

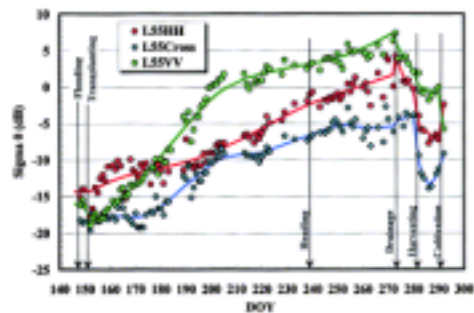
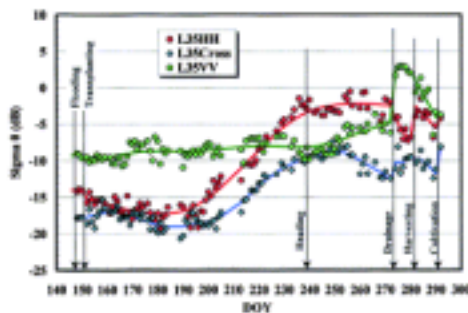
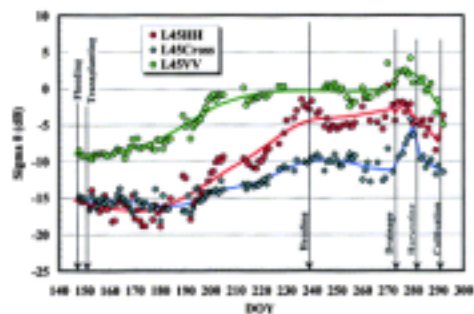
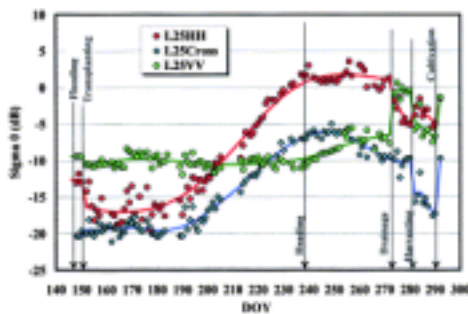
# High temporal and spatial variability

- temporal : variation during the cycle due to interaction mechanisms with growing plants
- spatial : variation among fields due to non uniformity of cultural practices



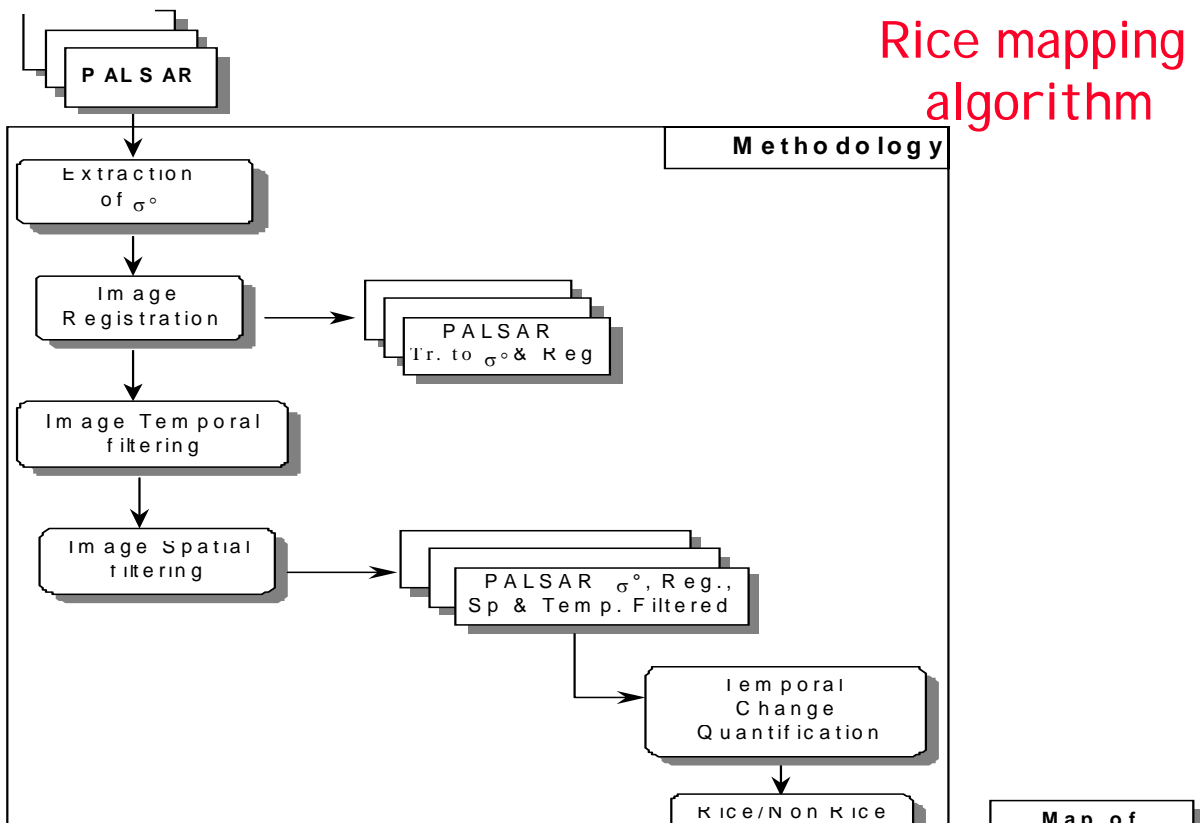
Mapping method based on temporal change

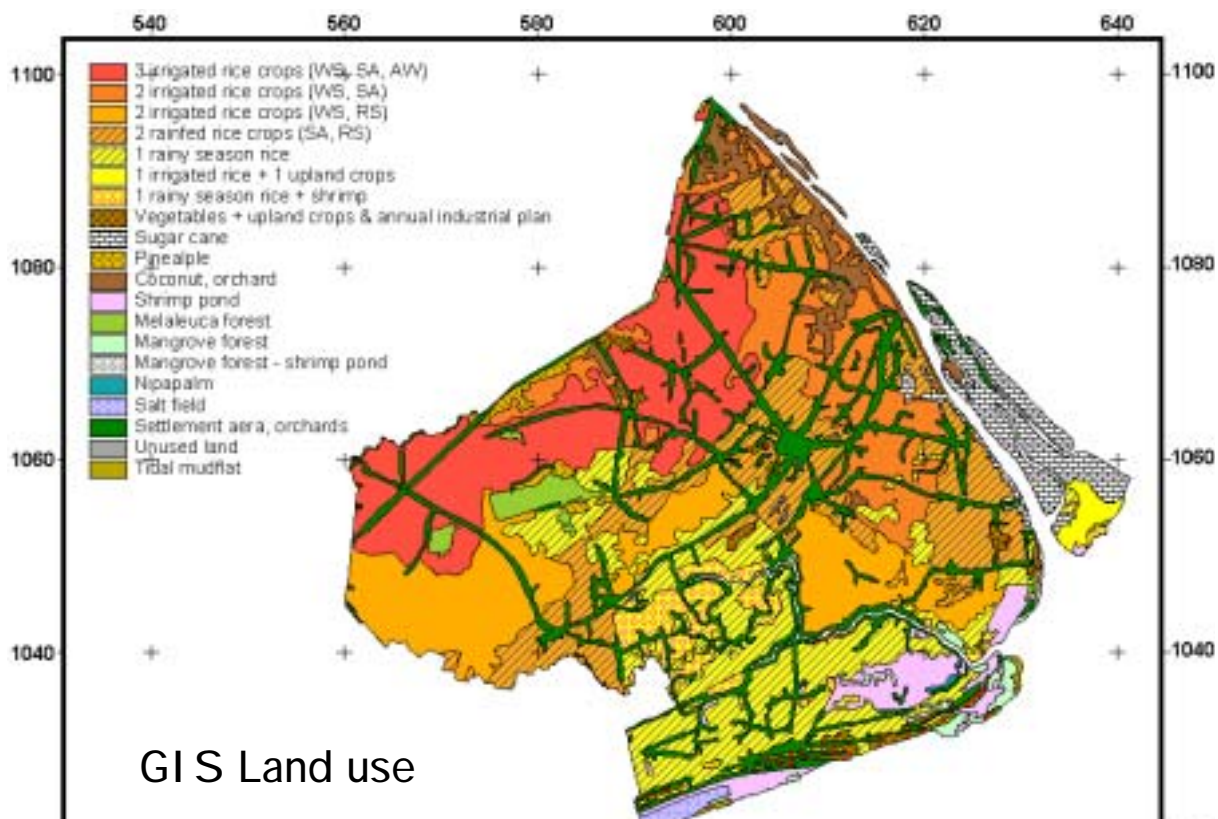
## ALOS polarisation and incidence



# PALSAR polarisation and incidence

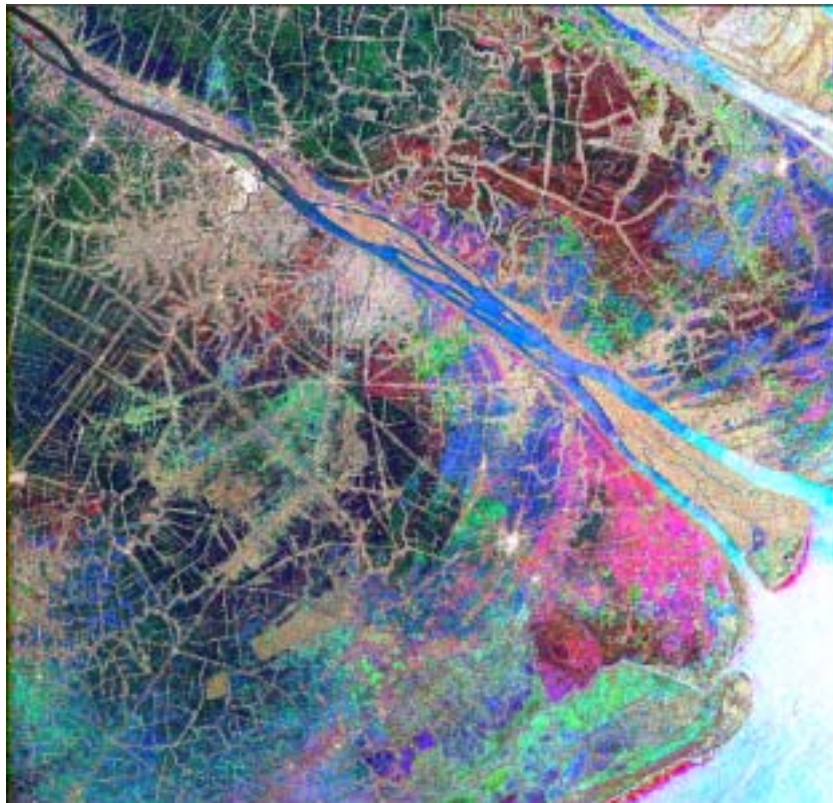
- Scansar HH 5 beams  
Sufficient temporal change 25° to 55°
- PALSAR dual pol  
HH & HV, 34° better than 45°



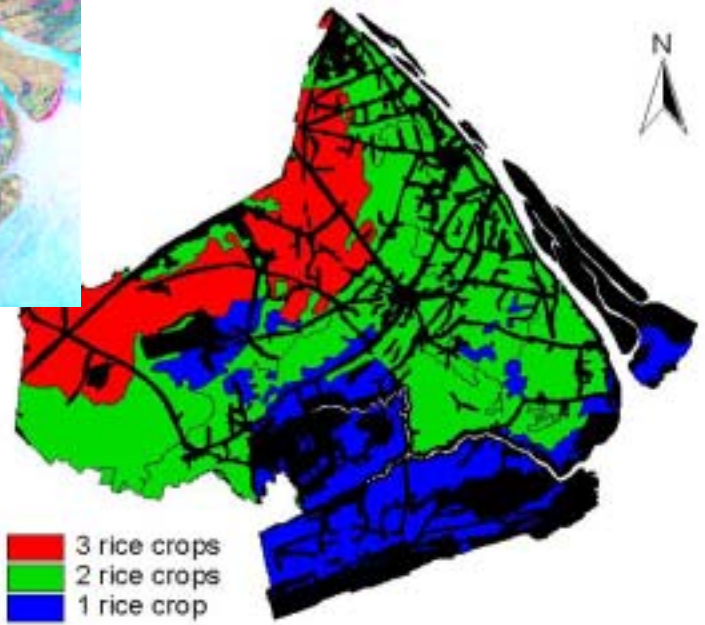
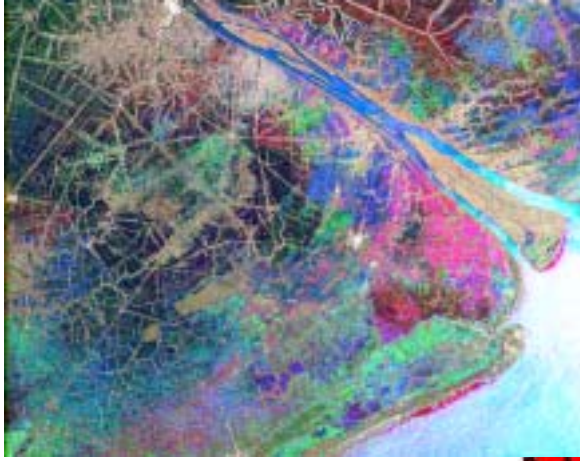


GIS Land use

Rice Crop	Local Name	Variety	Planting Method	Planting	Harvest
Winter – Spring	Dong Xuan (DX)	Modern	Direct seeding	Nov / Dec	Feb / Mar
Summer – Autumn	He Thu (HT)	Modern	Direct seeding	May / June	Aug / Sept
Rainy Season	Mua (M)	Traditional	Transplanting	Jul / Aug	Dec / Jan
	Thu Dong (TG)	Modern	Direct seeding or transplanting	Sept / Oct	Nov / Dec

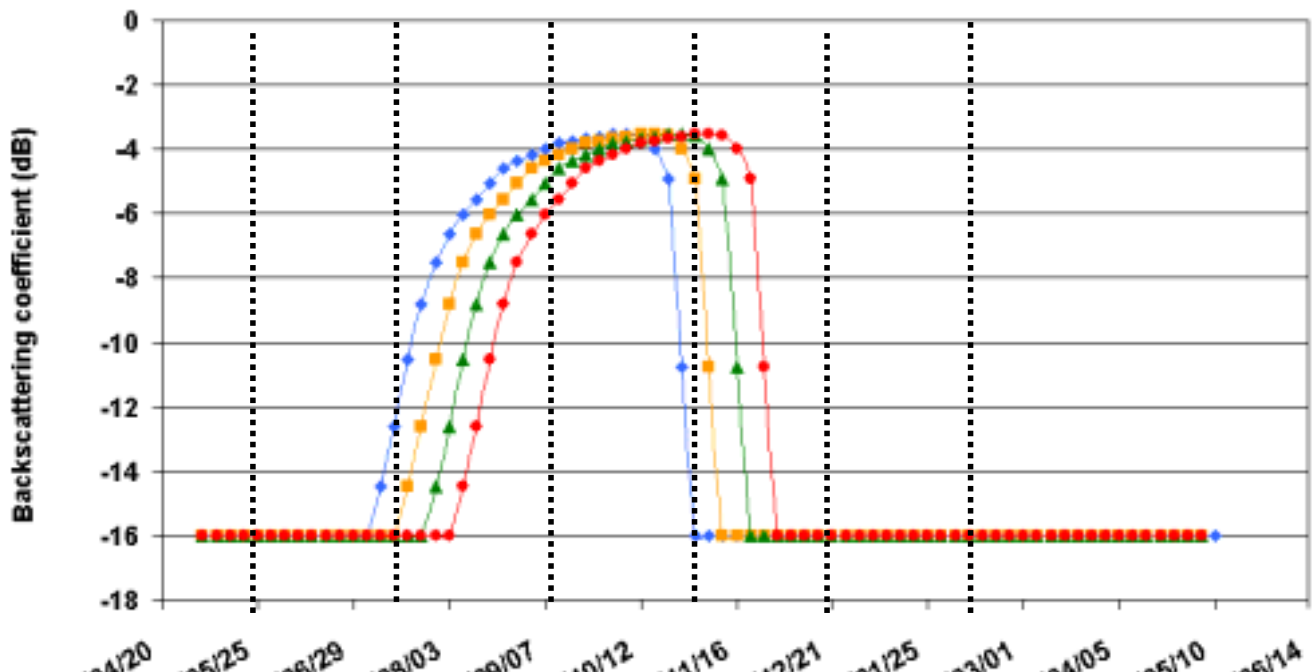


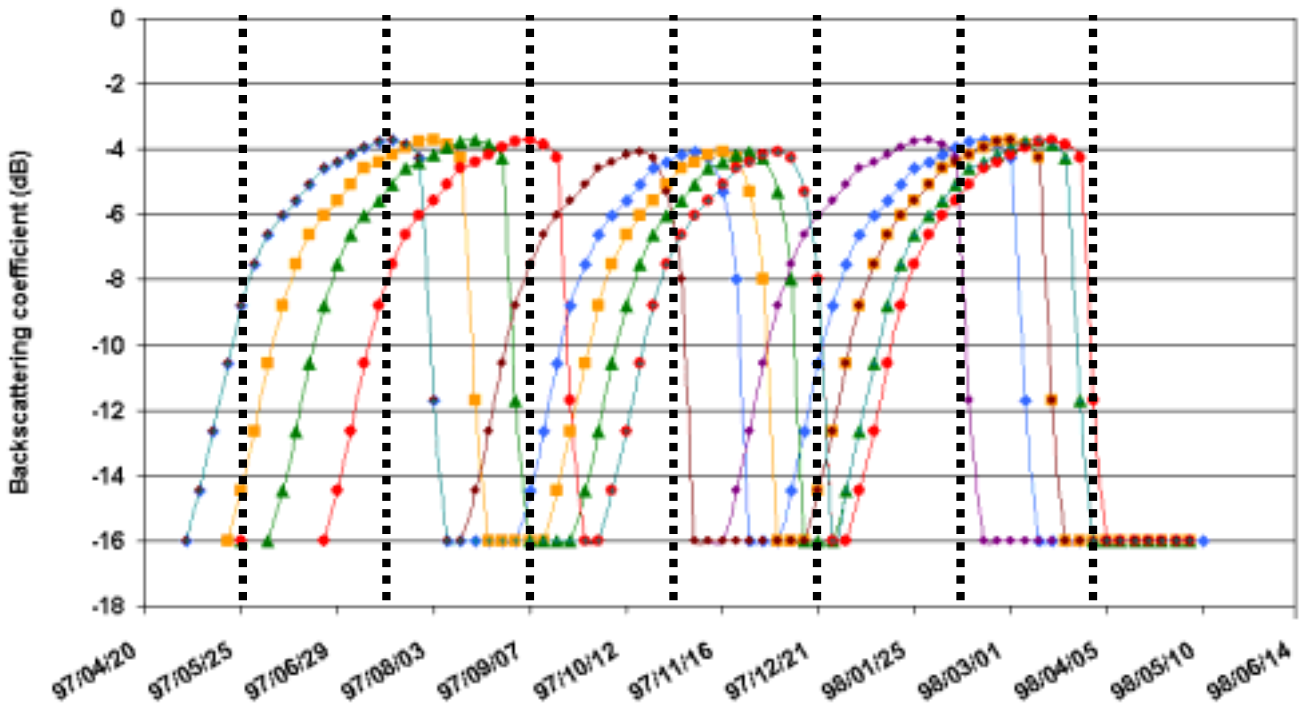
Red: October 1997  
Green: December 1997  
Blue: January 1998



## Rice cropping systems

Simulation of backscatter temporal change

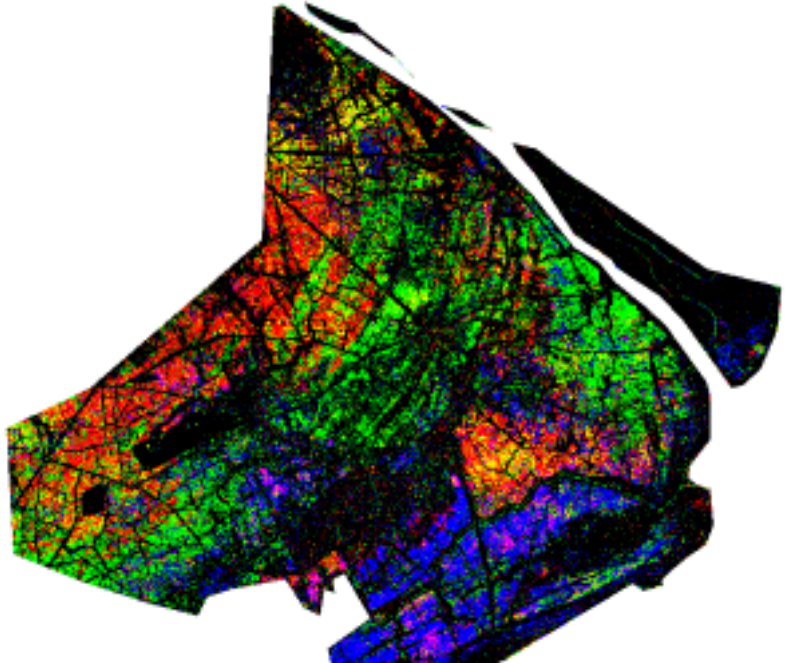


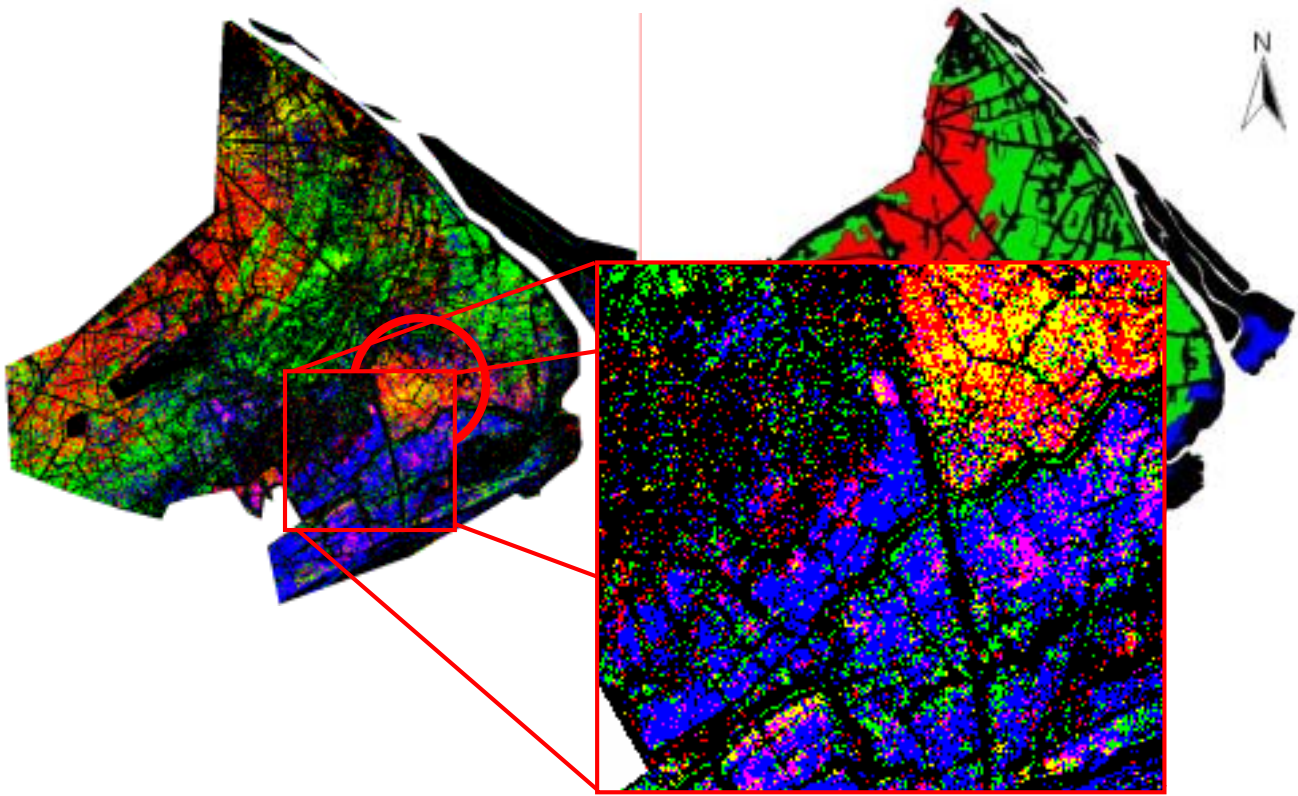


Triple crop rice - ALOS every 46 days

## Rice cropping systems

Result





## ORGANISATION

- Network of observations/ ground data collection for method development and validation
  - ✓ China
  - ✓ India
  - ✓ SE Asia peninsular
  - ✓ SE Asia insular
- Algorithm development team
- Data exploitation team

- Algorithm development using multi temporal Scansar data (single, double, triple crop)
  - Validation using ground data
  - Generation of map of rice, cropping system and flood duration at regions
  - Validate the product
  - Delivery of final product
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