

LiDAR
Light Detection And Ranging

collaboration with UMO and CFRU

Pilot Project to see how Single Photon LiDAR works for describing
forest cover

SFMA, Holt, Howland, and PEF

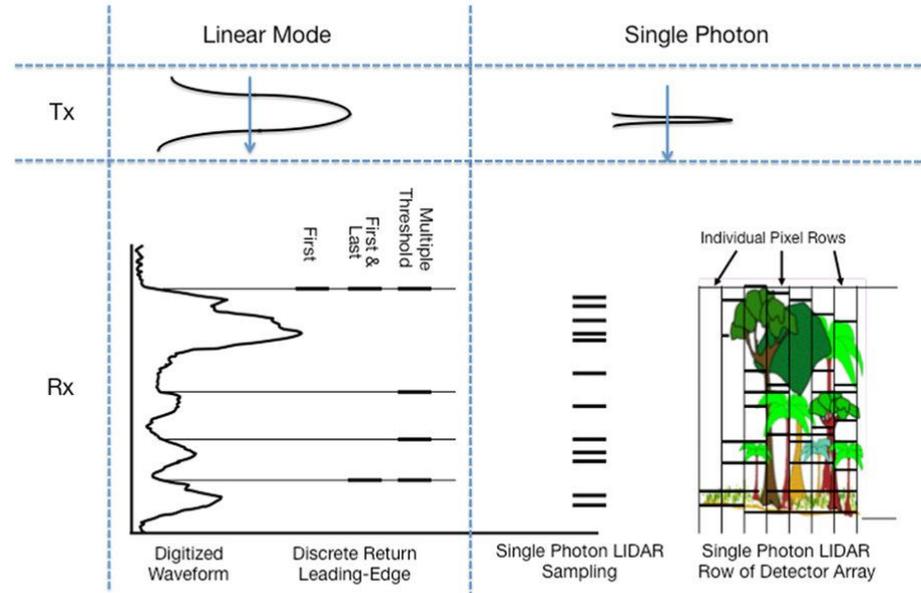
Figure 1: Schematic diagram showing SPL and other lidar systems.

From: Rapid, High-Resolution Forest Structure and Terrain Mapping over Large Areas using Single Photon Lidar

single photon vs discrete return

lidar pulse split into 10x10 array and all returned data captured

- one photon needed for single measurement, as opposed to hundreds or thousands
- fly higher and faster and achieve same or better point density
- ability to use for bathymetric data

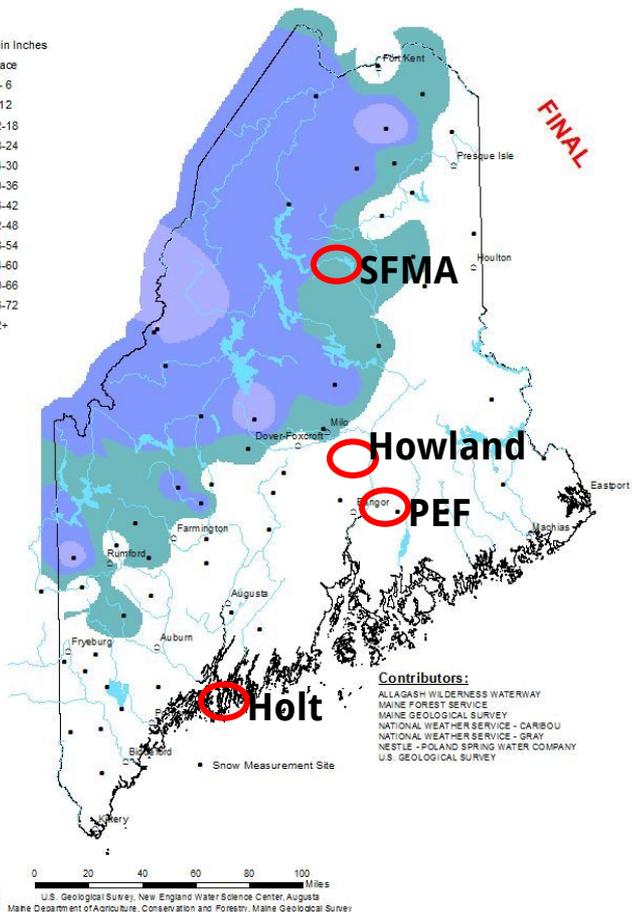


Tx is the transmitted laser pulse and Rx is the returned energy. The SPL laser pulse has a shorter pulse width than other systems. The detector consists of a 10×10 array that records several returns per pulse.

Maine Cooperative Snow Survey Program

Snowpack Depth: April 16-19, 2017

Scale in Inches

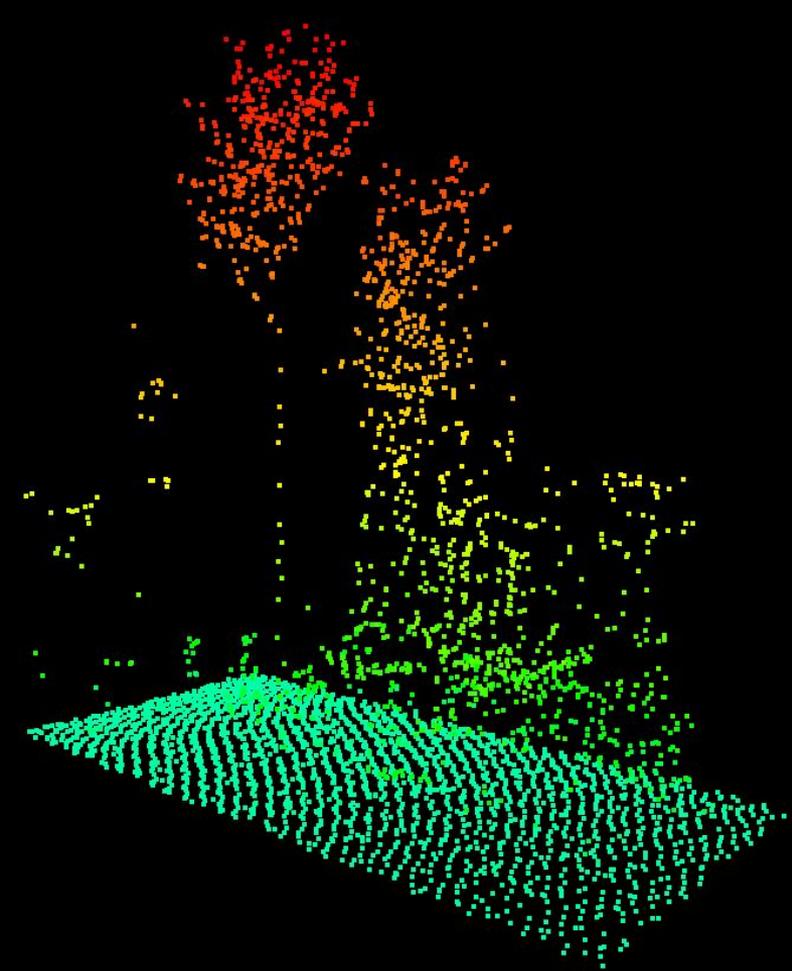


April 2016

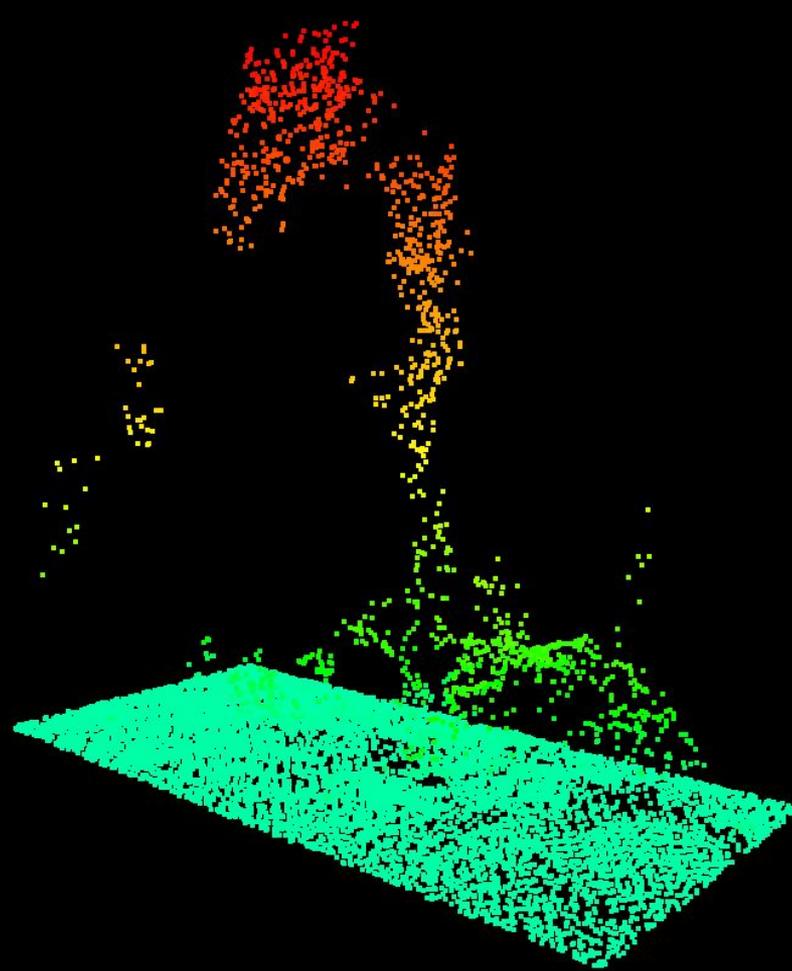
snow cover remained in SFMA whilst Holt buds broke

agreed to fly SPL if we could get a separate DEM (snow does unknown bad things to LiDAR)

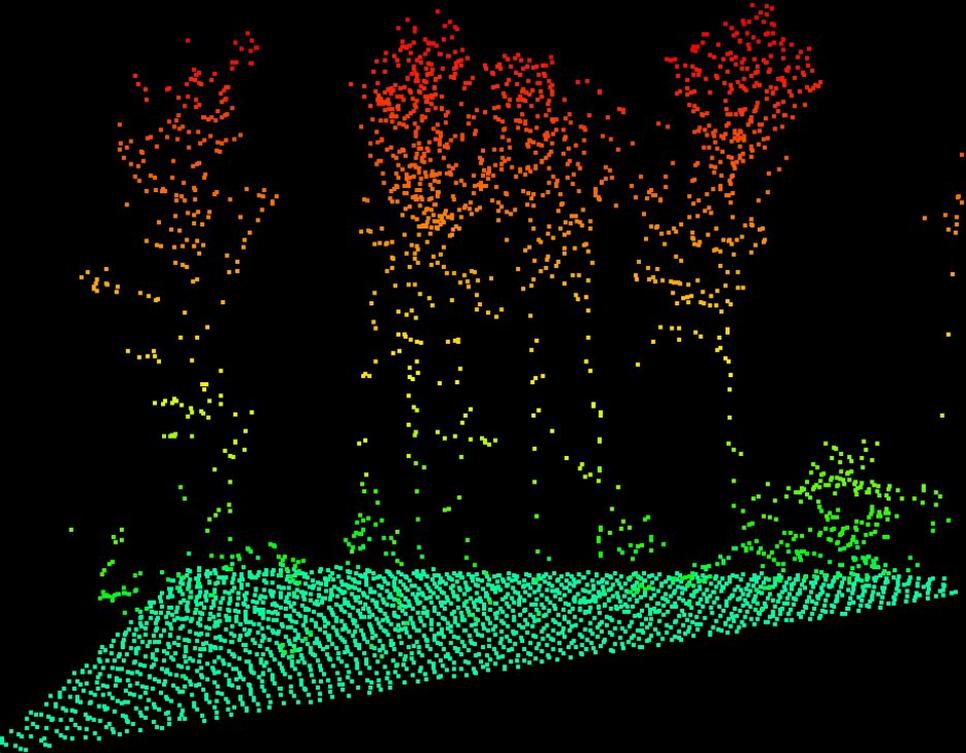
Quantum flew discrete return LiDAR @ 4ppsm this also provided an interesting comparison



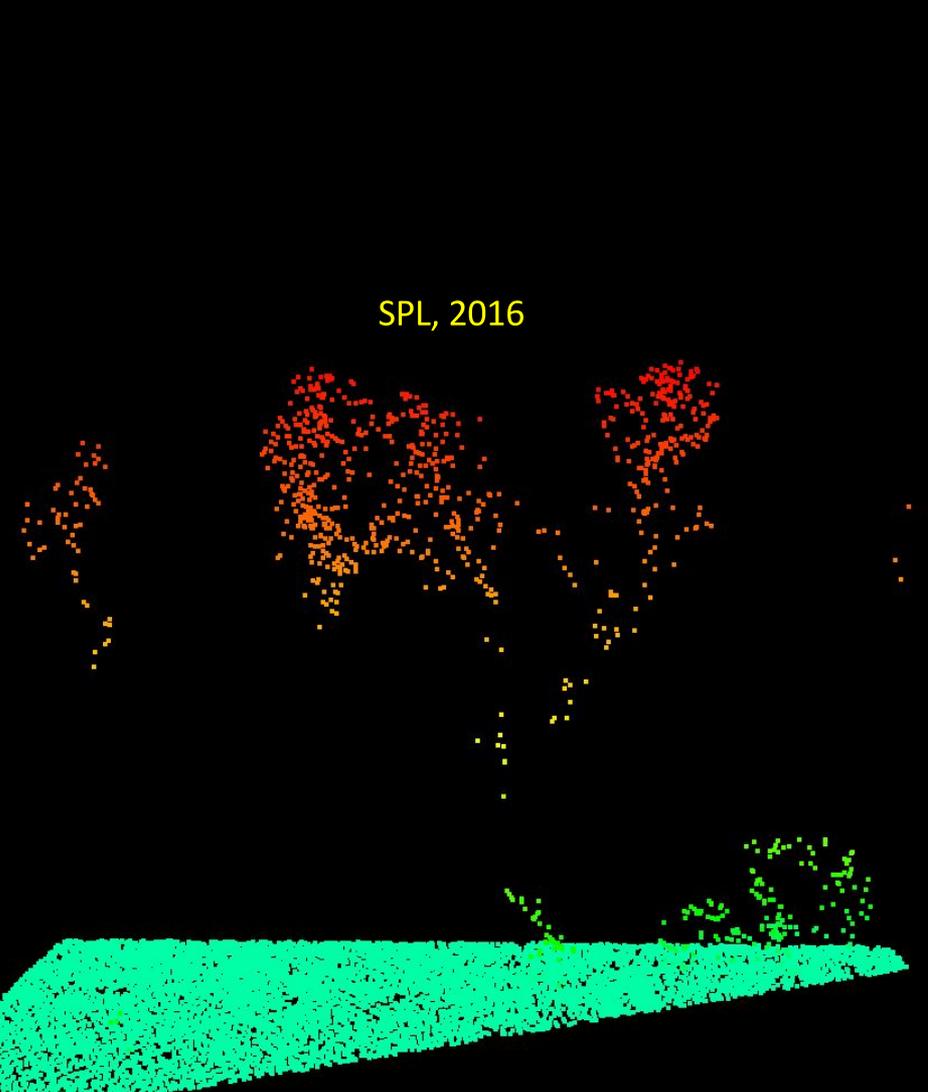
Full Waveform (6ppm) 2013



SPL, 2016



Full Waveform (6ppm) 2013



SPL, 2016

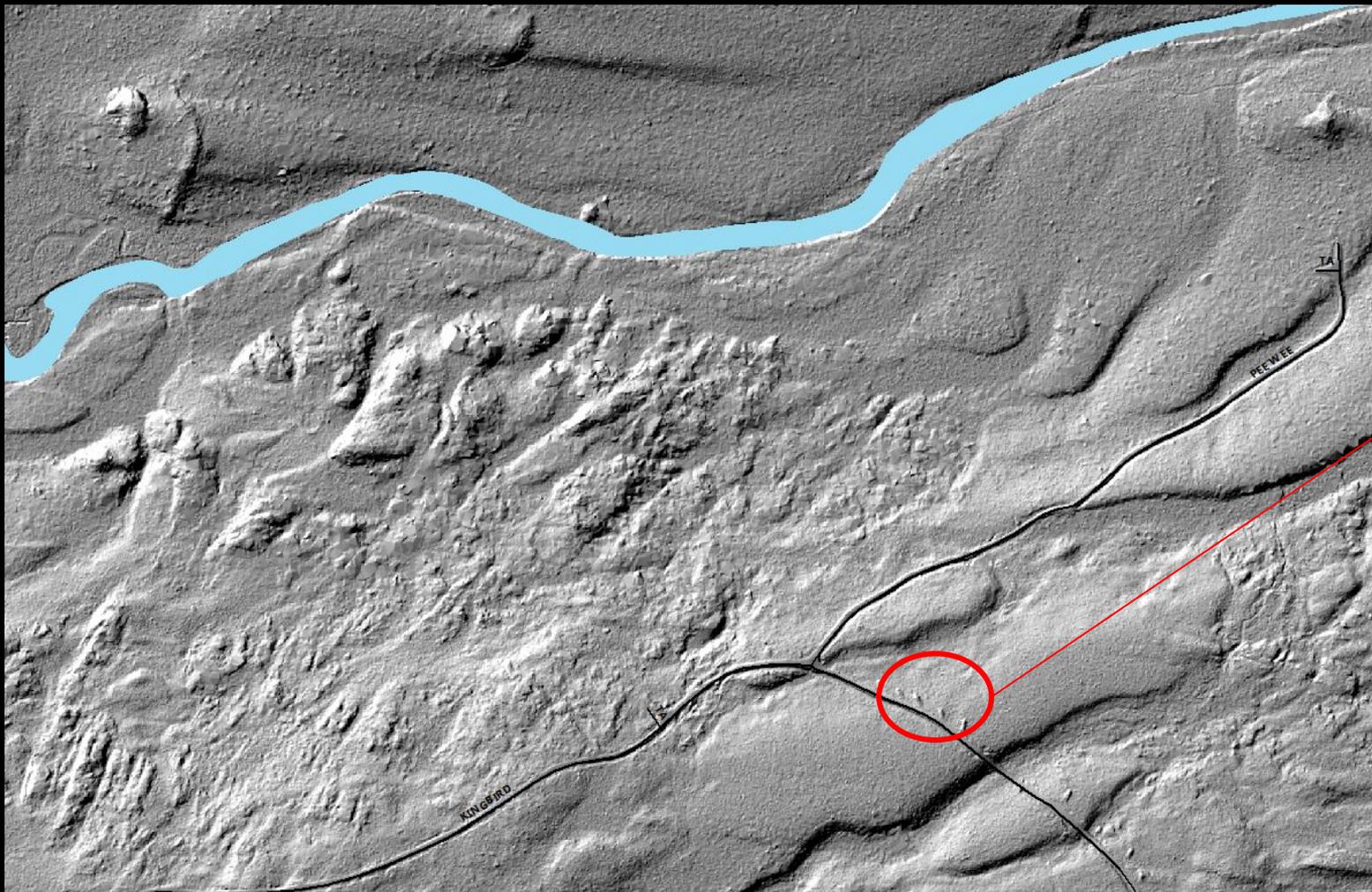
what happened?

(radio silence)

what did we get?

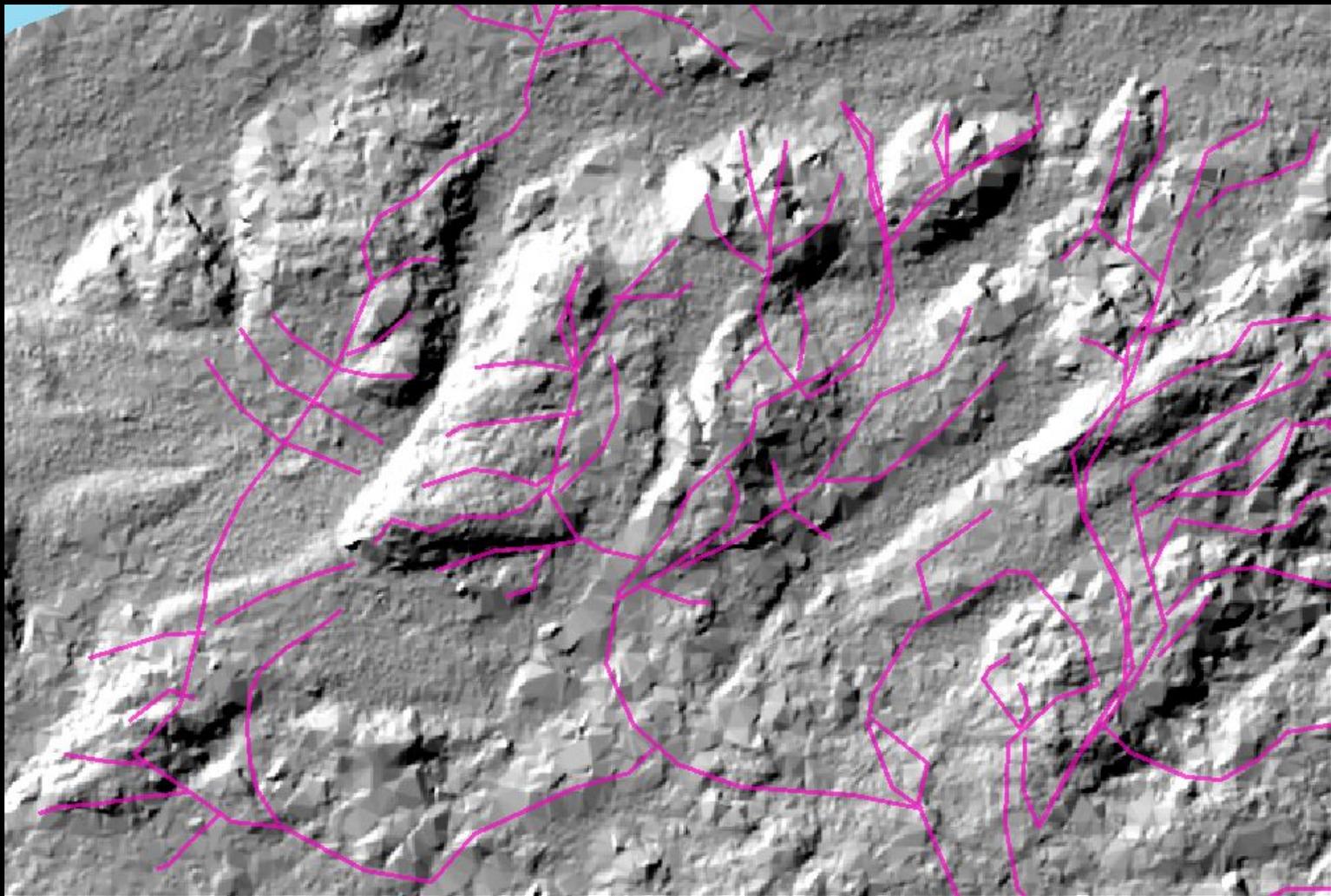


what we had

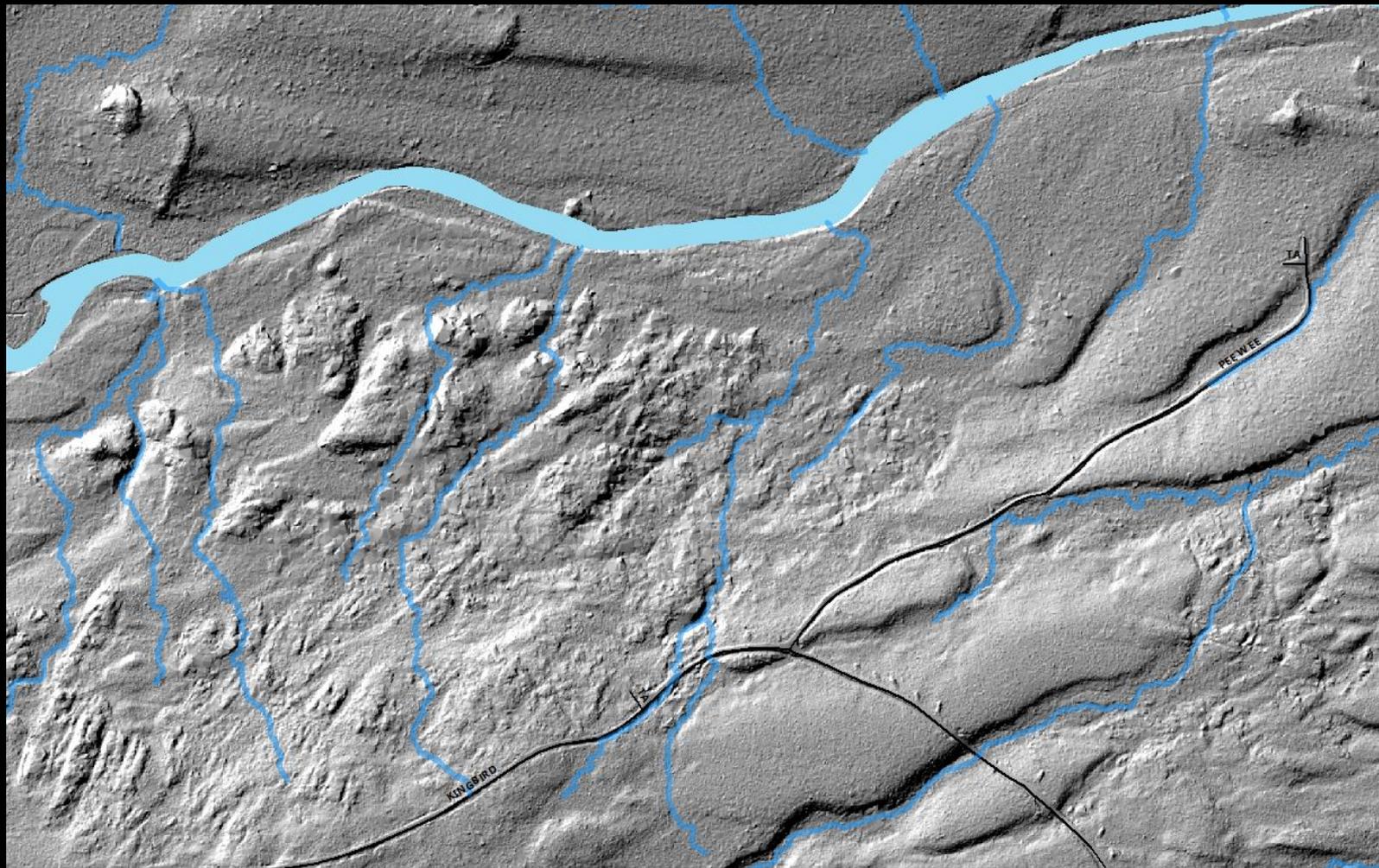


Digital
Elevation
Model
30m->1m

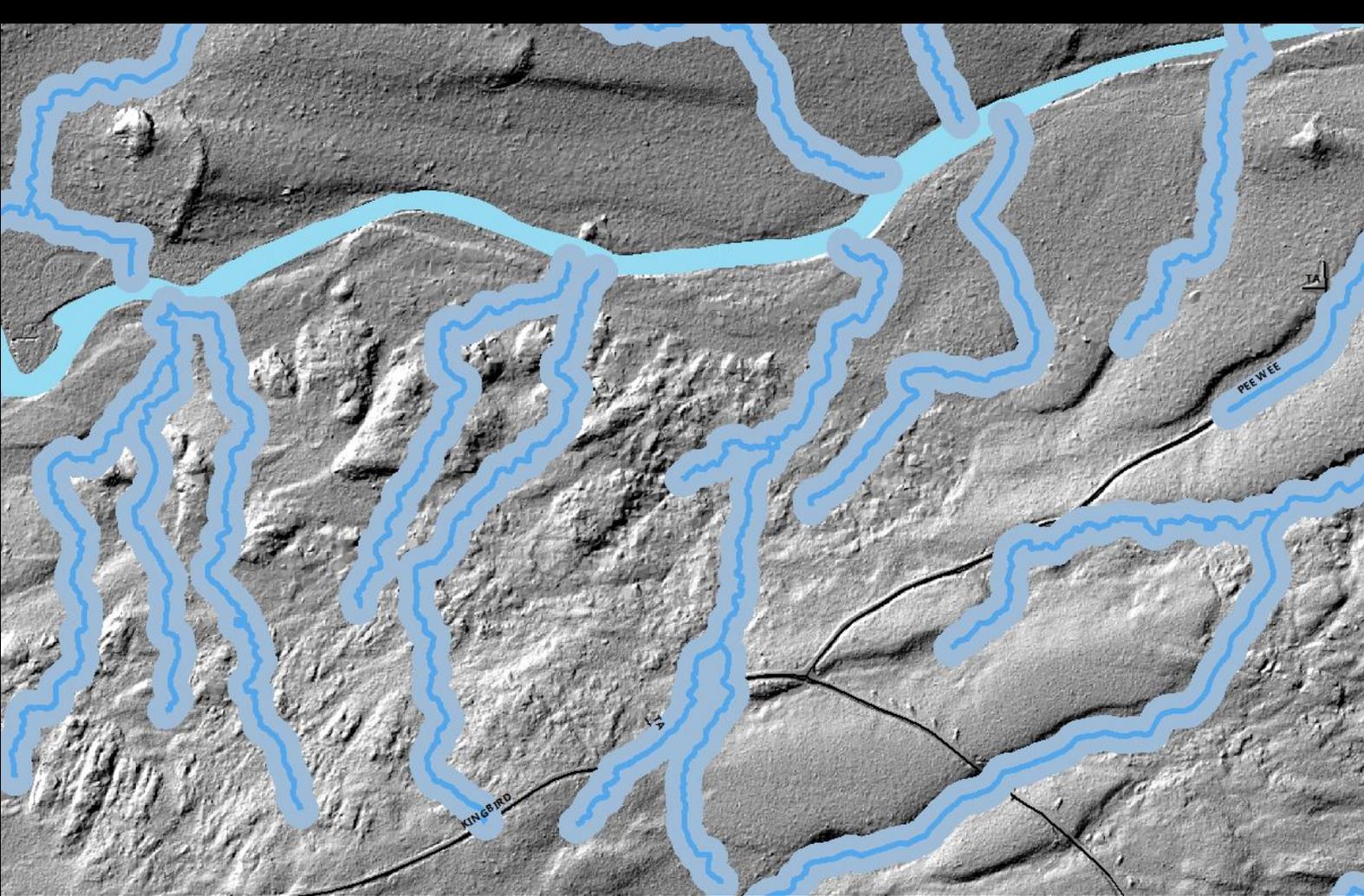
stump
dumps



Digital
Elevation
Model
30m->1m



stream (over)
detection



stream (over)
detection

-enables stream
buffer specificity
in our riparian
guidelines

Enhanced Forest Inventory

Layer Properties

General Source Selection Display Symbology **Fields** Definition Query Labels Joins & Relates Time HTML Popup

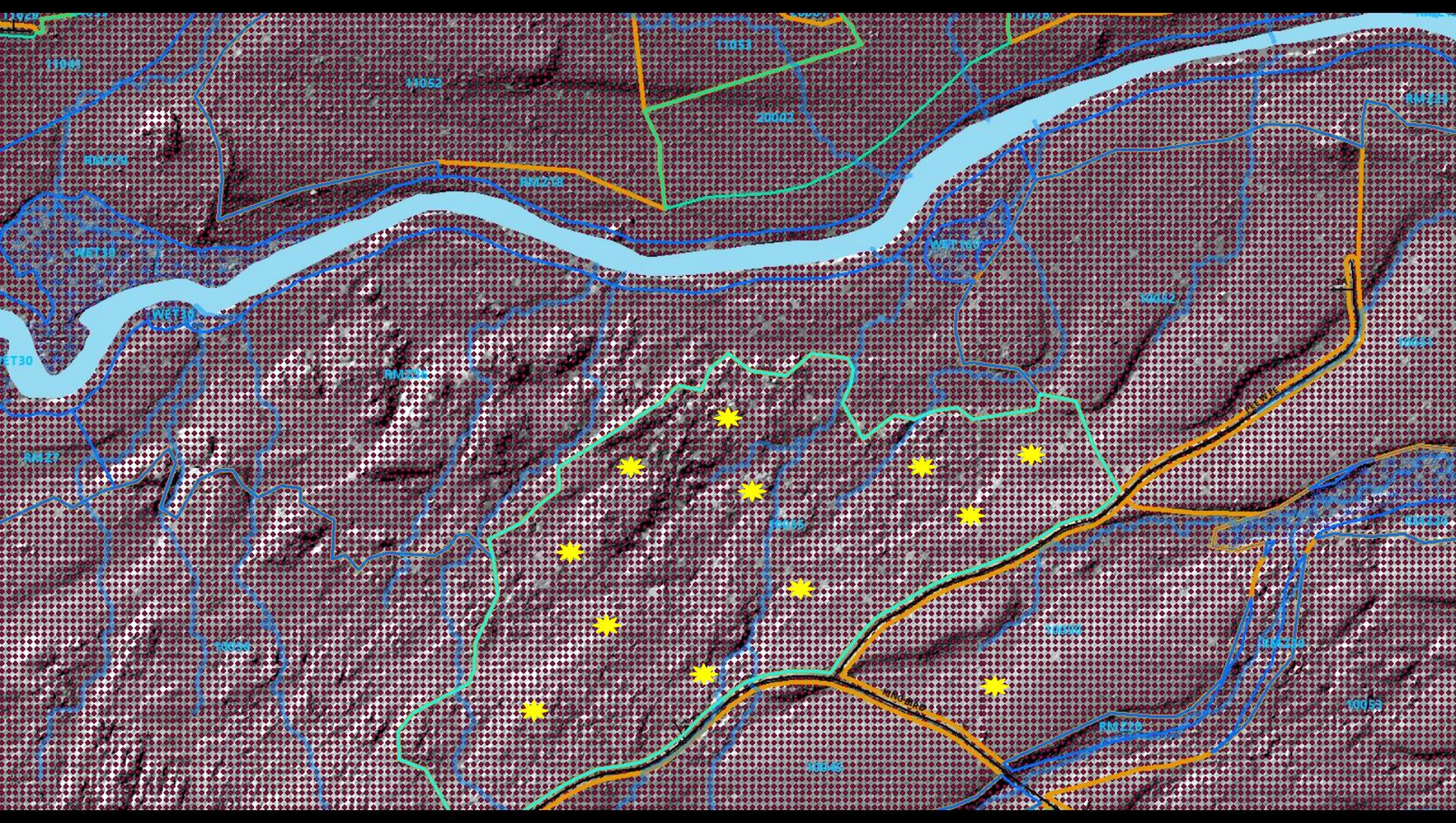
Options

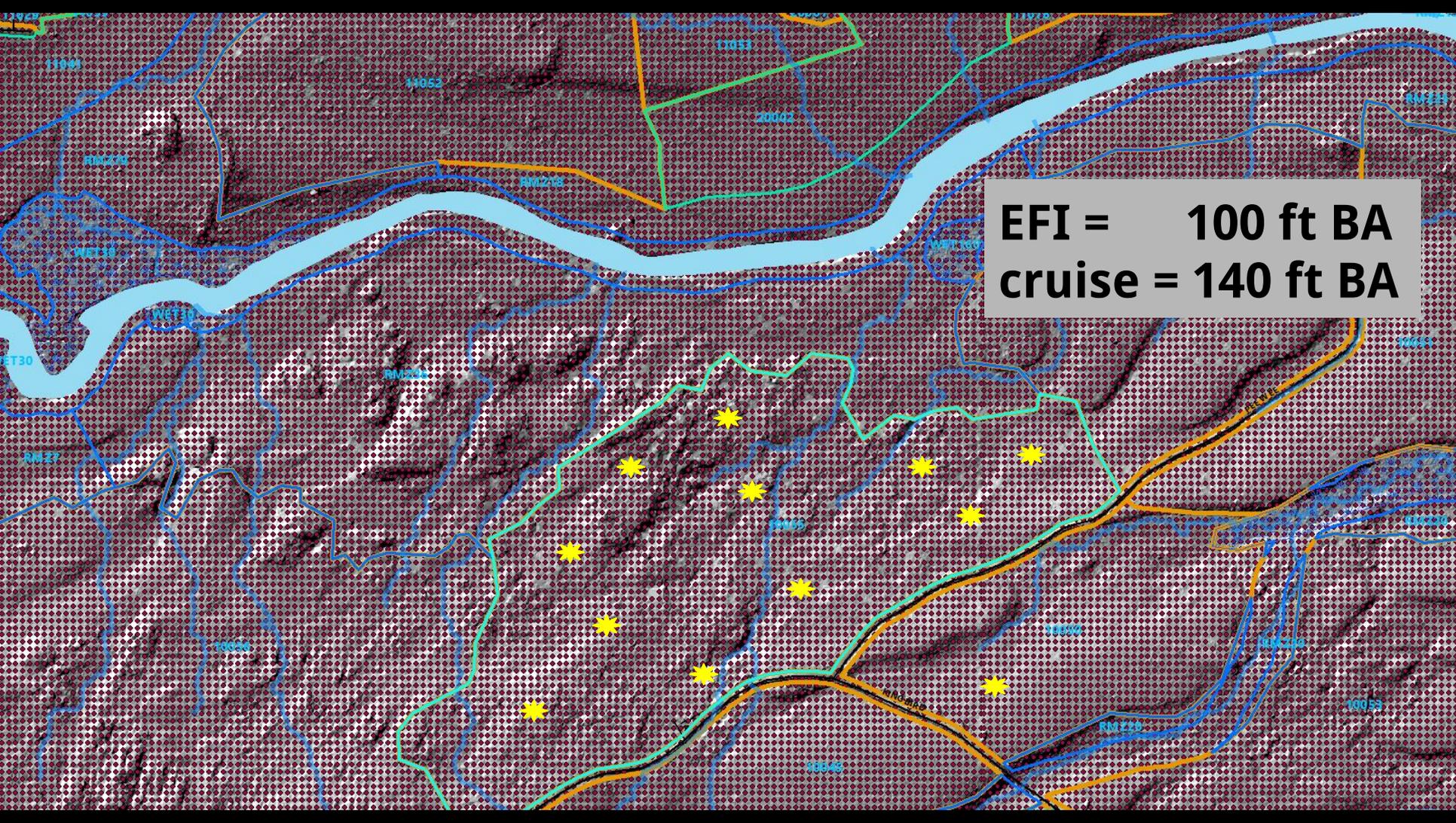
Choose which fields will be visible

- Shape
- Mean_Ht
- Max_Ht
- Plot
- Volume
- Biomass
- Basal_Area
- QMD
- Tree_Count
- Percent_WP
- Percent_SF
- Percent_SW
- HW_Per_Vol
- SF_Per_Vol
- WP_Per_Vol
- vol

Appearance	
Alias	FID
Highlight	No

Field Details	
Data Type	Object ID
Name	FID
Allow NULL Values	No





EFI = 100 ft BA
cruise = 140 ft BA

a few different modeling attempts....

UMO

Model	R ²
Volume (m ³)	.64
Height (m)	.69
Biomass (kg)	.64
Basal Area (m ²)	.61
QMD (cm)	.54
Tree Count	.43
Percent Softwood (%)	.66
Percent Spruce/Fir (%)	.53
Percent White Pine (%)	.43
Hardwood Volume (m ³)	.65
Spruce/Fir Volume (m ³)	.66
White Pine Volume (m ³)	.39

Sewall

almost all below .33

tabled for now....

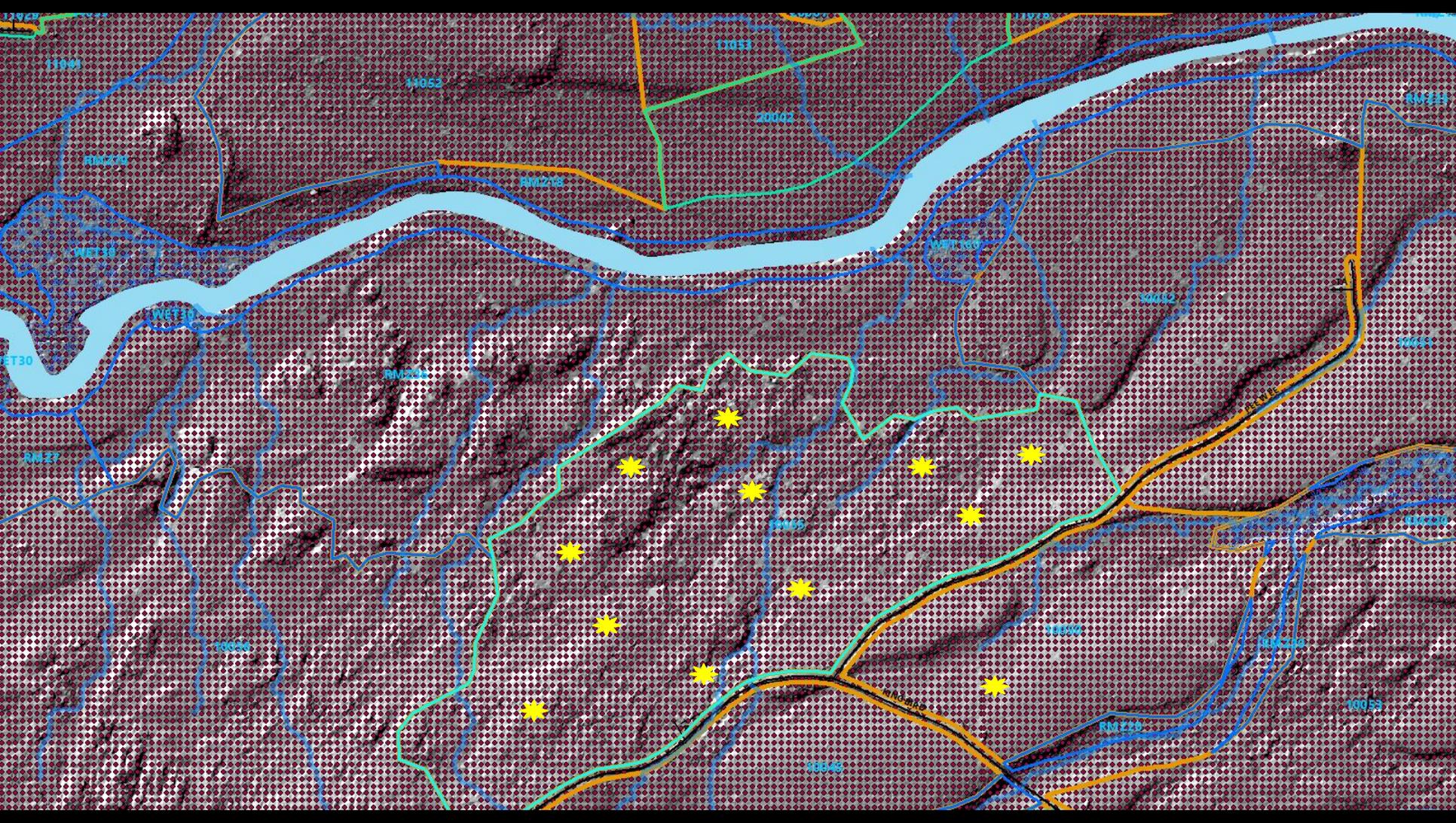
eventually

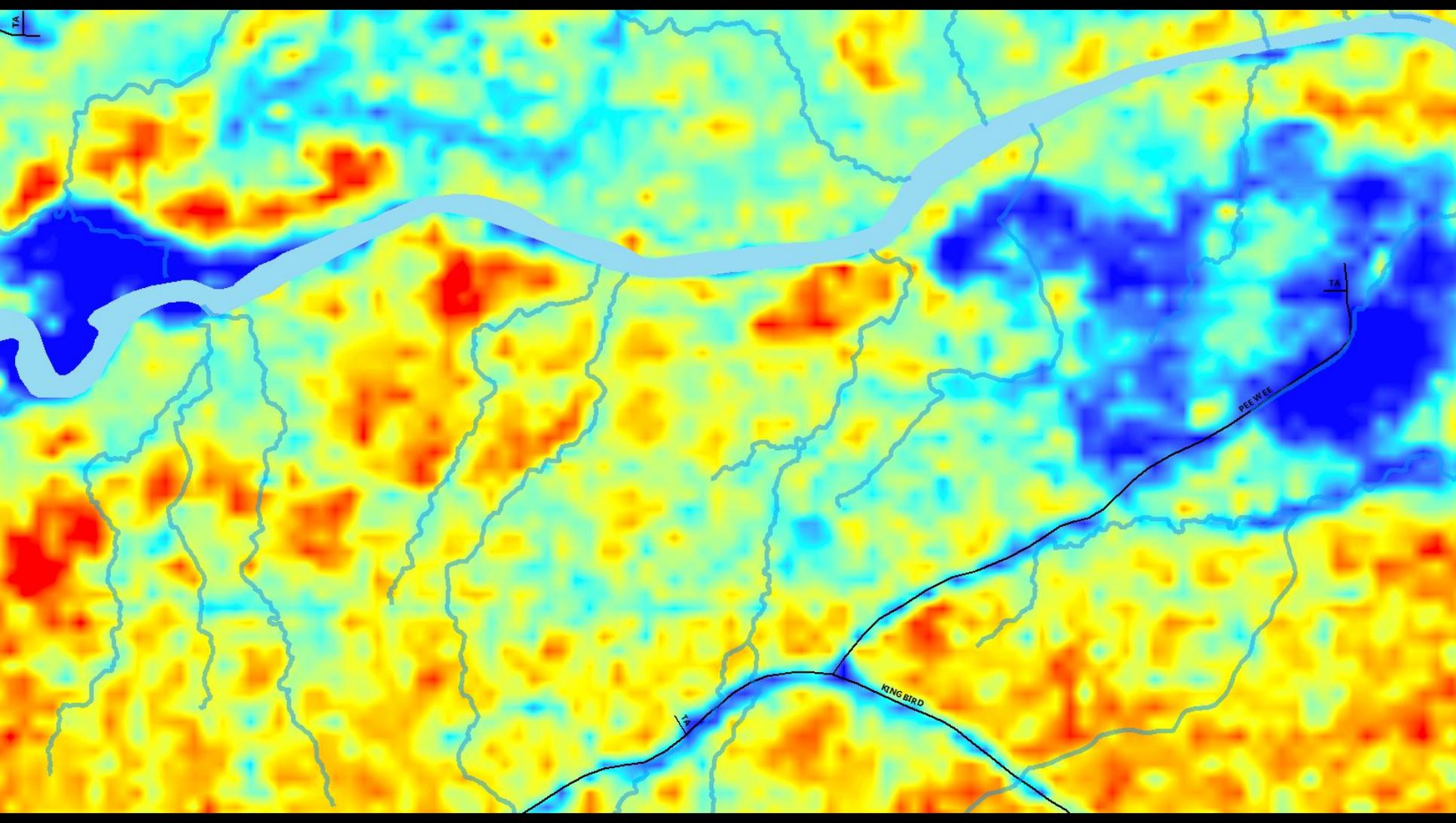
density

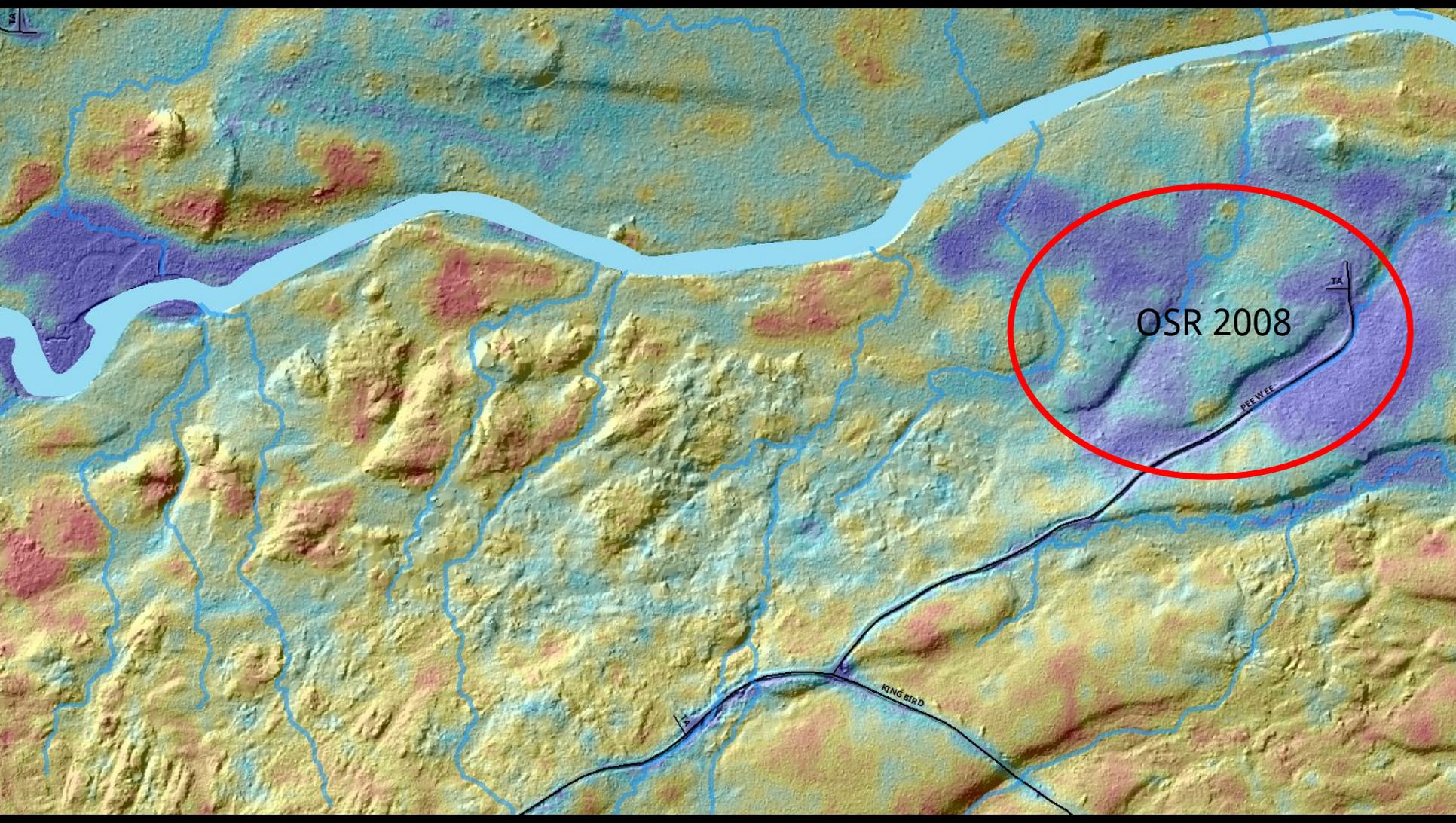
volume

regeneration height

wildlife structural characteristics



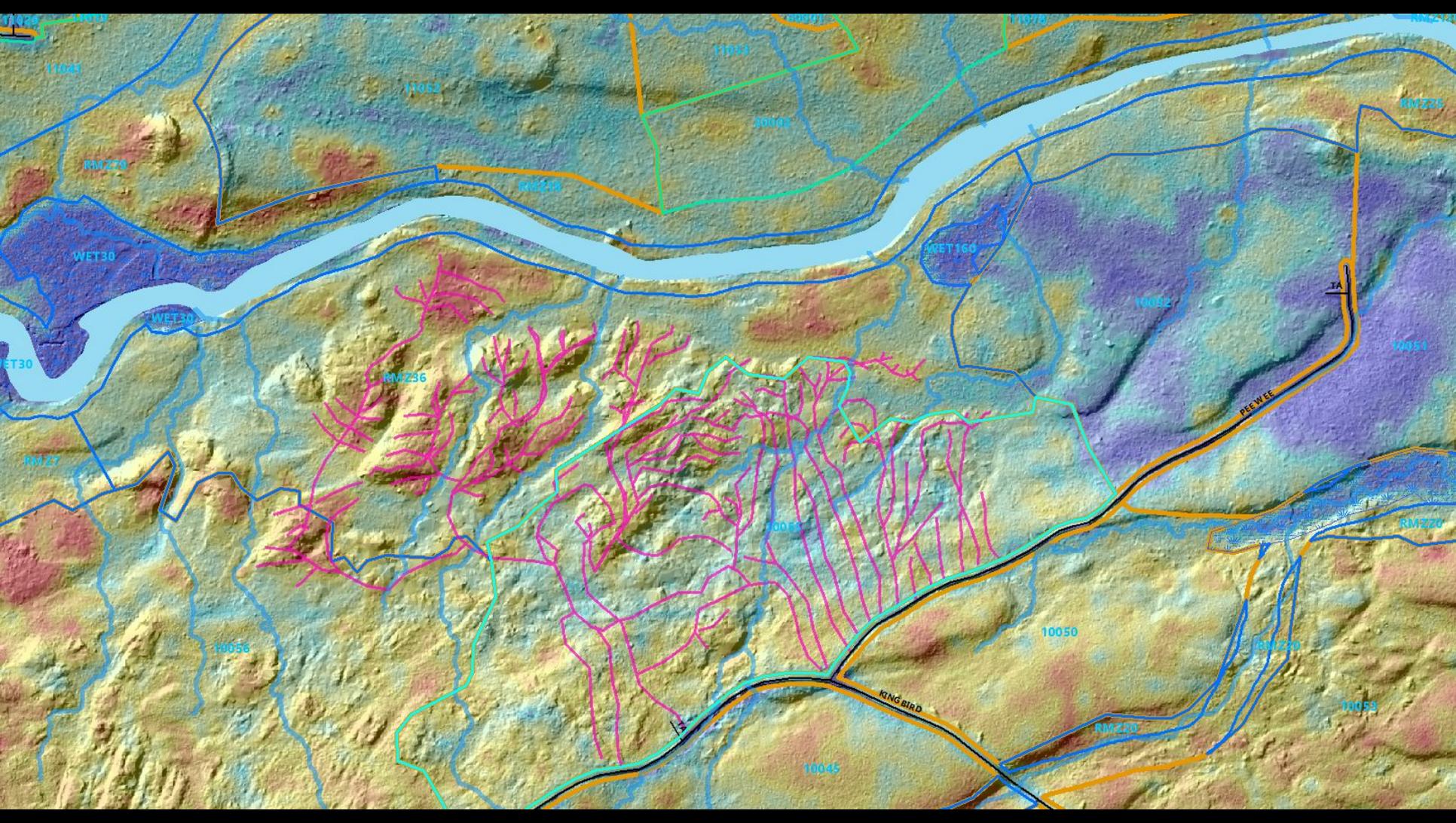




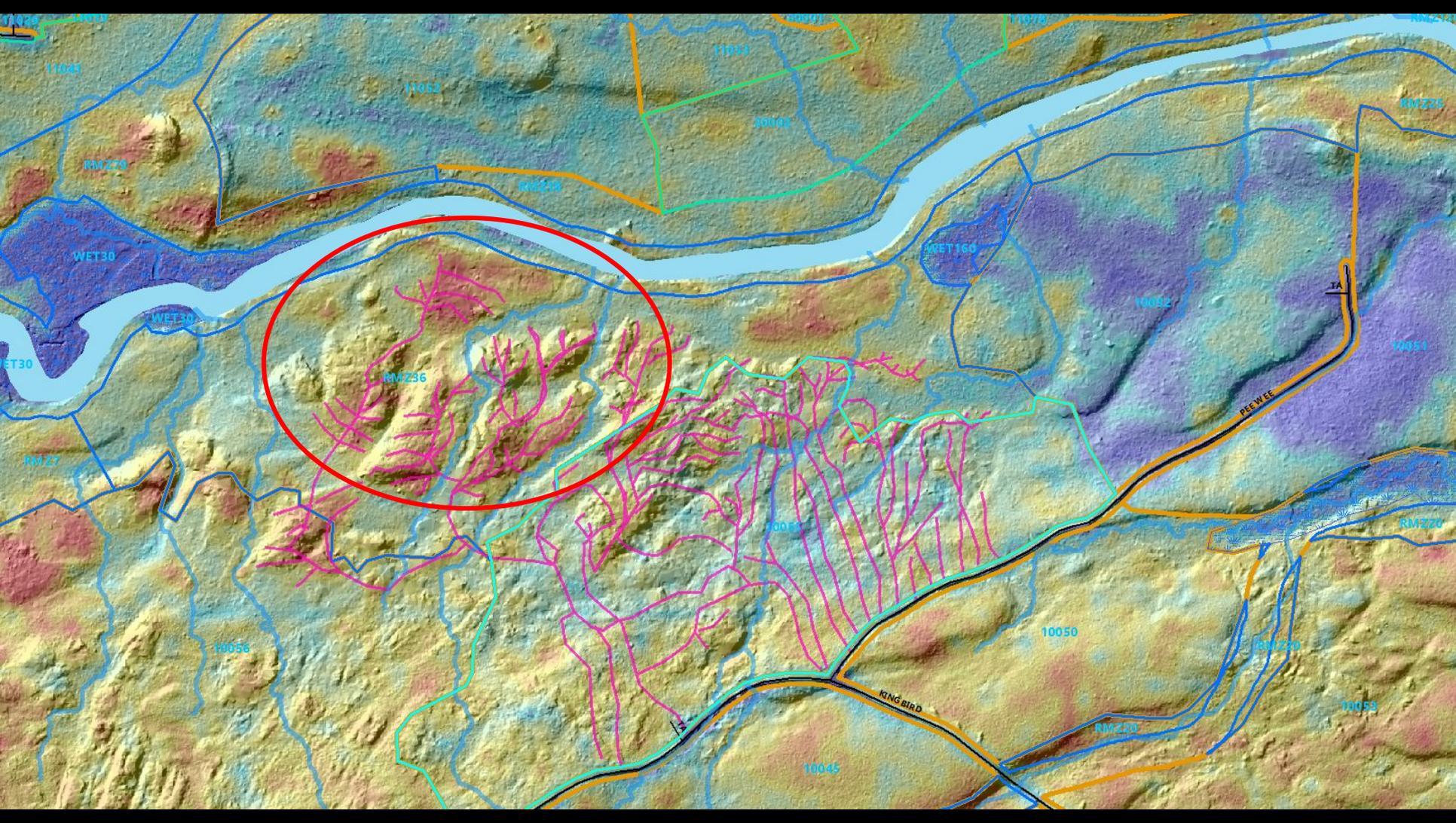
OSR 2008

PEE WEE

RING BIRD



used this to find volume handy to the stand we were in.



using this to identify areas of a stand to examine pre-harvest.

when particular chunks determined to be uniform
in composition, regen, and structure,
we have used this to reduce layout time by putting a trail into a
microstand, and allowing the operator to create trail structure
within microstand (with limits).

**what are the unintended
consequences of using these
images to focus our**

**stand exams
harvest queue selection
layout
?**

A topographic map showing a river network. A prominent river flows from the top left towards the right. A dense network of smaller streams is highlighted in pink. A red circle highlights a specific area in the center-left of the map, where a stream flows into a larger body of water. The map is color-coded by elevation, with higher elevations in yellow and lower elevations in blue and purple. Various labels like 'WET30', 'RM236', 'RM220', and 'KING BR D' are visible on the map.

**we can focus our stand exam
efforts, but does this add bias?**

incite us to simply chase volume?

**what does this do to our concept of
blocks?**

**if we always know where volume
is, do we neglect lower-volume
areas?**

