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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?



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

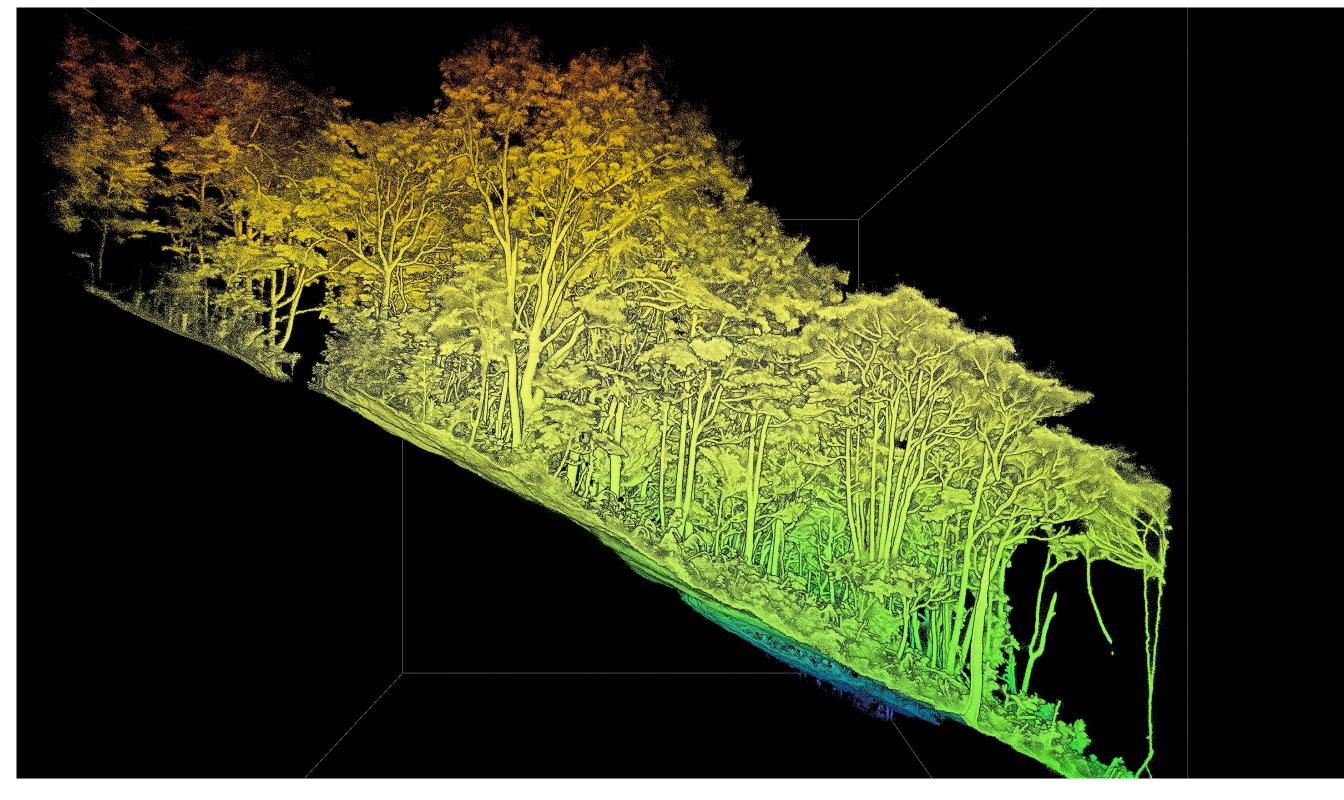
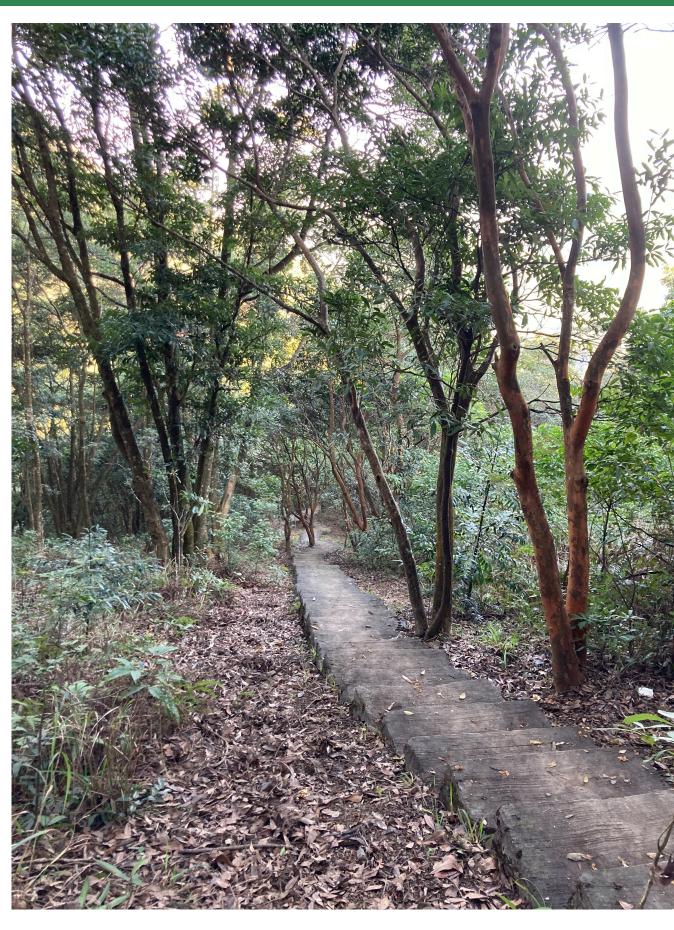


Figure 2: Cross section of the forest plot in Kadoorie Farm. Vegetation within 1m of the soil surface is considered as wildfire fuel.



Wildfire Fuel Characterization in Subtropical Ecosystems Using **Ground-based SLAM LiDAR**



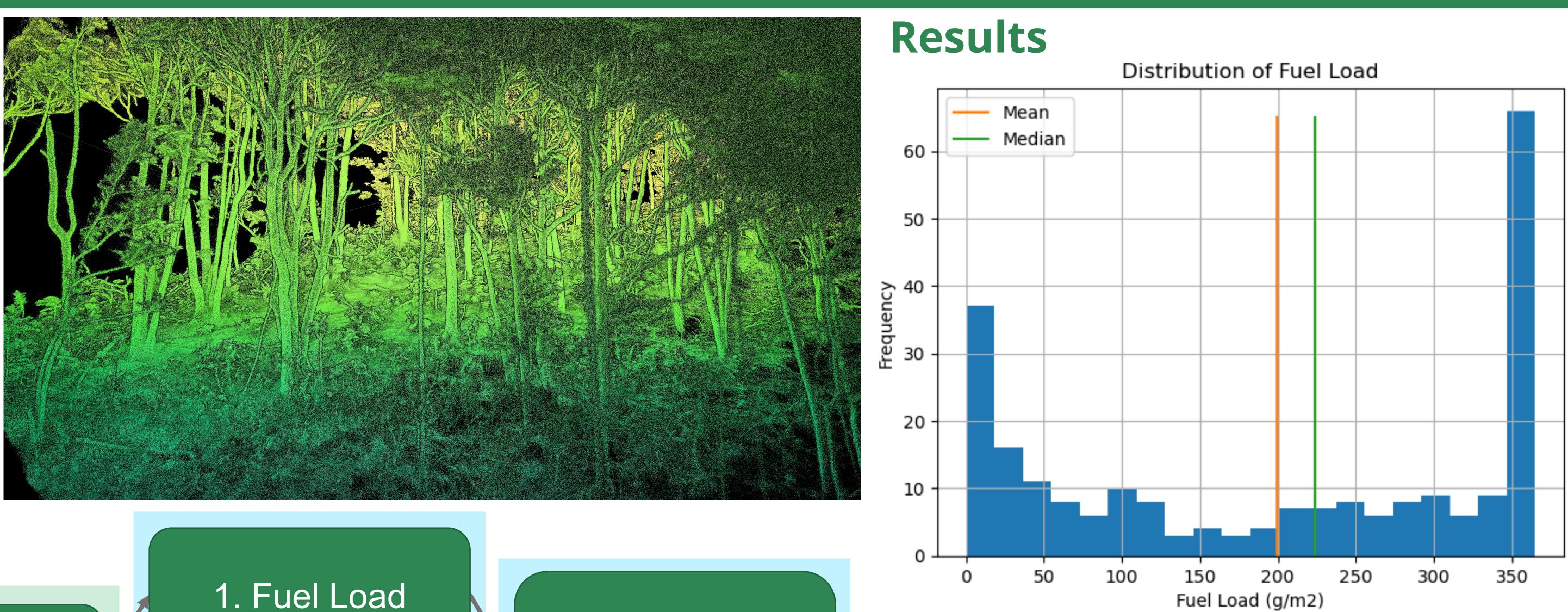




Figure 3: The Hovermap ST is mounted on a backpack to survey the forest plot.



 Mean Median 80 Packing Ratio (unitless) Conclusions Figure 4: Hovermap ST This methodology can be used to SLAM LiDAR with VLP 16 characterize wildfire fuels as use for input to sensor. The range is 0 m wildfire behavior models 100m with an accuracy of +/- 0.33mm. Figure 5: Fuel bed depth Further surveying is needed to characterize results for 0-1m above the soil Acquisition speed is up grassland and shrublands to 300,000 pts/sec. surface.

3. Packing Ratio

2. Fuel Bed Depth

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Climate and Vegetation Modelling La

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.

