



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

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

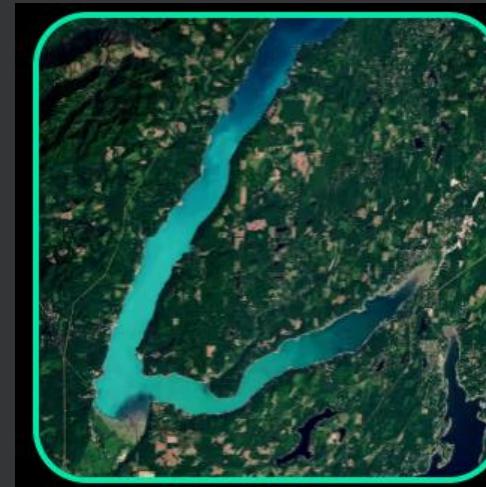
# Topics for Today

- 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/km <sup>2</sup> Annual Subscription
SPOT 6/7	1.5-5m	Daily	\$3-7/km <sup>2</sup> or can get annual subscription
Maxar / Pleiades Neo	30cm	Multiple times per day	~\$20-\$45 per km <sup>2</sup> (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 &lt; &gt; 29% ▾

## CONFIGURATION:

Default

Sentinel-2 L1C



## LAYERS:

True color  
Based on bands B4, B3, B2

+ Add to &lt;/&gt; ▾

False color  
Based on bands B8, B4, B3Highlight Optimized Natural Color  
Enhanced natural color visualisationNDVI  
Based on a combination of bands (B8 - B4)/(B8 + B4)False color (urban)  
Based on bands B12, B11, B4Moisture index  
Based on a combination of bands (B8A - B11)/(B8A + B11)SWIR  
Based on bands B12, B8A, B4NDWI  
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 snowyCustom  
Create custom visualisation

Show effects and advanced options

Hide layer

Share

Copernicus  
Europe's eye on Earth

esa

About Support

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Go to Place



Aug 15, 2023

**Freely Available, easy to access, timely satellite data (10m)**  
Zoom to location, Set acceptable cloud %, click through dates  
<https://browser.dataspace.copernicus.eu/>

## VISUALISE

## SEARCH

2023-08-15

## Default

Sentinel-2 L1C

## LAYERS:

True color  
Based on bands B4, B3, B2

### False color

Highlight Optimized Natural Color  
Enhanced natural color visualisation

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

### False color (urban)

### Moisture index

SWIR

## NDWI

**NDSI**  
Based on a combination of bands (B3 - B11)/(B3 + B11); values above 0.42 are considered to be wetland.

### Custom

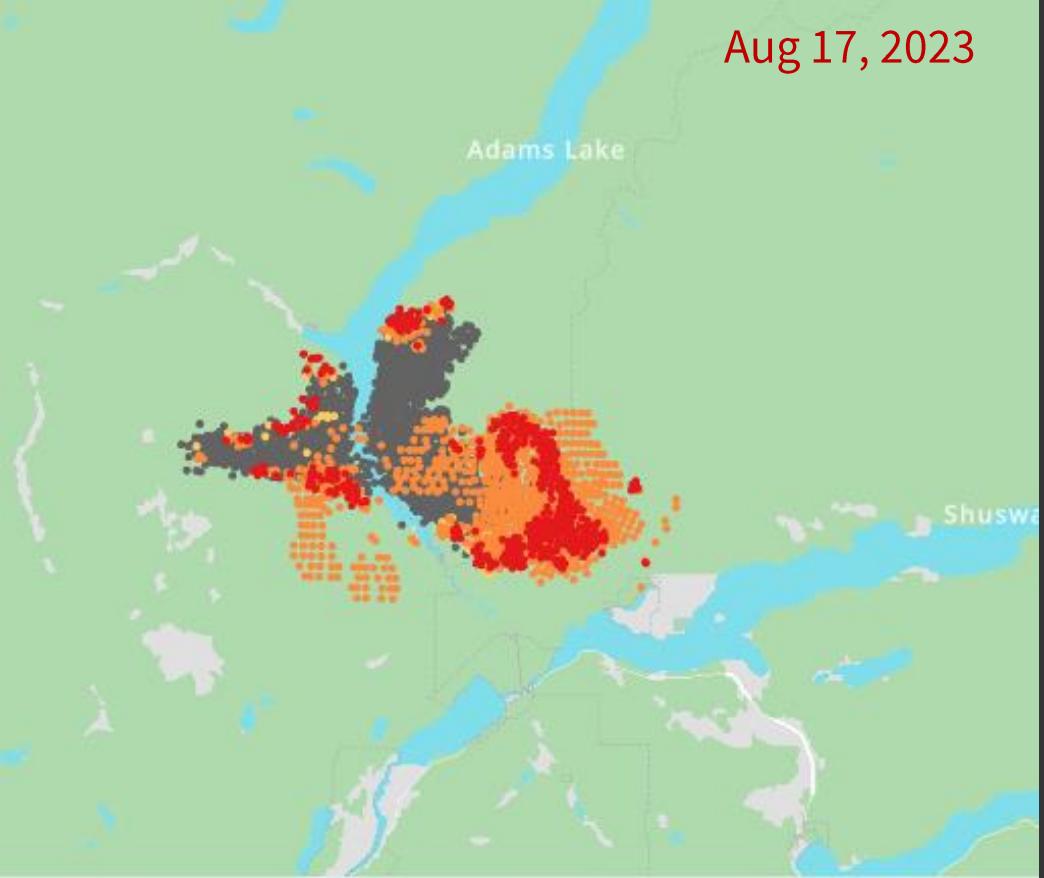
### ≡ Show effects and advanced options

ptions  Hide layer  Share

Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors - Disclaimer | © Sentinel H



Aug 17, 2023



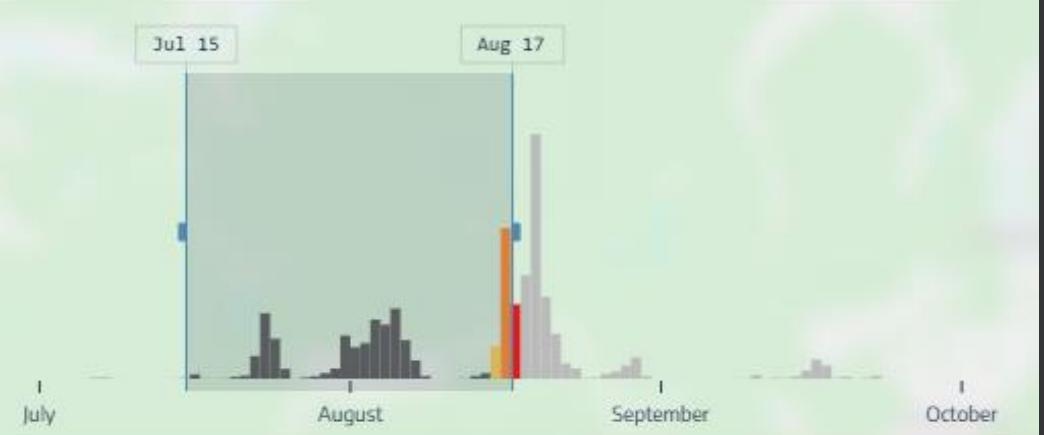
# HOTSPOT MAPPING

MODIS hotspots  
(NASA Satellites  
Terra + Aqua)

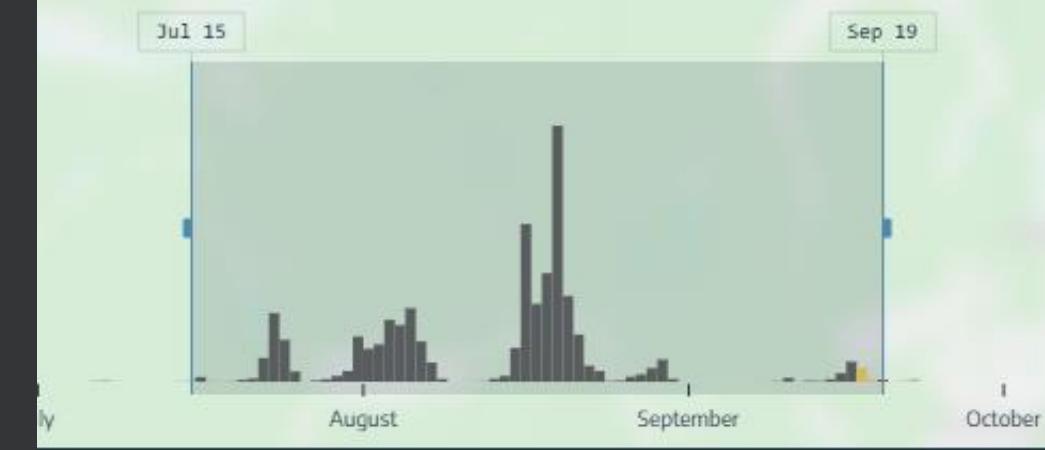
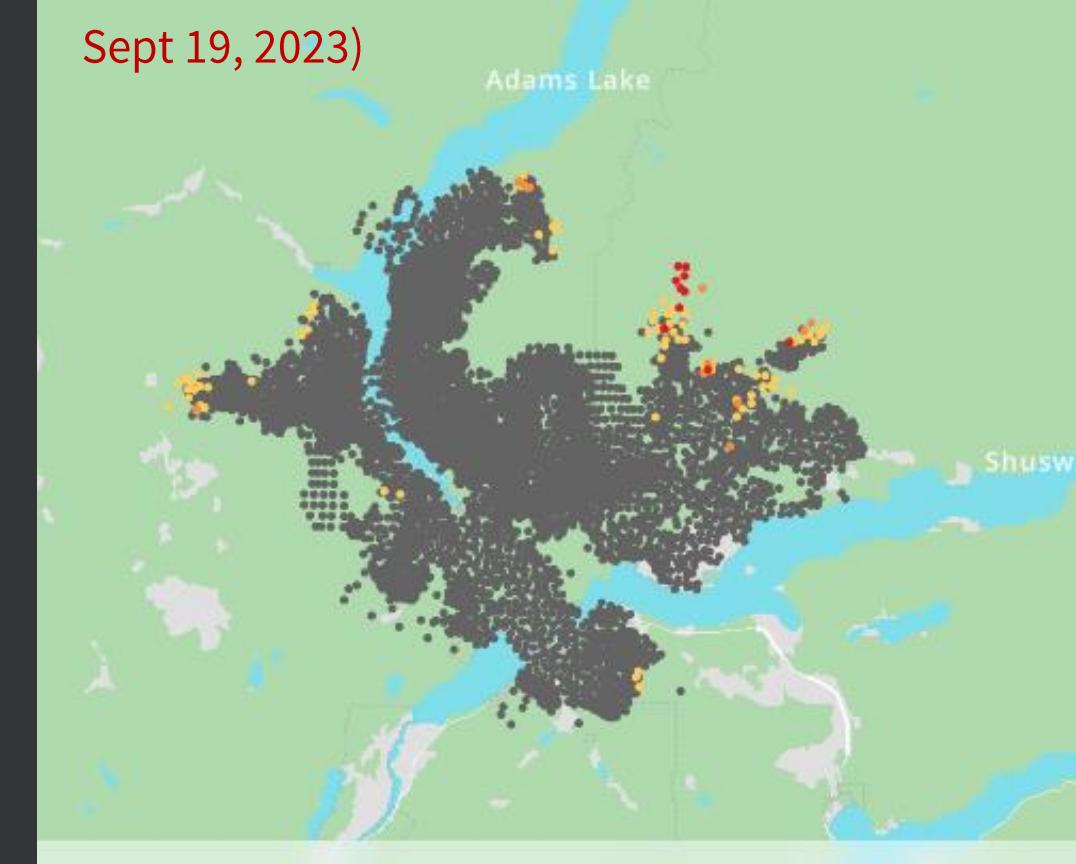
Daily Tracking,  
point in 1 km pixels

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

Easy to Access as  
GIS Datasets



Sept 19, 2023



2023-09-09

&gt;

29%



## CONFIGURATION:

Default

Sentinel-2 L1C



## LAYERS:

**True color**  
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+ Add to &lt;/&gt; ▾

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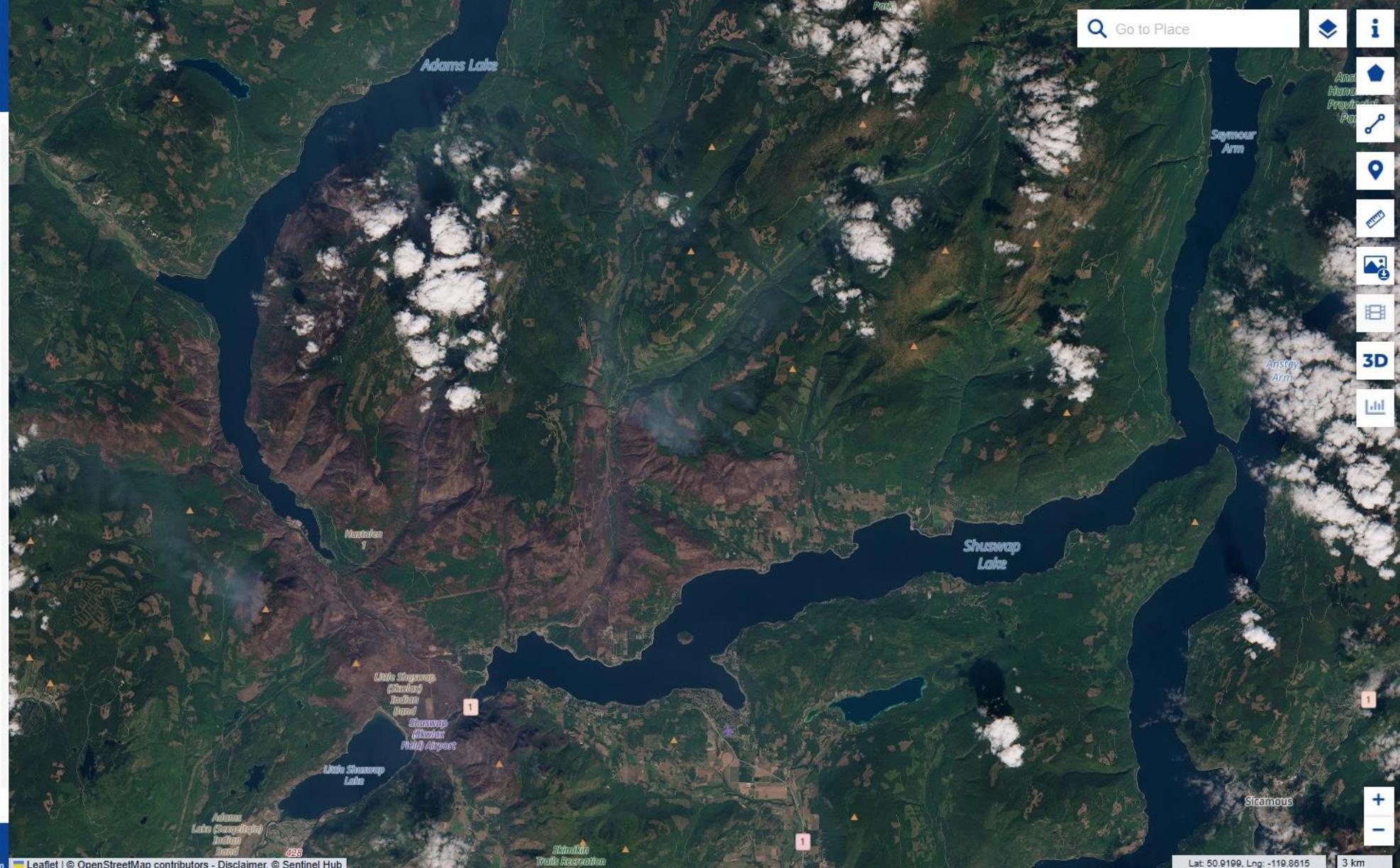
Share

Copernicus  
Earth Observation

esa

About Support

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Sept 9, 2023

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

2024-08-29

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29%



## CONFIGURATION:

Default

Sentinel-2 L1C



## LAYERS:

**True color**  
Based on bands B4, B3, B2

+ Add to &lt;/&gt; ▾

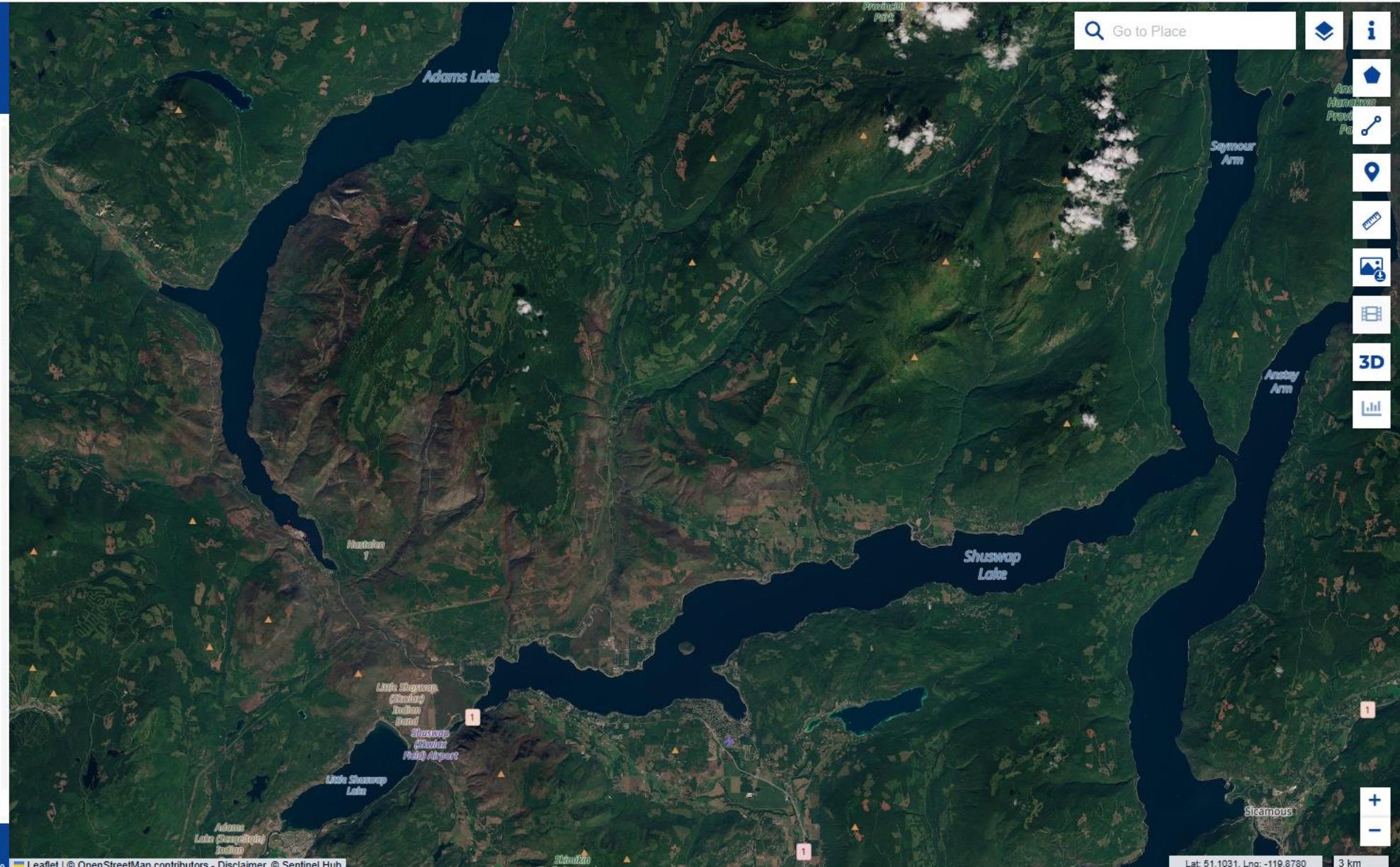
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Based on a combination of bands (B3 - B11)/(B3 + B11); values above 0.42 are regarded as snowy**Custom**  
Create custom visualisation[Show effects and advanced options](#)[Hide layer](#)[Share](#)Copernicus  
BROWSER

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Aug 29, 2024

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

2025-09-03

29%



## CONFIGURATION:

Default

Sentinel-2 L1C



## LAYERS:

**True color**  
Based on bands B4, B3, B2 False color  
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Copernicus  
Europe's eyes on Earth

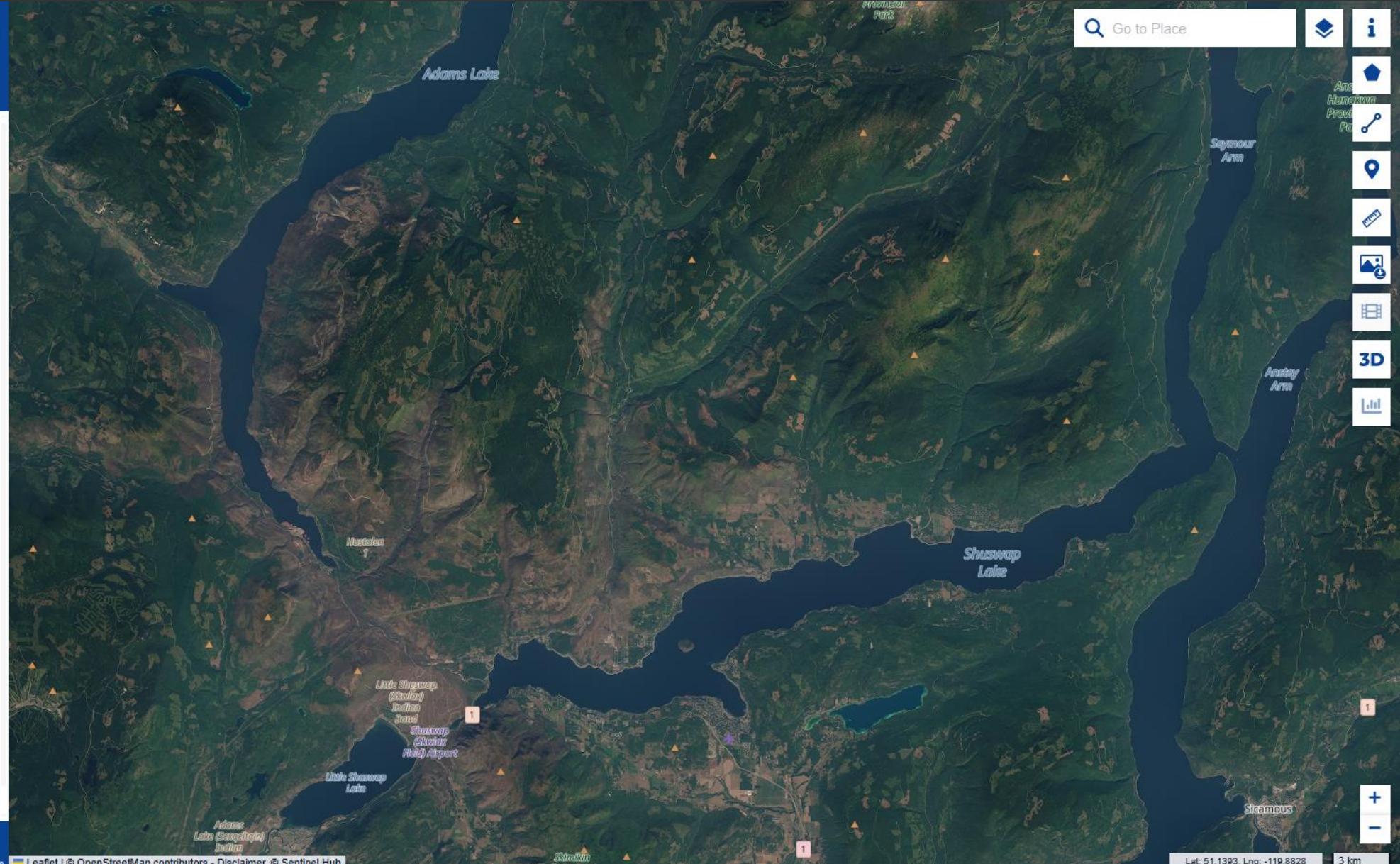
esa

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Go to Place



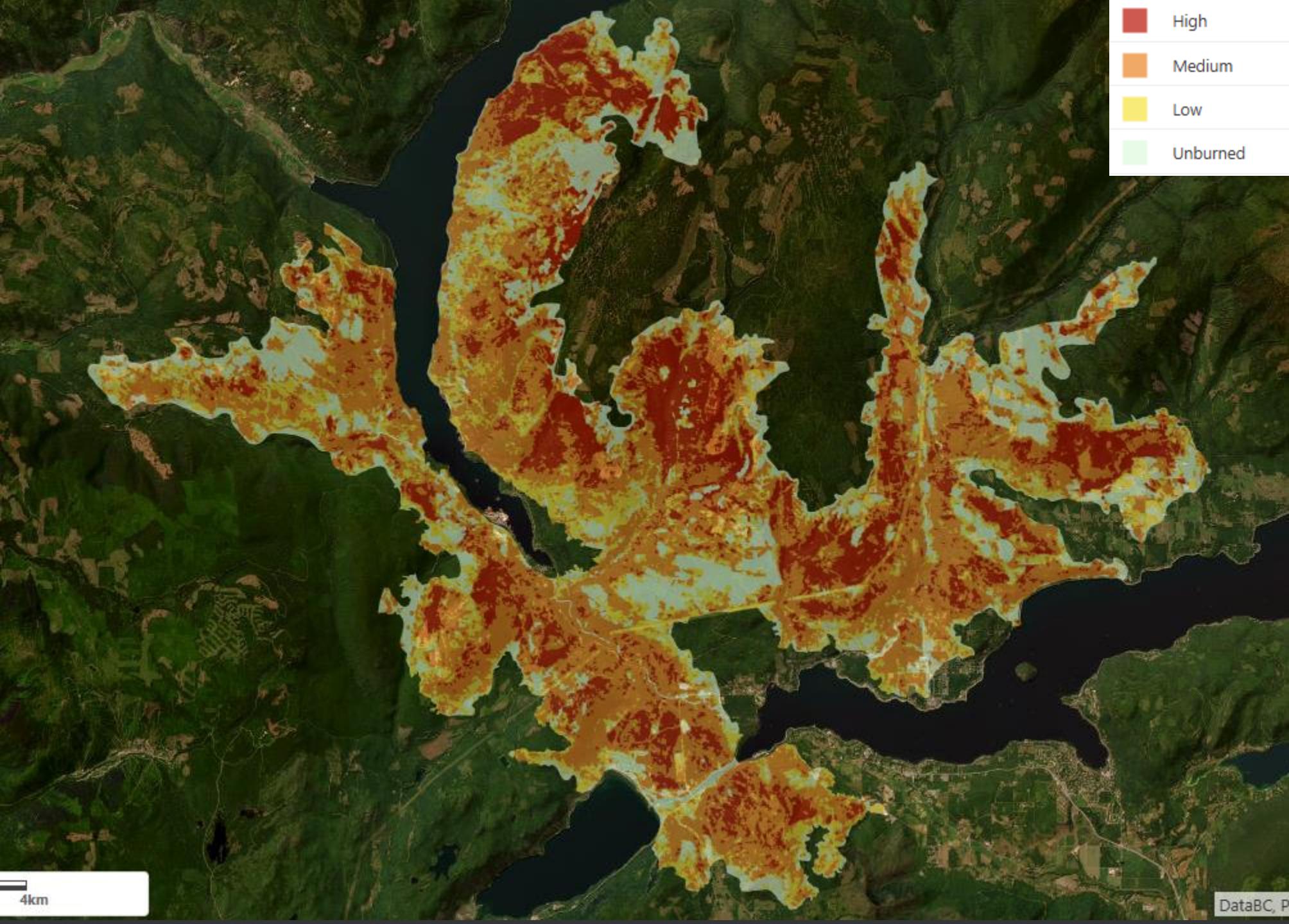
Sept 3, 2025

<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)

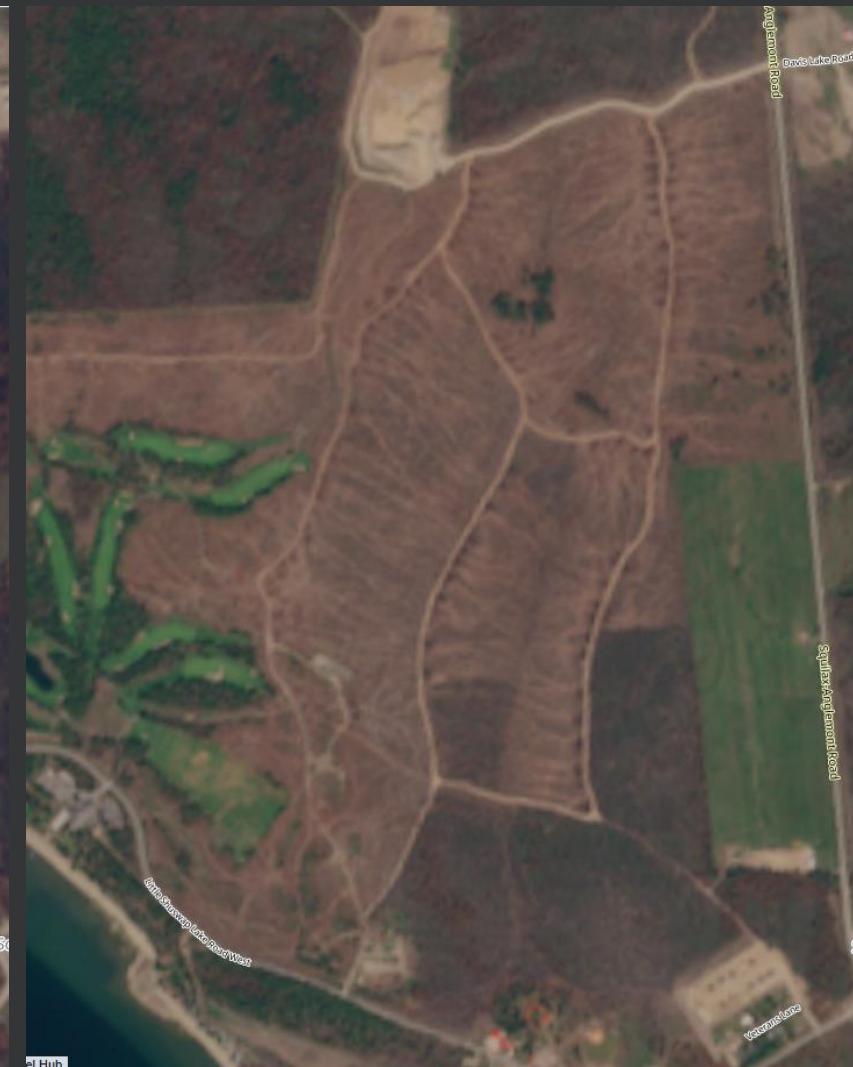
March 17, 2024



April 1, 2024



May 11, 2024



# Other Products:

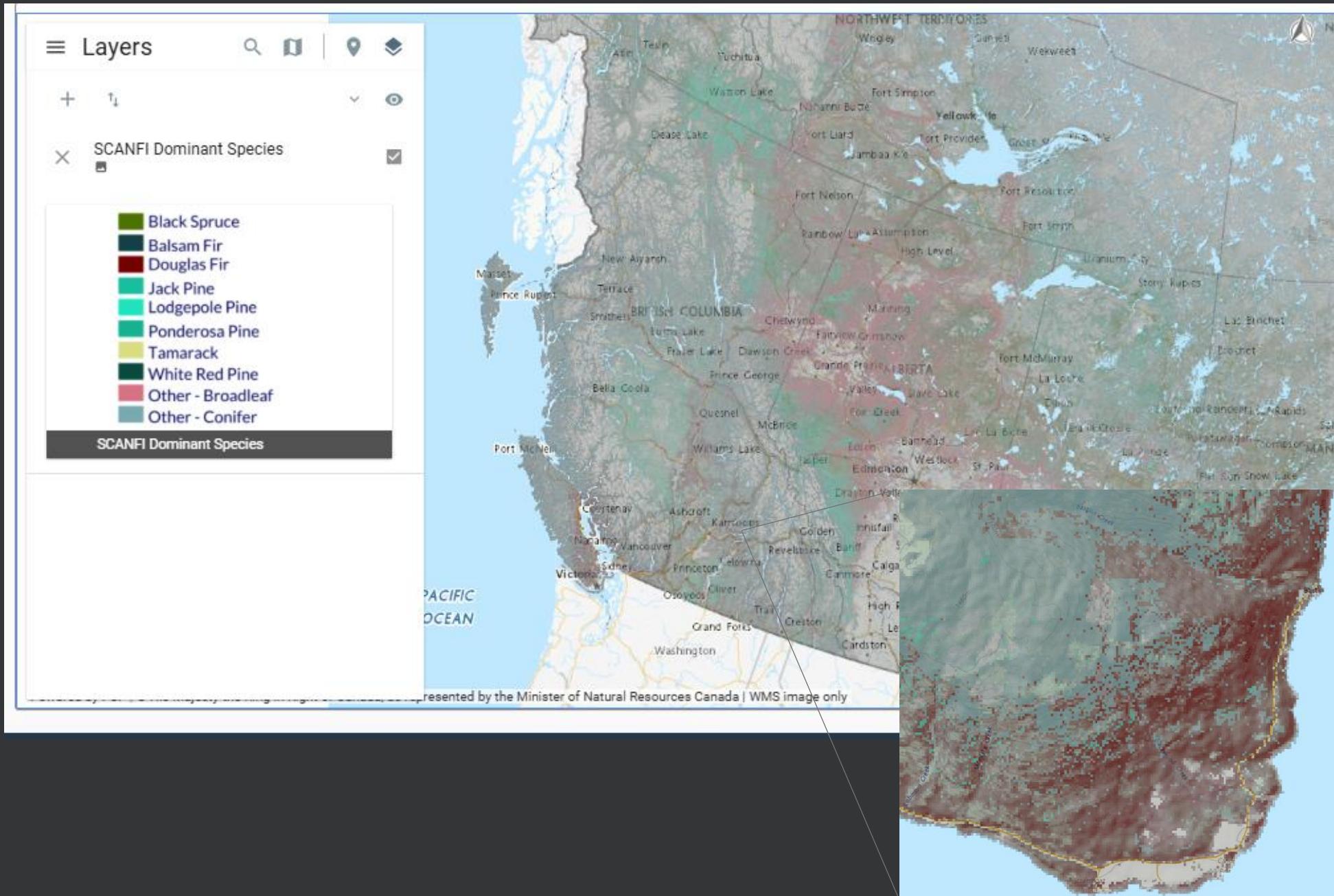
- ❖ **Sentinel-2/LandSat-8 / HLS**
- ❖ Global 30m Landsat Tree Canopy Cover
- ❖ Not as accurate as traditional forest inventory but crosses borders and is wall to wall.



<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.



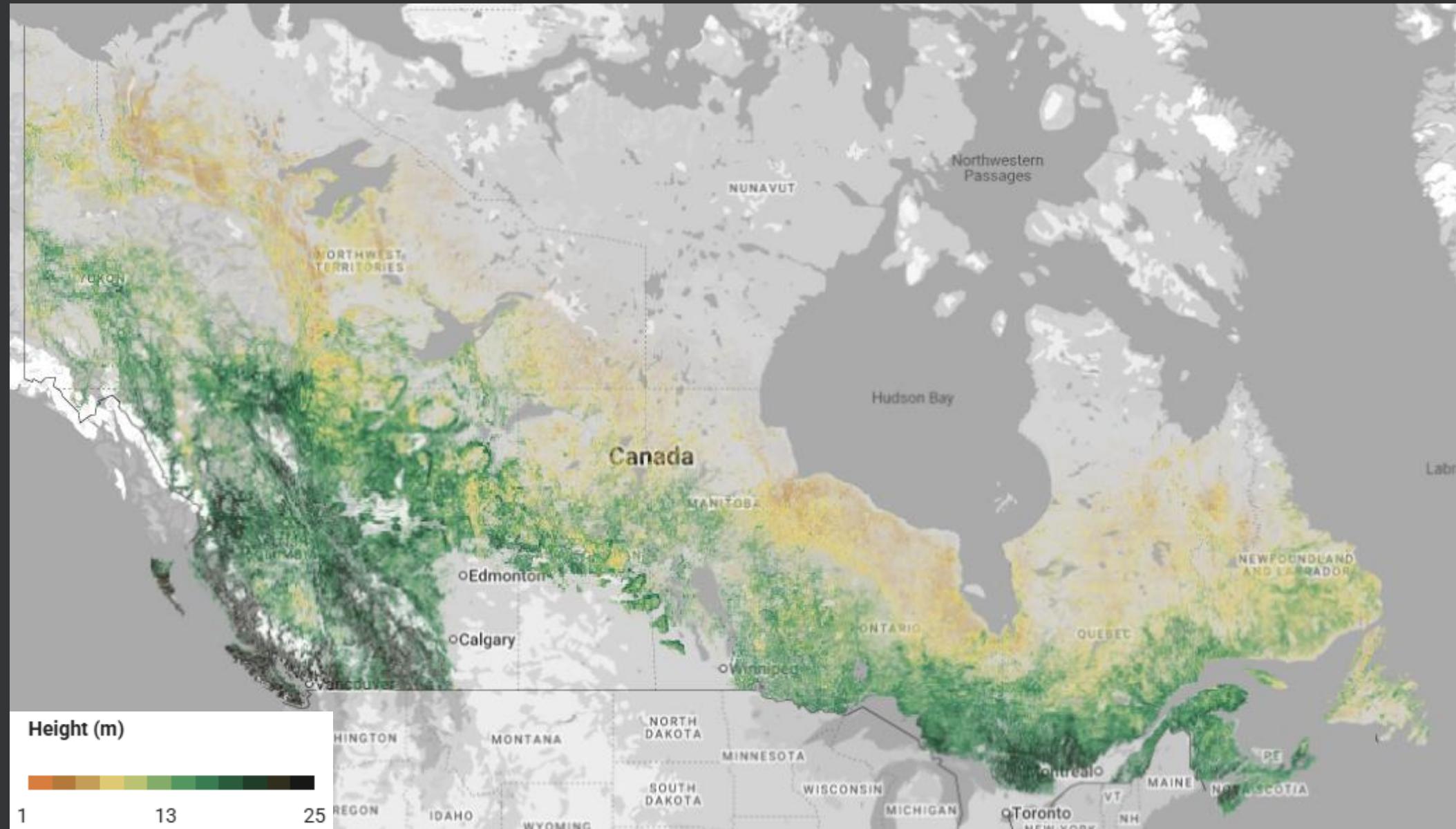
<https://search.open.canada.ca/openmap/18e6a919-53fd-41ce-b4e2->

# Tree Canopy Height (from 250m GEDI)

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

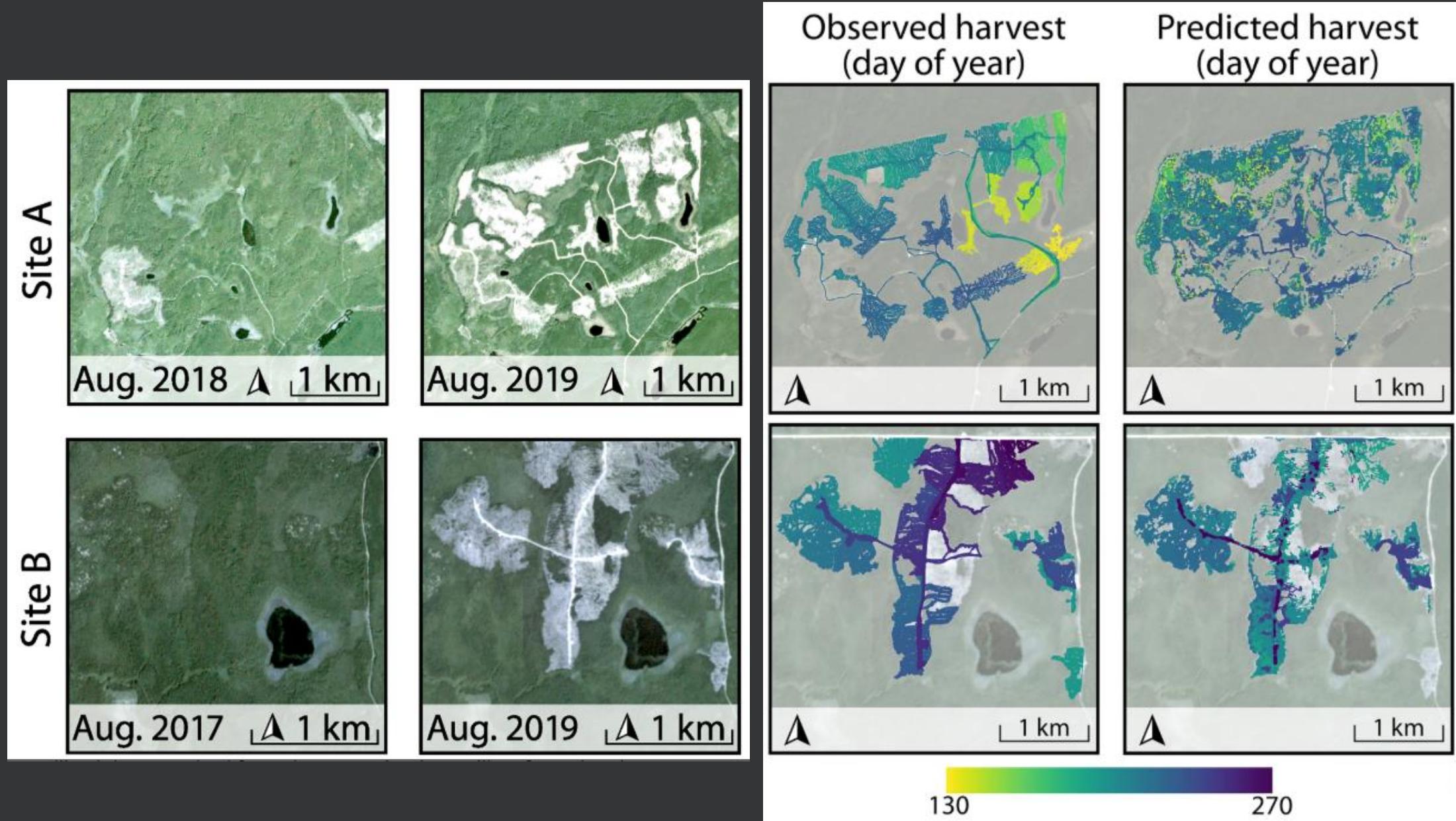
Much better data possible on small areas with good training data.

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)



# 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):

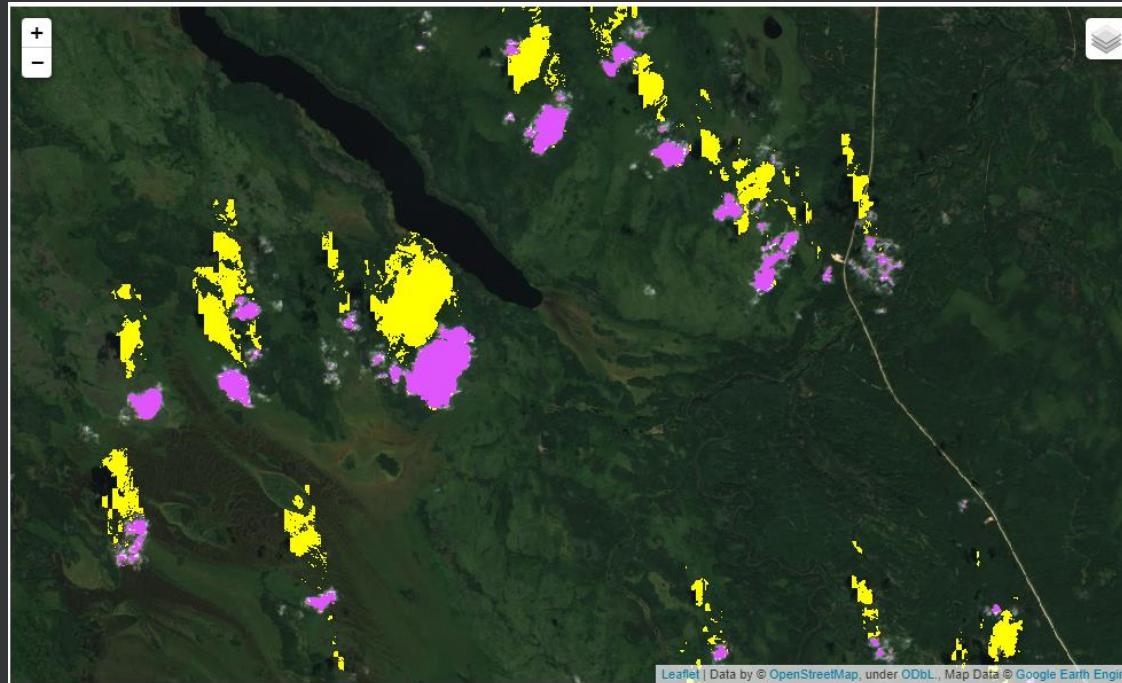
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2025.115087>

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

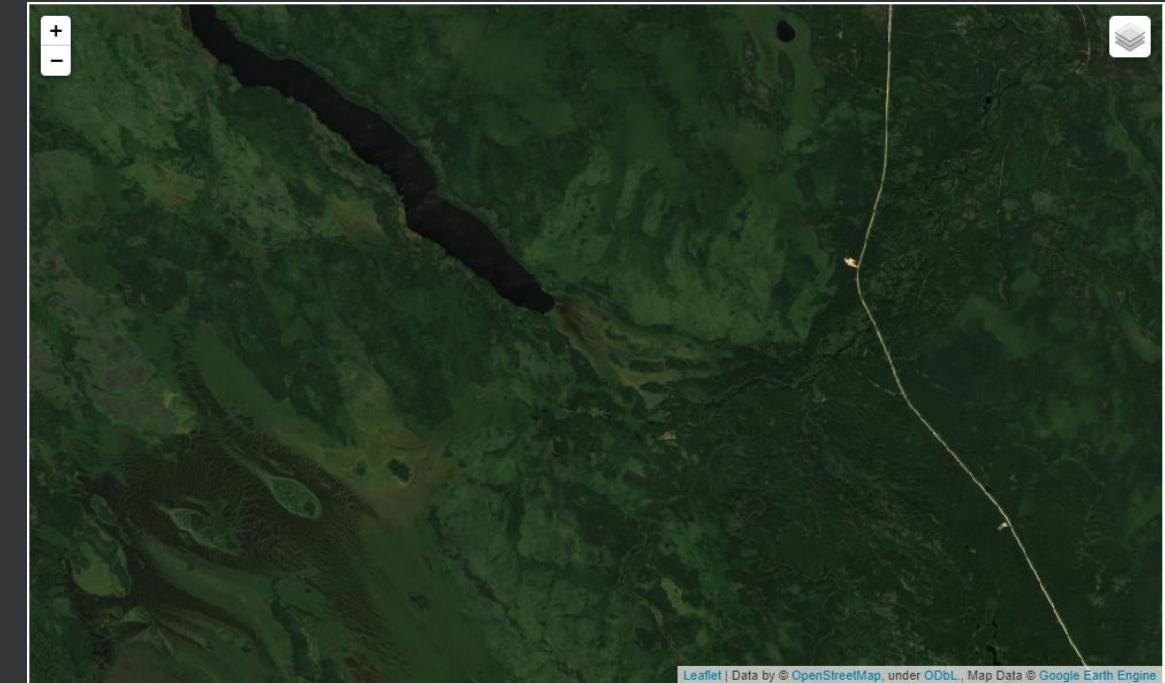
# Tools - Google Earth Engine (GEE)

❖ 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

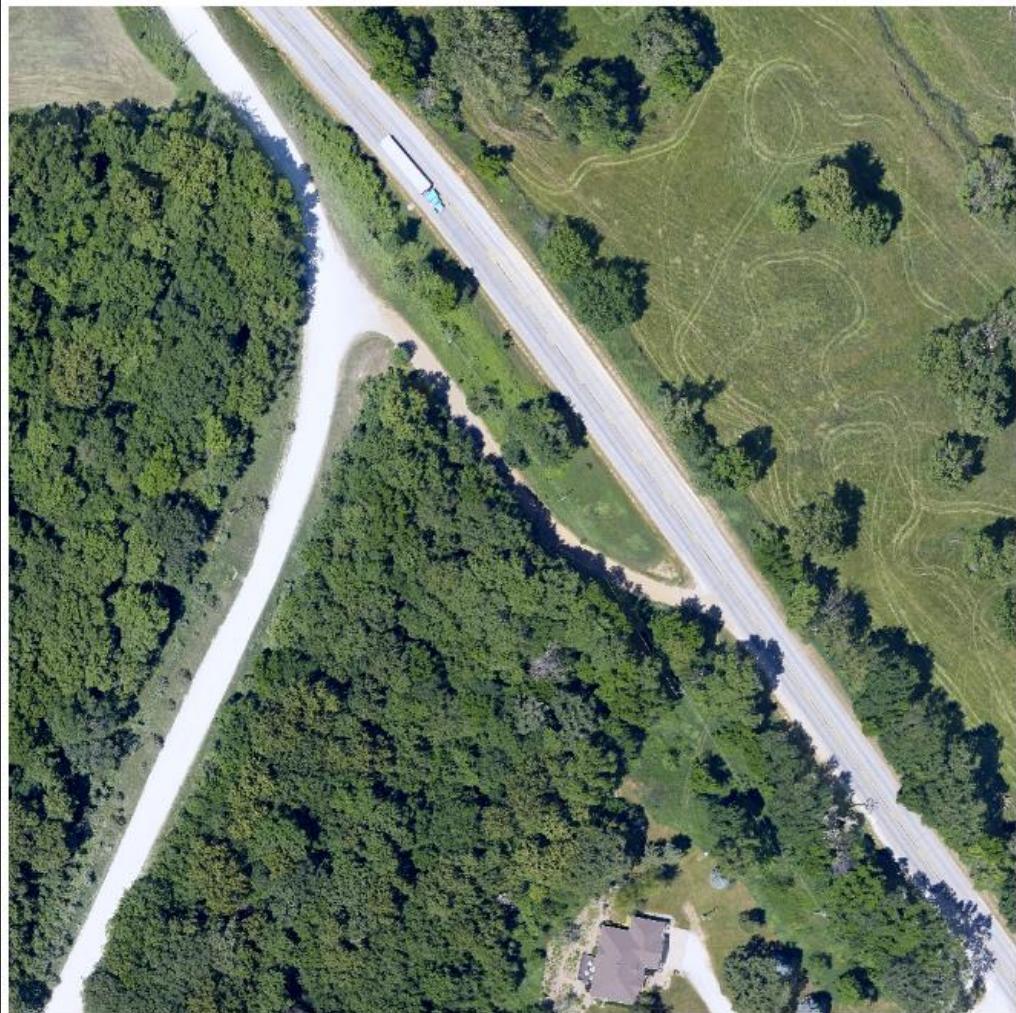


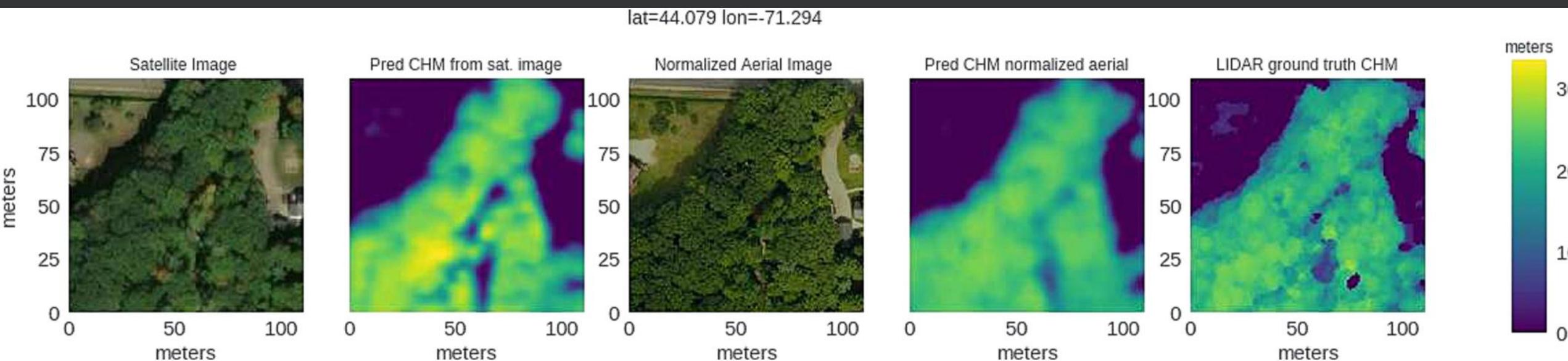
Image-based delineation



# Satellite Products from Deep learning

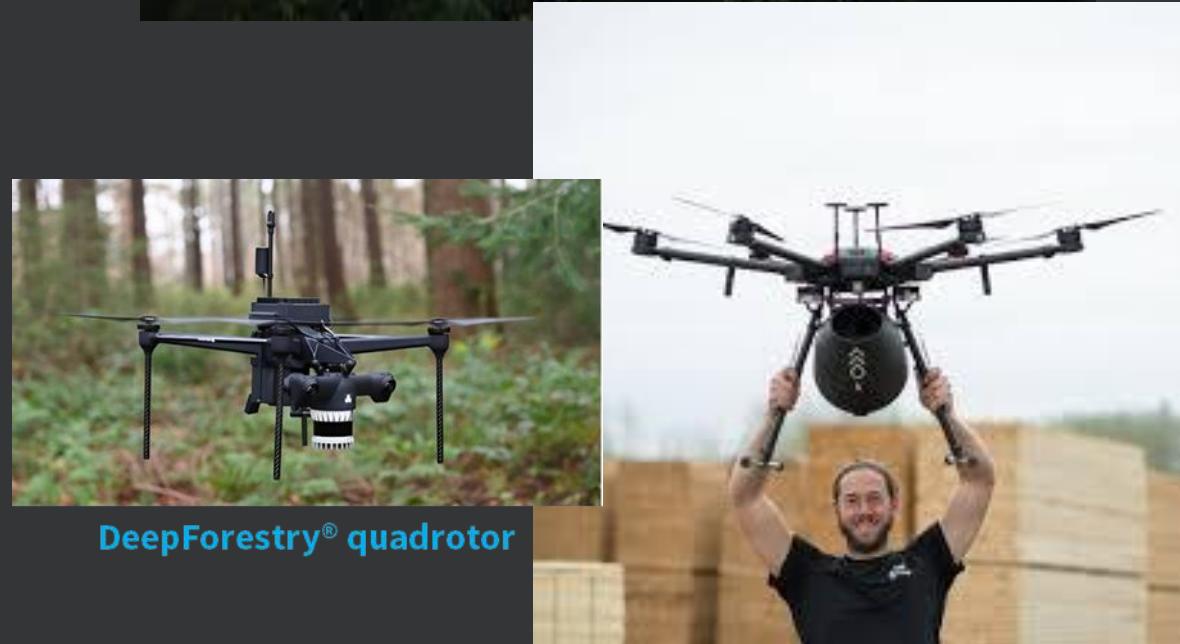
- ❖ Canopy height prediction from Satellite/Aerial Images: Compensating datasets in areas without LiDAR coverage

©Jamie Tolan, Hung-I Yang, etc. 2023



# Drones in Forestry

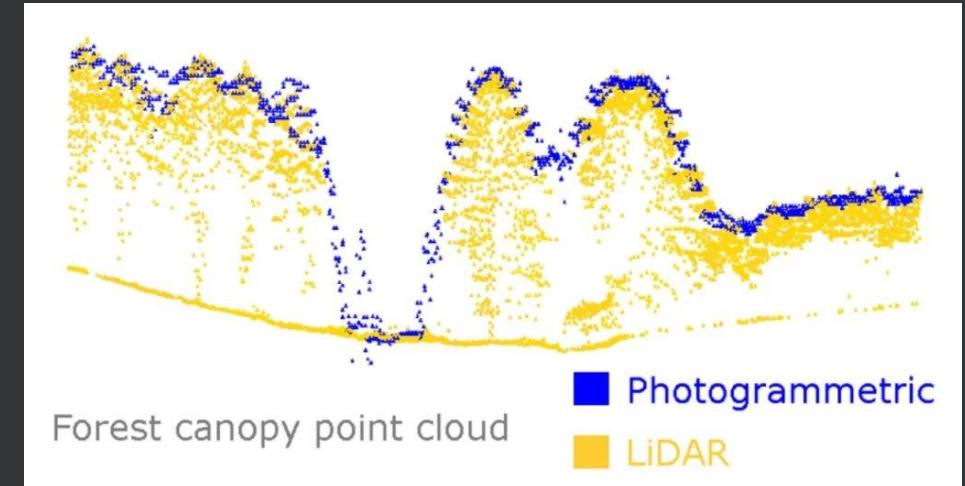
- Most relevant at stand scale (1-400 ha)
- **Has been:**
  - Eyes in the sky (recce/inspections)
  - Documentation (imagery)
    - Post harvest conditions, As-Built
    - Regeneration / brush / mortality
- **Now** - flying sensor platforms
  - Data Collection (Imagery, Phodar, LiDAR)
  - Autonomous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



DeepForestry® quadrotor

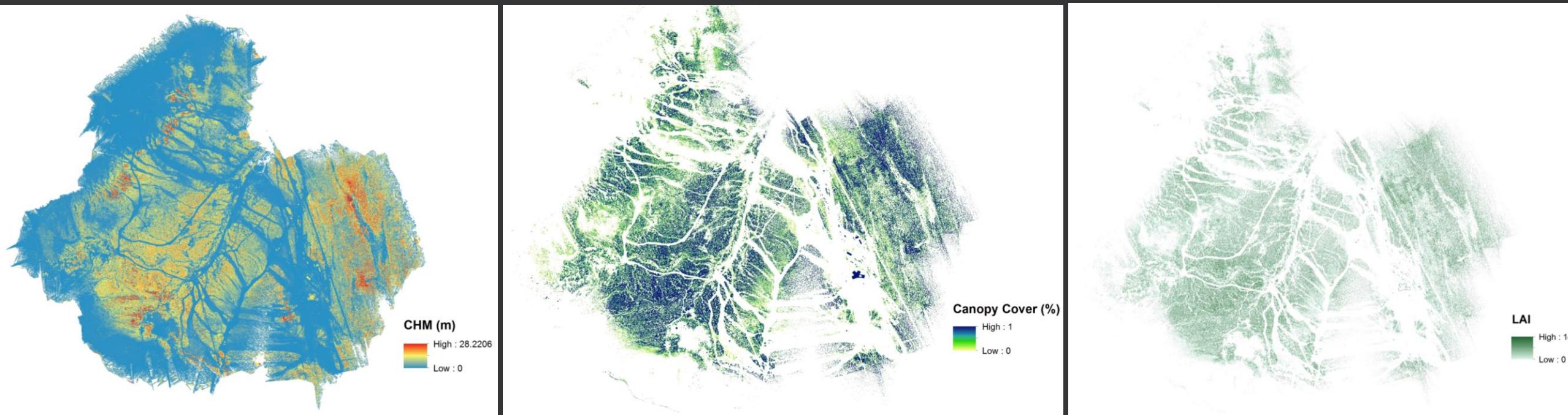
# Drones in Forestry - Structure from Motion (SfM)

- 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

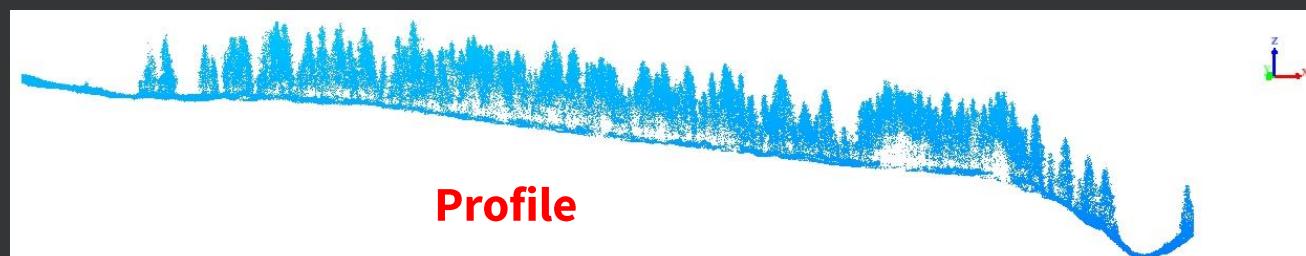


# Drones in Forestry LiDAR collection + Products

## 3D Terrain and Forest Canopy Properties

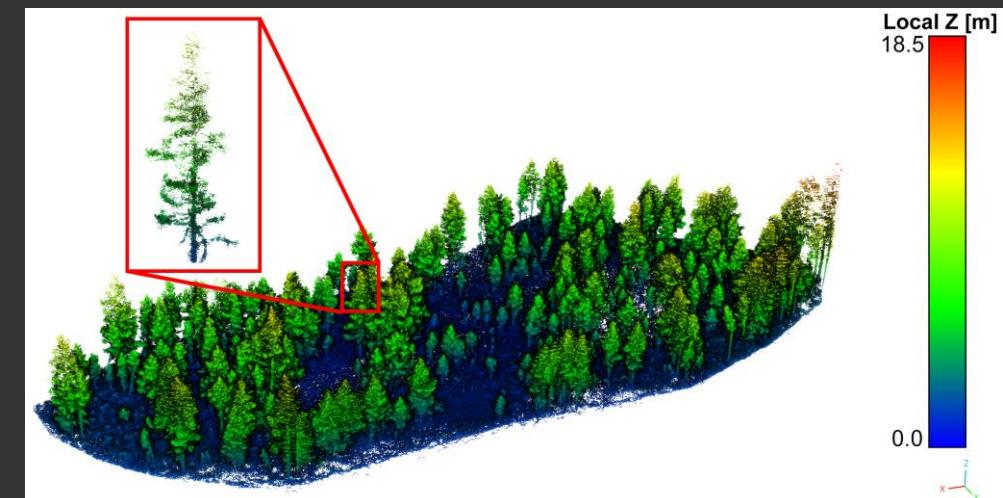


©D. Zhao, 2018

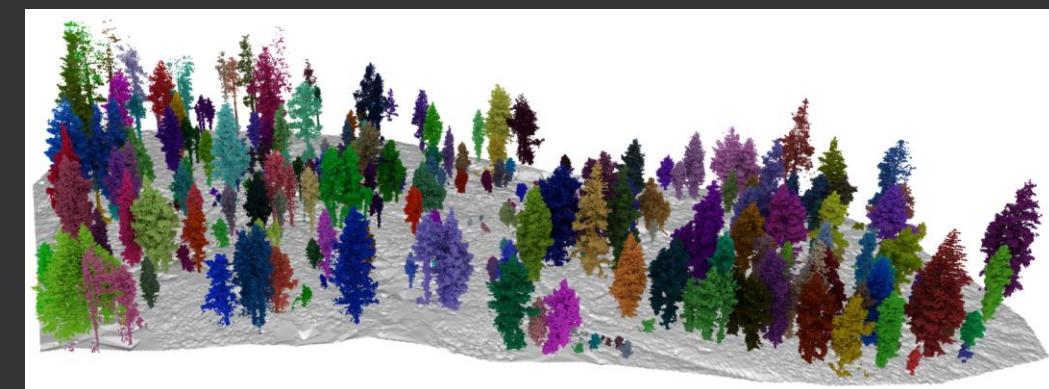


# Drones in Forestry

## Under canopy Autonomous Flights - LiDAR-based SLAM



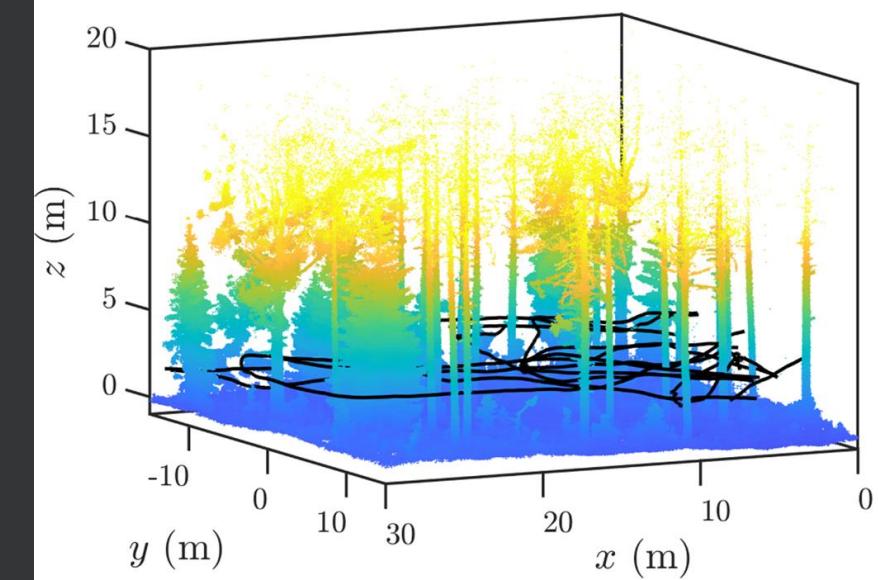
The raw, co-registered point cloud produced by LiDAR



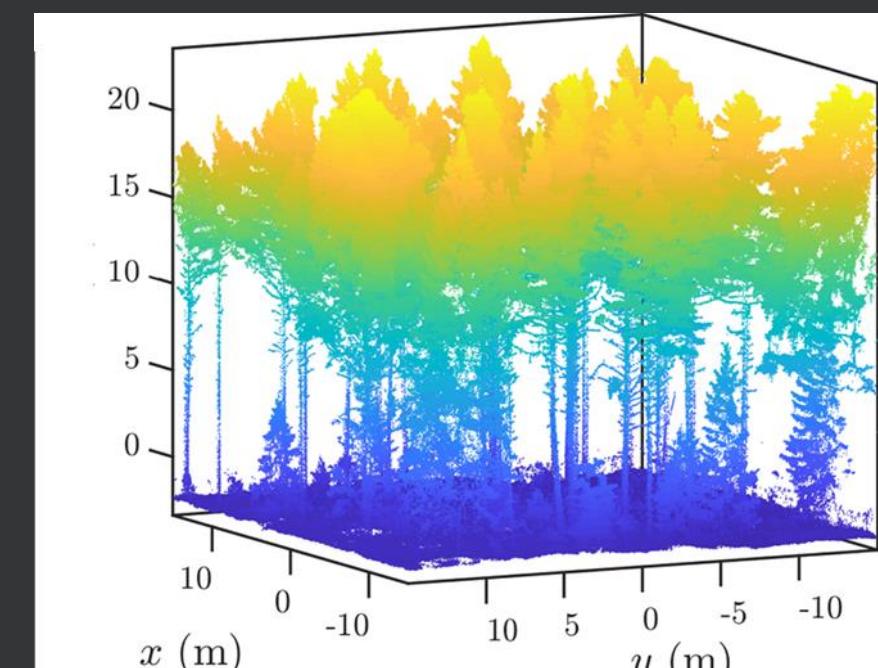
Results of tree instance segmentation on LiDAR point cloud



DeepForestry® quadrotor



Under-canopy flying UAV



Above-canopy flying UAV

Diameter  
measurements +  
sweep/crook, etc

# 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



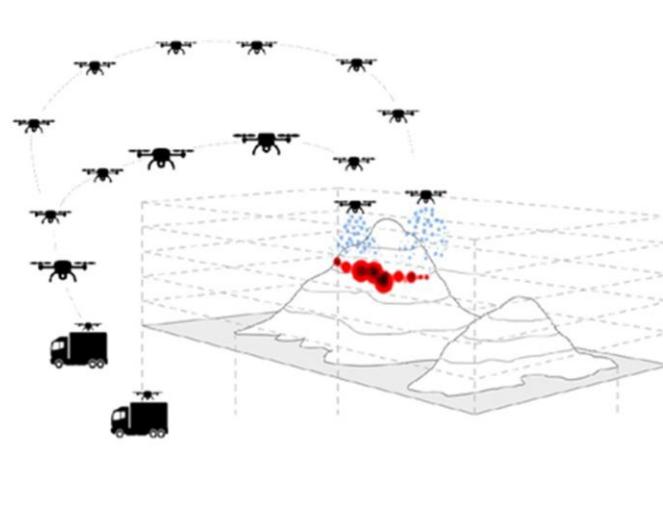
Possible Future – initial attack via heavy lift drone swarms (autonomous)



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

AirSeed

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.



# 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)

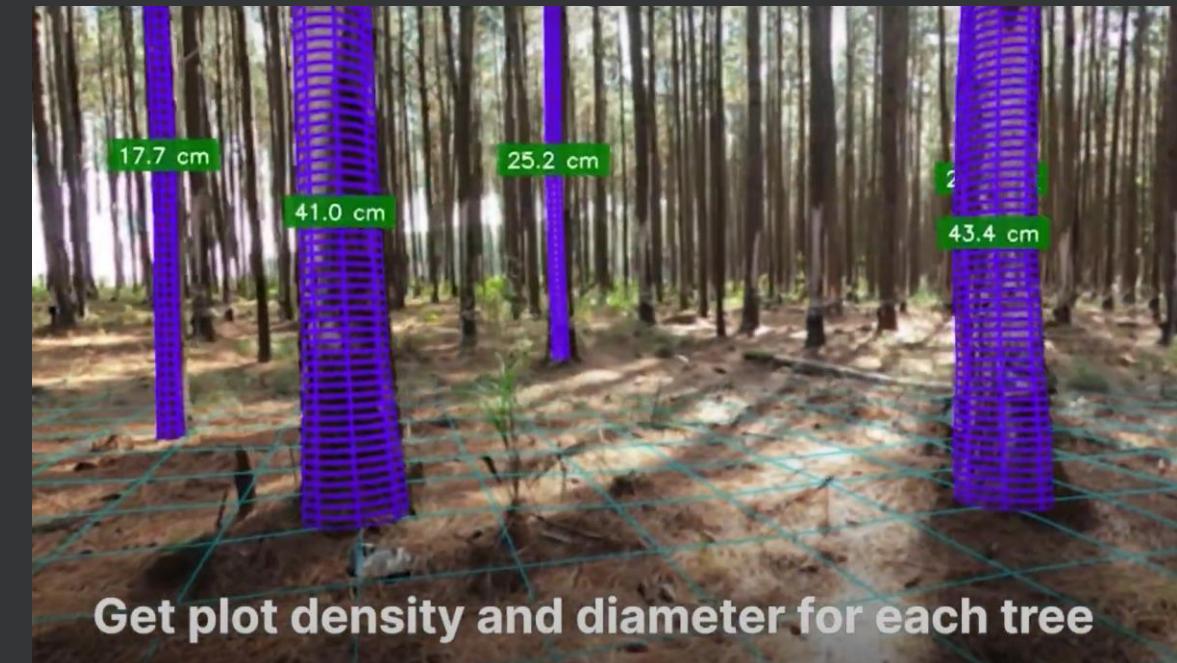


# Phone Apps - Katam

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.



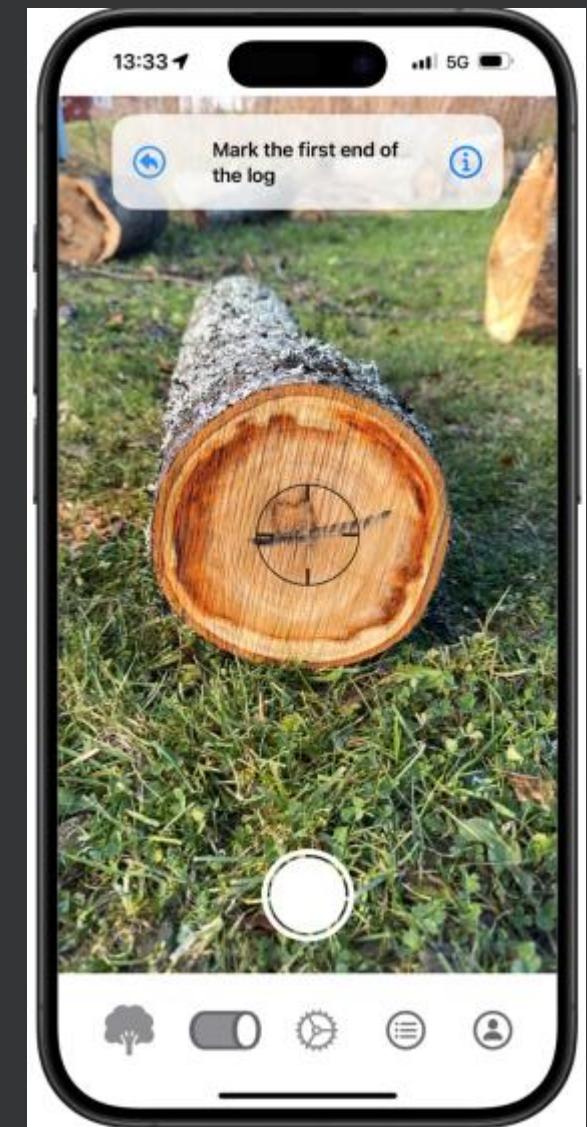
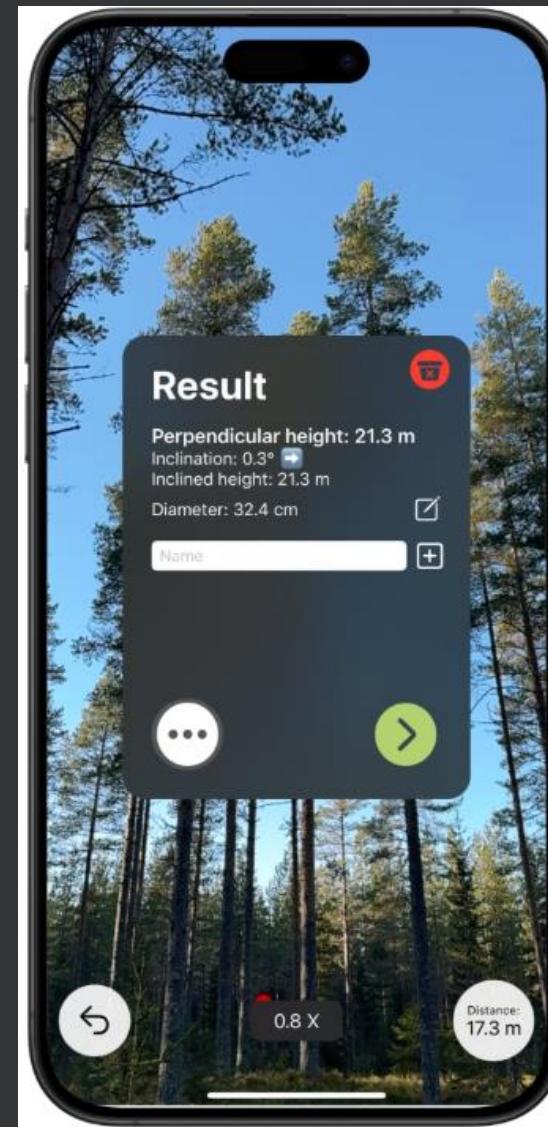
# Phone Apps - Arboreal

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.



# Phone Apps - Timbeter

 Result 2026-01-06 12:42:06  
 Storage: Default  
 Type: Uncategorized  
 Latitude: 54.21317  
 Longitude: -125.50623

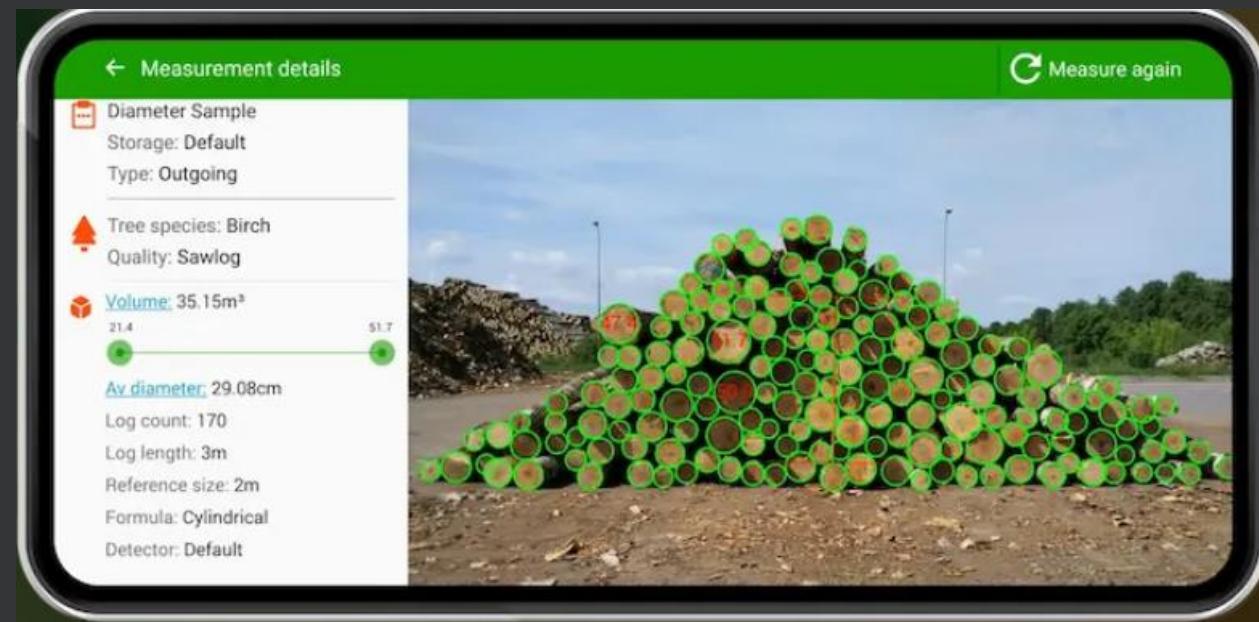
---

 Tree species: Pine  
 Volume: 4.22m<sup>3</sup>  
 13.9                    43.1  
 Av diameter: 19.19cm  
 Log count: 27  
 Log length: 4.95m  
 Reference size: 1m  
 Volume formula: Cylindrical  
 Detector: Default

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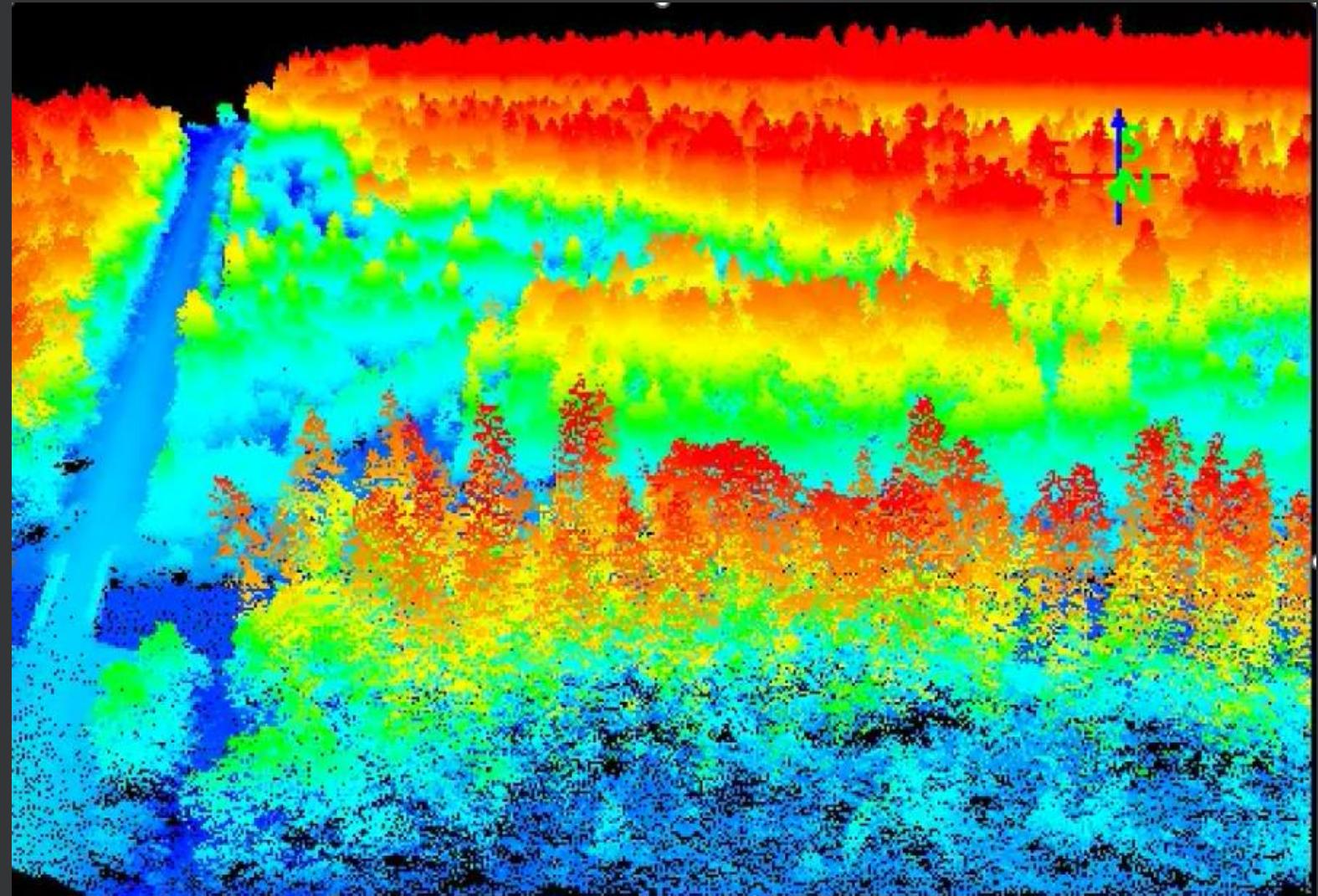
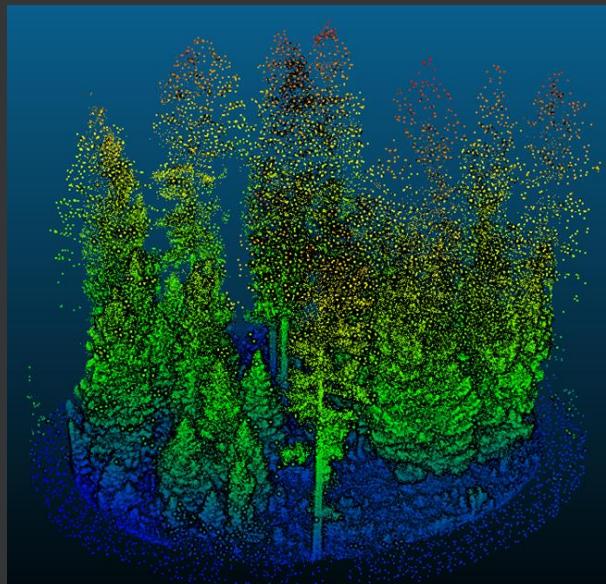
Take log deck diameter measurements with a smartphone. Data stored in the cloud for later use.



# LiDAR Products

## POINT CLOUDS AND MORE (LARGELY FROM PLANES)

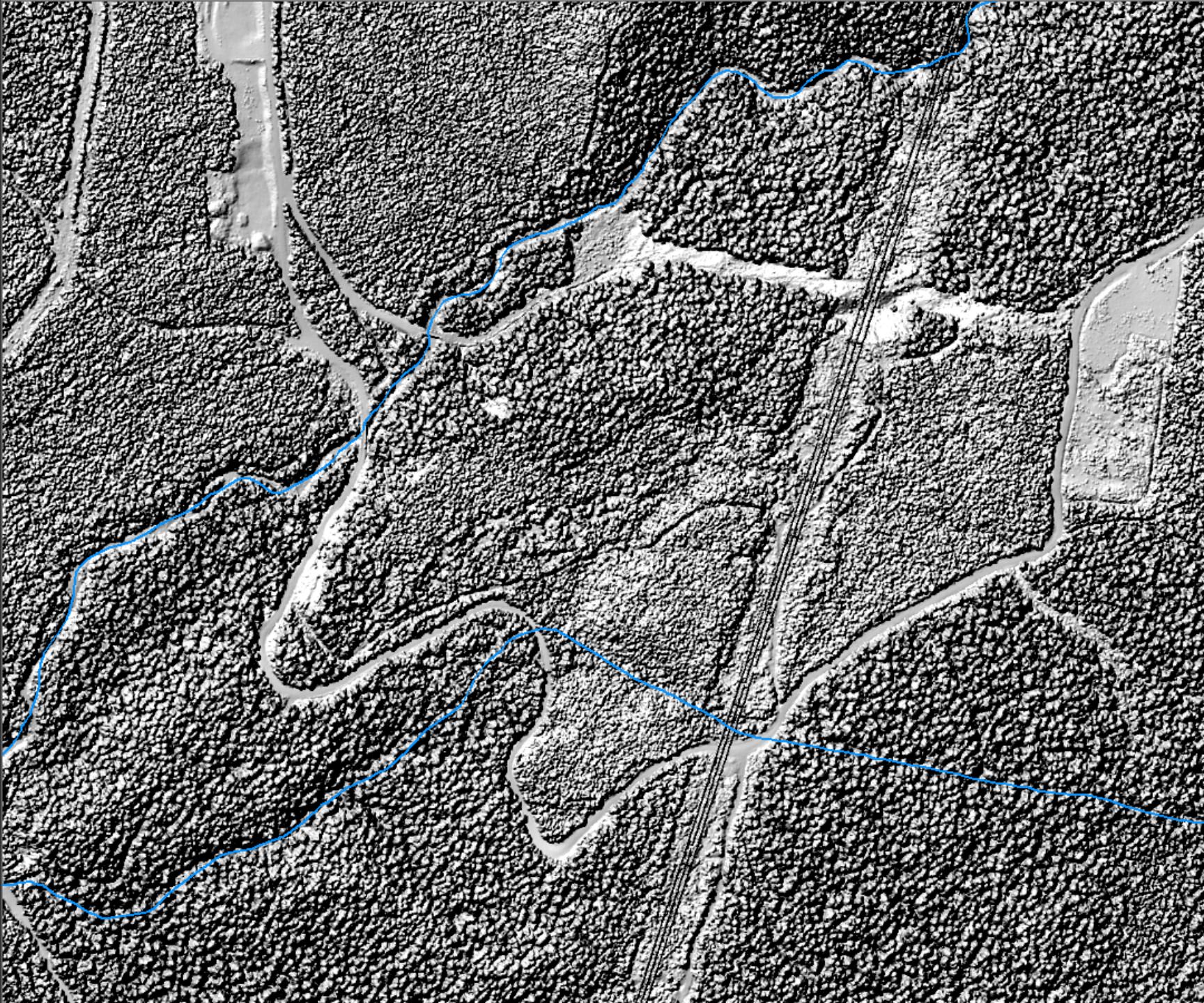
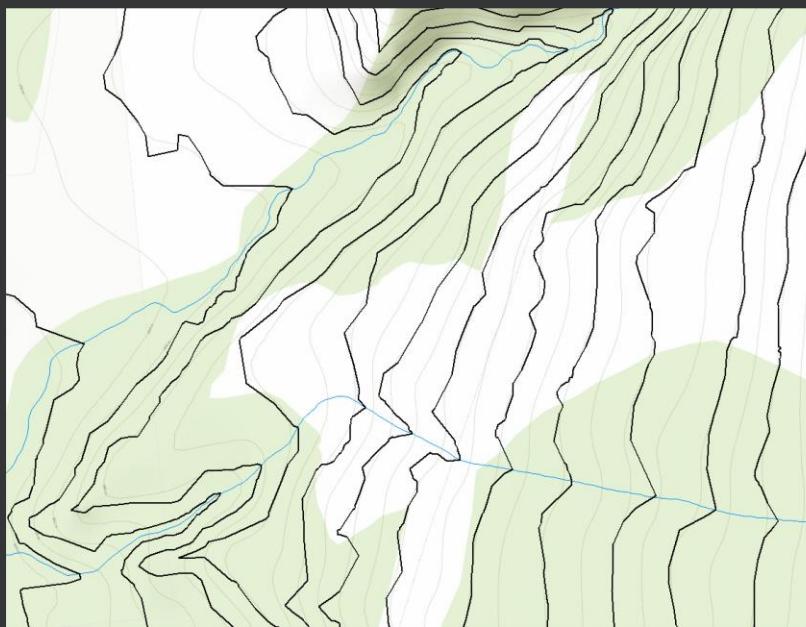
- ▶ Point cloud allows products to be created to describe terrain and vegetation
- ▶ More detailed point clouds from ground/drone scans.



# Full Feature Hillshade (DSM):

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

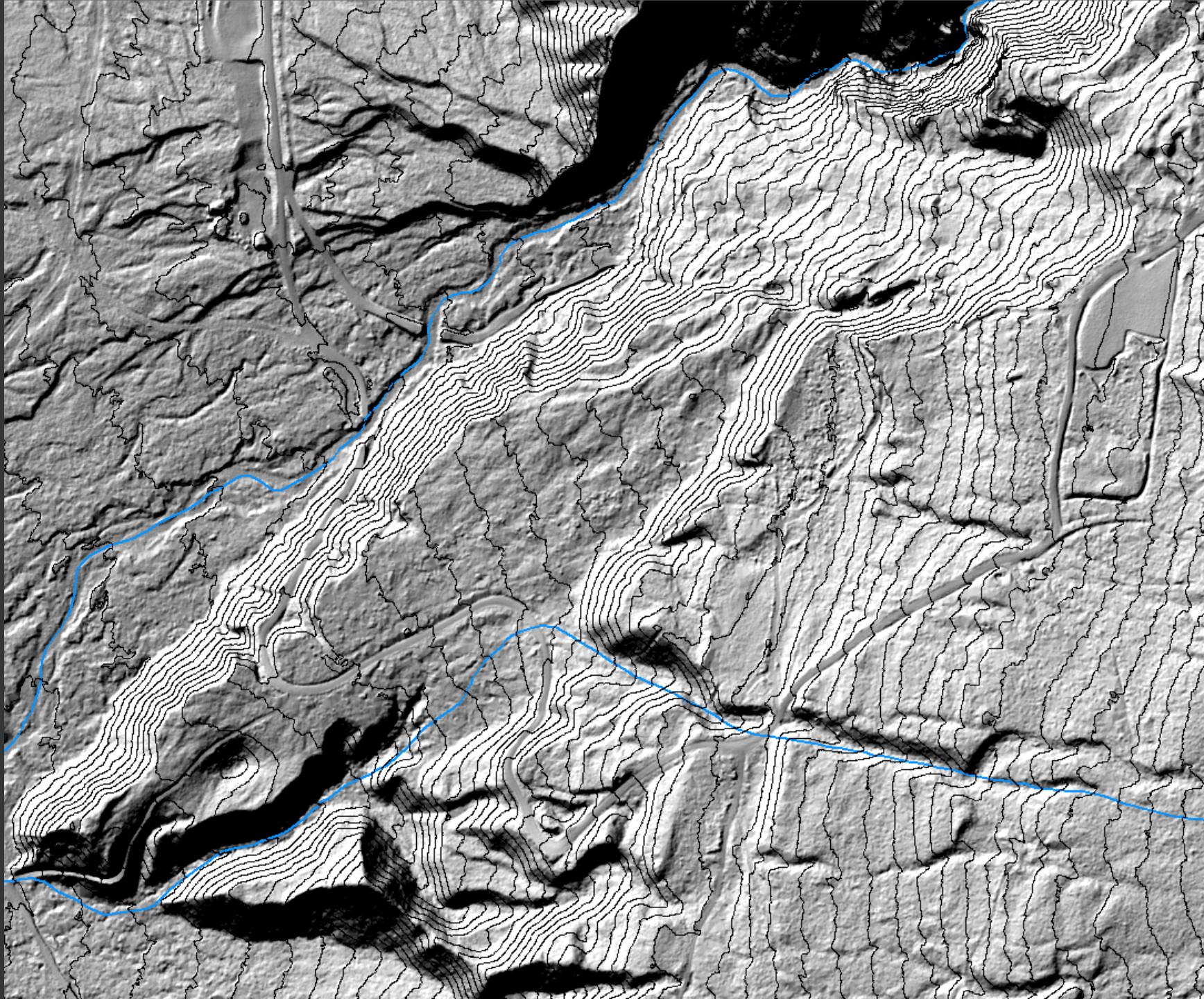
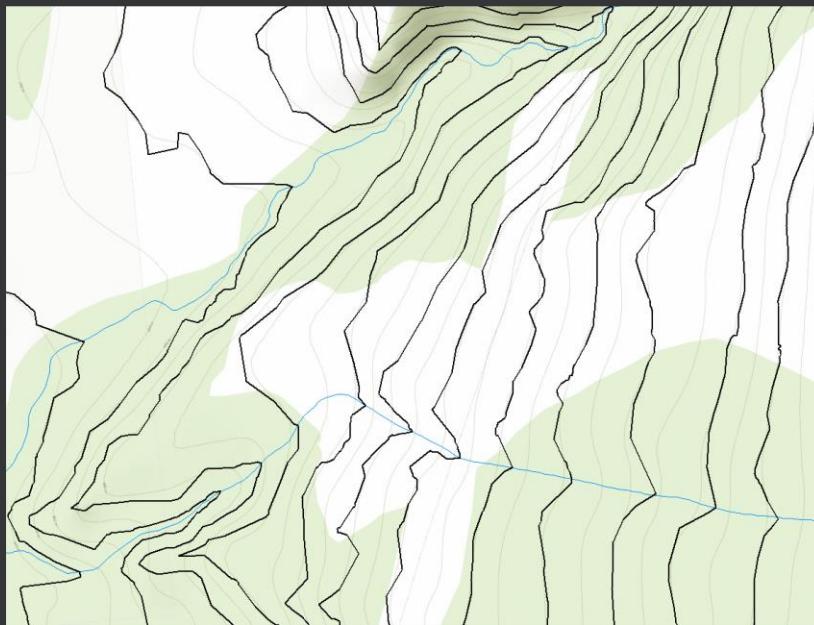
10/20m contours 1:5000



# Terrain Products:

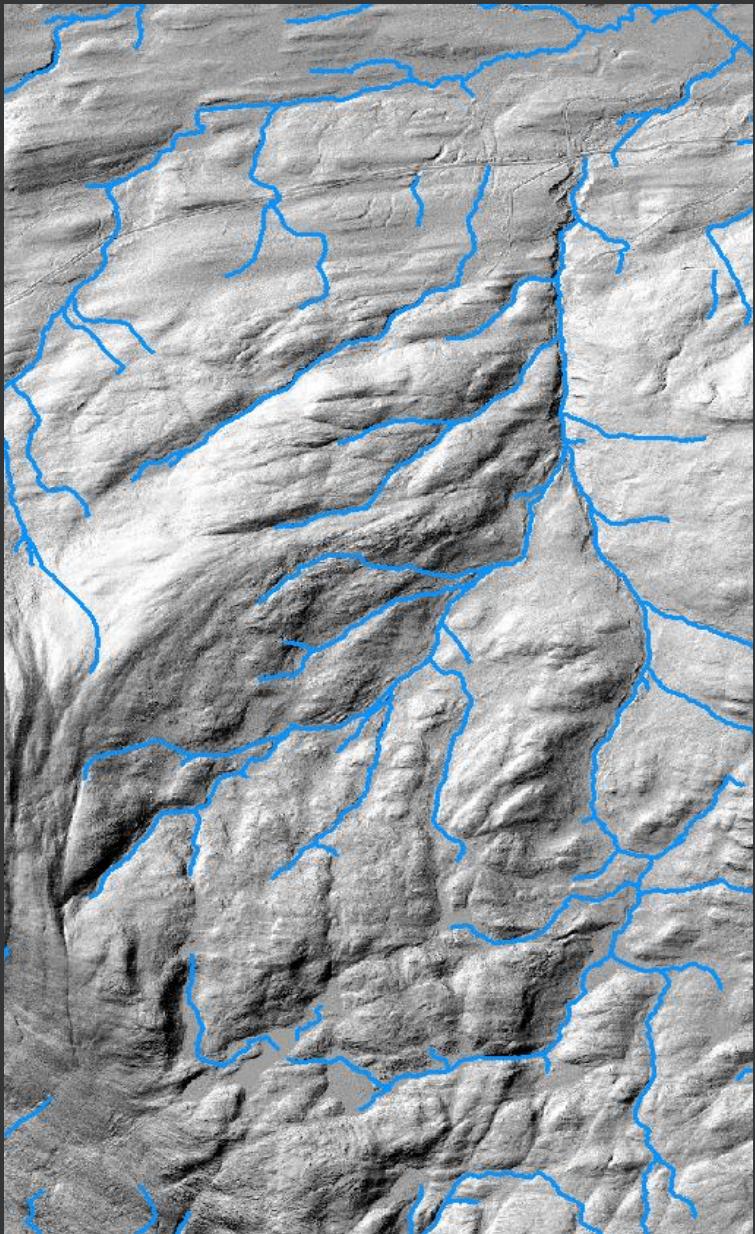
- ▶ Digital Elevation Model (DEM) (5-10 pts/m<sup>2</sup>)
- ▶ Bare Earth Hillshade
- ▶ Contours (1m, 5m)

10/20m contours (left) 1:5000

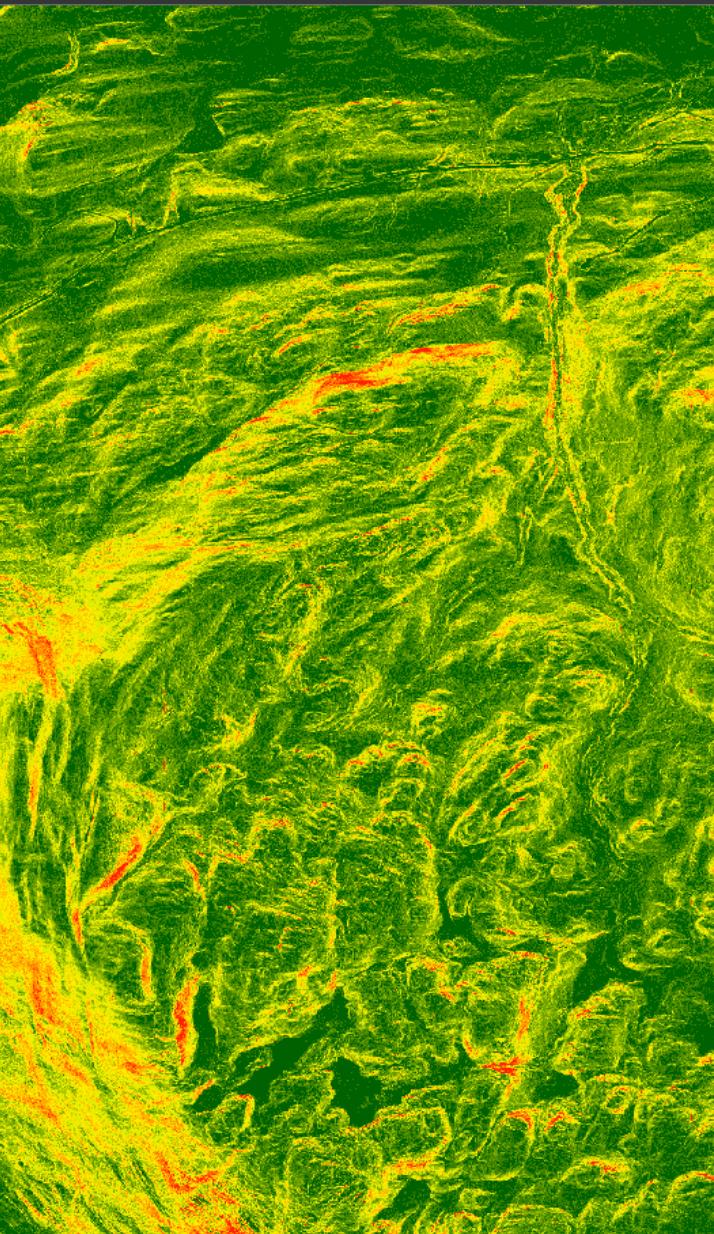


# Terrain Products

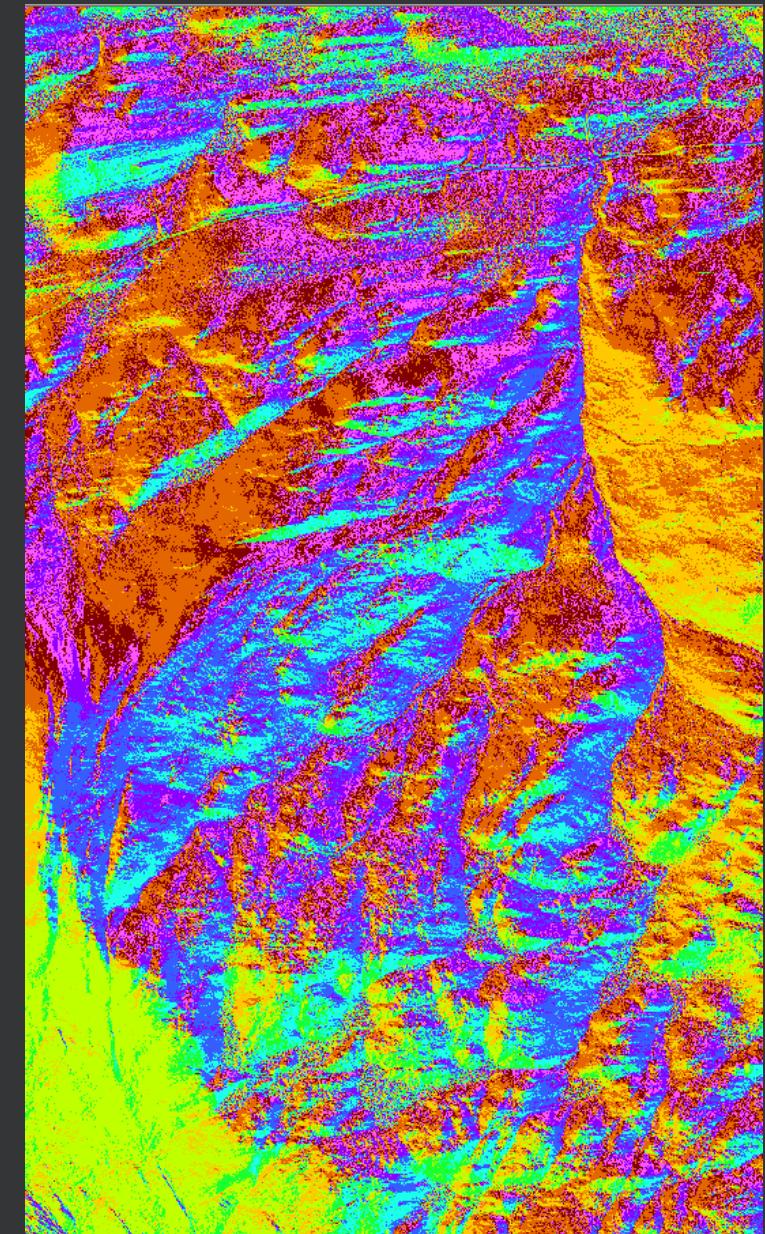
STREAMS / SLOPE THEMES / ASPECT THEMES



Streams



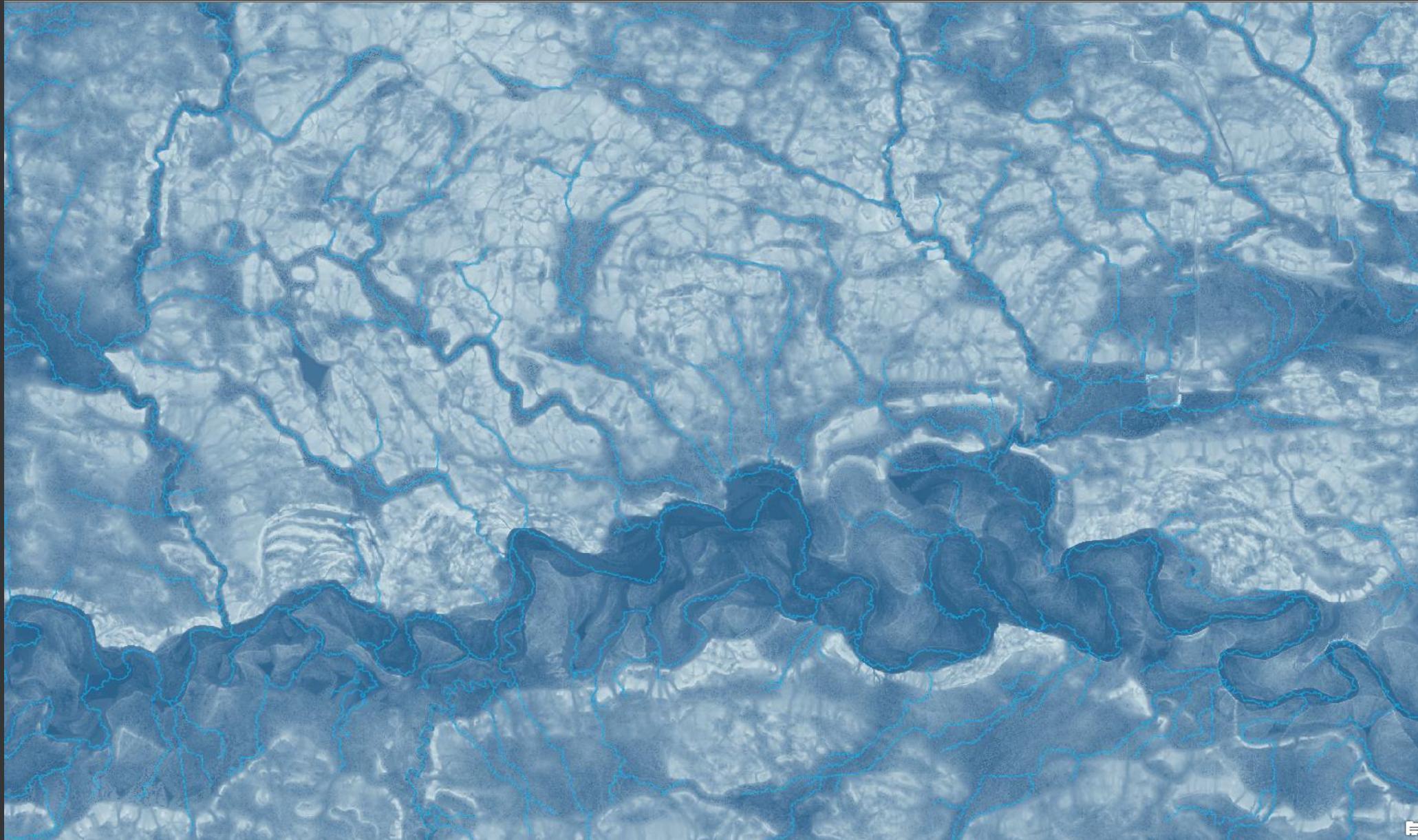
Slope (10% Classes)



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

# Terrain Products

## WETNESS INDEX / FLOW ACCUMULATION

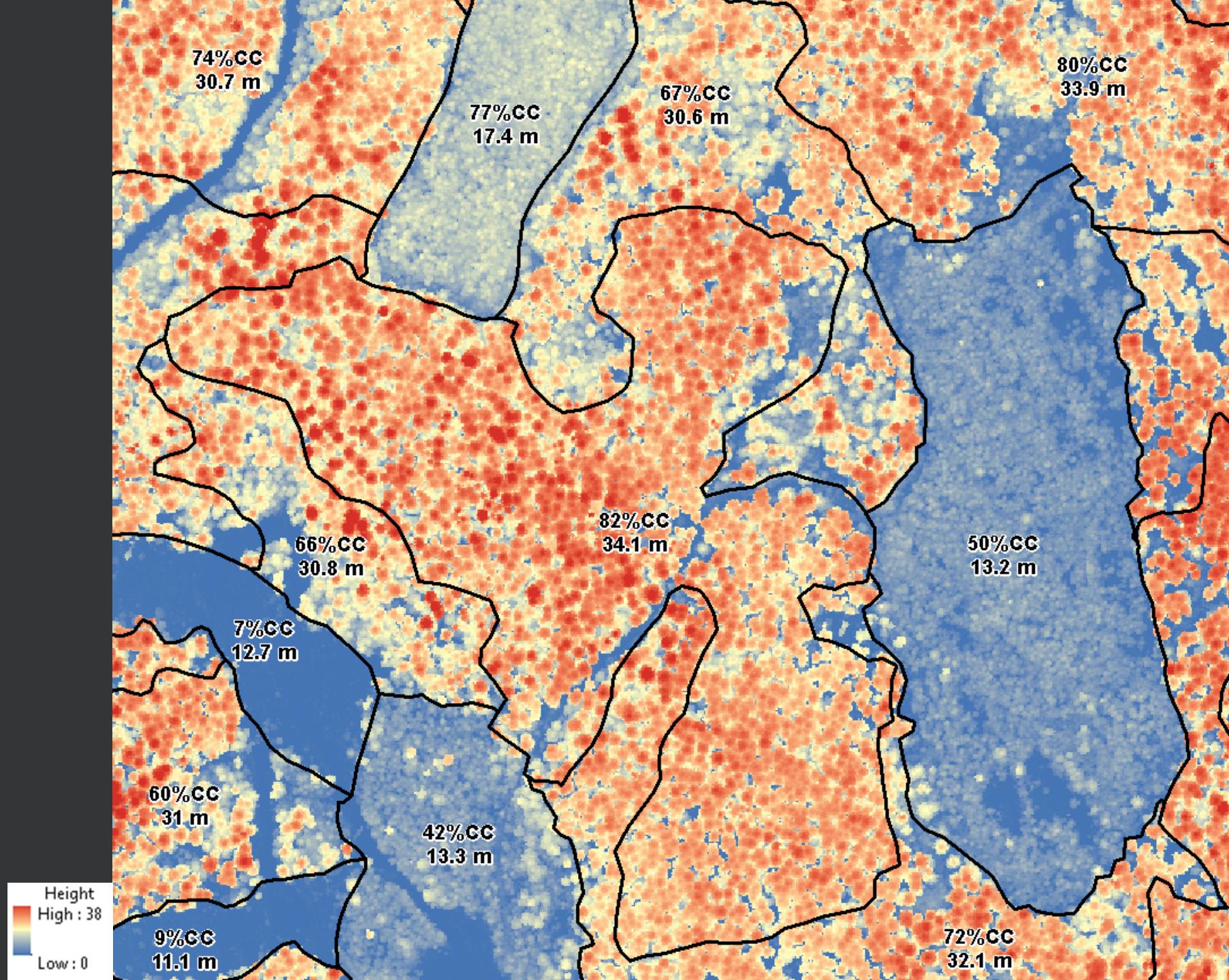


Topographic  
Wetness Index  
(2m Res)

Detailed Stream  
and Watershed  
Mapping

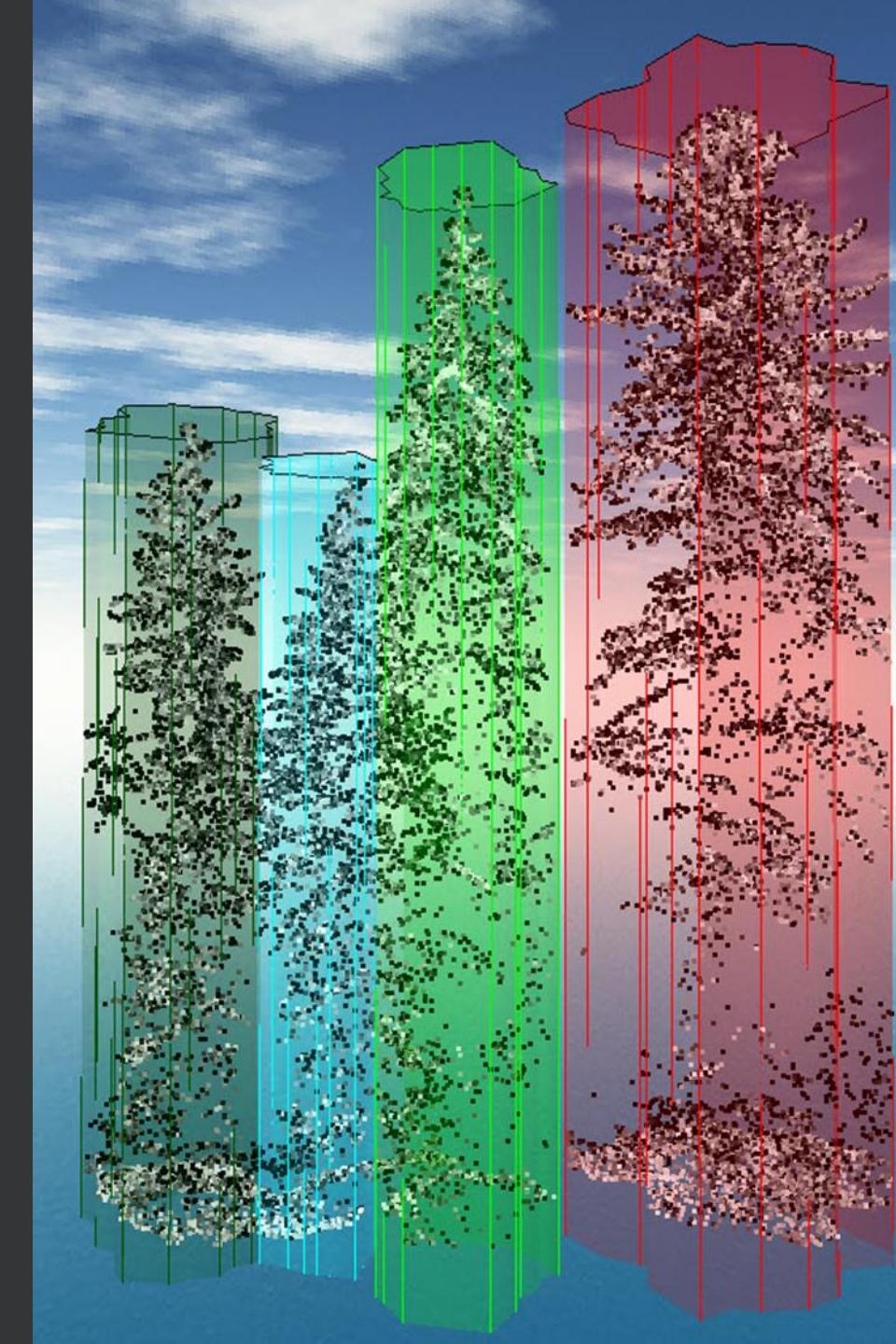
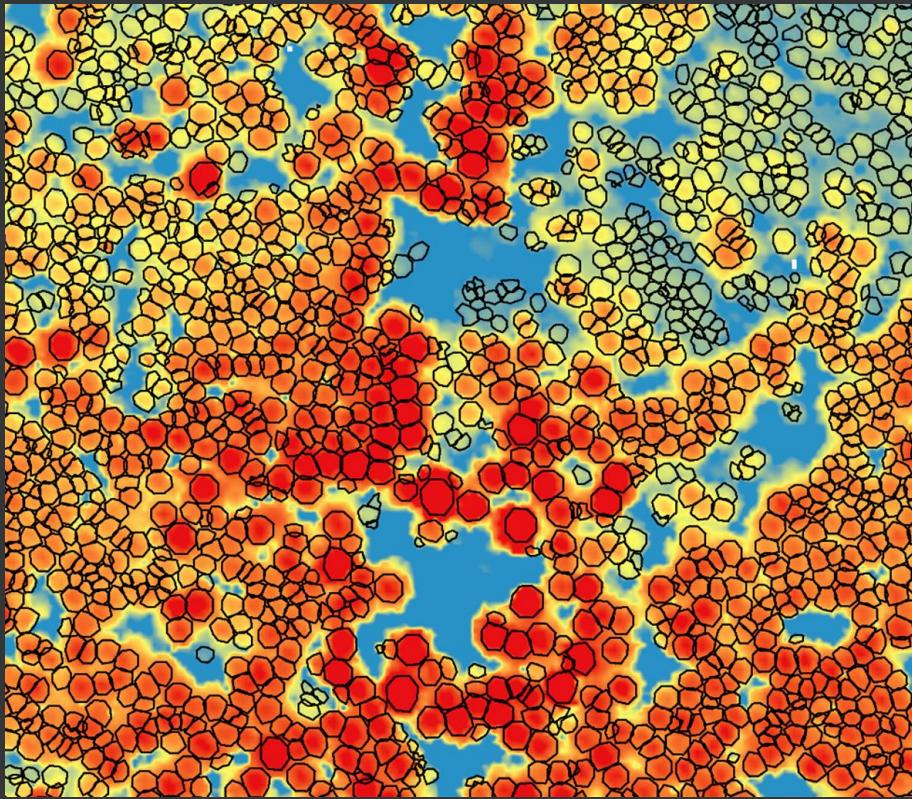
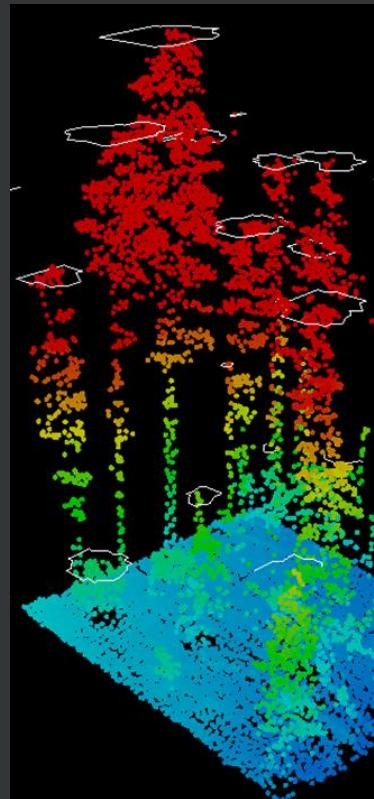
# Canopy Height Models (CHM)

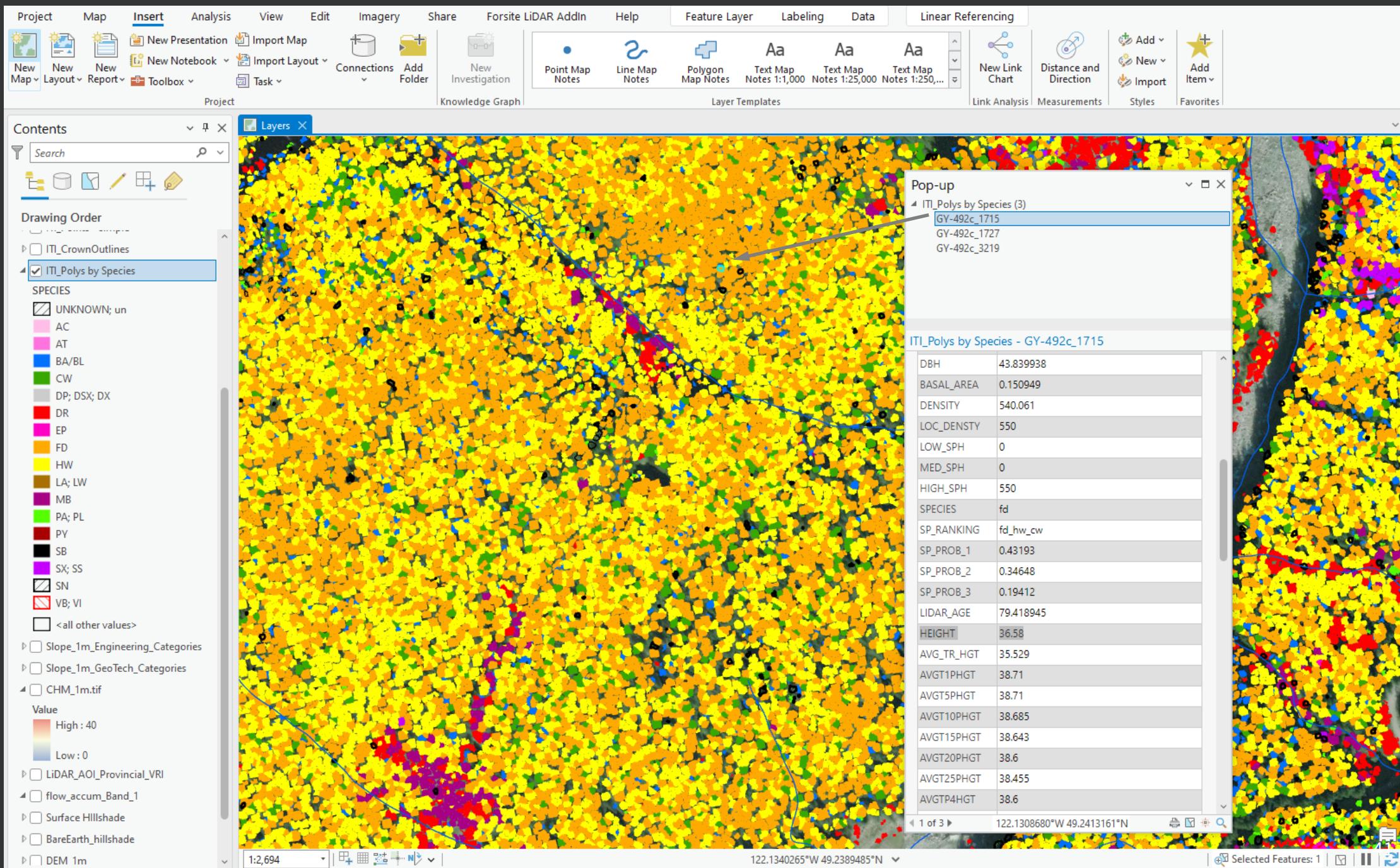
- ▶ Max Height of Vegetation in Tile (e.g. 1x 1m)
- ▶ Can Derive Stand Heights & Crown Cover %'s
- ▶ Range of circumstances require different metrics.
- ▶ Provides consistent, objective results.



# Individual Tree Inventories (ITI)

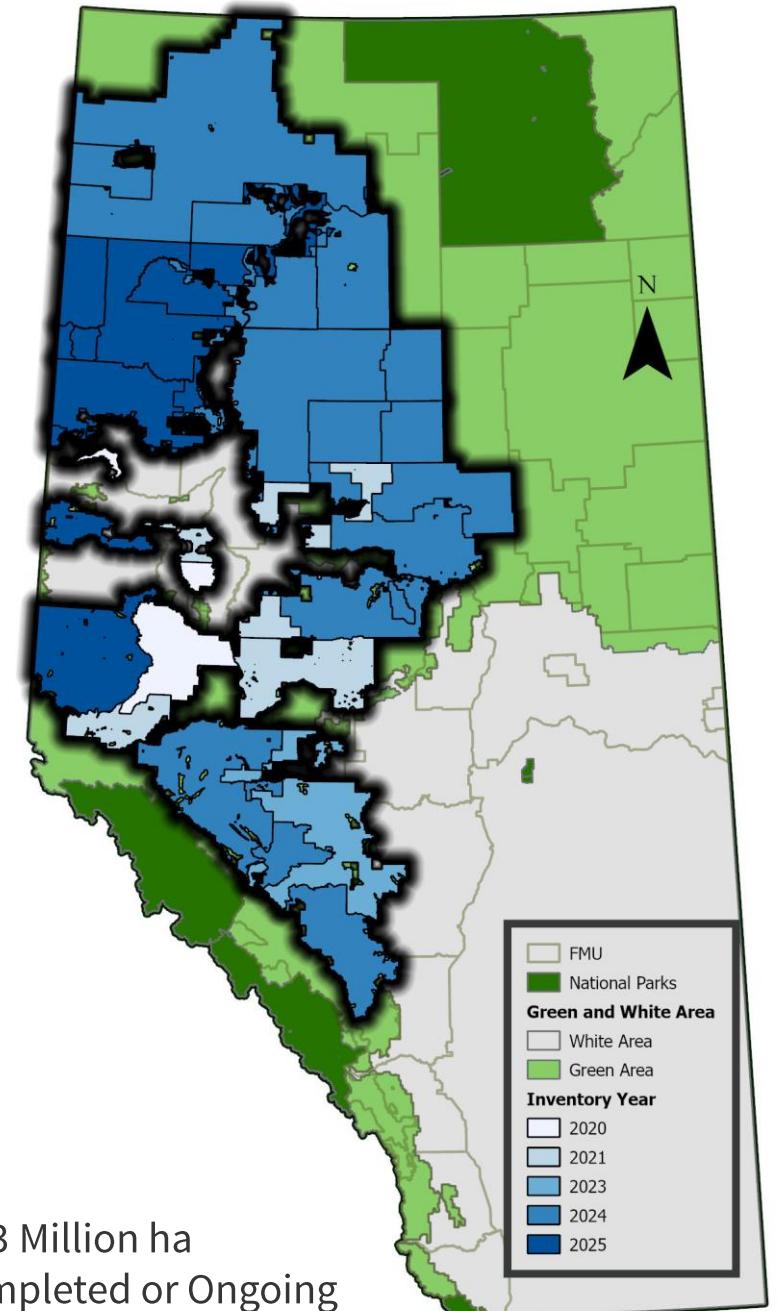
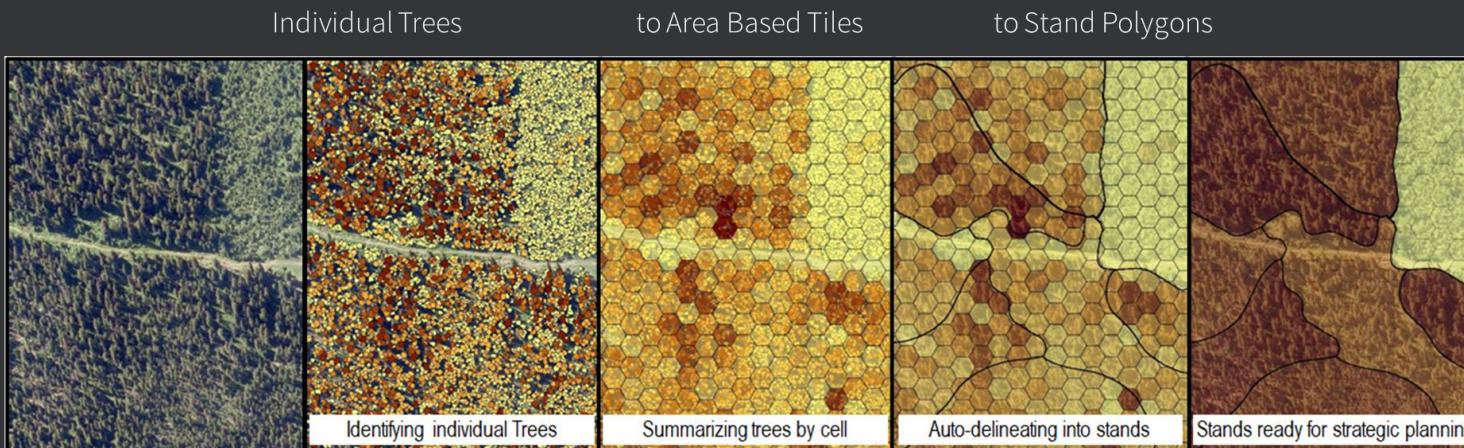
TREE LOCATIONS, HEIGHTS, SPECIES, DIAMETERS



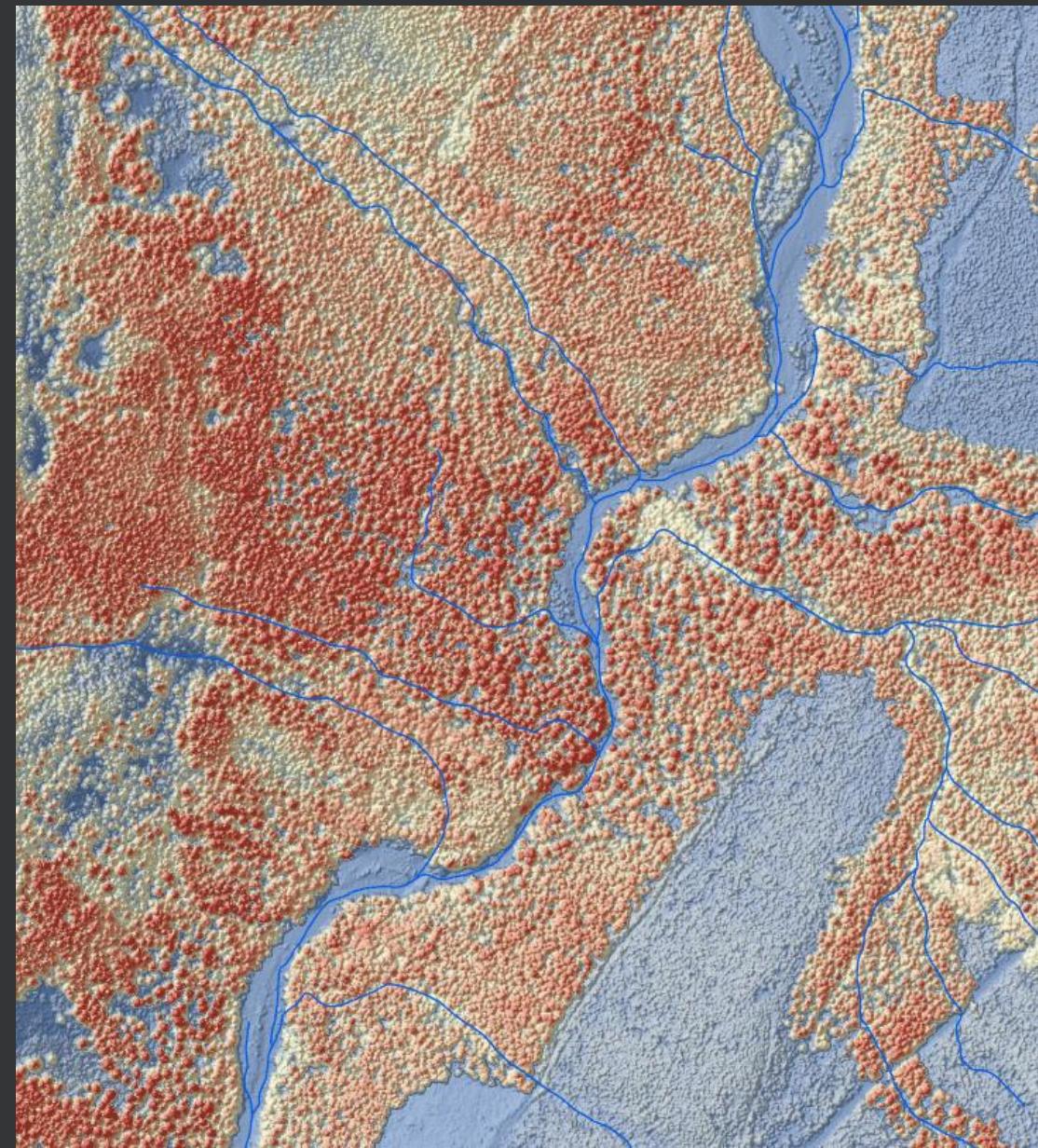
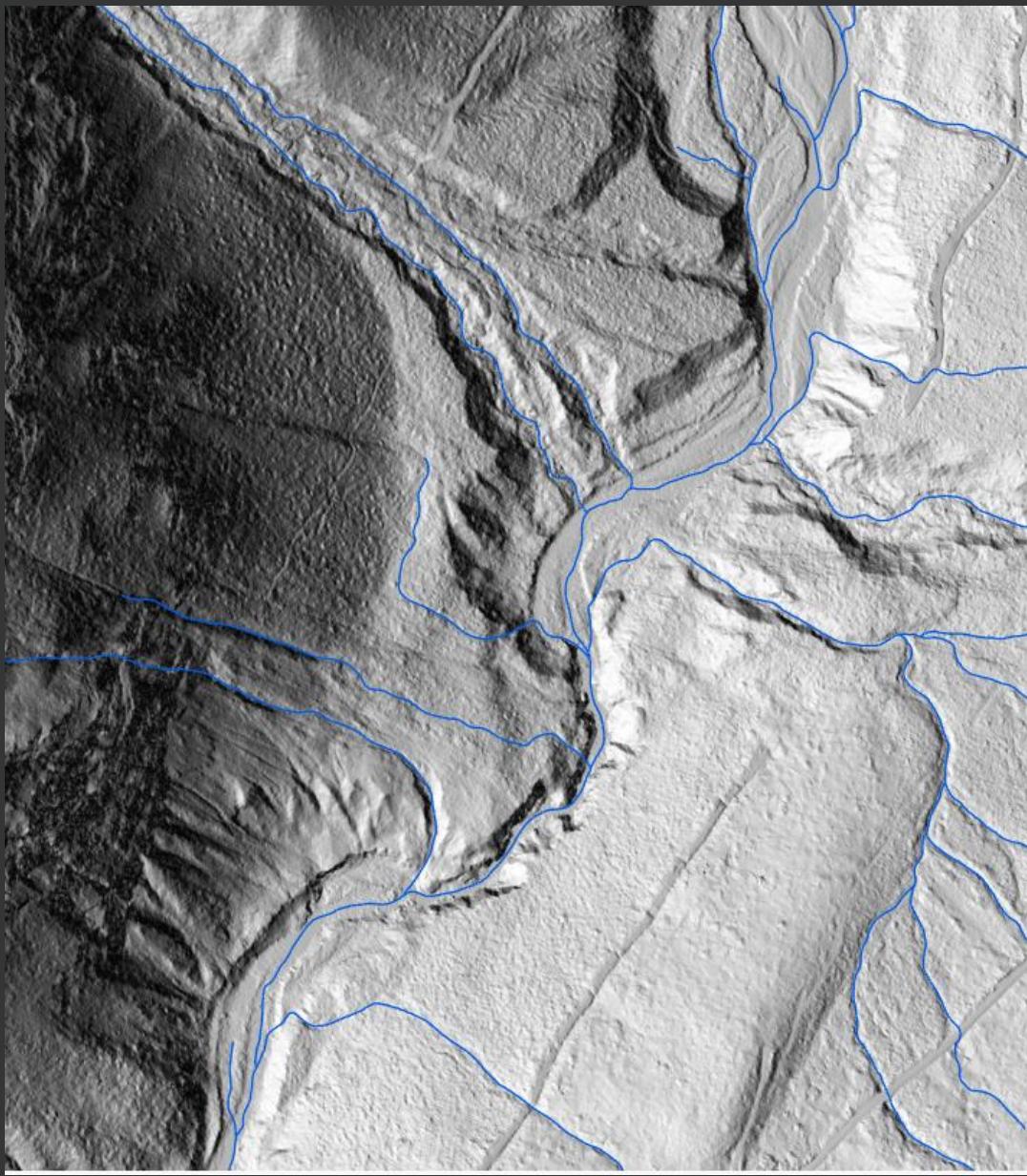


# Data Driven Forest Inventories

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



# 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

Analysis Tools

ITI HEX Deflection Line Slope Profile Road Peg Settings Slope and DLine Clear Graphics Version 3.13

Analysis Tools

Setting Version

Contents

Layers

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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

1:2,694 122.1260476°W 49.2374769°N 2215 trees, 6.7, ha 11/22/2024 2:23:52 PM

Layers

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

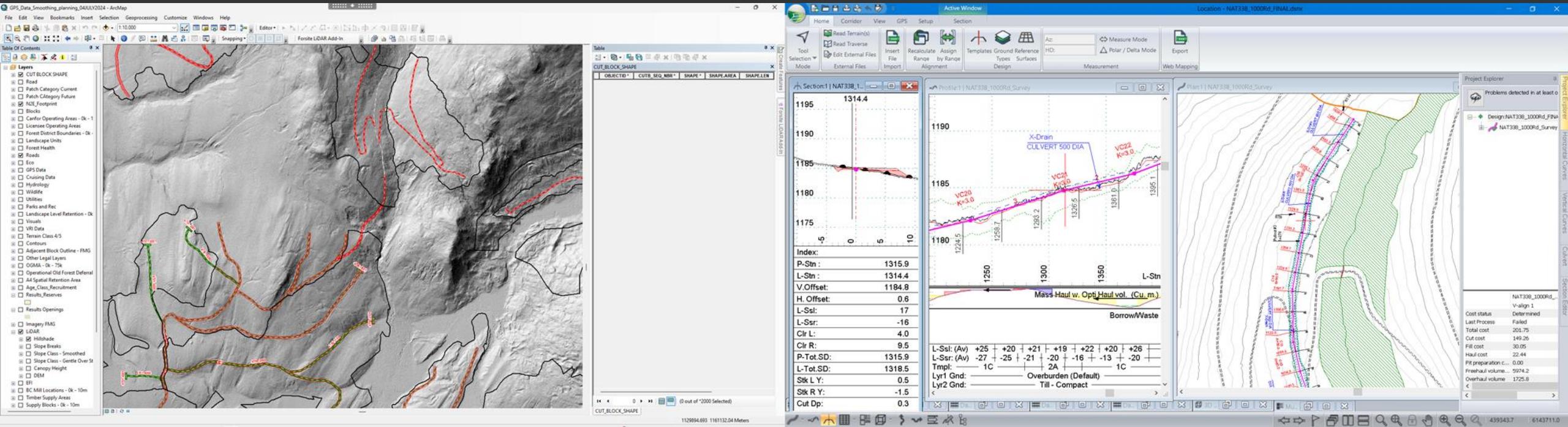
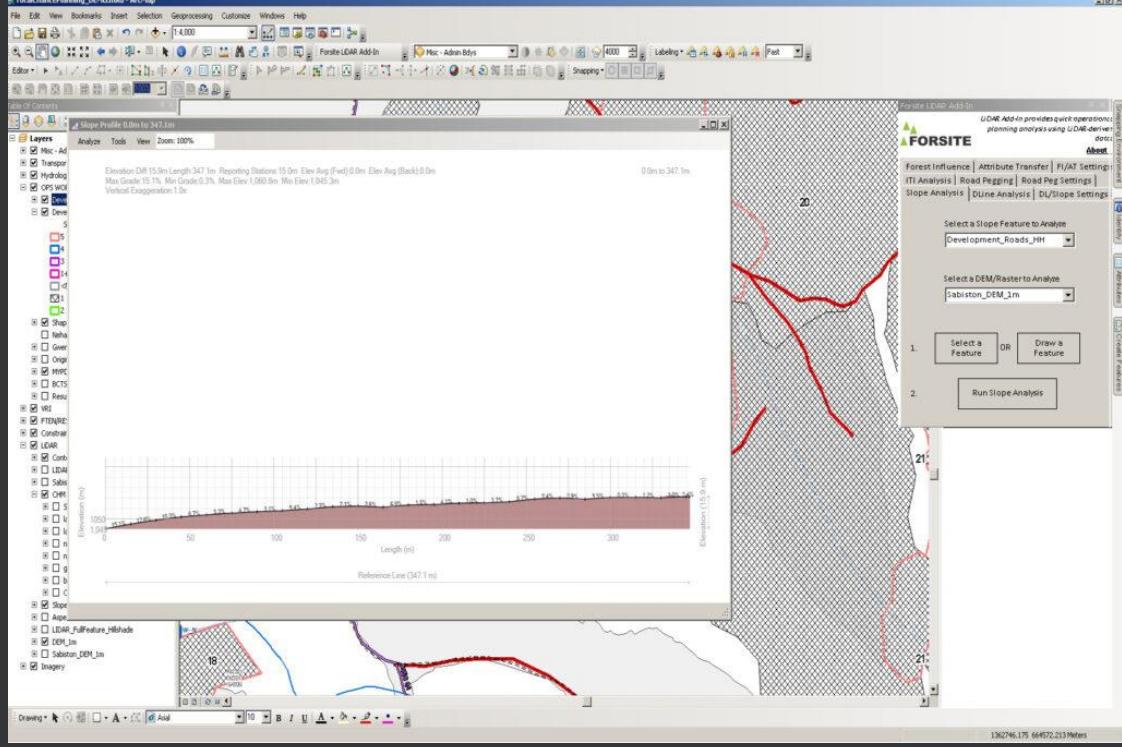
Settings Export

Tree Summary (Total Trees) Tree Summary (tph) Log Summary (Merch Volume (m<sup>3</sup>)) Log Summary (Total Logs) Mean Piece Size (m<sup>3</sup>)

Category	Statistic	Fd	Hw	Cw	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Conif Total	Decid Total	Total
Summary Overview	Gross Volume Total m <sup>3</sup>	1,013	2,984	307	517	8	4,821	8	4,829
Summary Overview	Merch Volume Total m <sup>3</sup>	975	2,885	291	496	7	4,647	7	4,654
Summary Overview	Net Volume Total m <sup>3</sup>	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 m <sup>3</sup>	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 (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	12.982	32.273	4.095	5.895	0.118			55,363

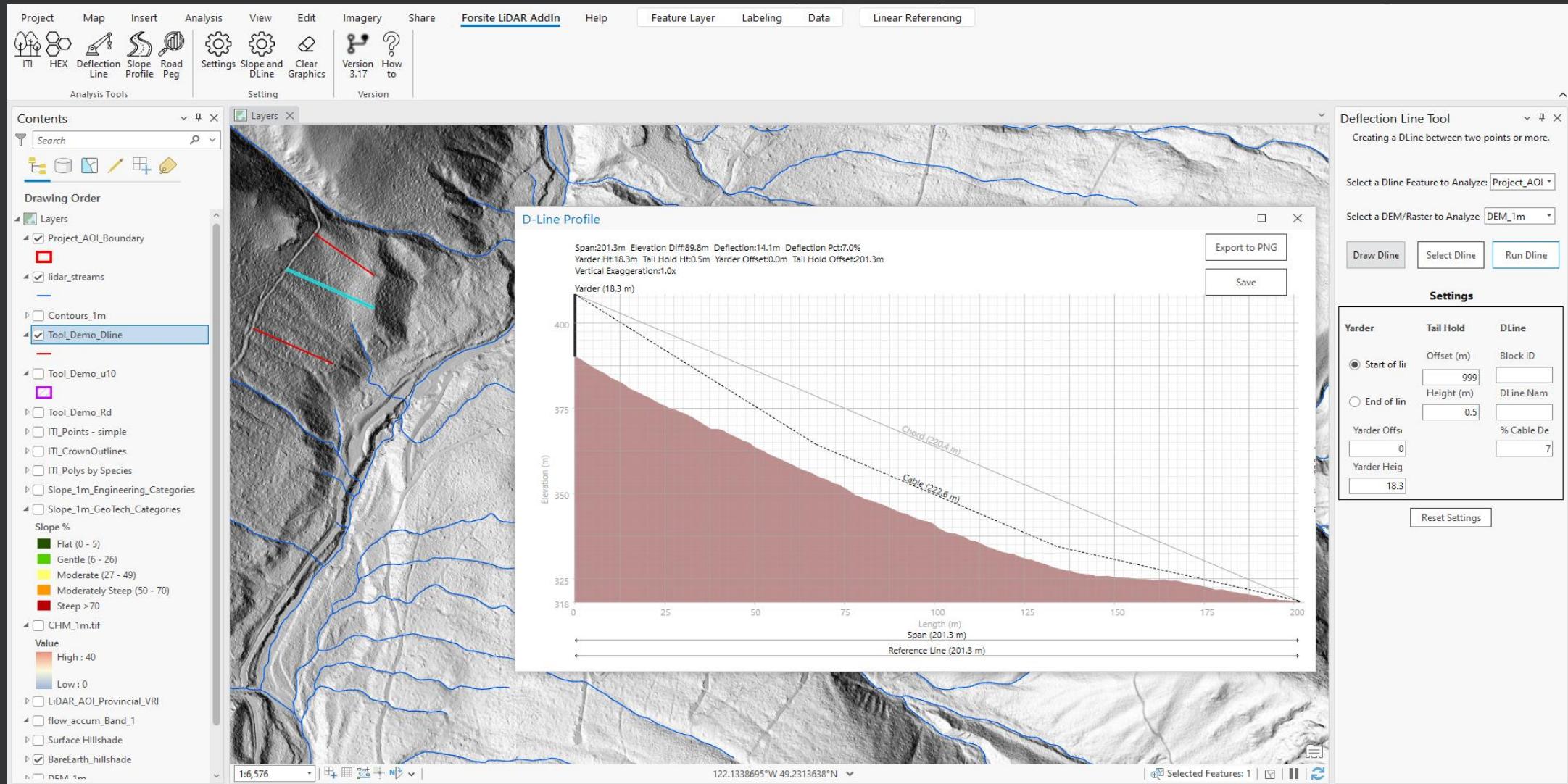
# Planning with LiDAR (ArcPro / Roadeng)

- 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



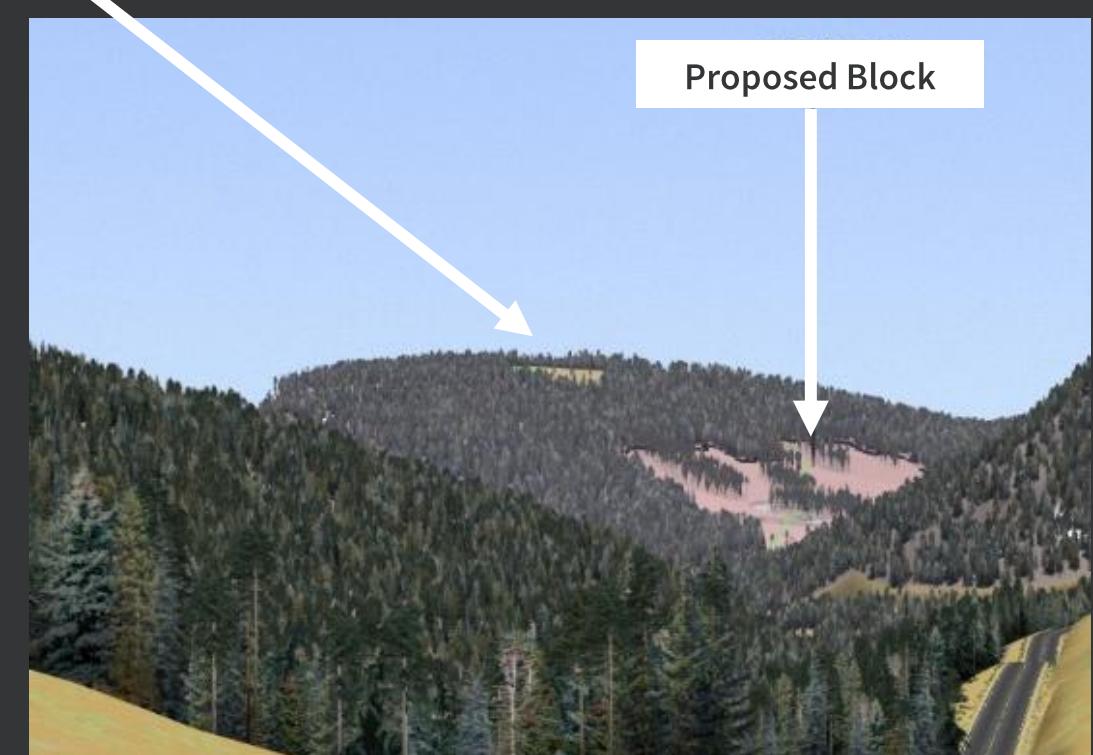
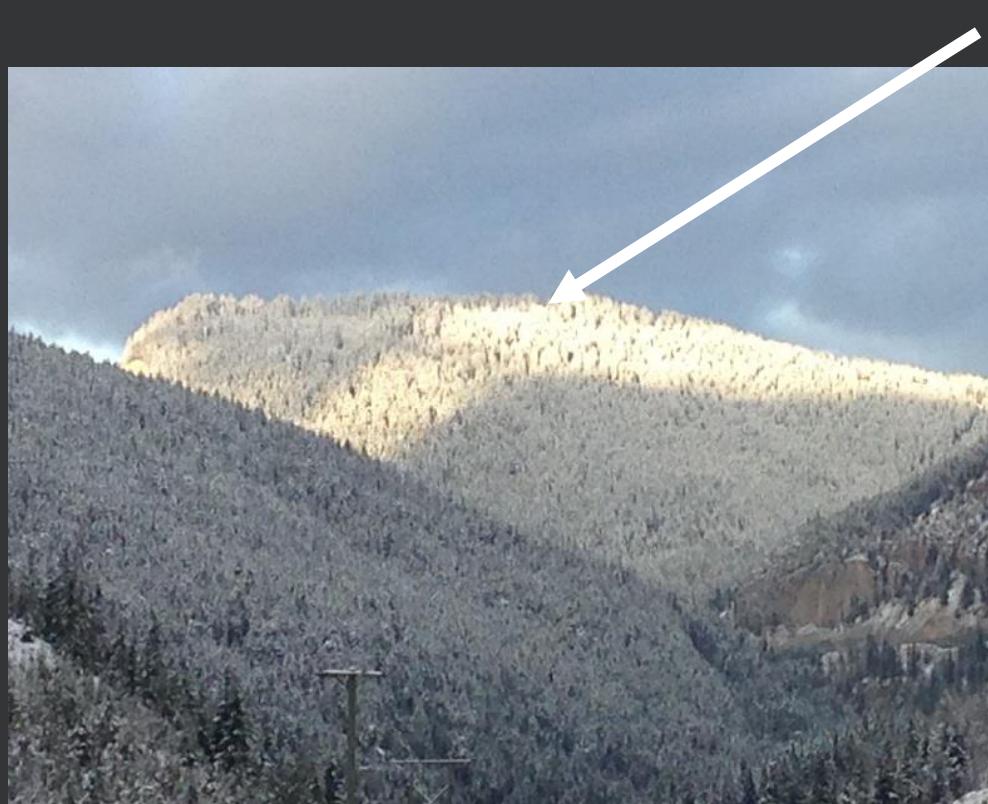
# Accurate In-Cab Maps for Equipment Operators

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



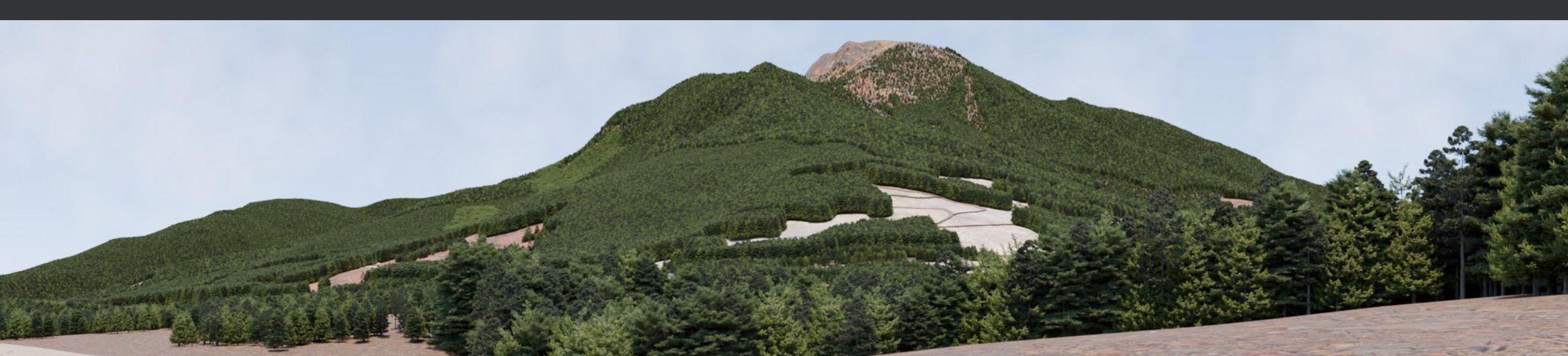
# Visual Impact Assessments

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

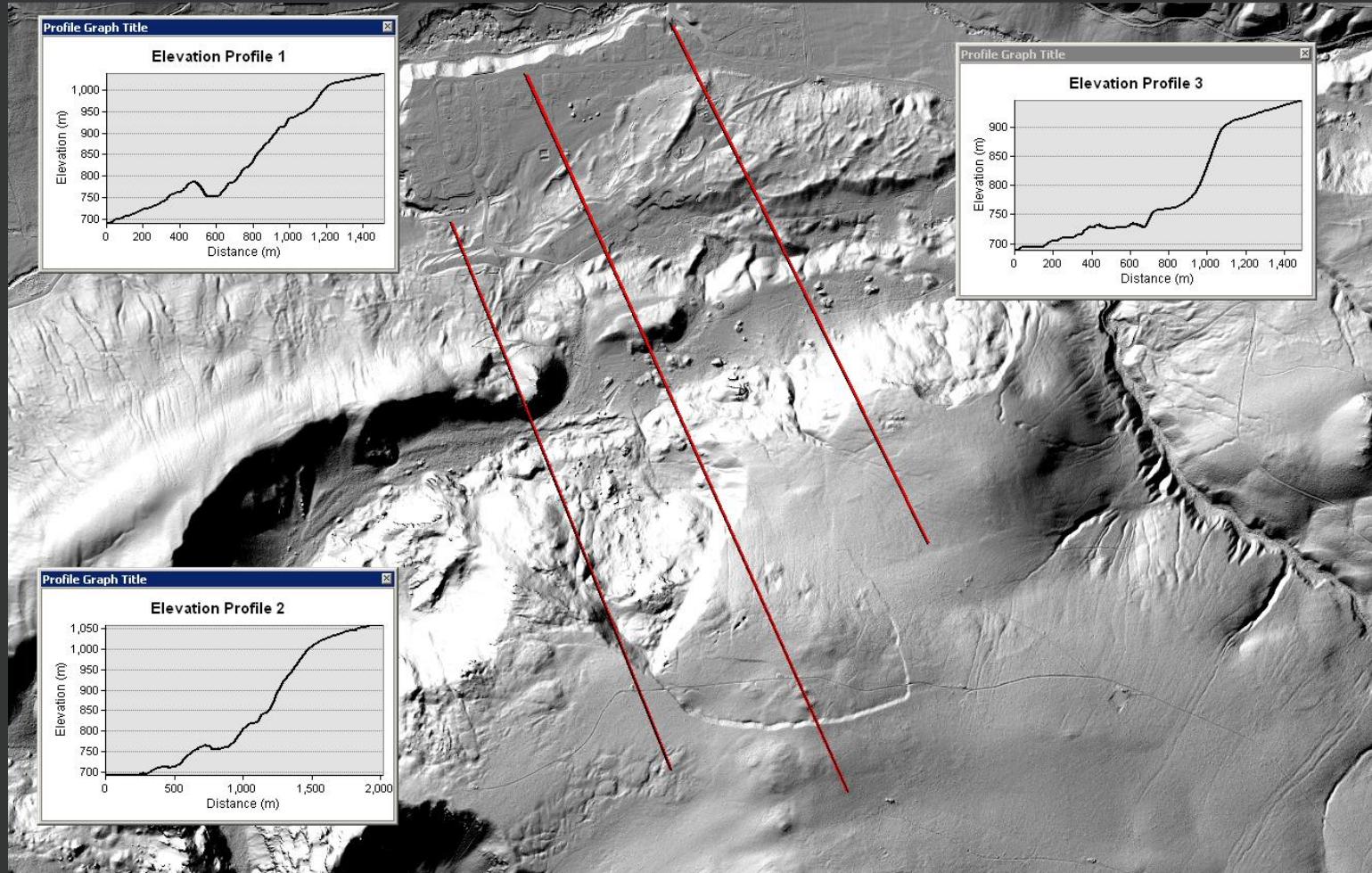
## PIT HOUSES

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



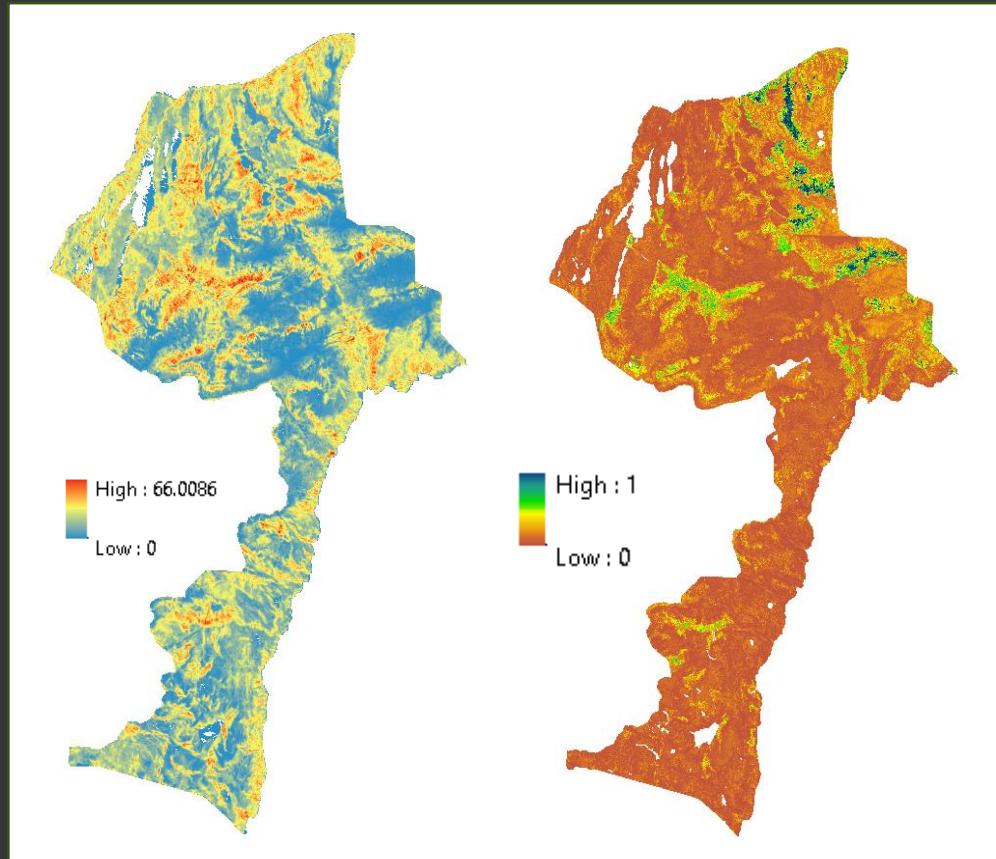
# Terrain / Avalanche Assessments

- ▶ 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

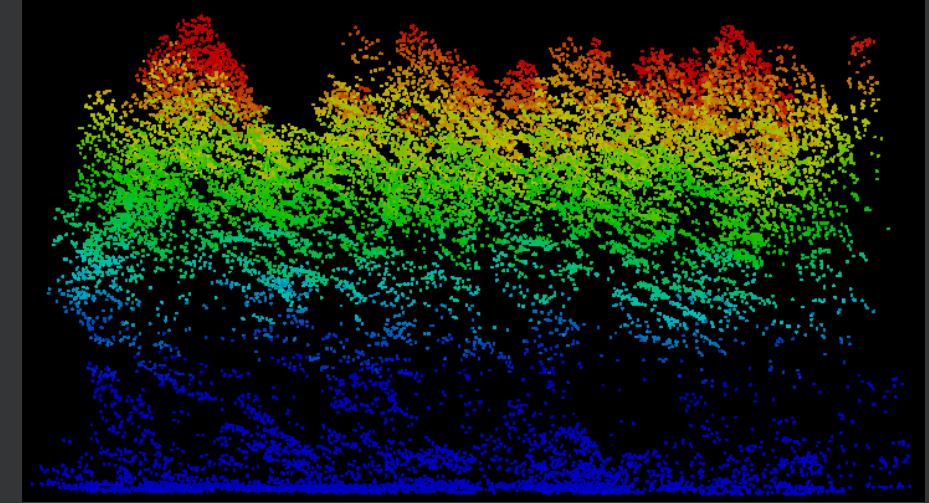


# Wildlife Habitat - Goshawks

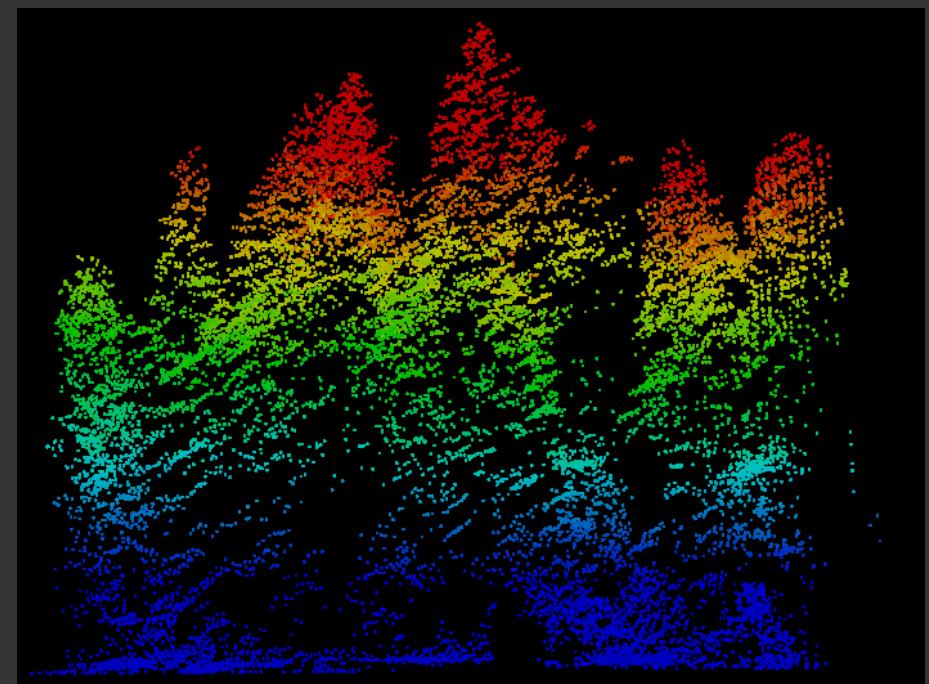
VANCOUVER ISLAND



Low Rank  
Habitat



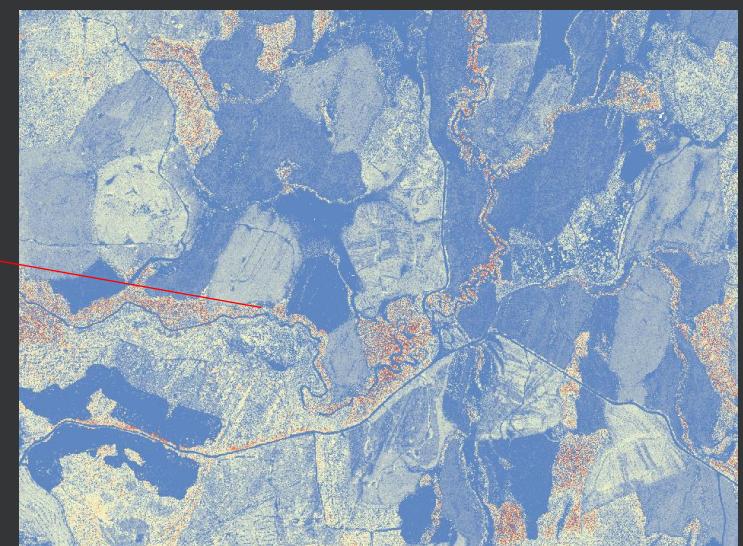
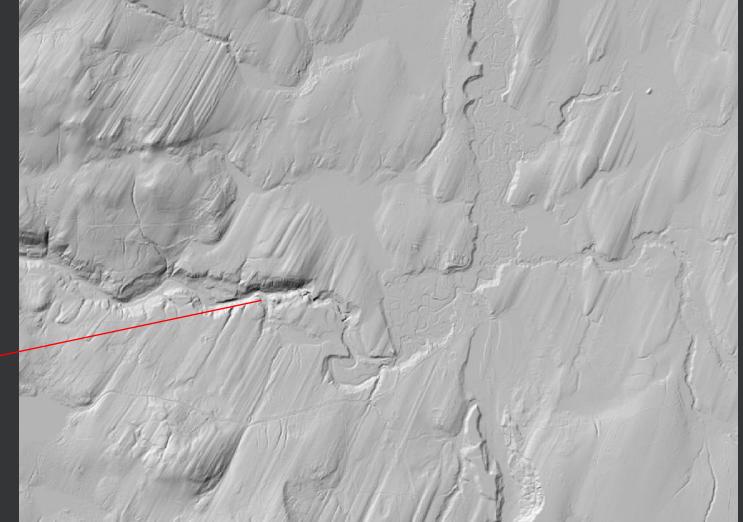
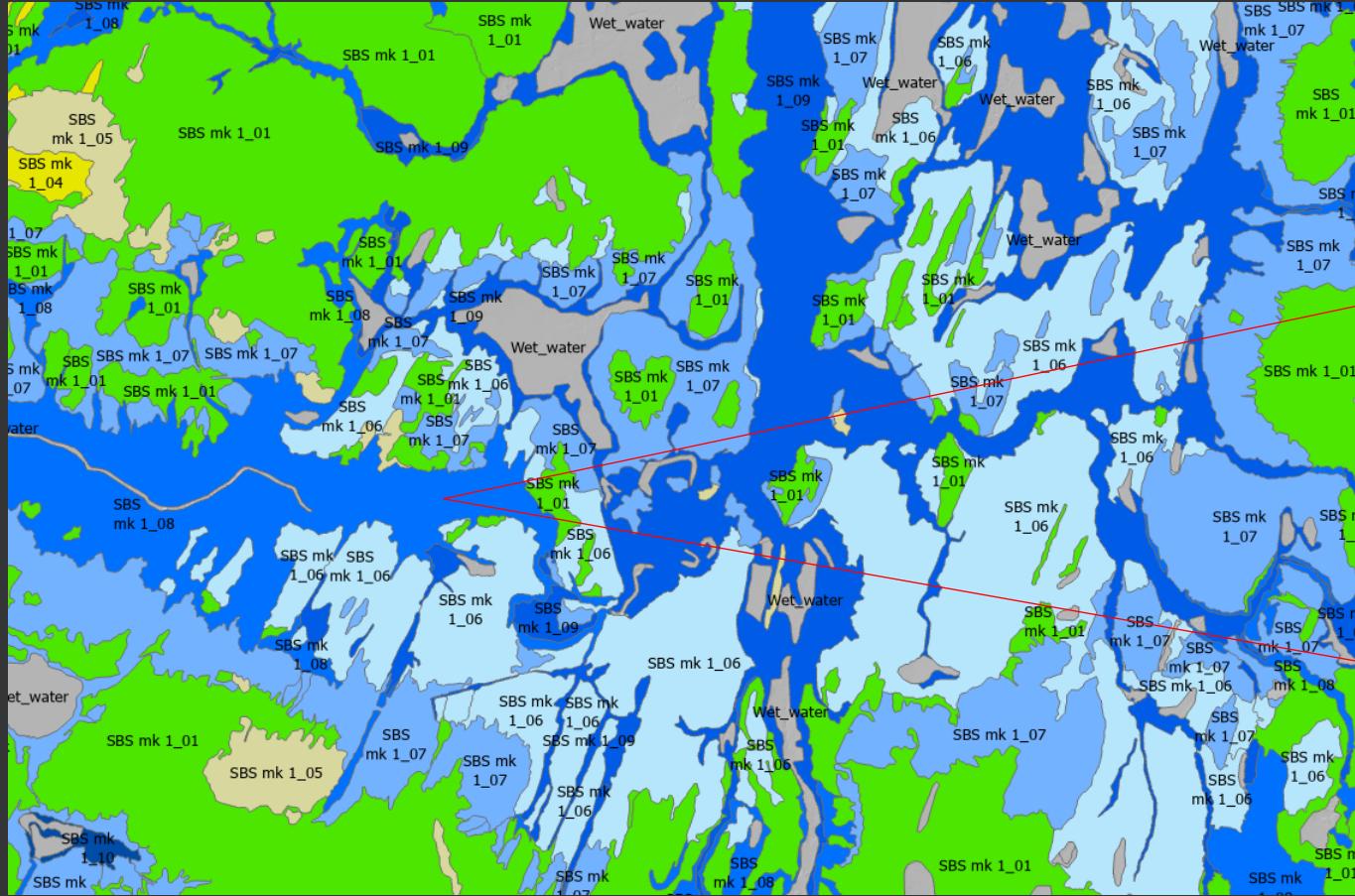
High Rank  
Habitat



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

# Predictive Ecosystem Mapping (Site Level)

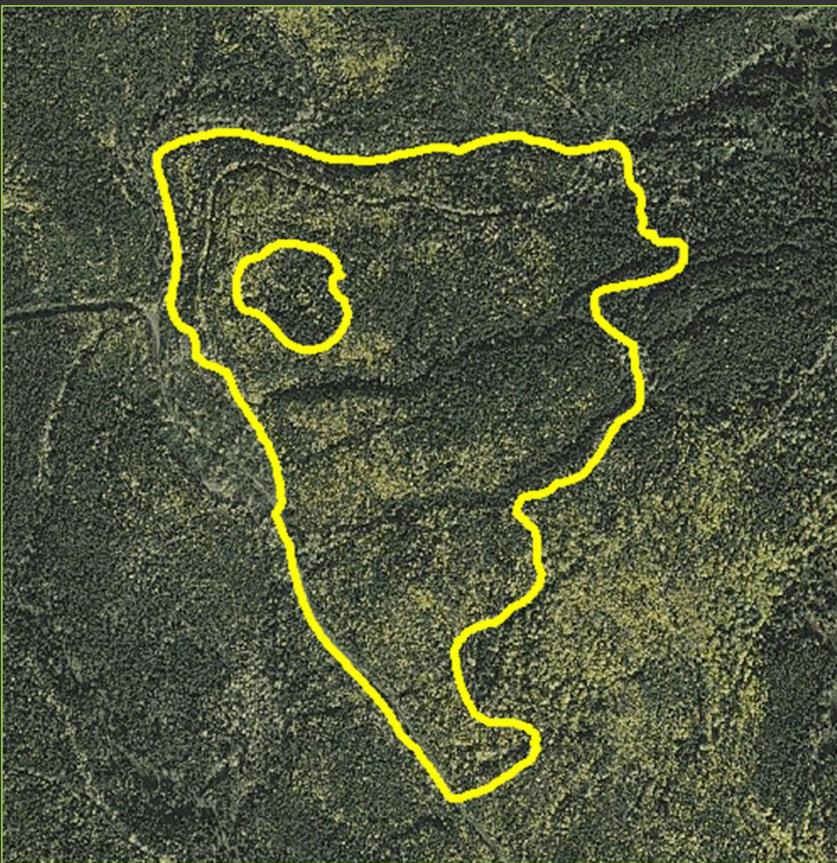
Fine resolution (1x1m) terrain and vegetation data means we can better predict site level ecotypes (site series)



# Commercial Thinning – More Efficient Planning

## Detailed Initial Planning from the Office

- Target stands: 35-45 yrs old, BA > 33 m<sup>2</sup> BA (target to leave 20 m<sup>2</sup>)



Individual Tree Analysis Spp Comp: BI56 Sx25 Ep14 Hw2 Other Decid1 Other Conifer1 Sb1

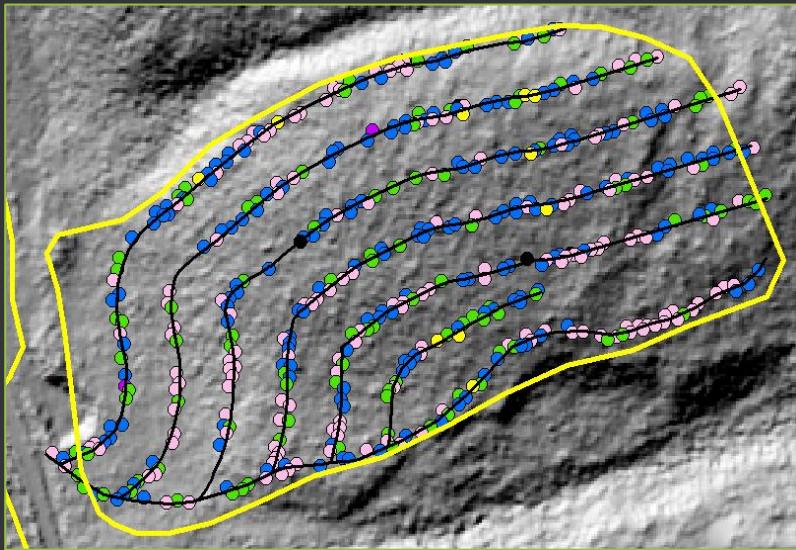
Settings Export

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 (m <sup>2</sup> /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: Bl47 Ep27 Sx23 Other Decid1 Sb1 Hw1 Other Conifer0

Settings Export

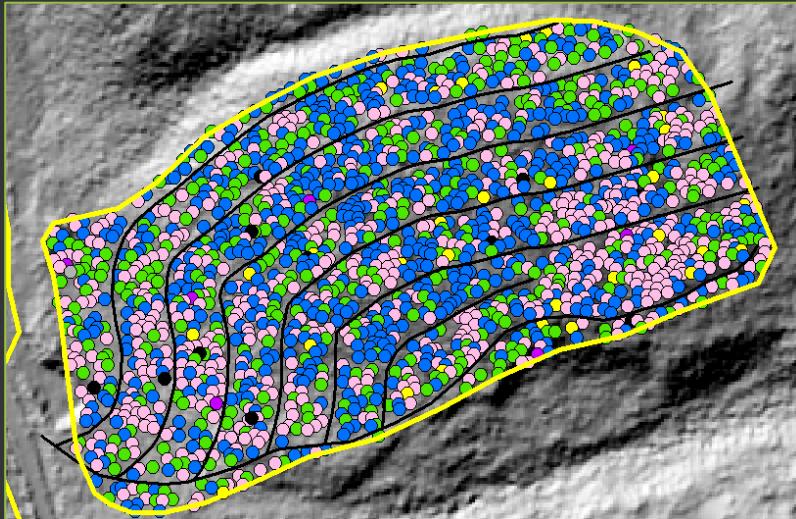
Tree Summary (Total Trees) Tree Summary (tph) Log Summary (Merch Volume (m3)) Log Summary (Total Logs) Mean Piece Size (m3)

Category	Statistic	Ep	Bl	Fd	Hw	Sb	Sx	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Total
<b>Summary Overview</b>										
Gross Volume Total (m3)	40.8	68.1	0.0	2.0	1.0	32.2	0.4	2.6	147.0	
Merch Volume Total (m3)	36.1	61.9	0.0	0.8	0.9	28.1	0.3	2.4	130.6	
Net Volume Total (m3)	32.5	55.9	0.0	0.7	0.9	27.0	0.3	1.7	119.0	
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	0.0	2.0
<= 15 m	19.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	43.0
<= 20 m	128.0	134.0	0.0	5.0	3.0	77.0	1.0	7.0	355.0	
<= 25 m	3.0	38.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.0	58.0	
<= 30 m	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
> 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	0.0
<= 17.5 cm	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	16.0
<= 22.5 cm	76.0	55.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	43.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	182.0
> 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 (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.2

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

Removed from  
RoW's:  
~ 6.2 m<sup>2</sup>/ha

# STEMS REMAINING



Individual Tree Analysis Spp Comp: Bl48 Ep27 Sx22 Other Decid2 Sb1 Hw0 Other Conifer0

Settings Export

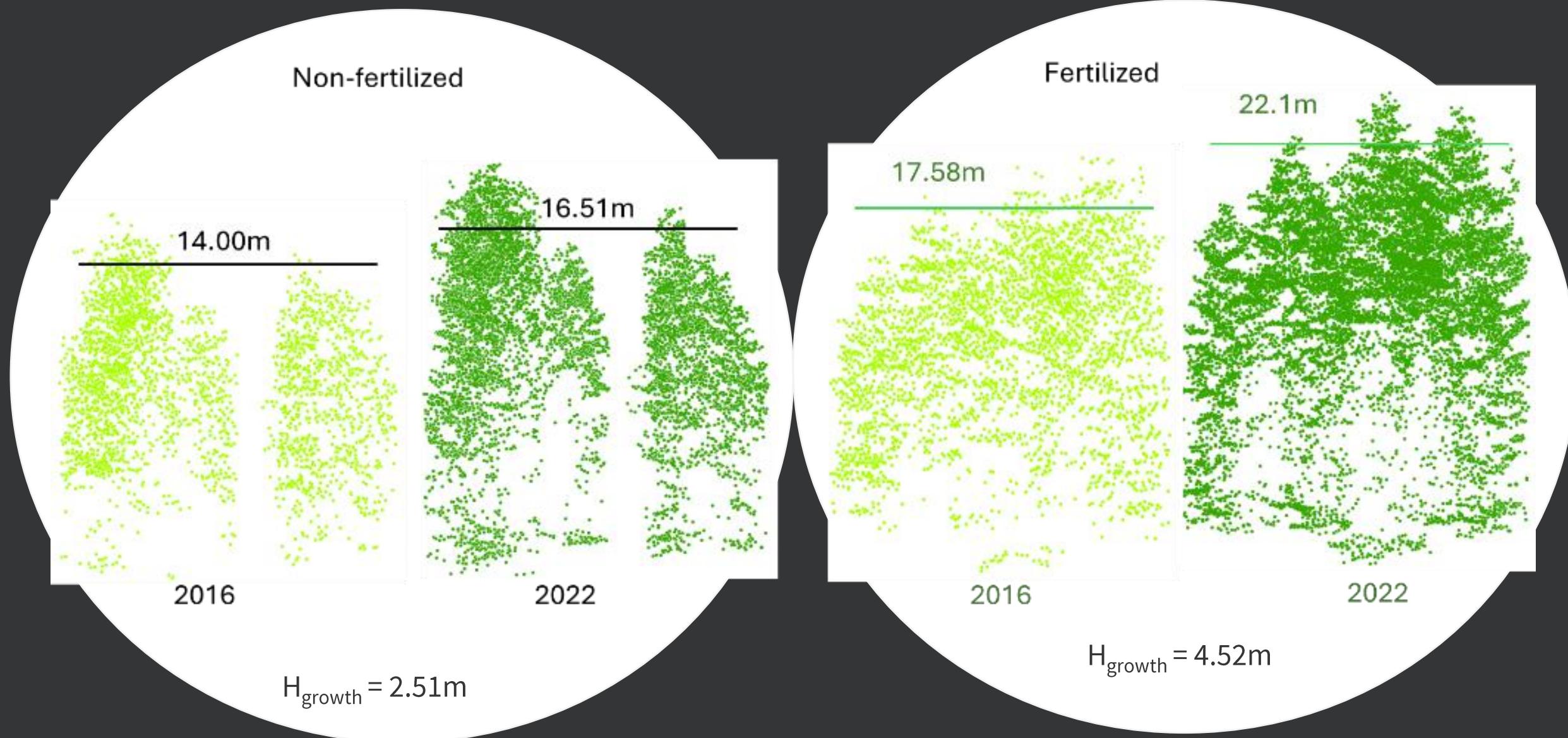
Tree Summary (Total Trees) Tree Summary (tph) Log Summary (Merch Volume (m3)) Log Summary (Total Logs) Mean Piece Size (m3)

Category	Statistic	Ep	Bl	Fd	Hw	Sb	Sx	Other Conifer	Other Decid	Total
<b>Summary Overview</b>										
Gross Volume Total (m3)	157.8	275.3	0.0	5.8	2.9	125.0	1.7	18.0	586.5	
Merch Volume Total (m3)	139.6	251.8	0.0	2.2	2.6	108.2	1.5	16.4	522.2	
Net Volume Total (m3)	125.8	227.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	103.9	1.4	11.6	474.1	
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	0.0	6.0
<= 15 m	87.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	59.0	4.0	12.0	192.0	
<= 20 m	499.0	516.0	0.0	16.0	6.0	326.0	2.0	36.0	1,401.0	
<= 25 m	4.0	160.0	0.0	14.0	1.0	31.0	1.0	5.0	216.0	
<= 30 m	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
> 30 m	0.0	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	0.0	2.0
<= 17.5 cm	0.0	3.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	25.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
<= 22.5 cm	281.0	197.0	0.0	9.0	5.0	221.0	3.0	12.0	728.0	
> 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 (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)	7.6	10.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.9	0.9	25.0

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

Remaining after 4m  
trails cut:  
~ 25.0 m<sup>2</sup>/ha

## MATCHING WESTERN CEDAR TREES

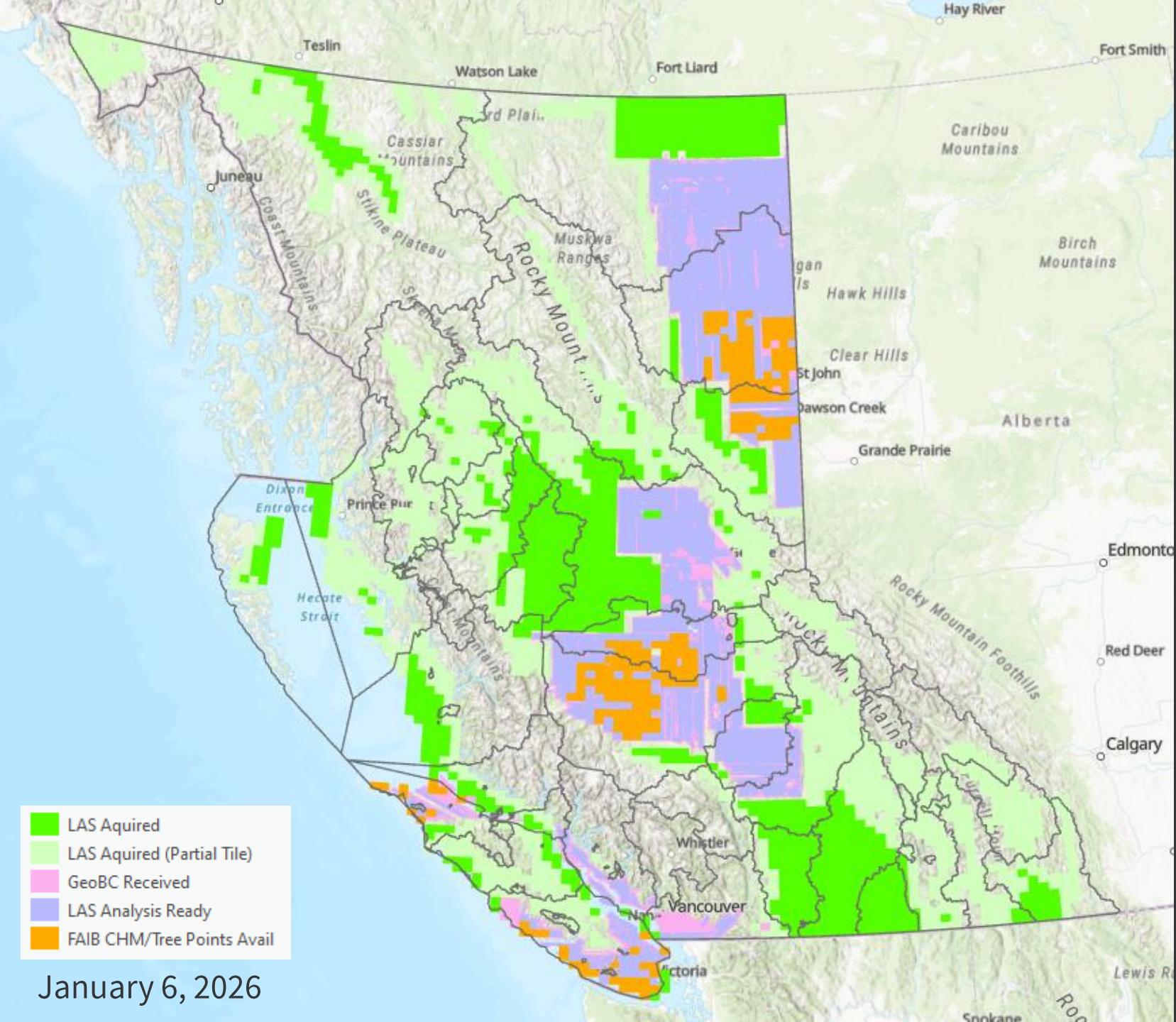


# Innovation Outcomes from LiDAR

- 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.



January 6, 2026



Search Map Tile or Place 

Arrowstone  
Hills

1834 m

Criss Creek

Mow Creek

1835 m

Deadman River

Porcupine  
Meadows Park

1880 m

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](bc_092i087_3_3_1_xyes_8_utm10_20240723)

Accuracy Report:  
[op24bmrs001\\_summary.pdf](op24bmrs001_summary.pdf)

Year: 2024

Projection: utm10

Density: 8

Zoom to

Range

Juniper Beach  
Park

Skeetchestn

Thompson  
River Estates

Savona

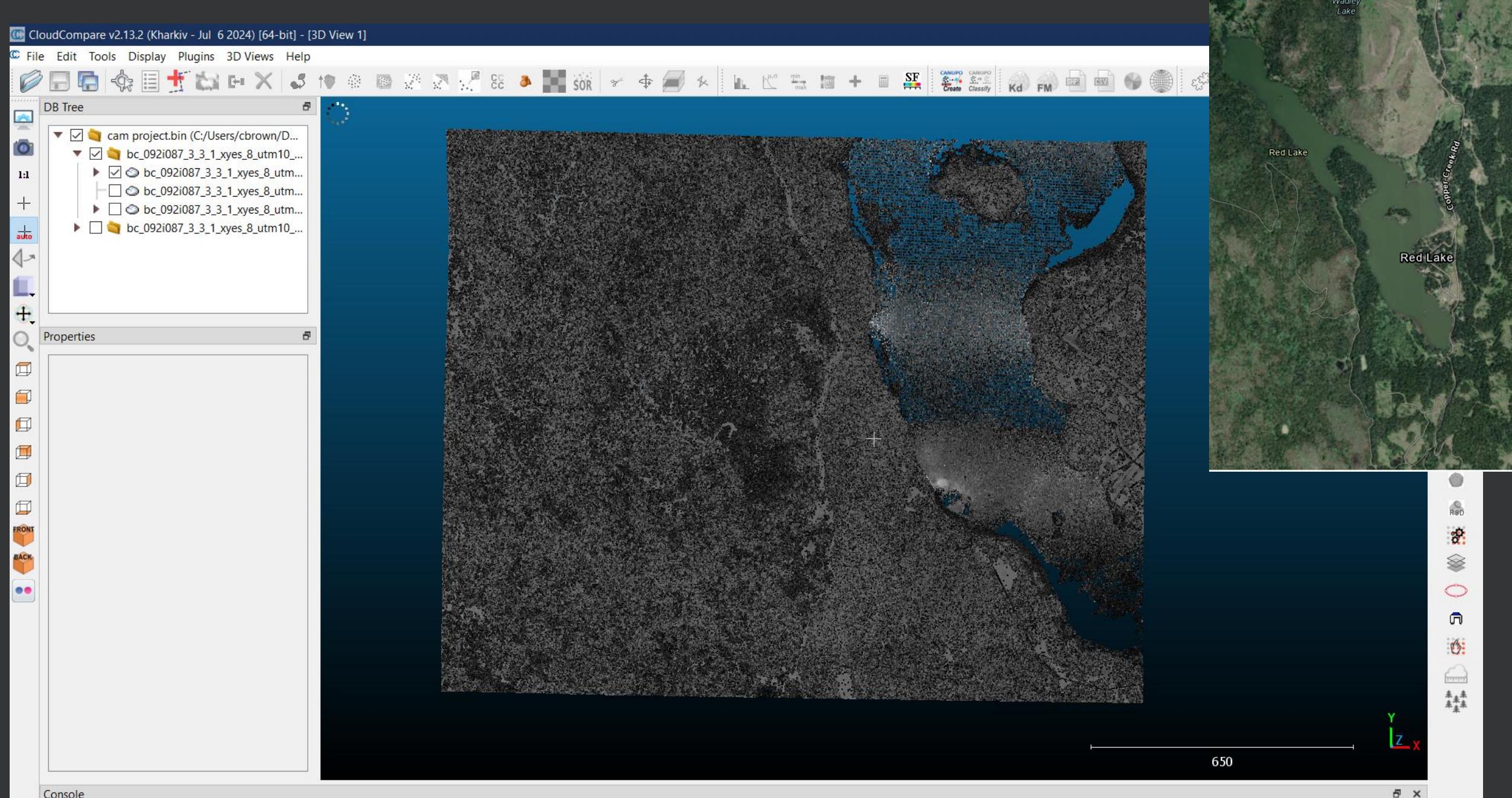
4km

-120.844 50.990 Dearees



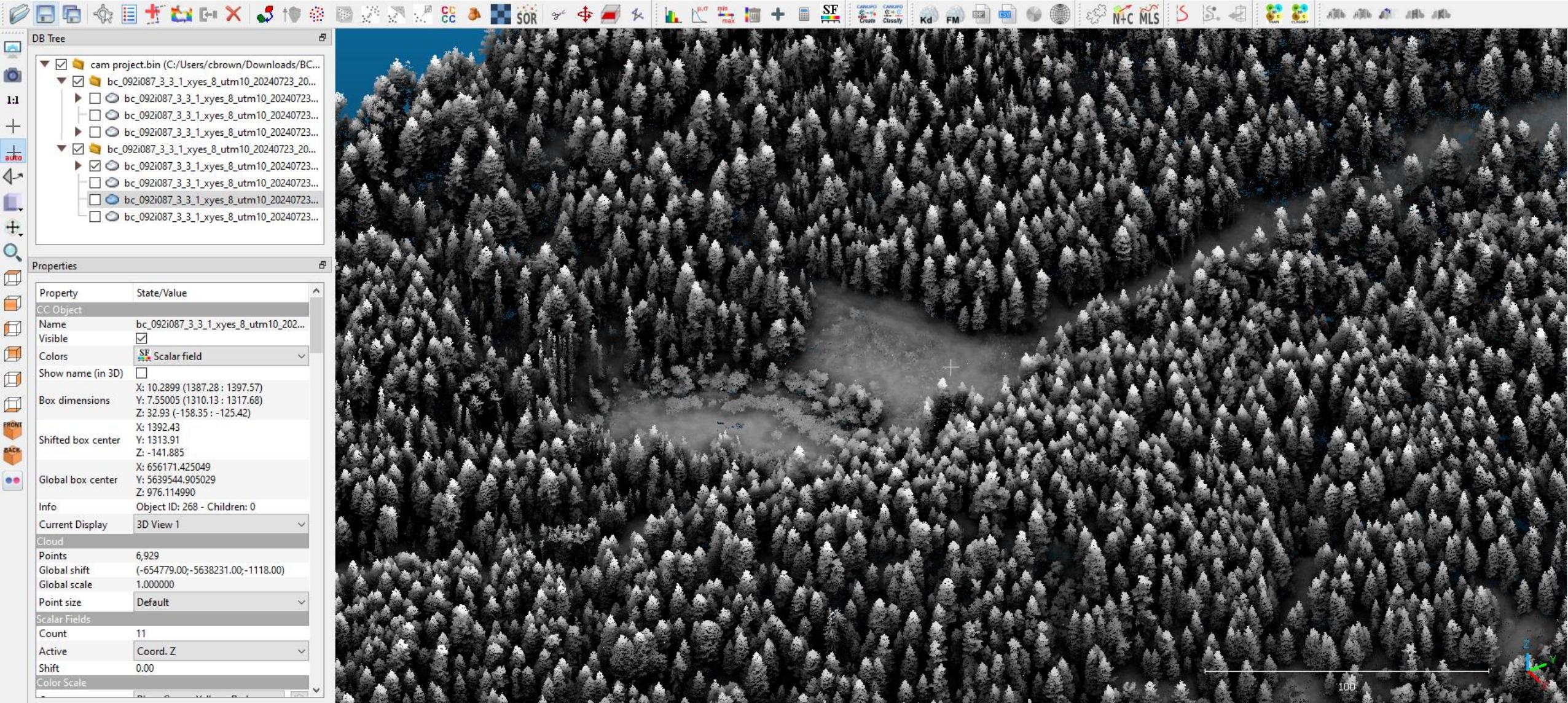
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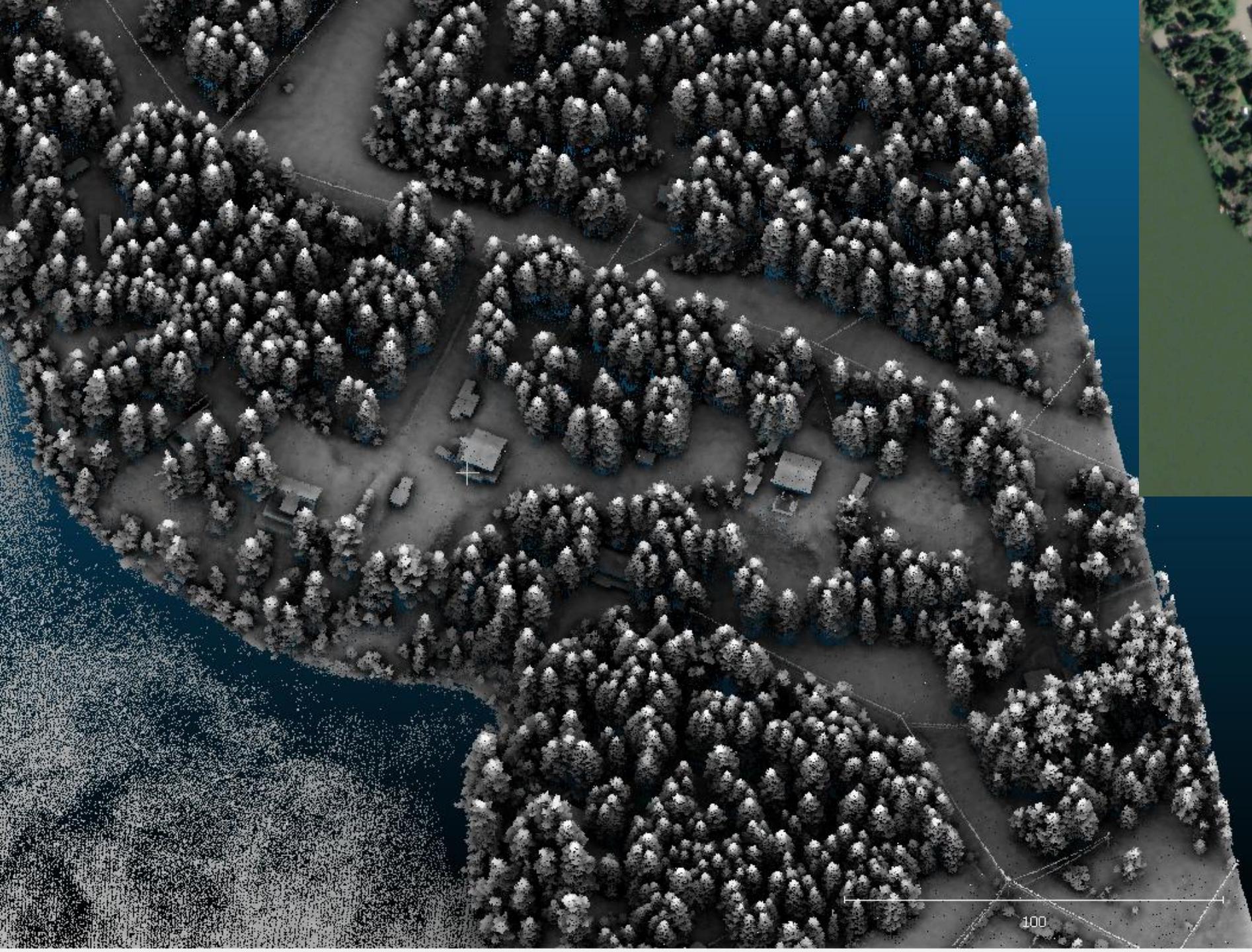
- 1:250,000 Grid
- 1:20,000 Grid
- Provincial Data Extent
- DSM Index - 1:2,500 Grid
- DSM Index - 1:10,000 Grid
- DSM Index - 1:20,000 Grid
- Point Cloud Index - 1:2,500 Grid
- DEM Index - 1:2,500 Grid
- DEM Index - 1:20,000 Grid

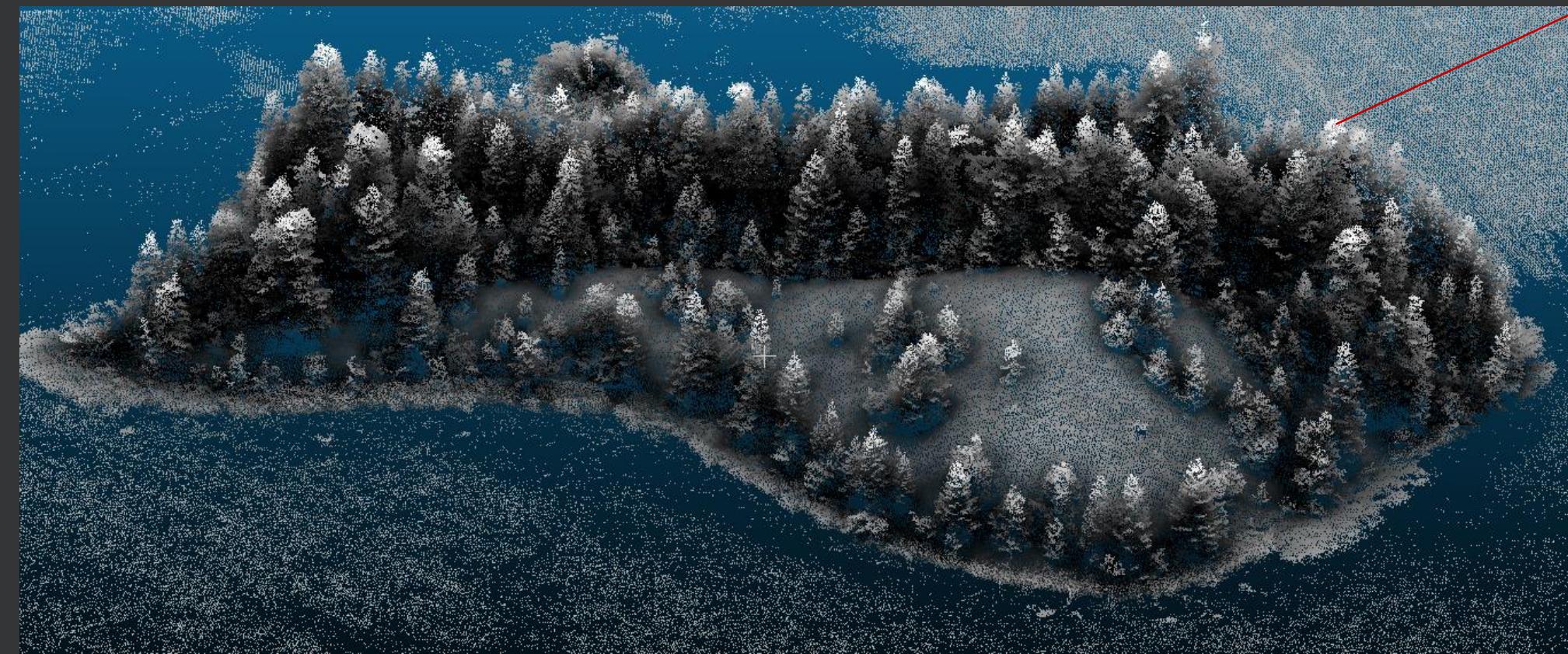




File Edit Tools Display Plugins 3D Views Help



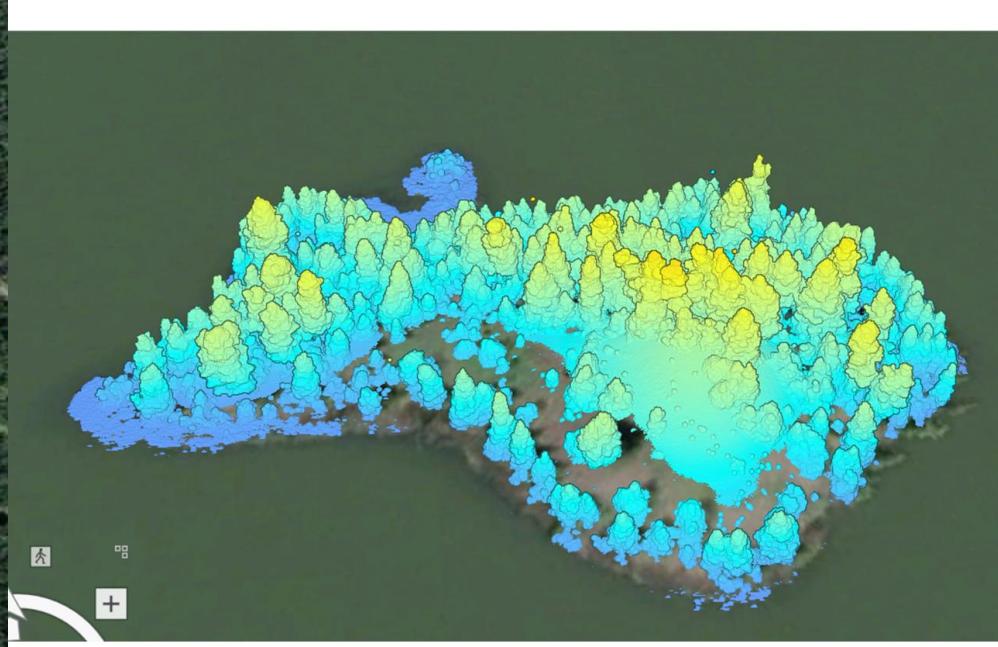




32 m tall

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)



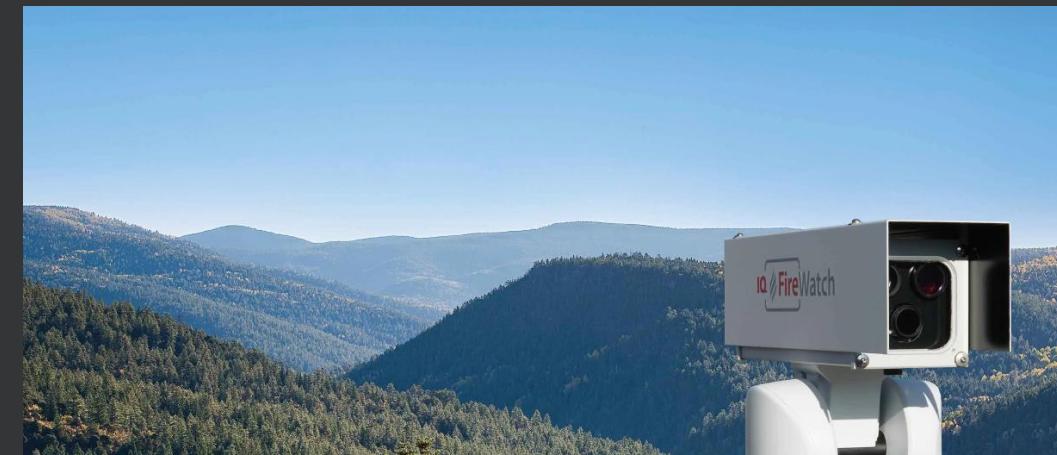
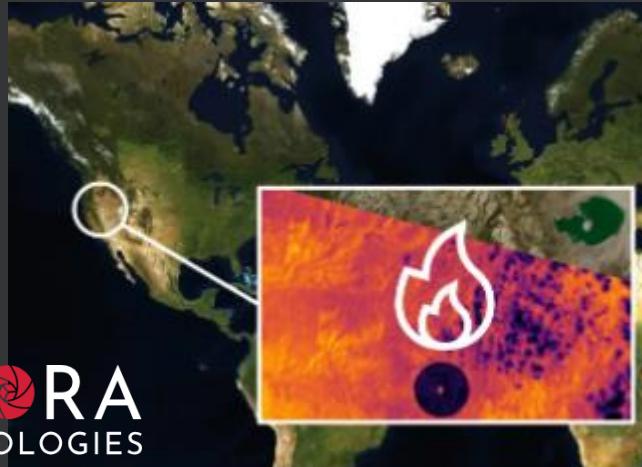
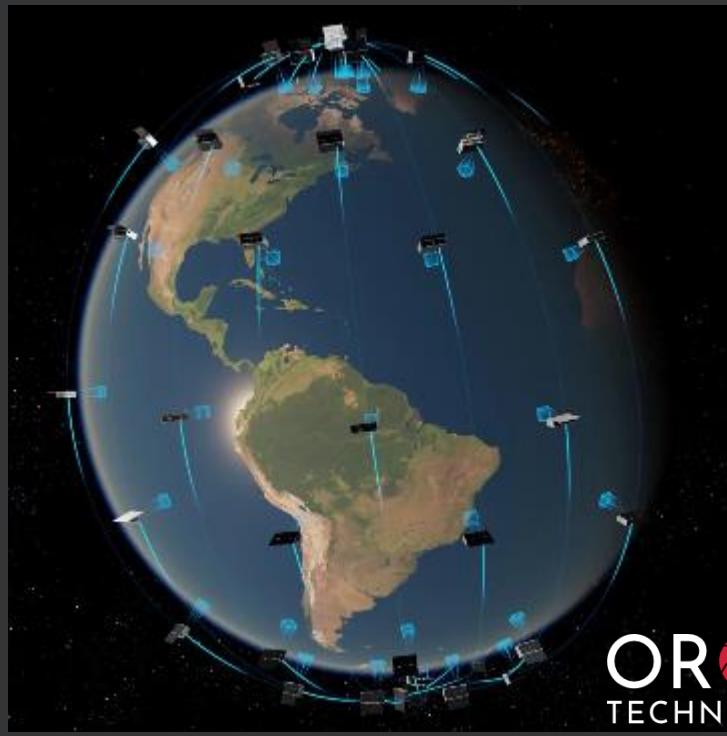
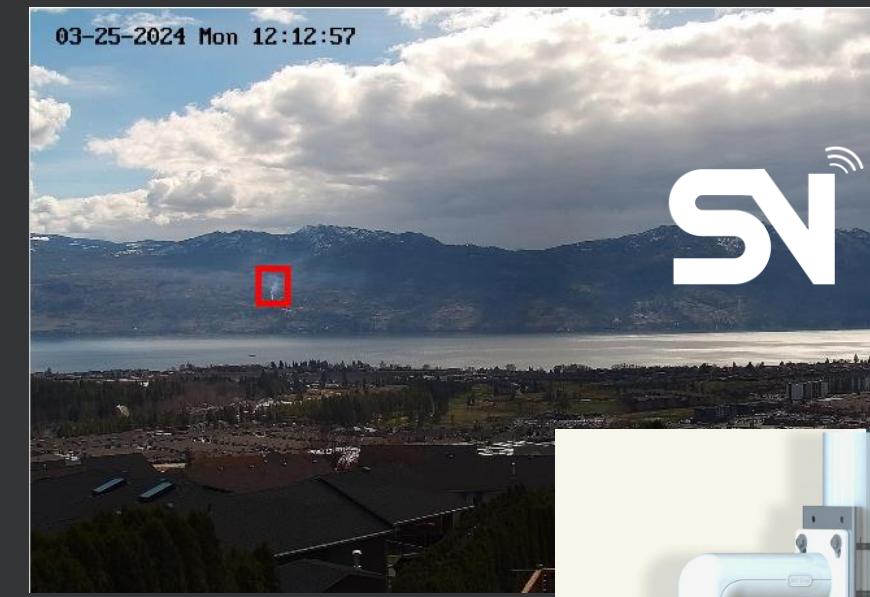
A large, intense fire with orange and yellow flames. The fire is the dominant visual element, filling most of the frame. The flames are highly detailed, showing various shades of orange, yellow, and red, with some darker areas of smoke and ash. The fire appears to be a large bonfire or a controlled burn, with no visible structures or people. The overall impression is one of heat, energy, and destruction.

**Fire**

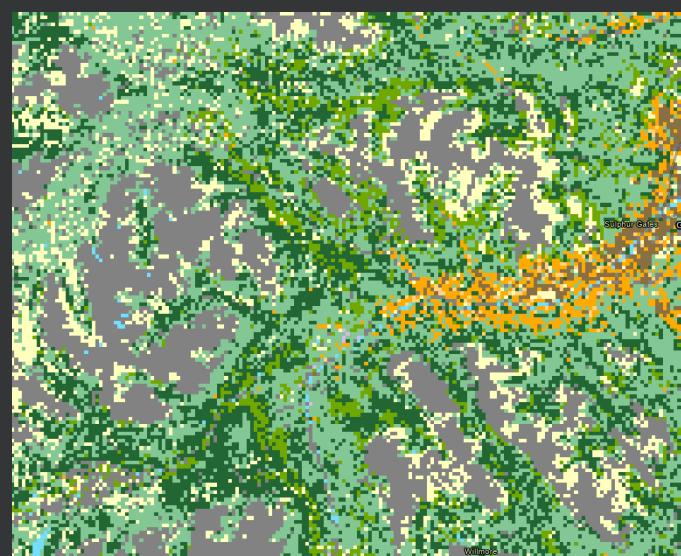
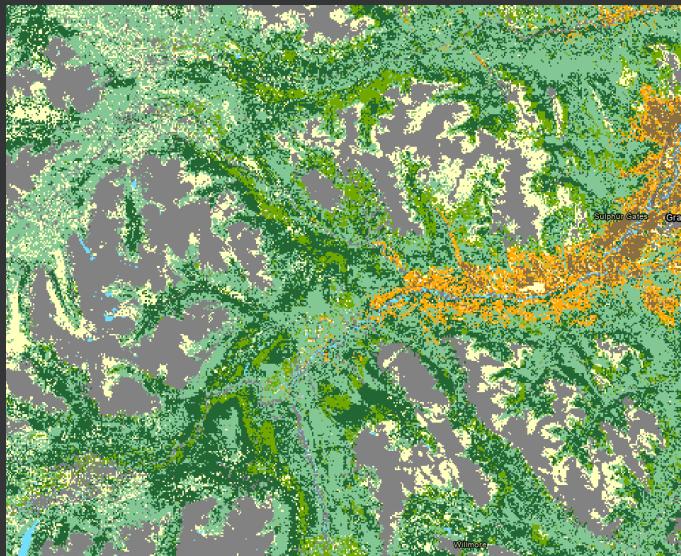
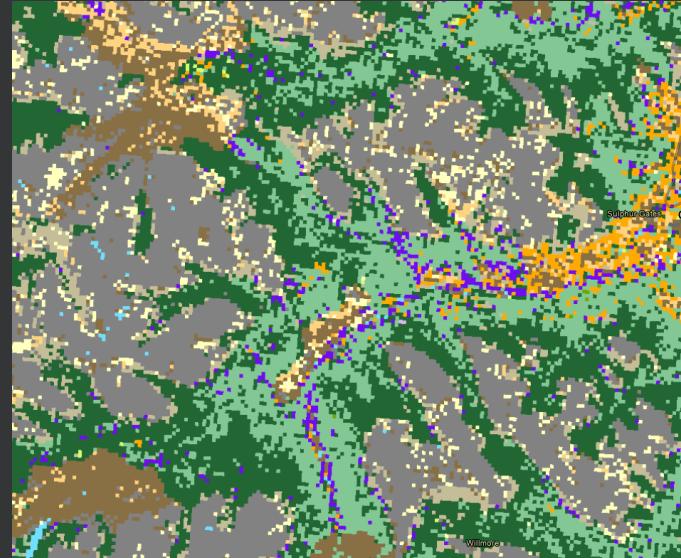
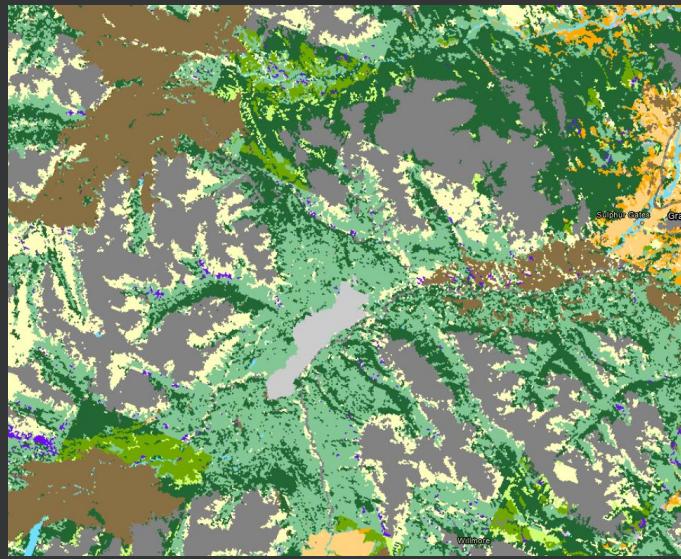
# Fire Detection and AI

## ► Detect Fires

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



# Wildfire Fuels Mapping - Lidar and/or Sat Imagery

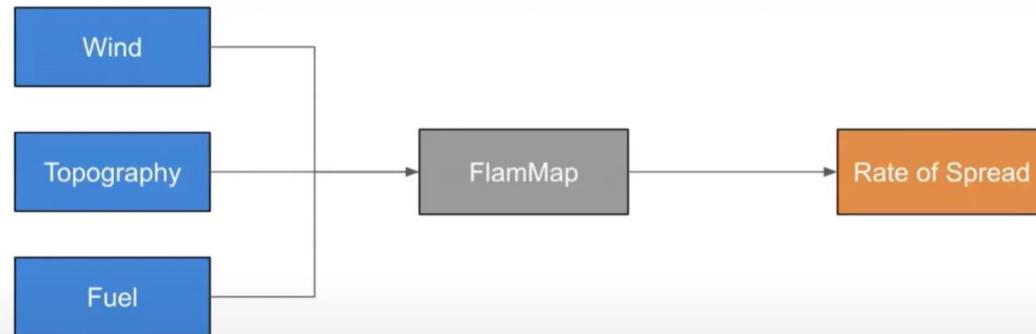


# Predicting Fire Behavior with AI

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

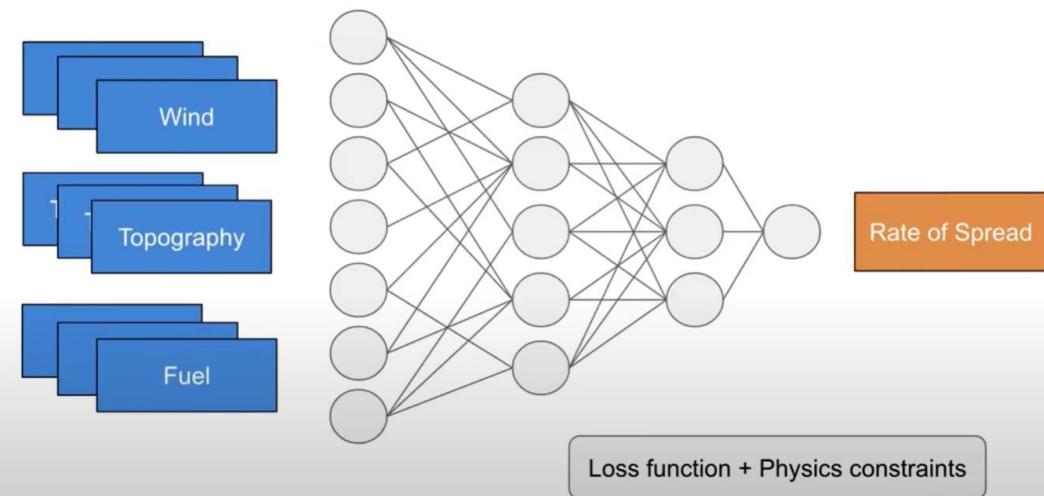
Future – Data Science (AI) used to predict fire behavior (informed with 3D fuel models)

## Existing ROS Prediction Models

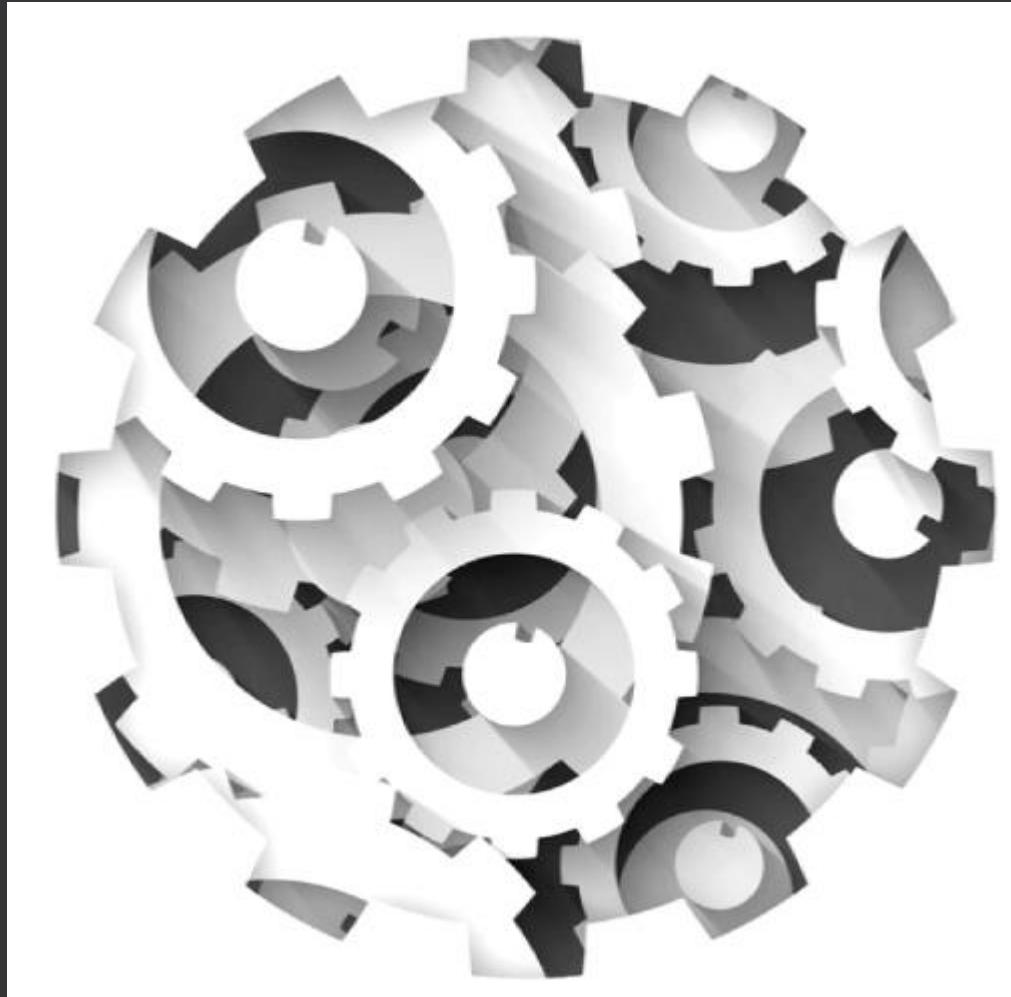


Traditional models are based on physical theory and laboratory observations under **ideal conditions**

## 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



 **PLANTMA**  
forestry

# 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

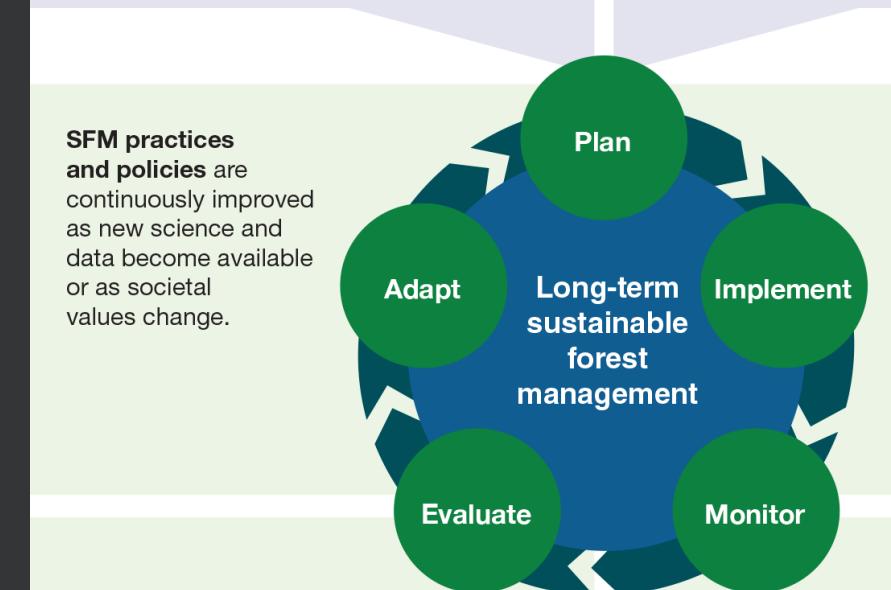
## FLP's

- Involve FN's 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.

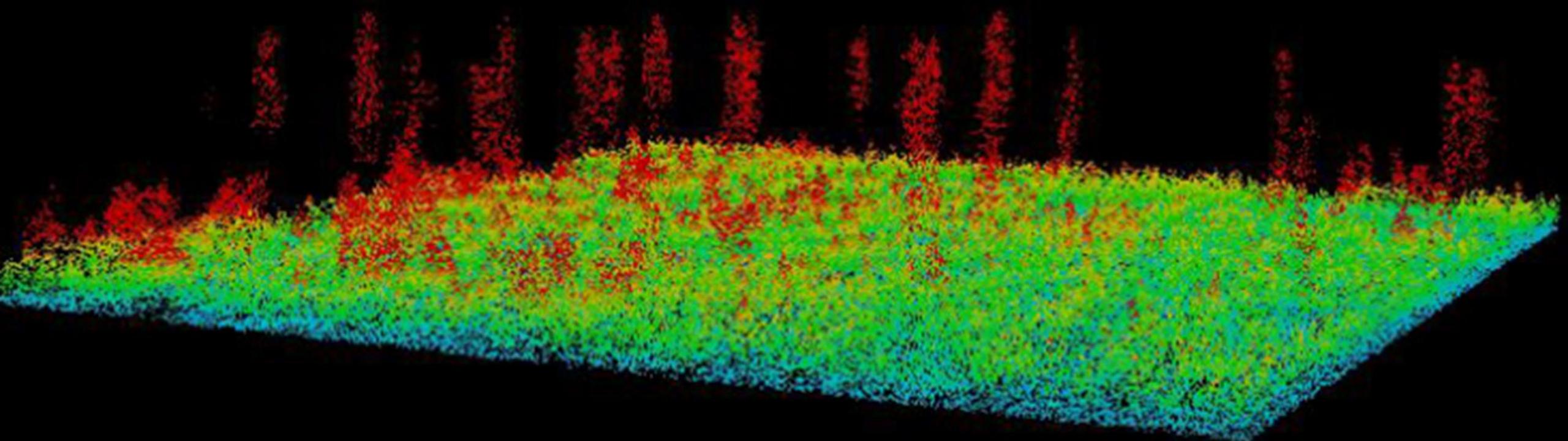
- Canadian Standards Association (CSA)
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)

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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