

Acreage Estimation using SAR Data

Francesco Holecz

Basic Questions

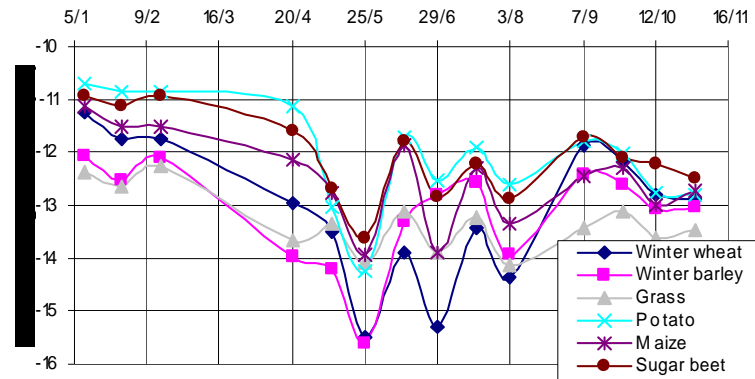
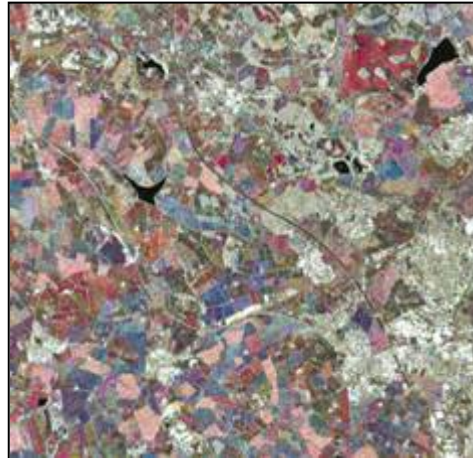
- What is/are the crop calendar(s)?
- What are the land practises?
- What crop type(s) are we looking for?
- What are the End User needs?

→ Definition of

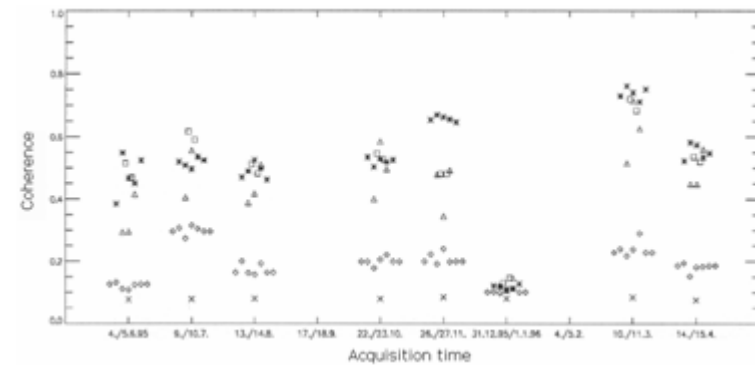
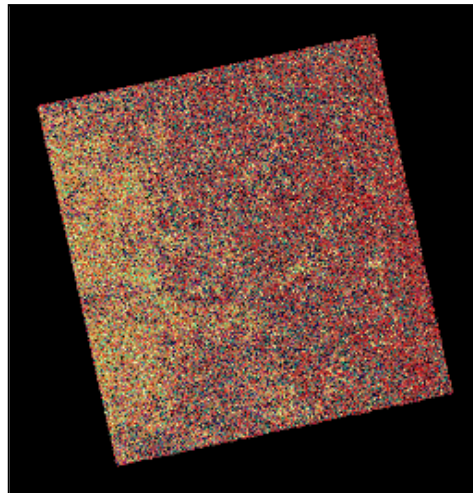
- Acquisition mode (geometry, frequency, polarisation)
- Acquisition time and interval
- Temporal signature
- Type of product
- Processing chain

Agriculture and Synthetic Aperture Radar

Intensity

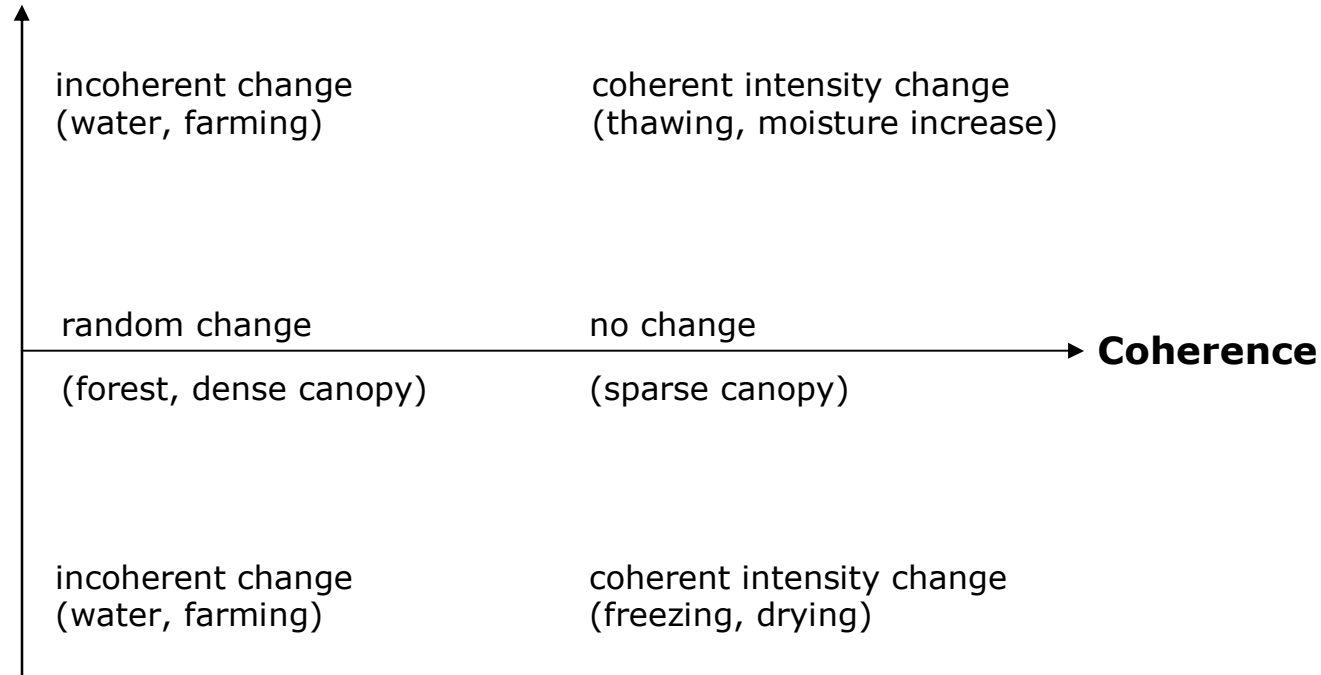


Coherence

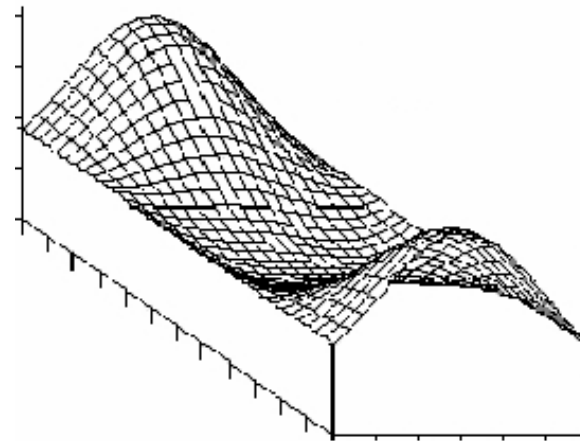
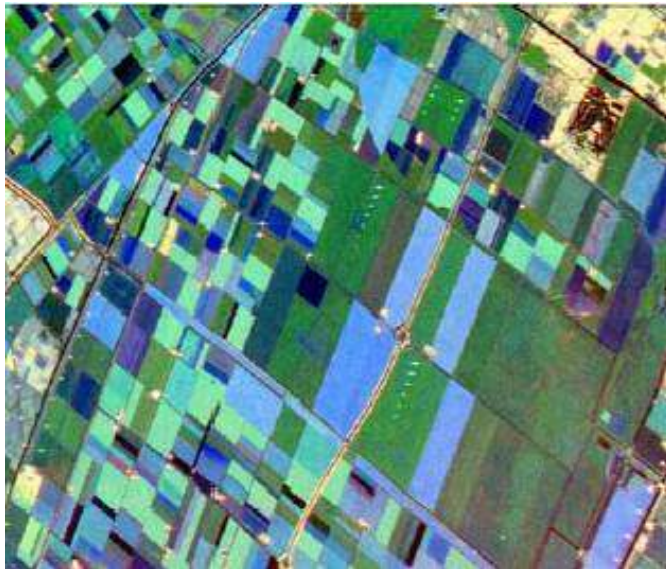


SAR Intensity and Coherence - Information Content

Intensity

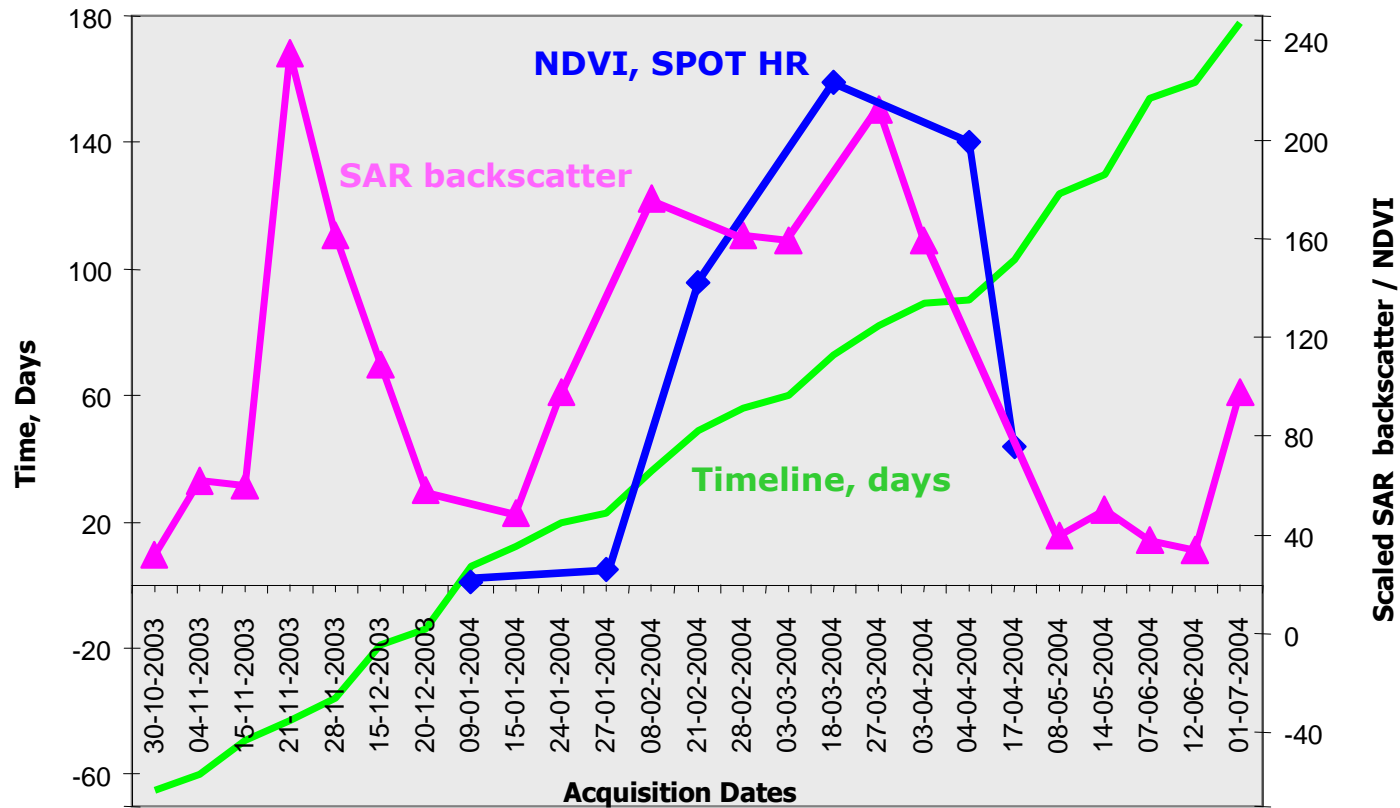


Agriculture and SAR Polarimetry



→ It remains a fact that one image is no information!

SAR (C-band) versus Optical (multi-spectral) Data



SAR backscatter - ENVISAT ASAR AP (HH/HV) and RADARSAT-1 Fine Beam data

SAR (C-band) versus Optical (multi-spectral) Data

SAR enables

- Detect field preparation, e.g. ploughing, irrigation, re-ploughing, terrain flattening
- Detect emergence time
- Monitor crop progression
- Detect plant full maturity
- Detect plant drying
- Detect harvest time
- Detect frost events and heavy damages

Optical enables

- Monitor phenological development and health of crops
- Detect damages (severity and extent) of pest and diseases
- Identify problem areas, e.g. heterogeneities due to fertilisers, watering, etc.
- Identify over-crop production

... However ...

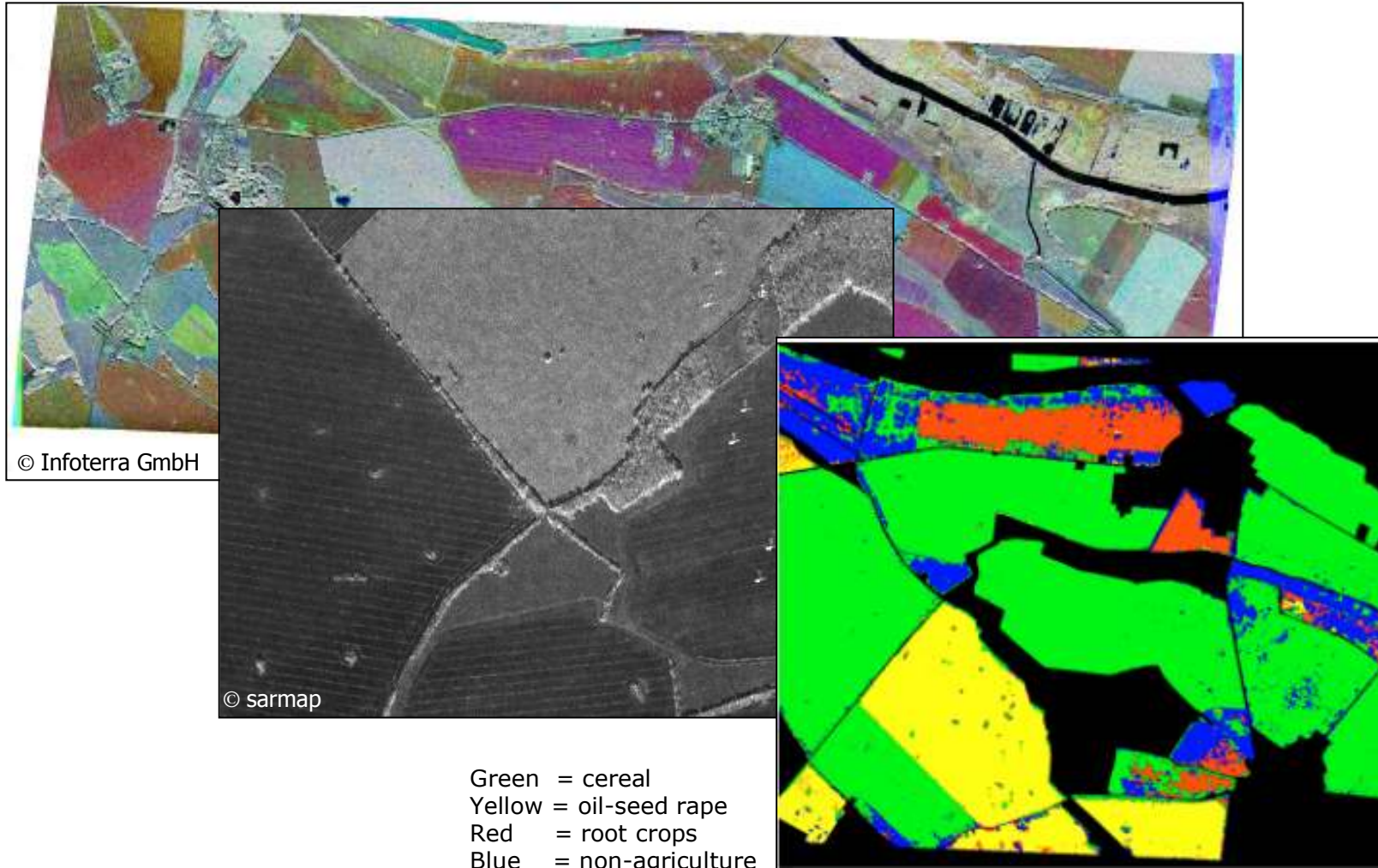
- It is imperative that spaceborne SAR systems provide
 - Adequate spatial resolution
 - Adequate repetition frequency
 - Timing
 - Long term continuity
 - Sensor consistency

- Sporadic images acquired randomly (in spatial and temporal terms) are useless.

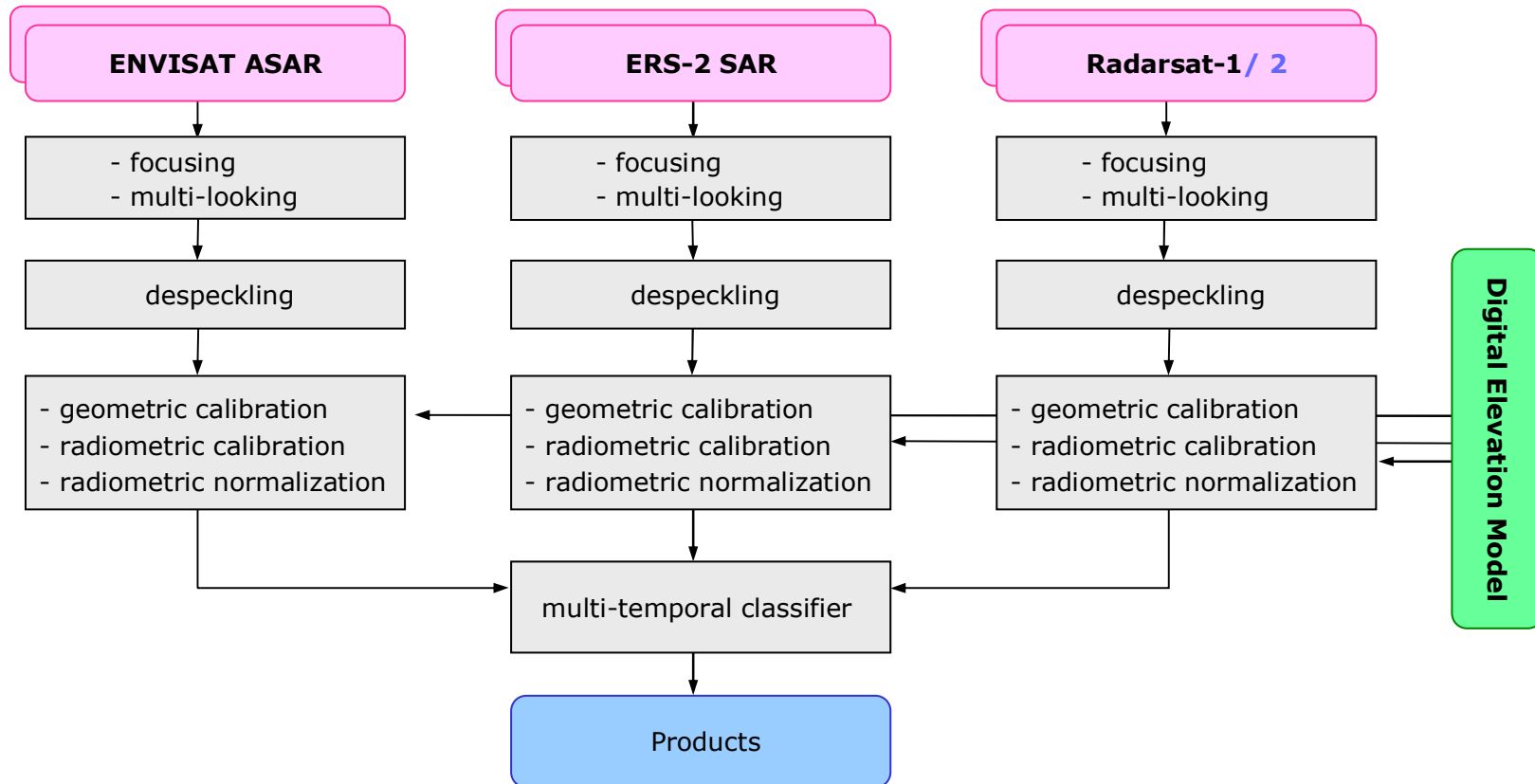
What spaceborne SAR systems are/will be available

ERS-2 SAR	C	VV	100km	35days	fix
RADARSAT-1	C	HH	50-500km	24days	steerable
ENVISAT ASAR	C	AP	100-400km	35days	steerable
ALOS PALSAR	L	Qpol	20-350km	35days	steerable
RADARSAT-2	C	Qpol	50-500km	24days	steerable
TerraSAR-X-1	X	Dual Pol	15-60km	11days	steerable
SENTINEL-1 ?	C	Dual Pol	240km	14days	steerable

Just a short look on SAR data/products available in 2006



SAR Multi-Mission Approach : A Basic Need



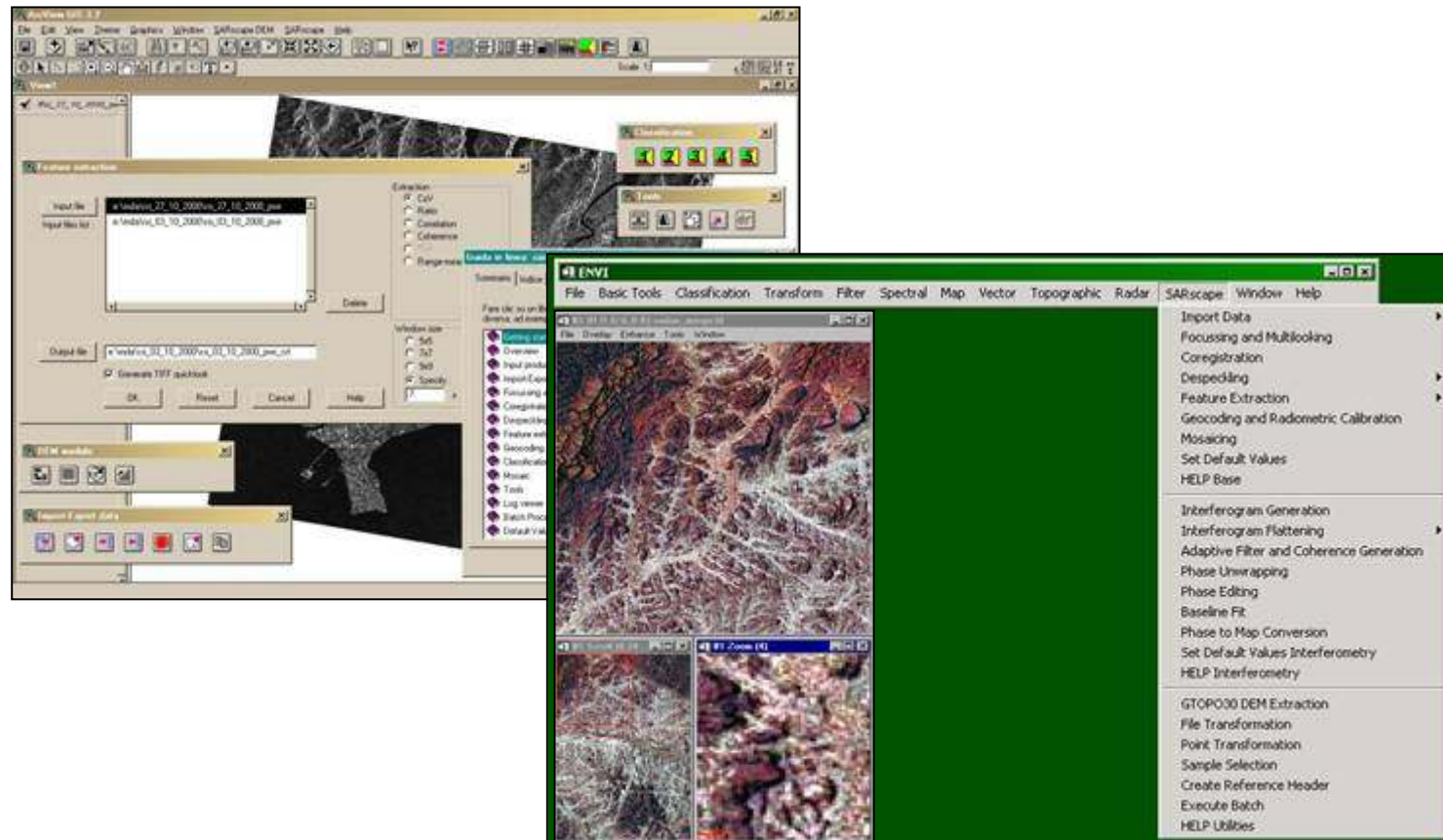
Information Extraction - Some Remarks

- **General** - When dealing with multi-temporal SAR data, it becomes obvious that the utilisation of **multi-temporal filtering or segmentation, and multi-temporal classification** is the optimal solution.
- **Reconstruction Filtering** - SAR specific filtering should not be limited to the first-order statistics.
- **Segmentation** - In general these methods tends to overestimate the segments (i.e. more segments are detected). This problem is essentially related to the characteristics of the system: in fact, the type of information represented in the actual SAR images is more detailed, if compared to the simplified map representation.
- **Classification** - When dealing with multi-temporal SAR data or when combining SAR with optical images, **multi-temporal non-parametric context based approaches** enables a better description of the irregular and complex distributions in the feature space than joint probabilistic (e.g. parametric) distributions.

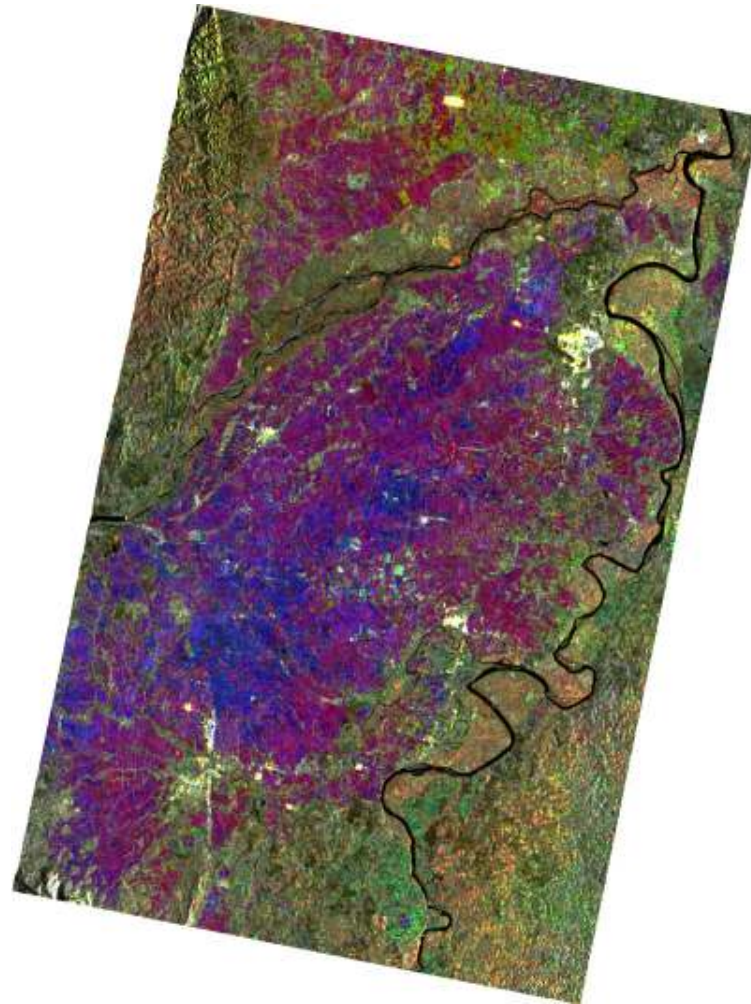
Processing chain - SARscape®

- **Basic** - It includes a set of processing steps for the generation of SAR products based on intensity and coherence (interferometric correlation). This module is complemented by a multi-purpose tool, and optical multi-spectral data processing capabilities.
- **ASAR - RADARSAT-1 Focusing** - It supports the focusing of RADARSAT-1 (Fine Beam and Standard Beam), and ENVISAT data (Alternating Polarization, Image, and Wide Swath).
- **Gamma & Gaussian Filter** - It includes a whole family of SAR specific filters. They are particularly efficient to reduce speckle, while preserving the radar reflectivity, the textural properties and the spatial resolution, especially in strongly textured SAR images.
- **Interferometry** - It supports the processing of Interferometric SAR (2-pass interferometry, InSAR) and Differential Interferometric SAR (n-pass interfereometry, DInSAR) data for the generation of Digital Elevation Model, Coherence, and Land Displacement/Deformation maps.
- **ScanSAR Interferometry** - It extends the Interferometry one to the ScanSAR mode, offering the capabilities to generate interferograms over large areas (500 x 500 km). This module combined with the Interferometry one enables also the generation of Digital Elevation Model, Coherence, and Land Displacement/Deformation maps.

SARscape® in Arcview® and ENVI® environment



Philippines - Rice Acreage and Emergence Moments 2003/4



Acquisitions Nueva Ecija

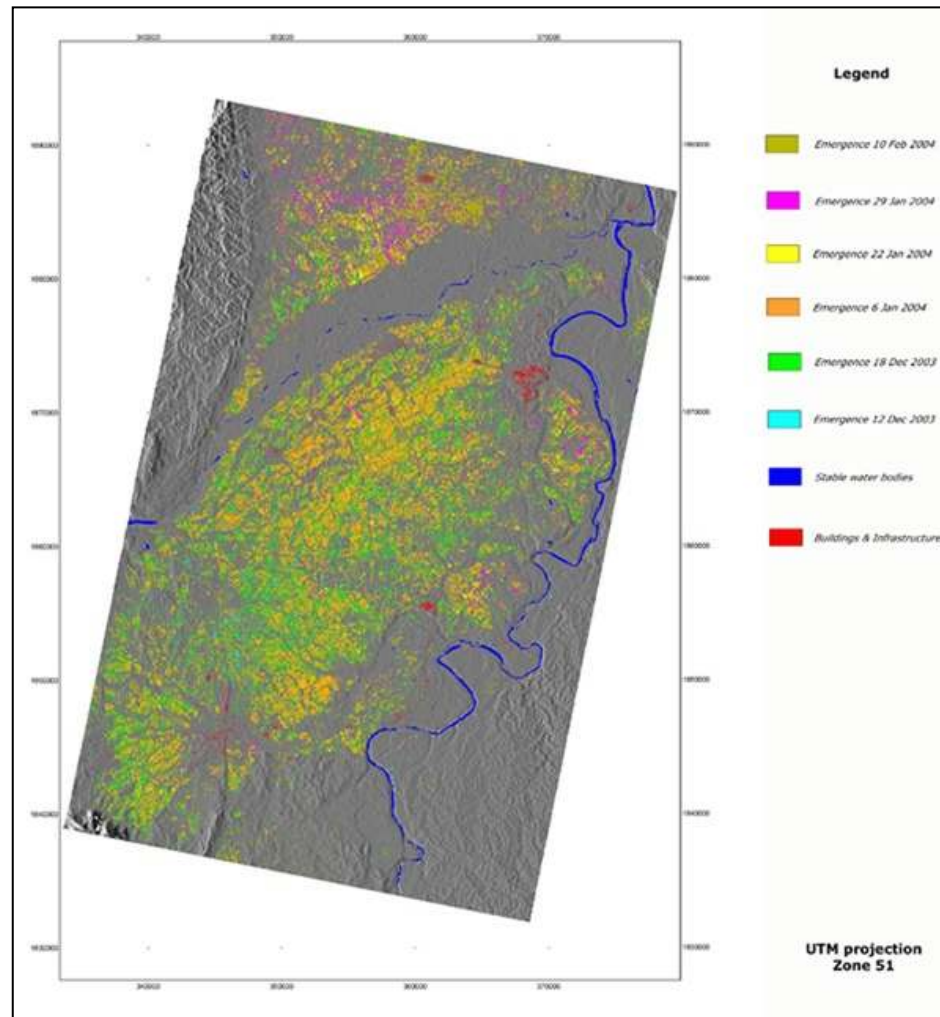
Acquisition Date	Sensor	Product Mode	Status
20/11/2003	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK
06/12/2003	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK
10/12/2003	Radarsat	F3N	OK
25/12/2003	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK
03/01/2004	Radarsat	F3N	OK
10/01/2004	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK
29/01/2004	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK
20/02/2004	Radarsat	F3N	OK
04/03/2004	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK
15/03/2004	Radarsat	F3N	Not OK
08/04/2004	ASAR	APSHH(HV)	OK

13 November 2003, ENVISAT ASAR AP, HH

18 December 2003, ENVISAT ASAR AP, HH

06 January 2004, RADARSAT-1 FB, HH

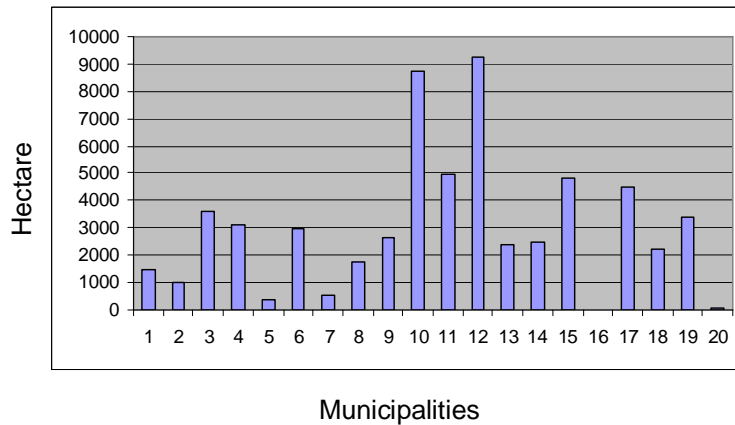
Philippines - Rice Acreage and Emergence Moments 2003/4



Nueva Ecija

Philippines - Rice Acreage and Emergence Moments 2003/4

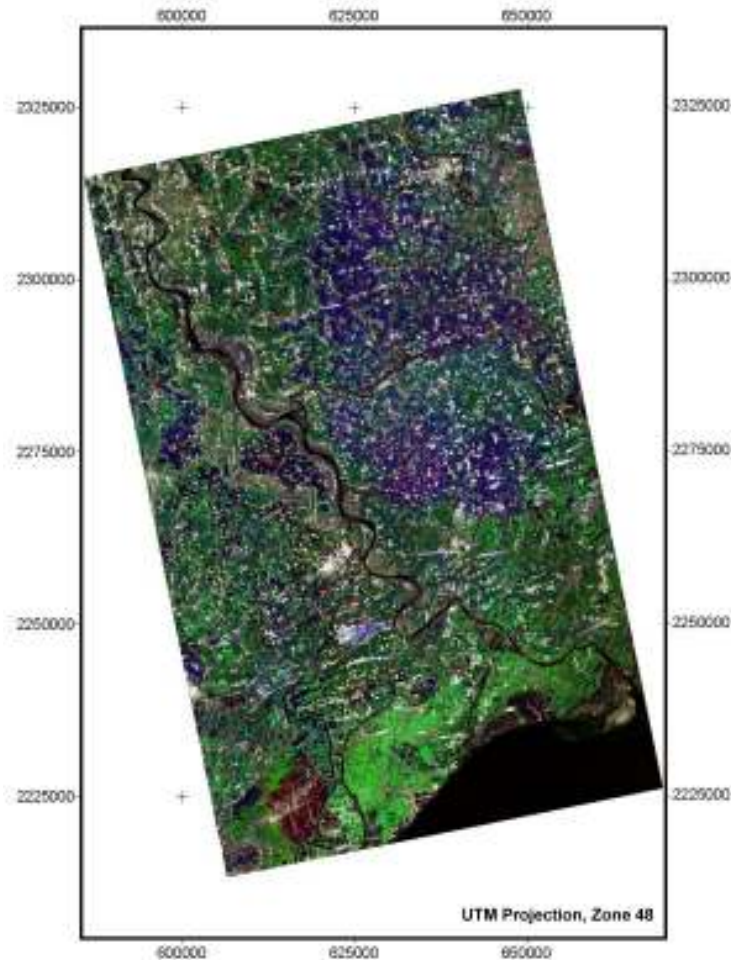
Nueva Ecija - Cumulative Acreage



Municipalities	Dates	Hectars				
ROXAS	12 Dec 2003	0				
ROXAS	18 Dec 2003	84,953125				
ROXAS	6 Jan 2004	181,703125				
ROXAS	22 Jan 2004	44,28125				
ROXAS	29 Jan 2004	122,015625				
ROXAS	10 Feb 2004					
GAMU	12 Dec 2003	LUNA	12 Dec 2003	5,109375		
GAMU	18 Dec 2003	LUNA	18 Dec 2003	249,90625		
GAMU	6 Jan 2004	LUNA	6 Jan 2004	493,8125		
GAMU	22 Jan 2004	LUNA	22 Jan 2004	66,140625		
GAMU	29 Jan 2004	LUNA	29 Jan 2004	11,4375		
GAMU	10 Feb 2004	LUNA	10 Feb 2004	22,6875		
BURGOS	12 Dec 2003	CABATUAN	12 Dec 2003	0,71875		
BURGOS	18 Dec 2003	CABATUAN	18 Dec 2003	336,84375		
BURGOS	6 Jan 2004	CABATUAN	6 Jan 2004	1070,875		
BURGOS	22 Jan 2004	CABATUAN	22 Jan 2004	59,234375		
BURGOS	29 Jan 2004	CABATUAN	29 Jan 2004			
BURGOS	10 Feb 2004	CABATUAN	10 Feb 2004	CITY OF SANTIAGO	12 Dec 2003	43,40625
SAN MANUEL	12 Dec 2003	CAUAYAN	12 Dec 2003	CITY OF SANTIAGO	18 Dec 2003	909,78125
SAN MANUEL	18 Dec 2003	CAUAYAN	18 Dec 2003	CITY OF SANTIAGO	6 Jan 2004	1329,125
SAN MANUEL	6 Jan 2004	CAUAYAN	6 Jan 2004	CITY OF SANTIAGO	22 Jan 2004	42,59375
SAN MANUEL	22 Jan 2004	CAUAYAN	22 Jan 2004	CITY OF SANTIAGO	29 Jan 2004	33,765625
SAN MANUEL	29 Jan 2004	CAUAYAN	29 Jan 2004	CITY OF SANTIAGO	10 Feb 2004	29,5
SAN MANUEL	10 Feb 2004	CAUAYAN	10 Feb 2004	SAN GUILLERMO	12 Dec 2003	0,03125
NAGUILIAN	12 Dec 2003	SAN MATEO	12 Dec 2003	SAN GUILLERMO	18 Dec 2003	0,375
NAGUILIAN	18 Dec 2003	SAN MATEO	18 Dec 2003	SAN GUILLERMO	6 Jan 2004	0,609375
NAGUILIAN	6 Jan 2004	SAN MATEO	6 Jan 2004	SAN GUILLERMO	22 Jan 2004	0
NAGUILIAN	22 Jan 2004	SAN MATEO	22 Jan 2004	SAN GUILLERMO	29 Jan 2004	1,640625
NAGUILIAN	29 Jan 2004	SAN MATEO	29 Jan 2004	SAN GUILLERMO	10 Feb 2004	0,984375
NAGUILIAN	10 Feb 2004	SAN MATEO	10 Feb 2004	SAN ISIDRO	12 Dec 2003	33,640625
AURORA	12 Dec 2003	ALICIA	12 Dec 2003	SAN ISIDRO	18 Dec 2003	997,96875
AURORA	18 Dec 2003	ALICIA	18 Dec 2003	SAN ISIDRO	6 Jan 2004	1783,89063
AURORA	6 Jan 2004	ALICIA	6 Jan 2004	SAN ISIDRO	22 Jan 2004	61,578125
AURORA	22 Jan 2004	ALICIA	22 Jan 2004	SAN ISIDRO	29 Jan 2004	3,640625
AURORA	29 Jan 2004	ALICIA	29 Jan 2004	SAN ISIDRO	10 Feb 2004	8,4375
AURORA	10 Feb 2004	ALICIA	10 Feb 2004	ECHAGUE	12 Dec 2003	28,328125
REINA MERCEDES	12 Dec 2003	RAMON	12 Dec 2003	ECHAGUE	18 Dec 2003	283,390625
REINA MERCEDES	18 Dec 2003	RAMON	18 Dec 2003	ECHAGUE	6 Jan 2004	436,96875
REINA MERCEDES	6 Jan 2004	RAMON	6 Jan 2004	ECHAGUE	22 Jan 2004	37,140625
REINA MERCEDES	22 Jan 2004	RAMON	22 Jan 2004	ECHAGUE	29 Jan 2004	36,71875
REINA MERCEDES	29 Jan 2004	RAMON	29 Jan 2004	ECHAGUE	10 Feb 2004	134,8125
REINA MERCEDES	10 Feb 2004	RAMON	10 Feb 2004	CORDON	12 Dec 2003	7,28125
ANGADANAN	12 Dec 2003	CORDON	12 Dec 2003	CORDON	18 Dec 2003	771
ANGADANAN	18 Dec 2003	CORDON	18 Dec 2003	CORDON	6 Jan 2004	1150,98438
ANGADANAN	6 Jan 2004	CORDON	6 Jan 2004	CORDON	22 Jan 2004	75,25
ANGADANAN	22 Jan 2004	CORDON	22 Jan 2004	CORDON	29 Jan 2004	16,34375
ANGADANAN	29 Jan 2004	CORDON	29 Jan 2004	CORDON	10 Feb 2004	16,5
ANGADANAN	10 Feb 2004	JONES	10 Feb 2004	JONES	12 Dec 2003	1,609375
JONES	12 Dec 2003	JONES	12 Dec 2003	JONES	18 Dec 2003	2,421875
JONES	18 Dec 2003	JONES	18 Dec 2003	JONES	6 Jan 2004	1,9375
JONES	6 Jan 2004	JONES	6 Jan 2004	JONES	22 Jan 2004	0
JONES	22 Jan 2004	JONES	22 Jan 2004	JONES	29 Jan 2004	0,90625
JONES	29 Jan 2004	JONES	29 Jan 2004	JONES	10 Feb 2004	3,78125
JONES	10 Feb 2004	JONES	10 Feb 2004			

Acreage at emergence

Vietnam - Acreage 2004/5



ENVISAT ASAR acquisitions Thai Binh

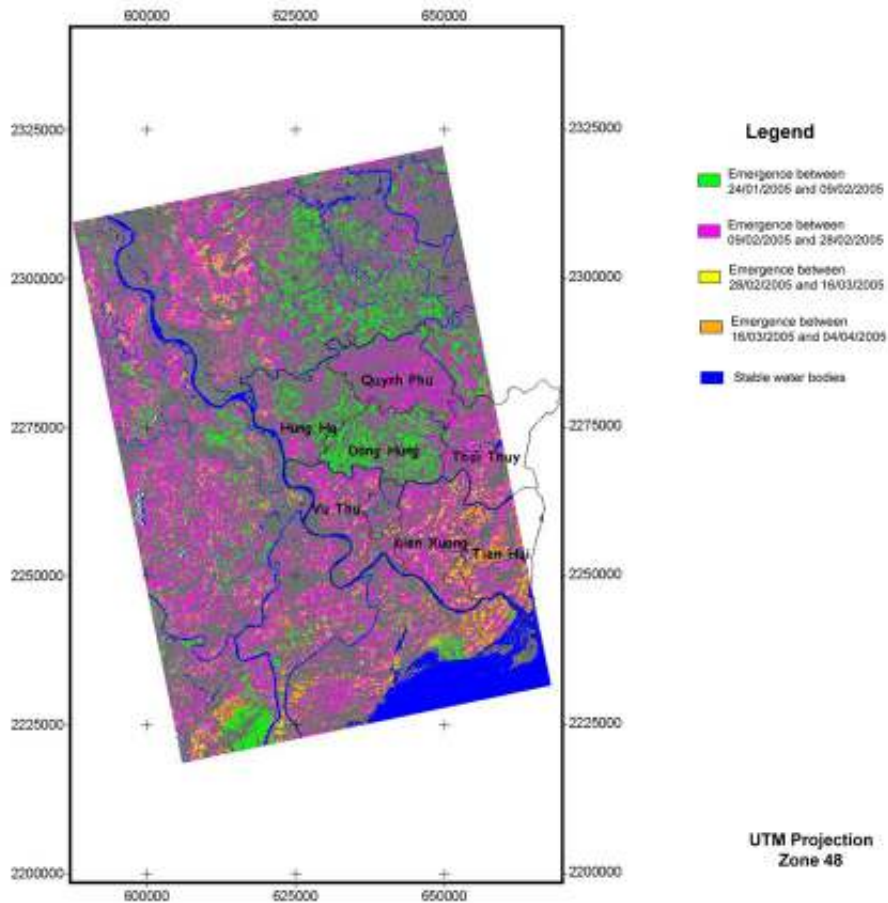
Acquisition Date	Product Mode
15/11/2004	APS - IS5 HH/HV
01/12/2004	APS - IS4 HH/HV
20/12/2004	APS - IS5 HH/HV
05/01/2005	APS - IS4 HH/HV
24/01/2005	APS - IS5 HH/HV
09/02/2005	APS - IS4 HH/HV
28/02/2005	APS - IS5 HH/HV
16/03/2005	APS - IS4 HH/HV
04/04/2005	APS - IS5 HH/HV
20/04/2005	APS - IS4 HH/HV

28 February 2005, ENVISAT ASAR AP, HH

24 February 2005, ENVISAT ASAR AP, HH

04 April 2005, ENVISAT ASAR AP, HH

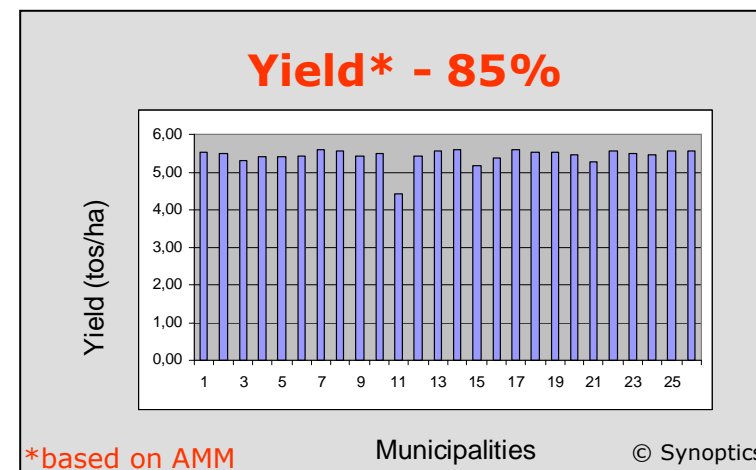
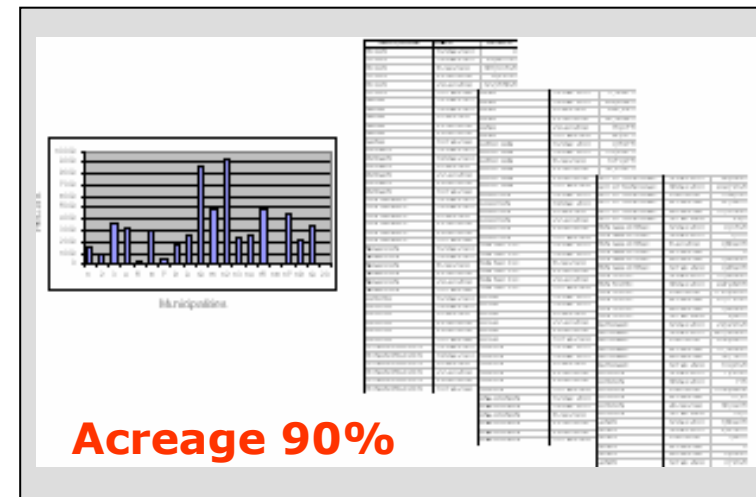
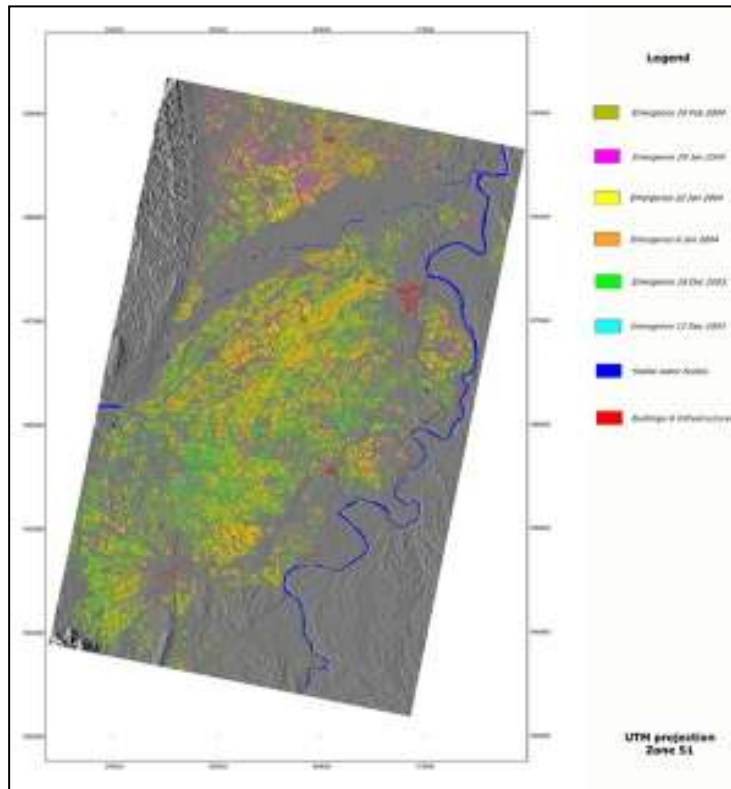
Vietnam - Acreege 2004/5



Acreege at emergence

Quyhn Phu	Quyhn Phu	676,98
Hung Ha		2645,1225
Thai Thuy		616,95
Dong Hung		6400,7325
Vu Thu		105,2775
Kien Xuong		112,7475
Thai Binh Town		72,675
Tien Hai		123,7725
Quyhn Phu	Quyhn Phu	6804,585
Hung Ha		3230,955
Thai Thuy		5937,0975
Dong Hung		2599,29
Vu Thu		5174,01
Kien Xuong		7324,4925
Thai Binh Town		743,0175
Tien Hai		4308,93
Quyhn Phu	Quyhn Phu	313,785
Hung Ha		282,015
Thai Thuy		1029,3075
Dong Hung		51,3225
Vu Thu		1275,165
Kien Xuong		2375,82
Thai Binh Town		113,2875
Tien Hai		1650,2625
Quyhn Phu	Quyhn Phu	20,43
Hung Ha		15,03
Thai Thuy		321,525
Dong Hung		11,655
Vu Thu		122,355
Kien Xuong		850,455
Thai Binh Town		27,6525
Tien Hai		1956,645

IRRI/CGIAR & PhilRice - Service Endorsement



South Africa - Crop Monitoring 2003/4

Radarsat-1 acquisitions	Beam mode
04/11/2003	F4F
21/11/2003	F2N
28/11/2003	F4F
15/12/2003	F2N
22/12/2003	F4F
15/01/2004	F4F

	ASAR acquisitions	Beam mode
08/11		
03/11	30/10/2003	IS5 HHV
27/11	15/11/2003	IS6 HHV
20/11	04/12/2003	IS5 HHV
14/11	20/12/2003	IS6 HHV
07/11	24/01/2004	IS6 HHV
01/11	28/02/2004	IS6 HHV
25/11	03/04/2004	IS6 HHV
18/11	08/05/2004	IS6 HHV
	12/06/2004	IS6 HHV
	17/07/2004	IS6 HHV
	21/08/2004	IS6 HHV



Radarsat-1 Fine Beam

04 Nov 2003

21 Nov 2003

28 Nov 2003

Lichtenburg, South Africa

South Africa - Integration of SAR data into User's Environment



South Africa - Crop Monitoring Product



4 nov 2003



21 nov 2003



28 nov 2003



15 dec 2003



20 dec 2003



15 jan 2004

-  No data
-  Before ploughing
-  After ploughing
-  Weeds emergence
-  Weeds removal/frost
-  Plants just emerged
-  Plant growing 1
-  Plant growing 2
-  Flowering
-  Full plant development
-  Plant drying
-  Full maturity

South Africa - Crop Monitoring Product



24 jan 2004



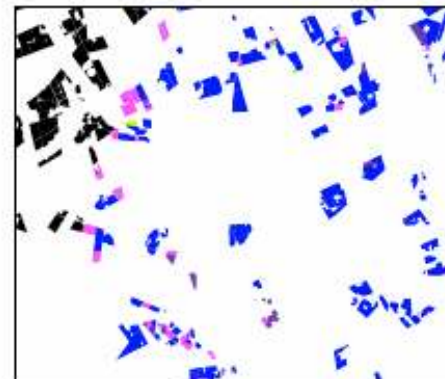
08 feb 2004



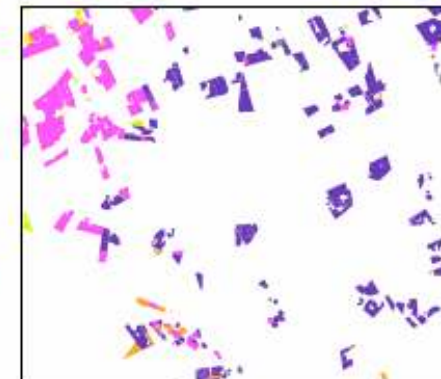
28 feb 2004



03 m ar 2004



27 m ar 2004



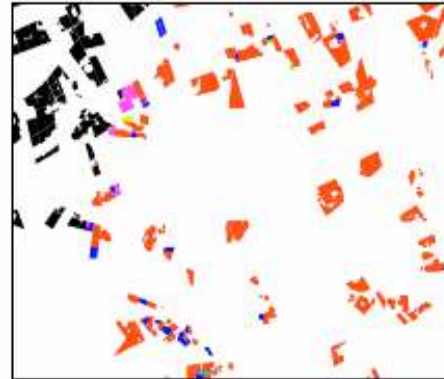
04 apr 2004

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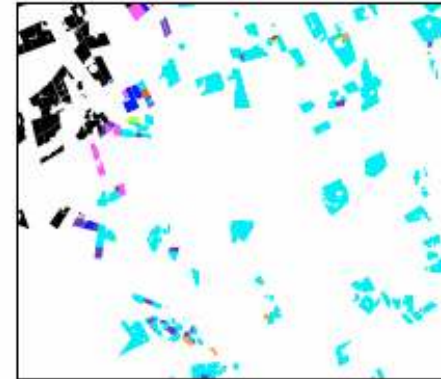
South Africa - Crop Monitoring Product



08 m ay 2004



14 m ay 2004



07 jun 2004



12 jun 2004

-  No data
-  Before ploughing
-  After ploughing
-  Weeds emergence
-  Weeds removal/frost
-  Plants just emerged
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International Co-operative and Mutual Insurance Federation



SPOTLIGHT

In the second part of the special issue on 'High-Risk Areas', the ICMIF members, University of Waikato, New Zealand, and the University of Waikato, New Zealand, have published a special issue on 'High-Risk Areas', the special issue on 'High-Risk Areas'.

Eyes in the sky aid crop insurers

Crop insurance has long been a staple of agriculture, covering losses from drought, excessive rain, and other natural disasters. In 2007, the industry in the US reached \$10.7 billion in 2007.

Competition is increasing in the US, with new entrants like Farmers Group, Inc. and Allstate, and others like Farmers Group, Inc. and Allstate, and others like Farmers Group, Inc. and Allstate.

Background
The insurance industry has long been a staple of agriculture, covering losses from drought, excessive rain, and other natural disasters. In 2007, the industry in the US reached \$10.7 billion in 2007.

Crop insurance has long been a staple of agriculture, covering losses from drought, excessive rain, and other natural disasters. In 2007, the industry in the US reached \$10.7 billion in 2007.

With the exception of the United States and Canada, crop insurance is not available in most other countries. In the United States, crop insurance is available in most other countries.

Insurance for other crops such as livestock, fruit, vegetables, or flowers has been available in various countries, but has not gained widespread acceptance except in a few cases, such as in the United States and Canada.

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SPOTLIGHT

Figure 1: High-Risk Areas, South Africa, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in South Africa, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in South Africa, 2007-2008.



Figure 2: High-Risk Areas, Philippines, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in the Philippines, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in the Philippines, 2007-2008.



Earth Observation (EO) based crop index insurance

These products of insurance are based on satellite data to monitor crop growth and yield. The use of satellite data for crop insurance is a relatively new development.

- Reduced insurance costs
- Less of crop loss
- Less of crop loss
- Less of crop loss

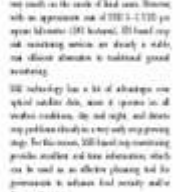
The use of satellite data for crop insurance is a relatively new development. The use of satellite data for crop insurance is a relatively new development.

SPOTLIGHT

Figure 3: High-Risk Areas, South Africa, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in South Africa, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in South Africa, 2007-2008.



Figure 4: High-Risk Areas, Philippines, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in the Philippines, 2007-2008. The figure shows the high-risk areas in the Philippines, 2007-2008.



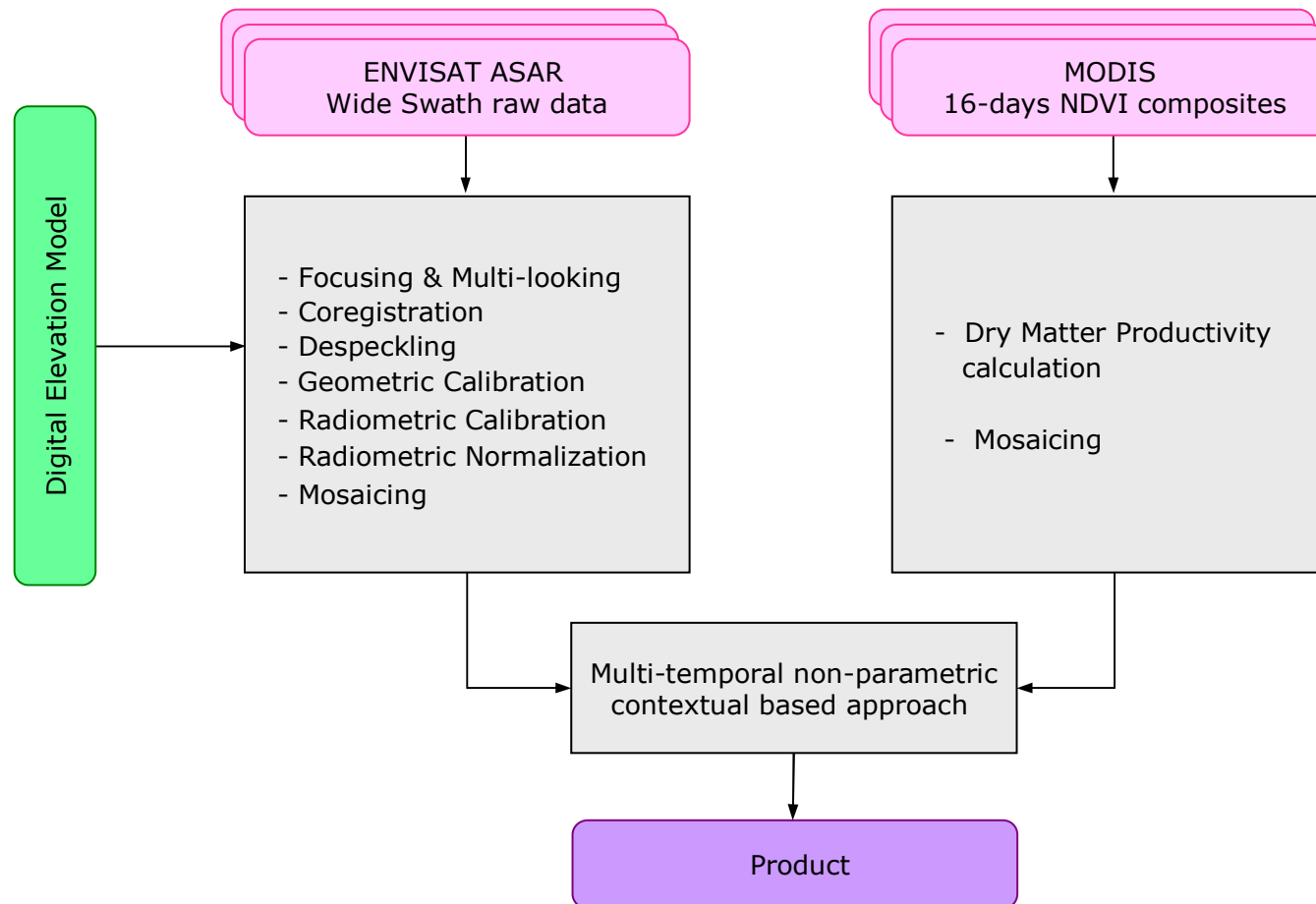
Earth Observation (EO) based crop index insurance

These products of insurance are based on satellite data to monitor crop growth and yield. The use of satellite data for crop insurance is a relatively new development.

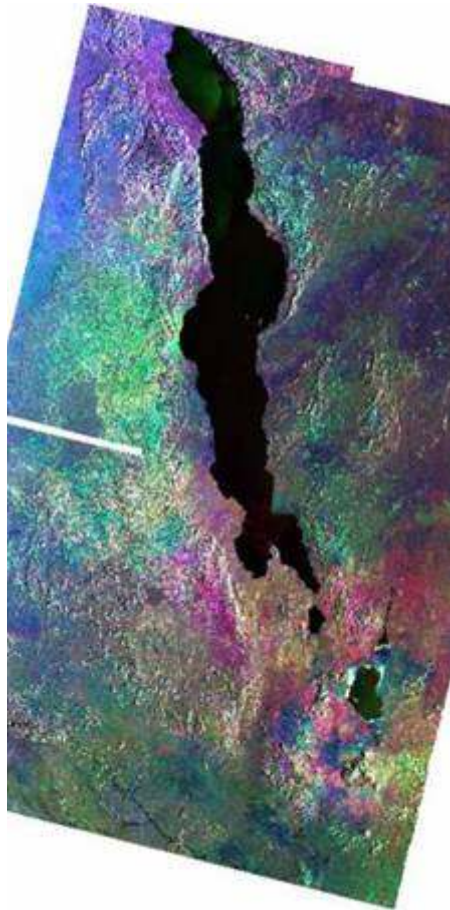
- Reduced insurance costs
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The use of satellite data for crop insurance is a relatively new development. The use of satellite data for crop insurance is a relatively new development.

Malawi - Monitoring of Crop Extent and Stages 2004/5 at National Scale



Malawi - Monitoring of Crop Extent and Stages 2004/5



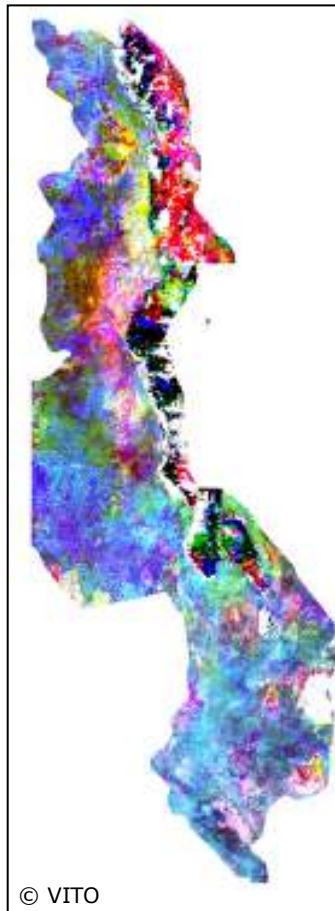
Nov - Dec 2004



Dec 2004 - Jan 2005

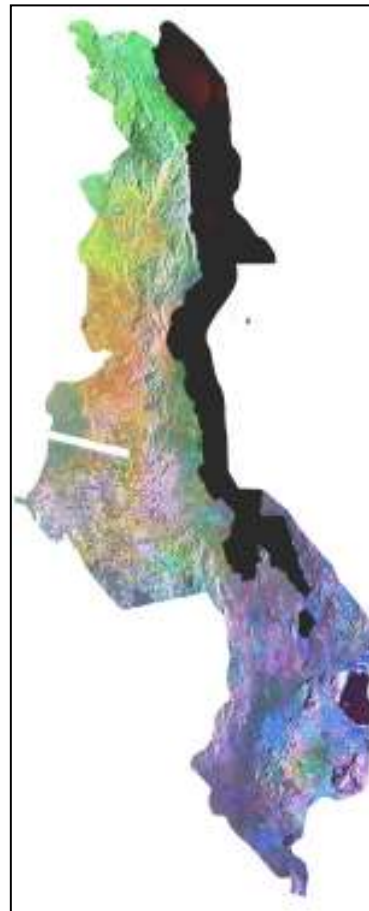
**Multi-temporal ENVISAT
Wide Swath Mosaic (100m)**

Malawi - Monitoring of Crop Extent and Stages 2004/5

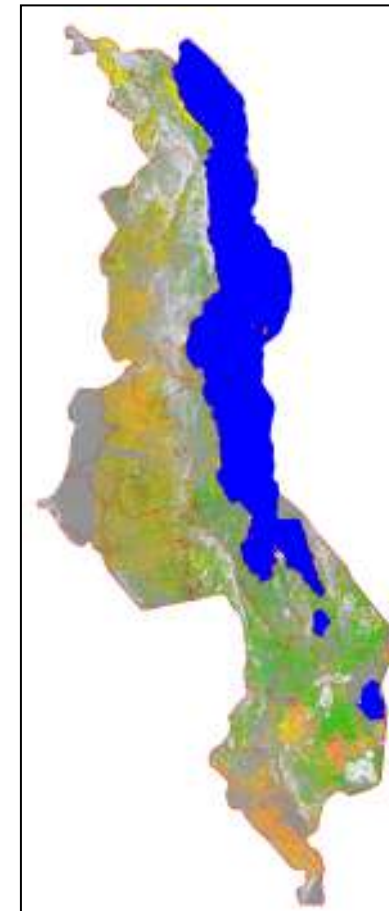


MODIS DMP product

+

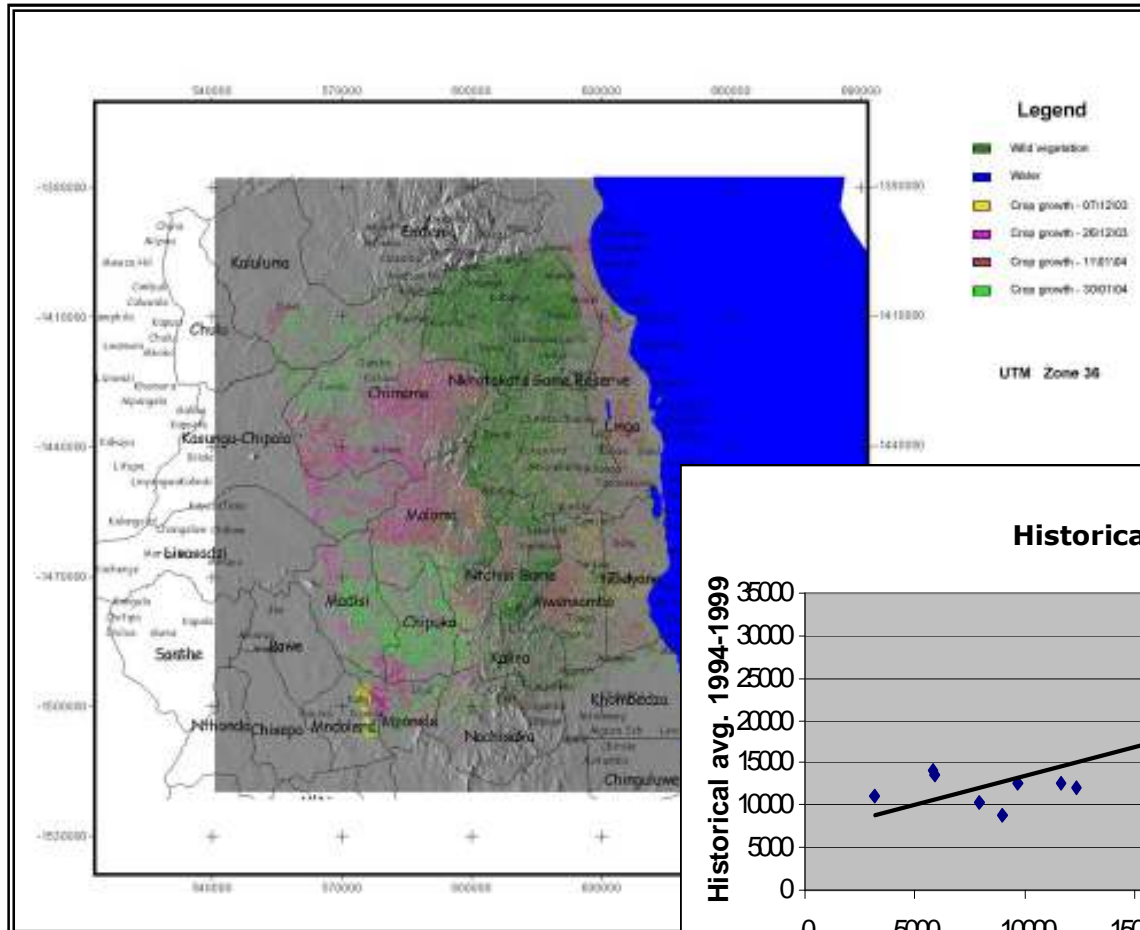


ASAR WS product

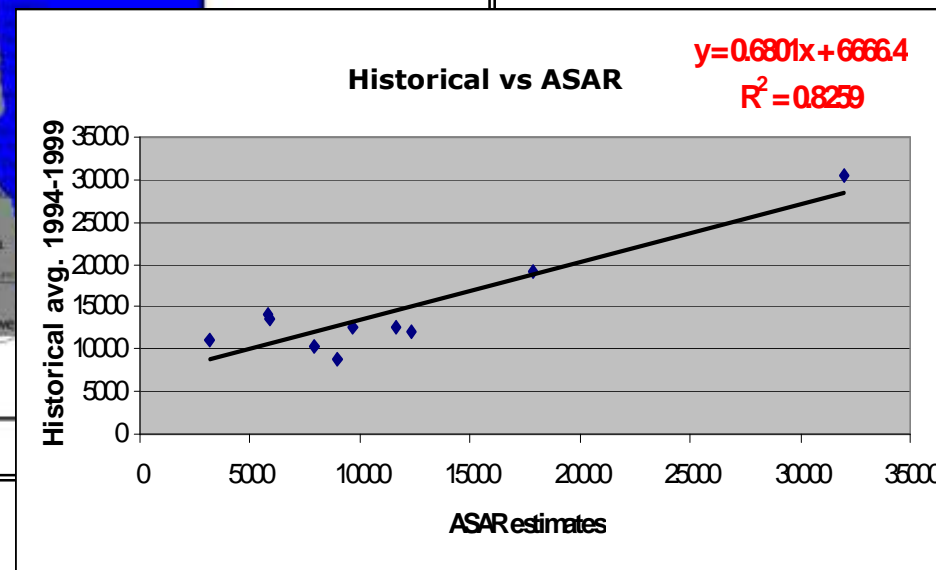


Crop Extent

Malawi - Monitoring of Crop Stages 2003/4



Based on multi-temporal ENVISAT AP data (15m)



Conclusions

- SAR reflectivity plays a relevant role for agricultural (qualitative) applications. **Temporal variations are not casual.**
- The synergy between SAR and optical products is fundamental in order to derive a complete set of information.
- However, only few products based on SAR are currently available, primarily due to the **inappropriate consideration** of multi-temporal multi-mission data (one image is no information, or 35 days cycle do not correspond to field activities) but also due to the **lack of appropriate tools.**
- Besides reflectivity, coherence is also a key component. However, unfortunately SAR data with short-time interval (ERS-Tandem like) are **not available** (except ASAR - ERS-2 ...).
- A general product is useless. Think in terms of user requirements, land practises, baseline information in order to develop **tailored-made products.**

Just a last slide ... on education ...

Around 350 slides on SAR Theory, Application Examples, Exercises, and Questions & Answers

Synthetic Aperture Radar Land Applications Tutorial

prepared by



SAR Land Applications - Tutorial



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Thank you for your attention