

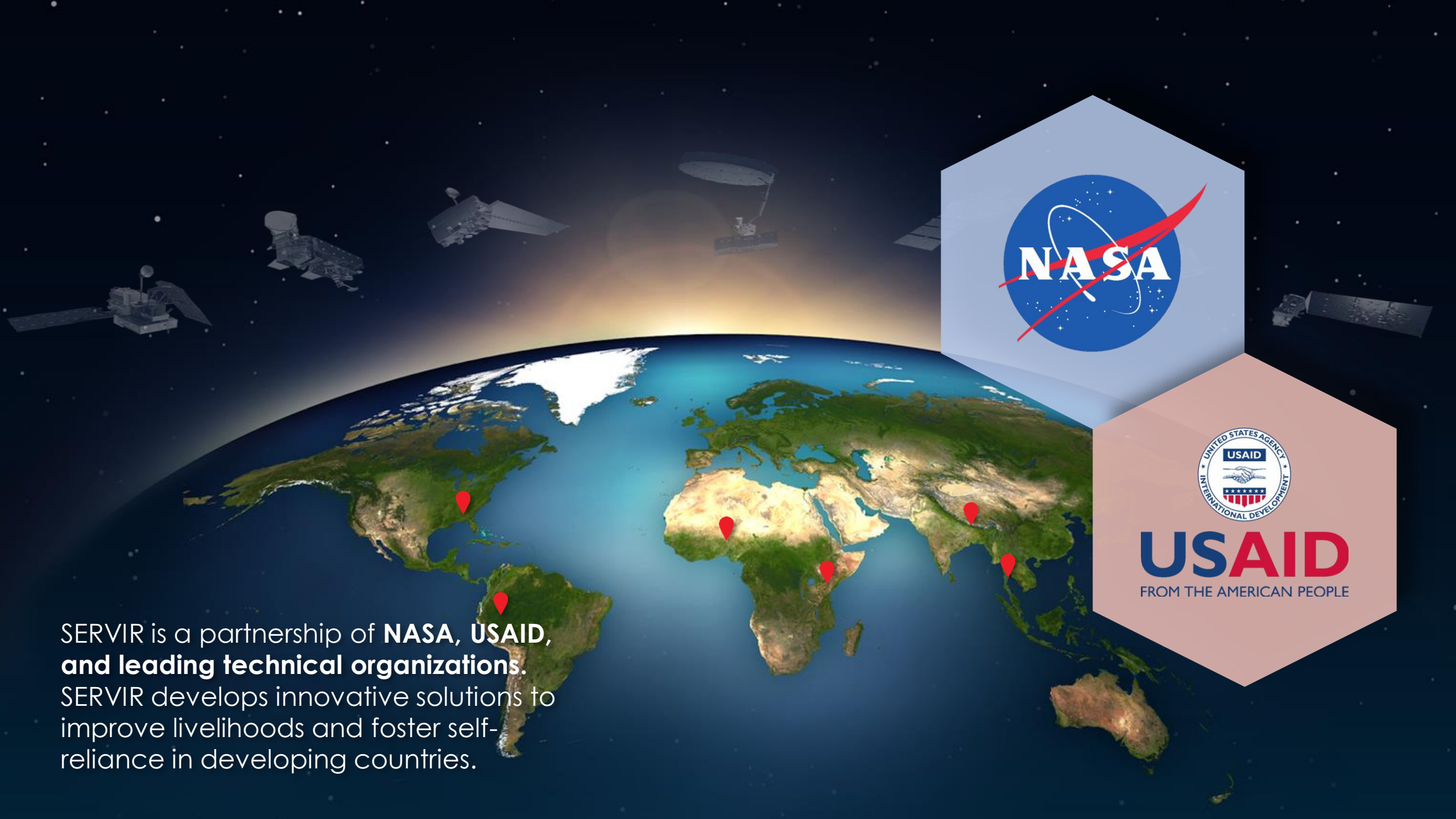
Source: Planet



# Applicability of SAR Sentinel-1 data to distinguish drivers of deforestation in the Amazon

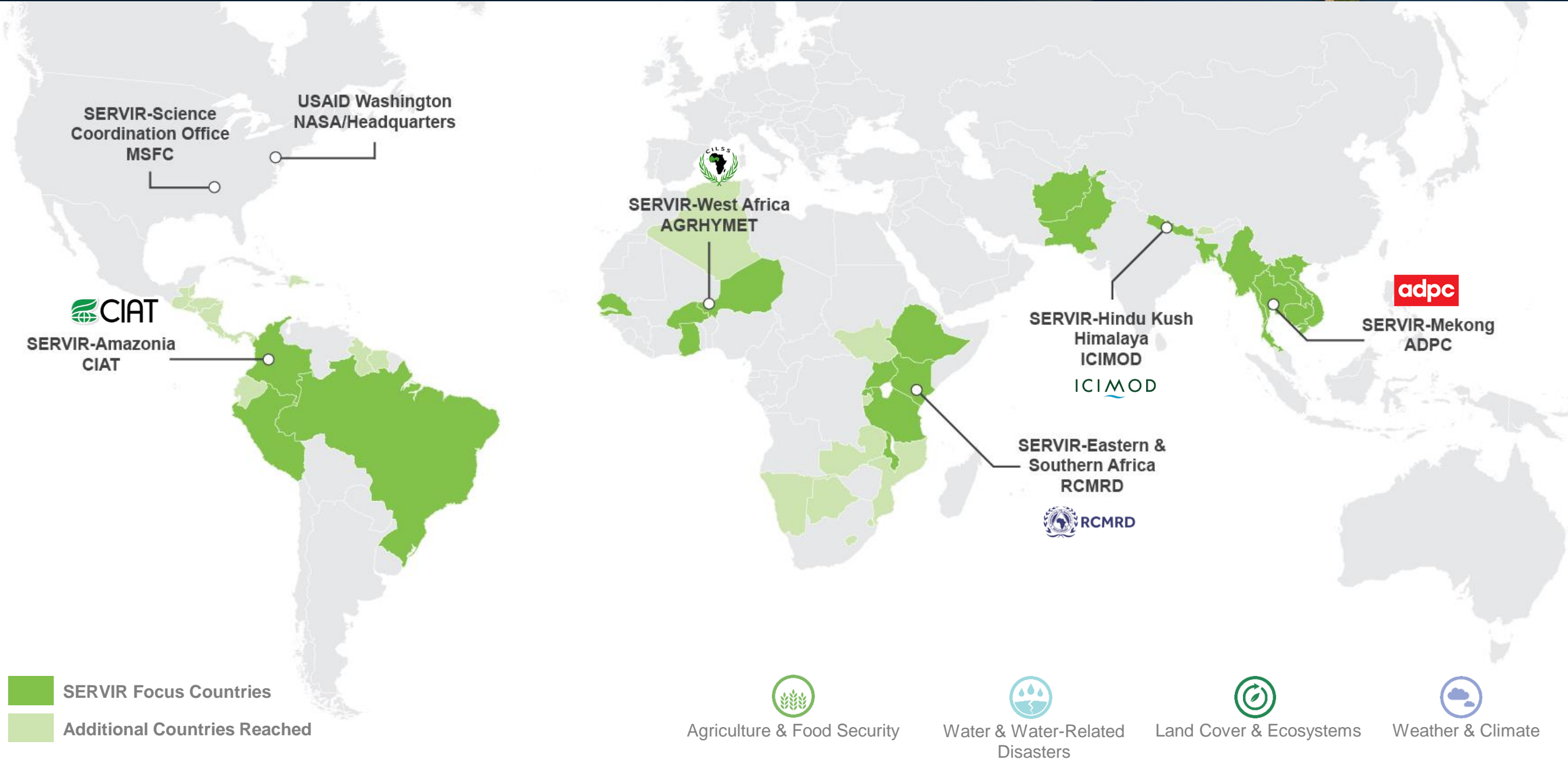
XXV IUFRO World Congress  
Saturday, October 5, 2019

Andrea Puzzi Nicolau  
Africa Flores-Anderson  
Dr. Robert Griffin  
Kelsey Herndon



SERVIR is a partnership of **NASA, USAID, and leading technical organizations.** SERVIR develops innovative solutions to improve livelihoods and foster self-reliance in developing countries.

# SERVIR International Presence



# SERVIR AMAZONIA



## CIAT **SERVIR-Amazonia HUB HEADQUARTERS**



SERVIR-Amazonia focus countries

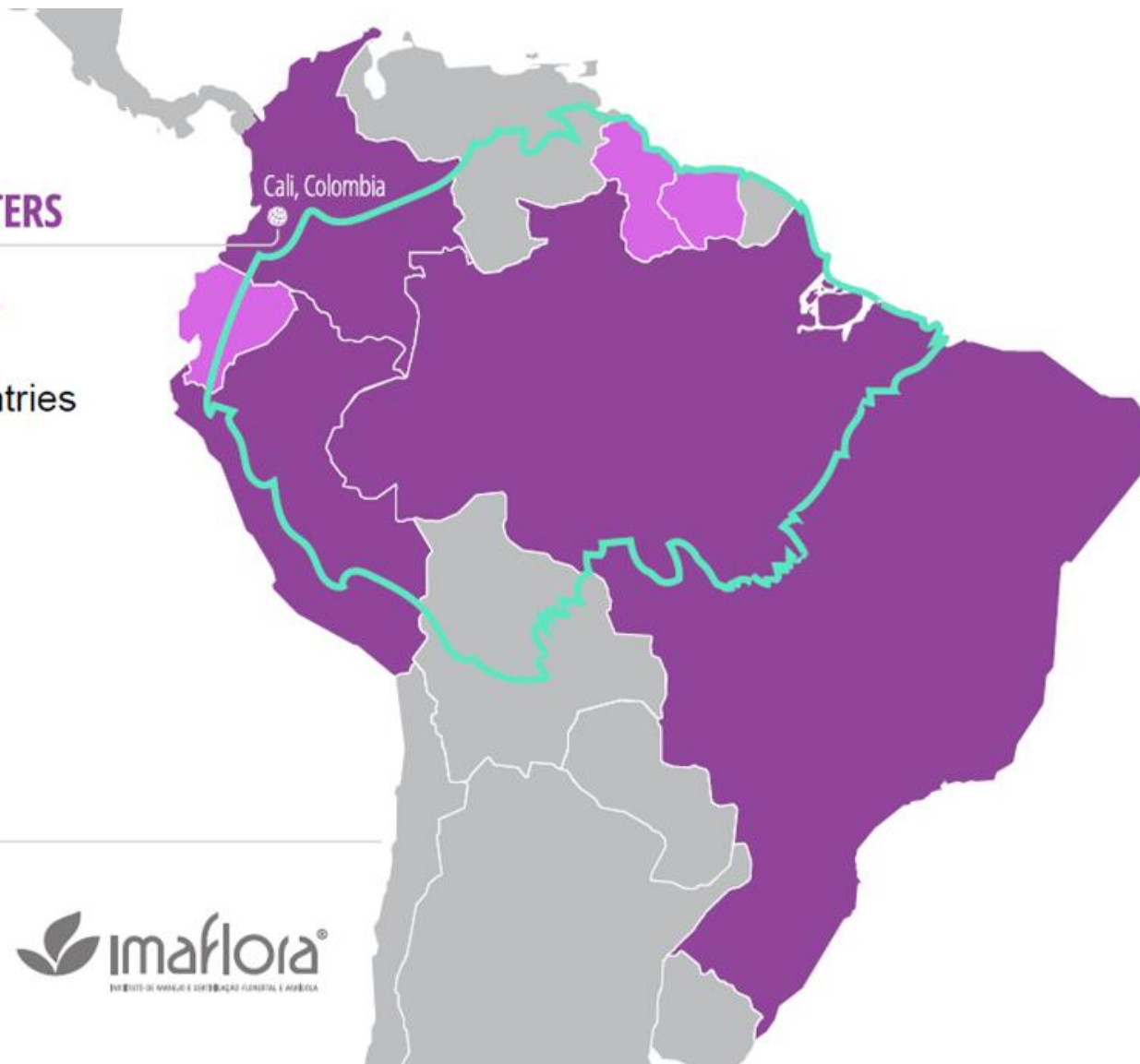


Additional countries reached



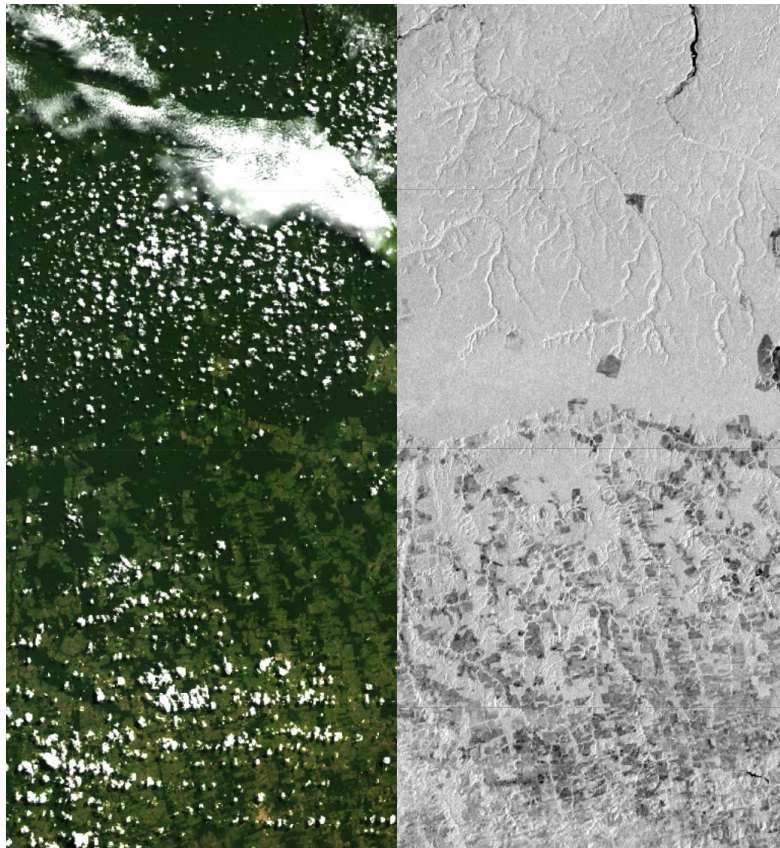
Biome limits of the Amazon

## SERVIR-Amazonia HUB PARTNERS



# Motivation

- ▶ Is it possible to use Sentinel-1 data to distinguish drivers of deforestation?
  - ▶ Why is it important to distinguish drivers of deforestation?

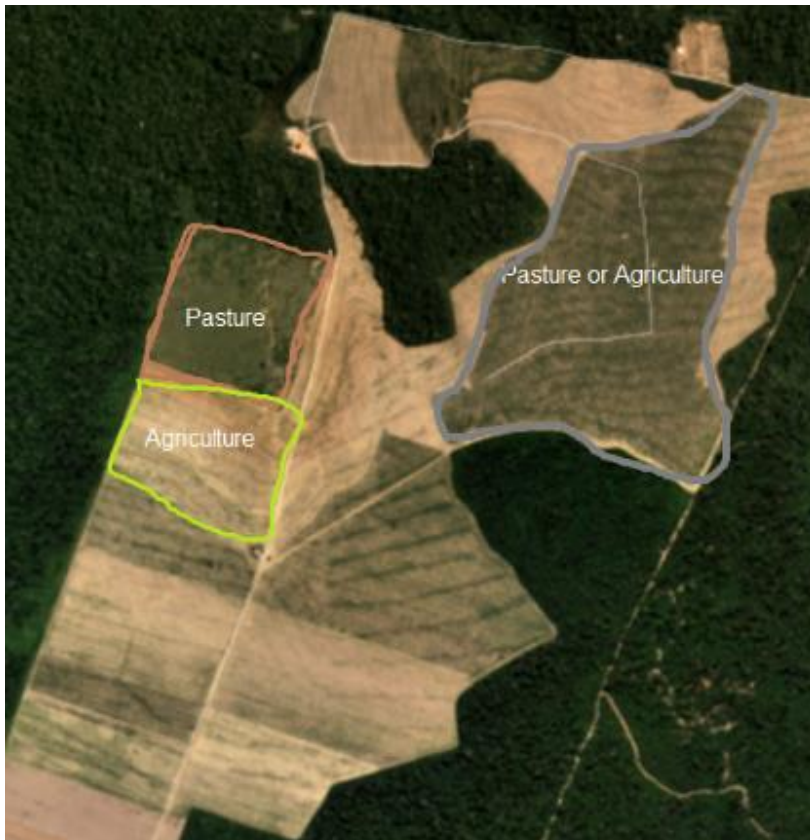


Landsat 8 RGB and Sentinel-1 VV median composites  
January-July 2019 (Altamira, Brazil)

- ▶ We know where and when deforestation is happening, but in order to have an impact in how to prevent deforestation, we need to know what is causing it
- ▶ Optical systems:
  - ▶ Cloud cover
  - ▶ Hard to distinguish different land uses with similar land cover (Joshi et al., 2016; Hagensieker et al., 2017)
- ▶ The identification of drivers of deforestation is a need for early warning deforestation monitoring systems (International Forum of Early Warning Systems, Lima, July 2018)
- ▶ Important towards more sustainable land management and to aid global initiatives such as REDD+ (UNFCCC, 2013)
- ▶ The use of SAR data is a priority by GFOI (GFOI, 2013)

# Motivation

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  - ▶ Why is it important to distinguish drivers of deforestation?



MapBiomass/TerraClass Classification (Brazil)

- ▶ We know where and when deforestation is happening, but in order to have an impact in how to prevent deforestation, we need to know what is causing it
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# Research Questions and Study Area

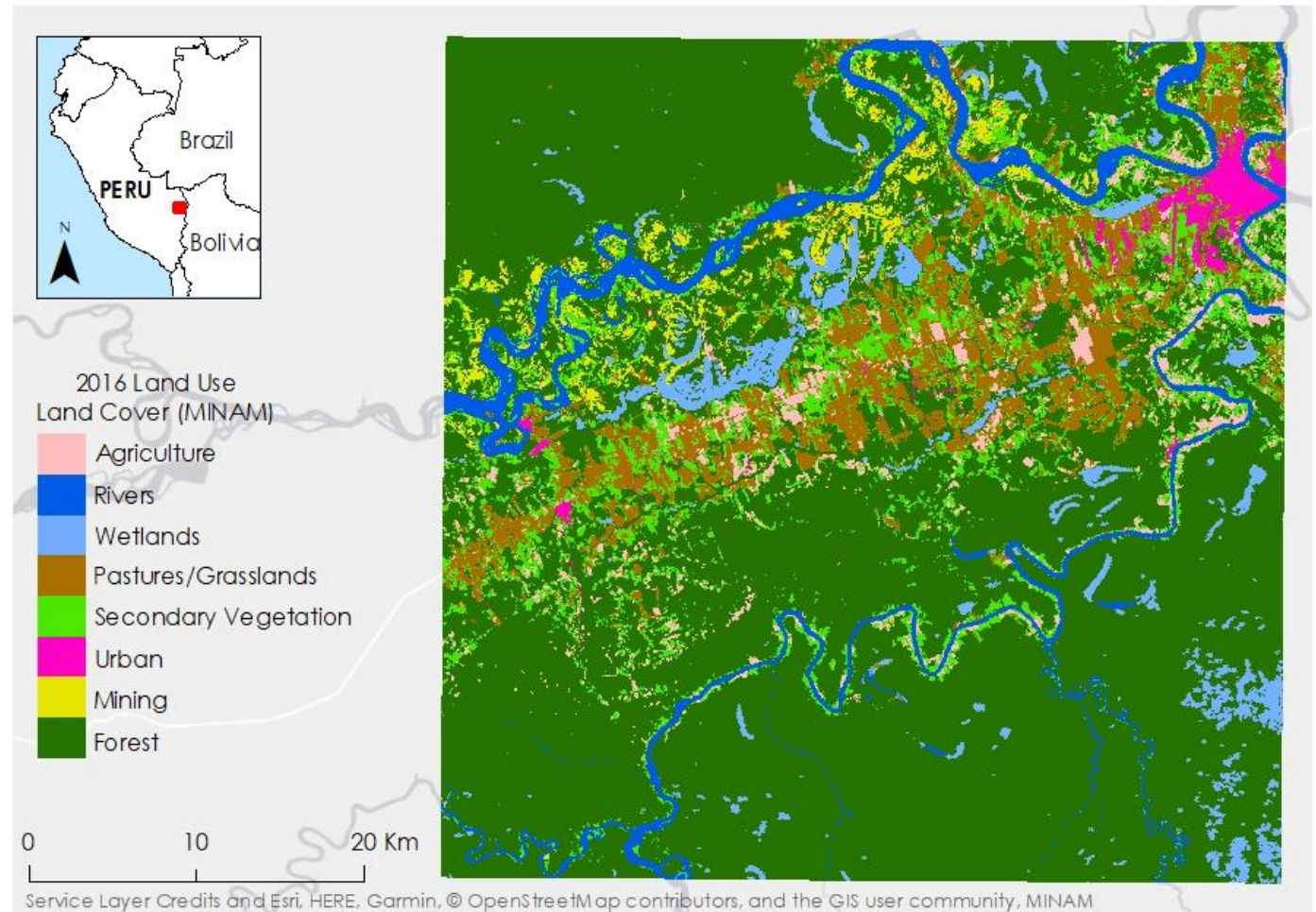
**Can we use Sentinel-1 data to distinguish land uses/covers?**

Can we observe signature trends on Sentinel-1 time series data for different LULC?

Which metrics are the best to distinguish LULC?

Can LULC maps be produced with high accuracy?

Madre de Dios



Total area: ~2,500 km<sup>2</sup>

# Research Questions and Study Area

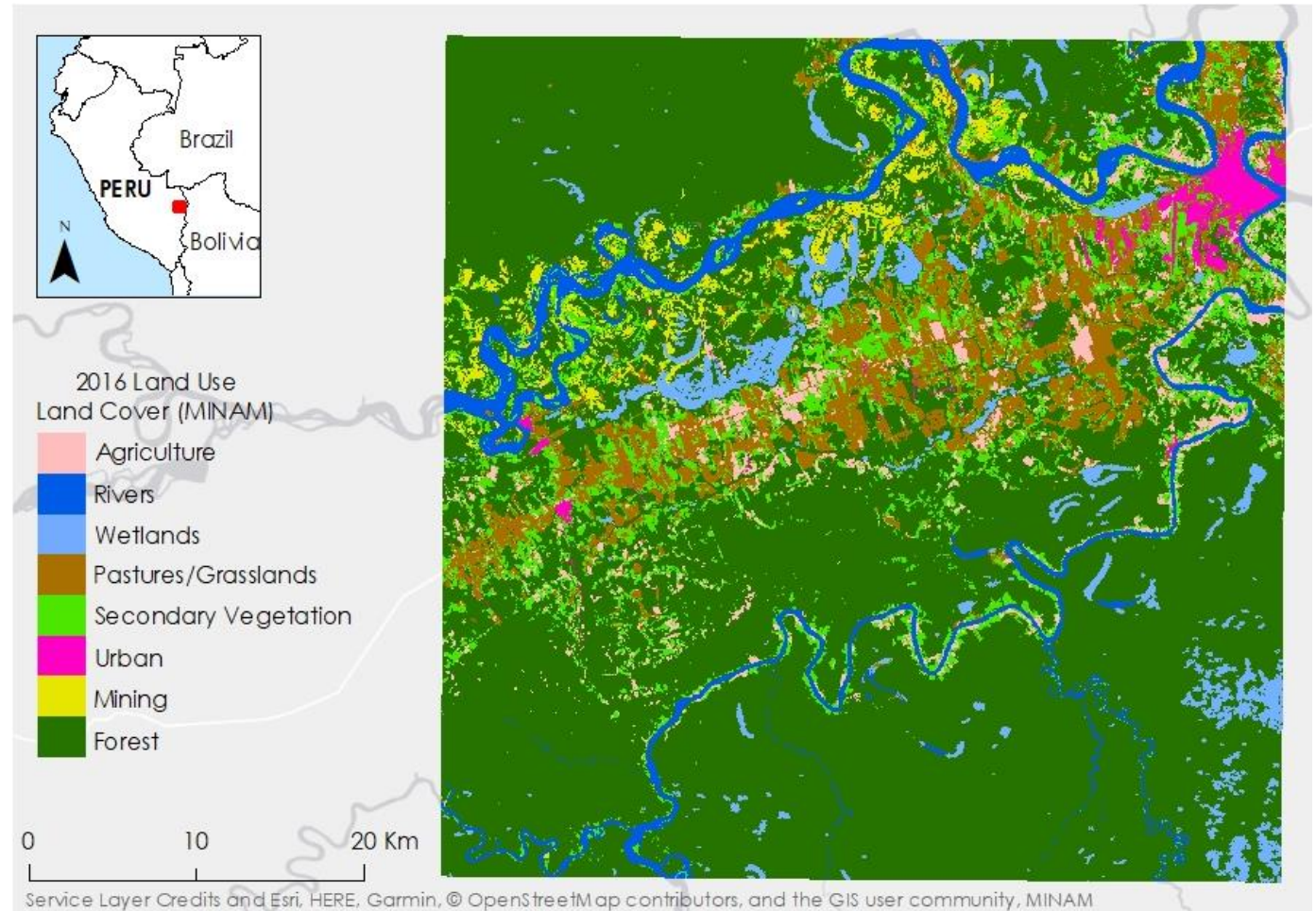
## Madre de Dios

Capital of Biodiversity (Peruvian Law N° 26311; Myers et al., 2000)

Deforestation rates have been increasing since 2001 (MINAM, 2017)

Presents a mosaic of land uses and covers

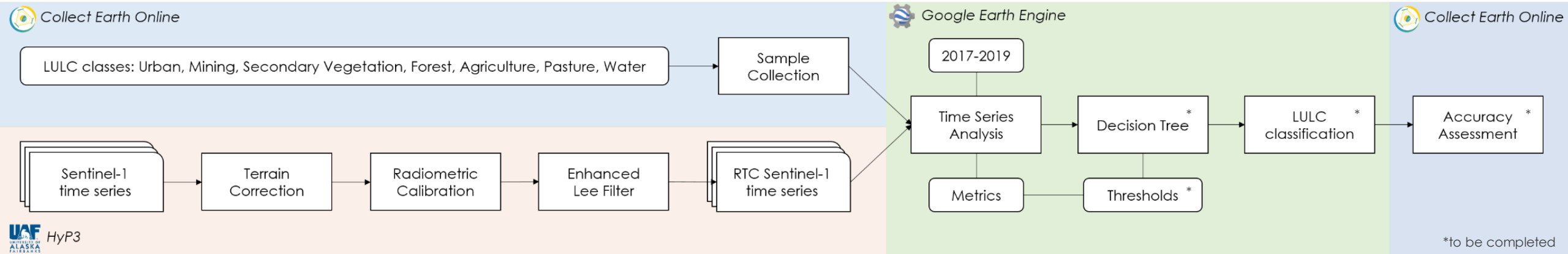
Madre de Dios



Total area: ~2,500 km<sup>2</sup>



# Methodology



- ▶ Quarterly Composites
- ▶ VV, VH, VV/VH, Radar Forest Degradation Index (RFDI; Sassan, 2019) modified
- ▶ Metrics: Mean, Min, Max, Max-Min ratio, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variation

$$RFDI = \frac{\gamma_{HH}^0 - \gamma_{HV}^0}{\gamma_{HH}^0 + \gamma_{HV}^0}$$

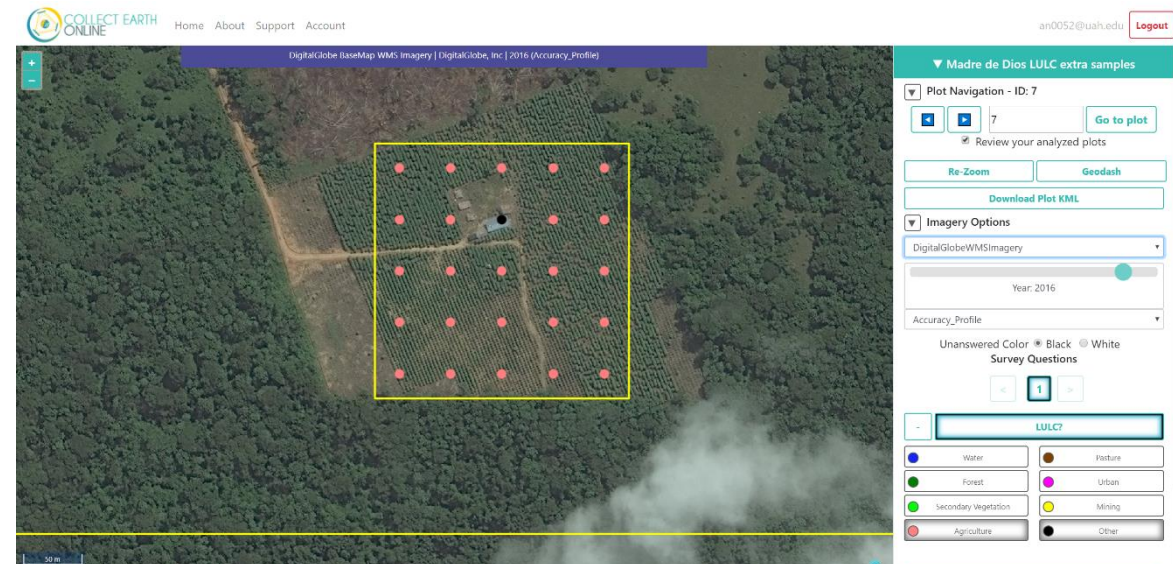
$$RFDI \text{ mod.} = \frac{\gamma_{VV}^0 - \gamma_{HV}^0}{\gamma_{VV}^0 + \gamma_{HV}^0}$$



# Sample Collection (CEO)

<http://collect.earth>

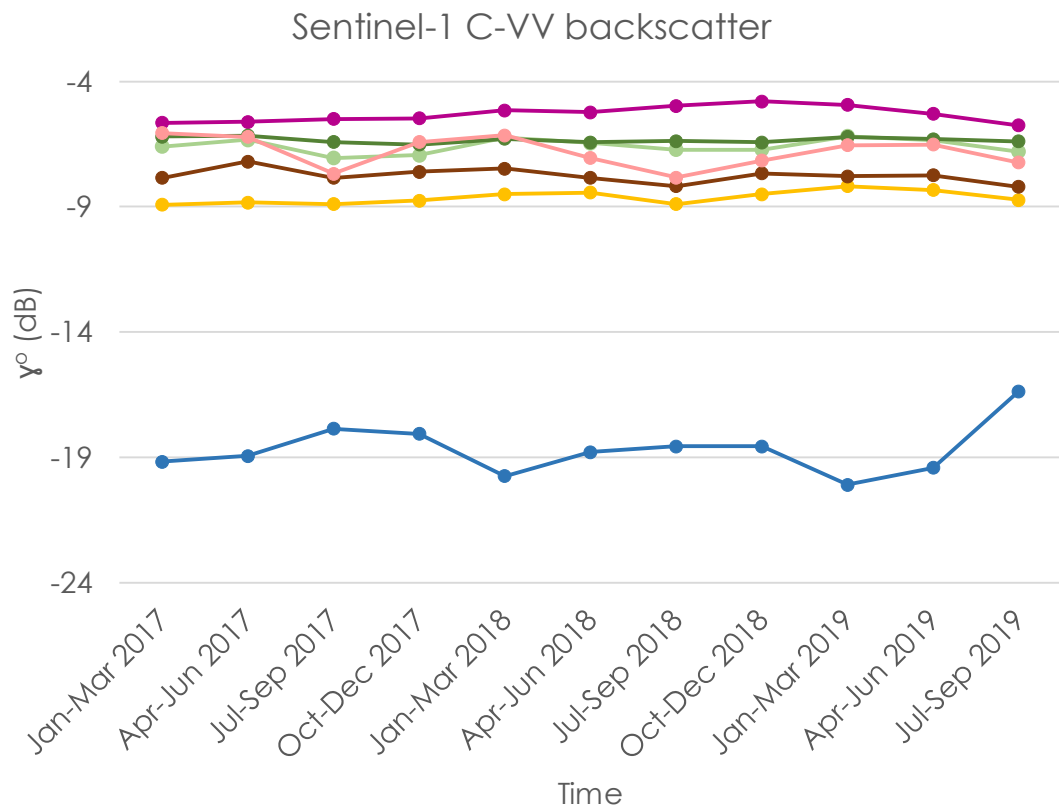
- ▶ Land Use Land Cover Map (2016) from Geobosques (MINAM)
- ▶ Sample Design: Stratified Random Sampling (Olofsson et al., 2014)
  - ▶ 900 points for all classes
  - ▶ 88 random plots (5 ha) with 25 gridded points each
  - ▶ Minimum of 25 reference points each class
  - ▶ Addition of 4 and 6 extra for Agriculture and Mining classes, respectively (10 plots; 250 points)



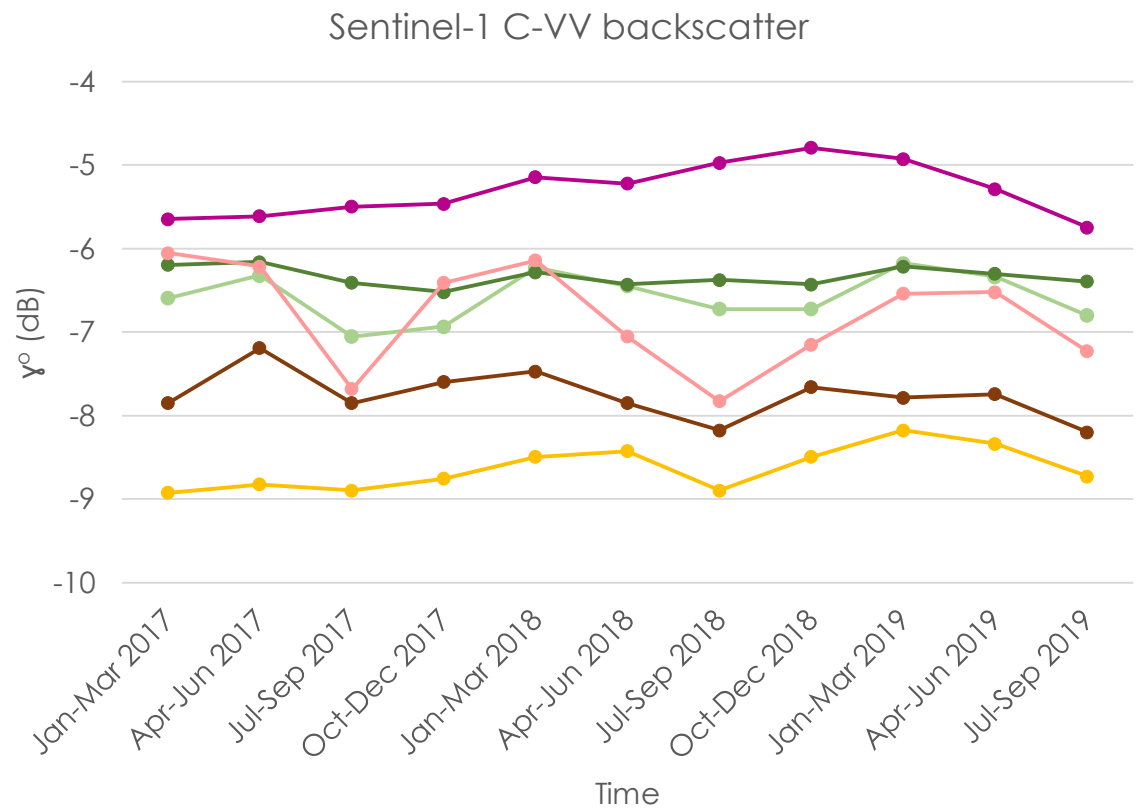
	Forest	Sec Veg	Agri-culture	Pasture	Mining	Urban	Water	Total
Plots	62	8	7	8	7	1	5	98
Pts	1550	200	175	200	175	25	125	2450
<b>Total Pts</b>	1718	163	75	53	73	25	66	2173



# Time Series Analysis



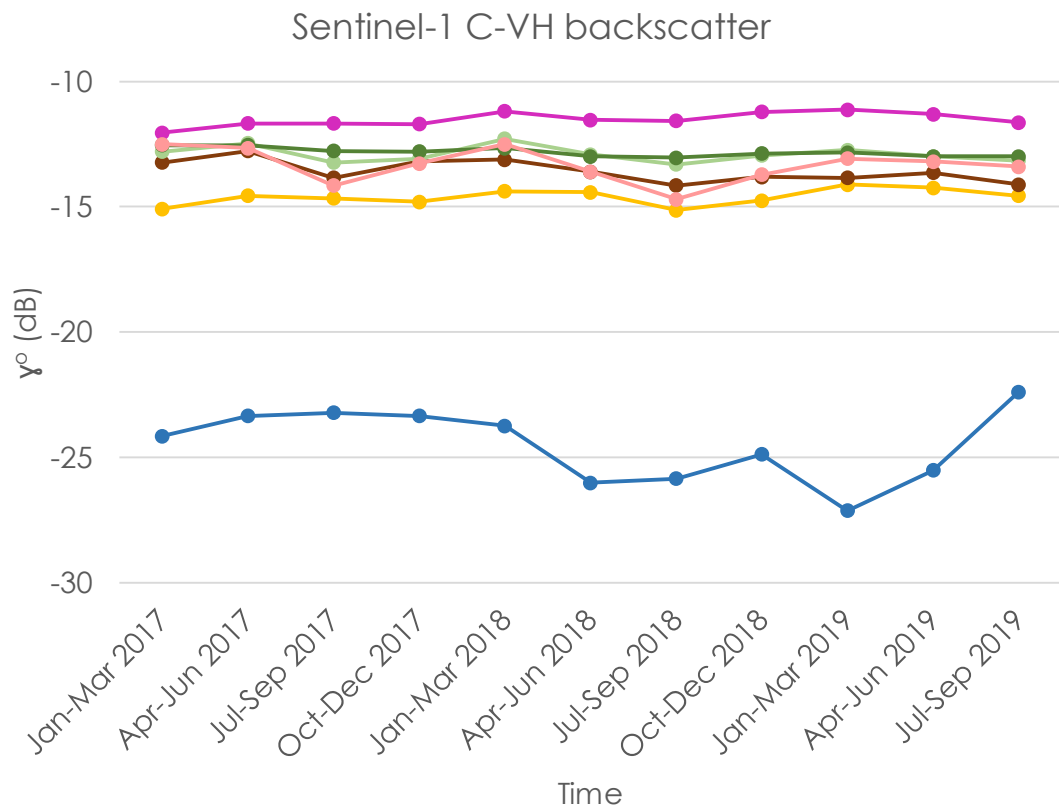
- Mining
- Urban
- Forest
- Water
- Pasture
- Secondary Vegetation
- Agriculture



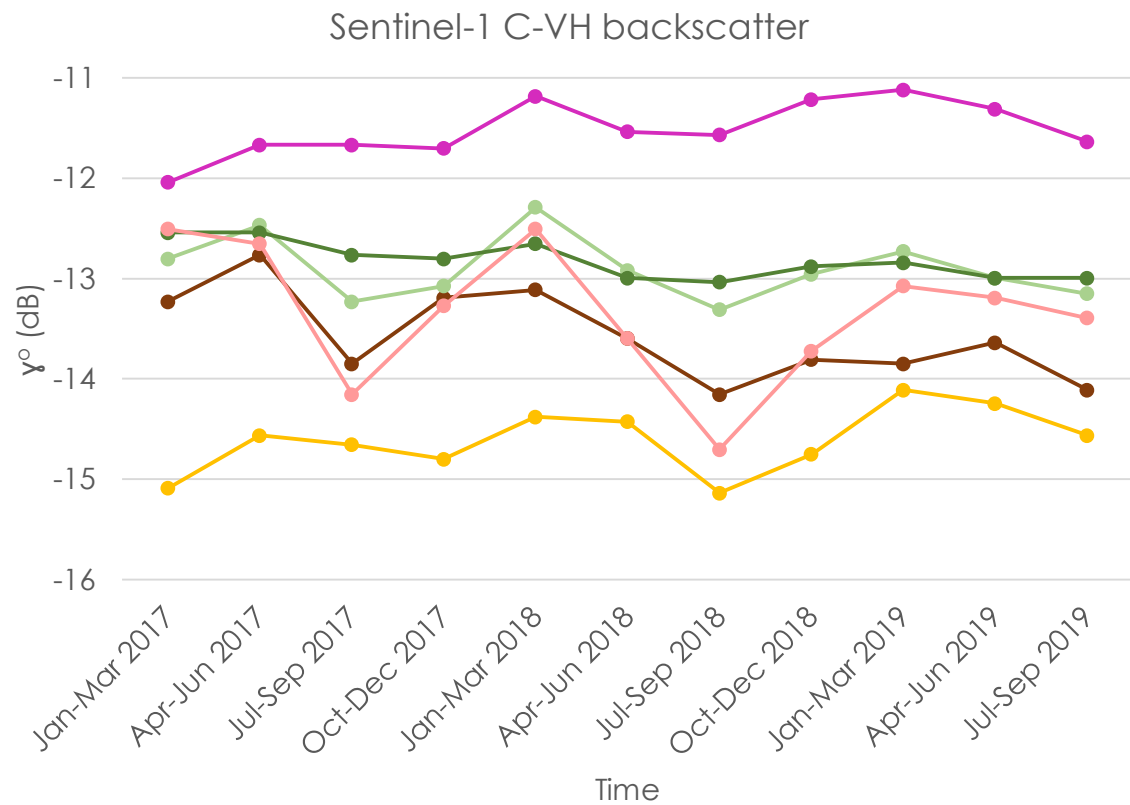
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# Time Series Analysis



- Mining
- Urban
- Forest
- Water
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- Agriculture

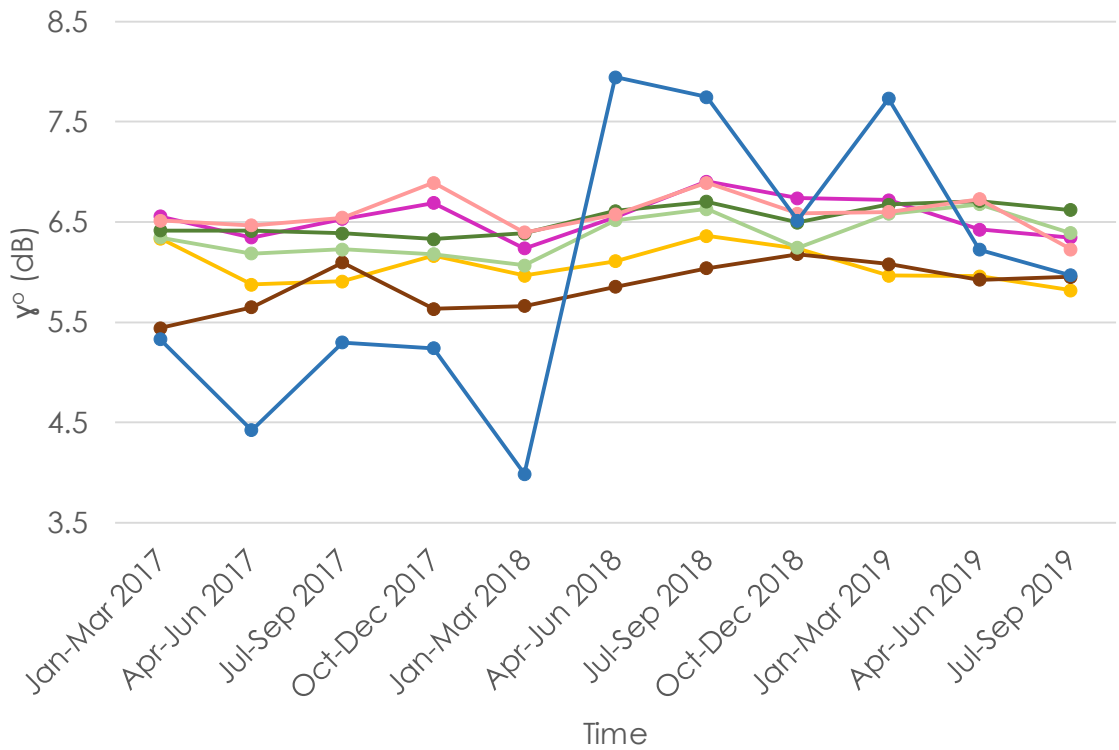


- Mining
- Urban
- Forest
- Pasture
- Secondary Vegetation
- Agriculture



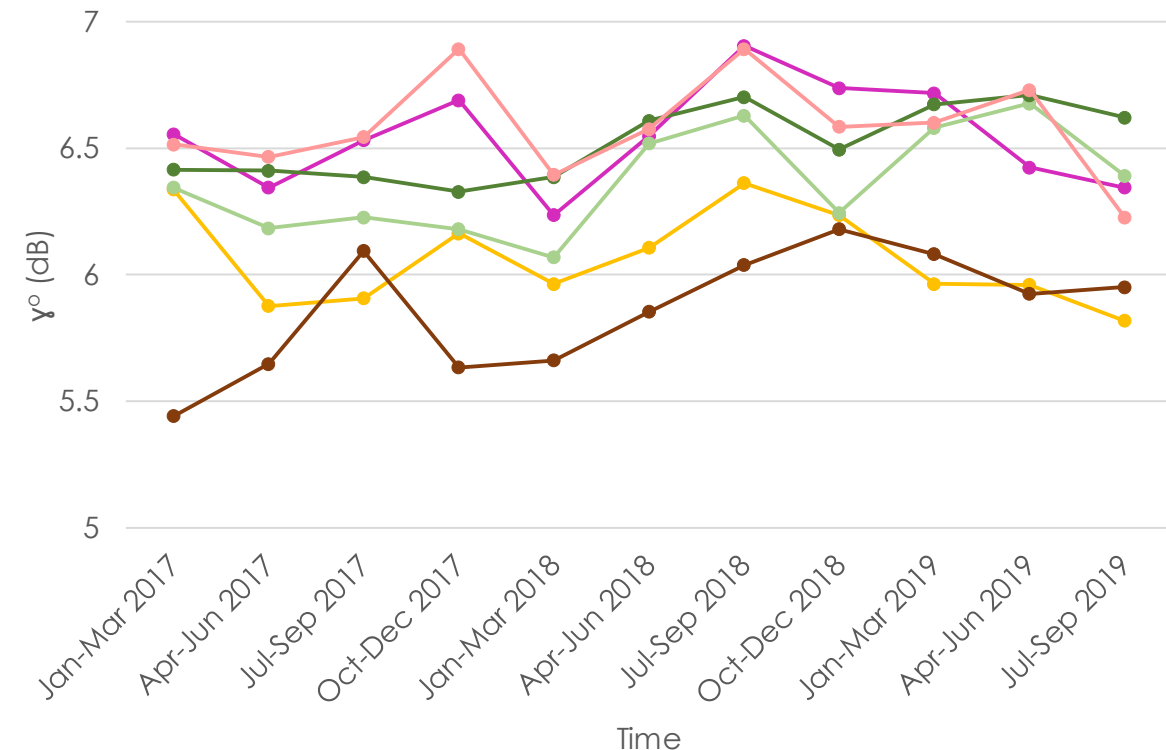
# Time Series Analysis

Sentinel-1 C-VV/VH backscatter



- Mining
- Urban
- Forest
- Water
- Pasture
- Secondary Vegetation
- Agriculture

Sentinel-1 C-VV/VH backscatter

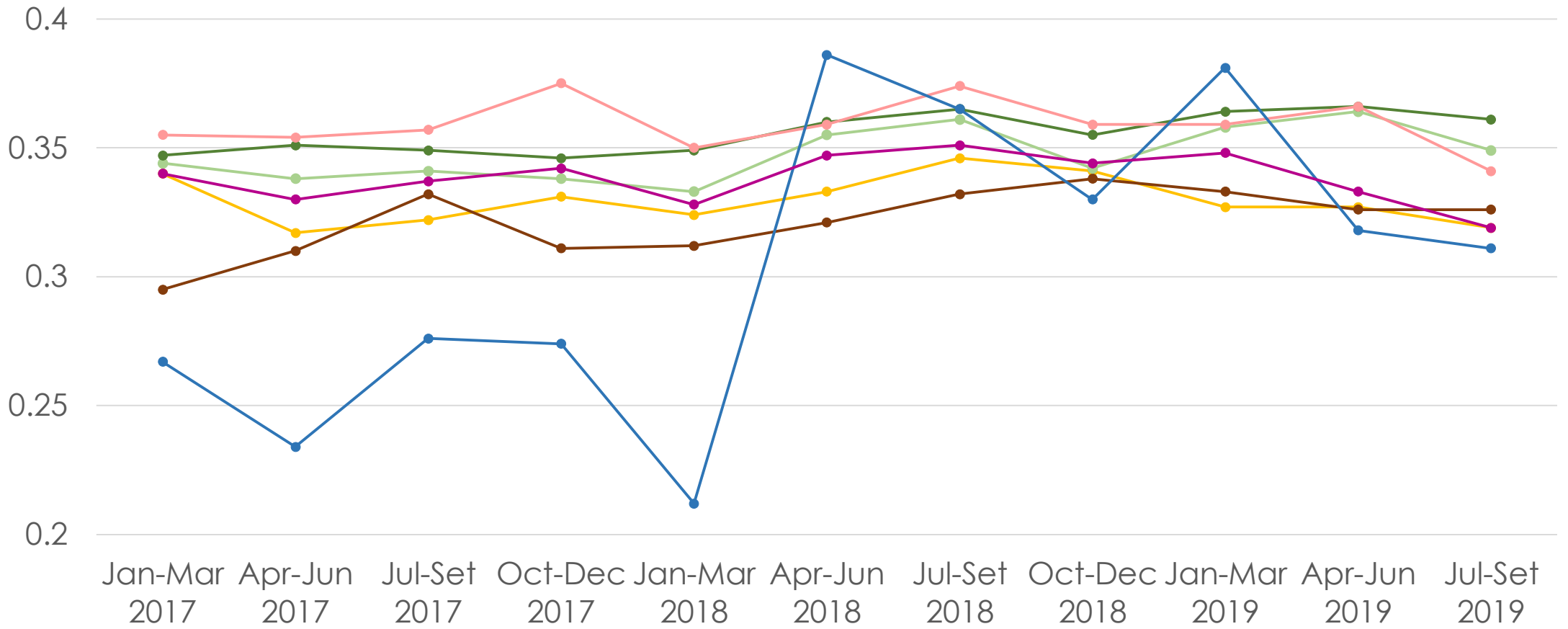


- Mining
- Pasture
- Urban
- Forest
- Secondary Vegetation
- Agriculture



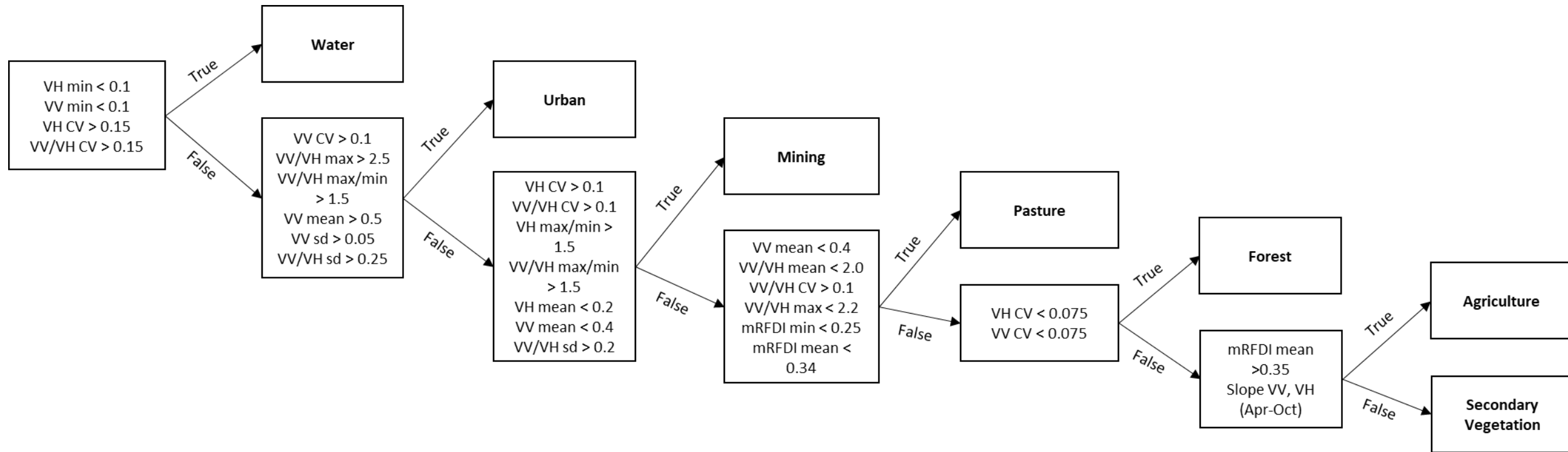
# Time Series Analysis

Sentinel-1 RFDIm



— Mining — Pasture — Secondary Vegetation — Forest — Agriculture — Water — Urban

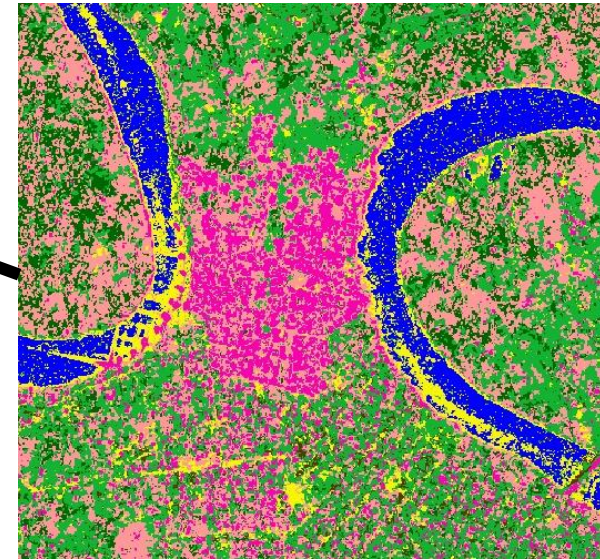
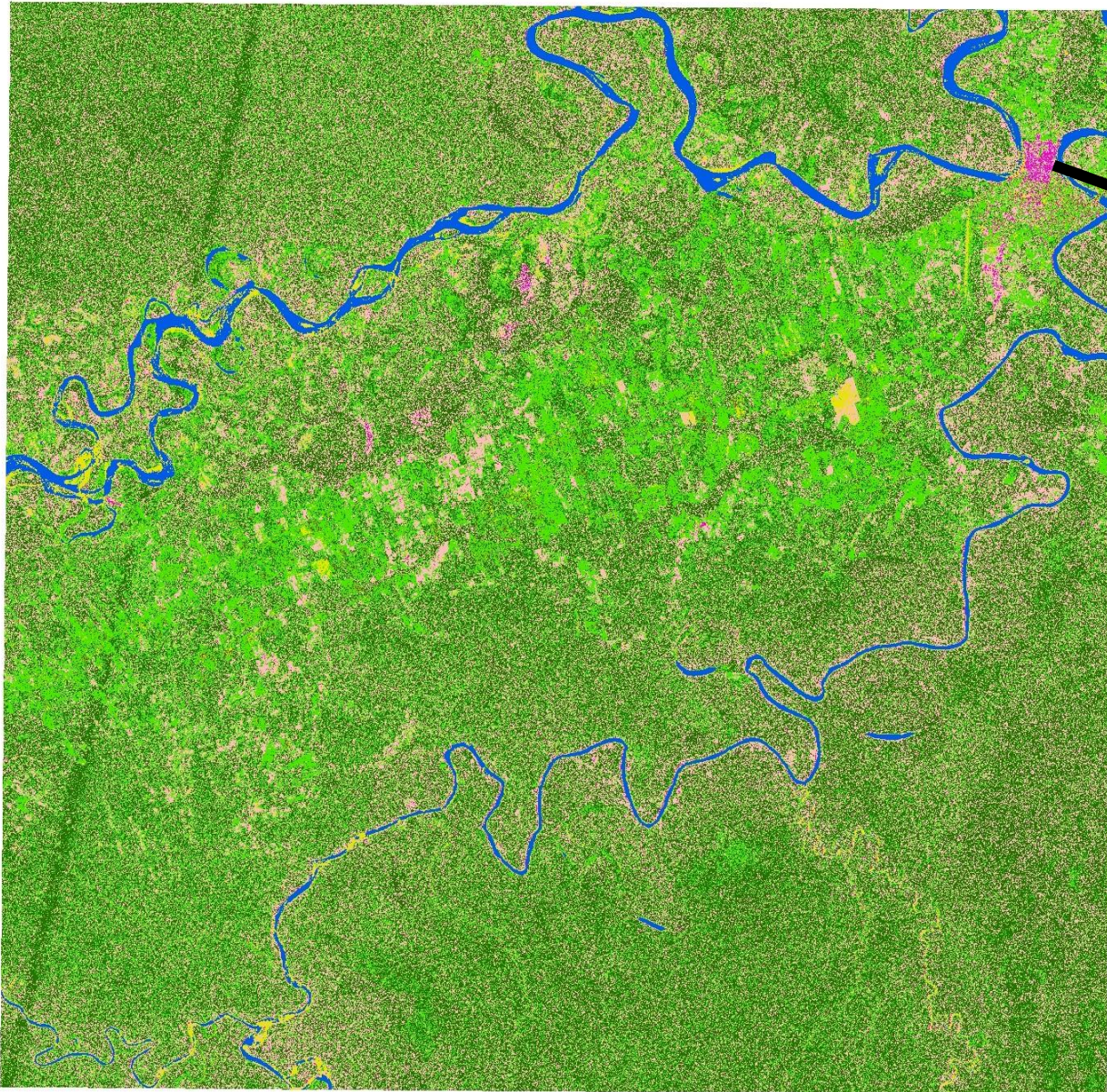
# Decision Tree



315 new samples to attest thresholds (High rate of True Positives vs. Low rate of False Positives)



# Classification

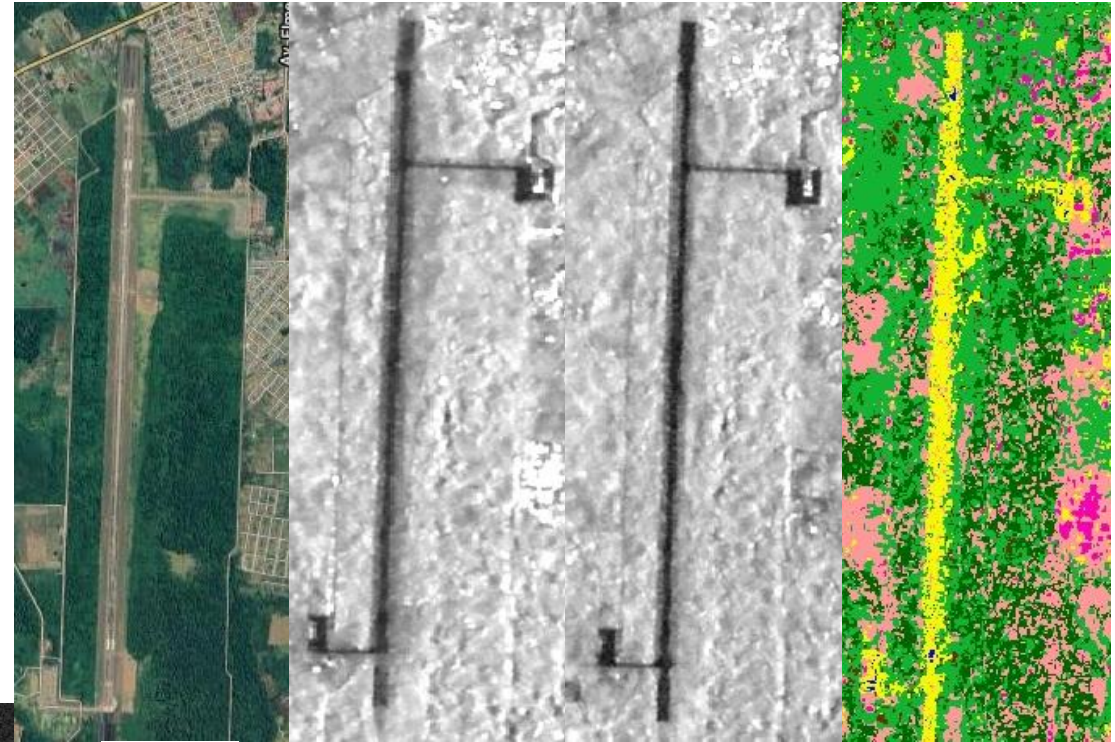


- Forest
- Sec. Veg.
- Mining
- Urban
- Agriculture
- Pasture
- Water



# Challenges

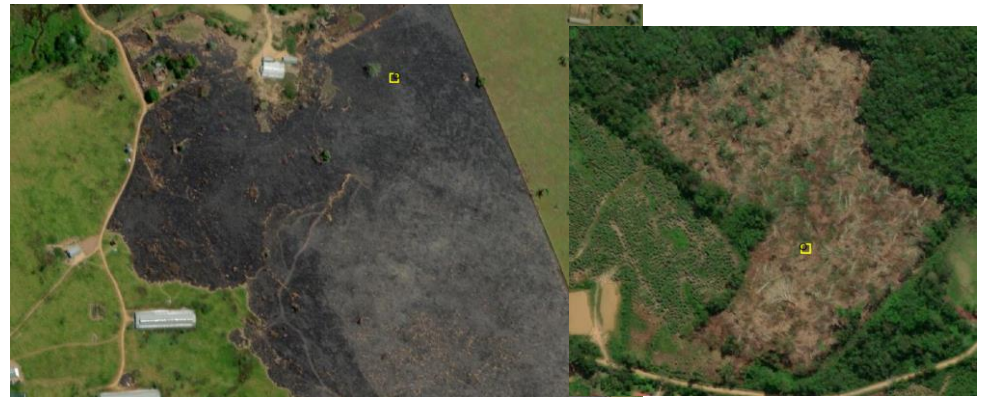
- ▶ Dual pol → Issues with mapping Urban Areas (HH)
- ▶ Airport runway → Misclassification
- ▶ Limited to 7 classes
- ▶ “Forest Line” on classification



RGB VV VH Classified



RGB VV VH



Source: Maxar Technologies



# Conclusions and Future Work

- ▶ Similar backscatter values when analyzing Forest, Secondary Vegetation, Agriculture, and Pasture
- ▶ Some seasonality trends are observed – info for classification – slope
- ▶ Limitations: only two polarizations; noise; airport runway, urban areas
- ▶ Finish application of decision tree and classification
- ▶ Accuracy assessment (Confusion matrix following Oloffson et al., 2014)
- ▶ Adapt the algorithm to be applied only on areas that were deforested
- ▶ SERVIR-Azonia: expected that this project can contribute with the Amazon basin conservation



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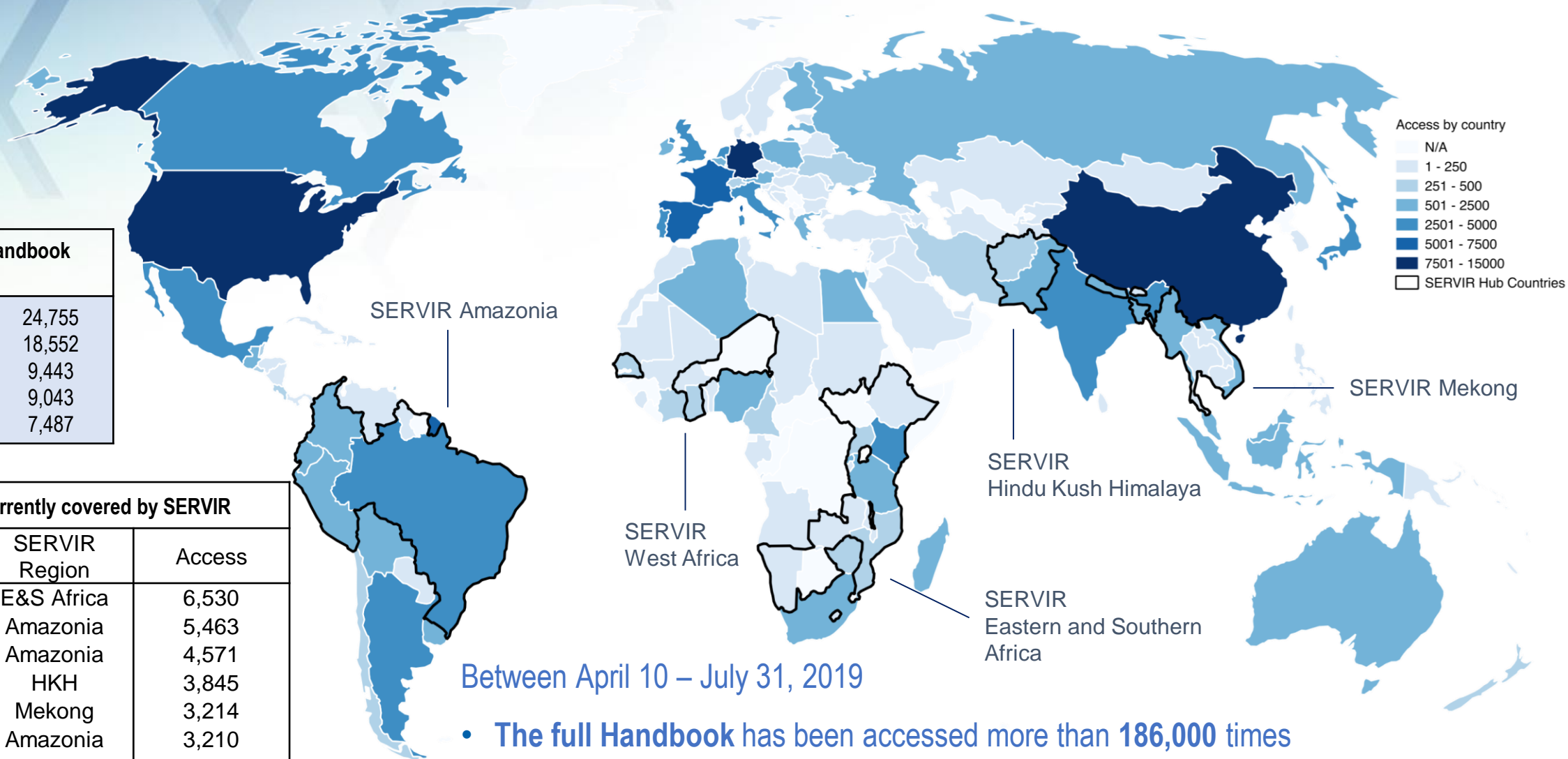
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6. Ecuador	Amazonia	3,210
7. Bangladesh	HKH	2,686
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Source: Planet



# Questions?

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