A Retrospective Study of Canopy Gap Dynamics of a European Beech Stand

Robert Nuske

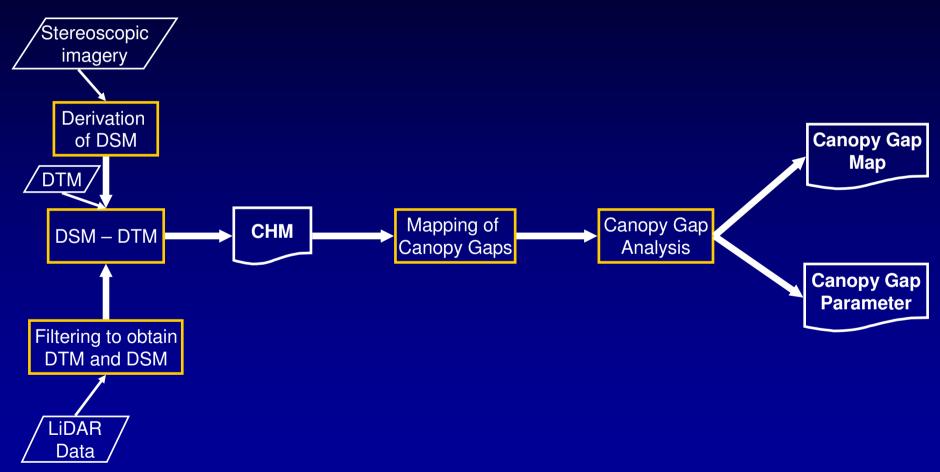


Canopy Gaps

Areas of natural regeneration in closed canopy forests

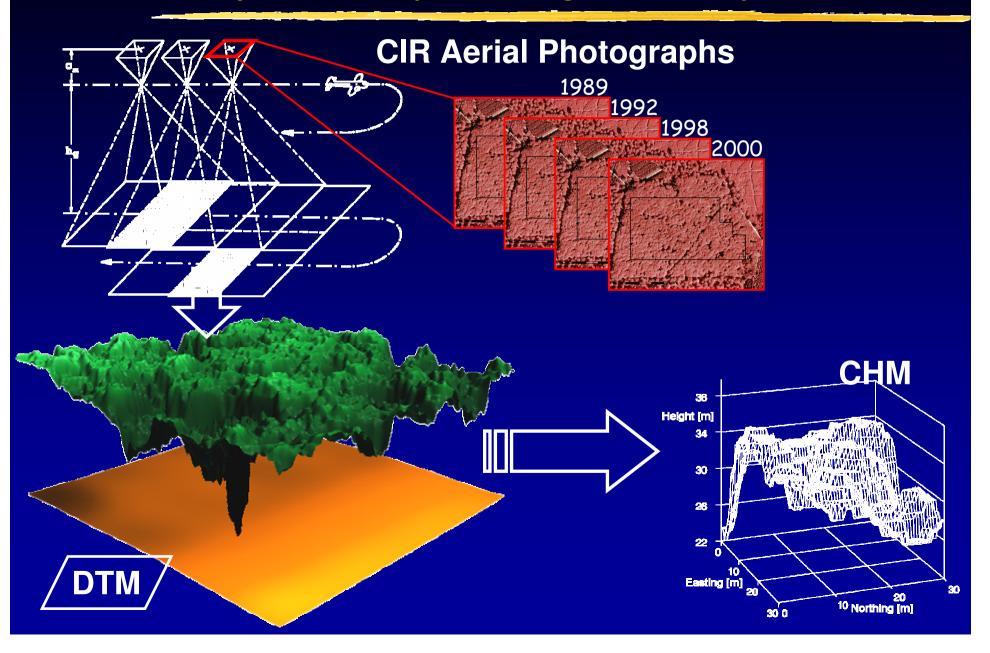


Work Flow

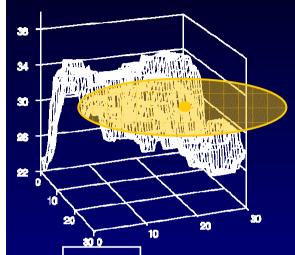


DTM: Digital Terrain Model DSM: Digital Surface Model CHM: Canopy Height Model

Data Acquisition by Photogrammetry



Gap Mapping



Adaptive Median-Filter

$$h_i < \widetilde{x}_i - (Q_{3_i} - Q_{1_i})$$

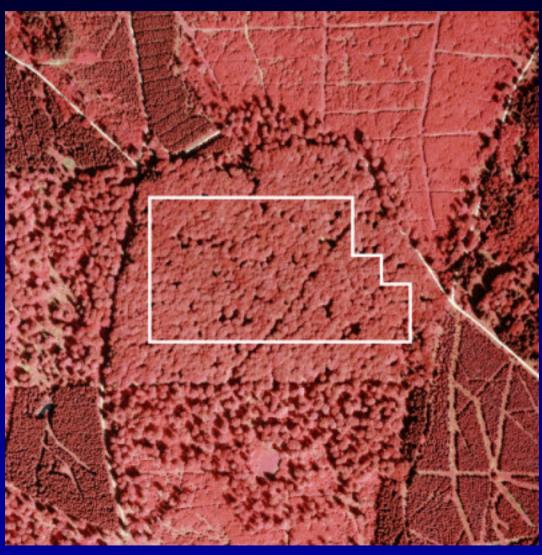


Study Area - Solling



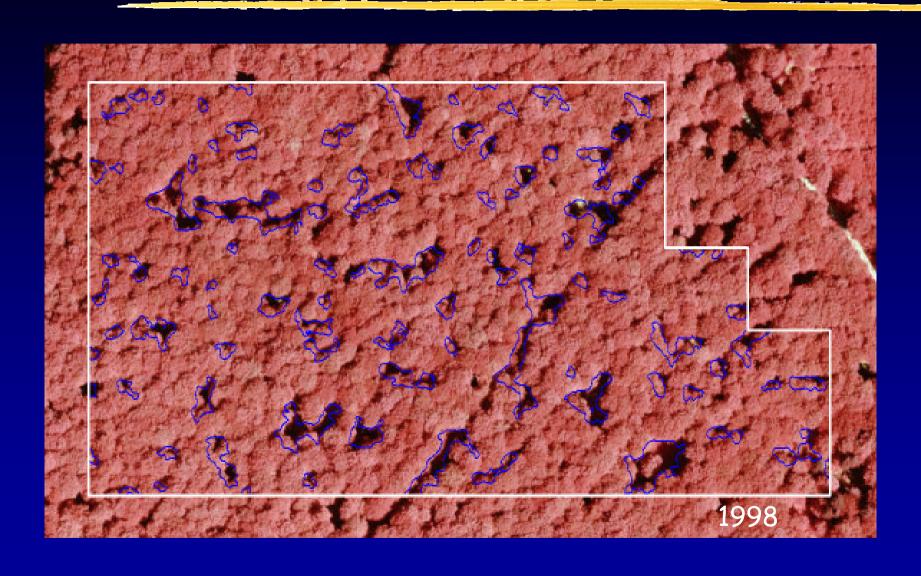
Data

- CIR aerial Imagery
- DTM (12.5 m res.) from the cadastre service

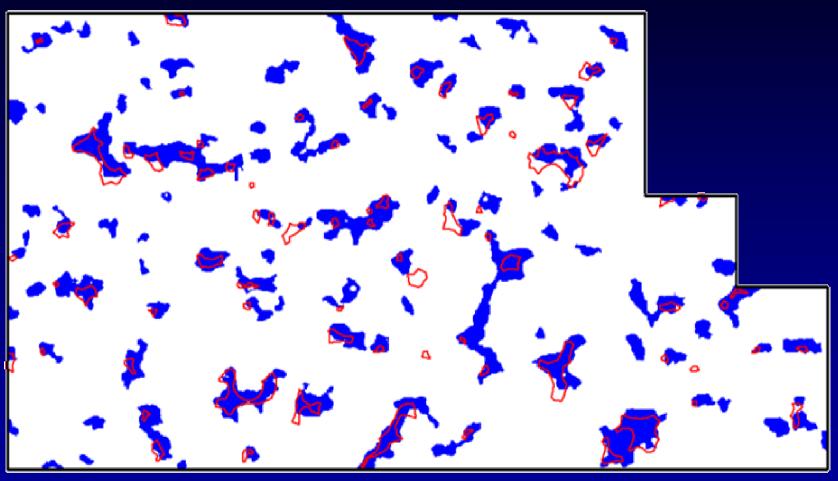


Limkerstrang part of the woodland Solling

Results - Gap Map

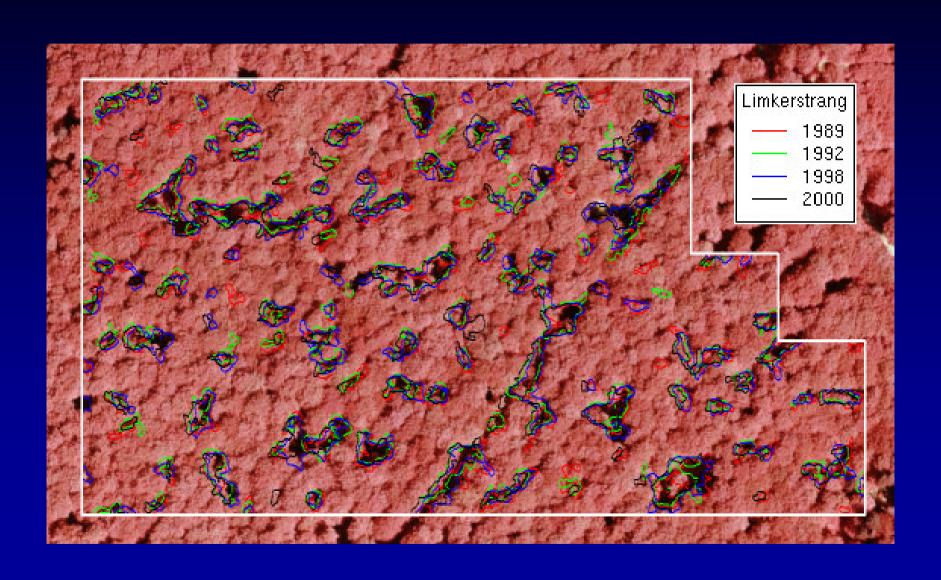


Comparison with manual Gap Delineation



blue areas: automatically detected gaps red polygons: reference delineation

Results - Solling

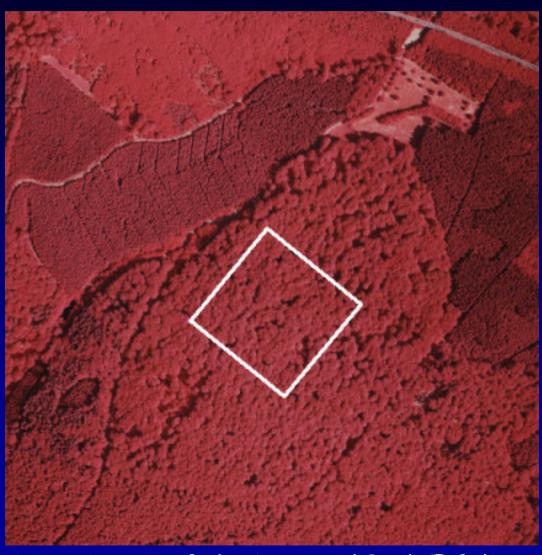


Study Area - Eifel



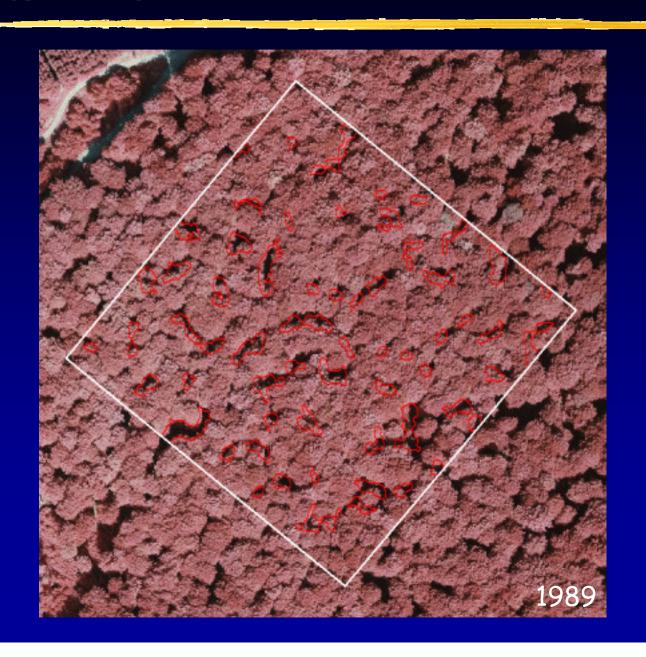
Data

- CIR aerial Imagery
- DTM (1 m res) from LiDAR data

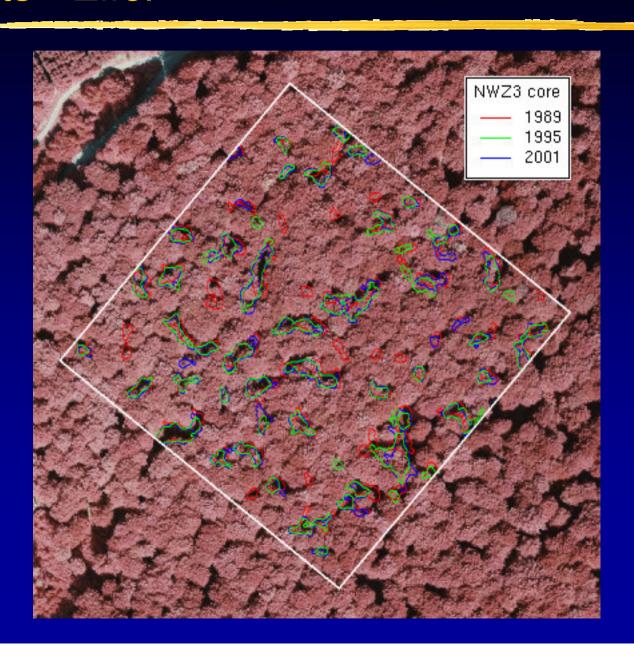


NWZ3 part of the National Park Eifel

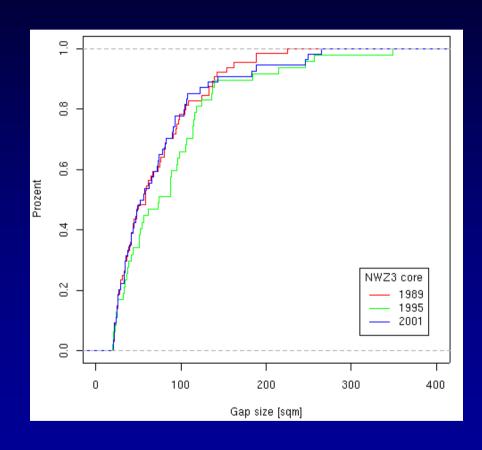
Results - Eifel

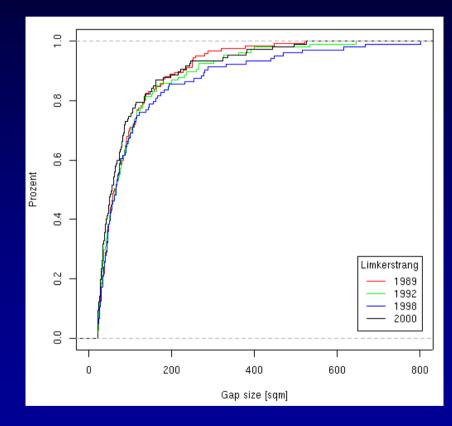


Results - Eifel



Comparison of Gap Size Distributions





Summary

- Aerial photographs are well suited to study gap dynamics, since long time series of aerial imagery exist for many forests.
- Digital image processing methods can be used to delineate canopy gaps automatically.
- Automatic gap delineation ensures objective processing and reproducible results.
- Automatically delineated gap areas are within the range of the reference delineation, but they tend to slightly overestimate the gap size.

Outlook

Methodology

 Further development of methods for gap mapping for large areas and mixed stands

Applications

- Characterisation of typical gap patterns & dynamics
- Comparison of managed stands and forest reserves
- Development of recommendations for close to nature forestry

Acknowledgment

 This study was funded by the German Federal environmental Foundation

- Data were generously provided by the
 - LÖBF North Rhine Westphalia and the
 - Forest research agency Lower Saxony