# **Biodiversity map**

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## Background

Finland is a country covered in forests.

People value forests for different reasons: as material, an energy source, recreation and for their natural values

→ Forest conflicts

### Background

### Metsähallitus keskeytti "sikailuhakkuut"

19.1.2015 16:42 | Päivitetty 19.1.2015 16:53

Valtion liikelaitos Metsähallitus on keskeyttänyt kiistanalaiset hakkuut Keuruulla kritiikkimyrskyn saattelemana.

> Pesiöjärven saarien hakkuista uusi metsäkiista Kainuussa

# Pöllyvaaran hakkuiden jatkosta tieto syksyllä

Kaupunginvaltuustolle aloite Pöllyvaaran hakemisesta Metso-suojeluohjelmaan. 15.6.2015 Sanginjoen ulkometsän hakkuut saavat vielä odottaa

### Materials

Focus: Central Finland

National Land Survey's laser scanning point clounds

Old-growth conservation areas from the Finnish Environment Institute & the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment

Areas in forestry use from the Finnish Forest Centre

# Laser scanning data



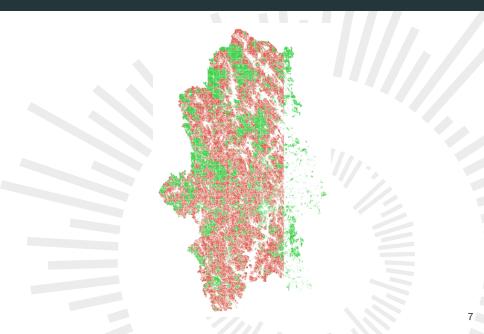
# Laser scanning data



### Conservation areas



# Forest Mask



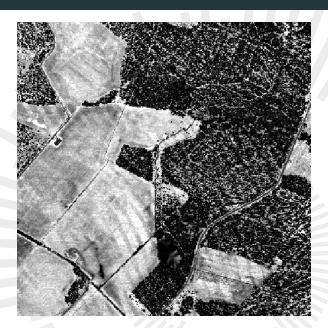
### Methods

Transforming point clouds into variables of forest structure

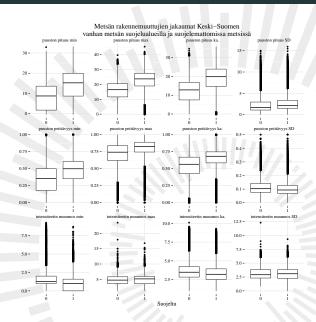
Fitting a MaxEnt model with old-growth conservation areas as "presences"

Projecting the model to other forests to identify "old-growth conservation area-like"forests

### Variables of forest structure



#### Variables of forest structure



## MaxEnt model

Variable	Percent contribution	Permutation importance
mh_minimum	62.9	7.7
cc_average	10.6	11.1
mh_average	8.4	73.1
cc_maximum	7.9	0.7
cc_minimum	6.5	0.7
in_minimum	2.5	5.7
mh_stddev	1	0
cc_stddev	0.1	0.8
mh_maximum	0.1	0
in_average	0	0
in_maximum	0	0
in_stddev	0	0

## Validation

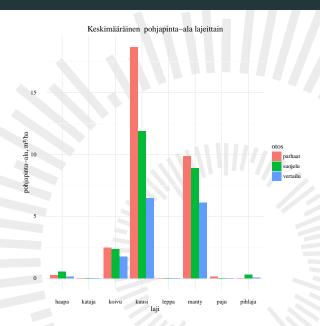


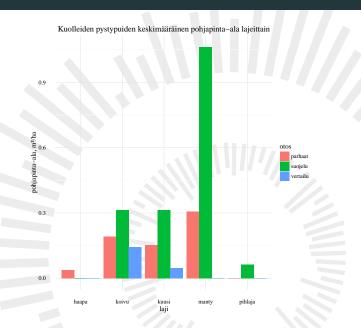
## Validation

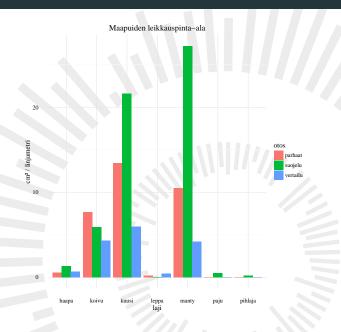


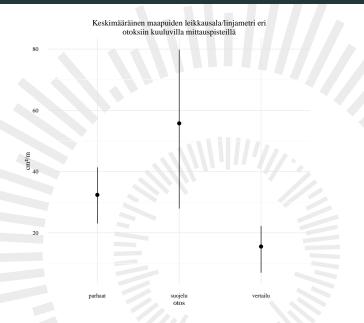
Basal area for dead and alive standing trees

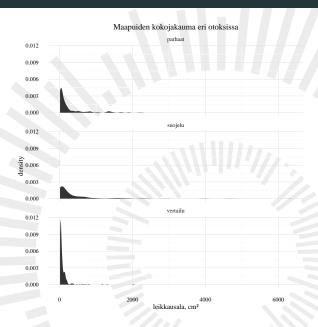
Lying deadwood on transects: count, diameter, stage of decay

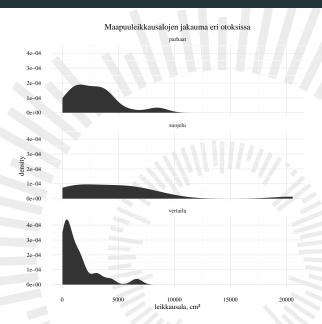


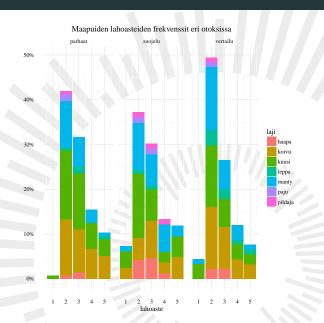


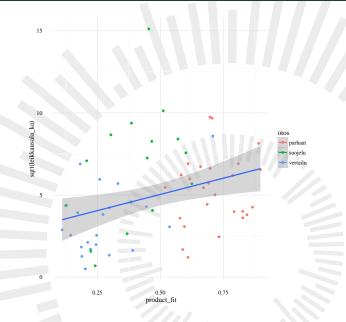












A single prediction point is not very accurate.

However, large contiguous areas with high predicted values had significantly more deadwood than random forests.

Protected areas still had the most deadwood of all.

Validation sampling did not focus on forests with absolutely highest predicted values.

Results of the project are free to use by all.

http://fi.okfn.org/projects/biodiversity-map/

https://zenodo.org/record/163765