

A map-based stock change approach for fine-scale biomass and carbon accounting in NYS

FEMC Conference – 2022

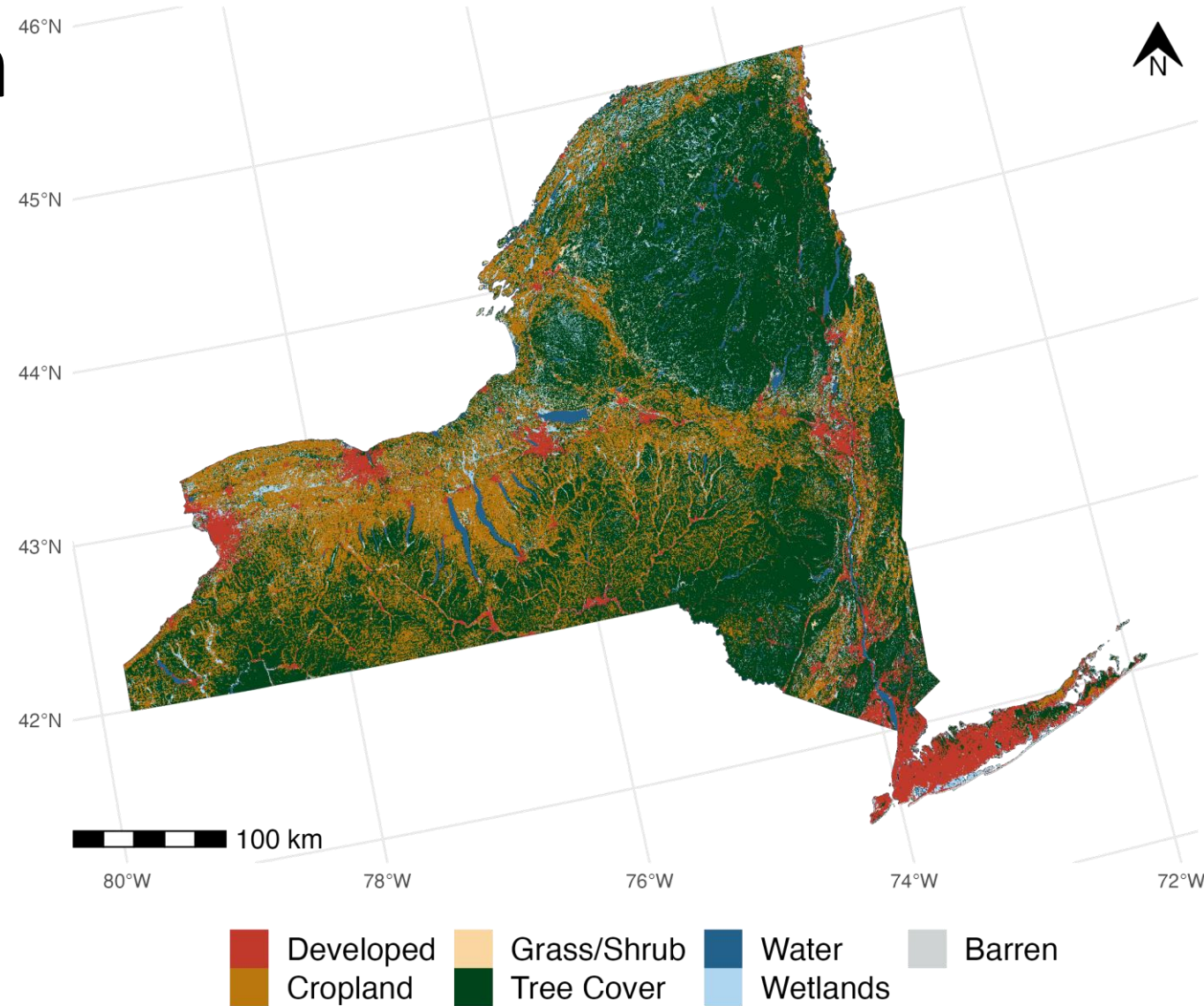
Lucas Johnson

Michael Mahoney

Colin Beier

Context & motivation

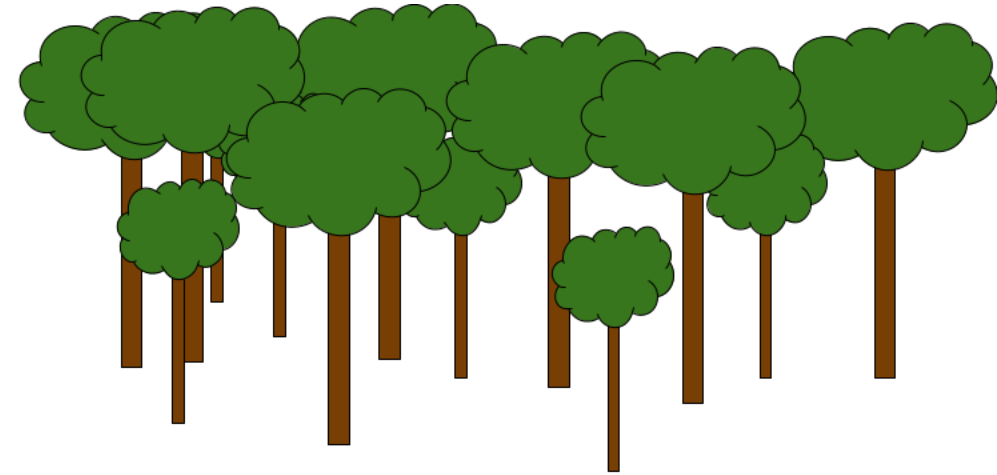
- NYS's Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act.
- 85% of emissions eliminated.
- Forest carbon sink in NYS expected to double in the next 30 years.



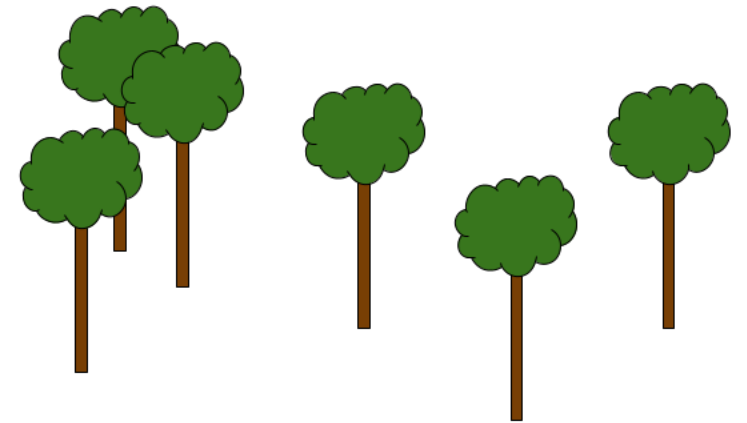
Stock change

- Changes in AGB/C between t1 and t2.
 - Gains = removals.
 - Losses = emissions.
- Translating FIA measurements into maps.
- Historical time series mapping -> spatially explicit stock change information.

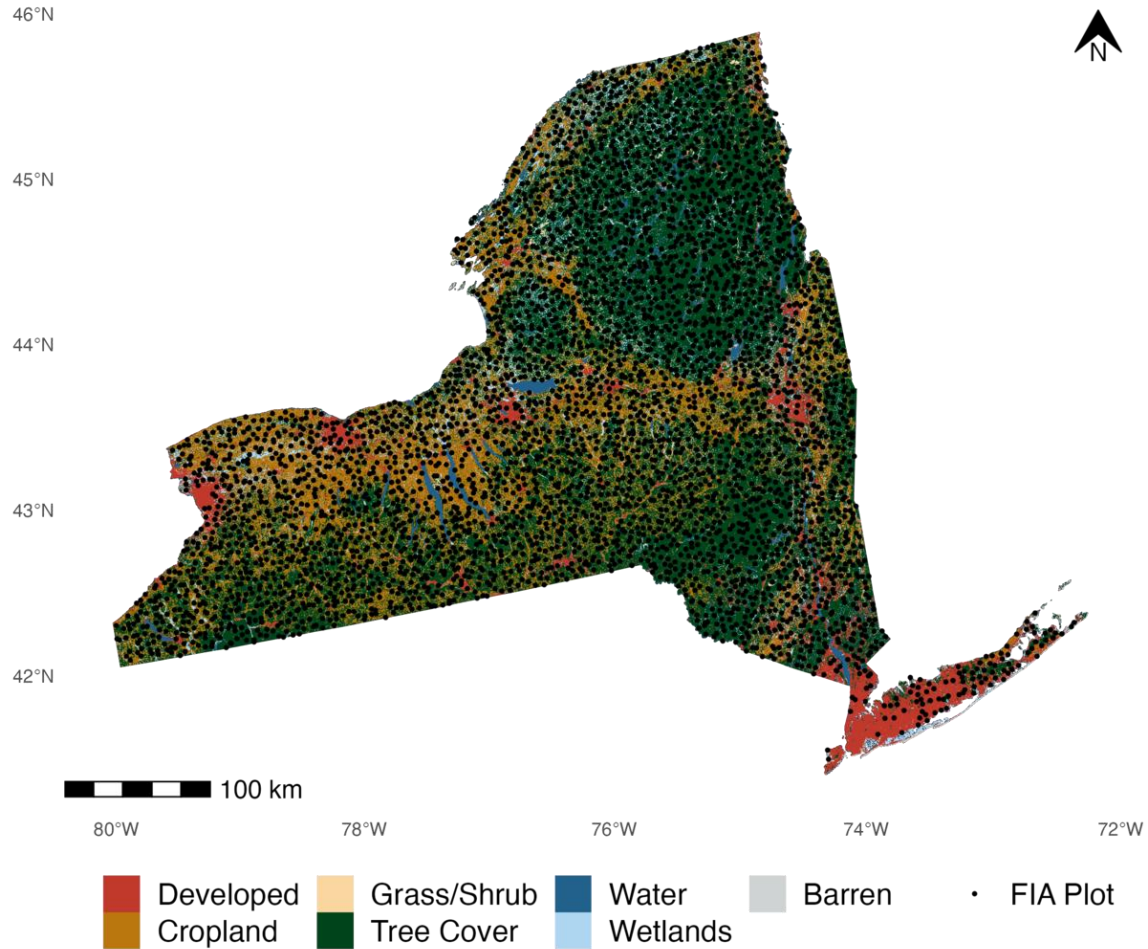
t1



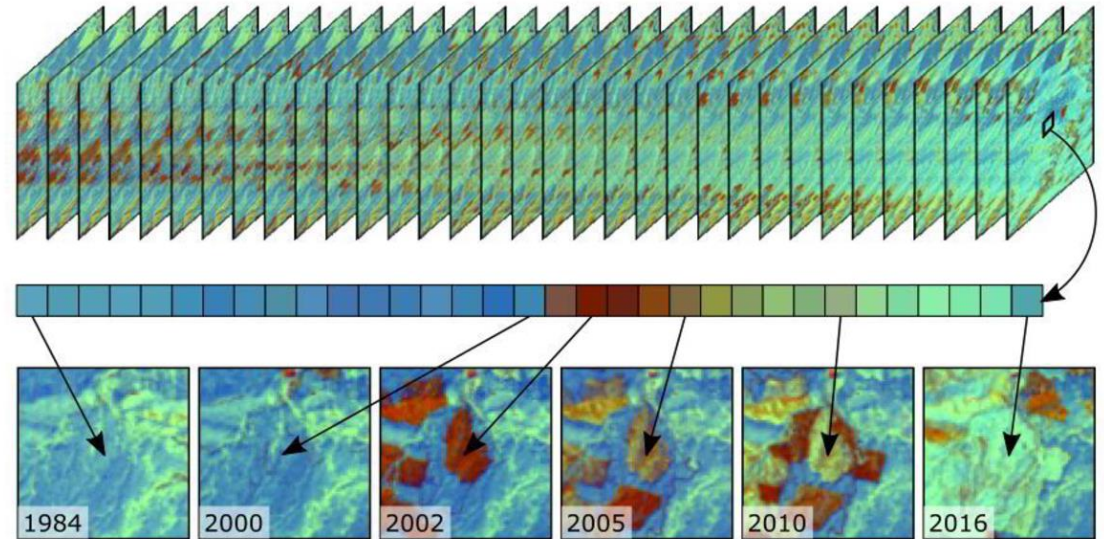
t2



Our approach

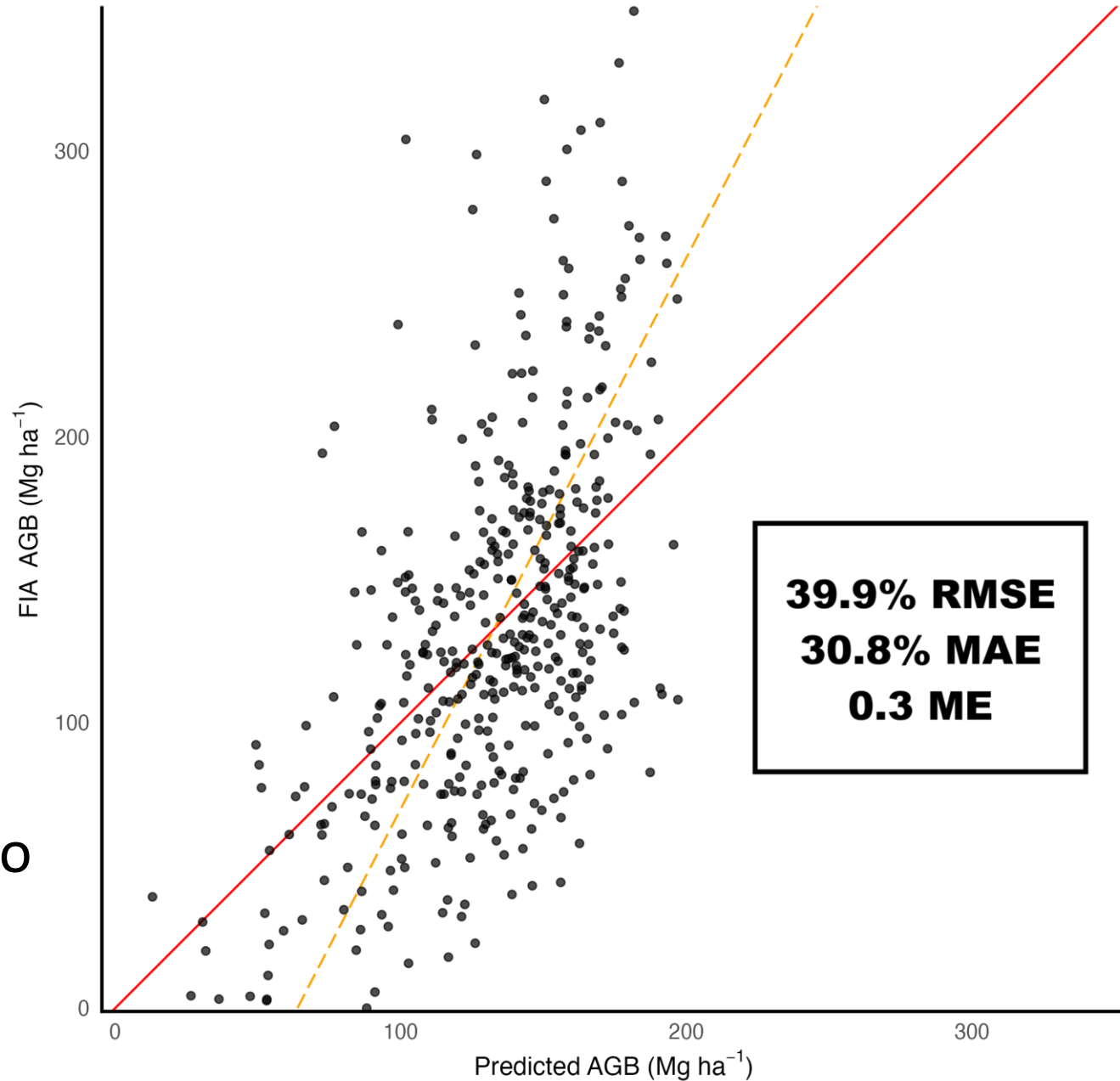


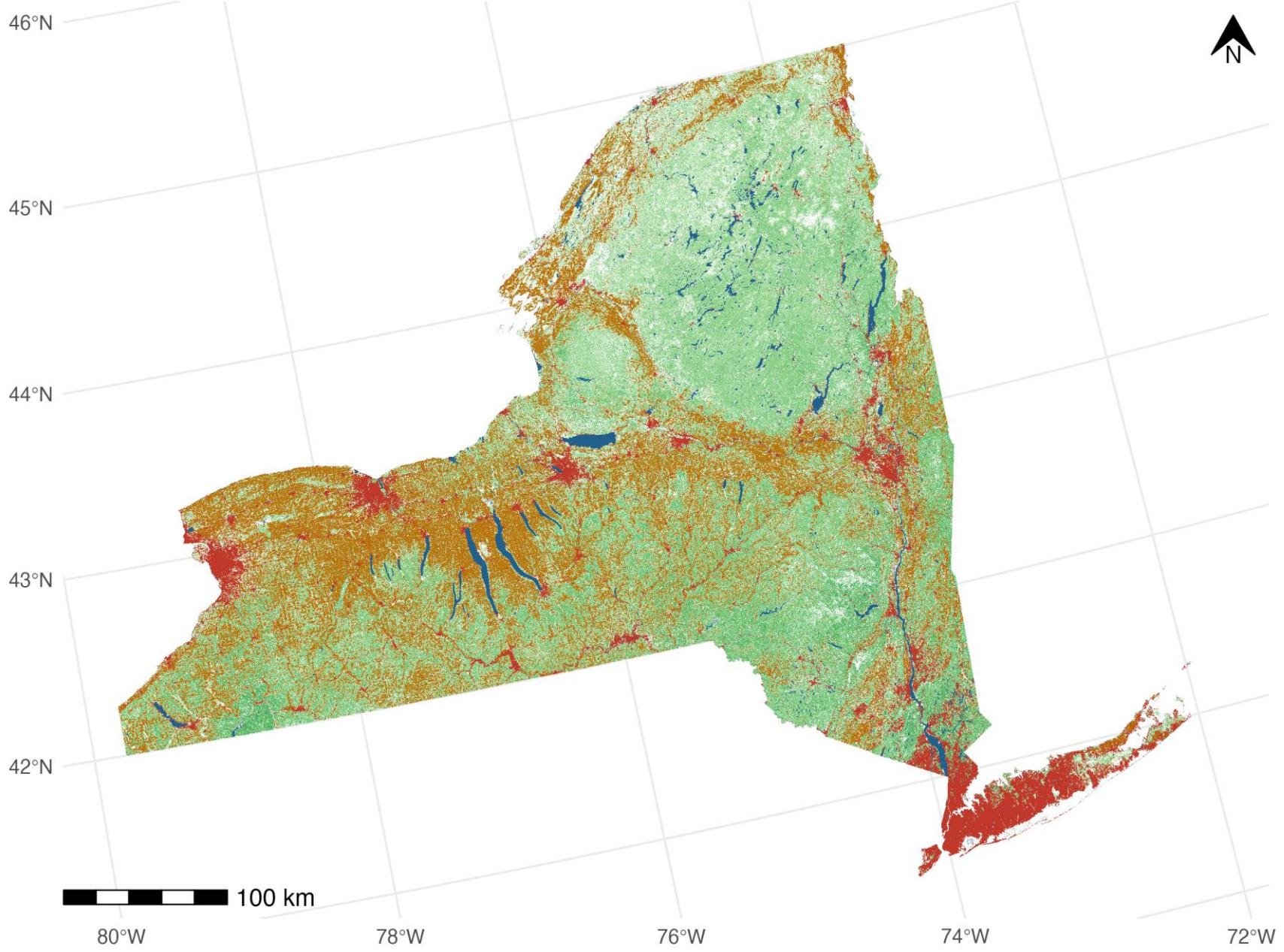
Landsat

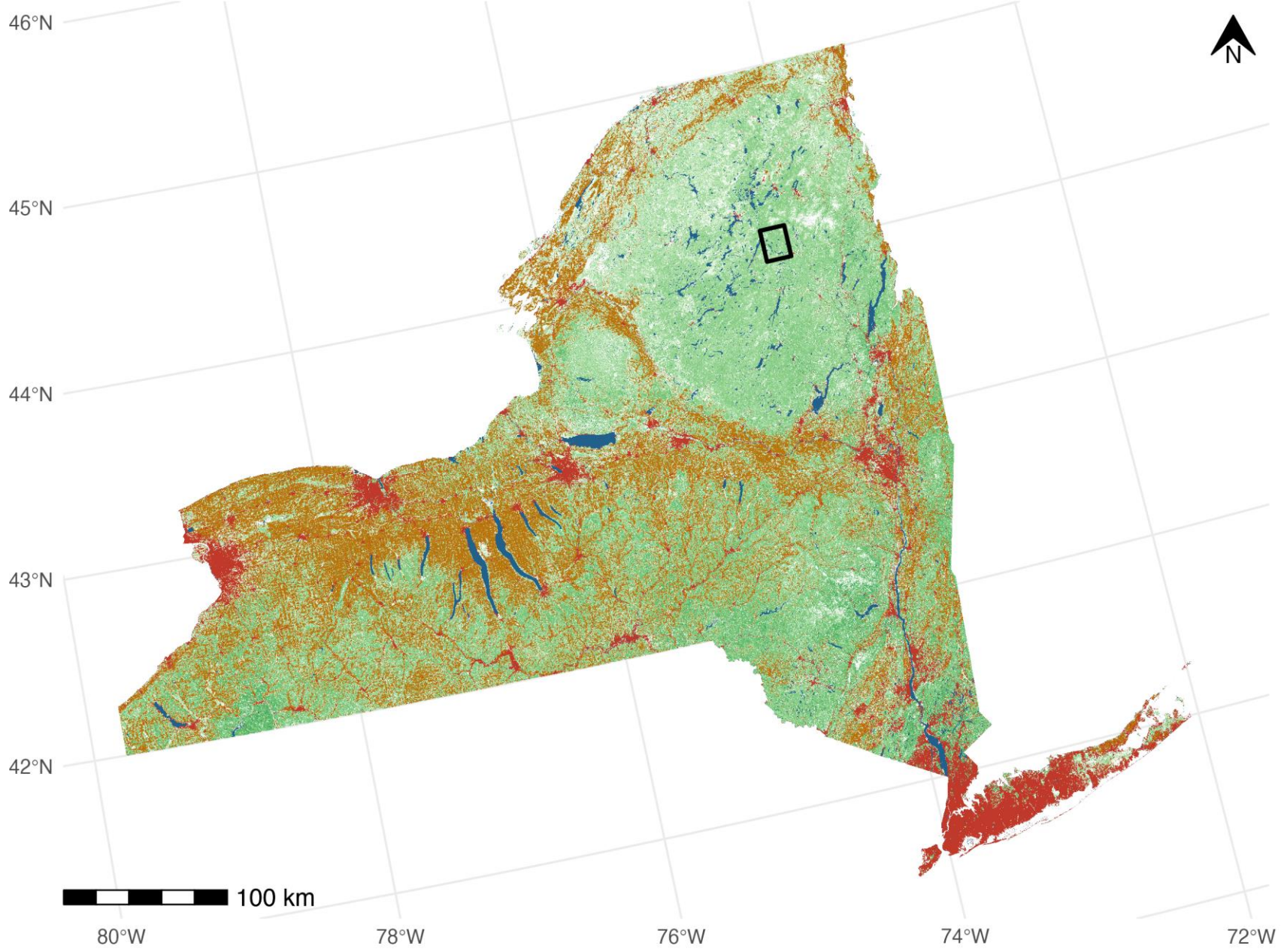


Modeling framework

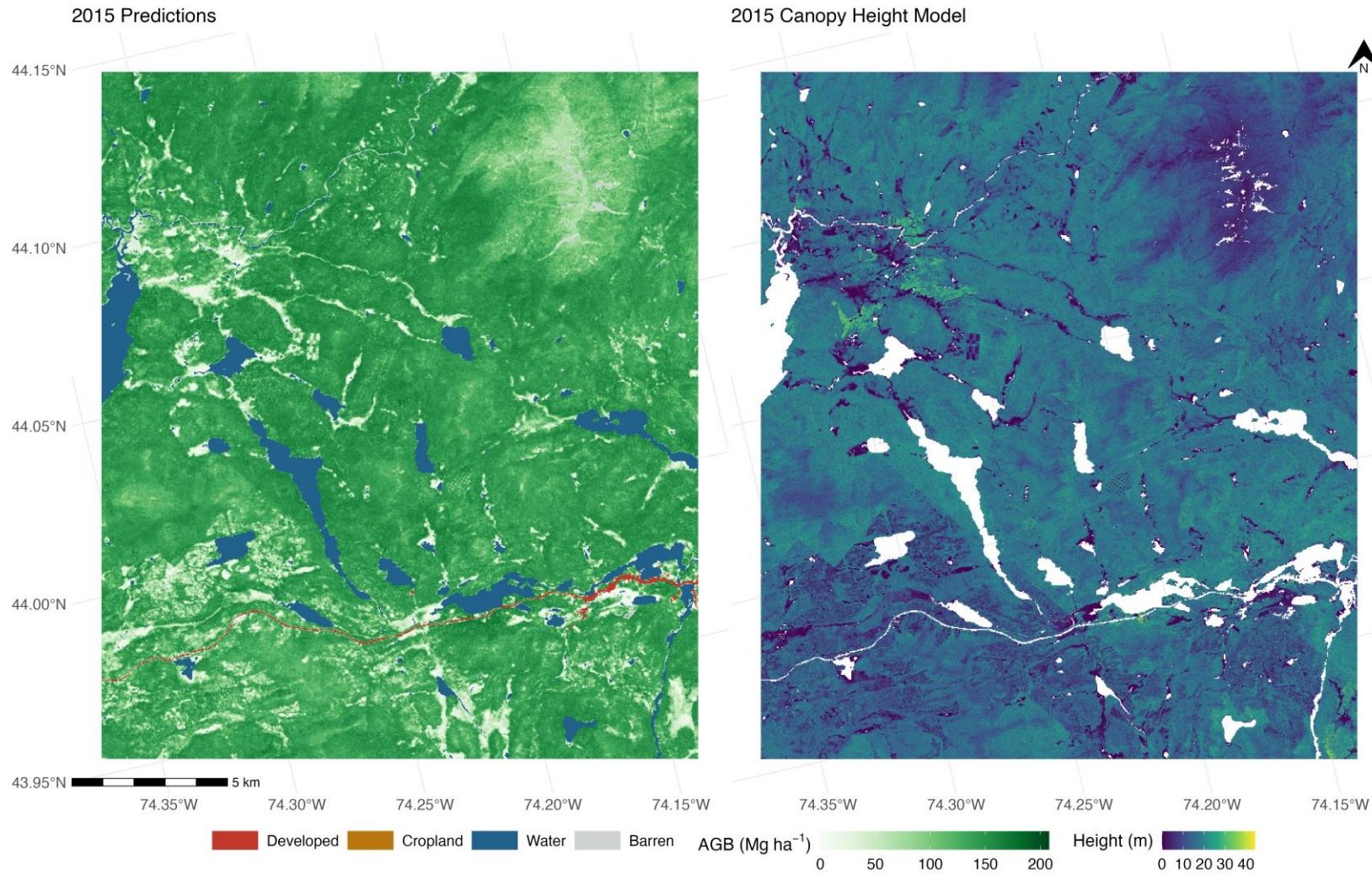
- ~2000 FIA plots.
- Landsat spectral indices, topo, climate predictors.
- ML ensemble models:
 - Random forest
 - Gradient boosting machines
 - Support vector machines
- Mapped predictions compared to holdout plots.



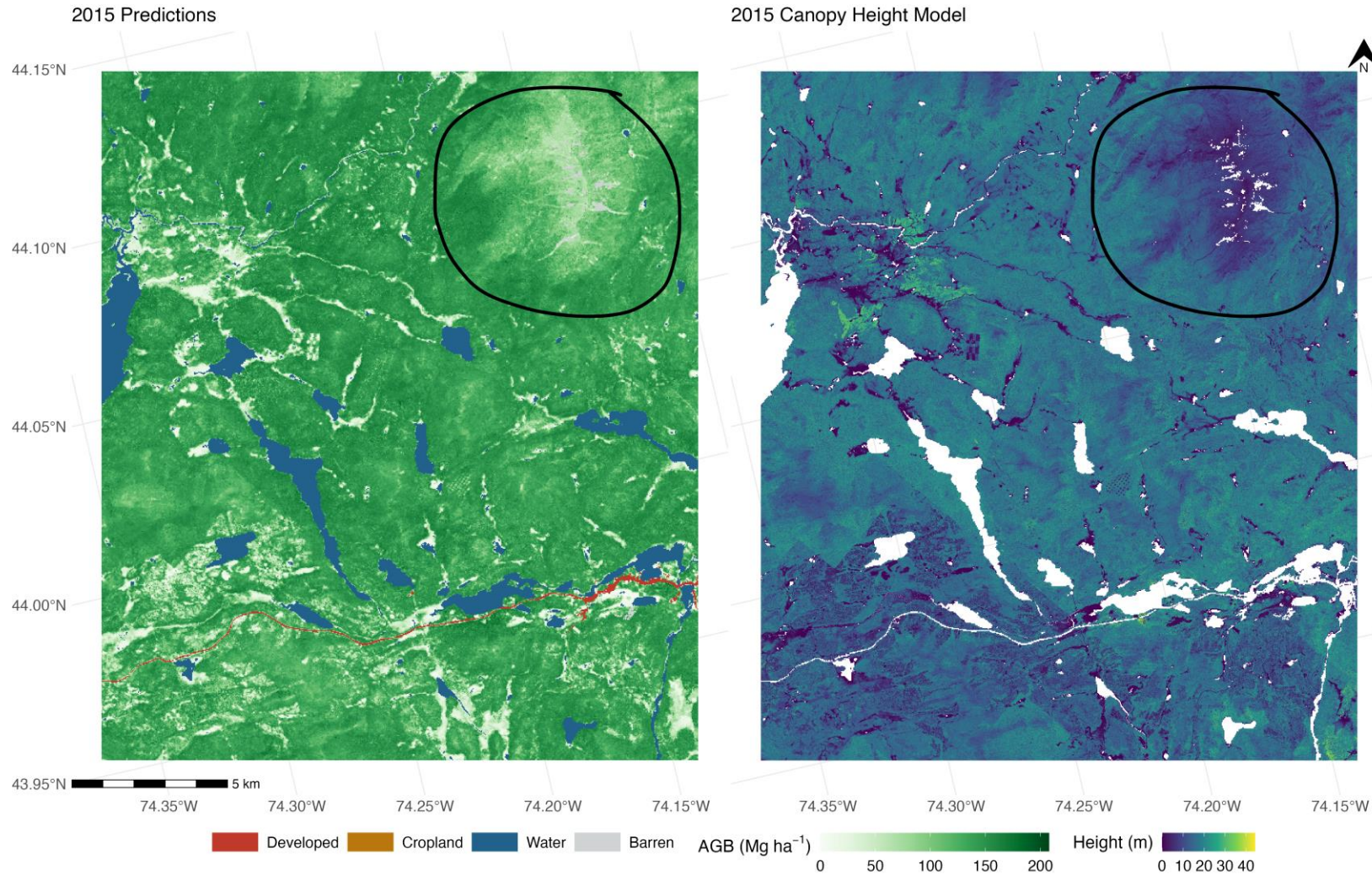




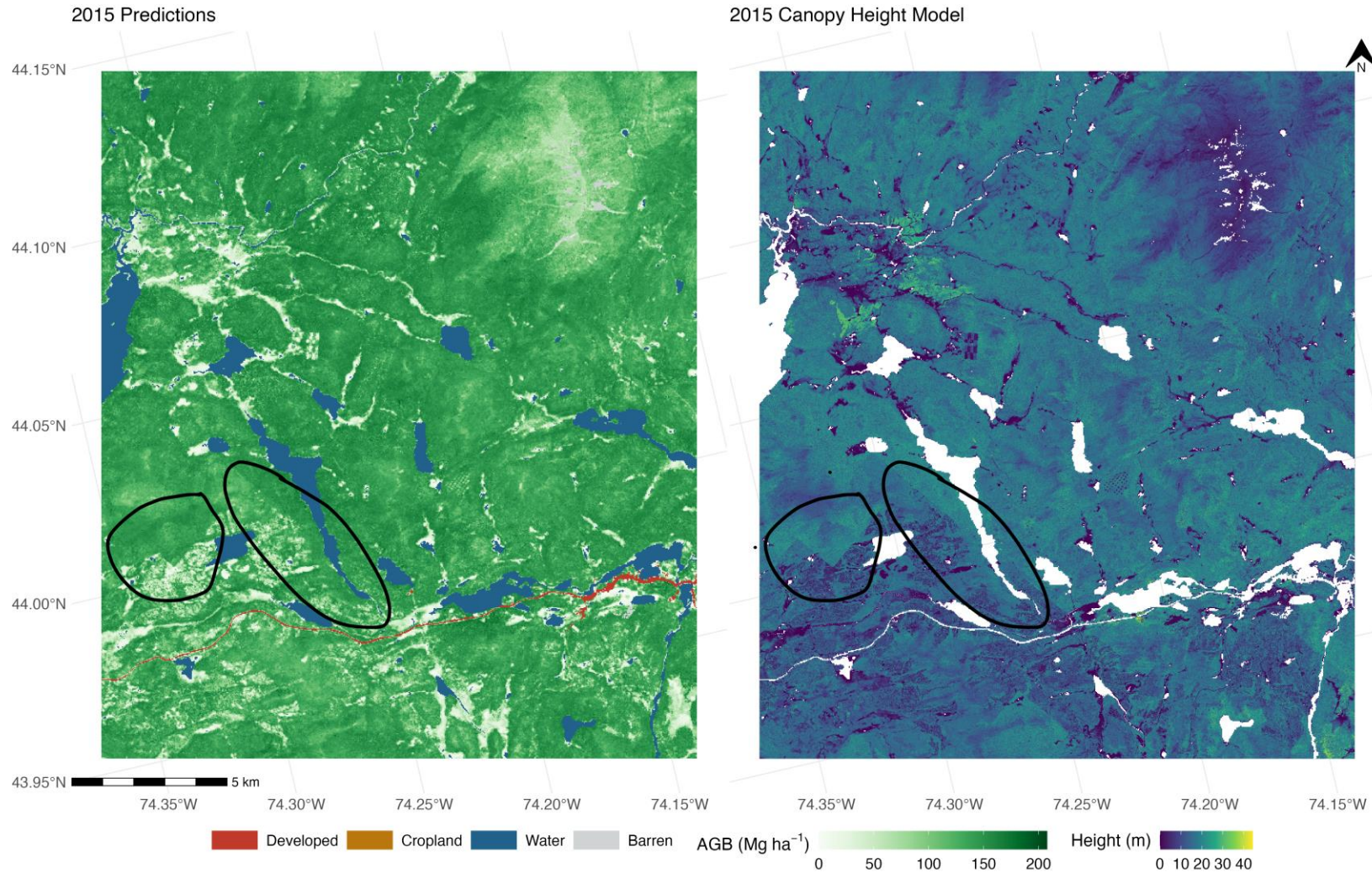
Huntington Wildlife Forest - AGB



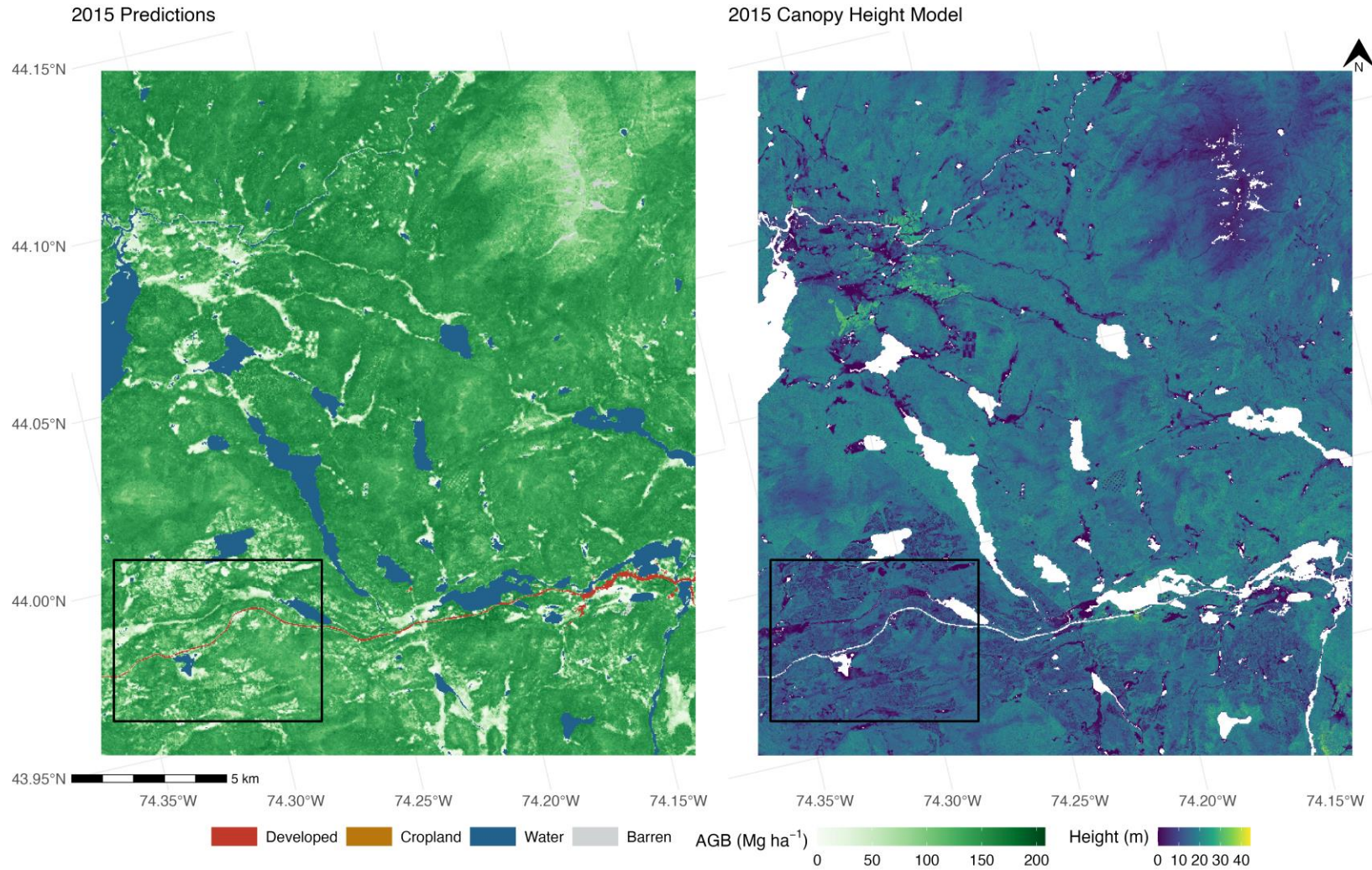
Huntington Wildlife Forest - AGB



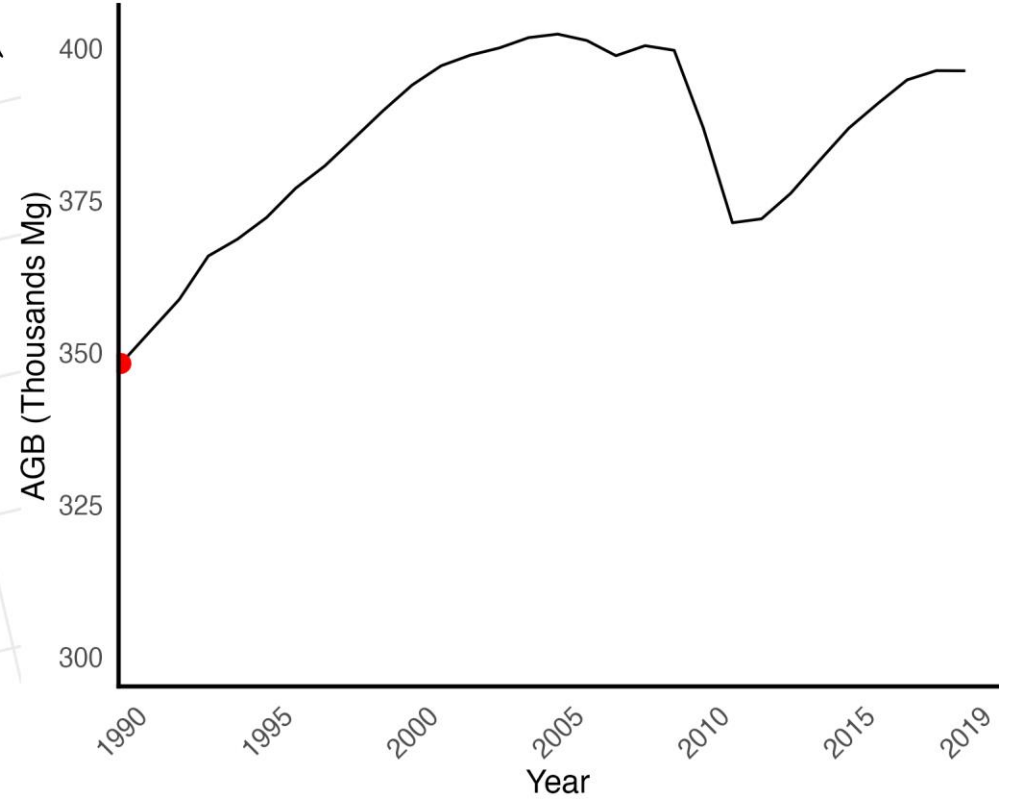
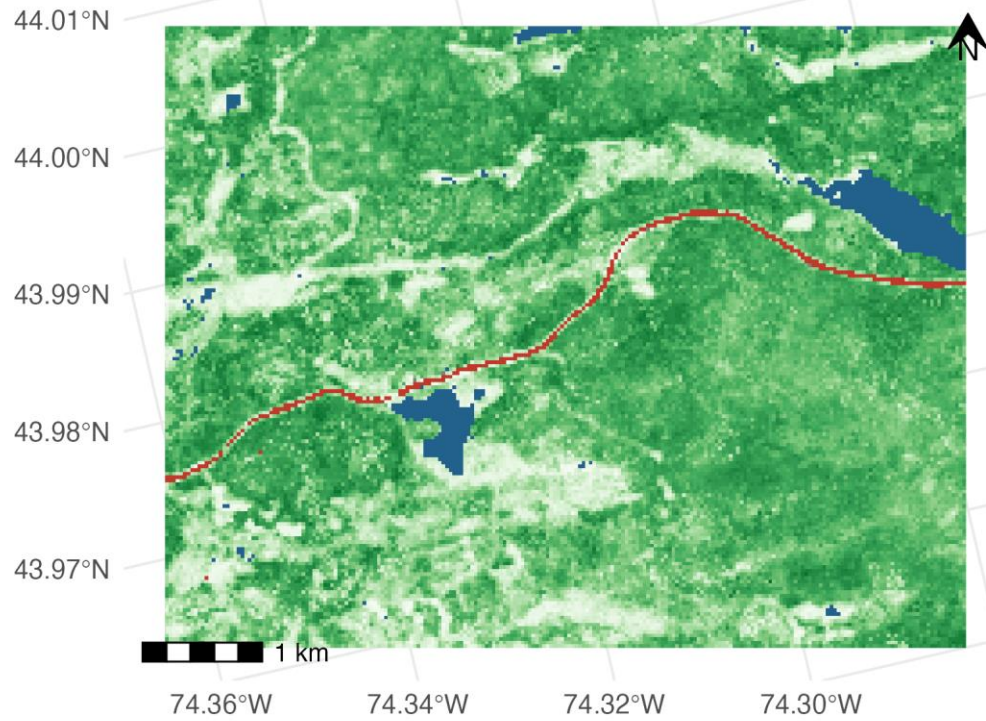
Huntington Wildlife Forest - AGB



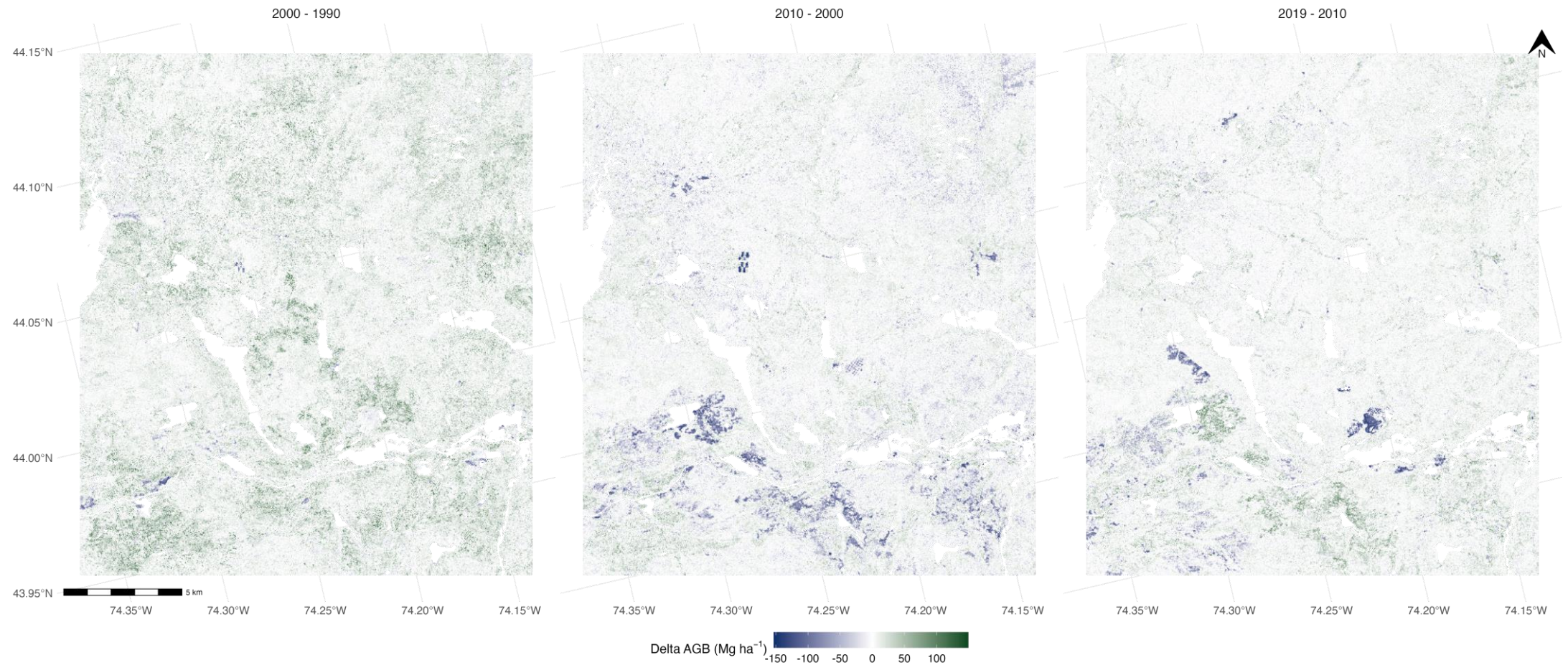
Huntington Wildlife Forest - AGB



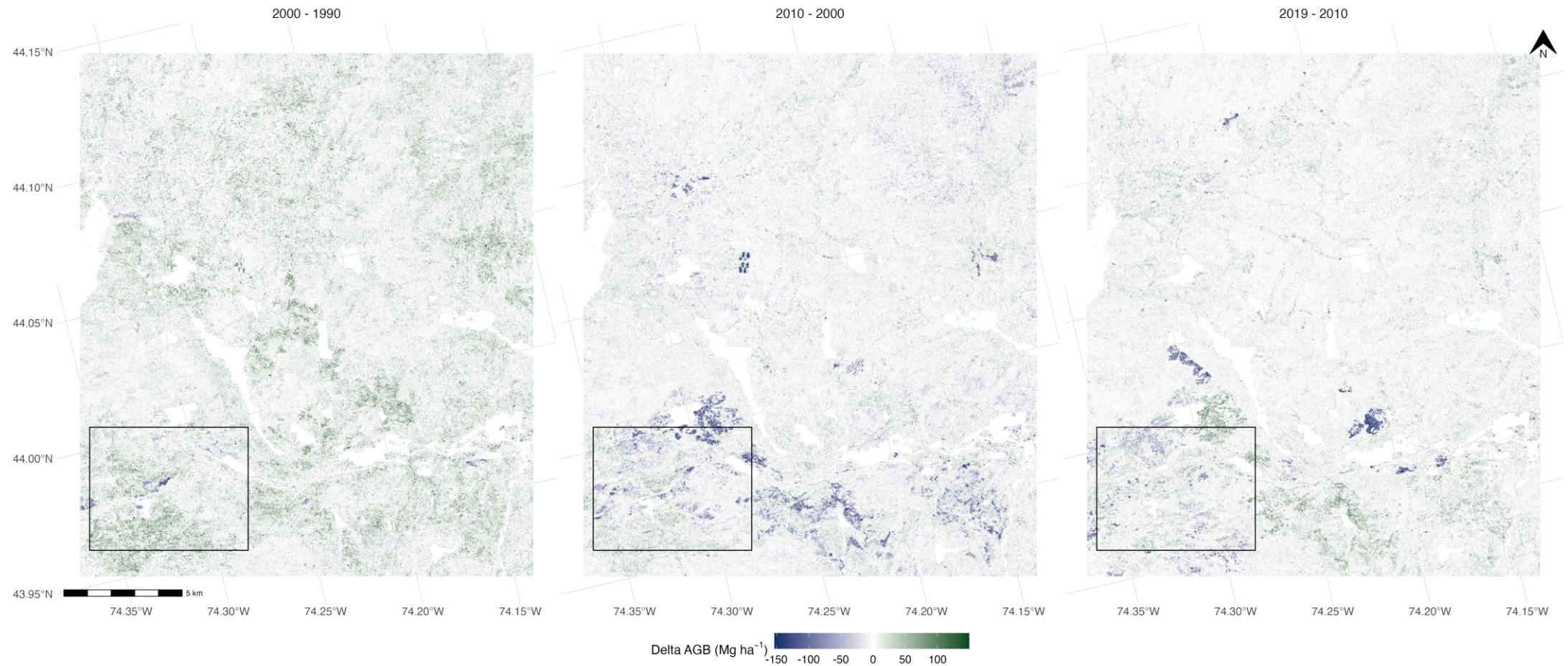
1990



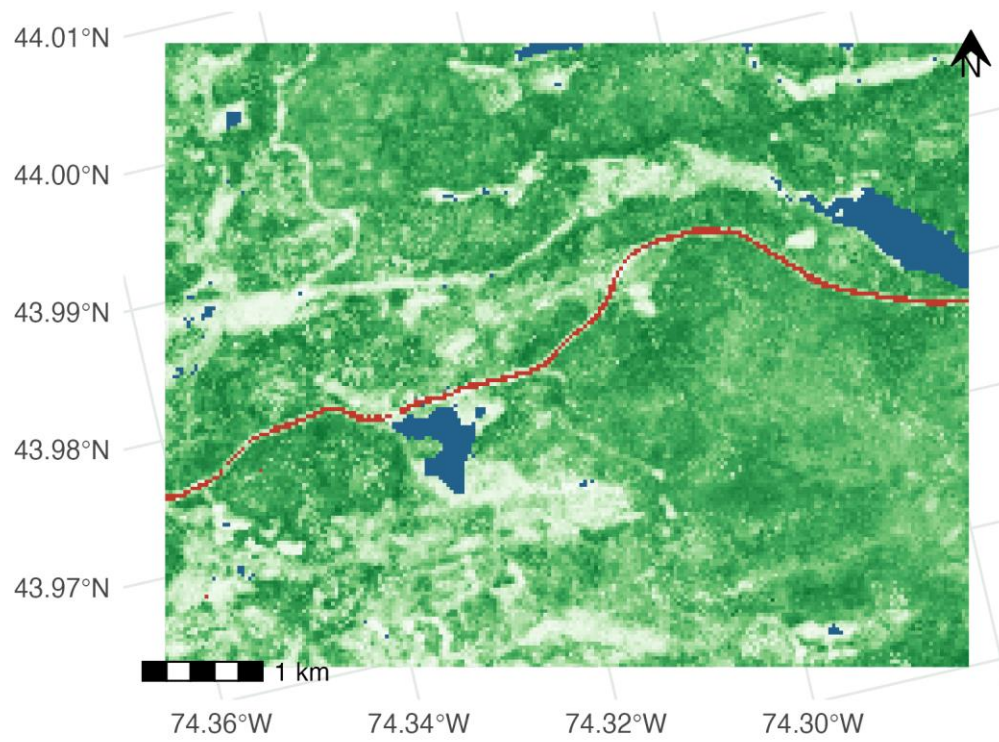
Huntington Wildlife Forest - Deltas



Huntington Wildlife Forest - Deltas



1990



Limitations

- Saturation effect.
- Subtle changes – steady growth and decline.
- Limited applicability for soil & litter carbon pools.

Upshot

- Cheap and efficient.
- Represents landscape patterns and processes.
- Flexible capacity:
 - Micro -> macro scale.
 - Retrospective -> monitoring.

Thank you!

Access these slides at:

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