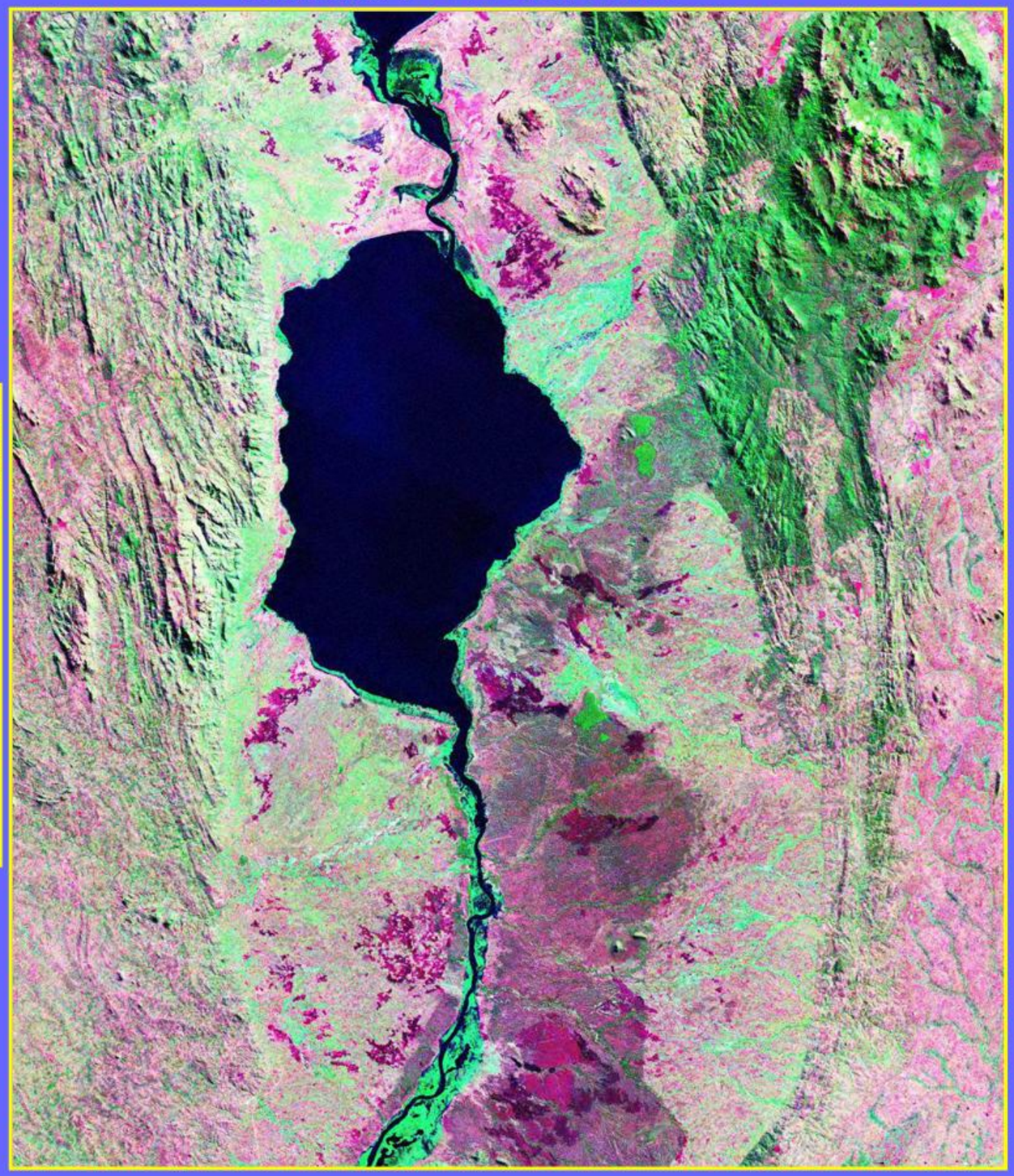
Africa SAR imagery (100m vs. Lake Nyasa)

Current coverage

Landsat 7-4-2 Geocover

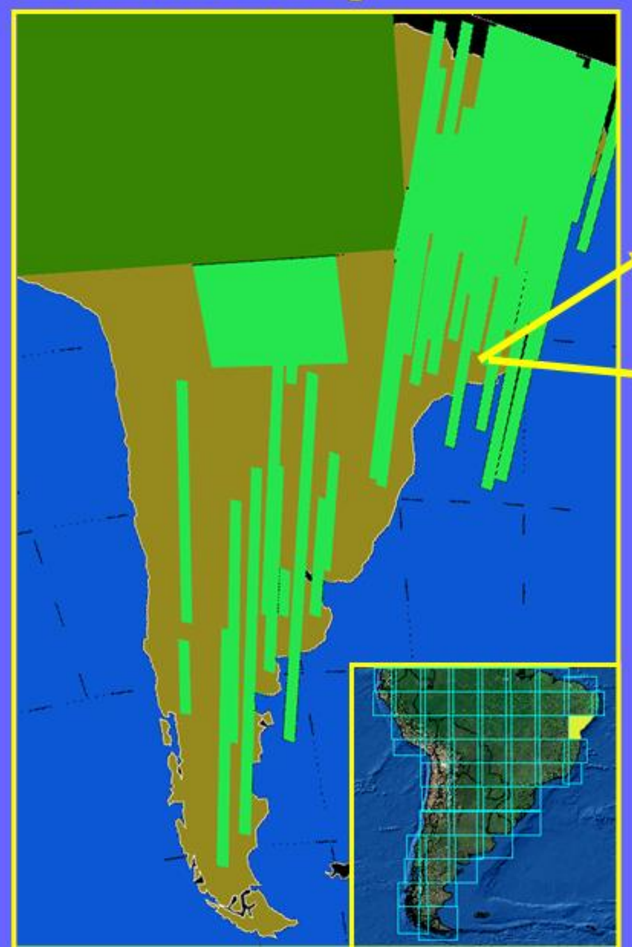


JERS-1 SAR November 29, 1995 (14.5S, 35E)

South America SAR imagery (100m vs Landsat)

Landsat 7-4-2 Geocover

Current coverage



JERS-1 SAR June 7 1995
(-10S, 36 W)

South America SAR imagery
Full Resolution Comparisons with Landsat

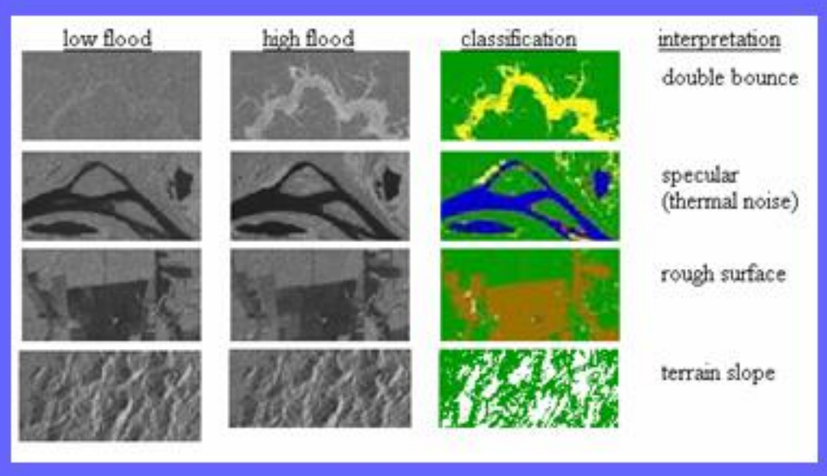
JERS-1 SAR November 16, 1993 (-5 deg lat, -37 deg lon), 25 meter resolution

Landsat 7-4-2 S-24-00 GeoCover product. (~1987-1993),
28.5 meter resolution

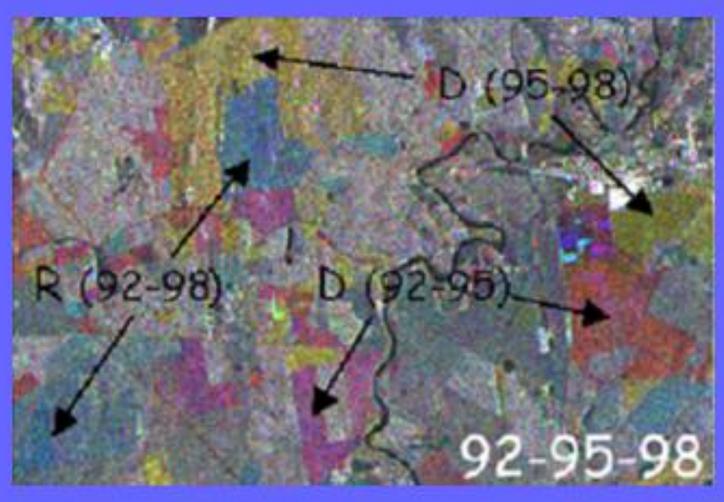
Classification of the SAR Data

Comparison between radar and derived classes for 1996 and those derived from Landsat data during 1988 (Skole and Tucker, 1993). Highlighted regions in the table indicate those states of the legal Amazon where data coverage was missing more than 10% of the total area, either due to the region being outside of the data collection mask (radar) or due to cloud cover (landsat). With the newly processed imagery, these gaps plus data from other regions will be filled.

		Radar Data (1996)				*Landsat Data (1988)*			
State	Total Area	Water	Forest	Low Veg	No Data	Water	Forest	Low Veg	Clouded
Acre	153,180	21	147,697	5,433	0	393	146,025	6,369	0
Amapá	139,506	1,734	128,035	7,872	1,372	1,188	137,234	1,188	53,566
Amazonas	1,561,802	29,063	1,493,350	31,510	7,447	29,942	1,519,309	26,192	94,058
Maranhão	333,365	0	0	0	333,365	1,344	113,814	146,627	13,444
Mato Gross	917,626	10,041	467,527	74,900	365,082	4,212	480,002	416,226	8,630
Pará	1,238,710	28,643	1,005,616	48,196	154,492	49,522	1,088,496	123,712	56,807
Rondonia	239,170	1,124	214,489	22,791	0	1,462	188,216	48,602	474
Roraima	223,984	6,988	181,232	35,365	0	1,817	170,517	53,372	15,232
Tocantins	286,706	0	0	0	286,706	2,914	18,894	255,436	0
Total	5,094,049	77,613	3,637,946	226,066	1,148,465	92,794	3,862,507	1,077,724	242,211



ALOS Kyoto and Carbon Initiative

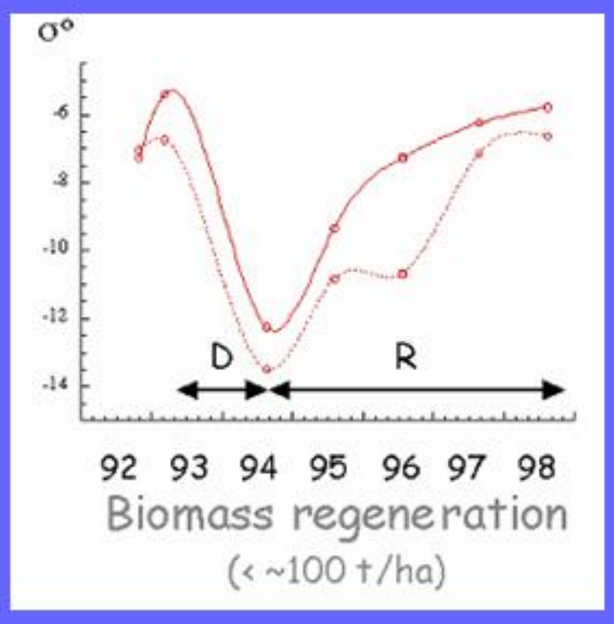


•The ALOS K&C Initiative is being lead by Ake Rosenqvist of the NASDA EORC. The objectives, primarily relating to the polarimetric SAR data from the PALSAR sensor, are:

- •**spatially and temporally consistent** data sets
- •at **high spatial resolution**,
- •with **adequate temporal revisit frequency**,
- •for **all land areas** on the Earth,
- •during the **life-time** of the satellite.

The international Science Advisory Panel has been set up to

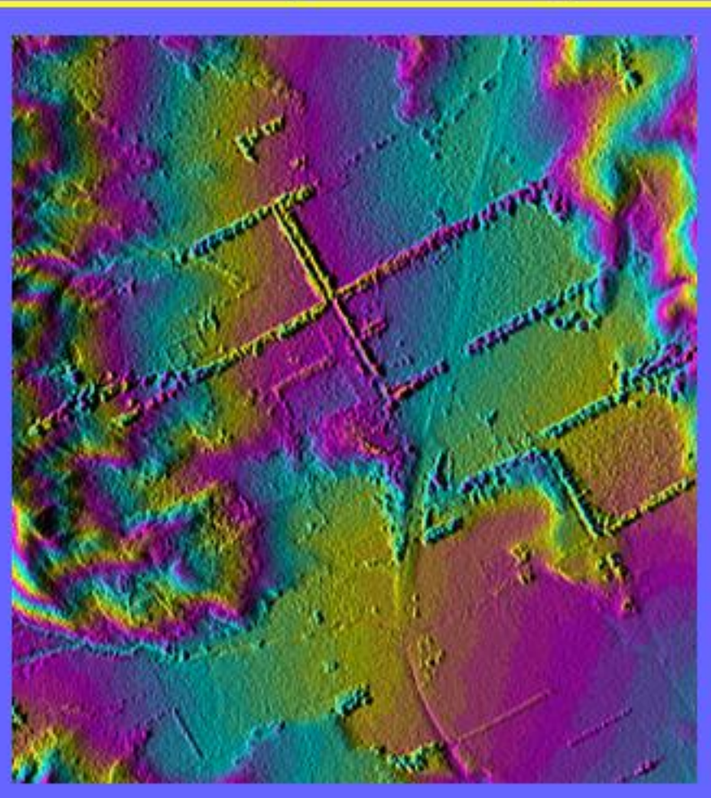
- •Review the scientific relevance in the project design
  - –**Project objectives** (1st K&C Panel)
  - –**Optimal acquisition modes** (1st K&C Panel)
  - –**Data acquisition strategy** (1st, 2nd & 3rd K&C Panel)
  - –**Assure alignment with significant international initiatives (e.g. GTOS/TCO, GOFC/GOLD)** (1st, 2nd & 3rd K&C Panel)
- •Advice on product definition and product generation (2nd & 3rd K&C Panels);

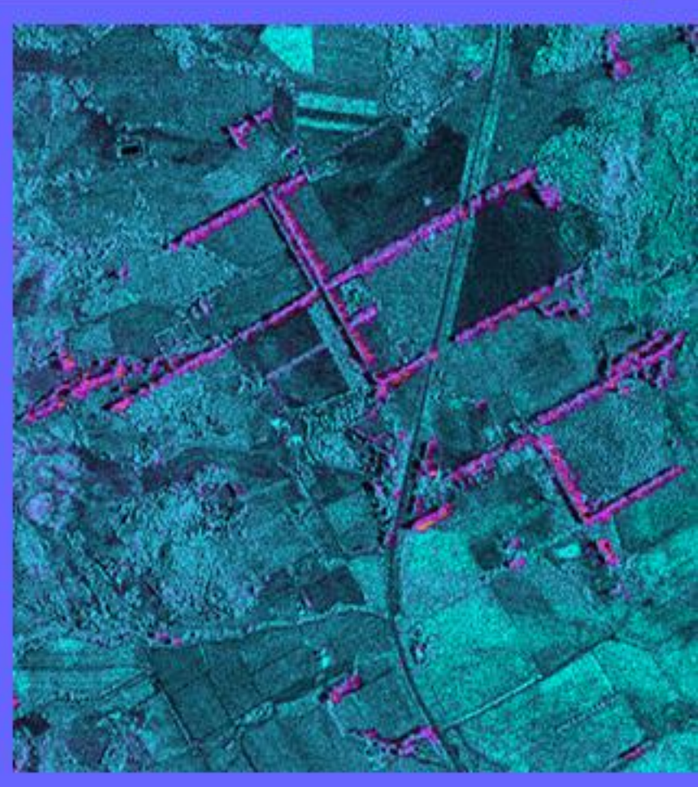


Incremental Biomass change using JERS-SAR (A. Rosenqvist)

Proposed AIRSAR experiments relevant to future efforts to systematically monitor forest cover

- •ECOSAR03
  - •Based out of Costa Rica and Puerto Rico
  - •May 2003?
  - •In conjunction with GEOSAR deployment
    - •X,C,L,P band interferometry data
    - •4 frequencies
    - •C,L,P polarimetric data
    - •Repeat pass interferometry experiments
- •Pole to Pole mission
  - •extensive coverage possible from the rocky moutain range through the Andes and possibly SE Asia
  - •Coincides with validation period for ALOS PALSAR





DEM from interferometry, correlation map (Siqueira, 2002)