



Predicting forest volume growth using repeated airborne laser scanning (ALS), climate and soil data

Elvis Tangwa*, Wiktor Tracz, Robert Magnuson and Krzysztof Stereńczak

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Outline







Motivation

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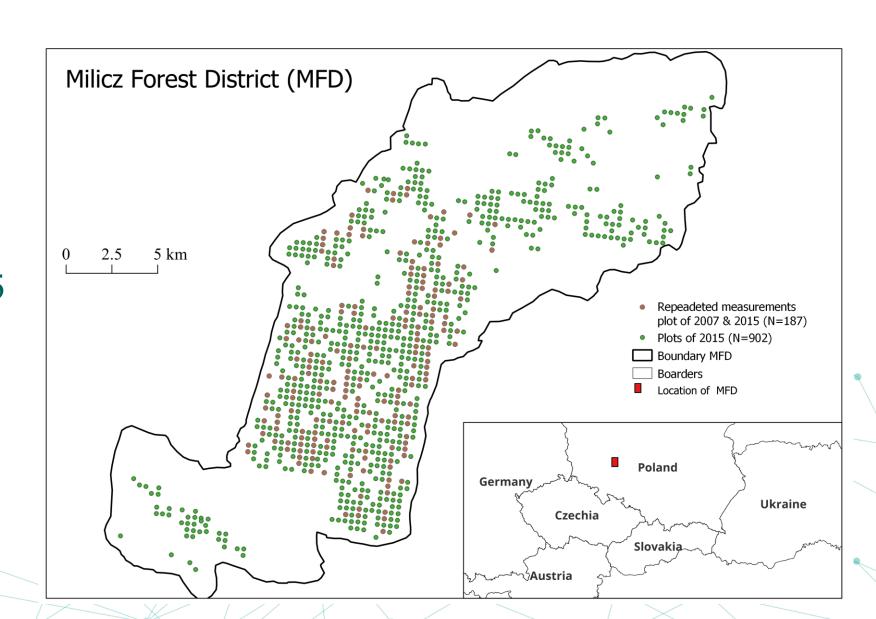
- Evaluate potential to improve growth volume estimates
- Compare growth and estimate change
- Evaluate model sensitivity to climate and site factors



Study area - Milicz



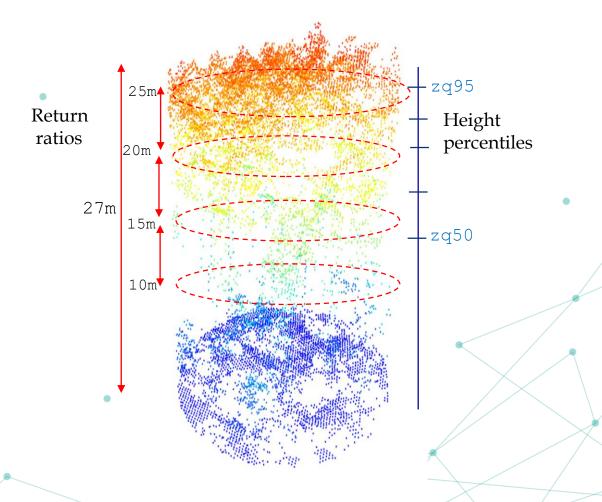
Period: 2007 and 2015





Variables





Climate

- seasonal
- annual
- growth indices

Site factors

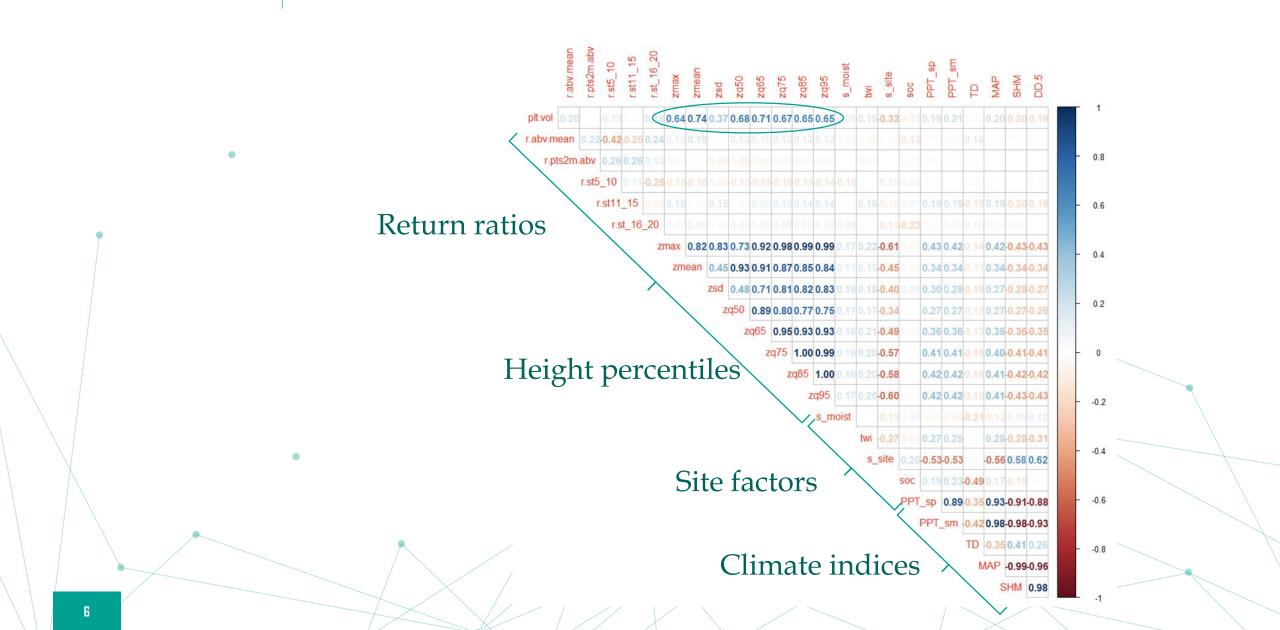
- Site type
- Site moisture

Organic carbon (soc)



Correlation

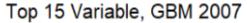


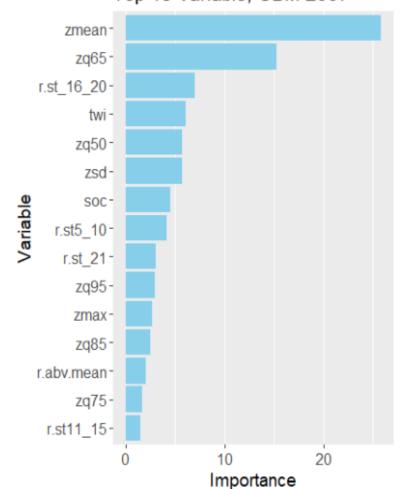




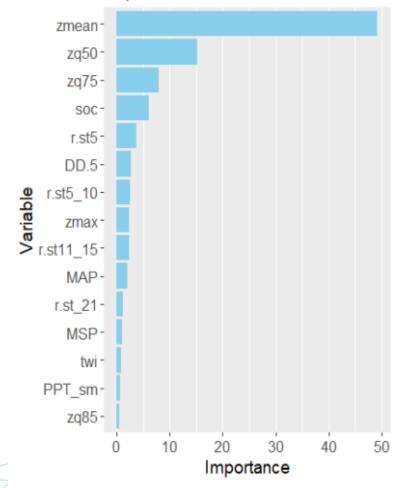
Preliminary Results







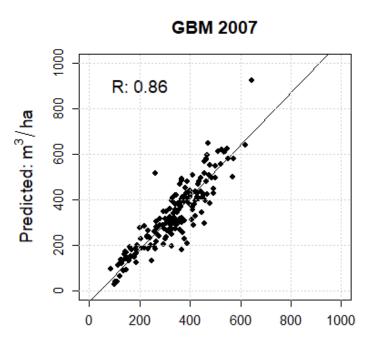
Top 15 Variable, GBM 2015

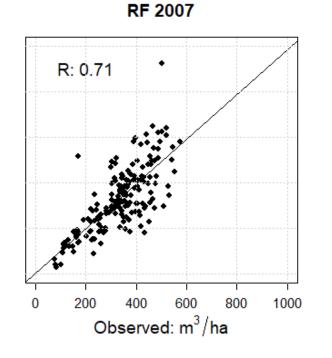


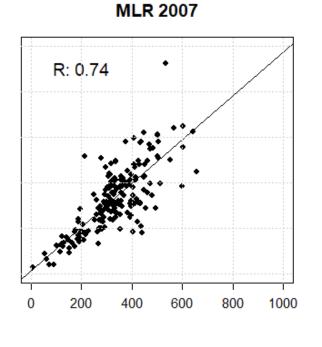


Preliminary Results







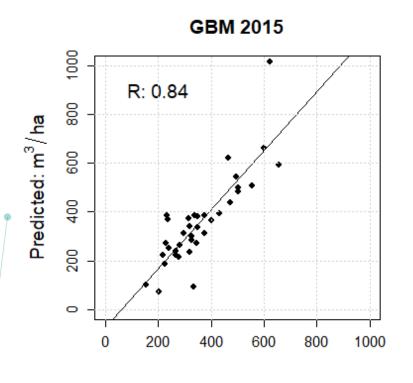


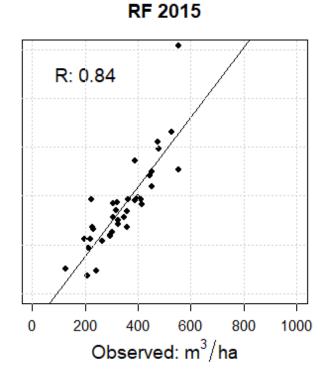
Madel	R2sq	rRMSE(%)	Bias
Random forest	0.54	31	-5.31
Gradient boosting	0.53	32	-0.28
MLR	0.55	30	0.006

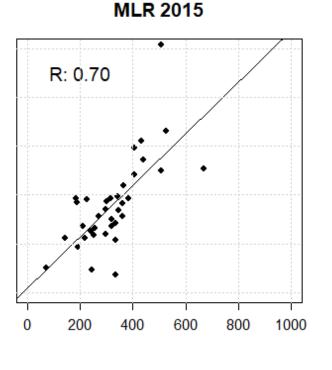


Preliminary Results









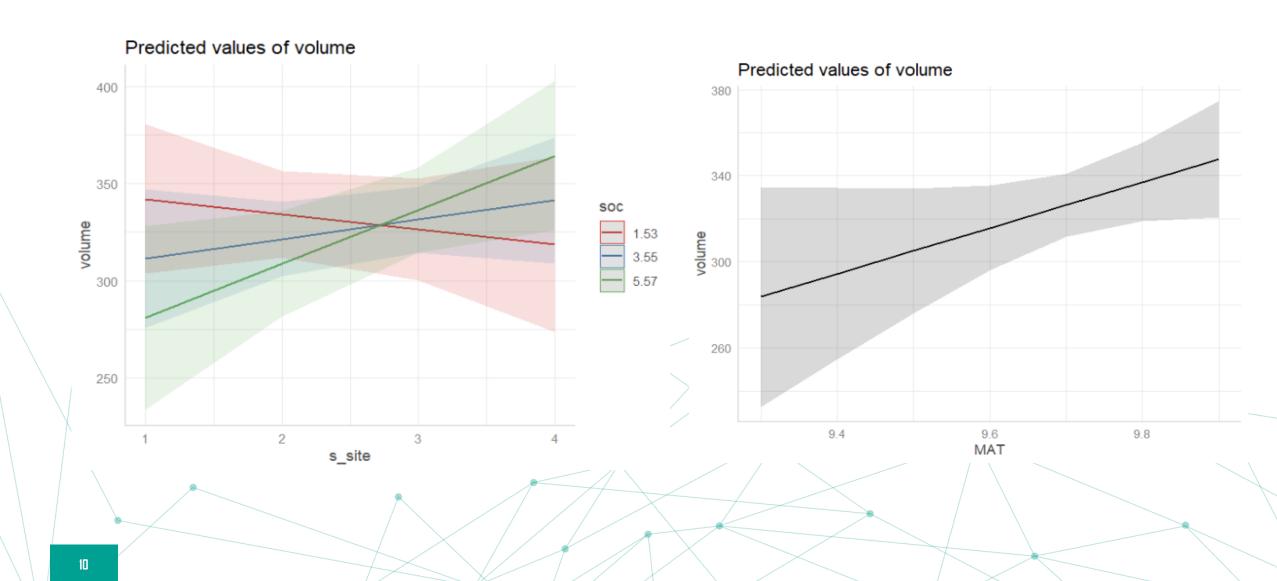
Model	Rsq	rRMSE(%)	Bias	
Random forest	0.63	27	-0.99	
Gradient boosting	0.55	28	1.13	
MLR	0.48	30	-36.5	

 $Vol.2015 = -28.9 + 0.07s_{site} + 0.07zq_{75} + 1.63MAT + 0.04MAP - 0.07soc_{soc}$



Partial effects

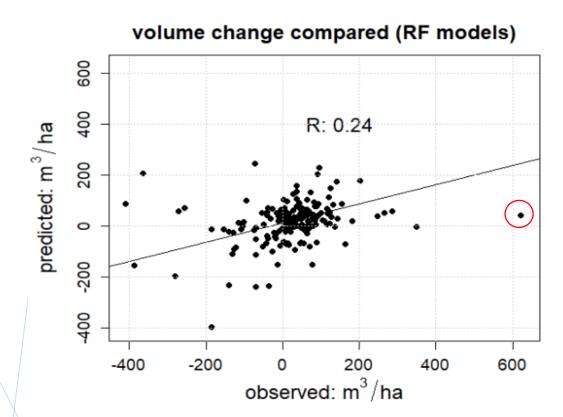


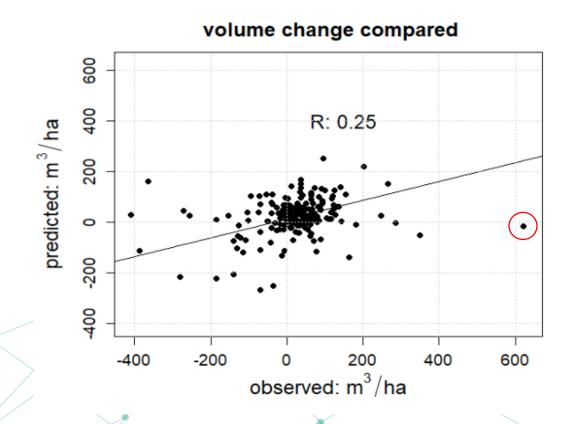




Preliminary results







-13.65

-19.7

Dak -MLR (N= 53)

Beech-MLR (N=61)

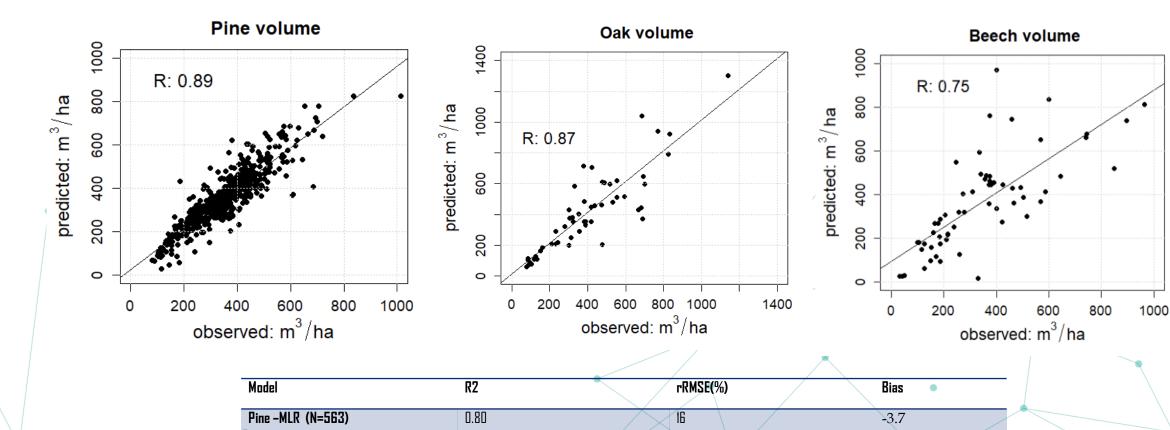


Preliminary Results

0.78

0.56





31

42



Conclusions



- Volume growth is largely controlled by vegetation structure.
- Site factor and climate contribution are small but equally important.

Options for Improvement

- Model with microclimate data.
- Try mixed effects models.
- Aggregate variables into a composite indicator?



Thank you for your attention

Email: elvis.tangwa@ideas-ncbr.pl