Tongass Young Growth mapping: An Applied example of Using LIDAR Technology in Forestry:



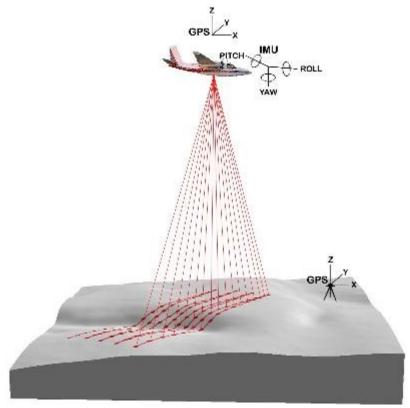


Image rom PNW research Station Vegetation Monitoring and Remote Sensing Team http://forsys.cfr.washington.edu/jfsp06/lidar_technology.htm

Forestry LIDAR Overview

- 1. What is LIDAR
- 2. First Order Products
- 3. Second Order Products
- 4. Derived and Modeled Products
 - Forest Inventory Parameters
- 5. What LIDAR does well and poorly
- 6. Using LIDAR for Tongass YG management
 - LIDAR assisted timber typing
 - Using LIDAR to speed up net down mapping

What is LIDAR?

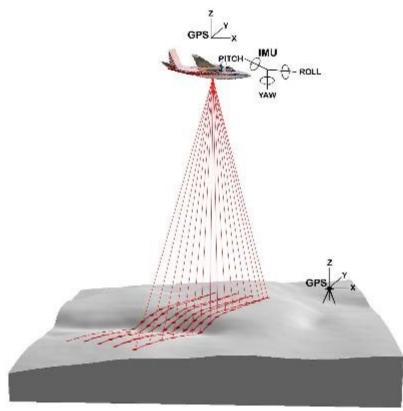


Image rom PNW research Station Vegetation Monitoring and Remote Sensing Team http://forsys.cfr.washington.edu/jfsp06/lidar_technology.htm

- LIDAR: Light Detection and Ranging
- An array of lasers are bounced of a surface and the distance is measured.
- Can be airborne or ground-based.
- It is very important to know the sensor position and so it is very closely integrated with GPS (Global Position System) technology.
- Typically deployed with fixed wing aircraft for forestry applications.
- Remains fairly expensive to collect in Alaska due to high aviation related costs.

LIDAR Products

First order products are very large

Require high power GIS systems

(tiles) because of file sizes

forestry applications

Are often broken up into small pieces

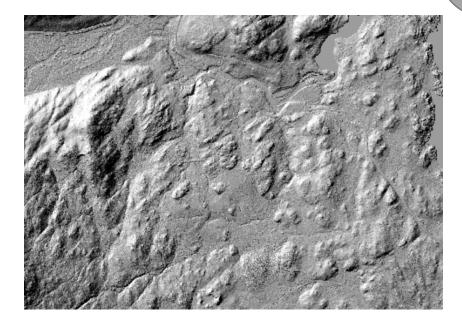
Provide too much detail for many

Key Concepts:

First Order (Direct) Products

Often provided by the vendor who flew the LIDAR

- The "Point Cloud" •
- A Classified Point Cloud
- **Digital Elevation Model** \bullet
- Hill shade model
- High Density Contour Lines •

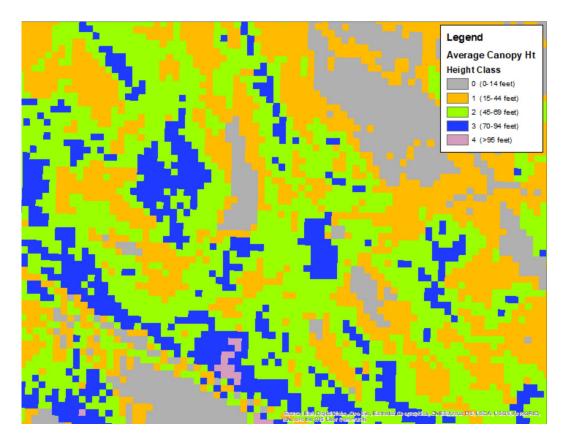


LIDAR Products

Second Order Products

Useful things generated from the raw data Examples include:

- Tree Canopy Heights
- Canopy Coverage





LIDAR Products

Derived Products

Statistical Correlations between things that were measured and things we are interested in. Examples include:

- Basal Area
- Timber volume
- Trees per acre ullet
- Tree diameter •

170.8

178.5

73.2

74.7

2,009

2,215

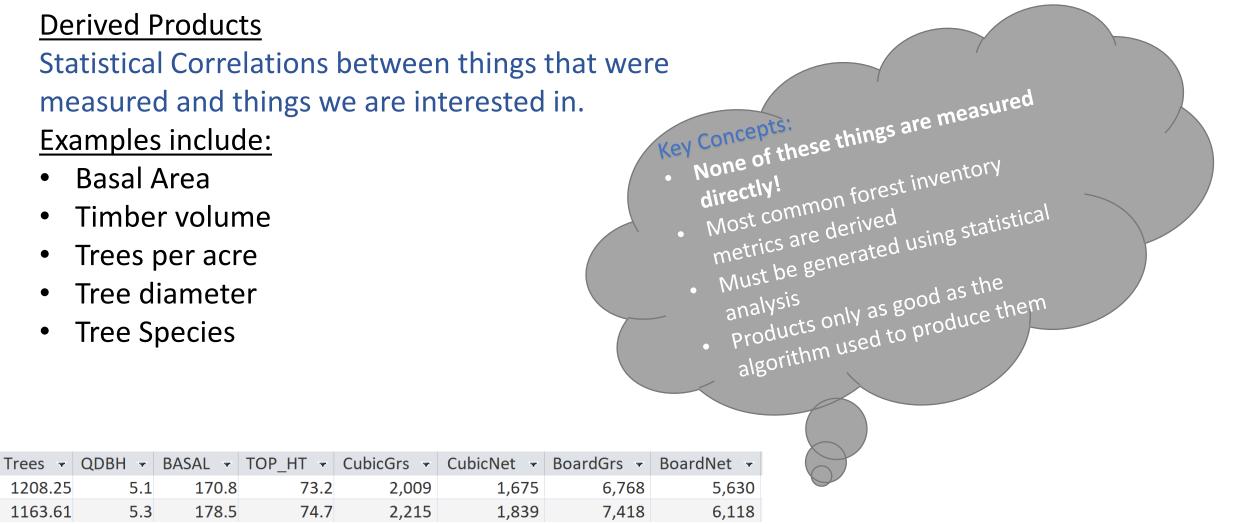
Tree Species \bullet

5.1

5.3

1208.25

1163.61



Common Forestry Metrics

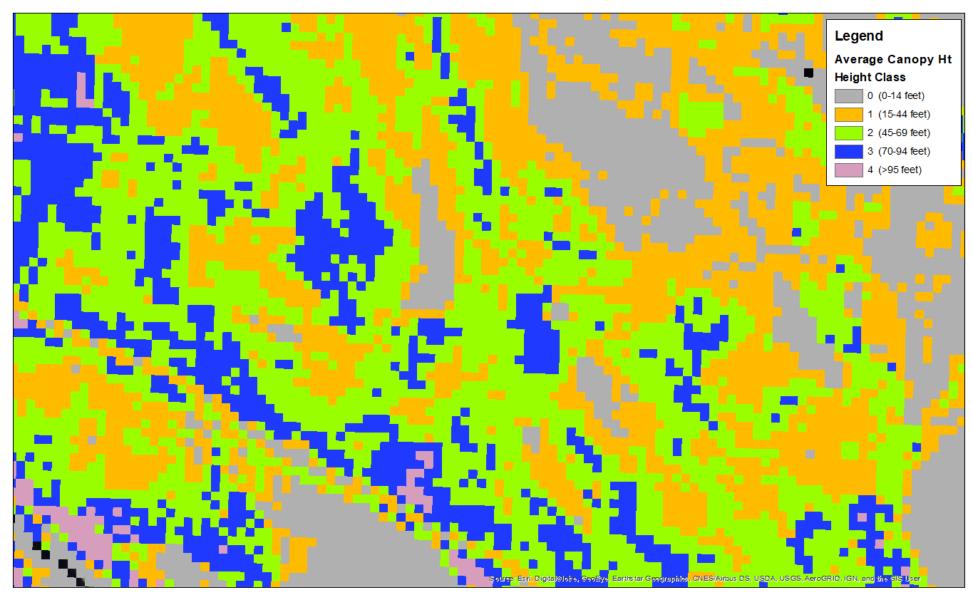
Things LIDAR Does Very Well:	LIDAR Does Reasonable Well:	LIDAR Struggles with:
<u>Tree Height:</u> LIDAR can directly measure the height of every single tree!!	<u>Total Gross Volume</u> Total biomass or total volume can be fairly accurate.	<u>Tree Species</u> Much work is being dedicated to improving this. Requires "training plots".
<u>Canopy Coverage:</u> Percent coverage of tree canopies can be interpreted from the raw data.	Basal Area and Tree Diameter: There is a strong relationship to individual tree canopies	<u>Defect and Log Level Detail</u> Wood quality is even more difficult than species to quantify. Requires "training plots".



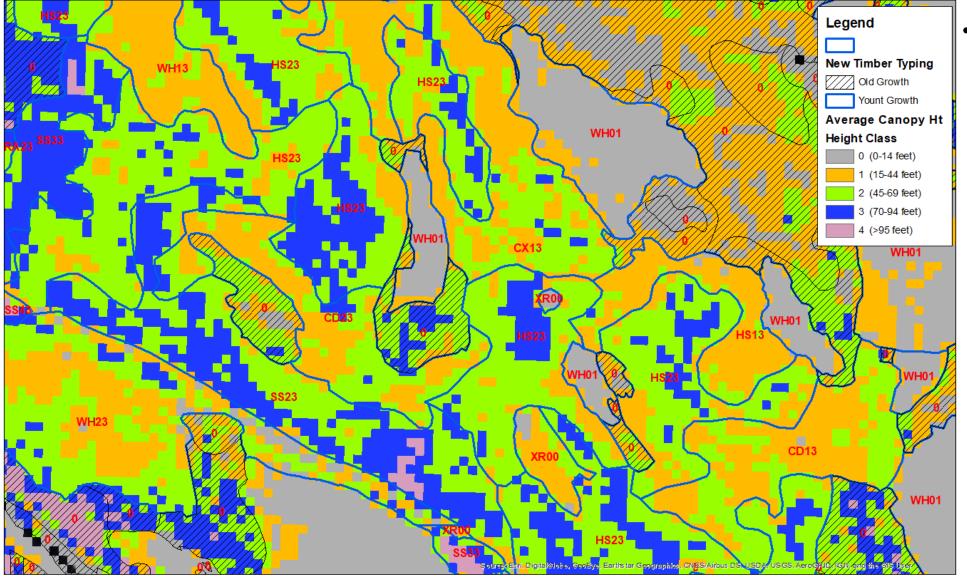
- Tongass Young Growth near Thorne Bay, AK
- Recent Satellite imagery showing new harvests, several age classes of YG and areas of Old Growth



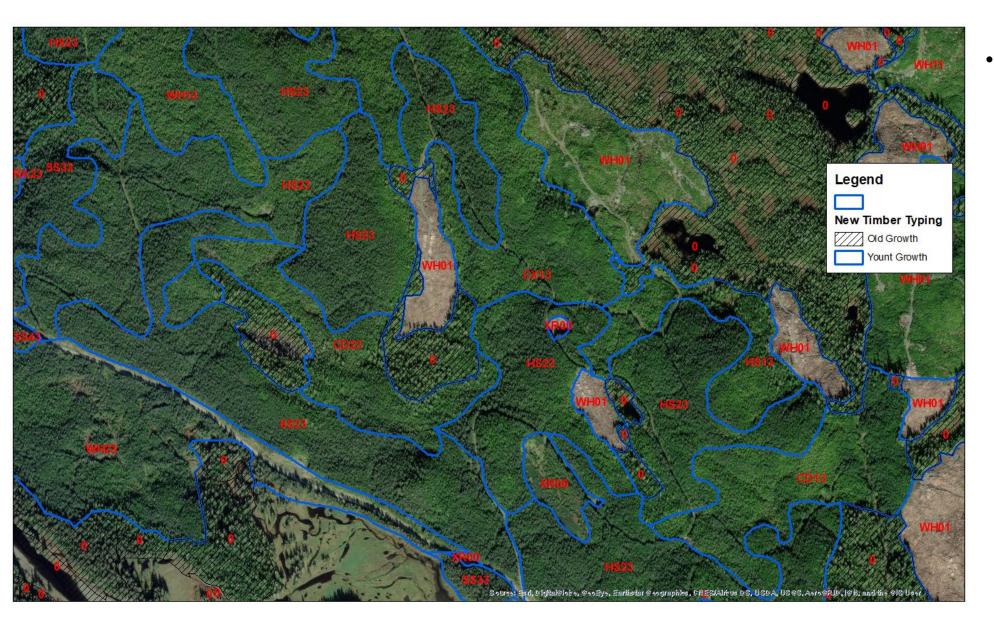
 Legacy Linework is a mix of old harvest unit mapping other forest management and treatment information



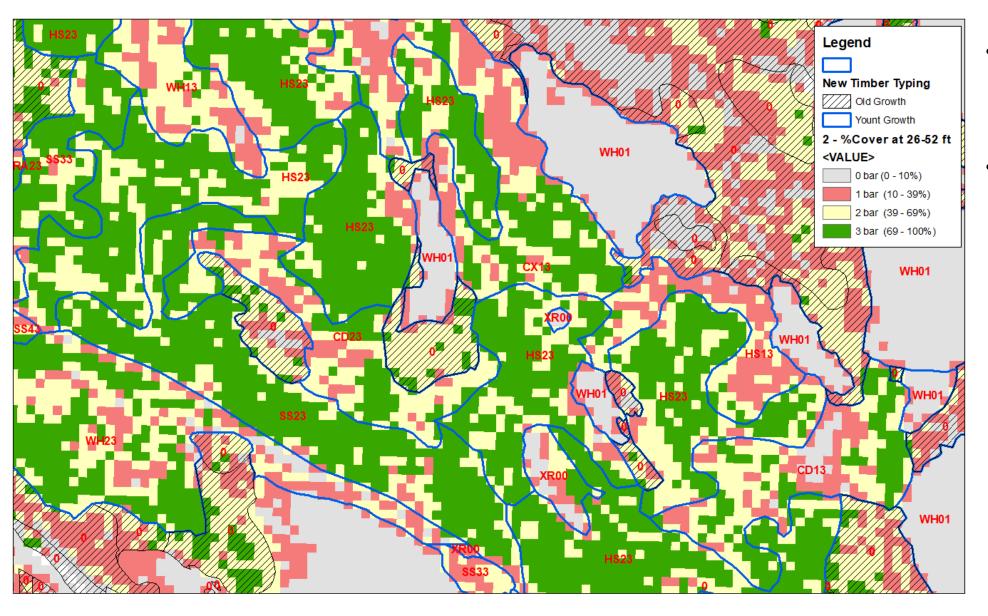
- This a LIDAR derived map of Average tree height
- From the FUSION software package



 LIDAR helps to identify where to lay in the timber type break lines.



By toggling back and forth between LIDAR and recent imagery, an excellent representation of the forest condition can be built.



- LIDAR also does an excellent job helping to pull out detail on tree stocking.
- Note how the recent clear cuts show up with no stocking.

- 40% of the Tongass Young Growth has LIDAR data
- Terra Verde made "manual" timber type calls for every stand
- After training on LIDAR areas, we made type calls from imagery

We compared manual calls to computer calculated calls directly from the LIDAR. The two lined up very closely.

Manual Height call vs LIDAR calculated Ht on 995 stands that differed by one class

Height class	1	2	3	4	
Min Ht for class (ft)	14	44	69	94	
Avg height of stands labeled one class too high	12.4	36.0	62.7	89.0	These should be greater than the "min Ht for class" row
Avg height of stands labeled one class too low	17.0	47.7	77.6	98.3	These should be less than the "min Ht for class" row

