

Spring 2025 CSU Hackathon

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March 28, 2025

Prompt 1: Uncharted Challenge

Objective

Train an AI model to map uncharted roads from lidar imagery. The data package includes high-resolution imagery (digital terrain model and hillshade), and an accurate road network for the same area. This task introduces participants to developing foundational AI models using high-resolution imagery.

Purpose

 Road networks on Forest Service and adjacent lands are critical for a variety of purposes ranging from forest management to wildfire suppression to transportation management to recreation.

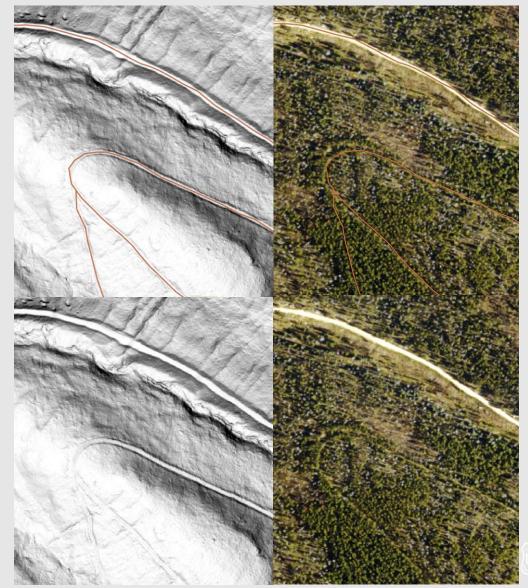
Why are FS road data important?

- Basic infrastructure to serve the many objectives of land management
- Good roads data provides benefits to...
 - Wildland fire planning and response
 - Access, fuel breaks, firefighter safety
 - Forest planning
 - Forest management / Silviculture
 - Forest thinning and fuel treatment location and access
 - Recreation
 - Hydrology
 - SAFETY



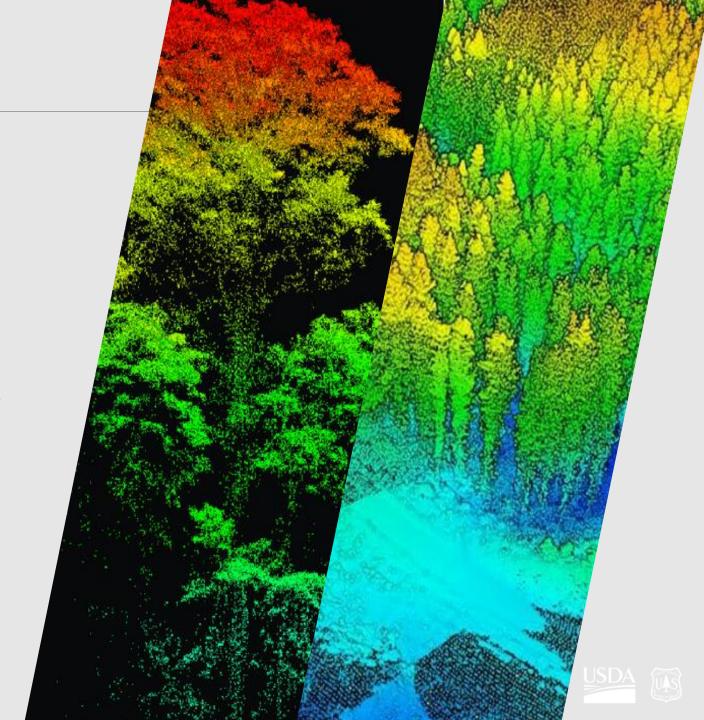
Why are existing data lacking?

- Deficiencies/Challenges
 - Existing corporate road network data is incomplete and spatially inaccurate by today's standards.
 - Current best practices involve labor intensive onscreen digitizing and costly GPS mapping for updating and creating more accurate and precise road features.
- Automation and remotely sensed data
 - Roads can be obscured in traditional imaging (e.g., rgb) by tree canopies or other vegetation.
 - Roads can appear spectrally similar to other exposed soil, making spectral separation difficult.

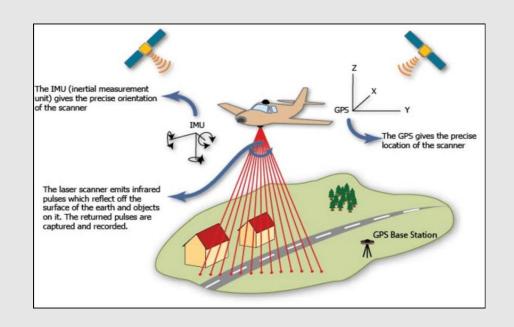


What is LiDAR?

- Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)
- LiDAR is a remote sensing technology that uses laser pulses to measure the distance to objects.
- It is used by the FS to inform resource managers and specialists about existing topography and vegetation conditions of National Forests.
- FS and USGS support the acquisition and application of LiDAR data across the US.



Lidar Platforms



Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS)



Terrestrial Laser Scanning (TLS)



Unoccupied Aerial Systems (UAS)





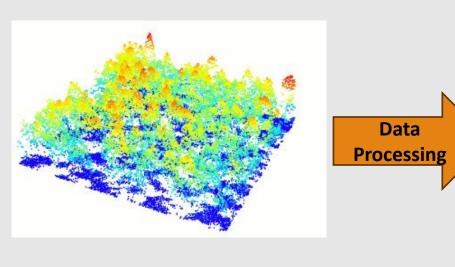
LiDAR derivatives

First order derivatives

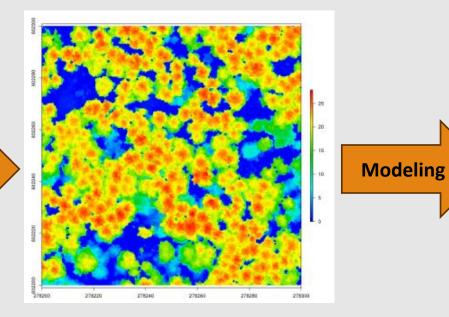
Simple workflows that require appropriate software and hardware

Second order derivatives

Might require <u>field data</u>
Collaboration with -ologists
Statistical modeling

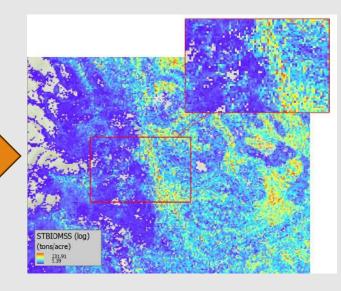


Raw Lidar point clouds



Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

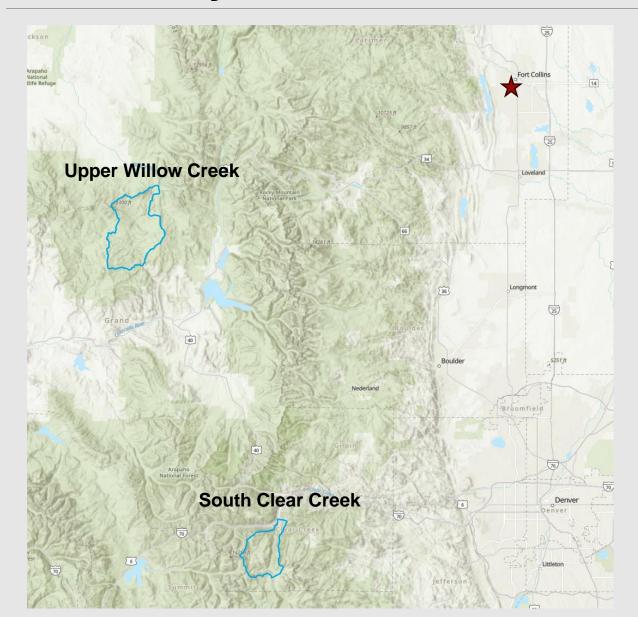
Digital Surface Model
Canopy Height and Cover
Individual Tree Crowns
Point Cloud Metrics



Roads!!

Biomass, Volume, Fuels Change detection Wildlife habitat USDA

The Study Areas



Arapaho & Roosevelt National Forest

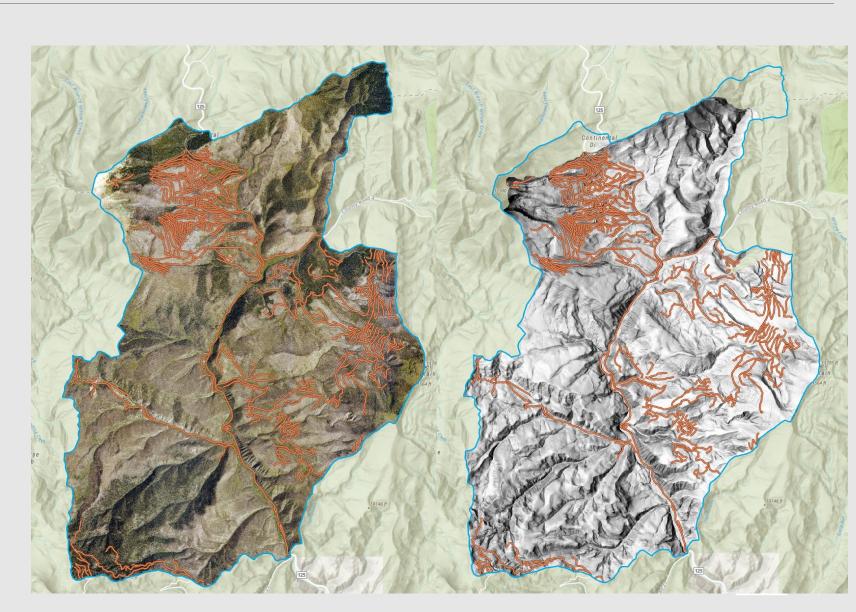
2 HUC-12 Watersheds

LiDAR data from 2020 and 2023



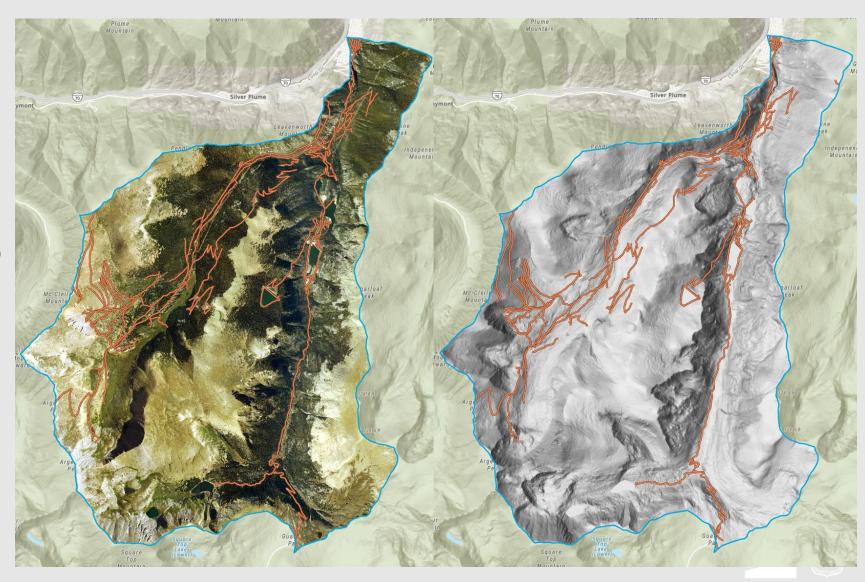
Upper Willow Creek Watershed

- Lidar from 2023
- Burned during the East Troublesome Fire in 2020
- Past timber removal
- Dataset
 - LiDAR bare earth DEM (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - DEM Hillshade (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - 255.0 * ((cos(Zenith_rad) * cos(Slope_rad)) +
 (sin(Zenith_rad) * sin(Slope_rad) * cos(Azimuth_rad Aspect_rad)))
 - 2023 NAIP imagery (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - Digitized roads (shapefile)
 - Digitized roads mask (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - Watershed boundary (shapefile)



South Clear Creek Watershed

- Lidar from 2020
- Past mining activity
- Dataset
 - LiDAR bare earth DEM (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - DEM Hillshade (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - 255.0 * ((cos(Zenith_rad) * cos(Slope_rad)) +
 (sin(Zenith_rad) * sin(Slope_rad) * cos(Azimuth_rad
 - Aspect_rad)))
 - 2023 NAIP imagery (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - Digitized roads (shapefile)
 - Digitized roads mask (GeoTIFF; 1m resolution)
 - Watershed boundary (shapefile)







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