

Using LiDAR to Determine Vegetation Heights in a Rangeland Environment

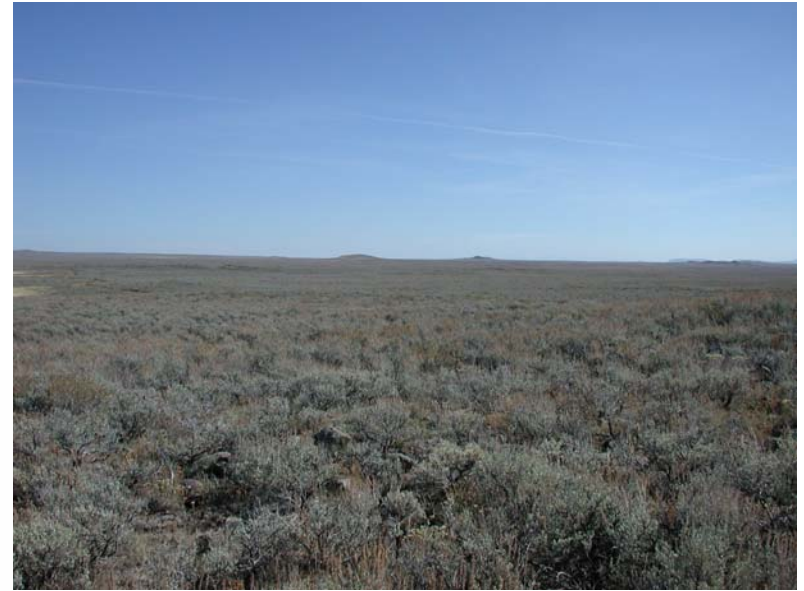
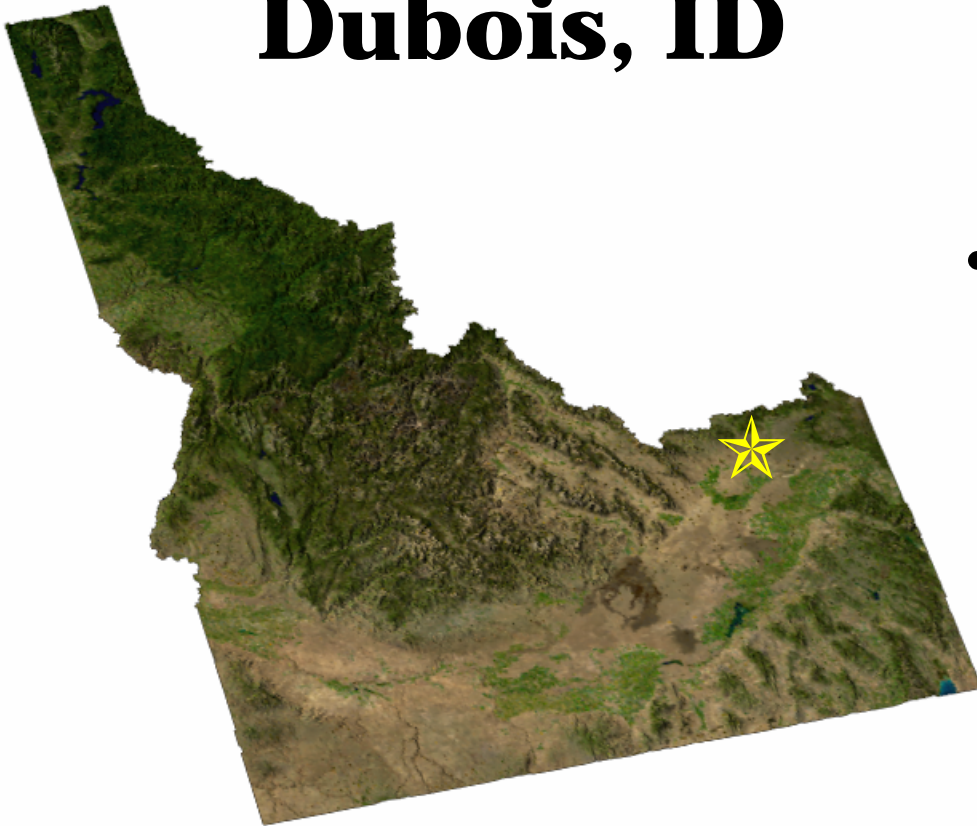
**David Streutker
Nancy Glenn**

**Boise Center Aerospace Lab
Idaho State University**

**ASPRS 2005, Baltimore
March 11, 2005**



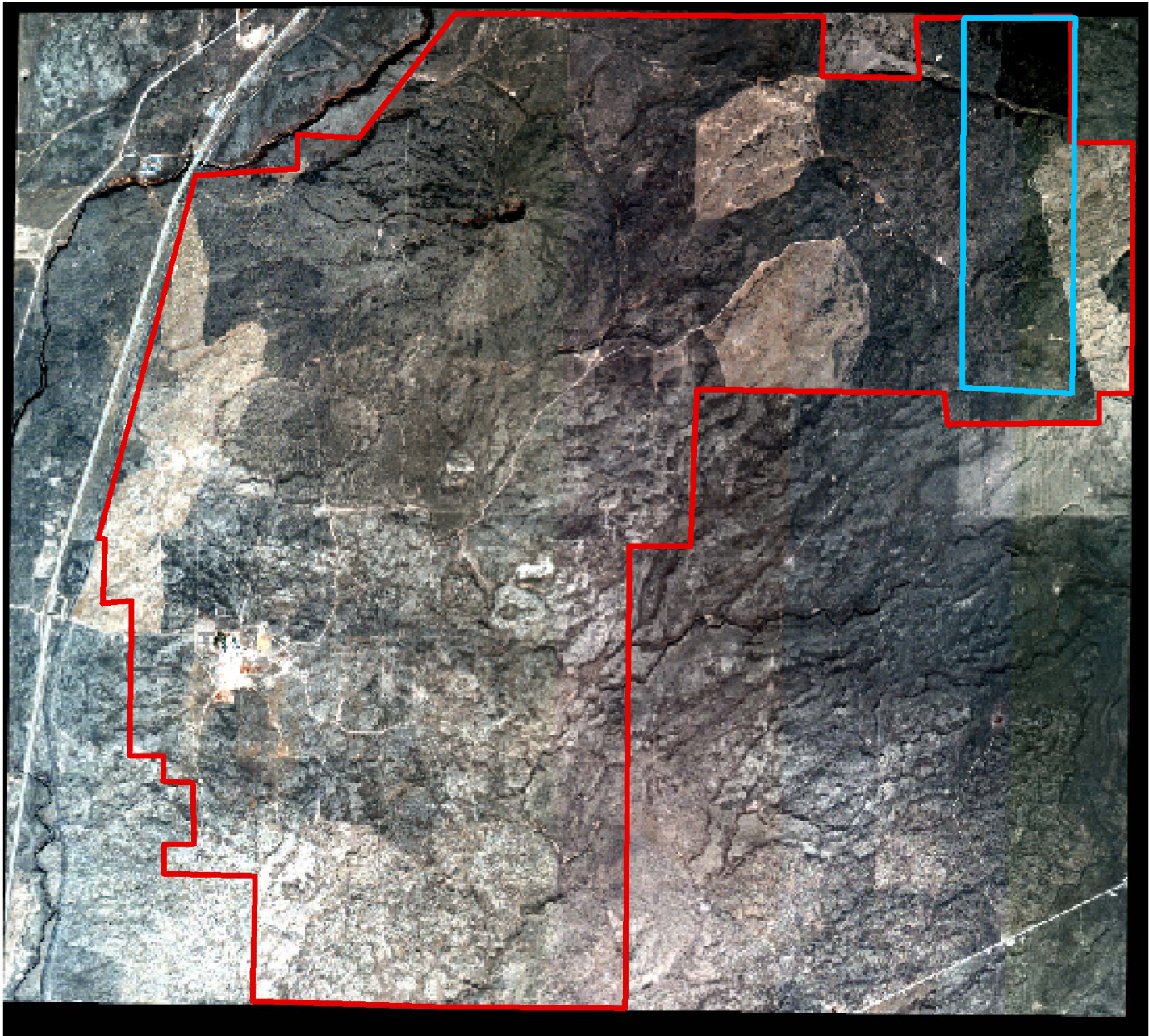
U.S. Sheep Experiment Station Dubois, ID

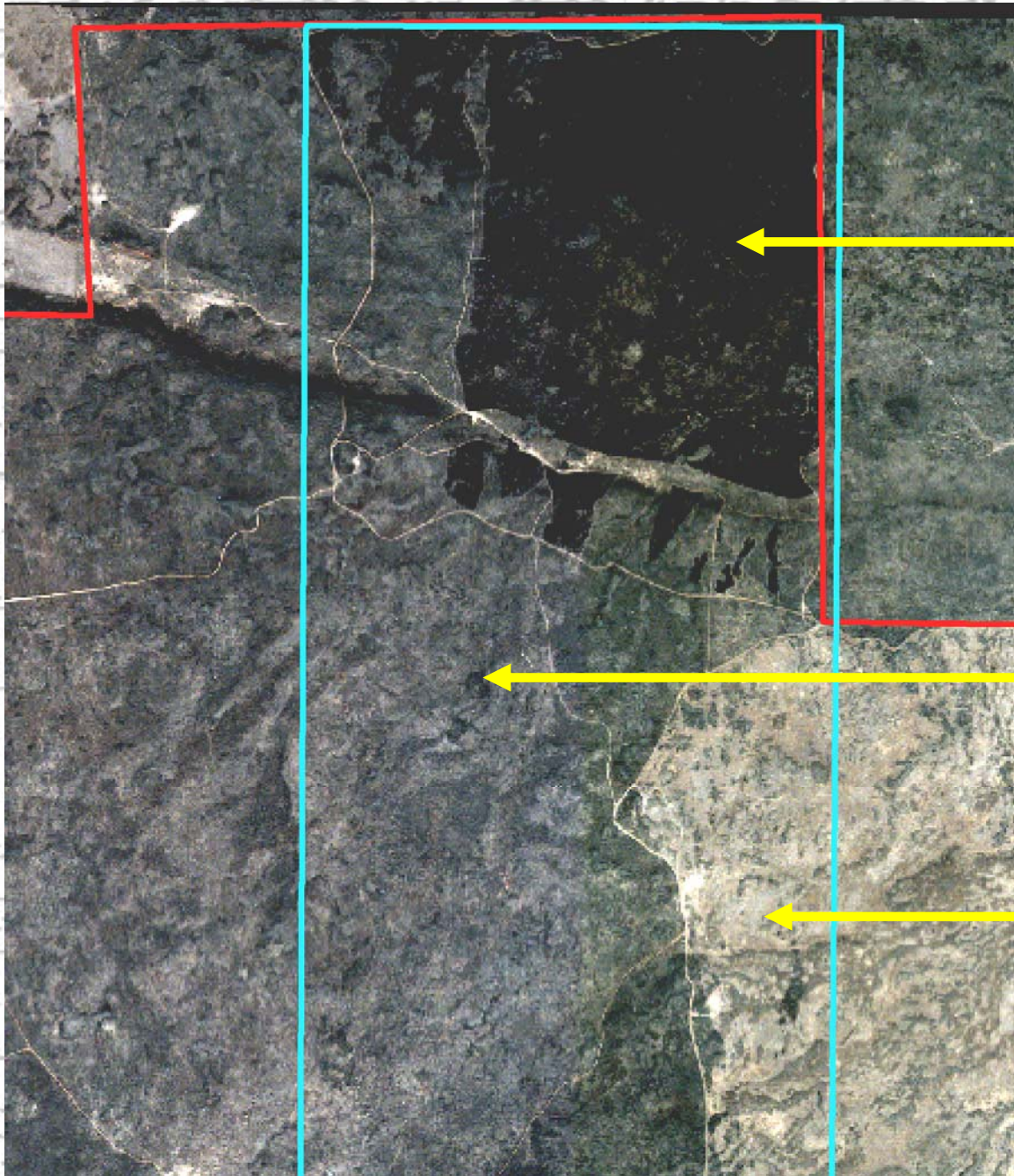


•Major Species

- Mountain Sagebrush**
- Rabbitbrush,
Horsebrush**
- Thickspike wheatgrass,
Plains reedgrass, Idaho
fescue**

•Heights of 50 - 150 cm





2002 Burn

Unburned Sagebrush

1995 Burn

Goals of study

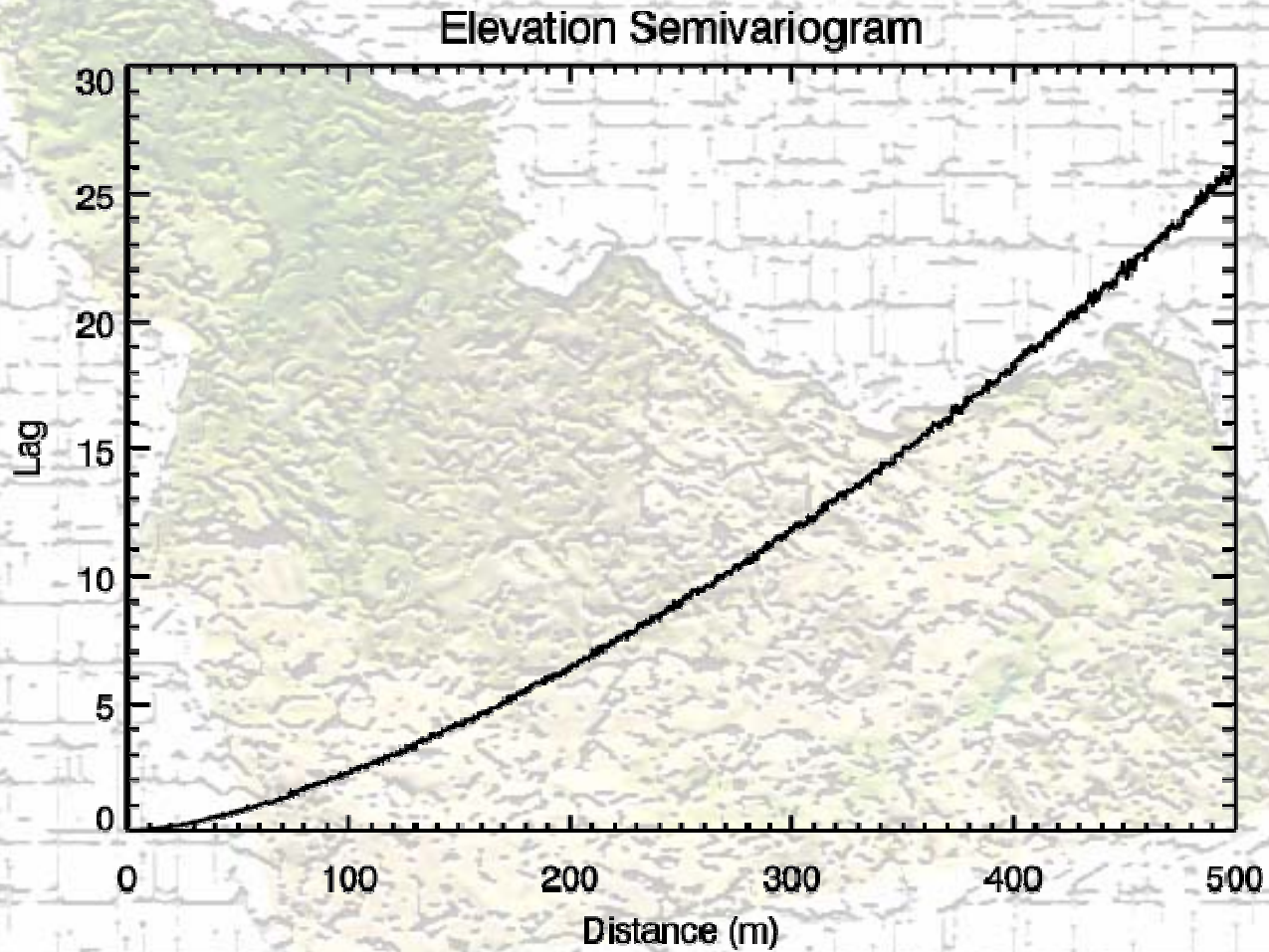
- **Use LiDAR to determine rangeland vegetation heights**
- **Distinguish between burned and unburned areas, brush and grasses**



Dataset Characteristics

- **Nine flightlines, each ~300 m wide**
 - **Flightline overlap of ~50%**
- **Total coverage of 6.9 km²**
- **Over 8 million postings, each with first and last returns**
 - **Average spacing of < 1 m**
 - **Laser footprint diameter of 25 cm**
- **Elevation ranges over 90 m**

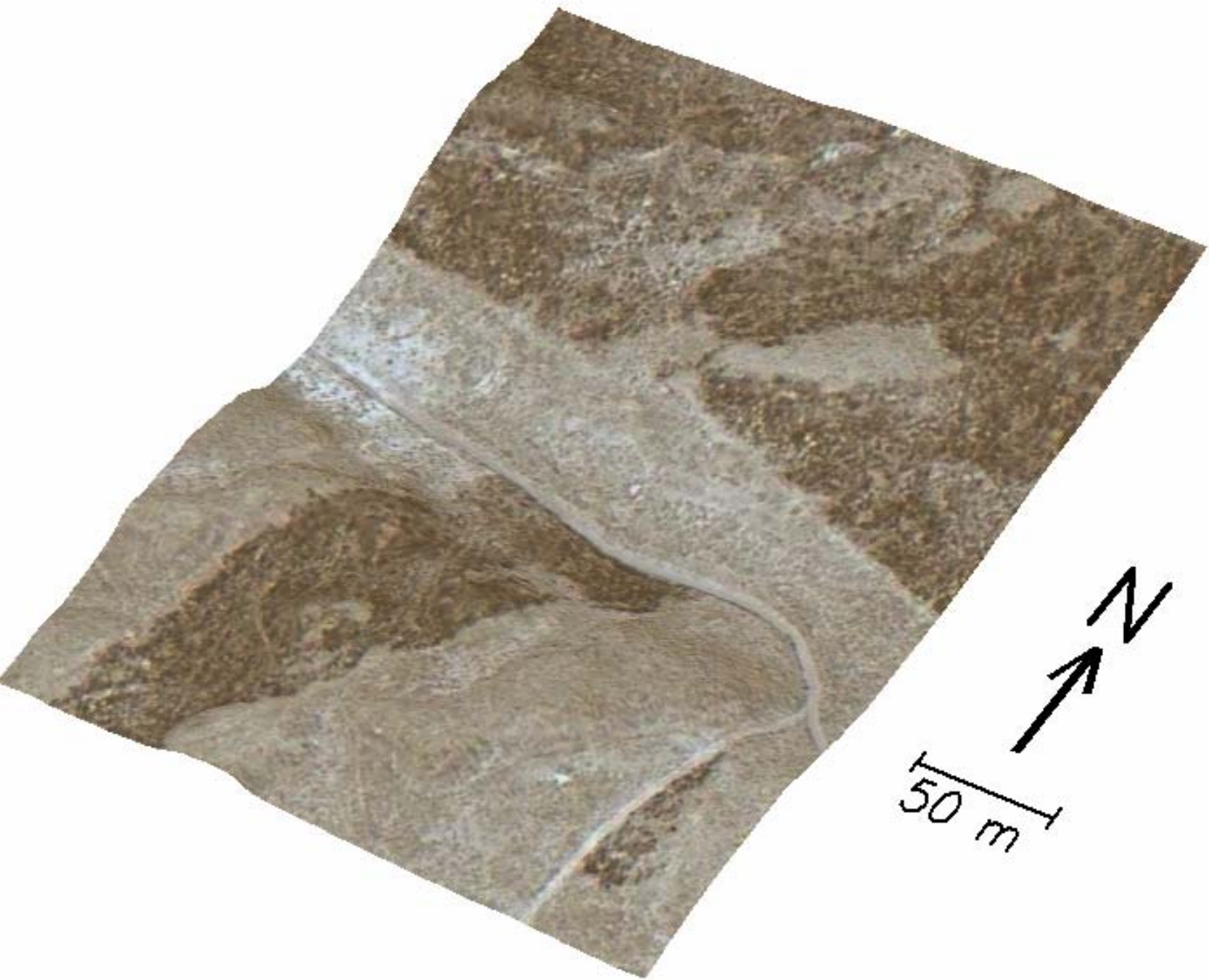
Semivariogram

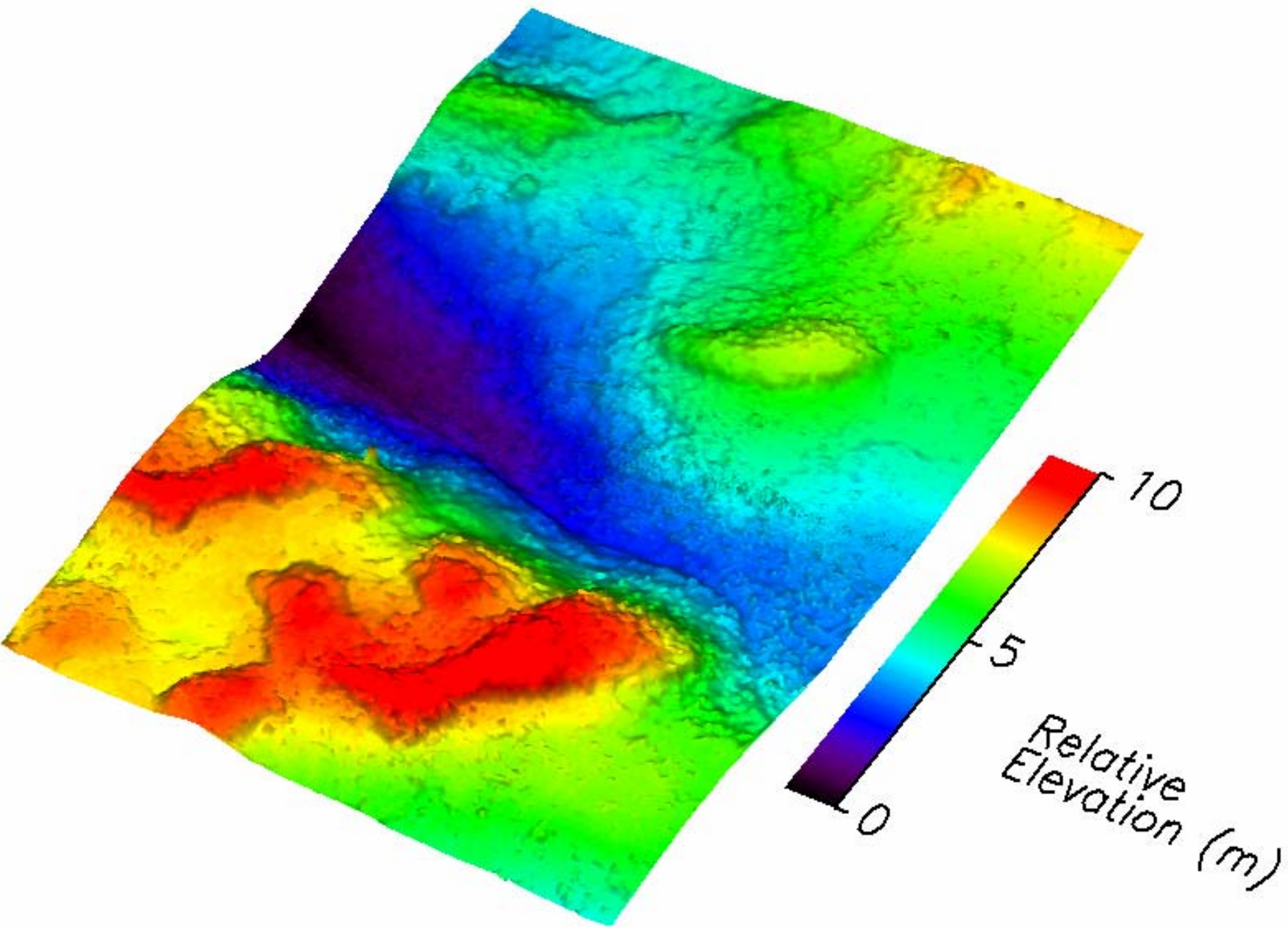


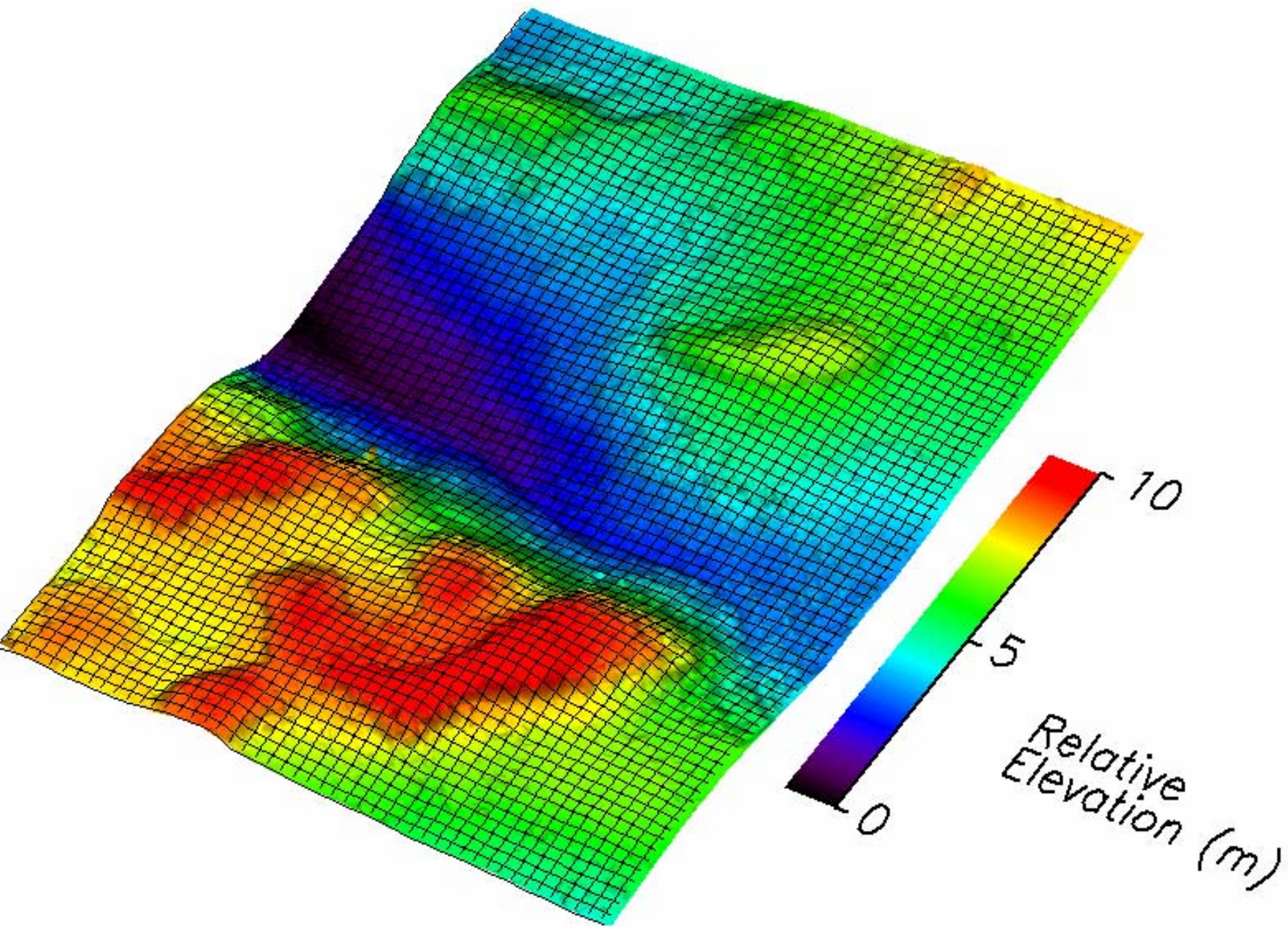
Relative Vertical Accuracy

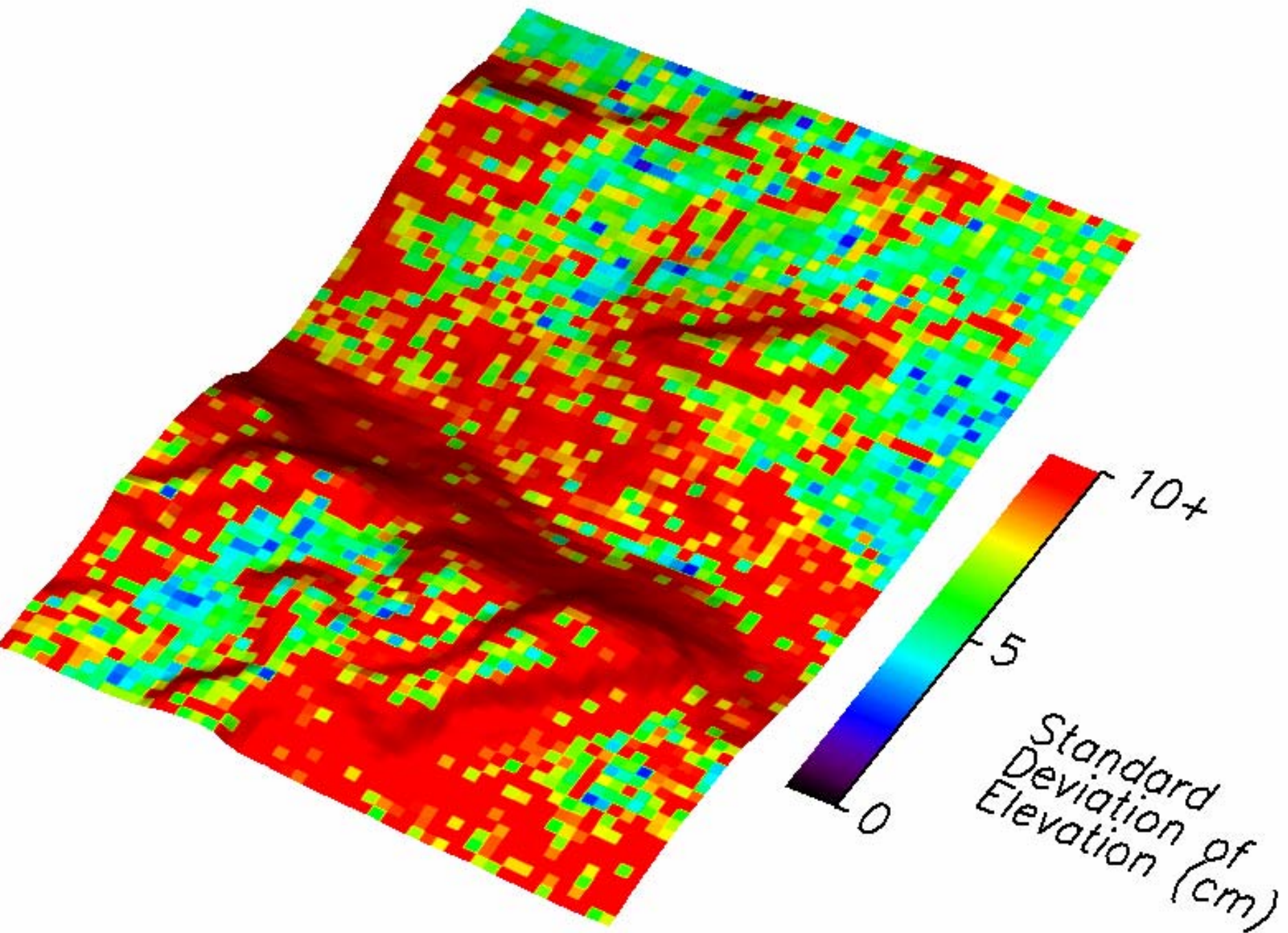
- **Find flat areas**
- **Measure standard deviation of elevation across area**
- **Vertical accuracy cannot be worse than the standard deviation**





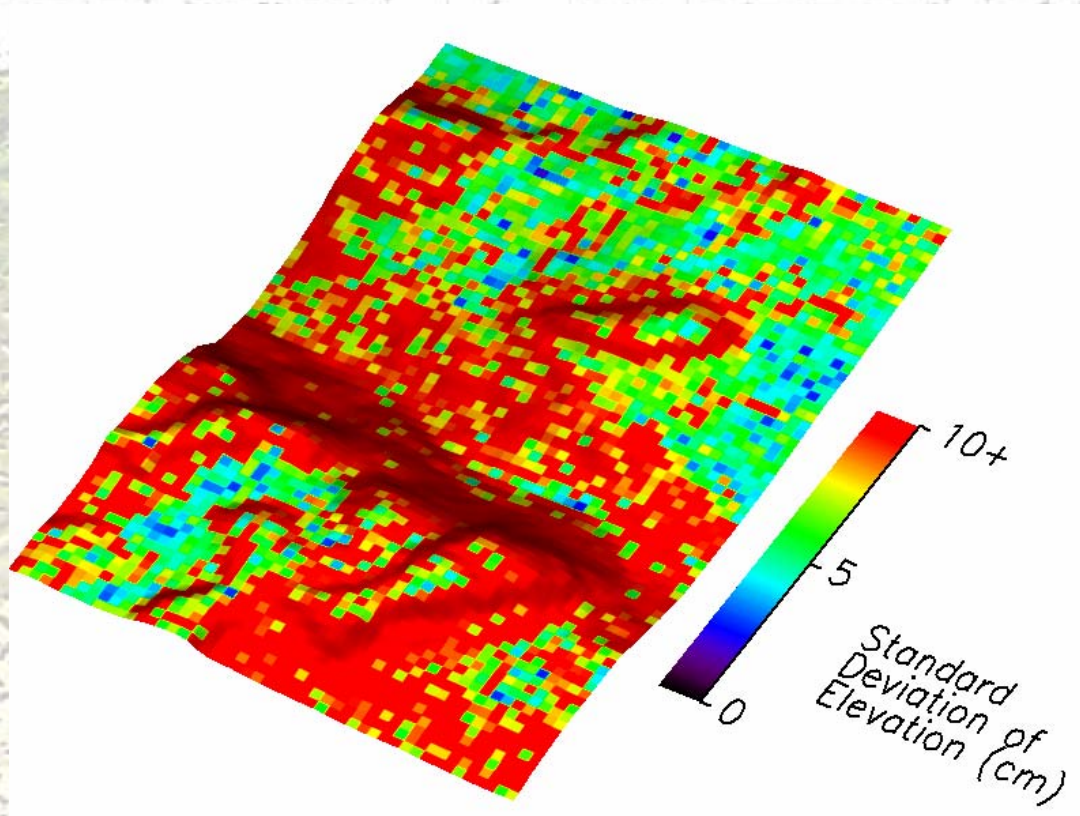






Relative Vertical Accuracy

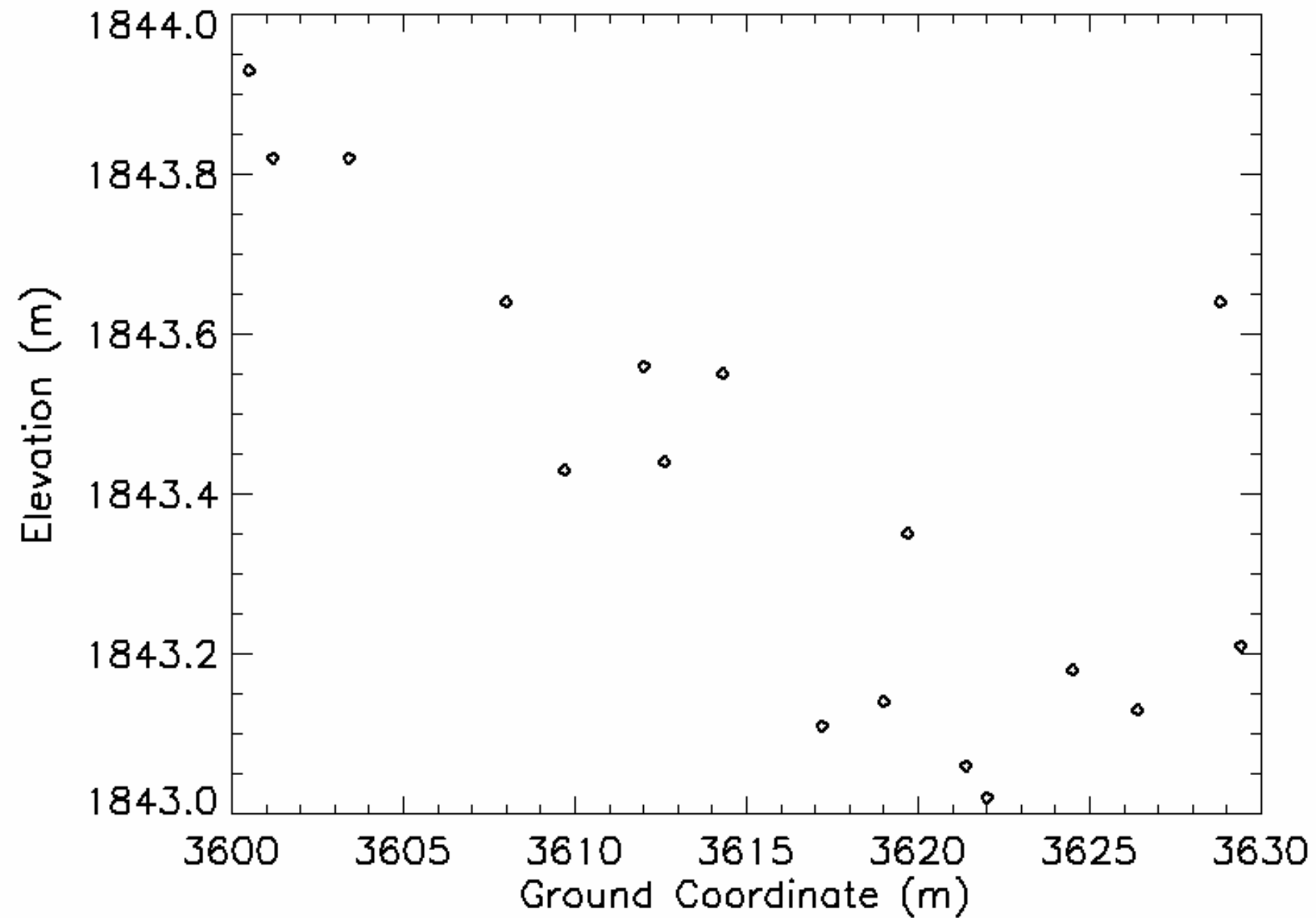
- **For overlapping flightlines, relative accuracy is ~25 cm**
- **For individual flightlines, relative accuracy of ~5 cm can be achieved**
- **To maintain high accuracy, processing is performed on individual flightlines**



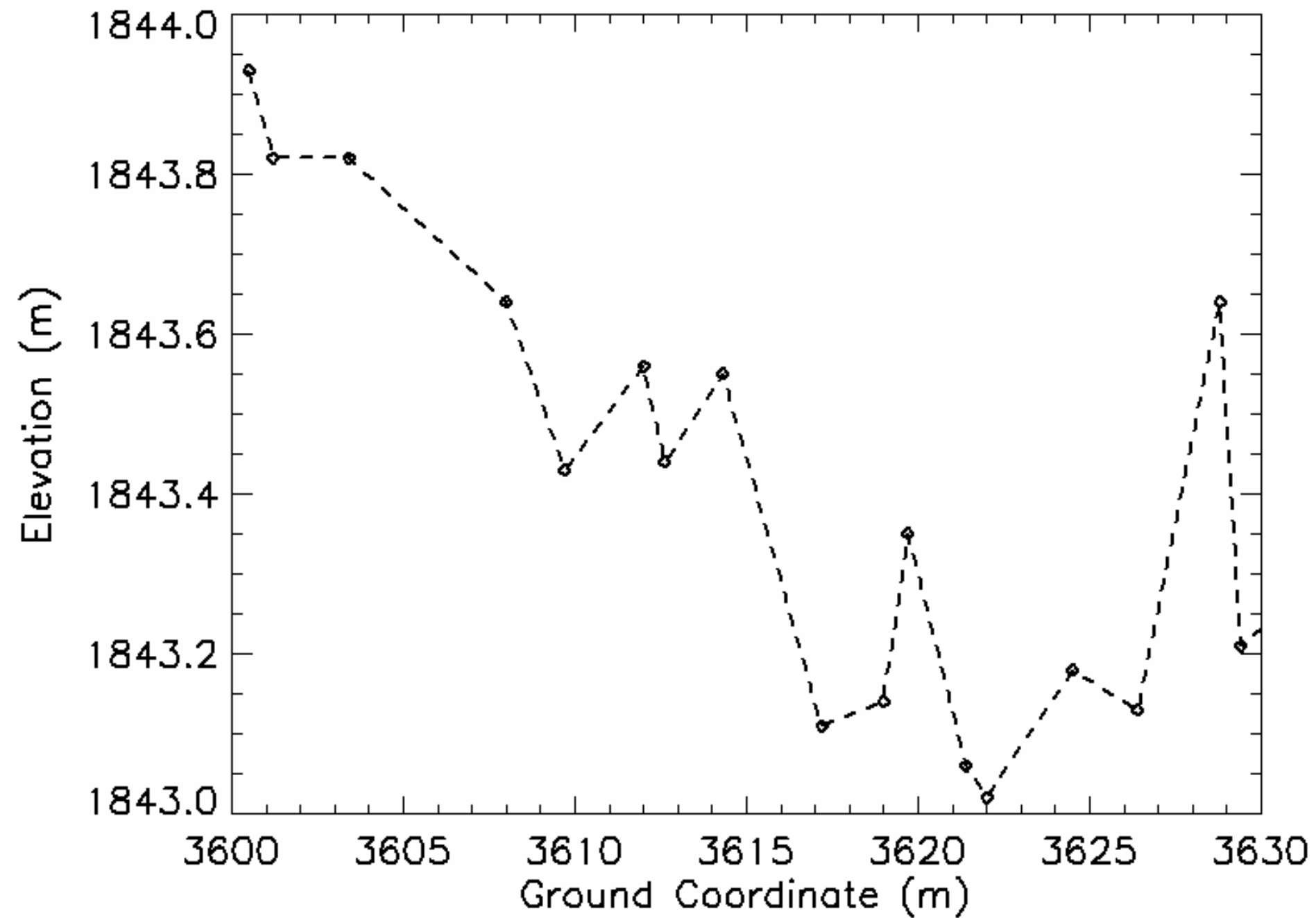
Height Calculation

- **Assumes open canopy**
- **Uses only last pulse data**
- **Lowest elevations over a 5 m grid assumed to be “ground”**
- **Use “ground” points to interpolate a “ground surface”**
- **Vegetation height calculated as difference between LiDAR height and ground surface**
- **Negative heights are reclassified as “ground”**
- **Process is iterated until convergence**

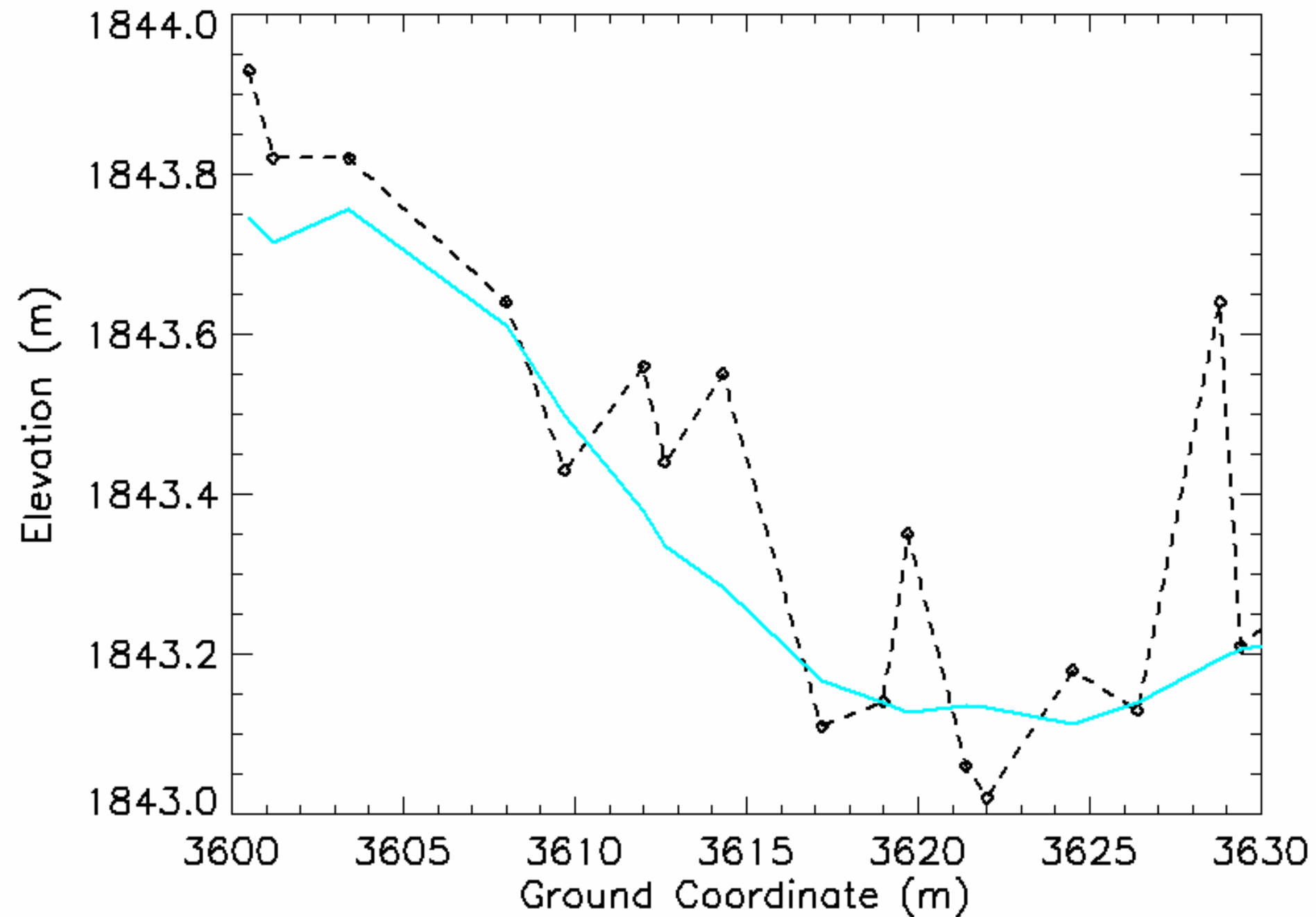
Lidar Elevation



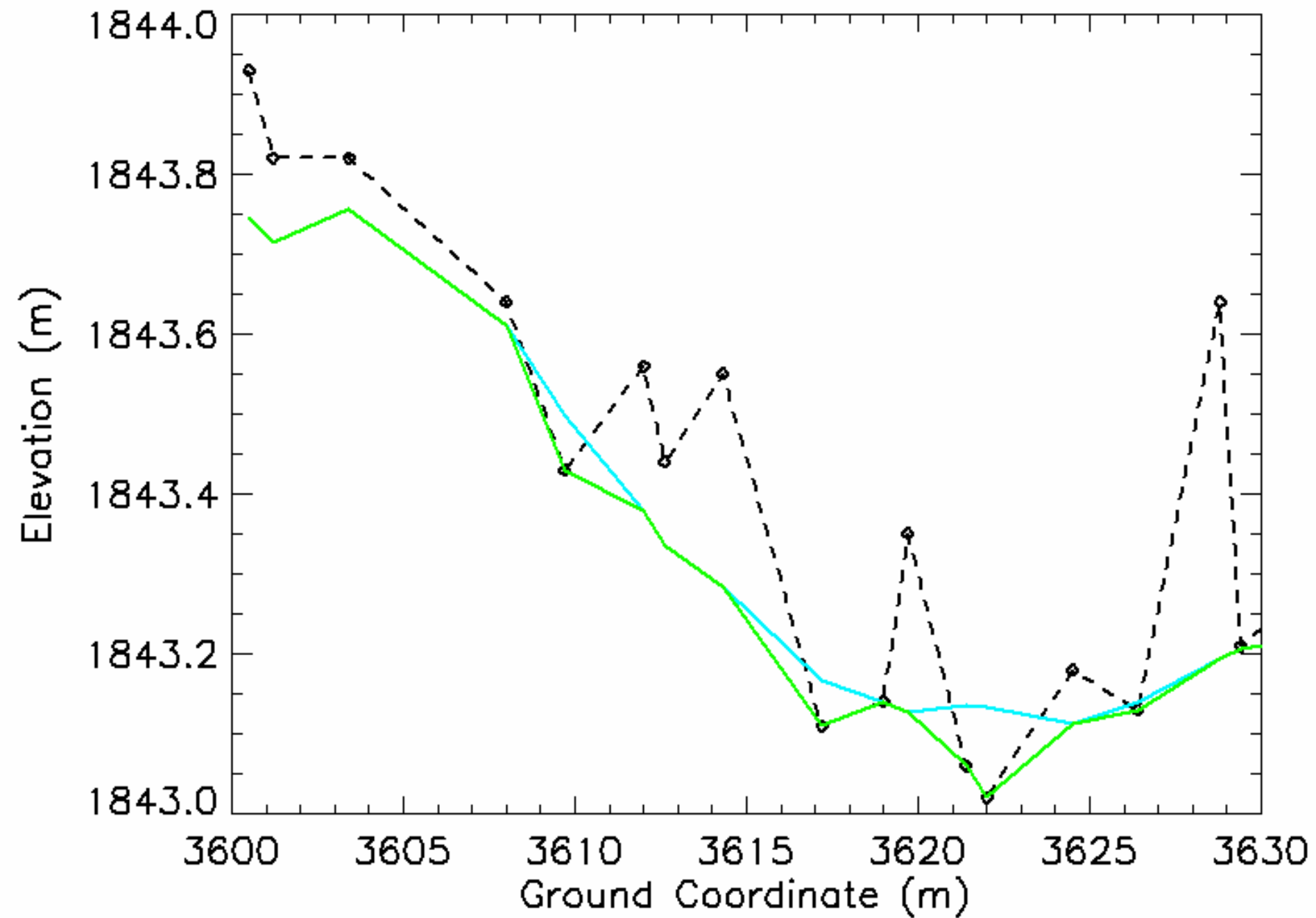
Lidar Elevation



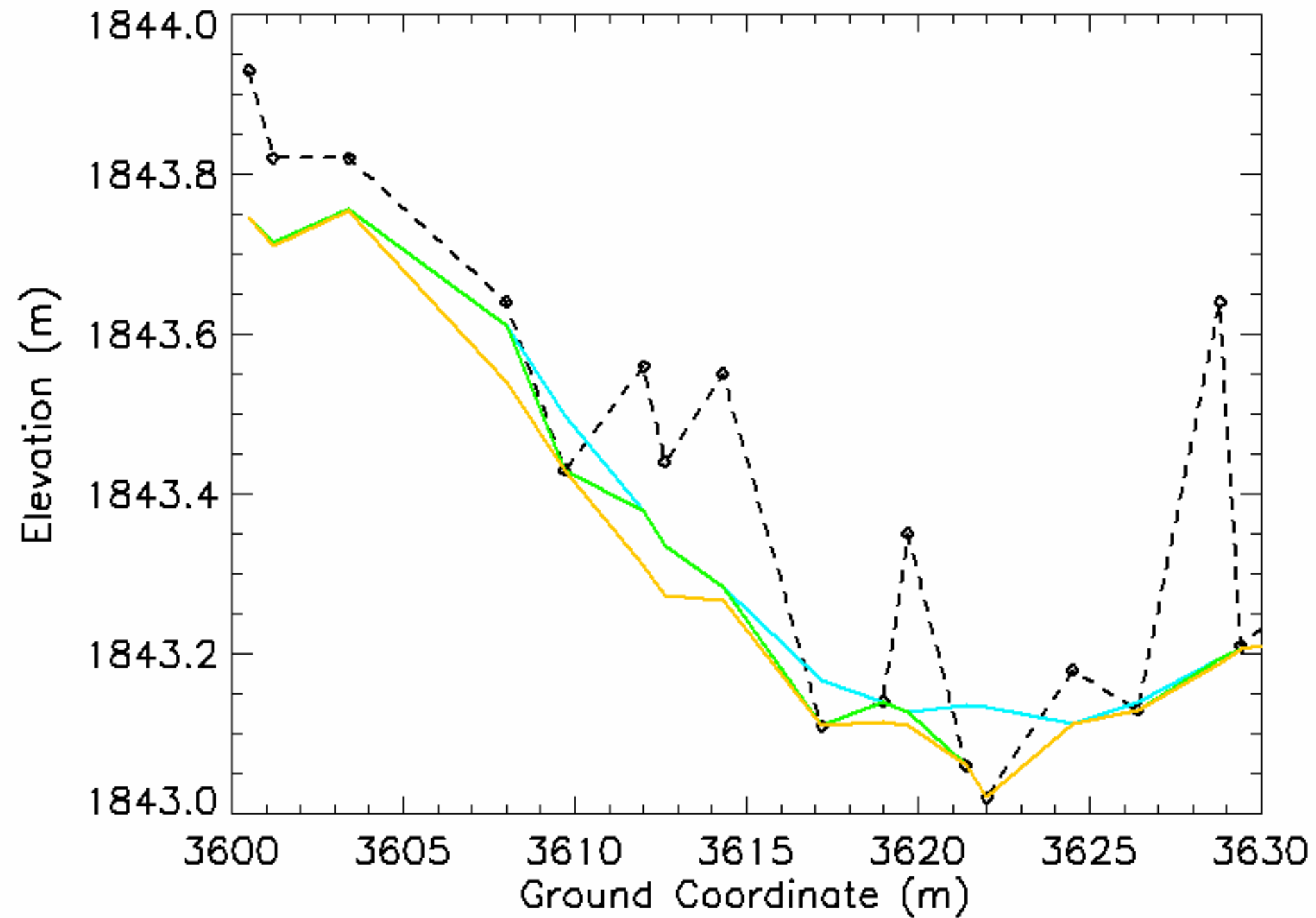
Lidar Elevation



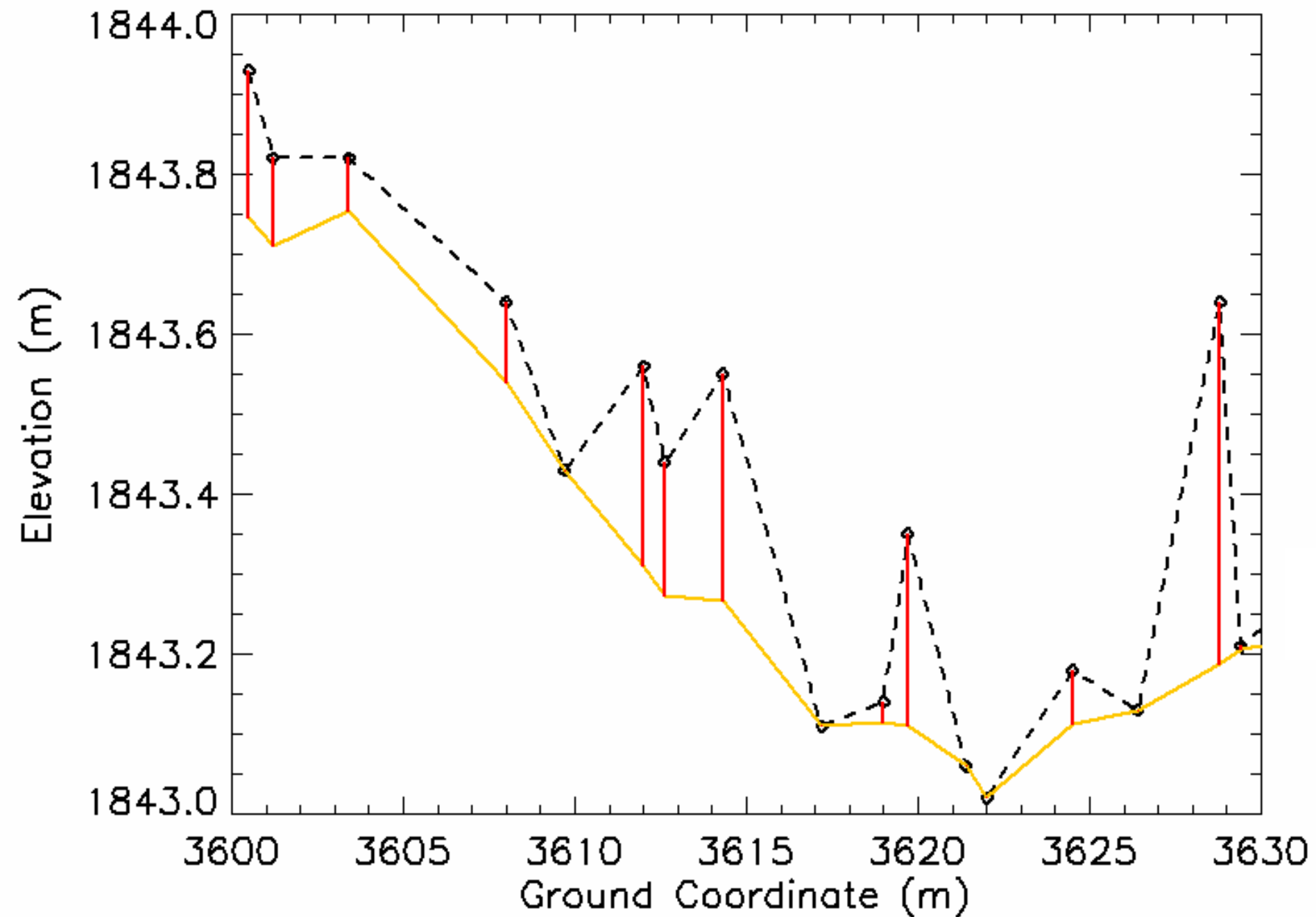
Lidar Elevation



Lidar Elevation

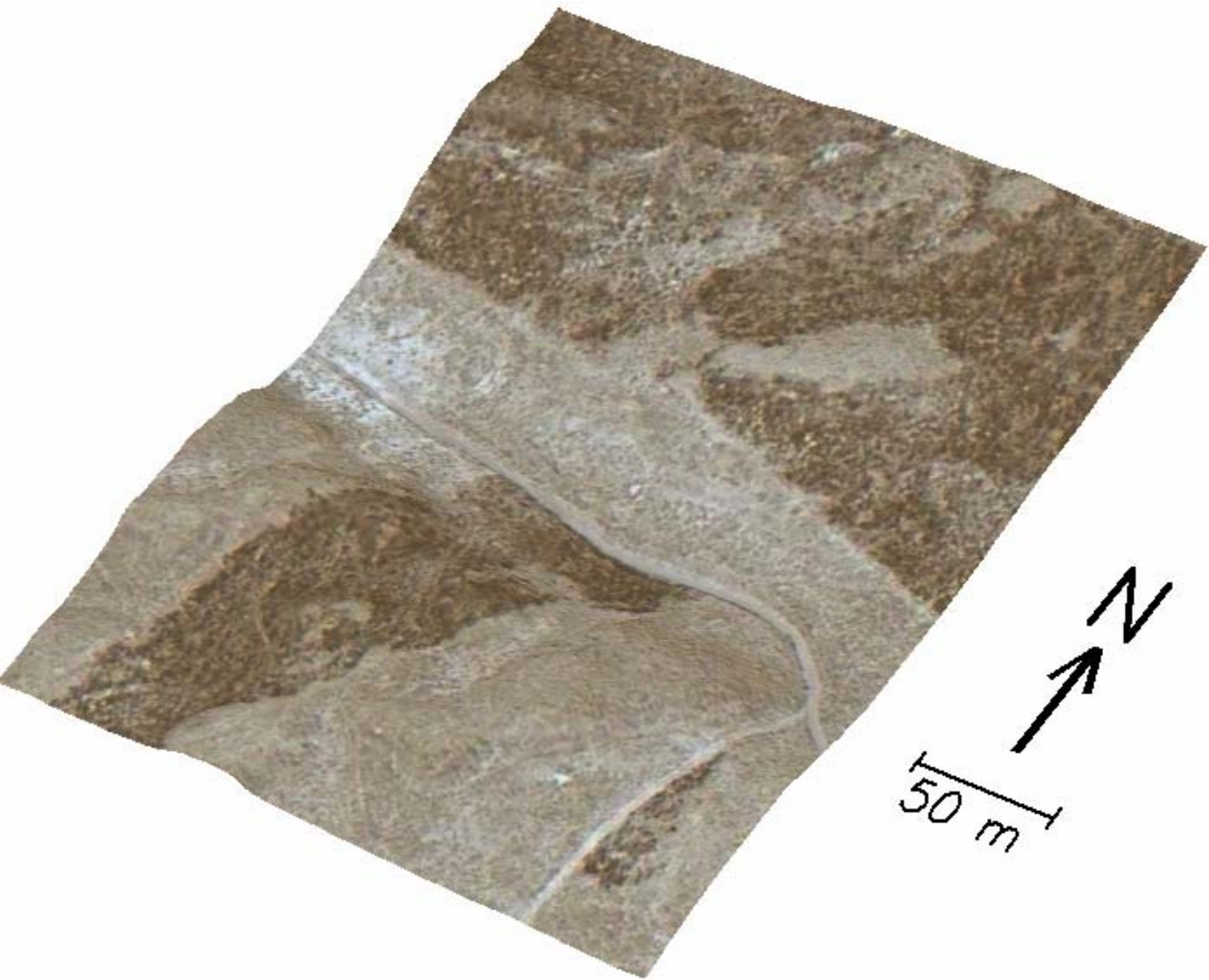


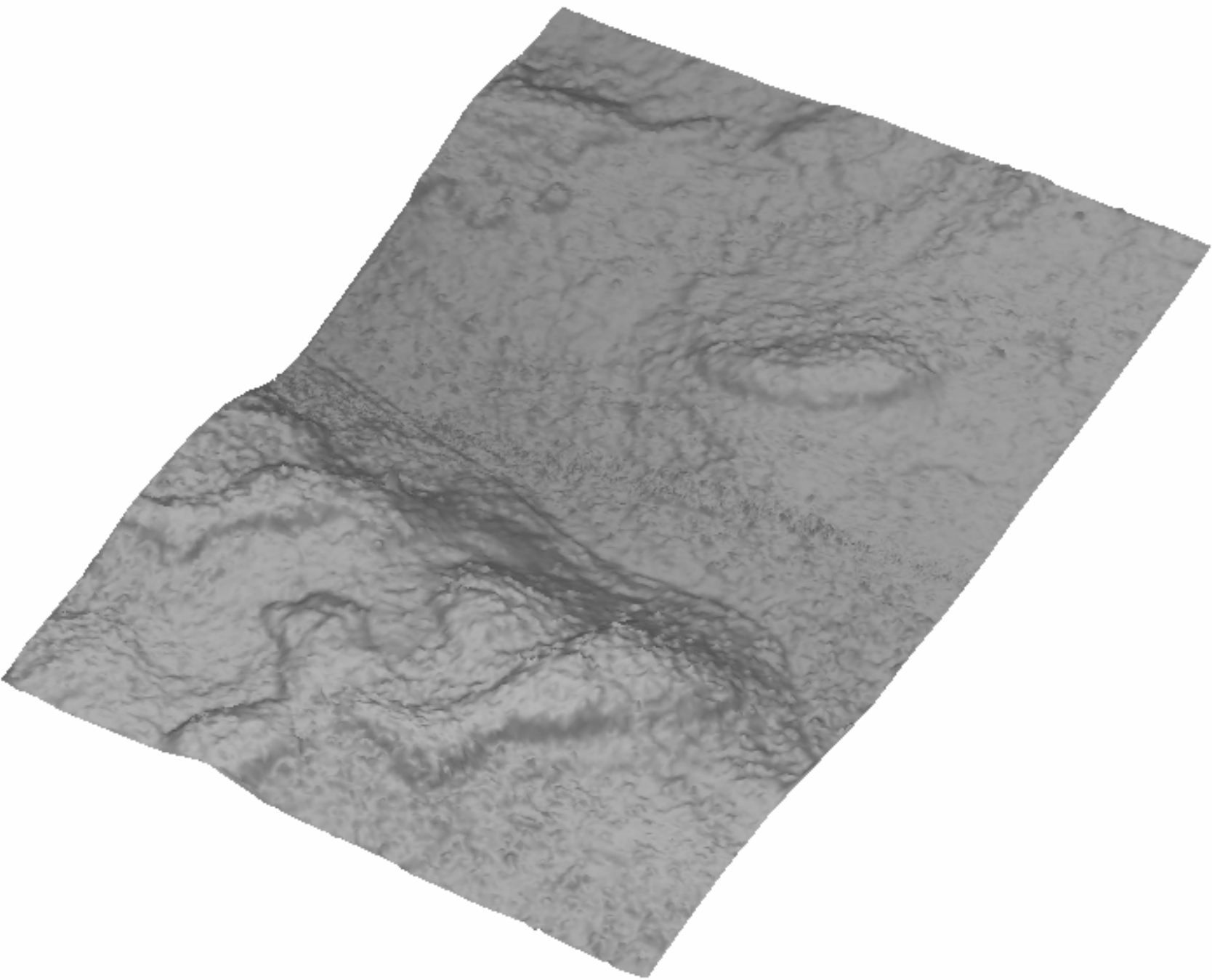
Lidar Elevation

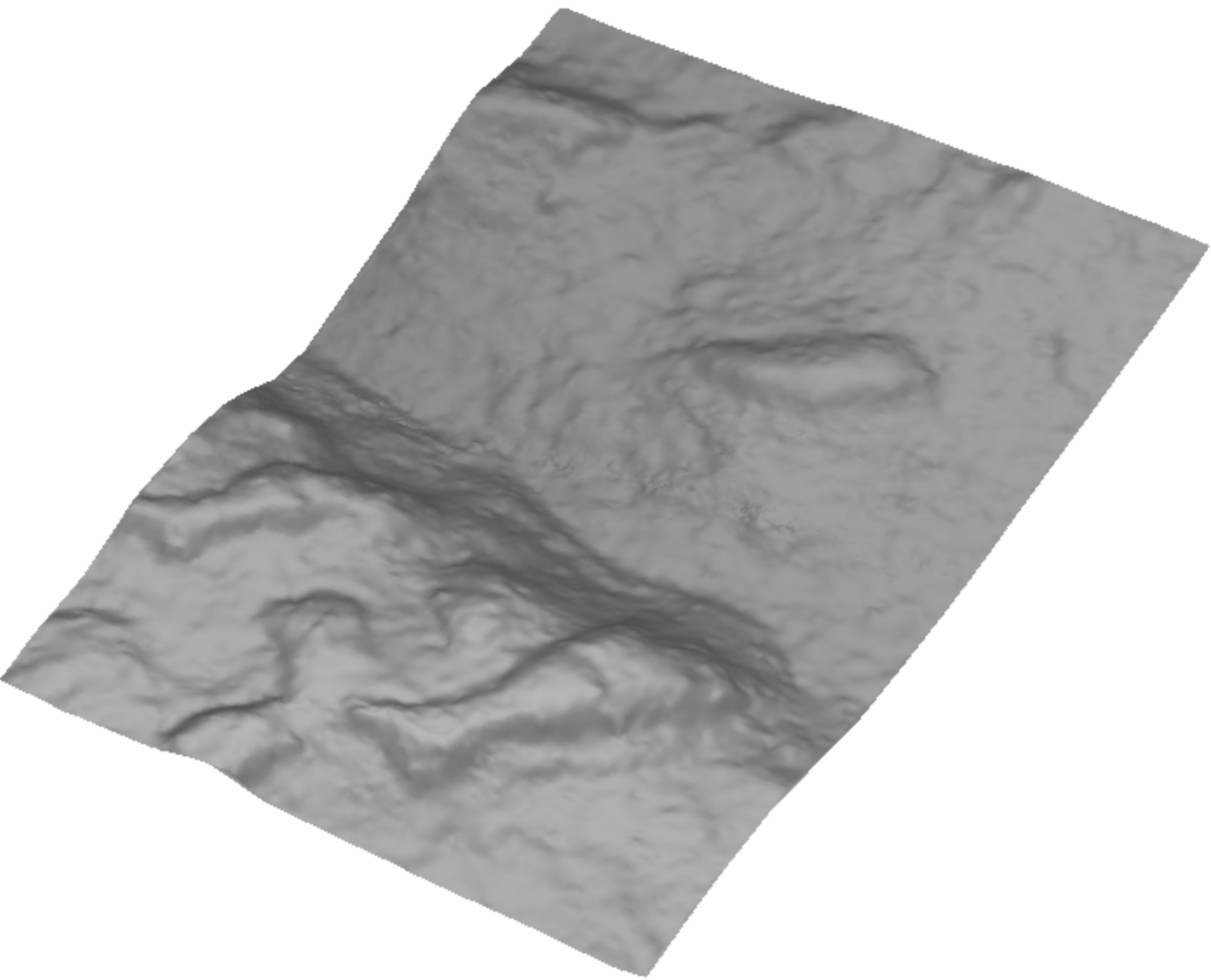


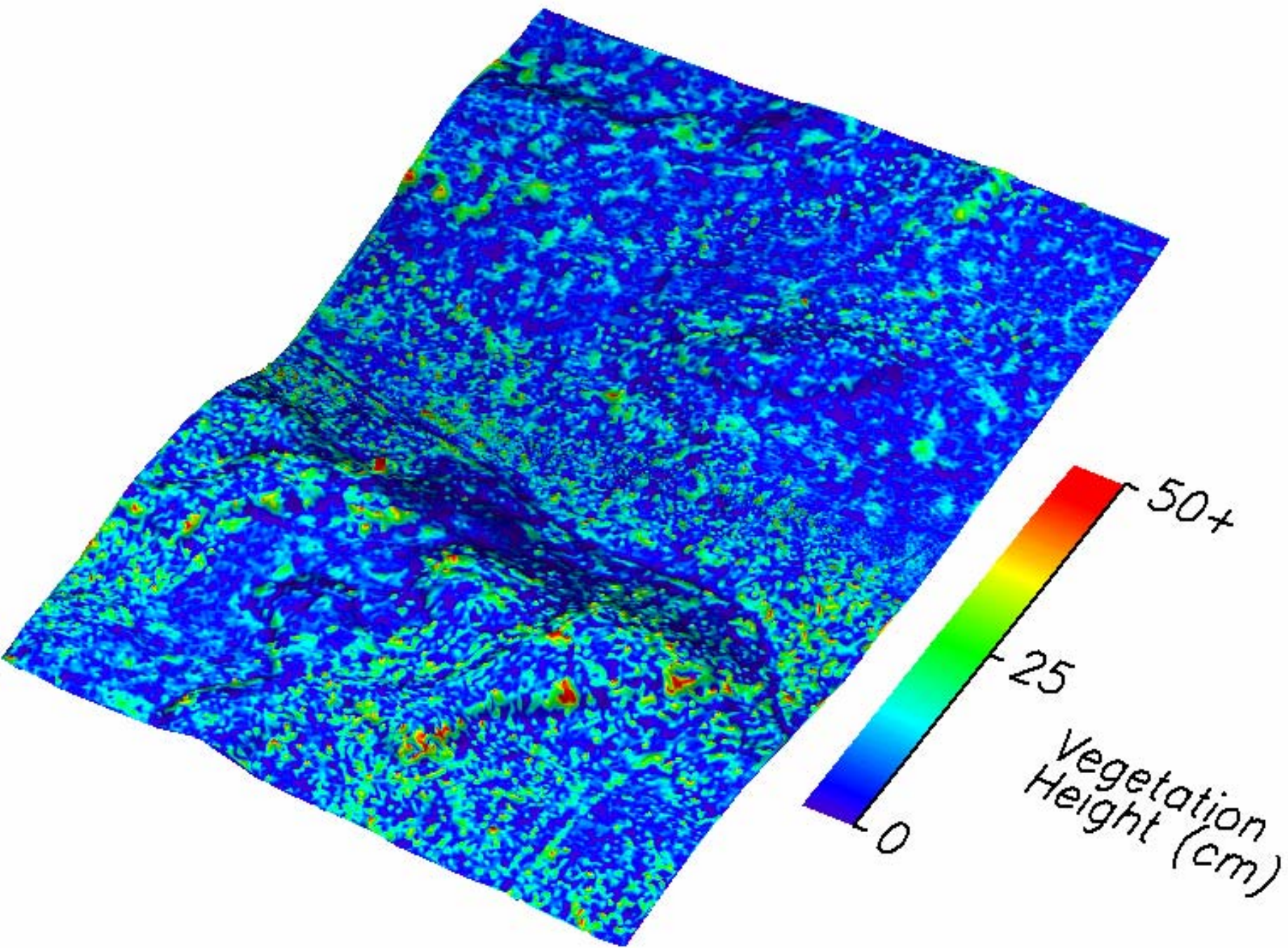
Vegetation Roughness

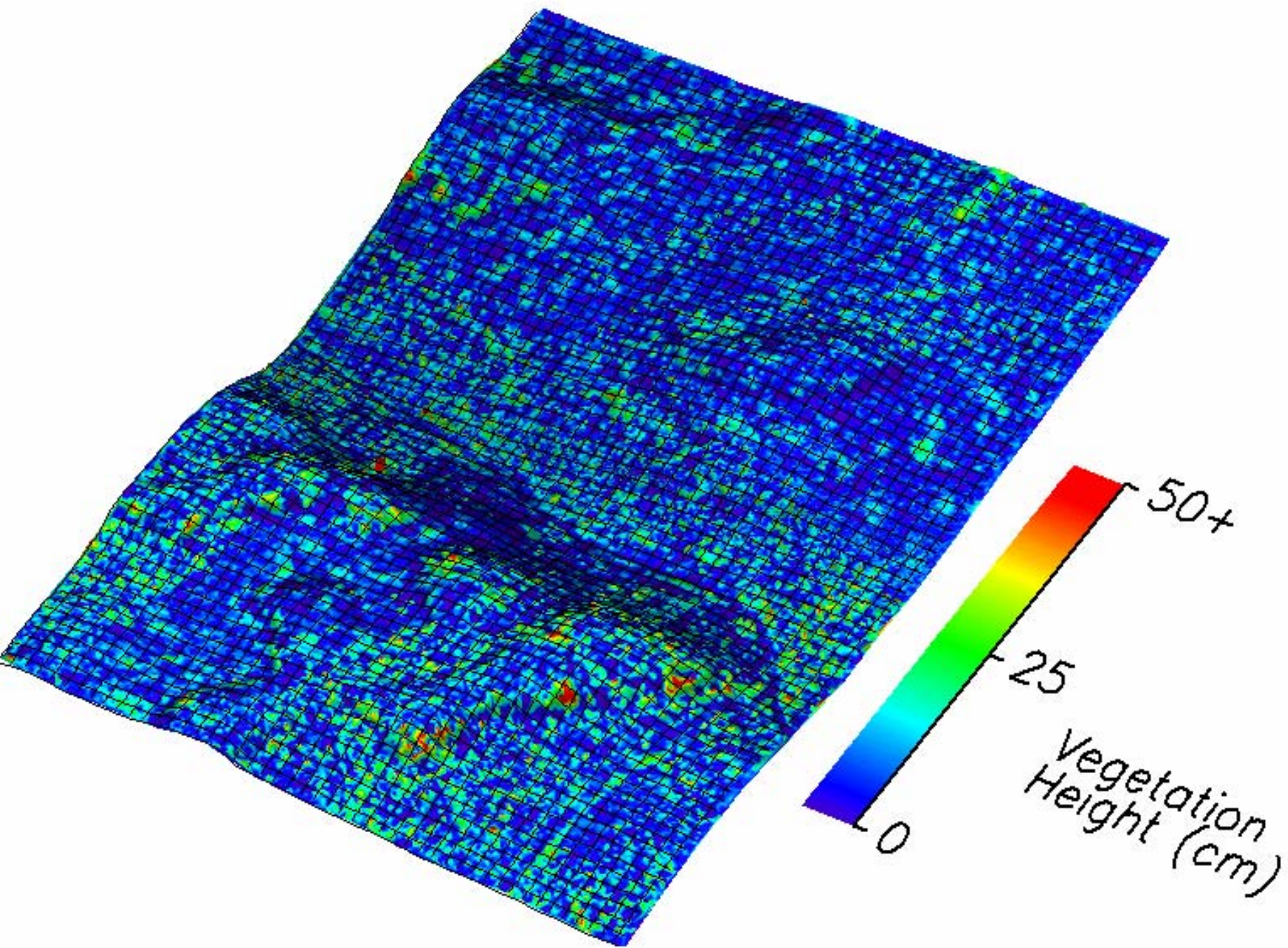
- **Vegetation heights are separated into 5 m grid cells**
- **Vegetation roughness is calculated for each grid cell/pixel as standard deviation of all heights within the grid cell**
- **Statistical measure of vegetation structure**

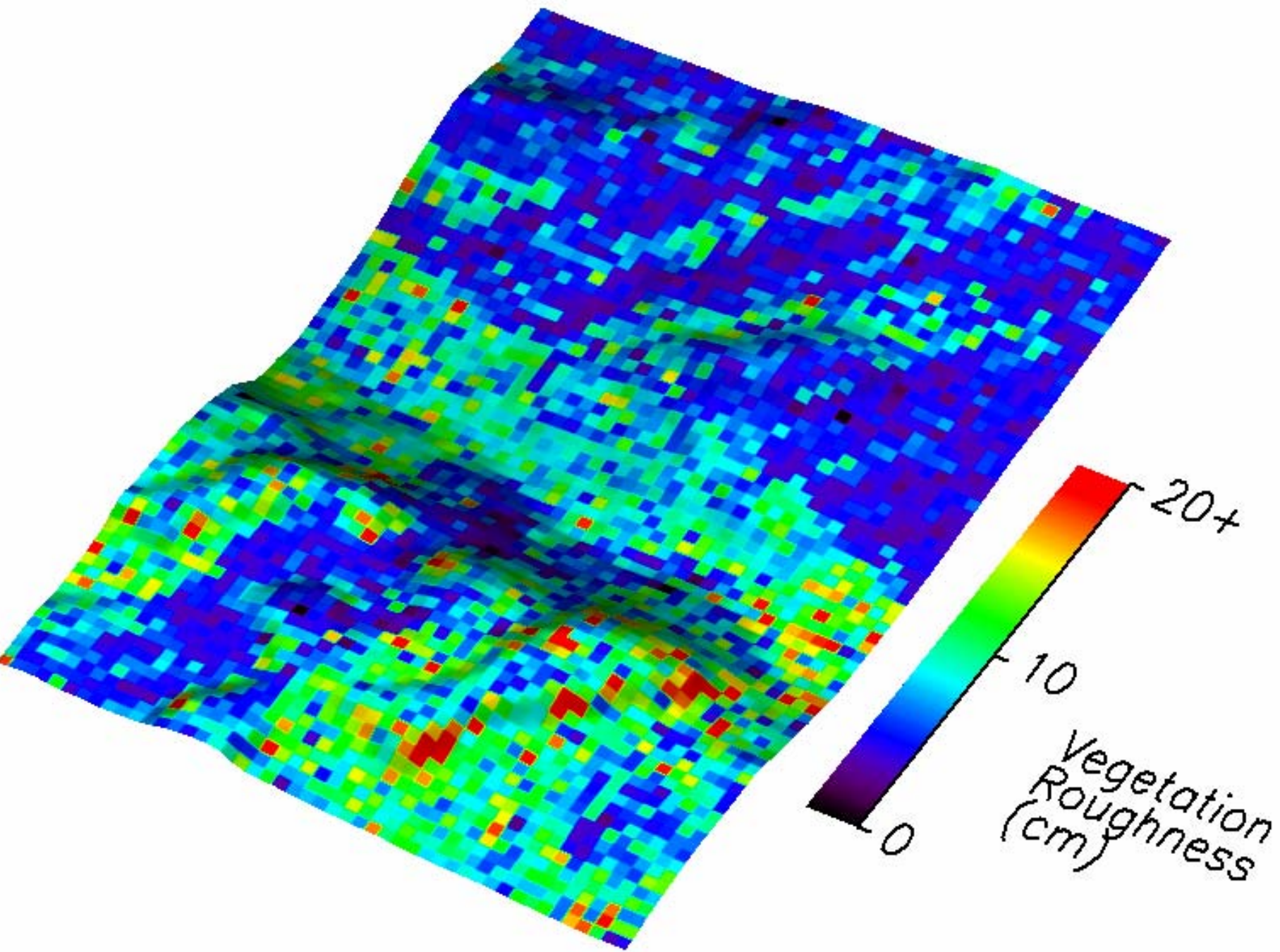


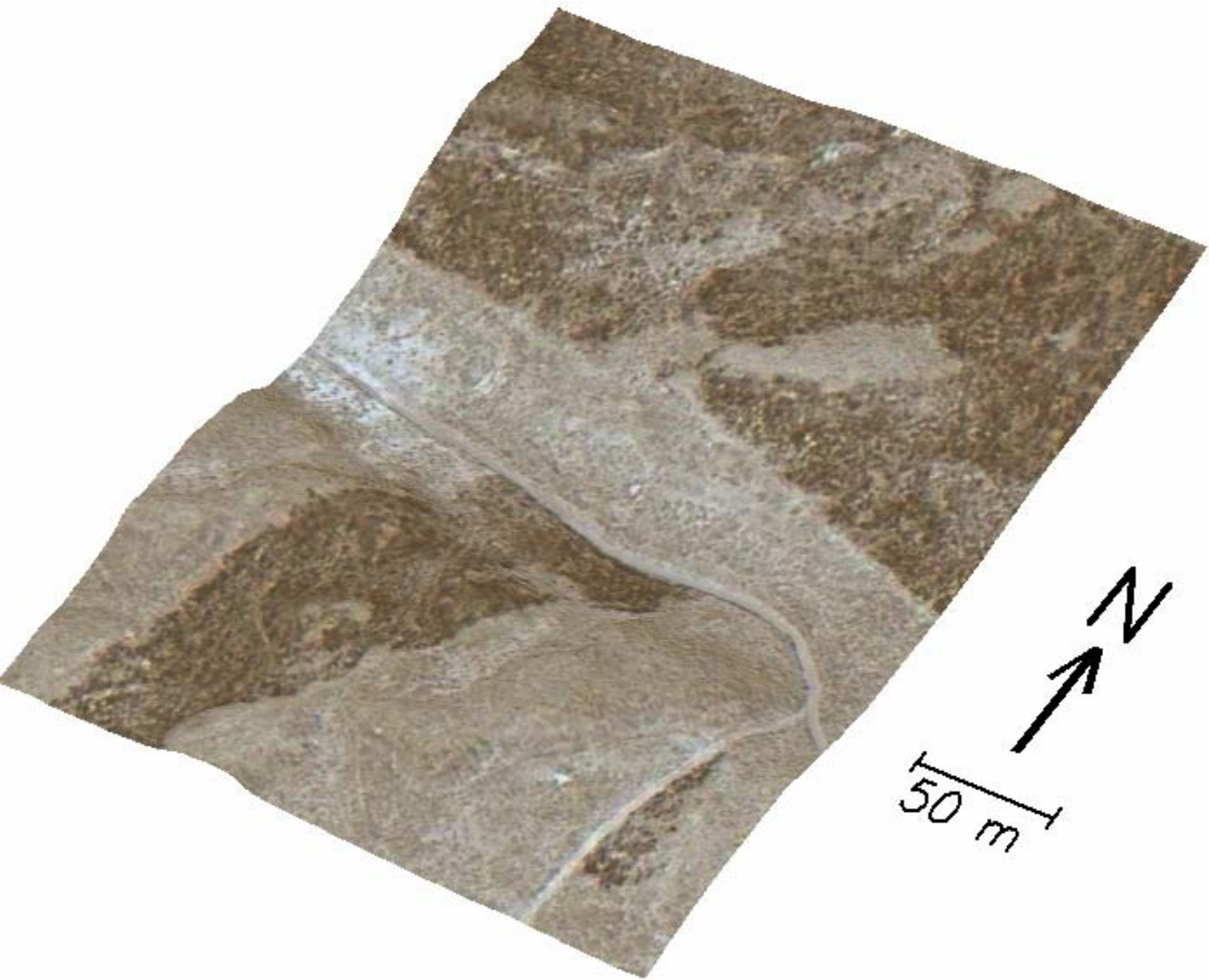




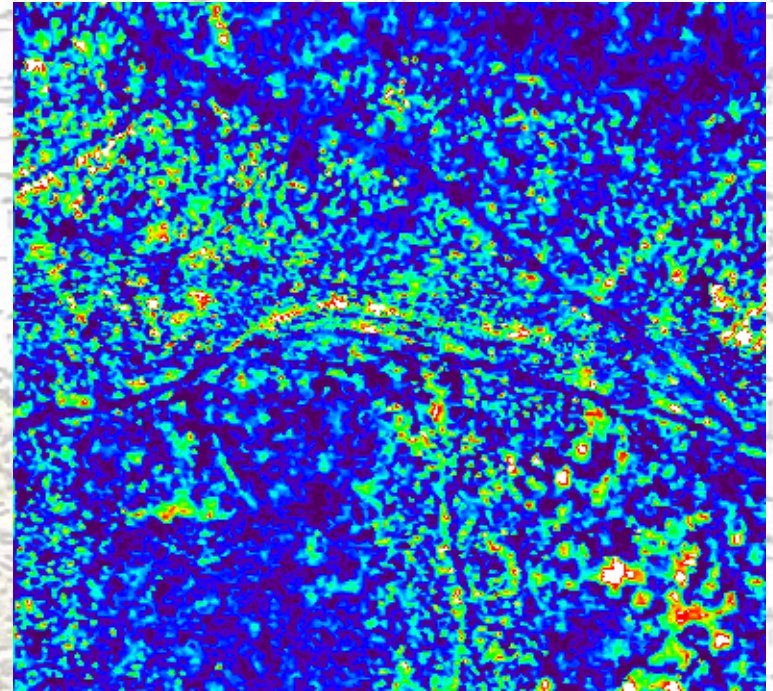
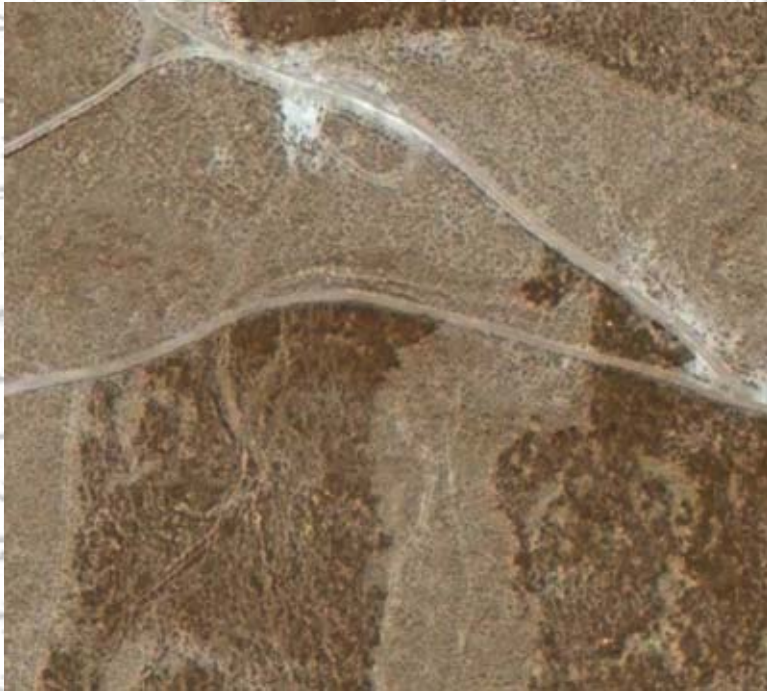








Geocorrection



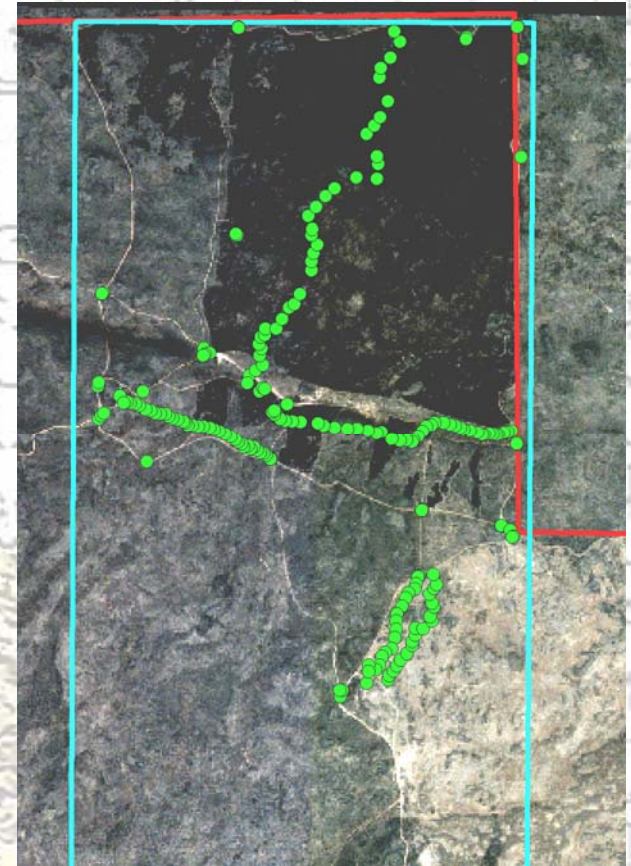
- **45 differentially corrected Ground Control Points collected at road intersections and other identifiable features**

- **RMS error of 0.8 m**

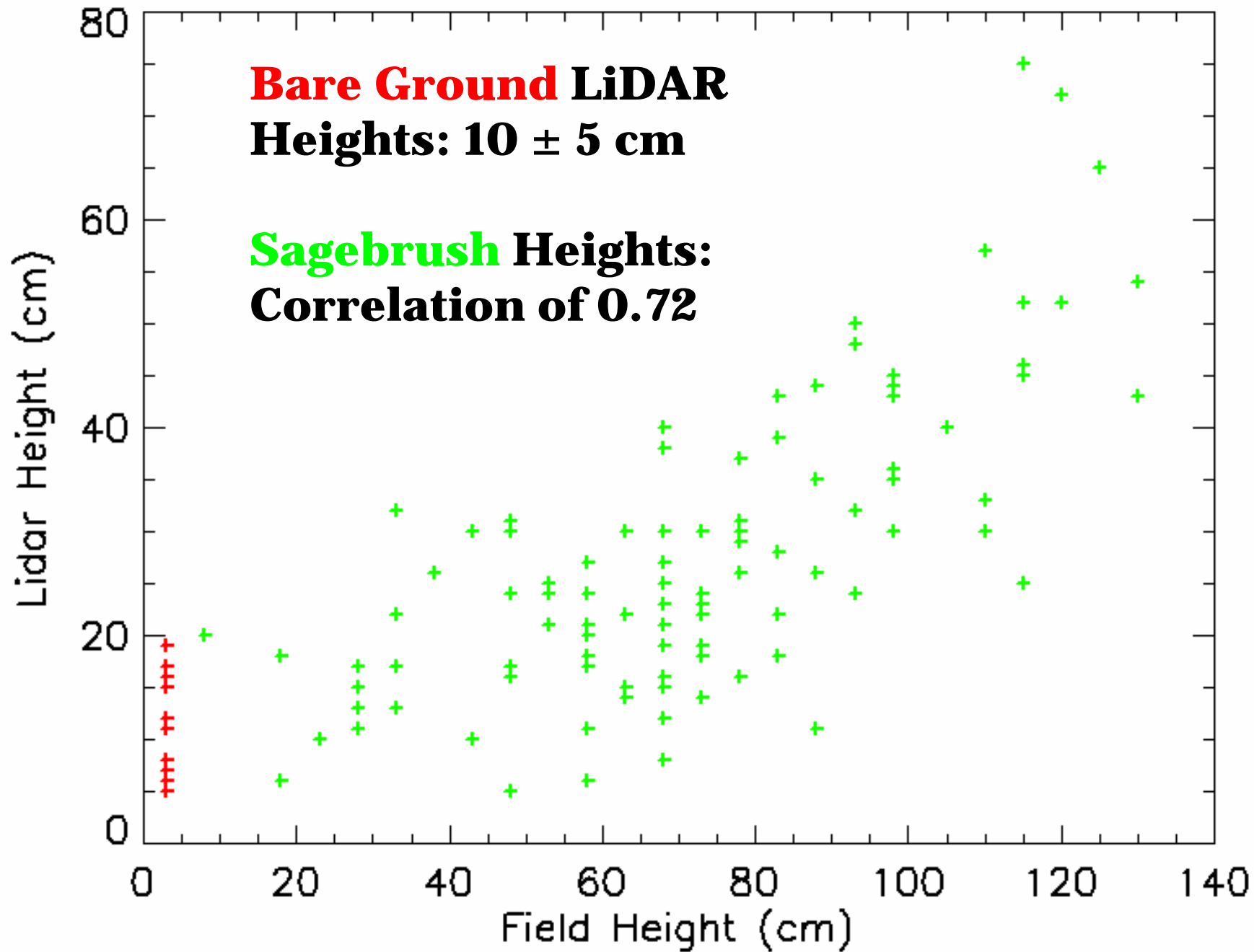
- **Two-sigma accuracy of 1.5 m**

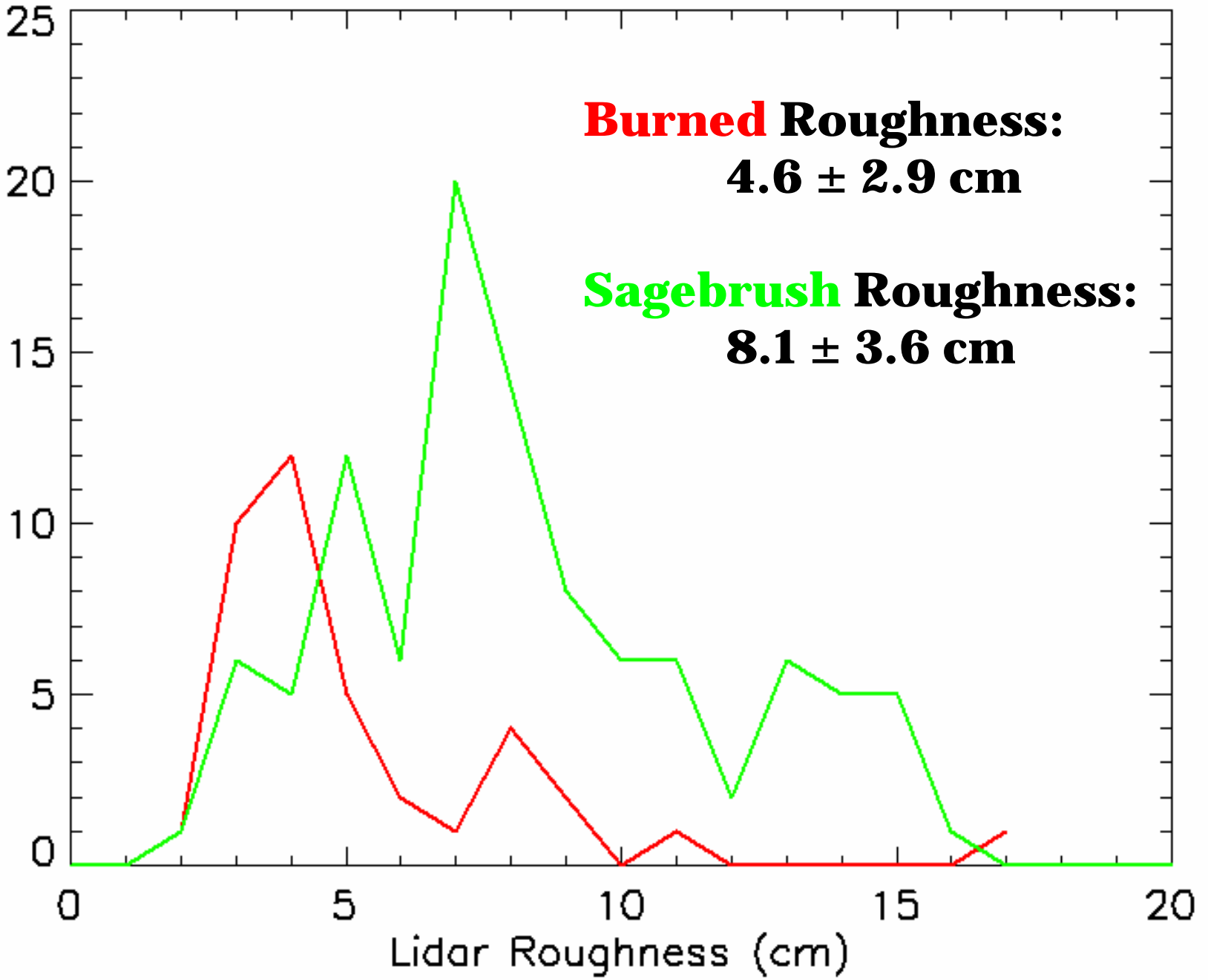
Validation

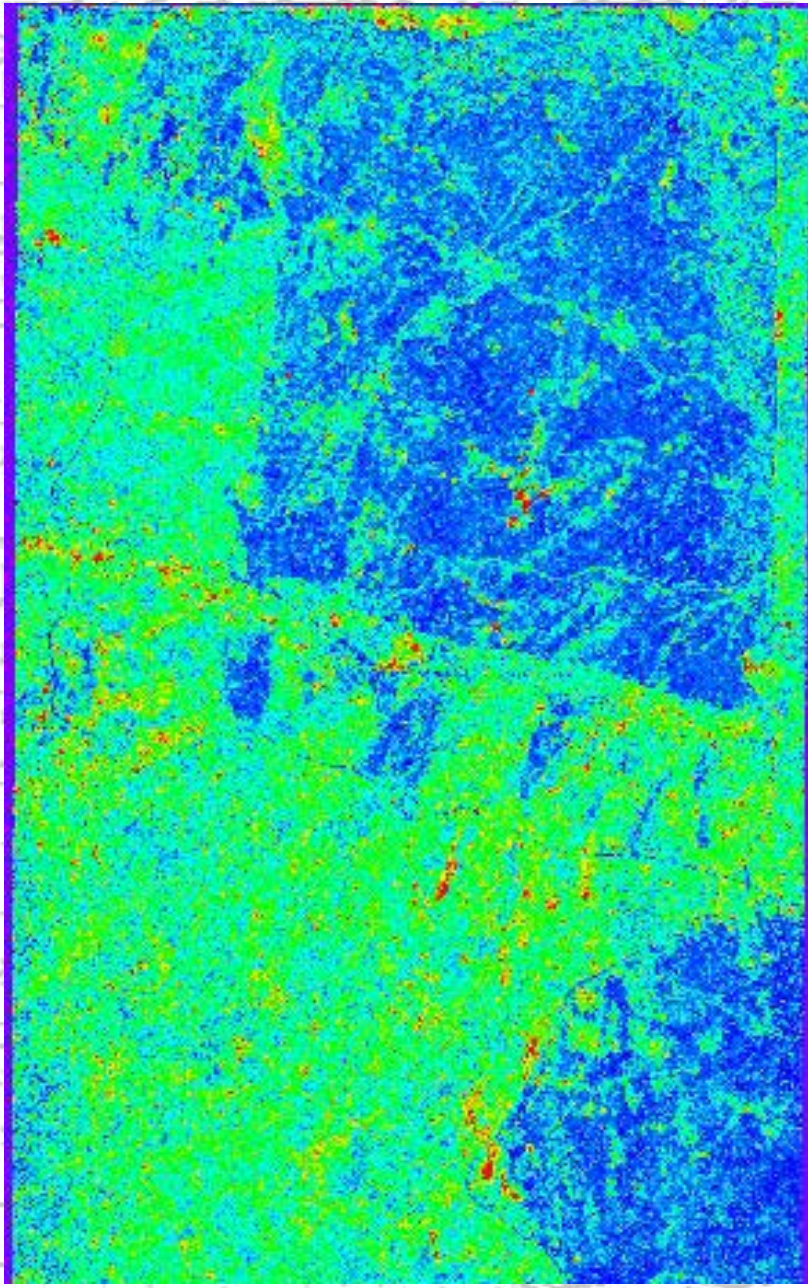
- **168 field validation points**
 - **Measured vegetation heights to accuracy of ~10 cm**
 - **Compared with lidar heights using buffer of 1.5 m**



- **Qualitative comparison to Quickbird imagery**







Possible Sources of Error

- **Incomplete LiDAR coverage**
- **Inability to precisely locate LiDAR postings in the field**
- **Penetration of laser pulse into vegetation**
- **Imprecision of field height measurement**
- **Inaccuracy of LiDAR height determination**

Conclusions

- **LiDAR can be used with moderate success to determine rangeland vegetation heights**
 - **Scaling factor of two may be necessary**
- **LiDAR derived vegetation roughness may be useful in mapping rangeland vegetation characteristics**

Acknowledgements

- **Steve Seefeldt and the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station, USDA ARS, Dubois, Idaho**
- **Keith Weber and the ISU GIS Training and Research Center, Pocatello, Idaho**
- **This study was made possible by a grant from the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center. ISU would also like to acknowledge the Idaho Delegation for their assistance in obtaining this grant.**

Questions?

