Predicting Forest Growth Processes By Using Laserscanner Derived Stand Models and Simulating Sun Ecliptic

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Introduction: Objective of the study

Light is the most driving force for differentiation processes in forests.

Commonly used methods:

- allow only local data acquisition
- are carried out from the ground ↔ crown
- Implicate time consuming field work

Approach to determine light reception of single trees by use of LIDAR data

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Methods: 3D forest stand models



Methods: Sun position



Input values: time, geographical position Position calculated for optional time intervals

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Methods: Ray tracing



- Following rays until first intersection with optical surface
- Ray density per m² radiation area is choseable

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Results: Runtime performance



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Results: High resolution datasets



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Results: Selection of sample trees

Study site:

Highly structured, mixed species stand with understorey.

Tree position and DBH measured in 2003 and 2005

Tree-to-tree matching:

Manually, position and tree height.



Results: Diameter growth reaction <u>Hypothesis:</u> Trees receiving more sun hits will grow faster than others.



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Conclusions and Outlook

- The method is working consistently.
- Integration in TREESVIS makes calculation to be a by-product of analysing laser scanner data.
- The better single tree delineation is working the better will be the results of determining light reception of single trees.
- Systematical tests in purely structured stands should be added.
- Radiation energy and recognition of diffuse radiation should be integrated.