

# The Role of Remote Sensing in Advancing Canada's Forest Management and Monitoring



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Nicholas  
Coops



Natural Resources  
Canada

Canadian Forest  
Service

Ressources naturelles  
Canada

Service canadien  
des forêts

Canada



# Outline

- Forestry in Canada
- Canadian Forest Service
- Remote sensing + forestry
  - Large-area monitoring
  - Enhanced forest inventory



# "Canada is big and has lots of forests"

Joanne White, 2014, personal communication.

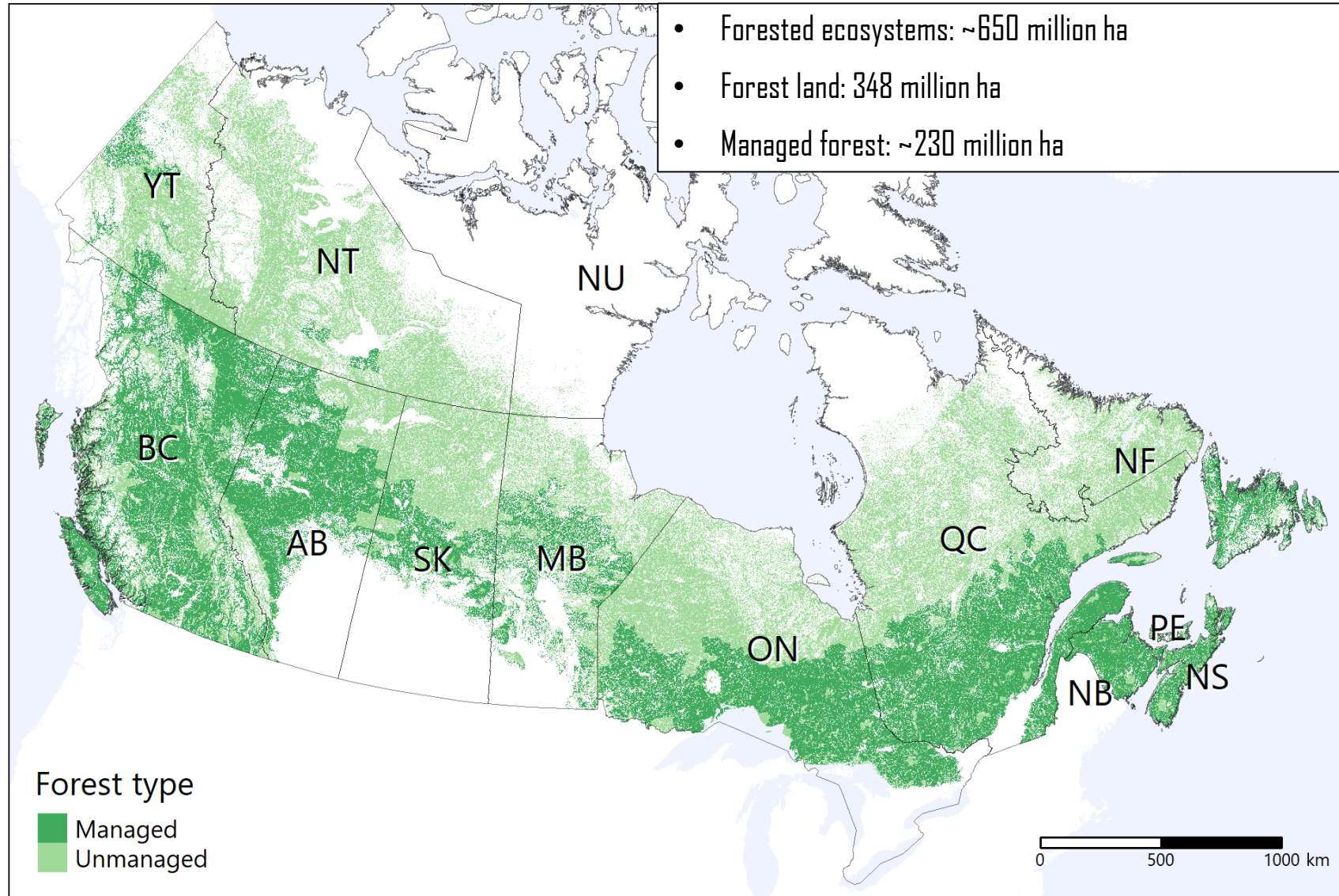


# Canada's forests: Context

- Area of Canada = 998.4 million ha ( $31 \times \text{PL}$ )
  - 65% forested ecosystems ( $20 \times \text{PL}$ )
  - 40% treed ( $12 \times \text{PL}$ )
  - 20% managed ( $6 \times \text{PL}$ )
  - ~10% protected (~6% of forested ecosystems) ( $3 \times \text{PL}$ )
- 10% of global forests; 30% of global boreal
- 89% of Canada's forests are publicly owned



# Canada's forests: Context



# Forestry in Canada and Europe

## Europe

- Ownership – mostly private
- Management – intensive (small FMUs)

## Canada

- Ownership – 89% public
- Management – extensive (large FMUs)



# Canadian Forest Service

- National science-based policy organization
- Established in 1899
- 6 research centres
- Strategic priorities:
  1. Advance environmental leadership
  2. Support forest sector competitiveness
  3. Optimize forest value





# Information needs for forest monitoring

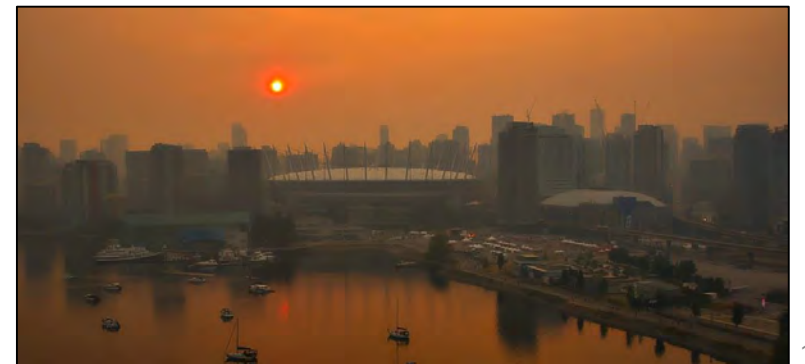
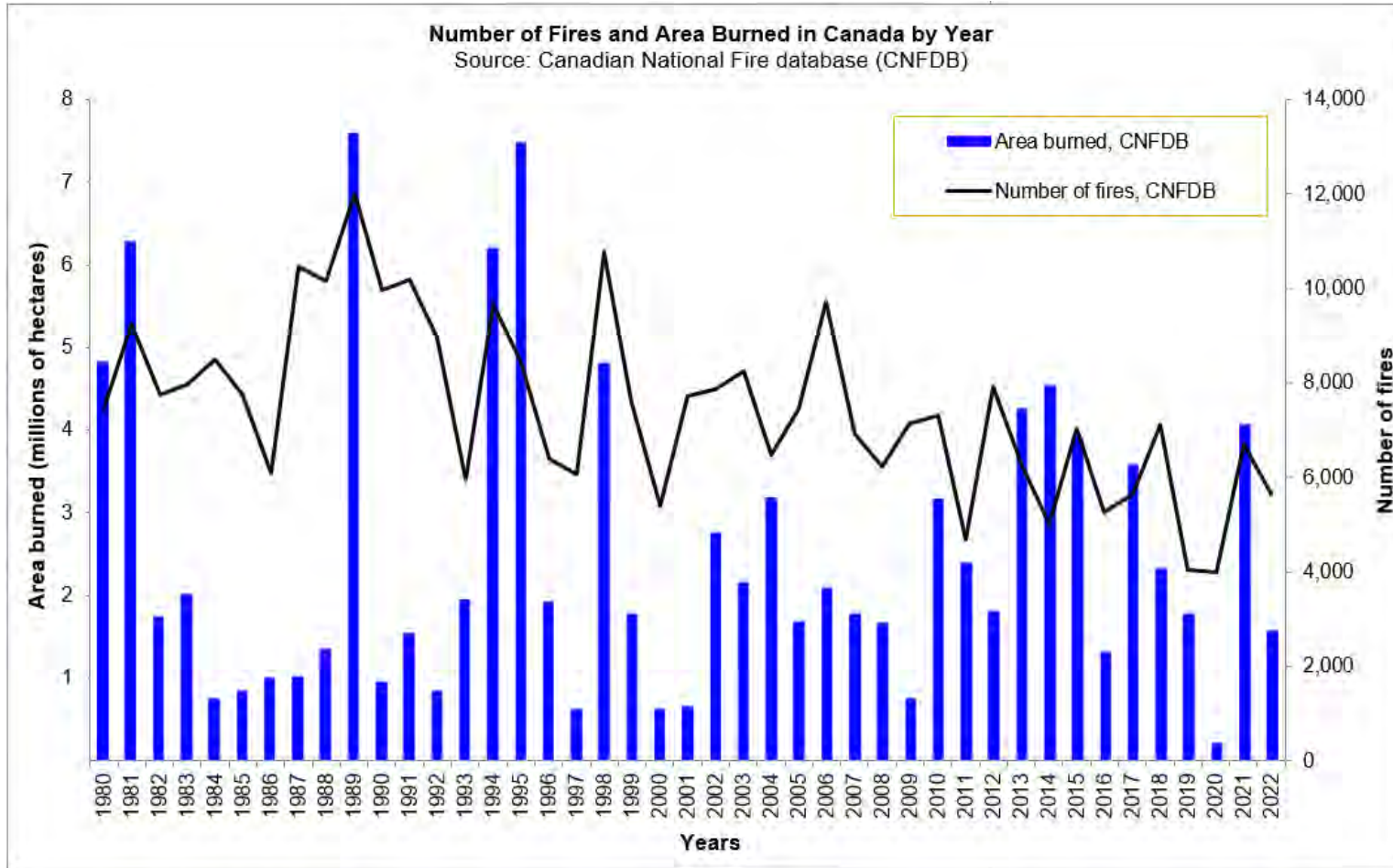
- GoC has national and international **reporting** commitments and obligations, national programs (NFI, Carbon Accounting)
- Need information that is **consistent, spatially explicit**, sufficiently **detailed** to capture anthropogenic impacts, and **national in scope**
- Longer baseline required to determine **trends**, define present, inform future



# Current Challenges in Canadian Forestry

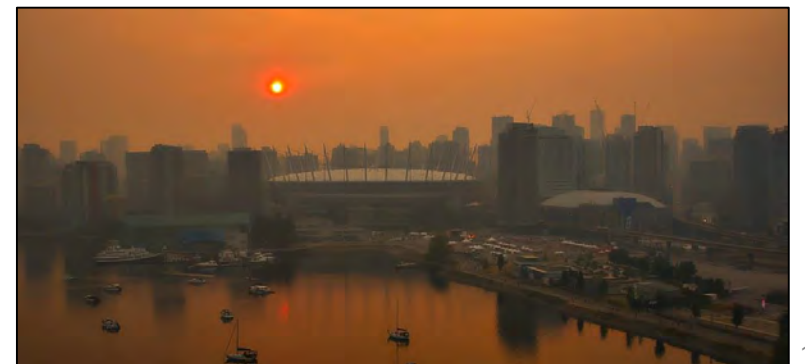
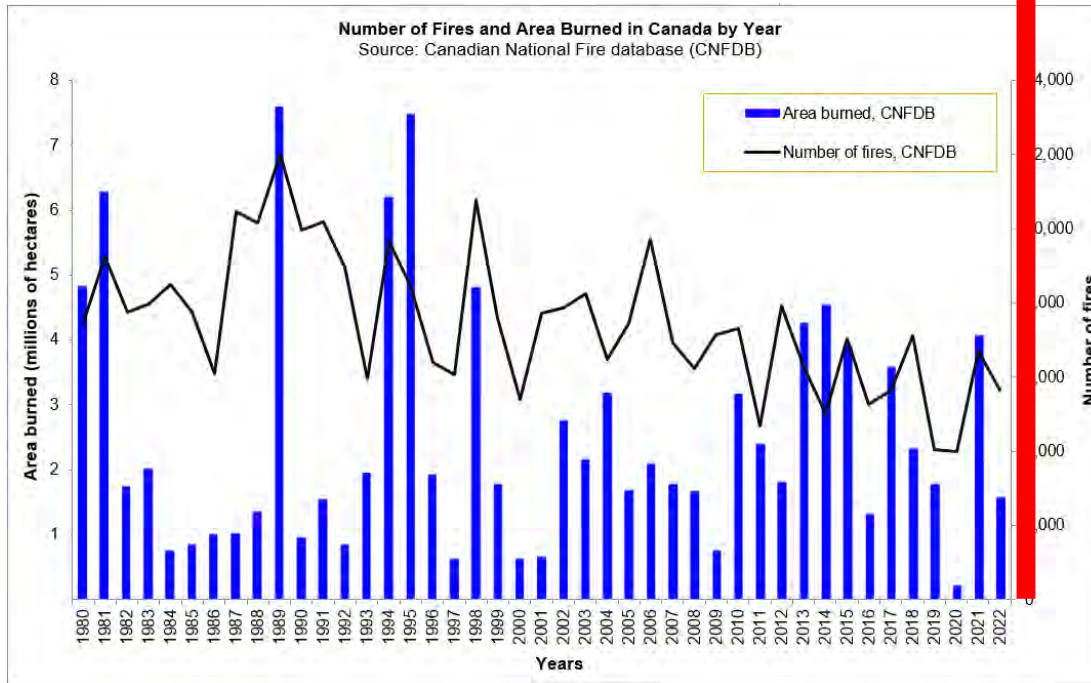
- **Climate Change:** Increased wildfire risk, changes in species distribution.
- **Forest Fires:** More frequent and severe.
- **Pest Infestations:** Significant damage from pests like mountain pine beetle.
- **Biodiversity Loss:** Impacts from management practices and environmental stress.
- **Sustainable Management:** Balancing logging with conservation
- **Economic Pressures:** Market fluctuations, trade disputes, affecting forestry economics.
- **Indigenous Rights:** Conflicts over land use and integration of traditional knowledge.
- **Technological Advances:** Adoption of remote sensing and GIS for improved forest management.

# 2023 forest fires



# 2023 forest fires

~18.5 million hectares (57% area of Poland)



**Remote sensing?**

# Information needs

Key attributes for Canada's NFI, Carbon Accounting programs

## Basic attributes:

- Land cover
- Crown closure
- Age
- Species
- Height
- Volume
- Biomass

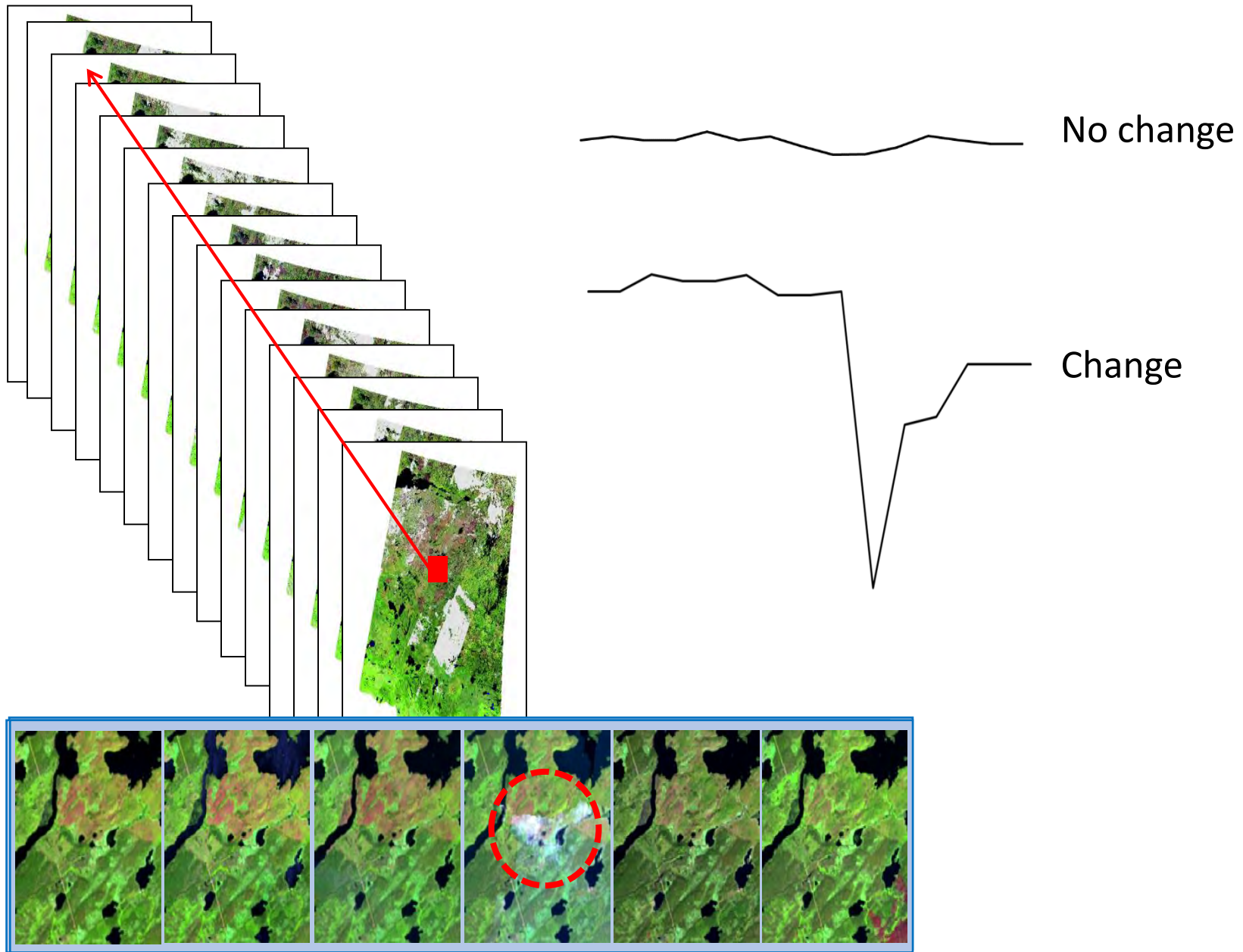
## Disturbance-related attributes:

- Pre-disturbance land cover
- Post-disturbance land cover
- Disturbance agent
- Disturbance year
- Disturbance extent (area)
- Disturbance intensity
- Post-disturbance recovery

# Data?

- National coverage
- Time series (monitoring)
- Sub-stand level of detail
- Free

# Landsat!

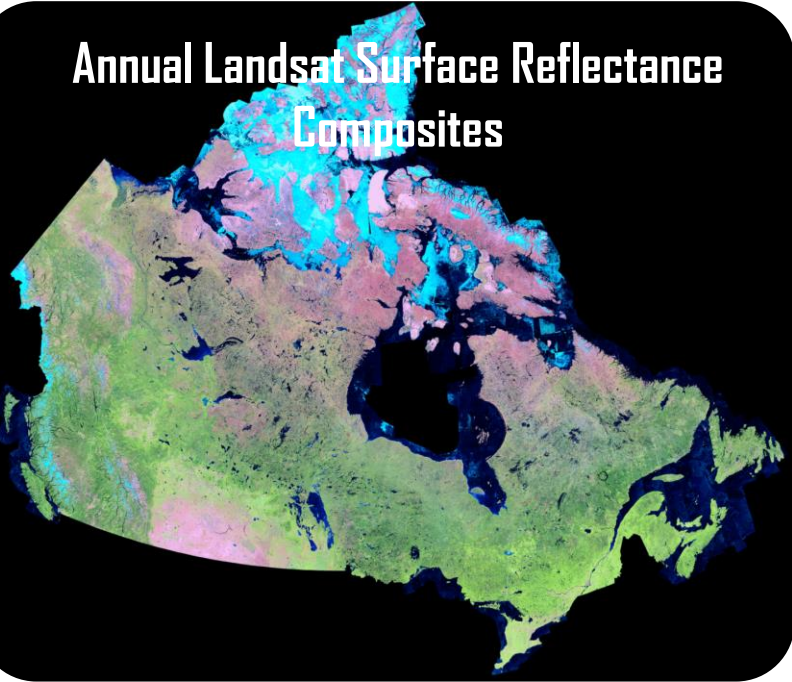




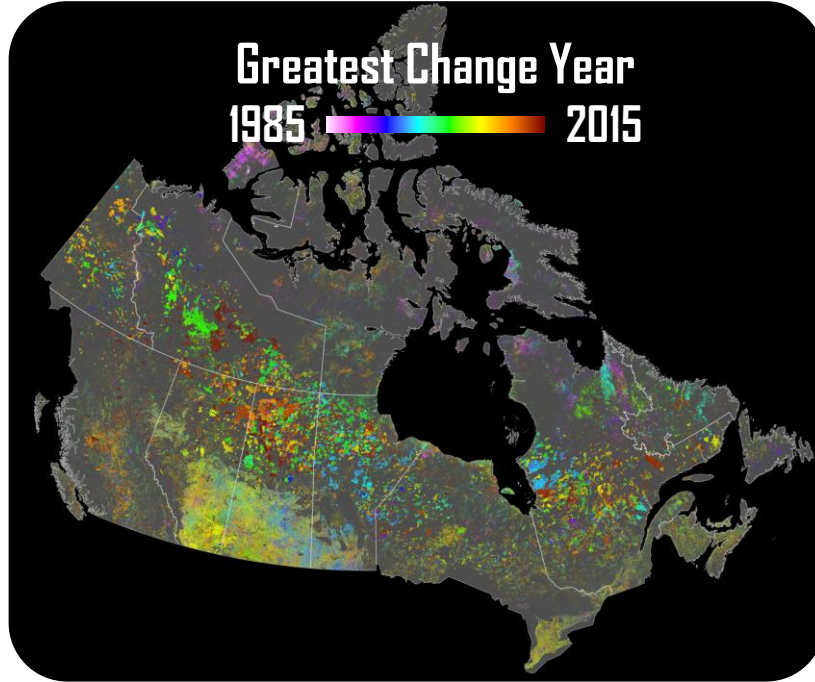
# NTEMS

National Terrestrial Ecosystem Monitoring System

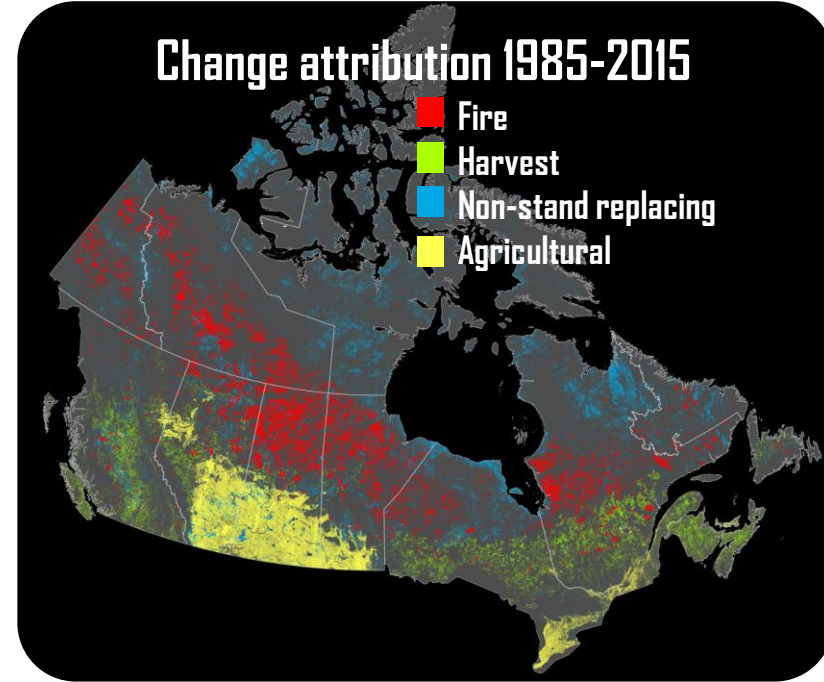
Annual Landsat Surface Reflectance  
Composites



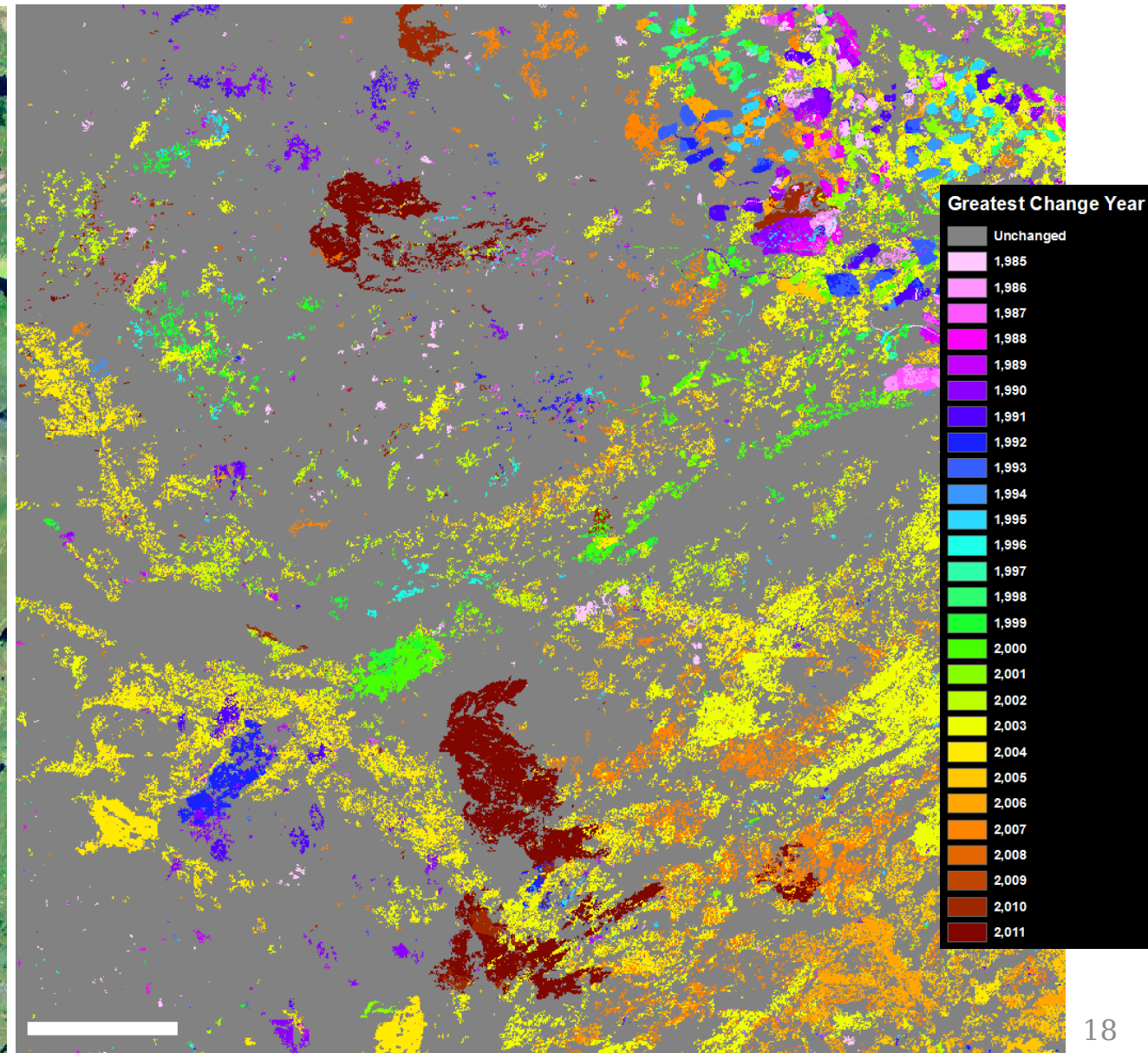
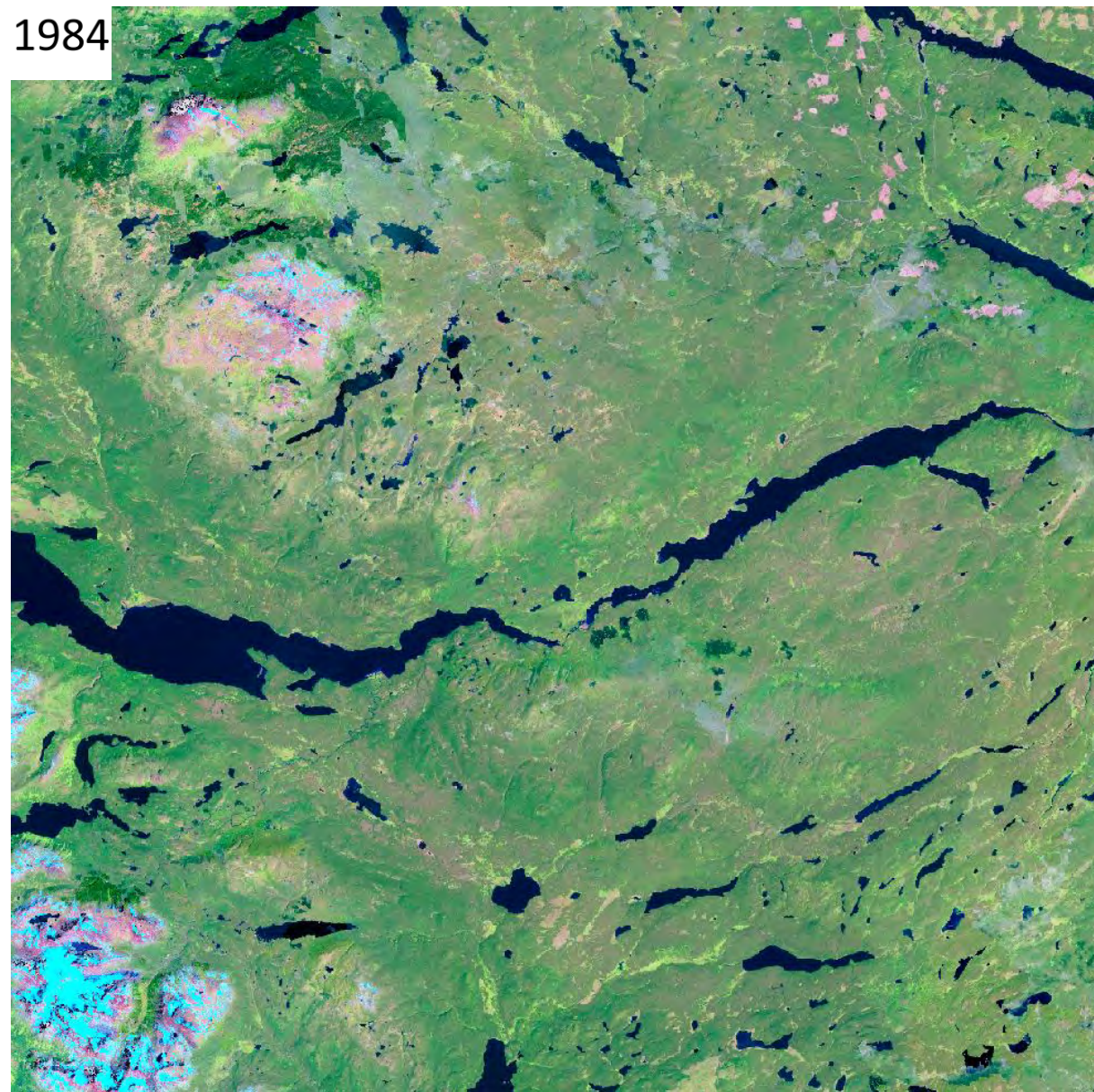
Greatest Change Year  
1985  2015



Change attribution 1985-2015

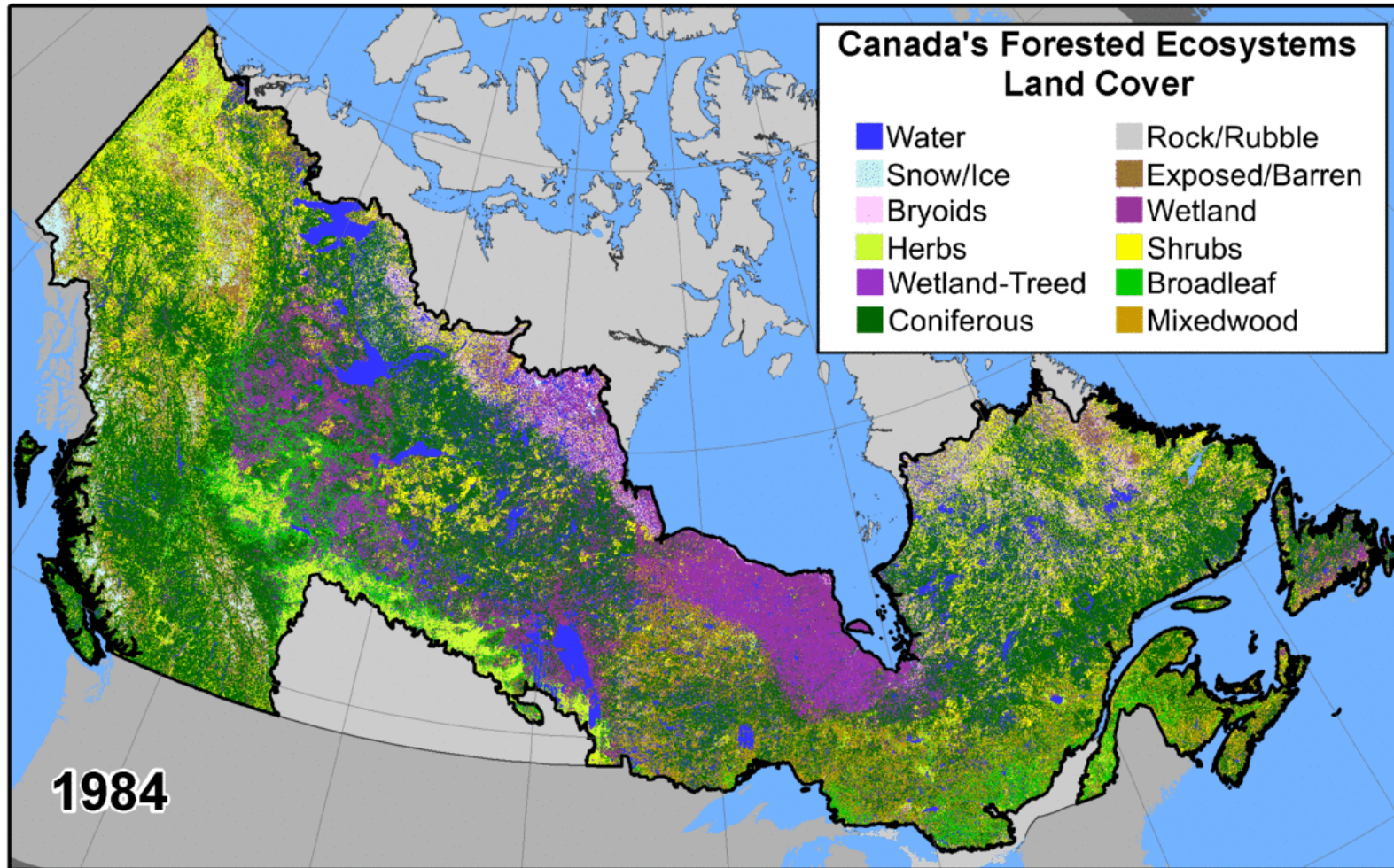


# British Columbia: Tetachuck Lake



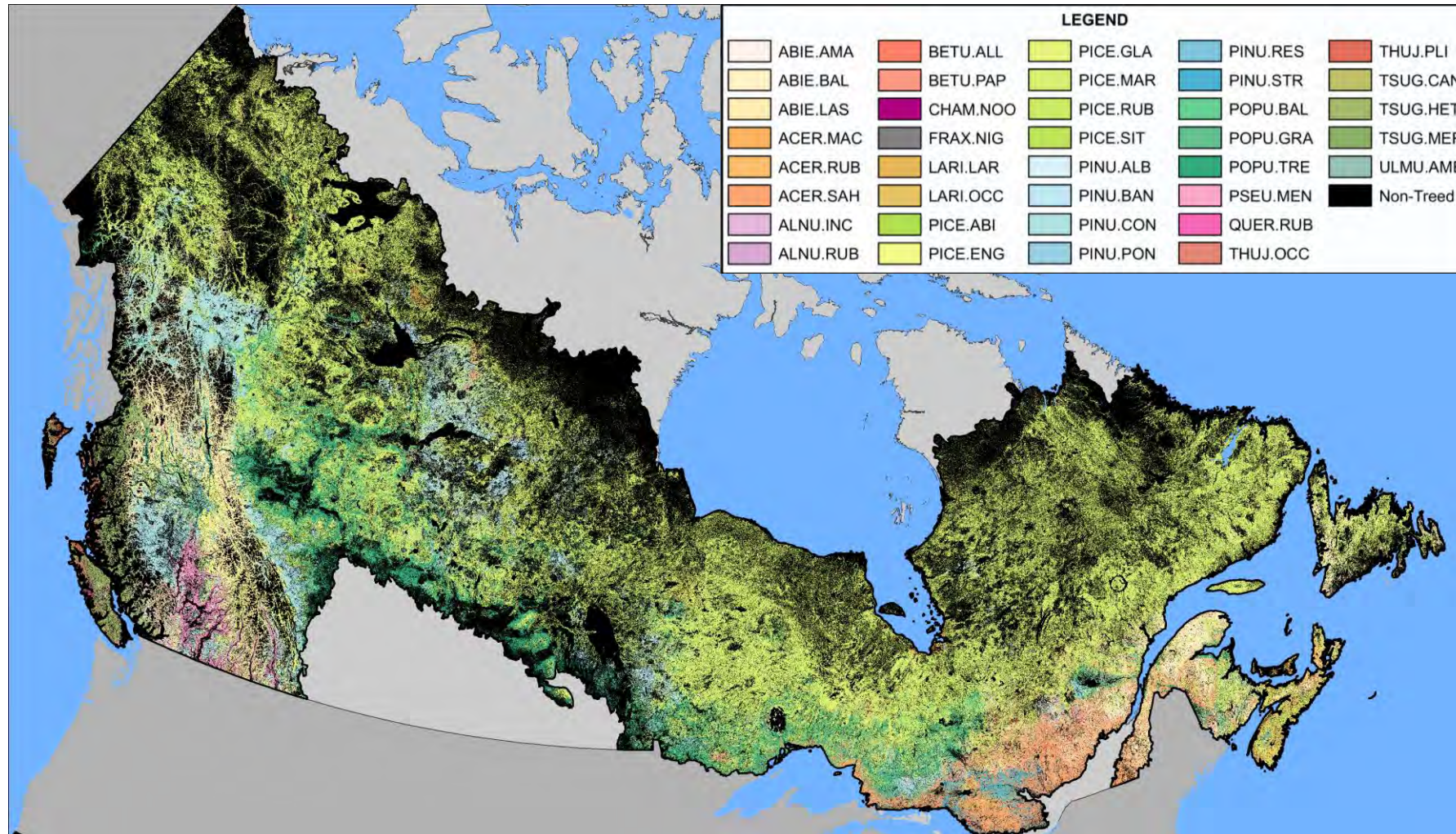
# NTEMS

## National Terrestrial Ecosystem Monitoring System




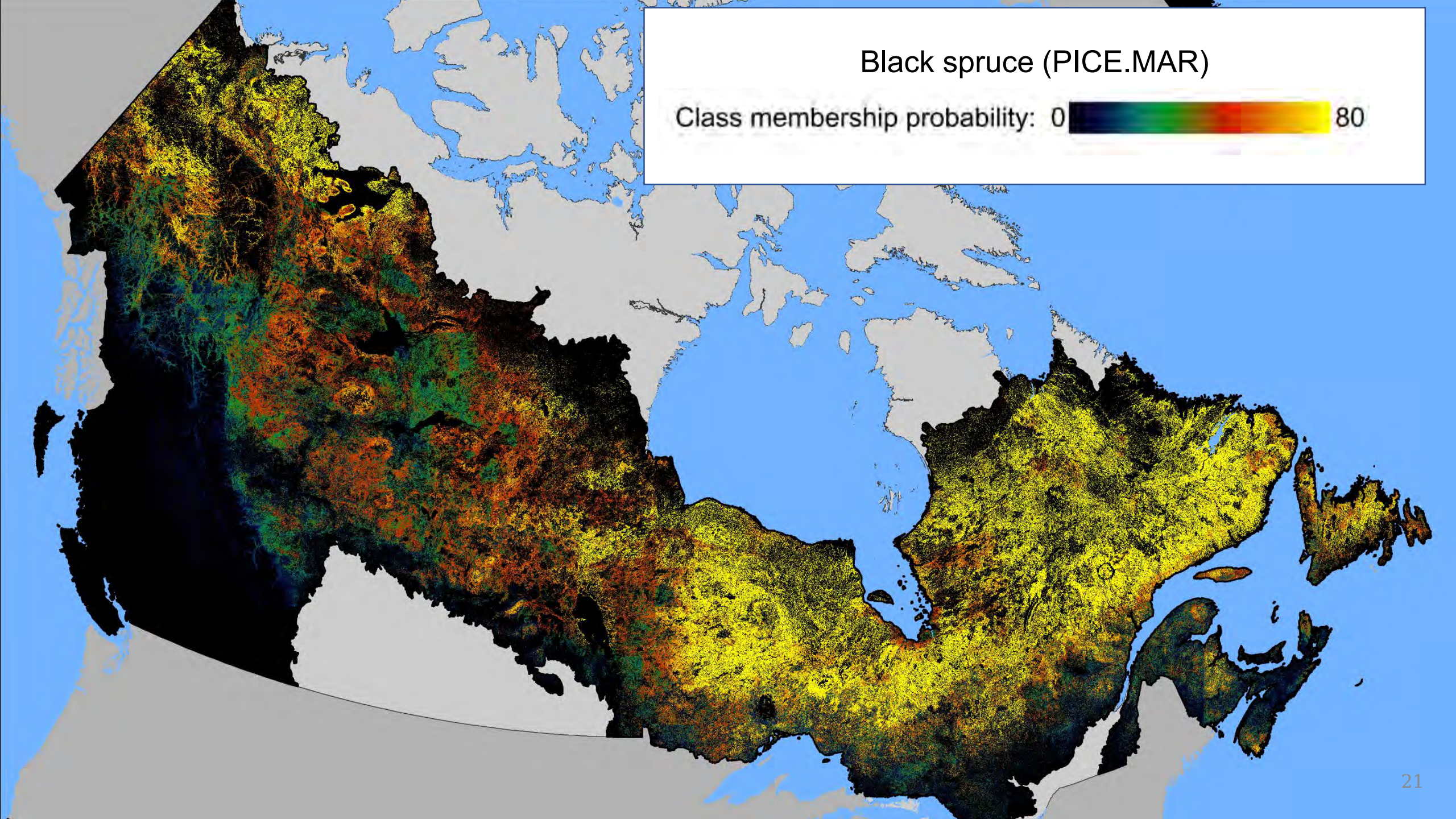
# NTEMS

## National Terrestrial Ecosystem Monitoring System




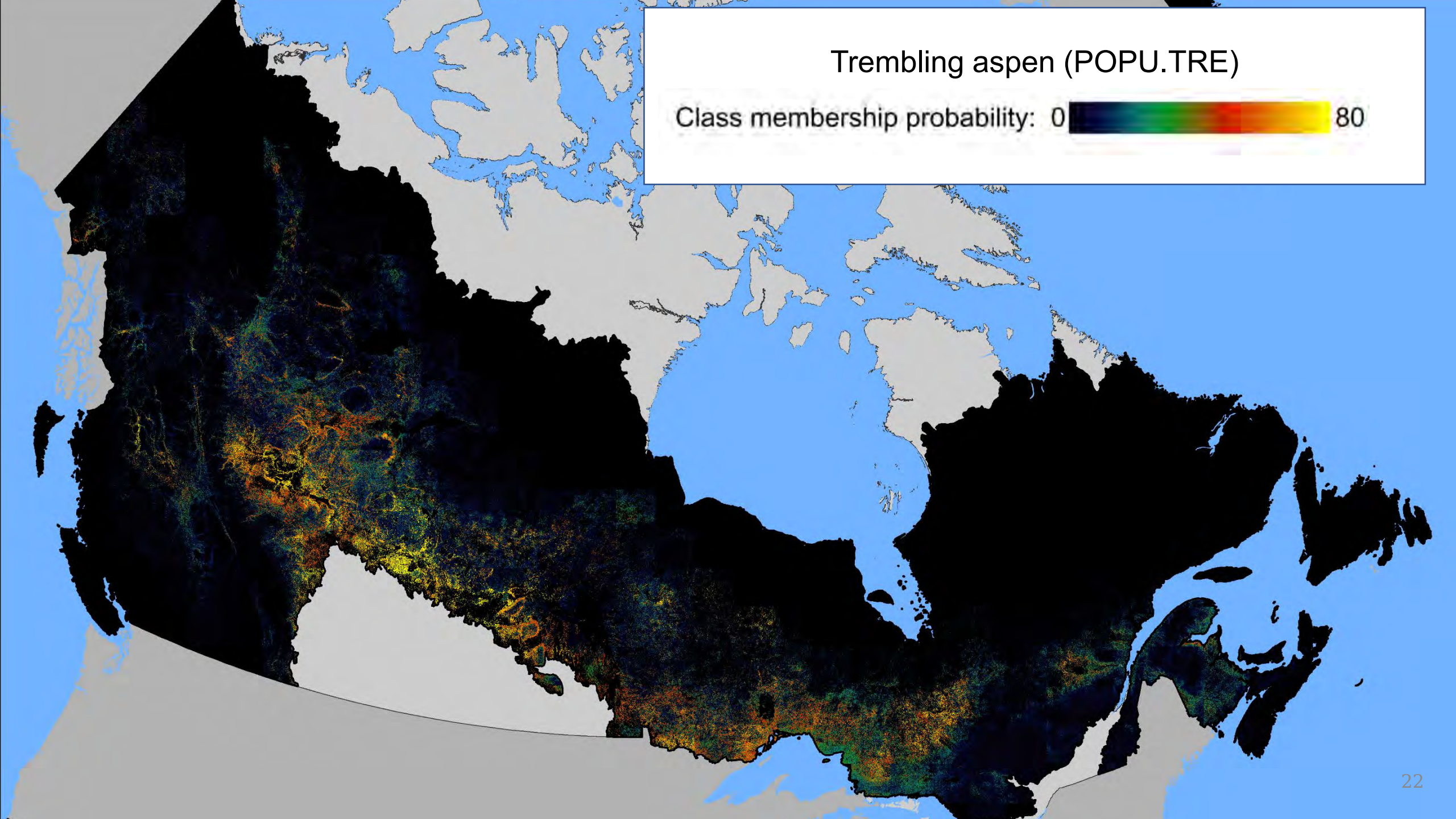
# Black spruce (PICE.MAR)

Class membership probability: 0  80

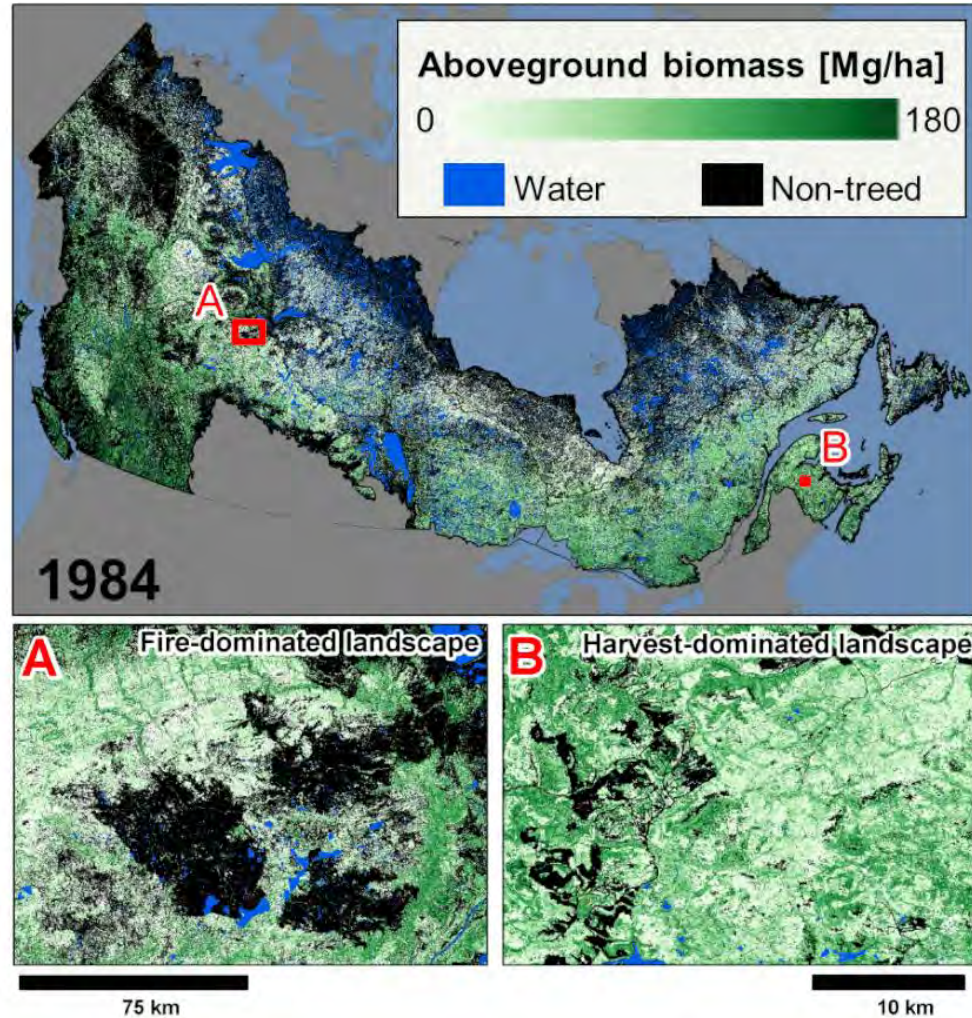


# Trembling aspen (POPU.TRE)

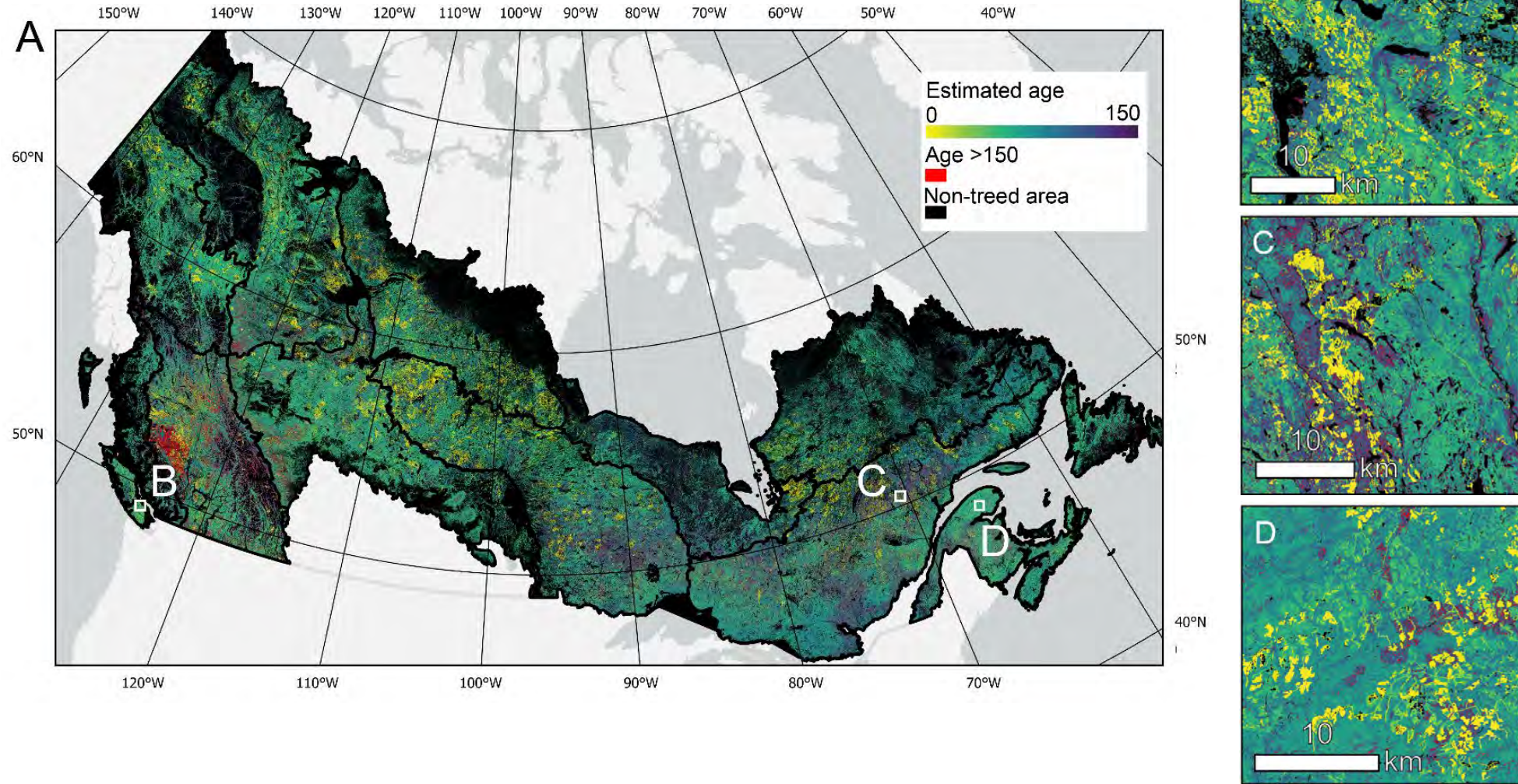
Class membership probability: 0  80



# NTEMS – Stand attributes

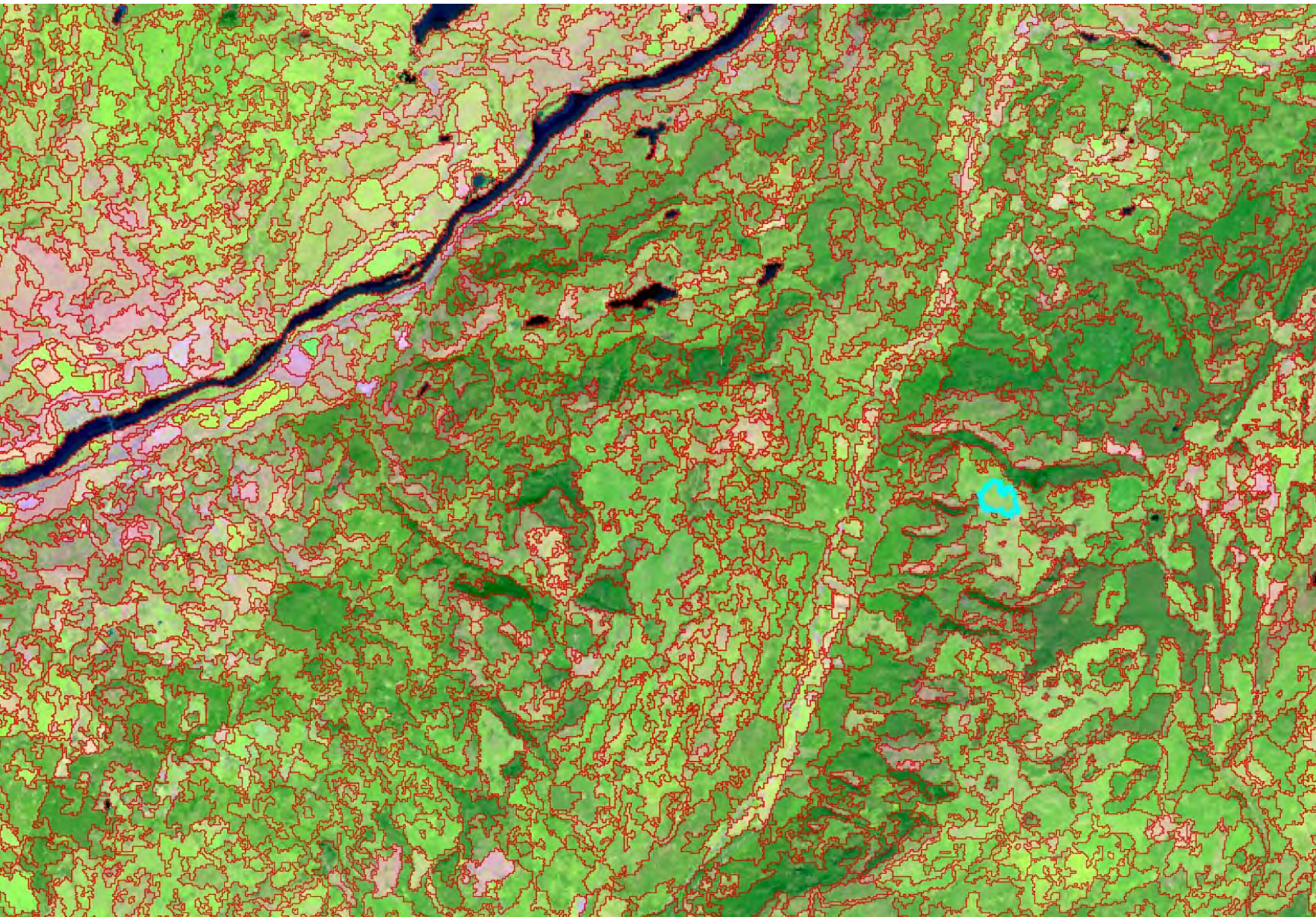


# Forest Age





# Application: Satellite-Based Forest Inventor



Field	Value
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_HEIGHT.MAX	26.98
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_HEIGHT.AVG	8.08
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_HEIGHT.SD	4.58
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_HEIGHT.MEDIAN	7.5
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_COVER.MIN	7.44
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_COVER.MAX	93.59
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_COVER.AVG	49.4
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_COVER.SD	22.42
STRUCTURE.CANOPY_COVER.MEDIAN	53.5
STRUCTURE.LOREYS_HEIGHT.MIN	5.55
STRUCTURE.LOREYS_HEIGHT.MAX	26.19
STRUCTURE.LOREYS_HEIGHT.AVG	9.34
STRUCTURE.LOREYS_HEIGHT.SD	3.98
STRUCTURE.LOREYS_HEIGHT.MEDIAN	8.95
STRUCTURE.BASAL_AREA.MIN	3.93
STRUCTURE.BASAL_AREA.MAX	33.18
STRUCTURE.BASAL_AREA.AVG	10.21
STRUCTURE.BASAL_AREA.SD	6.42
STRUCTURE.BASAL_AREA.MEDIAN	9.6
STRUCTURE.BASAL_AREA.TOTAL	69.85
STRUCTURE.AGB.MIN	11.29
STRUCTURE.AGB.MAX	169.25
STRUCTURE.AGB.AVG	36.79
STRUCTURE.AGB.SD	31.51
STRUCTURE.AGB.MEDIAN	31.27
STRUCTURE.AGB.TOTAL	251.64
STRUCTURE.VOLUME.MIN	14
STRUCTURE.VOLUME.MAX	372.7
STRUCTURE.VOLUME.AVG	59.72
STRUCTURE.VOLUME.SD	66.75
STRUCTURE.VOLUME.MEDIAN	44.3
STRUCTURE.VOLUME.TOTAL	408.46
SPECIES.NUMBER	2
SPECIES.1	PICE.ENG
SPECIES.1.PERC	69.74
SPECIES.2	PINU.CON
SPECIES.2.PERC	30.26
SPECIES.3	
SPECIES.3.PERC	0
SPECIES.4	
SPECIES.4.PERC	0
SPECIES.5	
SPECIES.5.PERC	0
SPECIES.CONIFEROUS.PERC	100
SPECIES.GML.1	PICE.ENG

meters

# NTEMS - summary

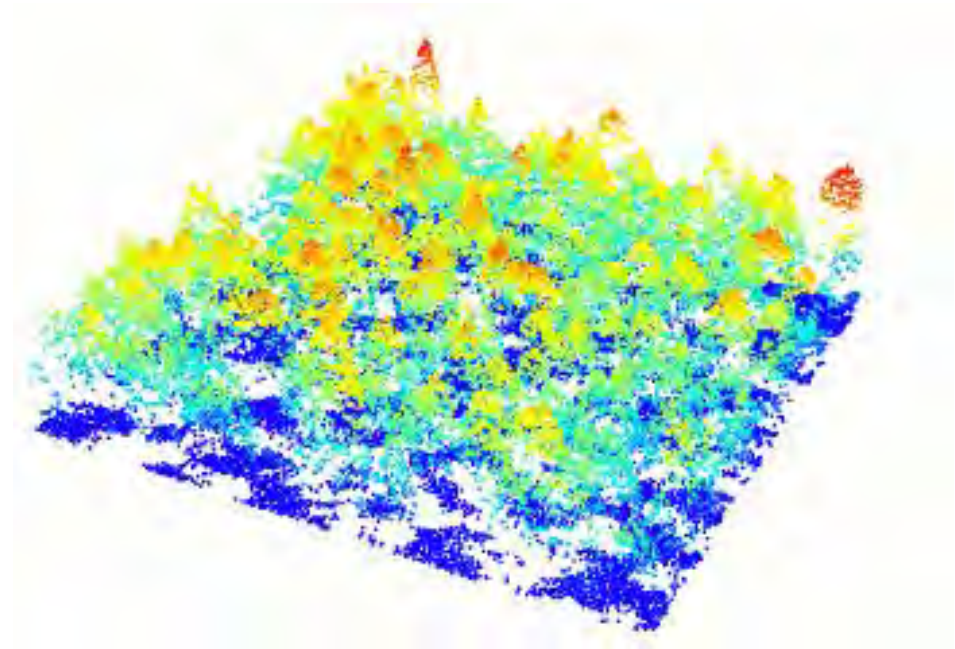
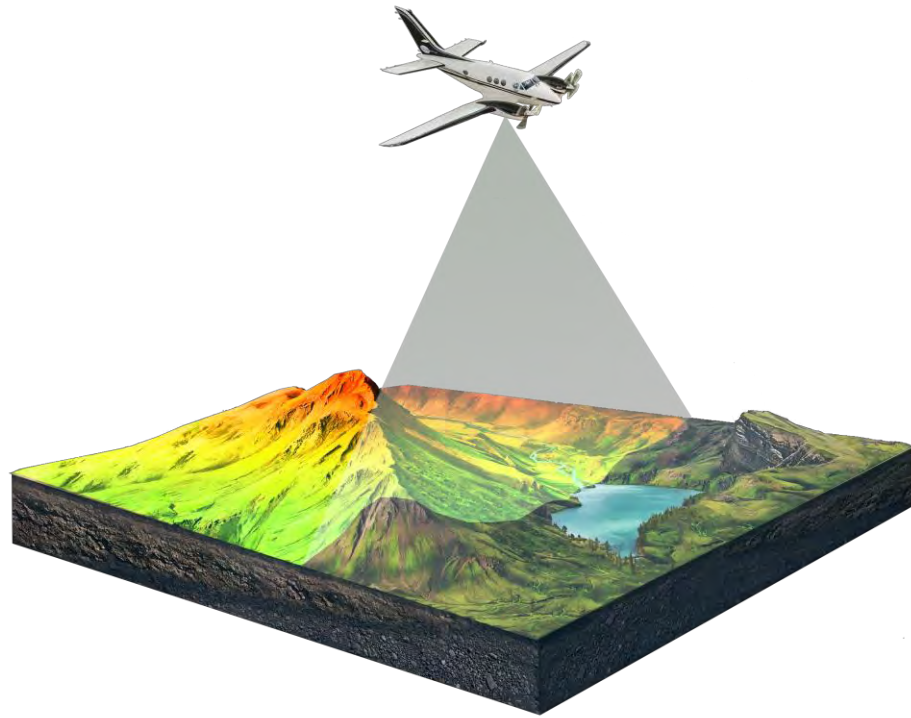
## Basic attributes:

- Land cover
- Crown closure
- Age
- Species
- Height
- Volume
- Biomass

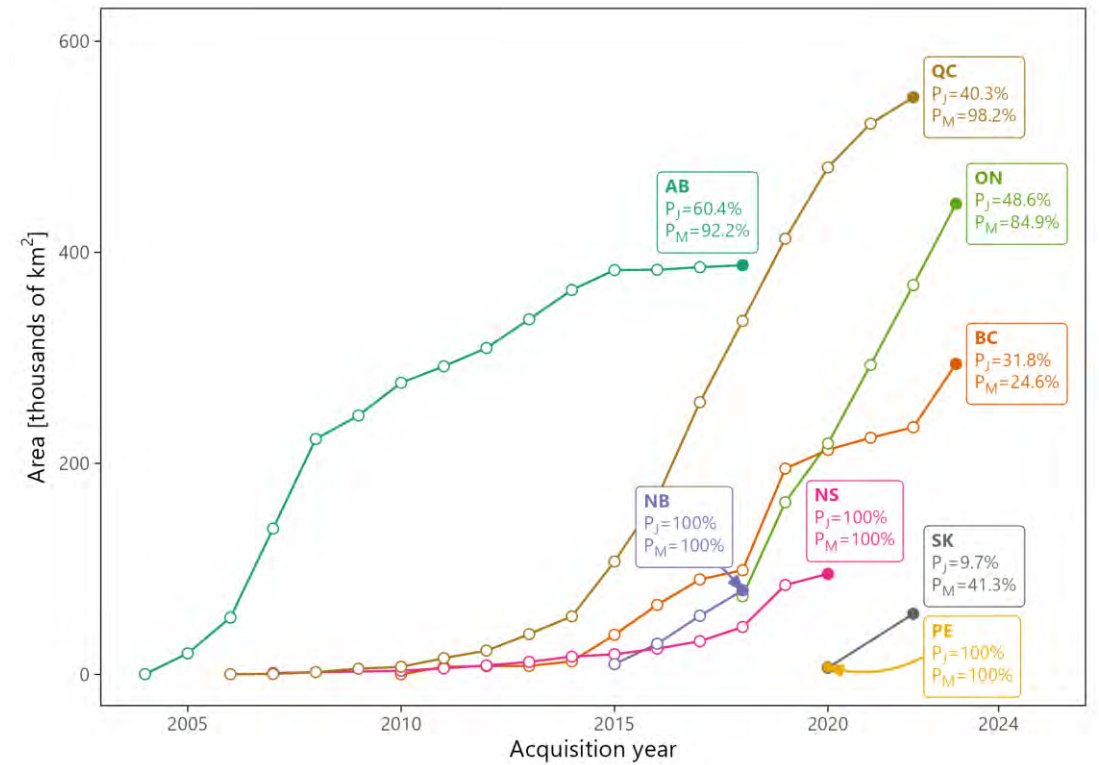
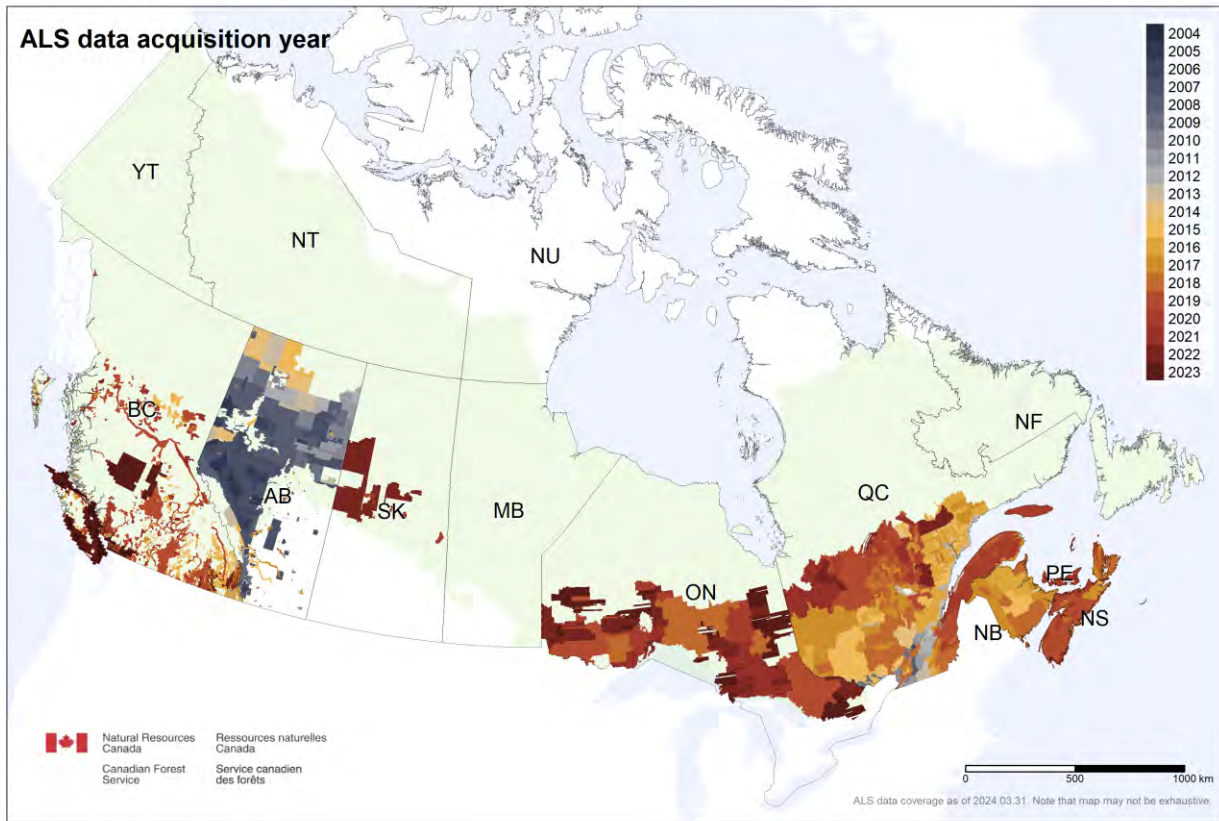
## Disturbance-related attributes:

- Pre-disturbance land cover
- Post-disturbance land cover
- Disturbance agent
- Disturbance year
- Disturbance extent (area)
- Disturbance intensity
- Post-disturbance recovery

# Airborne laser scanning

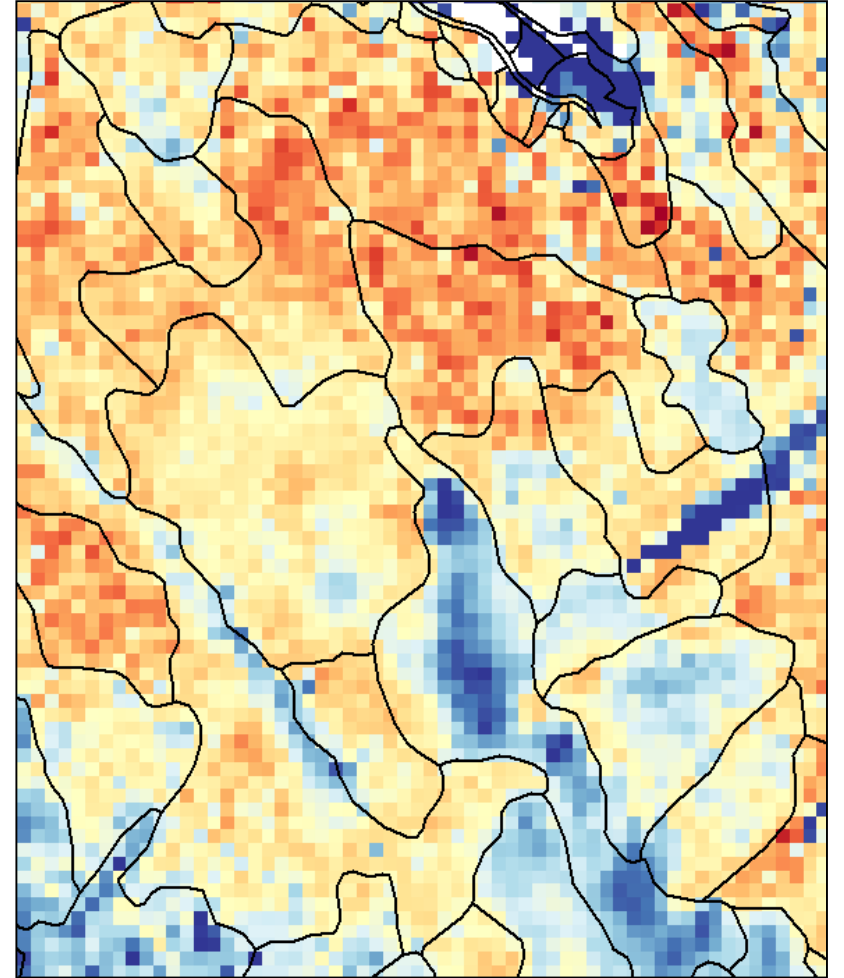


# ALS in Canada

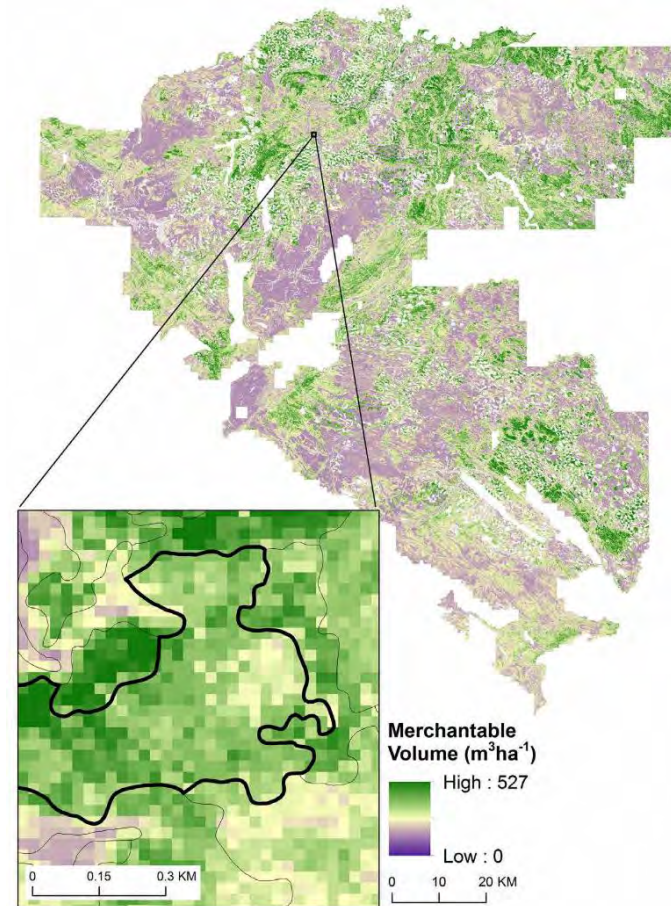
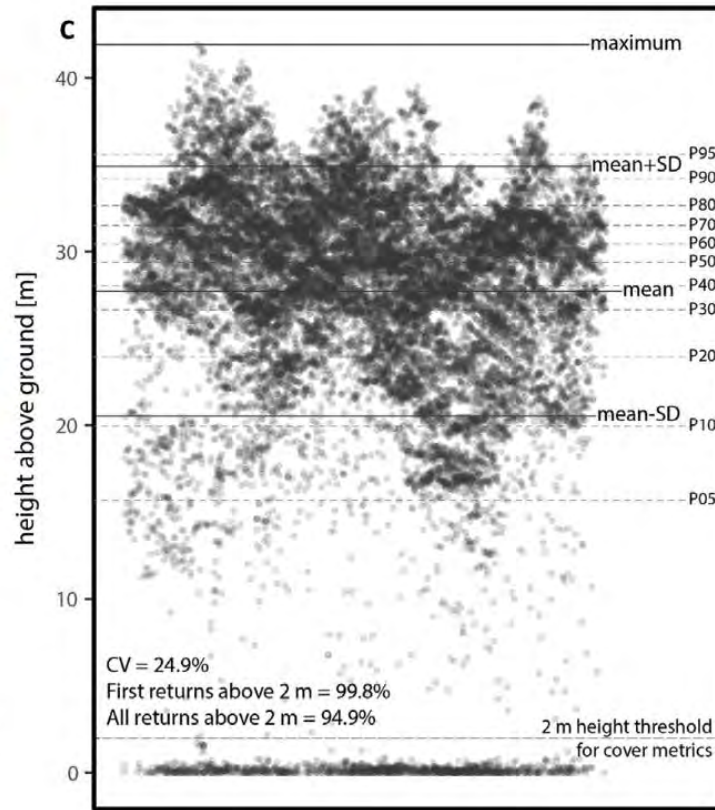
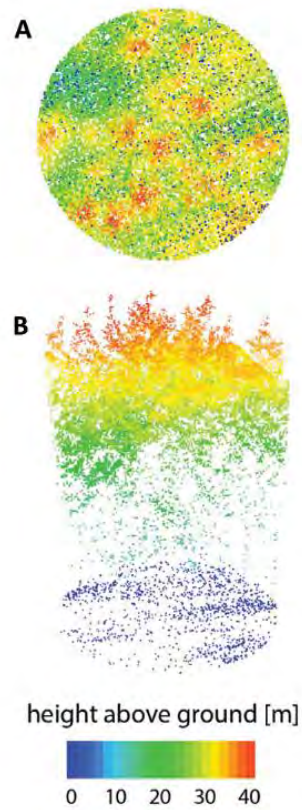


# EFI

- Stand attributes at pixel- or tree-level
- Height, basal area, volume, biomass + many more
- Accurate, detailed, wall-to-wall
- "Enhanced forest inventory" - EFI

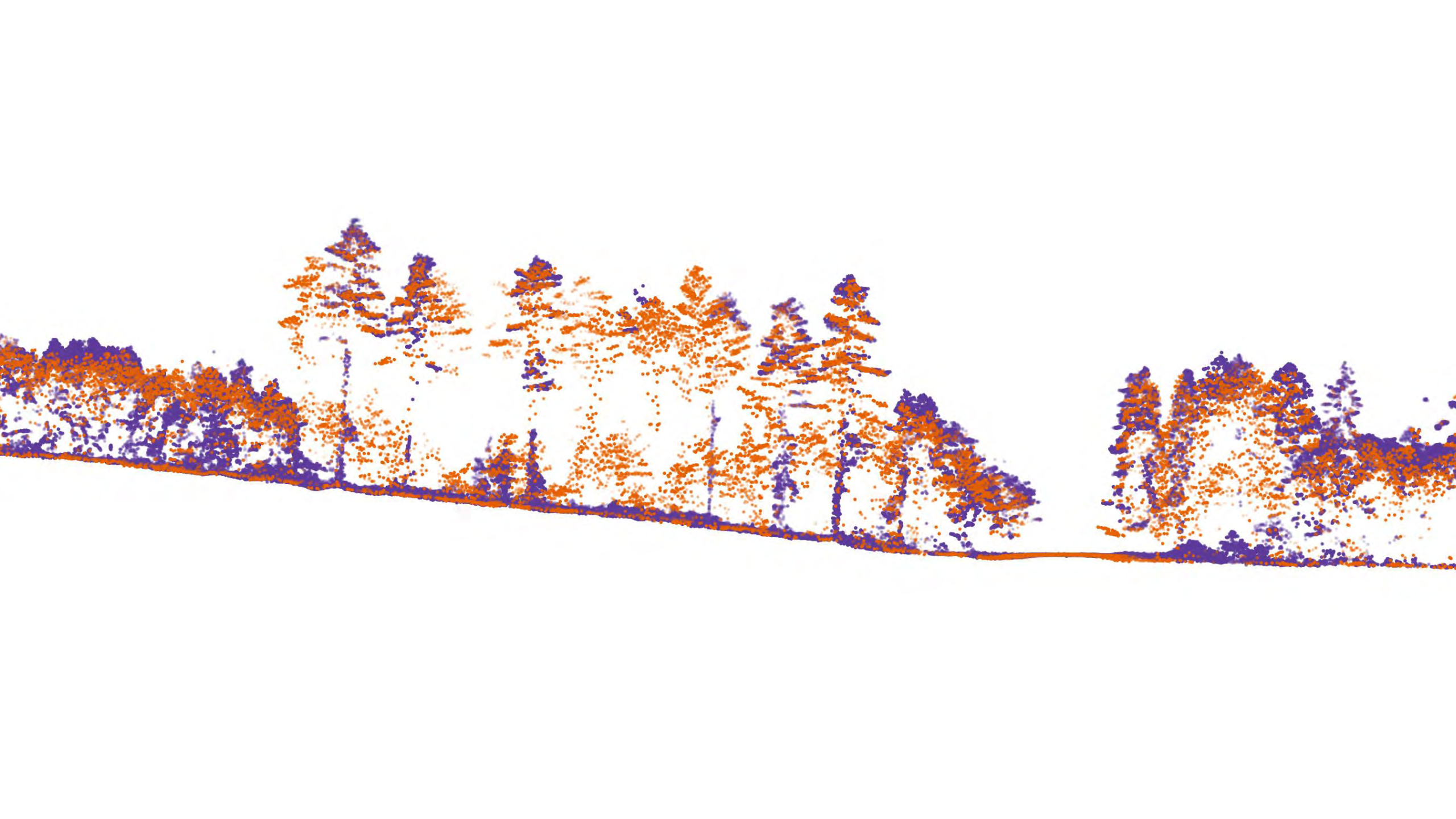


# EFI



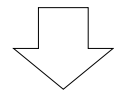
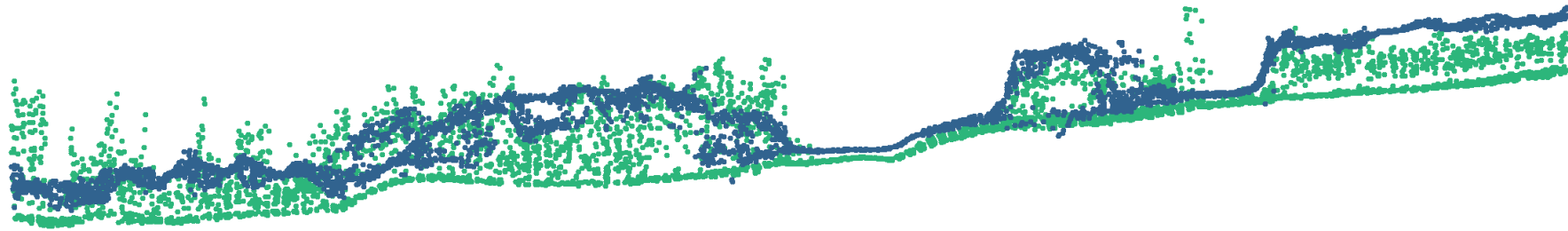
# EFI – status

- Some jurisdictions (e.g. NB, QC) – operational and primary
- Other – on the path to operational
- Some (e.g. NF) - research
- Different standards, modeling approaches, attributes, formats
- In-house (e.g. QC) / outsourced (e.g. PEI)

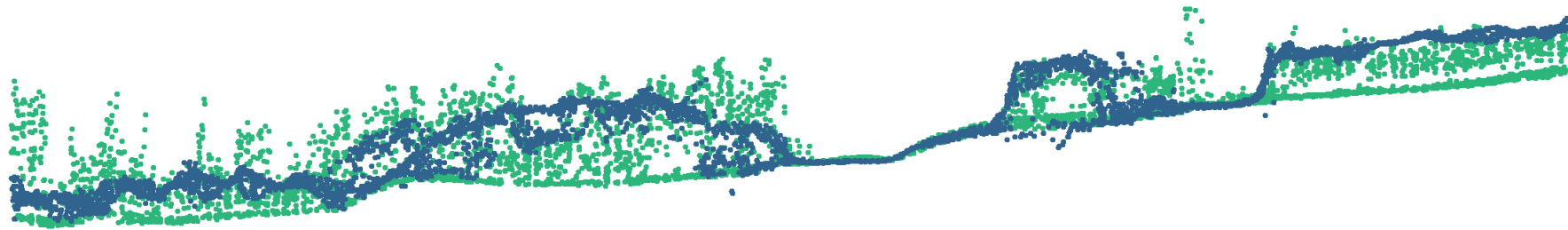




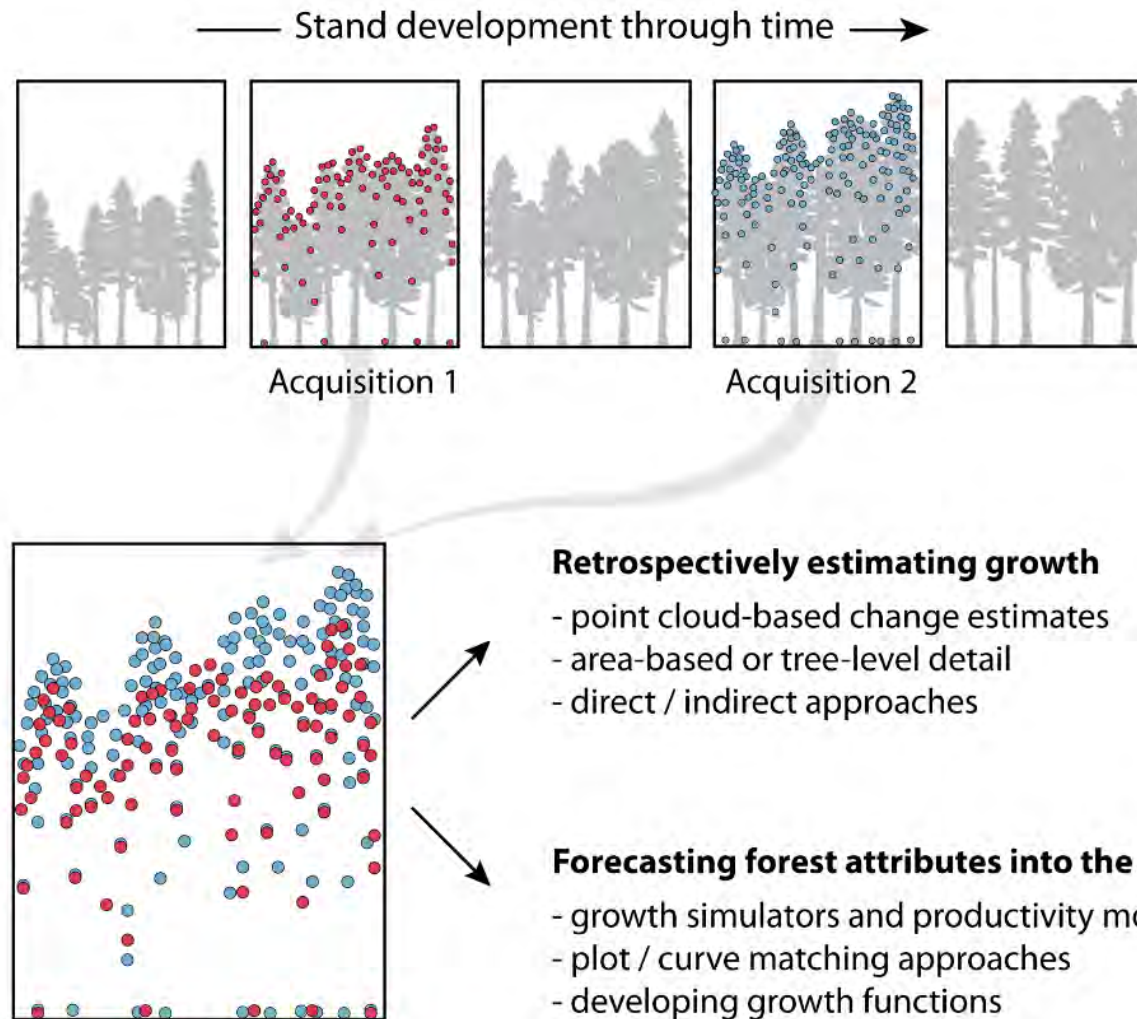
# Data harmonization



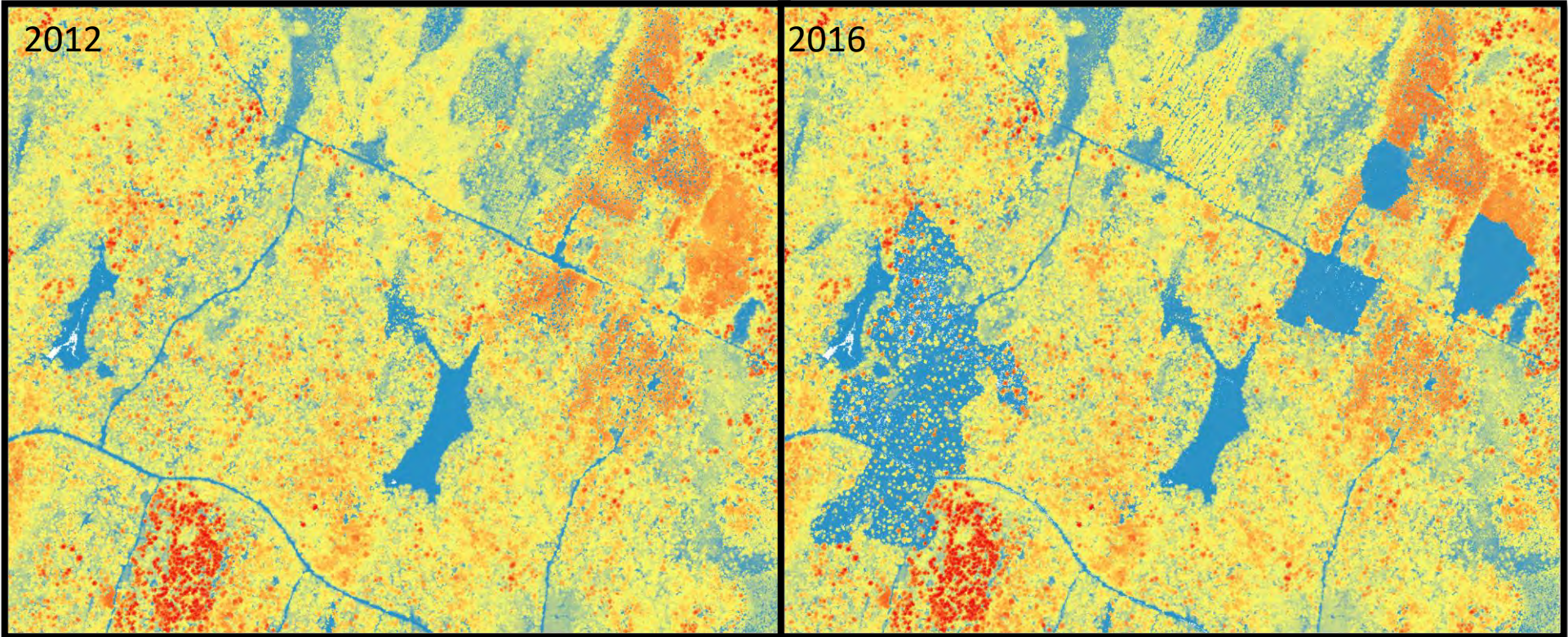
harmonization



# Multi-temporal ALS

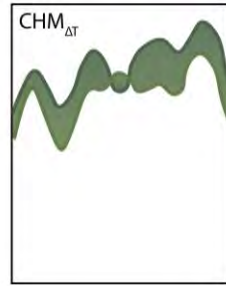


# Multi-temporal ALS

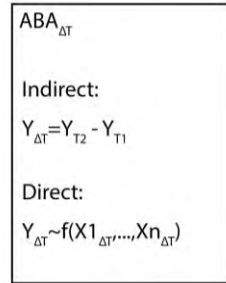
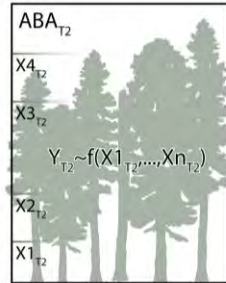
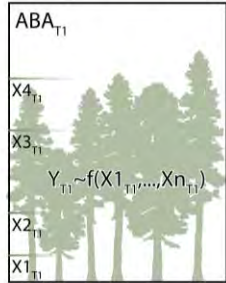


# Multi-temporal ALS

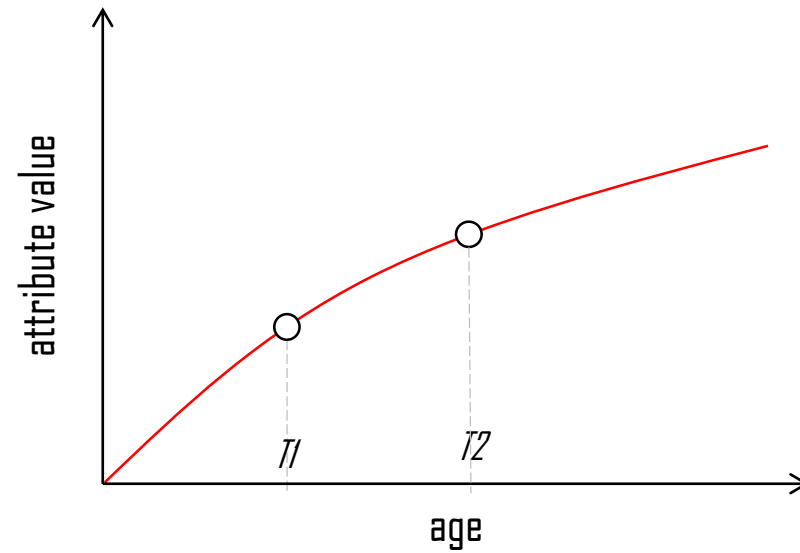
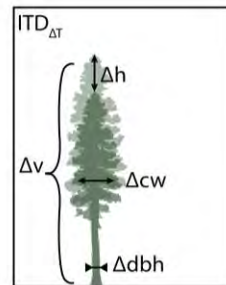
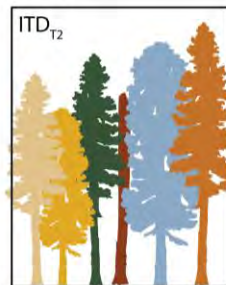
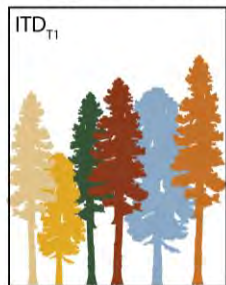
Analysis based on CHM



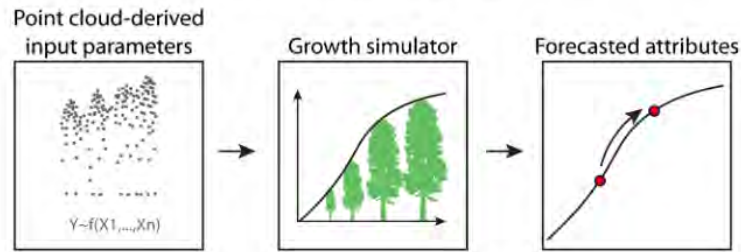
Analysis at cell level



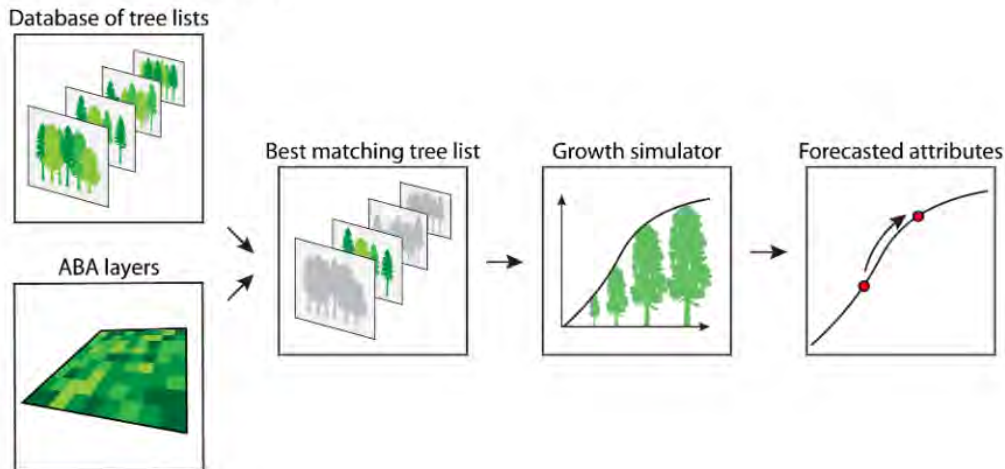
Analysis at individual tree level



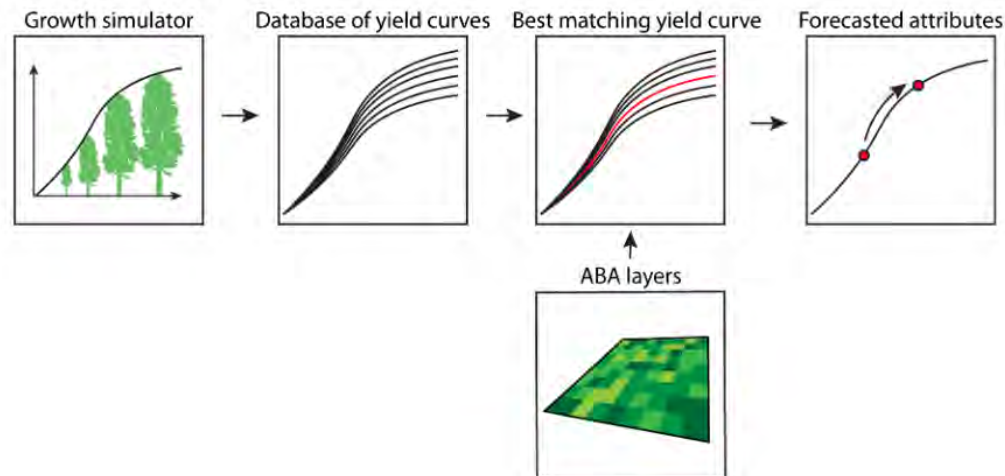
### a Parametrizing a growth simulator



### b Tree list matching



### c Curve matching



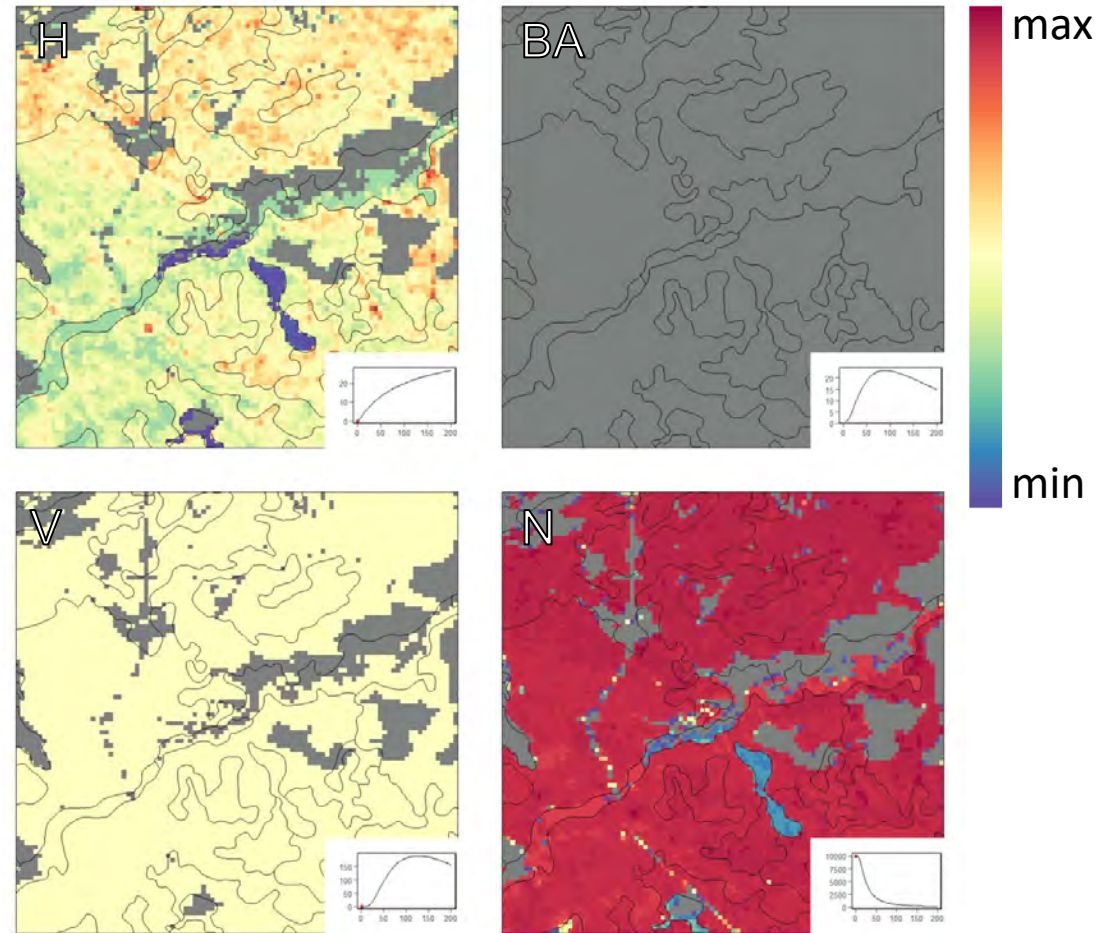
# Approaches to integrate growth simulators with point cloud data

Falkowski, Michael J., Andrew T. Hudak, Nicholas L. Crookston, Paul E. Gessler, Edward H. Uebler, and Alistair M.S. Smith. "Landscape-Scale Parametrization of a Tree-Level Forest Growth Model: A k-Nearest Neighbor Imputation Approach Incorporating LiDAR Data." *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 40 (2010): 184–99. <https://doi.org/10.1139/X09-183>.

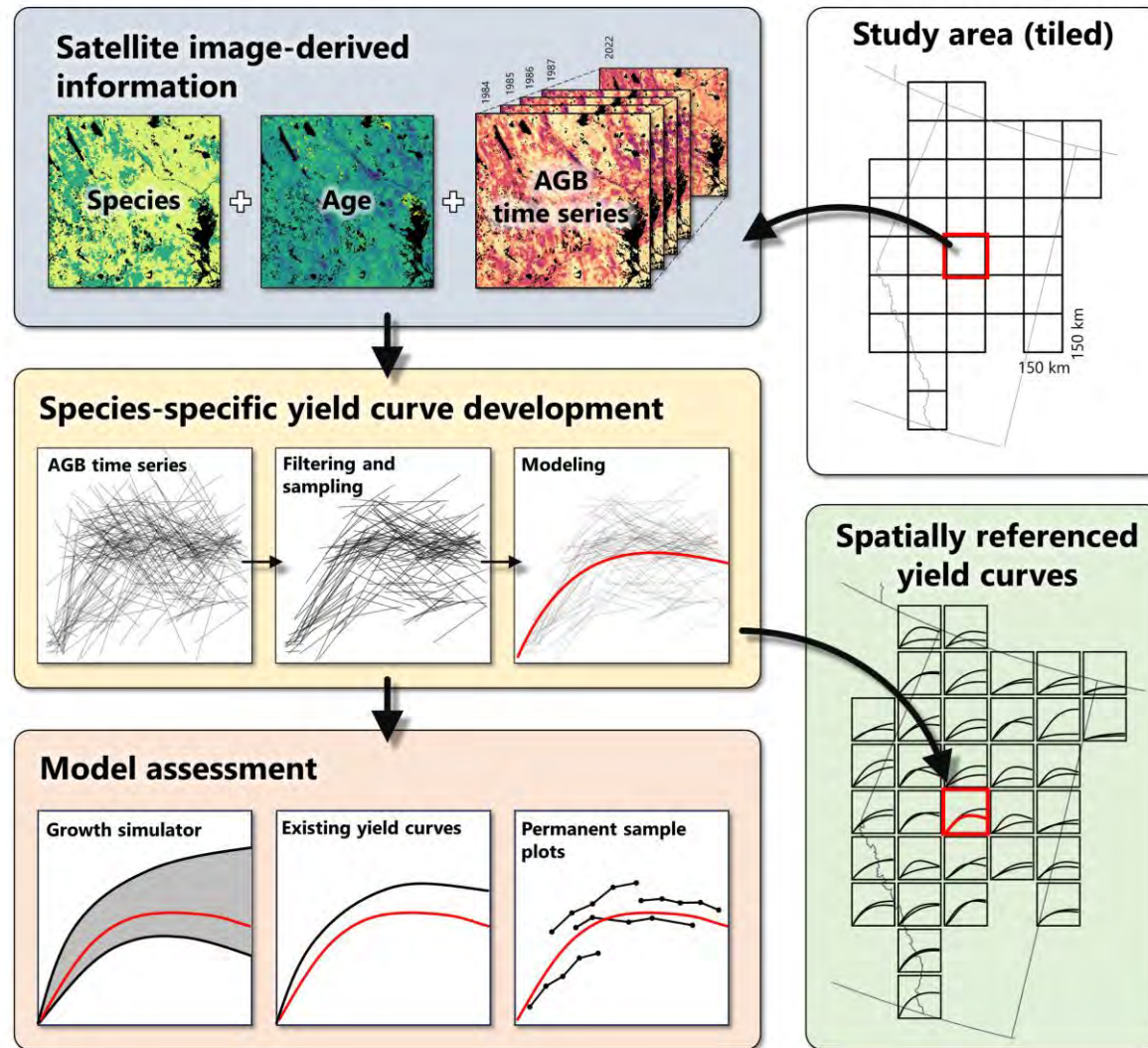
Lamb, Sean M., David A. MacLean, Chris R. Hennigar, and Douglas G. Pitt. "Forecasting Forest Inventory Using Imputed Tree Lists for LiDAR Grid Cells and a Tree-List Growth Model." *Forests* 9, no. 4 (2018): 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/f9040167>.

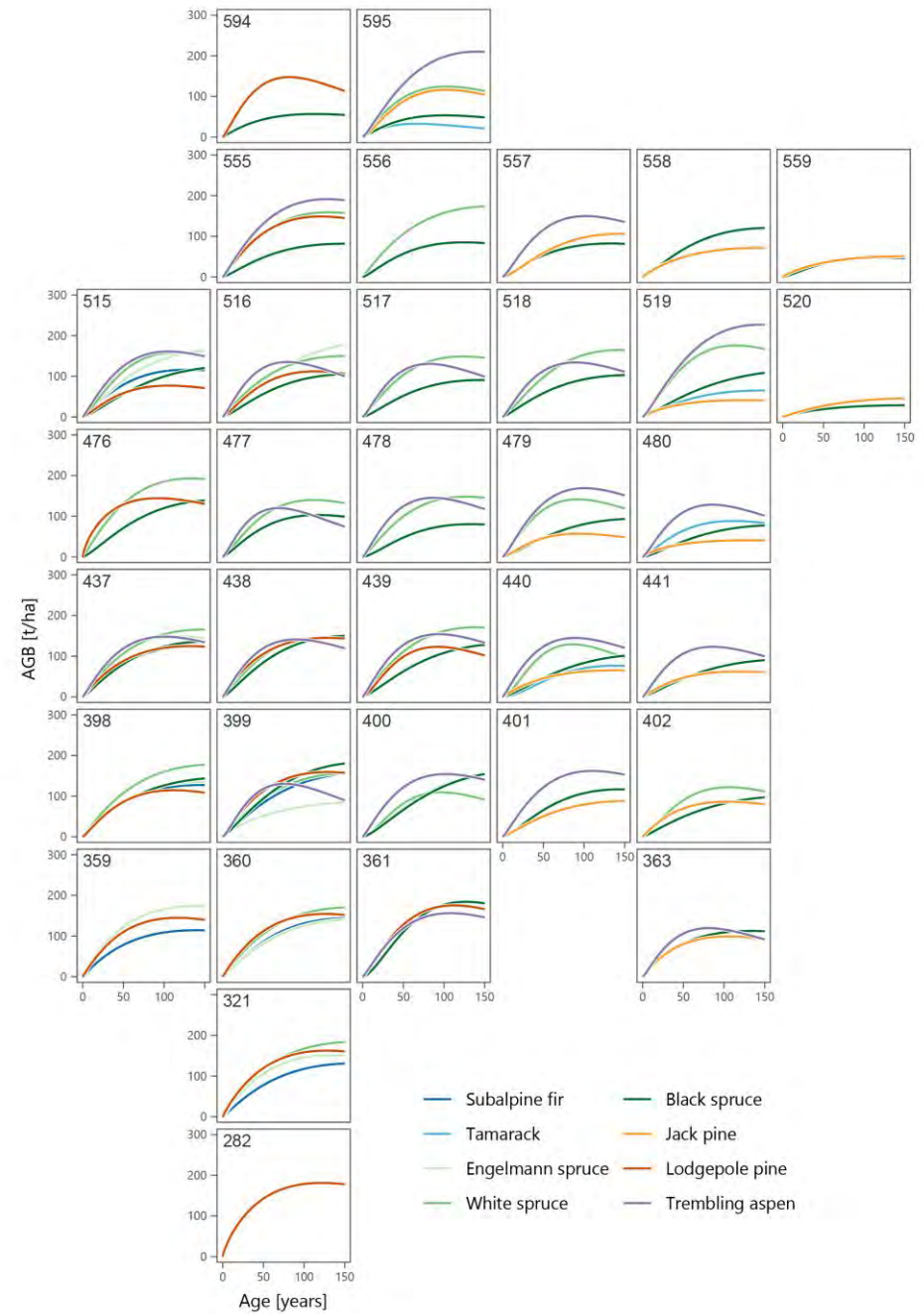
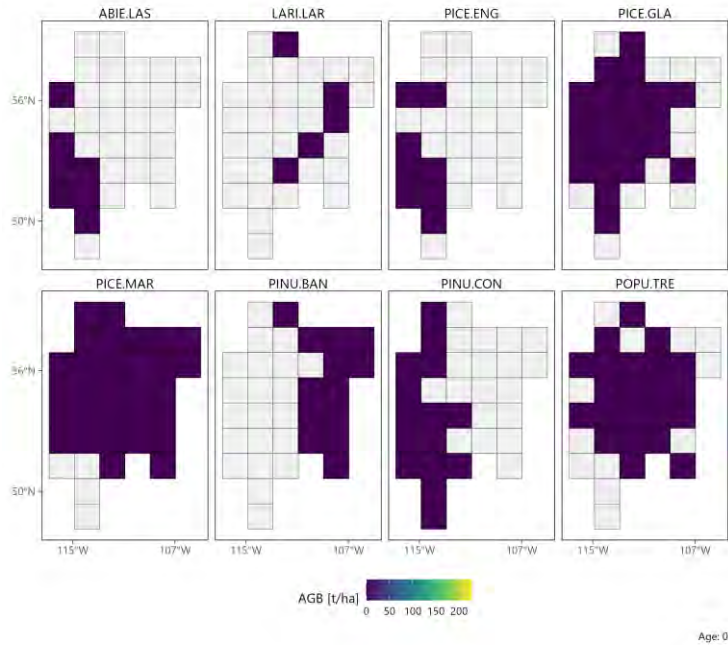
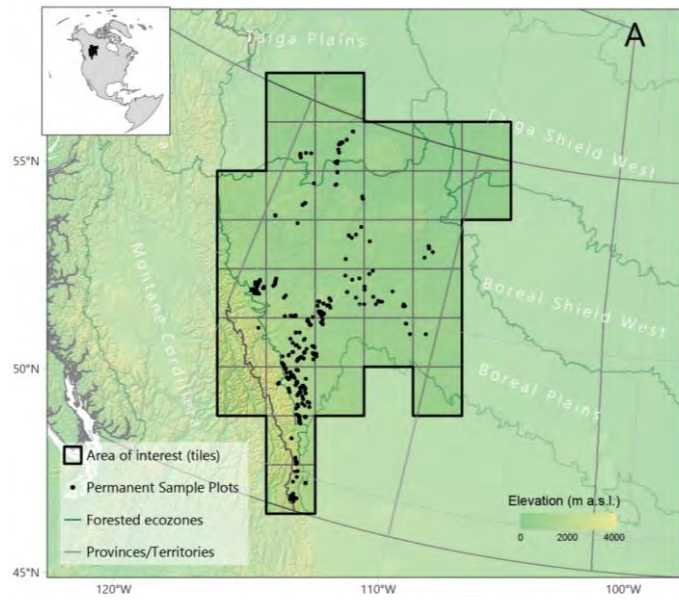
Tompalski, Piotr, Nicholas Coops, Joanne White, and Michael Wulder. "Enhancing Forest Growth and Yield Predictions with Airborne Laser Scanning Data: Increasing Spatial Detail and Optimizing Yield Curve Selection through Template Matching." *Forests* 7, no. 12 (October 28, 2016): 255. <https://doi.org/10.3390/f7110255>.

# Yield curves matched at pixel-level



# RS-driven growth and yield models







# NFCMARS

## National Forest Carbon Monitoring, Accounting and Reporting System

