

FOREST RESOURCE MEASUREMENTS BY COMBINATION OF TERRESTRIAL LASER SCANNING AND DRONE USE

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ABSTRACT:

Using terrestrial laser scanning (TLS), forest attributes such as diameter at breast height (DBH) and tree location can be measured accurately. However, due to low penetration of laser pulses to tree tops, tree height measurements are typically underestimated. In this study, data acquired by TLS and drones were combined; DBH and tree locations were determined by TLS, and tree heights were measured by drone use. The average tree height error and root mean square error (RMSE) of tree height were 0.8 and 1.2 m, respectively, for the combined method, and -0.4 and 1.7 m using TLS alone. The tree height difference was compared using airborne laser scanning (ALS). Furthermore, a method to acquire 100% tree detection rate based on TLS data is suggested in this study.

1. INTRODUCTION

Terrestrial laser scanning (TLS) has great potential to be applied in operational forestry management. Millimeter-level detail can be acquired by TLS (Liang, 2016). TLS has been used to retrieve forest inventory variables for an urban heterogeneous forest (Moskal, 2012) and to estimate the timber quality of Scots pine (Kankare, 2014). TLS has also been used to map tree locations to train airborne laser scanning (ALS) data (Lindberg, 2012; Vastaranta, 2014). However, although TLS provides more accurate data than do manual field measurements and other laser scanning methods such as ALS, TLS can seldom provide a 100% tree detection rate due to its own deficiencies. TLS-derived tree heights can underestimate field-measured heights when shadowing is prevalent (Srinivasan, 2015). In this study, we compared TLS measurements to ALS measurements with respect to tree detection rate and diameter at breast height (DBH) estimation using a manual field inventory as reference data. Respect to tree height measurement, a combination method of TLS and drone use developed in this study was compared to TLS measurement using ALS data as reference data. Furthermore, a method to acquire 100% tree detection rate based on TLS data is suggested in this study.

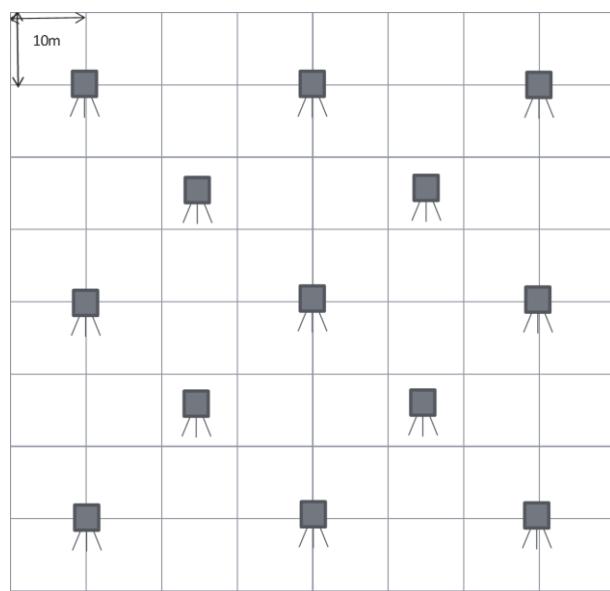
2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

2.1 Study area

The study area is a planted Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) forest located in Kakuma, Yamanouchi-chou, Nagano-ken, Japan (36°N, 138°E). The forest was 59 years old

at the time of TLS measurement. An 80 x 80-m plot was created for this study, including a total of 511 Japanese cedars; other species were not considered because they are not harvested. The average slope of the plot was 11.8°.

2.2 TLS measurement and data analysis



■: TLS scanner

Figure 1. Locations of terrestrial laser scanning (TLS) measurements within the plot

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We performed 13 TLS measurements in the plot in August 2016. The locations of these measurements are shown in Figure 1. The TLS scanner used in this study was the Laser Scanner Focus3D X 130 (FARO, USA). TLS measurements were recorded using the SCENE 5.2 software (FARO, USA). Individual tree analysis of TLS data was performed using the Digital Forest (Woodinfo, Japan) software. The results were mapped using the ArcGIS 10.0 software (ESRI, Japan). A digital elevation model (DEM) was extracted from the TLS data using TerraScan and TerraModeler software (TerraSolid, Finland).

2.3 Drone measurement

Drone measurements were conducted in August 2016. The drone used in this study was the Phantom 3 Professional (DJI, China). The route of the drone flight was calculated such that both the overlap rate and side-lap rate exceeded 80% for adjacent photographs. The flight altitude was set to 75 m above the ground. In total, 96 photographs were used in this study. Ortho images and a digital surface model (DSM) were prepared using the PhotoScan Professional software (Agisoft, Russia).

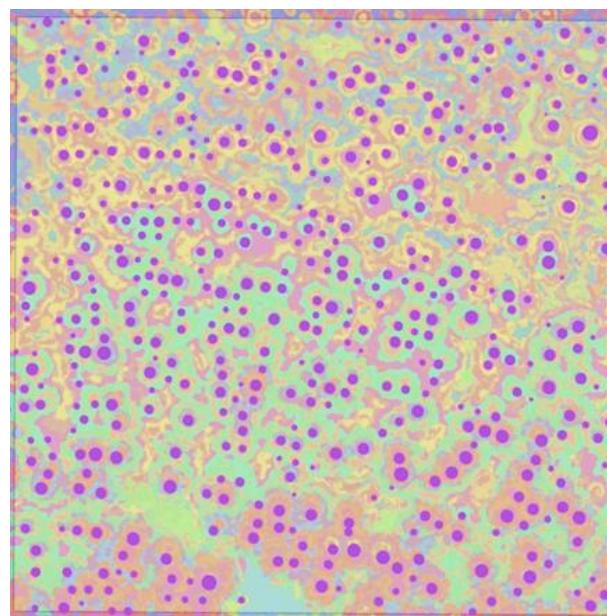
2.4 Manual field inventory

Manual field measurements were collected for the entire plot in August, 2016, based on the TLS measurement results. Trees not detected by TLS were added, and over-detected trees from the TLS data were deleted so that the dataset was an exact representation of the number of trees in the plot. Every tree was numbered by attaching number tapes to the trunks. The DBH of every counted tree was measured using a measuring tape.

2.5 ALS data

ALS measurement was conducted in June, 2013. ALS data were provided to, and analyzed by, Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd. The DBH results from the TLS data were compared with those from the ALS data, using manual field data as a reference. Individual tree heights from the TLS data were compared with those obtained from the combined method of TLS and drone use, using ALS data as a reference.

2.6 Combination of TLS and drone use



: TLS individual tree

Figure 2. Map of trees within the plot created using a combination of data collected by TLS and drone use

The TLS scanner has its own Global Positioning System (GPS) sensor; however, its error is large in dense forest. The accuracy of the drone GPS measurement is typically high due to good satellite signal reception. We performed geometric correction of TLS so that the tree locations determined by TLS fit those determined by the drone. Manual geometric correction was made first and the distance and the angle geometric correction were estimated. The estimations of the distance and the angle geometric correction were used for extra data input such as TLS scanner locations. To visualize the tree heights obtained by the drone, we applied random colour classification to the drone DSM data according to height (Figure 2). Because the tree locations determined by TLS were based on the trunk locations and the tree locations of the drone data were based on the tree tops, some tree locations did not match exactly between the two datasets. The distance and the angle geometric corrections for the TLS data were 10.3 m and -12.8° , respectively.

2.7 Individual tree matchings between TLS and ALS data

Not all individual trees in the plot were extracted by TLS or ALS measurements. To estimate the difference in accuracy between TLS and ALS measurements, individual tree matchings were needed. In this study, 1) tree distance, 2) pattern of tree locations, 3) DBH were considered in the individual tree matchings. Trees that were not detected by both methods were excluded from the individual-level comparisons between TLS and ALS data.

2.8 Tree height compensation in the combination method

To combine TLS and drone use, we calculated tree heights by subtracting the TLS DEM data from the drone DSM data. Due to a gap in altitude values between the two measurements, tree

height compensations were required. We chose 10 sample trees whose tree tops were clearly identified in the plot, and determined their tree heights using Vertex IV (Haglof, Sweden). The average difference between the sample trees and the corresponding TLS-measured trees was then calculated, and this difference was applied to all of the extracted trees in the plot.

3. RESULT

3.1 Tree detection

	TLS	ALS
Number of trees detected	514	387
Detection rate %	100.6	75.7
Corresponding trees	493	356
Corresponding detection rate %	96.5	69.7
Over-detected trees	21	23
Non-detected trees	18	155
Uncounted trees	0	8
Field Data = 511		

Table 1. Tree detection rates obtained by terrestrial laser scanning (TLS) and airborne laser scanning (ALS)

The tree detection rates of TLS and ALS are listed in Table 1. In total, there were 511 trees in the plot; 514 trees were detected by TLS, and 387 trees by ALS. Over-detection existed for both TLS and ALS. The over-detection was likely due to the detection of other tree species and limitations of the analysis software. To mitigate the influence of over-detection, corresponding detection rate is introduced in this study. With 21 and 23 trees over-detected by TLS and ALS respectively, the corresponding detection rates were 96.5 and 69.7% for TLS and ALS, respectively. Non-detected trees numbered 18 and 155 for TLS and ALS, respectively, which shows that TLS has extremely high detection power, whereas ALS has limited detection power. Eight uncounted trees were detected by ALS; these were outside of the plot area.

3.2 DBH

3.2.1 Stand level: Table 2 shows the comparison of stand-level DBH values from field data, TLS, and ALS. Only trees detected by both TLS and ALS ($n = 349$) were considered. The average DBH values calculated from field data, TLS, and ALS were 32.6, 32.5, and 32.4 cm, respectively, showing that both TLS and ALS provided accurate DBH estimates at the stand level.

	Field Data	TLS	ALS
Number of trees	349	349	349
DBH (cm)			
average	32.6	32.5	32.4
minimum	13.0	13.7	12.0
maximum	52.5	54.8	56.0
sd	7.0	6.9	7.7

sd: standard deviation

Table 2. Comparison of stand-level diameter at breast height (DBH) measurements collected in the field, and by TLS and ALS

	TLS	ALS
Number of trees	349	349
DBH error (cm)	bias	-0.1
	minimum	-9.8
	maximum	9.6
	RMSE	2.0
		4.6

RMSE: root mean squared error

Table 3. Comparison of individual-level DBH measurements obtained by TLS and ALS

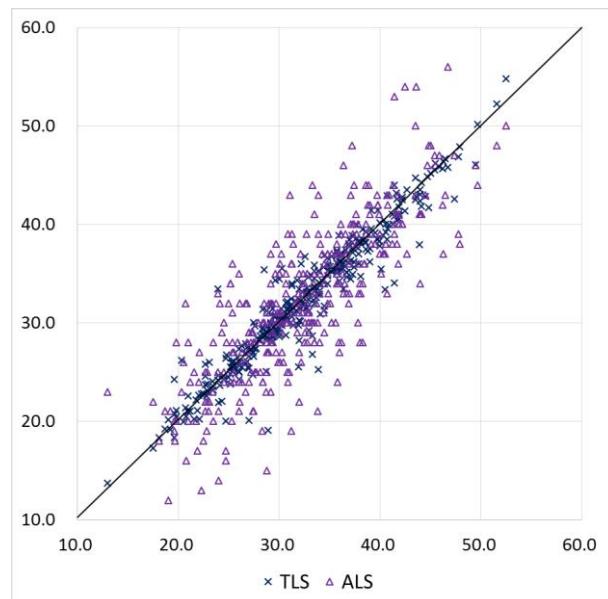


Figure 3. DBH comparison of TLS and ALS for individual tree level

3.2.2 Individual level: Table 3 and Figure 3 show the comparison of individual-level DBH measurements obtained by TLS and ALS, using field data as a reference. The RMSE of TLS and ALS were 2.0 and 4.6, respectively, which shows that DBH measurements obtained by TLS were more accurate than those obtained by ALS at the individual level.

3.3 Tree height

3.3.1 Stand level: Table 4 shows the comparison of stand-level tree height measurements obtained by ALS, TLS, and the combination of TLS and drones. The average tree height estimated by ALS, TLS, and the combination method were 25.1, 24.7 and 25.9 m, respectively. Using ALS data as a reference, we determined that tree heights obtained by TLS were underestimated, whereas those obtained by the combination method were overestimated. In the combination method, the heights of 10 sample trees were measured to determine tree height compensation. Table 5 shows the comparison of the average tree height of the sample trees and the corresponding heights determined by ALS. One tree was not represented in the ALS dataset due to non-detection. The average tree height of the sample trees was 26.0 m, which was 0.9 m higher than the value obtained by ALS. If this difference is considered, the tree height estimate determined by the combination method approaches that obtained by ALS.

		ALS	TLS	Combination
Number of trees		349	349	349
Tree height (m)	average	25.1	24.7	25.9
	minimum	19.0	11.4	18.2
	maximum	32.7	31.9	32.8
	sd	2.6	2.4	2.5

Table 4. Comparison of tree height measurements obtained by ALS, TLS, and the combination method

	ALS	Sample trees
Number of trees	9	9
average tree height (m)	25.1	26.0

Table 5. Comparison of average tree height, measured by ALS, with sample trees

3.3.2 Individual level: Table 6 and Figure 4 show a comparison of individual-level tree height measurements obtained by TLS and by the combination method, using ALS data as a reference. The tree height RMSEs for data obtained by TLS and the combination method were 1.7 and 1.2, respectively, showing that tree height estimation by the combination method was better than that by TLS alone.

		TLS	Combination
Tree height error (m)	average	-0.4	0.8
	minimum	-14.6	-3.0
	maximum	7.6	3.6
	RMSE	1.7	1.2

Table 6. Comparison of individual-level tree height measurements obtained by TLS and the combination method

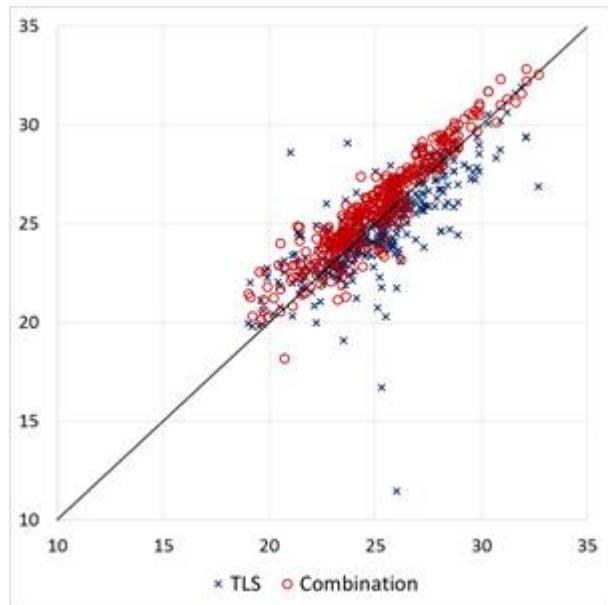


Figure 4. Comparison of individual-level tree height error estimated from data obtained by TLS and the combination method

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Further field verification of TLS measurement

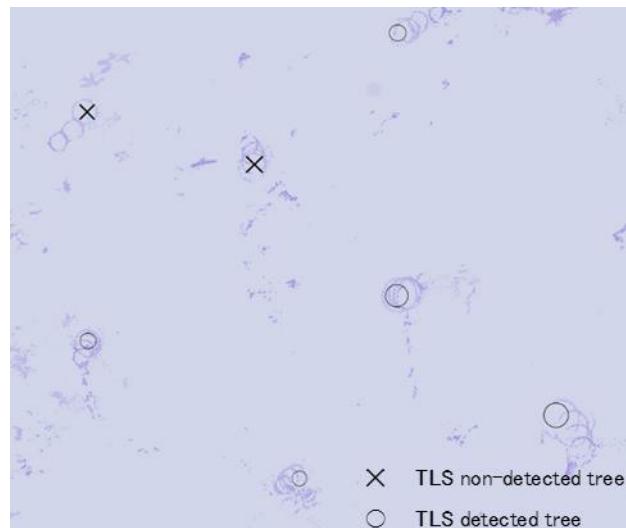


Figure 5. Sliced point clouds representing detected and non-detected trees

TLS measurement had a corresponding detection rate exceeding 95%. However, the TLS dataset contained some over-detected and non-detected trees. Due to its high detection rate and location accuracy, it would be desirable to perform field identification of over-detected and non-detected trees. Some trees were not detected due to parameter settings of the analysis software. The locations of non-detected trees can be identified from sliced point clouds (Figure 5). To acquire reference data with all the required trees included, TLS is a very powerful but not perfect method. To ensure that all required trees are measured, we recommend field verification; this measure is not recommended for ALS data, due to the extreme difficulty of identifying the large numbers of over-detected and non-detected trees and location errors introduced by the discrepancy between tree top and tree trunk locations for the same trees.

4.2 Validity of the combination of TLS and drone use

Tree height estimates derived from a combination of TLS and drone use were overestimated compared to the ALS-derived tree heights, for two reasons. First, ALS measurements were conducted in 2013, whereas TLS and drone measurements were conducted in 2016. Trees may have grown during this period. Second, our tree compensation method may have been inaccurate. We used Vertex IV to measure the heights of 10 sample trees whose tree tops were clearly identified. However, there may have been errors in the manual measurements. If the offset is properly corrected, the tree height estimation made by the combination of TLS and drone use can eliminate underestimation in TLS measurements caused by the difficulty of laser penetration of the tree crowns to the tree tops.

5. CONCLUSION

TLS measurements provided highly accurate DBH and location estimates. With further field verification, a 100% detection

rate can be achieved. Drone use can also help to improve the accuracy of tree height estimation. In conclusion, measurement by a combination of TLS and drone use can replace manual field measurements, which are costly in terms of financial investment, time, and effort.

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