

## ABSTRACT

The paper reports on the methodology applied for the monitoring of vegetation recovery over areas devastated by fires. The procedure is based on the use of multitemporal satellite SAR data and is applied to the Castel Fusano area, near Rome, Italy, which was seriously damaged by a fire event occurred in summer 2000. A first, more qualitative, technique basically exploits the different behaviour through time between burnt and unburnt areas. A more quantitative retrieval procedure, relying on simulations carried out with a microwave scattering model, is then presented.