



Development of an automatic method by remote sensing of chronological stages of deforestation-afforestation. The case of southern Chile

Nicolas Maestripieri, Gilles Selleron, Martin Paegelow

► To cite this version:

Nicolas Maestripieri, Gilles Selleron, Martin Paegelow. Development of an automatic method by remote sensing of chronological stages of deforestation-afforestation. The case of southern Chile. ForestSat 2014, Nov 2014, Riva del Garda, Italy. <hal-01364448>

HAL Id: hal-01364448

<https://hal-univ-tlse2.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01364448>

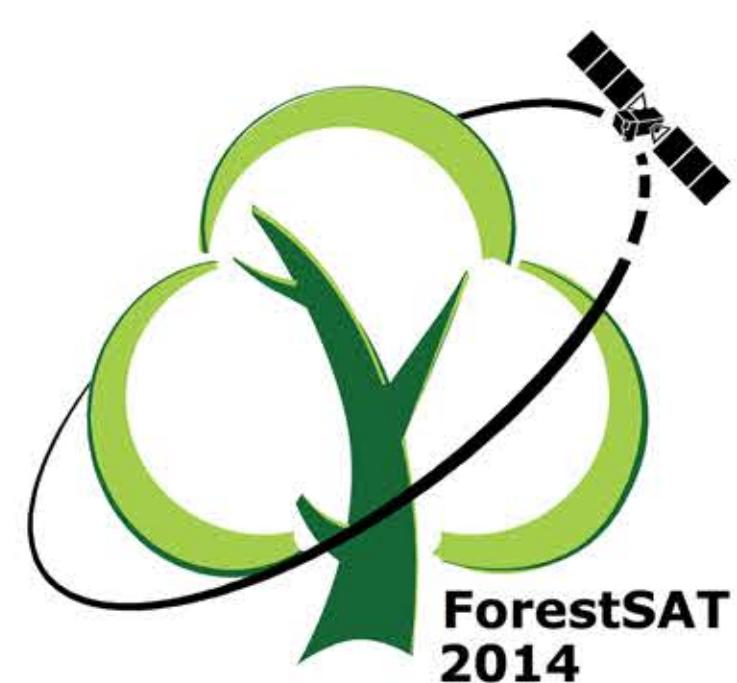
Submitted on 12 Sep 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Development of an Automatic Method by Remote Sensing of Chronological Stages of Deforestation - Afforestation

The Case of Southern Chile



N. MAESTRIPIERI, G. SELLERON, M. PAEGELOW
GEODE - GEOGRAPHY OF ENVIRONMENT
UNIVERSITY OF TOULOUSE 2, FRANCE
nicolas.maestripieri@univ-tlse2.fr



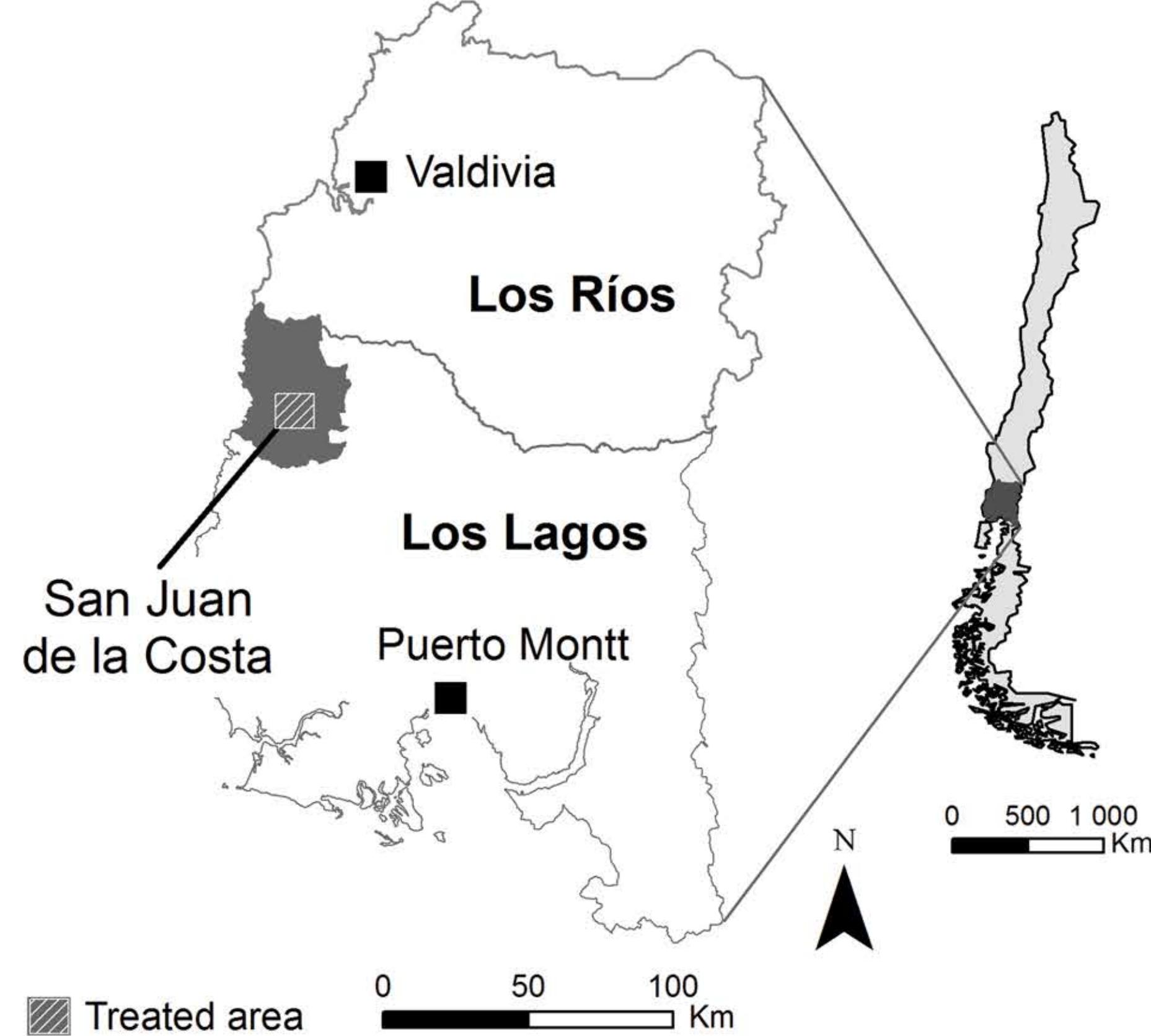
UNIVERSITÉ TOULOUSE
Jean Jaurès

1 SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMATIC

Huge spread of timber plantation (pine and eucalyptus)
Social and environmental impacts in a hotspot of biodiversity

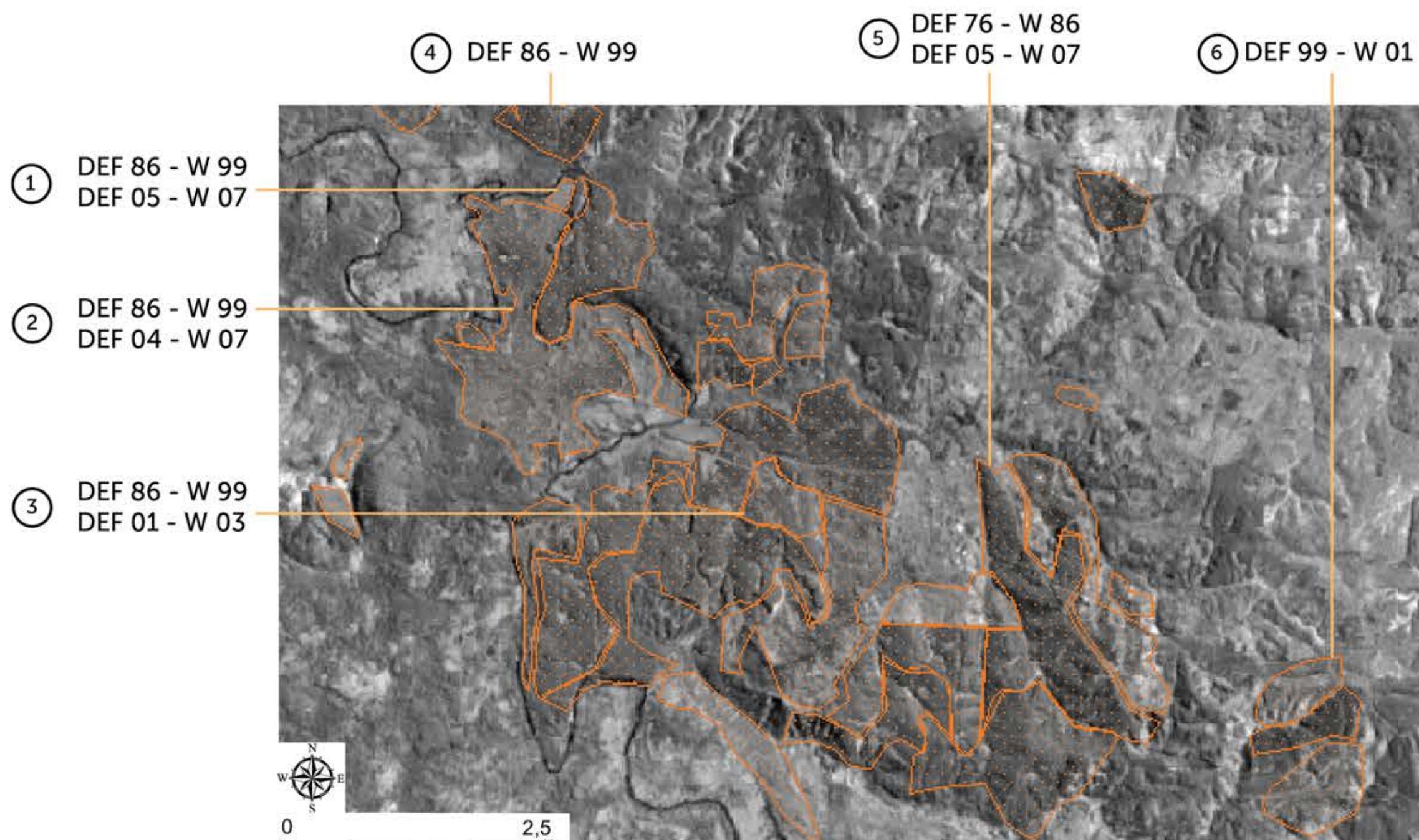
Short-rotation, high yield clear-cut and genetic manipulation
Observed phenomena also in Uruguay and Brazil

Build a pluriannual model to detect, monitor and characterize the high cutting frequency of timber plantations using multideate imagery



Typical landscape of timber plantation in the pre-coastal range - San Juan de la Costa

3 RESULTS and DISCUSSION



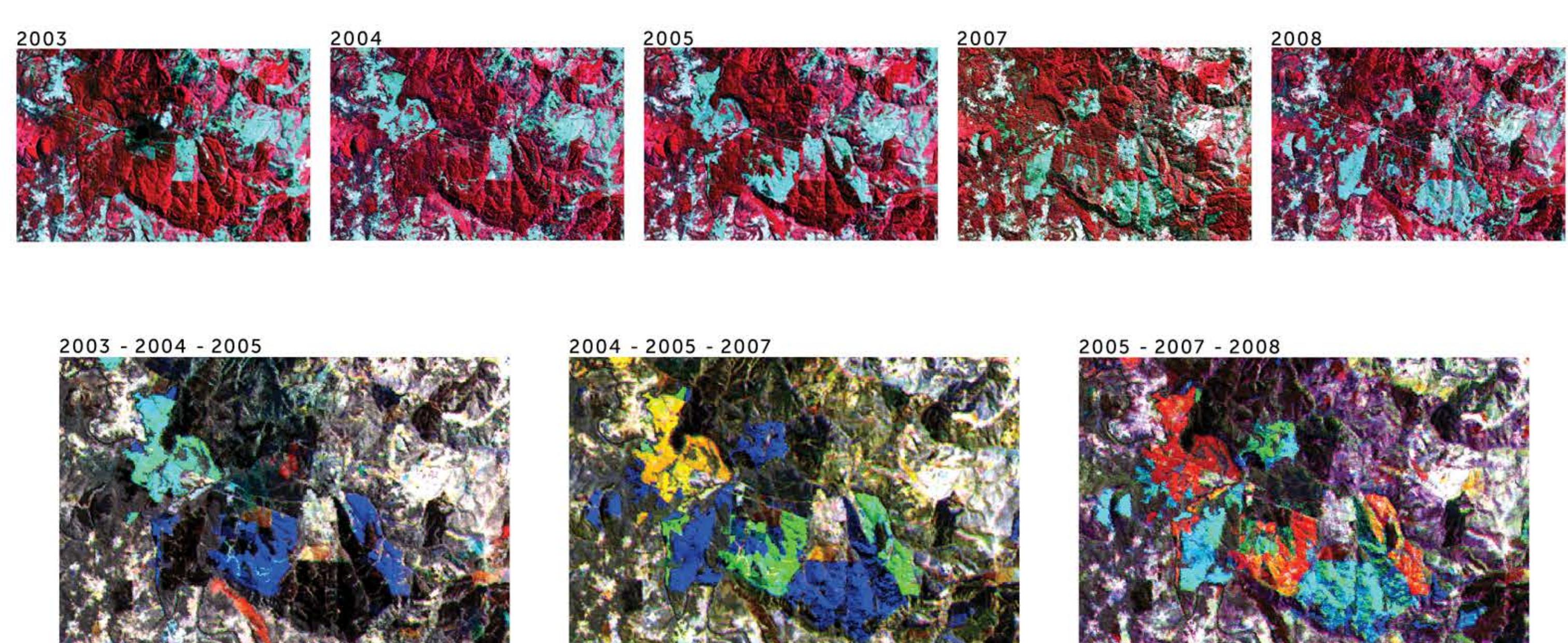
Detection of forest rotation (DEF: deforested / W: wooded). Summary of the results

Forest rotation	1	2	3	4	5	6
Area (ha)	151.6	219.6	27.7	158.9	82.7	87.7

Area of forest rotation in hectare

2 METHOD

From a classical vision of satellital imagery (IRC)...
...To multi-temporal imagery (Mid-Infrared wavelenght)



A trichromatic composition is built from spectral information taken from MIR along a temporal gradient of 32 years (1976 to 2008).

Dynamical interpretation grid which reflects stages of forest management in relation with pine/eucalyptus crop cycles.

COLOR ON SCREEN	DATE 1 (R)	DATE 2 (G)	DATE 3 (B)	INTERPRETATION
Red	■			Deforested D1 - Wooded D2 and D3
Green		■		Deforested D2 - Wooded D1 and D3
Blue			■	Wooded D1 and D2 - Deforested D3
Yellow	■	■		Deforested D1 and D2 - Wooded D3
Magenta	■		■	Deforested between D2 and D3
Cyan		■	■	Wooded D1 - Deforested D2 and D3
Black	■		■	Wooded stable
Grey / White				Deforested stable

Integration of forest rotation and a fallow period of 18 months allows the distinction between exotic species.

EUCALYPTUS - 8 years on average ① ②

PINE - 22 years on average ⑤

ABNORMAL SHORT-ROTATION - sanitary damages, fire ③

UNKNOWN SPECIES ④ ⑥

Validation with field surveys (GPS) and the Cadastre of Vegetation

OUTLOOK

Manual radiometric thresholding
Automatic classification

Systematize the treatments - extraction of time series
Couplage with official data (Cadastre of Vegetation Resources) and medium spatial resolution imagery MODIS