



Faculty  
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Technology

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# Development of models for forest stand attributes estimation from ALS data using **ABA**

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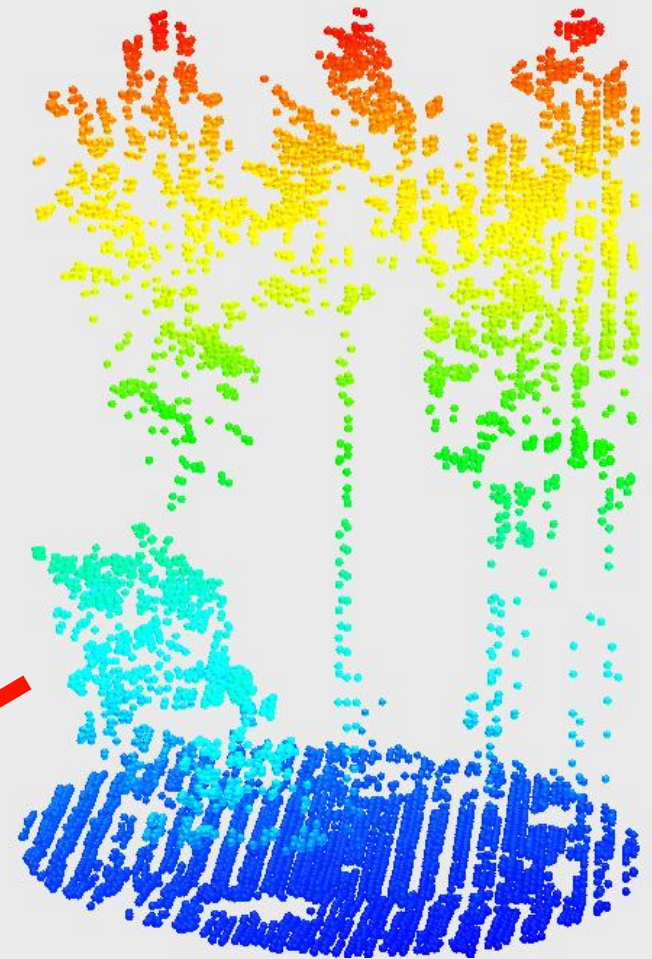
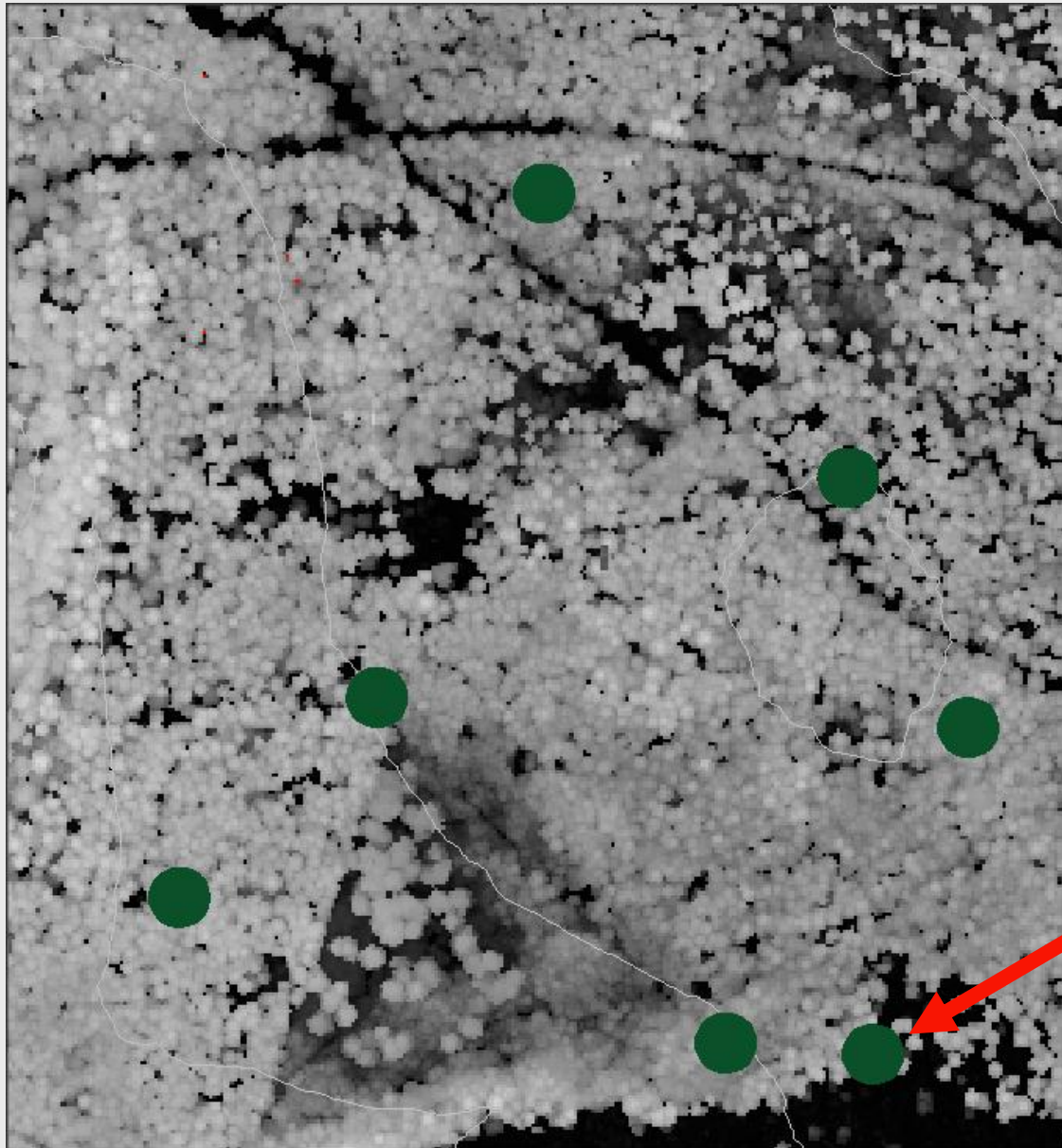
- Immense potential of ALS
- Two major methods of forest attributes estimation, depending on the unit to be estimated
  - ITD – Individual Tree detection
    - tree level
  - ABA – Area Base Approach
    - area of a certain fixed size
    - usage of point cloud metrics
- Higher precision than inventory based on visual assesment

- LiDAR data were collected in September 2014
- Scanner Leica ALS70-CM
- Average pulse density 7,8 pulse/m<sup>2</sup>
- Filtering and classification was performed in TerraSolid TerraScan
- Point cloud metrics calculated in FUSION software

- Spruce dominated stands
- 10 circular plots with a radius of 12,62 m were established so far
- Centres of plots were measured using GNSS receiver Topcon Hiper Pro with applied RTK corrections
- Dbh was measured for all trees with Dbh > 7 cm

- Several heights were measured for each tree species corresponding approximately to mean stem
- Stem count
- Volume and basal area were estimated for each plot using volume tables

- Subsetting the LiDAR data that correspond to each field plot
- LiDAR data were normalized to the ground surface during the subsetting process → returns are expressed in terms of height above the ground
- Non-canopy returns were excluded from calculation – 2m height threshold



- Calculating a set of point cloud metrics variables for each plot was performed
- Output was formatted as a CSV file
- Each record in the output CSV table had a set of variables that describe the vertical distribution of the LiDAR points within the plot
- Computed point cloud metrics were used as predictor variables in the linear regression modelling



- Linear regression used as a modeling technique
- OLS regression were widely used for forest inventory variables estimations and reliable results
- OLS regression is considered as the approach of choice for practical forest inventories

- General principles of model building were met according to McGaughey (2013).
  - As few parameters as possible
  - Simple explanations
  - Rely in few assumptions instead on many
  - Less than three independent variables
    - Height
    - Canopy cover
    - Descriptive category

- Solution was performed through developing an object-oriented script using Python
- Interactive computational environment  
Ipython notebook
- Opensource libraries and modules
  - Pandas – data manipulation and handling
  - Statsmodels – statistical analyses
  - Matplotlib – plotting



- Several regression models for forest inventory variables were developed and regression diagnostics was performed
- The following formulas may be used for further modelling of forest inventory variables on the whole inventory area by using ArcGIS software

# Results – Model for volume (V)

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$$y = -40,6011 + 1,7392\beta_1 - 1,6053\beta_2 + 1,9580\beta_3$$

$\beta_1$ ... All returns above mean / Total first returns \* 100

$\beta_1$ ... Percentage first returns above mean

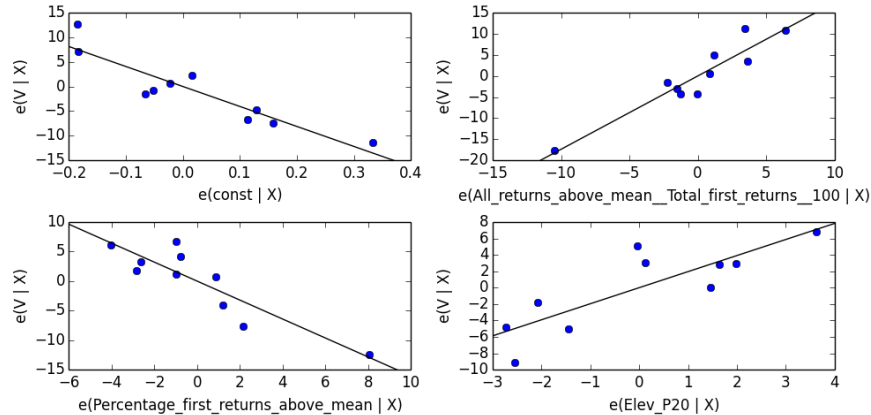
$\beta_1$ ... Elev P20

$$R^2 = 0,94$$

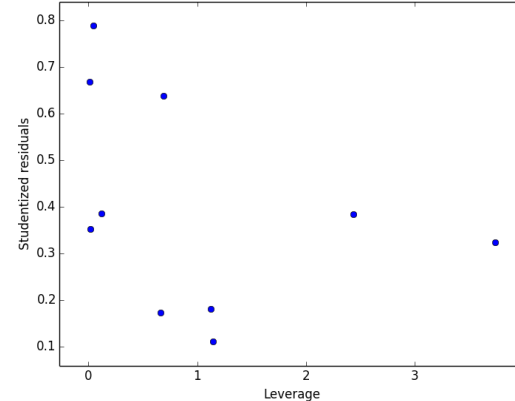
$$RMSE = 6,83$$

$$bias = 25,82$$

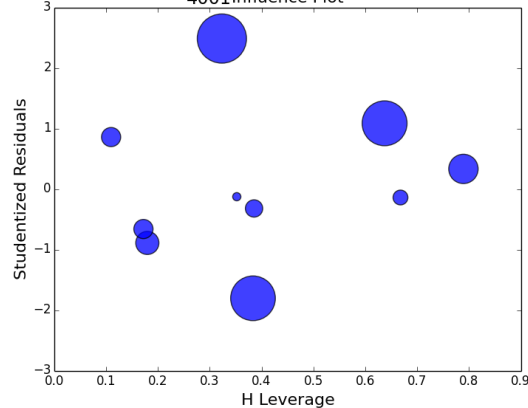
Partial Regression Plot



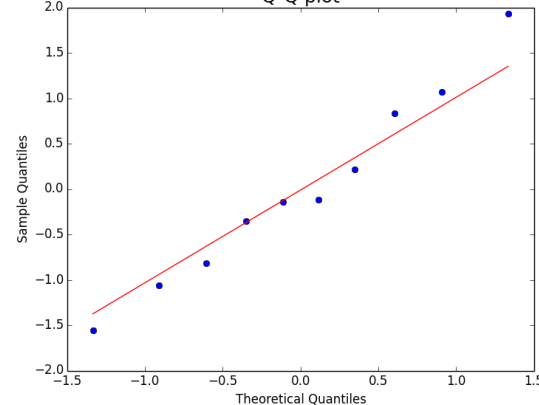
Leverage statistics vs. normalized residuals squared



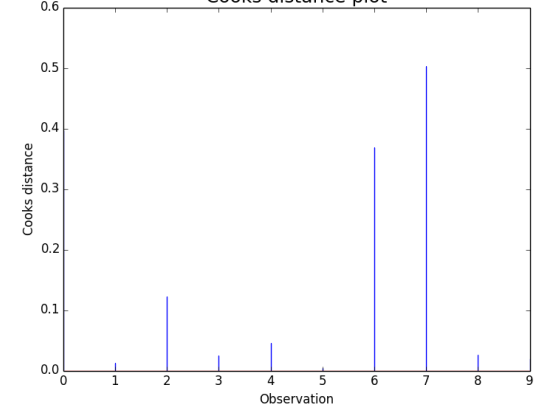
4001Influence Plot



Q-Q plot



Cooks distance plot



# Results – Model for basal area (G)

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$$y = -4,6202 - 2,0041\beta_1 + 1,3706\beta_2 + 0,7849\beta_3$$

$\beta_1 \dots Elev \text{ mean}$

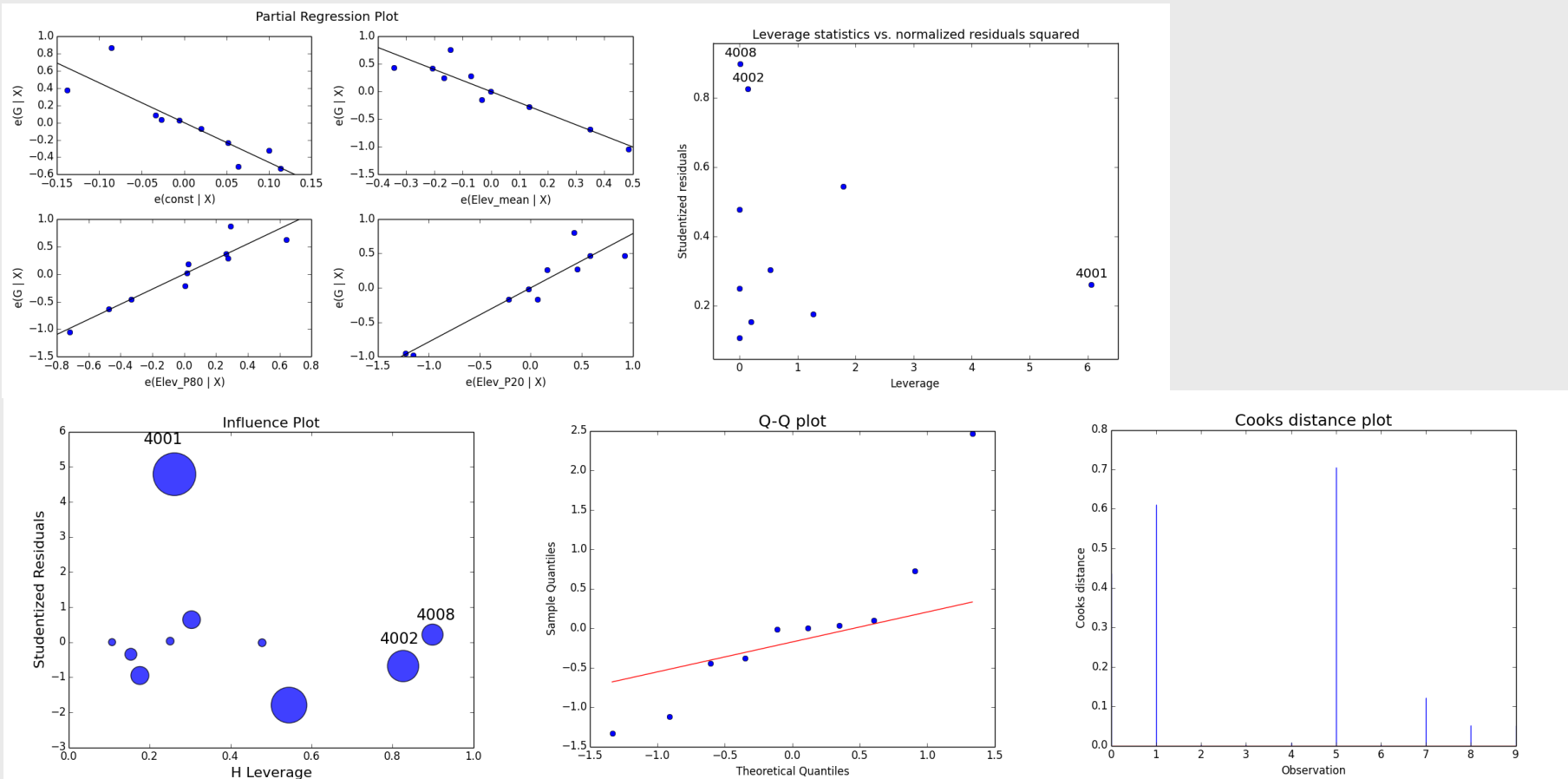
$\beta_1 \dots Elev \text{ P80}$

$\beta_1 \dots Elev \text{ P20}$

$R^2 = 0,93$

$RMSE = 0,40$

$bias = 19,92$



- Over-fitting the model
- Multicollinearity among independent variables
- Extrapolation of modelled relationship
- Field work

**Thank you for attention.**