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Biomass Prediction in Tropical Forests: The Canopy Grain Approach

Christophe Proisy¹, Nicolas Barbier¹, Michael Guérault², Raphael Pélissier¹,
Jean-Philippe Gastellu-Etchegorry³, Eloi Grau³ and Pierre Couteron¹

¹*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD), UMR AMAP*

²*Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), UMR AMAP*

³*Université Paul Sabatier, UMR CESBIO*

France

1. Introduction

The challenging task of biomass prediction in dense and heterogeneous tropical forest requires a multi-parameter and multi-scale characterization of forest canopies. Completely different forest structures may indeed present similar above ground biomass (AGB) values. This is probably one of the reasons explaining why tropical AGB still resists accurate mapping through remote sensing techniques. There is a clear need to combine optical and radar remote sensing to benefit from their complementary responses to forest characteristics. Radar and Lidar signals are rightly considered to provide adequate measurements of forest structure because of their capability of penetrating and interacting with all the vegetation strata.

However, signal saturation at the lowest radar frequencies is observed at the midlevel of biomass range in tropical forests (Mougin et al. 1999; Imhoff, 1995). Polarimetric Interferometric (PolInSAR) data could improve the inversion algorithm by injecting forest interferometric height into the inversion of P-band HV polarization signal. Within this framework, the TROPISAR mission, supported by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) for the preparation of the European Space Agency (ESA) BIOMASS program is illustrative of both the importance of interdisciplinary research associating forest ecologists and physicists and the importance of combined measurements of forest properties.

Lidar data is a useful technique to characterize the vertical profile of the vegetation cover, (e.g. Zhao et al. 2009) which in combination with radar (Englhart et al. 2011) or optical (e.g. Baccini et al. 2008; Asner et al. 2011) and field plot data may allow vegetation carbon stocks to be mapped over large areas of tropical forest at different resolution scales ranging from 1 hectare to 1 km². However, small-footprint Lidar data are not yet accessible over sufficient extents and with sufficient revisiting time because its operational use for tropical studies remains expensive.

At the opposite, very-high (VHR) resolution imagery, i.e. approximately 1-m resolution, provided by recent satellite like Geoeye, Ikonos, Orbview or Quickbird as well as the forthcoming Pleiades becomes widely available at affordable costs, or even for free in certain regions of the world through Google Earth®. Compared to coarser resolution imagery with

pixel size greater than 4 meters, VHR imagery greatly improves thematic information on forest canopies. Indeed, the contrast between sunlit and shadowed trees crowns as visible on such images (Fig. 1) is potentially informative on the structure of the forest canopy. Furthermore, new promising methods now exist for analyzing these fine scale satellite observations (e.g. Bruniquel-Pinel & Gastellu-Etchegorry, 1998; Malhi & Roman-Cuesta, 2008; Rich et al. 2010). In addition, we believe that there is also a great potential in similarly using historical series of digitized aerial photographs that proved to be useful in the past for mapping large extents of unexplored forest (Le Touzey, 1968; Richards, 1996) for quantifying AGB changes through time. This book chapter presents the advancement of a research program undertaken by our team for estimating above ground biomass of mangrove and *terra firme* forests of Amazonia using canopy grain from VHR images (Couteron et al. 2005; Proisy et al. 2007; Barbier et al., 2010; 2011). We present in a first section, the canopy grain notion and the fundamentals of the Fourier-based Textural Ordination (FOTO) method we developed. We then introduce a dual experimental-theoretical approach implemented to understand how canopy structure modifies the reflectance signal and produces a given texture. We discuss, for example, the influence of varying sun-view acquisition conditions on canopy grain characteristics. A second section assesses the potential and limits of the canopy grain approach to predict forest stand structure and more specifically above ground biomass. Perspectives for a better understanding of canopy grain-AGB relationships conclude this work.



Fig. 1. Differences of canopy grain perception between two 300 m square subset images of different spatial resolution over a mixed savanna forest-inhabited area, French Guiana. Left: a 2.5-m SPOT5 Fusion image acquired in October 2010. Right: a 20-cm aerial photograph acquired in July 2010 (© L'Avion Jaune).

2. The canopy grain approach

2.1 Notion of canopy grain

The notion of canopy grain needs to be clarified. In the context of this study, it refers to the aspect of the uppermost layer of the forest, i.e. the top canopy. It emerges from the images

as soon as the contrast between sunlit and shadowed tree crowns becomes perceptible. This property increases with the fineness of image spatial resolution (Fig. 1) that explains why, in VHR images, the tropical forest no longer appears as a continuous homogenous layer, or 'red carpet', as it is the case on medium resolution images with pixel size greater than 5 meters (Fig. 1). Intuitively, the canopy grain depends on both the spatial distribution of trees within a scene and the shapes and dimensions of their crowns. The question is then how to derive quantitative measurements of such canopy grain texture. Following Rao and Lohse (1993), who explained that repetitiveness is the most important dimension of human perception for structural textures, our idea is to measure the degree of repetitiveness expressed in canopy grain within a forest scene. Two dimensional (2D) Fourier or wavelet transforms proved to be well adapted for this purpose (e.g. Coutron, 2002; Ouma et al., 2006) because they allow shifting canopy grain properties from the spatial domain to the frequency domain. Though of larger potential application, we focus in this paper on the 2D Fourier-based frequency spectra as a mean for relating tropical forest canopy grain to above-ground biomass (AGB).

2.2 The FOTO method

2.2.1 Workflow up to forest AGB prediction

The well-known Fourier transform is highly suitable for analyzing repetitiveness of canopy grain as it breaks down an intensity signal into sinusoidal components with different frequencies. We built on this principle the development of the Fourier-based Textural Ordination (FOTO) method to primarily explore the potential of digitized aerial photographs and VHR satellite images for predicting tropical forest stand structure parameters including AGB (Coutron et al., 2005; Proisy et al. 2007). We summarize, hereafter, the flow of operations that yield AGB predictions from FOTO outputs.

A prerequisite of the method is to mask non-forest areas, such as clouds and their shadows, water bodies, savannas, crops and civil infrastructures areas (Fig. 2, step 1). The method then proceeds with the specification of a square window size in which 2D-Fourier spectra are computed (Fig. 2, step 2). To be clear, the window size WS is expressed in meters as:

$$WS = N \cdot \Delta S \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of pixels in the X or Y direction of the image and ΔS is the pixel size in meters. WS may influence the FOTO results as discussed in the following sub-section. Using large WS also means that spatial resolution of the FOTO outputs and subsequent biomass maps will be N times coarser than the spatial resolution of the source image(s). Although the use of a sliding window is computationally intensive, it can attenuate the effects of both spatial resolution degradation and study areas fringe erosion.

After windowing the forest images, Fourier radial spectra (or r-spectra) are computed and give for each window, the frequency vs. amplitude of a sinusoidal signal that fits the spatial arrangement of pixels grey levels (Fig. 2, step 3) as described in the next paragraph. The r-spectra may be then stacked into a common matrix in which each row corresponds to the r-spectrum of a given window, whereas each column contains amplitude values. This table is then submitted to multivariate analysis techniques (ordinations/classifications). With this approach, the study can concern as many images as necessary, providing they have the same spatial resolution. The resulting table can, for instance, be submitted to a standardized principal component analysis (PCA; Fig. 2, step 4). Window scores on the 3 most prominent

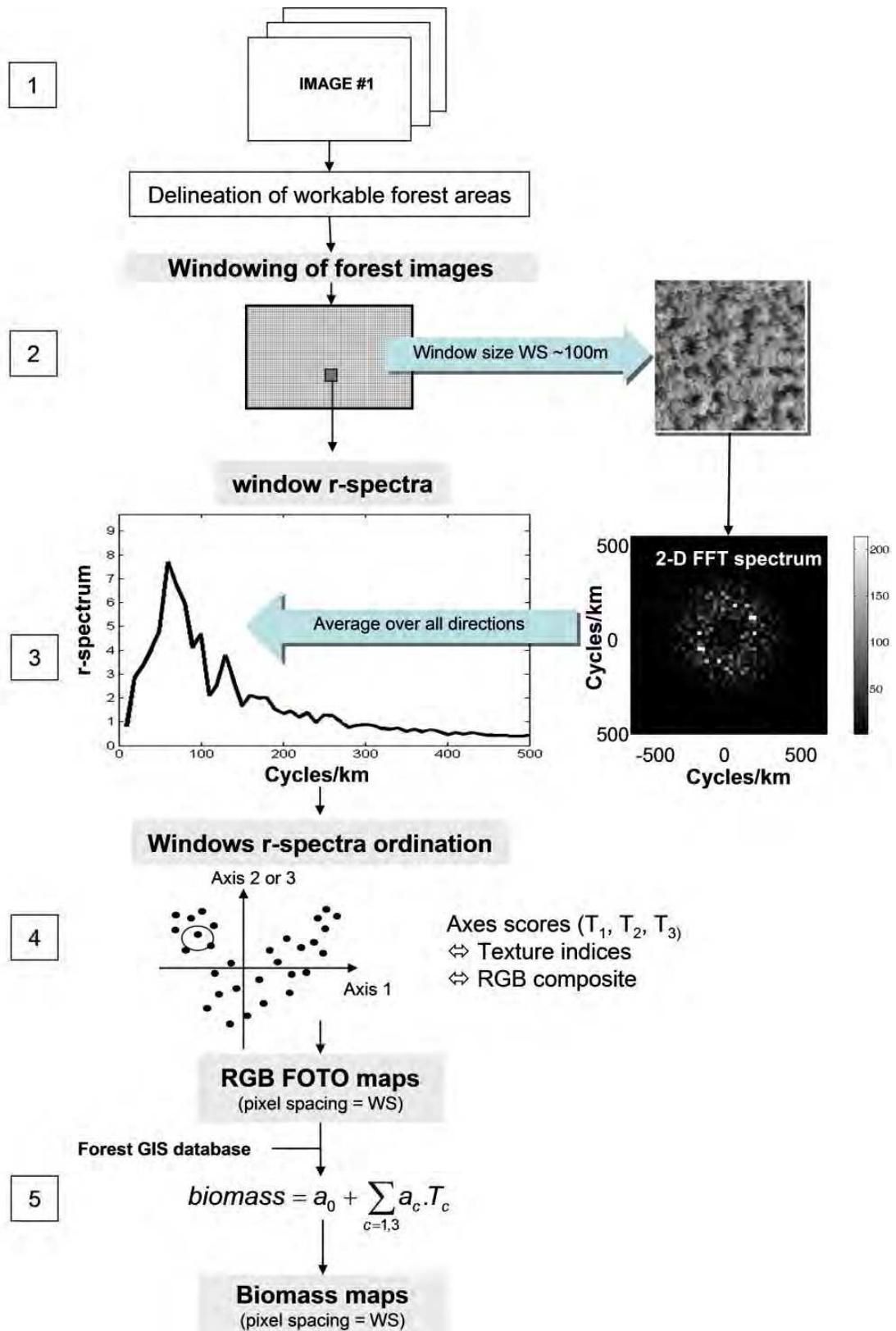


Fig. 2. Flow of operations involved in the FOTO analysis up to biomass prediction

axes are used as texture indices (the so-called FOTO indices) that are mapped by composing red–green–blue (RGB) images expressing window scores values against first, second and third axes, respectively. Such FOTO maps have a spatial resolution equal to the window size WS . The final step (Fig. 2, step 5) is to relate ground truth forest plot biomass to FOTO indices using a linear model of the form:

$$AGB = a_0 + \sum_{c=1}^3 a_c T_c \quad (2)$$

where a_0 and a_c are the coefficients of the multiple regression of AGB onto the texture indices T obtained from the first three PCA axes.

2.2.2 Computing radial spectra of forest plots

The computation of radial spectra has to be detailed because such frequency signatures are essential components of the canopy grain analysis. It is to note that the calculation of r-spectra is also possible for any single image extract centered on one forest plot as illustrated in the numerous examples provided hereafter.

Each image extract is subjected to the two dimensional discrete fast Fourier transform algorithm implemented in most of the technical computing software. Image intensity expressed in spatial XY Cartesian referential domain is transposed to the frequency domain. Power spectrum decomposing the image variance into frequency bins along the two Cartesian axes is then obtained for each square window (Fig. 2, step 3, right). This latter was demonstrated as an efficient way to quantify pattern scale and intensity (Couteron et al. 2006) from images of various vegetation types (Couteron et al. 2002; 2006). Assuming that images of tropical forest have isotropic properties, the radial spectra are then obtained after azimuthally averaging over all travelling directions (Fig. 2, step 3, left). Frequencies are expressed in cycles per kilometer, i.e. the number of repetitions over a 1 km distance. The discrete set of spatial frequencies f can be also transformed into sampled wavelengths (in meters) as $\lambda=1000/f$. For example, a frequency of 200 cycles per kilometre corresponds to a wavelength of 5 metres.

2.2.3 Principal component analysis for regional analysis

Standardized principal component analysis of the spectra table created by the stacking of all r-spectra is a mean to perform regional analysis of canopy grain variations through one or several image scenes. For illustration, a 0.5-m panchromatic Geoeye image covering (after masking non-forest areas) 11271 hectares of mangroves is analyzed (Fig. 3). The three first factorial axes of the PCA accounted for more than 81% of the total variability. The first PCA axis opposes coarse and fine canopy grain that correspond to spatial frequencies of less than 100 cycles/km ($\lambda=10$ m) and more than 250 cycles/km ($\lambda=4$ m), respectively. Intermediate spatial frequencies are found with high negative loadings on the second axis.

From this analysis, we coded window scores on the three main PCA axes as RGB real values (Fig. 4). Pioneer and young stages of mangroves are characterized by red–i.e. high scores on PC1 only– whereas intergrades between blue and cyan corresponded to areas with adult trees (low positive scores on PC1 and negative scores on PC2). Green color maps mature and decaying stages of mangrove with high PC2 and very low PC1 scores. Hence, coarseness/fineness gradients of thousands of unexplored hectares of mangrove can be mapped and allow to capture, at a glance, the overall spatial organization presented in the

image. An equivalent result was also obtained using a 1-m panchromatic Ikonos image (Proisy et al. 2007). The FOTO analysis is confirmed of prime interest for mangrove monitoring studies and for highlighting coastal processes in French Guiana (Fromard et al. 2004) through the mapping of forest growth stages.

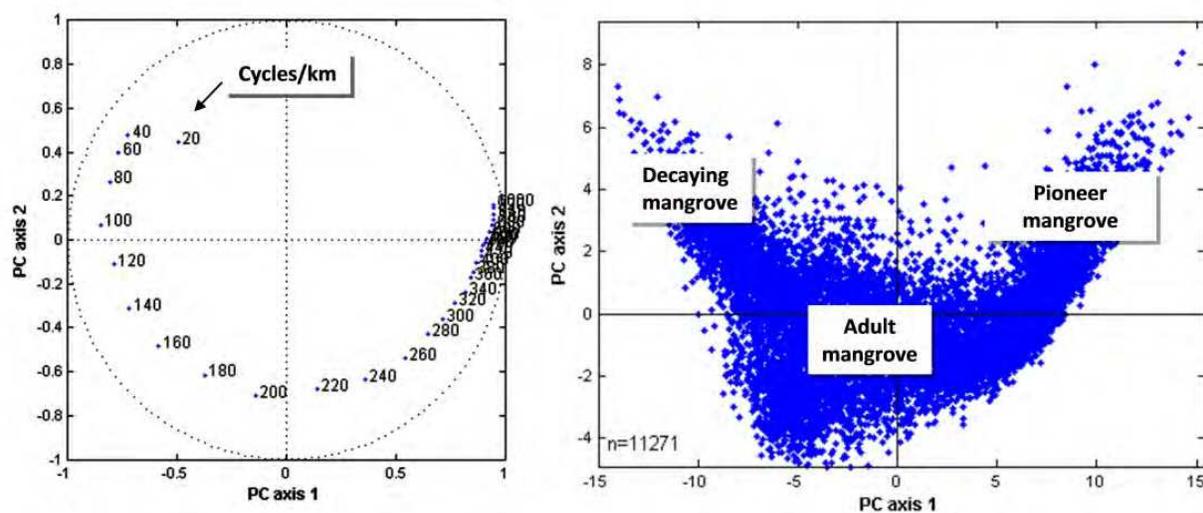


Fig. 3. Principal component analysis of Fourier spectra obtained from the FOTO analysis of a Geoeye panchromatic image covering 11271 hectares of mangroves in French Guiana. Correlation between PCA axes and spatial frequencies are shown in the left graph.

2.3 The DART modelling method

Large-scale validation of the FOTO method is highly desirable, to study both the method's sensitivity to complex variations in forest structure and to instrumental perturbations. However, it is notoriously difficult to obtain both detailed forest structure information in inaccessible tropical environments and cloudless imagery over field plots. It was therefore necessary to develop a modeling framework for testing FOTO sensitivity, in simplified but controlled conditions (Barbier et al. 2010; 2011; in press).

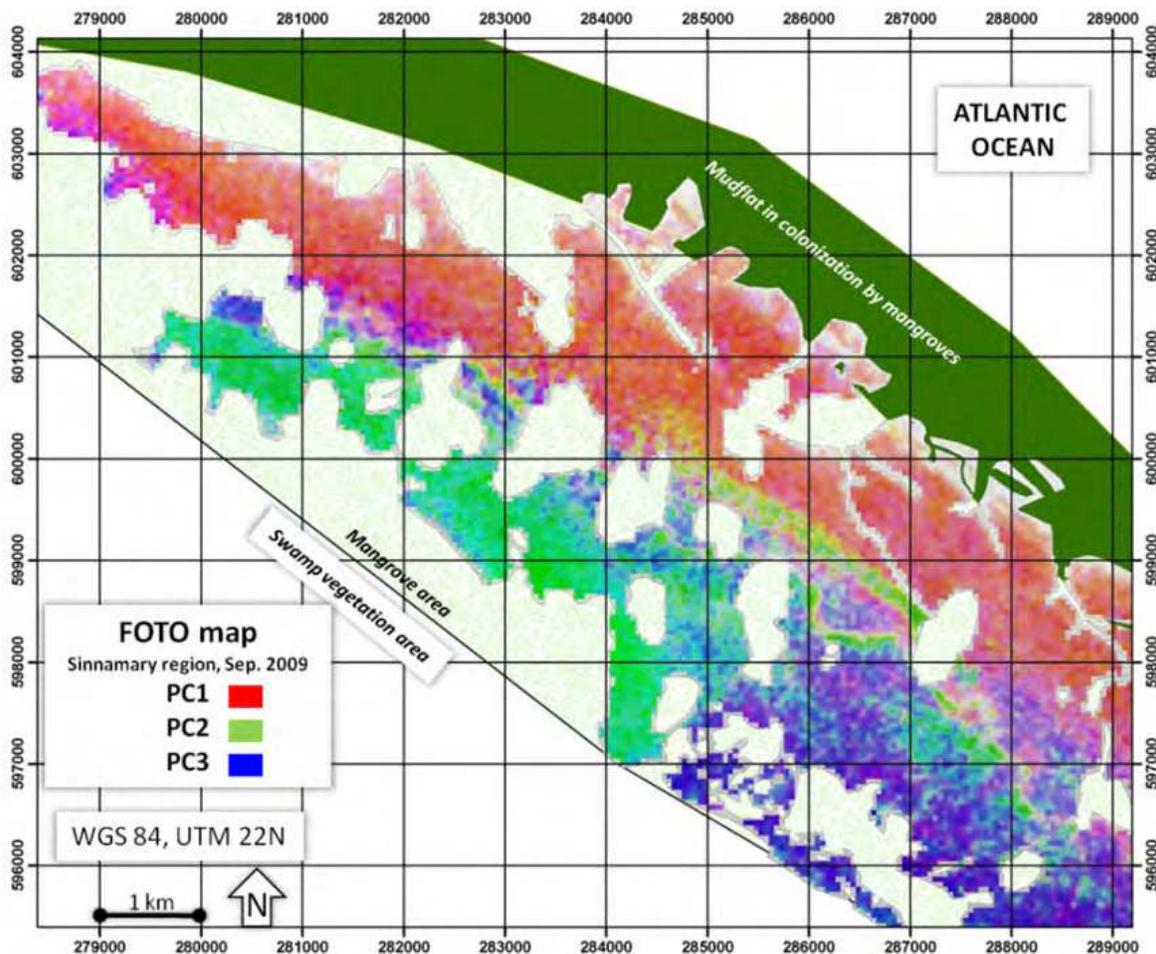


Fig. 4. Panchromatic-derived FOTO map obtained from a Geoeye panchromatic image acquired in September 2009. RGB channels code for windows scores on PCA axes. A large part of the mangrove area is masked because either under clouds or with bare mud.

2.3.1 Basic principles

The 3D Discrete Anisotropic Radiative Transfer (DART) model is a ray-tracing model that can simulate, simultaneously in several wavelengths of the optical domain, remotely sensed images of heterogeneous natural and urban landscapes with or without relief, using 3D generic representations of these landscapes for any sun direction, any view direction or any atmosphere (Gastellu-Etchegorry et al., 2004). The model is freely downloadable from <http://www.cesbio.ups-tlse.fr/fr/dart.html> for scientific studies, after signing a charter of use. In the case of forests, a DART scene, namely a 'maket', is a three-dimensional representation of a forest stand within a voxel space. Transmittance and phase functions (the optical properties) associated to each voxel depend on the voxel type (leaves, trunk, soil, etc.). Leaves cells are modelled as turbid media with volume interaction properties whereas others voxel types are taken as solid media with surface properties. Others structural characteristics within the cell (e.g. LAI, leaf and branches angle distribution) can be taken into account. The scattering of rays from each cell is simulated iteratively in a discrete number of directions. We keep the maket size 10% larger than the FOTO window or the forest plot sizes in order to avoid border effects. The final DART image is a sub-scene of equal dimensions as the reference window or plot.

2.3.2 3D forest templates

A first step within this modeling framework is to reproduce biologically realistic 3D templates of forests. Depending on the level of detail and biological realism one is to obtain, different approaches can be considered to build 3D forest mock-ups. For instance, the Stretch model (Vincent & Arja, 2008) allows accounting for dynamic crown deformations through various mechanisms and levels of plant plasticity. However, for our present purpose, we focus on variations in size-frequency distributions of trees, without entering too much into architectural (i.e. structural and dynamic) details. For this reason, we developed the Allostand model (Barbier et al. in press), a simple Matlab® algorithm using a DBH distribution, established DBH-Crown-height allometric relationships, and an iterative hard-core point process generator, to reproduce 'lollipop stands', that is a 3D arrangement of trunk cylinders bearing ellipsoid crowns. This forest template matches the DART market requirements, e.g. a list of trees with parameters of their 3D geometry. Such simulation framework is particularly well adapted to the study of mangroves forest in which few species grow rapidly over areas with no relief (Fig. 5).

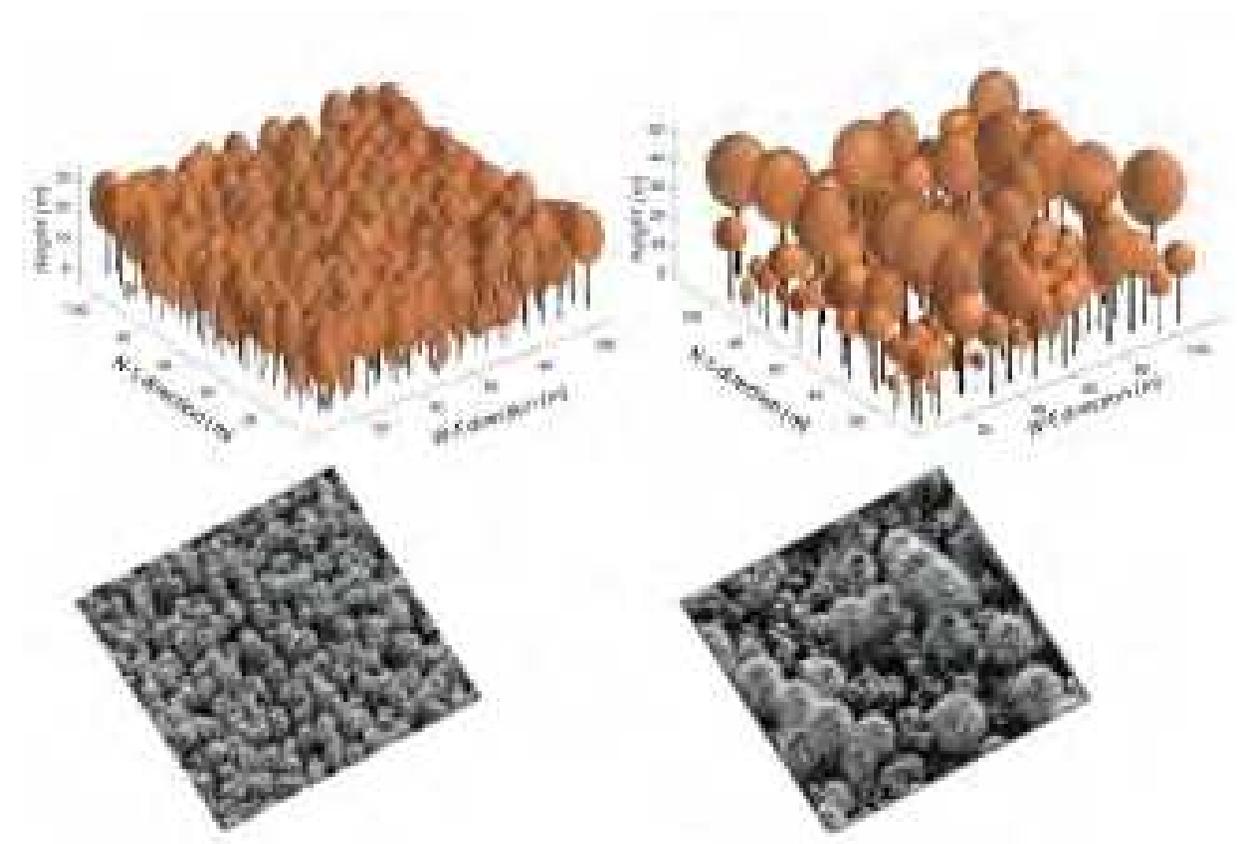


Fig. 5. Examples of 110 × 110m mockups obtained for a young *Avicennia* mangrove of 159 tDM.ha⁻¹ (top left) and a mixed adult mangrove of 360 tDM.ha⁻¹ (top right). Associated 1-m pixel DART images simulated at 0.75 μm are shown below.

2.3.3 Virtual canopy images

In this work, we only simulated mono-spectral images in the visible domain on flat topography without taking into account atmospheric effects (Fig. 5). Standard optical profiles of reflectance for soil, trunks and leaves are selected from the DART database using, for instance, '2D soil-vegetation', '2D bark_spruce' and '3D leaf_deciduous' files. Such oversimplified images of virtual forest stands composed of trees with 'lollipop-shaped' crowns produce homogeneous texture dominated by few frequencies. The FOTO analysis of 330 DART images however demonstrated their potential for benchmarking textural gradient of real forest canopies throughout the Amazon basin (cf. Fig. 3 in Barbier et al. 2010).

2.4 Influence of instrumental characteristics

2.4.1 Window size and spatial resolution

Large windows may include features characterizing landforms such as relief variations rather than canopy grain (Couteron et al., 2006) whereas small windows may be unable to adequately capture large canopy features observable in mature growth stages. However, whatever the window size taken within a reasonable range of variations, i.e. 75 to 150 m for tropical forest, spatial frequencies should display more or less the same patterns of contribution to PCA axes (Couteron et al. 2006). The influence of spatial resolution on the sensitivity of r-spectra to capture canopy grain of different forest types was highlighted using 1-m panchromatic and 4-m near infrared (NIR) Ikonos images in Proisy et al. (2007).

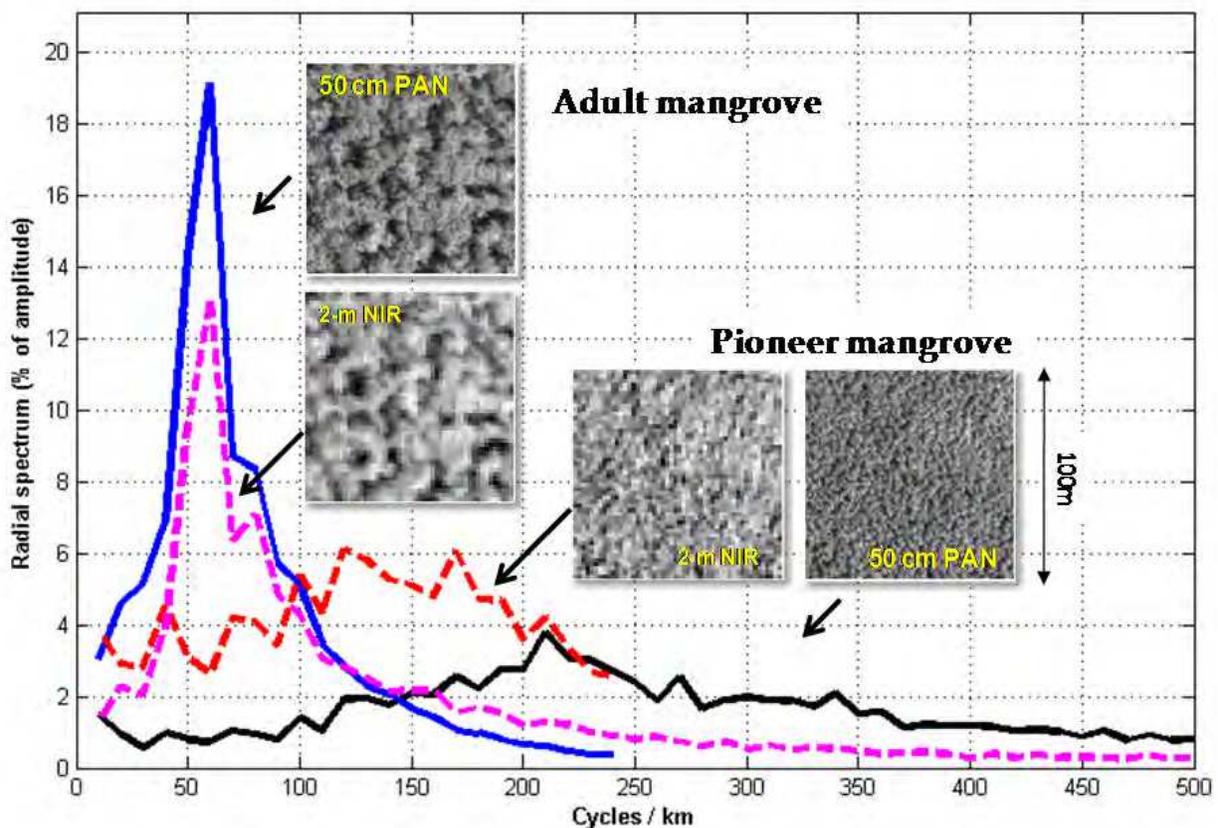


Fig. 6. Radial spectra of 2 different mangrove growth stages using 0.5-m and 2-m panchromatic and near infrared GeosEye channels.

The loss of sensitivity to the finest textures was also observed using 2-m NIR channel of Geoeye image (Fig. 6). Whereas r-spectra of 0.5-m and 2-m image extracts displayed the same behaviour with an identical dominant frequency, they did not exhibit the same profiles for the pioneer stage consisting of a very high density of trees with 2-3 m crown diameters. This limitation was also observed for the same forest growth stages after comparison of 1-m and 4-m Ikonos channels (see Fig. 4 in Proisy et al. 2007). As the limitation with regard to the youngest stages appeared using 2-m channels, it was recommended to privilege the use of panchromatic satellite images with metric and sub-metric pixels.

2.4.2 Sun and viewing angles: The BTF

Parameters of VHR image acquisitions such as sun elevation angle θ_s , viewing angle from nadir θ_v and azimuth angle Φ_{s-v} between sun and camera can vary significantly as illustrated in Fig. 7. We introduced the bidirectional texture function (BTF; Barbier et al. 2011) diagrams to map the influence of different acquisitions conditions in terms of texture perception (Fig. 8). The finest textures are perceived in the sun-backward configuration whereas the coarsest are observed when sun is facing the camera (the forward configuration) due to the loss of perception in shadowed areas. These findings show that to ensure a coherent comparison between scenes, one must either use images with similar acquisition conditions, or use a BTF trained on similar forest areas or derived from a sufficiently realistic physical simulations to allow minimizing these effects (Barbier et al. 2011).

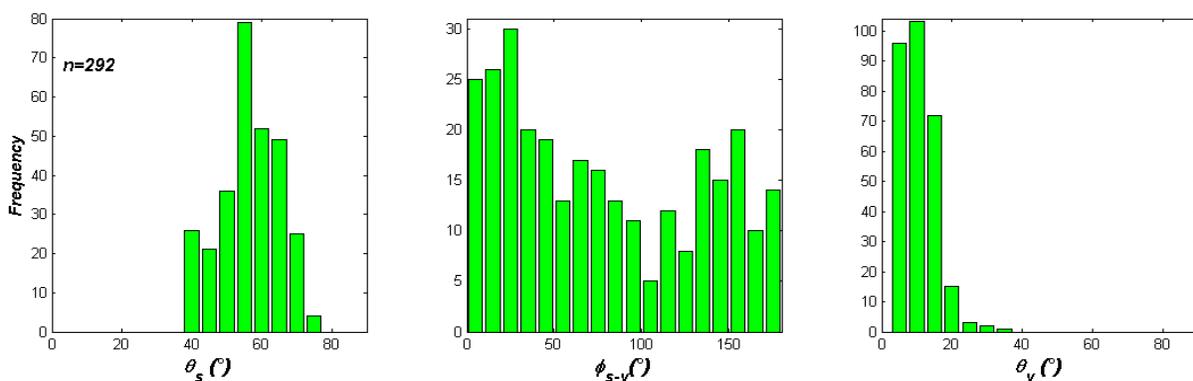


Fig. 7. Variation of acquisition parameters through a dataset of 292 images. The dataset includes 270 Quickbird, 8 Geoeye, 9 Ikonos and 5 Orbview images acquired over tropical forest of Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroun, Central African Republic, French Guiana, India, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Congo.

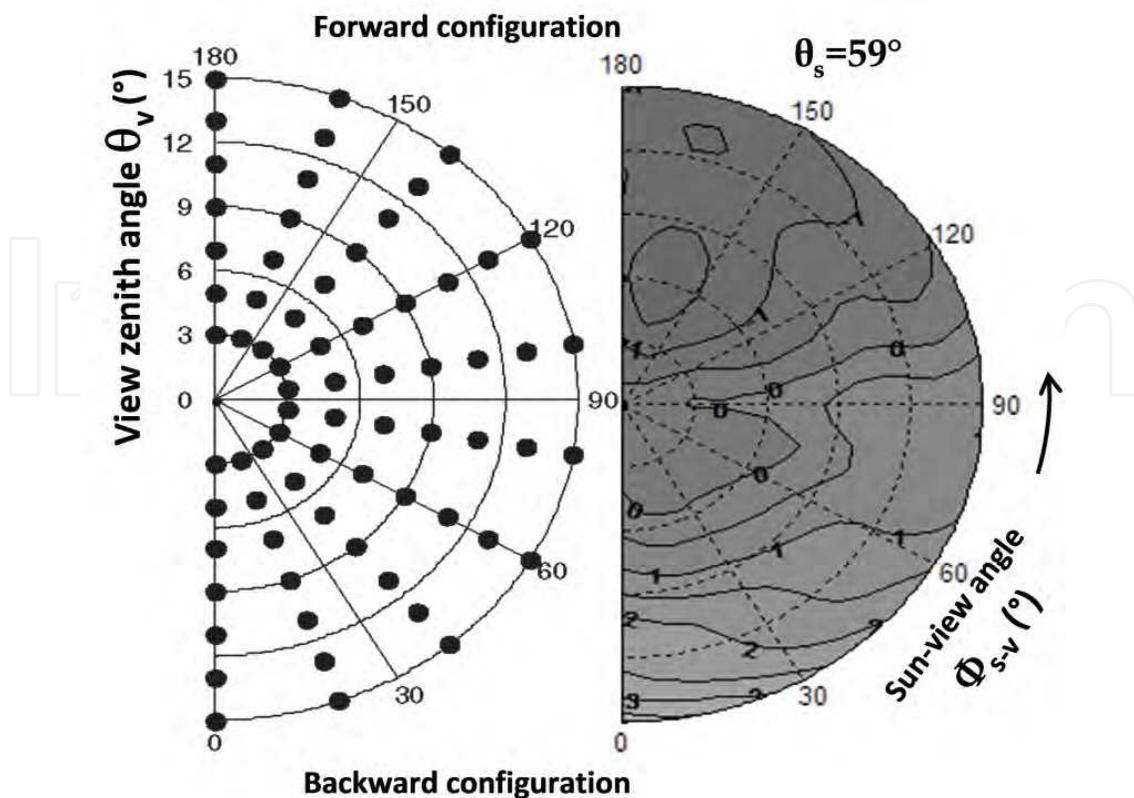


Fig. 8. Example of discrete sampling of θ_v and Φ_{s-v} acquisition angles with $\theta_s = 59^\circ$ (left) to generate the Bidirectional Texture Function (BTF). The BTF diagram (right) is computed from the mean PC1 scores resulting from the FOTO analysis of numerous DART images and 3D forest templates. Brighter intensities values imply finer perceived canopy textures.

3. From canopy grain to AGB

3.1 Requirements for forest data

The canopy grain approach must be calibrated at the forest plot scale i.e. by conducting forest inventories from which above ground biomass will be estimated. Areas of about one hectare are necessary to take into account structural diversity within the forest plot. This area of inventory can possibly be reduced for simpler forest stands and plantations, but this is basically dependent on the size of the canopy trees since the computation of FOTO indices should be meaningful at plot scale (Couteron et al. 2005). AGB estimation for each plot will be taken as the AGB of reference to correlate with FOTO indices. Since very labor-intensive destructive measures are necessary to acquire biomass values, reference field AGB values are generally computed indirectly using pre-established allometric functions predicting tree AGB from the measure of the tree diameter at breast height (DBH) as explained, for example, by Chave et al. (2005). On this basis prediction of stand AGB in reference field plots can be computed by measuring DBH > 5 cm in young forest and DBH > 10 cm in adult forest. Allometric equation between DBH and tree biomass are established from few cut trees that are weighed on site (e.g. Fromard et al. 1998 for mangroves and Brown et al, 1989 for tropical moist forest). Due to the extreme difficulty of achieving this kind of field work, relationships are often limited to trees with DBH < 40 cm whereas DBH histograms in tropical forest show values above 150 cm.

Additionally, for a given species varying tree heights and crowns dimensions may yield important mass differences that the parsimonious relationships cannot take into account. Selecting an appropriate allometric model is then crucial and the sampling uncertainty relative to the size of the study plot should also be addressed carefully (e.g. Chave et al. 2004).

Tree location, crown shape, tree height and wood specific gravity also constitute useful information that will contribute to the characterization of the forest structure typology. Although it remains unrealistic in heterogeneous forests without the help of skilled botanists, identification of tree species is advisable in low-diversified situations, since the inclusion of a specific wood gravity parameter into allometric equations proved to improve significantly the model (Chave et al. 2005). Such additional data will also be valuable for initializing 3D forest templates. It is important to note that, in tropical forest, tree height measurements from the ground are problematic and cumbersome explaining the enthusiasm aroused by Lidar data (e.g. Gillespie et al. 2004). Another important point to improve AGB prediction would be to conduct forest inventories simultaneously to image acquisitions.

3.2 Sensitivity to forest structure and AGB

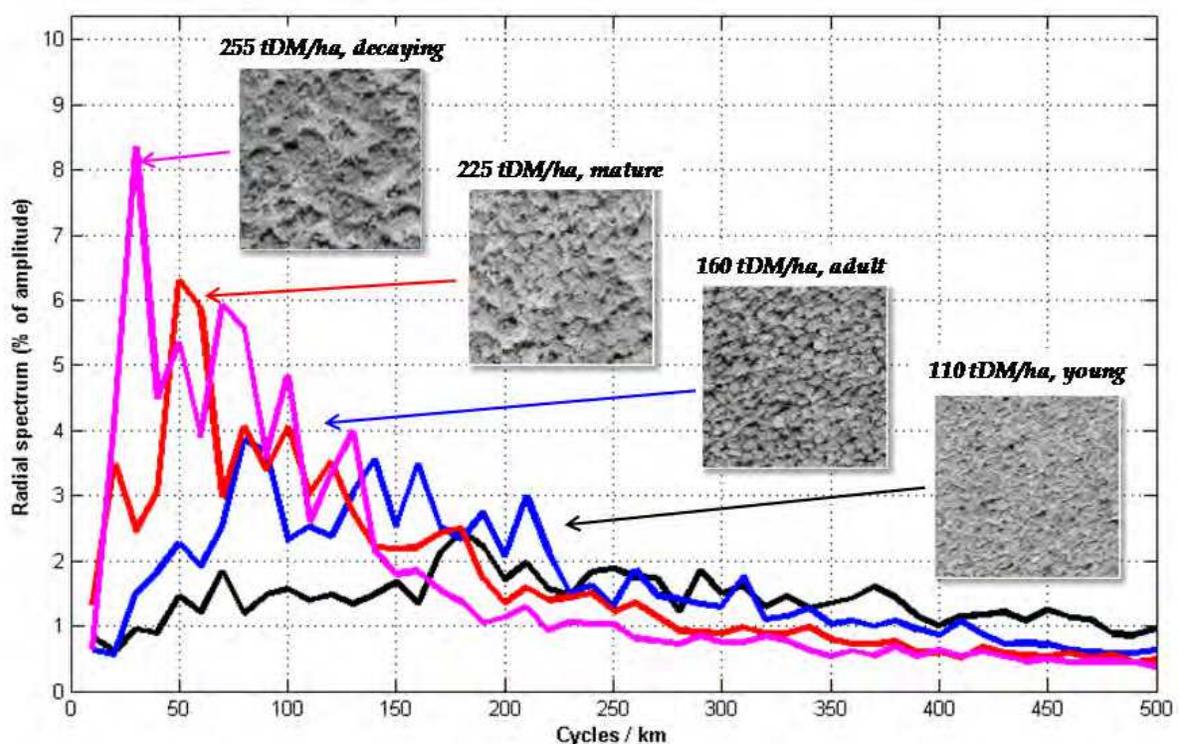
Assuming that the constituted forest plots dataset is well distributed within the acquired scene(s), Fourier *r*-spectra can be computed for windows centred on each plot. For example, when applied to 1-m Ikonos (Proisy et al. 2007) or 0.5-m Geoeye panchromatic images (Fig. 9) *r*-spectra permit good discrimination of a wide array of canopy structures of mangroves (Fig. 9). Furthermore pre-adult, mature and decaying mangrove forests show contrasted signatures with dominant frequencies around 180, 80, 50 and 30 cycles per kilometre.

Inverting FOTO indices (the three first PCA axes) into AGB of forest plots distributed over two different sites (i.e. two different images) yielded good correlations and low errors, as presented in Fig. 10. Compared to estimations provided by the P-band HV polarisation channel, FOTO-derived AGB did not show saturations over the whole range of mangrove biomass (Fig. 9), i.e. up to 500 tDM.ha⁻¹ and rmse error remains acceptable (33 tDM.ha⁻¹). This result suggests that, in the case of closed canopies with sub-strata of low biomass (e.g. the mangrove ecosystem in French Guiana), the canopy grain approach is suitable to map AGB because crown size and spatial distribution are directly correlated to standing biomass of the dominant trees. However, one do not forget that the remote sensing-based model of AGB is assessed with respect to allometric predictions of "true" AGB, i.e. the aboveground dry mass of trees, from dendrometric data, so that the quality of the allometric model is potentially an additional source of bias (Chave et al. 2004; 2005).

Good correlations were also obtained between the first axis and tree density ($r^2=0.8$) or mean quadratic DBH ($r^2=0.71$) in tropical evergreen *terra firme* forest Couteron et al (2005). However, forest heterogeneity and presence of relief makes the canopy approach to be used carefully, that is one must analyze visually whether the relief influences or not some of the PCA axes (e.g. Ploton, 2010). Only axes immune to relief influence should be used for biomass prediction otherwise the result may be biased or highly context-dependent. Moreover, due to the diversity of forest stand structures in tropical *terra firme* forests, a

sufficient number of studies in diversified locations and contexts are still needed before general conclusions can be reached about the robustness of such correlations. Independent ongoing studies suggest that the correlation with density is highly context-specific while the correlation with the mean quadratic diameter may be a more robust feature.

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Fig. 9. Radial spectra and associated 100 x 100 m images of different mangrove growth stages using a 0.5 m panchromatic Geoeye image acquired in 2009. Forest inventories dated of 2010 and 2011. Note the r-spectra of the open canopy decaying stage. A photograph of this plot is available in Fig. 11.

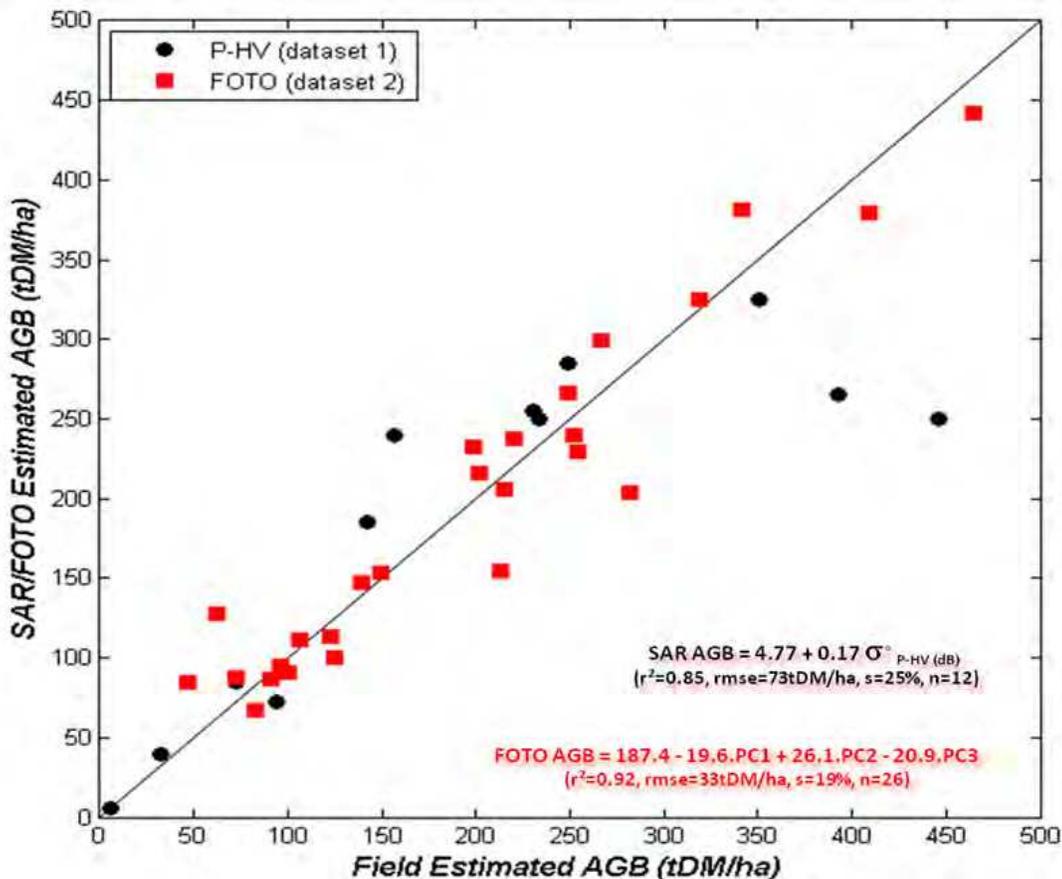


Fig. 10. Comparison of FOTO- (Proisy et al. 2007) and P-HV-derived (from Mougin et al. 1999) biomass estimates in mangroves of French Guiana

3.3 Present limitations of the methods and prerequisite

In tropical forest, both gaps and multi-strata organization are often observed. Gaps are due to accidental tree falls or natural decaying of some canopy trees (Fig. 11, left). In presence of gaps, r -spectra tend to be skewed towards low frequencies and this may be erroneously interpreted as if the canopy contained large tree crowns (Fig. 9, r -spectrum of the decaying stage). In fact, gap-influenced r -spectra cannot be automatically related to the same biomass levels and must be removed from the PCA analysis to avoid biases in the AGB-FOTO relationship. Identically, the method was so far tested principally on evergreen forests. Further studies are needed regarding deciduous forests, not only because of the seasonal changes of the canopy aspect, but also because biomass of understorey vegetation often found in such forest type is not necessarily negligible. As spectral properties of the understorey may influence the overall reflectance of the corresponding pixels, this may be all more confusing if there is no intermediate stratum beneath the highest deciduous trees. An example of this is provided by the so-called *Maranthaceae* forest in Africa (Fig. 11, right), which presents a fairly closed albeit deciduous canopy and a very scarce intermediate tree storey. Such a structure allows the development of a dense herbaceous cover. Without relevant field information, results of the FOTO approach may be confusing in those forests. Their standing biomass is probably less than for evergreen closed forests since woody intermediate storey is missing, whereas both canopies are dominated by trees with large crowns. At least, statistical relationships between FOTO indices and AGB should be

analyzed after separating deciduous and evergreen forests than may be simultaneously present in a given region. Appropriate regional pre-stratification using multispectral satellite data and/or L- or P-band polarized signatures (Proisy et al. 2002) may help towards this purpose.



Fig. 11. Two examples of specific forest structures for which canopy grain and total AGB relationships cannot be safely derived without prior-stratification of the main forest types. Left: Decaying mangrove, with both large surviving trees and large canopy gaps, French Guiana © C. Proisy. Right: *Maranthaceae* understory, overtopped by a fairly continuous albeit deciduous forest canopy referred to as “*Maranthaceae forests*” in Cameroun, Africa, note the absence of any intermediate tree strata © N. Barbier.

4. Conclusion

The canopy grain approach is largely original. It combines common techniques, i.e. Fourier transform and principal component analysis to characterize tropical canopy aspect and beyond forest structure from images of metric resolution. It can be implemented without prior radiometric correction, such as reflectance calibration or histogram range concordance. Regarding the increasing availability of metric to sub-metric optical images, the FOTO canopy grain analysis demonstrated its potential to capture gradients of forest structural characteristics in tropical regions. Within this context, the possible contribution of the canopy grain approach to the challenging task of estimating tropical above-ground biomass is worth being assessed at very broad scale. Such aim requires conducting simultaneously observational and simulation studies aiming at better understanding how canopy grain is sensitive to forest structure or biomass in various types of forests under various conditions of image acquisitions. There is particularly an important field of research in simulating multi-spectral and metric reflectance images from realistic forest 3D templates to identify, for instance, the range of conditions for which inverting above ground biomass of tropical forests appears possible. Considering the extreme complexity of most the tropical forests, it would be illusory to believe that only one remote sensing technique can provide all the information required to the AGB inversion. We thus believe that combining canopy grain analysis with low frequencies radar-based studies can provide new insights on this problem.

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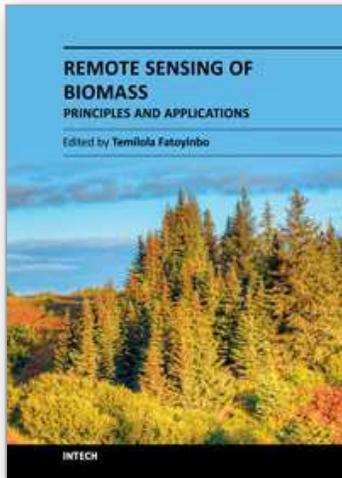
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The accurate measurement of ecosystem biomass is of great importance in scientific, resource management and energy sectors. In particular, biomass is a direct measurement of carbon storage within an ecosystem and of great importance for carbon cycle science and carbon emission mitigation. Remote Sensing is the most accurate tool for global biomass measurements because of the ability to measure large areas. Current biomass estimates are derived primarily from ground-based samples, as compiled and reported in inventories and ecosystem samples. By using remote sensing technologies, we are able to scale up the sample values and supply wall to wall mapping of biomass. Three separate remote sensing technologies are available today to measure ecosystem biomass: passive optical, radar, and lidar. There are many measurement methodologies that range from the application driven to the most technologically cutting-edge. The goal of this book is to address the newest developments in biomass measurements, sensor development, field measurements and modeling. The chapters in this book are separated into five main sections.

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University Campus STeP Ri
Slavka Krautzeka 83/A
51000 Rijeka, Croatia
Phone: +385 (51) 770 447
Fax: +385 (51) 686 166
www.intechopen.com

InTech China

Unit 405, Office Block, Hotel Equatorial Shanghai
No.65, Yan An Road (West), Shanghai, 200040, China
中国上海市延安西路65号上海国际贵都大饭店办公楼405单元
Phone: +86-21-62489820
Fax: +86-21-62489821

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