

DEGREE CURRICULUM DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR FOREST PLANNING

Coordination: VERICAT QUEROL, DAMIAN

Academic year 2023-24

Subject's general information

Subject name	DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR FOREST PLANNING						
Code	103038						
Semester	2nd Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION						
Туроlоду	Degree		Course	Character	Modality		
	Master's Degree in Forestry Engineering		1	COMPULSO	RY Blended learning		
Course number of credits (ECTS)	8						
Type of activity, credits, and groups	Activity type	PRACAMP	F	PRALAB	TEORIA		
	Number of credits	1.4		3.4	3.2		
	Number of groups	1		1	1		
Coordination	VERICAT QUEROL, DAMIAN						
Department	ENVIRONMENT AND SOIL SCIENCES AND CHEMISTRY						
Teaching load distribution between lectures and independent student work	Training activity: - Master class: 100% classroom (face-to-face) - Review of concepts, readings (theory): 40% classroom and 60% Independent Work - Fieldwork: 100% classroom - Classroom practices (including those related to field work): 60% classroom and 40% Independent work						
Important information on data processing	Consult this link for more information.						
Language	Catalan and Spanish						
Distribution of credits	 Master classes (theory): 3.2 ECTS Classroom practices: 3.4 ECTS Off-campus activities: 1.4 ECTS 						

Teaching staff	E-mail addresses	Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
AMEZTEGUI GONZALEZ, AITOR	aitor.ameztegui@udl.cat	3,2	
MARTINEZ CASASNOVAS, JOSE ANTONIO	joseantonio.martinez@udl.cat	,8	
SANDONIS POZO, LEIRE	leire.sandonis@udl.cat	1,2	
VERICAT QUEROL, DAMIAN	damia.vericat@udl.cat	2,8	

Subject's extra information

The subject Digital Technologies for Forest Planning is proposed as an advanced complement to the contents of subjects studied in the degree with the aim of teaching basic aspects for the acquisition of data and geographical or territorial information such as, for example, Topography, Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing. Thus, the student who passes this subject, will have the necessary learning in terms of current and historical digital cartographic data and information sources, both locally and more globally, to be used for the resolution of case studies, studies and forest planning projects. At the same time, they will gain basic knowledge of advanced techniques and technologies for the acquisition of 3D data using drones and automated digital photogrammetry, and ground and air LiDAR; all of which are very useful in making inventories and for forest planning.

With the learning outcomes the student will understand the role of digital technologies in the different phases of forest planning, from the acquisition of data, both from existing information and from new information obtained. in the field through the application of different techniques and technologies, until its use through specific data processing and analysis programs for use in practical planning cases.

You will also need to be able to plan and execute forest planning case studies / case studies using the various technologies related to the acquisition and analysis of data from different sources.

Learning objectives

The main objective of the Digital Technologies for Forest Planning Assignment is to complement the basic training on digital technologies for geographic information (Topography, Geographical Information Systems and Remote Detection) in forest applications and planning, advanced methodologies for to the acquisition of 3D data mitjançant drones and automated digital photogrammetry, and terrestrial LiDAR and aeri.

Specifically, the specific objects are:

- I connect and understand the paper of digital technologies in the different phases of forest planning, from the acquisition of data, both from information to existing, and from new information obtained from camp mitjançant the application of different technologies
- Acquire connections and skills in the use of equipment and specific programs for the acquisition, tractament and data analysis per seu ús in practical cases of forest planning and study.
- Execute studies / practical cases of forestry planning utilizing the various technologies related to the acquisition and analysis of data from different sources.

Competences

Basic competences:

B06 Possess and understand knowledge that provides a basis or opportunity to be original in the development and / or application of ideas, often in a research context.

B07 That students know how to apply the knowledge acquired and have the ability to solve problems in new or unfamiliar environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to their area of study.

B08 That students are able to integrate knowledge and face the complexity of formulating judgments based on information that, being incomplete or limited, includes reflections on social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgments.

B09 That students know how to communicate their conclusions –and the knowledge and ultimate reasons that support them– to specialized and non-specialized audiences in a clear and unambiguous way.

B010 That students possess the learning skills that allow them to continue studying in a way that will be largely self-directed or autonomous

General competences:

CG2 Design, write, direct, elaborate, implement and interpret projects and plans in the forest and natural environment. CG7 Develop forestry policies.

Specific competences:

CE5 Design plans for the comprehensive sustainable development of forest regions and the development of management indicators.

CE7 Design Planning Plans for the Territory, Mountain Areas and Coastal Zones. CE8 Design hydrological plans and plans to combat desertification.

Subject contents

1. Types and sources (digital repositories) of forest information. National Forest Inventory (IFN2, IFN3, IFN4): design and characteristics. Inventory data processing tools (IFNApp, Catalan Forestry Laboratory, Forestry Explorer). Data Sources: ICGC / IGN, Biophysical Variables, GFBI-Hub, Soil and Soil Covers (SIOSE, MFE, SoilGRID), Climate Data (Meteoland, ERA-5, Worldclim, EuMedClim). Case studies of application (calculation of stocks and carbon stock based on data from national forest inventories).

2. Geographic Information Systems. Case studies of the application of GIS in Forest Planning and based on WEB Map Servers.

3. Remote sensing.

- Multispectral remote sensing. Satellites and sensors of interest in forestry applications (Landsat, Modis, Sentinel). Practical cases of application (mapping of the burned area and severity of forest fires; multitemporal analysis of the regeneration of natural vegetation after fire, etc.).
- Drones and Automated Digital Photogrammetry. Legislation and regulations. Structure from Motion and Multiview Stereo (SfM-MVS) algorithms. Obtaining photographs with multiple platforms. Data processing: software, obtaining orthophotomaps and 3D point clouds. Creation of MDS and MDT. Cases of application to forest planning: determination of damage caused by pests, application of SfM-MVS to the reconstruction of historical and contemporary photographs; combination of data obtained from land (sampling, LiDAR) with SfM-MVS data for the study of forest masses).

4. Uses and applications of LiDAR technology. LiDAR air. Fundamentals of LiDAR technology. PNOA and ICGC flights. Applications to forest management. Case studies of application to forest planning (design of a forest inventory with LiDAR).

- LiDAR air. Fundamentals of LiDAR technology. PNOA and ICGC flights. Applications to forest management. Case studies of application to forest planning (design of a forest inventory with LiDAR).
- LiDAR terrestrial. Characteristics and types of terrestrial LiDAR. Design of protocols for obtaining data (control networks). Processing of point clouds (3D topographic information and data extraction). Practical cases of application (evolutionary study of surfaces subject to disturbances: erosion and sedimentation; volumetric changes due to the extraction of materials; reconsideration of field plots with LiDAR).

Methodology

The classes of the subject will consist of different types of activities, according to the work plan that will be detailed at the beginning of the course:

- Theoretical classes
- Practical classes
- Field Work

- Study and teamwork
- Study and individual work
- Seminars
- Tutorials

Development plan

The development plan for the face-to-face sessions will be as follows. Each session will last two hours, except for the field trip which will be for an entire morning. The sessions will coincide with the calendar established in the Master's program.

- 1. Presentation of the subject and presentation of a case study.
- 2. Data Sources and GIS Practice characterization of the study area. Data download and elaboration of layers, DEM, slope, etc.
- 3. Data Sources and GIS Practice characterization of the study area. Perimeter and information regarding the fire.
- 4. Sources of information Forest inventory.
- 5. Practice on forest inventory.
- 6. Review concepts Remote sensing.

7. Practice Remote sensing characterizing vegetation before and after fire. Calculation of vegetation and NBR indices. Severity index.

- 8. Practice Remote sensing characterizing vegetation before and after fire. Continued. Google Earth search.
- 9. Integration of results: comparison of severity with pre-fire inventory and with post-fire evolution.
- 10. LiDAR aerial: data download and processing.
- 11. Aerial LiDAR: data download and processing. Continued.
- 12. Resolution of doubts and presentation of the field trip. LiDAR terrestrial and drone technical explanation.
- 13. Field trip. Drone flight and LiDAR data acquisition
- 14. Integration of information for forest planning (follow-up Case Study).
- 15. Concepts of resistance and resilience applied to forest fires.
- 16. Integration of information for forest planning (follow-up Case Study -continued).
- 17. Demonstration Session/Practical: Real erosion from drone multitemporal DEMs and comparison with actual erosion.
- 18. Demonstration Session/Practical: Opportunities of terrestrial LiDAR.

Evaluation

Continuous evaluation:

Practice notebook (essential/compulsory)

• Pràctics Exercises: Continuous evaluation of the exercises that is carried out during the practical classes (40% of the final mark). Practical exercises will be carried out according to the continguts and distribution of credits of the subject. Liurament continued i obligatori segons les dates de lliurament fixedades. This block is recoverable and to qualify for the mitjana of the subject, the minimum grade must be a 5. In the case that you do not obtain a minimum grade of 5, they will be delivered within the second-chance period. The non-attendance to the practical classes could have a penalty on the note of the corresponding practice.

Case Study Block 1: report (essential/compulsory)

• Study case report. Report per group, to be determined according to the name of the students enrolled in the subject. This block has a second-chance and to qualify for the mean of the subject, the minimum grade must be a 5. It counts the 40% of the final grade of the subject.

Case Study Block 2: presentation

• Presentation of the study case. The presentation counts for 20% of the final grade for the subject.

Second-chance

• In the case that you practice or the report (case study) do not obtain a minimum grade of 5, they will have to be recovered within the period marked by the centre. In the case of recovery, the maximum mark of the practices may not be higher than 5.

Plagiarism or copying (practices and report)

- Law 2/2022 on university coexistence regulates what is considered an academic fraud: any premeditated behavior tending to falsify the results of an exam, either self or aliè, carried out as a requirement to pass a subject or prove academic performance. The lacks can be greus or molt greus. I can consult the one from the UdL to the <u>University Coexistence</u> <u>Regulations</u>.
- If it is a copy or plagiarism with fraudulent mitjans, the evaluation activity will be withdrawn (so it will remain suspended) and a report and evidence will be sent to the coordination of the degree and the study chapters to initiate a disciplinary file. The applicable sanctions include, among others and depending on the seriousness of the offense, the loss of the right to be assessed for the subject, the loss of enrollment for a semester or a course or the expulsion after three years.

Alternative evaluation

The students who combine their studies with a feina at completed times and/or for family reconciliation have the right to demand an alternative assessment at the beginning of the semester. The student or the student who is vulgui agree to the alternative evaluation will have to present a contract of employment or justify, mitjançant a writing directed to the director of the school, the reasons that make it impossible for them to continue the evaluation in a term of five (5) days from the beginning of the semester. For more information, send an email to the ETSEAFIV Secretary (etsea.secretariacentre@udl.cat). The alternative assessment test will consist of the lliurament de les pràctiques (50% of the grade) and the case study report (50% of the grade). The two proves are recoverable.

Bibliography

Alberdi, I., Cañellas, I., Bombín, R. V., 2017. The Spanish National Forest Inventory: history, development, challenges and perspectives. *Pesquisa Florestal Brasileira* **37**, 361–368.

Arozamena Villar, A., Otero Pastor, I., Ezquerra Canalejo, A., 2016. Sistemas de captura de la información: fotogrametría y teledetección. Dextra, Madrid.

Brasington, J., Vericat, D., Rychkov, I., 2012. Modeling river bed morphology, roughness, and surface sedimentology using high resolution terrestrial laser scanning. Water Resources Research 48(11). <u>https://doi.org/10.1029/2012WR012223</u>

Bravo, F., del Río, M., del Peso, C., 2002. El Inventario Forestal Nacional. Elemento clave para la Gestión Forestal Sostenible -Fundación General de la UNiversidad de Valladolid. ISBN: 84-600-9803-6

Chuvieco E., 2016: Fundamentals of Satellite Remote Sensing: An Environmental Approach. Second Edition. CRC PressTaylor & Francis, Boca Raton, Florida, 468 pp.

Fick, S.E., Hijmans, R.J., 2017. WorldClim 2: new 1-km spatial resolution climate surfaces for global land areas. *Int J Climatol* **37**, 4302–4315.

Hengl, T. et al., 2017. SoilGrids250m: Global gridded soil information based on machine learning. Plos One 12, e0169748.

Llena, M., Vericat, D., Martínez-Casasnovas, J.A., 2018. Aplicación de algoritmos Structure from Motion (SfM) para el análisis histórico de cambios en la geomorfología fluvial. Cuaternario y Geomorfología 32 (1-2). <u>https://doi.org/10.17735/cyg.v32i1-2.60410</u>

Molina-Valero, J.A. *et al.*, 2020. FORTLS: An R Package for Processing TLS Data and Estimating Stand Variables in Forest Inventories. *Environ Sci Proc* **3**, 38.

Montealegre Gracia, A.L., 2017. Aplicaciones forestales de los datos LiDAR-PNOA en ambiente mediterráneo: su filtrado e

interpolación y el modelado de parámetros estructurales con apoyo en trabajo de campo. Tesis doctoral, Universidad de Zaragoza. <u>https://zaguan.unizar.es/record/61353/files/TESIS-2017-037.pdf</u>

Piqué, M., Vericat, P., Cervera, T., Baiges, T., Farriol, R., 2014. Tipologies forestals arbrades. Sèrie: Orientacions de gestióforestalsostenible per a Catalunya (ORGEST). Centre de la Propietat Forestal. Departament d'Agricultura, Ramaderia, Pesca, Alimentació iMedi Natural. Generalitat de Catalunya.

Quirós, E., 2014. Introducción a la Fotogrametría y Cartografía aplicades a la Ingeniería Civil. Universidad de Extremadura, Cáceres, 139p. Disponible ahttps://mascvuex.unex.es/ebooks/sites/mascvuex.unex.es.mascvuex.ebooks/files/files/files/file/Fotogrametria_9788469713174_0.pdf

Sánchez Sastre, L.F., Marcos-Robles, J.L., Herrero Llorente, E., Hernández Navarro, S., Carrión Prieto, P., 2016. Aplicación de tecnologías de teledetección al estudio de biomasa forestal. TI - Revista Ibérica de Sistemas e Tecnologias de Informação. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.17013/risti.19.61-76</u>