The Application and
Plan of RS in Agricultural
Statistics of China at the
age of Big Data

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

2019.10

## 1. The situation when we face BIG-DATA

#### 1.1 BIG DATA VS DATA

(1) The Main character

Vloume, Variety, Value, Velocity, Veracity

(2) Traditional DATA

Stable, Quantity, Low frequency

(3) The Relation

Process and Result, Record and Quantity

Both are one part of measurement, obsrvation

## 1. The situation when we face BIG-DATA

### 1.2 How To Use BigData in statistics

(1) Understanding the law of informationlization ERA

Pre-informationlizaiton, Digitalization, networking, intelligence ERA

(2) Build the new work base For digitalization era

Digitalization rebuiding of The indicator\process\method for statistics, surpported by cloudy caculation, all time networking

(3)Innovation of processing and methodology

Such as include The Pictures data into statistics data resource, Whole process monitoring replaced the Res ult process, High frequency statistics replaced the low frequency job.

### 2.1 History of Application of NBS

Through many years of researching and pilot projects, it was officially launched into the application stage in 2010, and has been applied in some Provinces, and promoted to the whole Country.

#### **National Monthly Coverage of Partial Remote Sensing Images**

2.2

Type





Two-time coverage of meter-scale rem sensing images Ami-scale remote sensing images with coverage in the selected census area

Drones and pilots	Over 1000
RS images	National high frequency coverage
Nationally covered blocks	Plot patches of ten million levels
60,000 sampling squares	Plot patches of million levels

Several thousands of PDA based on remote sensing land block data survey software

Spatial distribution data of covered crop planting nationwide

with AOPO licenses ionwide.

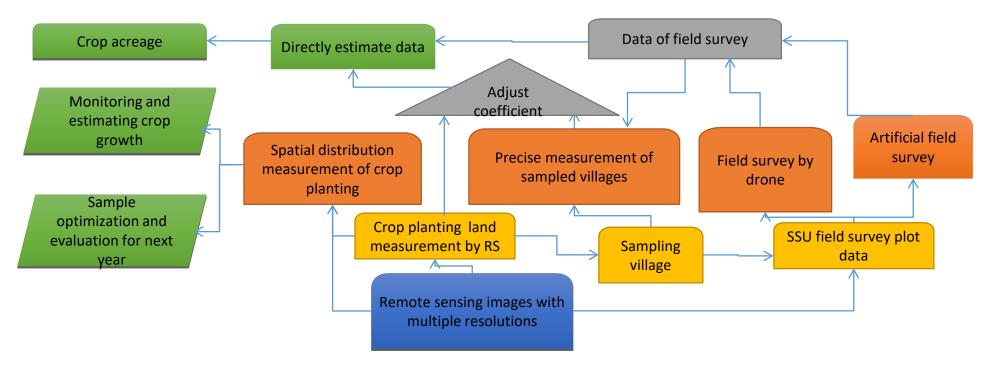


**Equipped with more than 1000 Drones nationwide** 

More than 20,000 sampling villages /60,000 sampling squares /5 million land plots

### 2.3 Established a scientific acreage estimation method

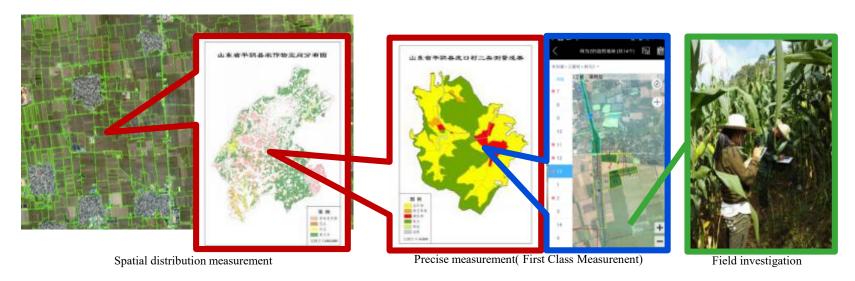
Measurement system has been established by combining the fully spatial coverage survey with the sampling method. In addition, remote sensing technology has been used in three important links: Basis data measurement, process and result in order to obtain the spatial distribution of main crops with permitted precision, and to support growth monitoring and sample optimization.



#### 2.4 Strengthen basic data support in statistical survey

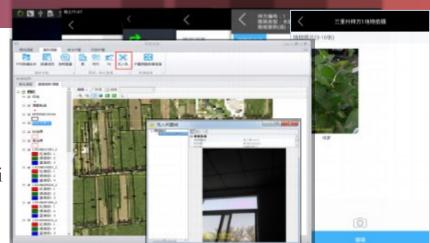
Based on high-resolution, sub-meter RS image data, founded basic frame land data of the agricultural area of the whole country, then started sampling, field survey task data producing, crops spatial distribution measurement ect..

- (1) Improve the objectivity of basic data: Objective is basic feature of RS data.
- (2) Obtain accurate data of locations and areas: Automatic positioning and high accuracy of acreage measurement.
- (3) Improve the efficiency and accuracy by automatic measuring: Reduce manual operations.



### 2.5 Quick and accurate field survey

- (1) Two survey method
- 1 Artificial field survey based on land data:On-site survey based on RS image and land parcel task package data.
- 2 Rapid field survey by Drone: Semi-automatic and accurate field survey by drone.
- (2) Adaption of field survey
- 1 Expand the measuring range: Obtain basic information with out



survey with pda: 3 people 2 hour per village



Survey by drone: 1 person 30 minutes per village.

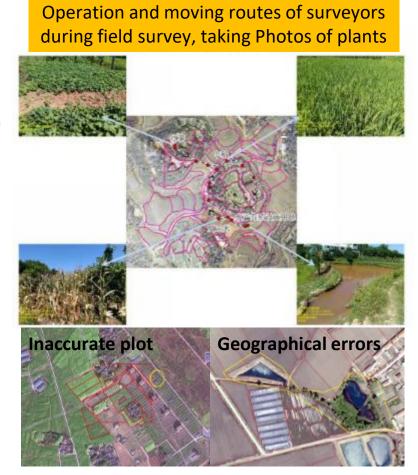
### 2.6 Improve data quality monitoring ability

#### (1) Monitoring survey processing

Operation and moving routes of surveyors during field survey are automatically re corded, photos of plants and other things inside samples land are taken.

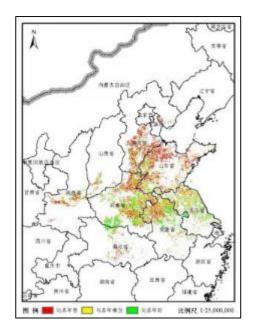
#### (2) Improving the quality of Post Enumeration Survey

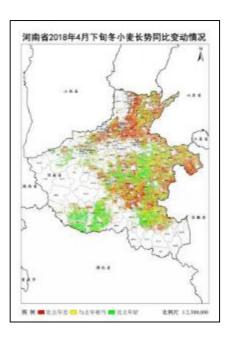
Errors checking in samples data indoors, such as boundary and plant type.

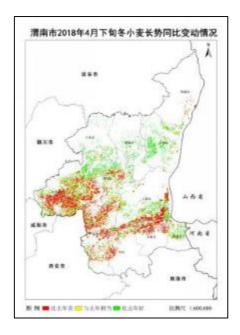


### 2.7 Monitoring growth and yield production timely

Analysis from spatial perspective, focusing on data and issues overall. Spatial analysis with the spatial distribution data and more scientific assessment. During critical period of growth, key areas and disaster-affected areas, growt h monitoring and yield assessment are carried out.





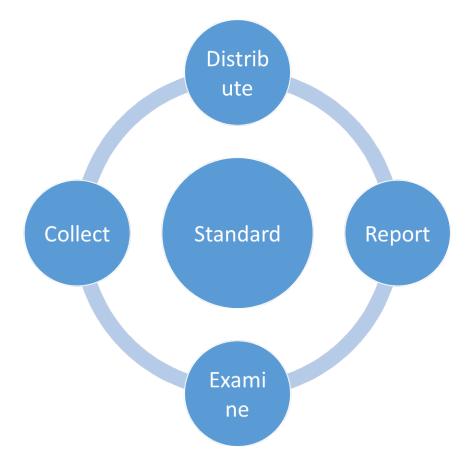


## 3. Planning and Direction

### 3.1 Further integrate the whole investigation process

- (1) Establish a standardized and unified data processing flow
  Unify data standards to avoid data inconsistent.
- (2) Establish the data releasing, collection, verifying and reporting process

Improve the support ability of field survey.



## 3. Planning and direction

#### 3.2 Automation

Cloudificat ion

- Unified data task release.
- Unified clound support for tools.

Network ing

- On-line data processing of field survey.
- On-line data rpocessing of survey by Drone.

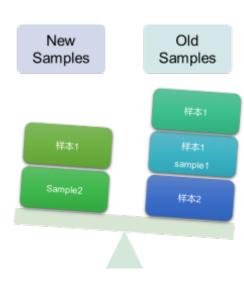
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- · Acreage measuring automatically
- Crop classification automatically
- Yield monitoring and forecasting automatically

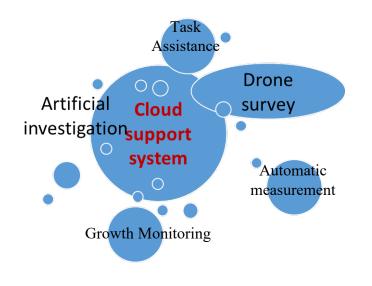


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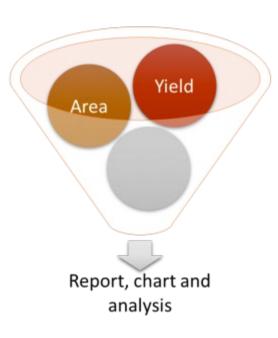
### 3.3 Amend the support service ability



(1) Optimize sample use efficiency



(2) Analysis software support system through unified survey



(3) Quickly Publish data Service

# 3. Planning and direction

