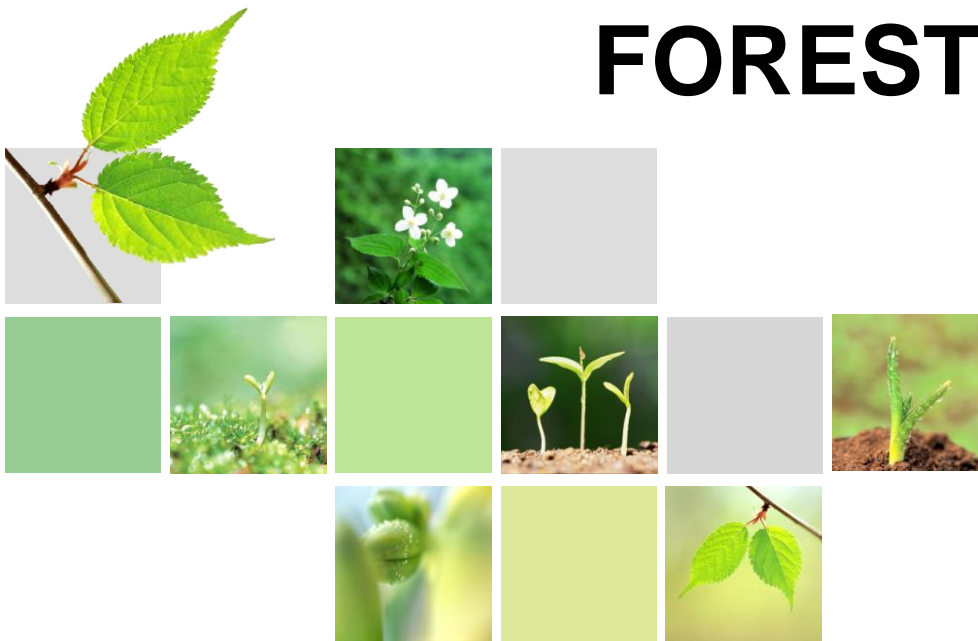


UTILIZING A MULTI-SOURCE DATA FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA



*I Nengah S Jaya, C.
Kleinn, D Melati, L.
Ferhmann, C Perez, E.
Septyawardani, F. A. R
Dhani, S Wachjuni*

Contents



Main topics.

1 INTRODUCTION Low to Hires

2 VOL & BIOMASS EST MODEL

3 SITE QUALITY INDEX

4 DOUBLE SAMPLING

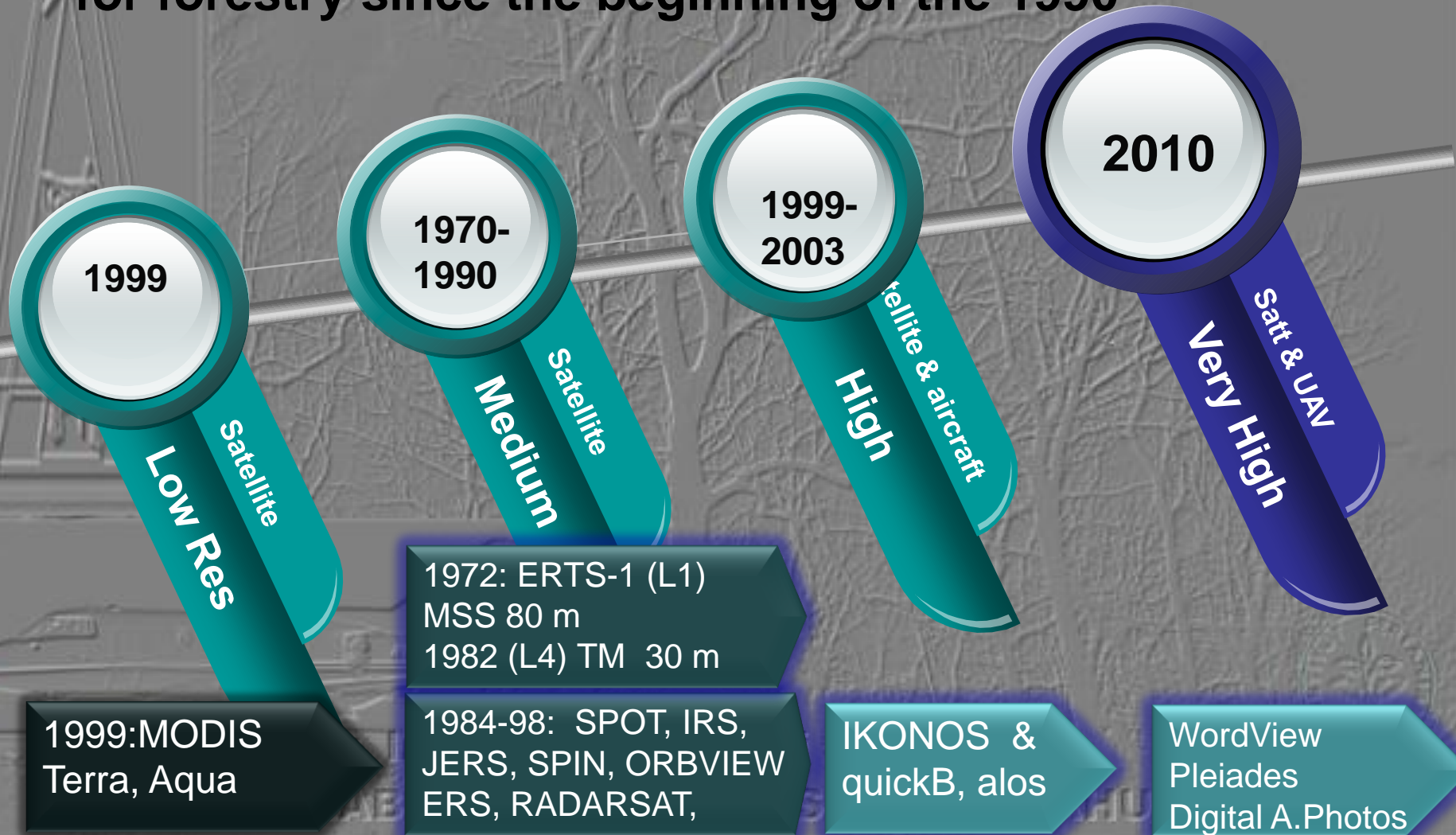


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The history of RS use in Indonesia

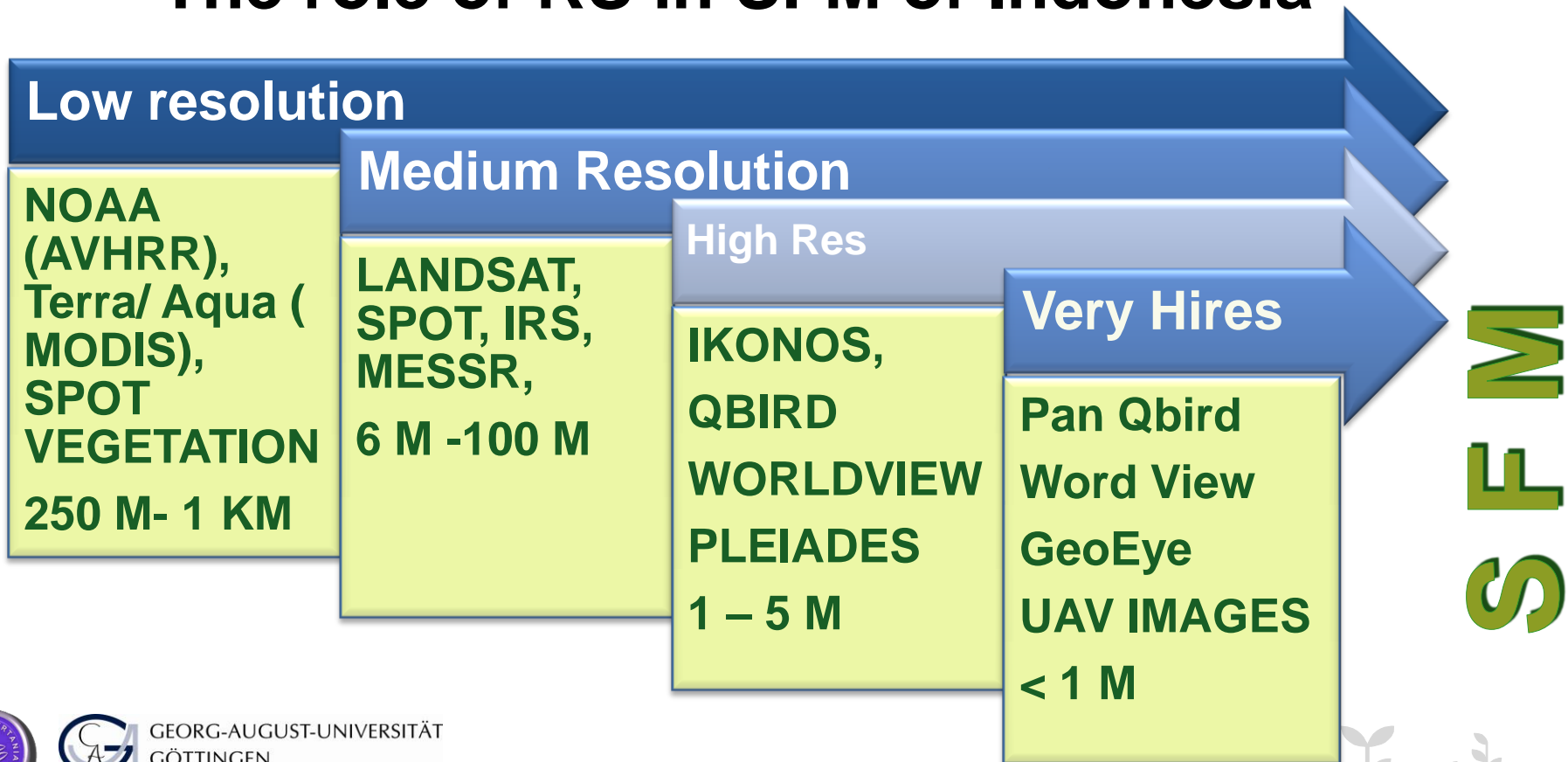
German Forester had started to use the RS for forestry since the beginning of the 1990



STATE OF THE ART



- The role of RS in SFM of Indonesia



STATE OF THE ART



NOAA
(AVHRR),
Terra/ Aqua (MODIS),
SPOT
VEGETATION
250 M- 1 KM

Early Warning
Sys (HotSPot)
Forest vs
N-Forest)

IKONOS,
QBIRD
WORLDVIEW
PLEIADES
1 – 5 M

More forest
condition:
→ SNI (Indo. Nat
standar) → 2014
→ Permission
Licence → forest
conversion

LANDSAT,
SPOT, IRS,
MESSR,
6 M -100 M

LULC classif:
23 classes
→ 10 forest
classes
→ Routine 1990

Pan Qbird
Word View
GeoEye
UAV IMAGES
< 1 M

More forest stock
(timber & biomass) :
→ CAPABILITY ~
AERIAL PHOTOS:
→ Standing stock
(timber)
→ FMU level

THE USE RS IN INDONESIA IS A MUST: EXTENSIVE F AREA > 50% OF LAND IS FOREST AREA, ARCHIPELAGOS (17000 ISLANDS), VARIOUS ECOSYSTEM, ... AND DYNAMIC CHANGE => highly populated country (0.3 Ha/psn < 0.6 Ha/psn (world level)



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The Study Objective



Timber stock &
Biomass models
development

Site
Quality
assessment

Efficiency
of Double
sampling

To
examine

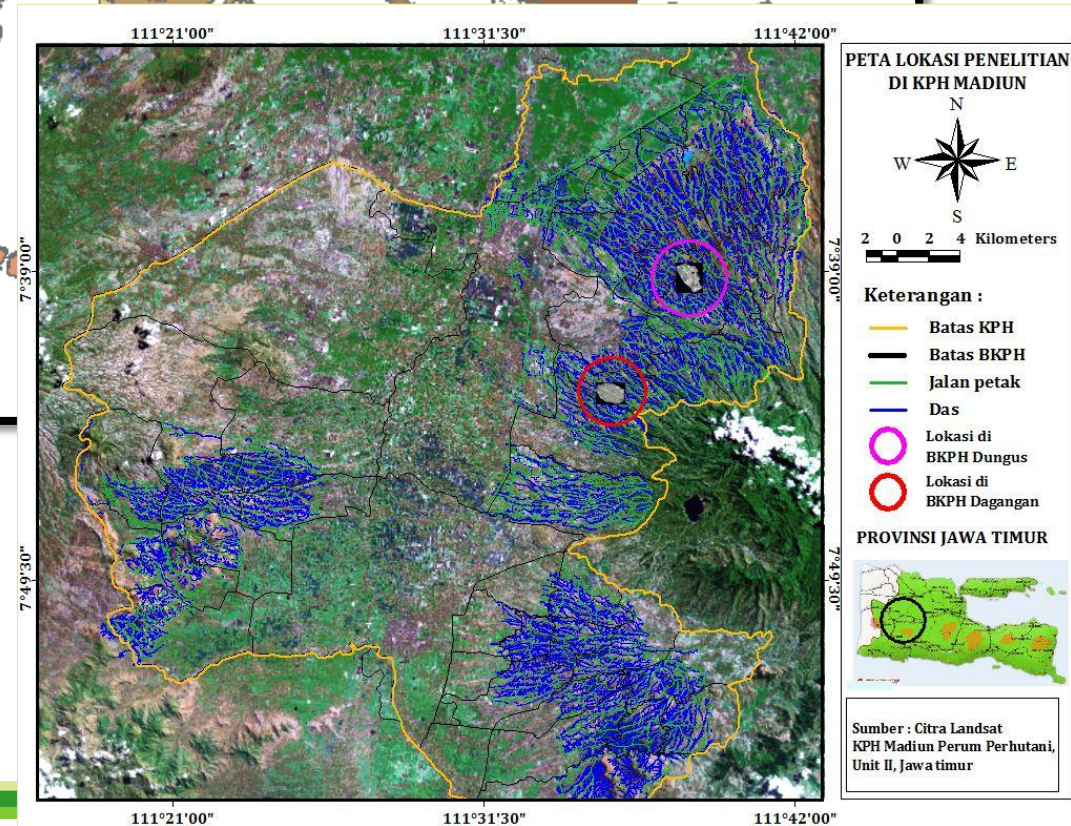
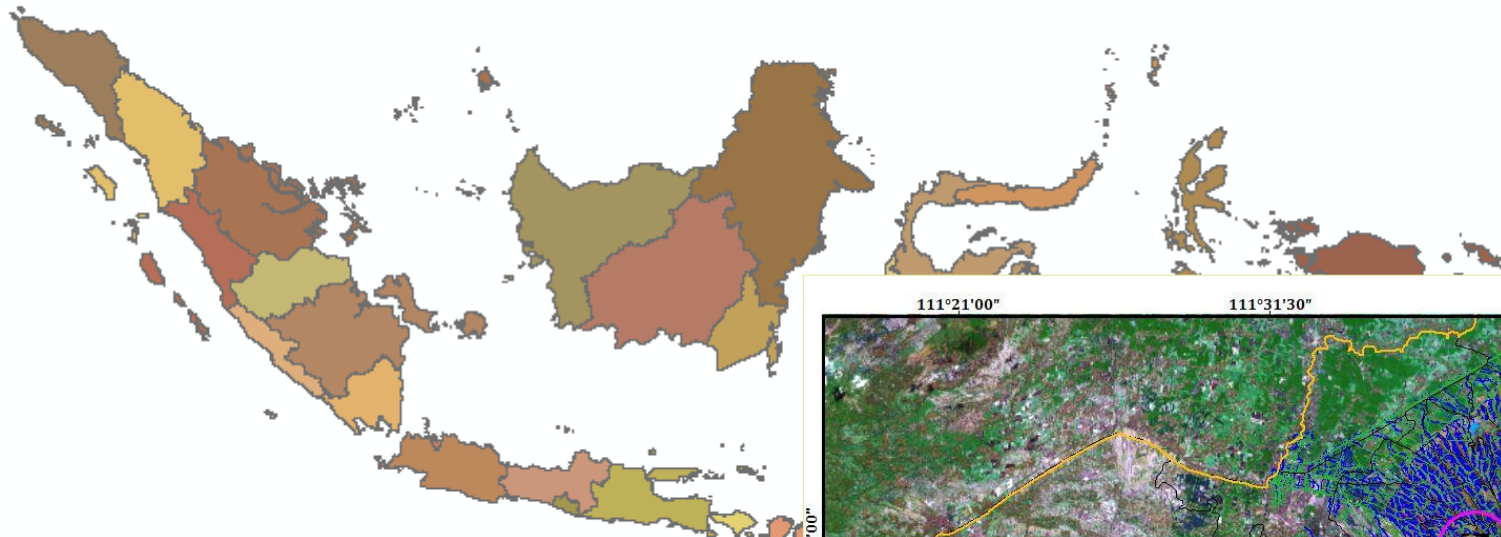
The capability of UAV imagery
for supporting the SFM



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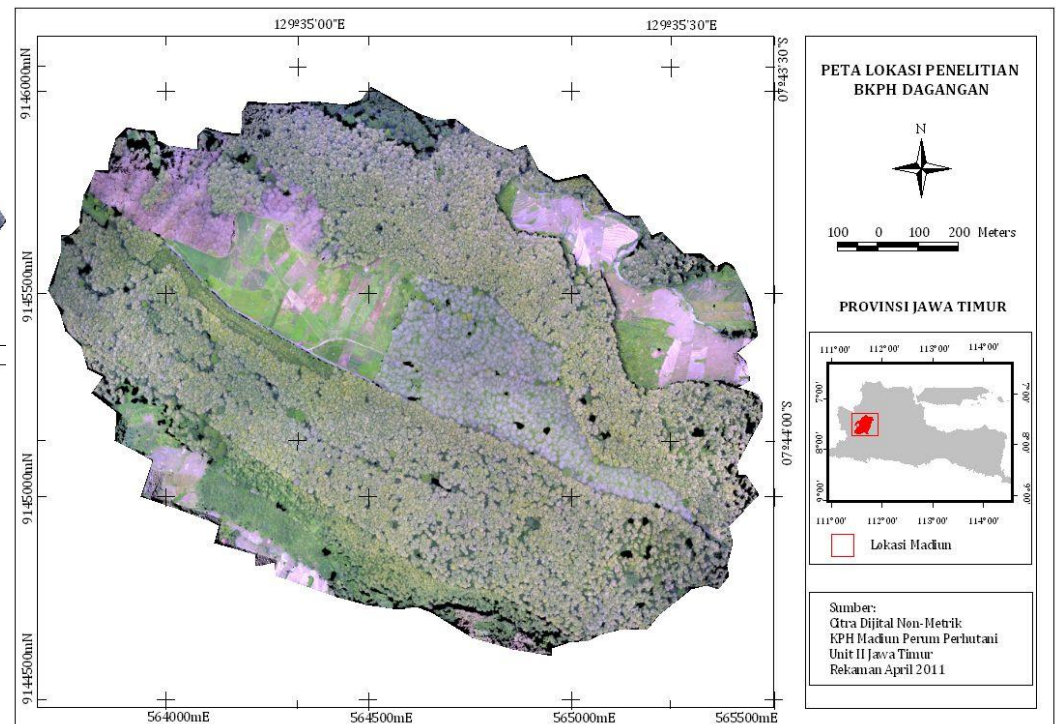
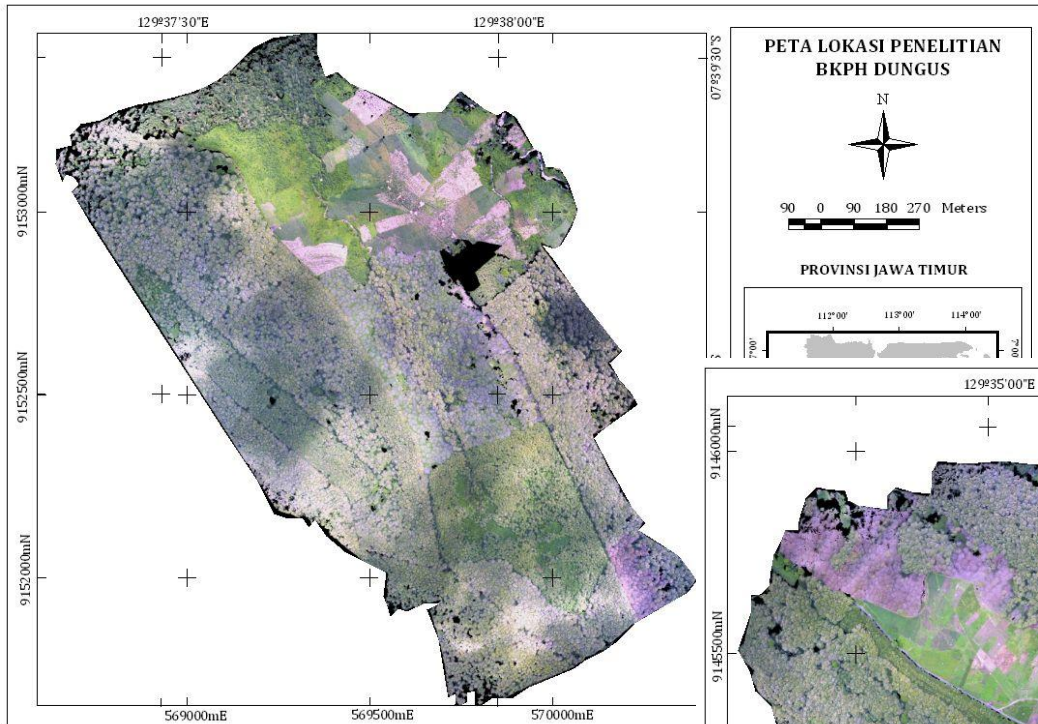


Study sites



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THE UAV imageries



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Unmanned Aerial Vehicle



UAV

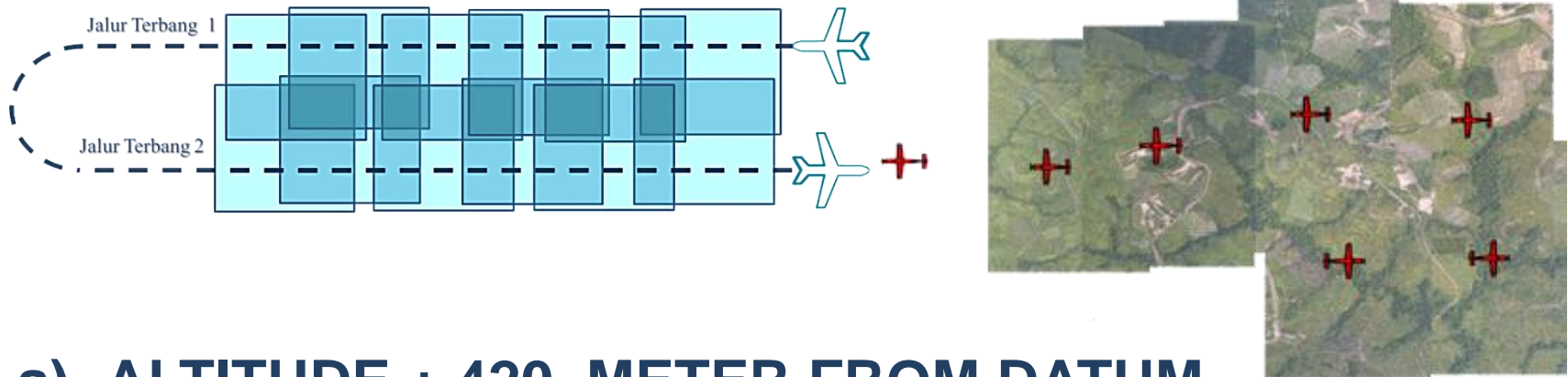


WAHANA TERBANG TATA NEERGA AIRCRAFTS UNIVERSITAS GÖTTINGEN

AERIAL PHOTOS FROM THE UAV



camera canon S100 WITH 15 cm Spat Ground Res



- a) ALTITUDE \pm 420 .METER FROM DATUM
- b) AIRBASE \pm 200.. METER.
- c) COORDINATE OF STARTING & END POINTS
- d) ANY EXTRA PHOTOS BEFORE START AND AFTER THE END OF FLIGHT LINE
- e) ENDLAP 70-80% SIDE LAP 50% UP



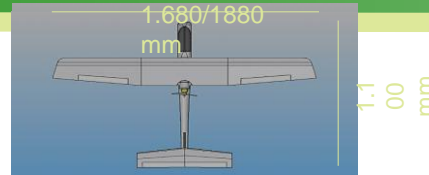
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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF UAV



(include motor, AutoPilot, GPS
AirSpeed, air-modem, servo
altimeter, RC-receiver)



Dimension of vehicle

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Wing Span | : 1.680/1880 mm |
| LENGTH | : 1.100 mm |
| NET WEIGHT | : 1.300 gr |
| Payload | : 1.200 gr (include baterai) |
| Power | : Electric (brushless motor) |
| Kendali | : RC manual, autopilot. |
| Endurance | : Baterai 4S 5000mAh 30' atau 10.000mAh 55' |
| Speed Cruising | : 40 km/h ->(660 m/s) |
| Range of Radio modem: | 15 km (claim 40 km) |
| Long Range R: | 15 km (claim 60 km) |
| Max cross wind | : 25 km/h |
| Capability for Aquisition: | Max 3000Ha/day (gsd 15cm) |

SUPPORTING DEVICE

1. Remote Control 8 ch : long range RC 433Mhz
2. GCS (Ground Control Station), antara lain:
 - Ground-Modem, Laptop, Software GCS
3. Digital Camr: Sony RX100 (20 mp, f28 mm)
4. Mounting kamera dengan sumbu 2-axis
5. GPS Geodetik, sebagai pengukur koordinat GCP (Ground Control Point).
 - Minimal one pair GPS Geodetik L1
6. Software Image Processing, to process aerial photo into orthomosaik, such as:
 - Agisoft, inpho
7. WorkStation computer with min. spec
 - i7- 3970X Extreme Edition
 - RAM 64 GB
 - VGAATI 7990/ GeForce GTX 680/ Quadro2000



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METHODS



Software & Hardware

- Arcview 3.2,
- SPSS ver 16
- Erdas Imagine 9.
- Dekstop, Plotter/printer



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Tools



GPS



Compass



Hagameter



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SAMPLE PLOTS



1) For Teakwood est Model

- > 38 SAMPLE PLOTS → SAMPLED in UAV & field => represent each age class

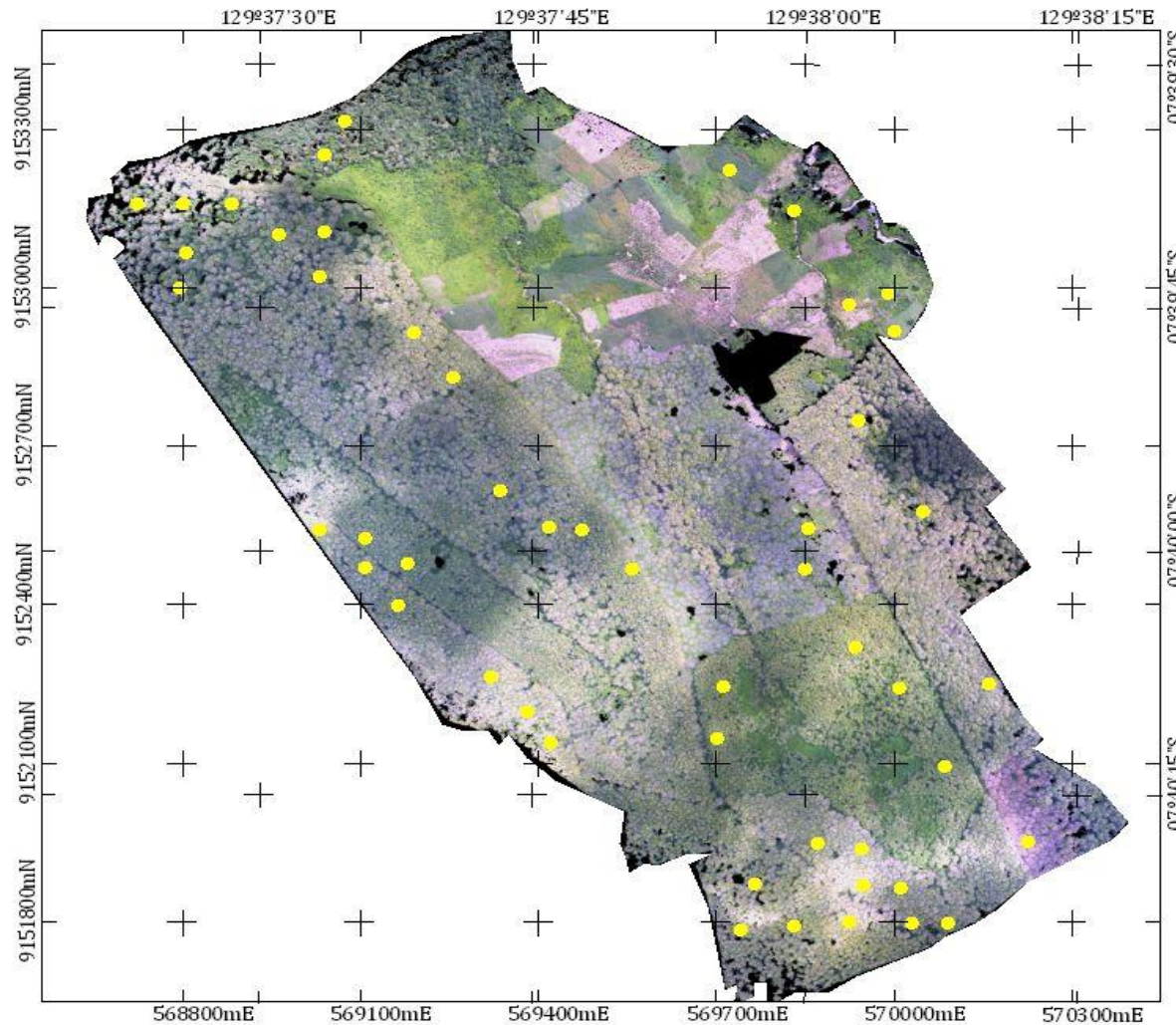
2) For Site quality Index

3) Double sampling

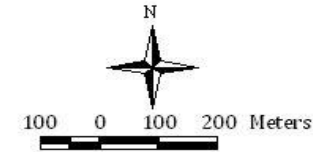
- > 50 sample plot in the UAV only
- 38 sample plot were selected from 50 plots then checked in the field



Sample plots: Dungus

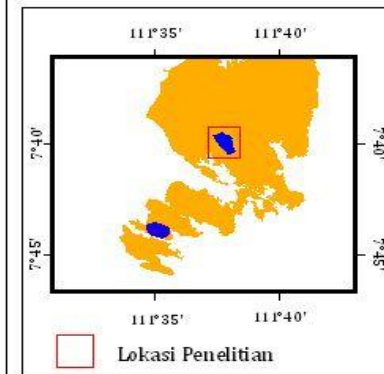


PETA SEBARAN PLOT PENELITIAN
BKPH DUNGUS MADIUN



Keterangan :

● Plot Penelitian

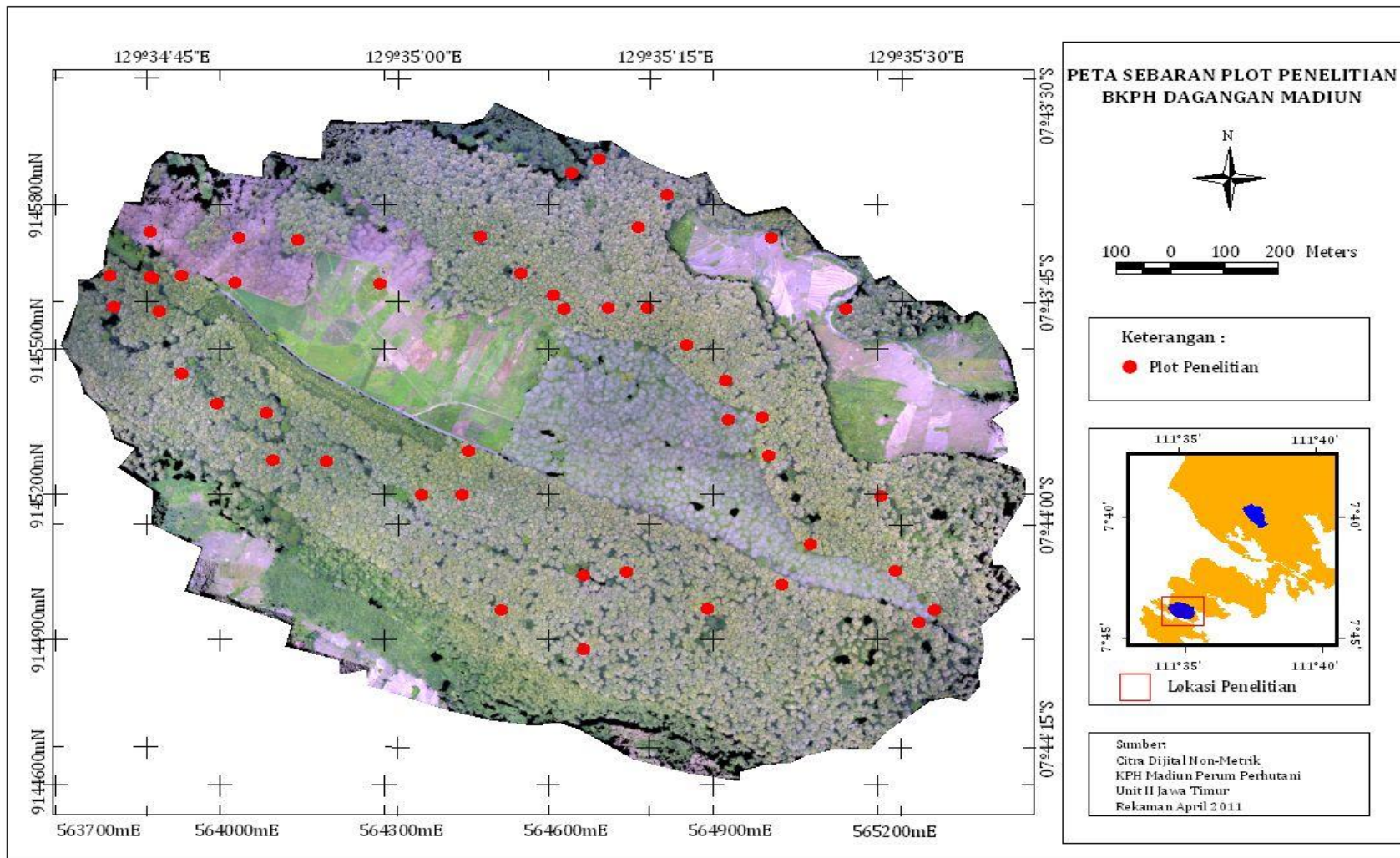


□ Lokasi Penelitian

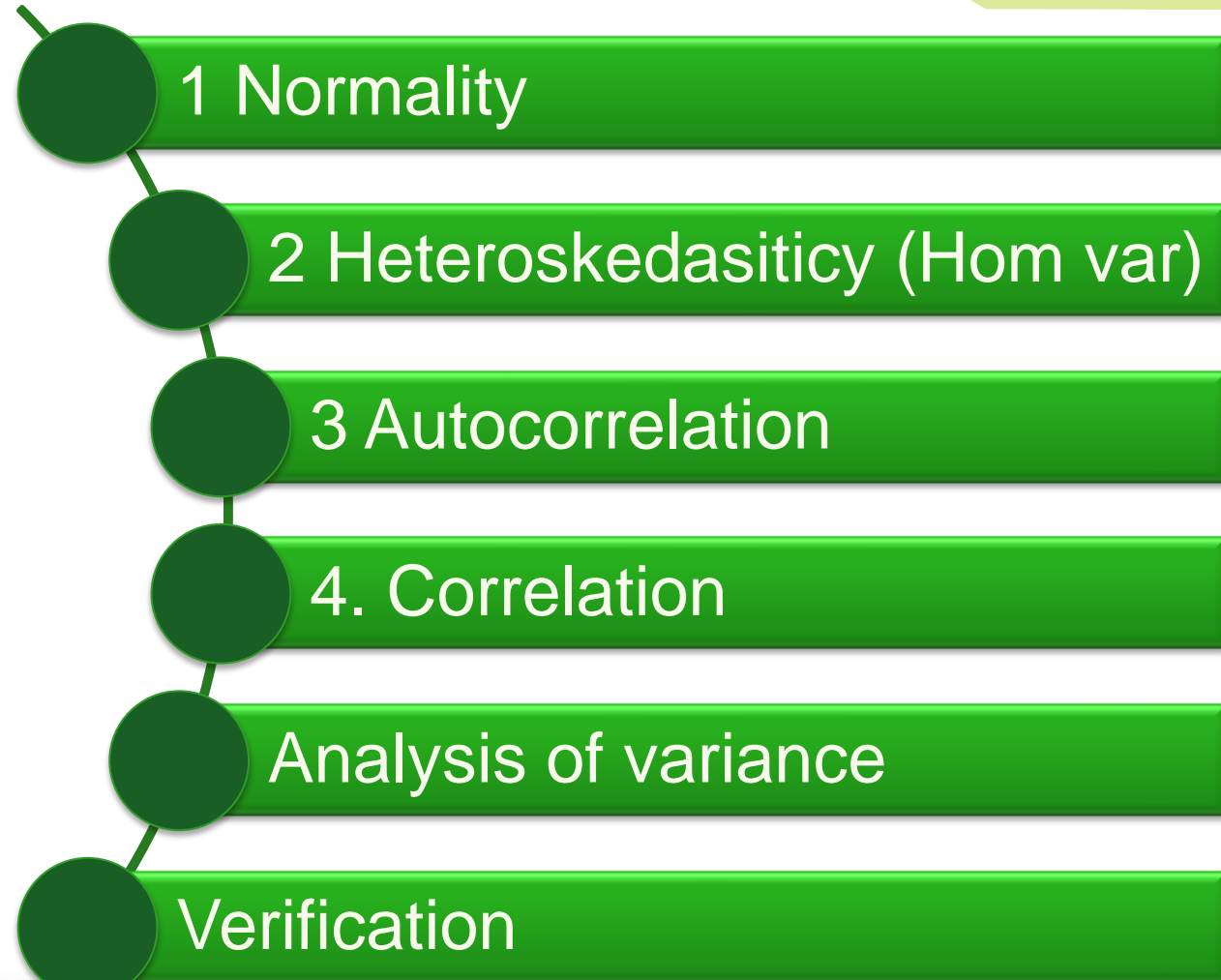
Sumber:
Citra Digital Non-Metrik
KPH Madiun Perum Perhutani
Unit II Jawa Timur
Rekaman April 2011



Sample plot: Dagangan



1. Model Development



2. Biomass estimation



Volume (m³/Ha) → Biomass (ton/Ha)

1. Vademecum

$$B = (4/3) V \rho$$

2. BEF

$$B = V \times \rho \times \text{BEF}$$

3. Brown

$$B = 0,2759 D^{2,2227}$$

4. Ketterings:

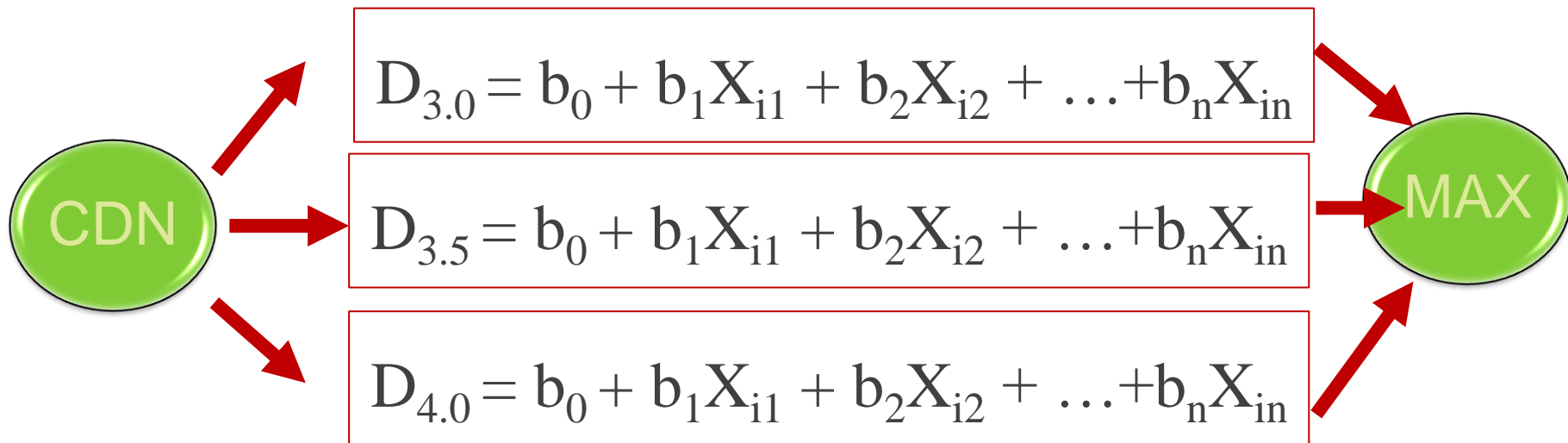
$$B = 0,11 \rho D^{2,62}$$

$$\text{BEF} = 1.53186$$

$$\rho = 0.75 \text{ ton/ m}^3$$



3. Site Quality Assess.



4. Relative Eff of DS



$$ER(\%) = \frac{n_s C_f}{n_f C_f + n_p C_p}$$

$$n_s = \frac{CV^2 t^2}{DSE\%}$$

$$n_f = \frac{CV^2 t^2}{DSE\%} \left(\frac{C_f}{E(C_f + R C_p)} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{C_f / C_p}{\left\{ (1 - r^2) \frac{C_f}{C_p} + r \right\}^{0.5}}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\left[\frac{1 - r^2}{r^2} \frac{C_p}{C_f} \right]^{0.5}}$$

$$n_p = R n_f$$





RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS



TB STOCK EST MODELS



| No | Model | SA | SR | E | RMSE | r | Score rank |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------------|
| Dungus | | | | | | | |
| 1 | $V = -93.741 + 1.107C + 5.451D + 0.419N$ | 0.04 | 51.6 | 54.7 | 33.5 | 0.87 | 6 |
| 2 | $V = -62.221 + 1.266C$ | 0.01 | 51.8 | 66.9 | 3.5 | 0.76 | 4 |
| 3 | $V = -36.72 + 0.008C^2 + 0.422D^2 + 0.015N^2$ | 0.02 | 37.5 | 39.8 | 26.0 | 0.86 | 3 |
| 4 | $V = 90.582 - 3.033C + 0.03C^2$ | 0.12 | 28.8 | 64.7 | 36.6 | 0.77 | 7 |
| 5 | $V = -16.190 - 2.068C + 21.02D - 0.004CD + 0.022C^2 - 1.323D^2$ | 0.01 | 48.2 | 35.9 | 21.5 | 0.89 | 2 |
| 6 | $V = 1.735E - 5C^{3.336}$ | 0.05 | 25.8 | 48.8 | 29.5 | 0.77 | 5 |
| 7 | $V = 1.499E - 5C^{2.693} D^{1.159} N^{0.267}$ | 0.05 | 20.7 | 30.8 | 16.3 | 0.86 | 1 |
| 8 | $V = -32.512 + 0.008C^2 + 0.359D^2$ | 0.11 | 77.0 | 48.3 | 28.2 | 0.86 | 8 |
| Daganan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | $V_{bc} = 10.361 + 1.169N$ | 0.05 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 8.6 | 0.75 | 6 |
| 2 | $V_{bc} = -10.164 + 1.027N + 1.752D + 0.081C$ | 0.04 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 0.93 | 1 |
| 3 | $V_{bc} = 6.909N^{0.507}$ | 0.05 | 13.7 | 15.8 | 8.3 | 0.75 | 5 |
| 4 | $V_{bc} = 0.461 C^{0.278} D^{0.744} N^{0.449}$ | 0.04 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 0.93 | 3 |
| 5 | $V_{bc} = 3.945 + 0.001C^2 + 0.102D^2 + 0.05N^2$ | 0.05 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 0.92 | 4 |
| 6 | $V_{bc} = -28.279 - 0.595C + 14.229D + 0.045CD + 0.003C^2 - 0.989D^2$ | 0.02 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 4.6 | 0.84 | 2 |



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BIOMASS ESTIMATION



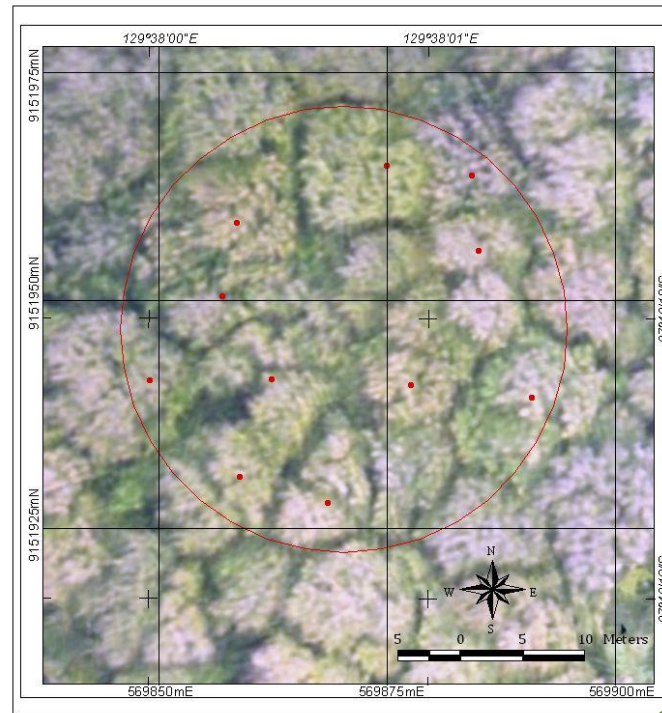
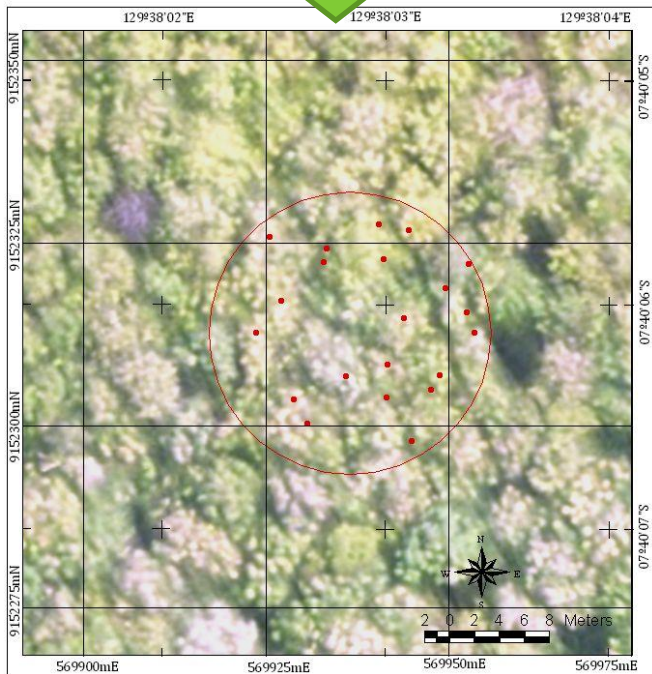
| Age class | | Biomass estimate (ton/ha) using the formula of | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--------------|--------------|---------|
| | | Brown* | Ketterings** | Vademecum*** | BEF**** |
| Dungus | 3 | 112.8 | 113.0 | 322.8 | 370.9 |
| | 6 | 132.9 | 175.3 | 314.5 | 361.4 |
| | 7 | 186.8 | 269.4 | 344.0 | 395.2 |
| | 8 | 159.3 | 228.6 | 342.8 | 393.8 |
| Dagangan | 4 | 152.7 | 178.0 | 230.8 | 265.1 |
| | 5 | 158.4 | 187.7 | 221.9 | 254.9 |
| | 6 | 178.5 | 265.4 | 260.8 | 260.7 |
| | 7 | 152.4 | 218.3 | 222.2 | 255.3 |
| | 8 | 187.3 | 267.3 | 247.0 | 283.7 |



MONOGRAM - DUNGUS



KU
III



Monogram dan Profil Pohon pada KU VII umur 69 Plot 215 BKPH Dungus

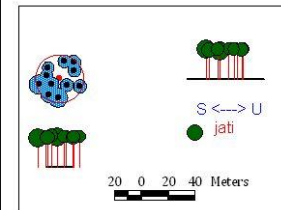


Foto Lapangan



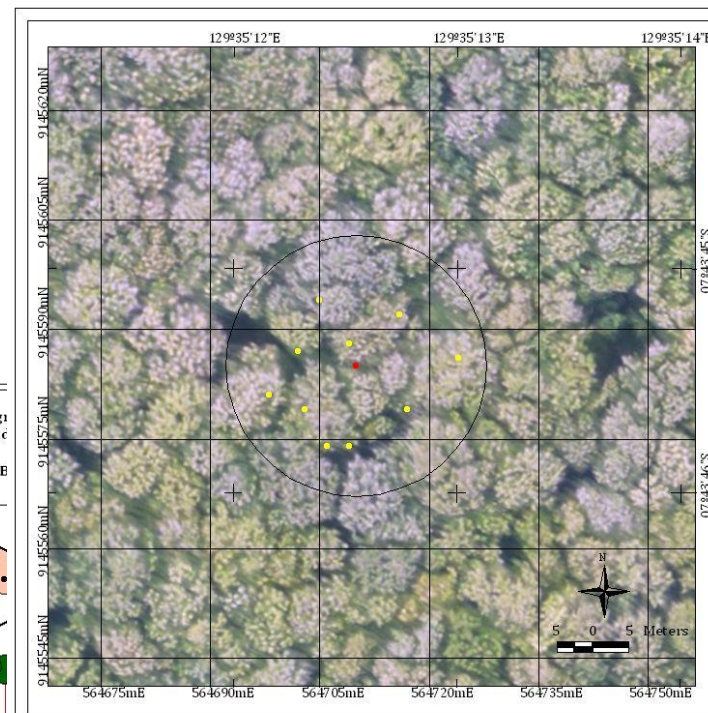
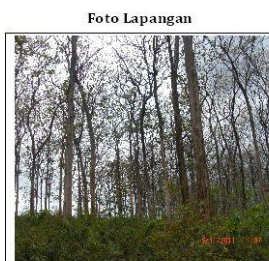
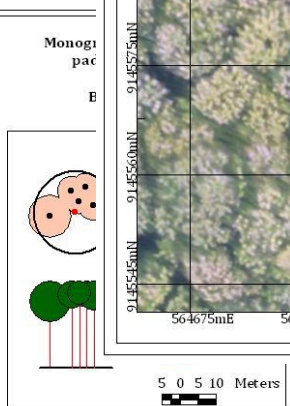
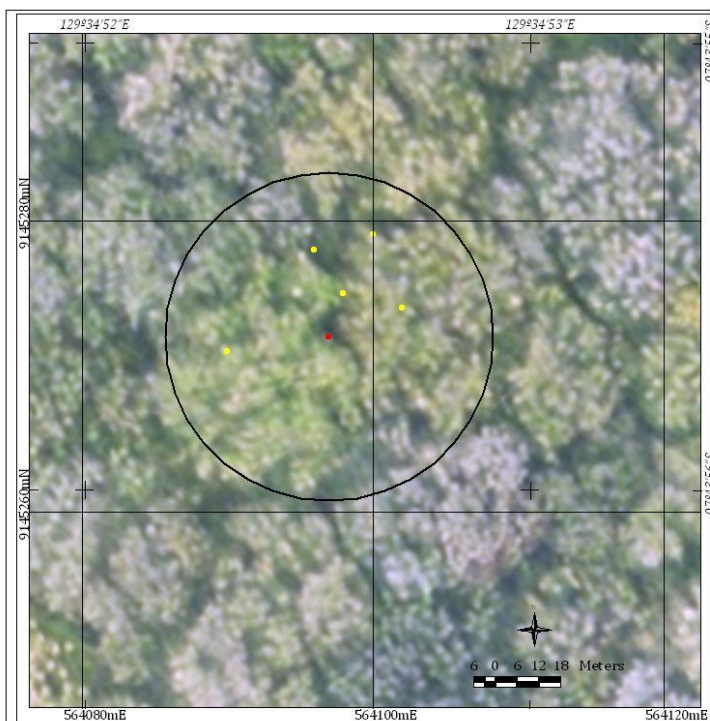
Foto Lapangan



KU
VII



MONOGRAM DAGNGN



Monogram dan Profil Pohon pada KU VI umr 59 Plot 184

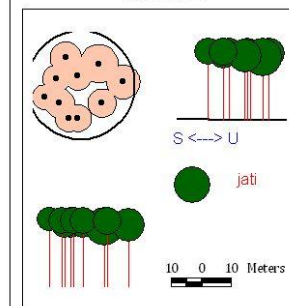
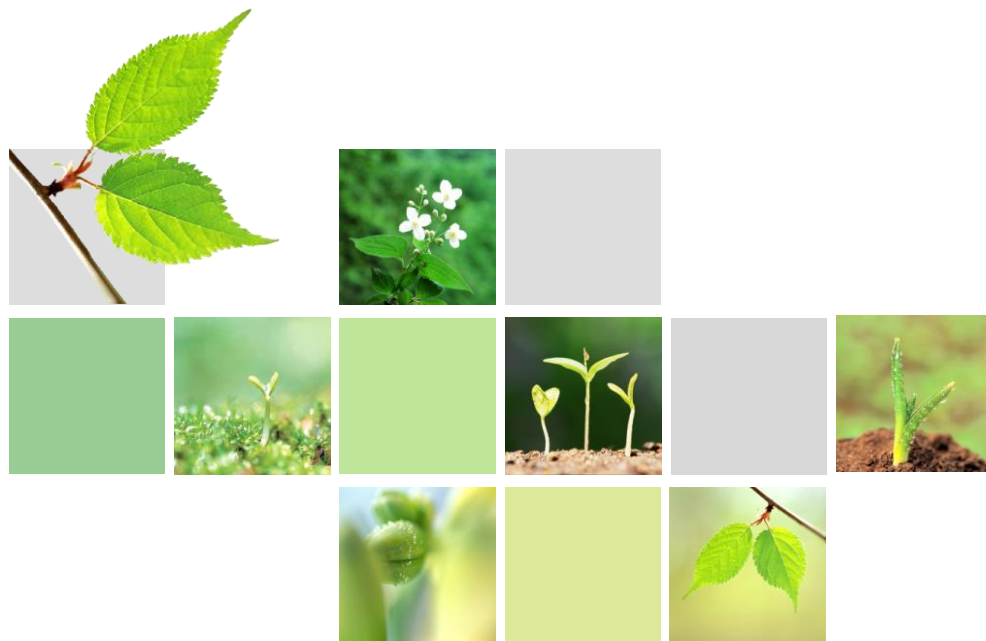


Foto Lapangan



IPB-UGOE



Discriminant function



| Site | Site index | Site: discriminant function |
|----------|------------|---|
| Dungus | 3.0 | $D_{3.0} = -44.803 + 4.370(D_{img}) + 0.773(C_{img})$ |
| | 3.5 | $D_{3.5} = 2.646 + 3.126(D_{img}) + 4.068(C_{img})$ |
| | 4.0 | $D_{4.0} = -44.960 + 4.068(D_{img}) + 0.805(C_{img})$ |
| Dagangan | 3.0 | $D_{3.0} = -60.688 + 2.605(N_{img}) + 9.794(D_{img})$ |
| | 3.5 | $D_{3.5} = -46.744 + 2.125(N_{img}) + 8.782(D_{img})$ |
| | 4.0 | $D_{4.0} = -56.302 + 2.385(N_{img}) + 9.581(D_{img})$ |



DOUBLE SAMPLING



| No. | Sites (SMU) | \bar{Y}_m (m ³ /0.1ha) | \hat{Y}_{dslr} (m ³ /0.1ha) | $S^2_{y_m}$ | $S^2_{y_{dslr}}$ | SE (%) | CV (%) |
|-----|-------------|--|---|-------------|------------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | Dagangan | 22,05 | 22,80 | 16,83 | 0,25 | 4,37 | 2,18 |
| 2 | Dungus | 29,77 | 42,74 | 235,6 | 3,78 | 9,10 | 4,55 |



DS Efficiency



| Sites | Efficiency (E) | Ratio (R) | n_s | n_f | n_p | R | ER (%) |
|----------|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|
| Dagangan | 2,99 | 10,96 | 0,76 | 0,15 | 1,68 | 0,94 | 299,11 |
| Dungus | 2,11 | 7,61 | 3,32 | 1,07 | 8,15 | 0,88 | 211,40 |



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Concluding remark



1. The best models: The obtained models are:
 - $V_{bc} = 1.499E-5C^{2.693} D^{1.159} N^{0.267}$ (MD 20%) Dungus
 - $V_{bc} = -10.164 + 1.027N + 1.752D + 0.081C$ (MD 7%) Daganan
2. The site quality index using crown coverage (C), crown diameter (D) and number of trees (N) on UAV images having acc: 68% (Daganan) to 82 % (Dungus).
3. Efficiency of double sampling Dungus is about 211% while for Daganan is about 299%.
4. The non-metric areal photos of UAV + other data sources (medium resolution imageries) are promising and might be used as main data source for supporting sustainable forest management.



Remarks



- The use of UAV is quite prospective in FMU level:
 - Financially Efficient (Cheaper than Sat.Img)
 - Can be flown under cloud cover
 - Less labour / faster implementation
 - Flexible to manage the data → digital format
→ Information system
 - Easily used by various Manager: operational
→ top manager



IPB-UGOE



Thank You!

