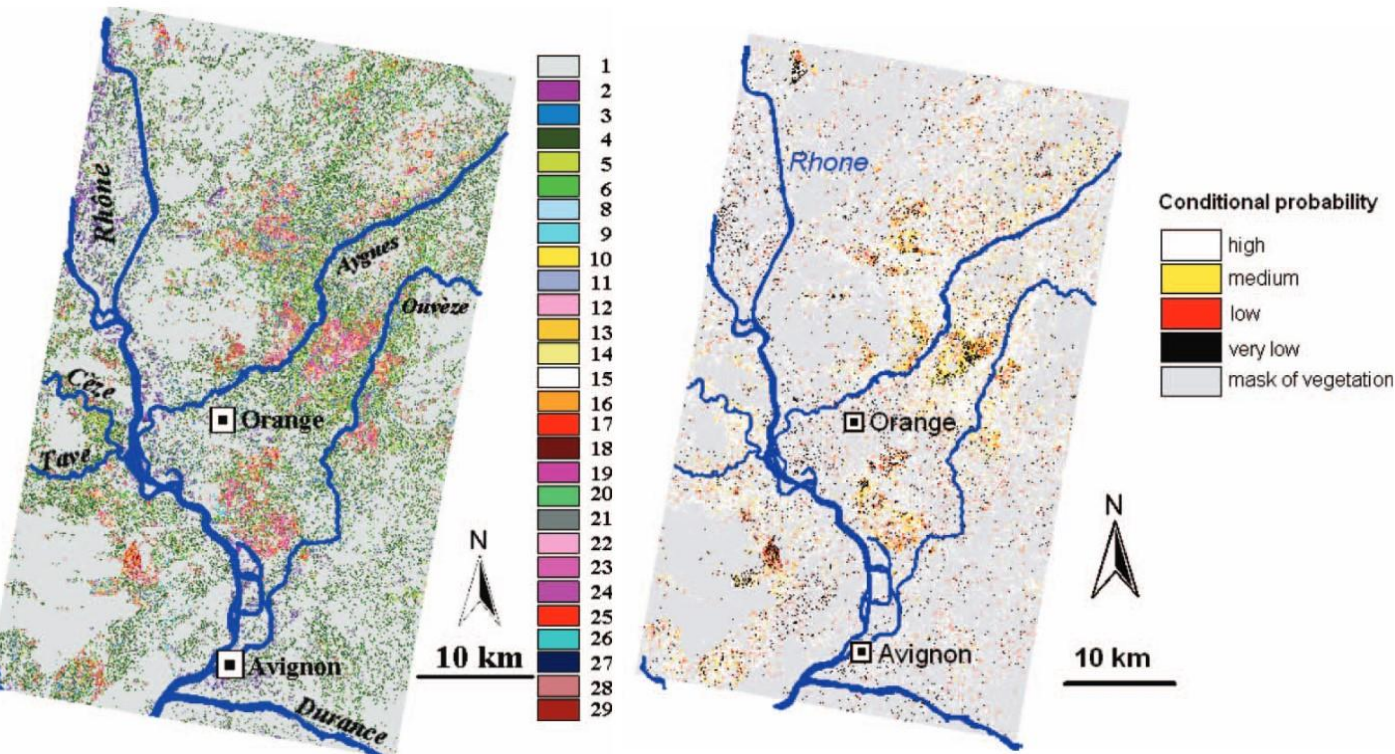
Theia en un schéma

A la une

<https://www.theia-land.fr>

Achievements : soil types

Bayesian Maximum likelihood classification of viticultural soils over the Rhone Valley

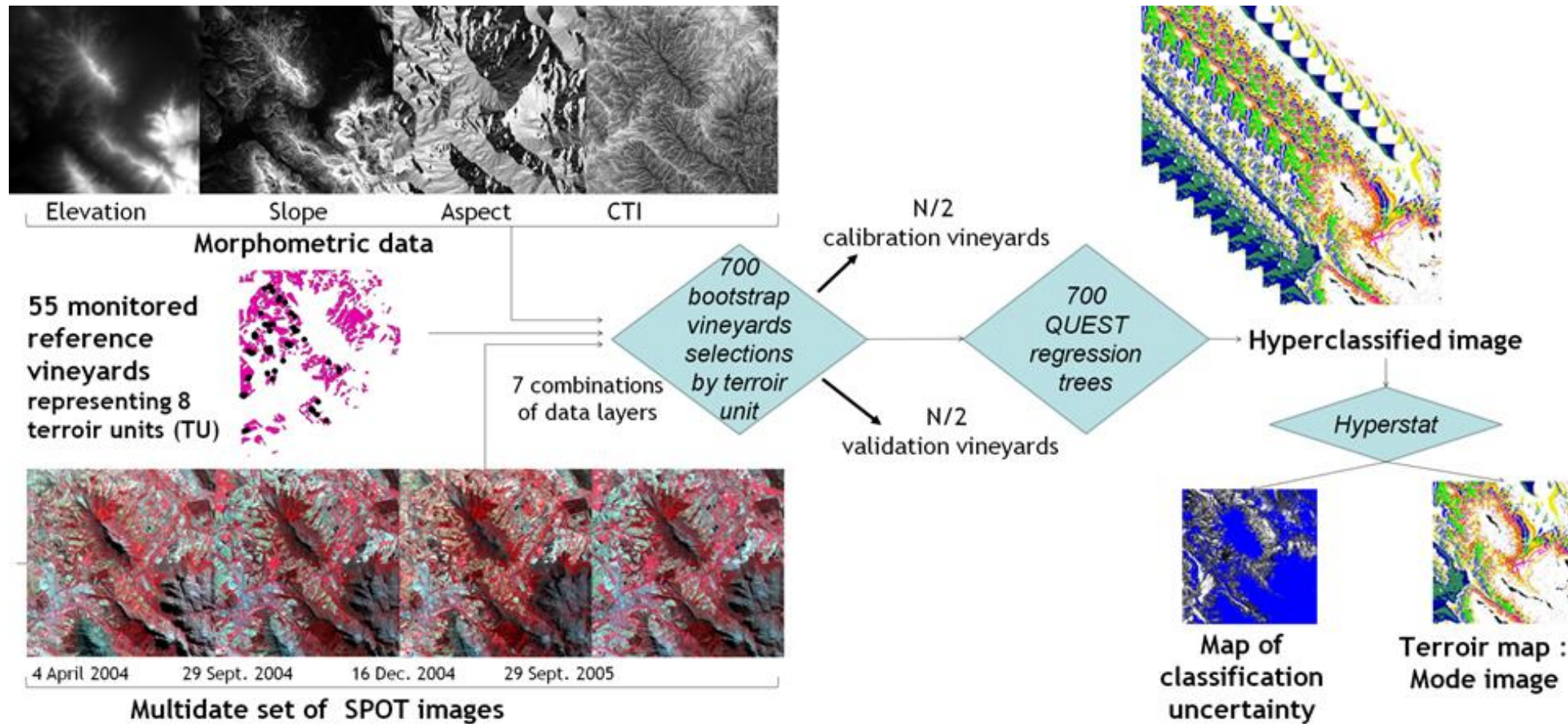


Vaudour, 2008

<https://doi.org/10.1080/10106040701207555>

Achievements : homogeneous soil management zones

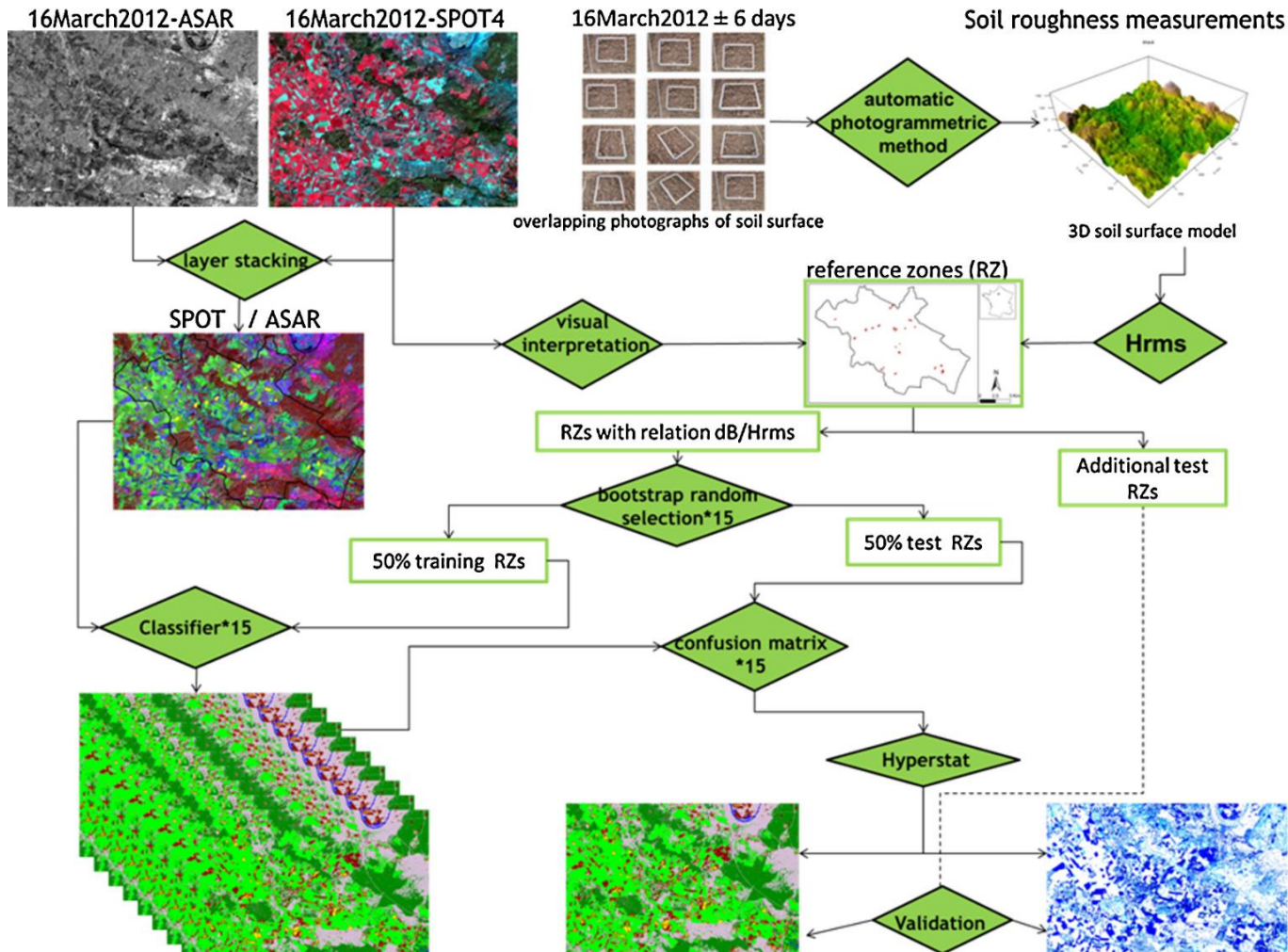
example of digital viticultural zoning from regression trees



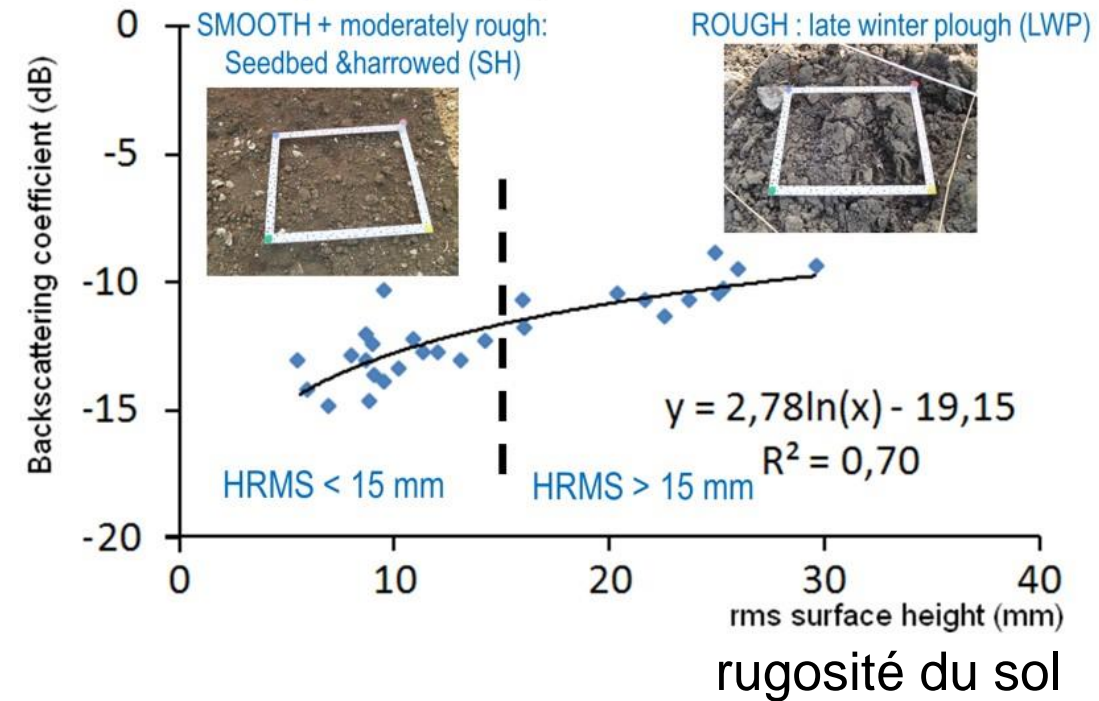
Vaudour et al., 2010

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2010.08.001>

Achievements : identification of soil roughness in order to map soil tillage operations



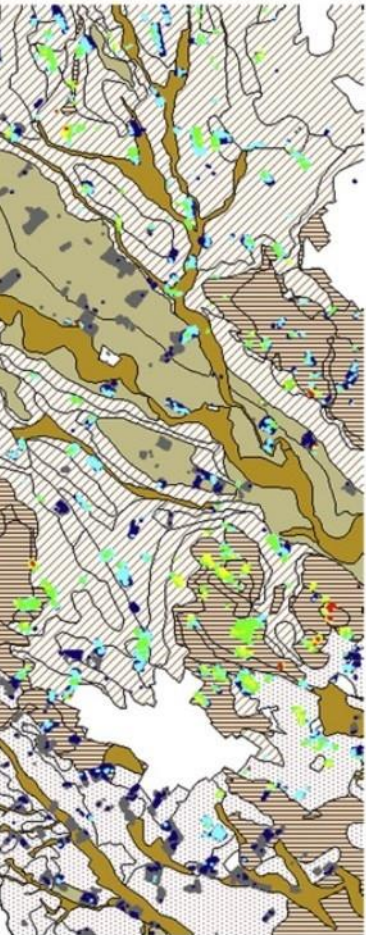
signal radar (bande C, 5,6 Ghz, polarisation HH)



Vaudour et al., 2014
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2013.11.005>

Achievements : soil properties from airborne hyperspectral imagery

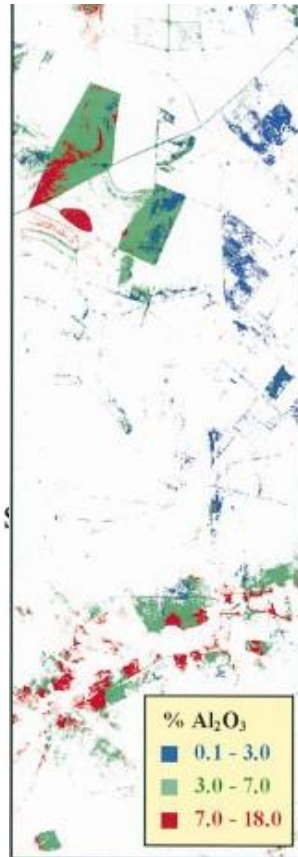
CaCO₃ (g/kg)



Al₂O₃ (%)

Galvao et al., 2001

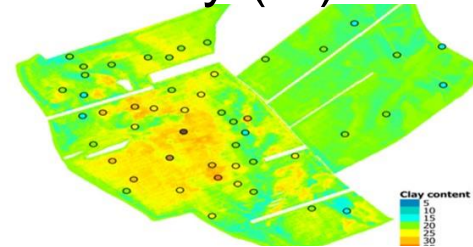
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257\(00\)00170-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(00)00170-X)



TiO₂ (%)



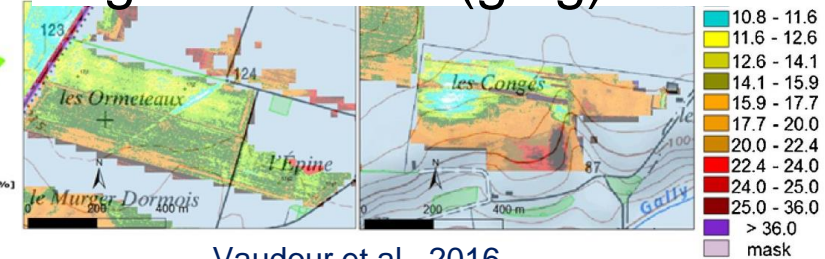
clay (%)



Gholizadeh et al., 2018

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2018.09.015>

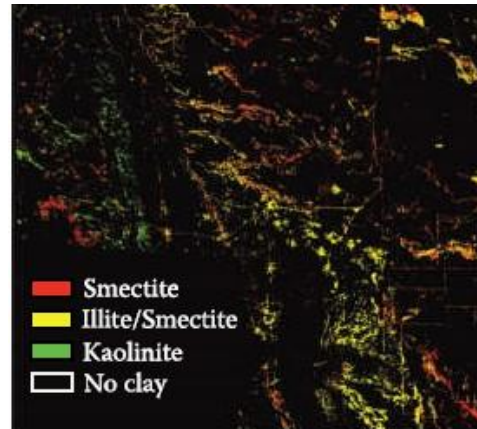
organic carbon (g/kg)



Vaudour et al., 2016

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2016.01.005>

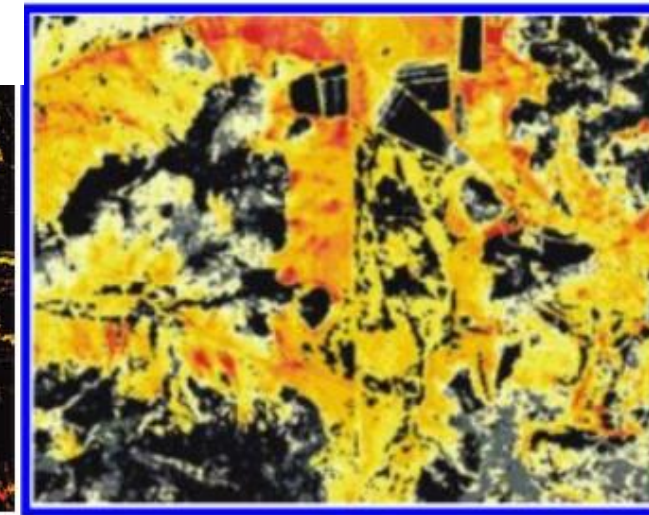
clay minerals



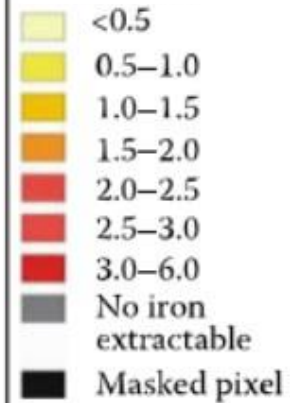
Chabrilat et al., 2002

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257\(02\)00060-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0034-4257(02)00060-3)

Fe (%)



Fe (%)

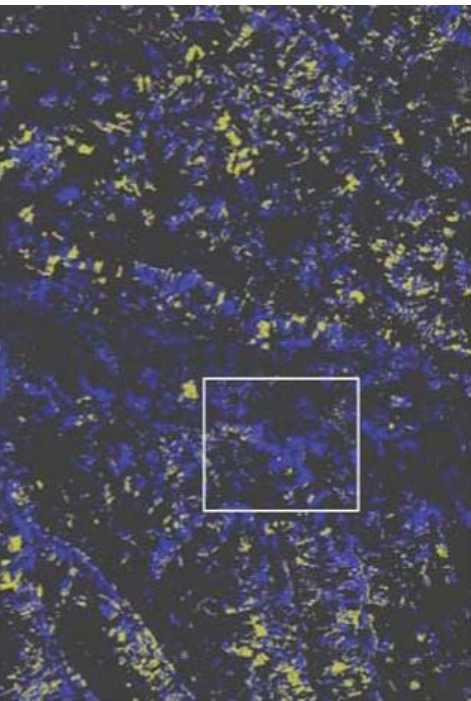


Richter et al., 2007

<https://doi.org/10.2136/sssaj2008.0025>

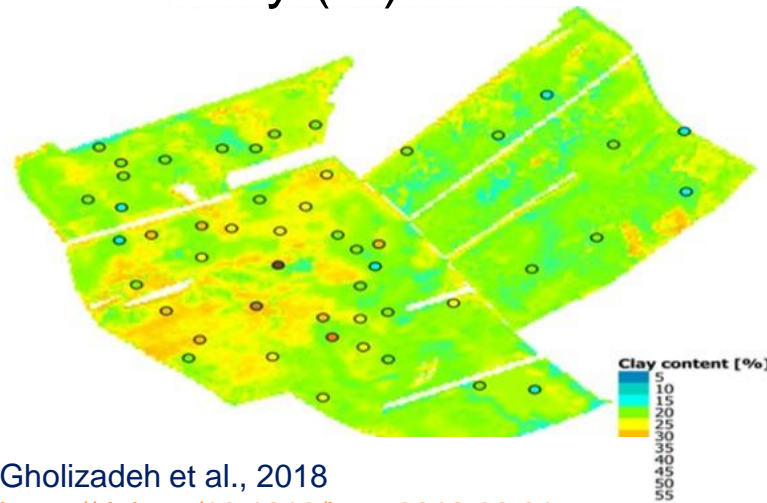
Achievements : soil properties from single-date multispectral imagery

clay minerals



Bourguignon et al., 2007
<https://doi.org/10.1144/SP283.10>

clay (%)



Gholizadeh et al., 2018
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2018.09.015>

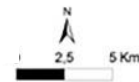
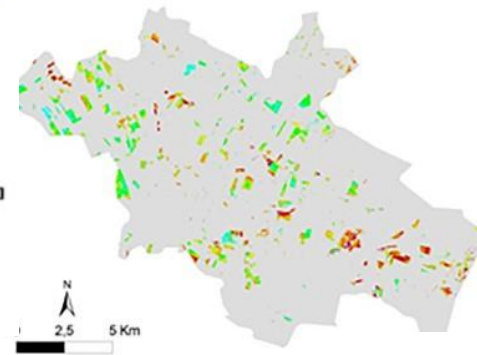
- Illite
- Chlorite

SOC (g/Kg)

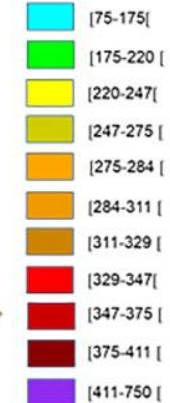


Castaldi et al., 2019
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2018.11.026>

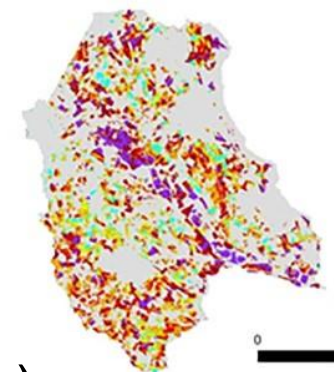
Versailles Plain



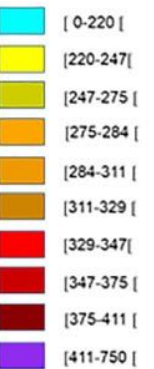
clay (g/Kg)



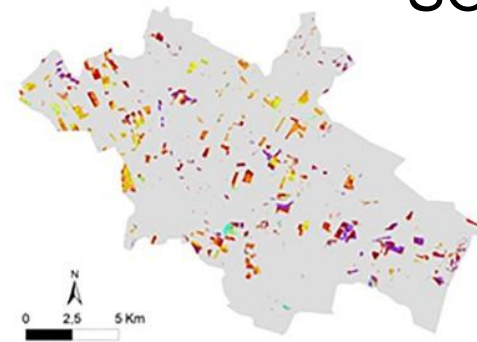
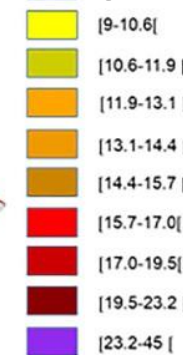
La Peyne valley



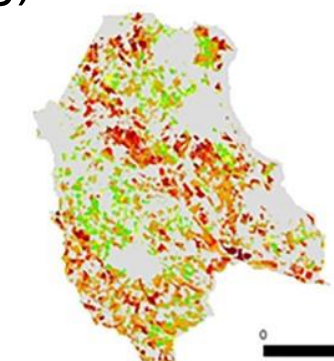
clay (g/Kg)



SOC (g/Kg)



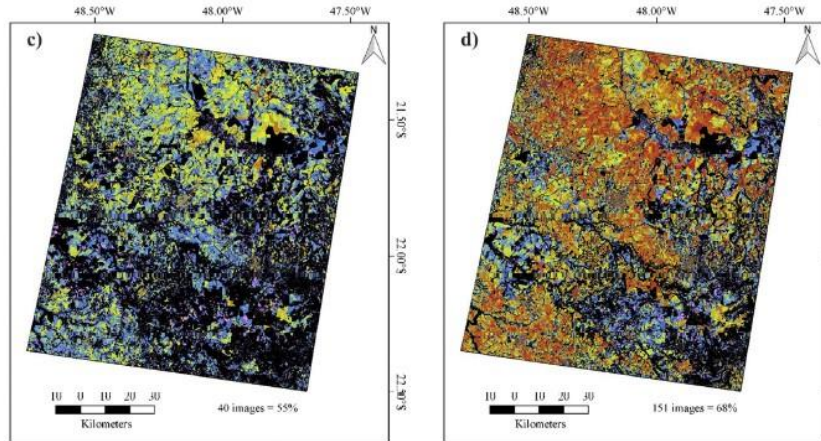
Fe (%)



Vaudour et al., 2019
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2019.01.006>

Achievements : bare soil reflectance

Time scale : temporal mosaic of bare soil

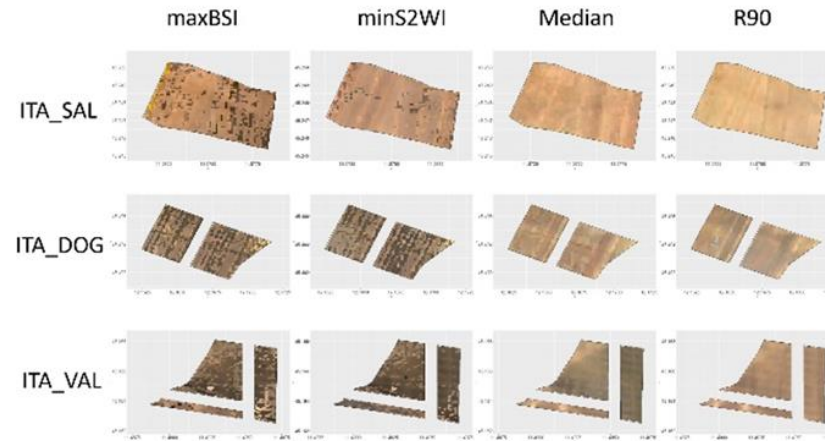


Number of overlapped pixels of bare soil during the time series



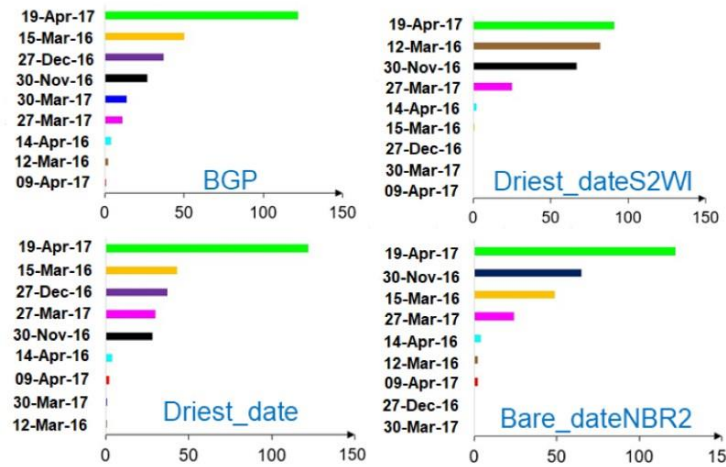
Dematté et al., 2018

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2018.04.047>



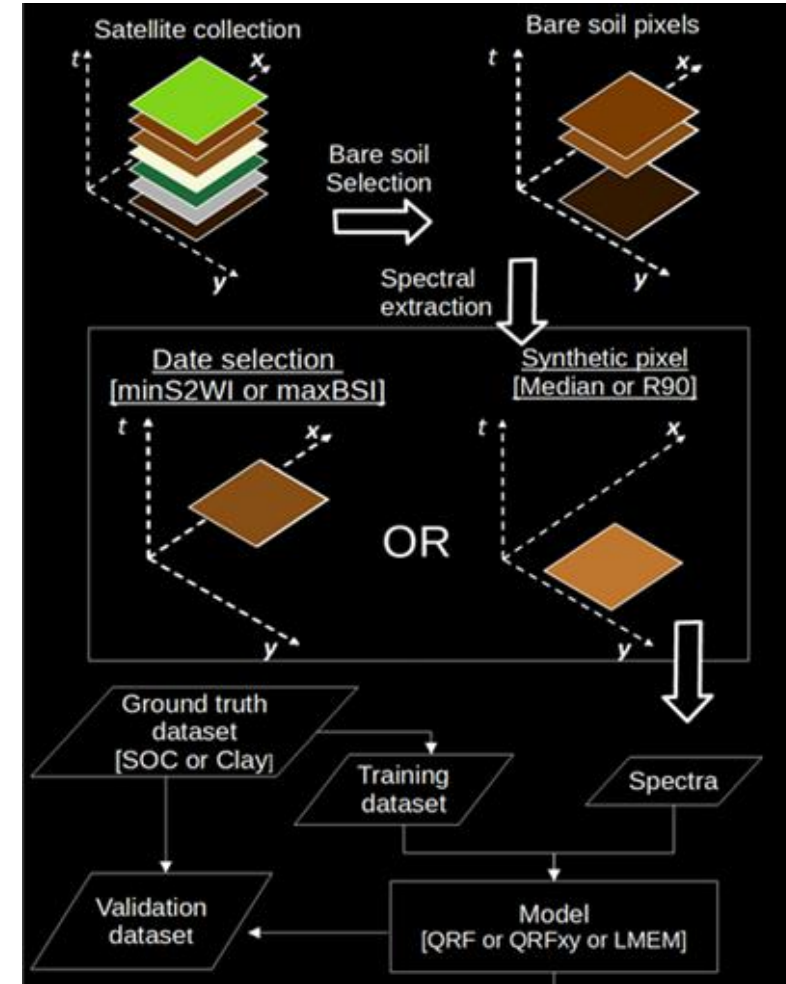
Castaldi et al., 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2018.11.026>



Vaudour et al., 2021

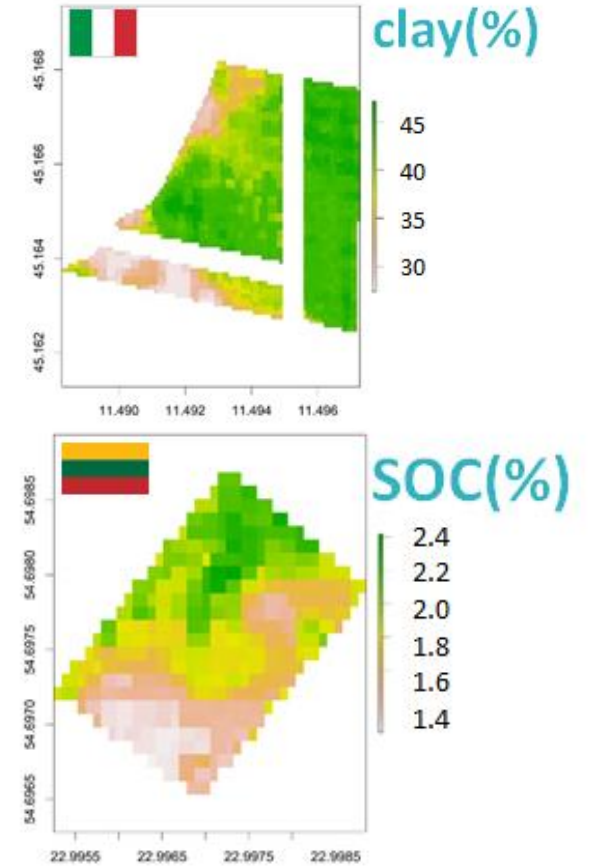
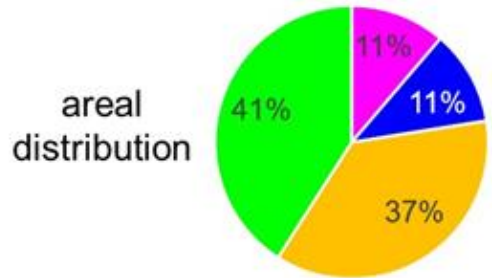
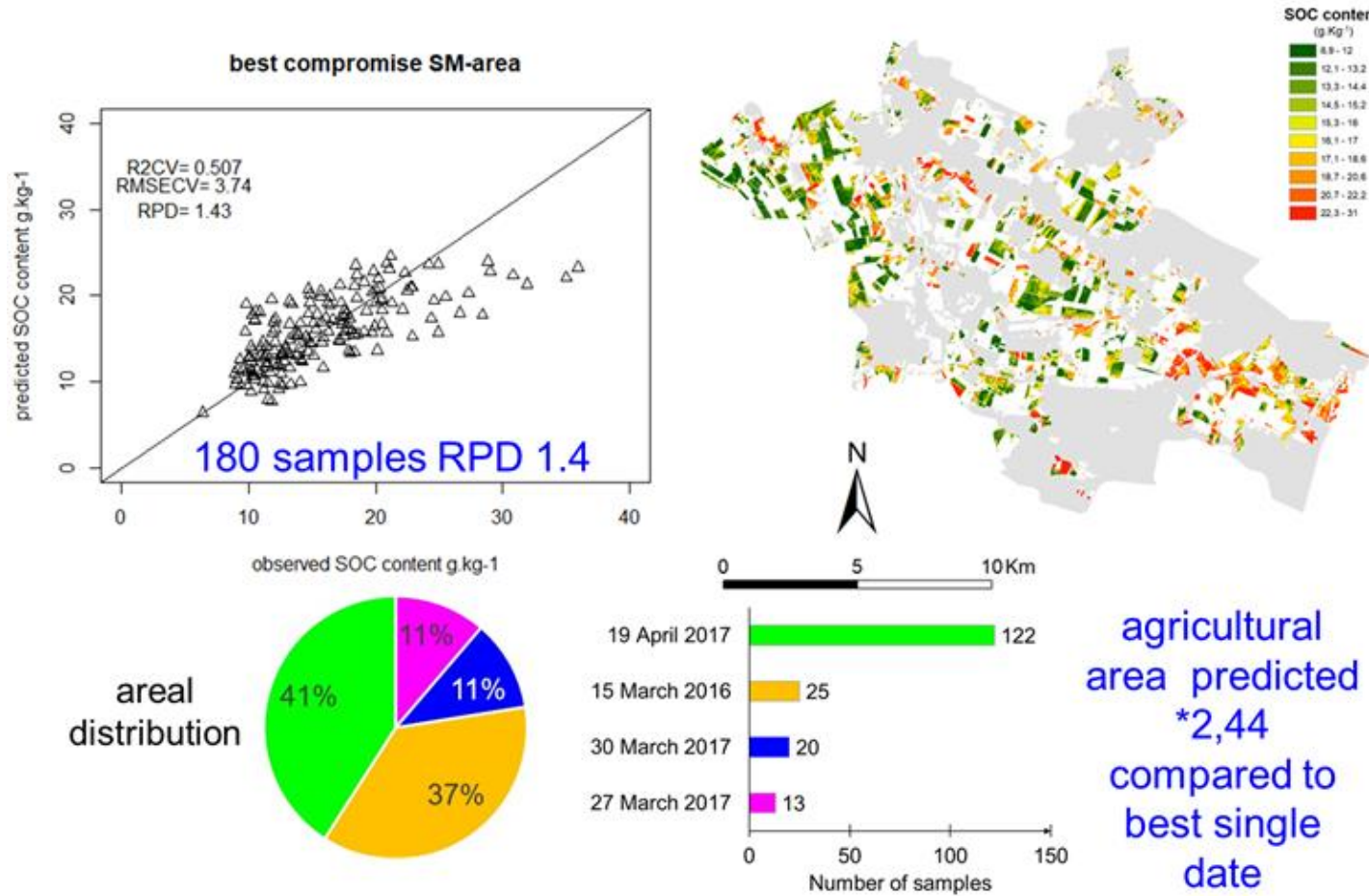
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Castaldi et al., 2023

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2018.11.026>

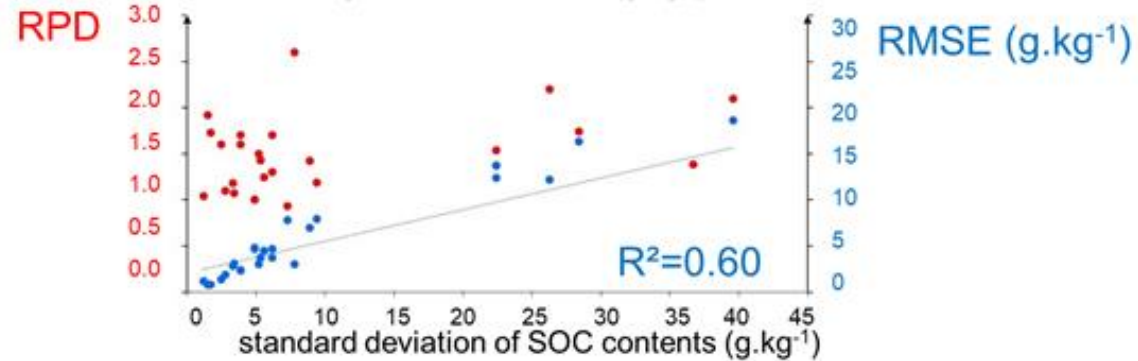
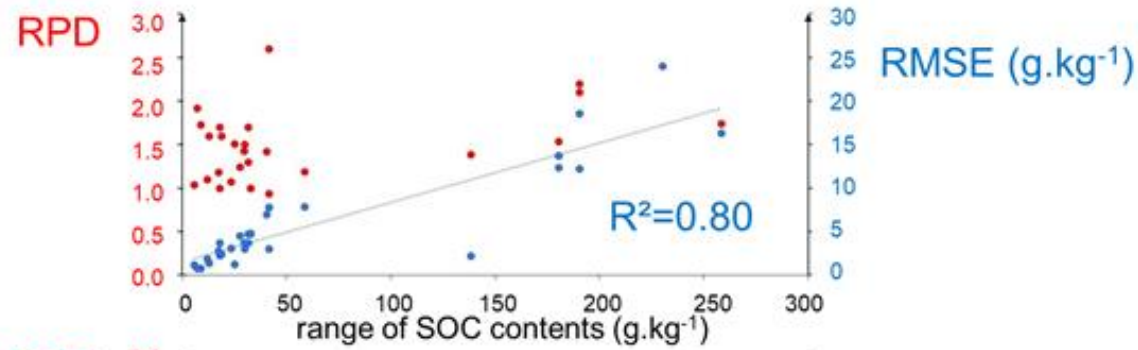
Time scale : temporal mosaic of bare soil



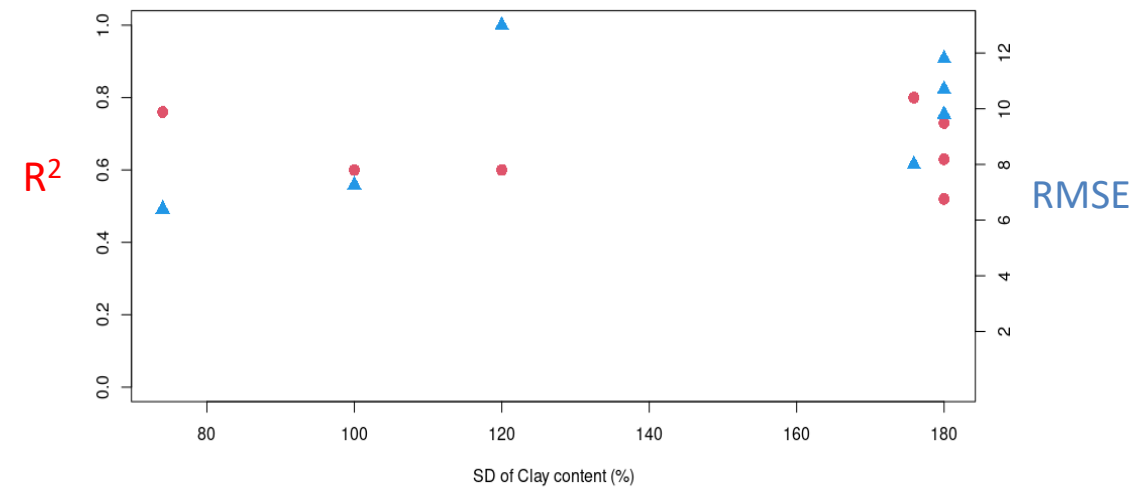
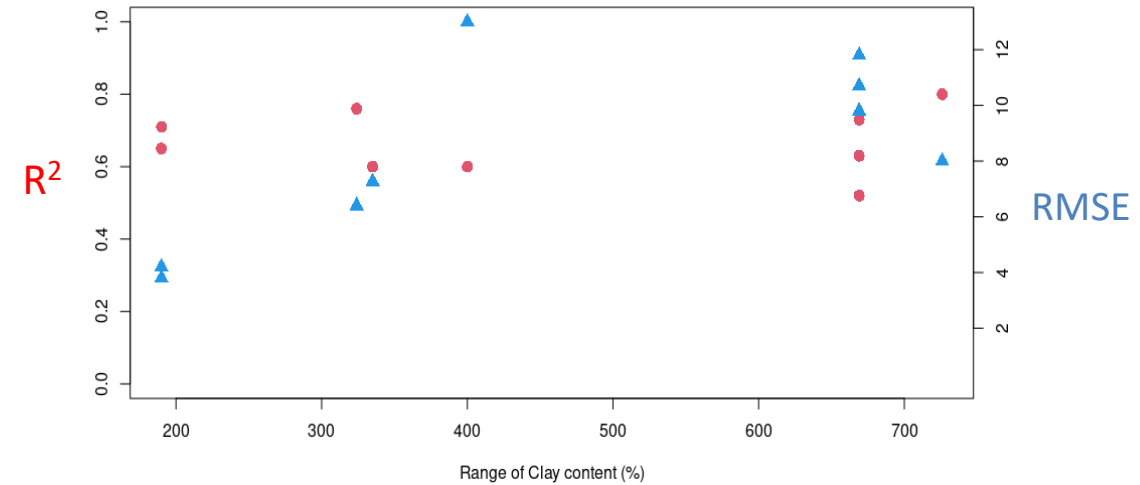
Vaudour et al., 2021
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2020.102277>

Castaldi et al., 2023
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2018.11.026>

Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations



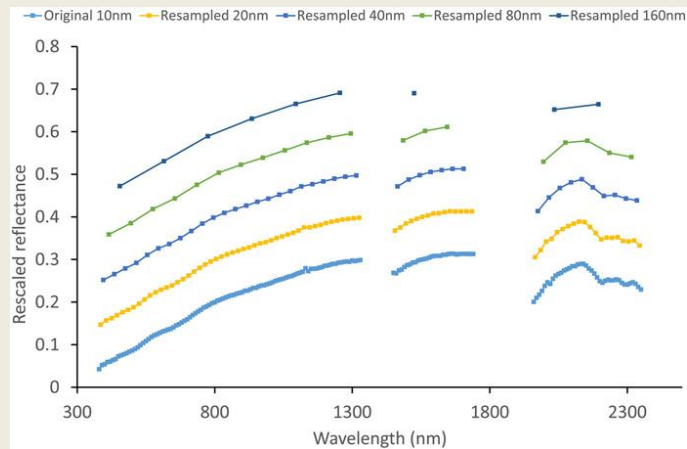
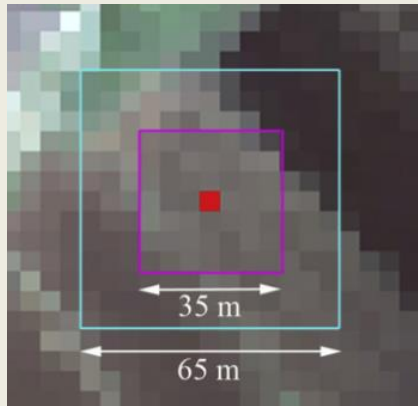
Vaudour et al., 2022
<https://doi.org/10.3390/rs14122917>



Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations

Performances depend on instrumental and environmental characteristics

Instrumental characteristics



Castaldi et al., 2016

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2016.03.025>

Environmental characteristics

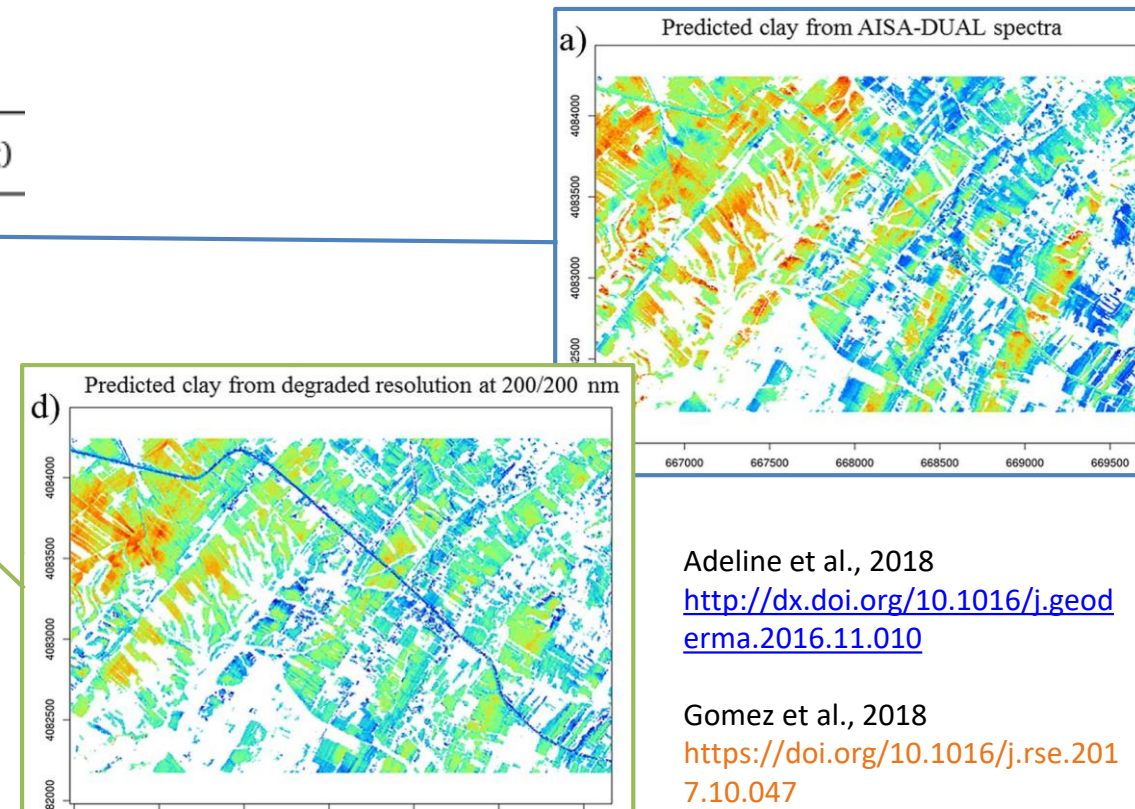


Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations

Performances depend on instrumental and environmental characteristics

Impact of the spectral resolution on clay prediction

Configuration name	R_{cal}^2	RMSEC (g/kg)	R_{val}^2	RMSEP (g/kg)
AISA-DUAL	0.77	82	0.77	82
~5/10 (EnMAP)	0.73	90	0.78	81
~10/10 (HYPXIM/HyspIRI/HYPERION)	0.75	88	0.73	90
~37/37	0.74	88	0.74	90
~60/60	0.75	85	0.71	93
~100/100	0.75	87	0.71	94
~200/200	0.35	139	0.01	173



Adeline et al., 2018
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2016.11.010>

Gomez et al., 2018
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2017.10.047>

Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations

Performances depend on instrumental and environmental characteristics

Impact of the atmospheric correction model on clay prediction



		S2 acquisition date (DD-MM-YYYY)			
		03-02- 2017	16-02- 2017	23-02- 2017	26-02- 2017
MAJA	R_{CV}^2	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.61
Sen2Cor	R_{CV}^2	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.60
LaSRC	R_{CV}^2	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.59

Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations

Performances depend on instrumental and environmental characteristics

Impact of the surface conditions on clay prediction

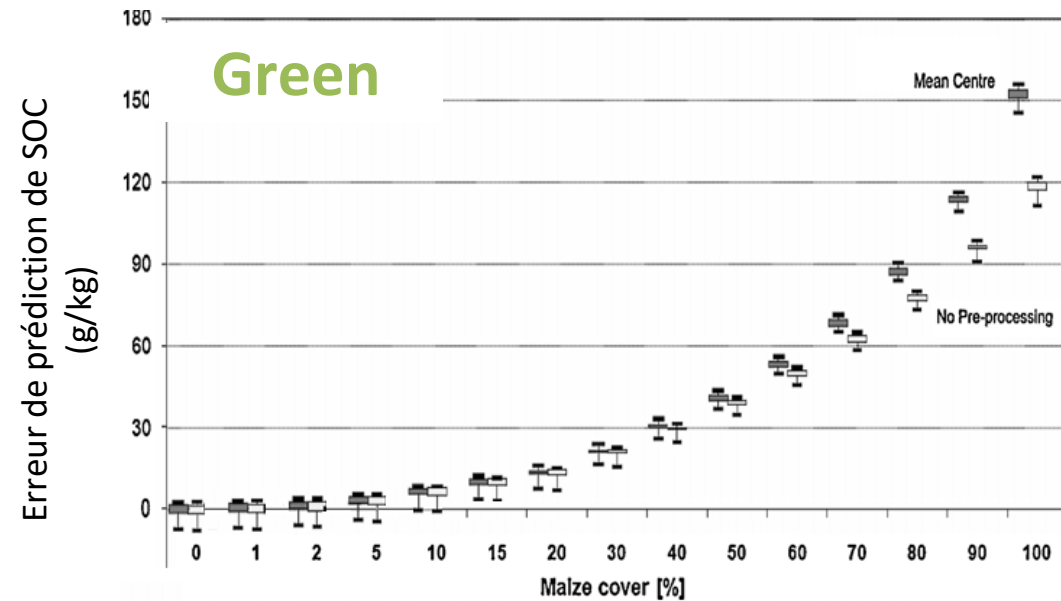
		S2 acquisition date (DD-MM-YYYY)										
		03-02-2017	16-02-2017	23-02-2017	26-02-2017	08-03-2017	25-03-2017	28-03-2017	04-04-2017	24-04-2017	27-04-2017	07-05-2017
MAJA	R_{CV}^2	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.52	0.74	0.71	0.62	0.80	0.73	0.72
Sen2Cor	R_{CV}^2	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.60	0.50	0.76	0.72	0.62	0.80	0.74	0.72
LaSRC	R_{CV}^2	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.50	0.75	0.72	0.63	0.77	0.72	0.68



Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations

Performances depend on instrumental and environmental characteristics

Impact of the vegetation on SOC prediction



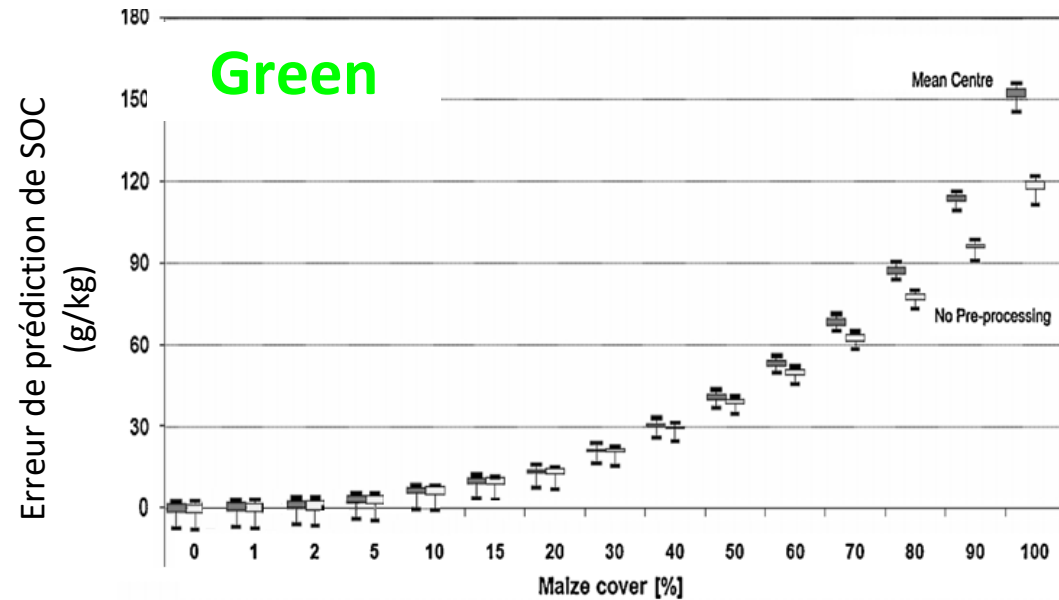
Bartholomeus et al., 2011

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2010.06.009>

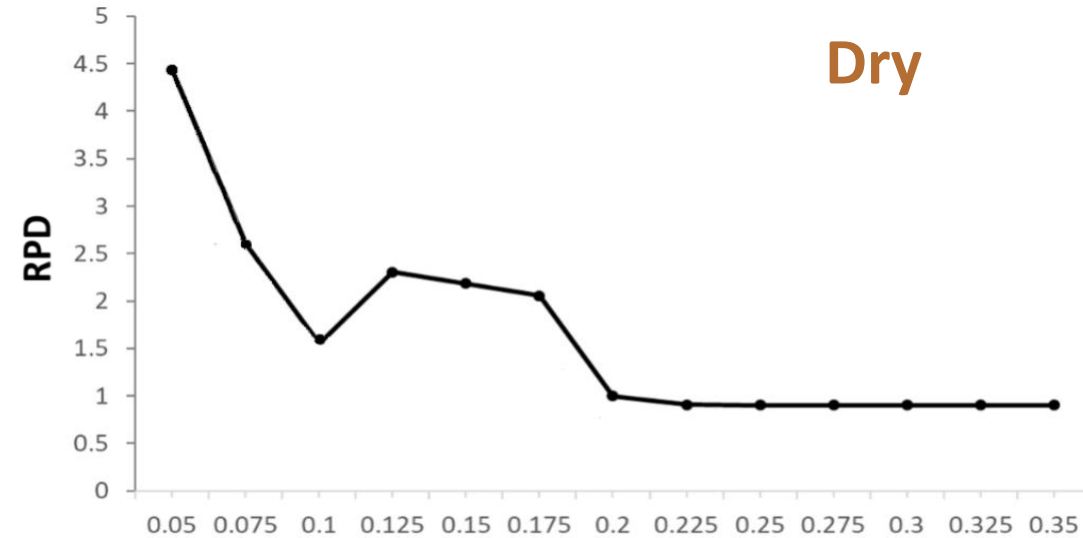
Huge achievements with huge performances range of estimations

Performances depend on instrumental and environmental characteristics

Impact of the vegetation on SOC prediction



Bartholomeus et al., 2011
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2010.06.009>

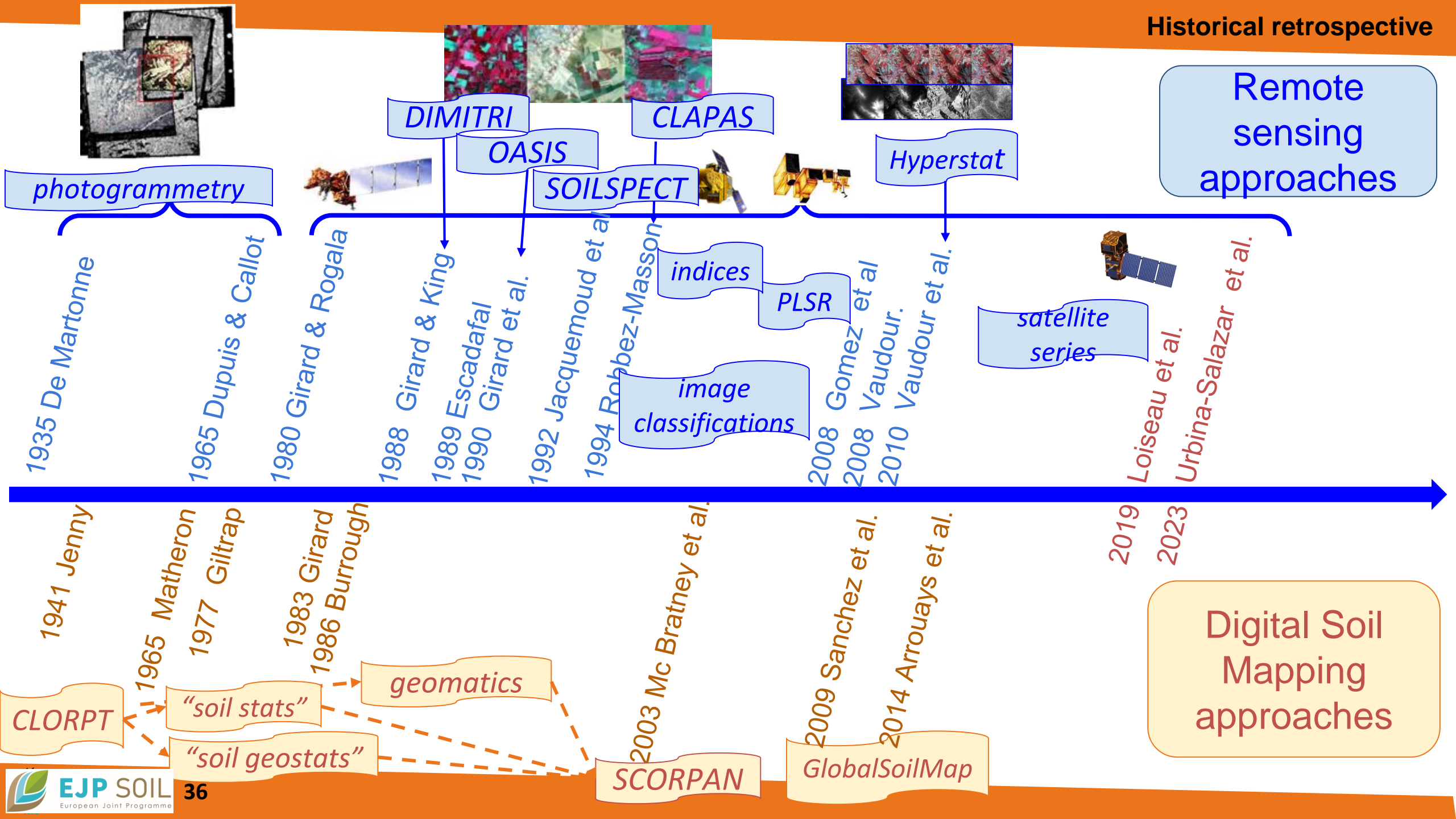


NBR2

Castaldi et al., 2019
<https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/11/18/2121>




Towards the integration of remote sensing data into digital soil mapping approaches



Digital Soil Mapping

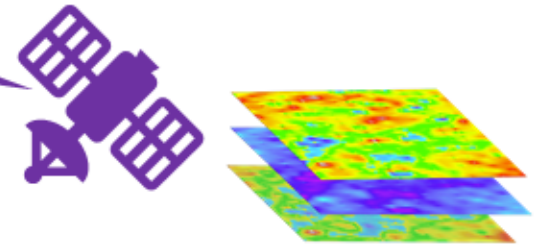
$$\text{Soil} = f(\text{S, C, O, R, P, A, N}) + \epsilon$$

Spatial inference models

Soil Climate Organisms Relief Parent material Age  Location XY Estimated error

- Legacy soil data (soil profiles, soil maps)
- Soil sensing

Spatial data on the determinants of soil variability or correlated to this variability (covariates)

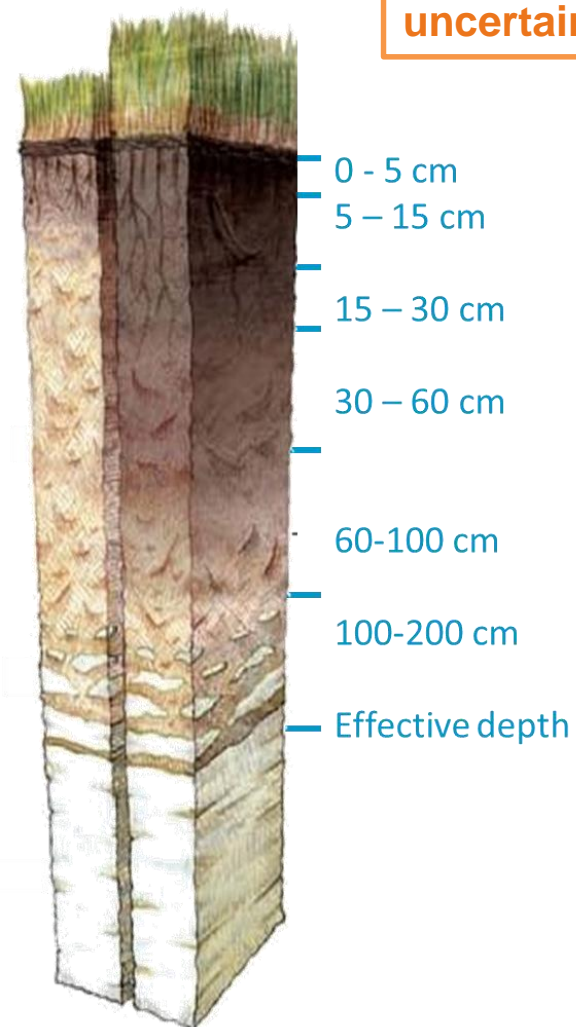


Soil property prediction maps (from the World to the plot) + quantification of uncertainty

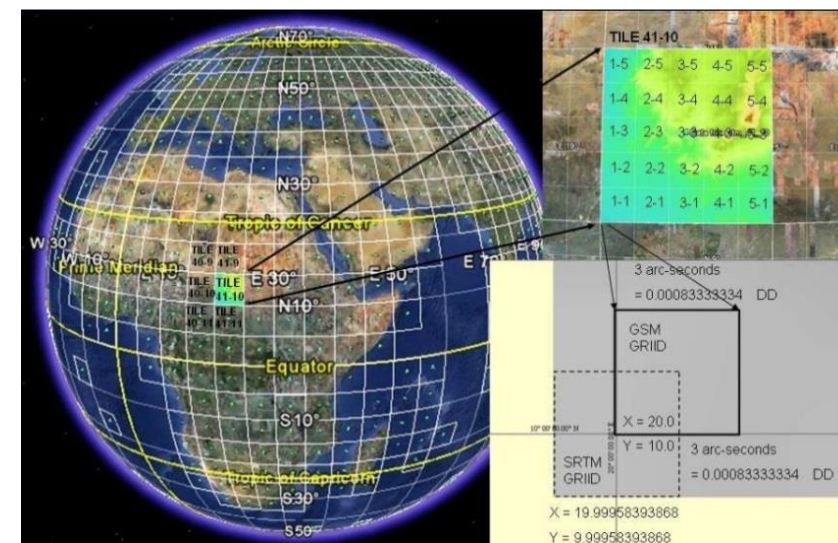
McBratney *et al.*, 2003
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7061\(03\)00223-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7061(03)00223-4)

GlobalSoilMap

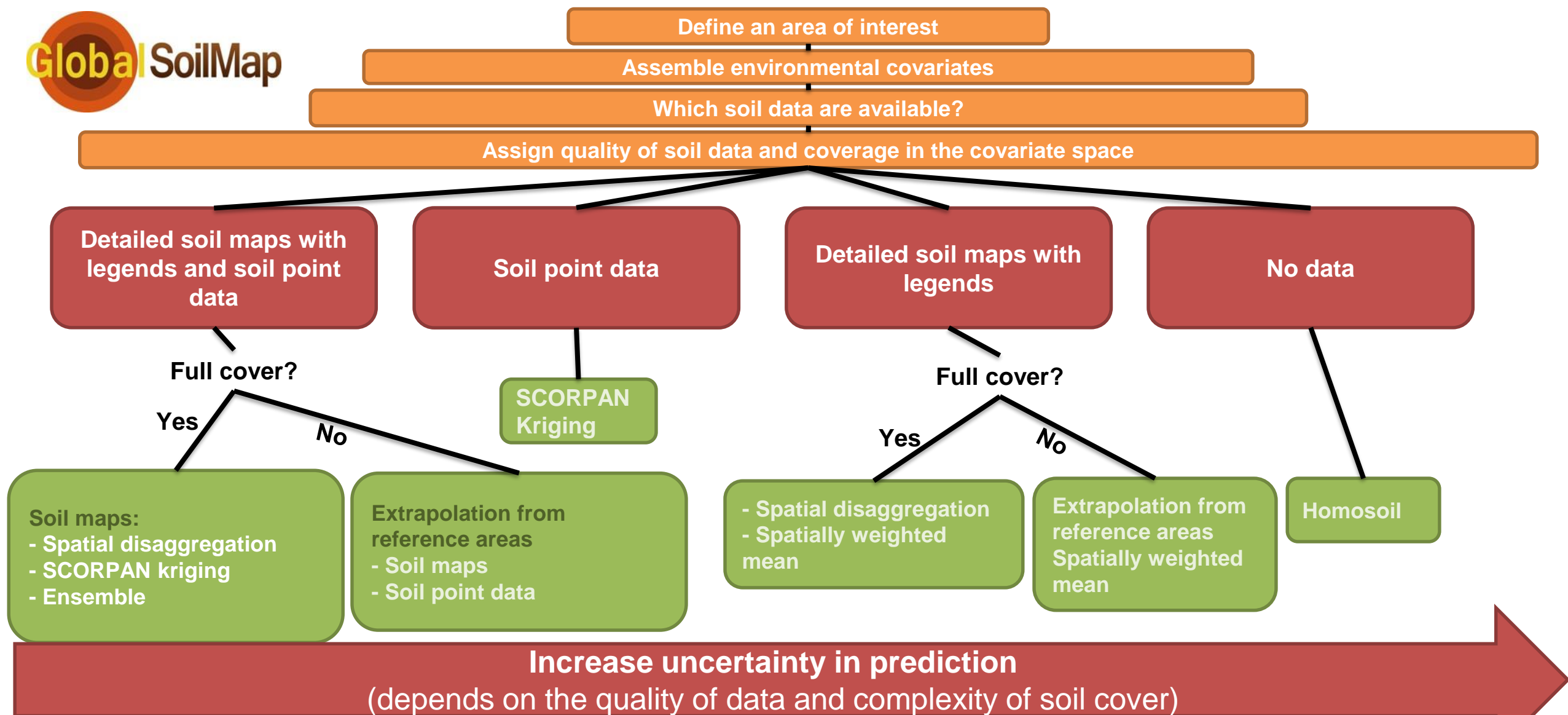
Deliver a digital database of soil properties around the world, measuring 90x90m, along with their uncertainties, freely downloadable



- Fitted to the SRTM -90-m grid
- Whole world
- 18 billion points and blocks (66.5 M in France)
- Point and cell prediction
- Quantified properties
- Essential for modeling in space and time
- Scalable with the integration of new data or new methods
- Easier to harmonize than conventional cards
- Easy to cross-reference with other sources of spatial information



GlobalSoilMap global program specifications



Remote sensing data used as covariates in SCORPAN model

Table 3
Summary, in chronological order, of previous quantitative scorpan-like studies in which soil classes and/or attributes were spatially predicted

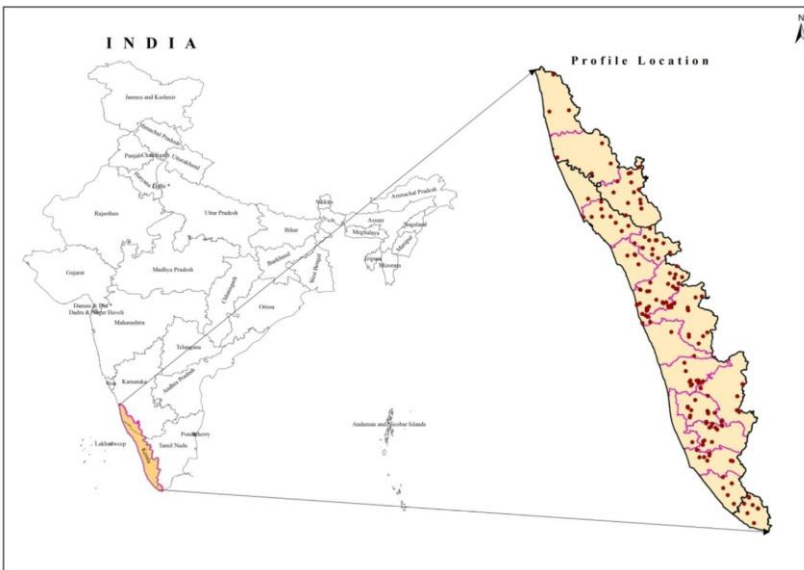
Soil S_{class}	Predictive model (f)	Predictive factors					Study area spatial extent	No. of observations	Grid distance (m)		Location	Authors	
		s	c	o	r	p			Soil sample	Image			
Soil drainage classes	Linear regression				×		D3			USA	Troeh (1964)		
	Soil horizon thickness, subsoil mottle, depth to mottle	Linear regression			×		D1	90	10	USA	Walker et al. (1968)		
Soil classes	Discriminant analysis	×					D3	30	1000	USA	Pavlik and Hole (1977)		
Soil classes	Degree of podzolisation	Modified principal component analysis (Escoufier, 1970)			×	×	D4	38		500	France	Legros and Bonneric (1979)	
	Thickness of A horizon, depth to CaCO ₃	Discriminant analysis, linear regression			×		D2	522	10, 50	10, 50	Canada	Pennock et al. (1987)	
Soil classes		Clustering	×		×		D2				USA	Lee et al. (1988)	
	Organic C, Fe/C	Clustering and regression			×		D2	32			USA	Frazier and Cheng (1989)	
	Organic C, P	Regression, kriging			×		×	D2	172	15	15	USA	Bhatti et al. (1991)
	Soil morphological, physical and chemical properties	Ordination techniques	×		×		D2	194	2, 8	10	Australia	Odeh et al. (1991)	
Soil classes			×		×		D2	194	2, 8	10	Australia	Odeh et al. (1992)	
Soil drainage classes		Discriminant analysis			×	×	D3	305			USA	Bell et al. (1992, 1994)	
	Clay content, CEC, EC, pH, bulk density, COLE, θ at - 10 and - 1500 kPa	Ordination, GLM			×	×	D3	224	300	100	Lower Macquarie Valley, Australia	McKenzie and Austin (1993)	

McBratney et al., 2003

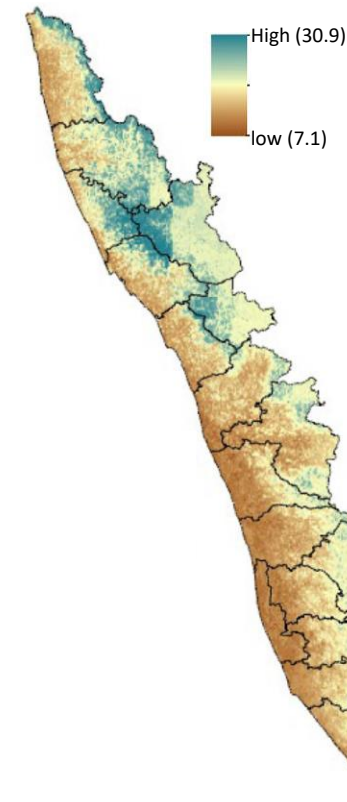
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7061\(03\)00223-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7061(03)00223-4)

Remote sensing data used as covariates in *SCORPAN* model

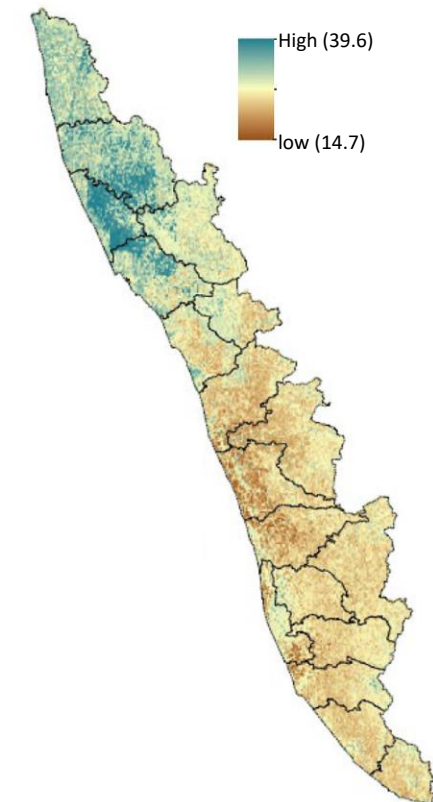
Soil organic carbon (SOC) Stock mapping



Predicted total SOC Stock



Uncertainty estimates of SOC Stock



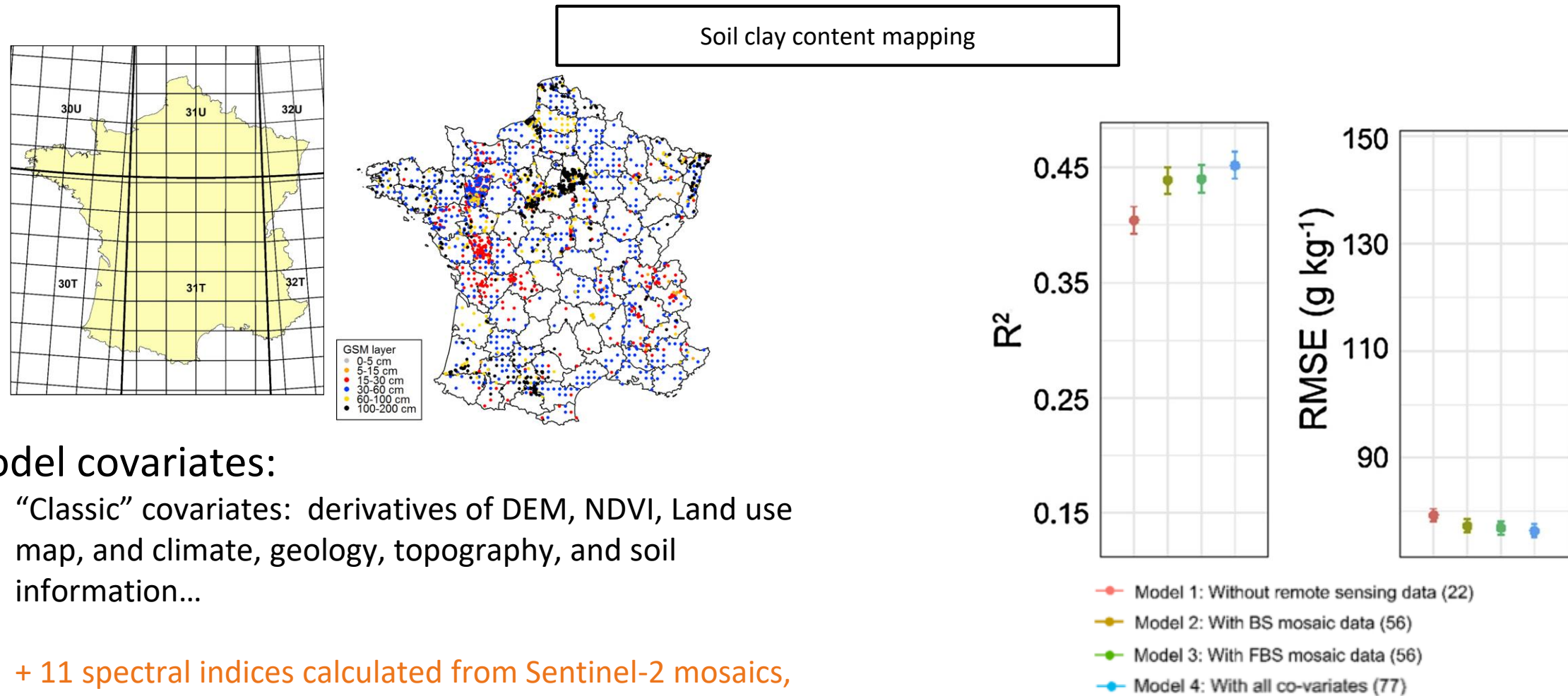
Model covariates:

- “Classic” covariates:
 - Derivatives of digital elevation model (DEM)
 - Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)
 - Enhanced vegetation index (EVI)
- + all bands of Landsat-8 imagery (11 bands)

Dharumarajan et al., 2021

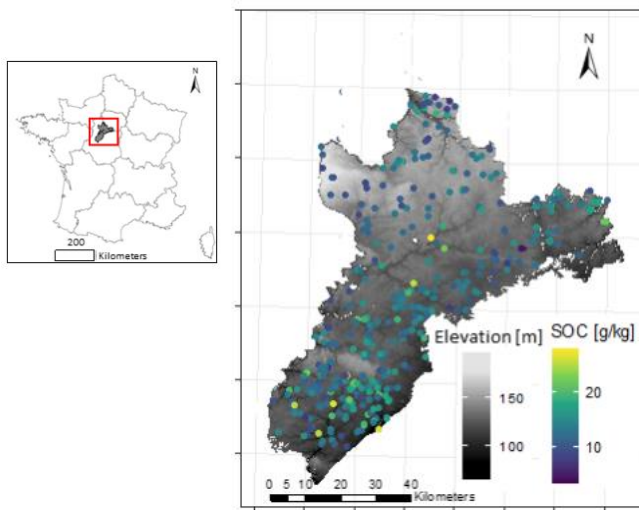
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geodrs.2021.e00387>

Remote sensing data used as covariates in *SCORPAN* model



Loiseau et al., 2019
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jag.2019.101905>

Remote sensing data used as covariates in *SCORPAN* model



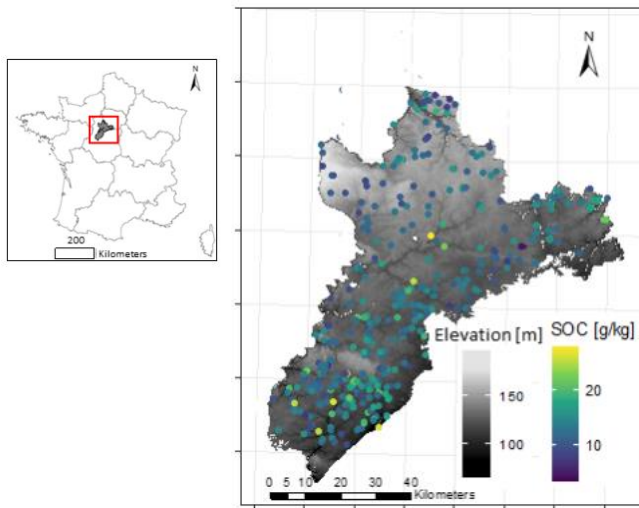
Soil organic carbon content mapping

RS models	R ²
Test_1	0.18
Test_2	0.19
Test_3	0.11

Model covariates:

- “Classic” covariates: derivatives of DEM, position and parent material.
- + Bare Soil Temporal Mosaic based on:
 - Test_1 : all S2 images (2016 -2021)
 - Test_2 : S2 images between February and May (2016-2021)
 - Test_3 : S2 images between July and November (2016-2021)

Remote sensing data used as covariates in *SCORPAN* model



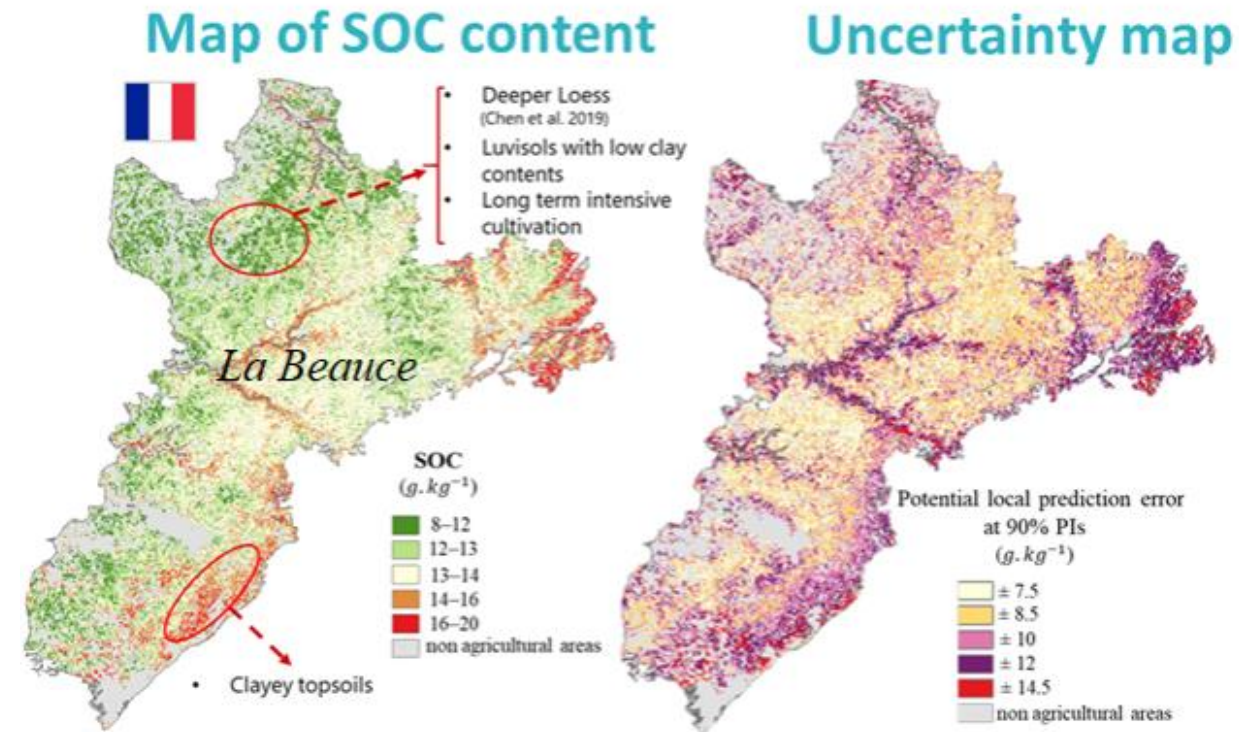
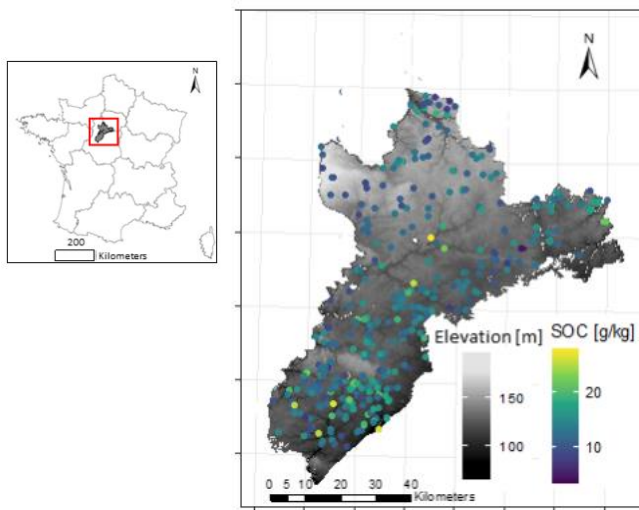
Soil organic carbon content mapping

RS models	R ²	DSM Models	R ²
Test_1	0.18	+ "Classic" covariates : derivatives of DEM, position and parent material	0.26
Test_2	0.19		0.33
Test_3	0.11		0.27

Model covariates:

- "Classic" covariates: derivatives of DEM, position and parent material.
- + Bare Soil Temporal Mosaic based on:
 - Test_1 : all S2 images (2016 -2021)
 - Test_2 : S2 images between February and May (2016-2021)
 - Test_3 : S2 images between July and November (2016-2021)

Remote sensing data used as covariates in *SCORPAN* model

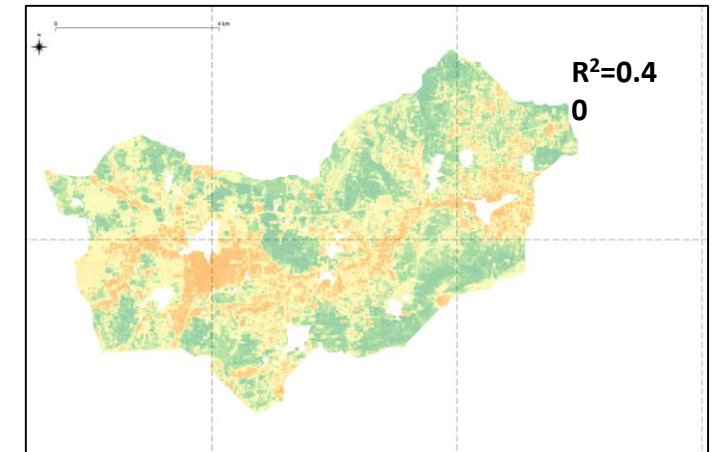
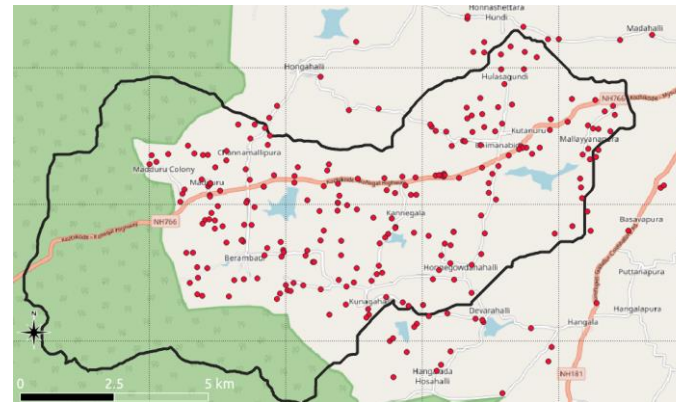


Model covariates:

- “Classic” covariates: derivatives of DEM, position and parent material.
- + Bare Soil Temporal Mosaic based on:
 - Test_1 : all S2 images (2016 -2021)
 - Test_2 : S2 images between February and May (2016-2021)
 - Test_3 : S2 images between July and November (2016-2021)

Mapping soil clay content by training Digital Soil Mapping models with surrogate measurements obtained from Sentinel-2 data

Soil clay content mapping

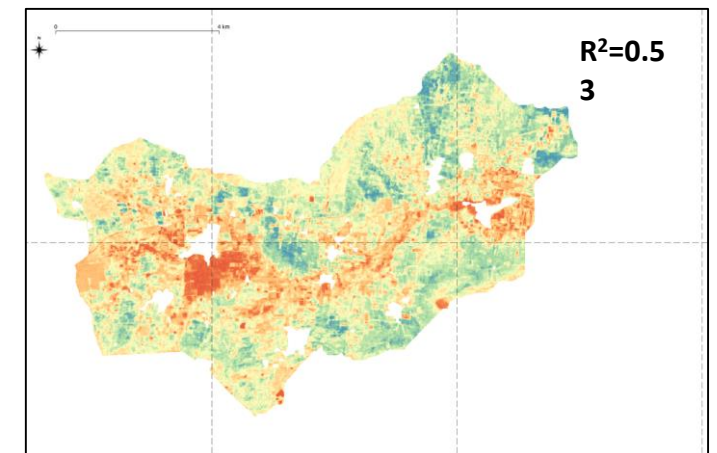
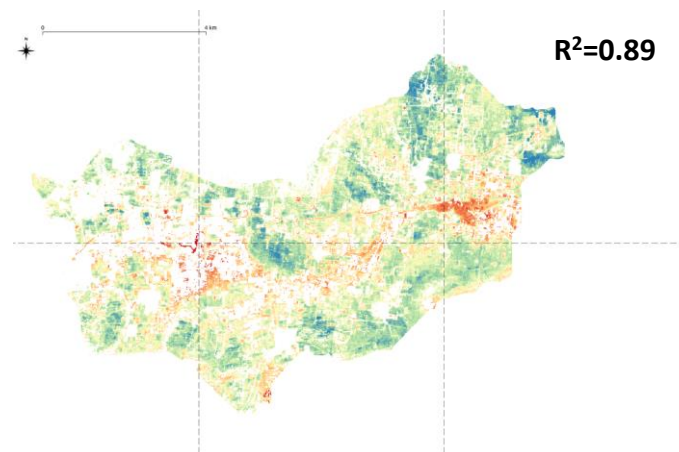
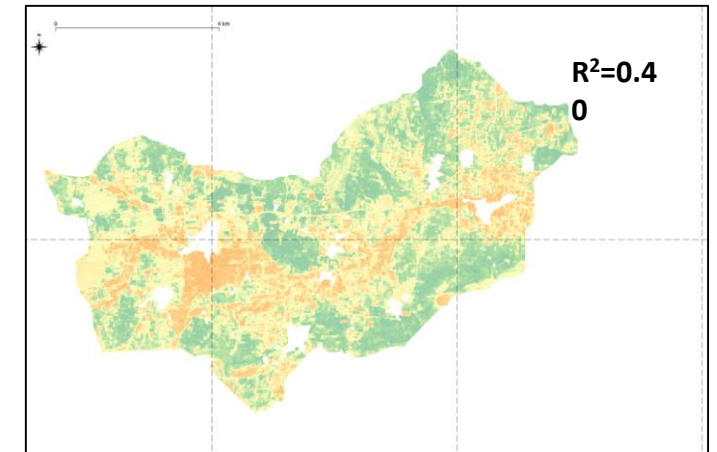
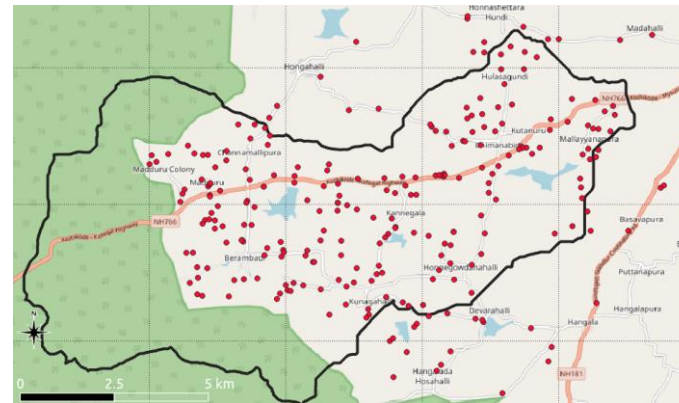


Model covariates:

- “Classic” covariates: derivatives of DEM & NDVI.
- + all bands of Sentinel-2 imagery (10 bands)

Mapping soil clay content by training Digital Soil Mapping models with surrogate measurements obtained from Sentinel-2 data

Soil clay content mapping

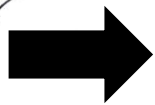
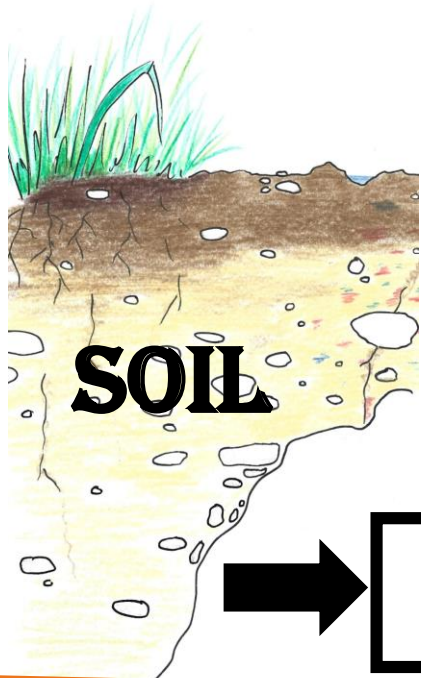


Model covariates:

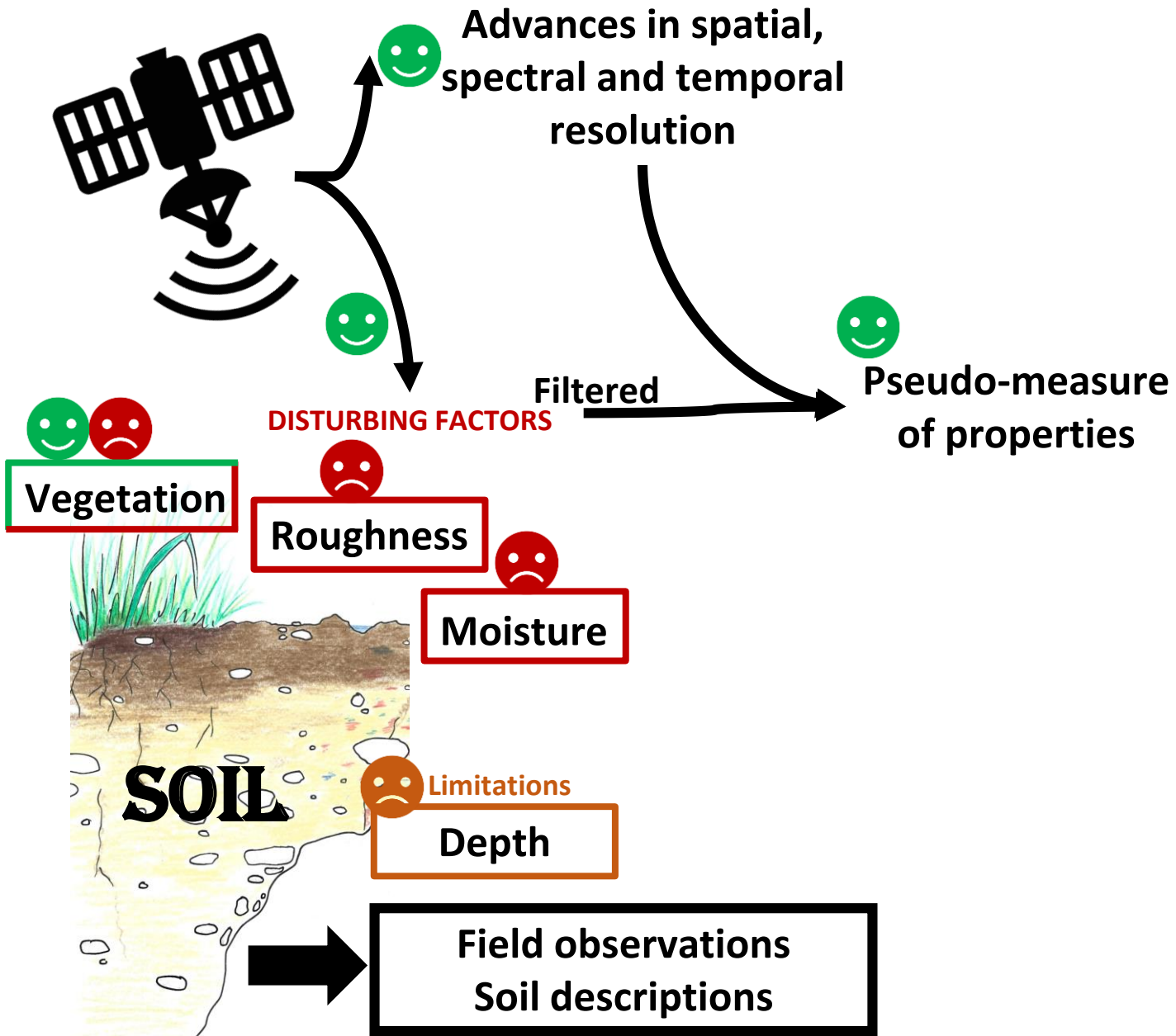
- “Classic” covariates: derivatives of DEM & NDVI.
- + all bands of Sentinel-2 imagery (10 bands)

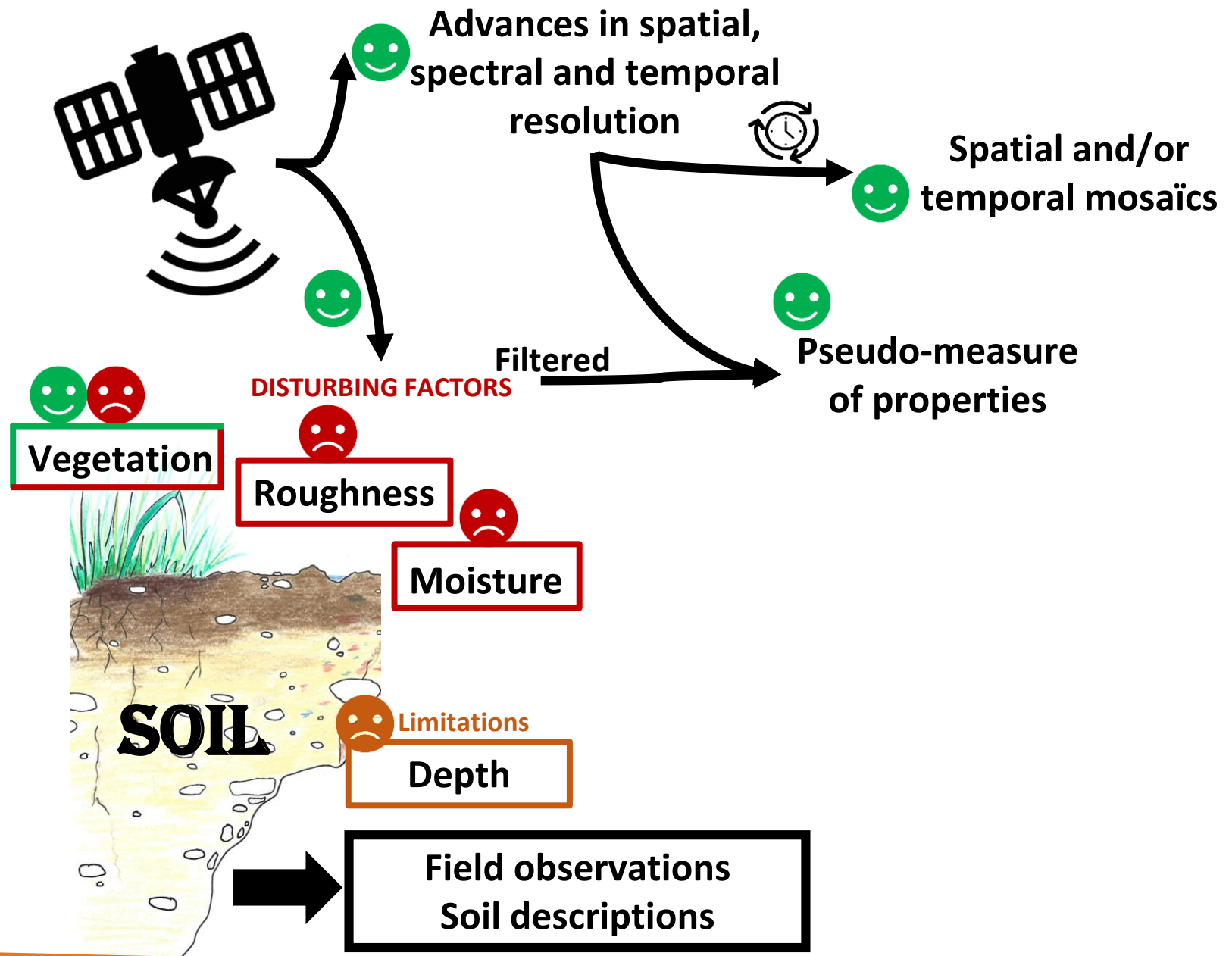
An aerial photograph of agricultural fields, overlaid with a black grid. The fields are color-coded, with green indicating higher values and brown indicating lower values. The word "Conclusion" is centered in large black text.

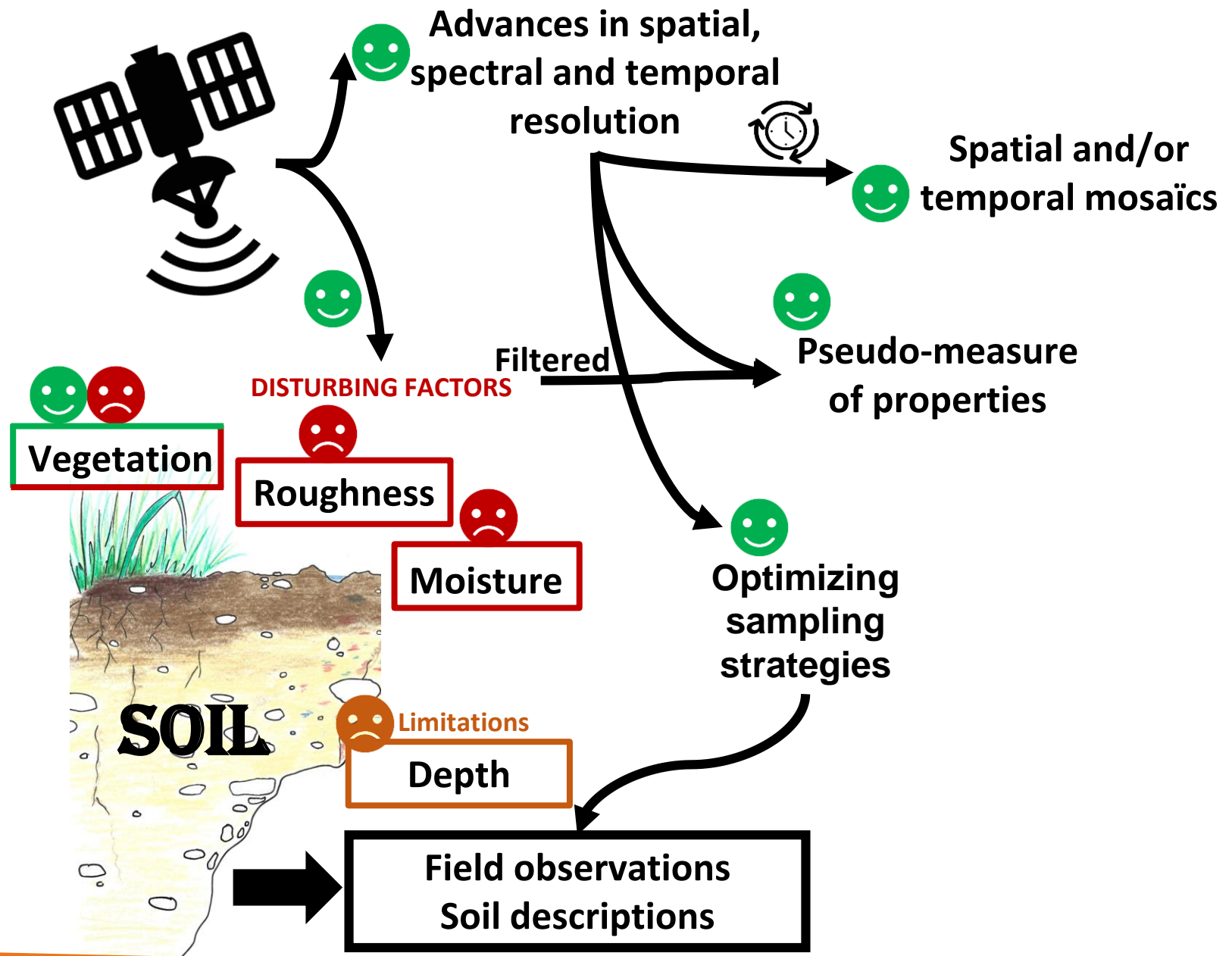
Conclusion

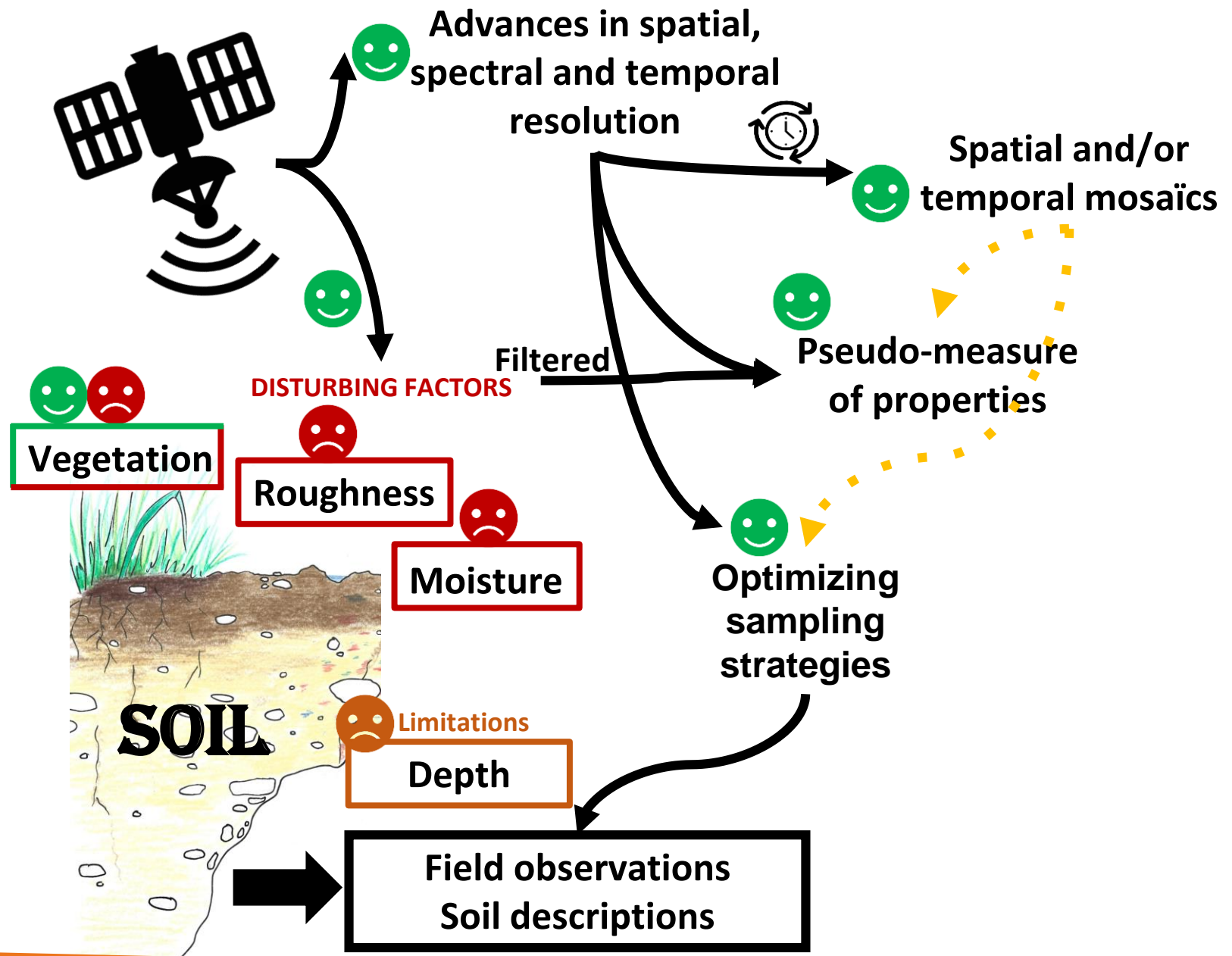


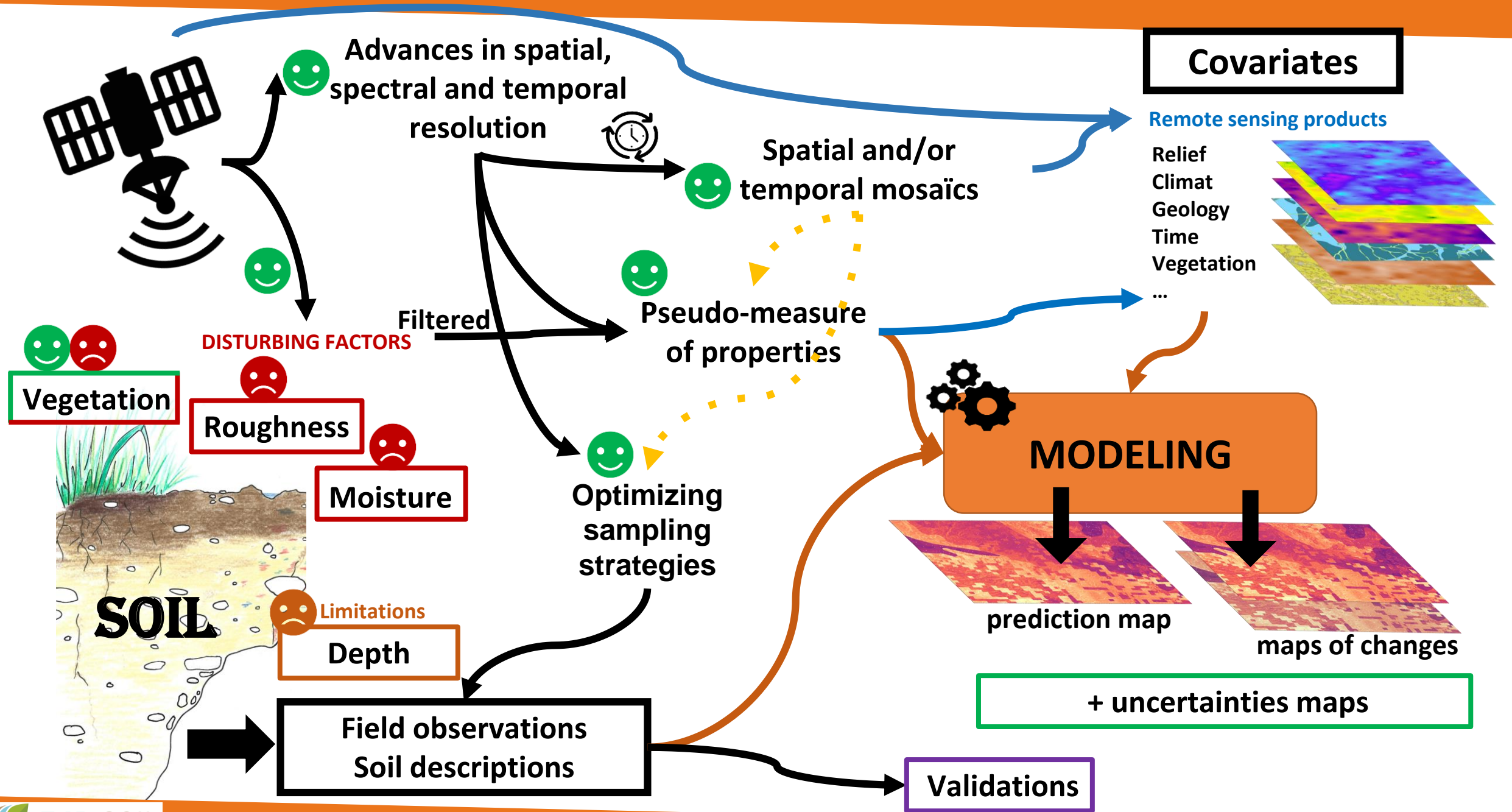
**Field observations
Soil descriptions**











Thank you for your attention

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More information:

Richer-de-Forges A.C., Chen Q., Baghdadi N., Chen S., Gomez C., Jacquemoud S., Martelet G., Mulder V.L., Urbina-Salazar D., Vaudour E., Weiss M., Wigneron J.-P., Arrouays D. (2023). **Remote Sensing Data for Digital Soil Mapping in French Research - A review**. Remote Sensing. 15, 3070. Special Issue Remote Sensing for Soil Mapping and Monitoring <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs15123070>