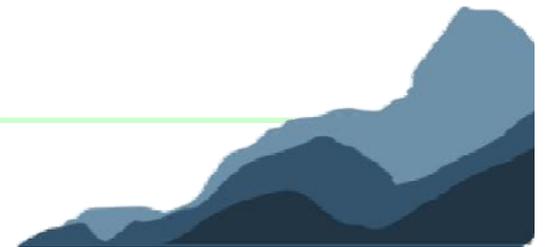


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# SNAMP Spatial Team

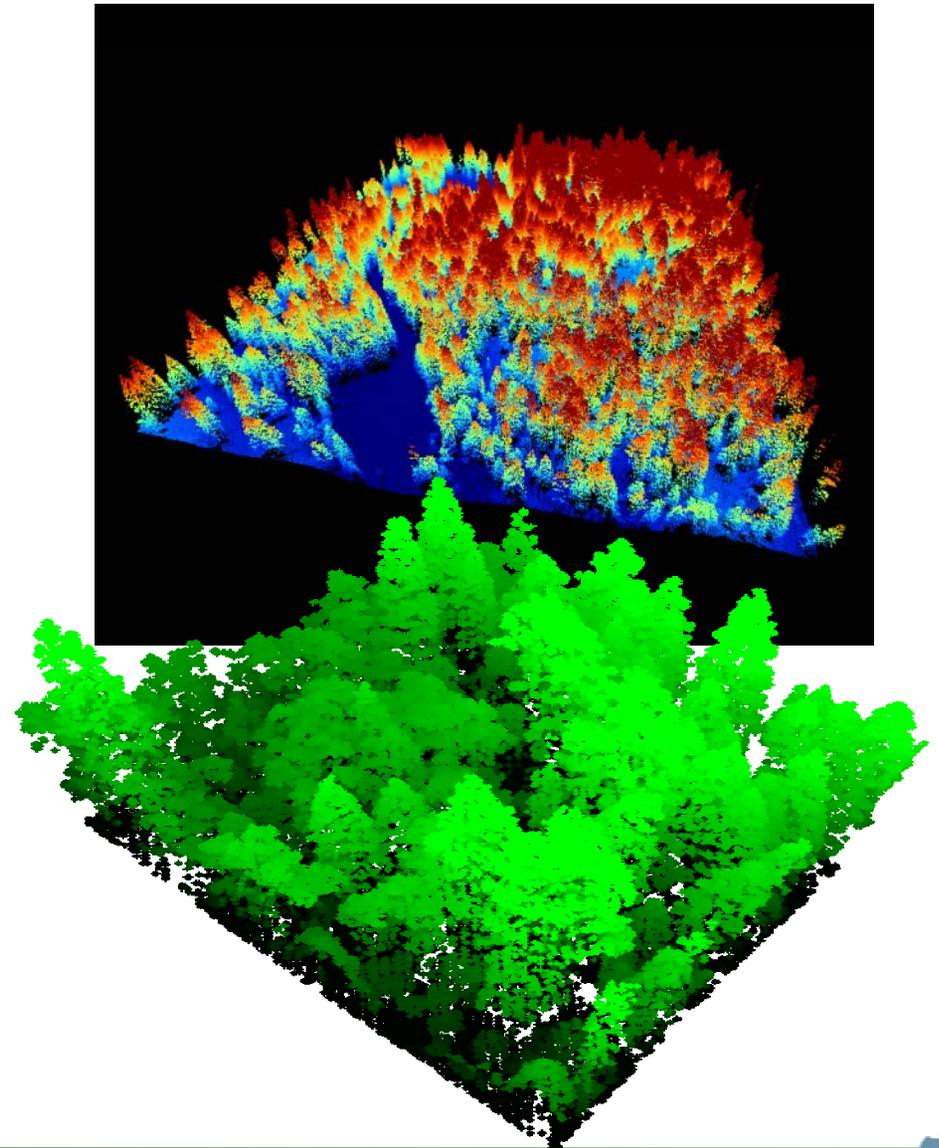
## California Cooperative Snow Surveys Program

Jacob Flanagan  
UC Merced



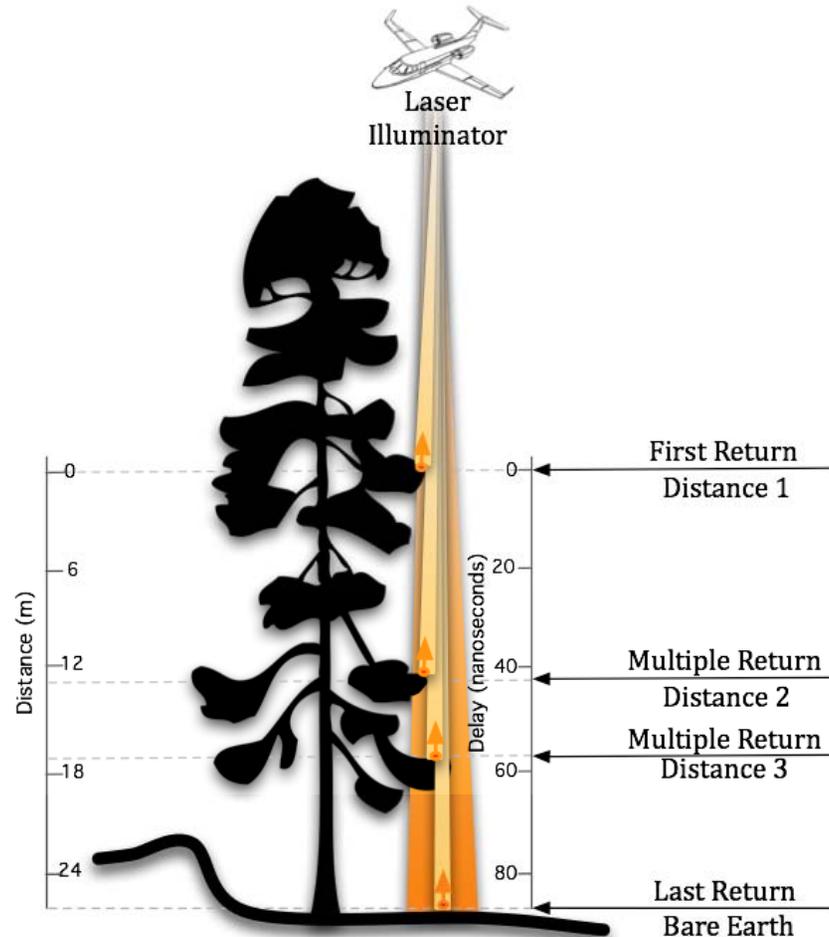
# Overview

- Lidar (Light Detection and ranging)
  - Remote sensing tool
  - Measures distance to a remote object
  - Other properties
    - Intensity
    - ...
- Format
  - Point Cloud

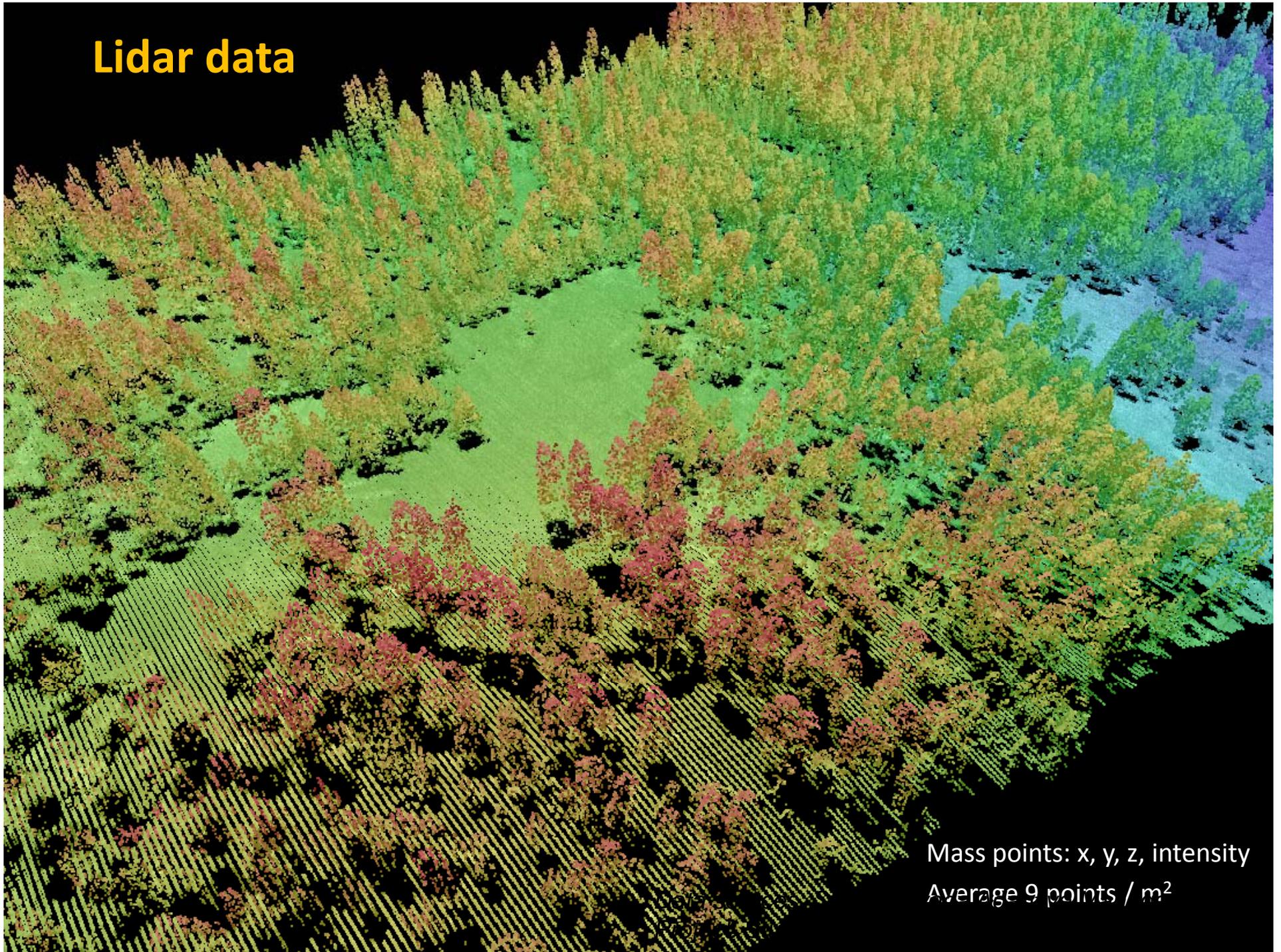


# Lidar Collection

- **Range.** The measurement of the speed which a pulse of light returns to a sensor is converted to elevation above sea level.
- $R = \frac{1}{2}(tc)$ 
  - R = range
  - t = time
  - c = speed of light

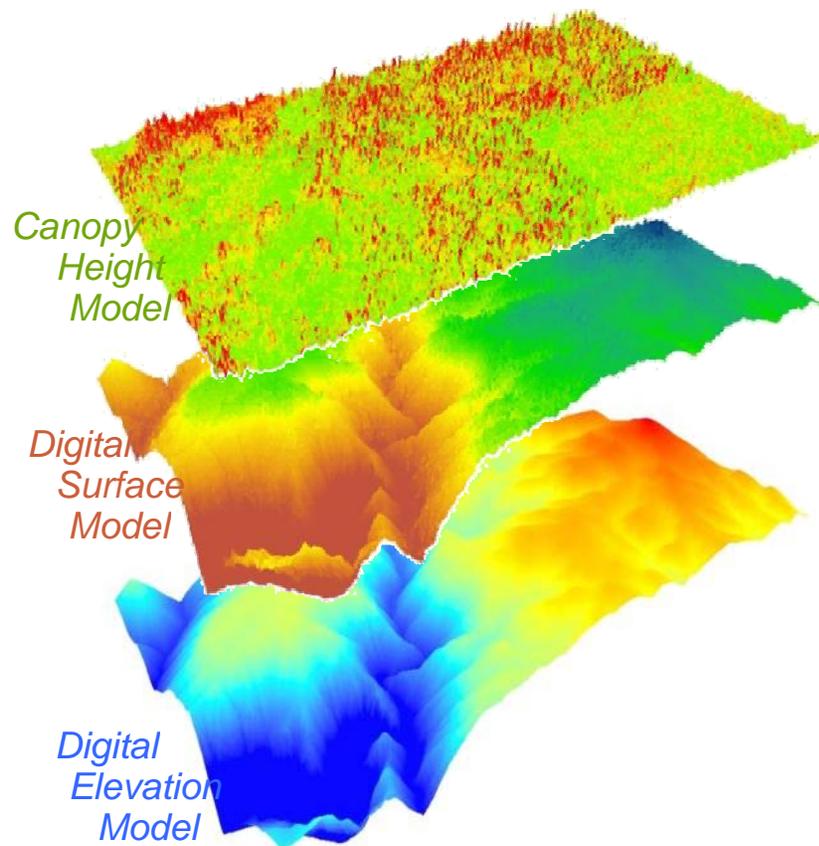


# Lidar data



Mass points: x, y, z, intensity  
Average 9 points / m<sup>2</sup>

# Lidar Products

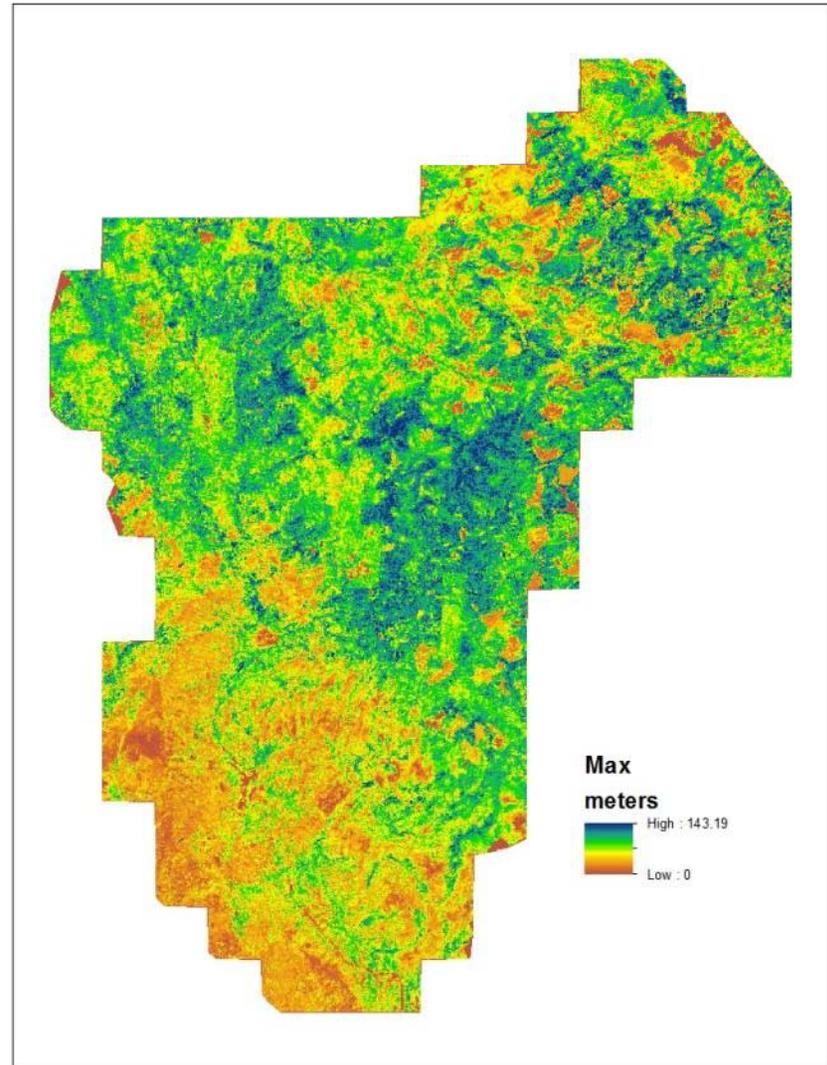


- Lidar Classification
  - Ground Points
- Common Lidar Products
  - DEM (Digital Elevation Model)
  - DSM (Digital Surface Model)
  - CHM (Canopy Height Model)
- Vegetation Products
  - Vegetation Metrics

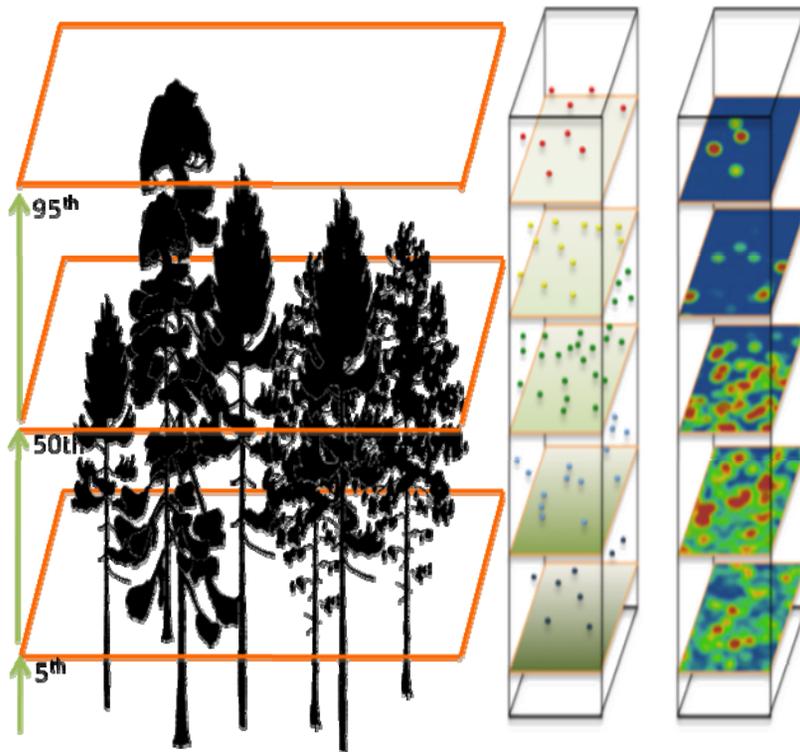


# Vegetation Products

- Vegetation Products
  - Mean Height
  - Max Height
  - Diameter at Breast Height
  - Canopy Base Height
  - LAI
- Regression Analysis with Ground truth data in conjunction with Lidar



# Plot Analysis



- Ground Truth Collected
  - Relation made with Lidar data
- Height Profiling
  - Lidar cut to match plot
  - 1<sup>st</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, ..., 80<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, 99<sup>th</sup>, max, std, cv
- Regression analysis
  - Correlation between ground truth and lidar

		In Model Equation
DBH	Model	$20.5238+0.66002*X_{75\%}+0.356*X_{90\%}$
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.68
Mean Height	Model	$5.3081+0.49125*X_{75\%}+0.678*X_{std}$
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.76
Max Height	Model	$=10.9962+0.66002*X_{80\%}+0.72078*X_{99\%}$
	R <sup>2</sup>	0.81



# FFEH/Spatial Teams

## SUGAR PINE

Preliminary Vegetation Map  
(raster version)

## INPUTS

Remote sensing  
NAIP imagery (color)  
Lidar (structure)

Plot network  
Clustering from field data

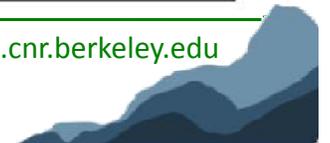
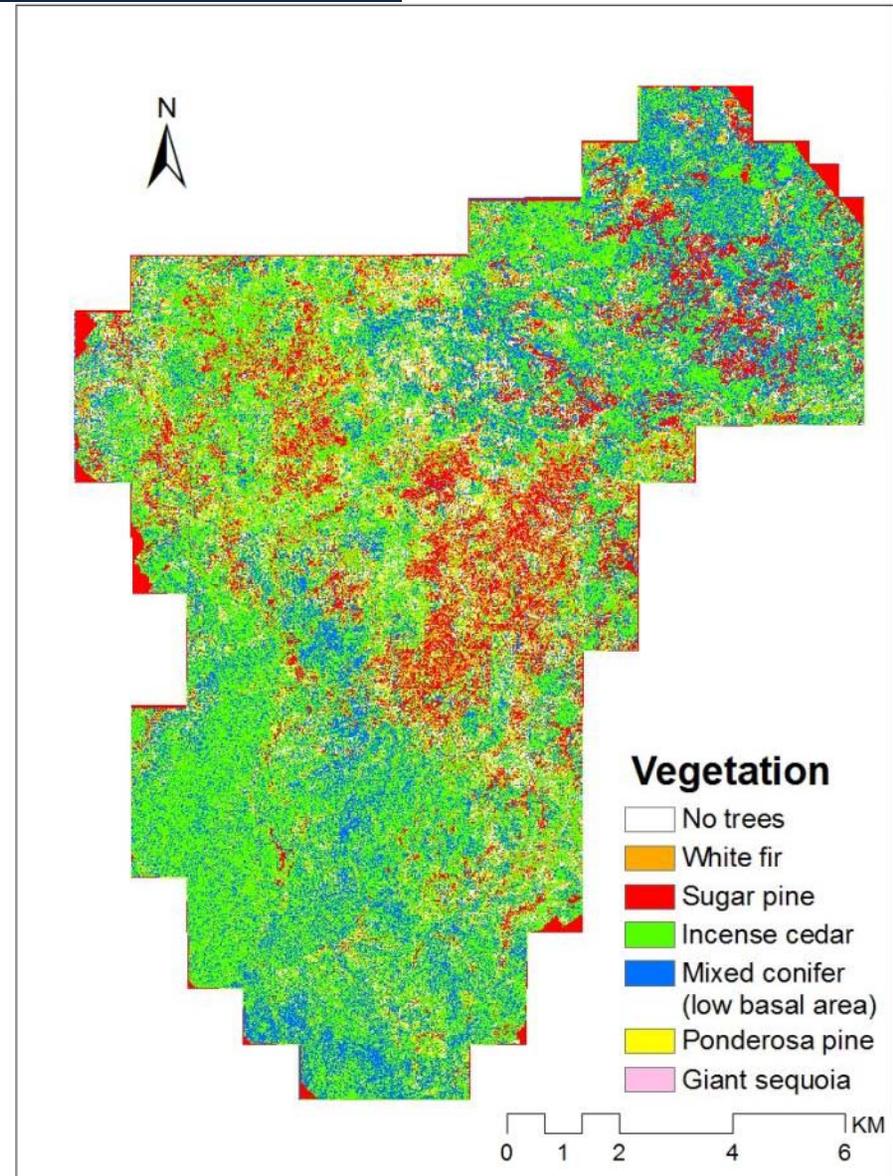
## TRAINING

“Teach “ computer  
based on plot grid (284  
plots)

## EXTRAPOLATE

Use remote imagery to produce  
wall-to-wall map

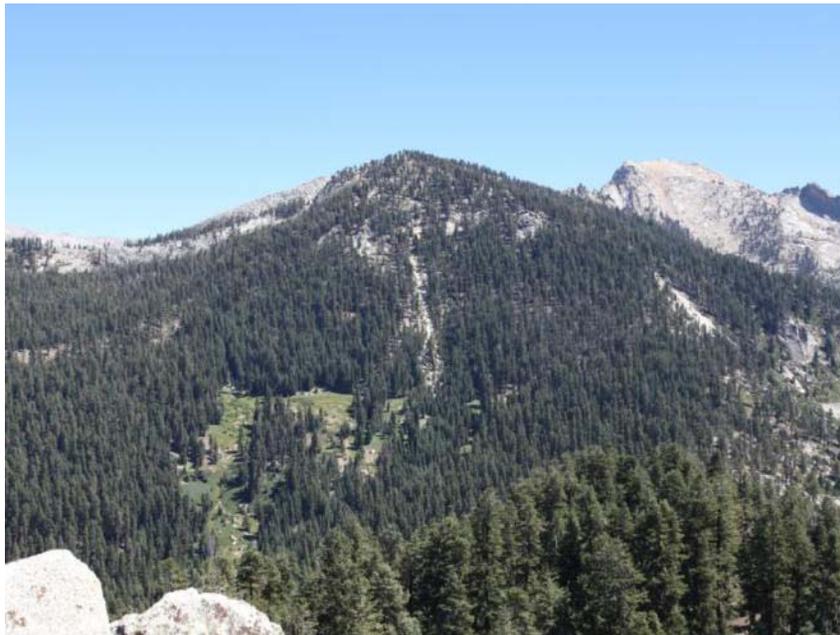
## VALIDATE



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# Lidar Visualization

Photo



Simulation



## Using Tree Segmentation



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# Key Research: Lidar and SNAMP

- *Fuel and fire models*: lidar can be used to map broad fuel classes, and many of the direct measures needed for fire behavior modeling.
- *Individual tree detection*: the point cloud can be mined to map individual trees. These data are useful in many other studies.
- *Lidar pulse density*: many of our important metrics can be mapped using 1 pulse/m<sup>2</sup>. Individual tree work needs higher density.
- *Owl habitat*: despite small sample size, lidar can map important habitat features in the areas surrounding owl nesting trees.
- *Fisher habitat*: lidar can characterize denning trees and forest habitat in ways that optical remote sensing cannot. Still need to broaden this analysis to cover landscape.
- *Biomass*: Model using regional allometric equations and lidar- and individual tree-based metrics produced the highest adjusted R<sup>2</sup> and lowest RMSE.
- *Visualization*: fast and powerful tool to look at the virtual forest from a more realistic perspective than point clouds alone.



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# Spatial Publications

## *Newly Published Papers*

- Li, et al. 2011 ***Segmenting Individual Trees....*** *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing* 78(1): 75-84
- Garcia-Feced, et al. 2011. ***Characterizing California Spotted Owl nest sites...*** *Journal of Forestry* 108(8): 436-443
- Blanchard, et al. 2012. ***OBIA + Downed Logs.*** *Remote Sensing* 3(11): 2420-2439
- Jakubowski et al. ***Fuel models and stand structure metrics...*** In Press in *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*
- Zhao, et al. 2012. ***Allometric Equations and Biomass...*** *Agriculture and Forest Meteorology* 165: 64–72
- Zhao, et al. 2012. ***Fisher denning trees and forest structure...*** *Forest Ecology and Management* 280: 112–119

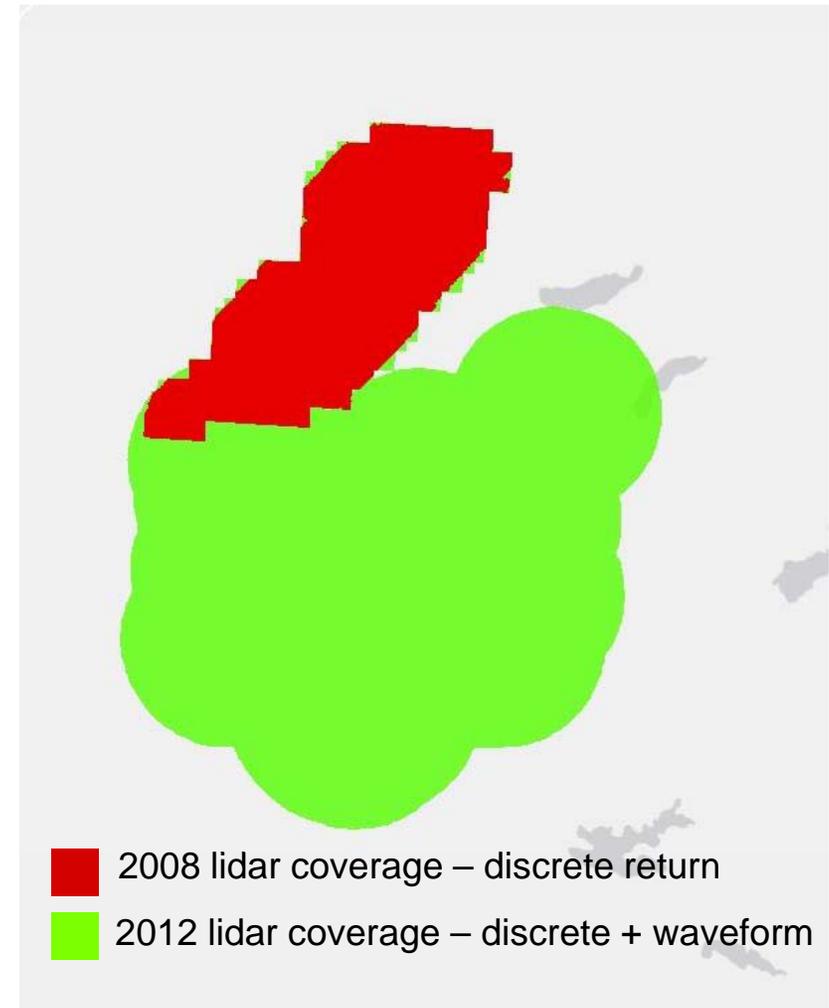
## *Publications in Review*

- Jakubowski, et al. Tradeoffs between lidar pulse density and forest measurement accuracy. Submitted to *Remote Sensing of Environment*



# Research Priorities for Coming Year

- NEW LIDAR ANALYSIS!
  - Change products
  - Waveform data
- CONTINUING WORK:
  - Plot-level vegetation type mapping of both sites
  - Extend biomass results and create wall-to-wall maps of biomass estimates (with uncertainty (RMSE)).
  - Continue fisher results to include some key variables: distance to gaps, heterogeneity, etc.
  - Fisher home range characterization.



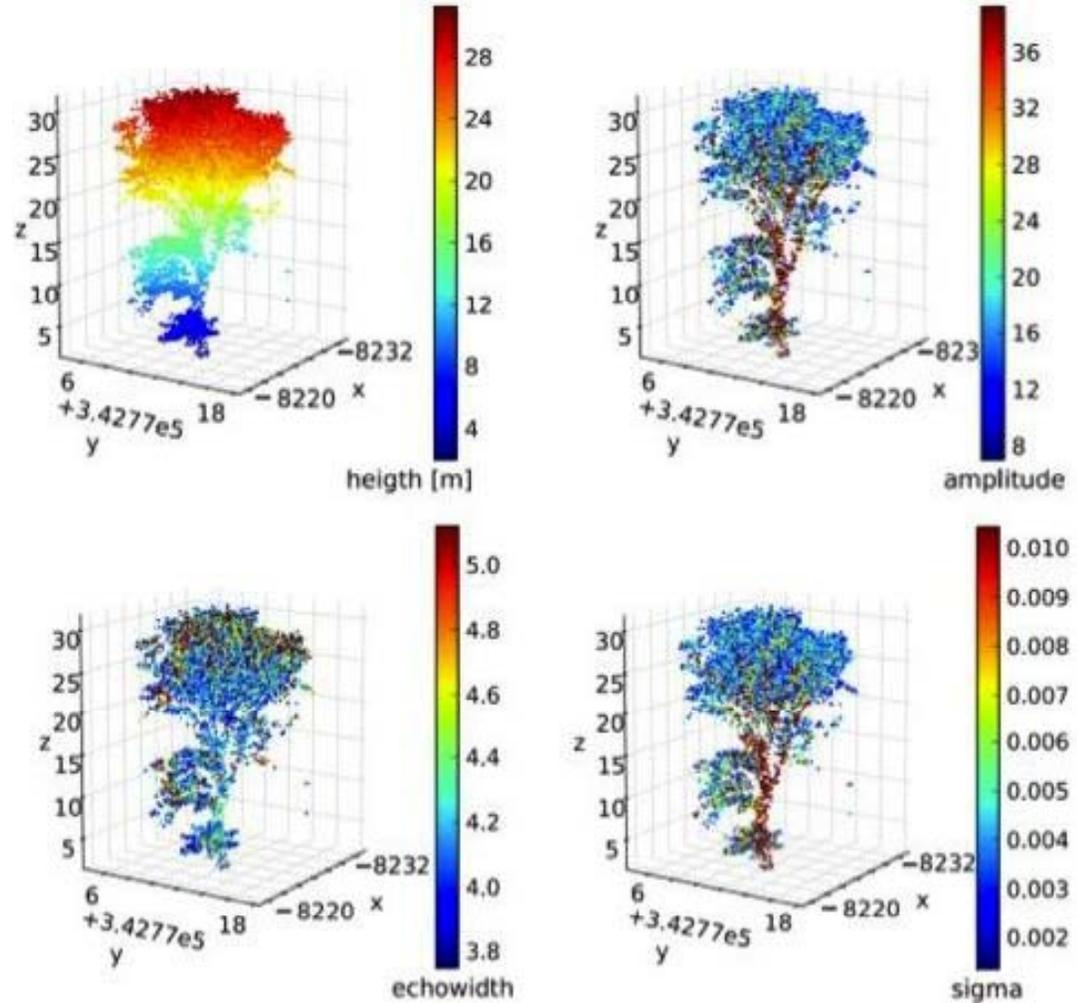
Northern site lidar footprint



# Waveform targets

In addition to height, we can analyze three other characteristics of the lidar return:

1. Echo width: distribution of returns, rougher objects give larger widths
2. Amplitude: strength of reflection (reflectance and area size of target)
3. Backscatter cross-section (E x A): electromagnetic energy intercepted and reradiated by objects



Graphics from Bernhard Hoesle, University of Heidelberg



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# Lidar and Snow



# Snow Layer

- Bare Earth DEM
- Snow DEM
- Snow Layer =  
Bare Earth DEM – Snow DEM
  
- Snow Layer
  - Snow Height at sample points
  - SWE calculations
  - ...

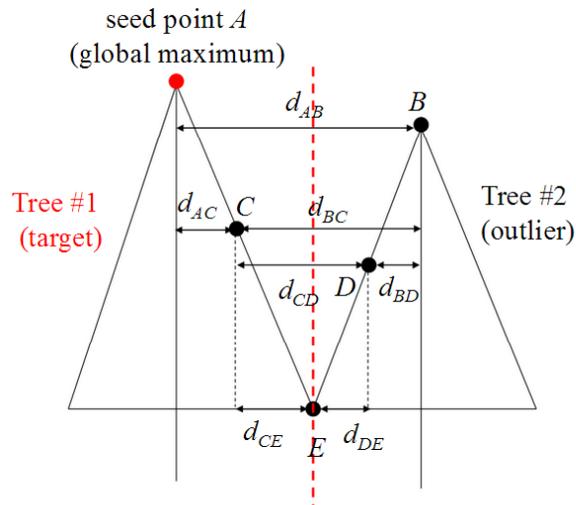
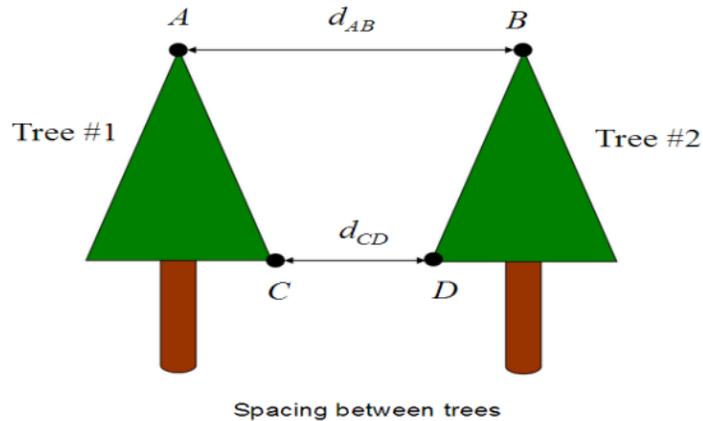


# Snow Layer Issue

- Snow DEM product has little/no consideration for vegetation
  - Under tree canopy
  - Tree Wells
- Solutions
  - Vegetation grid influence
  - Consider individual trees



# Tree Segmentation



Classify the points one by one, from the highest to the lowest

- Use Lidar point cloud to detect individual trees
- Find maximum points (tree tops)
  - Detect individual trees tops through isolated maximas
    - Distance Threshold
  - Use as seeds to categorize all points
- Categorize remaining points
  - Compare distances to already categorized points



Images courtesy of Wenkai Li

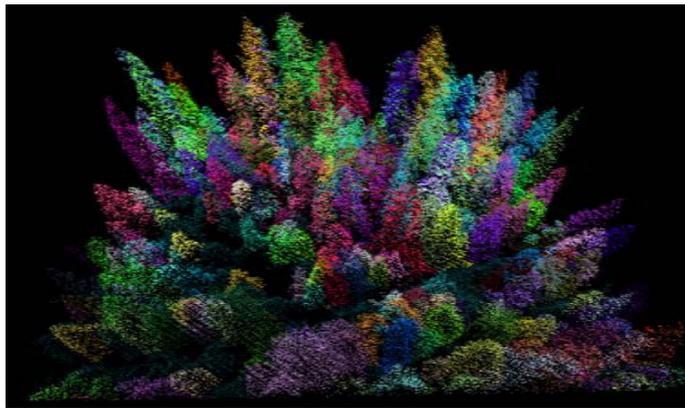
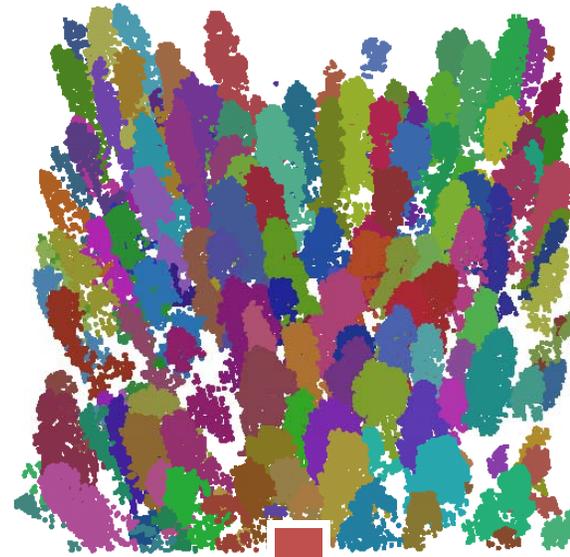
Sierra Nevada Adaptive Management Project

[snamp.cnr.berkeley.edu](http://snamp.cnr.berkeley.edu)



# Tree Segmentation

- Individual tree extraction
- Extracted Tree Attributes
  - Tree height
  - Crown size
  - Species detection...
  - Individual tree location
  - LAI...
  - DBH



# Snow Layer Correction



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# Spatial Team Members

## UC Merced

- Qinghua Guo
- Wenkai Li\*
- Hong Yu\*
- Jacob Flanagan\*
- Otto Alvarez \*\*
- Lawrence Lam \*\*

## UC Berkeley

- Maggi Kelly
- Marek Jakubowski \*\*
- Stefania Di Tommaso

## Former members

- *Feng Zhao*
- *Celia Garcia-Feced* \*\*
- *Sam Blanchard* \*\*

\* augmented with other funds

\*\* Visitors/no cost to SNAMP

