

Detecting Tropical Deforestation with ALOS-PalSAR

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ALOS

1. Comparison of JAXA with SU-WWF deforestation methods

Conten

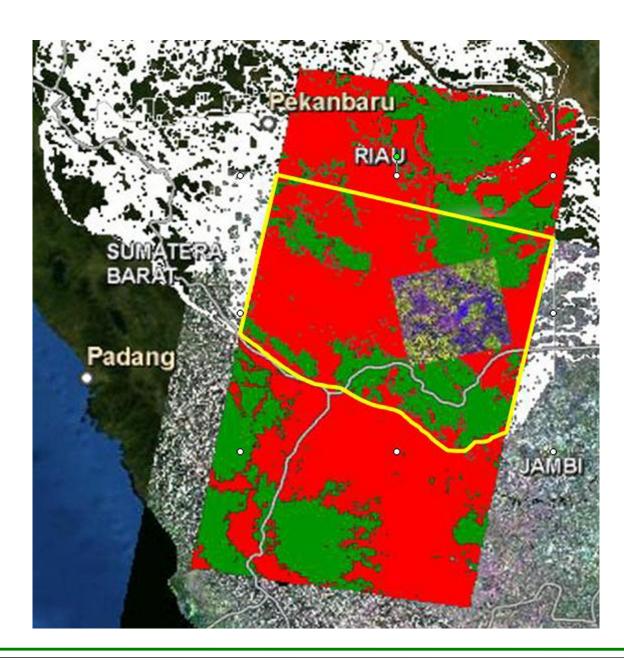
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2. C-band vs L-band for forest monitoring

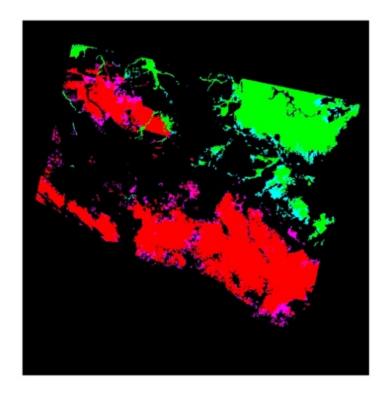


Data Coverage

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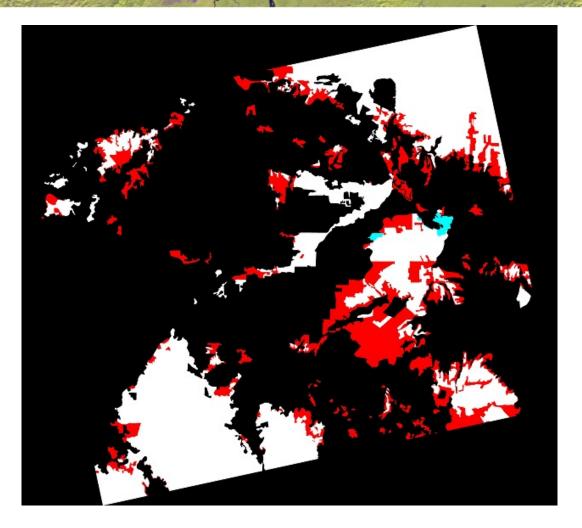
WWF databases



Forest types: Red = dry, green = swampy. Deforestation is shown in pink & light blue

LOS

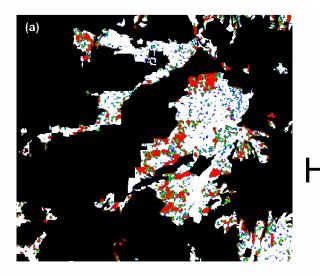
WWF reference data K&C Initiative An international science collaboration led by JAXA



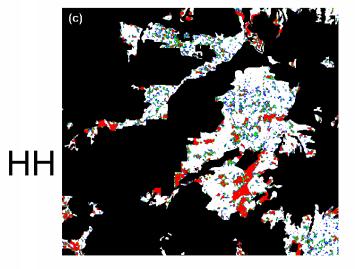
Forest change map derived from difference of 2008 & 2007 WWF maps

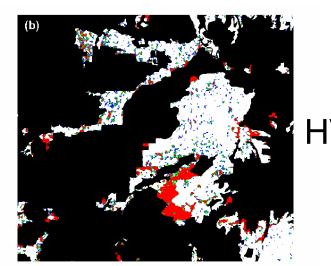
ALOS HH & HV change detection K&C Initiative An international science collaboration led by JAXA

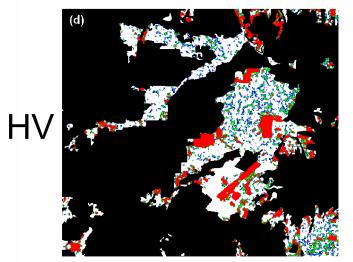
Increases



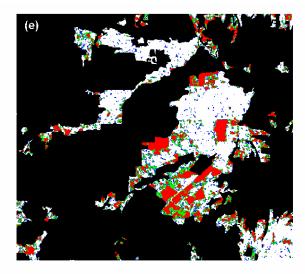
Decreases



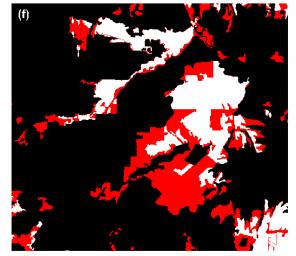




Fusion



WWF databases



ALOS

Detection Strategies An international science collaboration led by JAXA

	Data	Method	Accuracy assessment	
JAXA	mosaics	HV decrease	sampling	high accuracy, low false detections
SU & WWF	FBD + ScanSAR	HV and HH increases & decreases (+ScanSAR)	full scenes using WWF databases	reasonable accuracy but trade off for false detections

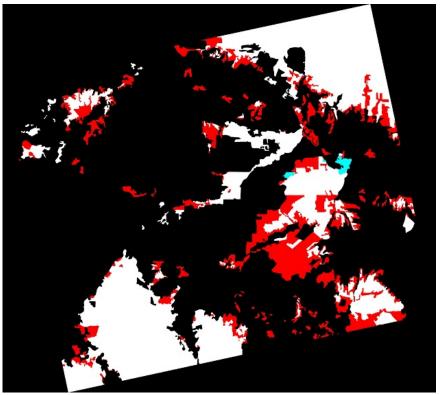
	representative?	accurate?
JAXA	?	\checkmark
SU & WWF	\checkmark	?



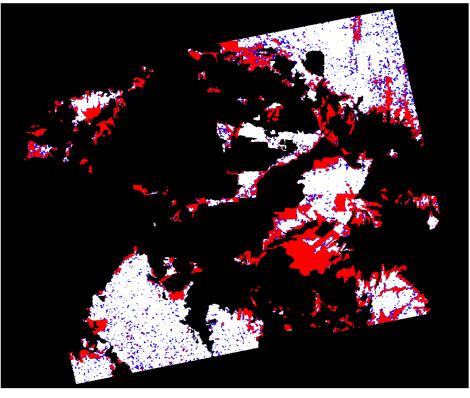
Data Timelines

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WWF reference



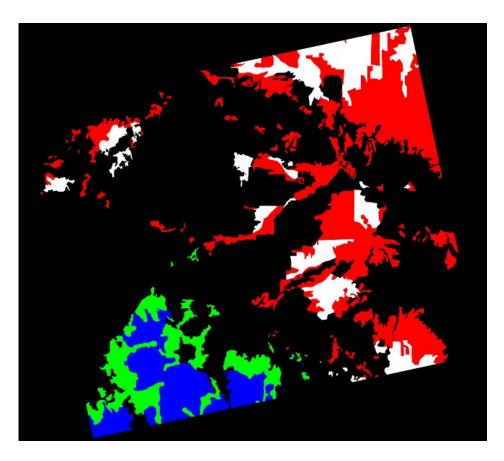
HH/VV thresholding



	HV change	HH/HV change	SU & WWF original method
Pfa = 10%	55%	77%	58%
Pfa = 20%	65%	86%	72%

ALOS

Detection vs Forest Type An international science collaboration led by JAXA



Red: swampy & open Green: dry & open White: swampy & closed Bly: dry & closed

	Detection rate
Swampy & closed	85%
Swampy & open	79%
Dry & open	78%
Dry & closed	51%



- Currently can't obtain the K & C high quality mosaic
- Still learning the most effective methods of detecting deforestation

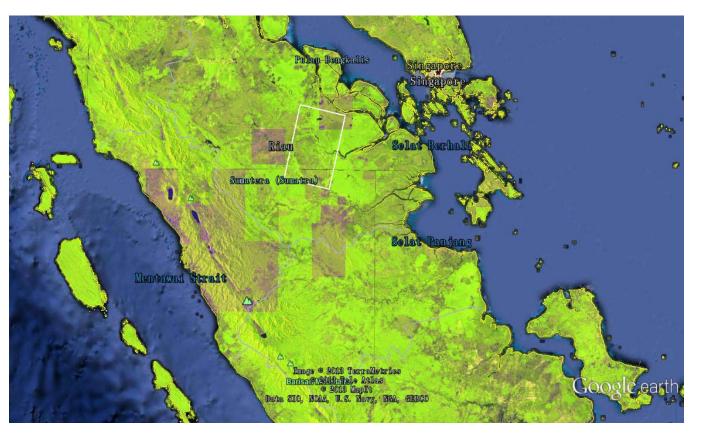
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- Unresolved issues on accuracy of:
 - ALOS detection
 - WWF databases
- Accuracy of detecting deforestation will depend on forest type

ALOS C- & L-band comparisons

An international science collaboration led by JAX.

White box = ASAR APG scene



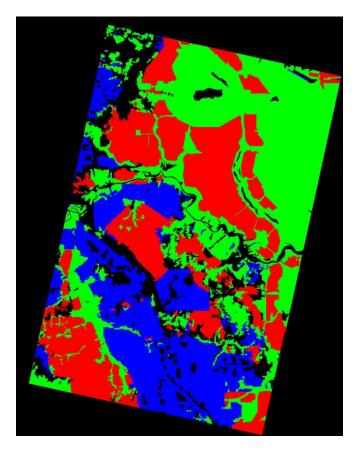
Context: Europe is about to launch the first Sentinel satellite, giving regular global coverage at C-band.

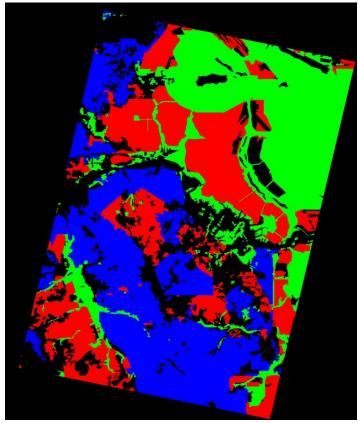
What will be its value relative to L-band for monitoring tropical forests?



Data Timelines

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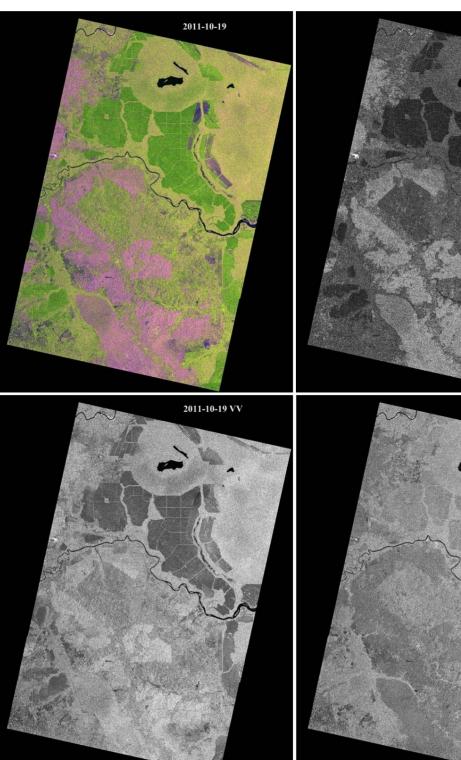


Red: acacia plantation Green: natural forest Blue: oil palm Black: cleared or unidentified

WWF 2007

WWF 2011





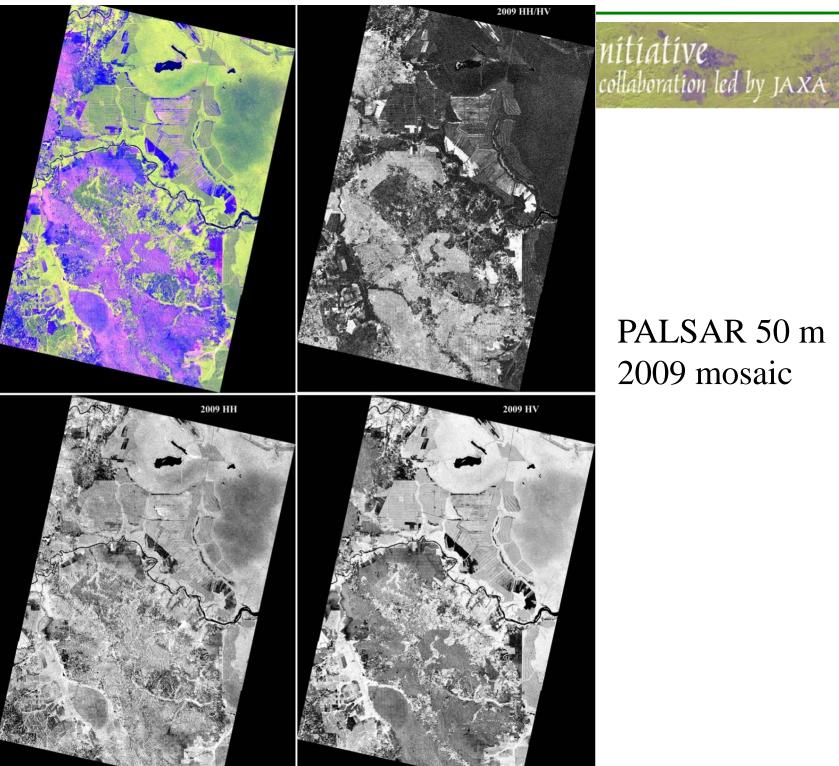


2011-10-19 VV/VH

2011-10-19 VH

ESA APG 19 Oct 2011





PALSAR 50 m 2009 mosaic



Data Timelines

---- - Acacia

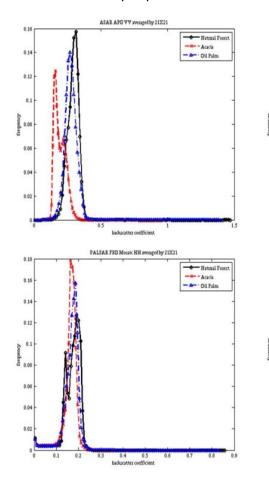
- - · Oil Palm

--- - Acacia

· · Oil Palm

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VV



VH

ASAR APG VH averaged by 21X21

backscatter coefficient

PALSAR FBD Mosaic HV averaged by 21X21

0.25

0.2

0.15

0.05

0.1

0.14

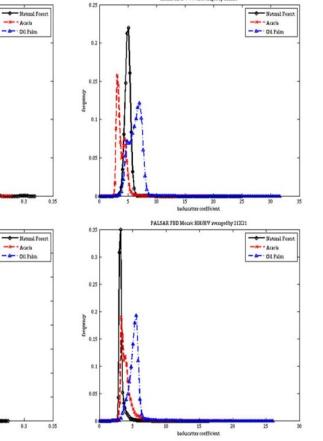
0.12

0.0

0.05

0.05





ASAR APG

PALSAR 50 m mosaics

HH



0.15

backscatter coefficient

0.2

0.25

0.3

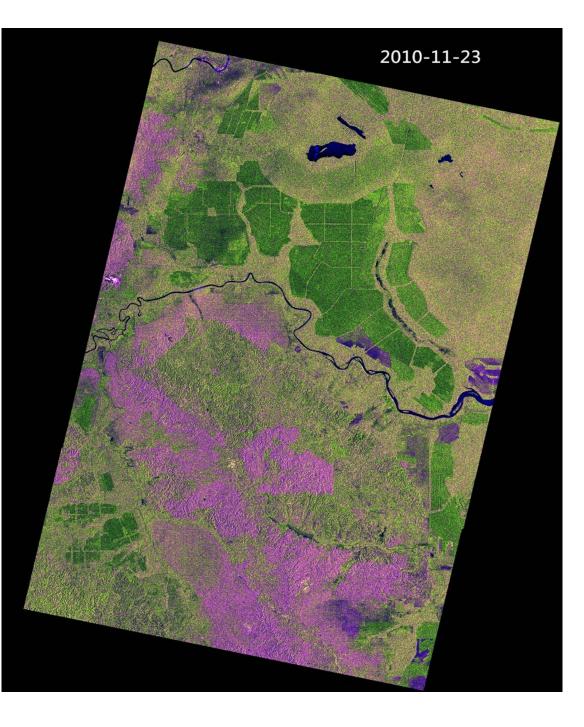
HH/HV

Land cover maps derived from WWF 2011 dataset

Green: Natural Forest

Red: Acacia

Blue: Oil Palm

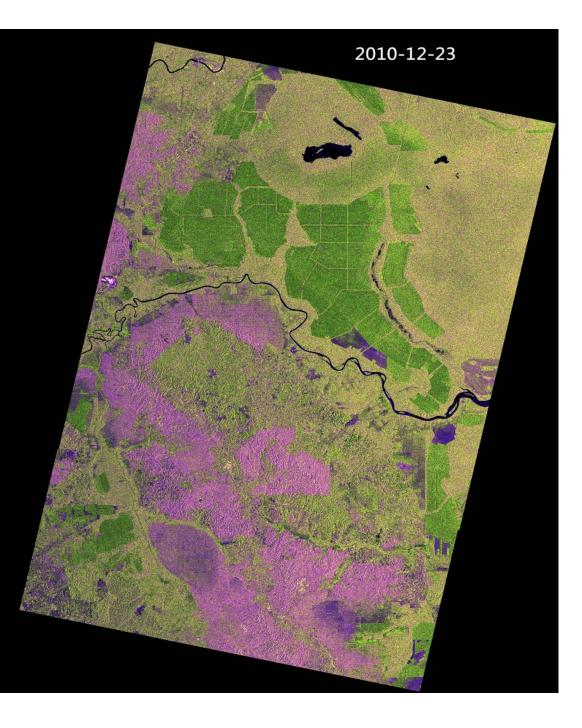


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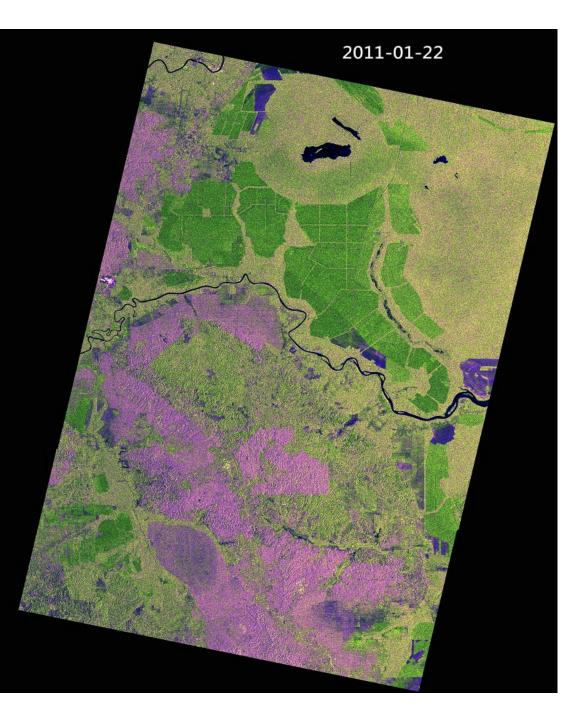


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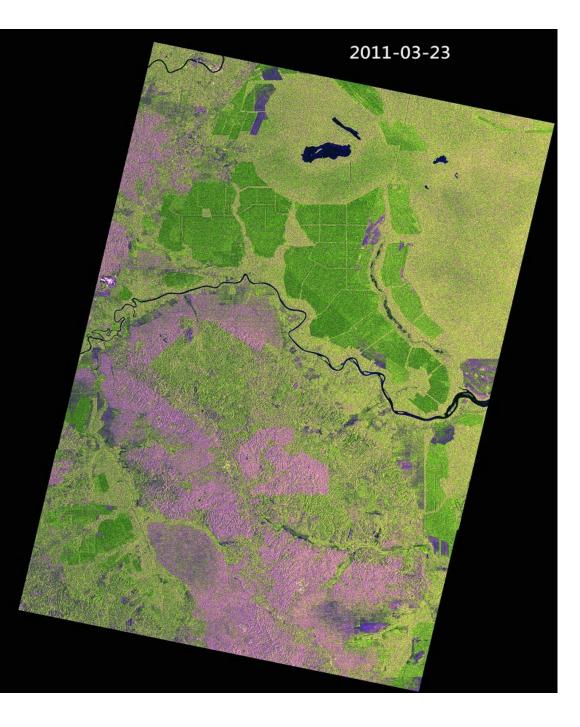


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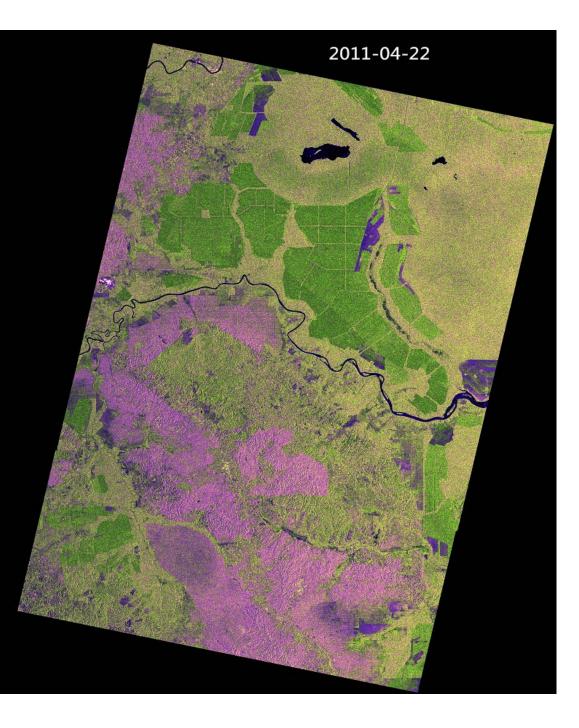


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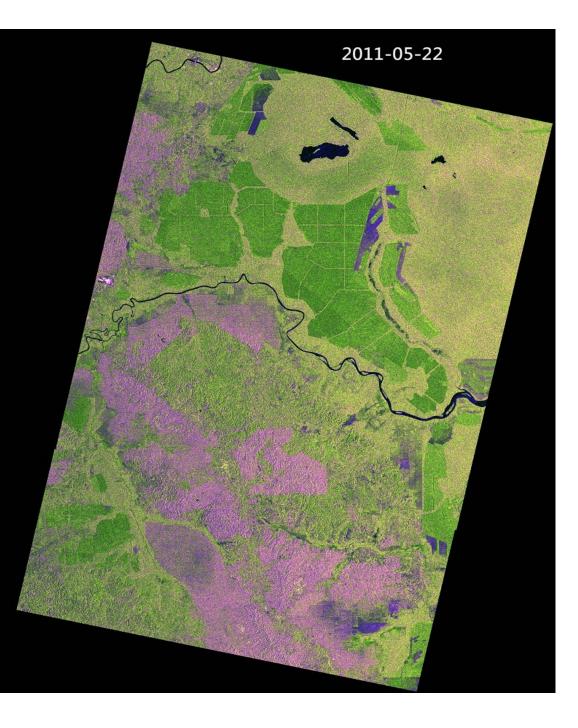


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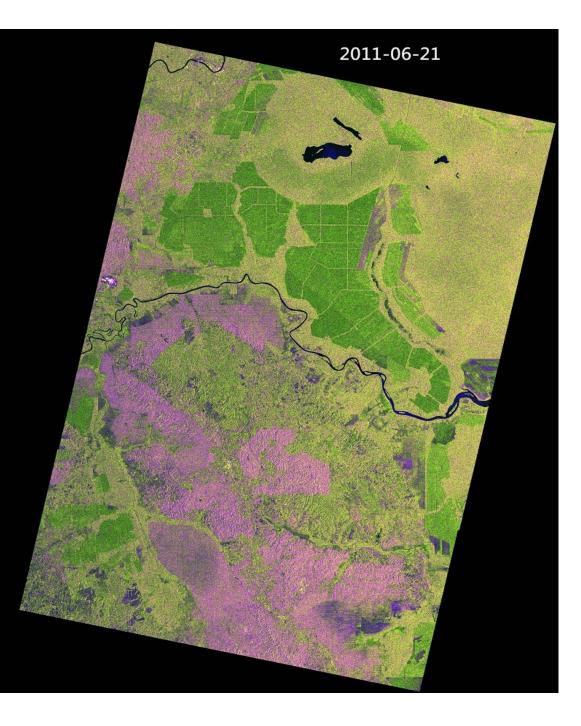


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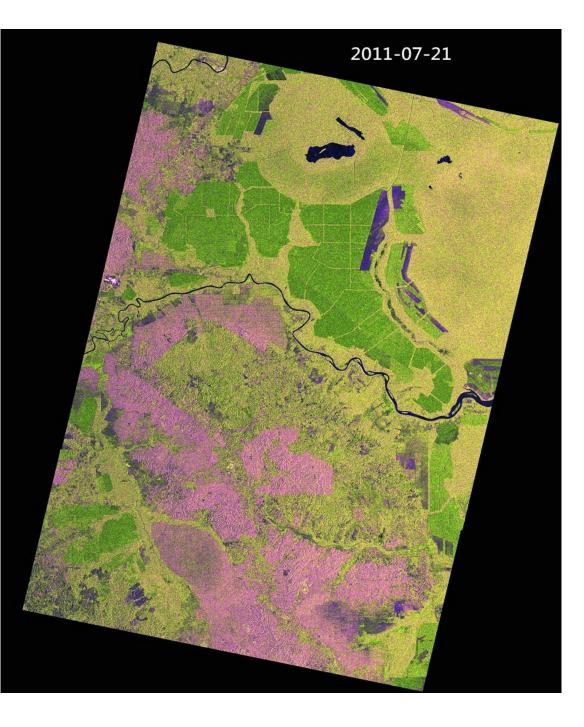


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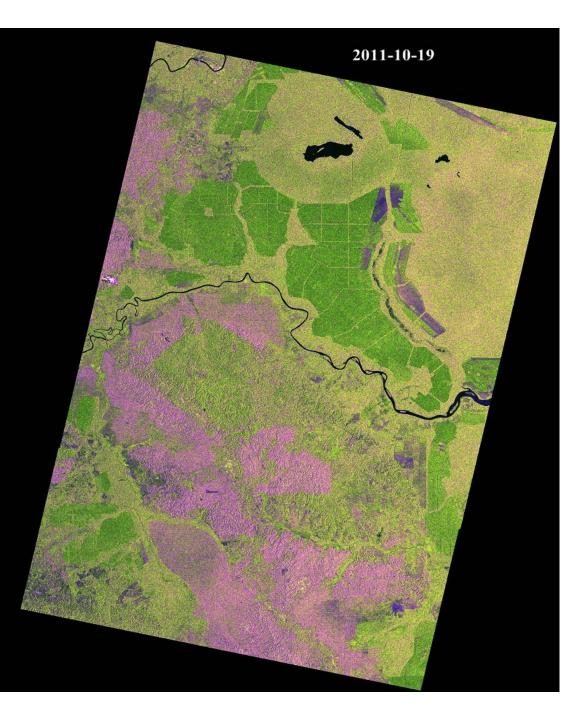


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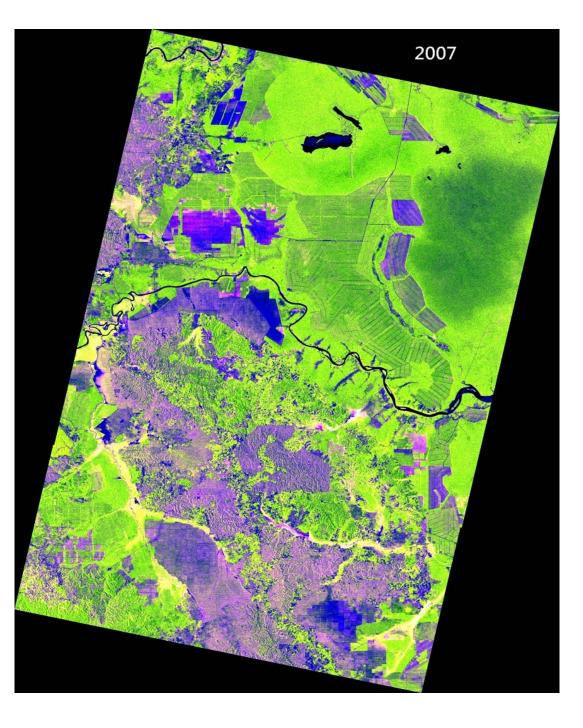


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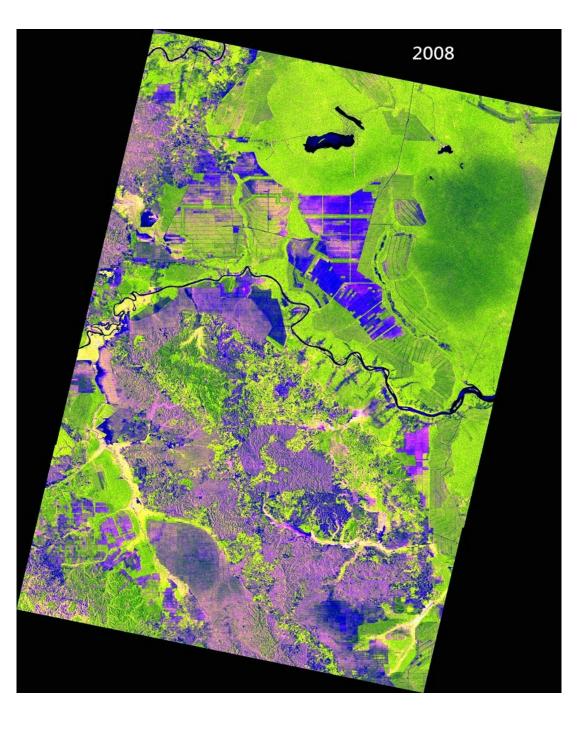


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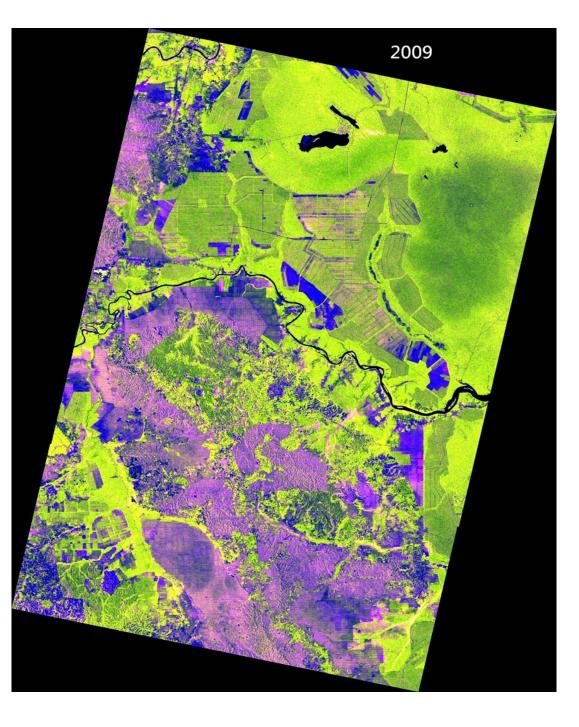


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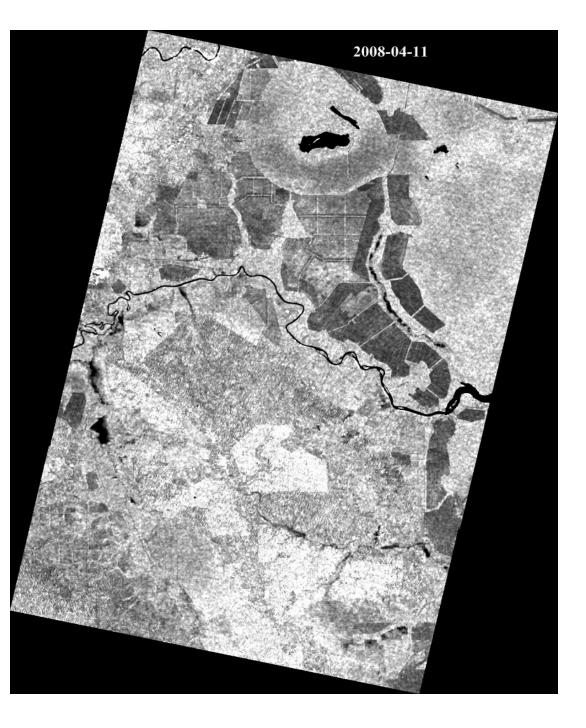


Land cover maps derived from WWF 2007 dataset

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Blue: Oil Palm

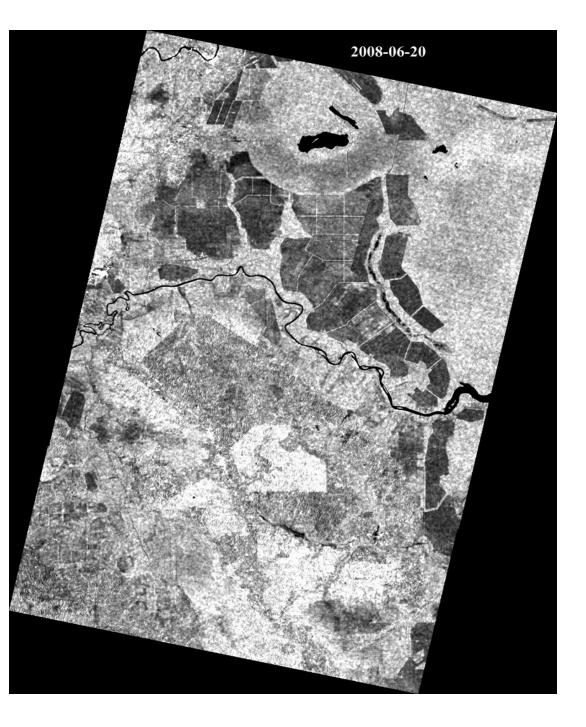


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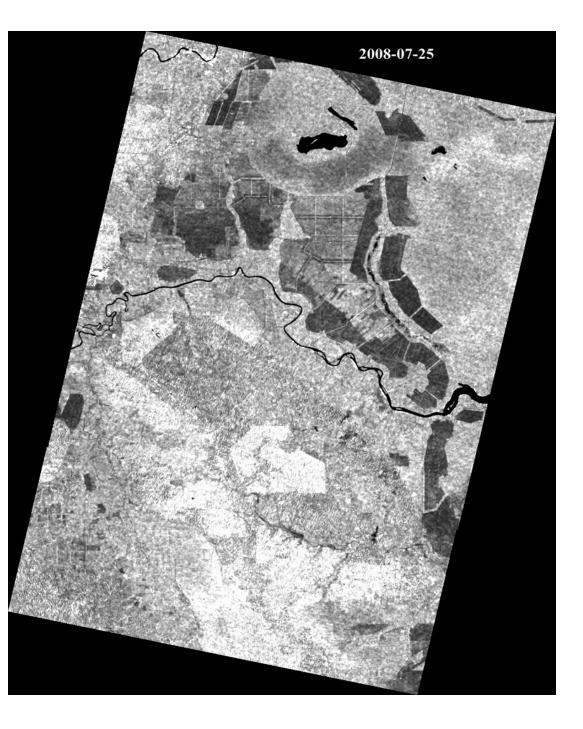


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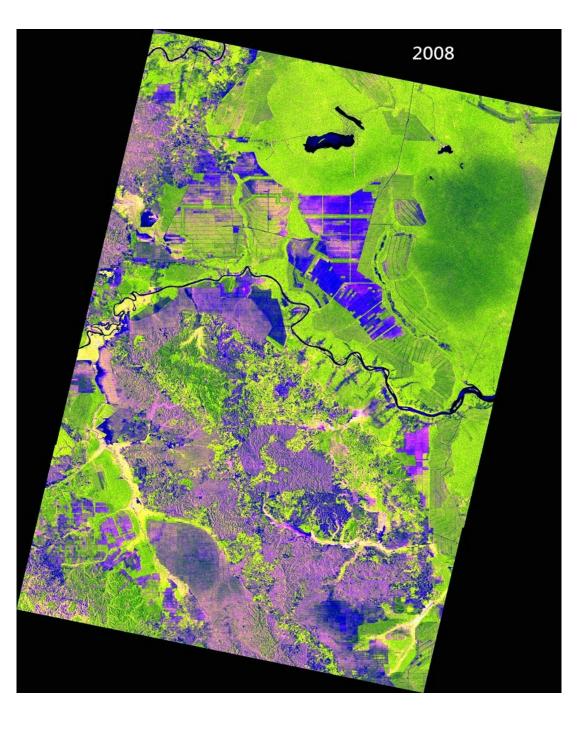


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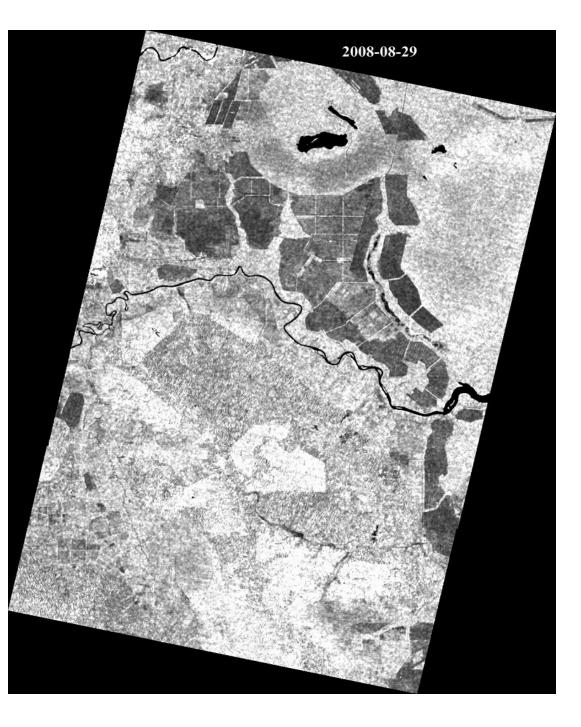


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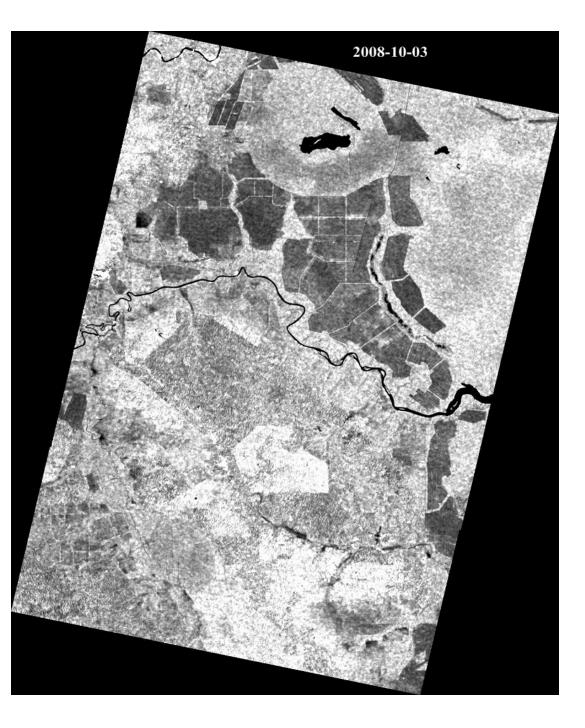


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ALOS Summary C- vs L-band K&C Initiative An international science collaboration led by JAX.

- C-band seems particularly well suited to distinguishing plantations from natural forest & monitoring their dynamics
 - Acacia
 - Oil palm
- L-band gives less discrimination (& perhaps sees too much!)
- Significant apparent disagreement between satellite data and WWF data



Data Timelines

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2007





