S. no	Title	Year	Author	Publication	Remarks
1.	Forest Cover Type Prediction using Cartographic Variables	2018	Tejas Anant Wagh, R. Bhargavi, Tanmay Anant Wagh, R. M. Samant	International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 – 8887)	This paper analyzes the prediction of forest cover type using machine learning techniques such as decision trees, random forest, regression trees, and gradient boosting machines. The study also compares the performance of the methods using accuracy and error rate measures.
2.	Machine Learning Classification of Tree Cover Type and Application to Forest Management	2018	Duncan MacMichael, Dong Si	International Journal of Multimedia Data Engineering and Management	The article focuses on using machine learning to predict tree cover types for U.S. forest management agencies. The authors constructed a Deep Neural Network (DNN) and compared it to three traditional machine learning models (Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, and K-Nearest Neighbor). The accuracy and reliability of the DNN are high enough to be applied practically to forest management issues.
3.	Remote sensing and machine learning for tree detection and classification in forestry applications	2019	Vasilii Mosin, Roberto Aguilar, Alexander Platonov, Albert Vasiliev, Alexander Kedrov, Anton Ivanov	SPIE Digital Library	This paper explores the use of machine learning methods for forest inventory using UAV data from hyperspectral and LiDAR sensors. The approach involves collecting remote and in-situ data, performing an object-based classification using LiDAR data, and using machine learning algorithms for tree species classification. Results showed high accuracy in classification, with some limitations due to the lack of training data.

4.	Large-area mapping of Canadian boreal forest cover, height, biomass and other structural attributes using Landsat composites and lidar plots	2018	Giona Matasci Txomin Hermosilla Michael A. Wulder Joanne C. White Nicholas C. Coops Geordie W. Hobart Harold S.J. Zald	Elsevier Inc.	The study demonstrates the use of airborne lidar and Landsat-derived reflectance data to map forest structural attributes across Canada's boreal forest. Spectral indices, disturbance information, elevation, and geographic coordinates were considered as predictor variables, and a nearest neighbor imputation approach based on the Random Forest framework was used to predict 10 forest structural attributes. The resulting outputs provide reliable estimates of aboveground biomass and gross stem volume, offering unique opportunities for science, monitoring, and reporting programs.
5.	Classification of Boreal Forest Cover Types Using SAR Images	1997	Sasan S. Saatchi, Eric Rignot	Elsevier Science Inc.	This work summarizes the approach and the results of mapping forest types in the southern study area of the BOREAS project in the boreal forest of Canada by using SAR imagery. The images were collected by the JPL AIRSAR system and combined in a mosaic to cover the ecosystem process modeling subgrid. Eight classes were separated in the SAR image, and the classification accuracy was performed at several levels.
6.	Machine Learning Classification Based on Random Forest Algorithm	2021	Nasiba Mahdi Abdulkareem Adnan Mohsin Abdulazeez	International Journal of Science and Business	This paper has shown an overview of Random Forest and its performance in the Classification Model. Random Forest is an ensemble classifier that includes multiple classifiers to predict class label values with past data sets. Random Forests are fast to build and even faster to predict. They don’t require any cross-validation or are fully parallelizable. Random Forest algorithms are often more accurate than a single classifier. It can handle the data without preprocessing, which means data doesn´t need to be rescaled or transformed. However, as a widely used algorithm, it is worthy of additional study on improving classification accuracy.
7.	Comparative accuracies of artificial neural networks and discriminant analysis in predicting forest cover types from cartographic variables.	1999	Jock A. Blackard, Denis J. Dean	Elsevier Science Inc.	The paper compares two analysis methods based on accuracy. The classification was done for Colorado State Forest. It used Landsat Thematic Mapper to classify 11 types of forest covers. Since the objective of the paper was to compare, ANN precedes accuracy than other discriminant analysis.
8.	An analysis of fast learning methods for classifying forest	2020	Hugo Sjöqvist,	Applied Artificial Intelligence,	In this research, various classification algorithms are used, out of which Random Forest classifier gives the most accurate cover type. There were 7 lakhs observations with

	cover types.		Martin Längkvist, Farukh Javed	An International Journal	10 variables. These algorithms are most useful with changing natural variables like environment, forest fire, vegetations, etc,. Even with fewer components selections RFC gave a better result.
9.	Comparative accuracy of different classification algorithms for forest cover type prediction.	2016	Rahul R Kishore, Shalvin S Narayan, Sunil Lal, Mahmood A Rashid	IEEE	The classification methods are being coupled with different features and attributes for classification of accurate forest cover type in this paper. They have combined the features after they got the results from the training data sets. Three algorithms were compared where Random Forest Classification was most accurate amongst the other two.
10.	Predicting Forest Cover Types with Immune and Genetic	2012	Shaojin Feng	IEEE	This paper predicts the type of forest cover using a common method yet unused. This method turns more towards a biological approach, but it gives a good analysis on par with other algorithms. It also compares the data with other algorithms.