

Mapping the Carbon stock of Zurich's forests



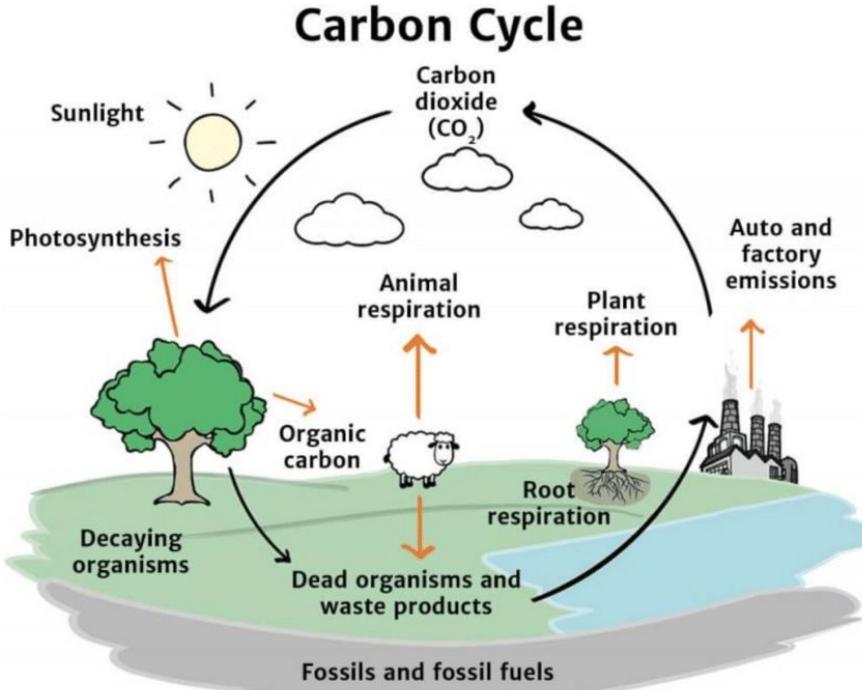
Kanton Zürich



Academia Industry Modeling week 2023

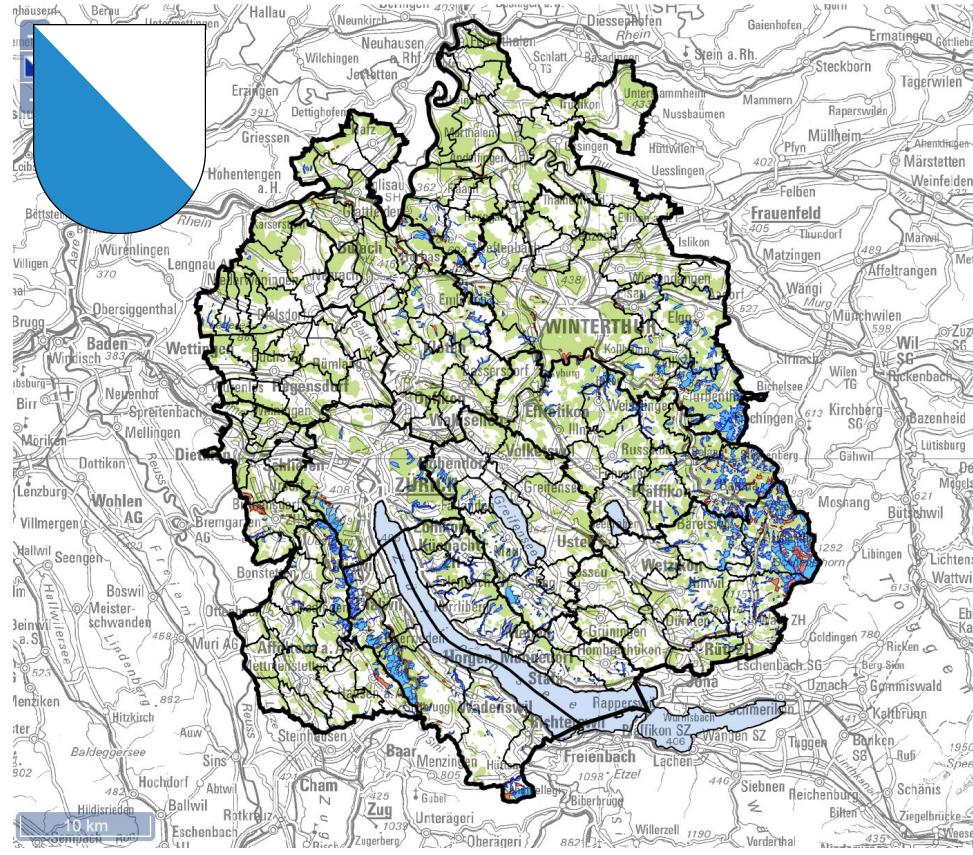
Francesca Lepori & Andrej Obuljen (UZH)

Motivations



- trees **store carbon dioxide** from atmosphere
- C stock plays important role in **mitigating climate change**
- measuring **effectiveness of climate change mitigation measures** (reforestation / forest conservation)
- help institutions to make **informed decisions** about actions to address climate change

Challenge

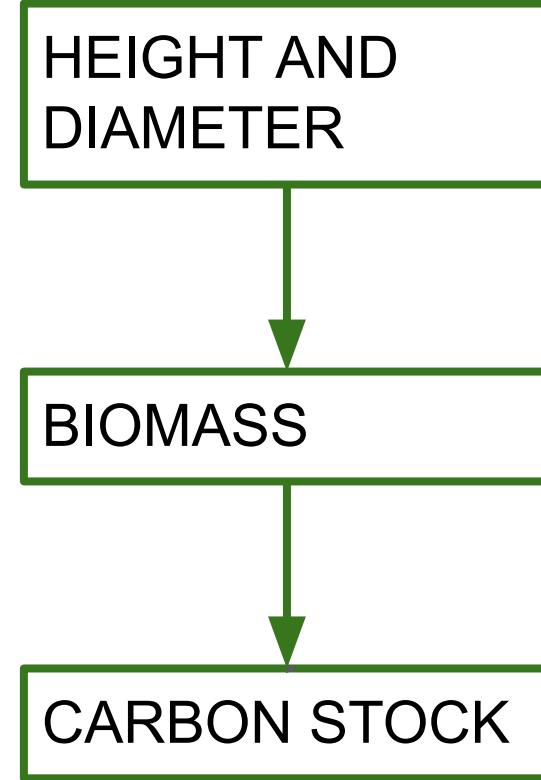
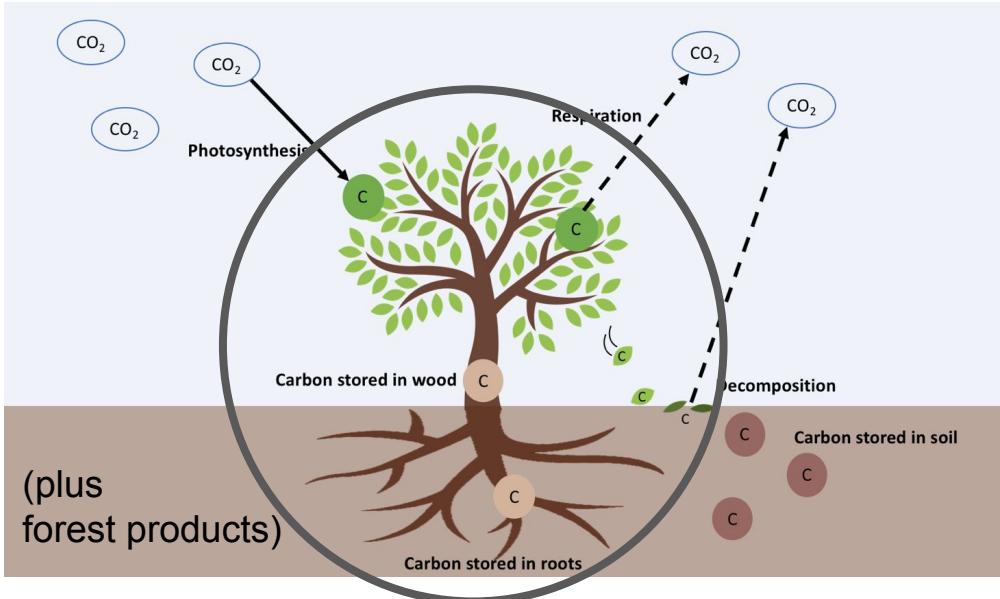


- use available public data to map the carbon stock in forests, in the canton of Zurich

... to the best of our abilities :)

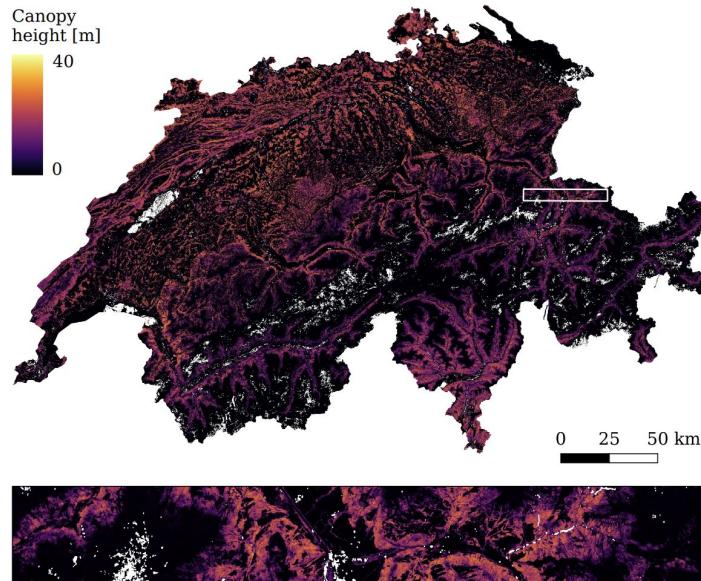


Where is the carbon stored?



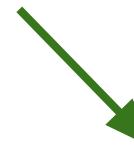
How to measure height and diameter of a tree?

N. Lang et al. (2019)



REMOTE SENSING

- Satellite imagery
- LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging)



(Marina Beck measures the diameter at breast height of a beech with the tree scale. Photo: Simon Speich)

Datasets

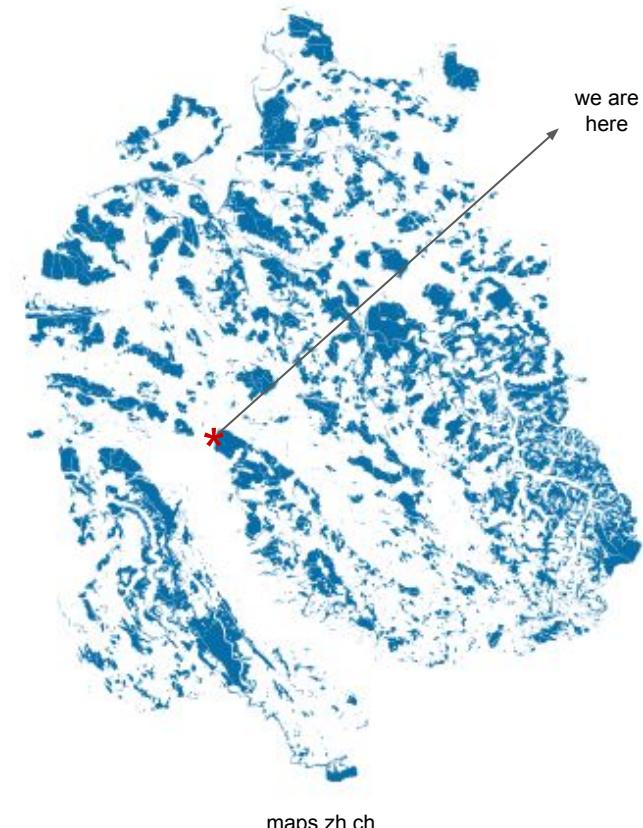
- GIS-ZH
(Geographic Information System)

HEIGHT INFO

- LiDAR data
- WSL Vegetation Height Model
- Field measurements:

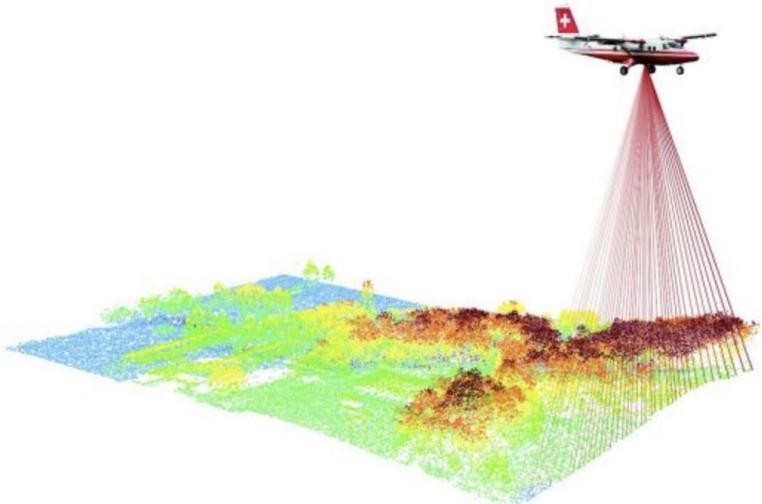
Swiss National Forest Inventory (NFI)

Map of the forest area



LiDAR data

- Light Detection And Ranging
- Very high resolution (~10-20cm)
- Heavy to download!



Airborne laser scanning topographic survey

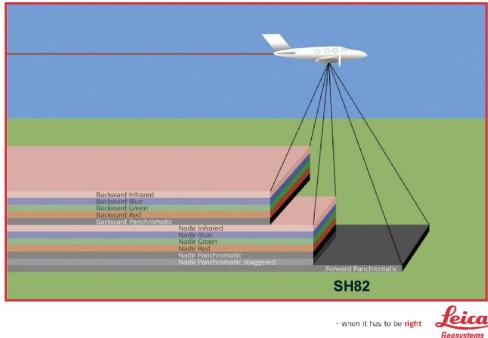
swisstopo.admin.ch



maps.zh.ch

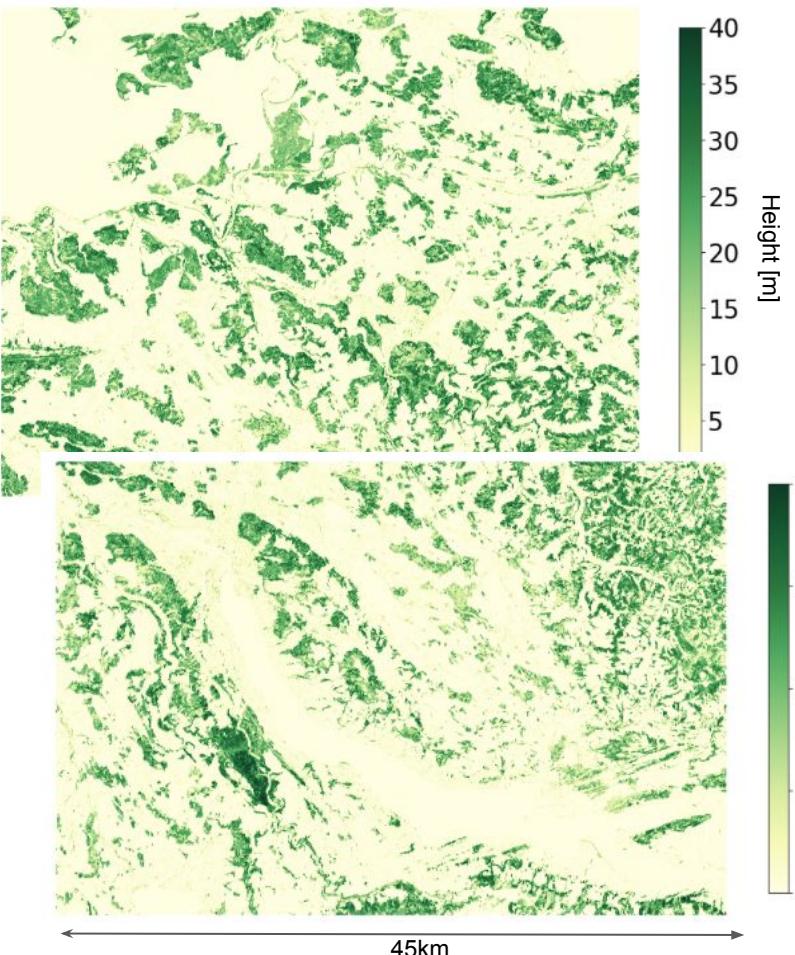
Vegetation height model

- [WSL data](#)
(Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research)
- ADS80 stereo images to create a digital surface model
- Terrain subtracted, buildings masked

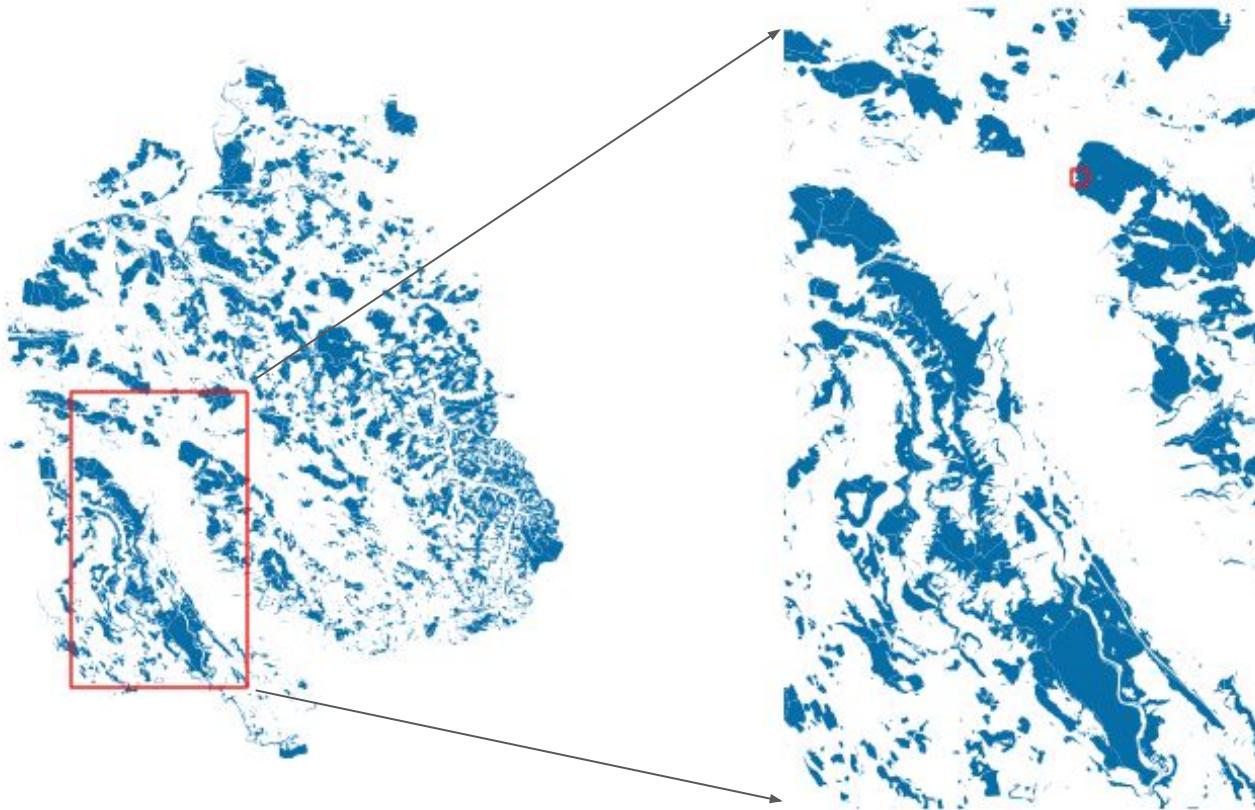


1m resolution

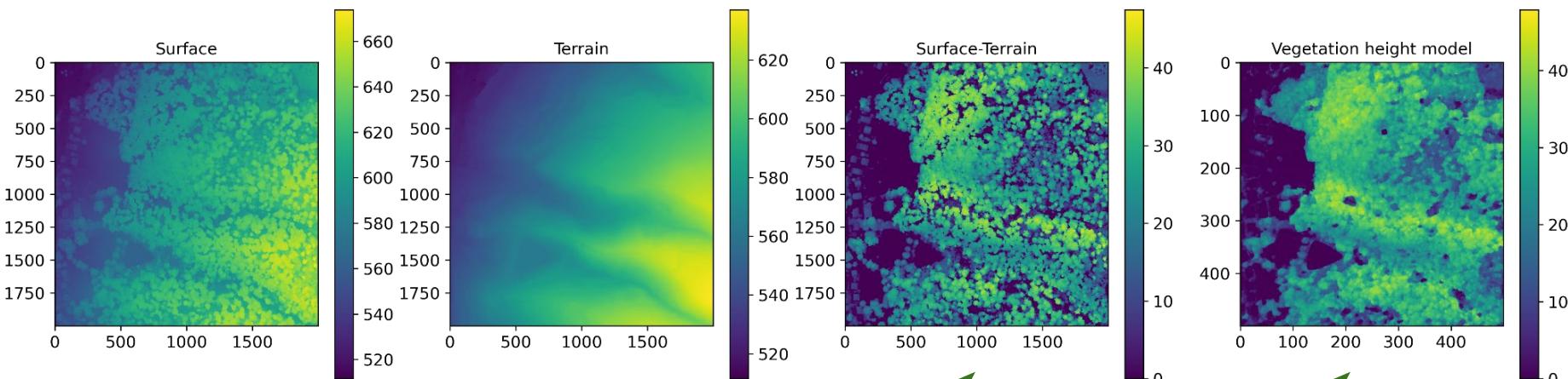
North & South maps Canton of Zurich



Height comparison



Height comparison

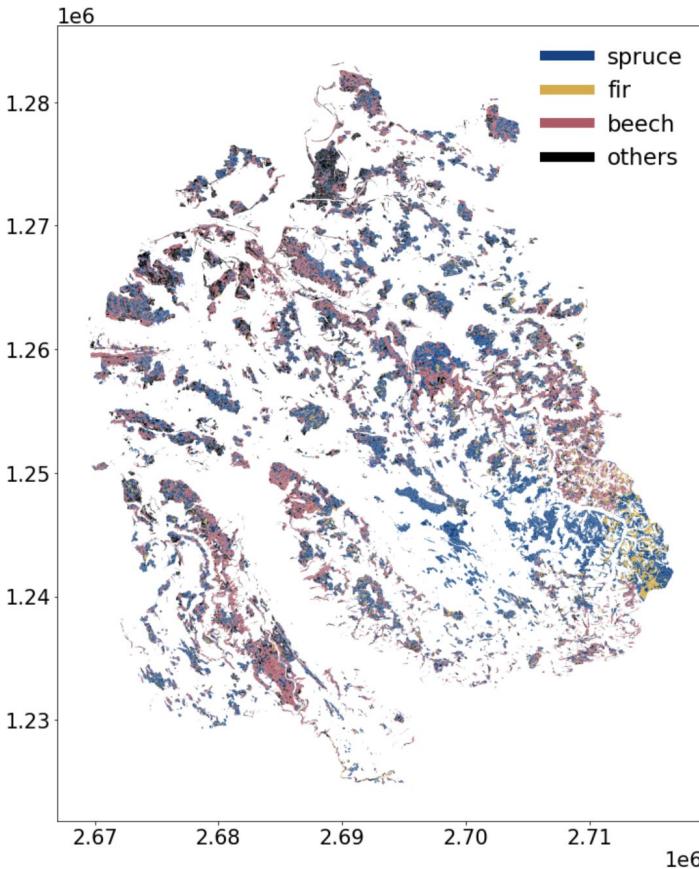


Consistent Height Maps from **LiDER** data and **WSL** data

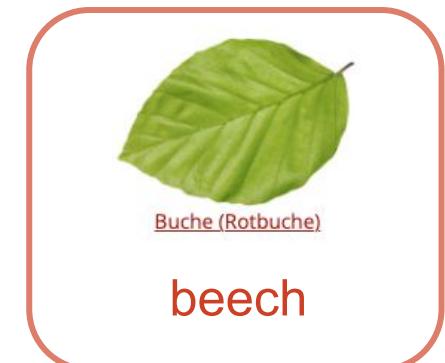
→ WSL data **easier to handle** for ‘large-scales’ map



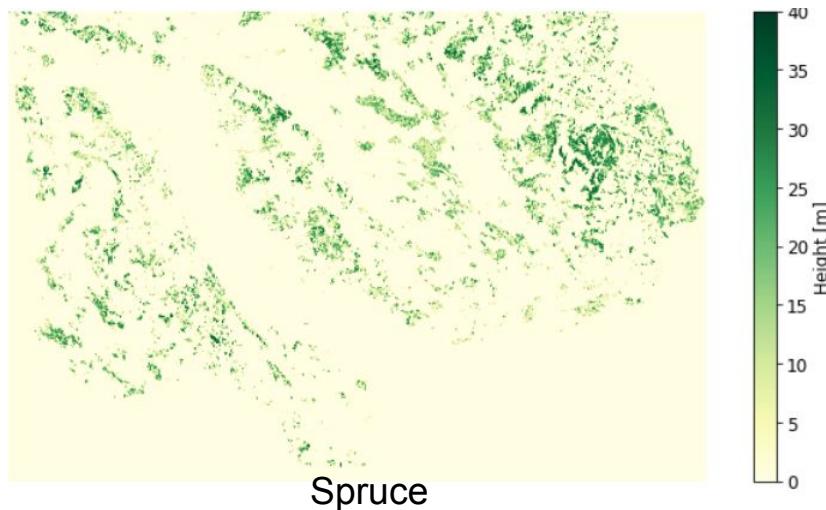
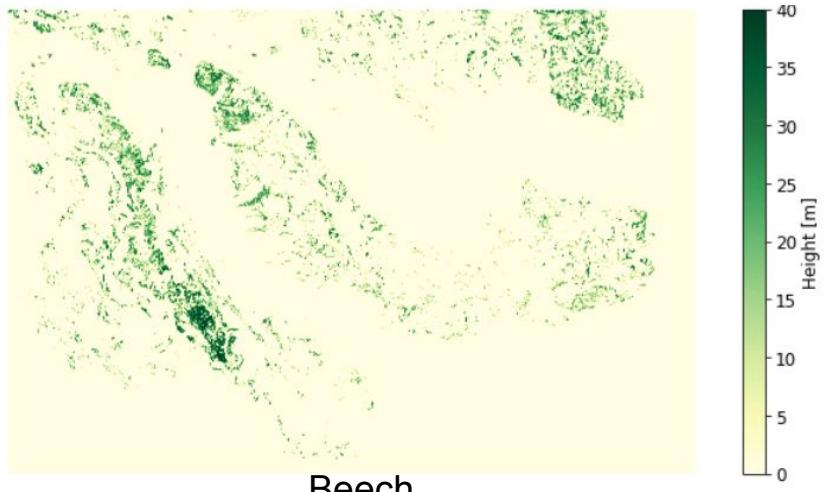
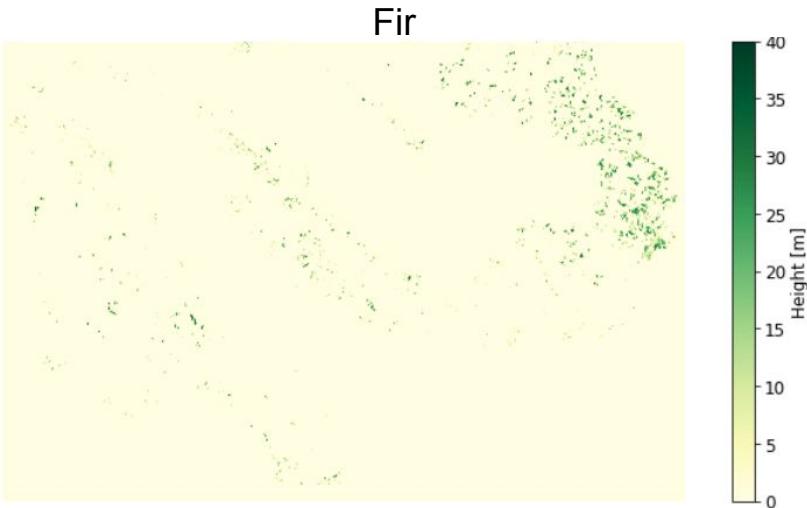
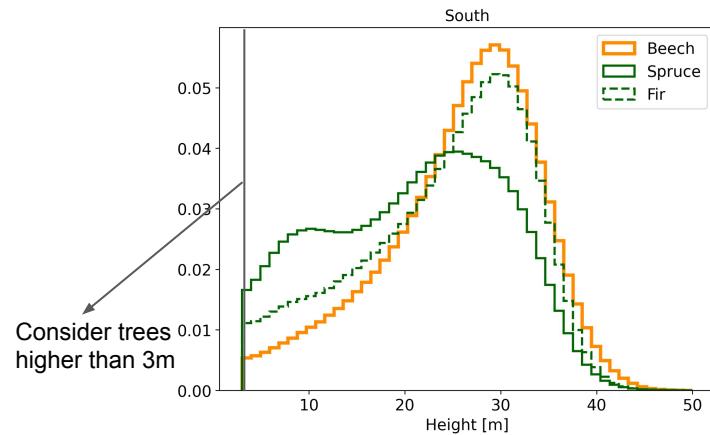
Model species diversity of Trees in Switzerland



We consider 3 different tree types:

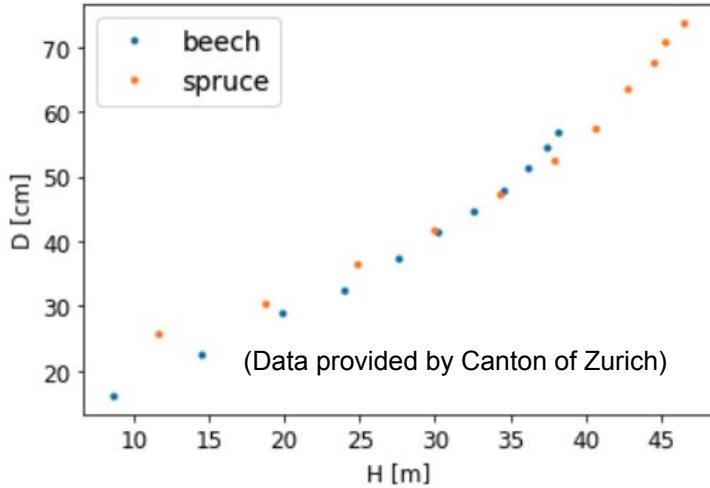


Height maps



Modelling the above-ground biomass (AGB)

$$\ln(\text{AGB}_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln(D_i) + \beta_2 \ln(H_i)$$

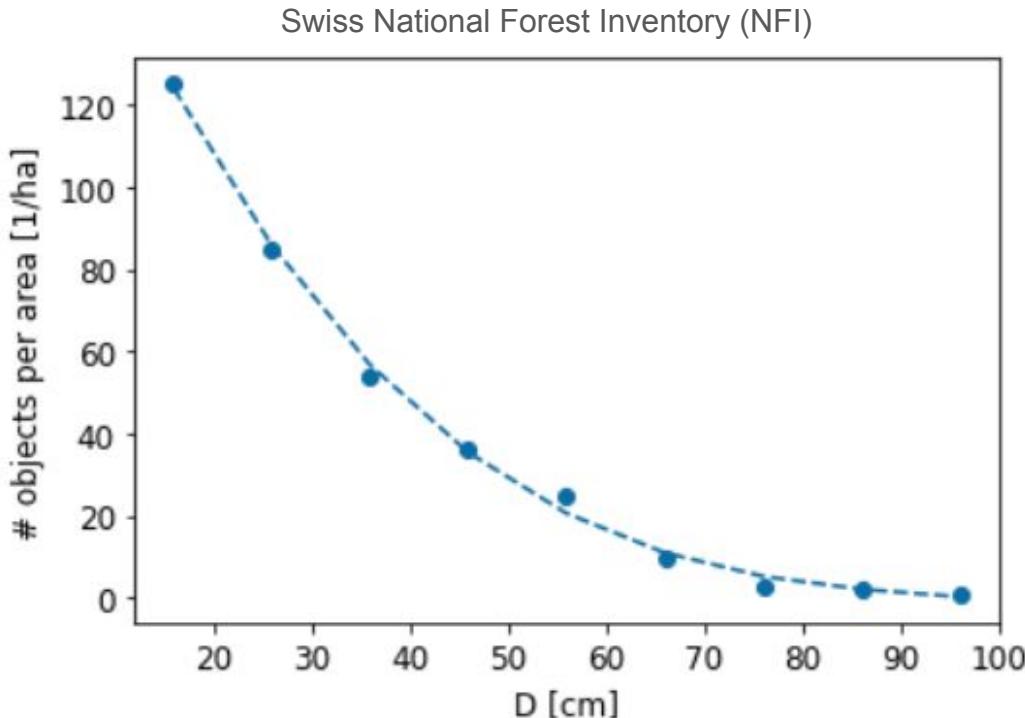


Two ingredients:

- **Diameter - Height relation**
(provided by Canton of Zurich)
Assume the same relation for conifers!
- Allometric models to estimate the **biomass of each tree** (literature)

Type	β_0	β_1	β_2
beech (Dutca et al. 2020)	-3.1632	2.1468	0.6909
silver fir (Dutca et al. 2020)	-2.9856	1.3301	1.4460
Norway spruce (Fehrman et al. 2006)	-2.9188	1.847	0.826

From biomass per tree to Carbon stock



$\overline{\text{AGB}}$ [Kg]

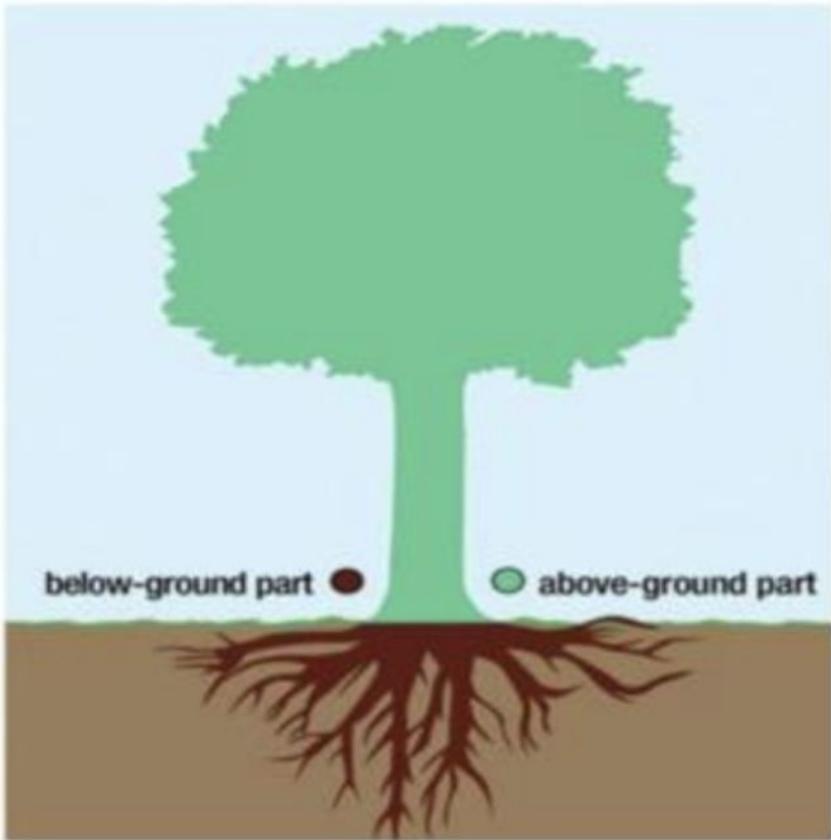
Biomass of a tree with height
equal to pixel value

Areal density depends on
density of objects N, which
depends on **diameter**

Assume that Carbon constitute
50% of biomass

$$\text{C stock}[\text{Kg/ha}] = \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{\text{AGB}} \text{ [Kg]} \times N[\text{ha}^{-1}](D)$$

Below-ground carbon stock

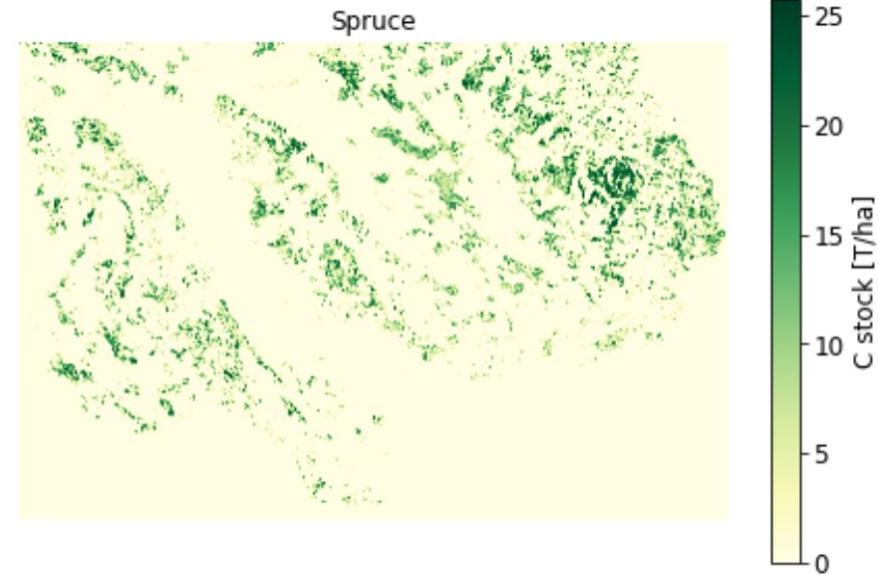
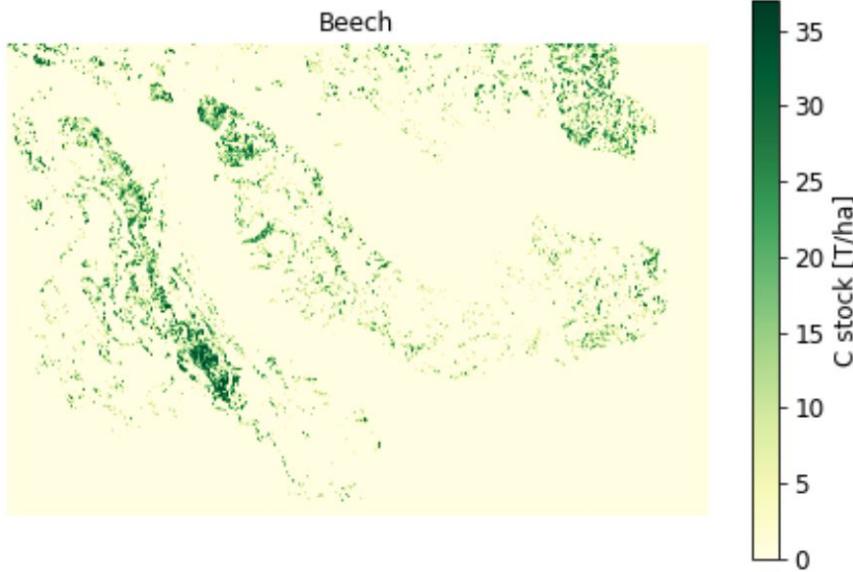


- Difficult to model (requires field measurements)
- NFI values for the root-to-shoot ratio (RTS) in Canton of ZH

CONIFERS : RTS = 0.213
(spruce & fir)

BROAD LEAVES : RTS = 0.138
(beech)

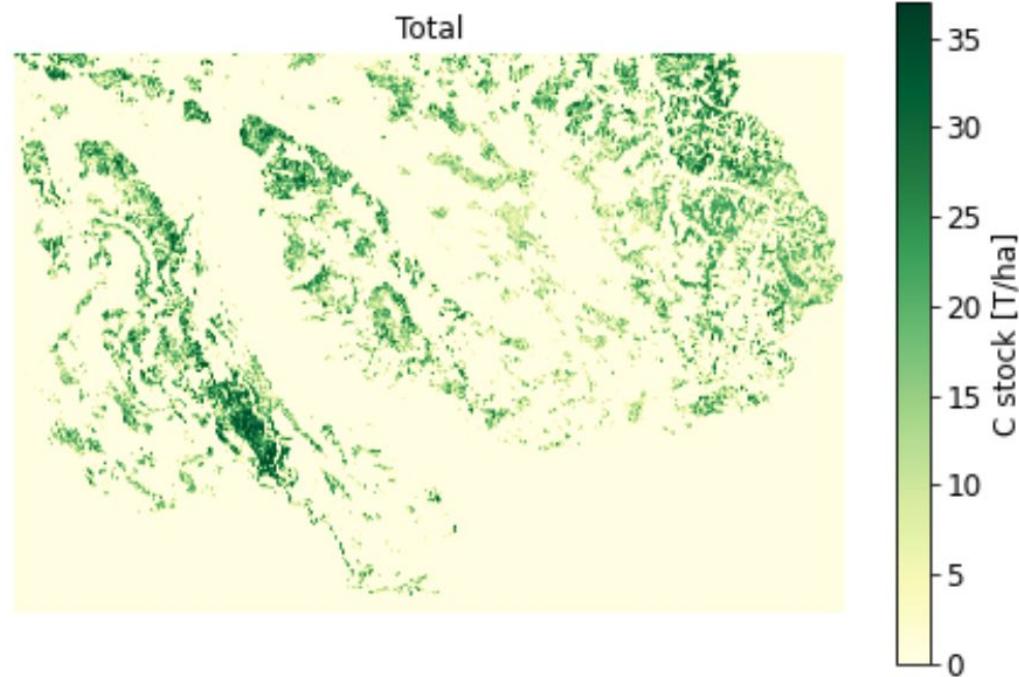
Carbon stock maps incl. below ground biomass



Carbon stock maps incl. below ground biomass

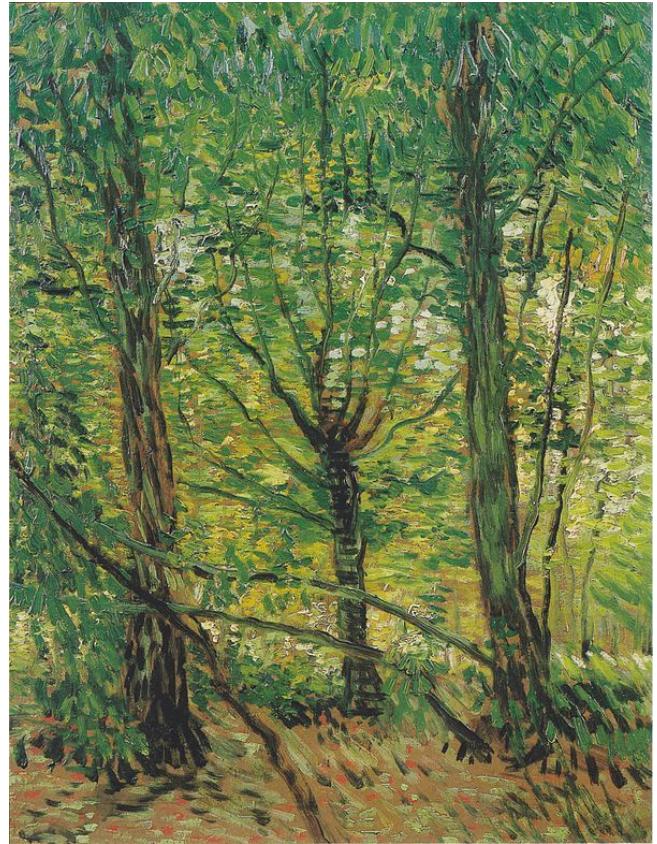
Total C stock in the South part of Zurich:

- Beech ~ 0.2 MT
- Spruce ~ 0.2 MT
- Fir ~ 0.03 MT



Potential improvements

- Calibration maps
- ZH specific allometric relations
- Include the growth of trees in the model
- Sustainable use of wood products



Trees and Undergrowth, 1887,
Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam

Thank you!

Thanks to Denise, Viktor & Julian for all the help!