ACT GOVERNMENT A LiDAR-derived Fuel Map for the ACT

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I'M GOING TO TALK ABOUT:

- 1. Value of LiDAR
- 2. ACT acquisition
- 3. Contractor processing
- 4. Experimental processing
- 5. Qualitative truthing
- 6. Next steps





Why invest in LiDAR for fuel mapping?

1. Inadequate knowledge of fuels and fuel condition was implicated in the Margaret River (Keelty, 2012) and Lancefield escapes (Carter *et al.* 2015).





Why invest in LiDAR for fuel mapping?

2. Spatially-explicit knowledge of the variation in the distribution of fuels may reduce some of the unpredictability of wildfire behaviour.





Why invest in LiDAR for fuel mapping?

3. LiDAR-derived vegetation models can be combined with DEMs to estimate solar radiation and flammability of surface fuels (Nyman et al. 2018).





What is LiDAR?

LiDAR: Light Detection and Ranging

LiDAR is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure distances to the Earth.





What is LiDAR?







What is LiDAR?



Airborne

Ground-based

Merged



(Marselis, 2014)



Acquisition in the ACT

Area: 3272km² Date: 18 May – 29 July 2015 Pulse density: Urban = 8ppm Rural = 4ppm Average pulse density = 7.9ppm Vertical accuracy = 0.20m Cost = \$250,000

(RFS Mapping, 2016)



Flight trajectories



Acquisition in the ACT

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Pulse density



Contractor processing

Ground classification (ICSM Level 3) Low vegetation (Level 1) Medium vegetation (Level 1) High vegetation (Level 1) Buildings (Level 3) Water (Level 1)

ICSM = Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping



LiDAR-derived DEM



Contractor processing

ICSM = Intergovernmental Panel on Surveying and Mapping

Level 0 = Unclassified Level 1 = Automated Level 2 = Ground improved Level 3 = Ground corrected Level 4 = Detailed correction

Applied to Bushfire Attack Levels (Lhuede et al. 2017)





Fraction Building Footprint



TERN-ANU Processing

AIMS:

- 1. Develop easily-derived experimental products for land managers.
- 2. Develop prototype processes and specifications.

OFHA and Project Vesta inputs (Van Dijk, 2017; Hines et al. 2010; Gould et al. 2007)



LiDAR-derived estimate of Elevated Fuel



TERN-ANU Processing

Bushfire layers

- Canopy: top and base height
- Elevated fuel LCF
- Near-surface fuel LCF
- Overstorey LCF
- Understorey LCF

LCF = leaf cover fraction

(Van Dijk, 2017; Hines et al. 2010; Gould et al. 2007)



LiDAR-derived estimate of Near-surface Fuel







Fire severity analysis of the Cotter River Burn, April 2015

(Leavesley et al. 2015)







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Fire severity analysis, April 2015

LiDAR-derived Elevated Fuel, May-June 2015







Fire severity analysis, April 2015

LiDAR-derived Elevated Fuel, May-June 2015







Fire severity analysis, April 2015

LiDAR-derived Elevated Fuel, May-June 2015









Fire severity analysis of the Cotter River Burn, April 2015

LiDAR-Derived fuel map, May-June 2015







Fire severity analysis of the Cotter River Burn, April 2015

650

LiDAR-derived fuel map, May-June 2015







Fire severity analysis of the Cotter River Burn, April 2015

LiDAR-derived fuel map, May-June 2015







Piccadilly burn, LiDAR-derived Elevated Fuel

dNBR Fire Seveirty Assessment, Piccadilly







Wrap up

- 1. Generally suitable for fuel mapping, but...
- 2. ... issues with bark and litter.
- 3. Suitable for fuel, carbon and post-burn hydrology
- 4. Low frequency suitable for burn planning?
- 5. Move to "remote-sensing enabled systems"



LiDAR-derived estimate of Near-surface Fuel