









- Recent studies suggests that the Amazon has gone from a carbon sink to a carbon source [1][2][3]
- Risk of nonlinear changes not well understood and could result in significant ecosystem and biodiversity loss.





^[2] Basso, L. S et al.. (2023). ACP.



^[3] Harris et al. (2021) Nature.

Introduction









- The AmazonSOS project [4]:
 - Consortium of Brazilian and UK researchers
 - Aim: Investigate the combined risk of climate change and deforestation to the integrity of Amazonian forests
- Why large canopy trees:
 - Easier to 'see'
 - Largest 1% of trees contain 50% of the biomass [5]
 - Little is known about what causes large tree mortality [6]
 - Large trees could be at an increased risk under climate change.

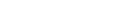








^[5] Lutz, J.A. et al. (2018). Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.



^[6] Gora E.M, and Esquivel-Muelbert A. (2021). Nat Plants.

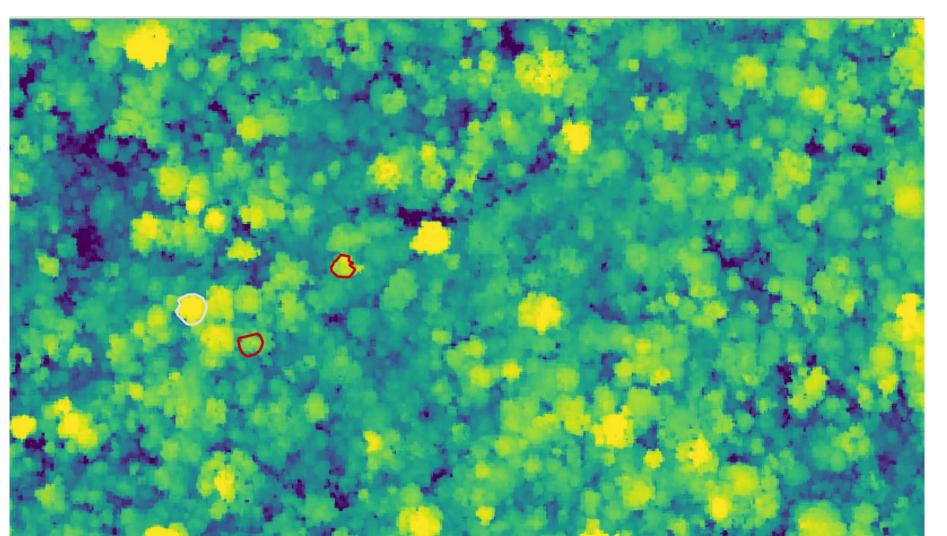
Creating a large tree mortality database

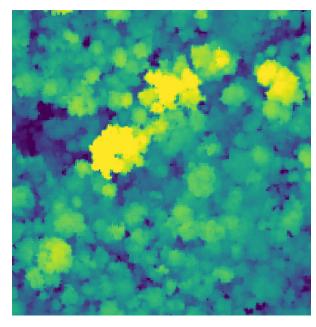












dos-Santos, M.N., M.M. Keller, and D.C. Morton. 2019. LiDAR Surveys over Selected Forest Research Sites, Brazilian Amazon, 2008-2018. ORNL DAAC, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA. https://doi.org/10.3334/ORNLDAAC/1644

4

Modes of death (simplified)









Standing dead



Uprooted



Broken



These images were created with the assistance of DALL·E 2 5



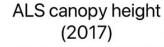
Creating a large tree mortality database

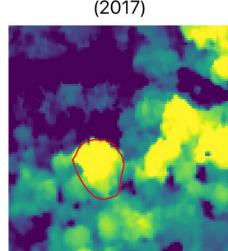








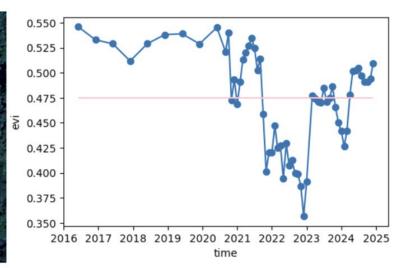




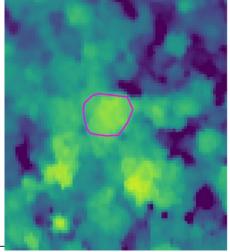
High resolution imagery (2024)



Planet NICFI EVI time series



Broken / Uprooted

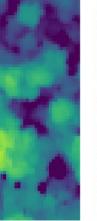


~1500 annotated events 0.600 0.575 0.550

Image data: Google maps (2024)

Time series data ©2015-2025 Planet Labs Inc., made available under the NICFI program

Standing



0.500 0.475 0.450

₹ 0.525









time





Detecting canopy mortality









(BASELINE) Algorithm based on 2 hypothesis:



Decrease in VIs



Decrease in VIs

decrease in red reflectance

Increase in red reflectance

Planet NICFI time series

Data inputs

Spectral indices

Preprocessing

Additional cloud filter

Forest mask Temporal outlier filter

3y strided moving windows

Cumulative sum change detection

Subtract time series mean

Cumulative sum

Directional thresholds

Postprocessing

Merge multiple detections

magnitude, dates, n_detections

space-time adjacency clustering

Apply forest / height mask

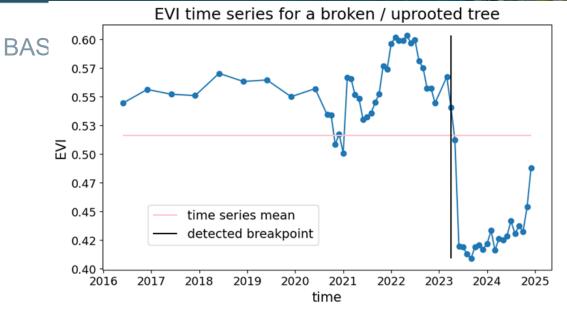
Detecting canopy mortality

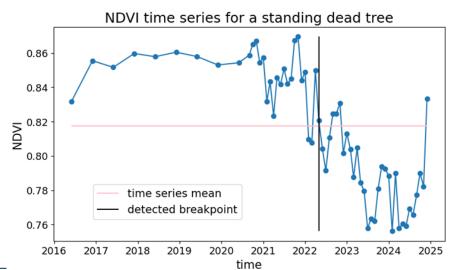


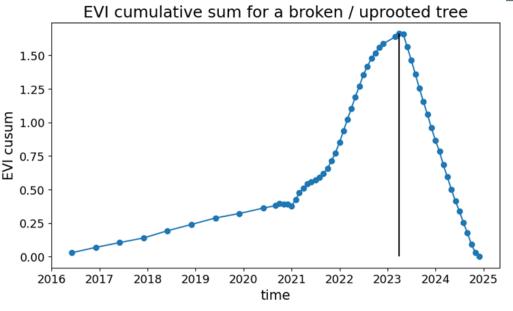


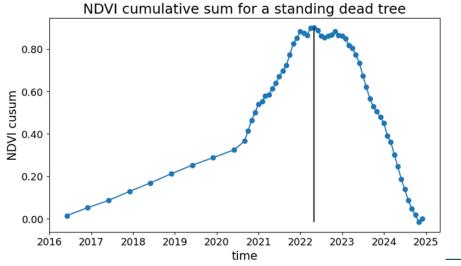










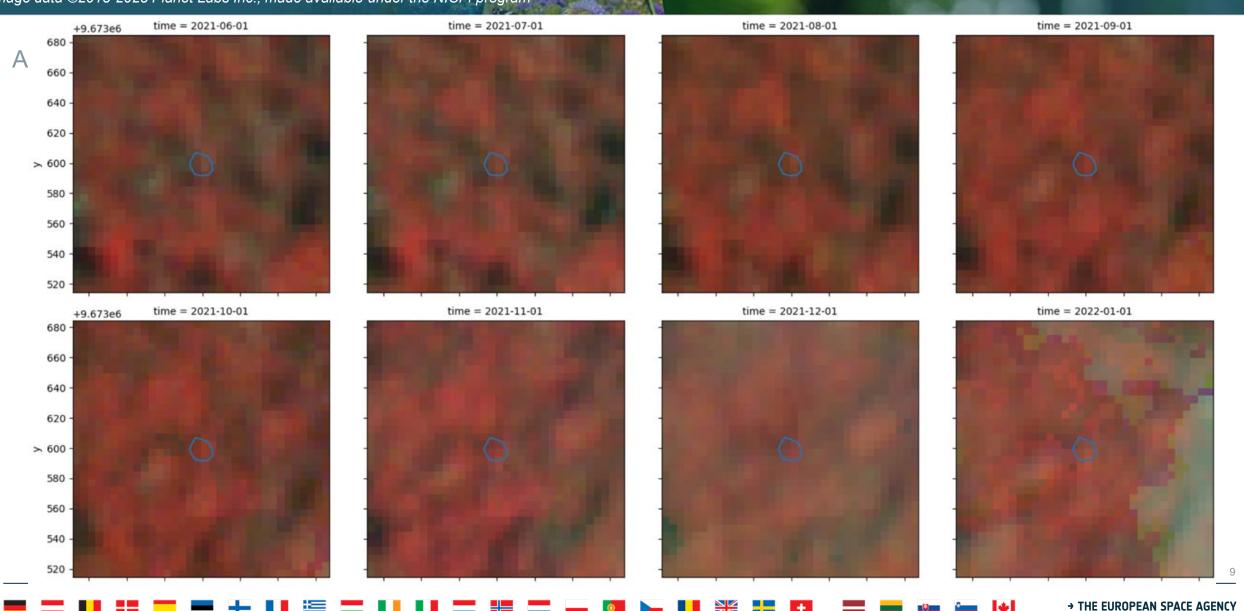




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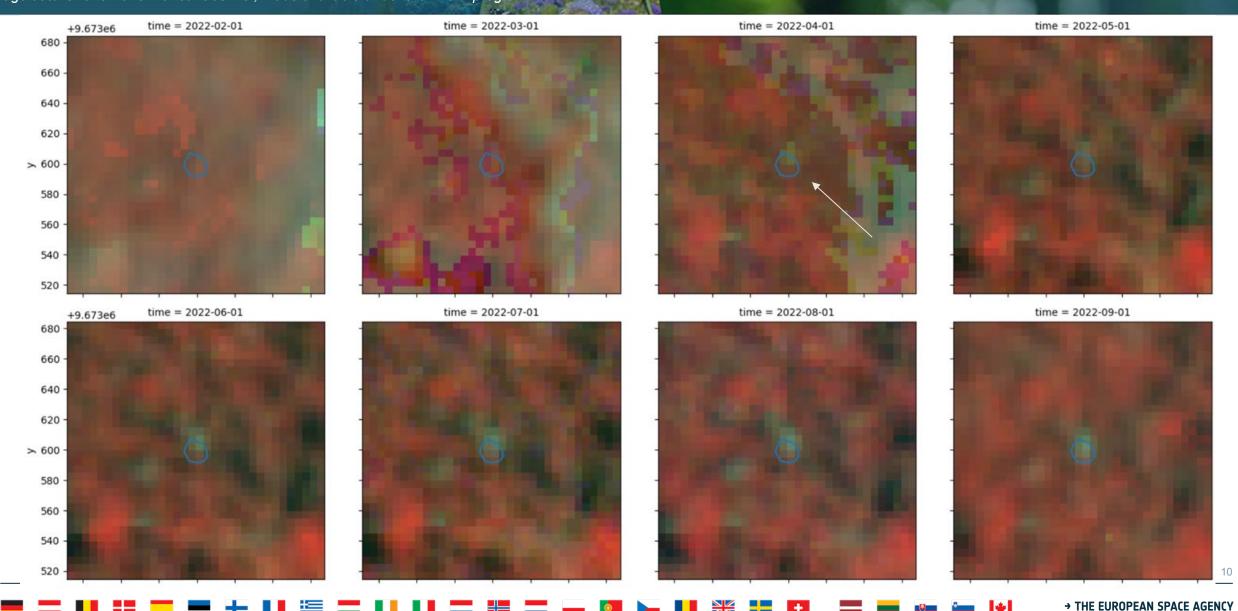




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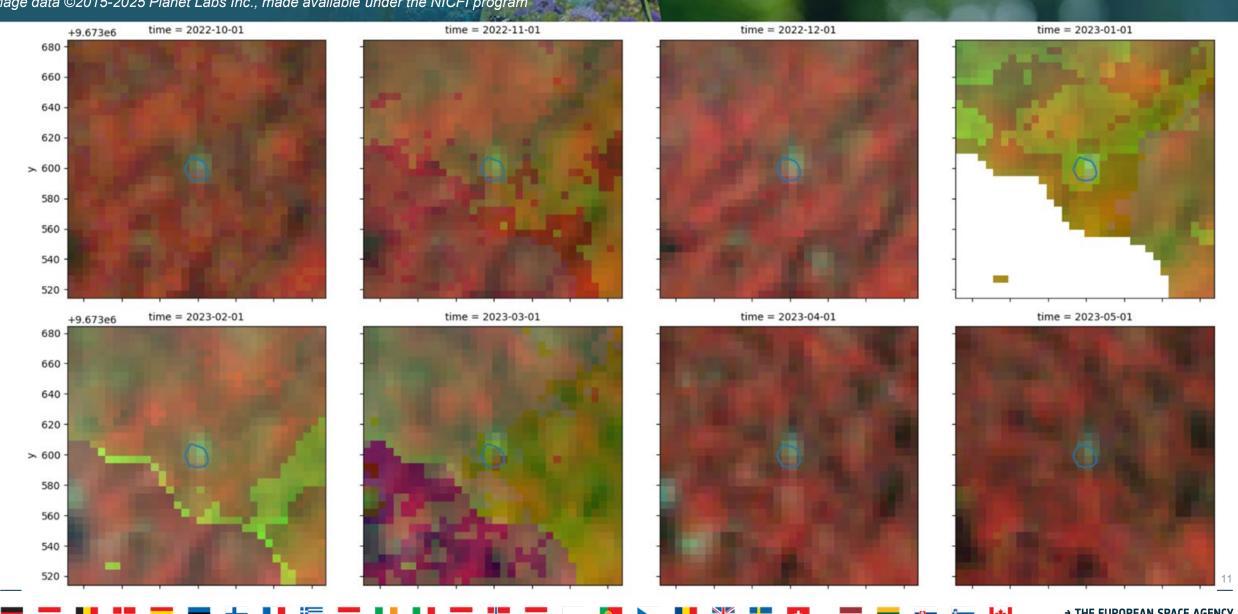




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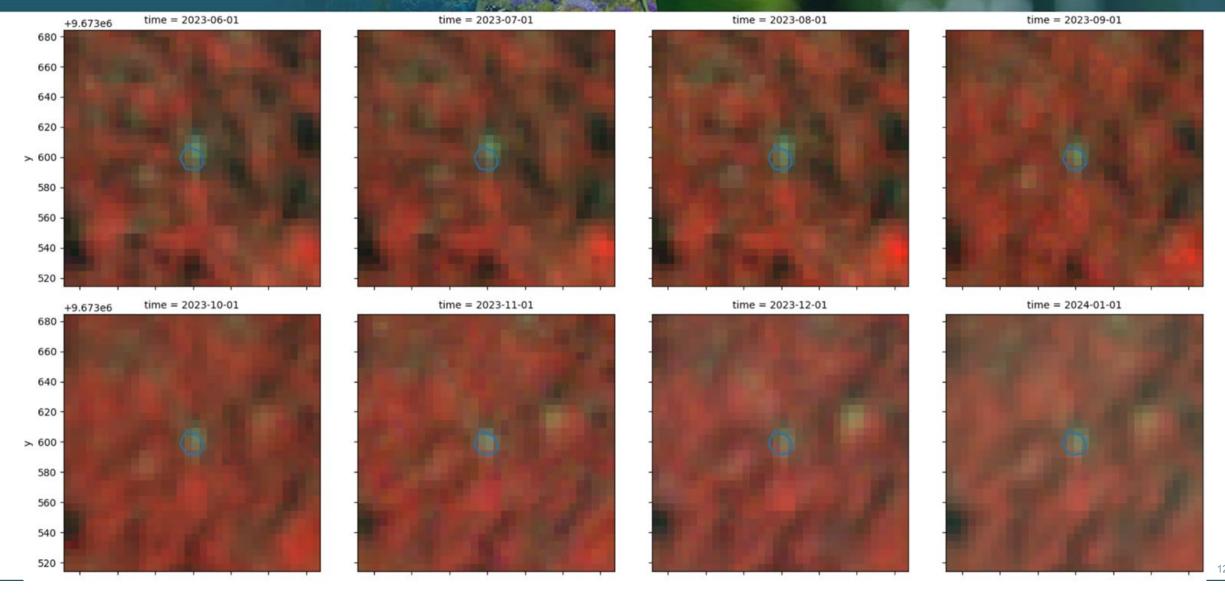




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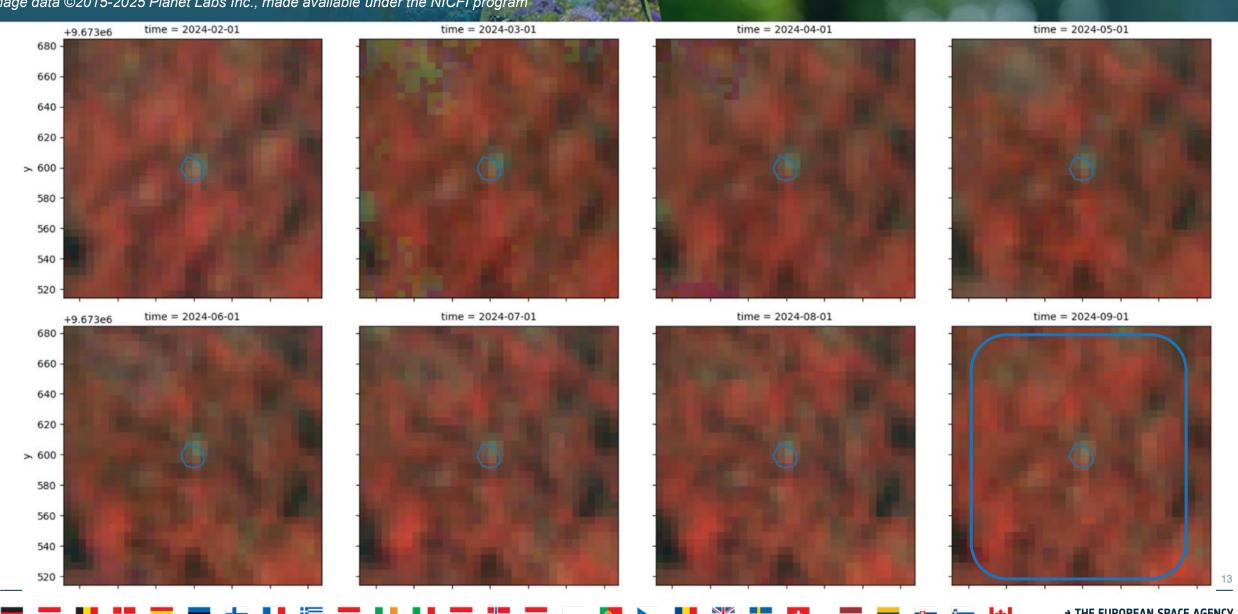




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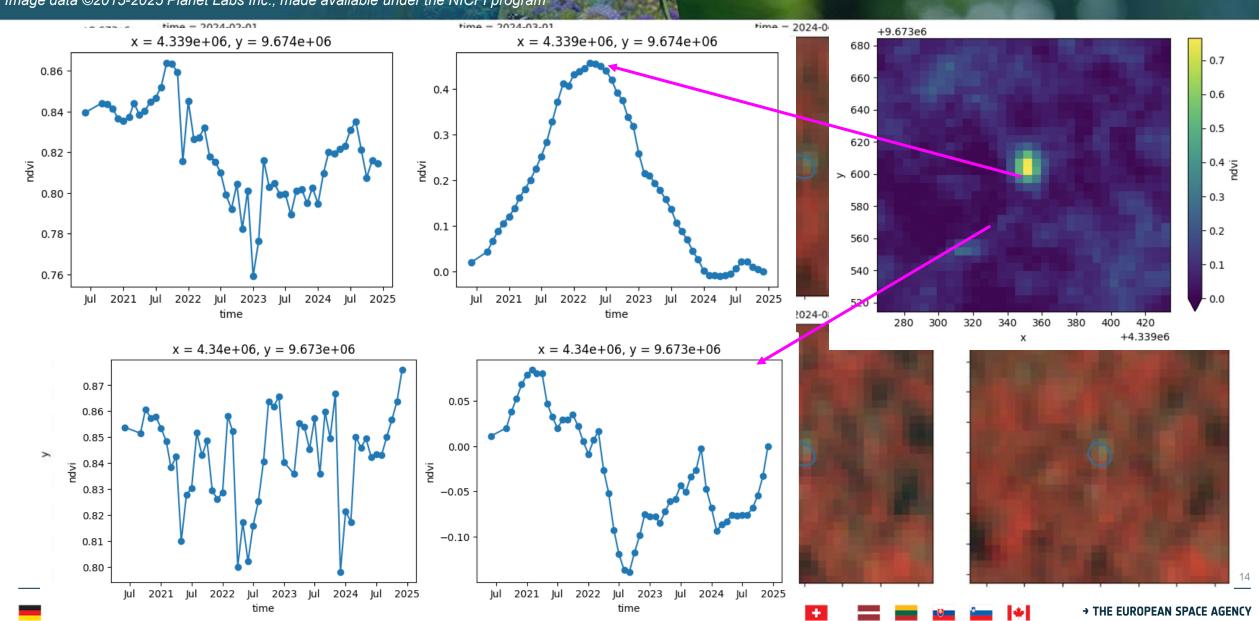










Image data: Google maps (2023)



Results

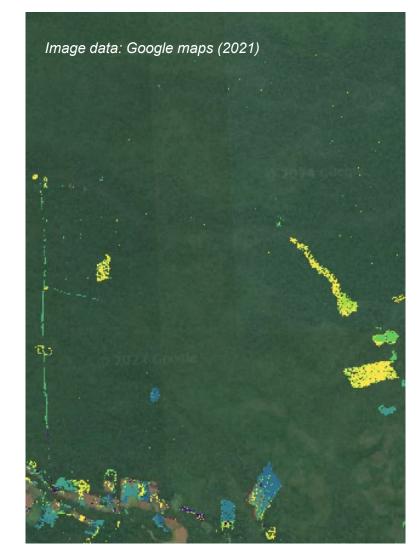














Canopy mortality map

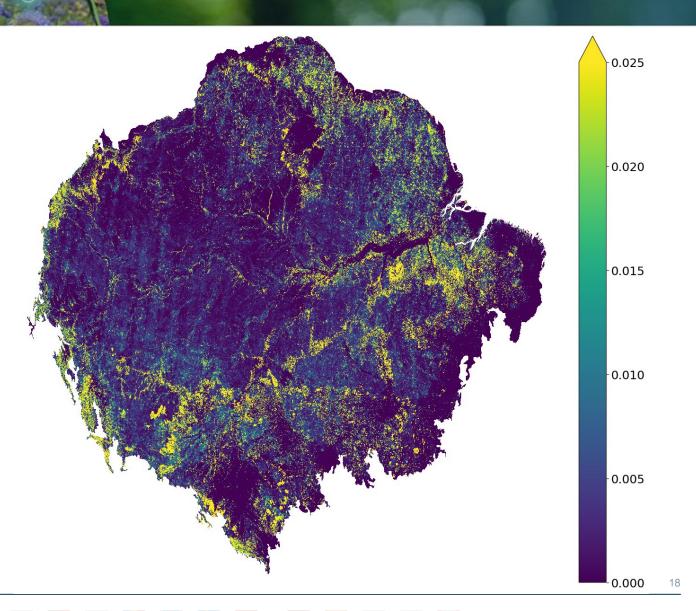


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Proportion of 5m pixels with a mortality indicator detection in a 1km2 grid.



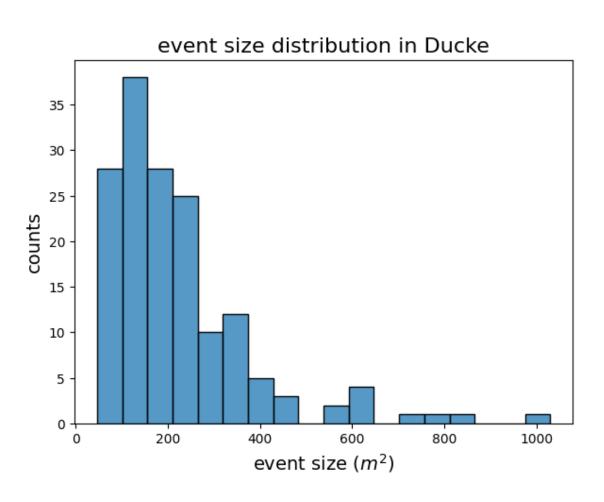
(Very) Preliminary validation

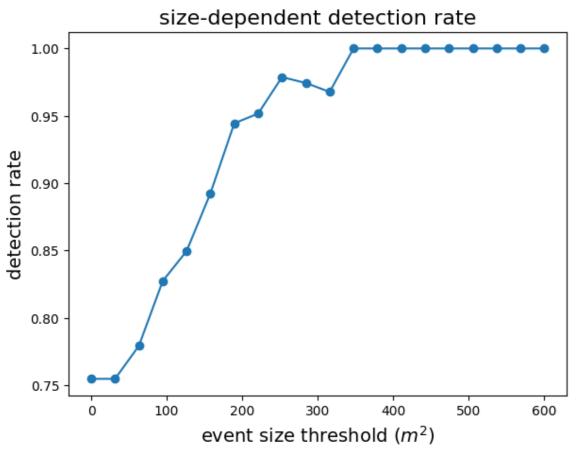






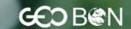






Future work









- Algorithmic and data pipeline improvements
 - Enhance quality masking
 - Change-in-slope methods
- Full validation with ALS, photogrammetry, and field data products
- Geographic performance assessment
- Generate products according to user's requirements (e.g. modellers)
- Decompose modes of death and causality attribution

Results



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