

## SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR) AND OPTICAL IMAGERY DATA FUSION: CROP YIELD ANALYSIS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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### ABSTRACT:

With the expanding energy crisis and rising food prices, crop yield analysis in Southeast Asia is an increasingly important topic in this region. Rice is the most important food crop in Southeast Asia and the ability to accurately predict crop yields during a growing season is useful for decision-makers, aid providers, and commercial trade organizations. The use of optical satellite image data by itself is difficult due to the almost constant cloud in many parts of Southeast Asia. However, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), or SAR data, which can image the Earth's surface through cloud cover, is suitable for many agricultural purposes, such as the detection of rice fields, and the identification of different crop species. Crop yield analysis is difficult in this region due to many factors. Rice cropping systems are often characterized by the type of rice planted, the size of rice field, the sowing dates for different fields, different types of rice cropping systems from one area to another, as well as cultural practices such as sowing and transplanting. This paper will discuss the use of SAR data fused with optical imagery to improve the ability to perform crop yield analysis on rice crops in Southeast Asia.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Food source security is a major concern, particularly in Asia, due to the rapid population expansion happening in that region. Accurate evaluations of food crops can be difficult in many countries due to the lack of information available regarding yields. The regular usage of optical satellite image data for crop yield analysis is difficult due to the almost constant cloud in many parts of Southeast Asia. However, SAR data, which can image the Earth's surface through cloud cover, is suitable for many agricultural purposes, such as the detection of rice fields, and the identification of different crop species. Crop yield analysis is difficult in this region due to many factors. Rice cropping systems are often characterized by the type of rice planted, the size of rice field, the sowing dates for different fields, different types of rice cropping systems from one area to another, as well as cultural practices such as sowing and transplanting.

Space-borne radar imagery has great potential for the delineation and monitoring of rice crop paddies. SAR images have proven to be suitable for many agricultural remote sensing purposes, for example, detection of agricultural land such as rice fields, and even identification of different crop species is possible using well-timed SAR images (Karjalainen, Kuittinen, Junnikkala, Karvonen, Nguyen, & Tran, 2010). Due to the abundance of cloud coverage in Southeast Asia, SAR data is often a better choice over optical data (Abu Bakar, Shaari, Chuah, & Ewe, 1997).

Multi-temporal and multi-sensor data fusion has also been successfully used to identify irrigated rice fields. Rice is often planted in paddy fields and grows in distinct stages, including germination, emergence, tillering, heading, and maturing (Wang, 2009). Rice backscatter coefficients in SAR imagery display higher temporal variation than other types of land cover (Wang, 2009). Rice in the planting stage

exhibits a lower backscatter coefficient from flooded water because the rice plant is short and sparse, whereas, in the tillering stage, the backscatter coefficient increases rapidly when more tillers emerge and develop into a denser canopy (Wang, 2009). The backscatter coefficient is slightly less in the late heading stage when the leaves start to dry up and mature (Wang, 2009).

It is possible to monitor the rice growth stage during crop yield analysis, by measuring the backscattering coefficient from the plants as a function of time if radar images are acquired at appropriate time intervals during the growing season. Due to the nature of rice growth, there is a rapid increase in biomass during the 30-day vegetative phase for the short growth duration rice, so it is necessary to acquire time series data on a monthly basis in order to capture the changes in backscatter between the beginning of the planting cycle and the end of the reproductive stage (Wang, 2009). Generally, the beginning of a rice season would be identified by a low backscatter in the time series when the field was inundated while the end of the reproductive stage is characterized by a high backscatter (Wang, 2009).

In this study, multi-temporal ENVISAT ASAR APS dual polarization (HH, HV) data from five different dates in 2011 were used to estimate rice crop yields in the Ganges Delta of Bangladesh. This data corresponds to the growing season of Aman rice crops, which typically occurs from July through November.

### 2. METHODS

Ten ENVISAT ASAR APS datasets (5 HH and 5 HV datasets) in the original ESA format that were acquired over the same track and frame (i.e. same viewing geometry) were used in this example. The ENVISAT ASAR data were

loaded into SARscape in ENVI using the ASAR product standard format reader. The processing of the multi-temporal ASAR APS data involved several steps including:

1. Data import of the original ESA datasets.
2. Data multilooking (number of looks: 1 and 5 respectively in azimuth and range),
3. Data coregistration.
4. Data multitemporal Filtering (using a De Grandi method).
5. Extraction of SRTM-3 version 4 DEMs for use with geocoding.
6. Data geocoding with radiometric calibration and normalization (using a grid size 25 m to match the resolution of the ASAR data).

These steps roughly consist of image calibration or conversion to the radar backscattering coefficient sigma nought ( $\sigma_0$ ), image registration or geocoding, and image spatial filtering (Nguyen, Armando, Thuy, Young, Trung, & Bouvet, 2009). Image calibration consists of correcting SAR images for incidence angle effect and for replica pulse power variations to derive physical values (Nguyen, Armando, Thuy, Young, Trung, & Bouvet, 2009).

The processed SAR datasets were then fused with Landsat ETM+ scenes from 2011, and ENVI was used to classify the images in order to quantify the area covered by the rice crops.

### 3. RESULTS

The processed SAR images for each of the dates during the growing season are represented in Figure 1 below. The rice crops are represented by the darker areas at the beginning of the growing season (Figure 1a) as the backscatter coefficient for water is lower. Once the plants emerge from the water, the backscatter coefficient gets higher and these areas become brighter in the images from August through October (Figure 1: b, c) and d)). As the crops mature and are harvested starting in November (Figure 1: e), the areas begin to appear darker again.

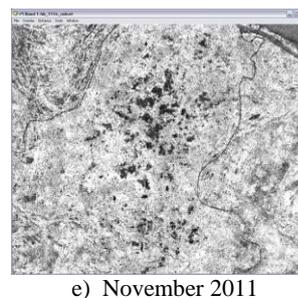
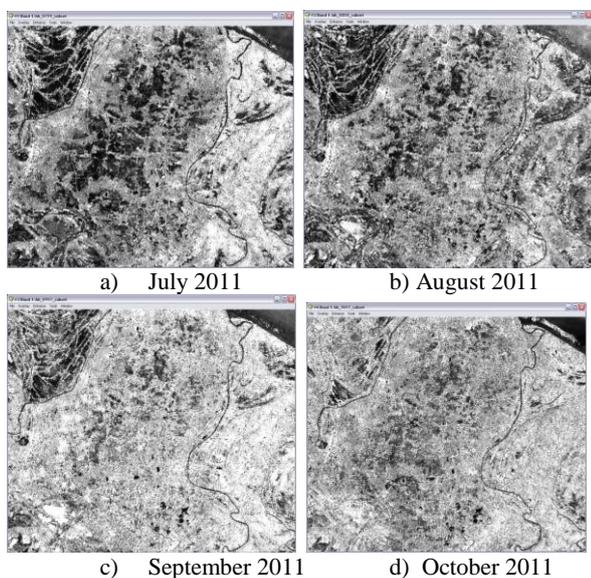


Figure 1. Processed SAR Multi-temporal Images; HH Polarization

After the ENVISAT ASAR data was processed, SARscape in ENVI was used to produce an RGB color composites using HH and HV bands in order to improve the visualization of the objects in the images. In the series of RGB color composites shown in Figure 2 below, red =  $(\text{input 1} - \text{input 2}) / (\text{input 1} + \text{input 2})$ , green = input 2, and blue = input 1. This type of color composite enhances the differences in the backscatter results of the rice crops during different periods of the growing season. The forests (green) are more easily distinguished from the rice crop fields (red to purple depending on water content).

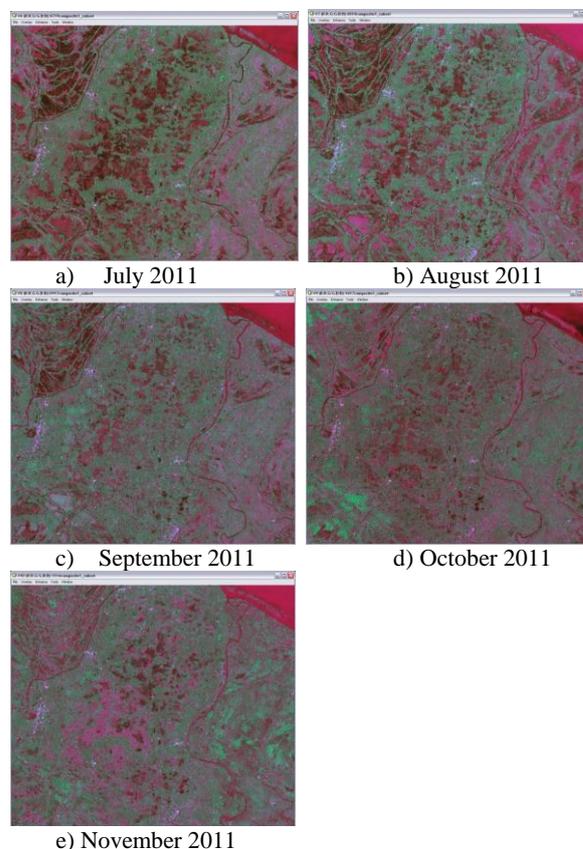
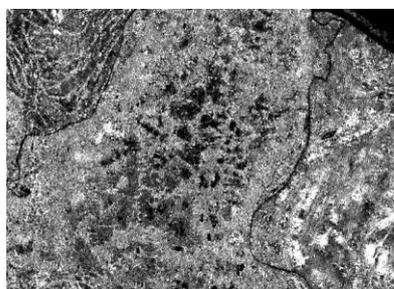


Figure 2. Processed SAR Multi-temporal Images; Color Composites

In the ETM+ image from Figure 3 below, at the end of the growing season in November, the light green areas represent the forested areas, the pink/purple areas represent the fields where the rice has been harvested, and the blue areas represent water.



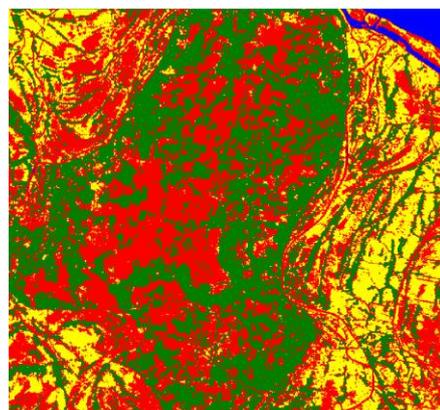
November 2011



November 2011

Figure 3: Top: ETM+ Image RGB= bands 5,4,3 from November 2011; Bottom: ENVISAT ASAR APS HV processed data from November 2011

A maximum likelihood classifier was used in ENVI to compare the ETM+ image alone, a minimum distance classifier was used for the single band SAR image, and the two images fused together. The results are shown in Figure 4 below.



November 2011

**Vegetation Classes**

Black	Unclassified
Red	Rice fields
Green	Forest
Blue	Water
Yellow	Other

Figure 4: Top: ETM+ Classification, Middle: SAR Classification, Bottom: Fused ETM+ and SAR classification

**4. CONCLUSION**

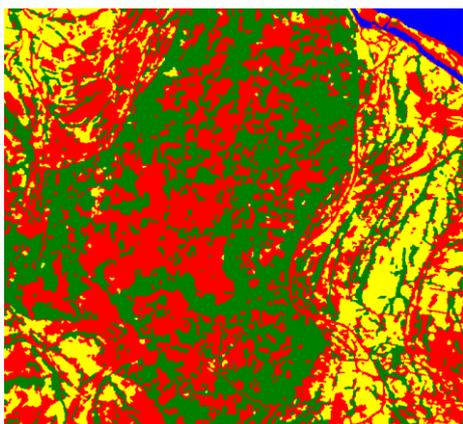
A combination of optical data with SAR data is an effective method to delineate rice crops in the Ganges Delta of Bangladesh as it gives more detail than using the optical image alone, and less noise than when using the SAR image on its own. The multi-temporal SAR data makes it easier to visualize the location of the rice crops as they change during the growing cycle, and the combination of fusing optical data with the processed SAR data allows for a more accurate classification of the rice fields for more accurate crop yield mapping.

**5. REFERENCES**

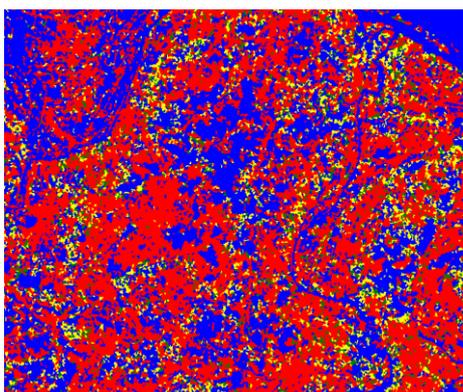
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