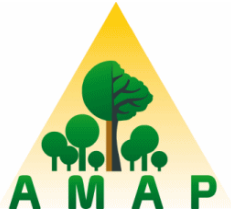


Xtrawood: refining estimation of tree above ground biomass using wood density variations and tree structure

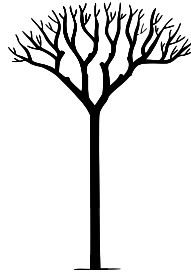
Romain Lehnebach, H el ene Morel, Julie Bossu, Jacques Beauch ene, Eric Nicolini
Jean-Fran ois Barczi, S ebastien Griffon



Tree Above Ground Biomass (AGB)

tree AGB = Tree volume X Whole-tree Basic density

**Perfect tree
AGB estimate !!**

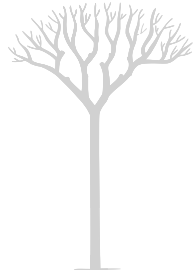


Tree Dry mass
Tree Green volume

Tree Above Ground Biomass (AGB)

tree AGB = Tree volume X Whole-tree Basic density

Perfect tree
AGB estimate !!



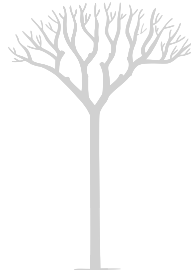
$\frac{\text{Tree Dry mass}}{\text{Tree Green volume}}$

tree AGB = Result of Allometrical equations
(DBH, H and **Species-level wood density** value)

Tree Above Ground Biomass (AGB)

tree AGB = Tree volume X Whole-tree Basic density

Perfect tree
AGB estimate !!



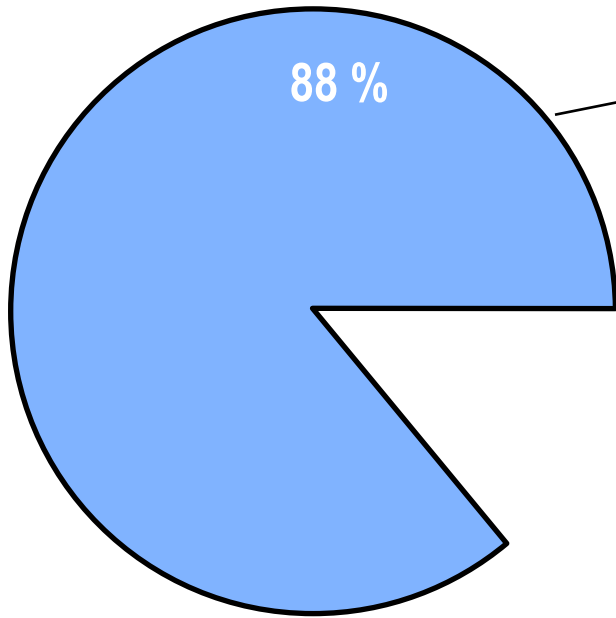
Tree Dry mass

Tree Green volume

tree AGB = Result of Allometrical equations
(DBH, H and **Species-level wood density** value)

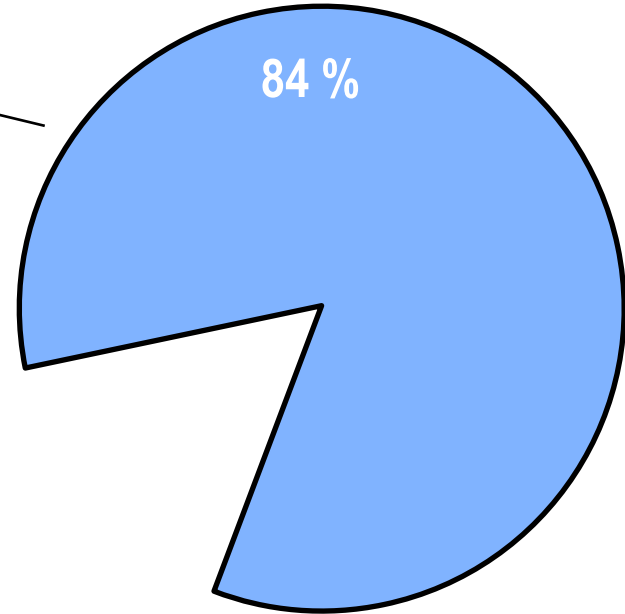
Biased or unbiased tree AGB ??

Variance partitioning of wood density



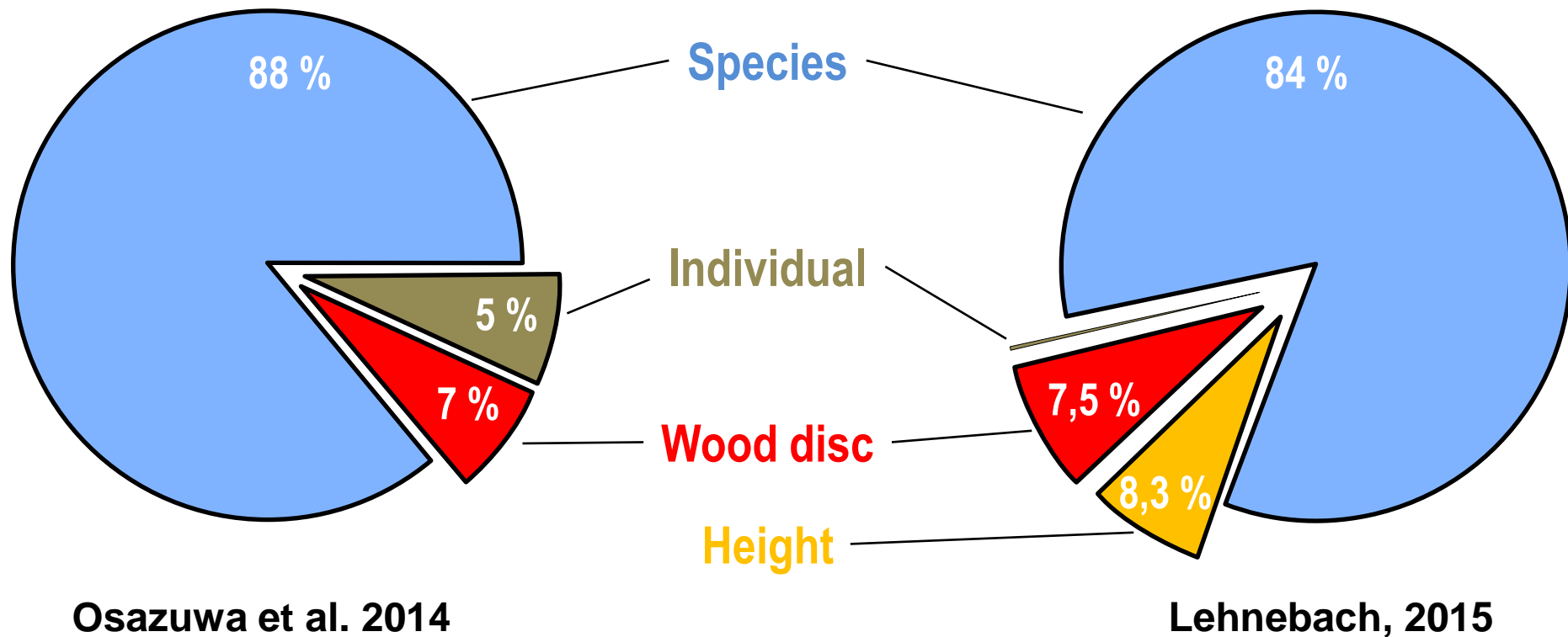
Osazuwa et al. 2014

Species

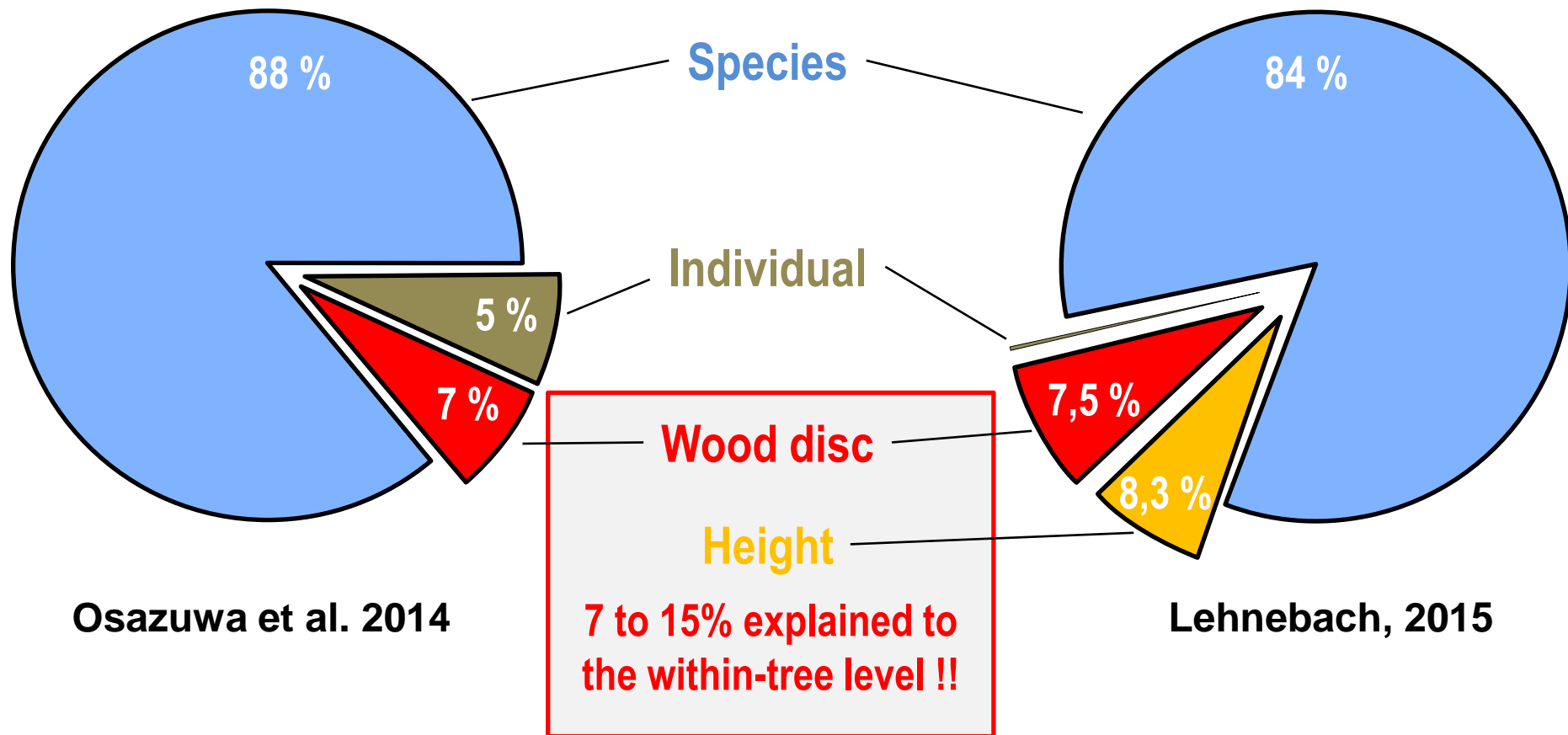


Lehnebach, 2015

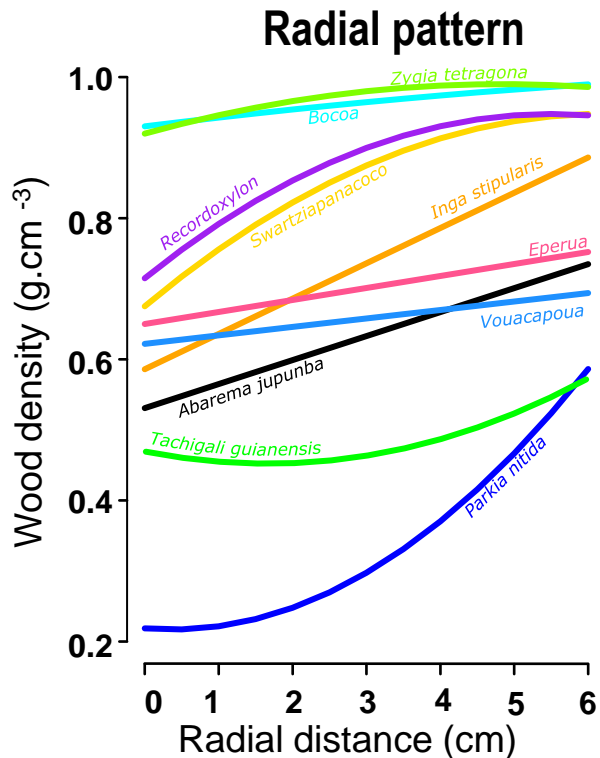
Variance partitioning of wood density



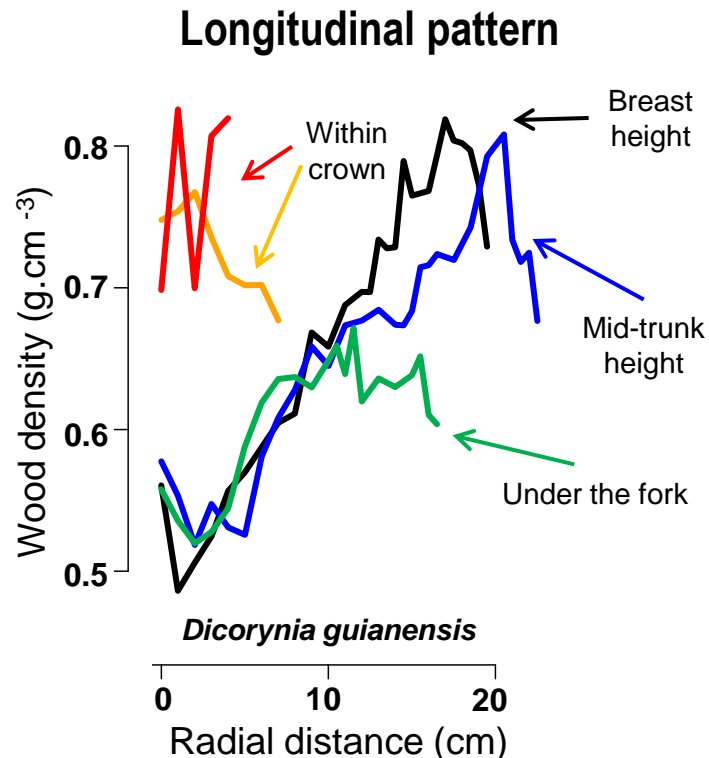
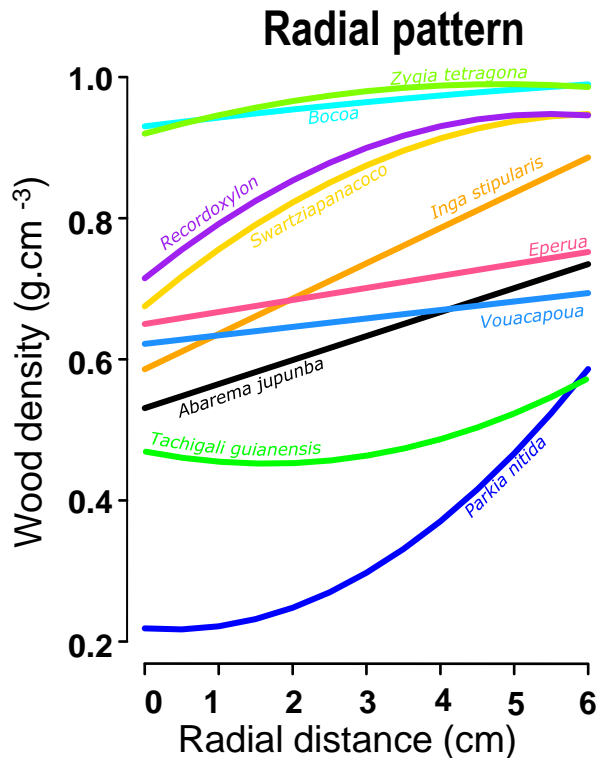
Variance partitioning of wood density



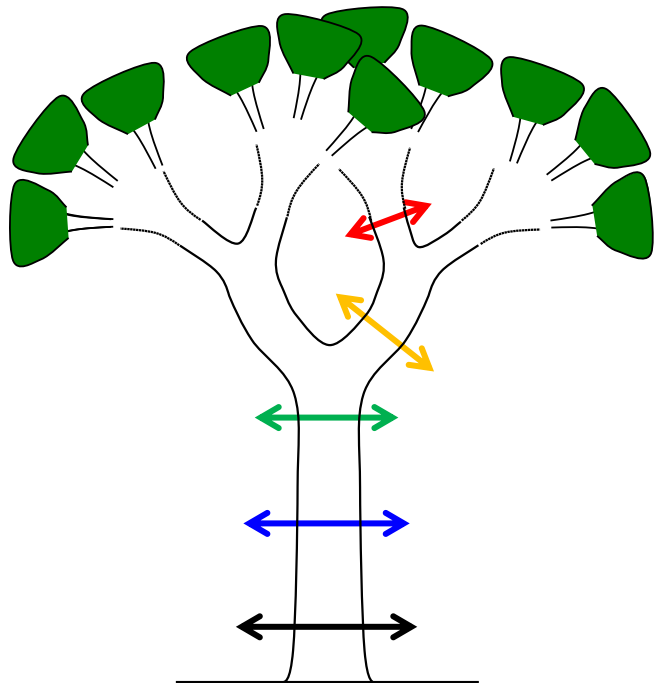
Radial and Longitudinal pattern of Wood density variations



Radial and Longitudinal pattern of Wood density variations



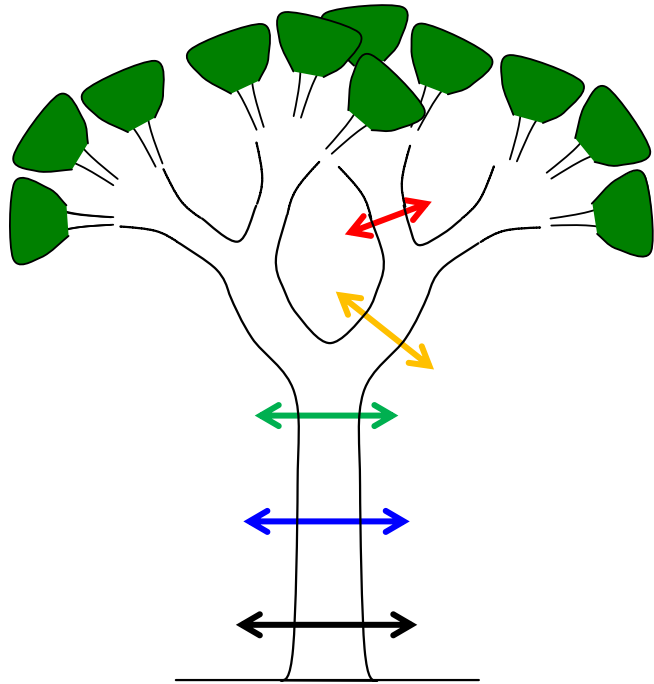
Linking Tree structure and Wood density variations In theory ...



Tree structure data

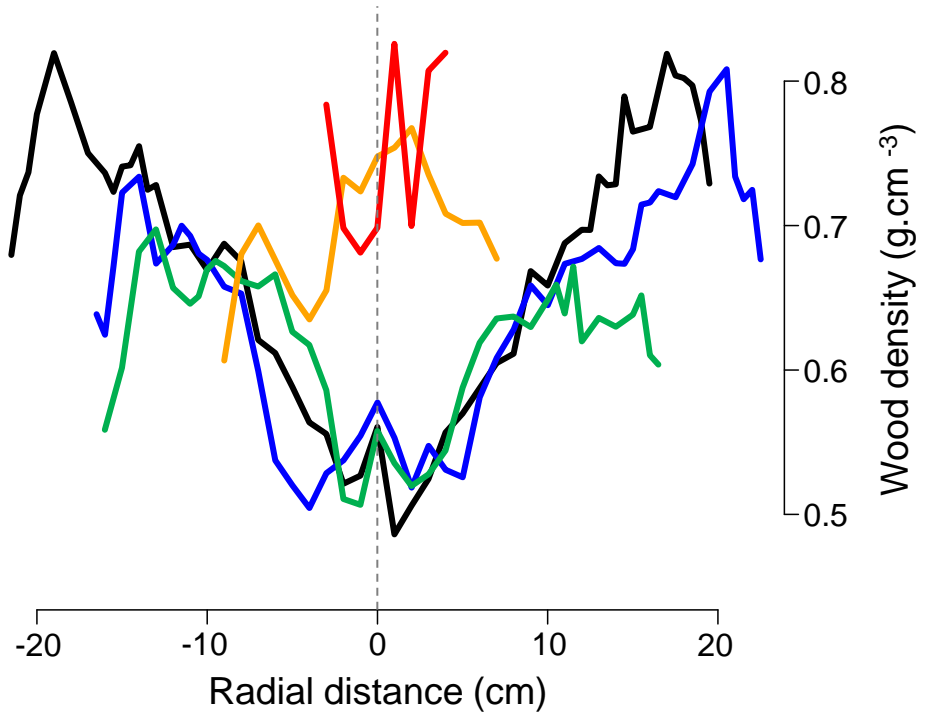
Stems dimensions and topology

Linking Tree structure and Wood density variations In theory ...



Tree structure data

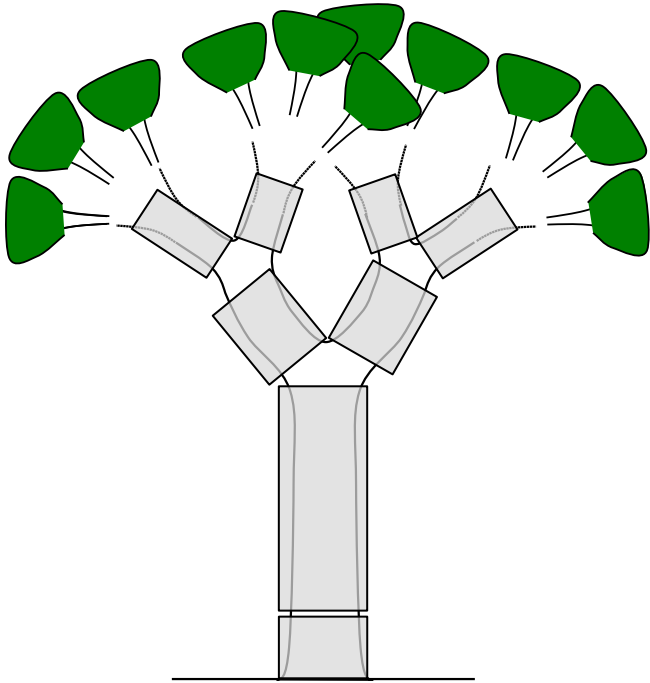
Stems dimensions and topology



Wood density data

Radial and Longitudinal references

Linking Tree structure and Wood density variations In practice...

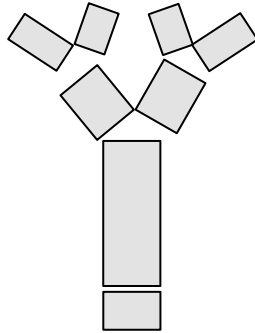


Tree structure data

Stems dimension and topology

Linking Tree structure and Wood density variations In practice...

| ENTITY-CODE | | Line | Length | Basal diameter | Distal diameter |
|-------------|------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| /11 | | 1 | | | |
| | /A1 | 2 | | | |
| | ^/U1 | 3 | 130 | 80 | 80 |
| | ^<U2 | 4 | 1850 | 80 | 60 |
| | +A21 | 5 | | | |
| | ^/U1 | 6 | | | |
| | ... | | | | |
| | ^<U3 | 10 | 70 | 30 | 25 |
| | +A21 | 11 | | | |
| | ... | | | | |
| | ^/U1 | 14 | 330 | 25 | 10 |
| | ... | | | | |

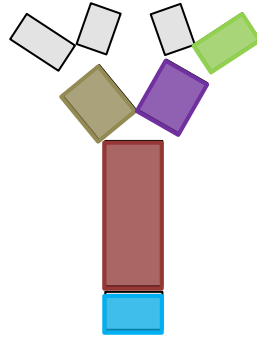


Tree structure data

Multiscale Tree Graph (MTG)
(Godin & Caraglio, 1998)

Linking Tree structure and Wood density variations In practice...

| ENTITY-CODE | | Line | Length | Basal diameter | Distal diameter |
|-------------|------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| /11 | | 1 | | | |
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| | ... | | | | |

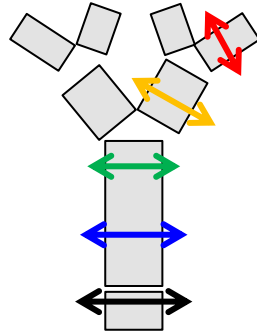


Tree structure data

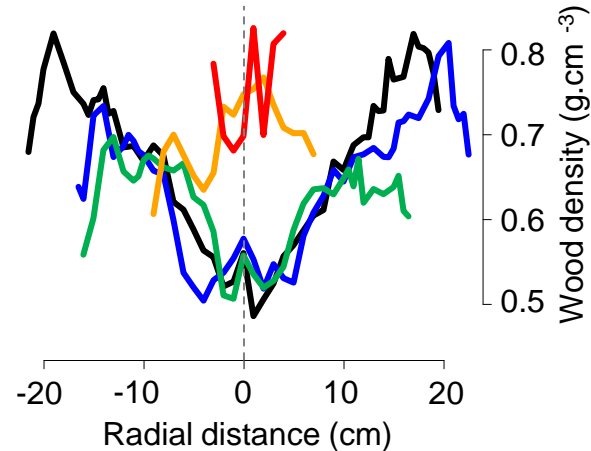
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Linking Tree structure and Wood density variations In practice...

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| | +A21 | 11 | | | |
| | ... | | | | |
| | ^/U1 | 14 | 330 | 25 | 10 |
| | ... | | | | |



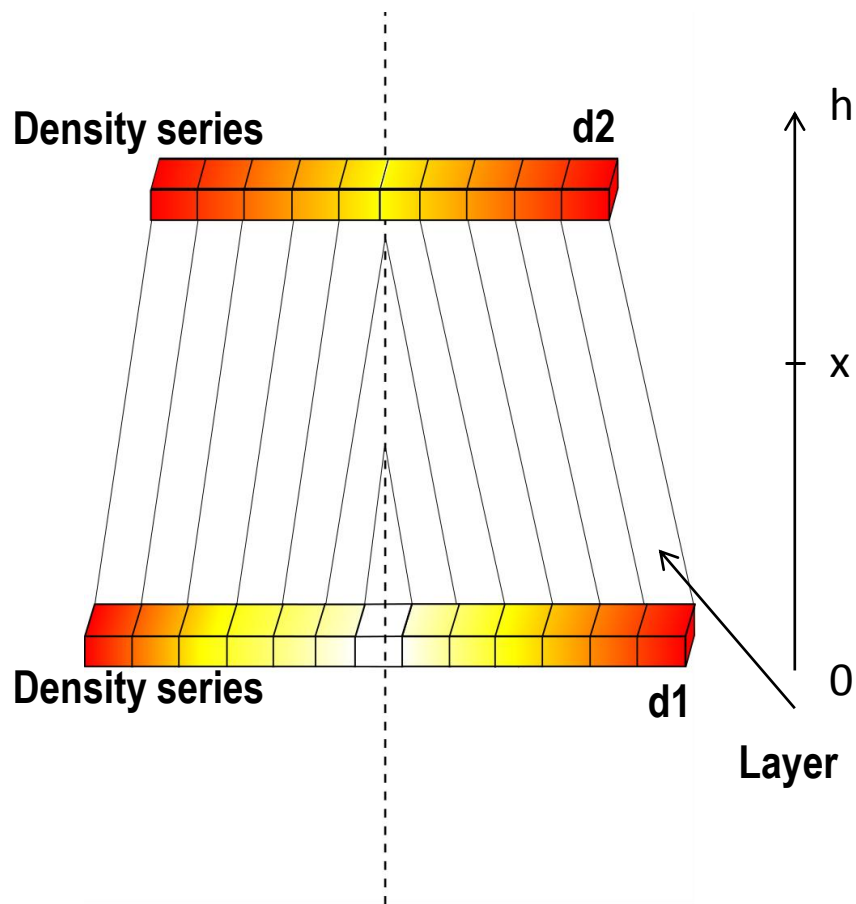
Tree structure data
Multiscale Tree Graph (MTG)
(Godin & Caraglio, 1998)



Wood density data

| Ind | hclass | height | distance | WD |
|-----|--------|--------|----------|-------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 270 | -1 | 0,525 |
| 1 | 1 | 270 | 0 | 0,558 |
| 1 | 1 | 270 | 1 | 0,484 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 1 | 270 | 19 | 0,770 |
| 1 | 2 | 1200 | -2 | 0,535 |
| 1 | 2 | 1200 | -1 | 0,552 |
| 1 | 2 | 1200 | 0 | 0,575 |
| 1 | 2 | 1200 | 1 | 0,551 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 2 | 1200 | 16 | 0,714 |
| 1 | 3 | 2250 | -2 | 0,508 |
| 1 | 3 | 2250 | -1 | 0,504 |
| 1 | 3 | 2250 | 0 | 0,556 |
| 1 | 3 | 2250 | 1 | 0,533 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 3 | 2250 | 16 | 0,608 |
| 1 | 4 | 2701 | -2 | 0,799 |
| 1 | 4 | 2701 | -1.5 | 0,777 |
| 1 | 4 | 2701 | 1.5 | 0,805 |
| 1 | 4 | 2701 | 2 | 0,799 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

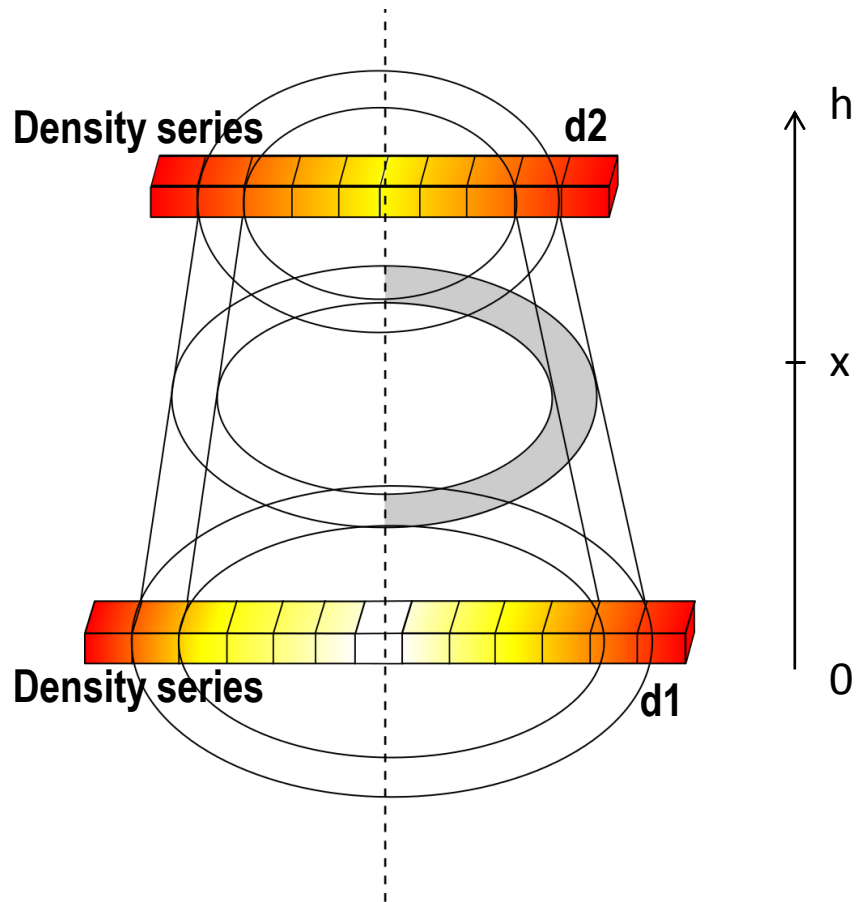
Mass calculation of layers, stem segment and tree



- Wood density at height x :

$$d(x) = ax + b, \quad a = \frac{d2 - d1}{h}, b = d1$$

Mass calculation of layers, stem segment and tree



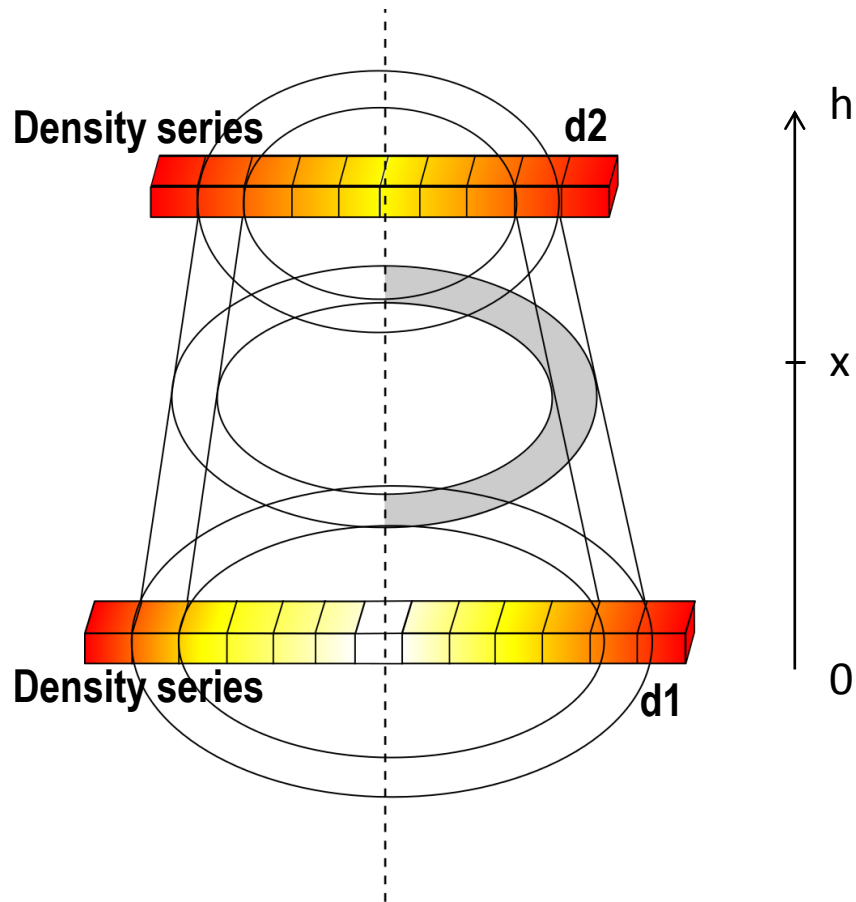
- Wood density at height x :

$$d(x) = ax + b, \quad a = \frac{d2 - d1}{h}, b = d1$$

- Half-ring area at height x :

$$S(x)$$

Mass calculation of layers, stem segment and tree



- Wood density at height x :

$$d(x) = ax + b, \quad a = \frac{d2 - d1}{h}, b = d1$$

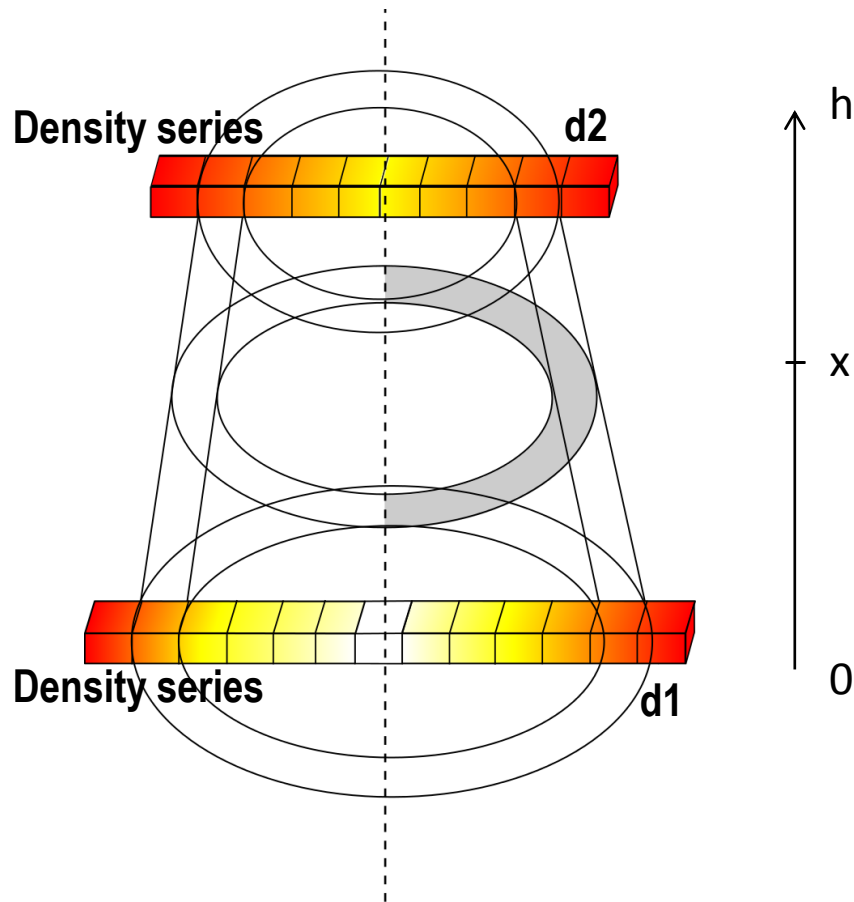
- Half-ring area at height x :

$$S(x)$$

- Layer mass :

$$m_l = \int_0^h S(x) \cdot d(x) \cdot dx$$

Mass calculation of layers, stem segment and tree



- Wood density at height x :

$$d(x) = ax + b, \quad a = \frac{d2 - d1}{h}, b = d1$$

- Half-ring area at height x :

$$S(x)$$

- Layer mass :

$$m_l = \int_0^h S(x).d(x).dx$$

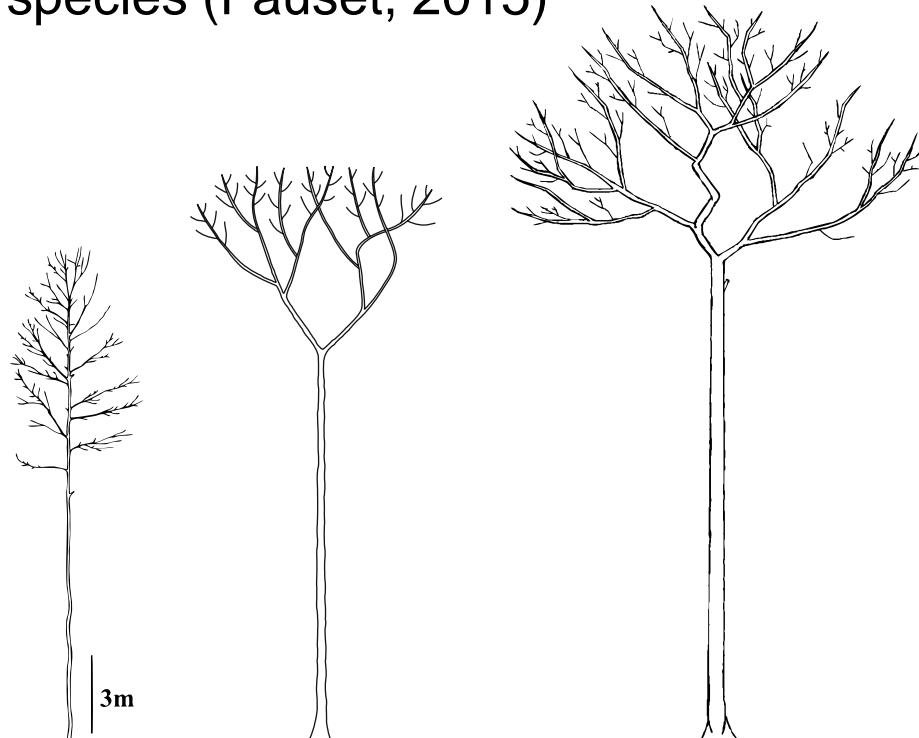
- Stem segment mass :

$$m_s = \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} \left(\int_{x=0}^{x=h} S_i(x).d_i(x).dx \right)$$

Computing biomass and visualizing wood density variations

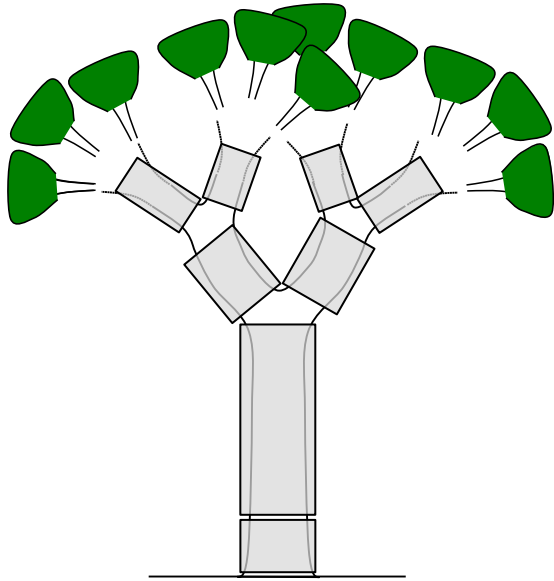
The example of *Dicorynia guianensis*

Hyper-accumulating carbon species (Fauset, 2015)



Computing biomass and visualizing wood density variations

The example of *Dicorynia guianensis*



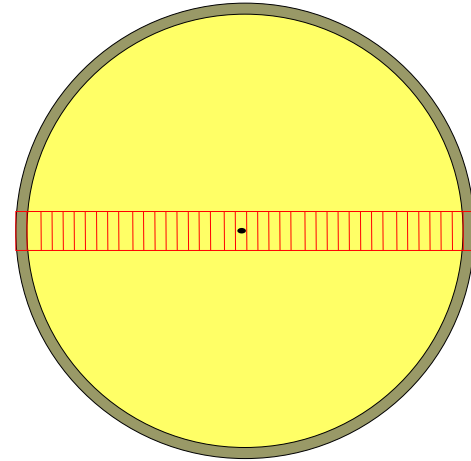
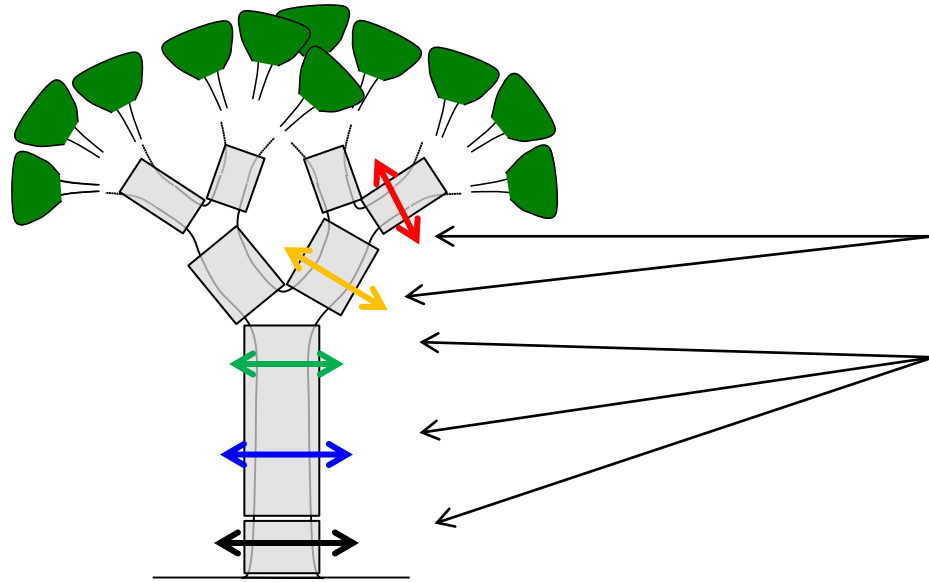
8 trees

15 to 60 cm DBH

Measured by climbers

Computing biomass and visualizing wood density variations

The example of *Dicorynia guianensis*



8 trees
15 to 60 cm DBH
Measured by climbers

One density measurement each $\frac{1}{2}$ cm

Computing biomass and visualizing wood density variations

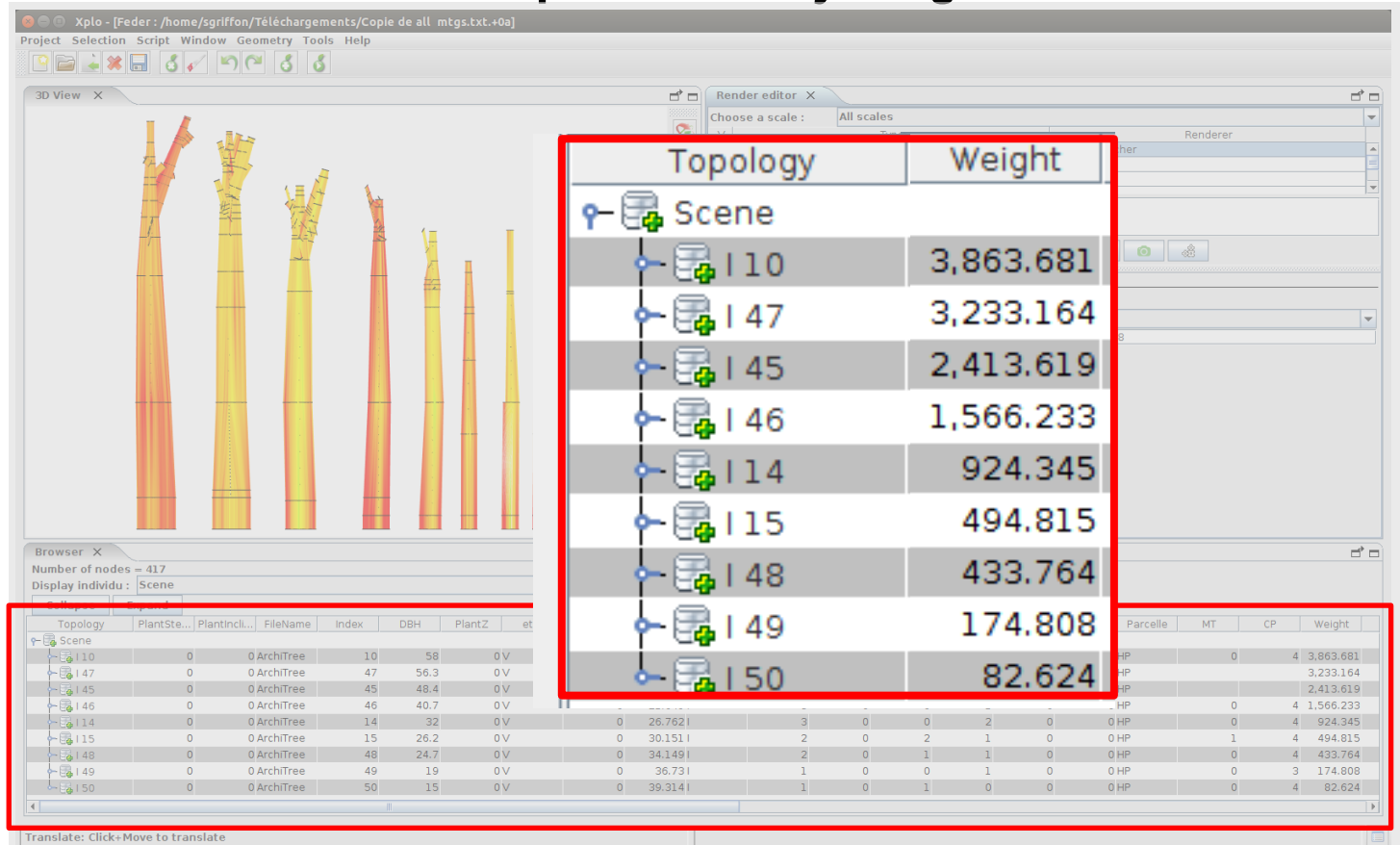
The example of *Dicorynia guianensis*

The screenshot shows a 3D modeling software interface. The main 3D View displays several tree trunks rendered with a color gradient from yellow to red, representing wood density variations. The 'Render editor' panel on the right shows settings for the 'Density sketcher' renderer, including a 'Rainbow' color gradient and a 'Draw scale' of 7. The 'Browser' panel at the bottom displays a table of tree data.

| Topology | PlantSte... | PlantIncl... | FileName | Index | DBH | PlantZ | etat | PlantY | PlantX | Name | ASD | MC | LI | CA | Tr | PlantIncl... | Parcelle | MT | CP | Weight | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|---------|------|-----|----|----|----|----|--------------|----------|----|----|--------|-----------|
| Scene | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 10 | 58 | 0V | | 0 | 0 | | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | HP | | 0 | 4 | 3.863.681 |
| 147 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 47 | 56.3 | 0V | | 0 | 7.4721 | | | | | | | | HP | | | | 3.233.164 |
| 145 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 45 | 48.4 | 0V | | 0 | 14.1451 | | | | | | | | HP | | | | 2.413.619 |
| 146 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 46 | 40.7 | 0V | | 0 | 21.6491 | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | HP | | 0 | 4 | 1.566.233 |
| 114 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 14 | 32 | 0V | | 0 | 26.7621 | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | HP | | 0 | 4 | 924.345 |
| 115 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 15 | 26.2 | 0V | | 0 | 30.1511 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | HP | | 1 | 4 | 494.815 |
| 148 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 48 | 24.7 | 0V | | 0 | 34.1491 | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | HP | | 0 | 4 | 433.764 |
| 149 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 49 | 19 | 0V | | 0 | 36.731 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | HP | | 0 | 3 | 174.808 |
| 150 | 0 | 0 | ArchiTree | 50 | 15 | 0V | | 0 | 39.3141 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | HP | | 0 | 4 | 82.624 |

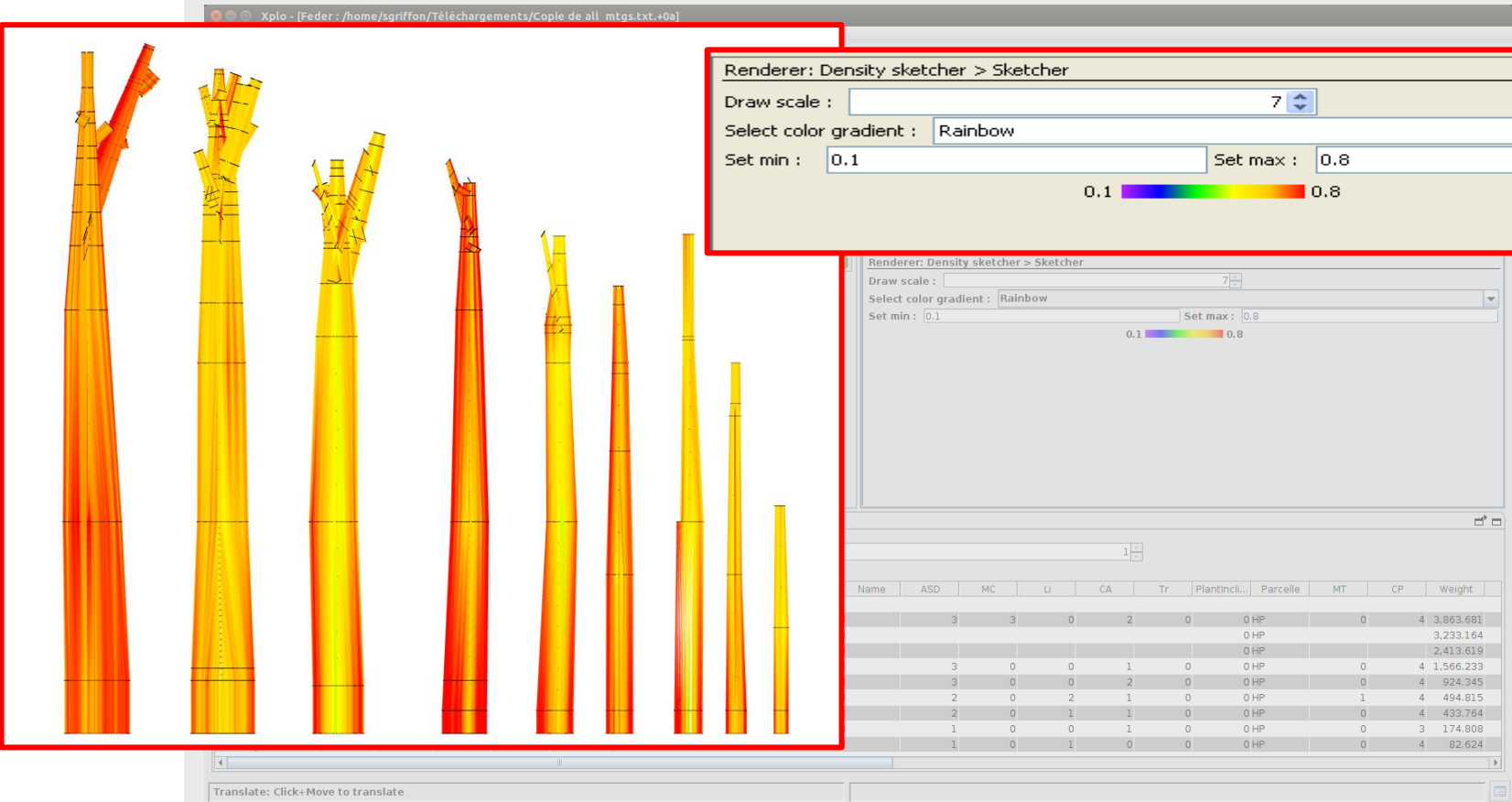
Computing biomass and visualizing wood density variations

The example of *Dicorynia guianensis*

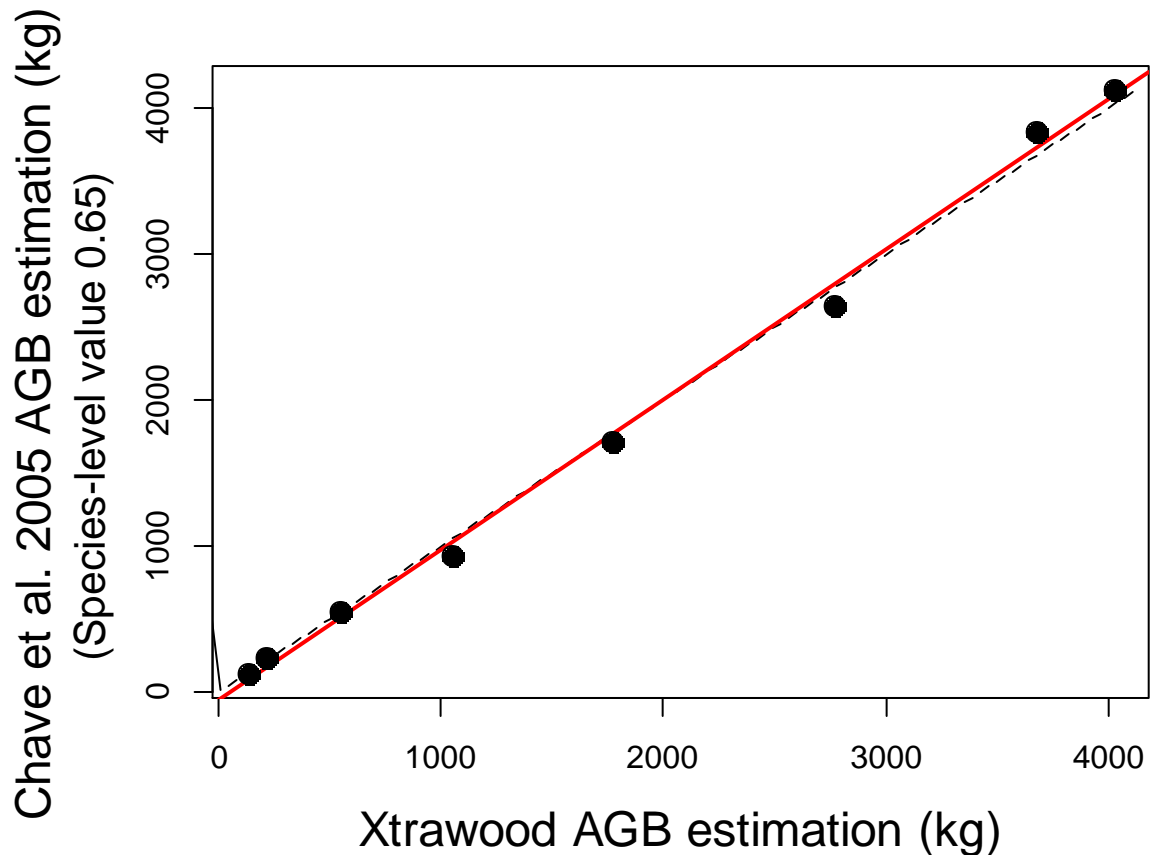


Computing biomass and visualizing wood density variations

The example of *Dicorynia guianensis*

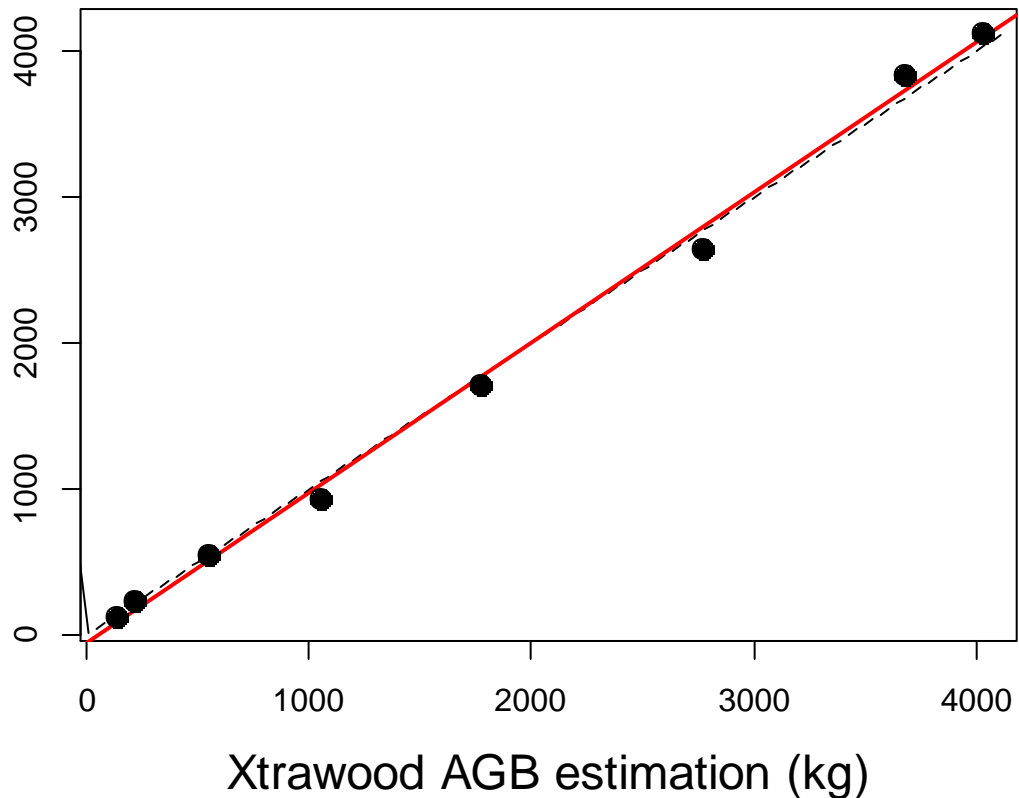


Xtrawood AGB estimate VS Allometrical AGB estimate

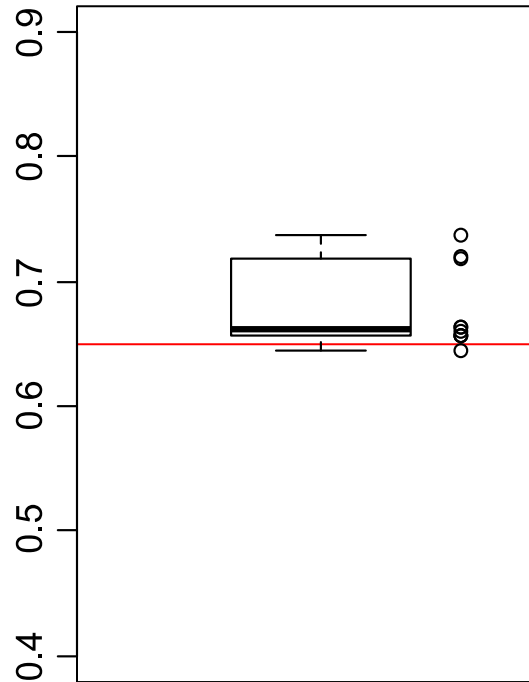


Xtrawood AGB estimate VS Allometrical AGB estimate

Chave et al. 2005 AGB estimation (kg)
(Species-level value 0.65)



Whole-tree density estimate ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$)
(Tree dry mass/tree green volume)



Conclusions

Xtrawood produces biomass estimates taking into account wood density variations

Xtrawood allows the visualization of wood density within tree

Xtrawood is not dedicated to forest managers !!

.... but is reliable tool to develop efficient sampling strategies
(cross-validation, Whole-tree density estimation)

Conclusions

Xtrawood produces biomass estimates taking into account wood density variations

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Xtrawood is not dedicated to forest managers !!

.... but is reliable tool to develop efficient sampling strategies
(cross-validation, Whole-tree density estimation)

What happens next ?

Integration of heartwood amount ...

Dynamics of biomass accumulation ... taking into account tree structure and wood density variations

Xtrawood is always under development ! Comments ? Advices ? Requests ?

Informations

Website: amapstudio.cirad.fr/soft/xplo/start

Multi-platforms: **Windows, Linux, Mac OS X**

Language : **Java**

Licence : **LGPL**

Developer: **Sébastien Griffon** (sgriffon@cirad.fr)



Thank you very much for any kind of attention !!!