



# USING LIDAR TO EVALUATE OLD-GROWTH ATTRIBUTES IN OGMA<sub>s</sub>

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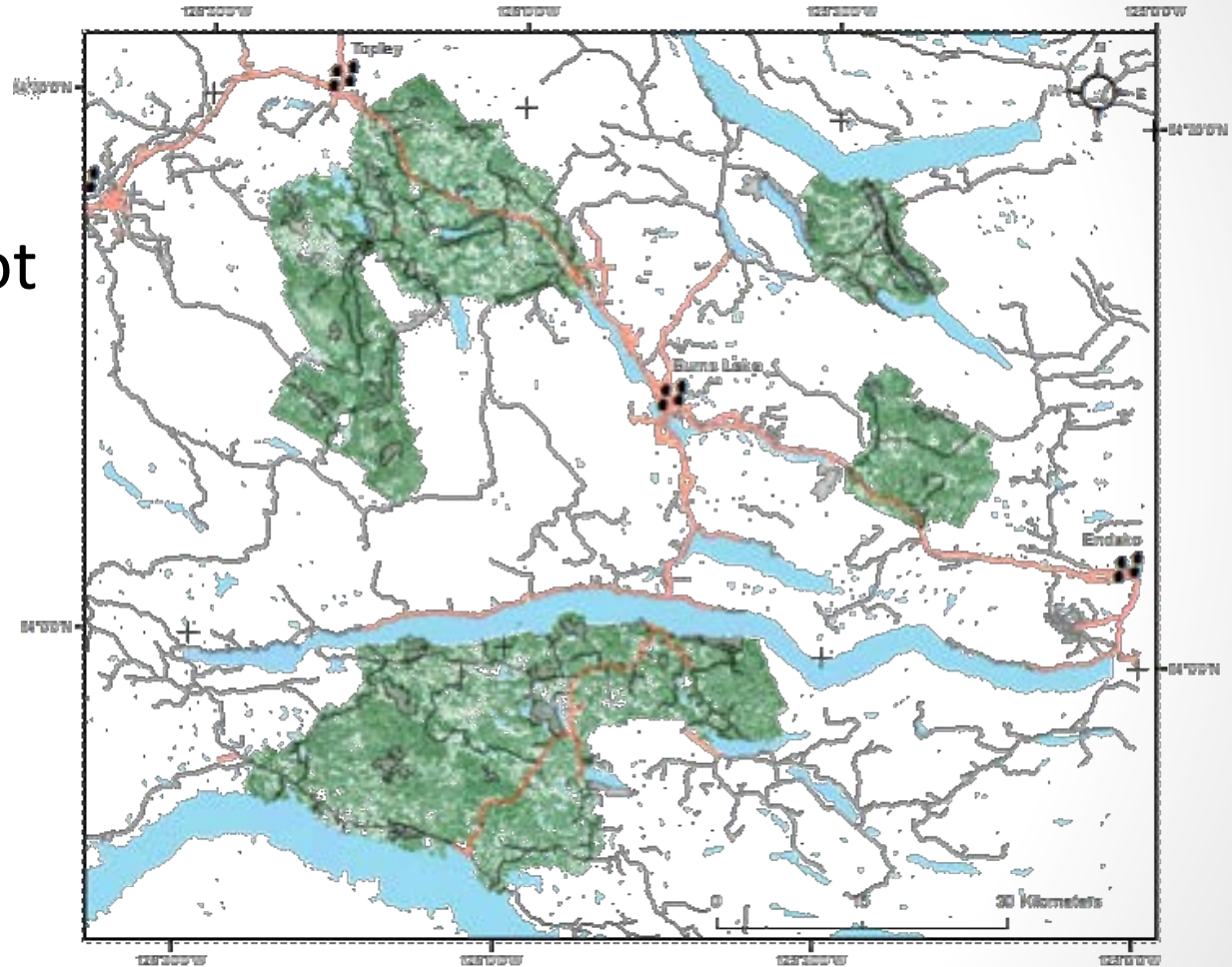
# Outline:

- Introduction
- Research Question
- Materials and Methods
- Preliminary results
- Conclusions
- Questions



# The beginning of the project:

- ✓ ~90% of the Pine over 70-80 years old were killed;
- ✓ OGMAs as fire hazards;
- ✓ OGMAs might not carry old-growth attributes.
- ✓ Tracking old growth attributes in CCF;



**Figure 2** Chinook Community Forest tenure areas (unpublished L. Barros, UNBC, 2018).

# Are OGMAAs in CCF retaining old-growth attributes?

- What are old-growth attributes?

# Old-Growth Structural Attributes

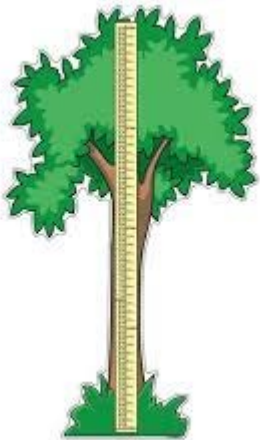
1. High number of large trees;
2. Stand age;
3. High stand volume of biomass;
4. Large number / basal area of dead/dying standing trees;
5. Large amount/mass of downed CWD;
6. Wide decay class distribution of logs and /or snags;
7. Several canopy layers/vertical variability;
8. High number/cover of late successional/shade-tolerant species;
9. High variation in tree sizes, presence of several cohorts;
10. High canopy cover and distribution of gaps;
11. ...

(Bauhus et al., 2009)



# Are OGMAs in CCF retaining old-growth attributes?

- What are old-growth attributes?



Tree Height



Vertical Complexity



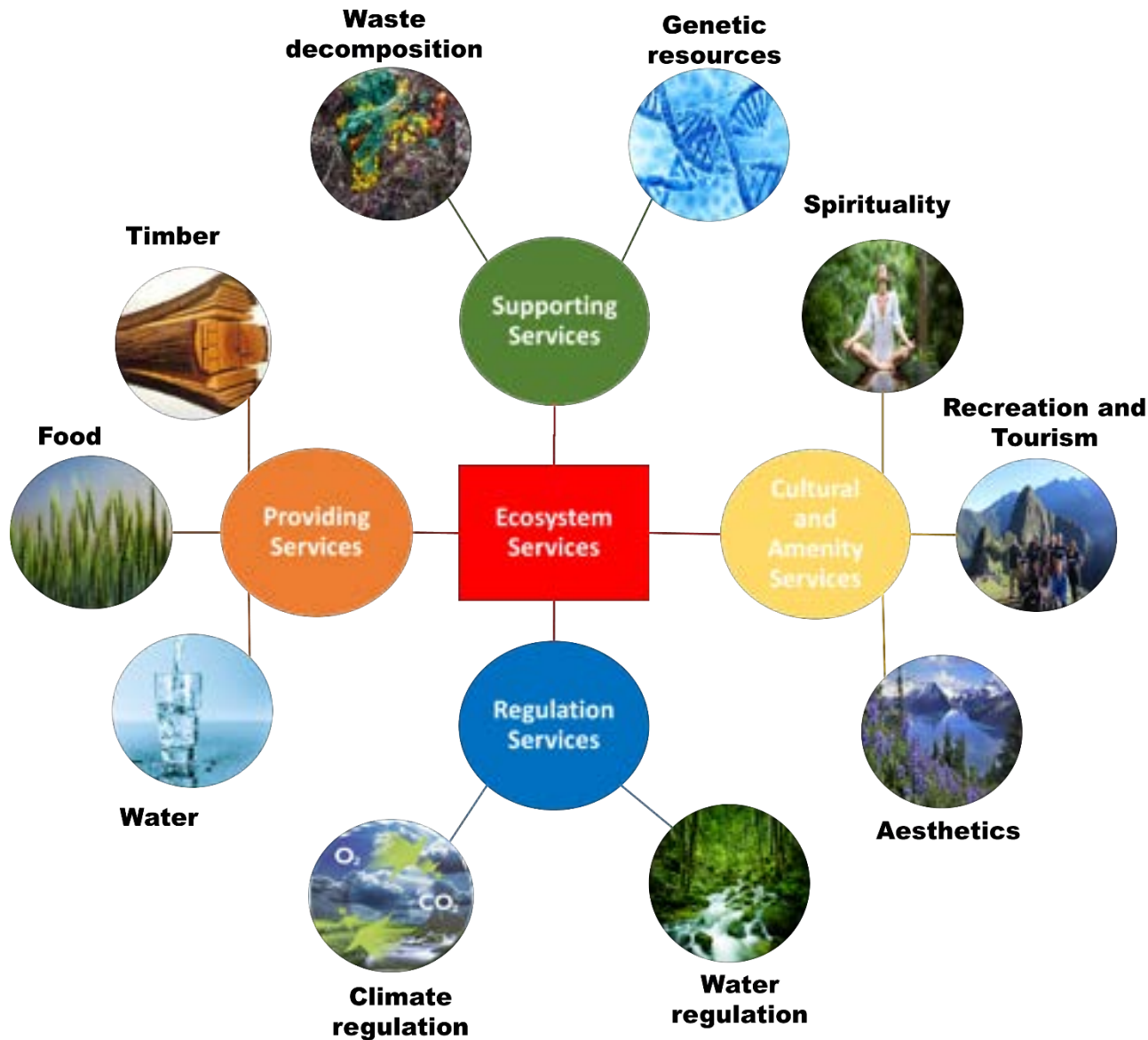
Canopy Cover

Why should we care about OGMAs and Old-growth forests?

# Old-growth forests values:

- ✓ Biodiversity (Spies 2004, Bauhus et al. 2009);
- ✓ Pools of genetic resources (Mosseler et al. 2003b);
- ✓ carbon storage (Luyssaert et al. 2008);
- ✓ And other ESs such as water, carbon sequestration, and ecotourism (FAO 2016) .

# Introduction:



**Figure 2:** Examples of Ecosystem Services distributed into four categories (adapted from Crossman et al., 2013)

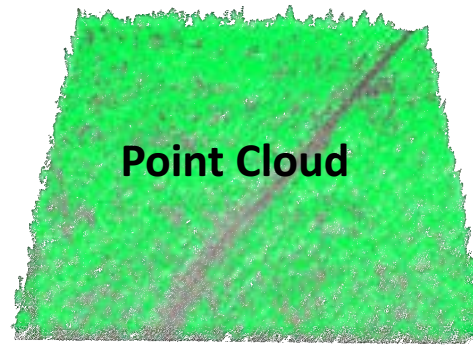


- OGMAAs are meant to retain old-growth forest in the landscape
- Old-growth forest have measurable attributes
- How can we track those attributes and answer the question ...

Are OGMAAs in CCF retaining old-growth attributes?

# Materials and Methods:

1. LiDAR raw dataset



2. Classification



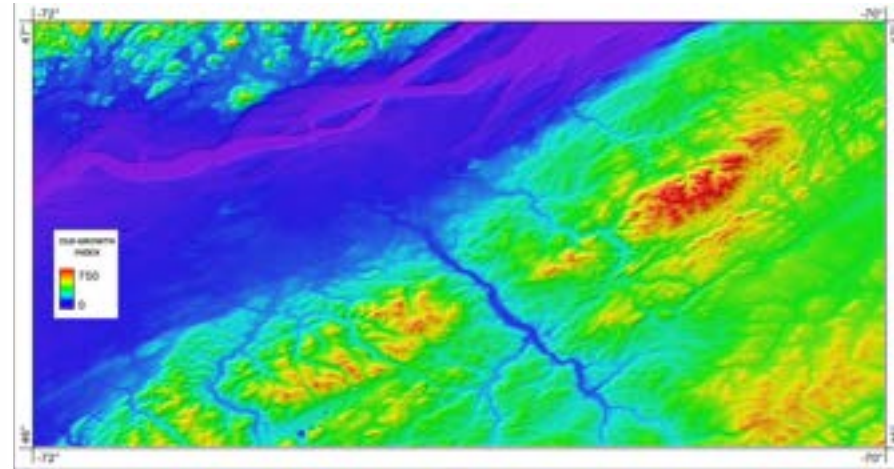
3. Processing



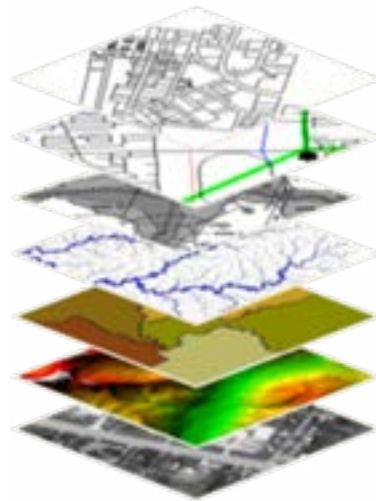
4. Outputs



# Materials and Methods:



Outputs of  
LiDAR  
processing



Maximum tree height

Vertical Complexity

Canopy cover

Canopy complexity (gaps)

Understory density

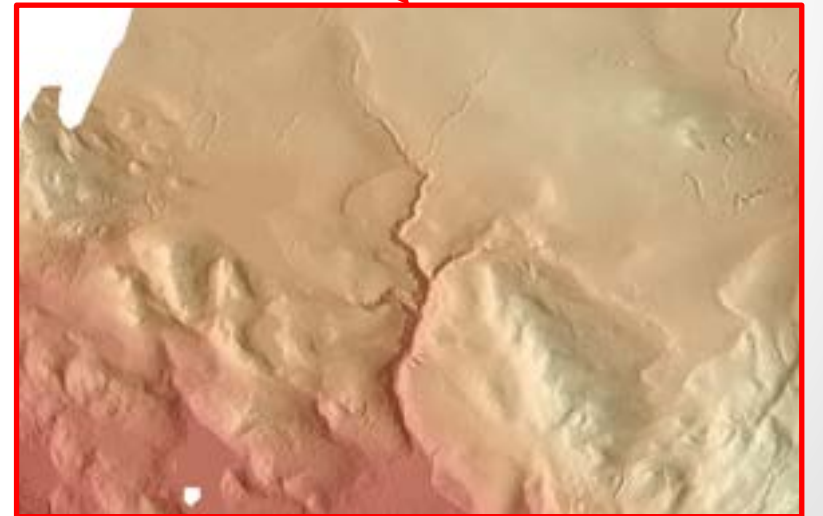
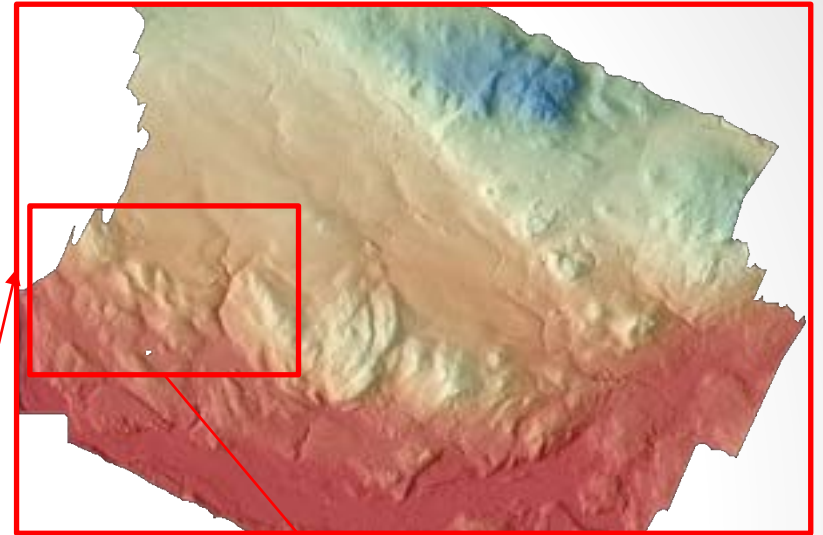
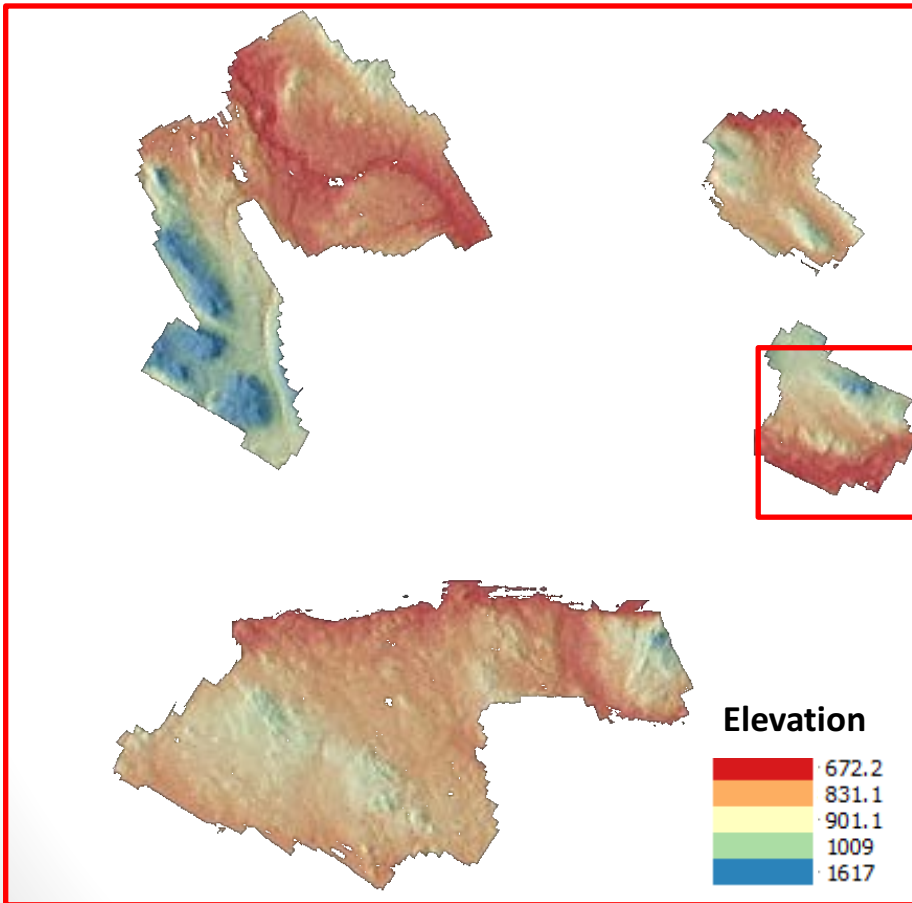
Coarse Woody Debris

Biodiversity of trees

**Figure 5** Overlay of three normalized metrics to generate a preliminary old-growth index.

# Preliminary Results:

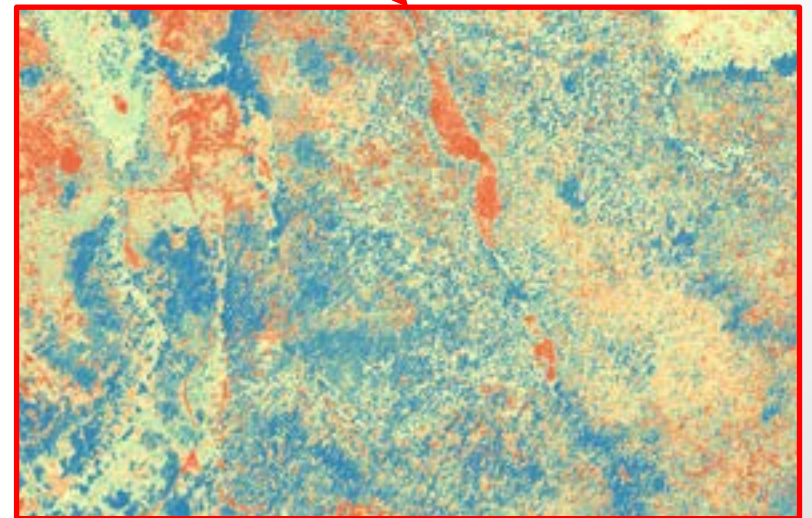
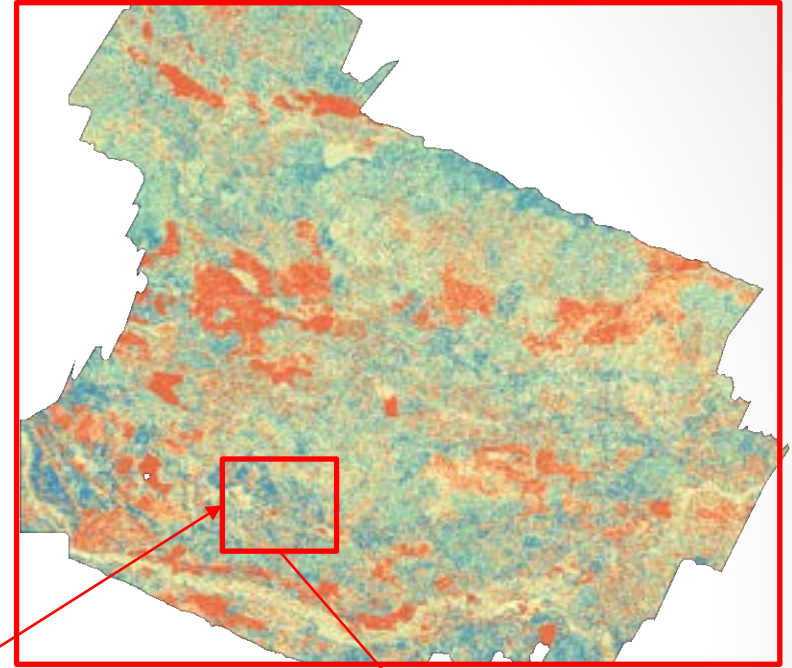
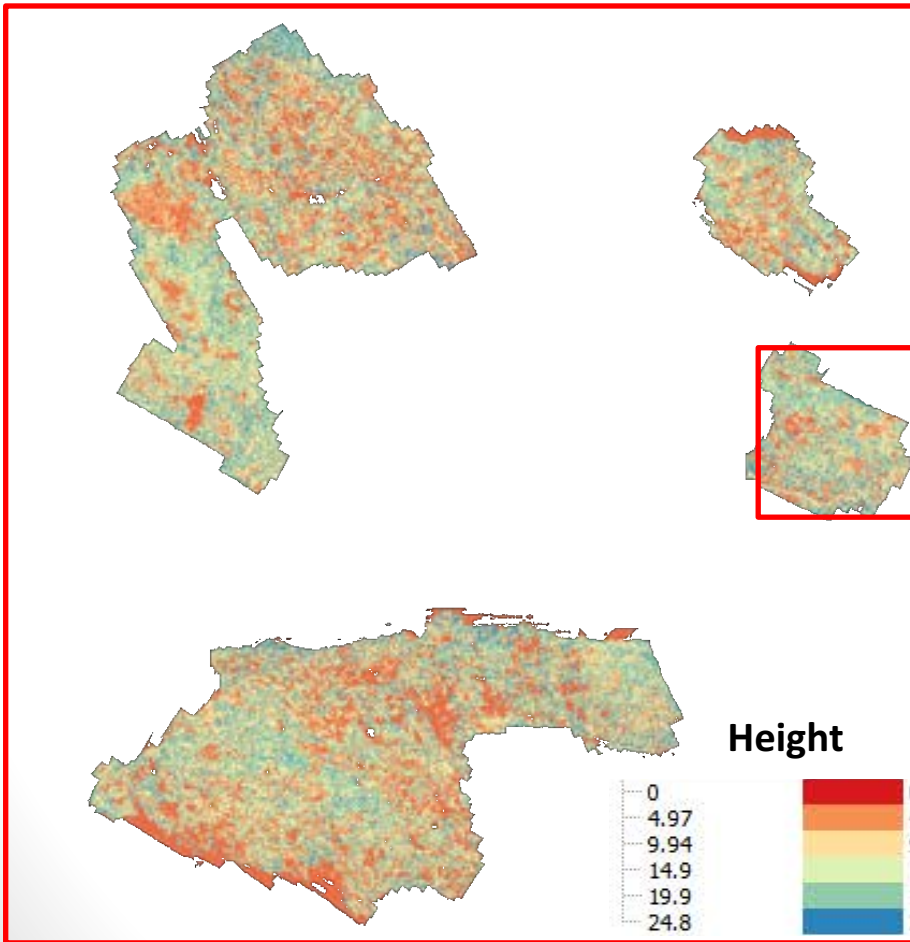
**DEM**





# Preliminary Results:

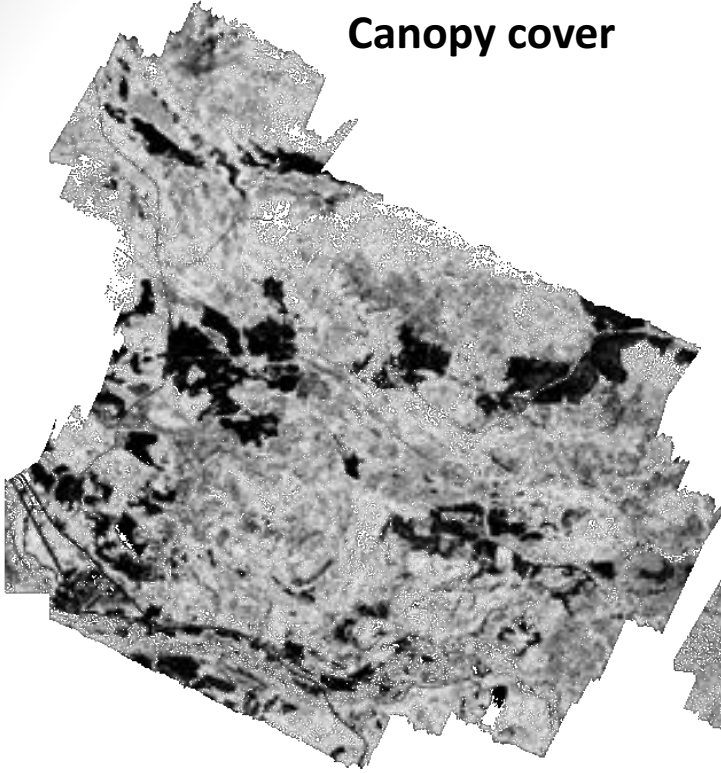
## Canopy Height Model (CHM)



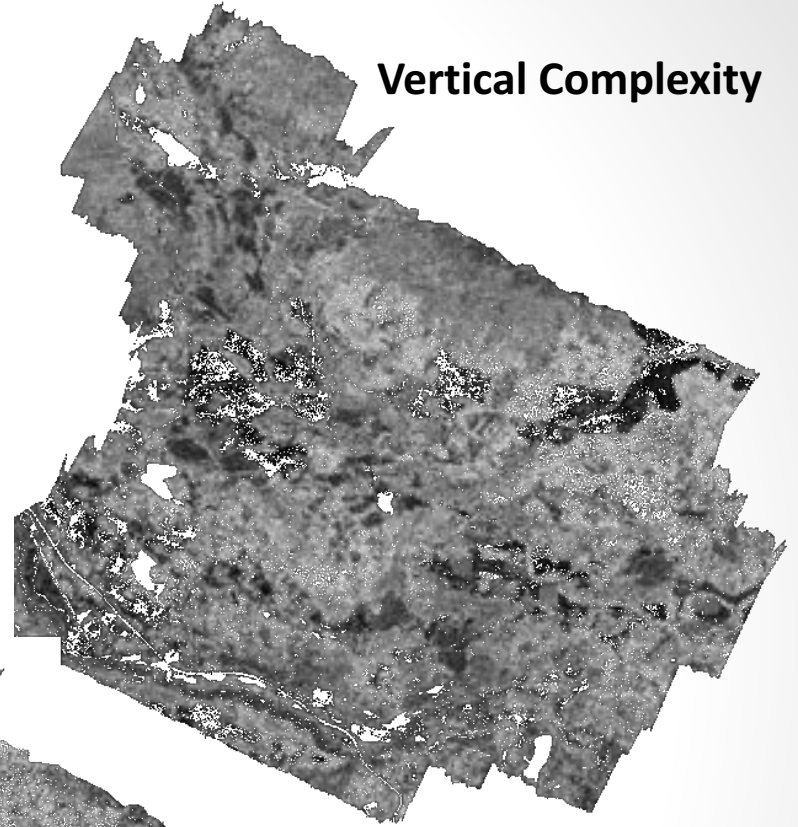


# Preliminary Results:

**Canopy cover**

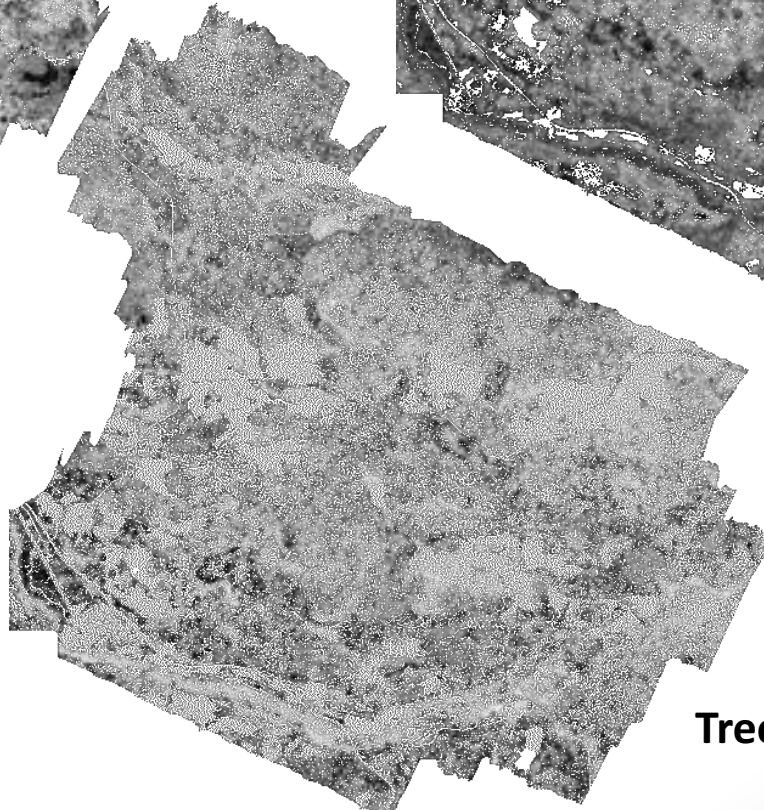


**Vertical Complexity**



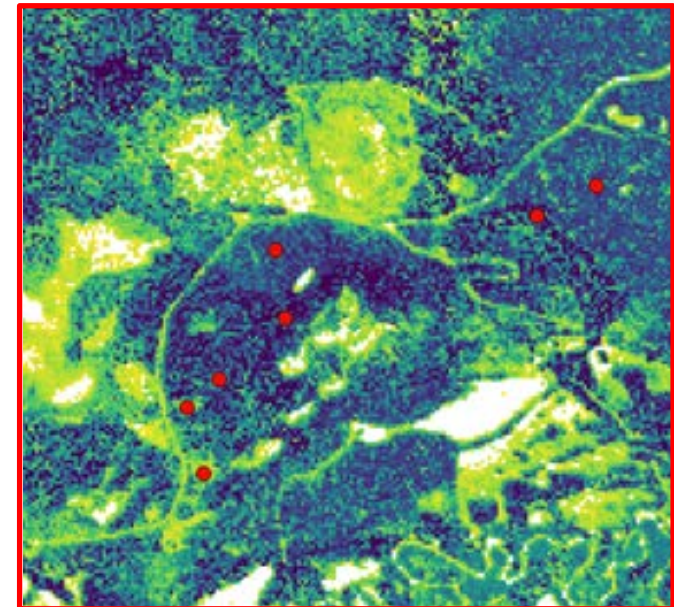
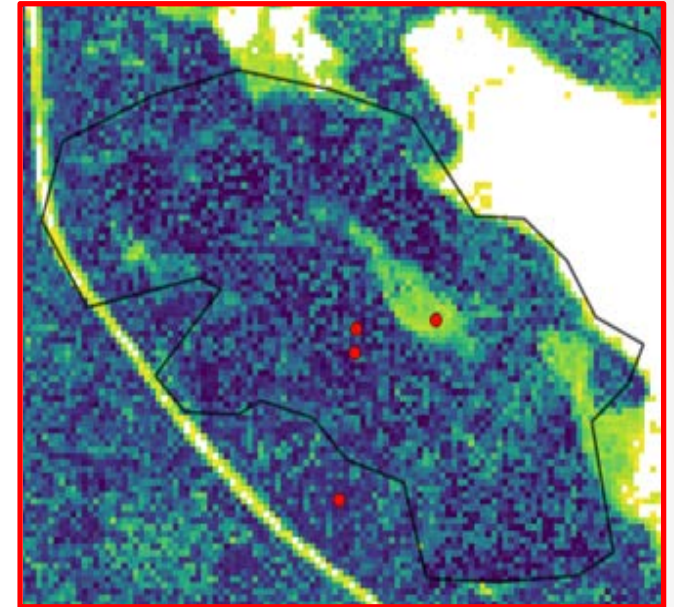
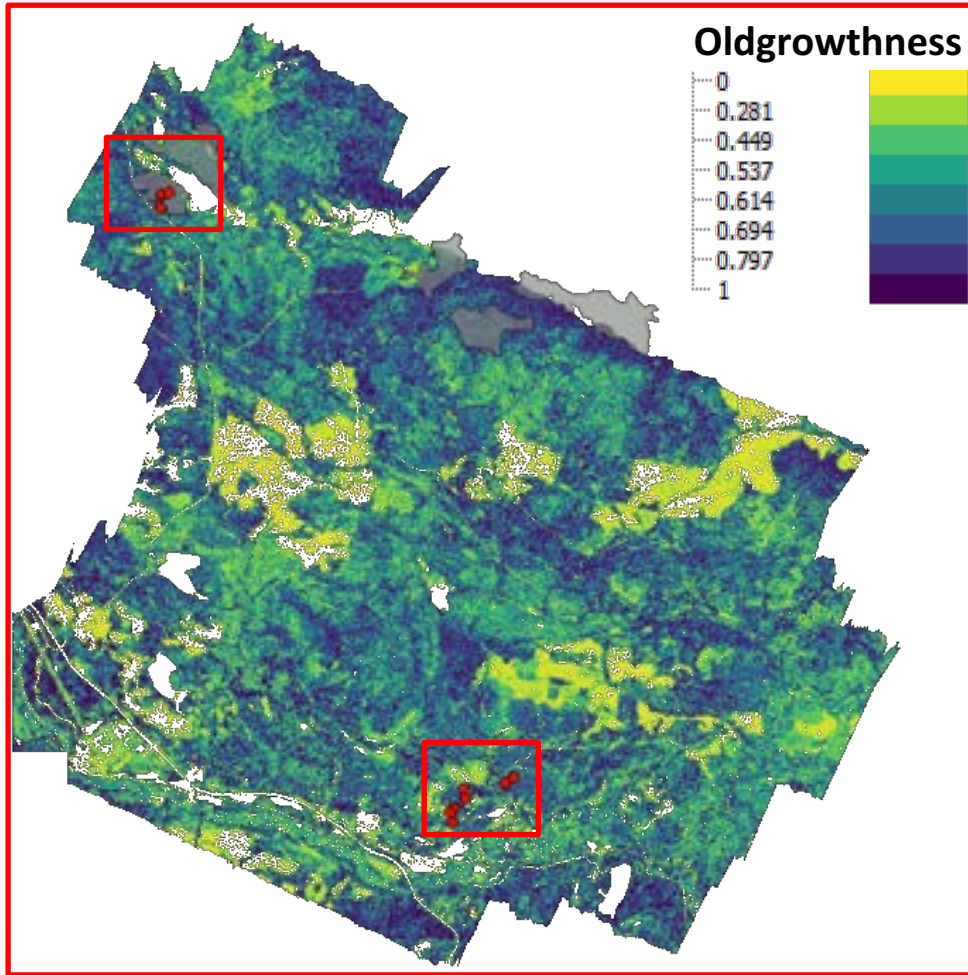
Note: Block 4 only

**Tree Height**



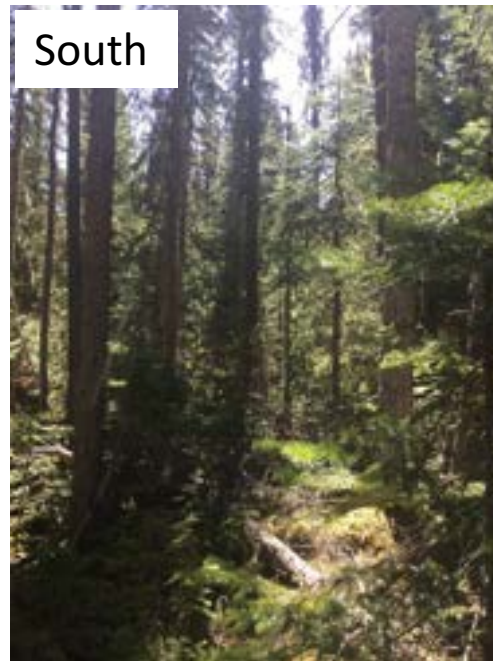
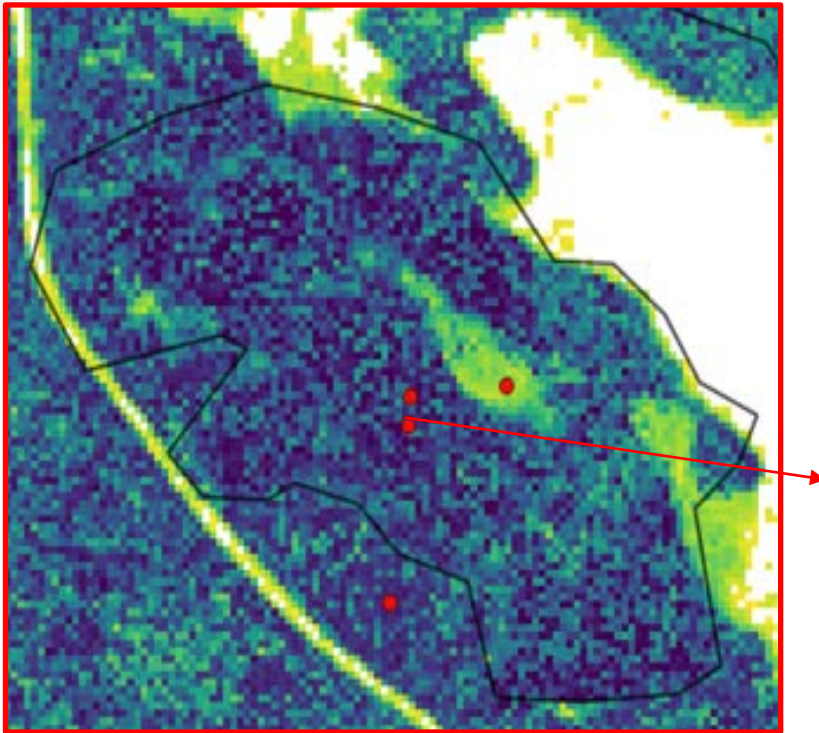


# Preliminary Results:





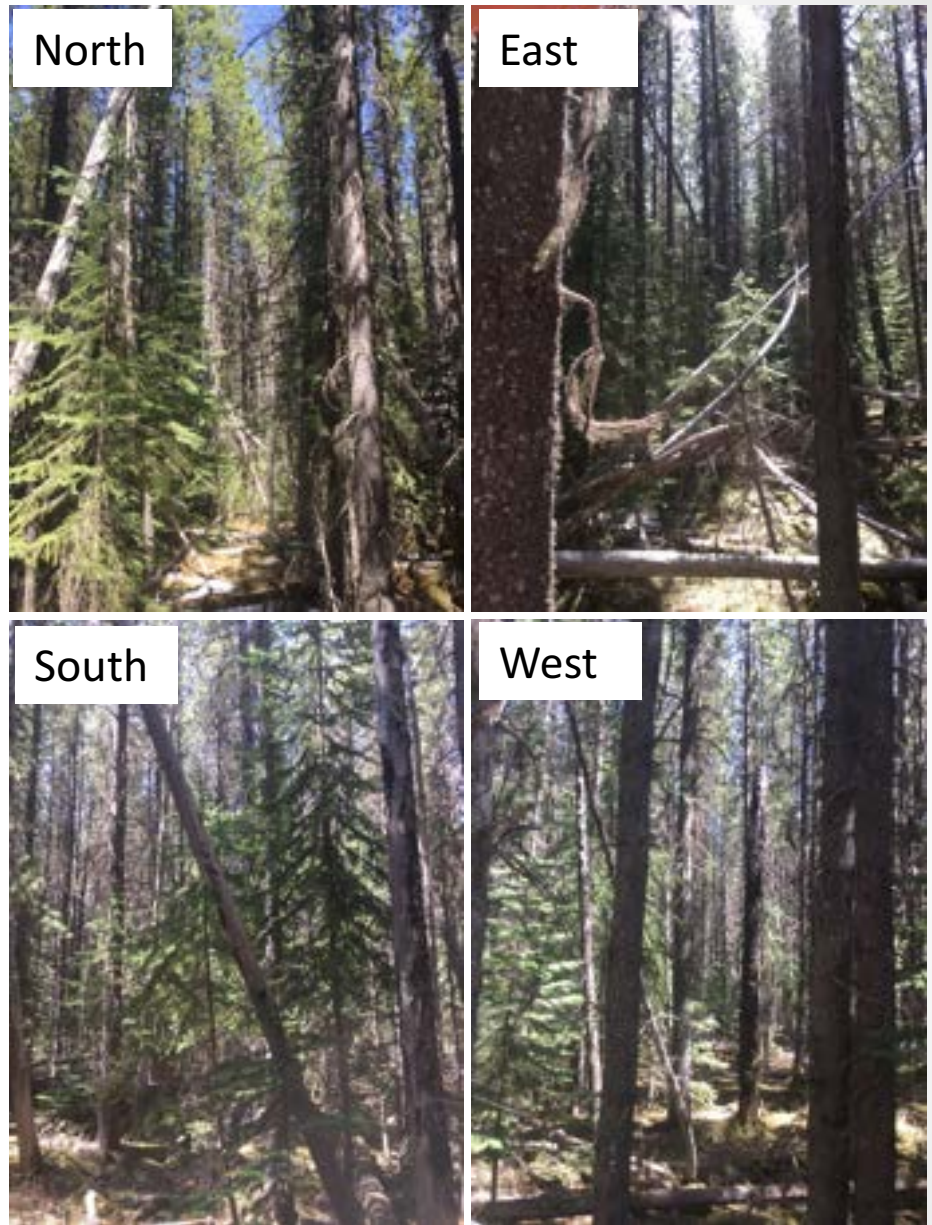
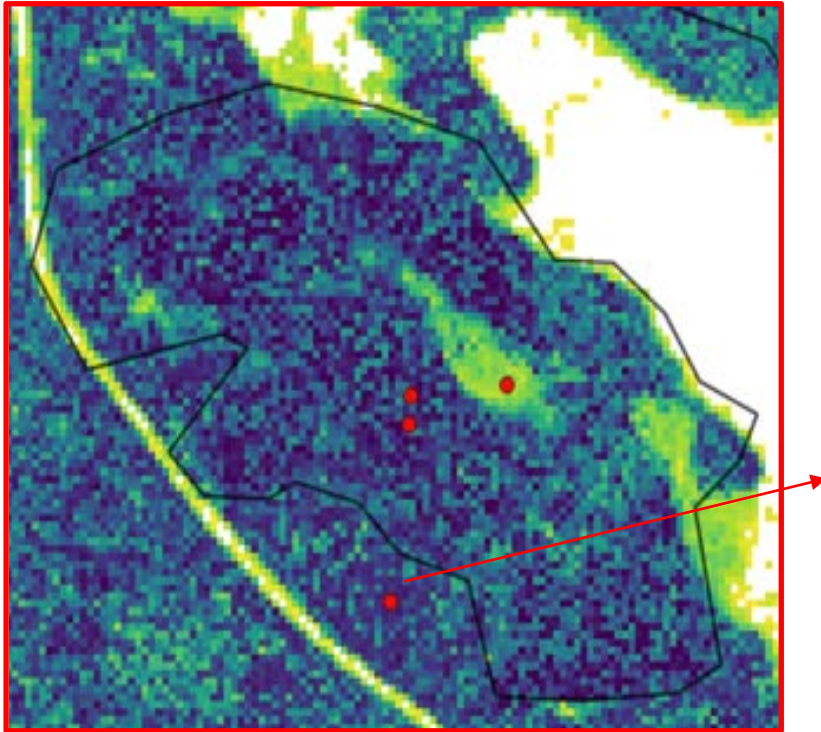
# Old-Growth



Index value	Canopy Cover (%)
0.93	88.80
Vertical Complexity	Average Height (m)
0.42	15.81



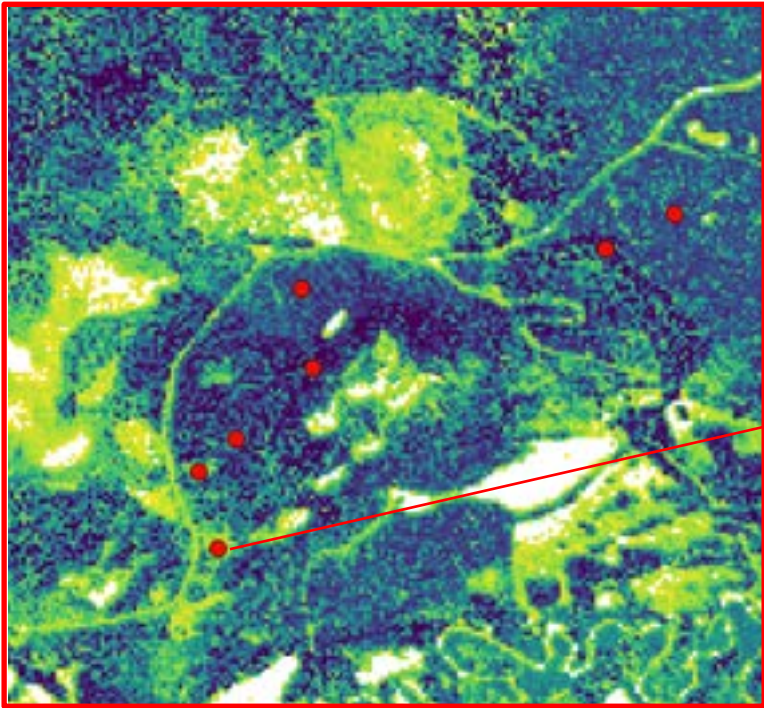
# Mature



Index value	Canopy Cover (%)
0.72	88.00
Vertical Complexity	Average Height (m)
0.34	8.21



Young



North



East



South



West

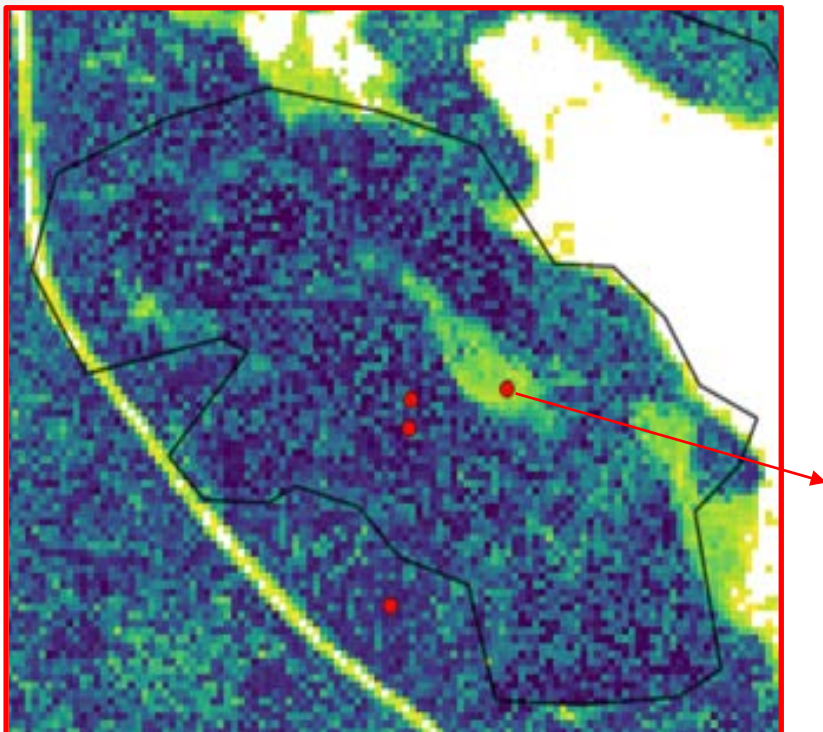


Index value	Canopy Cover (%)
0.31	26.30
Vertical Complexity	Average Height (m)
0.46	0.00

Note: Possibility a cut block with natural regeneration



# Young



North



East



South



West

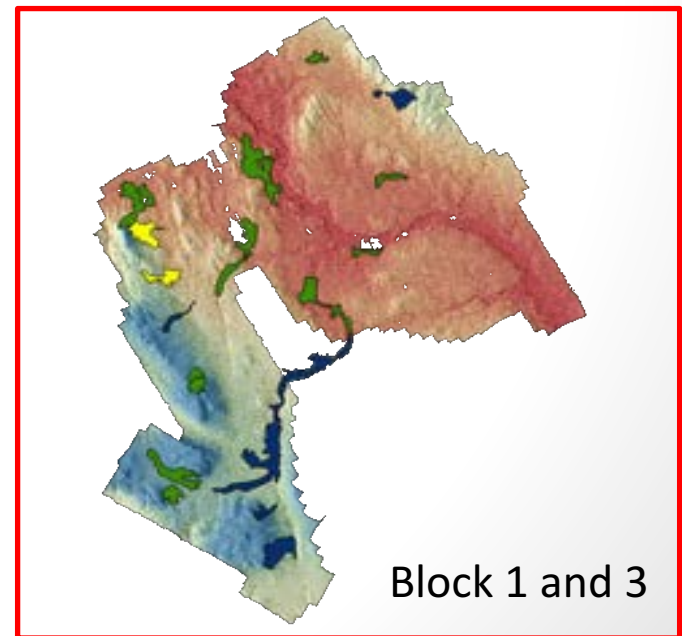
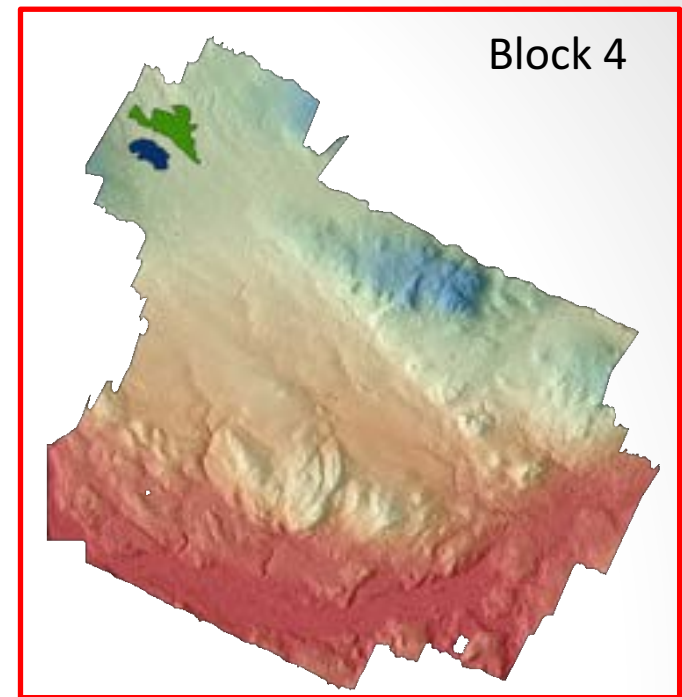
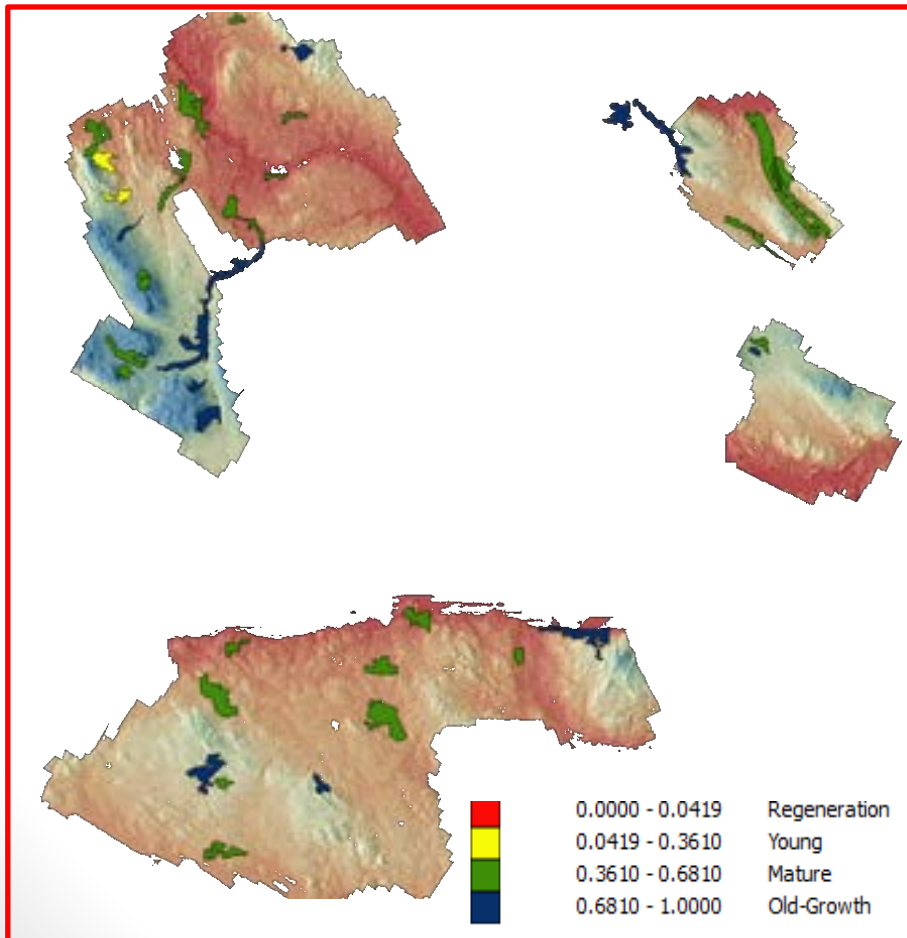


Index value	Canopy Cover (%)
0.22	10.50
Vertical Complexity	Average Height (m)
0.41	0.00

Note: Wet area

# OGMAs in CCF:

- 12.5% Young;
- 56.3 % Mature;
- 31.2% Old-growth.



# Final Thoughts:

- The **preliminary** old-growth index worked relatively well (70% accuracy);
- Other old-growth attributes have still to be developed and included in the index;
- LiDAR metrics and Index have to undergo validation with field measurements and surveys;
- 87.5% of the OGMAs that intersect with CCF were classified as either mature or old-growth;
- By mapping old-growth, we have a better chance to retain them in the landscape and keep the provision of ecosystem services they provide us.





# Questions?

# Thanks you!

# Obrigado!

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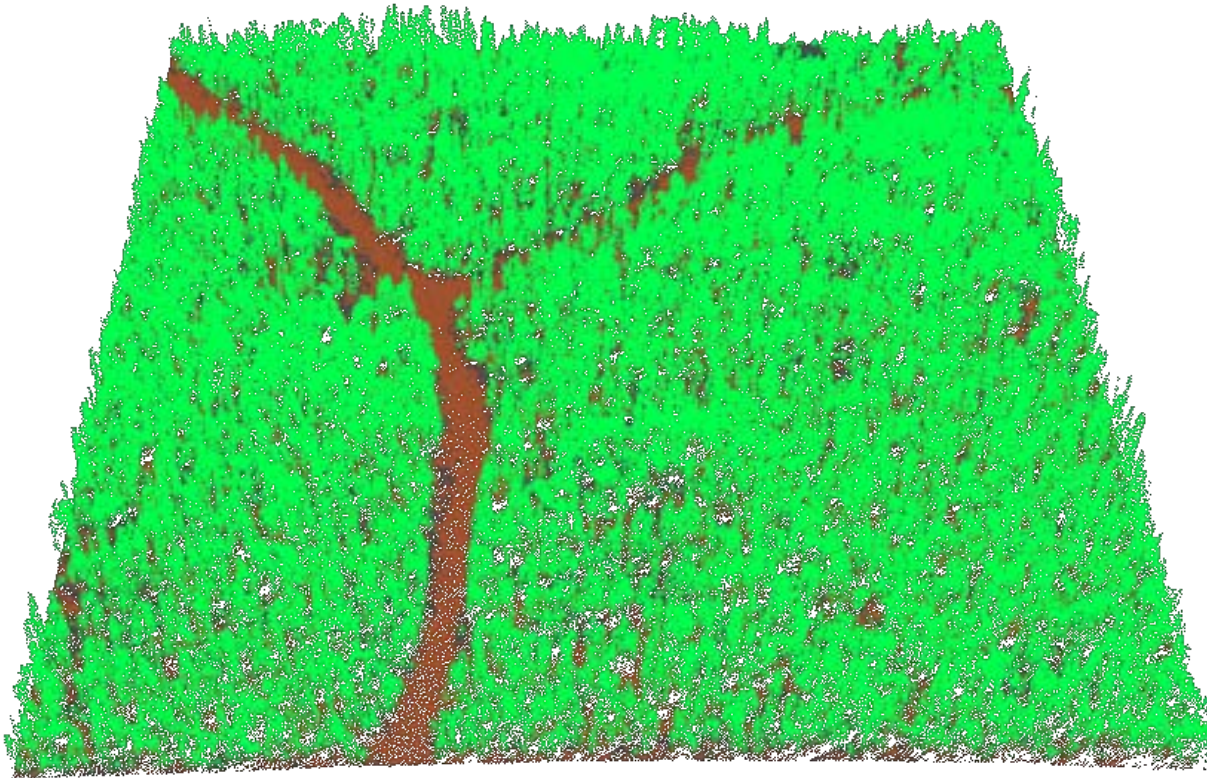


# Introduction:

- Old-growth forests values:
- Meeting with Chinook Community Forest:
- How are OGMAAs selected? (Holt et al, 2008; not-published)
  - ✓ Forest age estimates;
  - ✓ Structural or biological attributes within stands,
- What are the old-growth attributes?

# Materials and Methods:

- LiDAR;
- Ground survey (tree inventory);



**Figure 3** LiDAR point cloud for a 200x200m tile.

# Preliminary Results:

- From the 10 points qualitatively evaluated in the field, 7 were correctly classified;
- 2 young stands were incorrectly classified as “mature”;
- 1 young/mature stand was incorrectly classified as old-growth;