



# CarboCatch

Bringing Agroforestry Home



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend  
Nederland



# Who are we



*Earth Observation for Social & Environmental Impact*

Space4Good provides geospatial solutions to unlock, accelerate and scale social and environmental impact for good using:

- Remote sensing
- Geoinformation
- Artificial Intelligence



Rabobank



ECOSIA



ARSARI  
GROUP



**Louis Bolk**  
Instituut

The Louis Bolk Institute is the knowledge institute for sustainable agriculture, nutrition and health.



CarboCatch

# Purpose CarboCatch

## Problems

Climate agreement 25,000 ha agroforestry must be achieved before 2030, we are now at 1000 ha

- **Farmers** must become more sustainable
- **Industry** would like to purchase carbon credits
- The **public sector** wants to be able to predict and model for the development and stimulation of agroforestry

## Solution Platform CarboCatch



 Challenges

### In-field measurement

- Expensive
- Manual
- Inconsistent
- Unable to scale



### Carbon Credit Market

- Lack of trust
- Lack of transparency
- Unknown quality
- Unmet growing demand

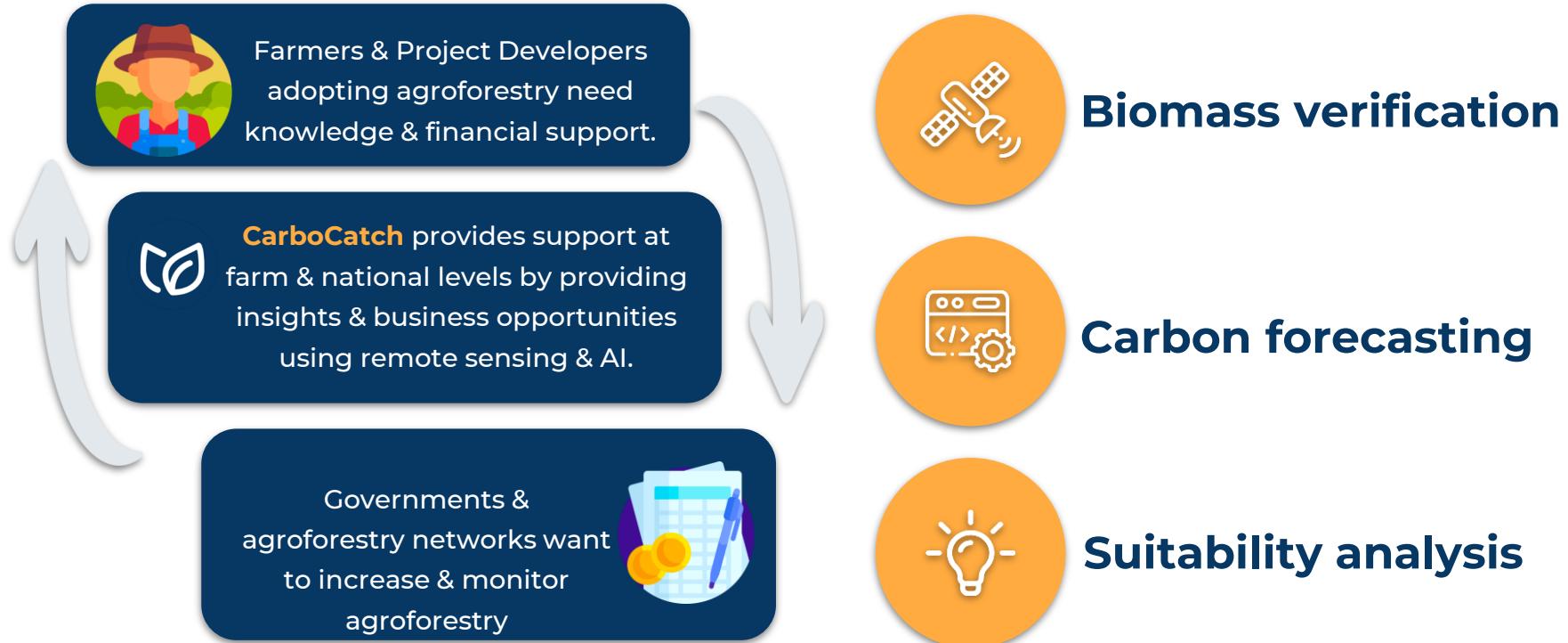


### Projects

- Lacking expertise
- Inadequate tools
- High certification expenses
- No viable business model



# CarboCatch





# Added Value



BETTER MONITORING

Remote Sensing



CHEAPER

Carbon Verification



EASIER

Biomass Assessments

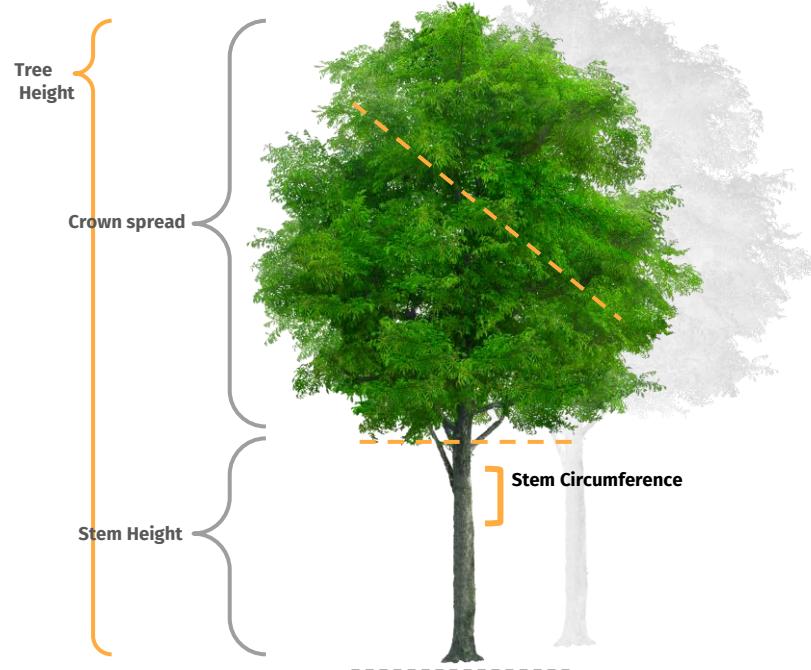


UNLOCKING POTENTIAL

Business Cases



# CarboCatch in Action



1. Functional platform
2. User friendly data management
3. Data visualization
  - a. **Current biomass**/carbon stock
  - b. **Suitability** maps per tree species
  - c. Indication of **potential** carbon per plot
4. Data analytics using machine learning algorithms
  - a. Superview Satellite Data, 0.5 meter resolution
  - b. Cutting edge AI models for trees detection and measurement
5. Scalable & adaptable
  - a. Current infrastructure can handle thousands of farms
  - b. Highly adjustable to different contexts



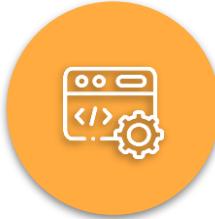
# Platform Demonstration





Legenda 

A grayscale map of Northern Europe focusing on the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany. The map shows the coastline and major cities of the three countries. The Netherlands is labeled 'Netherlands' and shows cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Utrecht. Belgium is labeled 'Belgium' and shows cities like Brussels, Antwerp, and Ghent. Germany is labeled 'Germany' and shows cities like Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich. A legend box in the top right corner contains the word 'Legenda' and a small circular icon. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates a distance of 50 km. The map also includes a zoom control in the bottom right corner.



## Biomass verification

## Carbon forecasting

## Suitability analysis

BETTER MONITORING

Remote Sensing

CHEAPER

Carbon Verification

EASIER

Biomass Assessments

UNLOCKING POTENTIAL

Business Cases





# CarboCatch

Bringing Agroforestry Home

## Questions?



[www.space4good.com](http://www.space4good.com)



+31 (0) 62 184 3653



Fluwelen Burgwal 58, 2511 CJ Den Haag,  
The Netherlands (The Humanity Hub)

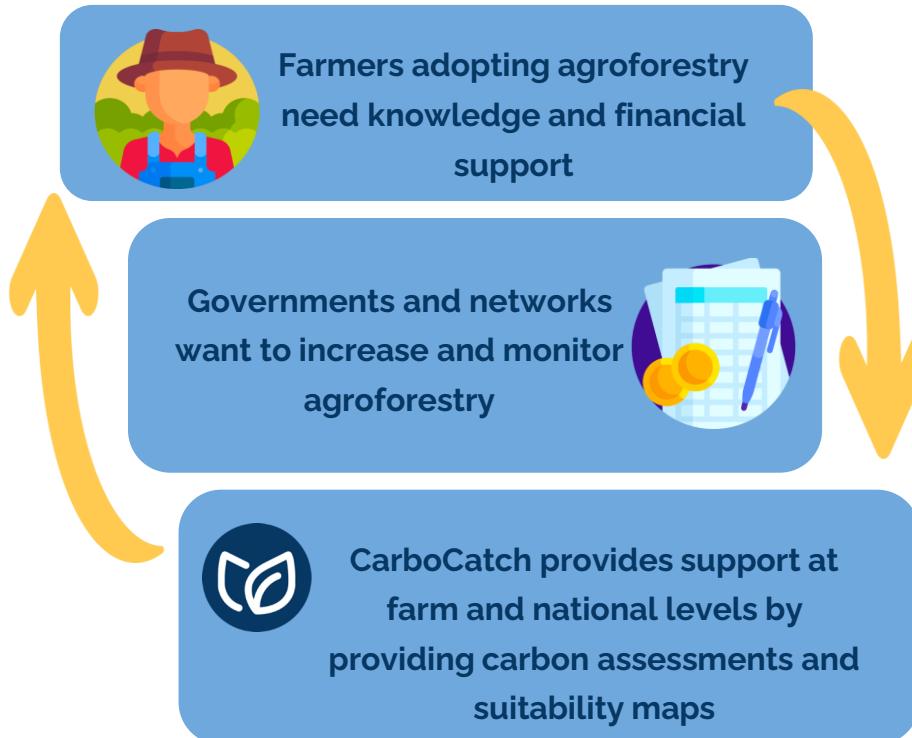


Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend  
Nederland



# CarboCatch

*Better - Cheaper - Easier - Unlocking Potential*





# Vervolgstappen

## Fase 3:

- Pilot project
- Commercialisatie
- Onderzoek naar uitbreiding buitenland
- Verbeteren van voorspellingen obv jaarlijkse monitoring
- Verbeteren van geschiktheidsanalyse
- Iteratieve optimalisatie gebaseerd op feedback gebruikers



# Agroforestry network / Companies supporting transition / Provinces

Definition: Working directly with farmers

## **Value proposition - Farmer Networks:**

- Easier
- Unlocking potential - business case
- Cheaper

## **Notes:**

- Province Gelderland is looking to use carbon credits generated on their farms for compensation - would need to reach out directly to the province

## **Problems:**

1. Lack of technical capacity
2. Difficult to contact and keep track of all Agroforestry farmers
3. Monitoring is done in the field which is costly and time consuming
4. Lack of access to costly high-resolution satellite imagery and unreliable statistical reporting methods.

# Agroforestry network / Companies supporting transition / Provinces

Definition: Working directly with farmers

## **Value proposition - Farmer Networks:**

- Easier
- Unlocking potential - business case
- Cheaper

## **Notes:**

- Province Gelderland is looking to use carbon credits generated on their farms for compensation - would need to reach out directly to the province

## **Problems:**

1. Lack of technical capacity
2. Difficult to contact and keep track of all Agroforestry farmers
3. Monitoring is done in the field which is costly and time consuming
4. Lack of access to costly high-resolution satellite imagery and unreliable statistical reporting methods.

# LNV

- Current: 1k ha agroforestry, Target: 20k ha
  - Monitoring only possible with Remote sensing

## **Value proposition Government:**

- Better
- New: Unlocking business cases: Facilitating transitions
- Scalable
- Easier uptake (removing barriers for transition to agro)

## **Problems:**

1. Need more hard data (proof left & right)
2. The ability to make data tangible & quantitative
3. Requirements for agroforestry (targets)
4. Broader support and a shared vision
5. Monitoring and reducing nitrogen emission

# Project Developers

## NatureCredits

<https://naturecredits.com//>

Landowner link to carbon market,

## GreenDutch

<https://greendutch.nl/>

GreenDutch develops innovative CO<sub>2</sub> construction projects in collaboration with landowners & land users in the Netherlands

### Value proposition Project Developer:

- Cheaper
- Faster
- Better - Access to premium assessments for premium credits

### Problems:

1. Money: Scaling their projects - uptake
2. Money: Reducing cost - expensive manual assessments
3. Money: Pre Financing their project - no money from start - usually comes later (upfront investment)
4. Management: Monitor progress and determine potentials (oversight)



# Problems & Opportunities

## Problems with current situation

- Farming sector stressed
- Soil degradation
- Increased emissions limits
- Monoculture systems
- Lack of experience and knowledge of agroforestry in this climate
- Lack of financing and subsidy schemes to support transitions

## Opportunities with agroforestry

- Short term investment, long term returns
- Build farmer's climate resilience
- Greater quality and higher yields
- Additional revenue from carbon credits
- Increased biodiversity
- Transition agriculture towards net zero goals
- Become experts and leaders in this space for EU

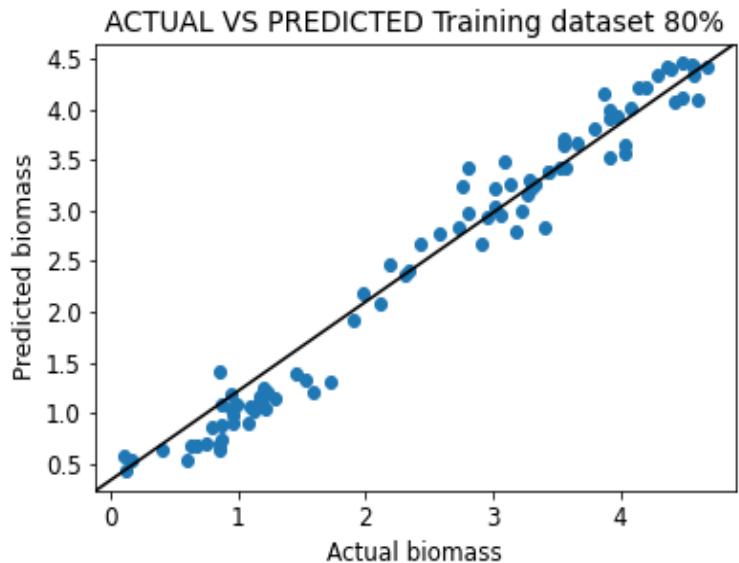
*In short:*

**The Netherlands needs more agroforestry!**

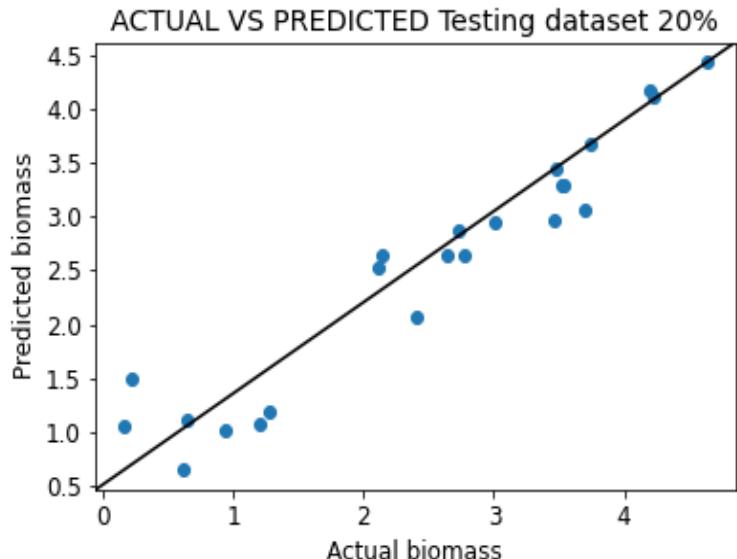




# Biomass model performance



R2 80% Train: 0.93  
R2 20% Test: 0.96  
MAPE 80% Train: 17.0  
MAPE 20% Test: 36.1



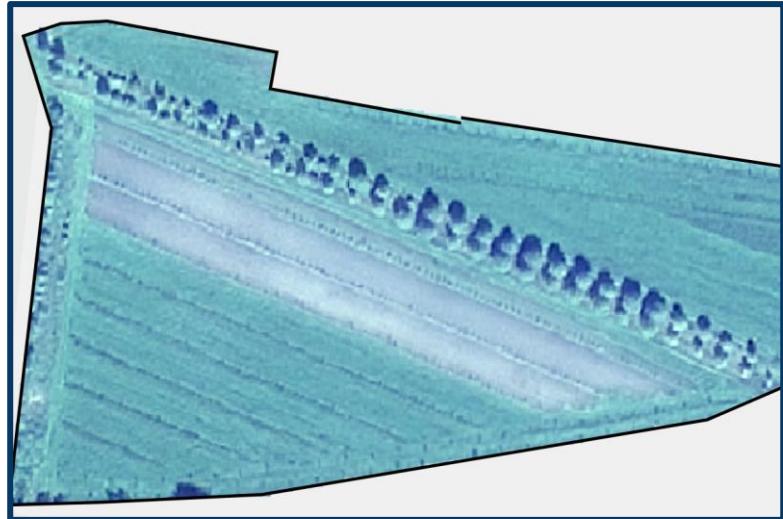
# Satellite Data

## Superview data

- Rood, groen, blauw, NIR en NDVI
- Extractie van data rondom de boom -  $3 \times 3$  pixels ( $1.5 \times 1.5$  m)
  - Alle bomen vergelijkbaar in grootte
  - Variatie valt binnen resolutie

AHN data onderzocht, maar te weinig scans voor deze maat bomen

- Wordt relevant in vervolg, met volwassen bomen



# Interviews stakeholders

provincie  
Gelderland

Provincie Noord-Brabant



Ministerie van Landbouw,  
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit

## Initiatiefnemers

 AGRO FORESTRY



**BEWUST  
BODEM  
GEBRUIK**



 PROVINCIE FLEVOLAND

 Green Deal  
Voedselbossen

 van hall  
larenstein  
University of Applied Sciences

 provincie  
Gelderland



 Louis Bolk  
Instituut

 Ministerie van Landbouw,  
Natuur en Voedselkwaliteit

 MVO  
NEDERLAND

 Eijkelaar voor Ondernemend  
Nederland

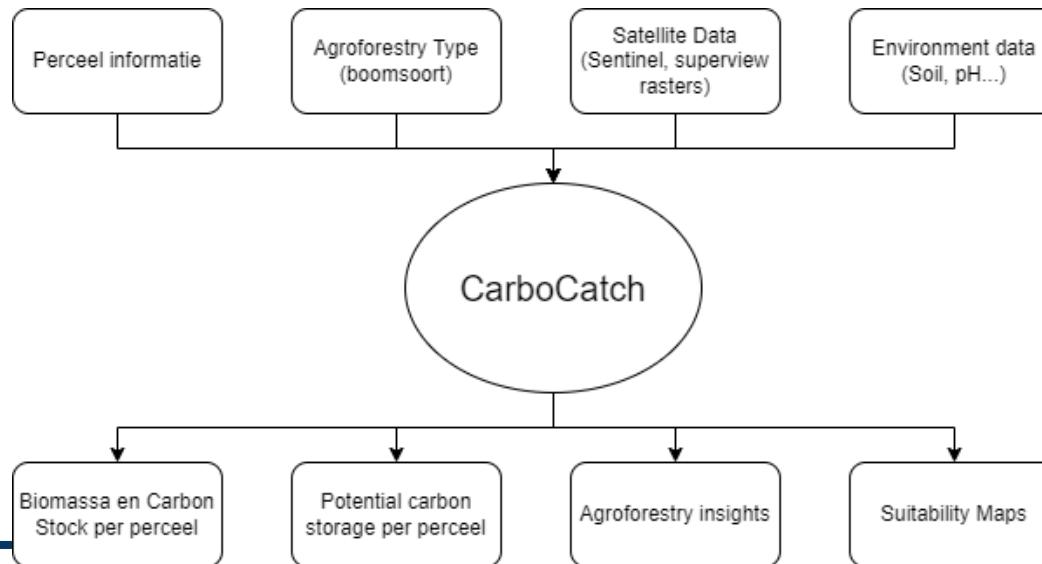
 ROMBOUTS  
AGROECOLOGIE  
SOIL & WATER

 WAGENINGEN  
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH

# CarboCatch Design

## CarboCatch:

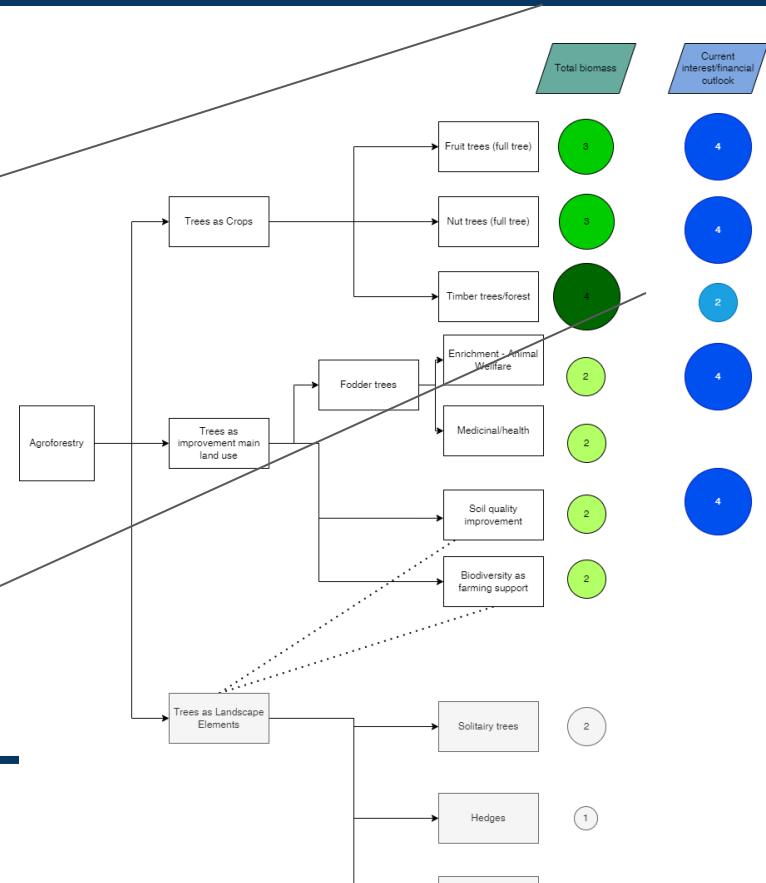
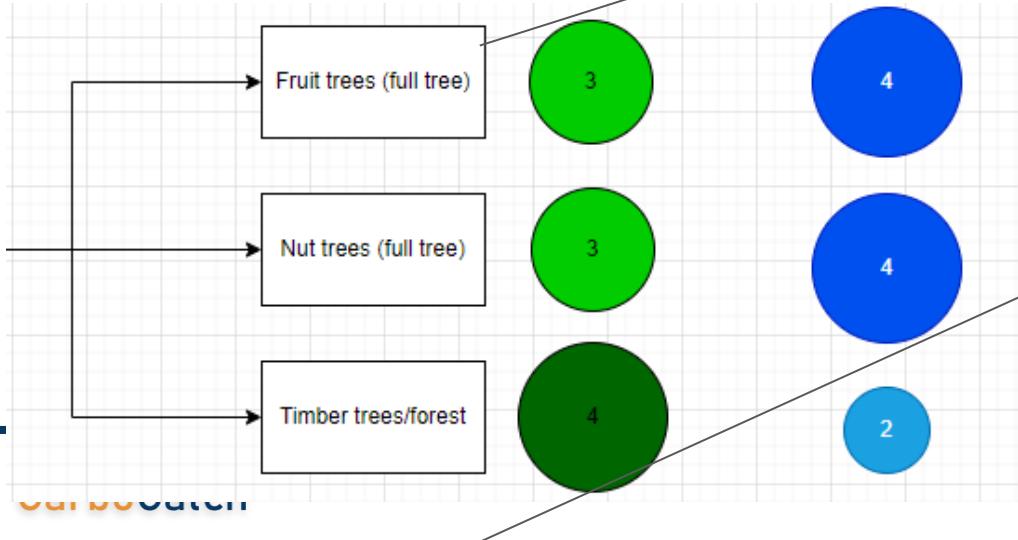
Monitoren koolstofopslag + voorspellen ontwikkeling van biomassa  
in agroforestry projecten a.d.h.v. satellietdata





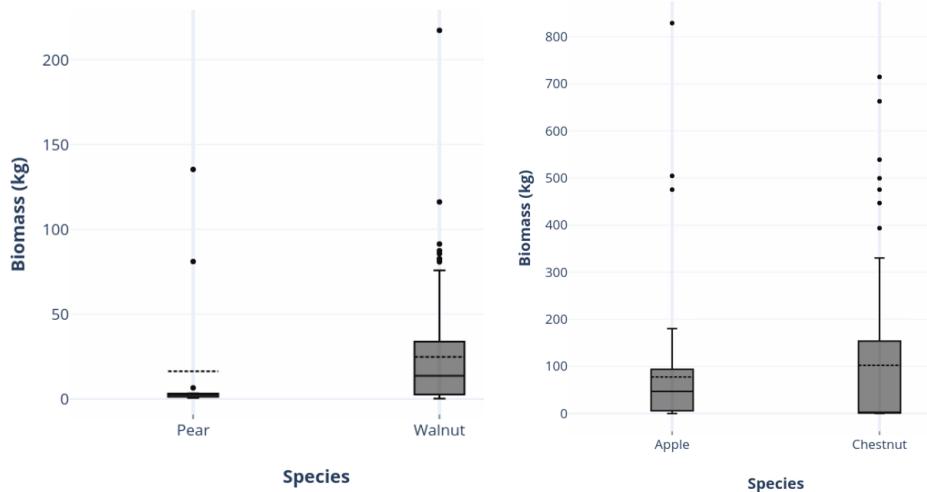
# Agroforestry classificatie

- 7 hoofdtypen species + landschapselementen (buiten beschouwing)
- Grootste bijdrage biomassa bij 'bomen als een gewas'



# Veldwerk

- Veldwerk data
  - Soort
  - Hoogte
  - Diameter
- De veldgegevensdistributie voor verschillende soorten was als volgt:
  - Appel (73)
  - Castanea sativa of Kastanje (60),
  - Juglans regia of walnoot (115) en
  - Peer (15).
  - Daarnaast hebben we 51 locaties zonder biomassa geotagging om het model over kale grondlocaties te trainen.
  - Dit resulteerde in een totaal van 314 datapunten.



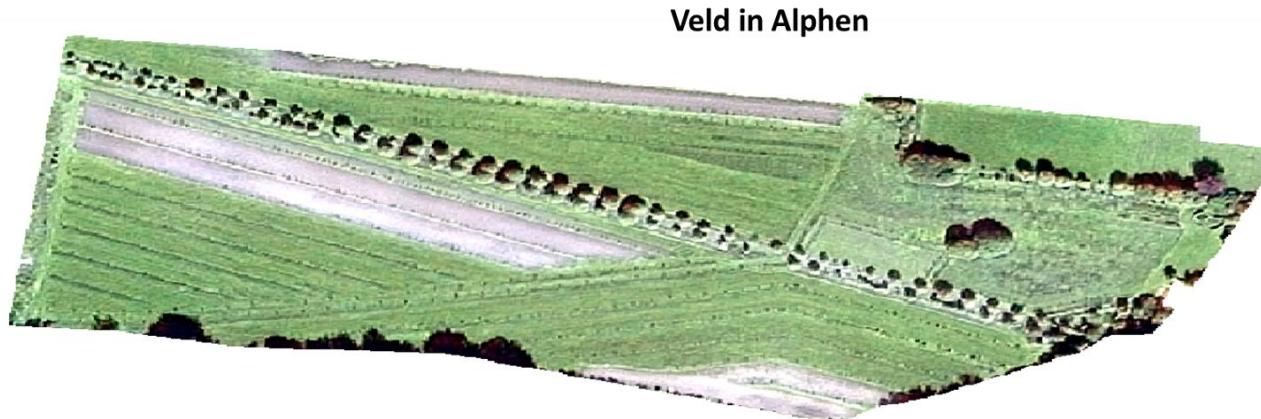
Boxplot met de verdeling van grondgegevens voor verschillende soorten.  
De stippellijn geeft het gemiddelde weer.

# Satellietdata

- Satellietdataportaal
- Superview-1 4-bands gegevens (Rood, groen, blauw, NIR)

Doel

- Modeltraining om biomassa te voorspellen
- Voorspel biomassa op nieuwe percelen



# Resultaten

- In totaal zijn 34 scenario's getest met verschillende combinaties van boomsoorten/kale bodemcategorieën.
- In elk scenario werd het random forest-model getraind op de grondwaardeid
- Top 3 modellen werden geselecteerd

