

A preliminary study on deforestation monitoring in Sumatra Island using PALSAR (II)

Osamu Isoguchi (JAXA), Masanobu Shimada (JAXA), Yumiko Uryu (WWF), Preesan Rakwatin (JAXA), and Nicolas Longépé (JAXA)

e-mail: isoguchi.osamu@jaxa.jp

1. Objectives

- ✓ to develop a **semi-automatic deforestation monitoring system** by using ALOS/PALSAR data based on WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) Riau GIS Land Cover Database.
- ✓ to study the possibility of identification of forest & deforested areas by PALSAR

2. Data

2.1 ALOS PALSAR data

- ✓ FBD data, paths 444-445, frames 7180-7190, observed from 2007 to 2009.

2.2 Ground truth

- ✓ WWF Riau GIS Land Cover Database 2007 and 2009, which are compiled by Kokok Yulianto <kkkyulianto@yahoo.com> and Yumiko Uryu yumuryu@yahoo.com based on LANDSAT and field survey.
- ✓ Aerial photos taken by WWF in September 2009.

4. Preprocessing

- ✓ 1) Time-series of co-located, **ortho-rectified, and slope-corrected** images by Σ -SAR
- ✓ 2) **Filtering** with an **anisotropic multi-temporal nonlinear diffusion process**
- ✓ 3) **Segmentation** with region growing process

5. Results

PALSAR forest change map

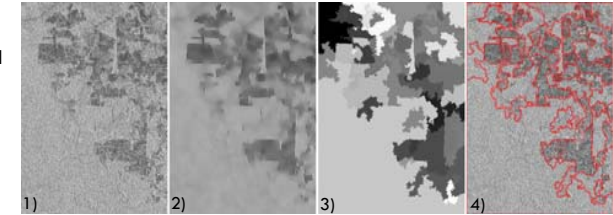


Fig. 5 Example of preprocessing process. 1) original orthorectified and slope-corrected 2) filtered one, 3) segmentation result, and 4) original image with segmentation.

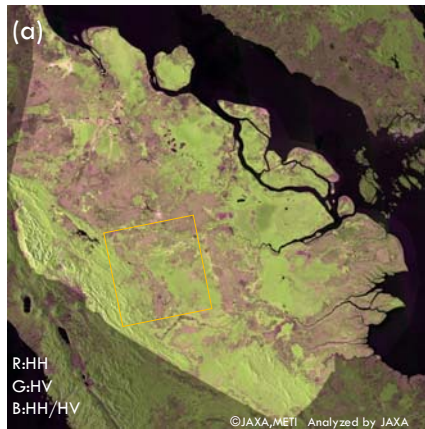


Fig. 1 Color composite of the K&C mosaic around Riau, where studied area is shown with an orange frame.

WWF forest change map

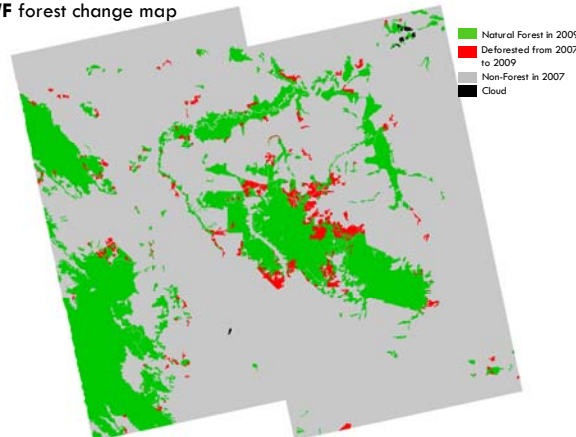


Fig. 2 Natural forest change map from 2007 to 2009 based on WWF Riau GIS Land Cover Database.

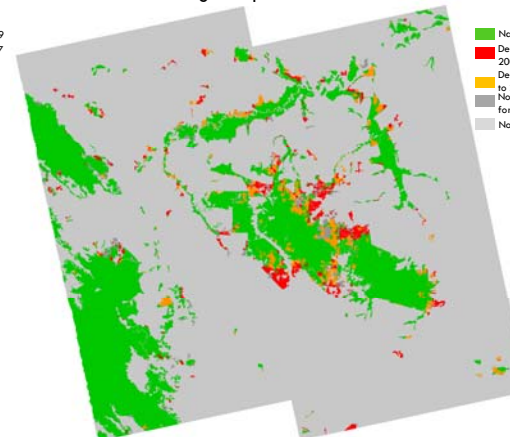


Fig. 6 Natural forest change map from 2007 to 2009 by PALSAR.

5.1 Detection

- ✓ A criterion

$$\text{Deforested area: } \Delta\sigma_{oHV} < -0.7\text{dB}$$

5.2 Statistics

Table 1 Statistics of comparison between WWF map and PALSAR one (unit:pixel)

result	WWF			
	deforested	forest		
PALSAR	deforested	a) 305503	b) 435977	c) 742409
	forest	d) 181513	e) 4377324	f) 4558837
		g) 487016	h) 4813301	i) 5300317

a/g: 62.7%
a/c: 41.2%
(a+e)/i: 88.3%

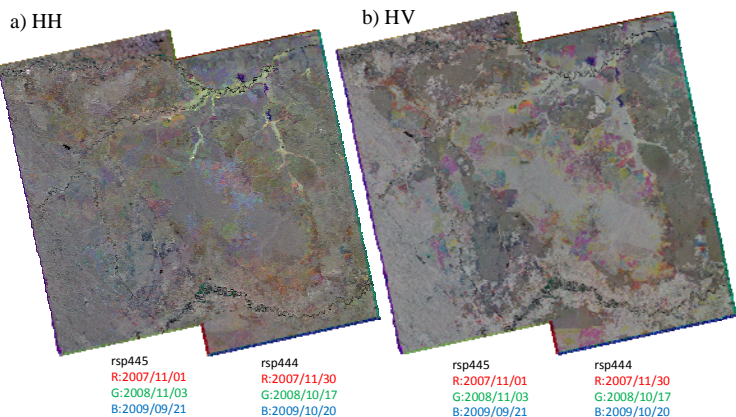


Fig. 3 (a) HH and (b) HV color composite of ortho-rectified and slope-corrected images, where 2007 data is assigned in red, 2008 one in Green, and 2009 one in Blue.

3. NRCS change for deforestation

- ✓ **HH**: no significant change ($\sim 0.25\text{dB}$ decrease)
- ✓ **HV**: $\sim 1\text{dB}$ decrease

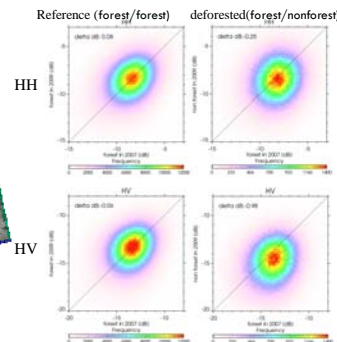


Fig. 4 Scatter plots of NRCS changes for (left) forest and (right) deforestation. X-axis shows those in 2007 and Y-axis in 2009.

5.3 Comparison with aerial photos

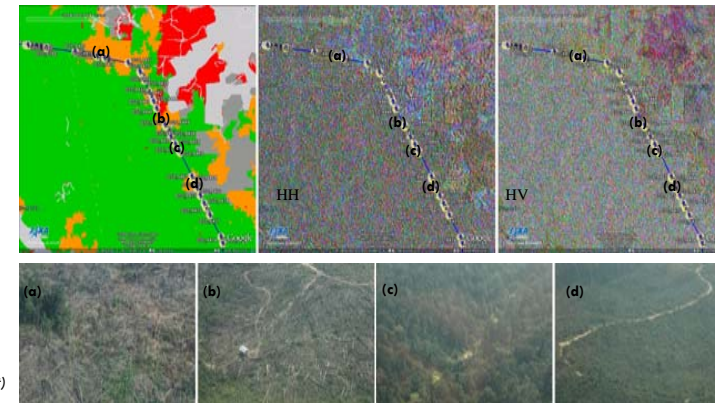


Table 2 Characteristics of NRCS change for deforestation.

	HH	HV
(a) & (b)	Recent deforestation	up
(b)	Fallen trees remain	down
(d)	(older) deforestation	down
(c)	Forest	-

6. Next step

- ✓ Improving **segmentation** method.
- ✓ Determining an **optimal criterion**.
- ✓ Detection over **whole Sumatra Island**.