

Estimating poplar plantation stand value and log product yields using terrestrial laser scanning and optimal bucking



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The Value Chain Opportunity

Foresters spend decades creating potential value in each tree.

The challenge is to optimally capture this value and deliver it to the right customers, in full, on-time and on-spec!!

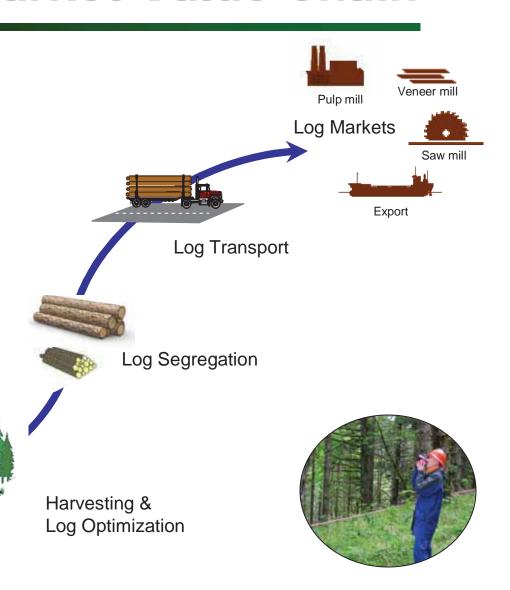




Forest to Market Value Chain

Accurate estimates of timber assortments and value require accurate measurements and appropriate allocation procedures.

Pre-Harvest Inventory





Purpose of Inventory

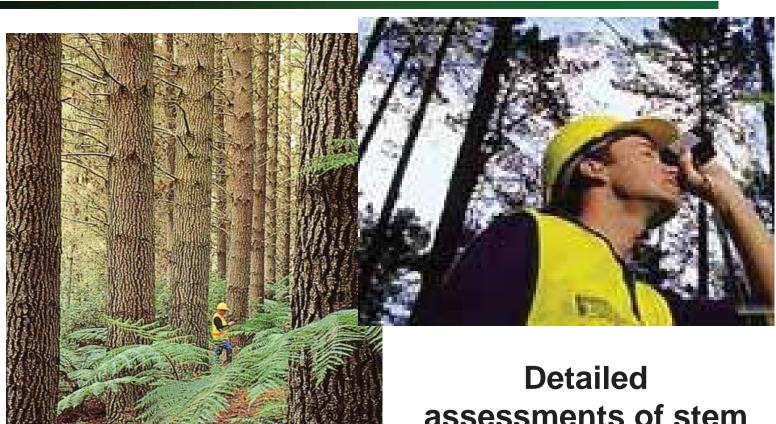
Some inventory methods are best suited for providing broad-based metrics (e.g. total volume) at the landscape or large area level.

Bucking simulation, based on detailed stem descriptions, produces the most accurate estimates for predicting timber assortment and value recovery for specific stands.

Malinen et al. 2007.



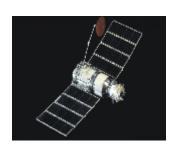
Detailed tree descriptions



assessments of stem size, shape and quality within each forest unit



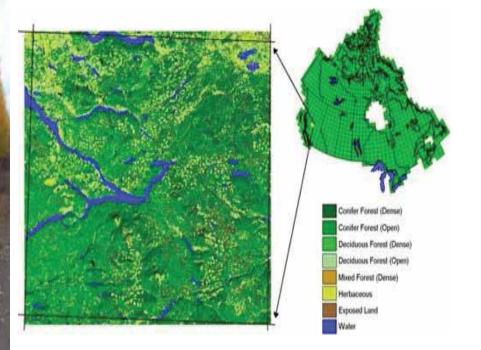
Non-Traditional Approaches



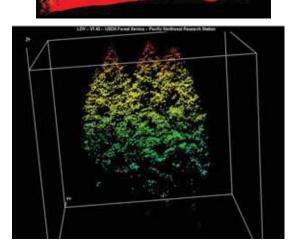
Remote Sensing

LASER SCANNER THE 2

Satellite



Aerial LIDAR





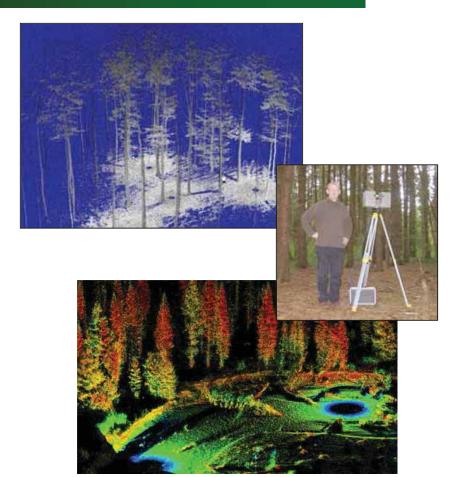


Non-Traditional Approaches

New Inventory Technologies



"Data mining" harvester stem descriptions from nearby stands or presampling with the harvester



Terrestrial laser scanning







TREEMETRICS

Automated tree detection and stem profiling with Autostem

Gathering data with laser scanner

Terrestrial Laser Scanning

VALMAX™



Forest Value Management Tools

Tree bole measurements linked to markets and combined with wood density profiles and biomass expansion factors

C Above Ground Carbon



Log Product Yields

\$\$\$ Stand Value



Past Research

- Douglas-fir plantations in Oregon, USA
- Sitka Spruce plantations in Ireland
- Radiata pine plantations in Australia
- Eucalyptus plantations in Australia
- Ash and oak hardwoods in Poland
- Maritime pine in France
- Spruce and pine in Scandinavia



Greenwood Resources, USA





Greenwood Resources, USA





Greenwood Resources, USA. Poplar Plantations

Intensive management – seedling to sawmill. Largest drip fertigation (fertilizer and irrigation) system in the world. Automated soil moisture sensing. Manage energy and water use for cost control as well as environmental reasons.

Growth rates 40 m³ per ha per year.





Greenwood Resources, USA





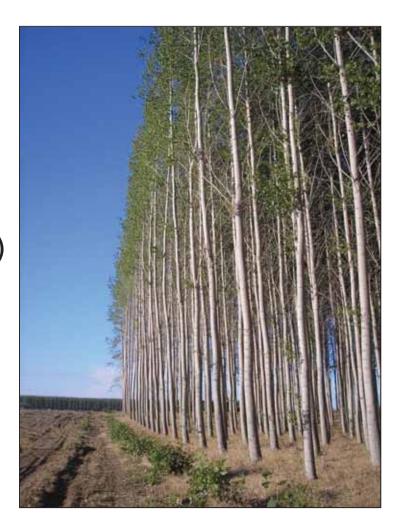






Current Research

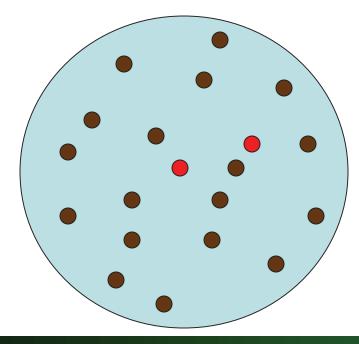
- Three stands selected in Greenwood Resources poplar plantation at Boardman, OR
 - 12 year old, 725 trees per ha (290 tpa)
 - 7 year old, 550 trees per ha (220 tpa)
 - 7 year old, 360 trees per ha (145 tpa)





Plot size and number

- 10 m radius plots (~ 0.08 ac) plots established in July 2010
- 60 plots total: 20 plots per stand type
- Wind conditions recorded









Laser scanner

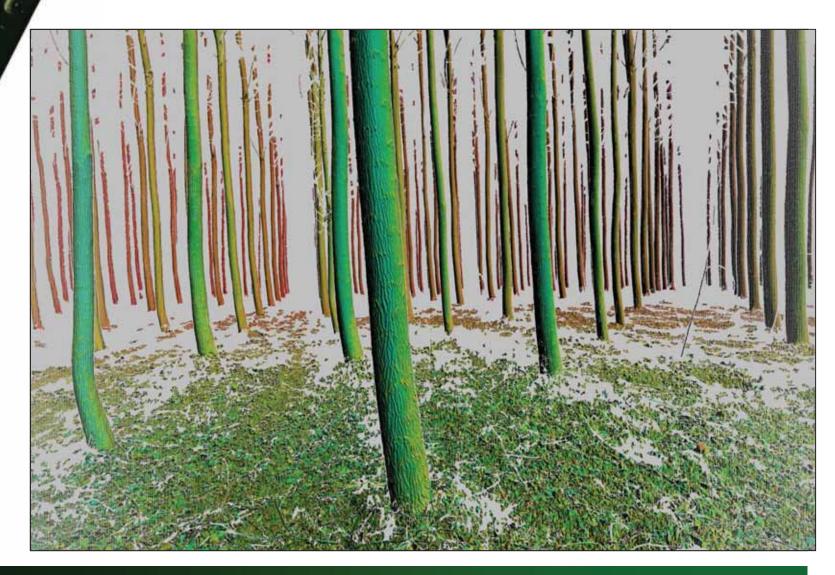


Trimble FX Scanner

- 360° hemispherical scan
- 2 to 8 minutes per scan
- scans out to ~ 30 m radius
- phase shift scanning of distance
- wavelength: 690 nm



Trimble FX Laser Scan Data





Rapid technology changes



FARO
Focus 3D
laser
scanner

Price: ~ \$40,000

Speed: ~ 1 million points per

sec.

Weight: < 5 kg

Built in: computer, color camera



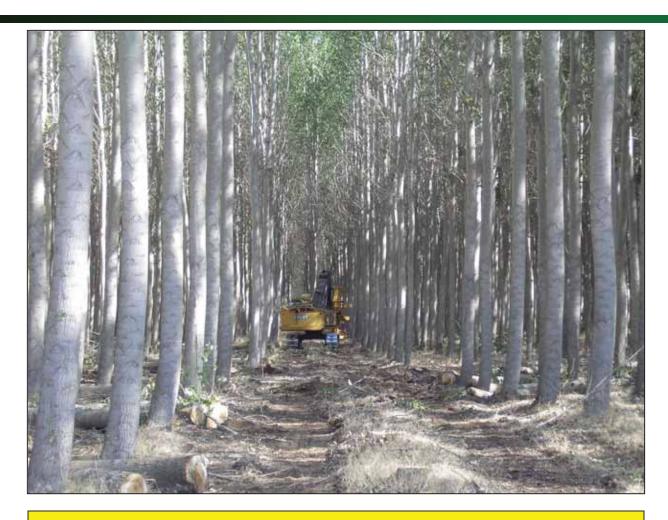
Standing and felled tree measurements

- All trees numbered
- Diameter breast height
- Tree height (five trees per plot)

- Four to eight plots in each stand felled (remainder to be rescanned and measured in summer 2011)
- Overbark & underbark diameters measured at 0, 3, 6, 12, 18 ... m above stump



TLS scanned stems harvested



4 to 8 plots per stand were felled, extracted to roadside, trucked to mill, bucked at about 17 m



Stems delivered to mill scanner



Some scanned with both bark on and bark off.





Scanned stems bucked



Nelson Brother scan data captured for all stems.



Bucked logs enter mill



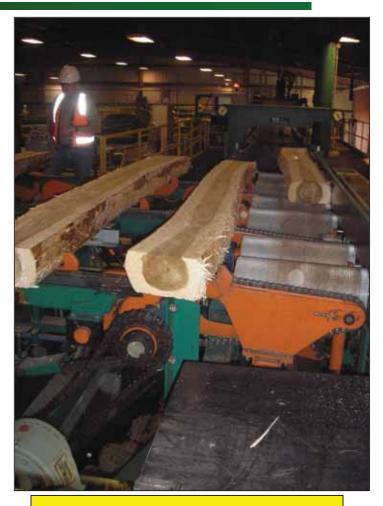




Logs Sawn



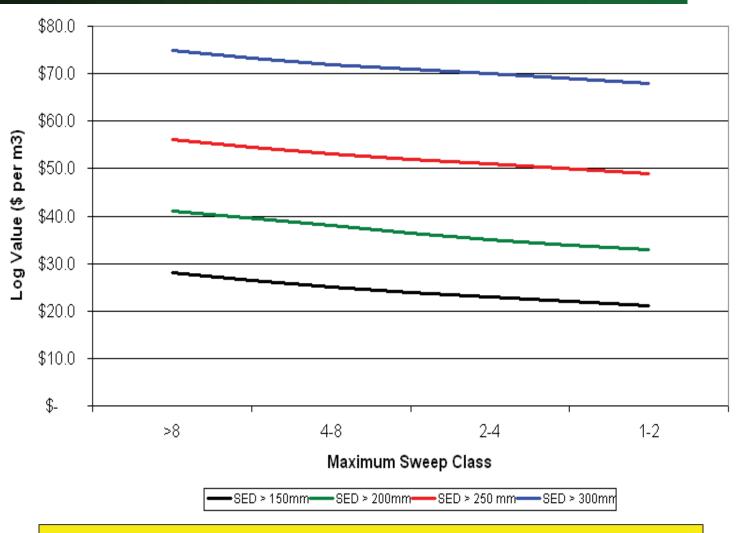




Lumber yield and grade data also captured.



Sawlog Value: SED & Sweep



Value based on lumber plus chip sales minus mill costs.



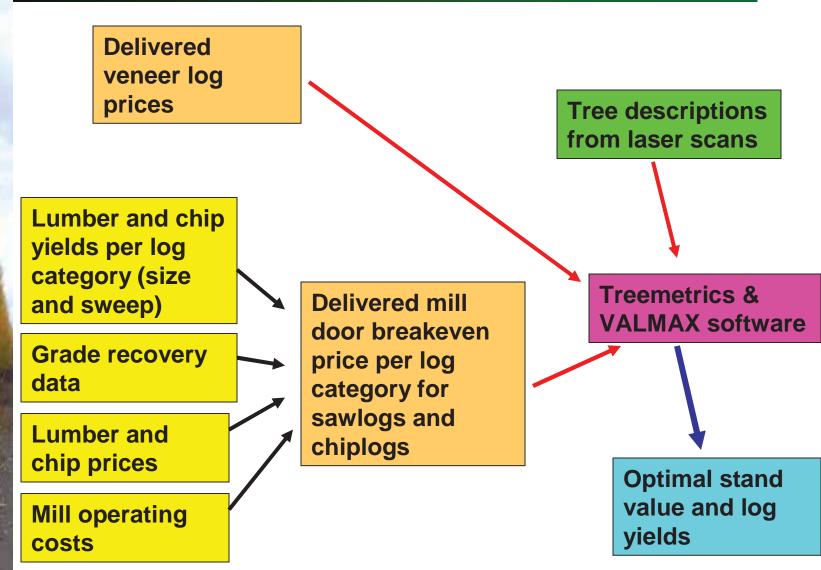
Chiplogs and Veneer Logs

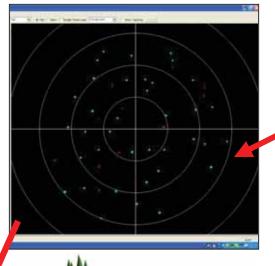
- Chiplog values based on \$80 per bdt FOB for chips. Less transport and chipping costs (\$28 per bdt) → \$23 per GT → \$21 per m³.
- Veneer log values based on \$300 per MBF at mill door
 - $> 380 \text{ mm} \dots 73 per m^3
 - $> > 330 \text{ mm} \dots \67 per m^3
 - $> 250 \text{ mm} \dots 60 per m^3
 - $> 200 \text{ mm} \dots 53 per m^3





Planned data flows









#ITREEMETRICS

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Terrestrial Laser Scanning





Forest Value Management Tools







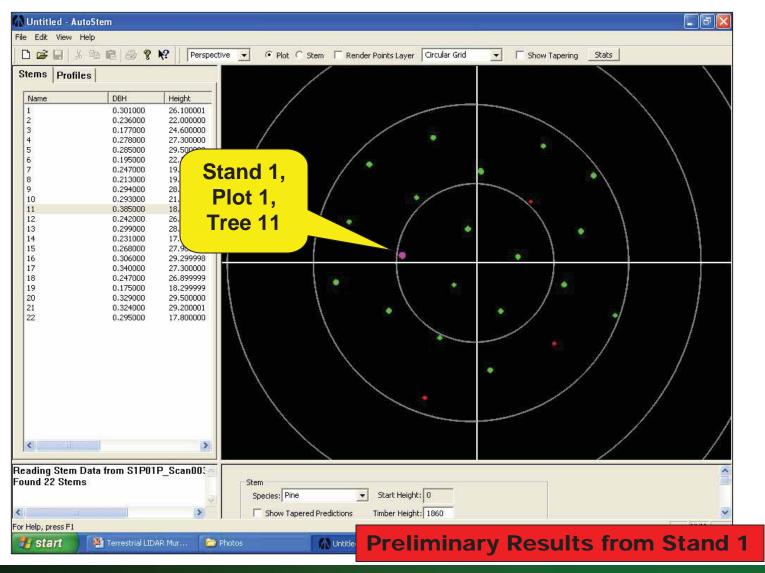


How good is the TLS data?



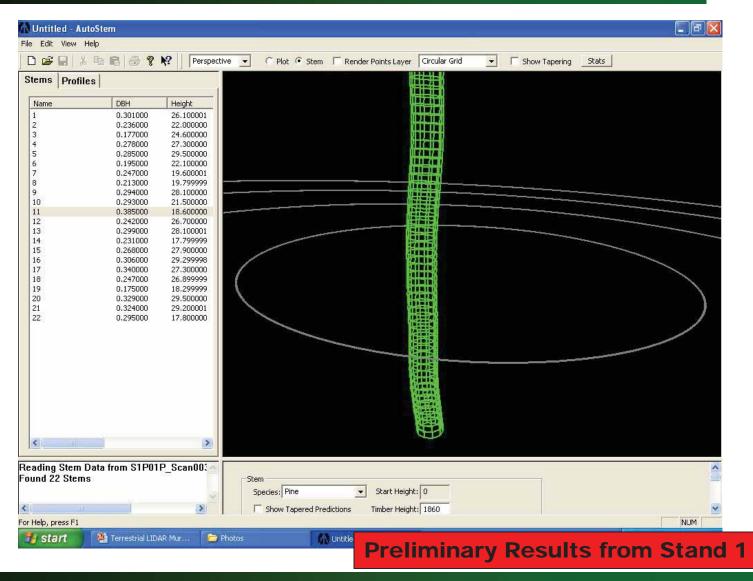


How good is the TLS data?





How good is the TLS data?





TLS vs NBE vs Manual

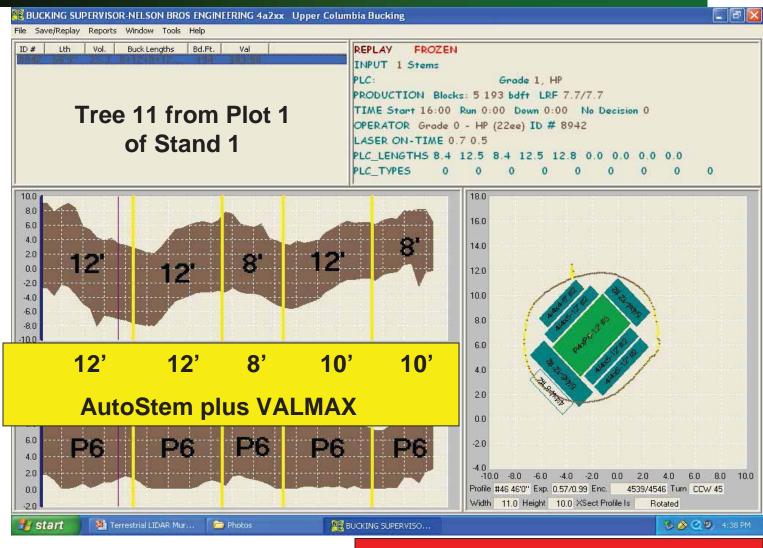
	Diameter Underbark (mm)		
Height (m)	TLS	NBE	Manual
24	112	-	112
15	186	191	189
9	237	231	233
6	259	246	243
DBH	287	281	274
Butt	345	289	316

Tree 11 from Plot 1 of Stand 1

Preliminary Results from Stand 1



VALMAX vs NBE Buck4



Preliminary Results from Stand 1



Value and Yields

3 to 11% increase by adding veneer

Total Volume (m3/ha)	Total Value (\$/ha)	Sawlog (%)	Chip (%)
523	\$20,968	78.1	21.5

Add another \$1700 per ha if can get veneer from 200 to 250 mm SED

Preliminary Results from Stand 1
Plots 1 to 7



Bucking for Trucking

If buck at $\sim 17.0 \text{ m} \ (\sim 56'9")$

> 9.4% of sawlogs (by number) would have extended above this point for Plots 1 to 7.

Range 3.0% to 13.2%



Based on standing tree scans and AutoStem/VALMAX analyses.

Preliminary Results from Stand 1



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<u>Timber Measurement Society Conference - Tacoma - April 2011</u>