A Comparison of LiDAR and Image-derived Canopy Height Models for Individual Tree Crown Segmentation with Object Based Image Analysis

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Outline

- Individual tree based forest inventories rely on accurate tree crown delineation
- Most algorithms are designed to work on ALS data or images only
- Recent improvements in stereomatching-based Crown Height Models (CHMs) allow to use them to extract various stand characteristics.



Universal and self-adapting algorithm for single tree crown delineation.

The algorithm should be accurate in various stand types and conditions, (tree species composition, age, height, tree density) and applicable to different types of input data (canopy models).



Methods

- Study area: East Germany, Saxony
- Dominating tree species: Norway spruce
- Ground truth data 200 x 200 m plots (Sachsen Forst);
- Various stand conditions





Methods





Challenge





ALS-derived



SGM-derived



Step 1: homogeneous stand groups



- Segmentation based on tree height
- Allows to proces each part of forest stand using different parameters



Step 2: finding local maxima



- Treetops are detected for each stand group separatelly
- Treetops to close to each other are filtered out



Step 3: tree crown delineation



- Each treetop (seed) is growing separately
- Limits: size, shape, height differencee, other crowns



Step 3: Details





candidates

candidate OK



Results





	ALS- based	SGM- based
1 to 1	90.10%	74.10%
more than 1 treetop	2.90%	14.30%
crowns not detected	6.80%	11.50%





Conclussions

- CHM_{ALS} is more suitable for crown delineation. CHM_{SGM} is to smooth and does not represent smal gaps in the canopy correctly
- Initial division into stand strata groups is crucial for achieving reliable results across different forest stand conditions
- The accuracy of crown delineation depends much more on the data quality than on the methodological aproach itself



Thank you!

- Questions? Comments?
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