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SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR (SAR) AND OPTICAL IMAGERY DATA FUSION: CRC 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 increasi important topic in this region. Rice is the most important food crop in Southeast Asia and the ability to accurately pre crop yields during a growing season is useful for decision-makers, aid providers, and commercial trade organizatio The use of optical satellite image data by itself is difficult due to the almost constant cloud in many parts of Southe Asia. However, Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), or SAR data, which can image the Earth's surface through cloud cove 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 characteri by the type of rice planted, the size of rice field, the sowing dates for different fields, different types of rice croppir systems from one area to another, as well as cultural practices such as sowing and transplanting. This paper will dis the use of SAR data fused with optical imagery to improve the ability to perform crop yield analysis on rice crops i Southeast Asia.

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