3D biodiversity and ecosystem function: Using lidar (and hyperspectral) remote sensing to understand ecosystem patterns and processes in a temperate forest

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BIOSPACE25

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photo: Aaron Kamoske

Where is the University of Michigan Biological Station (UMBS)?

Northern Lower Michigan Temperate Deciduous Forest

Google Earth

Bermuda

Data SIO, NOAATUES Navy, NGA-GEBCO Image Landsat Copernicus US Dept of State Geographer, Cura





J Adler



Why study at the University of Michigan Biological Station?



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- New FoRTE project in 2019 girdled both small and large trees at varying intensities in 16 40-m radius plots while monitoring lots of physiological impacts (see Atkins et al 2021, and more!).

Preliminary Questions:

- What do disturbed forest stands look like from above?
- How disturbed does a forest stand need to be before it can be detected with remote sensing (relative to background variation)?
- Can we detect really old (85 yrs) disturbances?

UMBS canopy height (CHM)



UMBS CHM + burn plots



UMBS CHM + burn plots + others



UMBS CHM + sampling (purple)



UMBS CHM + sampling (purple)



How do we quantify & simplify a lidar point cloud?

Lidar: It's not just vegetation height and topography



Lefsky et al. 2002

How do we analyze plot-scale data (with only 1 plot per treatment in most cases)?

Boxplots!



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 - Best fit model (by AIC, reverse stepwise model selection) includes only means of PC1 and PC3
 - Adjusted R² = 0.87 (p < 0.001)
 - Pretty good given this is ONLY using the lidar data!
 - Caveats caveats caveats

In Conclusion...

- Vegetation structure is VERY important for understanding forest function & diversity.
- Disturbance & other field experiments should be designed to be used for RS model training and prediction.
- More collaboration between field ecologists & RS experts is needed at the project planning phase.
- If you are interested in field data and uncertainty, come to the Integration Workshop on Thursday!



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