



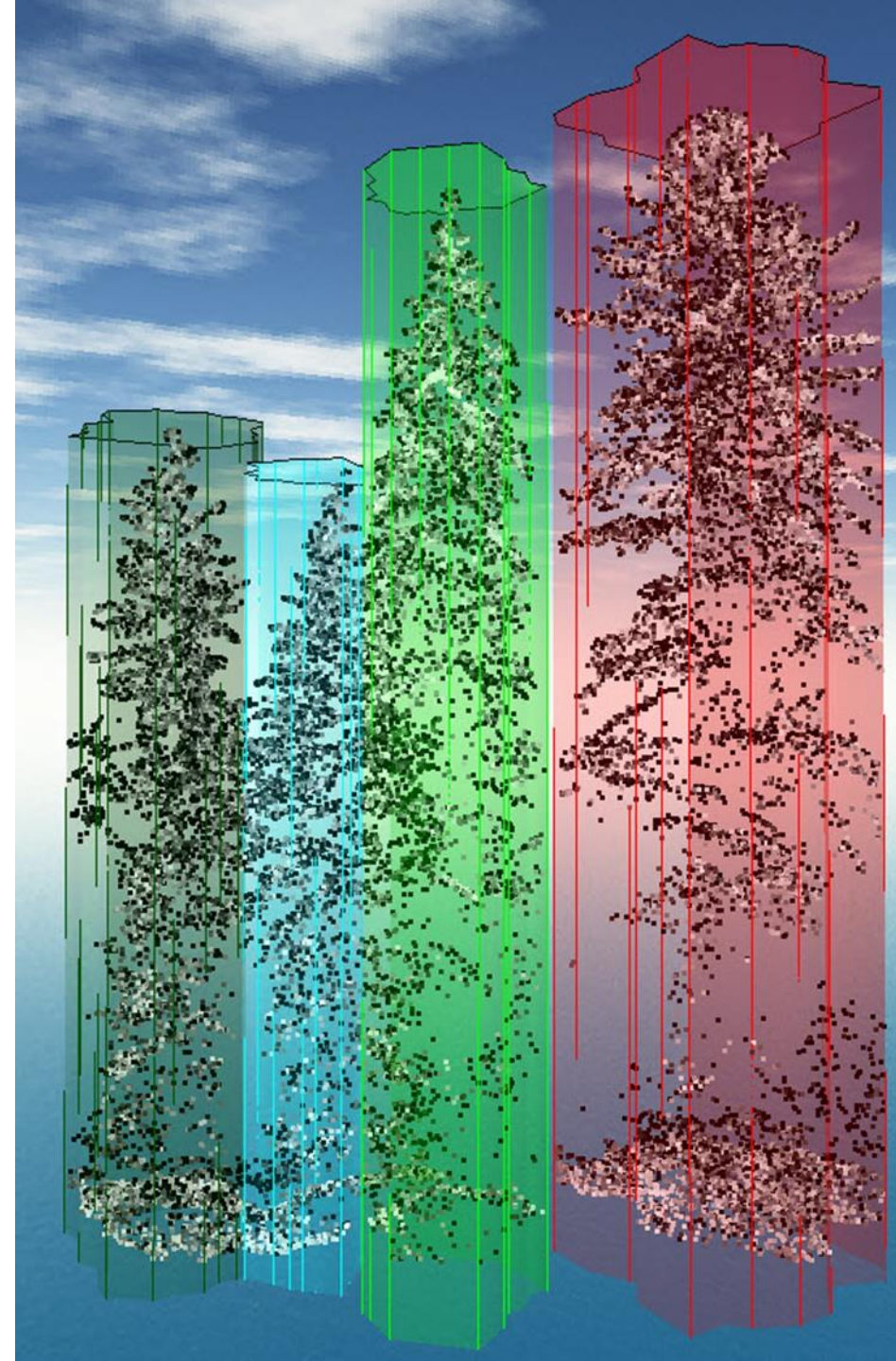
LiDAR Derived Individual Tree, Hexagon, and Polygonal Forest Inventories

Romeo Malette Forest
FFT – KTTD

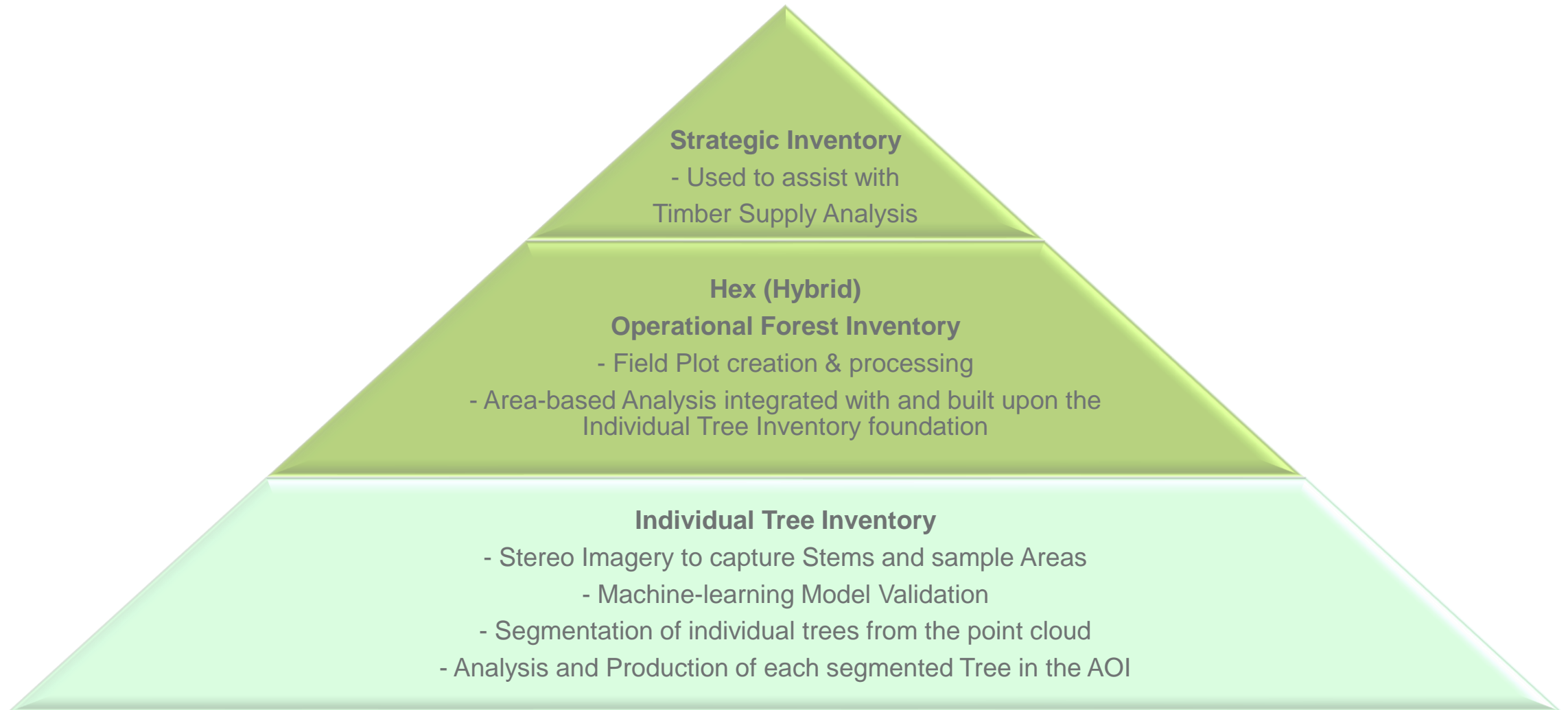
October 26, 2023

Outline

- Individual Tree Inventory (ITI)
- Hex Inventory (EFI)
- Polygon Inventory (eFRI)

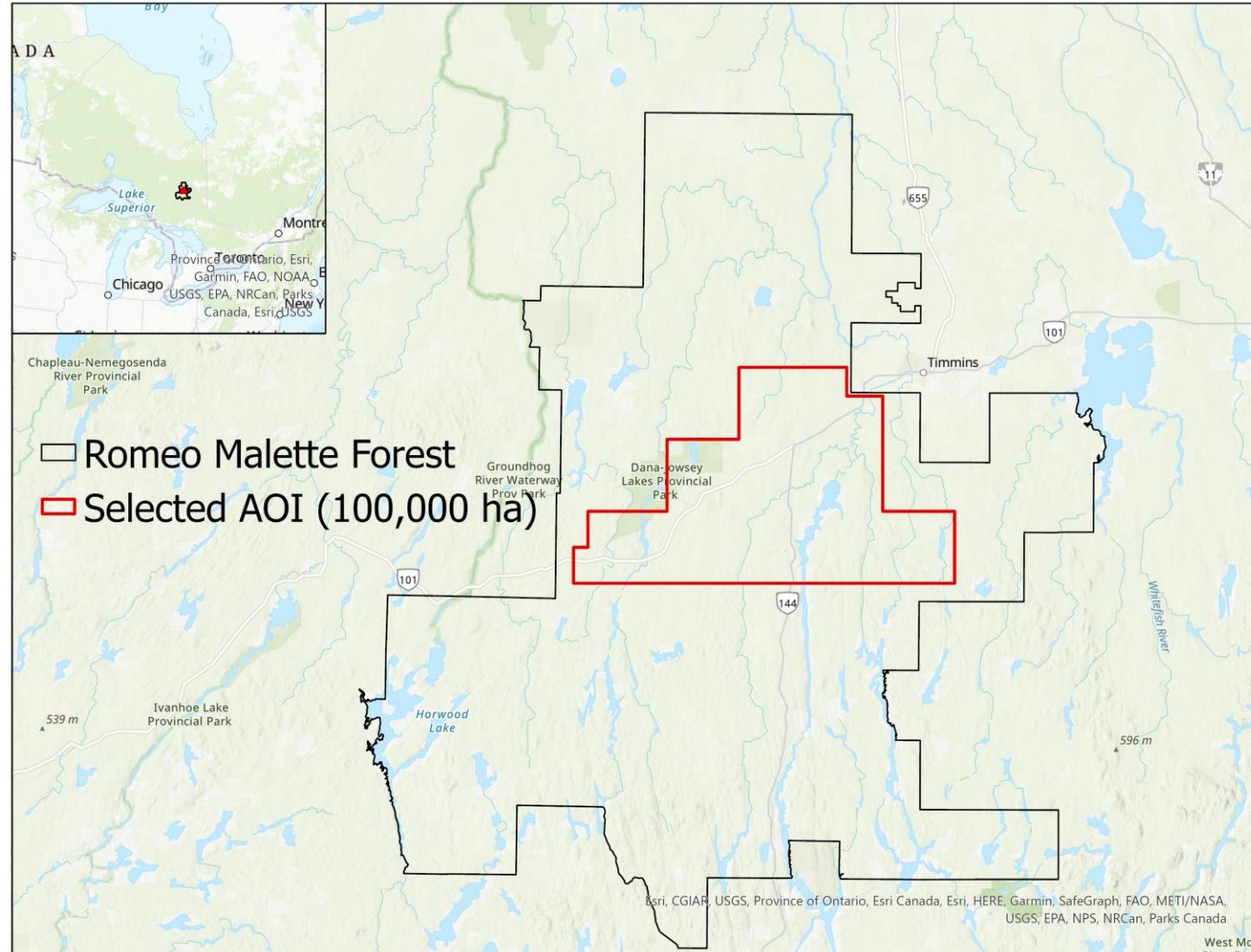


Project Overview



Romeo Malette Forest

Study Area

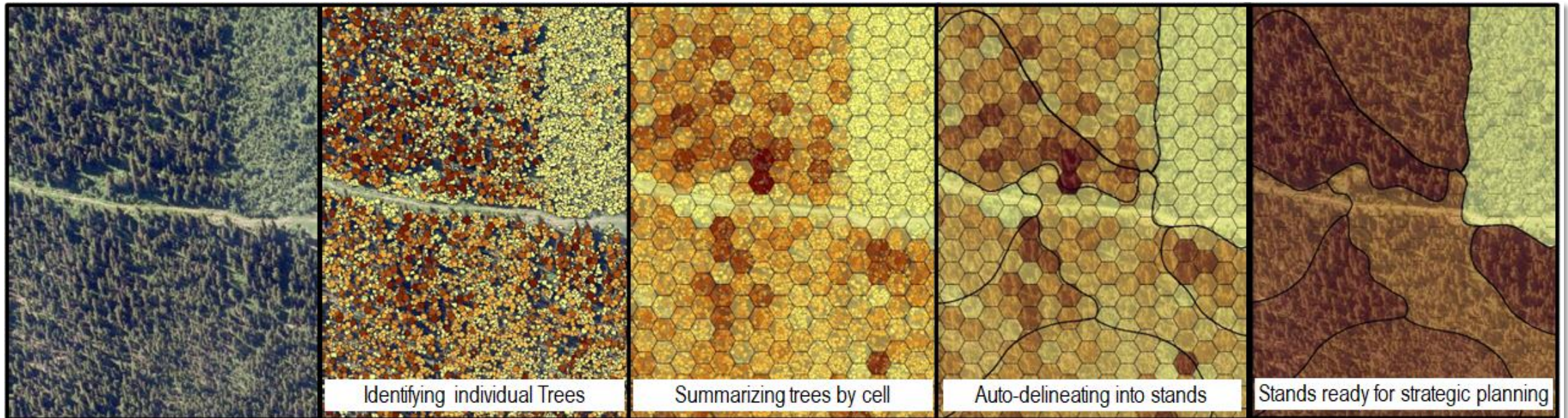


Operational to Strategic

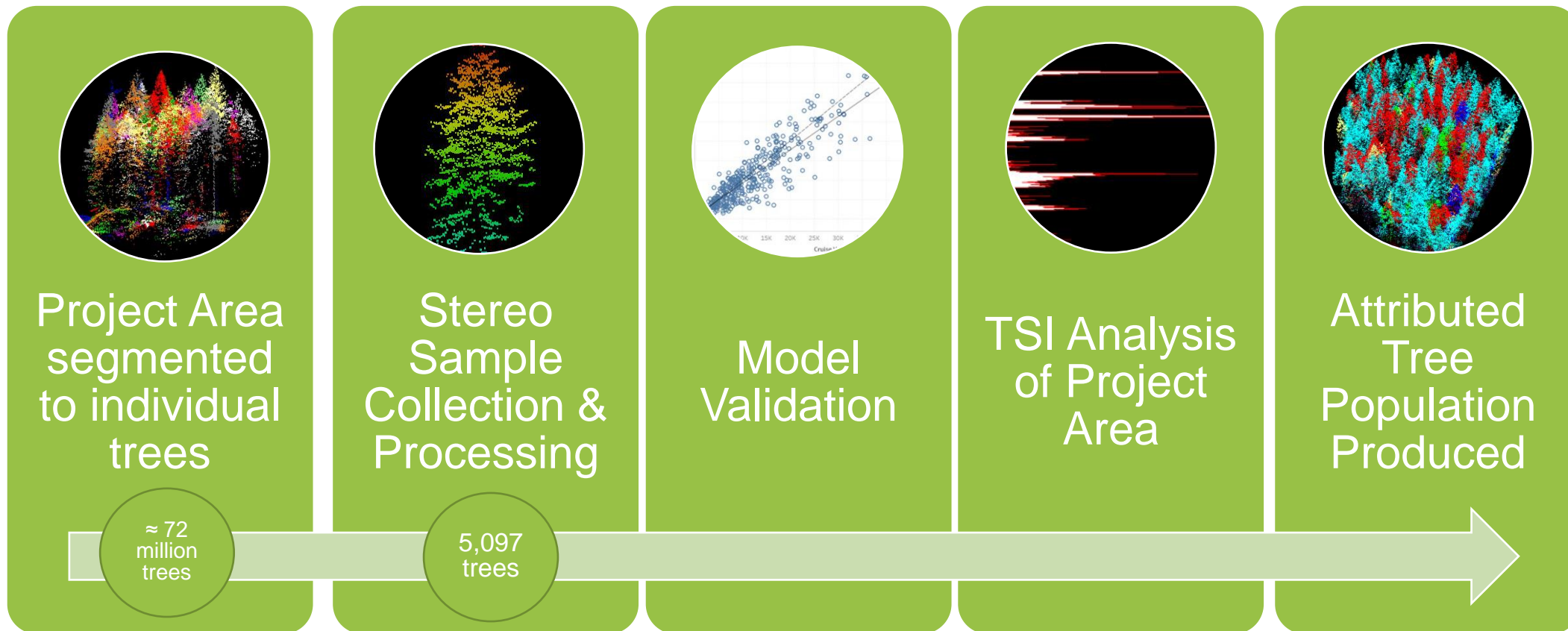


Linked Inventories – Different Uses, Same Data

- Individual Tree Inventory
- 400m² hexagons
- Auto-Delineated Polygons
- Assign Attributes

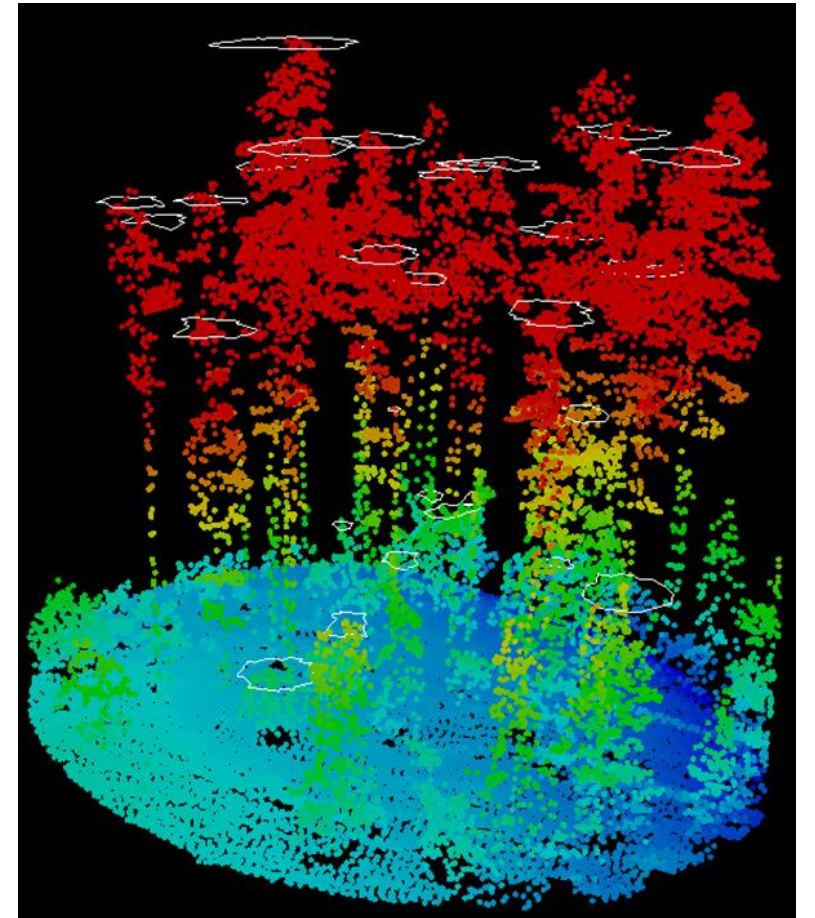
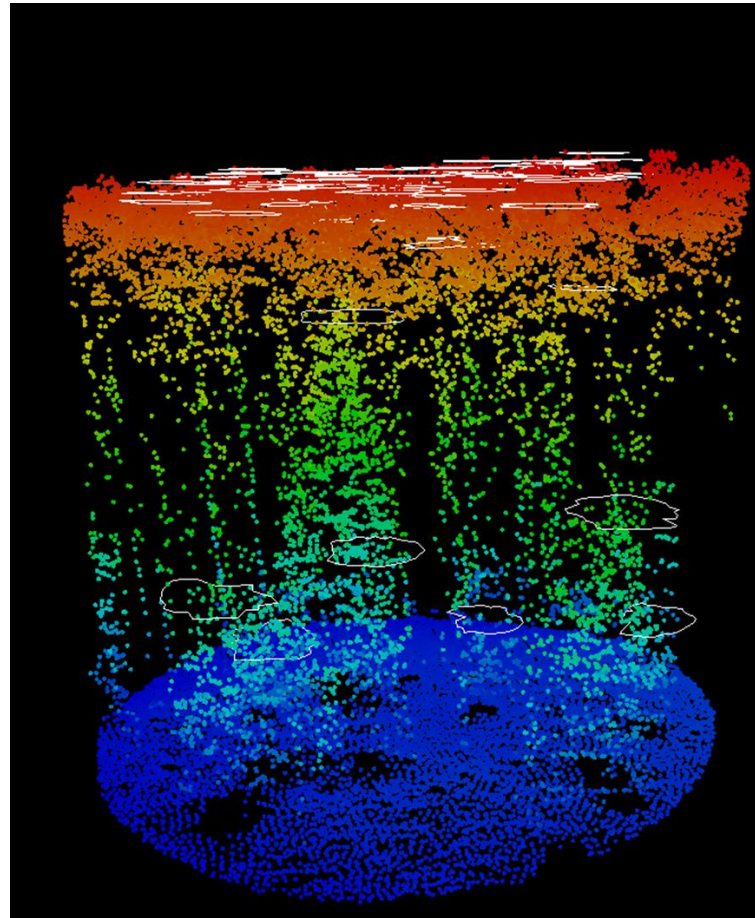
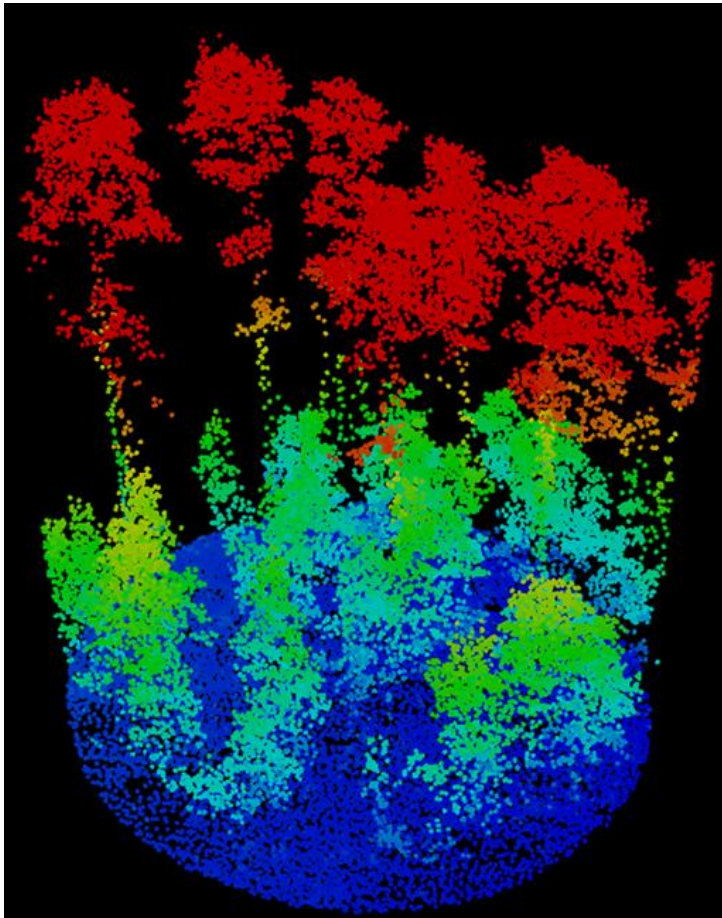


Tree Species Identification Process



ITI - Example Segmentations

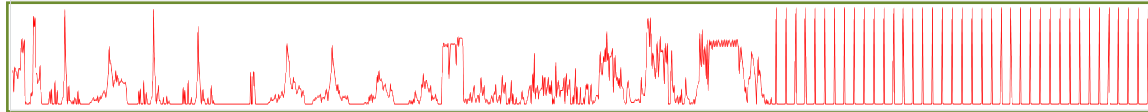
Finding Trees in Lidar Point Clouds



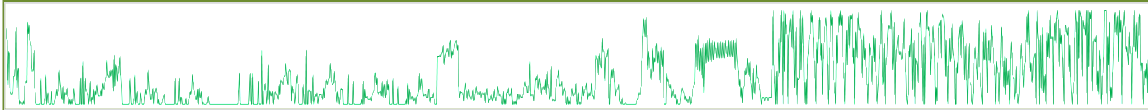
Assigning Species (Tree by Tree)

- Crown metrics taken from the point cloud - crown shape, size, and density, and colour (intensity)
- Species assigned using machine learning algorithm and ground-truthed tree library

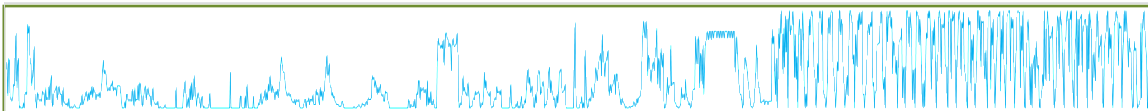
#113 At



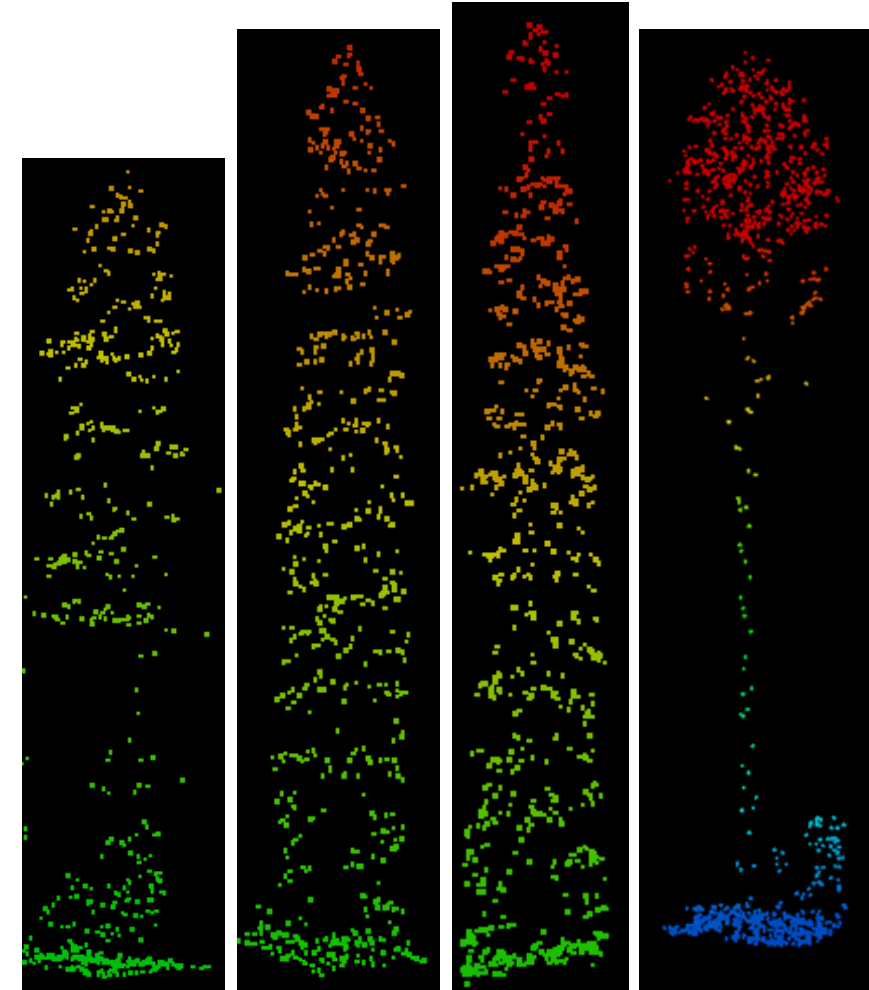
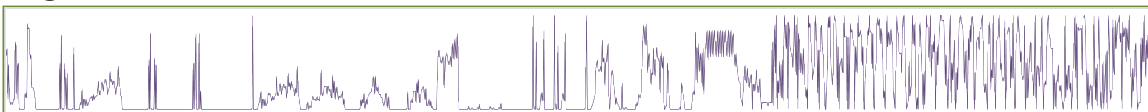
#2 BI



#12 Sx



#31 PI



PI 20m

Sx 25m

BI 26m

At 25m

Assessing Accuracy: Stem Test



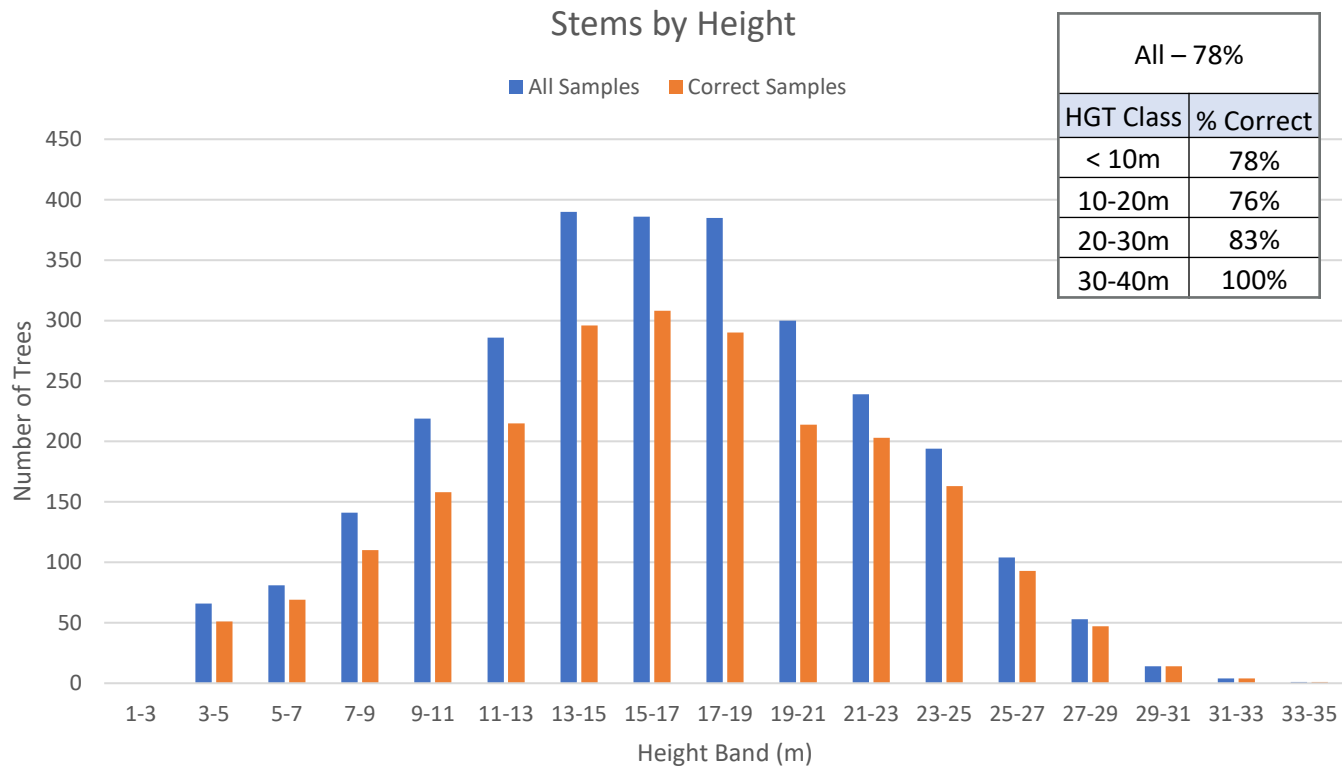
		TSI														Total	Hit rate (Correct/ Photo Interp)
		BF	CW	LA	PJ	PR	PW	SB	SW	AB	BW	MR	PB	PT	SN		
Photo Interpreter	BF	184	5	0	4	0	0	26	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	222	83%
	CW	2	162	2	1	0	0	4	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	185	88%
	LA	9	1	170	7	0	0	34	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	224	76%
	PJ	5	2	1	281	2	0	57	1	0	8	0	0	7	0	364	77%
	PR	0	0	0	8	29	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	41	71%
	PW	0	0	2	3	0	113	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	127	89%
	SB	24	0	9	13	0	1	410	15	0	4	0	0	0	2	478	86%
	SW	4	1	0	2	0	5	22	125	0	3	0	0	0	0	162	77%
	AB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	12	1	0	1	0	103	86%
	BW	2	6	1	5	0	0	2	0	7	230	1	18	24	1	297	77%
	MR	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	22	22	0	5	0	57	39%
	PB	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	35	1	62	80	0	184	34%
	PT	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	22	0	13	227	0	269	84%
	SN	0	2	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	6	132	150	88%
Total		232	183	185	333	31	120	566	154	103	353	25	93	350	135	2863	78%
Precision (Correct/ TSI)		79%	89%	92%	84%	94%	94%	72%	81%	86%	65%	88%	67%	65%	98%		
Weighted Avg (Hit rate & Precision)		81%	88%	83%	81%	81%	91%	79%	79%	86%	71%	54%	45%	73%	93%		

The ground truth stem test is the most comprehensive stem test conducted and includes 2,863 trees. It includes all samples > 5m in height and the mix of species samples was designed to assist with model creation. As a result, the mix does not represent the species mix found in the land base.

Strengths here include good separation of conifer from deciduous species (97%) and good separation of live trees from dead trees (99%).

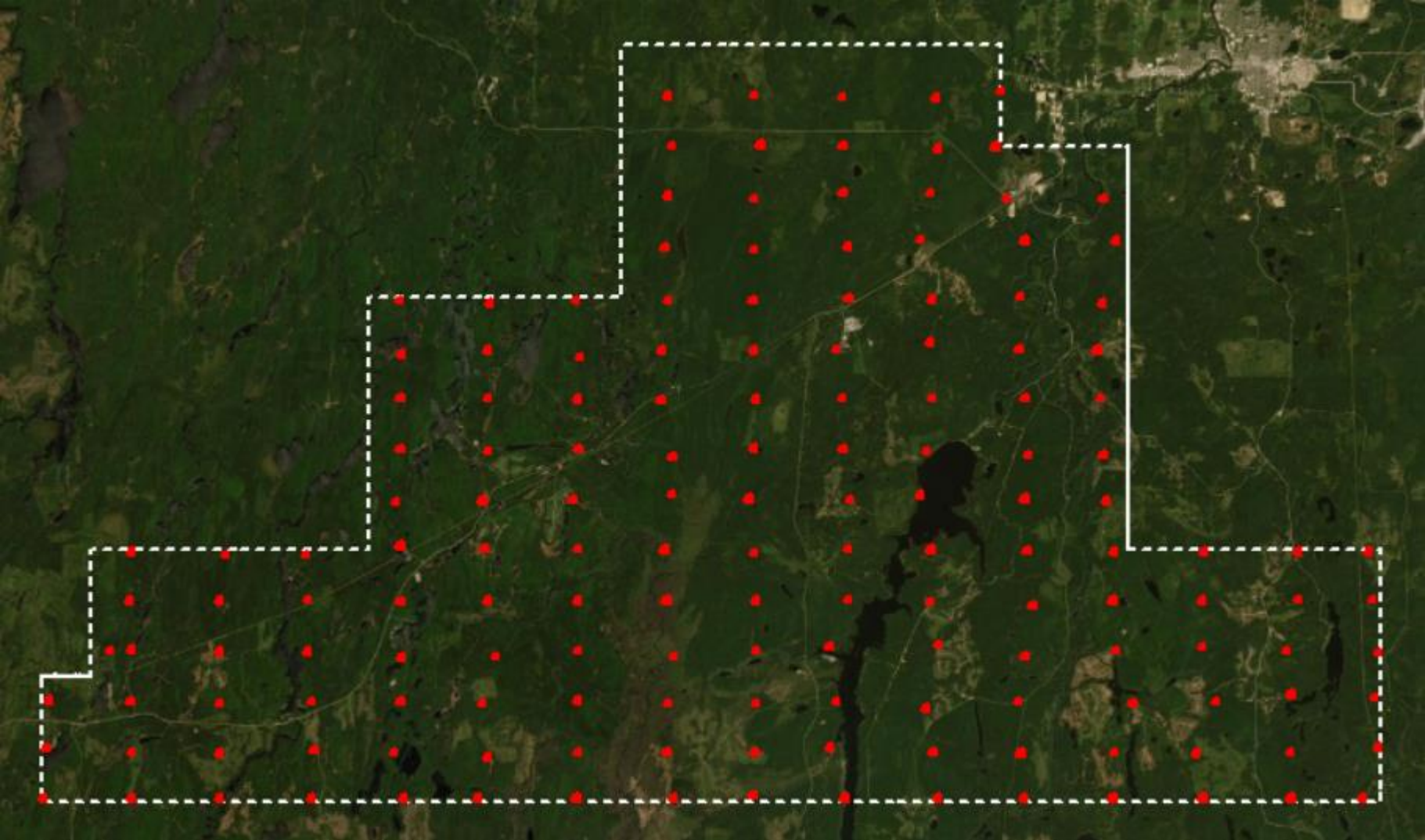
Issues include some overcalling of BW as well as overcalling of SB, although SB has a good weighted average score.

Stem Test (By Height)





As expected, overall accuracies are highest for the largest trees. The <10m accuracy is above expectations primarily due to the lack of diversity in that height group.

Forestry Futures Trust – Romeo Mallette Production Area and Validation Data



Validation areas used to create the species identification model were selected across the production area. These 162 validation areas represent a mixture of species and natural sub-regions.

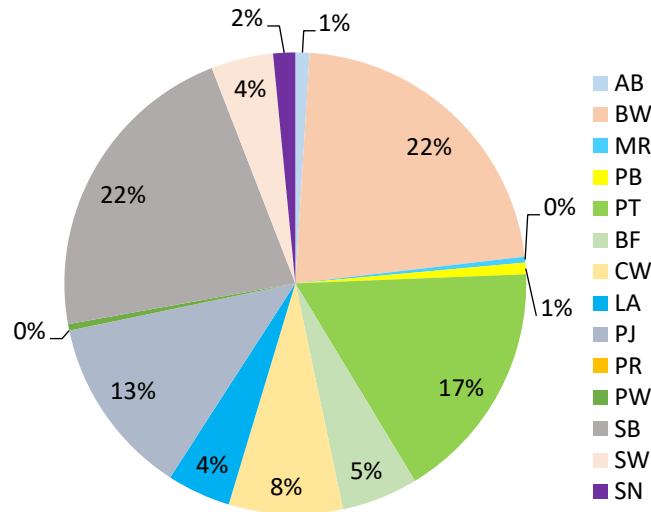
Legend:

-  AOI
-  Validation Areas

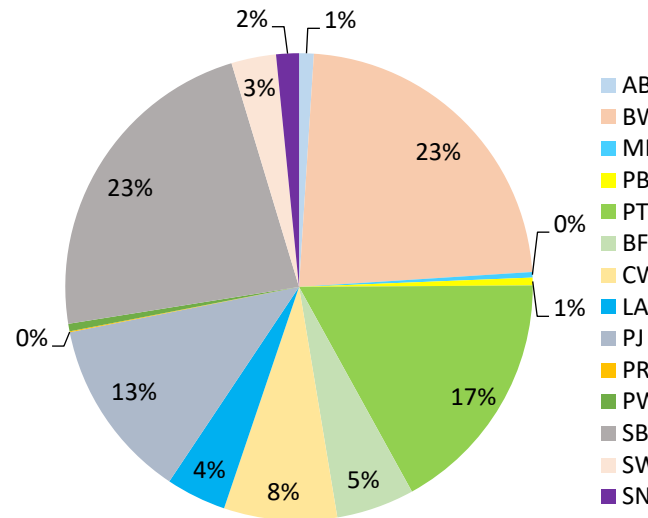
Comparison to Photo Interp



Validation Area Stereo Canopy Cover



Validation Area TSI Canopy Cover



Overall, TSI is finding a very similar species breakdown by canopy cover to what was stereo interpreted in the validation areas. The pie charts on the left reflect the aggregate total for 162 areas. Detailed breakdowns follow in later slides.

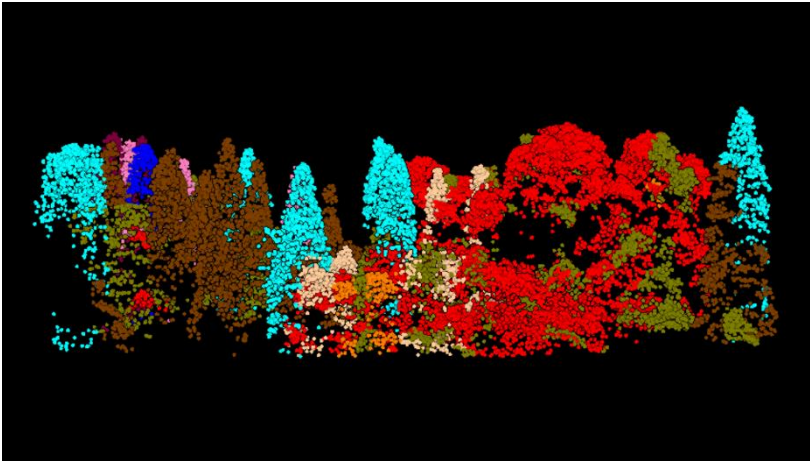
Species	AB	BW	MR	PB	PT	BF	CW	LA	PJ	PR	PW	SB	SW	SN
R Square	0.972	0.956	0.172	0.347	0.967	0.909	0.987	0.983	0.977	0.002	0.934	0.970	0.856	0.993
Standard Error	0.010	0.050	0.012	0.008	0.046	0.028	0.022	0.019	0.036	0.002	0.007	0.060	0.024	0.015
Observations	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162

	CN	DC	DE
R Square	0.988	0.986	0.993
Standard Error	0.043	0.044	0.015
Observations	162	162	162

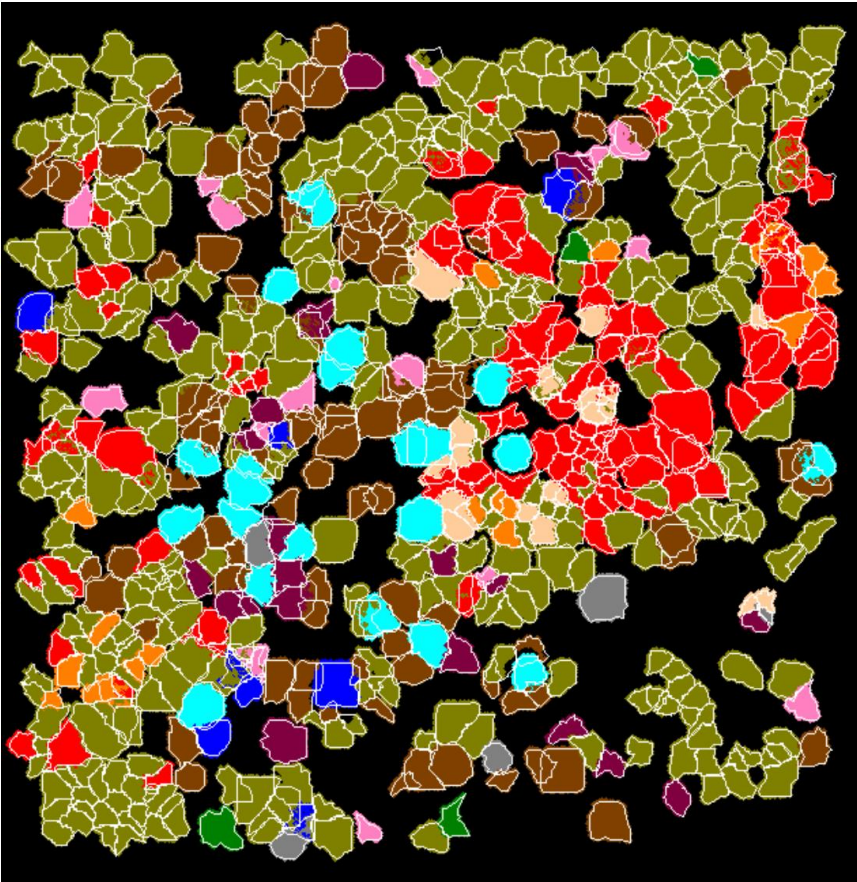
Validation Area Review



FFT_VA_017	AB	BW	MR	PB	PT	BF	CW	LA	PJ	PR	PW	SB	SW	SN
Photo Interp Canopy Cover	0%	63%	0%	13%	0%	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Machine Learning Canopy Cover	1%	48%	0%	2%	17%	17%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%	5%	2%



AB	Green
BW	Olive
MR	Bright Green
PB	Orange
PT	Red
BF	Brown
CW	Blue
LA	Grey
PJ	Light Orange
PR	Magenta
PW	Yellow
SB	Dark Purple
SW	Cyan
SN	Pink

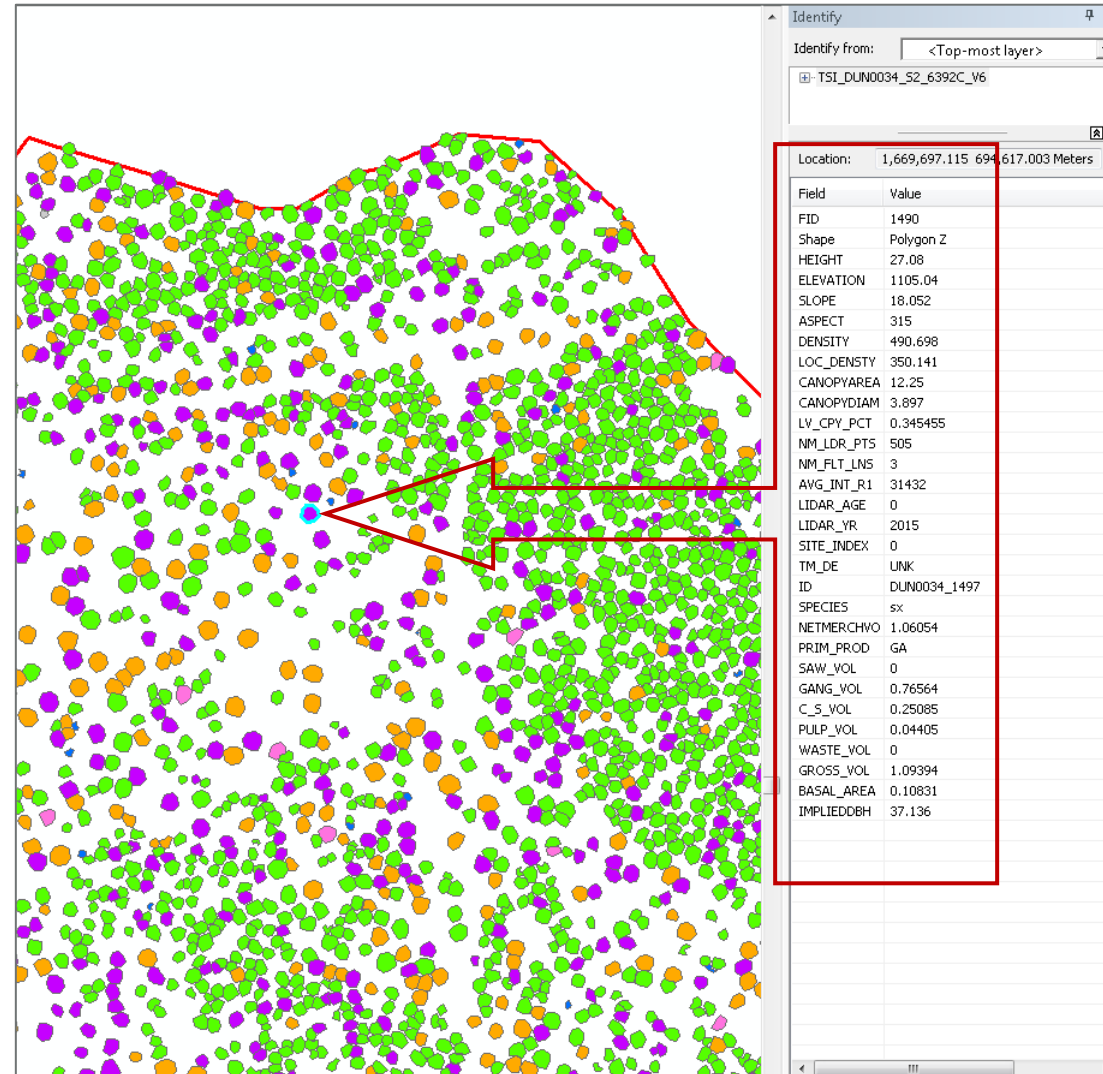


BW dominant stand. BW undercalled in favour of PT but overall deciduous % is correct.

Average Height: 13.5m

Individual Tree Inventory - Example

- Each tree has a unique id and associated list of attributes
- Highlighted example shows a Sw tree:
 - 27.1m Ht
 - 37.1cm DBH
 - 1.09 m³
- Can produce stand and stocking tables similar to cruise, based on almost **complete census** within any user defined polygon.



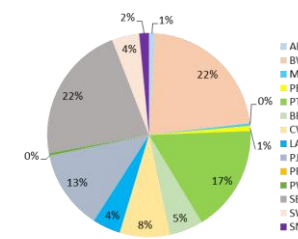
Tree Species Accuracy

Contract Standards

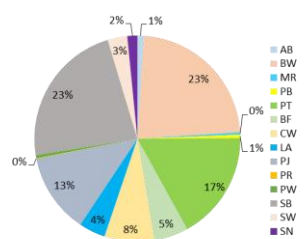
- ① Tree Species 5-10m tall $\geq 60\%$: **Achieved 78%**
- ① Tree Species $>10\text{m}$ tall $>70\%$: **Achieved 78%**
- ① Conifer Deciduous $> 90\%$: **Achieved 97%**
- ① Model matches land base species mix well
(not over-fit to individual tree samples)



Validation Area Stereo Canopy Cover



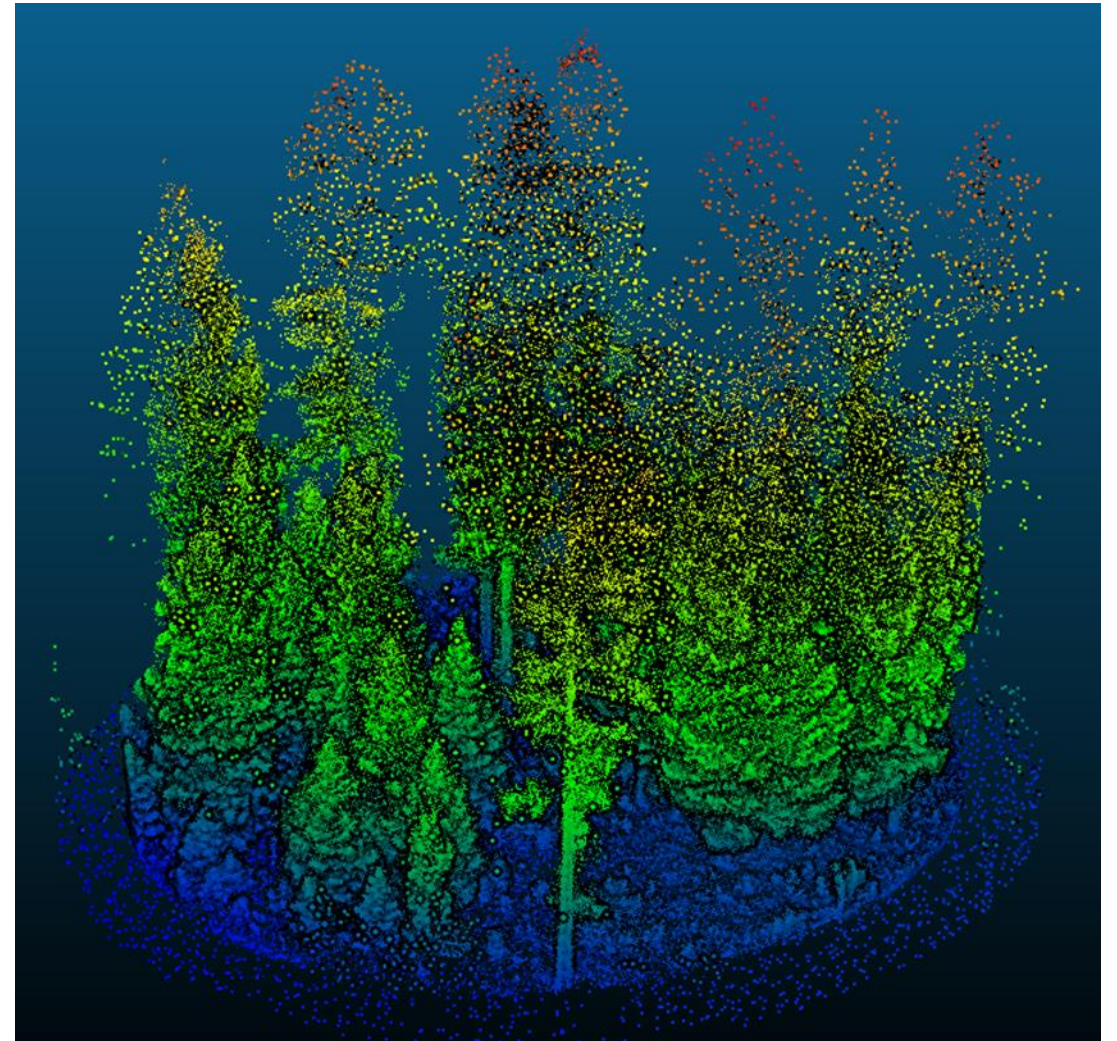
Validation Area TSI Canopy Cover



Hex Inventory

Lidar + ITI Results + Plot Data

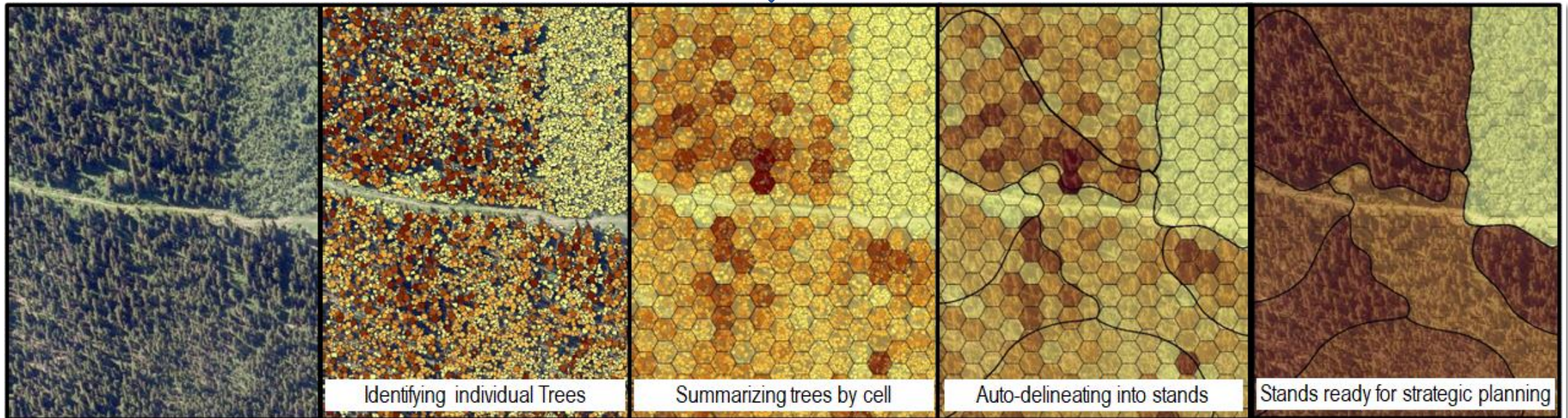
- Used at landscape scale....
- Collect Plot data (400m² fixed area)
- Aggregate ITI data for Plots
- Calculate ABA metrics for Plots
- Create Predictive Models (ITI + ABA)
 - ▶ Vol, SPH, BA, Tree Lists, etc
- Fill in Species and Heights from ITI



Operational to Strategic

Linked Inventories – Different Uses, Same Data

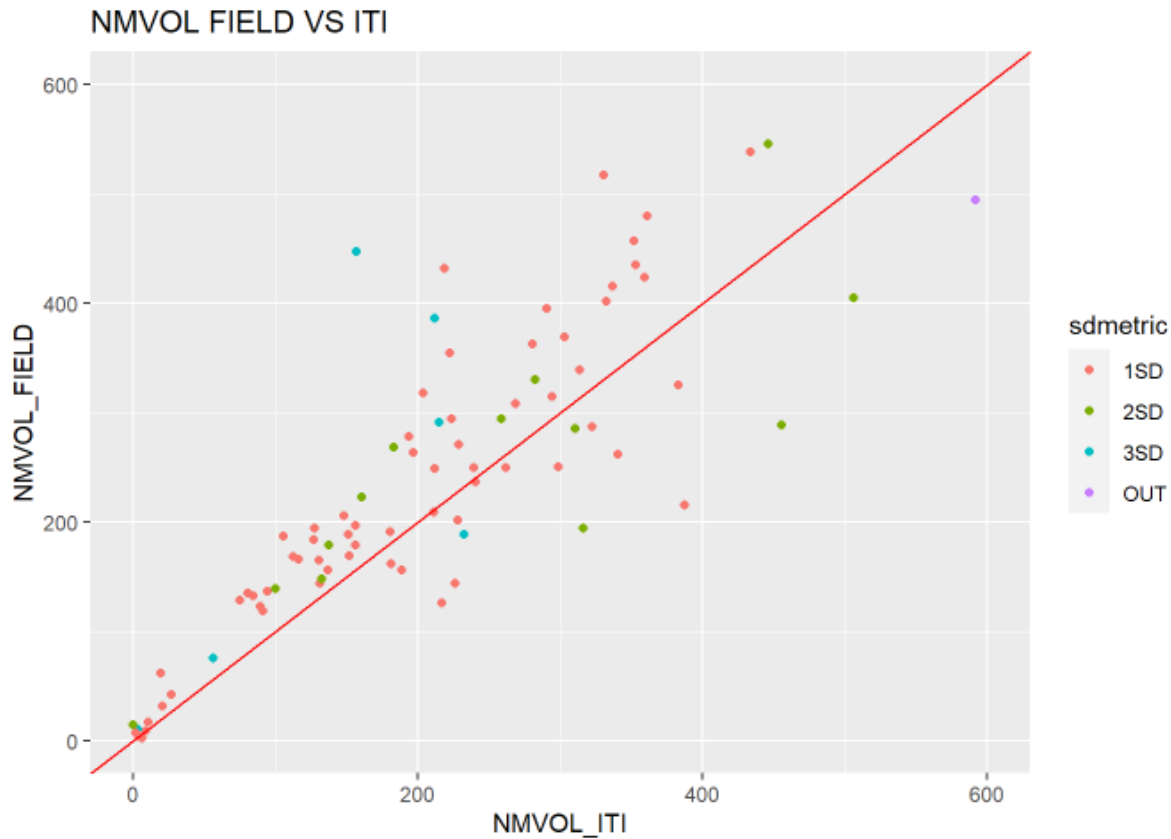
Attributes predicted using
ground plot data



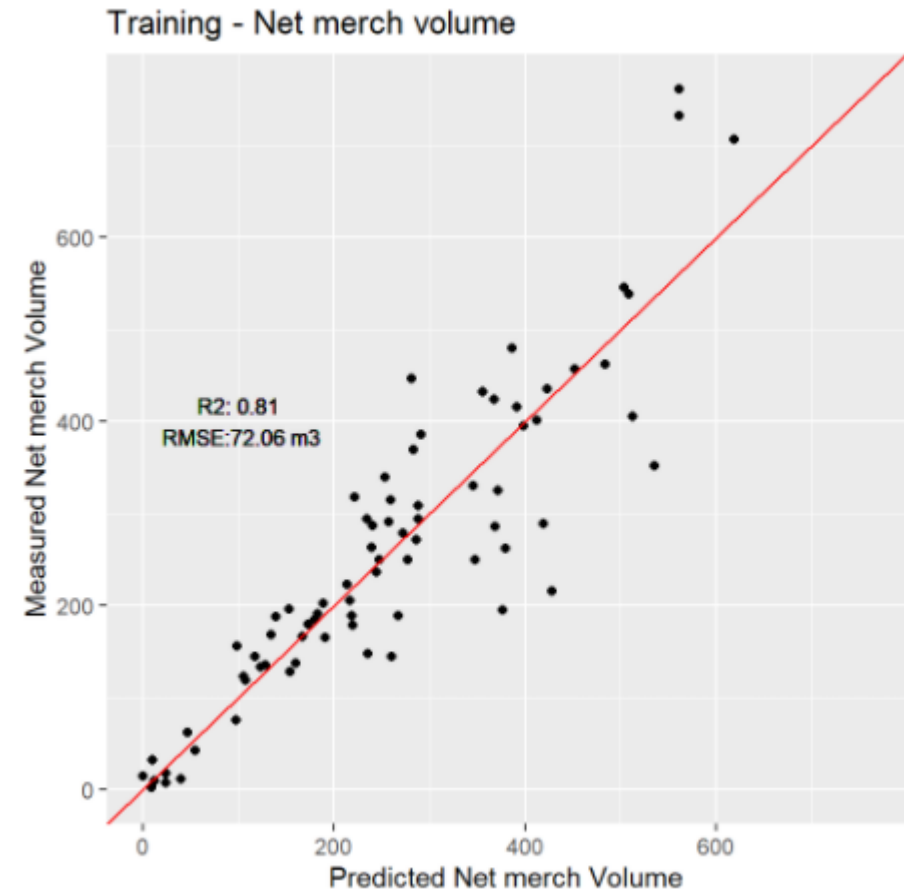
Hex Attributes

Net Merch Volume

ITI



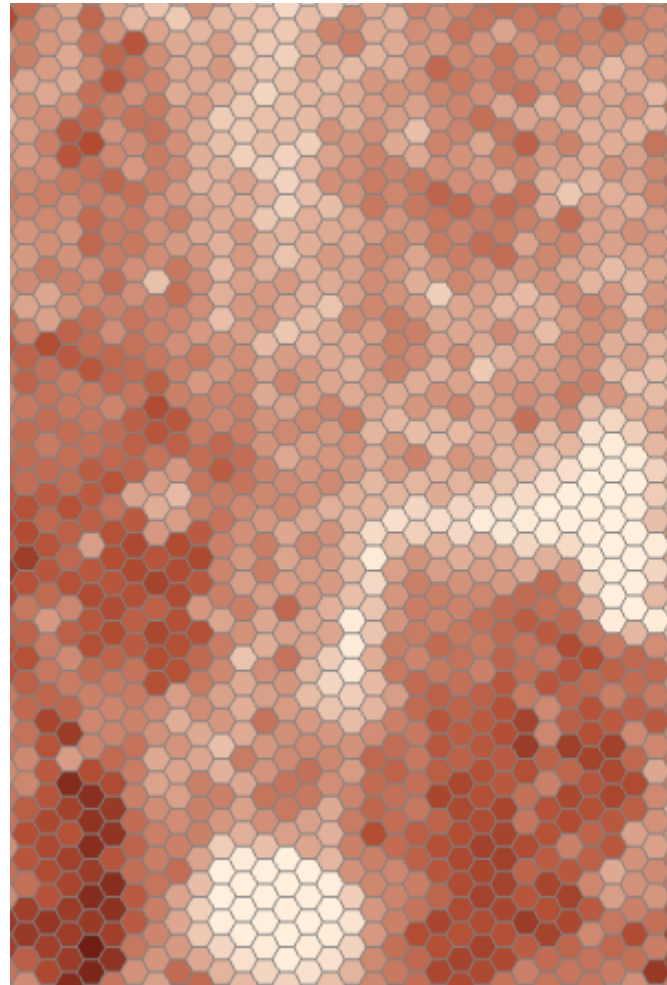
Hex Prediction



Hybrid (Hex) EFI Product

Hexs with Final Attributes

- Species %'s
- Max ht, Top Ht, Lorey Ht
- Basal Area
- SPH
- Avg DBH, QMD
- Crown Cover
- Tree list
- Vol/ha by species
- Dead percentage



HEX_INVENTORY - FN-979

PRODGRIDID	N85
EXPTGRIDID	A6
Shape_Length	74.448397
Shape_Area	400.000086
LEADING_SPP	pt
CROWN_CLOSURE	97
GROSS_VOL_PRED_HA	332.78
GROSS_MVOL_PRED_HA	250.13
NET_MVOL_PRED_HA	188.94
DWB_FACTOR	0.244633
SPH_GT_5m	1746
SPH_MERCH	1436
BASAL_AREA_HA	38.88
MERCH_BASAL_AREA_HA	36.08
LIVE_MERCH_STEMS_PER_HA	1436
DEAD_MERCH_STEMS_PER_HA	0
STAND_PERCENTAGE_DEAD	0
GROSS_MERCH_VOL_LIVE	250.13
GROSS_MERCH_VOL_DEAD	0

Creating A Polygon Inventory



Project Goal

- ① Produce homogenous polygons with FRI-like inventory attributes suitable for strategic planning purposes (timber supply analysis)
- ② Proof of concept for how a new polygon inventory could be created from LiDAR without the need for wall-to-wall photo interpretation

Creating A Polygon Inventory



A new approach

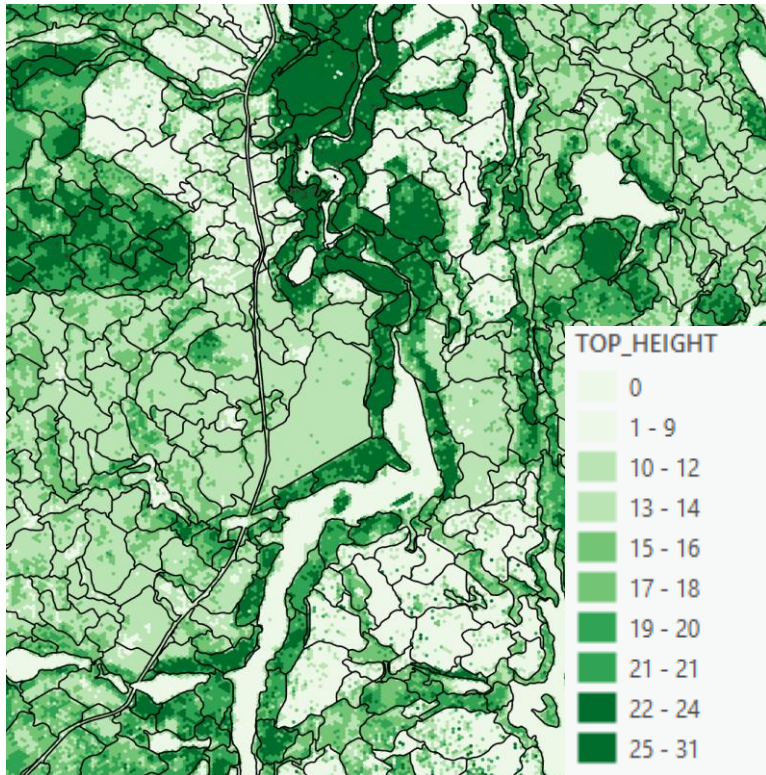
- ① Traditionally photo interp. polygons are delineated based on similar characteristics in:
 - ▶ Ecosite, tree species, landforms
 - ▶ Interpreter skill / experience.
- ② Auto delineated polygons are created using an eCognition segmentation algorithm that looks to grow regions (stands) with similar values for leading species, stand height, and crown closure

Polygon Delineation

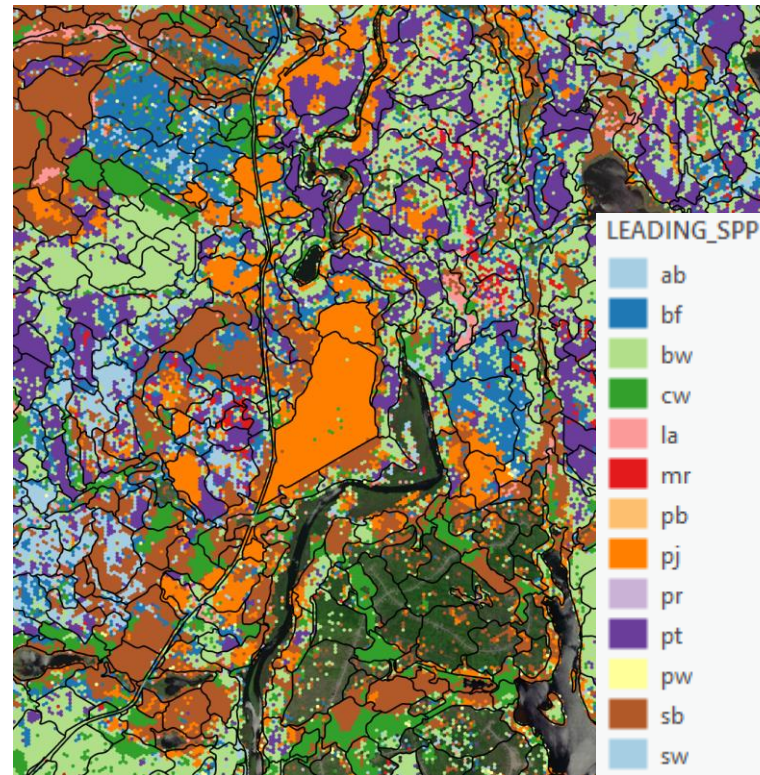
Input Datasets and Final Polygons



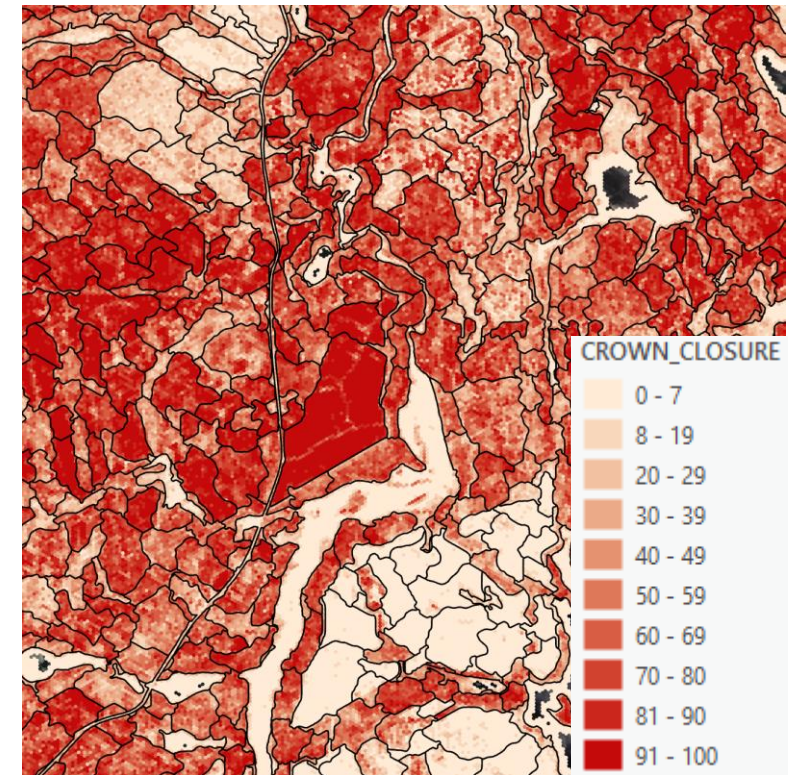
Top Height



Lead Species



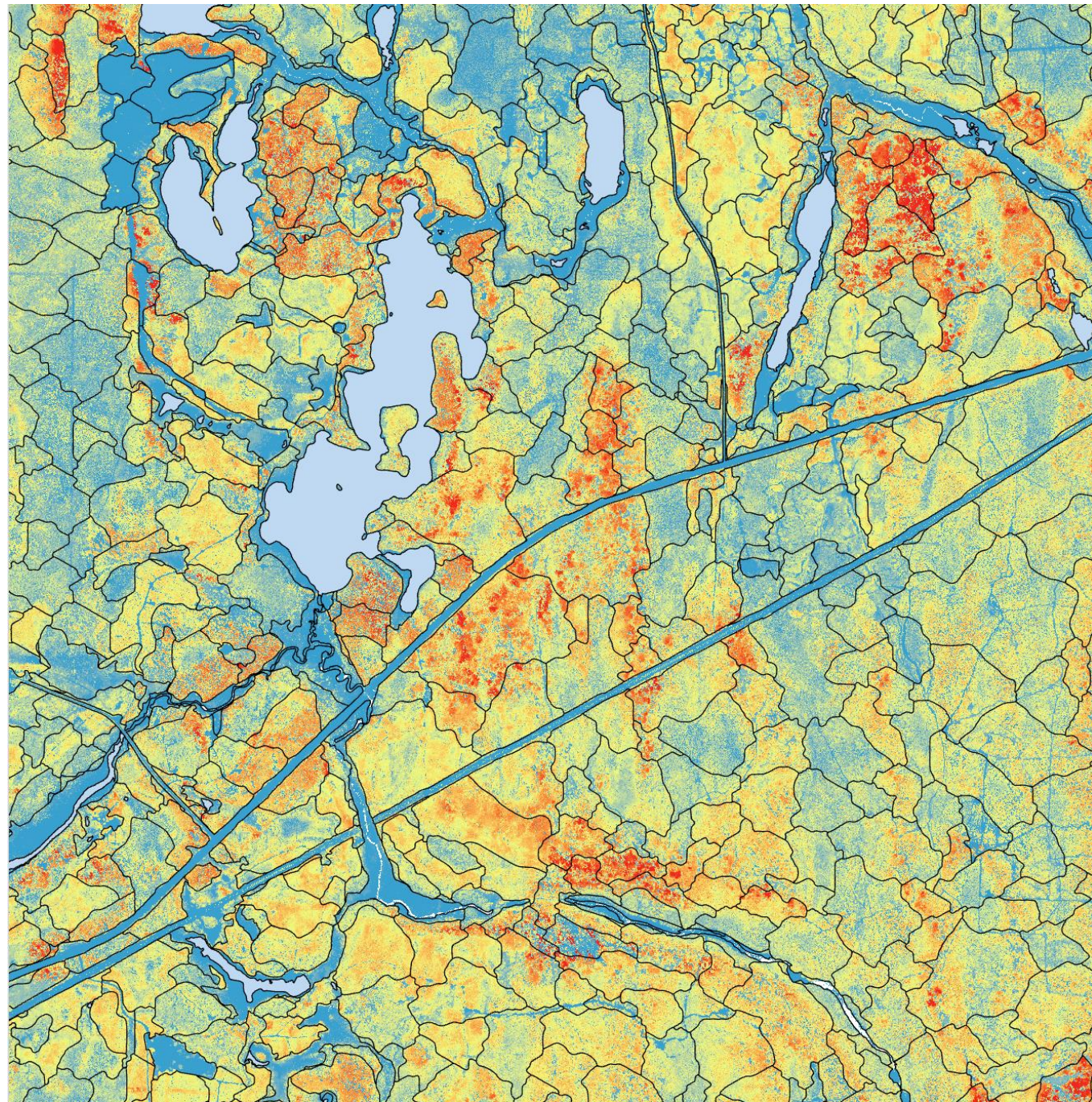
Crown Cover



Creating Inventory Polygons

A Fusion of Data Sources

- Non-forest from '05 FRI
- LiDAR water
- Automated polygons for remaining forest
- Silviculture Records / Openings / New Interp

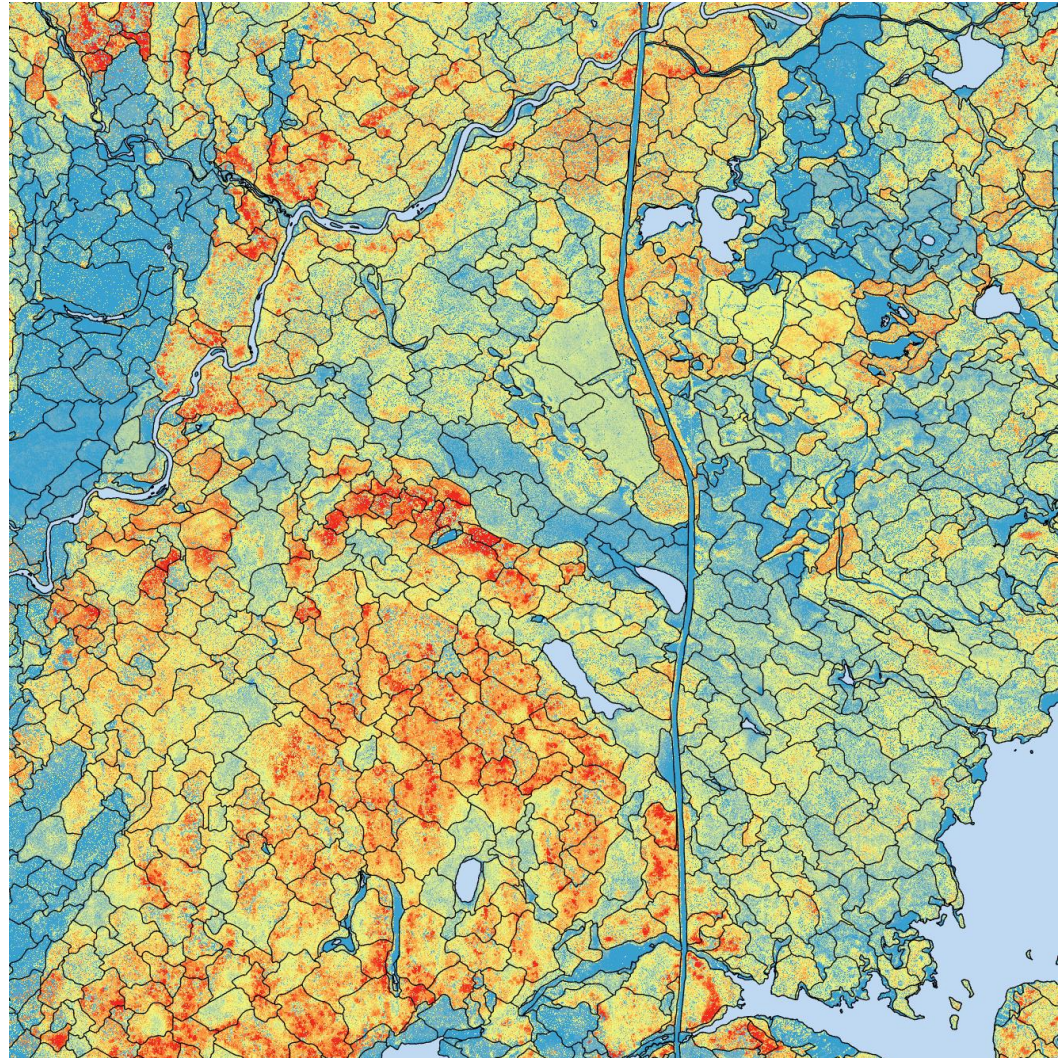
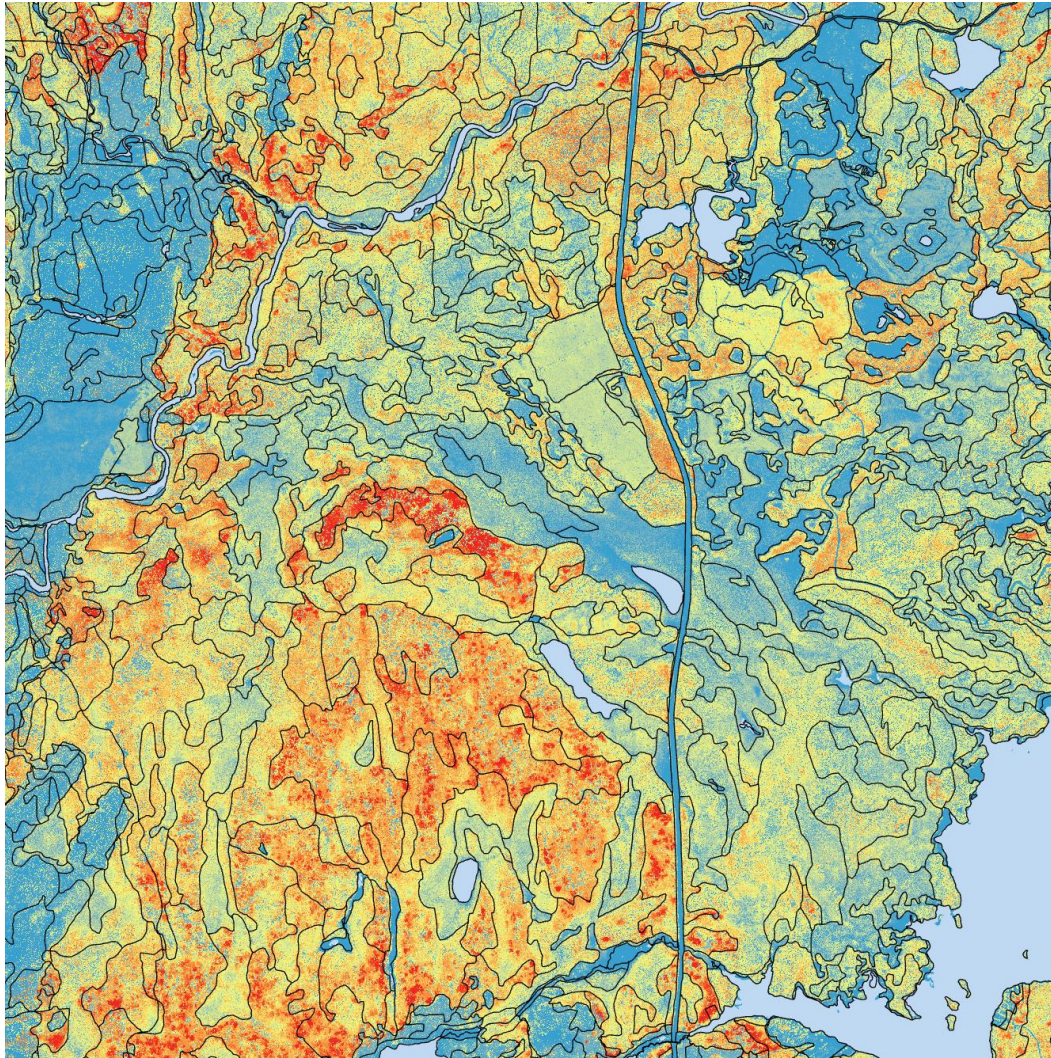


Polygon Comparison



FRI (7 Ha avg)

Automated (4 Ha avg)



1 : 20,000

ITI/Hex Time Frames and Budget



Advantage

- ① Produced in a much shorter timeframe
- ① Most time restrictive element is the plots
- ① Millions of hectares can be done in 6-10 months

Disadvantage

- ① Small landbases don't benefit from economies of scale

ITI/Hex Products and Attributes



Advantage

- Operational to Strategic Inventory products that are linked (ITI/Hex/Poly)
- Less subjective attribution
- Plot driven corrections in the hexagon EFI
- Volume/BA/Stems information created

Disadvantage

- Harder to capture 'intangibles' like a photo interpreter (understorey with SPL)
- Room for improvement on stand polygon delineation leveraging new data sources (digital soils mapping)

Consistency

Advantage

- ① More consistent data driven attribution
- ① Eliminates potential data entry errors
- ① Will allow users to compensate for any bias over time

Disadvantage

- ① Less able to address unique or special conditions where human judgement is necessary

Polygon Homogeneity



Advantage

- Smaller polygons can be created for no additional cost
- These smaller polygons are more homogeneous
- Better growth and yield estimates due to less within polygon variability
- Population level growing stock check with volume estimates

Disadvantage

- Do not always capture landforms as well as human delineated polygons
- Does not look like traditional FRI polygons

Conclusions

Some Clear Wins with Room for Improvement

- ① Results clearly show there is big opportunity to leverage ITI
 - ▶ LiDAR derived species at an individual tree level
- ② The question becomes about trade-offs (data driven vs manual interp)
 - ▶ Cost similar at large scales (~ 1 million hectare), ITI/Hex cheaper if ground plots already available.
 - ▶ ITI/EFI much faster and more consistent across large areas (less subjectivity)
 - ▶ ITI/EFI have huge benefits to operational planning
 - ▶ Within-stand wall-to-wall tree attributes
 - ▶ Tree size for determining product sort estimates
 - ▶ Automated polygons can be smaller without adding cost – goal is to increase homogeneity and support better yield curve predictions
- ③ Potential opportunity to blend both methodologies (non forest, eco types)

Project deliverables



- ① Individual Tree Inventory
 - ▶ Point geodatabase
 - ▶ Polygon geodatabase
- ② Hexagon Inventory geodatabase
- ③ Polygon Inventory geodatabase
- ④ ArcGIS Forsite LiDAR Add-In
- ⑤ Final Report

Using the Hex and ITI

Forsite LiDAR Add-In Demo



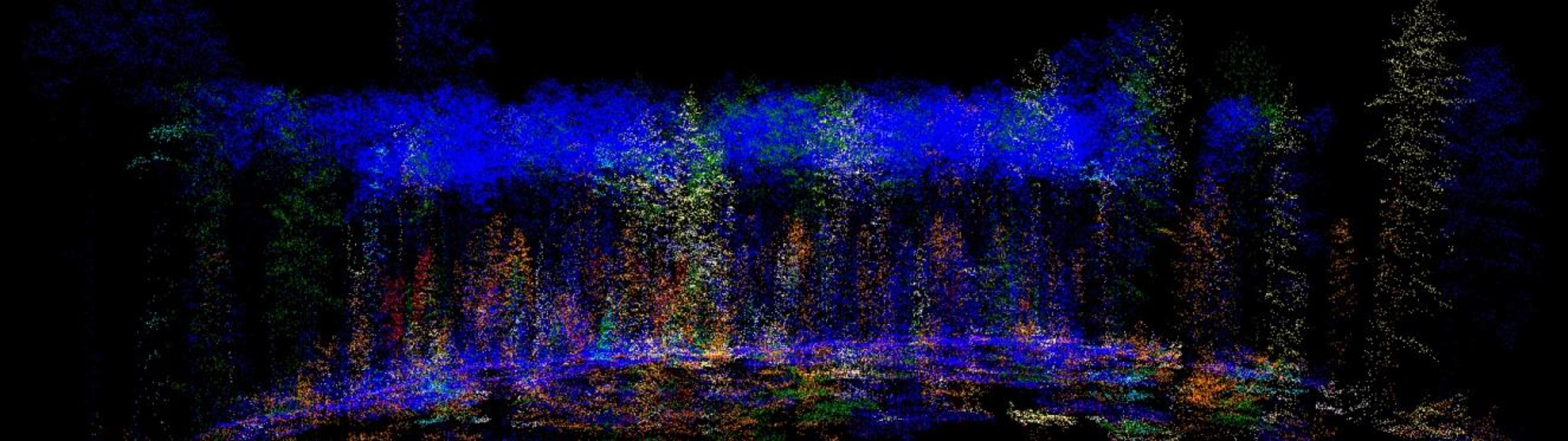
Future Research



- ① Improve understory identification
- ① Define stand structure types across the landbase prior—single story, two story or complex. (Woods and Penner Petawawa research forest – CWFC 2023 presentation)
- ① Continue improving the Age and Site Index methodology
- ① Continue refining polygon delineation methodology

Thank You Project Partners





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