



FPBC Webinar – January 21, 2026

Innovation in Forest Management

Cam Brown MF, RPF
VP – Forest Analytics

Innovation...

- Bringing new approaches or solutions to problems in a way that creates positive impact and value. **New ideas become tangible outcomes.**

Incremental	Radical	Disruptive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small ongoing improvements to existing approaches.• Softcopy photo interp replaces stereo viewing on paper photos	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Significant shift in tech or markets• Lidar + Sat Imagery combined with plots used to create data driven forest inventories	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entirely new tech or transformation of a market• Autonomous drone swarms fly above/within forests to actually measure most attributes.
Most Common	Less Common	Least Common

Importance of Innovation

- Demands / Complexity of Modern Forestry
 - Higher public expectations
 - Increasing demands on our forests
 - Increase complexity of management
 - Increasing pressures
 - Increased uncertainty (climate change, markets, natural disturbances, etc)
- Innovation needed to help respond to the challenges:
 - Improved data to support better decision making / reduce costs
 - Improved management framework to support balancing econ/env/social objectives

Topics for Today

- Better Data and Visualizations (LiDAR, Sat Imagery, Phone Apps, Drones)
 - Example Products and Uses
- From Data to Decisions
 - Operational Planning Tools
 - Wildfire Management
 - Linking Strategic and Operational Planning
- Automation
 - Remote Equipment Operation (yarders, drones, truck platooning)
 - Seeding / Planting

Satellite Data

- Ranges from free lower resolution data, to higher cost, high resolution tasking services.

Example	Spatial Resolution	Revisit Rate	Cost
Sentinel-2	10-20m	<5 days	Free
PlanetScope	3m	Daily	\$10-25/km2 Annual Subscription
SPOT 6/7	1.5-5m	Daily	\$3-7/km2 or can get annual subscription
Maxar / Pleiades Neo	30cm	Multiple times per day	~\$20-\$45 per km2 (min. areas apply)
Radar NISAR / Sentinel 1	10-15m	<5 days	Free



Hood Canal, WA • 3m PlanetScope



Port of Seattle, WA • 50cm SkySat

Satellite Data – Use Cases

More than just pictures/images:

- Automated monitoring of activity (change detection - harvest, roads, etc).
- Forest health monitoring (change detection – mortality, stress)
 - Detection of chlorophyll changes (early detection of stress from drought, beetle)
 - NDVI or Red Edge (early plant stress, nitrogen content)
- Wildfire extent / severity mapping (SWIR, pre/post images)
- Tree species predictions, Fuel type predictions
- Biomass estimation, Carbon storage/change



2023-08-15



29%



CONFIGURATION:

Default

Sentinel-2 L1C



LAYERS:



True color

Based on bands B4, B3, B2



False color

Based on bands B8, B4, B3



Highlight Optimized Natural Color

Enhanced natural color visualisation



NDVI

Based on a combination of bands $(B8 - B4)/(B8 + B4)$



False color (urban)

Based on bands B12, B11, B4



Moisture index

Based on a combination of bands $(B8A - B11)/(B8A + B11)$



SWIR

Based on bands B12, B8A, B4

+ Add to </>



NDWI

Based on a combination of bands $(B3 - B8)/(B3 + B8)$



NDSI

Based on a combination of bands $(B3 - B11)/(B3 + B11)$; values above 0.42 are regarded as snowy



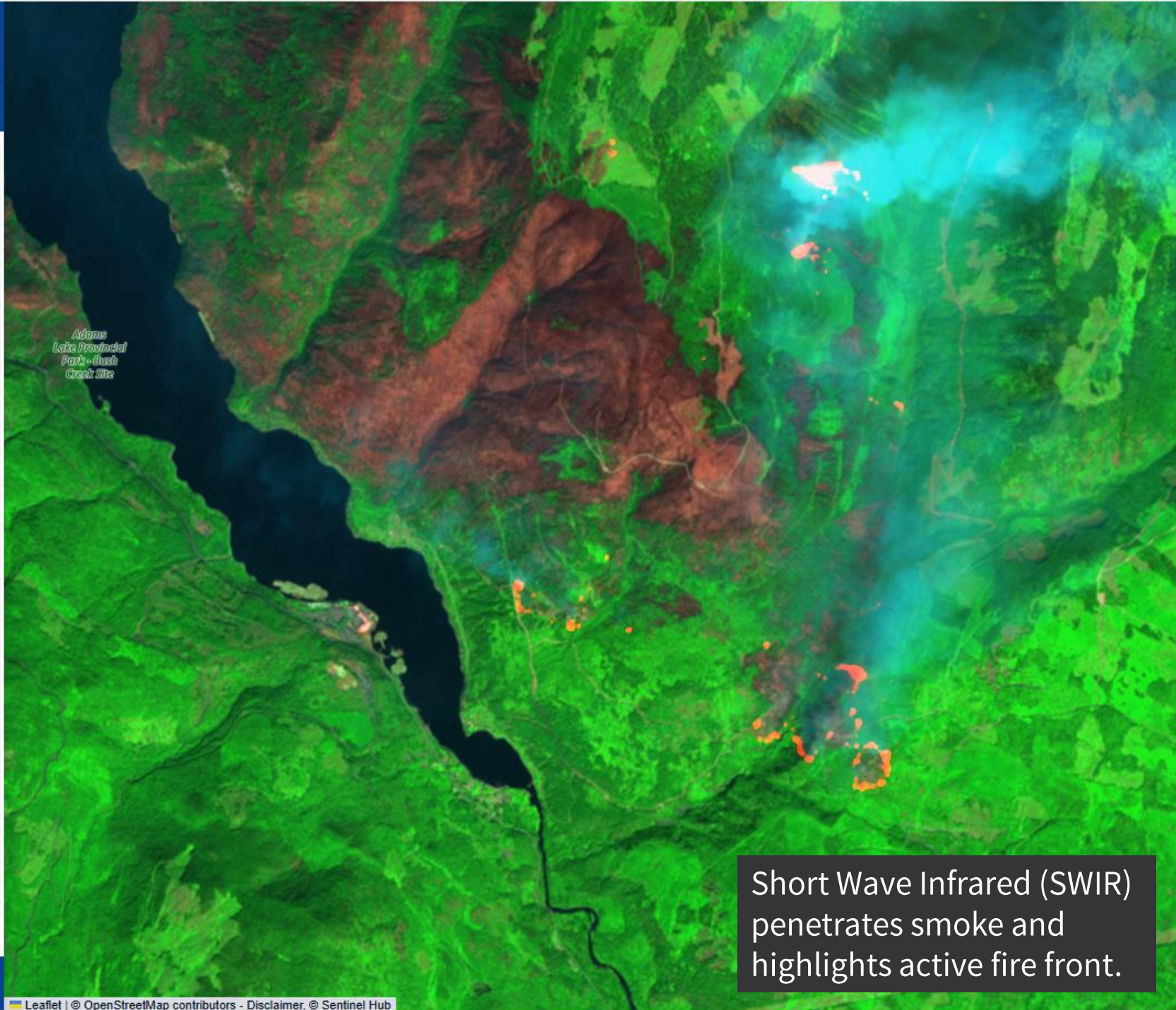
Custom

Create custom visualisation

Show effects and advanced options

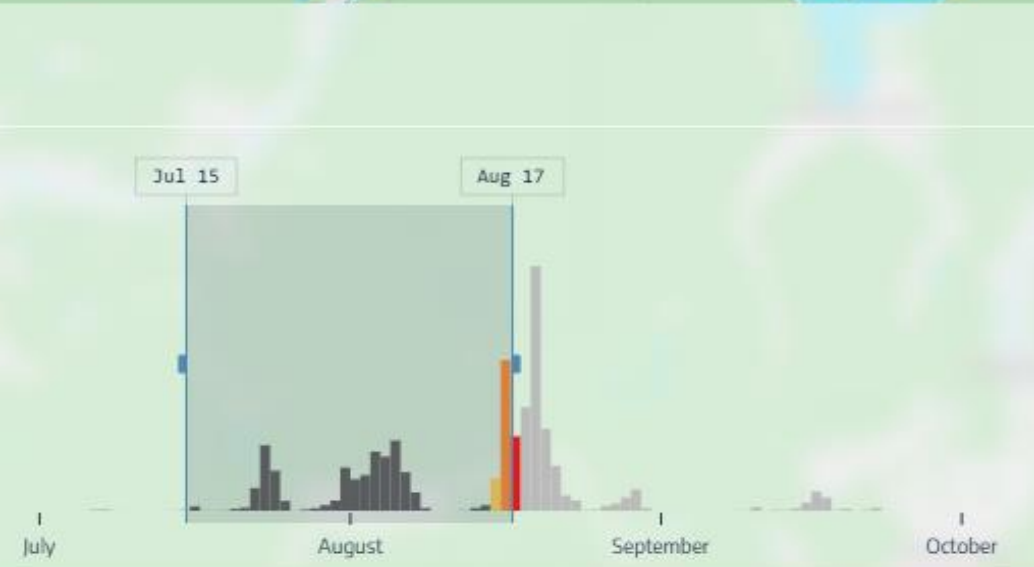
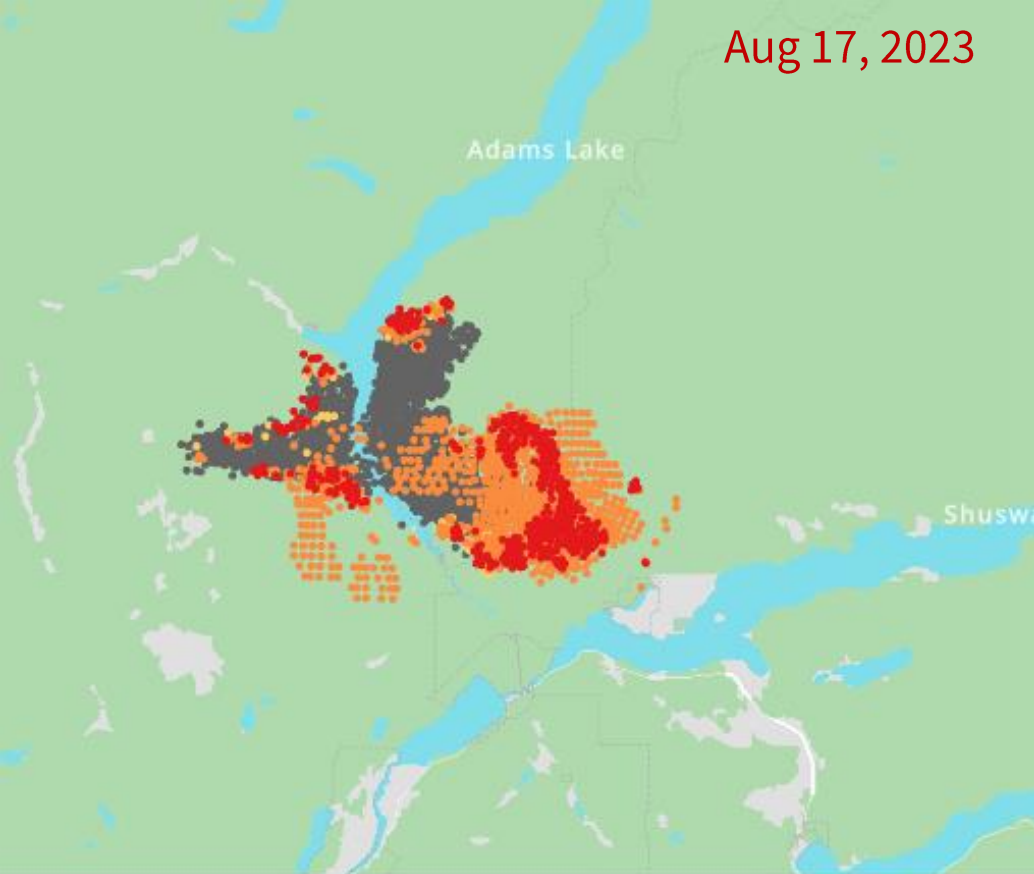
Hide layer

Share



Short Wave Infrared (SWIR)
penetrates smoke and
highlights active fire front.

Aug 17, 2023



HOTSPOT MAPPING

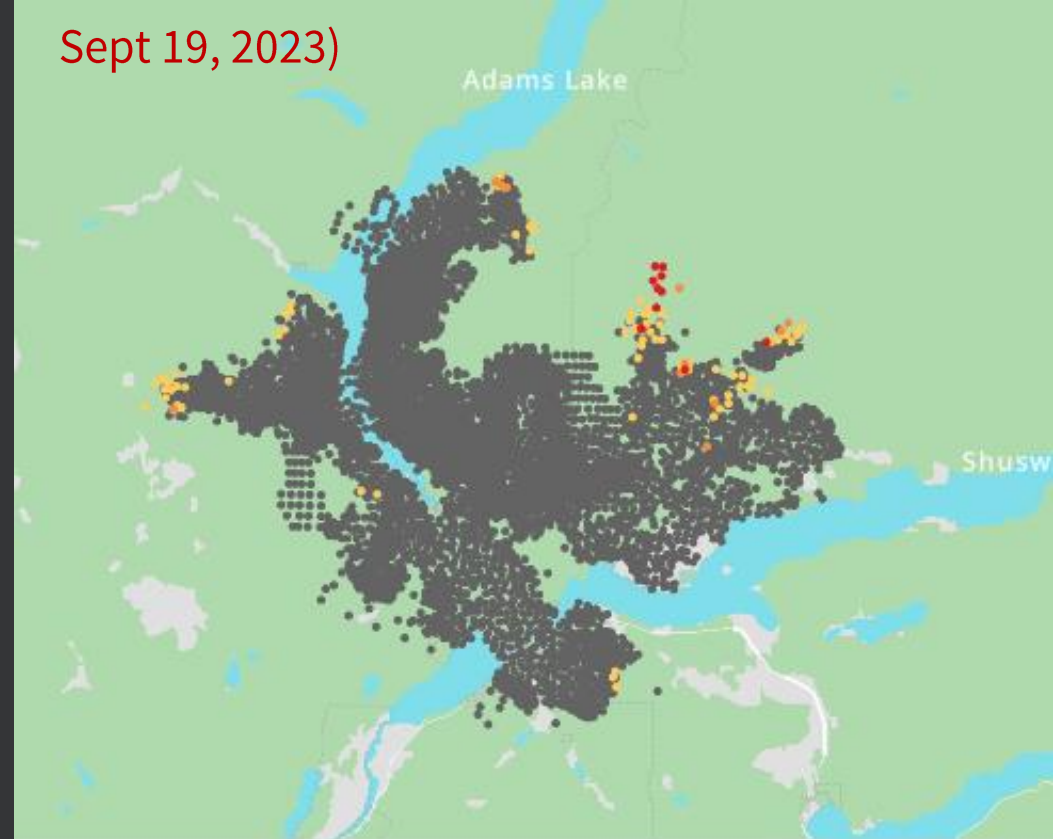
MODIS hotspots
(NASA Satellites
Terra + Aqua)

Daily Tracking,
point in 1 km pixels

Being Replaced by
VIIRS (active now)
375m pixels, 2x per
day

Easy to Access as
GIS Datasets

Sept 19, 2023)



Opernicus
BROWSER

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VISUALISE

SEARCH

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2024-08-29

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☁ 29%

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CONFIGURATION:

Default ▼

Sentinel-2 L1C i

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Custom
Create custom visualisation

Show effects and advanced options

Hide layer

Share

Opernicus
Leveraging Earth Observation

esa

About

Support

v1.30.0

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors - Disclaimer, © Sentinel Hub



Aug 29, 2024

<https://browser.dataspace.copernicus.eu/>

Copernicus
BROWSER

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 Login

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VISUALISESEARCH

<2025-09-03>

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CONFIGURATION:

Default

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Sentinel-2 L1C*i*

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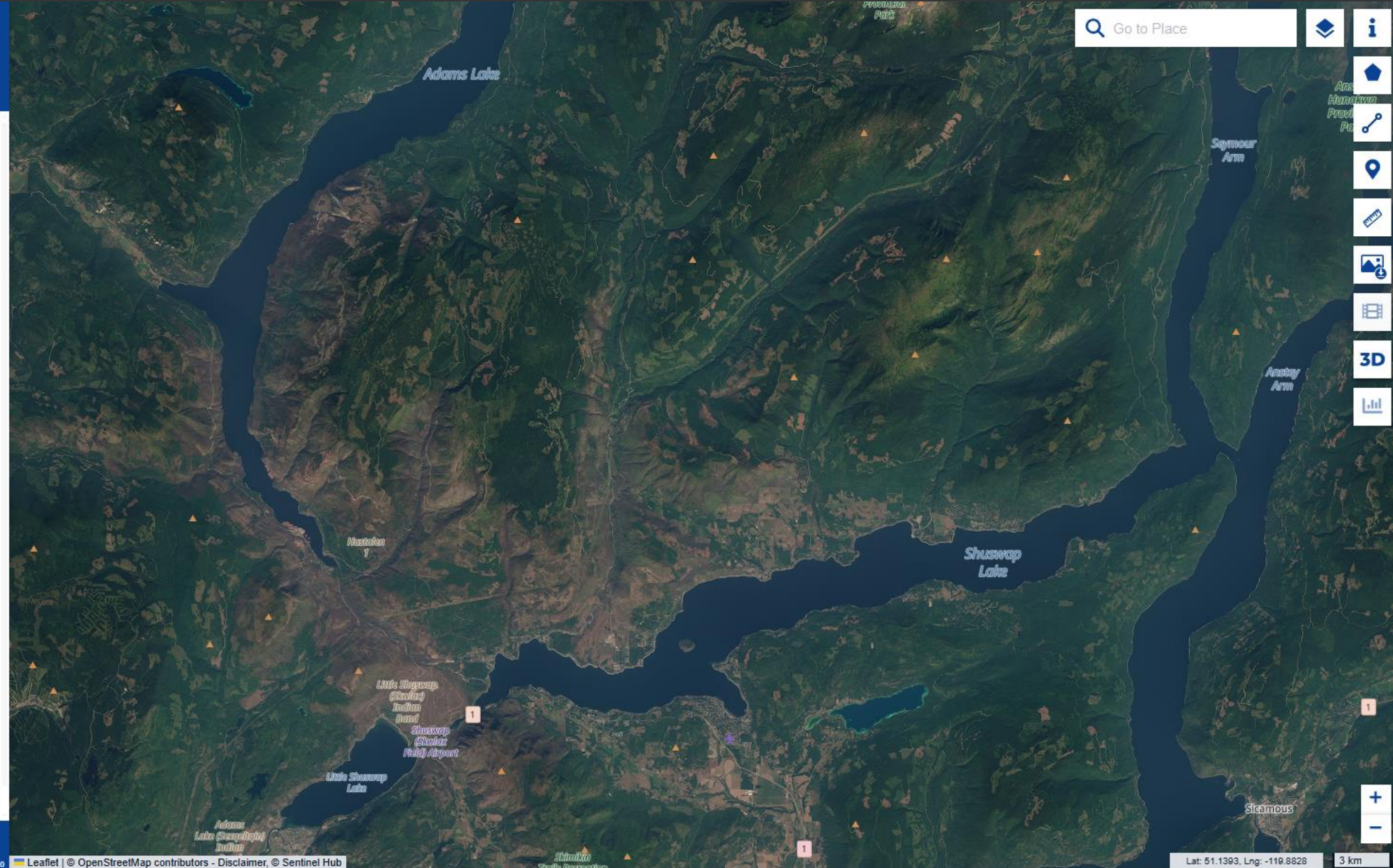
Copernicus
Europe's cycle of Earth

esa

About

Support

v1.30



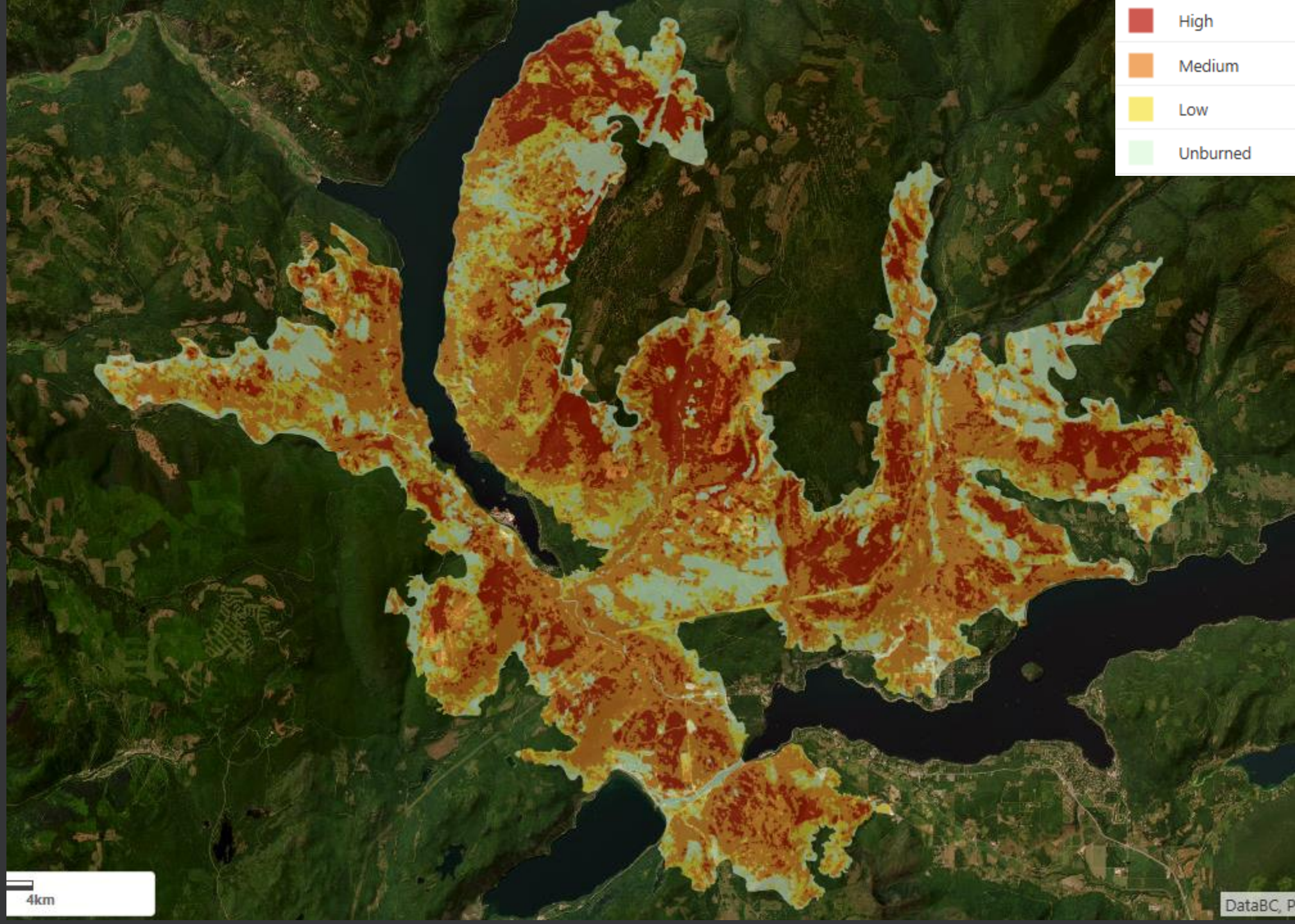
Sept 3, 2025

<https://browser.dataspace.copernicus.eu/>

Burn Severity Rating

Derived by FAIB
for all fires over
100ha in size.

Sentinel 2 Imagery
– Pre/Post Fire
(Normalized Burn
Ratio - dNBR)



Fire Salvage – Monitoring Change (Sentinel 2 – time series)

March 17, 2024



April 1, 2024



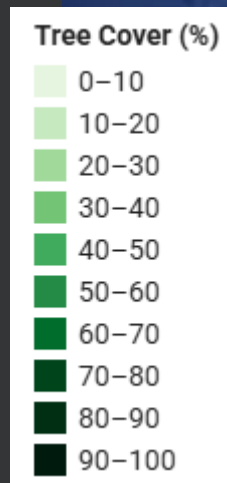
May 11, 2024



<https://browser.dataspace.copernicus.eu/>

Other Products:

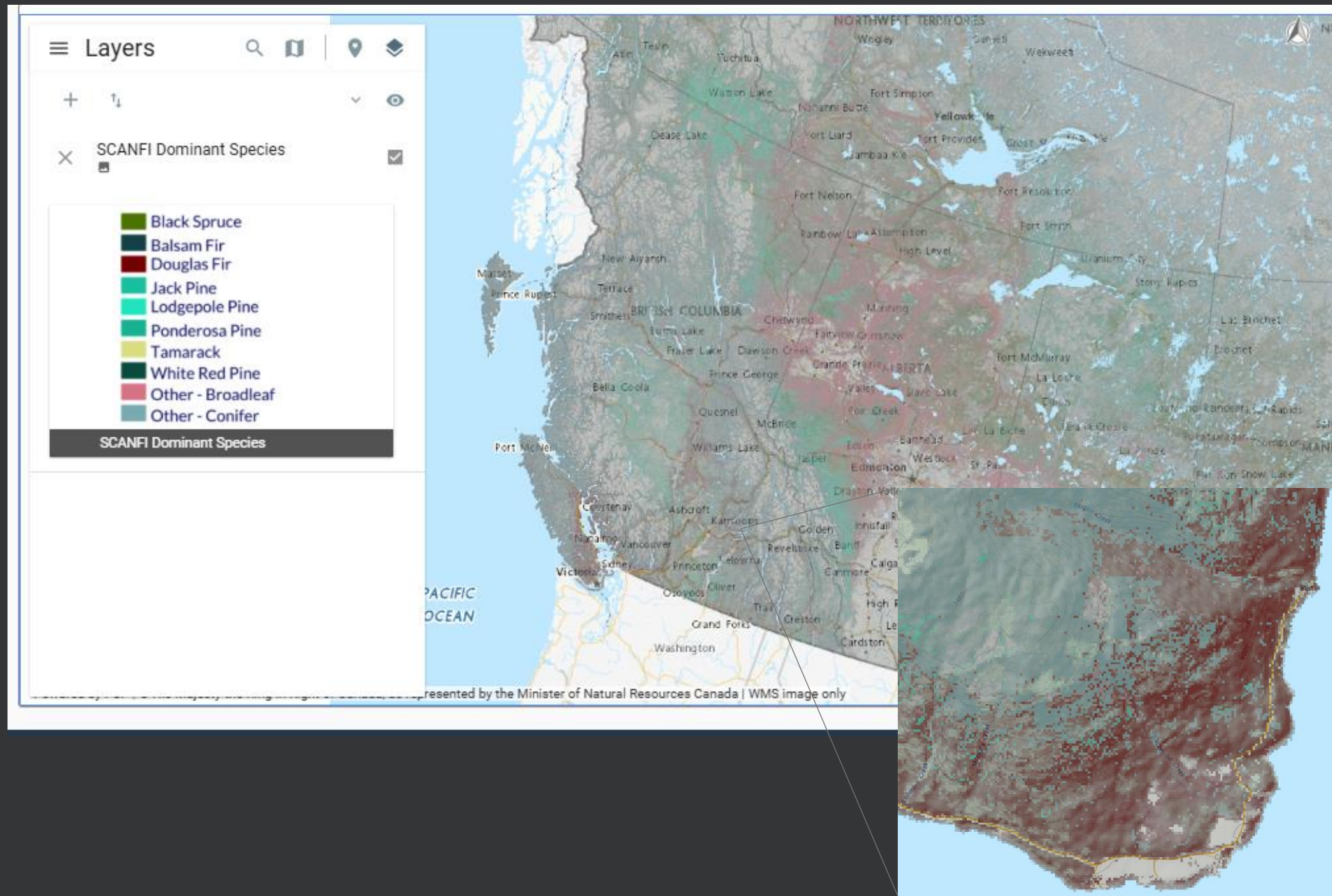
- ❖ **Sentinel-2/LandSat-8**
/ HLS
- ❖ Global 30m Landsat Tree Canopy Cover
- ❖ Not as accurate as traditional forest inventory but crosses borders and is wall to wall.



<https://www.earthdata.nasa.gov/data/catalog/lpcloud-gfcc30tc-003>

Other Products:

- ❖ **LandSat – 30m Data**
- ❖ National Forest Inventory
- ❖ SCANFI: the Spatialized Canadian National Forest Inventory data product:
- ❖ Not as accurate as traditional forest inventory but crosses borders and is wall to wall.

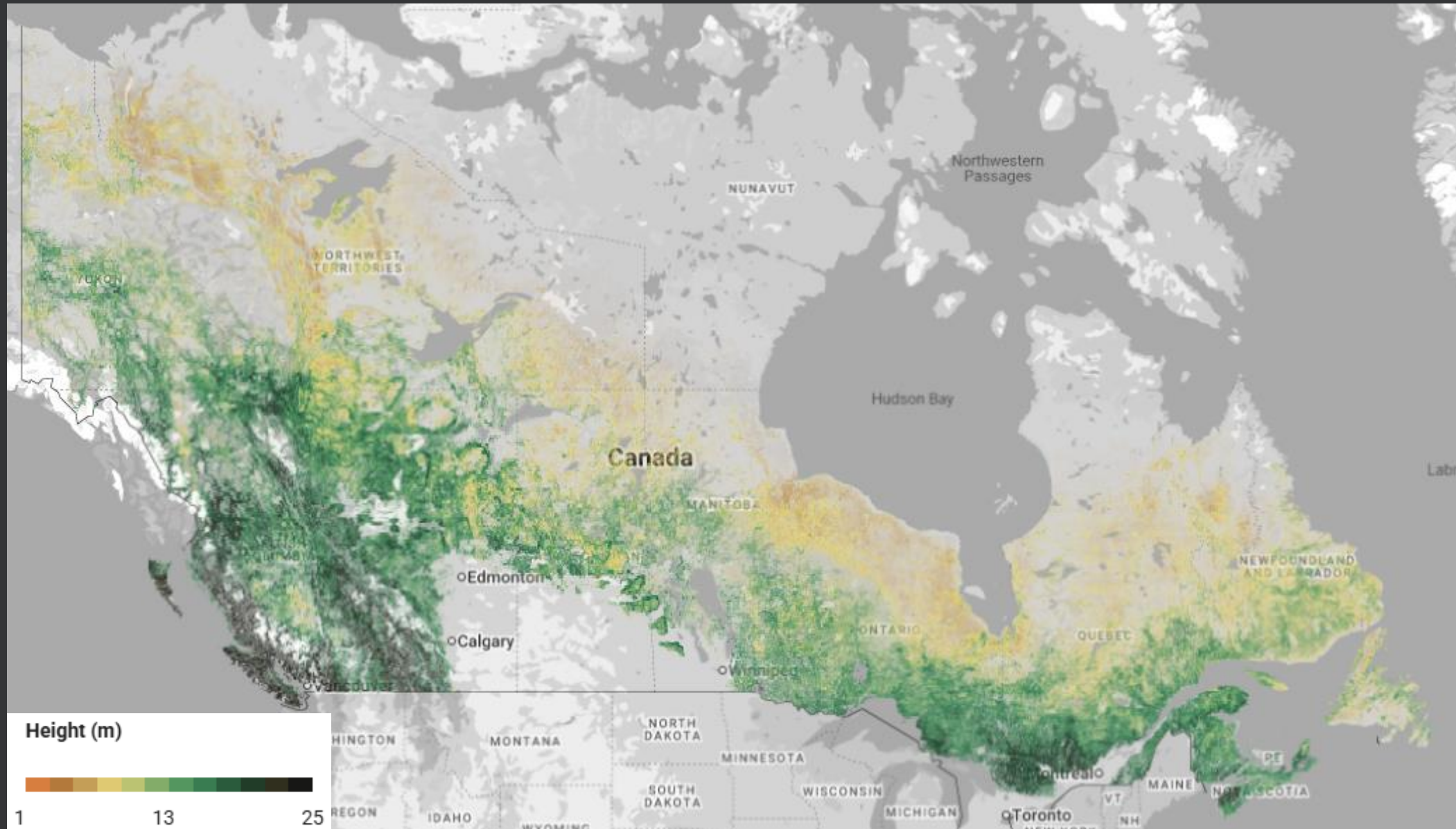


Tree Canopy Height (from 250m GEDI)

❖ **GEDI**: Spaceborne LiDAR datasets (University of Maryland / NASA)

Much better data possible on small areas with good training data.

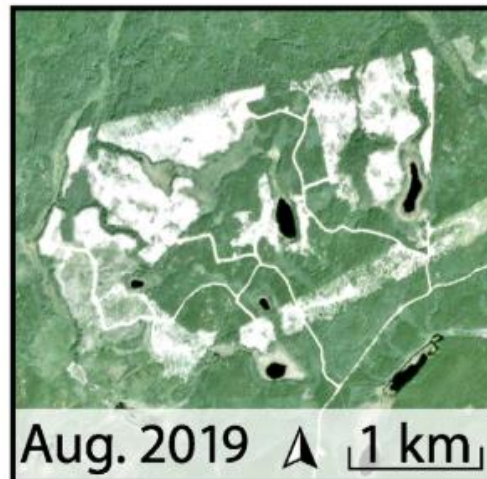
Still not as good as LiDAR (error is 3-5m and misses the tall areas)



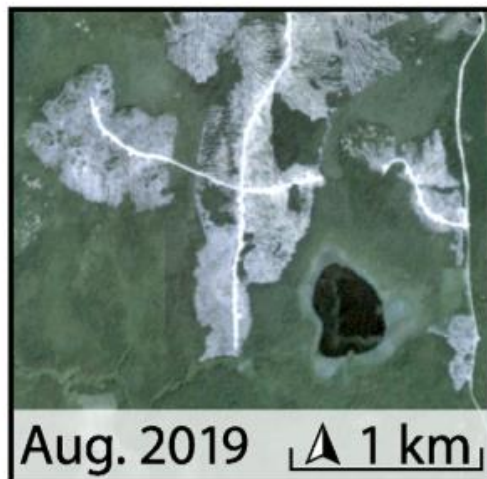
Automated Change Detection

❖ SPOT or Planet Scope (1.5- 3m resolution)

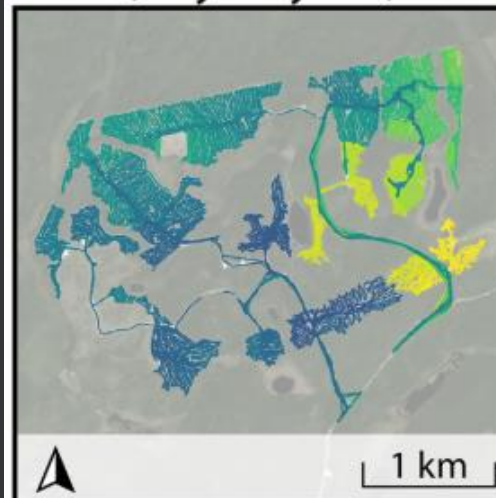
Site A



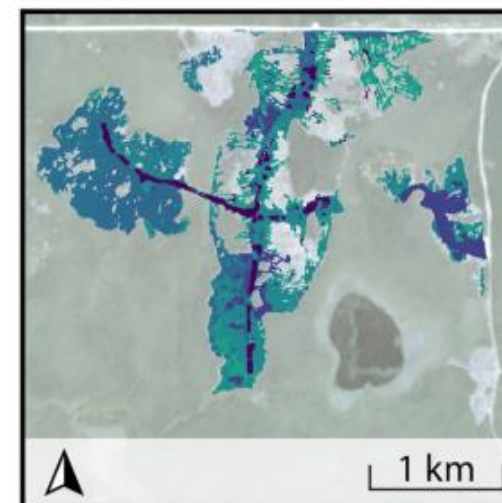
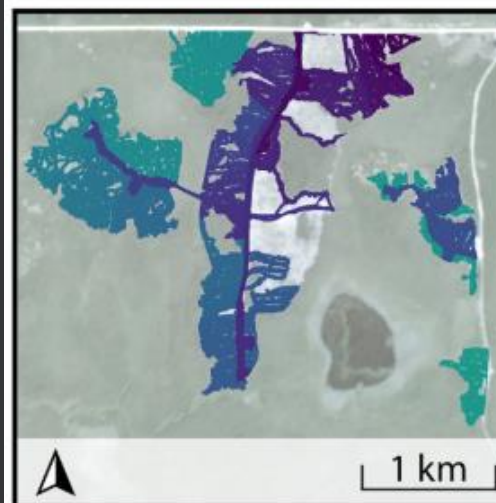
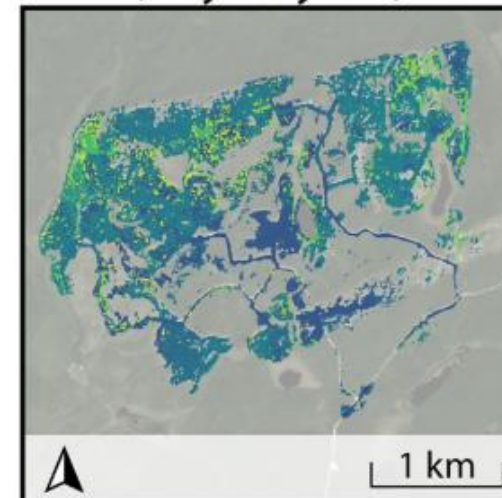
Site B



Observed harvest
(day of year)



Predicted harvest
(day of year)



Next Generation Satellites for Forestry

❖ Planet OWL:

<https://www.planet.com/constellations/owl/>

- 1m spatial resolution;
- onboard real-time processing;
- 1-hour delivery for real-time monitoring

❖ OroraTech Forest-3 (launched in Jan 2025):

<https://www.eoportal.org/satellite-missions/forest#spacecraft>

- Networks of Satellites targeting 1 hour revisit rates, 3 channels of long-wave infrared bands
- Near-real-time wildfire alerts (ID heat anomalies)

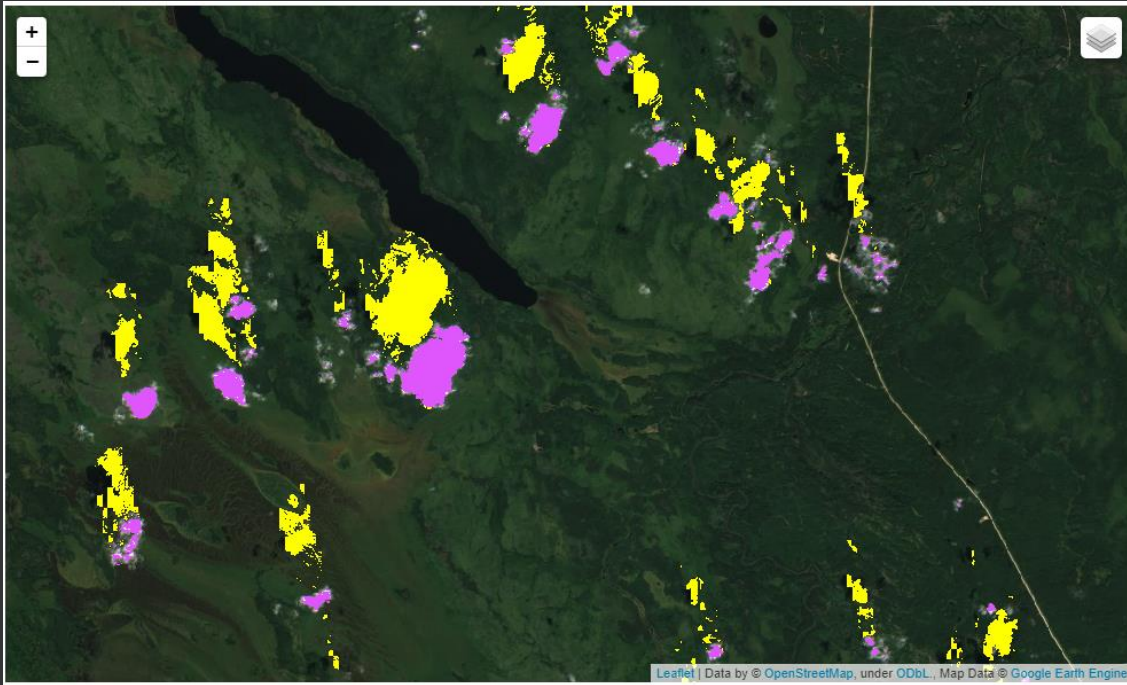
❖ Landsat Next (2030/31 – maybe... budget cut by US Govt for 2026):

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2025.115087>

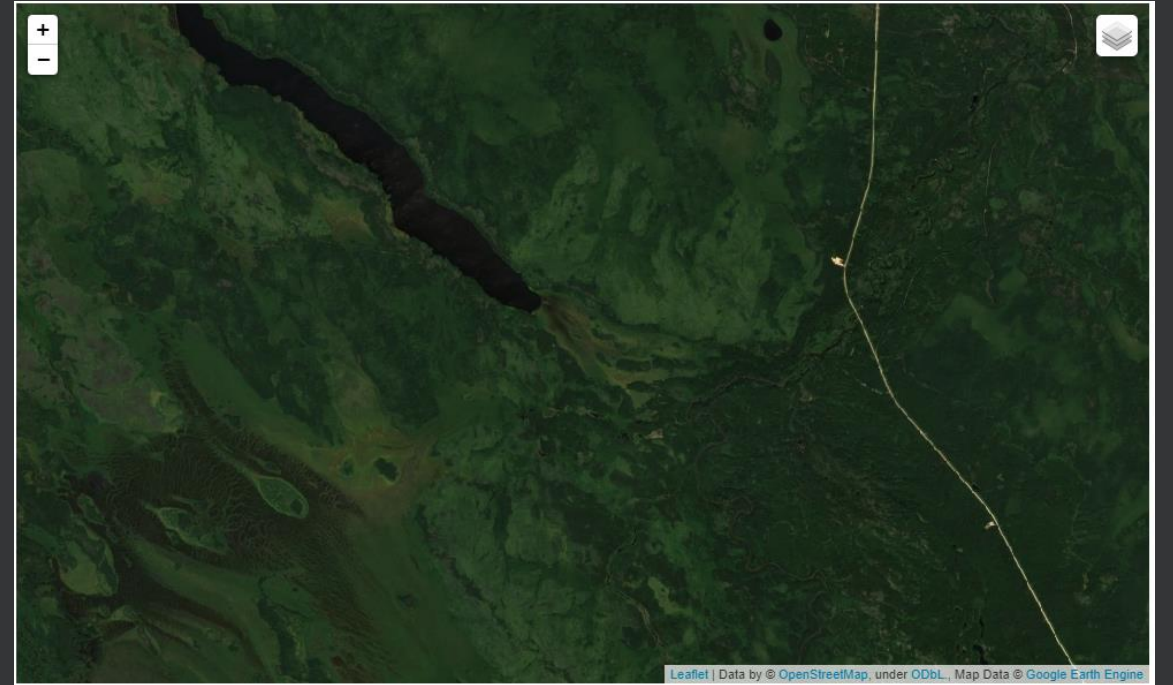
- 3 Satellites, 26+ bands
- Improved spatial resolution (10~20m), Improved revisit times, More Spectral Bands

Tools - Google Earth Engine (GEE)

- ❖ Using GEE (google earth engine):
 - ❖ collect the cloudless satellite data;
 - ❖ Data visualization;
 - ❖ cloud-based processing and modeling (\$)



Sentinel-2 L2A with clouds(pink) detection



Sentinel-2 L2A cloud-free result

Satellite Products from Deep learning

- ❖ Tree crown delineation from imagery: complementary to lidar-based individual tree segmentation

Image clip from True Ortho



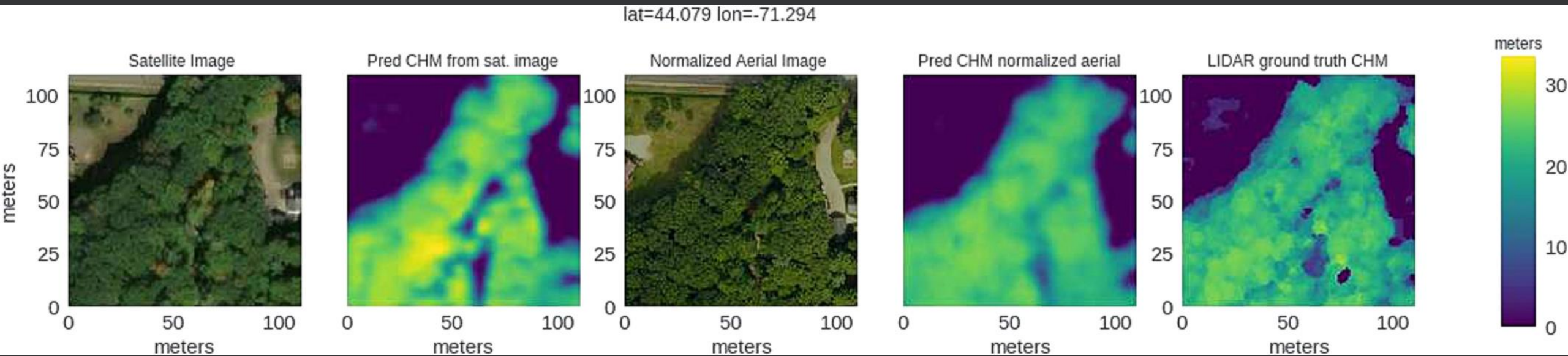
Image-based delineation



Satellite Products from Deep learning

- ❖ Canopy height prediction from Satellite/Aerial Images: Compensating datasets in areas without LiDAR coverage

©Jamie Tolan, Hung-I Yang, etc. 2023



Drones in Forestry

- Most relevant at stand scale (1-400 ha)
- **Has been:**
 - Eyes in the sky (recce/inspections)
 - Documentation (imagery)
 - Post harvest conditions, As-Built
 - Regeneration / brush / mortality
- **Now** - flying sensor platforms
 - Data Collection (Imagery, Phodar, LiDAR)
 - Autonomous Activities
 - Seeding
 - Wildfire hot spot mapping
 - Wildfire suppression
 - Large Area Monitoring

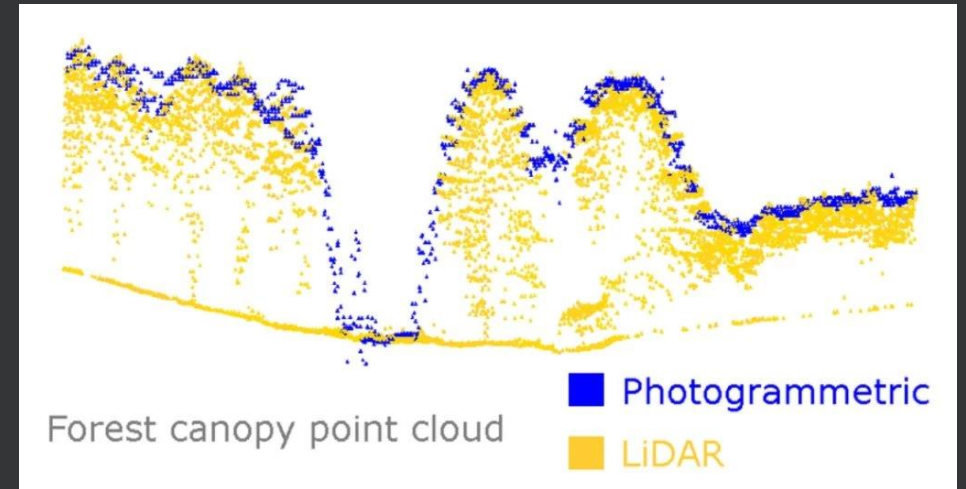


DeepForestry® quadroter



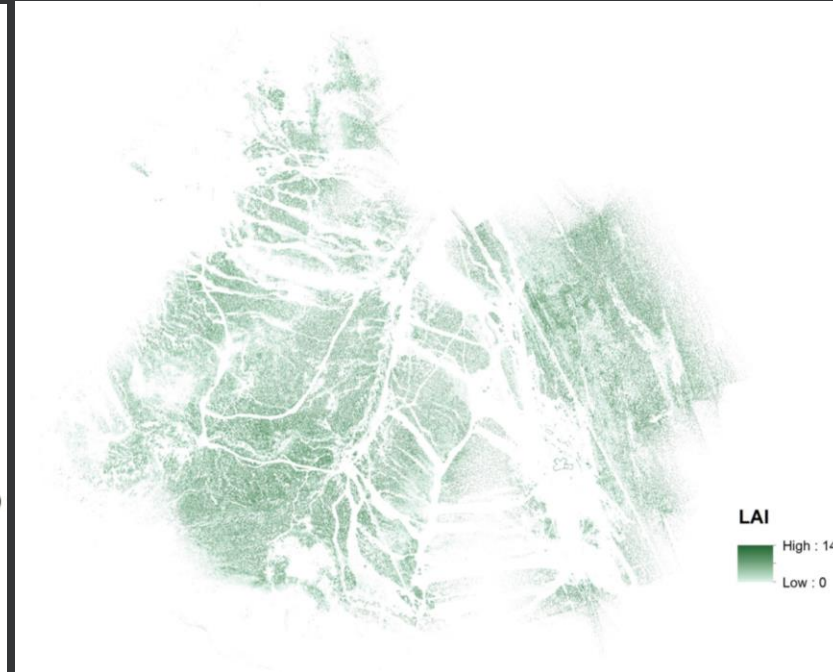
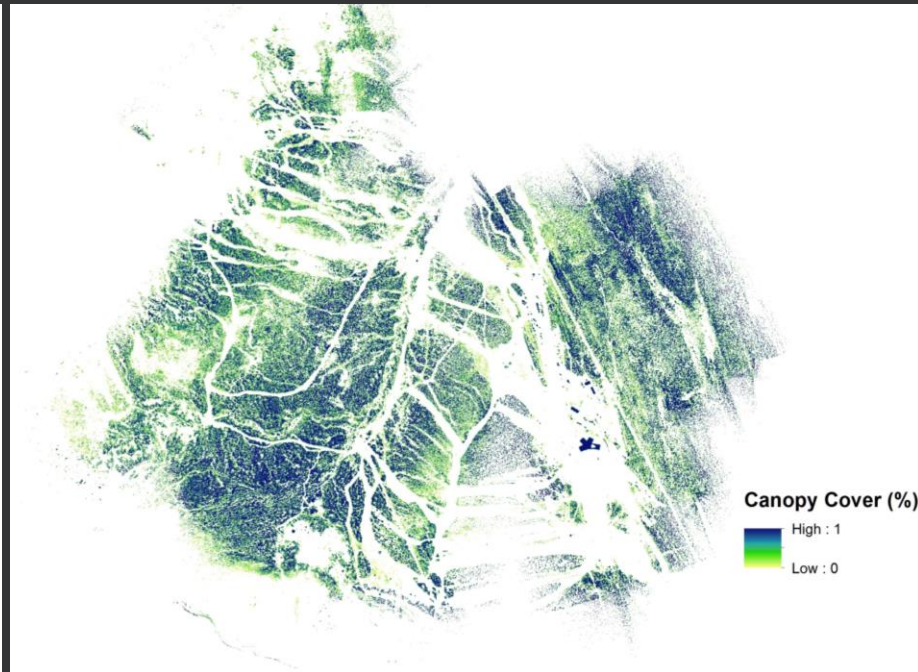
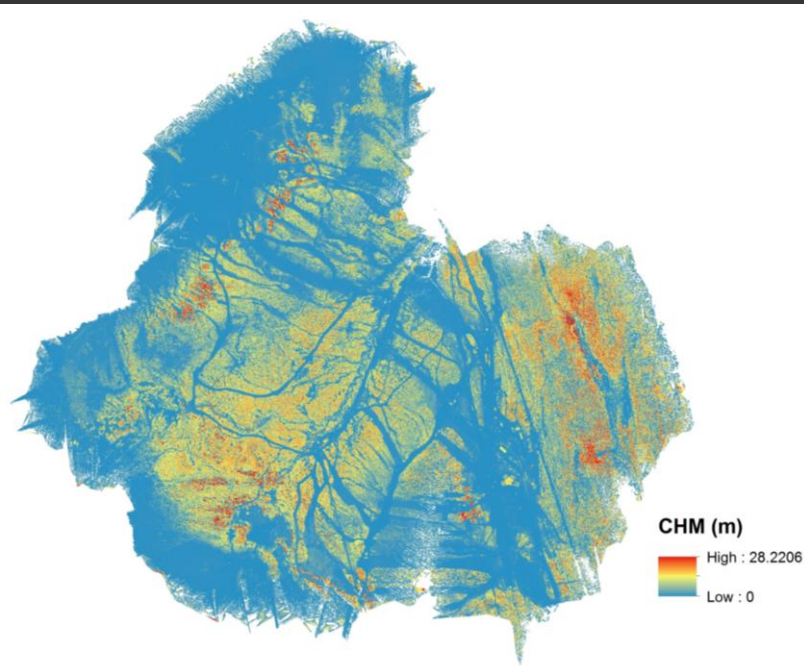
Drones in Forestry - Structure from Motion (SfM)

- Overlapping photos allows SfM processes to create a 3D point cloud from imagery pixels.
- Measure chip pile volumes
- Post harvest:
 - Retention Area Mapping
 - Waste Pile Mapping
- Regeneration
 - Height/Density Mapping
 - Seedling counts with Computer Vision

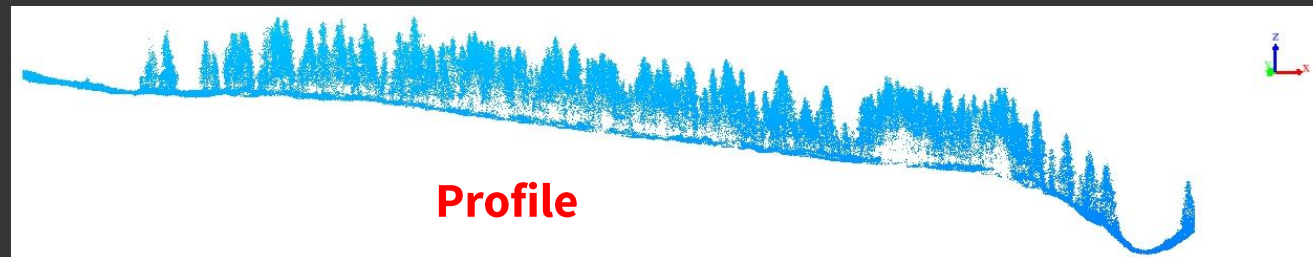


Drones in Forestry LiDAR collection + Products

3D Terrain and Forest Canopy Properties

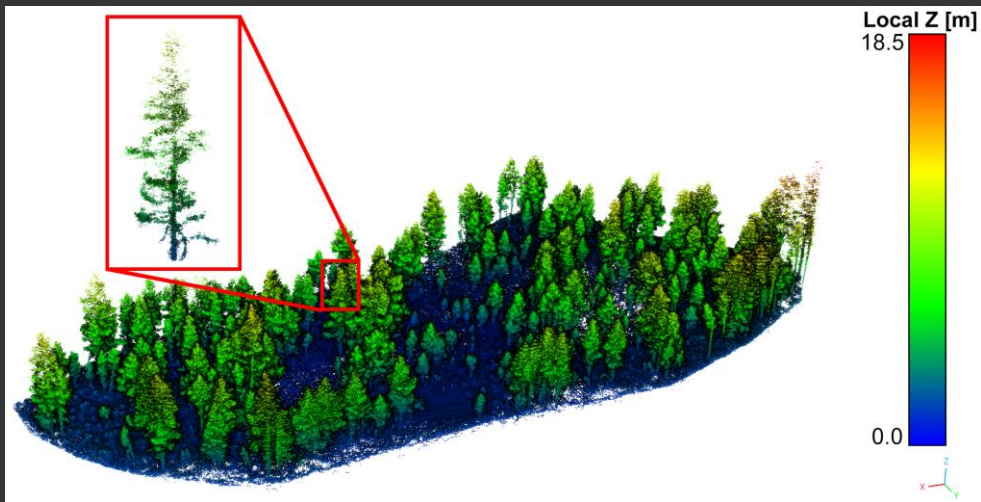


©D. Zhao, 2018

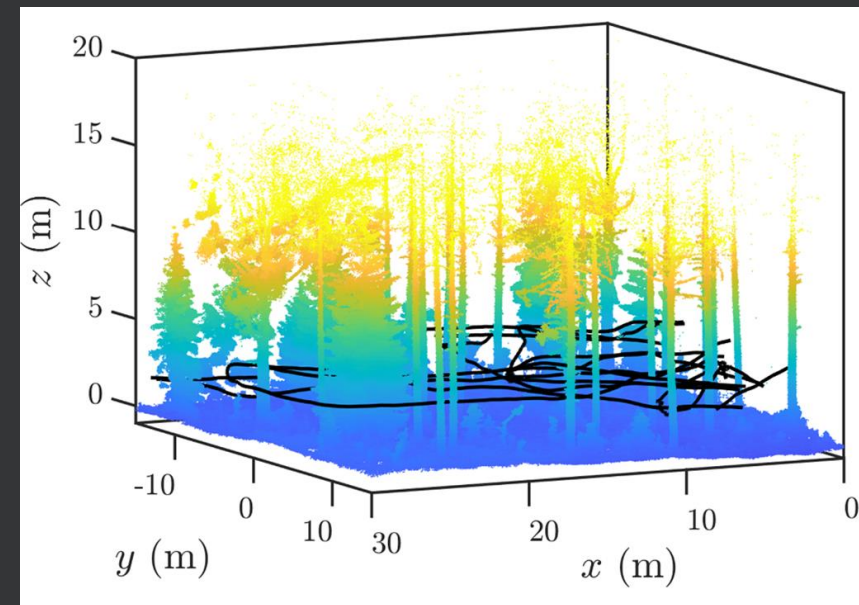


Drones in Forestry

Under canopy Autonomous Flights - LiDAR-based SLAM

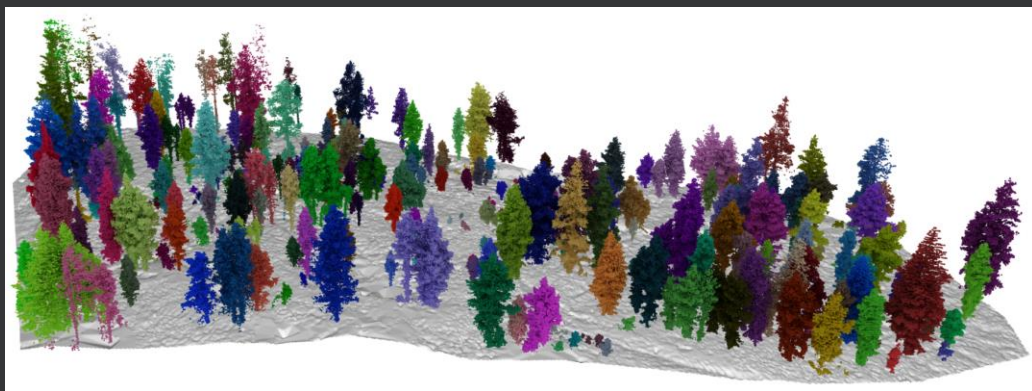


DeepForestry® quadrotor



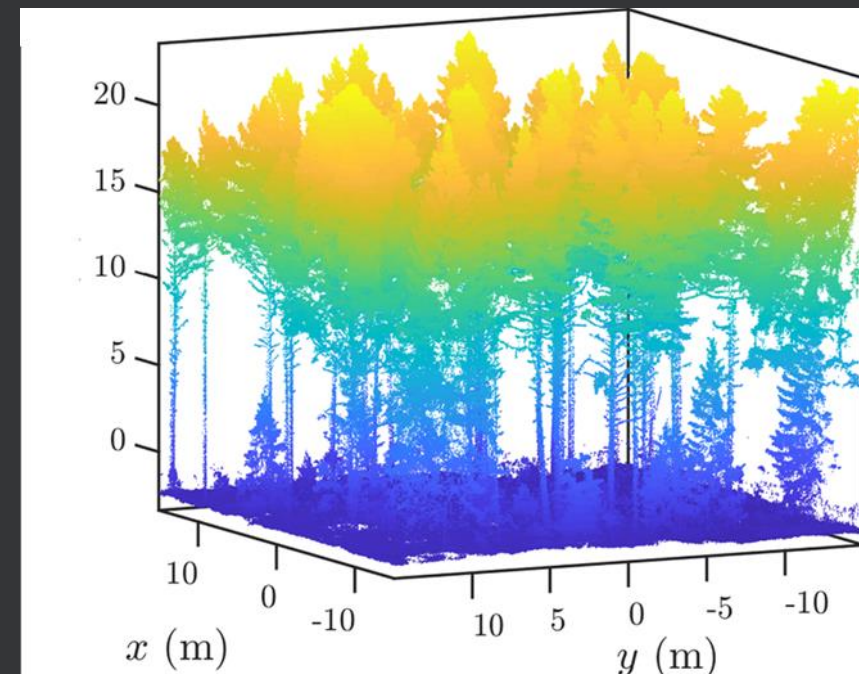
Under-canopy flying UAV

The raw, co-registered point cloud produced by LiDAR



Diameter
measurements +
sweep/crook, etc

Results of tree instance segmentation on LiDAR point cloud



Above-canopy flying UAV

Drones in Forestry

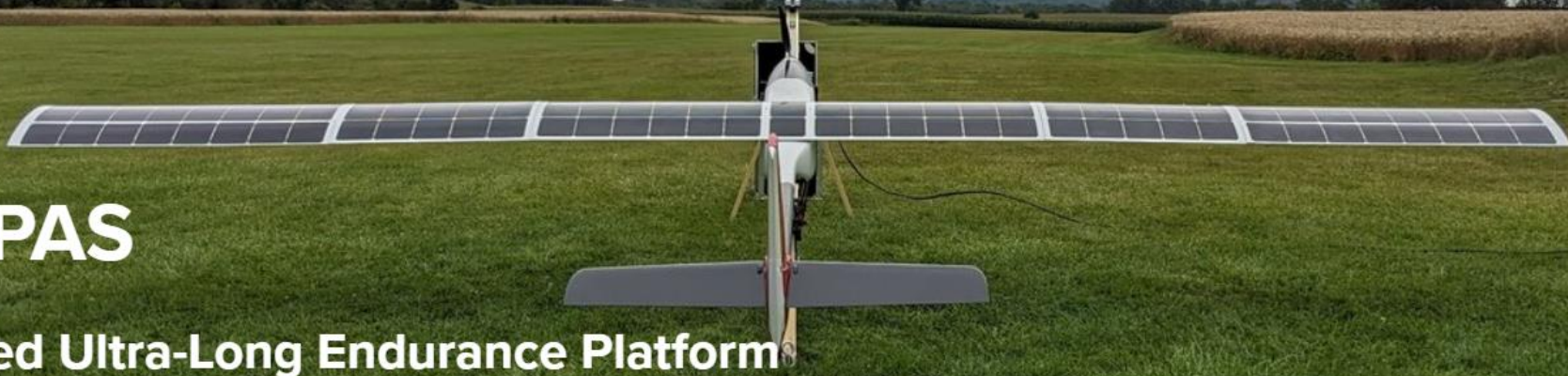
Future is longer flight times and improved data quality

- Monitoring wildlife
- Mapping forests (silviculture, post harvest waste, stand attributes)
- Need to overcome Line-of-Sight rules



SW-117 RPAS

A Solar Powered Ultra-Long Endurance Platform



Drones and Wildfire

Existing – thermal sensors used to map hotspots

nova

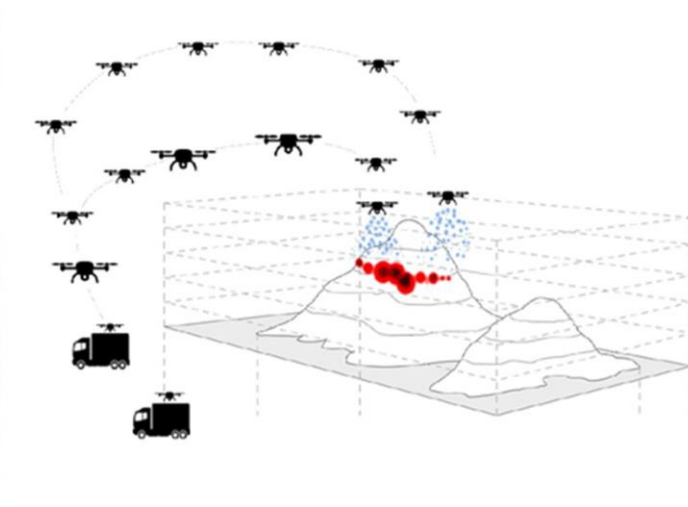
Possible Future – initial attack via heavy lift drone swarms (autonomous)



FIRE SWARM
SOLUTIONS™



(a)



(b)

Representations of the proposed firefighting system based on the use of a swarm of collaborative UAVs (<https://www.mdpi.com/2504-446X/5/1/17>)



Drones and Seeding

Autonomous drone flights dropping seed pods onto difficult or unsafe terrain / sites. Can be deployed quickly without ordering seedlings.

Traditional planter 1500-3000 trees/day, Drone 40-50k seedpods/day.

AirSeed



Flash
Forest

DroneSeed



Phone Apps – New Tools

Not just data notebooks anymore. Leverage imagery and LiDAR along with AI (computer vision, machine learning, etc) to take measurements.

1. Tree locations and diameters
2. Tree heights and volumes
3. Log pile diameter distributions and volumes
4. Plot attributes (BA, SPH)
5. Trucking Coordination (digital load slips, load tasking)
6. Form Completion with Location Data (tailgate meetings, inspections, etc)

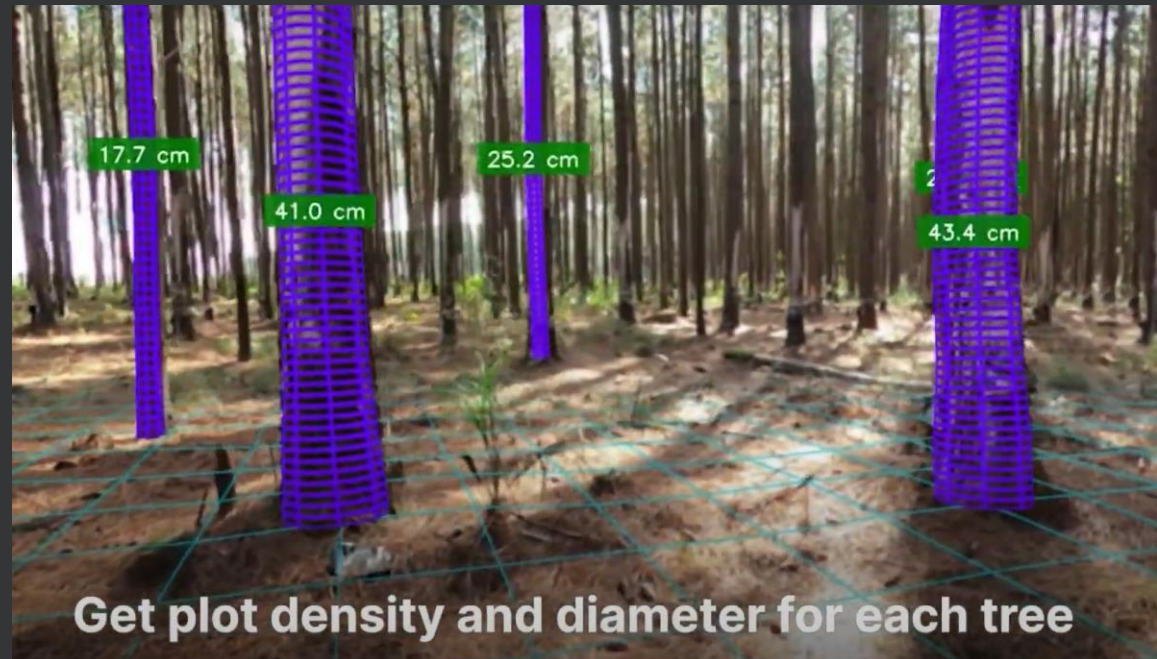


Phone Apps - Katam

Locate / Measure Trees by recording video (phone/GoPro).
Uses AR technology.

Trees have location and diameter (in sampled locations with appropriate conditions).

Not widely used operationally due to limited conditions where it works and accuracy requirements.



Phone Apps - Arboreal

Can measure individual trees with phone camera and LiDAR.

Can also collect Fixed Area plots

- Screen/camera image shows plot radius
- “in” tree are then measured. Diameter at 1.3m and 30 cm away. Height from 10-15m away.
- Gives SPH, BAPH, vol/ha, each trees metrics

Not widely used operationally due to limited conditions where it works and accuracy requirements. Regularly spaced forests with limited underbrush are ideal.

Arboreal App: Measure Trees...




or Logs



Detailed lidar scans of logs

<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4907/14/8/1553> (2023 Evaluation)

Phone Apps - Timbeter




Result 2026-01-06 12-42-06

Storage: Default


Type: Uncategorized

Latitude: [54.21317](#)

Longitude: [-125.50623](#)




Tree species: Pine



Volume: 4.22m³

13.9 43.1



[Av diameter](#): 19.19cm


Log count: 27

Log length: 4.95m

Reference size: 1m


Volume formula: Cylindrical

Detector: Default




Take log deck diameter measurements with a smartphone. Data stored in the cloud for later use.

← Measurement details

 Diameter Sample


Storage: Default

Type: Outgoing



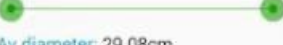
Tree species: Birch

Quality: Sawlog



Volume: 35.15m³

21.4 51.7



[Av diameter](#): 29.08cm


Log count: 170


Log length: 3m

Reference size: 2m

Formula: Cylindrical

Detector: Default

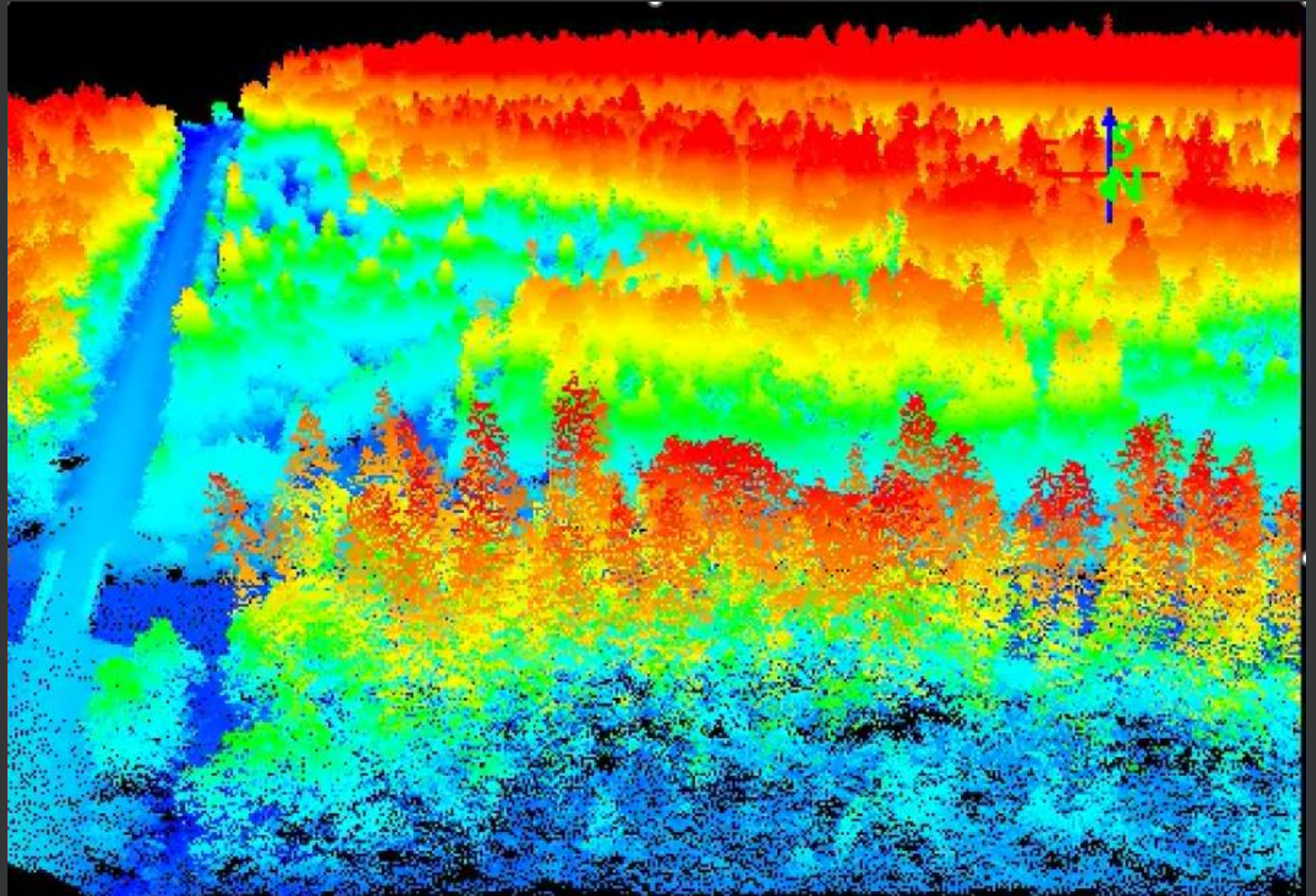
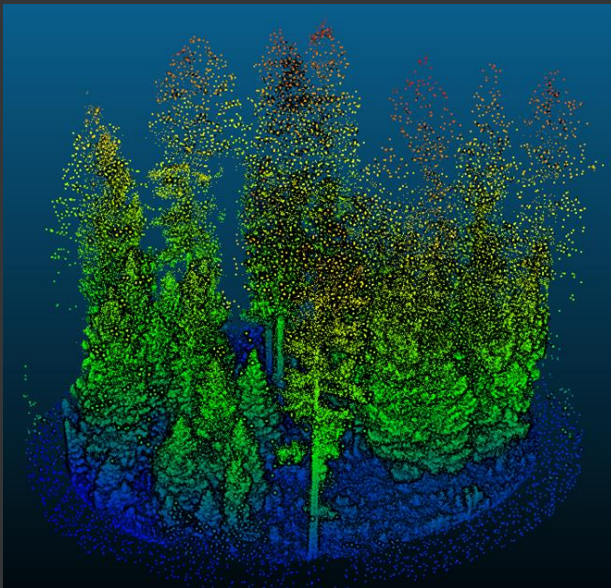
 Measure again



LiDAR Products

POINT CLOUDS AND MORE (LARGELY FROM PLANES)

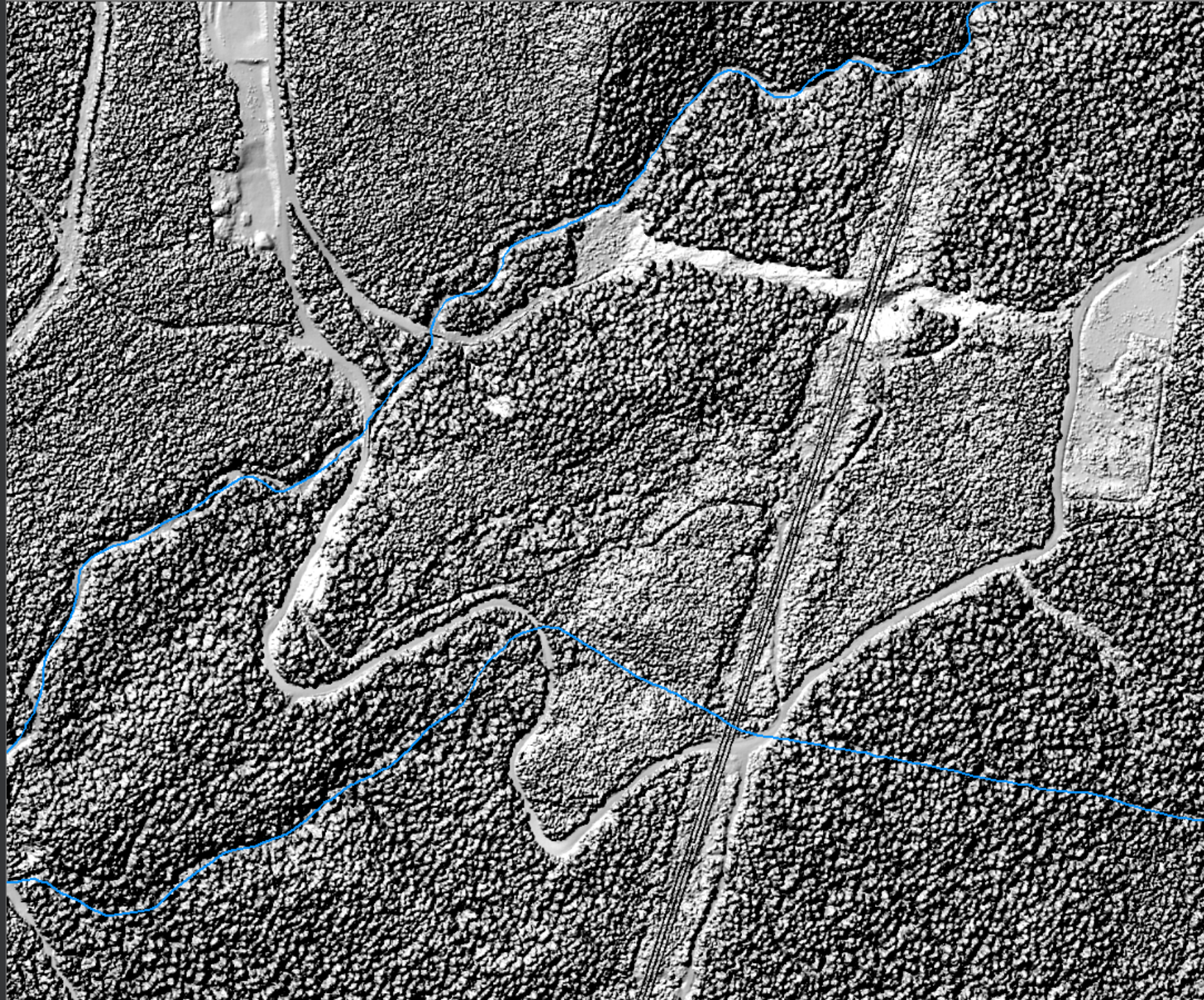
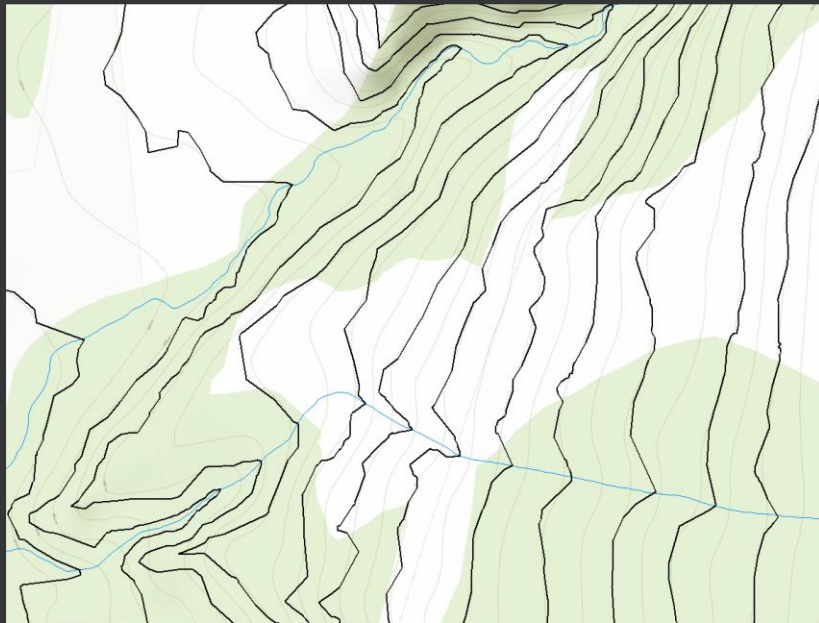
- ▶ Point cloud allows products to be created to describe terrain and vegetation
- ▶ More detailed point clouds from ground/drone scans.



Full Feature Hillshade (DSM):

Detailed image of surface
showing transmission lines,
vegetation, etc.

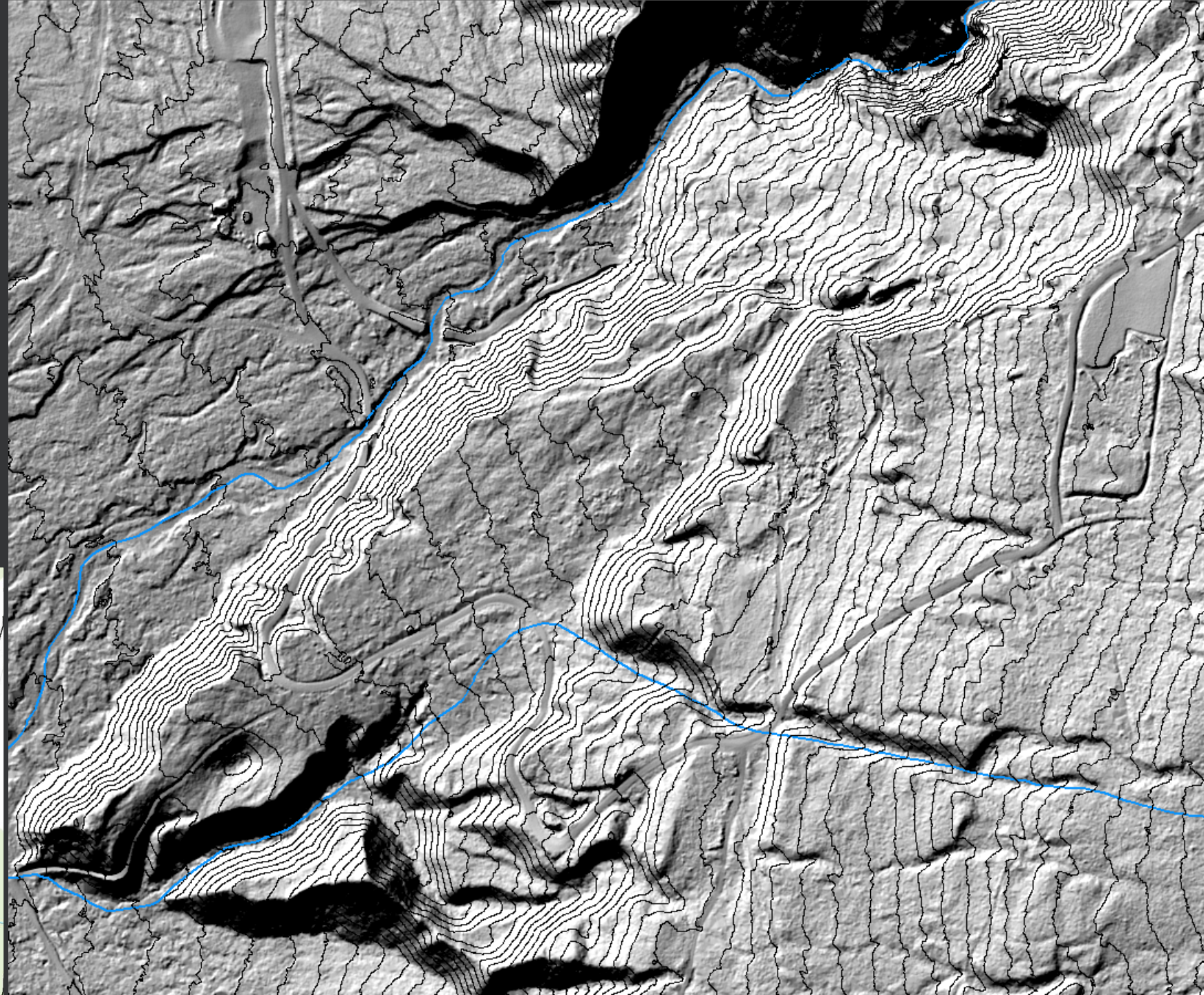
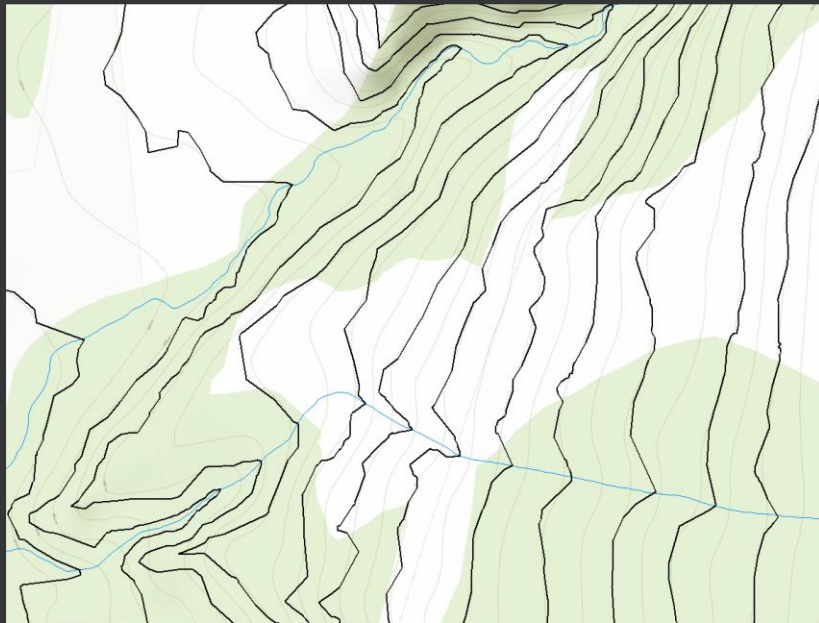
10/20m contours 1:5000



Terrain Products:

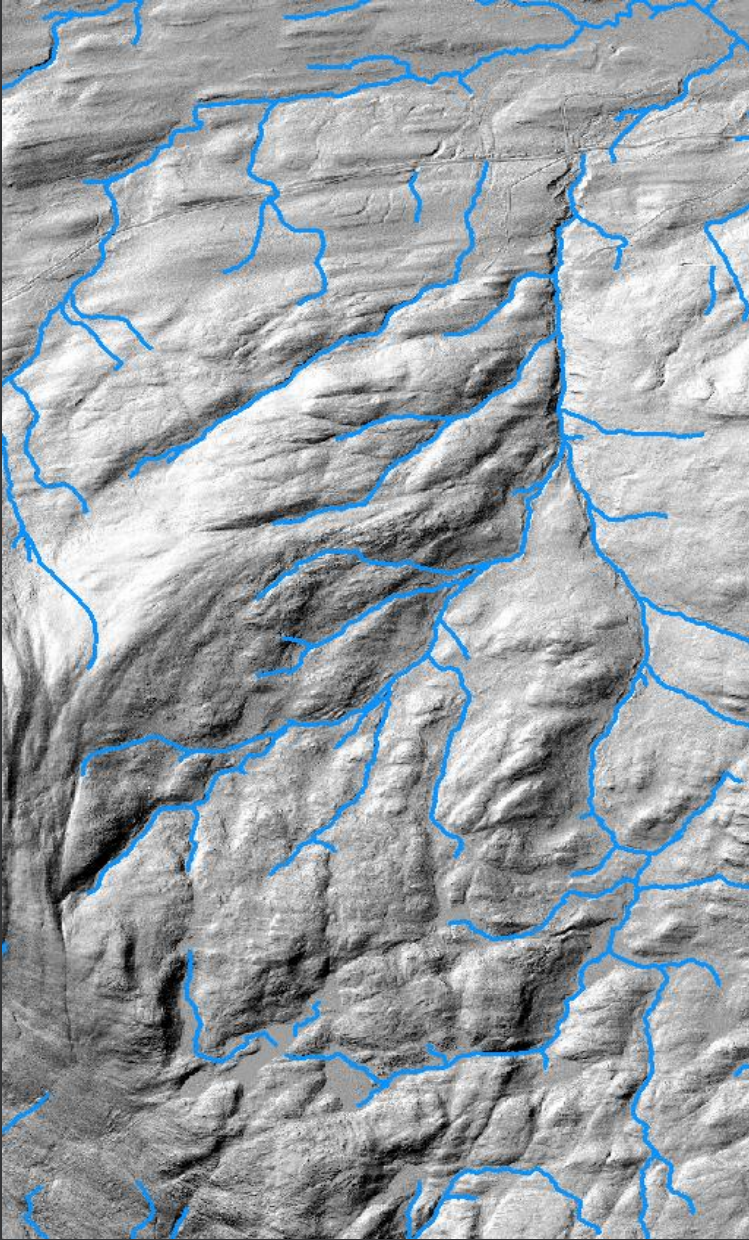
- ▶ Digital Elevation Model (DEM) (5-10 pts/m²)
- ▶ Bare Earth Hillshade
- ▶ Contours (1m, 5m)

10/20m contours (left) 1:5000

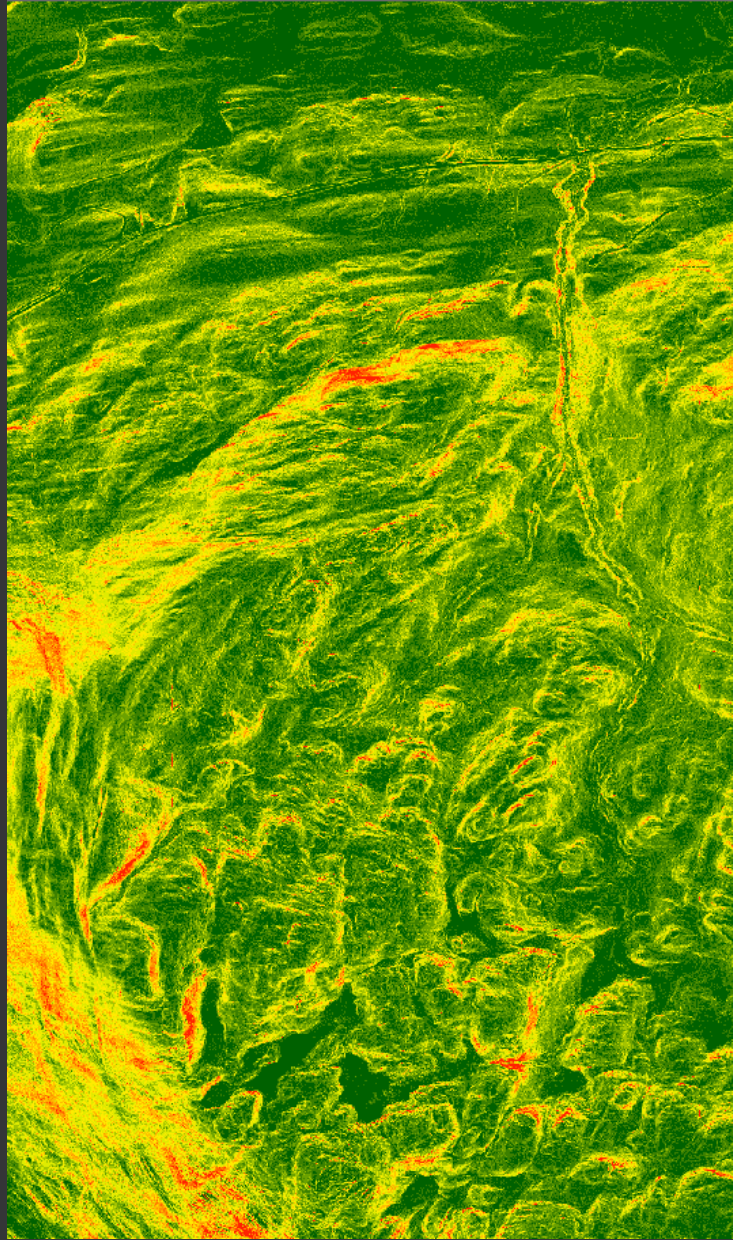


Terrain Products

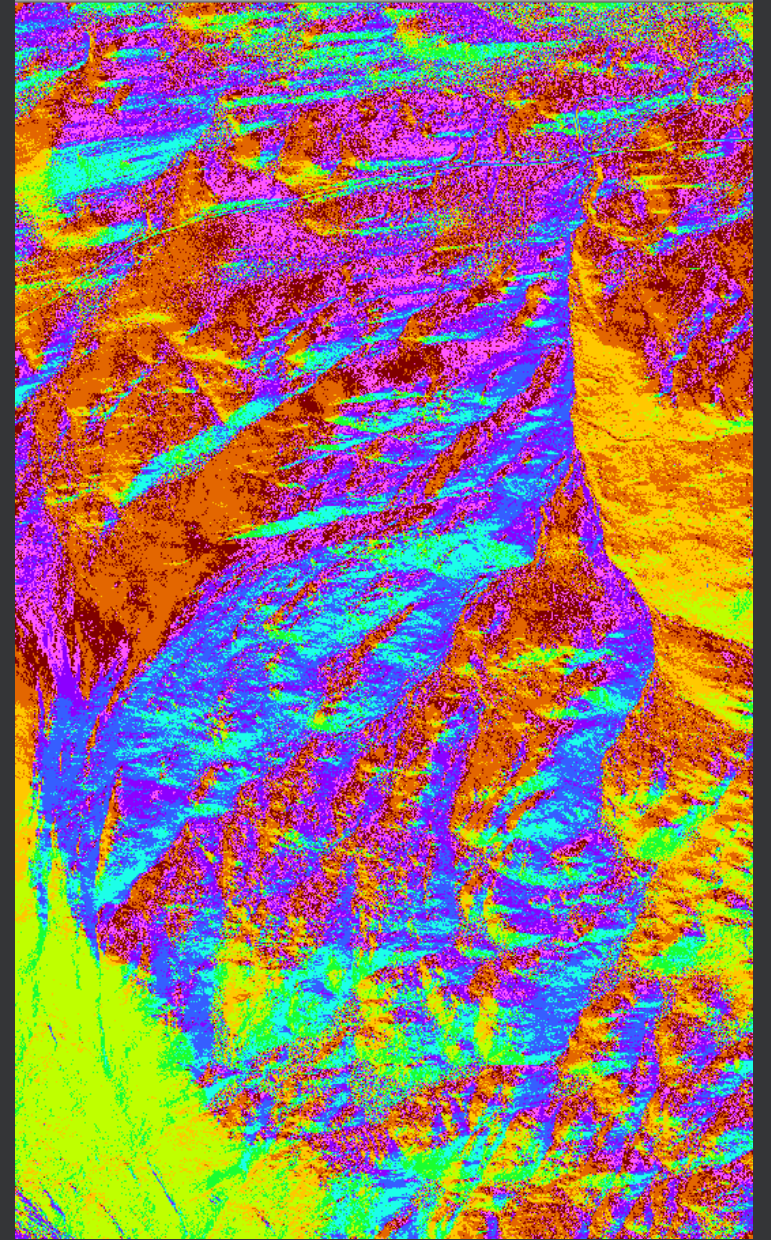
STREAMS / SLOPE THEMES / ASPECT THEMES



Streams



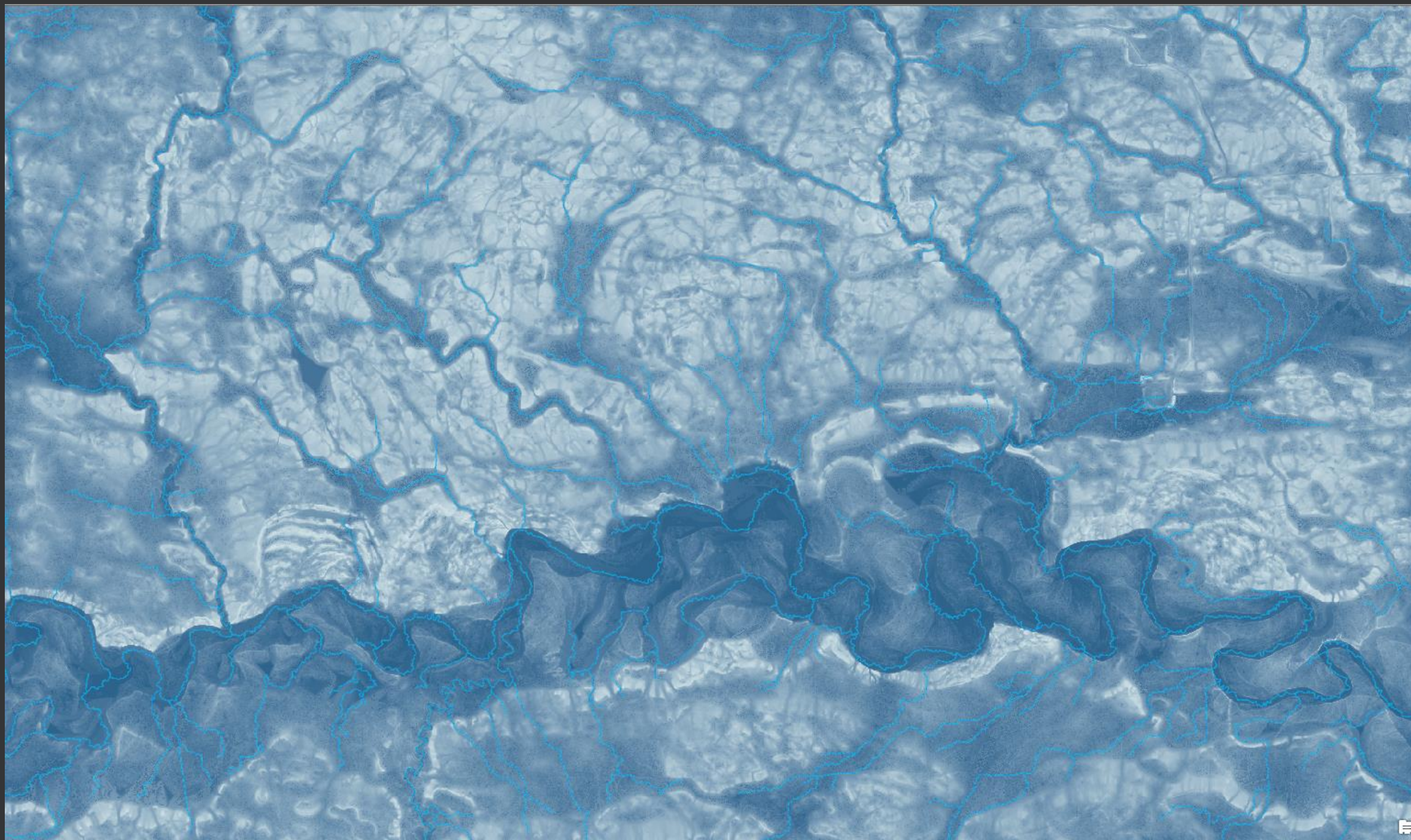
Slope (10% Classes)



Aspect (N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW)

Terrain Products

WETNESS INDEX / FLOW ACCUMULATION

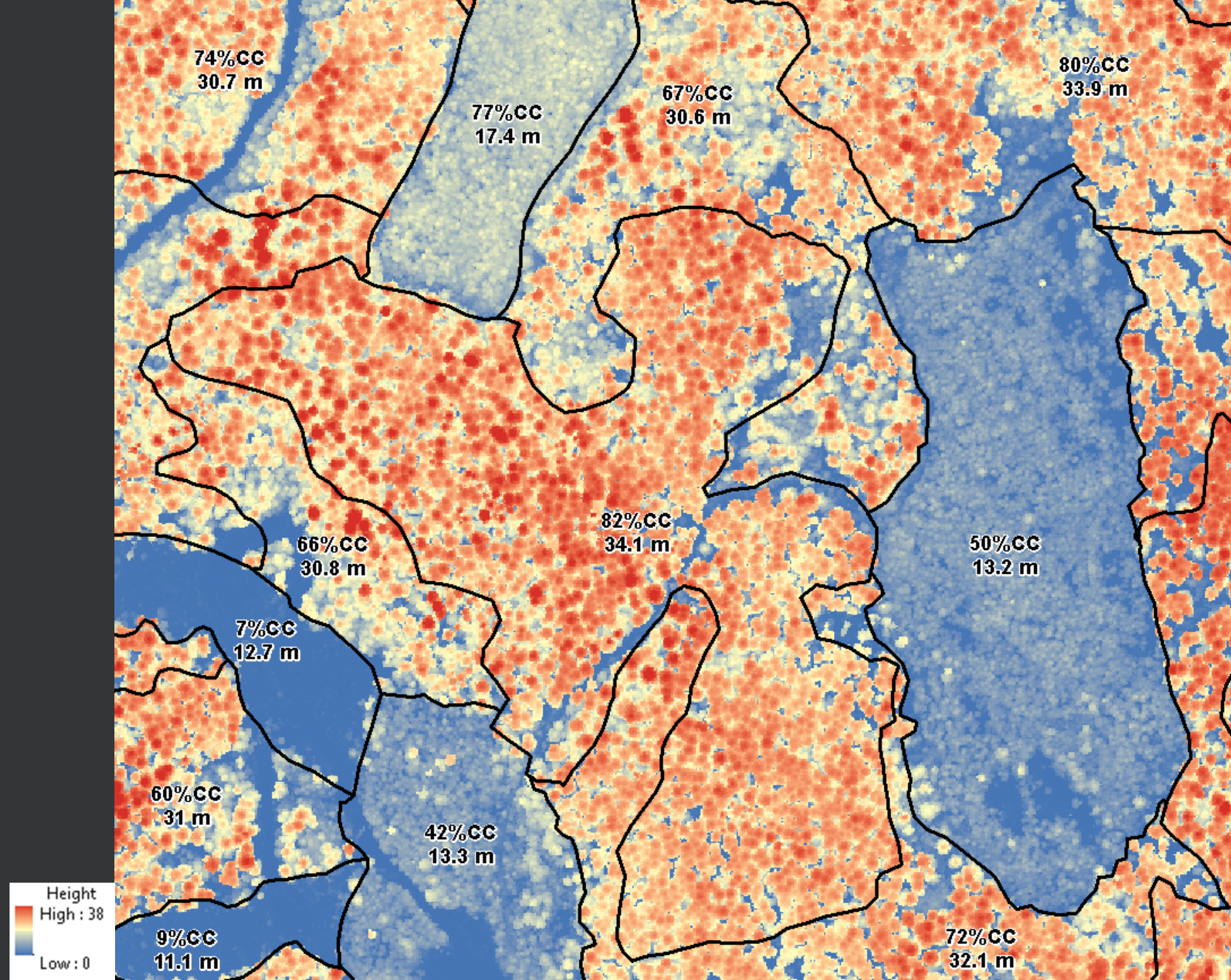


Topographic
Wetness Index
(2m Res)

Detailed Stream
and Watershed
Mapping

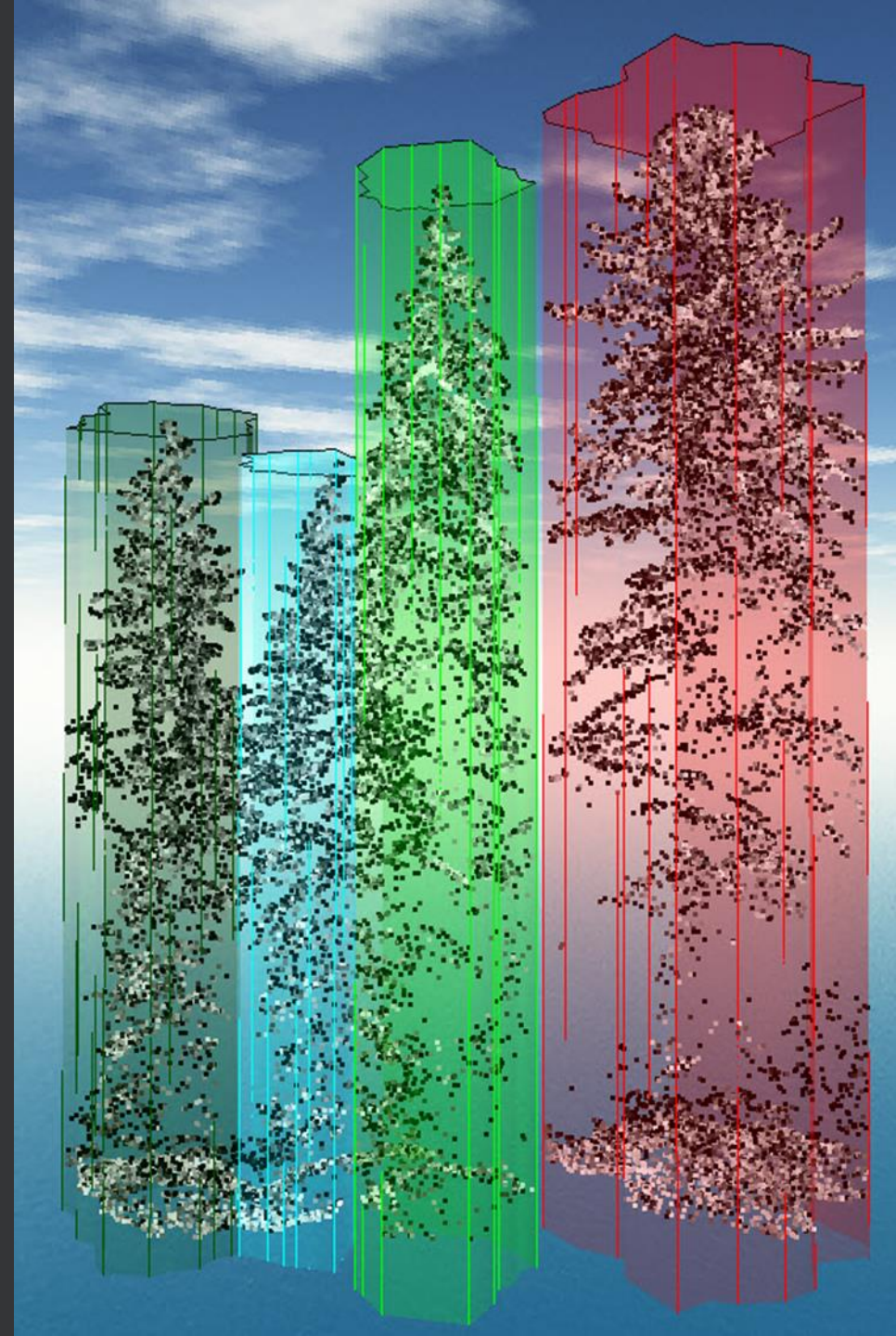
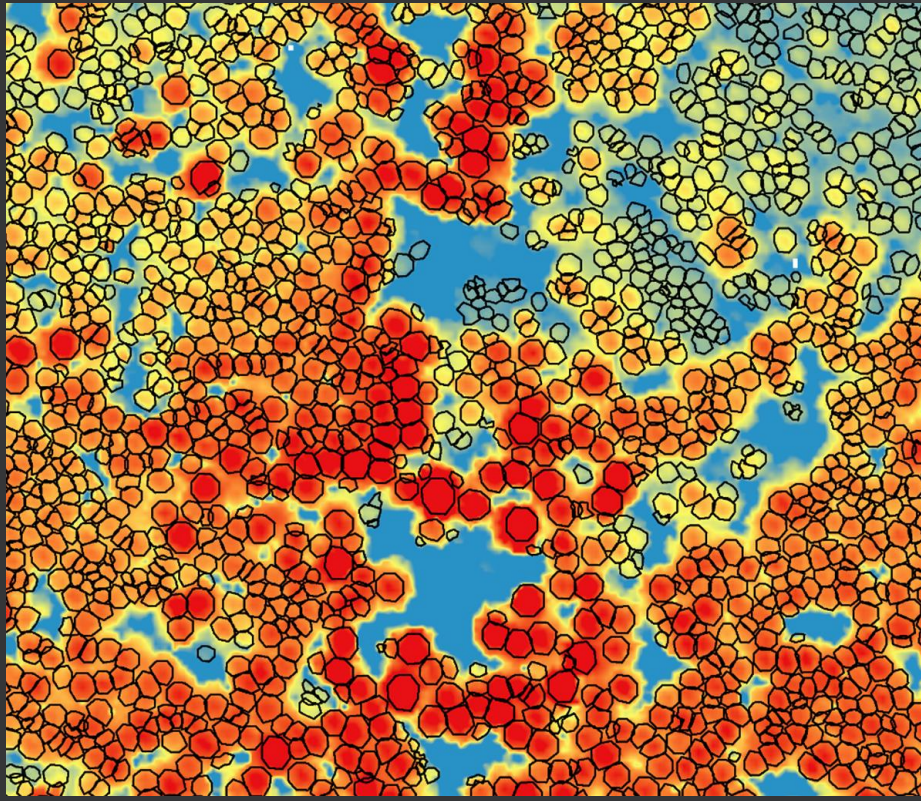
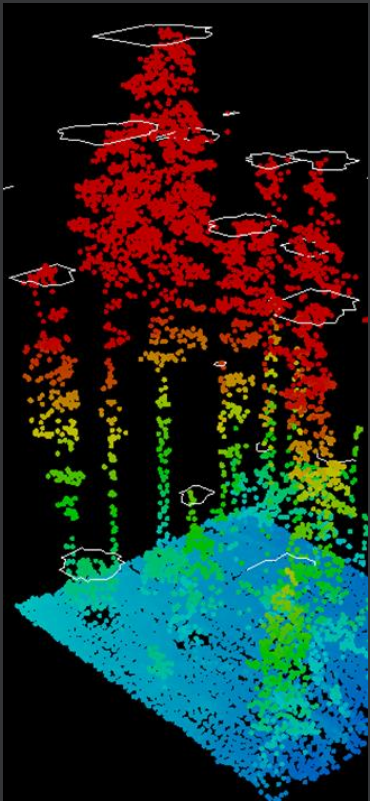
Canopy Height Models (CHM)

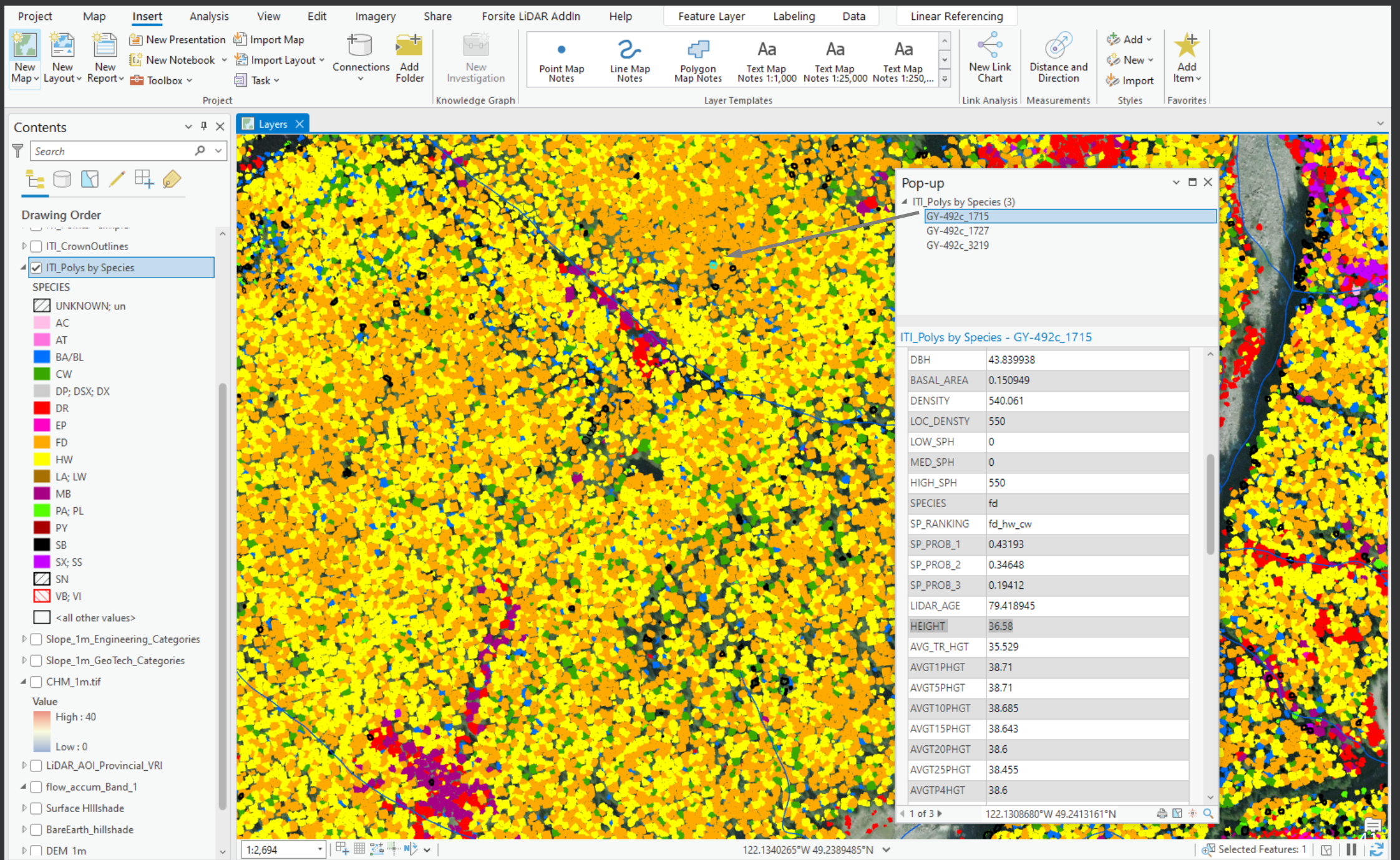
- ▶ Max Height of Vegetation in Tile (e.g. 1x 1m)
- ▶ Can Derive Stand Heights & Crown Cover %'s
- ▶ Range of circumstances require different metrics.
- ▶ Provides consistent, objective results.



Individual Tree Inventories (ITI)

TREE LOCATIONS, HEIGHTS, SPECIES, DIAMETERS





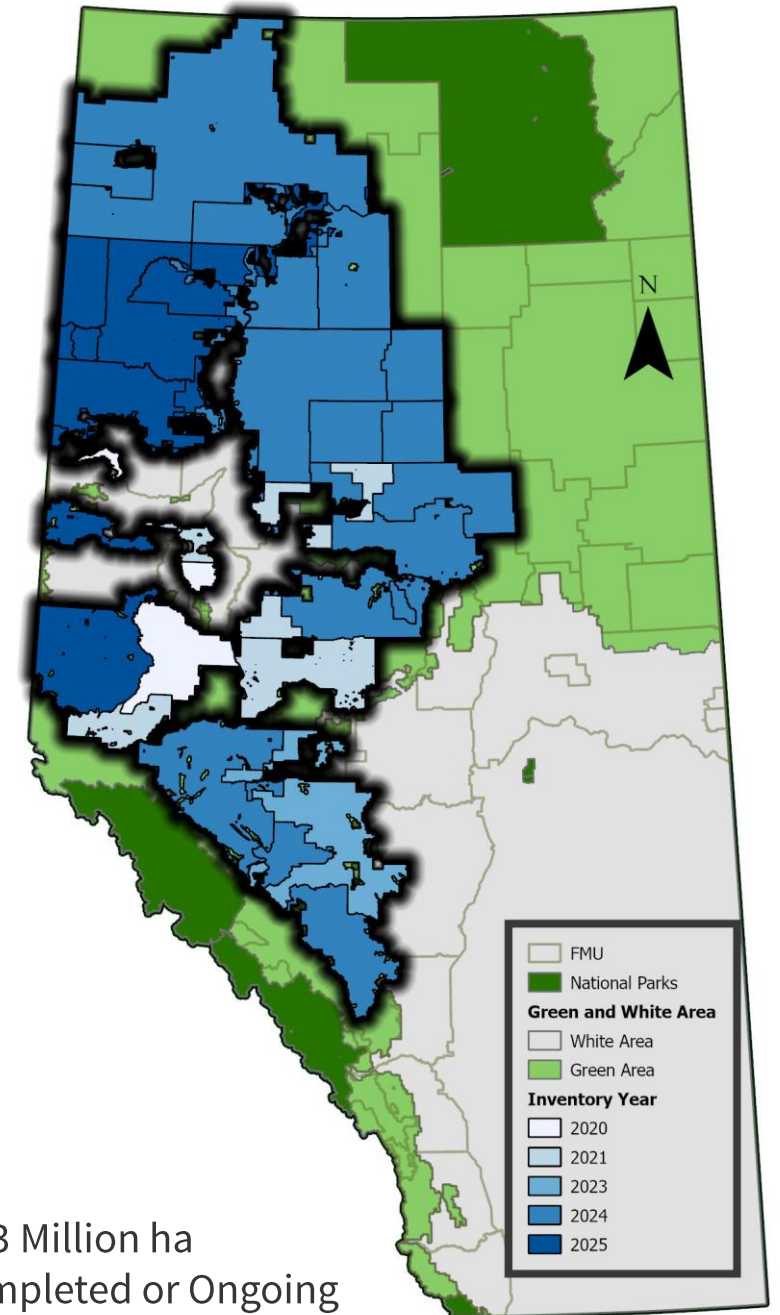
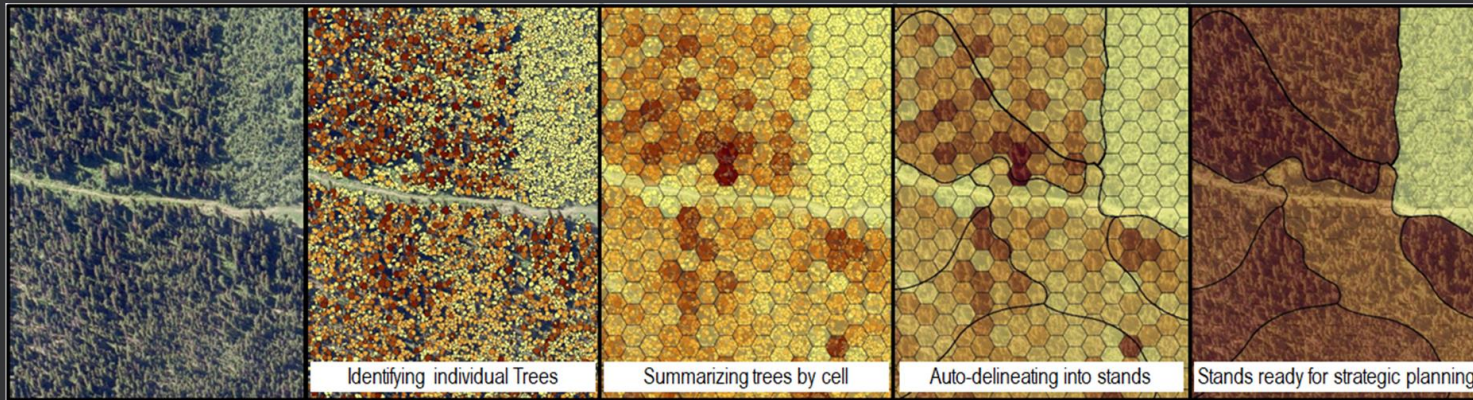
Data Driven Forest Inventories

- ▶ Individual Tree Inventory + Area Based EFI
- ▶ Tree lists
- ▶ Strong links between strategic and operational planning

Individual Trees

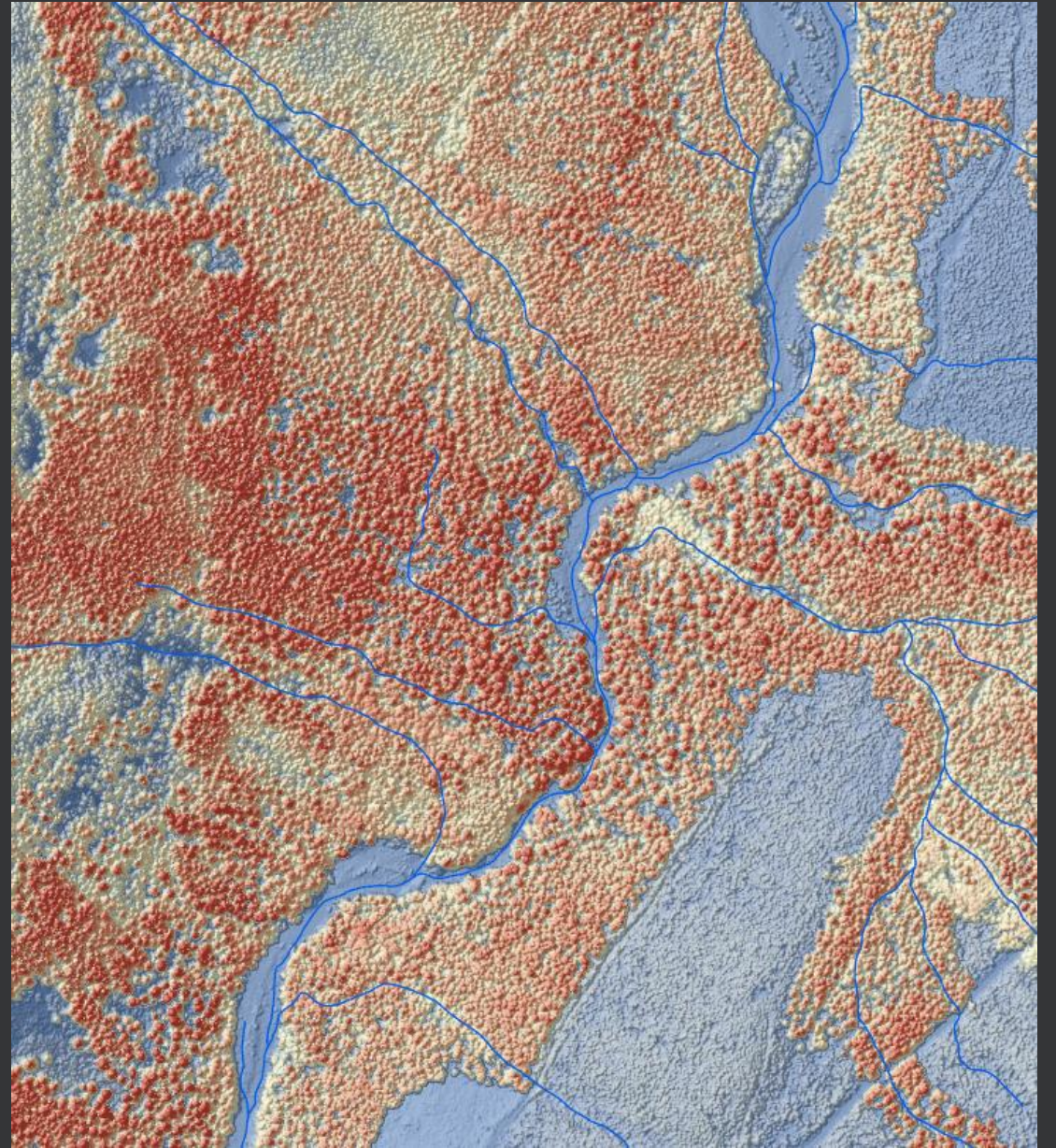
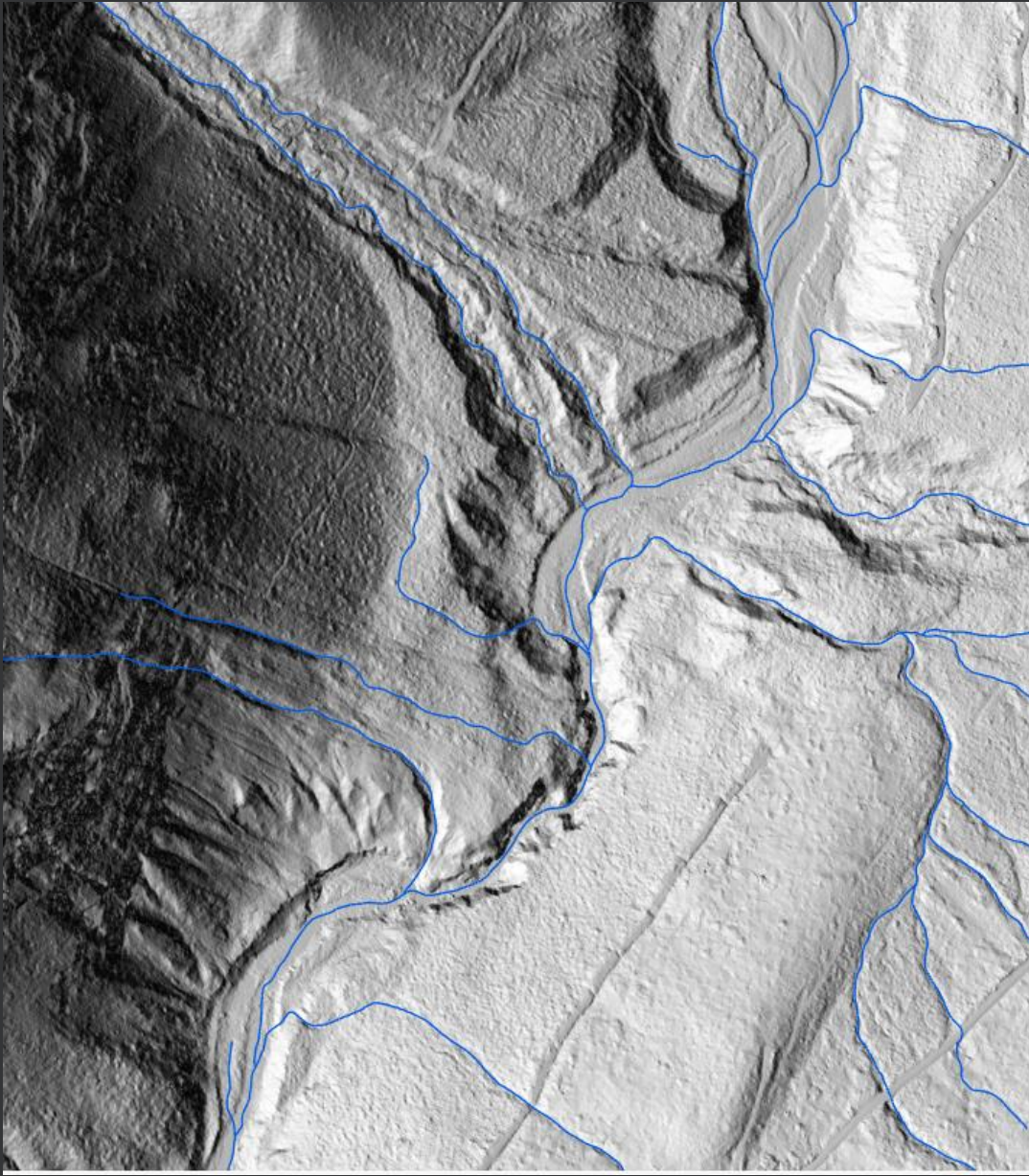
to Area Based Tiles

to Stand Polygons



18.3 Million ha
Completed or Ongoing
Dec 2025

Operational Planning with LiDAR (Terrain + CHM)



ArcPro Tool – Virtual Cruising with ITI (Gross Merch/Tree + Net Factors)

Project

Map

Insert

Analysis

View

Edit

Imagery

Share

Forsite LIDAR AddIn

Help

Linear Referencing

ITI

HEX

Deflection Line

Slope Profile

Road Peg

Settings

Slope and DLine

Clear Graphics

Version 3.13

Analysis Tools

Setting

Version

Contents

Search

Drawing Order

Layers

Project_AOI_Boundary

lidar_streams

Contours_1m

Tool_Demo_Dline

Tool_Demo_u10

Tool_Demo_Rd

ITI_Points - simple

ITI_CrownOutlines

ITI_Polys by Species

Slope_1m_Engineering_Categories

Slope_1m_GeoTech_Categories

CHM_1m.tif

Value

High : 40

Low : 0

LiDAR_AOI_Provincial_VRI

flow_accum_Band_1

Surface_Hillshade

BareEarth_hillshade

DEM_1m

_Norrish_Creek_4km_Export_Grid_USE...

World Imagery

Layers

1:2,694

122.1260476°W 49.2374769°N

2215 trees, 6.7, ha 11/22/2024 2:23:52 PM

Individual Tree Inventory

To analyse tree volumes, select a polygon feature(s) or draw a polygon.

Where is the grid layer:

Norrish_Creek_4km_Exp

Draw ITI

Select ITI

Run ITI

Individual Tree Analysis

Spp Comp: Hw61 Fd22 Other Conifer11 Cw6 Full Composition: hw 61.37 fd 22.06 ba 10.32 cw 5.53 sn 0.40 dr 0.14 pl 0.11 yc 0.04 mb 0.02

Settings Export

Tree Summary (Total Trees)

Tree Summary (tph)

Log Summary (Merch Volume (m3))

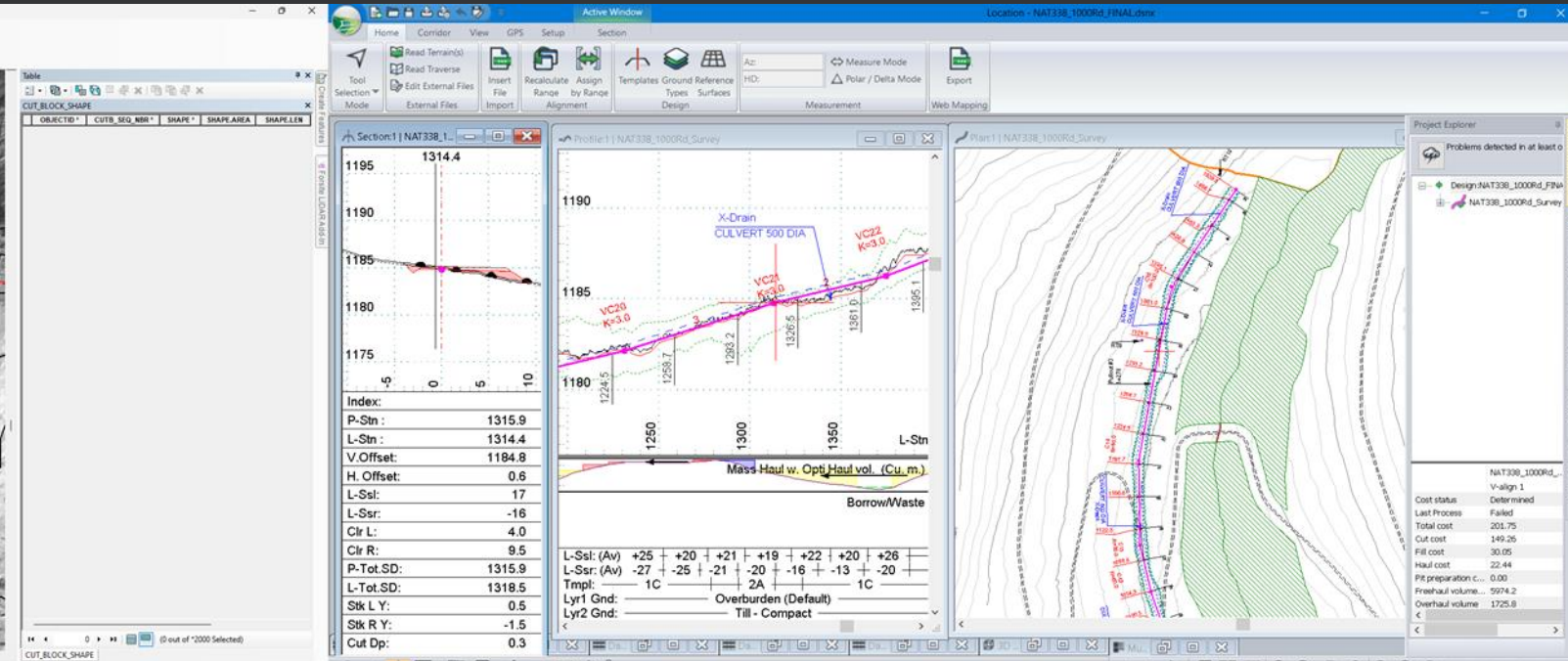
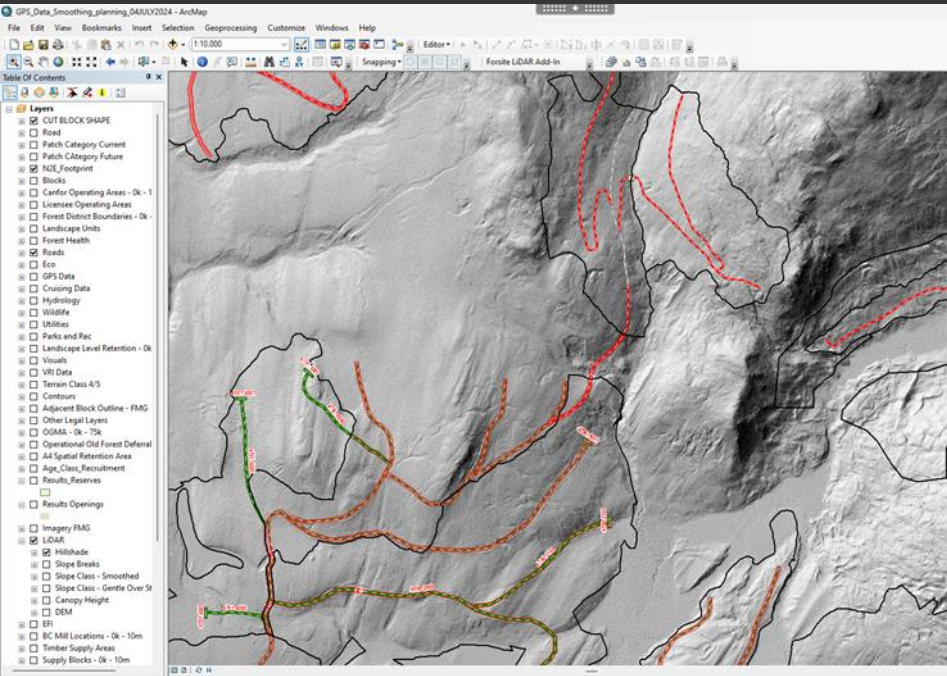
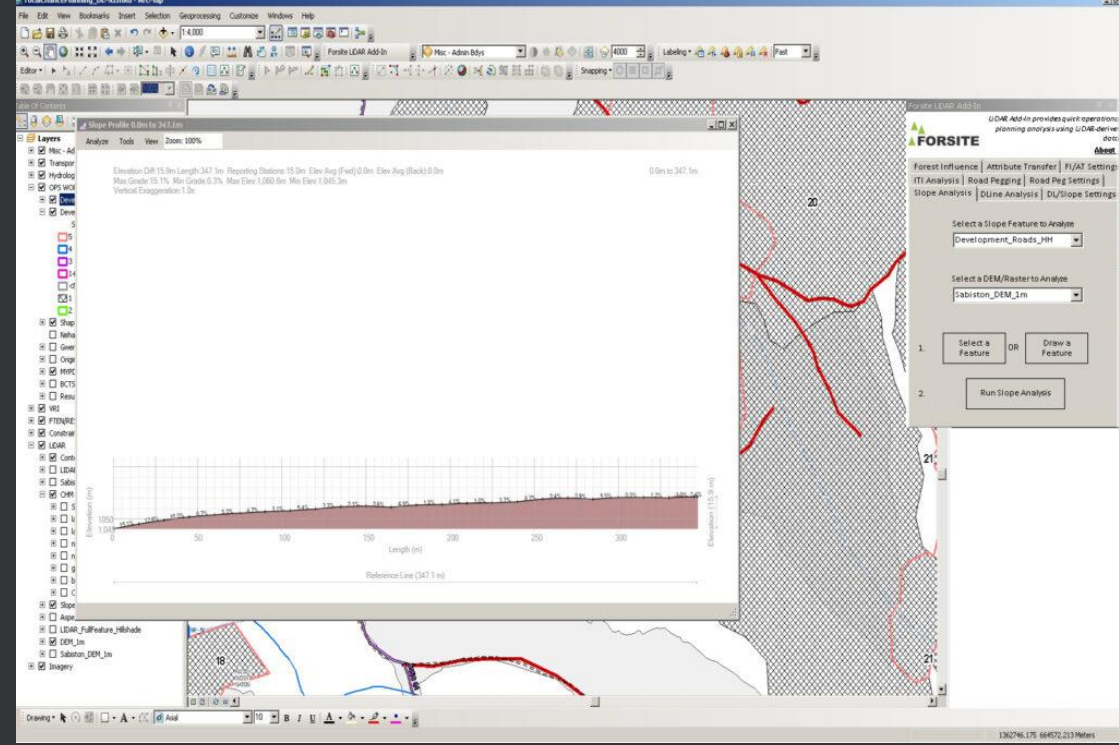
Log Summary (Total Logs)

Mean Piece Size (m3)

Category	Statistic	Fd	Hw	Cw	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Conif Total	Decid Total	Total
Summary Overview	Gross Volume Total m3	1,013	2,984	307	517	8	4,821	8	4,829
Summary Overview	Merch Volume Total m3	975	2,885	291	496	7	4,647	7	4,654
Summary Overview	Net Volume Total m3	919	2,559	230	453	7	4,161	7	4,168
Summary Overview	Stems Total	732	1,056	102	309	16	2,199	16	2,215
Summary Overview	Merch Stems Total	729	1,055	102	294	13	2,180	13	2,193
Summary Overview	Net Piece Size m3	1.261	2.425	2.259	1.542	0.531	1.909	0.538	1.901
	Total Area (ha)								6.734
Stems by Height Category	<= 20 m	7	10	3	40	5	2,199	16	65
Stems by Height Category	<= 30 m	172	171	22	150	11	4,398	32	526
Stems by Height Category	<= 40 m	525	844	71	119	0	6,597	48	1,559
Stems by Height Category	<= 60 m	28	31	6	0	0	8,796	64	65
Stems by Height Category	> 60 m	0	0	0	0	0	10,995	80	0
	Mean Ht (m)	33	34	33	27	20			32
	Lorey's Ht (m)	35	35	35	31	23			34
Stems by DBH Category	<= 12 cm	2	1	0	12	3	2,199	16	18
Stems by DBH Category	<= 17 cm	4	2	1	12	0	4,398	32	19
Stems by DBH Category	<= 22 cm	14	3	1	16	1	6,597	48	35
Stems by DBH Category	> 22 cm	712	1,050	100	269	12	8,796	64	2,143
	Mean DBH cm	38.162	50.463	57.317	38.227	23.619			44.813
	QMD (cm)	39.069	51.213	58.672	41.461	27.909			46.522
	BA (m2/ha)	12.982	32.273	4.095	5.895	0.118			55.363

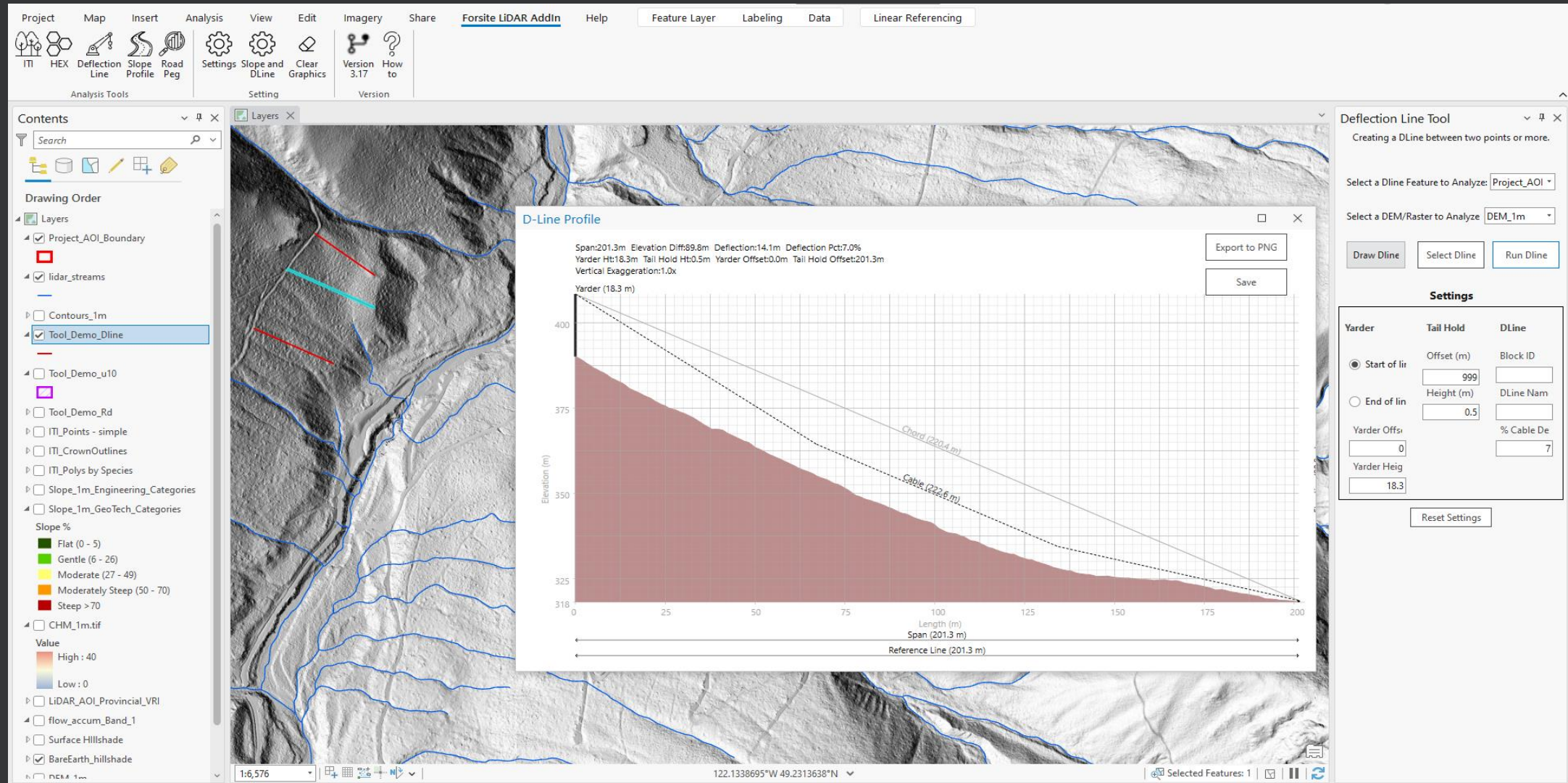
Planning with LiDAR (ArcPro / Roadeng)

- Road Locations / Grades / Crossing Locations
- Skid Trail Locations
- Landing Locations / Deflection Profiles
- Timber Profiles / Volumes / Piece Size
- Stream Locations and Gradients



Cable Harvest Planning from the Office

- Dline's run in seconds using LiDAR terrain data in ArcPro



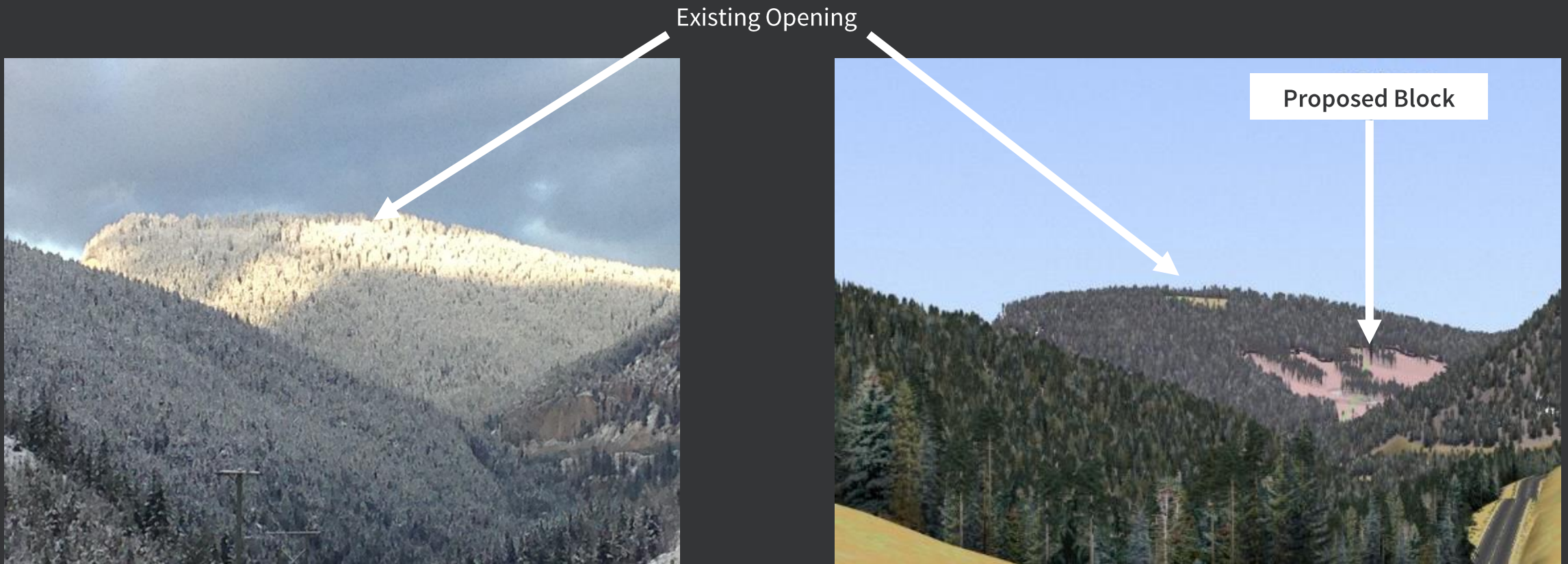
Accurate In-Cab Maps for Equipment Operators

- ▶ Aerial Imagery / Sat
- ▶ Slopes / terrain / wet areas
- ▶ Tree canopy / gaps / heights
- ▶ Locations of felled wood
- ▶ Locations of other machines



Visual Impact Assessments

Use of LiDAR in visual models improves rendering accuracy for visual assessments





3D Graphics Engines now used to produce images of proposed forest harvesting



Cultural Features

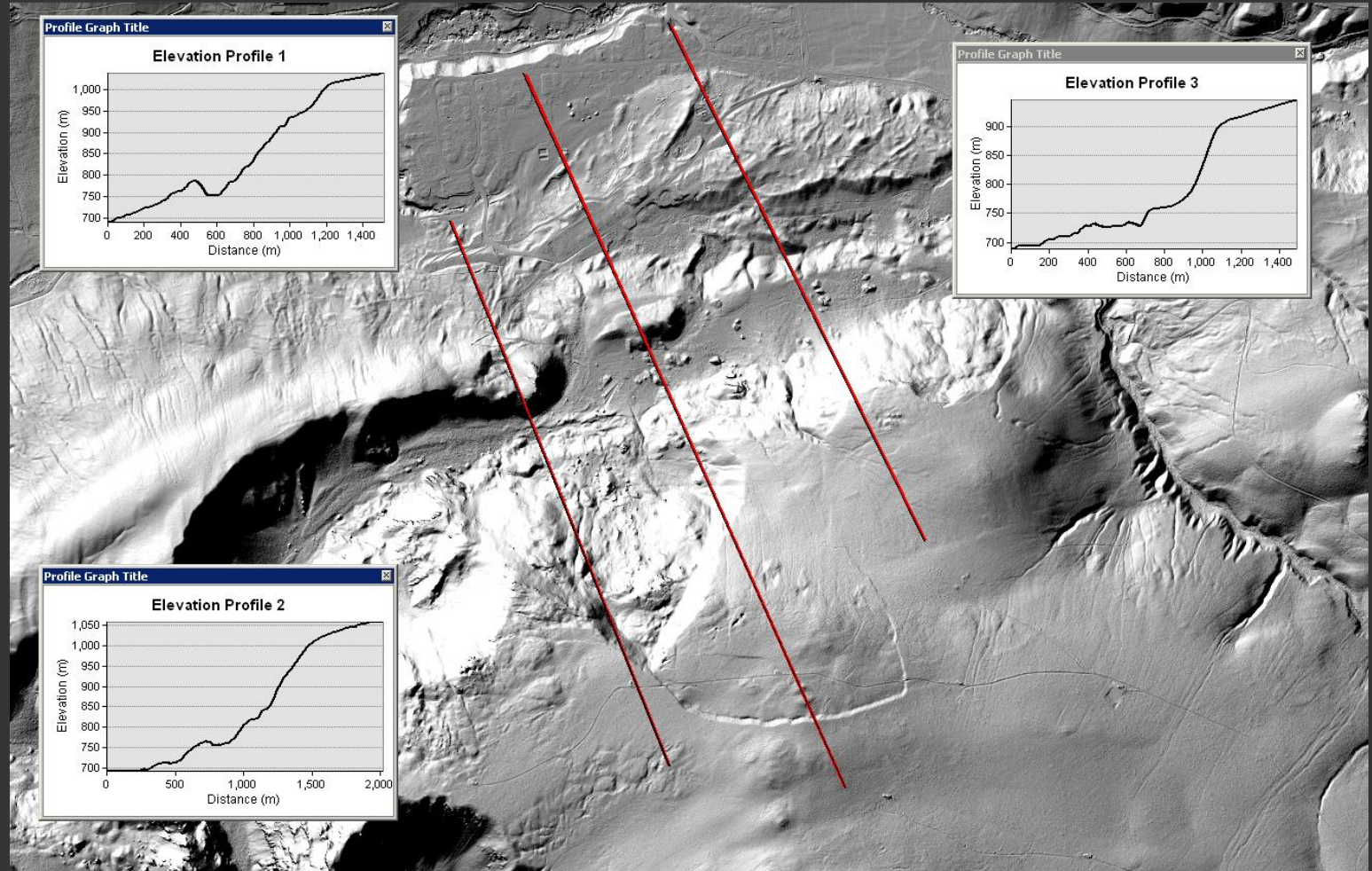
PIT HOUSES

Detailed hillshade information has been used to identify historical cultural features such as pit house locations.



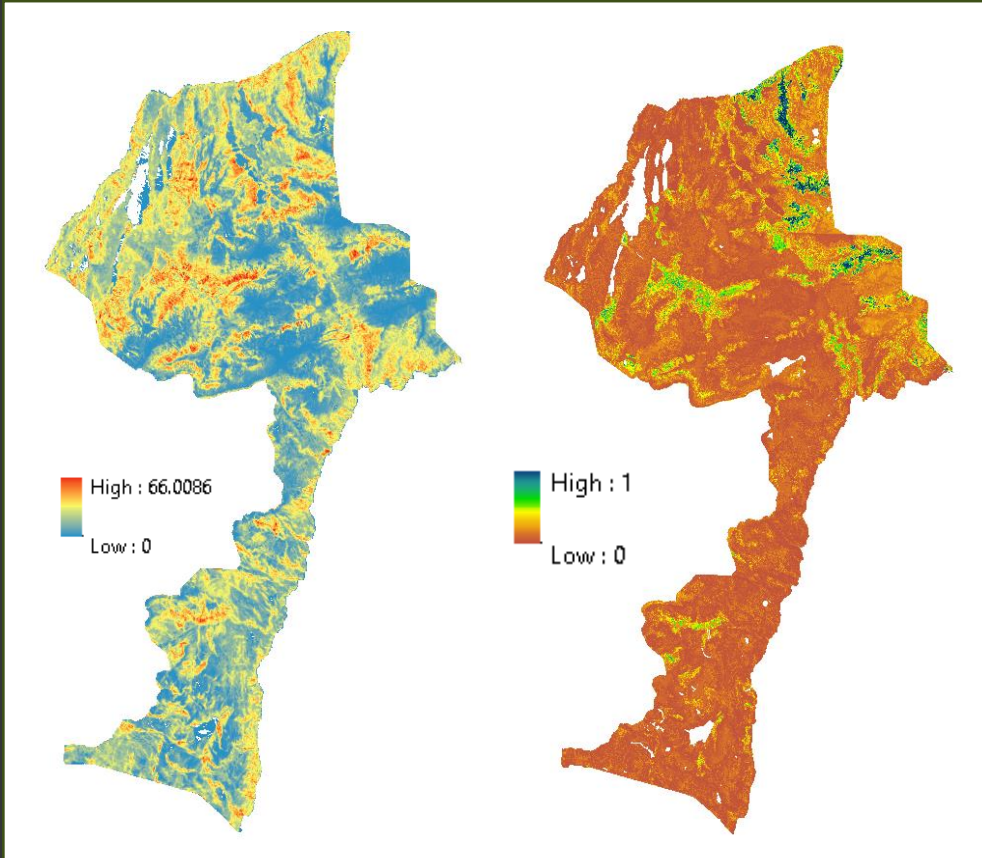
Terrain / Avalanche Assessments

- ▶ Identification of key land features is possible once the vegetation is removed (DEM/Hillshade)
- ▶ Possible to see old head scarps and failures
- ▶ Supports refined mapping of hazardous terrain

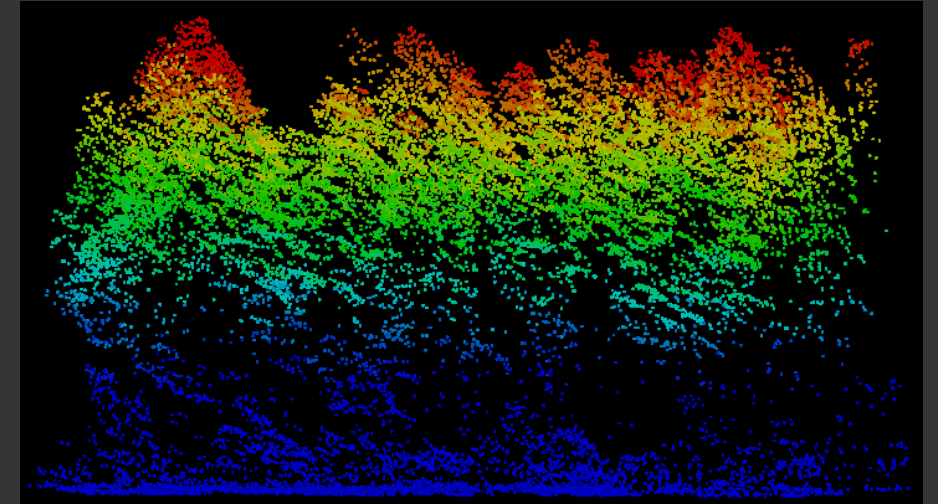


Wildlife Habitat - Goshawks

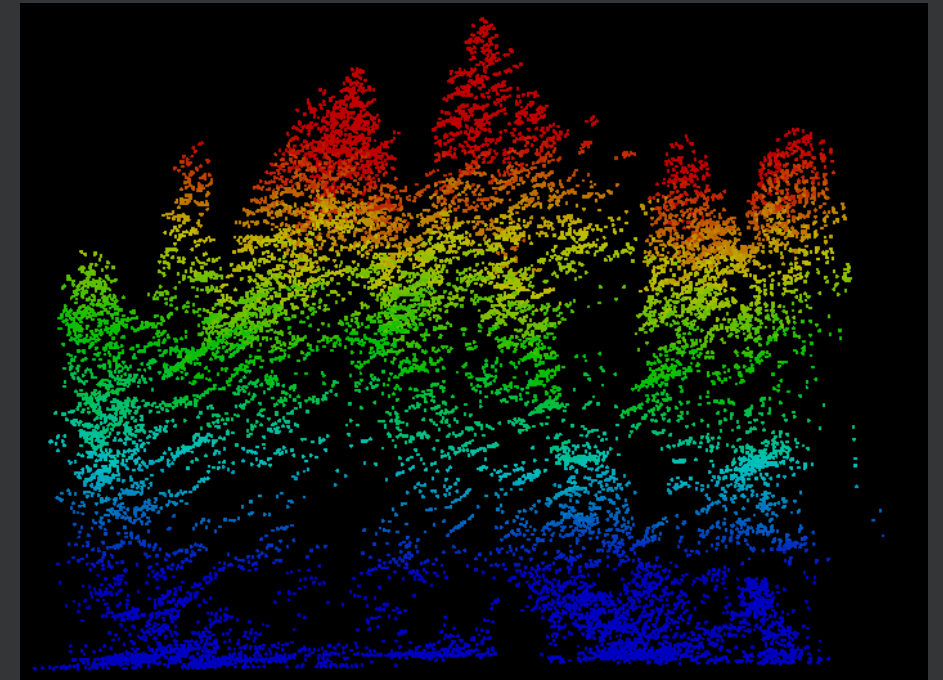
VANCOUVER ISLAND



Low Rank
Habitat



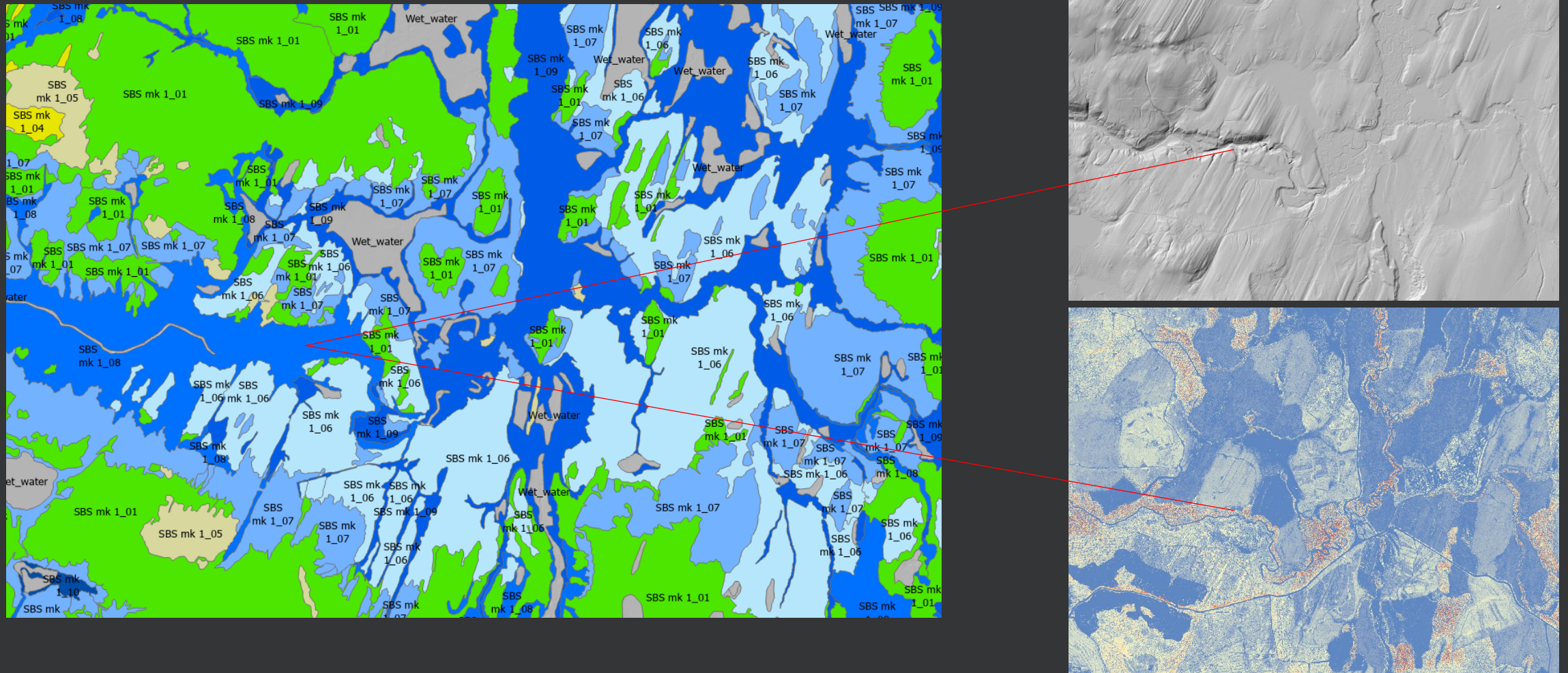
High Rank
Habitat



$$HSI_A = \frac{StandAge_r + Canopy Height_r}{2} * \frac{Canopy Closure_r + Flyways_r}{2} * Edge_r * ITG_r * Elev_r * Slope_r * BEC_r$$

Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (Site Level)

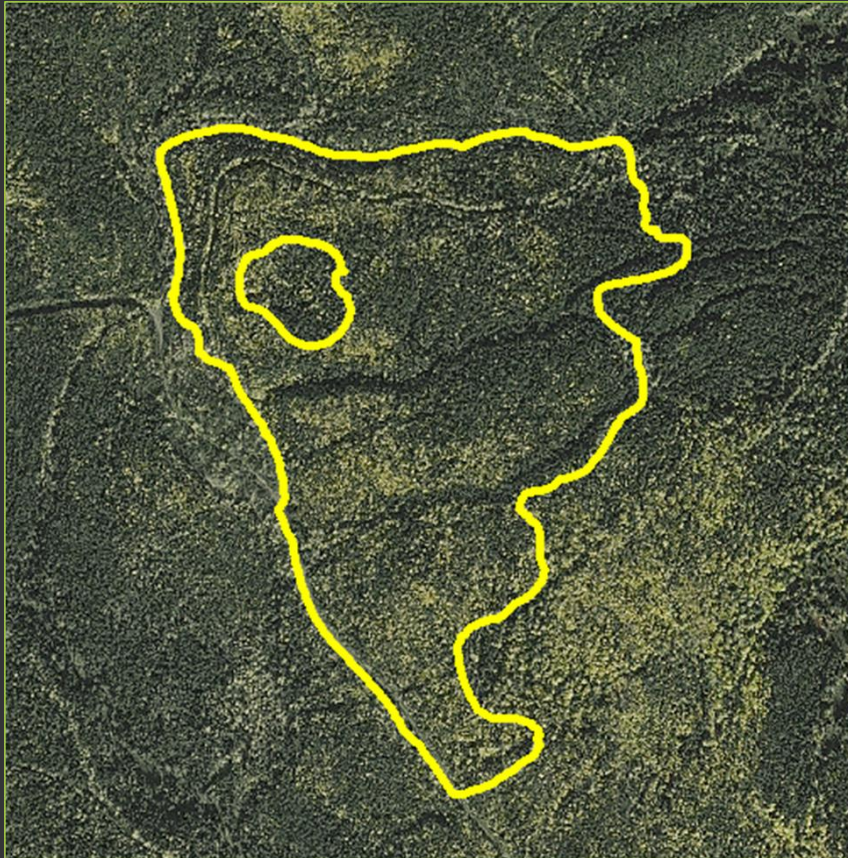
Fine resolution (1x1m) terrain and vegetation data means we can better predict site level ecotypes (site series)



Commercial Thinning – More Efficient Planning

Detailed Initial Planning from the Office

- ▶ Target stands: 35-45 yrs old, BA > 33 m² BA (target to leave 20 m²)



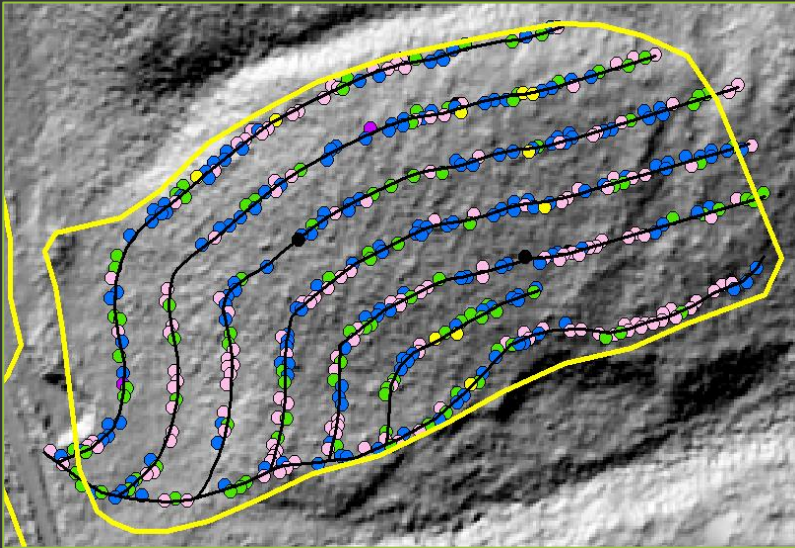
Individual Tree Analysis Spp Comp: Bl56 Sx25 Ep14 Hw2 Other Decid1 Other Conifer1 Sb1

Settings Export

Tree Summary (Total Trees)		Tree Summary (tph)	Log Summary (Merch Volume (m3))		Log Summary (Total Logs)		Mean Piece Size (m3)			
Category	Statistic	Ep	Bl	Hw	Pl	Sb	Sx	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Total
Summary Overview	Gross Volume Total (m3)	3,181.4	12,068.0	483.2	65.2	173.7	5,308.9	188.9	344.5	21,814.0
Summary Overview	Merch Volume Total (m3)	2,842.8	11,174.8	330.6	58.8	141.5	4,695.0	178.3	319.0	19,740.8
Summary Overview	Net Volume Total (m3)	2,399.1	9,889.3	277.3	55.3	134.0	4,447.7	156.8	204.7	17,564.1
Summary Overview	Stems Total	10,049.0	23,072.0	1,832.0	209.0	574.0	12,773.0	252.0	691.0	49,452.0
	Total Area (ha)									87.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 10 m	509.0	276.0	1.0	24.0	80.0	465.0	30.0	17.0	1,402.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 15 m	1,437.0	1,612.0	27.0	68.0	182.0	2,442.0	46.0	119.0	5,933.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 20 m	6,896.0	10,824.0	924.0	74.0	233.0	6,750.0	66.0	355.0	26,122.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 25 m	1,029.0	8,987.0	788.0	33.0	66.0	2,417.0	44.0	159.0	13,523.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 30 m	160.0	1,296.0	88.0	6.0	8.0	639.0	37.0	37.0	2,271.0
Stems by Height Category	> 30 m	18.0	77.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	60.0	29.0	4.0	201.0
	Mean Ht (m)	17.0	19.6	20.1	15.9	15.4	17.7	19.8	18.1	18.5
Stems by DBH Category	<= 12.5 cm	0.0	161.0	12.0	19.0	73.0	427.0	20.0	4.0	716.0
Stems by DBH Category	<= 17.5 cm	1.0	443.0	675.0	43.0	102.0	1,208.0	30.0	19.0	2,521.0
Stems by DBH Category	<= 22.5 cm	3,019.0	3,306.0	804.0	75.0	182.0	3,643.0	42.0	99.0	11,170.0
Stems by DBH Category	> 22.5 cm	7,029.0	19,162.0	341.0	72.0	217.0	7,495.0	160.0	569.0	35,045.0
	Mean DBH (cm)	24.0	27.0	19.4	20.8	20.8	24.3	27.7	28.6	25.3
	BA (m2/ha)	5.3	15.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	7.3	0.2	0.5	30.2

49,452 trees, 87.0, ha 6/5/2020 1:15:27 PM

STEMS REMOVED FROM 4M TRAILS



4m Wide Trail – Stems Removed

Individual Tree Analysis Spp Comp: B147 Ep27 Sx23 Other Decid1 Sb1 Hw1 Other Conifer0

Settings Export

Tree Summary (Total Trees) Tree Summary (tph) Log Summary (Merch Volume (m3)) Log Summary (Total Logs) Mean Piece Size (m3)

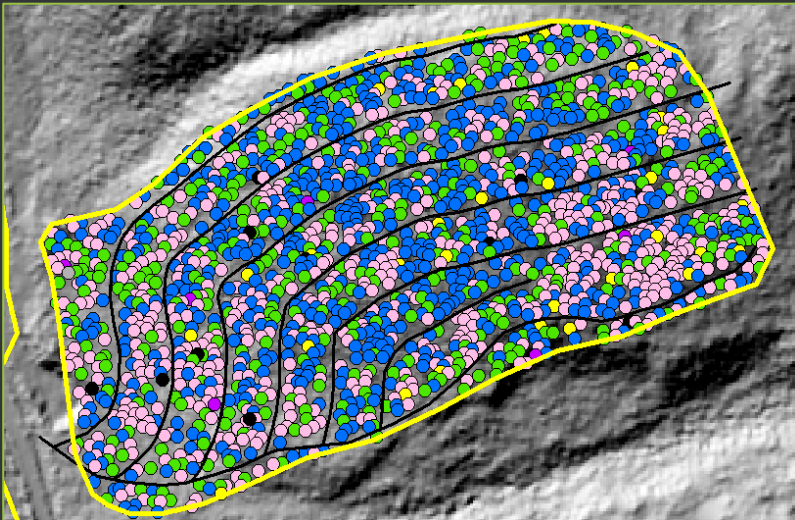
Category	Statistic	Ep	Bl	Fd	Hw	Sb	Sx	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Total
Summary Overview	Gross Volume Total (m3)	40.8	68.1	0.0	2.0	1.0	32.2	0.4	2.6	147.0
Summary Overview	Merch Volume Total (m3)	36.1	61.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	28.1	0.3	2.4	130.6
Summary Overview	Net Volume Total (m3)	32.5	55.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	27.0	0.3	1.7	119.0
Summary Overview	Stems Total	151.0	183.0	0.0	10.0	4.0	101.0	2.0	8.0	459.0
	Total Area (ha)									3.2
Stems by Height Category	<= 10 m	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 15 m	19.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	43.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 20 m	128.0	134.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	77.0	1.0	7.0	355.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 25 m	3.0	38.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	58.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 30 m	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Stems by Height Category	> 30 m	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mean Ht (m)	16.6	18.2	0.0	19.9	16.5	17.3	14.9	17.0	17.5
Stems by DBH Category	<= 12.5 cm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stems by DBH Category	<= 17.5 cm	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	16.0
Stems by DBH Category	<= 22.5 cm	76.0	55.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	43.0	1.0	0.0	182.0
Stems by DBH Category	> 22.5 cm	75.0	125.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	52.0	0.0	8.0	261.0
	Mean DBH (cm)	22.7	24.2	0.0	16.9	21.2	22.8	19.2	25.7	23.2
	BA (m2/ha)	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.2

459 trees, 3.2, ha 6/1/2020 8:08:05 AM

Removed from
RoW's:

~ 6.2 m²/ha

STEMS REMAINING



Individual Tree Analysis Spp Comp: B148 Ep27 Sx22 Other Decid2 Sb1 Hw0 Other Conifer0

Settings Export

Tree Summary (Total Trees) Tree Summary (tph) Log Summary (Merch Volume (m3)) Log Summary (Total Logs) Mean Piece Size (m3)

Category	Statistic	Ep	Bl	Fd	Hw	Sb	Sx	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Total
Summary Overview	Gross Volume Total (m3)	157.8	275.3	0.0	5.8	2.9	125.0	1.7	18.0	586.5
Summary Overview	Merch Volume Total (m3)	139.6	251.8	0.0	2.2	2.6	108.2	1.5	16.4	522.2
Summary Overview	Net Volume Total (m3)	125.8	227.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	103.9	1.4	11.6	474.1
Summary Overview	Stems Total	594.0	709.0	0.0	30.0	10.0	417.0	8.0	53.0	1,821.0
	Total Area (ha)									3.2
Stems by Height Category	<= 10 m	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 15 m	87.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	59.0	4.0	12.0	192.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 20 m	499.0	516.0	0.0	16.0	6.0	326.0	2.0	36.0	1,401.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 25 m	4.0	160.0	0.0	14.0	1.0	31.0	1.0	5.0	216.0
Stems by Height Category	<= 30 m	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Stems by Height Category	> 30 m	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mean Ht (m)	16.4	18.5	0.0	19.8	16.3	17.0	14.8	17.0	17.4
Stems by DBH Category	<= 12.5 cm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0
Stems by DBH Category	<= 17.5 cm	0.0	3.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	25.0	2.0	0.0	50.0
Stems by DBH Category	<= 22.5 cm	281.0	197.0	0.0	9.0	5.0	221.0	3.0	12.0	728.0
Stems by DBH Category	> 22.5 cm	313.0	509.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	171.0	2.0	41.0	1,041.0
	Mean DBH (cm)	22.7	24.5	0.0	16.6	21.3	22.4	18.4	25.7	23.3
	BA (m2/ha)	7.6	10.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.9	25.0

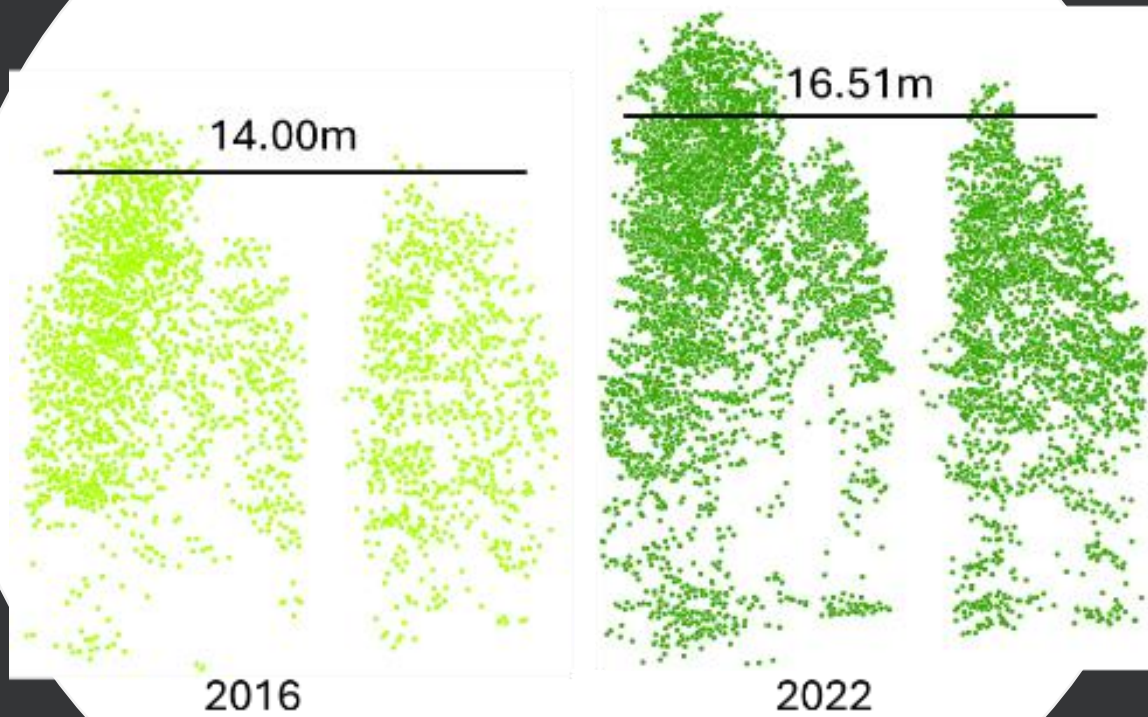
1,821 trees, 3.2, ha 5/29/2020 2:01:00 PM

Remaining after 4m
trails cut:

~ 25.0 m²/ha

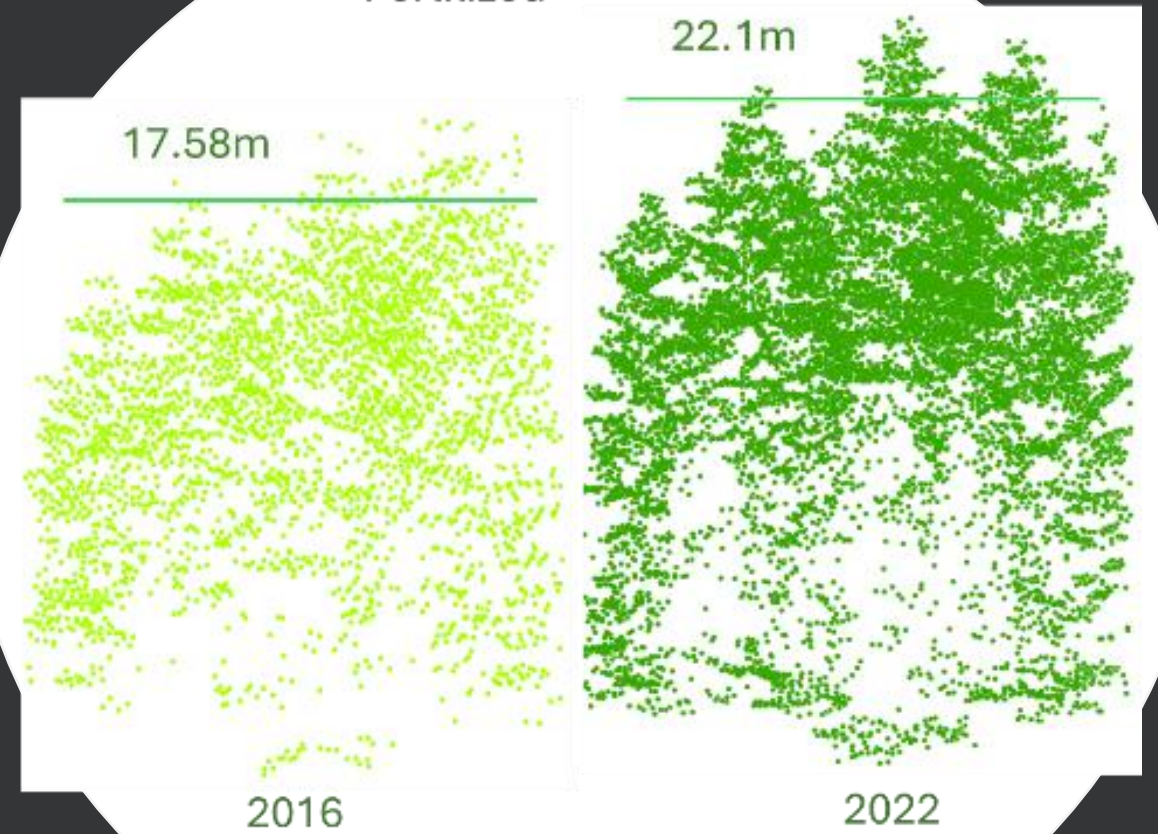
MATCHING WESTERN CEDAR TREES

Non-fertilized



$H_{\text{growth}} = 2.51\text{m}$

Fertilized



$H_{\text{growth}} = 4.52\text{m}$

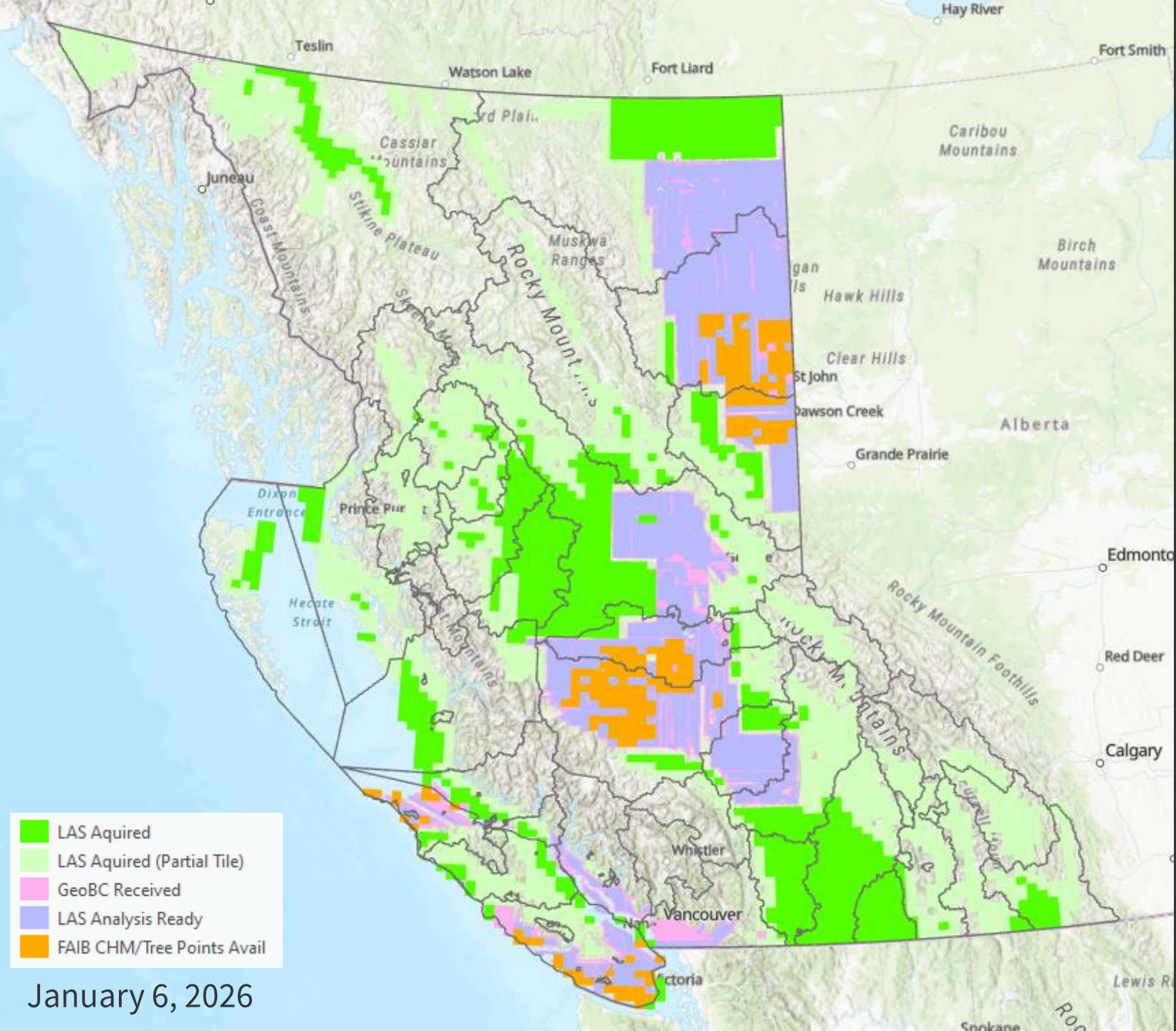
Innovation Outcomes from LiDAR

- Vastly more accurate data describing terrain and vegetation allows:
 - Detailed forest inventories (objective, data driven)
 - Improved operational scale planning
 - Faster, safer, better layout (more done from the office)
 - Better visual designs, linked to actual retention trees
 - Improved strategic planning
 - Better inventory & growing stock estimates – defensible / stats
 - Growth rates estimates
 - More accurate land base definition (THLB)

BC's Provincial LiDAR Program

- Full province, 6 years
- Data collected in 2023, 2024, and 2025 - data release started 2025.
- Broad scale lidar availability will reduce costs and improve management outcomes.

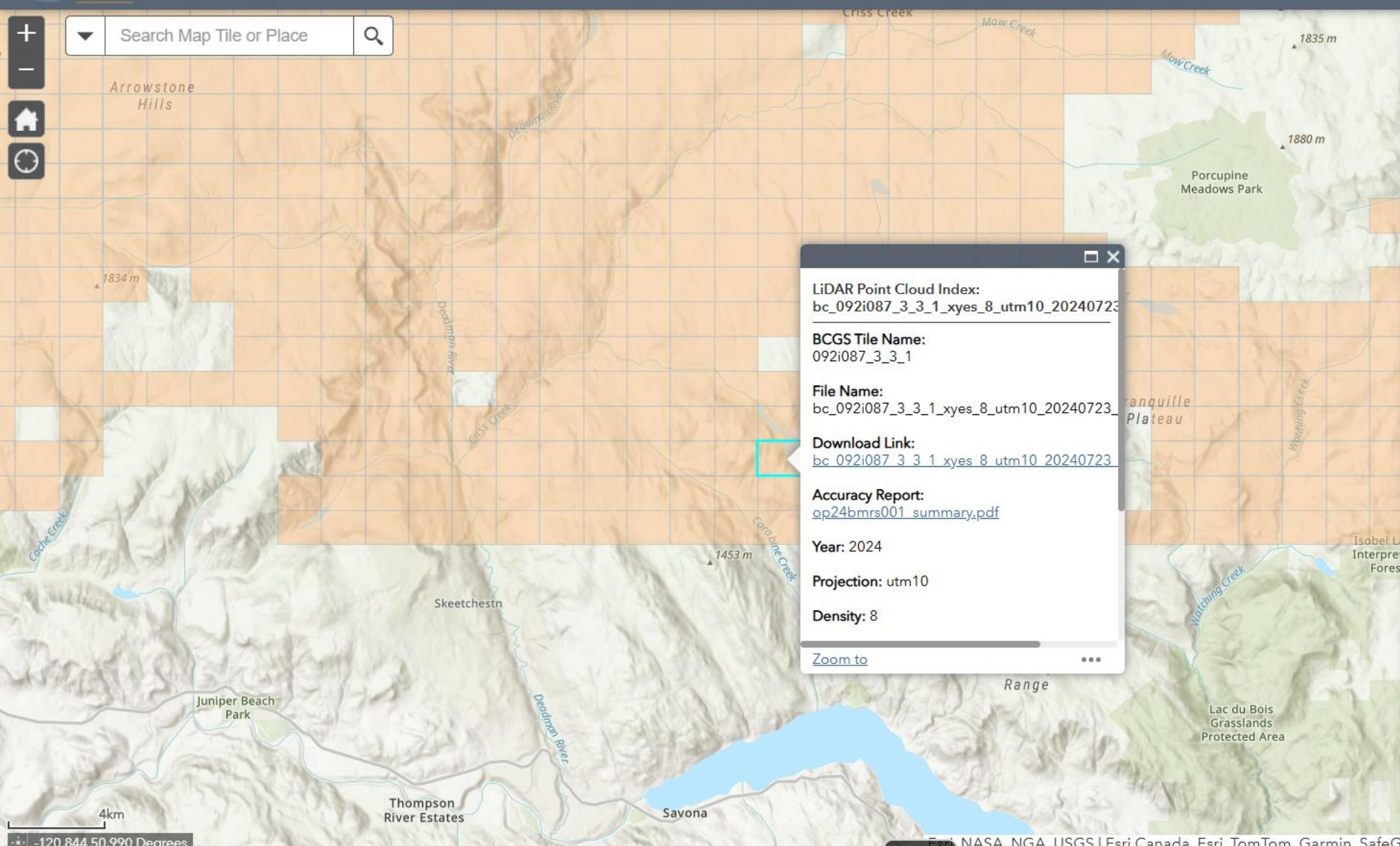
<https://lidar.gov.bc.ca/pages/download-discovery>



January 6, 2026



Search Map Tile or Place



✕

LiDAR Point Cloud Index:
bc_092i087_3_3_1_xyes_8_utm10_20240723

BCGS Tile Name:
092i087_3_3_1

File Name:
bc_092i087_3_3_1_xyes_8_utm10_20240723

Download Link:
[bc_092i087_3_3_1_xyes_8_utm10_20240723](#)

Accuracy Report:
[qp24bmr001_summary.pdf](#)

Year: 2024

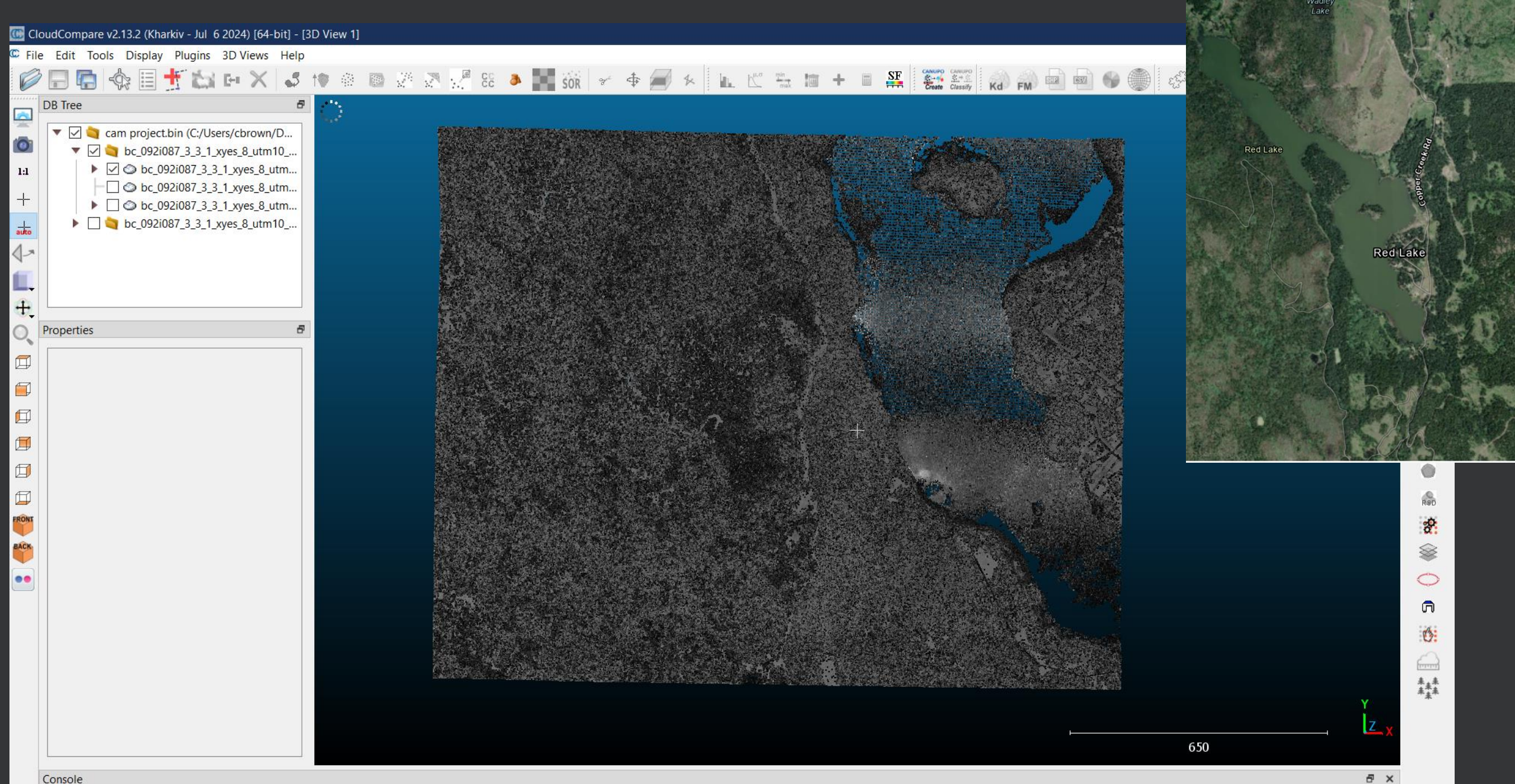
Projection: utm10

Density: 8

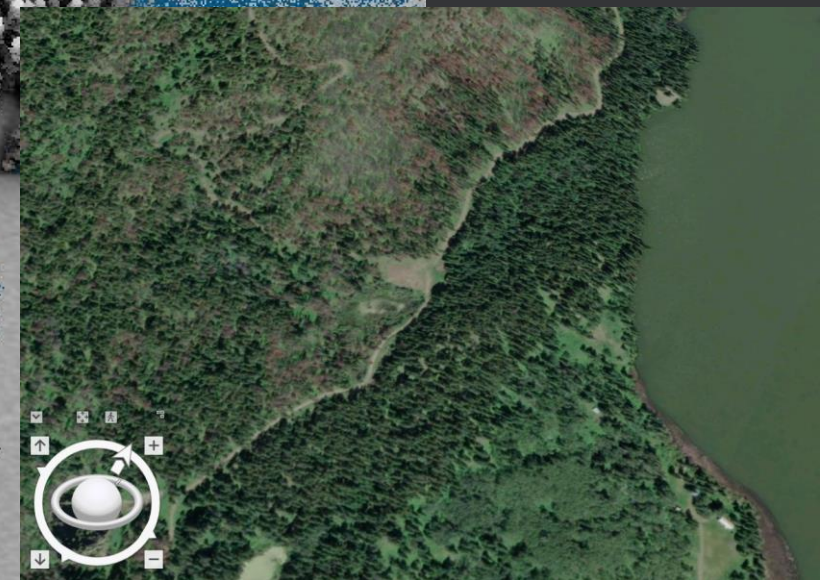
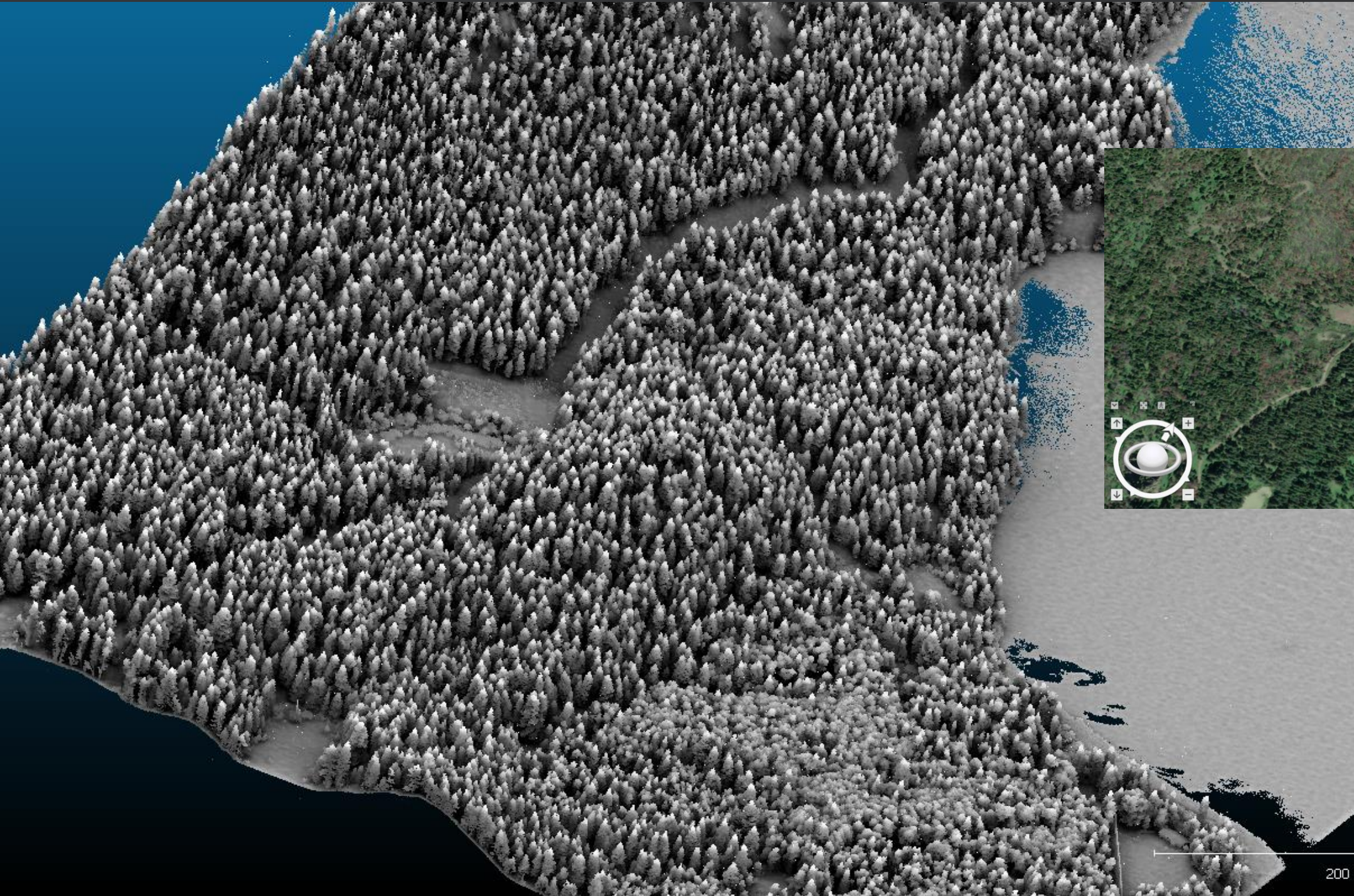
[Zoom to](#)

Layer List

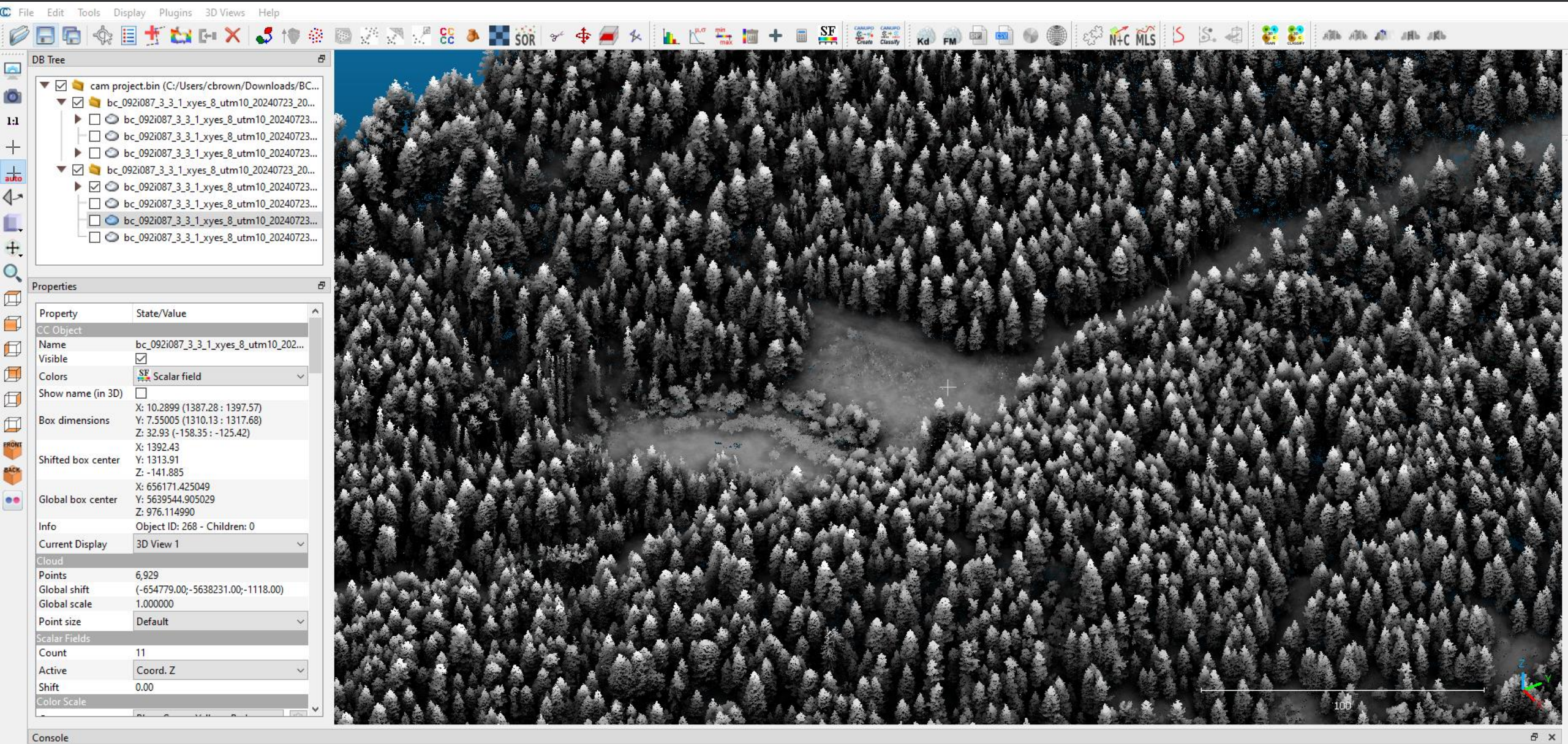
- ☐ 1:250,000 Grid
- ☐ 1:20,000 Grid
- ☐ Provincial Data Extent
- ☐ DSM Index - 1:2,500 Grid
- ☐ DSM Index - 1:10,000 Grid
- ☐ DSM Index - 1:20,000 Grid
- ☒ Point Cloud Index - 1:2,500 Grid
- ☐ DEM Index - 1:2,500 Grid
- ☐ DEM Index - 1:20,000 Grid



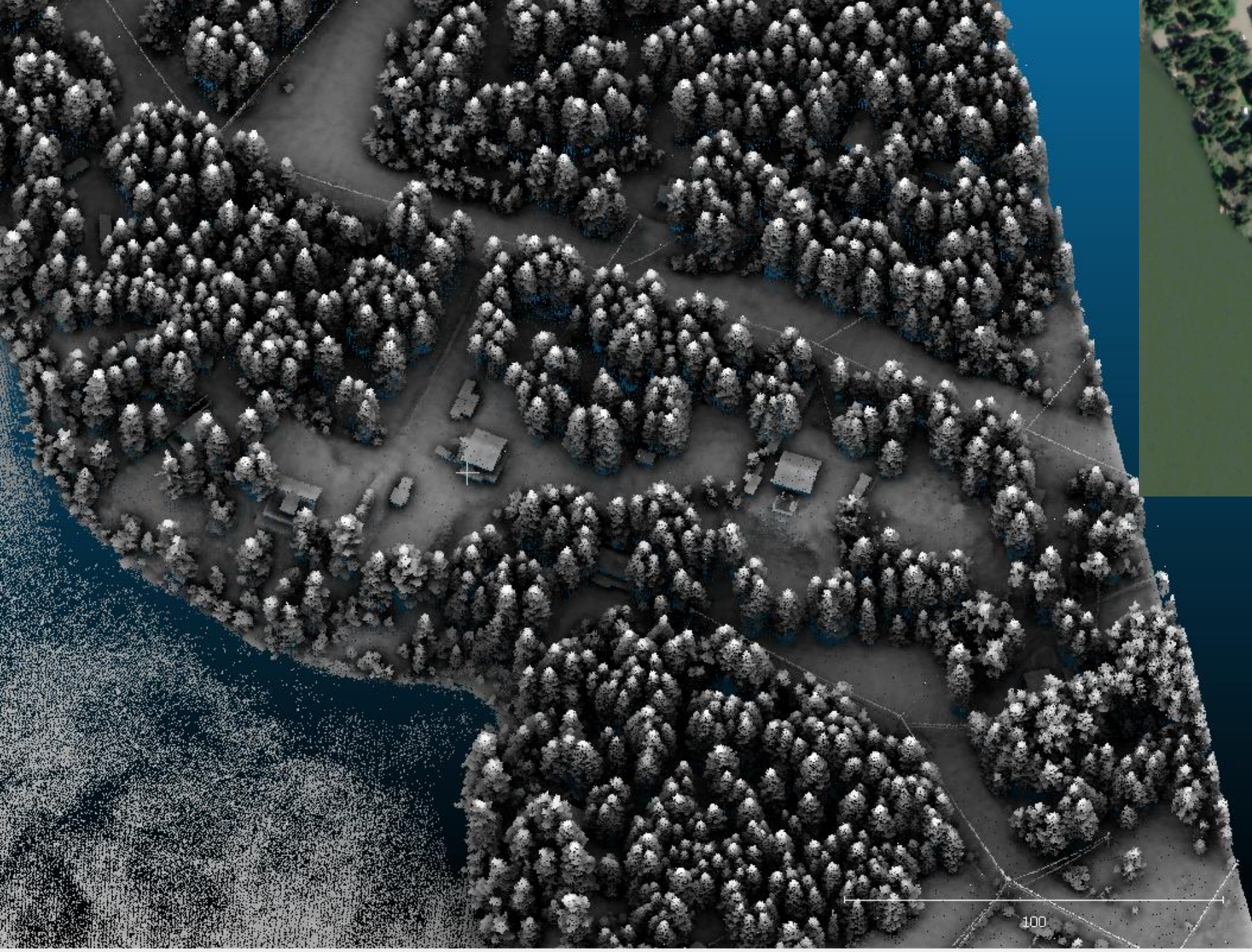
<https://www.cloudcompare.org/> (Free)

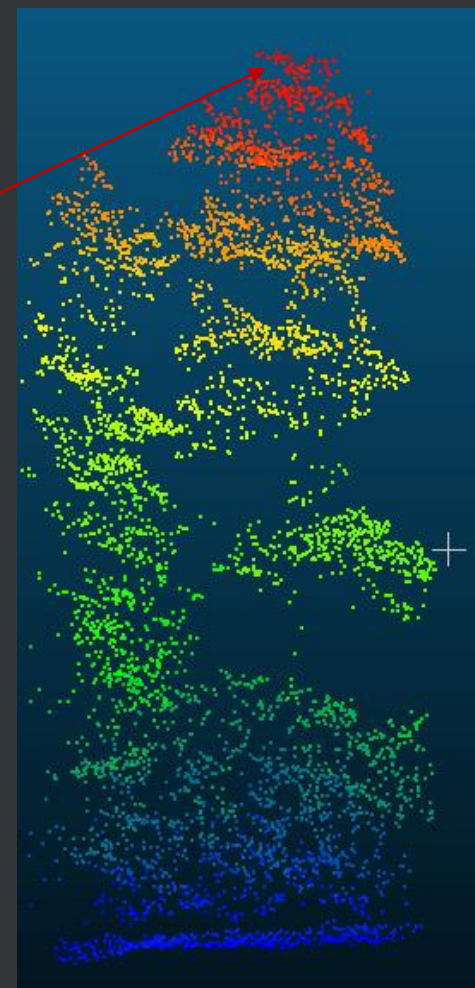
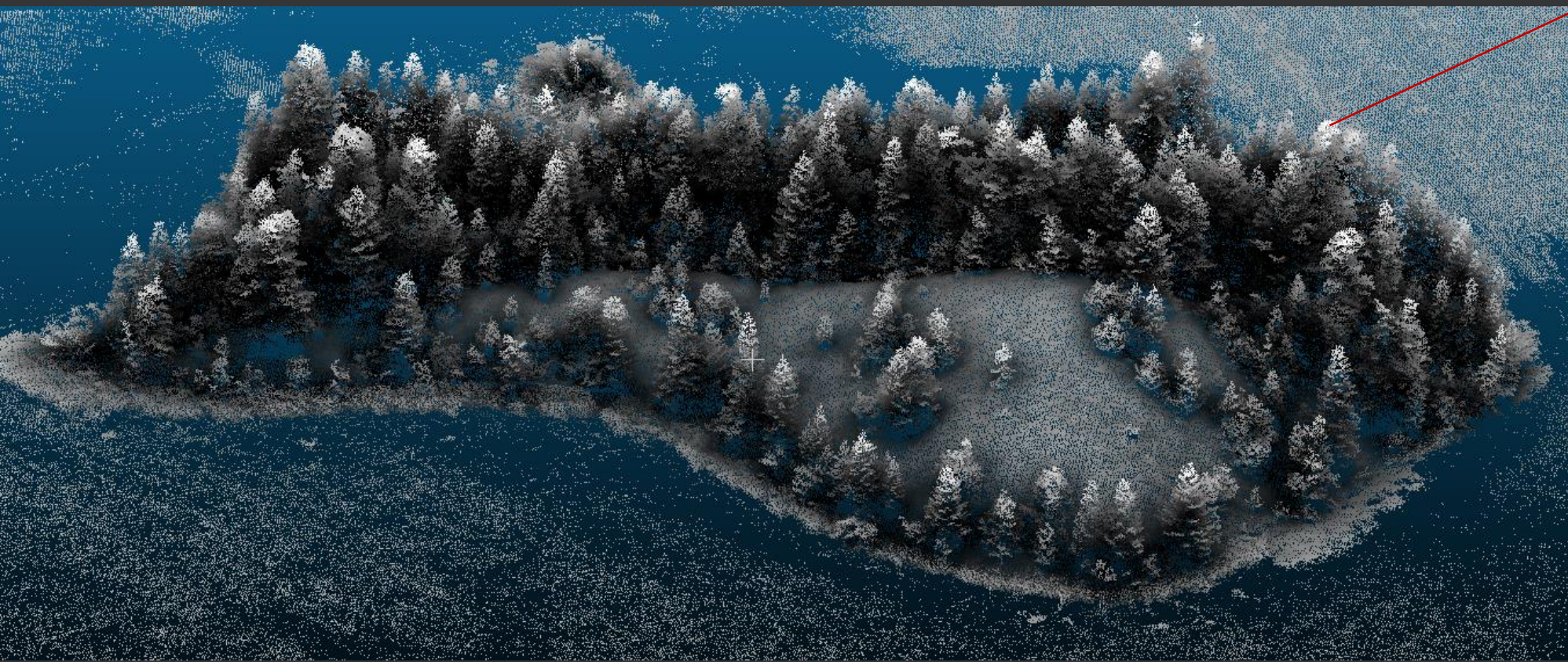


200



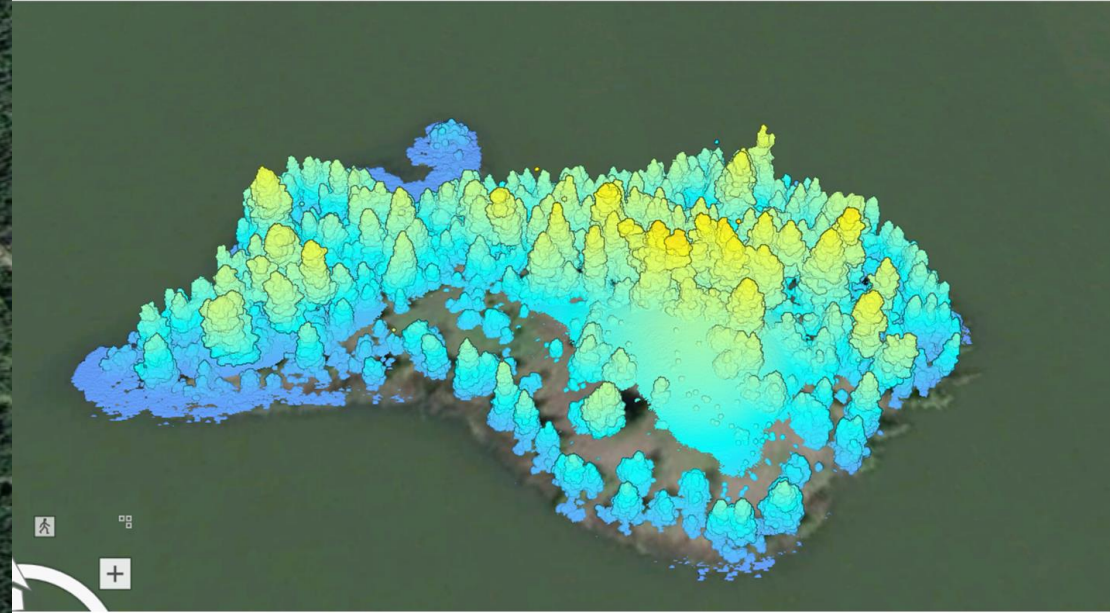
Console





32 m tall

GEO BC: DEM and Point Clouds (classified as ground/non ground)
Forest Analysis and Inventory Branch: Canopy Height Model + Tree Points (location and height)



Need to save out as a LAS to bring it into
ArcPro (Scene)

QGIS has good support for point clouds.

Tree Points and CHM (FAIB Products)

1m CHM used to generate tree points with heights
(missing trees, very coarse, captures non trees)



Tree Points (Basic waterfall segmentation on 1m CHM)



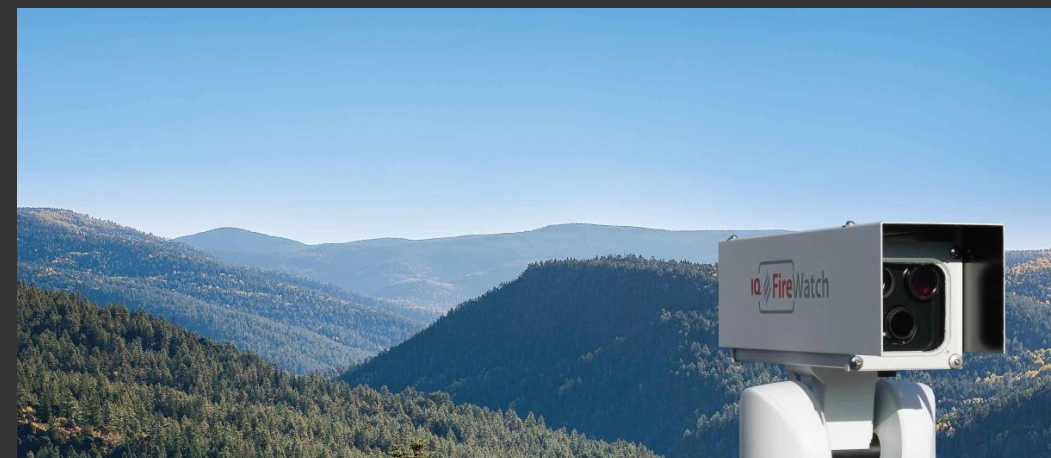
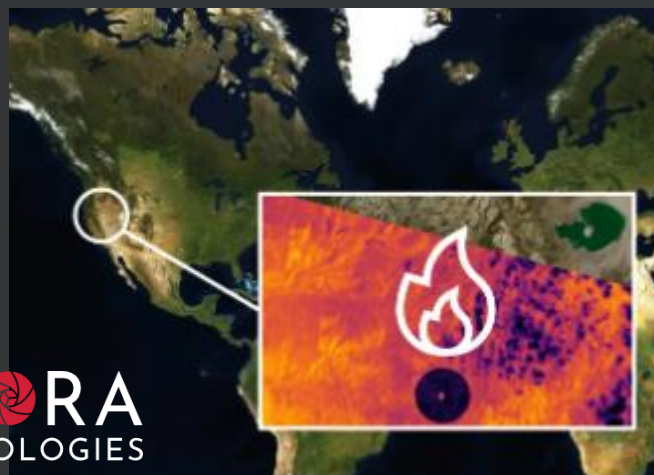
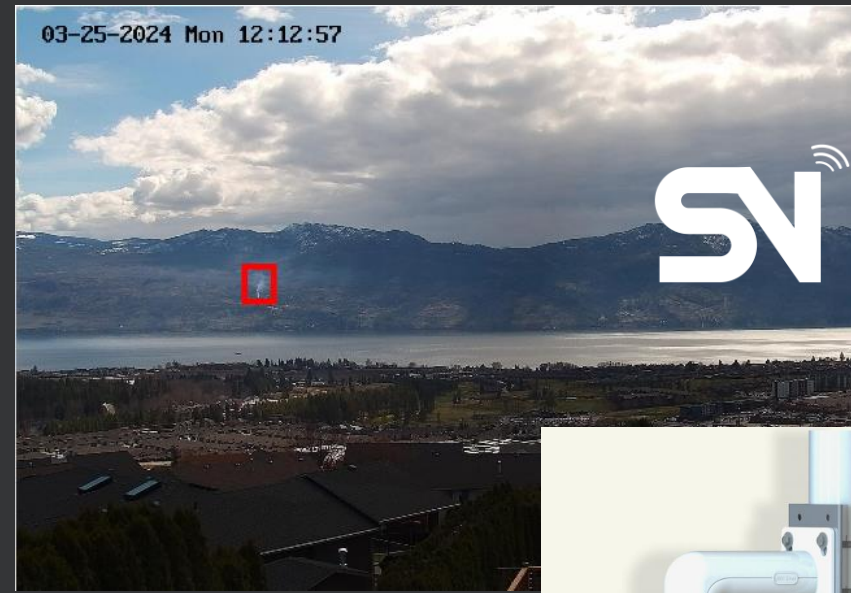
A close-up, high-contrast image of a fire. The flames are bright orange and yellow, with a dark, almost black background. The fire is intense and appears to be burning rapidly. The word "Fire" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

Fire

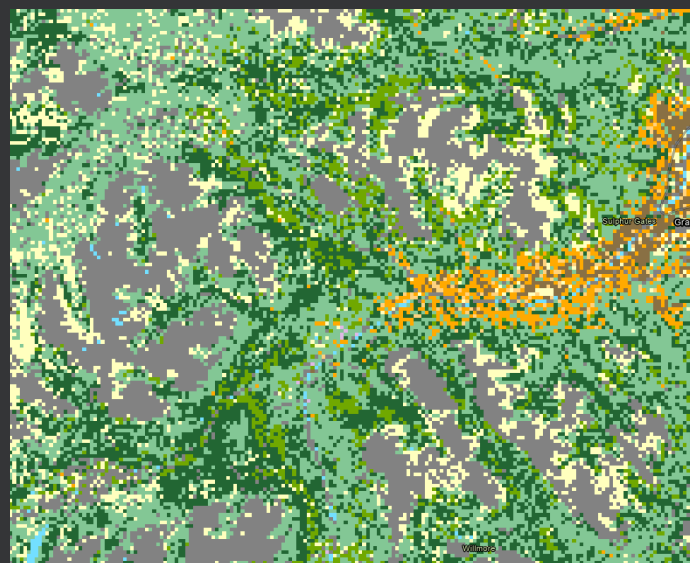
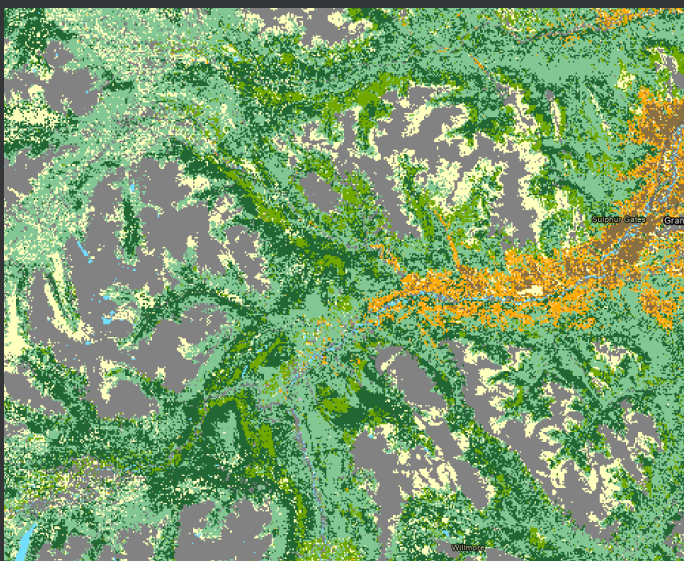
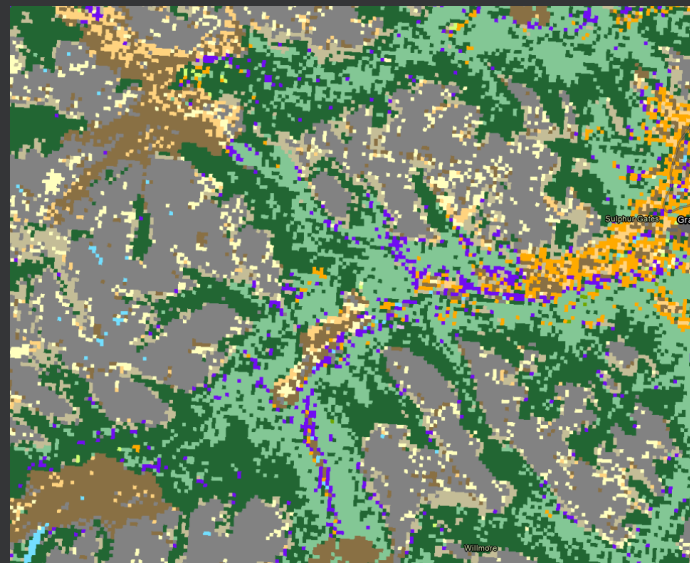
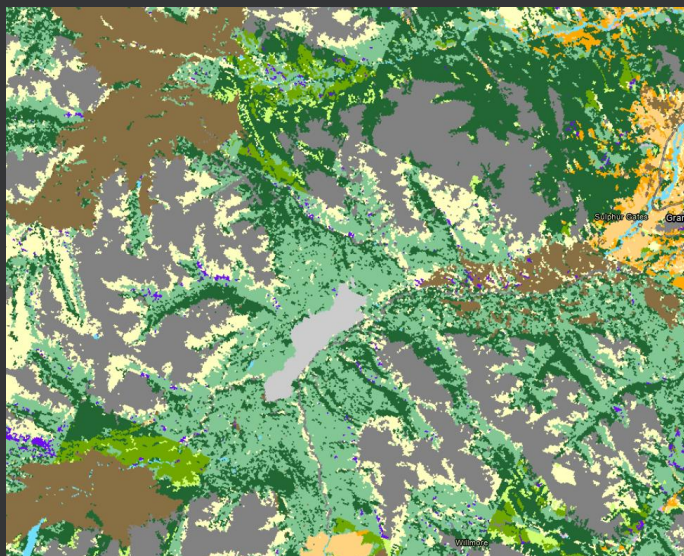
Fire Detection and AI

► Detect Fires

- Localized Gas/Thermal Sensors
- Smoke Detection Cameras with AI
- Satellite based thermal sensors



Wildfire Fuels Mapping – Lidar and/or Sat Imagery

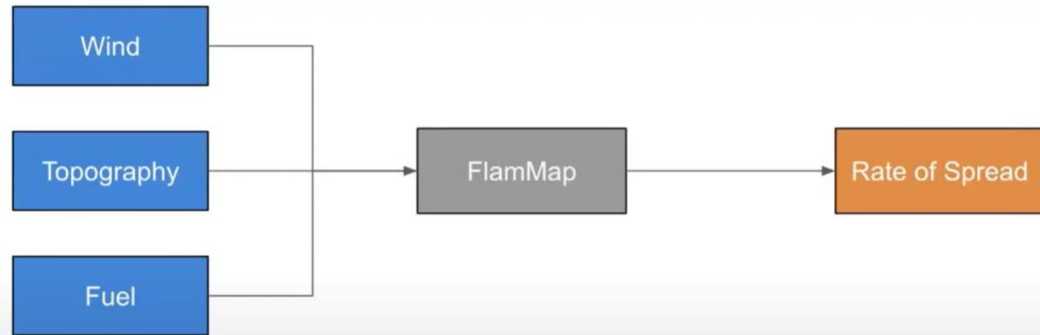


Predicting Fire Behavior with AI

Current – Physical state models used to predict fire behavior (constant conditions)

Future – Data Science (AI) used to predict fire behavior (informed with 3D fuel models)

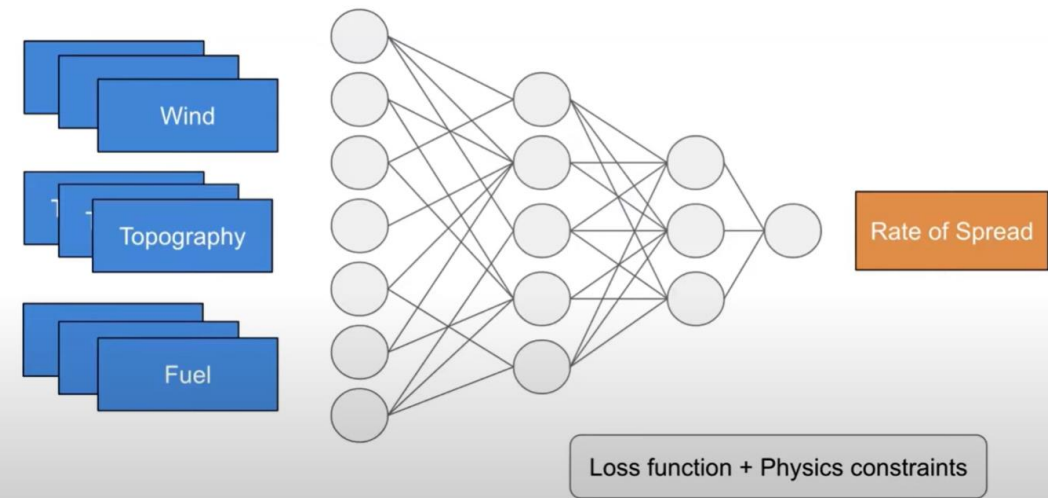
Existing ROS Prediction Models



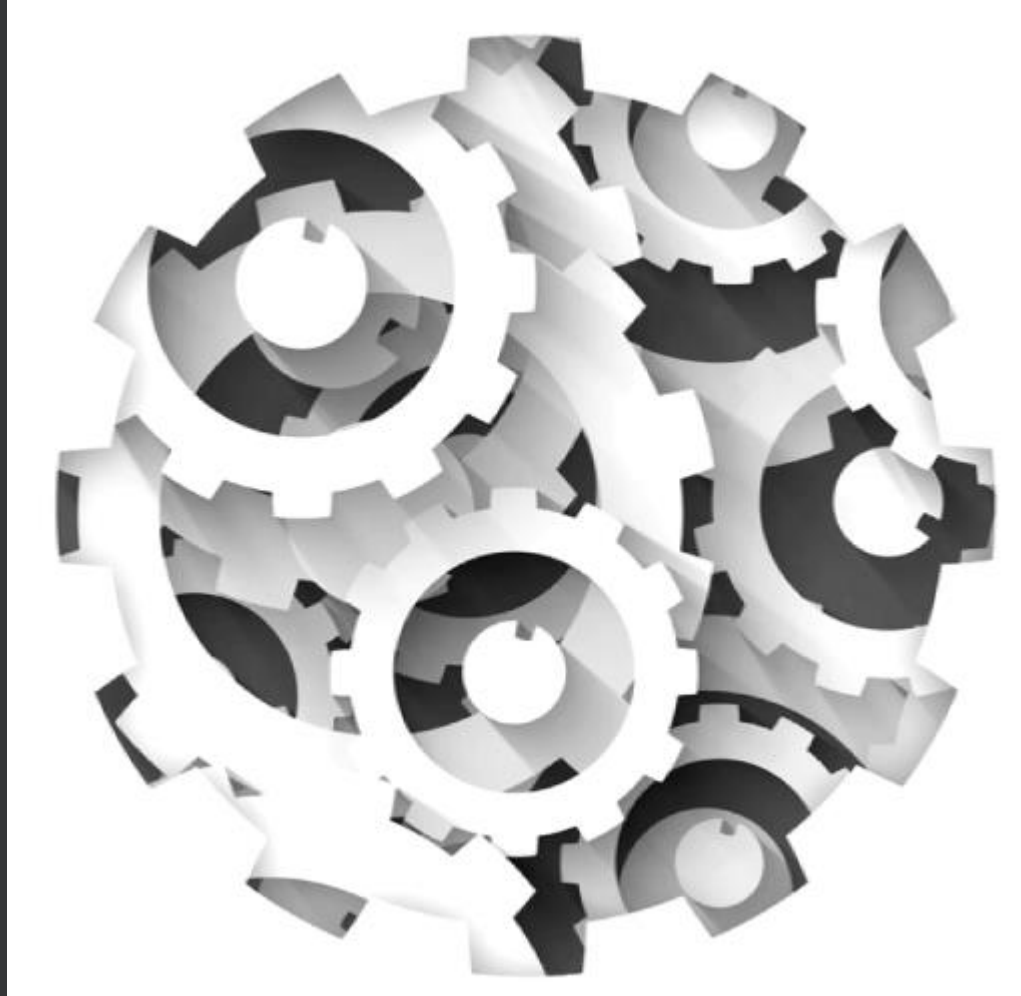
Traditional models are based on physical theory and laboratory observations under **ideal conditions**



Physics-informed model



Automation



Remote Operation of Equipment

Retrofits of cable yarders, bunchers, and skidders with cameras and LiDAR. Operators can control these machines from a remote trailer or office.



Automated / Mechanized Planting

Mechanical Planters (crewed) – high production but limited applicability. Robot planters...?

AI + GPS + Mechanical Planters = Autonomous planting



Forest Management Planning Innovations

Historic / Current

- Silo'd gov't staff define management practices (FRPA, GAR Orders)
- TSR Defines AAC using Current Practice every 10 years (Not forward looking)
- Operations decide where/what to log with very limited connection between Strategic and Operational Plans

Current / Future

- Local Forest Landscape Planning tables will define desired future forest conditions.
- Management approach is defined in parallel with an associated AAC.
- Operations implement harvesting consistent with the management approach and operations take detailed guidance from the strategic plan.
- Outcomes are monitored against the plan.
- Better inventory/models/planning = better management

Forest Management Planning Innovations

FLP's

- Involve FNs and benefit from local knowledge
- Align with Adaptive Management Principles (to manage uncertainty)
- Connects the AAC, practices, values, and operational implementation into a single framework.

Public, stakeholder and Indigenous engagement help establish forest management objectives for diverse values that support a long-term forest management strategy. Objectives vary throughout Canada to meet local values.

Experts from various fields of expertise provide important input to:

- forest management
- fish and wildlife
- forest ecology and biology
- forest modeling and analysis
- land use
- parks and natural heritage
- forest pest management
- wildfire
- enforcement

SFM practices and policies are continuously improved as new science and data become available or as societal values change.

Science-based decision support tools, or computer models, help forecast the impacts of forestry on forests and the values they provide through potential scenarios. They also help to understand the cumulative effects that natural and human disturbances can have on forests.



There are three forest management certification systems in Canada.

They complement our laws and regulations and ensure that a forest company is operating legally, sustainably and in compliance with world-recognized standards.

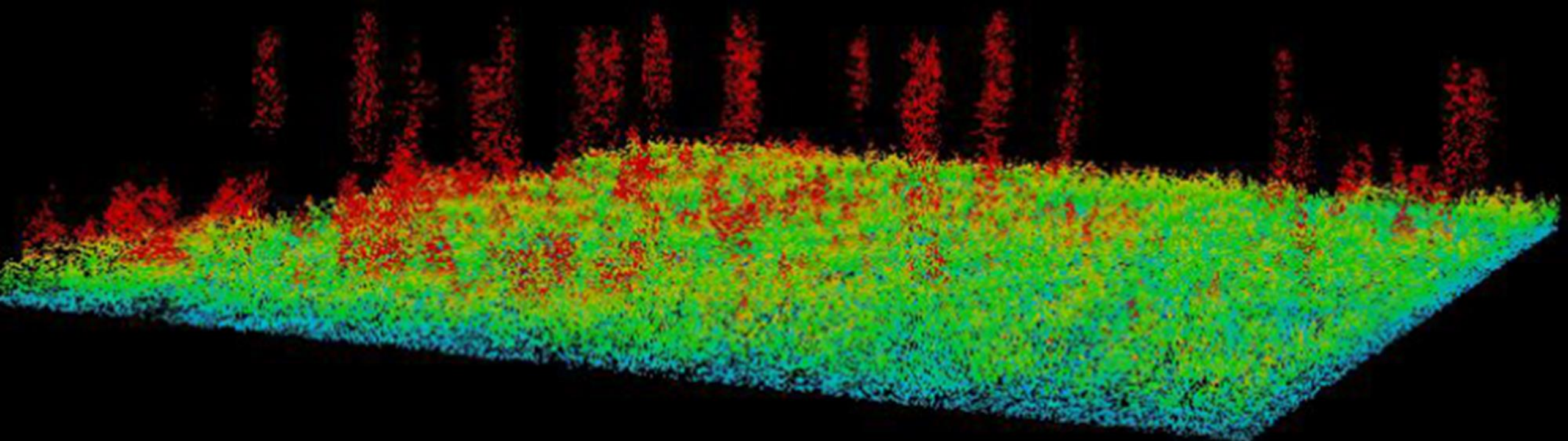
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

Monitoring, knowledge improvement and advances in technology will continue to increase efficiencies and capabilities in forest management planning, as lands are managed for diverse forest values.

Harvesting strategies
Approaches vary according to composition, structure and function of Canada's many forest types.

Summary - Innovation & Forest Management

- LiDAR is becoming widely available and provides a information step change
- Phone Apps - cheap easy ways to collect data but limited applicability
- Drones – new uses being found all the time but LOS limits options
- Satellites – greatly expanding options with new launches
- Automated / Autonomous equipment – in development
- Linking Strategic and Operational Planning – bring reality to a forest near you



Thank you

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