

Individual tree detection and species classification in structural diverse forests

Maciej Lisiewicz, Krzysztof Stereńczak, Agnieszka Kamińska,
Bartłomiej Kraszewski, Małgorzata Białczak, Miłosz Mielcarek, Aneta
Modzelewska, Rafał Sadkowski, Żaneta Piasecka



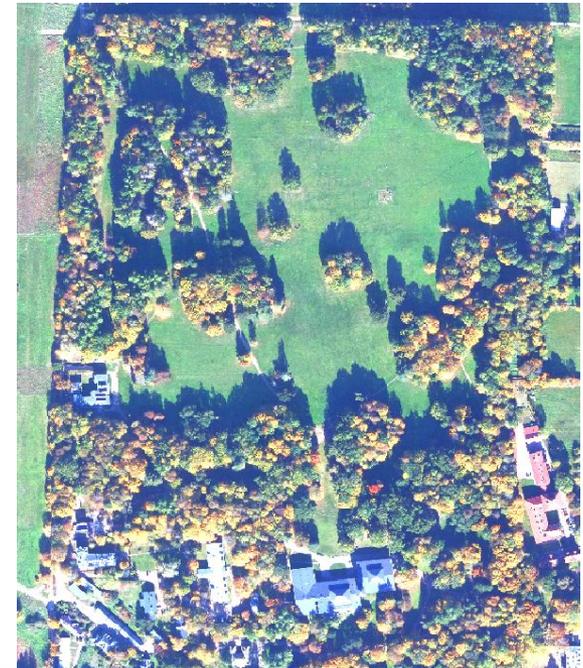
Forest Research Institute (Poland)



Perspectives on tree species classification in Poland

Presentation of a solution for tree species classification and monitoring the condition of individual trees, implemented and tested in LIFE+ ForBioSensing project

Exchange of experience - ideas for the near future



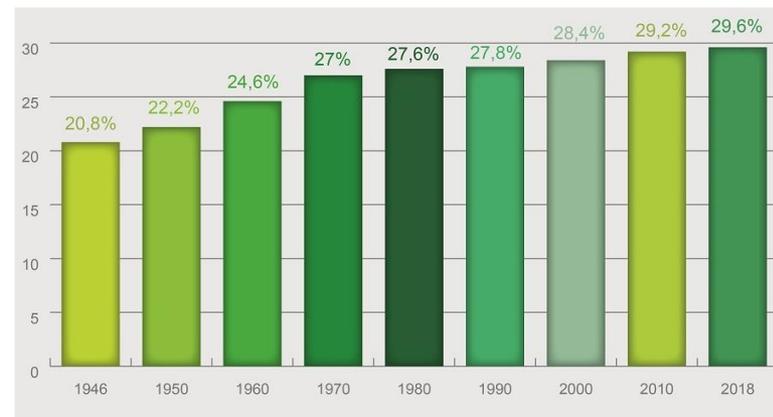
Forest cover - around 29.6% (9.260 mln ha)

Ownership:

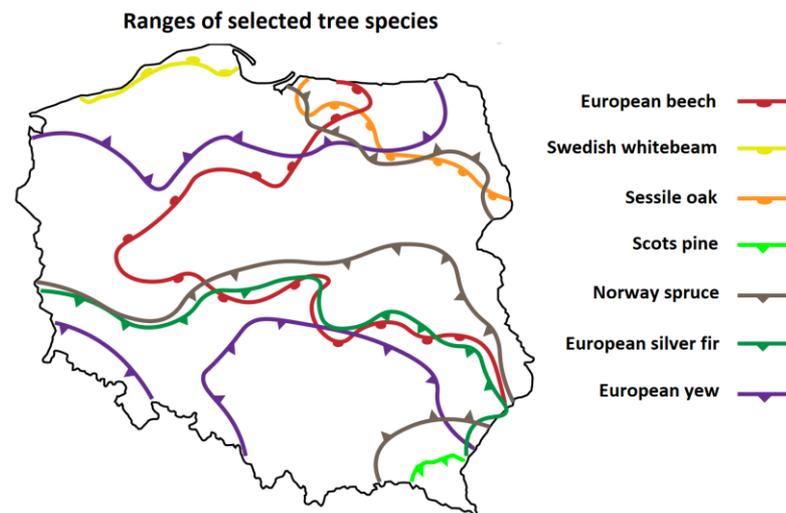
- public forests 82% of Poland's forests (**State Forests National Forest Holding - 78%**, national park forests - 2%, others - 2%).
- private forests 18%.

Tree species in Poland:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| pine - 58.5% | birch - 7.5% |
| oak - 7.5% | spruce - 6.4% |
| beech - 5.8% | alder - 5.4% |
| other deciduous trees - 4.7% | |
| other coniferous trees - 4.2% | |



Source: GUS



Source: ZPE

General idea for remote sensing-based forest inventory and monitoring (in Poland)

Inventory



dbh/height

Terrestrial RS

ABA



statistical methods/ALS

ALS/other RS

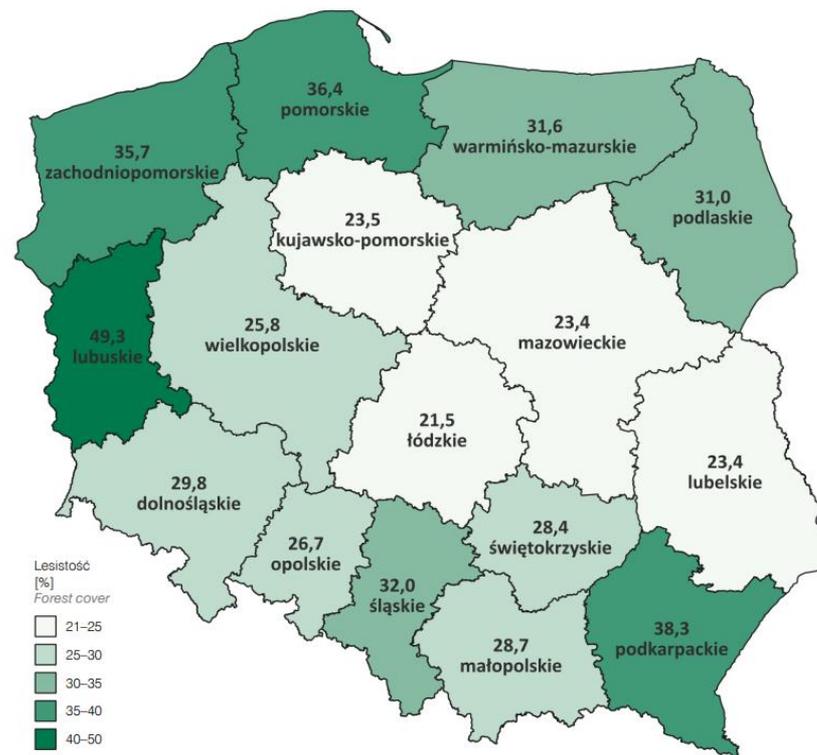
Monitoring

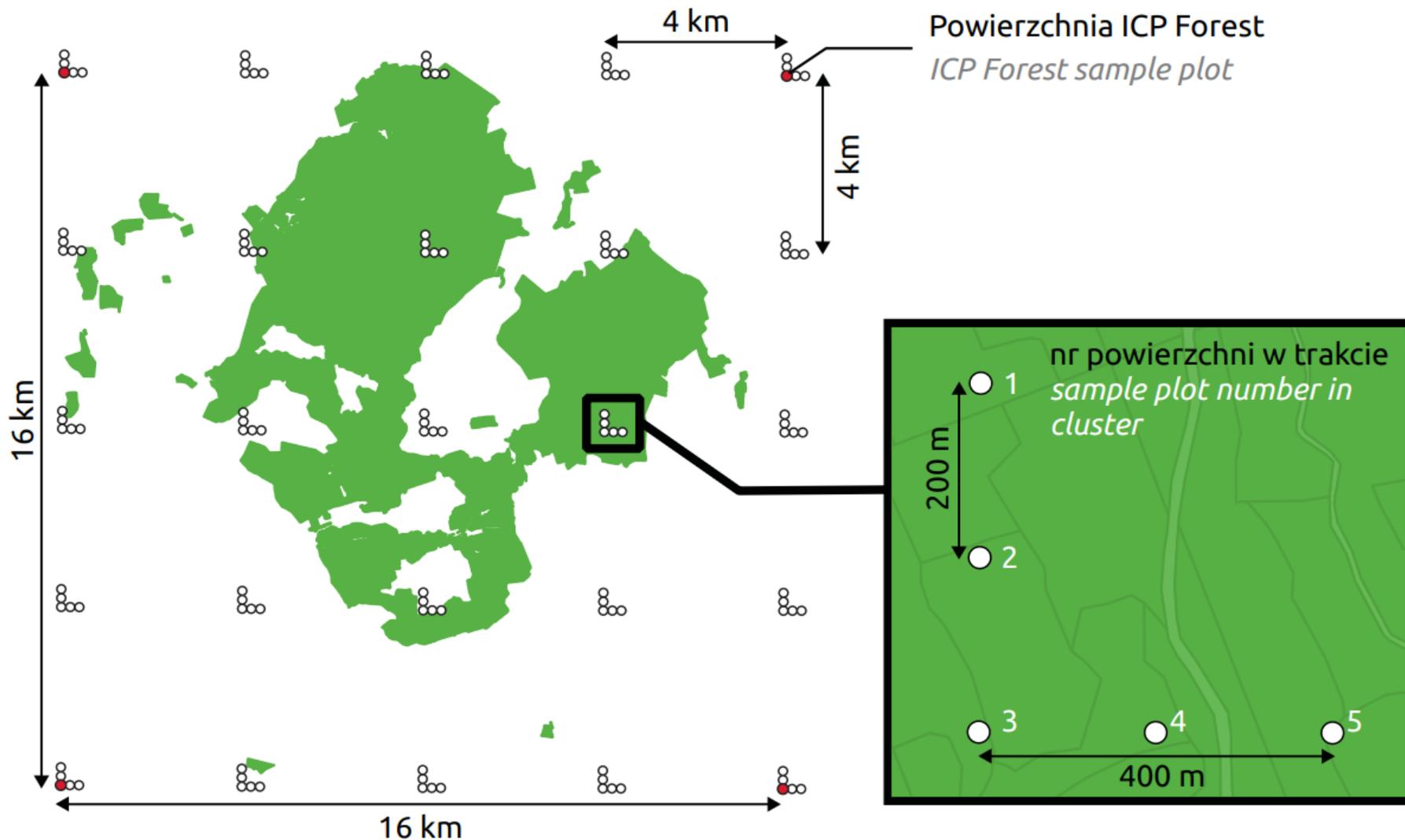


field based/RS

RS

ABA/ITD

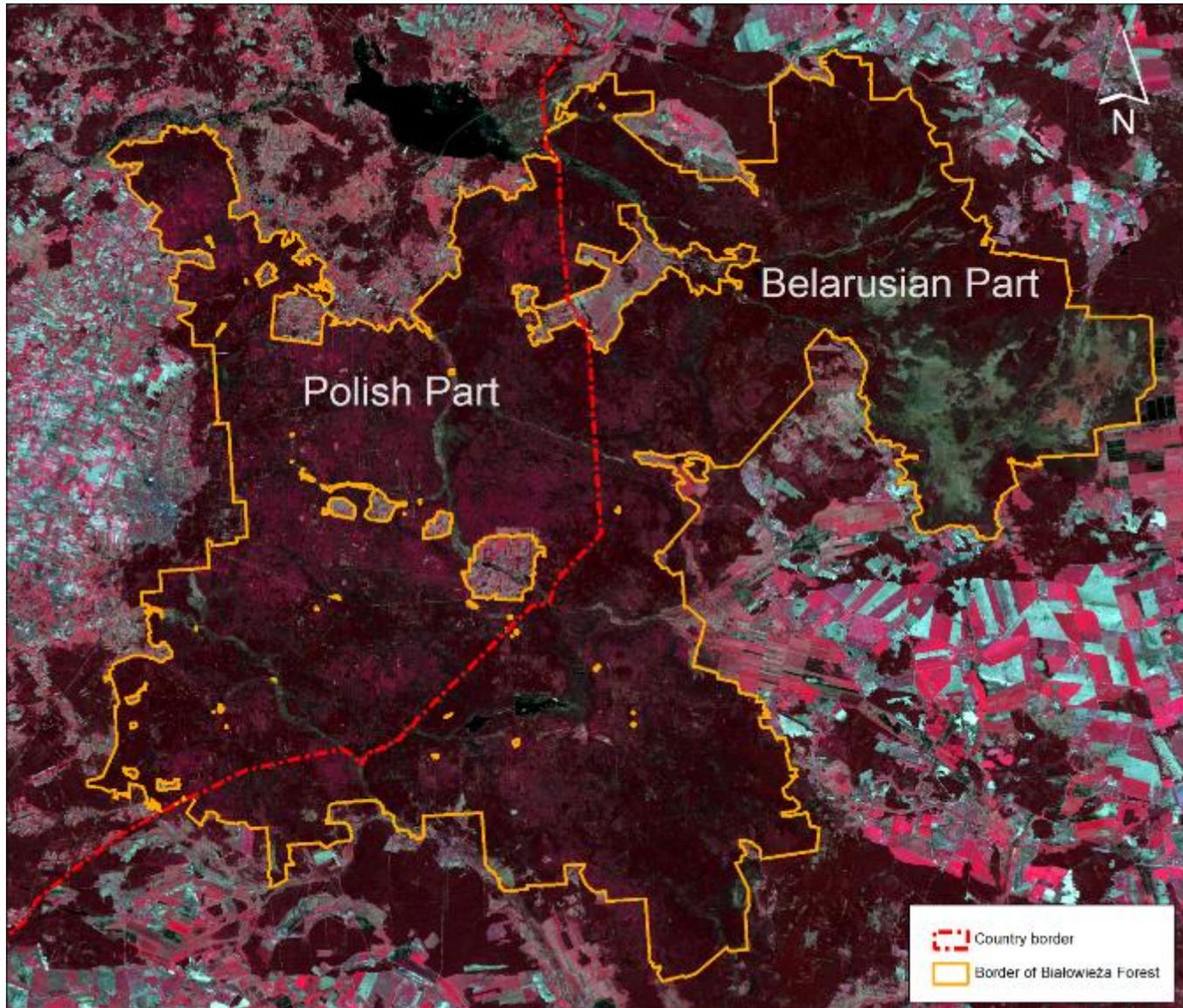




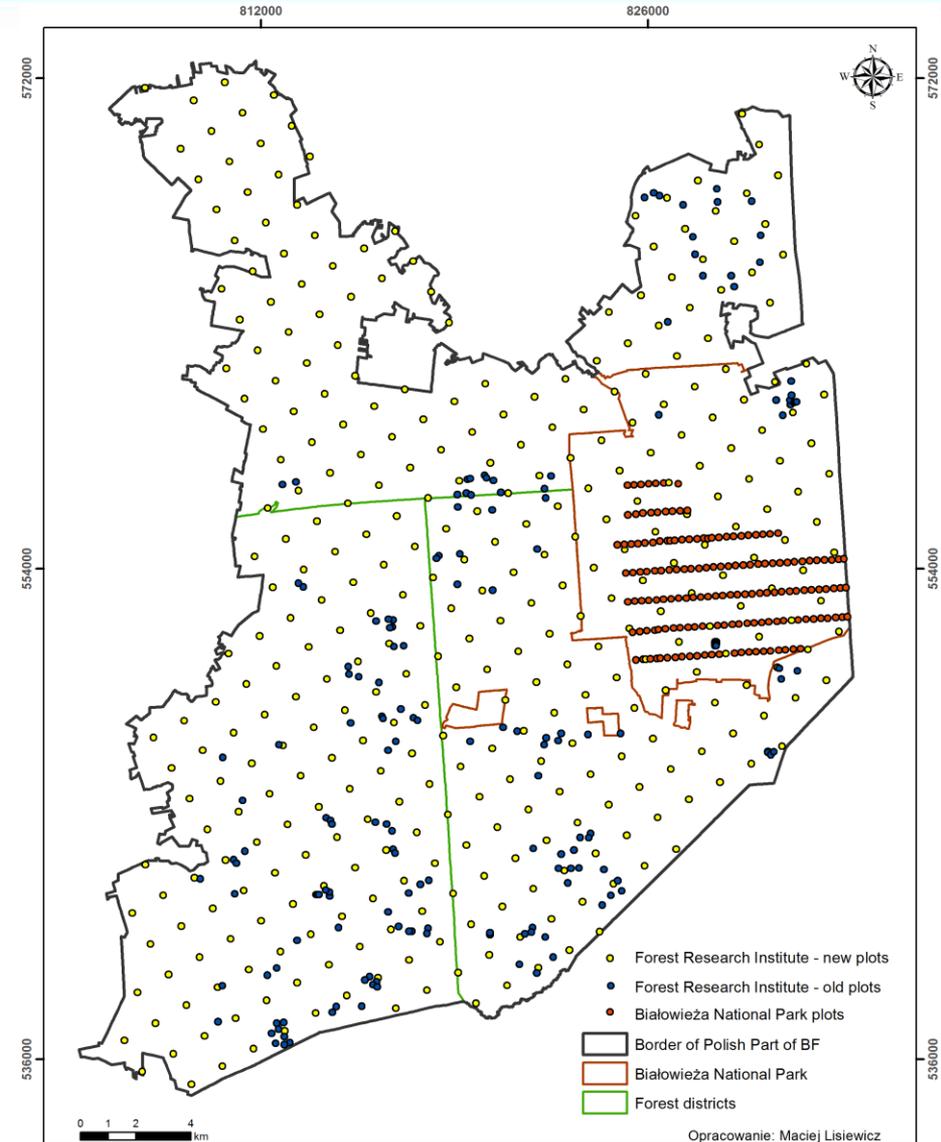
Marek Matecki/CILP



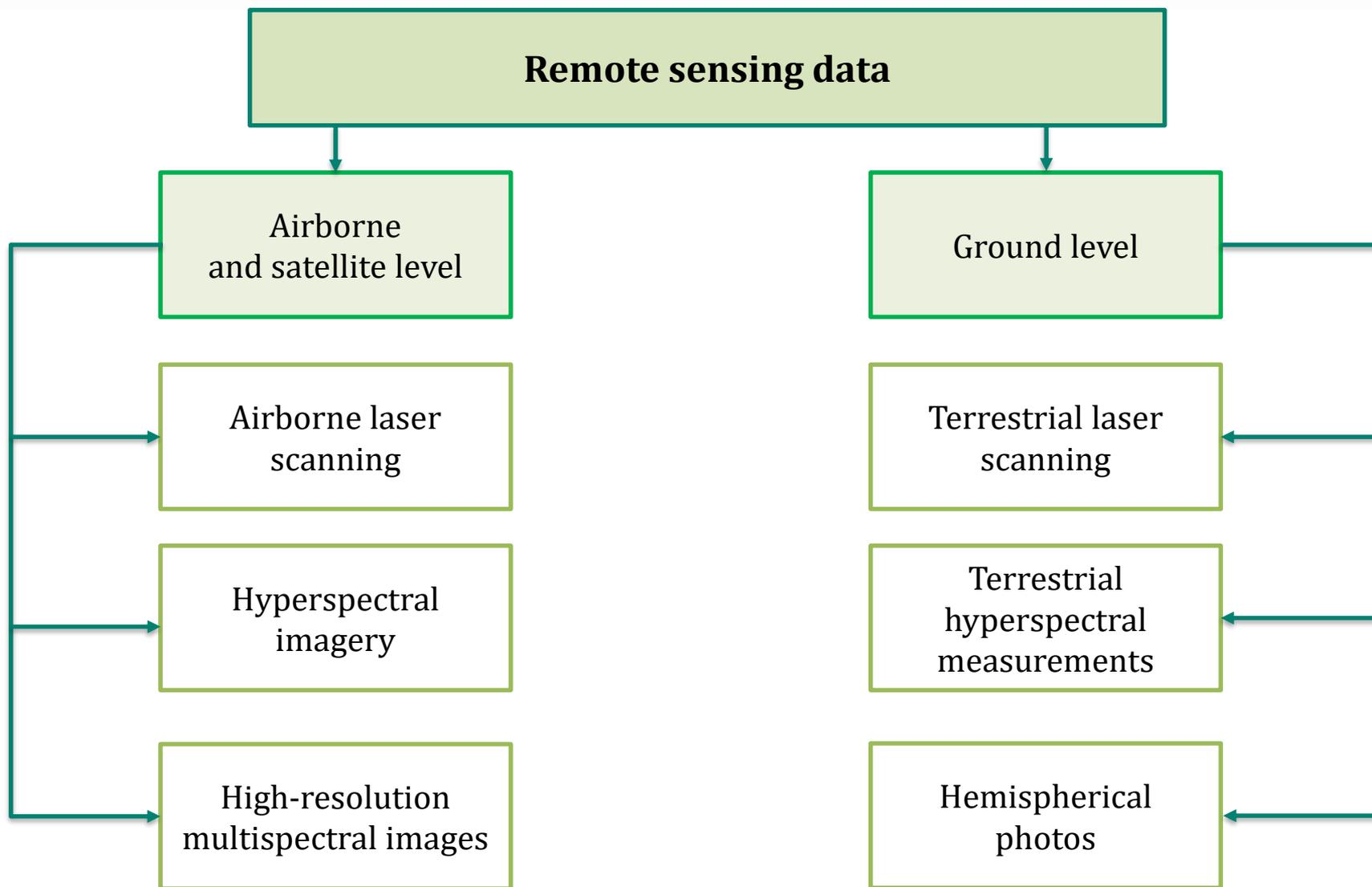
Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022

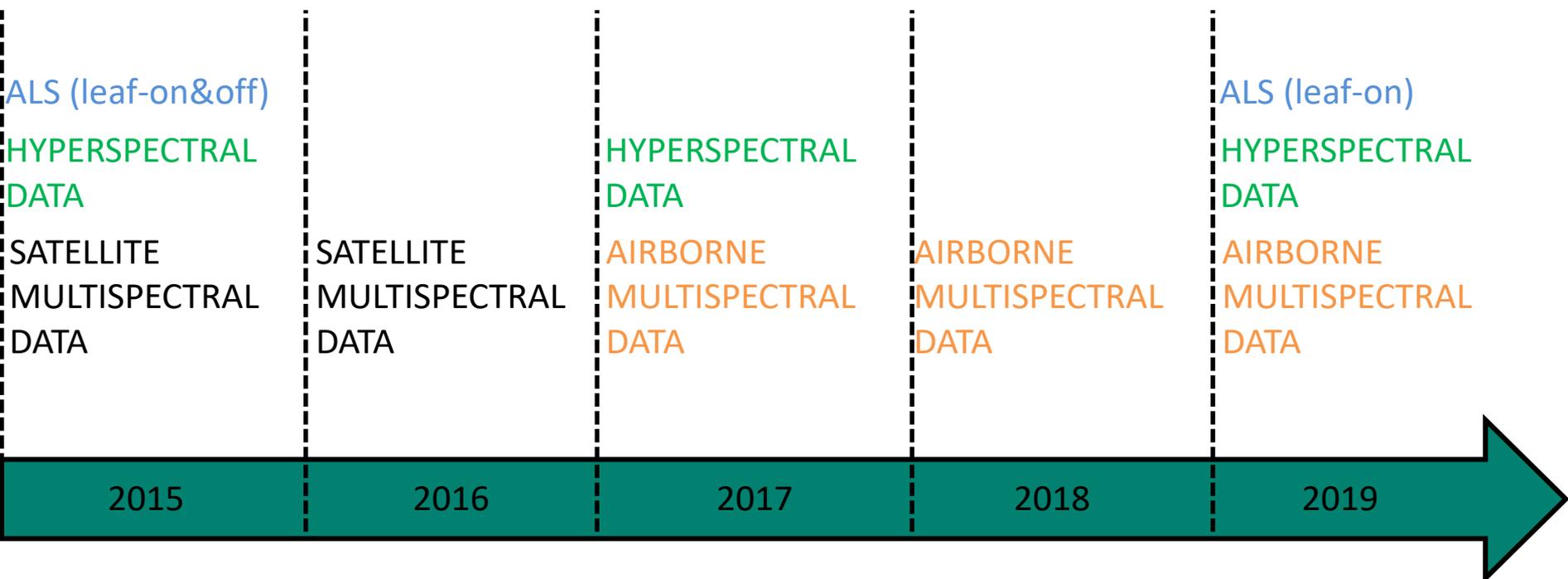


Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022



Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022

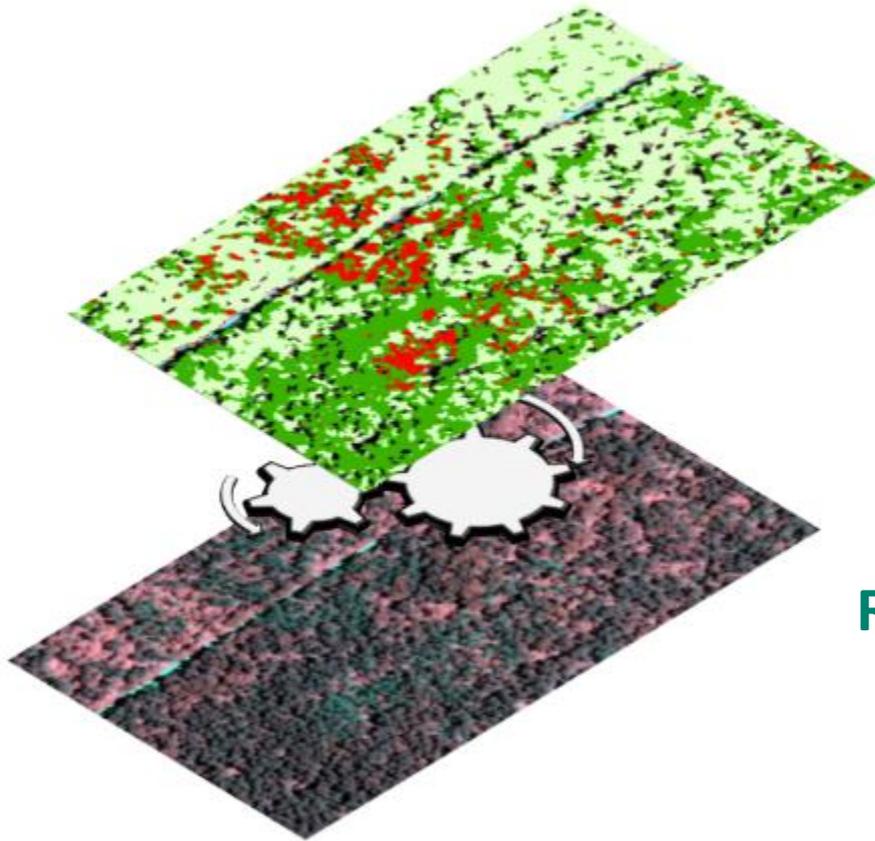




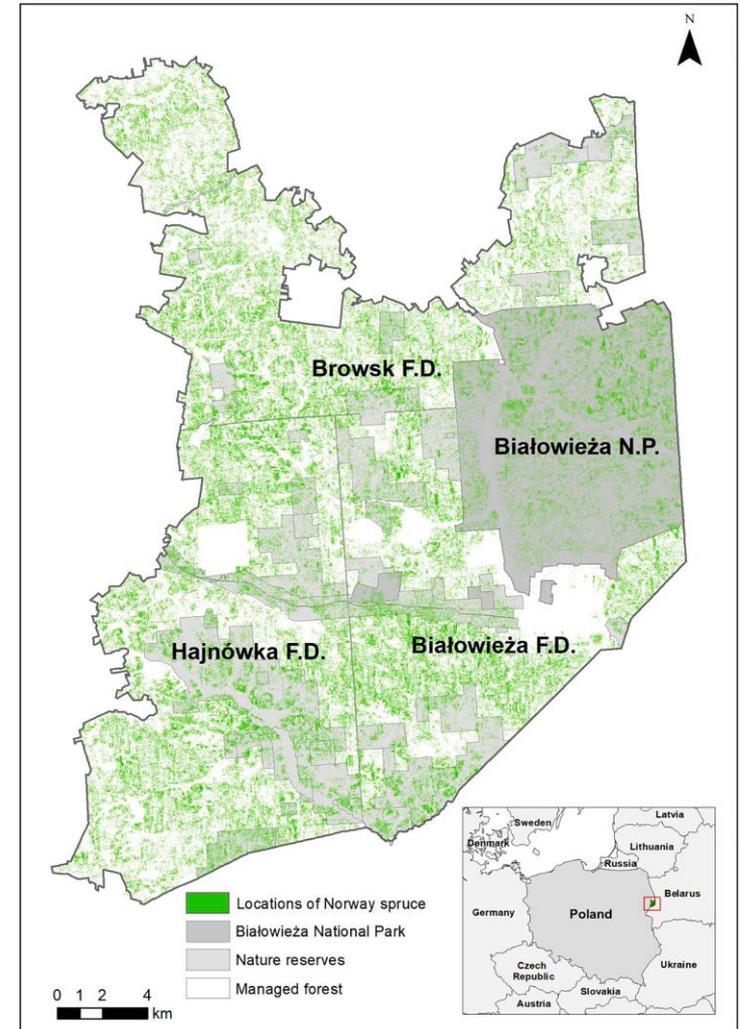
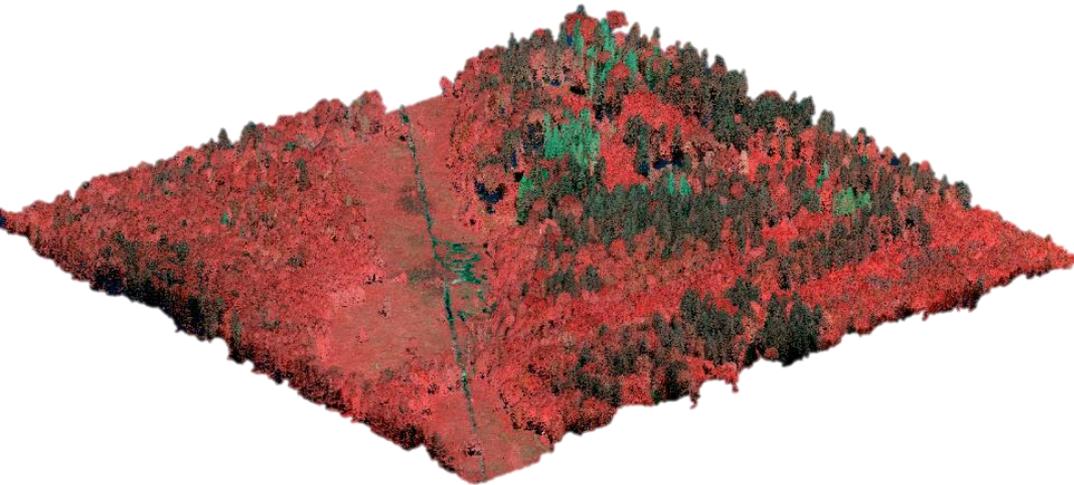
New project →

ALS
AIRBORNE
MULTISPECTRAL
DATA

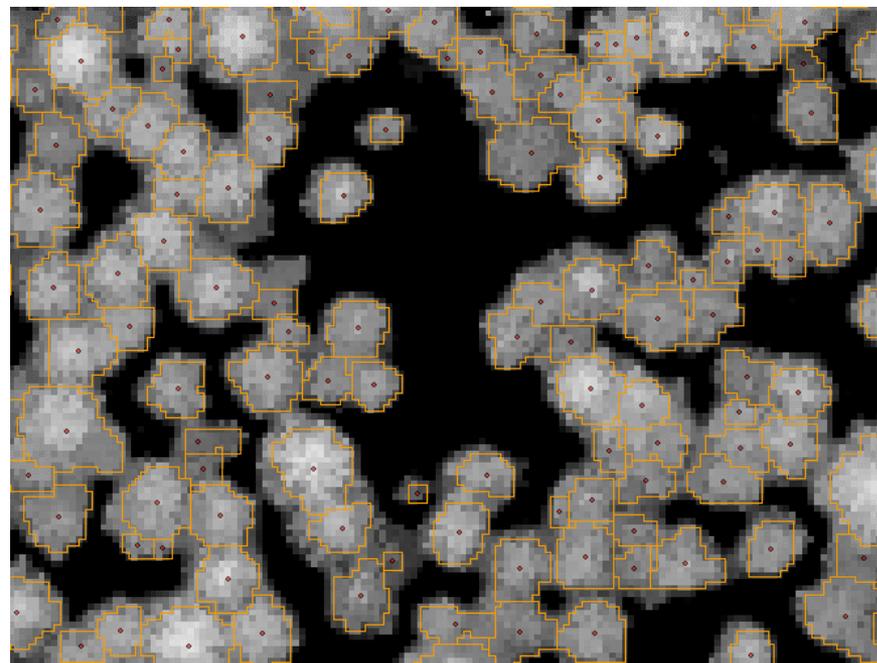
To be acquired in autumn 2022



Results of remote sensing analyzes



- The need to implement a method in structurally heterogeneous and species-mixed forests
- Marker-controlled watershed segmentation algorithm with parametrisation into three height ranges
- Resulting segments adjusted using a five-step procedure



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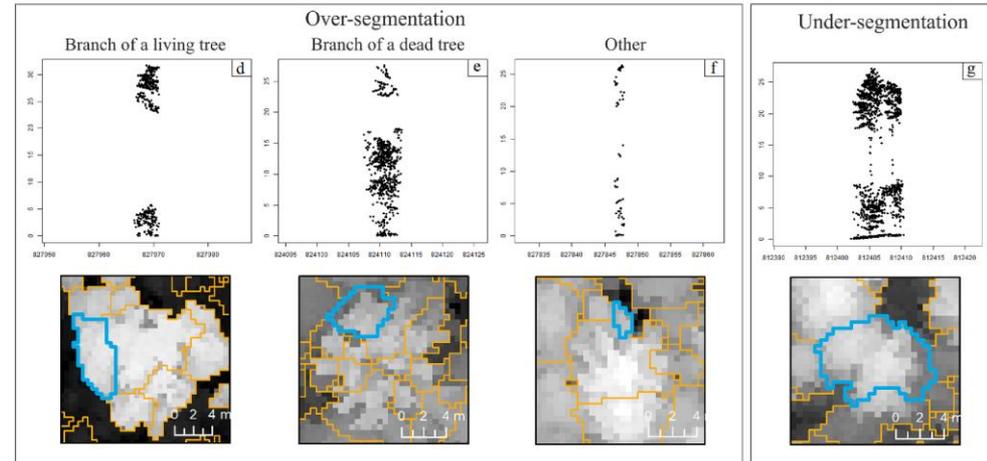
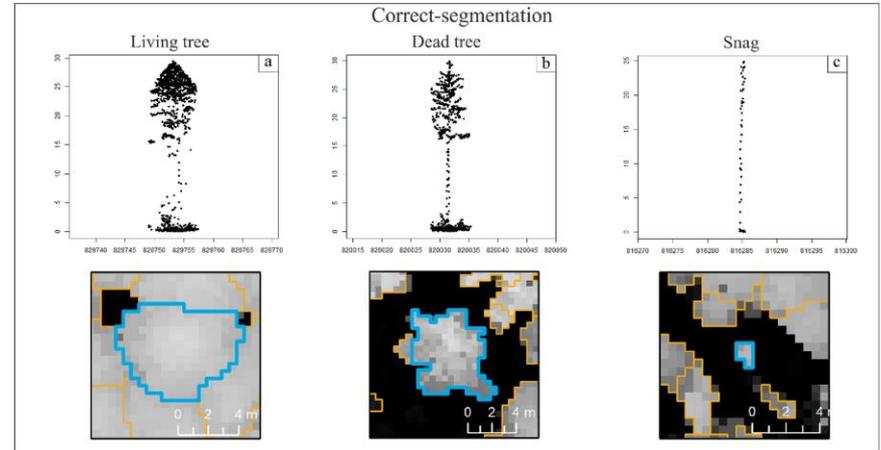
Mapping individual trees with airborne laser scanning data in an European lowland forest using a self-calibration algorithm



Krzysztof Stereńczak^{a,*}, Bartłomiej Kraszewski^a, Miłosz Mielcarek^a, Żaneta Piasecka^a, Maciej Lisiewicz^a, Marco Heurich^{b,c}

Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022

- Oversegmentation and undersegmentation errors occur in all ITD methods
- Geometry and ALS derived metrics to distinguish between errors
- Machine learning techniques enable to separate errors from correct segments with high precision
- Which tree species are more likely to be incorrectly segmented?



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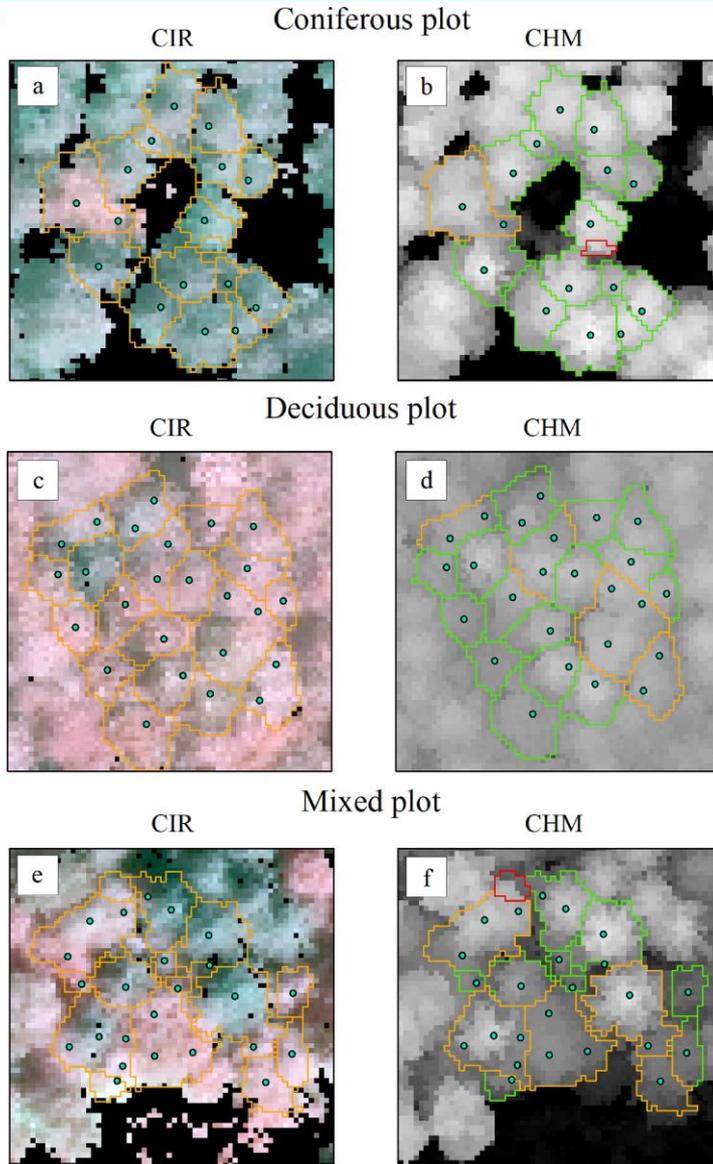
Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rsae

Recognition of specified errors of Individual Tree Detection methods based on Canopy Height Model

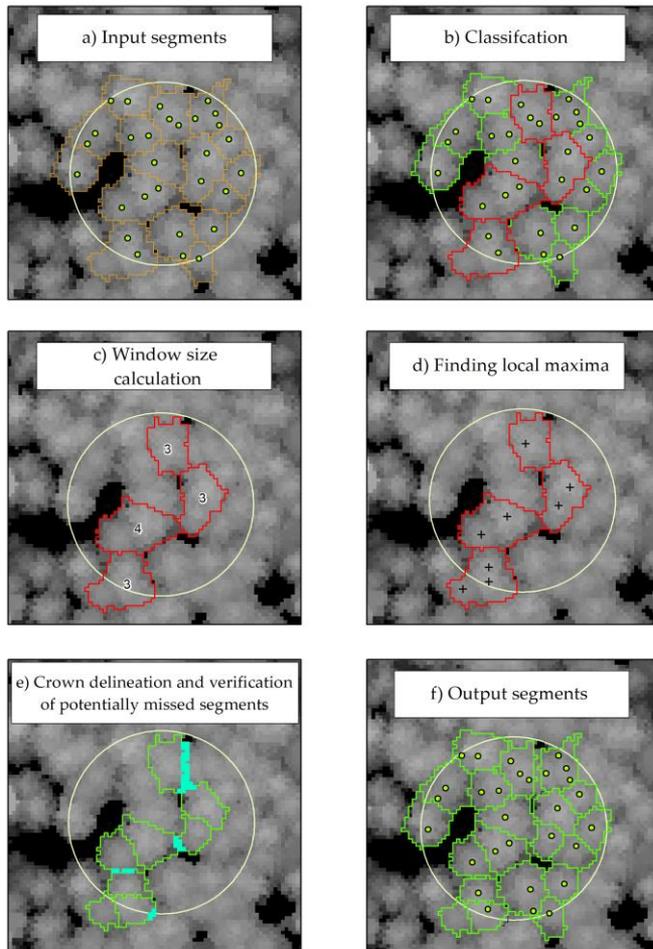
Maciej Lisiewicz^{*}, Agnieszka Kamińska, Krzysztof Stereńczak

Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022

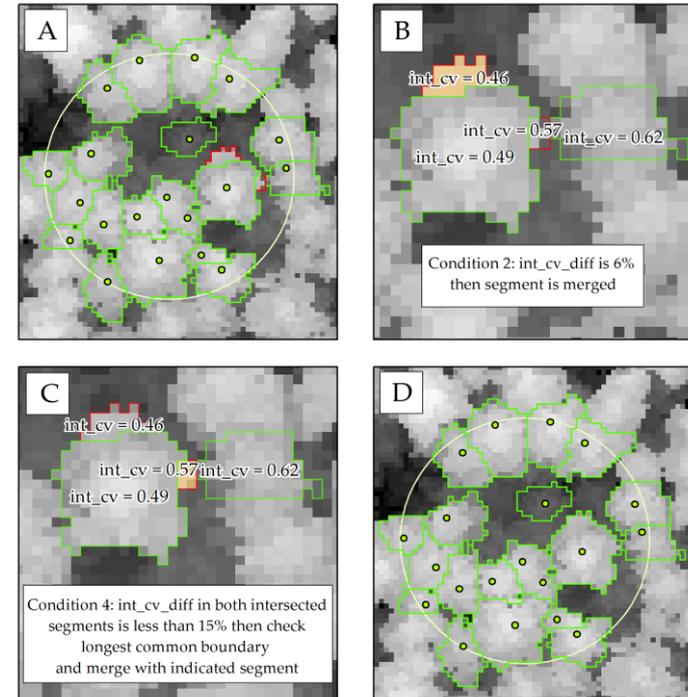


-  Correct segmentation
-  Undersegmentation
-  Oversegmentation

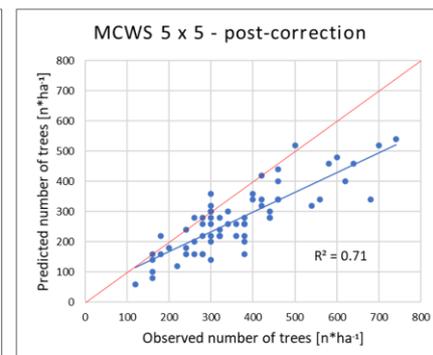
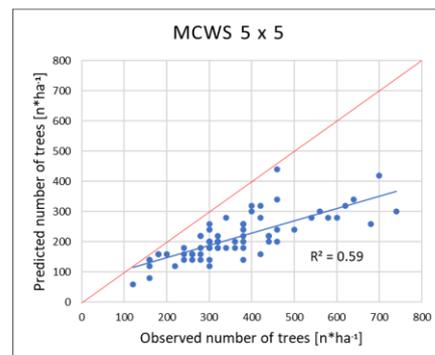
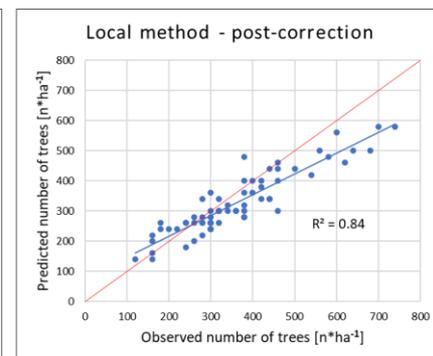
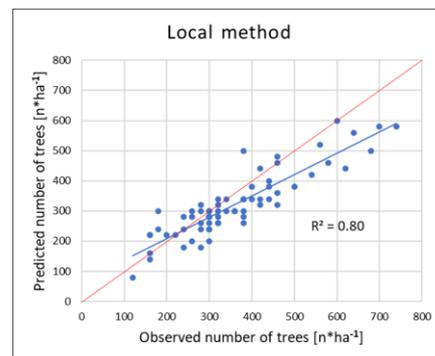
Undersegmentation errors refinement



Oversegmentation errors refinement



- The correction method allows refinement of many segmentation errors
- Method improves the performance of ITD methods in estimating stand parameters
- Correction method is most efficient for mixed stands, for which the lowest segmentation accuracy is initially obtained
- A shortcoming in the context of image data only: method requires ALS point cloud



SYLWAN 166 (6): 362-377, June 2022
<https://doi.org/10.26202/sylvan.2022040>
 Journal homepage: <https://sylvan-journal.pl>

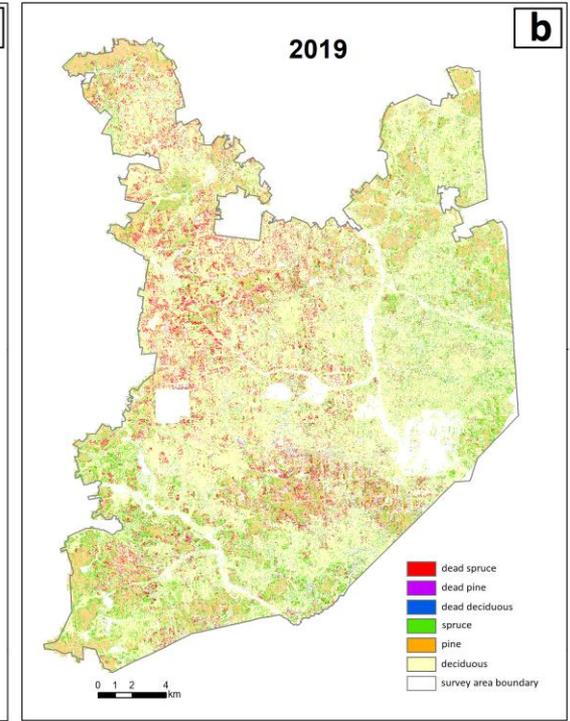
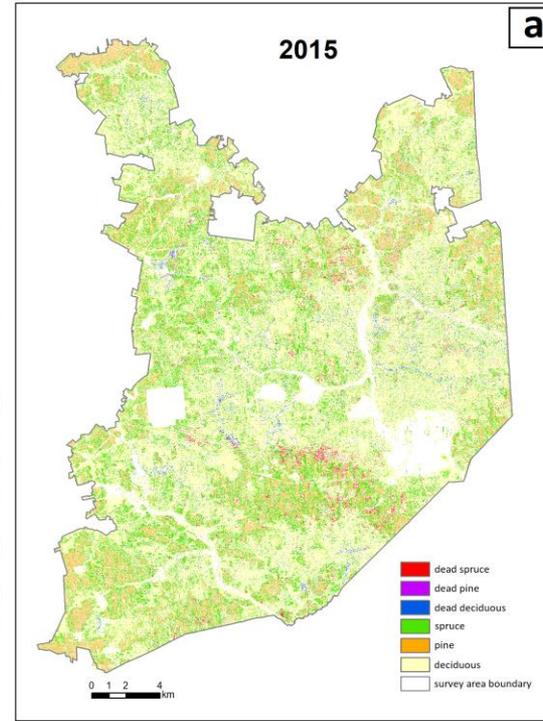
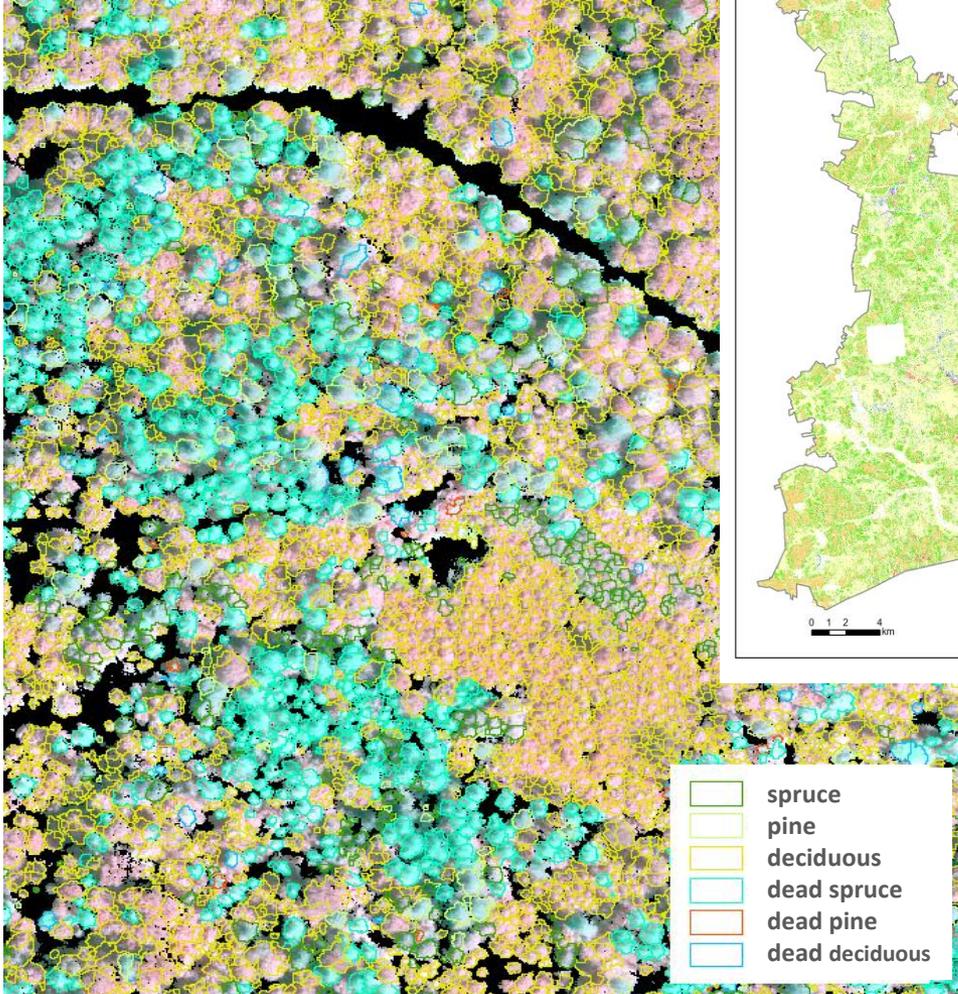
ORIGINAL PAPER

Influence of the correction method of CHM-based Individual Tree Detection results on the estimation of forest stand characteristics

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Department of Geomatics, Forest Research Institute, Śękocin Stary, Braci Leśnej 3 Street, 05-090 Raszyn, Poland

Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022



Remote Sensing of Environment 219 (2018) 31–43

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Remote Sensing of Environment

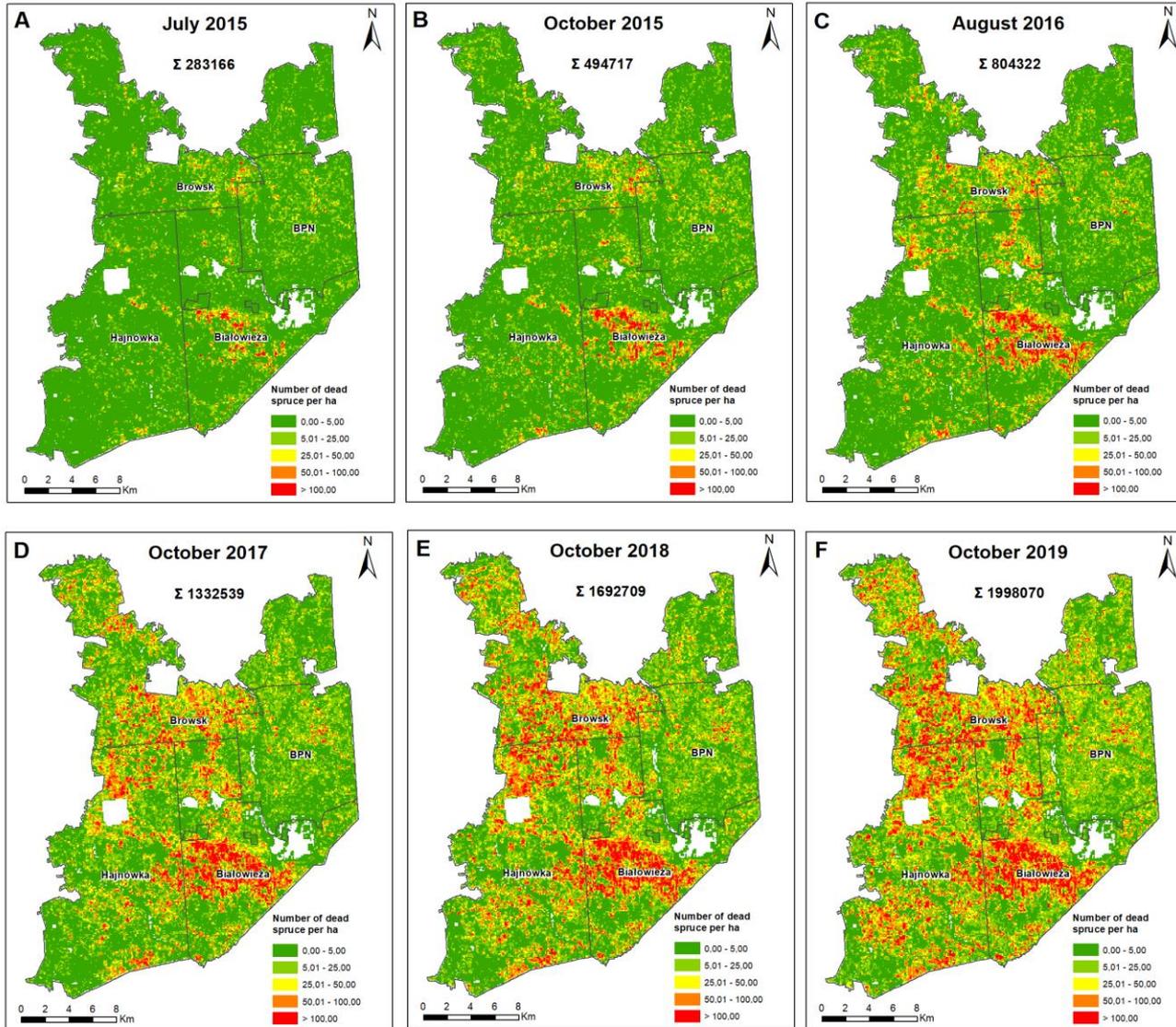
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/rse

Species-related single dead tree detection using multi-temporal ALS data and CIR imagery

Agnieszka Kamińska, Maciej Lisiewicz, Krzysztof Stereńczak*, Bartłomiej Kraszewski, Rafał Sadkowski

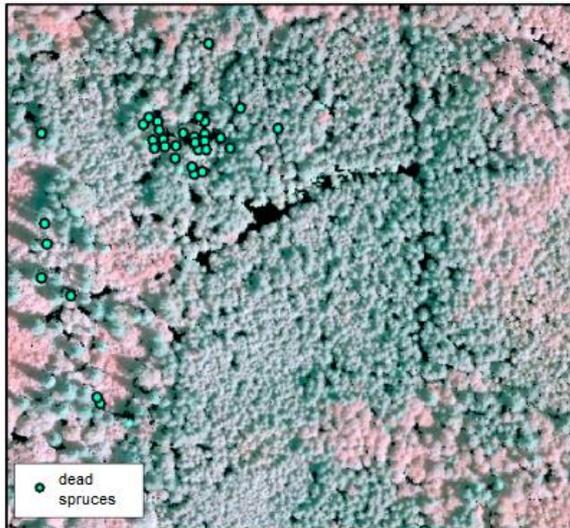
Laboratory of Geomatics, Forest Research Institute, Sekocin Stary, 3 Braci Leśnej Street, 05-090 Raszyn, Poland



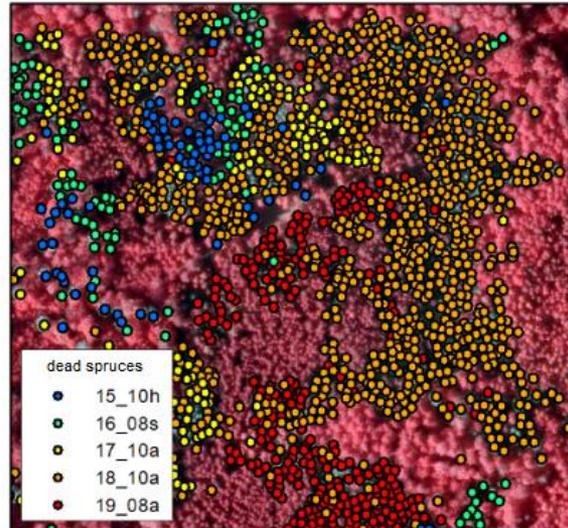


- Stereńczak et al. 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.foreco.2019.03.064
- Kamińska et al. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.foreco.2020.118432
- Stereńczak et al. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.foreco.2019.117826
- Kamińska et al. 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.foreco.2021.119530

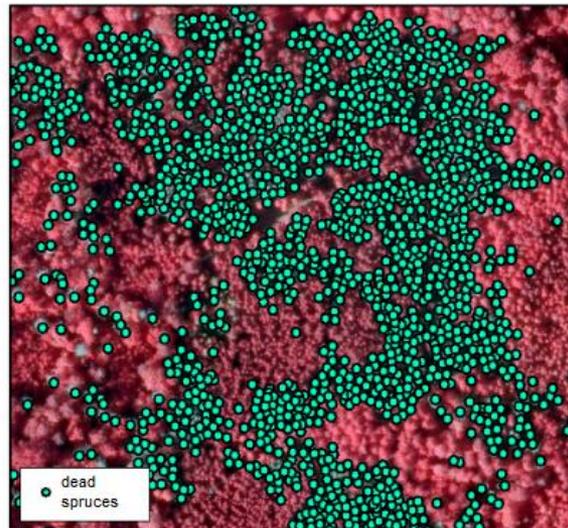
Initial layer



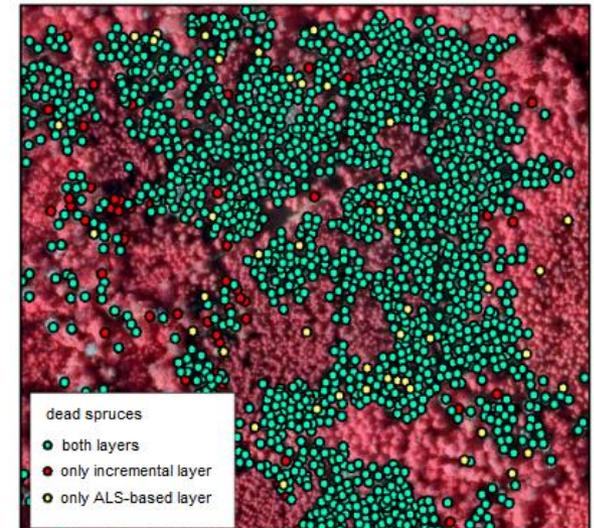
Incremental layer

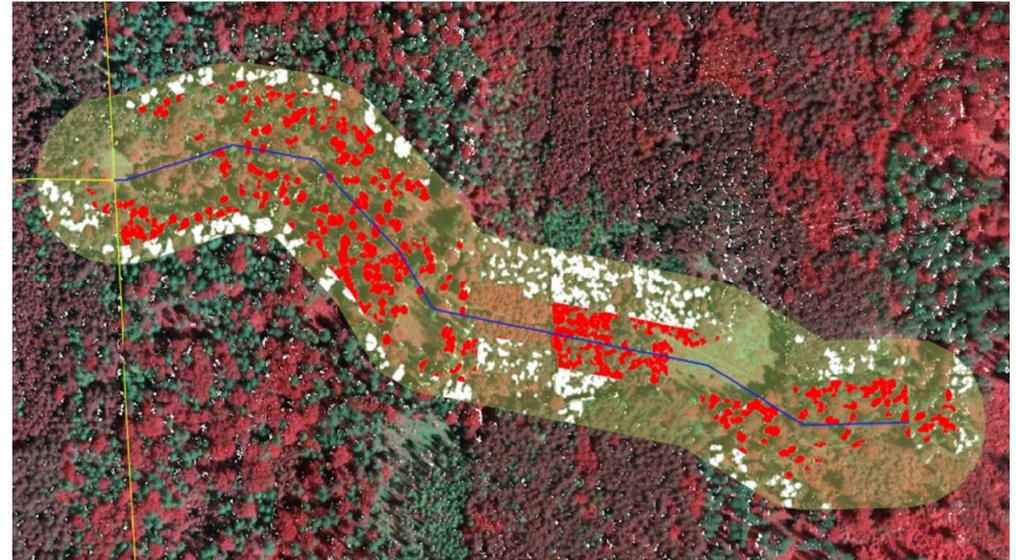
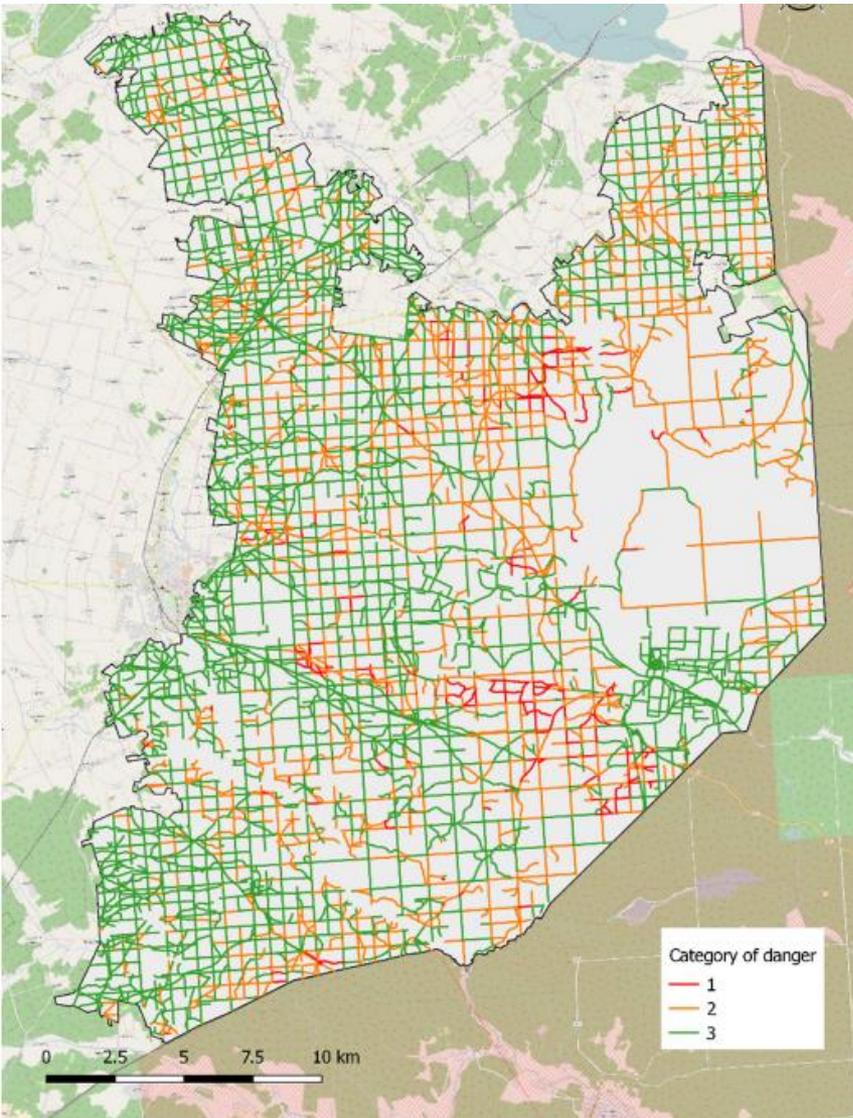


ALS-based layer



Comparison of resulting layers





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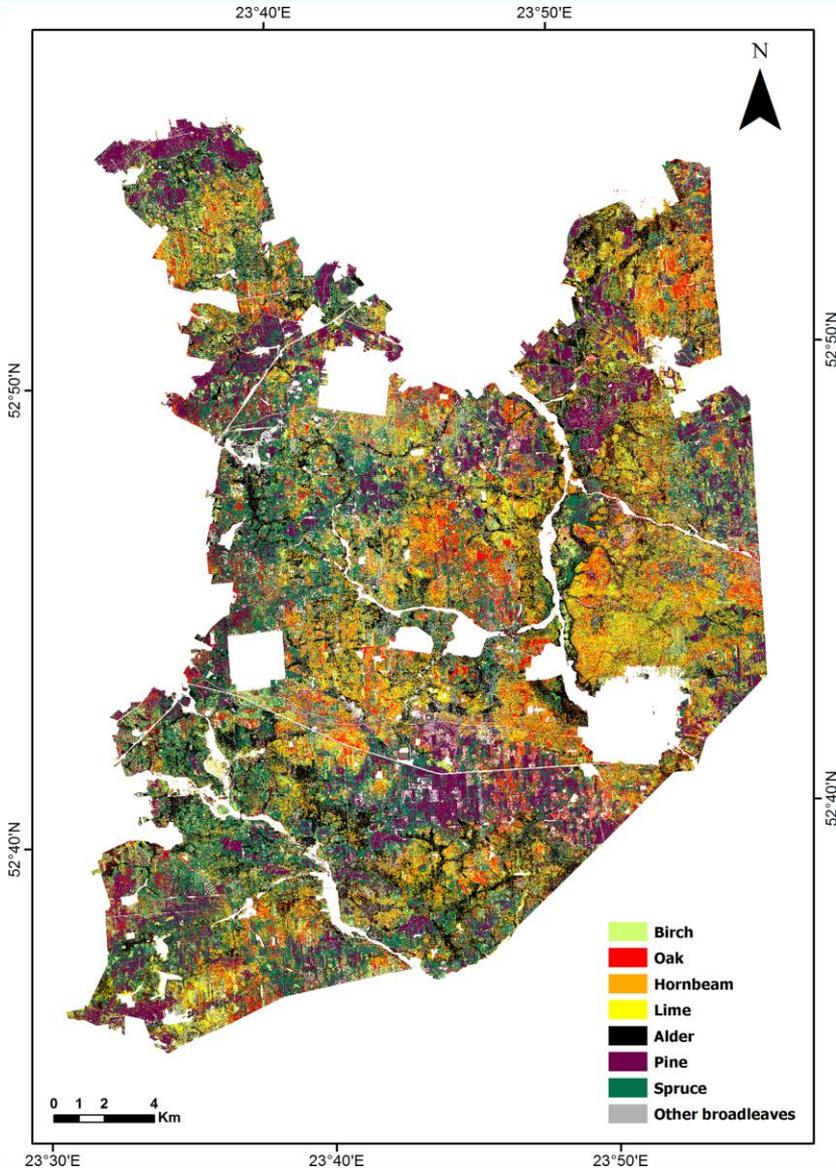
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foreco




Inventory of standing dead trees in the surroundings of communication routes – The contribution of remote sensing to potential risk assessments



Krzysztof Stereńczak*, Bartłomiej Kraszewski, Miłosz Mielcarek, Żaneta Piasecka



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Int J Appl Earth Obs Geoinformation

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Tree species identification within an extensive forest area with diverse management regimes using airborne hyperspectral data

Aneta Modzelewska^{a,*}, Fabian Ewald Fassnacht^b, Krzysztof Stereńczak^a

^a Department of Geomatics, Forest Research Institute, Sękocin Stary, Braci Leśnej 3 Street, 05-090, Raszyn, Poland

^b Institute of Geography and Geoecology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Kaiserstraße 12, 76131, Karlsruhe, Germany



Forestry *An International Journal of Forest Research*



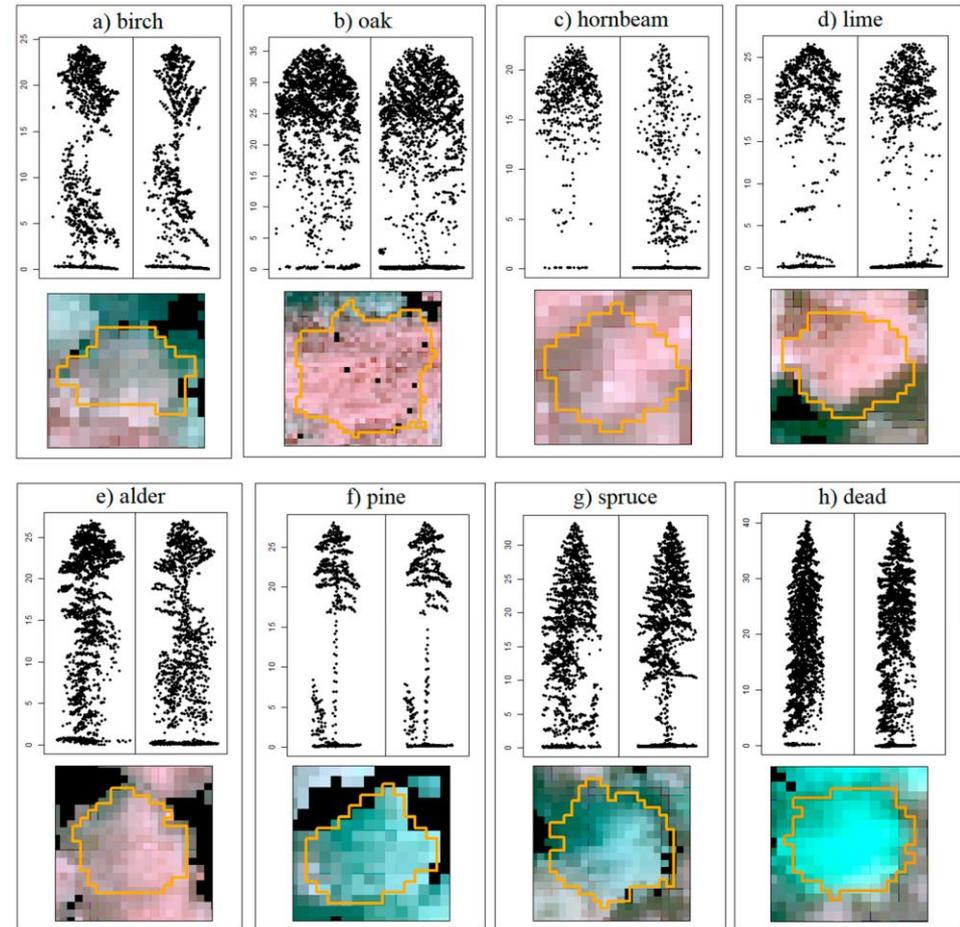
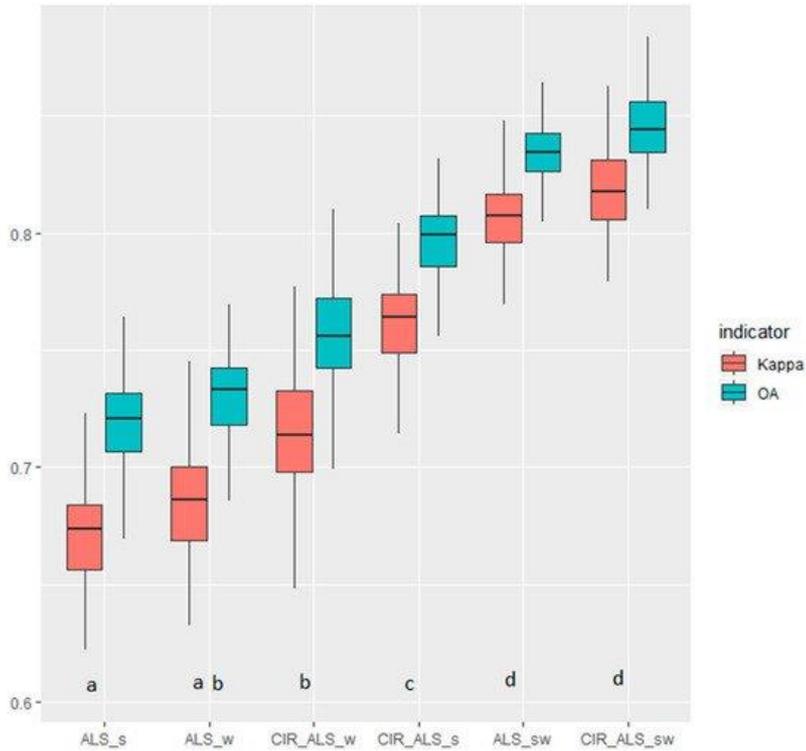
Forestry 2021; 1–13, doi:10.1093/forestry/cpad048

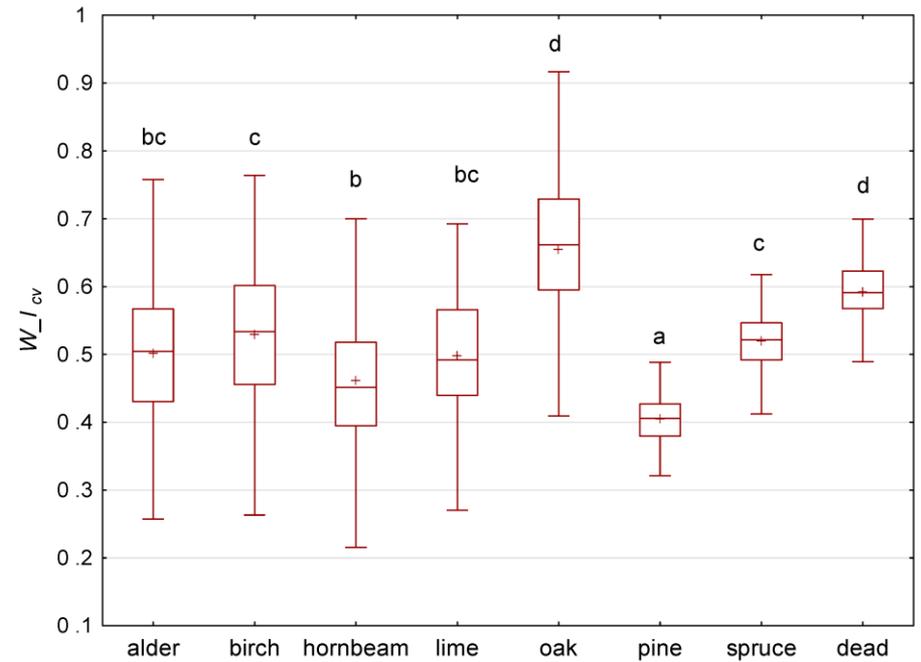
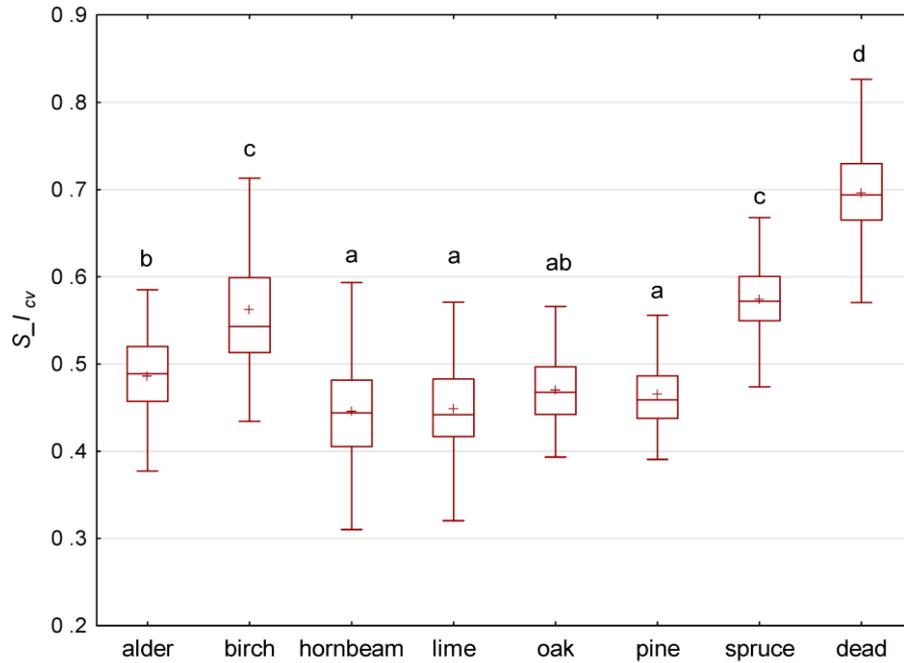
Multitemporal hyperspectral tree species classification in the Białowieża Forest World Heritage site

Aneta Modzelewska¹, Agnieszka Kamińska¹, Fabian Ewald Fassnacht² and Krzysztof Stereńczak¹

¹ Department of Geomatics, Forest Research Institute, Sękocin Stary, Braci Leśnej 3 Street, 05-090 Raszyn, Poland

² Department of Geography and Geoecology, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Kaiserstraße 12 76131 Karlsruhe, Germany



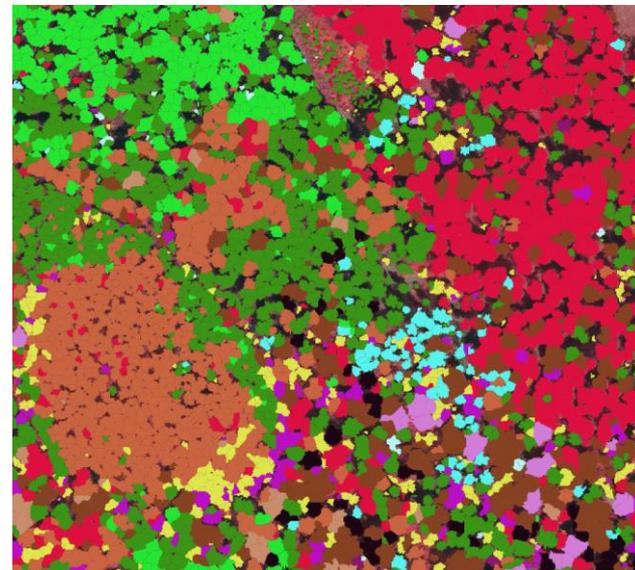


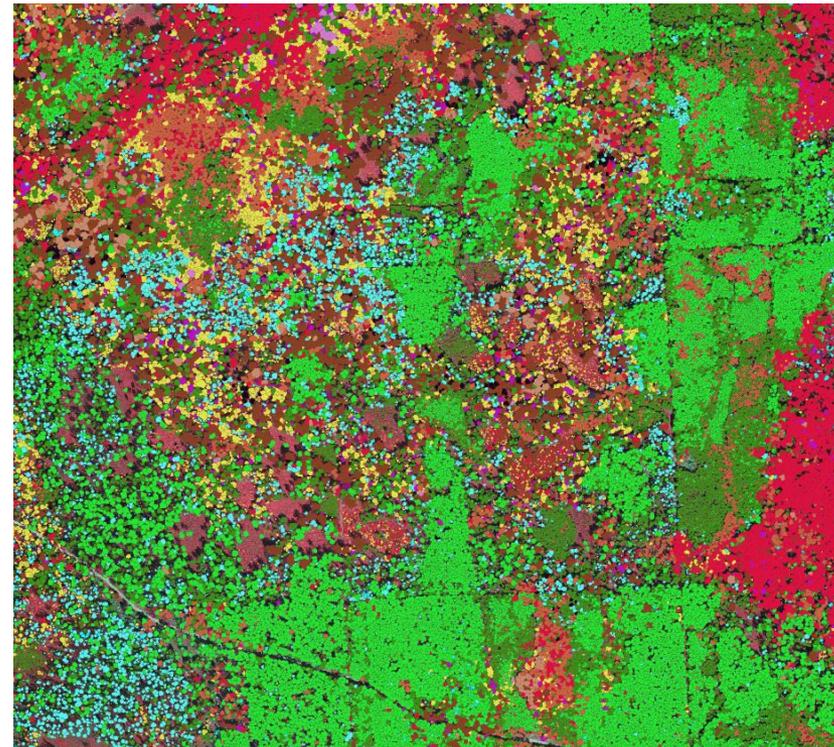
F1-scores of the classification results for different sets of features

	Birch	Alder	Oak	Hornbeam	Lime	Pine	Spruce	Dead
ALS_S	0.51	0.69	0.58	0.67	0.51	0.84	0.83	0.88
CIR_ALS_S	0.80	0.74	0.59	0.68	0.53	0.93	0.92	0.98
ALS_W	0.53	0.67	0.68	0.39	0.34	0.95	0.94	0.94
CIR_ALS_W	0.58	0.69	0.76	0.40	0.37	0.95	0.95	0.98
ALS_{SW}	0.86	0.78	0.72	0.66	0.53	0.96	0.95	0.96
CIR_ALS_{SW}	0.87	0.78	0.75	0.68	0.55	0.96	0.96	0.98

s – leaf-on, w – leaf-off

- Further exploration of the potential for multi-temporal ALS
- Additional field surveys for rare species
- Classification into 16 classes
- Implementation of the method throughout the research area (time consuming)



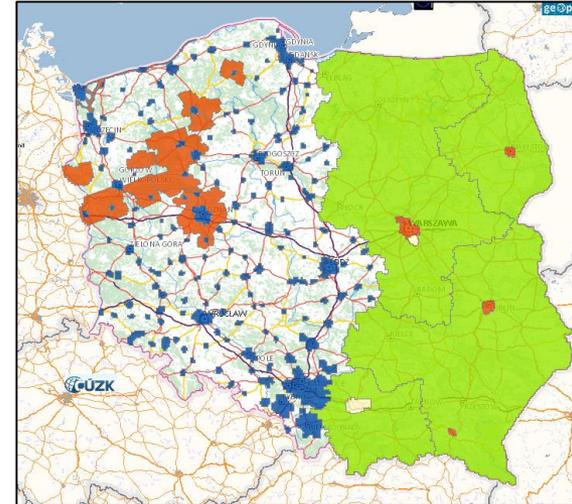


- alder
- ash
- aspen
- birch
- fir
- hornbeam
- larch
- lime
- maple
- oak
- pine
- spruce
- other_deciduous
- dead_deciduous
- dead_pine
- dead_spruce

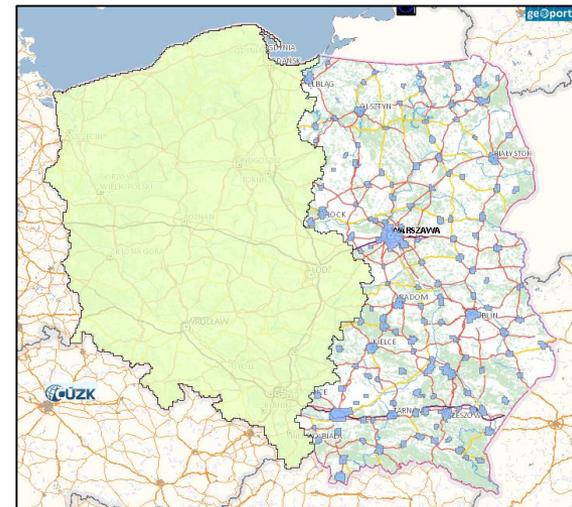
Species	Field measurements	Classification
alder	17,0	19,3
ash	0,8	0,8
aspen	1,2	0,9
birch	8,5	11,0
fir	0,0	0,1
hornbeam	15,4	14,9
larch	0,0	0,2
lime	6,0	2,6
maple	1,0	0,5
oak	5,6	7,1
pine	16,0	17,9
spruce	25,2	20,1
other_deciduous	0,5	0,0
dead_deciduous	0,9	2,6
dead_pine	0,3	0,3
dead_spruce	1,6	1,6

- Open access to country-wide data
- Plan to acquire orthophotos every 2 years and ALS every 5 years
- Possibility to integrate with satellite data
- A detailed tree species map of the whole country?

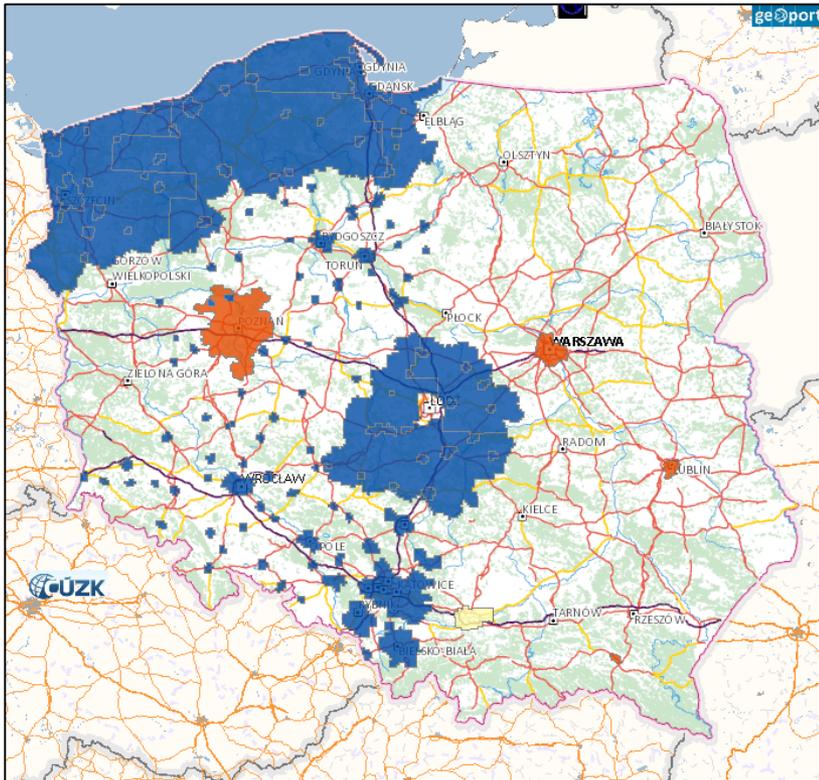
2022 - ortophotos



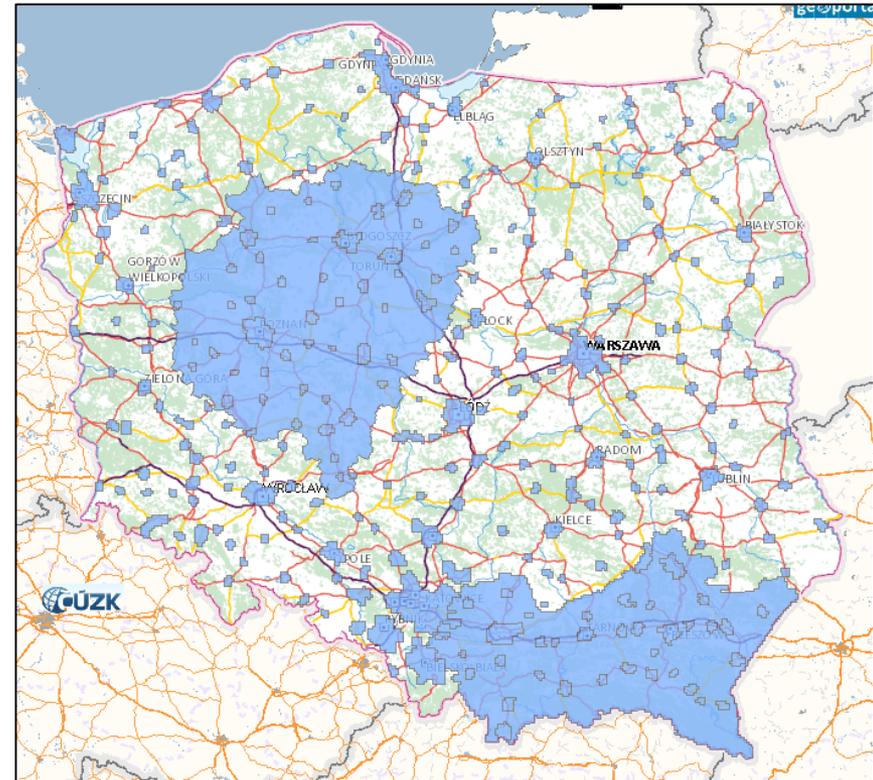
2023 plans - ortophotos



2022 – ALS



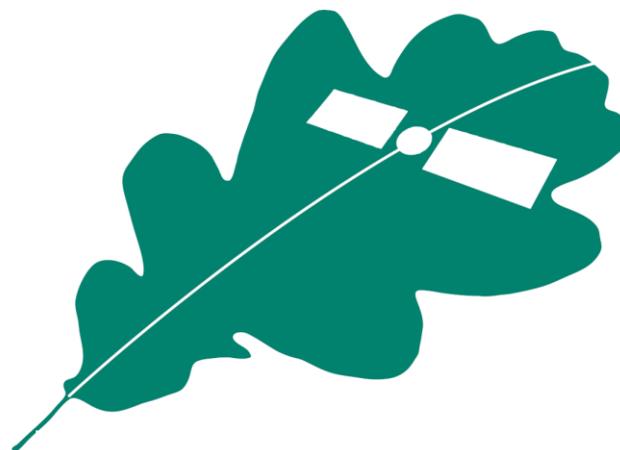
2023 and 2024 plans - ALS



- Multi-temporal RS data brings huge benefits in species classification, especially in temperate forests
- The developed ITD method and correction method can be locally calibrated, therefore it can be used in the analysis of other stands
- Multi-temporal analyses provide large-scale detailed information on the number of dead trees and allow spatial analyses of the outbreaks
- The method of predicting forest stand characteristics based on ALS is currently being introduced in the Polish state forests
- We believe that we can already significantly support Forest Management Plans performed every 10 years using available remote sensing data



<https://rembiofor.pl/en/>



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WAMBAF Tool Box

<https://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/en/wambaf>



Tree Species Project Workshop, Göttingen. 27-28 September 2022

Thank you for your attention!

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Twitter: [@MaciejLisiewicz](https://twitter.com/MaciejLisiewicz)



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