


## Developing a Rice Monitoring System for Asia: Completion of work from Phase 1

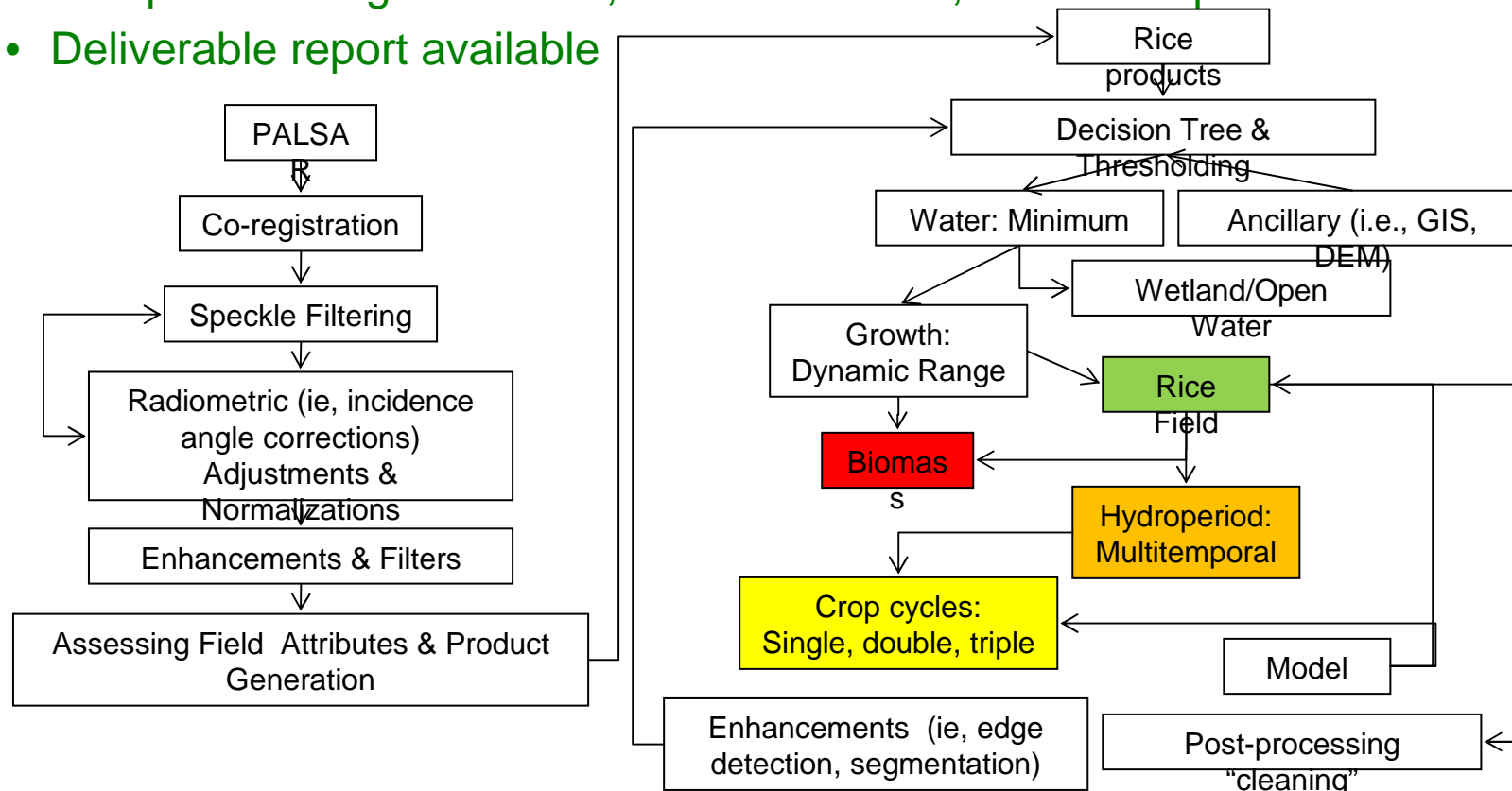
- **Summary**

- Objectives

- Map the extent of rice paddies in Pan Asian region
    - Map rice cropping systems in Pan Asian region
    - Map inundation period of rice agriculture in Pan Asian region
    - Map and monitor rice biophysical characteristics (biomass, LAI, age, height) in Pan Asian region.
    - Use PALSAR derived products to drive a biogeochemical model to estimate net GHG emissions.
  - Phase 1: Methods for operational mapping developed and tested
  - Phase 1: Products for development sites created
  - Phase 1: Validation underway

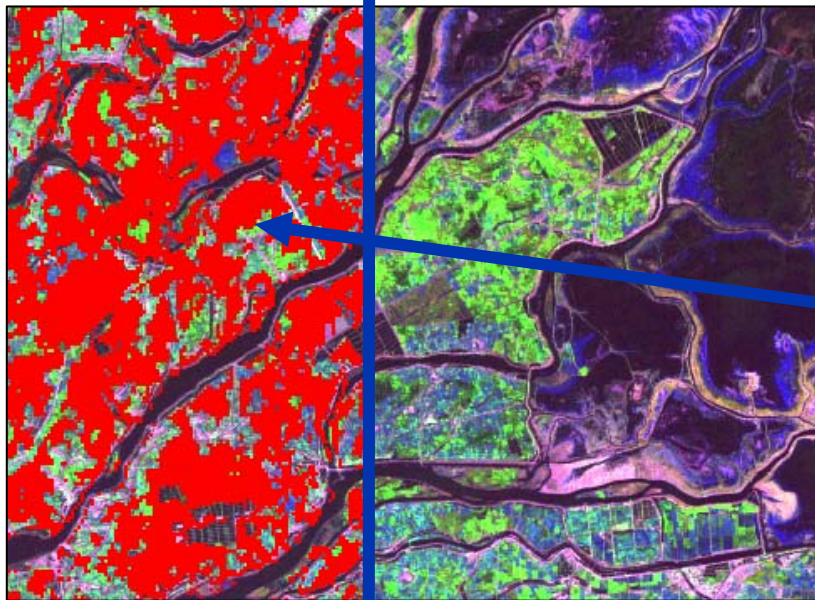
- **Task: Algorithm Development**

- Algorithms & methodology for rice products (i.e., subtask 1.1.1)
- Completed using fine-beam, AUIG ScanSAR, & K&C Strips
- Deliverable report available 



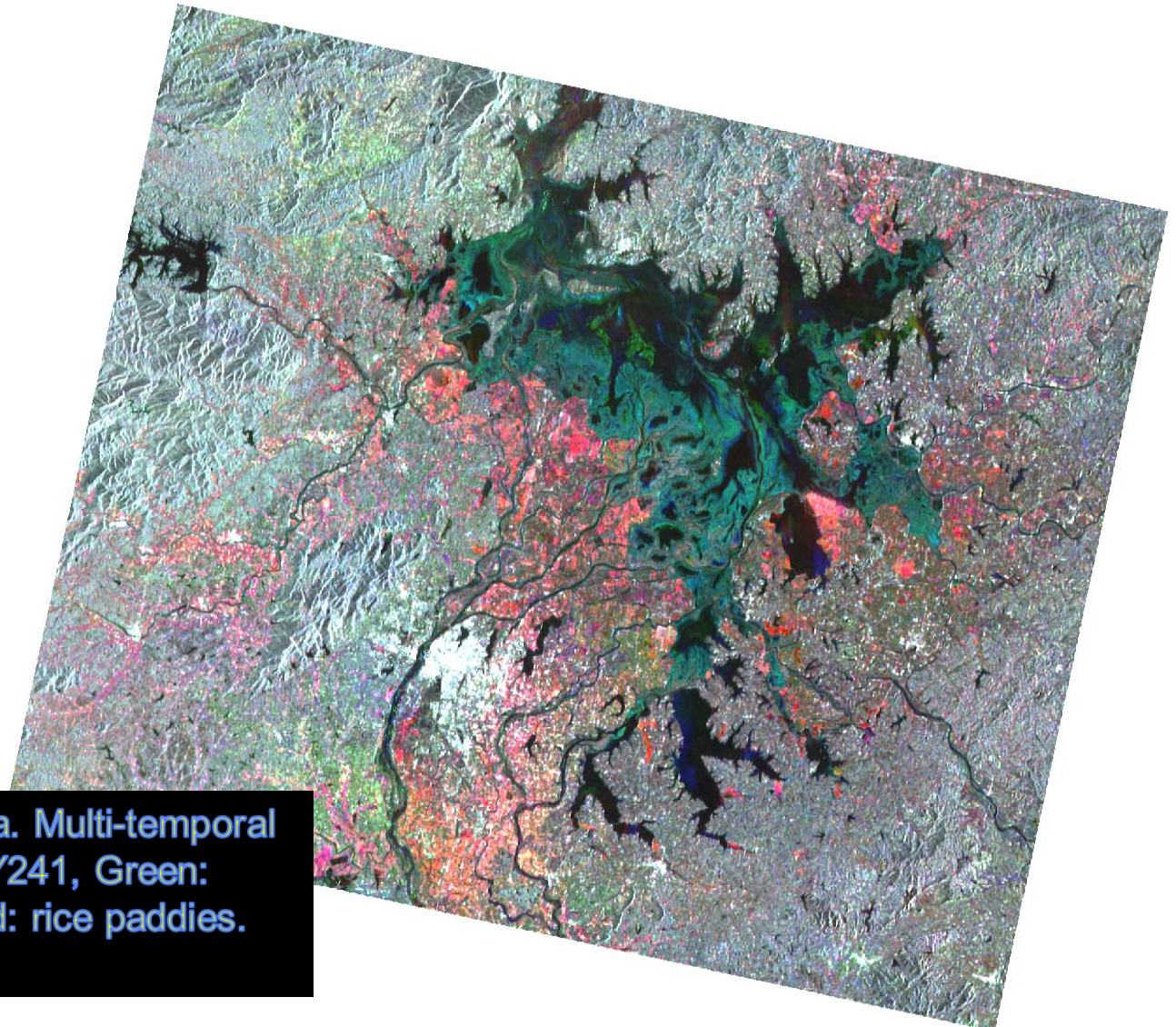
## Completion of work from Phase 1

- **Task: Applications and Rice Mapping**
  - Classify rice paddy extent (subtasks 1.1.3 & 1.1.4)
  - Completed for development sites using FBS/D, AUIG ScanSAR & K&C Strips
  - Completed Phase 1 Rice products for Southeast China & Java, Indonesia
  - Deliverables complete for Poyang lake, Java, & California, USA



## Completion of work from Phase 1

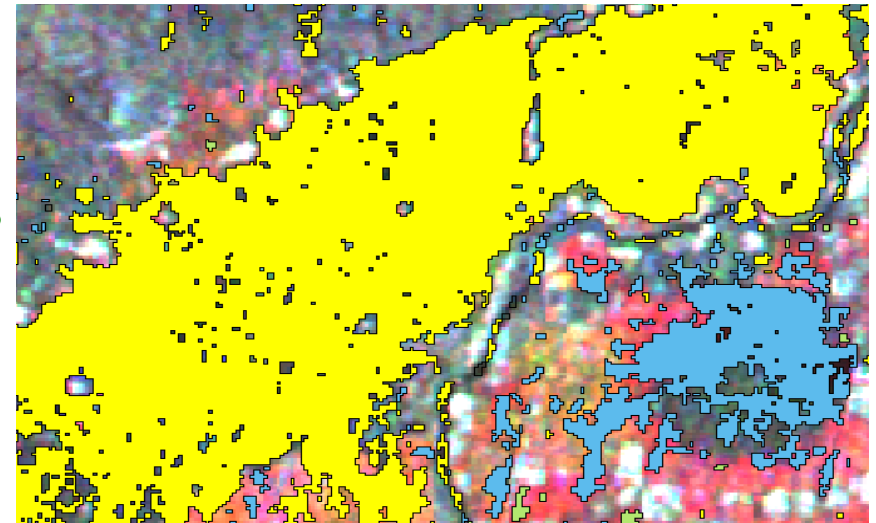
- **Poyang Lake example**
  - Region has variability in paddy size, wetlands with variety of aquatic vegetation,
  - Preliminary validation underway;
  - Deliverables and accuracy available May 2009



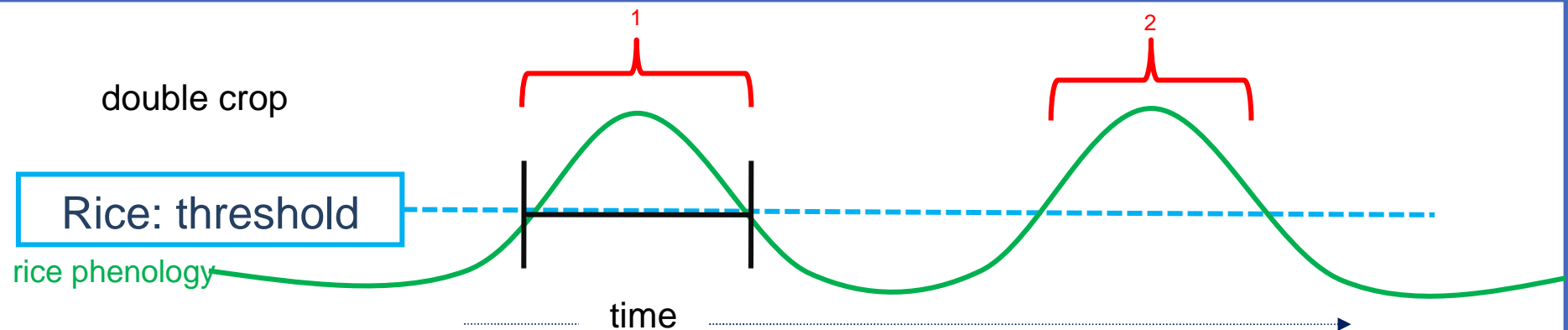
Poyang Lake, Jiangxi Province, China. Multi-temporal (HH: 100m) ScanSAR (Red: DOY241, Green: DOY149, Blue: DOY103). Bright red: rice paddies.

## Completion of work from Phase 1

- **Crop cycles using multi-temporal strips**
  - Subtasks 2; Completed Phase 1 rice products (crop cycles) for Java, Indonesia
  - Southeast Asia K&C strip products in progress
  - Characterize number of peaks and temporal windows
  - Complete for Java, Indonesia
  - Pan-Asian Product 2.2 underway 2009

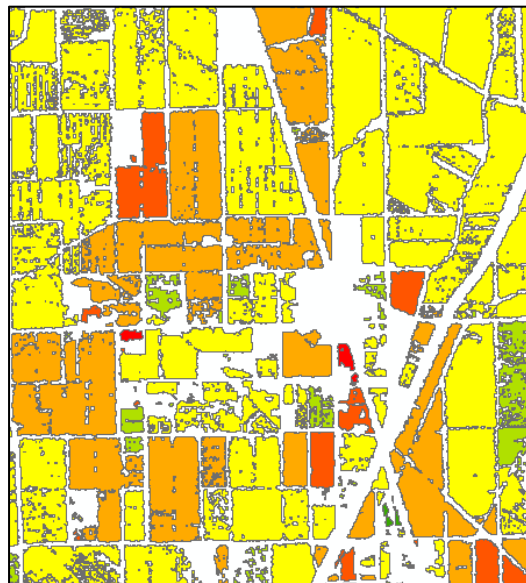


Single Rice Crop Double Rice Crop



## Completion of work from Phase 1

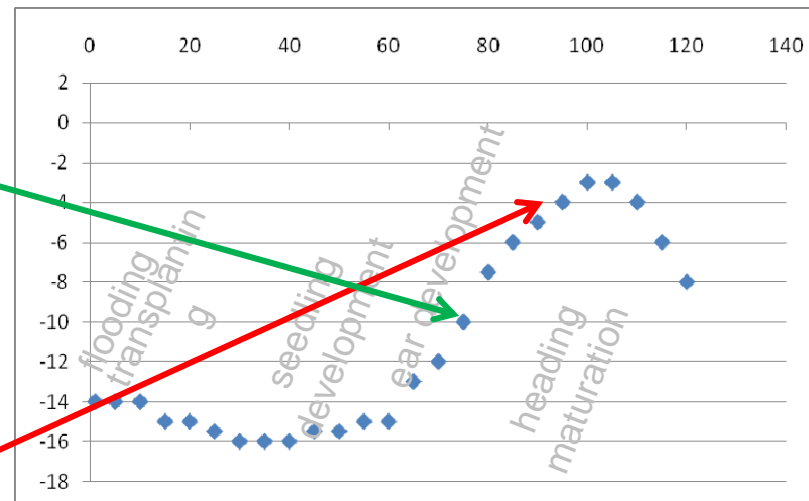
- **Task: Monitoring rice characteristics**
- Attributes include age, planting/harvest dates, biomass
- Completed methodology for development site
- Pan-Asian products scheduled for Phase 2



Field-averaged  
biomass  
(HH)

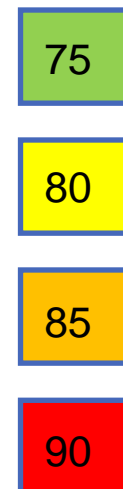


BS-rice status "example model"



L35HH: Backscatter and rice growth

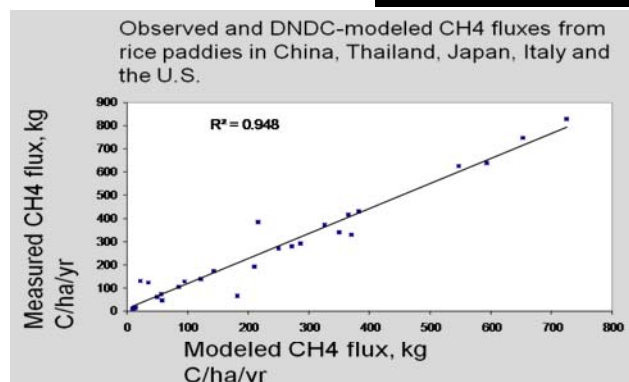
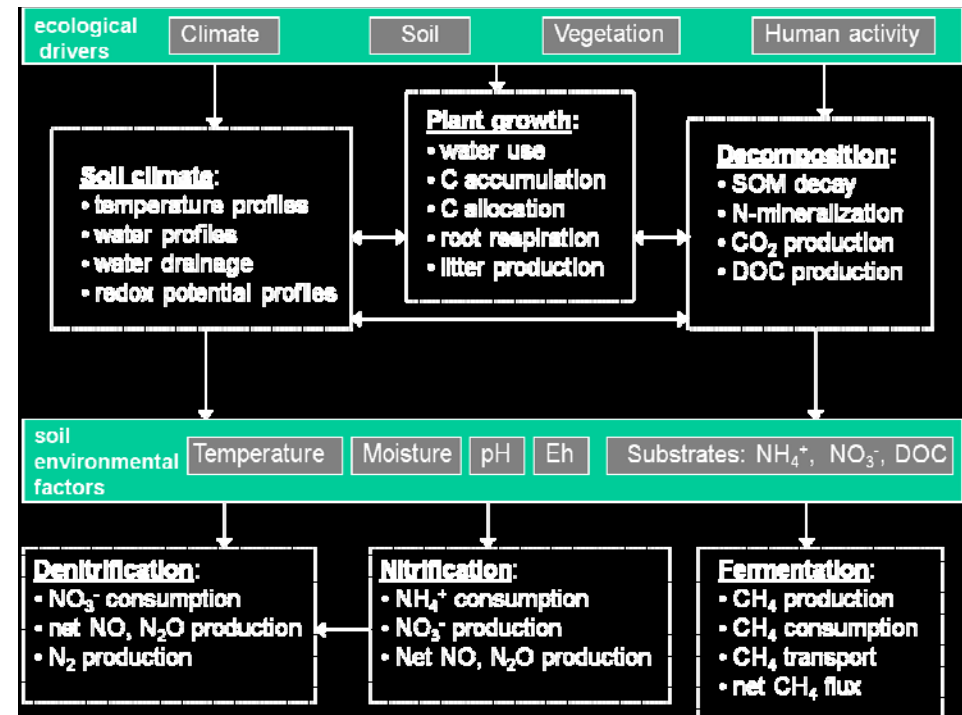
~Growth  
Status (days)



## Completion of work from Phase 1

### GHG Emissions Modelling

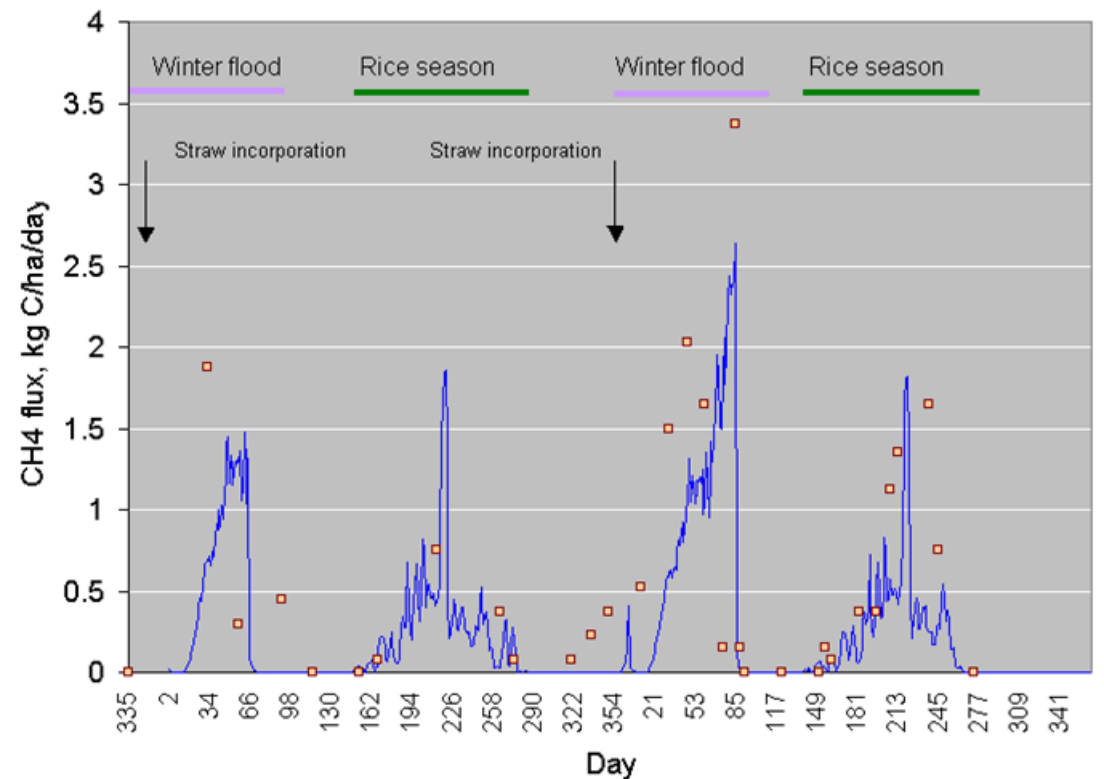
- Using DNDC biogeochemical model
  - Provides full GHG accounting (SOC, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O)
  - Well validated across range of rice systems
  - Has management levers.
  - Linked with GIS databases (RS and field data)



## Completion of work from Phase 1

### Mapping Hydroperiod using multi-temporal PALSAR data

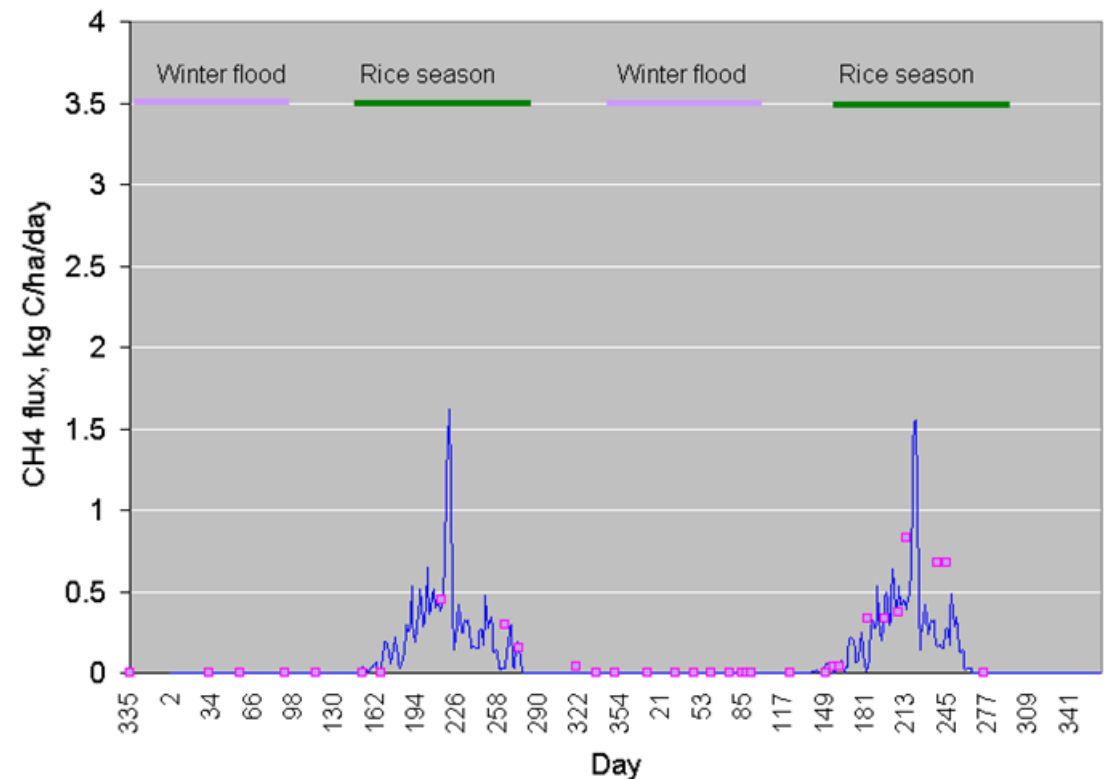
- Need for improved spatial estimates of rice inundation dynamics will improve our model estimates of GHG emissions (Methane and Nitrous Oxide are controlled by redox dynamics).



## Completion of work from Phase 1

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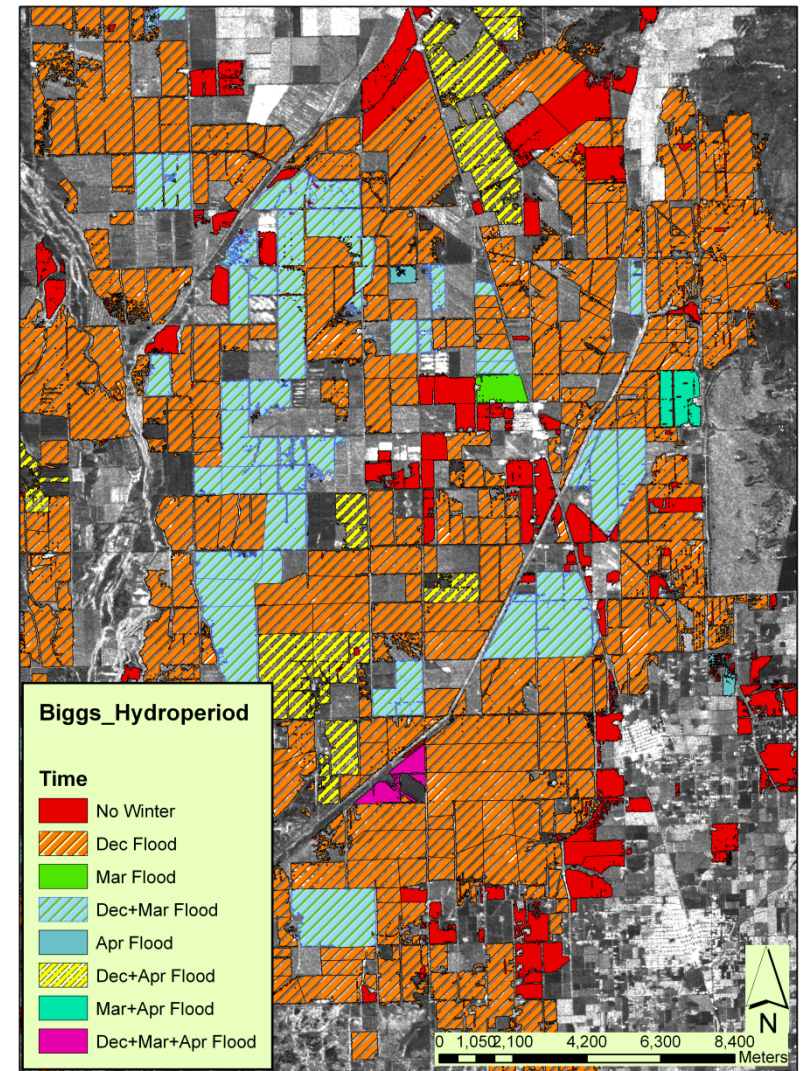
## Completion of work from Phase 1

- **Mapping Hydroperiod using multi-temporal data**
  - Subasks 3: Mapping hydroperiod methodology complete
  - Products available for analysis in CA, USA
  - Biggs GHG modeling using rice products
  - Pan-Asian hydroperiod products in progress

### Example Application

Biggs hydroperiod assessment:

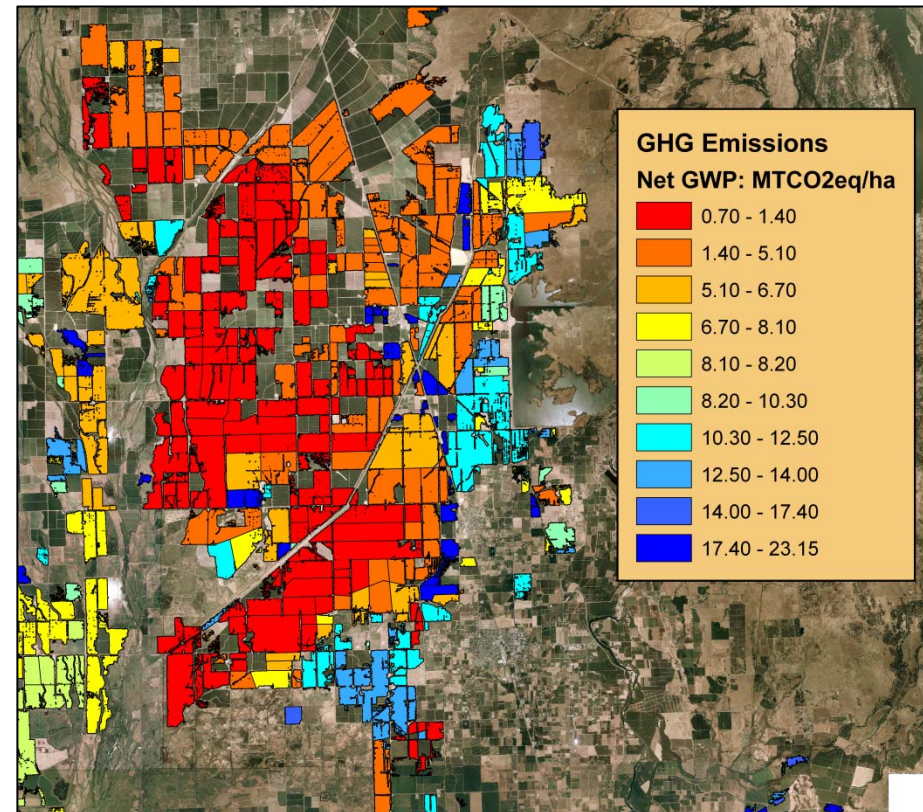
- Rice map using fine-beam PALSAR; 95% overall accuracy
- PALSAR HH 100m ScanSAR monitors hydroperiod
  - 12/5/2006, 3/7/2007, 4/17/2007
- Approximately half of paddies (47%) flooded during December (74,292 hectares), 75% flooded one time
- 25% of rice paddies not winter flooded



## Completion of work from Phase 1

### GHG Emissions Modelling

- Using PALSAR to parameterize DNDC biogeochemical model
- Accurate characterization of land surface attributes and captures spatial variability
- Estimates of regional emissions and impacts of various managements

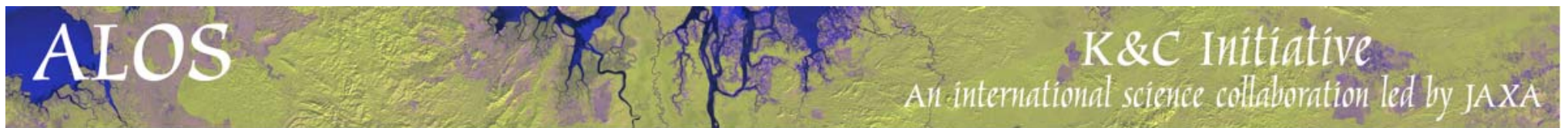


## Phase 1 Conclusions

- Multi-temporal FBS/FBD and ScanSAR are promising for routine mapping and monitoring of rice at regional scale.
- Decision tree classification and segmentation can be implemented in an automated system.
- ScanSAR radiometry is suitable for mapping and monitoring, but issues of scale in regions with smaller rice paddies.
- Ideal system combines FBD/FBS mapping of rice extent with ScanSAR monitoring for refining cropping intensity, cropping dates and inundation dynamics.
- Phase 2:
  - Systematic validation (sites in China, Java and California)
  - Application to all of SE Asia, India and China.

## Completion of work from Phase 1: Papers

- Wang, C, Wu, J, Zhang, Y., Pan, G., Qi, J., and W. Salas, 2008, Characterizing L-band scattering of paddy rice in southeast China with radiative transfer model and multi-temporal ALOS/PALSAR imagery, *accepted, IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing.*
- Zhang, Y., Wang, C., Wu, J., Qi, J., and W. Salas, 2008, Mapping Paddy Rice with Multi-temporal ALOS PALSAR Imagery in Southeast China, *accepted, International Journal of Remote Sensing.*
- Beach, R., DeAngelo, B, Rose, S., Li, C., Salas, W., and S., DeGrosso, 2008, Mitigation potential and costs for global agricultural greenhouse gas emissions, *Agricultural Economics*, 38, 109-115.
- Salas, W., Boles, S., Li, C., Yeluripati, J., Xiao, X., Froking, S., and Green, P., 2007, Role of satellite radar observations and biogeochemical models for regional mapping and modeling of greenhouse gas emissions from rice paddies, *Journal of Aquatic Conservation, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 17, 319-329.



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William Salas



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