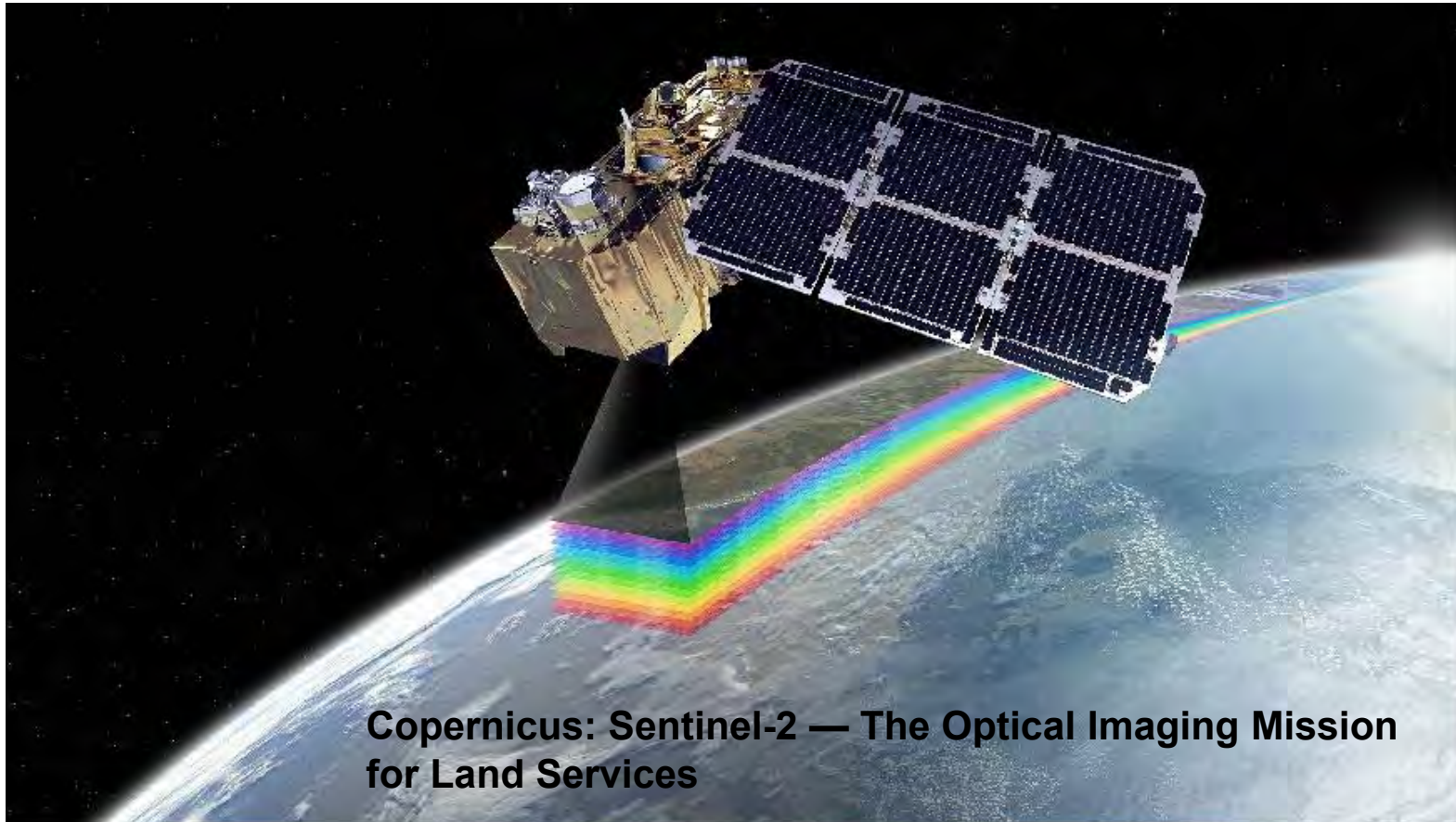


Practical Uses of Satellite Data in Forest Management

GCFF Conference April 2018



Uses for Satellite Imagery

1. Introduction
2. Satellite imagery and forest fire management
3. Satellite imagery and stand mapping/ Geographic Information System (GIS)
4. Satellite imagery and crop performance / forest health.
5. Summary
6. Useful Websites

1. Introduction

Positives

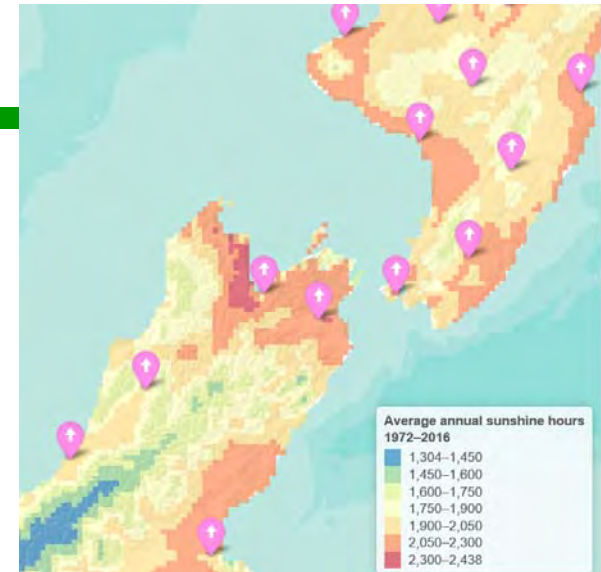
- Satellite data is becoming more accurate and cheaper (free).
- Coverage (number of satellites) increasing all the time.



1. Introduction

Limitations

- Cloud can be an issue.
- Resolution can be quite coarse.
- Sun angle/ shaded southern aspect can be a problem especially in winter months



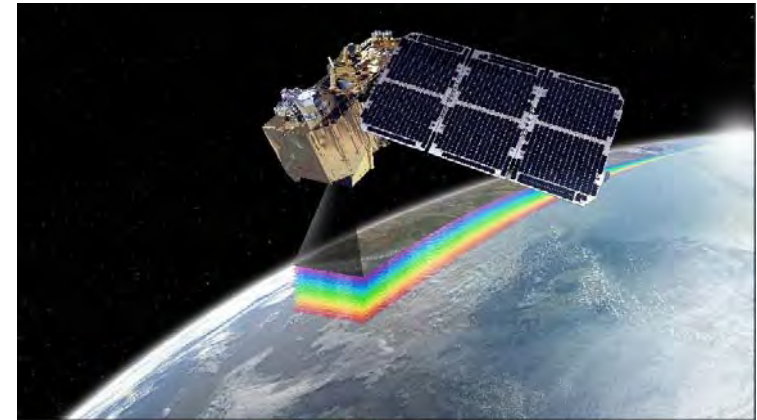
https://statisticsnz.shinyapps.io/sunshine_hours/



1. Introduction

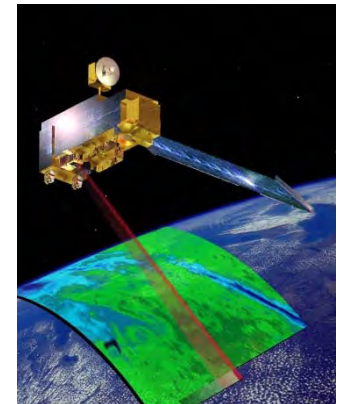
Sentinel 2 (ESA)

- Multi-spectral data with 13 bands
- Revisiting every 5 days under the same viewing angles.
- Spatial resolution of 10-60 m
- Free and open data policy



MODIS (NASA) - Climate change and fire

- The moderate-resolution imaging spectroradiometer (MODIS)
- Launched into Earth orbit by NASA in 1999, and in 2002.



VIIRS (NASA) - Climate change and fire

- Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)

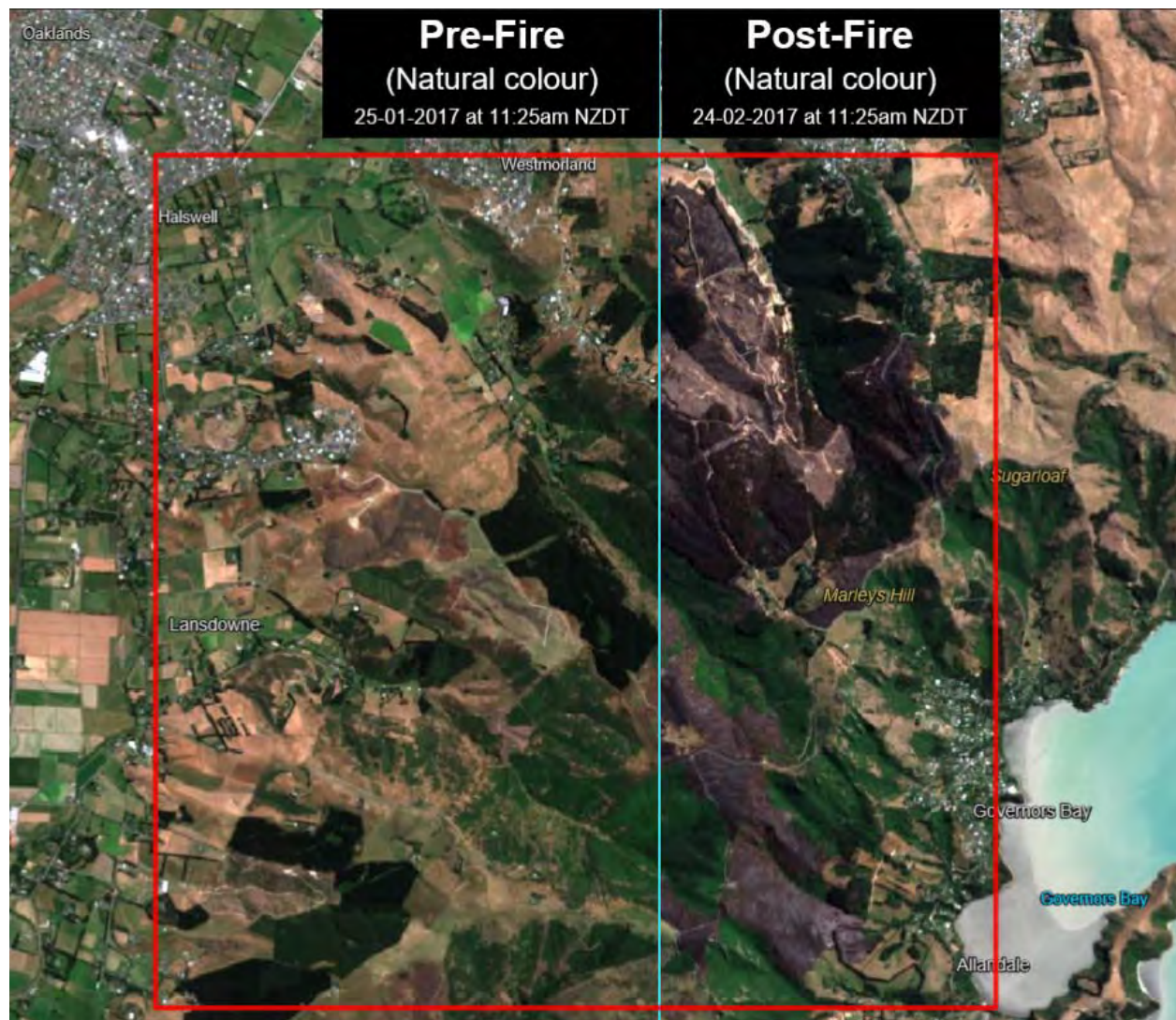


2.1 Smoke plume e.g. Port Hills fire



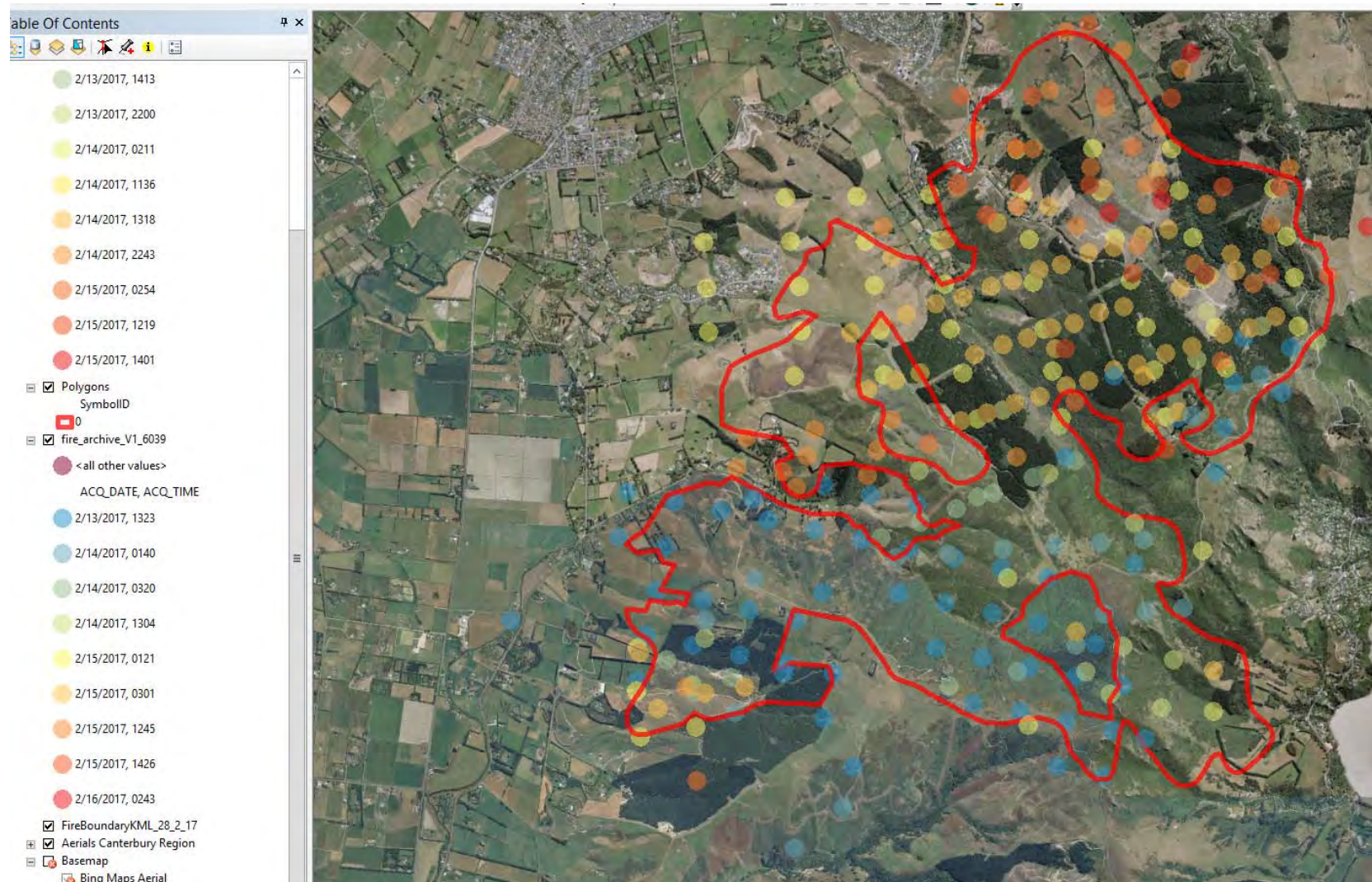
ESA's imaging satellite Sentinel 2A.

2.2 Fire extent (Initial)



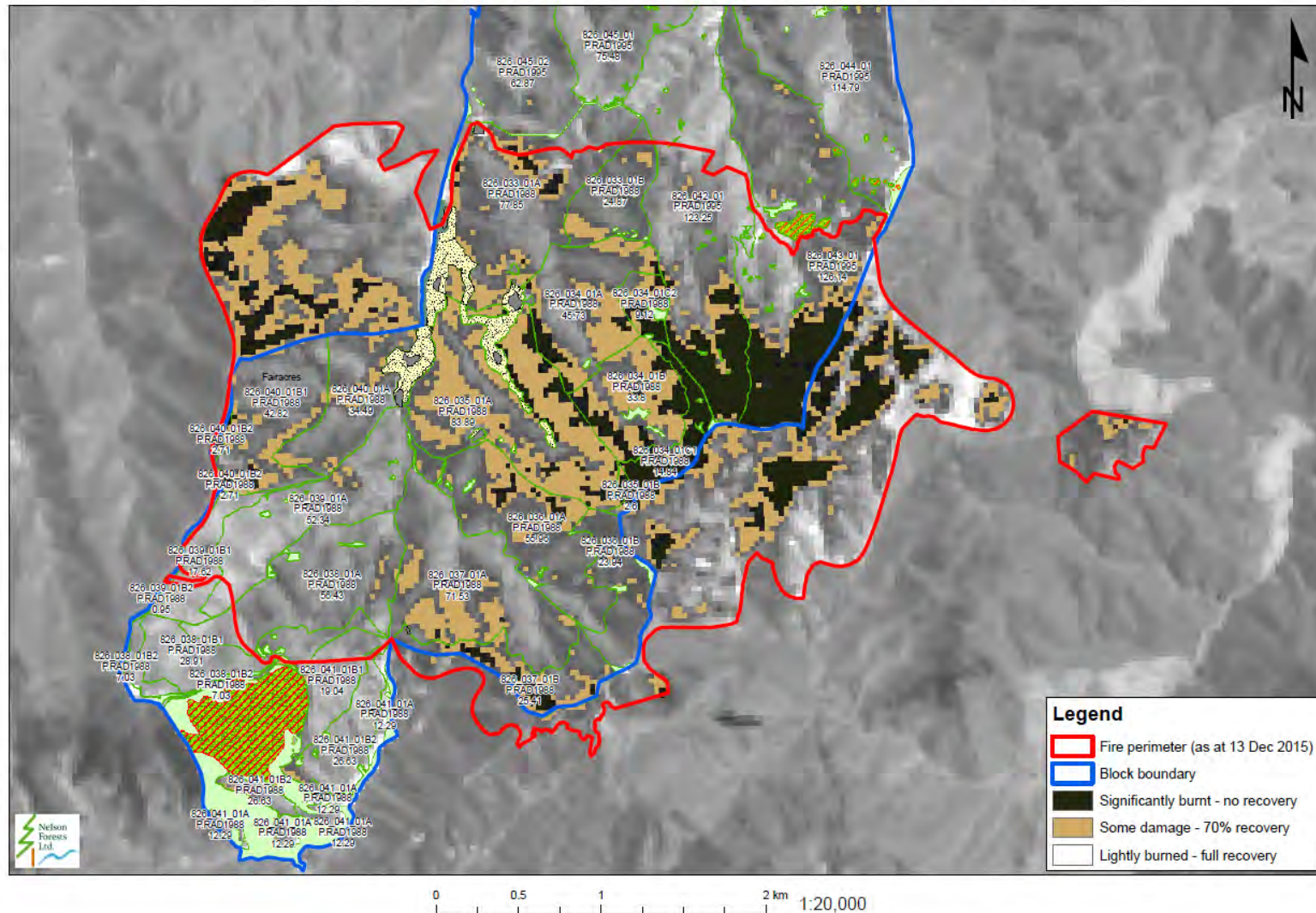
<http://imagery.landcareresearch.co.nz/>

2.3 Burn progression – e.g. Port Hills fire – MODIS/VIIRS





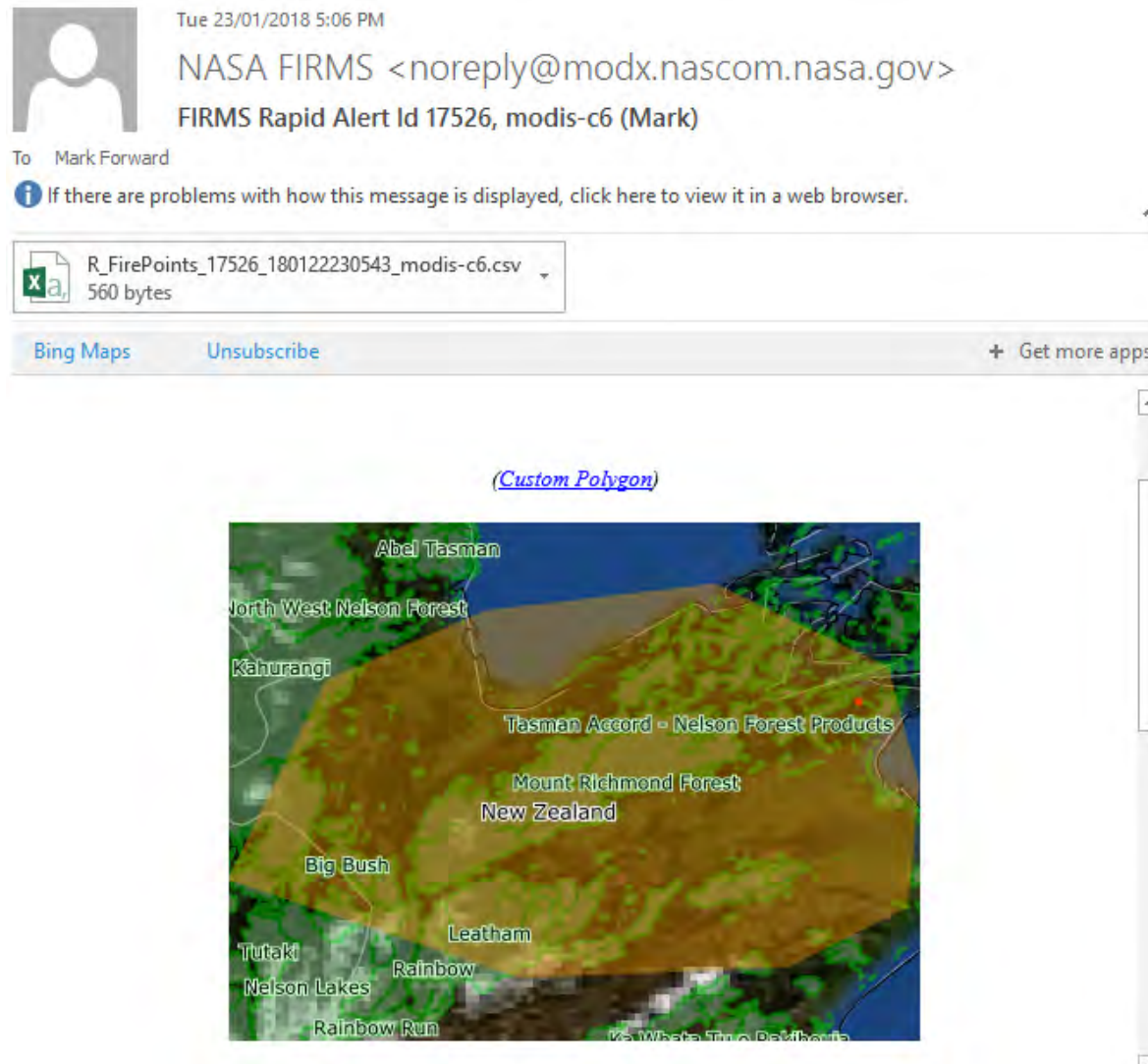
Parson's Road Fire - Fairacres Block (Dec 2015)



2.6 Hot Skids => Skid fires



2.6 Hot Skids => Skid fires – Satellite email alerts - Cont

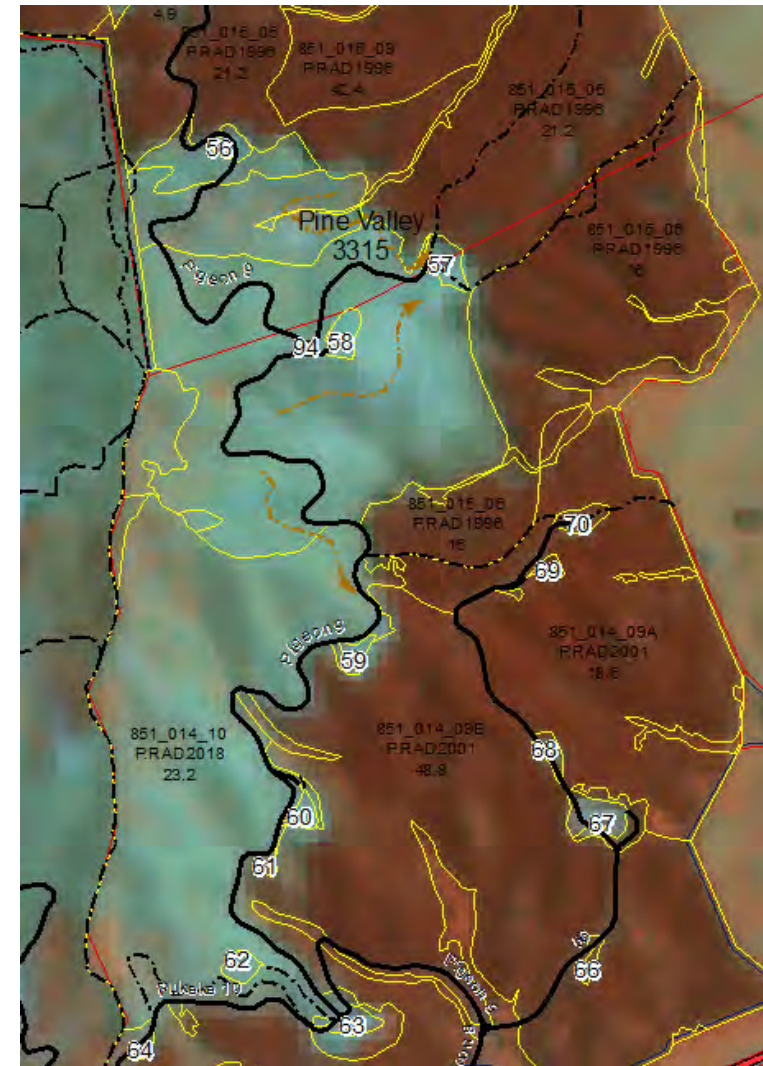


3.1 Cutover Mapping

1. **Cutover Mapping** - Resolution of free weekly (assuming cloud free) Sentinel imagery is OK for approximate cutover mapping (15m x 15m pixel), when higher resolution photography (< 1m x 1m) isn't available.

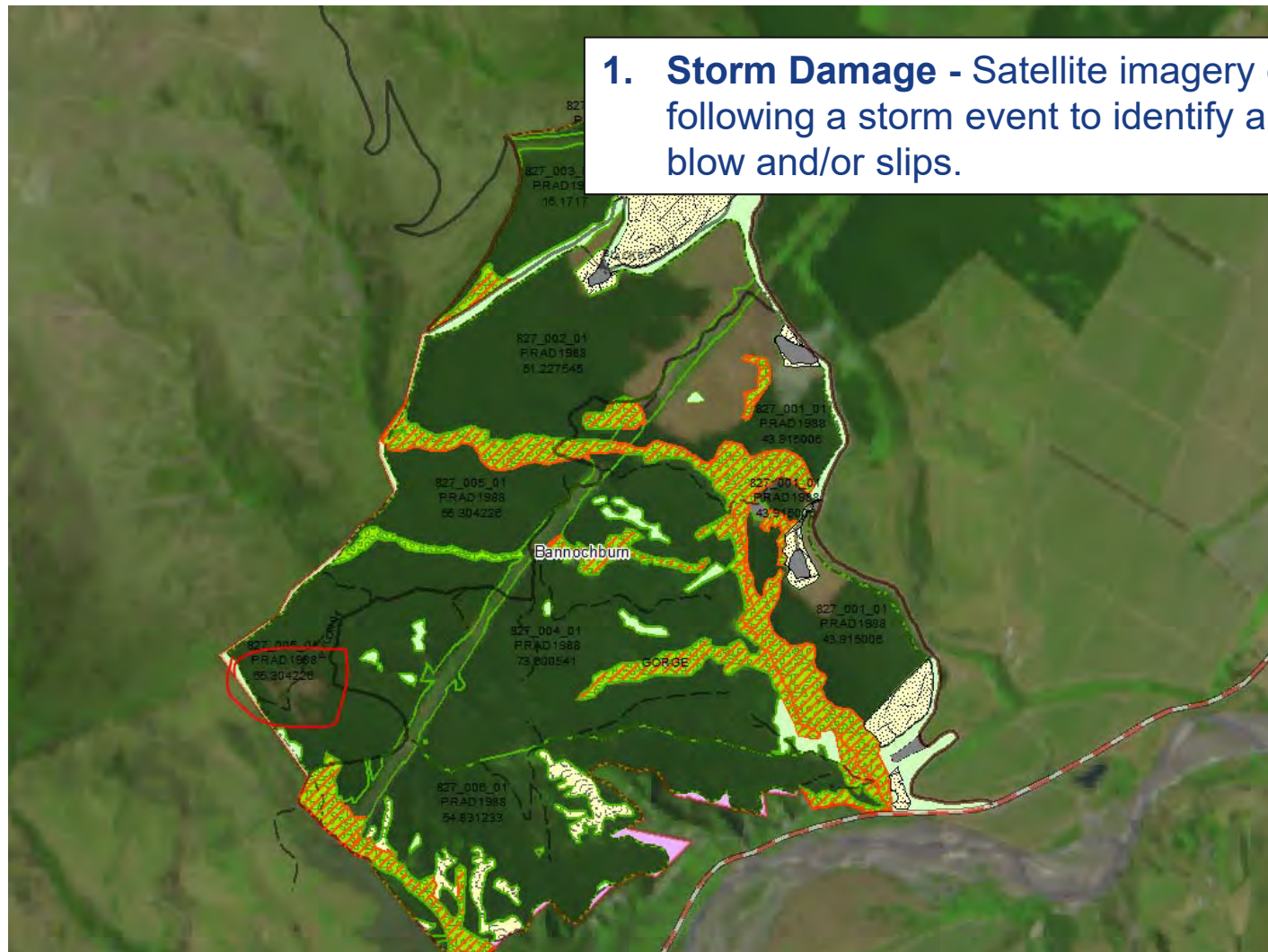


RGB



Thermal Infrared
(Bands 8,11,12)

3.2 Storm Damage - Windblow



3.2 Storm Damage – Slips, Debris flows

Before

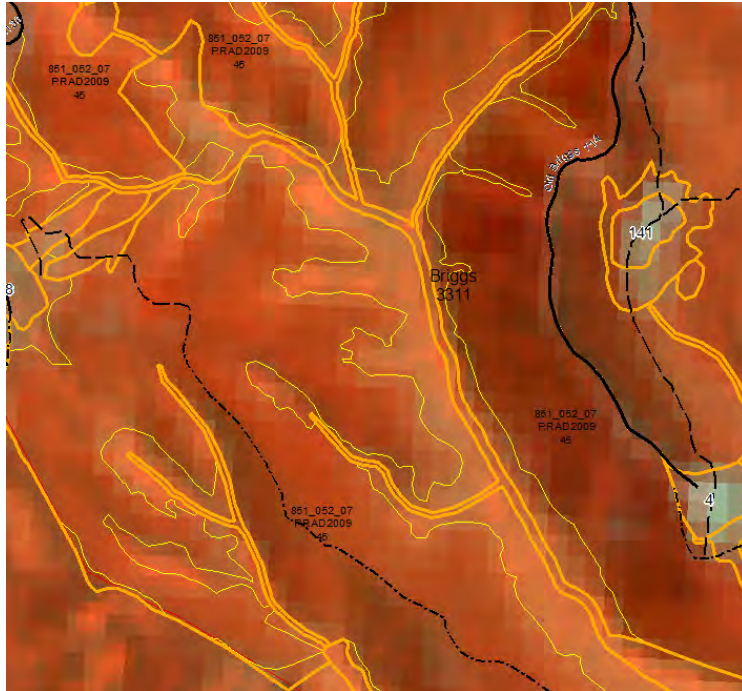


After



3.3 Stand Remapping

Stand Mapping - Satellite imagery can be used to identify areas that may need remapping (e.g. unstocked gaps, boundary adjustments etc)



Thermal Infrared – old layer and remapped layer



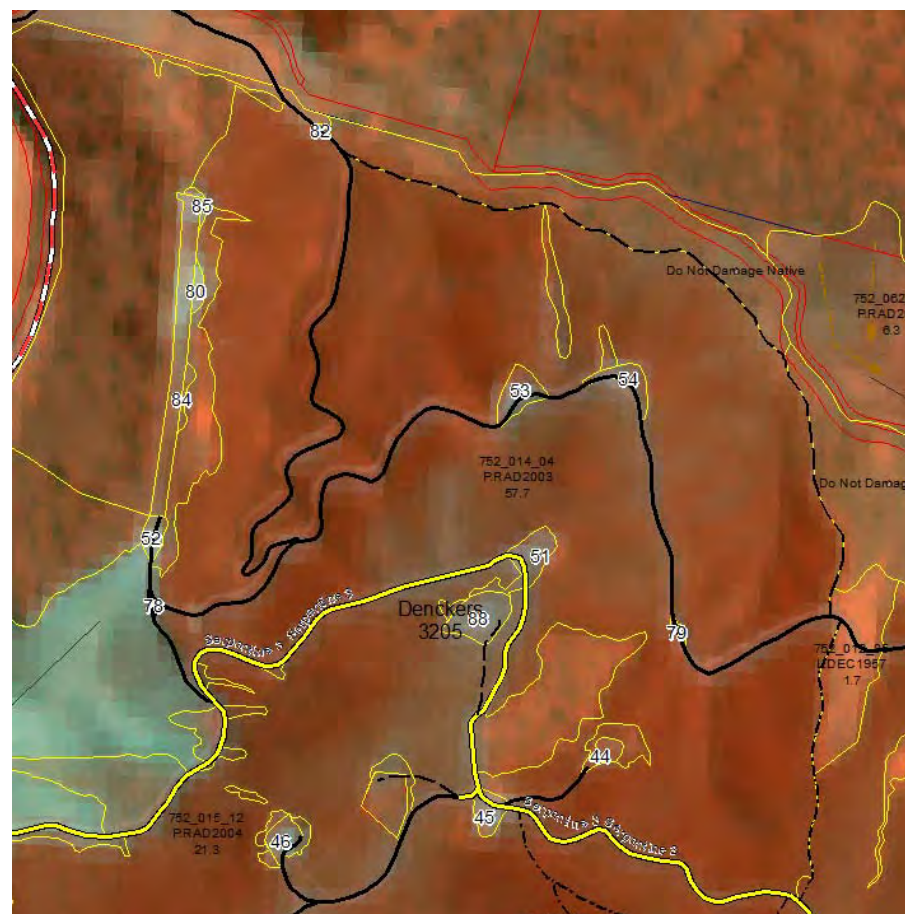
Orthophoto – (old stand boundary)

4.1 Crop Performance

Thermal Infrared – measuring vegetation stress and evapotranspiration - Exploring the use thermal infrared (by age class) to identify areas that are underperforming. Then trouble shoot why they may be underperforming – establishment, nutrition, needle cast etc.....

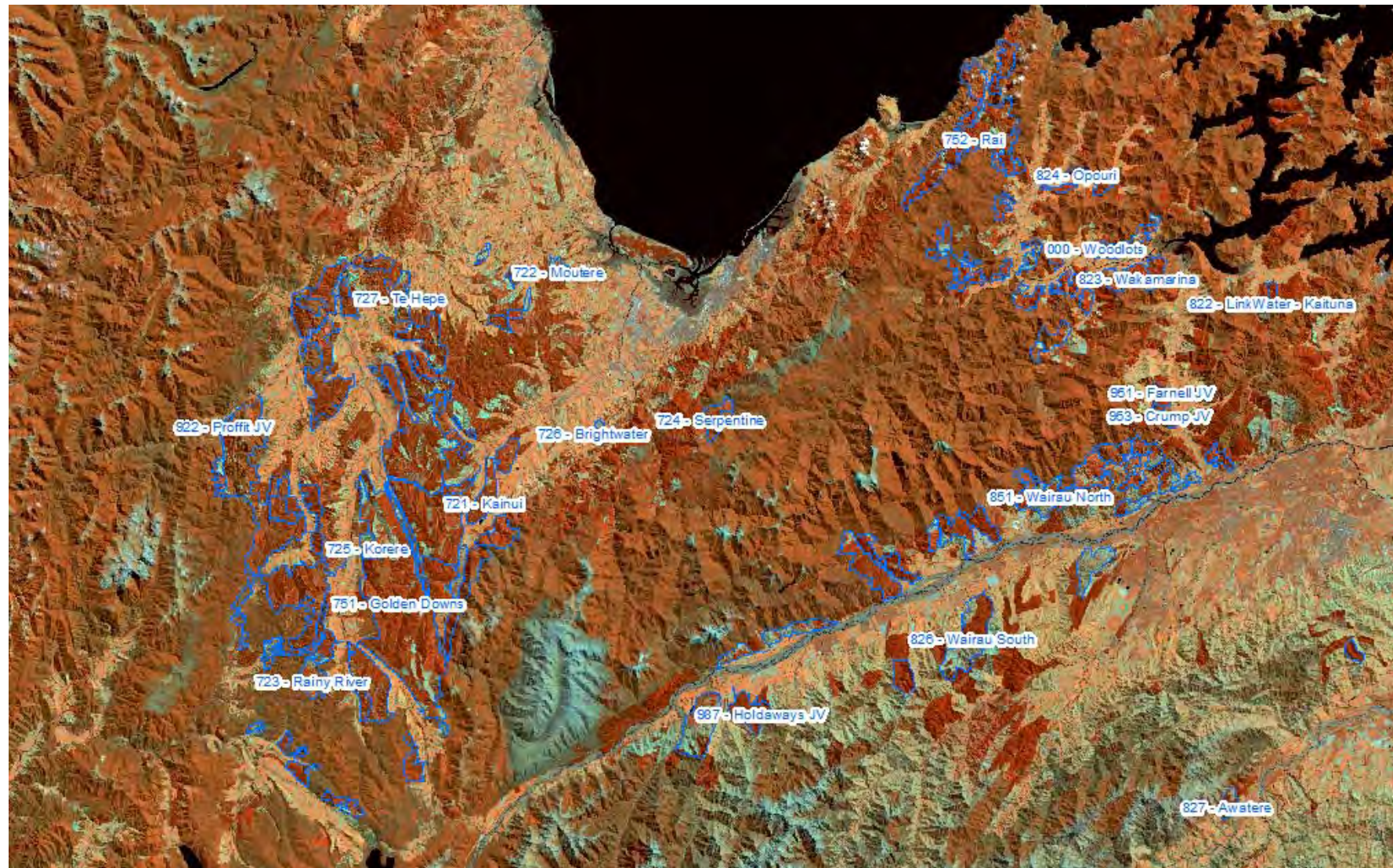


Google Image

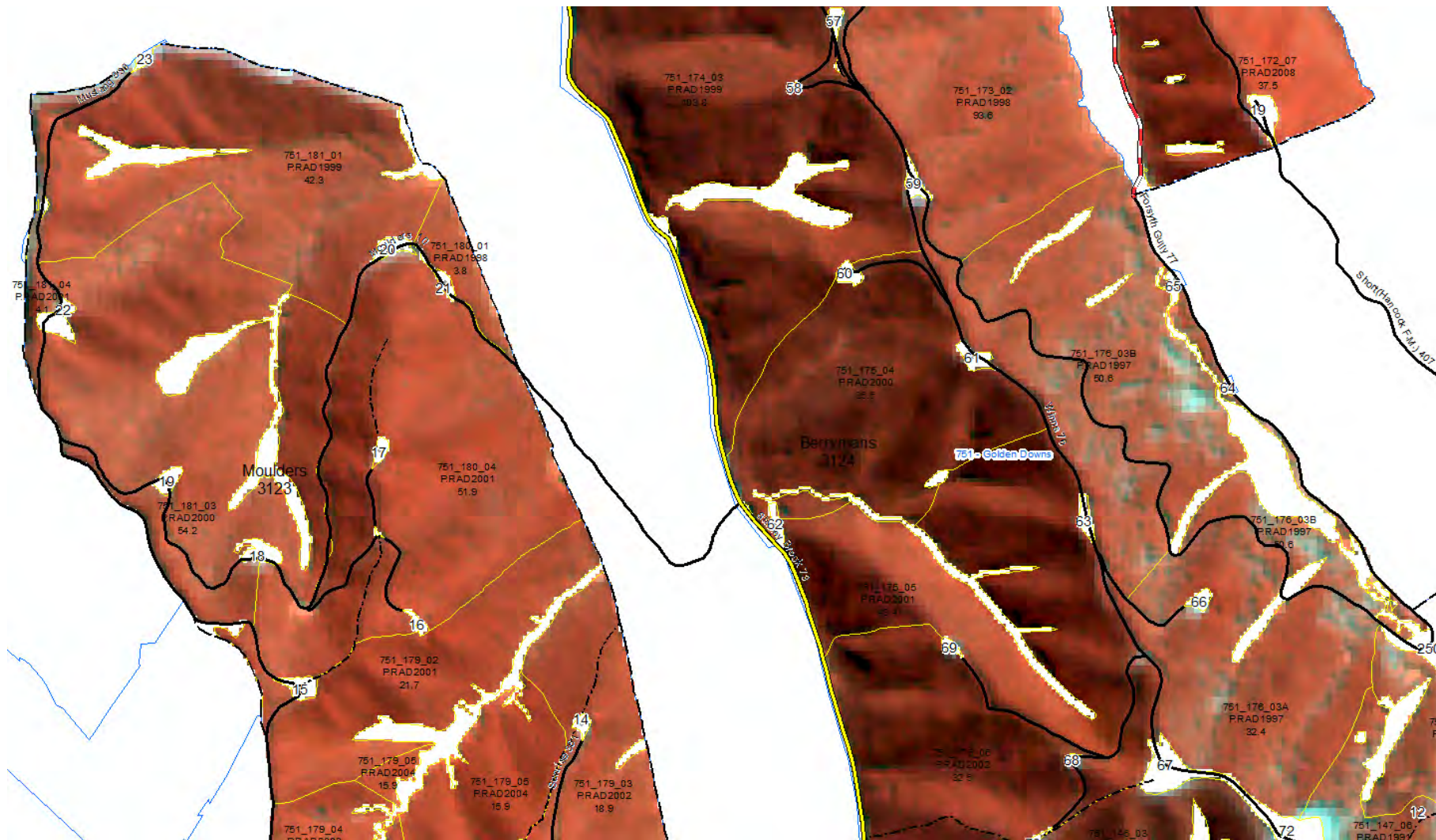


Sentinel Imagery Bands 8,11,12

4.1 Crop Performance



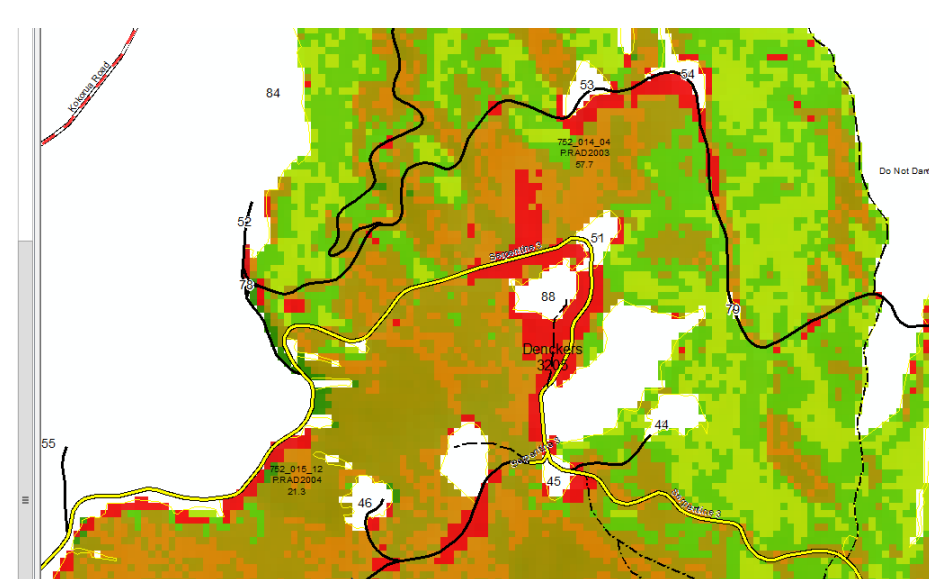
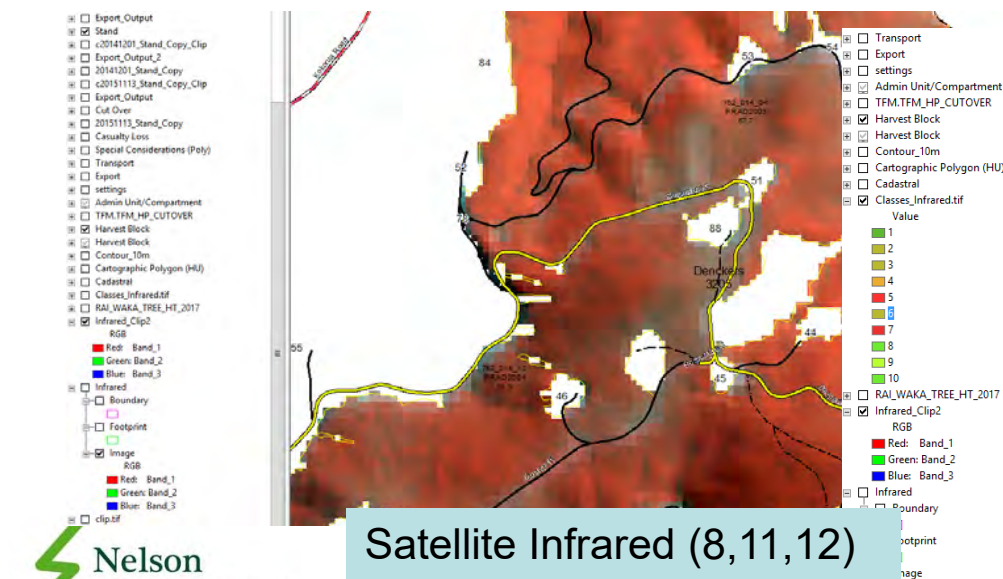
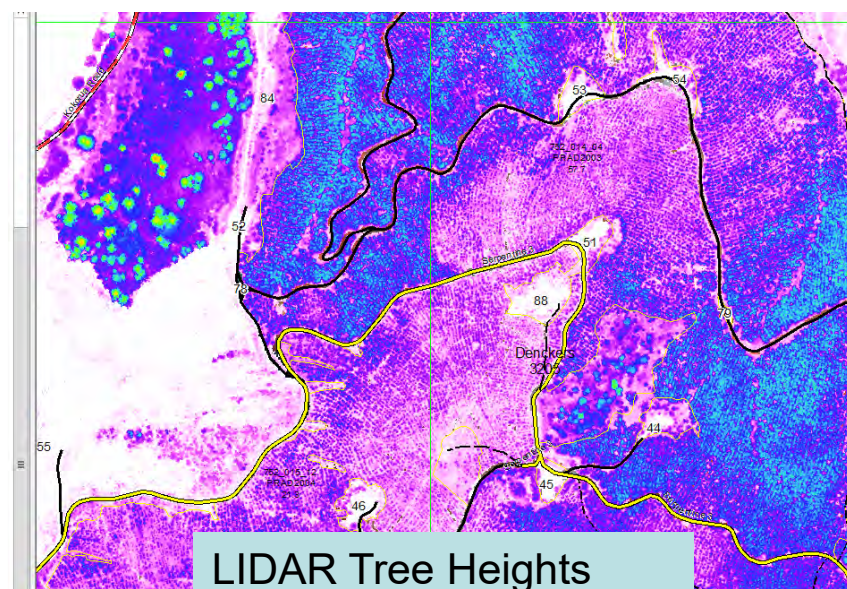
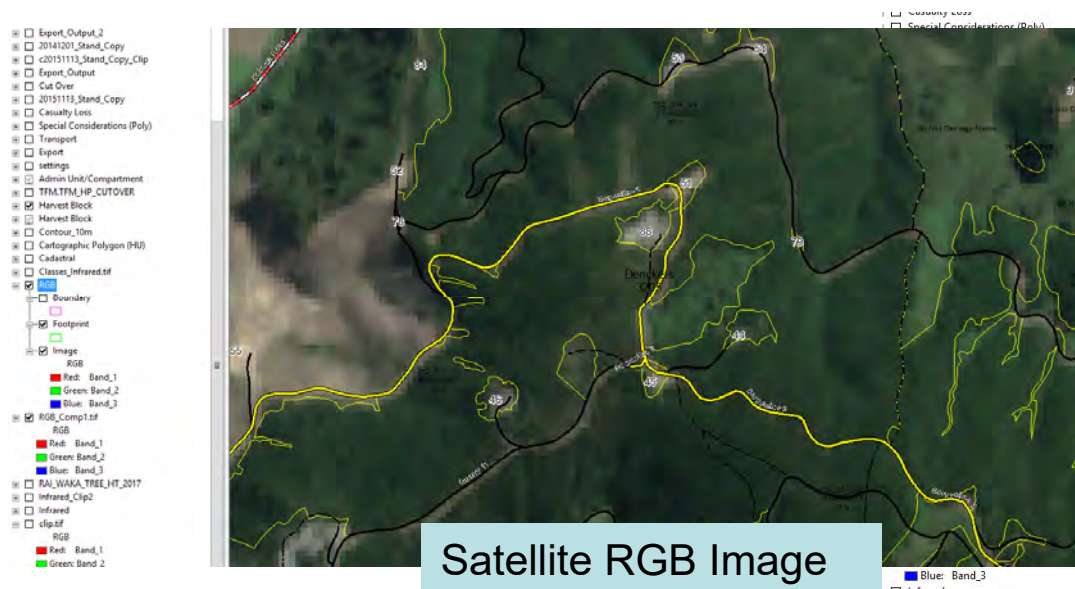
4.1 Crop Performance



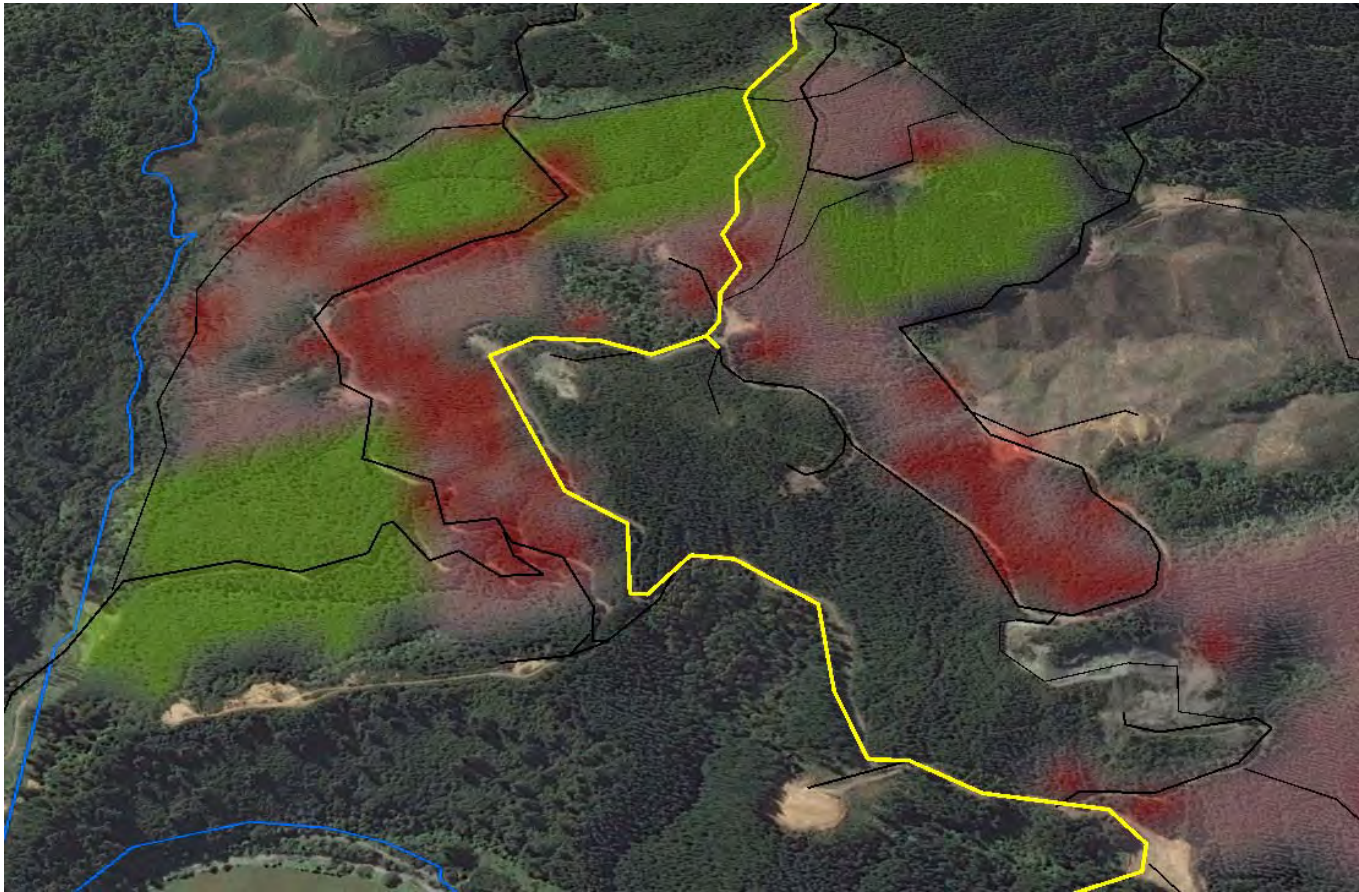
4.1 Crop Performance



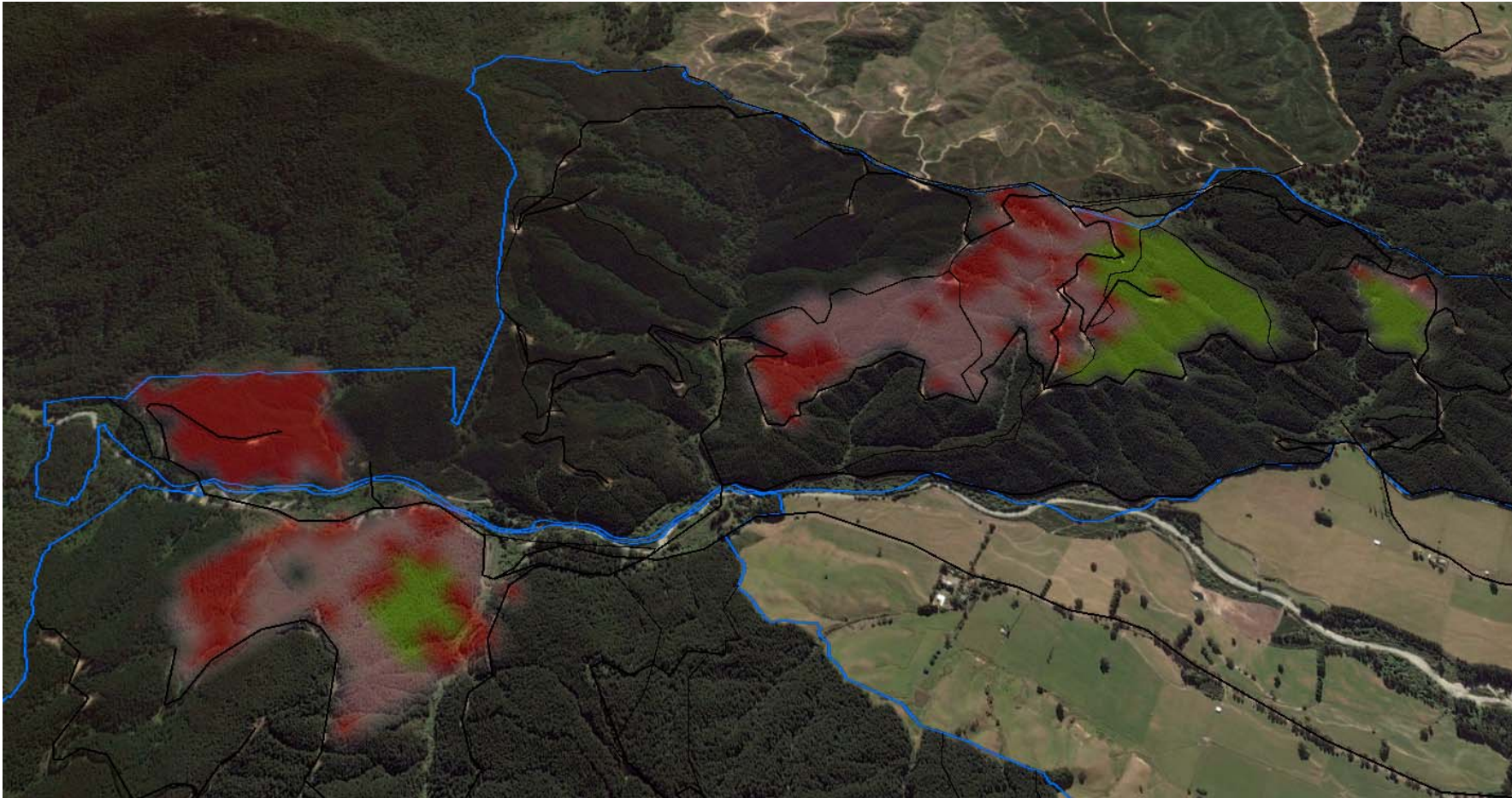
4.1 Crop Performance



4.1 Crop Performance



4.1 Crop Performance



4.2 Forest Health Assessment

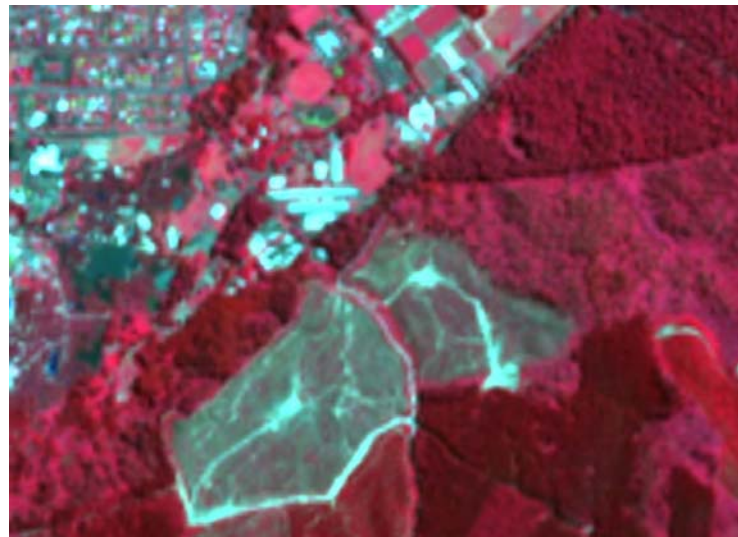
Forest Health – Can use satellite analysis (Near Infrared and ESRI Image Classification) to target ground inspections to areas of poor health/ performance



Nb: Example of analysis provided by Margules Groome

5. Summary

- Satellite imagery provides some useful applications
 - Fire Management
 - Mapping applications, especially following storm events, can coverage large areas quickly.
 - Monitoring crop performance without expense of LiDAR or plotting.
 - Potentially other uses, especially as resolution improves.....
 - All examples are from imagery that is available for **free**.



<https://eos.com/landviewer/>

6. Useful Data Websites

- www.Google.com
- <https://eos.com/landviewer/> & <https://sentinel-hub.com/>
- <https://scihub.copernicus.eu/>
- <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-data/near-real-time/firms/active-fire-data>
- <https://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>



<https://eos.com/landviewer/>