

Fusing disparate measurement data for forecasting the growth of trees via Hidden Markov Models



Prof. Albert Y. Kim
UMass Amherst Statistics Seminar Series
Friday, January 22, 2021



Context

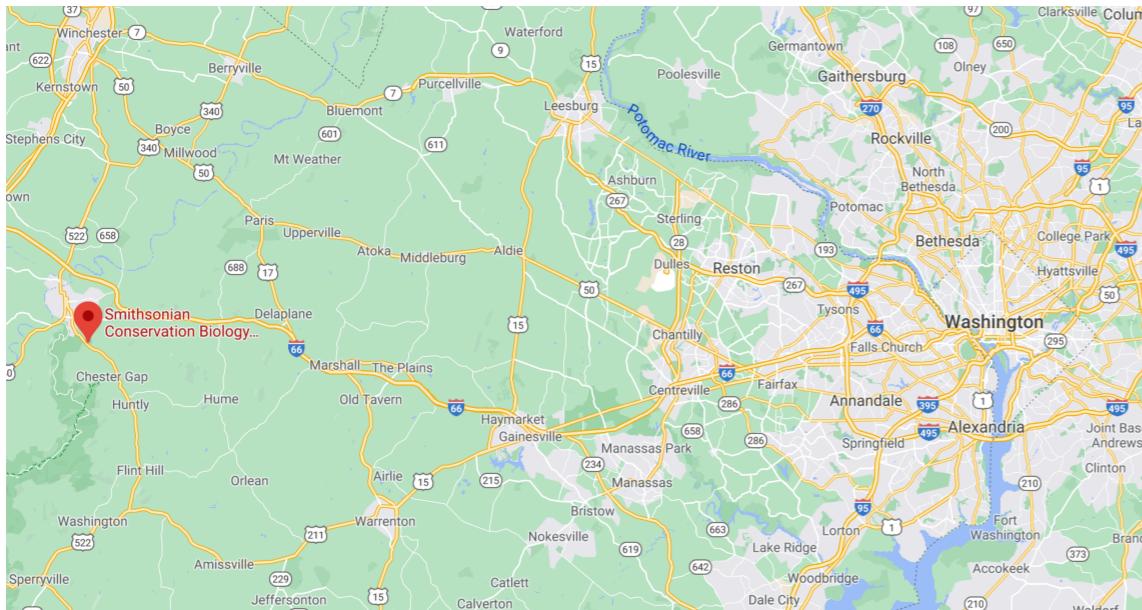
Diameter at Breast Height (dbh)

After species & location, one of the most informative variables about a tree is dbh

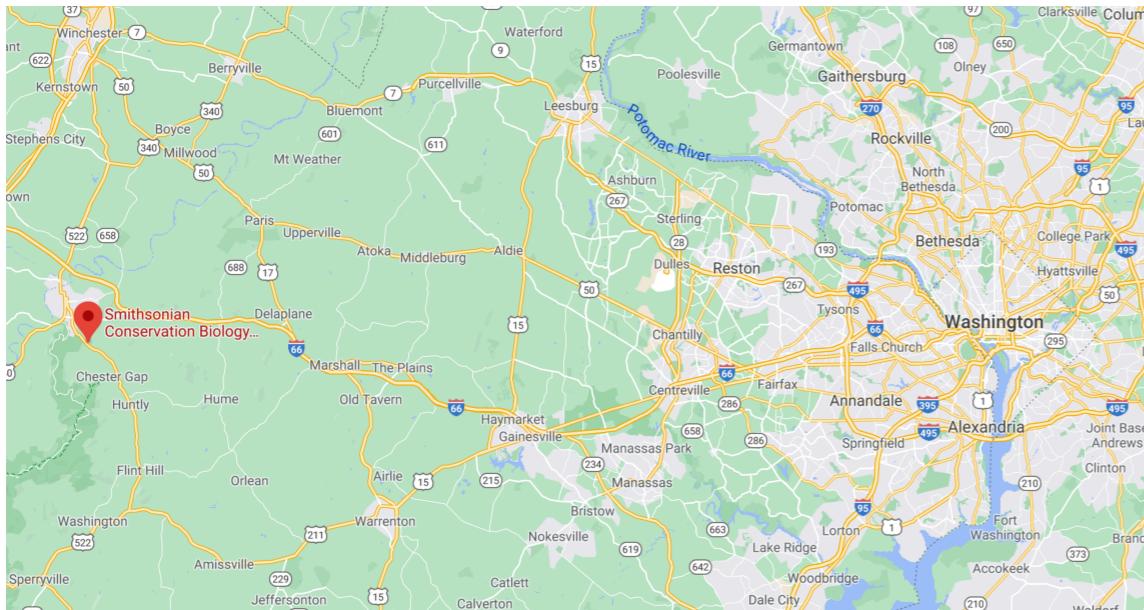


Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute

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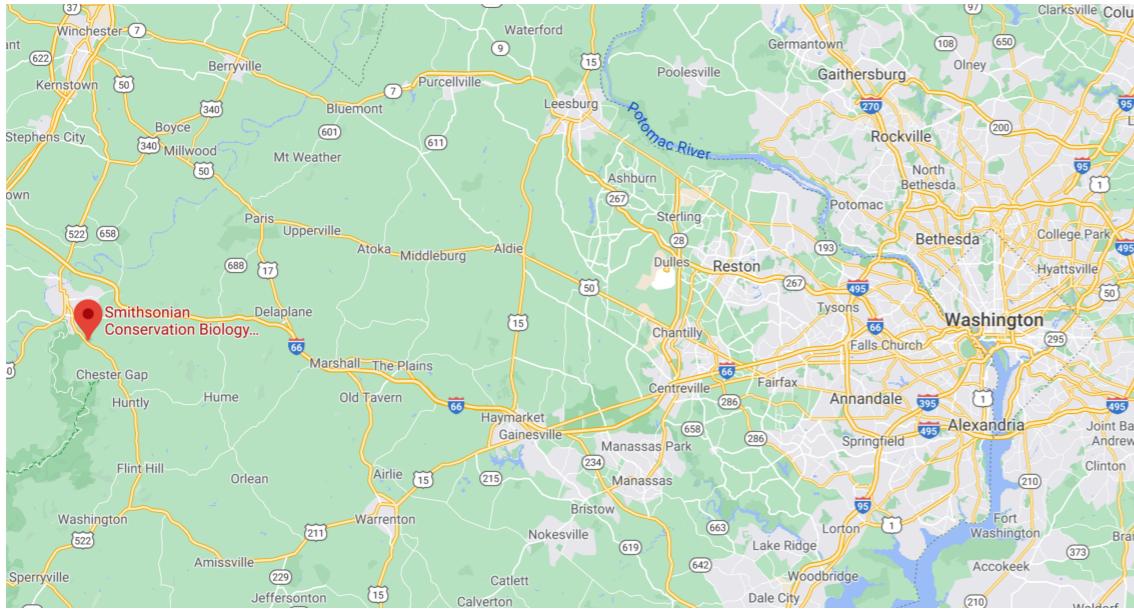


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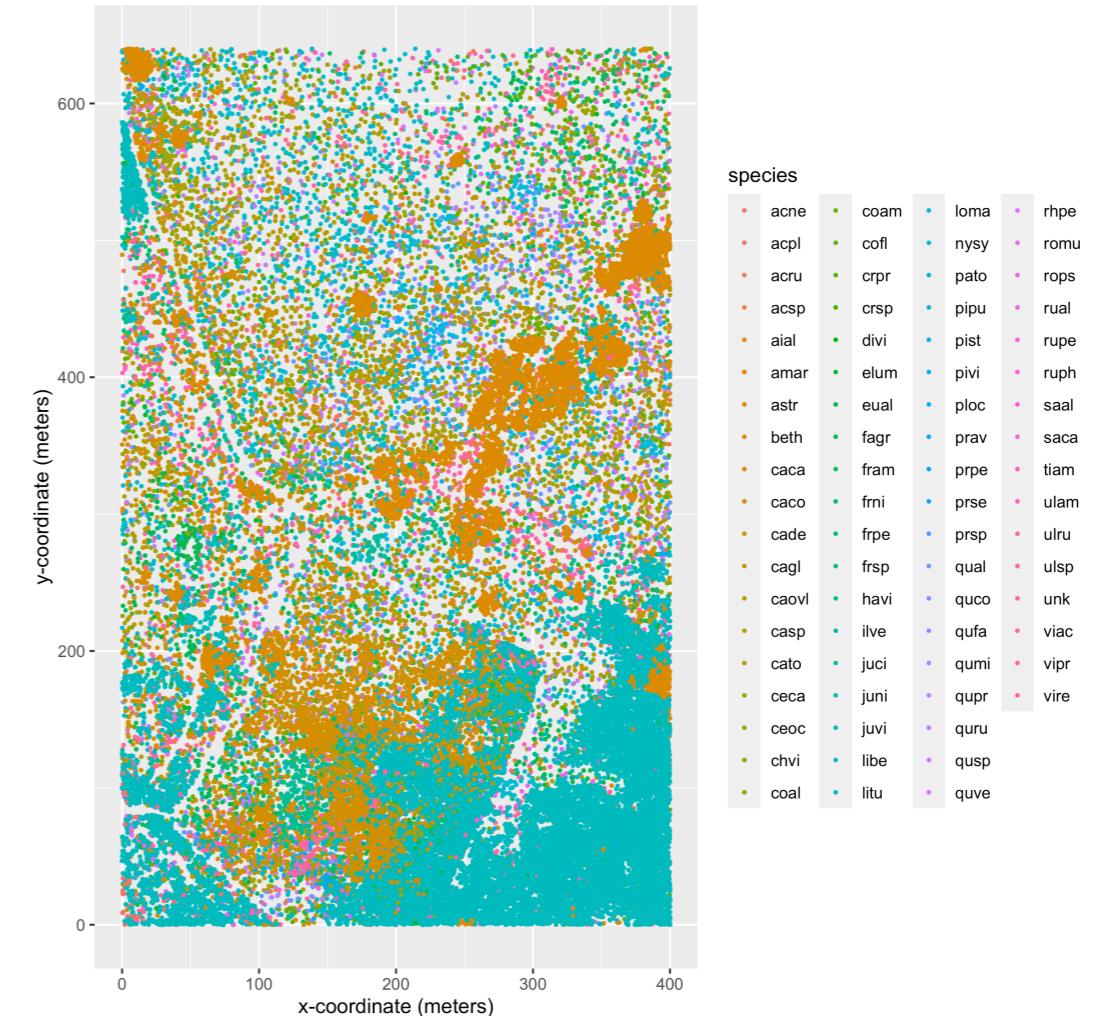


25.6 ha = 35.85 soccer fields

Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute

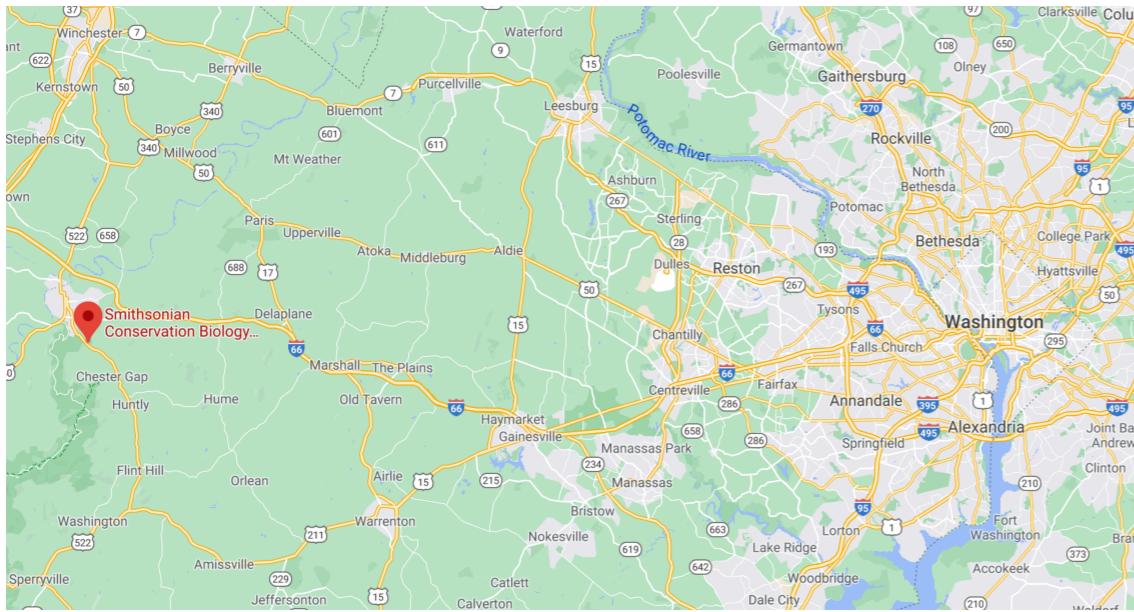


Census 2018: 72,555 cataloged trees



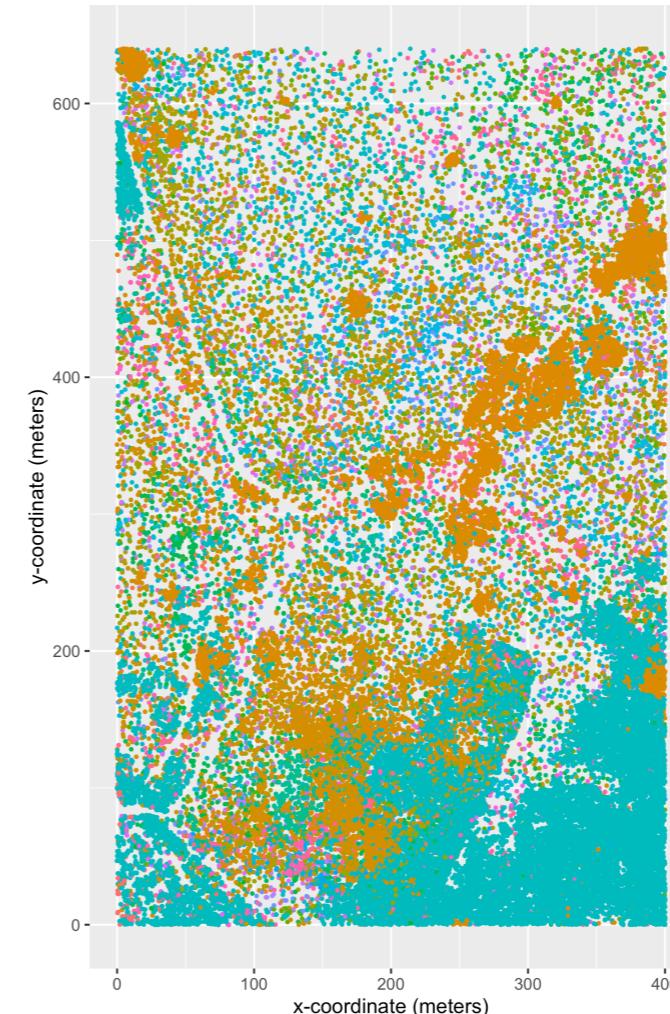
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dbh >10mm
are tagged

Data on GitHub

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'SCBI-ForestGEO / Dendrobands'. The repository has 5 stars, 0 forks, and 3 issues. The 'Code' tab is selected, showing the file 'Dendrobands / data / scbi.dendroAll_2020.csv'. The file was last committed on July 3 by 'rudeboybert' with the message 'Replace text month coding with integer month coding for 2019 & 2020. F...'. It has 4 contributors. The file contains 1280 lines (1280 sloc) and is 190 KB. The data is presented as a table:

1	tag	stemtag	survey.ID	year	month	day	biannual	intraannual	sp	quadrat	lx	ly	measure	codes	notes
2	10469	1	2020.01	2020	3	11	1	0	litu	109	9.7	1	NA	RE	window too large to measure
3	10587	1	2020.01	2020	3	11	1	0	litu	113	2.6	13	61.41	NA	NA
4	10609	1	2020.01	2020	3	11	1	0	cagl	111	19.5	2.9	81.03	NA	double-checked

Equipment to measure doh



1. Measuring tape. Call this “census” data
2. Tree coring + dendrochronology. Call this “core” data

Equipment to measure doh



3. Dendrobands + Calipers:
Call this “dendro” data



Comparison Chart

Data source	Measurement	Cost	Sources of Error?
 Census via tape	Diameter	Cheap	Large variation in dbh  technique
 Tree coring	Ring width increment	Expensive	Standardized, cores are dried, no bark effects
 Biannual dendroband (start & end of year)	Increment (from baseline)	High setup, rapid follow-up	Climate induced variation in bark & device (-'ve growth)
 Intraannual dendroband (every 2 weeks)	"	"	"

Goal



Can we fuse these disparate data sources into a single model to forecast the growth of trees?

Model

Hidden Markov Models

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- Hidden: “Data fusion” via latent variables
In our case: “true” dbh

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 - Propagate when forecasting

Minimum Viable Product

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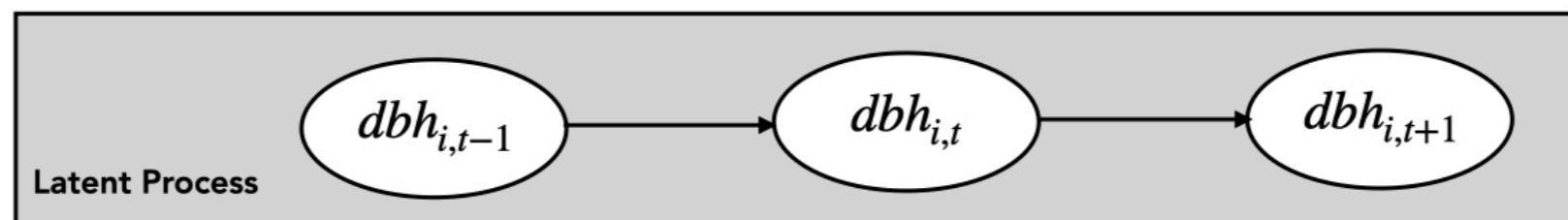
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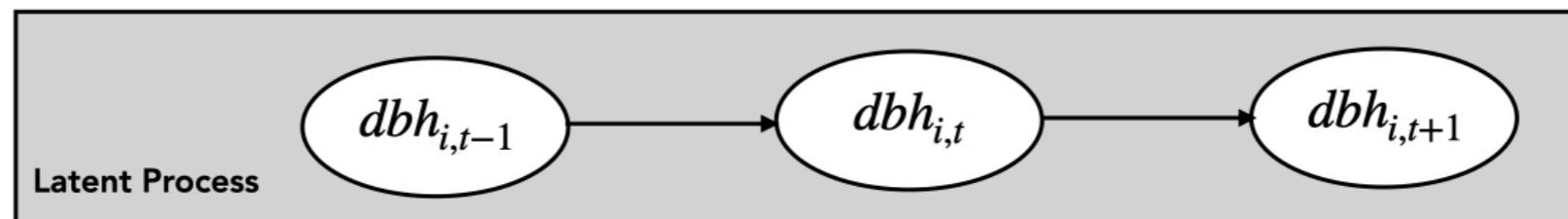
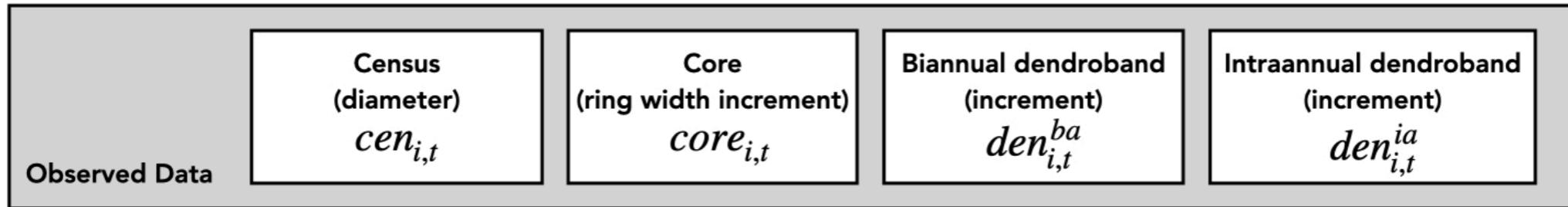
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- $\epsilon \sim \text{Normal}(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$

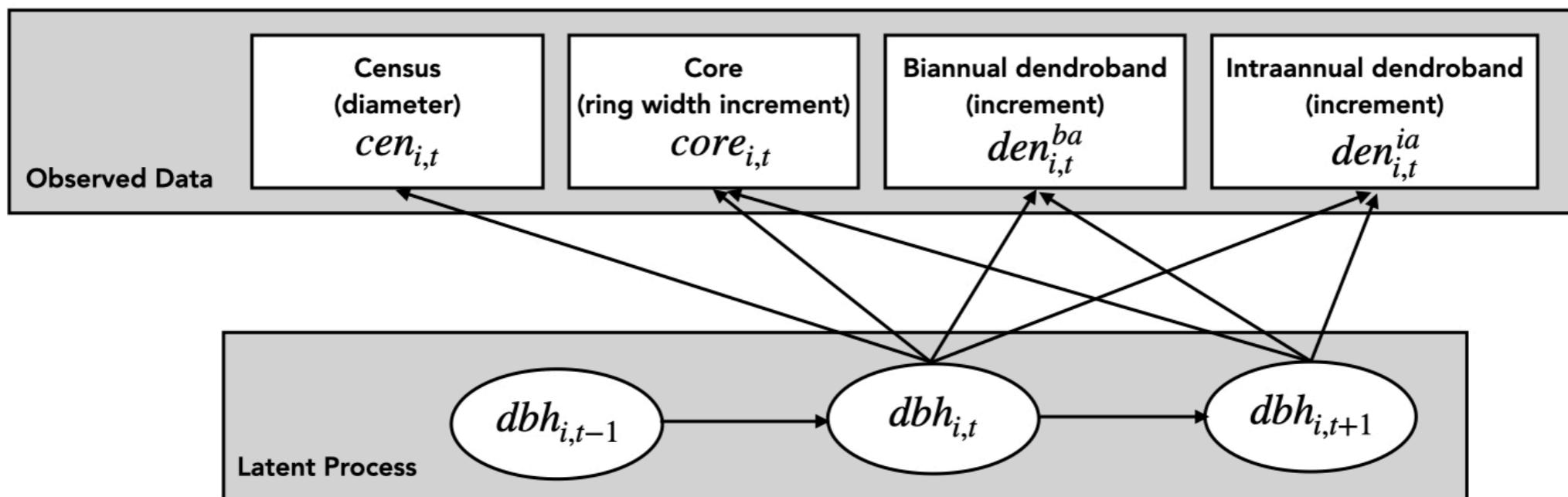
Model



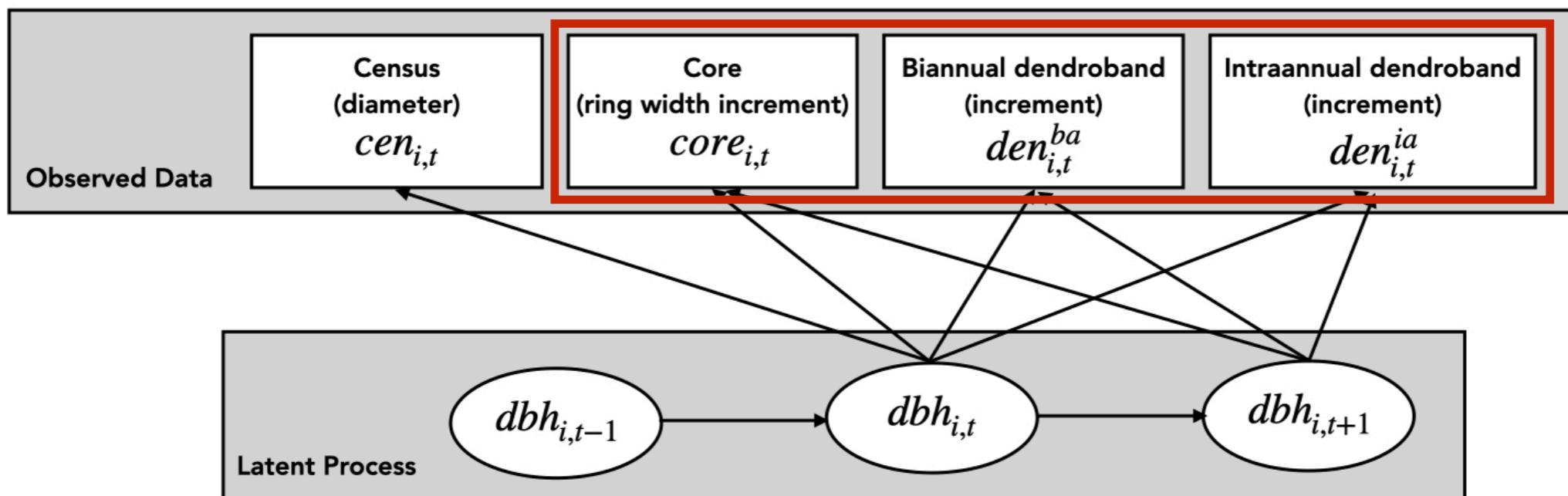
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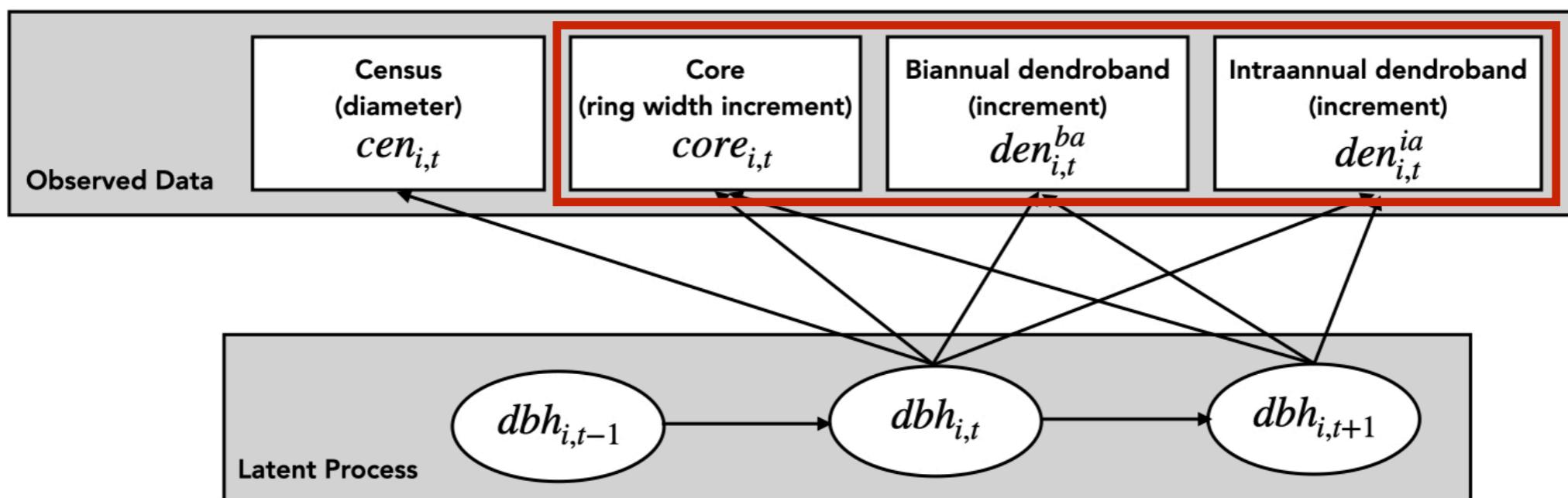


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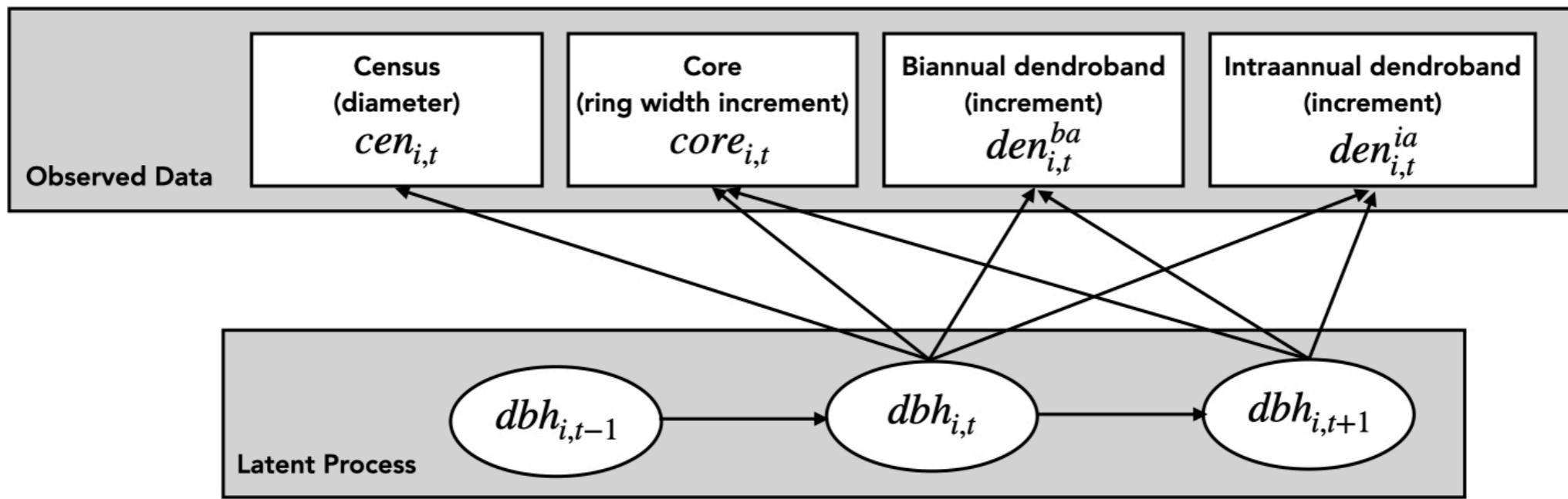


Model

$$\text{Increments} = dbh_{i,t-1} - dbh_{i,t}$$

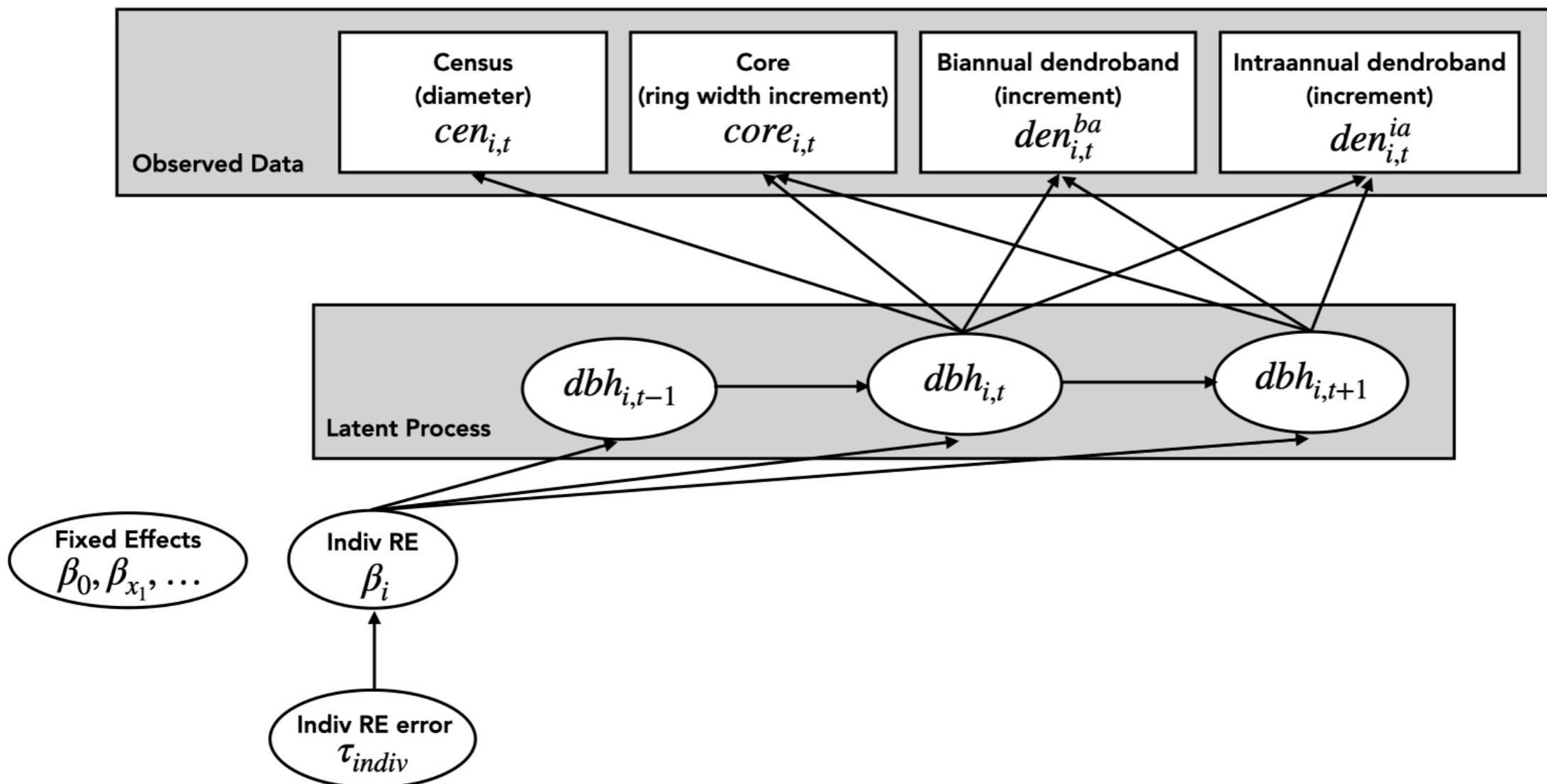


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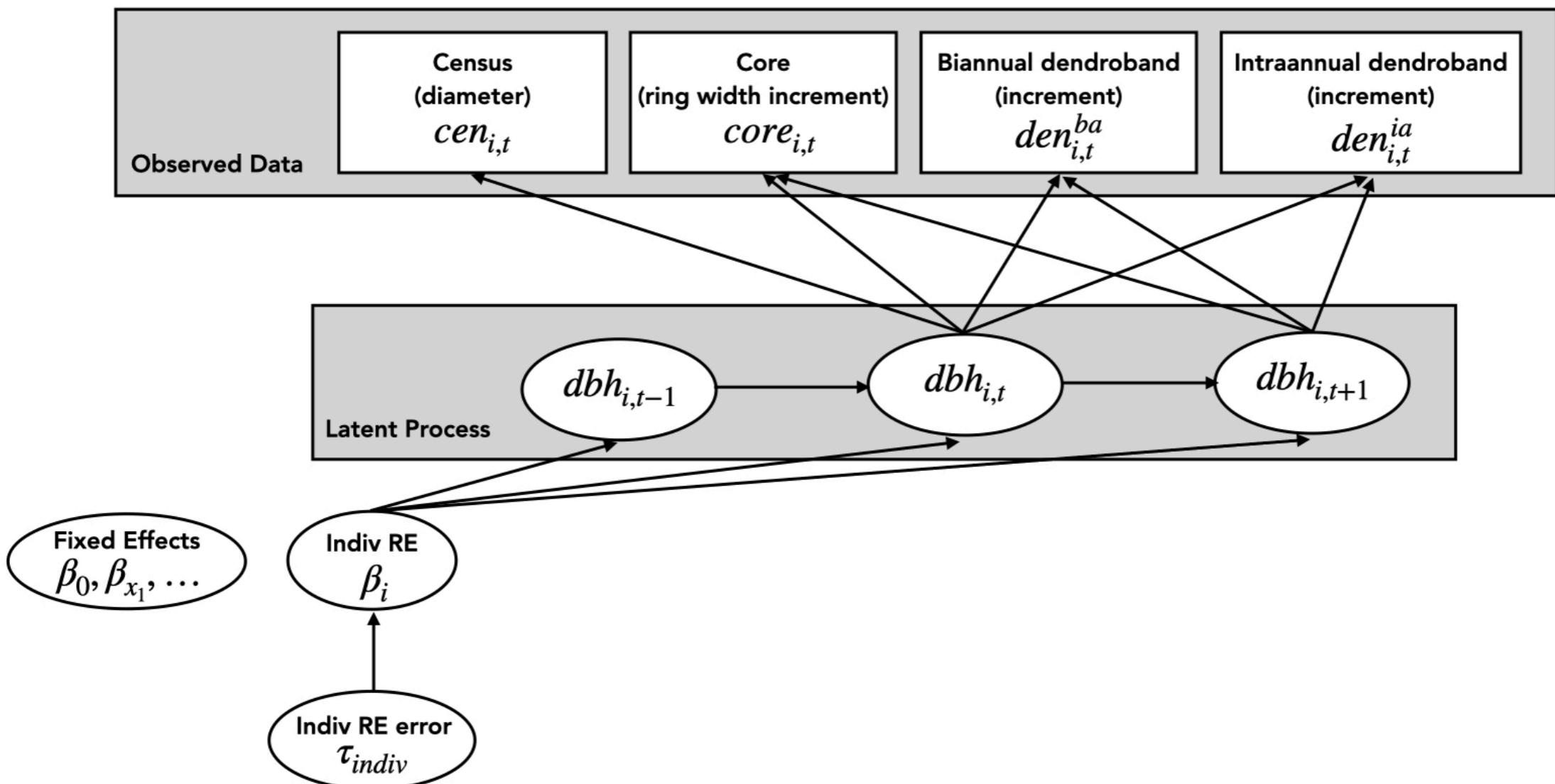


Fixed Effects
 $\beta_0, \beta_{x_1}, \dots$

Model

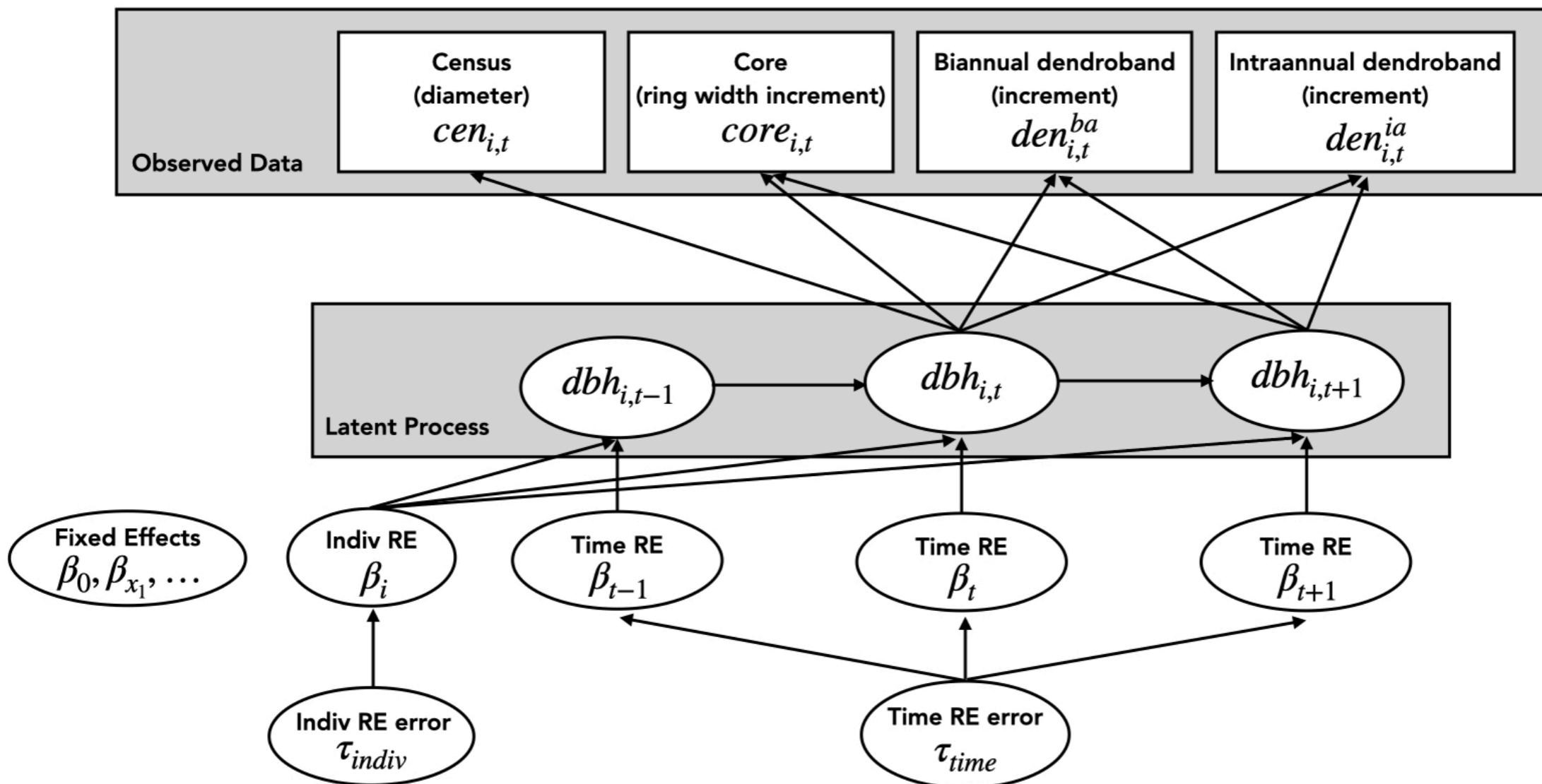


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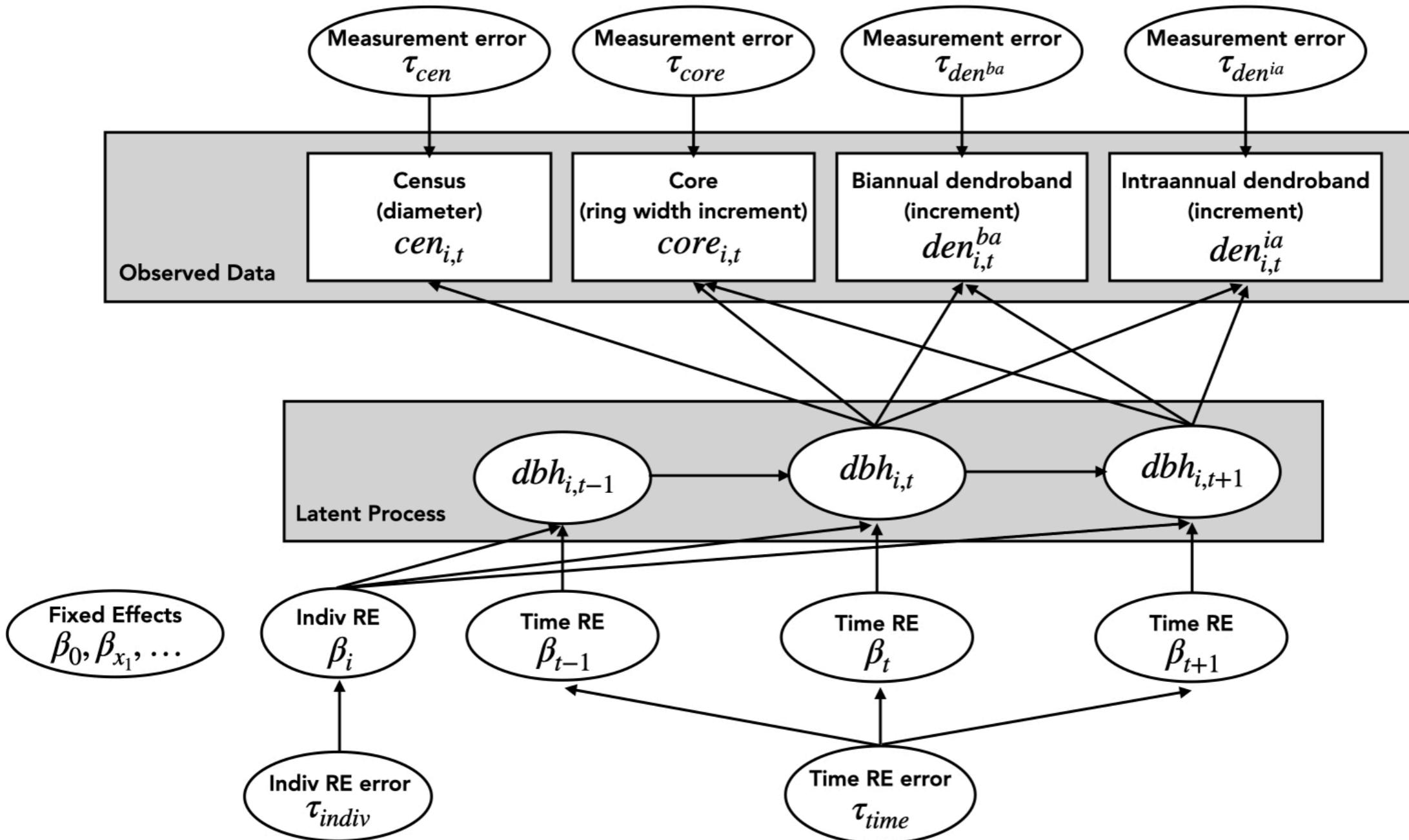


FYI: Express variances via precision $\tau = \frac{1}{\sigma^2}$

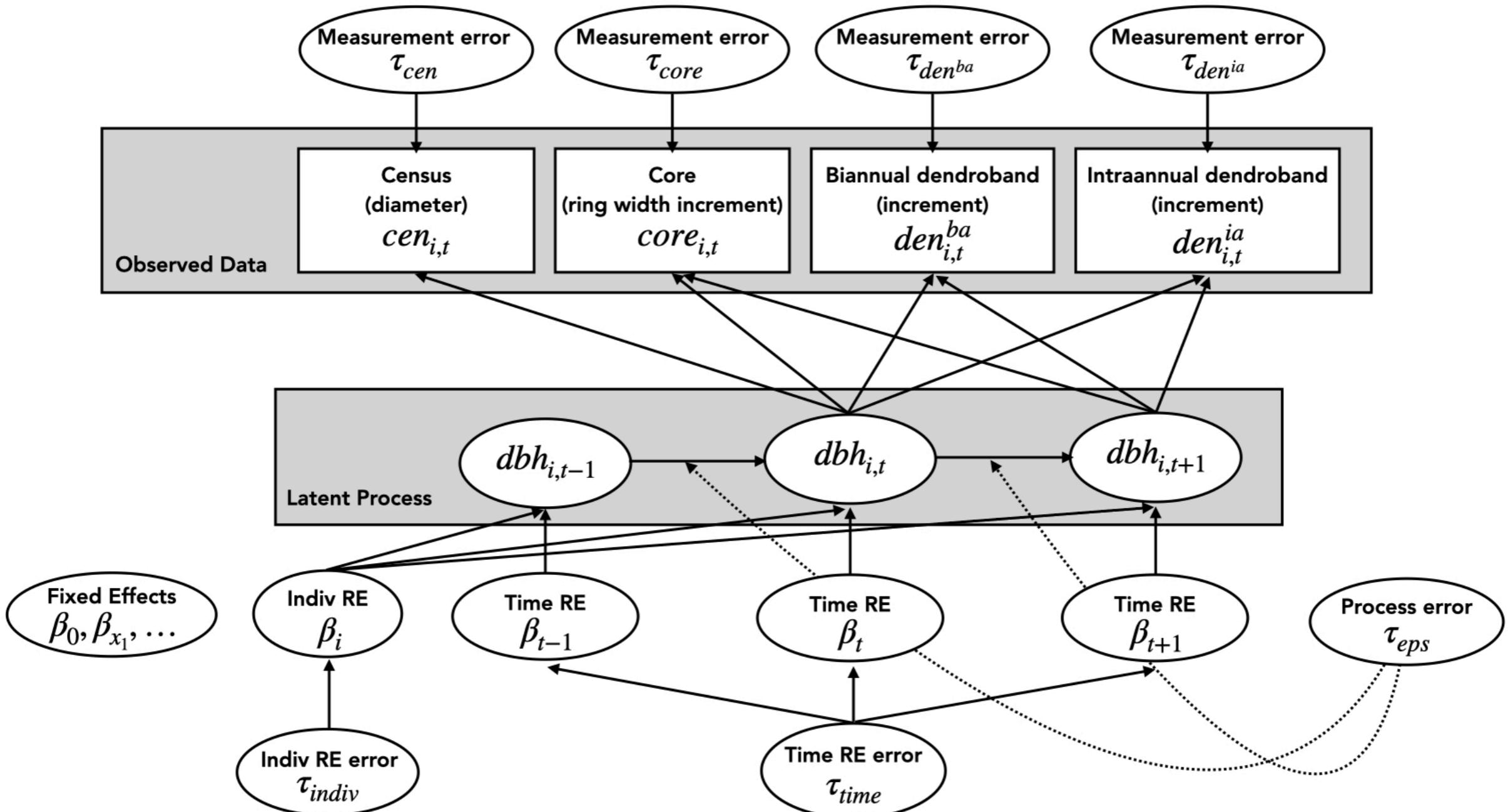
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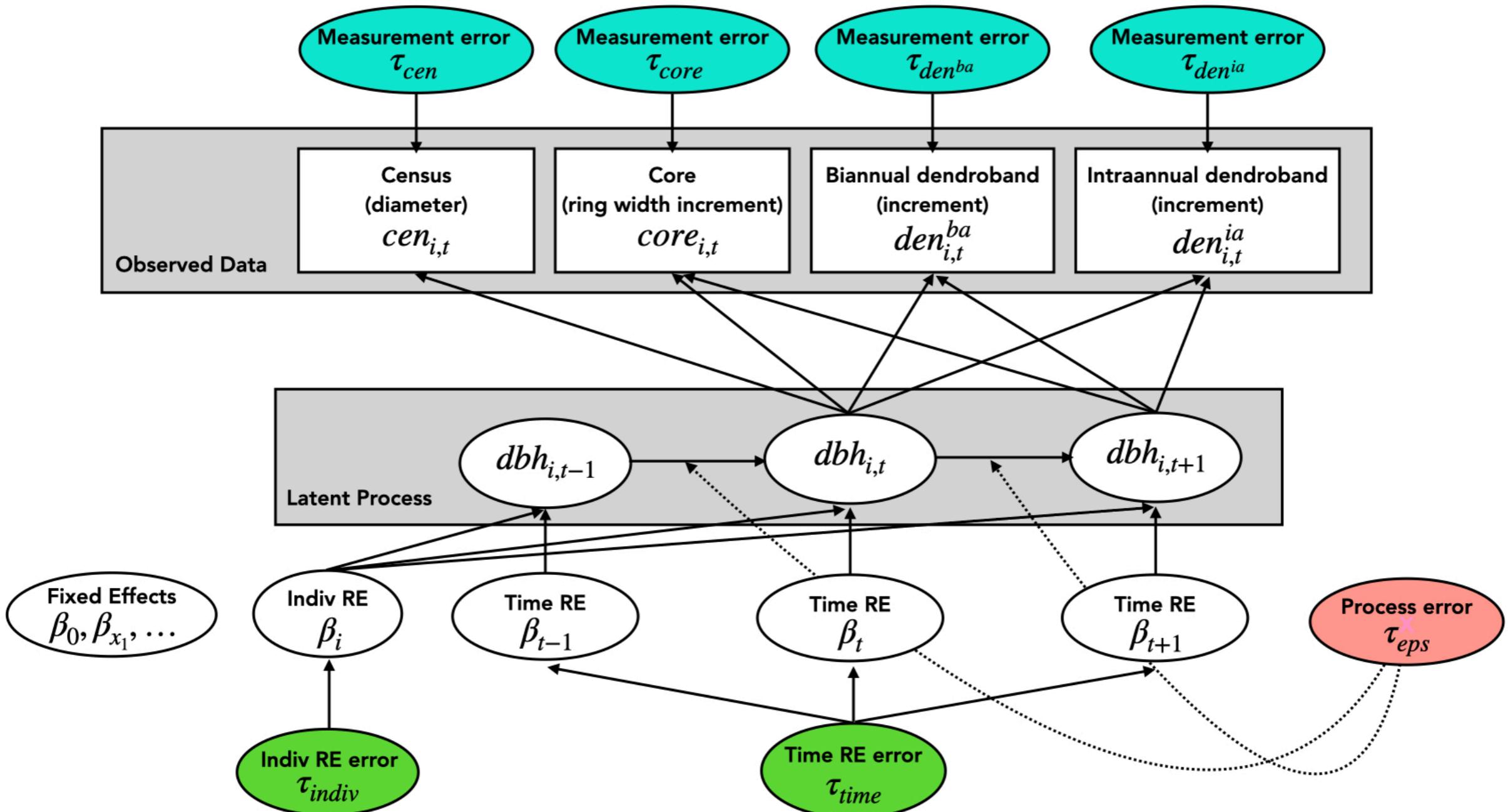
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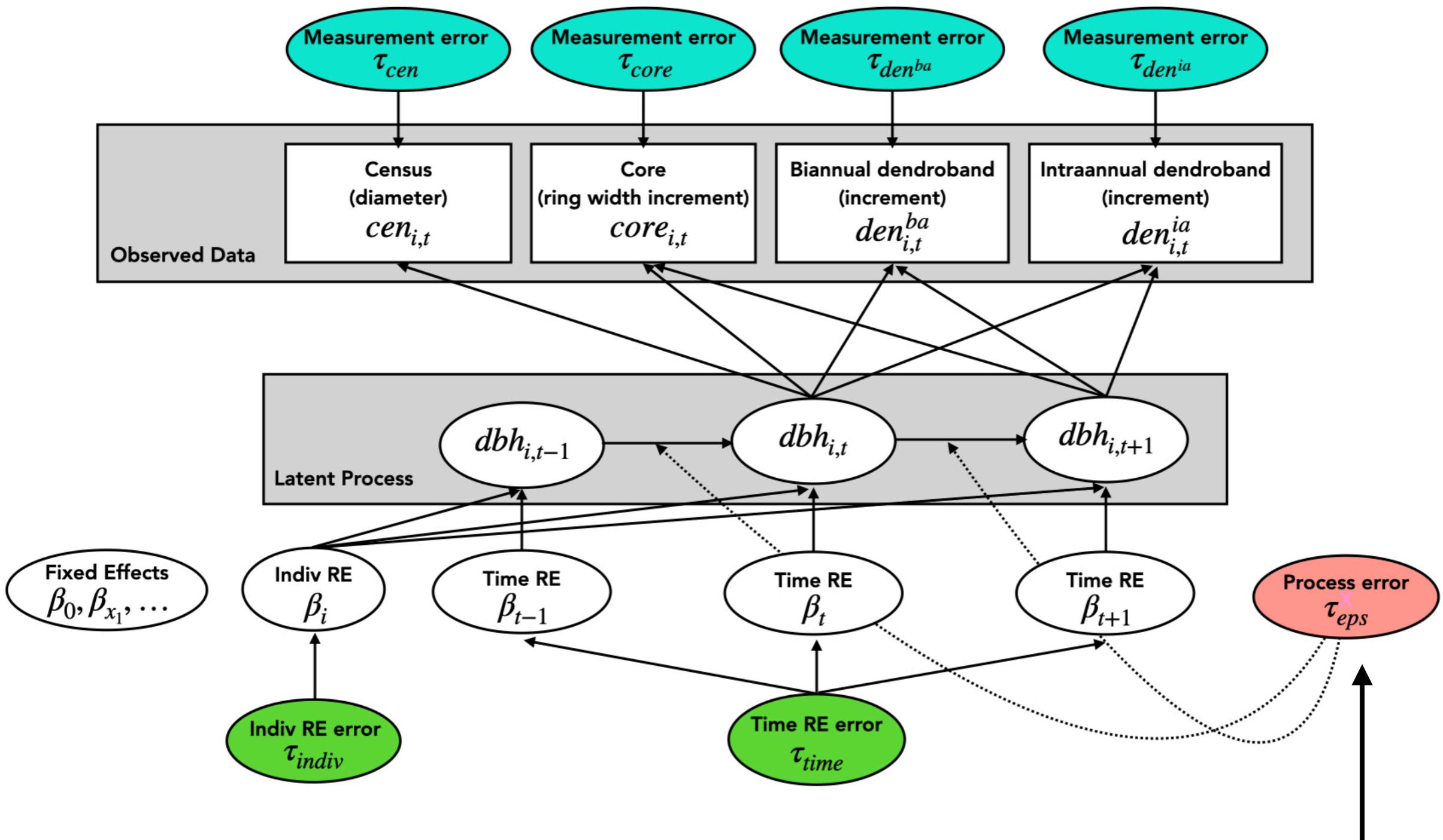
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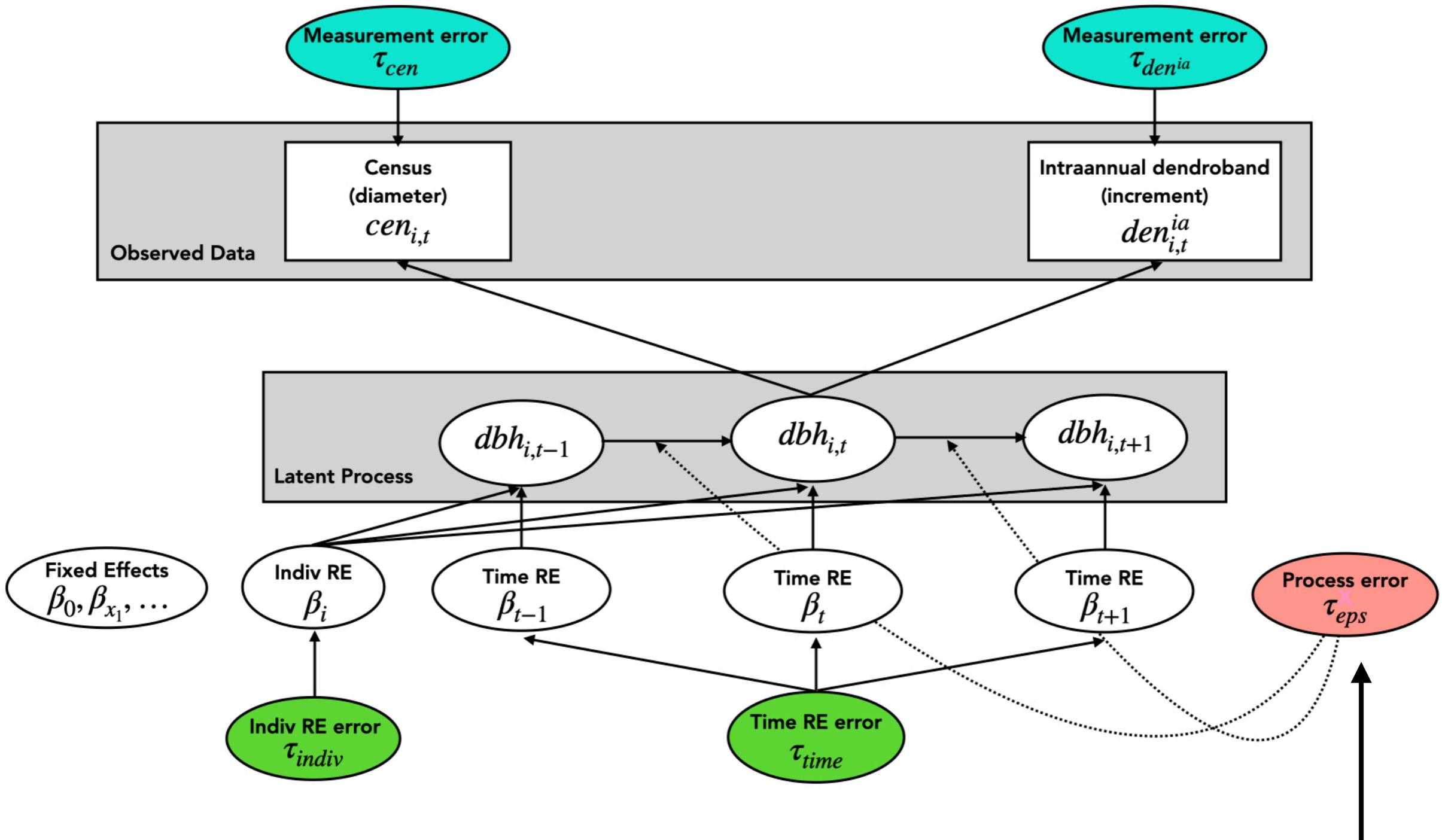


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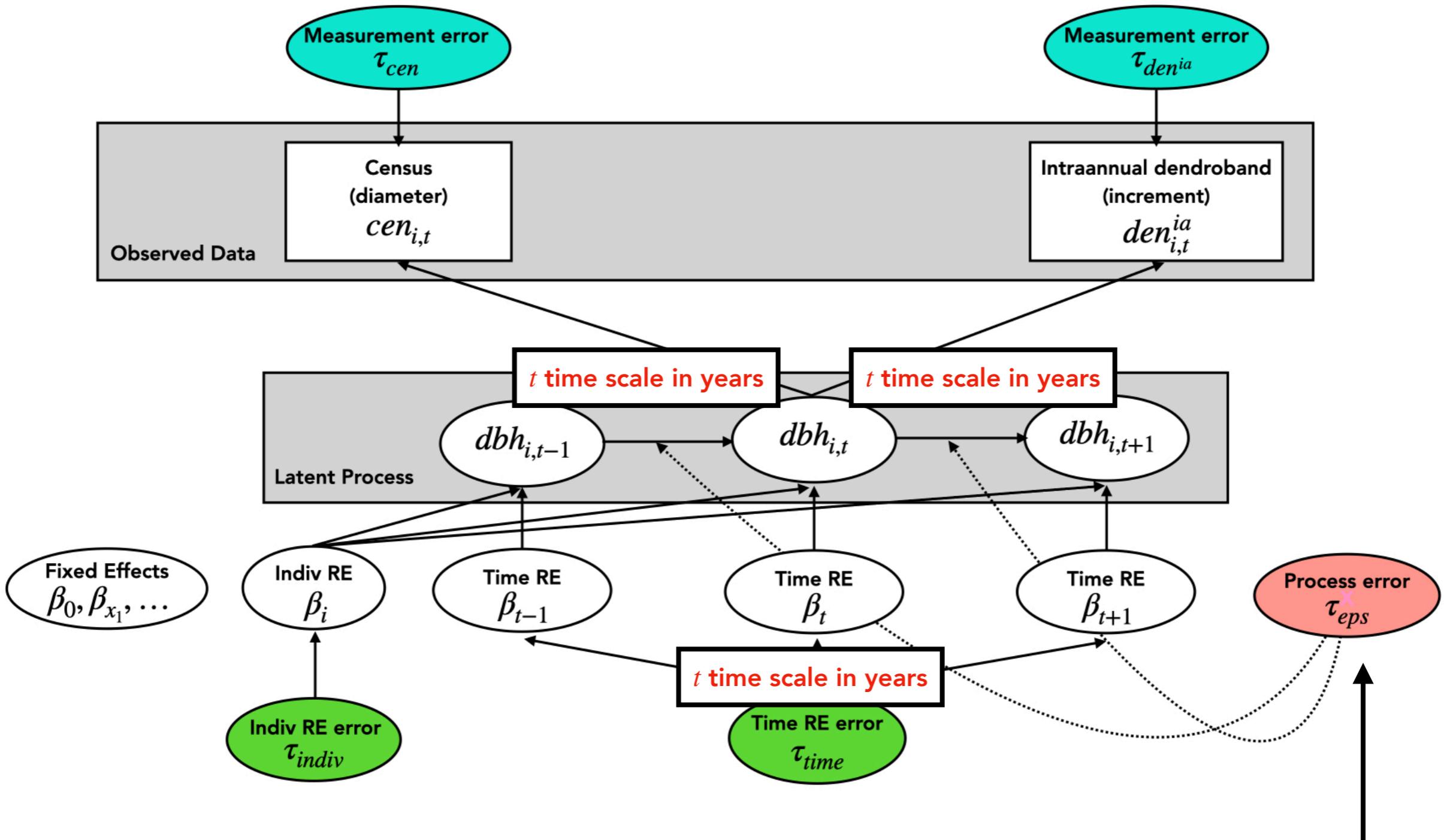
Moral: only error this propagates across time in forecasts

Model as of 2021/1/22



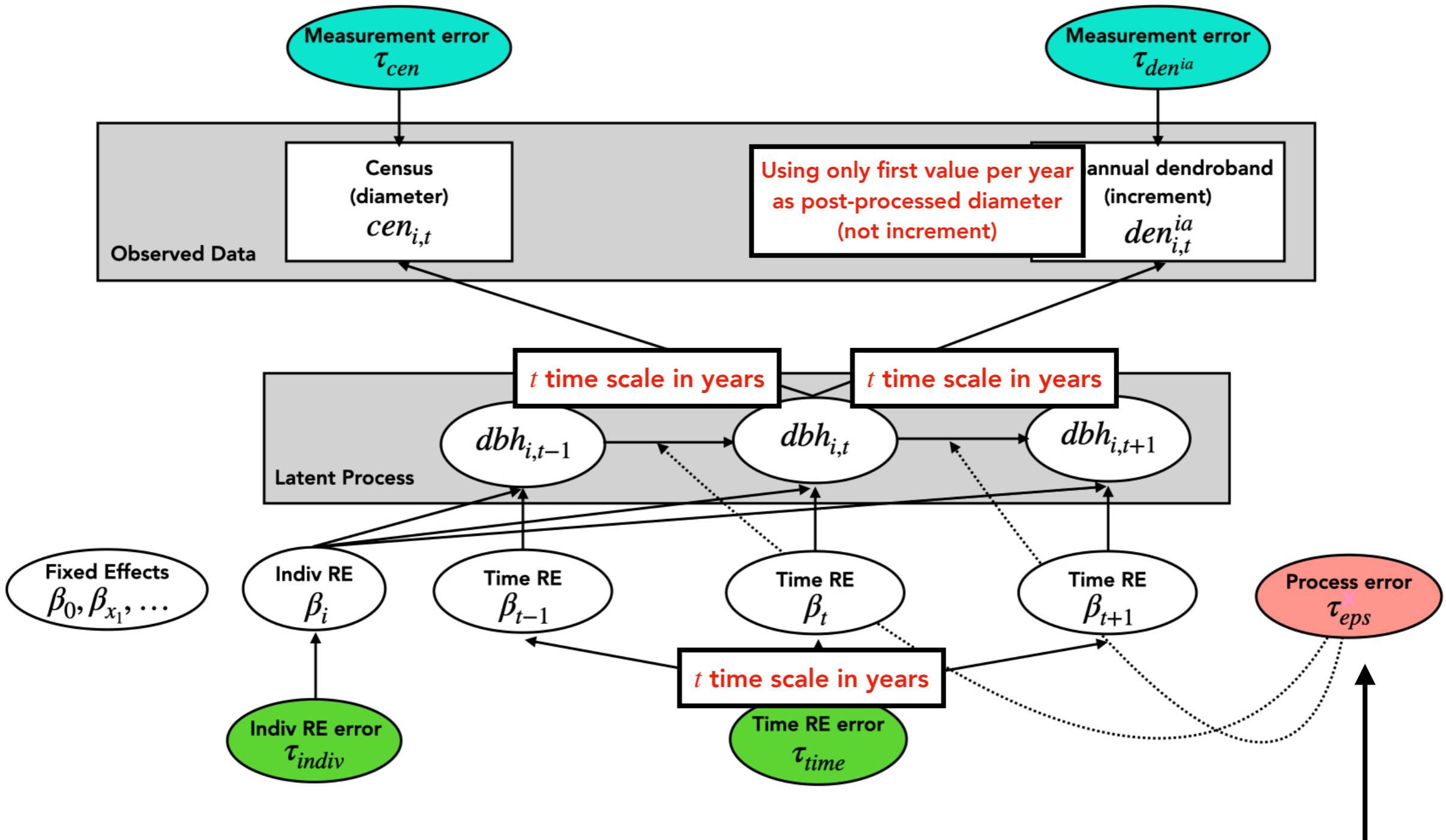
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Results

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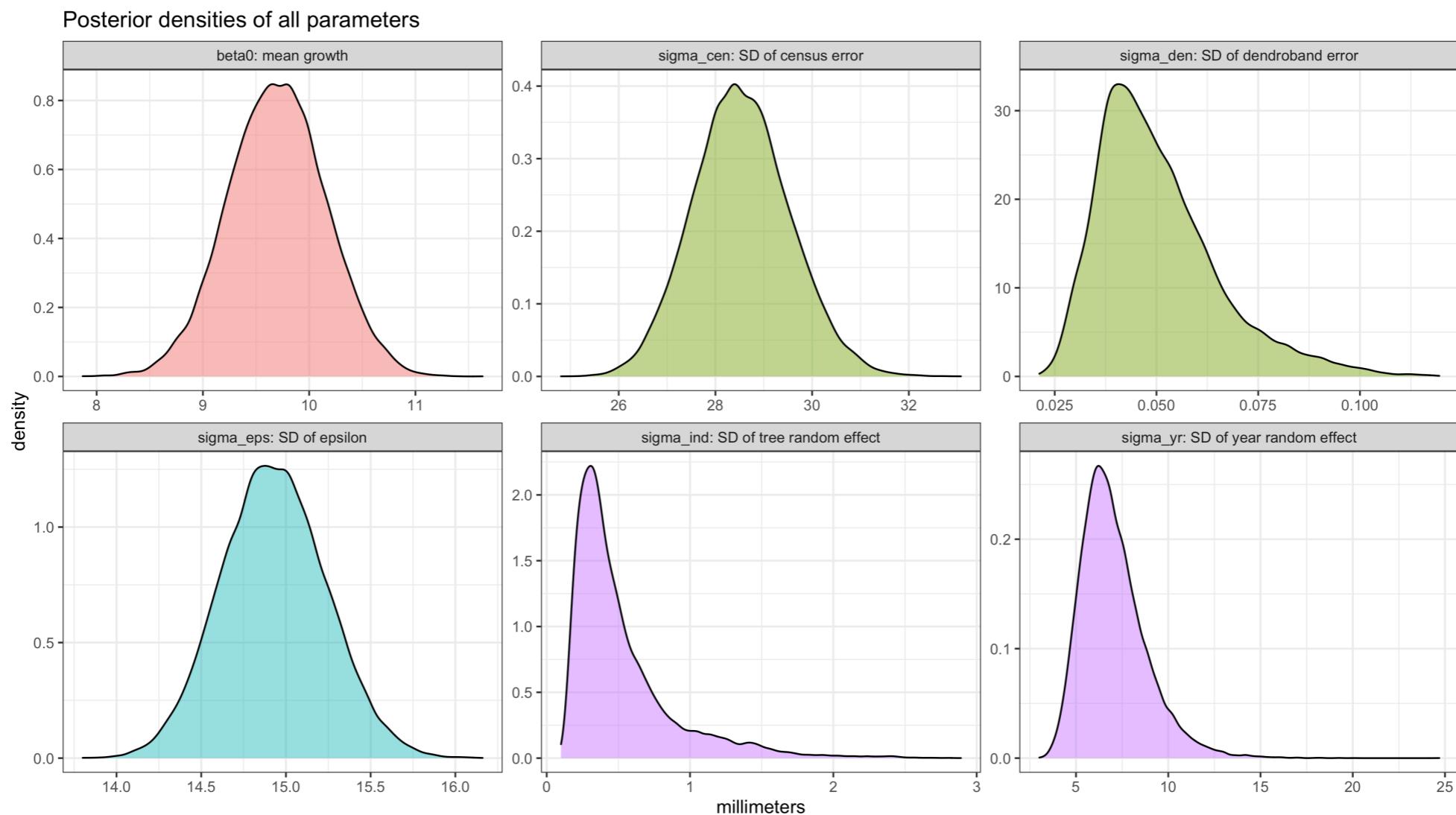
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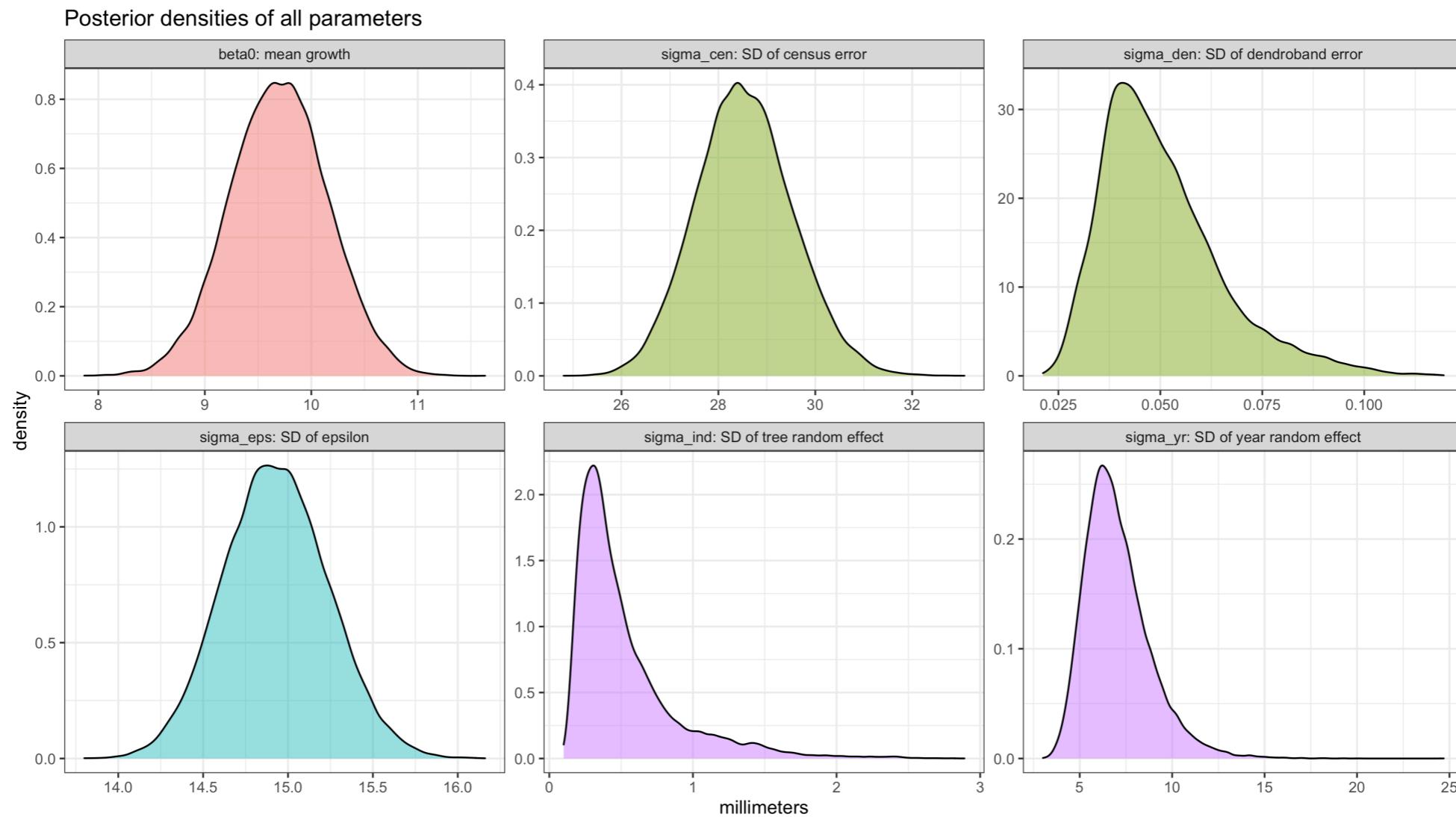
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- Forecast into 2020 - 2022 by treating these years as missing values

Posterior Distributions

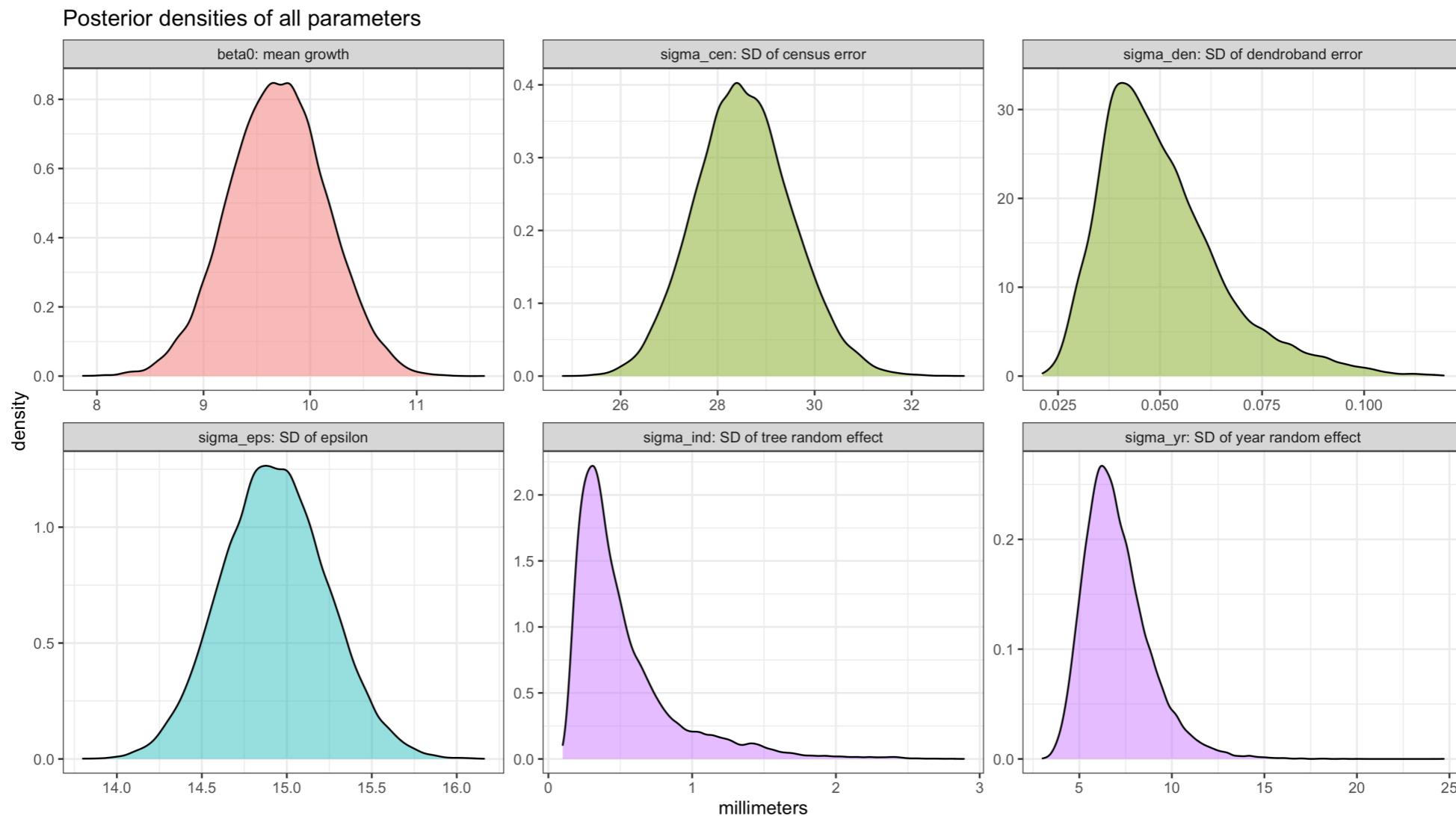


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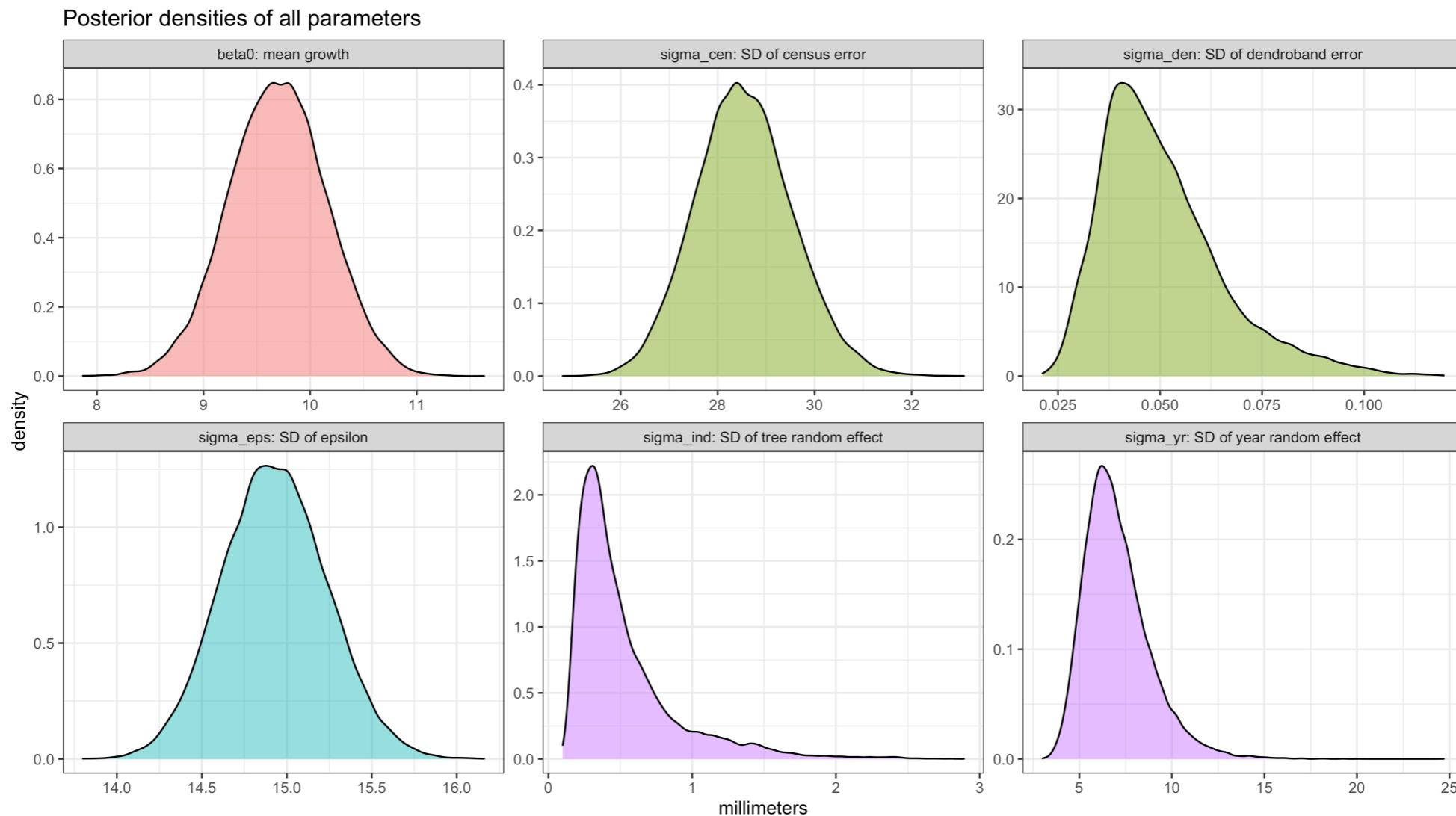
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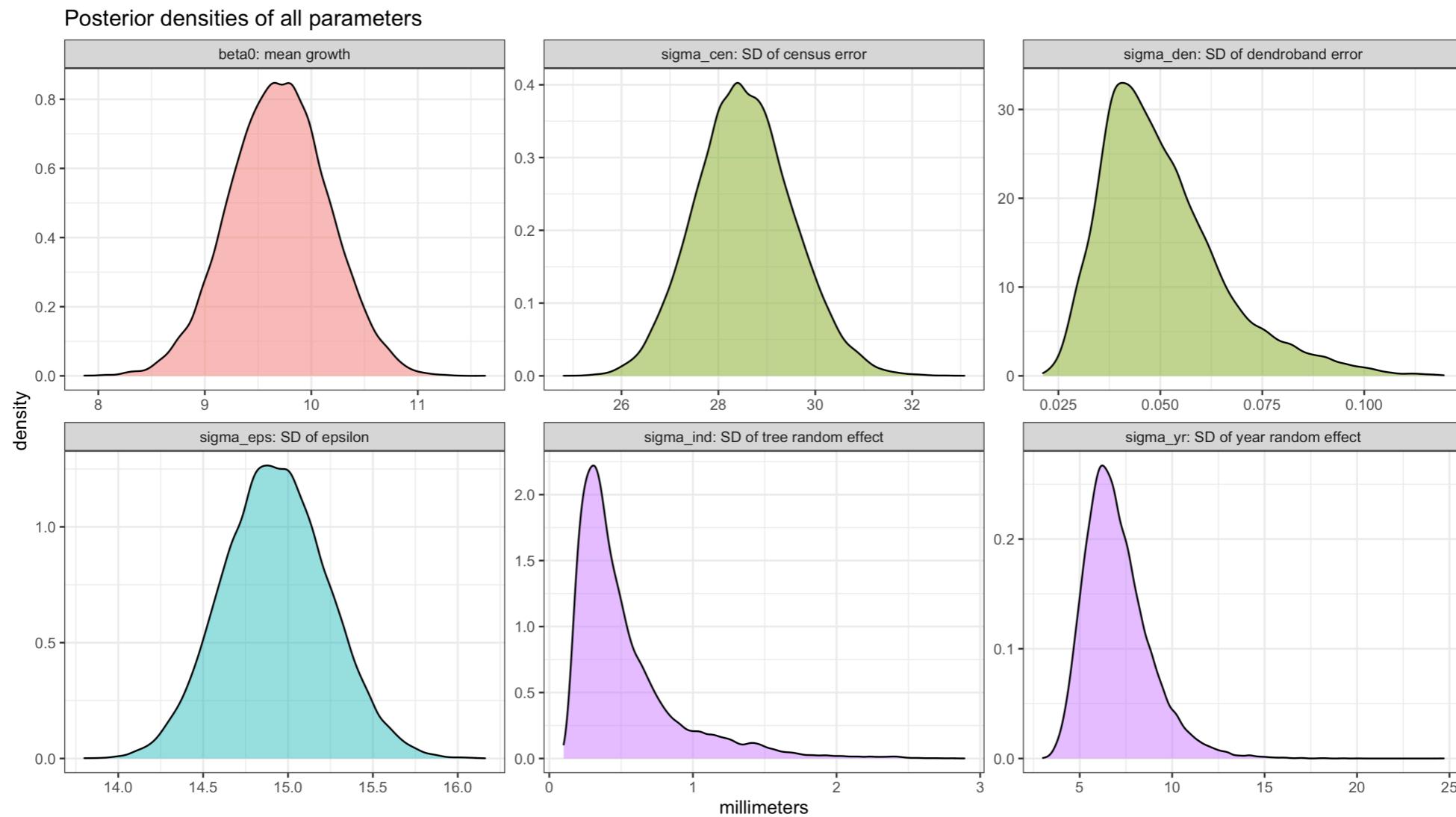
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- σ_ϵ = remaining process error that propagates in forecasts across time

One particular tulip poplar

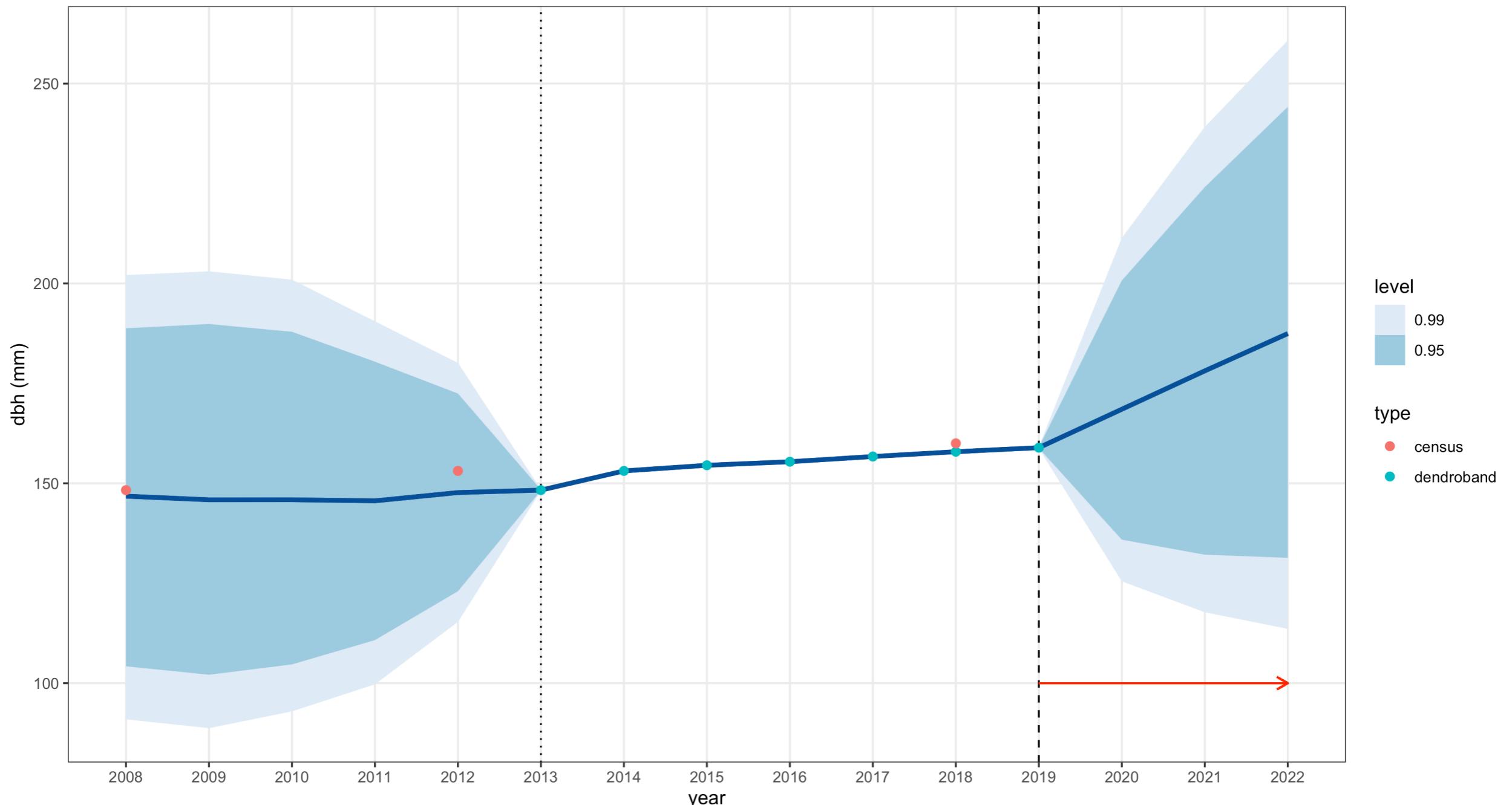
tag_stem	type	sp	`2007`	`2008`	`2009`	`2010`	`2011`	`2012`	`2013`	`2014`	`2015`	`2016`	`2017`	`2018`	`2019`
<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>												
30339_3	census	litu	NA	148.	NA	NA	NA	153.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	160	NA
30339_3	dendroband	litu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	149.	155.	156.	157.	157.	159.	160.



One particular tulip poplar diameter

$y = \text{modeled true latent } dbh_{i,t}$

Tag 30339: litu



Dendroband installed in 2013

Future Work

TODO

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- Choose appropriate time scale for t

Thanks!

Slides on Twitter
@rudeboybert

Nature doesn't always play nice

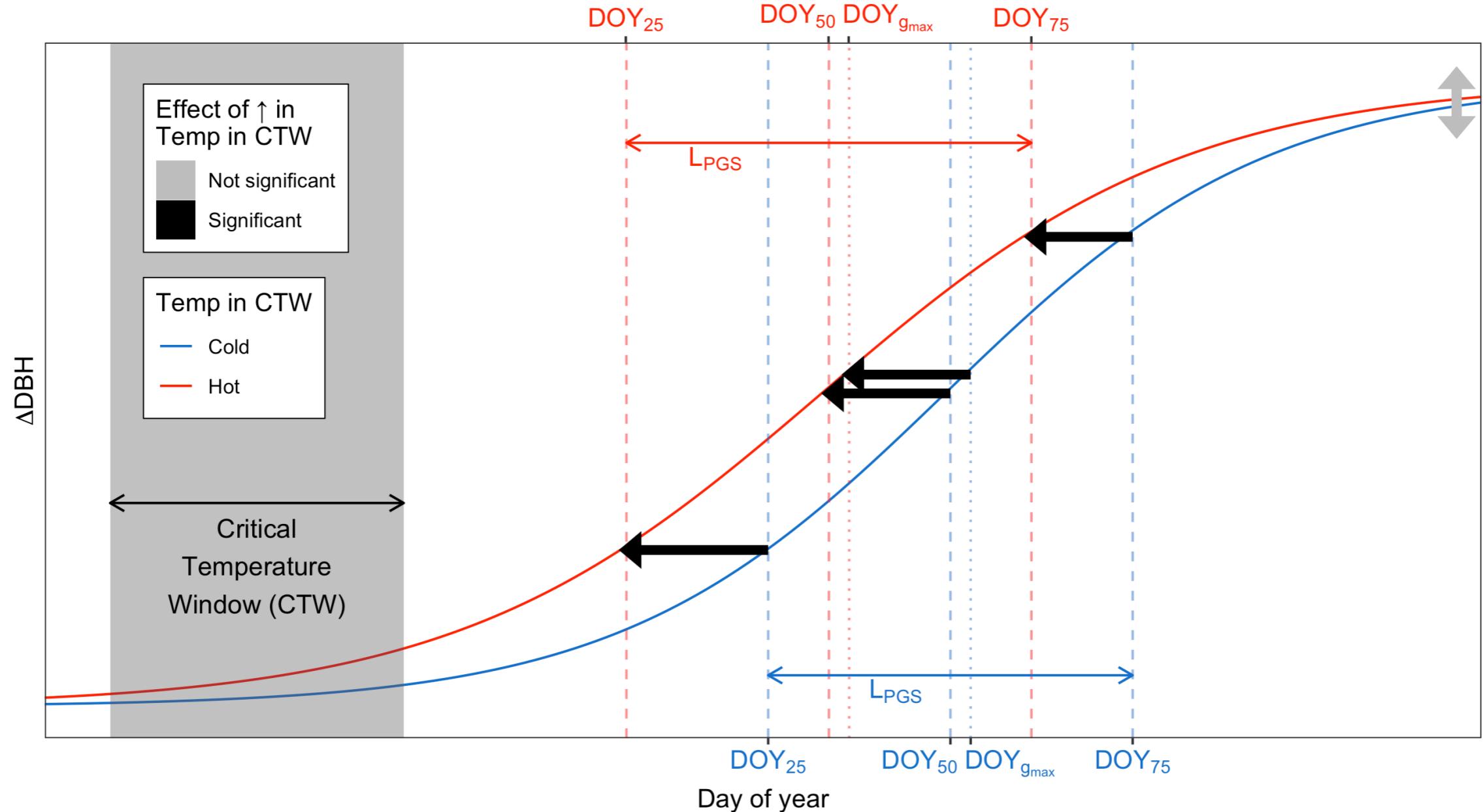


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Thus could biannual dendroband data be more error prone than intraannual?

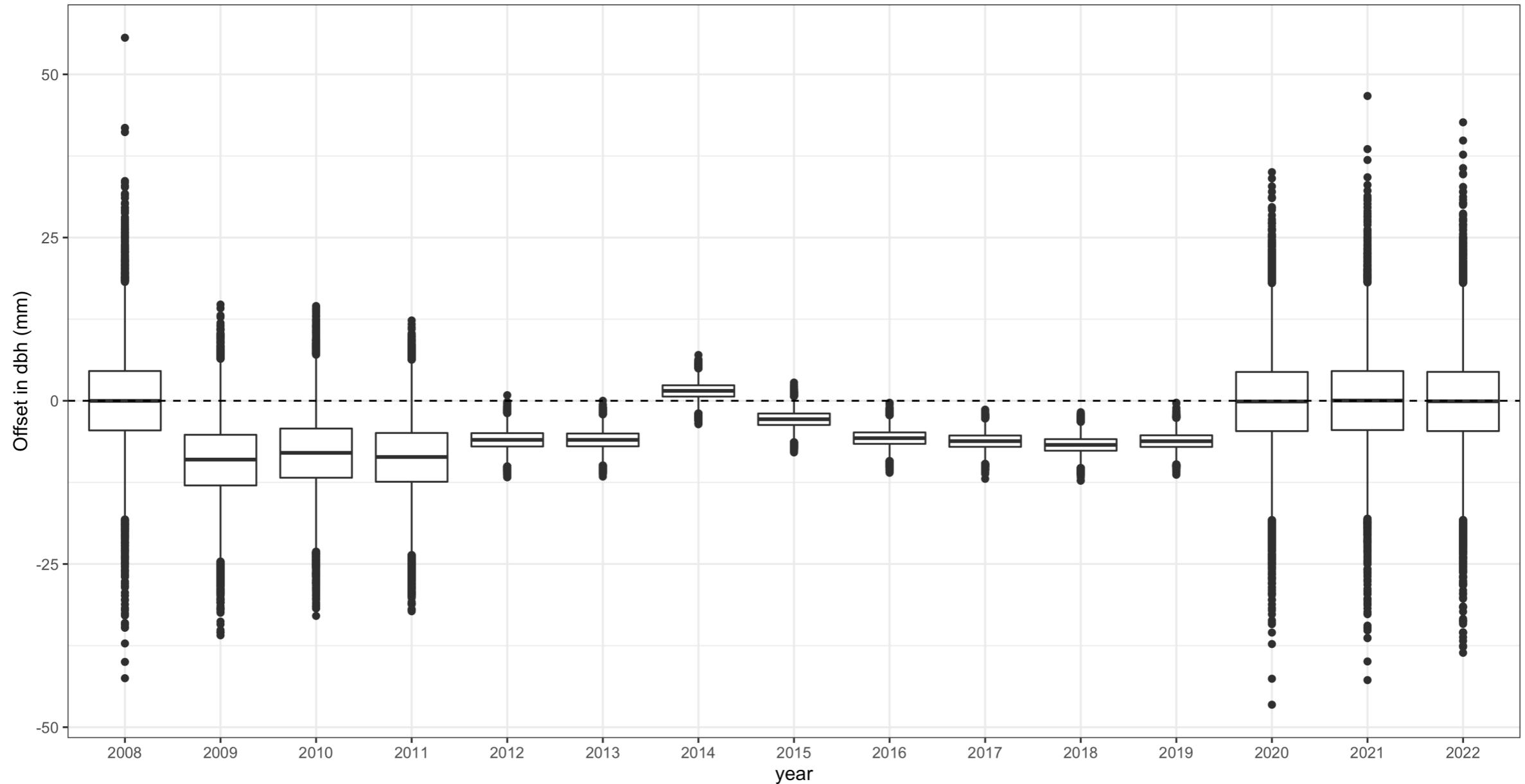
Intra-annual effect of climate



Year Random Effects

Year random effects

Distribution of all MCMC draws from posterior for each year



Individual Random Effects

Individual tree random effects

Distribution of all MCMC draws from posterior for each tree

