

遥感技术及信息在农业统计中的应用

国家统计局农村司 余新
华



Remote Sensing Applications in Agricultural Statistics at China NBS

**Yu Xinhua
Department of Rural Surveys, National
Bureau of Statistics(NBS)**

主要内容

-  01 背景介绍
-  02 遥感测量
-  03 对地调查
-  04 支撑系统
-  05 挑战与发展

Outline

01

Introduction

02

Remote Sensing Measurement

03

Area Frame Survey

04

Software & IT Infrastructure

05

Challenges & Development

新形势对农业统计的新需求

■ 制定宏观决策，确保国家粮食安全需要

- 加快发展现代农业，保障国家粮食安全是首要目标
- 农业统计是制定粮食发展战略、进行宏观决策的重要信息之源
- 国际形势、我国农业农村的快速发展和深刻变动、国家粮食安全和宏观决策对农业统计提出了新需求

■ 满足现代农业发展统计的需要

- 增强粮食安全保障能力，建设产粮大县，要求建立相应调查制度
- 推进农业结构调整，加快发展设施农业，推进蔬菜、水果、茶叶、花卉等园艺作物标准化生产，也要求建立相应的调查制度
- 加快农业科技创新，推进农业技术集成化、劳动过程机械化、生产经营信息化，要求先进调查手段
- 健全农业社会化服务体系，农业统计服务于农业生产者，以更丰富的农业信息来指导农业生产活动

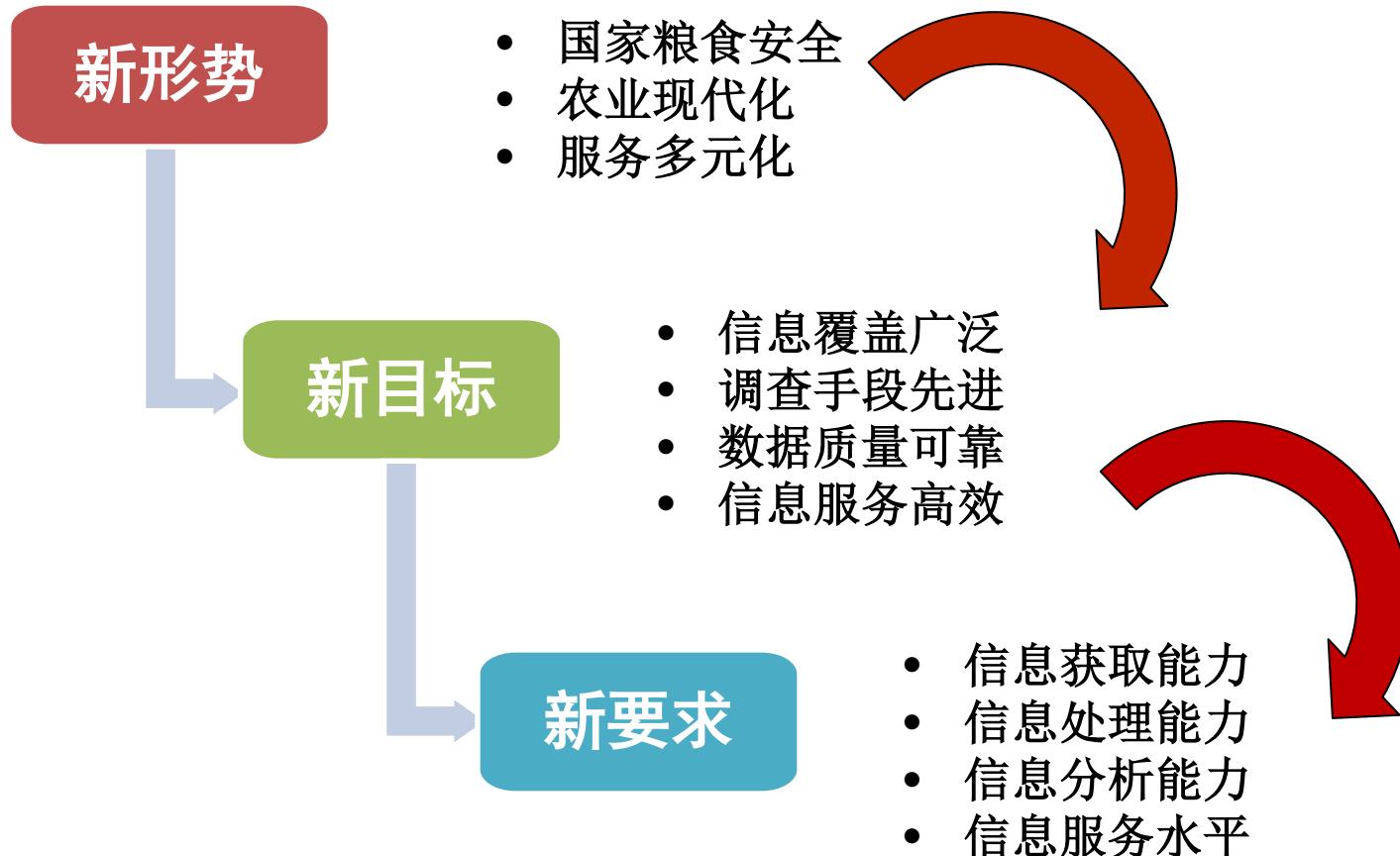
■ 实现服务多元化的需要

- 市场要求快速、及时、准确、透明
- 省一级大尺度的统计与县一级区域性统计需求
- 大宗农作物产品与经济作物统计需求
- 宏观粮食信息与掌握反映微观产品、质量结构以及这些产品的生产与市场变化情况等信息的需求

The new requirements of agricultural statistics in 21th century.

- **Provide relevant data for policy making to ensure national food security.**
 - Food security has the highest priority for the development of modern agriculture.
 - Agricultural statistics are vital information for grain development strategy.
 - The international situation, the rapid development and profound change of agriculture and rural area in China brings up the new requirement.
- **Meet the data gap for modern agricultural development.**
 - Grain Production Counties Development Strategy has implemented, which requires to set up statistical monitoring and evaluation system.
 - The strategy of developing facility-based agriculture and standardizing horticulture production was set up, which requires corresponding statistics.
 - The innovation of agricultural technology integration, mechanizing and informatization, new survey tools should be applied for these new farming.
 - To enhance the agricultural production with social services supporting, agricultural statistics should be service-oriented, providing more relevant information to producers.
- **To meet the needs of multi-dimension services.**
 - Markets needs timely, accurate, transparent information.
 - Large and small area statistics are all needed.
 - The data are needed for all major crops, include commodity crops and minor crops.
 - Information for food quality, its production and marketing are all needed.

新形势对农业统计的新需求



传统农业统计调查能否满足新需求？

The new requirements of agricultural statistics in 21th century.



Can the traditional agriculture statistical system meet the new requirements of 21th Century ?

传统农业统计调查存在的不适应

调查制度

- 抽样调查与全面调查的衔接
- 以省为总体设计如何满足县、市要求
- 如何适应种植结构的快速变化？

调查对象

- 调查户流动性问题
- 土地流转加快
- 受调查户主观因素影响大

调查手段

- 以传统调查工具为主
- 对灾害等突发状况无能为力
- 缺乏必要的监督与管理

传统农业统计调查难以完全满足新需求！

Traditional agricultural statistics become unadapted

Survey schemes

- The merging of sample survey and complete reporting.
- Does the sample designed for province population meet the needs of county and prefecture level?
- How to adapt the rapid change of farming structure ?

Counting units

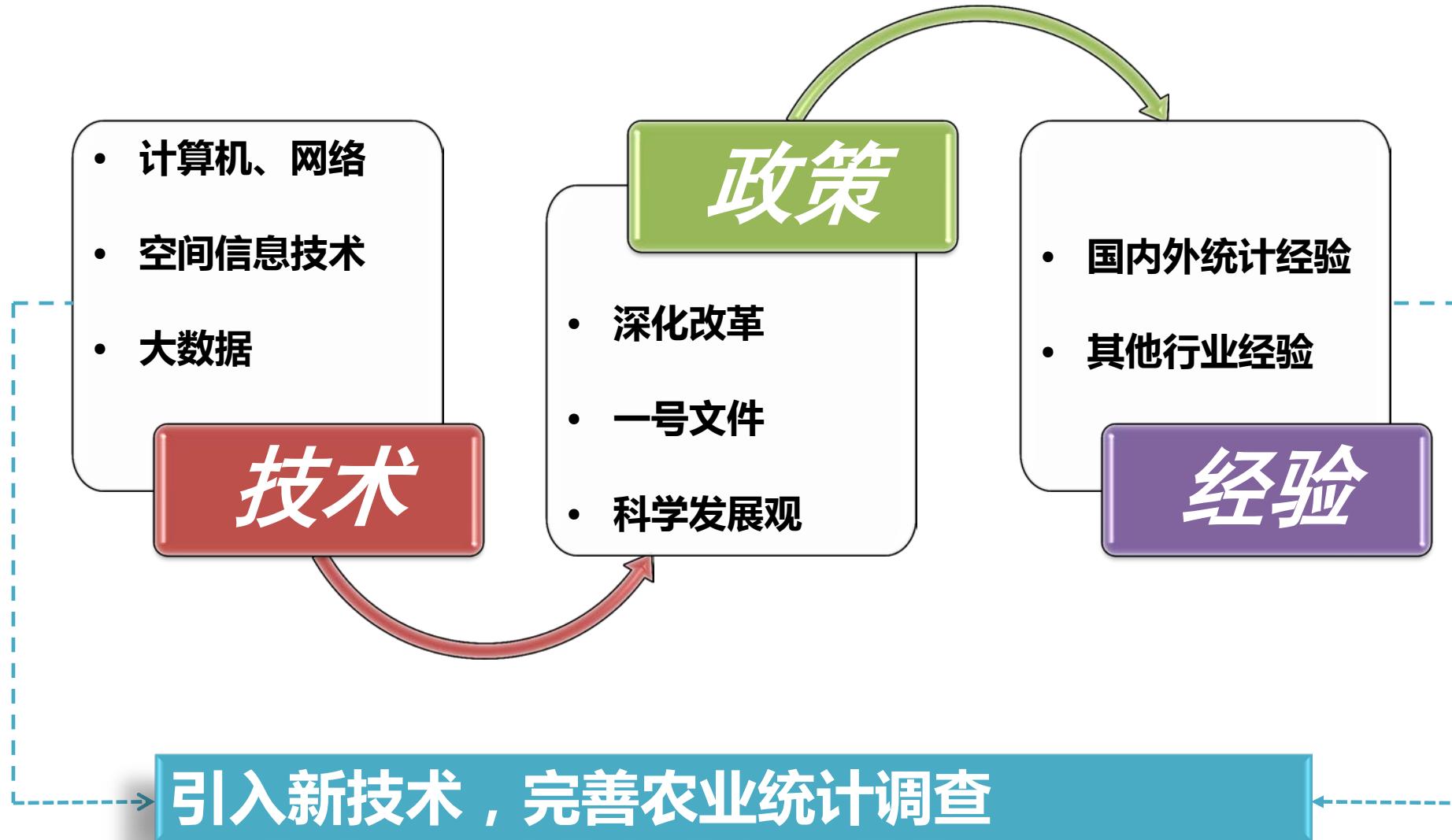
- Mobility of sample farmers.
- Rapid change of Land tenure.
- Impact of sample farmer' s subjectivity.

Survey tools

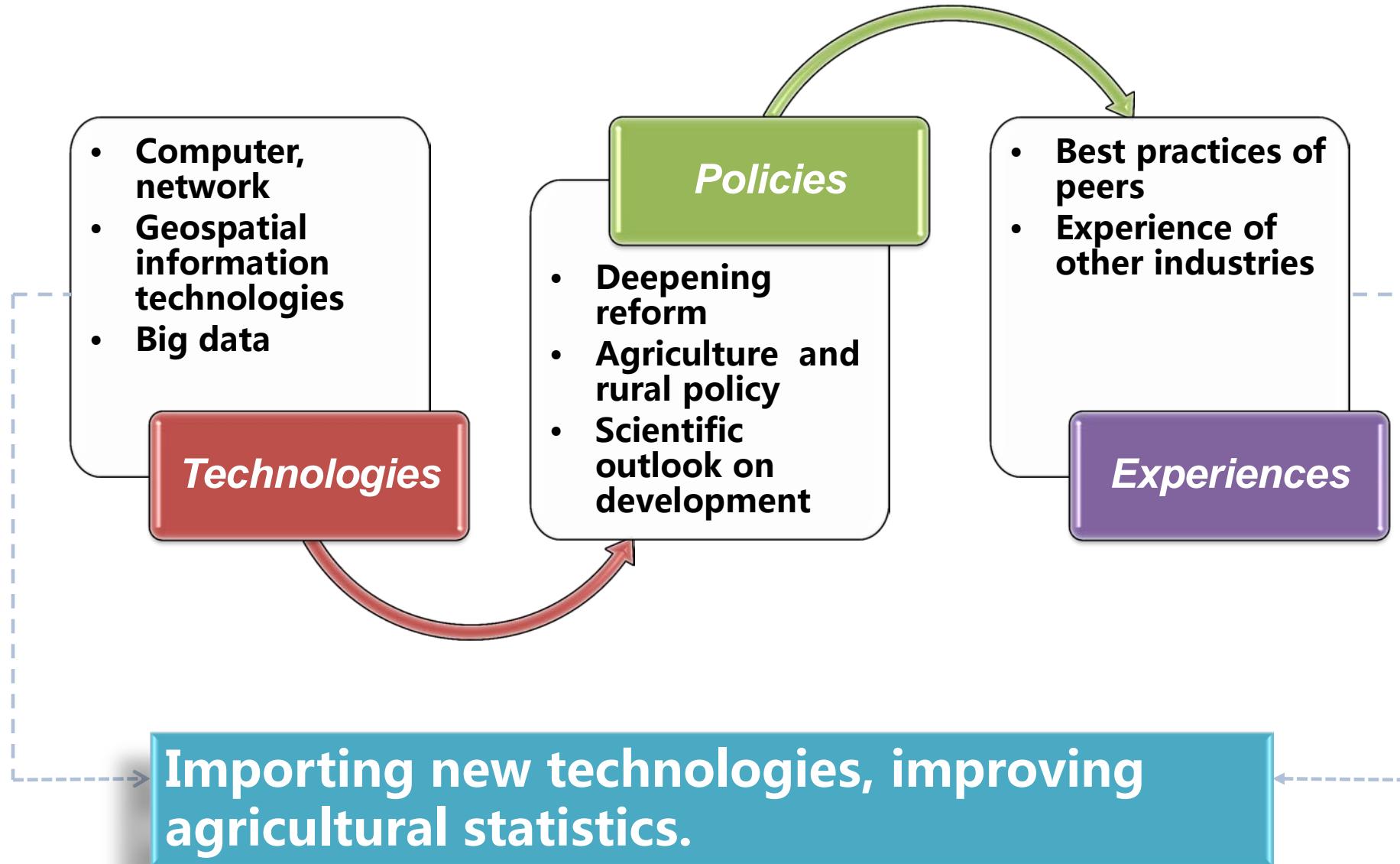
- Mainly traditional tool, such as self-report, compass and rope.
- Cannot efficiently deal with estimation under disaster or other rapid change
- Lack of necessary supervision and management.

Traditional agricultural statistics cannot meet the new requirements well.

新技术的支撑



The support of new technologies



空间信息技术

空间信息技术又称“3S”技术，主要包括**遥感（RS）**、**地理信息系统（GIS）**和**导航定位系统（GPS）**等领域的理论与技术，同时结合计算机技术和通讯技术，进行空间数据的量测、采集、存储、管理、显示、分析、传播和应用等，与纳米技术、生物技术并称当今国际三大科技前沿领域。

地面观测能力

- 大范围
- 高分辨率

空间数据管理能力

- 海量数据
- 可视化

定位能力

- 位置属性
- 高精度导航

空间信息技术与农业统计调查具有天然的结合性

- 可重访

遥感



- 公共地理定位基础

地理信息系统



- 全天候

卫星定位系统



Geospatial information technologies

Geospatial information technologies (3S) include Remote Sensing (RS), Geography Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS), combined with computer and network, applied for measurement, collection, storage, management, display, analysis, spreading and application of geospatial data. In USA, Geo-IT has become one of the three hottest occupations (with Biotechnology and Nanotechnology).

The ability of earth observation

- Big range
- High resolution
- Timeliness

The ability of geospatial data management

- Huge volume data
- Visualization

The ability of positioning

- Location
- Navigation

Measurement and

Geo-IT and agricultural statistics can be naturally integrated.

Remote Sensing



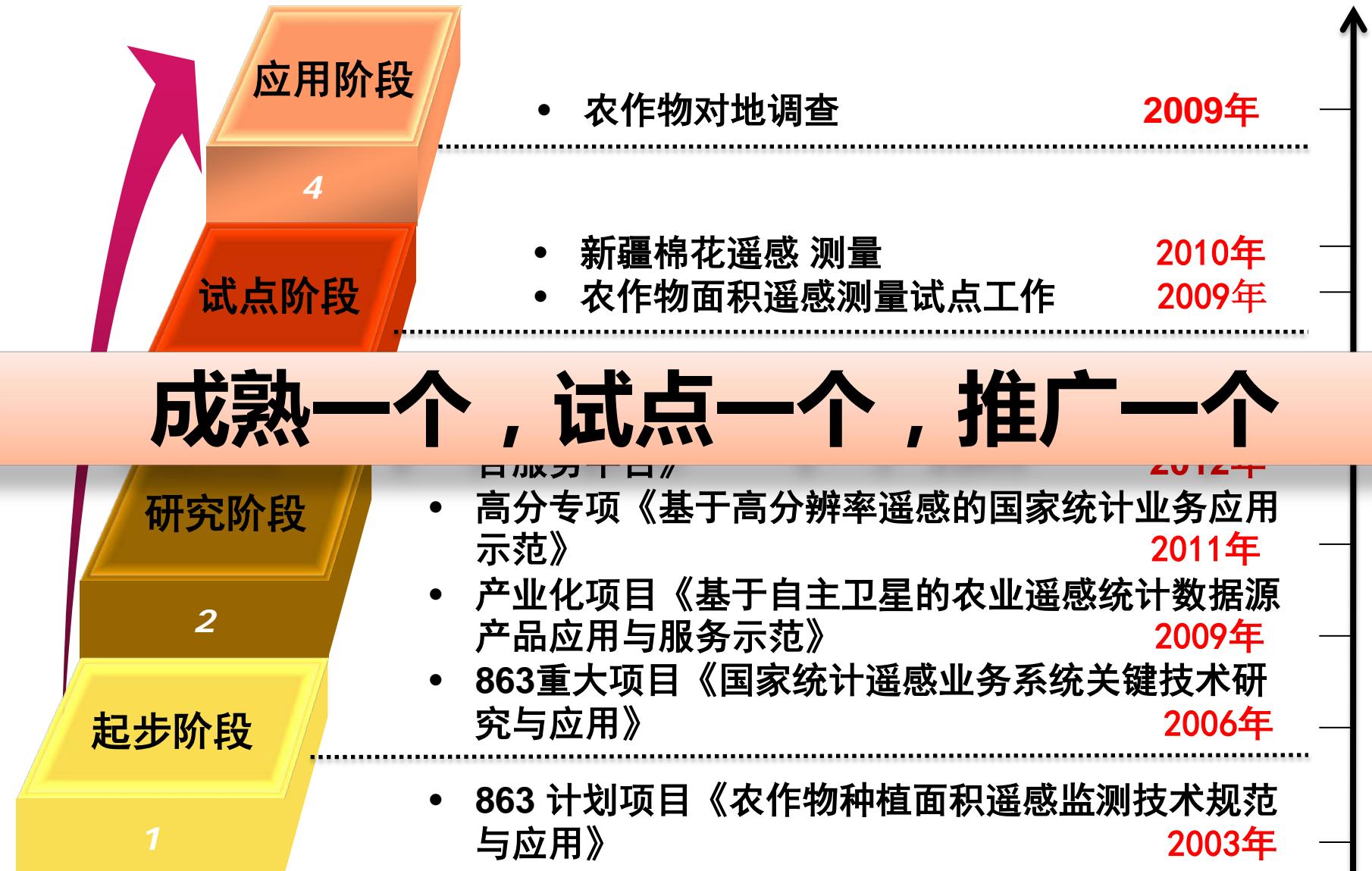
GIS



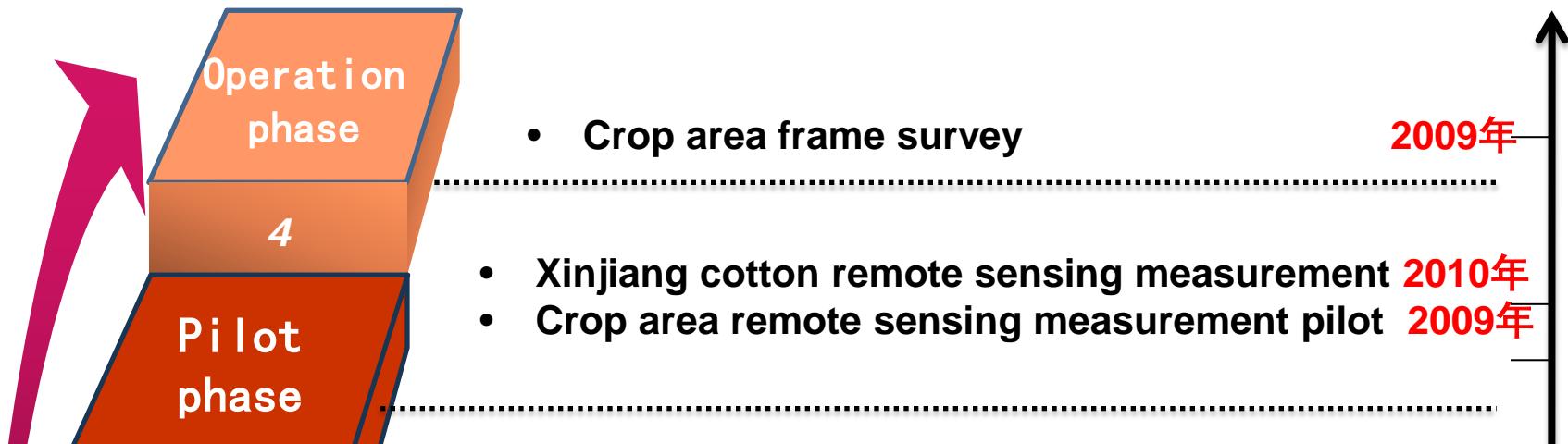
NSS



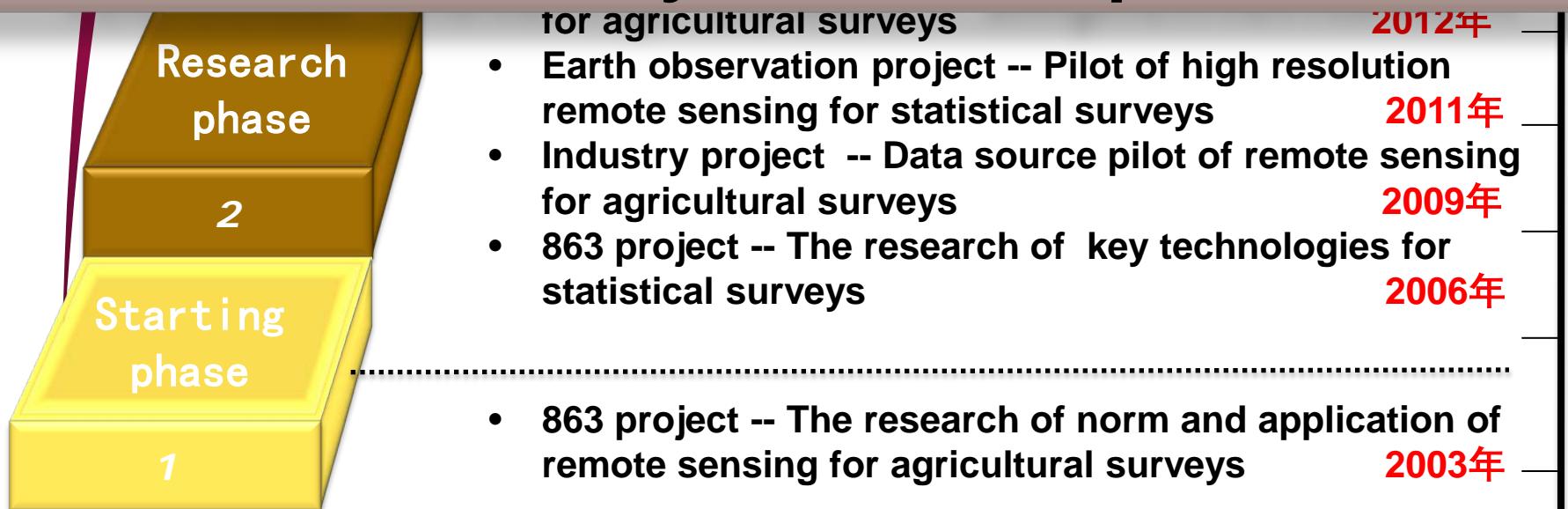
中国农业统计遥感发展历程



中国农业统计遥感发展历程



Technical Maturity → Pilot → Implementation



突破农业统计遥感业务化运行的关键技术

■ 以国家重大科研项目突破关键技术研究

农作物遥感识别方法

空间抽样框建设方法

...

■ 以试点方式促进关键技术研究成果的转化

农作物面积遥感测量试点将农作物遥感识别方法按照不同区域的地形特征、数据获取情况等进行了完善，转化成适合业务化运行的方法

...

■ 以示范应用打通关键技术业务化运行的关节

农作物对地调查将空间抽样框建设、空间抽样、高科技调查手段等应用到了业务的各个主要关节

...

The research of key technologies for operational implementation of agricultural statistical remote sensing

- **National research project to produce of key technologies**

- Crop remote sensing identification methodology.

- Using geo-spatial technology to build area sampling frame for agricultural surveys. ...

- **Using pilot to promote the transformation of research results of key technologies**

- Crop area remote sensing measurement pilot will improve crop identification methods with the terrain characters and imagery availability for different regions, and develop methodology operational for specific region. ...

- **Use demonstration application to break through the nexus of operational application of key technologies**

- Crop area frame sampling survey will integrate the geo-spatial frame building, geospatial sampling, and other new technology. ...

构建农业统计遥感两大主要业务

■ 农作物对地调查

从2010年开始，分别在江苏、河南、辽宁、吉林、湖北开展了以县为总体的农作物对地调查，全面替代了传统的目录抽样调查，目前各省基础工作建设已全部完成，季节性调查已全面开展。

■ 农作物面积遥感测量

从2010年，已在北京、江苏、河南、湖北、吉林、辽宁、宁夏、内蒙古（东四盟）等省份开展了全省夏、秋粮农作物面积遥感测量，利用无人机等高科技调查手段进行业务调查，建立了适应业务化运行的一套技术体系。

Building two major agricultural statistical surveys system with remote sensing.

■ Crop area frame surveys

Beginning from year 2010, crop area frame survey has been carried out at Jiangsu, Henan, Liaoning, Jilin Hubei, Anhui with county-level as population, which has replaced the traditional list-based crop survey. The building of work base for survey have completed and seasonal survey has been carried normally.

■ Remote sensing measurement

Beginning from year 2010, remote sensing measurements have been implemented at Beijing, jiangsu, Henan, Hubei, Jinlin, Liaoning, Ningxia, East part of Inner Mongolia for summer and autumn grain crops. Unmanned aircrafts(drones) and other new survey tools were used for survey and a technical system was built for operational field survey.

提升农业统计调查手段

建立我国首套集航天国产卫星、低空航拍和地面实点观测，集农业高分影像、现场视频/图片采集、农学参数调查于一体的农产量调查车，形成“星-机-地”一体化的快速、准确获取空间样本单元的农作物面积、长势和产量的能力，为全面、快速、准确获取播种面积、长势、产量数据提供解决方案。



Improving the survey tools for agricultural surveys

The first agricultural survey vehicle was developed, which integrated satellite imagery, aero-photography, field observation. So high resolution images, roadside picture and video, field agro-parameters will be collected and combined together to distill useful data for estimation. The data collection capacity of geospatial samples for crop area, growing condition and yield was formed, which provide a solution for completely, rapidly and accurately data collection for estimation of crop area, crop condition and total production.



主要内容

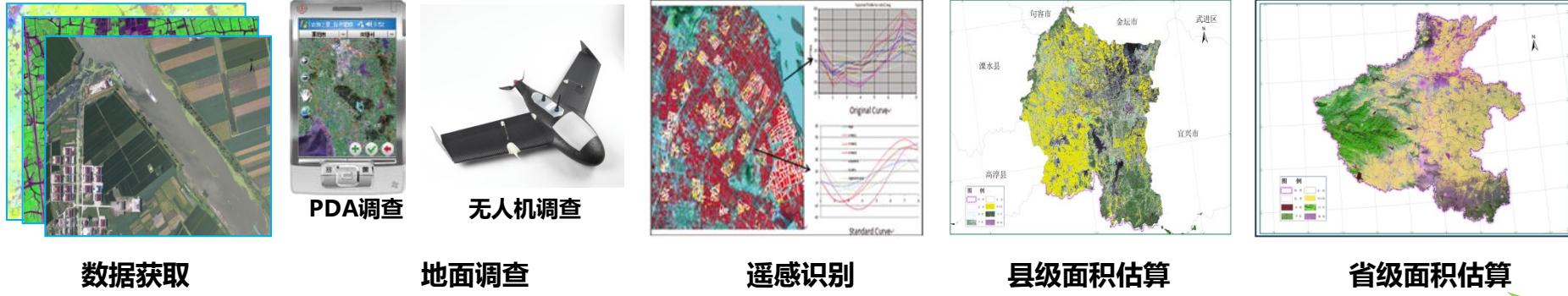
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农作物面积的现势遥感测量

初步建立了集数据获取与处理、遥感识别、野外调查、校验、测量结果修正、形成遥感测量产品ASCDL为主要功能的农作物播种面积遥感测量方法体系。



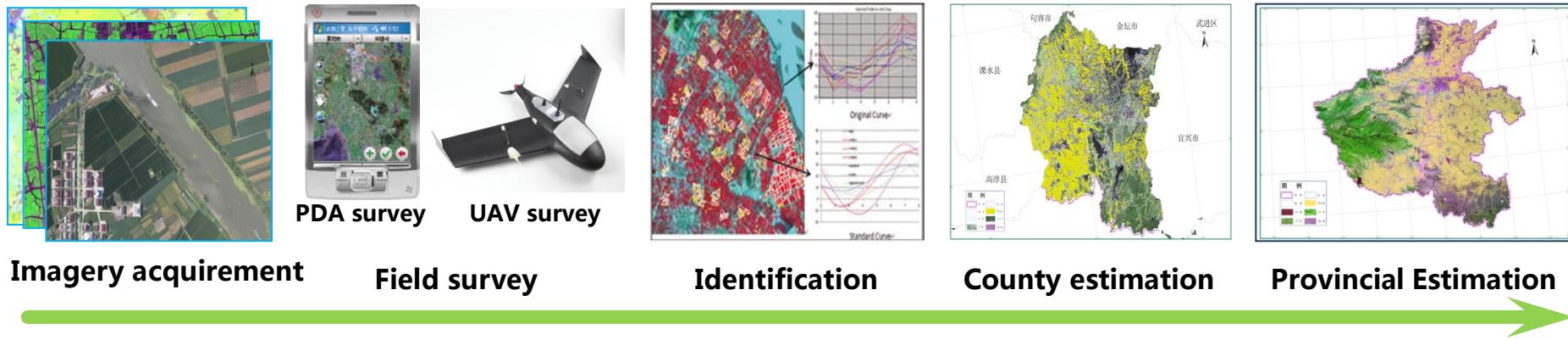
省级测量产品



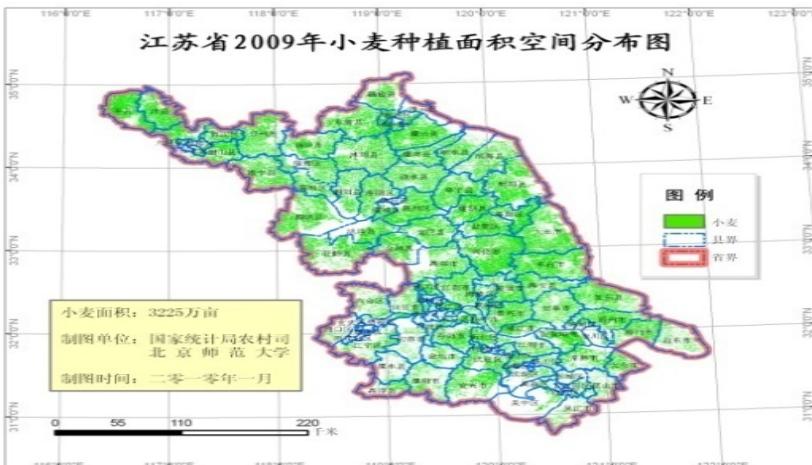
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徐州市	鼓楼区	57814	南通市	通州市	326172
徐州市	云龙区	36287	南通市	海门市	47526
徐州市	九里区	29050	连云港市	连云区	21640
徐州市	贾汪区	259455	连云港市	新浦区	232018
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徐州市	丰县	789521	连云港市	赣榆县	488012
徐州市	沛县	662601	连云港市	东海县	1141752
徐州市	铜山县	978548	连云港市	灌云县	866255
徐州市	睢宁县	1043009	连云港市	灌南县	536812
徐州市	新沂市	741544	淮安市	清江浦区	18178
徐州市	邳州市	757916	淮安市	楚州区	720659
常州市	天宁区	850	淮安市	淮阴区	709534
常州市	钟楼区	4026	淮安市	清浦区	121487
常州市	戚墅堰区	668	常州市	新北区	162351
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Current crop area remote sensing measurement

Crop area remote sensing methodology was developed, which includes data collection and processing, remote sensing classification, field survey, validation, error correction and producing ASCDL as major functions.

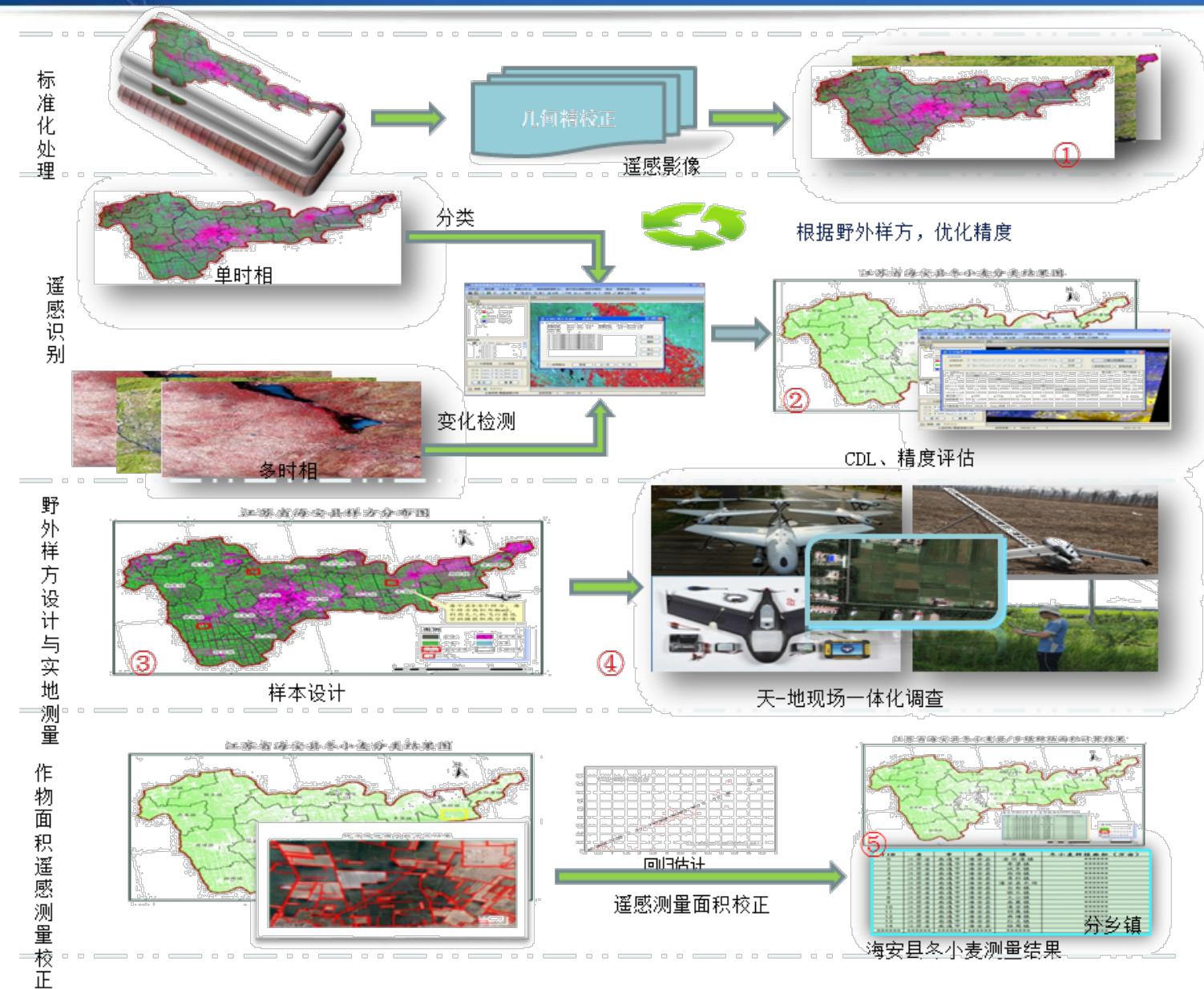


Provincial identification

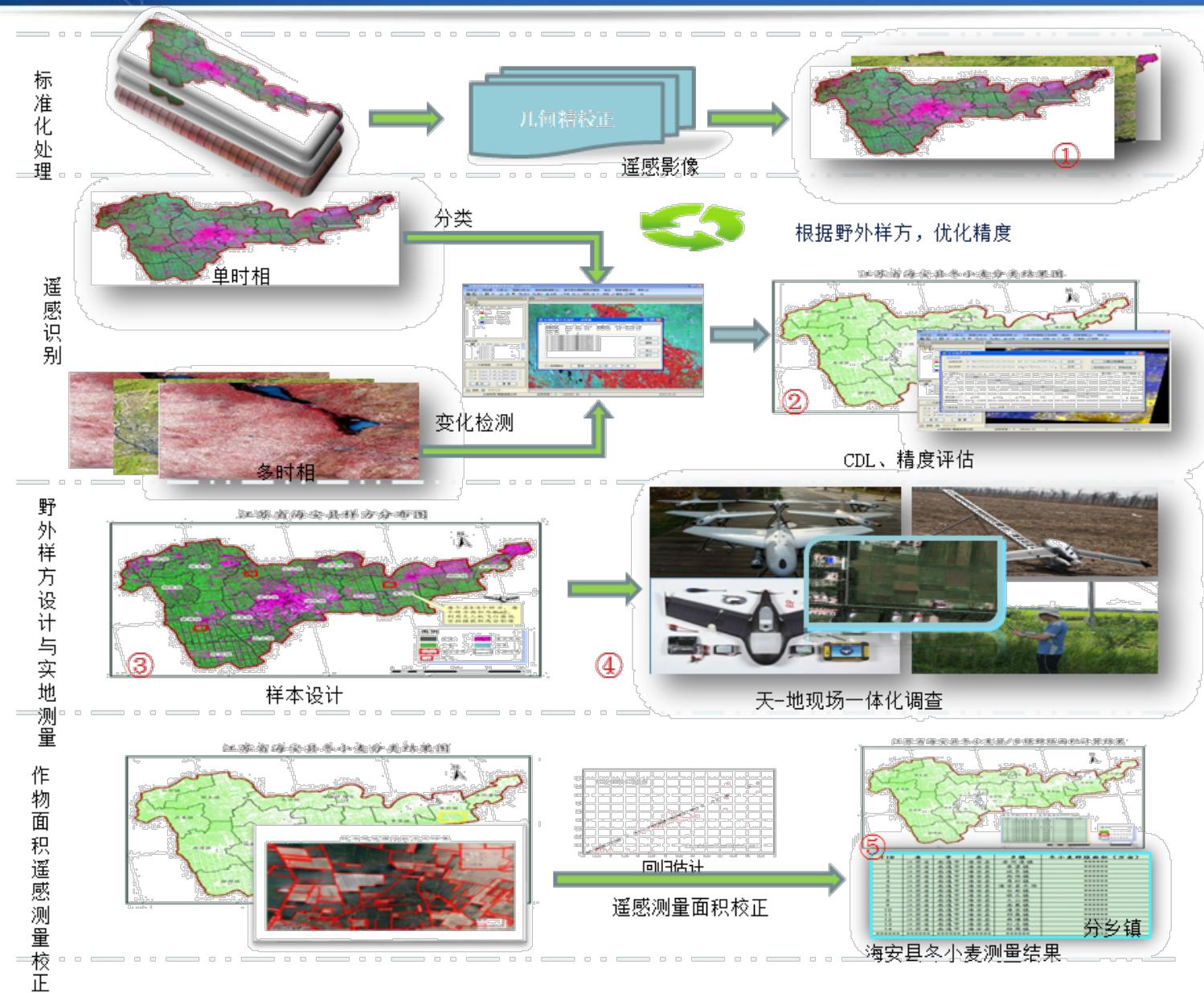


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技术流程

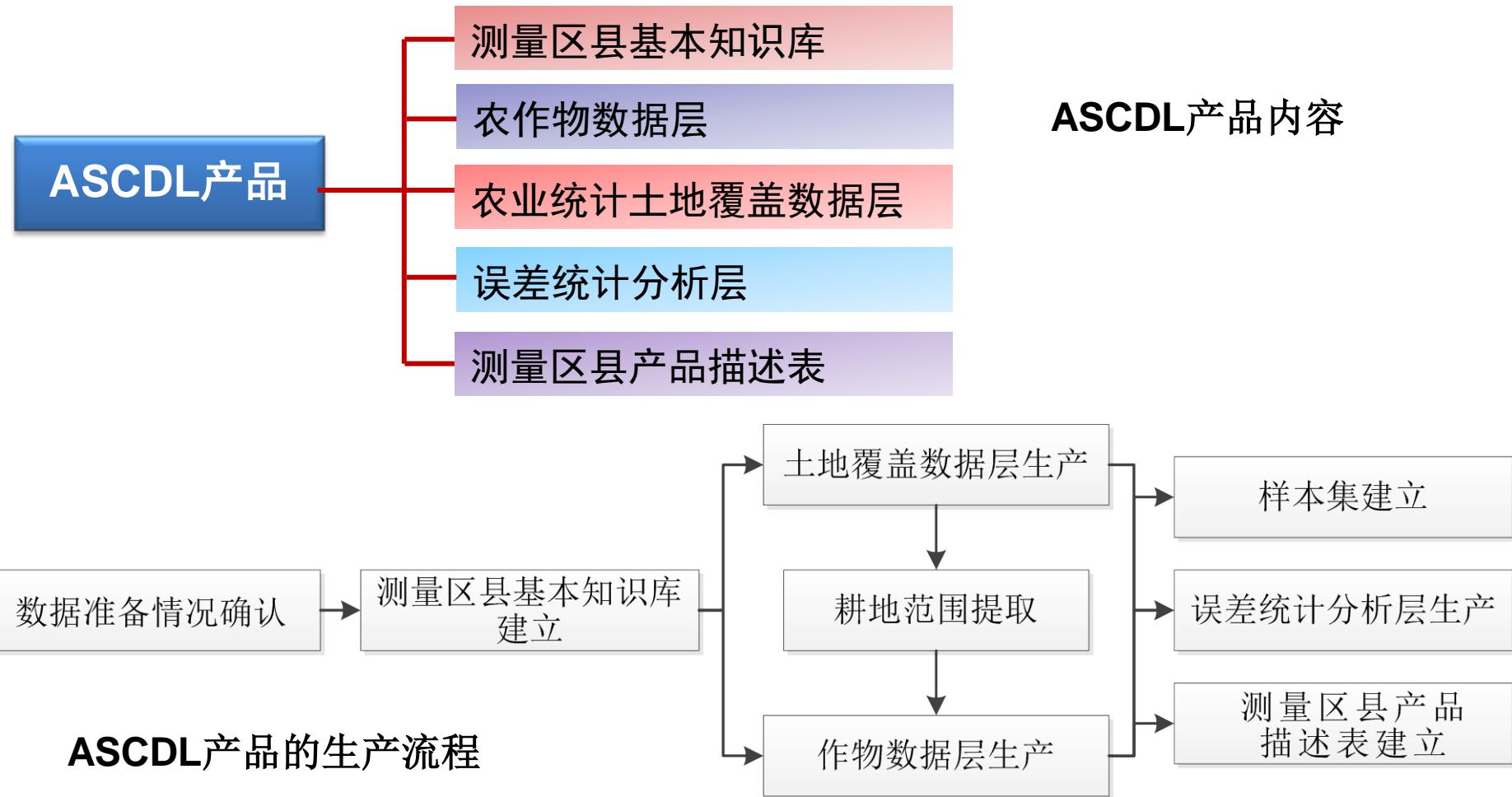


Technical procedures



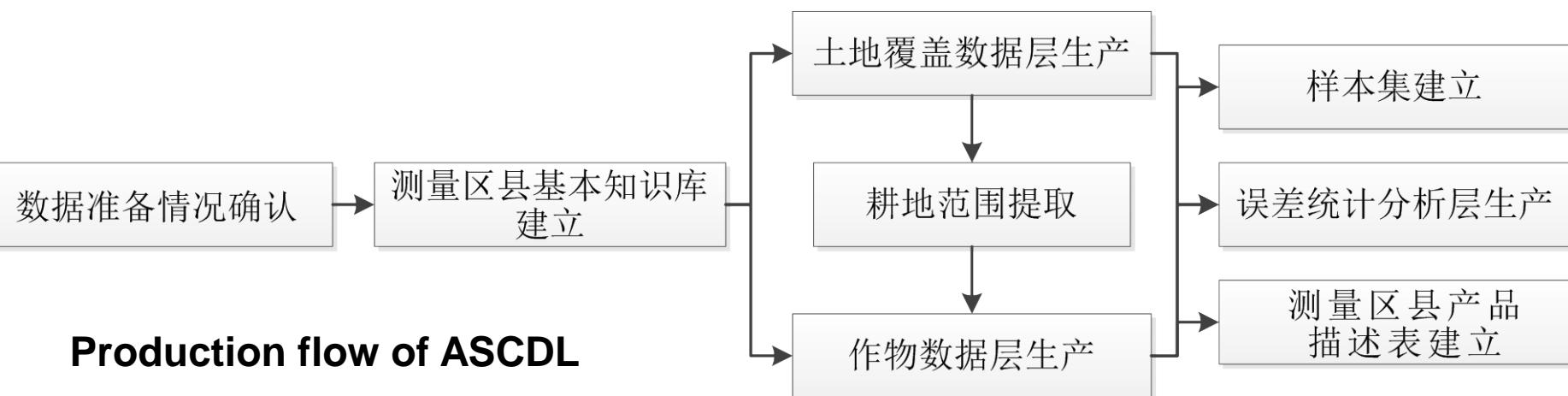
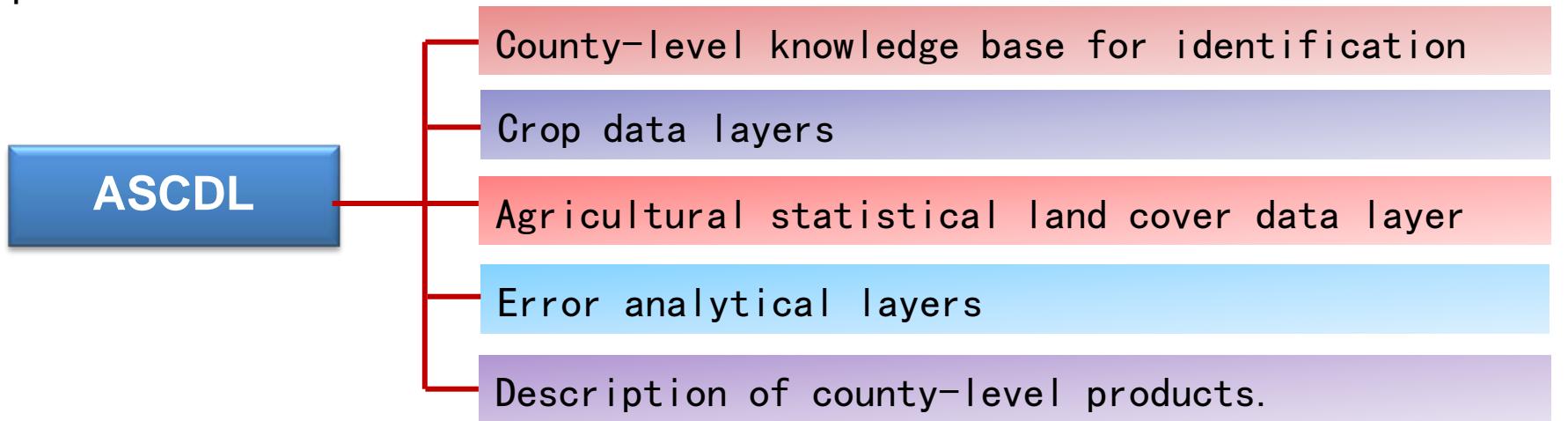
遥感识别

基于多时相的现势遥感数据，采用先土地覆盖提取（含耕地），再在耕地的基础上进行作物的遥感识别，生产ASCDL。



Remote sensing identification

Based on the current multi-phase remote sensing data, land cover (arable land included) were extracted and crop identification were made and finally ASCDL was produced.



野外调查及样方解译（一）

对抽选出的野外样方，在地方调查队的支持下，进行无人机野外调查，获取样方现势航摄影像，对作物种植区域进行矢量化，获得准确的样方调查结果。

野外作业照片



样方矢量化



无人机影像



Field survey and sample interpretation (1)

For the selected field sample, with the support of region office, UAV field survey was carried and aero-photography was captured and crop plots were delineated.

Field work photos



Vectorization of sample land



UAV photo mosaic



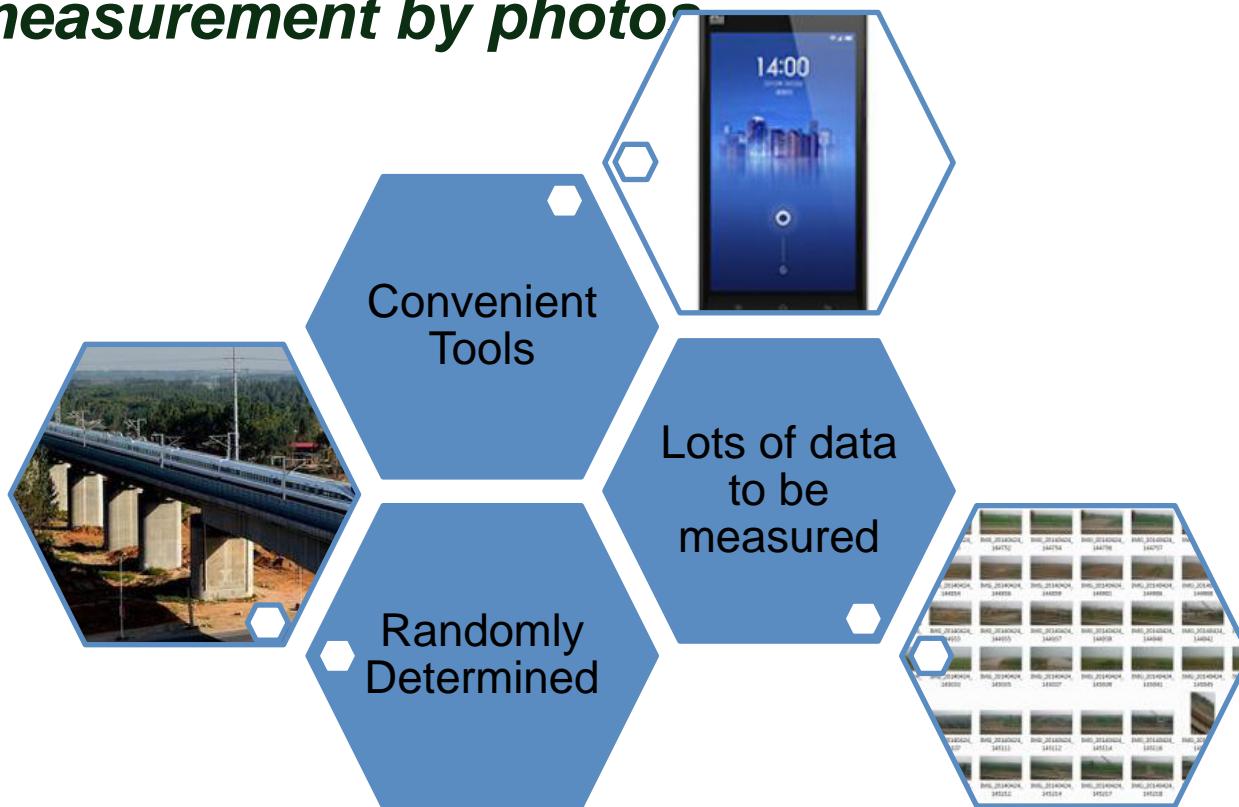
野外调查及样方解译（二）

- **RPV和手持终端（PDA、手机）随时随地采集照片**
- 利用照片数据进行测量



Field survey and sample interpretation (2)

- ***Photo Captures by RPV or Mobile Devices (Tablets, smartphones)***
- ***Area measurement by photo***



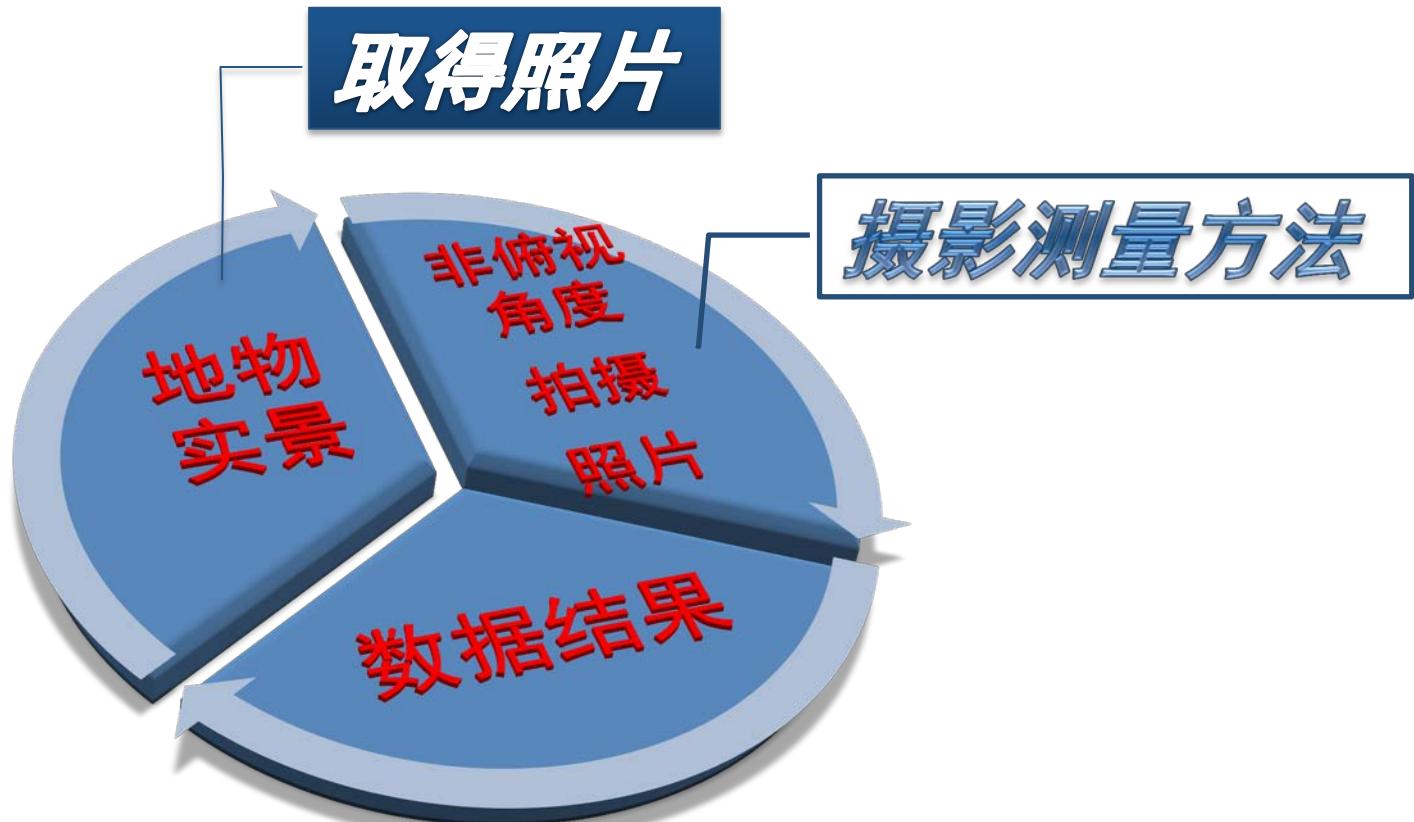
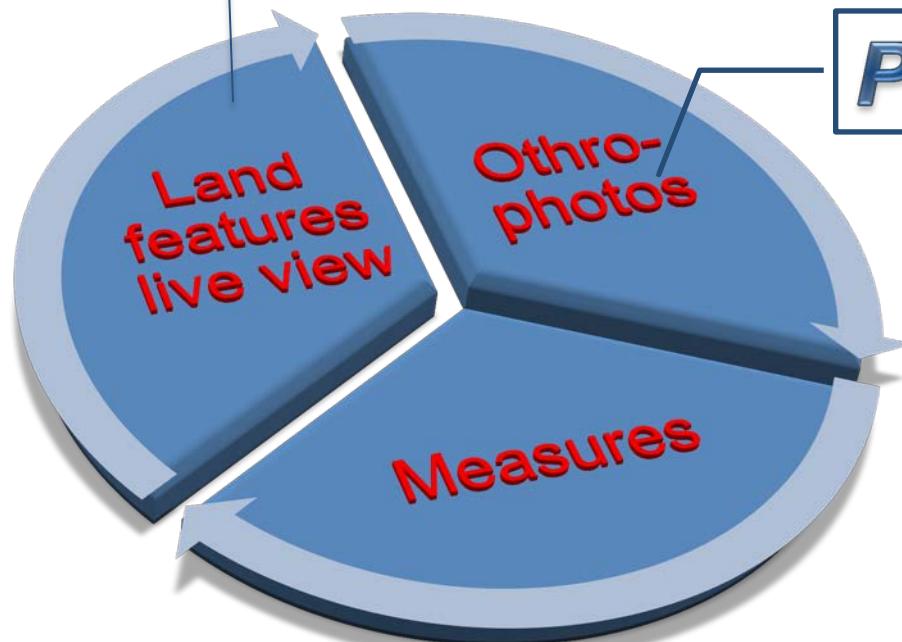
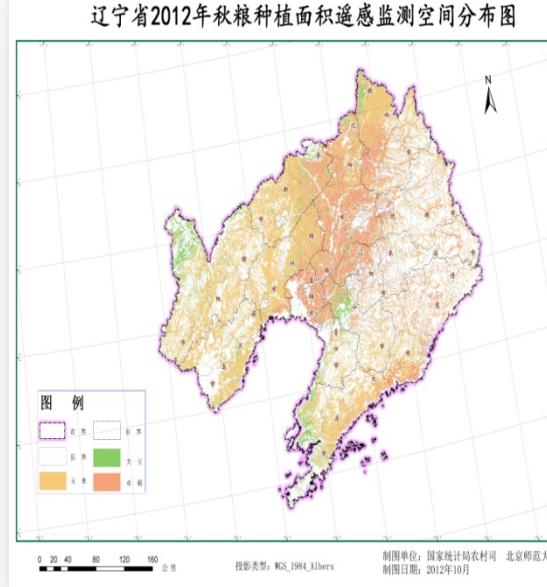
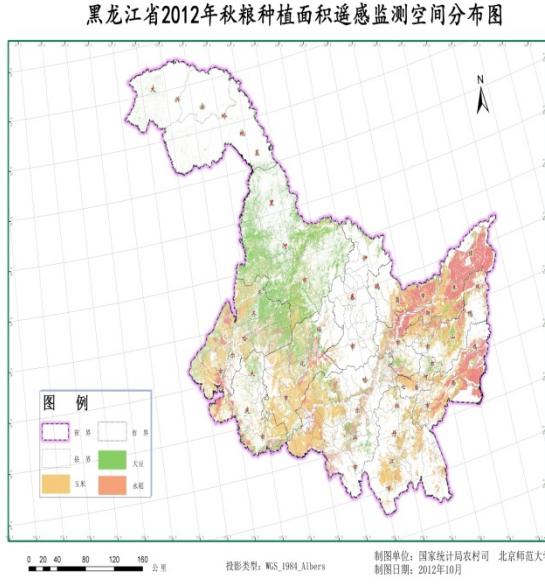
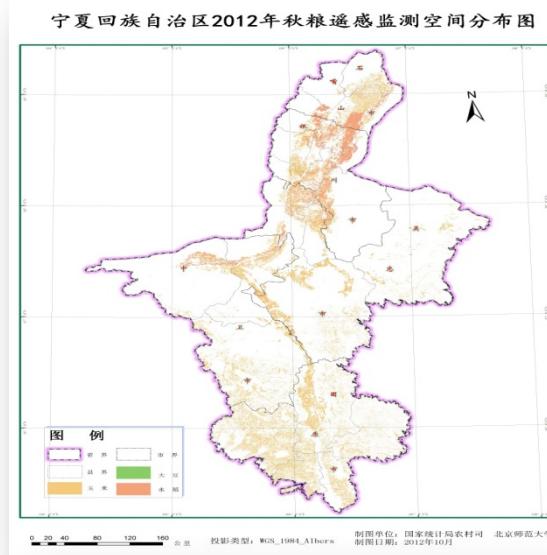
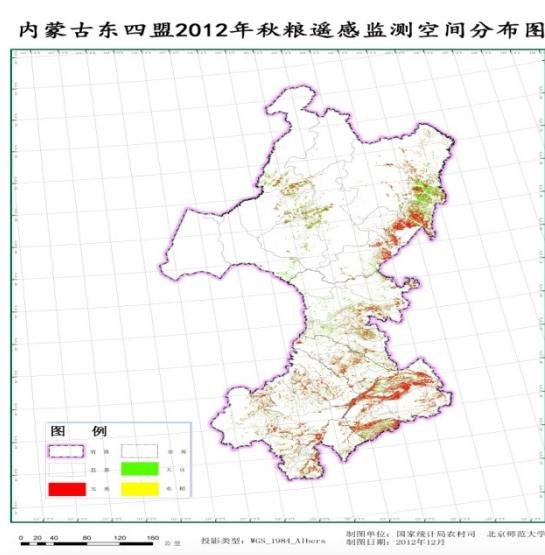


Photo Capture

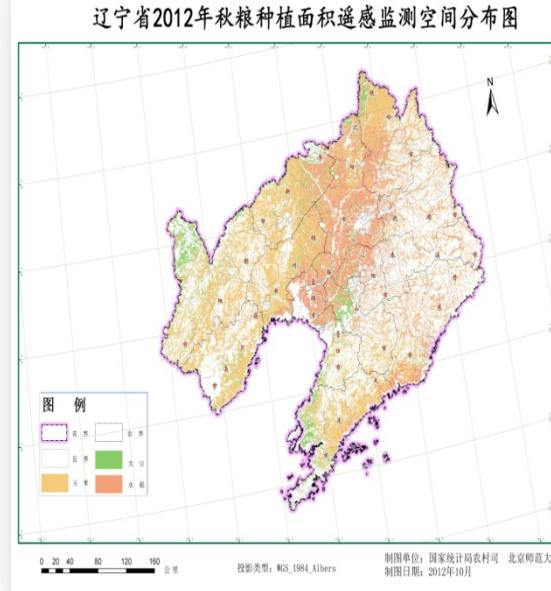
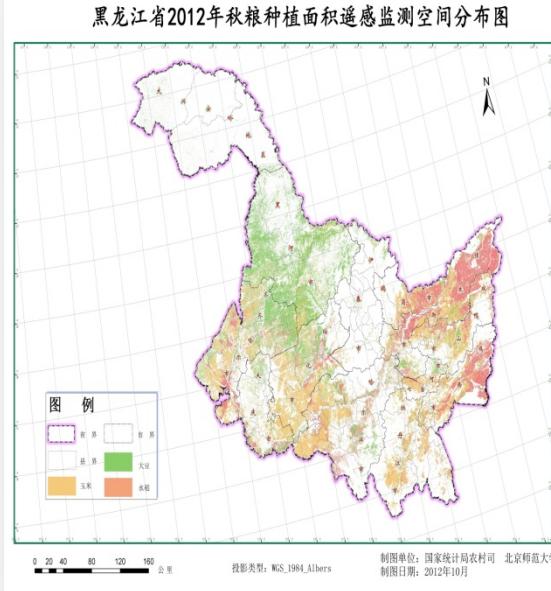
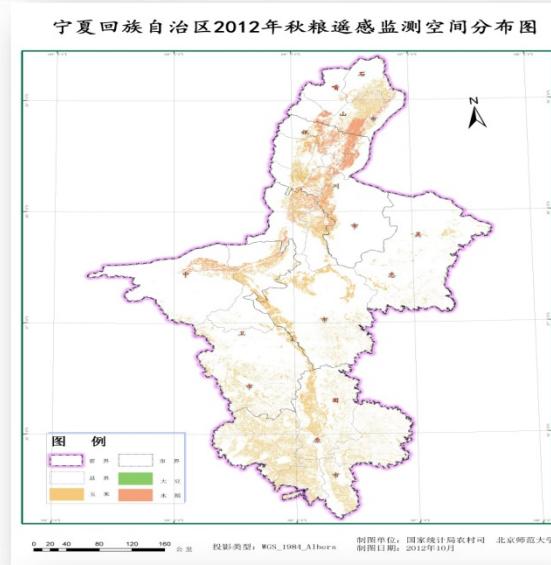
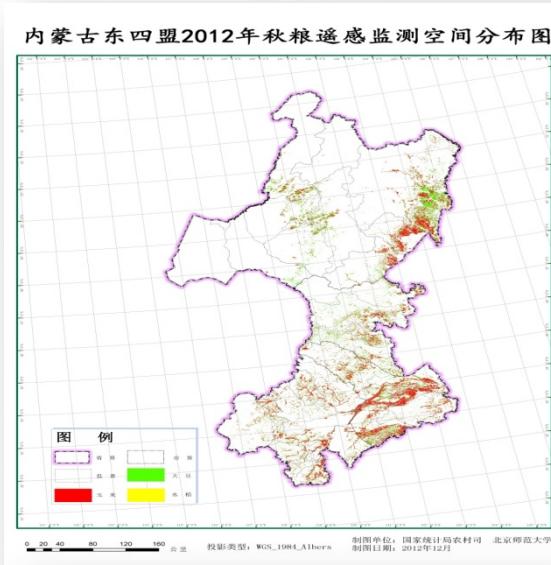


Photogrammetry

成果展示



Results of remote sensing identification



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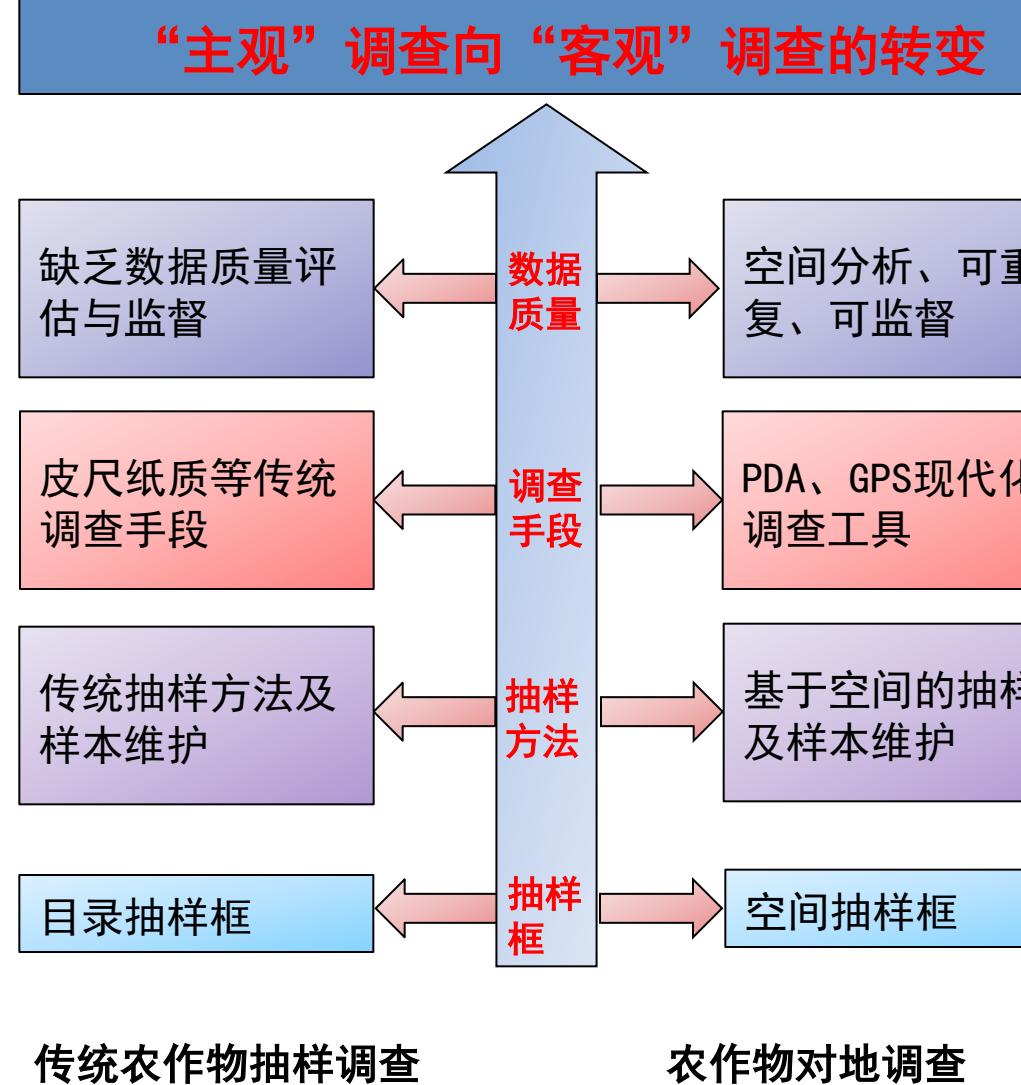
Software & IT Infrastructure

05

Challenges & Development

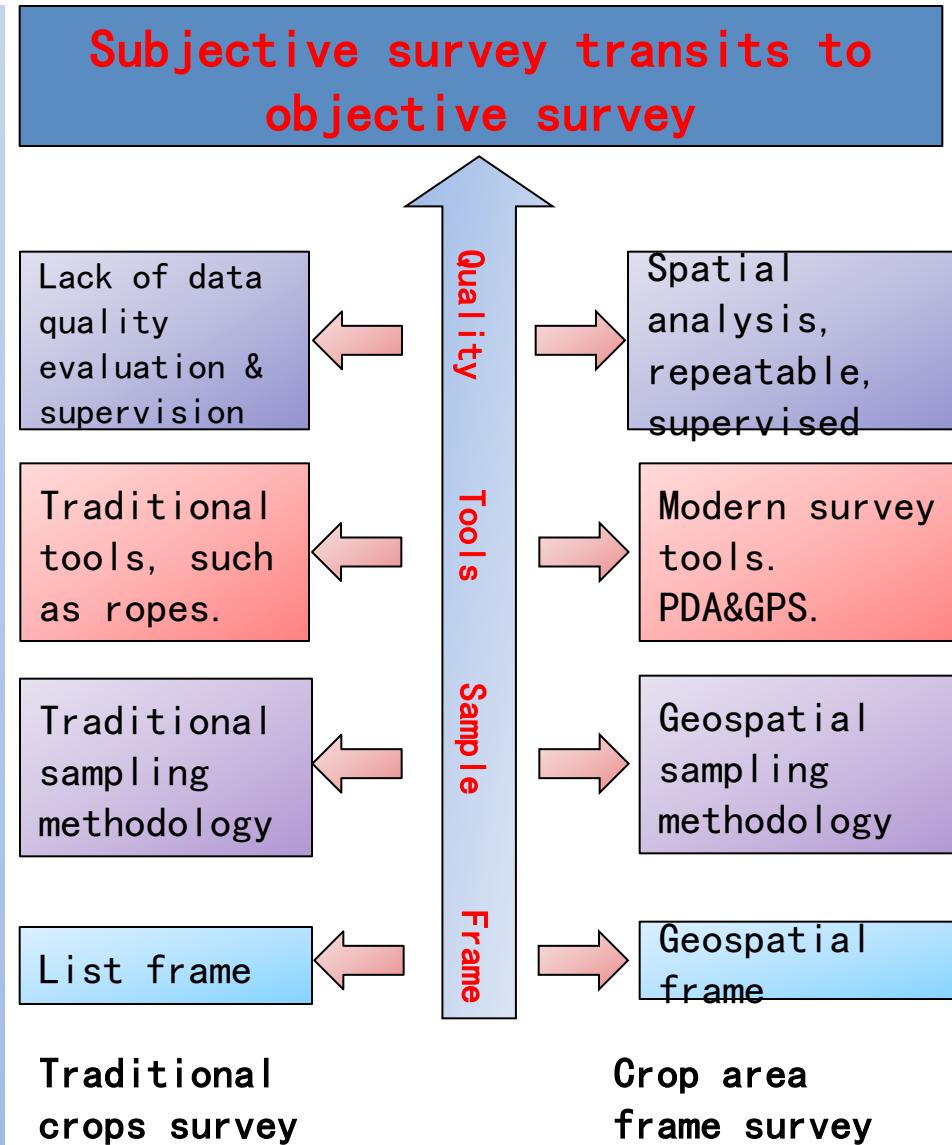
出发点

以第二次全国农业普查资料和第二次全国土地调查中的耕地地图斑资料为抽样框，以标准耕地地块为抽样单元，抽取能够满足调查精度要求数量的标准耕地地块为调查对象，每年分若干次由调查员对抽中标准耕地地块上的种植情况直接调查，推算省级农作物种植面积。根据每种作物收获季节不同，分别抽取一定数量种植地块，实割实测进行单产调查，最后推算农产品产量。



Start point

Area frame was built with 2nd agricultural census data and 2nd land use census data. cropland segments were created as sampling unit and enough segments were sampled to meet the precision requirement. Several direct interviews of segment planting were carried by interviewer to estimate the crop area. According to the harvest season of crops, certain planting plots was selected for crop-cutting and then the yield of specific crop was collected and estimated. Finally, the crop production was estimated.



农作物对地调查系统

初步建立了包含空间抽样框、抽取样本单位区、实施野外调查、传输调查结果、推算总体与质量评估在内的流程完整的农作物对地调查系统。调查对象精确到地块，提高了调查精度。实现了国家统计统计调查对象从目录到地块的转变。

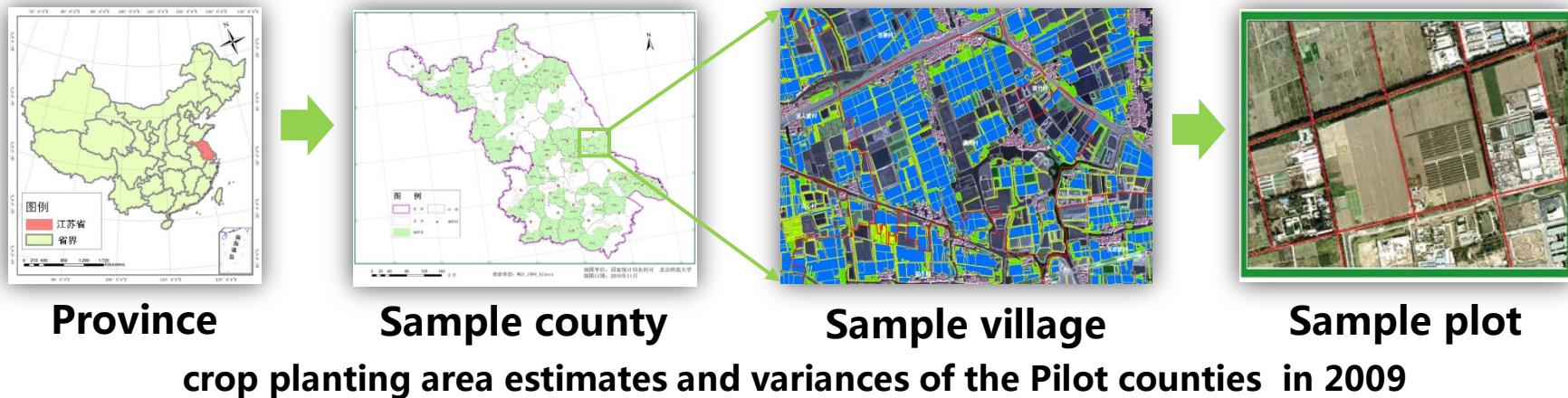


试点县农作物播种面积对地抽样外推总体及误差估计结果

试点县名称	辽宁法库县	河南濮阳市	江苏溧阳市	吉林德惠市	安徽凤台县
对地抽样方法	空间随机抽样	空间随机抽样	空间随机抽样	以规则网格为初级抽样单元的分层两阶段抽样	农普与土地利用数据相结合的两阶段抽样
标准地块面积 (ha)	6.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	2.0
标准地块数量 (总体)	25658	20421	87103	30442	33850
行政村数量 (总体)	334	1033	360	285	282
标准地块数量 (样本)	256	204	871	240	180
行政村数量 (样本)	159	170	258	80	60
作物名称	玉米	玉米	水稻	玉米	水稻
总体总值估计值(m ²)	1196107178	598069619	393651628	1486401968	900946045
CV(%)	2.35	4.32	4.95	4.81	4.92

Crop area frame survey system

A primary system for crop area frame survey was developed, which includes geospatial sampling frame, segment sampling, field survey, survey data submit, estimation, quality evaluation. Detailed data on fields are collected and measuring precision is improved. The goals to change the counting unit from list to spatial fields were realized.



Pilot county name	辽宁法库县	河南濮阳市	江苏溧阳市	吉林德惠市	安徽凤台县
对地抽样方法	空间随机抽样	空间随机抽样	空间随机抽样	以规则网格为初级抽样单元的分层两阶段抽样	农普与土地利用数据相结合的两阶段抽样
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抽样框建设

■ 耕地更新

以第二次土地调查数据为基础，利用现势遥感影像数据，采取目视解译或自动变化检测的办法，更新耕地图斑数据，使其耕地范围更加全面准确，确保抽样框的不重不漏。

■ 主要农作物识别

利用遥感影像进行主要农作物识别，以获取更多辅助信息。根据遥感影像获取情况，可采取基于关键生育期的遥感变化检测及非监督分类方法进行目标作物的识别。

■ 抽样框的最终建立

行政区划划分：将二调图斑数据按行政区划进行划分，根据农作物识别结果统计每个行政区内
的作物面积

格网划分：将二调图斑数据划分为大小相等的规则格网，根据农作物识别结果统计每个格网内
的作物面积

Developing of sampling frame

■ Cultivated land updating

By visual interpretation or change detection with current satellite imagery, the cultivated land polygons from the 2nd land use census data were updated for more accurate, complete cover and no missing.

■ Identification of major crops

Using remote sensing images to identifying major crops to acquire more ancillary information. Depending the situation of data acquirement, change detection and unsupervised classification method are used for identification of target crops.

■ Sampling units construction

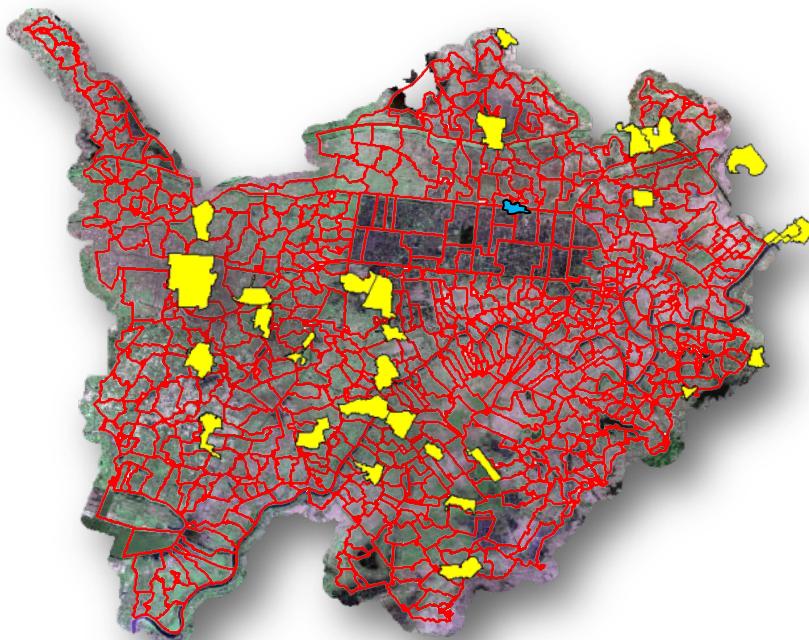
Division with administrative area : The cultivated land polygons are divided with administrative boundaries and the identification results was summed up by crops for each administrative area.

Division with grid delineation : Land polygons were split into grid blocks of same size, and the identification results was summed up by crops for each block.

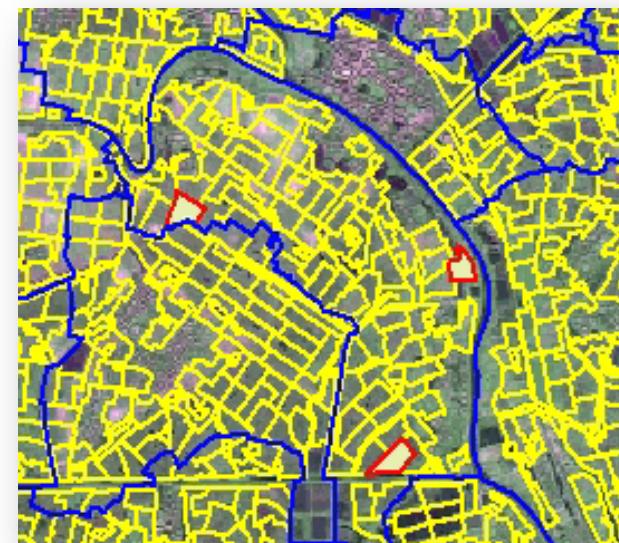
抽样

■ 两阶段PPS抽样

- 第一阶段，采用分层的概率与耕地规模成比例的方法抽选初级抽样单元（行政村或规则网格）形成样本网点
- 第二阶段在样本网点内，按简单随机抽样的方法抽选耕地单位区作为调查样本



先抽村

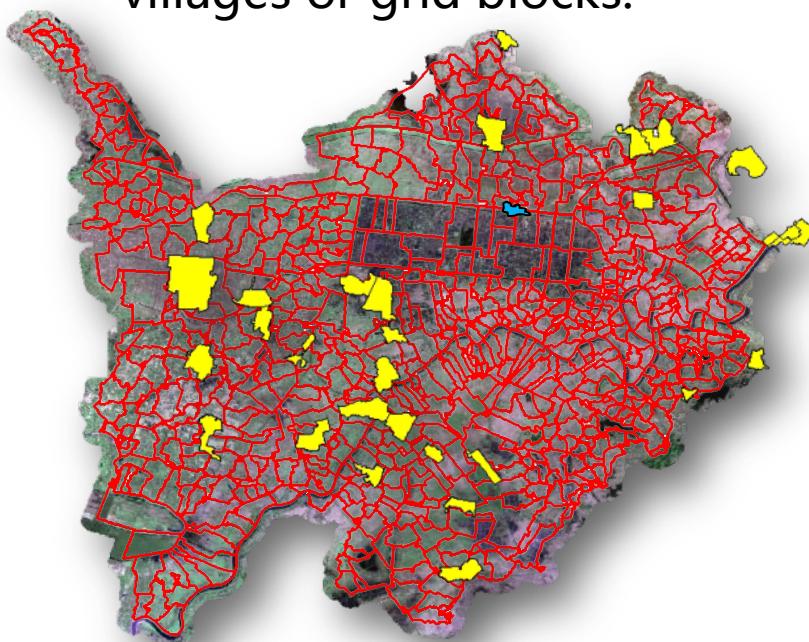


再抽地块

Sampling

■ Two stage PPS sampling

- **First stage:** Primary sampling units, which are villages or grid blocks, were sampled.
- **Second stage:** Land segments were selected with SRS within sampled villages or grid blocks.



Sampling of
villages

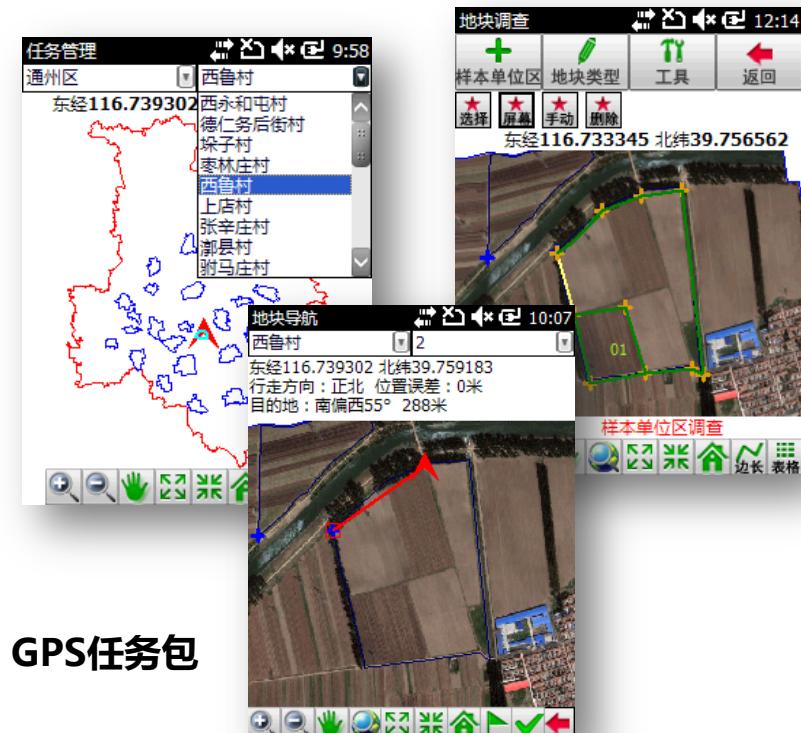
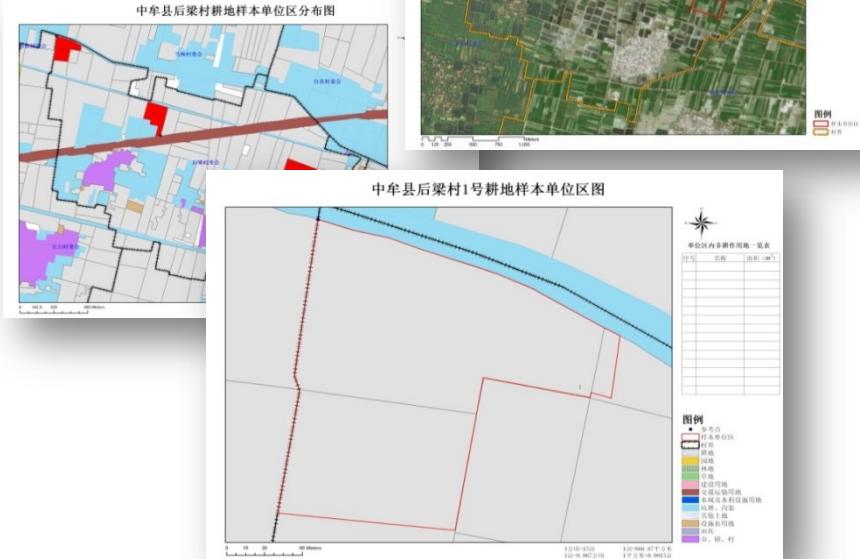


Sampling of
land segments

任务包制作

- 调查用图件：耕地样本单位区所在村的遥感影像图、矢量图，耕地样本单位区调查图
- GPS调查任务包：在第一次摸底调查时需要利用GPS进行面积测量等工作，因此需要制作GPS用的电子调查任务包

调查用图件

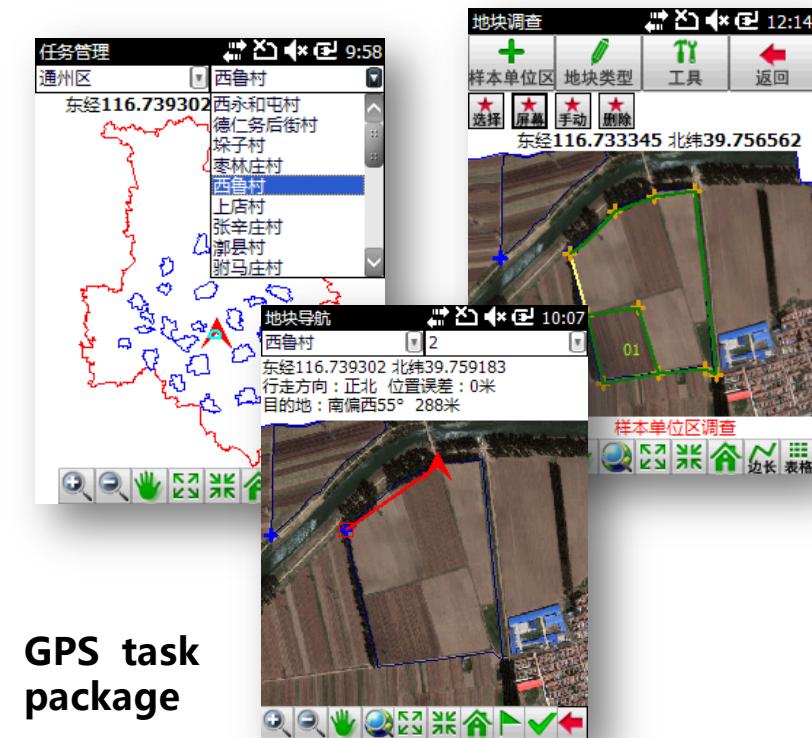
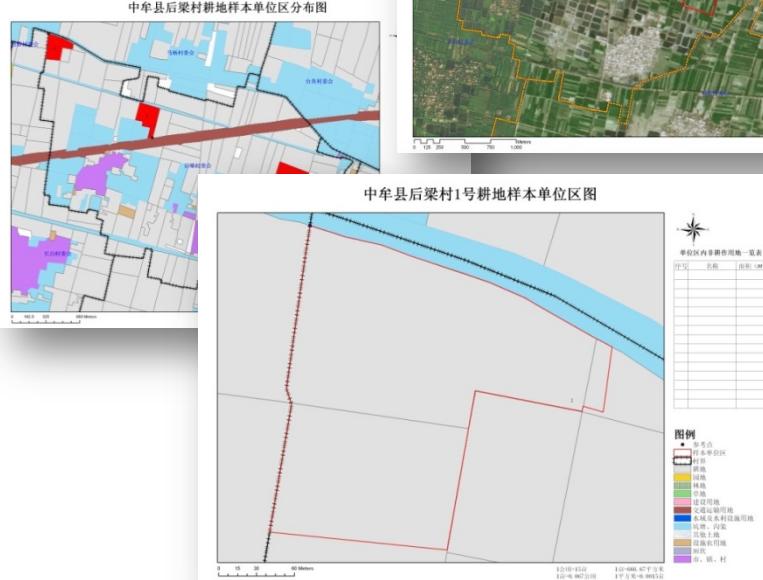


GPS任务包

Field work package

- Field maps suites : Hardcopy image of sampling villages, vector maps, maps of sampling segments.
- GPS task package : GPS devices are needed for area measurement of the screening survey. All the task base data and forms are packed into task package and loaded into GPS.

Field maps



GPS task package

现场调查

■ 摸底调查

- 耕地样本单位区基本情况调查：每年年初维护一次。包括样本点内样本耕地单位区位置、单位区内长期用地、占地情况、自然地块划分、经营者数量等
- 耕地样本单位区所在村基本情况调查：每年年底调查一次



■ 季节性调查

- 意向调查：农户的种植意向和安排是在播面调查网点基础上，每年按秋冬播、春夏播两次意向，基于地块经营者登记信息抽选10户进行调查
- 播面调查：分秋冬播、春播、早稻、夏播进行调查，直接调查样本单位区内的作物种植面积
- 产量调查：产量调查按照夏收、早稻与秋收三个调查季节进行

Field survey methods

■ Screen survey

- **Sampling segment screen questionnaire:** Collect data at the beginning of each survey round. Location, crop used area, non crop used area, field splitting, and users data are collected.
 - **Sampling village questionnaire :** Collect data at the end of each year.



■ Seasonal survey

- **Cropping intention survey** : Farmers' planting intention and plan are carried at sampling segment before winter planting and summer planting. 10 farmers will be selected for survey at each sampling village.
 - **Crop area survey** : Carried at winter planting, spring planting and early rice planting, summer planting period. Crop area are collected from sampling segments directly.
 - **Crop yield and production survey** : Carried at summer harvest, early rice harvest and autumn harvest.

主要内容

-  01 背景介绍
-  02 遥感测量
-  03 对地调查
-  04 支撑系统
-  05 挑战与发展

Outline

01

Introduction

02

Remote Sensing Measurement

03

Area Frame Survey

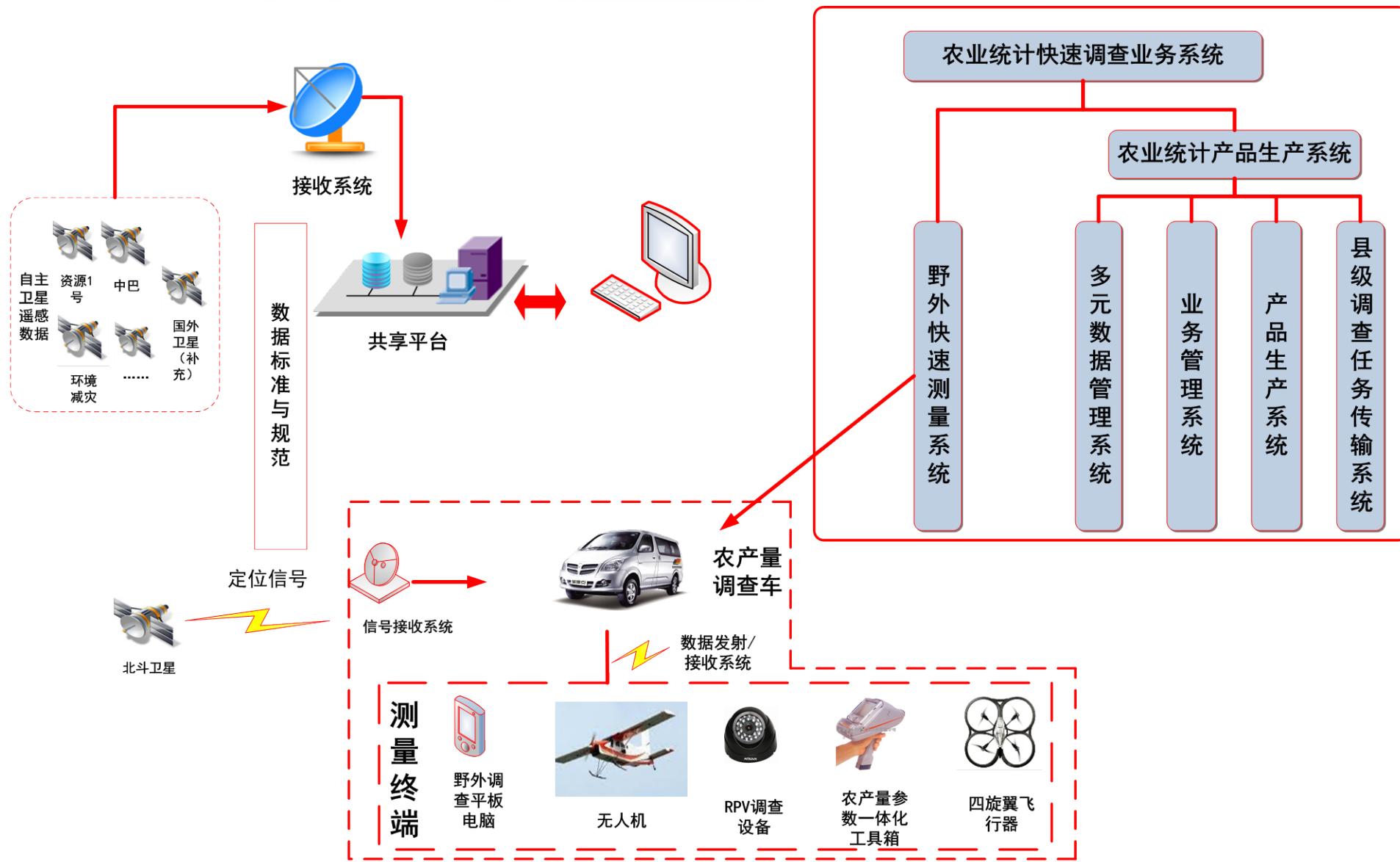
04

Software & IT Infrastructure

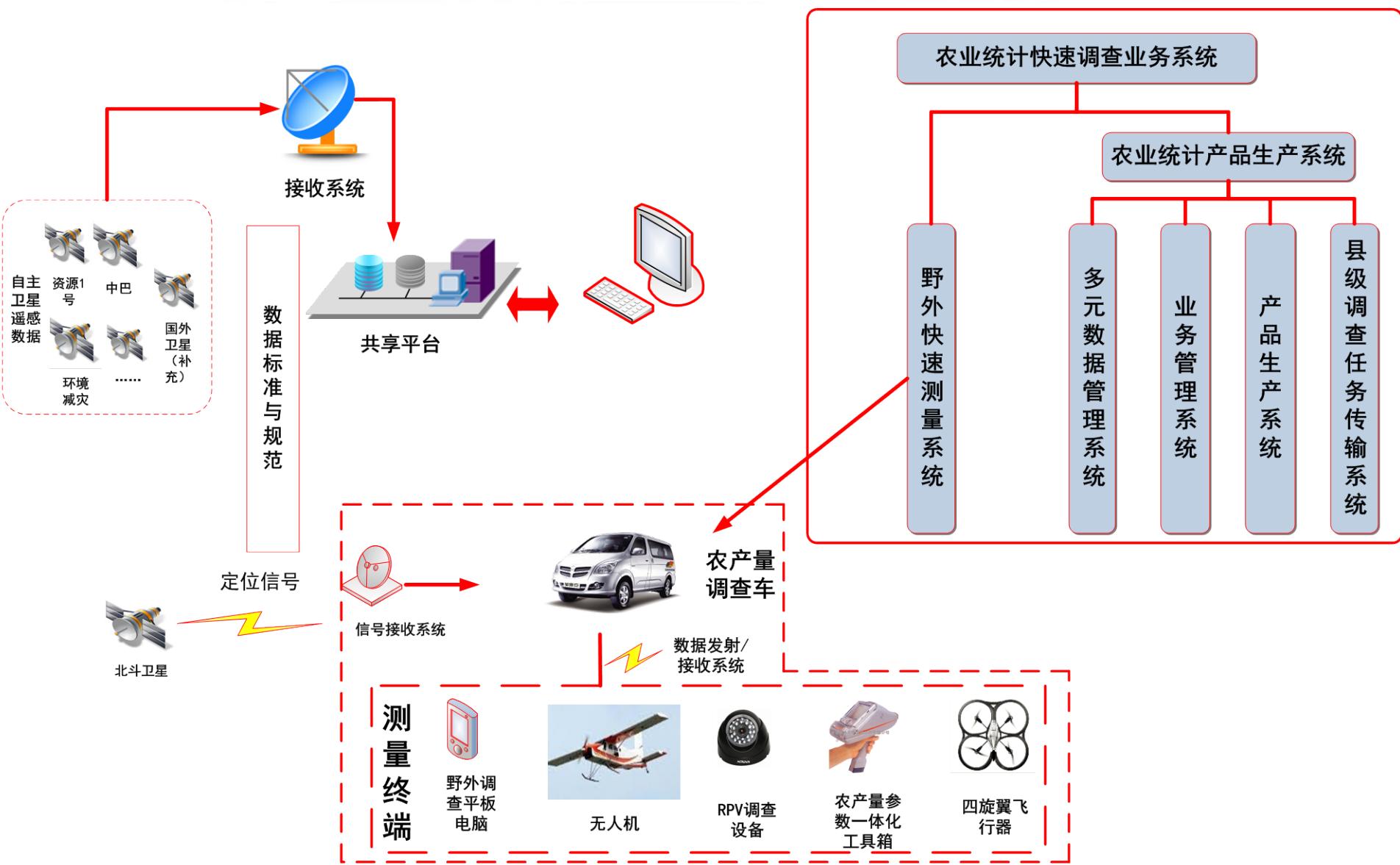
05

Challenges & Development

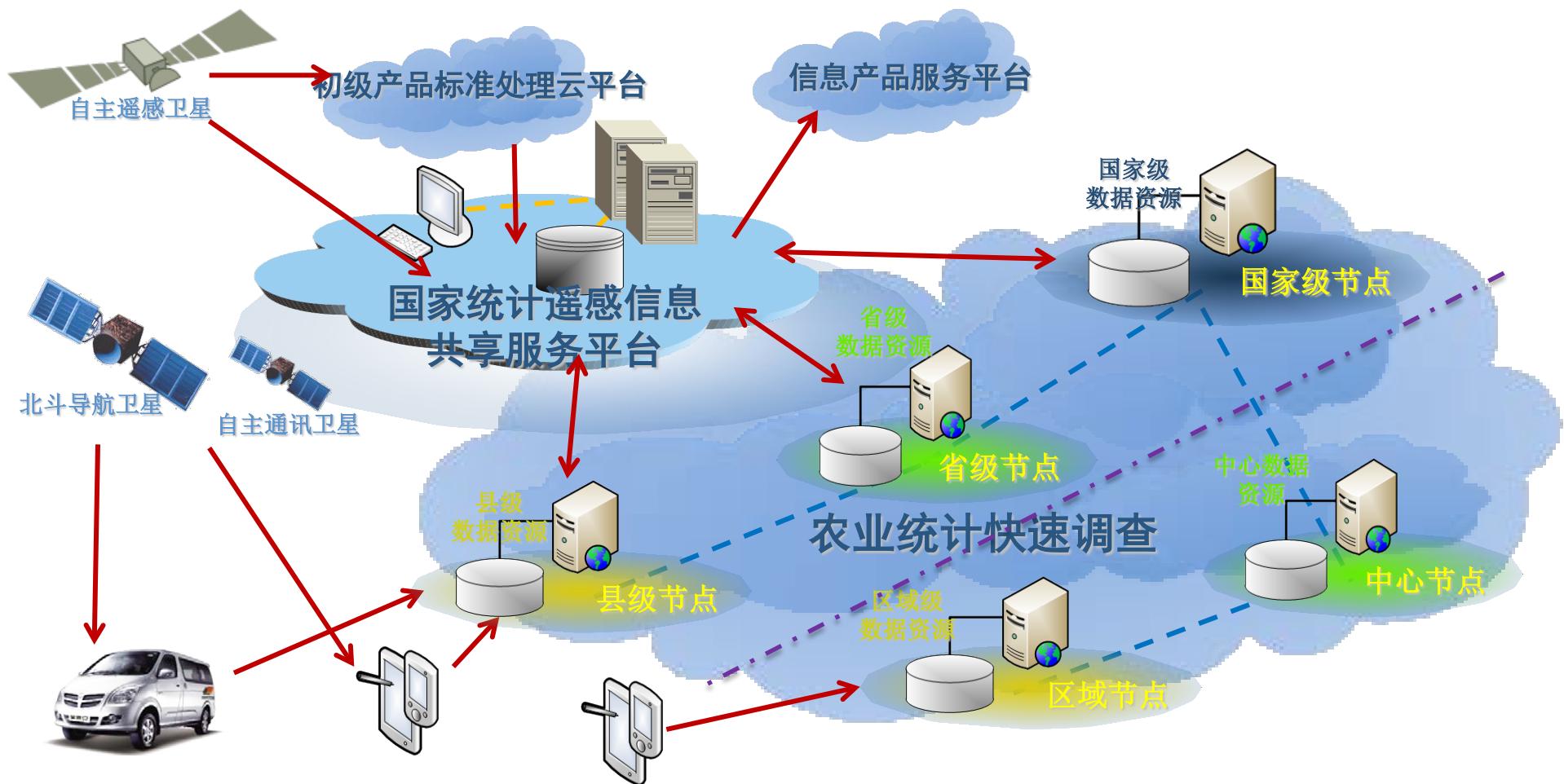
基于自主卫星的农业统计快速调查综合服务平台



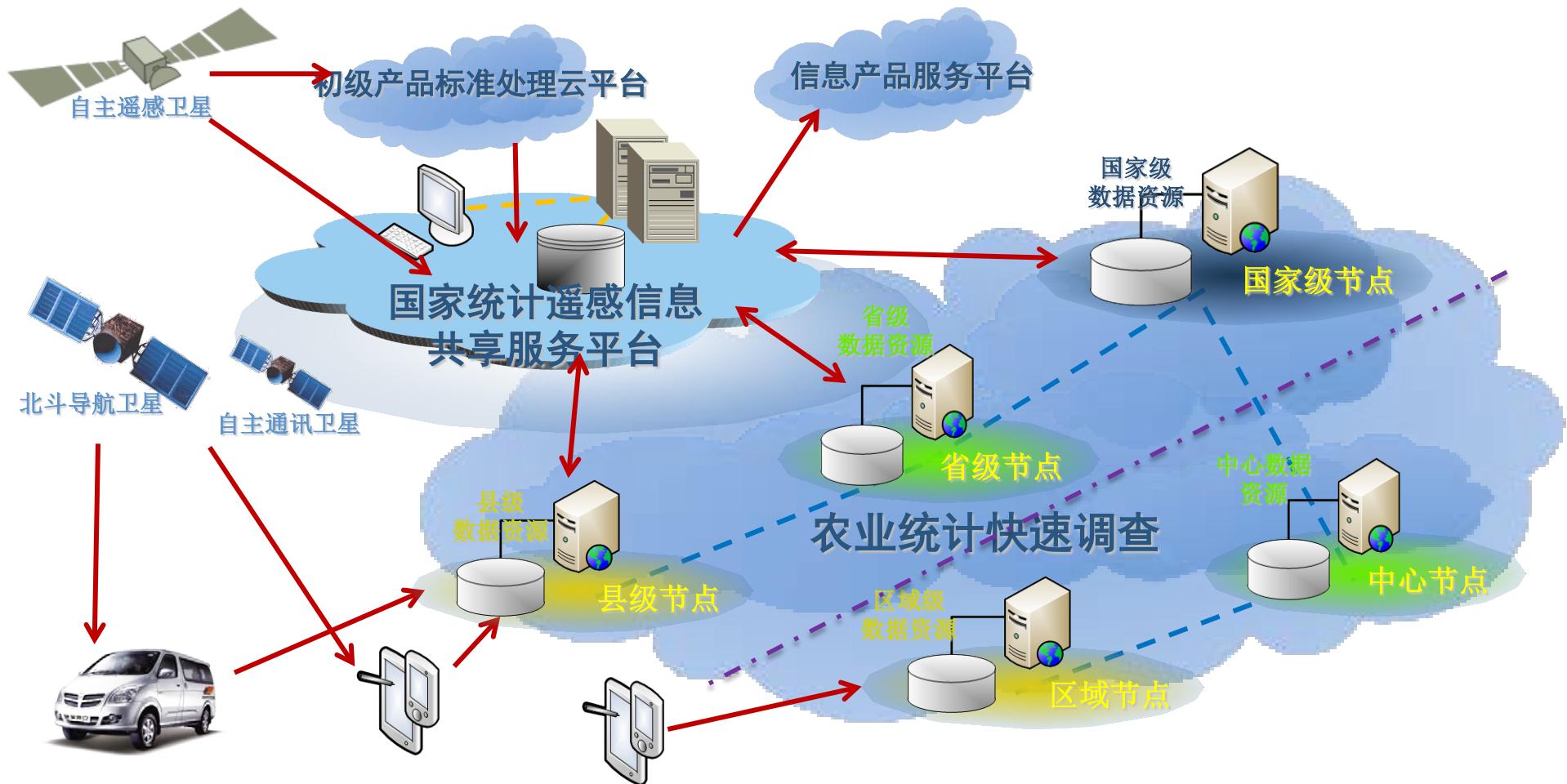
Integrated service platform for agricultural rapid survey.



总体框架



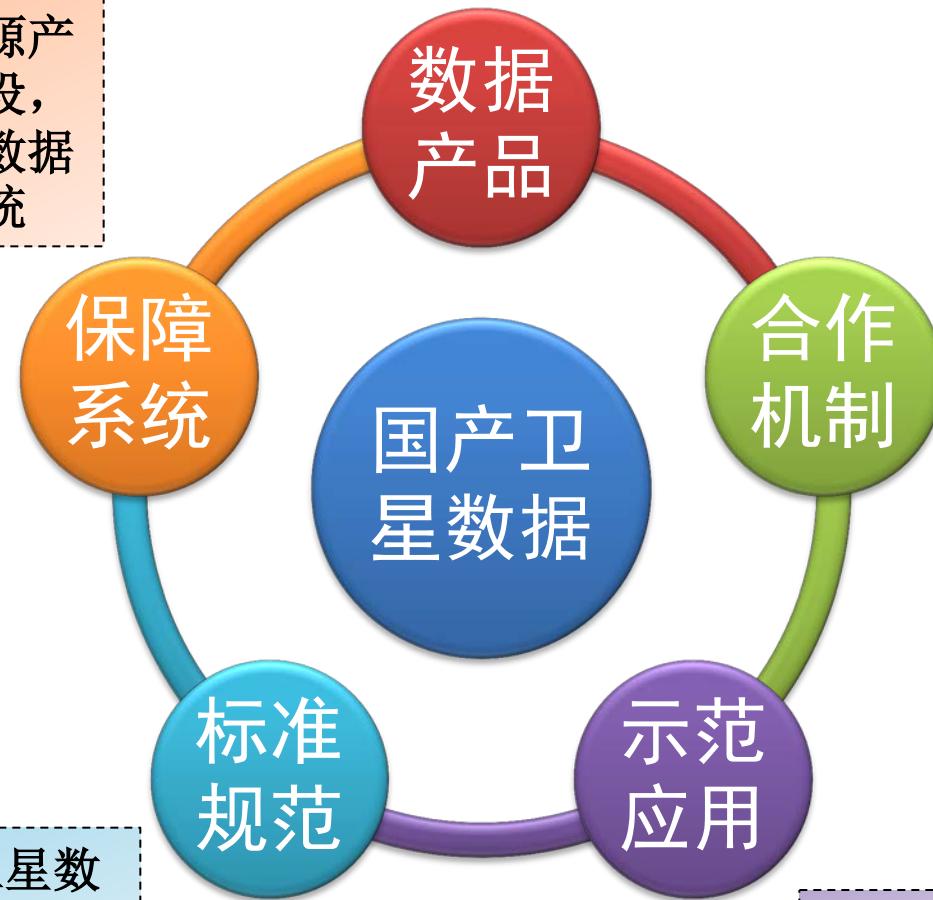
Overall framework



数据源系统建设

农业统计遥感数据源产品保障应用系统建设，
开发农业统计遥感数据源产品保障应用系统

为农业统计遥感调查生产并提供为实际业务运行服务的系列数据产品



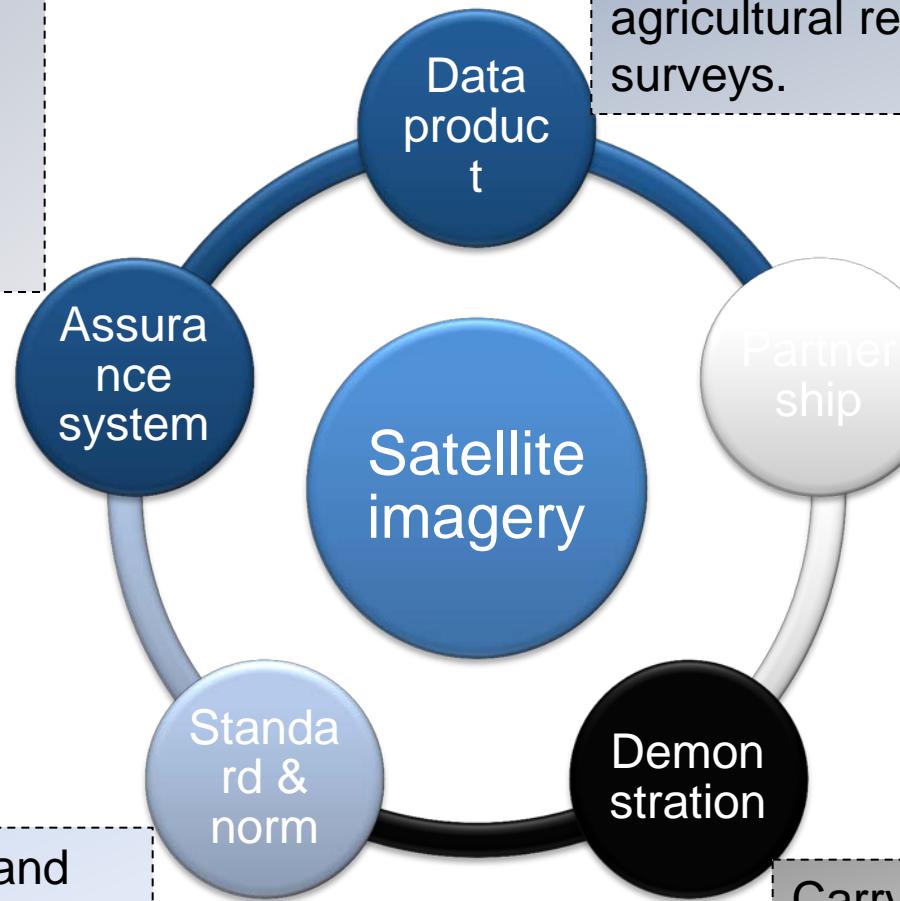
制定基于我国自主卫星数据源的产品生产与服务的标准规范

探索国家相关部门、公司等多方合作机制

开展省级示范

Data source system

Developing the agricultural statistical remote sensing data source assurance system to provide required satellite imagery.



Producing and providing data products for operational agricultural remote sensing surveys.

Exploring the data partnership with line ministries & business firms.

Developing standard and norm of satellite imagery data product for agricultural remote sensing surveys.

Carrying out provincial demonstration application

农业统计遥感基础框架

■ 数据源保障体系

- 国产数据
高分数据、资源卫星数据、环境卫星数据...
- 合作机制
部门合作：国土资源部、测绘局、国家地理信息中心...
与商业公司合作：东方道迩、天下图、中科九度...

■ 空间数据基础框架的建设

- 全覆盖遥感影像数据
已经形成多年中、高分辨率的粮食主产省全覆盖遥感影像数据集
- 分级基础地理数据
以二调数据为基础，建立了分省、分县、分村、分地块的基础地理数据
- 其它数据
空间化的统计数据、气象数据、物候数据、水文数据...

Agricultural remote sensing survey infrastructure

■ Data source assurance system

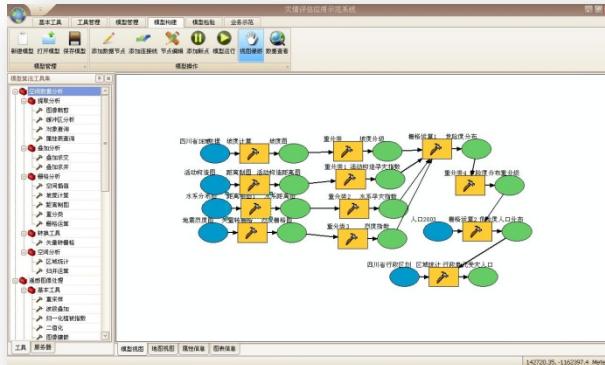
- *Satellite imagery* : High Resolution Satellite series, Resource Satellite series, Environmental Satellite series ...
- *Partnership*
 - Line ministries : ministry of land resource, National Bureau of Mapping and Geo-information, National Geo-information Center...
 - Business firms : Oriental Roadnear, PeaceMap, China Science Geo-do...

■ Geo-spatial base data framework construction

- *Completely covered satellite imagery* : Multi-phase medium and high resolution satellite imagery, completely covered the major provinces of grain production.
- *Level by level base geography data* : Based on 2nd land use census data, build up provincial, county-level, village-level, and plot-level base geography dataset.
- *Other data types* : Geo-referenced statistics, meteorology data, phenology data, hydrology data...

统计遥感信息共享与服务系统

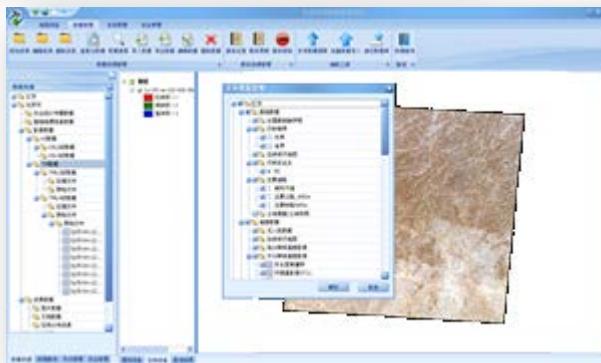
实现了农业统计数据向空间上、地域上的面状或立体分布形式转化，有效地改善了现有农业统计产品的展示方式和手段，促进了统计信息标准化，提高了对农业统计数据进行观察分析、深层次挖掘和趋势预测的能力。



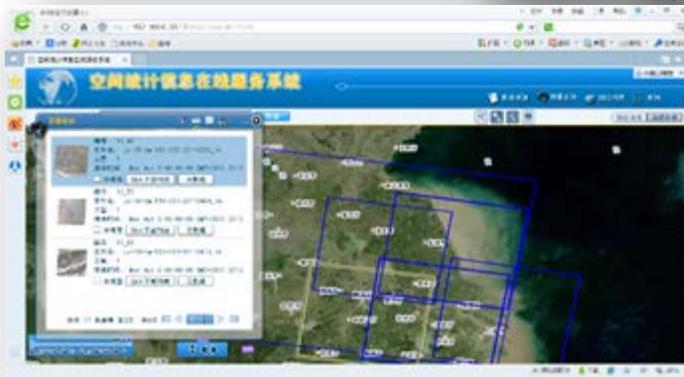
数据采集



数据处理



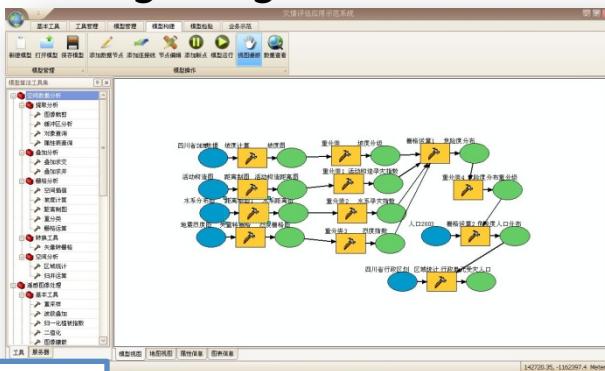
数据管理



数据分发

Statistical remote sensing data sharing and service system

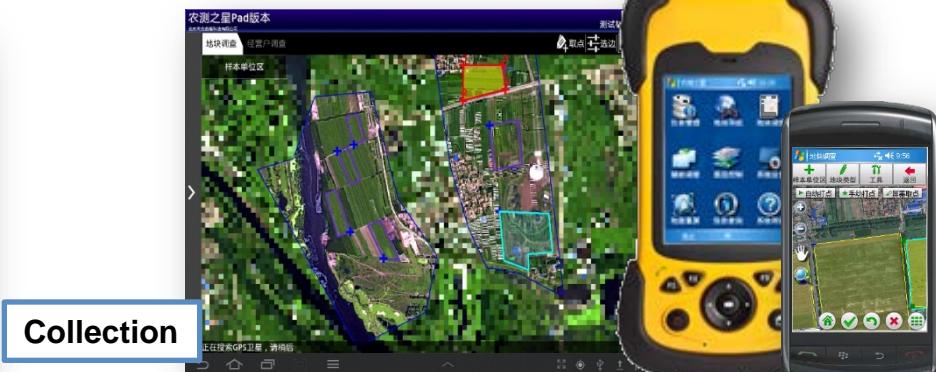
It will realize the transformation of agricultural statistics to plane or three-dimensional distribution form at spatial and regional level, which will improve the display methods and means of agricultural statistics , promote the standardization of statistical information, and enhance the ability of analysis, exploration and forecasting to agricultural statistics.



Process



Management



Collection



Distribution

农产量调查车

产品组成

野外调查车是由天合数维科技有限公司联合北京师范大学共同研制的新一代调查车，针对遥感监测工作的实际需求，基于运载车辆、通过航空、计算机、通讯、导航及 3S 技术的集成应用，形成机动灵活、集成度高、性能可靠、保障能力强的移动式车载调查系统，具备快速获取、快速处理和判读的能力，能够及时、准确的提供调查信息，为遥感监测工作的实际应用提供强有力的技术保障。



应用场景



Crop production survey vehicle

产品组成

野外调查车是由天合数维科技有限公司联合北京师范大学共同研制的新一代调查车，针对遥感监测工作的实际需求，基于运载车辆、通过航空、计算机、通讯、导航及 3S 技术的集成应用，形成机动灵活、集成度高、性能可靠、保障能力强的移动式车载调查系统，具备快速获取、快速处理和判读的能力，能够及时、准确的提供调查信息，为遥感监测工作的实际应用提供强有力的技术保障。



应用场景



无人机调查

无人机可实现高分辨率影像的采集。弥补了卫星遥感和普通航空摄影经常因云层遮挡获取不到影像的缺陷，同时解决了传统卫星遥感重访周期过长、应急不及时等问题。

农业监测：地震、火灾、防汛、森林火灾监控、自然灾害区域评估等各方面的应急机构提供最及时、可靠、专业的高分辨率影像，为制定相应的应急预案、指挥决策提供最有力的数据支持。

优势特点

- 安全性高：**针对许多交通偏僻、危险或人员到达不到的地方，无人机可以降低不必要的人员风险，保障工作人员的生命安全，同时完成任务。
- 成本低廉、操作简易：**无人机虽然是一款高单价的产品，但它仍远低于采购卫星及有人飞机的设备成本，它在小面积航测中极具成本优势；无人机从起飞到降落全程全自动操作，整个飞行过程无需人为干预。
- 机动性高、自主灵活：**无人机体积小，便于携带，只要事先做好飞行准备，便可以自由起降。
- 搭载多样化：**针对不同的任务及需求，可以选择各种不同的数码相机及摄像机。
- 解析成果高：**无人机的飞行高度较低，可获取高分辨率的影像，影像的分辨率可达到0.08m，甚至更高。
- 环境限制低：**无人机可以在大风、小雨、阴天等环境下执行任务，完全不受环境的影响。

无人机组成



型号	飞机照片	载荷	作业时间	作业面积
Gatewing X100 (测图鹰 X100)		理光 N5 1200 万像素	40min	3 平方公里 (分辨率 15CM)
Swallow (飞燕)		Samsung NX200 2030 万像素	40min	4-5 平方公里 (分辨率 8CM)
Avian (飞鹰)		Sony NEX-7 2430 万像素	50min	4-5 平方公里 (分辨率 8CM)
T10 (大黄蜂)		佳能 5D 2100 万像素	40min	4-5 平方公里 (分辨率 5CM)

Unmanned Aircraft (drones)

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Avian (飞鹰)		Sony NEX-7 2430 万像素	50min	4-5 平方公里 (分辨率 8CM)
T10 (大黄蜂)		佳能 5D 2100 万像素	40min	4-5 平方公里 (分辨率 5CM)

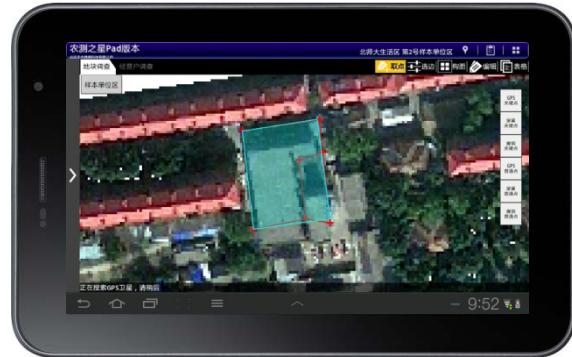
移动采集终端



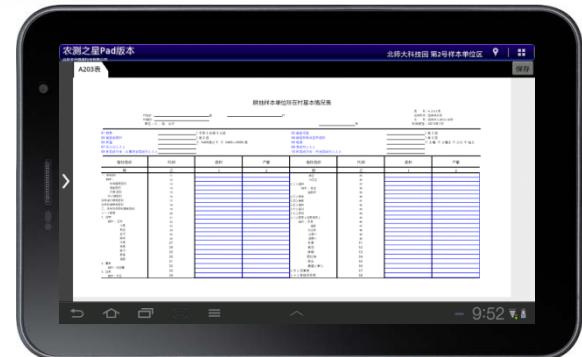
PDA版 (Windows Mobile)



手机版 (Explorer)



PAD版 (Android)



Mobile data collection devices



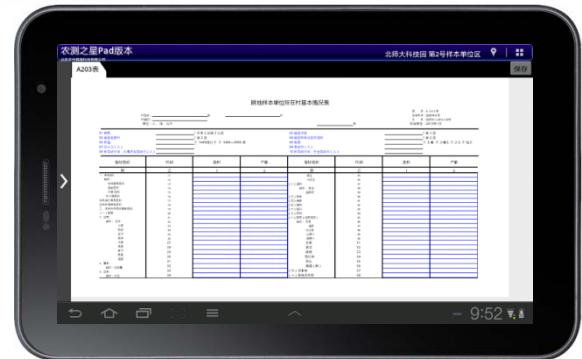
GPS (Windows Mobile)



PAD (Android)



Smartphone
(Explorer)



主要内容

-  01 背景介绍
-  02 遥感测量
-  03 对地调查
-  04 支撑环境
-  05 挑战与发展

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Challenges & Development

来自我国农业复杂性的挑战

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- **我国农业种植结构相对复杂**：种植品种繁多，区域差异较大，种植不具规模性，轮种、间种、套种情况较多
- **绝大部分地区地块破碎**：除东北等少数地区，大部分地区种植地块相对较小
- **地形复杂**：在平原、丘陵、高原等不同地貌类型上均有农作物种植
- **受市场影响较大，种植结构变化较快**
- **受社会经济发展的影响，耕地变化较快**

■ 来自遥感技术本身的挑战

- **时相要求**：农作物种植季节性极强，必须在特定的时期，获得特定的适合的遥感影像才有可能利用遥感技术准确的测量其面积、产量及空间分布情况
- **云雨天气**：由于云雨天气、以及卫星周期影响，适合大尺度农作物面积的遥感数据获取能力有限
- **识别精度**：遥感在复杂条件下对各种农作物识别的精度有待进一步研究

■ 来自业务化的挑战

- **经费**：包括基础设施建设、遥感影像的购买与处理、空间抽样框的建设、调查设备的购置等等，如要在全国范围内铺开，需要大量经费投入
- **工作量**：由于农业统计调查对时效性要求较高，需要在短时间内进行大量的遥感影像处理等内业工作，以及野外调查等外业工作，工作量巨大，需要投入更多的人力和物力

来自我国农业复杂性的挑战

■ Challenges from the complexity of farming in China

- **Complexity of farming structure in China** : Lots of crop types, region difference, Non-scale farming, multiple crop rotation, intercropping and interplanting.
- **Fragmented landscape in most regions** : Except the northeast, the size of crop plots are very small.
- **Complex terrain** : There are cropping in all kinds of landscape type, plain, hill, or mountainous area
- **Largely impacted by market, the farming structure change rapidly**
- **Following impact of the social and economical development, arable land changes very rapidly.**

■ Challenges from remote sensing technologies

- **Time phase requirement** : Because the crop planting is strongly seasonal, suitable satellite imagery must be acquired at specific period.
- **Cloud and rain weather** : Because of the constraint of cloud/rain weather and satellite passing period, the data availability is very limited for large scale crop area remote sensing.
- **Identification accuracy** : At complex situation, the accuracy of remote sensing identification must be researched to improve substantially.

■ Challenges from operational implementation

- **Cost** : It includes the infrastructure, purchase and process of imagery, geo-spatial framework, purchase of survey tools. If it were applied at national wide, bulks of fund are required.
- **Workload** : For the timeliness, huge volume satellite imagery must be processed in short time, and field work finished rapidly. The workload is huge. More manpower and resource are needed.

未来的发展

提高技术水平、提高调查效率、提高数据质量、提高服务能力

业务应用



调查手段



调查车



无人机



多旋翼



农学参数工具箱

推算方法

空间抽样

小区域估计

模型估计

数据基础

遥感数
据

基础地
理数据

统计数
据

社会经
济数据

气象数
据

数据源保障体系

全面业务化应用

天空地一体化统计调
查技术

完备的方法体系

农业统计“一张图”

Future development

Improvement of technical ability, efficiency, data quality and services

Operational application



Survey means



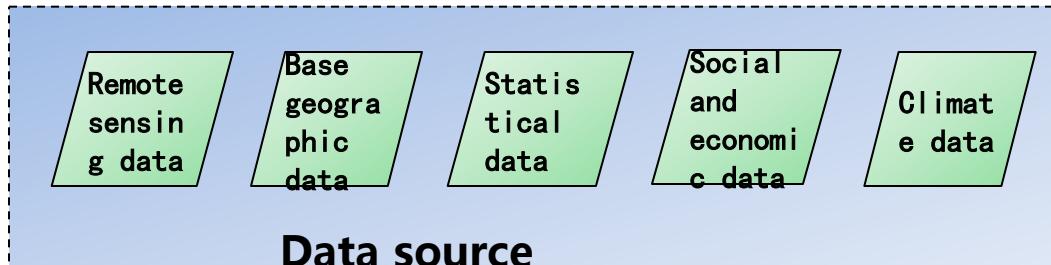
Estimation

Spatial sampling

Small area estimation

Model estimation

Data basis



Fully operational application

Integrated survey technologies to capture from space, air, fields

Self-contained methodology

Agricultural statistical OneMap

谢谢！



**Thanks for your
attention !**