



Estimate of canopy bulk density through clip-on fisheye lens: an easy fix to forest fires simulations

Flavio Taccaliti*

Niccolò Marchi

Emanuele Lingua

*flavio.taccaliti@unipd.it

Università degli Studi di Padova

Scuola di Agraria e Medicina veterinaria

Dipartimento Territorio e Sistemi Agro Forestali



1. Introduction

Forest fires hot topic of land management

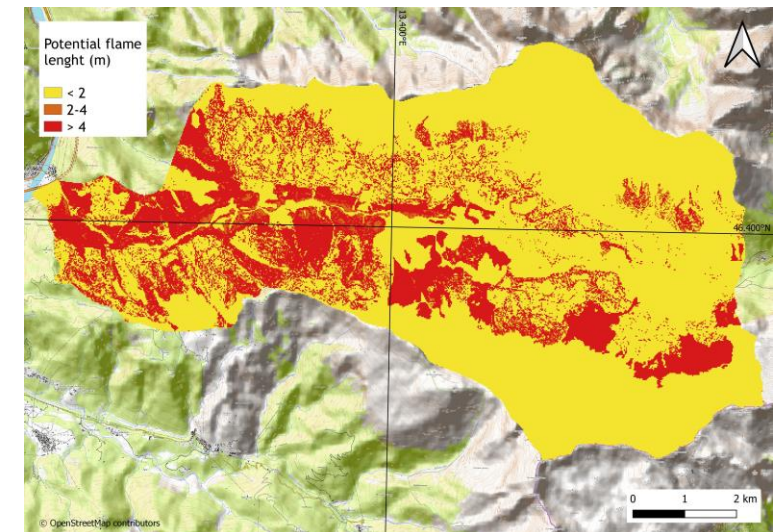
Fire simulators to face fire risk → FLAMMAP

For land managers, firefighting bodies, etc.

Some input data from remote sensing (stand h, land cover, ...)

Fuel data often difficult to get → one-size-fits-all values

e.g., Canopy Bulk Density (CBD)





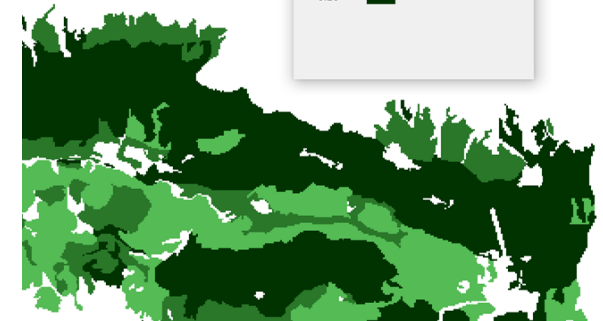
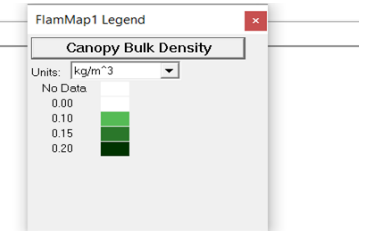
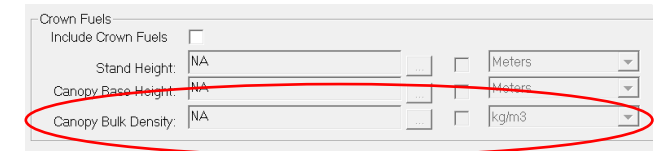
1. Introduction

Canopy Bulk Density (CBD)

→ *Mass of burnable fuel per volume unit of forest canopy (i.e., set of trees crowns)*

- Destructive sampling for measurement
- Changing with forest structure, species, phenology, age, ...
- Necessary for crown-to-crown fire spread simulation

... often inputted as constant





1. Introduction

Indirect methods to estimate CBD

Keane et al. 2005*, 6 methods

Fisheye lens to take hemispherical photos

Table 1. Description of the six

Instrument ^a	C
<i>LAI2000</i>	L
<i>Ceptometer</i>	A
Digital plant canopy imager (<i>CIDpci</i>)	C
Hemispherical photography (<i>hemipho</i>)	S
Spherical densiometer (<i>densiometer</i>)	A
Point sampling (<i>point</i>)	A

Part of table from Keane et al.
2005*

*Keane, R. E., Reinhardt, E. D., Scott, J., Gray, K., & Reardon, J. (2005). Estimating forest canopy bulk density using six indirect methods. Canadian Journal of forest research, 35(3), 724-739.

Hypothesis

Can we estimate Canopy Bulk Density from a smartphone clip-on fisheye lens and free software?



2. Materials and methods

Clip-on fisheye lens + smartphone

Custom-made stand (levelled, h=2 m)

GNSS receiver



Pinus nigra



Pinus pinaster

3 sampling areas in NE Italy

Total 148 photos with fisheye:

- 90 in two *Pinus pinaster* stands (58+32)
- 58 in a *Pinus nigra* stand





2. Materials and methods

Gap Light Analyser for photos processing

CBD from Keane et al. 2005* equations → mostly based on LAI^{45°} or gap fraction

Literature values as control

(gap fraction = percent of sky visible from beneath the forest canopy)



Calculation Summary Results

† Sky Area:	99.89
† Mask Area:	0.11
† Canopy Openness:	42.66
† Site Openness:	42.62
LAI 4 Ring:	1.18
LAI 5 Ring:	0.95





2. Materials and methods

LiDAR on same plots to spatialise

→ 2 batches:

- *P. nigra* ca. 16 pts/m², flight 2017-2020
- *P. pinaster* ca. 1 pt/m², flight 2012



FUSION and LASTools via QGIS plugins for analyses



Linear regression between fisheye
gap fraction (y) and LiDAR canopy
cover (x) using R



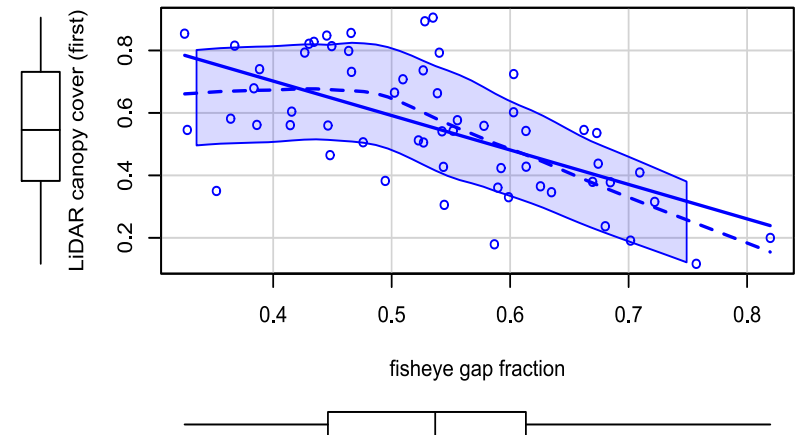
3. Results and discussion

Regression gap fraction ~ LiDAR canopy cover (first returns)

CBD from fisheye pics and equations

Equation n.	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
1 («Hemiphoto E»)	0.11	-0.13
2 («Hemiphoto A»)	0.07	0.11
3 («Hemiphoto E» + ancillary data)	0.16	0.02

based on canopy gap fraction



Literature values*: 0.06-0.21 kg/m³

* Scott, Joe H.; Reinhardt, Elizabeth D. 2001. Assessing crown fire potential by linking models of surface and crown fire behavior. Res. Pap. RMRS-RP-29. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 59 p.

Only *P. nigra* significant, R²adj = 0.38



3. Results and discussion

- Results from fisheye photographs CBD in **line with literature**
- If recent and high-quality **LiDAR** data, possible to **spatialise** CBD
- For *P. pinaster* no significant relation with LiDAR: possibly old LiDAR, forest cuts, ...

Caveats and possible improvements

- Equations used “as are”
- Validate with ground truth if possible (forest thinnings)
- Account for forest structure





CROSSIT SAFER

Progetto strategico co-finanziato dal Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale
Strateški projekt sofinancira Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj

4. Conclusions

- Methodology simple and cheap enough to replicate with land managers, etc.
- Coupling with LiDAR satisfactory if “good” data available
- Spatialised CBD values a better input layer for simulators than fixed values



Next steps

→ Increase sample size

→ Test simulator with new data



Interreg
ITALIA-SLOVENIJA
CROSSIT SAFER

UNIONE EUROPEA
EVROPSKA UNIJA

Progetto strategico co-finanziato dal Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale
Strateški projekt sofinancira Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj

80 ANNI
1922-2022



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

TESAF



Thank you for your attention