## Development And Applications of the LANDFIRE Forest Structure Layers

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## Applications of LANDFIRE tree canopy cover and stand height layers

- Fire behavior analyses
- FARSITE
- Wildland Fire Decision Support System (WFDDS)
- Fire Program Analysis (FPA) system

Successional stage Habitat mapping
Climate, biomass


## LANDFIRE Timeline



End user feedback and assessments by fuels specialists of the original 2001 tree cover/height layers

- Tree canopy cover values tended to be too high
- Many western forest types have max 70-80\% canopy cover
- Accuracy low?
- Stand height values tended to be too low
- Significant impact on fire behavior modeling systems


Remap tree canopy cover and stand height as part of Refresh 2008

## LANDFIRE "Refresh" 2008 overview

## Remap canopy cover and stand height for 2001 from FIA plots and Landsat

## Map annual disturbances 19992008: Landsat and polygon data

Apply vegetation transitions to 2001 map $\rightarrow 2008$

Derive vegetation transition rules from FVS and FIA plot data

## Tree canopy cover of FIA plots was estimated by stemmapping and modeling crown dimensions

- Vertically projected canopy cover of FIA tally trees $\geq 1.0 \mathrm{in}$. diameter
- Sapling component modeled from microplot data and spatial pattern of overstory trees
- Calibrated to line intercept field measurements
- Toney et al. 2009



## Stand height was calculated as basal-area weighted height of the dominant and co-dominant trees in the plot

- Canopy top height
- Sapling-stage plots used average height of the saplings only



## FIA single-condition forested plots used for training data and validation

- Plots measured 1999-2007 used for mapping 2001 cover/height
- Plots omitted if disturbed following location-specific image dates
$\rightarrow 54,000$ plots in CONUS after screening
- Predictor variables:
- LANDSAT leaf-on, leaf-off, and spring dates
- Elevation, slope, aspect
- Image texture derived from tassel-cap images
- SRTM-based height metric (Kellndorfer et al. 2004 RSE)
- Regression tree models by map zone
- Seam lines, clouds, and other artifacts addressed


## Updating 2001 to 2008

- Annual disturbance maps 1999-2008: MTBS, LANDSAT time series (VCT), and contributed polygon data
- Disturbance types and severity
- Canopy cover and stand height updated based on modeled vegetation transitions
- FIA data used in FVS to model 10 years of growth for each combination of vegetation type, disturbance type, severity
- 2001 map $\rightarrow$
time since disturbance + transition rule
$\rightarrow 2008$ map
- FVS also used to model transition in undisturbed areas


## Plots measured in 2008-2009 were used to assess 2008 canopy cover and height

- Excluded plot locations that were used in mapping
- Assessed $3 \times 3$ ( 90 meter) map regions:



## LANDFIRE 2008 tree canopy cover compared with FIA plots measured during 2008-2009: western US



LANDFIRE 2008 tree canopy cover (\%)

mean difference: -2 mean absolute diff: $\pm 11$ $R^{2}=0.58$ $\mathrm{n}=3,589$ plots

## LANDFIRE 2008 tree canopy cover compared with FIA plots measured during 2008-2009: eastern US




LANDFIRE 2008 tree canopy cover (\%)


## LANDFIRE 2008 tree height compared with FIA plots measured during 2008-2009: CONUS

|  |  | Field tree height |  |  |  |  | Row total | Producer accuracy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-5m | 5-10m | 10-25m | 25-50m | >50m |  |  |
|  | 0-5m | 141 | 43 | 63 | 7 | 0 | 254 | 56\% |
| Mapped | 5-10m | 243 | 346 | 95 | 4 | 0 | 688 | 50\% |
| tree | 10-25m | 157 | 307 | 4450 | 665 | 1 | 5580 | 80\% |
|  | 25-50m | 17 | 10 | 372 | 958 | 44 | 1401 | 68\% |
|  | >50m | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 60\% |
|  | Column total | 558 | 707 | 4980 | 1637 | 51 | 7933 |  |
|  | User accuracy | 25\% | 49\% | 89\% | 59\% | 12\% |  |  |

Overall accuracy: 74\% Within one class: 95\%

