

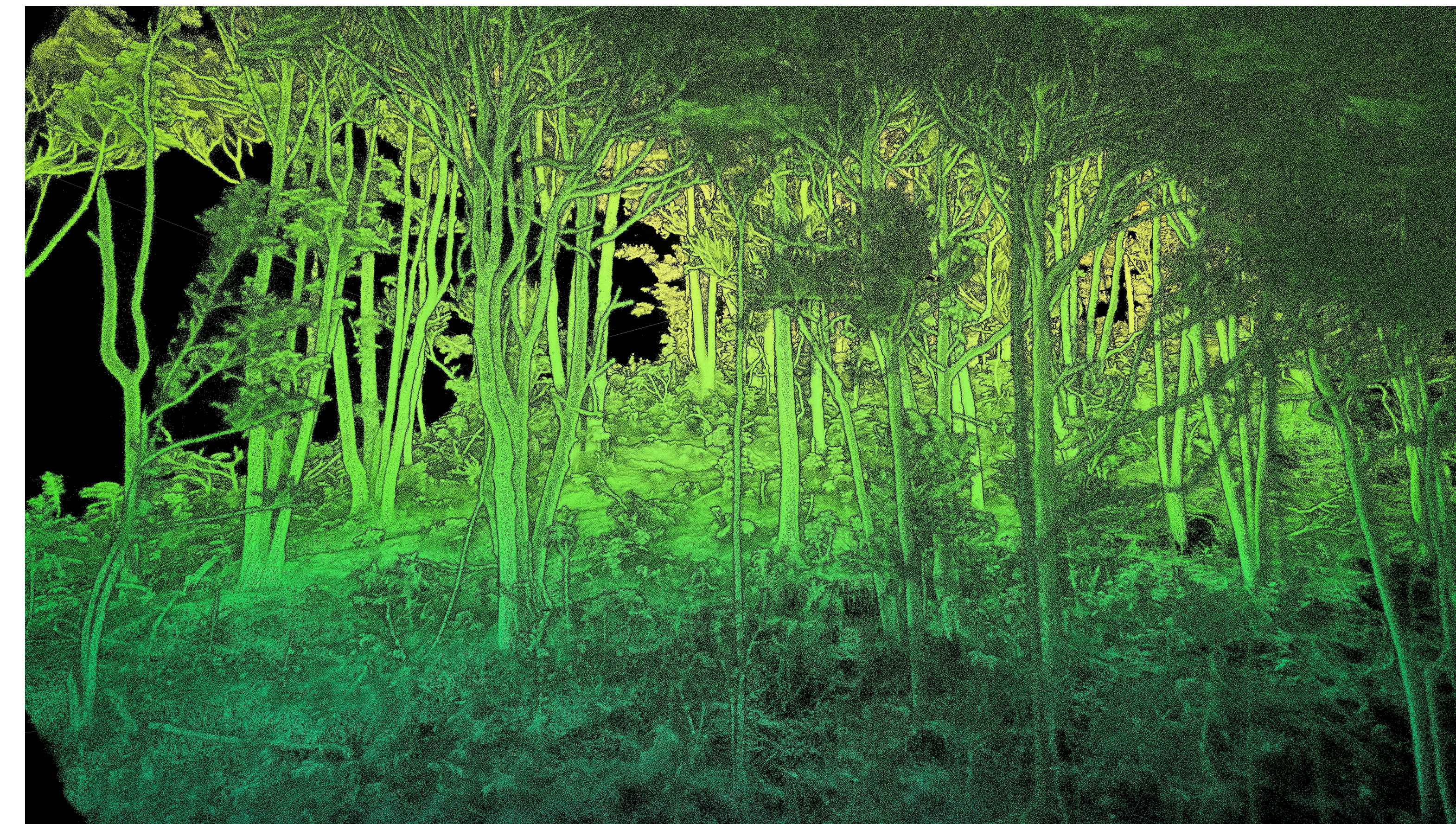
## Problems

Fuels available to wildfires have **never been quantified in Hong Kong**

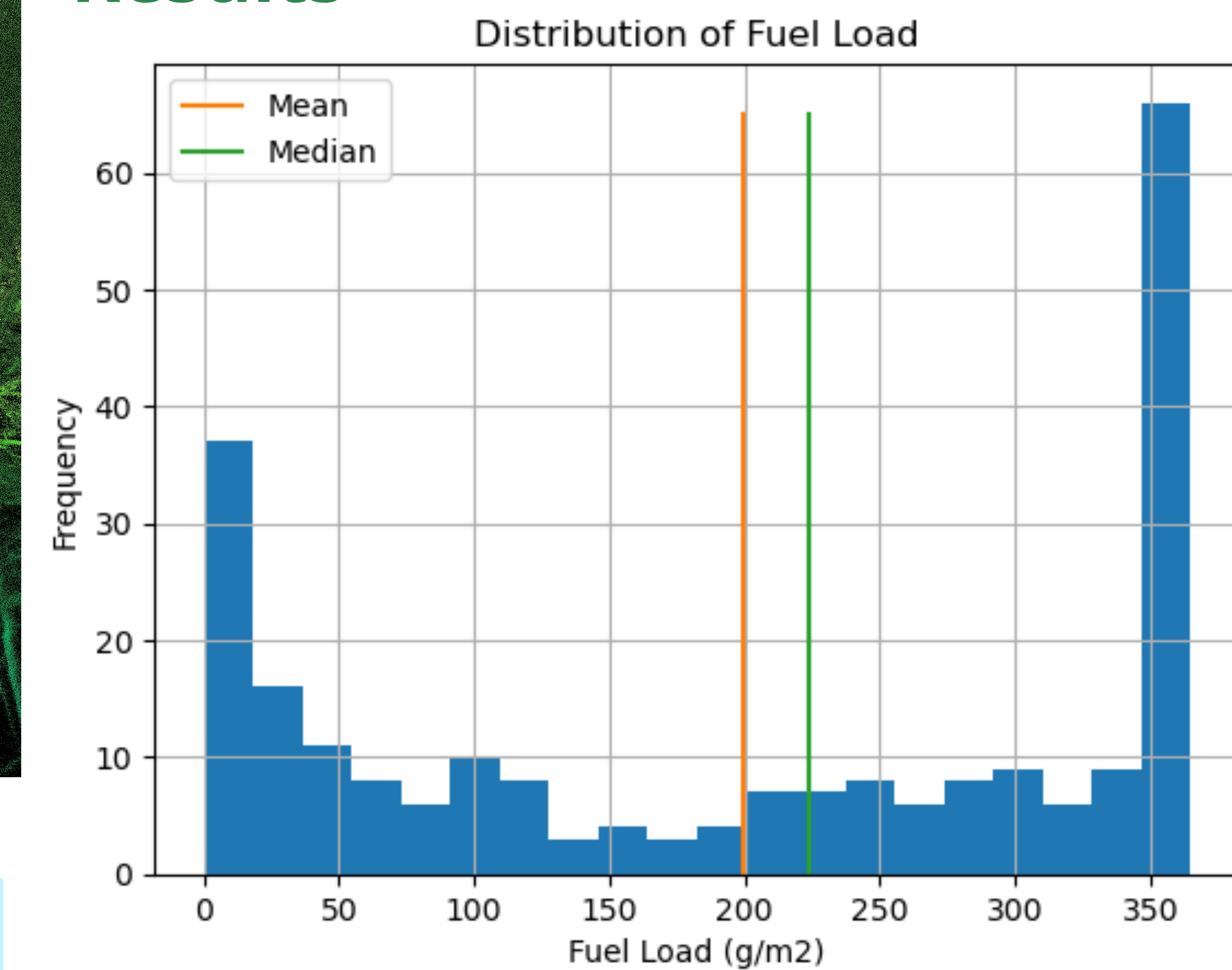
Traditional wildfire fuel characterization methods are **time consuming and destructive to ecosystems**

## Research Question

How can we use mobile terrestrial LiDAR to characterize wildfire fuels?

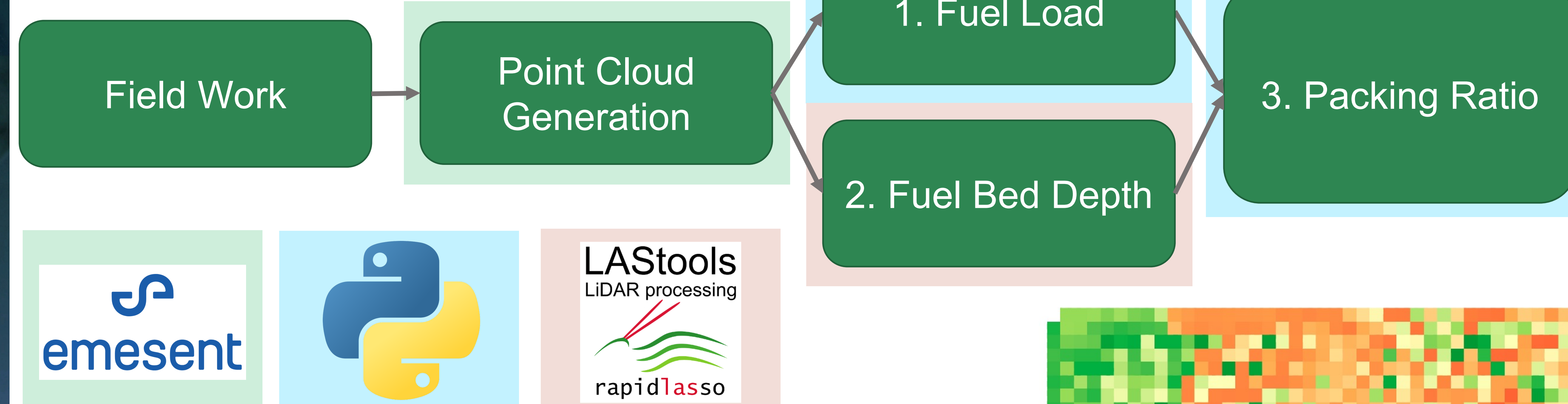


## Results

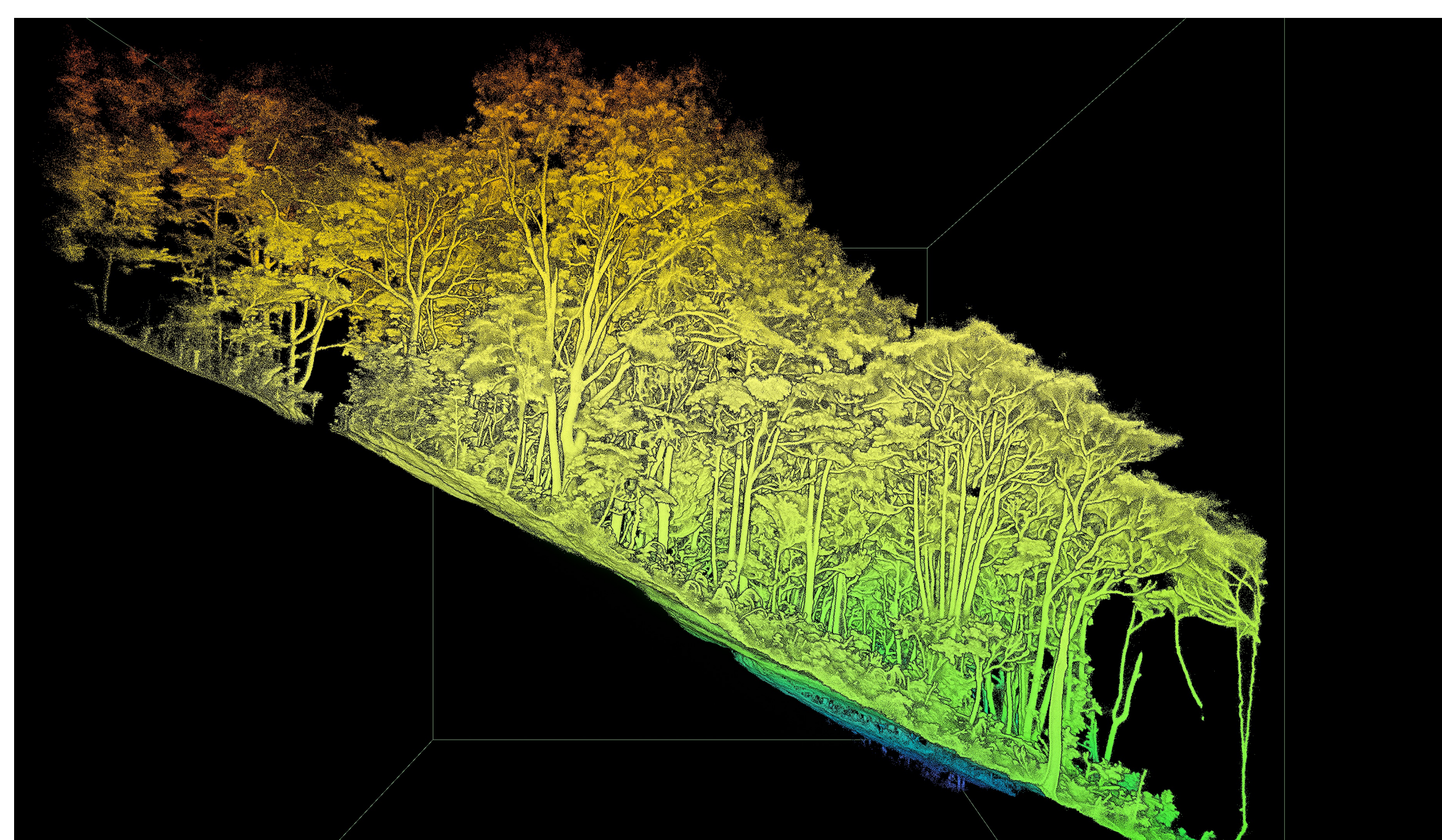


**Figure 6 & 7: Fuel load and packing ratio results. The fuel load is comparable to previous studies (Scott and Burgan 2005). The packing ratio distribution shows high frequencies around 0 and 1.**

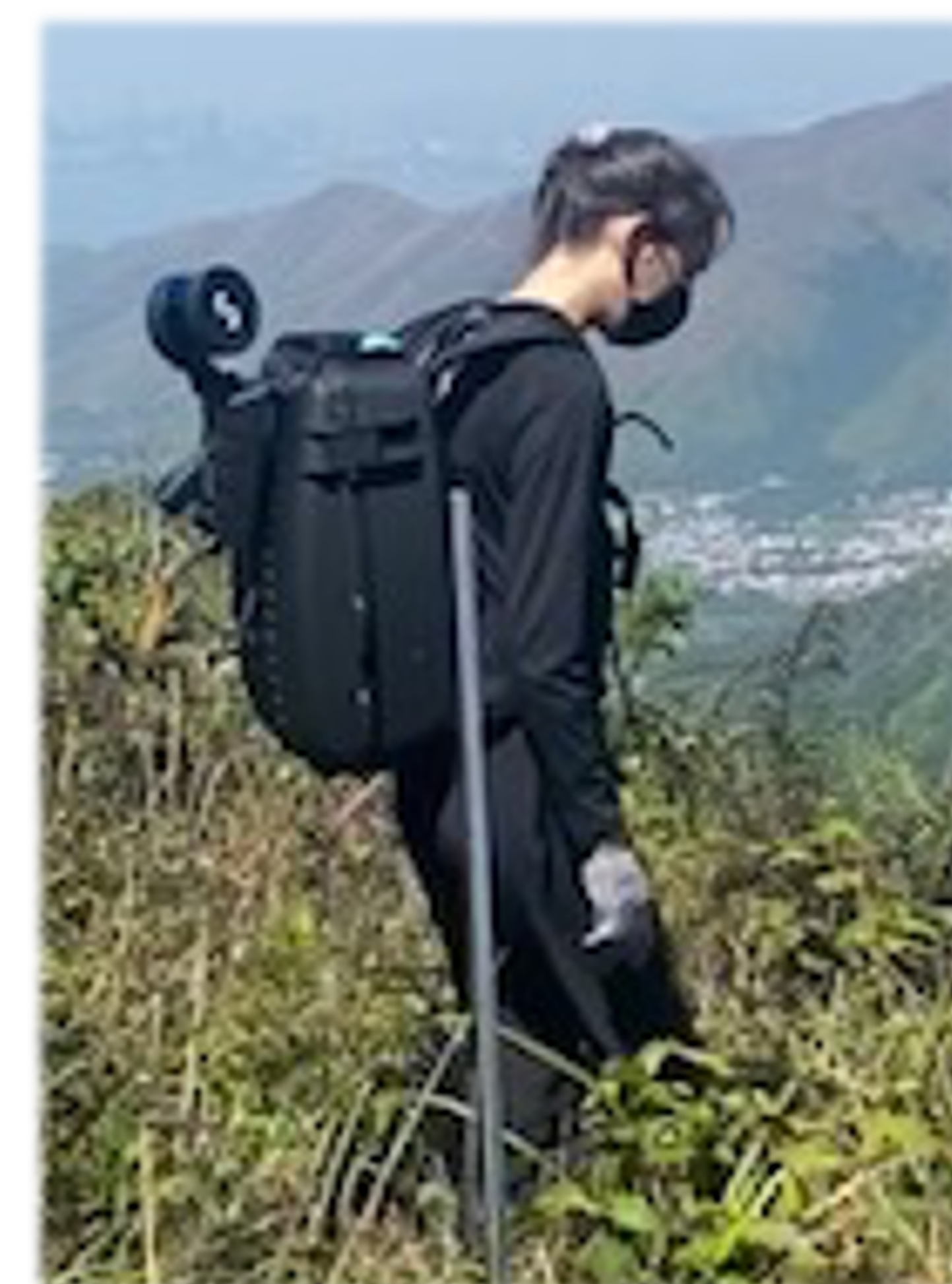
## Methodology



**Figure 1: Forests cover 70% of Hong Kong. The study area is a 20x20m forest plot in Kadoorie Farm (shown in red).**



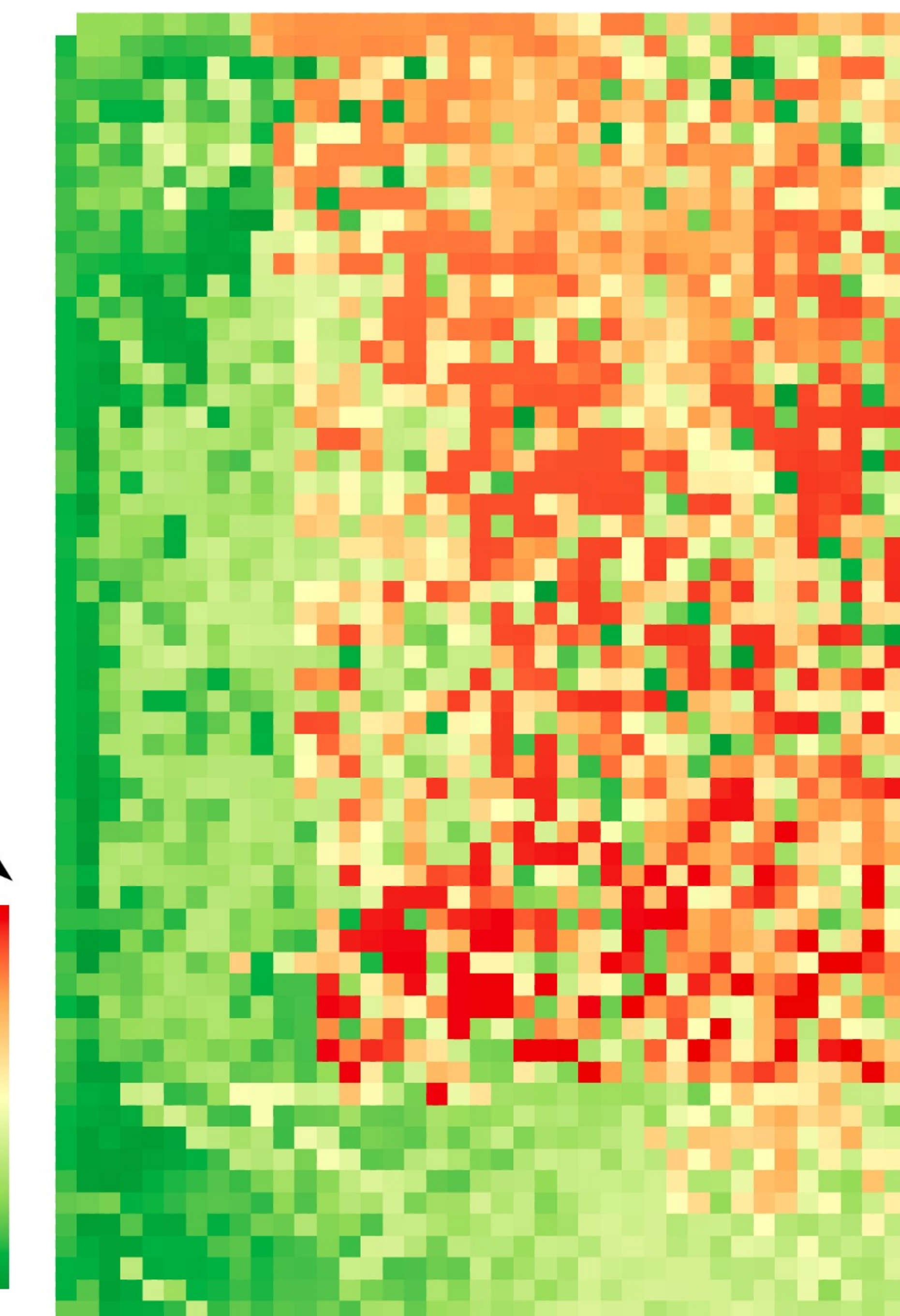
**Figure 2: Cross section of the forest plot in Kadoorie Farm. Vegetation within 1m of the soil surface is considered as wildfire fuel.**



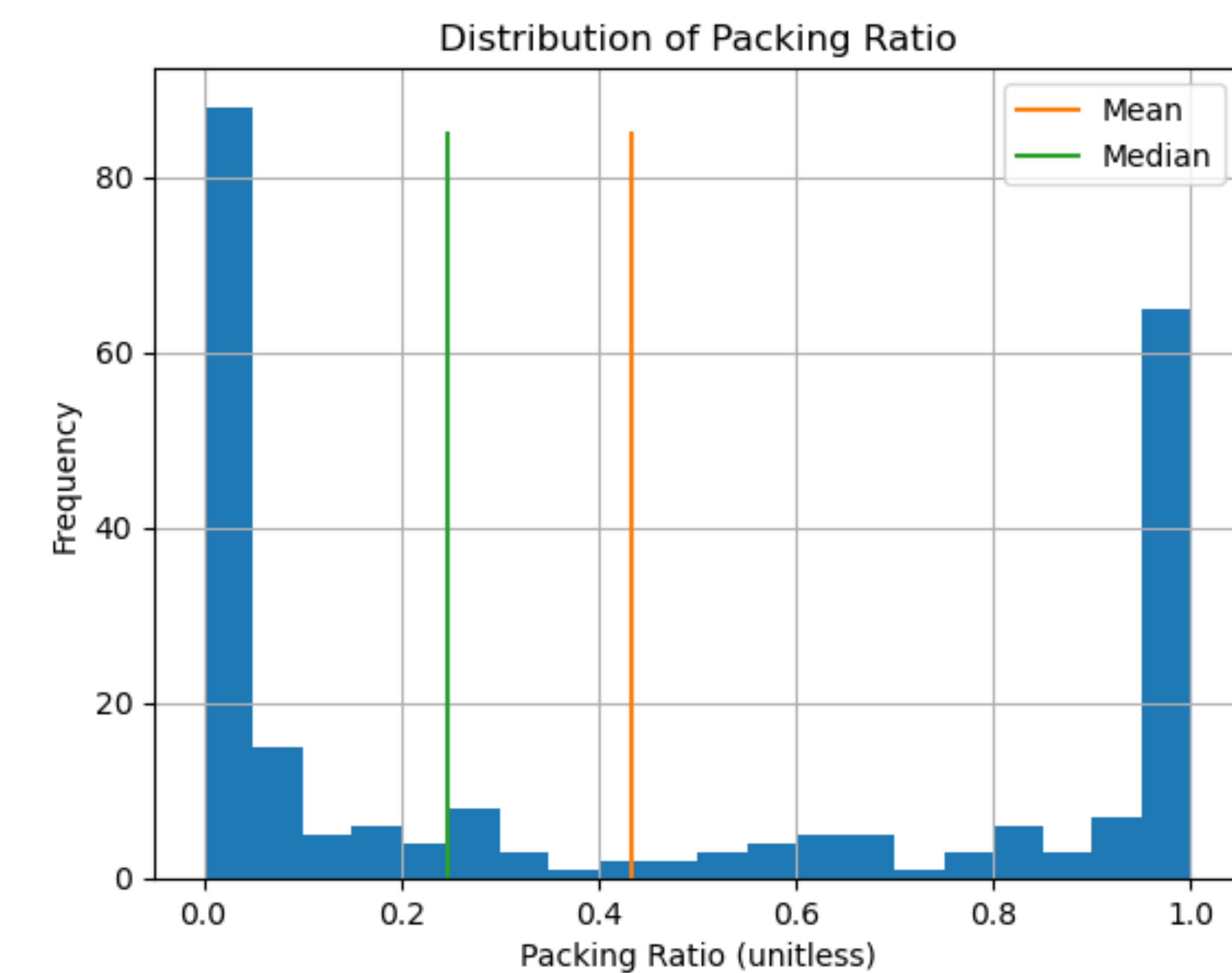
**Figure 3: The Hovermap ST is mounted on a backpack to survey the forest plot.**



**Figure 4: Hovermap ST SLAM LiDAR with VLP 16 sensor. The range is 100m with an accuracy of +/- 0.33mm. Acquisition speed is up to 300,000 pts/sec.**



**Figure 5: Fuel bed depth results for 0-1m above the soil surface.**



## Conclusions

This methodology can be used to characterize wildfire fuels as use for **input to wildfire behavior models**

Further surveying is needed to characterize **grassland and shrublands**