Analysis of Drone Data of Small Elephant Impact Sites

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Data Import

Load the required libraries.

```
library(terra)
library(ggplot2)
library(lidR)
library(mapview)
library(sf)
library(knitr)
```

Set working directory and hyperparameters and import drone data.

```
setwd("C://Users/avinn/Documents/Master/Semester3/ElephantTransects/")
## (only once!!!) create empty data frame
params_df <- data.frame(matrix(ncol = 7, nrow = 0))</pre>
colnames(params_df) <- c("name",</pre>
                           "numtrees",
                          "treedens",
                          "treeheight_min",
                           "treeheight_max",
                           "treeheight mean",
                           "canopyarea"
params_df_indices <- data.frame(matrix(ncol = 4, nrow = 0))</pre>
colnames(params_df_indices) <- c("ndvi_mean",</pre>
                                   "evi mean",
                                   "gci_mean",
                                   "lai_mean")
# hyperparameters
mw_size <- 15
crs_epsg <- "epsg:32736"</pre>
area <- 0.11 # area of each EIA in km2
EIA_name <- "EIA2 Exp1"
# load drone data
# EIA2Exp1
```

```
DSM <- terra::rast("./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810_EIA2_Exp1/20230810_EIA2Exp1_dsm.tif")
DTM <- terra::rast("./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810_EIA2_Exp1/20230810_EIA2Exp1_dtm.tif")
Ortho <- terra::rast(c(
  "./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810_EIA2_Exp1/20230810_EIA2Exp1_transparent_mosaic_group1.tif",
  "./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810_EIA2_Exp1/20230810_EIA2Exp1_transparent_mosaic_green.tif",
  "./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810_EIA2_Exp1/20230810_EIA2Exp1_transparent_mosaic_red.tif",
  "./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810_EIA2_Exp1/20230810_EIA2Exp1_transparent_mosaic_red edge.tif",
  "./ElephantTransectSites/Pix4d/20230810 EIA2 Exp1/20230810 EIA2Exp1 transparent mosaic nir.tif"),
  lyrs = c(1,2,3,5,7,9,11)
# rename bands
names(Ortho) <- c("red", "green", "blue", "MSgreen", "MSred", "MSrededge", "MSnir")</pre>
# load other data
aoi <- st_read("./data/other/polygons.shp")</pre>
## Reading layer 'polygons' from data source
     'C:\Users\avinn\Documents\Master\Semester3\ElephantTransects\data\other\polygons.shp'
    using driver 'ESRI Shapefile'
## Simple feature collection with 30 features and 3 fields
## Geometry type: POLYGON
## Dimension:
## Bounding box: xmin: 31.29662 ymin: -25.14499 xmax: 31.89291 ymax: -24.9575
## Geodetic CRS: WGS 84
```

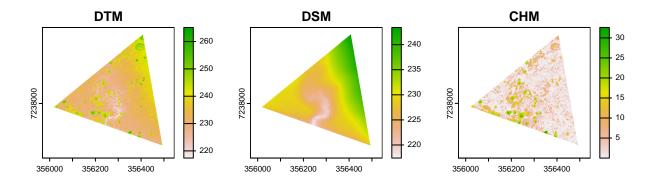
Data Preprocessing

The data needs to be reprojected (as lidR package requires a projection in meters) and cropped to the extent of the EIA. Then, an absolute tree height raster is calculated by subtracting the DTM from the DSM.

```
# calculate Canopy Height Model (CHM) from DSM and DTM

DSM <- resample(DSM, DTM)
CHM <- DSM - DTM
CHM <- aggregate(CHM, 10) # lower resolution to limit computational time

# plot
par(mfrow = c(1,3))
plot(DSM, main = "DTM")
plot(DTM, main = "DSM")
plot(CHM, main = "CHM")</pre>
```



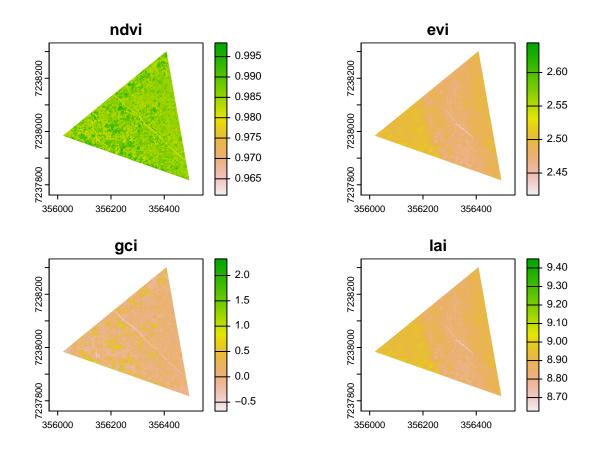
Analysis

Basic indices are calculated to compare the structure of different EIAs among each other. Using the lidR package, individual trees are then detected and segmented. Tree tops can be detected by applying a Local Maximum Filter (LMF) on the loaded data set. For a given point, the algorithm analyzes neighborhood points, checking if the processed point is the highest. The size of the moving window determines the size of the analysed neighborhood.

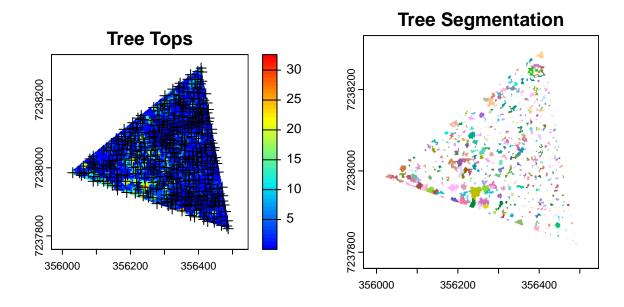
```
evi \leftarrow 2.5 * ((Ortho$MSnir - Ortho$red) / (Ortho$MSnir + 6 * Ortho$red - 7.5 * Ortho$blue + 1))
gci <- (Ortho$MSnir / Ortho$MSgreen) - 1</pre>
## |-----|
lai <- 3.618 * evi - 0.118
# locate tree tops
# a tree in savannah is everything > 1.5m
ttops <- locate_trees(CHM, lmf(ws = mw_size, hmin = 1.5))
# segment trees
algo <- lidR::dalponte2016(CHM, ttops)</pre>
crowns <- algo()</pre>
# calculate parameters
numtrees <- round(nrow(ttops), digits = 2)</pre>
treedens <- round(numtrees/area, digits = 2) # number of trees per km2
treeheight_min <- round(min(ttops$Z), digits = 2)</pre>
treeheight_max <- round(max(ttops$Z), digits = 2)</pre>
treeheight_mean <- round(mean(ttops$Z), digits = 2)</pre>
canopyarea <- terra::expanse(crowns) # crown area in m2</pre>
ndvi_mean <- terra::global(ndvi, 'mean', na.rm = T)</pre>
evi_mean <- terra::global(evi, 'mean', na.rm = T)</pre>
gci_mean <- terra::global(gci, 'mean', na.rm = T)</pre>
lai mean <- terra::global(lai, 'mean', na.rm = T)</pre>
canopyarea <- round(canopyarea, digits = 2)</pre>
ndvi_mean <- round(ndvi_mean, digits = 2)</pre>
evi_mean <- round(evi_mean, digits = 2)</pre>
gci_mean <- round(gci_mean, digits = 2)</pre>
lai_mean <- round(lai_mean, digits = 2)</pre>
```

Results

```
# plot indices
par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(ndvi, main = "ndvi")
plot(evi, main = "evi")
plot(gci, main = "gci")
plot(lai, main = "lai")
```



```
# plot tree tops
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
plot(CHM, col = height.colors(50), main = "Tree Tops")
plot(sf::st_geometry(ttops), add = TRUE, pch = 3)
plot(crowns, col = pastel.colors(200), legend = FALSE, main = "Tree Segmentation")
```



name	numtrees	treedens	treeheight_min	treeheight_max	treeheight_mean	canopyarea
EIA2 Exp1	429	3900	1.6	32.6	9.07	24754.74

kable(params_df_indices)

ndvi_mean	evi_mean	gci_mean	lai_mean
0.99	2.49	0.1	8.88