

Estimating the growth of woody biomass in Guinea using remote sensing.

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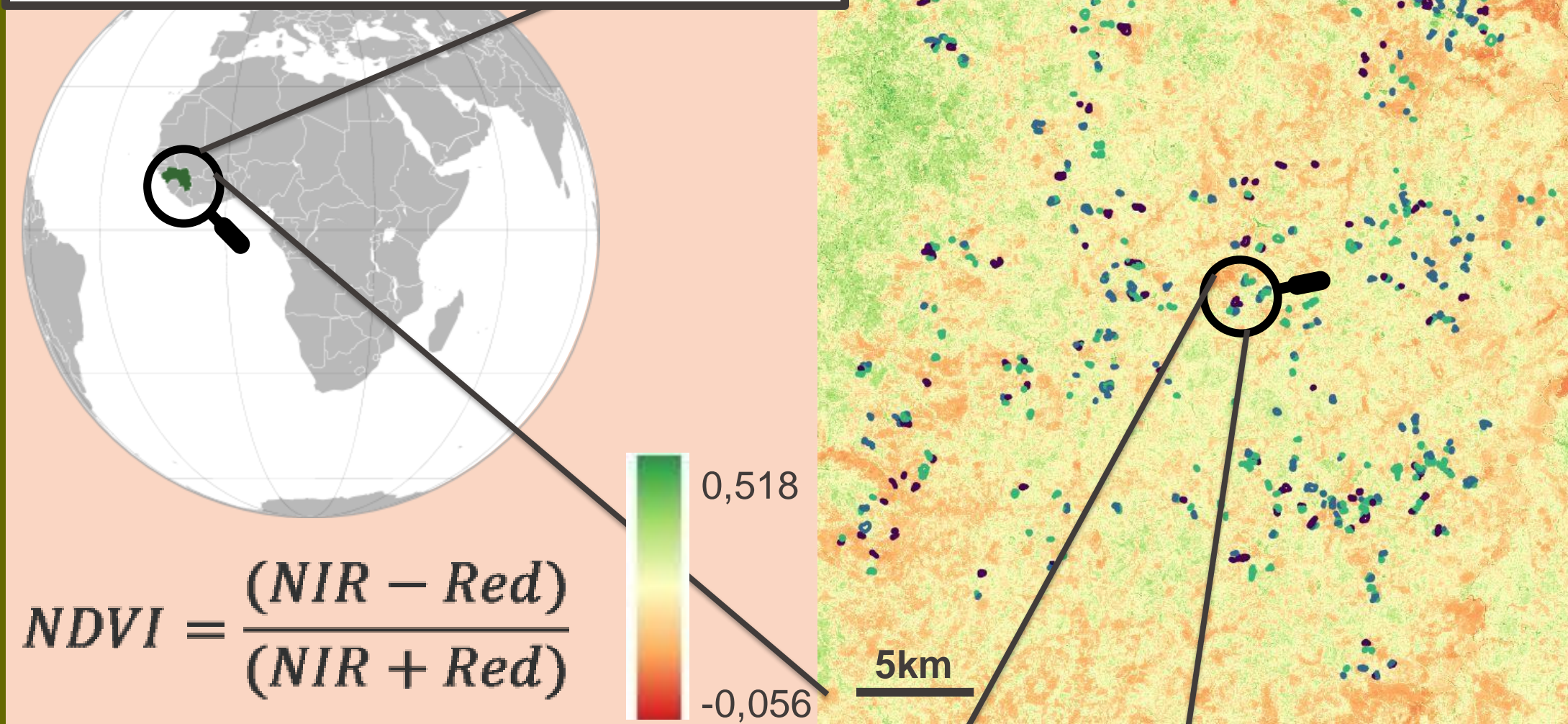
Company: Arborise, Philippe Nicod
EPFL supervisor : Devis Tuia

Context: Arborise aims to monitor 616 reforestation fields, each covering 2 hectares, within a 30 km by 30 km region. Using remote sensing technology, the NGO intends to evaluate the growth of these fields and understand the factors influencing their development.

Objectives

Estimating the growth

Data selection and pre-processing



$$NDVI = \frac{(NIR - Red)}{(NIR + Red)}$$

Process

- Estimating the **growth** of the plots over the period (2021/2022/2023-2024)
- Taking into account the **baseline**
- **Classifying** growing from none growing plots

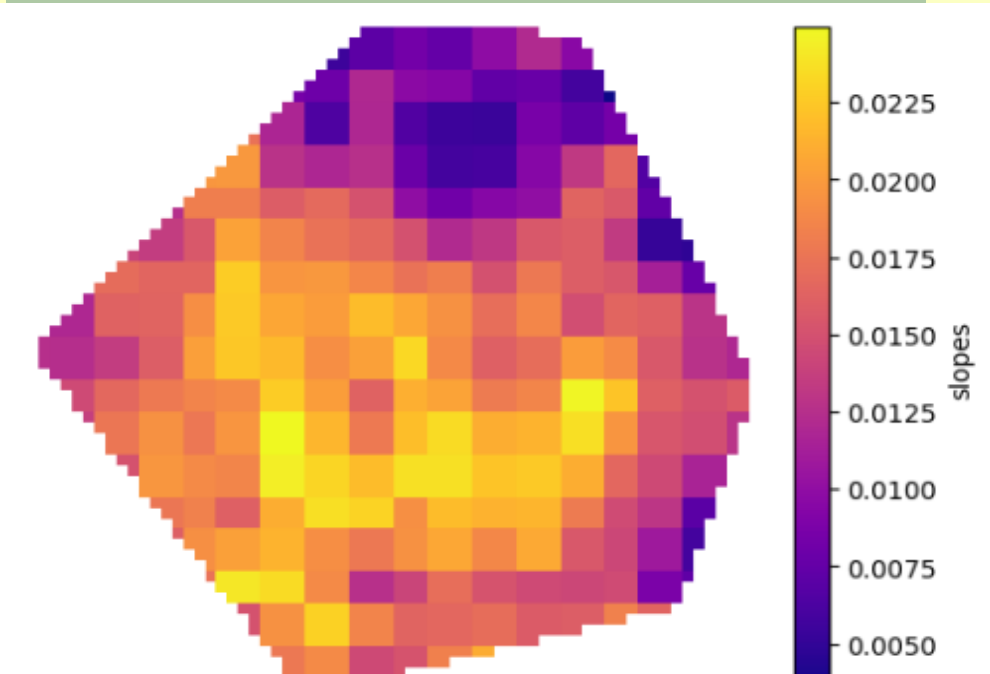
Data pre-processing:

Suppression of **mature trees** based on a threshold of NDVI

Methodology

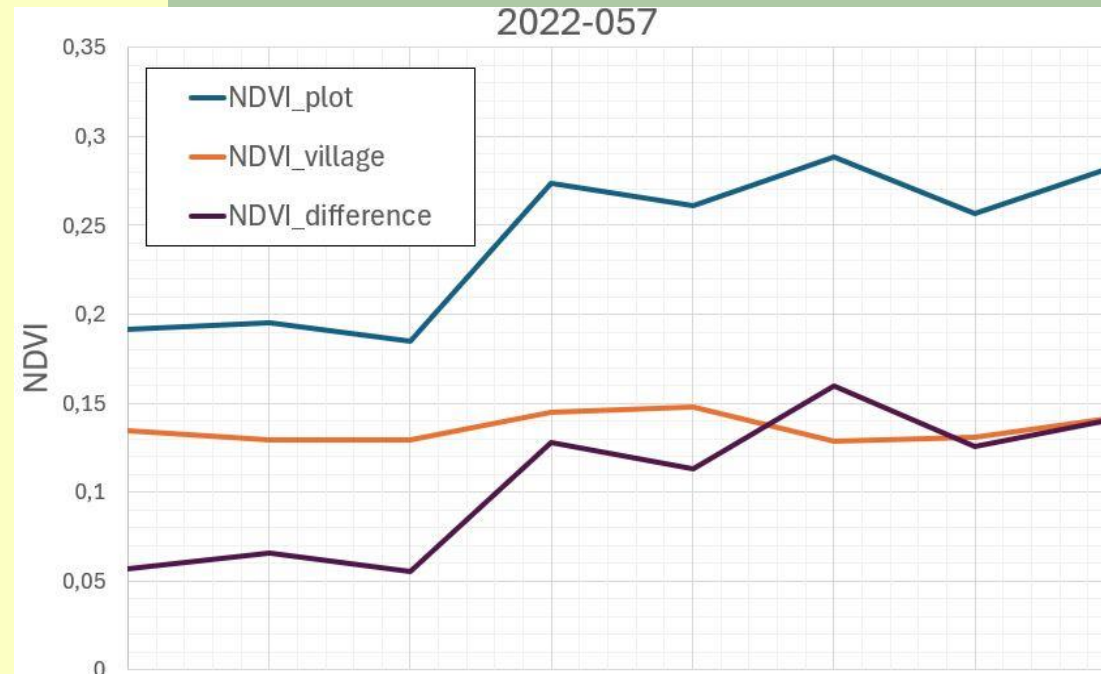
Method 1

- Take the **time serie** of each **pixel**
- Compute the **slope** per pixel using a linear regression



Method 2

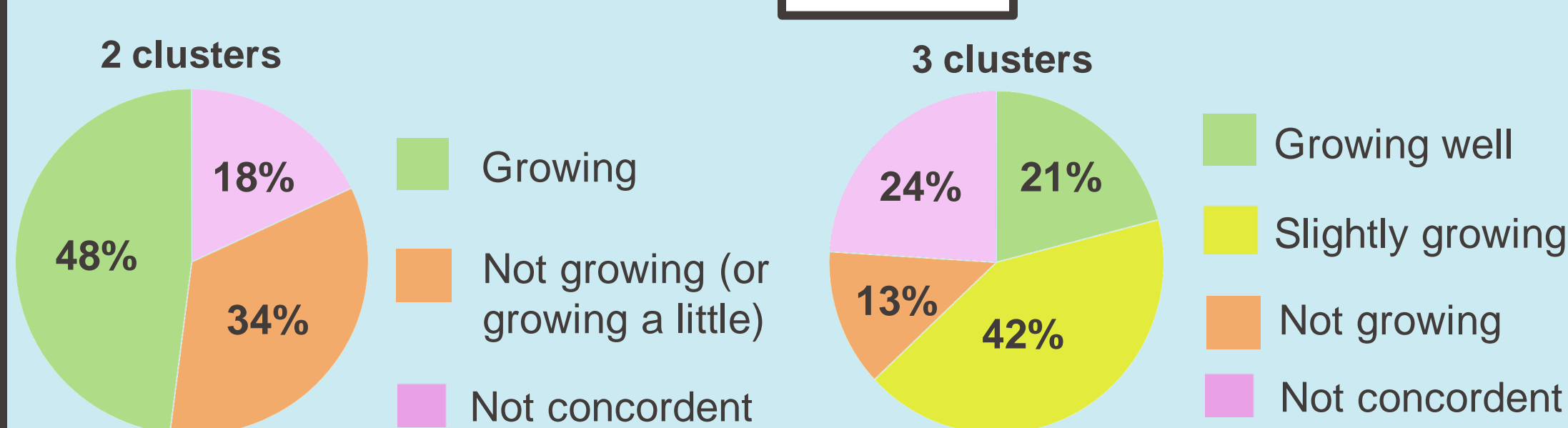
- Take the **difference** between mean NDVI of the **plot** and mean NDVI of **neighbor village** for each date



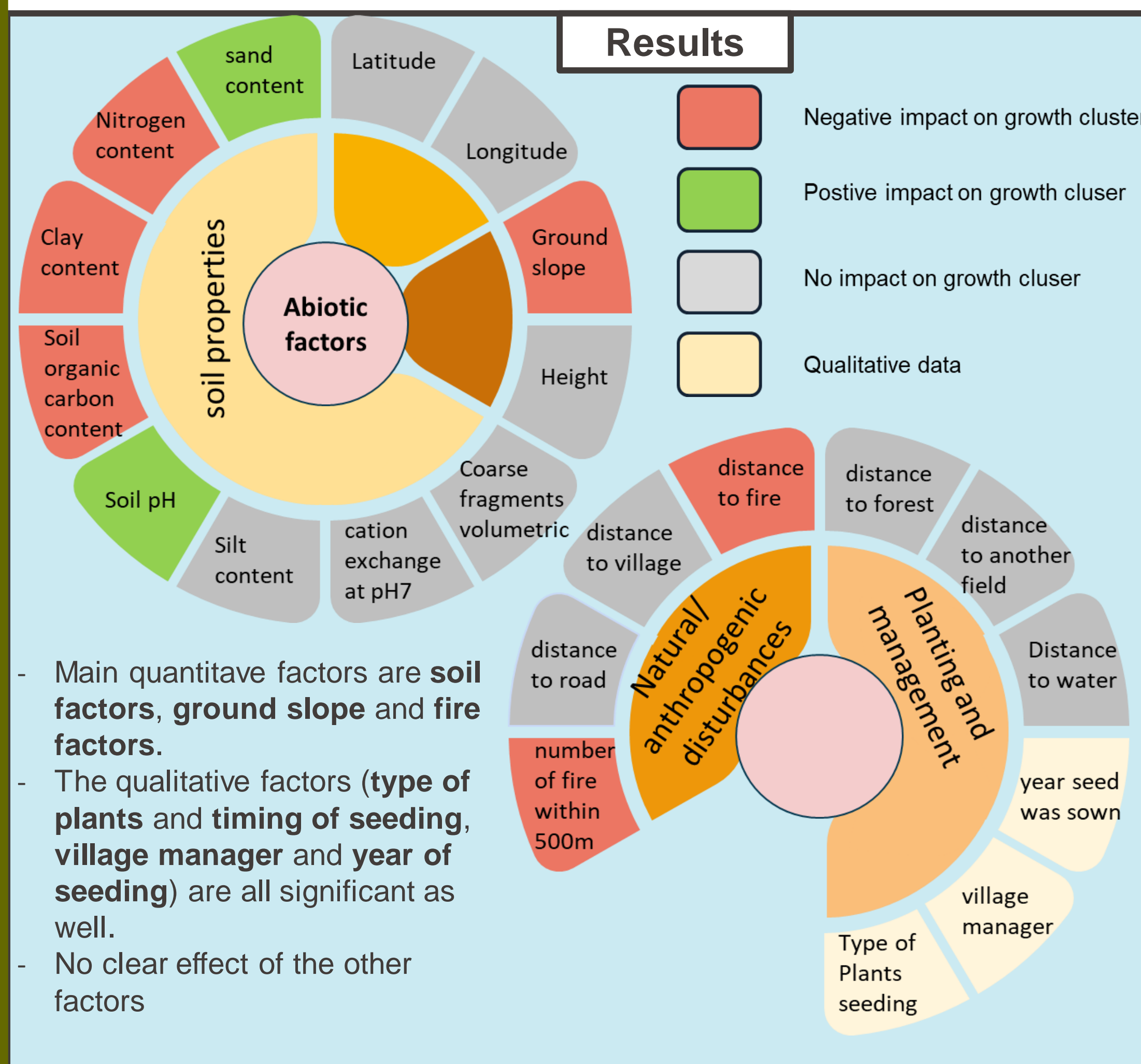
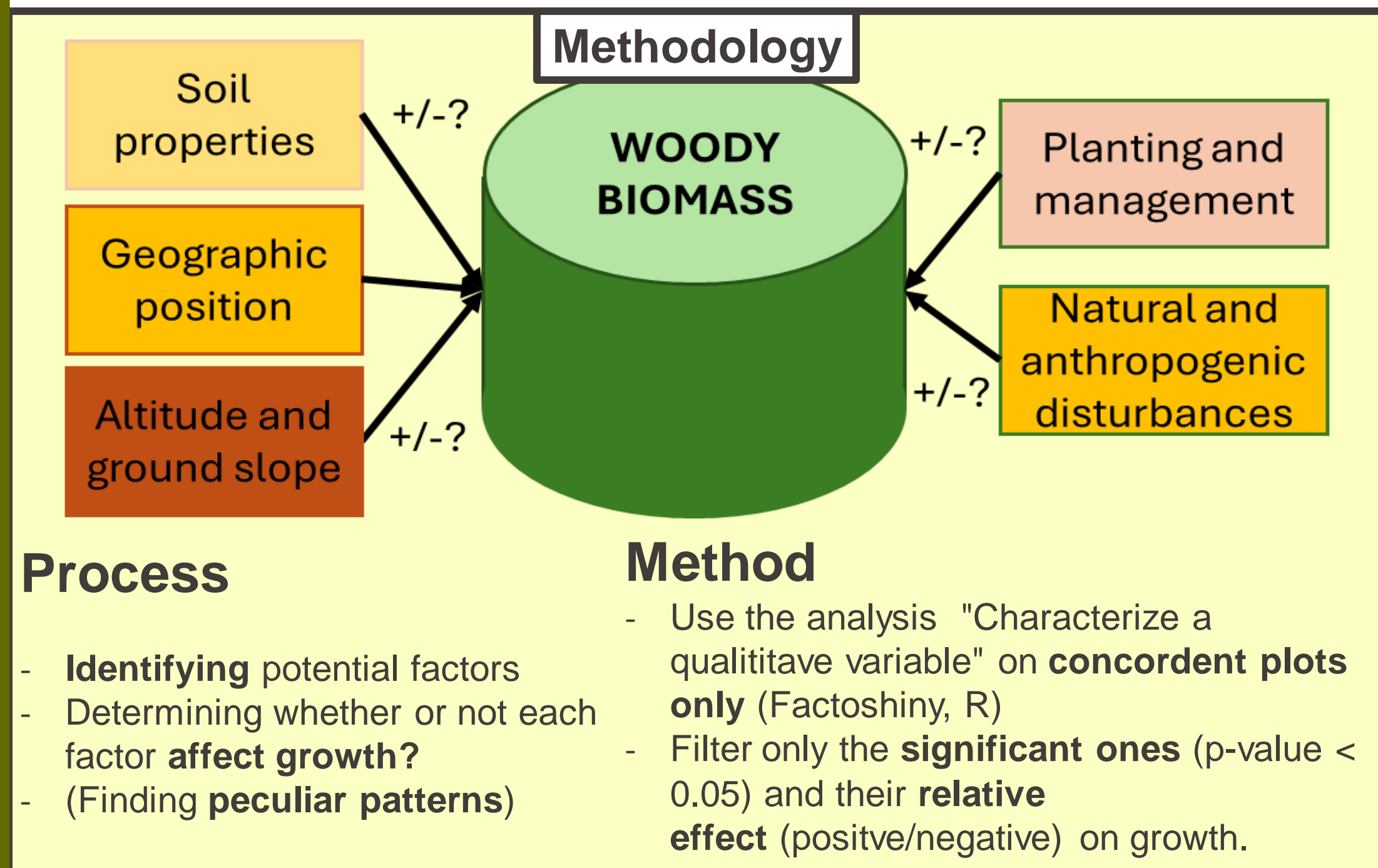
Classify the plot in growing/not growing

- Use of **k-means**
- **Comparison** of the two methods
- Keeping the plots that are **concordant** for both methods

Results



Which factors affect the growth



Possible improvements

Conclusion

- We **assessed the growth** using 2 methods based on the **NDVI temporal series** of the plots
- We kept the **concordant plots**, which accounted for 76-81% of them, with a nearly even number of growing and non growing plots, for further analysis
- We analysed the impacts of each identified factor on the growth using a statistical method, and **8 factors were significantly associated with the growth**, mostly soil properties.