Towards the prediction of wood resource in tropical forests from TLS and ALS
Marilyne Laurans, Grégoire Vincent, Chantal Geniez, Jean-Louis Smock,
Vincent Bézard, Florence Heuschmidt, Mélaine Aubry-Kientz, Alice
Penanhoat

To cite this version:
Marilyne Laurans, Grégoire Vincent, Chantal Geniez, Jean-Louis Smock, Vincent Bézard, et al..
Towards the prediction of wood resource in tropical forests from TLS and ALS. Terrestrial laser
scanning in forest ecology, May 2019, Gent, Belgium. hal-02443537

HAL Id: hal-02443537
https://hal.umontpellier.fr/hal-02443537
Submitted on 17 Jan 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientif-
ec research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from
teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents
scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de
recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
TOWARDS THE PREDICTION OF WOOD RESOURCE IN TROPICAL FORESTS FROM TLS AND ALS

Marilyne Laurans, Grégoire Vincent, Chantal Geniez, Jean-Louis Smock, Vincent Bézard, Florence Heuschmidt, Melaine Aubry-Kientz, Alice Penanhoat

STEM VOLUME ESTIMATION: COPING WITH WIND AND OCCLUSION

- *Dicorynia guianensis* emergent trees were scanned at Paracou Research station in French Guiana with a Faro Focus 3D.
- Two cases of TLS points distortion by wind:
- Wind may introduce inaccuracies to the estimation of stem volume performed from TLS multi-scan point clouds. We compare here four methods for 3 trees with noticeable wind problems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Multiple scans</th>
<th>Single scan</th>
<th>Standard deviation between singles scans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automatic</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Result: When confronted to windy conditions, a manual correction seems necessary to prevent underestimation of the volume. The low error we get with manual estimation on single scans may be an hint to improve efficiency on the field and take only fewer scans when confronted to non favorable conditions.

PERSPECTIVES: IMPROVING GEOMETRICAL FITTING

- Processing chain of (Pitkanen et al. 2019): tree stems are first modelled as cylinders which are used for further circle fitting procedures using co-registered data or single scans.
- STEP method (Ravaglia et al. 2017): combining a Hough transform and a new form of growing active contour model (“snakes”) to detect and reconstruct complex tubular shapes in dense, noisy and occluded point clouds.

CALIBRATING ALLOMETRIC MODEL WITH TLS

- Terrestrial lidar acquisitions (TLS) will provide a reference database for calibrating species-specific allometric models.
- Prediction of stem volume (V) from tree height (H) and crown width (CW):
  - Preliminary dataset: 13 *Dicorynia* g. trees
  - V is estimated from field measures of stem diameter
  - H and CW are extracted from TLS point clouds
  - Log-linear model: \[ \log(V) = a + b \log(H) + b' \log(CW) + \varepsilon \]
  - Predicted vs. measured stem volume: \( R^2 = 0.84 \)

PREDICTING WOOD RESOURCE FROM ALS AND THR PHOTO

- Segmentation algorithms are used to delineate individual tree crowns in ALS point cloud.
- Classification algorithms are computed on hyperspectral image for discrimination of tree species with high accuracy (Laybros 2019)
- Metrics like height and crown dimensions are extracted for each tree => prediction of timber stem volume

Supported by UMR AMAP, Montpellier, France
ONF, Cayenne, Guyane Française

Office National des Forêts