



Experiences with RapidEye satellite imagery for REDD+ in Indonesia

Prof. Dr. Florian Siegert

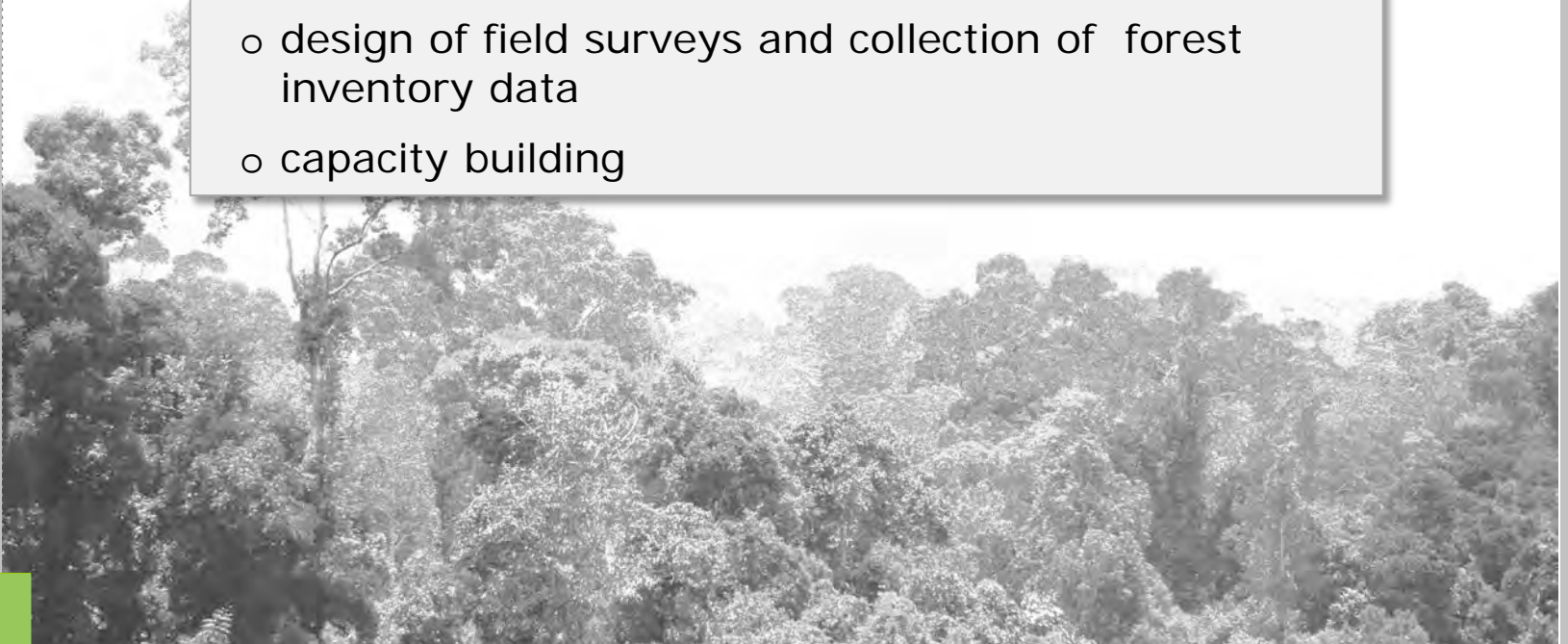
RSS - Remote Sensing Solutions GmbH



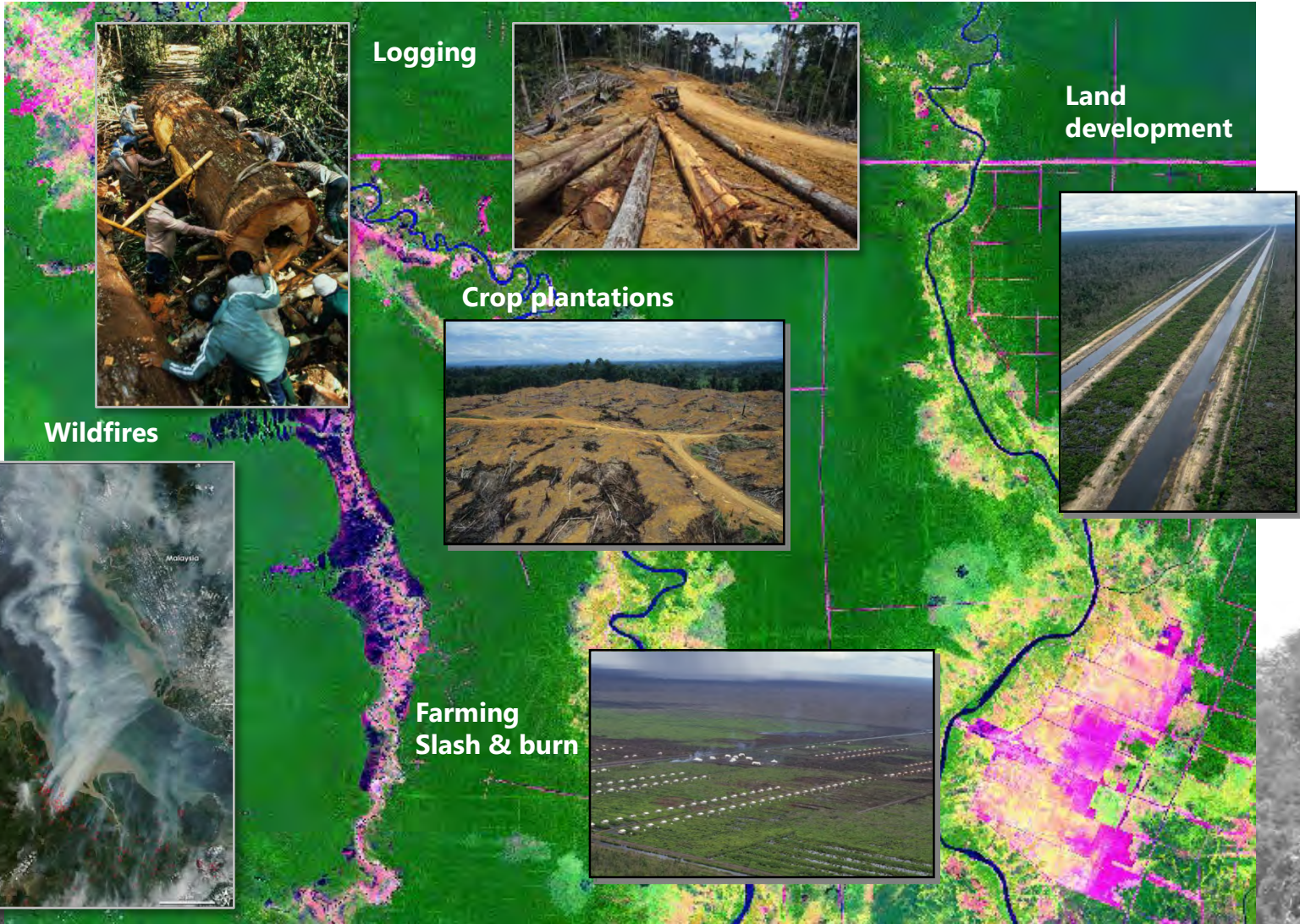
Remote sensing related objectives in ForCLIME



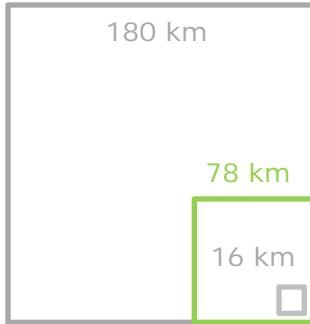
- collect activity data
- estimation of emission factors
- support REDD+ demonstration activities
- develop methods for forest carbon mapping and monitoring
- validation of remote sensing products
- design of field surveys and collection of forest inventory data
- capacity building



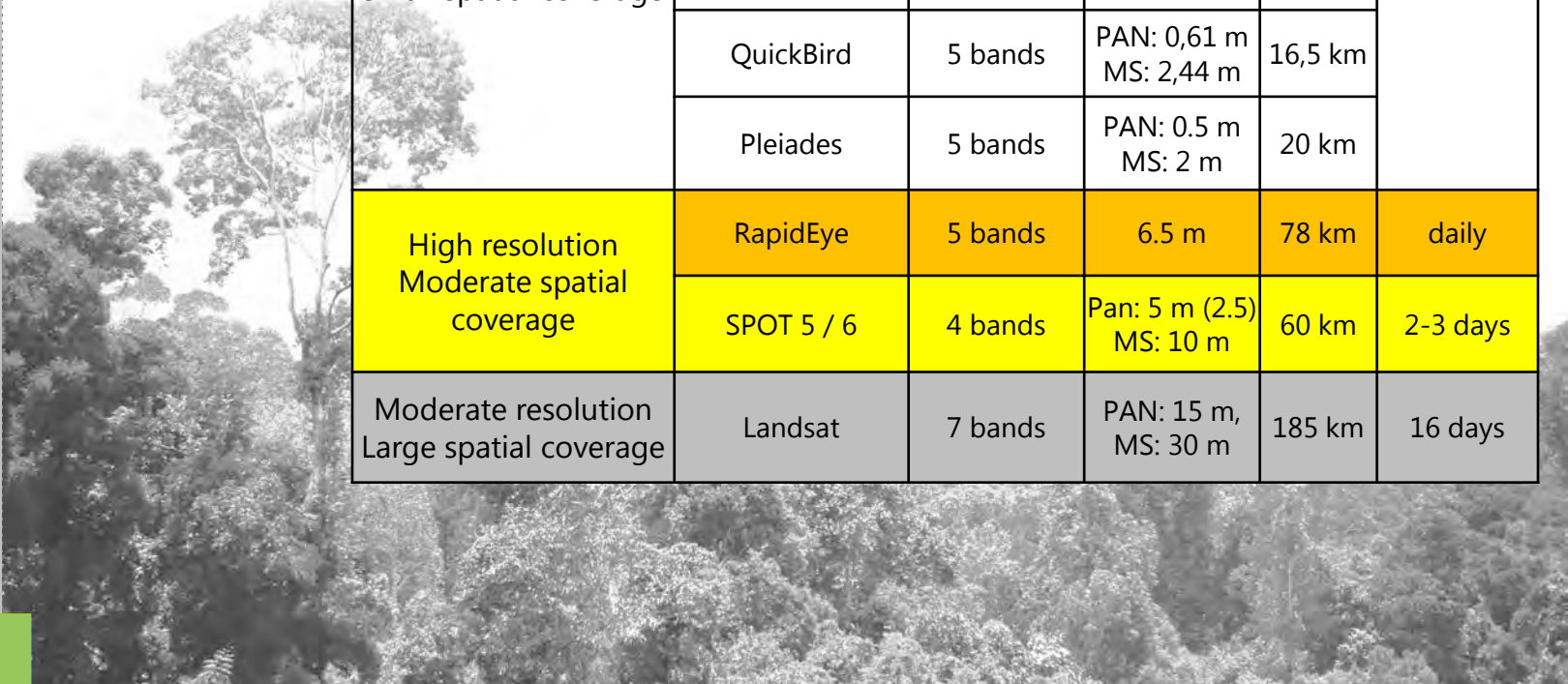
Drivers of deforestation in Indonesia



Selected multispectral satellite sensors suitable for REDD+ MRV



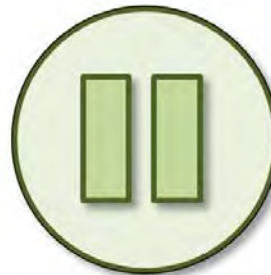
Resolution and coverage	Mission	Number of bands	Spatial Resolution	Swath Width	Revisit time
Very high resolution Small spatial coverage	WorldView-2	9 bands	PAN: 0,46 m MS: 1,84 m	16,4 km	1-6 days
	Ikonos-2	5 bands	Pan :1m MS: 4 m	11 km	
	GeoEye	5 bands	PAN: 0,41 m MS: 1,65 m	15.2 km	
	QuickBird	5 bands	PAN: 0,61 m MS: 2,44 m	16,5 km	
	Pleiades	5 bands	PAN: 0.5 m MS: 2 m	20 km	
High resolution Moderate spatial coverage	RapidEye	5 bands	6.5 m	78 km	daily
	SPOT 5 / 6	4 bands	Pan: 5 m (2.5) MS: 10 m	60 km	2-3 days
Moderate resolution Large spatial coverage	Landsat	7 bands	PAN: 15 m, MS: 30 m	185 km	16 days



MRV - Measurement Reporting and Verification



***Historical Forest
Cover & Carbon Stock***



***Current Forest
Benchmarking***



***Future Forest
Monitoring***



Rapideye – multi temporal, high-resolution satellite imagery

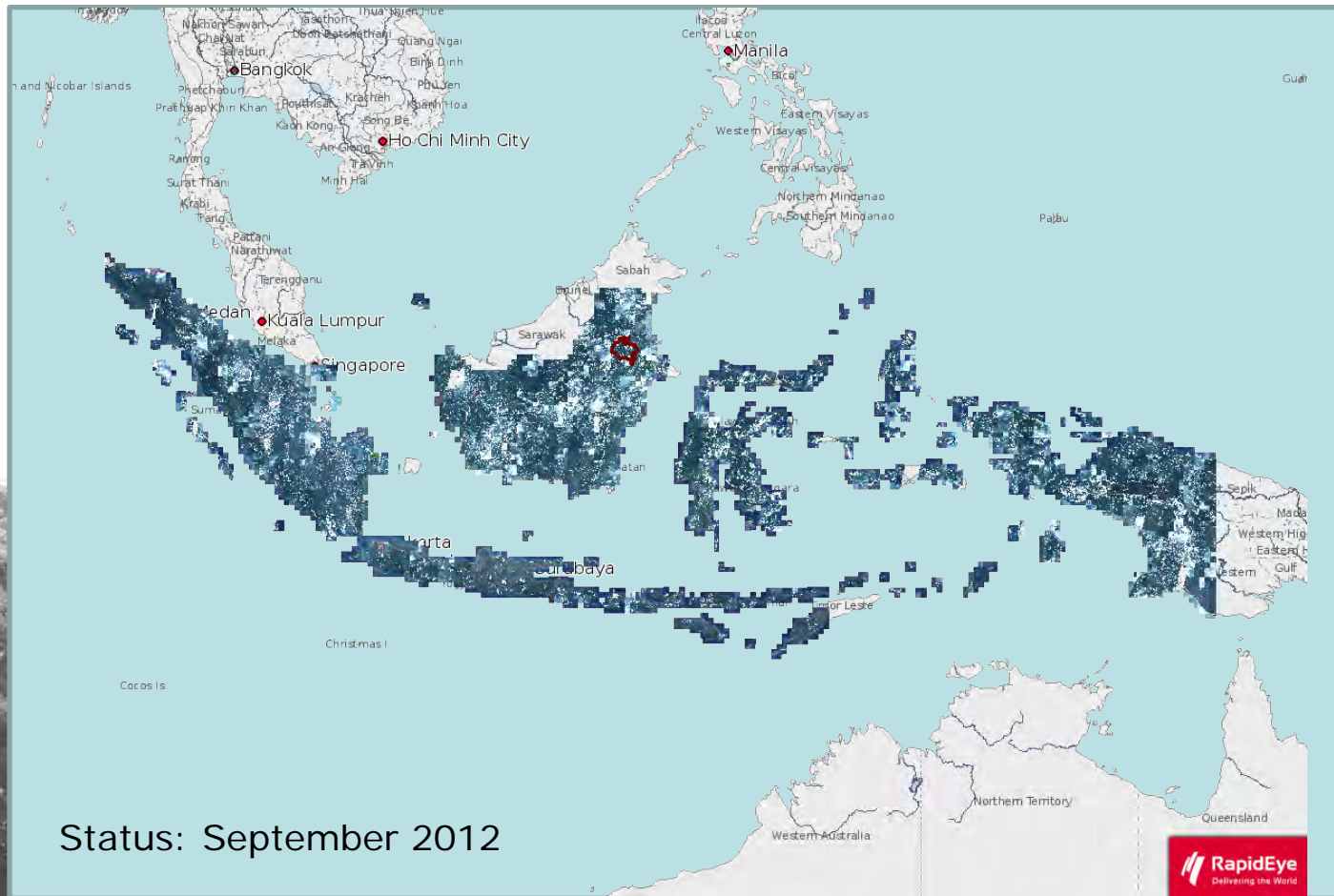


- 5 satellites
- 3000 km per satellite & orbit
- 77km swath (Nadir)
- 5 m pixel size (ortho rectified)
- 5.000.000km² per day



Illustration der 5 Satelliten im Orbit

RapidEye – current coverage of Indonesia



Forest benchmarking

Spatial resolution of satellite imagery

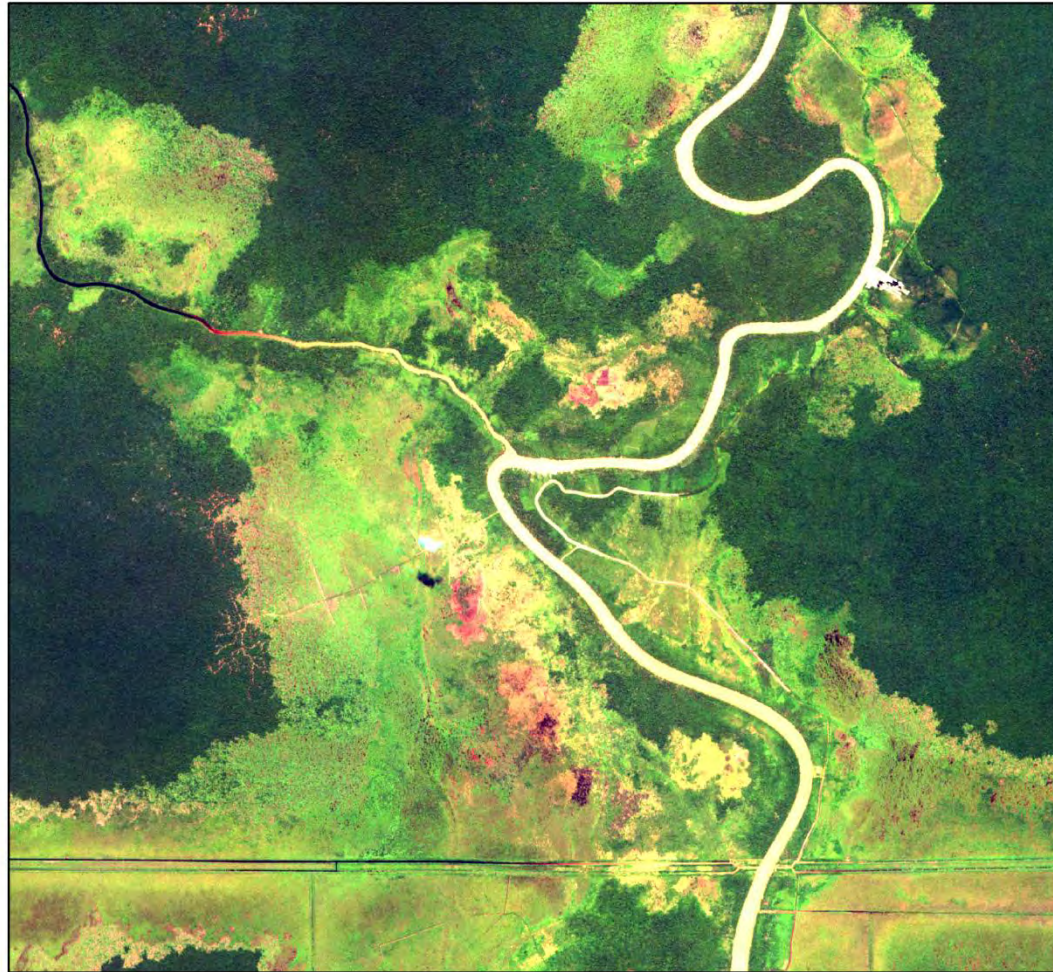


0 0.75 1.5 3 km



Forest benchmarking

Spatial resolution of satellite imagery



0 0.75 1.5 3 km

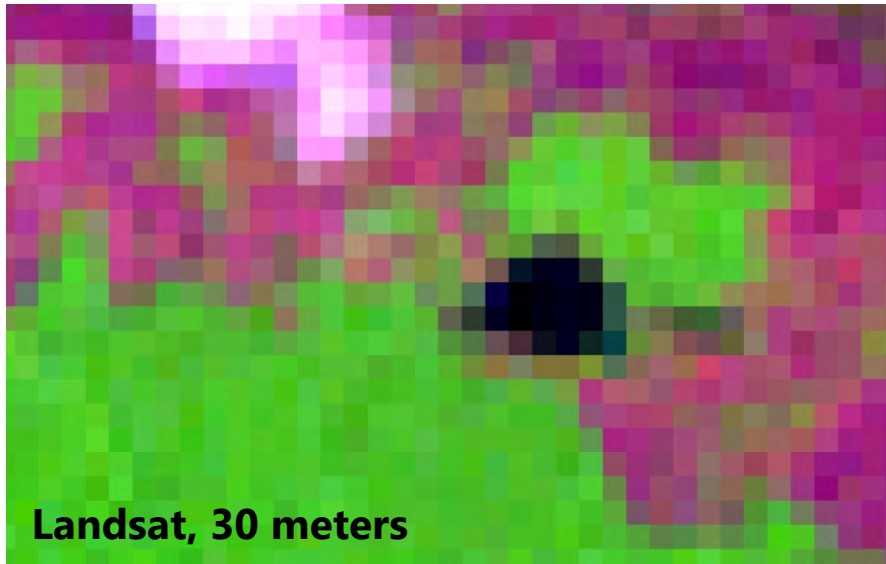
Forest benchmarking

Spatial resolution of satellite imagery

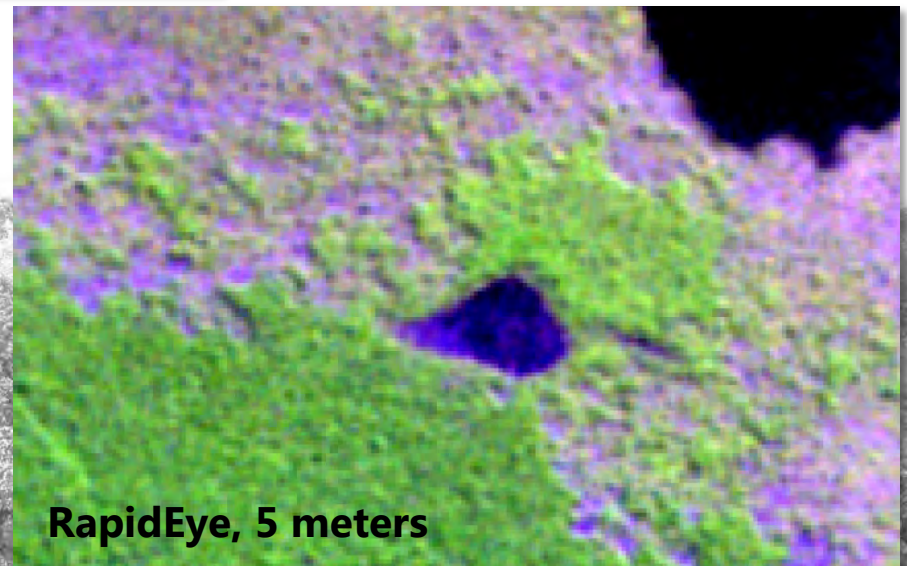
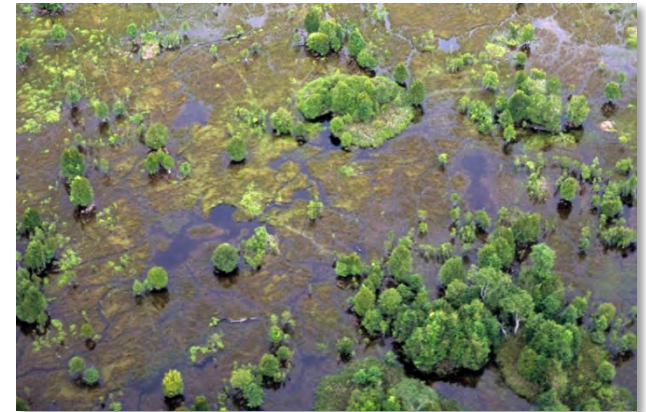


0 0.75 1.5 3 km

Comparison Rapideye & Landsat Forest fragmentation



Landsat, 30 meters



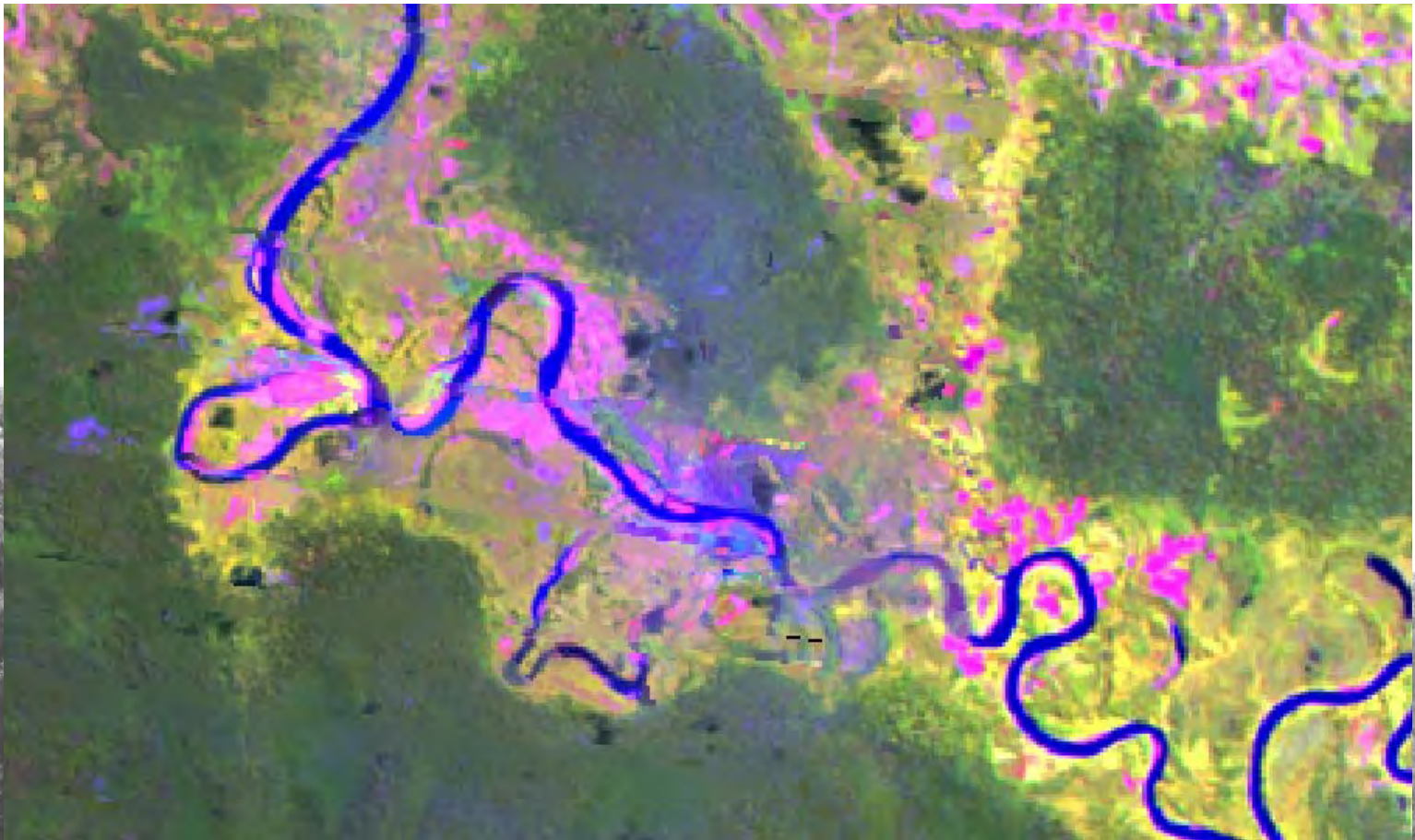
RapidEye, 5 meters

Forest benchmark mapping

Forest fragmentation



Comparison of Landsat and Rapideye satellite imagery for benchmark mapping



Forest benchmark mapping

Forest fragmentation



Comparison of Landsat and Rapideye satellite imagery for benchmark mapping



Forest benchmark mapping

Forest fragmentation



Comparison of Landsat and Rapideye satellite imagery for benchmark mapping

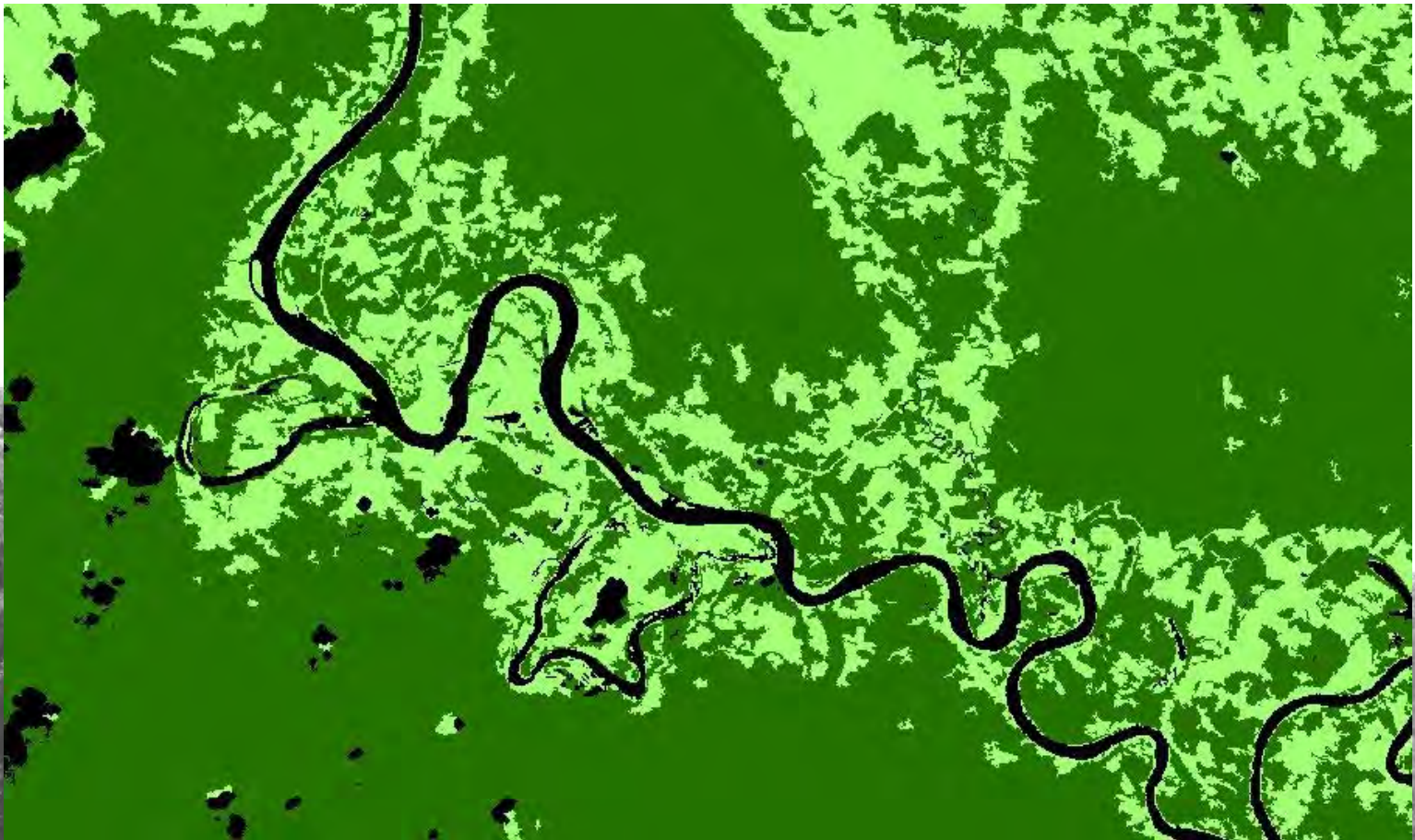


Forest benchmark mapping

Forest fragmentation



Comparison of Landsat and Rapideye satellite imagery for benchmark mapping

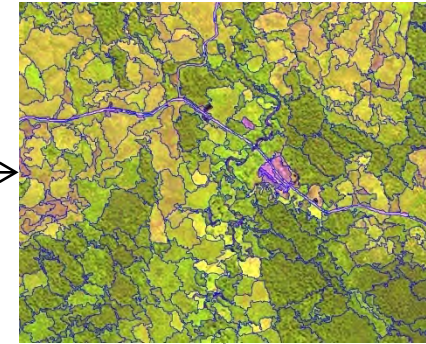
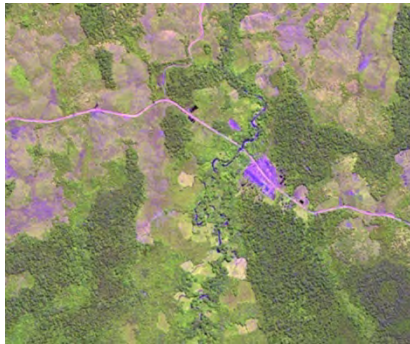


Forest benchmarking From Images to Information



Atmospheric correction
Orthorectification

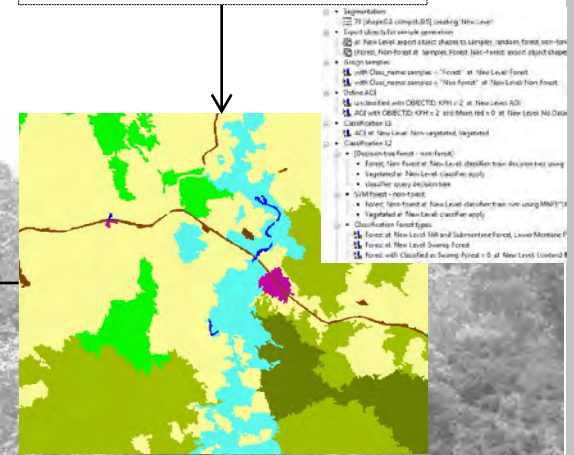
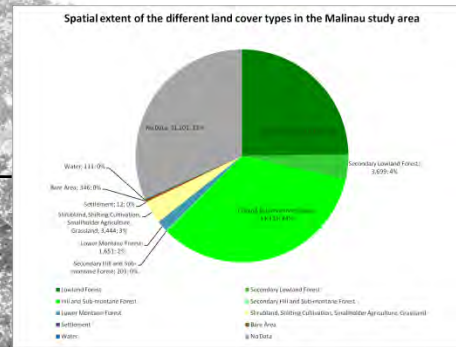
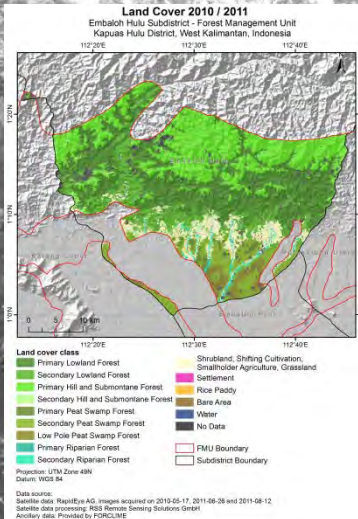
Segmentation



Map production

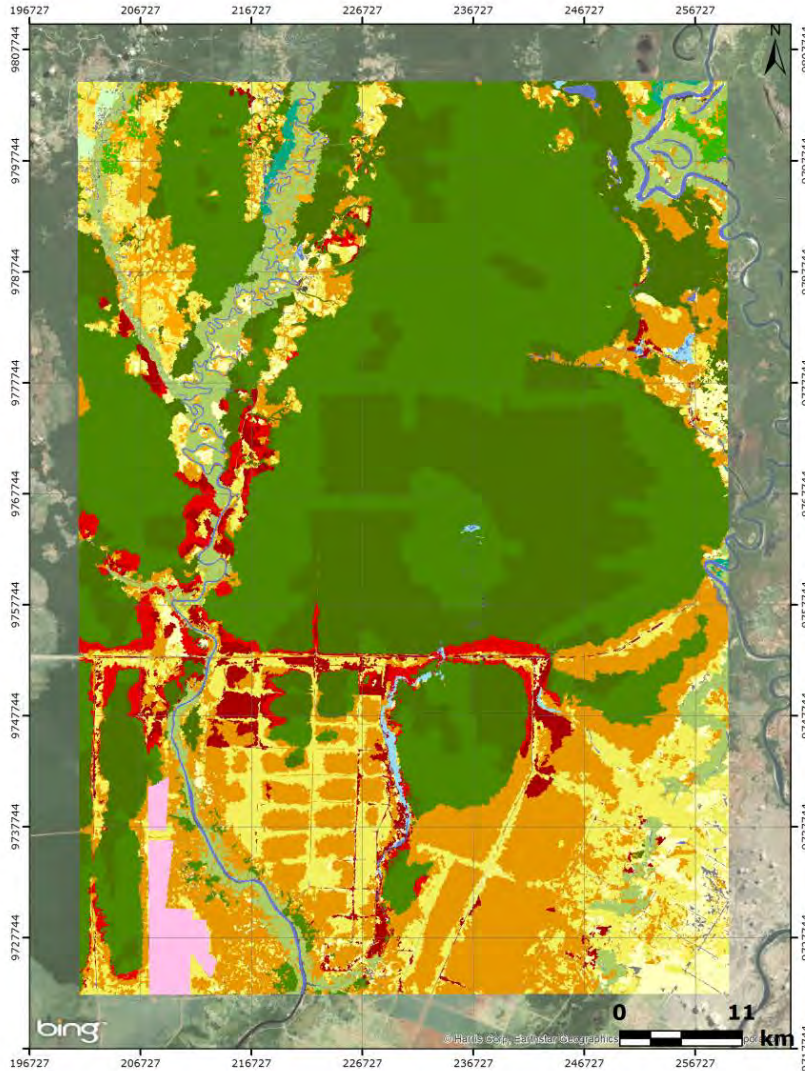
Classification

Spatial analysis



Land Cover map based on RapidEye imagery

Mapping scale: 1:25.000



**RapidEye Landcover classification 2010
Mawas, Central Kalimantan,
Indonesia**



Legend

- Burned Forest
- Burned Non-Forest Vegetation
- Peat Swamp Forest (primary)
- Peat Swamp Forest (secondary)
- Freshwater Swamp Forest (secondary)
- Dipterocarp Forest (secondary)
- Riparian Forest (secondary)/ Agroforestry
- Heath Forest (secondary)
- Bush/ Shrubs/ Regrowth
- Bush/ Shrubs/ Regrowth (Swamp)
- Grassland/ Fern/ Agriculture
- Sparse Vegetation/ Regrowth
- Plantation - Oil Palm
- Non-Vegetated
- Settlement
- Water
- Wetland

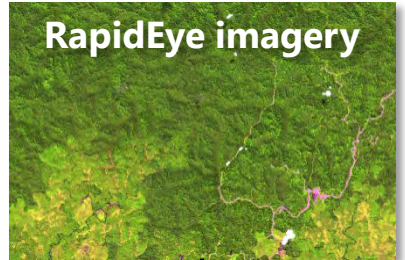
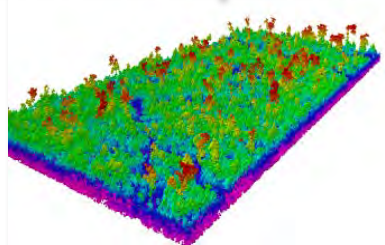
Minimum mapping unit: 0.5 ha

Assessment of AGB & carbon stock



Field inventory

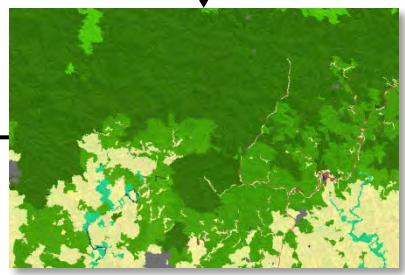
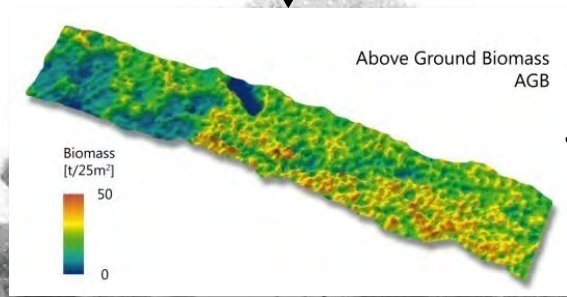
LiDAR data acquisition



RapidEye imagery

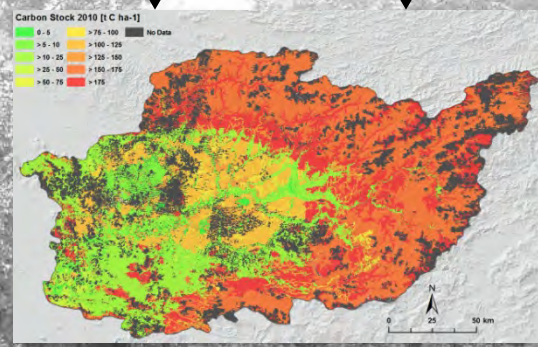
Modeling

Land cover classification



Stratification

Upscaling



Carbon stock map

Photo: F. Siegert

Forest Inventories, plot sampling



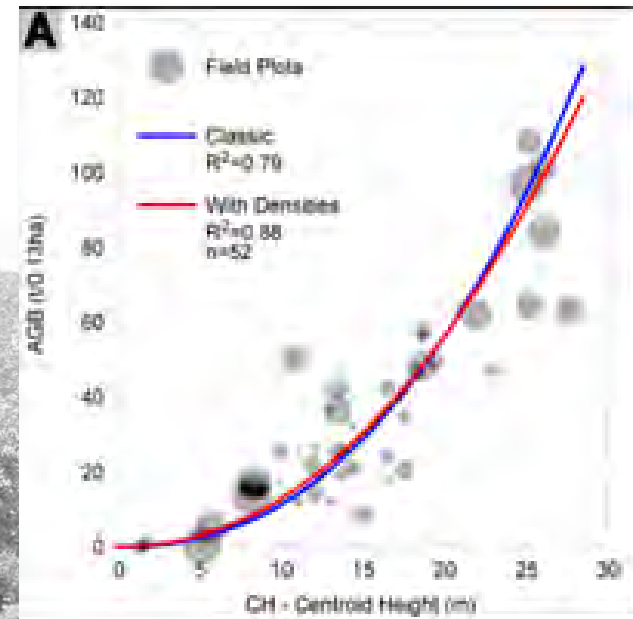
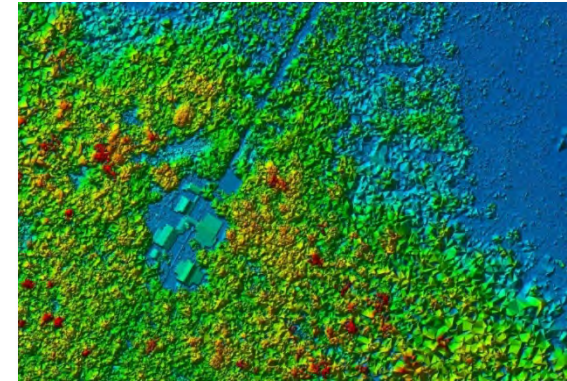
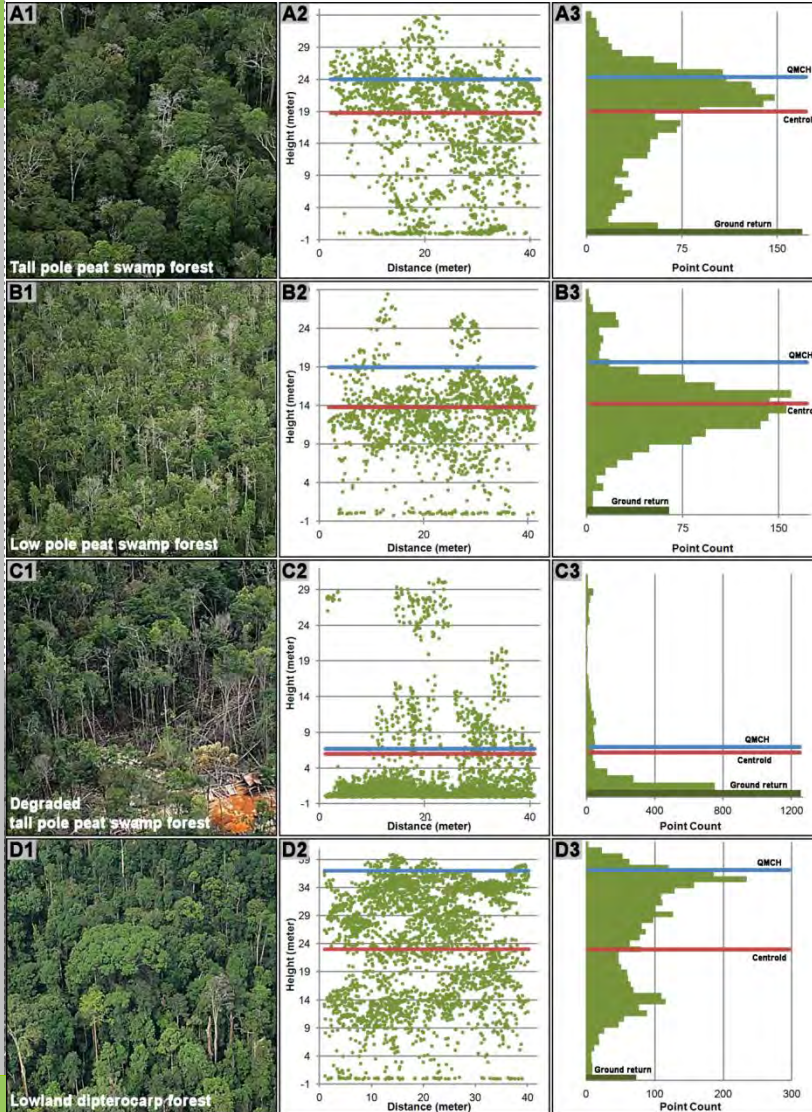
Design of field sampling campaigns Collection of

- Forest type & tree species
- dbh > 5 cm
- biomass per ha
- carbon per ha



AGB Biomass estimation

LIDAR - Light Detection and Ranging

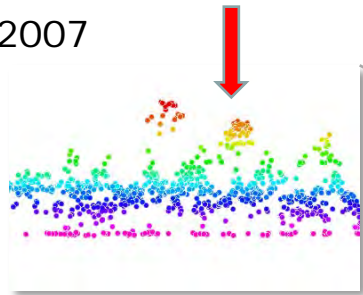


Estimation of AGB change

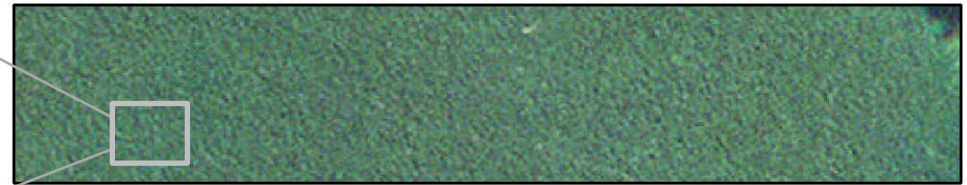
Assessment of AGB increase and loss



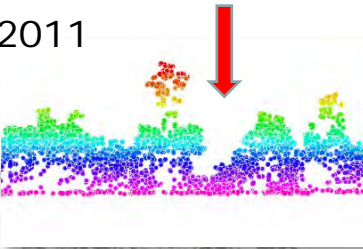
LiDAR 2007



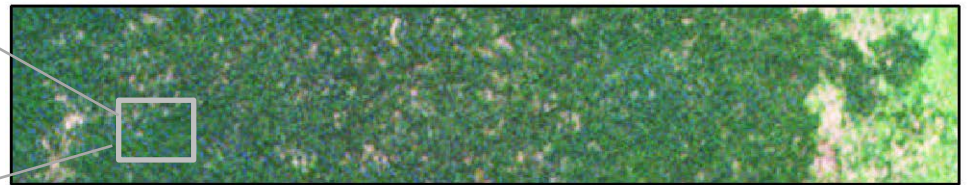
Rapideye 2009



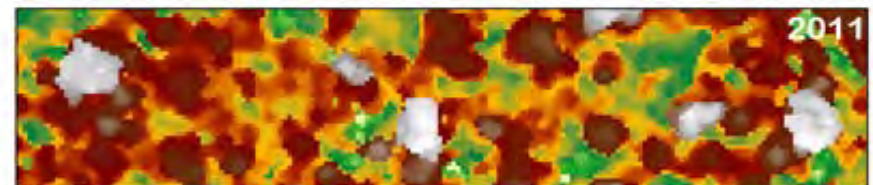
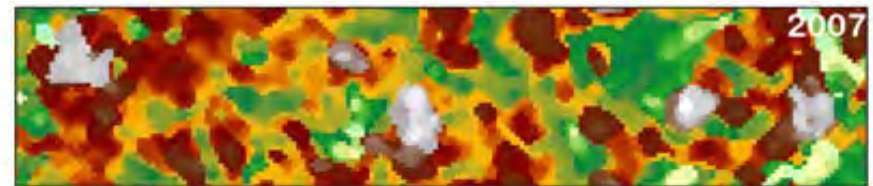
LiDAR 2011



Rapideye 2011



0 150 300 600 m



CHM (m)



0 10 20 40 m

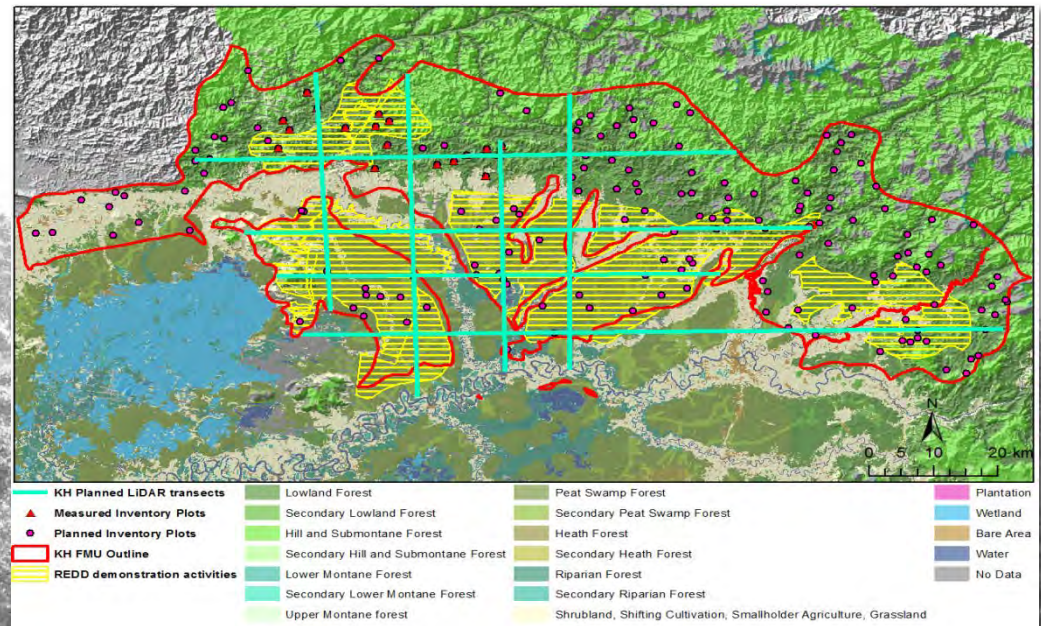
Estimation of carbon stock change

Assessment of AGB to improve regional data base



ForCLIME LiDAR survey:

- 1500 km of transects
- Coverage of different forest types (lowland, hill, montane, swamp, riverine)
- Coverage of different degradation stages
- Coverage of existing and planned forest inventory plots
- Create on-site AGB biomass models for FMUs

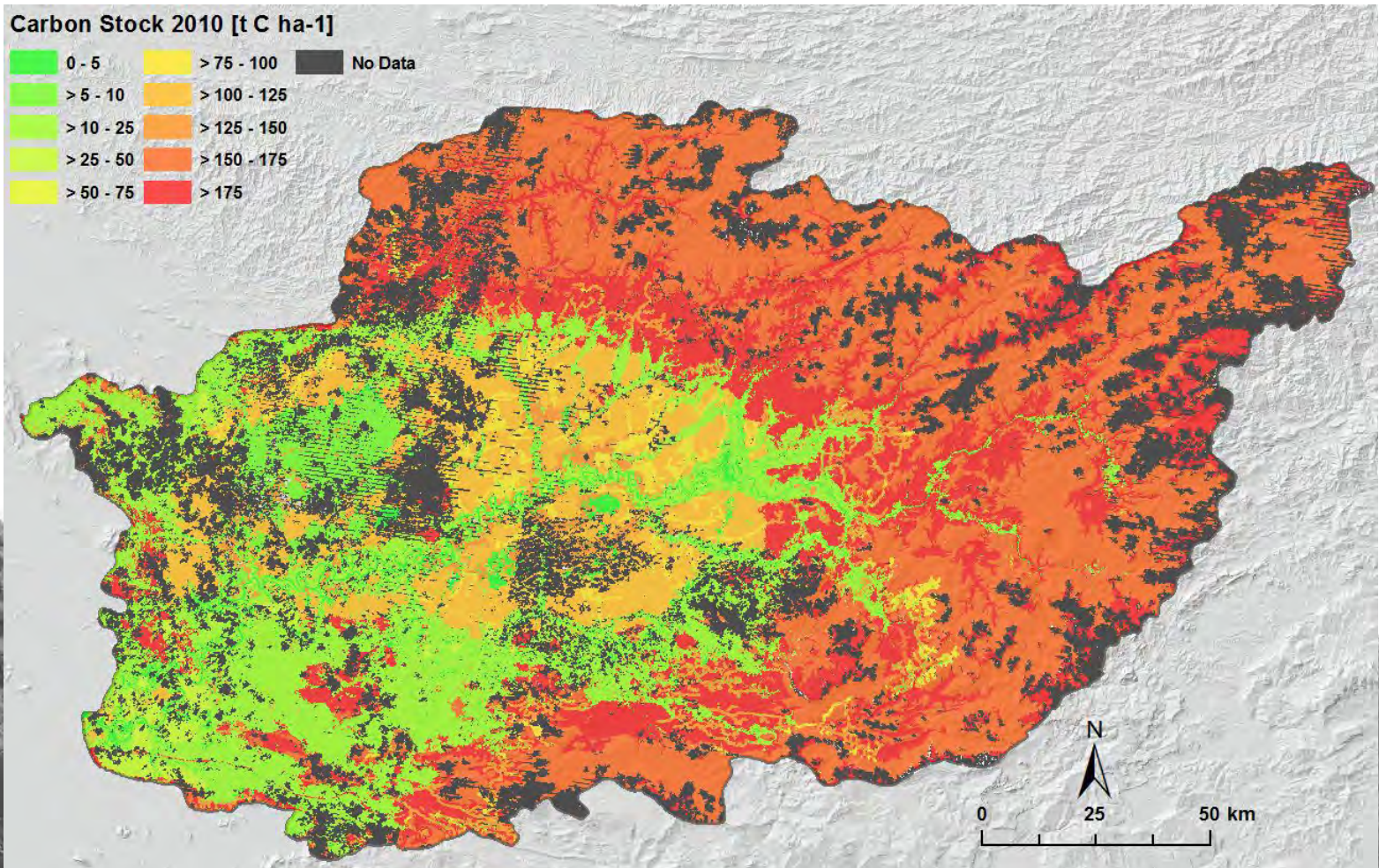


Carbon stock map based on forest inventory data, LiDAR and land cover



Carbon stock

Carbon Stock 2010 [t C ha⁻¹]



Accuracy assessment, uncertainties capacity building



Training on

- RS and GIS methods for forest mapping and monitoring
- Field data collection
- Validation

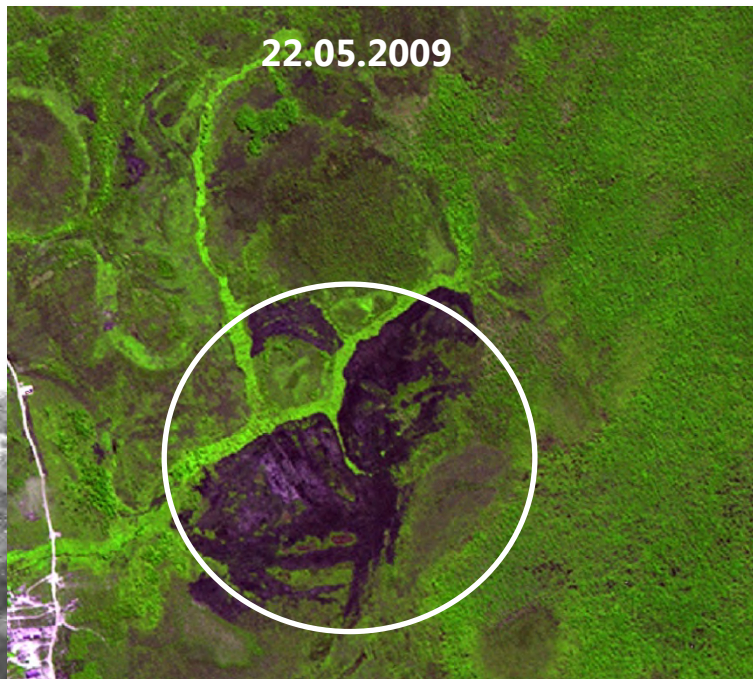


Forest Disturbance Assessment

Quick land cover change

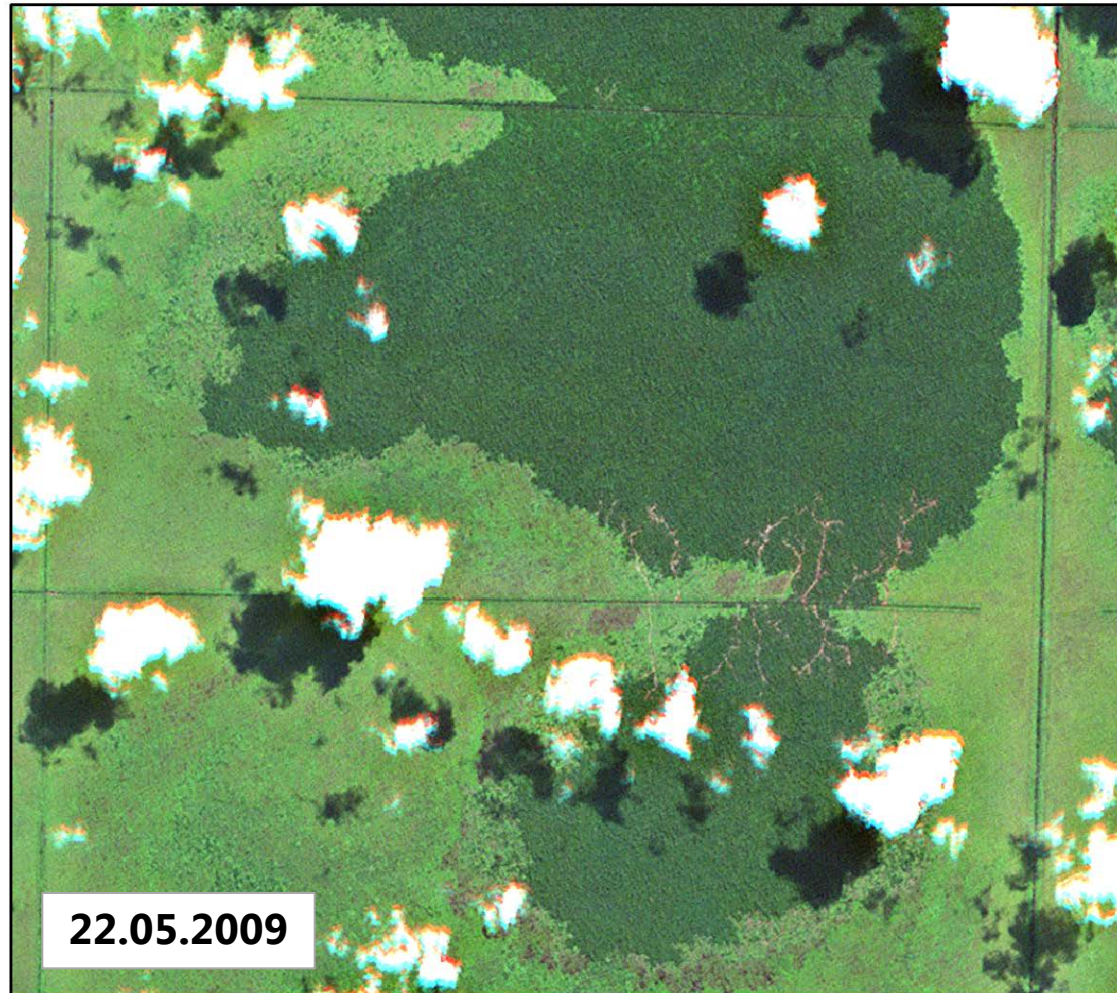


Quick vegetation regrowth after fire impact



Forest Disturbance Assessment

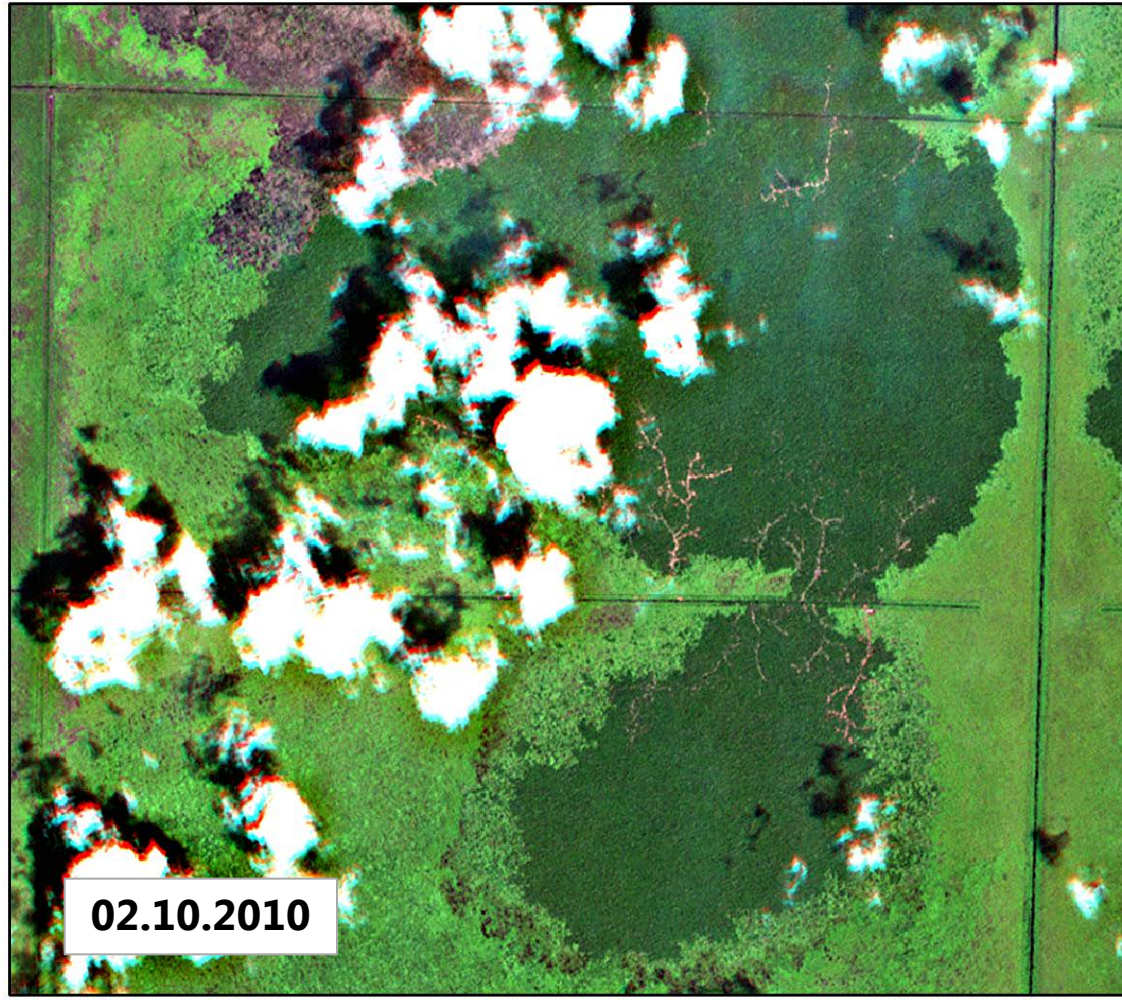
Monitoring of logging operations



22.05.2009

Forest Disturbance Assessment

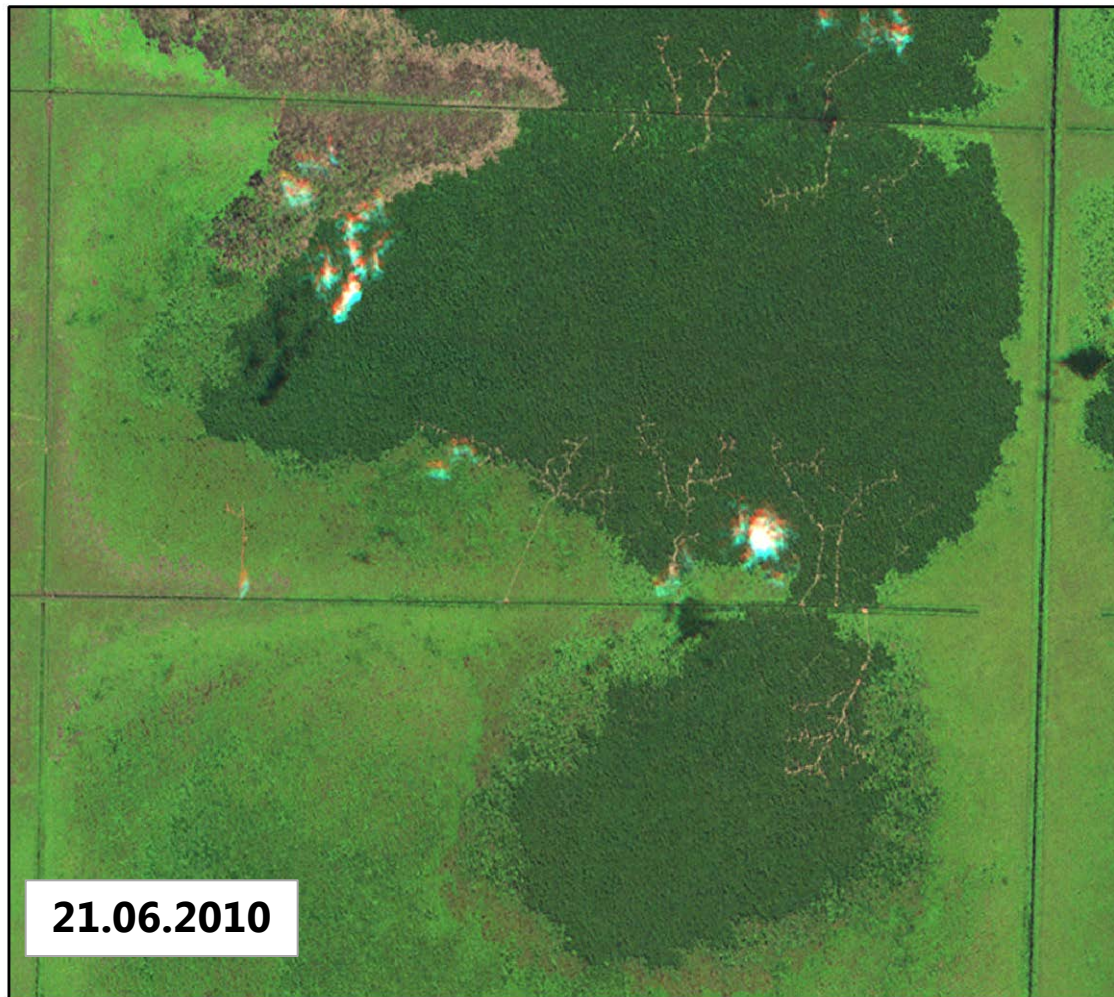
Monitoring of logging operations



02.10.2010

Forest Disturbance Assessment

Monitoring of logging operations



21.06.2010

Forest Disturbance Assessment

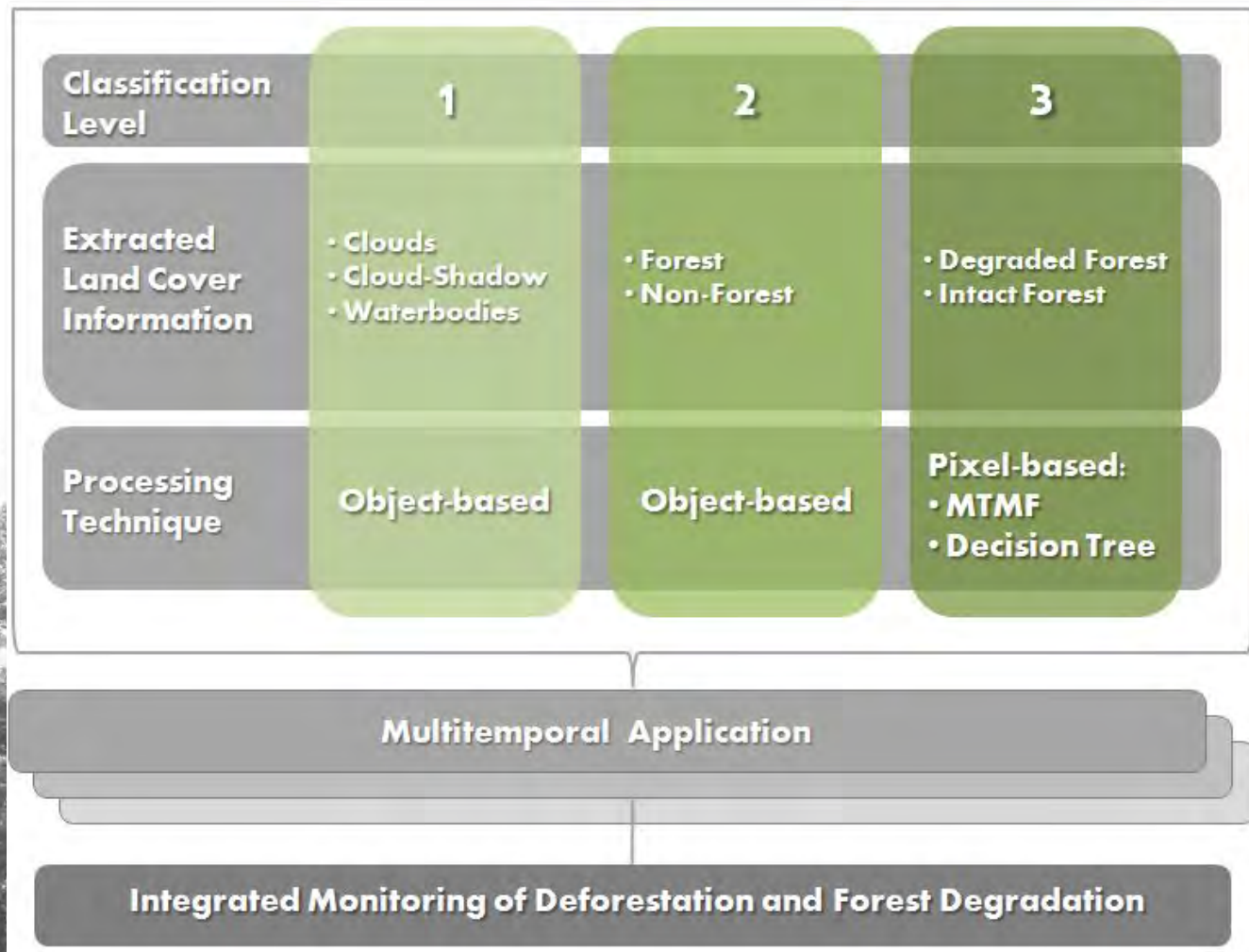
Monitoring of logging operations



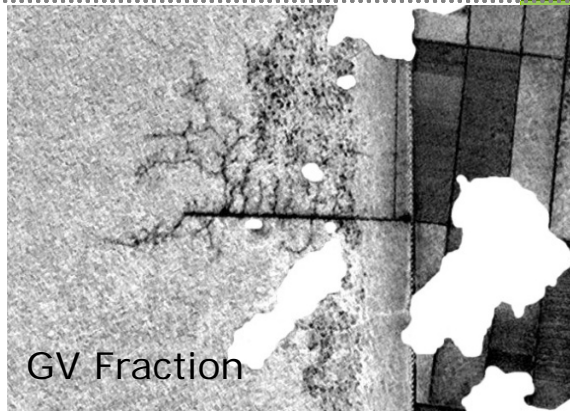
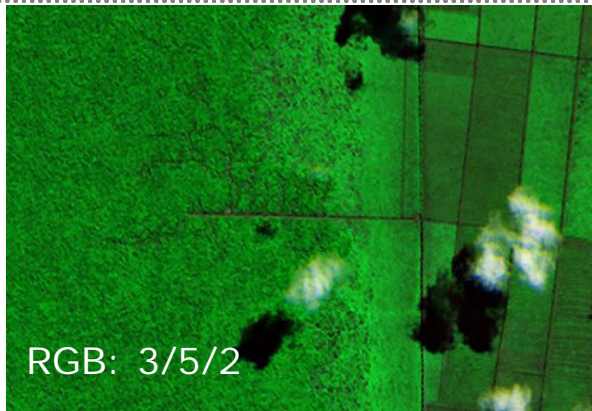
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Forest Disturbance Assessment

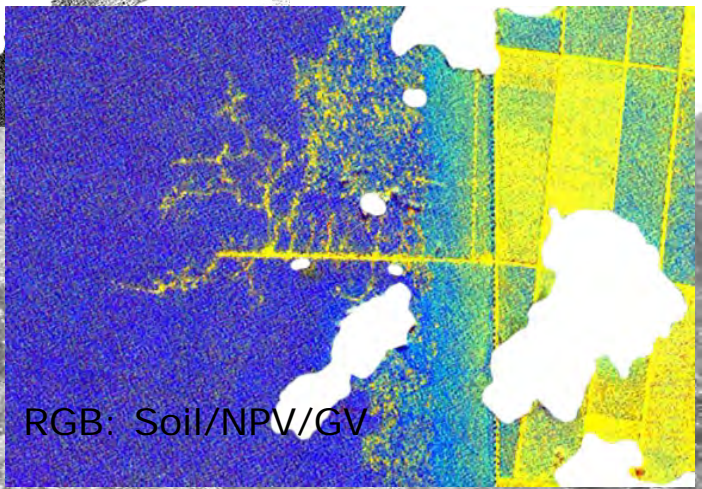
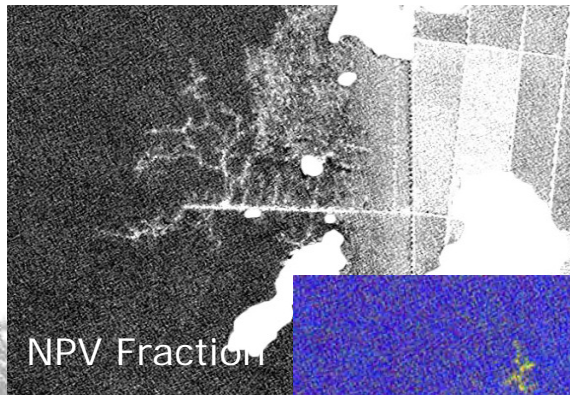
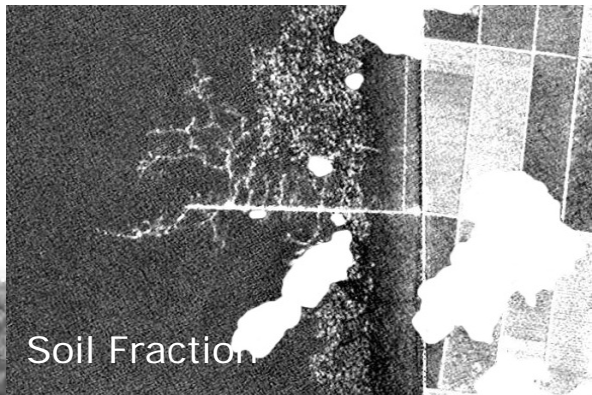
Hierarchical classification design



Forest Disturbance Assessment SMA Results

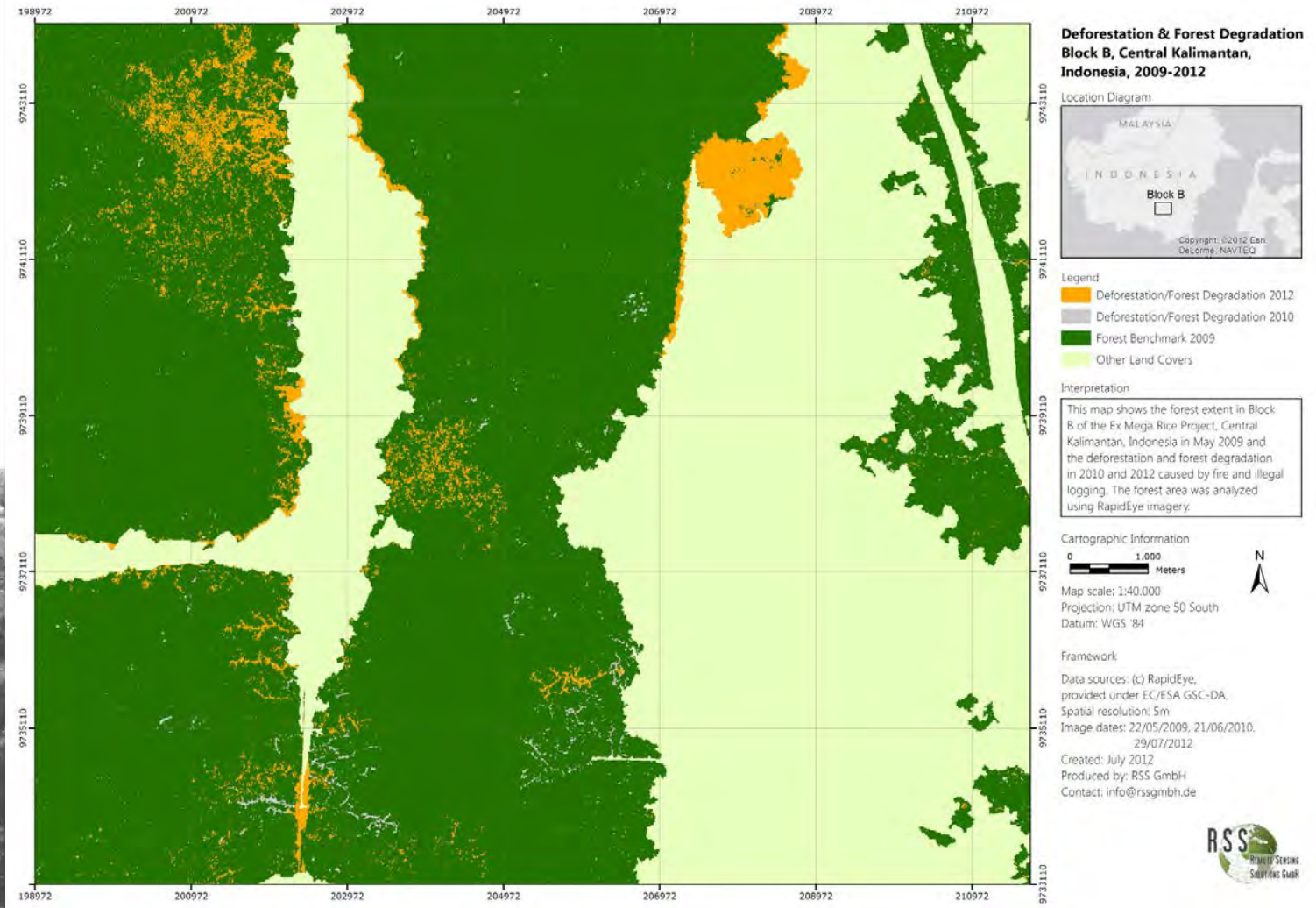


1000 m



Forest Monitoring

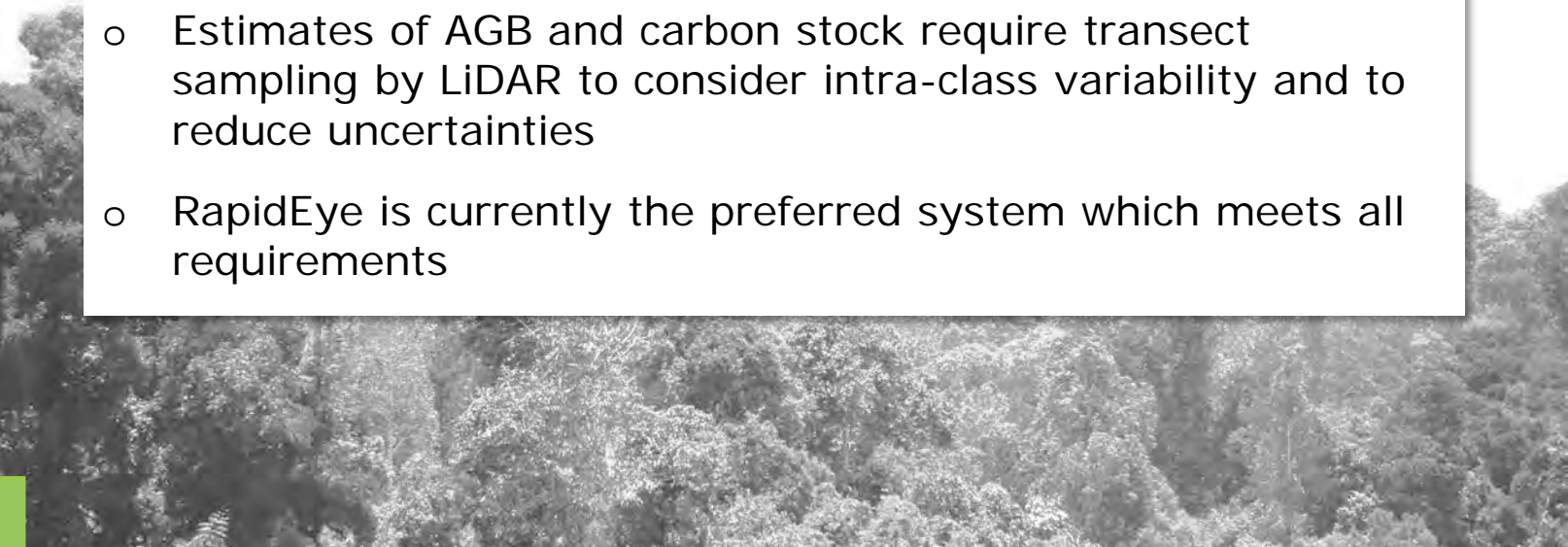
Deforestation and forest degradation mapping



Conclusions



- High resolution satellite data allows reliable detection of **deforestation AND forest degradation**
- Only few systems fulfill the requirement of high spatial resolution and large area coverage
- High spatial resolution is required to allow upscaling from field inventory data and LiDAR sampling
- Monitoring requires short revisit times
- Estimates of AGB and carbon stock require transect sampling by LiDAR to consider intra-class variability and to reduce uncertainties
- RapidEye is currently the preferred system which meets all requirements





Thank you for your attention !



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