

ABTCP 50° Congresso Internacional de 2017 Celulose e Papel 50th Pulp and Paper International Congress 23 a 25 de outubro October 23th to 25th Hotel Unique São Paulo Brasil / Brazil



Remote sensing of forest plantations: past and future

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Realização:



Correalização:

Remote sensing of forest plantations: past and future



- What is remote sensing ?
- Earth Observation satellites
- Main use of EO for forest monitoring
- Examples on Eucalypt plantations in Brazil
- Taking forest plantation to the space age !

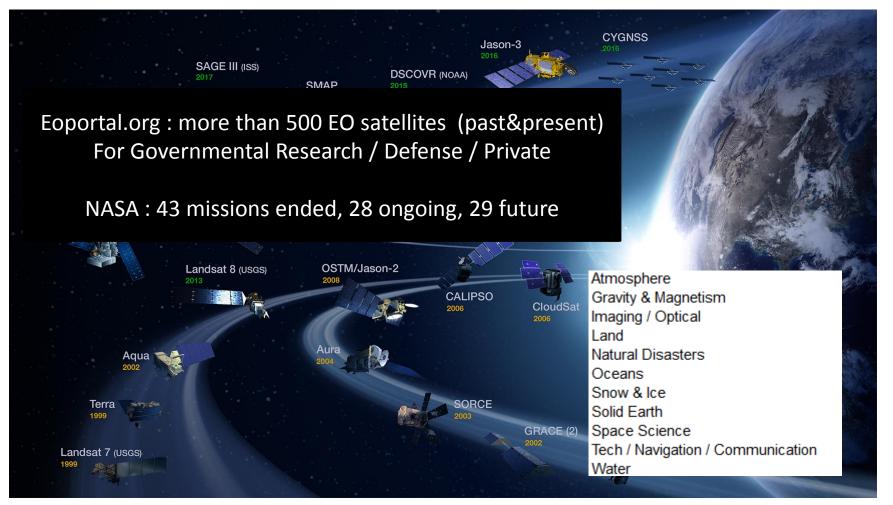


What is remote sensing ?

- Acquisition of information without contact
 - Leaves/trunk (hand-held devices)
 - Canopy (from towers)
 - Airborne sensors (local/regional)
 - Satellite sensors (regional/global)







@ https://eospso.nasa.gov/



Main differences between EO sensors :

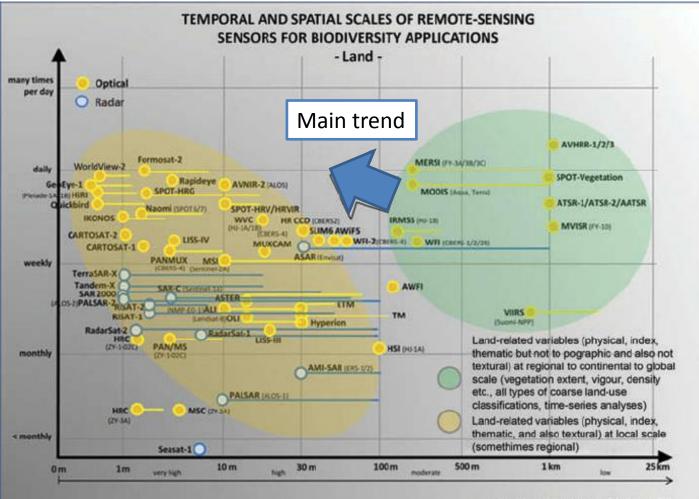
- **Spectral:** type of electromagnetic radiation (visible, infrared, thermal IR, radar...); passive vs. active; spectral resolution; radiometric resolution
- **Spatial:** resolution of the image in ground meters (from~0.5 m to 1km pixel sizes), size of the image
- **Temporal**: frequency of flyovers (day to months)





- **Data continuity**: important for development and research investment
- Data accessibility: cost, delay, format, softwares, etc.





Concept and Design: C. Kuenzer & M.Ottinger, DLR.



Main use of EO for forest monitoring

- **Classification of land use and land use changes** Maps; plannification; extreme events impacts; ...
- Estimation of biochemical and structural variables Tree counting; biomass/height/volume; Leaf area index; chlorophyll/nitrogen content; ...

Plant water status

Leaf water content; evapotranspiration; soil moisture; fluorescence; light use efficiency; ...

Monitoring and management

Stand history; fire risk; ...

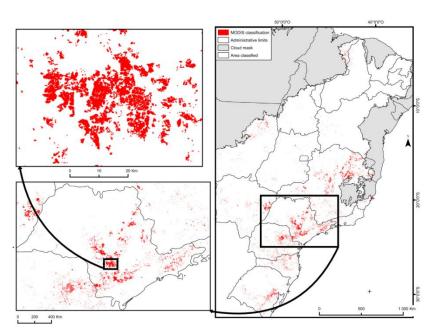


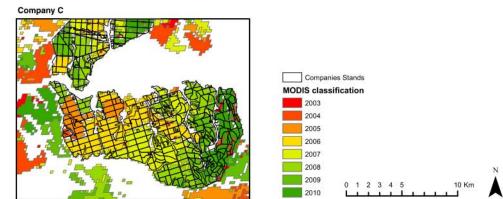
Main use of EO for forest monitoring

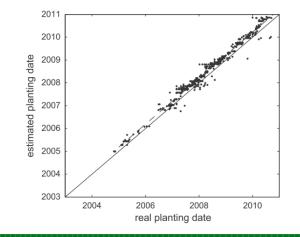
- Many possible use... but drawbacks:
 - Estimations come with uncertainties
 - Applicability and operationality not guaranteed
 - Need of field measurements for cal / val
 - High degree of technicity
 - Uncertain (clouds, satelite breackdown...)



• Map, planting dates

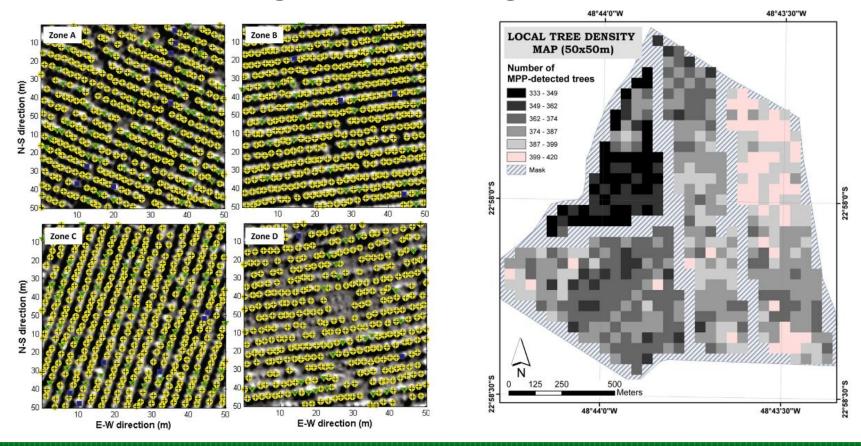








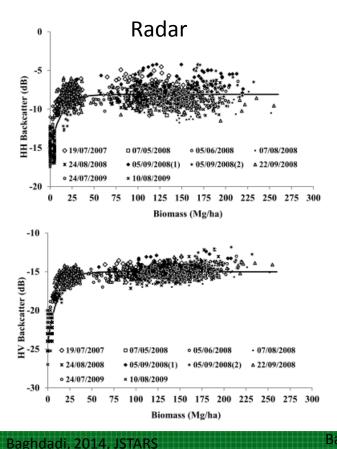
• Tree counting at initial stage



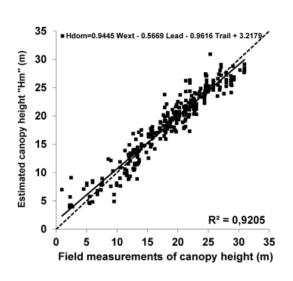
Zhou et al, 2013, Forest Ecology and Management http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2012.10.00



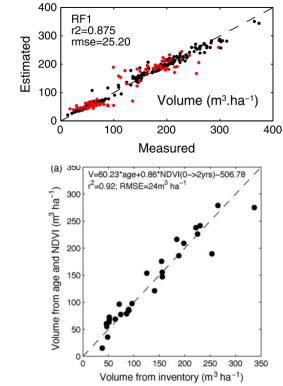
• Biomass estimation (or volume, mean height)



Satellite lidar



Optical time-series



Le Maire et al., 2011, RSE

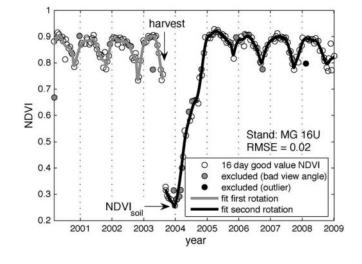
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2011.05

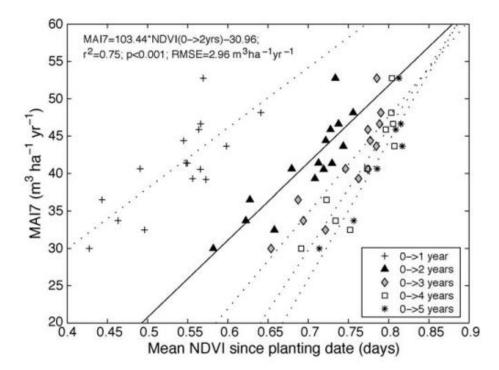
doi:10.1016/i.foreco.2009.07.039

https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2014.2353661

Baghdadi, 2013, JSTARS https://doi.org/10.1109/JSTARS.2013.2261978

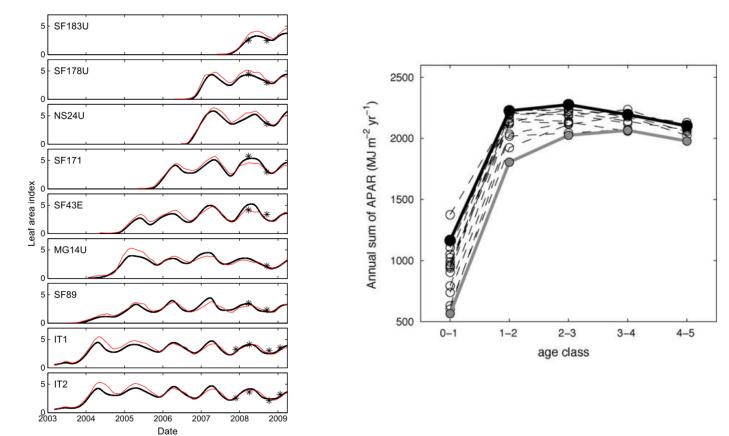
• Growth potential







• Leaf area index, APAR



Le Maire et al., 2011, Remote sensing of Environment http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2010.10.004



- What are the needs ? Production
 - Inventory (biomass)
 - Growing conditions and health (short and long terms) : multi-indicator
 - Rapid analyze for rapid response
 - Intra-stand variability (precision forestry)
 - Field portable solutions (device with up-to-date image, etc.)



- What are the needs ? Environmental
 - Water cycle: EO can improve the models at the scale of the stand or the watershed, recycling in atmosphere vs. soil recharge
 - Carbon cycle: EO data assimilation into models for carbon sequestration estimation, standing biomass stocks
 - Monitoring the preservation areas: biomass growth, biodiversity,...



• New satellites offer new opportunities:

Tendency: higher spatial and temporal resolution, higher quality, free access, dedicated EO sensors

- Venµs (research) : 2 days, 5 m resolution, many spectral bands
- Sentinel (currently, long continuity project): probably the most promising: radar, optical and thermal, high resolution, high revisit, free !
- Biomass satellite (2020)
- FLEX (2022)

• New approaches:

- Synergy between sensors (EO, meteo, etc.)
- Automatic production of higher level products
- Machine learning, big data
- Data assimilation in process-based forest models



- As a conclusion : Next steps...
 - Test the different possibilities with *in situ* validation, and focus on the more promising ones
 - Need of field measurements: highly instrumented site like the EUCFLUX project, stand networks with dedicated measurements, valorisation of company GIS, etc.
 - Need of parallel progress in process-based ecophysiological modelling of stand functionning for understanding the EO signal
 - Need for research cooperation programs for developing methods adapted to new satellites





















Organizers and partners

Information



Managing *Eucalyptus* plantations under global changes

Eucalypt plantations cover approximately 20 million hectares worldwide and are expanding rapidly to provide the raw material for wood, paper, and biofuel products as well as large amounts of firewood and charcoal for domestic uses. Breeding programs and silvicultural practices must be revisited to face the ongoing global changes. Drought periods are predicted to increase in many regions as well as the cost of fertilizers (due to the scarcity of phosphorus and potassium world resources, and the cost of fossil energy needed to produce N fertilizers). Moreover, the development of

As in previous IUFRO meetings

(Bordeaux 1990, Hobart 1995, Salvador 1997, Valdivia 2001, Aveiro 2004, Durban 2007, Porto Seguro 2011, Nanning 2015), this conference will be a great opportunity for scientists and managers of forest plantations to present the recent advances in silviculture and genetics and to improve our understanding of the response of eucalypts to biotic and abiotic stresses. The ecosystem services influenced by eucalypt monocultures and mixedspecies plantations with eucalypt trees will be addressed.

The conference will be organized in

Le Corum, Montpellier France

17-21 September 2018

First announcement: May 2017

Abstract submission:

