

Towards the automatic 3D characterization of forest plots

Carlos Cabo^{1,2,4}; Celestino Ordoñez⁴; Covadonga Prendes¹;
Stefan Doerr²; Jose V. Roces-Díaz²; Cristina Santin²
carlos.cabo@swansea.ac.uk

¹The Forest and Wood Technology Research Centre Foundation, Spain

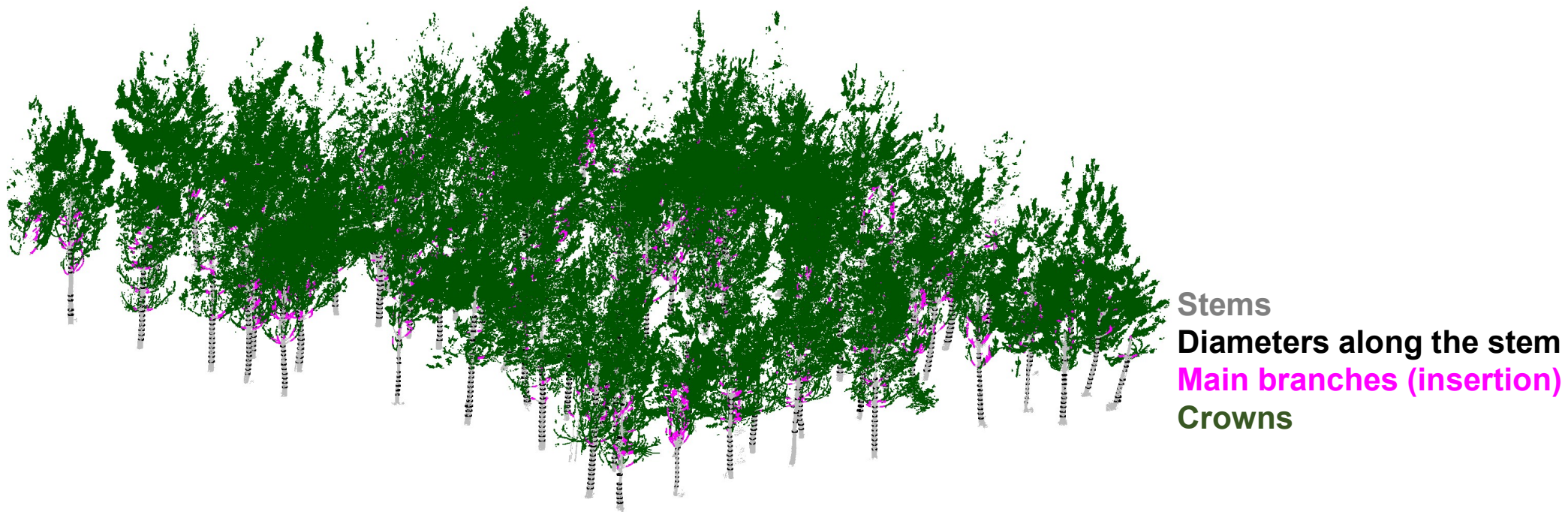
²College of Science, Swansea University, UK

³Forestry Sciences Laboratory, USDA Forest Service, US

⁴Dept. Mining Exploitation and Prospecting, University of Oviedo, Spain

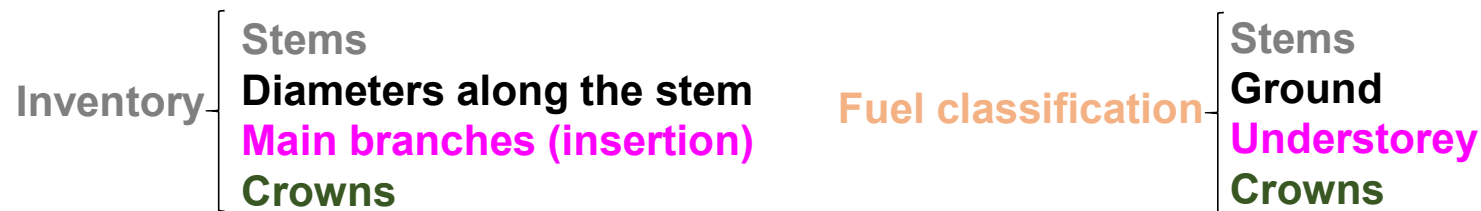
Our Aim: 3D characterization of vegetation in forest plots using point clouds datasets

How: development of automatic algorithms for 3D fuels and forest inventory:



Our Aim: 3D characterization of vegetation in forest plots using point clouds datasets

How: development of automatic algorithms for 3D fuels and forest inventory:



Based on previous work by Cabo *et al*:

- 1.-**Automatic forestry measurements** at plot level from terrestrial laser scanning (TLS) point clouds
Automatic dendrometry: Tree detection, tree height and diameter estimation using terrestrial laser scanning.
Cabo, et al.(2018) *International journal of applied earth observation and geoinformation*,
- 2.-**Comparison between TLS and WLS** for DBH and tree height (TH) at plot level:
Comparing TLS and wearable laser scanning (WLS) for individual tree modeling at plot level.
Cabo, et al.(2018) *Remote Sensing*
- 3.-**Point cloud classification** (including ground/stems/branches classification):
Multiscale Supervised Classification of Point Clouds with Urban and Forest Applications.
Cabo, et al.(2019) *Sensors*

Input data collection

TLS



UAV LiDAR



WLS



UAV SfM



Our Method

1.- **Data fusion** [aerial]+[ground-based]

2.- **Tree stem detection and characterization:**

2a.- Cleaning and initial point cloud classification

2b.- Tree individualization

2c.- Stem axis estimation

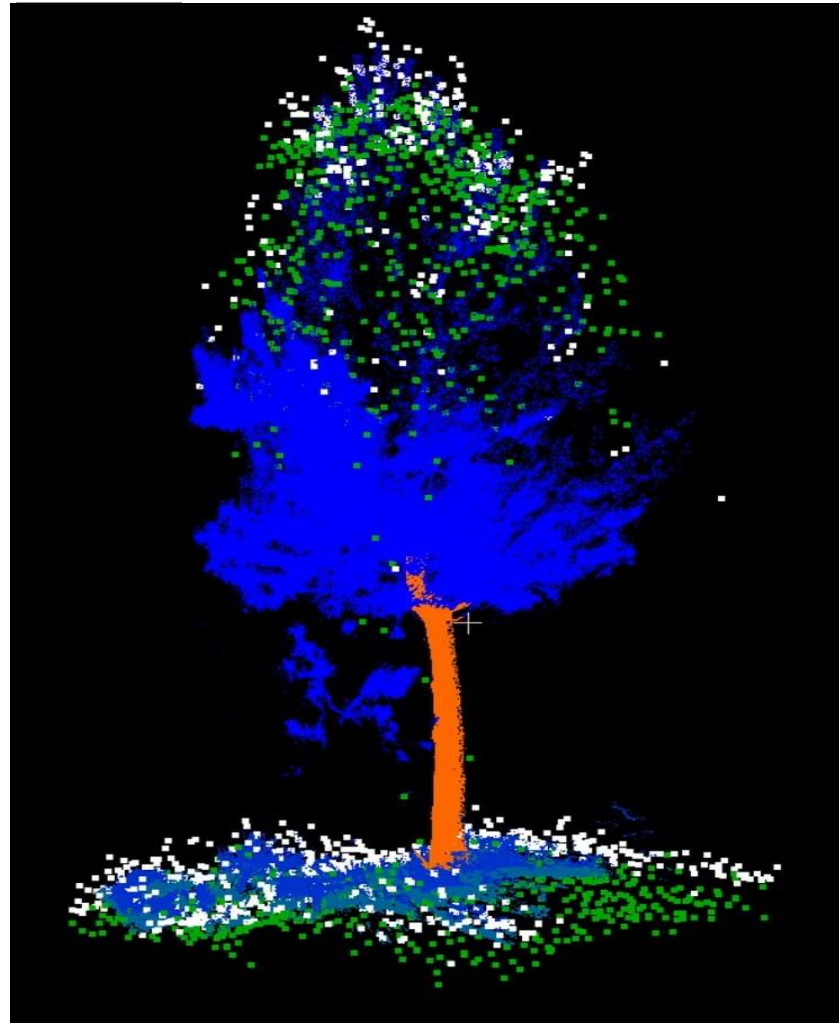
2d.- Diameter modelling along the stems

2e.- Main branches detection (stem insertions)

3.- **Classification:** Stem/crown/understorey/main branches

4.- **Parameter estimation:** taper volumes, branches insertion angle, stem inclination and curvature, ...

1.- Data fusion [aerial]+[ground-based]



Ground-based LiDAR
UAV LiDAR
UAV SfM

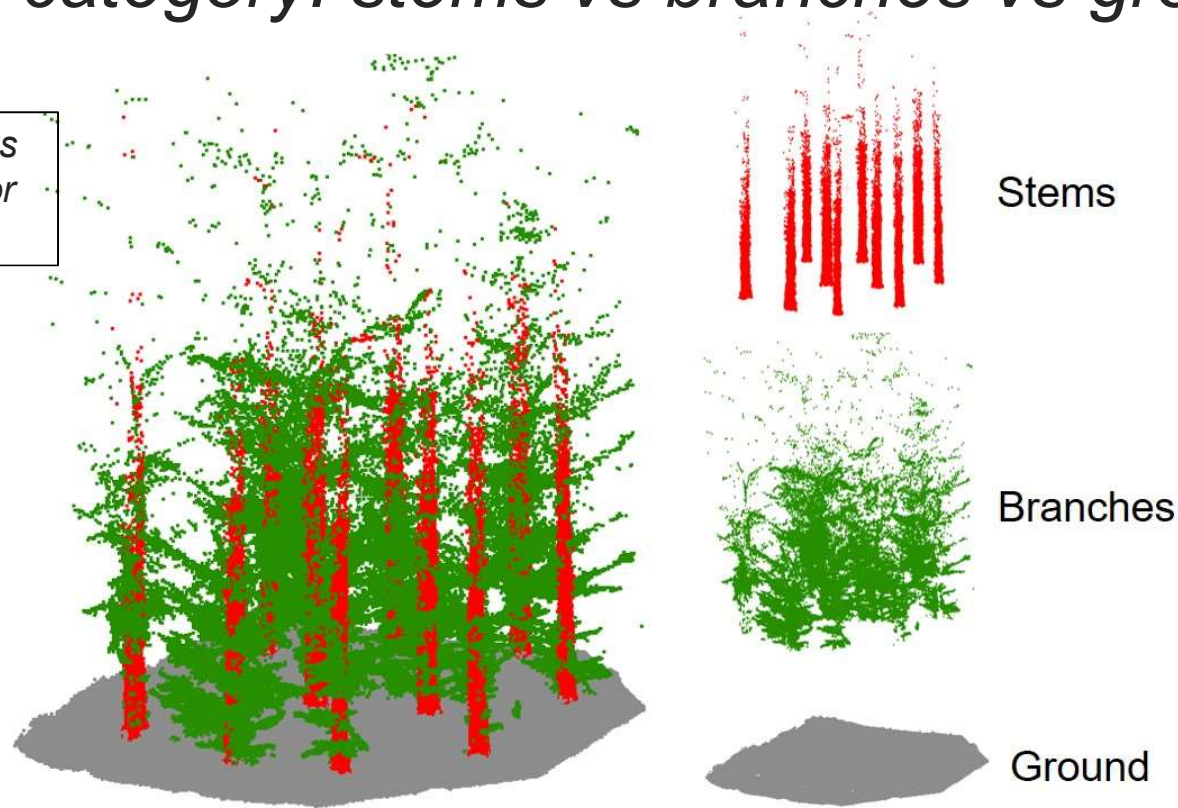
2.- Tree stem detection and characterization:

2a.- Cleaning and initial point cloud classification :

Most probably category: stems vs branches vs ground

Only used as an initial step in plots with very dense low canopy and/or vertical fuel continuity

Multiscale
classification based
on local shapes

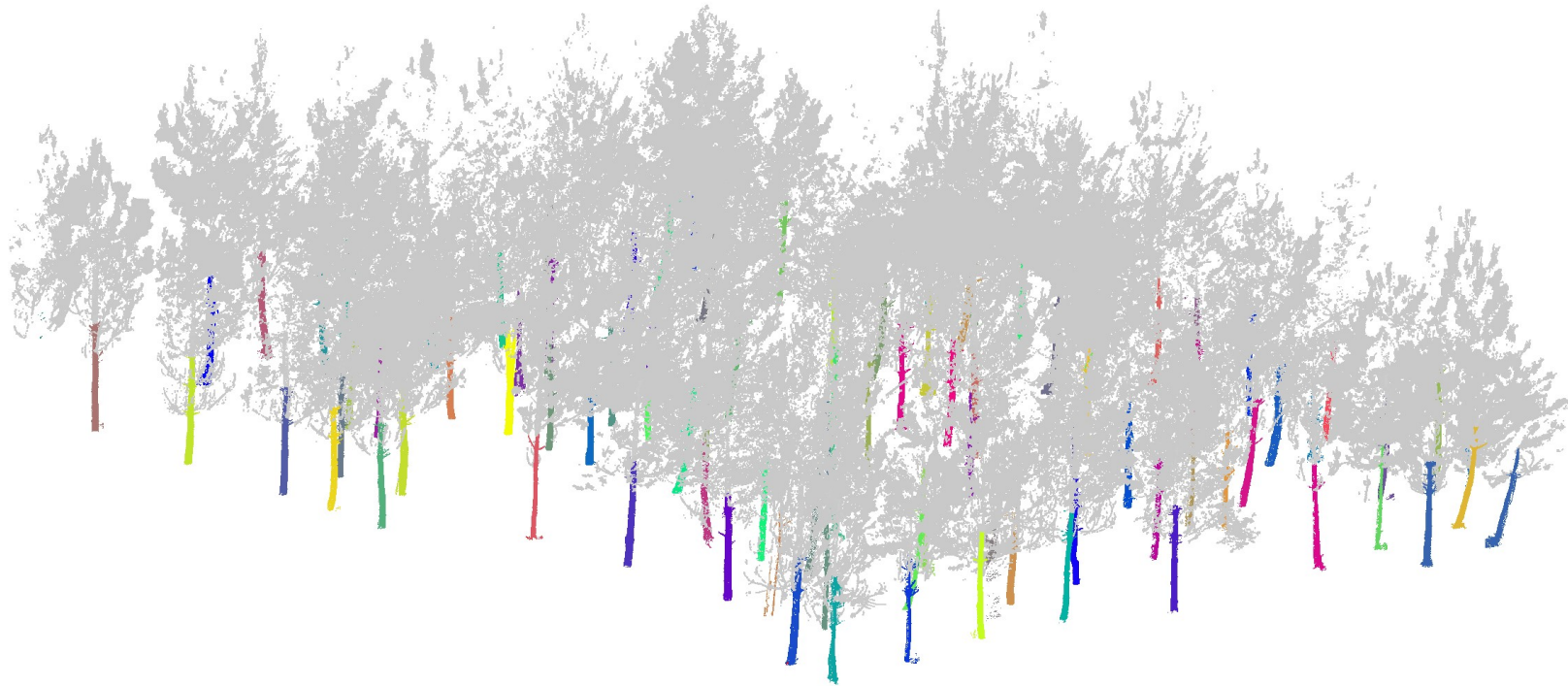


Based on Cabo, et al.(2019) *Sensors*

2.- Tree stem detection and characterization:

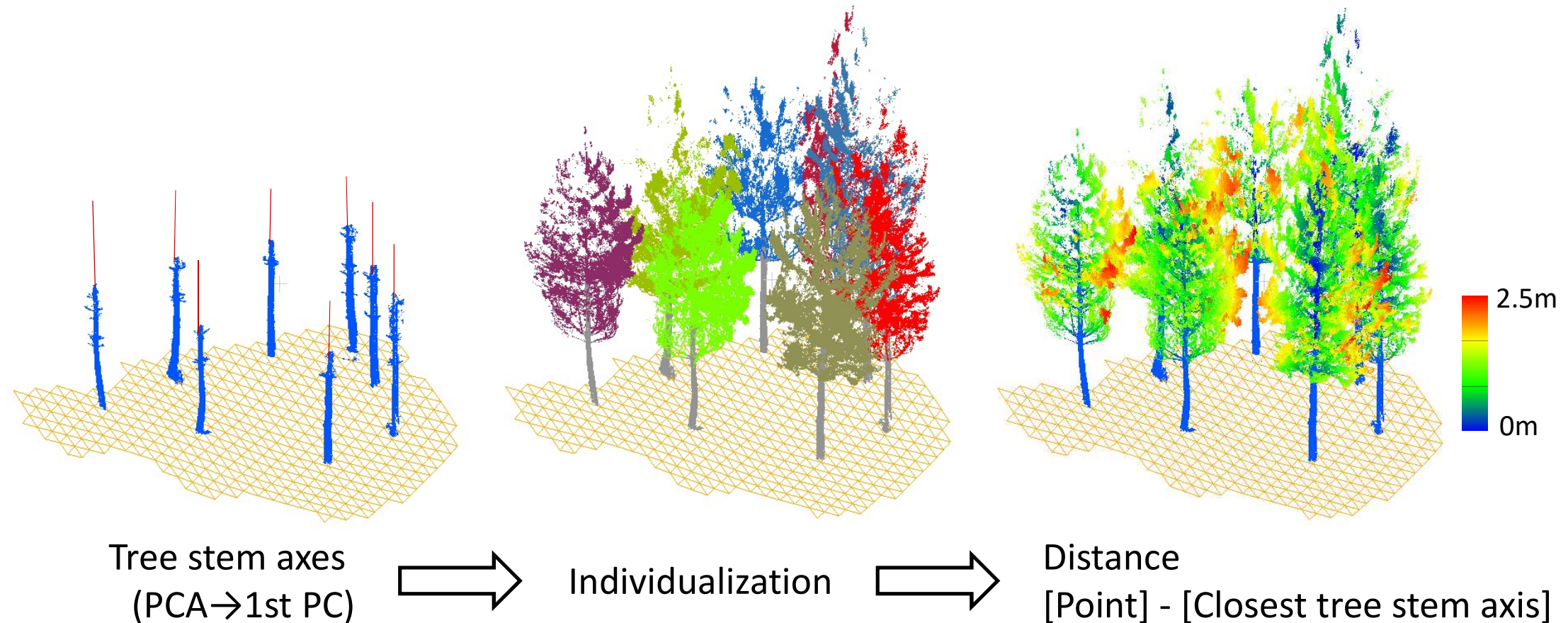
2b.- Tree individualization

Point clustering based on density and distance



2.- Tree stem detection and characterization:

2c.- Stem axis estimation



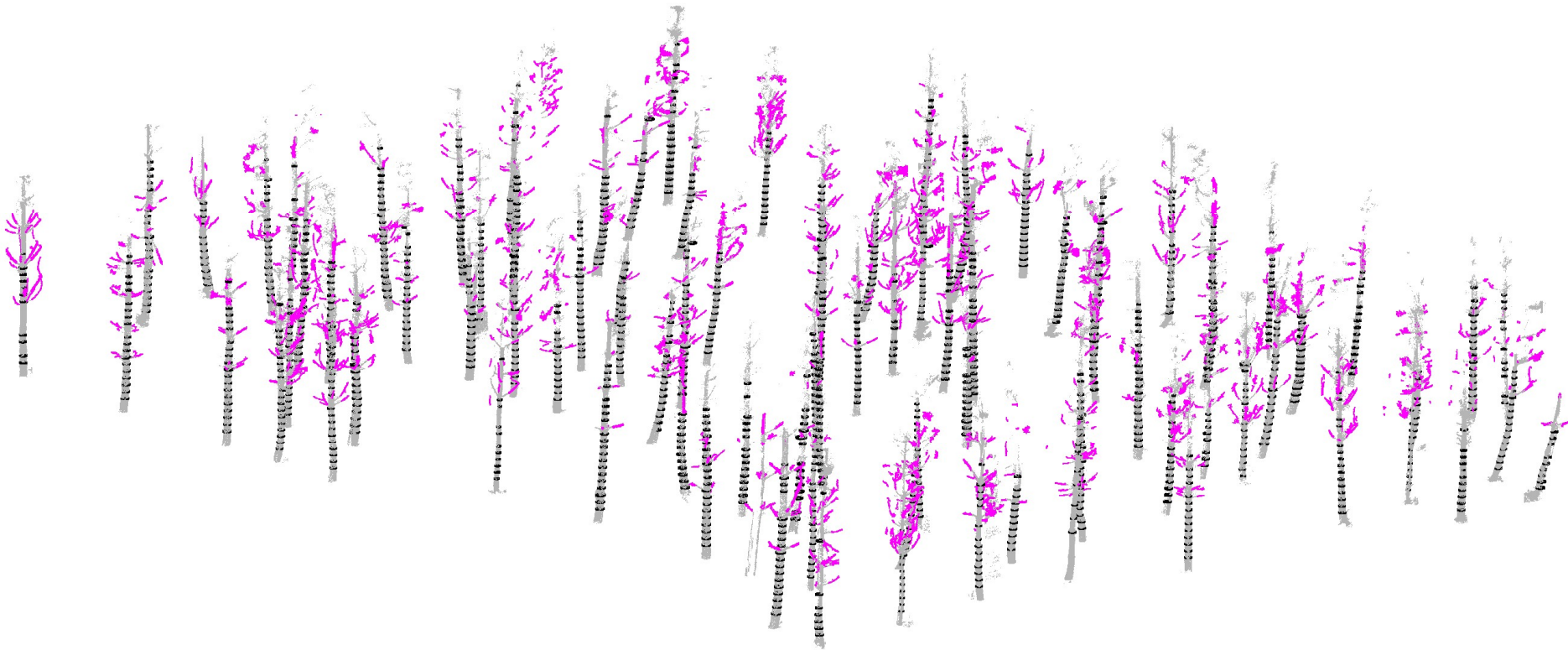
2.- Tree stem detection and characterization:

2d.- Diameter modelling along the stems

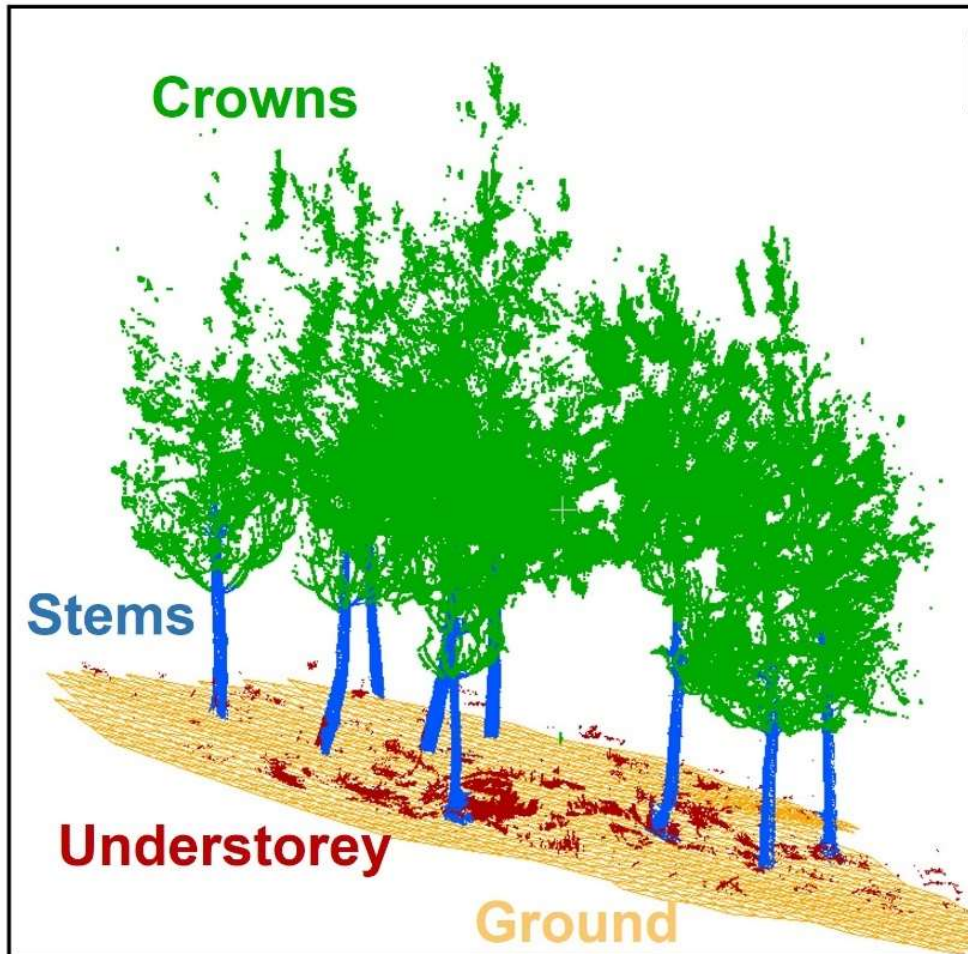


2.- Tree stem detection and characterization:

2e.- Main branches detection (stem insertions)

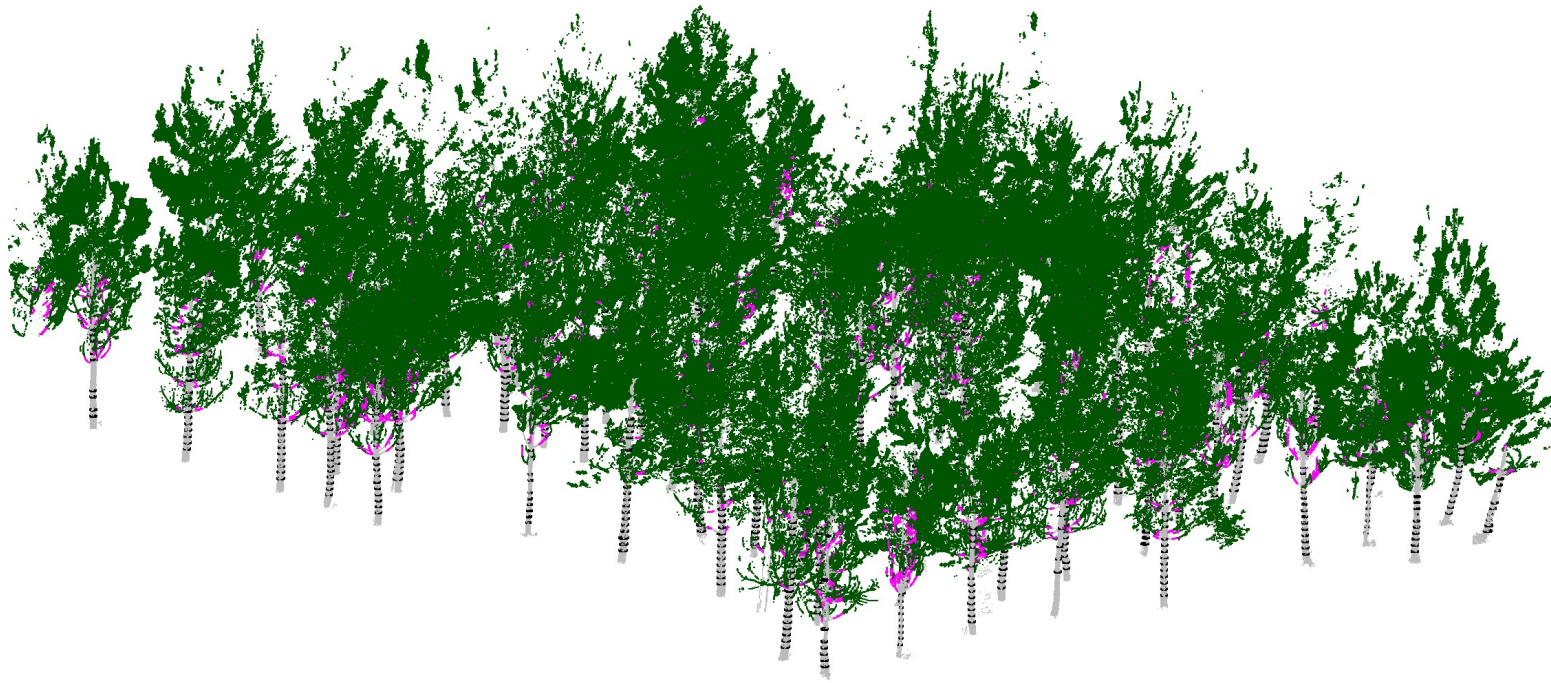


3.- Classification (1): 3D FUELS



- **Stems** [previous steps]
According to distances from diameters:
- **Ground** [low points; e.g. <20cm]
- **Crown** [high points not in stems]
- **Understorey** [low points not in stems]

3.- Classification (2): FOREST INVENTORY



Stems

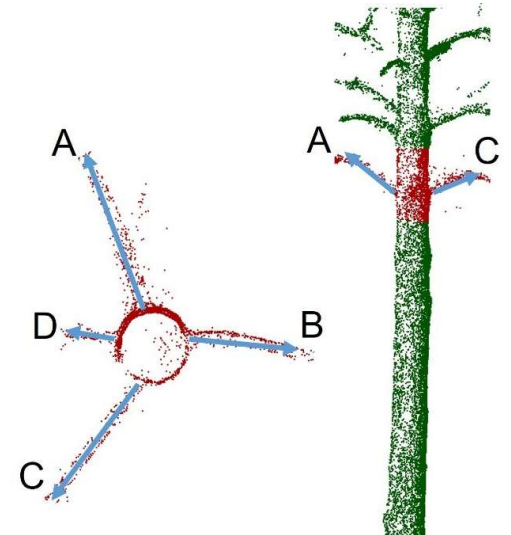
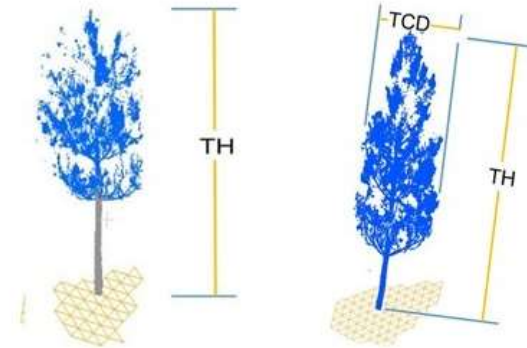
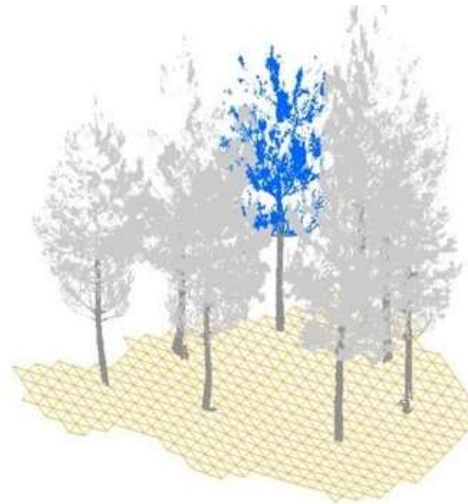
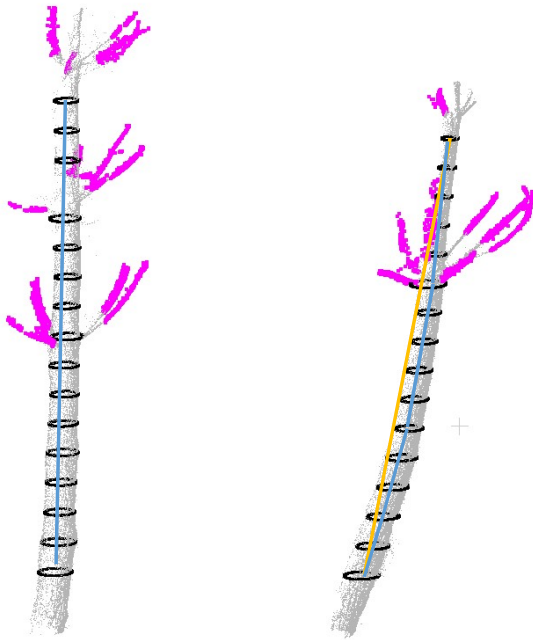
Diameters along the stem

Main branches (insertion)

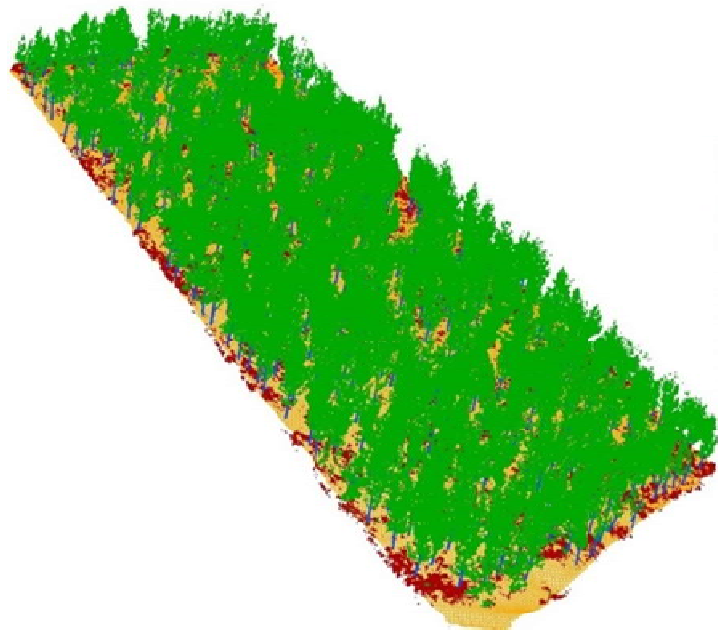
Crowns

4.- Parameter estimation:

- Taper volumes
- Branches insertion angle
- Stem inclination and curvature
- Tree crown diameter



Some results in a test plot



Test data from visual inspection of the point clouds (2 different operators), land surveying and field work

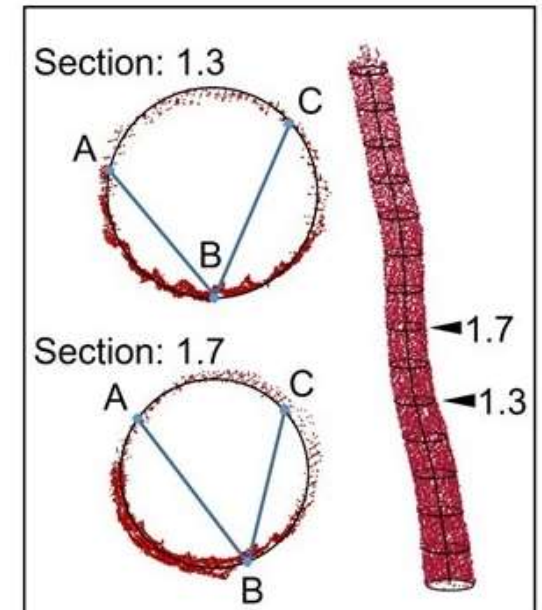
E.g. Pinus radiata

Plot 0.7ha

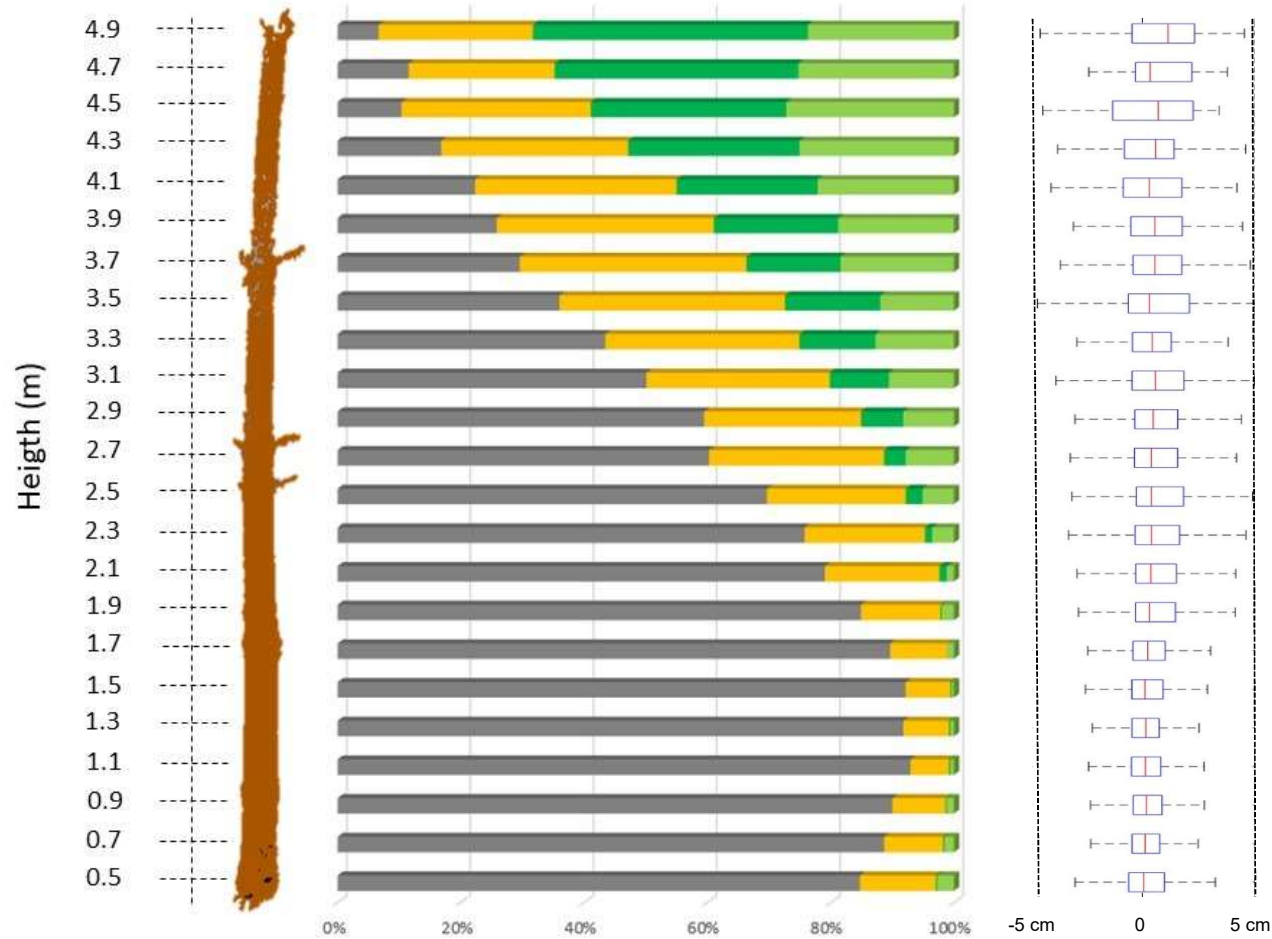
511 trees

Steep terrain (slope >30%)

Tree detection:
Completeness 97%
Correctness >99%



Some results in a test plot

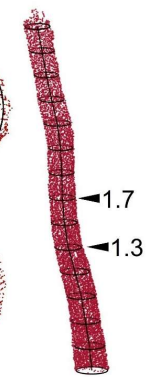


Boxplot:
differences in diameter estimation
ALGORITHM-OPERATORS

Section: 1.3



Section: 1.7



- Labelled as 'OK' by the algorithm
- Labelled as 'needing revision' by the algorithm
- No possible estimation by the algorithm
- No possible estimation by the operators

Developments linked to the project:

Advancing 3D Fuel Mapping for Wildfire Behaviour and Risk Mitigation Modelling

- UK Project (funded by National Environmental Research Council)
- 3 years (January 2020 – Dec. 2022); £650,000



Swansea University
Prifysgol Abertawe

Project Partners



Thanks very much for your
attention!

Carlos Cabo (carlos.cabo@swansea.ac.uk)