

A decorative graphic consisting of numerous thin, white, wavy lines that flow across the top half of the image, creating a sense of movement and depth against the dark green background.

Austrian Research Centre for Forests



Serving Forest & People

Research - Monitoring - Training



Exploiting the DSM for vegetation analysis: example from forestry

**Klemens Schadauer, Christoph Bauerhansl and
Christian Ginzler (WSL)**

**2ndEuroSDRWorkshop on High Density Image Matching for
DSM Computation**

Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (BEV)

13. 06. 2013

Multifunctional Forests

Ø As stated in the Austrian forest act

Ø biodiversity function

Ø well fare function

Ø recreation function

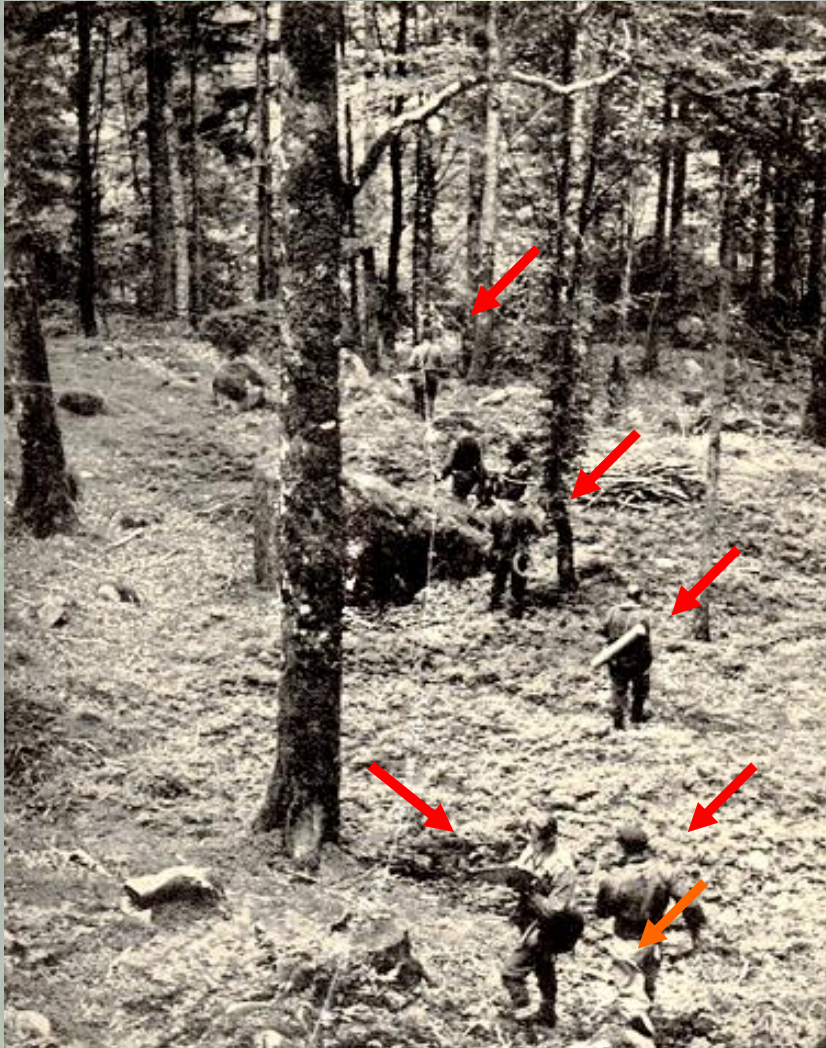
Ø protective function ←

Ø economic function ←

Ø Information on all topics is needed

Old European NFIs ~1925

Swedish NFI

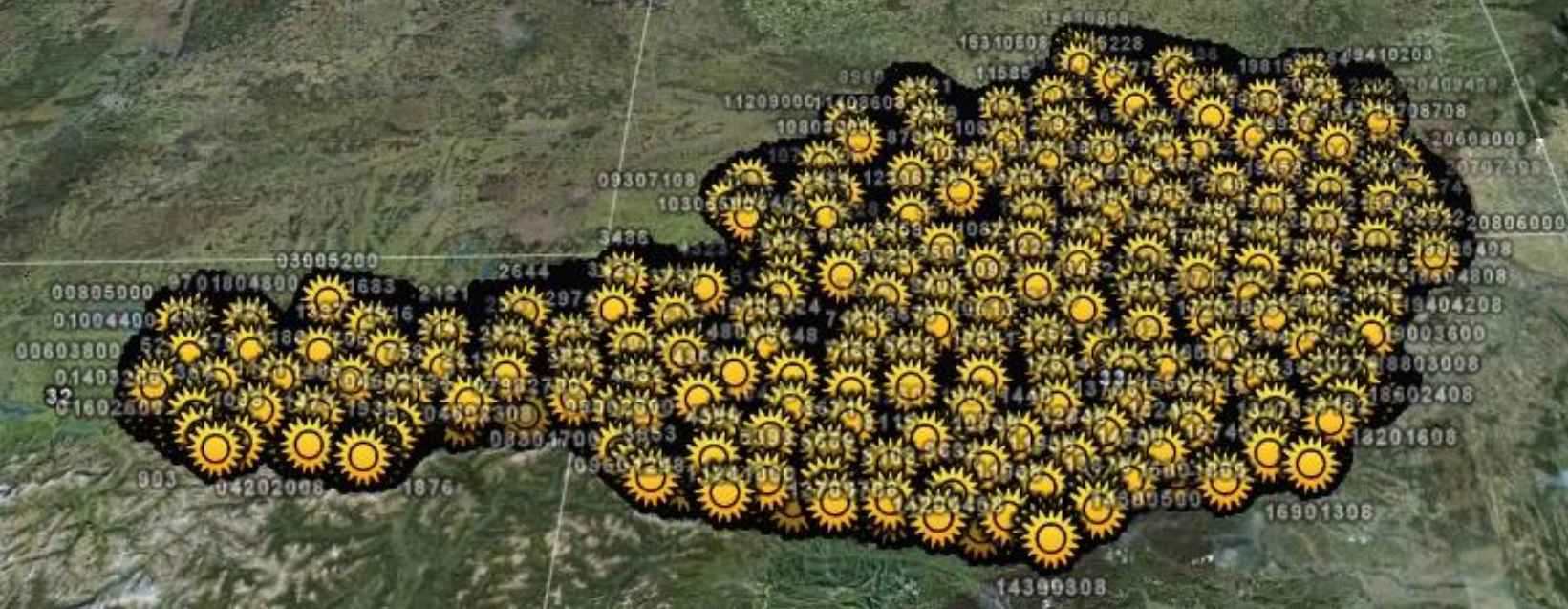


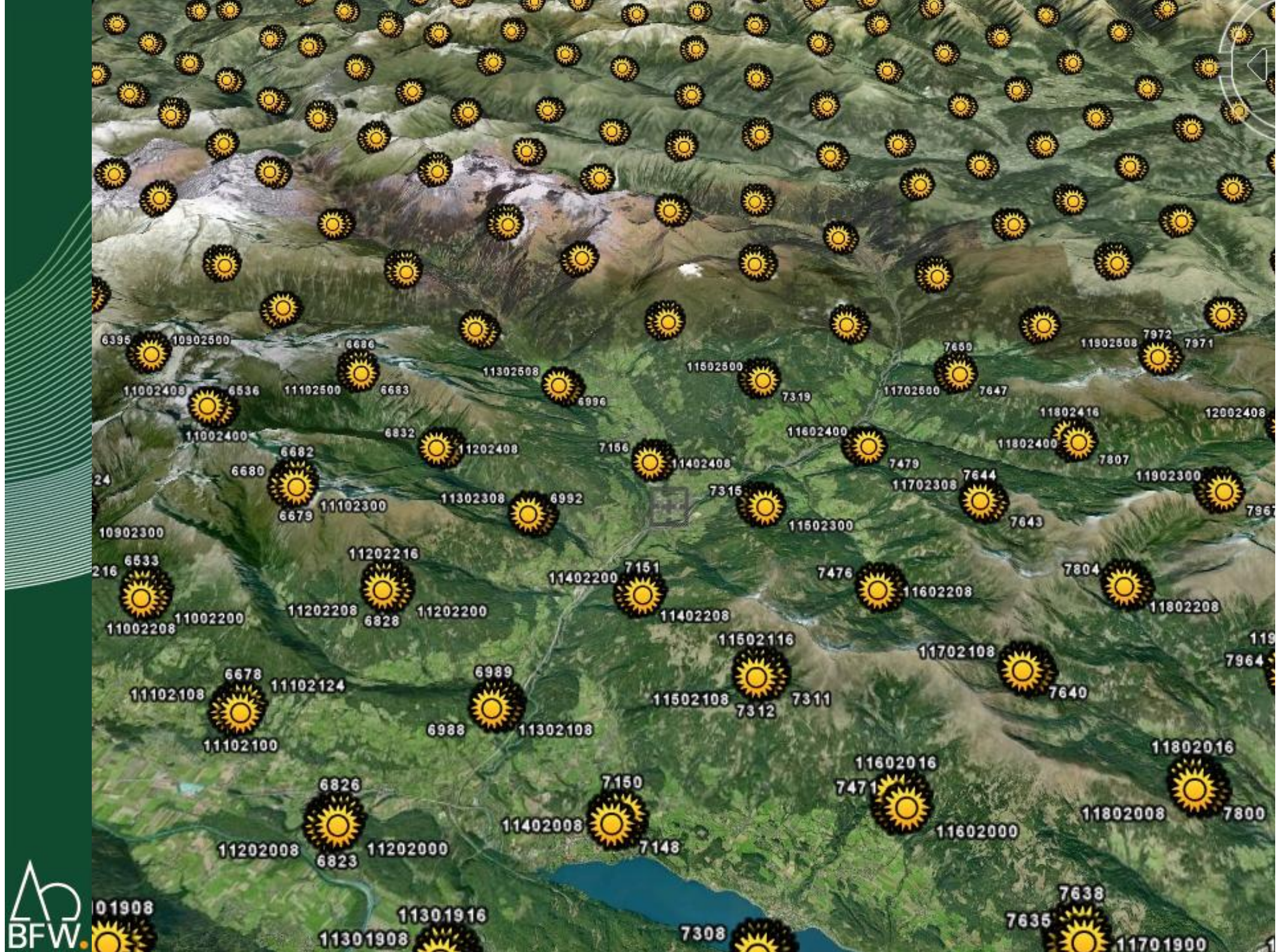
Finish NFI



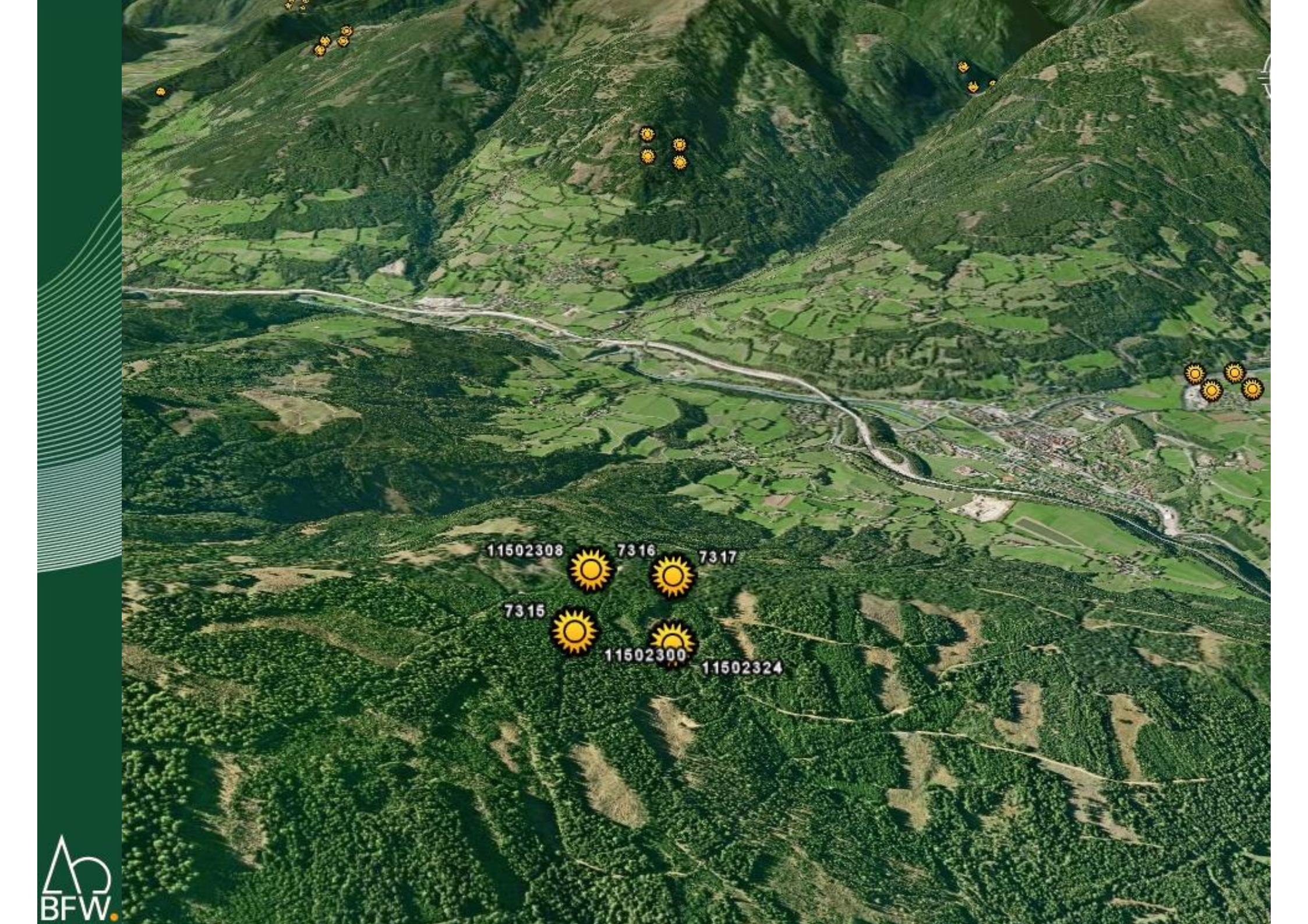
Statistical based forest inventories in Austria

- 1961 - 1970 temporary Design
- 1971 - 1980 temporary Design
- 1981 - 1985 start permanent Inventory
- 1986 - 1990 first re-assessment
- 1992 - 1996 second re-assessment
- 2000 - 2002 third re-assessment
- 2007 - 2009 fourth re-assessment
- 2011 - 2013 Kyoto Inventory









11502308



7316



7317

7315



11502300



11502324



1,1502308 73.16



1,1502316 73.17

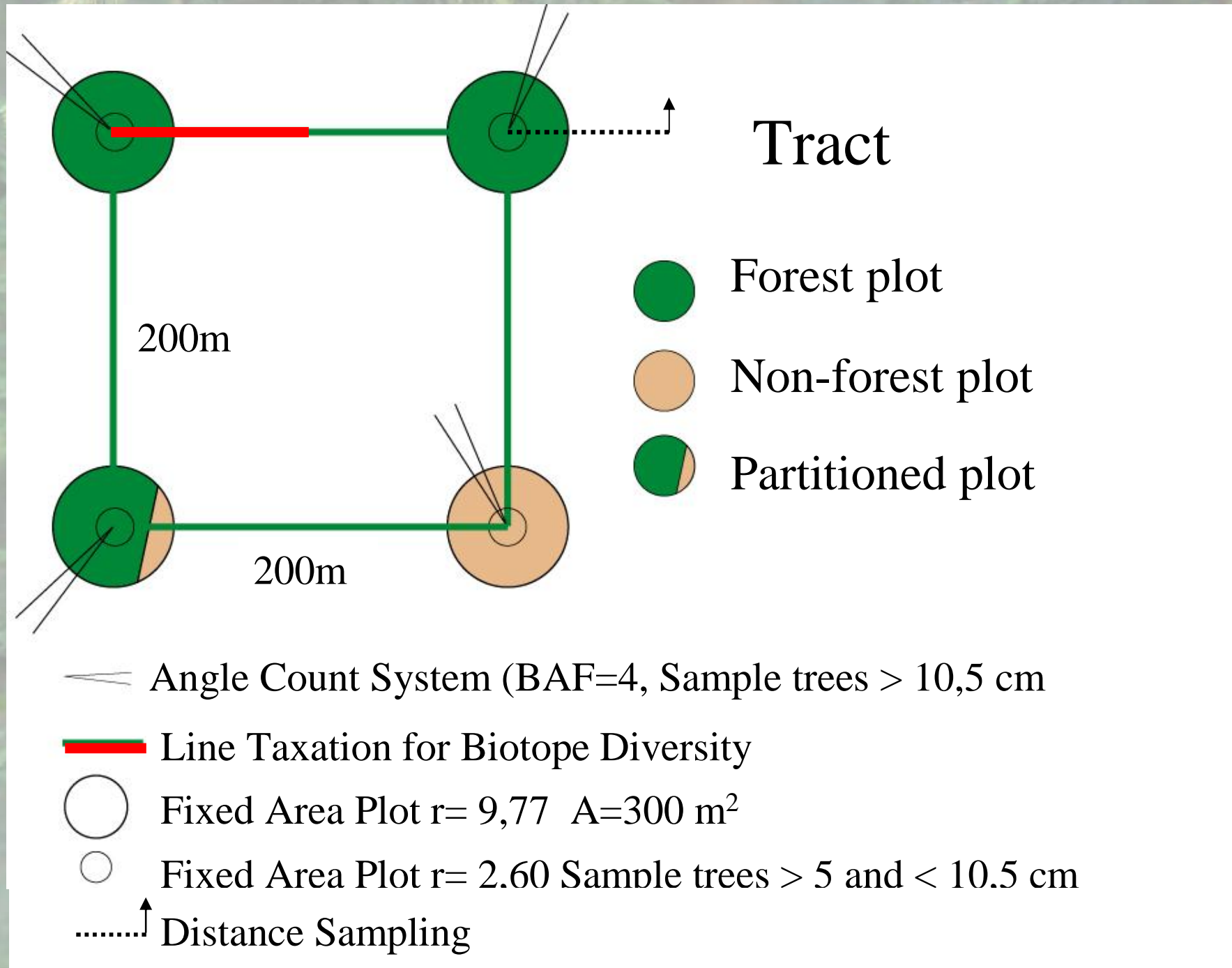


73.15 1,1502300



73.18 1,1502324





NFI - Future

Ø Combination: terrestrial sampling und full area remote sensing applications

Ø no changes in the terrestrial sampling design

Ø combined use of both data sources

Ø sampling data for statistical results and the calibration of models to use RS data

Use of remote sensing

Ø Spawning bridges in space and time

Ø Space

Ø Small area estimates

Ø Wall to wall mapping

Ø Time

Ø 6 years cycle for terrestrial sampling

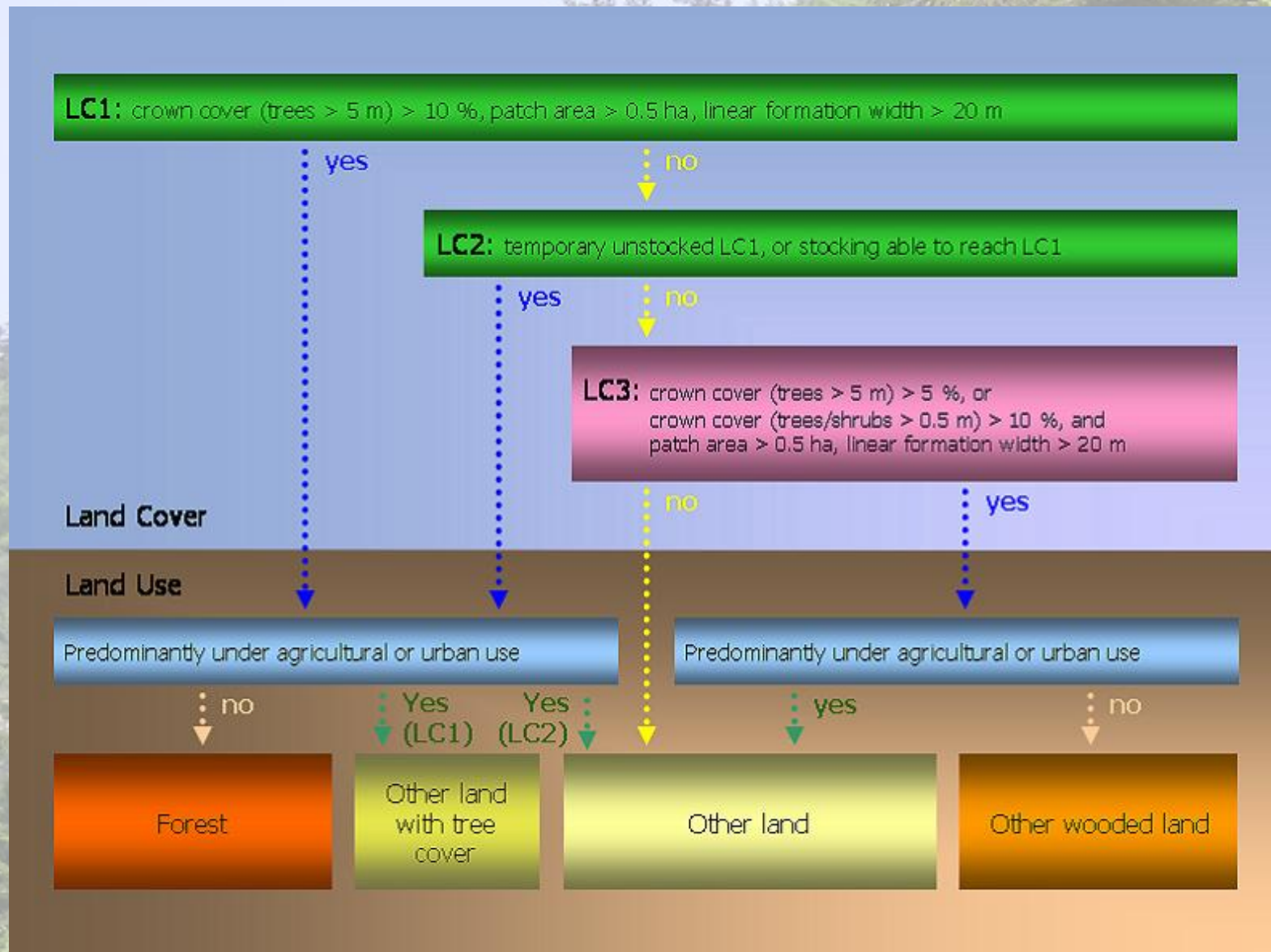
Ø 3 years cycle for aerial photos

Ø Yearly estimates for some main parameters?

Use of remote sensing

- ∅ Airborn Laserscanning – actual
 - ∅ Forest area
 - ∅ Growing stock (modelling)
 - ∅ Tree biomass (modelling)
- ∅ Matching – additional for future
 - ∅ Harvests
 - ∅ Increment?

Forest area - Definition



Forest area - Definition

Forest $\{ \{ LC[Tree \ 10\%] \square LU[tua] \}$
 $\square LU(\square pau) \} \square LC[wsc] \square LU(add)$

where the square brackets, [.] , indicate that quantitative thresholds must be considered and parentheses, (.) , indicate that qualitative criteria (nominal scale) must be considered.

Gabler et. al. 2012

Forest area – Definition

Land Cover

Ø Threshold approach with minimum criteria

Ø minimum area

Ø minimum crown cover

Ø minimum height

Ø minimum width

Forest area – Match

Ø Aerial photos

Ø UltraCam XP 2009

Ø 20cm GSD

Ø RGBI

Ø 80/30 overlapping

Ø MatchT

Ø undulating

Ø each third pixel

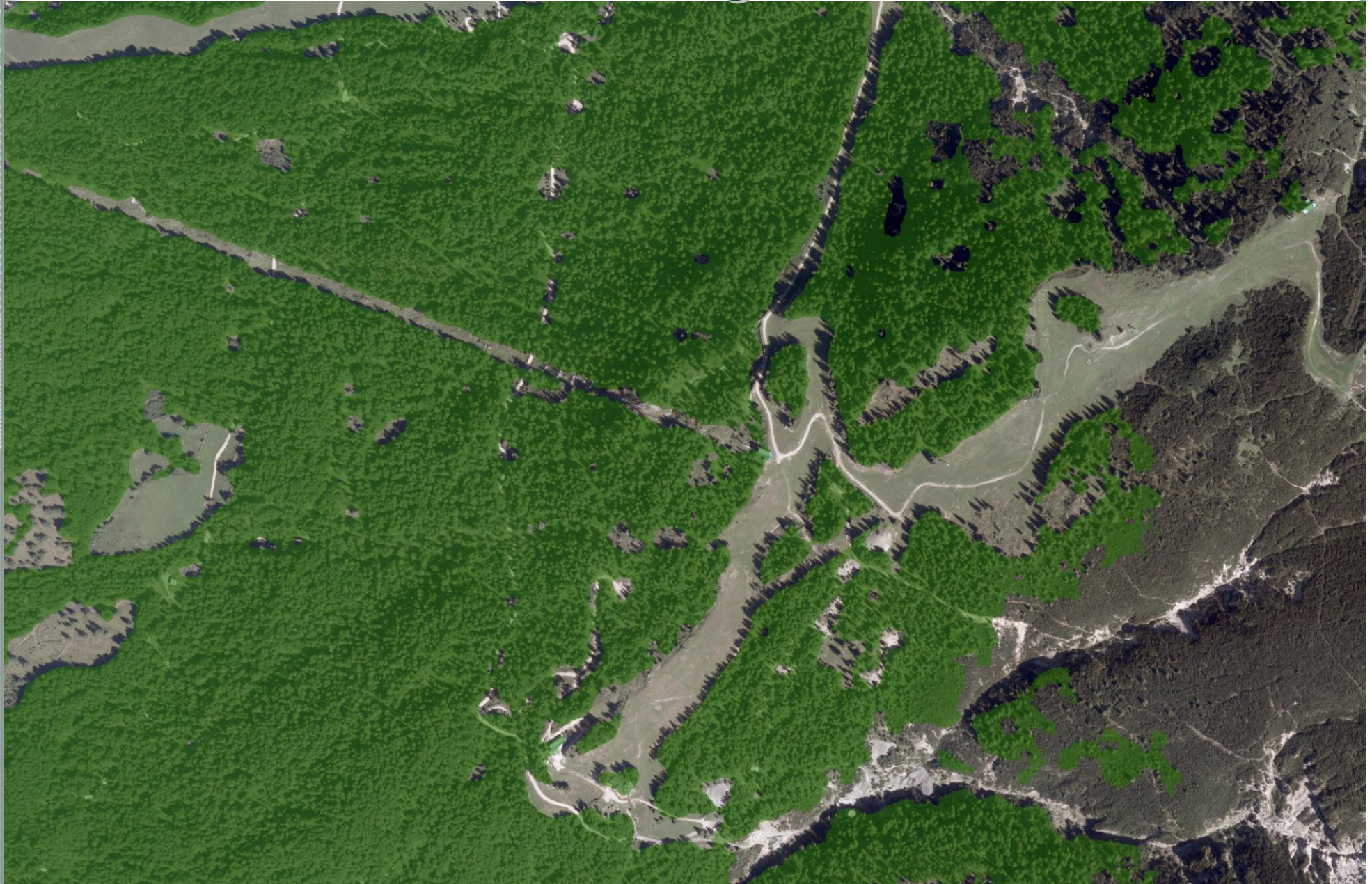
Ø balanced – only image pairs

Forest area – ALS - Match



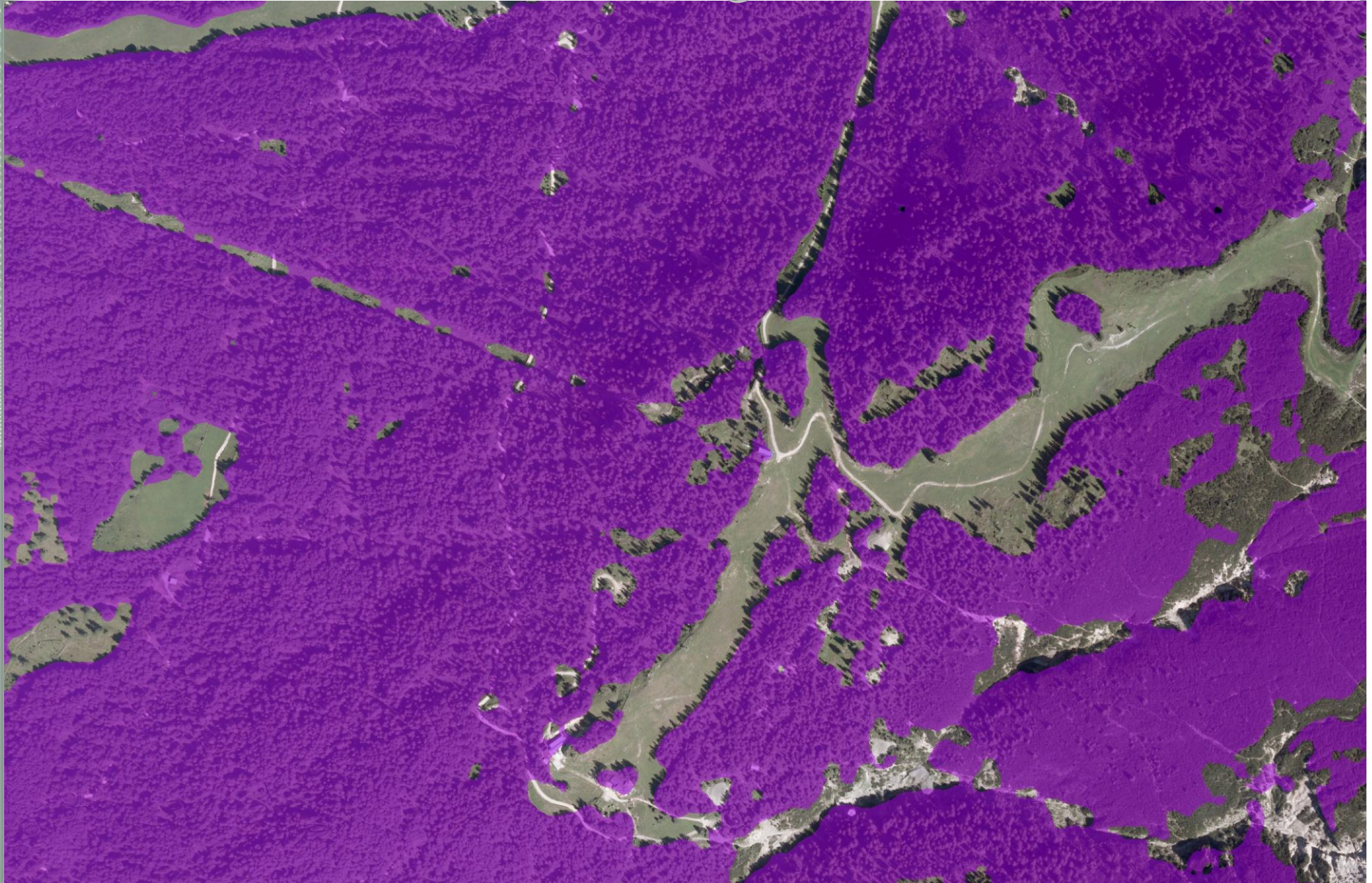
Forest area – ALS

min. height 2m



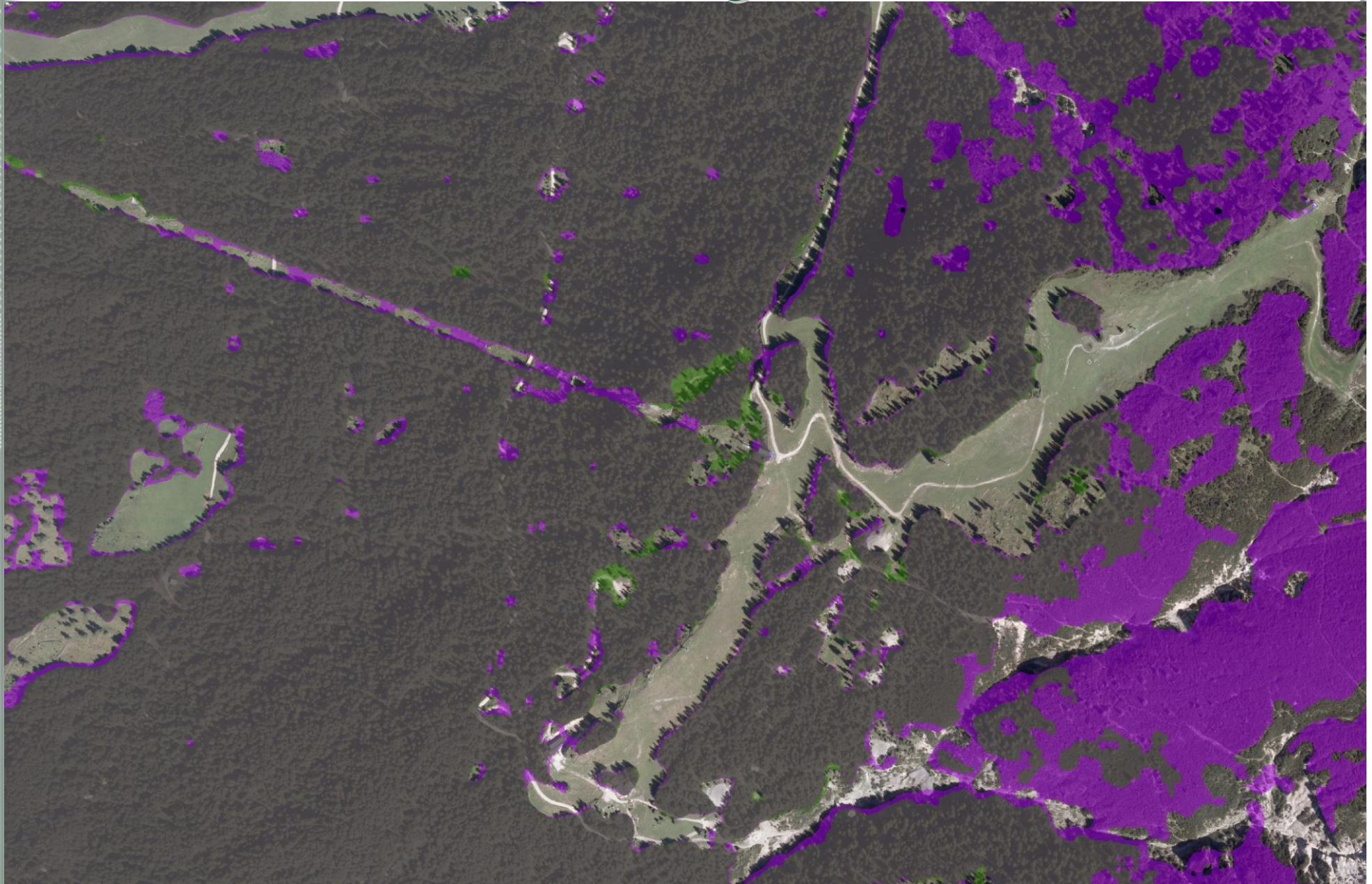
Forest area – Match

min. height 2m



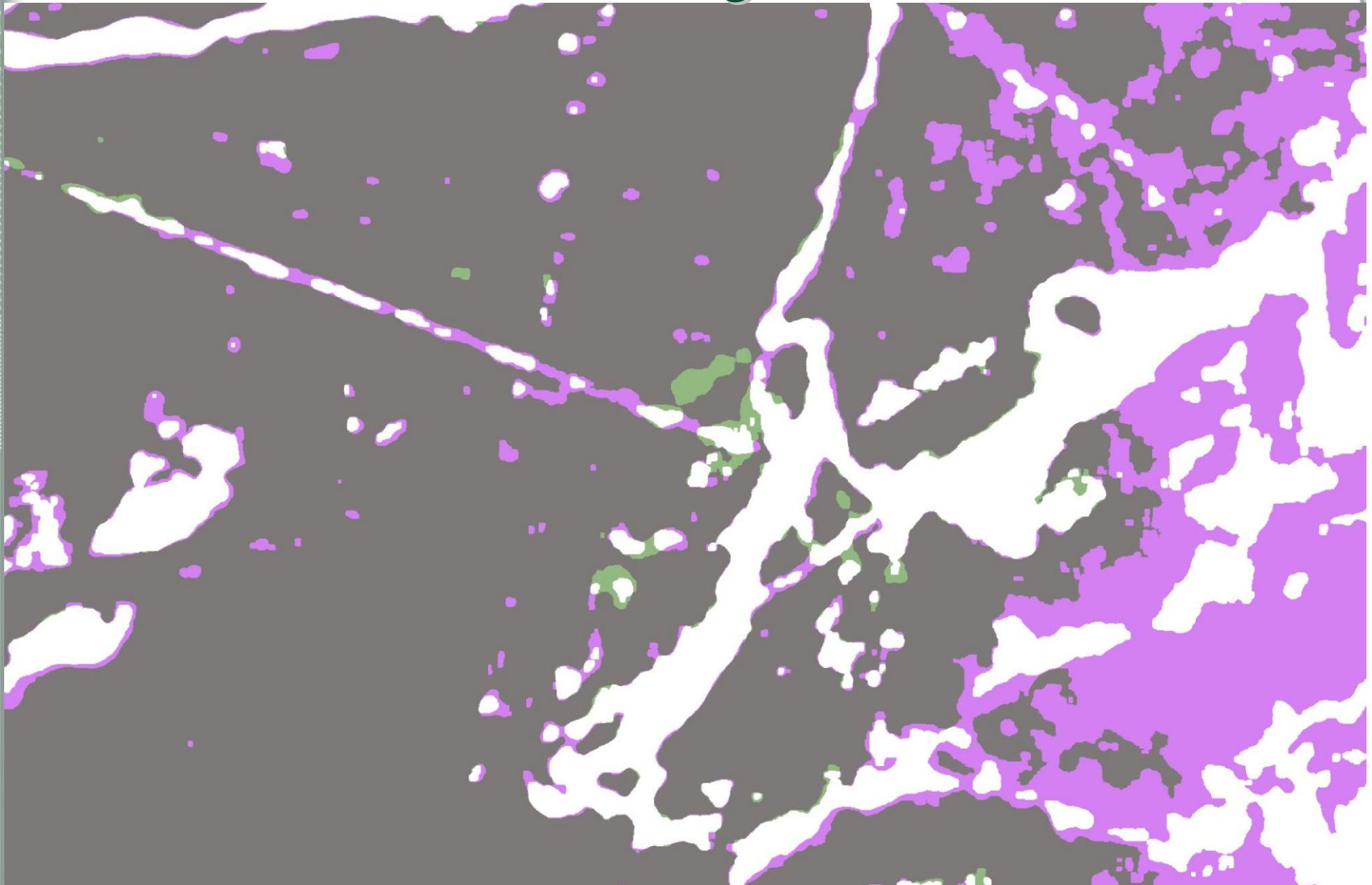
Forest area – ALS – Match

min. height 2m



Forest area – ALS – Match

min. height 2m



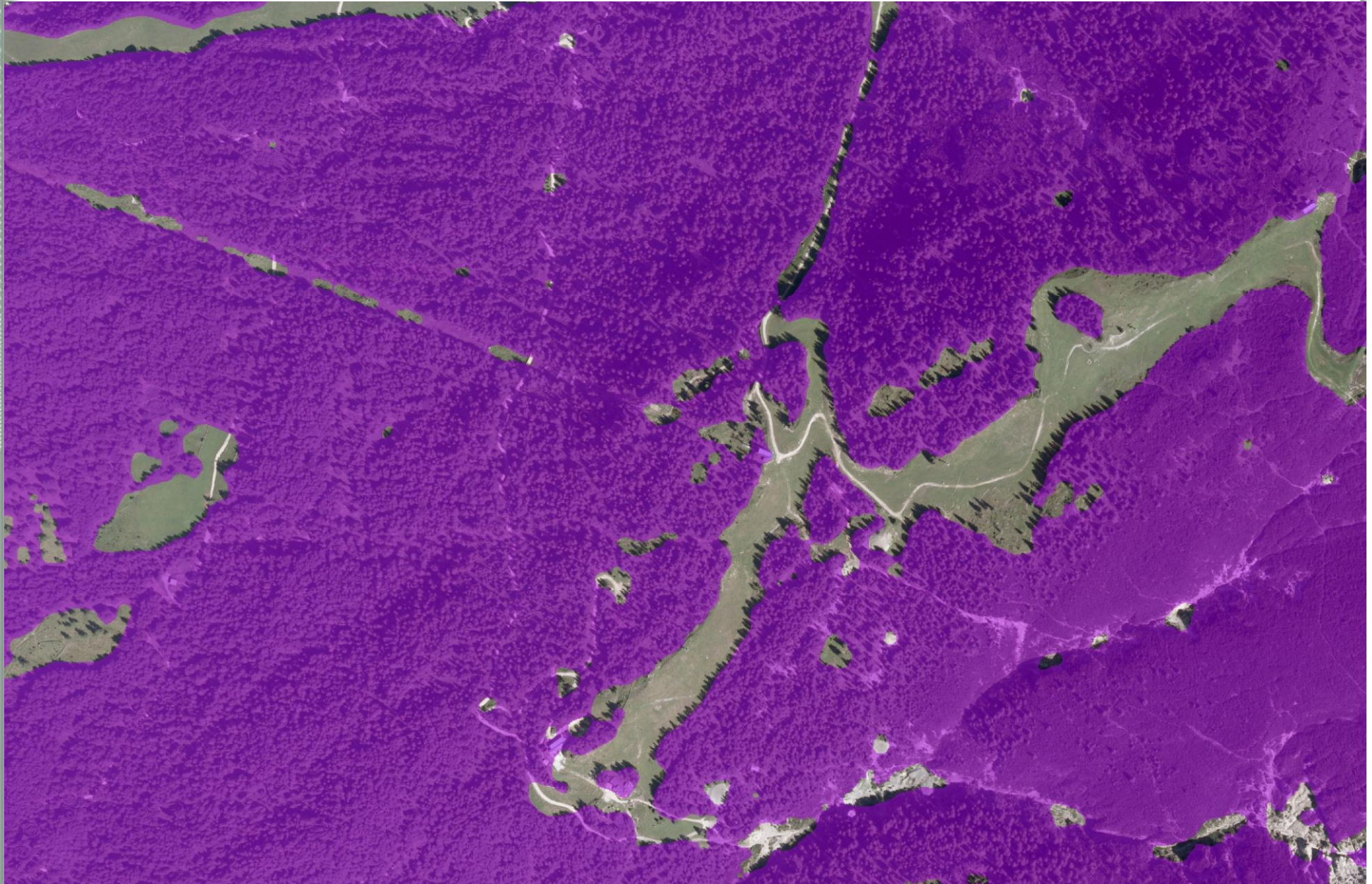
Forest area – ALS

min. height 0,5m



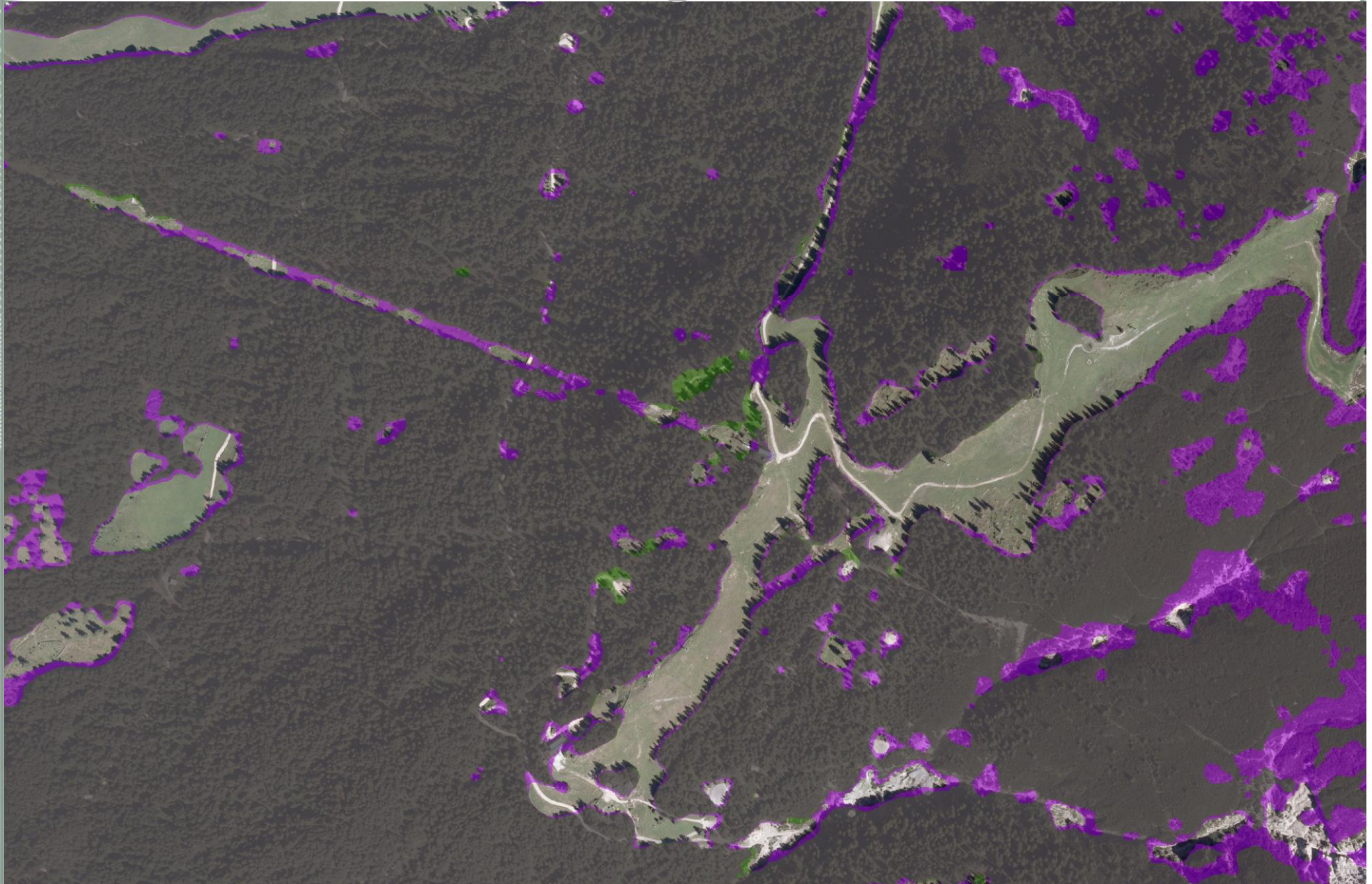
Forest area – Match

min. height 0,5m



Forest area – ALS - Match

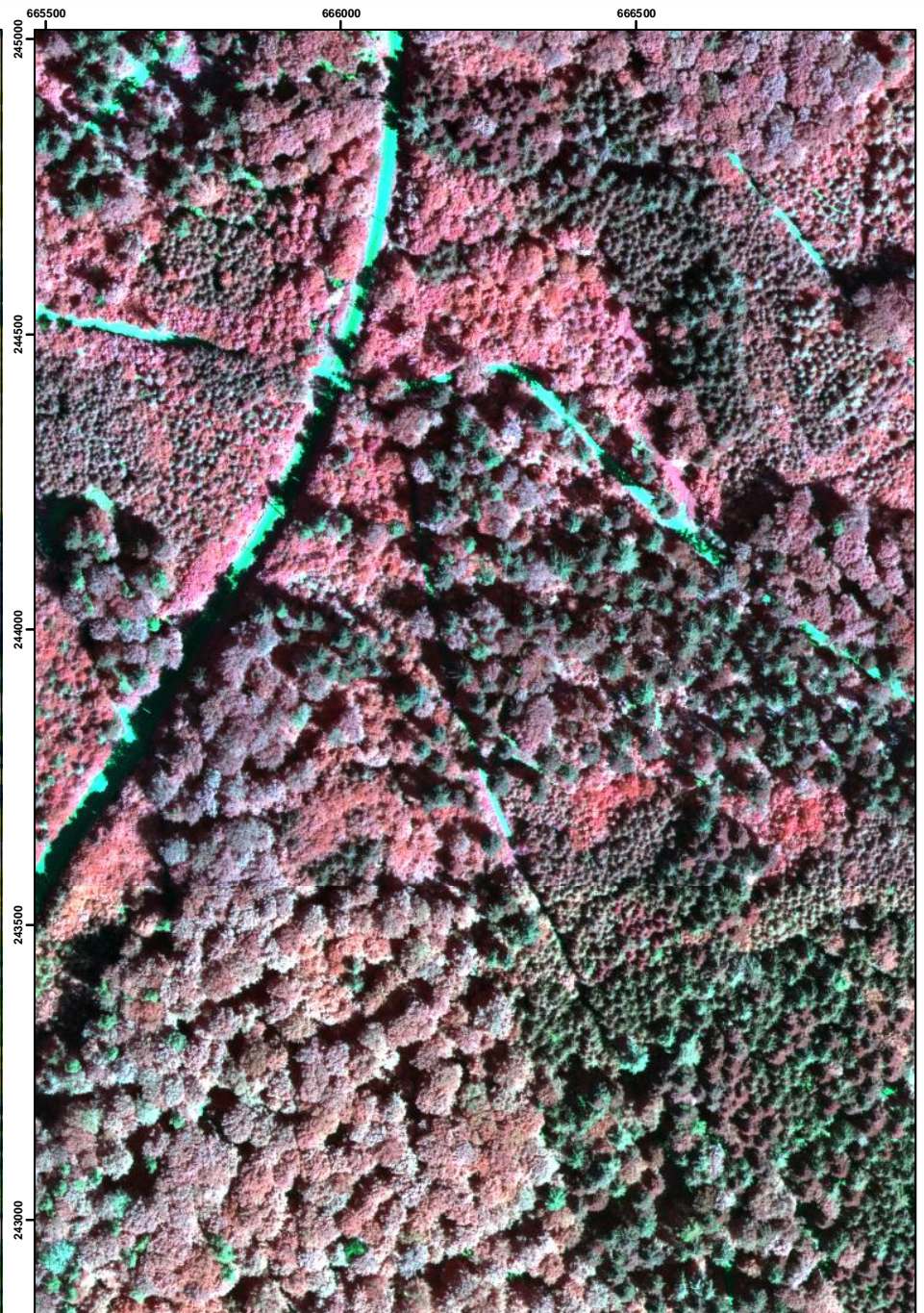
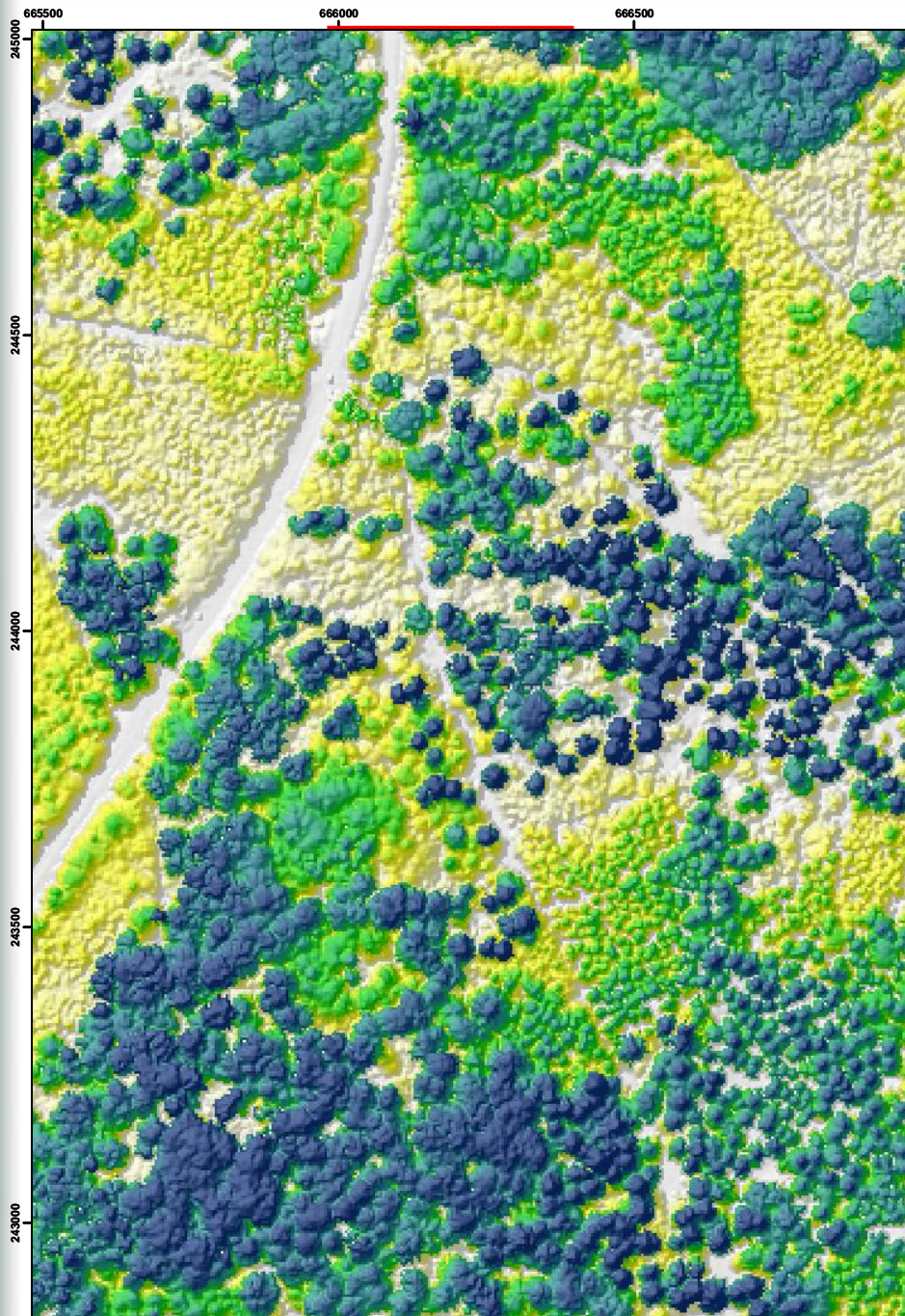
min. height 0,5m



Forest area – ALS - Match

min. height 0,5m



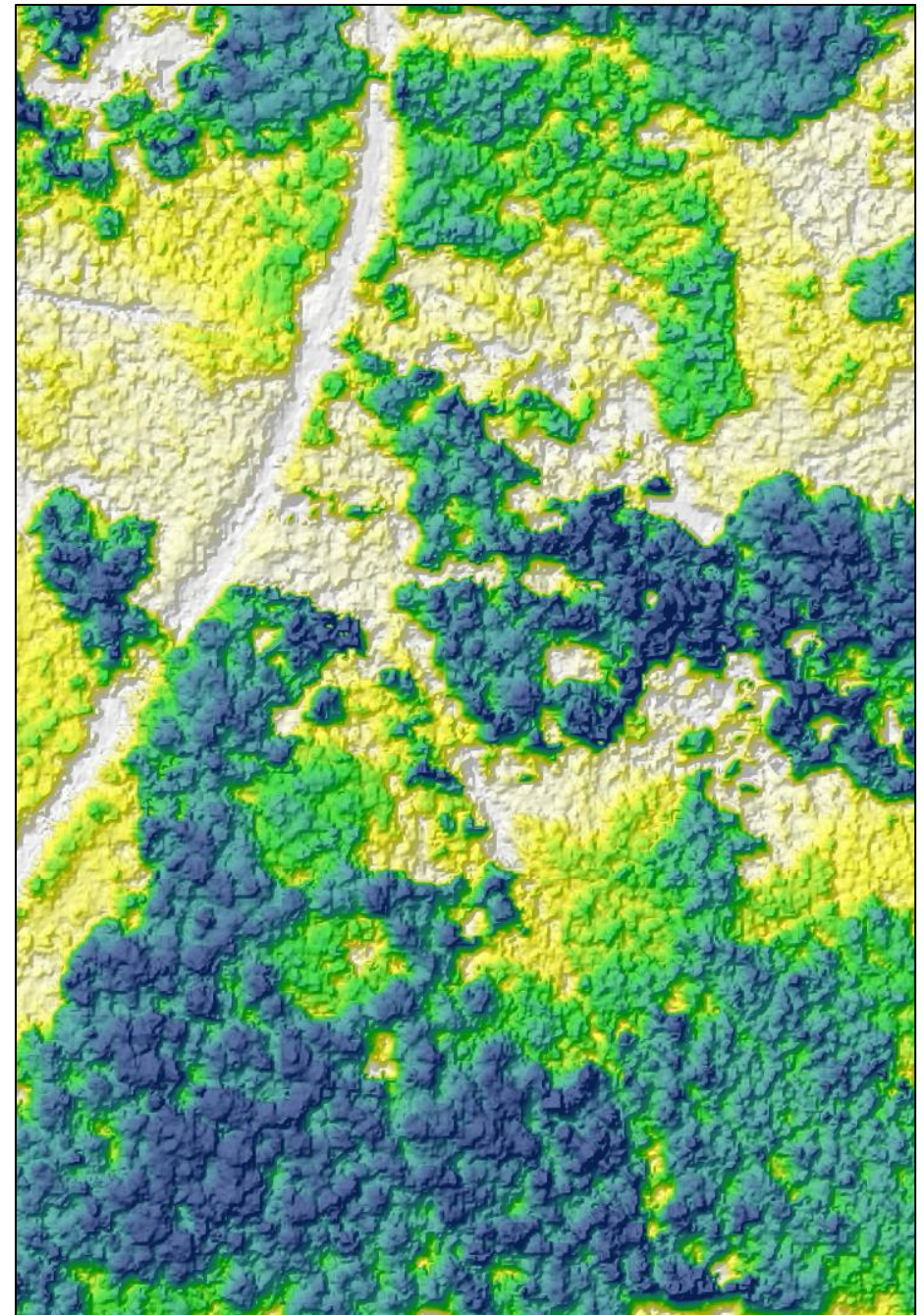


Bremgarten (AG): Flugdatum 24.06.2010



Bremgarten (AG): Flugdatum 09.09.2011

ALS



Flugdatum 24.06.2010

Match - SocetSet

Missing Pinus tree



Missing Pinus tree

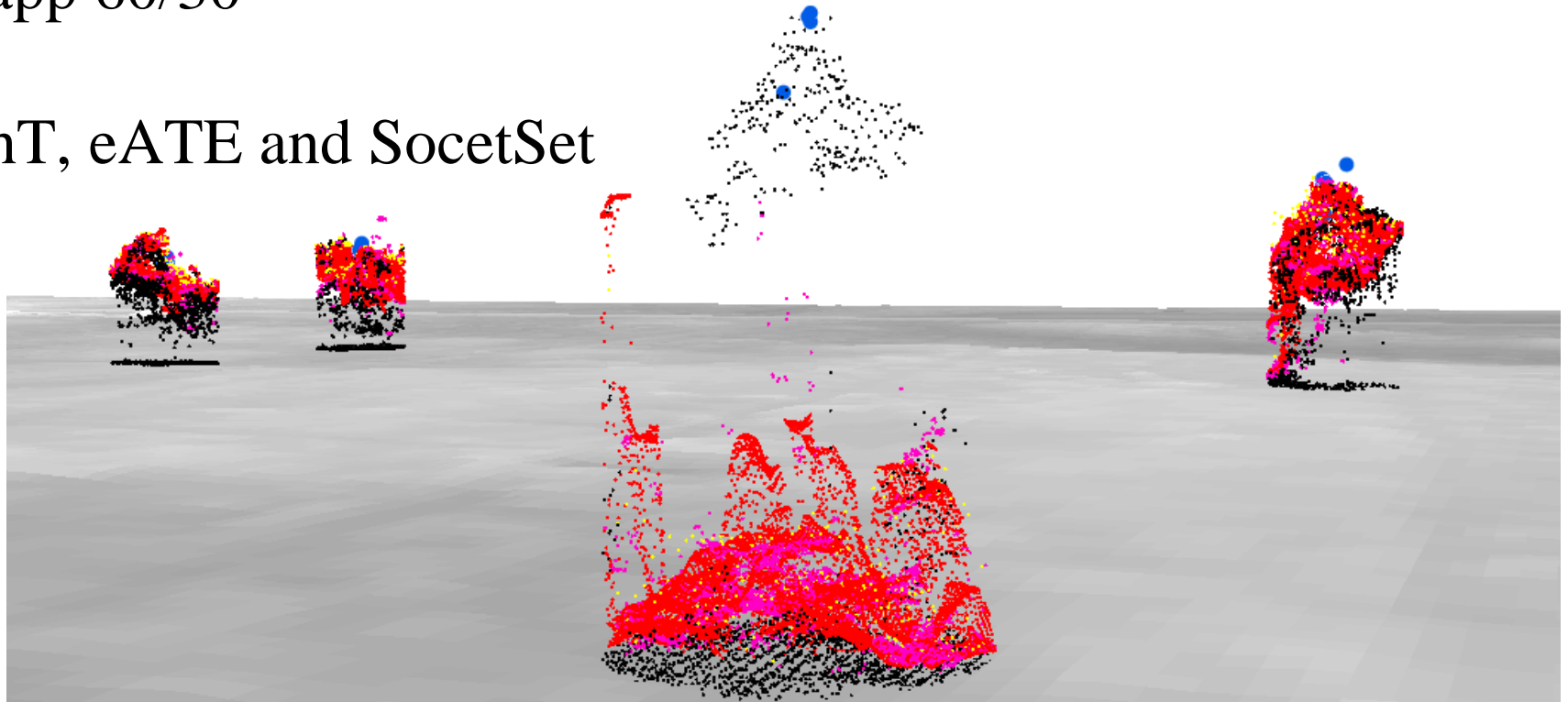
UltraCam XP 2009

RGBI 8bit

20cm

overlapp 60/30

MatchT, eATE and SocetSet



Combined use - modelling

Ø Ground measurements are diameter based

Ø Flugsand- und Flugerdeböden

Ø Verkarstungsgefahr

Ø Seichtgründigkeit

Ø schroffe Lagen

Ø Abrutschungsgefahr

Ø Kampfzone

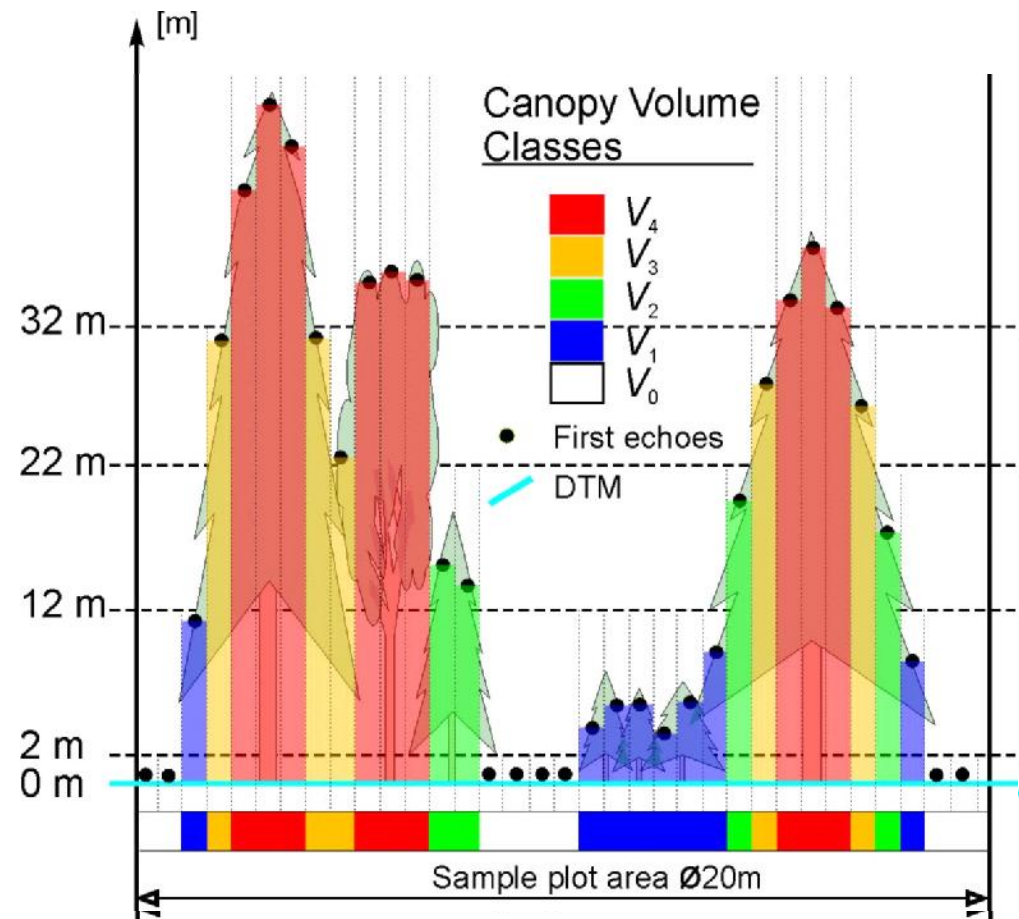
Ø Remote sensing is height based

Combined use - modelling

Stem volume = Function (canopy volume)

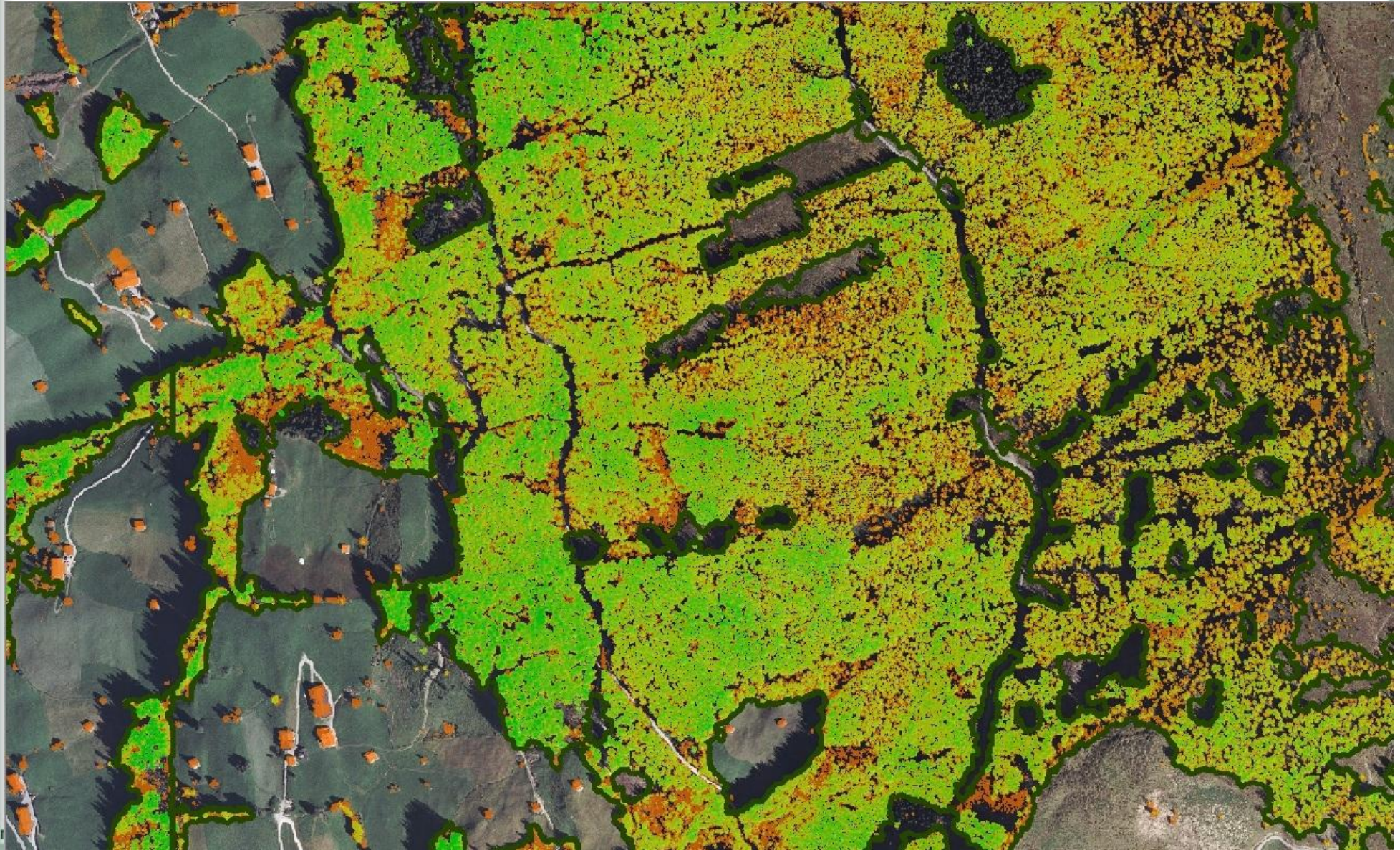
$$v_{\text{stem,fi}} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \cdot v_{\text{can},i}$$

$$v_{\text{can},i} = f_{\text{first-echo},i} \cdot ch_{\text{mean},i}$$



Hollaus et al., 2007

ALS stem volume map



Matching as alternative for ALS DSM for forests

Ø Yes

- Ø availability of aerial photos
- Ø high degree of automatisisation
- Ø radiometric and 3D information from the same date
- Ø accuracy is high enough for many applications

Matching as alternative for ALS DSM for forests

∅ No

∅ for information below the forest canopy

∅ terrain information is needed

∅ to detect single trees

∅ Unclear

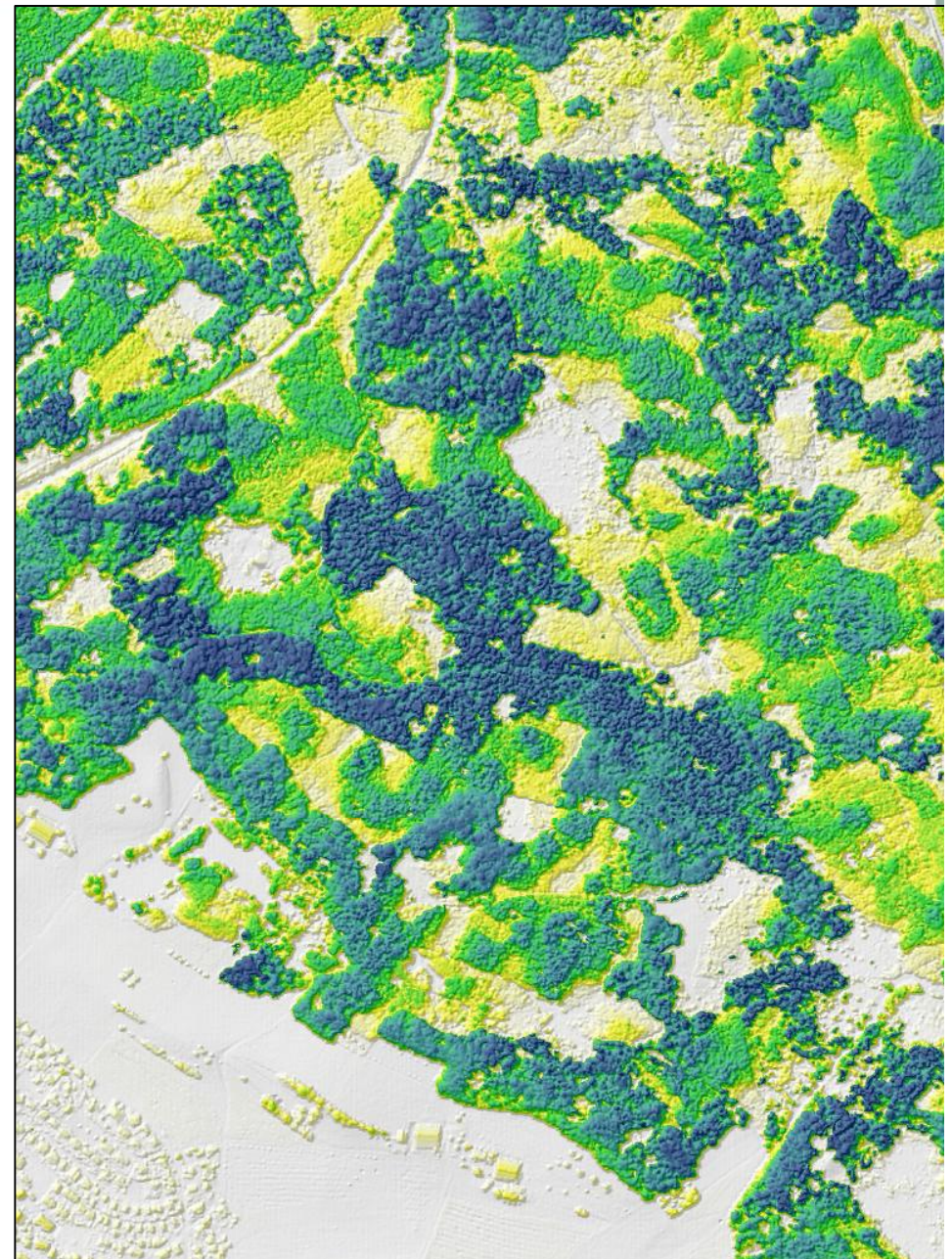
∅ shadows at the forest borderline and inside the forest (forest gaps)

Challenges for matching applications

- Ø Homogenous data sets for all of Austria
 - Ø different qualities of aerial photos
 - Ø different overlaps, light conditions, ...
 - Ø software solutions for harmonization?
- Ø Homogeneity in time – change estimation
- Ø huge datasets – hard- and software
 - Ø performance versus quality



Thank you for your
attention!



Bremgarten (AG): Flugdatum 09.09.2011

Flugdatum 24.06.2010

3D Daten aus Luftbildern

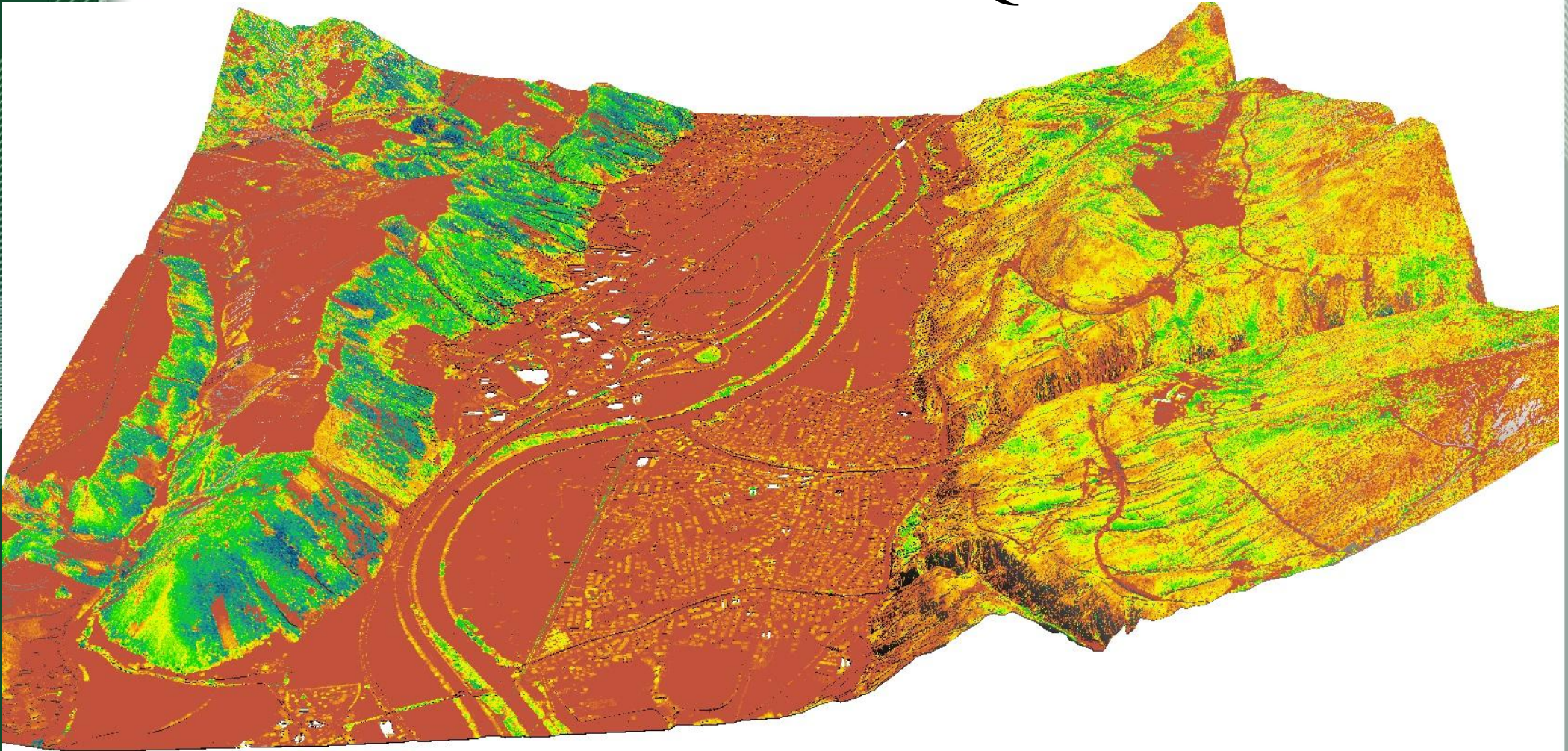
Zusätzliche Rauminformationen

Wildtierhabitate - Qualität

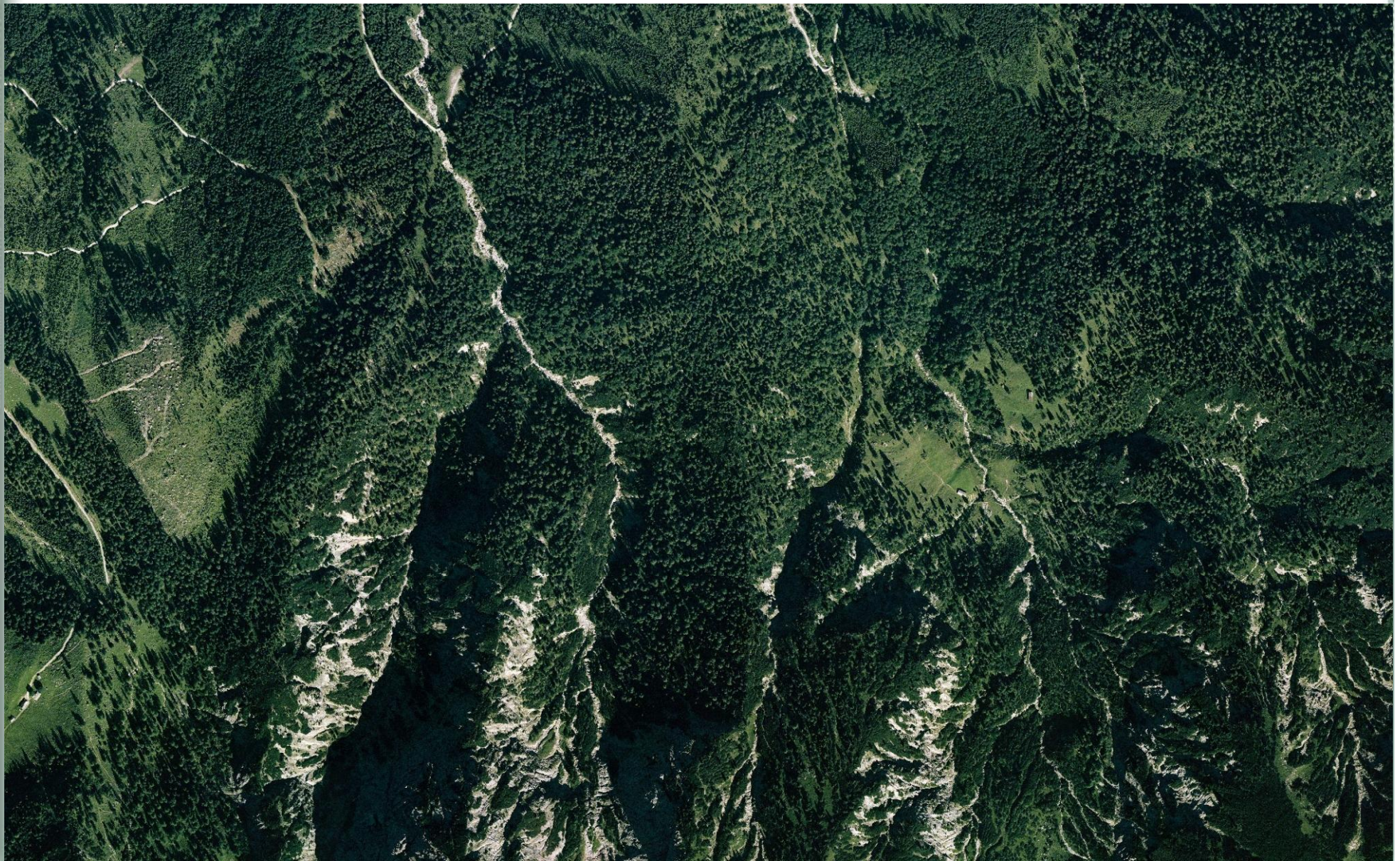


Zusätzliche Rauminformationen

Wildtierhabitate - Qualität

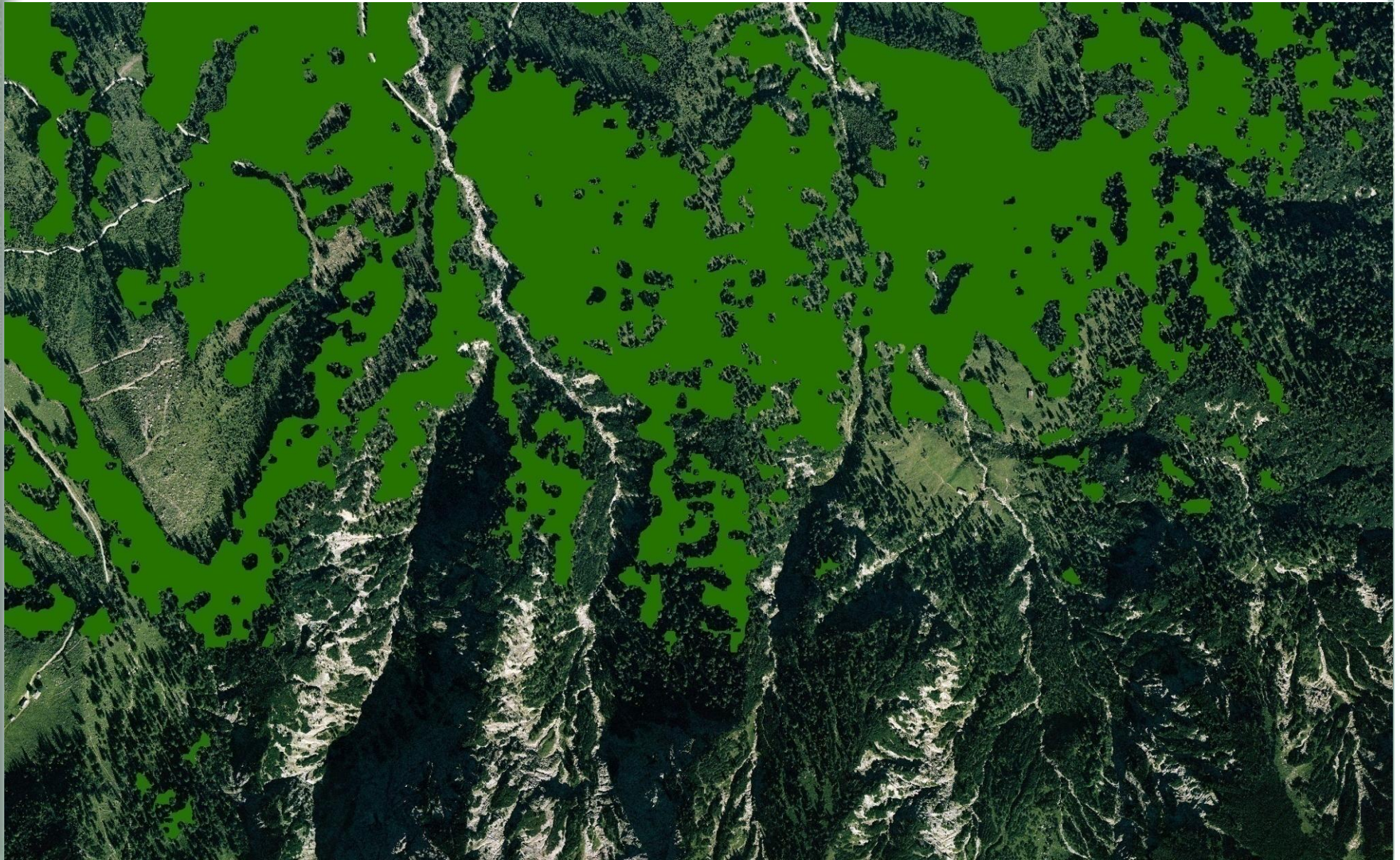


ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte - Walddefinition



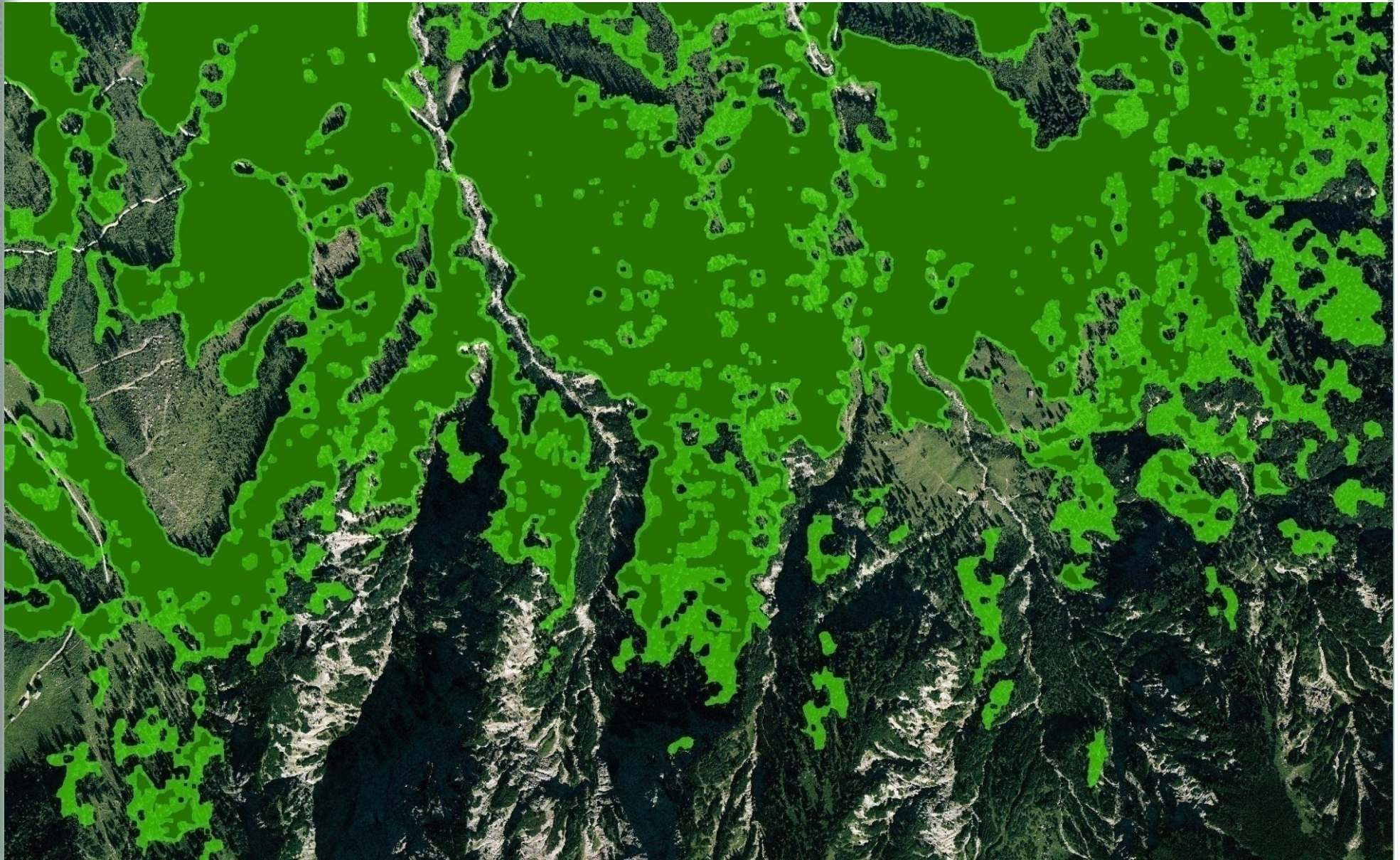
ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte - Walddefinition

Überschirmung 50% Höhe > 2m



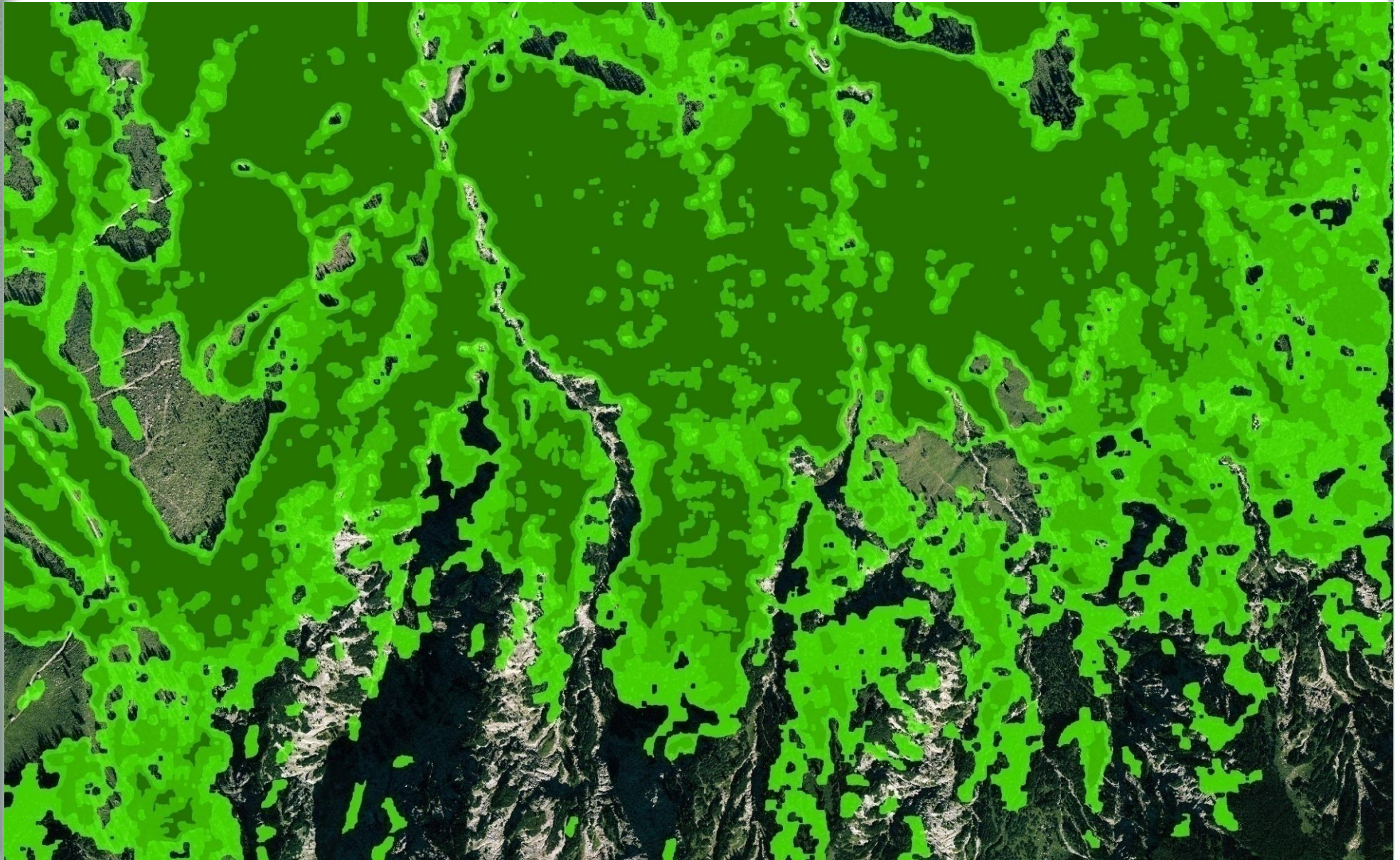
ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte - Walddefinition

Überschirmung 50%, 30% Höhe > 2m



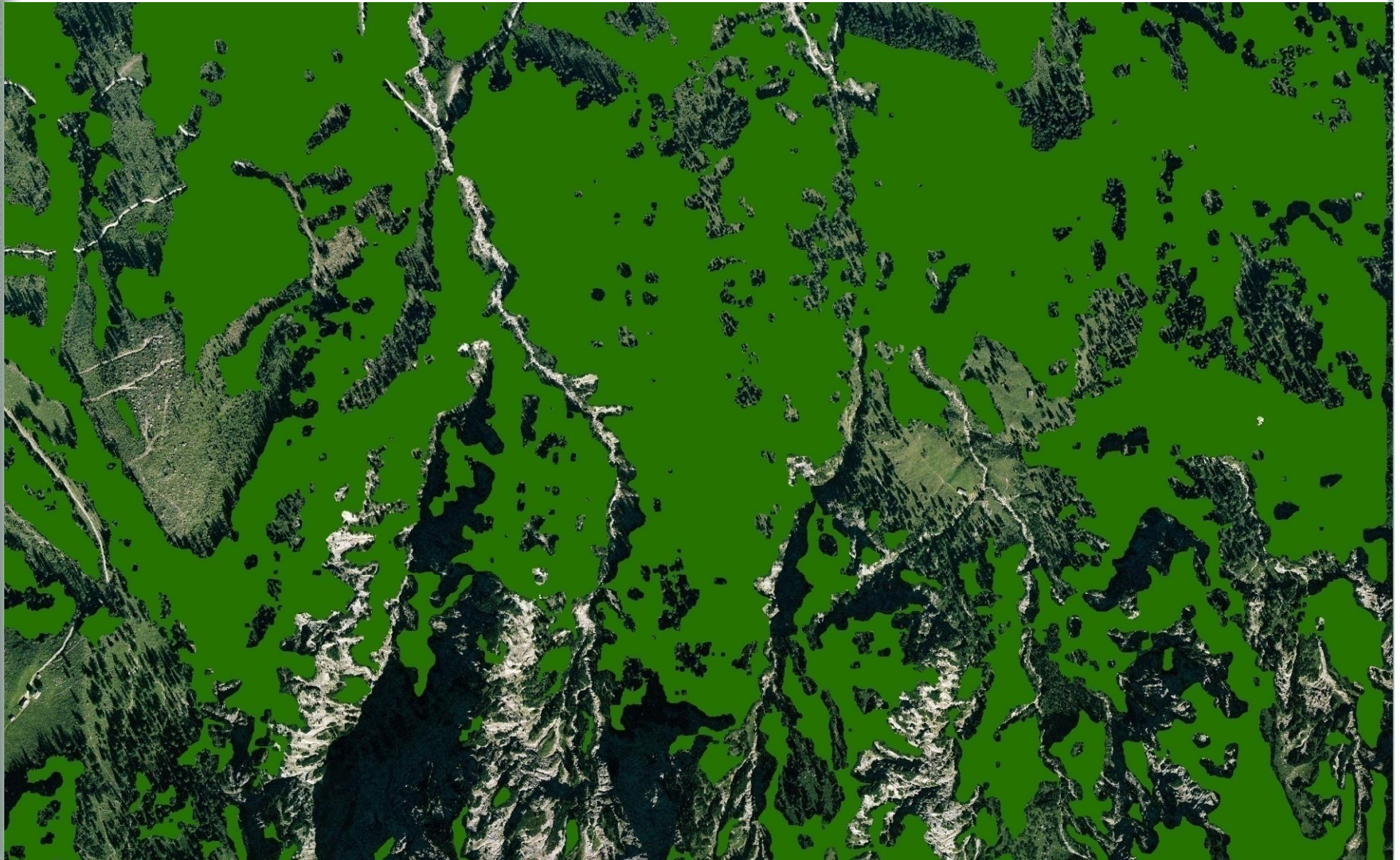
ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte

Überschirmung 50%, 30%, 10% Höhe > 2m



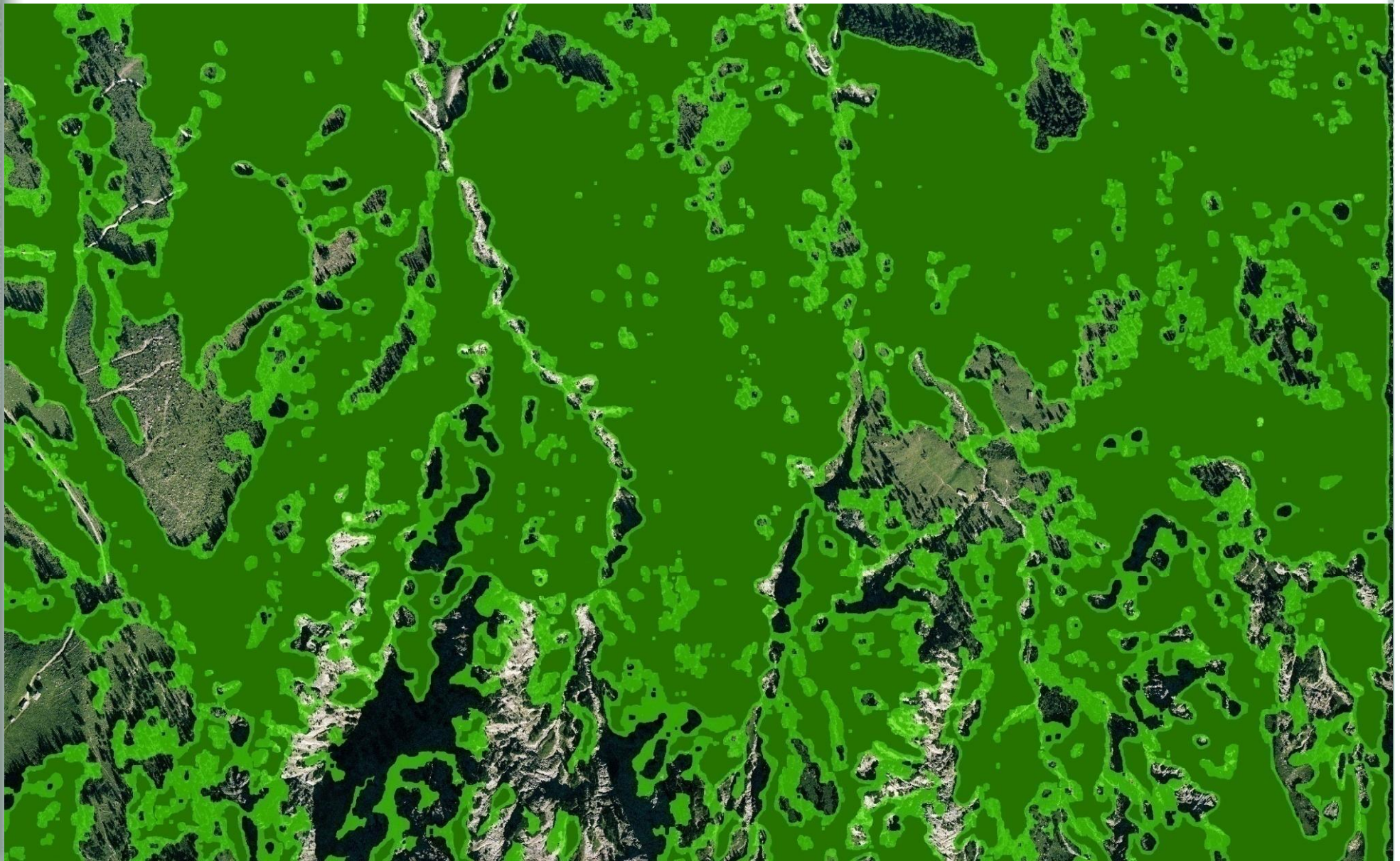
ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte

Überschirmung 50% Höhe > 0,5m



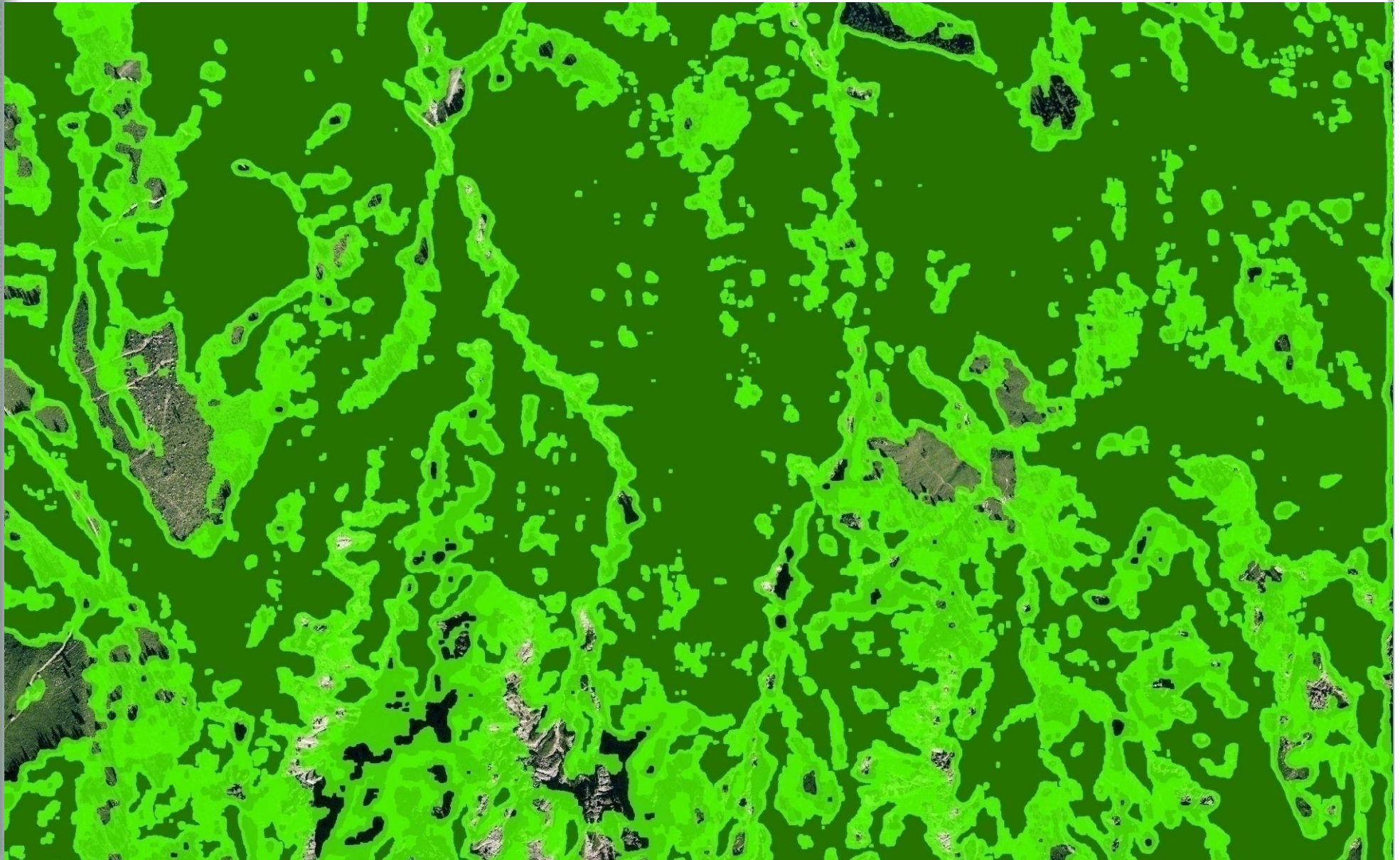
ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte

Überschirmung 50%, 30% Höhe > 0,5m



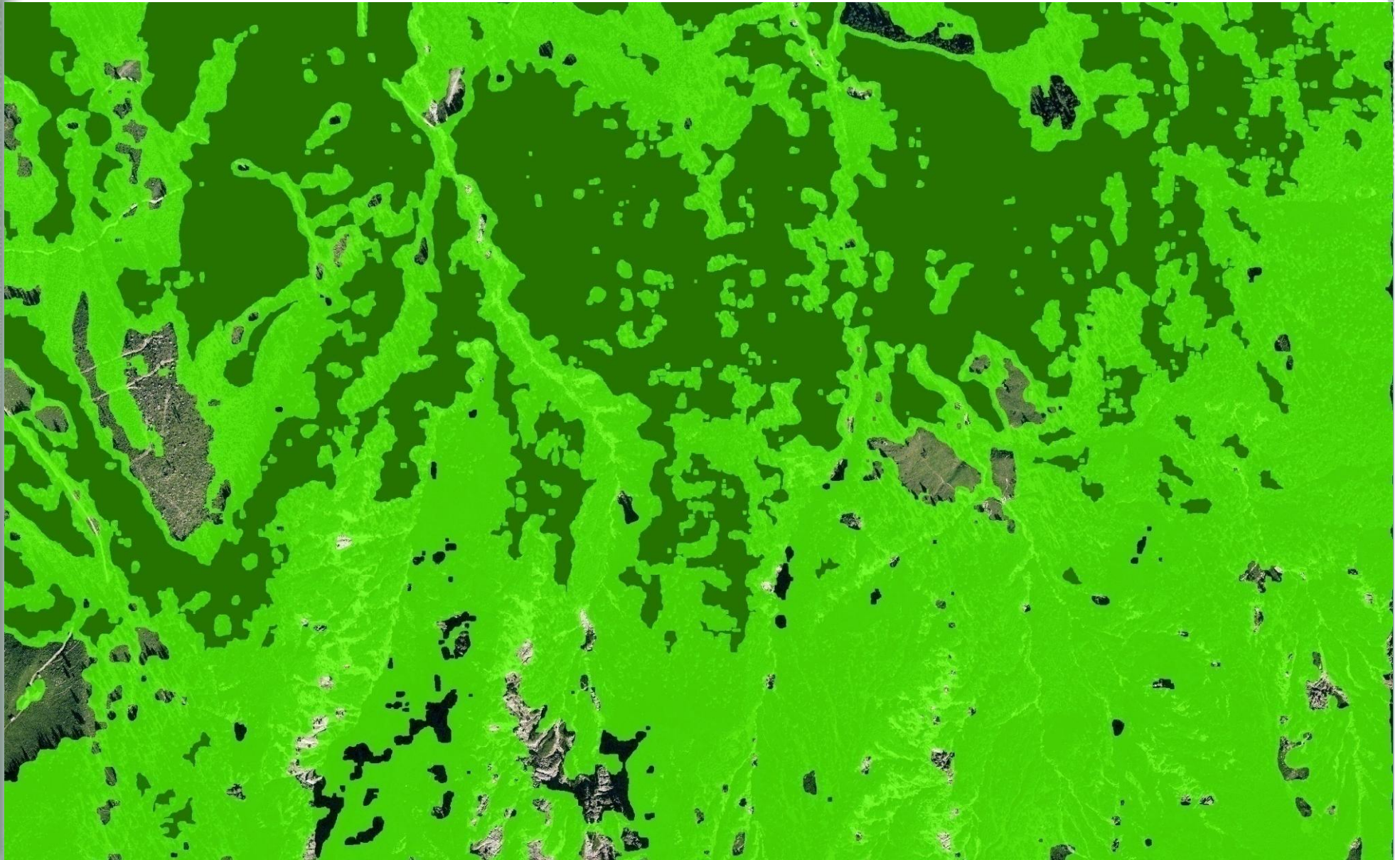
ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte

Überschirmung 50%, 30%, 10% Höhe > 0,5m



ÖWI Laser-Waldkarte

Überschirmung 50%, 10% Höhe > 2m, 0,5m

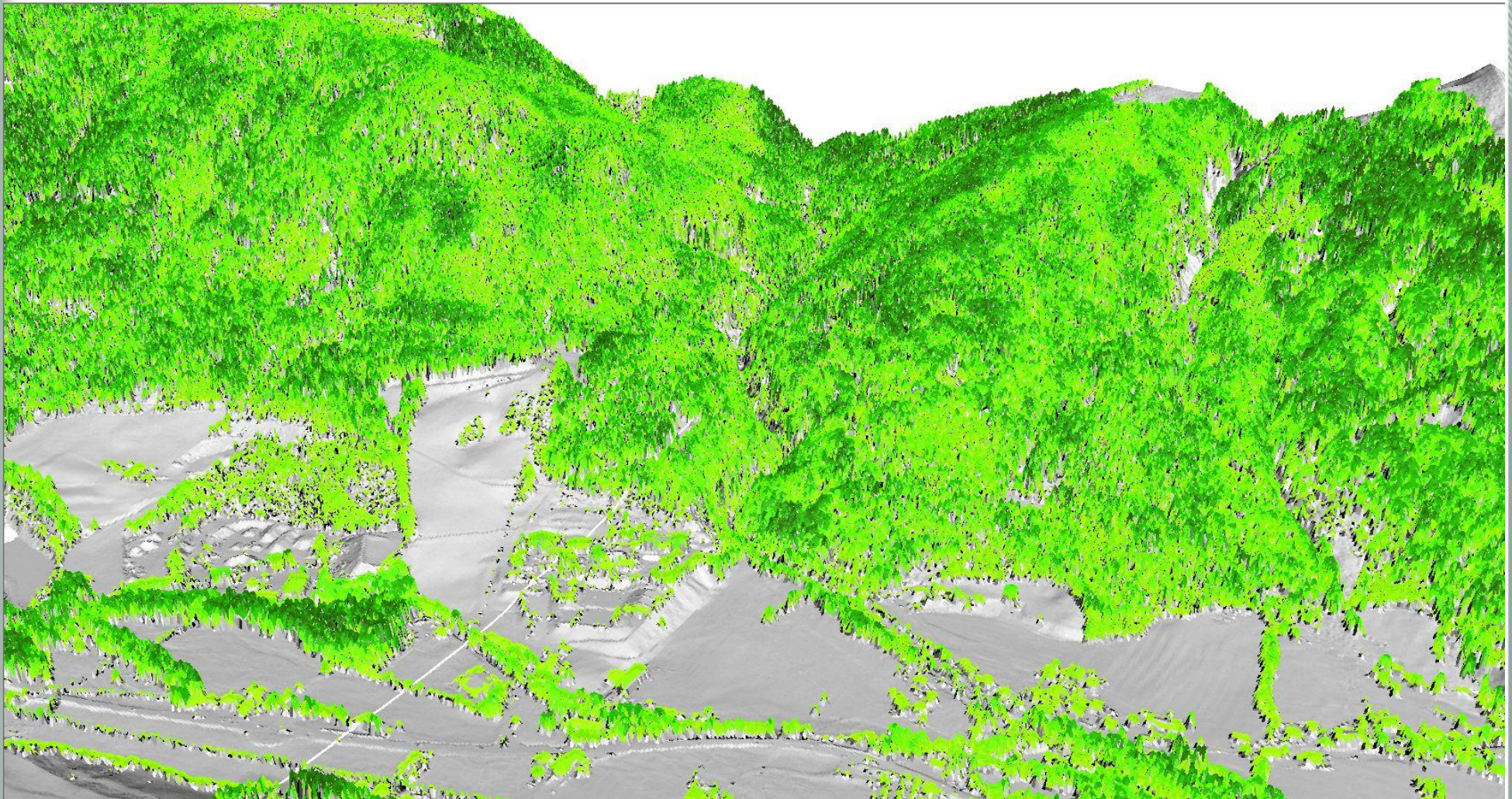


ÖWI - Zukunft - Fernerkundung



ÖWI - Zukunft - Fernerkundung

Laser Oberflächenmodell



ÖWI - Zukunft - Fernerkundung

Luftbild Oberflächenmodell

