

**Sentinel-2 satellite shows that cereal  
harvesting substantially contributes to peak  
*Alternaria* spore concentrations in Central-  
Northern Europe**

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# Introduction

- *Aim:* To examine, using remote sensing, the contribution of cereal harvesting to peak *Alternaria* spore concentrations.
- Combine cereal harvesting releases large amounts of *Alternaria* spores into the atmosphere.
- Peak spore periods occur in the summer but difficult to estimate the time and source due to insufficient observation sites.
- Sentinel-2 satellite images can detect peak spore periods and locations during cereal harvesting over large biogeographical area.

# Methods

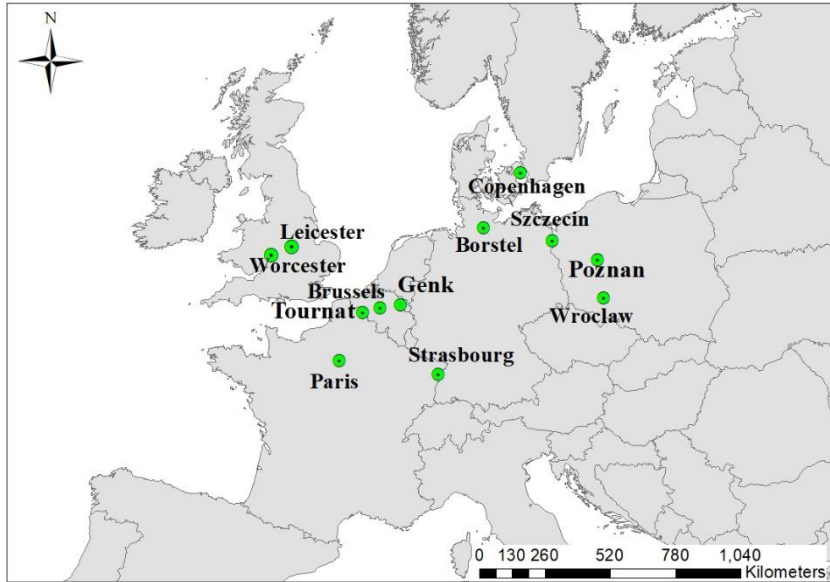


Fig. 1 Spore sampling locations

- Spore sampling: Burkard/Lanzoni 2016-2018.
- Sentinel-2 images analysed Jun-Aug
- HYSPLIT back-trajectory calculations analysed alongside Corine Land Cover 2018.
- Eurostat 2016 analysed for the 12 sites (Fig. 1) and groundtruth cereal harvest data for Worcester.
- Meteorological data during harvest period: Jun-Aug

# Results (preliminary)

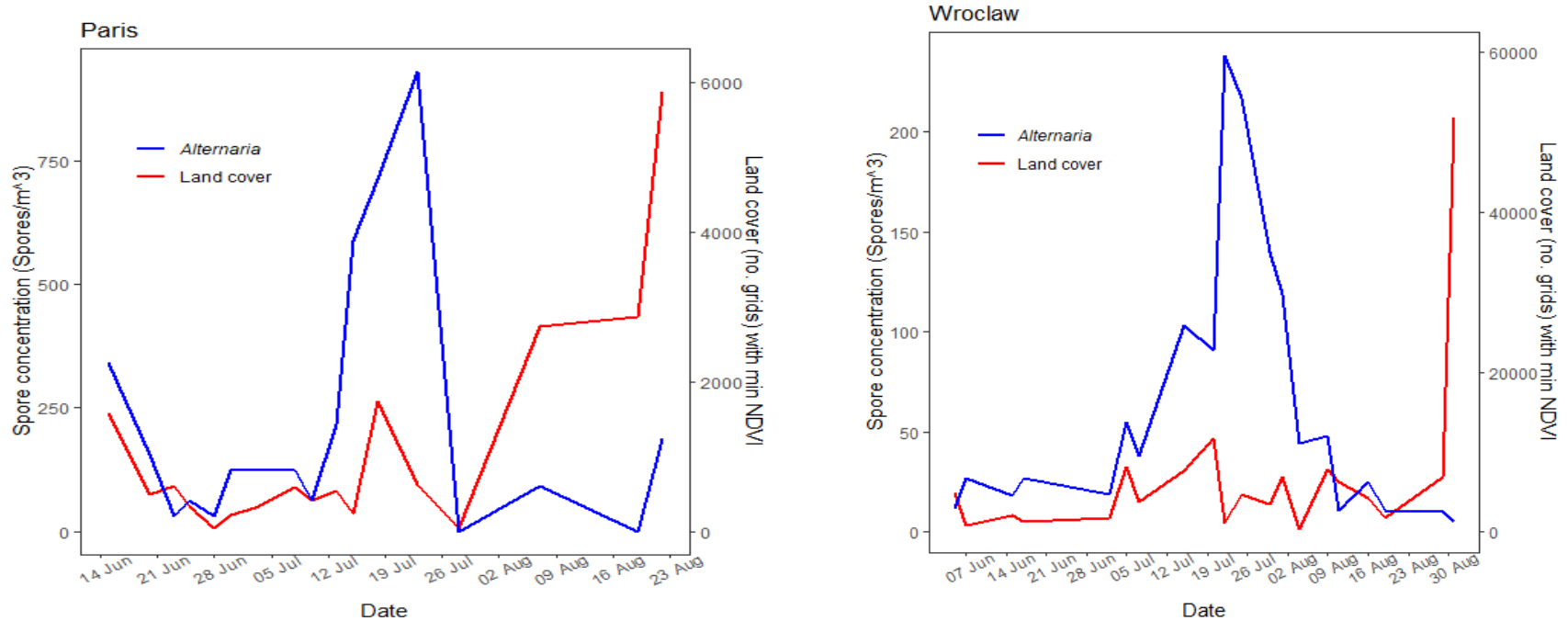


Fig. 2 Relationship between *Alternaria* spore concentrations and land cover with minimum NDVI values during cereal harvesting period (Jun-Aug 2018) at Paris and Wroclaw.

# Results...

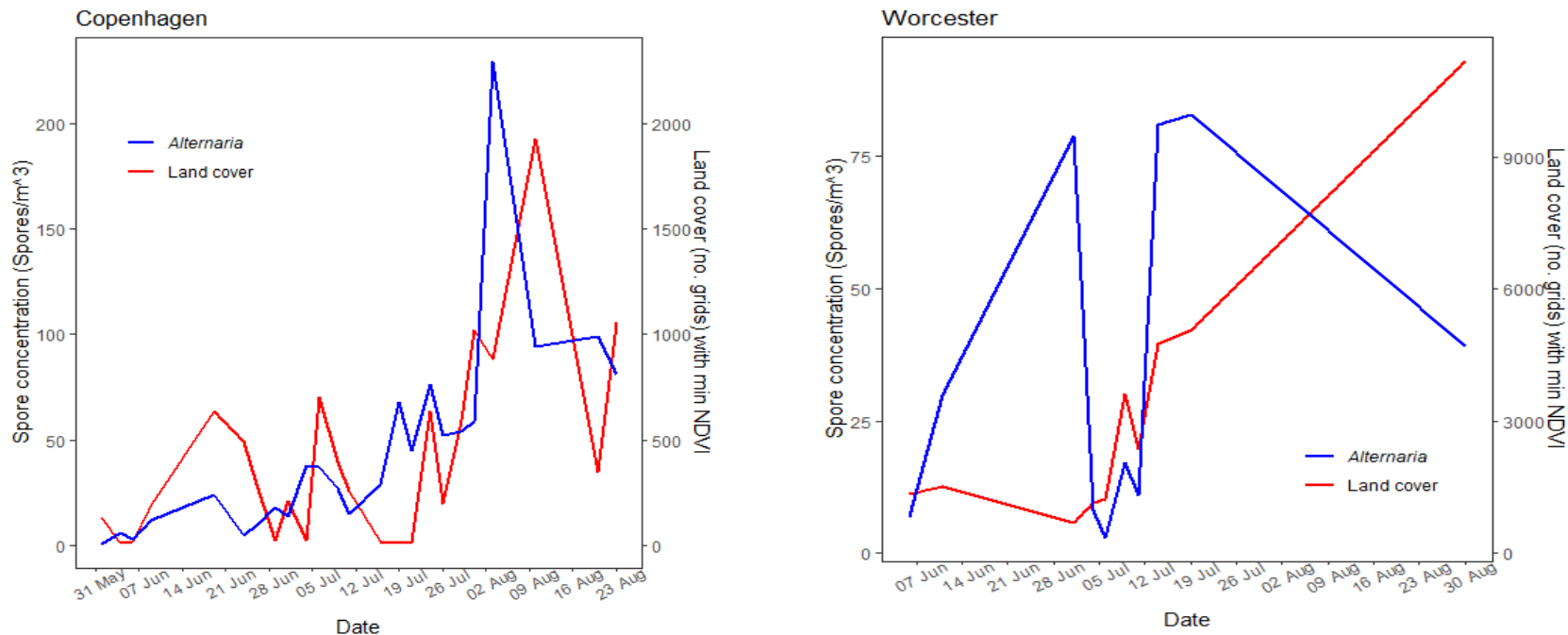
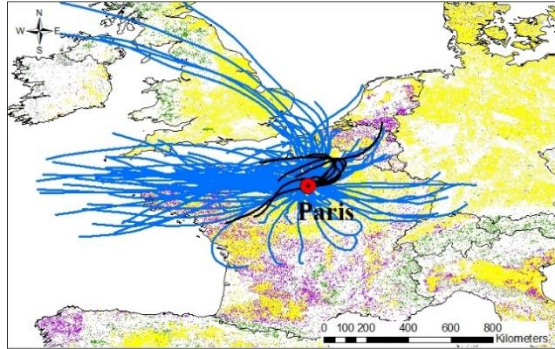
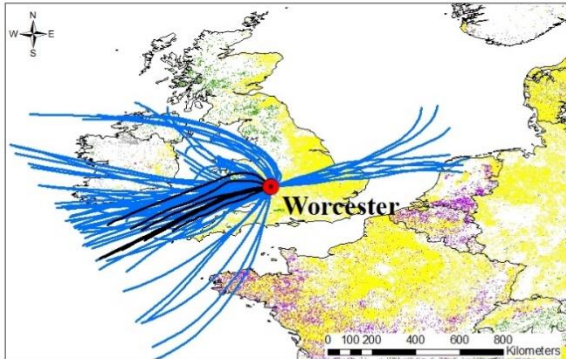


Fig. 3 Relationship between *Alternaria* spore concentrations and land cover with minimum NDVI values during cereal harvesting period (Jun-Aug 2018) at Copenhagen and Worcester.

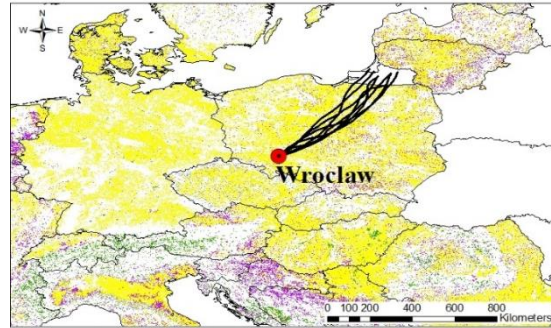
# Results...



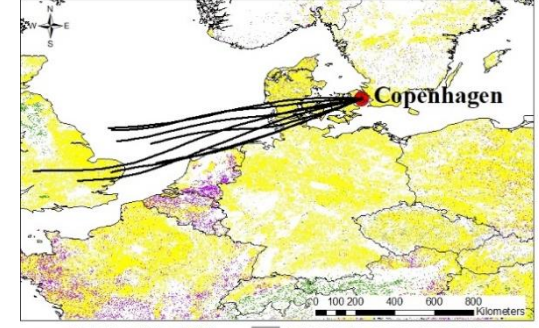
— Max peak day: 19 Jul 2018  
 — Peak days 2018  
 ■ Non-irrigated arable land  
 ■ Complex cultivation patterns  
 ■ Agricultural and natural vegetation land  
 ■ Natural grasslands



— Max peak day: 05 Aug 2018  
 — Peak days 2018  
 ■ Non-irrigated arable land  
 ■ Complex cultivation patterns  
 ■ Agricultural and natural vegetation land  
 ■ Natural grasslands



— Peak day: 26 Jul 2018  
 ■ Non-irrigated arable land  
 ■ Complex cultivation patterns  
 ■ Agricultural and natural vegetation land  
 ■ Natural grasslands



— Peak day: 18 Aug 2018  
 ■ Non-irrigated arable land  
 ■ Complex cultivation patterns  
 ■ Agricultural and natural vegetation land  
 ■ Natural grasslands

Fig. 4 Direction of air masses during peak days at Paris, Wrocław, Copenhagen and Worcester in 2018.

- Air masses passed over arable land before reaching spore traps.
- Spore sources: cereals grown locally and remotely.

## Conclusion

- Locally and remotely grown cereals were possible sources of the peak *Alternaria* spore concentrations.
- Sentinel-2 images can be used to detect *Alternaria* peaks over large areas.
- In future, higher temporal resolution (< 3days) of sentinel-2 data will ensure near real-time information on peak days to sensitized people.

# Acknowledgment

## Co-authors of the study include:

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