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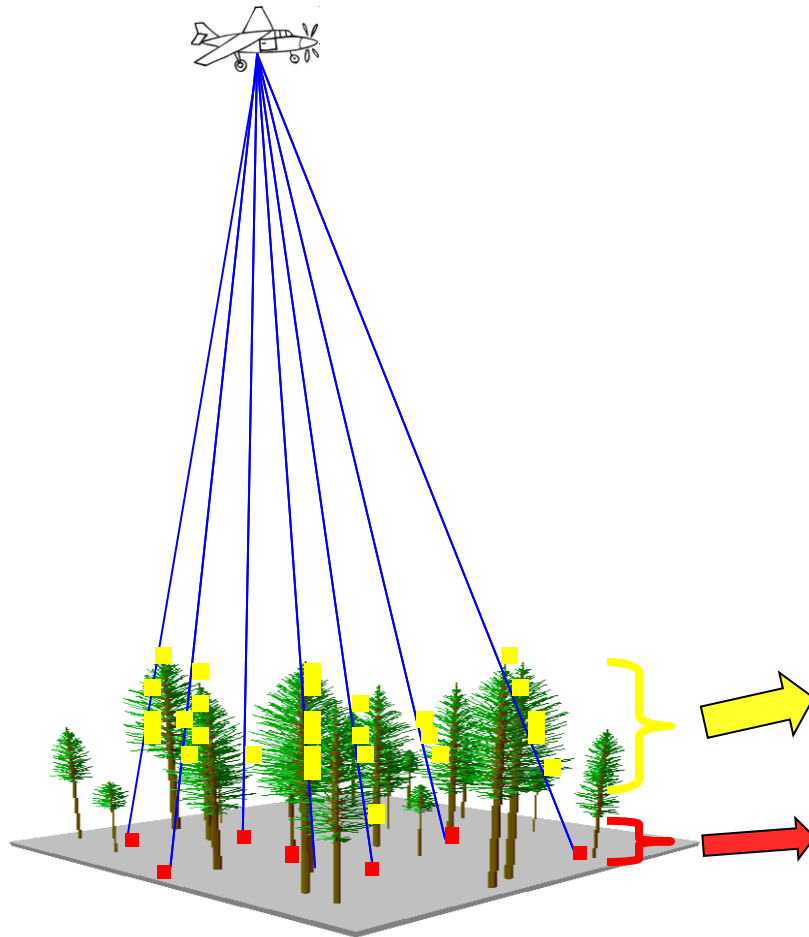
LiDAR is not magic... But, it's close!



LiDAR can...

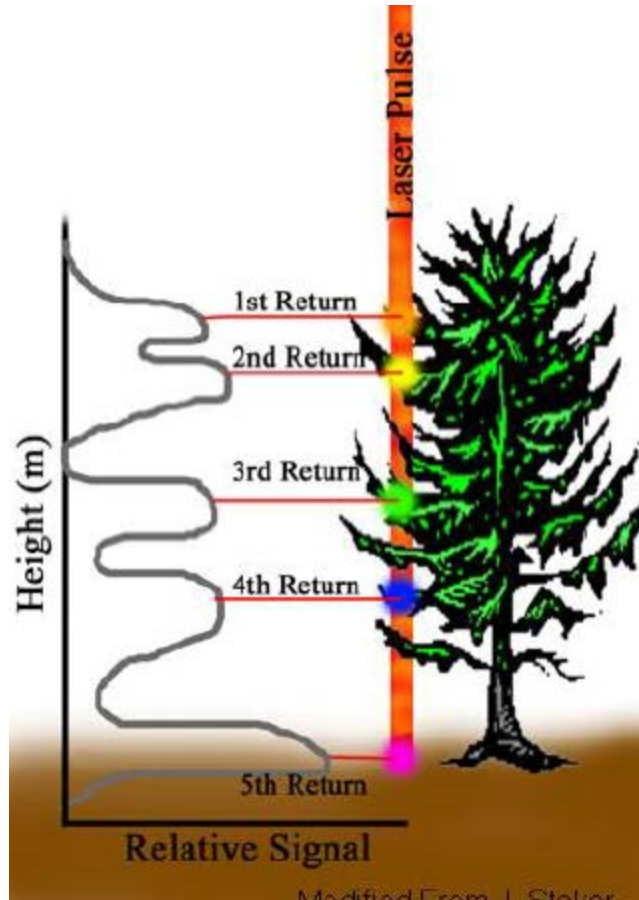
- Map terrain & some forest attributes at much higher spatial resolution & accuracy than usual
- “See ground features through the trees”
 - (sort of...)

Airborne Light Detection And Ranging



- Airborne laser scanner...
 - emits LASER pulses
 - senses energy reflected from objects impacted
 - intensity, distance & angle relative to an on-board GPS & IMU
 - stored as a digital “point cloud” with x, y, z & I_v for each return
- Other returns describe the vegetation canopy
- Last returns describe terrain

Multiple returns from each pulse...

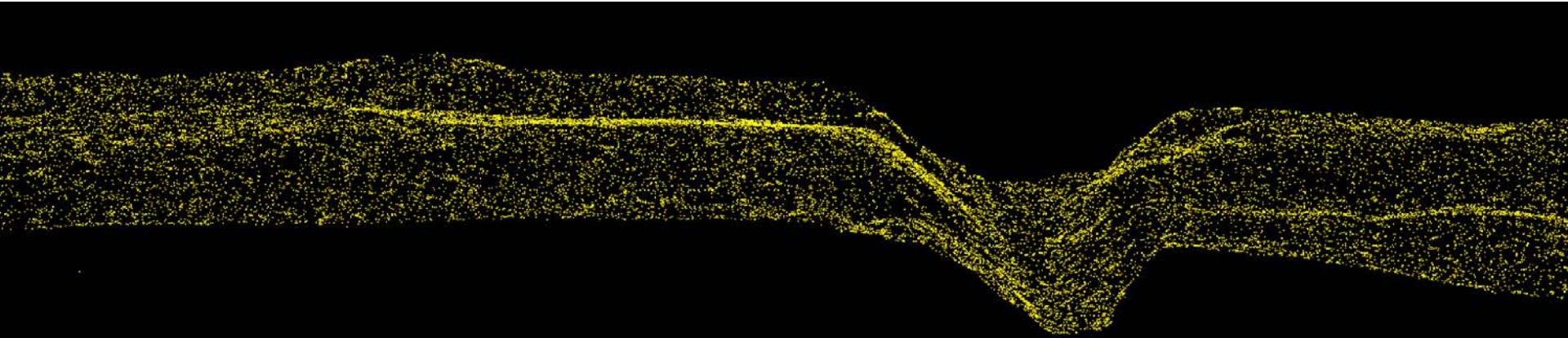


- “Footprint” of pulse at ground-level is usually about 30 cm diameter
- Some energy passes through upper canopy, & impacts lower vegetation
- Some may hit the ground

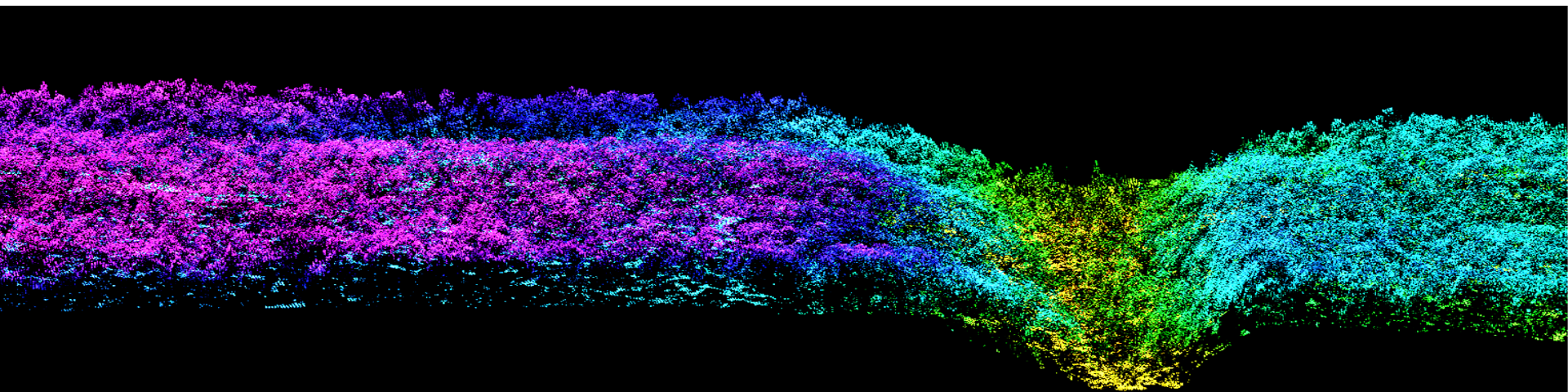


Pre-processing → separation of “Ground”

Ground Hits → useful for Digital Terrain Modeling (aka DEM)



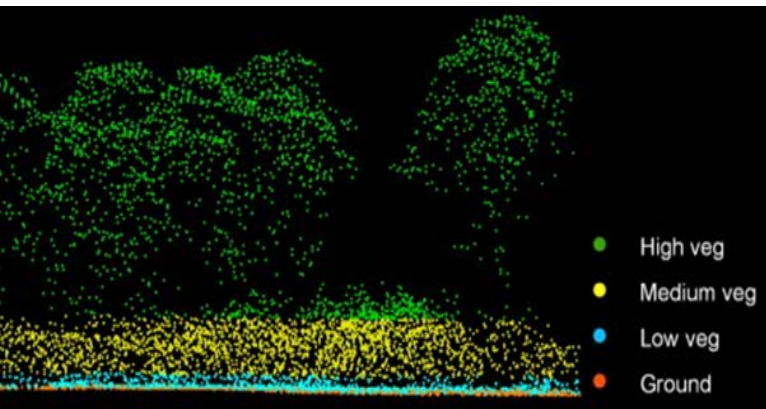
Non – ground hits → useful for canopy structure



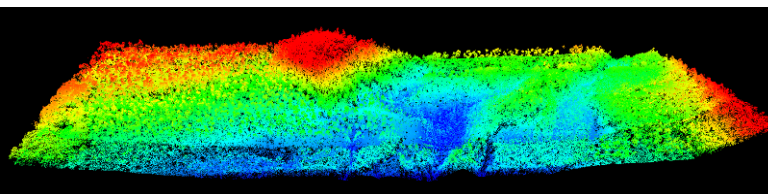
Typical Orthophoto & LiDAR Products



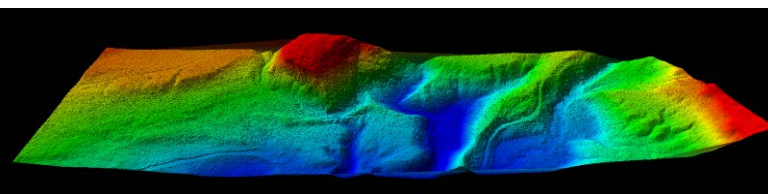
- RGB (LiDAR rectified)



- Raw Point Cloud
- Point classification



- Digital Surface Model

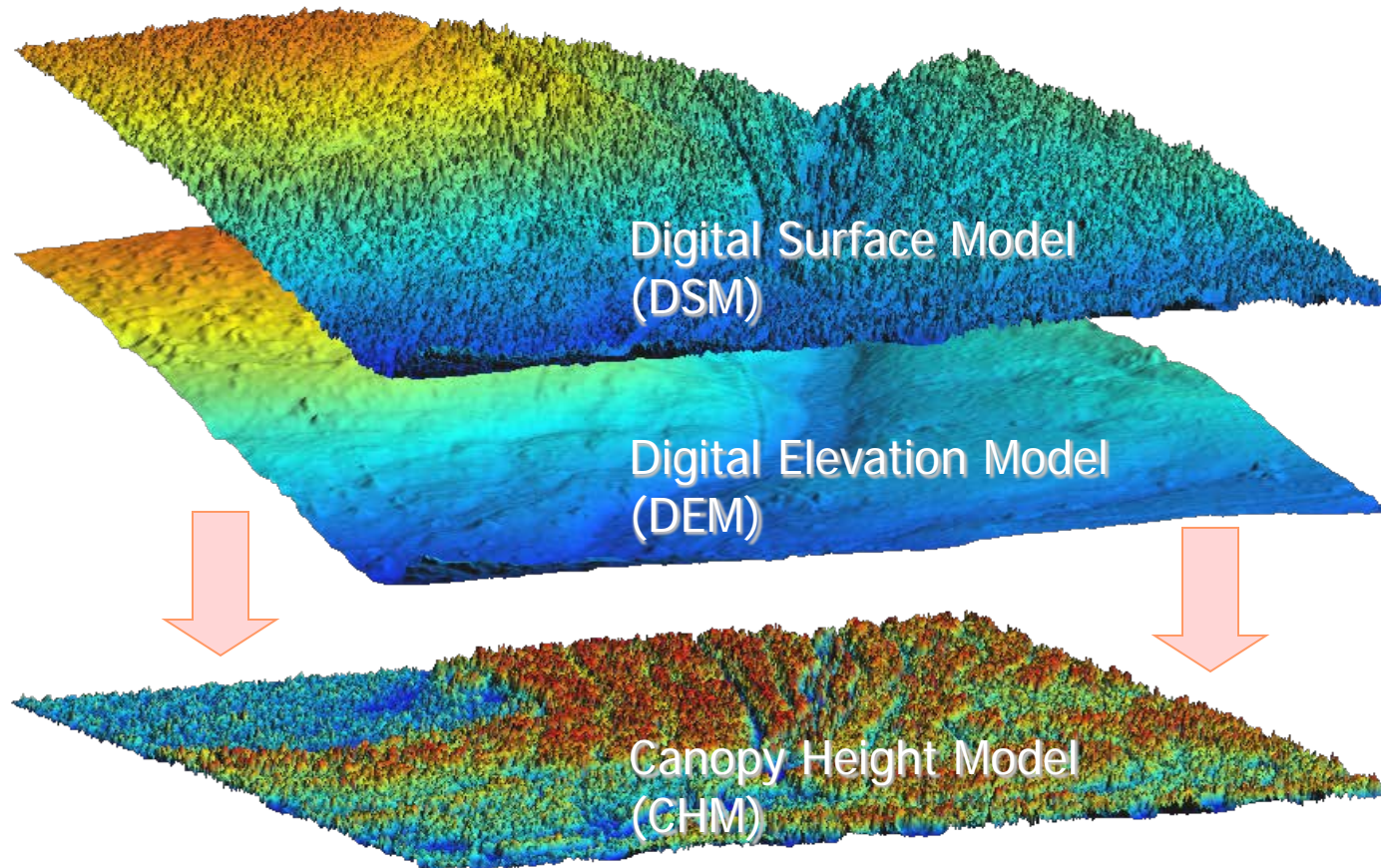


- Digital Elevation Model



Further processing → more information

Subtract DEM from DSM → Canopy Height Model



From: St-Onge, B., Treitz, P., Wulder, M., Kurtz, W. & Gillis, M. 2004. Restrospective mapping of structural and biomass changes in forest ecosystems using photogrammetry and laser altimetry. Am. Geophys. Union/Can. Geophys. Union Jt. Assembly, Montreal, May 17-21

Seeing through the trees...

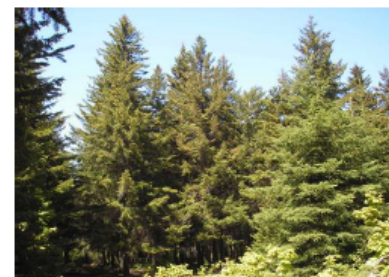
RGB
Image



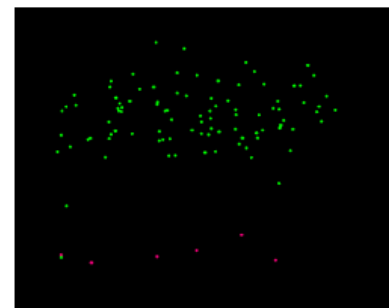
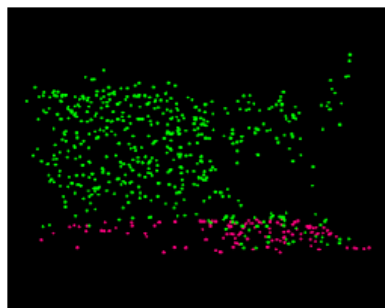
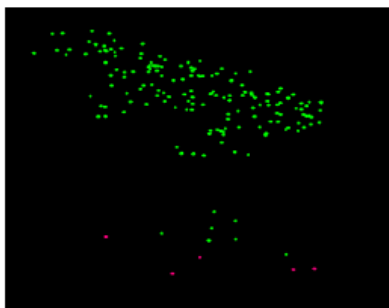
Natural Conifer Shelterwood



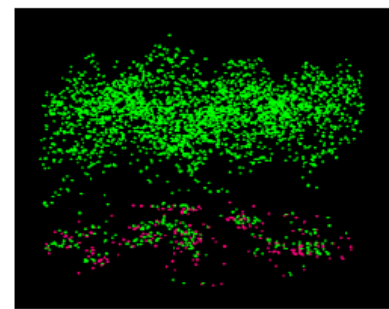
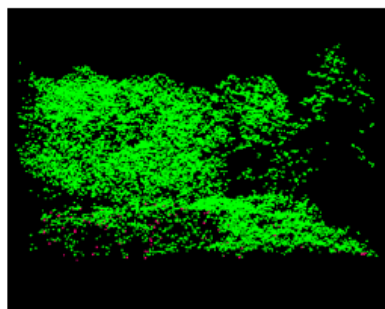
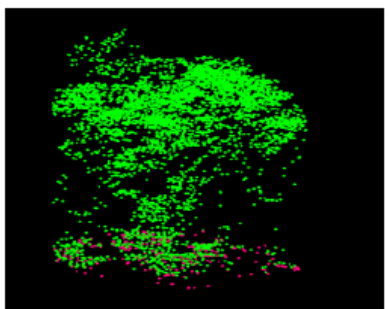
Conifer Plantation



0.5
pulses/
m²



3
pulses/
m²



*LiDAR and Large Scale Digital Photography Uses in Natural Resource Management Workshop
Sept. 10-11, 2008, University of Northern British Columbia, Prince George, BC*

Source: Woods et al. (2008)



LIM
geomatics



Natural Resources
Canada

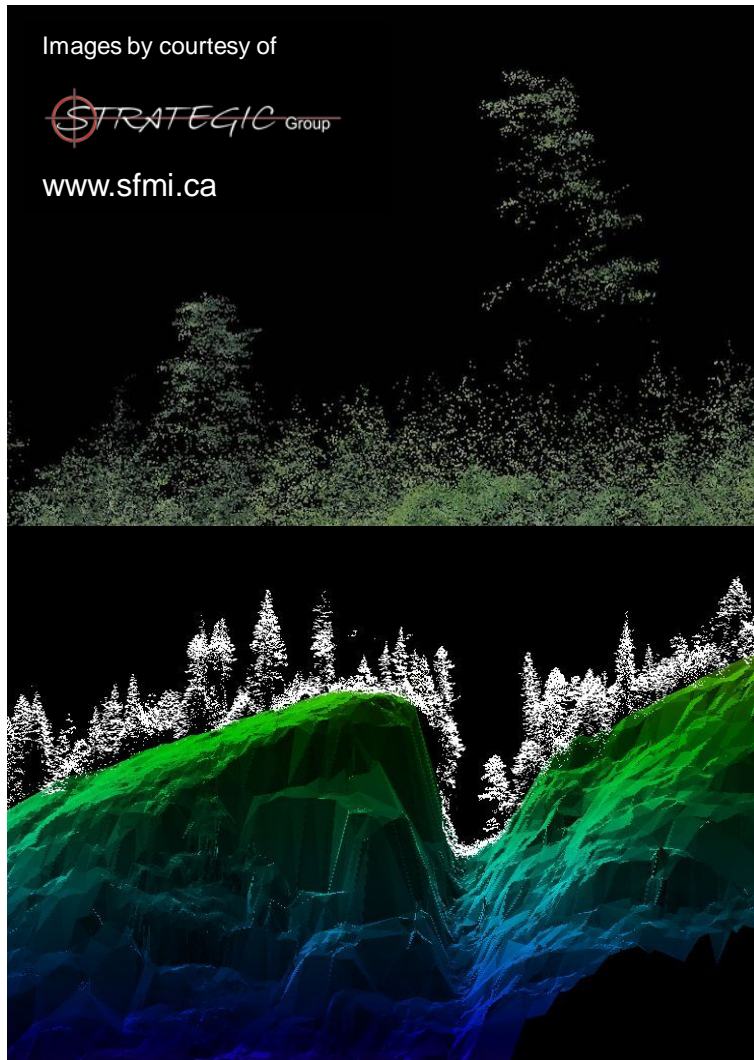
Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canadian Wood Fibre Centre

Working together to optimize wood fibre value – creating forest sector solutions with FPIInnovations

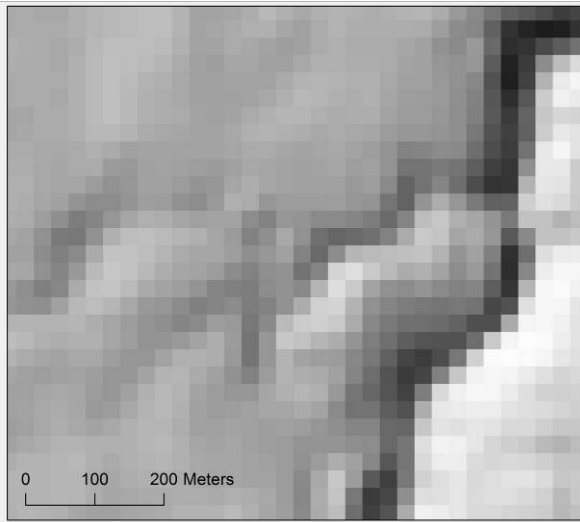


Higher point density now available

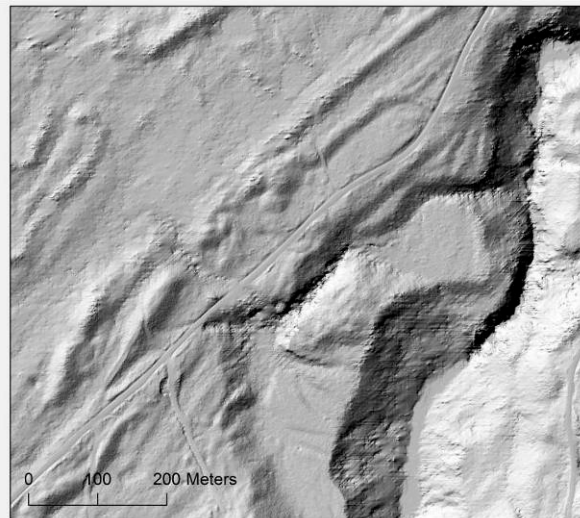


- 8-12 hits/m² common
 - higher resolution
 - larger dataset
- More complex terrain needs high hit density for terrain mapping
- With very dense cover, classification of ground hits is still challenging

Improved accuracy & resolution



- TRIM2
 - 25m resolution
 - 10m vertical accuracy



- LiDAR
 - 1m resolution
 - 10–30 cm vertical accuracy

TRIM2 data courtesy BCMFLNRO, FAIB

Images courtesy Joanne White, NRCan, CFS, PFC

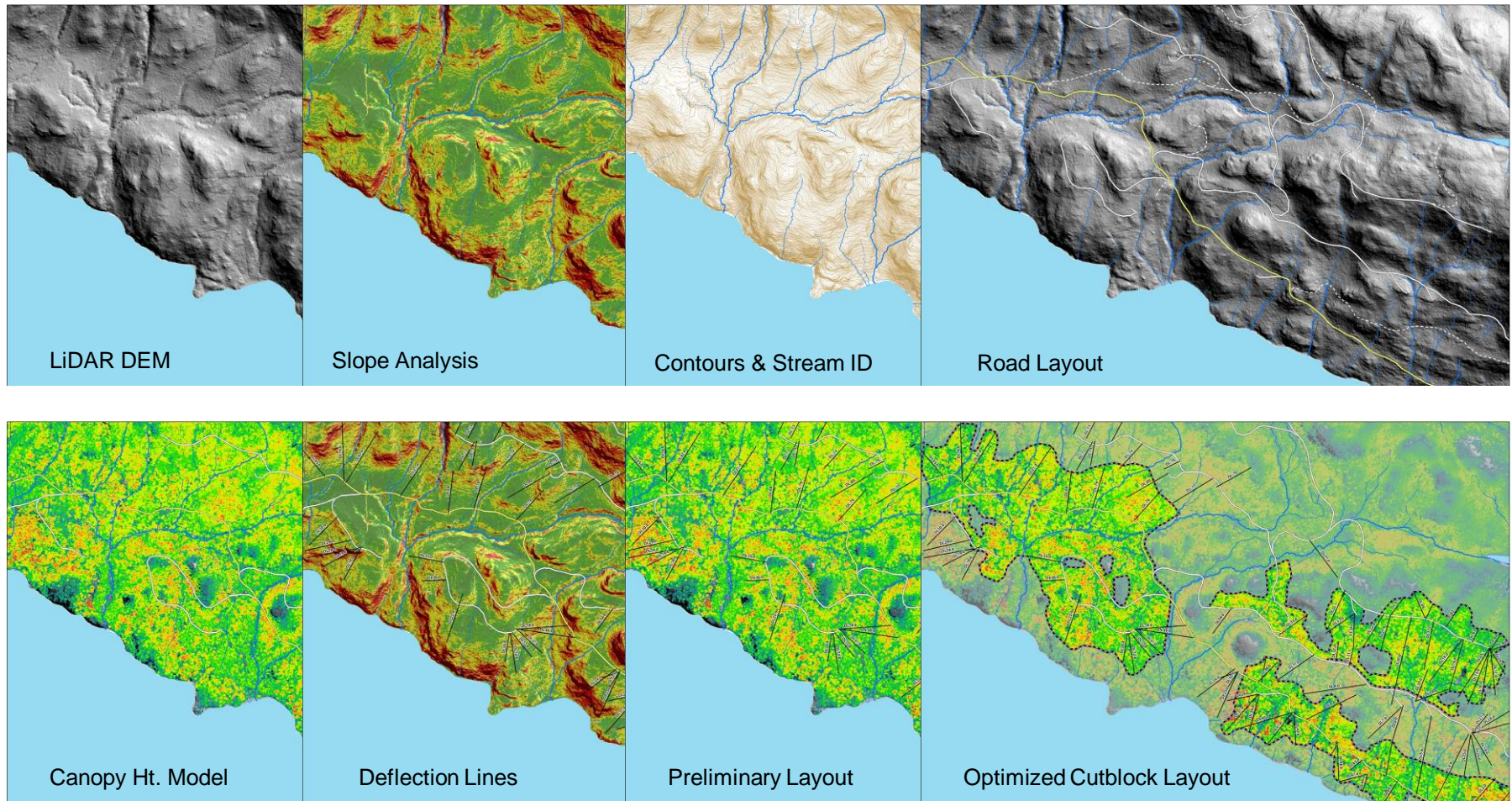
Using LiDAR products...



Sore knees, bad back & worn boots

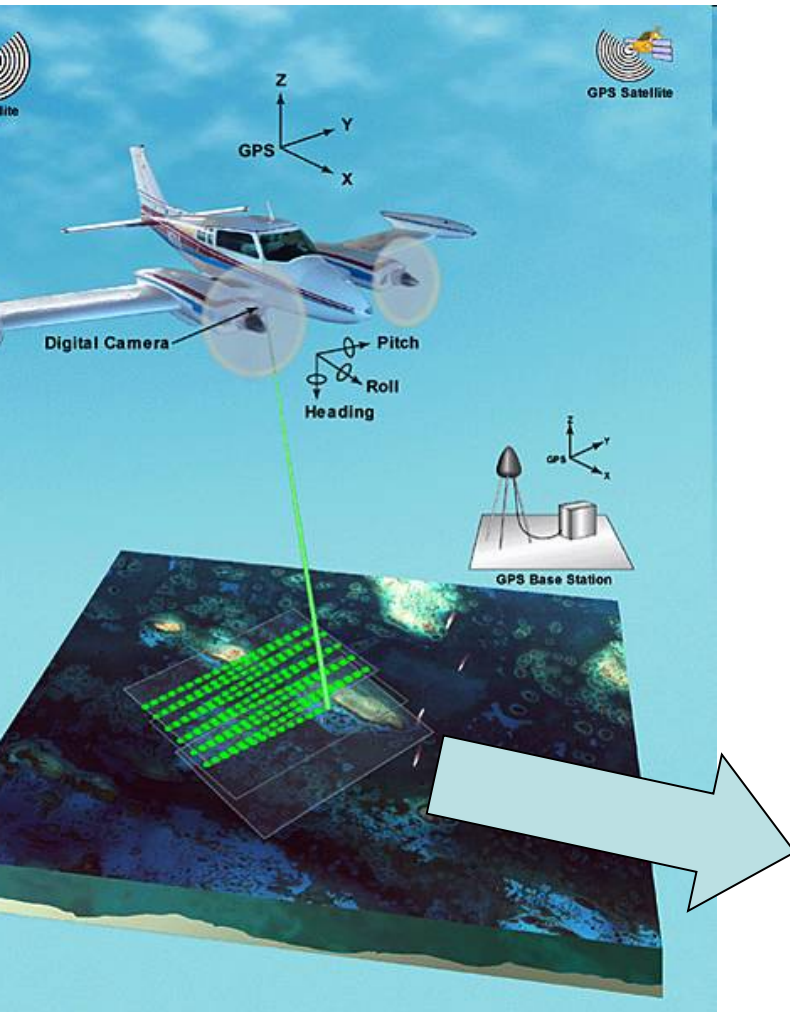
- LiDAR DEM & CHM
 - are very useful supplements to traditional planning & layout tools
 - should make your knees, back & boots last much longer

In fact, it's a whole new world...

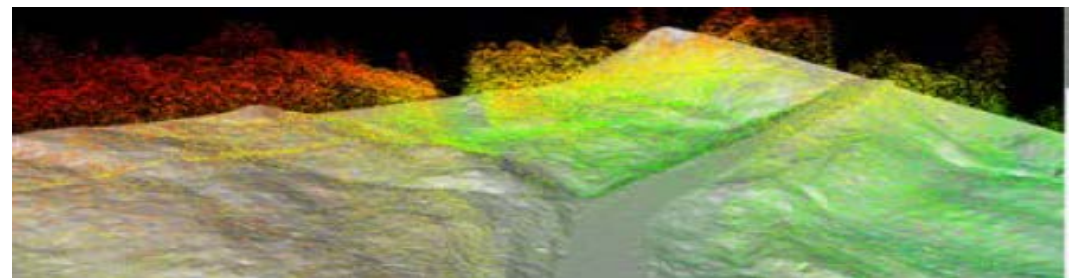




There's still more info in the point cloud...

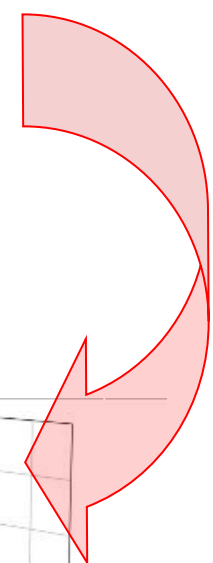
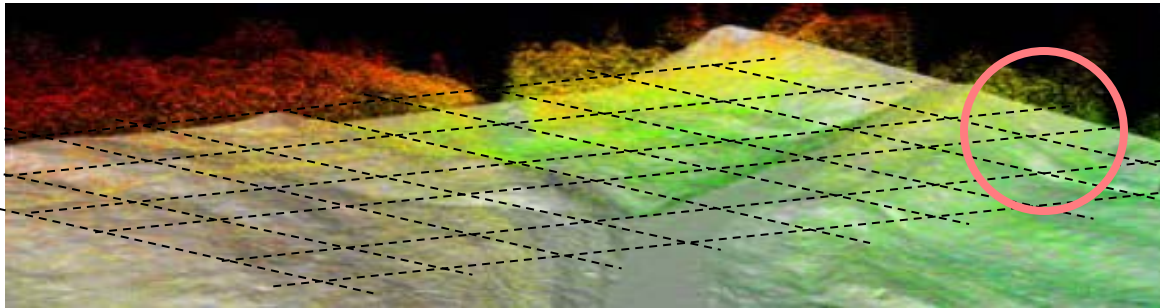


- The raw Point Cloud is a very large dataset...
- ...can be mathematically processed to extract value
- → Enhanced Forest Inventory

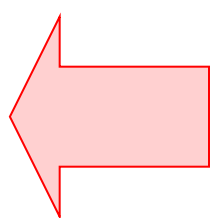
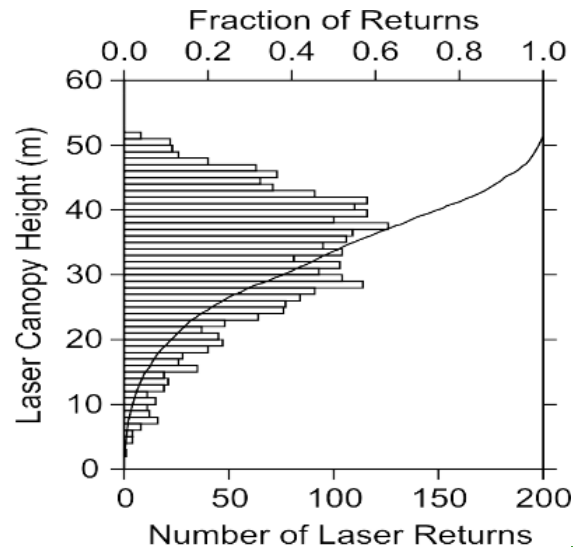


Above-ground returns → “Canopy Metrics”

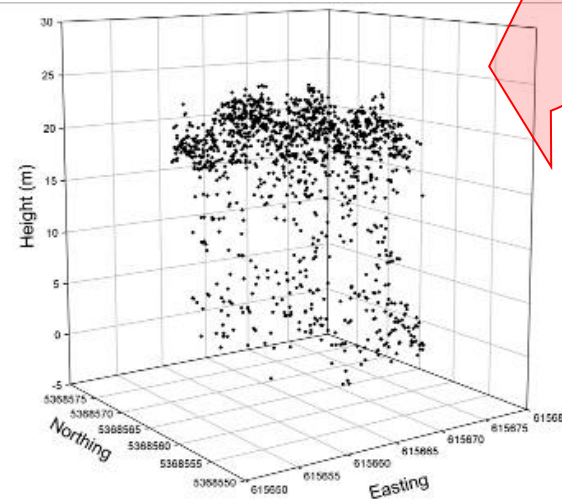
“Tiles” → Mosaic → “Grid Cells”



Plot-level “Canopy Metrics”



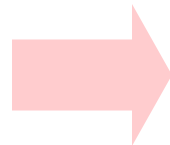
LiDAR “Plots”





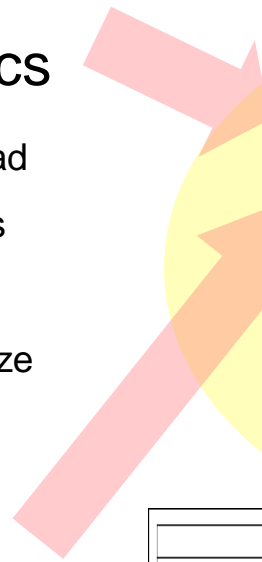
Ground Calibration → Prediction Models

GPS-located Ground Plots



“Plot-level” Inventory Metrics

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| Height(s) | Fuel Load |
| DBHq | Biomass |
| BA | Carbon |
| Volume | Piece-size |
| Density | etc. |

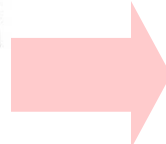
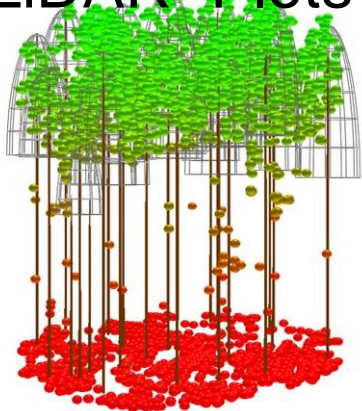


Regression Analyses

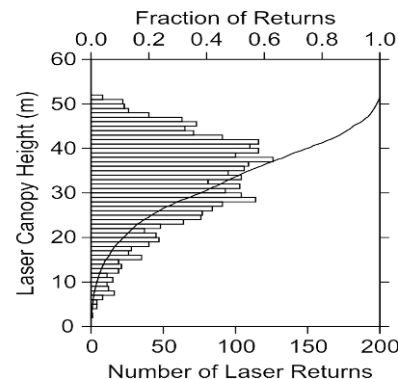


Prediction Models

Co-located LiDAR “Plots”



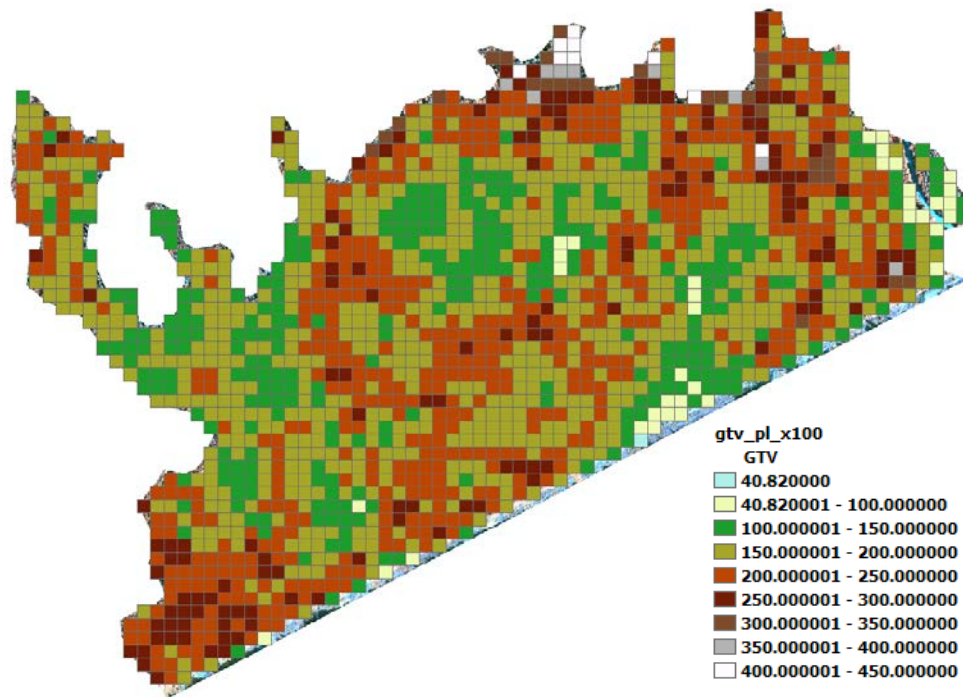
“Plot-level” Canopy Metrics



| Jack Pine | | | | |
|---|--|-------|------|--|
| Dependent variable | Prediction equation | RMSE | CV % | |
| TOPHT (m) | $6.8 + 0.86 \times p90$ | 0.76 | 3.8 | |
| AVGHT (m) | $15.82 + 0.35 \times p80 + -7.53 \times d7$ | 1.05 | 6.5 | |
| QMDBH (cm) | $0 + 0.78 \times p90 + 7.79 \times d7$ | 1.54 | 9.0 | |
| SUMBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) | $8.52 + 2.78 \times \text{mean} + -0.41 \times p20$ | 5.92 | 19.0 | |
| SUMGTV (m ³ ha ⁻¹) | $82.70 + 1.23 \times \text{meanxp90} + -2.52 \times p20$ | 44.85 | 18.0 | |
| SUMGMV (m ³ ha ⁻¹) | $31.32 + 1.23 \times \text{meanxp90} + -4.44 \times p20$ | 36.67 | 18.8 | |
| BIO MASS (Kg ha ⁻¹) | $52049.357 + 551.34 \times \text{meanxp90}$ | 24478 | 19.2 | |
| Black Spruce | | | | |
| TOPHT (m) | $0 + 1.0 \times p90 + 7.01 \times d6$ | 1.24 | 7.4 | |
| AVGHT (m) | $5.08 + 0.65 \times p90$ | 1.13 | 8.8 | |
| QMDBH (cm) | $4.68 + 0.62 \times p90 + 3.13 \times d6$ | 1.37 | 9.7 | |
| SUMBA (m ² ha ⁻¹) | $0 + 4.64 \times \text{mean} + -2.68 \times p20$ | 4.83 | 18.7 | |



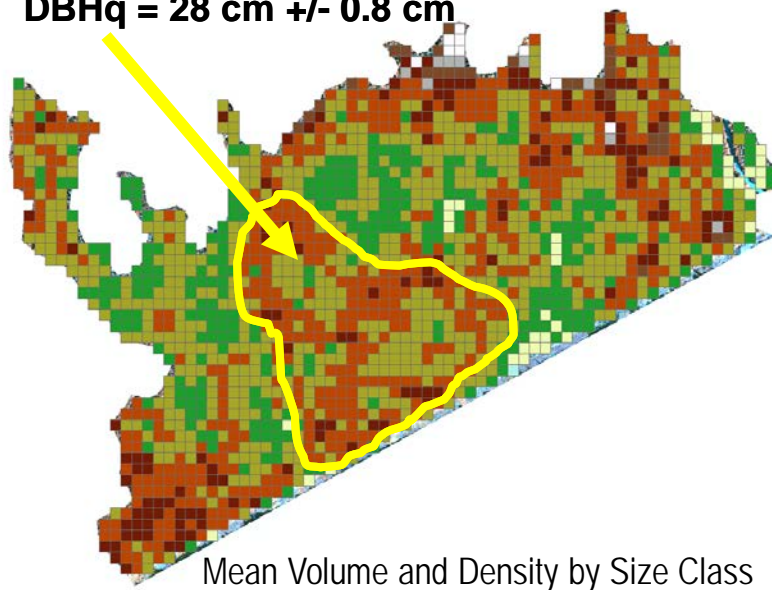
Scaling up to inventory...



- The appropriate prediction model is then applied to every grid-cell → predicted attributes, which are “mapped” as GIS rasters
- Although the LiDAR dataset is huge... the products (GIS layers) are not and can be easily used

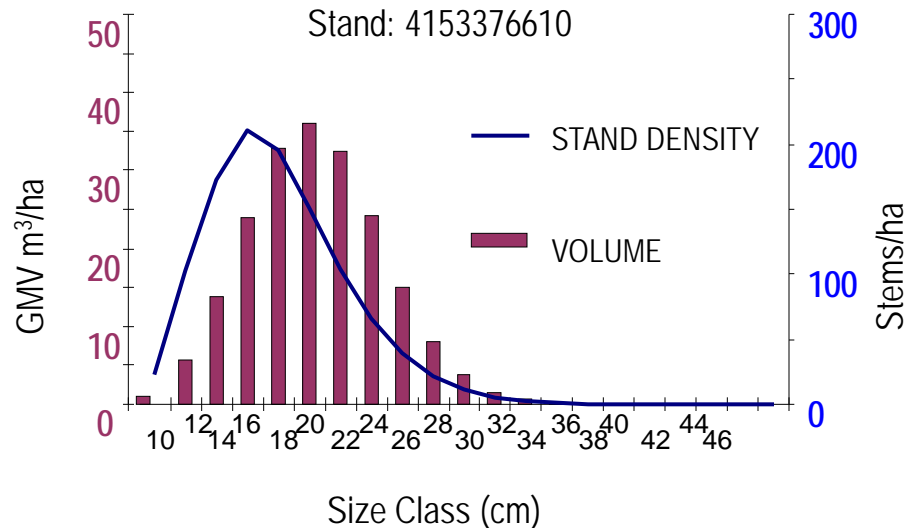
Volume = 22,690 m³ +/- 940 m³

DBHq = 28 cm +/- 0.8 cm

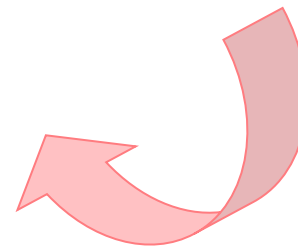


Mean Volume and Density by Size Class

Stand: 4153376610

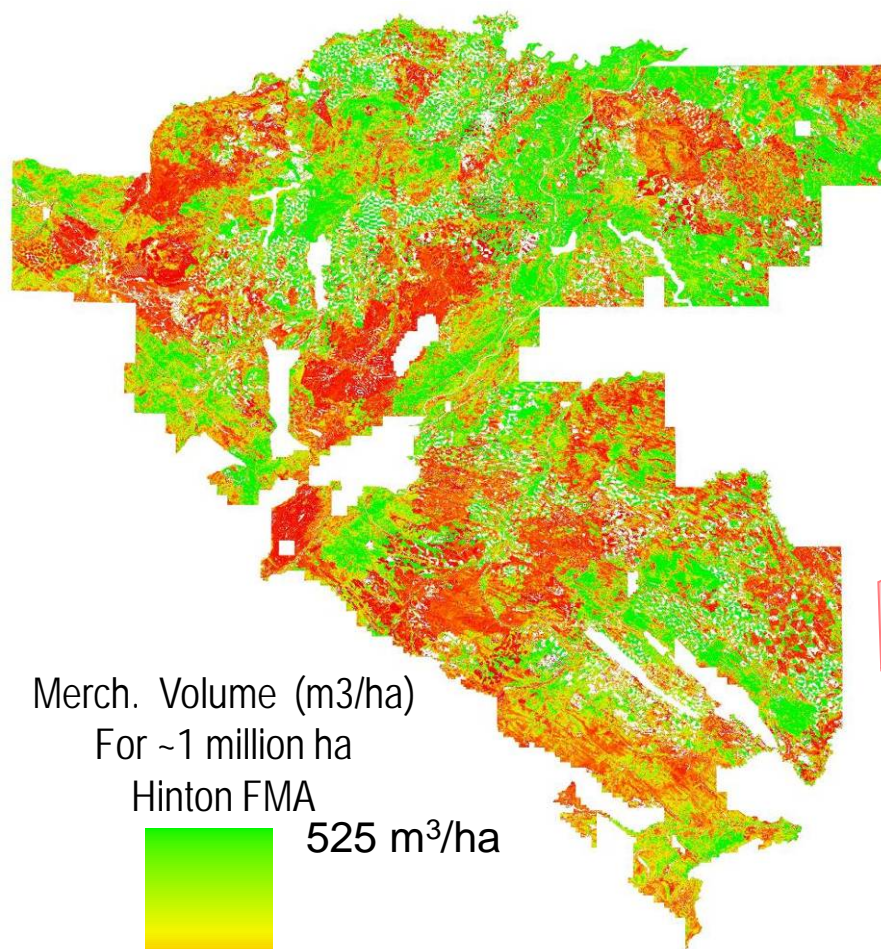


- Statistically-sound, sample-based estimates for every grid-cell
- Spatial...
 - mean & confidence interval for parameters in *any chosen polygon*
- *High Resolution*
 - *within-polygon variability*



Figures courtesy
Murray Woods &
Kevin Lim

Scalable from plot to landscape...

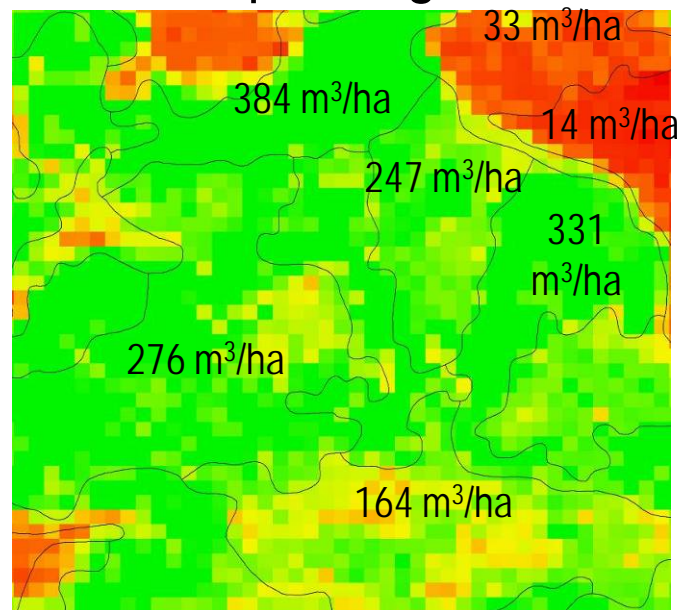


Merch. Volume (m³/ha)
For ~1 million ha
Hinton FMA

525 m³/ha

0 m³/ha

- This high resolution, spatial data can be summarized @ any scale of interest
 - from polygon to drainage to license depending on coverage



Yeah... but are the predictions any better?

Weight-scaled volume from 272 cutblocks harvested since LiDAR acquisition compared to predictions from LiDAR vs. Cover Type Adjusted Volume Tables

| Block Size (m ³ X1000) | Source of Prediction | Predicted Volume – Scaled Volume | Statistically significant? |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| < 5 n = 138 | LiDAR CT Vol. Table | -6.7% -23.7% | No Yes |
| 5 – 10 n = 76 | LiDAR CT Vol. Table | +1.8% -17.4% | No Yes |
| 10 – 15 n = 25 | LiDAR CT Vol. Table | -1.2% -22.3% | No Yes |
| 15 – 20 n = 15 | LiDAR CT Vol. Table | -4.4% -23.5% | No Yes |
| >20 n = 18 | LiDAR CT Vol. Table | +6.6% -17.4% | No No |

Vol.T. underestimated scaled volume by 19.8%
LiDAR overestimated scaled volume by 0.6%



Information courtesy Hinton Wood Products
A division of West Fraser Mills Ltd.



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Canadian Wood Fibre Centre

Working together to optimize wood fibre value – creating forest sector solutions with FPinnovations

