

COMPARING SMALL-FOOTPRINT ALS AND FOREST INVENTORY DATA FOR SINGLE STRATA BIOMASS ESTIMATION

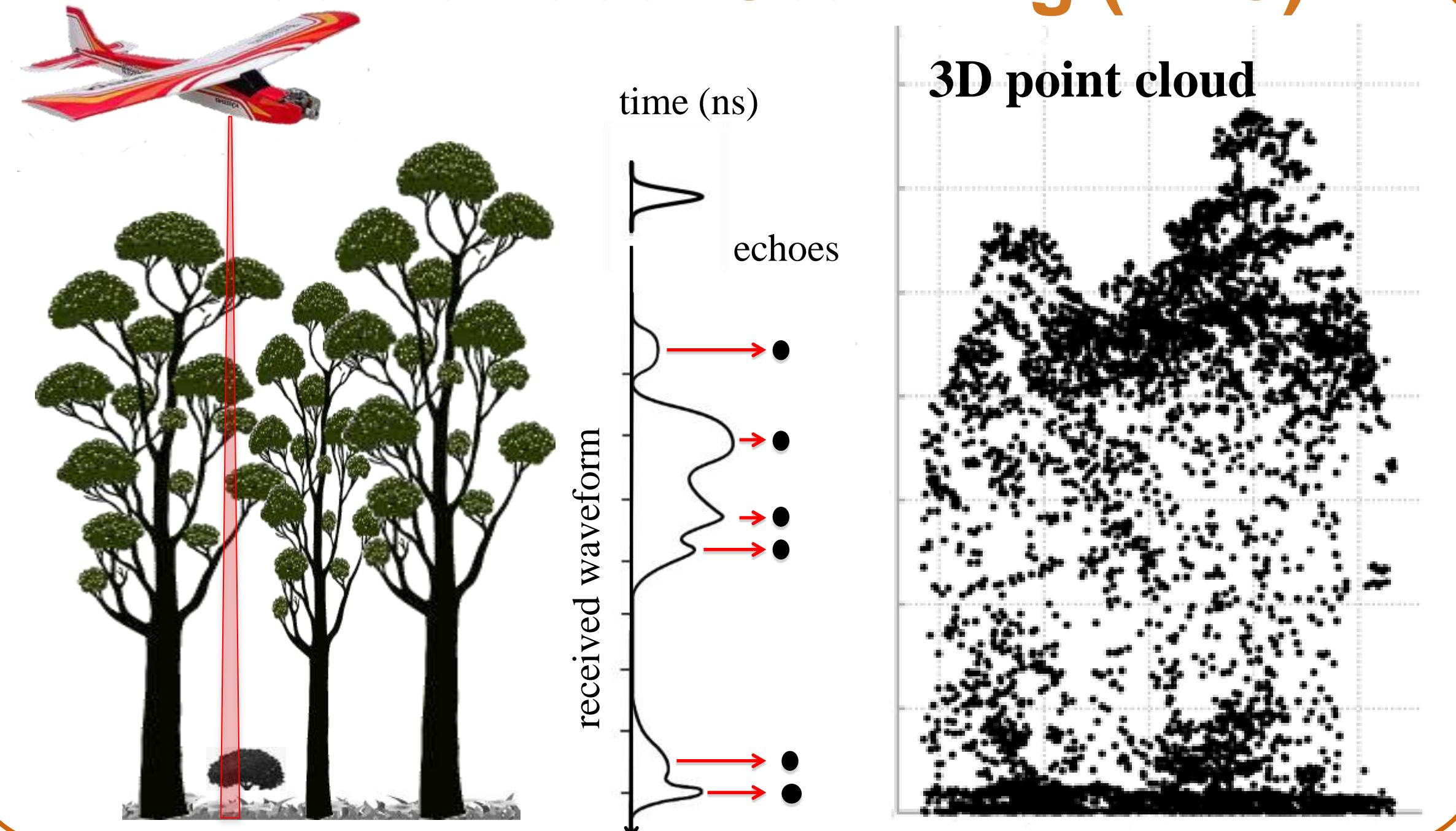
António Ferraz^{1,2,3}, Gil Gonçalves³, Paula Soares⁴, Margarida Tomé⁴, Clément Mallet¹, Stéphane Jacquemoud², Frédéric Bretar⁵, Luís Pereira⁶

1. IGN, MATIS, Université Paris Est, Saint-Mandé, France
 2. Institut de physique du globe de Paris, Géophysique spatiale et planétaire, Paris, France
 3. Instituto de Engenharia de Sistemas e Computadores de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
 4. Universidade Técnica de Lisboa, Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Centro de Estudos Florestais, Lisboa, Portugal
 5. CETE Normandie Centre, Laboratoire des Ponts et Chaussées, Grand Quevilly, France
 6. Universidade de Aveiro, Escola Superior de Tecnologia e Gestão de Águeda, Águeda, Portugal

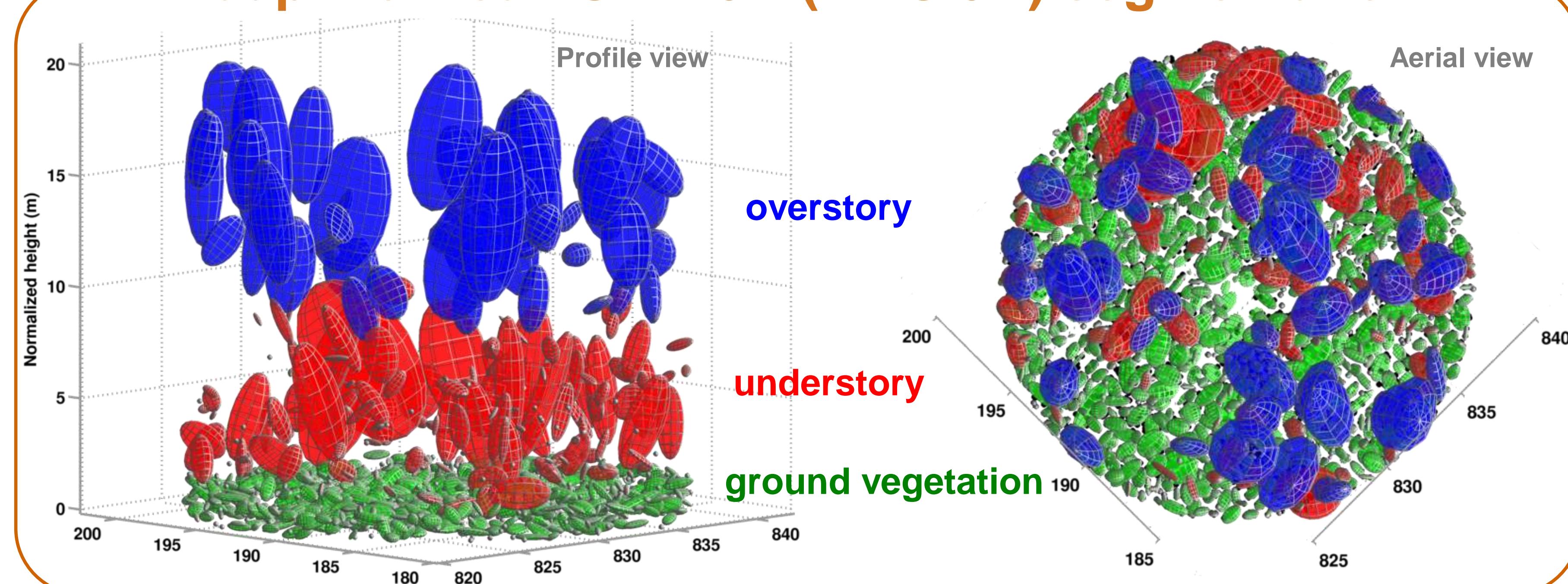
Motivation

- Current biomass estimate methods using optical or microwave remote sensing data require extensive, representative, and time consuming *in situ* forest inventories to calibrate the sensor signal
- This work presents the first attempt to retrieve aboveground biomass with no need to for massive *in situ* measurements
- **Field- and AMS 3D-derived biomass estimates** over a Mediterranean forest are compared either for **single trees** or **forest strata**

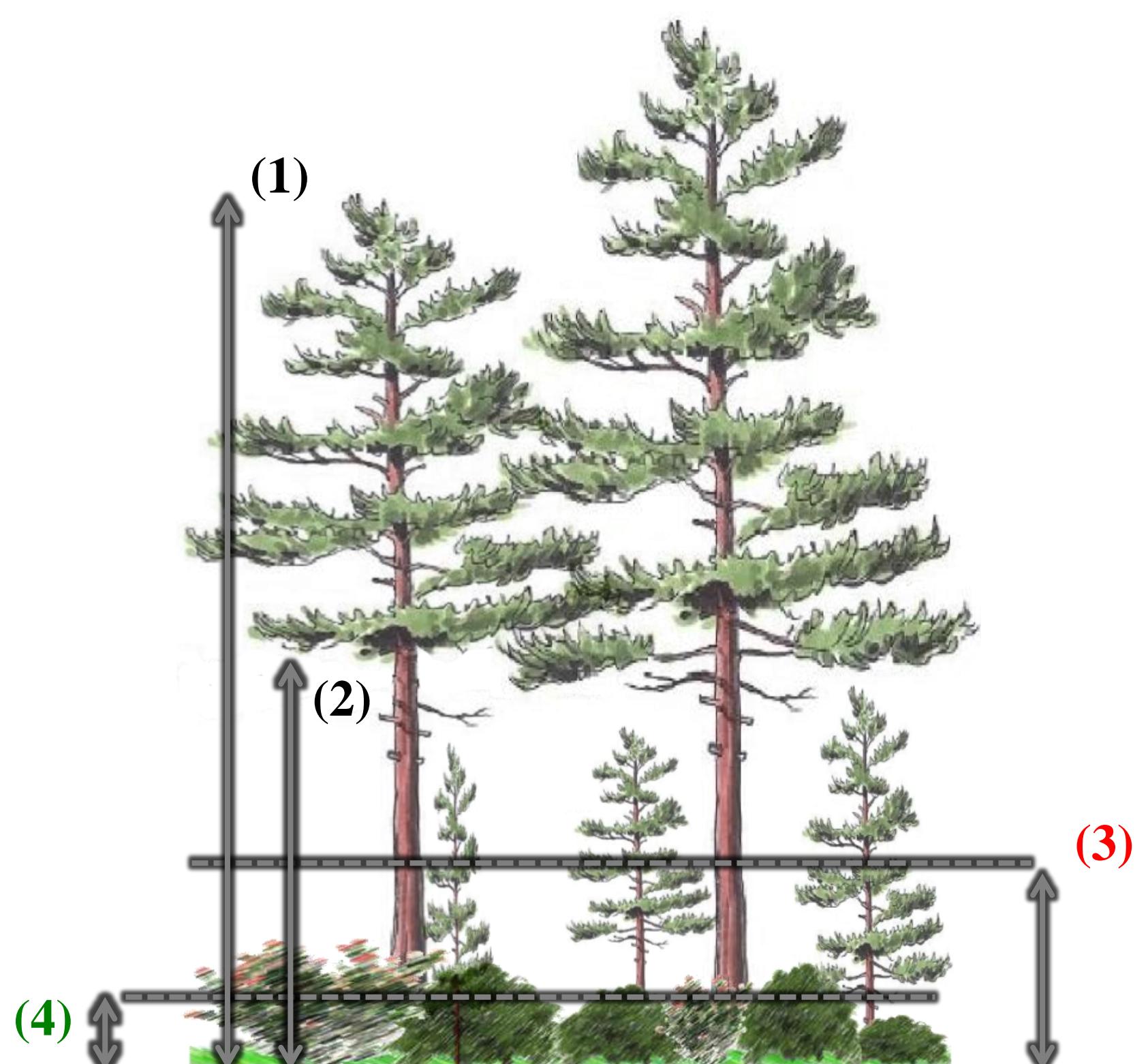
Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS)



Adaptive Mean Shift 3D (AMS 3D) segmentation



Field measurements



- 40 eucalyptus plots in Portugal
- Aboveground biomass = 56.3 Mg/ha
- **overstory** (73.2%)
- **understory** (13.1%)
- **ground vegetation** (13.7%)

Allometric equations

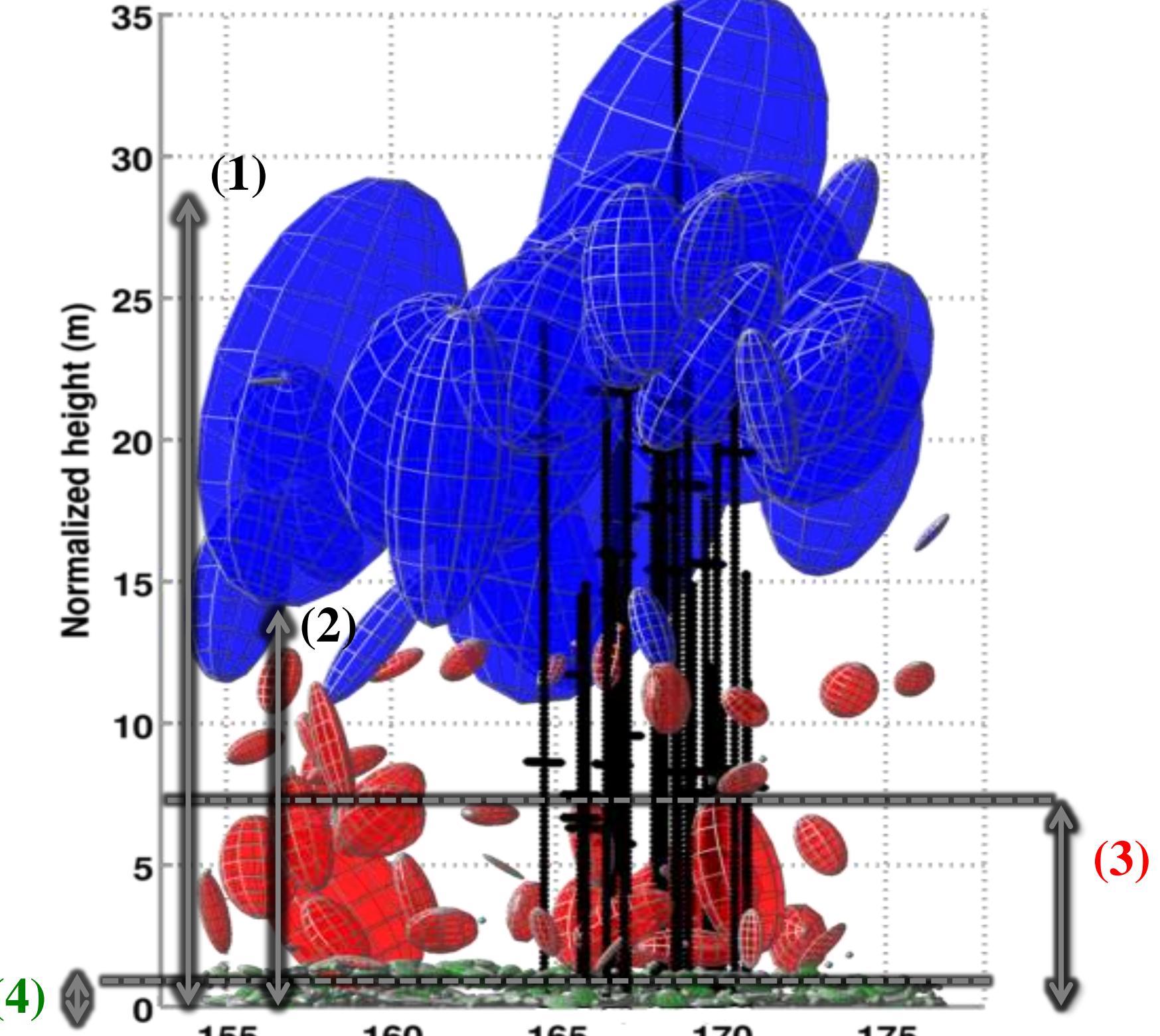
Biomass (kg)

individual trees	Stems $w_w = 0.0104 \times dbh^{aw} \times th^{1.36}$ Bark $w_b = 0.0006 \times dbh^{ab} \times th^{1.08}$ Leaves $w_l = 0.0458 \times dbh^{al} \times cl^{0.82}$ Branches $w_{br} = 0.0248 \times dbh^{abr} \times cl^{0.02}$ Total $w_t = w_w + w_b + w_l + w_{br}$
forest plot strata	$w_{stratum} = h \times pc \times a \times bd$

dbh (cm)

$$\text{individual trees} \quad dbh = (0.61 \times th) / (1 - 0.01 \times th)$$

AMS 3D measurements

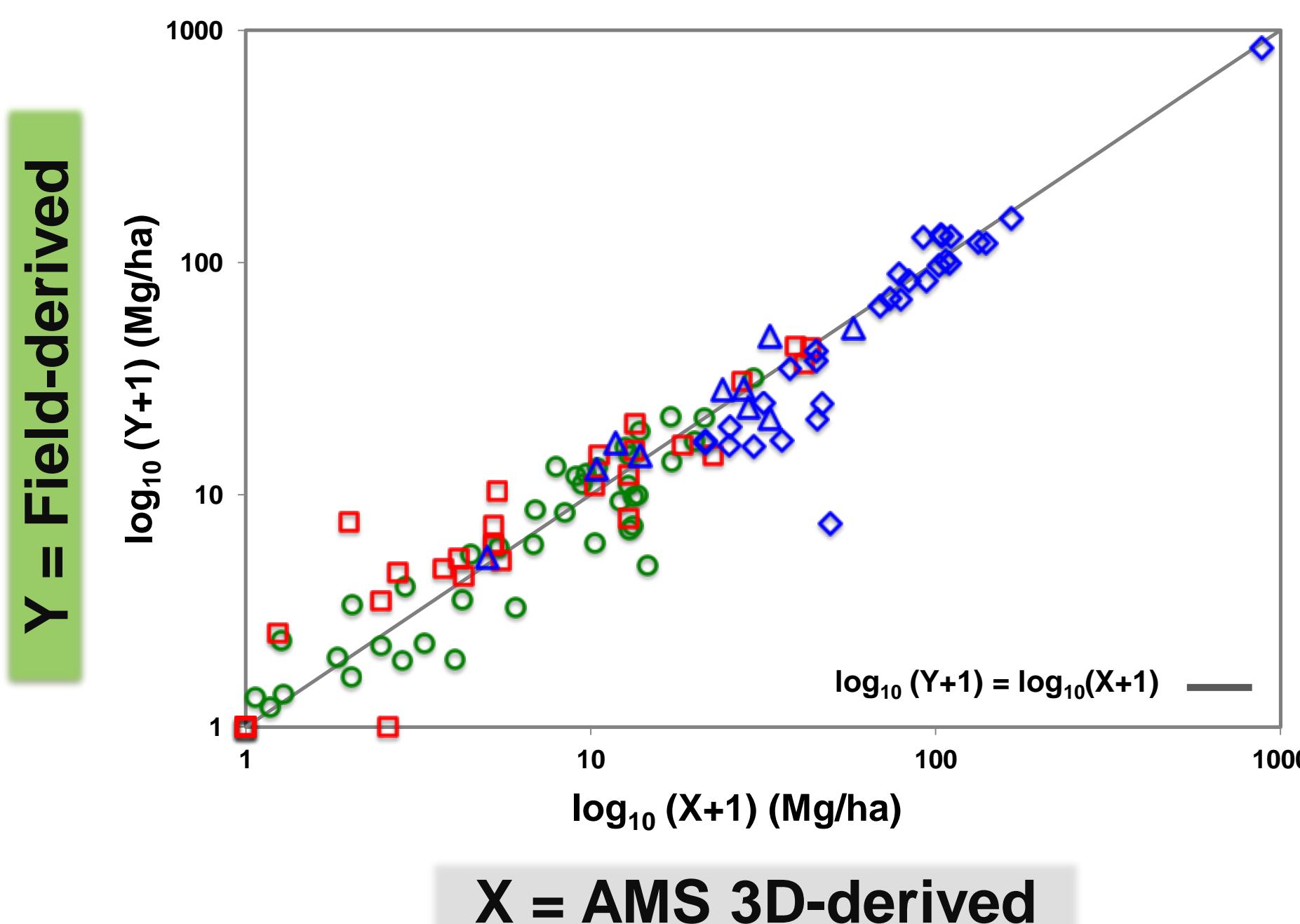


- 67.5 % **individual trees** extracted:
 - 98.6 % dominant
 - 61.4 % dominated
 - 85.3 % codominant
 - 12.8 % suppressed
- 9.2% of false positives (fictitious trees)
- Percent cover (**pc**) and mean bulk density (**bd**) not yet computed

Canopy characteristics

- **Overstory**: individual trees
- **Understory** and **ground vegetation**: strata
- $dbh \rightarrow$ diameter at breast height
- $th \rightarrow$ individual tree height (1)
- $cbh \rightarrow$ crown base height (2)
- $cl \rightarrow$ crown length = $th - cbh$
- $h \rightarrow$ mean height (3) and (4)
- $pc \rightarrow$ percent cover
- $a \rightarrow$ forest plot area
- $bd \rightarrow$ mean bulk density
- $aw, ab, al, abr \rightarrow$ function of plot dominant height

Results



Single strata biomass (Mg/ha)

Forest stratum	n	mean	σ	R ²	RMSE	Δ
◊ Mature overstory	30	93.69	66.09	0.99	18.02	5.84
△ Juvenile overstory	10	24.2	10.2	0.79	6.81	-0.65
□ Understory	30	10.37	8.68	0.93	3.11	-0.68
○ Ground vegetation	40	7.76	5.3	0.80	3.08	0.31

n: number of plots
 mean: biomass mean by forest plot
 σ : standard deviation
 R² and RMSE: linear regression parameters
 Δ : biomass under-estimation

Conclusion

- Overstory tree biomass assessed without *in situ* measurements
- Undetected trees (mainly suppressed trees) not significant in terms of plot-scale biomass
- Possible **ground vegetation** and **understory** biomass retrieval → crucial for fuel mapping, habitat studies etc.
- How to reduce *in situ* observation dependence? Computing the percent cover (**pc**) for **ground vegetation** and **understory**

References

- A. Ferraz, F. Bretar, S. Jacquemoud, G. Gonçalves, L. Pereira, M. Tomé & P. Soares, "3-D mapping of a multi-layered Mediterranean forest using ALS data", *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 121, 2012.
 N. António, M. Tomé, P. Soares, P. Tomé & J. Fontes, "Effect of tree, stand, and site variables on the allometry of *Eucalyptus globulus* tree biomass", *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 37, 2007.