





NISAR – NASA ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar Mission



NASA Biodiversity and Ecological Conservation Team Meeting

May 28, 2025 Washington D.C.

Dr. Gerald Bawden

Program Scientist NISAR

NASA Headquarters

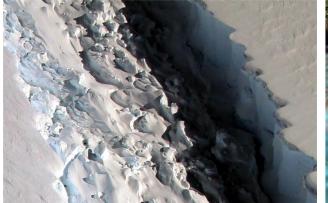
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Science Team Leadership











Applications





Solid Earth







Cryosphere







Ecosystems































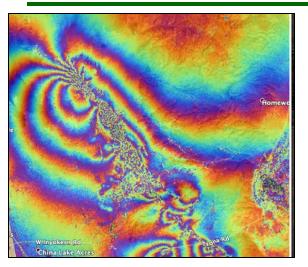






NISAR Level 1 Science and Applications Requirements

Understanding the Cryosphere, Carbon, Catastrophic Change, Resource Management + more



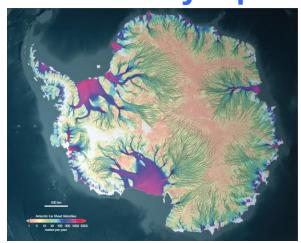
Measure ground movements to understand the forces causing earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, aquifer and reservoir variations

Forest Aboveground Biomass Yellowstone National Park Biomass Mg/ha 0-25 25-50 50-75 75-100 100-150 150-200 200-250 250-300 > 300

Measure the dynamics of global woody aboveground biomass, the dynamics of major wetlands and agricultural systems

Solid Earth

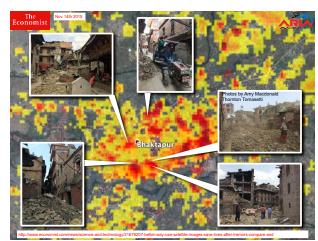
Defospation Dynamics



Measure flow of Earth's ice sheets, glaciers, and sea ice to understand their interaction with the oceans, land surface, ecosystems and water

Ecosystem/Agriculture

Disaster Response



Provide priority data collection/downlink along with rapid processing and data dissemination for major anthropogenic and natural disasters, on a best-efforts basis





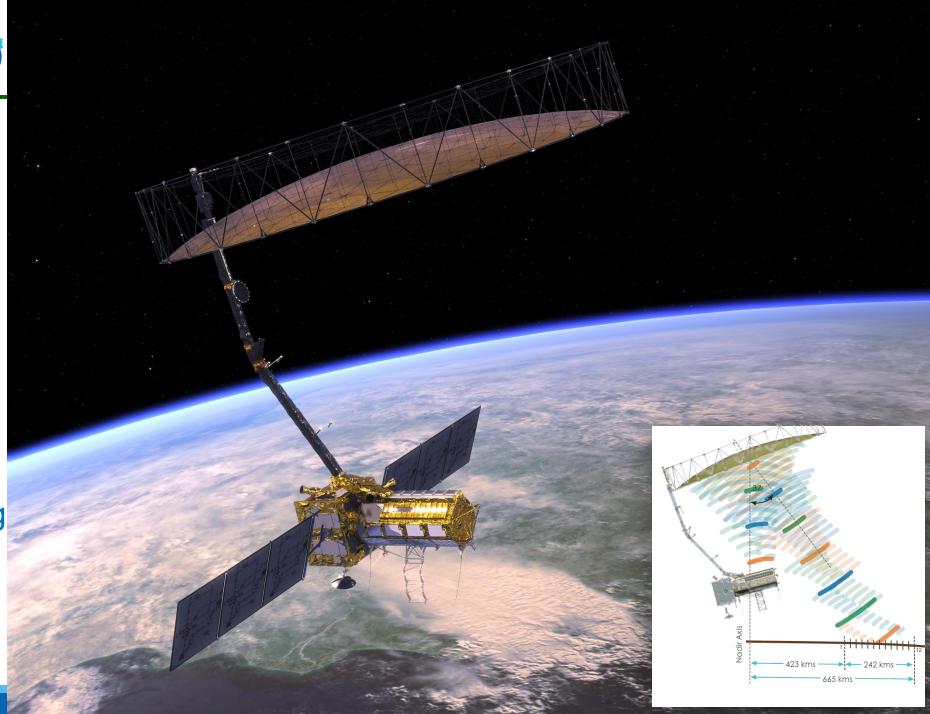
Partnership between NASA and ISRO

Dual frequency SAR L-band – 24 cm S-band –10 cm

12-day exact repeat for interferometry

On average 6-day coverage with ascending and descending orbits

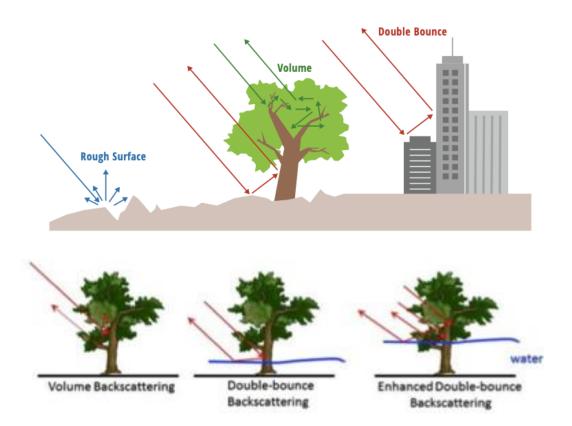
Near global land and ice coverage



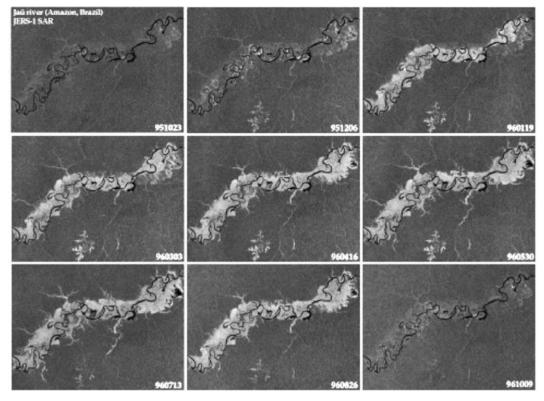




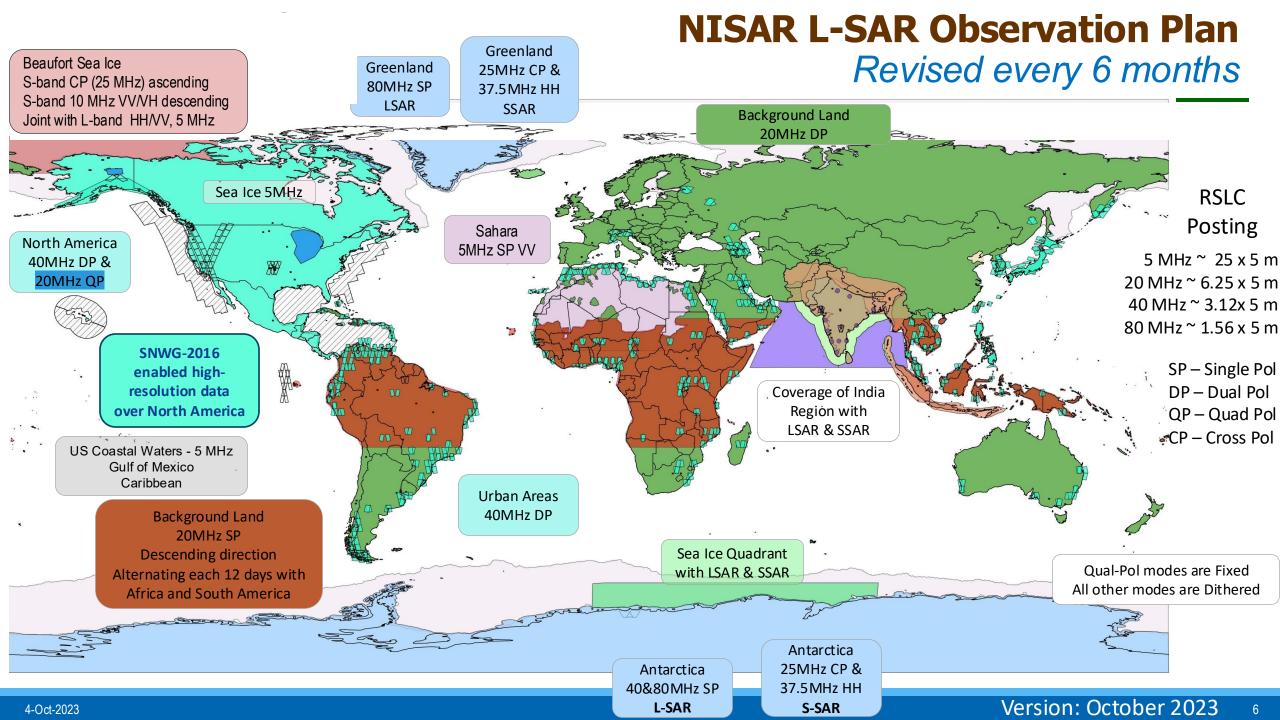
L-band SAR observations are established as the most reliable tool for mapping vegetation and vegetation inundation



JERS-1 L-band SAR (HH only) data showing inundation dynamics for 1 year (Jau River, Brazil)



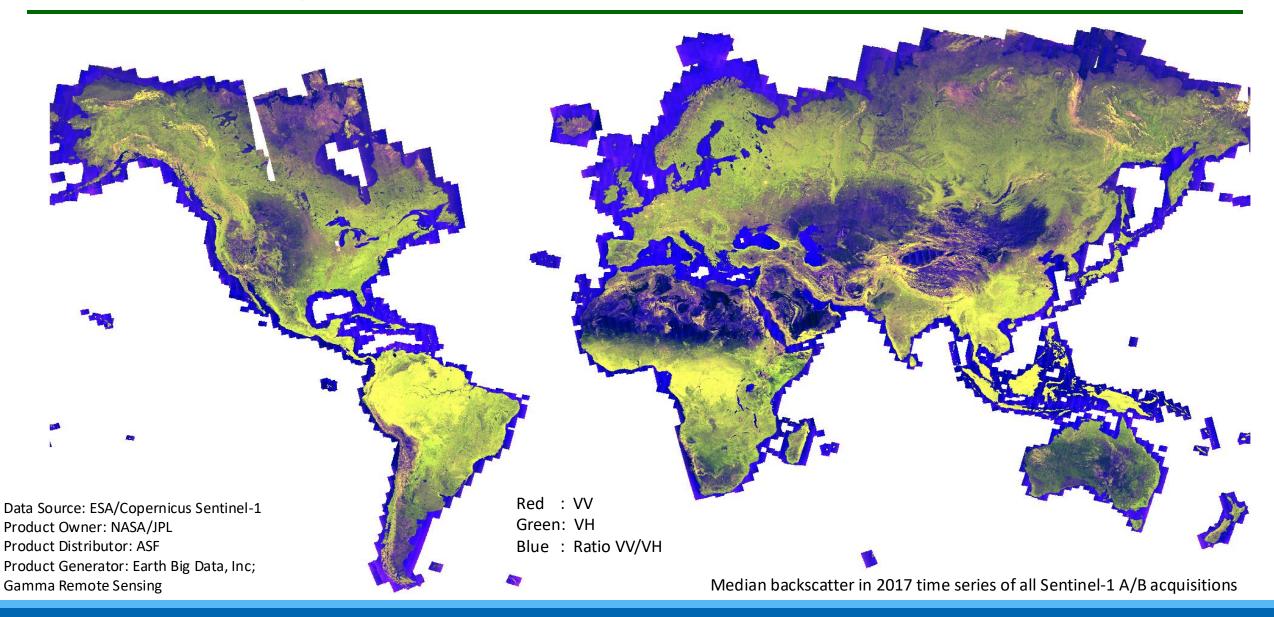
Rosenqvist et al, 1998.







2017 Sentinel-1 C-band Backscatter of Earth NISAR will image the Earth twice every 12 days

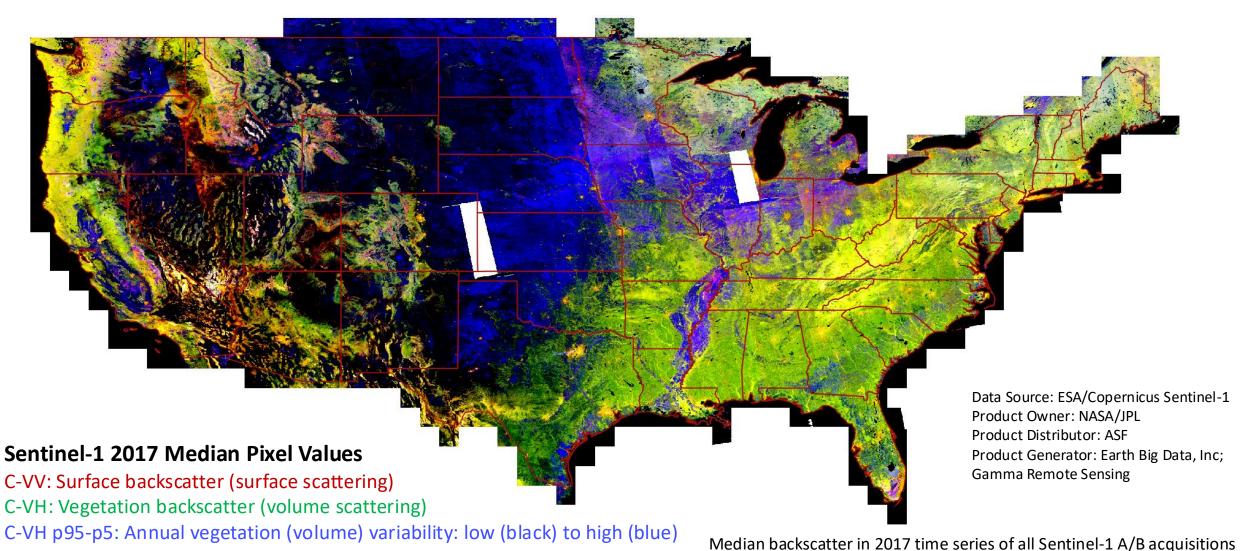




SAR Tracks Land Surface and Vegetation Variability

Denser vegetation in the East and bare Earth in the West

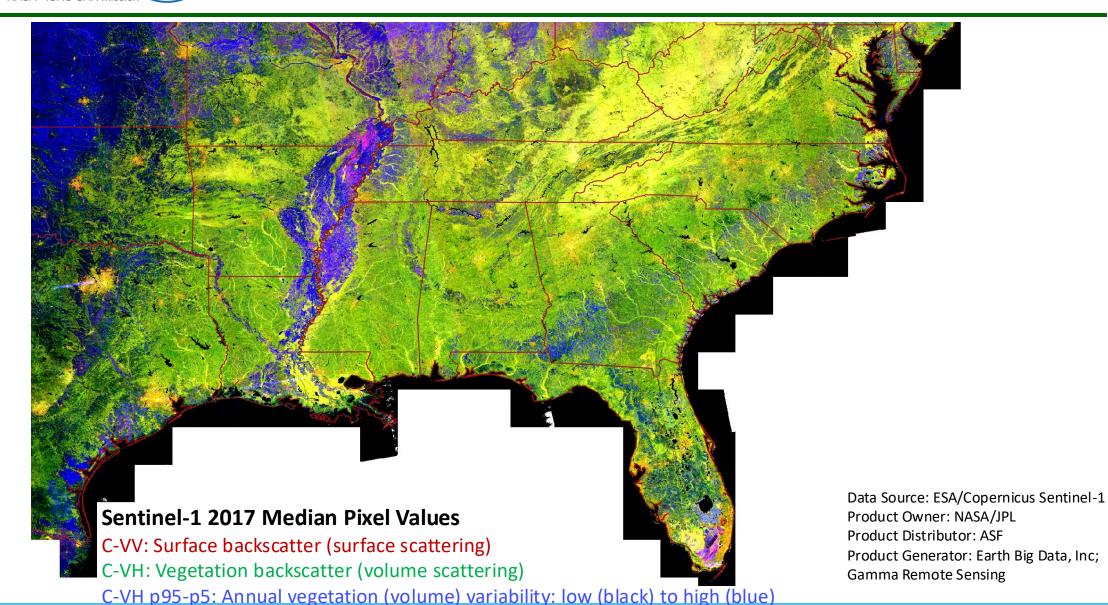
Metrics of SAR backscatter over an observation time series (e.g., annual, seasonal) can be used to monitor agricultural activity.





Vegetation and Agriculture Variability Along the Mississippi River

Tree stability along the Gulf and East Coast States





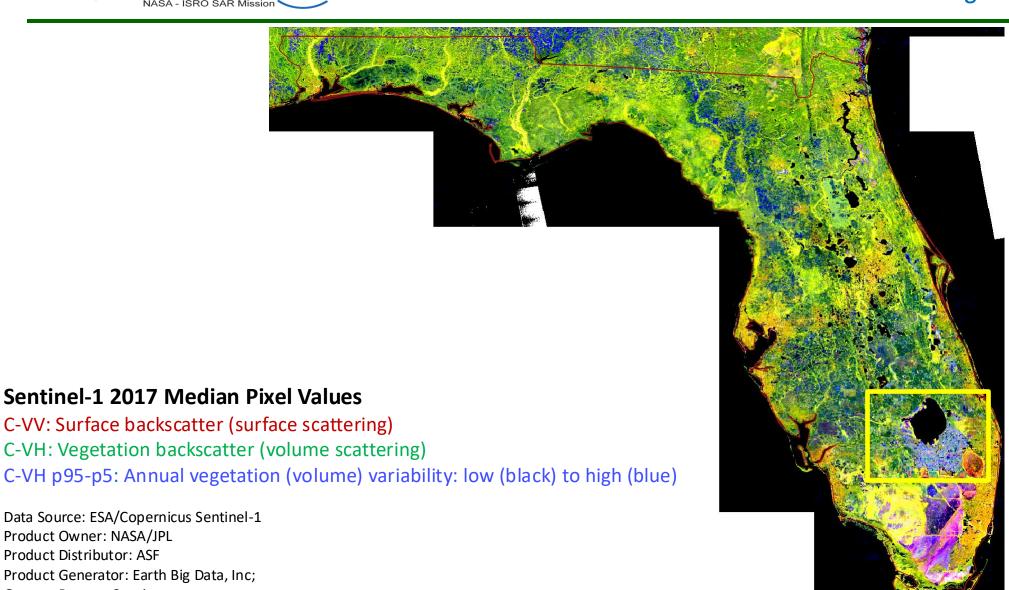
Data Source: ESA/Copernicus Sentinel-1

Product Generator: Earth Big Data, Inc;

Product Owner: NASA/JPL Product Distributor: ASF

Gamma Remote Sensing

Variable Vegetation Environments Across Florida Inundated vegetation in the Everglades







A Diverse Ecosystem in Southern Florida

Inundated vegetation in the Everglades in Orange

Sentinel-1 2017

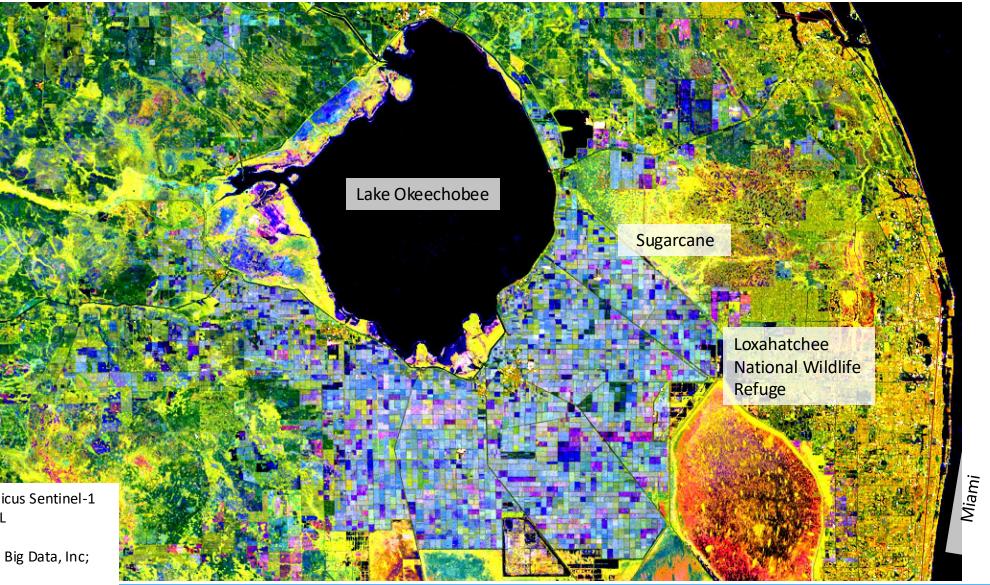
Surface
Vegetation –
trees
Annual
vegetation

Data Source: ESA/Copernicus Sentinel-1

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Gamma Remote Sensing



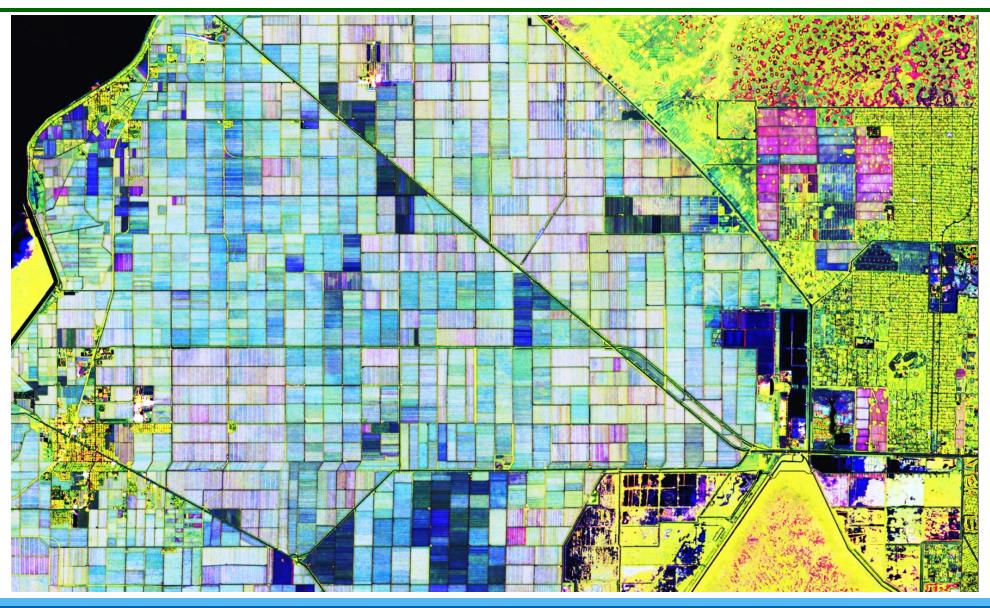


Sugarcane Crops in Southern Florida

2020-01-01 to April 2025

Sentinel-1 2017

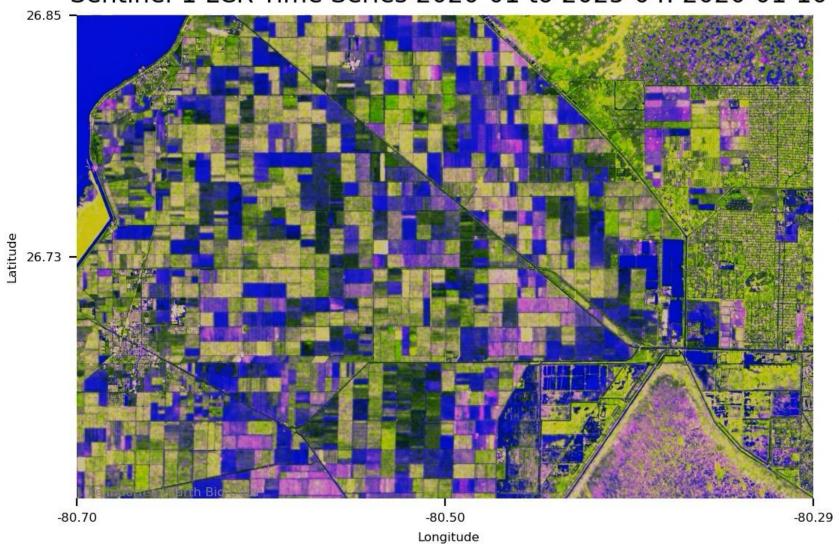
Surface
Vegetation –
trees
Annual
vegetation



Sugarcane Crops in Southern Florida

2020-01-01 to April 2025

Sentinel-1 LCR Time Series 2020-01 to 2025-04: 2020-01-10



Data Processing and Animation:
J. Kellndorfer, Earth Big Data LLC



Messages from the NISAR Science Team to the Biodiversity Diversity Science Team

Time series, time series: No other mission looks that deep into ecosystems (L-band canopy penetration) at such temporal frequency. NISAR will provide an invaluable and novel data set to study habitat dynamics when we are sensitive to vegetation structure and moisture (soil and vegetation) and inundation dynamics.

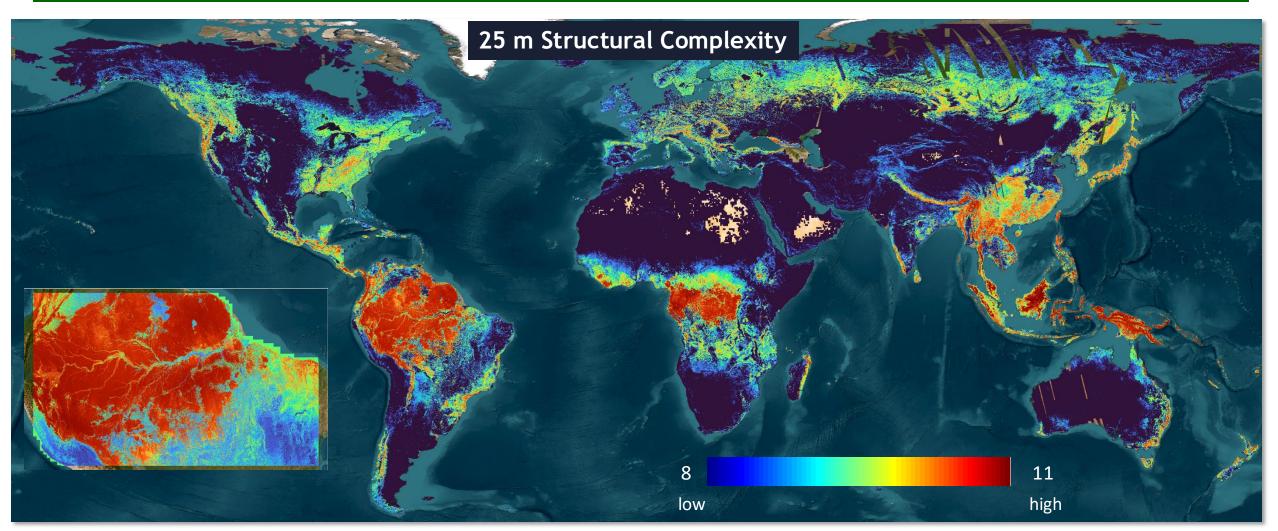
NISAR will collect consistent data on every orbit regardless of the conditions: "day or night, rain or shine, longitude or latitude. The collection modes are fixed to the region and will not likely change over the mission.

Given that there is a strong correlation between biodiversity and the hydrological cycle, **NISAR's longer** wavelength is sensitive to the presence (and absence) of water in living materials like trees, peatlands, and in seasonally flooding forests. Sensitive more than other technologies, such as optical data (just about all optical data) and other microwave sensors (e.g. Sentinel, and commercial X-band systems). Hence, through its consistent observations, we will have insight into this hydrologic cycle, and following, the biodiversity.

DESDynI → **NISAR** + **GEDI**: Mapping vegetation structure, is critical for biodiversity, especially for large animals, like birds and other woodland creatures. This is because they use the forests as habitats for sustenance, water and protection. Mapping where such habitats are, characterizing them and monitoring them over time will help us better understand their role in preserving biodiversity.



NISAR will Resolve Structural Complexity at High Spatiotemporal Resolution



Credit Ralph Dubayah







The NISAR Mission Is Ready to Launch from India this Summer









Thank You



Community of Practice & Early Adopters

Community of Practice

Anyone interested in NISAR

Early Adopters (Science or Applications)

Individuals, teams, and organizations who

- have a clearly defined need for NISAR data
- have an existing application that can benefit from NISAR

Early Adopters provide important feedback to the NISAR team.

Apply Here!

https://nisar.jpl.nasa.gov/engagement/application-sign-up



More on NISAR@ https://nisar.jpl.nasa.gov

Dr. Gerald Bawden

Program Scientist/Manager

NISAR/SDC/UAVSAR/OASIS/

OPERA/ASF

NASA Headquarters



All NISAR data free and open @ https://asf.alaska.edu/

https://nisar.jpl.nasa.gov/