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## Bark beetle infection of spruce differs between Belgium and north France : a remote sensing analysis of 2016-2021 dieback

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### Abstract

Following the droughts of 2018 to 2020, numerous norway spruce diebacks were caused by bark beetles (*Ips typographus*/ *Pityophthorus chalcographus*) outbreaks in Wallonia and in the Vosges. A methodology for detection the health status of spruce was developed based on satellite imagery from the European Union's Earth Observation Programme. The time series of satellite images allowed the modelling of the spectral response of healthy spruce forests over the seasons. Deviations from this seasonal vegetation index trajectory for a healthy spruce stand are caused by a decrease in photosynthetic activity of the forest canopy. This decrease in photosynthesis is caused by a bark beetle attack and is detected automatically. This technique, inspired by the work of INRAE, is robust because of the redundancy of the information from the spatial images, which are repeated every 3-4 weeks. The method results in the production of annual maps of the health status of the Walloon and Grand-Est spruce forests. The most important damage occurred in the years 2018-2019, affecting 2.8% of the total area of spruce stands in Wallonia. Although the main part of the crisis seems to be behind us, it remains to draw the necessary conclusions. The relationship between climatic conditions and the presence of the bark beetle has proven to be complex in Wallonia. Nevertheless, a very strong relationship between altitude and the presence of bark beetle damage could be demonstrated. Stands below 300m in altitude were indeed much more affected. Moreover, forest sites located on steep slopes (> 20 %), whether on cold or warm slopes, are more affected than sites located on low slopes (plateaus). In the Grand-Est, the peak of the crisis has been reached in 2019-2020. Altitude and slopes are not strongly influencing factors for spruce dieback.

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## 1 1. Introduction

2 Global changes imply an increase of disturbances in the forest environment. Frequency and intensity of abiotic  
3 (fire, wind, drought) and biotic (pest invasion) will be more and more recurrent [1]. Since one decade, principals timber  
4 species are affected by sanitary crisis. Norway spruce (*Picea abies L. Karst*) occurs widespread throughout central and  
5 western Europe. The spruce is one of the most important economic plant species in Europe ([2]). Since the beginning  
6 of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this species has been used to reforest European forests ([3]). These massive reforestation have  
7 generally led to the formation of pure stands. The norway spruce is a species that is naturally present in part of the  
8 Grand-Est (Vosges moutains) and artificially in Wallonia. The norway spruce was introduced into Wallonia in the  
9 second half of the 19th century ([4]) This resinous species has taproot system with fine roots in shallow depth adapted  
10 to intercept rainfall. The precipitation are its primary water source. In the contexte of global change, this two regions  
11 will suffer in the future of a diminution of precipitation and a increase of drought period in summer. This climate  
12 impact the repartition of species in Europe central(Hanewinkel,2012xxx). This climate evolution is unfavorable for the  
13 norway spruce in summer that assimilates the major part of his need of water by intercepting precipitation. The lack  
14 of water for norway spruce involves stress. When this species is stressed, it produces volatile compounds This very  
15 important species for wood industry surfer of drought. This extreme event impact the growth and the health of the  
16 tree. In condition of stress, the tree is more susceptible to pest attack. The two most important pest for this species  
17 are two bark beetles species: *Ips typographus* and *Pityogenes chalcographus*. *Ips typographus* cause the most part of  
18 damage. Generally the outbreak of bark beetle are linked with windthrow (seidle) but also with drought. There are  
19 6 000 species of bark beetle. They play a important role in the cycle of ecosystem. However some species of bark  
20 beetles comes into conflict with human because they attack the use the same resource([5]).In fact, the cycle of life  
21 of *Ips typographus* depend of temperature and the photoperiod ([6] and [7]). According to [6], the swarming begin  
22 when thermal sum (with daily maximum temperature of 140 + ou - 23,68 dd (with Temperture minimum of 8,3°C )  
23 is reached after 1 april. After swarming, the adult enter in the bark of weakened tree and burrow wood to make brood  
24 gallery. They mate and lay the eggs in this gallery. Eggs mature to larvae in the phloem of the tree and will eat the  
25 phloem. ([8]. The development of the larvae to adult need to cumulate 557 dd ([6]). After the maturation the new  
26 beetle emerge to attack new norway spruce. The old adult can re-emerge and produce one sister brood . The distance  
27 of fly of this old beetle is small ([9]). The level of population for species can be in endemic phasis. This level can be  
28 evolute in a epidemic phasis when droughts or winthrows happen. During epidemic phases all health levels of trees  
29 can be attacked. The forest site condition are important for the good growth and health of the tree. We decide to work  
30 on two important factors of the forest site: elevation and radiative sub-sector.The aim of this paper is to characterize  
31 bark beetle attacks for two important forest sites factor (altitude and radiative sub-sector) between 2017 and 2021.

## 32 2. Material and methods

### 33 2.1. Study area

34 The study area was located in the south of Belgium and in the north east of France. We study 2 regions: Wallonia  
35 and Grand-Est. This two regions are covered by 14 Sentinel-2 tiles (Figure 1). In Wallonia, the altitude varies  
36 between 100 and 700m. The walloon forest covers 554 600 Ha. The norway spruce stand occupied 139 600 Ha [10].  
37 For this study, we selected only spruce trees over 15 m and we have worked on 90 500 Ha in Wallonia. Two thirds  
38 of the Walloon spruce forest is located above 400m altitude. The Walloon climate is located in the temperate oceanic  
39 bioclimatic zone([? ]). Over the 1989-2020 period, the average temperature vary between 8,7°C and 10,7°C et the  
40 average sum of rainfall range from 800m and 1120mm. During 2018, the average temperature was 9°C between  
41 11,7°C et the average sum of rainfall varie between 605 mm and 1015 mm (data of Institut Royal Météorologique).In  
42 the Grand-Est, the elevation is between 100m and 1300m. The Grand-est forest occupies 1 939 000 ha. The norway  
43 spruce forest covers 136 000 Ha ([11]). In this study, we worked on 125 800 ha of spruce in this region. The majority  
44 of norway spruce stand of this region grow between 400m and 900m. The Grand-est is included in the temperate  
45 oceanic bioclimatic zone([? ]). During the 1989-2020 period, the average temperature was between 8,4°C and 11,2°C  
46 et the average sum of rainfall range from 720 mm and 1475 mm. During the year 2018, the average temperature  
47 vary between 10,16°C and 12,4°C et the average sum of rainfall was 640 mm and 1362mm. The 3 primary regions  
48 of production of norway spruce in Wallonia are the "Basse et Moyenne Ardenne", "Ardenne centro oriental" and  
49 the "Haute ardenne" ([12]). In the Grand-Est, the major part of the norway spruce stand is located in the 3 naturals

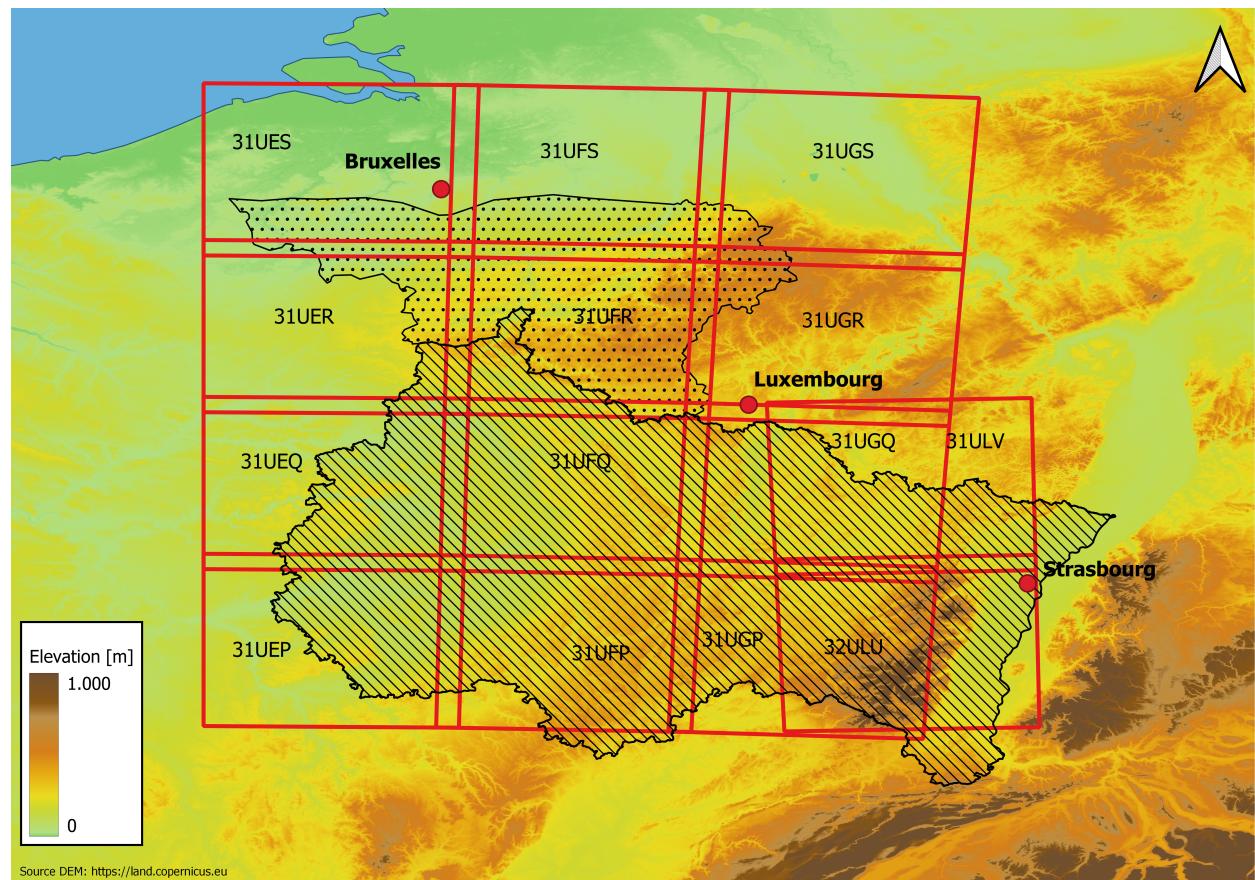


Figure 1: Zones d'études avec le MNT (XXX) et les tuiles du satellite Sentinel 2 employées(XXX légende carré rouge).

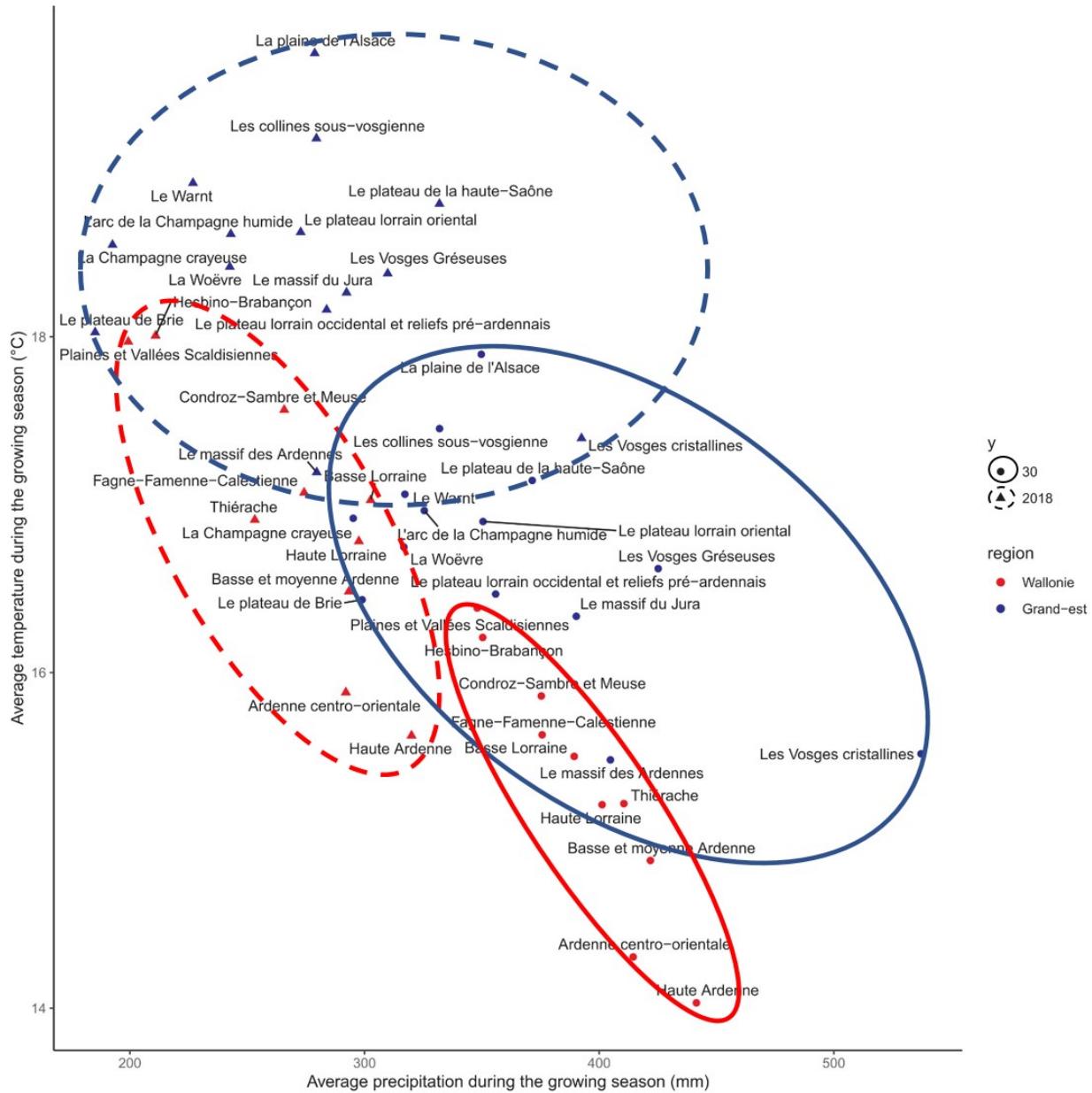


Figure 2

50 regions of the Vosges (Vosges Gréseuses, Vosges cristallines, les collines sous-vosgiennes). For the growing season,  
 51 in this 2 primary regions of production of noraway spruce, there are a lack of 100 mm of water for 2018 and there is  
 52 a increasing of 1,7 °C compared to 30-year temperatures.(Figure 2).

### 53 2.2. DEM and Slope orientation

54 We have used the digital surface model (DEM) data from the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service [13] at a  
 55 resolution of 25mX25m for all elevation data and slope calculations. Solar orientation influences bark beetle capture  
 56 in pheromone traps ([14]). We determined this solar orientation using the Delvaux and Galoux definition of the 3  
 57 radiative sub-sectors ([15]): Plateau and low slope are slopeq less than 12° or 20% that does not create a particular  
 58 microclimate. Cold slopes are slopes greater than 12° or 20% facing north and valley bottom. These are shady, cool  
 59 and humid areas. Warm slopes are slope greater than 12° or 20% facing south. In this sub-sector the air is warmer  
 60 and drier and the temperature difference between day and night is greater. Based on this definition and on the DEM,  
 61 we produced radiative sub-sector maps for Wallonia and the Grand-Est.

### 62 2.3. Mapping of spruce dieback and mortality by analysis of sentinel-2 time-serie

63 The European Union's earth observation programme, with its satellite twin constellation Sentinel-2A and Sentinel-  
 64 2B, provides free earth imagery with a high revisit time. Sentinel-2 (S2) satellites carry multispectral sensor with a  
 65 ground resolution up to 10 m. S2 imagery have been intensively used recently for forestry purpose, including for the  
 66 monitoring of bark beetle outbreaks. Low and Koukal [16] have modelled phenology courses of vegetation indices to  
 67 detect forest disturbances. They have properly mapped Bark beetle infestation in Austrian spruce stands. Ali *et al.*  
 68 [17] have used multi-years time series remote sensing data in order to detect early bark beetle infestation in Germany.  
 69 They have highlighted the potential of S2 data for the production of reliable infestation maps. Barta *et al.* [18] have  
 70 studied spectral trajectories of nine bands and six vegetation indices from S2 imagery for the 2018 vegetation season.  
 71 They have confirmed the superiority of multi-date data for the classification by Random Forest of infested stands in  
 72 the Czech Republic.

73 In this present research, the detection of bark beetle infestation is realized by using dense time series of S2  
 74 imagery following the methodology developped by Dutrieux *et al.* [19]. Vegetation changes are tracked by means of  
 75 a phenology metric, the *SWIR Continuum Removal (SWIR<sub>CR</sub>)* indice. All S2 acquisitions are used in the analyses,  
 76 provided that the cloud couver do not excess 35 percent. Bottom Of Atmosphere reflectance images (L2A product)  
 77 are downloaded from the Theia data cluster [20] for all the 6 granules, which are tiles of 100km x 100km, that  
 78 covers Wallonia. For north France, one single granule covers the Vosges mountains. The *SWIR<sub>CR</sub>* is based on three  
 79 spectral bands, the near-infrared, the shortwave infrared 1 band and the shortwave infrared 2, and is sensitive to the  
 80 foliage water content (figure 3). Seasonal variation of *SWIR<sub>CR</sub>* for healthy stand is modelled and a bark beetle attack  
 81 is detected if the observations deviates from the healthy phenology trajectory. Figure 3 illustrates a time-serie of  
 82 *SWIR<sub>CR</sub>* observations (grey dots) for one pixel. In 2018, the observations goes beyond the threshold represented by  
 83 the purple-dashed line, which shows that the spruce stand suffer from a serious stress induced by a bark beetle attack.  
 84 A bark beetle outbreak is confirmed as soon as *SWIR<sub>CR</sub>* vegetation indice show a stress for at least three consecutive  
 85 times. In parallel to the detection of bark beetle stress, stand cutting and thinning are subject of particular attention.  
 86 Bare soil is detected by using a combination of red, green and shortwave infrared reflectance values. Cutting are thus  
 87 taken into account and are classified either as normal harvest cutting or as sanitary thinning based on the health status  
 88 prior to the cutting. The analysis of image time-serie is thus quite straightforward and is performed individually pixel  
 89 per pixel starting from the 2016 year, which is the beginning of S2 acquisitions. The dense time-serie covers the  
 90 2016-2021 period and count a minimum of 180 acquistion dates. The health status is summarized in annual health  
 91 maps by means of four classes ; healthy, bark beetle attached, cutted and sanitary thinning.

92 Our approach of bark beetle detection is only suitable for spruce, as it is closely related to the phenological course  
 93 of healthy spruce forest. An essential prerequisite is thus to have a proper mapping of spruce stands. For the south of  
 94 Belgium, we use existing reliable composition maps [21] computed from remote sensing data in order to restrict our  
 95 analysis to spruces.

96 In Vosges mountains, the composition map comes from the French Mapping agency (Forest BD version 2). Com-  
 97 position of forest stand is determined by photointerpretation and forest stands identified as "spruce or fir" serve as  
 98 starting point to limit our analysis. Time series are a convenient means to track phenology changes. More broadly

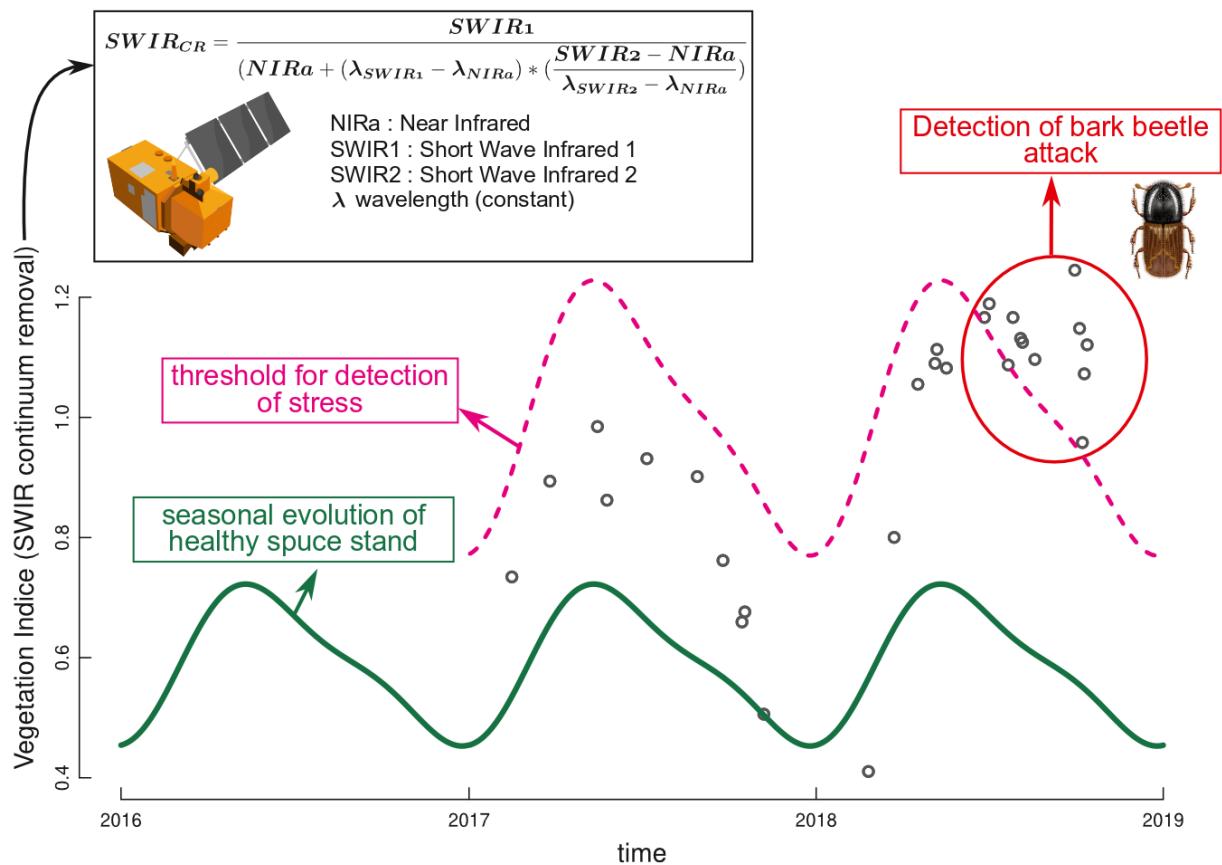


Figure 3: Bark beetle infestation map are computed by detecting change in the  $SWIR_{CR}$  phenology metric. The  $SWIR$  Continuum Removal is computed using three bands from Sentinel-2 imagery for every single acquisition date and his value is compared to a threshold (purple dashed line) in order to detect vegetation stress. If a stress is detected three consecutive times, we assume that a bark beetle infection occurred.

than the detection of bark beetle infestation, phenology courses are highly suitable for forest tree species discrimination [22, 23, 24]. We have used S2 spectral bands courses along the vegetation season to refine the determination of species present in the area interpreted as "spruce or fir" in Vosges. The objective is to identify and remove every area that are not spruce stand, as pixels located on others species than spruce are likely to be wrongly detected as a bark beetle attack. All S2 spectral bands were first summarized for each of the four trimesters of the year, by simply averaging all observations occurring during the trimester. Then, a Random Forest algorithm was trained on these synthetic intra-annual time serie to discriminate spruce from non-spruce pixels, based on a training set of observation from Belgium [21]. Eventually, this Random Forest classifier was applied on "spruce and fir" area of Vosges and bark beetle detection was carried on only for pixels detected as spruce.

#### 2.4. Data analysis

Since 2018, massive bark beetle attacks killing spruce trees have been occurring in Wallonia and in the Grand-Est. Following these events, foresters have asked themselves about certain topographical factors that seem to have strongly influenced bark beetle attacks. The spruce forests located at low altitude seem to have been more affected as well as the stands located on southern slopes. To characterise the bark beetle attacks, we applied the random forest method to select the two topographic factors that most influenced the bark beetle attacks. These two factors are altitude and sub-radiation. We broke down the altitude by 100m classes and kept the three sub-sector classes defined by Delvaux and Galoux ([15]). Then, in order to determine the classes of these factors most impacted by the bark beetle, we estimated the bark beetle areas for each class of each factor based on the sanitary status maps for each year of the period 2016–2021.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. Elevation vs bark beetle presence

The variation of the probability of presence of bark beetles for Wallonia and Grand-Est for the period 2017–2021 is described in the figure 4. The altitude has been subdivided into the same 12 elevation classes for both regions. The graphs corresponding to the variation of the probability of presence in Wallonia are in the upper part of the figure and those for the Grand-Est in the lower part.

For the Walloon spruce stand, there is an increase of the probability de presence of bark beetle for all altitude classes until 2020. In 2021, the probability of bark beetle presence decrease for all altitude classes. This figure also shows that the bark beetle crisis started in 2018. Indeed, during this year a strong increase in the 100–200m and 200–300m altitude classes is observed. These two altitude classes are more affected during this crisis. The decrease the probability of bark beetle presence follow an altitudinal gradient. The higher the norway spruce stand grows at an altitude, the lower the probability of bark beetle presence. For the Grand-Est region, there is an increase in the probability of bark beetle presence between 2019 and 2021. Unlike the Walloon spruce forest, there is no clear altitudinal gradient in the Vosges. As in Wallonia, the 200–300m altitude class is strongly affected by the bark beetle. The probability of presence decreases along an altitudinal gradient between the altitude classes 200–300 and 400–500m. However, above 500m the probability of bark beetle increases up to the altitude class 700–800m.

#### 3.2. Radiative sub-sector vs bark beetle presence

As the bark beetle develops more rapidly in warmer areas [7], we studied the evolution of the surface area of spruce affected by bark beetles as a function of the radiative sub-sector. The peak of bark beetle affected area is reached in 2019 for Wallonia and in 2020 for the Grand-Est. This graph also shows that proportionally the spruce forests of the plains of the Great East were more affected than the other sub-sectors in both the Grand-Est and Wallonia. In Wallonia, the most significantly affected sub-sectors are the slopes, and there is also a significant difference between the southern and northern slopes. Conversely, in the Grand Est it is the plateaus that are significantly more affected than the slopes.

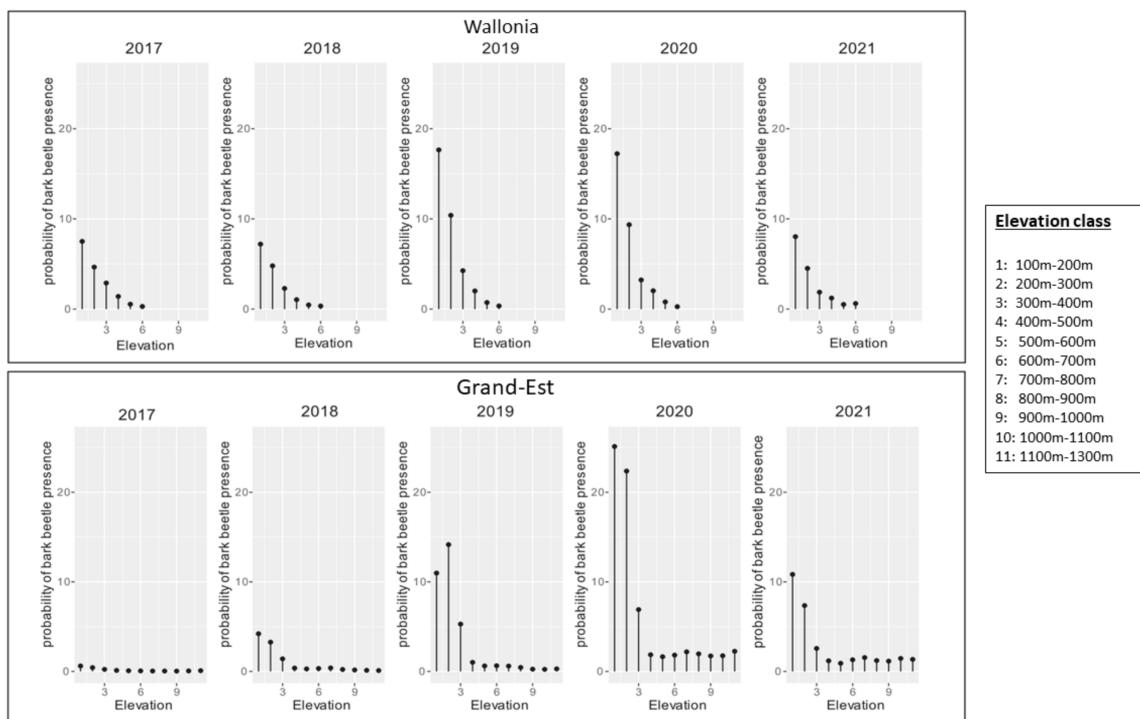


Figure 4: XXXXAPragraphprecedent.

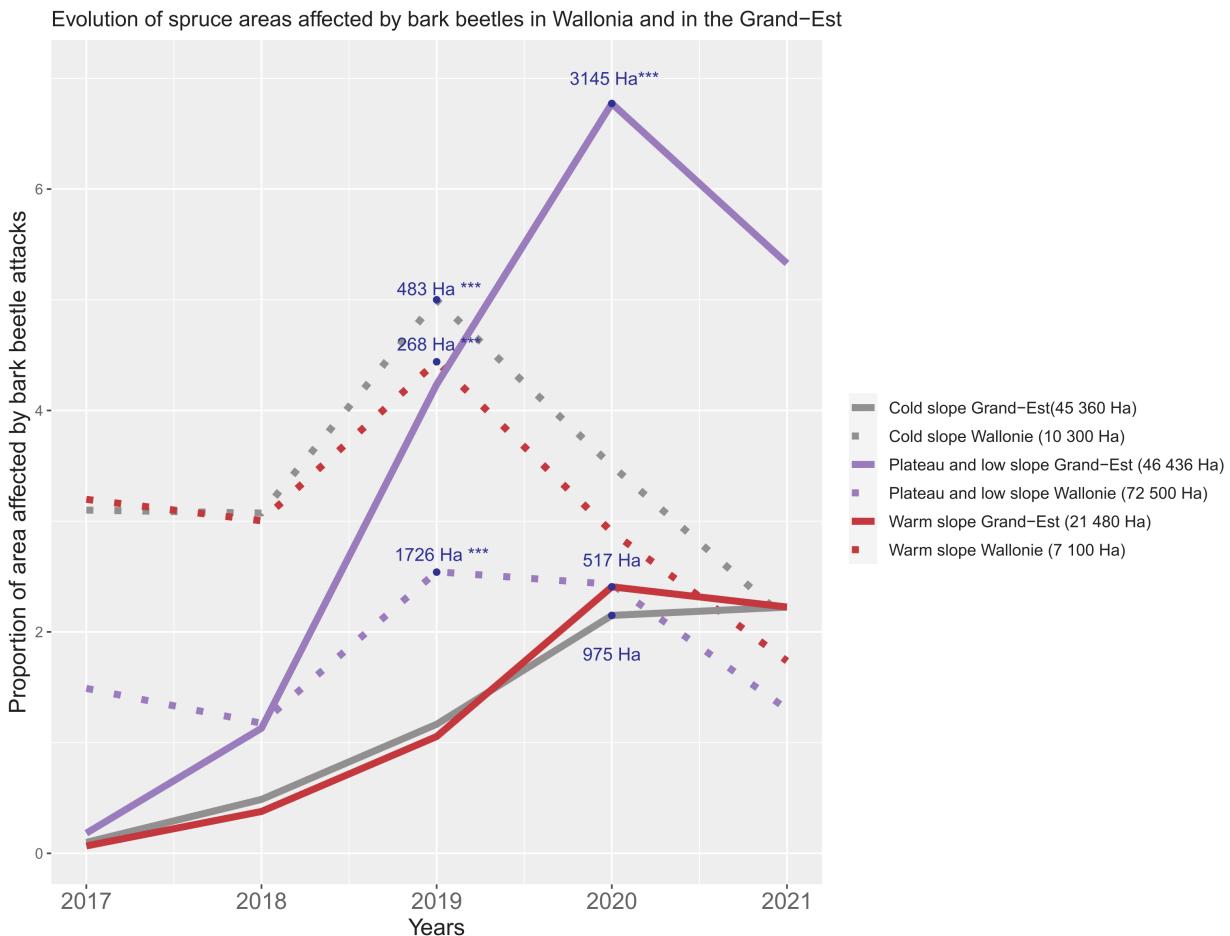


Figure 5: XXXXAPragraphprecedent.

142 **4. Discussion**

143 **4.1. Différence entre Vosges et Wallonie**

144 **4.2. Facteur déterminant l'attaque par l'épicéa ou le scolyte**

145 **5. Conclusion**

146 **6. Figure**

147 **7. Acknowledgements**

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