Development of methods to estimate tree structural attributes using lidar on an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle B. Vandendaele^{1*}, R. A. Fournier¹, U. Vepakomma², G. Pelletier³, P. Lejeune⁴

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1. Context & Objectives

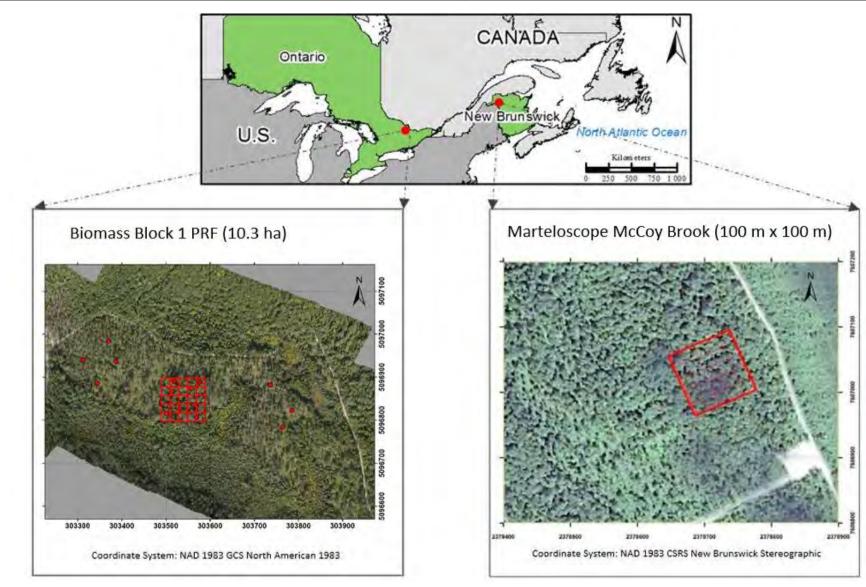
CONTEXT: Enhanced Forest Inventories derived from Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS) or stereo Image Point Clouds have been extensively used to produce areabased estimates of growing stock (basal area, volume) and average tree size (diameter, height, volume) on large area.

There is a growing interest in adding information on wood attributes at the tree level for supporting Operational-level Forest Inventory. UAV Laser Scanning (ULS) has the ability to provide high density data on a fine scale with great operational flexibility with a high spatial / temporal resolution and can potentially support OFI.

MAIN OBJECTIVE: Develop new methods adapted to UAV Laser Scanning (ULS) point clouds to assess several tree structural attributes, namely tree location, total tree height, crown dimension, DBH, stem taper and subsequently stem volume.

2. Study Sites

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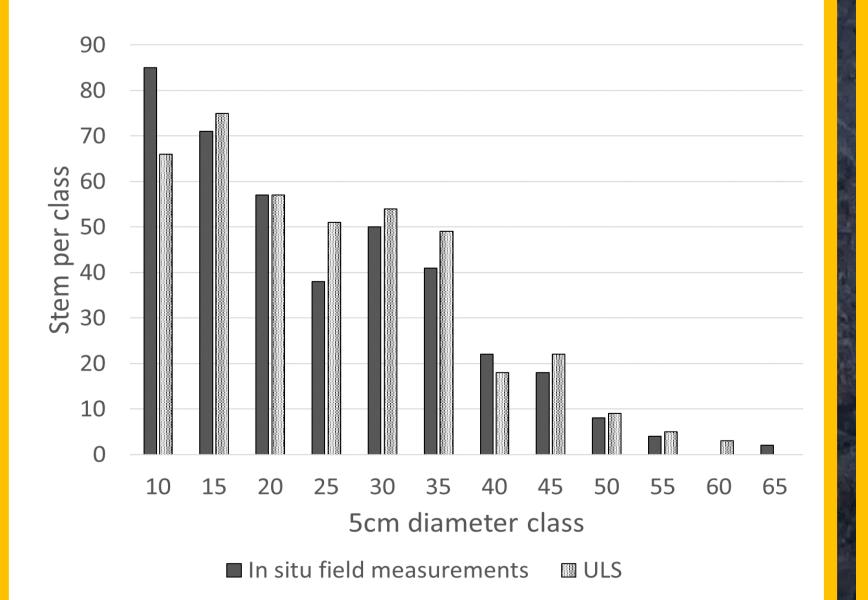
UAV LiDAR point cloud Preprocessing Creation of DTM, CSM, CHM Field Inventory Data alignment Airborne LiDAR **Terrestrial LiDAR** Vertical stratification Tree isolation of canopy layers ULS TLS ALS ٠ Calculation of tree height and crown features Field Inventory & Estimation of tree attributes Terrestrial LiDAR: Tree measurements/estimates

3. Materials & Methods

4. Preliminary Results

5. Discussion & Perspectives Acknowledgments

DBH extraction on ULS Velodyne data (*leaf-off*)



DISCUSSION:

- In leaf-off condition, ULS point clouds make possible **direct estimation** of structural attributes (i.e. DBH);
- More attributes on the **stem form** (straight, • crooked, etc.) could be exploited for saw log purposes;
- Preliminary **results match closely** in situ field measurements.

NEXT STEPS:

- Improve individual tree crown and canopy layers segmentation;
- Extract and identify the most relevant **ULS metrics** • and identify the added value of ULS when compare to ALS data;
- Adapt the methodology for managed and unmanaged forest environments for the extraction of forest structural attributes.

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