

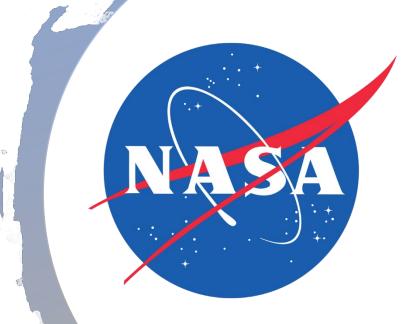




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National Canopy Height Layer (1m) and Dataset of Individual Tree Objects

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About Me



National Program Lead – Monitoring, Remote Sensing, and Geospatial Analysis Research USFS R&D Inventory, Monitoring, and Assessment Research



2018 Farm Bill – "continue to find efficiencies in the operations of the forest inventory and analysis program ... through the improved use and integration of advanced remote sensing technologies to provide estimates for State and national-level inventories, where appropriate; and partner with States and other interested stakeholders ..."



USFS R&D scientists

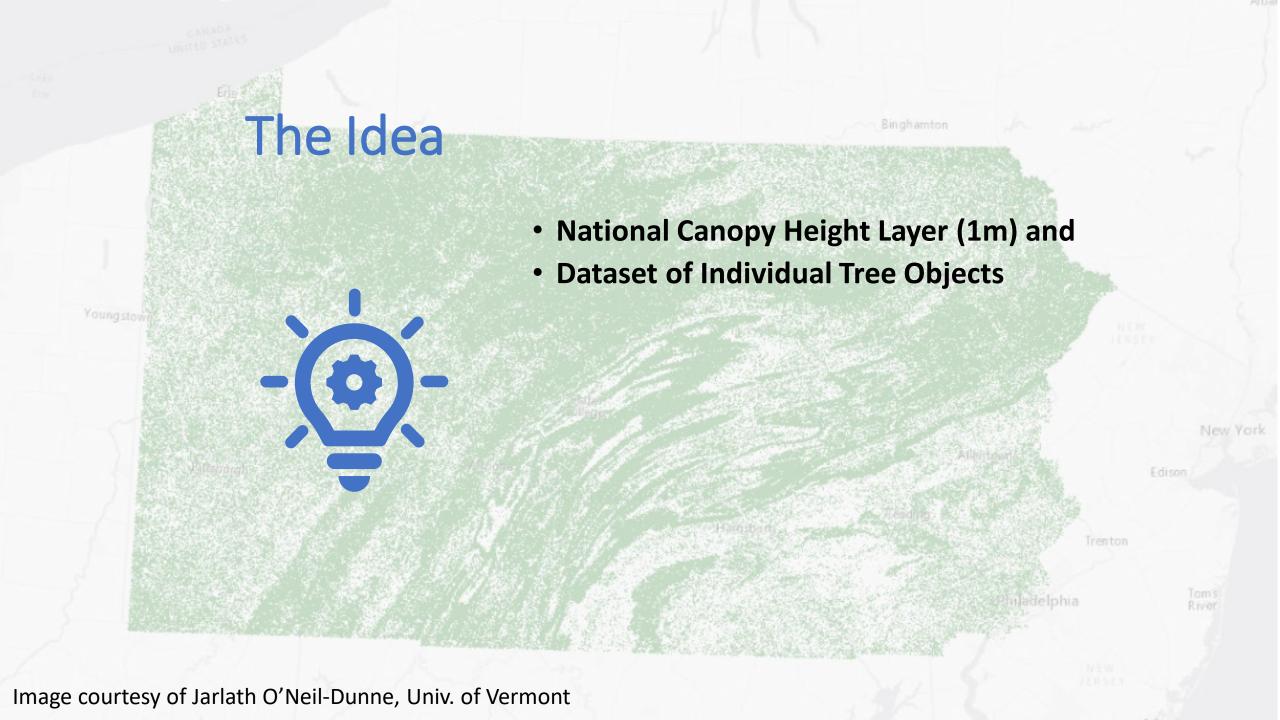
GTAC

NRCS

MRLC – USGS/NOAA/USDA

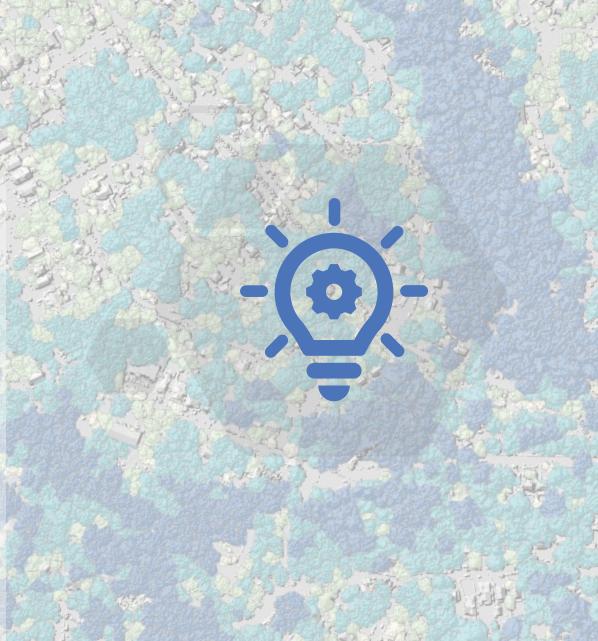
NASA

Univ. of Vermont, Virginia Tech, Colorado State University, Univ. Washington



The Idea

- Create and maintain a nation-wide onemeter multi-temporal canopy height model layer based upon available:
 - Lidar data (airborne and satellite),
 - Digital stereo high-resolution imagery
 - Radar
- Build individual tree objects manage objects rather than pixels.



Issues being addressed

- Carbon sequestration and flux
- Forest health
- Forest stand management
- Fuel loading
- Urban tree canopy management
- Vegetation mapping and assessment
- Watershed restoration
- Wildfire impacts
- Wildlife habitat

The Idea



What EO data does your idea utilize?

- **LiDAR**
- High spatial resolution stereo R-G-B-NIR
- NAIP
- **G-LiHT**
- **ICESat-2**
- **UAVSAR**
- **SRTM**
- Uncertain looking for guidance

The Idea



Earth

Observation

Image courtesy of Jarlath O'Neil-Dunne, Univ. of Vermont

The Idea – Outcomes / Societal Benefits



- Better forest estimates for State and national-level inventories leading to better resource management decisions.
- Specifically, for the Forest Service this will support: small area estimation, enhance timber products monitoring, improve carbon and biomass estimates, allow for more precise land cover and change estimates, allow for more precise urban inventory, and recovery assessments.
- Using tree-objects the potential exists to change from a predominantly pixel-based paradigm to an object-based paradigm for focusing new analytical techniques – 380 billion trees vs 40 terapixels

