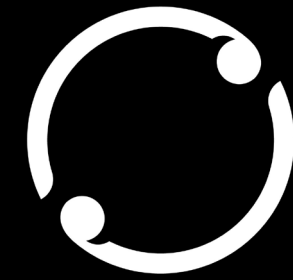
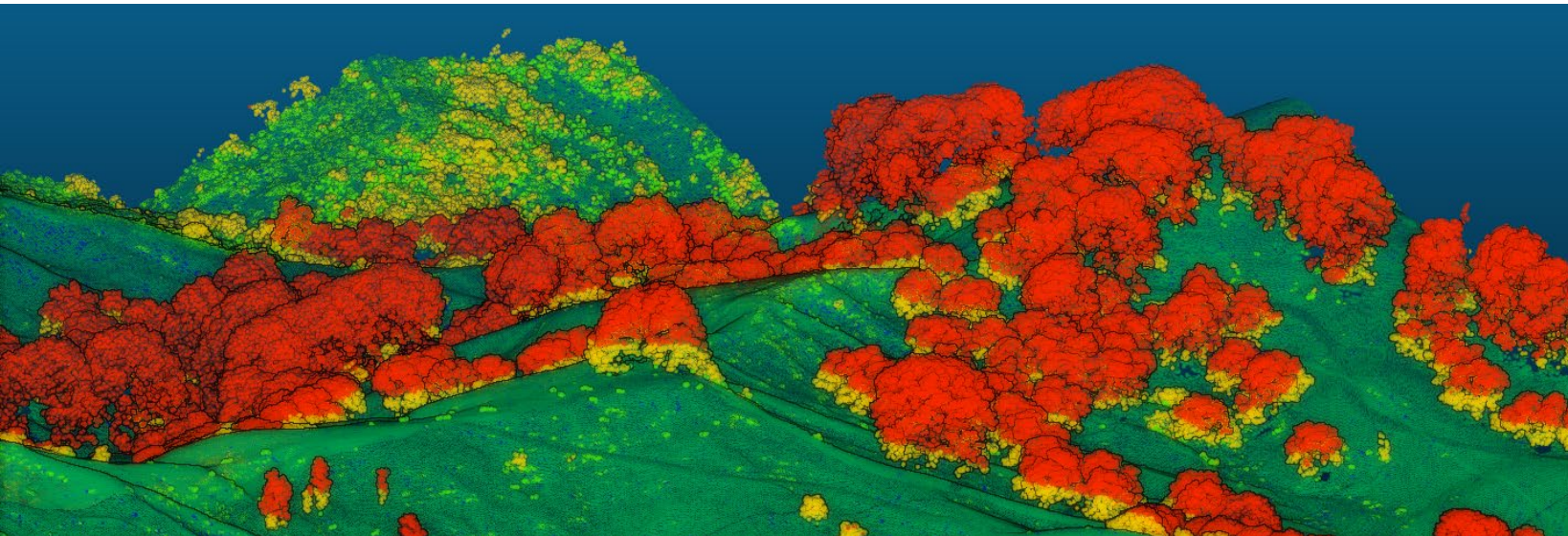


# LiDAR-derived vegetation layers in Hawke's Bay

Jan Schindler

[schindlerj@landcareresearch.co.nz](mailto:schindlerj@landcareresearch.co.nz)



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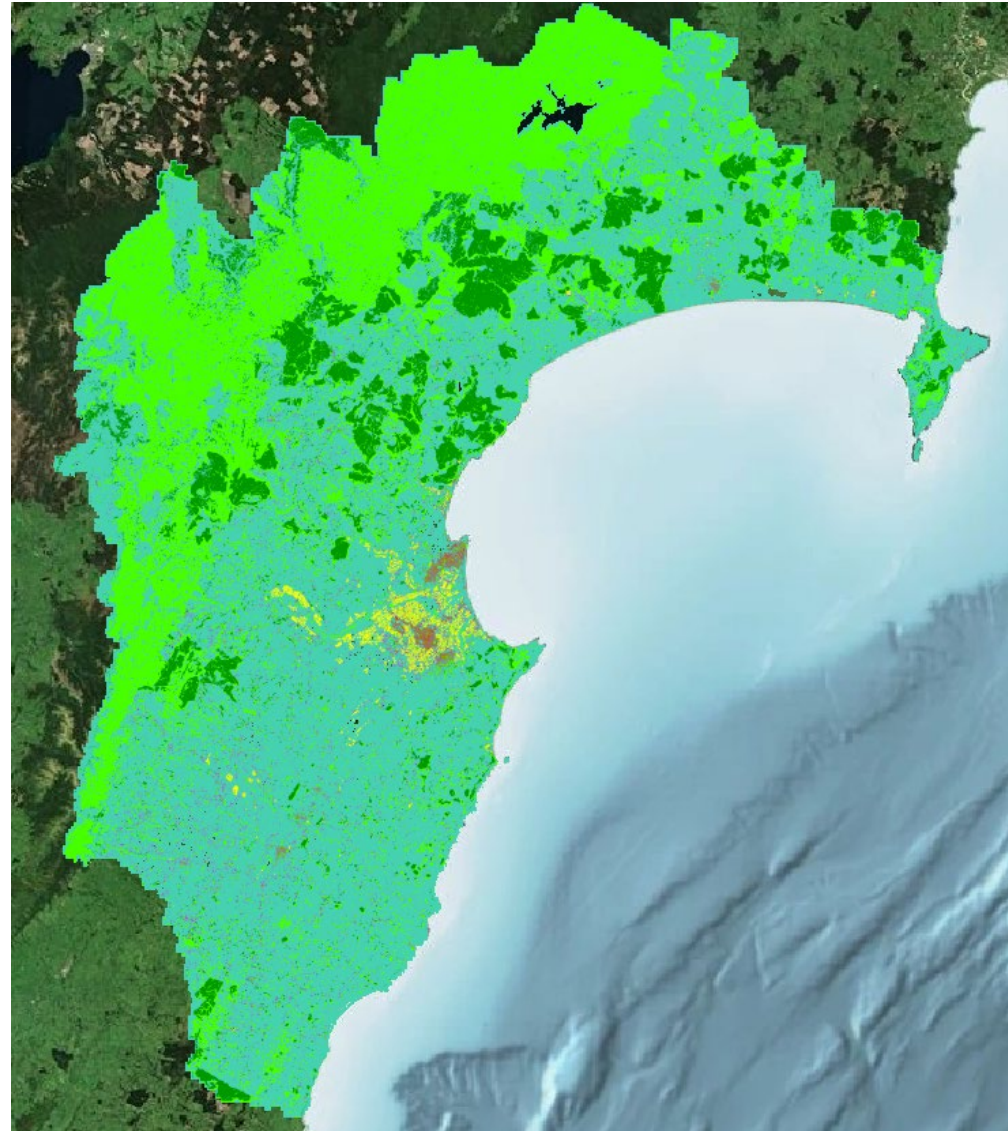
# Vegetation Layer

Spatial layer vegetation classes:

- forests
- standalone trees
- shelter belts
- Pine forest

HiRes Raster products at 30cm:

- DEM, DSM, CHM, low veg, canopy
- Daylight/Shadow



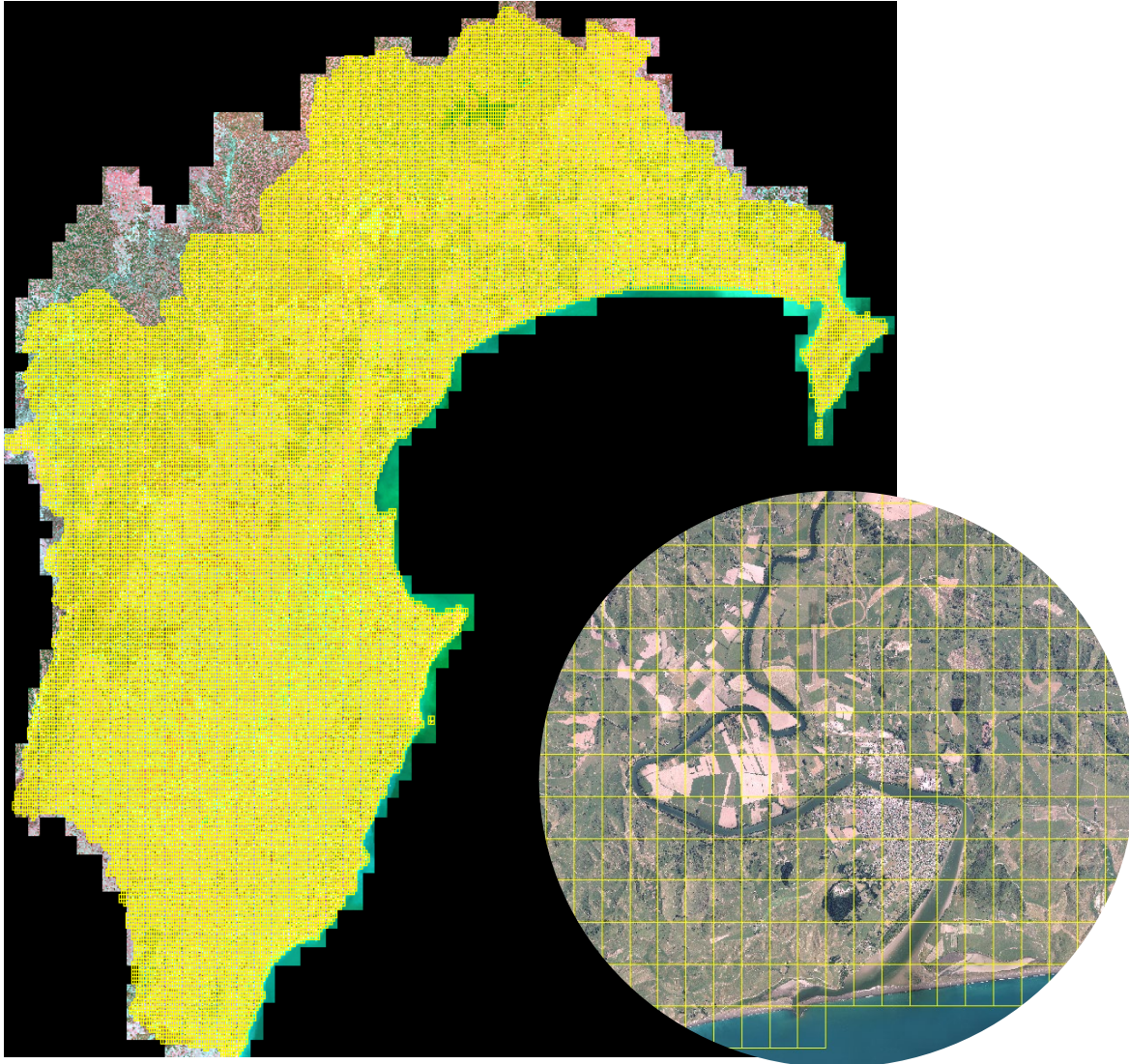
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# LiDAR Point Cloud 2020



>40,000 LAZ point cloud files (> 1 TB)

Tile-based processing to produce regional mosaics  
at 30 cm pixel resolution:

- Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
- Digital Surface Model (DSM)
- Canopy Height Model (CHM)

Mosaics are upscaled to 1 and 5 metre resolution  
using bilinear interpolation



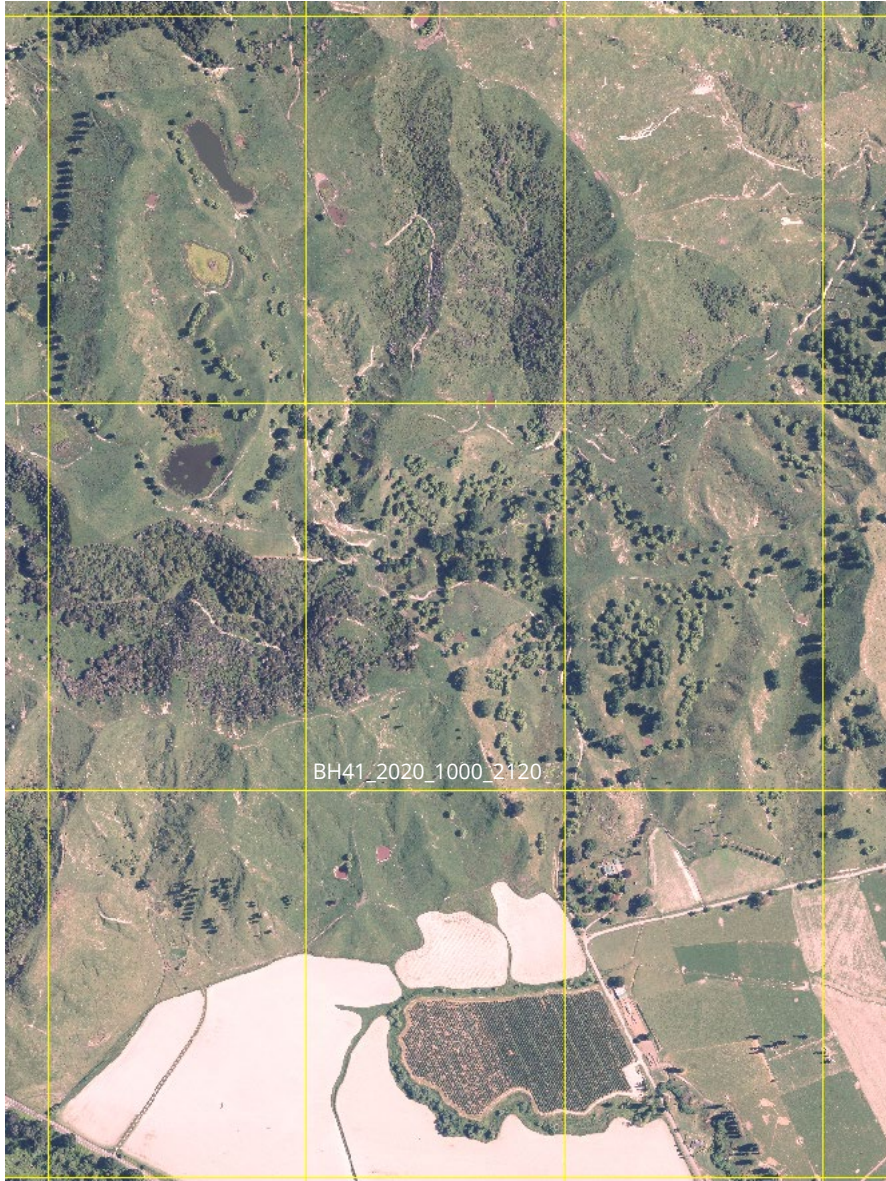
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# LiDAR Tile Processing



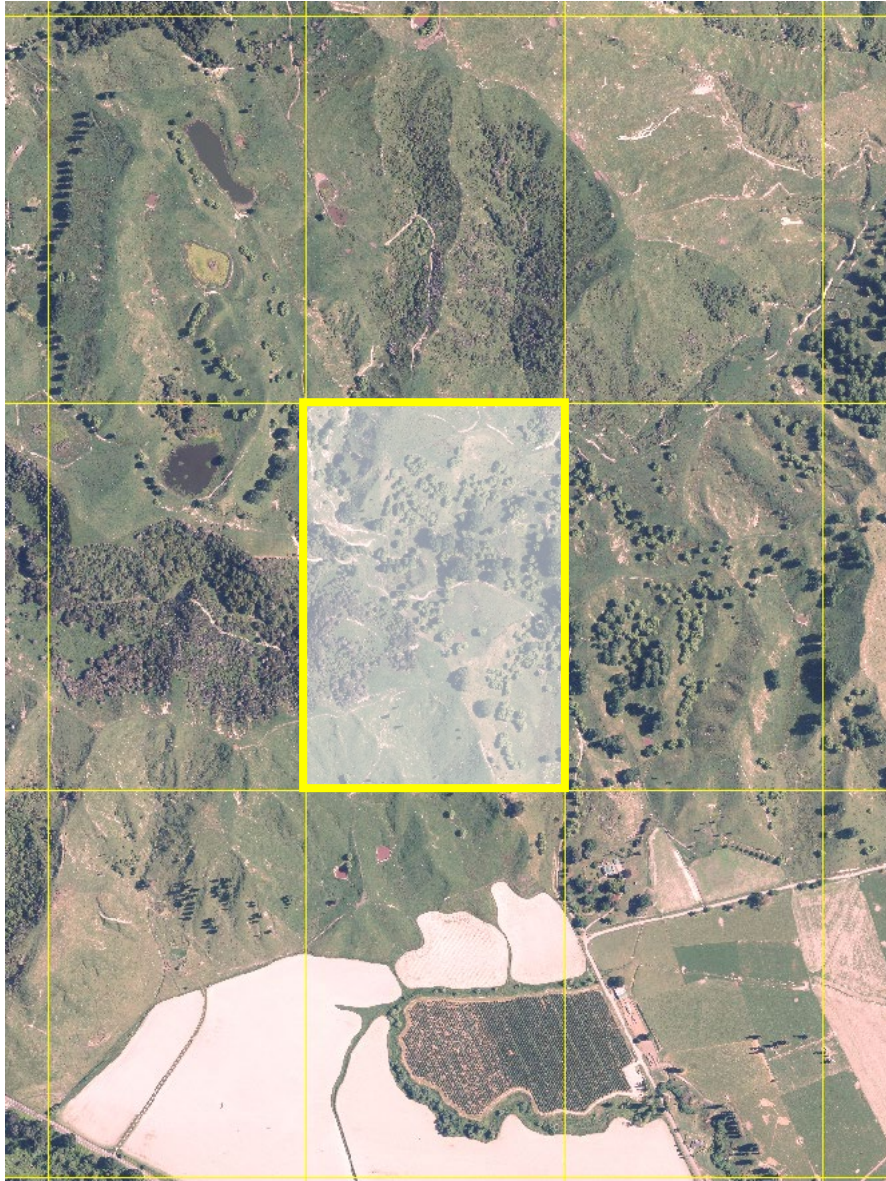
## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to created buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
6. Individual trees
7. Rasterize LiDAR Classification
8. Create daylight / shadow layers
9. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers





# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to create buffered point cloud
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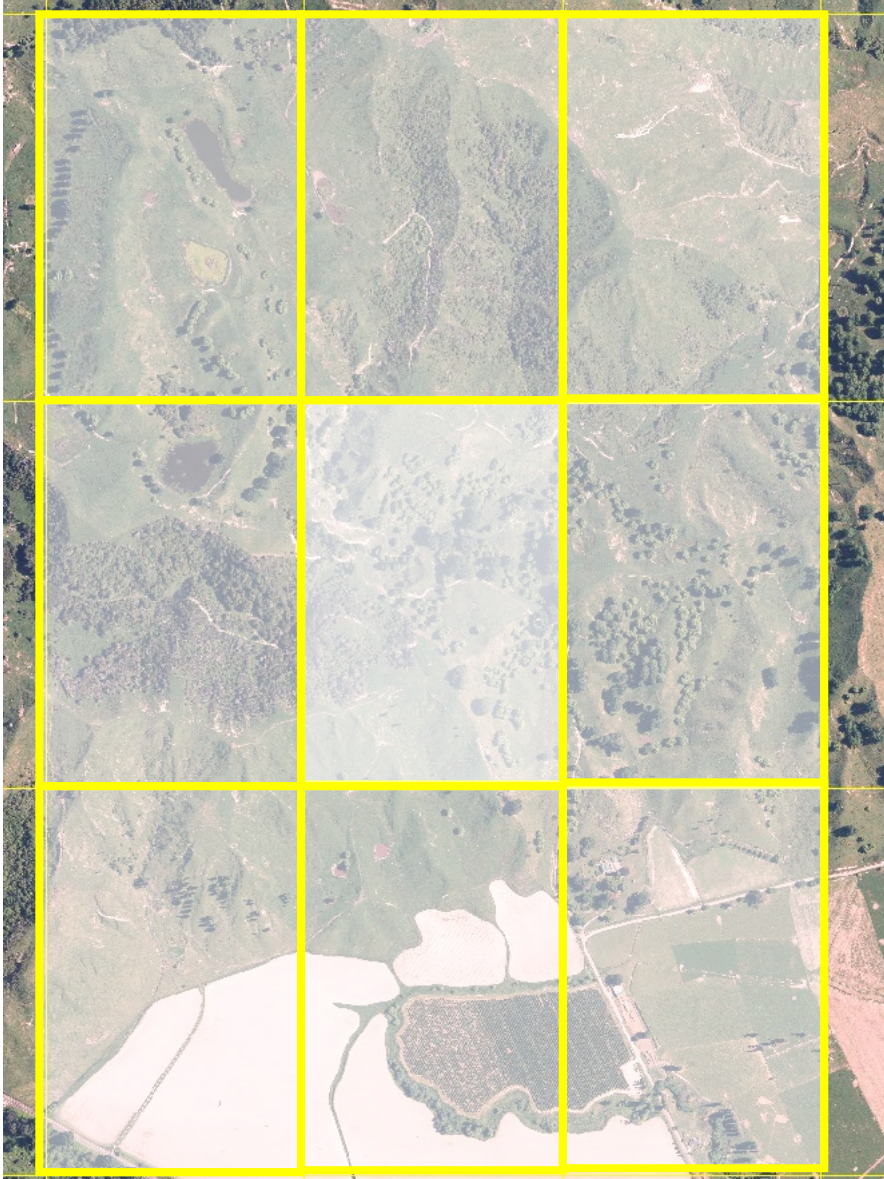
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# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

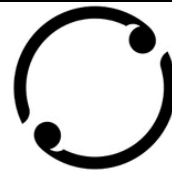
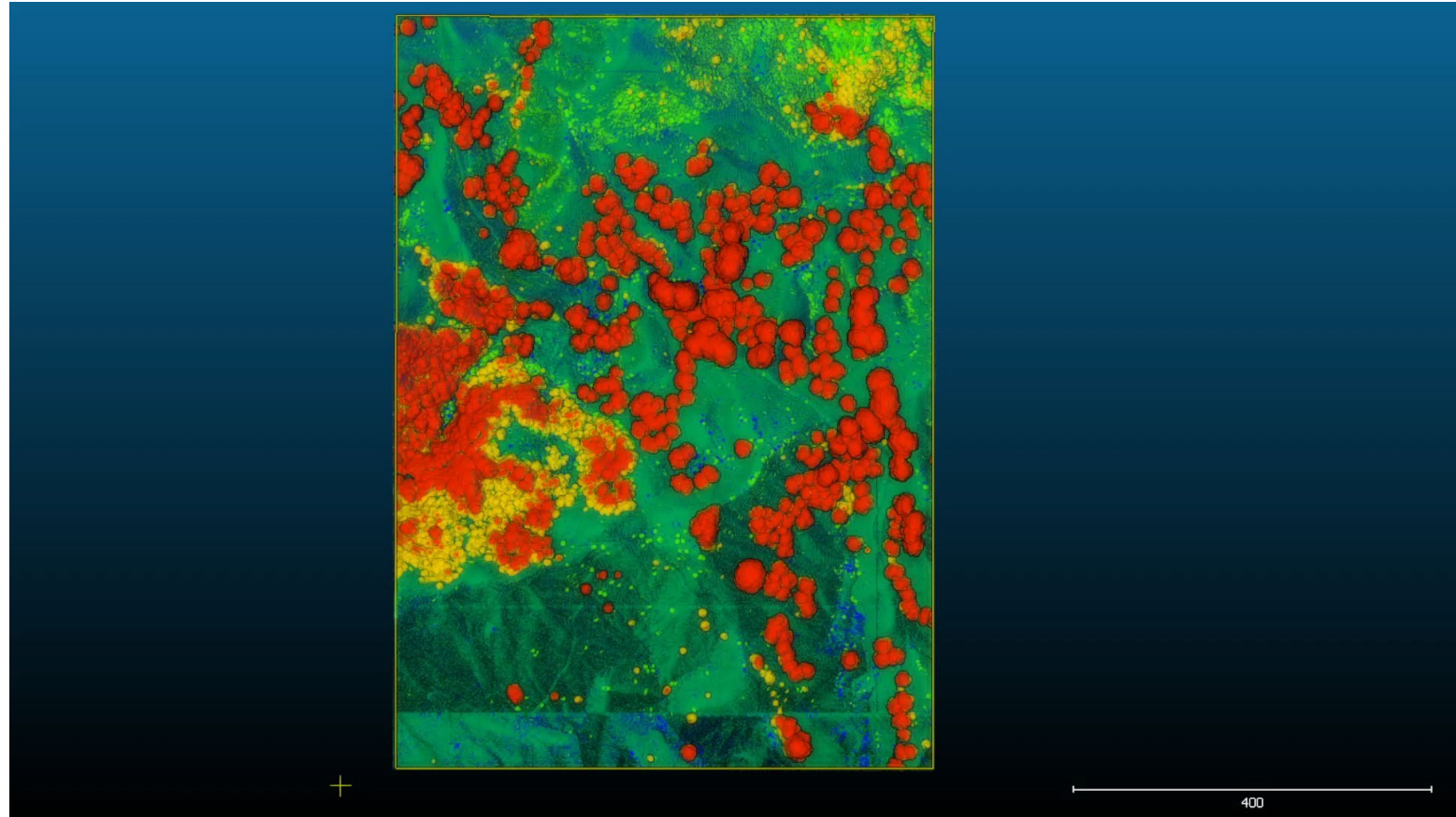
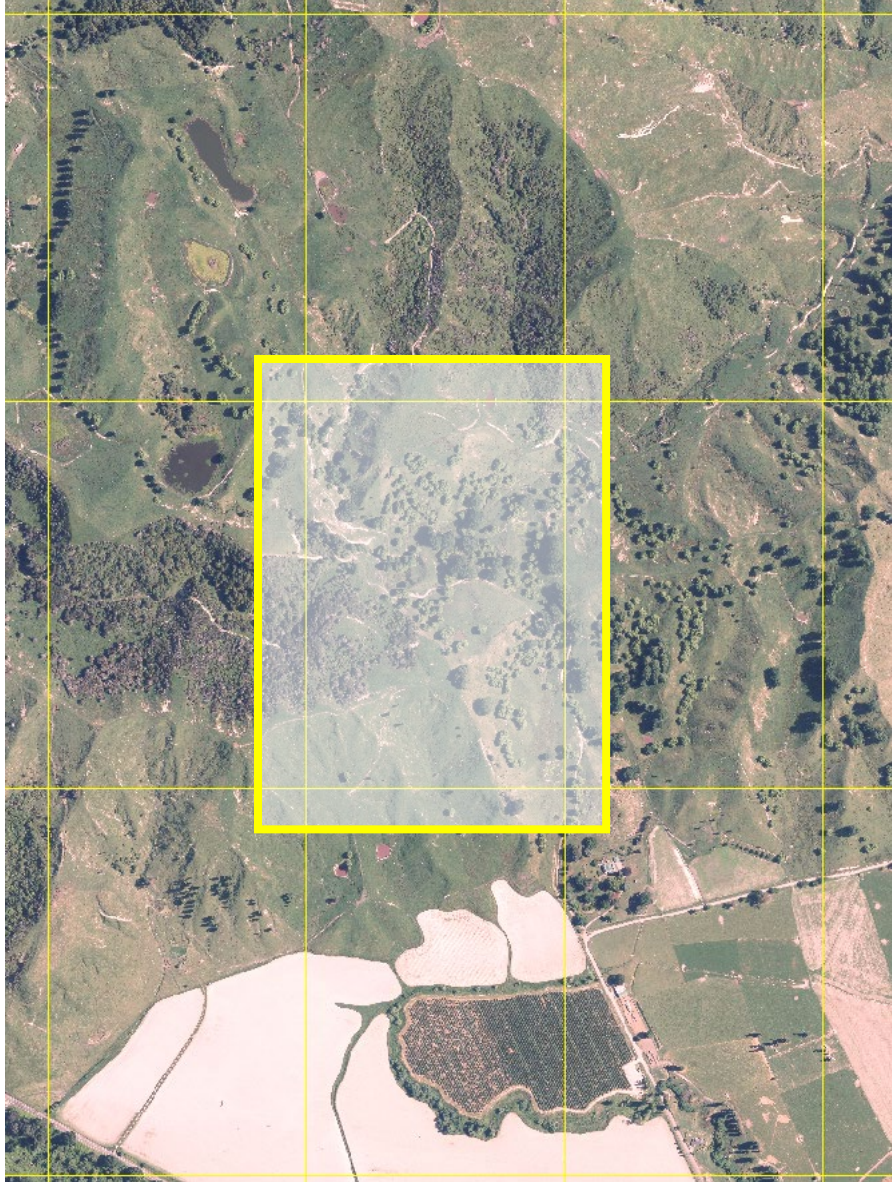
1. Merge tiles to created buffered point cloud
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# LiDAR Tile Processing



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# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to create buffered point cloud
2. **Create DEM + hillshade**
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
6. Individual trees
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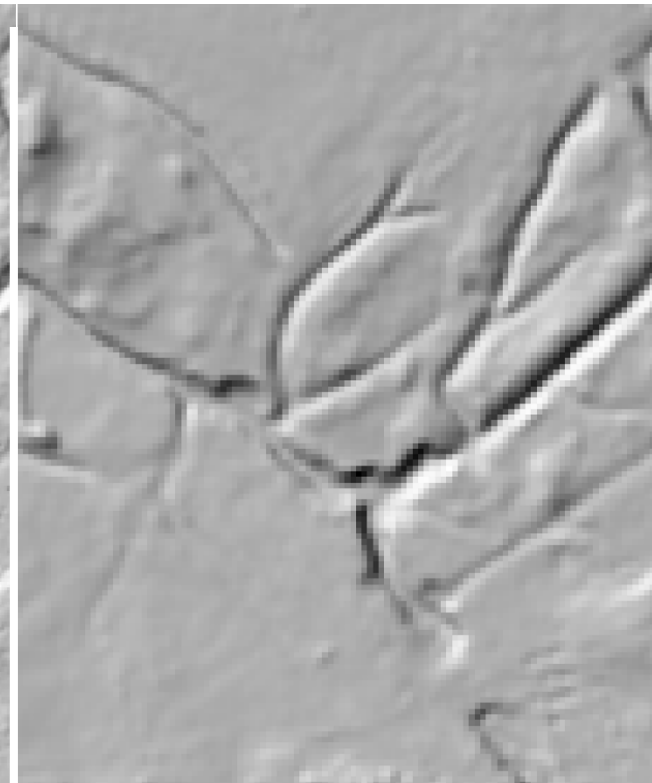
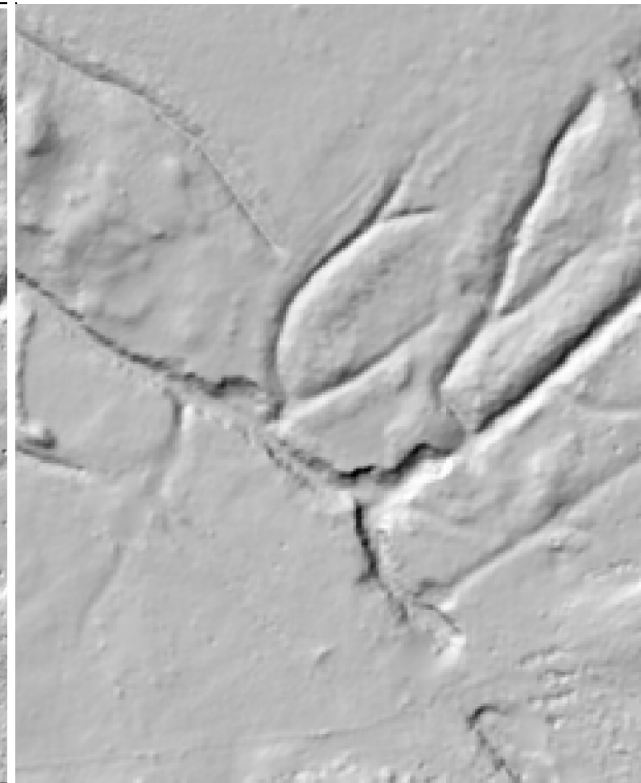
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30cm

50cm

1m

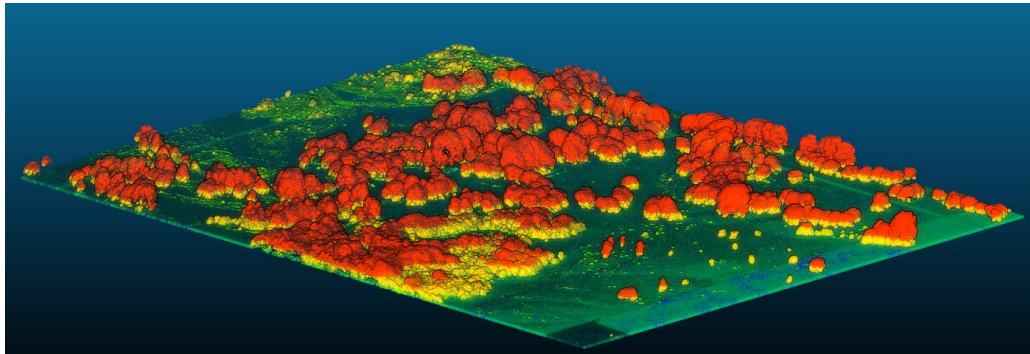
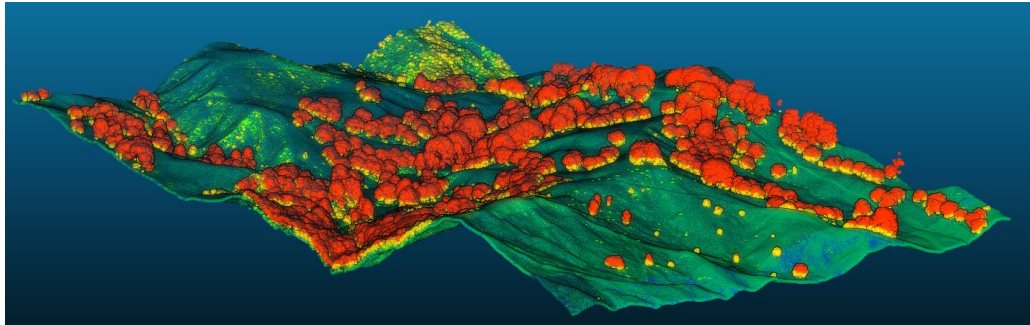


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# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

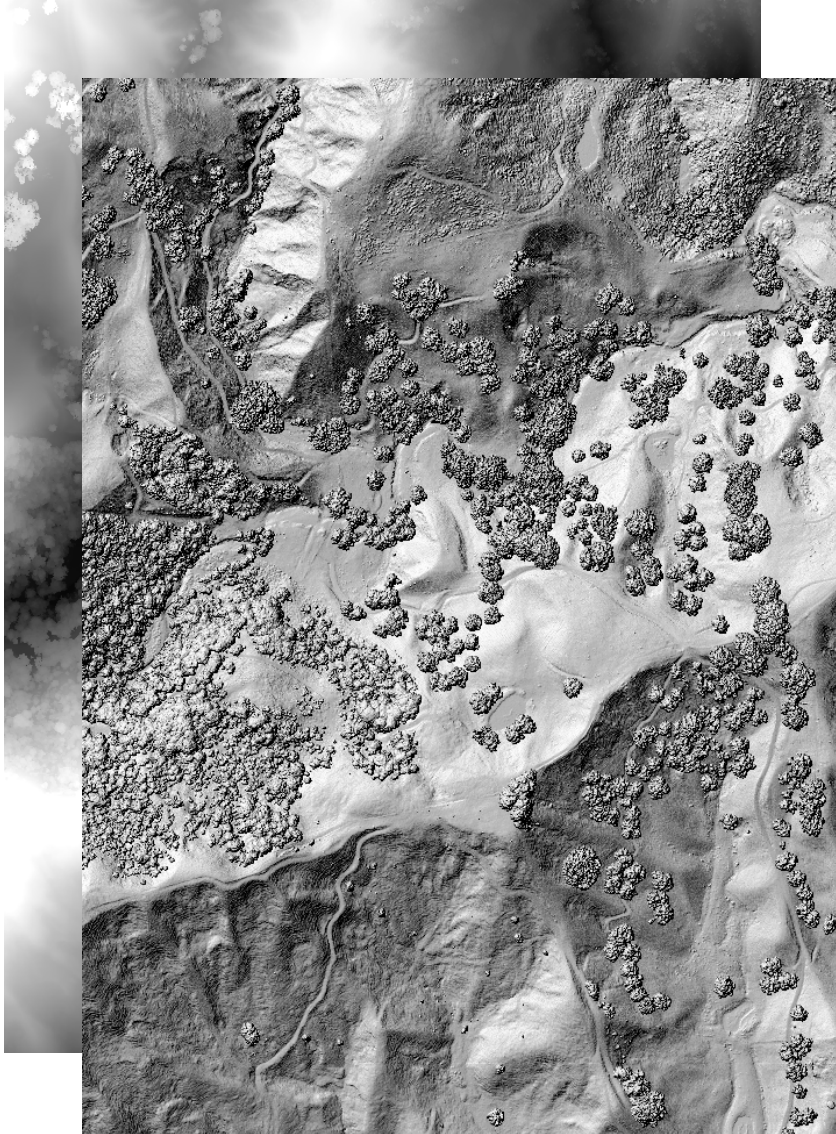
1. Merge tiles to created buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. **Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)**
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
6. Individual trees
7. Create daylight / shadow layers
8. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers



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# LiDAR Tile Processing



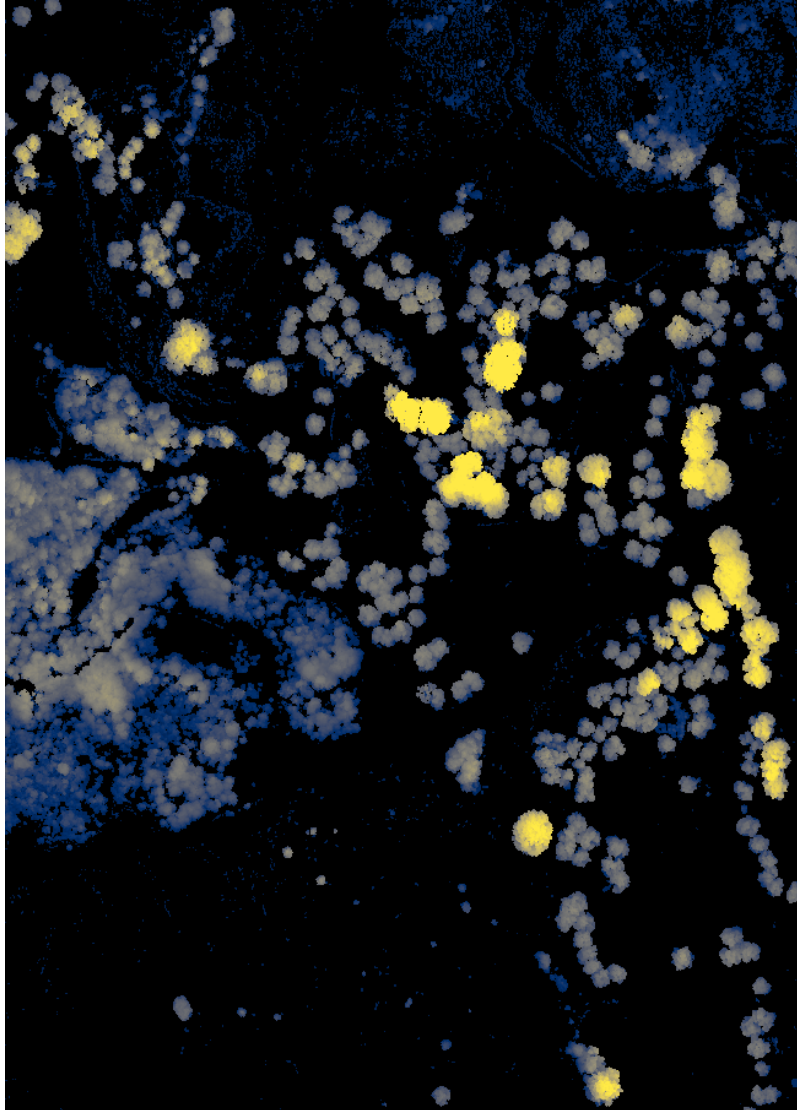
## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to create buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
- 4. Create DSM + hillshade**
5. Create CHM
6. Individual trees
7. Create daylight / shadow layers
8. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers



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# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to created buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
- 5. Create CHM**
6. Individual trees
7. Create daylight / shadow layers
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# LiDAR Tile Processing

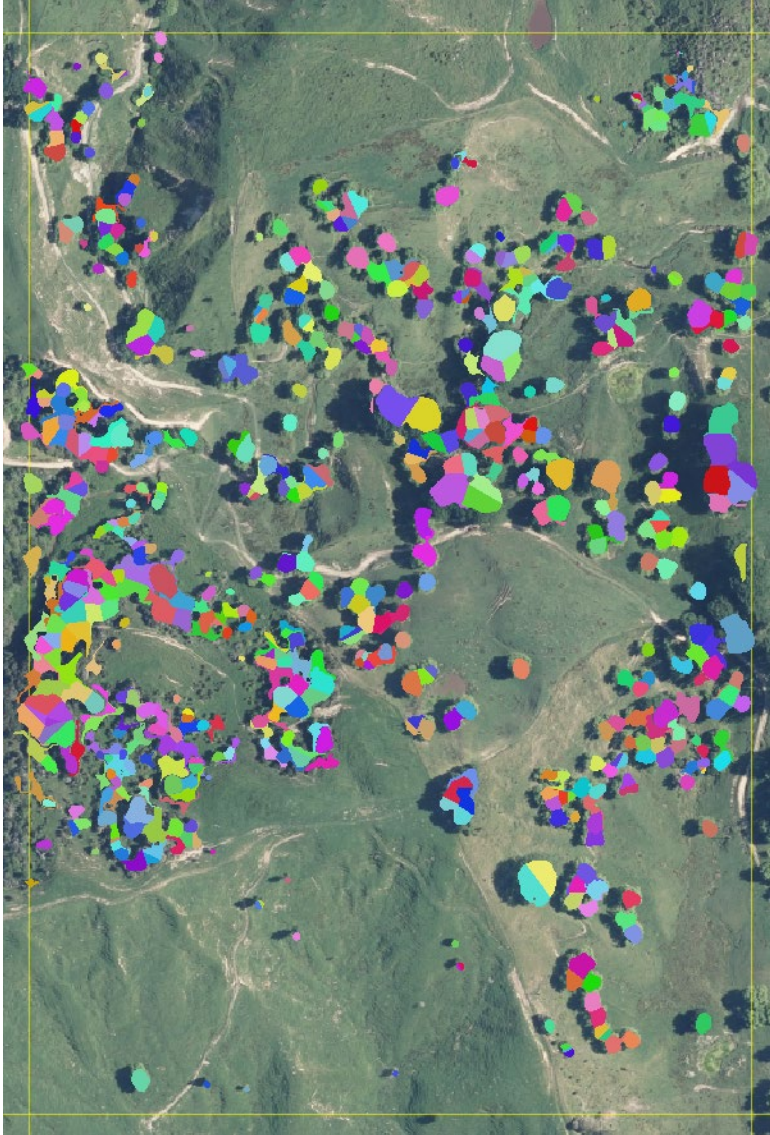


## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to create buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
6. **Individual trees**
7. Create daylight / shadow layers
8. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers



# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to created buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
6. **Individual trees**
7. Create daylight / shadow layers
8. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers





# LiDAR Tile Processing



## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to create buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
- 6. Individual trees**
7. Create daylight / shadow layers
8. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers



# LiDAR Tile Processing



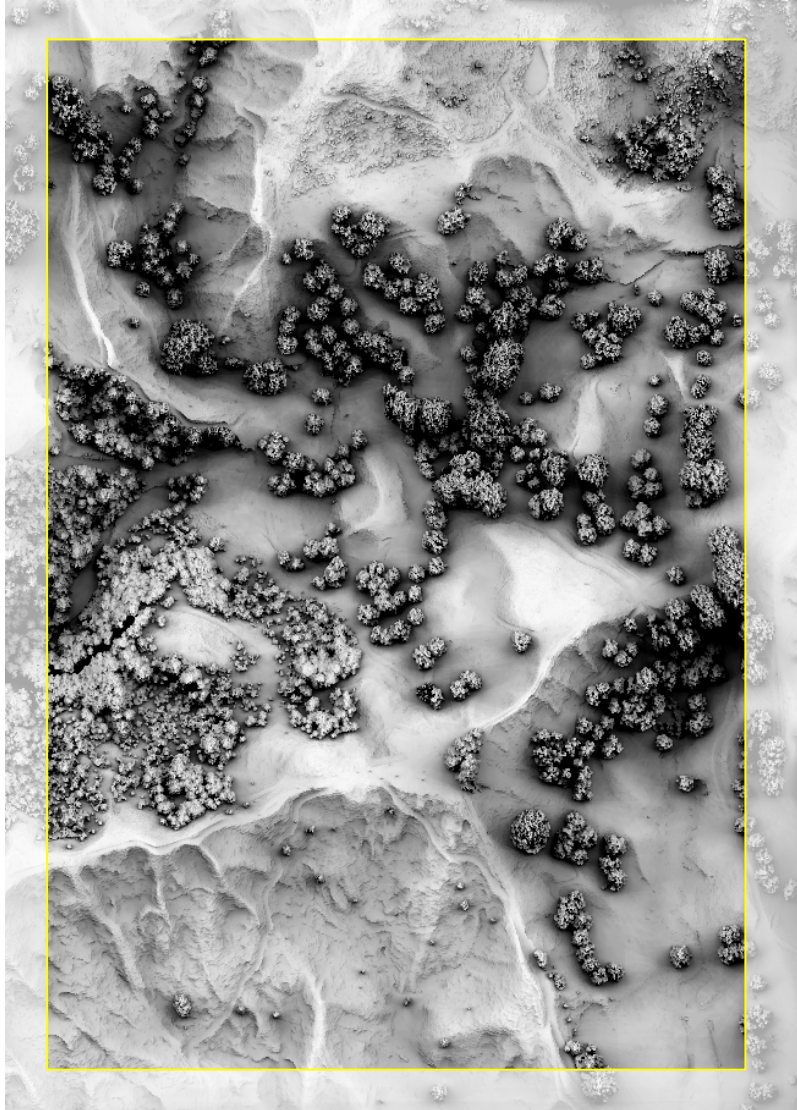
## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to created buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create CHM
6. Individual trees
7. **Create daylight / shadow layers**
8. Cut off buffer region of all raster layers





# LiDAR Tile Processing



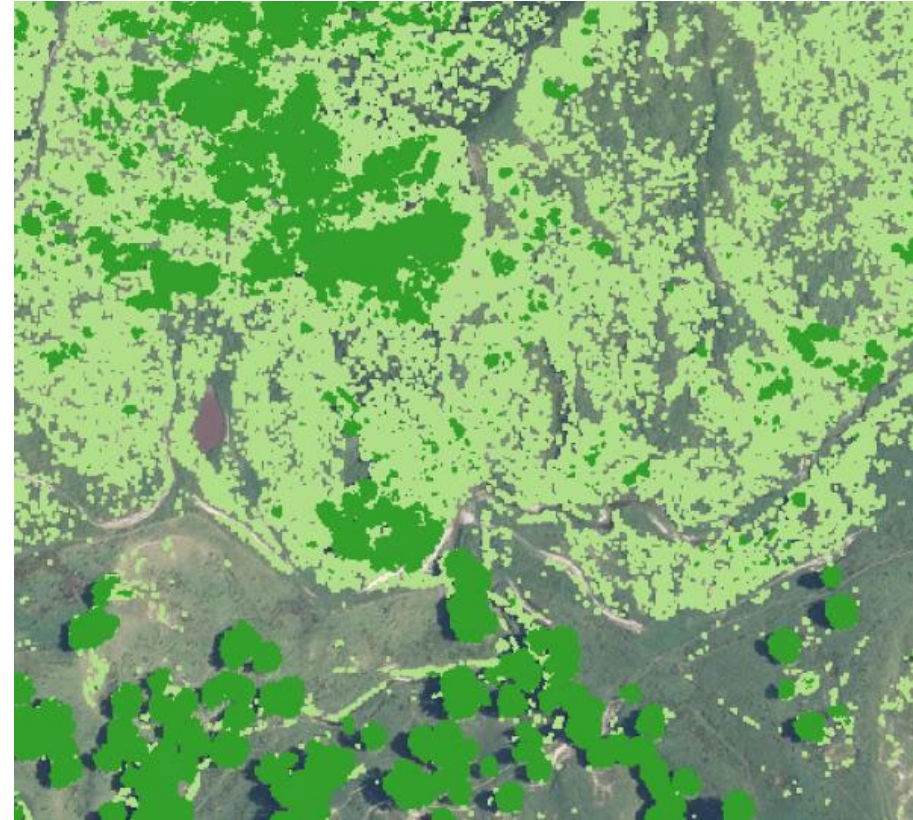
## Workflow steps:

1. Merge tiles to create buffered point cloud
2. Create DEM + hillshade
3. Normalize Point Cloud (height above ground)
4. Create DSM + hillshade
5. Create nDSM
6. Create CHM
7. Individual trees
8. Create daylight / shadow layers
9. **Cut off buffer region of all raster layers**



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# Tree canopy and short vegetation layers



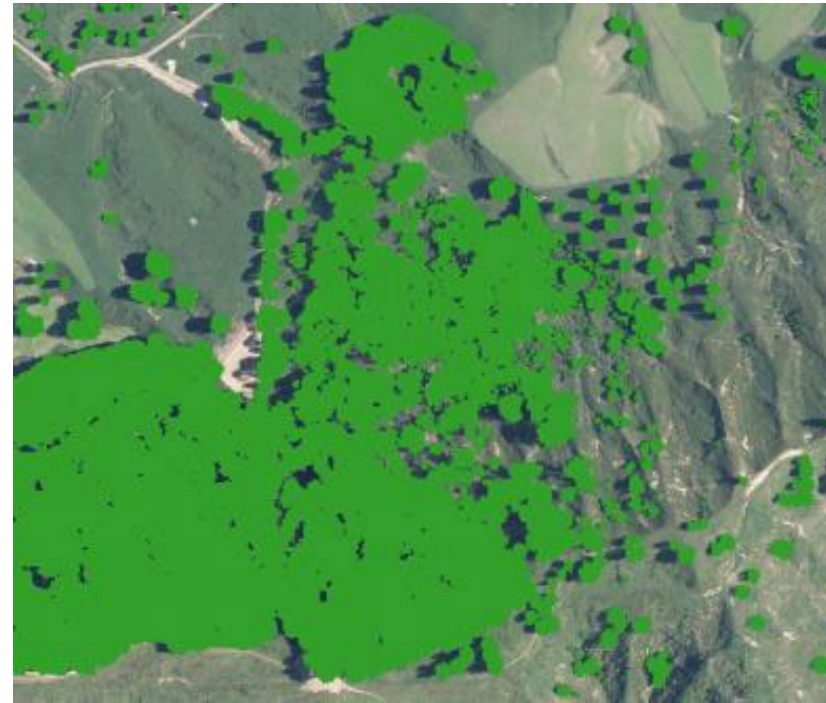
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# Forest layer

## Tree canopy layer

## Forest layer



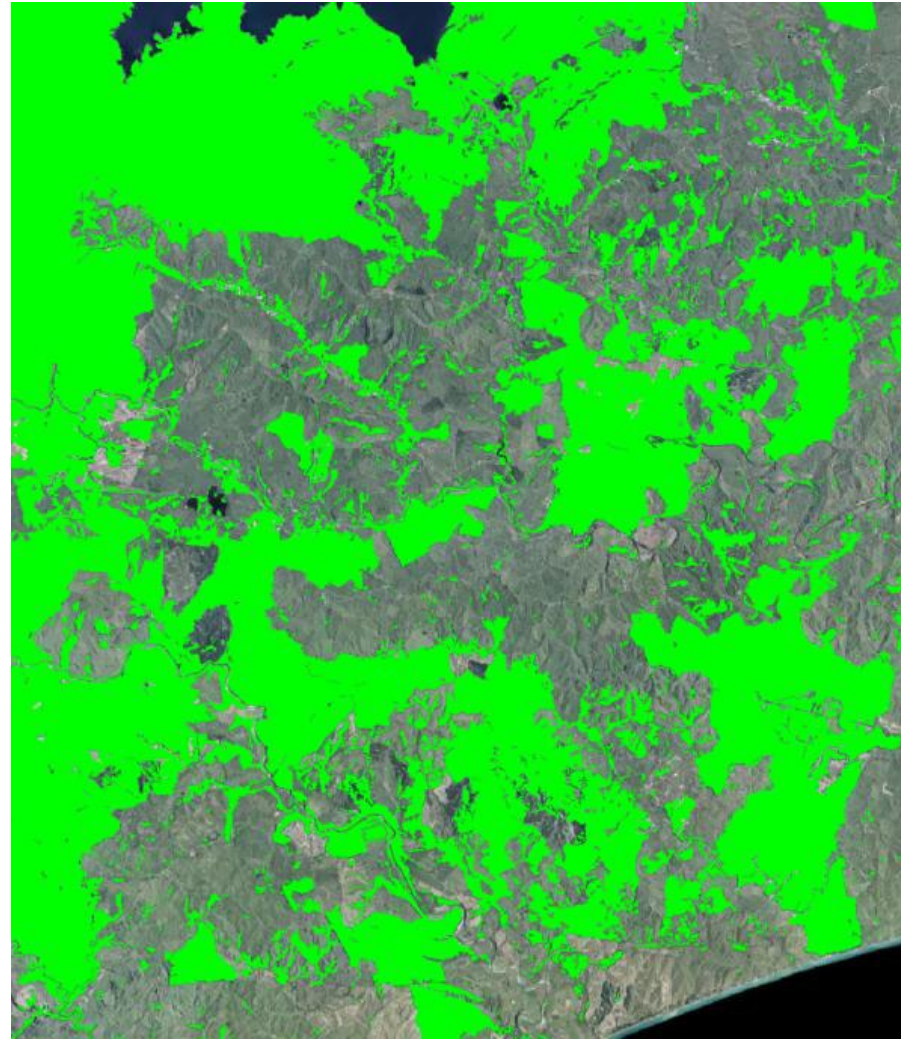
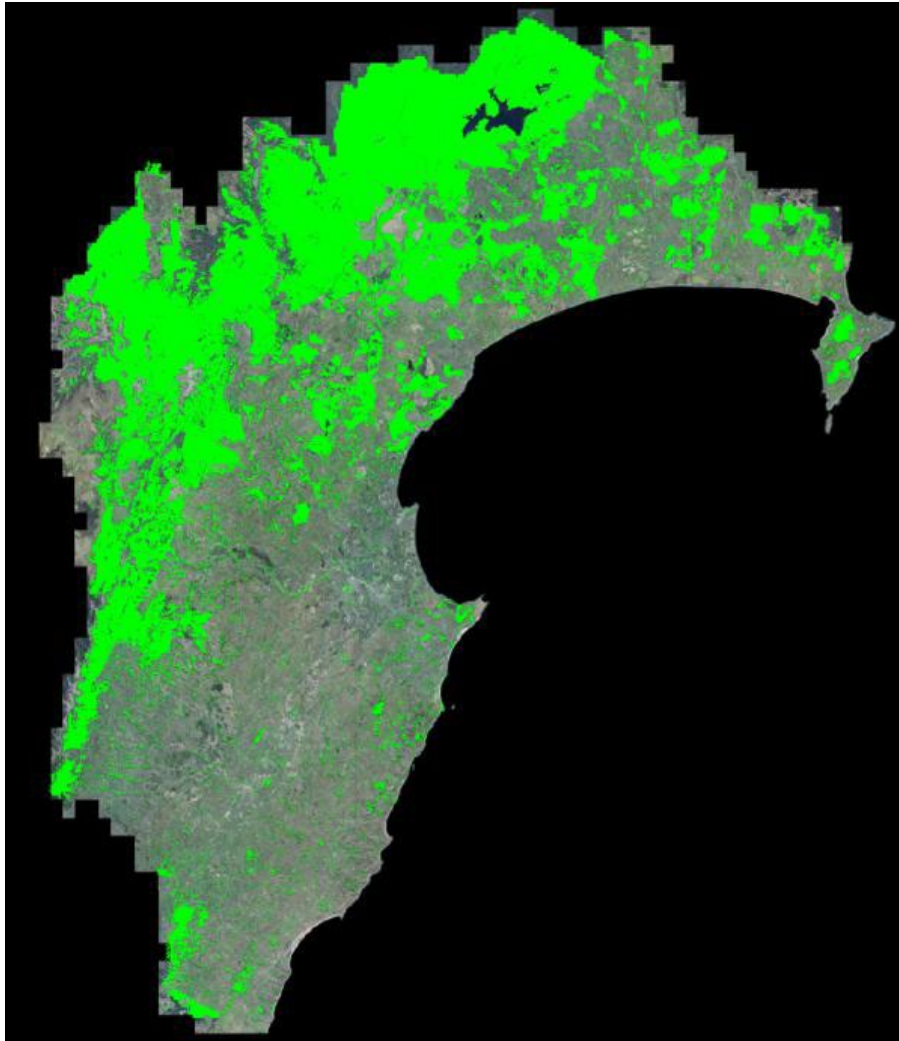
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# Forest layer

5,505.6 km<sup>2</sup>; about 37.3 % of the LiDAR survey area

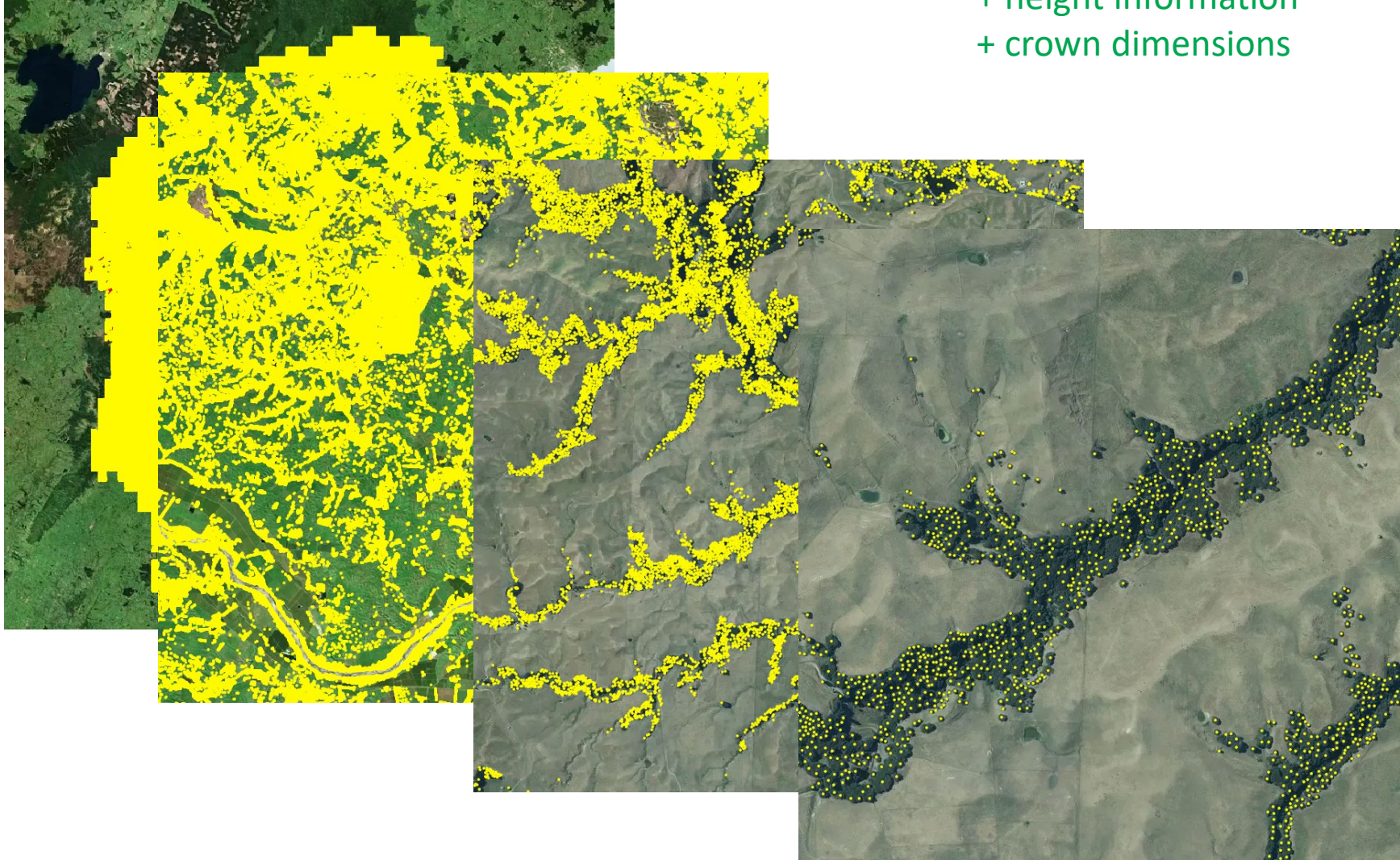


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## Individual tree layer

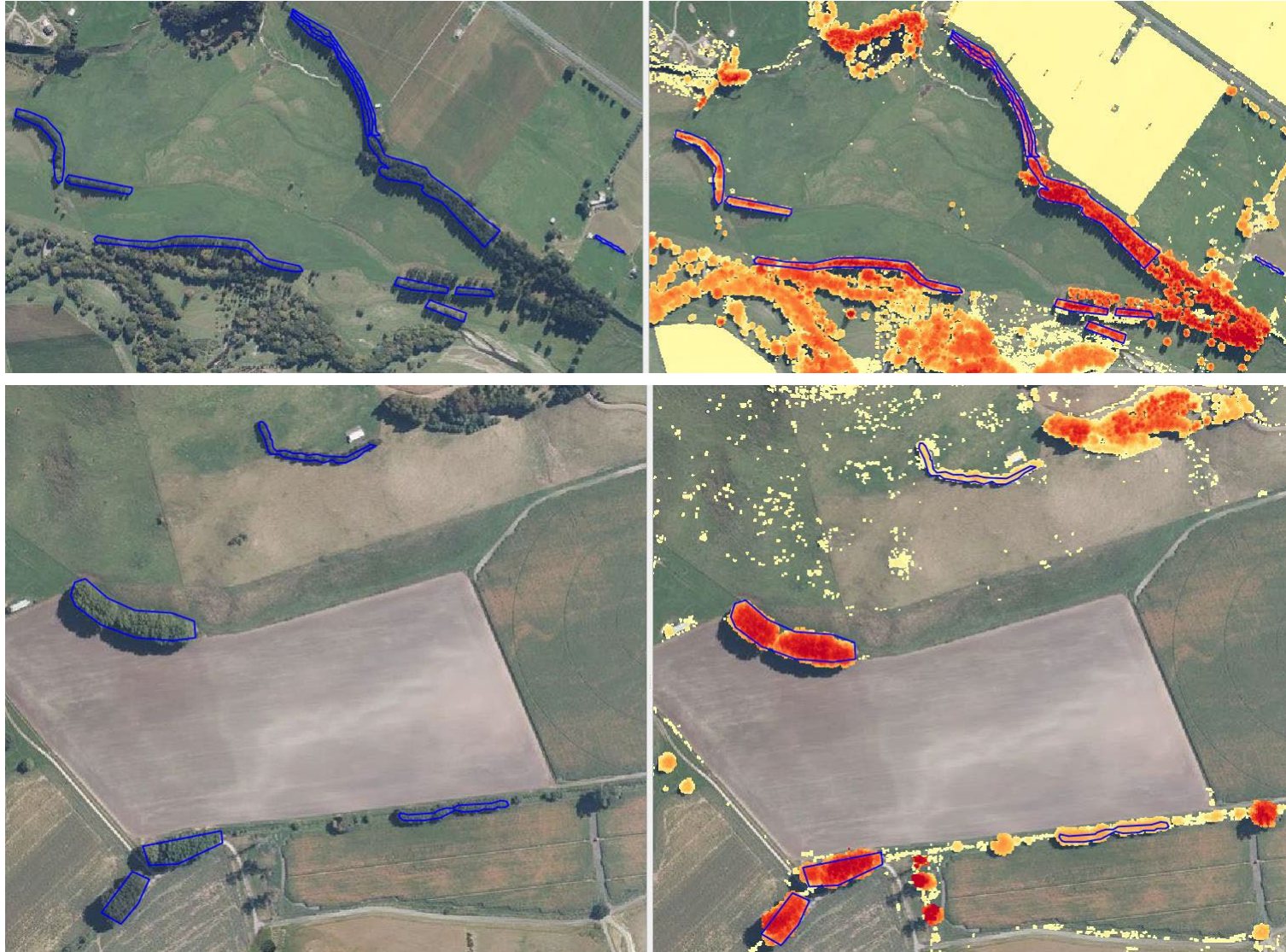
57.3 million trees  
+ height information  
+ crown dimensions



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# Shelter belt layer – Training data



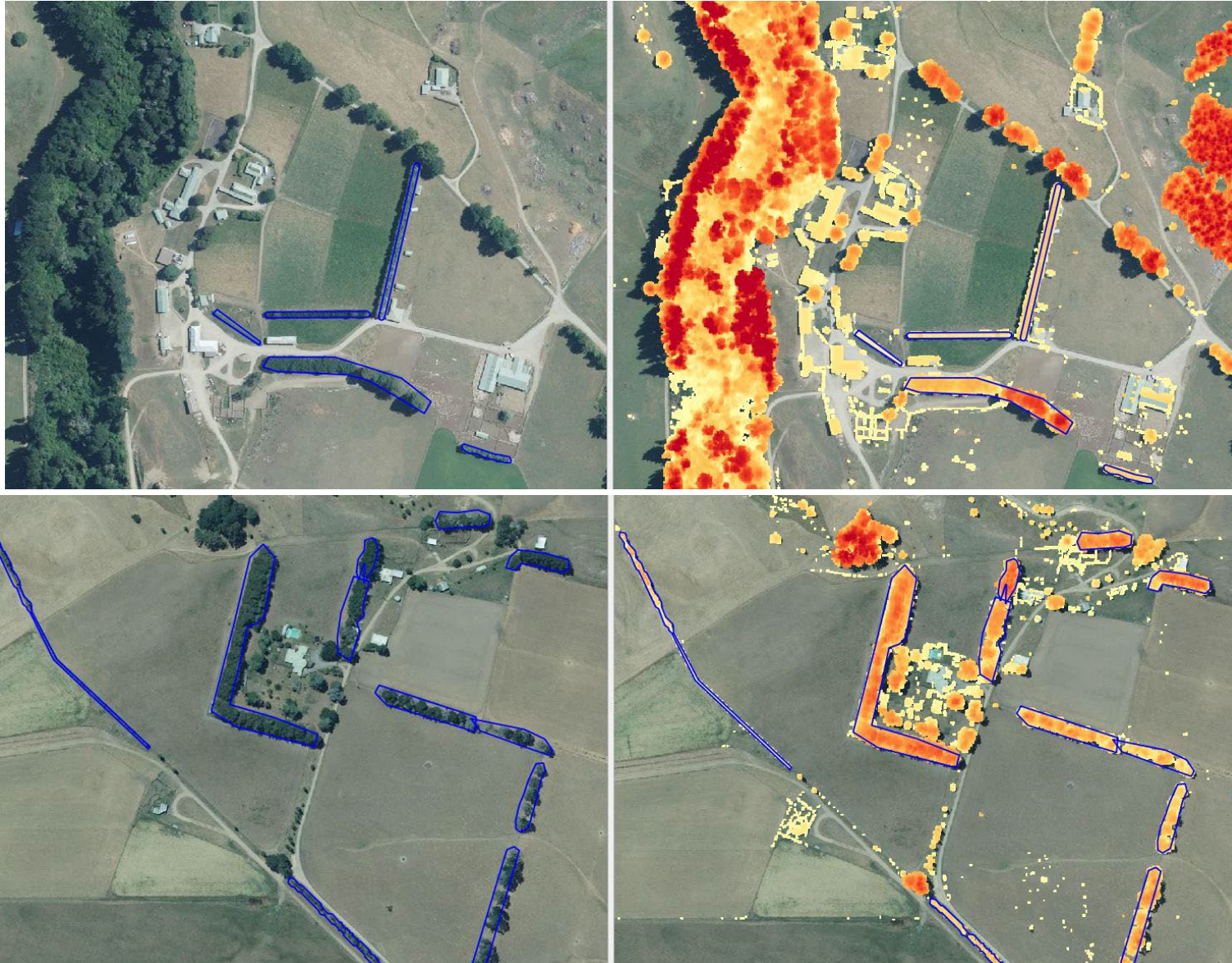
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# Shelter belt layer – Training data



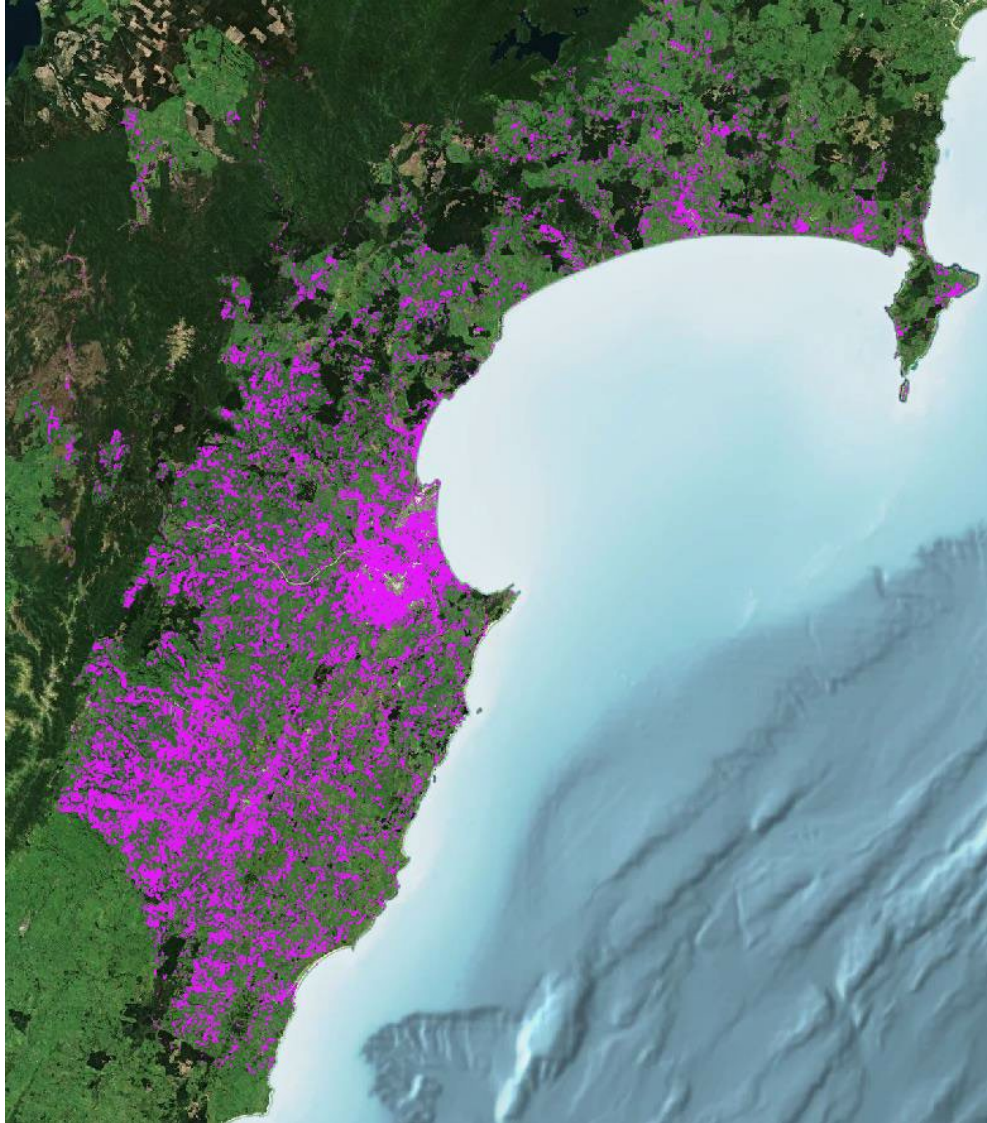
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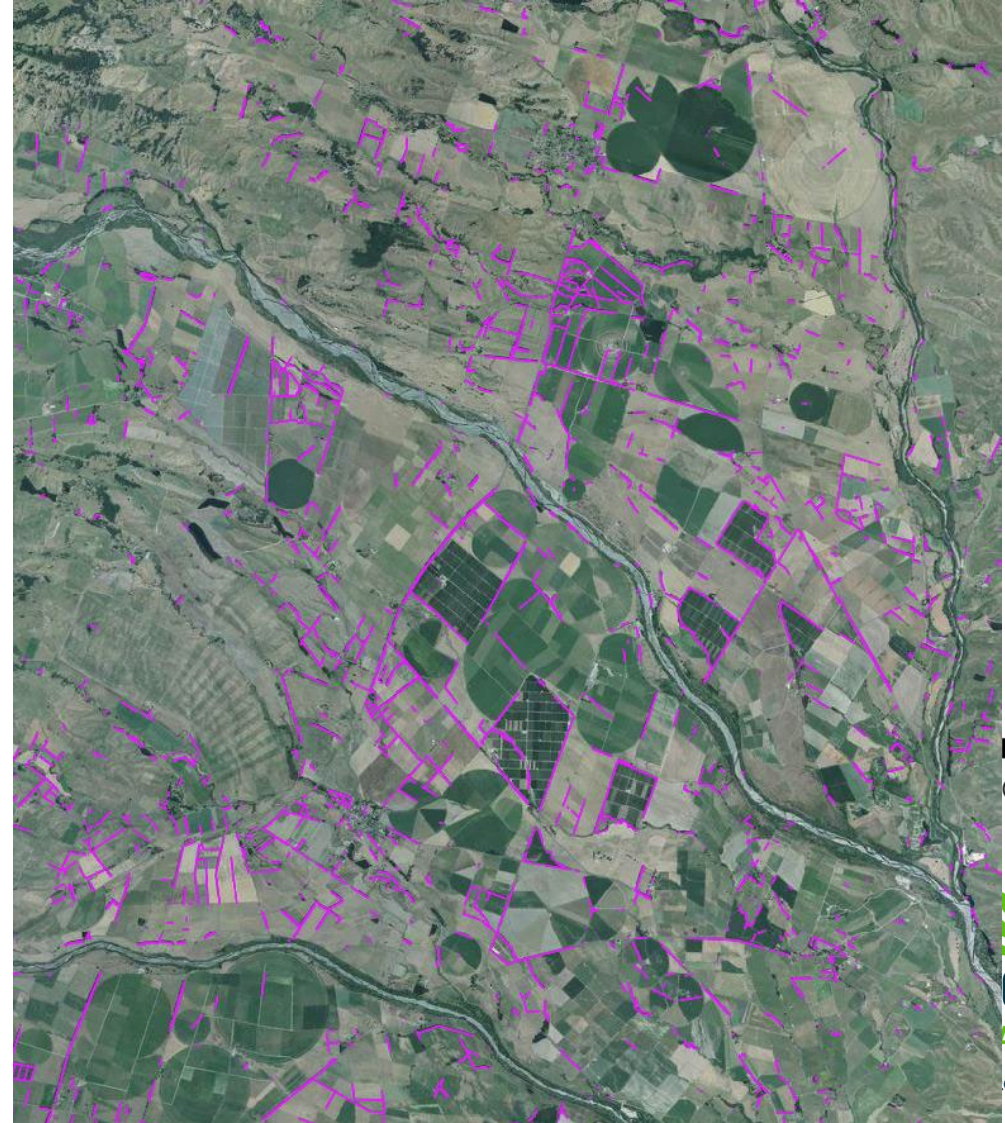
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# Shelter belt layer – Result



39,798 shelter belts



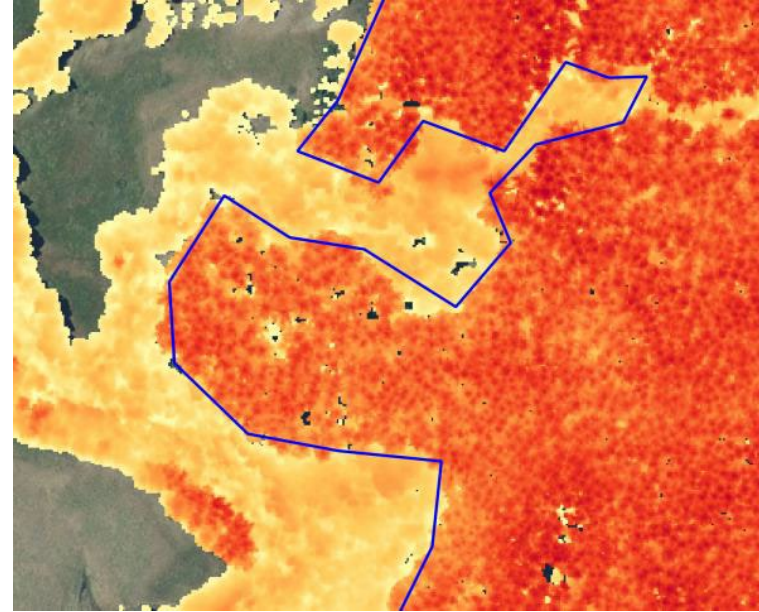
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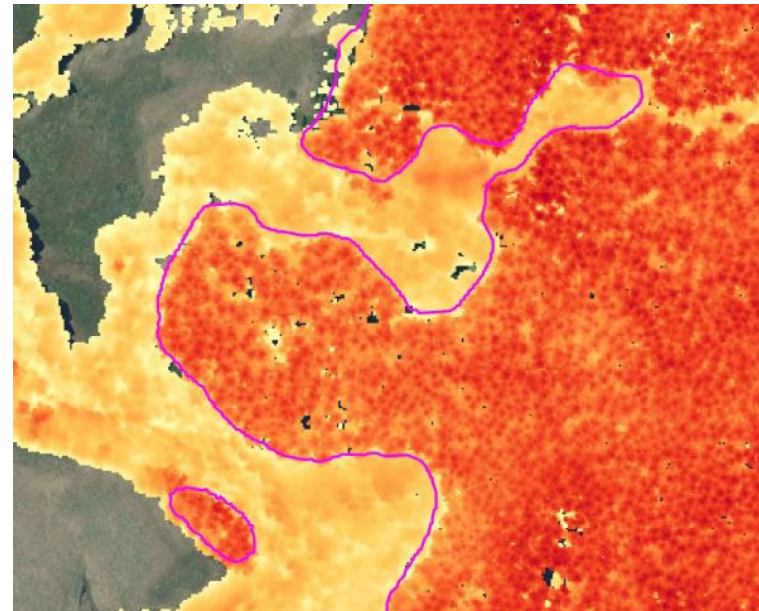
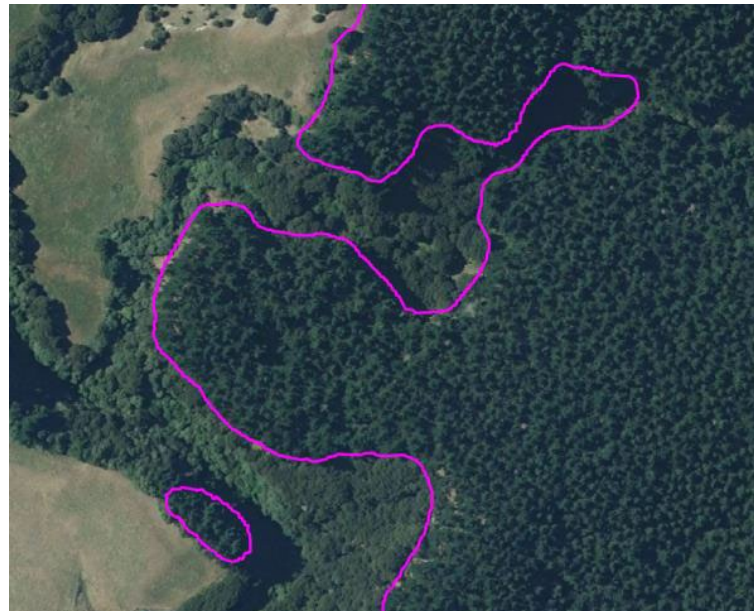


# Pine forest layer

Label



Prediction



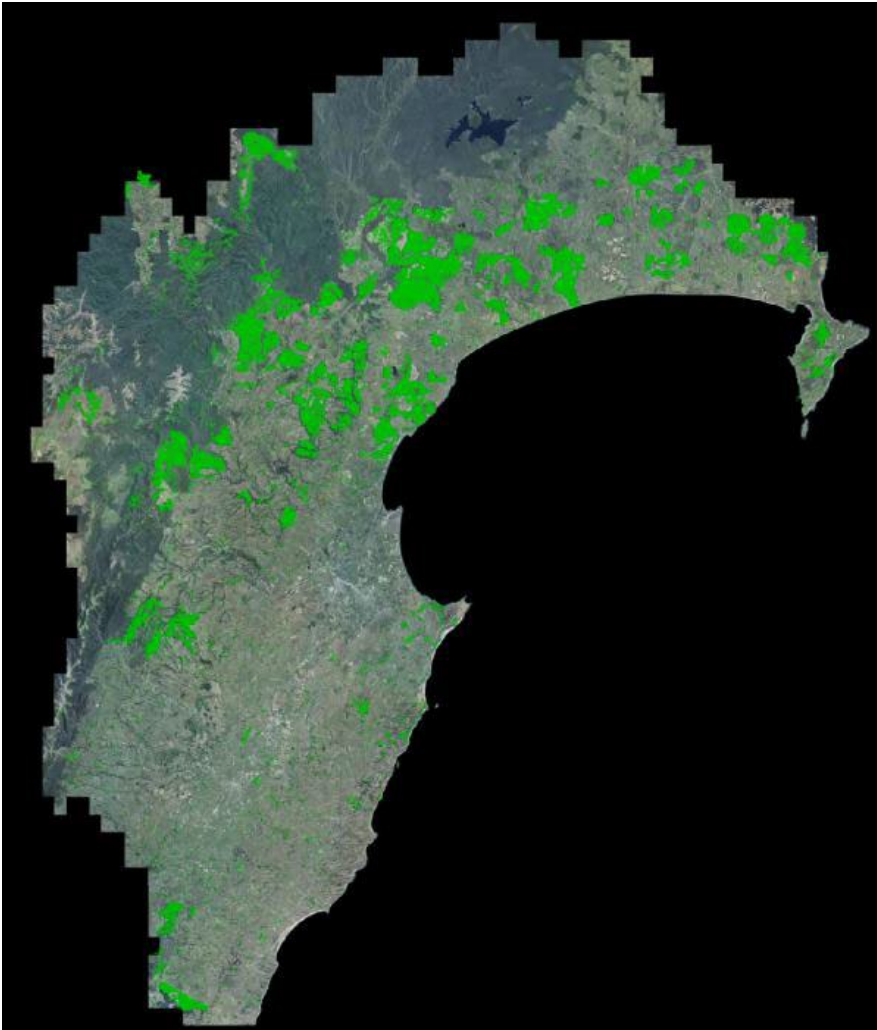
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# Pine forest layer

18,662 polygons; 1,511.8 km<sup>2</sup>



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+ individual trees



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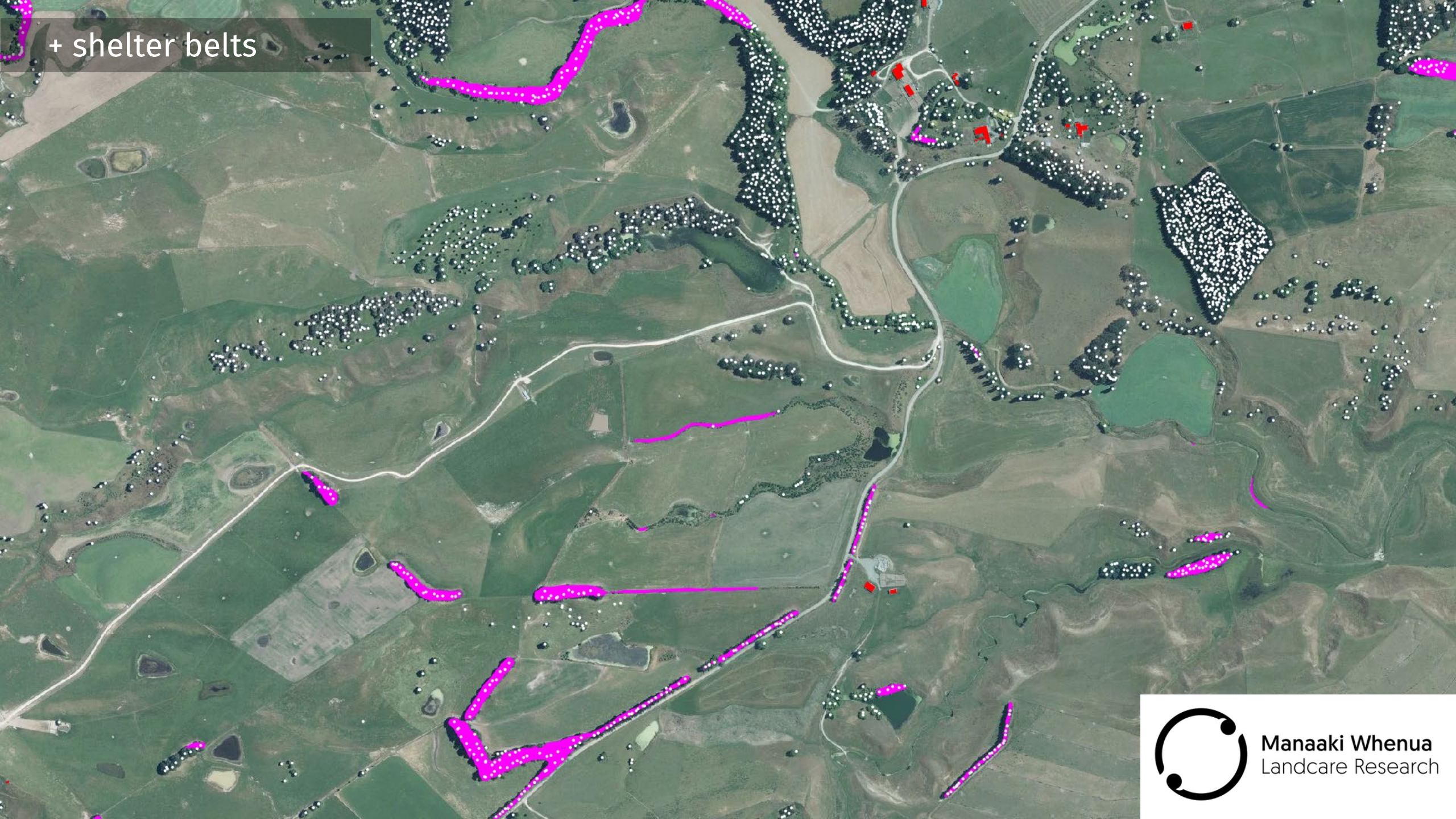
+ buildings



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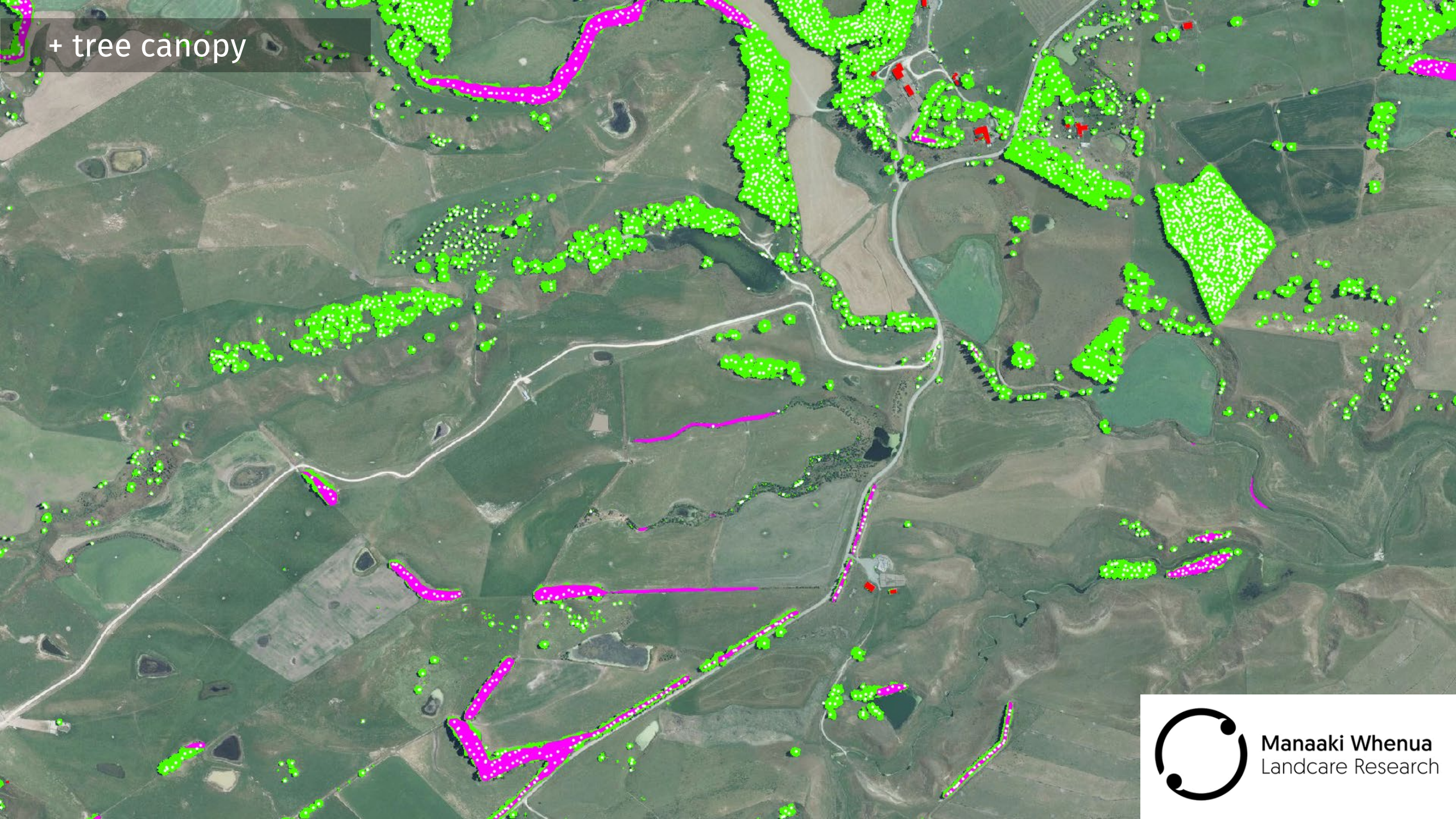
+ shelter belts



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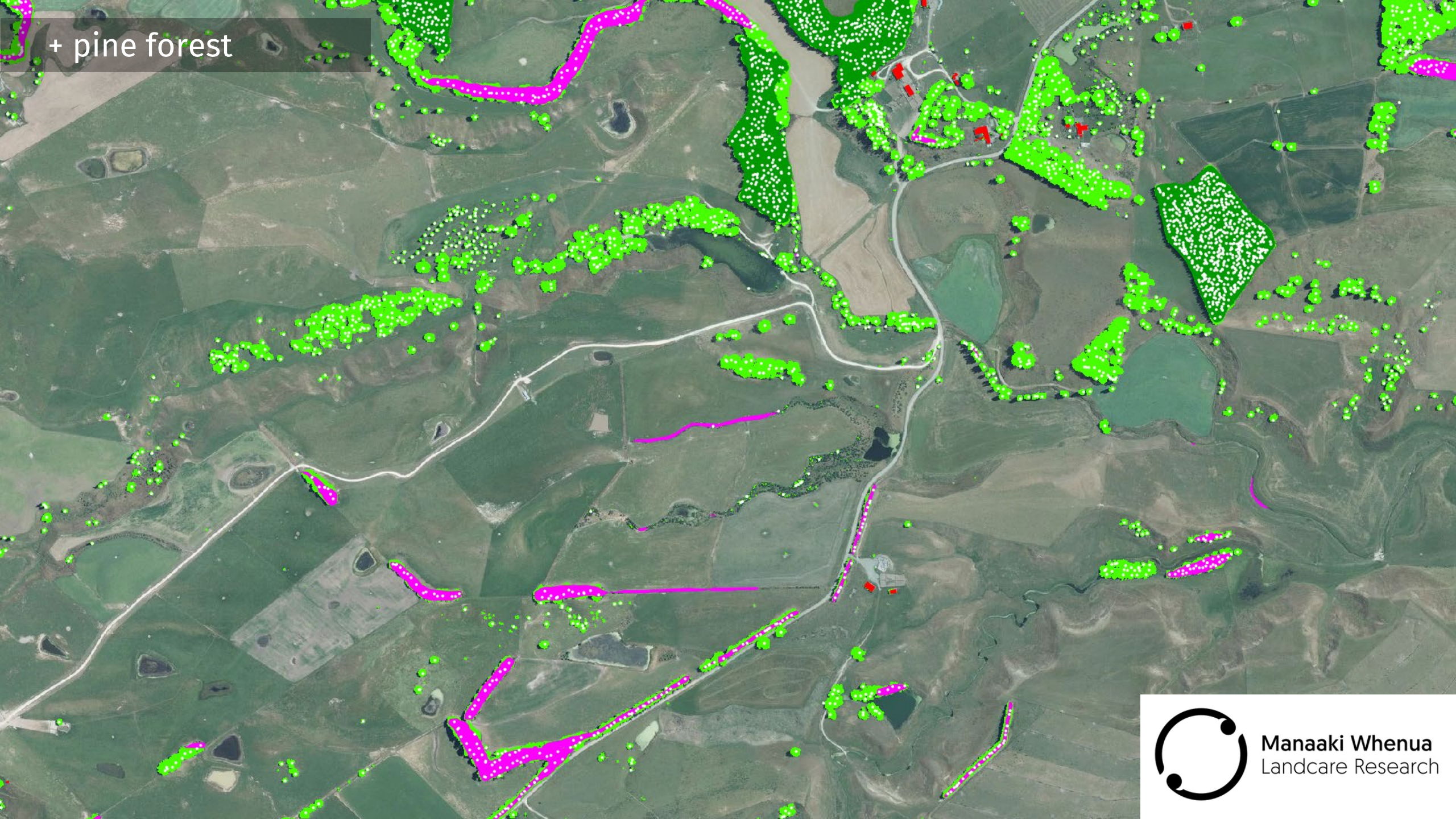
+ tree canopy



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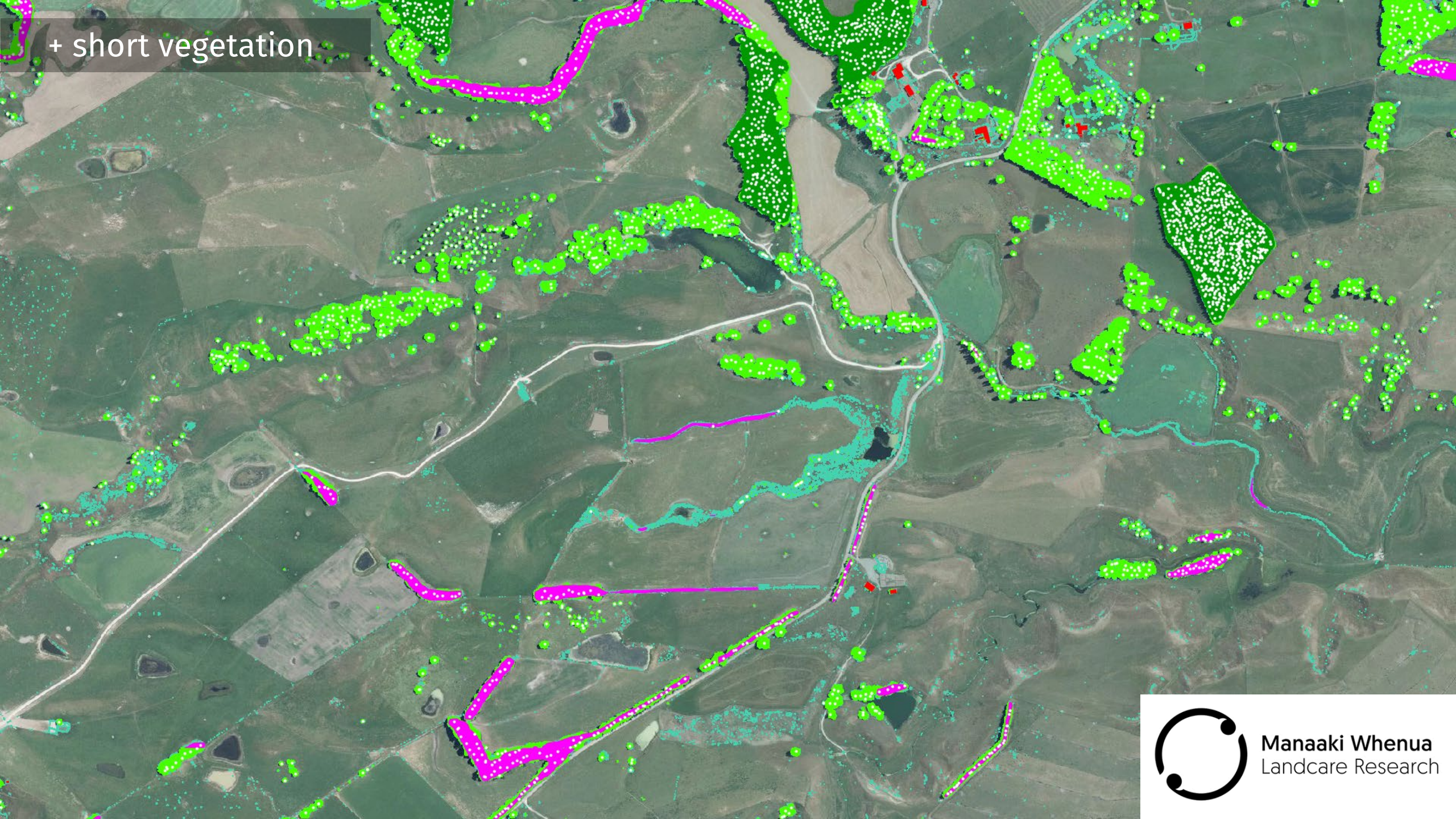
+ pine forest



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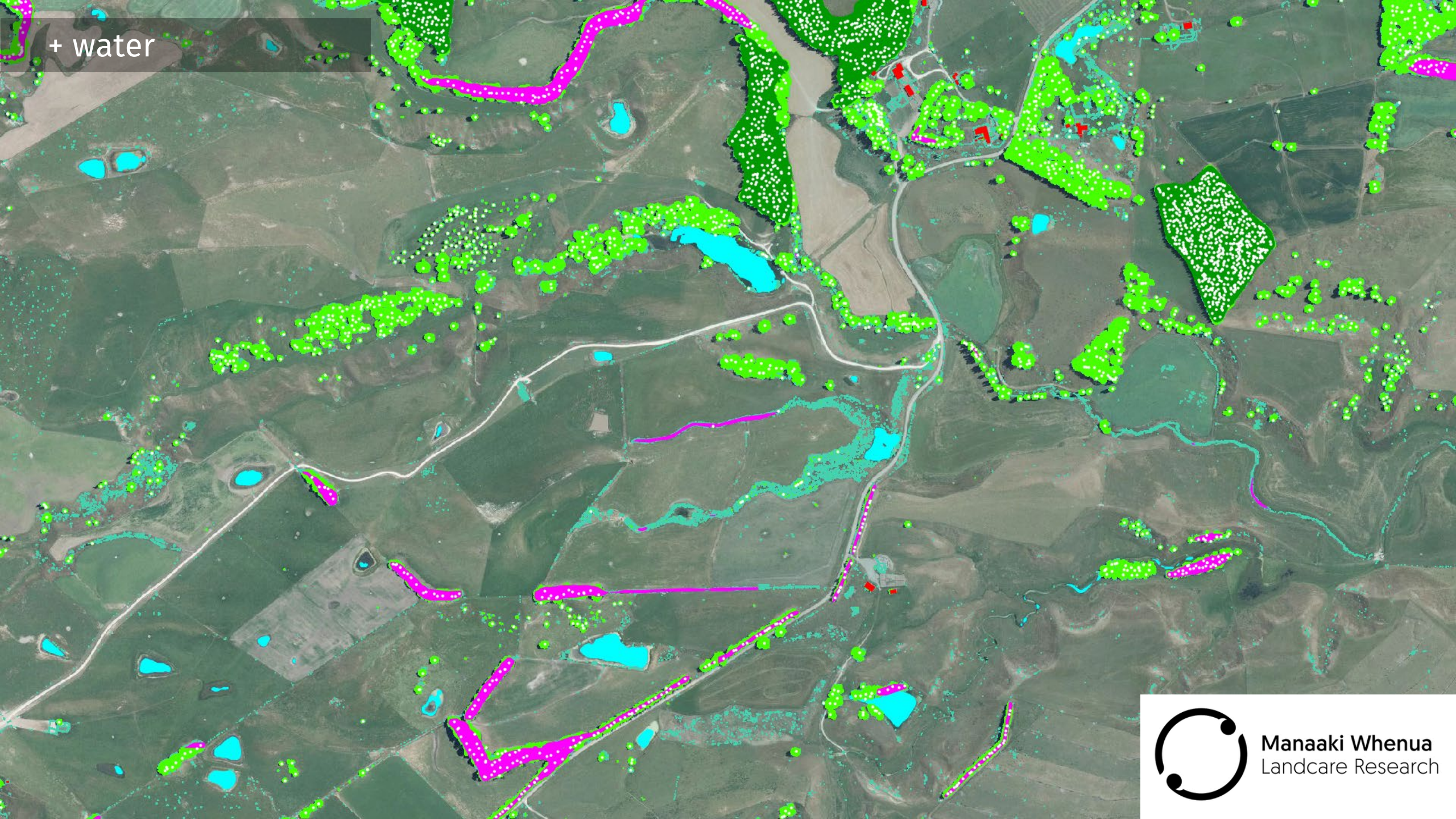


+ short vegetation



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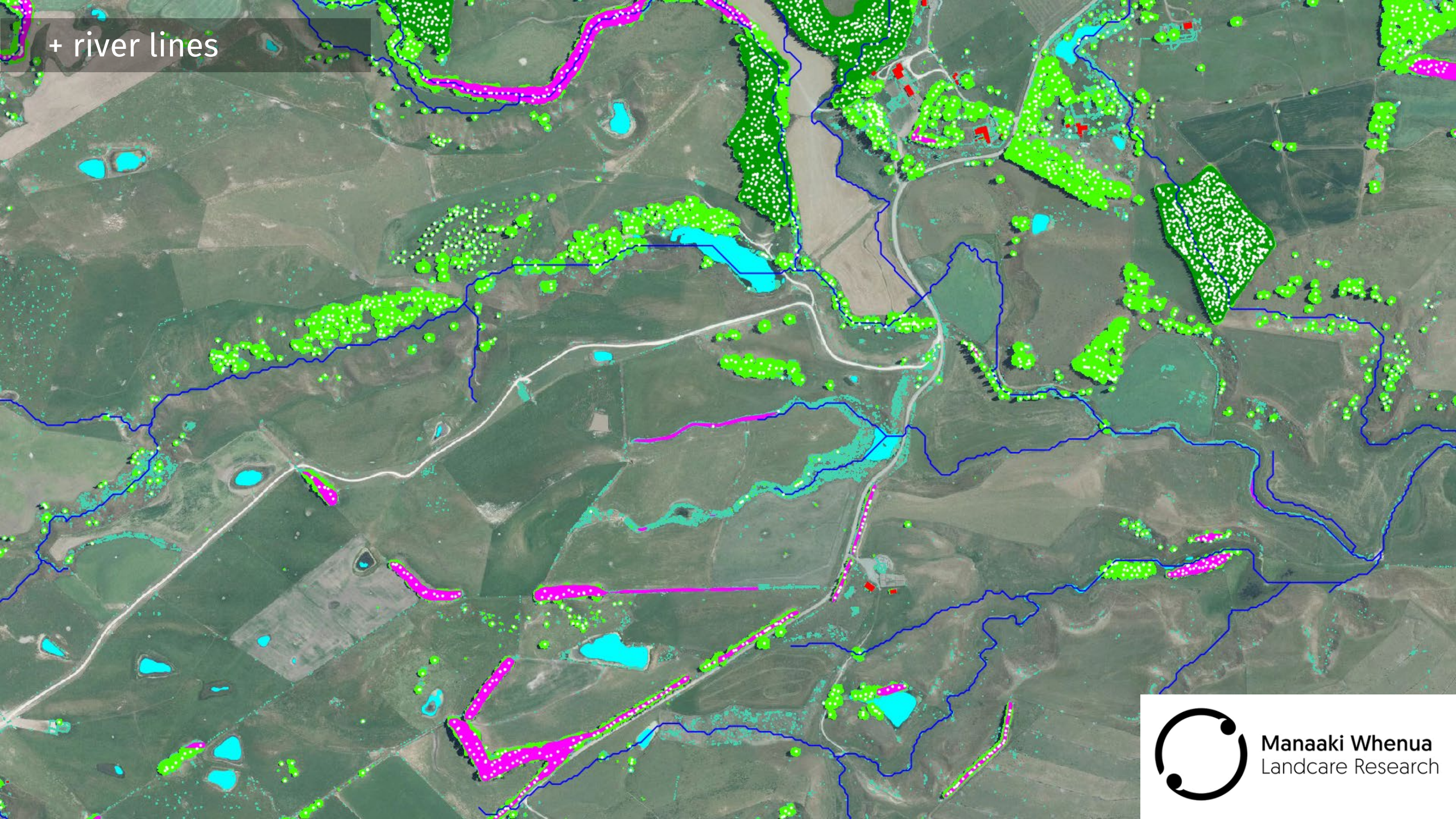




+ water



+ river lines



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# Recommendations

- Clear class definitions
- Combine existing environmental layers to derive secondary datasets and establish rule sets
- Explore different AI and more traditional algorithms for vegetation change analysis
- Simultaneous acquisitions of LiDAR and aerial photography
- Convolutional neural networks showed promise on LiDAR; use on RGB imagery
- Acquiring high-density aerial and under-canopy LiDAR data

