

# Leaf Area Index at a forested ICOS site: a detailed method comparison

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NO-Hur: an ICOS ecosystem class-2 site in Southeast Norway

- Tree ages 65 – 100 years
- Footprint area 63 ha

LAI measurements:

- Ground-based with Licor Plant Canopy Analyzer LAI-2000, Aug./Sep. 2021
- Ground-based with Lai-Pen LP110, Aug./Sep. 2021
- Lidar flight, July 2021, point density 2.78 returns / m<sup>2</sup>
- Drone flight, November 2021, point density 1170 returns / m<sup>2</sup>



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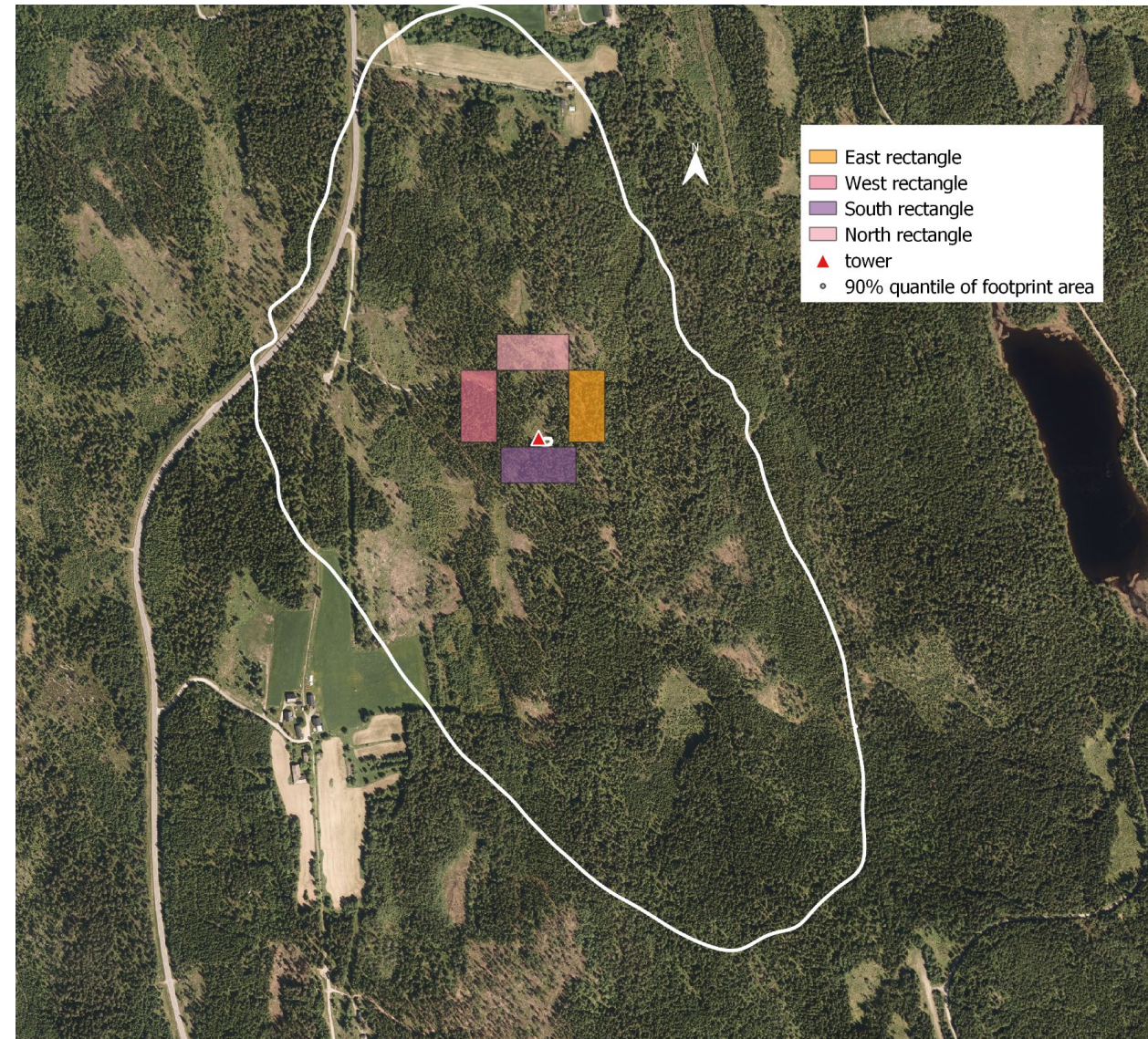
**ICOS**

Integrated  
Carbon  
Observation  
System



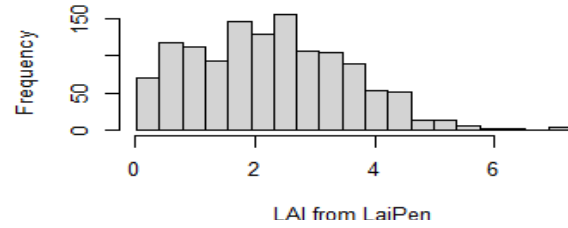
# LAI measurement design

- Lai-Pen and LAI-2000 measurements in four 60 m x 120 m rectangles surrounding the tower
- Grid resolution 5 m x 5 m or 10 m x 10 m
- Leaf Area Density (LAD) extracted from airborne and drone data for the same area and resolution
  - z integration generates LAI

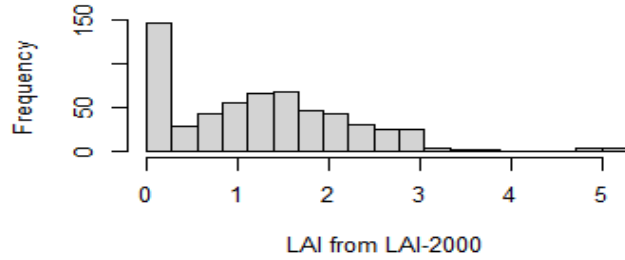


# LAI histograms and regressions

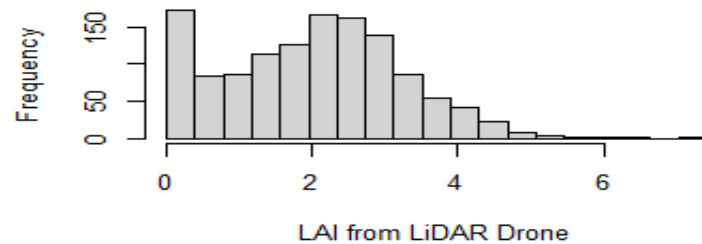
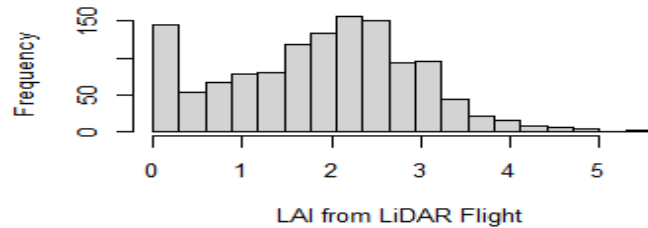
(a)



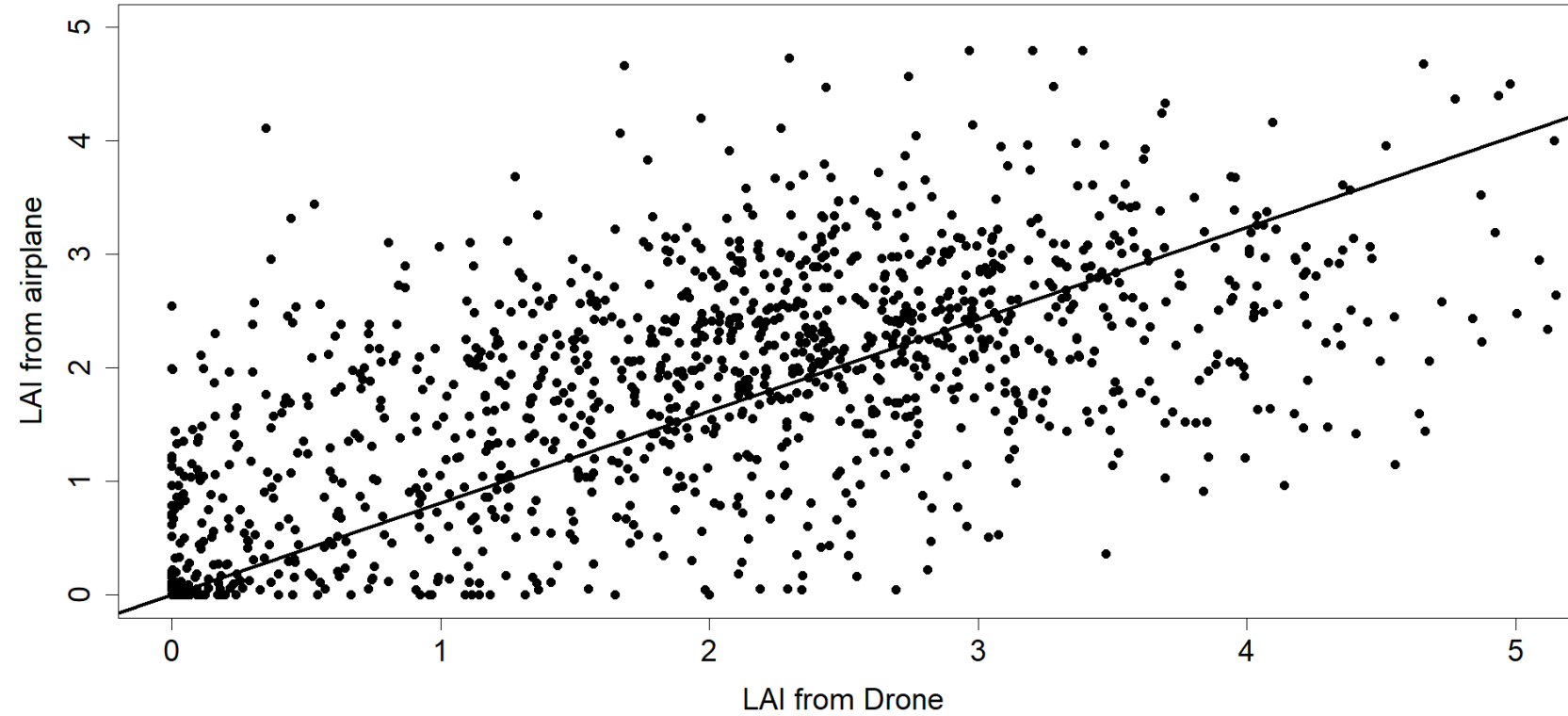
(b)



(c)

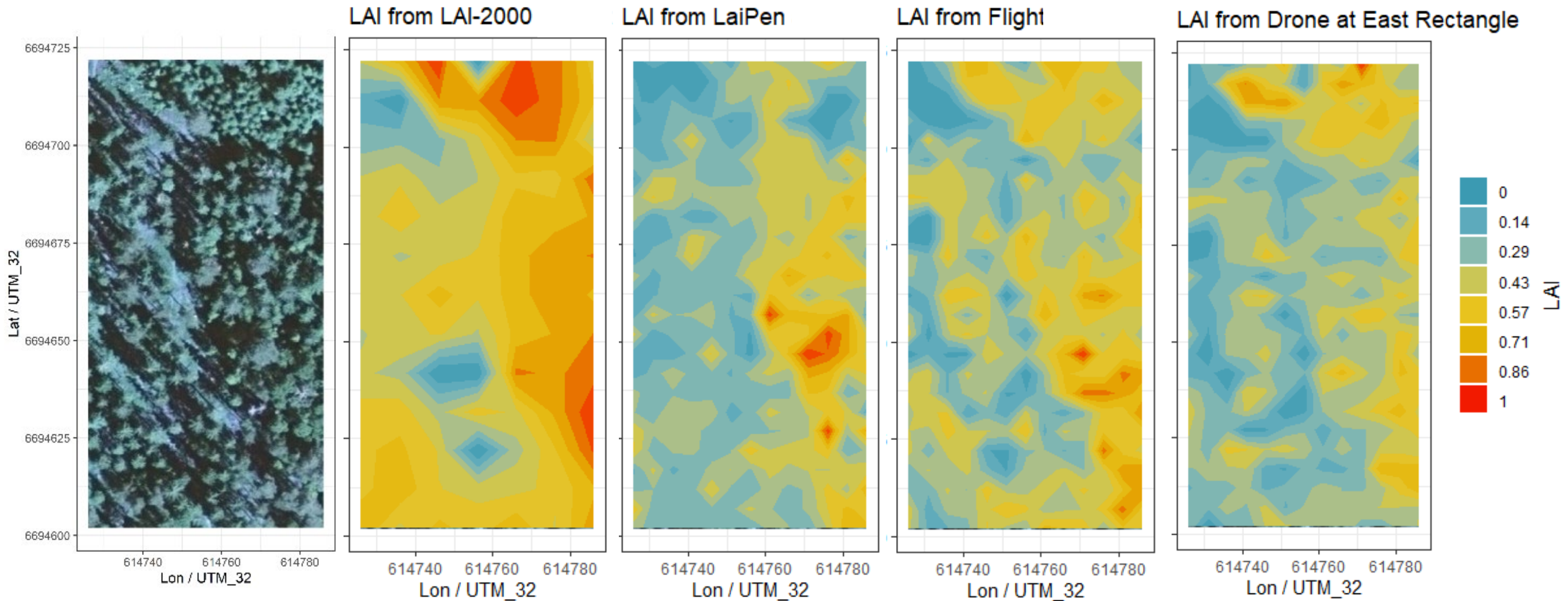


$$\text{LAI}_{\text{flight}} = 0.81 \text{ LAI}_{\text{Drone}}, R^2=0.81$$





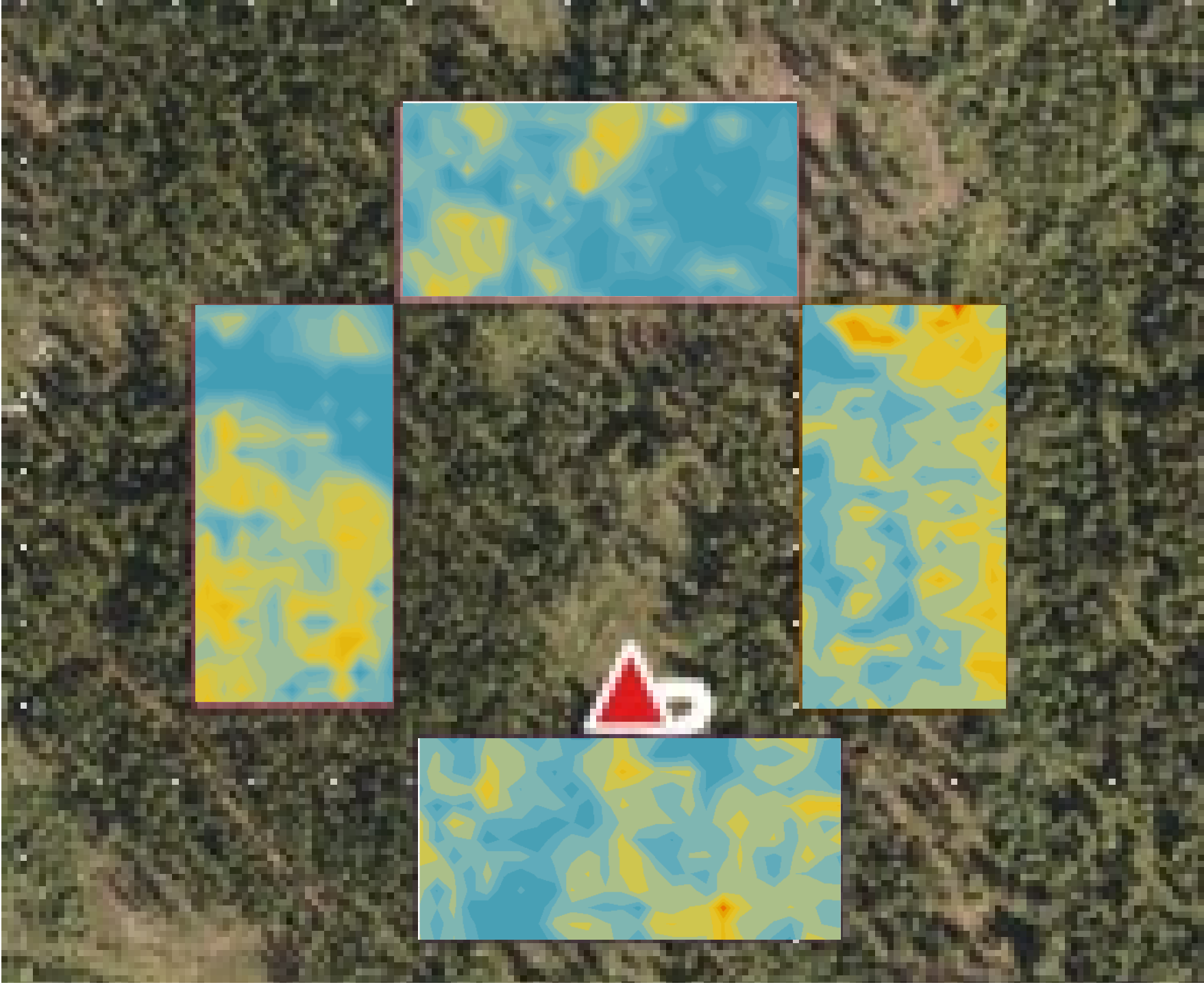
# Contour plots for the East Rectangle (normalized LAI)



# Contour plots for the drone LAI in all rectangles

p-values from Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests on the cumulative distributions

	Normalized LAI
LaiPen vs. LAI-2000	0.0003195**
LiDAR Drone vs. LiDAR Flight	0.06576
LaiPen vs. LiDAR Drone	0.4338
LaiPen vs. LiDAR Flight	0.04822*
LAI-2000 vs. LiDAR Drone	1.802e-05**
LAI-2000 vs. LiDAR Flight	1.802e-05**

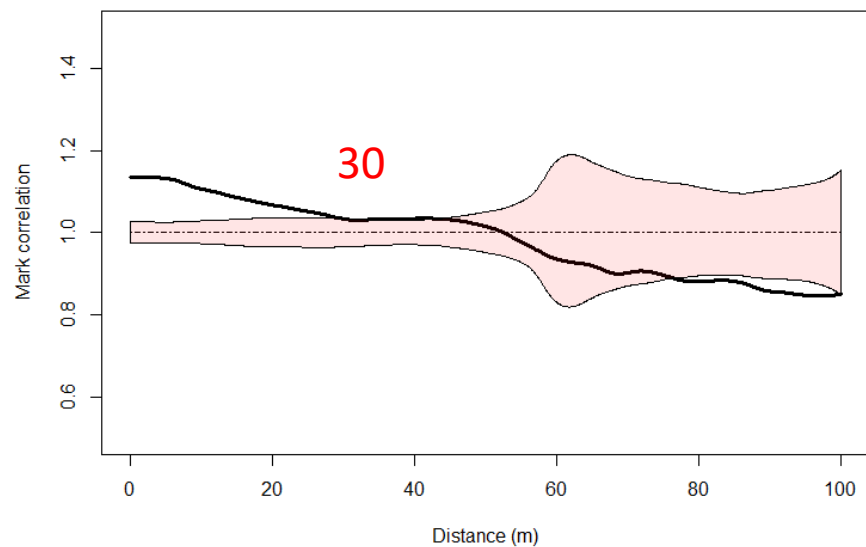


# Characterizing spatial structure: marked point processes

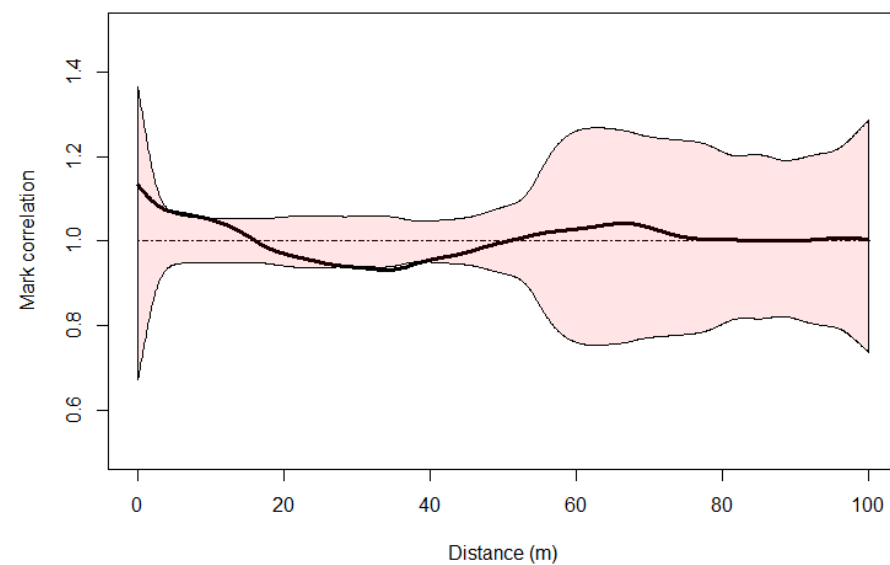
- LAI values as marks, grid points as coordinates
- Significance: comparing to Poisson processes of the same intensity
- Test function: mark correlation  $\kappa(r)$
- $\kappa(r) = 1$  : random pattern;  $\kappa(r) > 1$  : attraction,  $\kappa(r) < 1$  : repulsion
- Empirical confidence bands through MC simulations
- Mark Correlation length: first touch with the confidence bands

# East rectangle

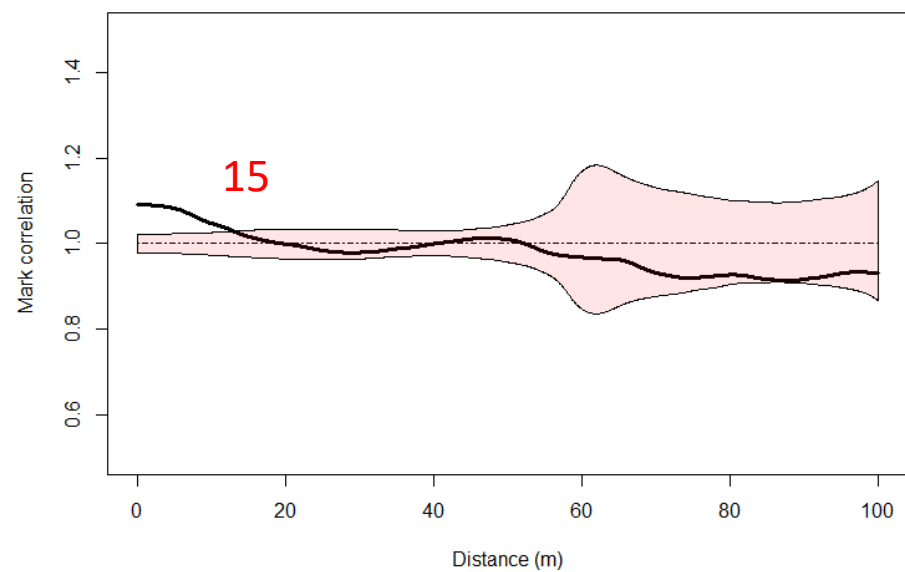
(a) LaiPen: Mark correlation function in Eastern Rectangle



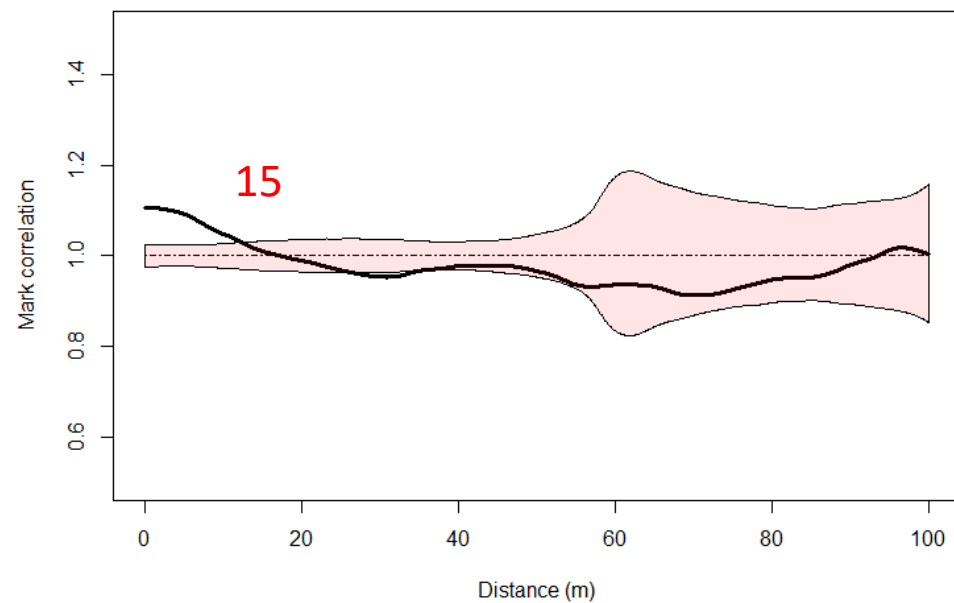
(b) LAI2000: Mark correlation function in Eastern Rectangle



(c) Flight: Mark correlation function in Eastern Rectangle

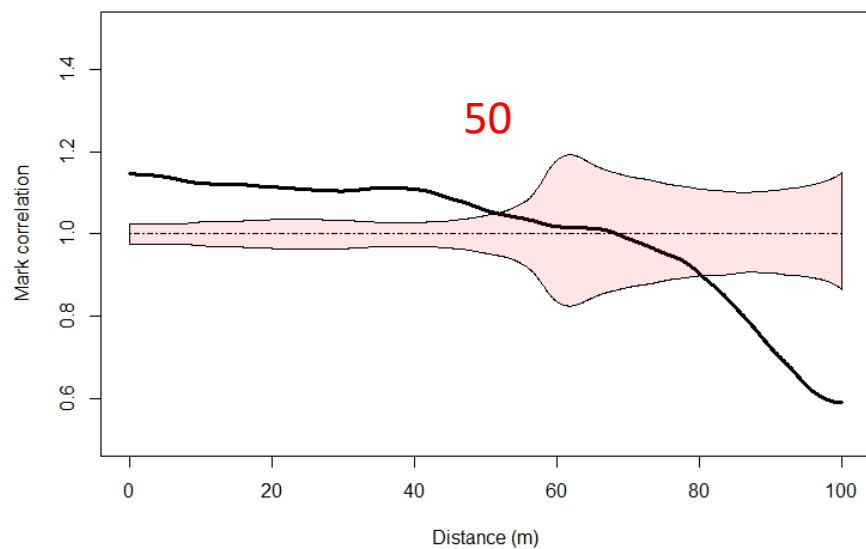


(d) Drone: Mark correlation function in Eastern Rectangle

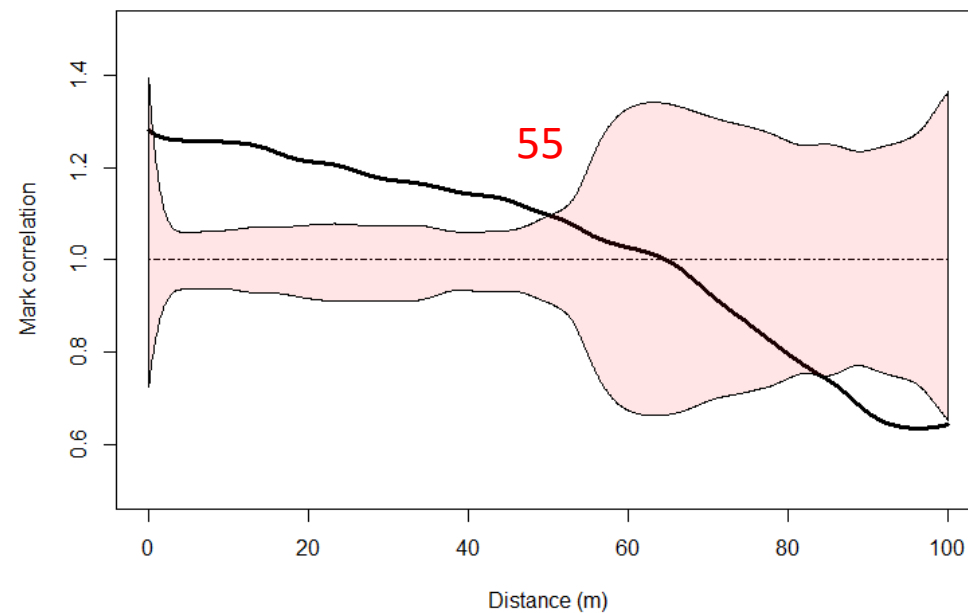


# West rectangle

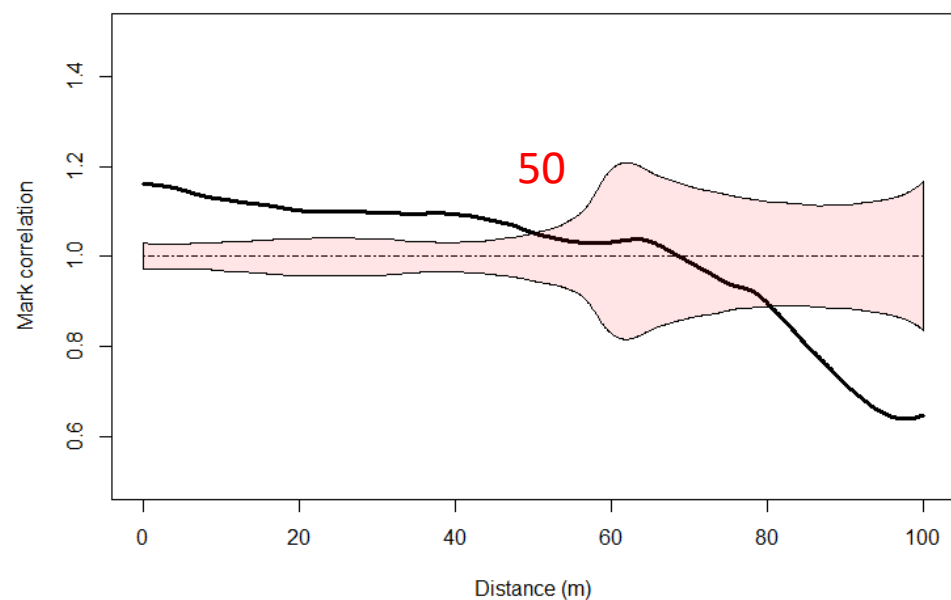
(a) LaiPen: Mark correlation function in Western Rectangle



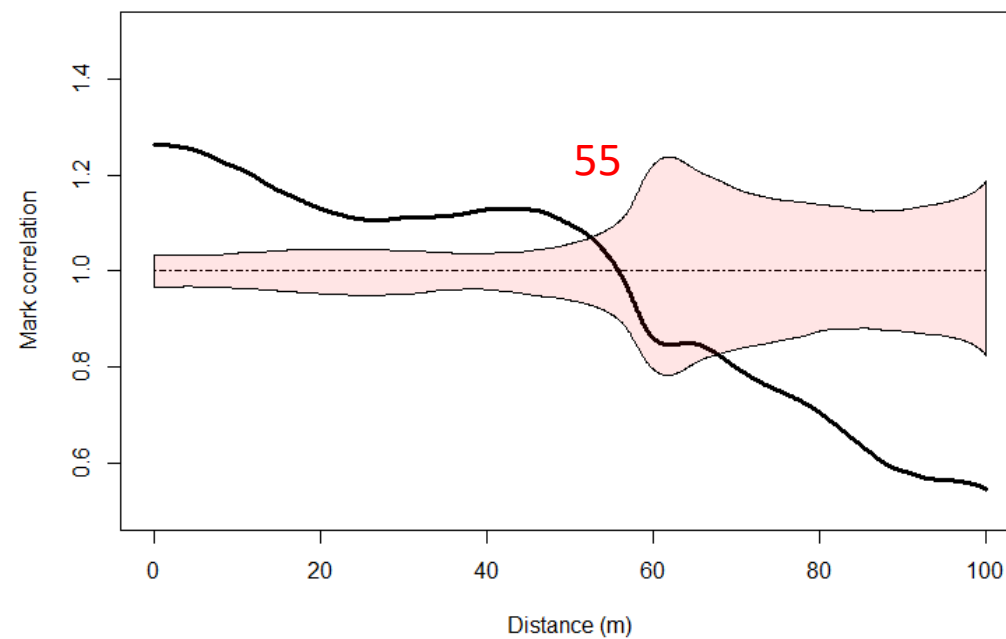
(b) LAI2000: Mark correlation function in Western Rectangle



(c) Flight: Mark correlation function in Western Rectangle



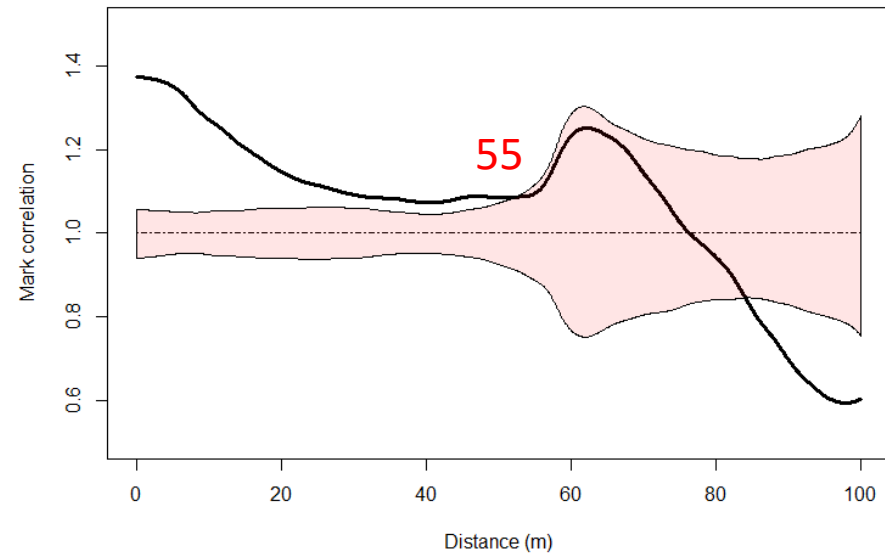
(d) Drone: Mark correlation function in Western Rectangle



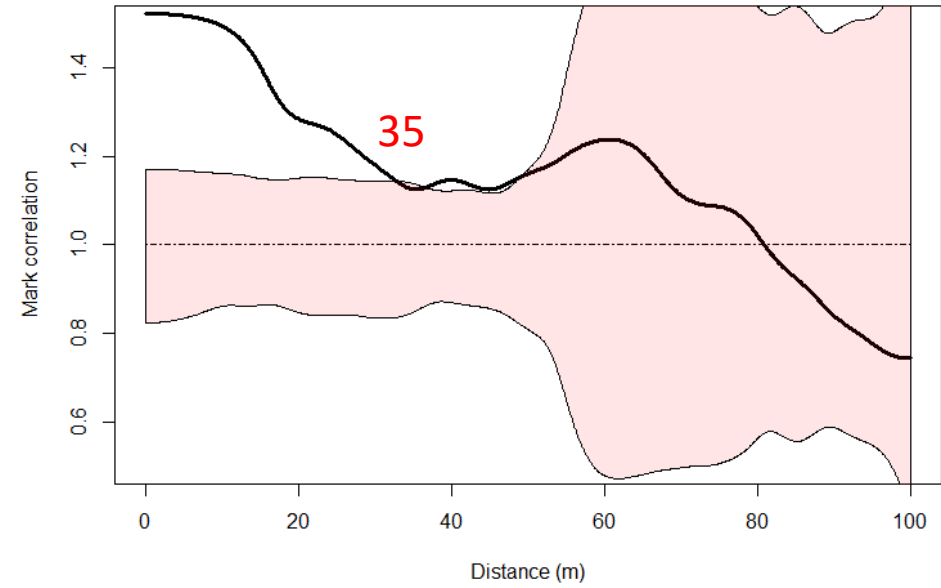


# North rectangle

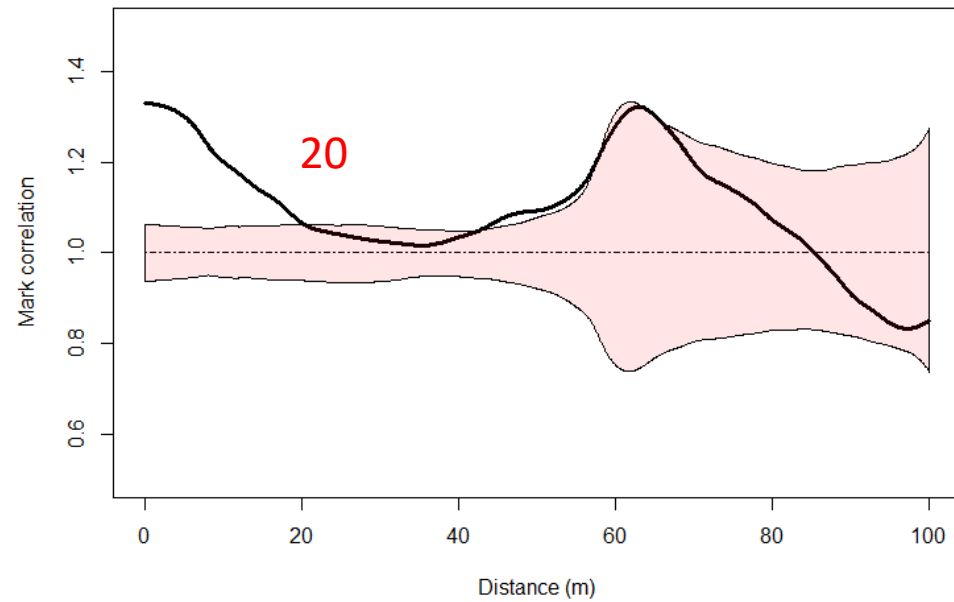
(a) LaiPen: Mark correlation function in Northern Rectangle



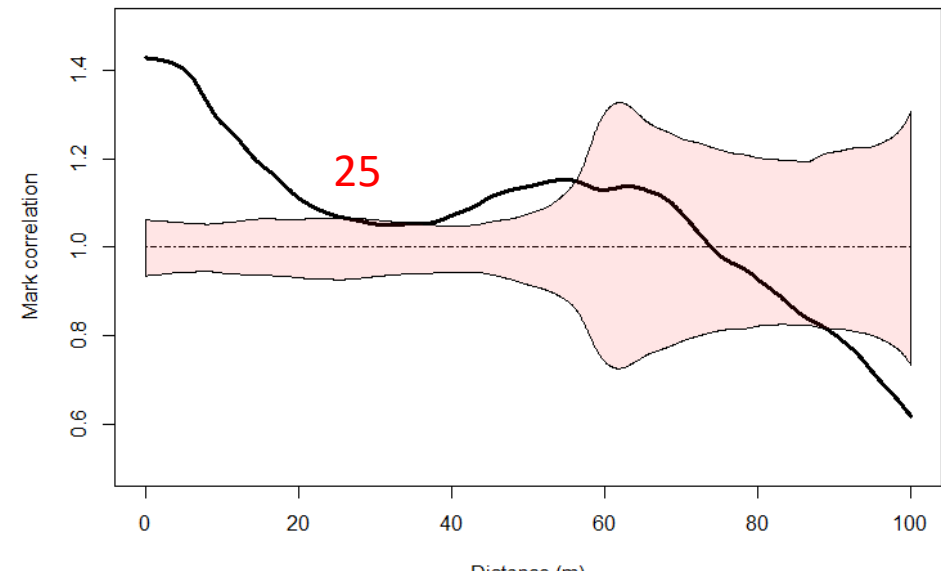
(b) LAI2000: Mark correlation function in Northern Rectangle



(c) Flight: Mark correlation function in Northern Rectangle

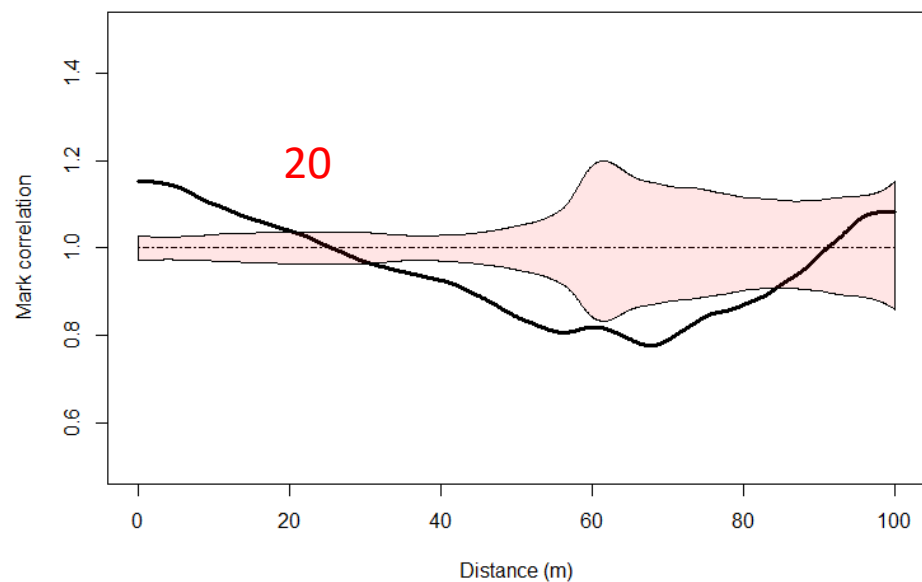


(d) Drone: Mark correlation function in Northern Rectangle

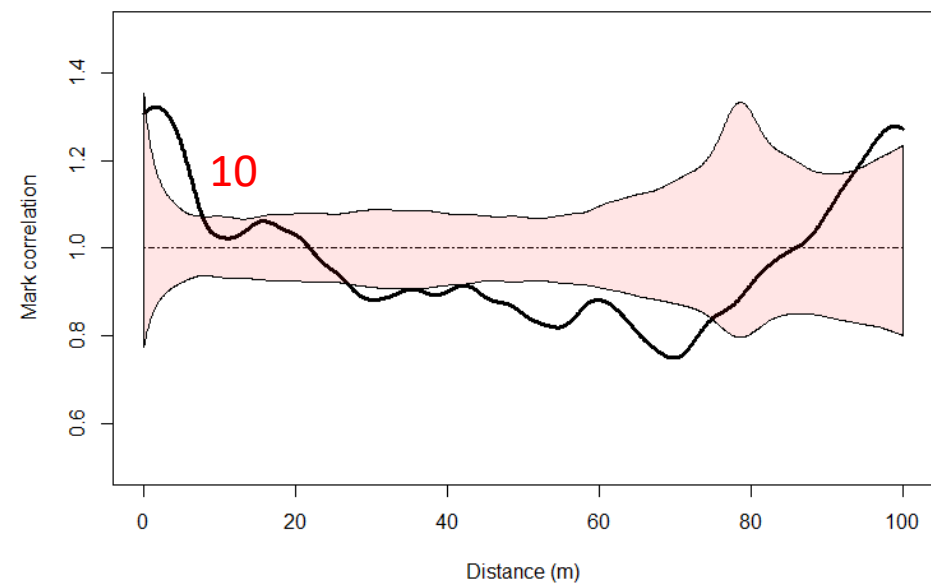


# South rectangle

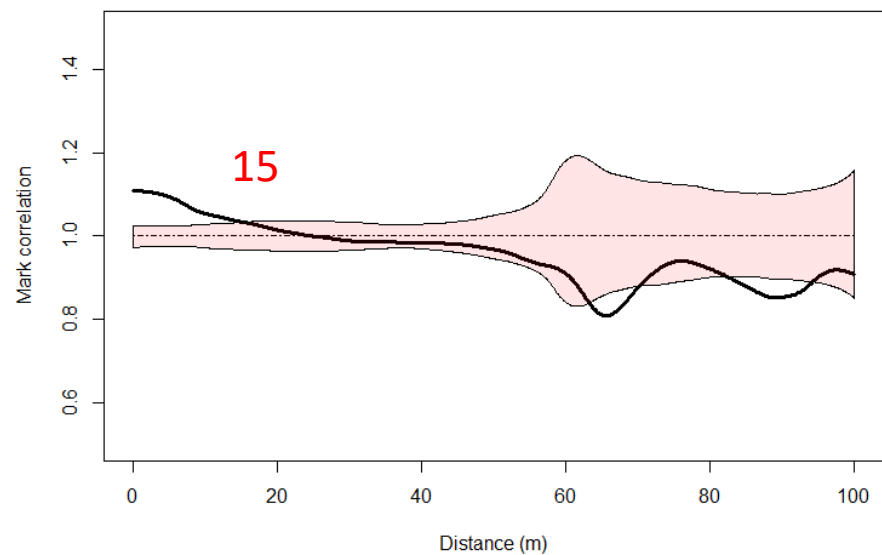
(a) LaiPen: Mark correlation function in Southern Rectangle



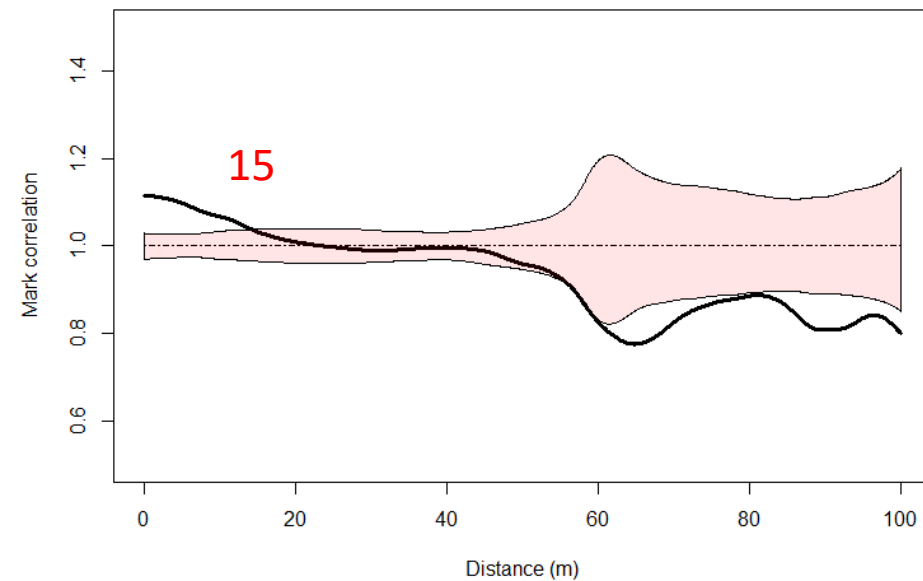
(b) LAI2000: Mark correlation function in Southern Rectangle



(c) Flight: Mark correlation function in Southern Rectangle



(d) Drone: Mark correlation function in Southern Rectangle



# Conclusions

- LAI is a sensitive parameter to characterize canopy structure
- LAI-2000 produces LAI maps quite different from LAI-Pen
- Airplane and drone Lidar flights generate similar LAI maps
- Mark correlation lengths in the order of several 10 meters
  - 10 m x 10 m sampling grid is meaningful
- No sign of previous planting scheme (no short-scale oscillations)
- Outlook: optimization of sampling schemes and the ground-truth – remote sensing data fusion (upscaling)