

User name	Question	Reply		
DE - Okke GERHARD	Will the slides be shared? Furthermore, will the Webinar be recorded and later uploaded?	Slides will be shared but the Webibar is not recorded		
Carmen Morera-Spain	Could you please clarify the term "RFVS" from the COVID 19 PWP? Thank you	Any field visit (land related) that you would usually perform to conclude on doubtful parcel. Since you may not be able to go physically (due to covid restrictions). There is a need to substitute the physical visit.		
ES - Laura RUANA	To Philippe: in CbM still there is the sample of the non-monitorable requirements. It is very substantial the reduction from 5% to 3% for NMR.	True but with developments we expect to have these 'non-monitorable' cases reducing in type and numbers		
CZ - Lucie Savelkova	Can you share with the PAs the results of Questions confirmed by the study mentioned by Daniele Borio please?	Results are only shared with Member States under audit.		
Jozef Borkowski	What are the plans for the further acquisition of VHR satellite imagery? Will they be further acquired in the coming years?	the current image acquisition program operates under art 21 of the basic act 1306R2013, it will continue (mutatis mutandis) in its current form as long at that Regulation stands.		
DE SH - Kroll	1) A product on a DIAS to simplify analysis is Sen4CAP. However, this software comes from a project that will end in the future. 2) Is it possible for this project to run longer to get more support and further development?	SEN4CAP is an ESA activity. We are not involved in its contract management. However, SEN4CAP is open source, so should be "self-maintained" in the future	ESA - Benjamin Koetz	Reply to questions regarding Sen4CAP - ESA will support the maintenance and simple updates of the open source code in the future beyond the project lifetime.
Mundi - JP Audoin	Please also consider that the DIASes can provide all the required skills and experts for IaaS, ICT, software and data scientists	Only IaaS service support is currently included in the DIAS arrangements. PAs need to provide/procure technical development skills themselves.		
AT - Bernhard EDER	@Guido Lemoine: How is it possible to get access to the "ChipsByLocation" tool in the browser (which you have already shown to us) from Paying Agency premisses	Bernard, at the end of the presentations, there is a link to the resources. We ask users to register.		
Hausala	Question to Guido: can you please give abit more detail about Sentinel-1 CARD products?	The DIAS all use the same Sentinel-1 toolbox (part of ESA's SNAP open software) with a standard processing script for GRD (backscatter coefficients) and SLC processing (6 day coherence).		
EFTAS - Christian RÖTTGER	I recognized several gaps in S1 data (support told, there where technical problems, etc). How can be ensured to get continous time series?	I guess you refer to missing orbits that are in the operational programming?? I encountered such a case in June 2020 (orbit 88). It was due to a software issue at ESA.		
CRA-W Cozmin LUCAU	@Guido Lemoine: Hi Guido ! The heterogeneity (in SP exemple) is calculated for only one date ? No temporal info Thank you !!	Hi Cozmin! We calculate percentile statistics for each parcel/image combination, so we can track heterogeneity over time. This is important, because grassland can often show occasional heterogeneity.		
CZ - Lucie Savelkova	The 3D model presented by Guido: The height represents the height of crop or the height/value of heterogeneity of the parcel (spectral)? Could you clarify please	Lucia, it's a little bit a "toy example", but you can use any (calculated) attribute of the parcel to represent the height. I use a heterogeneity measure that we extract for the time series.		
GR Sofia SIACHALOU	Can you provide a username password to http://185.178.85.226:8080/hub/login?	as indicated in the presentation, please send an email request to guido.lemoine@ec.europa.eu or konstantinos.anastasakis@ext.ec.europa.eu		
EOX - Stefan BRAND	How to get access to the GTCAP git repository? There was no reply when the last session ended, and I cannot see the previous question anymore.	You need to register here: http://jrc-ntb.vm.cesnet.cz/ and then send the username to konstantinos.anastasakis@ext.ec.europa.eu so that he can enable access		
CRA-W Cozmin LUCAU	@Pavel: Hi Pavel, THis topic (segmentation and comparison with GSAA) could be seen as complementary with heterogeneity topic (inside of fields ...) ?-	Yes. This fits within the idea that heterogeneity can be highlighted in parcel time series statistics. To derive more detailed metrics, segmentation can be applied, for instance, to discover whether segments are connected, aligned with the parcel geometry, etc.		
ES Javier Rojo	@Pavel: From our experience, this approach takes advantage of ML inference of coverages at pixel level, and the subsequent clustering provides good results.	answered orally		

CRA-W Cozmin LUCAU	@CSaba: Hi Csaba, When cloud cover only a part of one fieldit's better to use only clear pixels ?	Csaba: Yes, I prefer to exclude dates where even 1 pixel inside the parcel is marked as cloud. I assume if there is some cloud in the parcel there might be others that are not detected by the cloud mask. This is the safe approach...
CRA-W Cozmin LUCAU	@CSaba: Hi Csaba, When cloud cover only a part of one fieldit's better to use only clear pixels ?	These are often affected by cloud shadow. The conservative approach is to exclude whenever cloud pixels are inside.
Livio Rossi	No for instance: partial flood, partial growing, a ploughed big parcel in may that becomes 2-3 different summer crops etc thanks	Each "event" will leave a particular pattern. Partial flooding would somehow be exceptional (in summer), and has a spatial relation to nearby waterways. Partial growing would not (normally) lead to connected segments. If a summer crop" does not need to be specified further, you would need to test whether segments found within the FOI are all in the "summer crop" class.
Livio Rossi	No for instance: partial flood, partial growing, a ploughed big parcel in may that becomes 2-3 different summer crops etc thanks	But if "growing a summer crop" does not need to be specified further, you would need to test whether segments found within the FOI are all in the "summer crop" class.
FR - Elodie Buard	Do you calculate the FOI before running CbM itself?	It can be done before the CbM start since the Sentinel data flow is constant during the year. Our internal studies, show that most of the cardinality problems are well visible before the closure of the application campaign
Carlo Folco Del Lungo	you said that the presence of two different annual crops on the same FOI is not to be considered as a cardinality problem. but how we can know it in advance ?	Spatial cardinality problem occurs when there is a presence of non agricultural area or different agricultural landcover within the GSAA representation. These are type of phenomena that are usually well identifiable in the beginning of the agricultural season and before the GSAA application closure
EOX - Stefan BRAND	@Slavko By "full" pixel, do you mean pixels counted by pixel _outline_ or by pixel _centres_ (as demonstrated in the 2019 JRC paper by Vajsova et al.)?	answered orally
CRA-W Cozmin LUCAU	@Slavko: Hi Slavko, How do you deal with temporal variability of Planet data ? Thank you !!!	answered orally
Livio Rossi	@Pavel: all is correct, but often crop variabilities occur after final GSAA, for instance during summer when CbM already works. How can we deal it? Grazie. L	If the questions is about the presence of different annual crop types within the agricultural parcel, the application of clustering or line detection technique could be an option to quantify the area shares within the FOI, without the need to contact the farmer
ES Javier Rojo	@Pavel: just a comment to remind the heterogeneity detection based on pixel based crop map , carried out in Castilla y León CbM, shown in past March workgroup.	Thanks for the reminder and apologies for the omission. We will update the slides
Livio Rossi	No we got crop variabilities by soil conditions (lack or much water) half growing frequent...we have often 2 crops on same parcel winter summer: 1 declaration	Depends on the scheme rules then. If there is a difference in payment between winter crop only and winter crop + follow up summer crop, you will obviously need to capture each case separately in GSAA and check for both. If there is some minimum crop cover requirement, idem.
Livio Rossi	Yes but once you started CbM in June you cannot change then the polygon...so no more automatic but back office job	CbM has no fixed start or end date. It is continuous.
AT - Bernhard EDER	Small Parcels are an important topic in Austria due to our agricultural structure. what a pity that too less time was available to present the JRC conclusions!	Presentations will be made available sooner on Wikicap. Anyhow one of the main observation was that for parcels up tp 0.2 ha Sentinel data could provide the same temporal evolution/information as HHR ones.
CZ - Pavel TROJACEK	@Slavko: What was the reason for significant positional shift between Sentinel and Planet data in Denmark?	Detailed analysis of the Planet image acquired on 6 August, 2019 showed that there is a significant geometry shift of that image that showed up as a mowing event, so in reality the signal comes from a neighbouring bare soil parcel - probably issue of their automatic matching geometry correction of Planet.
CZ - Pavel TROJACEK	@Vincenzo: Do you plan to further continue with the research activities aimed at greening?	Yes we are just starting these research activities

GR Sofia SIACHALOU	Small parcels are very common in Greece, the common findings of the research presented was that it did not help reducing yellow cases?	The finding of studies is that the small parcels are actually processed by S2 at least up to a size of 0.2 ha. The expected "flood" of yellows due to the small size of parcels, never materialized for the CbM implementations in 2019. (see Prague MARS conference presentations)
GR Sofia SIACHALOU	Small parcels are very common in Greece, the common findings of the research presented was that it did not help reducing yellow cases?	The expected "flood" of yellows due to the small size of parcels, never materialized for the CbM implementations in 2019. (see Prague MARS conference presentations)
Carlo Folco Del Lungo	yes it is not even true for ex. the difference between arable and grassland (speaking of cultivated grassland) it is not so distinguishable in the early season	The CbM method works on scenario concept. Knowing that it will be a cultivated grassland we expect an evolution (and markers) that will be different from a wheat field for instance. Information on the signal behaviour (indices, individual bands) of the crop and grass parcels in the previous year might provide the answer. The CbM is continuous through the whole year.
IE Marian KEANE	The QA involves a blind test per inspection against "independent data sources". Does this require a rapid field visit? What data sources are envisaged?	The 'blind' test is done mainly by visual interpretation of Sentinel data as just presented.
FR - Elodie Buard	@natasa is there reports to describe in details the steps of CbM QA?	Yes, see slide, they will be shared soon, now available to the CbM adopters and waiting for their feedback.
NL - Marcel Meijer	Are parcels which are too small or not wide enough to be classified excluded from the sample for the QA inspection?	The QA setup respects the boundaries of the CbM implementation under test.
Freel.cons. - Bernadett Csonka	@Natasa - will all CbM QA doc presented on your slide be available on Wiki-CAP? If not, where?	they will be shared soon, now available to the CbM adopters and waiting for their feedback.
ABACO - Fabio SLAVIERO	@Daniele intermix of 'eligibility' and 'compliance'. 'Eligibility' shall be used only for 'payments'. CbM shall just check for 'compliance' i.e. find phenomena.	compliance requires rules (in this case eligibility rules), the payment outcome involves another set of rules, e.g. thresholds as 100 euro, compensation can apply. Hence our 3 step approach 1/detection of phenomenon 2/ eligibility/compliance of the parcel and 3/ final impact (financial or other as needed)
NL - Marcel Meijer	I probably missed it, but can you clarify if you are checking the conclusion that the farmer is complying with a specific condition (e.g. mowing of GL) or the actual number of events (parcel was mowed 4 times)?	It depends on the condition set by MSs. If condition is mowing evidence. The scenario is that we look (automatically) to at least a mowing event. If condition is 4 mowing events, scenario will look for 4 mowing events. The timing of the mowing event could be also important.
Jurate Kuciene	What type of data might be used for comparison with CbM results?	The main method presented here is to do visual interpretation of Sentinel data. The reference data package should hold all relevant information for CbM processes as demonstrated by the analysis done according to the TG on the decision to go for monitoring.
Jurate Kuciene	What type of data might be used for comparison with CbM results?	Which should hold all relevant information for CbM processes as demonstrated by the analysis done according to the TG on the decision to go for monitoring.
CRA-W Cozmin LUCAU	About the "mean profile", there are some "regional limits" to be taken in account in order to be consistent ?	As indicated by Guido, there is the "peer" function that allows to assess even the local conditions
SE Bastian Berlin	Do you visually interpret S1 to do the QA if the mowing was based on S1 marker because there was a cloudcover?	we are aware that those CbM adopters using S1 data in their CbM detection, are trying to use S1 data in QA (in visual mode). We are also working on development of the proper portrayal tools
Freel.cons. - Bernadett Csonka	@Pavel: CbMQc Step1/T4: did you use visual interpretation or any math-stat method to prove that the crop behaves as the group of reference crops does?	As part of tools presented there is one where it is possible to display the temporal evolution of the parcel under observation and compare it with the average profile of parcels declared with same crop in an defined area around
BE-FL - Bas PHILIPS	@Marùia Alonso was field visit data collected for all parcels in the LOT? What do you think is the reason for the difference between the 3 methods?	no JRC reply requested
FI - Anders Munck	CbM QA as now presented relies heavily on S2-data. In regions with frequent cloud cover S2 alone will not work, S1 is crucial. Has the JRC tested QA with S1?	Yes, as shows in the Csaba's presentation, we are exploring the portrayal of S1 timeseries (backscatter and coherence), as well as the usability of S1 imageries.
Bishwa	@Natasa How did you set the different AC0 values? Can you explain a bit more detail about it? Thank you.	the TG on CbM QA provides a simple overview table per LQ to determine the Ac0 for any given sample size resulting from the paired analysis.
LT - Edvinas Aglinskas	How and when it can happen, that the acceptance number becomes 0?	It is possible when the population is very small