

Article

Multifrequency and Full-Polarimetric SAR Assessment for Estimating Above Ground Biomass and Leaf Area Index in the Amazon Várzea Wetlands

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to evaluate the potential of multifrequency and Full-polarimetric Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data for retrieving both Above Ground Biomass (AGB) and Leaf Area Index (LAI) in the Amazon floodplain forest environment. Two specific questions were proposed: (a) Does multifrequency SAR data perform more efficiently than single-frequency data in estimating LAI and AGB of várzea forests?; and (b) Are quad-pol SAR data more efficient than single- and dual-pol SAR data in estimating LAI and AGB of várzea forest? To answer these questions, data from different sources (TerraSAR-X Multi Look Ground Range Detected (MGD), Radarsat-2 Standard Qual-Pol, advanced land observing satellite (ALOS)/ phased-arrayed L-band SAR (PALSAR-1). Fine-beam dual (FDB) and quad Polarimetric mode) were combined in 10 different scenarios to model both LAI and AGB. A R-platform routine was implemented to automatize the selection of the best regression models. Results indicated that ALOS/PALSAR variables provided the best estimates for both LAI and AGB. Single-frequency L-band data was more efficient than multifrequency SAR. PALSAR-FDB HV-dB provided the best LAI estimates during low-water season. The best AGB estimates at high-water season were obtained by PALSAR-1 quad-polarimetric data. The top three features for estimating AGB were proportion of volumetric scattering and both the first and second dominant phase difference between trihedral and dihedral scattering, extracted from Van Zyl and Touzi decomposition, respectively. The models selected for both AGB and LAI were parsimonious. The Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE_{cv}), relative overall RMSE_{cv} (%) and R² value for LAI were 0.61%, 0.55% and 13%, respectively, and for AGB, they were 74.6 t·ha⁻¹, 0.88% and 46%, respectively. These results indicate that L-band (ALOS/PALSAR-1) has a high potential to provide quantitative and spatial information about structural forest attributes in floodplain forest environments. This potential may be extended not only with PALSAR-2 data but also to forthcoming missions (e.g., NISAR, Global Ecosystems Dynamics Investigation Lidar (GEDI), BIOMASS, Tandem-L) for promoting wall-to-wall AGB mapping with a high level of accuracy in dense tropical forest regions worldwide.

Keywords: SAR data; Above Ground Biomass (AGB); Leaf Area Index (LAI); Wetlands Amazon

1. Introduction

The estimation and monitoring of Above Ground Biomass (AGB) and Leaf Area Index (LAI) in tropical forests is of great relevance for understanding biogeochemical cycles and the effects of climate

change on forest resources. Such measurements also support international protocols such as the United Nations Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) [1]. AGB is regarded as an important indicator in ecological studies and management of vegetation, whereas LAI is a key parameter in plant ecology.

Due to frequent cloud coverage [2], Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) remote sensing has been shown to be an important tool for the assessment of both LAI and AGB in tropical regions [3–5]. This is due to the capacity of SAR systems to both penetrate clouds and interact with vegetation canopies, with the volumetric backscattering component being a function of canopy structure. Although SAR systems are not able to retrieve the vertical structure of vegetation as easily as airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) systems, the wide swath orbital coverage capability of SAR systems is useful for assessing large wetland ecosystems such as the floodplains along Amazonian rivers, known for their biodiversity, complexity and difficult access [6].

The applicability of SAR data to determine forest biophysical parameters depends on the number of polarizations and the frequency or wavelength used [6,7]. Most orbital SAR platforms acquire data in only single- and dual-polarization modes, thus having limited potential for discriminating subtle structural differences in the vegetation [7–10]. Quad-pol, or full-polarimetric mode, provide the complete scattering matrix of the backscattered wave, allowing the calculation of polarimetric decomposition and other polarimetric descriptors, which can potentially better describe canopy structural properties [11,12]. This has already been shown by several studies [12–20]. Multi-frequency SAR data can also be used as an alternative to single-frequency single- or dual-pol data. Its synergy enables discrimination of subtle vegetation types and assessment of structural properties, albeit with different degrees of success, as different frequencies interact with distinct sections of the plant canopy [15,21–23].

To date, provision of orbital quad-pol SAR data has been limited to experimental mode, with limited swath coverage, and/or the data are more expensive than single- and dual-pol images. Multi-frequency analysis entails acquisition of data from different orbital sensors provided by different space agencies, therefore raising project costs and computational demands and complexity. However, it is still important to assess the efficacy and feasibility of applying both multi-polarimetric and multi-frequency methods to estimate forest structural attributes. SAR literature indicates that both X- and C-band backscattering coefficient images (σ^0) saturate at relatively low AGB levels (i.e., up to 50 and 250 t/ha, respectively [21,24–29]). L-band saturates at 88 to 900 t/ha [30–36], depending on vegetation structural complexity. In general, SAR signal saturation thresholds tend to decrease with vegetation structural complexity, especially for tropical forests. Therefore, exploring the saturation threshold and investigating the potential of polarimetric features in such environments is still necessary.

Várzeas are eutrophic river floodplains associated with large high-sediment load (“white water”) rivers in the Amazon. They occupy approximately 200,000 km² within the Amazon basin [37], providing important ecosystem services to human populations and hosting endemic fauna and flora species, such as the Amazonian manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) [38] and the Pirarucu fish (*Arapaima gigas*) [39]. They also have an important role in regional biogeochemical cycles, although estimates are still quite uncertain as they are one of the most under-sampled Amazon ecosystems [40,41]. Várzeas are currently threatened by anthropogenic land-use/land-cover changes [42]; approximately 54% of the original forest cover in lower Amazon várzeas was lost between 1984 and 2009 [43,44]. Therefore, developing efficient remote sensing methods for assessing structural forest attributes such as Leaf Area Index (LAI) and Above Ground Biomass (AGB) is of major importance to further ecological and biogeochemical studies in várzeas, because these attributes have noticeable relationships with ecophysiological processes such as evapotranspiration, photosynthetic activity, carbon assimilation and biomass stocks [45]. Such information may also serve as more accurate proxies for habitat structure in biodiversity studies. Quantitative data about várzea forests can also assist decision-makers, public governance and environmental policies regarding planning and conservation.

Therefore, this paper answers two questions: (a) Does multifrequency SAR data perform more efficiently than single-frequency data in estimating LAI and AGB of várzea forests?; and (b) Are quad-pol SAR data more efficient than single- and dual-pol SAR data in estimating LAI and AGB of várzea forest?

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area and Field Inventories

The study area is located within Pará State (Brazil) and encompasses an ~88 ha section of the Lago Grande de Curuai (Figure 1). This floodplain lake has an annual and monomodal flooding regime, with high-water season occurring between May and June, and low-water season occurring from November to December [46].

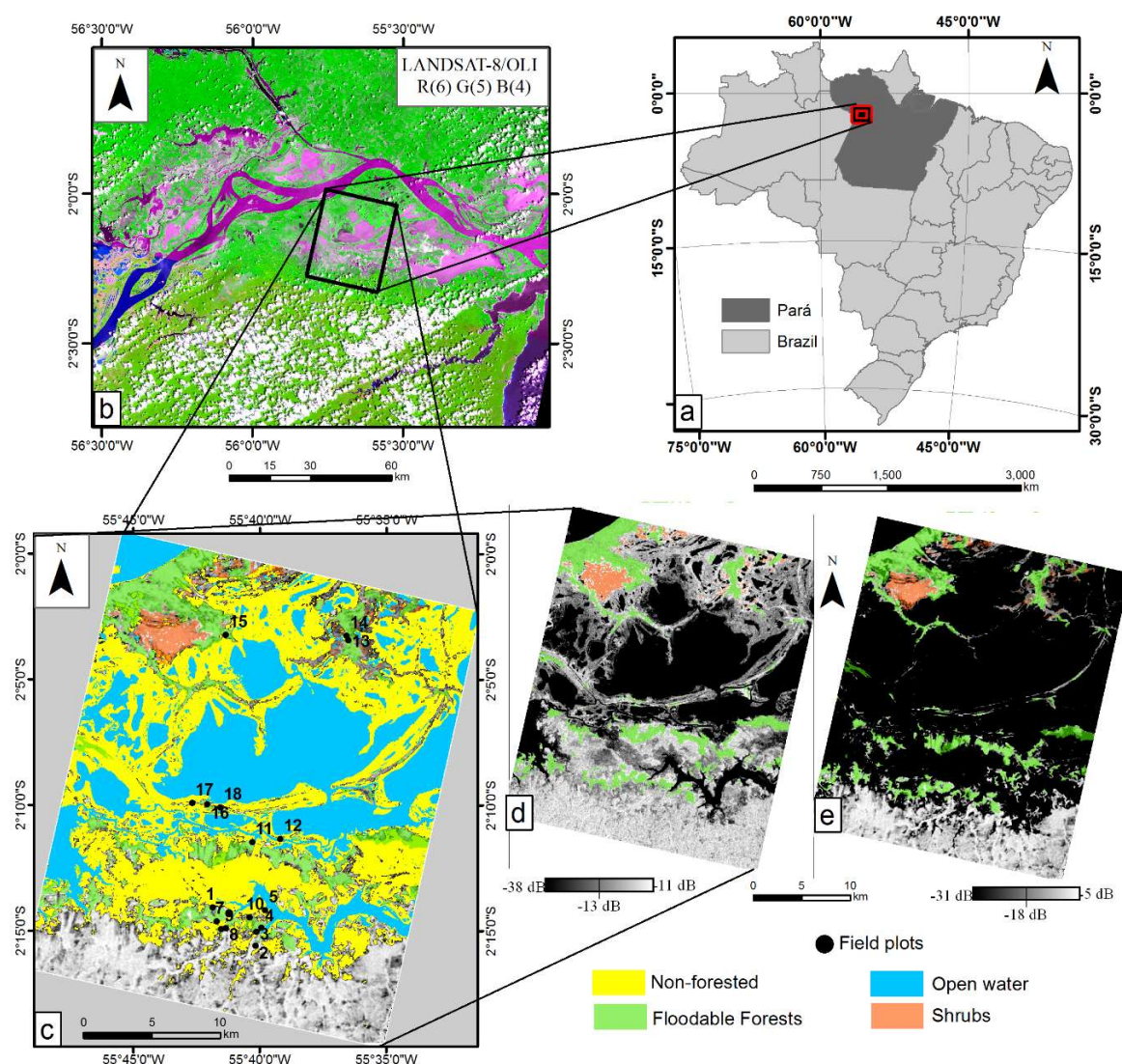


Figure 1. (a) Location of Pará state (dark gray) within Brazil (light gray); (b) detailed view of the Lago Grande de Curuai; (c) classes and field plots location; (d) Radarsat-2 HV image in low-water season; (e) advanced land observing satellite (ALOS)/ phased-arrayed L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar (PALSAR-1) HV image in high-water season.

The vegetation comprises a mosaic of vegetation types, including grasslands, shrubs and forests, whose distribution, species composition, canopy structure and phenology are strongly linked to the

seasonal flooding dynamics [40,47,48]. Specifically, the land cover in the study area comprises six major classes, previously defined and mapped using dual-season PolSAR Radarsat-2 data [8].

The Open Water class corresponds to the water surface previously mapped using C-band SAR imagery (Figure 1d) acquired during the low-water season. The water surface during the high-water season was mapped using the L-band SAR image (Figure 1e) and will be referenced here as Open Water High Season class. Therefore, the class Várzea Fields was mapped as the difference in water surface between the two periods.

In this study, floating and emergent macrophytes (Figure 1d) were merged because they are not distinguishable from each other in L-band SAR scenes [21]. As the Várzea fields correspond to the regions colonized by grasses during the low-water season, we decided to group all these classes into a new class named Non-forested. Therefore, the following classes were examined in this study: (1) Floodable Forests: forest growing on high floodplains subject to shorter seasonal flooding periods; (2) Shrubs: shrubs and/or early succession tree vegetation with sparse canopies and low height, subject to longer seasonal flooding; and (3) Non-forested: emergent and floating herbaceous plant communities dominated by palustrine grasses, with high biomass and density levels and subject to longer seasonal flooding periods, and floodplain regions that are colonized by terrestrial herbaceous plants during low-water season.

The flowchart (Figure 2) summarizes the main steps described in the following sections.

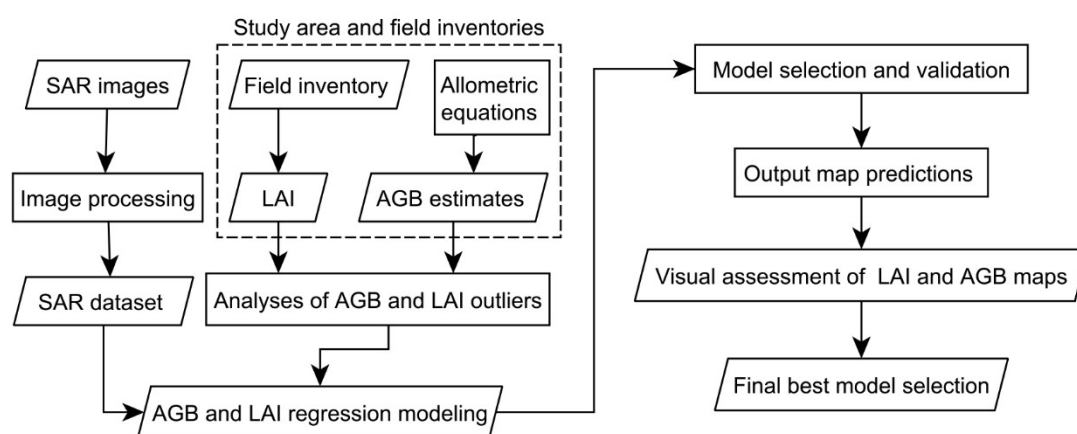


Figure 2. Flowchart for estimating above-ground biomass and leaf area index from the SAR dataset on Amazon floodplain forests.

Forest inventories were carried out from 18 October 2013 to 29 October 2013, during the low-water season, by establishing eighteen 25×25 m (0.0625 ha) sample plots, distributed between Flooded Forest areas (Figure 1c). LAI was measured using an LAI-2200 Plant Canopy Analyzer (Li-Cor Inc., Lincoln, NE, USA). Eight measurements were taken within each sample plot beneath the canopy (two rows of four measurements), using a 270-degree lens cap with the closure turned towards the holder. All measurements were taken with the sun at low elevation angles, always located behind the operator, avoiding the incidence of direct light on the sensor. Clear sky reference measurements were taken before and after plot sampling, no earlier or later than 10 min from the observations, at nearby clearings.

At each sample plot, we measured the total height (h , in m) and the diameter at the breast height (DBH > 10 cm) (d , in cm) for all living tree individuals. Each single tree species was identified in the field by a trained parobotanist. Based on this identification, we compiled measurements of wood density (ρ , in g cm^3) from Wittmann, et al. [49] and from the Global Wood Density Database—GWDD; (<http://datadryad.org/handle/10255/dryad.235>). Wood density of similar species within the family/genera was used whenever the species were not found in the database.

The AGB of each single tree was computed as the average AGB obtained from Equations (1)–(3), according to Schöngart and Wittmann [50] for Amazonian flooded forests.

$$AGB_1 = F * P * h * AGB_1 * \pi(d/2)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$AGB_2 = 0.112 * (p * h * d^2)^{0.916} \quad (2)$$

$$AGB_3 = 0.0509 * p * h * d^2 \quad (3)$$


In (2), F is a fixed form factor of 0.6 [51]. The AGB of individual trees of each plot were then summed, and their values scaled to t/ha. Boxplots for both AGB and LAI helped identify possible outliers that could impact model fitting [52].

2.2. SAR Image Acquisition

SAR satellite data from three sensor platforms were acquired: advanced land observing satellite (ALOS)-phased-arrayed L-band (i.e., 1.27-GHz center frequency, ~23 cm) SAR (PALSAR-1) [53], Radarsat-2 at the C-band frequency [54], and TerraSAR-X at the X-band frequency [55]. Radarsat-2 and TerraSAR-X images were provided through the Science and Operational Applications Research (SOAR) program of the Canadian Space Agency (CSA), and PALSAR-1 scenes were provided by the ALOS Kyoto & Carbon Initiative and the ALOS PI program of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (Table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of SAR data.

Sensor	Band	Wavelength band (cm)	Operation Mode	Polarization	Observation Date	Spatial resolution (m)
TerraSAR-X	Band-X	~3.1	Multi Look Ground Range Detected (MGD)	HH	Oct. 19 st 2011	20 × 20
Radarsat-2	Band-C	~5.6	Standard Qual-Pol (SQ)	Full-polarimetric	Oct. 20 st 2011	20 × 20
PALSAR-1	Band-L	~23.6	Fine-beam dual (FBD)	HH and HV	Oct. 25 st 2010	19 (in range) ×
PALSAR-1			Fine-beam dual (FBD)	HH and HV	Oct. 08 st 2010	10 (in azimuth)
PALSAR-1	Band-L	~23.6	Polarimetric (PLR)	Full-polarimetric	Mar. 30 st 2009	23 × 23
PALSAR-1			Polarimetric (PLR)	Full-polarimetric	May. 15 st 2009	

Field campaign: Oct. 18st to 29st 2013  Mosaicked images.

All SAR images were acquired in October (low-water season), except for the ALOS/PALSAR-1 PLR scene, which was obtained during the high-water season. This seasonal variation may influence forest backscattering signals according to vegetation structure, affecting the estimates of LAI and AGB. It must be noted that forest inventory was not concurrent with satellite overpasses. Nevertheless, most Floodplain Forest regions have remained unchanged for the past seventeen years, according to [56].

2.3. Image Processing

The full polarimetric image processing is summarized in Figure 3. The Radarsat-2 SQ image was multilooked using four looks in azimuth and one look in range, resulting in approximately 20 × 20 m ground-range spatial resolution. The ALOS/PALSAR-1 PLR image was multilooked using six looks in azimuth and one look in range, which resulted in approximately 23 × 23 m spatial resolution. Both Radarsat-2 and ALOS/PALSAR-1 PLR scenes were used to compute the Covariance (C) and Coherence (T) matrices. In order to minimize speckle noise and preserve image spatial resolution and information, the Refined Lee adaptive filter with a 5 × 5 window size was applied over the full-polarimetric scenes. For consistent results, filtering with similar window sizes was applied to both ALOS/PALSAR-1 FBD and TerraSAR-X images. Table 2 shows the polarimetric decomposition and incoherent SAR features (including sigma-nought (σ^0)) extracted from the full-polarimetric data.

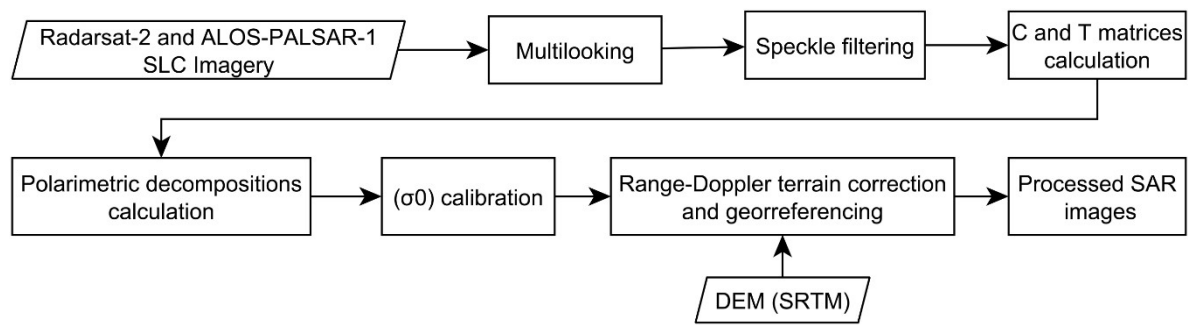


Figure 3. Full polarimetric image processing.

Table 2. Polarimetric Features extracted from the full-polarimetric SAR data (quad-pol).

Polarimetric Decomposition	Symbol	Description
<i>Cloude-Pottier [57]</i>		
α angle	α	Dominant scattering type.
Entropy	H	Proportional importance of the dominant scattering type.
Anisotropy	A	Proportional importance of secondary and tertiary scattering types.
<i>Freeman–Durden (Freeman & Durden 1998)</i>		
Volumetric scattering	FD_V	Proportion of volumetric scattering.
Double-bounce scattering	FD_D	Proportion of double-bounce scattering.
Odd scattering	FD_S	Proportion of odd (surface) scattering.
<i>Touzi [58]</i>		
Scattering type magnitude	$\alpha_{S1}; \alpha_{S2}; \alpha_{S3}; \alpha_{Sm}$	Angle of the symmetric scattering vector direction in the trihedral-dihedral basis. Similar to Cloude-Pottier's α angle.
Scattering type phase difference	$\Phi_{\alpha S1}, \Phi_{\alpha S2}, \Phi_{\alpha S3}, \Phi_{\alpha Sm}$	Phase difference between trihedral and dihedral scattering.
Helicity	$\tau_1; \tau_2; \tau_3; \tau_m$	Symmetric nature of target scattering. If $\tau = 0$, target is isotropic.
Orientation angle	$\psi_1; \psi_2; \psi_3; \psi_m$	Target tilt angle.
<i>Yamaguchi [59]</i>		
Volumetric scattering	Y_V	Proportion of volumetric scattering.
Double-bounce scattering	Y_D	Proportion of double-bounce scattering.
Odd scattering	Y_S	Proportion of odd (surface) scattering.
<i>Van Zyl [60]</i>		
Volumetric scattering	VZ_V	Proportion of volumetric scattering.
Double-bounce scattering	VZ_D	Proportion of double-bounce scattering.
Odd scattering	VZ_S	Proportion of odd (surface) scattering.
Incoherent SAR Features	Acronyms	Description of Features
(σ°) HH band	* HH-dB	Backscatter coefficient (dB)
(σ°) HV band	* HV-dB	Backscatter coefficient (dB)
(σ°) VV band	* VV-dB	Backscatter coefficient (dB)
Ratio (HV/VV)	* (HV/VV)	Linear units
Ratio (HV/HH)	* (HV/HH)	Linear units
Ratio (VV/HH)	* (VV/HH)	Linear units
Difference (HV/VV)	* (HV-VV)	Linear units
Difference (HV/HH)	* (HV-HH)	Linear units
Difference (VV/HH)	* (VV-HH)	Linear units
SPAN	SPAN	$SPAN = S_{hh} ^2 + 2 S_{hv} ^2 + S_{vv} ^2$ [11] (Linear units)
Biomass index	BMI	(HH + VV)/2-magnitude images [61] (Linear units)
The radar vegetation index	RVI	$RVI = 8\sigma_{HV} / (\sigma_{HH} + \sigma_{VV} + 2\sigma_{HV})$ [62] (dB)

To identify the features extracted from the ALOS-PALSAR-1 PLR and FBD, TerraSAR-X and, Radarsat-2 SQ the symbol * was replaced by the acronyms PL-PLR, PL-FDB, TX and RC2, respectively.

Range-doppler terrain correction and georeferencing were applied using the digital elevation model (DEM) extracted from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM), with a spatial resolution of 3 arc-seconds (90 m) and approximately 5 m of vertical resolution [63]. All processing steps were performed with the polarimetric SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool (PolSARPRO) software,

version 5.0 [64], with exception of the range-doppler correction, which was carried out with the Sentinel-1 Toolbox version 4.0 [65].

TerraSAR-X and PALSAR-1 FBD images were converted to sigma-nought (σ^0) intensity backscattering coefficients (dB) using the Equation (4) [66,67].

$$\sigma^0 = 10 * \log_{10} \langle DN^2 \rangle + CF \quad (4)$$

where DN is Digital Number (amplitude) and CF is the calibration factor in dB for the channels. For PALSAR-1 FBD and TerraSAR-X MGD the CF is equal to -83 and -46.7 , respectively.

2.4. Assembly of SAR Modeling Sets

In order to answer the proposed scientific questions, the SAR data were grouped as follows: (i) single/dual pol: TerraSAR-X band, ALOS PALSAR-1 FDB, and the features (HH and HV) extracted from Radarsat-2 SQ and PALSAR-1 PLR (acquired in the high-water season); (ii) multifrequency group: combination of the features extracted from TerraSAR-X, Radarsat-2 and ALOS/PALSAR-1 FBD images acquired during the low-water season; (iii) full-polarimetric data (Table 3).

Table 3. Definition, acronyms and description of SAR predictor sets. The description and acronyms of features composing the single and dual-pol groups (Table 2) are highlighted in gray. The original datasets identified by the symbol * in the Table 2 are replaced by their acronyms shown in the third column of this table.

Data type	Data source	Acronyms of dataset	Dataset description (Features)	j = numbers of features
SAR single and dual-pol	TerraSAR-X	TX	TX(HH-dB)	1
	Radarsat-2	RC2	R2C(HH-dB), R2C(HV-dB), R2C(HV/HH), R2C(HV-HH)	4
	ALOS/PALSAR-1 FBD	PL-FBD	PL(HH-dB), PL(HV-dB), PL(HV/HH), PL(HV-HH)	4
	ALOS/PALSAR-1 PLR	PL-PLR	PLR(HH-dB), PLR(HV-dB), PLR(HV-HH), PLR(HV-HH)	4
Multifrequency	PL-FBD+TX	PL-FBD+TX	Same acronyms of features PL-FBD+TX dataset	5
	PL-FBD+RC2	PL-FBD+RC2	Same acronyms of features PL-FBD+RC2 dataset	8
	TX+RC2	TX+RC2	Same acronyms of features TX+RC2 dataset	5
	PL-FBD+RC2+TX	MULT	Same acronyms of features TX+RC2+PL-FBD dataset	9
Full-polarimetric	Radarsat-2	RC2(POL)	Table 2	40
	ALOS/PALSAR-1 PLR	PL-PLR(POL)	Table 2	40

2.5. Above Ground Biomass and Leaf Area Index Modeling

Univariate and multivariate Generalized Linear Models (GLMs) were estimated for predicting both AGB and LAI, using SAR datasets as predictor (Table 3). Two different link functions were tested for GLM specification, the identity function (i.e., Multivariate Linear Regression, Equation (5)), and the log link function (Equation (6)), since AGB and LAI variables $\in \mathbb{R}^+$ [68]. The predicted quantities will hereafter be referred as $E(Y_i)$ and $\ln E(Y_i)$, respectively.

$$E(Y_i) = \mu_i, Y_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2) \\ \mu_i = b_0 + b_p x_p, p = 1, 2, \dots, j \quad (5)$$

$$\ln E(Y_i) = \mu_i, Y_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma^2) \\ \mu_i = b_0 + b_p x_p, p = 1, 2, \dots, j \quad (6)$$

where b_0 , b_p , x_p , \ln are the intercept, regression coefficients, the predictor variables (features) and natural logarithm, respectively.

Mean SAR responses (Table 2) correspond to a homogenous region around each 0.0625 ha plot, encompassing a minimum of four pixels. A routine was implemented in the R scripting language [69] for automatic model calibration, selection and assessment, as well as for outputting AGB and LAI maps (Supplementary Material). The core package of the routine is the “glmult” package [70], which allows model fitting using all predictor variable combinations. A two-level routine (Figure 4) applies

different numerical criteria for defining the best models. Thus, for j independent predictor (Table 3), the number of calibrated models is $2^j + 1$.

In the first selection level, the small-sample-size corrected version of the Akaike information criterion (AICc) was applied, following the recommendation that models with $\Delta\text{AICc} \leq 2$ units, relative to the lowest AICc value, should not be dismissed [71] (Figure 4). At the second level, models were assessed based on statistical significance ($\alpha = 0.05$), R-squared (R^2) or pseudo R-squared (for $\ln E(Y_i)$), and leave-one-out cross-validation using the Root Mean Squared Error (RMSEcv). To support model assessment, the relative overall RMSEcv (Rel. RMSE) in percentage, bias and average relative error (ARE) were also reported. Pixel level spatial prediction maps (output maps) were then generated from all significant models and submitted to visual assessment.

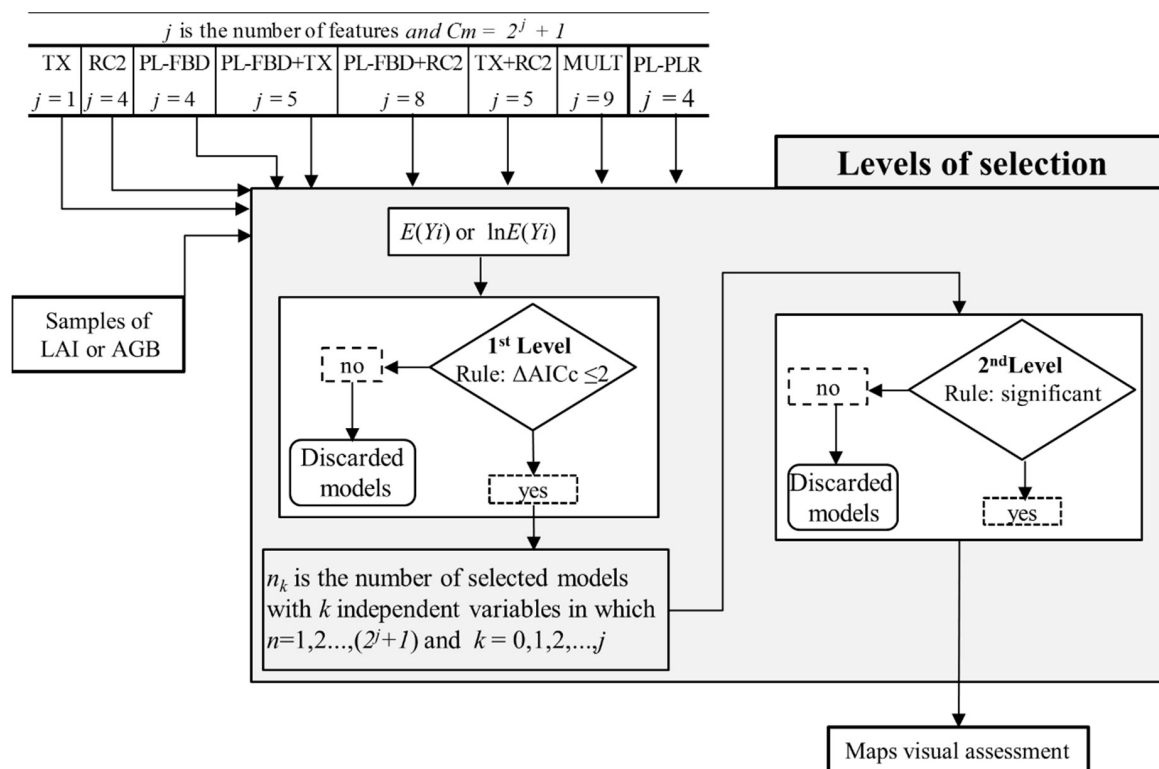


Figure 4. Flowchart: Models selection process for SAR Single/dual-pol and Multifrequency data type.

Given the high computation cost of full-polarimetric based models (i.e., $j = 40$), polarimetric features were split into three groups of analogous decompositions that could represent similar information (Figure 5). Then, each group was submitted to the levels of selection (see gray box in Figure 4). The predictors of the selected models were then regrouped into a new set of predictors (k'), which was subsequently used as input to the “Levels of selection”, showed as step B in Figure 5.

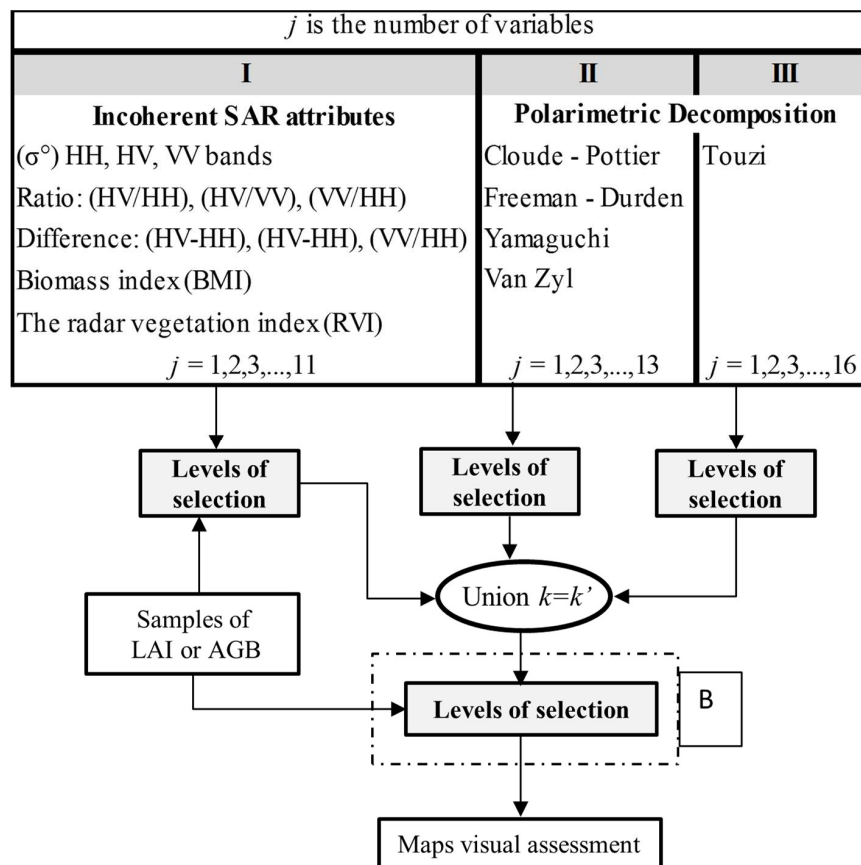


Figure 5. Flowchart: Model selection process for the quad-pol SAR data type.

2.6. Visual Assessment of Maps LAI and AGB Maps

Finally, the LAI and AGB output maps from selected models for both polarimetric and non-polarimetric SAR data were submitted to visual analyses (Figures 4 and 5) in order to assess their suitability with respect to the reference map, land-cover classes (Figure 1c–e; Table 1), and ground information regarding land-use and land-cover classes (April 2011) and from field observations provided by Arnesen, et al. [72], Furtado, et al. [73] and Furtado, Silva and Novo [8]. The best model was that with the minimum RMSE_{cv} and the highest agreement with the spatial distribution of woody vegetation cover classes (Figure 1), assessed by inspecting the output maps. To facilitate this inspection, the maps were generated automatically in ascending order of RMSE_{cv}.

All final predictions were cut considering the lower and upper thresholds observed in the LAI and AGB data (Figure 6). Thus, the lower and upper bounds for AGB were 0 and 600 t/ha, and for LAI, 2 and 6. Values outside this range were clipped to the nearest threshold.

3. Results

3.1. Exploratory Analysis of LAI and AGB Data

Both boxplots contain two AGB (the largest—Figure 6a) and LAI (the smallest—Figure 6b) values that may be outliers. To better understand the impact of these possible outliers on model calibration and/or map accuracy, the selection process was carried out by including and excluding them. To refer to the number of LAI or AGB samples used in the model calibration, subscribed numbers (16 or 18) were added to the dataset acronyms henceforth (Table 3). To compare the results of equivalent models calibrated with either 18 or 16 samples for both LAI and AGB, their observed versus predicted scatterplots (OBS vs. PREDs) were joined.

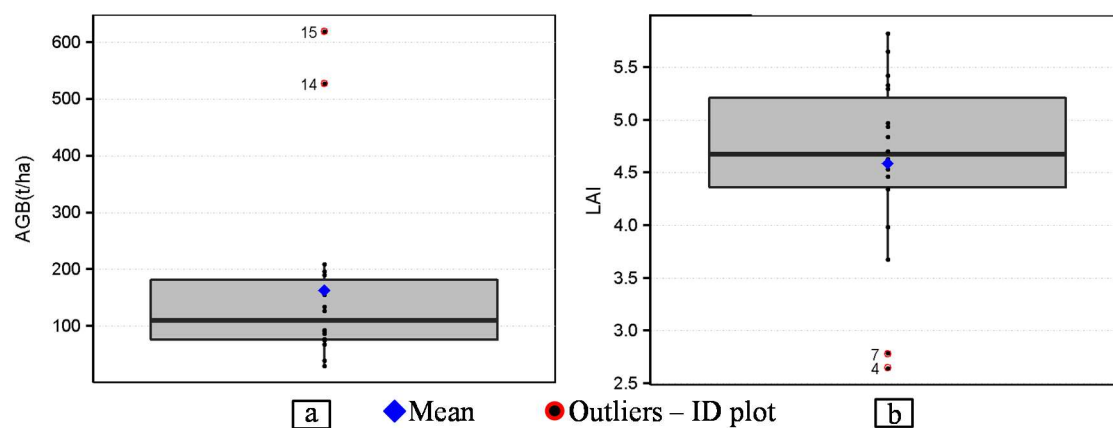


Figure 6. Boxplot graphic: (a) Above Ground Biomass (AGB) e (b) Leaf Area Index (LAI).

3.2. LAI Models

In general, all model biases were low, however the LAI estimates obtained from the $\ln E(Y_i)$ models had better spatial correspondence with land-cover classes (Figure 1), supported by the empirical knowledge of study area (Table 4). Models selected from RC2(POL) and PL-PLR(POL)₁₆ did not provide reliable maps and were therefore not considered further. Among the models selected from SAR single/dual-pol dataset, PL-FBD₁₈ showed the highest R^2 and the lowest RMSEcv and Rel. RMSE with HV-dB as predictor (Table 4). The same feature was also ranked in the model PL-FBD₁₆ OBS vs. PREDs distribution (Figure 1). The best output LAI map resulted from the 18 LAI samples model (Figure 7a).

Regarding the multifrequency dataset, the best model (highest R^2 and the lowest RMSEcv and Rel. RMSE was provided by PL-FBD+TX₁₈ (Figure 7b). Despite the similarity in the R^2 and the RMSEcv and Rel. RMSE statistics of both PL-FBD+TX₁₈ and PL-FBD₁₈, their output maps are quite different. This is clearly observed when comparing the regions with high and low LAI values (i.e., green and red regions, respectively) because there are not coincident. PL-FBD₁₈ was selected as best model, because it presented coherent results based on visual analyses and consists of a single predictor (HV-dB) (thus having operational advantages).

Visual analysis of the best LAI map (Figure 7a) indicated that the regions in red (i.e., lowest values set for the LAI maps) match with the locations of the Non-forested class (Figure 1). This is a clear indication that L-band dual-pol SAR images are less sensitive to lower LAI values (i.e., 2 or less), likely due to the longer wavelength. The LAI map also shows that the Flooded Forest class is clearly discriminated from the Non-forested class, because most of the regions with the highest LAI values are located within it, except for some of the Shrub areas.

3.3. AGB Regression Models

The AGB models fitted with $\ln E(Y_i)$ presented lower RMSEcv and Rel. RMSE values and, in general, showed better spatial correspondence with land-cover classes (Figure 1) than those estimated with $E(Y_i)$ models (Table 5). The models estimated using single/dual-pol SAR data did not provide satisfactory results, neither in terms of RMSEcv, Rel. RMSE and R^2 values, nor for map visual analysis. Thus, these models were not considered further.

Table 4. Generalized Linear Model (GLM) specifications and model evaluation for predicting Leaf Area Index from synthetic aperture radar data in floodplain forests of the Amazon basin.

TX																			
TX ₁₈										TX ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	TX(HH-dB)	45.1	0.36	0.78	8.7E-03	① sig	13.6	17	0.002	lnE(Yi)	② intercept	32.3	NA	0.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	TX(HH-dB)	44.2	0.39	0.76	5.6E-03	sig	13.0	17	0.000	E(Yi)	intercept	32.3	NA	0.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RC2																			
RC2 ₁₈										RC2 ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	R2C(HH-dB) + R2C(HV-HH)	47.0	0.41	0.81	2.0E-02	sig	13.9	18	0.002	lnE(Yi)	intercept	32.3	NA	0.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	R2C(HH-dB) + R2C(HV-HH)	46.2	0.43	0.80	1.4E-02	sig	13.4	17	0.000	E(Yi)	intercept	32.3	NA	0.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PL-FBD																			
PL-FBD ₁₈										PL-FBD ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	PL(HV-dB)	38.7	0.55	0.61	4.3E-04	sig	10.3	13	0.002	lnE(Yi)	PL(HV-dB)	26.8	0.42	0.49	7.0E-03	sig	7.9	10	0.001
E(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + PL(HV-HH)	35.9	0.69	0.63	1.9E-04	sig	9.2	14	−0.004	E(Yi)	PL(HV-dB)	26.2	0.44	0.49	5.3E-03	sig	7.8	10	0.000
PL-FBD+TX																			
PL-FBD+TX ₁₈										PL-FBD+TX ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + TX(HH-dB)	36.2	0.69	0.56	2.2E-04	sig	8.9	12	−0.005	lnE(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₆	26.8	0.42	0.49	7.0E-03	sig	7.9	10	0.001
E(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + TX(HH-dB)	35.3	0.69	0.59	1.5E-04	sig	8.9	13	0.000	E(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₆	26.2	0.44	0.49	5.3E-03	sig	7.8	10	0.000
PL-FBD+RC2																			
PL-FBD+RC2 ₁₈										PL-FBD+RC2 ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	③ MSEq PL-FBD ₁₈	38.7	0.55	0.61	4.3E-04	sig	10.3	13	0.002	lnE(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₆	26.8	0.42	0.49	7.0E-03	sig	7.9	10	0.001
E(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₈	35.9	0.69	0.63	1.9E-04	sig	9.2	14	−0.004	E(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₆	26.2	0.44	0.49	5.3E-03	sig	7.8	10	0.000

Table 4. Cont.

TX+RC2																					
TX+RC2 ₁₈										TX+RC2 ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₈		45.1	0.36	0.78	8.7E-03	sig	13.6	17	0.002	lnE(Yi)	intercept		32.3	NA	0.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	MSEq to TX ₁₈		44.2	0.39	0.76	5.6E-03	sig	13.0	17	0.000	E(Yi)	intercept		32.3	NA	0.61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULT																					
MULT ₁₈										MULT ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD+TX ₁₈		36.2	0.69	0.56	2.2E-04	sig	8.9	12	−0.005	lnE(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₆		26.8	0.42	0.49	7.0E-03	sig	7.9	10	0.001
E(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD+TX ₁₈		35.3	0.69	0.59	1.5E-04	sig	8.9	13	0.000	E(Yi)	MSEq PL-FBD ₁₆		26.2	0.44	0.49	5.3E-03	sig	7.8	10	0.000
RC2(POL)																					
RC2(POL) ₁₈										RC2(POL) ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	R2C(HV-dB) + R2C(VV-dB) + R2C(SPAN) + R2C(BMI) + R2C(HV-VV) + Φ _{αS2} + ψ ₂		34.4	0.94	0.50	1.9E-05	sig	3.9	11	0.002	lnE(Yi)	R2C(HV-VV)		29.7	0.30	0.56	2.9E-02	sig	8.0	12	0.000
E(Yi)	R2C(HV-dB) + R2C(VV-dB) + R2C(SPAN) + R2C(BMI)+ R2C(HV-VV) + Φ _{αS2} + ψ ₂		31.3	0.95	0.43	8.2E-06	sig	3.7	9	0.000	E(Yi)	R2C(HV-VV)		30.0	0.29	0.57	3.2E-02	sig	8.2	12	0.000
PL-PLR																					
PL-PLR ₁₈										PL-PLR ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + PL(HV-HH)		49.0	0.34	0.85	4.6E-02	sig	12.6	19	0.000	lnE(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + PL(HV-HH)		24.2	0.60	0.41	2.5E-03	sig	5.7	8	0.000
E(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + PL(HV-HH)		49.0	0.34	0.87	4.6E-02	sig	12.6	19	0.000	E(Yi)	PL(HV-dB) + PL(HV-HH)		24.1	0.61	0.41	2.4E-03	sig	5.7	8	0.000
PL-PLR(POL)																					
PL-PLR(POL) ₁₈										PL-PLR(POL) ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias
lnE(Yi)	MSEq PL-PLR ₁₈		49.0	0.34	0.85	4.6E-02	sig	12.6	19	0.000	lnE(Yi)	MSEq PL-PLR ₁₆		24.2	0.60	0.41	2.5E-03	sig	5.7	8	0.000
E(Yi)	MSEq PL-PLR ₁₈		49.0	0.34	0.87	4.6E-02	sig	12.6	19	0.000	E(Yi)	MSEq PL-PLR ₁₈		24.1	0.61	0.41	2.4E-03	sig	5.7	8	0.000

① sig = significant/ ② intercept = any model selected was significant/ ③ MSEq =Model selected equal.

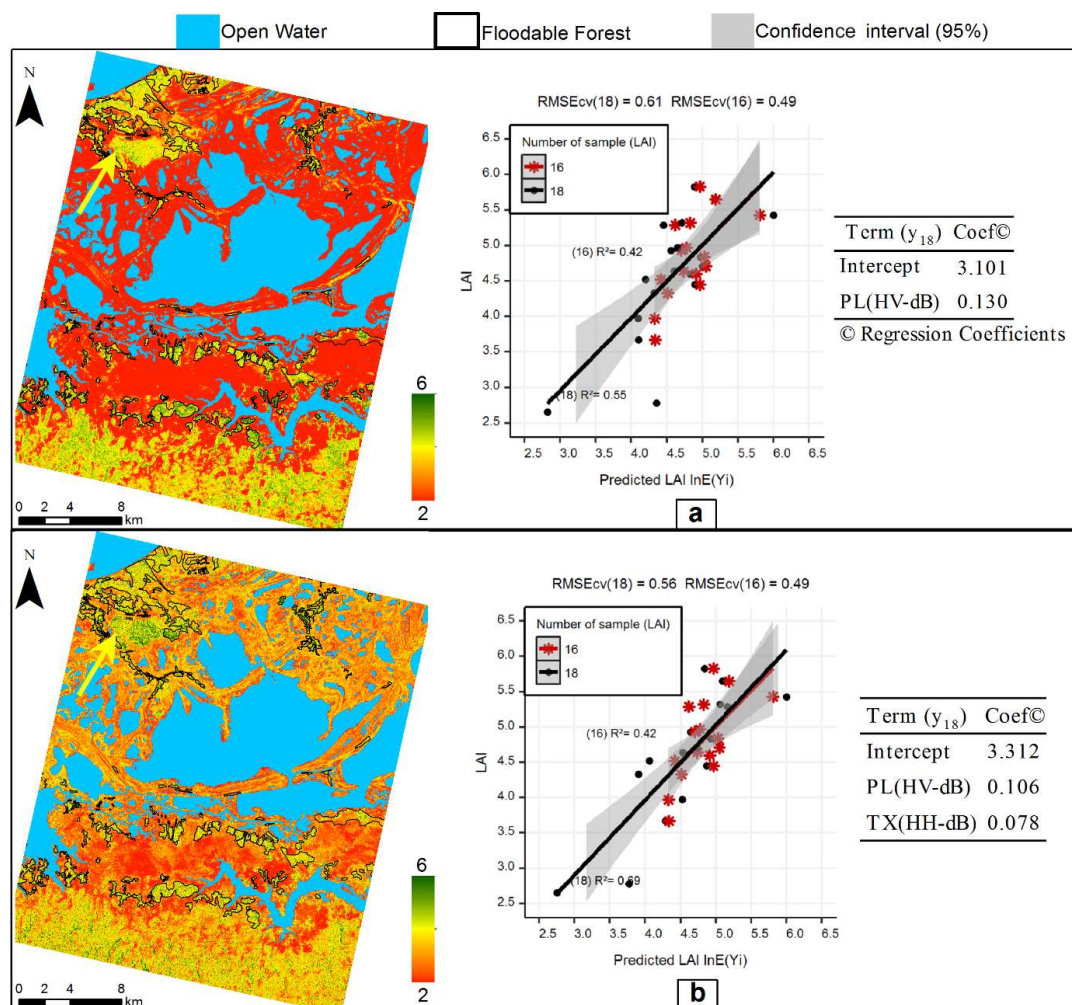


Figure 7. Comparison of predicted and observed values of LAI and spatial prediction for the models: (a) PL-FBD+TX₁₈; (b) PL-FBD₁₈. The yellow arrow indicates some high-density shrubby areas. Central Amazon Floodplain, Brazil.

As can be observed in the graphic OBS vs. PRED in Figure 8, the absence of possible outliers in the estimated models did not positively impact their accuracy. Thus, the further analyses considered only the models calibrated with 18 samples of AGB.

The models PL-FBD+RC₂₁₈ and MULT₁₈ presented satisfactory accuracy (i.e., the lowest RMSE_{cv}, Rel. RMSE and highest R²). However, the last one displayed better results in the map visual analyses (Figure 8a). Therefore, considering multifrequency data, the best result was achieved by MULT₁₈ (Figure 8a).

The RMSE_{cv}, Rel. RMSE and R² values were similar, with a low bias for the models calibrated from full-polarimetric data (i.e., RC2(POL)₁₈ and PL-PLR(POL)₁₈); their output maps are displayed in the Figure 8b,c, respectively. The best AGB map was estimated from PL-PLR(POL)₁₈ model (Figure 8c). This map, unlike other AGB maps, shows the highest AGB value within the Flooded Forest class and in some high-density shrub areas (indicated by a yellow arrow in this Figure). This also allows us to discriminate the Flooded Forest class from the Non-forested class. Furthermore, most of the regions with highest AGB values (around 600 t/ha⁻¹) are located in the interior regions of the Flooded Forest class, which agrees with the AGB spatial distribution patterning observed during field work. This model also presented the best accuracy, resulting in the lowest average relative error (46.4%). Therefore, we can conclude that the best AGB model is PL-PLR(POL)₁₈.

Table 5. GLM model specifications and model evaluation for predicting aboveground biomass from synthetic aperture radar data in floodplain forests of the Amazon basin.

TX																			
TX ₁₈										TX ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	TX(HH-dB)	232.8	0.34	149.56	1.2E-02	sig	66.8	92	−4.1	lnE(Yi)	TX(HH-dB)	175.4	0.24	51.49	4.6E-02	sig	49.5	46.2	−0.2
E(Yi)	TX(HH-dB)	235.0	0.25	150.04	3.5E-02	sig	79.8	92	0.0	E(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RC2																			
RC2 ₁₈										RC2 ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	R2C(HH-dB) + RC2(HV/HH) + R2C(HV-HH)	222.1	0.82	107.90	1.5E-04	sig	48.9	66	−30.3	lnE(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	RC2(HV/HH)	235.5	0.23	159.43	4.5E-02	sig	91.3	98	0.0	E(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PL-FBD																			
PL-FBD ₁₈										PL-FBD ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	intercept	237.2	NA	163.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	lnE(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	intercept	237.2	NA	163.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	E(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PL-FBD+TX																			
PL-FBD+TX ₁₈										PL-FBD+TX ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₈	232.8	0.34	149.56	1.2E-02	sig	66.8	92	−4.1	lnE(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₆	175.4	0.24	51.49	4.6E-02	sig	49.5	46.2	−0.2
E(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₈	235.0	0.25	150.04	3.5E-02	sig	79.8	92	0.0	E(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PL-FBD+RC2																			
PL-FBD+RC2 ₁₈										PL-FBD+RC2 ₁₆									
GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model	AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	PL(HV/HH) + R2C(HH-dB) + R2C(HV/HH) + R2C(HV-HH)	218.9	0.86	107.95	4.0E-05	sig	37.7	66	50.3	lnE(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	PL(HV/HH) + R2C(HV-dB)	233.6	0.44	142.10	1.6E-02	sig	70.7	87	2.2	E(Yi)	intercept	177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 5. Cont.

TX+RC2																					
TX+RC2 ₁₈										TX+RC2 ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	MSEq RC2 ₁₈		222.1	0.82	107.90	1.5E-04	sig	48.9	66	−30.3	lnE(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₆		175.4	0.26	51.49	4.6E-02	sig	49.5	46.2	−0.2
E(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₈		235.0	0.25	150.04	3.5E-02	sig	79.8	92	0.0	E(Yi)	intercept		177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MULT																					
MULT ₁₈										MULT ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	PL(HV/HH) + RC2(HV/HH) + TX(HH-dB)		211.0	0.88	107.32	2.1E-06	sig	35.1	66	−11.4	lnE(Yi)	MSEq TX ₁₆		175.4	0.26	51.49	4.6E-02	sig	49.5	46.2	−0.2
E(Yi)	PL(HV/HH) + RC2(HV-HH) + TX(HH-dB)		232.8	0.57	130.47	1.4E-02	sig	71.1	80	1.4	E(Yi)	intercept		177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RC2(POL)																					
RC2(POL) ₁₈										RC2(POL) ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	RC2(HV/HH) + τ ₂		210.3	0.85	74.60	9.8E-07	sig	51.9	46	−8.2	lnE(Yi)	YD + αS ₂ + ΦαS ₁ + τm		173.4	0.71	40.50	5.1E-03	sig	28.4	36.4	0.1
E(Yi)	RC2(VV-dB) +RC2(HV/HH) + RC2(HV-dB) + RC2(HV/VV) + V _{ZS} +τ ₂ + α _{sm}		226.4	0.88	83.77	4.9E-05	sig	43.9	52	−2.5	E(Yi)	α _{S2} + Φα _{S1} + τm		172.6	0.62	42.18	7.4E-03	sig	33.0	37.9	0.0
PL-PLR																					
PL-PLR ₁₈										PL-PLR ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	intercept		237.2	NA	163.22	NA	NA		NA	NA	lnE(Yi)	intercept		177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
E(Yi)	intercept		237.2	NA	163.22	NA	NA		NA	NA	E(Yi)	intercept		177.0	NA	55.85	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PL-PLR(POL)																					
PL-PLR(POL) ₁₈										PL-PLR(POL) ₁₆											
GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)	GLM	Model		AICc	R ²	RMSEcv	Fp-value	5%	ARE	Rel. RMSE	Bias (t.ha)
lnE(Yi)	V _{ZD} + Φα _{S1} + Φα _{S2}		208.9	0.88	74.59	9.2E-07	sig	46.4	46	−4.9	lnE(Yi)	V _{ZD} + Φα _{S1} + ψ ₂		176.6	0.51	55.66	3.1E-02	sig	36.9	50.0	−0.3
E(Yi)	V _{ZD} + Φα _{S1} + Φα _{S2}		224.8	0.72	109.92	4.1E-04	sig	75.5	68	0.0	E(Yi)	V _{ZD} +Φα _{S2} + ψ ₂		175.5	0.54	47.53	2.1E-02	sig	36.5	42.7	0.0

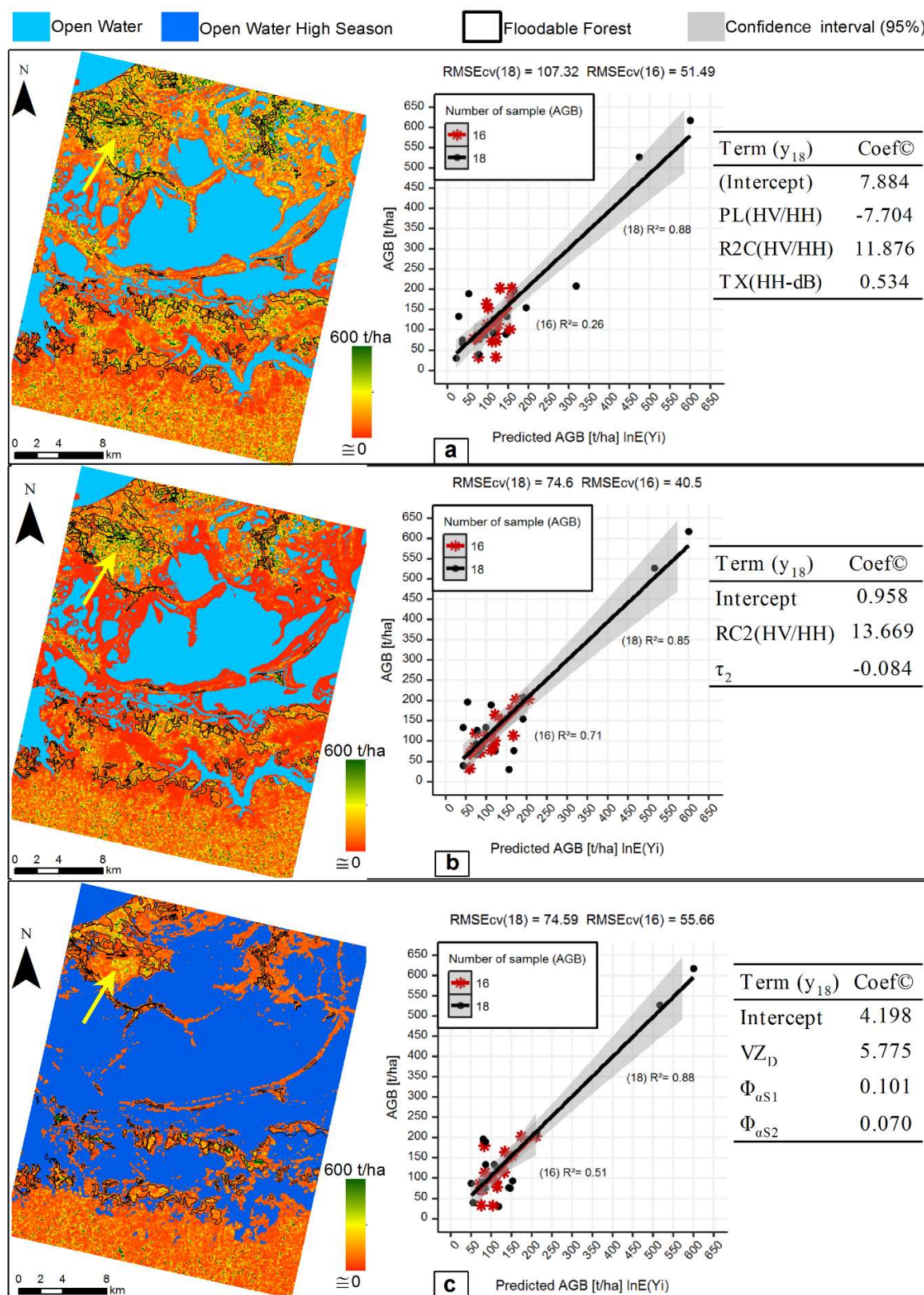


Figure 8. Comparison of predicted and observed values of AGB and spatial prediction for the models: (a) MULT₁₈, (b) RC2(POL)₁₈, and (c) PL-PLR(POL)₁₈. The yellow arrow indicates some high-density shrub areas. Central Amazon floodplain, Brazil.

4. Discussion

The RMSEcv, Rel. RMSE and relative error were comparatively low (0.65, 13% and 10.3%, respectively) for the LAI model adjusted with only one predictor, HV-dB. Thus, the model had satisfactory accuracy. These results indicate the importance of cross-polarized data in providing information about the structural complexity of vegetation canopy by means of volumetric scattering in wetland environments [74]. As the results (i.e., map visual analyses and statistic indexes) from model PL-PLR₁₈ were less accurate than those provided by PL-FBD₁₈, we inferred that the hydrological seasonality of the region might impact the accuracy of the models and the estimated maps.

Considering the AGB range analyzed in this work and the structural complexity of floodable forests, we can state that the selected model for AGB provided good results, with comparatively low RMSEcv (74.59 t/ha), Relative RMSEcv and average relative error (both around 46%). The predictors composed of the polarimetric models were coherent, that is, phase dependent. One of them is VZ_D, which provides information about the proportion of double-bounce scattering generated by Van Zyl decomposition [60]. The others two selected parameters are $\Phi\alpha_{S1}$ and $\Phi\alpha_{S2}$, extracted by the Touzi decomposition [58]. These predictors provide information about the first and the second dominant phase difference between trihedral and dihedral scattering, respectively. Some works, such as Martins, et al. [75], identified that the proportion of double-bounce scattering is an important feature for estimating the AGB in the Amazon forest. A possible explanation is that this kind of scattering mechanism may be enhanced due to the clear floor of floodable forests and the reduced understory layer [74,76]. However, this may be detected only by L or longer SAR band systems [77].

In relation to the predictors $\Phi\alpha_{S1}$ and $\Phi\alpha_{S2}$, some researchers, such as Li, et al. [78], Sartori, Imai, Mura, Novo and Silva [12], Storie, et al. [79] and Touzi [58], reported that $\Phi\alpha_{S1}$ improves the classification accuracy and thus the discrimination between some wetland vegetation types, such as macrophyte, open bog and small shrubs. This predictor has also been reported as sensitive to the water under vegetation [80].

The analyses related to AGB, presented above, lead us to conclude that L-band full-polarimetric data is an important predictor of AGB in both Amazonian flooded forests and dense forest regions characterized by high AGB values; thus, it has the potential to overcome the current limitations of orbital SAR data in mapping AGB with reliable accuracy in dense forest regions [5].

Furthermore, vegetation structural parameters such as canopy height and crown diameter are important for the development of ecological studies related to dynamic and spatial characterization of vegetation [81], which can also be used indirectly for estimating AGB (i.e., as data input in the allometric equations) [82] or can be integrated with other methodologies such as presented in [83].

Since the SAR signal is sensitive to form and structure of targets—rather than tree species and wood density, which are important parameters for estimating ground AGB [84]—we expect that the L-band polarimetric will presented the same or even more potential to estimate and map vegetation structural parameters such as canopy height and crown diameter. Therefore, we encourage the development of studies with this aim and highlight that the routine presented in this work can assist in their development.

These results endorse and reinforce the potential of the forthcoming SAR missions at L-band, such as TanDEM-L [85]. Although data policy will restrict public access to the data, TanDEM-L is expected to overcome the current SAR data limitation in both mapping and monitoring AGB on a global scale with satisfactory accuracy and spatial resolution [86].

This potential is amplified with Airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data, which can be used to calibrate and validate SAR-adjusted models through the upscale approach, reducing the dependency of field inventory data. This is especially true in regions with difficult access, such as several environments found in the Amazon forest biome. Furthermore, information such as crown diameter, canopy height and number of individuals (trees) can be extracted directly from this source of data and can potentially be used as input in the allometric equations and, indirectly, to improve AGB estimation [82]. Thus, the data generated by future missions such as Global Ecosystems Dynamics

Investigation Lidar (GEDI) [87] can extend the applicability of the methodology presented in this work to other forest environments worldwide. In addition, we stress that the quad-polarimetric SAR images with larger wavelengths, such as P-band and S-band, provide results quite similar or even better than those achieved in this work [88]. This is especially true given that the SAR signal can penetrate deeper in the dense multi-layer of the tropical forests. Thus, missions such as BIOMASS, which will generate P-band SAR images [88], and NISAR, which will generate quad-polarimetric images in L-band and S-band frequencies, hold promise for mapping and monitoring AGB with relatively high accuracy on a global scale [89–92].

5. Conclusions

Our results show that the model approach $\ln E(Y_i)$ generally presented better results than $E(Y_i)$, especially in the visual analyses of the AGB and LAI maps. Furthermore, the models selected for both AGB and LAI were parsimonious, and their output maps matched with the classes and empirical knowledge about the study area. For both LAI and AGB retrievals, the best results were achieved using the features extracted from ALOS-PALSAR-1 scenes. This result indicates that, for the estimation and mapping both LAI and AGB parameter in a Floodable Forest environment, single-frequency polarimetric L-band images are more efficient than multifrequency dual-pol or single-pol SAR. For the estimation of LAI, the cross-polarization data (HV-dB) was sufficient. For AGB, however, the features extracted from polarimetric decompositions seems to be essential. Thus, for mapping LAI, dual-pol SAR images performed best, as they have operational advantages when compared with quad-polarimetric SAR. For AGB mapping procedures, the full-polarimetric data is preferable. These results reinforce the potential of this kind of data in mapping AGB in Floodable Forest environments. We also believe that this result can be extended to other dense forest environments worldwide.

Considering the wide range of AGB values contemplated in this work, we strongly believe that the results achieved by the best AGB model were satisfactory and that the methodology presented is suitable for estimating this parameter. We believe this can be extended to vegetation structure parameters such as canopy height and crown diameter. However, to confirm these findings, more tests must be performed in other regions and environments, with more samples of AGB if possible. To better understand the potential and limitations of this routine, we encourage the development of future works with other modeling methods such as random forest and genetic algorithms.

Finally, the authors believe that the results and the feature selection process presented in this research may provide important information for the scientific community regarding the applicability of L-band quad-polarimetric SAR images. This is related to the estimation of AGB and its potential to overcome the current limitation in the context of wetlands and densely tropical forests environments. In this sense, we expect to collaborate on the construction of a background for analysis and assessment of current (PALSAR-1 and -2) and future missions (NISAR, GEDI, BIOMASS, Tandem-L), which we believe have enormous potential for mapping of AGB with high accuracy on a global scale in the near future. Such information can provide essential information for future generations to better understand the dynamics of our planet in the face of modern issues such as climate change and anthropogenic land-cover change.

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